^{110}Sn

^{110}Sn was first observed by Bassani et al. in 1965 as reported in "(p,t) Ground-State L=0 Transitions in the Even Isotopes of Sn and Cd at 40 MeV, N = 62 to 74" (1965Ba20). 40 MeV protons accelerated by the University of Minnesota linear accelerator bombarded isotopic ^{112}Sn foil targets. ^{110}Sn was produced in the (p,t) reaction and was identified by measuring tritons with an array of eight plastic scintillators in the focal plane of a 40 in. 180° magnetic spectrometer. The angular distribution for the ground state transition was measured between 7° and 25°. The correct half-life for ^{110}Sn was only reported two years later by Bogdanov et al. as 4(1) h (1967Bo43). Bogdanov did not consider this a new measurement quoting a value of 4.1 h from a 1963 compilation (1963Dz06) which was based on data published in a conference abstract (1955Me53) and a thesis (1956Me94). In 1949, a 4.5 h half-life had been incorrectly assigned (1949Ma20) - and subsequently been apparently confirmed (1950Li08, 1951Mc11) - to ^{108}Sn.

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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