

²²²Rn

In 1899, P. Curie and M. Curie from the l'École municipale de Physique et de Chimie industrielles in Paris reported the observation of an activity in radium samples later identified as ²²²Rn in “Sur la radioactivité provoquée par les rayons de Becquerel” (1899Cu01). The radioactivity of polonium and radium samples was studied by measuring current due to the ionization of air. “Si l'on soustrait la plaque activée a l'influence de la substance radioactive, elle reste radioactive pendant plusieurs jours. Toutefois, cette radioactivité induite va en décroissant, d'abord très rapidement, ensuite de moins en moins vite et tend á disparaître suivant une loi asymptotique.” [Subtracting the contribution of the activated plate due to the radioactive substance, it remains radioactive for several days. However, the induced radioactivity is decreasing, first very rapidly, then slower and slower and tends to disappear asymptotically.]

Adapted from reference (2013Fr09)

1899Cu01 P. Curie and M. Curie, Compt. Rend. **129**, 714 (1899).

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

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”