

## <sup>38</sup>Ar

<sup>38</sup>Ar was discovered in 1934 by Zeeman and de Gier at the University of Amsterdam as reported in “A new isotope of argon” ([1934Ze01](#)). Argon gas was examined in a mass spectrograph. “Between the parabolas for the isotopes A<sup>40</sup> and A<sup>36</sup> always a parabola for the mass 38 was obtained. The intensity of the 38 parabola relatively to that of the two other ones remained unchanged by diluting with O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, and other gases... Atoms of mass 38 were till now unknown. We therefore infer, that 38 is really due to a new isotope of argon.”

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

[1934Ze01](#) P. Zeeman and J. de Gier, Proc. Acad. Soc. Amsterdam **37**, 127 (1934).  
[2012Th10](#) M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 933 (2012).

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