Name: Ashley Agosa

Element Yearbook: Biographical Worksheet

Element Name: <u>Indium</u> Element Symbol: <u>In</u> Atomic Number: <u>49</u> Group name/number: <u>Group IIA</u>
Atomic Mass (to nearest thousandth):114.818 Number of protons:49
Number of neutrons: 66 Number of electrons: 49 Number of valence electrons: 3
Electron configuration:
Orbital filling diagram
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Final electron configuration:
$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^6 4d^{10} 5s^2 5p^1$
HISTORY
Discovered by: Ferdinand Reich and Hieronymus Theodor Year discovered: 1863
Where discovered: Derivation of name/symbol: Latin, Indicium= indigo
PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Phase at room temperature:solid Density at room temperature (g/cm³):7.31 g/cm³
Melting Point (K, °C, °F): 429.76 K, 156.61°C, and 313.898 °F
Boiling Point (K, °C, °F): 2345 K, 2073° C, and 3762° F
Color: Silvery Grey Odor: No Odor Oxidation states: 3
Ionic or covalent bonding:ionic
Ionization Energy (first) (kJ/mol): 558 kJ/mol
Electronegativity (Pauling): 1.78
Reactivity with oxygen, water, acids or bases:
Has a mild reaction with air, but does not react with acids or bases.

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CURRENT INFORMATION

Where found (specific minerals or sources/specific countries):

Reich and Richter were looking for traces of thallium in samples of zinc ores when an indigo line had appeared in the samples spectrum. Indium can be found in iron, copper and lead ores as a by-product. Canada produce most of the world's supply of indium.

Uses:

Indium is used to coat bearing of high speed motors, to dope germanium to make transistors, and used to make some electrical components. Also, it is used to make low melting alloys.

Toxicity/hazards:

Non-toxic when orally and physically exposed but if internally exposed may cause injury.

Abundance:

Estimated crustal abundance: 2.5 X 10⁻¹ mg/kg

Estimated oceanic abundance: 2 X10⁻² mg/L

Sources used to gather this information:

- 1) www.webelements.com
- 2) www.chemicalelements.com
- 3) http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov