

Plante rechargeable lead acid battery

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Planté was born on 22 April 1834 in Orthez, France. In 1854 he began work as an assistant lecturer in physics at the Conservatory of Arts and Crafts in Paris. In 1860 he was promoted to the post of Professor of Physics at the Polytechnic Association for the Development of Popular Instruction. An amphitheatre at that institute is named after him.

In 1855, Planté discovered the first fossils of the prehistoric flightless bird *Gastornis parisiensis* (named after him) near Paris. This gigantic animal was a very close relative of the famous diatrymas of North America. At that time, Planté was at the start of his academic career, serving as a teaching assistant to A. E. Becquerel (father of Nobel laureate Henri Becquerel). This early discovery--although it created considerable excitement in 1855--was soon to be overshadowed by Planté's subsequent discoveries.

He was elected as a member to the American Philosophical Society in 1882.

In 1859, Planté invented the lead-acid cell, the first rechargeable battery. His early model consisted of a spiral roll of two sheets of pure lead, separated by a linen cloth and immersed in a glass jar of sulfuric acid solution. The following year, he presented a nine-cell lead-acid battery to the Academy of Sciences. In 1881, Camille Alphonse Faure would develop a more efficient and reliable model that saw great success in early electric cars.

He died on 21 May 1889 in the Bellevue part of Meudon, near Paris. In 1989 the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences established the Gaston Planté Medal, which is awarded every few years to scientists who have made significant contributions to the development of lead-acid battery technology.

These demonstrations about laws and tools associated with electricity and magnetism allow you to adjust variables at and to visualize invisible forces -- which makes them almost better than the real thing.

Seeing is believing. In these animations, we show you what electricity and magnetism might look like if they weren't invisible.

Learn about electricity and magnetism -- and have some fun while you're at it!

How do Maglev trains work? What are comets made of? How do bugs walk on water? This section demonstrates these and other concepts related to magnetism, electricity and other areas of science.

Whether you prefer your science short & sweet or long & detailed, we spell it out for you here in easy-to-understand language.



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