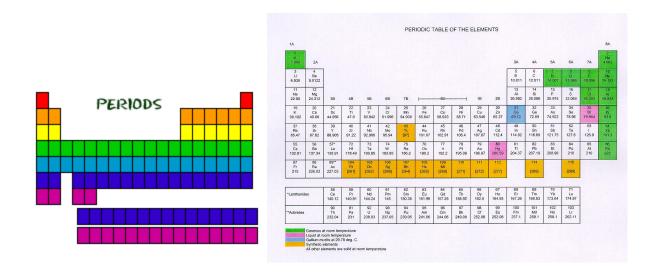
Chemistry Lecture #29: Sections of the Periodic Chart

The periodic chart is divided into many sections. You need to memorize the location and names of the sections.

Horizontal rows are called periods. There are seven periods on the periodic chart.



Period I (red) contains elements H and He.

Period 2 (orange) contains elements Li, Be, B, C, N, O, and F.

Period 3 (yellow) contains elements Na, Mq, Al, Si, P, S, Cl, and Ar.

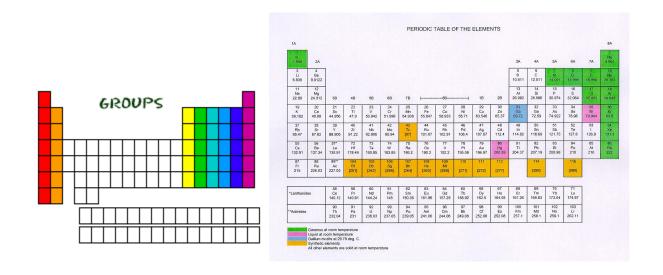
Period 4 (green) contains K, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu

Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Br, and Kr

## And so on.

There are two horizontal rows below the main chart, but these have separate names that we'll get to later.

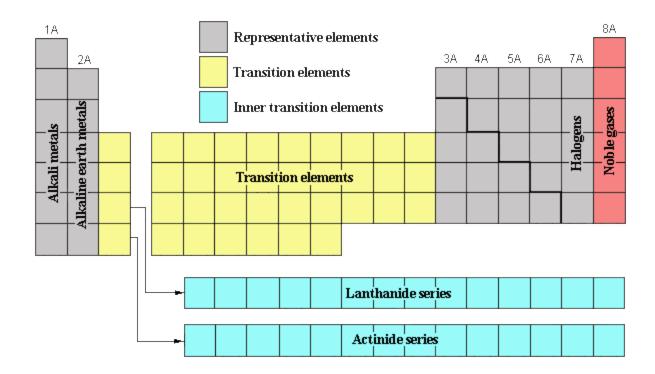
Vertical columns are called groups or families. There are 18 groups on the periodic chart.



Group 1 contains elements H, Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, and Fr. Group 2 contains elements Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, and Ra. Group 12 contains elements Zn, Cd, Hg and Cn (Copernicium, a relatively new element with atomic number 112).

Elements at the bottom of a group tend to be newly discovered elements. As new elements are discovered, older periodic charts become out of date and won't match the newer charts.

The chart can be divided into three main sections: representative elements, transition elements, and inner transition elements.



Representative elements include groups 1,2, and 13 through 18.

These elements appear in the above picture shaded in grey or red (noble gases are also representative elements). These are sometimes called the main group elements.

Notice that the numbers above the columns are different: group I is labeled IA, groups 2 is labeled 2A, and columns 13 through 18 are labeled 3A through 8A. On some periodic charts, Roman numerals are used to label the columns (e.g., VI A is used instead of 6A). This is an older style of labeling the representative elements that you need to know.

Group 1 or 1A elements are called alkali metals.

Group 2 or 2A elements are called alkali earth metals.

Group 17 or 7A elements are called halogens (ever heard of halogen lamps?).

Group 18 or 8A elements are known are the noble gases.

Transition elements include groups 3 through 12. This is the block of elements that is in the middle of the chart between the two taller columns.

## TRANSITION ELEMENTS (highlighted in green)

1 IA	2 2A	r.	4 4B	5 5B		7 7B	8 8B	9 8B	10 8B	11 1B	12 2B	13 3A		16 6A	8.8
		3 3B													
		Se	Ti	v	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn				
		Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Te	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd				
		La	Hf	Ta	w	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Aн	Hg				
		Ac	Rf	DЪ	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt				ř-			

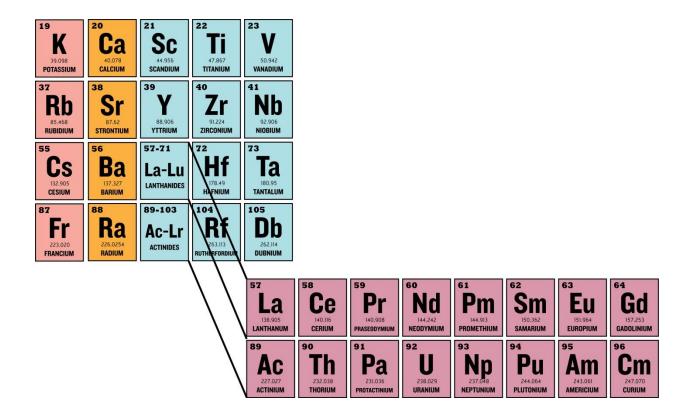
Notice again that alternate labels are used on the columns. Groups 3 through 7 are labeled 3B through 7B. Groups 8,9, and 10 are collectively labeled 8B. And groups 11 and 12 are labeled 1B and 2B. This is also an older form of labeling that does not appear on all periodic charts.

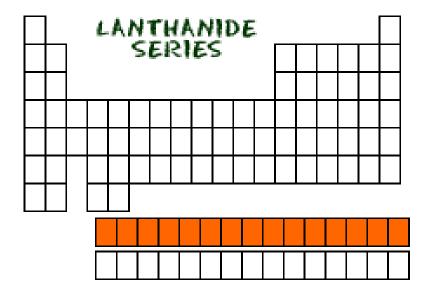
Look for Ba and Hf on your periodic chart. In between these two elements is either a blank box, La, Lu, or La-Lu. This indicates that elements 57 through 71 are all crammed into the box

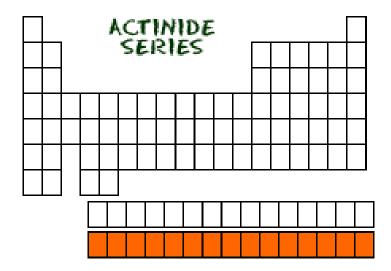
that is between Ba and Hf. These elements are called the lanthanide series. They are written as a separate row below the main chart.

Likewise, look for Ra and Rf on the periodic chart. In between these two elements is either a blank box, Ac, Lr, or Ac-Lr. This indicates that elements 89 through 103 are all crammed into the box that is between Ra and Rf. These elements are called the actinide series. They are also written as a separate row below the main chart (beneath the lanthanide series).

CLOSE UP OF AREA BETWEEN Ba and Hf, & Ra and Rf.







Lanthanides and actinides are separated from the main chart because they have distinct electron configurations, and because the chart is easier to look at when these groups a placed on the bottom.

The periodic chart can also be divided into metals, nonmetals, and semi-metals (also called metalloids).

Metals are shiny, malleable, and conduct heat and electricity.

Non-metals are dull, brittle, and do not conduct heat and electricity.

Metalloids have characteristics in between those of metals and non-metals. They are not quite shiny, and are poor conductors of heat and electricity (like a semiconductor).

Some periodic charts have a thick jagged, diagonal line on the right side of the chart that runs down from boron (B) to astatine (At). In general, metals are on the left of the jagged line. Non-metals are on the right of the jagged line. And semi-metals (or metalloids) exist along the jagged line.

