^{100}In

In 1982, the article, "Investigations of Very Neutron-Deficient Isotopes Below ^{100}Sn in ^{40}Ca-Induced Reactions" by Kurcewicz et al. reported the discovery of ^{100}In (1982Ku15). A 4.0 MeV/u ^{40}Ca from the heavy-ion accelerator UNILAC at GSI was used to produce ^{100}In in the fusion evaporation reaction ^{63}Cu(^{40}Ca,3n). Beta-delayed protons were measured following online mass separation. These particles were mass separated and analyzed by β- x- and γ- rays. "From systematic considerations... the β-delayed protons observed at 97, 99 and 100 mass numbers were assigned to ^{97}Cd, ^{99}Cd and ^{100}In, respectively." No half-life was extracted due to the limited statistics.

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

1982Ku15 W. Kurcewicz, E. F. Zganjar, R. Kirchner, O. Klepper *et al.*, Z. Phys. A **308**, 21 (1982).

2011Am01 S. Amos, J. L. Gross, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **97**, 383 (2011).

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