

¹⁹⁸Rn

The discovery of ¹⁹⁸Rn was published in the 1984 paper “Alpha decay of ¹⁹⁸Rn” by Calaprice et al. ([1984Ca32](#)). Thoriumhydroxide targets were bombarded with 600 MeV protons from the CERN synchrocyclotron forming ¹⁹⁸Rn in spallation reactions. Decay curves of ¹⁹⁸Rn were measured following isotope separation with the online mass separator ISOLDE. “The new nuclide ¹⁹⁸Rn was found to have an α -decay energy of 7196 ± 10 keV and a half-life of 50 ± 9 ms.”

Adapted from reference ([2013Fr09](#))

[1984Ca32](#) F. Calaprice, G. T. Ewan, R. D. von Dincklage, B. Jonson *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **30**, 1671 (1984).

[2013Fr09](#) C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 497 (2013).

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