



ELSEVIER

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September

SEPTEMBER SCIENTIST

- 1** **Auer, Carl von Welsbach** (1 September 1858–4 August 1929), Austrian scientist. He discovered neodymium and praseodymium. In addition, in 1907, independently of G. Urban, he separated lutetium. To him we owe the discovery of mischmetal, a rare-earth metal alloy used as flint, and the discovery of the incandescent lamp or sleeve Auer used for lighting oil/gas. Later he became interested in the separation of radioactive elements.
- Edeleanu, Lazăr** (1 September 1862–7 April 1941), Romanian scientist. He is known for the selective refining process of oil fractions based on the specific solubilities of hydrocarbons in sulfur dioxide, known by the name of the Edeleanu process.
- Aston, Francis William** (1 September 1877–20 November 1945), English scientist. He perfected the device for determining the ratio between the charge and the electron mass and the resulting mass spectrometer, named in 1919. He is credited with the discovery of the isotopes of neon. In 1922, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry for his discoveries concerning the mass spectrometer, non-radioactive isotopes, and elements for the development of the rule of integers.
- Folkers, Karl August** (1 September 1906–7 December 1997), American scientist. He was involved in the isolation of vitamin B12.
- Glauber, Roy** (1 September 1925), American scientist. He is known for his contributions to the quantum theory of optical coherence, which earned him the Nobel Prize in physics in 2005.
- 2** **Ostwald, Friedrich Wilhelm** (2 September 1853–4 April 1932), Baltic German scientist. It was he who introduced the word “mole” in 1900. The laws of dilutions he discovered bear his name. He is particularly known for his work on catalysis and his contributions to the understanding of chemical equilibrium and reaction rates, which earned him the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1909.
- Soddy, Frederick** (2 September 1877–22 September 1956), British scientist. He established, in collaboration with Rutherford, that radioactivity is due to atomic disintegration. With W. Ramsay, he managed to liquefy the emanation of thorium. He introduced the term isotope and discovered in 1910 that many atomic species are isotopes. He was the winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1921.
- 3** **Pregl, Fritz** (3 September 1869–13 December 1930), Austrian scientist. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1923 due to his invention of the method for the microanalysis of organic substances, thus contributing to the improvement of the combustion process technique.
- Anderson, Carl David** (3 September 1905–11 January 1991), American scientist. He is known for his contribution to the discovery of the positron, which earned him the Nobel Prize in physics in 1936.
- Noyori, Ryōji** (3 September 1938), Japanese scientist. He was the co-winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 2001 for his reference work on the chirality of catalyzed hydrogenation reactions, thereby resulting in the possibility of preparing pharmaceutical molecules.

- 4** **Moore, Stanford** (4 September 1913–23 August 1982), American scientist. He was the co-winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1972 for his contribution to establishing a relationship between the chemical structure and catalytic activity of the active center of ribonuclease.
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- 5** **Emich, Friedrich Peter** (5 September 1860–22 January 1940), Austrian scientist. He is known for his important contributions to the development of analytical chemistry. He was responsible for building the microbalance as well as important contributions in microspectroscopy and micropolarization.
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- 6** **Dalton, John** (6 September 1766–27 July 1844), British scientist. He was the first to describe the inability to distinguish colors (color blindness). He was also the first to prepare a table of atomic weights. It was he who asserted that matter is composed of atoms of different masses that combine according to simple proportions. Dalton improved the list of atomic weights of a number of inserts relative to the mass of hydrogen that form the basis of the modern periodic table of elements. He enunciated the law of multiple proportionalities and those of mixtures of gases, through which chemistry became atomistic.
- Appleton, Edward Victor** (6 September 1892–21 April 1965), British scientist. He is known for his physical studies of the upper atmosphere, in this case for the so-called Appleton layer. His studies were awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1947.
- Leloir, Luis Federico** (6 September 1906–13 December 1987), Argentinian scientist. He discovered the sweet nucleotide benefits in the biosynthesis of carbohydrates. For this discovery, he was the winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1970.
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- 7** **Kekulé, Friedrich August** (7 September 1829–13 July 1896), German scientist. He had the idea of representing chemical formulas to demonstrate the atoms of a molecule. To him we owe the formula of benzene. He is particularly known for the discovery of carbon tetravalence.
- John Warcup Cornforth** (7 September 1917–14 December 2013), Australian scientist. He is known for his compelling research on the stereochemistry of enzyme reactions, which earned him the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1975.
- Istrati, Constantin I.** (7 September 1850–17 January 1918), Romanian scientist, student of A. Würtz and C. Friedel. He is known for his important contributions to the development of petrochemistry and his studies on the Romania's natural resources (salt, oil, amber, ozokerite).
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- 8** **Meyer, Victor** (8 September 1848–8 August 1897), German scientist. He introduced the term “stereochemistry” for the study of molecular shapes. He is known for a method for the determination of the molar mass of volatile molecules, which bears his name. He was responsible for the synthesis of organic compounds with “nitro” groups and the discovery and description of thiophene, the first mustard gas.
- Wahl, Arthur C.** (8 September 1917–6 March 2006), American scientist. He elaborated the first plutonium in 1941.
- Barton, Dereck Harold Richard** (8 September 1918–16 March 1998), British scientist. He is known for developing the concept of conformation (stereoisomerism – a molecule exists in the form of several conformers) and applications in the field of chemistry. For these studies he was the co-winner, along with O. Hassel, of the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1969.
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- 9** **Galvani, Luigi** (9 September 1737–4 December 1798), Italian scientist. He is known for his studies on the relationship between electricity and the nervous system, and discovered “animal electricity”. His research work was the genesis for the discovery of the electric battery of Volta.
- Perovski, Lev Aleksevich** (9 September 1792–21 November 1856), Russian mineralogist. He is particularly known for lending his name to a class of materials known as “perovskite”.
- Dehmelt, Hans Georg** (9 September 1922), German-American scientist. With W. Paul, he was the co-winner of the Nobel Prize in physics in 1989 for his contribution to the ion capture technique.
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- 10** **Kidd, John** (10 September 1775–7 September 1851), British scientist. He is famous for obtaining naphthalene from tar in 1819 and for proving that coal can be used as a source of chemicals.

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