^{125}In

In "Short-Lived Fission Products" the first observation of ^{125}In was reported in 1967 by Fritze and Griffiths (1967Fr16). ^{125}In was produced via neutron induced fission of ^{235}U at the McMaster University Reactor. The isotope was identified by its daughter activity following chemical separation. "Proof of the presence of a given nuclide depended on the identification of a known daughter activity resulting from the decay of the unknown short-lived parent, which had been separated completely from daughter activities as soon as possible after the end of the irradiation... Starting 13 min after the end of the irradiation γ-spectra were taken at 7 min intervals and showed the presence of 40 min ^{123}Sn (160 keV) and 10 min ^{125m}Sn (335 keV)."

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

1967Fr16 K. Fritze and K. Griffiths, Radiochim. Acta **7**, 59 (1967).

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"