^{106}Te

Schardt et al. discovered ^{106}Te in 1981 as reported in "Alpha decay of neutron-deficient isotopes with 52≤Z≤55, including the new isotopes ^{106}Te($T_{1/2}$=60 μs) and ^{110}Xe" (1981Sc17). A ^{58}Ni target was bombarded with a ^{58}Ni beam from the GSI UNILAC accelerator forming ^{110}Xe in the (2p4n) fusion-evaporation reaction. ^{110}Xe was separated with the GSI on-line mass separator and ^{106}Te was then populated by α-decay which were measured with surface-barrier detector telescopes. "The high-energy α-lines in the mass-110 spectrum at 3737±30 keV and 4160±30 keV are ascribed to the new isotopes ^{110}Xe and ^{106}Te, respectively, based on the mass assignment from the magnetic separation and on α-energy systematics."

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

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