Frédéric and Irène Joliot-Curie Encyclopedia Article

Frédéric and Irène Joliot-Curie

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

Frédéric and Irène Joliot-Curie Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Frédéric and Irène Joliot-Curie.....3

Frédéric and Irène Joliot-Curie

1900-1958

1897-1956

French nuclear physicists who were awarded the 1935 Nobel Prize for Chemistry for their discovery of artificial radioactivity. Frédéric Joliot (1900-1958) and Irène Curie (1897-1956), daughter of renowned scientist Marie Curie, married in 1926 and subsequently collaborated under the joint surname Joliot-Curie. Through alpha-particle bombardment they were able to transform elements into radioactive isotopes. Such isotopes are now widely used for medical diagnosis. The Joliot-Curie's work also made nuclear fission and development of nuclear power plants possible. Irène was named director of the Radium Institute in 1932, and Frédéric was instrumental in establishing the French Atomic Energy Commission after World War II.