^{89}Se

Tomlinson and Hurdus observed ^{89}Se as reported in the 1971 paper "Delayed Neutron Precursors-IV ^{87}Se, ^{88}Se and ^{89}Se Half-lives, Neutron Emission Probabilities and Fission Yields" (1971To13). ^{89}Se was produced by neutron irradiation in the LIDO reactor at Harwell, England. Delayed neutron emission was measured following rapid chemical separation. "The following data have been obtained:... ^{89}Se: half-life, 0.41 $\pm$ 0.04 sec;... ^{89}Se is a new nuclide, identified for the first time in this work."

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

1971To13 L. Tomlinson and M. H. Hurdus, J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem. **33**, 3609 (1971).

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