^{93}Kr

Dillard et al. from Argonne National Laboratory reported the discovery of ^{93}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." In the main text the reported half-life of 2.0(5) s for ^{93}Kr was assigned to ^{95}Kr. However, the correct mass of 83 is assigned in a footnote referring to another paper of the Manhattan Project Technical Series (1951SeZX). In addition, in a different paper of the series the authors had assigned an estimated half-life of 1-2 s correctly to ^{93}Kr (1950Di02).

Adapted from reference (2010He02)

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