

PERIODIC TABLE

Atomic Properties of the Elements

NIST NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18
VIIIA

Physical Measurement Laboratory www.nist.gov/pml
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

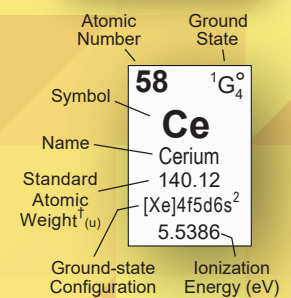
speed of light in vacuum	<i>c</i>	299 792 458 m s ⁻¹	(exact)
Planck constant	<i>h</i>	6.626 070 15 × 10 ⁻³⁴ J Hz ⁻¹	(exact)
elementary charge	<i>e</i>	1.602 176 634 × 10 ⁻¹⁹ C	(exact)
Avogadro constant	<i>N_A</i>	6.022 140 76 × 10 ²³ mol ⁻¹	(exact)
Boltzmann constant	<i>k</i>	1.380 649 × 10 ⁻²³ J K ⁻¹	(exact)
electron volt	eV	1.602 176 634 × 10 ⁻¹⁹ J	(exact)
electron mass	<i>m_e</i>	9.109 383 71 × 10 ⁻³¹ kg	
energy equivalent	<i>m_ec²</i>	0.510 998 951 MeV	
proton mass	<i>m_p</i>	1.672 621 926 × 10 ⁻²⁷ kg	
energy equivalent	<i>m_pc²</i>	938.272 089 MeV	
fine-structure constant	<i>α</i>	1/137.035 999	
Rydberg energy	<i>R_∞hc</i>	13.605 693 1230 eV	
Newtonian constant of gravitation	<i>G</i>	6.674 × 10 ⁻¹¹ m ³ kg ⁻¹ s ⁻²	

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

- Solids
- Liquids
- Gases
- Artificially Prepared

Group 1
IA

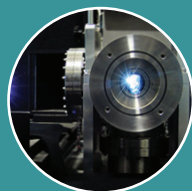
Period	1																	18	
	1	1 ² S _{1/2} H Hydrogen 1.008 1s 13.5984																	2 ¹ S ₀ He Helium 4.0026 1s ² 24.5874
	2	3 ² S _{1/2} Li Lithium 6.94 1s ² 2s 5.3917	4 ¹ S ₀ Be Beryllium 9.0122 1s ² 2s ² 9.3227															10 ¹ S ₀ Ne Neon 20.180 1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 21.5645	
	3	11 ² S _{1/2} Na Sodium 22.990 [Ne]3s 5.1391	12 ¹ S ₀ Mg Magnesium 24.305 [Ne]3s ² 7.6462	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	17 ² P _{3/2} F Fluorine 18.998 1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁵ 17.4228	18 ¹ S ₀ Ar Argon 39.95 [Ne]3s ² 3p ⁶ 15.7596			
	4	19 ² S _{1/2} K Potassium 39.098 [Ar]4s 4.3407	20 ¹ S ₀ Ca Calcium 40.078 [Ar]4s ² 6.1132	21 ² D _{3/2} Sc Scandium 44.956 [Ar]3d4s 6.5615	22 ³ F ₂ Ti Titanium 47.867 [Ar]3d ² 4s ² 6.8281	23 ³ F _{3/2} V Vanadium 50.942 [Ar]3d ³ 4s 6.7462	24 ⁷ S ₃ Cr Chromium 51.996 [Ar]3d ⁵ 4s 6.7665	25 ⁶ S _{5/2} Mn Manganese 54.938 [Ar]3d ⁵ 4s ² 7.4340	26 ⁵ D ₄ Fe Iron 55.845 [Ar]3d ⁶ 4s ² 7.9025	27 ⁴ F _{9/2} Co Cobalt 58.933 [Ar]3d ⁷ 4s 7.8810	28 ³ F ₄ Ni Nickel 58.693 [Ar]3d ⁸ 4s ² 7.6399	29 ³ S _{1/2} Cu Copper 63.546 [Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s 7.7264	30 ¹ S ₀ Zn Zinc 65.38 [Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 9.3942	31 ² P _{1/2} Ga Gallium 69.723 [Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p 5.9993	32 ³ P ₀ Ge Germanium 72.630 [Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ² 7.8994	33 ⁴ S _{3/2} As Arsenic 74.922 [Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ³ 9.7886	34 ³ P ₂ Se Selenium 78.971 [Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ⁴ 9.7524	35 ² P _{3/2} Br Bromine 79.904 [Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ⁵ 11.8396	36 ¹ S ₀ Kr Krypton 83.798 [Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ⁶ 13.9996
	5	37 ² S _{1/2} Rb Rubidium 85.468 [Kr]5s 4.1771	38 ¹ S ₀ Sr Strontium 87.62 [Kr]5s ² 5.6949	39 ² D _{3/2} Y Yttrium 88.906 [Kr]4d5s ² 6.2173	40 ³ F ₂ Zr Zirconium 91.224 [Kr]4d ² 5s ² 6.6341	41 ⁶ D _{5/2} Nb Niobium 92.906 [Kr]4d ⁴ 5s 6.7589	42 ⁷ S ₃ Mo Molybdenum 95.95 [Kr]4d ⁵ 5s 7.0924	43 ⁶ S _{5/2} Tc Technetium (97) [Kr]4d ⁵ 5s ² 7.1194	44 ⁵ F ₅ Ru Ruthenium 101.07 [Kr]4d ⁸ 5s 7.3605	45 ⁴ F _{9/2} Rh Rhodium 102.91 [Kr]4d ⁸ 5s 7.4589	46 ¹ S ₀ Pd Palladium 106.42 [Kr]4d ¹⁰ 8.3368	47 ² S _{1/2} Ag Silver 107.87 [Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s 7.5762	48 ¹ S ₀ Cd Cadmium 112.41 [Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 8.9938	49 ² P _{1/2} In Indium 114.82 [Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p 5.7864	50 ³ P ₀ Sn Tin 118.71 [Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ² 7.3439	51 ⁴ S _{3/2} Sb Antimony 121.76 [Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ³ 8.6084	52 ³ P ₂ Te Tellurium 127.60 [Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ⁴ 9.0098	53 ² P _{3/2} I Iodine 126.90 [Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ⁵ 10.4512	54 ¹ S ₀ Xe Xenon 131.29 [Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ⁶ 12.1298
	6	55 ² S _{1/2} Cs Cesium 132.91 [Xe]6s 3.8939	56 ¹ S ₀ Ba Barium 137.33 [Xe]6s ² 5.2117	Lanthanides Actinides															
7	87 ² S _{1/2} Fr Francium (223) [Rn]7s 4.0727	88 ¹ S ₀ Ra Radium (226) [Rn]7s ² 5.2784																	



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

For the most precise values and uncertainties visit ciaaw.org and pml.nist.gov/data.

NISTory of the Periodic Table



Deuterium

This rare heavy isotope of hydrogen was distilled from liquid hydrogen at NIST and identified by Columbia University's Harold Urey (Nobel Prize 1934).

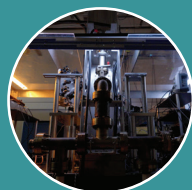
Image Credit: Uwe Arp/NIST



Krypton

The wavelength of light from this atom was used to define the official meter until 1983.

Image Credit: Neil Tucker/Wikimedia



Cesium

The frequency of light absorbed by this atom, measured by atomic clocks such as NIST-F4, has been used to officially define the second since 1967.

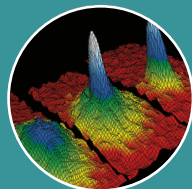
Image Credit: NIST



Sodium

A gas of these atoms was cooled with lasers by NIST scientists to reach temperatures near absolute zero (Nobel Prize 1997).

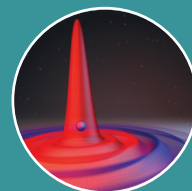
Image Credit: H.Mark Helfer/NIST



Rubidium

Researchers at JILA (NIST-CU Boulder) used these atoms to create a new state of matter called a Bose-Einstein condensate (Nobel Prize 2001).

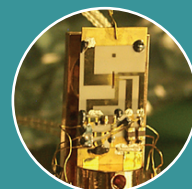
Image Credit: NIST/JILA/CU-Boulder



Potassium

JILA researcher Debbie Jin and her colleagues coaxed pairs of these atoms into forming another new state of matter known as a fermionic condensate.

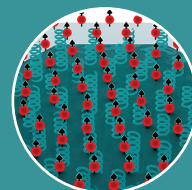
Image Credit: JILA



Aluminum

Electrically charged versions of these atoms (ions) have been used to create "quantum logic" clocks with record accuracy.

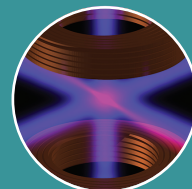
Image Credit: NIST



Beryllium

Ions of these atoms have performed quantum logic operations that could lay groundwork for future quantum computers.

Image Credit: S. Burrows/JILA



Strontium and Ytterbium

NIST and JILA researchers trapped thousands of these atoms in webs of light known as optical lattices to create ultraprecise and stable atomic clocks.

Image Credit: NIST



Charlotte Moore Sitterly

From 1945 to 1985, this NIST astrophysicist published critically reviewed tables of atomic data, establishing the agency as an authoritative source of this information.

Image Credit: NIST