

¹¹⁶In

The isotope ¹¹⁶In was first identified in 1937 by Lawson and Cork in “The Radioactive Isotopes of Indium” (1937La05). Indium was irradiated with slow neutrons at the University of Michigan. Decay curves of β -activity were measured and half-lives extracted, “...although the 13-second and 54-minute periods could have been associated with either 114 or 116 the are undoubtedly due to 116.” The 13 s and the 54 m correspond to the ground state and an isomeric state, respectively, and had been previously observed but without a definite mass assignment (1935Am01). In an article published a few months earlier Cork and Thornton had associated a 58 m half-life with ¹¹⁶In, however, without an actual measurement (1937Co01).

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

- 1935Am01 E. Amaldi, O. D’Agostino, E. Fermi, B. Pontecorvo *et al.*, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) A **149**, 522 (1935).
1937Co01 J. M. Cork and R. L. Thornton, Phys. Rev. **51**, 608 (1937).
1937La05 J. L. Lawson and J. M. Cork, Phys. Rev. **52**, 531 (1937).
2011Am01 S. Amos, J. L. Gross, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **97**, 383 (2011).

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