^{127}Te

In 1938, Livingood and Seaborg from the University of California at Berkeley published the first identification of ^{127}Te in "Radioactive iodine isotopes" (1938Li11). Iodine was irradiated with fast neutrons which were produced by bombarding lithium with deuterons. Electrons and γ-rays were measured following chemical separation. "The antimony fraction of this same bombardment was inactive, while the tellurium precipitate exhibited a 10-hour half-life which can be ascribed definitely to Te^{127}." The 10-h half-life had previously been assigned to either ^{127}Te or ^{129}Te in a conference abstract (1938Ta01).

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

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