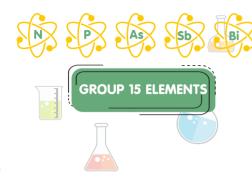


Atomic/ionic Radii Increases down the group

Ionization Enthalpy Decreases down the group due to gradual increase in atomic size.



PHYSICAL PROPERTIES /

- + Melting point: N < P < Bi < Sb < As
- + Oxidation states: Common oxidation State -3, +3 & +5
- + Hydrides: MH₃ (M = N, P, As, Bi, Sb)
- + Oxides: M₂O₃, M₂O₄ & M₃O₅ (acidic character of oxides decreases down the group)
- + Halides: They form EX₃ & EX₅
- + Reactivity towards metals: All form primary compound i.e. -3 oxidation state.
- + Basic character: NH₃ > PH₃ > AsH₃ > BiH₃
- + Melting point: PH₃ < AsH₃ < SbH₃ < NH₃
- + Boiling point: PH₃ < AsH₃ < NH₃ < SbH₃ < BiH₃
- + Reducing character: NH₃ < PH₃ < AsH₃ < SbH₃ < BiH₃

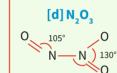


OXIDES OF NITROGEN















4. THE p - BLOCK ELEMENTS





PHYSICAL PROPERTIES /

- + O & S are non metals, Se & Te metalloids whereas Po is a metal.
- + M.P & B.P increases down the group.















Electronic Configuration ns²np⁶

Atomic/ionic Radii Increases down the group

Ionization Enthalpy Decreases down the group

Electronegativity Decreases with increase in atomic number

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- + Oxidation States: O \rightarrow -2, -1, 1, 2; S, Se, Te \rightarrow 2, 4, 6;
 - Po \rightarrow 2, 4
- + Oxides: EO₂ & EO₃
- → Both type of oxides are acidic in nature.
- + Halides: EX₆, EX₄, EX₂ & E₂X₂
- + Stability of halides decreases in order F⁻ > CΓ > Br⁻ > I⁻
- + Hydrides Forms H₂E
- + B.P H₃S < H₂Se < H₂Te < H₂O
- + Reducing power: H₃Te > H₂Se > H₂S > H₂O
- + Acidic character: H₂O < H₂S < H₂Se < H₂Te







