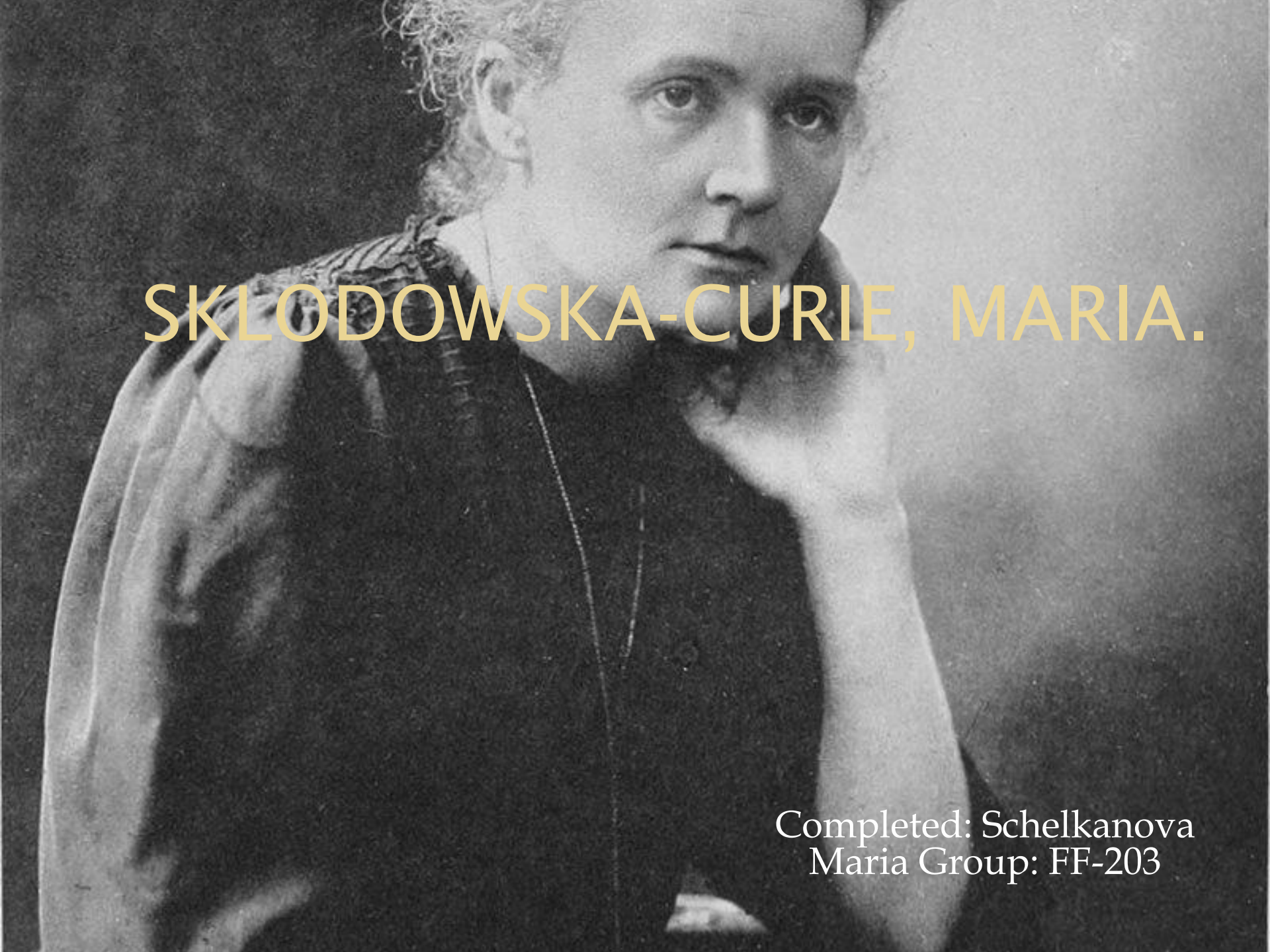


SKLODOWSKA-CURIE, MARIA.

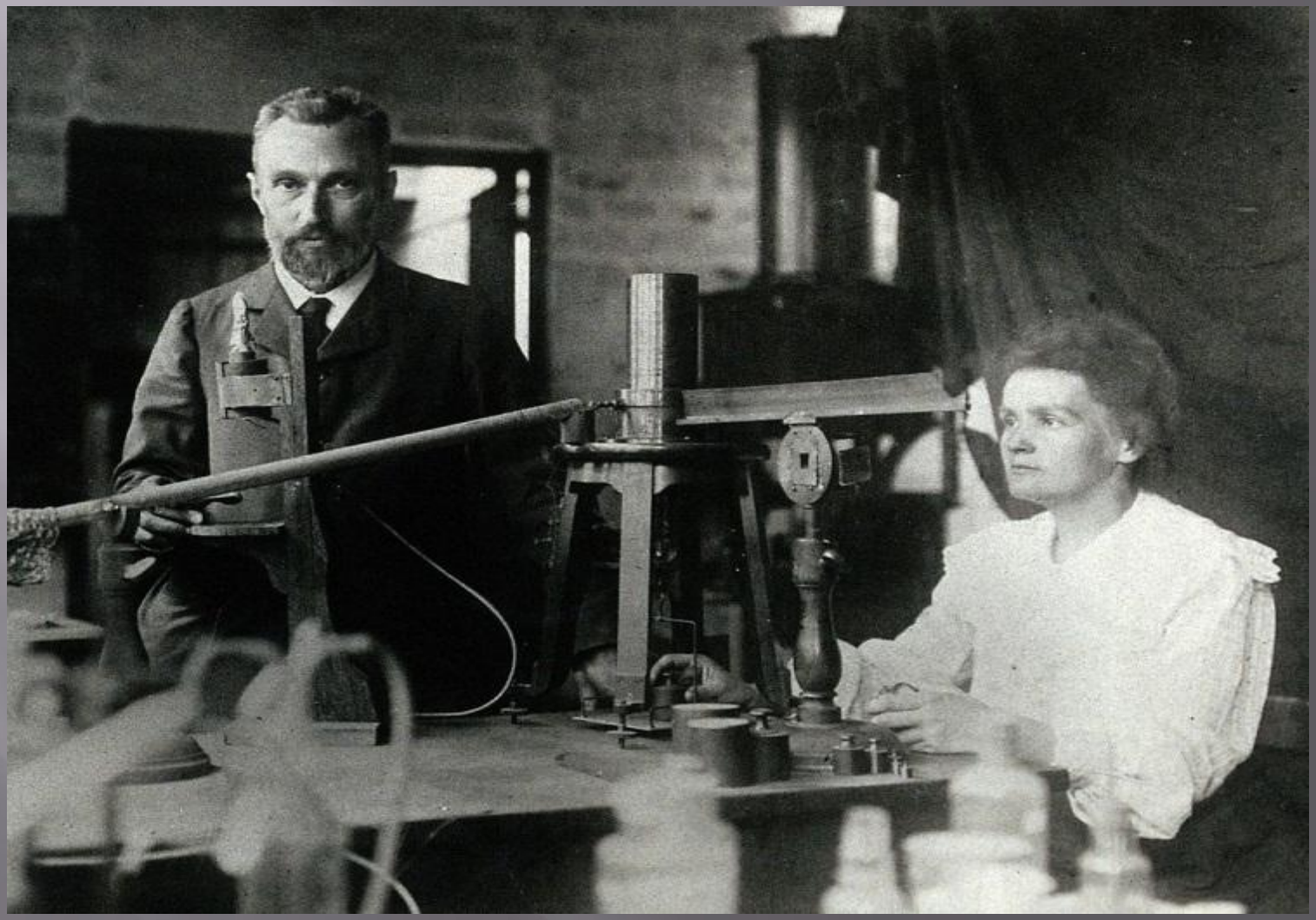
Completed: Schelkanova
Maria Group: FF-203

- Maria Sklodowska-Curie is a French and Polish experimental scientist (physicist, chemist), teacher, public figure. She was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics and Chemistry, which was the first Nobel Prize winner in history and the first double Nobel Prize winner in history.

Scientific activity.

- Discovery of radioactivity
- At the end of 1897, Maria completed a study on magnetism and began to look for a topic for a thesis. At this time, the Curie couple met a physicist Henri Becquerel, who discovered that uranium compounds emit deep penetrating radiation. Marie Curie became interested in the topic and began work on a new doctoral dissertation devoted to the study of this phenomenon. Maria began to measure all the then known pure elements, as well as alloys, which were in the laboratory of the School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry. One of the first elements was phosphorus, then Maria measured pure uranium, and then all the minerals of the Natural History Museum of France.

On June 23, 1903, Maria presented her doctoral thesis “Research of Radioactive Substances” at the Sorbonne.



In 1903, Maria and Pierre, together with Henri Becquerel, received the Nobel Prize in Physics "For outstanding achievements in joint studies of radiation phenomena."

The discovery of radiation effects on living tissue

- In 1900, the German dentist Otto Walckhoff noticed that if you apply a cloth soaked in radium solution to the skin twice for 20 minutes, inflammation appears that lasts two weeks. The German chemist Friedrich Oscar Gizel noticed that if you put a closed eye on a closed box containing radium salts, light is visible on the retina. Maria suffered from anemia and lost weight during research, Pierre felt pain in her legs and back, which doctors classified as rheumatism and then as neurasthenia. After the war, Maria suffered from cataracts, which could be an early symptom of radiation sickness. She performed the operation, but kept it secret from others.
- Experiments on the effects of radiation on living tissue, conducted by physicians in the years 1900-1906, marked the beginning of radiotherapy, which in France was called curetitis, after the discoverer

Awards and titles.

- She was a member of 85 scientific societies around the world, including the French Medical Academy, and received 20 honorary degrees. From 1911 until her death, Skłodowska-Curie participated in the prestigious Solvay Physics Congresses, for 12 years she was an employee of the International Commission on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations.

Last years .

- Due to years of work with radium, her health began to deteriorate markedly. She developed cataracts and recurrent kidney problems. In the spring of 1934, Maria made a car trip with Armor, during which she caught a bad cold. The temperature was kept unusually long, the doctors thought it was the flu, but it was a new disease that would soon be called radiation. The culprit of the disease - her brainchild, radium. Maria carried her talisman with a radioactive isotope tube in her pocket, and kept it in a drawer of her desk, being exposed to X-rays from unshielded equipment.

Literature.

- https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A1%D0%BA%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%B2%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%9A%D1%8E%D1%80%D0%B8,_%D0%9C%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%8F