^{91}Kr

Dillard et al. from Argonne National Laboratory reported the discovery of ^{91}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 measured half-life for ^{91}Kr was 9.8(5) s. In two other papers of this technical series the half-life was estimated to be 6 s (1950Di02) and 5.7 s (1950Ov01). It should be mentioned that in February 1951 Kofoed-Hansen and Nielsen (1951Ko10) reported a half-life of 10 s for ^{91}Kr. The authors were aware of the results of the Manhattan Project.

Adapted from reference (2010He02)

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