



La Tavola Periodica degli elementi raccontata con De Andrè, Guccini, Bacone, Kant ... e qualche chimico

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Divisione Didattica Chimica

Bologna 2-3 Dicembre 2019







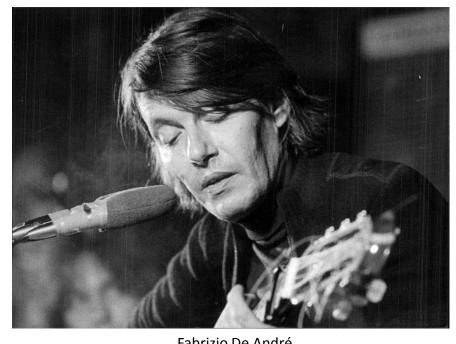
Edgar Lee Masters



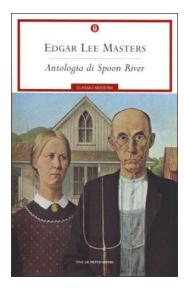


Fernanda Pivano

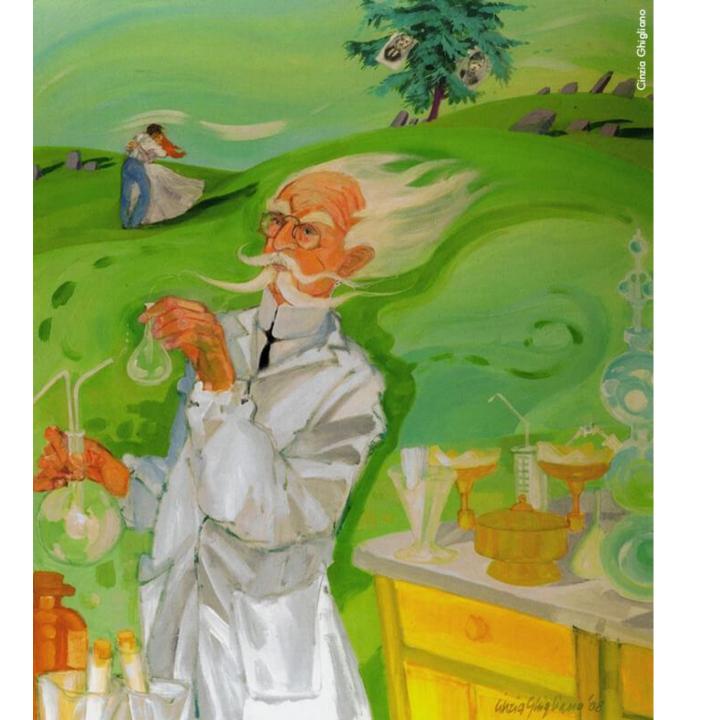




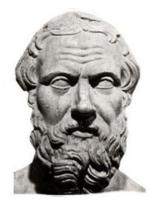
Fabrizio De André



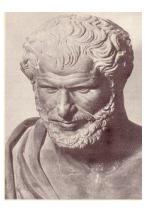




## Materia discreta





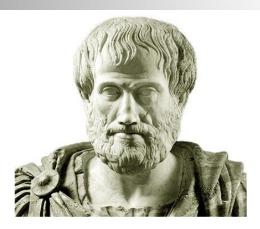


Democrito

## Materia continua



Empedocle



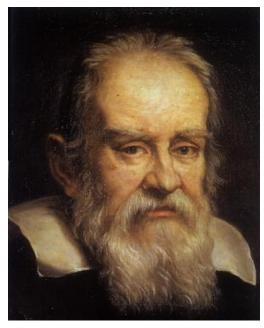
Aristotele



Bacone











Cartesio Galilei Newton

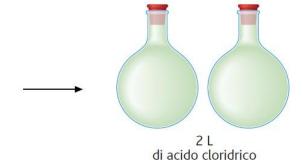


In natura niente si crea e niente si distrugge, ma tutto si trasforma









## Legge dei volumi

da osservazioni sperimentali

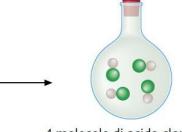


Dalton





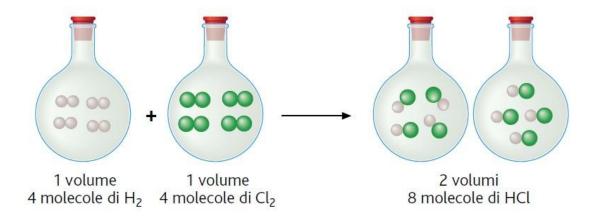




4 molecole di acido cloridrico 1 volume Atomismo di Dalton

Ipotesi atomistica



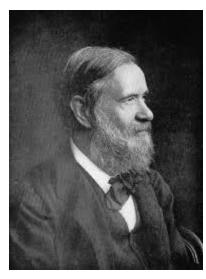


Volumi uguali di gas, nelle stesse condizioni di pressione e temperatura contengono lo stesso numero di molecole

$$\frac{\mathbf{d_A}}{\mathbf{d_B}} = \frac{\mathbf{m_A} / \mathbf{V_A}}{\mathbf{m_B} / \mathbf{V_B}} = \frac{\mathbf{m_A}}{\mathbf{m_B}} = \frac{\mathbf{NPM_A}}{\mathbf{NPM_B}} = \frac{\mathbf{PM_A}}{\mathbf{PM_B}}$$

A. Avogadro S. Cannizzaro Karlsruhe J. L. Mayer D. I. Mendeleev

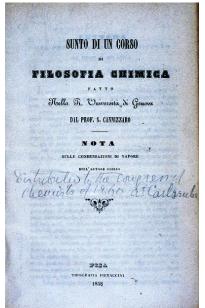




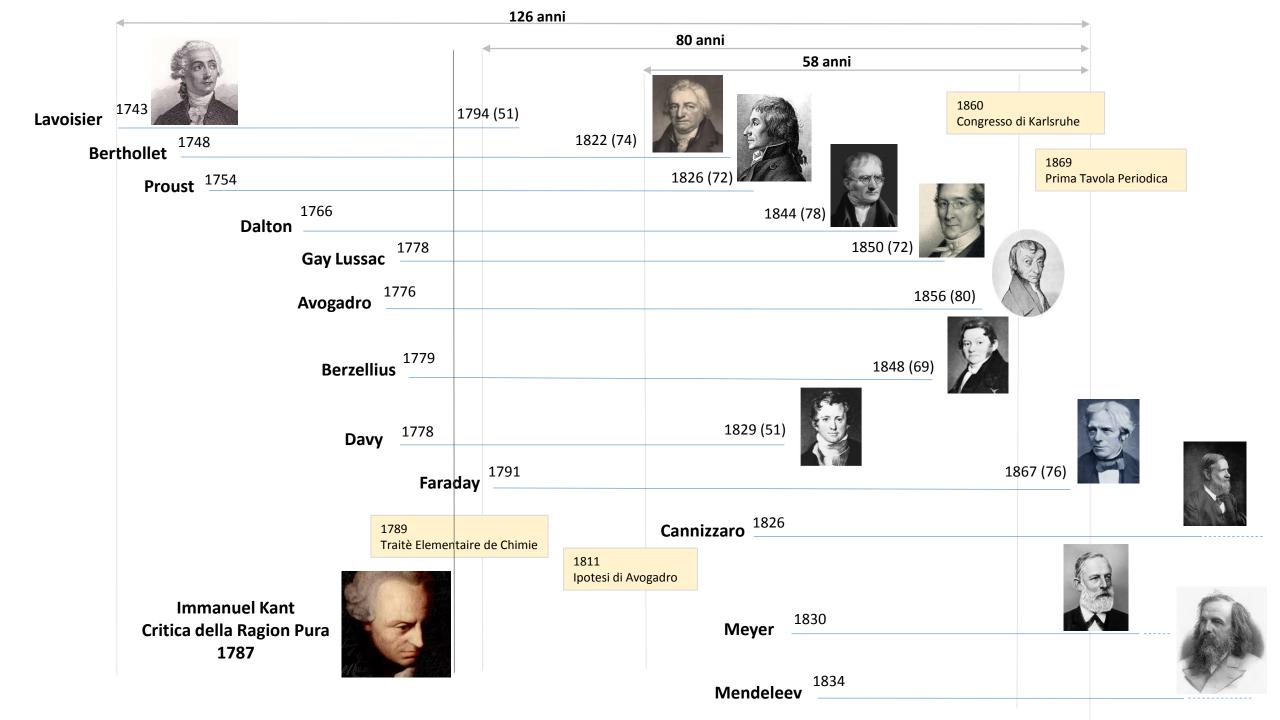


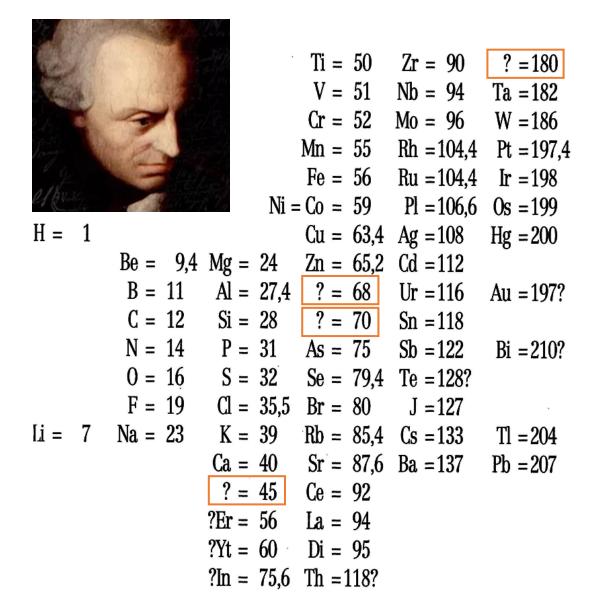


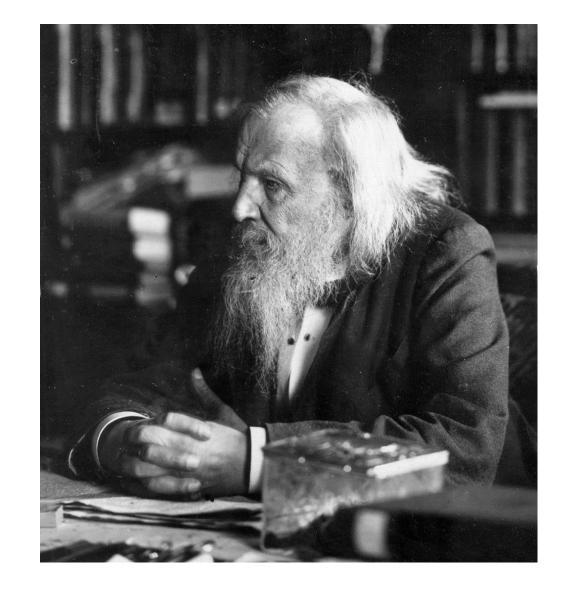




La molecola è la più piccola parte di sostanza (semplice o composta) capace di esistenza indipendente e che presenta l'identità e le proprietà chimico-fisiche della sostanza







Original Mendeleev table plushied in 1869

D.I. Mendeleev, Sootnoshenie svoistv a atomnym verson elementov, Zhurnal Russkeo Fiziki-Khimicheskoe Obshchestvo, 1, 60-77, 1869.





