^{103}In

The discovery of ^{103}In was described by Lhersonneau et al. in "Decay of neutron-deficient ^{103}In and ^{103}Cd Isotopes" in 1978 (1978Lh01). ^{14}N was accelerated by the Louvain-la-Neuve CYCLONE cyclotron to 72 MeV and bombarded a natural molybdenum filament. ^{103}In was produced with the fusion-evaporation reaction ^{92}Mo(^{14}N,3n) and separated with the online separator LISOL. The isotopes were identified by γ-ray, X-ray, and conversion electron measurements. "The newly discovered activity ^{103}In ($T_{1/2}$=1.08$\pm$0.11 min) was found to be populated mainly the 7/2$^+$ excited ^{103}Cd state at 188 keV."

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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