

## **Bio**

Born 1897, Warsaw, Russian Empire(now Poland) studied well. a tremendous tragedy early death of her mother. In addition, no acceptance for women's university schooling in Poland. Even though she had those disturbances, she continued studying at the Sorbonne in Paris. Then she earned master's degree in physics and mathematics in 1893 and following year. Then she met her husband Pierre Curie in a French laboratory. and The husband started to help her. Finally she and Pierre discovered polonium and radium which were great discovery for researching radioactivity. Through to this, the science duo got the nobel prize in physics at 1903 and marie won the prize in chemistry, alone.

This woman, who coined the word 'radioactivity', passed away at 4th July 1934 because of aplastic anemia which is usually caused by radiation.

### **Poor financial base.**

She was a top student in secondary school and she wanted to attend Warsaw uni. But the uni was men-only. At that time, her sister Bronya was studious as well. Then they decided to go abroad but they didn't have enough financial ability so Marie Curie worked as a tutor and a governess for five years, first because Bronya took a course with Marie's support. She used her spare time to study, reading about physics, chemistry and math. After few years.

She was fascinated with the work of [Henri Becquerel](#), a French physicist who discovered that uranium casts off rays, weaker rays than the X-rays found by Wilhelm Roentgen.

Pierre put aside his own work to help Marie with her exploration of radioactivity.

### **Polonium and radium**

Working with the mineral pitchblende, the pair discovered a new radioactive element in 1898. They named the element polonium, after Marie's native country of Poland.

They also detected the presence of another radioactive material in the pitchblende, and called that radium. In 1902, the Curies announced that they had produced a decigram of pure radium, demonstrating its existence as a unique chemical element.

### **First nobel prize was for physics**

With Becquerel and Pierre, 1903

They found that the mineral pitchblende was more active than uranium and concluded that it must contain other radioactive substances. They managed to extract two previously unknown elements: polonium and radium, both of them more radioactive than uranium.

### **Pierre's death**

Accidentally, by carriage on road.

### **Second nobel prize was for chemistry**

Advancement of the polonium and radium research

### **Radium's use in these days**

**Radium** is now common in cancer treatment, especially skin cancer and mammary carcinoma(brachytherapy).

A number of malignant tumors, as well.

Inside needles that were inserted into the mouth, lip, and other areas.

Following the discovery of radium's medical potential, numerous Radium Institutes were established in several countries (e.g., Paris, Stockholm, and Warsaw). Marie Curie's role in this activity cannot be overestimated.

**Polonium** is one of atomic fuel.

I'd like to finish up by quotation of Albert Einstein "**Marie Curie is of all celebrated beings, the one whom fame has not corrupted.**" :)