

^{32}Ar

Hagberg et al. discovered ^{32}Ar in the 1977 paper “Decay of a $T_z=-2$ nucleus: Argon-32” (1977Ha29). 600 MeV protons from the CERN synchrocyclotron bombarded a vanadium target. ^{32}Ar was produced in spallation reactions and identified with the ISOLDE electromagnetic isotope separator. Beta-delayed protons were measured with a silicon surface barrier counter. “The β -delayed proton spectrum observed for ^{32}Ar is shown in [the figure]. Only one peak is evident, with a laboratory energy of 3350.5 ± 5.0 keV. The time decay of the peak yields a half-life for ^{32}Ar of 75^{+70}_{-30} msec.”

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

1977Ha29 E. Hagberg, P. G. Hansen, J. C. Hardy, A. Huck *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **39**, 792 (1977).

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

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