^{90}Kr

Dillard et al. from Argonne National Laboratory reported the discovery of ^{90}Kr in 1951 as part of the Manhattan Project Technical Series: "Determination of Gas Half-Life By The Charged-Wire Technique (II)" (1950Di01). "The active isotopes of krypton and xenon produced in neutron-irradiated uranium have been investigated by the charged-wire collection technique." The estmated half-life for ^{90}Kr was 25 s. In a footnote, the half-life is quoted to be 33 s referring to an internal report by Katcoff and Goldstein (1946Ka26). This report was not included in the National Nuclear Energy Series but the half-life was quoted in the 1946 summary of the nuclides for in fission within the Manhattan Project (1946Pl01). In February 1951 Kofoed-Hansen and Nielsen (1951Ko10) confirmed the half-life of 33 s for ^{90}Kr. The authors were aware of the results of the Manhattan Project. This assignment was changed from the original compilation (2010He02) which credited Kofoed-Hansen and Nielsen with the discovery of ^{90}Kr.

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