Isotopes of Actinium

Isotope	Atomic Mass	Half-life	Mode of Decay	Nuclear Spin	Nuclear Magnetic Moment
Ac-224	224.021708	2.7 hours	β- to Th-224; α to Fr-220; EC to Ra-224	0	No data available
Ac-225	225.02322	10.0 days	α to Fr-221	3/2	No data available
Ac-226	226.026089	1.224 days	β- to Th-226; α to Fr-222; EC to Ra-226	1	No data available
Ac-227	227.027750	21.77 years	β- to Th-228; α to Fr-224	3/2	1.1
Ac-228	228.031104	6.15 hours	β- to Th-229	3	No data available
Ac-229	229.03293	1.04 hours	No data available	3/2	No data available

Actinium was discovered in 1899 by André-Louis Debierne. Its name derives from the Greek word *aktinos*, meaning "ray."

Actinium is a silvery metal with a cubic crystal form. It behaves like lanthanum, forming mostly the trivalent salts of the metal. It is strongly electropositive, the first ionization potential being 5.17 eV. It reacts with HCI, forming AcCl₃, and also reacts with organic acids, forming their corresponding salts. Combustion in air can produce oxide and nitride. It is also susceptible to react with CO₂, forming carbonate. It is used in nuclear reactors as a source of neutrons. Exposure to its radiation can cause cancer.



Properties of Actinium

Name	Actinium	
Symbol	Ac	
Atomic number	89	
Atomic weight	227	
Standard state	Solid at 298 °K	
CAS Registry ID	7440-34-8	
Group in periodic table	N/A	
Group name	Actinoids	
Period in periodic table	7 (Actinoid)	
Block in periodic table	f-block	
Color	Silvery	
Classification	Metallic	
Melting point	1050 °C	
Boiling point	3300 °C	
Vaporization point	3198 °C	
Thermal conductivity	12 (estimate) W/(m·K)	
Electronegativity	1.1	
Heat of vaporization	400.00 kJ·mol ⁻¹	
Heat of fusion	14.00 kJ·mol ⁻¹	
Density of solid	10.07 g/cm ³	
Electron configuration	[Rn]6d ¹ 7s ²	
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