Elements Fact Sheets (Alphabetical) New Elements in Red

			New Elements III Red
89	Ac	Actinium	Greek: <i>aktinos</i> , "ray" (because it glows with a blue light in the dark)
13	Al	Aluminum	Latin: <i>alumen</i> , "alum" (potassium aluminum sulfate)
95		Americium	Named after the American continent, since the element above it in the lanthanide series was named after Europe
51	Sb	Antimony	Greek: anti + monos, "not alone" (because it was never found uncombined with another element); the symbol Sb
		, ,	comes from the Latin name for the mineral antimony sulfide, <i>stibium</i>
18	Ar	Argon	Greek: argos, "idle" (because of its unreactivity)
33	As	Arsenic	Named after the Greek word for the arsenic-containing mineral orpiment, arsenikon; this name was derived from the
			Arabic word zarnik
85	At	Astatine	Greek: astatos, "unstable"
56	Ba	Barium	Greek: barys, "heavy" (in reference to the high density of some barium minerals)
97	Bk	Berkelium	Named after Berkeley, California, the city where it was first produced
4	Be	Beryllium	Named after the Greek word for the mineral beryl, beryllo
83	Bi	Bismuth	Named after the German word for the bismuth-containing mineral bismuthinite, <i>Bisemutum</i>
107	Bh	Bohrium	Named after the physicist Niels Bohr, one of the founders of quantum theory
5	В	Boron	Arabic: buraq, "borax" (sodium borate)
35	Br	Bromine	Greek: bromos, "stench" (elemental bromine is a reddish-brown liquid with a terrible smell)
48	Cd	Cadmium	Named after the Greek word for the mineral calamine, <i>cadmia</i> . Calamine is a mineral form of zinc carbonate;
20	Co	Calainm	cadmium was first observed as an impurity in some calamine ores Latin: calx, "lime" (calcium oxide)
20 98	Ca Cf	Calcium Californium	Named after the state and University of California, where it was first produced
98 6	C	Carbon	Latin: carbo, "charcoal"
58	Ce	Cerium	Named after the asteroid Ceres (which was named after the Roman goddess of agriculture)
55	Cs	Cesium	Latin: <i>caesius</i> , "sky blue" (salts of cesium produce a blue color when heated)
17	Cl	Chlorine	Latin: <i>chloros</i> , "greenish-yellow" (elemental chlorine is a pale, yellow-green gas)
24	Cr	Chromium	Greek: <i>chroma</i> , "color" (because of the wide variety of colorful salts it produces)
27	Co	Cobalt	German: <i>kobold</i> , "goblin" (because of the toxic fumes of arsenic that were produced when silver miners heated the
			arsenic-containing ore smaltite, mistaking it for silver ore)
112	Cn	Copernicium	Named for Nicolaus Copernicus, Polish astronomer
29	Cu	Copper	Old English: <i>coper</i> , which in turn (along with the symbol Cu) was derived from the Latin <i>cuprum</i> , "from the island
			of Cyprus" (the leading supplier of copper in the Mediterranean at the time of the Roman empire)
96		Curium	Named after Marie and Pierre Curie, the co-discoverers of radioactivity
110	Ds	Darmstadtium	Named after the German city of Darmstadt, where the Laboratory for Heavy Ion Research (GSI, Gesellschaft für
			Schwerionenforschung) is located, and where the element was first produced
105		Dubnium	Named after the Russian city of Dubna, where the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research is located
66	Dy	Dysprosium	Greek: dysprositos, "hard to get at" (because the first isolation of the element required a tedious separation
0.0	_	T	sequence)
99		Einsteinium	Named after the physicist Albert Einstein
68	Er	Erbium	Named after the Swedish village of Ytterby
63	Eu	Europium	Named after the continent of Europe
100 114	rın Fl	Fermium Flerovium	Named after the physicist Enrico Fermi, the inventor of the first nuclear reactor Named for the Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions where the element was synthesised; itself named after
114	ГІ	Fieloviulli	Georgy Flyorov, Russian physicist
9	F	Fluorine	Latin: fluere, "to flow"
87	Fr	Francium	Named after France, the country in which it was first isolated
64	Gd	Gadolinium	Named for the mineral gadolinite, which was in turn named after Johan Gadolin, the Swedish chemist who first
0.	ou.	Gudommum	investigated it
31	Ga	Gallium	Named after the Latin word for France, <i>Gallia</i> (the country in which it was discovered)
32	Ge	Germanium	Named after the Latin word for Germany, Germania
79	Au	Gold	Anglo-Saxon name for the metal; the symbol Au is from the Latin name, <i>aurum</i> , "shining dawn"
72	Hf	Hafnium	Named after the Latin word for Copenhagen, Hafnia
108	Hs	Hassium	Named after the German state of Hesse, where the Laboratory for Heavy Ion Research (GSI, Gesellschaft für
			Schwerionenforschung) is located
2	He	Helium	Greek: helios, "Sun" (Helium was discovered in an analysis of the light emitted from the Sun's corona during a solar
			eclipse.)
67	Но	Holmium	Named after the Latin word for Stockholm, <i>Holmia</i>
1	Н	Hydrogen	Greek: hydro + genes, "water forming" (name given to the element by the French chemist Antoine
40	т.	т 1:	Lavoisier)
49	In	Indium	Latin: <i>indicum</i> , "indigo" (after the bright violet line of its atomic spectrum)
53	I I	Iodine	Greek: <i>iodes</i> , "violet" (Elemental iodine forms shiny, purle crystals.)
77	Ir	Iridium	Latin: iris, "rainbow" (because of the colorful compounds that it forms)

Anglo-Saxon: Irou. The symbol Fe comes from the Latin name, forezm. Ferry Comments of Com				
Section Company Comp	26	Fe		
Named after the physicist Ernest O. Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron				
Lead				
15 Lithium Cresk: Inhon, 'stame"				
16 LV Livermorium Named for the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, California				
Named after Lucieii, the ancient word for Paris				
Named after Magnesian Named after Magnesia, a district in Thessally in central Greece Named for the Privacy Cocause it can be made to be ferromagnetic with the right treatment)				
Latin: maganes, "magner" (because it can be made to be ferromagnetic with the right treatment)				
Note				
10 Mediclevium Named after the chemis Dimitri Mendelev, the deviser of the Periodic Table of the Elements				Named for the physicist Lise Meitner, one of the first scientists to recognize that uranium could undergo nuclear
Section	101	Md	Mendelevium	
115 Me	80	Hg	Mercury	
60 Nd Neodymium Greek: neos * dichymos," new twin" (This name was given when it was realized that the previously identified element "didymium" was actually two elements, which were rechristened as praseodymium and neodymium.) 7 No Nethorium Named after the planet Neptune, which follows Uranus in the solar system German: kayfernickel, "Old Nick's copper" (i.e., copper of the devil, or false copper, because it was frequently mistaken for copper) 8 No Nithonium Named for Nihon, "Japan," where the element was first synthesised in the Riken laboratories 8 No Nitrogen Named after Niobe, a character in Greek mythology, who was the daughter of Tantalus, because of the similarity of niobium to tantalum; also known as "columbium" (Cb) by metallurgists 8 No Nobelium Samed for Yiuri Oganessian, Russian physicist 9 Osygen Latin: nitron + genes, "inter forming" (Nitre is potassium nitrate.) 10 Osygen Latin: nitron + genes, "inter forming" (Nitre is potassium nitrate.) 11 Osygen Samed for Yuri Oganessian, Russian physicist 12 Osygen Latin: nitron + genes, "inter forming" (Nitre is potassium nitrate.) 13 Osygen Latin: nitron + genes, "inter forming" (Nitre is potassium nitrate.) 14 Palladium Greek: onne, "odor" (because of its nasty smell, which is actually caused by osmium tetroxide) 15 Phosphorus 16 Palladium Samed for Yuri Oganessian, Russian physicist 17 Oray Penshorus 18 Og Osygen Latin: nitron + genes, "inter forming" (Nitre is potassium value) the believed it to be an essential component of all acids, although that has turned out not to be true.) 18 Palladium 19 Palladium 19 Palladium 19 Palladium 19 Palladium 10 Palladium 10 Palladium 11 Named after the Serveroid Pallas, which had been discovered the year that the metal vas first isolated of the clieve in the solar system 18 Named after the Serveroid Pallas, which had been discovered the year that the metal was first isolated of the clieve of the cli	42	Mo	Molybdenum	
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first isolated				
	16	S	Sulfur	

73	Ta	Tantalum	Named after Tantalus, a character in Greek mythology, and father of Niobe
43	Tc	Technetium	Greek: technetos, "artificial" (because it was the first element to be produced artificially)
52	Te	Tellurium	Greek: tellus, "Earth"
117	Ts	Tennessine	Named for Tennessee, where Oak Ridge National Laboratory is located
65	Tb	Terbium	Named after the Swedish village of Ytterby
81	Tl	Thallium	Latin: thallos, "green twig" (after the bright green lines of its atomic spectrum)
90	Th	Thorium	Named after Thor, the Norse god of thunder
69	Tm	Thulium	Named after the ancient word for Scandinavia, <i>Thule</i>
50	Sn	Tin	Anglo-Saxon word for the metal; symbol Sn from the Latin name, stannum
22	Ti	Titanium	Named after the Titans of Greek mythology
74	W	Tungsten	Swedish: tung sten, "heavy stone" (because of the element's high density); symbol W from the German name,
			wolfram ("wolf dirt," so named because of its presence as an impurity in the mining of tin)
92	U	Uranium	Named after the planet Uranus, which had been discovered a few years before the element
23	V	Vanadium	Named after Vanadis (Freya in Norse mythology), the Scandinavian goddess of beauty, because of the variety of
			colored salts it forms
54	Xe	Xenon	Greek: xenos, "stranger" (because at the time, it did not form compounds with other elements)
70	Yb	Ytterbium	Named after the Swedish village of Ytterby
39	Y	Yttrium	Named after the Swedish village of Ytterby
30	Zn	Zinc	German: zink, which may in turn have originated from the Persian word for stone, sing
40	Zr	Zirconium	Arabic: zargun, "gold colored"

Elements known by their ancient names (or variations):

Carbon Copper Gold Iron Lead Silicon Silver

Sulfur Tin Zinc

Elements named after other elements:

Molybdenum: molybdos, "lead"

Platinum: "little silver"

Protactinium: "parent of actinium" Radon: variation on radium

Elements named after colors:

Cesium: Latin: caesius, "sky blue"

Chlorine: Latin: *chloros*, "greenish-yellow" Chromium: Greek: *chroma*, "color" Indium: Latin: *indicum*, "indigo" Iodine: Greek: *iodes*, "violet" Iridium: Latin: *iris*, "rainbow"

Praseodymium: Greek: prasios + didymos, "green twin"

Rhodium: Greek: rhodon, "rose"

Rubidium: Latin: *rubidius*, "deep red (ruby)" Thallium: Latin: *thallos*, "green twig" Zirconium: Arabic: *zargun*, "gold colored"

Elements named after minerals:

Aluminum: Latin: *alumen*, "alum" (potassium aluminum sulfate)

Arsenic: Greek: *arsenikon*, "orpiment" Beryllium: Greek: *beryllo*, "beryl"

Bismuth: German: *Bisemutum*, *bismuthinite*Boron: Arabic: *buraq*, "borax" (sodium borate)

Cadmium: Greek: *cadmia*, "calamine" Calcium: Latin: *calx*, "lime" (calcium oxide)

Gadolinium: gadolinite

Lithium: Greek: lithos, "stone"

Potassium: English: potash, potassium carbonate

Samarium: samarskite

Sodium: English: soda, a term found in many compounds of sodium

Elements named after astronomical objects:

Planets:

Neptunium: Neptune

Plutonium: the dwarf planet Pluto

Tellurium: the Earth Uranium: Uranus

Asteroids
Cerium: Ceres
Palladium: Pallas
Helium (the Sun)
Selenium (the Moon)

Elements named after continents:

Americium Europium

Elements named after countries, states, or other geographical features:

Californium: State (and University) of California

Francium: France

Gallium: Latin word for France, Gallia

Germanium: Latin word for Germany, Germania

Hassium: German state of Hesse, where the GSI is located

Magnesium: named after Magnesia, a district in Thessaly in central Greece

Nihonium: named for Nihon, "Japan," where the element was first synthesised in the Riken laboratories

Polonium: named for Marie Curie's native country of Poland Rhenium: named after the Latin word for the Rhine River, *Rhenus* Ruthenium: named after the Latin word for Russia, *Ruthenia* Scandium: named after the Latin word for Scandinavia, *Scandia*

Tennessine: named for Tennessee, where Oak Ridge National Laboratory is located

Thulium: named after the ancient word for Scandinavia, Thule

Elements named after cities:

Berkelium: Berkeley, California, home of the University of California, where a number of synthetic elements have been produced

Darmstadtium: Darmstadt, Germany, home of the Laboratory for Heavy Ion Research (GSI, Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung) where a number of synthetic elements have been produced

Dubnium: Dubna, Russia, home of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR, Объединённый институт ядерных исследований, ОИЯИ), where a number of synthetic elements have been produced

Erbium, Terbium, Ytterbium, Yttrium: all named after the Swedish village of Ytterby (near Vaxholm), where these elements were first isolated (as well as Holmium, Scandium, and Tantalum)

Hafnium: Copenhagen (*Hafnia*), Denmark Holmium: Stockholm (*Holmia*), Sweden

Livermorium: named for the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, California

Lutetium: Paris (Lutecia), France

Moscovium: named for Moscow, Russia, where the element was first synthesised in the JINR laboratories

Strontium: Strontian, Scotland

Elements named after characters from mythology:

Mercury: Mercury, the Roman messenger of the gods (Hermes in Greek mythology)
Niobium: Niobe, a character in Greek mythology, who was the daughter of Tantalus
Promethium: Prometheus, a Greek god who stole fire from the gods and gave it to mankind

Tronietium. Tronietieus, a Greek god who stole me from the gods and gave it to manking

Tantalum: Tantalus, a character in Greek mythology, and father of Niobe

Thorium: Thor, the Norse god of thunder Titanium: the Titans of Greek mythology

Vanadium: Vanadis (Freya in Norse mythology), the Scandinavian goddess of beauty

Elements named after scientists:

Bohrium: Niels Bohr, one of the founders of quantum theory Copernicium: named for Nicolaus Copernicus, Polish astronomer Curium: Marie and Pierre Curie, the co-discoverers of radioactivity

Einsteinium: Albert Einstein

Fermium: Enrico Fermi, the inventor of the first nuclear reactor

Flerovium: Actually named for the Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions which was named for Georgy Flyorov, Russian physicist

Lawrencium: Ernest O. Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron

Meitnerium: Lise Meitner, one of the first scientists to recognize that uranium could undergo nuclear fission

Mendelevium: Dimitri Mendelev, the deviser of the *Periodic Table of the Elements* Nobelium: Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite and founder of the Nobel Prize

Oganesson: Named for Yuri Oganessian, Russian physicist Roentgenium: Wilhelm Röntgen, the discoverer of X-rays

Rutherfordium: Ernest Rutherford, discoverer of the atomic nucleus, and a pioneer in the study of nuclear physics

Seaborgium: Glenn T. Seaborg, who discovered/synthesized a number of transuranium elements

Most of the rest of the names of the elements are derived from various chemical or physical properties:

Actinium: Greek: *aktinos*, "ray" (because it glows with a blue light in the dark)

Antimony: Greek: anti + monos, "not alone" (because it was never found uncombined with another element)

Argon: Greek: *argos*, "idle" (because of its unreactivity)

Astatine: Greek: astatos, "unstable"

Barium: Greek: barvs, "heavy" (in reference to the high density of some barium minerals)

Bromine: Greek: bromos, "stench" (Elemental bromine has a terrible smell.)

Cobalt: German: kobold, "goblin" (because of the toxic fumes of arsenic that were produced when silver miners heated the arsenic-containing

ore smaltite, mistaking it for silver ore)

Dysprosium: Greek: dysprositos, "hard to get at" (because the first isolation of the element required a tedious separation sequence)

Fluorine: Latin: fluere, "to flow"

Hydrogen" Greek: *hydro* + *genes*, "water forming"

Krypton: Greek: *kryptos*, "hidden" (since it had been "hidden" in a sample of argon)

Lanthanum: Greek: lanthanein, "to be hidden" (because the element was discovered "hidden" as an impurity in ores of cerium)

Manganese: Latin: magnes, "magnet" (because it can be made to be ferromagnetic with the right treatment)

Neodymium: Greek: neos + didymos, "new twin"

Neon" Greek: neos, "new"

Nickel: German: kupfernickel, "Old Nick's copper" (i.e., copper of the devil, or false copper, because it was frequently mistaken for copper)

Nitrogen: Latin: *nitron* + *genes*, "nitre [potassium nitrate] forming"

Osmium: Greek: osme, "odor" (because of its nasty smell, which is actually caused by osmium tetroxide)

Oxygen: Latin: oxy + genes, "acid forming"

Phosphorus: Greek: phos + phoros, "light bringing" (because it glows in the dark, and spontaneously bursts into flame in air)

Radium: Latin: radius, "ray" (because of its ability to glow in the dark with a faint blue light)

Technetium: Greek: technetos, "artificial"

Tungsten: Swedish: tung sten, "heavy stone" (because of the element's high density)

Xenon: Greek: xenos, "stranger" (because at the time, it did not form compounds with other elements