^{64}Se

In the 2005 paper "First observation of ^{60}Ge and ^{64}Se" Stolz et al. identified the isotope ^{64}Se for the first time (2005St29). ^{64}Se was produced in the projectile fragmentation reaction of a 140 MeV/nucleon ^{78}Kr beam on a beryllium target at the Coupled Cyclotron Facility of the National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory at Michigan State University. The projectile fragments were identified with the A1900 fragment separator. "A total of four events of ^{64}Se were observed during 32 hours of beam on target with an average primary beam current of 13.5 pnA."

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

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