# Sodium

Sodium is a chemical element with the symbol Na (from Latin natrium) and atomic number 11. It is a soft, silvery-white, highly reactive metal. Sodium is an alkali metal, being in group 1 of the periodic table. Its only stable isotope is <sup>23</sup>Na. The free metal does not occur in nature, and must be prepared from compounds. Sodium is the sixth most abundant element in the Earth's crust and exists in numerous minerals such as feldspars, sodalite, and halite (NaCl). Many salts of sodium are highly water-soluble: sodium ions have been leached by the action of water from the Earth's minerals over eons, and thus sodium and chlorine are the most common dissolved elements by weight in the oceans.

### Sodium, <sub>11</sub>Na



Sodium					
Appearance	silvery white metallic				
Standard atomic weight A <sub>r</sub> °(Na)	22.989 769 28 $\pm$ 0.000 000 02 22.990 $\pm$ 0.001 (abridged) <sup>[1]</sup>				
Soc	dium in the periodic table				
	Li .↑				

Na ↓ K

neon ← **sodium** → magnesium

Electrons per shell	2, 8, 1
Electron configuration	[Ne] 3s <sup>1</sup>
Block	□ s-block
Period	period 3
Group	group 1: hydrogen and alkali metals
Atomic number (Z)	11

Physical prop	perties
Phase at STP so	olid
Melting point 37	70.944 K (97.794 °C, 208.029 °F)
Boiling point 11	156.090 K (882.940 °C, 1621.292 °F)
Density (near <u>r.t.</u> ) 0.0	.968 g/cm <sup>3</sup>

when liquid (at <u>m.p.</u> )	0.927 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Critical point	2573 K, 35 MPa (extrapolated)
Heat of fusion	2.60 kJ/mol
Heat of vaporization	97.42 kJ/mol
Molar heat capacity	28.230 J/(mol·K)
	Vapor pressure
<u>P</u> (Pa) 1 10 100 1 k	x 100 k
<b>at</b> <u>T</u> (K) 554 617 697 802	1153
	Atomic properties
Oxidation states	-1, 0, <sup>[2]</sup> <b>+1</b> (a strongly basic oxide)
Electronegativity	Pauling scale: 0.93
Ionization energies	1st: 495.8 kJ/mol
	2nd: 4562 kJ/mol
	3rd: 6910.3 kJ/mol
	(more)
Atomic radius	empirical: 186 pm
Covalent radius	166±9 pm
Van der Waals radius	227 pm
_	pectral lines of sodium
	Other properties
Natural occurrence	primordial
Crystal structure	body-centered cubic (bcc)
Speed of sound thin rod	3200 m/s (at 20 °C)

Thermal expansion			71 μm/(m·K) (at 25 °C)			
Thermal conductivity				142 W/(m·K)		
Electrical resistivity				47.7 nΩ·m (at 20 °C)		
Magnetic ordering				paramagnetic <sup>[3]</sup>		
Molar magnetic susceptibility				$+16.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^3/\text{mol } (298 \text{ K})^{[4]}$		
Young's modulus				10 GPa		
Shear modulus				3.3 GPa		
Bulk modulus			6.3 GPa			
Mohs hard	Mohs hardness			0.5		
Brinell hardness			0.69 MPa			
CAS Numb	CAS Number			7440-23-5		
			Histo	ry		
Discovery	and first isolat	ion		Humphry Da	avy (1807)	
Symbol				"Na": from N German <i>Nat</i>	New Latin <i>natrium</i> , coind	ed from
Main isotopes of sodium						
Isotope	Abundance	Half-life (t <sub>1/2</sub> )	Decay mo	ode Produ	ict	
<sup>22</sup> Na	trace	2.602 y	β+	<sup>22</sup> N	Ne	
<sup>23</sup> Na	100%		stable			
<sup>24</sup> Na	trace	14.96 h	β¯	<sup>24</sup> N	Лg	

Sodium was first isolated by Humphry Davy in 1807 by the electrolysis of sodium hydroxide. Among many other useful sodium compounds, sodium hydroxide (lye) is used in soap manufacture, and sodium chloride (edible salt) is a de-icing agent and a nutrient for animals including humans.

Sodium is an essential element for all animals and some plants. Sodium ions are the major cation in the extracellular fluid (ECF) and as such are the major contributor to the ECF osmotic pressure and ECF compartment volume. Loss of water from the ECF compartment increases the sodium concentration, a condition called hypernatremia. Isotonic loss of water and sodium from the ECF compartment decreases the size of that compartment in a condition called ECF hypovolemia.

By means of the sodium-potassium pump, living human cells pump three sodium ions out of the cell in exchange for two potassium ions pumped in; comparing ion concentrations across the cell membrane, inside to outside, potassium measures about 40:1, and sodium, about 1:10. In nerve cells, the electrical charge across the cell membrane enables transmission of the nerve impulse—an action potential—when the charge is dissipated; sodium plays a key role in that activity.

activity.
Characteristics
Chemistry
History
Occurrence
Commercial production
Uses
Biological role
Safety and precautions
See also

#### References

Bibliography

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