^{76}Br

In 1952, ^{76}Br was discovered by Fultz and Pool as reported in "Radioisotopes of Bromine" (1952Fu04). A 7.3 MeV proton beam bombarded selenium metal enriched with ^{76}Se at Ohio State University. The activity was measured with a Wulf electrometer filled with freon. "In addition to the well-known bromine activities of 4.4-hour Br^{80}, 36-hour Br^{82}, and 2.4-day Br^{77}, a new activity of 17.2 hours was observed... Thus it is seen that within limits of experimental error, no evidence for a (p,γ) reaction exists. Hence it is concluded that the 17.2-hour activity arises from Se^{76} by (p,n) reaction only, and is therefore assigned to ^{76}Br."

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

1952Fu04 S. C. Fultz and M. L. Pool, Phys. Rev. **86**, 347 (1952).

2012Gr02 J. L. Gross, J. Claes, J. Kathawa, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 75 (2012).

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