

Lise Meitner

MEITNERIUM



PERSONAL INFORMATION

Born: 7th of November of 1878

Death: 1968

Nationality: Austrian

Family: The third eldest of eight children in a Jew family.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Shared the Enrico Fermi Award, given by President Lyndon B. Johnson and the Department of Energy.

Element 109 in the periodic table was named meitnerium to honor her work.

INTERESTING FACTS

In 1917, She and Hahn discovered protactinium, element with atomic number 91.

In 1934, they began looking answers to the fact that uranium produced radioactive isotopes when was bombarded with neutrons.

Their work was interrupted by Nazis.

Then, they discover the nuclear fission.



WORKED WITH

Otto Hahn. He received the Nobel Prize while Meitner's role was overlooked.



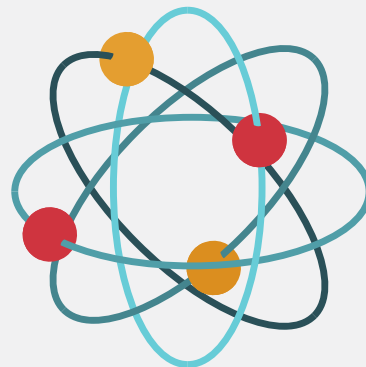
EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

1901: Start the university in Vienna

At 13, she completed the schooling provided to girls.

Her father hired a tutor to help her prepare for university education, so when university opened the doors for women, she was ready.

There she found a mentor: physics professor Boltzmann, who encouraged her to pursue a doctoral degree.



WORK

Pioneer in radioactivity

Meitner and Otto Hahn

Berlin, 1906: They studied radioactivity substances and one of their successes was the development of a new technique for purifying radioactive material.

1934: They looked for answers to the isotopes that produced uranium when it was bombarded with neutron.

The end of this work was the discovery of nuclear fission.

Others achievement

She and Hahn shared the Enrico Fermi Award, given by president Lyndon B. Johnson and the Department of Energy.

Marie Curie

RADIUM - POLONIUM



PERSONAL INFORMATION

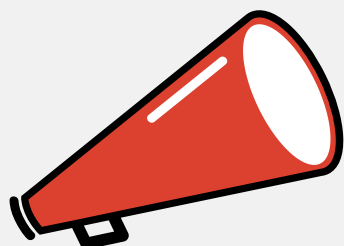
Born: 7th November 1867 in Warsaw
Death: July 4, 1934 in the French Alps
Nationality: Polish and French when she married Pierre Curie
Family: She married Pierre Curie and had two daughters Irène and Ève

ACHIEVEMENTS

- First woman to win two Nobel Prizes
 - First woman teacher at the Sorbonne in Paris
- First woman to get a doctorate in Physics in France

INTERESTING FACTS

1895 she marries Pierre Curie
1897 Irène, his first daughter, is born
1898 identifies radium and polonium
1902 manages to isolate the radium
1903 she and her husband receive the Nobel Prize in Physics
1904 Ève's second daughter is born
1906 Pierre Curie dies
1911 gets the Nobel Prize in Chemistry
1922 enters the French Academy of Medicine
1995 her remains are moved with her husband to the Pantheon in Paris



WORKED WITH

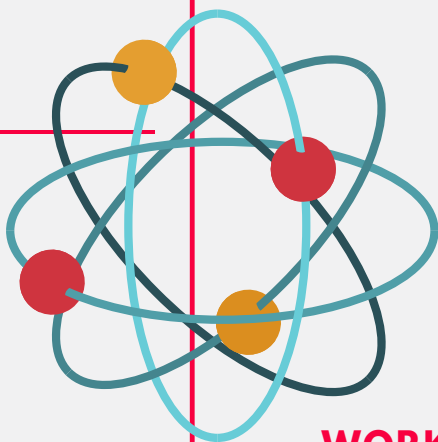
Pierre Curie, Marguerite Perey, Irène Curie



EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

1883 he finishes his secondary education with a gold medal at the age of fifteen

- 1893 and 1894 he graduated in Physics and Mathematics
- 1903 first woman to present a doctoral thesis in France



WORK

Discover radium and polonium

1914 he founded the Curie Institute

- Marie Curie was interested in the recent discoveries of new types of radiation, by then Roentgen had discovered X-rays and Becquerel discovered that uranium emitted invisible radiation. She was the first to use the adjective 'radioactive' to describe those elements that emit radiation.

Volunteer Experience

At the outbreak of the First World War, she assisted the wounded soldiers with his daughter Irène in the famous ambulances called les petites Curies

- Member of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, joining science and culture

Marie Lavoisier

OXYGEN



PERSONAL INFORMATION

Born
Death
Nationality
Family

ACHIEVEMENTS

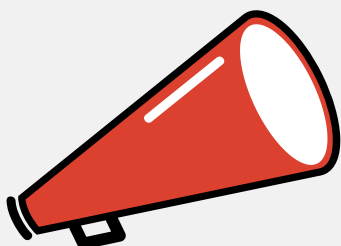
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INTERESTING FACTS

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WORKED WITH

Pierre Curie

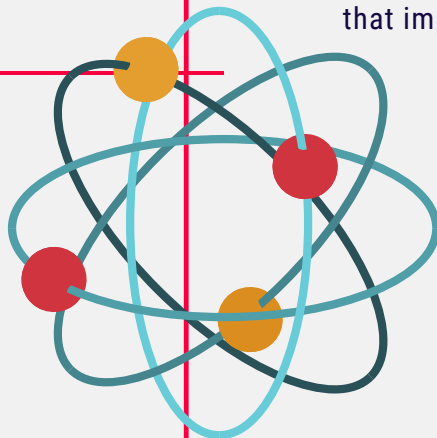


EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

ME Software Development

Balmason Graduate School / 2018-2020

- Developed software solutions for the Engineering Department
- Commended for implementing a new update process that improved the school's database load



WORK

Flambee Rousseau Academy

Debate Team / Chess Club / Developers Guild

- Participated in public discussions about global topics
- Applied debate tactics that helped lead the team to victory
- Managed events for the Developers Guild

Volunteer Experience

DG Soup Kitchen / Programmed to Bike '17

- Provided meals for the homeless every weekend through the Developer Guild's soup kitchen initiative
- Taught orphans ages 6 and up how to ride bicycles

Marguerite Perey

ELEMENT: FRANCIUM



PERSONAL INFORMATION

Born: 1909 in France

Death: 1975

Nationality: French

Family:

ACHIEVEMENTS

1950: The French Academy of Science
Wilde Prize

1960: The French Academy of Science Le
Conte Prize

1960: The City of Paris Science Grand Prize

1960: Officer of the Legion of Honor

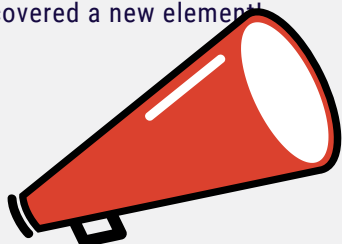
1964: Lavoisier Prize of the French
Chemical Society

1964: Silver Medal of the City of Paris

1973: Commander of the National Order of
Merit

INTERESTING FACTS

In 1939 there was no element 87 in the periodic table. Although people had suspected it existed, nobody had been able to find it. Perey had discovered a new element!



WORKED WITH

Marie Curie

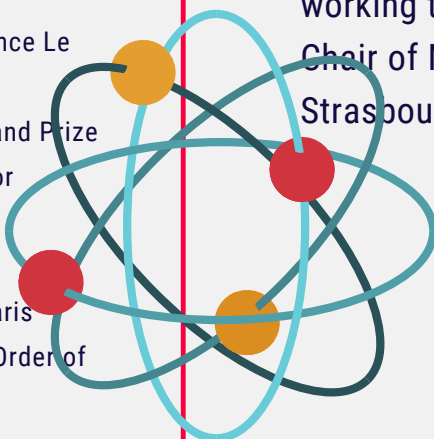
EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

In 1929 she qualified with a chemistry diploma from Paris's Technical School of Women's Education.

With her Ph.D. Perey immediately became a senior scientist at the Radium Institute. She continued working there until, in 1949, at age 40, she took the Chair of Nuclear Chemistry at the University of Strasbourg.

WORK

She applied for work in Marie Curie's laboratory in Paris – The Radium Institute – and was amazed to be interviewed by the great Marie Curie herself.



Ida Noddack

ELEMENT: RHENIUM



PERSONAL INFORMATION

Born: 1896 in Germany

Death: 1978

Nationality: German

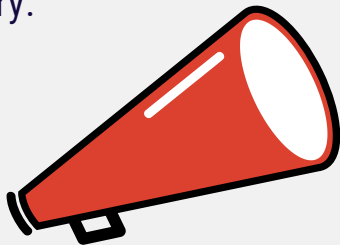
Family: Walter Noddack's wife

ACHIEVEMENTS

- She discovered element 75: "Rhenium" after a large work with her husband and Otto Berg.

INTERESTING FACTS

The was nominated three times for the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.



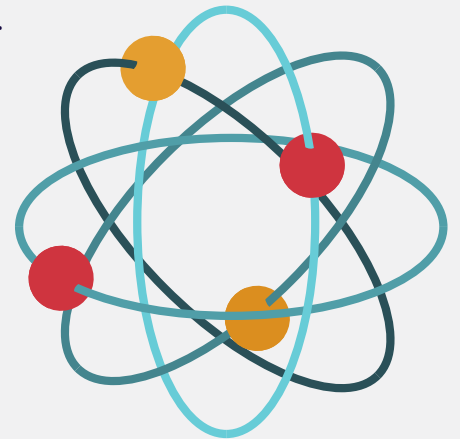
WORKED WITH

Her husband, Walter Noddack, and Otto Berg.

BIOGRAPHY

Ida Eva Tracke

- She was born in 1896 in Germany.
- She decided to become a Chemist, a decision that was welcomed by her father.
- She was Chemist and Physicist. She was one of the first women to study Chemist.
- Her name was Ida Eva Tracke until she married Walter Noddack.
- She was nominated three times for the Nobel Prize in chemistry.



WORK

- She was the first to mention the idea of nuclear fission.
- She worked with her husband, Walter Noddack, and Otto Berg.
- After a large work, in 1925, they discovered a new element, called "Rhenium" with an atomic number 75, which is in group 7 of the periodic table.