CONCEPT: MAIN GROUP ELEMENTS: DENSITY

Phases

14000										
Recall: At standard room temperature (°C) and pressure (atm), the elements can exist under 3 states of matter.										
□ In terms of densities:>										
□ Diatomic Elements: Elements that are stable in when found in nature.										
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□ Polyatomic Elements: Elements that are stable in numbers greater than										
1A									8A	
	(1)	2A		3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	(18)	
1	Hydrogen	2A (2)		(13)	(14)	(15)		(17)	He Helium	
2	Li Lithium	Be Beryllium		Boron	Carbon	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Fluorine	Ne Neon	Solid
3	Na	Mg		Al	Si			Chlorine	Ar	2
4	K	Calaires		Ga	Ge	Arania Arania			Argon Kr	
5	Rb	Sr	Transition Metals	Gallium In	Germanium Sn	Sb	Te Tellurium		Xe	Liquid
6	Rubidium	Ba	sition I	Indium	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	8 %
7	Cesium Fr	Ra	Trans	Thallium Nh	Lead FI	Mc	Polonium	Astatine TS	Radon Og	Gas
,	Francium	Radium		Nihonium	Flerovium	Moscovium	Livermorium	Tennessine	Oganesson	
EXAMPLE: Which of	the follo	wing ex	ists as	a diato	mic liq	uid at r	oom te	mperat	ture?	
a) Bromine	b) Tellurium				c) Sulfur			d) C	Chlorine	e e) lodine

PRACTICE: Which of the following diatomic molecules would be expected to have the greatest density?

a) Chlorine

b) Selenium

c) Bromine

d) lodine

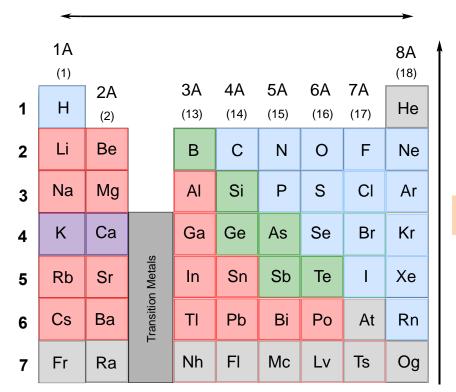
e) Argon

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Periodic Trend

• Used when asked to compare elements of the _____ phase or Group.

periodic Trend: Density going up a group, but across a period there is no uniform trend.



Density (g/mL)

□ Exception: K & Ca have lower densities than Na & Mg because they have _____ volumes than expected.

EXAMPLE: Without any given values, predict which of the following would possess the greatest density?

- a) Lithium, Li
- b) Barium, Ba
- c) Magnesium, Mg
- d) Beryllium, Be
- e) Sodium, Na

PRACTICE: List the following elements in order of decreasing density under standard conditions:

- a) Magnesium, Mg
- b) Bromine, Br
- c) Calcium, Ca
- d) Barium, Ba
- e) Hydrogen, H