

Trends in the Periodic Table Notes

What happens as you go **across a period** from left to right?

- _____
- _____

Therefore _____

What happens as you go **down a group** from top to bottom?

- _____
- But more importantly _____

Therefore _____

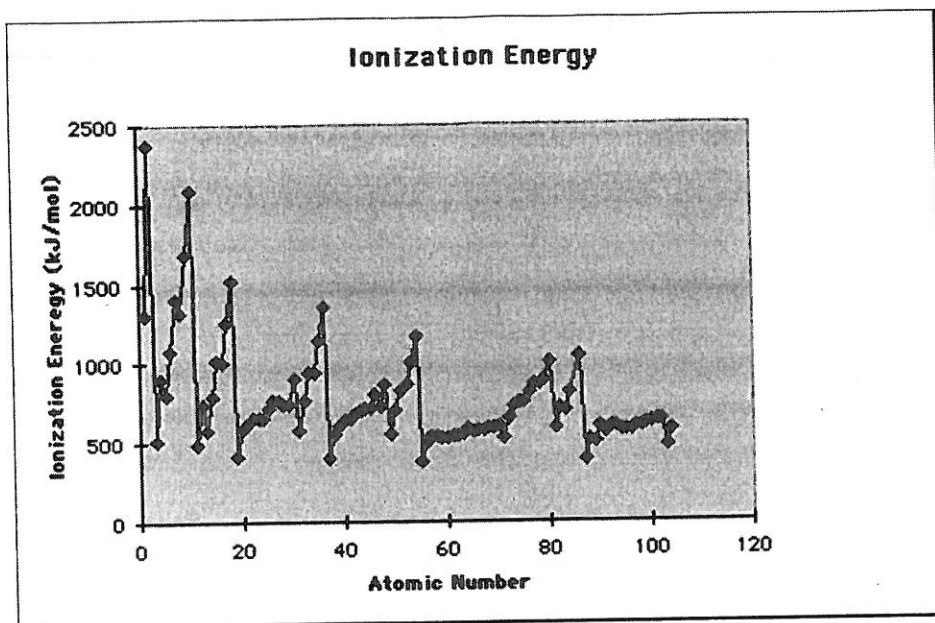
Atomic Radius (size of the atom)

Trend

Atomic Radii (pm)						7A	8A
1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	37	31
Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne
152	112	85	77	75	73	72	71
Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
186	160	143	118	110	103	100	98
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe
227	197	135	122	120	119	114	112
Rb	Sr	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
248	215	167	140	140	142	133	131
Cs	Ba	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
265	222	170	146	150	168	(140)	(141)

Ionization Energy is the energy required to remove an electron from a gaseous atom or ion.

Trend



Electronegativity is a measure of the tendency of an atom to attract a bonding pair of electrons.

Trend

H																	He
2.1																	
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
1.0	1.6											2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
0.9	1.3											1.5	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.0	
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.8	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	

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The rules:

1. If the electronegativity difference (usually called ΔEN) is less than 0.5, then the bond is nonpolar **covalent**.
2. If the ΔEN is between 0.5 and 1.6, the bond is considered **polar covalent**.
3. If the ΔEN is greater than 2.0, then the bond is **ionic**.

Metallic Reactivity