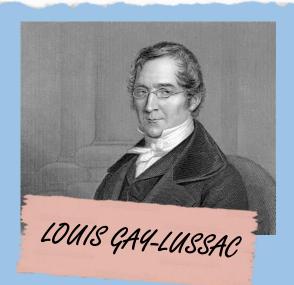
BORON

Arabic word buraq and the Persian word burah, meaning borax

Boron
[He] 2s²2p¹
Metalloid

USES

- Boron is used in pyrotechnics and flares to produce a green color.
- Boron has also been used in some rockets as an ignition source.
- Boron-10, is a good absorber of neutrons and is used in the control rods of nuclear reactors, as a radiation shield and as a neutron detector.
- Boron filaments are used in the aerospace industry because of their high-strength and lightweight.
- It is essential for all green plants





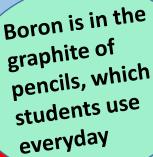
DISCOVERY

Boron was discovered by Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac and Louis-Jaques Thénard, French chemists, and independently by Sir Humphry Davy, an English chemist, in 1808. They all isolated boron by combining boric acid (H₃BO₃) with potassium. Today, boron is obtained by heating borax (Na₂B₄O₇·10H₂O) with carbon, although other methods are used if high-purity boron is required.

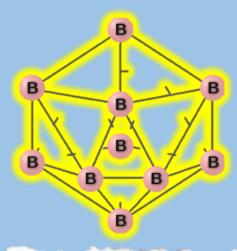
FUN FACTS

- · Bullet proof vests and tank armor make use of Boron Carbide.
- Boron and Boron compounds when put to flame test actually produce a bright green light. Ever wondered what gave the green light in firecrackers.
- · Boric acid is used as a preservative, an insecticide and even as pH buffer.

· Boron has the ability of transmitting portions of IR or Infrared light.







PROPERTIES

- Pure crystalline boron is a black, semiconductor; i.e., it lustrous conducts electricity like a metal at high temperatures and is almost an insulator at low temperatures.
- It is hard enough to scratch some abrasives, such as carborundum, but too brittle for use in tools.
- It constitutes about 0.001 percent by weight of Earth's crust.
- Boron occurs combined as borax, kernite, and tincalconite the major commercial boron minerals. especially concentrated in the arid regions of California, and as widely dispersed minerals such colemanite, ulexite, and tourmaline

Boron makes the fire green