^{250}Cm

In 1966, the Combined Radiochemistry Group reported the discovery of ^{250}Cm in "Nuclear decay properties of heavy nuclides produced in thermonuclear explosions-par and barbel events" (1966Ho01). ^{250}Cm was identified in the debris of the Par thermonuclear test. The number of ^{250}Cm atoms was measured with a mass spectrometer following chemical separation. In addition α-decay and spontaneous fission events were recorded with ionization chambers. "The resultant partial spontaneous-fission half-life for Cm^{250} is $(1.74\pm0.24)\times10^4$ years." In 1956, Huizenga and Diamond estimated the ^{250}Cm half-life from extrapolations of other curium abundances from the Mike thermonuclear test (1957Hu76).

Adapted from reference (2013Fr02)

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