

The role of women in history of nuclear energy

Fanny Gates

USA (1872-1931)

Marie Curie's hypotheses on the non-influence of external factors on radioactivity and that it is not related to phosphorescence have been confirmed.



Marie Curie

Poland (1867-1934)

He discovered natural radioactivity in 1896. He discovered the elements Radium and Polonium. Nobel Prize in Physics (1903) and Chemistry (1911)



Lise Meitner

Austrian (1878-1968)

Absorption of alpha and beta radiation. Protactinium element found 91. He published the physical explanation of the process he called nuclear fission 1. He received the Enrico Fermi award in 1966



Harriet Brooks

Canada (1876-1933)

Rutherford Radon Assistant



Ida Noddack

German (1896-1978)

He was the first to mention the idea of nuclear fission, in 1934, he discovered element number 75, Rhenium. She was nominated three times for the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.



Ellen Gleditsch

Norway (1879-1968)

Radio half life



Irene curie

(1897-1956) Artificial radioactivity
Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1935
1946-50 Director of the French Atomic Energy Commission



Elisabeth Rona

Hungary (1891 - 1981)

1911 Ra decay series



Maria Goeppert-Mayer

German (1906-1972)

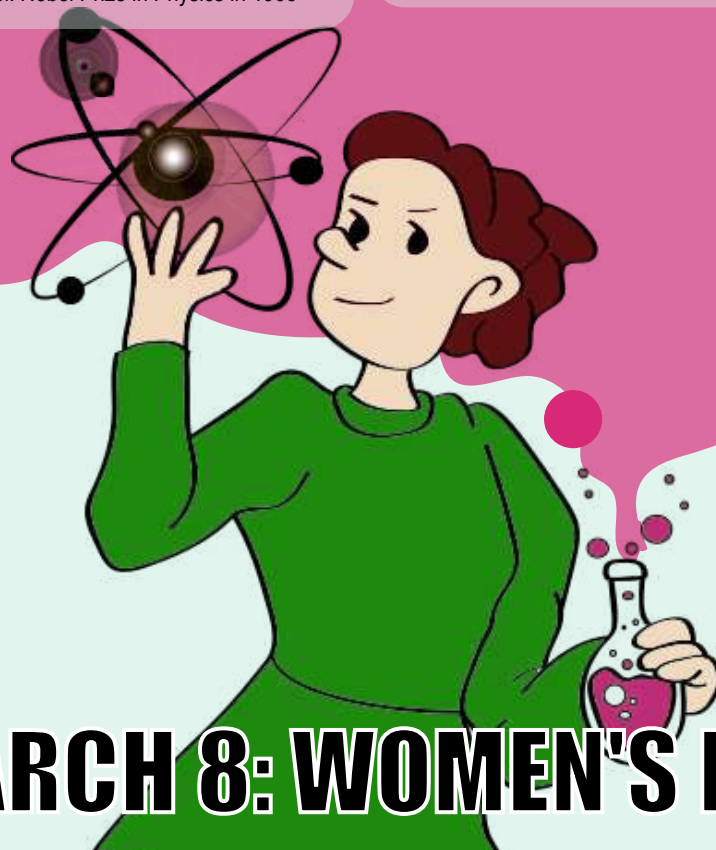
During II GG, he worked on the Manhattan project. Layered nuclear model. Nobel Prize in Physics in 1963



Marguerite Perey

French (1909-1975)

First woman elected to the Academy of Sciences (Paris) in 1962.



MARCH 8: WOMEN'S DAY