eTwinning

a.s. 2023/24

LA COSTITUZIONE - ART. 9: LA REPUBBLICA PROMUOVE LO SVILUPPO DELLA CULTURA E LA RICERCA SCIENTIFICA E TECNICA

Hall of scientists

Liceo Galilei - Italy

1AS - 1BS - 2A

ANNA MARIA CICCONE

Associate professor in experimental physics

BORN: AUGUST 29, 1891 IN NOTO
DIED: MARCH 29, 1965 IN NOTO

Life

1914 Graduated from the "Archimede" Technical Institute of Modica

1919 Graduated in mathematics at the university of Pisa

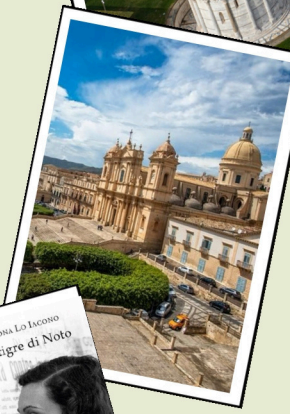
1924 degree in physics

1935 in Germany where she collaborated with Gerhard Herzberg (nobel price for chemistry 1971) to improve her study in spectroscopy

1943 she was the only one of the teaching staff remaining in service at her institute of physic and she managed the complete destruction of the institute and the precious library heritage

1953 she spent a period of study and research in Paris

1962 she continued her research and teaching activity



Simona lo Iacono is a rather prolifi Sicilian writer who combines her literary talent with a great flair fo good stories. His latest book is Th Tiger of Noto (Neri Pozza), the fictionalized biography of the scientist Anna Maria Ciccone, a Sicilian born in 1891 who moved t Pisa shortly before the Great War despite the contrary opinion of he family who would have seen a futur for her of a wife and mother with good match.

FULVIO FRISONE

Frisone was born on 19th January 1966 and he is considered one of the most important italian nuclear physicists and he is a disabled man.

He was born in Catania, a city in the east of Sicily, in Italy

In 2004 he won the Toyp for his scientific research and the price Goccia di Rapolano Terme

His mother helped him to realize his dreams and to give him a normal life

Frisone carries out researches for the Department of Physics and Astronomy of the University of Catania

He wrote a lot of books about maths and physics

Frisone dedicated his studies to t Earth pollution

IMPORTANT STEPS

In this year Frisone graduated in Nuclear Physics, at the University of Catania, with a thesis on " D-D fusion reactions in palladium deuterate " with a particular attention to cold fusion.

In this year he started to work as a researcher in the Physics and Astronomy Department of Catania University where he continued to research about cold fusion.

In this year, Frisone was chosen as a scientific director of a Foundation about cold fusion. This foundation had taken his name.

ETTORE MAJORANA

He was born on the 5th August of 1906 in Catania

He lived in Rome , Lipsia

Nobel Prize for Physics in 1945

He wasn't married

He attends the university of engineering in Rome "Sapienza" until the fifth year, without obtaining a degree

His most important research concerns a theory of the forces that ensures stability of the atomic nucleus

"Only the intelligent living can disappear without a trace."

Ettore Majorana was an Italian physicist. He worked mainly as a physics theorist within the group of physicists known as the "boys from via Panisperna".

He was the first to put forward the hypothesis according to which protons and neutrons, the only components of the atomic nucleus, interact thanks to exchange forces.

Disappeared at age 31 and has never been found.

Morten Meldal

One of the greatest Danish scientist. He can do stuff that no other have done before.
So, boys, you better watch out, because he's getting all the girls (not only because he's 70 years old)

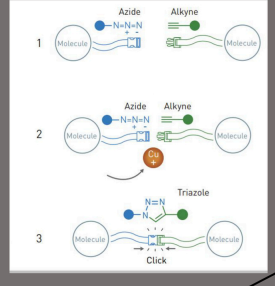
What has Morten Meldal done:

- He's was studying at the **Danish technical university**
- He's a **Chemist** and **Biochemist**
- He has worked in **Carlsberg** (the place where Danish beer is made)
- He's a **knight** of the Danish kingdom
- he has won **Ralph F. Hirschmann Award** in Peptide Chemistry
- And yes, he has won the **Nobel prize** in chemistry (2022)

This is Morten Meldal

Click chemistry
Morten Meldal won the Nobel prize, by inventing the type of chemistry called "click chemistry".
Click chemistry is the term that describes some reactions that gives a high yield and selectivity products by carbon-hetro bond formation reactions.
The word "Click" I in "click chemistry" Is referring to easily joining molecular building blocks.

You can see a representation of Click chemistry Right beside here.

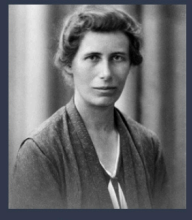


No sorry ... This is

You could say that he's the real life Megamind.
He's just as smart, and he's a good person.
His brain is also just as big (you just can't see it from the outside)

And yes, he's from Denmark. The best country in the world (according to some Danish people)

Leonardoskolen Aarhus - Denmark



Information

Nationality
Denmark

Date of birth
13th May, 1888

Date of death
21th February 1993

Education

Mathematics
Copenhagen university 1907

Mathematics
Cambridge university 1910

Mathematics
Hamburg university 1922

Expertise

- Mathematics
- Geography
- Acturial science
- Geology
- Seismology

Awards

- **William Bowie Medal (1971)**
- **The Harry Oscar Wood Award in Seismology (1960)**

Inge Lehmann

Seismologist and earthquake discoverer

Inge Lehmann was a Danish scientist in the early 1900's. It was harder for women to go to school or get jobs because men and women didnt have equal rights. She ended up going to school in three different countries, Denmark, England and Germany, she studied mathematics at all of them.

Timeline

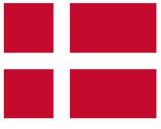
1907 - 1911
University in Copenhagen and Cambridge
Mathematics
During the period of time between early 1907 and December 1911 Inge attended university in Copenhagen and Cambridge, where she studied mathematics at both.

1911 - 1918
Actuarial assistent
During the period of time between 1911 and 1918 Inge did not attednd school, She instead worked as an acturial assistent. After this she returned to Copenhagen University to graduate.

1923 - 1953
Actuarial assistent and The Royal Danish Geodetic Institute
She continued studying mathematics at the University of Hamburg during the fall of 1922, before taking another position as an actuarial assistant in 1923, this time working with a professor in the actuarial science department at the University of Copenhagen. In 1925 she became an assistant to the head of the Royal Danish Geodetic Institute, and part of her work involved setting up Denmark's first seismic stations near Copenhagen, as well as in Ivigtut and Scoresbysund, Greenland. Because of her growing interest in that topic, she again enrolled in the University of Copenhagen and studied Seismology during the summer of 1927, later graduating with a master of science in 1928. That same year she was appointed as the state geodesist and was made the head of the Seismological Department of the Royal Danish Geodetic Institute. She held the latter post until her retirement in 1953.

Publications

Publications du Bureau Central Séismologique International



Biography

Zander was born in Riga, Russian Empire, into a Baltic German commoner family.
was a Baltic German pioneer of rocketry and spaceflight in the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. He designed the first liquid-fueled rocket to be launched in the Soviet Union, GIRD-X, and made many important theoretical contributions to the road to space.

Tributes

- The crater Tsander on the Moon is named after him.
- The Latvian Academy of Sciences awards a physics and mathematics prize in his honour.
- Starting 1992, the Russian Academy of Sciences awards the Tsander Prize, the highest scientific award of the Russian Academy of Sciences for "outstanding theoretical work in the field of rocket and space science".
- Zander is featured on stamps of Soviet Union (1964), Latvia (2012) and Russia (2012)
- Zander's family home in Riga was a museum (until the recent change in its ownership), and the street it is located on is named after him.
- Monument installed near the family home in Riga
- Streets named after Zander are also in Moscow and in Kislovodsk.

Private secondary school "Klasika" - Latvia

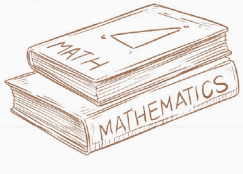
ÖMER HAYYAM

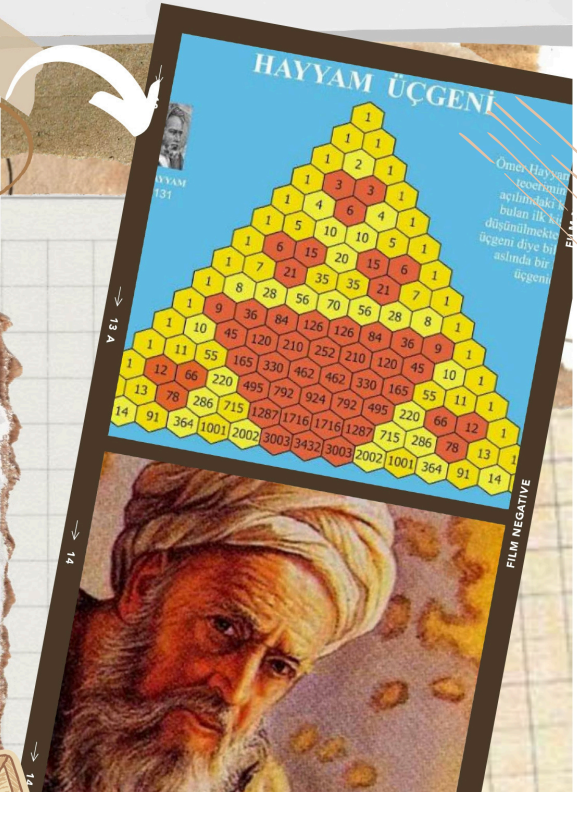
Date of Birth and Death (1048/1131)

His real name is Umar Khayyam. Nişabur, Iran, on 18 May 1048 Ömer Hayyam, born in the city of a tent maker He was his son. His surname meaning tent maker He took it from his father's profession.

But he He has accomplished things far beyond his surname. After Ibn-i Sina in his lifetime He is considered the greatest scholar of the East. was being done. Medicine, physics, astronomy, algebra, geometry and important fields in higher mathematics time for Omar Khayyam, whose works It was said that he knew all his knowledge.

He is from everyone He wrote most of his different works He didn't take it, but he is the one whose name we hear so often. is the unsung hero of theorems. available Ömar hayyam based on rare records His work can be listed as follows.

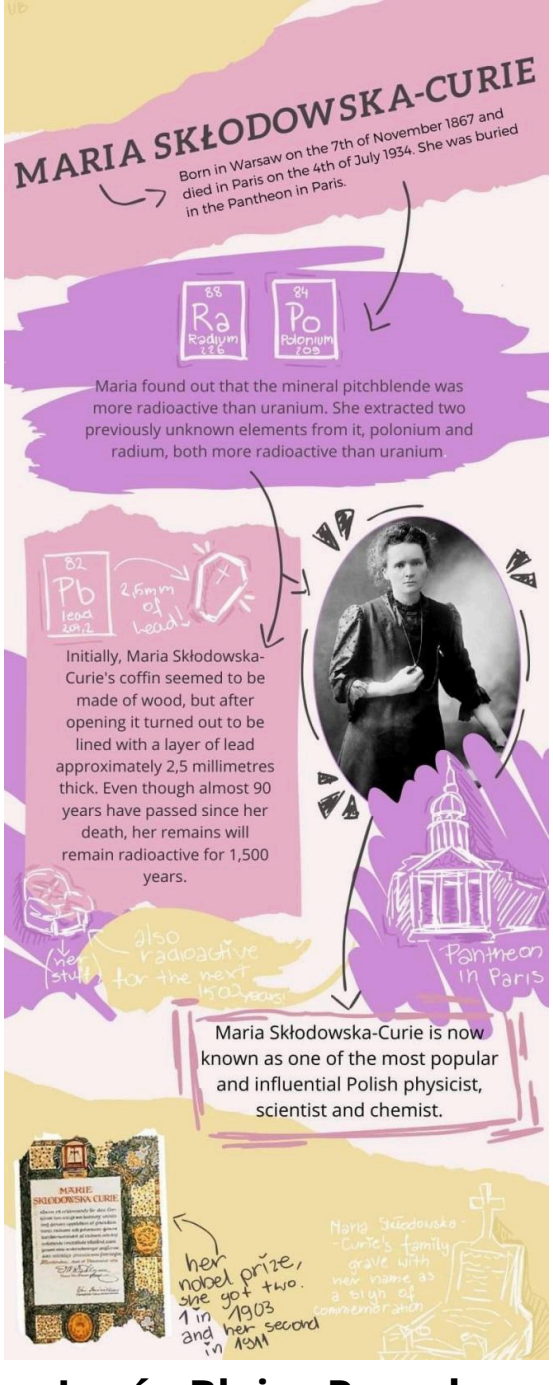




His greatest work is Treatise of Algebra. He examined cubic equations and classified these equations in four chapters in this ten-chapter book. This classification is made for the first time in the history of mathematics. He defined algebra as the science that aims to determine numerical and geometric unknowns. Omer Khayyam, whose mathematical knowledge and talent were far beyond time, carried out successful works on equations. As a matter of fact, Khayyam is defined according to 13 different third degrees.

Khayyam also discovered the binomial expansion. It is thought that he was the first person to discover the binomial theory and the coefficients included in this expansion. (What we know as Pascal's triangle is actually Khayyam's triangle). He bid farewell to the mortal world on December 4, 1131, in his birthplace, Nisapur.

Görele Anadolu Lisesi - Turkey



Giolitti-Gandino Licei di Bra - Italy

Lycée Blaise Pascal - France

Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Lema - Poland