

⁸⁸Kr

Langsdorf discovered ⁸⁸Kr in 1939 at the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley and reported his findings in “Fission Products of Thorium” (1939La07). “Several long-lived noble gases from thorium irradiated with fast neutrons (9 MeV, from deuterons on beryllium) have been observed. One of these gases is a krypton of 3-hour half-life which decays into an 18-minute rubidium...” The existence of ⁸⁸Kr had been noted three months earlier by Heyn et al. (1939He01). However, Heyn only measured the subsequent decay of ⁸⁸Rb and inferred that krypton (⁸⁸Kr) had escaped from the irradiated uranium solution.

Adapted from reference (2010He02)

- 1939He01 F. A. Heyn, A. H. W. Aten Jun, and C. J. Bakker, *Nature* **143**, 516 (1939).
1939La07 A. Langsdorf Jr., *Phys. Rev.* **56**, 205 (1939).
2010He02 M. Heim, A. Fritsch, A. Schuh, A. Shore, and M. Thoennessen, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **96**, 333 (2010).

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