^{108}In

In 1949, Mallary and Pool discovered ^{108}In in "Radioactive In^{107}, In^{108}, In^{109}, and Sn^{108}" (1949Ma20). 10 MeV Deuterons and 5 MeV protons from the Mendenhall Laboratory at Ohio State University bombarded an enriched ^{108}Cd target to produce ^{108}In. Decay curves measured with a spectrometer counter and a Wulf unifilar electrometer were recorded following chemical separation. "Two genetically related isotopes in tin and indium have been assigned to mass number 108. The indium isotope, which is produced by the decay of the tin isotope and by bombarding cadmium 108 with deuterons, decays with a half-life of about 55 min. by emitting positrons of 2-Mev energy and gamma-rays." A 5-h half-life had previously incorrectly been assigned to ^{108}In (1948Gh02).

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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