^{73}Se

In the 1948 paper "Artificially Radioactive ^{73}Se and ^{75}Se" Cowart et al. first identified ^{73}Se (1948Co07). Germanium targets were bombarded with α particles from the Ohio State cyclotron. Half-lives of X-rays, γ-rays and β-particles were measured to identify ^{73}Se. "Because of the positron emission, the 7.1-hour activity could be placed in mass 73 or 75 of selenium. An attempt was made to produce this short period by bombardment of As^{75} with deuterons. Since this period was not found as a result of such bombardments, mass 73 is most probable." This assignment was confirmed by α bombardment of enriched ^{70}Ge targets.

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

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