^{102}Sn

The discovery of ^{102}Sn was credited to the paper "Identification of the Doubly-Magic Nucleus ^{100}Sn in the reaction ^{112}Sn+^{nat}Ni at 63MeV/nucleon" by Lewitowicz et al. in 1994 (1994Le27). A beam of 63 MeV/nucleon ^{112}Sn bombarded a nickel target at GANIL and ^{102}Sn was separated and identified using the Alpha and LISE3 spectrometers. "It is then possible to calculate for a group of events, selected on the basis of the Z and A/Q, the masses of the individual ions from the measured TKE and TOF. The resulting mass distributions for ^{104}Sn^{+50}, ^{102}Sn^{+49}, ^{100}Sn^{+48} and ^{105}Sn^{+50}, ^{103}Sn^{+49}, ^{101}Sn^{+48}, are given in Figs. 2c and 2d respectively." Two months earlier, Schneider et al. (1994Sc22) submitted their observation of ^{102}Sn, however, they acknowledged the work by Lewitowicz et al.: "Recently, an alternative production mechanism has been tested by using intermediate-energy projectile-fragmentation of 58 A·MeV ^{112}Sn at the LISE separator at GANIL. In this study, all the light ^{112}Sn isotopes down to ^{101}Sn could be identified" (1994Le27), referring to an article in the GANIL newsletter Nouvelles de GANIL (1993Le30).

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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