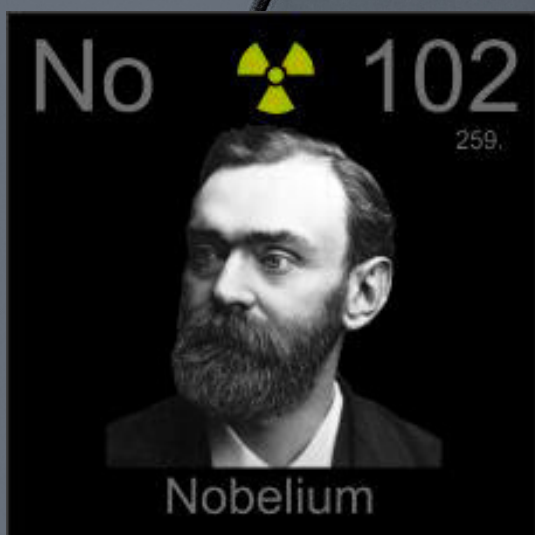




Nobelium

Nobelium was discovered independently by several teams of researchers, one in the Soviet Union, one in Stockholm, and one in Berkley. In 1957, the Stockholm team working at the Nobel Institute reported the creation of an isotope that they later decided was faulty background effects. A team at the University of California in Berkley announced the synthesis of the new element in 1958. The IUPAC declared in 1992 that the work performed by the Dubna team in 1966 was the more accurate finding of nobelium. While the element was possibly detected in both 1957 and 1958, the Dubna team is credited with the discovery.



Nobelium

atomic number

102

(259)

atomic weight

symbol

No

electron configuration

[Rn]5f¹⁴7s²

name

nobelium

==

physical state at 20 °C (68 °F)



Actinide elements



Synthetically prepared

#FACTS!

Despite naming the element joliotium (Jo) by the Dubna team, the IUPAC kept the 1958 designation, named after Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. So little nobelium has been produced that its appearance is unknown. Researchers believe due to its properties that it would have a silvery-white color if enough quantities were available to be seen. If enough nobelium were synthesized, however, it would pose a severe radiation threat.

1																	18	
H	2											13	14	15	16	17	He	
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne	
Na	Mg	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
Cs	Ba		Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra		Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Uut	Fl	Uup	Lv	Uus	Uuo
		La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb			
		Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No			

Position In Periodic Table

Atomic number (Z): 102

Group: group n/a

Period: period 7

Block: f-block

Element category Actinide

Electron configuration:

[Rn] 5f¹⁴ 7s²

Electrons per shell: 2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 8, 2

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

PHASE AT STP:

SOLID (PREDICTED)

MELTING POINT: 1100 K

(827 °C,

1521 °F) (PREDICTED)

DENSITY: 9.9(4) G/CM³ (PREDICTED)

ATOMIC PROPERTIES

OXIDATION STATES:

+2, +3

IONIZATION ENERGIES:

1ST: 639 KJ/MOL

2ND: 1254.3 KJ/MOL

3RD: 2605.1 KJ/MOL

OTHER PROPERTIES

NATURAL OCCURRENCE:
SYNTHETIC

CRYSTAL STRUCTURE
FACE-CENTERED CUBIC (FCC)
FACE-CENTERED CUBIC CRYSTAL
STRUCTURE FOR NOBELIUM (PREDICTED)

CAS NUMBER 10028-14-5

ISOTOPES

**TWELVE ISOTOPES
OF NOBELIUM ARE
KNOWN,
WITH MASS
NUMBERS 250–260
AND 262; ALL ARE
RADIOACTIVE**

**THE LONGEST-LIVED
ISOTOPE IS ^{259}No
WITH A HALF-LIFE OF
58 MINUTES, AND
THE LONGEST-LIVED
ISOMER IS $^{251\text{m}}\text{No}$
WITH A HALF-LIFE OF
1.7 SECONDS.**

**NOBELIUM HAS
NO USE OUTSIDE
RESEARCH**