

⁸³Sr

⁸³Sr 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 ⁸¹Sr, half-life 29 minutes, ⁸²Sr, half-life 25 days, ⁸³Sr, half-life 38 hours.” Caretto and Wiig submitted their results on ⁸³Sr only a week later ([1952Ca29](#)).

Adapted from reference ([2012Pa21](#))

- [1952Ca29](#) A. A. Caretto Jr. and E. O. Wiig, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **74**, 5235 (1952).
[1952Ca39](#) S. V. Castner and D. H. Templeton, Phys. Rev. **88**, 1126 (1952).
[2012Pa21](#) A. M. Parker and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 812 (2012).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”