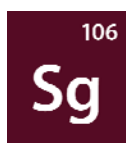


Isotopes of Seaborgium

Isotope	Atomic Mass	Half-life	Mode of Decay	Nuclear Spin	Nuclear Magnetic Moment
Sg-258	258.1132	0.0029 seconds	α to Rf-254; SF	No data available	No data available
Sg-259	259.1147	0.90 seconds	α to Rf-255	1/2	No data available
Sg-260	260.1144	0.0036 seconds	α to Rf-256	0	No data available
Sg-261	261.1162	0.23 seconds	α to Rf-257; SF	No data available	No data available
Sg-262	262.1164	0.0008 seconds	No data available	No data available	No data available
Sg-263	263.11822	0.80 seconds	α to Rf-259	No data available	No data available
Sg-264	264.1189	0.0037 seconds	No data available	0	No data available
Sg-265	265.1211	16.00 seconds	α to Rf-261	No data available	No data available
Sg-266	266.1219	21.00 seconds	α to Rf-262; SF	No data available	No data available



Seaborgium is a synthetic element (an element that can be created in a laboratory but is not found in nature) discovered in 1974 by Albert Ghiorso and others at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and the Livermore National Laboratory, California, USA. Seaborgium takes its name from Glenn T. Seaborg, American nuclear chemist and Nobel Prize winner.

Chemistry experiments with seaborgium have firmly placed it in group 6 as a heavier homologue to tungsten. In its aqueous chemistry, seaborgium has been shown to resemble molybdenum and tungsten.

Properties of Seaborgium

Name	Seaborgium
Symbol	Sg
Atomic number	106
Atomic weight	[271]
Standard state	Presumably a solid at 298 °K
CAS Registry ID	54038-81-2
Group in periodic table	6
Group name	None
Period in periodic table	7
Block in periodic table	d-block
Color	Unknown, but probably metallic and silvery white or grey in appearance
Classification	Metallic
Melting point	No data available
Boiling point	No data available
Density of solid	23.20 g/cm ³ (predicted)
Electron configuration	[Rn]5f ¹⁴ 6d ⁴ 7s ²
Oxidation state	+6