# **Periodic Table**

TABELLE II

REINEN	RPD I	ROPPE II.	R203	RH4 RO2	REAL RH3 R205	RH2 RO1	RUPPE VII. RH R707	RO4
1	처기							
2.	后间度	88=9,4	最生11	CHIZ	NH14	0+16	F = 10	
3	NC+23	Mq = 24	A1+27,3	51 = 28	····· 护ㅋ34	5=32	¢1=35,5	
4	К = 39	Ca = 40	-= 4.4	T( 5.48	V = 51	Cr = 52	Mn = 55	FE = 56, Co = 59, Ni = 59, Cu = 63.
5	(Cu = 63)	Zn = 65	-168	72	As = 7.5	$5 \epsilon = 70$	Br = 80	
6	R5 = 85	51=87	7Yt = 88	Zr = 90	NP = 24	Mu = 96	-= 10.0	Ru= 104, Rh=104, Pd=106, Ag=100
1	(AQ+108)	Cd = 112	In+it5	50=110	55=122	TC+125	2=127	
8	C5×133	80 = 137	701=138	708=140	-	-	-	
9	(-1 <sup>-1</sup>	22-161A1-5		-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	÷Ex = 17.0	7L0+180	Ta + 182	$W \cong EB/4$	-	OE = 195, IF = 197, Pt = 198, AU = 19
11	(Au=199)	Hg = 200	T1 = 20.4	Pb = 207	81 = 208		-	
12	-	23.50	-	Th = 231	-	U=240	-	

Intro

### **OUTCOME QUESTION(S):**

#### S1-2-06

How is the Periodic Table organized for the elements and what trends (patterns) exist?



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#### Elemental symbols originated from a Greek or Latin root word

Element	Modern Symbols	Alchemist Symbols	Dalton Symbols
Antimony	Sb		An
Arsenic	As		(Ar
Bismuth	Bi		B
Carbon	С		ě
Copper	Cu	<b>\$</b>	Ô
Gold	Au	۲	G
Iron	Fe	્રમ્	(1)
Lead	Pb	_	(-)
Mercury	Hg	<u></u>	<b>**</b>
Silver	Ag	$\supset$	Ś
Sulpher	S	<del>\$</del>	
Tin	Sn		
Zinc	Zn		

# 1870 – Dmitri Mendeleev

- <u>Russian</u> scientist and professor
- He arranged the 63 elements by **atomic mass**
- He noticed a repetition of properties (or <u>periodicity</u>)



• He called this *pattern* of properties "Periodic Law"

	Gruppe I. Gruppe II. Gruppe III. Gr		Gruppe IV.	Gruppe V.	Gruppe VI.	Gruppe VII.	Gruppe VIII.					
	R <sup>1</sup> O	RO	R <sup>1</sup> O <sup>3</sup>	RO <sup>7</sup>	R²O⁵	RO <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>2</sup> O <sup>7</sup>	RO⁴				
1	H = 1											
2	Li = 7	Be = 9.4	B = 11	C = 12	N = 14	O = 16	F = 19					
3	N = 23	Mg = 24	Al = 27.3	Si = 28	P = 31	S = 32	Cl = 35.5					
4	K = 39	Ca = 40	— = 44	Ti = 48	V = 51	Cr = 52	Mn = 55	Fe = 56 Co = 59 Ni = 60, Cu = 63.				
5	(Cu = 63)	Zn = 65	— = 68	— = 72	As = 75	Se = 78	Br = 80					
6	Rb = 85	Sr = 87	?Yt = 88	Zr = 90	Nb = 94	Mo = 56	— = 100	Ru = 104, Rh = 104, Pd = 106, Ag = 104.				
7	(Ag = 104)	Cd = 112	ln = 113	Sn = 118	Sb = 122	Te = 125	J = 127					
8	Cs = 133	Ba = 137	?Di = 138	?Ce = 140	—	_	_					
9	)—)	-	—	-	_	_	_					
10	—	—	?Er = 178	?La = 180	Ta = 182	W - 184	—	Os = 195, Ir = 197, Pt = 198, Au = 199.				
11	(Au = 199)	Hg = 200	TI = 204	Pb = 207	Bi = 208	-	_					
12	_	—	_	Th = 231	—	U = 240	-					
	Mendeleev's Periodic Table of 1871, redrawn by J. O. Moran, 2013											

	Gruppe I.	Gruppe II.	Gruppe III.	Gruppe IV. RH <sup>4</sup>	Gruppe V. RH <sup>3</sup>	Gruppe VI. RH <sup>3</sup>	Gruppe VII. BH	Gruppe VIII.			
	R <sup>1</sup> O	RO	R <sup>1</sup> O <sup>3</sup>	RO <sup>7</sup>	R <sup>2</sup> O <sup>5</sup>	RO <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>2</sup> O <sup>7</sup>	RO⁴			
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7	(Ag = 104)	Cd = 112	ln = 113	Sn = 118	Sb = 122	Te = 125	J = 127				
8	Cs = 133	Ba = 137	?Di = 138	?Ce = 140	_	_	—				
9	)—)	—	—		_	-	—				
10	—	—	?Er = 178	?La = 180	Ta = 182	W - 184	—	Os = 195, lr = 197, Pt = 198, Au = 199.			
11	(Au = 199)	Hg = 200	TI = 204	Pb = 207	Bi = 208	_	_				
12	—	—	—	Th = 231	—	U = 240	—				
Mendeleev's Periodic Table of 1871, redrawn by J. O. Moran, 2013											

Mendeleev correctly predicted the mass of elements yet to be discovered and left spaces open for them! <u>Video</u>

Moseley (1913) *Experiments* showed proton number was a better method to organize the elements.

• Repetition of properties (**periodicity**) became *more clear* 



Moseley's Periodic Table



### **Modern Periodic Law:**

#### "The properties of elements are a periodic function of increasing atomic number"

Group 0	I	II	III	IV	V b	VI	VII .	VIII
	8 U	a u	8 U	a u	8 U	8 U	a u	
5	H 1							
He 2	Li 3	Be 4	85	C 6	N 7	08	F9	
Ne 10	Na 11	Mg 12	A1 13	Si 14	P 15	S 16	CI 17	
Ar 18	K 19 Cu 29	Ca 20 Zn 30	Sc 21 Ga 31	Ti 22 Ge 32	V 23 As 33	Cr 24 Se 34	Mn 25 Br 35	Fe 26, Co 27, Ni 28
Kr 36	Rb 37 Ag 47	Sr 38 Cd 48	Y 39 In 49	Zr 40 Sn 50	Nb 41 Sb 51	Mo 42 Te 52	- 153	Ru 44, Rh 45, Pd 46
Xe 54	Cs 55 Au 79	Ba 56 Hg 80	57-71* TI 81	Hf 72 Pb 82	Ta 73 Bi 83	W 74 Po 84	Re 75 -	Os 76, Ir 77, Pt 78
Rn 86	-	Ra 88	Ac 89	Th 90	Pa 91	U 92		

We know now that most element **properties** are due to the number of **valence electrons** 



An updated Periodic Table contains ALL <u>118 elements</u> – separated into metal and non-metal atoms that make up **EVERYTHING** in the **Universe**!

The rows of the periodic table are called **<u>periods</u>**.

- Elements in periods <u>do not</u> have similar properties
- •The period number tells us how many electron orbits, or energy levels, the atoms have.



The columns of the periodic table are called **groups**.

- •Elements in groups have *similar* properties
- A **<u>family</u>** is a group with a *specific name*:

# The following families you will need to be able to recognize are:

- Alkali metals
- Alkaline Earth metals
- Halogens
- Noble gases

GROUP Periodic Table of the Elements														VIII				
1	<sup>1</sup> H	IIA											IIIB	IVB	VB		VIIB	<sup>2</sup> He
2	<sup>3</sup> Li	<sup>4</sup> Be											⁵B	°C	7 N	ο	° F	10 Ne
3	<sup>11</sup> Na	<sup>12</sup> Mg		IVA	VA	VIA	VIIA	. —	VIIIA	<u>14. y</u>	IB	IIB	<sup>13</sup> Al	<sup>14</sup> Si	15 P	ŝ	<sup>17</sup> CI	<sup>18</sup> Ar
PERIOD 4	<sup>19</sup> K	Ca	Sc	<sup>22</sup> Ti	<sup>23</sup> V	<sup>24</sup> Cr	<sup>25</sup> Mn	Fe	27 Co	<sup>28</sup> Ni	<sup>29</sup> Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	33 As	4 Se	<sup>35</sup> Br	<sup>36</sup> Kr
5	<sup>37</sup> Rb	<sup>38</sup> Sr	39 <b>Y</b>	<sup>40</sup> Zr	Nb	42 Mo	<sup>43</sup> Tc	Ru	₽5 Rh	Pd	47 <b>Ag</b>	<sup>48</sup> Cd	49 In	⁵⁰ Sn	<sup>51</sup> Sb	² Te	53	<sup>54</sup> Xe
6	55 Cs	<sup>56</sup> Ba		72 Hf	<sup>73</sup> Ta	74 W	Re	<sup>76</sup> Os	77 Ir	<sup>78</sup> Pt	<sup>79</sup> Au	во Нg	81 <b>TI</b>	<sup>82</sup> Pb	<sup>83</sup> Bi	4 Po	⁵ At	<sup>86</sup> Rn
7	87 <b>Fr</b>	<sup>88</sup> Ra	$\left  \right\rangle \right\rangle$	<sup>104</sup> Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	<sup>107</sup> Bh	<sup>108</sup> Hs	<sup>109</sup> Mt	<sup>110</sup> Uun	<sup>111</sup> Uuu	<sup>112</sup> Uub					<b>_</b>	
				57 La	58 Ce	<sup>59</sup> Pr	<sup>60</sup> Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	64 Gd	<sup>65</sup> Tb	66 Dy	67 <b>Ho</b>	Er	<sup>69</sup> Tm	70 Yb	<sup>71</sup> Lu
			/	<sup>89</sup> Ac	<sup>90</sup> Th	<sup>91</sup> Pa	92 U	<sup>93</sup> Np	Pu	95 Am	°°	<sup>97</sup> Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	<sup>100</sup> Fm	<sup>101</sup> Md	<sup>102</sup> No	<sup>103</sup> Lr

# **Metals and Non-metals**

Elements change from <u>metals</u> to <u>non-metals</u> as you go from left to right on the Periodic Table

## <u>Metal</u>

Element with the following properties: hard, shiny, malleable, ductile, conducts electricity.

# Non-metal

Element with the following properties: <u>brittle, dull, cannot</u> <u>conduct electricity.</u>

# Hydrogen<u>\*</u>

- Hydrogen is placed in Group 1 but is a *non-metal gas*
- Simplest atomic structure only 1 e and 1 p+
- <u>*Highly*</u> chemically reactive

The **placement** of hydrogen is **only** because of its **structure** - 1 proton... Sometimes a table will have it raised above the Alkali Metals to avoid confusion







#### What trends ("periodicity") have you found?

## **CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?**

### **S1-2-06**

How is the Periodic Table organized for the elements and what trends exist?

# Vocabulary & ConceptsMendeleevPeriodGroupFamilyAlkali metalsEarth metalsTransition MetalsHalogens

Noble gases