# $^{32}$Ne

Guillemaud-Mueller et al. announced the discovery of $^{32}$Ne in the 1990 article "Particle stability of the isotopes $^{26}$O and $^{32}$Ne in the reaction 44 MeV/nucleon $^{48}$Ca + Ta" (1990Gu02). A 44 MeV/u $^{48}$Ca beam was fragmented on a tantalum target at GANIL and the projectile-like fragments were separated by the zero degree triple-focusing magnetic analyzer LISE. "[The figure] represents the two-dimensional plot (Z versus time of flight) obtained under these conditions after a 40-h measurement with an average beam intensity of 160 enA. The heaviest known isotopes $^{19}$B, $^{22}$C, $^{29}$F, and the previously unknown isotope $^{32}$Ne (four events) are clearly visible."

Adapted from reference (2012Th01)


1990Gu02 D. Guillemaud-Mueller, J. C. Jacmart, E. Kashy, A. Latimier *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **41**, 937 (1990).

2012Th01 M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 43 (2012).



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