^{24}Ne

In the 1956 article "Decay of the new nuclide Ne^{24}" Dropesky and Schardt reported the discovery of ^{24}Ne (1956Dr11). A neon gas target was bombarded with 1.5 MeV tritons from the 2.5 MeV Los Alamos electrostatic accelerator and ^{24}Ne was formed in the ^{22}Ne(t,p) reaction. Beta- and γ-rays spectrometers recorded the activities after chemical separation. "Treatment of the decay data by least squares analysis gave a value of 3.38$\pm$0.02 min for the half-life of Ne^{24}."

Adapted from reference (2012Th01)

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