^{92}Br

In 1974, Kratz and Herrmann discovered the isotopes ^{92}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 ^{235}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 ^{87}Br, ^{88}Br, ^{89}Br and ^{90}Br and are assigned to ^{91}Br and ^{92}Br, respectively." The measured half-life was 0.26(4) s for ^{92}Br.

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

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