^{71}Se

Beydon et al reported ^{71}Se in the 1957 publication "Mise en évidence d'un isotope noveau de sélenium déficient en neutrons" (1957Be43). Nickel and Copper targets were bombarded with a ^{14}N beam from the Saclay cyclotron. Following chemical separation ^{71}Se was identified by measuring the activity with a Geiger-Müller counter and NaI(Tl) detector. "...nous avons pu constater la formation d'un nouvel isotope léger du sélénium, de période 5±2 mn, émetteur β, présentant une raie γ vers 160 keV dont la masse est sans doute 71, la masse 69 n'étant toutefois pas exclue." [...we observed the formation of a new light selenium isotope, a β-emitter with a period of 5±2 min period and a 160 keV γ-ray whose mass is probably 71, however, the mass 69 cannot be excluded.] A 44 min. half-life had previously been incorrectly assigned to ^{71}Se (1948Ho04).

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

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