Ununoctium has no naturally-occurring isotopes.

Experiments conducted at Dubna, Russian Federation, at the Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions (by workers from the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Russia and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in the United States), indicate that element 118 (ununoctium, Uuo) was produced — not a large quantity, though: one atom in the spring of 2002 and two more in 2005. Ununoctium's name represents the digits in 118: *un* = "one," and *oct* = "eight."

The 2002 experiment involved firing a beam of Calcium-48 at Californium-249. The experiment took four months and involved a beam of 4×10^{19} calcium ions to produce the single event believed to be the synthesis of element 118 (ununoctium). These experiments were carried out following calculations by Robert Smolanczuk (Soltan Institute for Nuclear Studies, Poland) on the fusion of atomic nuclei. His calculations suggested that it might be possible to make element 118 by fusing lead with krypton under carefully controlled conditions.

Properties of Ununoctium

Name	Ununoctium
Symbol	Uuo
Atomic number	118
Atomic weight	[294]
Standard state	Presumably a gas at 298 °K
CAS Registry ID	54144-19-3
Group in periodic table	18
Group name	Noble gas
Period in periodic table	7
Block in periodic table	p-block
Color	Unknown, but probably a colorless gas
Classification	Non-metallic
Melting point	No data available
Boiling point	No data available
Density of solid	5.7 g/cm^3 (predicted)

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