Periodic Table with electronegativity

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1 **H** Hydrogen EN 2.2																	2 **He** Helium –
2	3 **Li** Lithium EN 0.98	4 **Be** Beryllium EN 1.57											5 **B** Boron EN 2.04	6 **C** Carbon EN 2.55	7 **N** Nitrogen EN 3.04	8 **O** Oxygen EN 3.44	9 **F** Fluorine EN 3.98	10 **Ne** Neon –
3	11 **Na** Sodium EN 0.93	12 **Mg** Magnesium EN 1.31											13 **Al** Aluminium EN 1.61	14 **Si** Silicon EN 1.9	15 **P** Phosphorus EN 2.19	16 **S** Sulfur EN 2.58	17 **Cl** Chlorine EN 3.16	18 **Ar** Argon –
4	19 **K** Potassium EN 0.82	20 **Ca** Calcium EN 1	21 **Sc** Scandium EN 1.36	22 **Ti** Titanium EN 1.54	23 **V** Vanadium EN 1.63	24 **Cr** Chromium EN 1.66	25 **Mn** Manganese EN 1.55	26 **Fe** Iron EN 1.83	27 **Co** Cobalt EN 1.88	28 **Ni** Nickel EN 1.91	29 **Cu** Copper EN 1.9	30 **Zn** Zinc EN 1.65	31 **Ga** Gallium EN 1.81	32 **Ge** Germanium EN 2.01	33 **As** Arsenic EN 2.18	34 **Se** Selenium EN 2.55	35 **Br** Bromine EN 2.96	36 **Kr** Krypton EN 3
5	37 **Rb** Rubidium EN 0.82	38 **Sr** Strontium EN 0.95	39 **Y** Yttrium EN 1.22	40 **Zr** Zirconium EN 1.33	41 **Nb** Niobium EN 1.6	42 **Mo** Molybdenum EN 2.16	43 **Tc** Technetium EN 1.9	44 **Ru** Ruthenium EN 2.2	45 **Rh** Rhodium EN 2.28	46 **Pd** Palladium EN 2.2	47 **Ag** Silver EN 1.93	48 **Cd** Cadmium EN 1.69	49 **In** Indium EN 1.78	50 **Sn** Tin EN 1.96	51 **Sb** Antimony EN 2.05	52 **Te** Tellurium EN 2.1	53 **I** Iodine EN 2.66	54 **Xe** Xenon EN 2.6
6	55 **Cs** Cesium EN 0.79	56 **Ba** Barium EN 0.89		72 **Hf** Hafnium EN 1.3	73 **Ta** Tantalum EN 1.5	74 **W** Tungsten EN 2.36	75 **Re** Rhenium EN 1.9	76 **Os** Osmium EN 2.2	77 **Ir** Iridium EN 2.2	78 **Pt** Platinum EN 2.28	79 **Au** Gold EN 2.54	80 **Hg** Mercury EN 2	81 **Tl** Thallium EN 1.62	82 **Pb** Lead EN 1.87	83 **Bi** Bismuth EN 2.02	84 **Po** Polonium EN 2	85 **At** Astatine EN 2.2	86 **Rn** Radon EN 2.2
7	87 **Fr** Francium EN 0.79	88 **Ra** Radium EN 0.9		104 **Rf** Rutherfordium –	105 **Db** Dubnium –	106 **Sg** Seaborgium –	107 **Bh** Bohrium –	108 **Hs** Hassium –	109 **Mt** Meitnerium –	110 **Ds** Darmstadtium –	111 **Rg** Roentgenium –	112 **Cn** Copernicium –	113 **Nh** Nihonium –	114 **Fl** Flerovium –	115 **Mc** Moscovium –	116 **Lv** Livermorium –	117 **Ts** Tennessine –	118 **Og** Oganesson –

				57 **La** Lanthanum EN 1.1	58 **Ce** Cerium EN 1.12	59 **Pr** Praseodymium EN 1.13	60 **Nd** Neodymium EN 1.14	61 **Pm** Promethium EN 1.13	62 **Sm** Samarium EN 1.17	63 **Eu** Europium EN 1.2	64 **Gd** Gadolinium EN 1.2	65 **Tb** Terbium EN 1.1	66 **Dy** Dysprosium EN 1.22	67 **Ho** Holmium EN 1.23	68 **Er** Erbium EN 1.24	69 **Tm** Thulium EN 1.25	70 **Yb** Ytterbium EN 1.1	71 **Lu** Lutetium EN 1.27
				89 **Ac** Actinium EN 1.1	90 **Th** Thorium EN 1.3	91 **Pa** Protactinium EN 1.5	92 **U** Uranium EN 1.38	93 **Np** Neptunium EN 1.36	94 **Pu** Plutonium EN 1.28	95 **Am** Americium EN 1.13	96 **Cm** Curium EN 1.28	97 **Bk** Berkelium EN 1.3	98 **Cf** Californium EN 1.3	99 **Es** Einsteinium EN 1.3	100 **Fm** Fermium EN 1.3	101 **Md** Mendelevium EN 1.3	102 **No** Nobelium EN 1.3	103 **Lr** Lawrencium EN 1.3

Periodic Table PDF with electronegativity (black and white): notes

About this sheet

The standard 18-column layout, with periods 1 to 7 down the side, groups 1 to 18 across the top, and the lanthanides and actinides in two rows below. Each tile shows the atomic number, the symbol, the name and the Pauling electronegativity. Elements with no assigned value show a dash.

Best for

Predicting bond polarity and seeing how electronegativity rises across a period and falls down a group.

Printing

Plain white tiles with black outlines use very little ink and photocopy cleanly, so it suits class sets and sheets students will write on. Sized for A4 landscape: print at 100% (actual size) so the margins stay correct.

What the data shows

Pauling electronegativity runs from 0.79 for cesium to 3.98 for fluorine. 18 elements have no assigned value and show a dash.

A difference of about 1.7 or more between two bonded elements is the usual rule of thumb for a mostly ionic bond.

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/.