

¹²⁶Sn

¹²⁶Sn was discovered in 1962 by Dropesky and Orth in “A Summary of the Decay of Some Fission Product Tin and Antimony Isotopes” (1962Dr01). ¹²⁶Sn was produced by neutron induced fission at the Los Alamos Water Boiler Reactor and identified by γ -ray measurements following chemical separation. “¹²⁶Sn, originally reported to have a half-life of 50 min, is now known to be very long-lived ($T_{1/2} \approx 10^5$ years).” The quoted 50 min had been reported in 1951 (1951Ba41) and could not be confirmed.

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

- 1951Ba41 J. W. Barnes and A. J. Freedman, Phys. Rev. **84**, 365 (1951).
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2011Am01 S. Amos, J. L. Gross, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **97**, 383 (2011).

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