^{215}Bi

In 1953, ^{215}Bi was first reported by Hyde and Ghiorso from the University of California at Berkeley in "The alpha-branching of AcK and the presence of astatine in nature" (1953Hy83). A 20-mC ^{227}Ac source was used to study the nuclide of the 4n+3 decay series by chemical and physical separation and measuring the radioactivity with an alpha-ray differential pulse analyzer. "The observed branching rate is ca 4×10^{-5}, and the At^{219} daughter decays predominantly by the emission of 6.27 Mev alpha-particles with a half-life of 0.9 minute to the new isotopes Bi^{215}, which in turn emits β^- particles with a half-life of 8 minutes."

Adapted from reference (2013Fr04)

1953Hy83 E. K. Hyde and A. Ghiorso, Phys. Rev. **90**, 267 (1953).
2013Fr04 C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 365 (2013).

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