The radioactive isotope, $^{60}$Fe, is only naturally produced in massive stars and is ejected into the Universe through supernova explosions and the end stages of AGB stars. Trace amounts of $^{60}$Fe has been discovered in Earth’s ocean crust, dating back to several millions of years ago. As the half-life of $^{60}$Fe is on the order of millions of years, it can be used as a chronometer for past Solar System events.

$T_{1/2}$ of $^{60}$Fe has been in question in recent years. Work is currently being done at the NSL to confirm it. The work is two-parted: Using Accelerator Mass Spectrometry and Gas-Filled Magnet techniques, the number of $^{60}$Fe atoms in a sample can be measured. Together with an activity measurement on the same sample, the half-life can be calculated.

\[ \lambda \frac{dN}{dt} = N \]

During the spring of 2015, the activity measurement was finalized and recently in October 2015, the AMS measurement as been completed. Further work is needed to finalize the half-life.