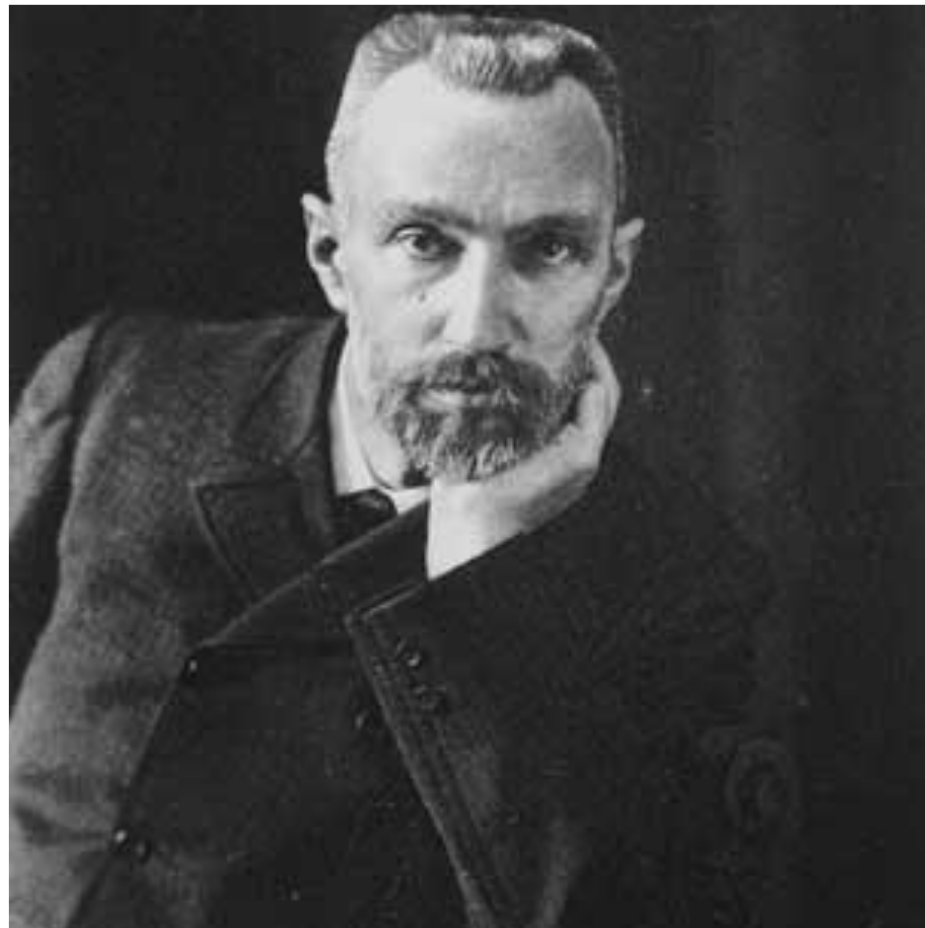
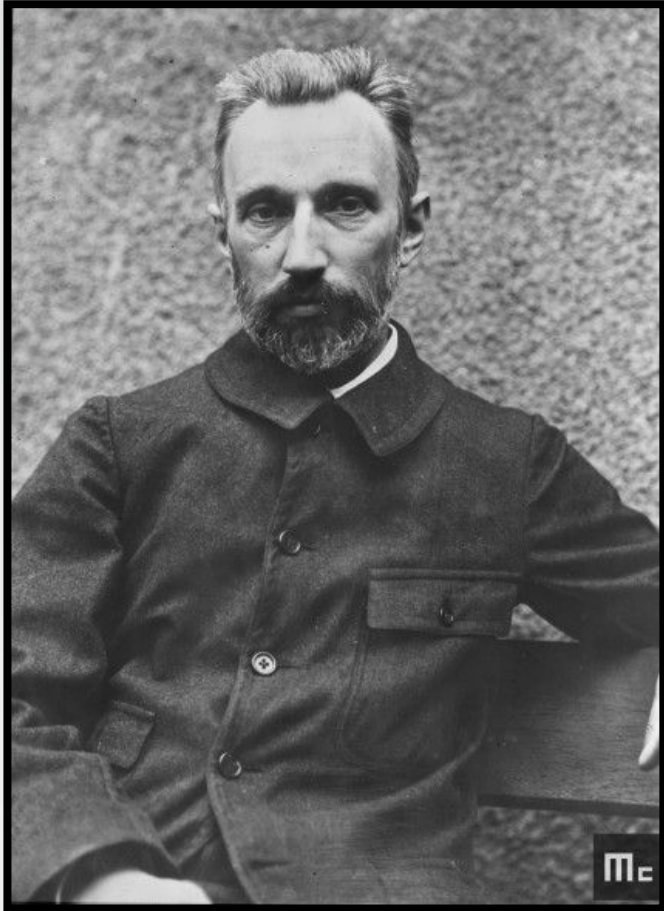


# Pierre Curie

Kulakova N 9 «M»



# Biography

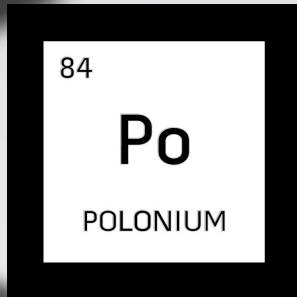


## Pierre Curie:

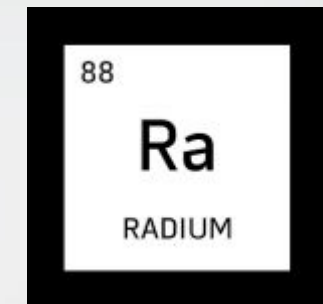
- Was born in the family of a doctor
- At the age of 16, he received a bachelor's degree from the University of Paris
- Since 1878, he worked as an assistant together with his older brother Jacques in the mineralogical laboratory of the Sorbonne
- In 1894, he met Maria Sklodowska, a Polish student of the Physics Department of the Sorbonne from the Russian Empire. They were married on June 26, 1895
- Starting from 1897, they investigated the phenomenon of radioactivity
- On a rainy day on April 19, 1906, Pierre Curie was tragically killed when, crossing a street in Paris, he slipped and fell under a horse-drawn carriage.

# Study of radioactivity

Marie Curie prompted Pierre to compare the uranium compounds obtained from different deposits, according to the intensity of their radiation. The method of their work was to measure the degree of ionization of the air, the intensity of which was determined by the current strength between the plates. It turned out that the ore samples delivered from the Joachimstal deposit in the Czech Republic show stronger ionization than others. This experiment of 1898 suggested that the researchers were dealing with the presence of another radioactive substance besides uranium.

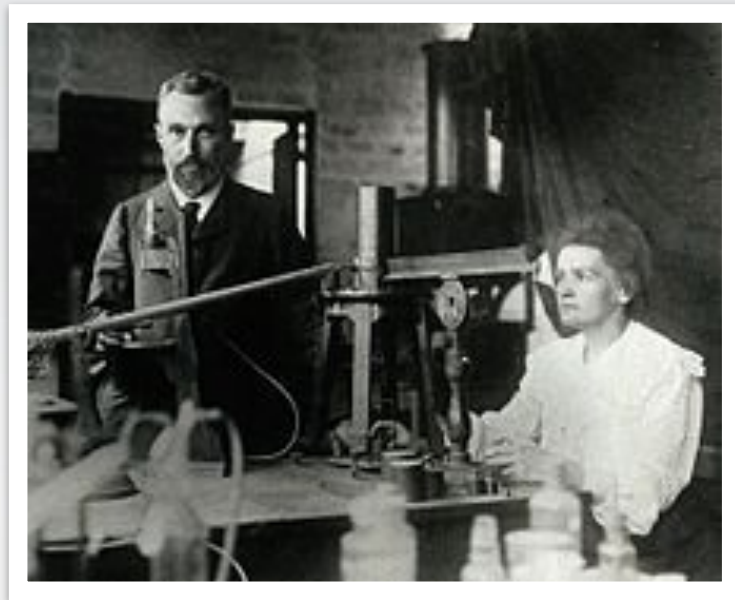


In July 1898, the Curies published an article "On the radioactive substance contained in uranium tar blende", in which they reported the discovery of one of the elements named polonium. In December, they announced the discovery of a second element, which they named radium. Both new elements were many times more radioactive than uranium.

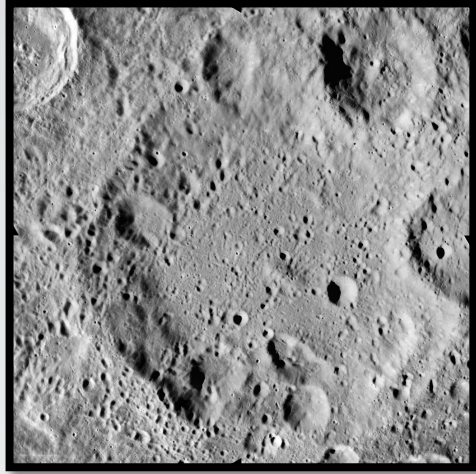


# The Nobel Prize

In 1903, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded Pierre and Marie Curie the Nobel Prize in Physics. Pierre and Marie Curie received half of the award "in recognition ... of their joint research on radiation phenomena, discovered by Professor Henri Becquerel»



# Interesting facts



- Pierre Curie formulated a number of ideas of symmetry.
- An artificial chemical element, curium, is named after Pierre and Marie Curie.
- In 1956, postage stamps were issued in the USSR and in Bulgaria, dedicated to P. Curie.
- In 1970, the International Astronomical Union named a crater on the far side of the moon after Pierre Curie.

A collection of dark gray, three-dimensional geometric shapes, including cubes and polyhedrons, scattered along the left edge of the slide. Some are in sharp focus, while others are blurred, creating a sense of depth.

**Thank you for your attention**