Radioactive Substances

M. Curie

	U ₉₂ Uranium 1769	226.00 0.9 700	2 2.83	209.00 2.0 254	84 2 1.97	Actinium	Rh ₇₅
Th ₉₀	Rn ₈₆	Radium [Rn] 7s² 1898		Polonium [Xe] 6s²4f⁴5d¹6p⁴ 1898		Pa ₉₁	Tc ₄₃
Fr ₈₇	Pu ₉₄	At 85	Np ₉₃	Pm 61 Promethium 1942	Cm ₉₆	Am ₉₅	Bk ₉₇ Berkellium 1949
Cf ₉₈	Fm ₁₀₀	ES ₉₉	Md ₁₀₁	NO 102	Lr ₁₀₃	Rf ₁₀₄	Db ₁₀₅
Sg ₁₀₆ Seaborglum	Bh ₁₀₇	Mt ₁₀₉ Meitnerium 1982	Hs ₁₀₈	Ds ₁₁₀	Rg ₁₁₁ Roentgenium 1994	Cp ₁₁₂	

Marie S. Curie



Marie Sklodowska Curie, born in Warsaw in 1867, was a French physicist and chemist famous for her work on radioactivity. She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity and the first person honored with two Nobel Prizes - in physics (1903) and chemistry (1911). The risks of working with strongly radioactive materials were not known at that time, and she eventually died in 1934 from an illness likely caused by radiation poisoning.

Radioactive Substances is the PhD thesis of Marie Curie, presented to the Faculté de Sciences de Paris in 1903, and subsequently published in "Chemical News" vol 88, 1903. Marie Curie gives a detailed description of her research on radioactive substances carried out at the Sorbonne. She details how she obtained the two new elements radium and polonium from pitchblende, explains her numerous experiments and presents measurements of all kinds.

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Marie S. Curie

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