

Adopted Levels:tentative

Type	History		Literature Cutoff Date
	Author	Citation	
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh	ENSDF	31-Jan-2021

S(n)=14890 CA; S(p)=80 CA; Q(α)=5720 CA 2019Mo01
 S(2n)=27660, S(2p)=-2130, Q(ϵ)=9890 (theory, 2019Mo01).
 Q(α)=5075 keV 166 from measured E α =4880 MeV 160.

2018Au04: ^{104}Te nuclide from ^{108}Xe α decay, the latter produced and identified through $^{108}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{104}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Sn}$ α -decay chain observed in the study of $^{54}\text{Fe}(^{58}\text{Ni},4n)^{108}\text{Xe}$, E=245 MeV reaction at the ATLAS-ANL facility. Measured two recoil- α correlated events, E α emitted by ^{108}Xe and ^{104}Te , and α -decay half-lives of both the isotopes.

2019Xi06: ^{104}Te nuclide from ^{108}Xe α decay, the latter produced and identified through $^{108}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{104}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Sn}$ α -decay chain observed in the study of $^{54}\text{Fe}(^{58}\text{Ni},4n)^{108}\text{Xe}$, E=250 MeV reaction at the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) facility. Two correlated events were observed, but with ambiguous assignment to $^{108}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{104}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Sn}$ α -decay chain. Authors measured energy spectra, implant-decay energy and time correlations, and tentative half-lives of the decays of ^{108}Xe and ^{104}Te . However, no conclusive evidence was found by the authors for the decay chain $^{108}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{104}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Sn}$ within three days of experiment run.

Theoretical calculations: 31 primary reference in the NSR database (available at www.nndc.bnl.gov/nsr/), 21 for nuclear structure and ten for radioactive decay half-lives and other properties.

 ^{104}Te LevelsCross Reference (XREF) Flags

A ^{108}Xe α decay (54 μs)

E(level)	J π	T $_{1/2}$	XREF	Comments
0?	0 ⁺	<18 ns	A	<p>%$\alpha$$\approx$100 (2018Au04); %2p=? %α decay assumed as 100% in 2018Au04. From theoretical β-decay half-life of 378.2 ms and α-decay half-life of 1.4 ps (2019Mo01), ϵ+β^+ decay is expected to be negligible. However, 2p decay mode is possible from theoretical S(2p)(^{104}Te)=-2130 keV (2019Mo01). 2018Au04 reported observation of two recoil-α correlated events, which were assigned to $^{108}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{104}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Sn}$ α-decay chain, and on this basis half-lives of decays of ^{108}Xe and ^{104}Te were deduced. 2019Xi06 also reported observation of two recoil-α correlated events, but with inconclusive assignment to $^{108}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{104}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{Sn}$ α-decay chain, as according to the authors the two events could also be due to β-delayed proton emission from more abundant radioactive isotopes. T$_{1/2}$: from analysis of second derivative of DSSD traces of the two events, corresponding to $^{108}\text{Xe} - ^{104}\text{Te}$ pileup events (2018Au04). Other: T$_{1/2}$<4 ns (2019Xi06, analysis of the second derivative of either trace of the two events, but no pileup was observed). Eα=4880 keV 160, weighted average of measured Eα=4.73 MeV 24 for the first event, and 5.06 MeV 25 for the second event in 2018Au04; and 4872 keV 160 in 2019Xi06.</p>