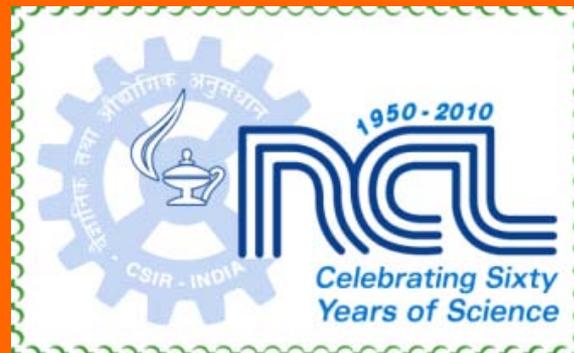


THE DISCOVERY OF ELEMENTS

Dr. K. Guruswamy
National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune.

<http://www.excitingscience.org>



SUPPORTED BY:



What are ELEMENTS?

PURE chemical substances having ONE type of ATOM

Examples: Hydrogen, Carbon, Iron, Gold, Oxygen, Calcium, Zinc, Copper, etc. (Which is the lightest?)

118 elements discovered until now, of which 94 occur naturally on our planet.

Did we always know all 118? Not really...

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

1869

<http://www.kkf-split.hr/periodni/en/>

PERIOD	GROUP	RELATIVE ATOMIC MASS (1)																						
	1 IA	2 IIA	GROUP IUPAC										18 VIIIA											
			13 IIIA	14 IVA	15 VA	16 VIA	17 VIIA	GROUP CAS																
			ATOMIC NUMBER																					
			SYMBOL																					
			ELEMENT NAME																					
1	1	2																	18					
1	H																	He						
2	Li	Be																	B	C	N	O	F	Ne
3	Na	Mg																	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr							
5	Rb	Sr	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe							
6	Cs	Ba	La-Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn						
7	Fr	Ra	Ac-Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Uuu	Uuuu	Uub	Uuq											

Legend:

- Metal (Blue)
- Semimetal (Red)
- Nonmetal (Green)
- Alkali metal (1)
- Alkaline earth metal (2)
- Transition metals (3-10)
- Lanthanide (Purple)
- Actinide (Pink)
- Chalcogens element (16)
- Halogens element (17)
- Noble gas (18)

STANDARD STATE (25 °C; 101 kPa)

- Ne - gas
- Fe - solid
- Ga - liquid
- Tc - synthetic

1875

1886

LANTHANIDE

57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
LANTHANUM	CERIU	PRASEODYMIUM	NEODYMIUM	PROMETHIUM	SAMARIUM	EUROPIUM	GADOLINIUM	TERBIUM	DYSPROSIUM	HOLMIUM	ERBIUM	THULIUM	YTTERIUM	LUTETIUM

ACTINIDE

89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
ACTINIUM	THORIUM	PROTACTINIUM	URANIUM	NEPTUNIUM	PLUTONIUM	AMERICIUM	CURIUM	BERKELIUM	CALIFORNIUM	EINSTEINIUM	FERMIUM	MENDELEVIUM	NOBELIUM	LAWRENCIUM

(1) Pure Appl. Chem., 73, No. 4, 667-683 (2001)
 Relative atomic mass is shown with five significant figures. For elements with no stable nuclides, the value enclosed in brackets indicates the mass number of the longest-lived isotope of the element.
 Over three such elements (Th, Pa, and U) have a characteristic terrestrial isotopic composition, and for these an atomic weight is listed.
 Editor: Aditya Vardhan (adivar@netnix.com)

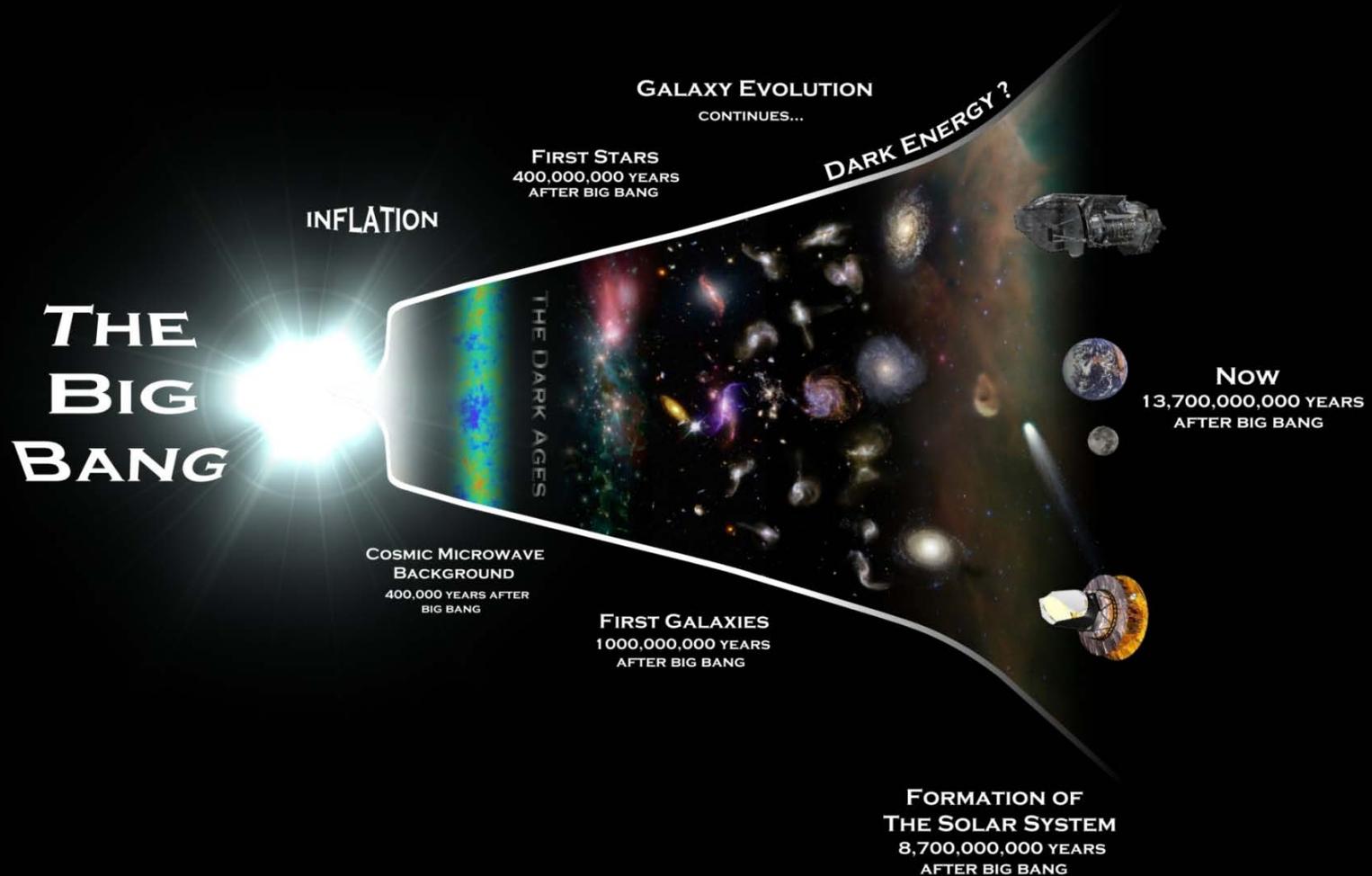
<http://www.wikipedia.org>

DMITRI MENDELEEV (1834 – 1907)

**But first,
some even older history...**

Let us start at the very beginning: All elements are born in stars

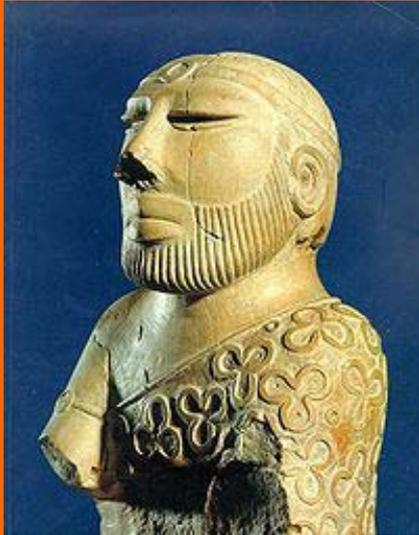
Nucleosynthesis in stars



**Fast forward to a few
thousand years ago:
The ANCIENT times**

“Elements” in the Ancient World India/Greece/..

PRITHVI



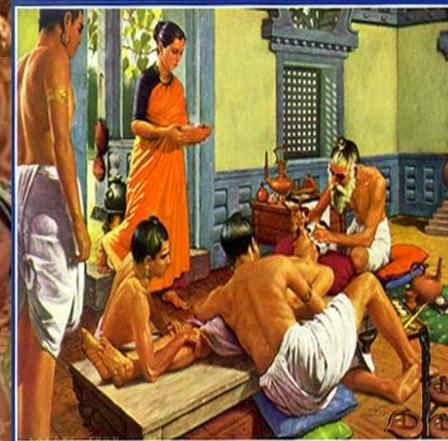
AKASH



VAYU



JAL



AGNI

The Ancients Knew Some Elements

Gold, Silver, Copper, **Carbon**, Sulphur,
Mercury, Tin, Lead, Iron,

Known to Greeks, Romans,
Egyptians/Middle East, Chinese, Indians



CARBON – LIFE IS CARBON-BASED

THE CHEMISTRY OF CARBON-CARBON BONDS

Chemists want to control making/breaking C-C bonds

Many **NOBEL PRIZES** for learning to make/break C-C bonds

Nobel prize – MOST prestigious science prize

POLYMERS – from C-C bonds

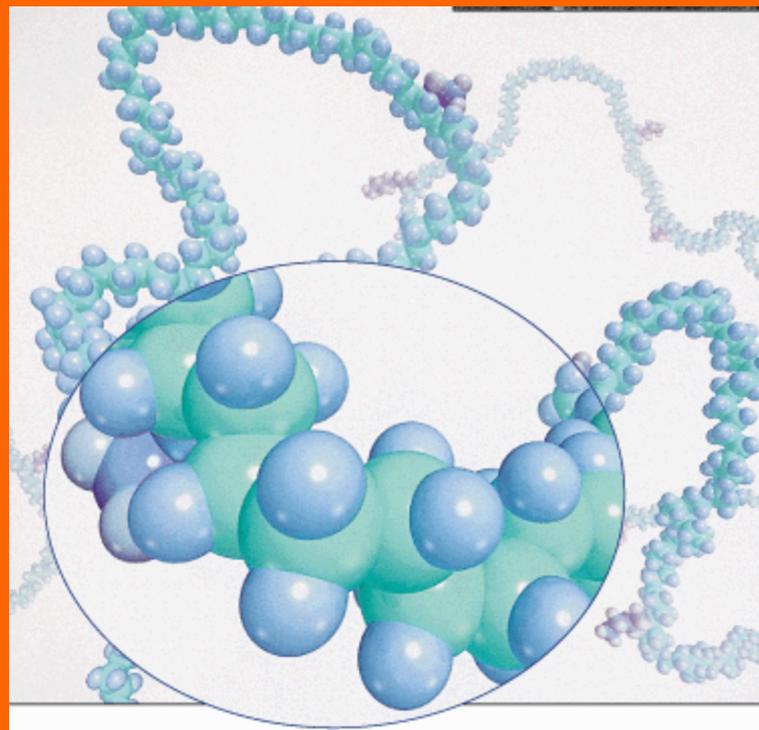
PROTEINS, DNA are polymers

SYNTHETIC POLYMERS

Polythene

Nylon

Rubber



C-C BOND FORMATION IN NYLON

DEMONSTRATION:
Synthesis of NYLON

POLYACRYLIC ACID: Gelation

DEMONSTRATION:
Gelation

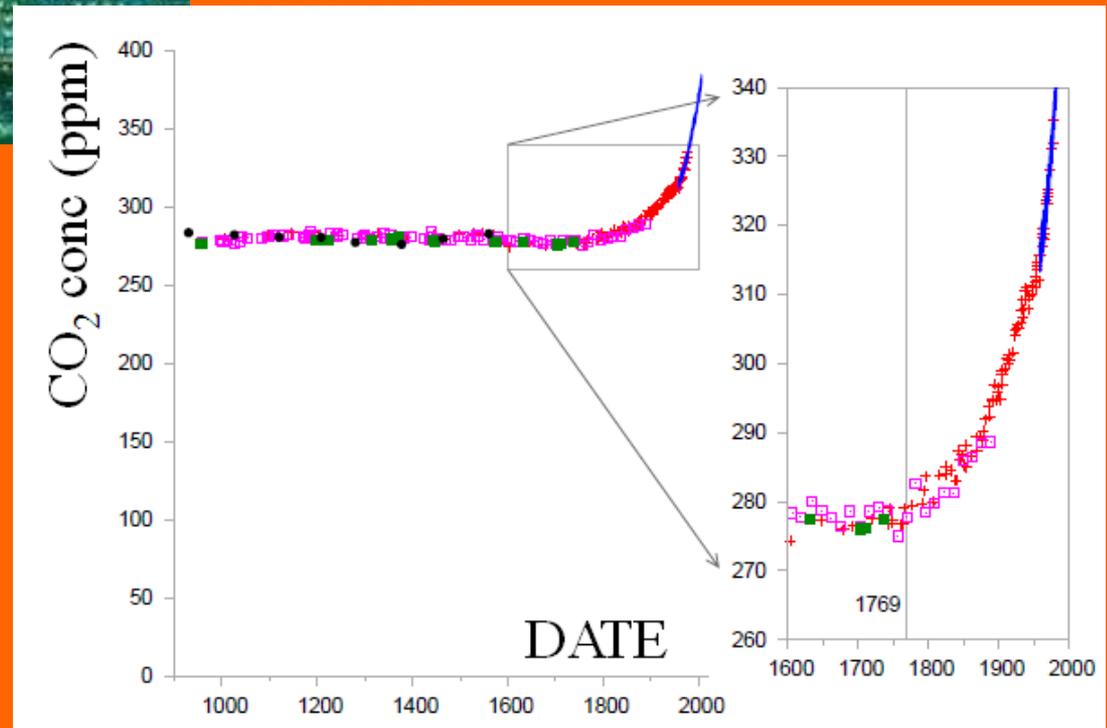
CARBON COMPOUNDS/CO₂



Oil: The starting point for polymers

Why I chose to get into science...

CO₂: Problems due to our extreme reliance on carbon based fossil fuels



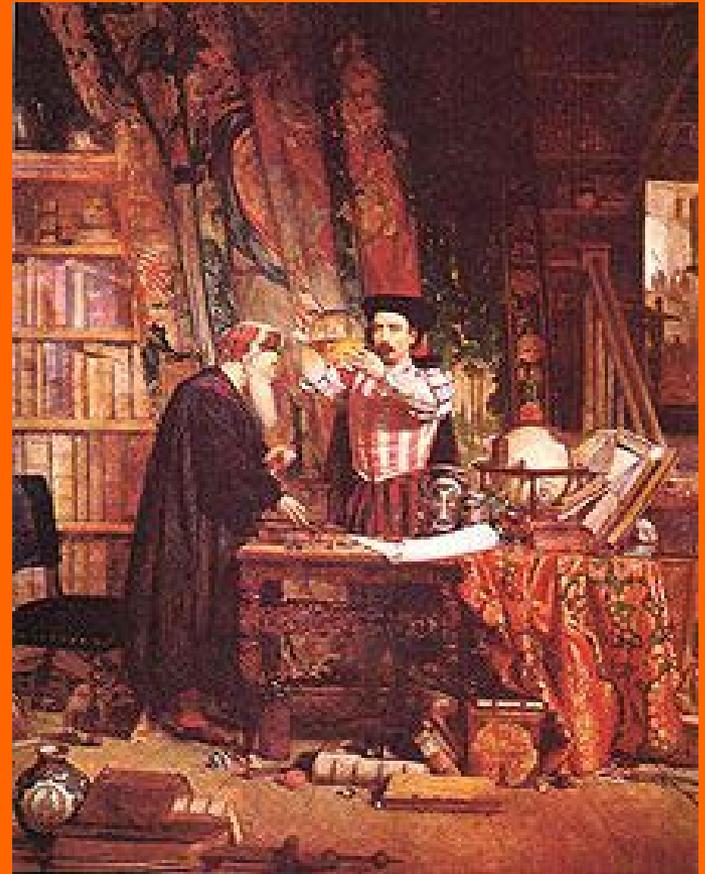
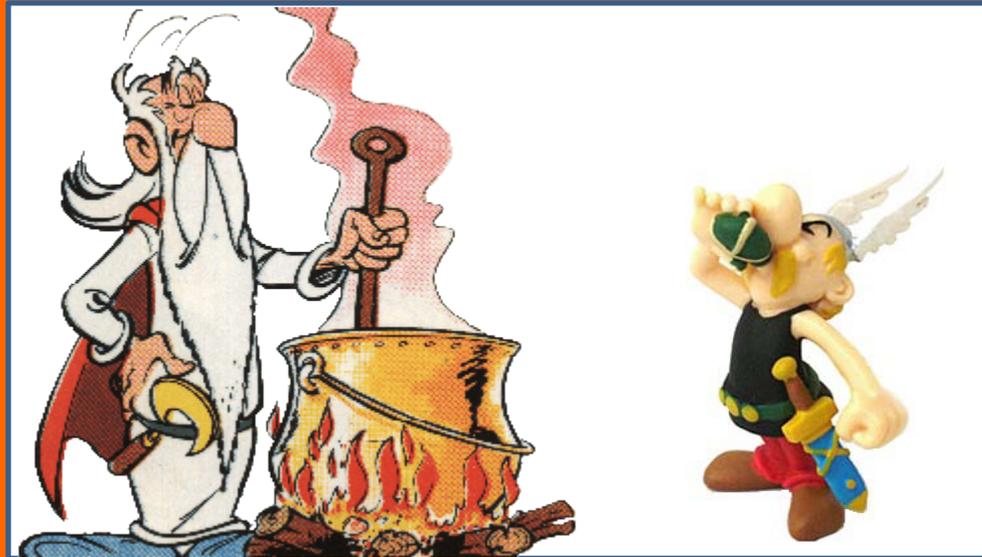
**Fast forward from
ancient times to a few
hundred years ago:
The MEDIEVAL times**

Fast Forward to the MEDIEVAL AGE in Europe

SEARCH FOR:
PHILOSOPHER'S STONE

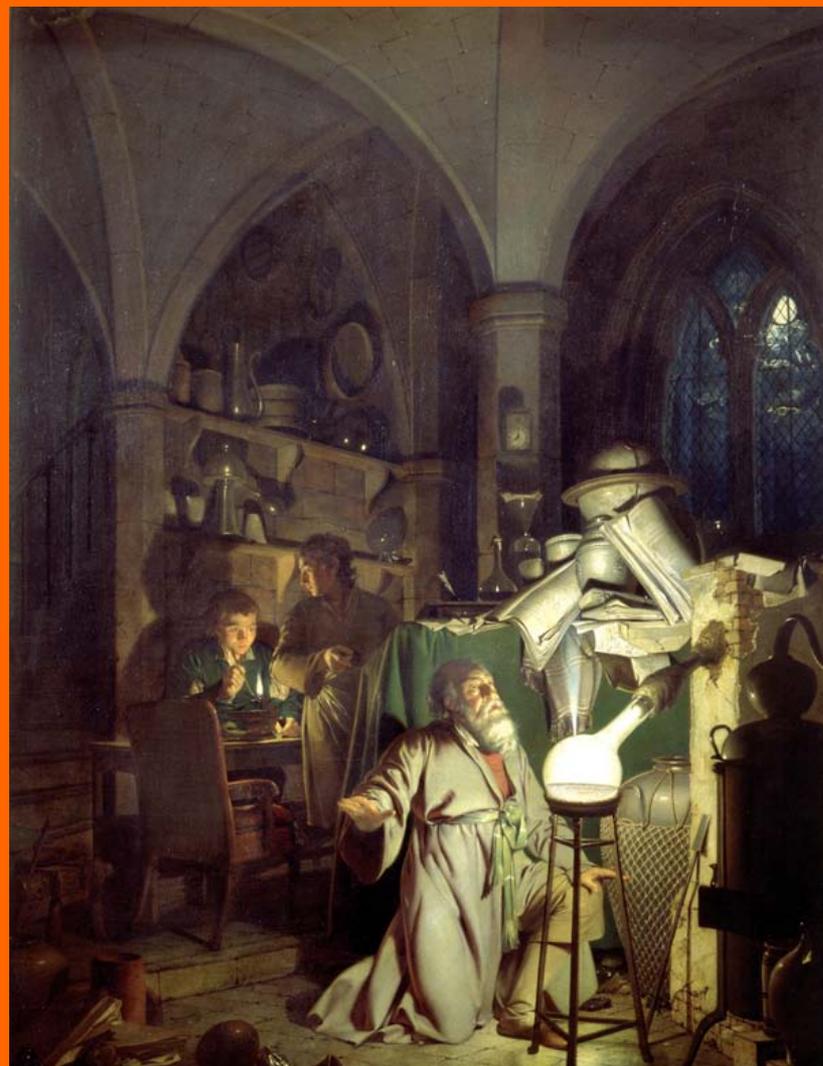
Convert metals into GOLD

ELIXIR of LIFE



PHOSPHOROUS (P)

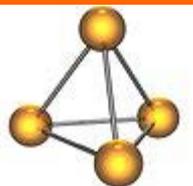
Henning Brand, Hamburg, Germany
1669



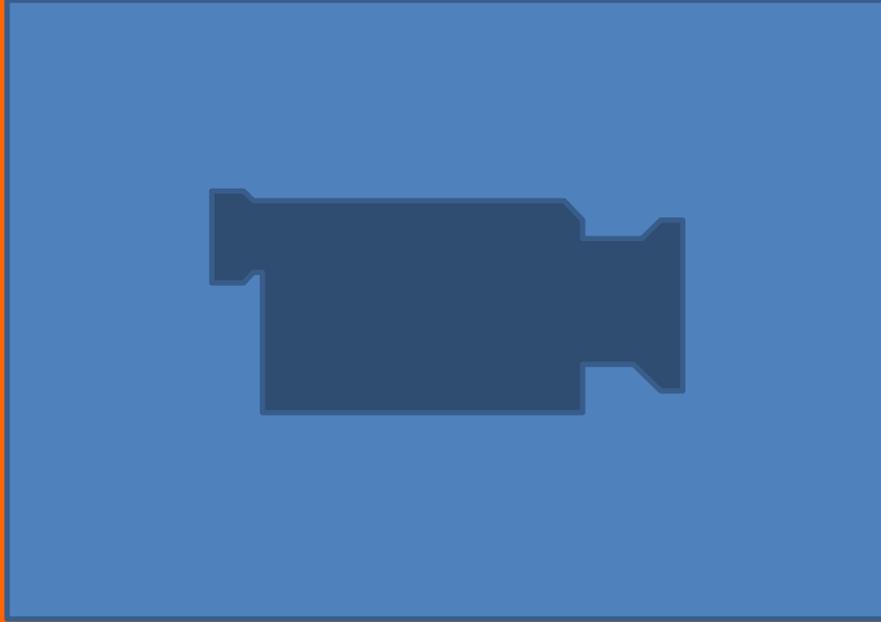
White phosphorous is DANGEROUS

Volatile, Toxic (Phossy Jaw)

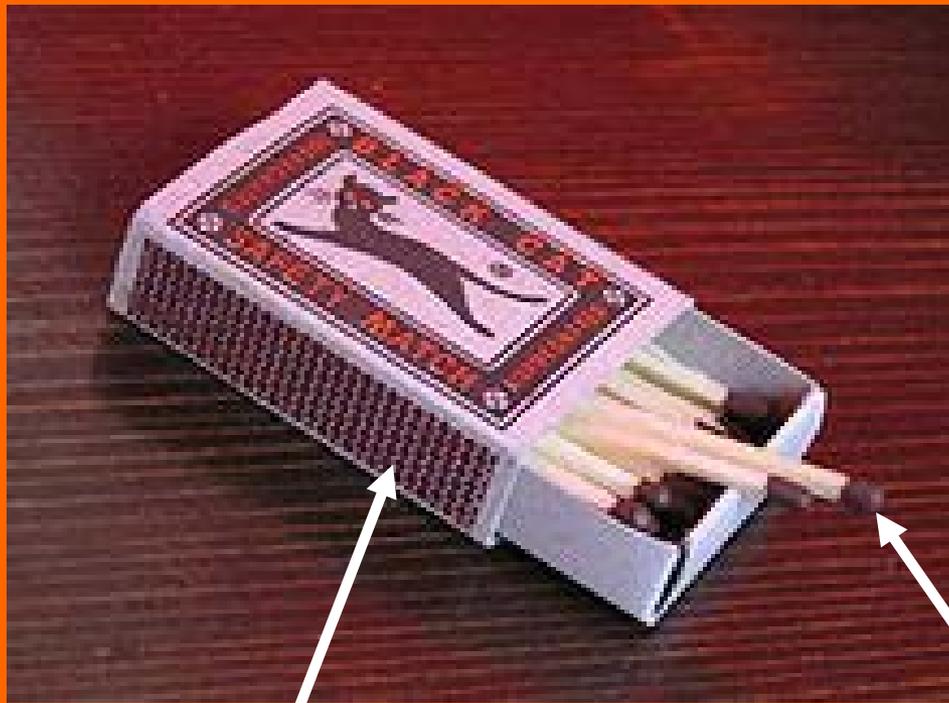
Highly inflammable



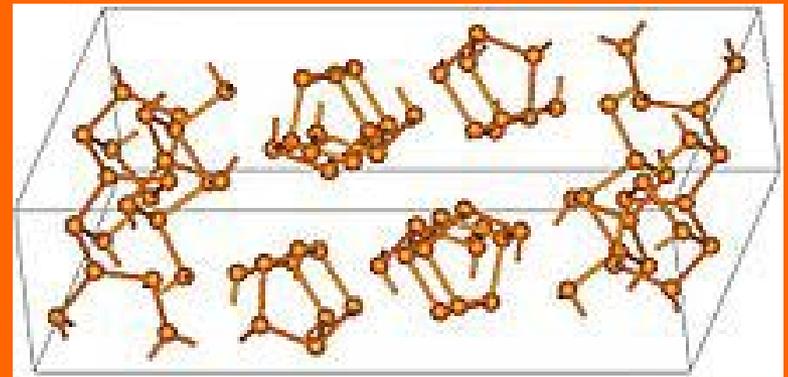
White P₄ – Video



Red P₄ – Safety Matches



Red phosphorous + powdered glass

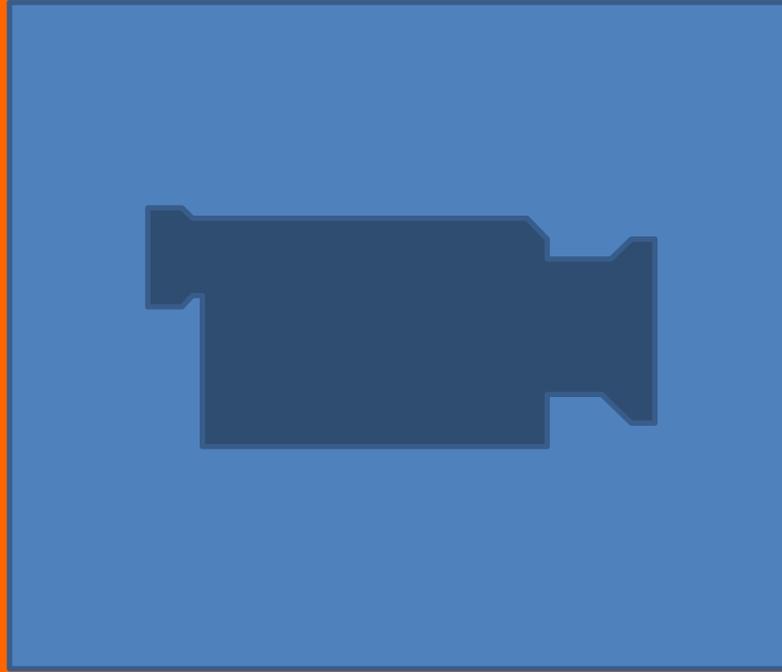


Potassium chlorate + binder

RED PHOSPHOROUS: The Match Experiment

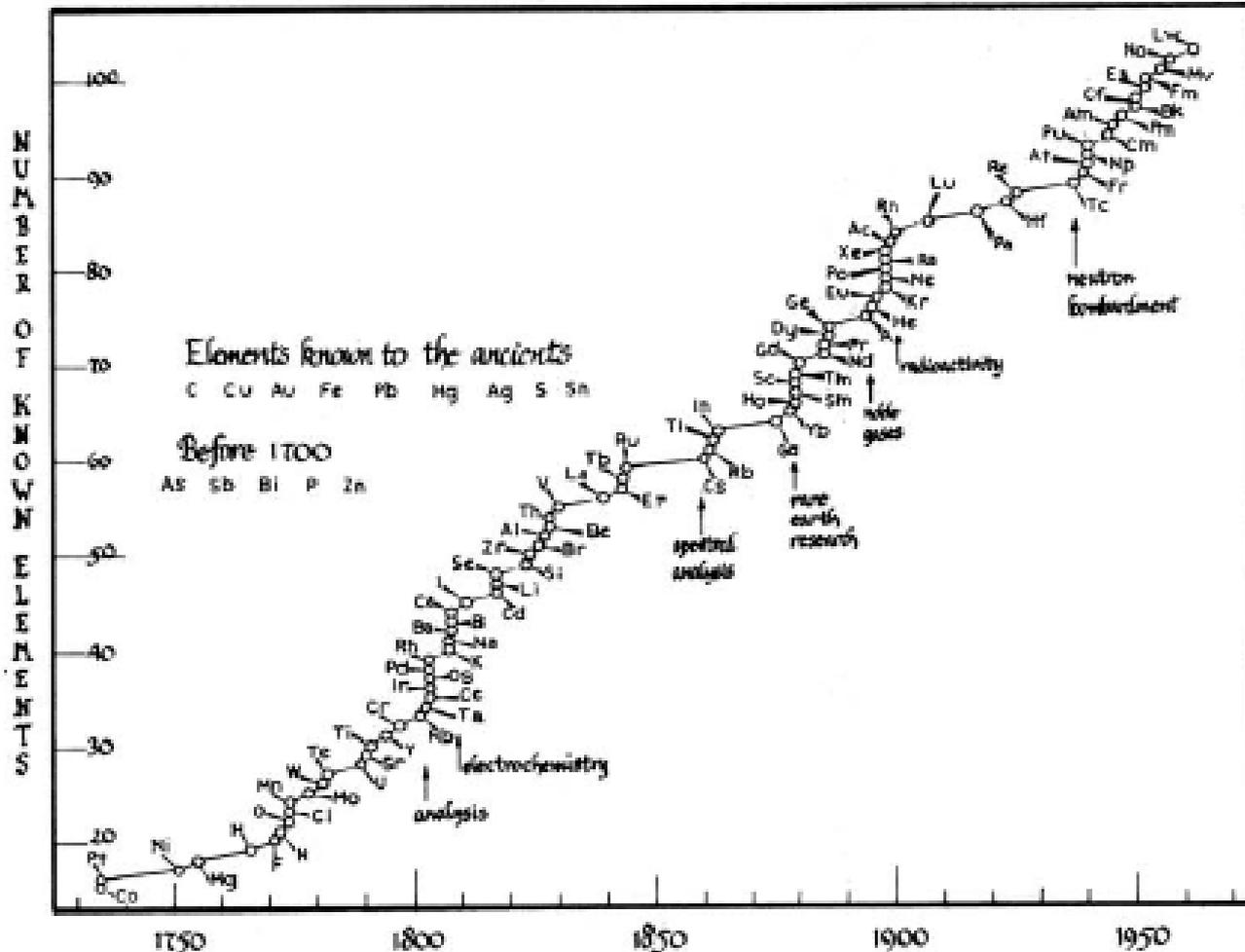
Demonstration

Discovery of ELEMENTS



Discovery of ELEMENTS

Chronology of the Discovery of the Elements



THE ERA OF ELECTROCHEMISTRY

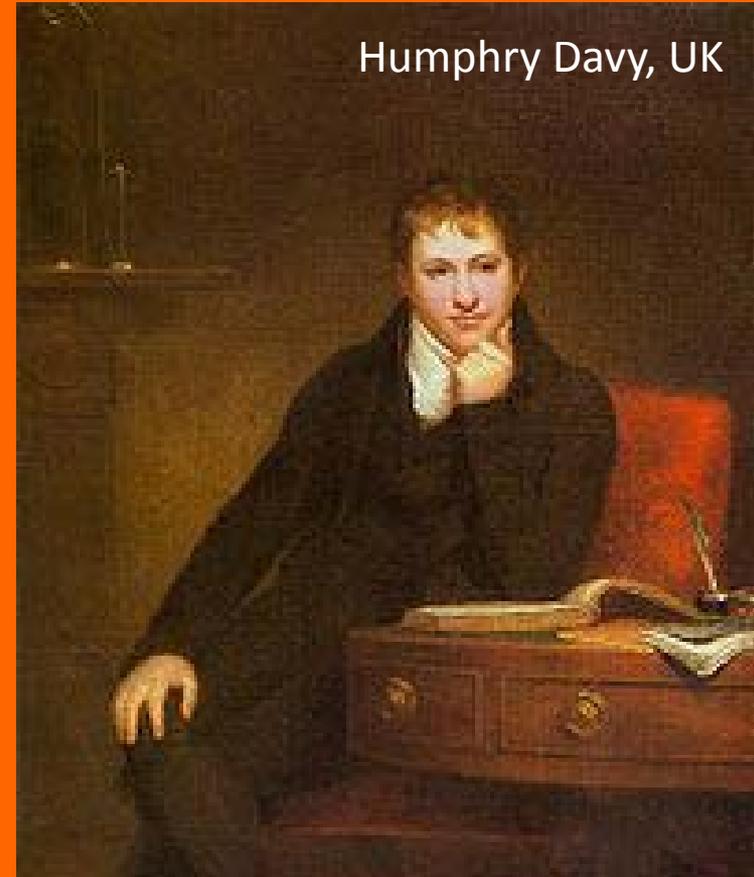
In 1800, Volta invented
the BATTERY

1.5 VOLT battery



Humphrey Davy discovered 5 elements
(1807 – 1808): Strontium, Magnesium,
Boron, Calcium, Barium

Davy's father was a woor carver. Davy
came from a modest background, but
attended school and taught himself
philosophy, science and poetry.



Humphry Davy, UK

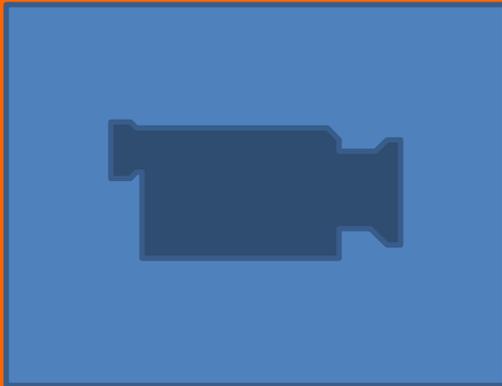
Became the most famous chemist in UK

Humphry Davy: Demonstrations



Illustration of Humphry Davy's Public Demonstrations in the Lecture Hall, University of Cambridge, 1800.

DEMONSTRATION



Electrolysis

Magnesium

FIREWORKS



FLARES



DEMONSTRATION

Mg burning

THE ERA OF ELECTROCHEMISTRY



Henri Moissan, Switzerland



USED ELECTROLYSIS OF HF (ACID) TO GET FLUORINE

PRIZE OF 10000 SWISS FRANCS WHEN HE COULD REPRODUCE THIS WORK (POTASSIUM FLUORIDE IMPURITY WAS REQUIRED)

1906 NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY
(MENDELEEV WAS NOMINATED BUT DIDN'T GET IT)

SPECTROSCOPY



Kirchhoff

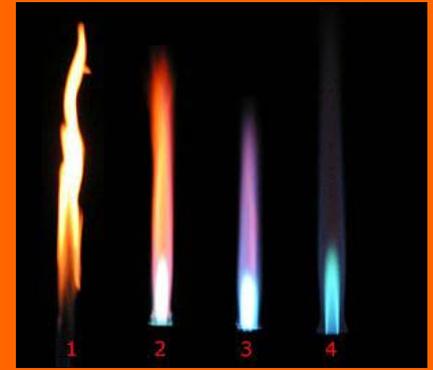
Bunsen

Kirchhoff:
Physicist, Laws for
electrical circuits

Bunsen:
Chemist

Shine light through
intense, hot,
nonluminous flame.
Analyze the SPECTRUM

Identified Cesium and
Rubidium

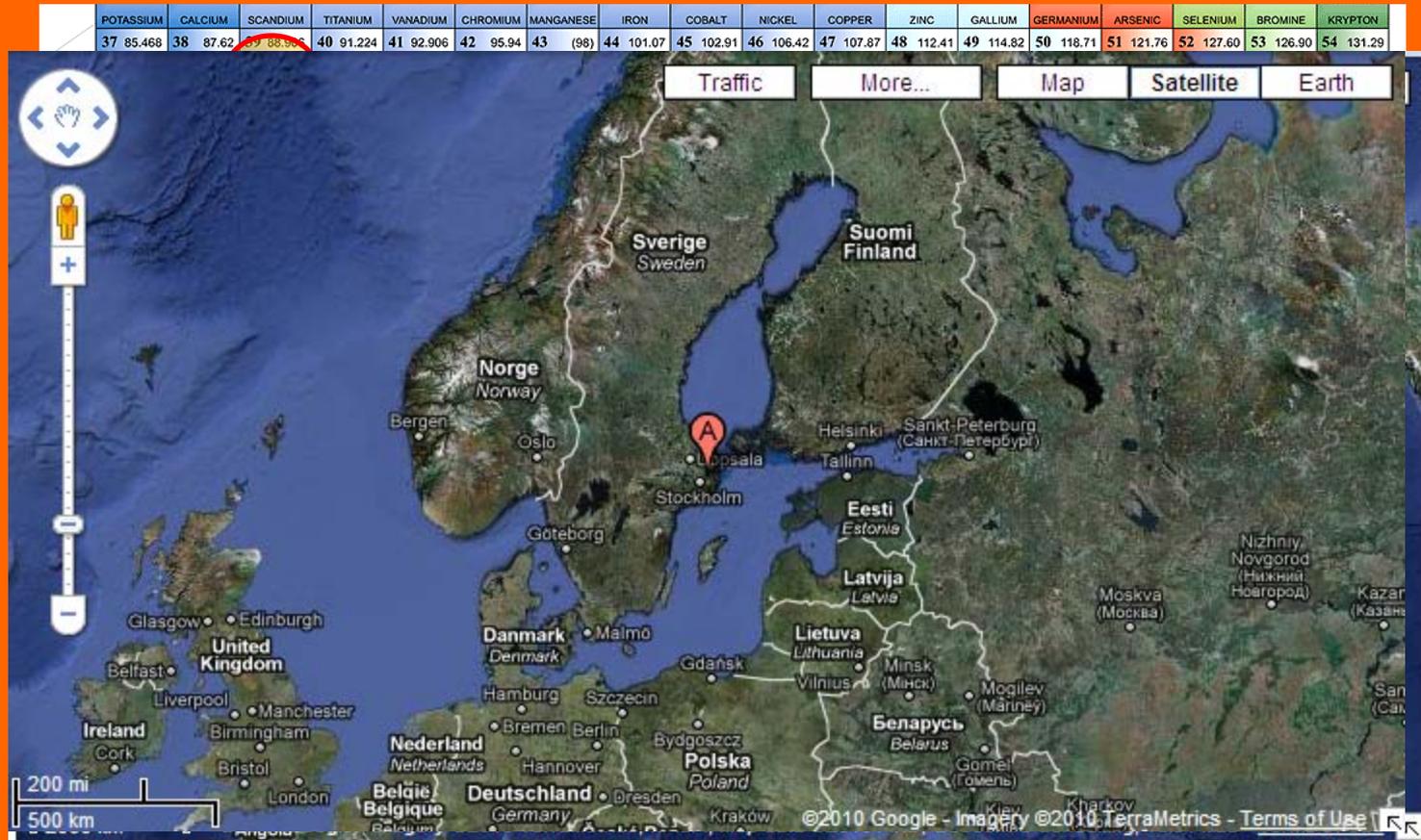


Bunsen burner

SPECTROSCOPY – FLAME TEST

DEMONSTRATION:
Flame Test

SPECTROSCOPY – RARE EARTHS



gadolinite mined here, and were named after the Ytterby Mine.
1989

RARE EARTH

Are not really RARE

Exist in high concentrations in the earth's crust

Difficult to mine

VERY IMPORTANT APPLICATIONS

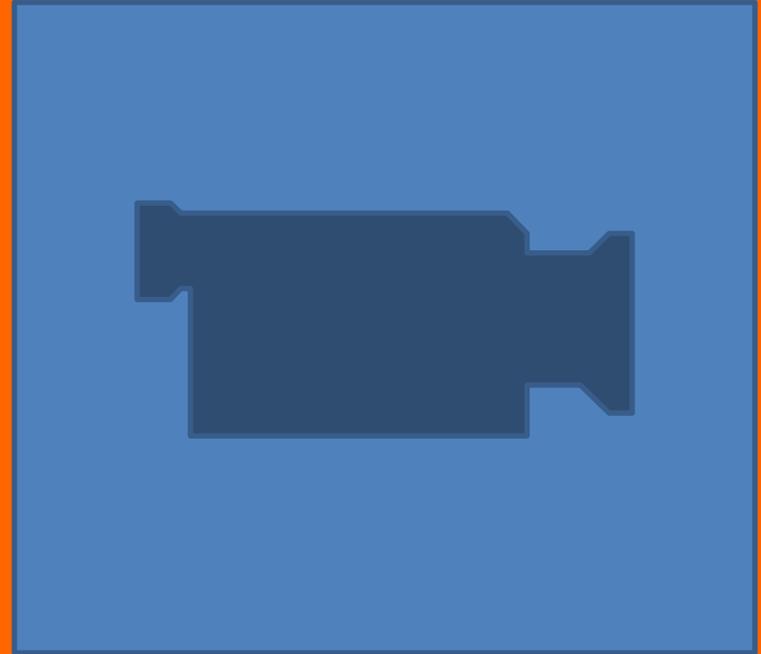
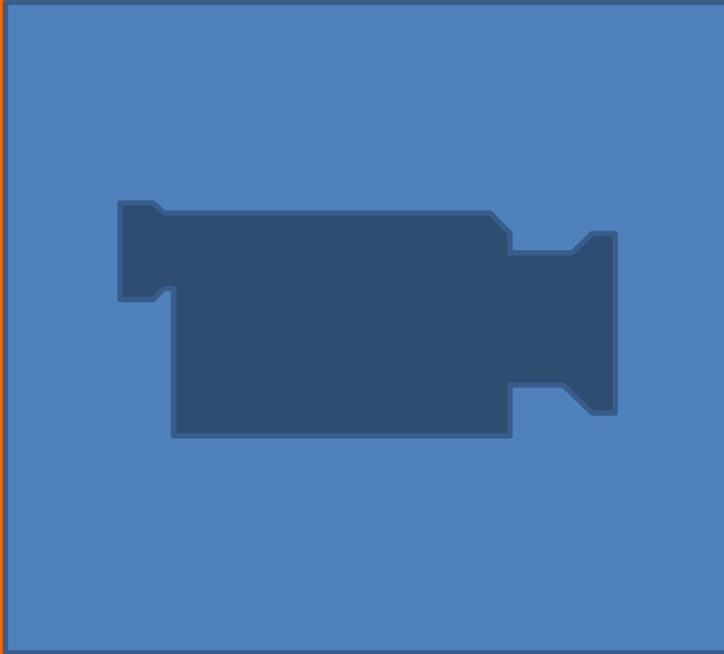
Neodymium; Samarium: POWERFUL MAGNETS (ELECTRONICS, COMPUTERS, MOTORS/GENERATORS), LASERS

Yttrium: MICROWAVE RESONATORS

PHOSPHORS for TV SCREENS, SUPERCONDUCTORS

Today, CHINA produces 95% of all RARE EARTH MINERALS

RARE EARTH MAGNETS

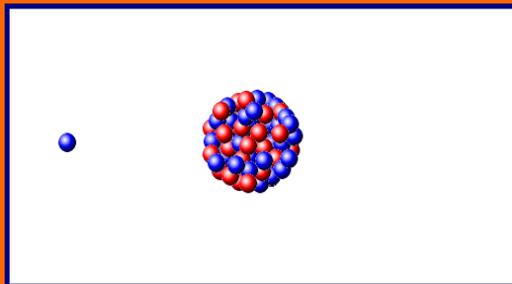
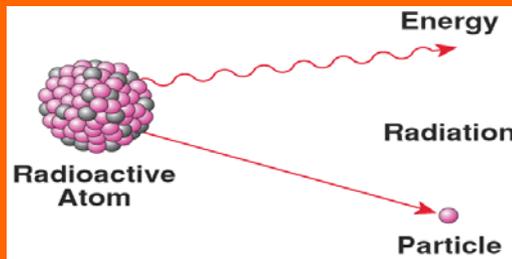


Demonstration

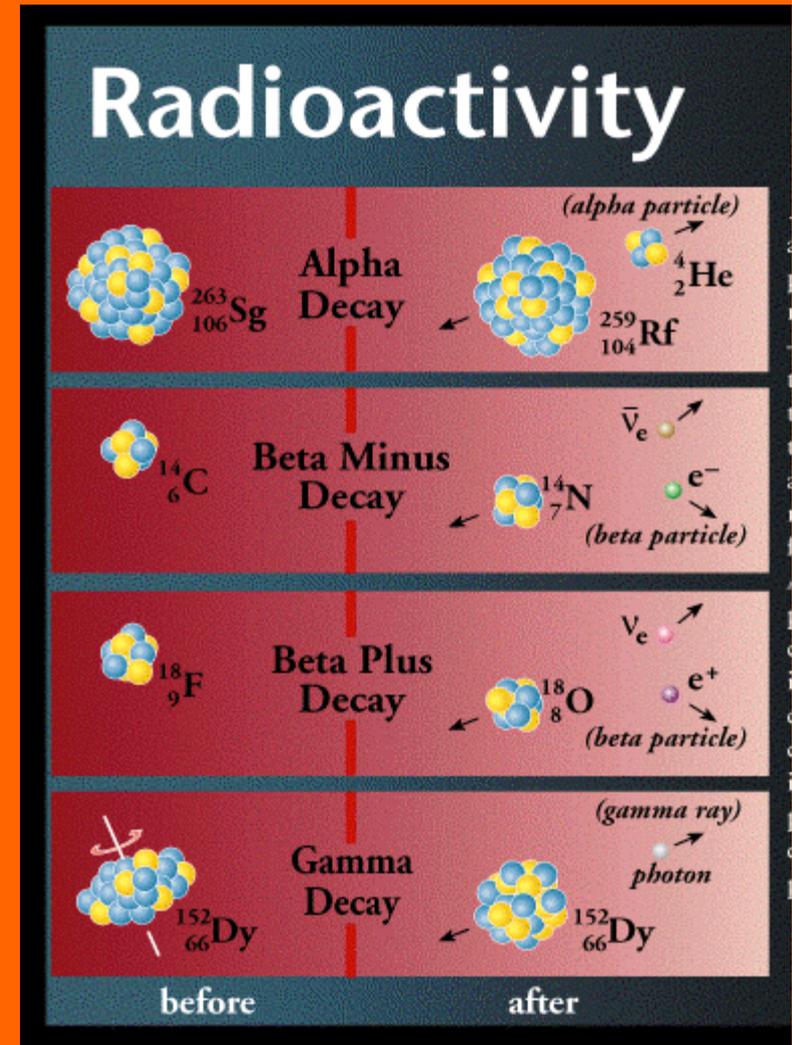
Magnetic Braking

NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY

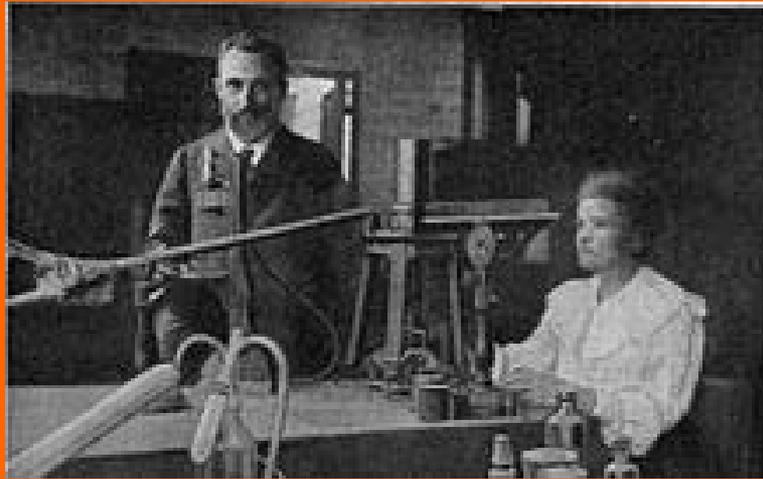
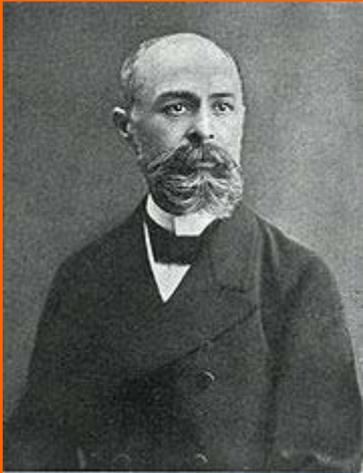
Unstable nuclei emit light or particles (like alpha particles, electrons) and rearrange to form a less excited state



Fission/ Fissile break up is the basis of nuclear power/weapons



MARIE CURIE



Nobel Prize in Physics – 1903
Becquerel, Pierre and Marie
Curie

Research on “radiation
phenomena”

Nobel Prize in Chemistry – 1911 (IYC:2011 in honour of this)
Discovery of radium and polonium

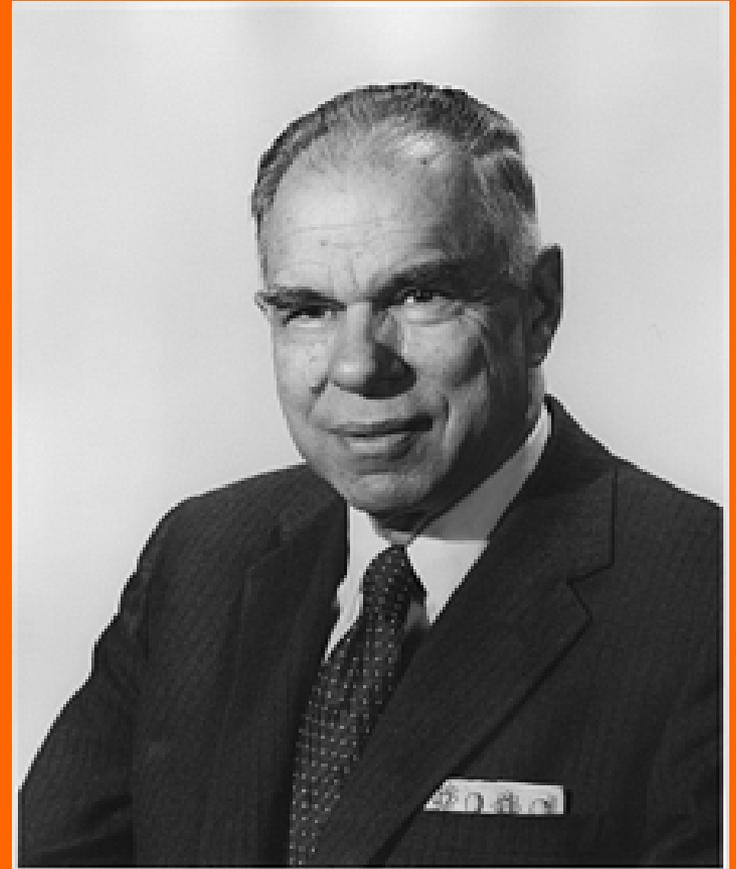
Could not find a position at Krakow University in Poland
Did not get elected to the French Academy of Sciences

Marie Curie grew up poor, but was well educated. Her father
was a teacher of mathematics and physics in Poland.



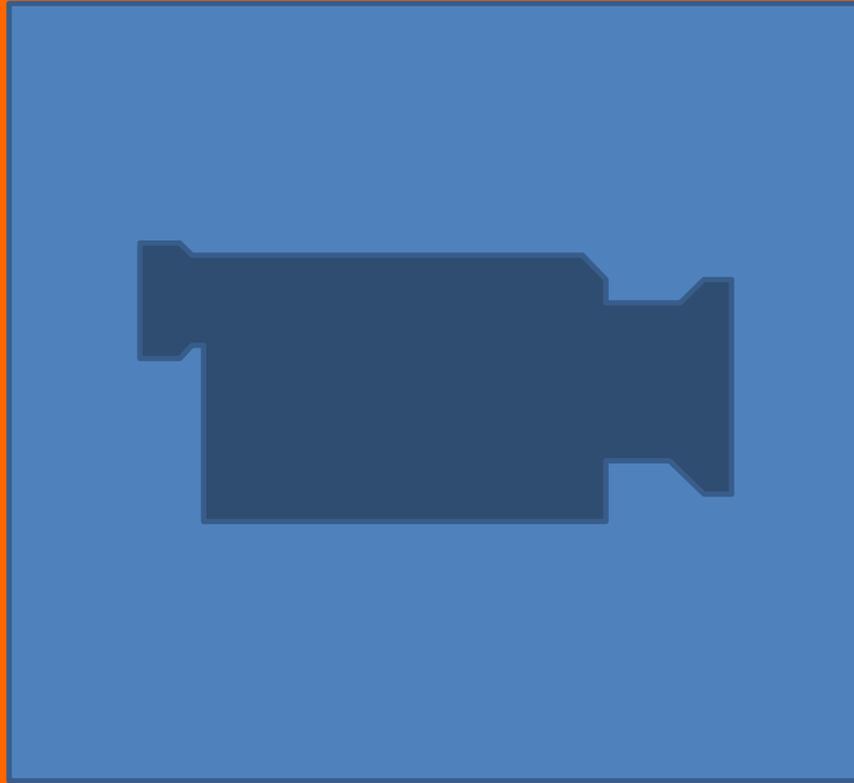
ARTIFICIALLY-MADE ELEMENTS

Discovered /MADE 10 new elements
1951 Nobel Prize in Chemistry



Glenn T. Seaborg, USA

THE LATEST ELEMENT: 117



RESOURCES

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_chemical_elements_discoveries

<http://chemistry.about.com/od/elementfacts/a/timeline-element-discovery.htm>

http://education.jlab.org/ga/discover_ele.html

<http://www.rsc.org/education/teachers/learnnet/periodictable/pre16/discover.doc>

<http://elements.vanderkrogt.net/>

<http://www.webelements.com/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Periodic_table

<http://www.rsc.org/chemsoc/visualelements/pages/pertable fla.htm>

<http://www.chemheritage.org/>

<http://www.aip.org/history/curie/periodic.htm>

VIDEOS from: <http://www.youtube.com> and <http://arvindguptatoys.com>

117 video from the Livermore Lab, taken from www.youtube.com

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

United Phosphorous (Mr. K. Desai) for the white phosphorous

Electroplating trials: Dr. K. Sreekumar and Dr. K. Krishnamoorthy (NCL)

Arvind Gupta (for inspiration, and for the rare earth magnets)

Dr. Sayam Sengupta, Yogeshree Phadke and Bhakti Dhamdhare for discussions