

## <sup>111</sup>Te

In the 1967 paper “Proton emitters among Te isotopes”, Karnaukhov et al. identified <sup>111</sup>Te ([1966Ka15](#)). <sup>92</sup>Mo and <sup>94</sup>Mo targets were bombarded with <sup>22</sup>Ne and <sup>20</sup>Ne beams from the Dubna 300 cm heavy-ion cyclotron, respectively, forming <sup>111</sup>Te in the (3n) fusion-evaporation reaction. <sup>111</sup>Te 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](#)).

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

- [1966Ka15](#) V. A. Karnaukhov, G. M. Ter-Akopyan, L. S. Vertogradov, and L. A. Petrov, Soviet J. Nucl. Phys. **4**, 327 (1967).
- [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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