^{131}In

^{131}In was discovered by Lund and Rundstam in 1976 as reported in "Delayed-neutron activities produced in fission: Mass range 122-146" (1976Lu02). ^{131}In was produced via neutron fission in a uranium target at the Studsvik R2-0 reactor and separated with the OSIRIS on-line mass-separator facility. 30 ^{3}He neutron counters were used to measure the delayed neutron activities. "The 0.29 sec activity is to be attributed to ^{131}In for which the β half-life has been determined to be 0.27$\pm$0.02 sec." The cited value of 0.27(2) s referred to a "to be published article" by De Geer et al..

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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