^{136}Sb

^{136}Sb was discovered by Lund and Rudstam in 1976 as reported in "Delayed-neutron activities produced in fission: Mass range 122-146" (1976Lu02). ^{136}Sb was produced via neutron fission in a uranium target at the Studsvik R2-0 reactor and separated with the OSIRIS on-line mass-separator facility. Thirty ^{3}He neutron counters were used to measure the delayed neutron activities. "The short-lived activity is found to have a half-life of 0.82 $\pm$ 0.02 sec. Antimony and tellurium are both expected to be delayed-neutron precursors. Isomeric states of even-mass Te isotopes are not expected, however, and ^{136}Sb is therefore the most probable assignment of this short-lived activity."

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

1976Lu02 E. Lund and G. Rudstam, Phys. Rev. C **13**, 1544 (1976).

2013Ka01 J. Kathawa, C. Fry, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 22 (2013).

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