



WOMEN: MARVEL CREATURES OR MARVEL SCIENTISTS?



Madame Marie Curie

2 Nobel Prizes: Physics in 1903, Chemistry in 1911

Marie worked with uranium and thorium using a piezo-electric quartz electrometer invented by her husband. They were able to isolate and discover two new elements, polonium, named after Poland, and the element radium. Pierre, Marie, and Becquerel were given the Noble prize in physics for their work in spontaneous radioactivity. For her WORK ON radium and polonium she was awarded the 1911 Noble prize in chemistry, and became the first person to receive two Noble Prizes.



Rosalyn S. Yalow

1977, Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine

was an American medical physicist, and a co-winner of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (together with Roger Guillemin and Andrew Schally) for development of the radioimmunoassay (RIA) technique.



Harriet Brooks (April 17, 1933)

was the first Canadian woman nuclear physicist. She is most famous for her research on nuclear transmutations and radioactivity. Ernest Rutherford, who guided her graduate work, regarded her as being next to Marie Curie in the calibre of her aptitude.



Irène Joliot-Curie

1935, Nobel prize for Chemistry

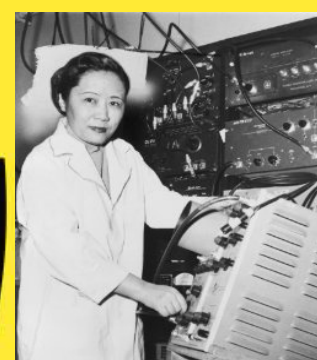
daughter of Pierre and Marie Curie. She shared the Prize with her husband, Jean Frédéric Joliot-Curie, for their discovery of "artificial radioactivity".



Goeppert-Mayer

1963, Nobel Prize for Physics

developed the nuclear shell model, a mathematical model for the structure of atomic nuclei. For this, she shared the Nobel Prize for Physics with J. Hans D. Jensen and Eugene Paul Wigner.



Chien-Shiung Wu

"First Lady of Physics"

Chinese American physicist with expertise in the techniques of experimental physics and radioactivity. In 1956 she devised an experiment which overturned one of the basic laws of physics "Law of Conservation of Parity" and revolutionized

The IOMP Women Group's objective is in compliance with the main IOMP mission and directives to advance medical physics practice worldwide by disseminating scientific and technical information, fostering the educational and professional development of medical physicists, and promoting the highest quality medical services for patients.

IOMP Women Group main functions:

- Develop, implement and coordinate tasks and projects related to the role of females in medical physics scientific, educational and practical aspects.
- To disseminate the experiences, good practice and learning within IOMP NMOs and other relevant accessible areas/across the globe.
- Popularize the role of the women in medical physics and encourage female medical physicist to advance in the profession.
- Organize international cooperation in medical physics and related specialities.
- Provide regular status/progress updates to the IOMP on all tasks and projects related to the IOMP Women Group.

References

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