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| Titanium Element Report |
| Websites used:\* scdsb.on.ca\*web-o-rama.net\*jlab.org\*mccsc.edu\*google.com |
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| Websites used: scdsb.on.ca |

My report is about the element Titanium. Titanium's atomic mass is 47.867. Titanium is also a metal. The physical properties of Titanium is its measurement, melting point, boiling point, density is solid, and velocity of sound. Titanium's chemical properties are its atomic number, atomic mass, molar mass, and electronegativity.

Some uses of Titanium are to make propeller shafts and rigging. It is also used in the heat exchangers of desalination plants, heater-chillers for salt water aquariums, and it is used in steel in high performances model sailplane wing join rods. Titanium was discovered in 1791. It was discovered by the Reverend William Gregor, an English pastor.

Pure Titanium was produced first by Mathew A. Hunter in 1910. Titanium is the ninth most used element in the earth's crust. It is primarily found in the minerals rutile, imerite, and sphene. Titanium makes up about 0.57% of the earth's crust. Titanium is also strong metal.

Titanium is as strong as steel and twice as strong as aluminum. Titanium was named after the titans of Greek mythology. Pure Titanium was not made until 1910. Some jewelers use Titanium and earrings. Dentists use Titanium for dental implants.

Doctors use titanium for joint replacements. Plenty of engineers use Titanium for surfaces and structures. Titanium's number of Neutrons is 26. It also has excellent enurdence to sea water. Another interesting fact is Titanium dioxide has an optional dispersion higher than a diamond. This is my report on the element of Titanium.