

⁷⁹Kr

⁷⁹Kr was uniquely identified for the first time by Woodward et al. in 1948 at Ohio State University in the same paper describing the discovery of ⁷⁷Kr: “Radioactive Kr Isotopes” (1948Wo07). Enriched samples of ⁷⁴Se and ⁷⁶Se were bombarded by α -particles and β^+ and β^- radiation was measured. “These curves indicate that the 1.4-day krypton period is formed from stable Se⁷⁶. ... The 1.4-day krypton activity is then assigned to Kr⁷⁹.” Earlier half-lives of 18(2) h (1937Sn02), 34.5(10) h (1940Cr06), and 33-35 h (1941Cl02) had been observed, but it had not been possible to make the unique assignment to ⁷⁹Kr. These earlier observations assigned the activity to either ⁷⁹Kr or ⁸¹Kr.

Adapted from reference (2010He02)

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