

³⁵Ar

King and Elliott from Purdue University identified ³⁵Ar in “Short-lived radioactivities of ¹⁴Si²⁷, ¹⁶S³¹, and ¹⁸A³⁵” in 1940 ([1940Ki12](#)). Sulfur targets were bombarded with 16 MeV α particles and the resulting activities were measured with a multiple Geiger counter circuit. “In an attempt to extend the well-known series of radioactive elements characterized by the formula $Z - N = 1$, the following new reactions have been observed:... Reaction: ${}_{16}\text{S}^{32}(\alpha, n){}_{18}\text{A}^{35}$; Half-life: 1.91 s.”

Adapted from reference ([2012Th10](#))

[1940Ki12](#) L. D. P. King and D. R. Elliott, Phys. Rev. **58**, 846 (1940).

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

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