^{134}Sn

Shalev and Rudstam reported the discovery of ^{134}Sn in "Energy Spectra of Delayed Neutrons from Separated Fission Products" in 1974 (1974Sh18). ^{134}Sn was produced by neutron induced fission of ^{235}U and identified with the OSIRIS isotope-separator on-line facility at Studsvik, Sweden. "The precursor ^{134}Sn was measured at the on-line position, using a tape speed of 0.4 cm/sec. The total number of fast neutrons (above 100 keV) was 4600. It was found that most of the neutron activity was associated with a half-life of about 1 sec, and hence we conclude that ^{134}Sn is the dominant precursor and not ^{134}Sb." A tentatively reported half-life of 20 s (1963Gr13) could not been confirmed.

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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