^{106}Sn

Burminskii et al. reported the discovery of ^{106}Sn in the 1975 article "A New Tin Isotope-^{106}Sn" (1975Bu26). A ^{3}He beam accelerated to 21-59 MeV by the isochronous cyclotron at the Kazakh Academy of Sciences in Almaty, Kazakhstan, bombarded an enriched ^{106}Cd target. ^{106}Sn was formed in the charge-exchange reaction ^{106}Cd(^{3}He,3n) and identified by excitation functions and γ-ray measurements. "In addition to the γ lines of the known isotopes we observe in the spectra γ rays... with a half-life $T_{1/2}$=1.9$\pm$0.3 min, which we ascribe, on the basis of the identification described below, to the decay of a new isotope, ^{106}Sn."

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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