^{69}Se

Nolte et al. identified ^{69}Se in the 1974 publication "Investigation of Neutron Deficient Nuclei in the Region 28<N, Z<50 with the Help of Heavy Ion Compound Reactions" (1974No08). The Munich MP tandem accelerator was used to bombard calcium targets with ^{32}S beams of 90 and 100 MeV. ^{69}Se was produced in the fusion-evaporation reaction ^{40}Ca(^{32}S,2pn) and identified with γ-ray and activation measurements. "The half-life of the new isotope ^{69}Se has been found to be 27$\pm$3 sec." A previous measurement of 1.8 and 14 min. isomeric states (1973Pr12) was incorrect.

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

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