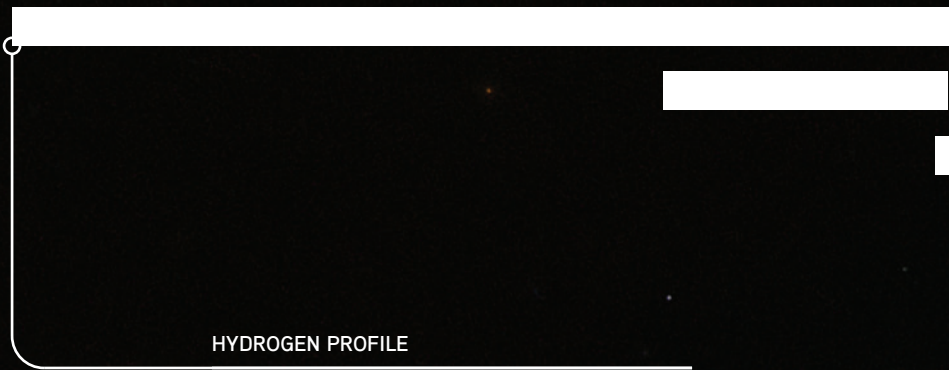


THE UNIVERSE

100% | 75% | 50% | 25% | 0% | ELEMENTS > 1% | PERCENTAGE OF ABUNDANCE | LOCATION ON THE PERIODIC TABLE



hydrogen 75%
helium 23%
oxygen 1%

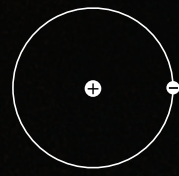
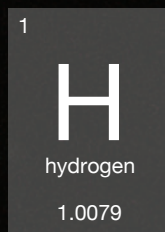
ELEMENTS < 1%

carbon	0.5
neon	0.13
iron	0.11
nitrogen	0.1
silicon	0.07
magnesium	0.06
sulfur	0.05
argon	0.02
calcium	0.007
nickel	0.006
aluminum	0.005
sodium	0.002
chromium	0.0015
manganese	8×10 ⁻⁴
phosphorus	7×10 ⁻⁴
titanium	3×10 ⁻⁴
potassium	3×10 ⁻⁴
cobalt	3×10 ⁻⁴
vanadium	1×10 ⁻⁴
chlorine	1×10 ⁻⁴
fluorine	4×10 ⁻⁵
zinc	3×10 ⁻⁵
germanium	2×10 ⁻⁵
copper	6×10 ⁻⁶
zirconium	5×10 ⁻⁶
strontium	4×10 ⁻⁶
krypton	4×10 ⁻⁶
selenium	3×10 ⁻⁶
scandium	3×10 ⁻⁶
xenon	1×10 ⁻⁶
rubidium	1×10 ⁻⁶
neodymium	1×10 ⁻⁶
lead	1×10 ⁻⁶
gallium	1×10 ⁻⁶
cerium	1×10 ⁻⁶
barium	1×10 ⁻⁶
tellurium	9×10 ⁻⁷
arsenic	8×10 ⁻⁷
yttrium	7×10 ⁻⁷
bromine	7×10 ⁻⁷
lithium	6×10 ⁻⁷
samarium	5×10 ⁻⁷
platinum	5×10 ⁻⁷
molybdenum	5×10 ⁻⁷
tin	4×10 ⁻⁷
ruthenium	4×10 ⁻⁷
osmium	3×10 ⁻⁷
ytterbium	2×10 ⁻⁷
praseodymium	2×10 ⁻⁷
palladium	2×10 ⁻⁷
niobium	2×10 ⁻⁷
lanthanum	2×10 ⁻⁷
iridium	2×10 ⁻⁷
gadolinium	2×10 ⁻⁷
erbium	2×10 ⁻⁷
dysprosium	2×10 ⁻⁷
cadmium	2×10 ⁻⁷
mercury	1×10 ⁻⁷
iodine	1×10 ⁻⁷
boron	1×10 ⁻⁷
beryllium	1×10 ⁻⁷
cesium	8×10 ⁻⁸
hafnium	7×10 ⁻⁸
bismuth	7×10 ⁻⁸
silver	6×10 ⁻⁸
rhodium	6×10 ⁻⁸
gold	6×10 ⁻⁸
tungsten	5×10 ⁻⁸
thallium	5×10 ⁻⁸
terbium	5×10 ⁻⁸
holmium	5×10 ⁻⁸
europium	5×10 ⁻⁸
thorium	4×10 ⁻⁸
antimony	4×10 ⁻⁸
indium	3×10 ⁻⁸
uranium	2×10 ⁻⁸
rhenium	2×10 ⁻⁸
thulium	1×10 ⁻⁸
lutetium	1×10 ⁻⁸
tantalum	8×10 ⁻⁹

ELEMENTS = 0% OR UNKNOWN

technetium	curium	hassium
promethium	berkelium	meitnerium
polonium	californium	darmstadtium
astatine	einsteinium	roentgenium
radon	fermium	copernicium
francium	mendelevium	ununtrium
radium	nobelium	flerovium
actinium	lawrencium	ununpentium
protactinium	rutherfordium	livermorium
neptunium	dubnium	ununseptium
plutonium	seaborgium	ununoctium
americium	bohrium	

HYDROGEN PROFILE



13.7 billion years

ago hydrogen was formed, along with helium, in the Big Bang and this lightest element still makes up 75% of the mass of the Universe.

Hydrogen is extremely combustible and produces water when it burns. Its name derives from the Greek *hydro*, meaning water, and *genos*, indicating birth.

In its basic form, an atom of hydrogen - the lightest of all the chemical elements - contains one proton and one electron and has an atomic weight of 1.00794.

ATOMIC WEIGHT
HYDROGEN COMPARED TO OTHER ELEMENTS

