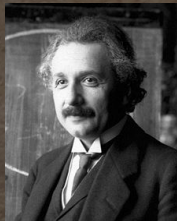


Ernst Rutherford
AD 1871 – AD 1937



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
AD 1879 – AD 1955



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
AD 1885 – AD 1962



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
AD 1887 – AD 1961



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

Wolfgang Pauli
AD 1900 – AD 1958



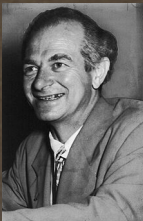
Austrian theoretical physicist who showed that only two electrons can occupy a single energy level within an atom at the same time (Pauli exclusion principle).

Werner Heisenberg
AD 1901 – AD 1976



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

Linus Pauling
AD 1901 – AD 1994



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 reproduc...

AD 1875

AD 1880

AD 1885

AD 1890

AD 1895

AD 1900

AD 1905