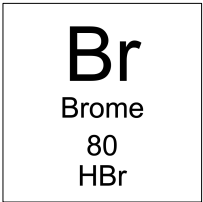
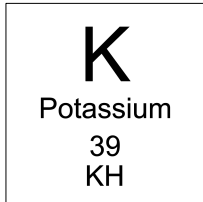
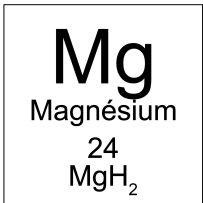
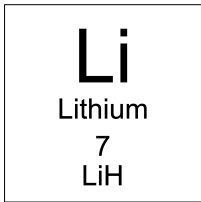
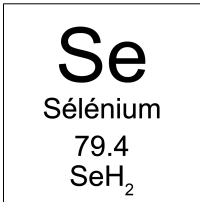
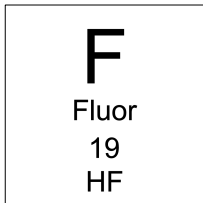
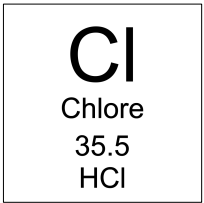
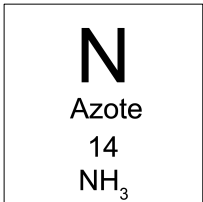
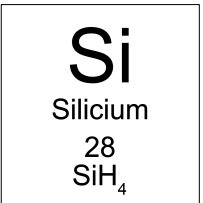
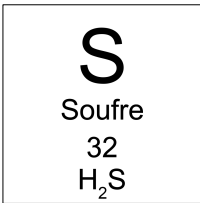
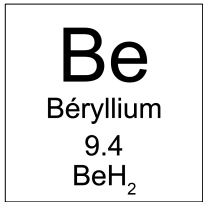
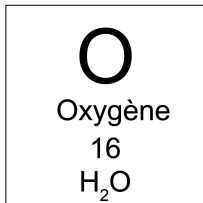
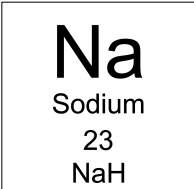
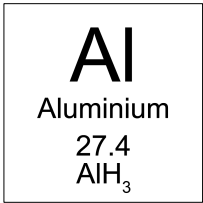
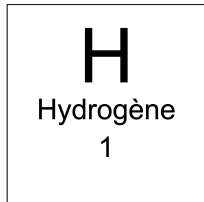
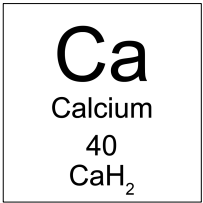
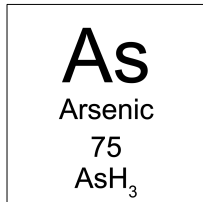
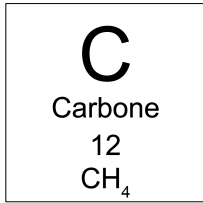
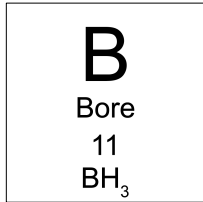
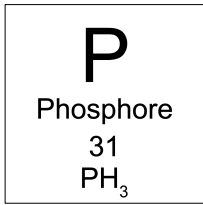


Grâce à ce jeu très simple, il est possible de suivre les réflexions de Mendeleïev, qui l'ont conduit à la construction du tableau périodique et de comprendre l'importance de son travail.

Le jeu contient quelques simplifications. Par exemple, les masses atomiques utilisées correspondent aux valeurs actuelles et seuls les éléments des groupes principaux ont été pris en considération.. Il est d'autant plus étonnant, que Mendelejew soit arrivé malgré tout à de si bons résultats.

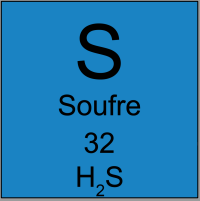
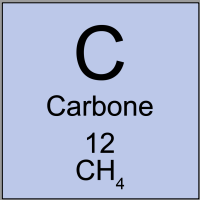
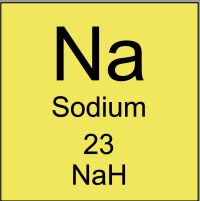
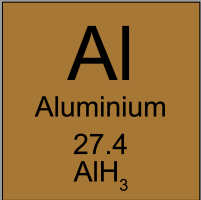
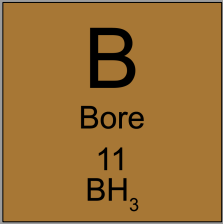
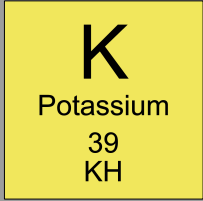
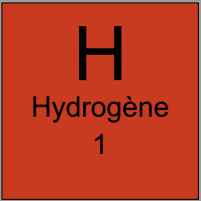
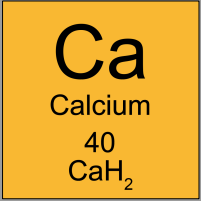
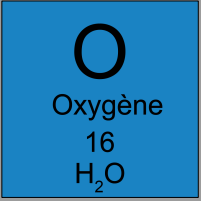
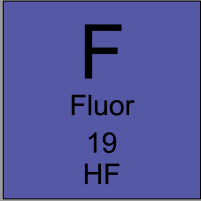
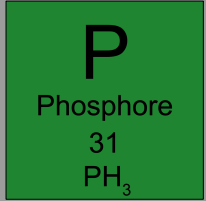
A l'époque de Dmitri Mendeleïev, vers 1869, seuls un peu plus de 60 éléments avaient été découverts. Les propriétés chimiques de ces éléments ainsi que la masse des atomes correspondants étaient déjà très bien connues.

Ci-après sont donnés le symbole, le nom, la masse atomique des 20 premiers éléments ainsi que la formule de composés chimiques contenant ces éléments.



Déjà avant Mendeleïev il avait été remarqué que certains éléments présentaient des propriétés similaires.

Les éléments présentant des propriétés similaires sont ici représentés avec une même couleur.



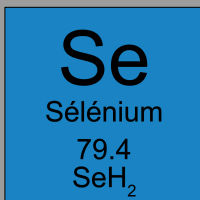
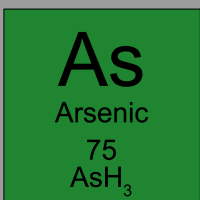
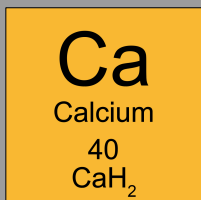
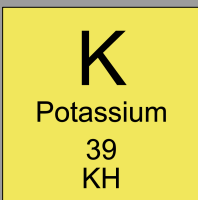
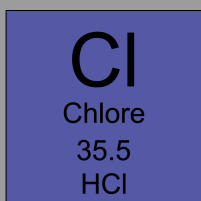
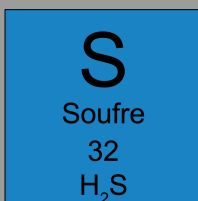
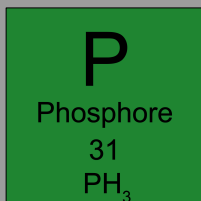
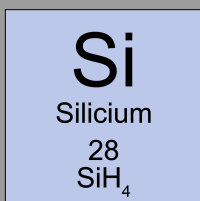
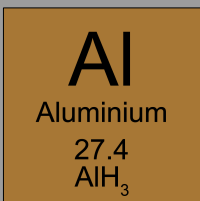
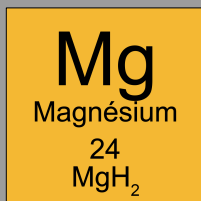
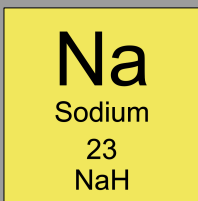
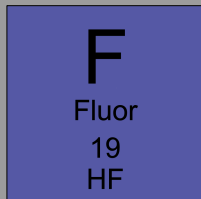
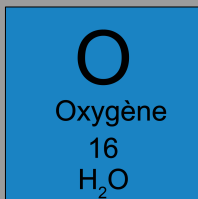
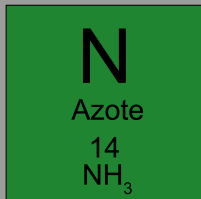
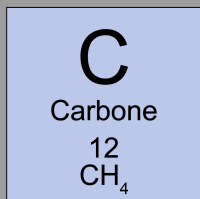
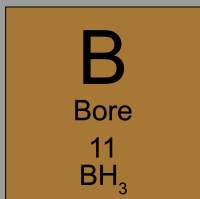
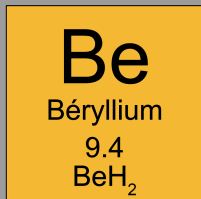
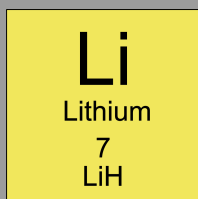
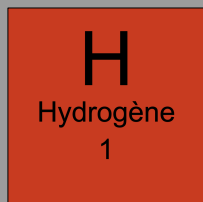
Si l'on classe les éléments par masse atomique croissante (tout comme Mendeleïev l'a fait autrefois), on remarque que ces similarités se répètent de manière périodique.

Retrouve cette périodicité!

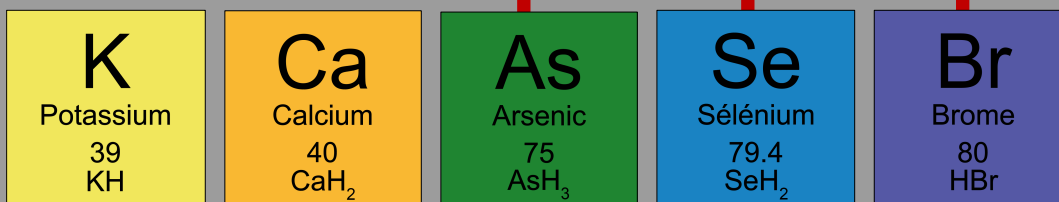
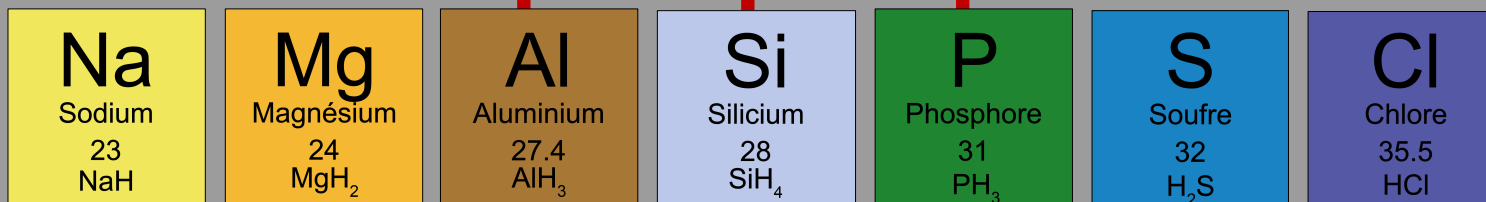
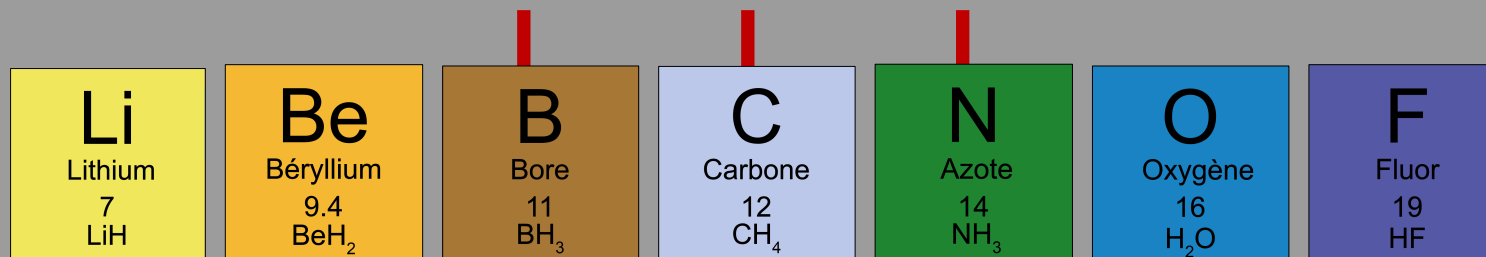
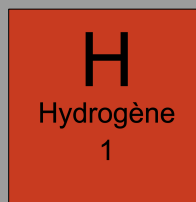
H Hydrogène 1	Li Lithium 7 LiH	Be Béryllium 9.4 BeH ₂	B Bore 11 BH ₃	C Carbone 12 CH ₄	N Azote 14 NH ₃	O Oxygène 16 H ₂ O	F Fluor 19 HF	Na Sodium 23 NaH	Mg Magnésium 24 MgH ₂
Al Aluminium 27.4 AlH ₃	Si Silicium 28 SiH ₄	P Phosphore 31 PH ₃	S Soufre 32 H ₂ S	Cl Chlore 35.5 HCl	K Potassium 39 KH	Ca Calcium 40 CaH ₂	As Arsenic 75 AsH ₃	Se Sélénium 79.4 SeH ₂	Br Brome 80 HBr

Mendeleïev a placé les éléments possédant des propriétés similaires les uns en dessous des autres.

Ce faisant, la périodicité des propriétés est encore plus claire.



L'arsenic, le sélénium et le brome ne conviennent pas avec les éléments au dessous desquels ils ont été placés!

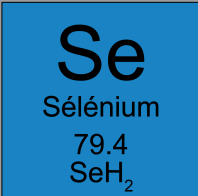
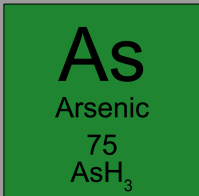
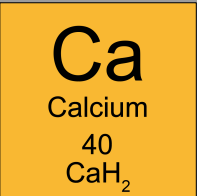
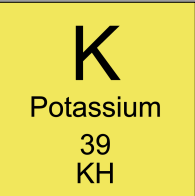
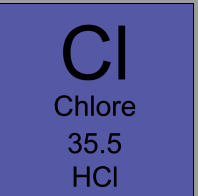
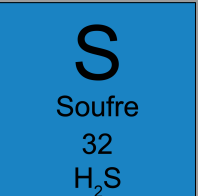
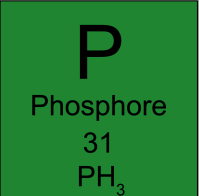
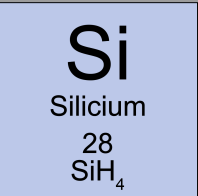
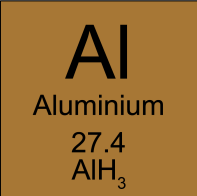
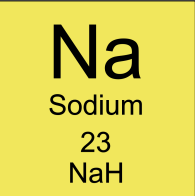
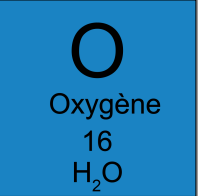
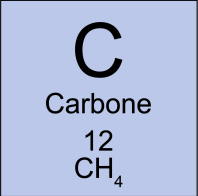
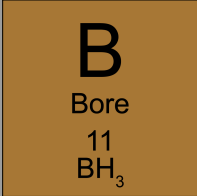
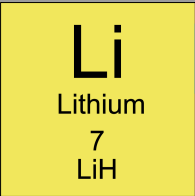
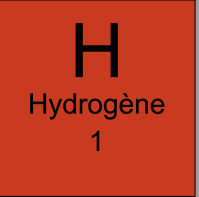


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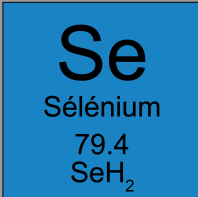
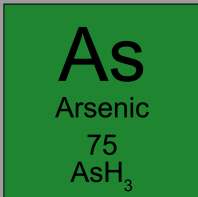
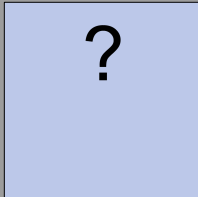
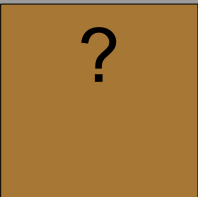
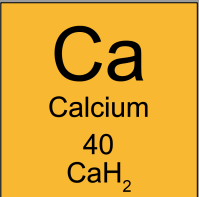
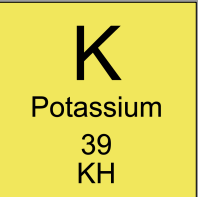
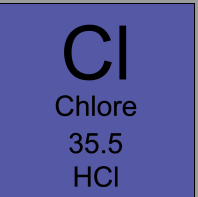
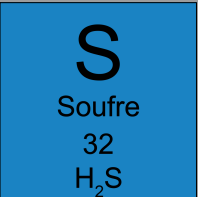
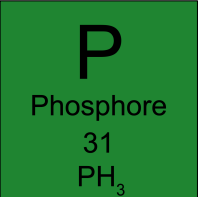
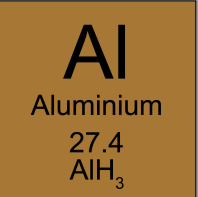
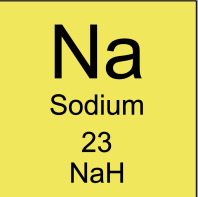
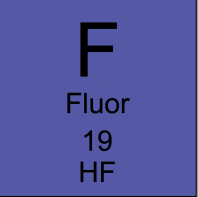
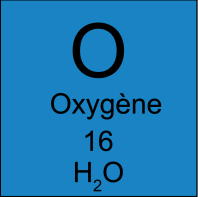
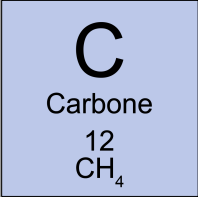
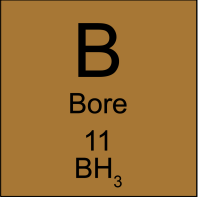
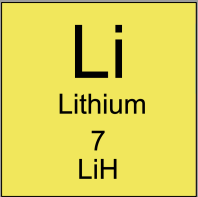
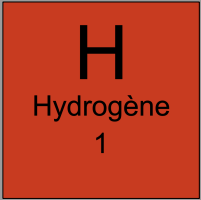
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C'est seulement lorsqu'on déplace les éléments arsenic, sélénium et brome de deux cases vers la droite, que les similarités entre éléments sont à nouveau correctes.



Mendeleïev a remarqué, que cette façon de classer les éléments conduisait à des cases vides (des trous) dans le tableau périodique. Il a alors émis l'hypothèse que ces trous n'étaient pas simplement des cases vides mais correspondaient à des éléments non encore découverts.

C'est pourquoi Mendeleïev a placé un point d'interrogation dans ces cases vides.



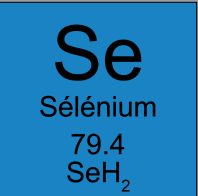
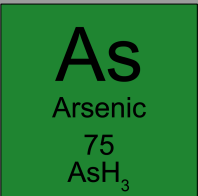
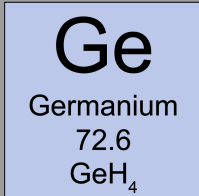
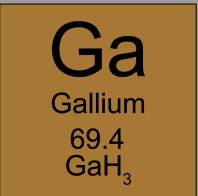
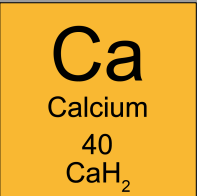
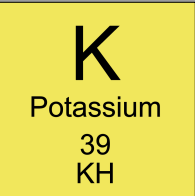
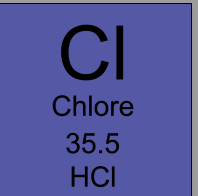
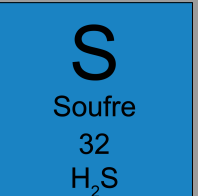
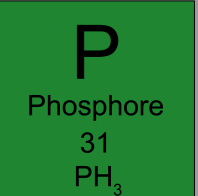
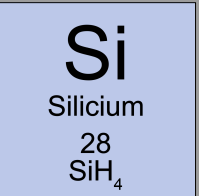
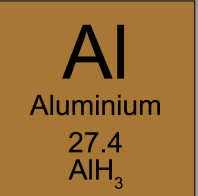
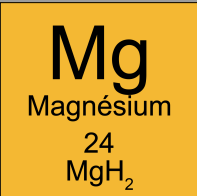
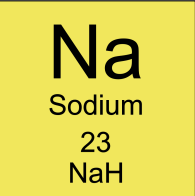
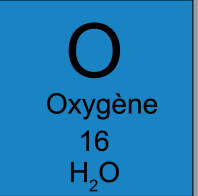
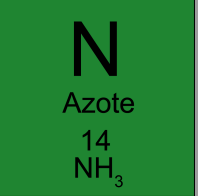
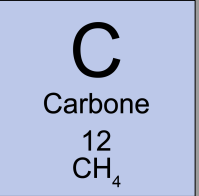
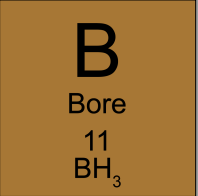
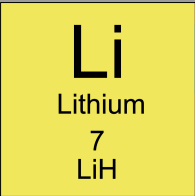
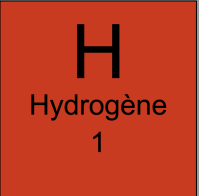
En raison de leur similarité avec les éléments placés au-dessus d'eux, Mendeleïev a pu prévoir les propriétés chimiques des éléments non encore découverts.

Ces hypothèses permirent de chercher de manière plus ciblée après ces éléments. Quelques années plus tard, les éléments germanium et gallium furent découverts et devinez quoi: ils correspondaient exactement à deux cases laissées vides.

H Hydrogène 1						
Li Lithium 7 LiH	Be Béryllium 9.4 BeH₂	B Bore 11 BH₃	C Carbone 12 CH₄	N Azote 14 NH₃	O Oxygène 16 H₂O	F Fluor 19 HF
Na Sodium 23 NaH	Mg Magnésium 24 MgH₂	Al Aluminium 27.4 AlH₃	Si Silicium 28 SiH₄	P Phosphore 31 PH₃	S Soufre 32 H₂S	Cl Chlore 35.5 HCl
K Potassium 39 KH	Ca Calcium 40 CaH₂	?	?	As Arsenic 75 AsH₃	Se Sélénium 79.4 SeH₂	Br Brome 80 HBr
		Similarité	Similarité	→ Prédictions possibles		

Les prédictions de Mendeleïev concernant l'élément X devant trouver sa place sous le silicium	Propriétés observées après la découverte du germanium
Masse atomique ca. 72	Masse atomique 72.6
Métal gris foncé avec une température de fusion élevée, masse volumique ca. 5.5 g/cm ³	Métal gris-blanc température de fusion 958 °C, masse volumique 5.36 g/cm ³
Lorsque chauffé en présence d'air, formation de XO ₂	Lorsque chauffé en présence d'air, formation de GeO ₂
Le chlorure de X, XCl ₄ , est un liquide volatile avec une température d'ébullition inférieure à 100 °C.	GeCl ₄ est liquide et a une température d'ébullition de 83 °C.

Le tableau périodique a pu être ainsi complétée de manière ciblée.



Le travail de Mendeleïev est particulièrement remarquable, dans la mesure où celui-ci a mis au point une classification des éléments, qui a révélé la présence de cases vides et qui a permis de faire des **prédictions** quant à l'existence d'éléments non encore découverts... Ces prédictions ont largement contribué à la découverte de nouveaux éléments.