^{250}No

Oganessian et al. identified ^{250}No in the 2001 article "Measurements of cross sections for the fusion-evaporation reactions ^{204,206,207,208}Pb+^{48}Ca and ^{207}Pb+^{34}S: Decay properties of the even-even nuclides ^{238}Cf and ^{250}No" (2001Og08). Enriched ^{206}Pb and ^{204}Pb targets were bombarded with 213.5−242.5 MeV ^{48}Ca beams from the Dubna U400 cyclotron forming ^{250}No in (4n) and (2n) fusion-evaporation reactions, respectively. Recoil products were separated with the Dubna Gas-filled Recoil Separator and implanted in a position sensitive detector array which also measured subsequent α and spontaneous fission decay. Escaping α-particles were also recorded with eight additional detectors arranged in a boxlike configuration. "The spontaneously fissioning even-even isotope ^{250}No, with a half-life $T_{1/2}$ = 36 μs, was identified for the first time in this experiment." The observed level corresponds to an isomeric state and the ground state half-life ($5.6^{+0.9}_{-0.7}\mu$s) was first observed two years later by Belozerov (2003Be18). A spontaneous fission half-life of 250 μs reported earlier (1975Te01) was incorrect.

Adapted from reference (2013Th02)

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