

Periodic Table and Trends

2017-2018

EC and Periodic Table

Group #
1 → 1A

8A

Alkali metals

Alkaline metals

nonmetals →

Transition Metals

non-metals

Metalloids

Metals

Transition

rxn = reaction

Period #

1	H 1s ¹	Alkali metals										2A						3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A He 1s ²					
2	Li 2s ¹	Be 2s ²	Alkaline metals										nonmetals →										B 2s ² 2p ¹	C 2s ² 2p ²	N 2s ² 2p ³	O 2s ² 2p ⁴	F 2s ² 2p ⁵	Ne 2s ² 2p ⁶
3	Na 3s ¹	Mg 3s ²	Transition Metals										Al 3s ² 3p ¹	Si 3s ² 3p ²	P 3s ² 3p ³	S 3s ² 3p ⁴	Cl 3s ² 3p ⁵	Ar 3s ² 3p ⁶										
4	K 4s ¹	Ca 4s ²	Sc 4s ¹ 3d ¹	Ti 4s ² 3d ²	V 4s ³ 3d ³	Cr 4s ³ 3d ⁵	Mn 4s ² 3d ⁵	Fe 4s ² 3d ⁶	Co 4s ² 3d ⁷	Ni 4s ² 3d ⁸	Cu 4s ¹ 3d ¹⁰	Zn 4s ² 3d ¹⁰	Ga 4s ² 4p ¹	Ge 4s ² 4p ²	As 4s ² 4p ³	Se 4s ² 4p ⁴	Br 4s ² 4p ⁵	Kr 4s ² 4p ⁶										
5	Rb 5s ¹	Sr 5s ²	Metals										Metalloids					I 5s ² 5p ⁵	Xe 5s ² 5p ⁶									
6	Cs 6s ¹	Ba 6s ²	Transition																									
7	Fr 7s ¹	Ra 7s ²																										

- Group = Family = Vertical row of elements
- Group # = valence = number of outer-most electrons
- Main Group elements = 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A
- Period # = energy level being filled moving left to right across the table.

1. Notice that down any group that the outer valence is the same. The only change is the energy level. This fact accounts for the similar chemistry displayed by a particular group - example: all group 1A elements undergo similar chemical rxns. They all react with water to produce hydroxide.

2. Notice that moving left to right across any period that the energy level is filled. Li 1s²2p¹ → Ne 1s²2s²2p⁶ Full

Trends in the Periodic Table

1. Period Number: horizontal row where the energy level is being filled moving $L \rightarrow R$.
For example, in period 2, energy level two is filled moving from Li to Ne.

2. Group Number: Group is equal to family.
A group is the vertical column. For main group elements the group number is the number of valence electrons for those elements.

3. Force of Attraction (FA): The pull exerted by the protons on the electrons.

FA increases $L \rightarrow R$ across any period.

FA decreases down any group.

4. Atomic Radius (size of atom):

Size decreases $L \rightarrow R$ across any period

Size increases down any group

5. Ionization Energy (IE): (IE) the energy required to remove an electron.

IE increases $L \rightarrow R$ across any Period

IE decreases down any group

6. Electronegativity (EN) ° In the case where an atom bonds to another atom, the two atoms compete differently for the net attraction of the bonding electrons. For example, in a C-Cl bond the Cl competes more effectively for the bonding e^- than C. Therefore, Cl has more ownership of the bonding e^- .

EN increases $L \rightarrow R$ across any period.

EN decreases down any group.