

⁸⁹Sr

Stewart et al. discovered ⁸⁹Sr, which was reported in the 1937 publication “Induced radioactivity in strontium and yttrium” (1937St01). Deuterons of 6.3 MeV from the University of Michigan cyclotron bombarded strontium targets to produce the new isotope. Decay curves were recorded with a Lauritsen type electroscope or a Wulf string electrometer following chemical separation. “From deuteron bombardment of strontium, two definitive negative-active periods were obtained. These were found in every strontium precipitate, and were found to have half-lives of 3.0 ± 0.1 hours and 55 ± 5 days.”

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

1937St01 D. W. Stewart, J. L. Lawson, and J. M. Cork, Phys. Rev. **52**, 901 (1937).
2012Pa21 A. M. Parker and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 812 (2012).

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