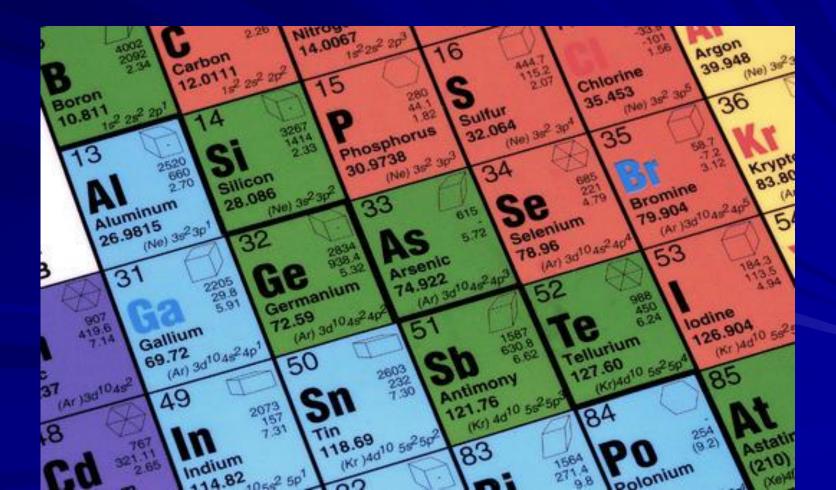
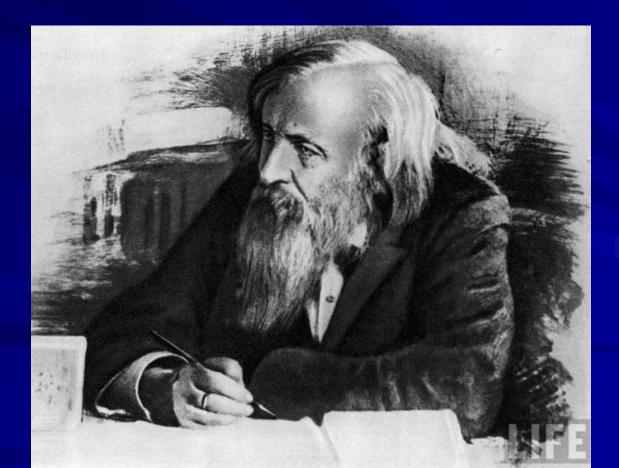
## THE PERIODIC TABLE

	Denie die Tehle her De ee Wienne															2	
			Periodic Table by Page Views February 2009														
H			100+														He Helium
Hydrogen	4	50-100											1	-	0	0	
3	4	~			ge views whicl		20	-50				5	6	7	8	9	10
Li	Be		brough		a higher categ											F	Ne
Lithium 11	Beryllium 12	#			uous; article r t 'accidental' vi		5-10 Boron Carbon Nitrogen Oxygen Fhor										Neon 10
																17	18
Na	Magnesium						(in tho	usands)				Al	Si	Phosphorous	Sulfur	Cl Chlorine	Ar Argon
19	20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30											Silicon 32	33	34	35	36
K			Ti	$\mathbf{v}$		Mn			Ni	Ĉu	Zn	31 <b>Ga</b>		As	Se	Br	Kr
<b>N</b> Potassium		Scandium	Titanium	V Vanadium	<b>Cr</b>	IVIII Manganese	Fe Iron	Co Cobalt	INI Nickel	Copper	Zine	<b>Gallium</b>	<b>Ge</b> Germanium	AS Arsenic	Selenium	DF Bromine	Krypton
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Те	Ι	Xe
Rubidium	Strontium	Yttrium	Zirconium	Niobium	Molybdemm	Technetium	Ruthenium	Rhodium	Palladium	Silver	Cadmium	Indium	Tin	Antimony	Telbrium	Iodine	Xenon
55	56	- <b>5</b> 7 🔹	72	73	74	75	76	# 77 \land	# 78	79	80	81 ^	# 82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Caesium	Barium	Lanthamim	Hafnium	Tantalum	Tungsten	Rhenium	Osmium	Iridium	Platimm	Gold	Mercury	Thallium	Lead	Bismuth	Polonium	Astatine	Radon
87	88	89 **	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115 ^	116	117	118
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Uub	Uut	Uuq	Uup	Uuh	Uus	Uuo
Francium	Radium	Actinium	Rutherfordium	1 Dubnium	Seaborgium	Bohrium	Hassium	Meitnerium	Darmstadtium	Roentgenium	Ummbium	Umintrium	Ummquadium	Ummpentium	Ummhexium	Uminseptium	Uninoctium
		*	58	59	60 ^	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	
			Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dv	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	
			Cerium	Praseodymium	Neodymium	Promethium	Samarium	Europium	Gadolinium	Terbium	Dysprosium	Holmium	Erbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Lutetium	
		**	90	91	92	93	94 ^	95	96	97	98	99 ^	100	101	102	103^	
			Th	Pa	U Uranium	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	
			Thorium	Protactinium	Orannim	Neptunium	Phitonium	Americium	Curium	Berkelium	Californium	Einsteinium	Fermium	Mendelevium	Nobelium	Lawrencium	

The periodic table of the chemical elements is a *tabular* method of displaying the *chemical elements*.



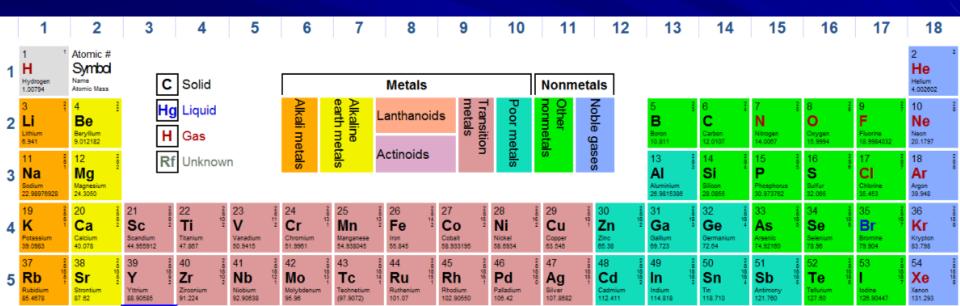
Although earlier precursors exist, its invention is generally credited to <u>Russian</u> <u>chemist</u> <u>Dimitri Mendeleev</u> in 1869.



### Mendeleev intended the table to illustrate recurring ("periodic") trends in the properties of the elements.

Dobereiner's triads Known to Mendeleev													
	<b>H</b> 1.01												
<b>He</b> 4.00	<b>Li</b> 6.94	<b>Be</b> 9.01	<b>B</b> 10.8	<b>C</b> 12.0	<b>N</b> 14.0	<b>O</b> 16.0	<b>F</b> 19.0						
Ne 20.2	Na 23.0	<b>Mg</b> 24.3	<b>AI</b> 27.0	<b>Si</b> 28.1	<b>P</b> 31.0	<b>S</b> 32.1	CI 35.5						
<b>Ar</b> 40.0	<b>K</b> 39.1	<b>Ca</b> 40.1	<b>Sc</b> 45.0	<b>Ti</b> 47.9	<b>V</b> 50.9	<b>Cr</b> 52.0	<b>Mn</b> 54.9	<b>Fe</b> 55.9	<b>Co</b> 58.9	Ni 58.7			
	Cu 63.5	<b>Zn</b> 65.4	<b>Ga</b> 69.7	<b>Ge</b> 72.6	<b>As</b> 74.9	<b>Se</b> 79.0	<b>Br</b> 79.9						
Kr 83.8	<b>Rb</b> 85.5	<b>Sr</b> 87.6	<b>Y</b> 88.9	<b>Zr</b> 91.2	<b>Nb</b> 92.9	<b>Mo</b> 95.9	<b>Tc</b> (99)	<b>Ru</b> 101	<b>Rh</b> 103	<b>Pd</b> 106			
	<b>Ag</b> 108	<b>Cd</b> 112	<b>In</b> 115	<b>Sn</b> 119	<b>Sb</b> 122	<b>Te</b> 128	<b>I</b> 127						
<b>Xe</b> 131	<b>Ce</b> 133	<b>Ba</b> 137	La 139	<b>Hf</b> 179	<b>Ta</b> 181	<b>W</b> 184	<b>Re</b> 180	<b>Os</b> 194	<b>Ir</b> 192	<b>Pt</b> 195			
	<b>Au</b> 197	<b>Hg</b> 201	<b>Ti</b> 204	<b>Pb</b> 207	<b>Bi</b> 209	<b>Po</b> (210)	<b>At</b> (210)						
<b>Rn</b> (222)	<b>Fr</b> (223)	<b>Ra</b> (226)	Ac (227)	<b>Th</b> 232	<b>Pa</b> (231)	<b>U</b> 238							

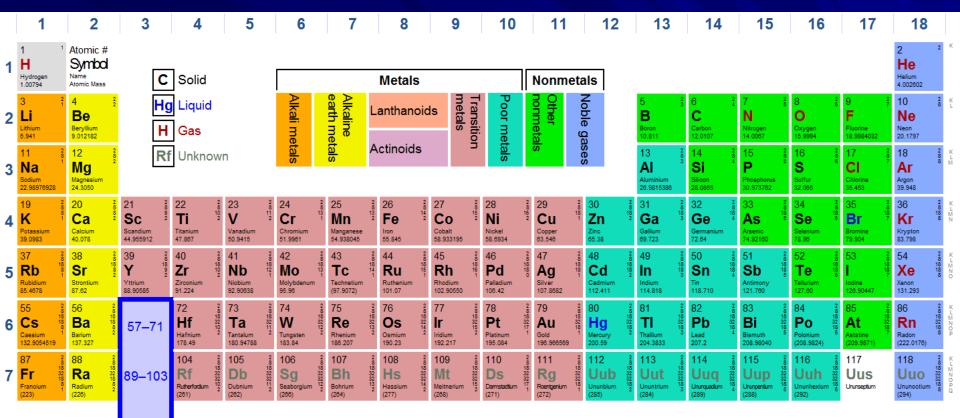
The layout of the table has been refined and extended over time, as new elements have been discovered, and new theoretical models have been developed to explain chemical behavior.



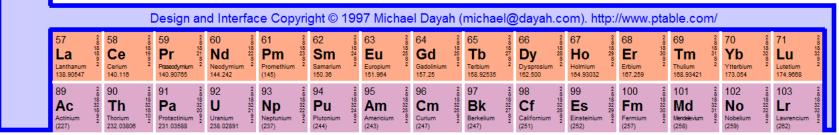
### The current standard table contains 117 confirmed elements as of <u>October 16</u>, 2006

Group → ↓Period	• 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1 H																	2 He
2	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 0	9 F	10 Ne
3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba		72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra		104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Uut	114 Fl	115 Uup	116 Lv	117 Uus	118 Uuo
	57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu			
		Actin	ides	89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

### While <u>element 118</u> has been synthesized, <u>element 117</u> has not.



For elements with no stable isotopes, the mass number of the isotope with the longest half-life is in parentheses.

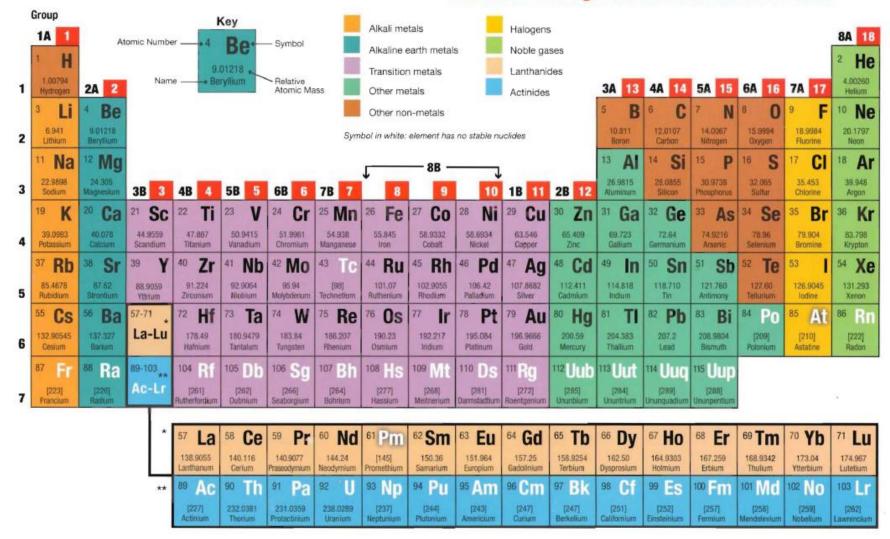


### NACCORC

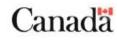
From Discovery to Innovation...

### Periodic Table of the Elements

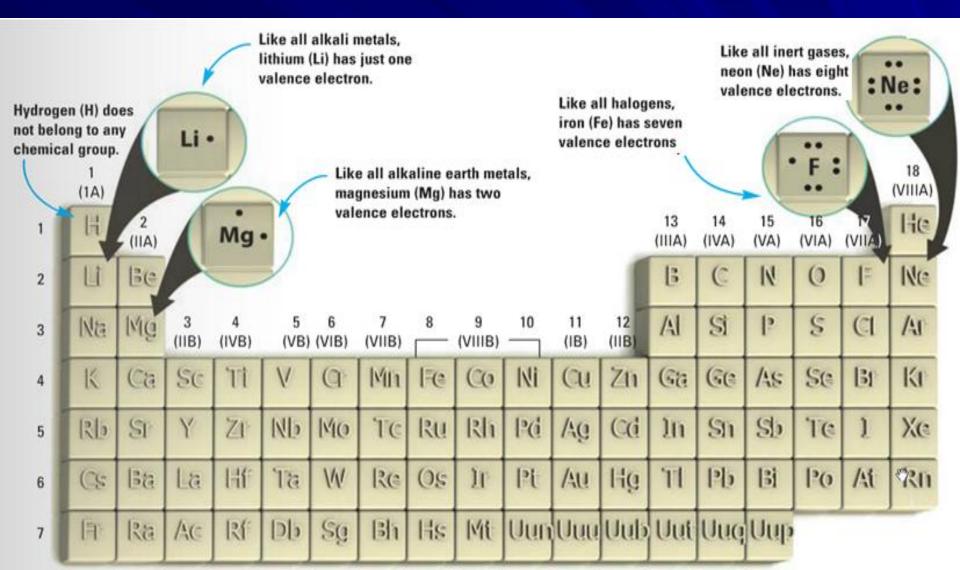
### www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/student-science-tech



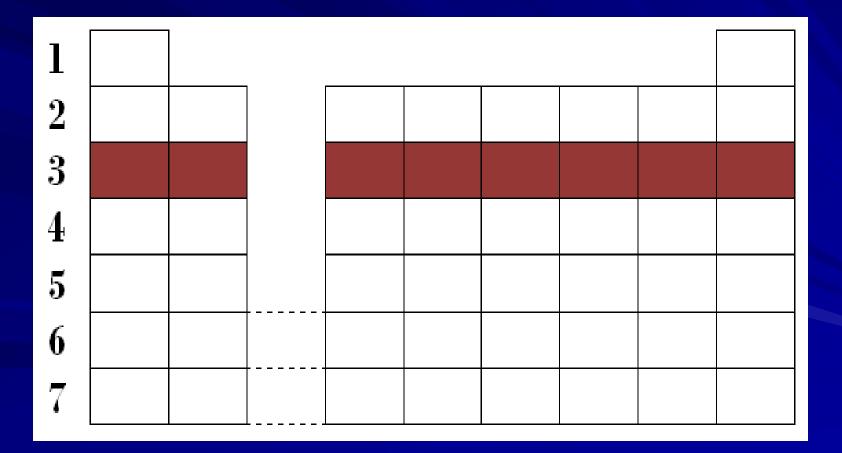




### In the periodic table, the elements are laid out in *rows* and *columns*.

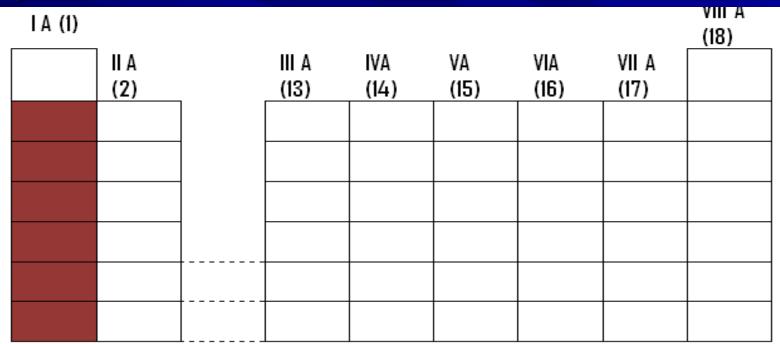


Each row of the table is called *a period*.
Periods are marked with numbers from *1 to 7*, on the *left* side of the periodic table.

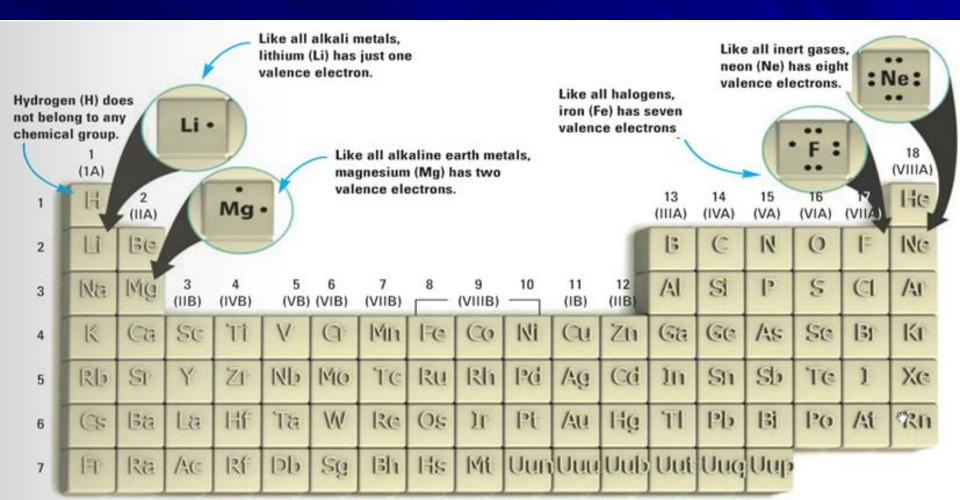


□Now look at the columns;

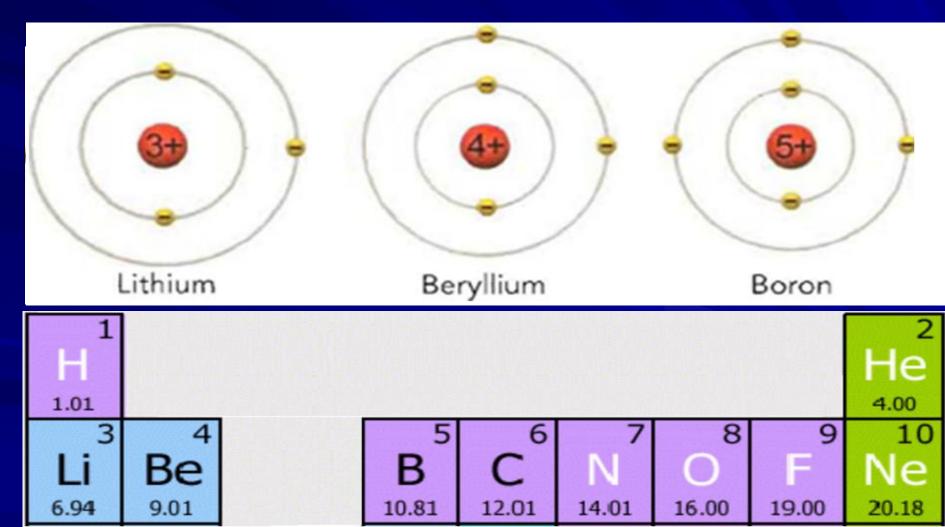
- Each column of the table represents a group(family).
- The groups are numbered in two ways: from 1-18 and with roman numerals: I, II, III, IV, V, VI VII and VIII.



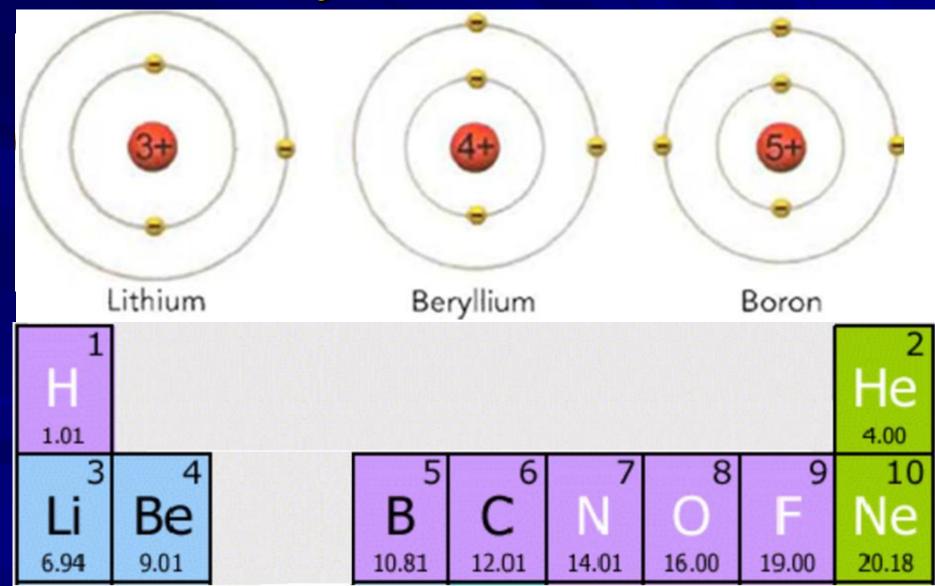
# CHARACTERISTICS OF PERIODS Let us consider some elements found on the same period: Lithium, Beryllium and Boron.



According to the Rutherford-Bohr atomic model, the three elements are represented like this:



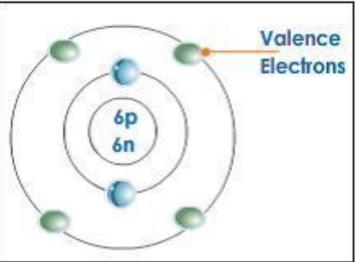
## Elements situated on the same period have the same number of electron shells.



### VALENCE ELECTRONS

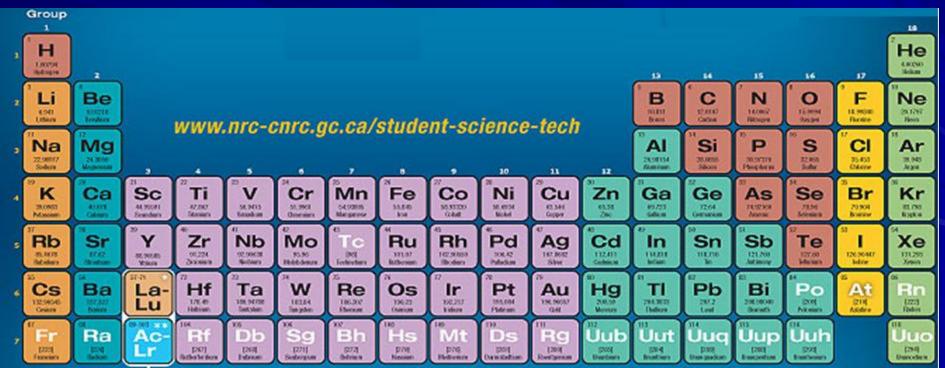
The electrons that are farthest from the nucleus are important because they are more frequently involved in the atom's chemical reactions.

These electrons of the outermost shell are called *valence electrons*.

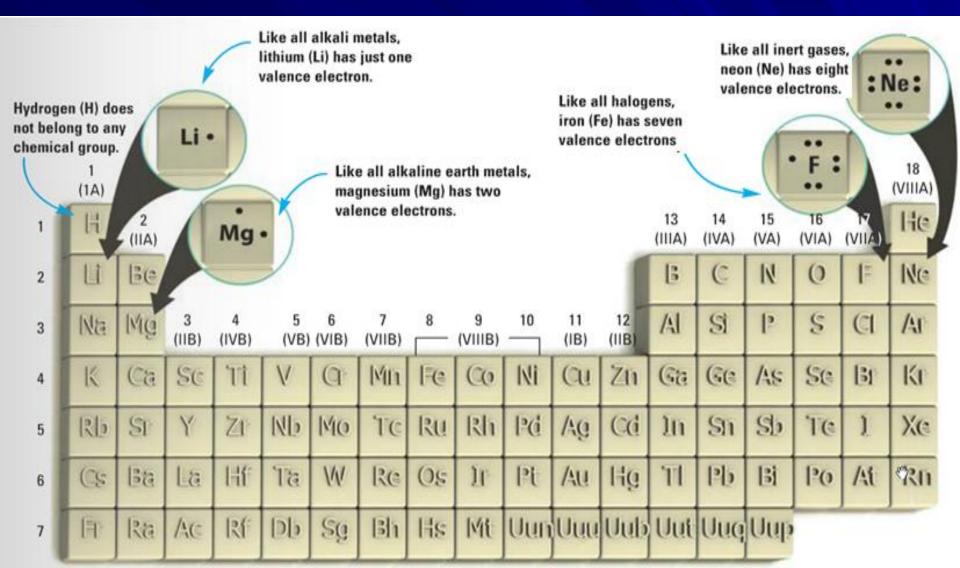


### CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUPS

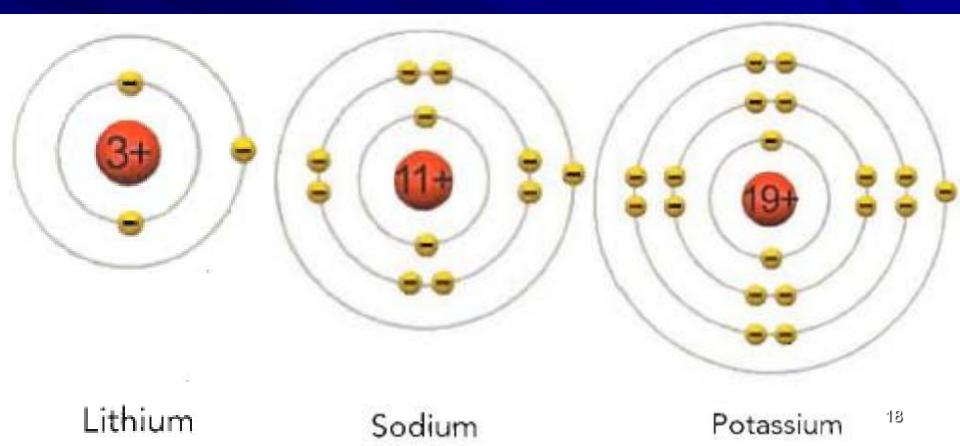
- Elements located in the same group display similar *chemical properties*.
- □To understand this similarity more clearly, consider 3 elements from the first column.



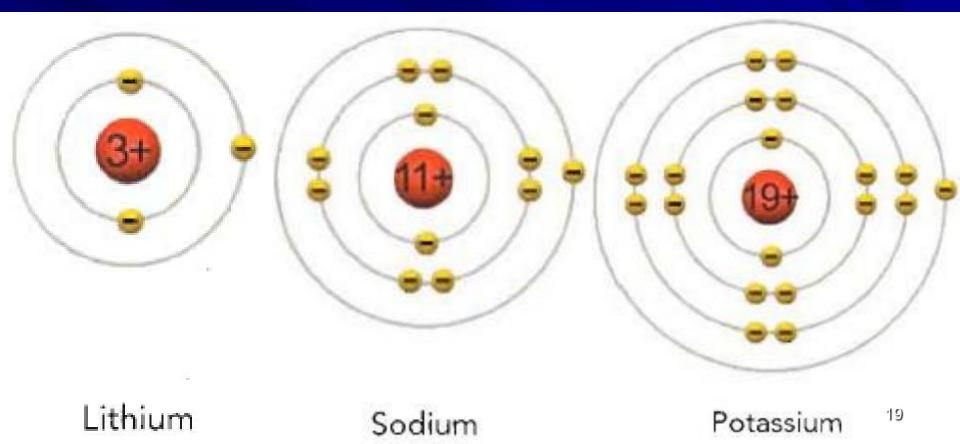
# Let us consider Lithium, Sodium and Potassium.



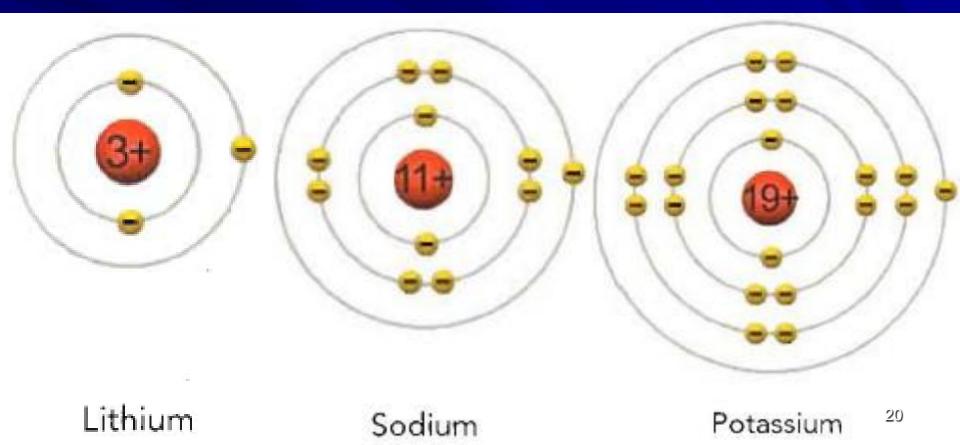
According to the Rutherford-Bohr model of the atom, the three elements could be represented like this:



### □As we can see, each of these elements has the same number of valence electrons.



## Elements situated in the same group *have the same number of valence electrons.*



### Important to remember:

□ The number of the *group* corresponds to the number of *valence electrons* that an atom has.

□ The number of the *period* corresponds to the number of *electron shells* that an atom has.