## **Properties and Reactions of Alkali Metals and Halogens**

Alkali Metal	Formula of the Ion	Equation for reaction with oxygen with state symbols	Observations when reacted with water	Equation for reaction with Water with state symbols	Trend in reactivity	
Lithium	Li*	2Li + O <sub>2</sub> → Li <sub>2</sub> O	Fizzing/bubbles Li moves on surface of water Li gets smaller	2Li(s) + 2H <sub>2</sub> O(l) $\rightarrow$ 2LiOH(aq) + H <sub>2</sub> (g)	As you go d	
Sodium	Na⁺	2Na + O <sub>2</sub> → Na <sub>2</sub> O	Fizzing/bubbles Na moves on surface of water Na gets smaller	2Na(s) + 2H <sub>2</sub> O(l) → 2NaOH(aq) + H <sub>2</sub> (g)	As you go down the group, reactivityincreases	
Potassium	K <sup>+</sup>	2K + O <sub>2</sub> → K <sub>2</sub> O	Fizzing/bubbles K moves on surface of water K gets smaller K burns with a purple/lilac flame	2K(s) + 2H <sub>2</sub> O(l) → 2KOH(aq) + H <sub>2</sub> (g)	ivityincreases	

Halogen and formula	Formula of the Ion	State at room temp.	Colour at room temp.	Colour of the vapour	Colour of solution (dissolved in water)	Hazards and safety precautions	Reactivity	
Chlorine	Cl <sup>-</sup>	Gas	Green	Yellow	Colourless	Toxic and corrosive gas Use a fume cupboard		As you go do
Bromine	Br <sup>-</sup>	Liquid	Reddish brown	Orange	Orange	Toxic and corrosive gas Use a fume cupboard		As you go down the group, reactivitydecreases
lodine	ľ	Solid	Dark grey	Purple	Brown	Toxic and corrosive gas Use a fume cupboard		decreases