

Isotopes of Livermorium

Isotope	Atomic Mass	Half-life	Mode of Decay
Lv-290	290	0.029 seconds	α to Fl-286
Lv-292	292	0.0525 seconds	α to Fl-288



Livermorium is the synthetic superheavy element with the symbol *Lv* and atomic number 116. It was discovered in 2000 by workers from the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, Russian Federation. It was named for the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, California, USA.

Since then, about 35 atoms of livermorium have been produced, either directly or as a decay product of ununoctium. An isotope, Livermorium-292, was identified in the reaction of Curium-248 with Calcium-48. It is very short-lived and decomposes to a known isotope of element 114.

Properties of Livermorium

Name	Livermorium
Symbol	Lv
Atomic number	116
Atomic weight	[293]
Standard state	Presumably a solid at 298 °K
CAS Registry ID	54100-71-9
Group in periodic table	16
Group name	Chalcogen
Period in periodic table	7
Block in periodic table	p-block
Color	Unknown, but probably metallic and silvery white or grey in appearance
Classification	Metallic
Melting point	364–507 °C (extrapolated)
Boiling point	762-862 °C (extrapolated)
Heat of fusion	7.61 (extrapolated) kJ·mol ⁻¹
Heat of vaporization	42 (predicted) kJ·mol ⁻¹
Density of solid	11.2 g/cm ³ (predicted)
Ground level electron configuration	[Rn]5f ¹⁴ 6d ¹⁰ 7s ² 7p ⁴ (predicted)