Periodic Table Notes (PTE)

Essential questions:

- How is the PTE arranged?
- Where are metals, nonmetals and semi metals on the PTE?
- What are the properties of metals, nonmetals and semimetals?
- What are the properties of elements in each family?

Mendeleev

- -Russian Chemist who looked for patterns of properties of the elements.
- -He grouped the elements according to the patterns and by increasing atomic mass.
- -This allows us to predict the properties of missing elements.



THE PERIODICITY OF THE ELEMENTS

The Elements	Their Properties in the Free State	The Composition of the Reference mod Organic-installis Composition	Synchola- and Atomic Weights	The Composition of the Sullise Galiles	The Properties of the Sulline Oxides	Nysall Pertoda or Herles
Hydrogen Lithian Berylliam Boron Carbon Nitrogen Oxygen	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$4 \frac{a}{3} \frac{a}{3} \frac{a}{1}$	E A [6] 1 H Li 7 B B 11 C 10 B C 10 B C 10 F 10	$ \begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ & & & & & [7] \\ 1 & & & & \\ \hline & & & 2 \\ \hline & & & & 2 \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & &$	$d' \frac{(2\Lambda + w'16)}{d'} \nabla \\ \frac{(2\Lambda + w'16)}{d'} \nabla \\ \frac{(8)}{9917} \frac{(9)}{196} < -20 \\ \frac{290}{16} \frac{15}{16} - 9 \\ \frac{9}{996} \frac{15}{16} - 9 \\ \frac{9}{166} \frac{15}{16} - 9 \\ \frac{19}{166} \frac{29}{168} \frac{10}{16} \\ > \frac{19}{1964} \frac{26}{66} < 1 \\$	1 1 1 1 1
Sodium Magnesiiam Aluminium Silicon Phosphores Solphar Chlorine	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 3	Na 25 Mg 24 Al 27 Si 25 S 38 S 25 Cl 35 S	1† 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3
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Bathenium Bholinm Ballacham Sillver Cadminm Indinom Till Antimony Tallariam Iodine Cassium Barium Barium Didyminm	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 <u>3 </u>	Rn 108 Rh 104 PM 106 Ag 108 Ci 119 So 120 Ts 125 I 157 Cs 153 B4 107 La 185 Di 140 Di 143	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 2 & 3 & 4 & - & 6 & - & 8 \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & 4 & - & 6 & - & 8 \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & 4 & - & 6 & - & 8 \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & 4 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 2 & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 3 & - & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 3 & - & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 3 & - & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 3 & - & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 3 & - & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 3 & - & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 3 & - & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 3 & - & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 3 & - & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline + & 3 & - & 3 & - & 5 & - & 7^* \\ \hline \end{array} $		7
Ytterbium	(0.9) (25)		X16 378	3	0-18 63 (-3)	10
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Thorizon	11-1 #1		Th 202 (1)		0.80 24 20	12
Uranium	(800") 18-7 13		U 240		(7:2) (80) (3)	

Mosley

-He re-arranged the elements by increasing atomic number

-First to establish a clear connection between nuclear charge (protons) and atomic number.

-This is how the periodic to is arranged now



Horizontal Rows

- Called "Periods"
- The properties gradually change as you move left to right across the Periodic Table.
- Indicates the number of electron shells

Vertical Columns

- Called "Groups" or "Families"
- They have similar chemical and physical properties.
- Indicates the number of valence electrons

In your journal...

 How is the PTE organized? -Vertical columns? -Horizontal rows? –What order are the elements in?

Squares on the Periodic table

- Symbol
- Atomic number
- •Name
- Atomic mass

Symbol

- Not an abbreviation never a period
- One or two letters
- First is always capitalized
- Second is never capitalized

B. Atomic Number

The number of protons the atom has

C. Mass number (Atomic Mass)

The number of <u>protons plus</u> the number of <u>neutrons</u> in an atom

(The mass of the nucleus; neutrons = mass number - atomic number)

E. Name

• The element's names are selected by a committee of scientists. Some are named after scientists or places.

Answer in your journal

 What information is found in each square?

The Periodic Table

hydrogen 1 H 1.0079	-	Semimetals											1.50 1.50	105	8.50	5.7	गोरते अ	helium 2 He 4.0026
lithium 3	beryllium 4												boron 5	carbon 6	nitrogen 7	oxygen 8	fluorine 9	neon 10
	Ве									<u> </u>			В	C	N	O		Ne
sodium	magnesium				· · ·								aluminium	12.01	phosphorus	sulfur	chlorine	20.180 argon
Na	Mg												AI	Si	Ρ	S	ĊI	År
22.990 potassium	24.305 calcium		scandium	titanium	vanadium	chromiun	manganese	iron	cobalt	nickel	copper	zinc	gallio 24	28.086 termanium	30.974 arsenic	32.065 selenium	35.453 bromine	39.948 krypton
19	<u> </u>		So	T :	23	Cr		Eo	Co	20	29	7 n	Ga			34 So	Dr	JO Kr
39.098	40.078		3C 44.956	47.867	50.942	51,996		55.845	58.933	58.693	63.546	65.39	69.723	Ge 72.61	74.922	JE 78.96	DI 79.904	83.80
rubidium 37	strontium 38		yttrium 39	zirconium 40	niobium 41	molybdenum	techn lium	ruthenium	rhodium	palladium	silver 47	cadmium	indium	tin 50	antimony 51	tellurium 52	iodine 53	xenon 54
Rb	Sr		Ŷ	Zr	Nb	Мо	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Aq	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Те	Ĩ	Xe
85.468	87.62		88.906 Jutotium	91.224 bofpium	92.906	95.94 tupgstop	[98]	101.07	102.91 iridium	106.42	107.87	112.41 moreuny	114.82 thollium	118.71	121.76	127.60	126.90 astatino	131.29
55	56	57-70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba	\star	Lu	Hf	Та	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	TL	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
132.91 francium	137.33 radium		174.97 lawrencium	178.49 rutherfordium	180.95 dubnium	183.84 seaborgium	186.21 bohrium	190.23 hassium	192.22 meitnerium	195.08 ununnilium	196.97 unununium	200.59 ununbium	204.38	207.2 ununguadium	208.98	[209]	[210]	[222]
87	88	89-102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112		114				
Fr	Ra	* *	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Uun	Uuu	Uub		Uuq				
[223]	[226]		[262]	[261]	[262]	[266]	[264]	[269]	[268]	[271]	[272]	[277]		[289]				

*Lanthanide series	lanthanum 57	cerium 58	praseodymium 59 Pr	neodymium 60	promethium 61 Pm	samarium 62 Sm	europium 63	gadolinium 64 Gd	terbium 65 Th	dysprosium 66	holmium 67	erbium 68	thulium 69 Tm	ytterbium 70
* * Actinida sarias	138.91 actinium 89	140.12 thorium 90	140.91 protactinium 91	144.24 uranium 92	[145] neptunium 93	150.36 plutonium 94	151.96 americium 95	157.25 curium 96	158.93 berkellum 97	162.50 californium 98	164.93 einsteinium 99	167.26 termium 100	168.93 mendelevium 101	173.04 nobellum 102
Actilitue series	Ac	Th 232.04	Pa 231.04	U 238.03	Np	Pu [244]	Am [243]	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es [252]	Fm	Md [258]	No [259]

Metals, Nonmetals, and Semimetals

- Metals and nonmetals are <u>separated by a</u> <u>stair-step line</u> on the right side of the table.
- <u>Metals</u> are found to the <u>left</u> of the line and <u>nonmetals</u> are found to the <u>right</u> of the line.
- Elements that <u>border the line</u> on both sides are called <u>semi-metals</u>.

<u>A. Metals</u>

- 1. Found on the left of the periodic table.
- 2. Have only a few electrons in outer shell.
- 3.Most are solid, shiny, good conductors of heat and electricity, malleable, are ductile.
- 4. Alkali metals Family/Group 1
- 5. Alkaline earth metals Family/Group 2
- 6. Transition metals Families/Groups 3-12

<u>B. Nonmetals</u>

1. Found on the right side of periodic table

2. Most are dull, not malleable or ductile, not good conductors of heat or electricity.

3.Valence electron shell is mostly or completely full

<u>C. Semi-Metals (metalloids)</u>

1.Found along the zig-zag (stair step) line on the periodic table; also called metalloids

2. They are semi-conductors that have properties of both metals and non-metals.

3. The outer electron shell is about half full.

Answer in your journal...

- Can you identify where the metals, non metals and semimetals are on the PTE
- What are the properties of metal?
- What are the properties of a nonmetal?
- What are the properties of a semimetal?

V. Groups (Families)

 Elements found in the same vertical column on the Periodic Table belong to the same family or group. Elements of a group all have similar physical and chemical properties and the same number of valence electrons.

Valence Electrons

- Electrons that are in the outer shell
- Valence Electrons determine reactivity
- A full shell is stable
- The valence shell is complete with 8 electrons

Empty or Full –non reactive (inert)

- Close to full or close to empty
 - -very reactive
- Half full or half empty

-not as reactive



A. Alkali Family (1 Valence Electron)

- The most reactive metals
- Shiny and soft
- Can be cut with a knife



B. Alkaline Earth Metals (2 Valence Electrons)

- Very Reactive
- Silver colored metals, more dense than family #1



C. Transition Metals

- Have 1-2 Valence electrons
- Includes many common metals such as copper, iron, gold, and silver



D. Boron Family (3 valence electrons)

Reactive Solids



E.Carbon Family (4 Valence electrons)

- Reactivity varies
- All are solids
- Carbon based molecules make up all living things



F.Nitrogen Family (5 valence electrons)

- Reactivity varies
- Nitrogen is the most common element in the atmosphere



G. Oxygen Family (6 valence electrons)

• Reactive



H. Halogen Family (7 valence electrons)

- -These are the
- MOST REACTIVE NONMETALS
- -Some are used as cleaners



I.Inert Gases (Noble Gases) (8 valence electrons)

- Stable Not reactive!!
- All are nonmetals, and all are gases
- Helium only has 2 valence electrons because it only HAS 2 electrons total



Lanthanide and Actinide Families (2 valence electrons)

• These are a part of the transition element family



Liquids, gases and semi metals

- The majority of elements are solids (so we are not labeling those)
- Find and mark (be creative) the liquids
- Find and mark (be creative) the gases
- Darken the stair step line for metalloids and outline the boxes of elements that are semi-metals

The End