^{99}In

The discovery of ^{99}In was presented in "Production and Identification of ^{100}Sn" by Schneider et al. in 1994 (1994Sc22). ^{99}In was produced from a beryllium target bombarded by a 1095 A·MeV ^{124}Xe beam from the heavy-ion synchrotron SIS at GSI, Darmstadt. The products were separated with the fragment separator FRS and identified in flight by recording magnetic rigidity, multiple time-of-flights, and energy. "The individual isotopes are clearly resolved... The majority of the events are assigned to ^{101}Sn, the new isotope ^{99}In, and ^{100}In." 142 events of ^{99}In were recorded.

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

1994Sc22 R. Schneider, J. Friese, J. Reinhold, K. Zeitelhack *et al.*, Z. Phys. A **348**, 241 (1994).

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