

⁹²Sr

The credit for the discovery of ⁹²Sr is given to the 1941 paper “Neue bei der Uranspaltung auftretende Strontium- und Yttrium-Isotope” by Götte from the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Chemie in Berlin-Dahlem, Germany ([1941Go04](#)). An ammonium uranat sample was irradiated with neutrons from a Ra/Be source. Decay curves were measured following chemical separations. “Ein von C. Lieber und anderen Forschern mit 6 Stunden Halbwertszeit angegebenes Strontium ist komplex und besteht aus einem mit 2,7 Stunden und einem mit 8,5 Stunden Halbwertszeit abnehmenden Strontium-Isotop. Das 2,7-Stunden-Strontium bildet das von C. Lieber als Tochtersubstanz des 6-Stunden-Strontiums angegebene 3,5-Stunden-Yttrium nach.” [The 6-hour strontium reported by C. Lieber and other researchers is complex and consists of two strontium isotopes with half-lives of 2.7 h and 8.5 h. The 2.7 h strontium decays to the 3.5 h yttrium which C. Lieber had observed as the daughter of his 6 h strontium.] A mass assignment was not made because Götte probably was not aware that a year earlier the 3.5 h yttrium activity had been assigned to ⁹²Y by Sagane et al. ([1940Sa08](#)). This observation directly linked the 2.7 h strontium activity measured by Götte to ⁹²Sr. A strontium activity of 3 h had previously been reported without definite mass assignments ([1937Po04](#)).

The assignment was changed done ([2016Th03](#)) from the original compilation ([2012Pa21](#)) which credited a later publication by Herrmann and Strassmann ([1956He77](#)) with the discovery of ⁹²Sr.

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