

# TABLE OF PERIODIC PROPERTIES OF THE ELEMENTS

## Percent Ionic Character of a Single Chemical Bond

Difference in electronegativity	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
Percent ionic character %	0.5	1	2	4	6	9	12	15	19	22	26	30	34	39	43	47	51	55	59	63	67	70	74	76	79	82	84	86	88	89	91	92

### GROUP 1/IA

H	0.32	2.20
	0.79	0.4381
	14.10	0.0585
	13.998	—
	14.304	0.1815

### 2/IIA

Li	0.98	0.90	1.57
	2.05	147.1	1.40
	13.10	3.0	5.0
	5.392	11.7	9.323
	3.582	84.7	1.825

### DATA CONCERNING THE MORE STABLE ELEMENTARY (SUBATOMIC) PARTICLES

	Neutron	Proton	Electron*	Neutrino†	Photon
Symbol	n	p	e (e <sup>-</sup> )	ν	γ
Rest mass (kg)	1.67495x10 <sup>-27</sup>	1.67365x10 <sup>-27</sup>	9.1095x10 <sup>-31</sup>	-0	0
Relative atomic mass (°C=12)	1.008665	1.007276	5.48580x10 <sup>-4</sup>	-0	0
Charge (C)	0	1.60219x10 <sup>-19</sup>	-1.60219x10 <sup>-19</sup>	0	0
Radius (m)	8x10 <sup>-16</sup>	8x10 <sup>-16</sup>	~1x10 <sup>-16</sup>	-0	0
Spin quantum number	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1
Magnetic Moment	-1.913 μ <sub>N</sub>	2.793 μ <sub>N</sub>	1.001 μ <sub>B</sub>	0	0

\* The positron (e<sup>+</sup>) has properties similar to those of the (negative) electron or beta particle except that its charge has opposite sign (+). The antineutrino (ν̄) has properties similar to those of the neutrino except that its spin (or rotation) is opposite in relation to its direction of propagation.  
† An antineutrino accompanies release of an electron in radioactive β<sup>-</sup> (particle) decay, whereas a neutrino accompanies the release of a positron in β<sup>+</sup> decay.

†μ<sub>B</sub>=Bohr magneton and μ<sub>N</sub>=Nuclear magneton.

### 18/VIIIA

He	0.83	—
	0.48	0.064
	31.80	0.021
	24.587	—
	5.193	0.152

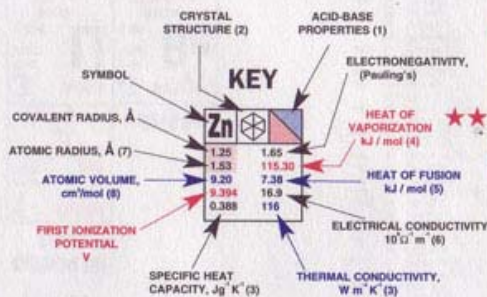
### 9 VIIIIB

K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
2.03	0.82	1.74	1.00	1.44	1.36	1.32	1.54	1.22	1.63	1.18	1.66	1.17	1.50	1.37	1.83	1.16	1.88
2.77	78.9	2.23	154.87	2.09	304.80	2.00	425.2	1.92	446.7	1.67	373.3	1.62	377.5	1.57	305.5	1.53	115.31
45.30	2.33	29.90	8.53	15.0	16.11	10.60	18.6	8.35	22.8	7.23	20	7.39	14.64	7.1	13.8	6.70	16.2
4.341	16.4	6.113	31.3	6.56	1.5	6.82	2.6	6.75	4.0	6.796	7.9	7.434	0.5	7.902	11.2	7.88	17.9
0.757	102.5	0.847	200	0.568	15.8	0.923	21.9	0.489	30.7	0.449	93.7	0.479	7.82	0.440	80.2	0.421	100

B	C	N	O	F	Ne
0.82	2.04	0.77	2.55	0.75	3.04
1.17	507.9	0.91	715	0.75	2.793
4.6	22.6	5.30	—	17.30	0.36
8.298	5x10 <sup>11</sup>	11.260	0.07	14.534	—
1.026	27.0	0.709	80-230	1.042	0.02598

\*ESTIMATED VALUES

Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
1.85	1.12	1.85	1.13	1.64	1.14	1.83	1.13	1.82	1.17	1.85	1.2	1.81	1.20
2.70	313.90	2.67	332.63	2.64	283.68	2.62	—	2.59	191.63	2.56	175.73	2.54	311.71
21.0	9.20	20.80	10.04	20.6	10.88	22.4	—	19.90	11.09	28.9	10.46	19.90	15.48
5.538	1.4	5.475	1.5	5.525	1.6	5.582	2	5.644	1.1	5.67	1.1	5.615	0.8
0.19	11.4	0.193	12.5	0.190	16.5	—	17.9*	0.197	13.3	0.182	13.9	0.236	10.6



NOTES: (1) For representative oxides (higher valence) of group. Oxide is acidic if color is red, basic if color is blue and amphoteric if both colors are shown. Intensity of color indicates relative strength.

- (2) Cubic, face centered; cubic, body centered; cubic;  
 hexagonal; rhombic; tetragonal; orthorhombic; monoclinic.

- (3) At 300 K (27°C) (6) Generally at 293 K (20°C) (8) From density at 300 K (27°C) for liquid and solid elements; values for gaseous elements refer to liquid state at boiling point  
 (4) At boiling point for polycrystalline material  
 (5) At melting point (7) Quantum mechanical value for free atom

The A & B subgroup designations, are those recommended by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.