^{38}K

Hurst and Walke reported the observation of ^{38}K in "The induced radioactivity of potassium" in 1937 at the University of California at Berkeley (1937Hu01). Lithium chloride was bombarded with 11 MeV α particles and ^{38}K was formed in the reaction ^{35}Cl(α,n). Decay and absorption curves as well as γ-ray spectra were measured following chemical separation. "The precipitate had a strong activity decaying to half-value in $7.7_5 \pm 0.1_5$ minutes as shown in [the figure]. The particles emitted were positrons having a maximum energy as determined by Feather's rule from the thickness of aluminum required to stop them of 2 Mev."

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

1937Hu01 D. G. Hurst and H. Walke, Phys. Rev. **51**, 1033 (1937).
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