

## <sup>111</sup>Sn

In 1949, <sup>111</sup>Sn was discovered by Hinshaw and Pool in “Radioactive Tin 111” (1949Hi10). A beam of 20 MeV  $\alpha$  particles bombarded an enriched cadmium metal target at Ohio State University. <sup>111</sup>Sn was identified by measuring decay curves with a Geiger counter in a magnetic field following chemical separation. “The results showed that the activity was clearly obtained from the Cd<sup>108</sup> isotope but not from the Cd<sup>106</sup> or Cd<sup>110</sup> isotopes. The assignment of the 35-minute activity is thus made to Sn<sup>111</sup>.”

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

- 1949Hi10 R. A. Hinshaw and M. L. Pool, Phys. Rev. **76**, 358 (1949).  
2011Am01 S. Amos, J. L. Gross, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **97**, 383 (2011).

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