^{129}Sn

Hagebo et al. reported the discovery of ^{129}Sn in the 1962 article "Radiochemical Studies of Isotopes of Antimony and Tin in the Mass Region 127-130" (1962Ha16). 170 MeV protons bombarded uranium targets and ^{129}Sn was identified by decay curve measurements following chemical separation. Although not explicitly mentioned, the proton irradiations were probably performed at the Institute of Nuclear Research in Amsterdam. "Since the mass numbers of the antimony daughters are well known, mass assignments of the tin isotopes can be made unambiguously, i.e. both the 4.6 min and 2.2 hr have mass number 127, the 57 min is ^{128}Sn, and both the 8.8 min and 1.0 hr have mass number 129." The 8.8 min half-life corresponds to an isomeric level while neither the 1.0 hr activity nor a previously reported 1.8 h activity (1960Al03) could be reproduced (1962Dr01,1966Ch11). The ground state half-life of about 2 min was first measured four years later by Chu and Markinsly (1966Ch11).

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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