

¹⁹⁴Bi

¹⁹⁴Bi was identified by Tarantin et al. in the 1970 paper “Identification and study of the radioactive properties of bismuth isotopes with an electromagnetic mass separator in a heavy-ion beam” ([1970Ta14](#)). A 200 MeV ²⁰Ne beam from the Dubna U-300 cyclotron bombarded a ¹⁸¹Ta target forming ^{192–195}Bi in (9n-6n) fusion-evaporation reactions. Recoil products were separated with an online mass separator and the subsequent α decay was measured with a semiconductor α counter. The α -decay energies and half-lives are summarized in a table. The half-life was 62 s for ¹⁹⁴Bi. Tarantin et al. did not consider these observations discoveries referring to an overview article by Eskola ([1967Es05](#)), who listed results for these isotopes based on a private communication by Siivola.

The discovery date was changed from the original assignment to credit the original Russian publication.

Adapted from reference ([2013Fr04](#))

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| 1967Es05 | P. Eskola, Ark. Fys. 36 , 477 (1967). |
| 1970Ta14 | N. I. Tarantin, A. P. Kabachenko, and A. V. Demyanov, Yad. Fiz. 12 , 455 (1970). |
| 2013Fr04 | C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables 99 , 365 (2013). |

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