^{67}Se

Mohar et al. first observed ^{67}Se in the 1991 paper "Identification of New Nuclei near the Proton-Dripline for 31≤Z≤38" (1991Mo10). A 65 A·MeV ^{78}Kr beam produced by the Michigan State K1200 cyclotron reacted with a ^{58}Ni target. ^{67}Se was identified by measuring the rigidity, ΔE, E_{total}, and velocity in the A1200 fragment separator. "Several new isotopes at or near the proton-drip line are indicated in the mass spectra: ^{61}Ga, ^{62}Ge, ^{63}Ge, ^{65}As, ^{69}Br, and ^{75}Sr." The discovery of ^{67}Se was not explicitly mentioned but it is clearly identified in the selenium mass spectrum. The authors assumed it to be known, although it was only reported in a conference abstract (1989LaZT).

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

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