Indium



General Information

Discovery

Indium was discovered by F. Reich and H. Richter in 1863 in Freiberg, Germany

Appearance

Indium is a very soft, silvery-white metal with a brilliant lustre.

Source

Indium is often associated with zinc minerals and iron, lead and copper ores. It is commercially produced from the zinc minerals, usually as a by-product.

Uses

Indium has semiconductor uses in transistors, thermistors and photoconductors. It is also used to make low-temperature alloys; for example, an alloy of 24% indium-76% gallium is liquid at room temperature. Indium can also be plated on to metal and evaporated on to glass to give a mirror with better resistance than silver to corrosion. A tiny long-lived indium battery has been devised to power new electronic watches.

Biological Role

Indium has no known biological role but is teratogenic. It has a low order of toxicity.

General Information

Indium is stable in air and with water, but dissolves in acids.

Physical Information

Atomic Number 49

Relative Atomic Mass (¹²C=12.000) 114.82

Melting Point/K 429.32

Boiling Point/K 2353

Density/kg m⁻³ 7310 (298K)

Ground State Electron Configuration [Kr]4d¹⁰5s²5p¹

Electron Affinity (M-M⁻)/kJ mol⁻¹ 34

Key Isotopes

 Nuclide
 111 In
 113 In
 115 In

 Atomic mass
 112.9
 114.9

 Natural abundance
 0%
 4.3%
 95.7%

 Half-life
 2.81 days
 stable
 6x1014 yrs

Ionisation Energies/kJ mol -1

- M⁺ 558.3 - M²⁺ 1820.6 $M^{2+} - M^{3+}$ 2704 - M⁴⁺ 5200 - M⁵⁺ 7400 - M⁶⁺ 9500 - M⁷⁺ 11700 - M⁸⁺ 13900 17200 M^{9+} - M^{10+} 19700

Other Information

Enthalpy of Fusion/kJ mol⁻¹ 3.27

Enthalpy of Vaporisation/kJ mol⁻¹ 231.8

Oxidation States

Main In^{III}

Others In^I, In^{II}

Covalent Bonds/kJ mol⁻¹

Not applicable