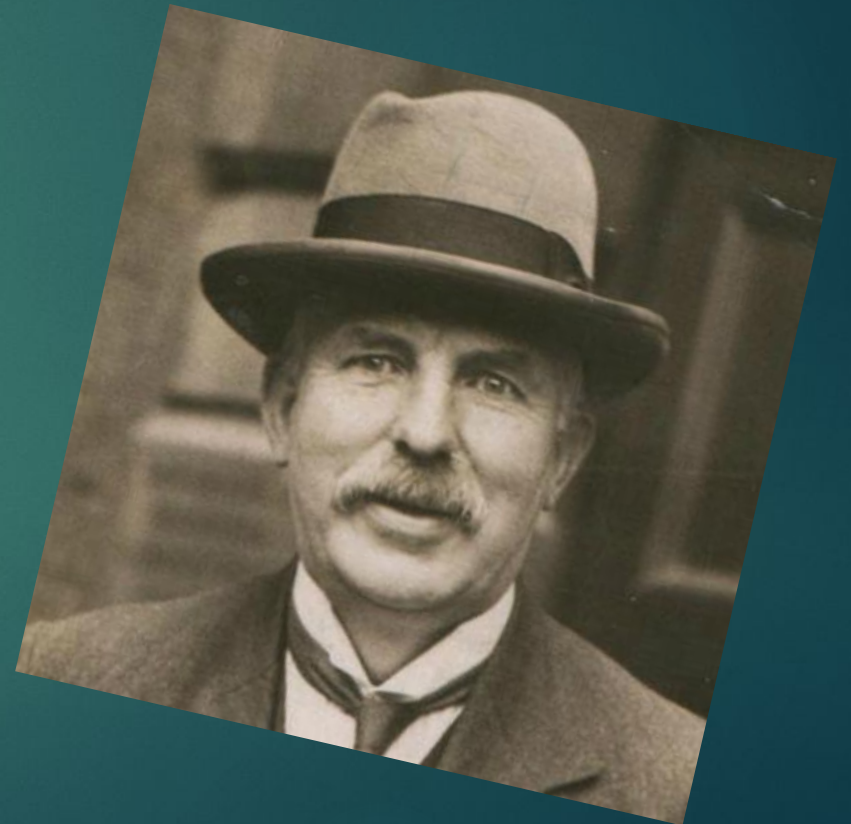
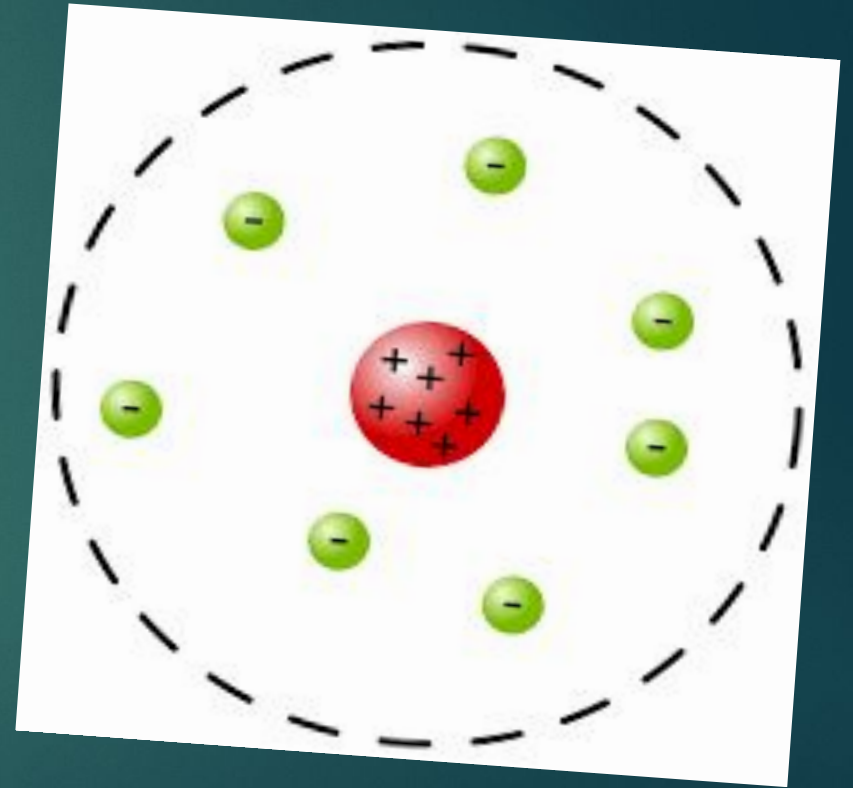


Rutherford became a doctoral student from J.J. Thomson, the discoverer of the electron (Thomson is a laureate of the "Physical Nobel" in 1906, but not for the electron, but for the study of the passage of currents in gases). And he took part in the Nobel works of his scientific advisor. And then you can simply list only the main achievements of Rutherford - the great experimenter and physicist (Dr. Andrew Balfour gave a caustic definition-recognition to Rutherford: "We got a wild rabbit from the country of antipodes and he digs deeply").



His most famous experiment he (more precisely, his students Geiger and Mardsen) conducted in 1909. The study of the passage of alpha particles through gold foil completely unexpectedly showed that some helium nuclei are being thrown back. “It’s as if you were firing a 15-inch round at a piece of tissue paper and the round came back to you and struck,” Rutherford wrote. So the atomic nucleus was discovered and the planetary model of the atom appeared, in which electrons revolve around the nucleus, and Thomson's model, which was called "raisin pudding", was discarded.



But Sir Ernest's most important legacy is, of course, his school. 12 of his students became Nobel laureates, including our compatriot, Peter Kapitsa, who was sent to England, by and large, so that he would come to his senses after the death of his wife, father and two small children in one terrible winter.

