



Aluminium

Aluminium

Al¹³

26,982

1,5

[Ne] 3s²3p¹

Aluminium

is derived from the Latin
"alumen", literally meaning
"bitter salt".

Metalloid

Metalloid



Beverage can

Solid

Silvery white, soft
ductile metal.

Widely used: cans,
foils, bicycles,
windows, doors,
cars, poles, etc.



Gallium crystals

Gallium

Ga³¹

69,723

1,8

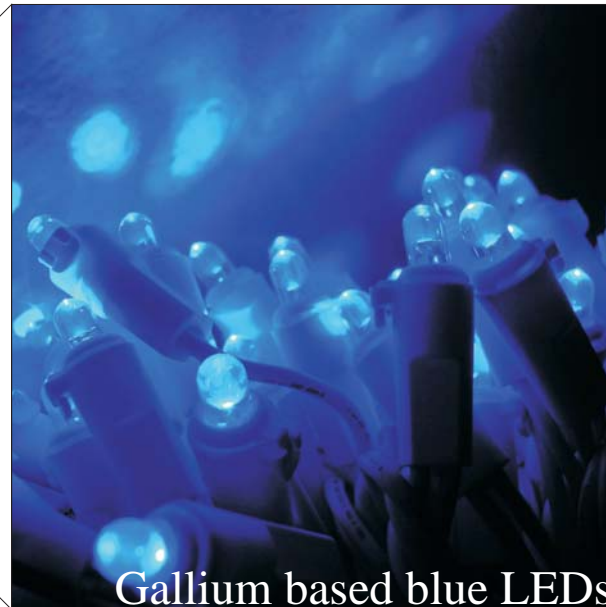
[Ar] 3d¹⁰4s²4p¹

Gallium

was discovered and named by Lecoq de Boisbaudran, a French chemist. He named it after the Latin "Gallia" (Ancient France), also "gallus", meaning "rooster" (le coq is French for rooster).

Metalloid

Metalloid



Gallium based blue LEDs

Solid

Silver-white, but melts at 29,7 °C.

Gallium arsenide is used in lasers, CD players, cell phones, medical devices.



Germanium

Germanium

Ge³²

72,64

2,0

[Ar] 3d¹⁰4s²4p²

Germanium

derives from the Latin
"Germania", meaning
"Germany".

Metalloid

Metalloid

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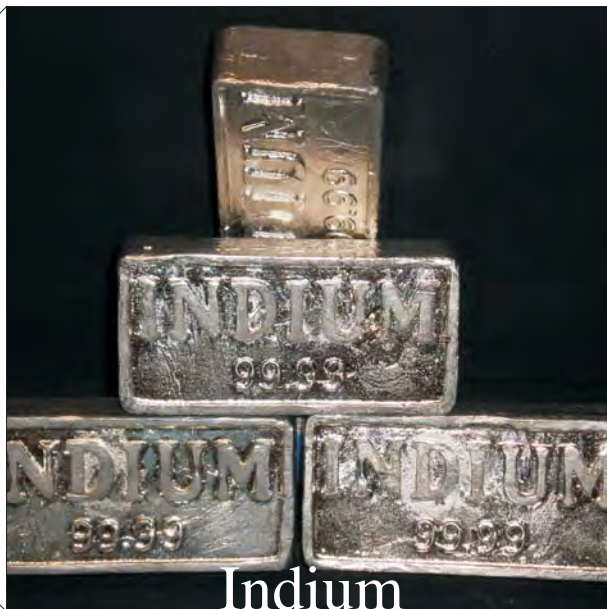


PET bottle

Solid

Brittle, silvery-white, semi-metallic, semi-conductor.

Used in transistors, lenses, fiberoptics, production of PET.



Indium

Indium **In** 49

114,82

1,5

[Kr] 4d¹⁰5s²5p¹

Metalloid

Indium
is named after "indigo",
because of its indigo spectrum
line. "Indigo" is derived from
the Greek "indikón" meaning
"blue dye from India".

Metalloid

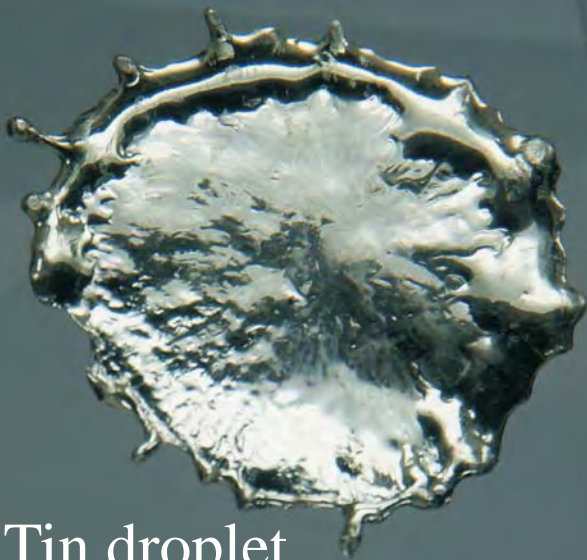


Indium wire

Solid

Lustrous, silvery-grey.

Used in transistors,
solar cells; mixed
with other metals to
make alloys.



Tin droplet

Tin **Sn**⁵⁰

118,71

1,7

[Kr] 4d¹⁰5s²5p²

Metalloid

Tin
The symbol Sn is from its Latin name "Stannum", meaning "an alloy of silver and lead". The word "stannum" actually means "to drip" and refers to how easily tin melts.

Metalloid



Bronze medal

Solid

Silvery or grey.

Used to make pewter, with copper it makes bronze.

Turns into powder at low temperatures.



Antimony

Antimony **Sb**⁵¹

121,76

1,8

[Kr] 4d¹⁰5s²5p³

Antimony
is possibly derived from the
Greek "anti monos", meaning
"opposed to solitude". The
symbol Sb is from the Latin
name "Stibium".

Metalloid

Metalloid

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Socks from flame retardant cotton.

Solid
lustrous, silvery
grey.
Used in flame-
proofing articles,
batteries, solder,
lead, ceramics,
glazes and matches.



Lead

Lead **Pb**⁸²

207,20

1,6

[Xe] 4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6²6p²

Metalloid

×

Lead
The symbol Pb is from the Latin name, "Plumbum", meaning "liquid silver", and hence the English word, "plumbing".

Metalloid



Lead shielding

Solid

Soft, malleable, heavy metal; bluish-white or dull grey. Used in batteries, fishing weights, protection from radiation.



Thallium

Thallium **Tl** 81
204,38
1,4
[Xe] 4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²6p¹

Thallium
derives from the Greek
“thallos”, meaning “a green
shoot (twig)”, since its
spectrum has bright green
lines.

Metalloid

Metalloid
×



Thallium is extremely toxic.

Solid
Silvery white, very
poisonous.
Was used in rat
poison, insecticides;
now in infrared
optical materials and
electronics.



Bismuth

Bismuth

Bi ⁸³

208,98

1,7

[Xe] 4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²6p³

Bismuth

derives from the German
"Wismuth", meaning "weiße
Masse" (white mass), due to
its appearances.

Metalloid

Bismuth crystal with
an iridescent oxide surface.



Solid

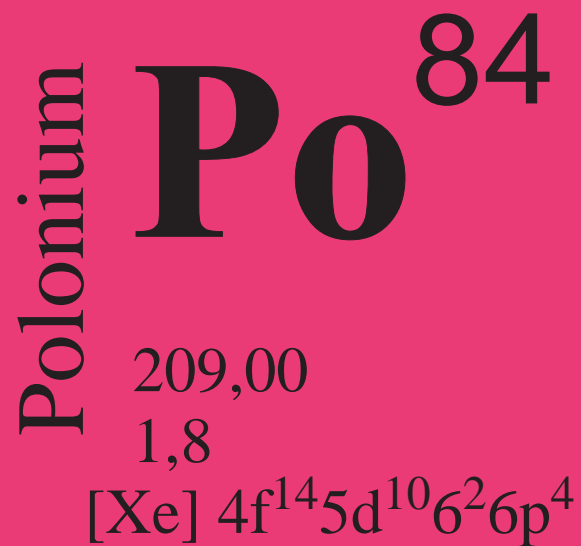
Lustrous silver,
resembles arsenic
and antimony.

Used in fire sprink-
ler systems, rubber,
fuses and cosmetics.

Metalloid



Polonium

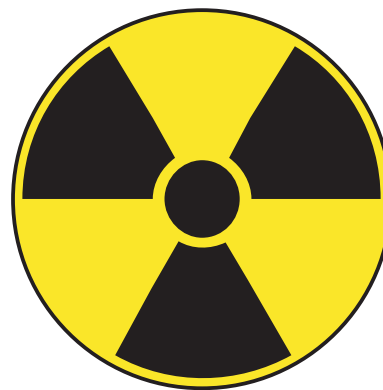


Polonium

*was named after "Poland" by
its discoverer Marie Curie.*

Metalloid

Metalloid



²¹⁰Po decays with a half-life
138.376 days.

Solid

Silvery; rare and
highly radioactive.

Used as a source of
radiation.