^{88}Se

In the 1970 paper "Identification of ^{88}Se and search for Delayed Neutron Emission from ^{87}Se and ^{88}Se", del Marmol and Perricos reported the discovery of ^{88}Se (1970De08). ^{235}U was irradiated with thermal neutrons in the core of the BR1 reactor in Mol, Belgium. The half-life was determined from the neutron activities of the bromine daughter following chemical separation. "From a set of experiments with a 5.05 sec irradiation time... a first estimate of about 1.7 sec was obtained for the half-life of ^{88}Se... Although the latter measurements [(1.1(1) s for 3.05 sec irradiation times)] are believed to be more reliable than those for the 5.05 sec irradiation time a conservative estimate of 1.3±0.3 sec was taken for the half-life of ^{88}Se."

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

1970De08 P. del Marmol and D. C. Perricos, J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem. **32**, 705 (1970).

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"