^{22}Na

^{22}Na was discovered in 1935 by Frisch from the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen as reported in the paper "Induced radioactivity of fluorine and calcium" (1935Fr04). Alpha particles from a 600 mCi radon source were used to irradiate sodium fluoride and lithium fluoride and ^{22}Na was formed in the reaction ^{19}F(α,n). "The search for Na^{22} was therefore continued with sodium fluoride and lithium fluoride. In both cases weak activity was observed after prolonged bombardment. A chemical separation, kindly carried out by Prof. G. von Hevesy, showed that the active body follows the reactions of sodium, and therefore is presumably Na^{22}." The estimated half-life is between one and several years.

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

1935Fr04 O. R. Frisch, Nature **136**, 220 (1935).
2012Th10 M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 933 (2012).

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