

^{28}Na

^{28}Na was first identified by Klapisch et al. in the 1969 paper "Half-Life of ^{11}Li , of ^{27}Na , and of the new isotopes ^{28}Na , ^{29}Na , ^{30}Na , and ^{31}Na produced in high-energy nuclear reactions" (1969K108). The CERN proton synchrotron was used to bombard iridium and uranium targets with 24 GeV protons. The isotopes were identified with an on-line mass separator, and β activities were measured with a plastic scintillator. "Our experimental results establish the particle stability of all the sodium isotopes filling the sd-neutron shell." The half-life of ^{28}Na was listed in a table as 34(1)s.

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

1969K108 R. Klapisch, C. Thibault-Philippe, C. Detraz, J. Chaumont *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **23**, 652 (1969).

2012Th10 M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 933 (2012).

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