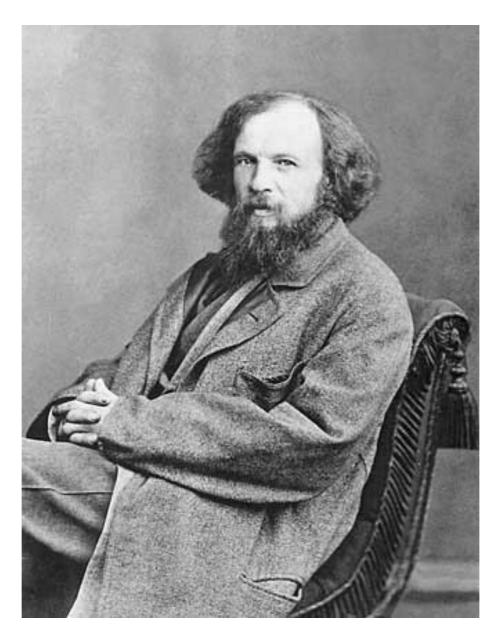
LC.16 Classification périodique

Maria Ubero Gonzalez



Dmitri Ivanovitch Mendeleïev (1834-1907)

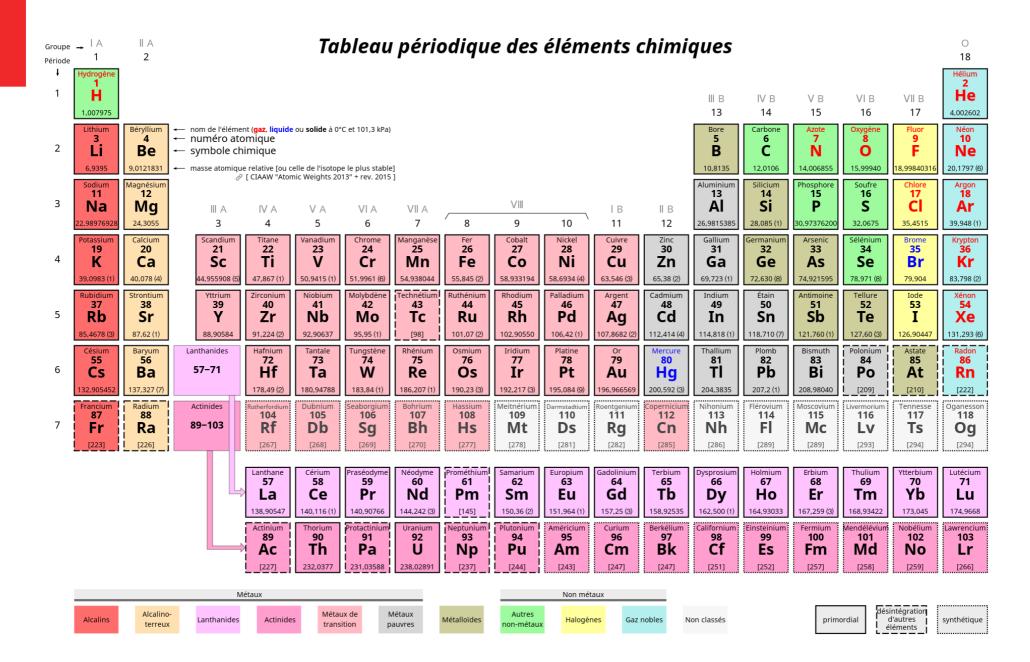
опыть системы элементовъ.

основанной на ихъ атомномъ высь и химическомъ сходствы.

```
Ti-50 Zr-90 ?-180.
                   V-51 Nb- 94 Ta-182.
                  Cr-52 Mo= 96 W-186.
                  Mn-55 Rh-104,4 Pt-197,4
                  Fe=56 Rn-104, Ir=198.
               NI-Co=59 Pi-106, 0-199.
H = 1
                  Cu-63,4 Ag-108 Hg-200.
     Be - 9,4 Mg - 24 Zn - 65,2 Cd - 112
     B-11 Al-27, 2-68
                         Ur=116 An-197?
     C-12 Si-28 ?=70
                         Sn=118
     N=14 P-31 As-75
                                 Bi = 210?
                         Sb=122
     0=16 S=32 Se=79,4 Te=128?
     F=19 Cl=35,6Br=80
                          1-127
Li=7 Na=23 K=39 Rb=854 Cs=133 Tl=204.
           Ca=40 5r=87, Ba=137 Pb=207.
            ?=45 Ct = 92
           7Er = 56 La = 94
           ?Y1 = 60 Di = 95
           ?ln - 75,6 Th - 118?
```

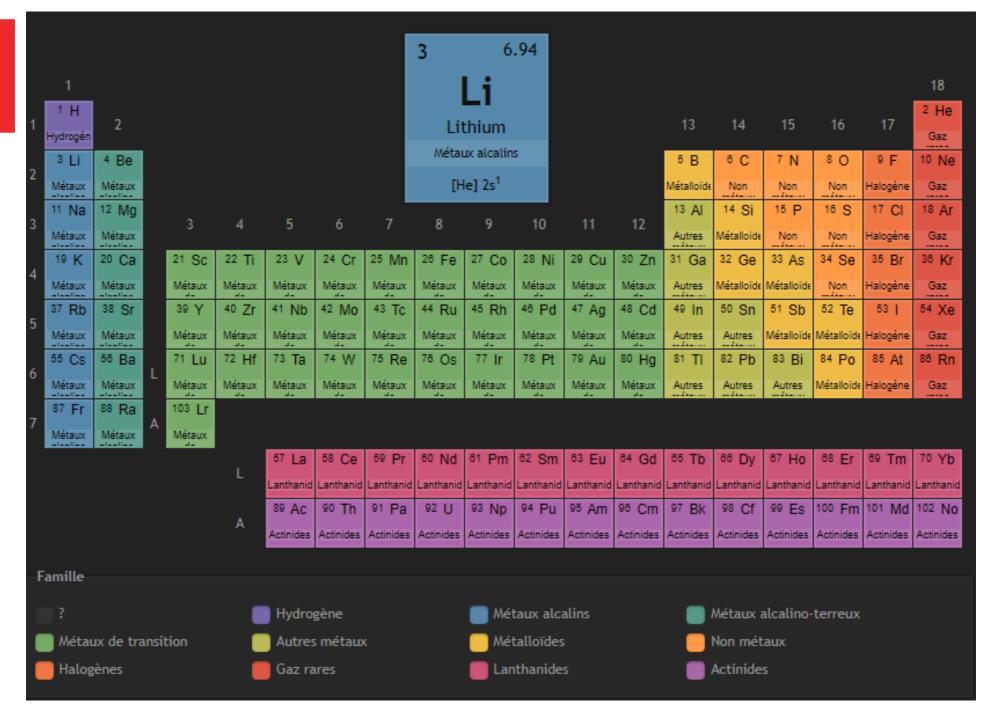
Tableau périodique de Mendeleïev, publié en 1870

A. Mengagtest



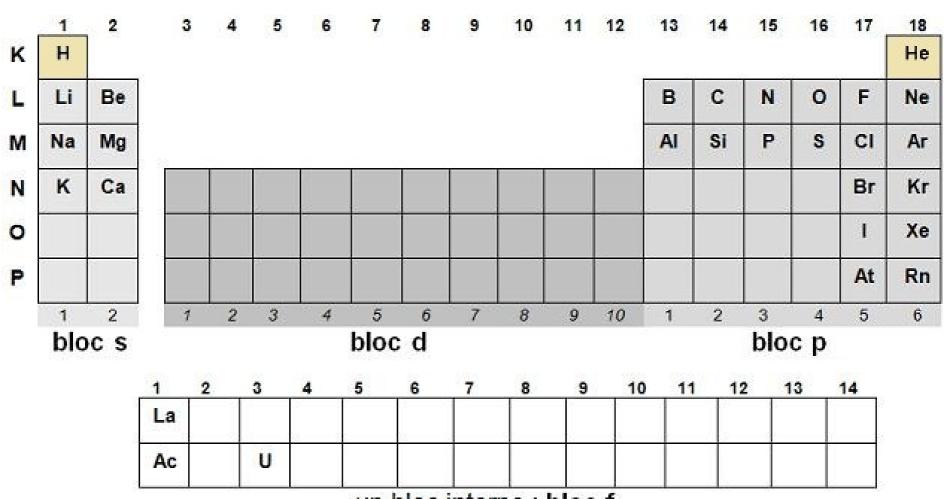
2
$$Mg_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} = 2 MgO_{(s)}$$

2 $Ca_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} = 2 CaO_{(s)}$
2 $Sr_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} = 2 SrO_{(s)}$
2 $Ba_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} = 2 BaO_{(s)}$



Règle de Klechkowski

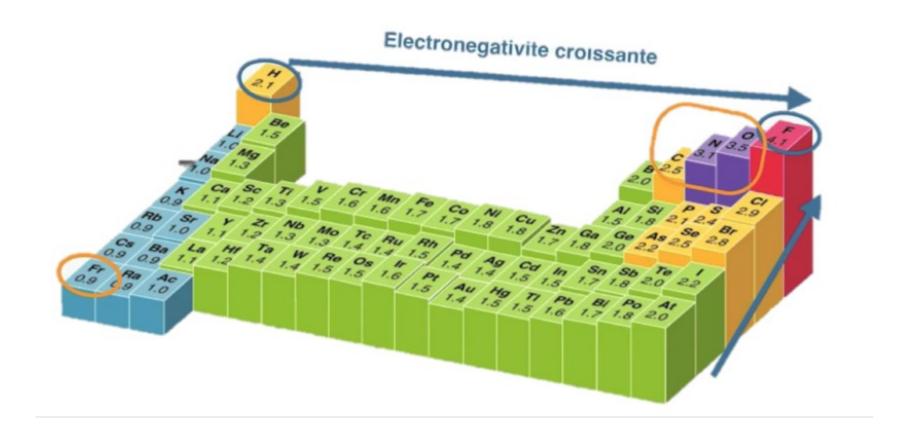
```
2s 2p
3s 3p 3d
4s 4p 4d 4f
5s 5p 5d 5f ...
6s 6p 6d ... ...
```

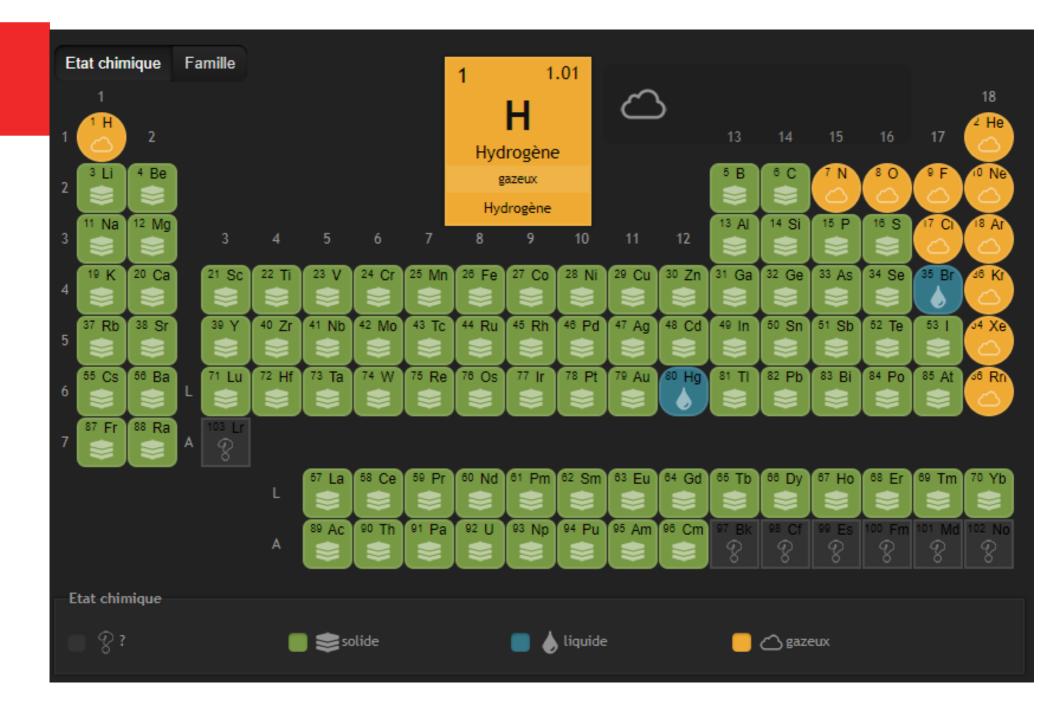


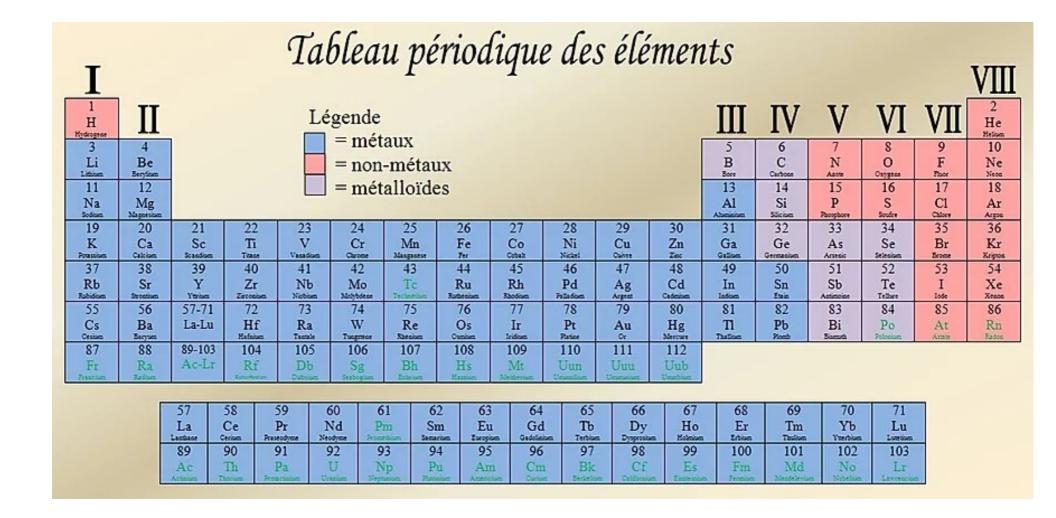
un bloc interne : bloc f

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
H																															He
LI	Ве																									В	C	N	0	F	Ne
Na	Mg	1																								Al	Si	Р	S	CI	Ar
K	Ca															Sr	TI	٧	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	NI	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	1	00 1	8 6		23. 37		60 10		99.3	W 10		(a) - 0			Y	Zr	ND	Mo	TC	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	sB	Te		Xe
Cs	Ва	La	Ce	Pr	Nb	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu:	HI	Ta	W	Re	Os	Iti	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	Pb	Ві	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	ur	RI	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	ML	110	1111	112			(100)			

bloc s bloc f bloc d bloc p







Métal:

Solide cristallin possédant les propriétés suivantes :

- Bonne conduction électrique et thermique
- propriétés mécanique : ductile et malléable
- propriétés optiques : le métal brille

