

PERIODIC TABLE

Atomic Properties of the Elements

NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology
U. S. Department of Commerce
Physical Measurement Laboratory www.pml.nist.gov
Standard Reference Data www.nist.gov/srd

FREQUENTLY USED FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICAL CONSTANTS §

1 second = 9 192 631 770 periods of radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of ¹³³Cs

speed of light in vacuum	<i>c</i>	299 792 458 m s ⁻¹	(exact)
Planck constant	<i>h</i>	6.626 070 × 10 ⁻³⁴ J s	(<i>h</i> = <i>h</i> /2π)
elementary charge	<i>e</i>	1.602 177 × 10 ⁻¹⁹ C	
electron mass	<i>m_e</i>	9.109 384 × 10 ⁻³¹ kg	
	<i>m_ec²</i>	0.510 999 MeV	
proton mass	<i>m_p</i>	1.672 622 × 10 ⁻²⁷ kg	
fine-structure constant	<i>α</i>	1/137.035 999	
Rydberg constant	<i>R_∞</i>	10 973 731.569 m ⁻¹	
	<i>R_{∞c}</i>	3.289 841 960 × 10 ¹⁵ Hz	
	<i>R_{∞hc}</i>	13.605 693 eV	
electron volt	eV	1.602 177 × 10 ⁻¹⁹ J	
Boltzmann constant	<i>k</i>	1.380 65 × 10 ⁻²³ J K ⁻¹	
molar gas constant	<i>R</i>	8.314 5 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	

§ For the most accurate values of these and other constants, visit pml.nist.gov/constants

■ Solids
■ Liquids
■ Gases
■ Artificially Prepared

Period	Group 1 IA		Groups 2-10										Groups 11-18					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1s	1s ²	1s ² 2s	1s ² 2s ²	1s ² 2s ² 2p	1s ² 2s ² 2p ²	1s ² 2s ² 2p ³	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁴	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁵	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ²	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ²	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ³	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁴	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁵	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶
1	H Hydrogen 1.008*																	He Helium 4.002602
2	Li Lithium 6.94*	Be Beryllium 9.0121831											B Boron 10.81*	C Carbon 12.011*	N Nitrogen 14.007*	O Oxygen 15.999*	F Fluorine 18.99840316*	Ne Neon 20.1797
3	Na Sodium 22.98976928	Mg Magnesium 24.305*										Al Aluminum 26.9815385	Si Silicon 28.085*	P Phosphorus 30.97376199*	S Sulfur 32.06*	Cl Chlorine 35.45*	Ar Argon 39.948	
4	K Potassium 39.0983	Ca Calcium 40.078	Sc Scandium 44.955908	Ti Titanium 47.867	V Vanadium 50.9415	Cr Chromium 51.9961	Mn Manganese 54.938044	Fe Iron 55.845	Co Cobalt 58.933194	Ni Nickel 58.6934	Cu Copper 63.546	Zn Zinc 65.38	Ga Gallium 69.723	Ge Germanium 72.630	As Arsenic 74.921595	Se Selenium 78.971	Br Bromine 79.904*	Kr Krypton 83.798
5	Rb Rubidium 85.4678	Sr Strontium 87.62	Y Yttrium 88.90584	Zr Zirconium 91.224	Nb Niobium 92.90637	Mo Molybdenum 95.95	Tc Technetium (98)	Ru Ruthenium 101.07	Rh Rhodium 102.90550	Pd Palladium 106.42	Ag Silver 107.8682	Cd Cadmium 112.414	In Indium 114.818	Sn Tin 118.710	Sb Antimony 121.760	Te Tellurium 127.60	I Iodine 126.90447	Xe Xenon 131.293
6	Cs Cesium 132.9054520*	Ba Barium 137.327		Hf Hafnium 178.49	Ta Tantalum 180.94788	W Tungsten 183.84	Re Rhenium 186.207	Os Osmium 190.23	Ir Iridium 192.217	Pt Platinum 195.084	Au Gold 196.966569	Hg Mercury 200.592	Tl Thallium 204.38*	Pb Lead 207.2	Bi Bismuth 208.98040	Po Polonium (209)	At Astatine (210)	Rn Radon (222)
7	Fr Francium (223)	Ra Radium (226)		Rf Rutherfordium (261)	Db Dubnium (268)	Sg Seaborgium (271)	Bh Bohrium (270)	Hs Hassium (269)	Mt Meitnerium (278)	Ds Darmstadtium (281)	Rg Roentgenium (282)	Cn Copernicium (285)	Nh Nihonium (286)	Fl Flerovium (289)	Mc Moscovium (289)	Lv Livermorium (293)	Ts Tennessine (294)	Og Oganesson (294)

Atomic Number: 58
Ground-state Level: 1G₄
Symbol: Ce
Name: Cerium
Standard Atomic Weight (Da): 140.116
Ground-state Configuration: [Xe]4f¹5d¹6s²
Ionization Energy (eV): 5.5386

Lanthanides	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
	2D _{3/2}	1G ₄	4I _{9/2}	5I ₄	6H _{5/2}	7F ₀	8S _{7/2}	9D ₂	6H _{15/2}	5I ₈	4I _{15/2}	3H ₆	2F _{7/2}	1S ₀	2D _{3/2}
	La Lanthanum 138.90547	Ce Cerium 140.116	Pr Praseodymium 140.90766	Nd Neodymium 144.242	Pm Promethium (145)	Sm Samarium 150.36	Eu Europium 151.964	Gd Gadolinium 157.25	Tb Terbium 158.92535	Dy Dysprosium 162.500	Ho Holmium 164.93033	Er Erbium 167.259	Tm Thulium 168.93422	Yb Ytterbium 173.045	Lu Lutetium 174.9668
Actinides	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
	Ac Actinium (227)	Th Thorium 232.0377	Pa Protactinium (231)	U Uranium 238.02891	Np Neptunium (237)	Pu Plutonium (244)	Am Americium (243)	Cm Curium (247)	Bk Berkelium (247)	Cf Californium (251)	Es Einsteinium (252)	Fm Fermium (257)	Md Mendelevium (258)	No Nobelium (259)	Lr Lawrencium (266)

*Based upon ¹²C. () indicates the mass number of the longest-lived isotope.

§For the most accurate value, visit ciaaw.org.

For a description of the data, visit pml.nist.gov/data
NIST SP 966 (February 2017)

NISTory of the Periodic Table

Cesium:

The frequency of microwave radiation from this atom is used to define the second, measured in atomic clocks such as the NIST-F2 (2014).

Image Credit: NIST

1967

Sodium:

NIST scientists used lasers to cool a gas of these atoms to lower-than-predicted temperatures near absolute zero.

(Nobel Prize 1997)

Image Credit: H.Mark Helfer/NIST

1988

Rubidium:

The atoms that created the first Bose-Einstein condensate, made by researchers at JILA (NIST-University of Colorado).

(Nobel Prize 2001)

Image Credit: NIST/JILA/CU-Boulder

1995

Potassium and Rubidium:

JILA researchers married these elements into an ultracold gas of molecules and demonstrated striking predictions of quantum physics by hitting the atoms with "rulers of light" known as frequency combs (Nobel Prize 2005) and trapping them in webs of light known as optical lattices.

Image Credit: Steven Burrows and Ye/Jin groups/JILA

2008

Krypton:

Wavelengths of light from this atom, measured by NIST researchers, defined the official meter until 1983.

Image Credit: Neil Tucker/Wikimedia

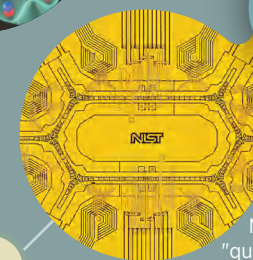
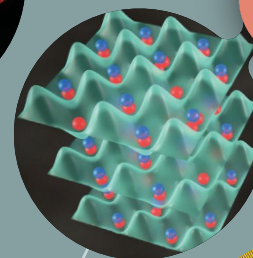
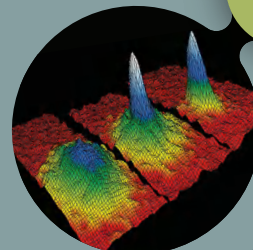
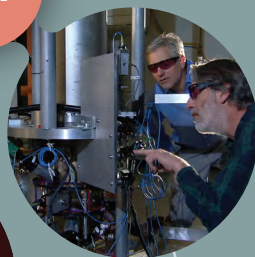
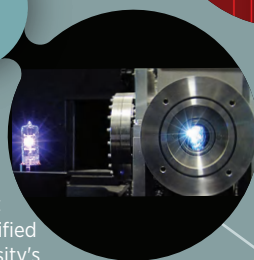
1960

1931

Deuterium:

This rare heavy isotope of hydrogen was concentrated at NIST and then identified by Columbia University's Harold Urey (Nobel Prize 1934). On the left is a deuterium lamp; the light on the right comes from the NIST SURF III Synchrotron Ultraviolet Radiation Facility.

Image Credit: Uwe Arp/NIST



2010 /2011

Beryllium and Aluminum:

Individual ions of these atoms were probed in a NIST trap to create "quantum logic" clocks that measured the second more precisely than before and tested Einstein's general theory of relativity. Such quantum manipulations were recognized in the 2012 Nobel Prize.

Image Credit: J. Amini/NIST