^{41}Ar

The discovery of ^{41}Ar was reported in 1936 by Snell in "Radioactive argon" (1936Sn01). Argon gas was bombarded with 3 MeV deuterons from the Lawrence and Livingston magnetic resonance accelerator of the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. Beta-ray absorption and decay spectra as well as γ-rays were recorded. "When bombarded with high speed deuterons, argon gas is found to yield a radioactive product which emits negative electrons, and decays with a period of 110 ± 1 minutes. Chemical tests show that the activity is due to an isotope of argon, and the reaction involved is doubtless $A^{40}+H^{2}=A^{41}+H^{1}$."

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

1936Sn01 A. H. Snell, Phys. Rev. **49**, 555 (1936).
2012Th10 M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 933 (2012).

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