^{230}Pu

Andreyev et al. discovered ^{230}Pu as described in the 1990 paper "The New nuclide ^{230}Pu" (1990An22). An enriched ^{208}Pb target was bombarded with a 135 MeV ^{26}Mg beam from the Dubna U-400 cyclotron forming ^{230}Pu in the (4n) fusion-evaporation reaction. ^{230}Pu was separated with the kinematic separator VASSILISSA and implanted into a silicon surface barrier detector which also recorded subsequent α decay. "The new isotope ^{230}Pu was identified according to the α-α correlation to decays of its daughter nuclei ^{226}U, ^{222}Th and (^{218}Ra+^{214}Rn), see [the figure]."

Adapted from reference (2013Fr02)

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