^{74}Br

^{74}Br was discovered by Hollander in 1953 as described in "Bromine Isotopes Produced by Carbon-Ion Bombardment of Copper" (1953Ho53). An approximately 90 MeV ^{12}C beam from the Berkeley 60-inch cyclotron bombarded copper foils and ^{74}Br was formed in the fusion-evaporation reaction ^{63}Cu(^{12}C,n). Decay curves were recorded following chemical separation. Targets with enriched ^{63}Cu and ^{65}Cu were used and the results indicated "that the 36-minute activity has been made in Cu^{63} by a reaction with a very low cross section, and hence may be assigned tentatively to Br^{74}, by the Cu^{63}(C,n)Br^{74} reaction." This half-life corresponds to an isomeric state and the ground state half-life of 25.7(9) min was first measured by Butement and Boswell seven years later (1960Bu22).

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

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