^{121}In

In 1960, Yuta and Morinaga identified ^{121}In for the first time in "Study of Heavy Odd-Mass Indium Isotopes from the (γ,p) Reaction on Tin" (1960Yu01). Targets of enriched $^{122}SnO_2$ were bombarded by 25 MeV bremsstrahlung from the 25-MeV betatron at Tohoku University. Gamma-ray spectra were measured with a 4"$\times$4" NaI crystal and β decay curves were recorded. "Here, a new peak at 0.94 MeV is clearly seen. This peak decayed with a half-life of 30$\pm$3 sec... it is assigned to the $g_{9/2}$ state of In^{121}." In addition to this ground state half-life an isomeric state with a half-life of 3.1 m was measured. Previously reported half-lives of 12 m and 32 m (1957Nu21) could not be confirmed.

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

1957Nu21 N. Nussis, J. Pahissa, and E. Ricci, Z. Naturforsch. **12**, 520 (1957).
1960Yu01 H. Yuta and H. Morinaga, Nucl. Phys. **16**, 119 (1960).
2011Am01 S. Amos, J. L. Gross, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **97**, 383 (2011).

Please cite this abstract as: "FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152"