^{85}Se

In the 1960 paper "Short-lived Bromine and Selenium Nuclides From Fission" Sattizahn et al. reported the discovery of ^{85}Se (1960Sa05). The isotope was produced by irradiation of 93% ^{235}U in the Los Alamos Water Boiler. Decay curves were measured with methane-flow proportional counters following chemical separation. "The half-lives of ^{84}Se and ^{85}Se were determined by periodic extraction and measurement of the daughter 31.7 min. and 3.0 min. bromine activities which grow from fission-product selenium."

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

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