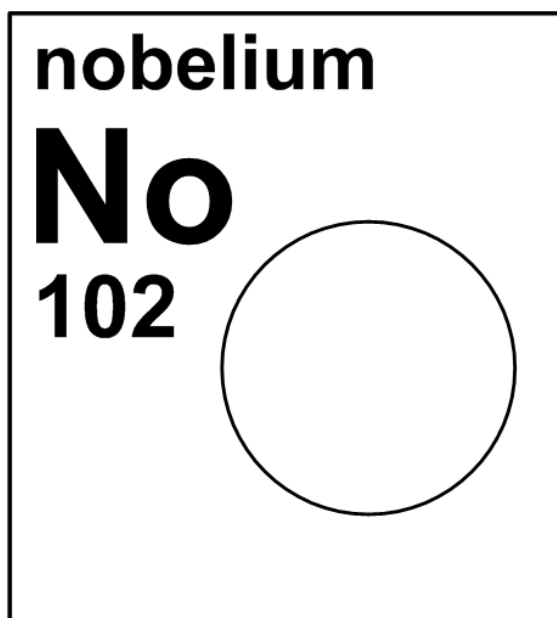


## 4.102 nobelium



Stable isotope	Relative atomic mass	Mole fraction
(none)		

Half-life of radioactive isotope

Less than 1 hour ☐

<sup>248</sup> No	<sup>249</sup> No	<sup>250</sup> No	<sup>251</sup> No	<sup>252</sup> No	<sup>253</sup> No	<sup>254</sup> No	<sup>255</sup> No	<sup>256</sup> No	<sup>257</sup> No
<sup>258</sup> No	<sup>259</sup> No	<sup>260</sup> No	<sup>261</sup> No	<sup>262</sup> No	<sup>264</sup> No				

Nobelium does not occur naturally in the Earth's crust. It was first synthesized in 1966 by Russian scientists from the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR) in Dubna, Russia under Georgi Flerov. Earlier claims to have synthesized "nobelium" beginning in 1957 were shown to be erroneous. This **element** was originally named for Alfred Nobel (Figure 4.102.1), the inventor of dynamite and founder of the Nobel prizes. The name was later retained because of its widespread use throughout the scientific literature [633, 635]. There are no uses for **isotopes** of nobelium outside of scientific research.



**Fig. 4.102.1:** Portrait of Alfred Nobel. (Image Source: Nobel Foundation) [636].