^{39}Ca

^{39}Ca was first observed in 1943 by Huber et al. at the Physikalisches Institut der E.T.H. Zürich as reported in the article "Der Kernphotoeffekt mit der Lithium-Gammastrahlung: I. Die leichten Elemente bis zum Calcium" (1943Hu02). ^{39}Ca was populated in a radiative capture reaction with 17 MeV γ-rays. 500 keV protons bombarded lithium to produce the γ-rays from the reaction ^{7}Li(p,γ). Subsequent to the irradiations the decay curves of the emitted β-rays were measured. "Als Resultat von 600 durchgeführten Bestrahlungen erhielten wir die in Fig. 13 aufgezeichnete Zerfallskurve mit einer Halbwertszeit von T = 1.06 $\pm$ 0.03 sec." [As a result of 600 irradiations we achieved the decay curve shown in Fig. 13 with a half-life of T = 1.06 $\pm$ 0.03 sec.]. In 1937, Pool et al. had incorrectly assigned a half-life of 4.5 min to ^{39}Ca (1937Po04).

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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