

Nevill Mott Reminiscences And Appreciations

The Collected Papers of Lord Rutherford of Nelson, O. M., F. E. S.
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YADIRA CECELIA

The Collected Papers of Lord Rutherford of Nelson, O. M., F. E. S.
 Routledge

An exploration of the relationship between scientific ideas, technology, government and politics, demonstrated by examples from the last 150 years, including the birth of the NHS, the Channel Tunnel, radiation protection, the atomic bomb and power, and nuclear power in the US and USSR.

The Collected Papers of Lord Rutherford of Nelson, O.M.:
Cambridge Elsevier

In Cambridge in the 1950s, several research groups funded by the Medical Research Council were producing exciting results. In the Biochemistry Department, Sanger determined the amino acid sequence of insulin, and was awarded a Nobel Prize for this in 1958. At the Cavendish Laboratory, in the MRC Unit for the Study of the Molecular Structure of Biological Systems, Watson and Crick solved the structure of DNA, and Perutz and Kendrew produced the first three-dimensional maps of protein structures – haemoglobin and myoglobin – for which all four were later awarded Nobel Prizes. This made it timely to create, in 1962, a new Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge by amalgamating these groups with other MRC-funded groups from London. The Laboratory has become one of the most successful in its field, and the number of Nobel Prizes awarded over the years to scientists at LMB has risen to thirteen. This book follows the development of LMB, through the people who moved into the new Laboratory and their research. It describes events and personalities that have given the Laboratory a friendly, family atmosphere, while continuing to be scientifically productive.

Científicos Creyentes Fernando José Walsh

This is the second of three volumes which together contain the complete range of Lord Rutherford's scientific papers, incorporating in addition addresses, general lectures, letters to editors, accounts of his scientific work and personal recollections by friends and colleagues. Volume two, first published in 1963, includes the papers published by Rutherford when professor of Physics at Manchester, 1907 to 1919. While the work of his laboratory ranged over the whole field of radioactivity, he himself devoted much effort to questions concerning the nature and properties of the α particle. Consideration of the scattering of α particles led him to the second of his outstanding achievements, the conception of the nuclear structure of the atom, which opened up a new era in Physics. In each volume can be found photographs of Rutherford and his collaborators, multiple graphs, tables, diagrams and charts, and also pictures of the original

apparatus which is of historic interest.

Collected Papers: Manchester ABRAMS

“An exuberant tour through the world of scientists behaving badly” (The New York Times). They may have a public image as cool, logical, levelheaded types. But in reality, scientists will do pretty much anything—take drugs, follow mystical visions, lie, and even cheat—to make a discovery. In *Free Radicals*, physicist and journalist Michael Brooks seamlessly weaves together true stories of the “mad, bad and dangerous” men and women who have revolutionized the scientific world, and offers a fast-paced and thrilling exploration of the real process behind discovery (The Times, London). Brooks also traces the cover-up back to its source: the scientific establishment's reaction to the public fear of science after World War II. He argues that it is its high time for science to come clean about just how bold and daring scientists really are. “Not all scientists are nerds. In *Free Radicals*, physicist Michael Brooks tries to dispel the notion that scientists are stuffy, pen-protector-polishing bookworms.” —The Washington Post “Insightful . . . A page-turning, unvarnished look at the all-too-human side of science.” —Kirkus Reviews

The Collected Papers of Lord Rutherford of Nelson Fernando José Walsh

This book highlights the achievements of the self-taught inventor, scientist, manufacturer and entrepreneur, Stanford R Ovshinsky. This remarkable individual could, without special training, compete with the well-funded establishments of learning and industry in the second half of the last century and leave us an incredible legacy of brilliant innovations with a lasting impact on our lives. His achievements extend over amazingly diverse fields and have or are prone to create new industries of great societal value. The phase change memories of commonly used rewritable CDs and DVDs as well as of new flash memories are his invention; so are the Ni Metal hydride batteries which are the enabling batteries for electric and hybrid/electric vehicles. The future hydrogen economy will utilize his efficient and safe hydrogen storage alloys. He has developed light and ultralight photovoltaic solar panels for converting sunlight into electricity and built the largest manufacturing facility for thin film flexible solar roofing materials. A common theme of his inventions is the synthesis of new materials utilizing novel aspects of structural and compositional disorder. The book explains for each of Ovshinsky's innovations the essence of his pioneering ideas and inventions. These introductions are followed by a selection of Ovshinsky's seminal publications and, for each subject category, a list of his patents which reveal the inventive mind of this unusually creative person. Ovshinsky's example of gaining a deep understanding of the science underlying his inventions, his perseverance as well as his ability to attract and inspire talented collaborators will be a

role model for entrepreneurs of this century.

A Nobel Fellow on Every Floor EDIZIONI DEDALO

The Cavendish Laboratory is arguably the most famous physics laboratory in the world. Founded in 1874, it rapidly gained a leading international reputation through the researches of the Cavendish professors beginning with Maxwell, Rayleigh, J. J. Thomson, Rutherford and Bragg. Its name will always be associated with the discoveries of the electron, the neutron, the structure of the DNA molecule and pulsars, but these are simply the tip of the iceberg of outstanding science. The physics carried out in the laboratory is the central theme of the book and this is explained in reasonably non-technical terms. The research activities are set in their international context. Generously illustrated, with many pictures of the apparatus used and diagrams from the original papers, the story is brought right up to date with descriptions of the science carried out under the leadership of the very different personalities of Mott, Pippard and Edwards.

The Collected Papers of Lord Rutherford of Nelson, O.M., F.R.S.
 Springer

The first full-length biography of a brilliant, self-taught inventor whose innovations in information and energy technology continue to shape our world. The Economist called Stanford R. Ovshinsky (1922–2012) “the Edison of our age,” but this apt comparison doesn't capture the full range of his achievements. As an independent, self-educated inventor, Ovshinsky not only created many important devices but also made fundamental discoveries in materials science. This book offers the first full-length biography of a visionary whose energy and information innovations continue to fuel our post-industrial economy. In *The Man Who Saw Tomorrow*, Lillian Hoddeson and Peter Garrett tell the story of an unconventional genius with no formal education beyond high school who invented, among other things, the rechargeable nickel metal hydride batteries that have powered everything from portable electronics to hybrid cars, a system for mass-producing affordable thin-film solar panels, and rewritable CDs and DVDs. His most important discovery, the Ovshinsky effect, led to a paradigm shift in condensed matter physics and yielded phase-change memory, which is now enabling new advances in microelectronics. A son of the working class who began as a machinist and toolmaker, Ovshinsky focused his work on finding solutions to urgent social problems, and to pursue those goals, he founded Energy Conversion Devices, a unique research and development lab. At the end of his life, battered by personal and professional losses, Ovshinsky nevertheless kept working to combat global warming by making solar energy “cheaper than coal”—another of his many visions of a better tomorrow.

Book Review Index Cambridge University Press

What drove Nobel-winning physicist Hans Bethe, head of Theoretical Physics at Los Alamos during the Manhattan Project, to later renounce the weaponry he had worked so tirelessly to create? That is one of the questions answered by *Nuclear Forces*, a riveting biography of Bethe's early life and development as both a scientist and a man of principle.

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography: Morant-Murray Fernando José Walsh

A challenge to the central theme of the existing histories of twentieth-century Britain, that the British state was a welfare state, this book argues that it was also a warfare state, which supported a powerful armaments industry. This insight implies major revisions to our understanding of twentieth-century British history, from appeasement, to wartime industrial and economic policy, and the place of science and technology in government. David Edgerton also shows how British intellectuals came to think of the state in terms of welfare and decline, and includes a devastating analysis of C. P. Snow's two cultures. This groundbreaking book offers a new, post-welfarist and post-declinetist, account of Britain, and an original analysis of the relations of science, technology, industry and the military. It will be essential reading for those working on the history and historiography of twentieth-century Britain, the historical sociology of war and the history of science and technology.

The New Chemistry CRC Press

This book shows that physics in pre-war Oxford has a colourful and dynamic history. Its examination of physics teaching and research in the university's constituent colleges reveals a unique world that helped to make Oxford physics in the 20th century, a force to rival that of the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge.

The Coming of Materials Science Fernando José Walsh

This is a very special book for two reasons. First, it is a tribute to Professor Sir Peter Hirsch. Second, it is a collection of specially written review articles by world-class scientists that take the readers from the origins of modern materials science through to the cutting edge of the subject in the twenty-first century.

Radicali liberi. Elogio della scienza anarchica Oxford University Press

Los principales exponentes de la ciencia son o han sido profundos creyentes en Dios, el Creador del universo. En esta obra el lector encontrará cientos de frases emitidas por muchos de ellos que hablan de sus convicciones de fe; y de la relación entre la fe y su ciencia. Mayormente son científicos reconocidos que no solamente creen en un Dios, sino expresamente en el Dios de la Biblia. Con este libro el autor prosigue con la tarea empezada en *El Señor de los dos libros* de reavivar una vieja, pero vigente idea, de que el Creador se comunica con los seres humanos a través de dos libros de Su autoría: la Naturaleza (la revelación general) y la Biblia (la revelación especial). "El Creador le dio a la raza humana dos libros: Él reveló Su Majestad en uno y Su voluntad en el otro ... Ambos libros dan testimonio no sólo de la existencia de Dios,

sino también de sus bendiciones tácitas. Es un pecado sembrar cizaña y discordia entre ellos" Miguel Lomonósov (1711-1765), padre de la ciencia rusa.

Brave New E-world (In 2 Volumes) Scribner

The Coming of Materials Science both covers the discipline of materials science, and draws an impressionistic map of the present state of the subject. The first chapter examines the emergence of the materials science concept, in both academe and industry. The second and third chapters delve back into the prehistory of materials science, examining the growth of such concepts as atoms, crystals and thermodynamics, and also examine the evolution of a number of neighbouring disciplines, to see what helpful parallels might emerge. The book contains numerous literature references. Many refer to the earliest key papers and books, while others are to sources, often books, offering a view of the present state of a topic. Early references are to the past but as the book continues, it brings the reader up to date with more recent sources. The author, Professor Robert Cahn FRS, has striven to be critical about the history of the discipline of materials science and to draw general conclusions about scientific practice from what he has discovered about the evolution of materials science. Further issues that the book highlights include: What is a scientific discipline? How do disciplines merge and differentiate? Can a discipline also be interdisciplinary? Is materials science a real discipline? A large range of themes is presented in the book and readers are invited to interact with the author if they reach alternative conclusions. This book is not just for reading and reference, but exists to stimulate thought and provoke discussion as well.

Manchester Cambridge University Press

Vols. 8-10 of the 1965-1984 master cumulation constitute a title index.

Stanford R. Ovshinsky Cambridge University Press

An important study on the making of molecular biology and its cultural contexts.

Understanding Materials MIT Press

The New Chemistry is a unique and fascinating book - a showcase for modern chemistry. It highlights the most important developments in chemistry over the past 30 years, covering the latest research trends in a wide range of fields, both theoretical and experimental. The book consists of 17 self-contained chapters, each covering a different topic in chemistry, ranging from the discovery of new elements and synthetic techniques to the design of drugs and materials, and each written by one of the world's leading chemists in that particular field. It includes contributions from several Nobel Prize winners and is copiously illustrated with photographs and explanatory diagrams. Written in a lively and accessible style, this book will be of interest to scientists of all disciplines and will be useful as a reference text for anyone wanting to know more about modern chemistry.

Free Radicals Cambridge University Press

The main exponents of science are or have been profound believers in God, the Creator of the universe. In this work the

reader will find hundreds of phrases emitted by many of them that speak of their faith convictions; and of the relationship between faith and its science. They are mostly recognized scientists who believe not only in one God, but expressly in the God of the Bible. With this book the author continues with the task begun in *The Lord* of the two books to revive an old, but current idea, that the Creator communicates with human beings through two books of His authorship: Nature (general revelation) and the Bible (special revelation). "The Creator has given two books to the mankind. In one has shown His majesty, in another - His will ... The two books together inform us not only about the existence of God, but also about His indescribable blessings for us. It is a sin to sow among them weeds and discontent". Mikhail Lomonosov (1711-1765), father of Russian science.

A Mind Over Matter Harvard University Press

Sir Nevill Mott was Britain's last Winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics. This is a tribute to the life and work of Nobel Laureate Nevill Mott, a hugely admired and appreciated man, and one of this country's greatest ever scientists. It includes contributions from over 80 of his friends, family and colleagues, full of anecdotes and appreciations for this colossus of modern physics.

The Cumulative Book Index CRC Press

A Mind Over Matter is a biography of the Nobel-prize winner Philip W. Anderson, a person widely regarded as one of the most accomplished and influential physicists of the second half of the twentieth century. Anderson (1923-2020) was a theoretician who specialized in the physics of matter, including window glass and metals, magnets and semiconductors, liquid crystals and superconductors. More than any other single person, Anderson transformed the patchwork subject of solid-state physics into the deep, subtle, and coherent discipline known today as condensed matter physics. Among his many world-class research achievements, Anderson discovered an aspect of wave physics that had been missed by all previous scientists going back to Isaac Newton. He became a public figure when he testified before Congress to oppose its funding of an expensive project intended exclusively for particle physics research. Over the years, he published many articles designed to influence a broad audience about issues where science impacted public policy and culture. Anderson grew up in the American mid-west, was educated at Harvard, and rose to the pinnacle of his profession during the first decade of his thirty-five career as a theoretical physicist at Bell Telephone Laboratories. Almost uniquely, he spent many years working half-time as a professor at the University of Cambridge and at Princeton University. The outspoken Anderson enjoyed broad influence outside of physics when he helped develop and champion the concepts of emergence and complexity as organizing principles to help attack very difficult problems in technically challenging disciplines.

Designs for Life World Scientific

55,000 biographies of people who shaped the history of the British Isles and beyond, from the earliest times to the year 2002.