^{114}In

The isotope ^{114}In was first identified in 1937 by Lawson and Cork in "The Radioactive Isotopes of Indium" (1937La05). Indium was irradiated with 14 to 20 MeV neutrons produced from the bombardment of lithium with 6.3 MeV deuterons at the University of Michigan. ^{114}In was identified via decay curve measurements. "The 50-day period has so far been observed only when the activation has been with fast neutrons. This therefore might be placed as either an isomer of 112 or 114. It has been tentatively placed as 114." Lawson and Cork also measured a 72 s half-life which they assigned to ^{112}In, however, a few years later they corrected the assignment to the ground state of ^{114}In (1940La07). Half-lives of 1 m (1937Ch01) and 1.1 m (1937Po04) had been measured previously but no mass assignments were made or assigned to either ^{112}In or ^{114}In (1937Bo14). Also, a 13 s half-life which had been first observed without a mass assignment (1935Am01) was then assigned incorrectly to ^{114}In (1937Co01).

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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