

## <sup>87</sup>Se

Tomlinson discovered <sup>87</sup>Se in the 1968 paper “Delayed Neutron Precursors-III Selenium-87” ([1968To06](#)). <sup>87</sup>Se was produced by neutron irradiation in the LIDO reactor at Harwell, England. The half-life of <sup>87</sup>Se was measured “...by separating selenium in the trap at various times after irradiation and counting the neutrons from 55 sec <sup>87</sup>Br grown in from <sup>87</sup>Se... A least-squares fit gave a half-life (with standard deviation) of  $5.8 \pm 0.5$  sec for <sup>87</sup>Se,...”. Previously, a 16 s half-life - most likely <sup>86</sup>Se - had been assigned incorrectly to <sup>87</sup>Se ([1960Sa05](#)).

Adapted from reference ([2012Gr02](#))

- [1960Sa05](#) J. E. Sattizahn and J. D. Knight, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.* **12**, 206 (1960).  
[1968To06](#) L. Tomlinson and M. H. Hurdus, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.* **30**, 1995 (1968).  
[2012Gr02](#) J. L. Gross, J. Claes, J. Kathawa, and M. Thoennessen, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **98**, 75 (2012).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”