^{51}Ar

Guillemaud-Mueller et al. announced the discovery of ^{51}Ar in the 1989 article "Observation of new neutron rich nuclei ^{29}F, ^{35,36}Mg, ^{38,39}Al, ^{40,41}Si, ^{43,44}P, $^{45-47}$S, $^{46-49}$Cl, and $^{49-51}$Ar from the interaction of 55 MeV/u ^{48}Ca+Ta" (1989Gu03). A 55 MeV/u ^{48}Ca beam was fragmented on a tantalum target at GANIL and the projectile-like fragments were separated by the zero degree doubly achromatic LISE spectrometer. "[The figure] represents the two-dimensional plot (energy loss versus time-of-flight) obtained under these conditions after 40 h integration time with an average intensity of 150 enA. The new species ^{35,36}Mg, ^{38,39}Al, ^{40,41}Si, ^{43,44}P, ^{45,46,47}S, ^{46,47,48,49}Cl, and ^{49,50,51}Ar are clearly visible."

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

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