^{80}Zn

^{80}Zn was discovered by Gill et al. as reported in "Half-Life of ^{80}Zn: The First Measurement for an r-Process Waiting-Point Nucleus" (1986Gi07) in 1986. Neutrons from the high-flux beam reactor HFBR at Brookhaven National Laboratory irradiated a ^{235}U target and the fission fragments were separated with the mass separator TRISTAN. Time-sequential γ-ray spectra as well as γ-β coincidence spectra were recorded. "Analysis of the time-sequential spectra identified several γ rays as belonging to the ^{80}Zn decay. Strong γ rays of 713 and 715 keV were used to determine a ^{80}Zn half-life of 0.55$\pm$0.02 s." Only two months later Ekström et al. independently reported the measurement of ^{80}Zn (1986Ek01).

In the original compilation (2012Gr02), credit for the discovery of ^{80}Zn was given to a publication by Rudstam et al. (1981Ru07), however, the paper was published in Nuclear Instruments and Methods as part of the proceedings of the 10^{th} International Conference on Electromagnetic Isotope Separators and Techniques Related to their Applications (EMIS) in 1980.

Adapted from reference (2015Th03)

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