

# GCE



## CHEMISTRY DATA SHEET GCE A/AS EXAMINATIONS CHEMISTRY

### Including the Periodic Table of the Elements

For the use of candidates taking  
Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level  
Chemistry Examinations

**Copies must be free from notes or additions of any kind.  
No other type of data booklet or information sheet is  
authorised for use in the examinations.**

For first teaching from September 2016  
For first award of AS level in Summer 2017  
For first award of A level in Summer 2018  
Subject Code: 1110

# THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

## Group

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10    11    12    13    14    15    16    17    18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 <b>H</b> Hydrogen																	4 <b>He</b> Helium 2
7 <b>Li</b> Lithium 3	9 <b>Be</b> Beryllium 4																20 <b>Ne</b> Neon 10
23 <b>Na</b> Sodium 11	24 <b>Mg</b> Magnesium 12																40 <b>Ar</b> Argon 18
39 <b>K</b> Potassium 19	40 <b>Ca</b> Calcium 20	45 <b>Sc</b> Scandium 21	48 <b>Ti</b> Titanium 22	51 <b>V</b> Vanadium 23	52 <b>Cr</b> Chromium 24	55 <b>Mn</b> Manganese 25	56 <b>Fe</b> Iron 26	59 <b>Co</b> Cobalt 27	59 <b>Ni</b> Nickel 28	64 <b>Cu</b> Copper 29	65 <b>Zn</b> Zinc 30	70 <b>Ga</b> Gallium 31	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium 32	75 <b>As</b> Arsenic 33	79 <b>Se</b> Selenium 34	80 <b>Br</b> Bromine 35	84 <b>Kr</b> Krypton 36
85 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium 37	88 <b>Sr</b> Strontium 38	89 <b>Y</b> Yttrium 39	91 <b>Zr</b> Zirconium 40	93 <b>Nb</b> Niobium 41	96 <b>Mo</b> Molybdenum 42	[98] <b>Tc</b> Technetium 43	101 <b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 44	103 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	106 <b>Pd</b> Palladium 46	108 <b>Ag</b> Silver 47	112 <b>Cd</b> Cadmium 48	115 <b>In</b> Indium 49	119 <b>Sn</b> Tin 50	122 <b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	128 <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	127 <b>I</b> Iodine 53	131 <b>Xe</b> Xenon 54
133 <b>Cs</b> Caesium 55	137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum 57	178 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium 72	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73	184 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74	186 <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75	190 <b>Os</b> Osmium 76	192 <b>Ir</b> Iridium 77	195 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78	197 <b>Au</b> Gold 79	201 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 80	204 <b>Tl</b> Thallium 81	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead 82	209 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth 83	[209] <b>Po</b> Polonium 84	[210] <b>At</b> Astatine 85	[222] <b>Rn</b> Radon 86
[223] <b>Fr</b> Francium 87	[226] <b>Ra</b> Radium 88	[227] <b>Ac</b> Actinium 89	[261] <b>Rf</b> Rutherfordium 104	[262] <b>Db</b> Dubnium 105	[266] <b>Sg</b> Seaborgium 106	[264] <b>Bh</b> Bohrium 107	[277] <b>Hs</b> Hassium 108	[268] <b>Mt</b> Meitnerium 109	[271] <b>Ds</b> Darmstadtium 110	[272] <b>Rg</b> Roentgenium 111	Elements with atomic numbers 112-118 have been reported						
			140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium 58	141 <b>Pr</b> Praseodymium 59	144 <b>Nd</b> Neodymium 60	145 <b>Pm</b> Promethium 61	150 <b>Sm</b> Samarium 62	152 <b>Eu</b> Europium 63	157 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	162 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	165 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	167 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	169 <b>Tm</b> Thulium 69	173 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	175 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium 71	
			232 <b>Th</b> Thorium 90	[231] <b>Pa</b> Protactinium 91	238 <b>U</b> Uranium 92	[237] <b>Np</b> Neptunium 93	[242] <b>Pu</b> Plutonium 94	[243] <b>Am</b> Americium 95	[247] <b>Cm</b> Curium 96	[245] <b>Bk</b> Berkelium 97	[251] <b>Cf</b> Californium 98	[254] <b>Es</b> Einsteinium 99	[253] <b>Fm</b> Fermium 100	[256] <b>Md</b> Mendelevium 101	[254] <b>No</b> Nobelium 102	[257] <b>Lr</b> Lawrencium 103	

\* 58 – 71 Lanthanum series  
 † 90 – 103 Actinium series

$\begin{matrix} a \\ x \\ b \end{matrix}$   
 a = relative atomic mass (approx)  
 x = atomic symbol  
 b = atomic number

## General Information

1 tonne =  $10^6$  g

1 metre =  $10^9$  nm

One mole of any gas at 293K and a pressure of 1 atmosphere ( $10^5$  Pa) occupies a volume of  $24\text{dm}^3$

Avogadro Constant =  $6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Planck Constant =  $6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$

Specific Heat Capacity of water =  $4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

Speed of Light =  $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

## Characteristic absorptions in IR spectroscopy

Wavenumber/ $\text{cm}^{-1}$	Bond	Compound
550 – 850	C – X (X=Cl, Br, I)	Haloalkanes
750 – 1100	C – C	Alkanes, alkyl groups
1000 – 1300	C – O	Alcohols, esters, carboxylic acids
1450 – 1650	C = C	Arenes
1600 – 1700	C = C	Alkenes
1650 – 1800	C = O	Carboxylic acids, esters, aldehydes, ketones, amides, acyl chlorides
2200 – 2300	C $\equiv$ N	Nitriles
2500 – 3200	O – H	Carboxylic acids
2750 – 2850	C – H	Aldehydes
2850 – 3000	C – H	Alkanes, alkyl groups, alkenes, arenes
3200 – 3600	O – H	Alcohols
3300 – 3500	N – H	Amines, amides

## Proton Chemical Shifts in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (relative to TMS)

Chemical Shift	Structure	
0.5 – 2.0	–CH	Saturated alkanes
0.5 – 5.5	–OH	Alcohols
1.0 – 3.0	–NH	Amines
2.0 – 3.0	–CO–CH	Ketones
	–N–CH	Amines
	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{–CH}$	Arene (aliphatic on ring)
2.0 – 4.0	X–CH	X = Cl or Br (3.0 – 4.0) X = I (2.0 – 3.0)
4.5 – 6.0	–C=CH	Alkenes
5.5 – 8.5	RCONH	Amides
6.0 – 8.0	– $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$	Arenes (on ring)
9.0 – 10.0	–CHO	Aldehydes
10.0 – 12.0	–COOH	Carboxylic acids

These chemical shifts are concentration and temperature dependent and may be outside the ranges indicated above.



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IN PEOPLE

