

A modern periodic table of elements, color-coded by groups. The element Iron (Fe) is highlighted in yellow, with its atomic number 26 and name 'Hierro' in Spanish. The table includes all elements from Hydrogen (H) to Oganesson (Og).



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La Tabla Periódica: la Piedra Rosetta del Universo

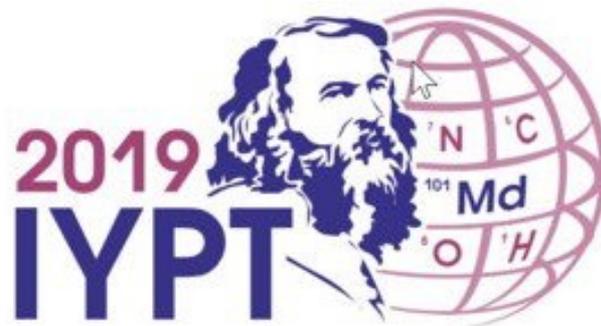
Emilio Morán

- Departamento de Química Inorgánica
- Facultad de Ciencias Químicas UCM

- 2019: Año Internacional de la Tabla Periódica
- Los elementos en la Antigüedad
- La Alquimia y los elementos químicos
- Del siglo XVII al XIX : las bases de la Química
- Siglo XIX: Mendeleiev y sus precursores
- Siglo XX: Madame Curie, Moseley y otros genios: la estructura atómica.
- Siglo XX- XXI: del proyecto Manhattan a la actualidad
- Origen, abundancia y nombres de los elementos
- Vanadio, wolframio y platino: tres elementos españoles.
- Conclusión: La Tabla Periódica, la piedra Rosetta y el Universo



Organización de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura



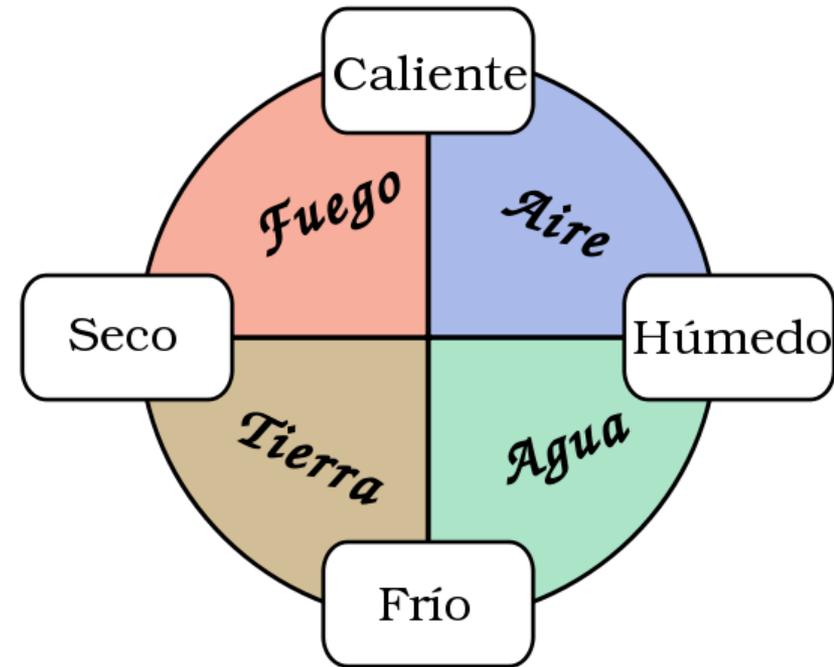
International Year
of the Periodic Table
of Chemical Elements



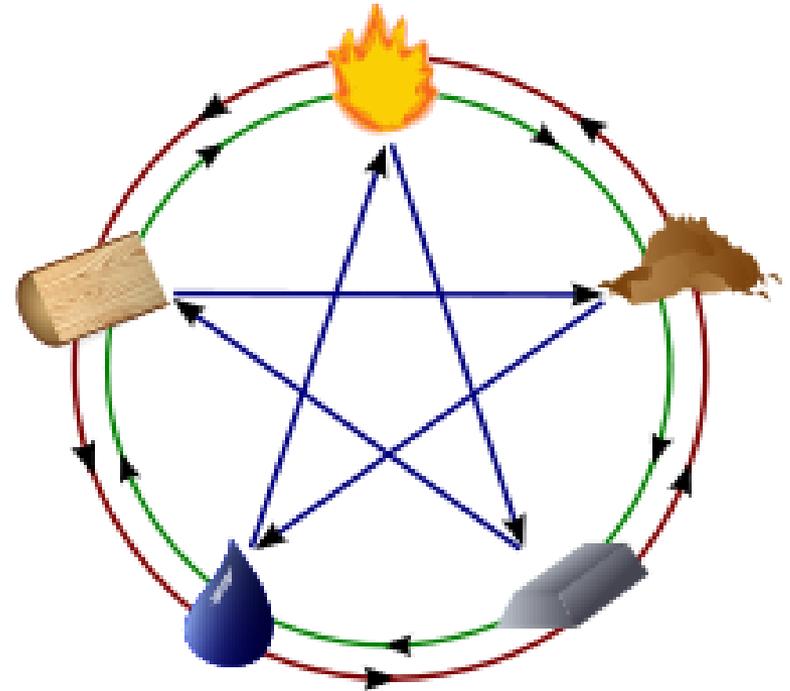
Tabla Periódica de los Elementos Químicos

1 H Hidrógeno																	2 He Helio																														
3 Li Litio	4 Be Berilio											5 B Boro	6 C Carbono	7 N Nitrógeno	8 O Oxígeno	9 F Flúor	10 Ne Neón																														
11 Na Sodio	12 Mg Magnesio											13 Al Aluminio	14 Si Silicio	15 P Fósforo	16 S Azufre	17 Cl Cloro	18 Ar Argón																														
19 K Potasio	20 Ca Calcio	21 Sc Escandio	22 Ti Titanio	23 V Vanadio	24 Cr Cromo	25 Mn Manganeso	26 Fe Hierro	27 Co Cobalto	28 Ni Níquel	29 Cu Cobre	30 Zn Zinc	31 Ga Galio	32 Ge Germanio	33 As Arsénico	34 Se Selenio	35 Br Bromo	36 Kr Kriptón																														
37 Rb Rubidio	38 Sr Stroncio	39 Y Ytrio	40 Zr Zirconio	41 Nb Niobio	42 Mo Molibdeno	43 Tc Tecnecio	44 Ru Rutenio	45 Rh Rodio	46 Pd Paladio	47 Ag Plata	48 Cd Cadmio	49 In Indio	50 Sn Estaño	51 Sb Antimonio	52 Te Telurio	53 I Yodo	54 Xe Xenón																														
55 Cs Cesio	56 Ba Bario	57-71 La-Lu Lantánidos	72 Hf Hafnio	73 Ta Tántalo	74 W Wolframio	75 Re Renio	76 Os Osmio	77 Ir Iridio	78 Pt Platino	79 Au Oro	80 Hg Mercurio	81 Tl Talio	82 Pb Plomo	83 Bi Bismuto	84 Po Polonio	85 At Astatido	86 Rn Radón																														
87 Fr Francio	88 Ra Radio	89-103 Ac-Lr Actínidos	104 Rf Rutherfordio	105 Db Dubnio	106 Sg Seaborgio	107 Bh Bohrio	108 Hs Hasio	109 Mt Meitnerio	110 Ds Darmstadtio	111 Rg Roentgenio	112 Cn Copernicio	113 Nh Nihonio	114 Fl Flerovio	115 Mc Moscovio	116 Lv Livermorio	117 Ts Teneso	118 Og Oganesson																														
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>57 La Lantano</td> <td>58 Ce Cerio</td> <td>59 Pr Praseodimio</td> <td>60 Nd Neodimio</td> <td>61 Pm Prometio</td> <td>62 Sm Samario</td> <td>63 Eu Europio</td> <td>64 Gd Gadolinio</td> <td>65 Tb Terbio</td> <td>66 Dy Disprosio</td> <td>67 Ho Holmio</td> <td>68 Er Erbio</td> <td>69 Tm Tulio</td> <td>70 Yb Iterbio</td> <td>71 Lu Lutecio</td> </tr> <tr> <td>89 Ac Actinio</td> <td>90 Th Torio</td> <td>91 Pa Protactinio</td> <td>92 U Uranio</td> <td>93 Np Neptunio</td> <td>94 Pu Plutonio</td> <td>95 Am Americio</td> <td>96 Cm Curcio</td> <td>97 Bk Berkelio</td> <td>98 Cf Californio</td> <td>99 Es Einsteinio</td> <td>100 Fm Fermio</td> <td>101 Md Mendelevio</td> <td>102 No Nobelio</td> <td>103 Lr Lawrencio</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																		57 La Lantano	58 Ce Cerio	59 Pr Praseodimio	60 Nd Neodimio	61 Pm Prometio	62 Sm Samario	63 Eu Europio	64 Gd Gadolinio	65 Tb Terbio	66 Dy Disprosio	67 Ho Holmio	68 Er Erbio	69 Tm Tulio	70 Yb Iterbio	71 Lu Lutecio	89 Ac Actinio	90 Th Torio	91 Pa Protactinio	92 U Uranio	93 Np Neptunio	94 Pu Plutonio	95 Am Americio	96 Cm Curcio	97 Bk Berkelio	98 Cf Californio	99 Es Einsteinio	100 Fm Fermio	101 Md Mendelevio	102 No Nobelio	103 Lr Lawrencio
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Metales					Metaloides	No Metales		
Alcalinos	Alcalinotérreos	Metales de Transición / Bloque D	Lantánidos Actínidos	Otros Metales		Otros No Metales	Halógenos	Gases Nobles



**Empédocles, Platón y Aristóteles:
cuatro propiedades de la materia, cuatro elementos**



El quinto elemento: la quintaesencia o éter

Elementos conocidos: Cu, Au, Ag, Fe, Pb, Sn, Hg, C, S

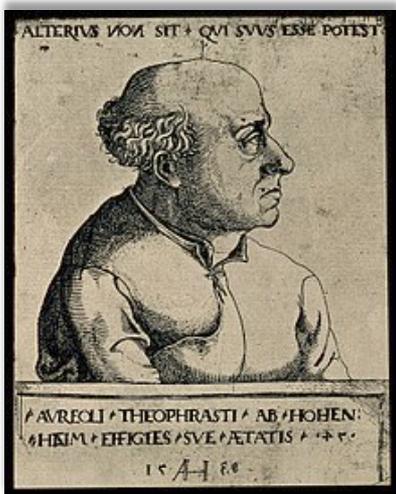
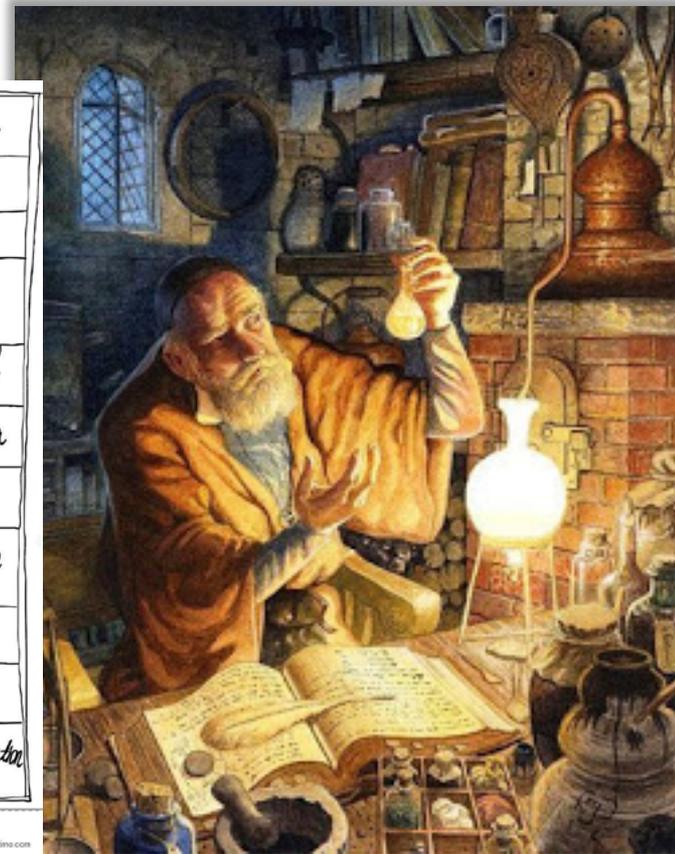


S. Alberto Magno S. XIII

☾ moon Luna	⊖ saltpebre	⊝ vinegar	♁ ferrum
☉ sun sol	△ fire	⊞ mortar	♁ iron vitriol
⊕ earth Terra	▽ water	♁ salt	♁ lead
♁ mercury Mercurius	△ air	♁ antimony	♁ white lead
♀ venus Venus	▽ earth	♁ alkali	♁ olive oil
♁ mars Mars	♁ copper	♁ Alumen	♁ ammonia
♁ jupiter Jupiter	♁ lead	♁ arsenic	⊖ salt
♁ saturn Saturnus	♀ brass	♁ lapis lazuli	⊕ sulphuric acid
♁ uranus Uranus	♁ arsenic	♁ copper saffron	♁ sulphur
♁ neptune Neptunus	♁ phosphorus	⊕ copper acetate	♁ potash
			♁ transmutator

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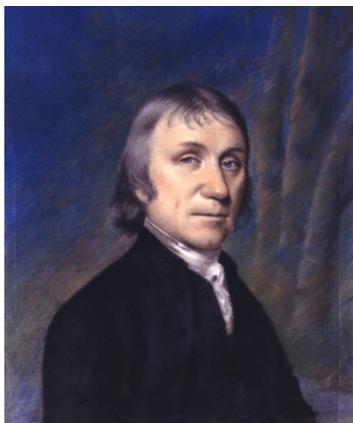
Paracelso S. XV-XVI

Nuevos elementos: As, Sb, Zn, Bi, P



H. Cavendish

Cavendish: (1766)
Hidrógeno, Agua



Priestley:
Oxígeno
(1774)



Dalton: (1803-1808)

- Conceptos de “átomo” y “molécula”
- Ley de las proporciones múltiples
- Concepto de estequiometría

ELEMENTS					
	Hydrogen	1		Strontian	46
	Azote	5		Barytes	68
	Carbon	5		Iron	50
	Oxygen	7		Zinc	56
	Phosphorus	9		Copper	56
	Sulphur	13		Lead	90
	Magnesia	20		Silver	190
	Lime	24		Gold	190
	Soda	28		Platina	190
	Potash	42		Mercury	167



Lavoisier y su esposa (1788)

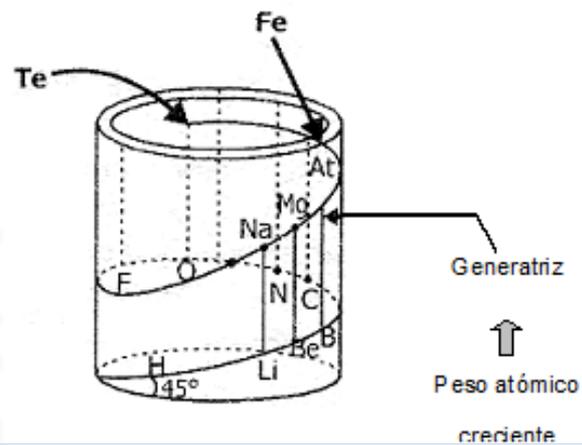


Proust:
ley de las proporciones definidas (1801)

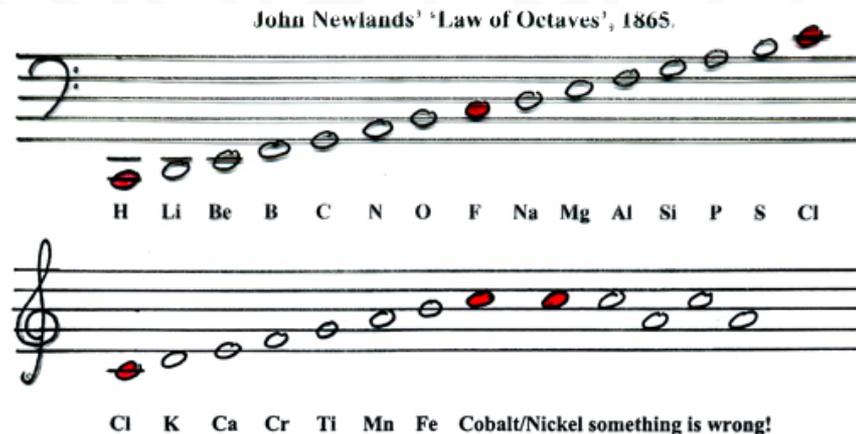


Dobereiner: las triadas (1829)
Ejs: Li, Na, K // Ca, Sr, Ba, etc.

Newlands: las octavas (1863)



Chancourtois: la espiral telúrica (1862)





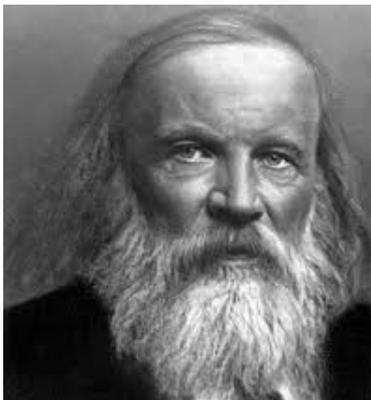
Laboratorio de Karl Weltzien, organizador del
Primer Congreso Internacional de Química
3-5 de septiembre de 1860, Karlsruhe, Alemania
127 participantes de 12 países.



Avogadro



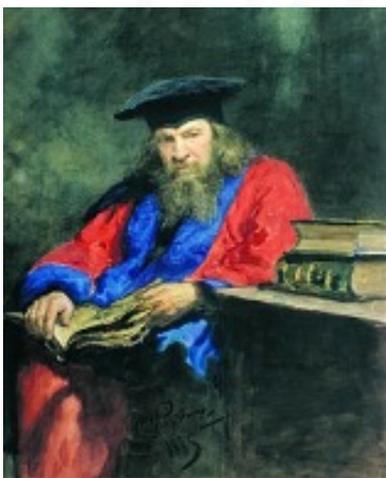
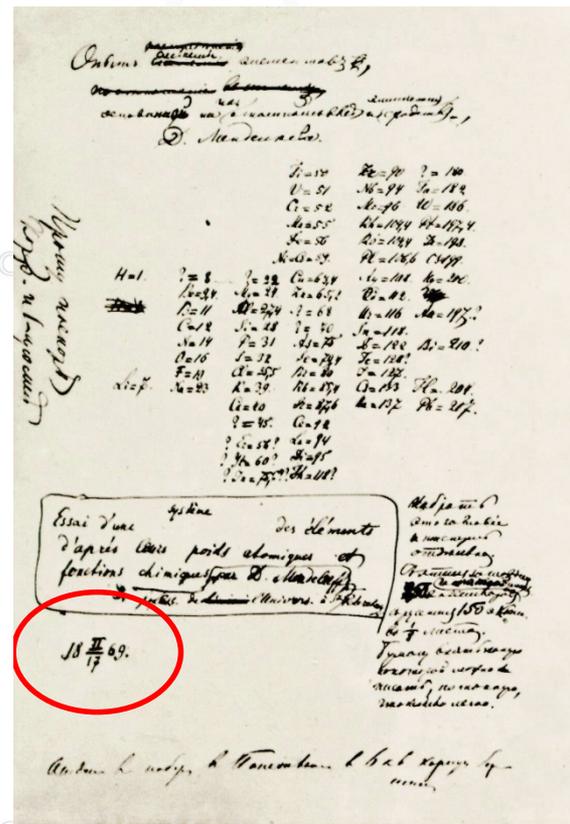
Cannizzaro



ОПЫТЪ СИСТЕМЫ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВЪ.

ОСНОВАННОЙ НА ИХЪ АТОМНОМЪ ВѢСѢ И ХИМИЧЕСКОМЪ СХОДСТВѢ.

	Ti = 50	Zr = 90	? = 180.
	V = 51	Nb = 94	Ta = 182.
	Cr = 52	Mo = 96	W = 186.
	Mn = 55	Rh = 104,4	Pt = 197,1.
	Fe = 56	Rn = 104,4	Ir = 198.
	Ni = Co = 59	Pi = 106,6	O = 199.
H = 1	Cu = 63,4	Ag = 108	Hg = 200.
Be = 9,1	Mg = 24	Zn = 65,2	Cd = 112
B = 11	Al = 27,1	? = 68	Ur = 116
C = 12	Si = 28	? = 70	Sn = 118
N = 14	P = 31	As = 75	Sb = 122
O = 16	S = 32	Se = 79,4	Te = 128?
F = 19	Cl = 35,5	Br = 80	I = 127
Li = 7	Na = 23	K = 39	Rb = 85,4
		Ca = 40	Sr = 87,6
		? = 45	Ce = 92
		?Er = 56	La = 94
		?Yt = 60	Di = 95
		?In = 75,6	Th = 118?
			Ba = 137
			Tl = 204.
			Pb = 207.

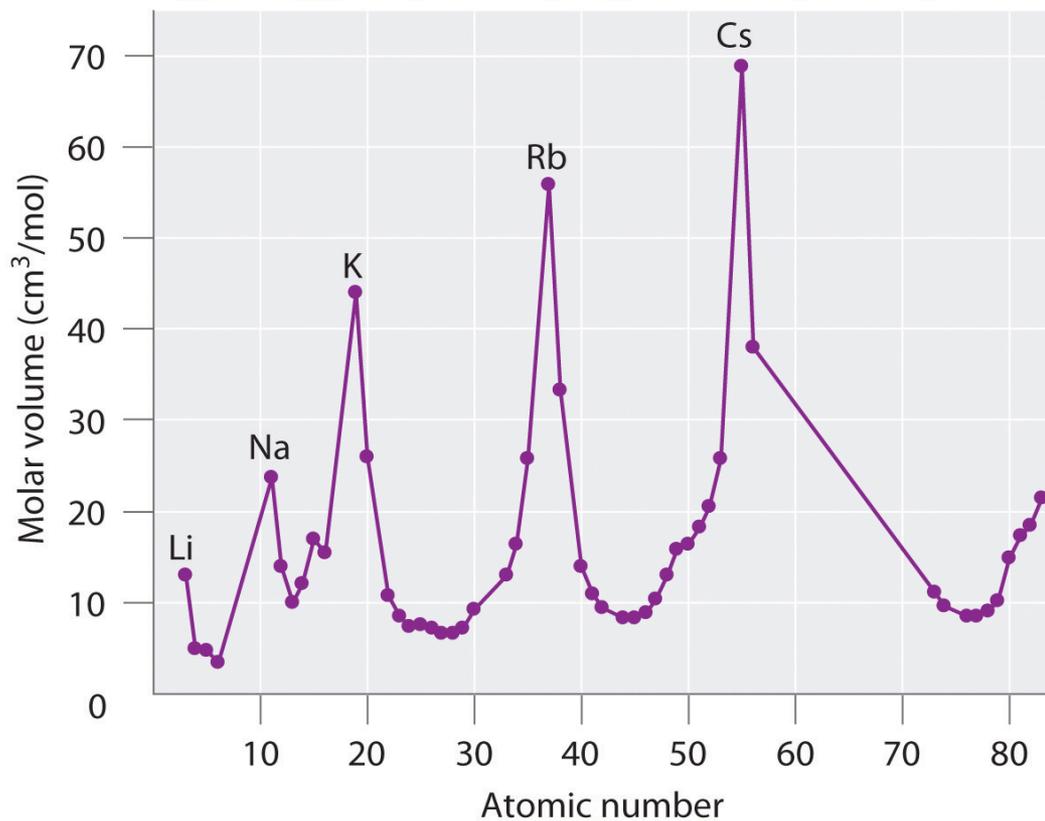


Д. Менделѣевъ

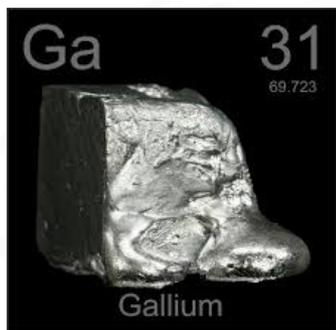
63 elementos ordenados por pesos atómicos y similitud química dejando huecos estratégicos



J. Lothar Meyer



Los volúmenes atómicos guardan relación periódica con el peso atómico



Las predicciones de Mendeleiev propiciaron la búsqueda de Nuevos elementos con notable acierto en las propiedades

Propiedad de	Ekaaluminio (predicho por Mendeleiev en 1871)	Galio (aislado por Boisbaudran en 1875)
masa atómica	68	69.72
densidad (g/cm ³)	6.0	5.904
punto de fusión (°C)	Bajo	29.78
fórmula del óxido	Ea ₂ O ₃ (densidad - 5.5 g cm ⁻³)(soluble en álcalis y ácidos))	Ga ₂ O ₃ (densidad - 5.88 g cm ⁻³)(soluble en álcalis y ácidos))
fórmula del cloruro	Ea ₂ Cl ₆ (volátil)	Ga ₂ Cl ₆ (volátil)

Otros ejemplos: Eka-silicio (Ge); Eka-boro (Sc), Eka-manganeso (Tc), etc...



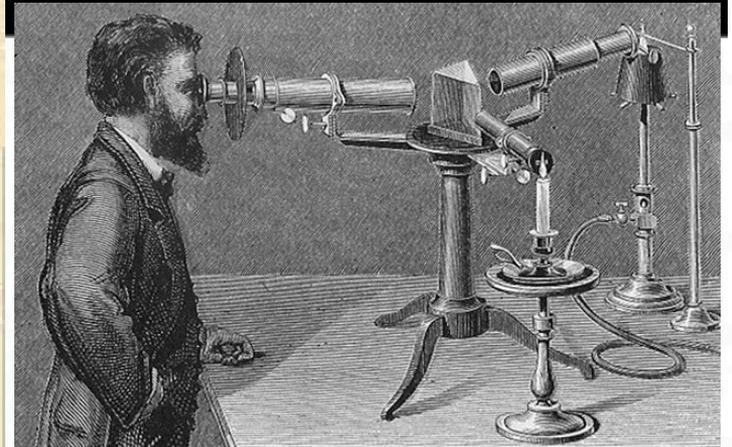
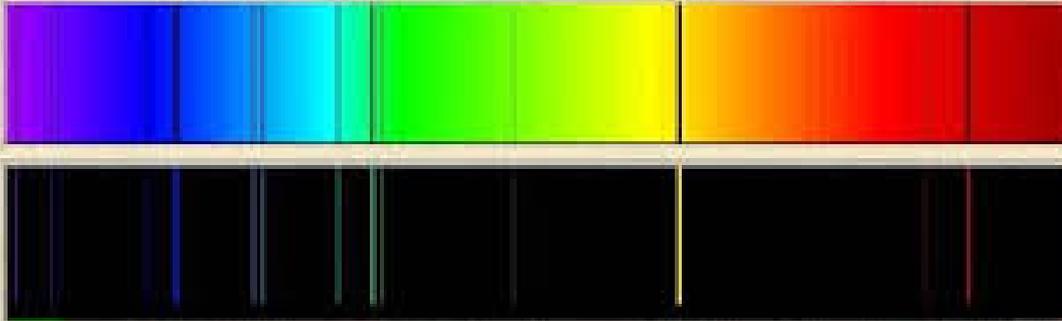
Bunsen
(1811-1899)
Heidelberg



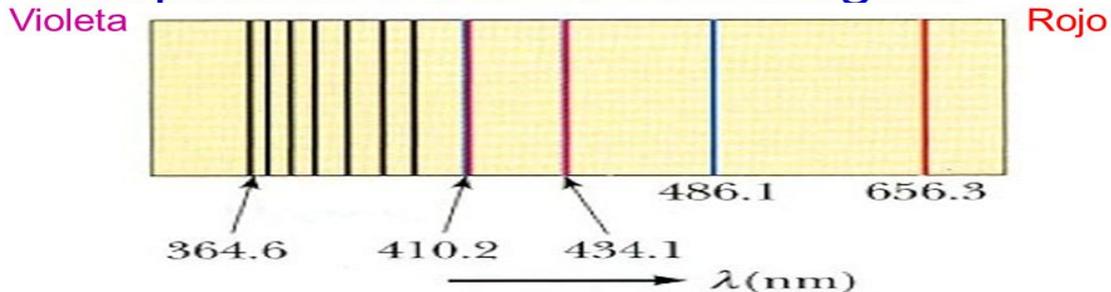
Janssen 1868

HELIO

ESPECTROS DE ABSORCIÓN Y DE EMISIÓN



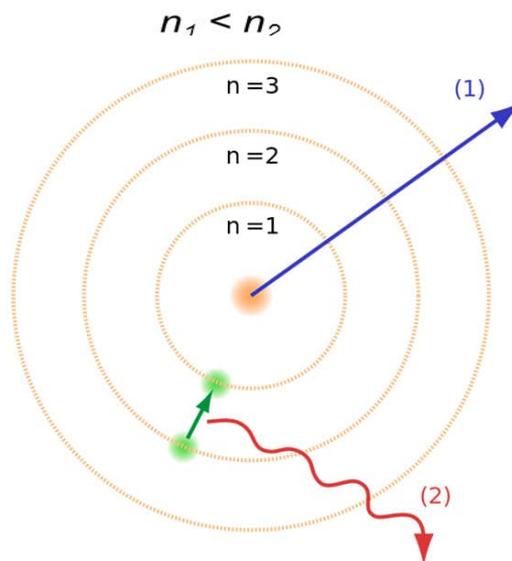
El espectro del átomo de hidrógeno



$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$$

ECUACIÓN EMPÍRICA DE BALMER
 $R = 109\,677.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (cte de Rydberg)
 n_1 y n_2 son NÚMEROS ENTEROS

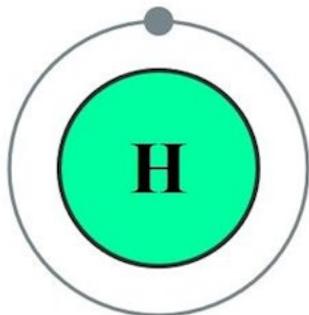
- Protones , neutrones y electrones
- Niveles de energía



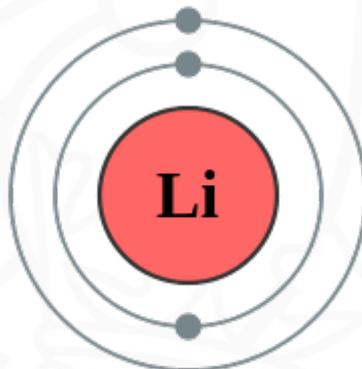
Ernst Rutherford



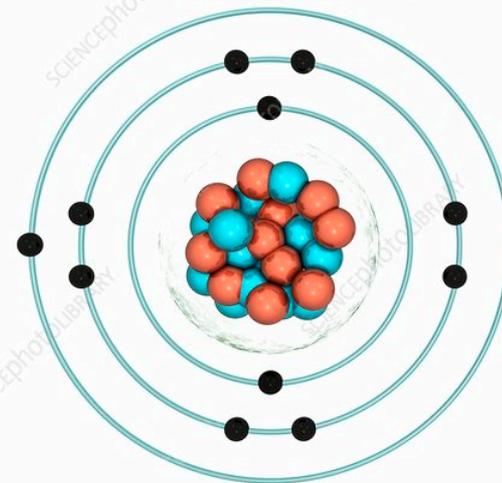
Niels Bohr



Hidrógeno
 $Z = 1$
 $1s^1$



Litio
 $Z = 3$
 $1s^2 2s^1$

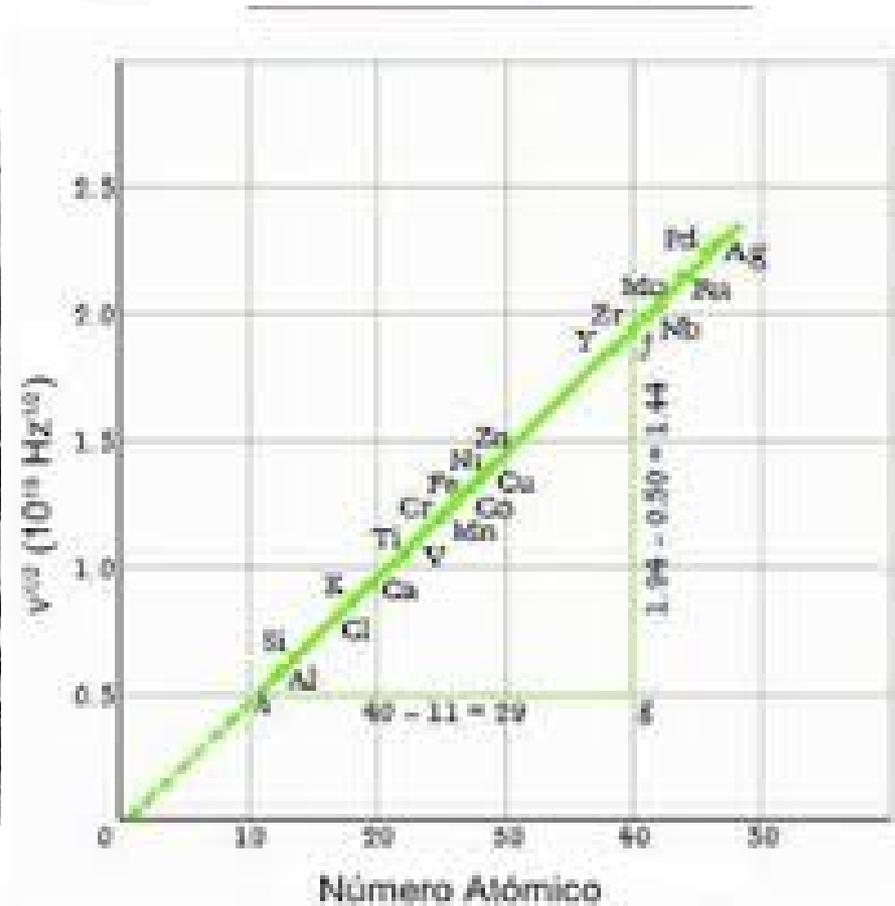


Sodio
 $Z = 11$
 $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$

Elementos de l mismo grupo tienen una corteza electrónica externa similar



Henry Moseley



$$\sqrt{v} = a(Z - 1) \quad a = 4.97 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Hz}^{1/2} \text{ (Moseley)}$$

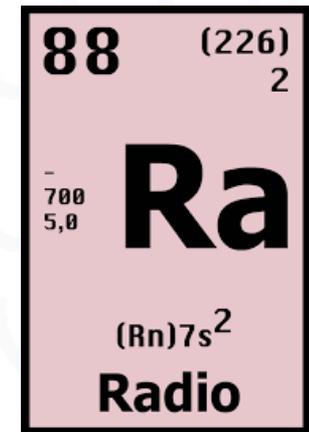
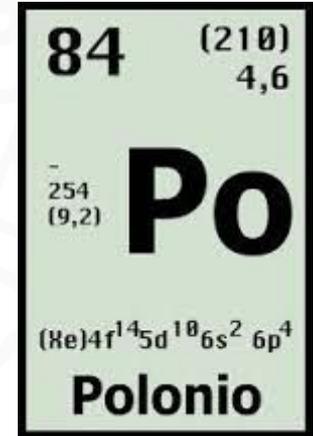
El número atómico Z, y no el peso atómico, es la clave para ordenar los elementos



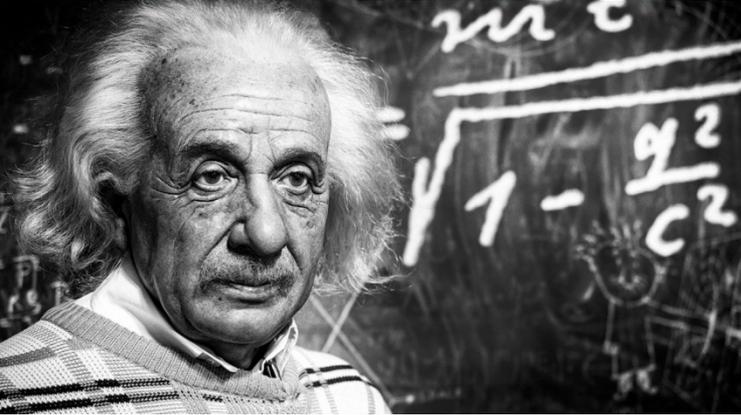
María Skłodowska-Curie y Pierre Curie



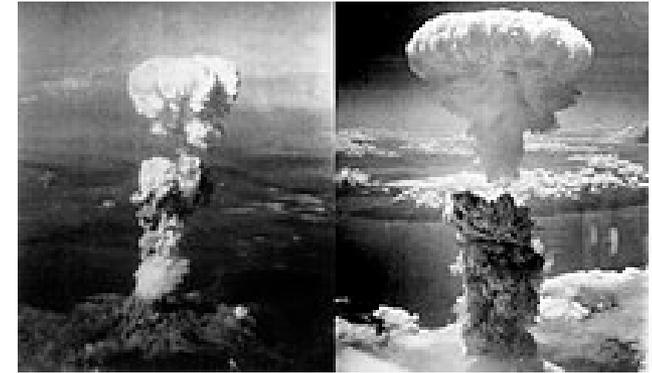
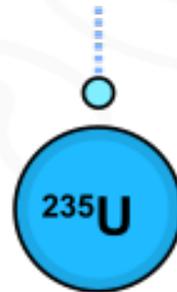
Premio Nobel de Física 1903



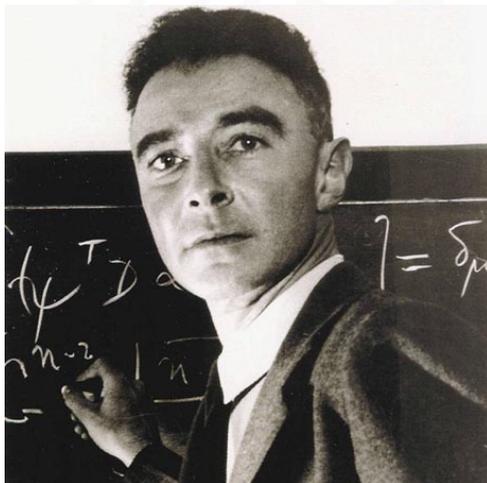
Muchos elementos pesados son inestables y se descomponen emitiendo partículas (la radioactividad)



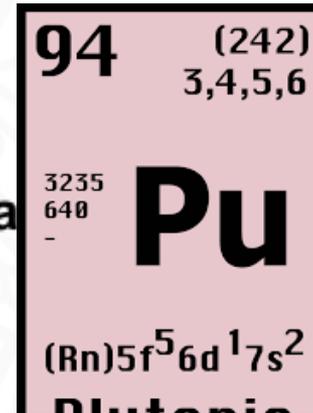
Albert Einstein



Hiroshima y Nagasaki, 1945



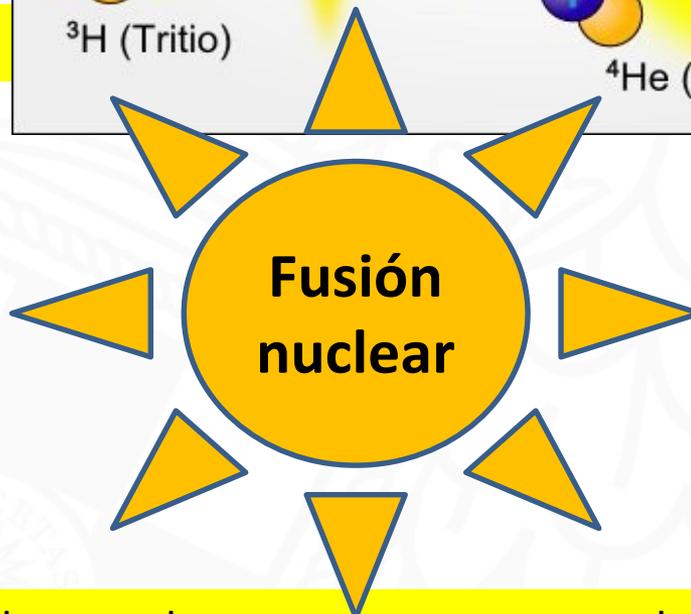
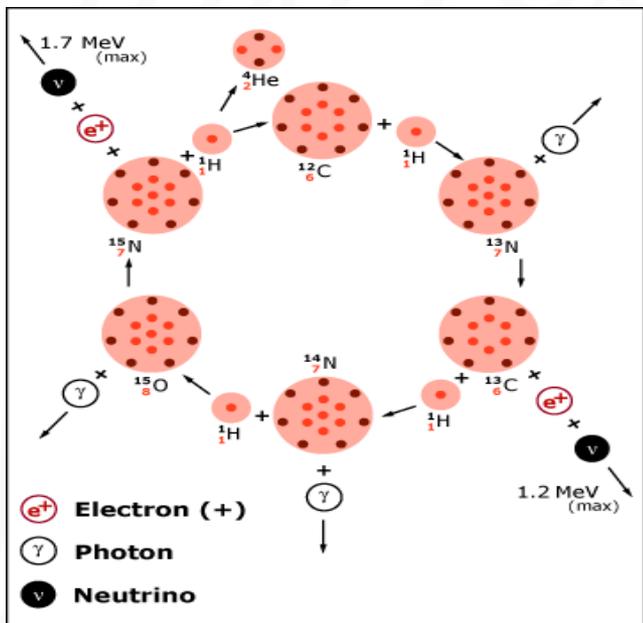
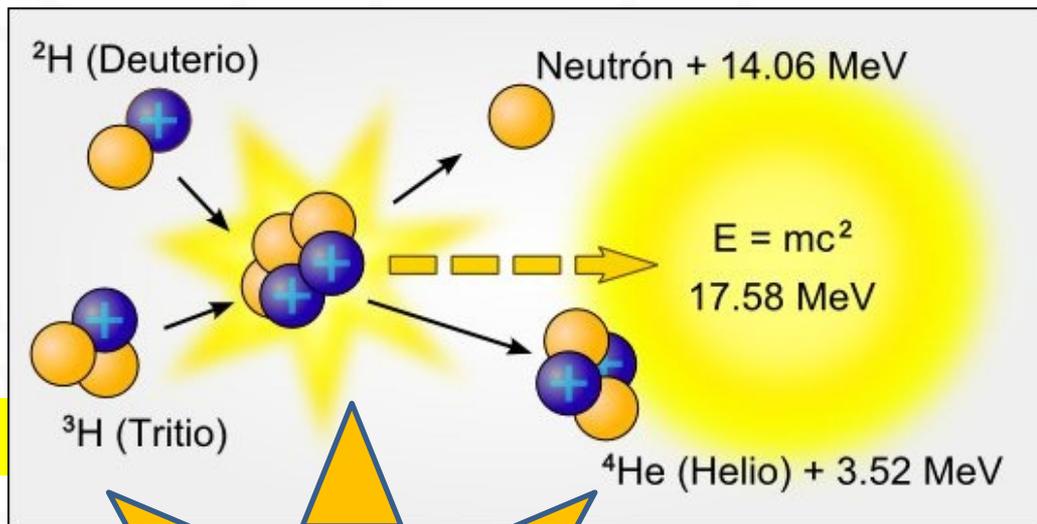
Robert Oppenheimer



														89 Ac (227)	ACTINIDES												
														Thorium	Protactinium	Uranium	Neptunium	Plutonium	Americium	Curium	Berkelium	Californium	Einsteinium	Fermium	Mendelevium	Nobelium	Lawrencium
90 Th (232)	91 Pa (231)	92 U (238)	93 Np (237)	94 Pu (244)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (251)	99 Es (252)	100 Fm (257)	101 Md (258)	102 No (259)	103 Lr (260)														



El Big Bang, hace 13.800 millones de años!!



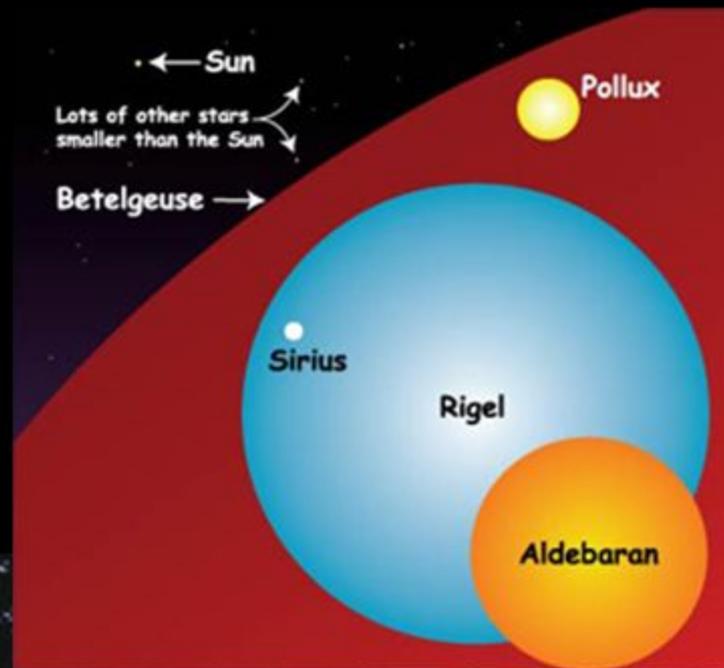
Algunos elementos terrestres son de origen externo i. e. el Iridio

Types of Stars

- Colors & Temperatures



- Sizes



ELEMENTS OF A SMARTPHONE

ELEMENTS COLOUR KEY: ● ALKALI METAL ● ALKALINE EARTH METAL ● TRANSITION METAL ● GROUP 13 ● GROUP 14 ● GROUP 15 ● GROUP 16 ● HALOGEN ● LANTHANIDE

SCREEN



Indium tin oxide is a mixture of indium oxide and tin oxide, used in a transparent film in the screen that conducts electricity. This allows the screen to function as a touch screen.



The glass used on the majority of smartphones is an aluminosilicate glass, composed of a mix of alumina (Al_2O_3) and silica (SiO_2). This glass also contains potassium ions, which help to strengthen it.



A variety of Rare Earth Element compounds are used in small quantities to produce the colours in the smartphone's screen. Some compounds are also used to reduce UV light penetration into the phone.

BATTERY



The majority of phones use lithium ion batteries, which are composed of lithium cobalt oxide as a positive electrode and graphite (carbon) as the negative electrode. Some batteries use other metals, such as manganese, in place of cobalt. The battery's casing is made of aluminium.

ELECTRONICS

Copper is used for wiring in the phone, whilst copper, gold and silver are the major metals from which microelectrical components are fashioned. Tantalum is the major component of micro-capacitors.



Nickel is used in the microphone as well as for other electrical connections. Alloys including the elements praseodymium, gadolinium and neodymium are used in the magnets in the speaker and microphone. Neodymium, terbium and dysprosium are used in the vibration unit.



Pure silicon is used to manufacture the chip in the phone. It is oxidised to produce non-conducting regions, then other elements are added in order to allow the chip to conduct electricity.



Tin & lead are used to solder electronics in the phone. Newer lead-free solders use a mix of tin, copper and silver.

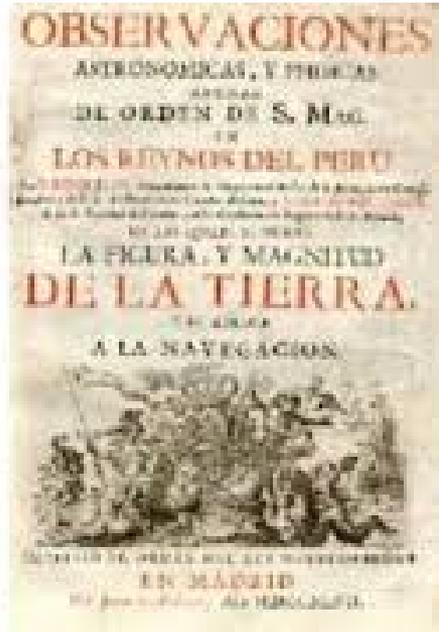


CASING



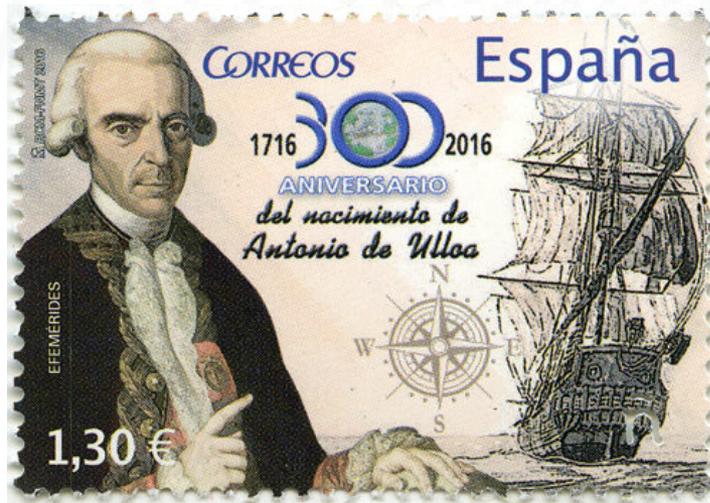
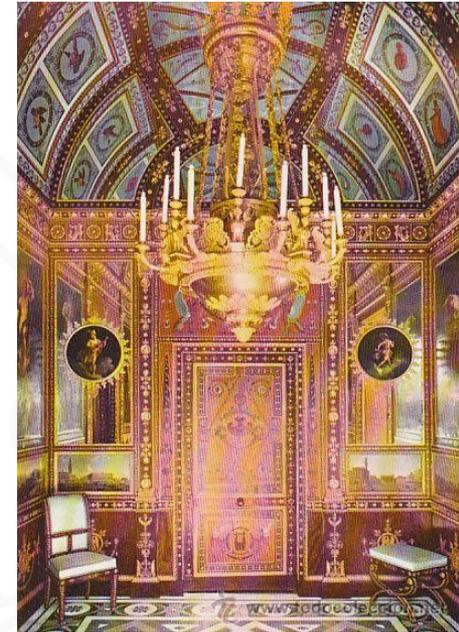
Magnesium compounds are alloyed to make some phone cases, whilst many are made of plastics. Plastics will also include flame retardant compounds, some of which contain bromine, whilst nickel can be included to reduce electromagnetic interference.

- **Nombres antiguos (símbolos latinos) : Cu, Au, Ag, Hg, Fe, Sn, Pb, C, S**
- **Nombres aludiendo a propiedades (reactividad, color, etc.):
H, O, Cr, Pr, Nd, Ra, F, Cl, Al...**
- **Gases nobles: He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn**
- **Nombres mitológicos: Ti, Th, U, Np, Pu..V**
- **Nombres provenientes del mineral: Li, Be, N, Si, V, W**
- **Nombres geográficos: Mg, Ge, Ga, Fr, Lu, Sc, Y, Yb, Am, Bk, Cf, Nh, Mc, Db...**
- **Nombres de científicos: Cm, Es, Fm, Md, No, Rf, Sg, Bh, Rg, Cm, Og...**



Antonio de Ulloa
(1716-1795)

Descubrimiento:
1735



78 195,09
 2,4

4530
1769
21,4

Pt

$(Xe)4f^{14}5d^96s^1$

Platino

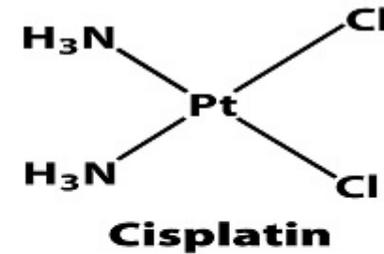
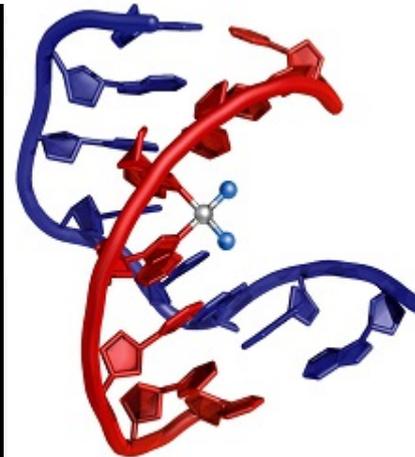
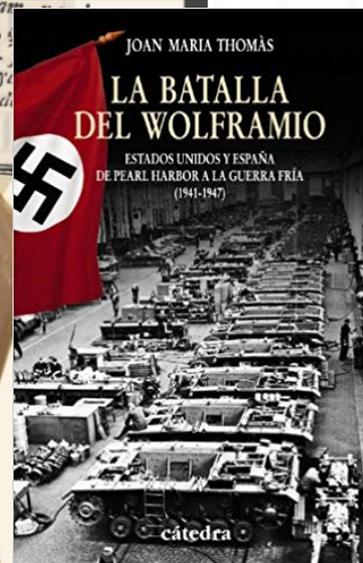
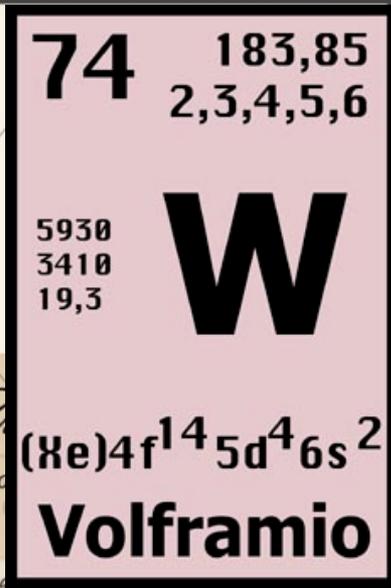


Figure 22.28
Biochemistry: A Short Course, First Edition
© 2012 W. H. Freeman and Company



**Hermanos D'Elhuyar
Juan José (1754-1796)
y
Fausto (1755-1833)**

Descubrimiento: 1783
Mineral. Wolfram



17417

María Antonia Fernández

23 50,942
2,3,4,5

3450
1900
4,51

V

(Ar) $3d^3 4s^2$

Vanadio



Andrés Manuel del Río

Madrid 1764 – Méjico 1849

Discípulo de Lavoisier

Descubrimiento: 1801

Mineral: Vanadinita

Pancromio

Eritronio

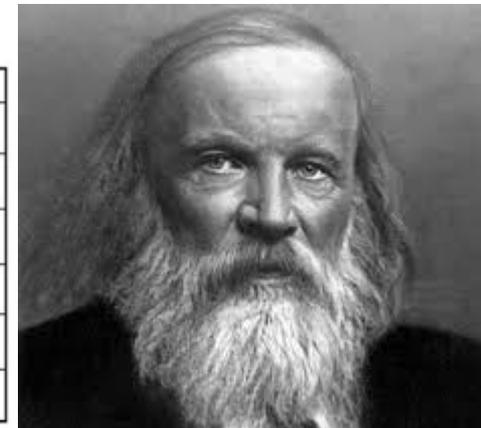


Piedra Rosetta, descifrada por Jean-François Champollion (1822)

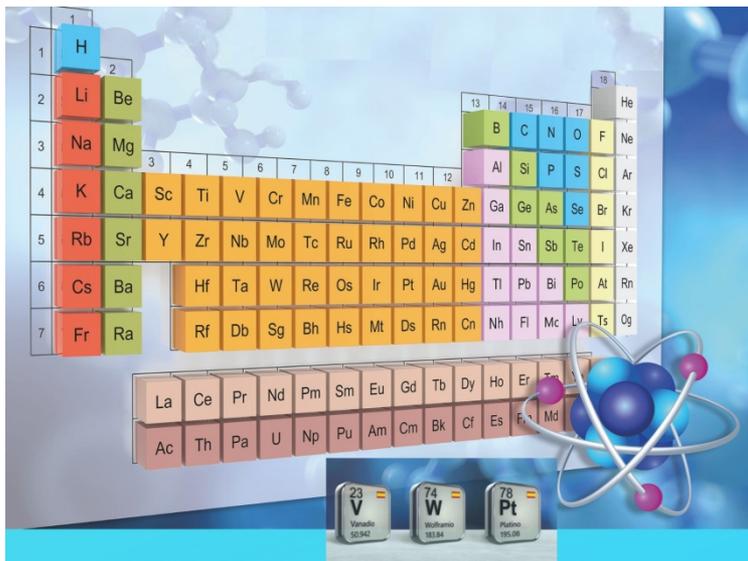


Mendeleev's Periodic Table

Series	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Group VII	Group VIII
1	H=1							
2	Li=7	Be=9.1	B=11	C=12	N=14	O=16	F=19	
3	Na=23	Mg=24.4	Al=27	Si=28	P=31	S=32	Cl=35.5	Fe=56, Ni=58.5, Co 59.1, Cu 63.3.
4	K=39.1	Ca=40	--=44	Ti=48.1	V=51.2	Cr=52.3	Mn=55	
5	(Cu)=63.3	Zn=65.4	--=68	--=72	As=75	Se=79	Br=80	Rh=103, Ru=103.8, Pd=108, Ag=107.9.
6	Rb=85.4	Sr=87.5	Y=89	Zr=90.7	Nb=94.2	Mo=95.9	--=100	
7	(Ag)=107.9	Cd=112	In=113.7	Sn=118	Sb=120.3	Te=125.2	I=126.9	Ir=193.1, Pt=194.8, Os=200, Au=196.7.
8	Cs=132.9	Ba=137	La=138.5	Ce=141.5	Di=145	--	--	
9	(-)	--	--	--	--	--	--	Ir=193.1, Pt=194.8, Os=200, Au=196.7.
10	--	--	Yb=173.2	--	Ta=182.8	W=184	--	
11	(Au)=196.7	Hg=200.4	Tl=204.1	Pb=206.9	Bi=208	--	--	-- -- --
12	--	--	--	Tl=233.4	--	U=239	--	



Los elementos del Universo, Mendeleiev y otros (1869---.....)



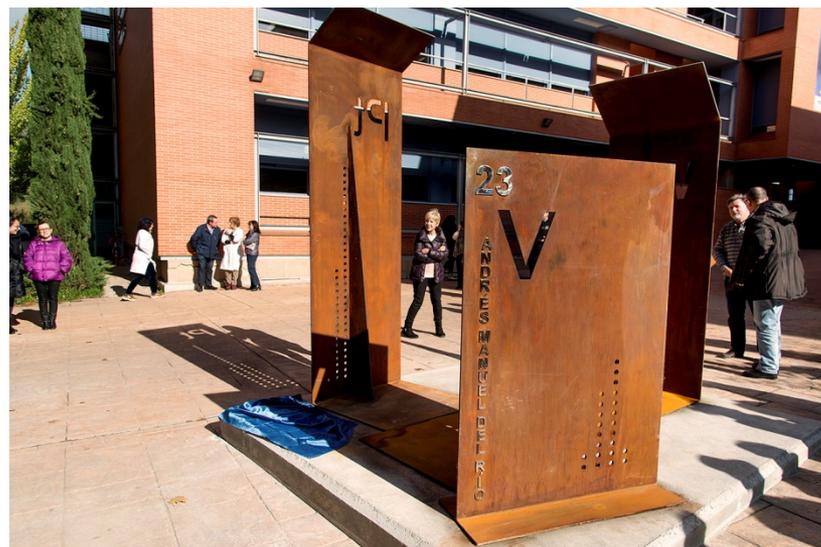
EXPOSICIÓN
**LA TABLA PERIÓDICA,
UN VIAJE POR
SU HISTORIA**

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"ENRIQUE MOLES"
FACULTAD DE CC. QUÍMICAS
UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE

25 DE ABRIL - 20 DE DICIEMBRE 2019




Exposición en la
Facultad de Ciencias Químicas
25 Abril-20 diciembre 2019



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Muchas gracias por su atención