^{17}Na

Brown et al. discovered the proton-unbound nuclide ^{17}Na in 2017 as described in "Proton-decaying states in light nuclei and the first observation of ^{17}Na" (2017Br07). A secondary ^{17}Ne beam was produced at the Coupled Cyclotron Facility of the National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory at Michigan State University from a 150 MeV/nucleon primary ^{20}Ne beam and was fragmented on a beryllium target. Charged particles from the particle-unbound fragments were detected in the High Resolution Array (HiRA). ^{17}Na could be produced in a charge-exchange reaction. "The decay-energy spectrum for ^{17}Na $\rightarrow$ 3p + ^{14}O is shown in the figure. There is a peak in the spectrum located at E_T = 4.85(6) MeV that sits on top of a background."

Adapted from reference (2018Th01)

2017Br07 K. W. Brown, R. J. Charity, J. M. Elson, W. Reviol *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **95**, 044326 (2017).

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