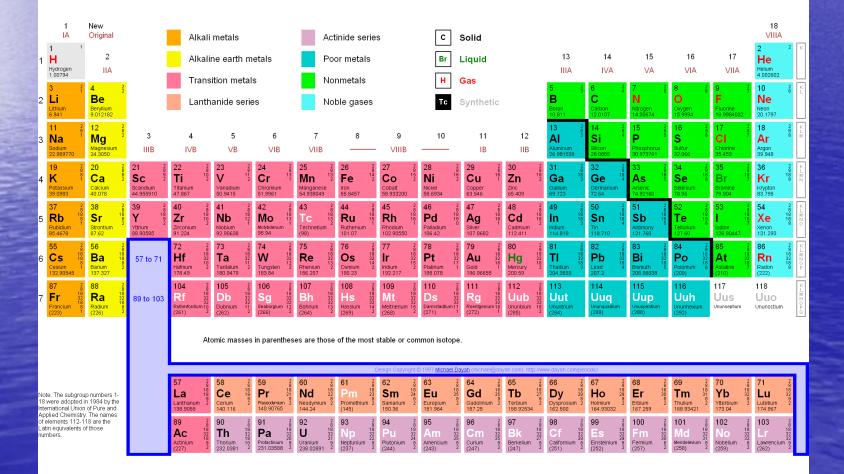
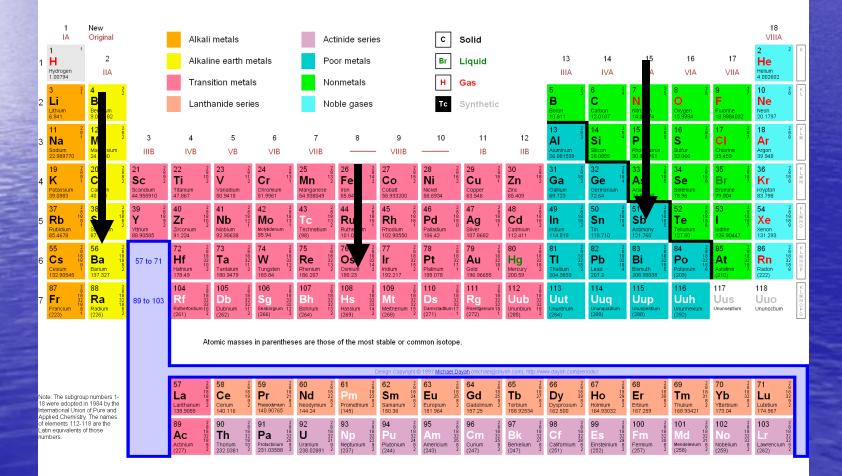
## **Periodic Table**

Schweitzer

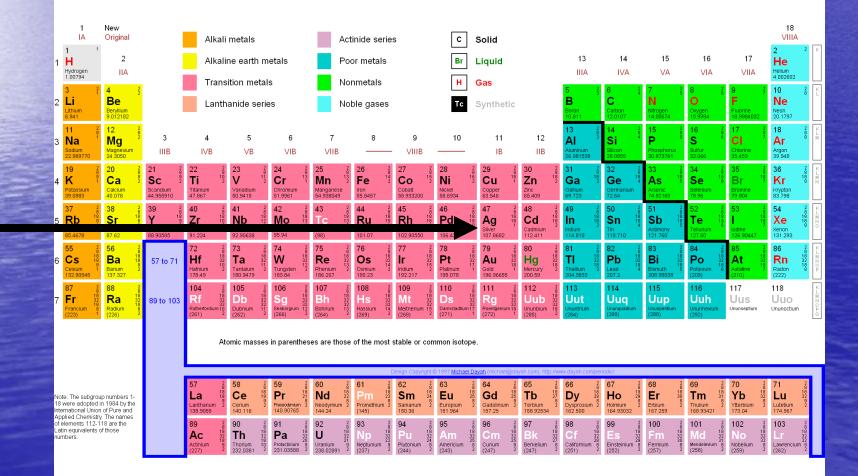
## **Periodic Table**



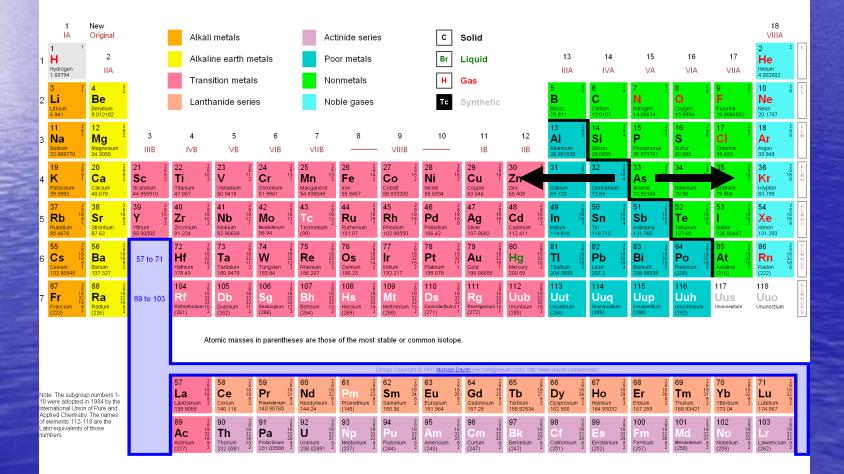
# Family or column: Have similar properties



## Rows: Also called periods



### Metals vs. non-metals



## **Non-Metal Properties**

Color – varying colors
 Sulfur yellow
 Carbon black
 Iodine purple
 Brittle

Do not conduct electricity
Solids/Liquids and gases

## Non-Metal Example Carbon

Date of Discovery: Known to the ancients **Discoverer:** Unknown Name Origin: From the Latin carbo (coal) **Uses:** steel, filters **Obtained From:** burning with insufficient oxygen

## Non-metal example Oxygen

Date of Discovery: 1774
 Discoverer: Joseph Priestly
 Name Origin: From the Greek words
 oxus (acid) and gennan (generate)
 Uses: supports life
 Obtained From: from liquid air

## Non-metal properties Sulfur

Date of Discovery: Known to the ancients
 Discoverer: Unknown
 Name Origin: From the Latin word *sulfur* (brimstone)
 Uses: matches, gunpowder, medicines
 Obtained From: naturally

## Metallic properties

Properties
 – Luster
 – Ductile
 – Malleable
 – Strong







## Metal reactivity

 Some metals are more reactive then others.
 Hundreds of years old, gold still looks good as new!!





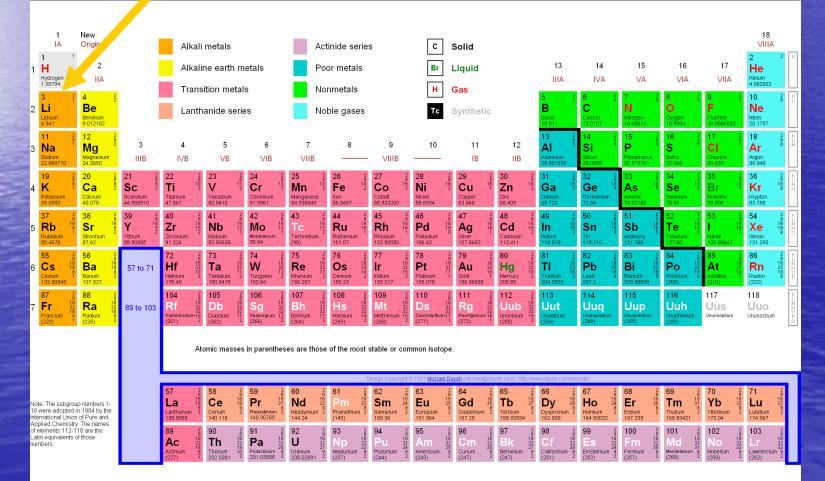
## Metal Reactivity

Metals like Iron rust very fast due to their high reactivity. In this case the reaction is between iron and oxygen.





## Alkali metals



## Alkali metals -- Properties

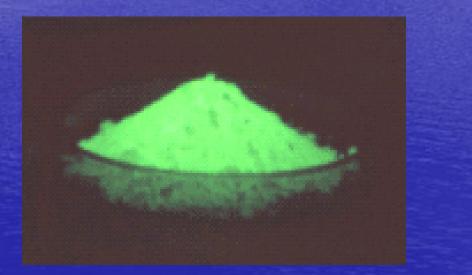
- Very reactive metals that do not occur freely in nature.
- Extremely reactive with water
- alkali metals are softer than most other metals.
- Cesium and francium are the most reactive elements in this group



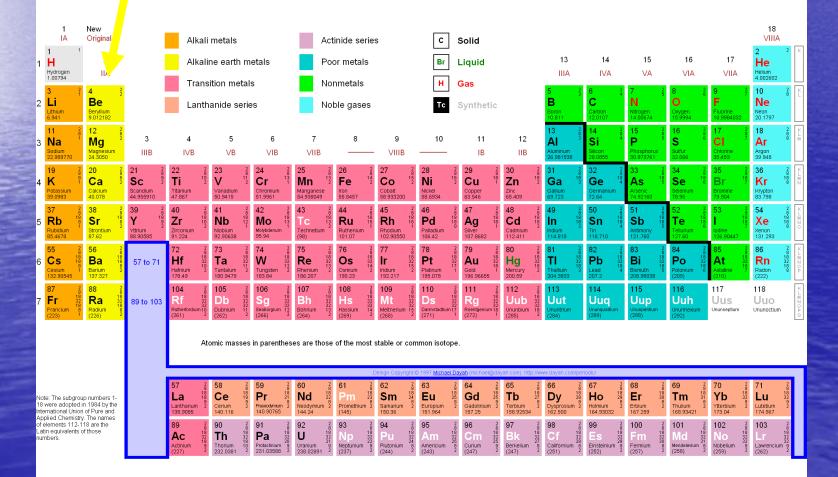
Sodium metal easily cut

## Cesium-137

Cesium-137 is a product of the fission reactions that take place in nuclear reactors or inside a nuclear weapon. Cesium-137 has a half-life of 30.1 years.



## **Alkaline Earth metals**



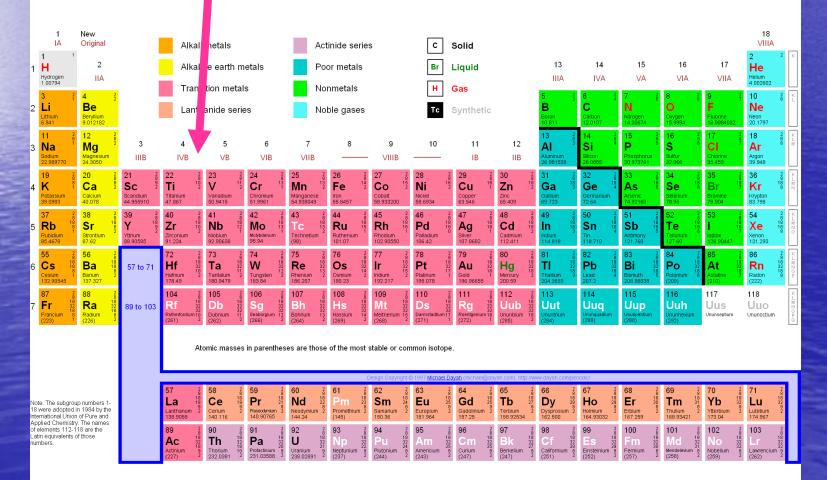
## **Alkaline Earth Metals**

Alkaline Earth Metals are softer than most other metals, and react readily with water but not as much as the corresponding alkali metals.



Many Alkaine earth metals are used to produce Color for fire works (Green – Barium / Red - strontium)

## Transition metals



## **Transition metal - Properties**

#### Properties vary greatly



Iron: Strong but corrodes



Gold/Silver: Very inert, soft, malleable



Liquid mercury

## Metalloids All the elements touching the stair except Aluminum

#### **Periodic Table of the Elements**

	1 IA 1 1 H Hydrogen 1.00794	New Original 2 IIA		Alkali	i metals ine earth m sition metal		Po	tinide serie or metals nmetals	25	Br	Solid Liquid Gas		13 IIIA	14 IVA	15 VA	16 VIA	17 VIIA	18 VIIIA 2 <sup>2</sup> Helum 4.002602	K
2	2 Li Lithium 6.941	Beryllium 9.012182	i	Lanth	nanide serie	es	No	ble gases		Тс	Synthetic		5 B Boron 10.811	6 4 C Carbon 2.0107	7 ŝ <b>N</b> Nitrogen 14.00674	8 6 O Oxygen 15.9994	9 7 F Fluorine 18.9984032	10 <sup>2</sup> Ne Neon 20.1797	Ľ
3	11 28 Na 1 Sodium 22.989770	12 Mg Magnesium 24.3050	3 IIIB	4 IVB	5 VB	6 VIB	7 VIIB	8	9 - VIIIB	10	11 IB	12 IIB	13 Al Aluminum 26.981538	2 3 5 1 28.0855	15 28 P Phosphorus 30.973761	16 28 S Sulfur 32.066	17 28 Cl 7 Chlorine 35,453	18 28 Ar Argon 39.948	K L M
2	19 28 K 1 Potassium 39.0983	20 28 Ca 28 Calcium 40.078	21 28 Sc 22 Scandium 44.955910	22 28 Ti Titanium 47.867	23 28 V 11 Vanadium 50.9415	24 28 Cr 13 Chromium 51,9961	25 28 13 29 13 29 13 29 13 29 13 29 13 29 13 29 14 15 29 15 20 15	26 28 Fe 14 Iron 55.8457	27 28 Co 15 Cobalt 58.933200	28 28 Ni <sup>16</sup> Nickel 58.6934	29 28 Cu 18 Copper 63.546	30 28 Zn 18 Zinc 65.409	31 Ga Gallium 69.723	32 32 32 38 32 8 4 38 4 58 4 58 4 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	33 <sup>2</sup> As <sup>18</sup> Arsenic 74,92160	34 28 Se 18 Selenium 78.96	35 28 Br <sup>18</sup> Bromine 79.904	36 28 Kr 18 Krypton 83.798	KLMN
ę	37 28 5 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium 85.4678	38 28 Sr 18 Strontium 87.62	39 28 Y 18 92 Yttrium 88.90585	40 28 Zr 18 21rconium 91.224	41 28 Nb 18 Nioblum 92.90638	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.94	43 28 Tc 18 13 Technetium (98)	44 28 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 28 Rh 18 Rhodium 102.90550	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 28 Ag 18 Silver 107.8682	48 28 Cd 18 Cadmium 112.411	49 In 11 Indium 114.818	50 28 50 88 5n 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	51 28 50 18 50 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	52 28 <b>Te</b> 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	53 28 18 18 18 18 7 Iodine 126.90447	54 28 Xe 18 Xenon 131.293	KLINDO
e	55 2 <b>Cs</b> 18 Cesium 1 132.90545	56 2 Ba 18 Barium 2 137.327	57 to 71	72 28 Hf 18 Hafnium 2 178.49	73 28 <b>Ta</b> 18 32 Tantalum 2 180.9479	74 28 W 18 32 Tungsten 2 183.84	75 28 <b>Re</b> 18 Rhenium 2 186.207	76 28 Os 18 Osmium 2 190.23	77 2 <b>Ir</b> 18 322 Iridium 2 192.217	78 28 Pt 322 Platinum 1 195.078	79 28 Au 18 Gold 1 196.96655	80 28 Hg 18 Mercury 2 200.59	81 <b>TI</b> 11 13 13 204,3833	82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 8	83 28 Bi 18 Bismuth 5 208.98038	84 28 Po 18 Polonium 6 (209)	85 28 At 18 Astatine 7 (210) 7	86 2 8 <b>Rn</b> 18 8 <b>Radon</b> 18 (222)	KUMZOR
-	87 28 7 Fr 18 7 Francium 8 (223) 1	88 28 Ra 18 Radium 8 (226) 2	89 to 103	104 28 Rf 18 Rutherfordium 10 (261) 2	105 28 Db 322 Dubnium 11 (262) 2	106 28 Sg 18 Seaborgium 12 (266) 2	107 28 Bh 322 Bohrium 13 (264) 2	108 28 Hs 18 Hassium 14 (269) 2	109 28 Mt 322 Meitnerium 15 (268) 2	110 28 Ds 32 Darmstadtium 17 (271) 1	111 28 Rg 18 Roentgenium 18 (272) 1	32	113 Uut Ununtrium (284)	114 Uuq <sup>Ununquadium</sup> (289)	115 Uup <sup>Ununpentium</sup> (288)	116 Uuh Ununhexium (292)	117 Uus <sub>Ununseptium</sub>	118 Uuo Ununoctium	KUMZORG
				At	omic masses	in parenthes	es are those	of the most	stable or con	nmon isotope	9.								
	lote: The subgro			57 <sup>2</sup> La <sup>1</sup>	58 2 Ce 19	59 28 Pr 21	60 28 Nd 18 22	61 28 Pm 18	62 2 Sm 18 24	© 1997 <u>Michael D</u> 63 28 Eu 25	ayah (michael@da 64 <sup>2</sup> Gd <sup>18</sup>	65 28 <b>Tb</b> 27	66 Dy 2	<sup>2</sup> 67 <sup>2</sup>	68 8 Er 18	69 2 <b>Tm</b> 18 31 Thulium 2	70 28 Yb 18 32	71 <sup>2</sup> Lu <sup>18</sup>	ı
	8 were adopted iternational Unio			Lanthanum 2 138.9055	Cerium 2 140.116	Praseodymium 2 140.90765	Neodymium 2 144.24	Promethium 2 (145)		Europium 2 151.964	Gadolinium 2 157.25	Terbium 2 158.92534	Dysprosium 162.500	8 2 Holmium 2 164.93032	Erbium 2 167.259	Thulium 2 168.93421	Ytterbium 2 173.04	Lutetium 2 174.967	

<sup>2</sup>/<sub>1</sub> 93 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>1</sub> 94 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>1</sub> 95 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>1</sub> 96 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>1</sub> 97 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>1</sub> 98 <sup>13</sup>/<sub>14</sub> No. <sup>13</sup>/<sub>15</sub> Du. <sup>13</sup>/<sub>15</sub> Am. <sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> Cm. <sup>13</sup>/<sub>15</sub> Pk. <sup>13</sup>/<sub>15</sub> Cf.

Note: The subgroup numbers 1-18 were adopted in 1984 by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. The names of elements 112-118 are the Latin equivalents of those

<sup>2</sup> 90

٨c

<sup>2</sup>/<sub>8</sub> 92

18 Da

## Metalloid Example silicon

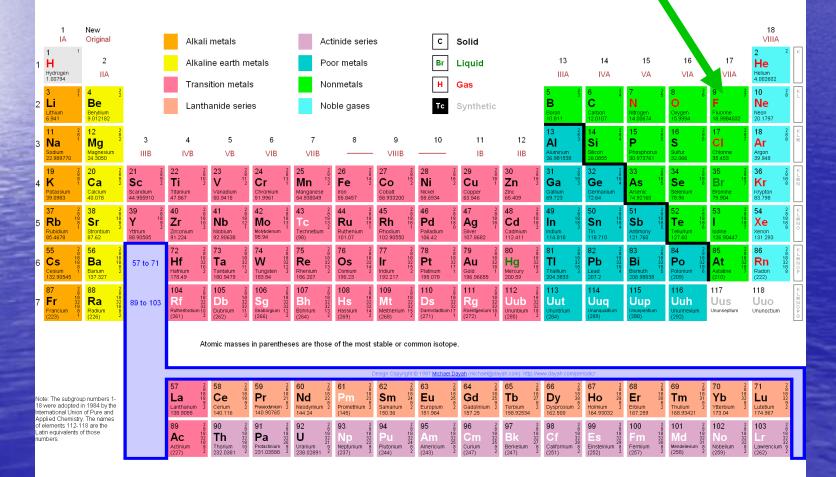
Date of Discovery: 1823
 Discoverer: Jons Berzelius
 Name Origin: From the Latin word silex (flint)
 Uses: glass, semiconductors
 Obtained From: Second most abundant element. Found in clay, granite, quartz, sand



Silicon

- Very hard rock element
- Silicone (not the element)
  - Plastic like material used for human body augmentation.

## Halogen Family



## Halogen: Properties

 Only family that has all three states present.

All are very reactive.



## Halogen: Reactivity

The larger the atom the less reactive.

- Iodine used to kill bacterial before surgery.
- Bromine kills bacteria in hot tubs.
- Chlorine kills all microbes in water.
- Fluorine kills everything in water satiation plant.
   Hence fluorinated water.

(font color corresponds to color of substance)

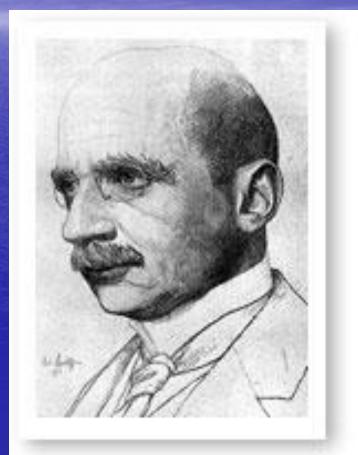
## Chlorine use during WWI

The German Army first used chlorine gas cylinders in April 1915 against the French Army at Ypres. French soldiers reported seeing yellow-green clouds drifting slowly towards the Allied trenches. They also noticed its distinctive smell which was like a mixture of pineapple and pepper.

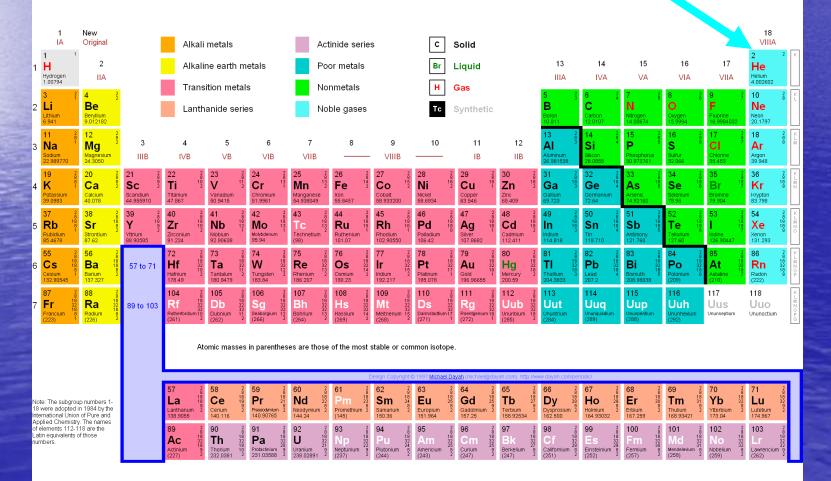


## Fritz Haber

#### German scientist Developed process of producing ammonium Developed methodology for chlorine gassing during WWI Kicked out of Germany during WWII for being Jewish.



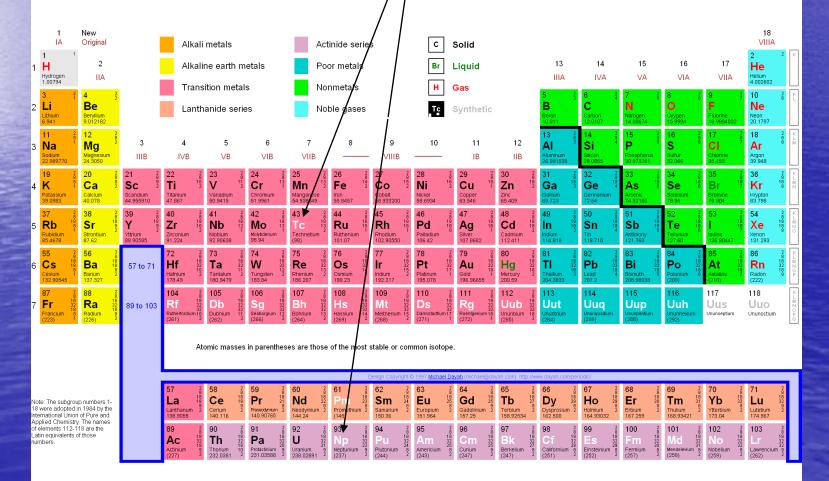
## Noble Gases



## Lanthanide series Actinide series

	1 IA	New Original		Alkali	metals		Act	inide serie	s	С	Solid							18 VIIIA	
1	1 <sup>1</sup> H Hydrogen 1.00794	2 IIA			ne earth m			or metals			Liquid		13 IIIA	14 IVA	15 VA	16 VIA	17 VIIA	2 <sup>2</sup> He Helium 4.002602	К
2	3 1 2 Li Lithium 6.941	4 2 Be Beryllium 9.012182			ition metal anide serie		-	nmetals ble gases			Gas Synthetic		5 23 B Beron 10.811	6 24 C Carbon 12.0107	7 25 N Nitrogen 14.00674	8 2 6 Oxygen 15,9994	9 27 F Fluorine 18.9984032	10 28 Ne Neon 20.1797	ΚĽ
3	11 28 Na 1 Sodium 22.989770	12 <sup>2</sup> Mg Magnesium 24.3050	3 IIIB	4 IVB	5 VB	6 VIB	7 VIIB	8	9 · VIIIB	10	11 IB	12 IIB	13 28 Al 3 Aluminum 26.981538	14 28 Si 4 Silicon 28.0855	15 28 P Phosphorus 30.973761	16 28 S Sulfur 32.066	17 28 CI 7 Chlorine 35.453	18 28 Ar Argon 39.948	K ⊓W
4	19 28 K 81 Potassium 39.0983	20 20 20 Ca 20 Calcium 40.078	21 28 Sc 22 Scandium 44.955910	22 2 <b>Ti</b> 10 2 Titanium 47.867	23 28 V 11 2 Vanadium 50.9415	24 28 Cr 13 Chromium 51.9961	25 28 Mn 13 Manganese 54.938049	26 28 Fe 14 Iron 55.8457	27 28 Co 15 Cobalt 58.933200	28 28 Ni <sup>16</sup> Nickel 58.6934	29 28 Cu 18 Copper 63.546	30 28 Zn 18 Zinc 65:409	31 28 Ga 18 Gallium 69.723	32 2 Ge 18 Germanium 72.64	33 28 As 18 Arsenic 74.92160	34 28 Se 18 Selenium 78.96	35 28 Br 18 8romine 79.904	36 28 Kr 18 Krypton 83.798	N N N
e	37 28 8 <b>Rb</b> 18 85.4678 1	38 2 Strontium 87.62	39 28 Y 18 92 Yttrium 88.90585	40 28 Zr 18 Zirconium 91.224	41 28 Nb 18 Niobium 92,90638	42 28 Mo 18 Molybdenum 95.94	43 28 Tc 18 Technetium (98)	44 2 Ru 18 Ruthenium 101.07	45 28 Rh 18 Rhodium 102.90550	46 28 Pd 18 Palladium 106.42	47 28 Ag 18 Silver 107.8682	48 28 Cd 18 Cadmium 112,411	49 28 10 18 10 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	50 28 Sn 18 Tin 118.710	51 28 <b>Sb</b> 18 Antimony 121.760	52 28 <b>Te</b> 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	53 2 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	54 28 Xe 18 Xenon 131.293	NZZIN
e	55 28 55 <b>Cs</b> 18 50 Cesium 1 132.90545	56 28 Ba 18 Barium 2 197.327	57 to 71	72 28 Hf 18 Hafnium 2 178.49	73 28 <b>Ta</b> 18 32 11 Tantalum 2 180.9479	74 28 W 18 32 Tungsten 2 183.84	75 28 Re 18 Rhenium 13 186.207	76 8 Os 18 Osmium 2 190.23	77 28 Ir 18 192.217 2	78 28 Pt 18 Platinum 1 195.078	79 2 Au 18 Gold 1 196.96655	80 28 Hg 18 Mercury 200.59	81 28 TI 18 Thallium 3 204.3633	82 28 Pb 18 Lead 4 207.2	83 8 Bi 18 Bismuth 5 208.98038	84 28 Po Polonium (209)	85 28 At 18 Astatine 7 (210)	86 28 Rn 18 Radon 28 18 32 18 32 18 32 18 32 222	KLMNO₽
7	87 28 Francium 8 (223) 1	88 2 Ra 18 32 Radium 8 (226) 2	89 to 103	104 28 Rf 18 Rutherfordium 10 (261) 2	105 28 Db 18 32 Dubnium 11 (262) 2	106 28 Sg 32 Seaborgium 12 (266) 2	107 2 Bh 18 Bohrium 13 (264) 2	108 <sup>2</sup> Hs <sup>18</sup> Hassium <sup>14</sup> (269) <sup>2</sup>	109 28 Mt 18 Meitherium 15 (268) 2	110 2 Ds 18 Darmstadtium 17 (271) 1	111 28 Rg 18 Roentgenium 18 (272) 1	112 28 Uub 32 Ununbium 18 (285) 2	113 Uut Ununtrium (284)	114 Uuq Ununguadium (289)	115 Uup <sup>Ununpentium</sup> (288)	116 Uuh <sup>Ununhexium</sup> (292)	117 Uus <sup>Ununseptium</sup>	118 Uuo Ununoctium	RUDZMLA
				At	omic masses	in parenthes	es are those	of the most	stable or cor	nmon isotope	ð.								
									Design Copyright	© 1997 Michael D	<mark>ayah</mark> (michael@da	ayah.com), http://w	ww.dayah.com/per	iodic/					
1	lote: The subgro 8 were adopted ternational Unio	in 1984 by the		57 28 La 18 Lanthanum 2 138.9055	58 28 Ce 18 Cerium 2 140.116	59 28 Pr 18 Praseodymium 2 140.90765	60 28 Nd 18 Neodymium 2 144.24	61 28 Pm 18 Promethium 2 (145)	62 28 <b>Sm</b> 18 24 5amarium 2 150.36	63 28 Eu 18 Europium 2 151.964	64 28 Gd 18 Gadolinium 2 157.25	65 28 <b>Tb</b> 18 27 Terbium 2 158.92534	66 28 Dy 18 Dysprosium 28 162.500	67 28 Ho 18 Holmium 29 164.93032	68 28 Er 300 Erbium 2 167.259	69 28 <b>Tm</b> 18 18 18 168.93421	70 28 Yb 18 Ytterbium 2 173.04	71 28 Lu 18 Lutetium 2 174.967	
L	f elements 112- atin equivalents umbers.			89 2 Actinium 9 (227) 2	90 28 <b>Th</b> 18 18 18 18 18 18 232.0381 2	91 28 Pa 18 Protactinium 20 231.03588 2	92 28 U 18 Uranium 9 238.02891 2	93 28 Np 18 Neptunium 9 (237) 2	94 28 Pu 18 Plutonium 24 (244) 2	95 28 Am 18 Americium 225 (243) 225	96 28 Cm 322 Curium 92 (247) 2	97 28 Bk 322 Berkelium 22 (247) 2	98 28 Cf 32 Californium 28 (251) 2	99 28 Es 32 Einsteinium 8 (252) 2	100 28 Fm 32 Fermium 88 (257) 2	101 28 Mcd 18 Mendelevium 8 (258) 2	102 2 No 182 Nobelium 22	103 28 Lr 32 Lawrencium 9 (262) 2	

## Synthetic Some chemicals are made in the lab



## Diatomic – Super 7

#### **Periodic Table of the Elements**

18

IA	Original		Alkali	metals		Act	inide series	3	С	Solid							VIIIA	
Hydrogen	2 IIA						or metals			Liquid		13 IIIA					2 2 He Helium 4.002602	К
3 2 Li Lithium 6.941	4 22 Be Beryllium 9.012182			ition metal anide serie		-	nmetals ble gases			Gas Synthetic		5 23 B Boron 10.811	Carbon 12.0107	7 5 <b>N</b> Nitrogen 14.00674	o 6 O Oxygen 15,9994	9 7 F Fluorine 18.9984032	10 28 Ne Neon 20.1797	KL
11 28 Na Sodium 22.989770	12 Mg Magnesium 24.3050	3 IIIB	4 IVB	5 VB	6 VIB	7 VIIB	8	9 VIIIB	10	11 IB	12 IIB	13 28 Al 3 Aluminum 26.981538	14 28 Silicon 28.0855	15 28 P Phosphorus 30.973761	1€ 8 S Su fur 32 066	17 28 Cl Chlorine 35.453	18 28 Ar Argon 39.948	K ∟ M
19 28 K 1 Potassium 39.0983	20 28 Ca 2 Calcium 40.078	21 28 Sc 22 Scandium 44.955910	22 28 Ti 10 10 2 Titanium 47.867	23 28 V 11 Vanadium 50.9415	24 28 Cr 13 Chromium 51.9961	25 28 13 2 Manganese 54.938049	26 28 Fe 14 14 2 Iron 55.8457	27 28 Co 15 Cobalt 58.933200	28 28 Ni 16 2 Nickel 58.6934	29 28 Cu 18 Copper 63.546	30 28 Zn 18 Zinc 65:409	31 28 Ga 18 Gallium 69.723	32 18 Ge 18 Germanium 72.64	33 28 As 18 Arsenic 74.92160	34 28 Se enium 78 96	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 28 Kr 18 Krypton 83.798	ZWLY
37 2 <b>Rb</b> 18 Rubidium 85.4678	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 28 18 22	40 28 <b>Zr</b> 18 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	41 28 Nb 18 Niobium 92.90638	42 Mo 95.94	43 Tc <sup>18</sup> <sup>13</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>13</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>13</sup>	44 8 Ru 18 Ruthenium 101.07	45 28 Rh Rhodium 102.90550	46 28 Pd 18 Palladium 106.42	47 28 Ag 18 Silver 107.8682	48 28 Cd 18 Cadmium 112.411	49 28 10 18 114.818	50 28 Sn 18 Tin 118.710	51 28 <b>Sb</b> 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	52 28 Te 18 Te lurium 12 1.60	53 28 887 Iodine 126,90447	54 28 Xe 18 Xenon 131.293	NUNC
55 28 Cs 18 Cesium 1 132.90545	56 28 Ba 18 Barium 2 137.327	57 to 71	72 28 Hf 18 Hafnium 2 178.49	73 28 Ta 18 12 180.9479 21	74 28 W 18 Tungsten 2 183:84	75 28 <b>Re</b> 18 Rhenium 2 186.207	76 28 Os 18 0smium 2 190.23	77 8 8 1r 18 17 192.217	78 28 Pt 18 91 195.078 17 1	79 28 Au 18 Gold 18 196.96655	80 28 Hg 18 Mercury 200.59	81 28 TI 18 Thallium 3 204.3833	82 2 <b>Pb</b> 32 Lead 4 207.2	83 28 Bi 18 Bismuth 208.98038	84 8 Polonium 6 (209)	85 28 At 18 Astatine 7 (210)	86 28 Rn 18 Radon 28 18 32 18 8 222)	KLMNOP
87 2 Fr 32 Francium 8 (223) 1	88 28 Ra 18 Radium 8 (226) 2	89 to 103	104 28 Rf 32 Rutherfordium 10 (261) 2	105 28 Db 32 Dubnium 111 (262) 2	106 28 Sc 32 Seaborgium 12 (266) 2	107 28 Bh 32 Bohrium 13 (264) 2	108 28 Hs <sup>18</sup> Hassium 14 (269) 2	109 28 Mt 18 Metherium 15 (268) 2	110 2 B 32 Damstadtium 17 (271) 1	111 28 Rg 12 Roentgenium 18 (272) 1	112 28 Uub 32 Ununbium 18 (285) 22	113 Uut Ununtrium (284)	114 Uuq <sup>Ununquadium</sup> (289)	115 Uup <sup>Ununpentium</sup> (288)	116 Uuh <sup>Ununhexium</sup> (292)	117 Uus Ununseptium	118 Uuo Ununoctium	KUMZORG

Atomic masses in parentheses are those of the most stable or common isotope.

Note: The subgroup numbers 1-18 were adopted in 1984 by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. The names of elements 112-118 are the Latin equivalents of those numbers.

New

57 28 La 18 Lanthanum 2 138.9055	58 28 Ce 18 Cerium 2 140.116	59 28 Pr 18 Praseodymium 2 140.90765	60 28 Nd 18 Neodymium 2 144.24	61 28 Pm 23 Promethium 2 (145)	62 28 <b>Sm</b> 24 Samarium 2 150.36	63 28 Europium 2 151.964	64 28 Gd 18 Gadolinium 2 157.25	65 28 Tb 18 Terbium 27 158.92534	66 28 Dy 28 Dysprosium 2 162.500	67 28 Ho Holmium 164.93032 2	68 28 Er 300 Erbium 2 167.259	69 28 <b>Tm</b> 18 11 11 11 12 12 168.93421	70 28 Yb 18 Ytterbium 2 173.04	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967
89 28 Actinium 92 (227) 2	90 28 Th 18 Thorium 10 232.0381 2	91 28 Pa 18 Protactinium 9 231.03588 2	92 28 U 18 Uranium 9 238.02891 2	93 <sup>8</sup> Np <sup>18</sup> Neptunium <sup>9</sup> (237) <sup>2</sup>	94 8 Pu 18 Plutonium 8 (244) 2	95 28 Am 18 Americium 225 (243) 2	96 28 Cm 18 32 Curium 9 (247) 2	97 28 Bk 18 Berkelium 27 Berkelium 2	98 28 Cf 32 Californium 28 (251) 2	99 8 Es 32 Einsteinium 8 (252) 2	100 28 Fm 18 32 Fermium 8 (257) 2	101 28 Mod 32 Mendelevium 8 (258) 2	102 28 No 18 Nobelium 8 (259) 2	103 Lr 3 Lawrencium (262)