# The Periodic Table of the Elements

Chapter 3.2

# Organization of the Periodic Table

- Groups similar elements together
- Makes it easier to predict an element's properties

#### Organization

- The order of the elements are based on how many protons the element contains
- Example:
  - -Hydrogen has 1 proton =  $1^{st}$  element
  - $\overline{-\text{Helium has 2 protons}} = 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ element}$

#### Periodic Law

• Properties of elements tend to change in a regular pattern when they are arranged in order of increasing protons

#### Periods

- Horizontal Rows are called periods
- Indicate how many energy levels are in the atom
- Example:
  - -1<sup>st</sup> row = 1<sup>st</sup> energy level
  - $-2^{nd}$  row =  $2^{nd}$  energy level

### Periods

- As we move from left to right in one period, electrons are added.
- Example:
  - -Lithium has 1 valence electron
  - -Berylium has 2 valence electrons

# Groups (family)

- A vertical column of elements in the periodic table
- Elements in the same group have the same number of valence electrons
- # of valence electrons determines the chemical properties

#### Ionization

- The process of adding to or taking away an electron from an atom
- Group 1 elements are reactive because their outermost energy levels are not full

#### Ions

- Atoms with an uneven # of electrons from protons
- Has a net electric charge
- Cation: an ion with a positive charge
- Anion: an ion with a negative charge

# Atomic Number (Z)

- Equals how many protons are in an atom
- Also equals the number of electrons in the atom

# Mass Number (A)

- Equals the total number of protons and neutrons
- Can vary among atoms of an element

#### Isotopes

- Any atoms that have the same # of protons but a different # of neutrons
- Some elements have isotopes, some do not

#### Atomic Mass Unit (AMU)

- Atoms have a very small mass
- Used to express the relative mass of the atom
- 1 proton = 1 amu
- 1 neutron = 1 amu

#### Average Atomic Mass

- The average of the mass of all naturally occurring isotopes of an element
- Average is weighted, this means more common isotopes have a greater effect than less common isotopes