^{123}Sb

Aston discovered stable ^{123}Sb in 1922 as reported in "The isotopes of antimony" (1922As03). A pure antimony trimethyl sample was used in the Cavendish mass spectrograph. "The element was characterized by two intense lines at 121 and 123. The first is the more intense by perhaps 10 to 20 per cent. If sufficient exposure is given two faint companions are visible at 122, 124, but the general evidence suggests that these are due to hydrogen addition products. The isotopic nature of the lines 121, 123 is amply confirmed by the appearance of similar pairs 15 and 30 units higher, due to molecules of their monomethides and dimethides."

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

1922As03 F. W. Aston, Nature **110**, 732 (1922).

2013Ka01 J. Kathawa, C. Fry, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 22 (2013).

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