^{106}In

In "New Isotope Indium-106" the discovery of ^{106}In was reported in 1962 by Catura and Richardson (1962Ca07). Enriched ^{106}Cd targets were bombarded by 14 MeV protons from the UCLA cyclotron. ^{106}In, produced in the (p,n) charge-exchange reaction was identified by γ-ray measurements following chemical separation. "Measurements on the yield of gamma rays above 1.8 Mev as a function of proton energy indicated the 5.3-min activity to be the result of a *p,n* reaction and placed an upper limit on its threshold of 8 Mev. With the above information this activity can definitely be assigned to In^{106}."

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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