

## <sup>94</sup>Br

<sup>94</sup>Br 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,  $\beta$ -particles and  $\gamma$ -rays were measured in order to identify the nuclides. The half-life for <sup>94</sup>Br was listed in a table as  $70\pm 20$  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 <sup>94</sup>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<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Electromagnetic Isotope Separators and Techniques Related to their Applications (EMIS) in 1980.

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

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