^{206}Po

Howland et al. observed ^{206}Po for the first time in 1947 in "Artificial radioactive isotopes of polonium, bismuth and lead" (1947Ho06). Enriched ^{204}Pb was bombarded with a 40 MeV ^{4}He beam from the Berkeley 60-inch cyclotron populating ^{206}Po in (α,2n). Products were chemically separated and electrons and electromagnetic radiation were measured with Geiger tubes as described in a longer follow-up paper (1947Te01). "The 9-day Po^{206} was found to decay into the 6.4-day bismuth activity assigned to Bi^{206} or Bi^{207} by Fajans and Voigt (1941Fa04, 1941Fa05). The assignment to Bi^{206} is in agreement with the observation of Corson, MacKenzie, and Segre that this activity is not produced by the alpha-decay of $_{85}$A^{211} (1940Co02)."

The assignment was changed from the original compilation (2013Fr04) which credited the later paper by the group (1947Te01) with the discovery of ^{206}Po.

1940Co02 D. R. Corson, K. R. MacKenzie, and E. Segre, Phys. Rev. **58**, 672 (1940).
1941Fa04 K. Fajans and A. F. Voigt, Phys. Rev. **60**, 619 (1941).
1941Fa05 K. Fajans and A. F. Voigt, Phys. Rev. **60**, 626 (1941).
1947Ho06 J. J. Howland, D. H. Templeton, and I. Perlman, Phys. Rev. **71**, 552 (1947).
1947Te01 D. H. Templeton, J. J. Howland, and I. Perlman, Phys. Rev. **72**, 758 (1947).
2013Fr04 C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 365 (2013).

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