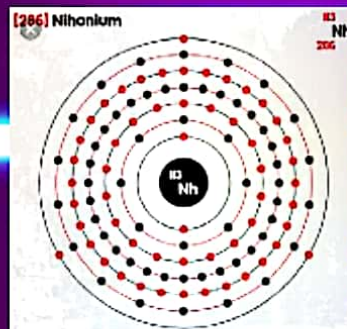


NIHONIUM (Nh)

NIHONIUM WAS FIRST REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CREATED IN 2003 BY A RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COLLABORATION AT THE JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (JINR) IN DUBNA, RUSSIA, AND IN 2004 BY A TEAM OF JAPANESE SCIENTISTS AT RIKEN IN WAKO, JAPAN.

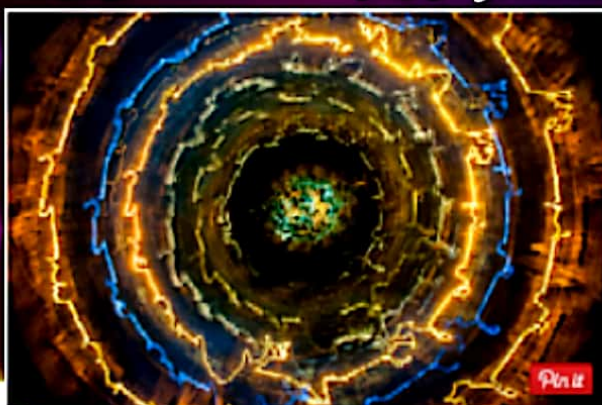


Period : 7 Group : 13 Block : P

Protons : 113 Electrons : 113

Atomic no. : 113 Atomic mass : 286

Electronic configuration : $[\text{Rn}] 5f^{14} 6d^{10} 7s^2 7p^1$



Boiling point : 1430 K Melting point : 700 K

Phase : solid Naming : After Japan

Atomic weight : 286.1810g/mol

Density : 16 g/cm³ Neutrons : 171

Appearance : Highly radioactive metal

Atomic radius : 170pm Covalent radius : 172-180pm

Element category : Post-transition metal

Nihonium's most stable isotope, nihonium-286, has a half-life of about 20 seconds. It decays into roentgenium-282 through alpha decay. Since only a few atoms of nihonium have ever been produced, it currently has no uses outside of basic scientific research.

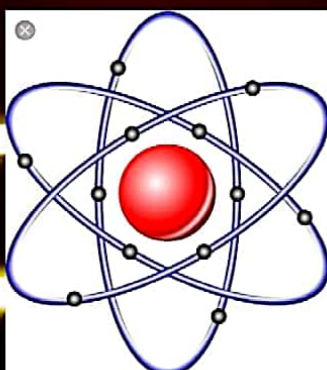
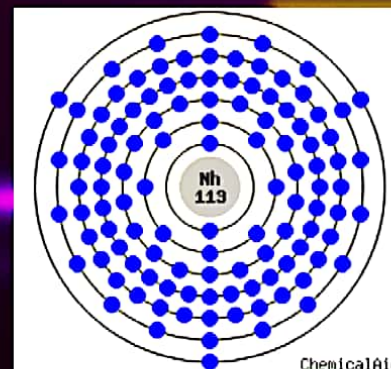


Health effects of Nihonium

As it is so unstable, any amount formed would decompose to other elements so quickly that there's no reason to study its effects on human health.

Environmental effects of Nihonium

Due to its extremely short half-life, there's no reason for considering the effects of nihonium in the environment.



It is the first element to be discovered in an Asian country and will also be permanently put on the periodic table to be taught in schools throughout the world.