

## $^{32}\text{Al}$

Artukh et al. discovered  $^{32}\text{Al}$  in the 1971 paper “New isotopes  $^{29,30}\text{Mg}$ ,  $^{31,32,33}\text{Al}$ ,  $^{33,34,35,36}\text{Si}$ ,  $^{35,36,37,38}\text{P}$ ,  $^{39,40}\text{S}$ , and  $^{41,42}\text{Cl}$  produced in bombardment of a  $^{232}\text{Th}$  target with 290 MeV  $^{40}\text{Ar}$  ions” (1971Ar32). A 290 MeV  $^{40}\text{Ar}$  beam from the Dubna 310 cm heavy-ion cyclotron bombarded a metallic  $^{232}\text{Th}$ . Reaction products were separated and identified with a magnetic spectrometer and a surface barrier silicon telescope. “Apart from the nucleides already known, 17 new nucleides, namely:  $^{29,30}\text{Mg}$ ,  $^{31,32,33}\text{Al}$ ,  $^{33,34,35,36}\text{Si}$ ,  $^{35,36,37,38}\text{P}$ ,  $^{39,40}\text{S}$  and  $^{41,42}\text{Cl}$  have been reliably detected.”

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

1971Ar32 A. G. Artukh, V. V. Avdeichikov, G. F. Gridnev, V. L. Mikheev *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. A **176**, 284 (1971).

2012Th10 M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 933 (2012).

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