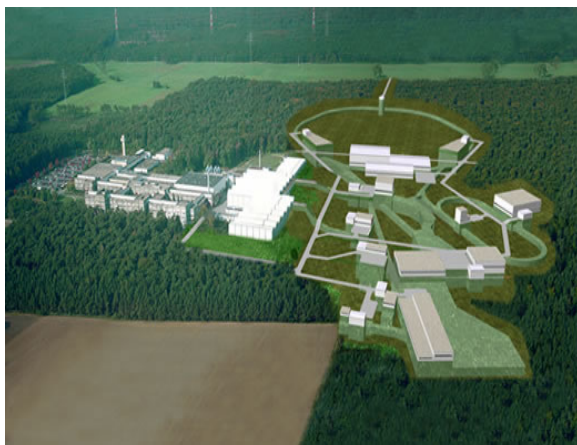


111 272 Rg Roentgenium

Density = unknown
Melting point = unknown
Boiling point = unknown
Electronegativity = unknown
Ionization energy = unknown
Electron shell: [Rn] 5f¹⁴ 6d¹⁰ 7s¹
Oxidation states: unknown
Abundance on Earth: rare
Isotopes: 3 radioisotopes
Cost: unknown



Crystal structure: unknown
The picture above is the GSI



- Discovered: It was first created at the Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung (GSI) in Darmstadt, Germany on December 8, 1994. Only three atoms of it were observed (all 272Rg), by the fusion of bismuth-209 and nickel-64 in a linear accelerator. (Nickel was bombarded onto the bismuth target.)
- Origin: The name *roentgenium* was accepted as a permanent name on November 1, 2004 in honour of Wilhelm Roentgen; before this date, the element was known under the temporary IUPAC systematic element name *ununium*. Some research has referred to it as "eka-gold".
- Description: Roentgenium (former temporary name: ununium or eka-gold) is a chemical element in the periodic table that has the symbol Rg (formerly temporarily Uuu) and atomic number 111 making it one of the super-heavy atoms. It is a synthetic element whose longest-lived isotope has a mass of 280 and a half-life of 3.6 seconds. Due to its presence in Group 11 it is a transition metal and so probably would appear as a heavy, solid, shiny metal. One cannot speculate on whether it would be colored like gold or not.
- Uses: It has no uses thus far.
- Precautions & health effects: As it is so unstable, any amount formed would decompose to other elements so quickly that there's no reason to study its effects on human health