^{128}Sn

In 1956, Fränz et al. identified ^{128}Sn in "Die beiden Antimonisomere mit der Massenzahl 128" (1956Fr32). Neutrons produced by bombarding beryllium with 28 MeV deuterons from the synchrocylotron at the CNEA, Buenos Aires, Argentina, induced fission of uranium. Gamma-rays were detected following chemical separation. "Das Antimonisotop von 10,3 min Halbwertszeit läßt sich von seiner Muttersubstanz, dem Spaltzinn von 57 min Halbwertszeit, sehr rein abtrennen... Man muß daher der Isobarenreihe 57 min-Zinn → 10,3 min-Antimon die Massenzahl 128 zuordnen." (The 10.3 m antimon isotope can be easily separated from the mother substance tin with a half-life of 57 ... Therefore the isobar chain: 57 m tin → 10.3 m antimon has to be assigned to mass 128.) The half-life had first been assigned to ^{130}Sn (1955Fr11).

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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