^{227}Ac

M. Curie measured the half-life of an activity later assigned to ^{227}Ac for the first time in 1911 at the Faculté des Sciences de Paris in the paper "Sur la variation avec le temps de l'activité de quelques substances radioactives" (1911Cu01). The decay of an actinium salt sample was measured over a period of three years: "Les observations qui viennent d'être décrites conduiraient, en effet, â assigner à l'actinium une vie moyenne de l'ordre de 30 ans seulement." [The observations which have just been described would in fact lead to an average life of about 30 years for actinium.] Giesel had first reported this active substance in 1902 (1902Gi01). Two years later Giesel assumed it to be a new element and named it emanium (1904Gi01). Emanium turned out to be the same substance that Debierne had earlier called actinium (1899De01). Giesel did not measure the half-life of the activity and thus is not given credit for the discovery of ^{227}Ac.

The assignment was changed (2016Th03) from the original compilation (2013Fr03) which credited the 1902 paper by Giesel (1902Gi01) with the discovery of ^{227}Ac.

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