^{121}Te

^{121}Te was observed by Seaborg et al. from the University of California at Berkeley as reported in "Radioactive tellurium: Further production and separation of isomers" in 1939 (1939Se05). Antimony was bombarded with 8 MeV deuterons and 4 MeV protons. Electrons were measured following chemical separation. "The activation of antimony with eight-Mev deuterons or with four-Mev protons gives in both cases a new chemically identified tellurium with the half-life about 120 days. The only reasonable reactions which would lead to unstable tellurium isotopes are Sb^{121}(d,2n)Te^{121} and Sb^{121}(p,n)Te^{121}." The observed half-life corresponds to an isomeric state and no internal transitions were measured. The ground state was first identified seven years later by Edwards and Pool (1946Ed03) with a half-life of 17(1) d. 31-d half-life reported in a conference abstract (1938Ta01) was incorrect.

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

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