

BRINGING IT THE PERIODIC TABLE ANSWERS Reference

Bringing it the periodic table answers is an essential step for students, educators, and chemistry enthusiasts aiming to deepen their understanding of the elements, their properties, and their relationships. The periodic table serves as the foundational roadmap of chemistry, organizing elements based on their atomic number, electron configurations, and recurring chemical properties. Whether you're preparing for exams, completing homework assignments, or just exploring the fascinating world of elements, having accurate and comprehensive answers about the periodic table can significantly enhance your learning experience.

Understanding the Periodic Table: An Overview

The periodic table is a systematic arrangement of chemical elements, designed to illustrate periodic trends and relationships among elements. It was first developed by Dmitri Mendeleev in 1869 and has since evolved into the highly organized table we use today.

Structure of the Periodic Table

The table is organized into several key components:

- **Periods:** Horizontal rows numbered from 1 to 7. Elements in the same period have the same number of electron shells.
- **Groups/Families:** Vertical columns numbered from 1 to 18 (or 1 to 12 in older systems). Elements in the same group share similar chemical properties.
- **Blocks:** Sections of the table (s-block, p-block, d-block, f-block) based on electron configurations.
- **Metals, Nonmetals, and Metalloids:** Classification based on physical and chemical properties.

Major Classifications of Elements

Elements are broadly classified into three categories:

- **Metals:** Good conductors of heat and electricity, malleable, ductile, and usually shiny.
- **Nonmetals:** Poor conductors, brittle in solid form, and often gaseous at room temperature.
- **Metalloids:** Have properties intermediate between metals and nonmetals.

How to Find Answers on the Periodic Table

Having the right approach to interpreting the periodic table is crucial for obtaining accurate answers. Here are key steps and tips.

Reading Element Information

Each element on the periodic table provides essential data, including:

- **Atomic Number:** Number of protons in the nucleus.
- **Symbol:** Chemical abbreviation (e.g., H for Hydrogen).
- **Atomic Mass:** Average mass of the element's isotopes.
- **Electron Configuration:** Distribution of electrons in atomic orbitals.
- **Period and Group:** Position helping determine properties and reactivity.

Using Periodic Trends to Find Answers

Understanding periodic trends can help answer questions about element properties:

- **Atomic Radius:** Generally increases down a group and decreases across a period.
- **Ionization Energy:** The energy required to remove an electron; increases across a period and decreases down a group.
- **Electronegativity:** Tendency to attract electrons; increases across a period and decreases down a group.
- **Metallic Character:** Increases down a group and decreases across a period.

Common Questions and Their Answers from the Periodic Table

To effectively "bring it the periodic table answers," it's helpful to review some frequently asked questions and their solutions.

What is the most reactive metal?

The most reactive metal is generally considered to be Francium (Fr), which is an alkali metal located in Group 1. However, due to its scarcity and radioactivity, Cesium (Cs) is often used as a practical example of highly reactive metals in labs. These elements readily lose electrons to form positive ions.

Which element has the highest electronegativity?

Fluorine (F), with an electronegativity of 3.98 on the Pauling scale, is the most electronegative element. It strongly attracts electrons in chemical bonds, making it highly reactive.

What are noble gases?

Noble gases are located in Group 18 of the periodic table. They are characterized by their full outer electron shells, which make them chemically inert. The noble gases include:

- Helium (He)
- Neon (Ne)
- Argon (Ar)
- Krypton (Kr)
- Xenon (Xe)
- Radon (Rn)

What is the significance of the periodic table's layout?

The layout reflects periodic trends and relationships. Elements in the same group share similar chemical properties because they have the same number of valence electrons. The table's structure helps predict element behavior, reactivity, and bonding patterns.

How do I determine the number of valence electrons?

Valence electrons are typically the electrons in the outermost shell. For main group elements, the group number (for groups 1-2 and 13-18) often indicates the number of valence electrons:

- Group 1: 1 valence electron
- Group 2: 2 valence electrons
- Group 13: 3 valence electrons
- Group 14: 4 valence electrons
- Group 15: 5 valence electrons
- Group 16: 6 valence electrons
- Group 17: 7 valence electrons
- Group 18: 8 valence electrons (except Helium)

Tips for Using the Periodic Table Effectively

Maximizing your understanding of the periodic table involves strategic approaches and consistent practice.

Memorize Key Trends and Groupings

Knowing the general trends and the placement of elements in groups and periods helps answer questions quickly.

Practice with Element Property Questions

Use flashcards, quizzes, and practice problems to reinforce knowledge about element properties, reactivity, and trends.

Utilize Online Resources and Interactive Tables

Interactive periodic tables online can provide detailed information, isotope data, and visualizations to deepen your understanding.

Stay Updated with Periodic Table Variations

Different versions of the periodic table may include additional information like atomic radii, states of matter, or isotopic data, which can be useful for advanced questions.

Conclusion: Mastering Periodic Table Answers for Success in Chemistry

Bringing it the periodic table answers requires a solid understanding of the table's structure, element properties, and periodic trends. Whether you're tackling homework, preparing for exams, or just exploring chemistry, grasping how to read and interpret the periodic table empowers you to answer questions confidently. Remember to keep practicing, utilize online tools, and continually review core concepts to become proficient in chemistry fundamentals. With dedicated effort, you'll find that the periodic table becomes not just a chart but a powerful tool for understanding the building blocks of matter.

Keywords: periodic table answers, element properties, chemical elements, periodic trends, atomic number, electron configuration, reactivity, noble gases, valence electrons, periodic trends, chemistry education

Bringing It: Mastering the Periodic Table Answers for Chemistry Success

In the world of chemistry, the periodic table stands as an iconic symbol of scientific knowledge—a structured map that organizes elements based on their atomic number, electron configurations, and recurring chemical properties. For students, educators, and enthusiasts alike, understanding how to interpret, utilize, and master the periodic table is fundamental. But beyond mere memorization,

there's a need to effectively "bring it" to internalize the table's structure and confidently retrieve answers during exams, research, or practical applications. This article explores the art and science of bringing the periodic table answers to life, offering an in-depth guide that transforms this essential tool from a static chart into a dynamic asset for scientific mastery.

The Significance of the Periodic Table in Chemistry

Before diving into strategies for bringing the periodic table answers, it's crucial to understand its importance in the broader context of chemistry.

Foundation of Chemical Knowledge

The periodic table provides a systematic framework to:

- Identify elements and their properties
- Predict chemical behaviors
- Understand element relationships and trends
- Facilitate learning about atomic structure, bonding, and reactions

Its organization reflects the underlying principles of atomic theory, making it an indispensable reference for solving chemical problems.

Educational and Practical Utility

From high school classrooms to advanced research laboratories, the periodic table serves as a:

- Learning tool for understanding periodic trends (like electronegativity, atomic radius)
- Guide for laboratory experiments and synthesis
- Framework for interpreting spectroscopic data and compound structures

Understanding the Structure of the Periodic Table

To bring answers from the periodic table effectively, one must first understand its architecture.

Key Components of the Periodic Table

A comprehensive grasp of the table involves knowing:

- Periods: Horizontal rows, numbered 1 to 7, indicating energy levels
- Groups (or Families): Vertical columns, numbered 1 to 18, with similar chemical properties
- Blocks: s-block, p-block, d-block, and f-block, corresponding to the electron subshells being filled
- Atomic Number: Number of protons, unique for each element
- Element Symbols: Abbreviations of element names (e.g., H for Hydrogen, O for Oxygen)
- Atomic Mass: Average mass of isotopes weighted by their abundance

Trends and Patterns to Recognize

The periodic table is designed around recurring patterns:

- Atomic radius decreases across a period, increases down a group
- Electronegativity increases across a period, decreases down a group
- Ionization energy behaves similarly
- Metallicity decreases across a period, increases down a group

Understanding these patterns enables quick deduction of element properties and answers.

Strategies for Bringing the Periodic Table Answers to Life

Transforming the periodic table into an answer-generating tool involves a combination of memorization, pattern recognition, and application.

1. Memorization of Key Elements and Groups

While rote memorization alone isn't sufficient, knowing the most common and significant elements streamlines problem-solving.

Essential elements to memorize include:

- Hydrogen (H): The simplest and most abundant element
- Alkali Metals (Group 1): Lithium (Li), Sodium (Na), Potassium (K)
- Alkaline Earth Metals (Group 2): Magnesium (Mg), Calcium (Ca)
- Halogens (Group 17): Fluorine (F), Chlorine (Cl)
- Noble Gases (Group 18): Helium (He), Neon (Ne), Argon (Ar)
- Transition Metals: Iron (Fe), Copper (Cu), Gold (Au)

Tip: Use flashcards, mnemonic devices, or apps to reinforce memory.

2. Recognizing and Applying Periodic Trends

Understanding trends allows for rapid predictions:

- Atomic Radius: Decreases across a period, increases down a group
- Electronegativity: Increases across a period, decreases down a group
- Ionization Energy: Tends to increase across a period, decrease down a group

Application Example:

Question: Which element has the highest electronegativity?

Answer: Fluorine, because it is in Group 17 (halogens) and at the top of the periodic table.

By internalizing these trends, you can confidently answer questions about element properties without memorizing each individually.

3. Utilizing the Table's Organization for Quick Answers

Knowing how the table is laid out allows for rapid location of data:

- Locate the element by its group or period.
- Use the block (s, p, d, f) to understand electron configuration.
- Recognize neighboring elements to infer properties.

Practical Tip:

When answering exam questions, picture the periodic table in your mind's eye to navigate swiftly.

4. Electron Configuration and Valence Electrons

Many answers depend on understanding electron arrangements:

- For main-group elements, valence electrons are in the outermost s and p orbitals.
- Transition metals involve d-electrons.
- Lanthanides and actinides involve f-electrons.

Application Example:

Question: How many valence electrons does sulfur (S) have?

Answer: Six, because sulfur is in Group 16 (6A), which has six valence electrons.

Practicing electron configuration derivations based on the group and period enhances your ability to answer complex questions.

5. Practice with Real-World Problems and Questions

Active practice bridges the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical answering:

- Use sample questions from textbooks or online resources.
- Practice identifying elements based on their properties.
- Solve problems involving element comparisons, compound formations, and reaction predictions.

Sample Practice List:

- Identify the most reactive metal in Group 1.
- Predict the charge of a transition metal based on its position.
- Determine which element would form a -1 anion among halogens.

Tools and Resources to Enhance Your Skills

To effectively bring answers from the periodic table, leverage various tools:

Interactive Periodic Table Apps

- Dynamic, searchable tables with detailed data
- Electron configuration calculators
- Trend graphs and visualizations

Educational Websites and Platforms

- Khan Academy, ChemCollective, and other online courses
- Practice quizzes and flashcards
- Forums for peer discussion and expert guidance

Printed Reference Guides

- Pocket-sized periodic table charts
- Periodic table posters for quick visual reference
- Chemistry textbooks with detailed explanations

Common Challenges and How to Overcome Them

Even with a solid understanding, students may face hurdles. Here's how to tackle them:

Challenge 1: Memorizing the Entire Table

Solution: Focus on key elements and trends first; expand gradually.

Challenge 2: Confusing Similar Elements

Solution: Pay attention to atomic numbers and groups; use color-coding or mnemonics.

Challenge 3: Applying Knowledge to Unfamiliar Questions

Solution: Practice diverse problems; develop a step-by-step approach:

- Identify what the question asks
- Locate relevant data on the table
- Use trends and configurations to deduce answers

Conclusion: Bringing It All Together

Mastering the periodic table isn't just about memorization—it's about developing an intuitive understanding of its organization, patterns, and practical applications. By internalizing the structure, recognizing trends, and practicing problem-solving, you can confidently bring the table's answers to life, transforming it from a static chart into a powerful tool for chemistry mastery. Whether tackling exam questions, conducting research, or exploring new elements, your ability to "bring it" will define your success in the chemical sciences.

Remember, the periodic table is more than a chart; it's a gateway to understanding the fundamental building blocks of matter. Embrace its complexity, apply strategic learning, and watch your proficiency soar.

Question What is the main focus of 'Bringing It: The Periodic Table Answers'? It aims to help students understand the organization, properties, and significance of elements in the periodic table through comprehensive explanations and answers. How can 'Bringing It: The Periodic Table Answers' assist in studying chemistry? It provides clear, detailed answers to common questions about elements, their classifications, and the periodic table's structure, making it easier for students to grasp key concepts. Are the answers in 'Bringing It: The Periodic Table' suitable for middle school or high school students? Yes, the content is tailored to be accessible for middle and high school students, helping them build a solid foundation in chemistry topics related to the periodic table. Does 'Bringing It: The Periodic Table Answers' include visual aids or diagrams? Many versions include visual aids, diagrams, and periodic table charts to enhance understanding and provide visual context for the information presented. Can teachers use 'Bringing It: The Periodic Table Answers' as a teaching resource? Absolutely, it serves as a valuable resource for teachers to prepare lessons, answer student questions, and reinforce concepts related to the periodic table.

Related keywords: periodic table answers, chemistry quiz solutions, periodic table questions, chemistry homework help, element symbols answers, periodic table worksheet, chemistry study guide, periodic table practice, chemical elements quiz, science test answers

The Periodic Table And Periodic Law Glencoe

the periodic table and periodic law glencoe

The periodic table and periodic law are fundamental concepts in the field of chemistry, serving as essential tools for understanding the properties and relationships of chemical elements. The "Glencoe" reference pertains to the widely used educational materials and textbooks published by Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, which have played a significant role in teaching students about the organization and significance of the periodic table. This article explores the historical development, structure, and significance of the periodic table and periodic law, with specific insights drawn from the Glencoe educational approach.

Historical Development of the Periodic Table

Early Attempts and Discoveries

The journey to the modern periodic table began in the 19th century, as scientists sought to organize the rapidly growing list of known elements. Early chemists such as John Newlands proposed the Law of Octaves in 1864, observing that elements exhibited similar properties every eighth element when arranged by increasing atomic mass. Although this idea was limited, it laid the groundwork for

recognizing periodicity in elemental properties.

Mendeleev's Periodic Table

Dmitri Mendeleev is credited with creating the first widely recognized periodic table in 1869. He arranged elements according to increasing atomic mass and grouped elements with similar properties into columns. Notably, Mendeleev left gaps for yet undiscovered elements and predicted their properties accurately, which validated his periodic law. His table was revolutionary in emphasizing periodicity and the relationships among elements.

Refinement and Modernization

As scientific understanding evolved, particularly with the discovery of atomic number by Henry Moseley in 1913, the periodic table was reorganized to reflect atomic number rather than atomic mass. This change resolved inconsistencies and led to the modern periodic table we use today.

The Periodic Law

Definition and Significance

The periodic law states that the properties of elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers. In simpler terms, when elements are arranged by increasing atomic number, elements with similar properties appear at regular intervals. This law underscores the periodic nature of elemental properties and provides a systematic way to predict the characteristics of elements.

Implications of the Periodic Law

- It explains the recurring patterns in properties such as atomic radius, ionization energy, electronegativity, and chemical reactivity.
- It allows scientists to classify elements into groups (families) with similar behaviors.
- It facilitates the prediction of properties of undiscovered elements based on their position in the table.

The Structure of the Modern Periodic Table

Layout and Organization

The modern periodic table is arranged in a grid format with rows called periods and columns called groups or families.

- **Periods:** Horizontal rows numbered from 1 to 7, representing increasing energy levels.
- **Groups/Families:** Vertical columns numbered from 1 to 18, indicating elements with similar chemical properties.

Key Features of the Table

- The table is divided into blocks based on electron configurations: s-block, p-block, d-block, and f-block.
- Elements are ordered by increasing atomic number.
- The table highlights element groups with similar valence electron configurations, which determine chemical behavior.

Major Classifications of Elements

- **Metals:** Located on the left and center, conductive, malleable, and ductile.
- **Nonmetals:** Found on the right, generally poor conductors and more likely to gain electrons.
- **Metalloids:** Elements with properties intermediate between metals and nonmetals, found along the zigzag line.

Significance of the Periodic Table in Chemistry Education

Educational Approach in Glencoe Materials

The Glencoe textbooks emphasize a clear understanding of the periodic table's organization and its underlying principles. They focus on:

- Teaching students how to read and interpret the table.
- Understanding periodic trends and their explanations.
- Recognizing the importance of electron configurations in determining element properties.

Teaching Strategies

- Use of visual aids and interactive activities to help memorize groups and periods.
- Connecting periodic trends to real-world applications.
- Encouraging students to predict properties of unknown elements based on their position.

Periodic Trends and Their Explanations

Atomic Radius

- Decreases across a period due to increasing nuclear charge pulling electrons closer.
- Increases down a group as additional electron shells are added.

Ionization Energy

- The energy required to remove an electron.
- Increases across a period as electrons are held more tightly.
- Decreases down a group as outer electrons are farther from the nucleus and less tightly bound.

Electronegativity

- Measures an atom's ability to attract electrons.
- Increases across a period.
- Decreases down a group.

Electron Affinity

- The energy change when an atom gains an electron.
- Trends similar to electronegativity.

Applications of the Periodic Table

Predicting Chemical Behavior

The periodic table allows chemists to predict how elements will react, form bonds, and participate in chemical reactions based on their position.

Discovering New Elements

Understanding periodic trends guides scientists in synthesizing new elements and placing them within the existing table.

Material Science and Industry

Elements' properties inform their applications in technology, medicine, energy, and manufacturing.

Conclusion

The periodic table and periodic law are cornerstones of chemical science, providing a systematic framework for understanding the relationships among elements. The work of early scientists like Mendeleev, combined with modern discoveries such as the atomic number, has led to the sophisticated and comprehensive periodic table used today. Educational resources like Glencoe have played a vital role in imparting this knowledge to students, emphasizing the importance of organization, periodic trends, and the predictive power of the table. As science continues to evolve, the periodic table remains a dynamic and invaluable tool, reflecting the ongoing quest to understand the fundamental building blocks of matter.

The periodic table and periodic law Glencoe represent foundational concepts in modern chemistry, serving as essential tools for understanding the properties, behaviors, and relationships of elements. Their development and organization have profoundly influenced scientific research, education, and technological advancements. This comprehensive review explores the origins, structure, principles, and significance of the periodic table and periodic law as presented in Glencoe chemistry resources, providing an in-depth analysis suitable for students, educators, and enthusiasts alike.

Introduction to the Periodic Table and Periodic Law

The periodic table is often regarded as the blueprint of chemical elements, systematically arranging them based on shared properties and atomic characteristics. Paired with the periodic law—a guiding principle stating that element properties are periodic functions of their atomic numbers—this organizational framework reveals patterns that underpin chemical behavior.

Historical Context

The journey toward the modern periodic table began in the 19th century, as scientists sought to classify the rapidly increasing number of discovered elements. Early efforts by Dmitri Mendeleev laid the groundwork, proposing a table that grouped elements by atomic mass and periodic properties. Although initial versions faced challenges—such as inconsistencies in atomic weights—subsequent discoveries, especially the identification of atomic numbers, solidified the current organization.

Significance in Chemistry

The periodic table facilitates the prediction of element properties, identification of trends across periods and groups, and understanding of chemical reactions. It acts as both a reference and a predictive tool, enabling chemists to anticipate behaviors of elements and compounds.

Development of the Periodic Law

From Atomic Mass to Atomic Number

Initially, the periodic law was based on atomic masses, with Mendeleev's pioneering work arranging elements in order of increasing atomic weight. However, anomalies in the order—such as the placement of tellurium and iodine—highlighted limitations of atomic mass as the primary organizing principle.

The breakthrough came with the discovery of the proton and the realization that atomic number (number of protons) provides a more accurate basis for organization. This shift led to the modern periodic law:

"The properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers."

Implications of the Modern Periodic Law

This law underpins the current periodic table, explaining why elements with similar properties recur periodically when arranged by increasing atomic number. It also accounts for the periodic trends observed in atomic and physical properties, such as ionization energy, electronegativity, and atomic radius.

Structure of the Periodic Table

The periodic table's structure reflects the periodic law, organizing elements into rows and columns that group elements with similar characteristics.

Periods and Groups

- Periods: Horizontal rows numbered 1 through 7. Elements in the same period have the same number of electron shells but vary in their properties across the period.

- Groups (Families): Vertical columns numbered 1 through 18 (or 1-12 in older tables). Elements within a group share similar valence electron configurations, leading to comparable chemical behaviors.

Blocks of the Periodic Table

The table is subdivided into blocks based on the electron subshell being filled:

- s-block: Groups 1 and 2, plus hydrogen and helium.
- p-block: Groups 13-18.
- d-block: Transition metals (Groups 3-12).
- f-block: Lanthanides and actinides, often displayed separately beneath the main table.

Element Categories

- Metals: Located mainly on the left and center; characterized by high electrical conductivity, malleability, and ductility.
- Nonmetals: Found on the right; generally insulators and brittle.
- Metalloids: Positioned along the zigzag line; exhibit mixed properties.

Periodic Trends and Properties

Understanding how element properties vary across the periodic table reveals underlying atomic structure influences and facilitates predictions about element behavior.

Atomic Radius

- Trend: Decreases across a period (left to right), increases down a group.
- Explanation: Increasing nuclear charge pulls electrons closer; additional electron shells appear down a group, enlarging atomic size.

Ionization Energy

- Trend: Increases across a period, decreases down a group.
- Significance: Reflects the energy required to remove an electron; higher in elements with stronger nuclear attraction.

Electronegativity

- Trend: Rises across a period, falls down a group.
- Implication: Indicates an atom's tendency to attract electrons in chemical bonds.

Electron Affinity

- Trend: Generally increases across a period.
- Note: Variations exist based on element type and electronic configuration.

Glencoe Resources and Teaching of the Periodic Table

The Glencoe series provides comprehensive educational materials that elucidate the periodic table's organization, properties, and applications.

Key Features of Glencoe's Approach

- Visual Aids: Color-coded tables, diagrams, and interactive models to help students grasp complex concepts.
- Historical Context: Emphasizes the evolution of the periodic table, fostering a deeper understanding of scientific progress.
- Practice Problems: Exercises that reinforce trends, classifications, and the application of periodic law.
- Real-World Applications: Demonstrates how the periodic table informs fields like medicine, materials science, and environmental science.

Educational Strategies

- Using comparative analysis to highlight periodic trends.
- Incorporating laboratory activities to observe properties such as reactivity.
- Encouraging critical thinking about the periodic law's implications in modern chemistry.

Significance of the Periodic Table and Periodic Law

The periodic table is not merely a catalog of elements; it embodies the fundamental principles governing chemical behavior. Its predictive power allows scientists to:

- Discover new elements by extrapolating periodic trends.
- Understand elemental reactivity and compound formation.
- Develop new materials with desired properties.
- Advance fields like nanotechnology, pharmacology, and energy storage.

Moreover, the periodic law emphasizes the interconnectedness of atomic structure and chemical properties, illustrating nature's inherent order and symmetry.

Future Perspectives and Innovations

Advances in computational chemistry and experimental techniques continue to refine our understanding of the periodic table. Notably:

- Extended Periodic Tables: Efforts to synthesize superheavy elements expand the boundaries of the table, challenging existing theories.
- Periodic Law Revisions: Ongoing research explores whether alternative organizing principles might better capture emerging properties.
- Educational Enhancements: Digital tools and virtual labs enhance comprehension and engagement with periodic concepts.

Conclusion

The periodic table and periodic law, as detailed in Glencoe resources, constitute the backbone of chemical science. They encapsulate the elegant patterns governing elements and serve as powerful frameworks for scientific exploration and innovation. By understanding their development, structure, and significance, students and scientists alike gain insights into the fundamental nature of matter, fostering curiosity and driving future discoveries in chemistry and related disciplines.

QuestionAnswer What is the main purpose of the periodic table according to Glencoe's Periodic Law? The main purpose of the periodic table is to organize elements based on their atomic number and properties, revealing periodic trends and relationships among elements. How does Glencoe's approach explain the periodic law? Glencoe explains the periodic law as the periodic repetition of chemical and physical properties of elements when they are arranged in order of increasing atomic number. What are the key features of the periodic table highlighted in Glencoe's curriculum? Key features include the arrangement of elements into periods and groups, the classification into metals, nonmetals, and metalloids, and the periodic trends such as electronegativity and atomic radius. How does the periodic law help in predicting properties of elements in Glencoe's lessons? The periodic law allows scientists to predict properties of elements based on their position in the table, such as reactivity, atomic size, and ionization energy, by analyzing their periodic trends. What role do atomic numbers play in the organization of the periodic table as per Glencoe's explanation? Atomic numbers serve as the fundamental organizing principle, with elements arranged sequentially by increasing atomic number, which underpins the periodicity of their properties.

Related keywords: periodic table, periodic law, glencoe chemistry, element groups, periodic trends, atomic structure, element symbols, atomic number, chemical elements, periodic table layout

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