

Philosophy of chemistry

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The **philosophy of chemistry** considers the methodology and underlying assumptions of the science of chemistry. It is explored by philosophers, chemists, and philosopher-chemist teams. For much of its history, philosophy of science has been dominated by the philosophy of physics, but the philosophical questions that arise from chemistry have received increasing attention since the latter part of the 20th century.^{[1][2]}

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Foundations of chemistry

Major philosophical questions arise as soon as one attempts to define chemistry and what it studies. Atoms and molecules are often assumed to be the fundamental units of chemical theory,^[3] but traditional descriptions of molecular structure and chemical bonding fail to account for the properties of many substances, including metals and metal complexes^[4] and aromaticity.^[5]

Additionally, chemists frequently use non-existent chemical entities like resonance structures^{[4][5]} to explain the structure and reactions of different substances; these explanatory tools use the language and graphical representations of molecules to describe the behavior of chemicals and chemical reactions that in reality do not behave as straightforward molecules.

Some chemists and philosophers of chemistry prefer to think of substances, rather than microstructures, as the fundamental units of study in chemistry. There is not always a one-to-one correspondence between the two methods of classifying substances.^[3] For example, many rocks exist as mineral complexes composed of multiple ions that do not occur in fixed proportions or spatial relationships to one another.^[4]

A related philosophical problem is whether chemistry is the study of substances or reactions.^[3] Atoms, even in a solid, are in perpetual motion and under the right conditions many chemicals react spontaneously to form new products. A variety of environmental variables contribute to a substance's properties, including temperature and pressure, proximity to other molecules and the presence of a magnetic field.^{[3][4][5]} As Schummer puts it, "Substance philosophers define a chemical reaction by the change of certain substances, whereas process philosophers define a substance by its characteristic chemical reactions."^[3]

Philosophers of chemistry discuss issues of symmetry and chirality in nature. Organic (i.e., carbon-based) molecules are those most often chiral. Amino acids, nucleic acids and sugars, all of which are found exclusively as a single enantiomer in organisms, are the basic chemical units of life. Chemists, biochemists, and biologists alike debate the origins of this homochirality. Philosophers debate facts regarding the origin of this phenomenon, namely whether it emerged

contingently, amid a lifeless racemic environment or if other processes were at play. Some speculate that answers can only be found in comparison to extraterrestrial life, if it is ever found. Other philosophers question whether there exists a bias toward assumptions of nature as symmetrical, thereby causing resistance to any evidence to the contrary.

One of the most topical issues is determining to what extent physics, specifically, quantum mechanics, explains chemical phenomena. Can chemistry, in fact, be reduced to physics as has been assumed by many, or are there inexplicable gaps? Some authors, for example, Roald Hoffmann,^[6] have recently suggested that a number of difficulties exist in the reductionist program with concepts like aromaticity, pH, reactivity, nucleophilicity, for example. The noted philosopher of science, Karl Popper, among others, predicted as much.

Philosophers of chemistry

Several philosophers and scientists have focused on the philosophy of chemistry in recent years, notably, the Dutch philosopher Jaap van Brakel, who wrote *The Philosophy of Chemistry* in 2000, and the Maltese philosopher-chemist Eric Scerri, editor of the journal "Foundations of Chemistry" and author of *Normative and Descriptive Philosophy of Science and the Role of Chemistry in Philosophy of Chemistry*, 2004, among other articles. Scerri is especially interested in the philosophical foundations of the periodic table, and how physics and chemistry intersect in relation to it, which he contends is not merely a matter for science, but for philosophy.^[7]

Although in other fields of science students of the method are generally not practitioners in the field, in chemistry (particularly in synthetic organic chemistry) intellectual method and philosophical foundations are often explored by investigators with active research programmes. Elias James Corey developed the concept of "retrosynthesis" published a seminal work "The logic of chemical synthesis" which deconstructs these thought processes and speculates on computer-assisted synthesis. Other chemists such as K. C. Nicolaou (co-author of *Classics in Total Synthesis*) have followed in his lead.

See also

- History of chemistry
- The central science

References

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- Pavia, D., Lampman, G., & Kriz, G. (2004). *Organic chemistry, volume 1*. Mason, OH: Cengage Learning.
- The Same and Not the Same (Columbia, 1995, pp. 19-20)
- Scerri, Eric R. (2008). *Collected Papers on Philosophy of Chemistry*. London: Imperial College Press. ISBN 978-1-84816-137-5.

Further reading

Review articles

- Philosophy of Chemistry (<http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/chemistry/>) article on the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy

Journals

- Foundations of Chemistry (<http://www.springeronline.com/sgw/cda/frontpage/0,11855,4-0-70-35545882-0,00.html?referer=www.wkap.nl>), an international peer-reviewed journal for History and Philosophy of Chemistry as well as Chemical Education published by Springer.
- Hyle: International Journal for Philosophy of Chemistry (<http://www.hyle.org/journal/concept.htm>), an English-language peer-reviewed journal associated with the University of Karlsruhe, Germany.

Books

- *Philosophy of Chemistry* (<http://upers.kuleuven.be/nl/titel/9789058670632>), J. van Brakel, Leuven University Press, 2000. ISBN 90-5867-063-5
- *Philosophy of Chemistry: Synthesis of a New Discipline*, Davis Baird, Eric Scerri, Lee McIntyre (eds.), Dordrecht: Springer, 2006. ISBN 1-4020-3256-0
- *The Periodic Table: Its Story and Its Significance*, E.R. Scerri, Oxford University Press, New York, 2006. ISBN 0-19-530573-6
- *Collected Papers on Philosophy of Chemistry*, E.R. Scerri, Imperial College Press, London, 2008. ISBN 978-1848161375
- *Of Minds and Molecules: New Philosophical Perspectives on Chemistry* (<http://www.americanscientist.org/template/BookReviewTypeDetail/assetid/14418;jsessionid=aaae164wZUcz2T>), Nalini Bhushan and Stuart Rosenfeld (eds.), Oxford University Press, 2000, Reviewed by Michael Weisberg
- *Philosophy of Chemistry : Growth of a New Discipline*, Eric Scerri, Lee McIntyre (eds.), Heidelberg: Springer, 2015. ISBN 978-94-017-9363-6

External links

- Weisberg, Michael; Needham, Paul; Hendry, Robin. "Philosophy of Chemistry". *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.
- International Society for the Philosophy of Chemistry (<http://ispc.sas.upenn.edu/>)
- International Society for the Philosophy of Chemistry Summer symposium 2011 (<https://sites.google.com/site/intsocphilchem2011/>)
- International Society for the Philosophy of Chemistry Summer symposium 2016 (<https://sites.google.com/site/ispc2016>)
- Website for Eric Scerri, author and founder-editor of Foundations of Chemistry (<http://www.ericscerri.com>)

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