^{76}As

In 1934, Amaldi et al. discovered ^{76}As at the Istituo Fisico della R. Università in Rome, Italy, as reported in "Radioactivity Produced by Neutron Bombardment V" (1934Am02). Neutrons from beryllium powder mixed with emanation (radon) irradiated various targets. "A chemical separation of the active substance in presence of gallium and germanium enables us to exclude the possibility that it is gallium and makes it very unlikely that it is germanium. The most probable hypothesis is that the activity is due to ^{76}As." β-ray activity was measured with a Geiger-Müller counter. In a separate paper a half-life of "about 2 days" (1934Fe02) was determined.

Adapted from reference (2010Sh34)

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