^{79}As

^{79}As was first observed by Butement in 1950 at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment in Harwell, England, as reported in "New Radioactive Isotopes Produced by Nuclear Photo-Disintegration" (1950Bu07). ^{79}As was produced through irradiation of potassium selenate by 23 MeV x-rays from the synchrotron in the photonuclear reaction ^{80}Se(γ,p) and chemically separated from other resultant isotopes (1951Bu25). In the original paper (1950Bu07) the probably assignment was only given in a table. More details were reported in the subsequent publication (1951Bu25): "The activity showed a half-life of 9 minutes and a weak residual activity with an apparent half-life of about 31 hours. The latter may be attributed to a mixture of 26.8-hour ^{76}As and 40-hour ^{77}As. The yields of the 9-minute and 31-hour activities were approximately equal. The 9-minute arsenic is therefore probably ^{79}As, decaying by beta-particle emission into ^{79}Se whose half-life is either very short or very long." In the original compilation the Butement's second paper was credited with the discovery.

Adapted from reference (2010Sh34)

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