

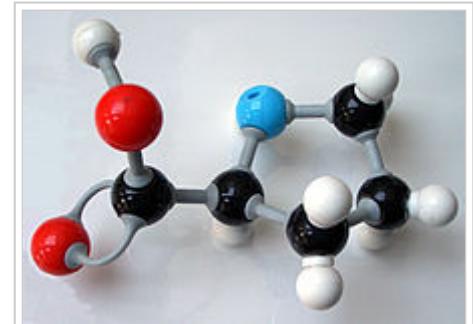
# CPK coloring

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In chemistry, the **CPK coloring** is a popular color convention for distinguishing atoms of different chemical elements in molecular models. The scheme is named after the CPK molecular models designed by chemists Robert Corey and Linus Pauling, and improved by Walter Koltun.

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A plastic ball-and-stick model of proline. These models usually comply with CPK coloring.

## History

In 1952, Corey and Pauling published a description of space-filling models of proteins and other biomolecules that they had been building at Caltech.<sup>[1]</sup> Their models represented atoms by faceted hardwood balls, painted in different bright colors to indicate the respective chemical elements. Their color schema included

- White for hydrogen
- Black for carbon
- Sky blue for nitrogen
- Red for oxygen

They also built smaller models using plastic balls with the same color schema.

In 1965 Koltun patented an improved version of the Corey and Pauling modeling technique.<sup>[2]</sup> In his patent he mentions the following colors:

- White for hydrogen
- Black for carbon
- Blue for nitrogen
- Red for oxygen
- Deep yellow for sulfur
- Purple for phosphorus
- Light, medium, medium dark, and dark green for the halogens (F, Cl, Br, I)
- Silver for metals (Co, Fe, Ni, Cu)

## Typical assignments

Typical CPK color assignments include:

<input type="checkbox"/>	hydrogen (H)	white
<input type="checkbox"/>	carbon (C)	black
<input type="checkbox"/>	nitrogen (N)	dark blue
<input type="checkbox"/>	oxygen (O)	red
<input type="checkbox"/>	fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl)	green
<input type="checkbox"/>	bromine (Br)	dark red
<input type="checkbox"/>	iodine (I)	dark violet
<input type="checkbox"/>	noble gases (He, Ne, Ar, Xe, Kr)	cyan
<input type="checkbox"/>	phosphorus (P)	orange
<input type="checkbox"/>	sulfur (S)	yellow
<input type="checkbox"/>	boron (B), most transition metals	peach, salmon
<input type="checkbox"/>	alkali metals (Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr)	violet
<input type="checkbox"/>	alkaline earth metals (Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra)	dark green
<input type="checkbox"/>	titanium (Ti)	gray
<input type="checkbox"/>	iron (Fe)	orange
<input type="checkbox"/>	other elements	pink



A box of ball-and-stick model pieces colored to represent several of the common elements.

Several of the CPK colors refer mnemonically to colors of the pure elements or notable compound. For example, hydrogen is a colorless gas, carbon as charcoal or graphite is black, common sulfur is yellow, chlorine is a greenish gas, bromine is a dark red liquid, iodine in ether is violet, amorphous phosphorus is red, rust is dark orange-red, etc. For some colors, such as those of oxygen and nitrogen, the inspiration is less clear. Perhaps red for oxygen is inspired by the fact that oxygen is normally required for combustion or that the oxygen-bearing chemical in blood, hemoglobin, is bright red, and the blue for nitrogen by the fact that nitrogen is the main component of Earth's atmosphere, which appears to human eyes as being colored sky blue.

## Modern variants

The following table shows colors assigned to each element by some popular software products. Column **C** is the original assignment by Corey and Pauling,<sup>[1]</sup> and **K** is that of Koltun's patent.<sup>[2]</sup> Column **J** is the color scheme used by the molecular visualizer Jmol.<sup>[3]</sup> Column **R** is the scheme used by Rasmol; when two colors are shown, the second one is valid for versions 2.7.3 and later.<sup>[3][4]</sup> All colors are approximate and may depend on the display hardware and viewing conditions.

A#	Sy	Element	Colors			
			C	K	J	R
1	H	hydrogen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<sup>2</sup> H (D)	deuterium		<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	<sup>3</sup> H (T)	tritium	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2	He	helium		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Li	lithium	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Be	beryllium		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	B	boron	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	C	carbon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<sup>13</sup> C	carbon 13		<input type="checkbox"/>		
6	<sup>14</sup> C	carbon 14		<input type="checkbox"/>		
7	N	nitrogen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<sup>15</sup> N	nitrogen 15		<input type="checkbox"/>		
8	O	oxygen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	F	fluorine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	Ne	neon		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11	Na	sodium		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	Mg	magnesium		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13	Al	aluminium		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14	Si	silicon		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	P	phosphorus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	S	sulfur	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Cl	chlorine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18	Ar	argon		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19	K	potassium		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
20	Ca	calcium		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
21	Sc	scandium		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
22	Ti	titanium		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
23	V	vanadium		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
24	Cr	chromium		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
25	Mn	manganese		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
26	Fe	iron	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	Co	cobalt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
28	Ni	nickel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	Cu	copper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30	Zn	zinc	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
31	Ga	gallium	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

32	Ge	germanium					
33	As	arsenic					
34	Se	selenium					
35	Br	bromine					
36	Kr	krypton					
37	Rb	rubidium					
38	Sr	strontium					
39	Y	yttrium					
40	Zr	zirconium					
41	Nb	niobium					
42	Mo	molybdenum					
43	Tc	technetium					
44	Ru	ruthenium					
45	Rh	rhodium					
46	Pd	palladium					
47	Ag	silver					
48	Cd	cadmium					
49	In	indium					
50	Sn	tin					
51	Sb	antimony					
52	Te	tellurium					
53	I	iodine					
54	Xe	xenon					
55	Cs	caesium					
56	Ba	barium					
57	La	lanthanum					
58	Ce	cerium					
59	Pr	praseodymium					
60	Nd	neodymium					
61	Pm	promethium					
62	Sm	samarium					
63	Eu	europium					
64	Gd	gadolinium					
65	Tb	terbium					
66	Dy	dysprosium					
67	Ho	holmium					
68	Er	erbium					
69	Tm	thulium					
70	Yb	ytterbium					

71	Lu	lutetium				
72	Hf	hafnium				
73	Ta	tantalum				
74	W	tungsten				
75	Re	rhenium				
76	Os	osmium				
77	Ir	iridium				
78	Pt	platinum				
79	Au	gold				
80	Hg	mercury				
81	Tl	thallium				
82	Pb	lead				
83	Bi	bismuth				
84	Po	polonium				
85	At	astatine				
86	Rn	radon				
87	Fr	francium				
88	Ra	radium				
89	Ac	actinium				
90	Th	thorium				
91	Pa	protactinium				
92	U	uranium				
93	Np	neptunium				
94	Pu	plutonium				
95	Am	americium				
96	Cm	curium				
97	Bk	berkelium				
98	Cf	californium				
99	Es	einsteinium				
100	Fm	fermium				
101	Md	mendelevium				
102	No	nobelium				
103	Lr	lawrencium				
104	Rf	rutherfordium				
105	Db	dubnium				
106	Sg	seaborgium				
107	Bh	bohrium				
108	Hs	hassium				
109	Mt	meitnerium				

110	Ds	darmstadtium					<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Rg	roentgenium					<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Cn	copernicium					<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Uut	ununtrium					<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Fl	flerovium					<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Uup	ununpentium					<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Lv	livermorium					<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Uus	ununseptium					<input type="checkbox"/>
118	Uuo	ununoctium					<input type="checkbox"/>

## See also

- Molecular graphics
- Ball-and-stick model
- Software for molecular modeling

## References

1. Robert B. Corey and Linus Pauling (1953): Molecular Models of Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins. Review of Scientific Instruments, Volume 24, Issue 8, pp. 621-627. doi:10.1063/1.1770803 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1063%2F1.1770803>)
2. Walter L. Koltun (1965), *Space filling atomic units and connectors for molecular models*. U. S. Patent 3170246.
3. Jmol color table (<http://jmol.sourceforge.net/jscolors/>) at sourceforge.net. Accessed on 2010-01-28.
4. Rasmol color table (<http://www.bio.cmu.edu/Courses/BioChemMols/RasFrames/CPKCLRS.HTM>) at bio.cmu.edu. Accessed on 2010-01-28.

## External links

- What is the basis for the CPK color scheme? Which colors is used for which atom? (<http://www.biosino.org/mirror/www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/cn3d/cn3dfa.html#colorCPK>)
- Physical Molecular Models (<http://www.netsci.org/Science/Compchem/feature14b.html>)

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Categories: Molecular modelling | Colors

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