^{71}Br

Hagberg et al. discovered ^{71}Br in 1982 as reported in "The decay of a new nuclide: ^{71}Br" (1982Ha32) A 132 MeV ^{35}Cl beam bombarded a natural calcium target and the evaporation residues were separated with the Chalk River on-line isotope separator. Sequential γ-ray spectra were recorded with the help of a small cassette tape-transport system. "The decay of mass-separated samples of the previously unknown nuclide ^{71}Br have been investigated by means of the Chalk River on-line isotope separator. Eleven γ-rays were assigned to the decay of this nuclide, and its half-life was measured to be 21.4±0.6 s."

In the original compilation (2012Gr02), credit for the discovery of ^{71}Br was given to a publication by Vosicki et al. (1981Vo04), 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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