^{123}In

In 1960, Yuta and Morinaga identified ^{123}In for the first time in "Study of Heavy Odd-Mass Indium Isotopes from the (γ,p) Reaction on Tin" (1960Yu01). Targets of enriched $^{124}SnO_2$ were bombarded by 25 MeV bremsstrahlung from the 25-MeV betatron at Tohoku University. Gamma-ray spectra were measured and β decay curves were recorded. "A peak at 1.10 MeV appears here and has a half-life of 10 sec. It is assigned to the $g_{9/2}$ state of ^{123}In as in the cases of Sn^{120} and Sn^{122}." In addition, a half-life of 36 s was assigned to an isomeric state.

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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