^{96}Kr

Bernas et al. discovered ^{96}Kr in 1994 at GSI, Germany, as reported in "Projectile Fission at Relativistic Velocities: A Novel and Powerful Source of Neutron-Rich Isotopes Well Suited for In-Flight Isotopic Separation" (1994Be24). The isotope was produced using projectile fission of ^{238}U at 750 MeV/nucleon on a lead target. "Forward emitted fragments from ^{80}Zn up to ^{155}Ce were analyzed with the Fragment Separator (FRS) and unambiguously identified by their energy-loss and time-of-flight." The experiment yielded 155 individual counts of ^{96}Kr.

Adapted from reference (2010He02)

1994Be24 M. Bernas, S. Czajkowski, P. Armbruster, H. Geissel *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **331**, 19 (1994).

2010He02 M. Heim, A. Fritsch, A. Schuh, A. Shore, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **96**, 333 (2010).

Please cite this abstract as: "FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152"