^{249}Cm

The 1956 discovery of ^{248}Cm by Fields et al. was reported in the paper "Transplutonium elements in thermonuclear test debris" (1956Fi11). ^{249}Cm was produced by neutron irradiation of a curium fraction of the debris in the Materials Test Reactor. ^{249}Cm was identified with the Argonne 12-in. 60° mass spectrometer following chemically separation. "The isotope Cm^{249} was made by MTR neutron bombardment of a curium fraction from the debris and found to have a half-life of 65 minutes and a beta energy of 0.9 Mev." Four months later Butler et al. independently reported a half-life $4.7(4)\times10^5$ y (1956Bu91).

Adapted from reference (2013Fr02)

1956Bu91 J. P. Butler, T. A. Eastwood, H. G. Jackson, and R. P. Schuman, Phys. Rev. **103**, 965 (1956).

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