^{82}Sr

^{82}Sr was observed by Castner and Templeton in "Some neutron deficient strontium isotopes" published in 1952 (1952Ca39). The Berkeley 184-in. synchrocyclotron accelerated protons to 25−100 MeV which then irradiated a rubidium chloride target. Activities were recorded as a function of time following chemical separation. "Bombardment of rubidium with protons produced ^{81}Sr, half-life 29 minutes, ^{82}Sr, half-life 25 days, ^{83}Sr, half-life 38 hours." Caretto and Wiig submitted their results on ^{82}Sr only a week later (1952Ca29).

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

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