

Isotopes of Nobelium

Isotope	Atomic Mass	Half-life	Mode of Decay	Nuclear Spin
No-253	253.0907	1.70 minutes	α to Fm-249; EC to Md-253	9/2
No-254	254.0909	55.00 seconds	α to Fm-250; EC to Md-254; SF	0
No-255	255.0932	3.10 minutes	α to Fm-251; EC to Md-255	1/2
No-256	256.0943	2.90 seconds	α to Fm-252; AS	0
No-257	257.0968	25.00 seconds	α to Fm-253	7/2
No-258	258.0983	0.0012 seconds	α to Fm-254; SF	0



Nobelium is a radioactive rare earth metal, first correctly identified in 1966 by physicists at the Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions in Dubna, Soviet Union, although its discovery had been announced by physicists at the Nobel Institute in Sweden in 1957. The synthesis of nobelium was then claimed in April 1958 at the University of California - Berkeley, USA, by Albert Ghiorso, Glenn T. Seaborg, John R. Walton and Torbjørn Sikkeland. It is named after the Swedish chemist Alfred Nobel, who discovered dynamite. The appearance of this element is unknown; however, it is most likely silvery-white or gray and metallic. If sufficient amounts of nobelium were produced, it would pose a radiation hazard. Twelve radioisotopes of nobelium have been characterized, the most stable being Nobelium-259, with a half-life of 58 minutes.

Properties of Nobelium

Name	Nobelium
Symbol	No
Atomic number	102
Atomic weight	[259]
Standard state	Presumably a solid at 298 °K
CAS Registry ID	10028-14-5
Group in periodic table	N/A
Group name	Actinoid
Period in periodic table	7 (Actinoid)
Block in periodic table	f-block
Color	Probably metallic and silvery white or grey in appearance
Classification	Metallic
Melting point	About 1100 °K [or 827 °C or 1521 °F]
Boiling point	No data available
Electron configuration	[Rn]5f ¹⁴ 7s ²