^{111}In

"The Radioactive Indium Isotopes of Mass Numbers 111 and 112" by Tendam and Bradt was published in 1947 identifying ^{111}In (1947Te04). At Purdue University silver targets were bombarded with 15-20 MeV α-particles. Indium was identified by chemical analysis, and the isotopes were identified via excitation energy measurements and decay curves. "It is seen from its excitation curve that the 2.7-day period is the product of an (α,2n) reaction with a threshold of 15.5$\pm$0.5 MeV and must be assigned to In^{111}... Since its excitation curve is almost identical with that of the 66-min. In^{110}, produced by the Ag^{107}(α,n)In^{110} reaction" Barnes also assigned an 18-20 m half-life to ^{111}In in 1939 (1939Ba03).

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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