

⁹³Br

⁹³Br was first observed by Kratz et al. in the 1988 paper “Onset of Deformation in Neutron-Rich Krypton Isotopes” ([1988Kr10](#)). Fission fragments were analyzed with the mass separators OSTIS and ISOLDE at Grenoble and CERN, respectively. Delayed neutrons, β -particles and γ -rays were measured in order to identify the nuclides. The half-life for ⁹³Br was listed in a table as 102 ± 10 ms. The primary credit for the discovery is given to CERN as the ISOLDE collaboration is listed as a coauthor while there are no coauthors from Grenoble.

In the original compilation ([2012Gr02](#)), credit for the discovery of ⁹³Br 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 10th International Conference on Electromagnetic Isotope Separators and Techniques Related to their Applications (EMIS) in 1980.

Adapted from reference ([2015Th03](#))

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