

³⁷Ar

Weimer et al. from The Ohio State University reported the first observation of ³⁷Ar in the 1941 article “Radioactive argon A³⁷” (1941We01). A variety of reactions were used to produce ³⁷Ar and the resulting activities were measured with an ionization chamber connected to a Wulf bifilar electrometer. “An artificially radioactive gas has been produced by bombarding solid samples containing potassium, chlorine, calcium, or sulfur with appropriate nuclear particles. The radioactivity has been observed for three months and is found to have a single decay period of 34 days... In view of the method by which the present activity has been produced, we assign it to A³⁷.”

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

1941We01 P. K. Weimer, J. D. Kurbatov, and M. L. Pool, Phys. Rev. **60**, 469 (1941).
2012Th10 M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 933 (2012).

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