^{73}Br

The first observation of ^{73}Br was reported in 1970 by Murray et al. in "The decay of ^{73}Br" (1970Mu02). The Manchester Hilac accelerated a 64 MeV ^{16}O beam which bombarded a cobalt target to form ^{73}Br in the fusion-evaporation reaction ^{59}Co(^{16}O,2n). Gamma-ray spectra were measured with a Ge(Li) following chemical separation. "There was no evidence for any initial build-up in the γ-ray yields and this, together with the fact that chemical separation took place 2 min after the end of the irradiation, can only be interpreted on the basis that the 3.3$\pm$0.3 min activity is associated with the decay of a bromine isotope... The initial build-up in the decay curves is consistent with a 3$\pm$1 min activity feeding the ^{73}Se 40 min level. We thus assign the 3.3$\pm$0.3 min activity to ^{73}Br." A 4 min. activity had previously been observed, however, no mass assignment was possible (1953Ho53, 1960Bu22).

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

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