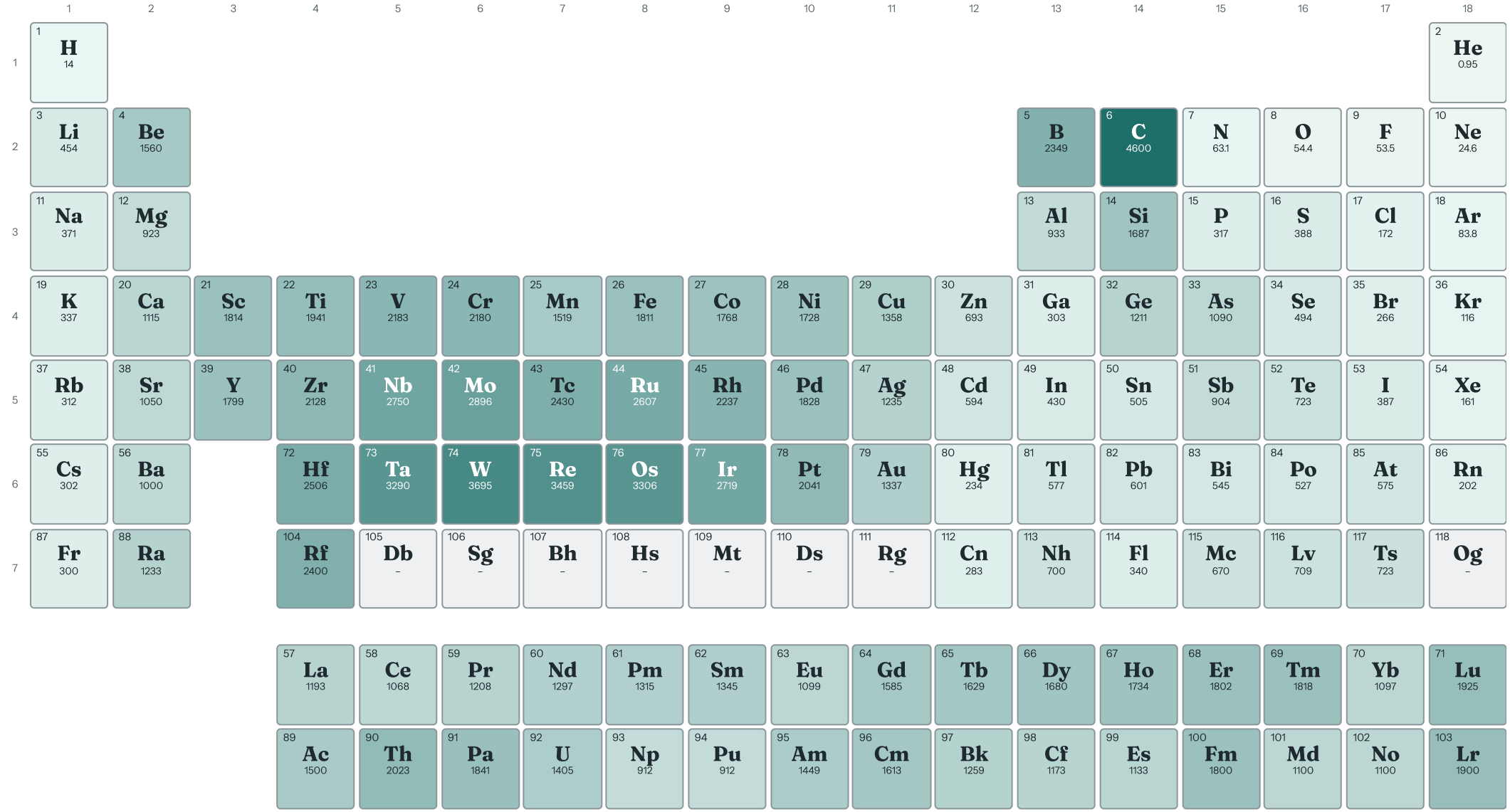
Periodic Table of Melting Point



Low — High · K · grey tiles have no data

https://periodictable.page/

Periodic Table PDF: Melting Point Heat Map: notes

About this sheet

Every element shaded by melting point in K, on a linear scale, with darker tiles for higher melting points. The printed value is on each tile and tiles with no data are grey. The highest is carbon (4600) and the lowest is helium (0.95).

Best for

Explaining why metals melt at very different temperatures, and comparing a period or group.

Printing

Heat maps rely on shading, so print in color. In grayscale the darker tiles still read as higher values.

What the data shows

110 of the 118 elements have a value for melting point, so 8 tiles are grey. The three highest are carbon (4600), tungsten (3695) and rhenium (3459) and the three lowest are helium (0.95), hydrogen (13.99) and neon (24.56), all in K.

Averaged by family, the transition metals sit highest (2025 K) and the noble gases lowest (98.08 K).

The median element is 1153 K, so half the elements fall below that shade.

How the table is organised

Atomic number counts the protons in an atom's nucleus and fixes each element's place in the table. Moving down a group adds a new electron shell, so atomic radius grows and metallic character increases.

More periodic table PDFs are free to download at https://periodictable.page/periodic-table-pdf/.