

**The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Albany, New York 12234**

Reference Tables for Chemistry

(A)

PHYSICAL CONSTANTS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Name	Symbol	Value(s)	Units
Angstrom unit	\AA	$1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$	meter
Avogadro number	N_A	$6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ per mol}$	
Charge of electron	e	$1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$	coulomb
Electron volt	eV	$1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$	joule
Speed of light	c	$3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$	meters/second
Planck's constant	h	$6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s}$ $1.58 \times 10^{-37} \text{ kcal.s}$	joule-second kilocalorie-second
Universal gas constant	R	$0.0821 \text{ L.atm/mol.K}$ 1.98 cal/mol.K 8.31 J/mol.K $1.66 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$	liter-atmosphere/mole-kelvin calories/mole-kelvin joules/mole-kelvin gram
Atomic mass unit	$\mu(\text{amu})$	$1 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ dm}^3$	cubic centimeters, cubic decimeter
Volume standard, liter	L		kilopascals millimeters of mercury
Standard pressure, atmosphere	atm	101.3 kPa 760 mmHg 760 torr	torr
Heat equivalent, kilocalorie	kcal	$4.18 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$	joules

Physical Constants for H₂O

Molal freezing point depression	1.86°C
Molal boiling point elevation.....	0.52°C
Heat of fusion.....	79.72 cal/g
Heat of vaporization.....	539.4 cal/g

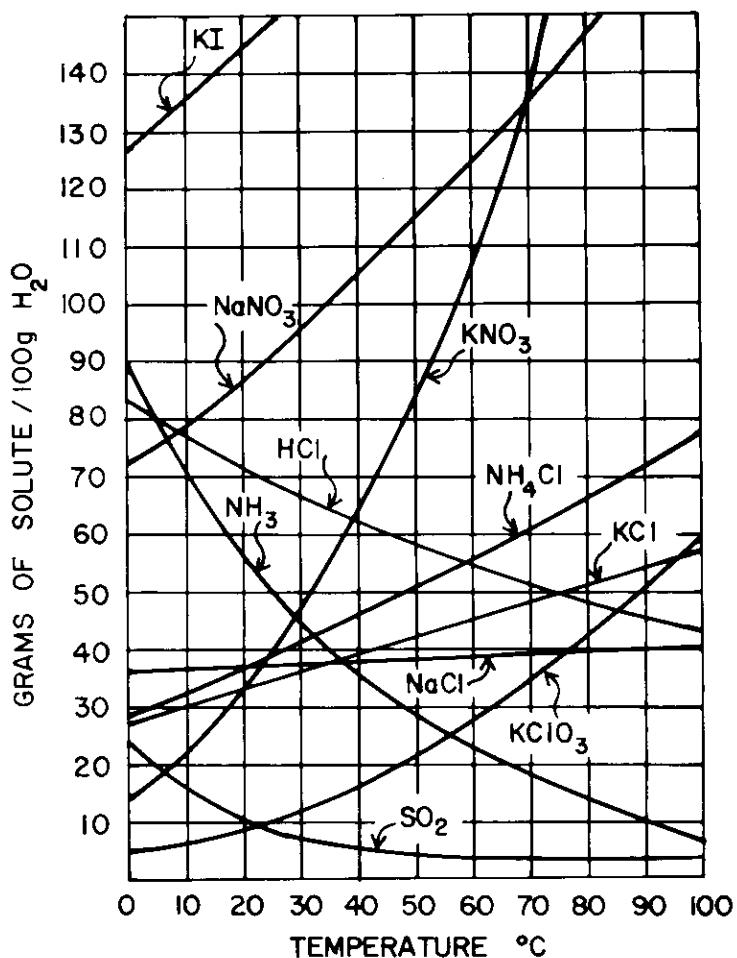
(B)

STANDARD UNITS

Symbol	Name	Quantity	Selected Prefixes		
			Factor	Prefix	Symbol
m	meter	length	10^6	mega	M
kg	kilogram	mass	10^3	kilo	k
Pa	pascal	pressure	10^{-1}	deci	d
K	kelvin	thermodynamic temperature	10^{-2}	centi	c
mol	mole	amount of substance	10^{-3}	milli	m
J	joule	energy, work, quantity of heat	10^{-6}	micro	μ
s	second	time	10^{-9}	nano	n
C	coulomb	quantity of electricity			
V	volt	electric potential, potential difference			
L	liter	volume			

D

SOLUBILITY CURVES



C

DENSITY AND BOILING POINTS OF SOME COMMON GASES

Name		Density grams/liter at STP*	Boiling Point (at 1 atm) K
Air	—	1.29	—
Ammonia	NH ₃	0.771	240
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	1.98	195
Carbon monoxide	CO	1.25	82
Chlorine	Cl ₂	3.21	238
Hydrogen	H ₂	0.0899	20
Hydrogen chloride	HCl	1.64	188
Hydrogen sulfide	H ₂ S	1.54	212
Methane	CH ₄	0.716	109
Nitrogen	N ₂	1.25	77
Nitrogen (II) oxide	NO	1.34	121
Oxygen	O ₂	1.43	90
Sulfur dioxide	SO ₂	2.92	263

*STP is defined as 273K and 1 atm

E

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES IN WATER

	acetate	bromide	carbonate	chloride	chromate	hydroxide	iodide	nitrate	phosphate	sulfate	sulfide
Aluminum	ss	s	n	s	n	i	s	s	i	s	d
Ammonium	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Barium	s	s	i	s	i	s	s	s	i	i	d
Calcium	s	s	i	s	s	ss	s	s	i	ss	d
Copper II	s	s	i	s	i	i	n	s	i	s	i
Iron II	s	s	i	s	n	i	s	s	i	s	i
Iron III	s	s	n	s	i	i	n	s	i	ss	d
Lead	s	ss	i	ss	i	i	ss	s	i	i	i
Magnesium	s	s	i	s	s	i	s	s	i	s	d
Mercury I	ss	i	i	i	ss	n	i	s	i	ss	i
Mercury II	s	ss	i	s	ss	i	i	s	i	d	i
Potassium	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Silver	ss	i	i	i	ss	n	i	s	i	ss	i
Sodium	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Zinc	s	s	i	s	s	i	s	s	i	s	i

F

SELECTED POLYATOMIC IONS

Hg ₂ ²⁺	dimercury (I)	CrO ₄ ²⁻	chromate
NH ₄ ⁺	ammonium	Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻	dichromate
C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ ⁻	acetate	MnO ₄ ⁻	permanganate
CH ₃ COO ⁻		MnO ₄ ²⁻	manganate
CN ⁻	cyanide	NO ₂ ⁻	nitrite
CO ₃ ²⁻	carbonate	NO ₃ ⁻	nitrate
HCO ₃ ⁻	hydrogen carbonate	OH ⁻	hydroxide
C ₂ O ₄ ²⁻	oxalate	PO ₄ ³⁻	phosphate
ClO ⁻	hypochlorite	SCN ⁻	thiocyanate
ClO ₂ ⁻	chlorite	SO ₃ ²⁻	sulfite
ClO ₃ ⁻	chlorate	SO ₄ ²⁻	sulfate
ClO ₄ ⁻	perchlorate	HSO ₄ ⁻	hydrogen sulfate
		S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻	thiosulfate

G**H**

STANDARD ENERGIES OF FORMATION OF COMPOUNDS AT 1 atm AND 298 K		
Compound	Heat (Enthalpy) of Formation* kcal/mol (ΔH_f°)	Free Energy of Formation kcal/mol (ΔG_f°)
Aluminum oxide $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s})$	-400.5	-378.2
Ammonia $\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$	-11.0	-3.9
Barium sulfate $\text{BaSO}_4(\text{s})$	-352.1	-325.6
Calcium hydroxide $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{s})$	-235.7	-214.8
Carbon dioxide $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	-94.1	-94.3
Carbon monoxide $\text{CO}(\text{g})$	-26.4	-32.8
Copper (II) sulfate $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{s})$	-184.4	-158.2
Ethane $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g})$	-20.2	-7.9
Ethene (ethylene) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g})$	12.5	16.3
Ethyne (acetylene) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	54.2	50.0
Hydrogen fluoride $\text{HF}(\text{g})$	-64.8	-65.3
Hydrogen iodide $\text{HI}(\text{g})$	6.3	0.4
Iodine chloride $\text{ICl}(\text{g})$	4.3	-1.3
Lead (II) oxide $\text{PbO}(\text{s})$	-51.5	-45.0
Magnesium oxide $\text{MgO}(\text{s})$	-143.8	-136.1
Nitrogen (II) oxide $\text{NO}(\text{g})$	21.6	20.7
Nitrogen (IV) oxide $\text{NO}_2(\text{g})$	7.9	12.3
Potassium chloride $\text{KCl}(\text{s})$	-104.4	-97.8
Sodium chloride $\text{NaCl}(\text{s})$	-98.3	-91.8
Sulfur dioxide $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$	-70.9	-71.7
Water $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	-57.8	-54.6
Water $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$	-68.3	-56.7

* Minus sign indicates an exothermic reaction.

Sample equations:

$$2\text{Al}(\text{s}) + \frac{3}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s}) + 400.5 \text{ kcal}$$

$$2\text{Al}(\text{s}) + \frac{3}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s}) \quad \Delta H = -400.5 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

SELECTED RADIOISOTOPES

Nuclide	Half-Life	Decay Mode
^{198}Au	2.69 d	β^-
^{14}C	5730 y	β^-
^{60}Co	5.26 y	β^-
^{137}Cs	30.23 y	β^-
^{220}Fr	27.5 s	α
^3H	12.26 y	β^-
^{131}I	8.07 d	β^-
^{37}K	1.23 s	β^+
^{42}K	12.4 h	β^-
^{85}Kr	10.76 y	β^-
$^{85m}\text{Kr}^*$	4.39 h	γ
^{16}N	7.2 s	β^-
^{32}P	14.3 d	β^-
^{239}Pu	2.44×10^4 y	α
^{226}Ra	1600 y	α
^{222}Rn	3.82 d	α
^{90}Sr	28.1 y	β^-
^{99}Tc	2.13×10^5 y	β^-
$^{99m}\text{Tc}^*$	6.01 h	γ
^{232}Th	1.4×10^{10} y	α
^{233}U	1.62×10^5 y	α
^{235}U	7.1×10^8 y	α
^{238}U	4.51×10^9 y	α

 $y = \text{years}; d = \text{days}; h = \text{hours}; s = \text{seconds}$ $^*m = \text{meta stable or excited state of the same nucleus. Gamma decay from such a state is called an isomeric transition (IT).}$ $\text{Nuclear isomers are different energy states of the same nucleus, each having a different measurable lifetime.}$

I

HEATS OF REACTION AT 1 atm and 298 K	
Reaction	ΔH (kcal)
$\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$	-212.8
$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{g}) + 5\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 3\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$	-530.6
$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}(\ell) + \frac{3}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$	-173.6
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6(\text{s}) + 6\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$	-669.9
$\text{CO}(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	-67.7
$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell) + \frac{25}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 8\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$	-1302.7
$\text{KNO}_3(\text{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq})$	+8.3
$\text{NaOH}(\text{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	-10.6
$\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{NH}_4^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$	+3.5
$\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3(\text{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{NH}_4^+(\text{aq}) + \text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq})$	+6.1
$\text{NaCl}(\text{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$	+0.9
$\text{KClO}_3(\text{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{ClO}_3^-(\text{aq})$	+9.9
$\text{LiBr}(\text{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{Li}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Br}^-(\text{aq})$	-11.7
$\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$	-13.8

J
**SYMBOLS USED IN
NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY**

alpha particle	${}^4_2\text{He}$	α
beta particle (electron)	${}^0_{-1}\text{e}$	β^-
gamma radiation		γ
neutron	${}^1_0\text{n}$	n
proton	${}^1_1\text{H}$	p
deuteron	${}^2_1\text{H}$	
triton	${}^3_1\text{H}$	
positron	${}^0_{+1}\text{e}$	β^+

K

IONIZATION ENERGIES AND ELECTRONEGATIVITIES

The figure displays a periodic table with two additional columns on the left (H, He) and right (Fr, Ra). Each element cell contains its symbol, atomic number, first ionization energy (kcal/mol), and electronegativity. The first ionization energy is represented by a grayscale gradient, with darker shades indicating higher values. Electronegativity is also represented by a grayscale gradient, with darker shades indicating higher values. Fluorine (F) is explicitly labeled as having an electronegativity of 4.0.

1	H	313 2.2	First Ionization Energy (kcal/mol of atoms)				18									
			Electronegativity*													
	He	567														
2	Li	125 1.0	Be	215 1.5	B	191 2.0	C	260 2.6	N	336 3.1	O	314 3.5	F	402 4.0	Ne	497
	Na	119 0.9	Mg	176 1.2	Al	138 1.5	Si	188 1.9	P	242 2.2	S	239 2.6	Cl	300 3.2	Ar	363
	K	100 0.8	Ca	141 1.0	Ga	138 1.6	Ge	182 1.9	As	226 2.0	Se	225 2.5	Br	273 2.9	Kr	323
	Rb	96 0.8	Sr	131 1.0	In	133 1.7	Sn	169 1.4	Sb	199 2.1	Te	208 2.3	I	241 2.7	Xe	280
	Cs	90 0.7	Ba	120 0.9	Tl	141 1.1	Pb	171 1.3	Bi	168 1.9	Po	194 2.0	At	222 2.2	Rn	248
	Fr	122 0.7	Ra	122 0.9												

* Arbitrary scale based on fluorine = 4.0

L

**RELATIVE STRENGTHS OF ACIDS IN AQUEOUS
SOLUTION AT 1 atm AND 298 K**

Conjugate Pairs		K_a
ACID	BASE	
$\text{HI} = \text{H}^+ + \text{I}^-$		very large
$\text{HBr} = \text{H}^+ + \text{Br}^-$		very large
$\text{HCl} = \text{H}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$		very large
$\text{HNO}_3 = \text{H}^+ + \text{NO}_3^-$		very large
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{H}^+ + \text{HSO}_4^-$		large
$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_2 = \text{H}^+ + \text{HSO}_3^-$		1.5×10^{-2}
$\text{HSO}_4^- = \text{H}^+ + \text{SO}_4^{2-}$		1.2×10^{-2}
$\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 = \text{H}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$		7.5×10^{-3}
$\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{3+} = \text{H}^+ + \text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5(\text{OH})^{2+}$		8.9×10^{-4}
$\text{HNO}_2 = \text{H}^+ + \text{NO}_2^-$		4.6×10^{-4}
$\text{HF} = \text{H}^+ + \text{F}^-$		3.5×10^{-4}
$\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{3+} = \text{H}^+ + \text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5(\text{OH})^{2+}$		1.0×10^{-4}
$\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} = \text{H}^+ + \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-$		1.8×10^{-5}
$\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{3+} = \text{H}^+ + \text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5(\text{OH})^{2+}$		1.1×10^{-5}
$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{H}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^-$		4.3×10^{-7}
$\text{HSO}_3^- = \text{H}^+ + \text{SO}_3^{2-}$		1.1×10^{-7}
$\text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{H}^+ + \text{HS}^-$		9.5×10^{-8}
$\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^- = \text{H}^+ + \text{HPO}_4^{2-}$		6.2×10^{-8}
$\text{NH}_4^+ = \text{H}^+ + \text{NH}_3$		5.7×10^{-10}
$\text{HCO}_3^- = \text{H}^+ + \text{CO}_3^{2-}$		5.6×10^{-11}
$\text{HPO}_4^{2-} = \text{H}^+ + \text{PO}_4^{3-}$		2.2×10^{-13}
$\text{HS}^- = \text{H}^+ + \text{S}^{2-}$		1.3×10^{-14}
$\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^-$		1.0×10^{-14}
$\text{OH}^- = \text{H}^+ + \text{O}^{2-}$		$< 10^{-36}$
$\text{NH}_3 = \text{H}^+ + \text{NH}_2^-$		very small

Note: $\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) = \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ Sample equation: $\text{HI} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{I}^-$

M

**CONSTANTS FOR VARIOUS EQUILIBRIA
AT 1 atm AND 298 K**

$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) = \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	$K_w = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}$
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) = \text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	$K_w = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}$
$\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) = \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	$K_b = 5.6 \times 10^{-10}$
$\text{NaF}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) = \text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{HF}(\text{aq})$	$K_b = 1.5 \times 10^{-11}$
$\text{NH}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) = \text{NH}_4^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	$K_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$
$\text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) = \text{HCO}_3^-(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	$K_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$
$\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+(\text{aq}) = \text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$	$K_{eq} = 8.9 \times 10^{-8}$
$\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) = 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$	$K_{eq} = 6.7 \times 10^5$
$\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{I}_2(\text{g}) = 2\text{HI}(\text{g})$	$K_{eq} = 3.5 \times 10^{-1}$

Compound	K_{sp}	Compound	K_{sp}
AgBr	5.0×10^{-13}	Li ₂ CO ₃	2.5×10^{-2}
AgCl	1.8×10^{-10}	PbCl ₂	1.6×10^{-5}
Ag ₂ CrO ₄	1.1×10^{-12}	PbCO ₃	7.4×10^{-14}
AgI	8.3×10^{-17}	PbCrO ₄	2.8×10^{-13}
BaSO ₄	1.1×10^{-10}	PbI ₂	7.1×10^{-9}
CaSO ₄	9.1×10^{-6}	ZnCO ₃	1.4×10^{-11}

Periodic Table of the Elements

Period	s-block	
	1	IA
1	1.00794 H	+1 -1 $1s^1$
2		

s-block
GROUP
1 IA 2 IIA

2	Li	Be
3	11 Na [Ne]3s ¹	12 Mg [Ne]3s ²

3	K	Ca
4	19 Rb [Kr]5s ¹	20 Ca [Ar]4s ²

4	Rb	Sr
5	37 Rb [Kr]5s ¹	38 Sr [Kr]4d ² 5s ²

5	Cs	Ba
6	55 Cs [Xe]6s ¹	56 Ba [Xe]6s ²

6	Fr	Ra
7	87 Fr [Rn]7s ¹	88 Ra [Rn]7s ²

Atomic Mass	12.0111	-4 +2 +4 Selected C
Symbol	C	
Atomic Number	6	
Electron Configuration	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$	

KEY

Relative atom
based on ^{12}C

C

New Designation

Former Designation

(prior to 1984 IUPAC decision)

d-block

Transition Elements

GROUP

8

VIIIB

9

VIII

3	Sc	4	Ti	5	V	6	Cr	7	Mn	8	Fe	9	Co
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
44.9559	47.88	50.9415	51.996	54.9380	55.847	56.9332	58.9055	59.94	60.947	61.9462	62.9400	63.9412	64.9412
+3	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3
+4	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+7	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+9	+9
[Ar]3d ¹ 4s ²	[Ar]3d ² 4s ²	[Ar]3d ³ 4s ²	[Ar]3d ⁴ 4s ²	[Ar]3d ⁵ 4s ²	[Ar]3d ⁶ 4s ²	[Ar]3d ⁷ 4s ²	[Kr]4d ¹ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ² 5s ²	[Kr]4d ³ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ⁴ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ⁵ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ⁶ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ⁷ 5s ²
Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Ac-Lr	Unq*	Unp	Unh	Uns	Uno	Unq
88.9055	91.224	92.9064	95.94	(98)	101.07	102.906	132.905	137.33	140.948	143.955	146.956	149.959	152.962
+3	+4	+3	+3	+4	+3	+3	+1	+2	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9
+5	+6	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
[Kr]4d ¹ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ² 5s ²	[Kr]4d ³ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ⁴ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ⁵ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ⁶ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ⁷ 5s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ² 6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ³ 6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁴ 6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁵ 6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁶ 6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁷ 6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁸ 6s ²
La-Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Ac-Lr	Unq*	Unp	Unh	Uns	Uno	Unq
57	71	73	74	75	76	77	89	103	104	105	106	107	109
[Xe]6s ¹	[Xe]6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ² 6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ³ 6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁴ 6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁵ 6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁶ 6s ²	[Rn]7s ¹	[Rn]7s ²	[Rn]7s ³	[Rn]7s ⁴	[Rn]7s ⁵	[Rn]7s ⁶	[Rn]7s ⁷

MASS NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES ARE MASS OF THE MOST STABLE OR COMMON ISOTOPE.

La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm
138.906 57 [Xe]5d ¹ 6s ¹	140.12 58 [Xe]6s ²	140.908 59 [Xe]4f ¹ 5d ¹ 6s ²	144.24 60 [Xe]4f ² 5d ¹ 6s ²	(145) 61 [Xe]4f ³ 5d ¹ 6s ²	150.36 62 [Xe]4f ⁴ 5d ¹ 6s ²
227.028 89 [Rn]6d ¹ 7s ²	(261) 104 [Rn]6d ¹ 7s ³	(262) 105 [Rn]6d ² 7s ²	(263) 106 [Rn]6d ³ 7s ²	(262) 107 [Rn]6d ⁴ 7s ²	(261) 108 [Rn]6d ⁵ 7s ²
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	
232.038 90 [Rn]6d ¹ 7s ²	231.036 91 [Rn]6d ² 7s ²	238.029 92 [Rn]6d ³ 7s ²	237.048 93 [Rn]6d ⁴ 7s ²	(244) 94 [Rn]6d ⁵ 7s ²	

elements

masses are
2.00000

Nation States

* The systematic names and symbols for elements of atomic numbers greater than 103 will be used until the approval of trivial names by IUPAC.

NUMBERS

f-block																		
2 3	151.96	+2 +3	157.25	+3	158.925	+3	162.50	+3	164.930	+3	167.26	+3	168.934	+3	173.04	+2 +3	174.967	+3
	Eu	63	Gd	64	Tb	65	Dy	66	Ho	67	Er	68	Tm	69	Yb	70	Lu	71
3 4 5 6	(243)	+3 +4 +5 +6	(247)	+3	(247)	+3 +4	(251)	+3	(252)	(257)	(258)	(259)	(260)					
	Am	95	Cm	96	Bk	97	Cf	98	Es	99	Fm	100	Md	101	No	102	Lr	103

N

STANDARD ELECTRODE POTENTIALS	
Ionic Concentrations 1 M Water At 298 K, 1 atm	
Half-Reaction	E° (volts)
$\text{F}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{F}^-$	+2.87
$8\text{H}^+ + \text{MnO}_4^- + 5\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.51
$\text{Au}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Au(s)}$	+1.50
$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Cl}^-$	+1.36
$14\text{H}^+ + \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 6\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.23
$4\text{H}^+ + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.23
$4\text{H}^+ + \text{MnO}_2(\text{s}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.22
$\text{Br}_2(\ell) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Br}^-$	+1.09
$\text{Hg}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Hg}(\ell)$	+0.85
$\text{Ag}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag(s)}$	+0.80
$\text{Hg}_2^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Hg}(\ell)$	+0.80
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}$	+0.77
$\text{I}_2(\text{s}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{I}^-$	+0.54
$\text{Cu}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu(s)}$	+0.52
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu(s)}$	+0.34
$4\text{H}^+ + \text{SO}_4^{2-} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{SO}_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0.17
$\text{Sn}^{4+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Sn}^{2+}$	+0.15
$2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g})$	0.00
$\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Pb(s)}$	-0.13
$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Sn(s)}$	-0.14
$\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ni(s)}$	-0.26
$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Co(s)}$	-0.28
$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Fe(s)}$	-0.45
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cr(s)}$	-0.74
$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Zn(s)}$	-0.76
$2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{OH}^- + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$	-0.83
$\text{Mn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Mn(s)}$	-1.19
$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Al(s)}$	-1.66
$\text{Mg}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Mg(s)}$	-2.37
$\text{Na}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Na(s)}$	-2.71
$\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ca(s)}$	-2.87
$\text{Sr}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Sr(s)}$	-2.89
$\text{Ba}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ba(s)}$	-2.91
$\text{Cs}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cs(s)}$	-2.92
$\text{K}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{K(s)}$	-2.93
$\text{Rb}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Rb(s)}$	-2.98
$\text{Li}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Li(s)}$	-3.04

O

VAPOR PRESSURE OF WATER	
°C	torr (mmHg)
0	4.6
5	6.5
10	9.2
15	12.8
16	13.6
17	14.5
18	15.5
19	16.5
20	17.5
21	18.7
22	19.8
23	21.1
24	22.4
25	23.8
26	25.2
27	26.7
28	28.3
29	30.0
30	31.8
40	55.3
50	92.5
60	149.4
70	233.7
80	355.1
90	525.8
100	760.0
105	906.1
110	1074.6

P

RADI OF ATOMS

H
0.37
(-)
1.2

He
(-)
1.22

He
(-)
1.22

Covalent Radius, Å → 0.64
Atomic Radius in Metals, Å → (-)
Van der Waals Radius, Å → 1.35

A dash (-) indicates data are not available.

Symbol → F																	
B	C	N	O	F	Ne												
0.88	0.77	0.70	0.66	0.64	(-)												
(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)												
2.08	1.85	1.54	1.40	1.35	1.60												
Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar												
1.25	1.17	1.10	1.04	0.99	(-)												
(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)												
1.43	2.0	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.91												
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
2.03	1.74	1.44	1.32	1.22	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.21	1.17	1.14	1.89
2.27	1.97	1.61	1.45	1.32	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.28	1.33	1.22	1.23	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	2.0	1.95	1.98	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
2.16	1.92	1.62	1.45	1.34	1.29	(-)	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.28	1.34	1.41	1.50	1.40	1.41	1.37	1.33
2.48	2.15	1.81	1.60	1.43	1.36	1.36	1.33	1.35	1.38	1.44	1.49	1.63	1.41	(-)	(-)	(-)	2.09
(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	2.2	2.20	2.15	(-)
Cs	Ba	La-Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
2.35	1.98	1.44	1.34	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.26	1.29	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.54	1.52	1.53	(-)	2.14	
2.65	2.17	1.56	1.43	1.37	1.37	1.34	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.44	1.60	1.70	1.75	1.55	1.67	(-)	(-)
2.62	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Fr	(-)	(-)	2.20	(-)	(-)												
Ra	Ac-Lr																