

Ernst Rutherford

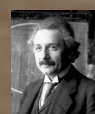
1871 A.D. – 1937 A.D.



New Zealand chemist who became professor at Cambridge University, where he used alpha particle beams to establish the small nuclear structure of the atom.

Albert Einstein

1879 A.D. – 1955 A.D.



German physicist who supported Planck's new theories by explaining the photoelectric effect in terms of quantum mechanics. He also contributed to relativity, wave-particle duality, and Bose-Einstein condensation theories.

Niels Bohr

1885 A.D. – 1962 A.D.



Danish physicist whose model of the atom explains electron positions around a nucleus as a function of their wave nature. He also established the correspondence principle, the idea that a new theory must explain the phenomena described by older theories.

Erwin Schrodinger

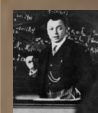
1887 A.D. – 1961 A.D.



Developed the Schrodinger equation which describes the quantum state of an atom as a function of time.

Wolfgang Pauli

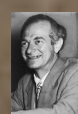
1900 A.D. – 1958 A.D.



Austrian theoretical physicist who showed that only two electrons can occupy a single energy level within an atom at the same time (Pauli exclusion principle).

Linus Pauling

1901 A.D. – 1994 A.D.



American chemist who worked with Robert Oppenheimer and used electron diffraction to study chemical bonds, which he explained using the principle of electronegativity. Pauling also promoted the use of vitamin C to prevent colds -- a stance which undercut his credibility when other researchers could not reproduce his results.

Werner Heisenberg

1901 A.D. – 1976 A.D.



German theoretical physicist who asserted the limitation of observation of quantum mechanics, or uncertainty principle.

1880 A.D.

1890 A.D.

1900 A.D.

1910 A.D.

1920 A.D.

1930 A.D.

1940 A.D.

1950 A.D.

1960 A.D.

1970 A.D.