



Copernicus remains identified

**Cn**<sup>112</sup>  
Copernicium

Mass number: 285 Atomic weight: 285.1744 g/mol  
Atomic number (Z): 112 Electrons: 112 Protons: 112 Neutrons: 173  
Group: 12 Period: 7 Block: d Element Category: Transition metal  
Phase: Gas Boiling point: 354<sup>+112</sup><sub>-108</sub> K (84<sup>+112</sup><sub>-108</sub> °C)  
Density when liquid: 23.7 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Appearance: Highly radioactive  
Half life(s): 2400 Life time(s): 3500 Atomic radius: 147 pm  
Covalent radius: 122 pm Crystal structure: Hexagonal close-packed  
Electron Configuration: [NewtonDesk.com](http://NewtonDesk.com)  
 $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^6 4d^{10} 5s^2 5p^6 4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6s^2 6p^6 5f^{14} 6d^{10} 7s^2$   
Electrons per shell: K2, L8, 18M, N32, O32, P18, Q2  
Naming: After Nicolaus Copernicus Isotopes: 286Cn, 285Cn & 283Cn  
Discovery: By Sigurd Hofmann and colleagues (GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research in Darmstadt, Germany)(1996)  
Uses: At present, it is only used in research [NewtonDesk.com](http://NewtonDesk.com)  
Natural abundance: It is formed by fusing lead and zinc atoms in a heavy ion accelerator.

Element named after Copernicus

**Cn**  **112**  
285.



Copernicium

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Copernicus's coffin at Frombork Cathedral for the burial mass, May 22, 2010

[Source of images of burial and tombstone](#)



Tombstone marking Copernicus's grave