

Isotopes of Lawrencium

Isotope	Atomic Mass	Half-life	Mode of Decay	Nuclear Spin
Lr-255	255.0967	22.00 seconds	α to Md-251; EC to No-255	No data available
Lr-256	256.0988	28.00 seconds	α to Md-252; EC to No-256; SF	No data available
Lr-257	257.0996	0.65 seconds	α to Md-253; SF	7/2
Lr-258	258.1019	3.90 seconds	α to Md-254; EC to No-258; SF	No data available
Lr-259	259.1030	6.10 seconds	α to Md-255; EC to No-259; SF	No data available
Lr-260	260.105320	3.00 minutes	α to Md-256; EC to No-260; SF	No data available
Lr-261	261.1069	40.00 minutes	SF	No data available
Lr-262	262.1097	3.60 hours	EC to No-262; SF	No data available



Lawrencium is a synthetic rare earth metal which does not occur in the environment. It was discovered in 1961 by Albert Ghiorso, Torbjørn Sikkeland, Almon Larsh and Robert M. Latimer at the University of California - Berkeley, USA. The origin of the name is that of Ernest O. Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron.

Chemistry experiments have confirmed that lawrencium behaves as the heavier homologue to lutetium and is chemically similar to other actinides.

Properties of Lawrencium

Name	Lawrencium
Symbol	Lr
Atomic number	103
Atomic weight	[262]
Standard state	Presumably a solid at 298 °K
CAS Registry ID	22537-19-5
Group in periodic table	3
Group name	None
Period in periodic table	7
Block in periodic table	d-block
Color	Unknown, but probably metallic and silvery white or grey
Classification	Metallic
Melting point	About 1900 °K [or 1627 °C or 2961 °F] (predicted)
Boiling point	No data available
Electron configuration	[Rn]7s ² 5f ¹⁴ 7p ¹