

¹¹¹Te

In the 1966 paper “Proton emitters among Te isotopes”, Karnaukhov et al. identified ¹¹¹Te ([1966Ka15](#)). ⁹²Mo and ⁹⁴Mo targets were bombarded with ²²Ne and ²⁰Ne beams from the Dubna 300 cm heavy-ion cyclotron, respectively, forming ¹¹¹Te in the (3n) fusion-evaporation reaction. ¹¹¹Te was identified by measuring excitation functions of proton emitters which were detected with a charged-particle spectrometer consisting of a flat proportional counter and a silicon surface barrier detector. “Proton activities were observed with the half-lives 4.2±0.2, 19±0.7, 13±2, and 60-80 sec. The first two emitters are probably Te isotopes with the respective mass numbers 109 and 111.” Essential the identical paper was submitted to Nuclear Physics A about five months later ([1967Ka01](#)).

The discovery date was changed from the original assignment to credit the original Russian publication.

Adapted from reference ([2013Ka01](#))

- [1966Ka15](#) V. A. Karnaukhov, G. M. Ter-Akopyan, L. S. Vertogradov, and L. A. Petrov, *Yadern. Fiz.* **4**, 457 (1966).
- [1967Ka01](#) V. A. Karnaukhov, G. M. Ter-Akopyan, L. S. Vertogradov, and L. A. Petrov, *Nucl. Phys. A* **90**, 23 (1967).
- [2013Ka01](#) J. Kathawa, C. Fry, and M. Thoennessen, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **99**, 22 (2013).

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