# The Periodic Table of Elements

CYOPT- Create Your Own Periodic Table...

# ...as well as labeling and taking notes on each group of elements

1	Periodic Table												0 Z					
·	1.00794	IIA	. 1						-			-	III A	IVA	VA	MA	MLA	4.0026
2	∋ Li 6941	4 Be 9.01218		0	t t	he	E	le	m	en	ts		5 B 10.811	б С 12011	7 N 14.0087	8 0	9 F 18 9984	10 Ne 20.1797
3	11 Na 22.9999	12 Mg 24.005	шв	IVB	vв	мв	мів		— MII -		• IB	1B	13 Al 27.98	14 Si 28.096	15 P 30.974	16 S 02.086	17 CI 35,453	18 Ar 09.948
4	19 K	<sup>zo</sup> Ca	Z1 Sc	ZZ Ti	23 V	Z4 Cr	25 Mn	<sup>26</sup> Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	Э1 Ga	<sup>32</sup> Ge	39 As	Э4 Se	≫s Br	≫ Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	4⊡ Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	45 Pd	47 Ag	<sup>4⊜</sup> Cd	49 In	डा Sn	51 Sb	₅z Te	ອ I	54 Xe
6	ss Cs	ss Ba	57 • La	72 Hf	7Э Та	74 W	75 Re	76 <b>0</b> 5	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	eo Hg	81 TI	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	≋5 At	≋б R⊓
7	87 Fr	®® Ra	89 + Ac	104 Rf	10s Ha	106 106	107 107	108 108	109 109	110 <b>110</b>					-			

• Lanthanide	58	59	®0	€1	62	ං	<sup>€4</sup>	ee	ee	हर	68	es	70	71
Senes	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
<ul> <li>Actinide</li> <li>Series</li> </ul>	90	91	92	93	94	≫	s∈	97	<sup>98</sup>	99	100	101	102	1009
	Th	Pa	U	Np	Рц	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr





 Begin filling in the atomic symbol, atomic mass, and atomic number for the elements in group 1 & 2—<u>be</u> <u>sure to use the same order as the key</u>!

# **CYOPT- Structure of the Atom**



Valence Electron Negatively Charged Outside the Nucleus; in the outside shell

**Electron** Negatively Charged Outside the Nucleus

**Proton** Positively Charged Inside the Nucleus **Neutron** Neutrally Charged Inside the Nucleus <u>Charge of atom:</u> Neutral

<u>Charge of nucleus</u>: Positive

Majority of the atom is empty space.

- Atomic Mass = # of protons + # of neutrons
- Atomic Number = # of protons
- Organized by increasing atomic number
- Valence Electrons

   [Sketch Table]
- An element's properties can be predicted from its location in the periodic table
- <u>Group/Family</u> = column (up/down)
  - # of valence electrons
- <u>Period</u> = row (left to right)
   # of orbitals/shells

CYOPT-Reading the Periodic Table

Group	# Valence Electrons
1	1
2	2
13	3
14	4
15	5
16	6
17	7
18	8

# Metals



- 75% of elements are metals
- Physical properties of metals:
  - 1. hardness
  - 2. luster (shininess)
  - 3. malleability (can be pounded or rolled into shapes or flat sheets)
  - 4. ductility (can be pulled out or drawn into wires)

- 5. Conductors (transmit heat and electricity easily)
- 6. Magnetic (attracted to magnets)
  - ex. iron (Fe), cobalt (Co), and nickel (Ni)
- 7. State of Matter- Most metals are <u>solids</u> at room temperature
- 8. Melting point- high temperature; except Mercury (Hg)--liquid at room temperature

### **Group 1: Alkali Metals**



### **Group 1: Alkali Metals**











- Group 1
- 1 valence electron
  - which it readily loses to become a cation
- Extremely reactive NEVER found alone in nature
- Only found in compounds, combined with other elements
- Reacts violently with water to produce explosions

- Causes skin burns if you come into contact with it
- <u>Physical Properties</u>:
  - Soft- can be cut with a plastic knife
  - Shiny
  - Lightweight
  - Good conductors of electricity and heat
  - Low melting points
  - Tarnishes rapidly
- <u>Alkali Metals Video</u> (1.30)

# **Group 2: Alkaline Earth Metals**



### **Group 2: Alkaline Earth Metals**









- Group 2
- 2 valence electrons
- 2nd most reactive group of elements in the periodic table
- Chemically bond very easily by giving away 2 electrons

- Fairly hard
- bright white
- good conductors of electricity

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- high melting points
- high densities
- Called Alkaline? When mixed in solutions = pH greater than 7
  - Those pH levels are defined as 'basic' or 'alkaline' solutions
  - Alkali and Alkaline Metals Video
- Brainiac Alkaline Metals Video



# **Groups 3-12: Transition Metals**



### Groups 3-12: Transition Metals





- Groups 3-12
- Largest group of elements
- Most commonly found
- Follows NO rules when finding valence electrons
- Use the two outermost shells/orbitals to bond with other elements
  - Most elements only use the valence shell





- Physical Properties:
  - Hard and shiny
  - Good conductors of heat & electricity
  - Are fairly stable, reacting slowly or not at all with air and water
  - Most have very high melting and boiling points
  - Most dissolve in acids
- <u>Gold Malleability Video</u>
- <u>Copper + Zinc = Brass Video</u>
- Iron in a Dollar Video

## **Rare Earth Metals**



# Rare Earth Metals: Lanthanides

- Top row (Rare Earth Metals)
- Fits in period 6
- Named after the first element in the row (Lanthanum)
- Physical Properties:
  - Soft
  - Malleable
  - Shiny/high luster
  - High conductivity
- Found naturally on Earth
- Only 1 element in the series is radioactive





# Rare Earth Metals: Actinides

- Bottom row (Rare Earth Metals)
- Fits in period 7
- Named after the first element in the row (Actinium)
- All are radioactive
  - Nucleus is very unstable
    - last for only a fraction of a second after they are made







- Some not found in nature
  - Only thorium and uranium exist on Earth in significant amounts

Plutonium

All the elements after uranium were created artificially in the lab

### **Other Metals (Metals in Mixed Groups)**



# Other Metals (Metals in Mixed Groups)

- Located in groups 13, 14, 15
- Includes 7 Elements Al, Ga, In, Sn, Tl, Pb, Bi
- Follow "rules" when finding valence electrons
- Possess many of the same Physical Properties as the Transition Metals:
  - Solid & Opaque
  - Ductile & Malleable
  - High densities













Thallium

# Metalloids



# Metalloids

Possess properties of both metals and non-metals

- Semi-conductors
- Found along the "stair-step" or "ladder" (between metals/non-metals)
- Physical Properties:
  - Solids
  - Shiny or dull
  - Will conduct heat and electricity (but not as well as metals)



#### Metalloids:

- Boron
- Silicon
- Germanium
- Arsenic
- Antimony
- Tellurium
- Polonium

13	14	15	16	17
В	С	N	0	F
Boron	Carbon	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Fluorine
AI	Si	Р	S	CI
Aluminium	Silicon	Phosphorus	Sulfur	Chlorine
Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br
Gallium	Germanium	Arsenic	Selenium	Bromine
In	Sn	Sb	Te	1
Indium	Tin	Antimony	Tellurium	lodine
TI	Pb	Bi	Po	At
Thallium	Lead	Bismuth	Polonium	Astatine

## **Non-Metals**





### Nonmetals

 17 nonmetals
 Found to the right of the "stair step" on the periodic table & Hydrogen



- Lack most of the properties of metals
- Physical Properties: (most)
  - Solid nonmetals are brittle (not malleable/ductile)
  - Poor conductors of heat & electricity
  - Dull
- <u>Chemical Properties</u>: (most)
  - Form compounds easily
    - EXCEPT Group 18 (Noble Gases)







# **Group 17: Halogens**



# Halogens-Group 17

- Group 17
- 7 valence electrons
  - 1 away from a full shell
  - Very close to being happy
- Combine with many different elements
  - Often bond with elements from Group One
  - "Very reactive! Only need 1 more electron to fulfill the "Octet Rule"
  - Never found alone in nature
  - All are poisonous non-metals





# **Group 18: Noble Gases**



### The "Noble" Gases



# Noble Gases- Group 18

- Full valence shell
  - Hydrogen & Helium: full with 2 electrons
  - Others: full with 8 electrons
- Happiest elements of all!!
  - Will never combine with other elements (too stable)
- Colorless, tasteless, odorless gases
- When electricity passes through them, they glow different colors







