

## <sup>91</sup>Br

In 1974, Kratz and Herrmann discovered the isotopes <sup>91</sup>Br as published in “Delayed-Neutron Emission from Short-Lived Br and I Isotopes” ([1974Kr21](#)). Delayed neutron activities of chemical separated fission fragments were produced by thermal neutron fission of <sup>235</sup>U in the Mainz Triga reactor. “In the bromine fraction... two new activities with half-lives of 0.63 sec and 0.25 sec become visible after subtraction of the known precursors <sup>87</sup>Br, <sup>88</sup>Br, <sup>89</sup>Br and <sup>90</sup>Br and are assigned to <sup>91</sup>Br and <sup>92</sup>Br, respectively.” The measured half-life was 0.63(7) s for <sup>91</sup>Br.

Adapted from reference ([2012Gr02](#))

- [1974Kr21](#) K. L. Kratz and G. Herrmann, Nucl. Phys. A **229**, 179 (1974).  
[2012Gr02](#) J. L. Gross, J. Claes, J. Kathawa, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 75 (2012).

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