^{99}Sn

The credit for the discovery of ^{99}Sn is given to the 2012 paper "Superallowed Gamow–Teller decay of the doubly magic nucleus ^{100}Sn" by Hinke et al. (2012Hi07). At the GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung in Darmstadt, Germany, a 1.0*A* GeV ^{124}Xe beam irradiated a beryllium target to produce proton-rich isotopes in projectile fragmentation reactions. ^{99}Sn was identified with a fragment separator and implanted into a stack of highly segmented silicon strip detectros which were surrounded by the RISING γ-ray array. Although not specifically mentioned in the paper, the particle identification plot exhibits evidence for the presence of ^{99}Sn.

2012Hi07 C. B. Hinke, M. Bohmer, P. Boutachkov, T. Faestermann *et al.*, Nature **486**, 341 (2012).

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