^{136}Te

^{136}Te was observed by Grapengiesser et al. in the 1974 paper "Survey of short-lived fission products obtained using the isotope-separator-on-line facility at Studsvik" (1974Gr29). ^{136}Te was produced by neutron induced fission and identified at the OSIRIS isotope-separator online facility. Separated fission products were then carried by a tape system to a counting station with a plastic scintillator. In the first long table, the half-life of ^{136}Te is quoted as 24(2) s. The observation was not considered a discovery, quoting a conference proceeding (1969ScZY). Earlier an upper limit of 20 s was deduced for the half-life of ^{136}Te (1949St27). Also, an approximate value of $\sim$33 s differs by almost a factor of two and was not determined directly depending on the chemical behavior of secondary iodine products (1967Wu01).

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

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