*** Name Origin:**

For Glenn Seaborg, part of the Dubna group that first synthesized this element.

*** Sources:**

Synthetically produced

*** Uses:**

None

*** Additional Notes:**

The discovery of Element 106 took place in 1974 almost simultaneously at the Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratory and at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna (near Moscow). The Berkeley Group, under direction of Ghiorso, used the Super-Heavy Ion Linear Accelerator (Super HILAC) as a source of heavy ^{18}O ions to bombard a 259-mg target of ^{249}Cf. This resulted in the production and positive identification of ^{263}Cf, which decayed with a half-life of 0.9 ±0.2 s by the emission of alpha particles as follows:

$$^{263}Sg \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow ^{259}Rf \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow ^{249}No \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow .$$

The Dubna Team, directed by Flerov and Organessian, produced heavy ions of ^{54}Cr with their 310-cm heavy-ion cyclotron to bombard ^{207}Pb and 208Pb and found a product that decayed with a half-life of 7 ms. They assigned ^{259}Sg to this isotope. It is now thought six isotopes of Element 106 have been identified. Two of the isotopes are believed to have half-lives of about 30 s. In 1997, IUPAC adopted the name seaborgium for Element 106.