Periodic Table of Density



Low — High · g/cm³ (log scale) · grey tiles have no data

https://periodictable.page/

Periodic Table PDF: Density Heat Map: notes

About this sheet

Every element shaded by density in g/cm³, on a logarithmic color scale, so the light gases and the dense metals are both readable. The printed value is on each tile and tiles with no data are grey. The highest is hassium (40.7, a predicted value) and the lowest is hydrogen (9×10^{-5}).

Best for

Comparing the densities of metals and gases, and seeing how density climbs toward the heavy metals at the bottom of the table.

Printing

Heat maps rely on shading, so print in color. In grayscale the darker tiles still read as higher values.

What the data shows

114 of the 118 elements have a value for density, so 4 tiles are grey. The three highest are hassium (40.7), meitnerium (37.4) and bohrium (37.1) and the three lowest are hydrogen (9×10^{-5}), helium (1.8×10^{-4}) and neon (9×10^{-4}), all in g/cm³.

Averaged by family, the transition metals sit highest (16.22 g/cm³) and the noble gases lowest (0.7103 g/cm³).

The median element is 7.442 g/cm³, so half the elements fall below that shade.

How the table is organised

Atomic number counts the protons in an atom's nucleus and fixes each element's place in the table. Moving down a group adds a new electron shell, so atomic radius grows and metallic character increases.

More periodic table PDFs are free to download at **https://periodictable.page/periodic-table-pdf/**.