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There are two types of transition elements:

1) Main transition elements or d-block elements and

2) Inner transition elements or f-block elements

In d-block elements, the penultimate (or last but one) d-subshell is partly filled. While, in f-block elements, the antepenultimate (or last but two) f-subshell is partly filled.

### The main transition elements:-

In periodic table, the d-block contains three series of ten elements and a fourth series which is incomplete.

1) The first transition series: - It consists of ten elements from Sc (21) to Zn (30).

The 3d subshell is progressively filled in this series.

**2)** The second transition series: - It consists of ten elements from Yttrium (39) to Cd (48). The 4d subshell is progressively filled in this series.

3) The third transition series: - It consists of elements from Lanthanum (57) to

Hg (80). The 5d subshell is progressively filled in this series.

4) The fourth transition series: - This series starts with Actinium (89) and the 6d

subshell is progressively filled in this series, but it is incomplete.

The first transition series: -

**Electronic configuration: -**

In these elements, the last incoming electron is added in 3d subshell and it is progressively filled step by step.





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The first transition series: -

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Elements	Symbol	At.	Electronic configuration
		number	
		number	
Scandium	Sc	21	$1S^2 2S^2 2P^6 3S^2 3P^6 4S^2 3d^1$ or [Ar] $4S^2 3d^1$
Titanium	Ti	22	$[Ar] 4S^2 3d2$
Vanadium	V	23	[ Ar] 4S <sup>2</sup> 3d3
Chromium	Cr	24	[ Ar] 4S <sup>1</sup> 3d <sup>5</sup>
Manganese	Mn	25	[ Ar] 4S <sup>2</sup> 3d5
Iron	Fe	26	$[Ar] 4S^2 3d^6$
Cobalt	Со	27	$[Ar] 4S^2 3d^7$
Nickel	Ni	28	$[Ar] 4S^2 3d^8$
Copper	Cu	29	$[Ar] 4S^1 3d^{10}$
Zinc	Zn	30	$[Ar] 4S^2 3d^{10}$





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# PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

1 H Hydrogen					1	Ato	mic Nur	nber				I	Pub		nem	1	2 Hee Helium
3 Lithium Alkali Metal	4 Bee Beryllium Alkaline Earth Metal			н	<b>H</b> ydrogen	S Nam	Symbol ame barron barro								9 F Fluorine Halogen	10 Neon Noble Gas	
11 Na Sodium Aikali Metal	12 Mgg Magnesium Akaline Earth Metal			N	onmetal	Che	emical Group Block       13     14     15     16     17       Aluminum     Silicon     Silicon     Phosphorus     Sulfur     Chlorine       Hotaristion Metal     Potosphorus     Sulfur     Chlorine     Hogen								18 Argon Noble Gas		
19 K Potassium Aikali Metal	20 Calcium Alkaline Earth Metal	21 SC Scandium Transition Metal	22 Titanium Transition Metal	23 V Vanadium Transition Metal	24 Cr Chromium Transition Metal	25 Mn Manganese Transition Metal	26 Fe Iron Transition Metal	27 CO Cobalt Transition Metal	28 Nickel Transition Metal	29 Cu Copper Transition Metal	30 Zn <sub>Zinc</sub> Transition Metal	31 Gallium Post-Transition Metal	32 Gee Germanium Metalloid	33 As Arsenic Metalloid	34 See Selenium Nonmetal	35 Br Bromine Halogen	36 Krypton Noble Gas
37 Rb Rubidium Alkali Metal	38 Sr Strontium Alkaline Earth Metail	39 Y Yttrium Transition Metal	40 Zr Zirconium Transition Metal	41 Nbb Niobium Transition Metal	42 Mo Molybdenum Transition Metal	43 TC Technetium Transition Metal	44 Ru Ruthenium Transition Metal	45 Rh Rhodium Transition Metal	46 Pd Palladium Transition Metal	47 Ag silver Transition Metal	48 Cd Cadmium Transition Metal	49 In Indium Post-Transition Metal	50 Sn <sub>Tin</sub> Post-Transition Metal	51 Sb Antimony Metalloid	52 Te Tellurium Metalloid	53 I Iodine Halogen	54 Xee Xenon Noble Gas
55 CS Cesium Alkali Metal	56 <b>Ba</b> Barium Alkaline Earth Metal	*	72 Hff Hafnium Transition Metal	73 Ta Tantalum Transition Metal	74 W Tungsten Transition Metal	75 Re Rhenium Transition Metal	76 OS Osmium Transition Metal	77 Ir Iridium Transition Metal	78 Pt Platinum Transition Metal	79 Au Gold Transition Metal	80 Hg Mercury Transition Metal	81 TI Thallium Post-Transition Metal	82 Pb Lead	83 Bismuth Post-Transition Metal	84 PO Polonium Metalloid	85 At Astatine Halogen	86 Rn Radon Noble Gas
87 Fr Francium Alkali Metal	88 <b>Ra</b> Radium Alkaline Earth Metal	**	104 <b>Rf</b> Rutherfordium Transition Metal	105 Db Dubnium Transition Metal	106 Sg Seaborgium Transition Metal	107 Bh Bohrium Transition Metal	108 HS Hassium Transition Metal	109 Mt Meitnerium Transition Metal	110 DS Darmstadtium Transition Metal	111 Rg Roentgenium Transition Metal	112 Copernicium Transition Metal	113 Nhh Nihonium Post-Transition Metal	114 FI Flerovium Post-Transition Metal	115 MC Moscovium Post-Transition Metal	116 LV Livermorium Post-Transition Metal	117 <b>TS</b> Tennessine Halogen	118 Oganesson Noble Gas
		*	57 La Lanthanum	58 Cee	59 <b>Pr</b> Praseodymium	60 Nd Neodymium	61 Promethium	62 Sm <sub>Samarium</sub>	63 Eu	64 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium	65 <b>Tb</b> Terbium	66 Dy <sub>Dysprosium</sub>	67 HO Holmium	68 Er Erbium	69 <b>Tm</b> Thulium	70 Yb Ytterbium	71 Lu Lutetium
		**	89 ACC Actinium Actinide	90 Th Thorium Actinide	91 Pa Protactinium Actinide	Lanthanide 92 U Uranium Actinide	93 Np Neptunium Actinide	94 Pu Plutonium Actinide	95 Americium Actinide	96 Cm Curium Actinide	97 Bk Berkelium Actinide	98 <b>Cf</b> Californium Actinide	99 ES Einsteinium Actinide	100 Fm Fermium Actinide	101 Mendelevium Actinide	102 NO Nobelium Actinide	103 Lorr Lawrencium Actinide

#### The second transition series: -

Electronic configuration: - In these elements, the last incoming electrons are added

in 4d subshell and it is progressively filled step by step.

Elements	Symbol	At. number	Electronic configuration
Yttrium	Y	39	$[Kr] 5S^2 4d^1$
Zirconium	Zr	40	[ Kr] 5S <sup>2</sup> 4d2
Niobium	Nb	41	$[ Kr ] 5S^1 4d^4$
Molybdenum	Мо	42	$[Kr] 5S^1 4d^5$
Technetium	Тс	43	$[Kr] 5S^2 4d^5$
Ruthenium	Ru	44	$[Kr] 5S^1 4d^7$
Rhodium	Rh	45	$[Kr] 5S^1 4d^8$
Palladium	Pd	46	[Kr] $5S^0 4d^{10}$
Silver	Ag	47	$[Kr] 5S^1 4d^{10}$
Cadmium	Cd	48	[ Kr] 5S <sup>2</sup> 4d <sup>10</sup>

 $CdSO_4$ ,  $CdCl_2$ , CdS,  $Cd(NO3)_2$ 

- $Cd \rightarrow Cd^{+2} + 2e^{-1}$
- $5S^2, 4d^{10} \rightarrow 5S^0, 4d^{10}$
- $Mo(42) \rightarrow 5S^2, 4d^4$  (expected)
- $Mo(42) \rightarrow 5S^1, 4d^5$  (observed)

#### The third transition series: -

### **Electronic configuration: -**

In these elements, the last incoming electrons are added in 5d subshell and it is progressively filled step by step

Elements	Symbol	At. number	Electronic configuration
Hafnium	Hf	72	$[Xe] 4f^{14} 6S^2 5d^2$
Tantalum	Та	73	[Xe] $4f^{14} 6S^2 5d3$
Tungsten	W	74	[Xe] $4f^{14} 6S^2 5d^4$
Rhenium	Re	75	[Xe] $4f^{14} 6S^2 5d^5$
Osmium	Os	76	[Xe] $4f^{14} 6S^2 5d^6$
Iridium	Ir	77	[Xe] $4f^{14} 6S^2 5d^7$
Platinum	Pt	78	[Xe] $4f^{14} 6S^0 5d^{10}$
Gold	Au	79	[Xe] $4f^{14} 6S^1 5d^{10}$
Mercury	Hg	80	[Xe] $4f^{14} 6S^2 5d^{10}$

Lanthanum (Z=57), with outer electronic configuration  $5d^{1}6S^{2}$  is by definition a d-block element and should be member of this series. But, its physical and chemical properties are similar to the series of f-block elements (i.e. Lanthanides) and hence excluded here.

La  $(57) \rightarrow 1S^2$ ,  $2S^2$ ,  $2P^6$ ,  $3S^2$ ,  $3P^6$ ,  $4S^2$ ,  $3d^{10}$ ,  $4P^6$ ,  $5S^2$ ,  $4d^{10}$ ,  $5P^6$ ,  $6S^2$ ,  $4f^1$ The fourth transition series: -

This series starts with Actinium (89). In these elements, 6d-subshell is begins

to fill and get progressively filled step by step. This series is incomplete.

Ac (89)  $\rightarrow$  1S<sup>2</sup>, 2S<sup>2</sup>, 2P<sup>6</sup>, 3S<sup>2</sup>, 3P<sup>6</sup>, 4S<sup>2</sup>, 3d<sup>10</sup>, 4P<sup>6</sup>, 5S<sup>2</sup>, 4d<sup>10</sup>, 5P<sup>6</sup>, 6S<sup>2</sup>, 4f<sup>14</sup>, 5d<sup>10</sup>, 6P<sup>6</sup>, 7S<sup>2</sup>, 5f<sup>1</sup>.





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General characteristics of d-block elements: -

- **1) Atomic radii:** Generally, the atomic radii of the transition elements decreases from left to right with increase in atomic number. This is due to the combined effect of
- i) Addition of electrons in the inner d-subshell and
- ii) Increase in the nuclear charge from left to right. The increase in nuclear charge, attracts the electron cloud inwards. However, there are few exceptions.

Elements	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn
Atomic radius(A <sup>0</sup> )	1.62	1.47	1.34	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.28	1.38











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### Objective test

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### Feedback form

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Atomic Size depends upon: -

1) Number of energy levels: - Greater the number of energy levels, larger is the size of atoms.

At. Size and no. of energy levels are directly proportional to each other.

i.e. At. Size  $\alpha$  No. of energy levels

2) Nuclear charge: - There is a force of attraction between nucleus (Positively charged) and electrons (Negatively charged) in different energy levels.
Atomic size α 1

Nuclear charge

i.e. At. Size is inversely proportional to the nuclear charge.

As nuclear charge increases, force of attraction on electrons increases and hence they are attracted towards the nucleus and size decreases. 3) Shielding (Screening) effect: - The inner energy levels acts as screen and these protects the outer electrons from nuclear attraction. i.e. they decreases the force of attraction between outer electrons and nucleus.
Atomic Size α Shielding effect
As number of inner energy levels increases, the size of atom also increases and vice versa.

### First group elements from top to bottom

Element	At.	Valence shell Electronic	Total energy
	number	Configuration	levels
Hydrogen (H)	1	1 <b>S</b> <sup>1</sup>	1
Lithium (Li)	3	2S <sup>1</sup>	2
Sodium (Na)	11	3S <sup>1</sup>	3
Potassium (K)	19	$4S^1$	4
Rubidium (Rb)	37	5S <sup>1</sup>	5
Cesium (Cs)	55	6S <sup>1</sup>	6
Francium (Fr)	87	$7S^1$	7

Third period from left to right

Element	Na	Mg	Al	Si	Р	S	C1	Ar
At no.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Congn.	3S <sup>1</sup>	3S <sup>2</sup>	3S <sup>2</sup> 3P <sup>1</sup>	3S <sup>2</sup> 3P <sup>2</sup>	3S <sup>2</sup> 3P <sup>3</sup>	3S <sup>2</sup> 3P <sup>4</sup>	3S <sup>2</sup> 3P <sup>5</sup>	3S <sup>2</sup> 3P <sup>6</sup>
Total energy levels	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nuclear charge	+11	+12	+13	+14	+15	+16	+17	+18

General characteristics of d-block elements: -

Atomic radii: - Generally, the atomic radii of the transition elements decreases from left to right with increase in atomic number. This is due to the combined effect of addition of electrons in the inner d-subshell and increase in the nuclear charge from left to right. The increase in nuclear charge, attracts the electron cloud inwards. However, there are few exceptions.

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Electronic	$4S^2$	$4S^2$	$4S^2$	$4S^1$	$4S^2$	$4S^2$	$4S^2$	$4S^2$	4 <b>S</b> <sup>1</sup>	4 <b>S</b> <sup>2</sup>
Configuration	3d <sup>1</sup>	3d <sup>2</sup>	3d <sup>3</sup>	3d <sup>5</sup>	3d <sup>5</sup>	3d <sup>6</sup>	3d <sup>7</sup>	3d <sup>8</sup>	3d <sup>10</sup>	3d <sup>10</sup>
Nuclear Charge	+21	+22	+23	+24	+25	+26	+27	+28	+29	+30

2) Ionic radii: - The ionic radii of the transition elements of a given series also decrease with increasing atomic number. For the ions of the given charge, the radius decreases slowly with increase in atomic number. The radii of dipositive ions are close with the radius of  $Ca^{+2}$  ions.

Ions	Sc <sup>+2</sup>	Ti <sup>+2</sup>	$\mathbf{V}^{+2}$	Cr <sup>+2</sup>	Mn <sup>+2</sup>	Fe <sup>+2</sup>	Co <sup>+2</sup>	Ni <sup>+2</sup>	Cu <sup>+2</sup>	$Zn^{+2}$
Ionic	0.81	0.91	0.88	0.84	0.80	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.74
radius(A <sup>0</sup> )										