

## <sup>68</sup>Se

In 1990, Lister et al. reported the observation of <sup>68</sup>Se in the paper “Shape Changes in N=Z nuclei from Germanium to Zirconium” (1990Li25). A 175 MeV <sup>58</sup>Ni beam from the Daresbury NSF tandem accelerator bombarded a carbon target and <sup>68</sup>Se was produced in the fusion-evaporation reaction <sup>12</sup>C(<sup>58</sup>Ni,2n). Gamma-rays measured with ten shielded germanium were recorded in coincidence with recoil products measured in an ionization chamber. “The final spectrum from our experiment on <sup>68</sup>Se is shown in [the figure]. Although the statistics are poor, several features are clear. The strongest transition is at 853.9±0.3 keV and is a candidate for the 2<sup>+</sup> → 0<sup>+</sup> decay.” Previous measurements of the <sup>68</sup>Se half-life of 3.2(2) h (1972Bi05) and 1.6(4) min. (1976La15) were incorrect.

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

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