

## <sup>97</sup>In

The credit for the discovery of <sup>97</sup>In is given to the 2012 paper “Superallowed Gamow–Teller decay of the doubly magic nucleus <sup>100</sup>Sn” by Hinke et al. (2012Hi07). At the GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung in Darmstadt, Germany, a 1.0A GeV <sup>124</sup>Xe beam irradiated a beryllium target to produce proton-rich isotopes in projectile fragmentation reactions. <sup>97</sup>In was identified with a fragment separator and implanted into a stack of highly segmented silicon strip detectors which were surrounded by the RISING  $\gamma$ -ray array. Although not specifically mentioned in the paper, the particle identification plot exhibits clear evidence for the presence of <sup>97</sup>In. In an earlier contribution to a conference proceeding Krücken reported the discovery of <sup>97</sup>In from the same experiment (2008KrZW).

- 2008KrZW R. Krücken, Proc. Nuclear Physics and Astrophysics: From Stable Beams to Exotic Nuclei, Cappadocia, Turkey, June 25-30, 2008, I. Boztosun, A. B. Balantekin, Eds. , p. 52 (2008).
- 2012Hi07 C. B. Hinke, M. Bohmer, P. Boutachkov, T. Faestermann *et al.*, Nature **486**, 341 (2012).

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