^{29}Na

^{29}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" (1969Kl08). 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 ^{29}Na was listed in a table as 47(3) s.

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

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