

**Centre Name: ACE-HCMC-2-FPT.**

**Address: 590 Cach Mang Thang 8, District 3, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam.**

## **Nobel Prize Winner**

<b>Supervisor:</b>	Ms. Le Mong Thuy	
<b>Semester:</b>	1	
<b>Batch No:</b>	T1.2406.M1	
<b>Group No:</b>	1	
<b>Order:</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Student ID</b>
1.	Do Thanh Hung	Student1574909
2.	Dang Le Phuong Van	Student1571999
3.	Le Quoc Dat	Student1571990
4.	Phu Vinh Huy	Student1571989

Date: Sep - 2024

**This is to certify that**

**Mr. Do Thanh Hung**

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**Ms. Dang Le Phuong Van**

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**Mr. Le Quoc Dat**

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**Mr. Phu Vinh Huy**

---

**have successfully designed & developed:**

**eProject: Nobel Prize Winner**

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**Submitted by:**

**Ms. Le Mong Thuy**

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**Date of issue:** September 14<sup>th</sup> 2024

**Authorized Signature:**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

On behalf of team members. I would like to thank everyone who supported my team to successfully complete this eProject report. Especially, our teacher, she has supported us a lot since we started studying at FPT Aptech. With this eProject, she guided us very meticulously, enthusiastically and strictly. With her guidance, we were able to successfully complete this project. Besides, I also want to thank all the team members, each of whom worked hard to complete the eProject in earnest during the month of working together. Finally, our group would like to say thank you to my classmates and family for sharing and creating for the group the best environment to focus on the project, motivating the members to achieve their goals.

## **SYNOPSIS**

The Nobel Prize is a prestigious international award given annually to recognize outstanding contributions in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature, and Peace. Established by Alfred Nobel, the prize honors individuals or organizations with a significant positive impact on humanity. Recipients receive a medal, a diploma, and a monetary award..

## **ANALYSIS**

### **1. Purpose of the Website.**

A biography is a detailed description of a person's life. It involves more than just the basic facts like education, work, relationships, and death; it portrays a person's experience of these life events. Unlike a profile or curriculum vitae (résumé), a biography presents a subject's life story, highlighting various aspects of their life, including intimate details of experience, and may include an analysis of the subject's personality.

Design and Interface.

- The website features a user-friendly environment and navigation. Key menus are positioned at the top for easy access to information.

- The interface and color scheme are harmoniously combined to create a visually appealing and engaging experience for users.

## **2. Technical Requirements**

- The website must perform well across all major browsers including Chrome, IE, Firefox, etc., ensuring accessibility from various devices and platforms.
- It utilizes a Single-Page-Application (SPA) approach to deliver a seamless and fast web browsing experience.
- Features are designed to meet technical requirements, facilitating quick and accurate loading and display of information.

The nobel laureate website aims to provide users with detailed information about the person's achievements as well as a detailed biography of the person, including documents, images and videos.

## **CUSTOMER'S REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS**

**Client: APT India Co.**

### **1. Business/Project Objective**

The portal will be designed as a Single-Page-Application and responsive Website with a set of pages and menus that represent choice of activities to be performed. The pages, menus, and other visual elements must be designed in a visually appealing manner with attractive fonts, colors, and animations.

All of these should also be laid out in a responsive manner

The Web site is to be created based on the following requirements.

- 1) The Top of the Page should be presented with a suitable logo and various images of respective personality.
- 2) The site must be divided into various sections
  - Biography
  - Research
  - Awards and honors

- Selected Works
  - References etc
  - Contact
- 
- 3) The site should include the complete personal details about the respective person
  - 4) User should also be able to get the glimpse of education and carrier.
  - 5) There should be carrier graph and struggle of the person.
  - 6) One should be able to get to know the complete details about the achievements.
  - 7) There should also be a section that includes the details specifying research/experiment for which Nobel Prize was awarded.
  - 8) There should be a section where one can get to know the available books related to him/her.
  - 9) Gallery with various images of the personality should be added.
  - 10) Site map should be provided in the webpage.

Over and above this, the portal should implement the following functionalities:

- Display a continuous scrolling ticker at the bottom of the page with current date, time, and location (hint: Use geolocation features of HTML5).
- Display a visitor count at the top right corner of the page beside a logo image.
- The menu options should change color on hover and also after clicking.
- Fade in and fade out options can be used for the menus.

## **2. Hardware/ Software Requirements**

### **2.1 Hardware**

- Intel Core i3/i5 Processor or higher
- 8 GB RAM or above
- Color SVGA
- 500 GB Hard Disk space
- Mouse
- Keyboard

## 2.2 Software

Technologies to be used:

- Frontend: HTML5, CSS, Bootstrap, JavaScript, jQuery, React/AngularJS, Figma, XML

- Data Store: JSON files or TXT files Other Requirements:
- Operating Portal: Windows
- Browsers: Edge, Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari

### SCOPE OF THE WORK (IN BRIEF)

#### 1. Home:

- Displays an Nobel prize winner and the website's logo.

#### 2. Biography

- **Personal Information:** Full name, Date and place of birth, Date of death (if deceased), Nationality...v.v
- **Education:** Universities attended, Degrees obtained, Influential mentors or professors.
- **Career:** Key positions held (at universities, research institutions, organizations). Major achievements and research contributions. Contributions to science, literature, or peace efforts.
- **Life story:** The person's life story, the events that happened in their life as well as the process of their achievements.
- **Intimate details of experience:** Stories and little known details of the characters.

3. **Research:** The character's outstanding research and achievements are mentioned.

4. **Awards and honors:** These prestigious awards celebrate individuals or organizations that have made significant contributions to humanity in their respective areas.

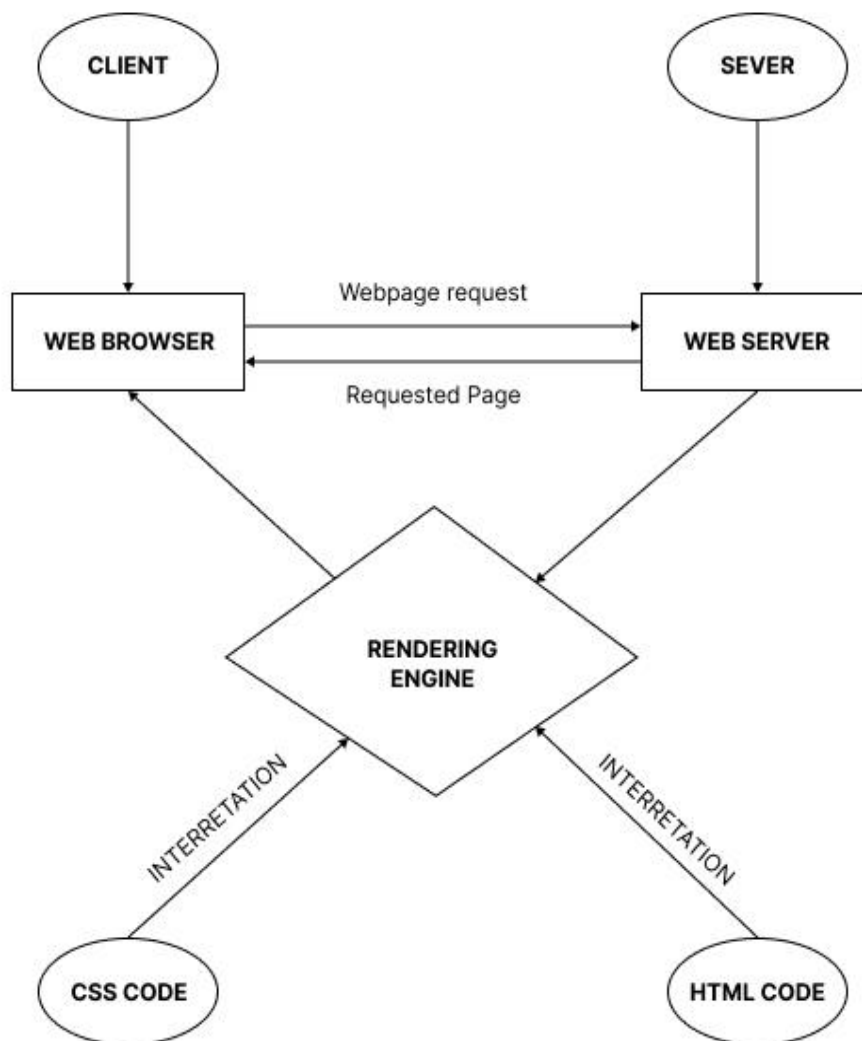
- **Tow nobel:** Two nobel prizes have been won.
- **Recognition:** Recognition in the process of researching scientific topics.

5. **Selected Works:** This selection highlights key contributions and achievements in their field.

- **Discovered radioactivity:** The discovery of radioactivity and winning the Nobel Prize
- **Discovered Polonium & Radium:** The discovery of two new elements and winning the Nobel Prize
- **Her influence:** Contributions have had a profound impact on many aspects of society, medicine and science.

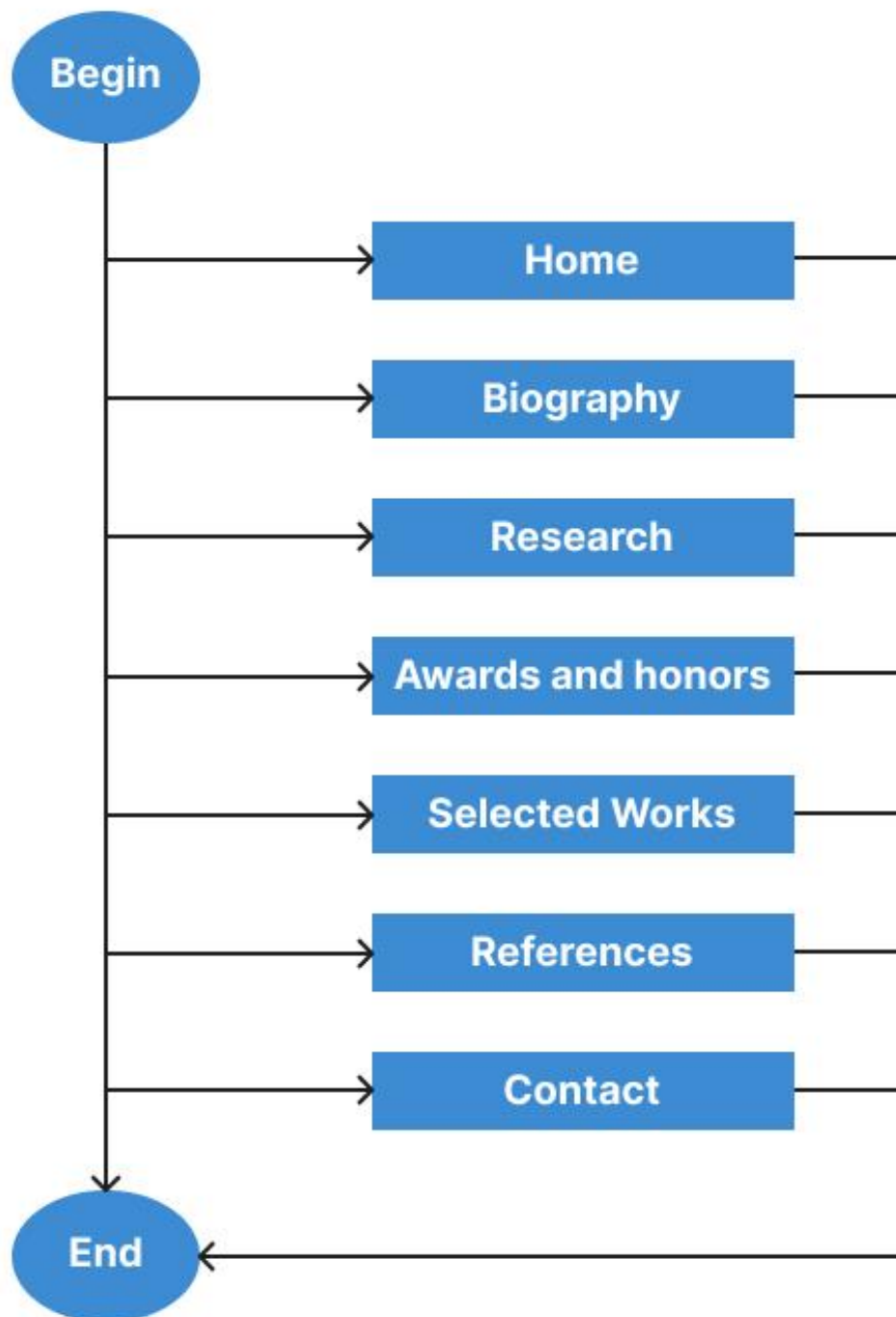
**6. References etc:**

- **Book:** There should be a section where one can get to know the available books related to him/her
- **Gallery:** Collected reference library
- **Videos:** More specific reference videos collected.
- **Chart:** Career graph and struggle of the person
- **Link:** Links to reputable information sites as well as thanks to data sources used and cited.

**7. Contact :** Contact information for users to reach out or send feedback.**ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN OF THE SYSTEM**



## DIAGRAM OF THE WEBSITE

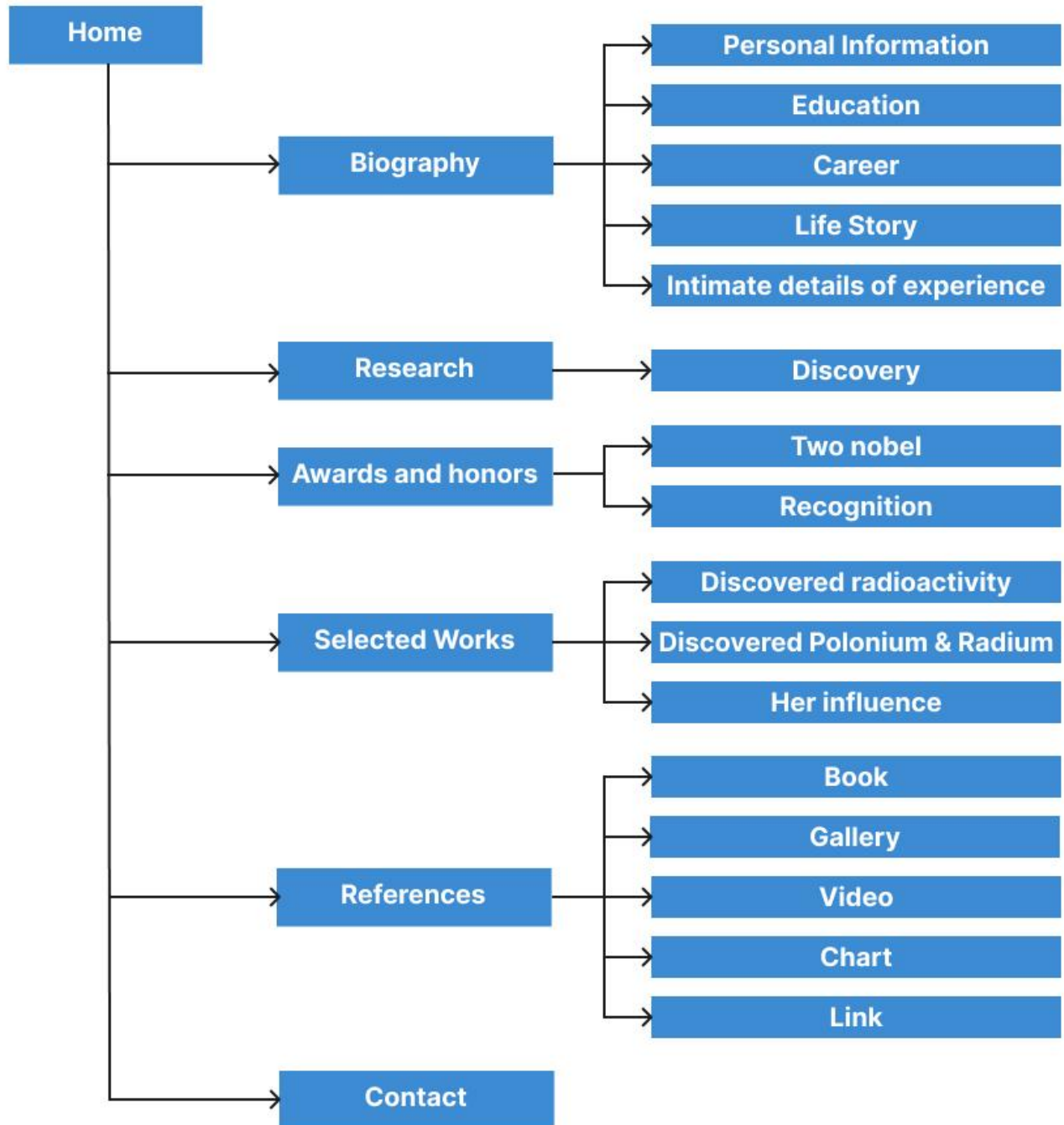


**TASK SHEET REVIEW 1**

Project Ref. No.: eP/Advertisement Portal Management System/01		Project Title:	Activity Plan Prepared By:	Date of Preparation of Activity Plan:			
Sr.No	Task			Actual Start Date	Actual Days	Team Mate Names	Status
1	Synopsis	Nobel Prize Winner	Hung	14/09/24	1	Hung	Completed
2	Analysis			14/09/24	1	Huy	Completed
3	The scope of the work (in brief)			14/09/24	1	Huy	Completed
4	Architecture and design of the system			14/09/24	1	Van	Completed
5	Diagram of the website			14/09/24	1	Dat	Completed
6	Task Sheet Review			14/09/24	1	Hung	Completed

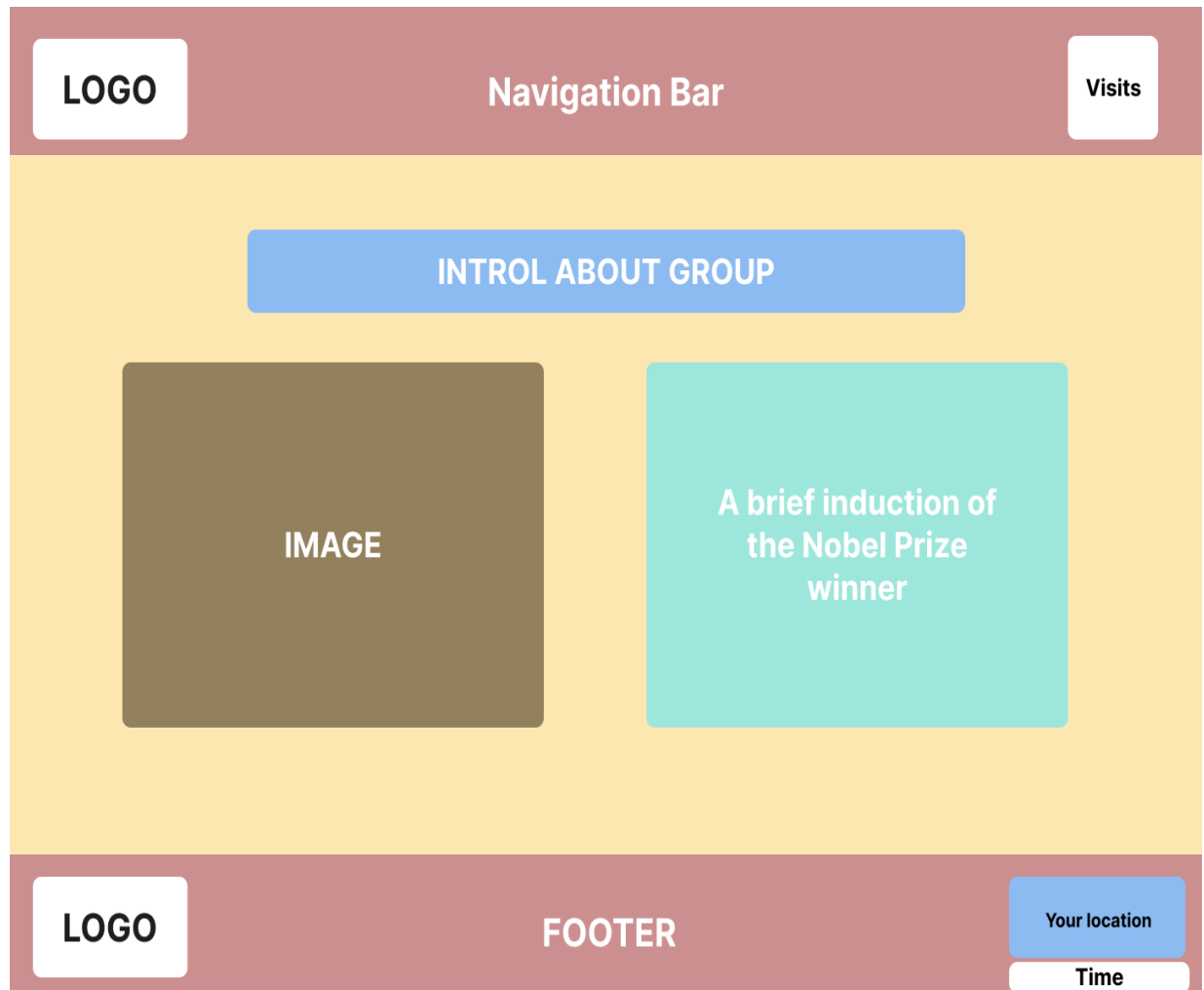
**Date: 15/09/2024**

Signature of Instructor:	Signature of Team Leader:
<b>Le Mong Thuy</b>	<b>Do Thanh Hung</b>

**SITE MAP**

## MOCK OF THE WEBSITE

### 1. Home



## 2. Biography

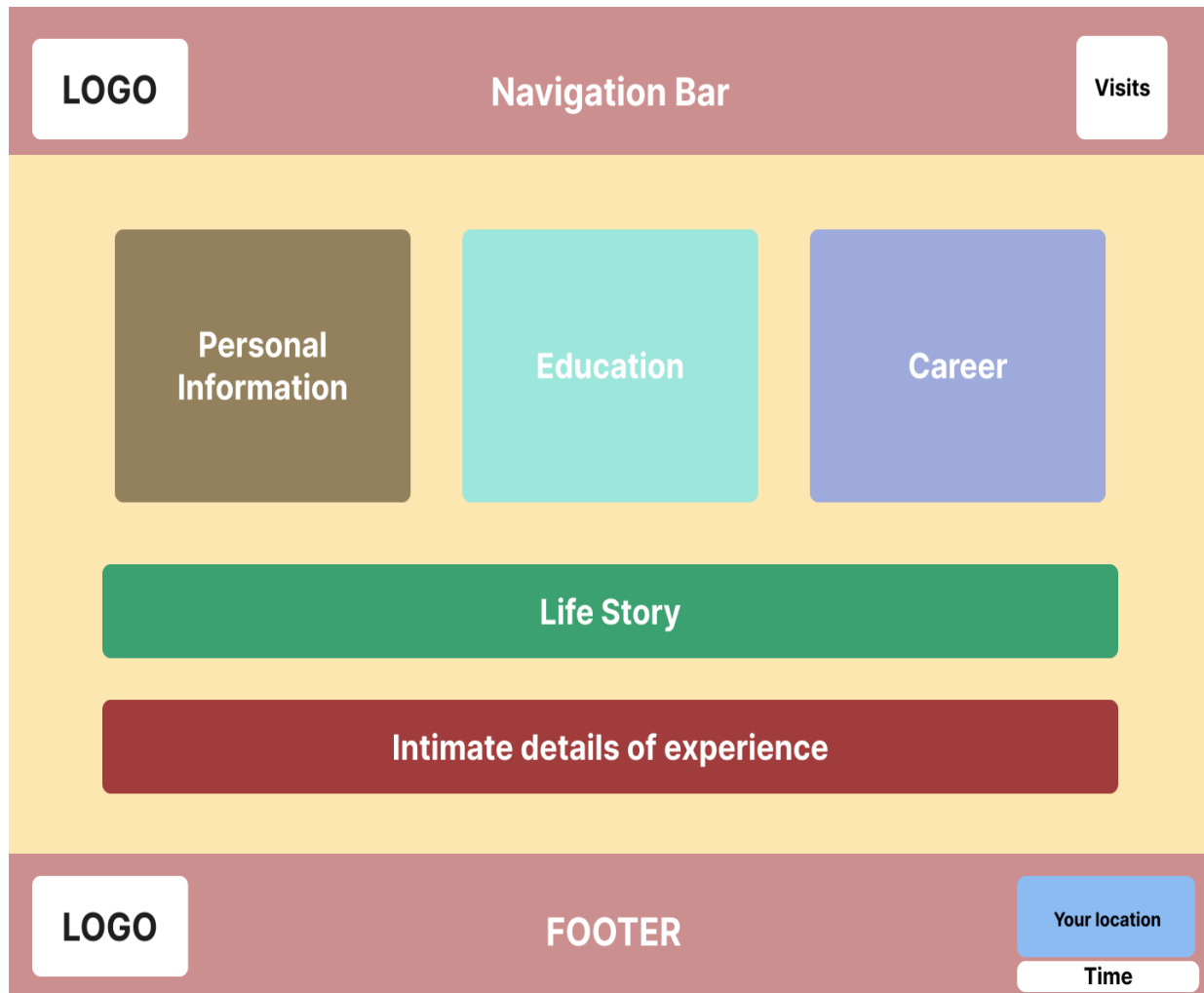
2.1 Personal Information

2.2 Education

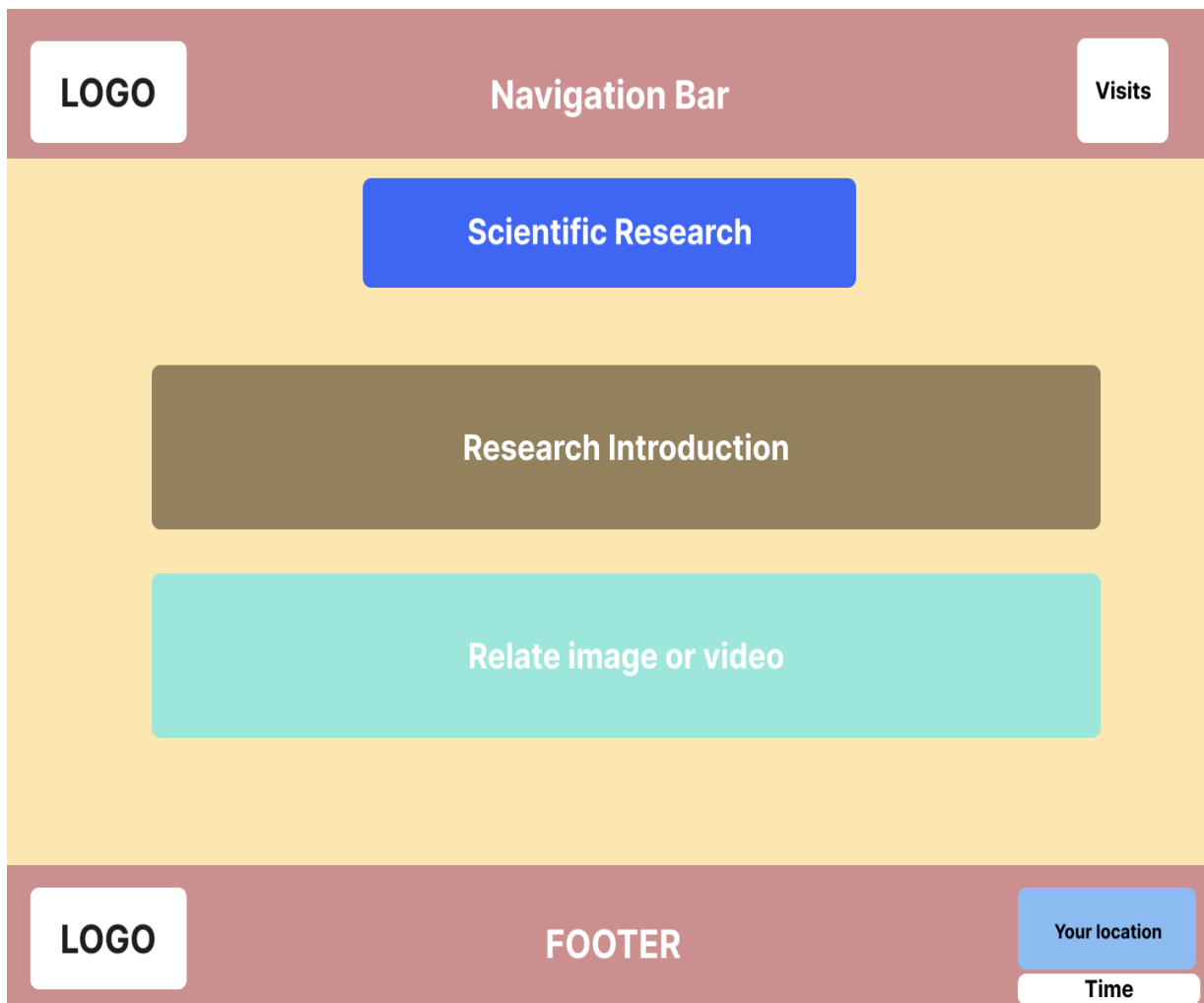
2.3 Career

2.4 Life story

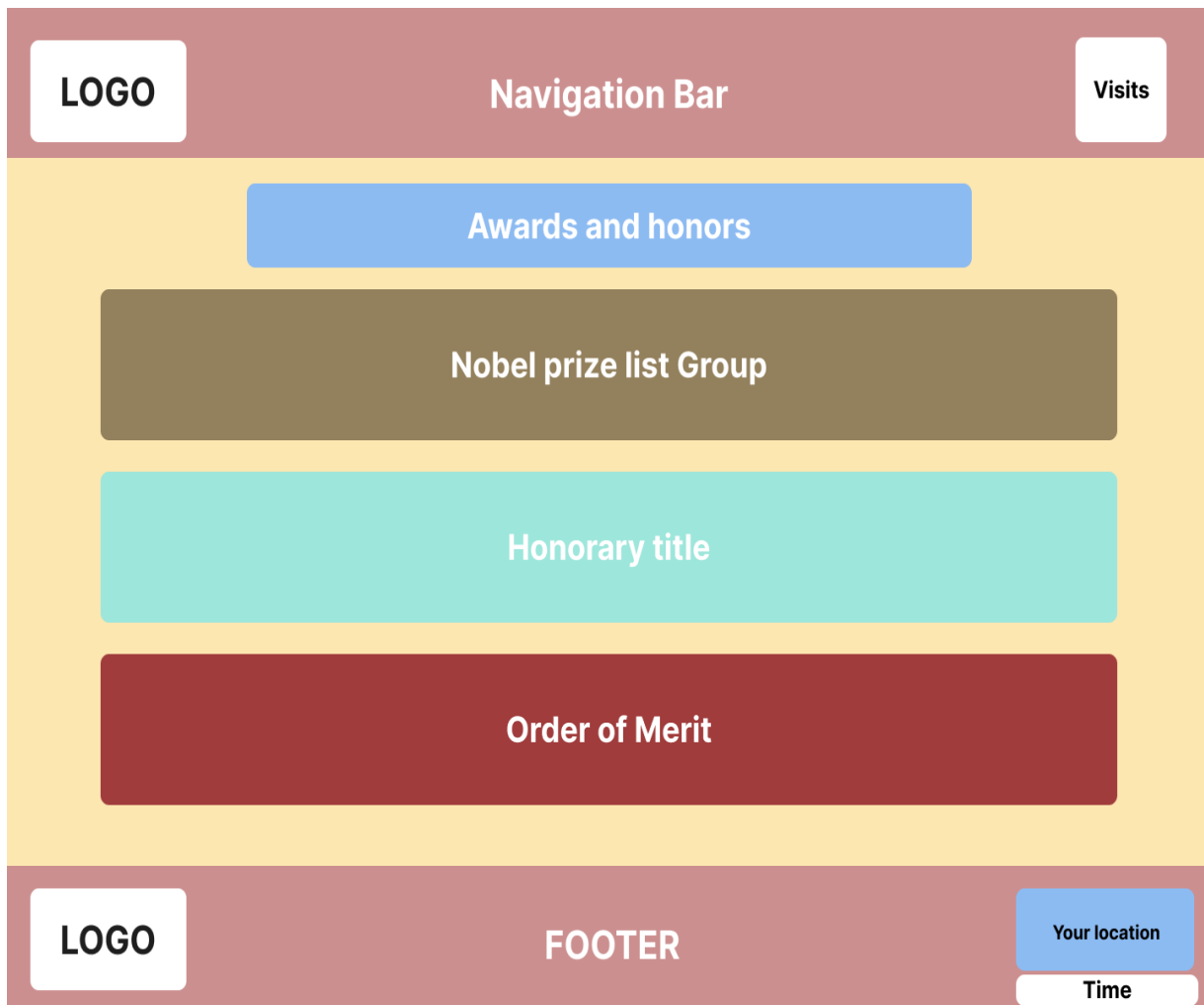
2.5 Intimate details of experience



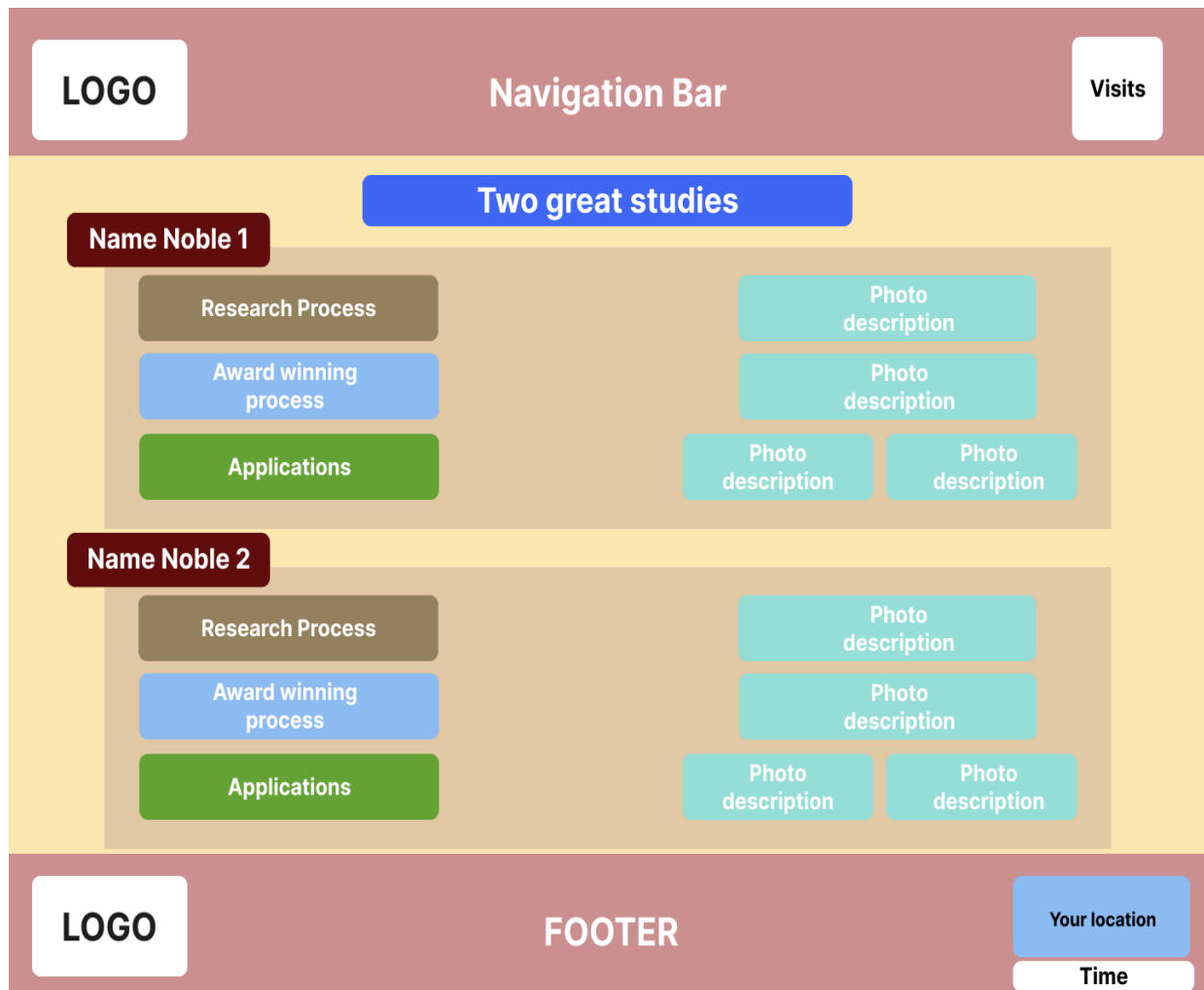
### 3 Research



#### 4 Awards and honors:



## 5 Selected Works





## 6 References etc

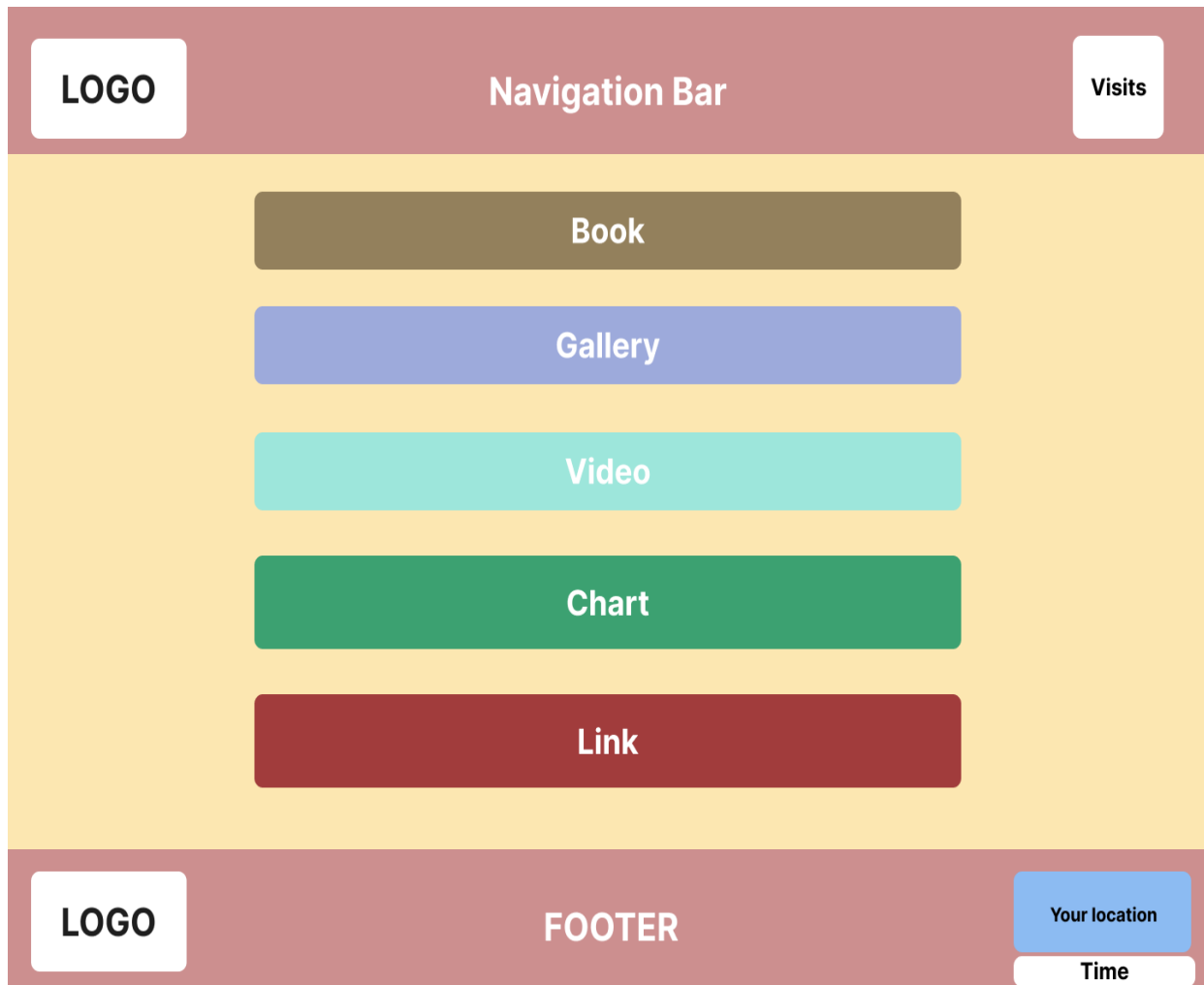
### 6.1 Book

### 6.2 Gallery

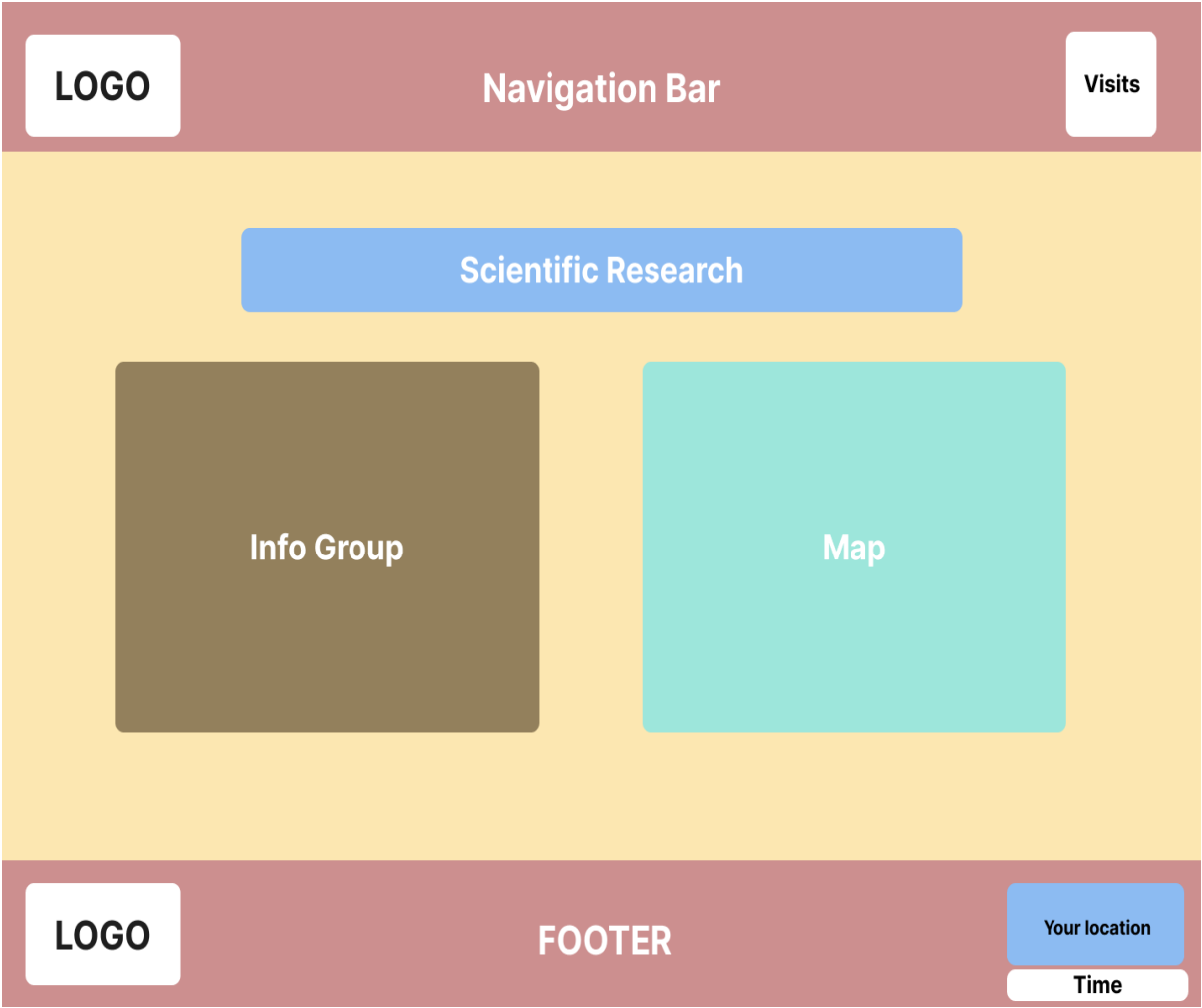
### 6.3 Videos

### 6.4 Chart

### 6.5 Link



7 Contact



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Project Ref. No.: eP/Advertisement Portal Management System/01		Project Title:	Activity Plan Prepared By:	Date of Preparation of Activity Plan:			
Sr.No.	Task			Actual Start Date	Actual Days	Team Mate Names	Status
1	Site map	Nobel Prize Winner	Hung	16/9/24	2	Van	Completed
2	Mock of website			16/9/24	2	Huy, Dat	Completed
3	Task sheet Review			16/9/24	2	Hung	Completed

**Date: 17/09/2024**

Signature of Instructor:

**Ms. Le Mong Thuy**

Signature of Team Leader:

**Do Thanh Hung**

**Ms. Le Mong Thuy**

# Do Thanh Hung

## WEBSITE DESCRIPTION

### 1. Home

#### a) Description:

- This is a website about the biography of the Nobel Prize winning woman who made great contributions to the industry later on and the content below is an explanation of what a Nobel Prize is

#### b) Screenshot:



## SEE MORE ABOUT NOBEL PRIZE

### WHAT IS THE NOBEL?

NOBEL is a system of awards given to individuals and organizations with great achievements serving the interests of humanity, according to the will of famous scientist Alfred Nobel.

### Nobel - prestigious award

The Nobel Prize is an international award that has been given annually since 1901 to honor individuals who have achieved in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Peace; the Nobel Peace Prize can be awarded to an individual or an organization.

In 1968, the Bank of Sweden added to the award system a

prize in the field of Economics to commemorate the scientist Alfred Nobel, who founded the Nobel Prize.

Alfred Nobel was a great scientist and inventor, the owner of 355 patents, the most notable of which was the invention of dynamite. Dedicating his whole life to science, Alfred Nobel reached the pinnacle of glory and wealth.

After his death in 1896, Alfred Nobel left a surprising and confusing will in which he left only a small portion of his fortune to his friends and relatives "to prevent the creation of lazy people".

Almost all of his assets were sold for cash, equivalent to 70

million Swedish krona at that time, and deposited in a bank.

The annual interest will be divided into 5 prizes awarded "to those who have made the greatest contribution to mankind" in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Biology (or Medicine), Literature, and Peace.

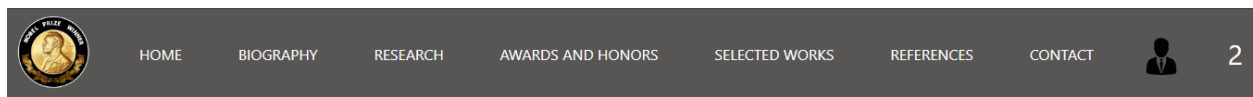
Among the Nobel Prizes, the Physics, Chemistry, Literature, and Economics Prizes are decided by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences; the Physiology or Medicine Prize is decided by the Nobel Committee of the Karolinska Institute; and the Peace Prize is decided by the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

## **Header:**

### a) Description:

- This section will always be on top of all pages of the website.
- From here users can easily jump into any categories at any time or return to the homepage by clicking on the name of the elements in the menu which they are interested in.
- Clicking on the logo or home icon will take you to the homepage.
- Clicking on the links will direct you to the articles you want to read.
- The right corner will show the number of visitors to the site.

### b) Screenshot:



## **- OUR PARTNERS:**

### a) Description:

Our other partners

### b) Screenshot:



- **Back home:**

a) Description:

When the user wants to return to the home page quickly, click on the house image..

b) Screenshot:

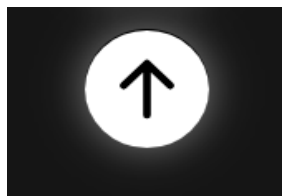


- **Toppage:**

a) Description:

When clicked, the website content will display at the top of the page.

b) Screenshot:



- **Site Map:**

a) Description:

Clicking on it will open a window listing the main sections in each page tab, and clicking on it will lead to the page containing the corresponding content.

b) Screenshot:



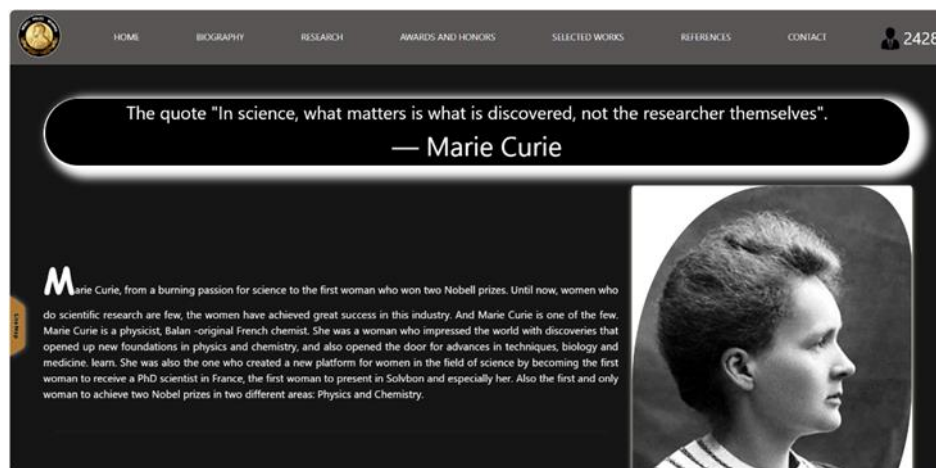
## 2. Biography:

### a) Description:

This section is a detailed description of Marie Curie's life. It involves more than just the basic facts like education, work, relationships, and death; it portrays a person's experience of these life events. Unlike a profile or curriculum vitae (résumé), a biography presents a subject's life story, highlighting various aspects of their life, including intimate details of experience, and may include an analysis of the subject's personality. The website presents:

- Personal information
- Education
- Lifestory
- Career
- Intimate details of experience

### b) Screenshot:

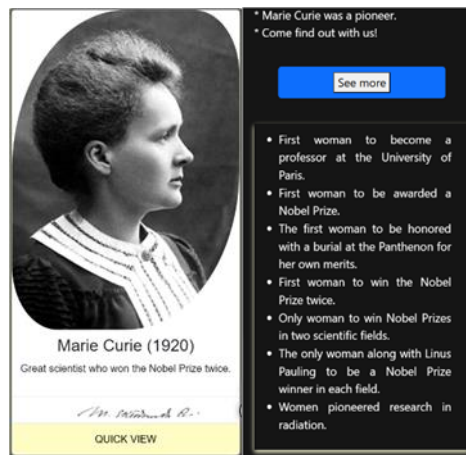


### - Personal information:

#### a) Description:

- A basic information card with a "Quick view" button for those who want to look up quickly, such as a personal profile.. And an overview of her. Users will want to click the "See more" button and go to the next content.

## b) Screenshot:

- **Education:**

## a) Description:

Her ability to study and research and the circumstances at that time will be revealed through interactions with the buttons "Click me 1", "click me 2", "click me 3" to help read a story. more lively. Click me 1 is a story about Marie in her childhood. Click me 2 is a story about her school years. Click me 3 helps users better understand the efforts on the path to science.

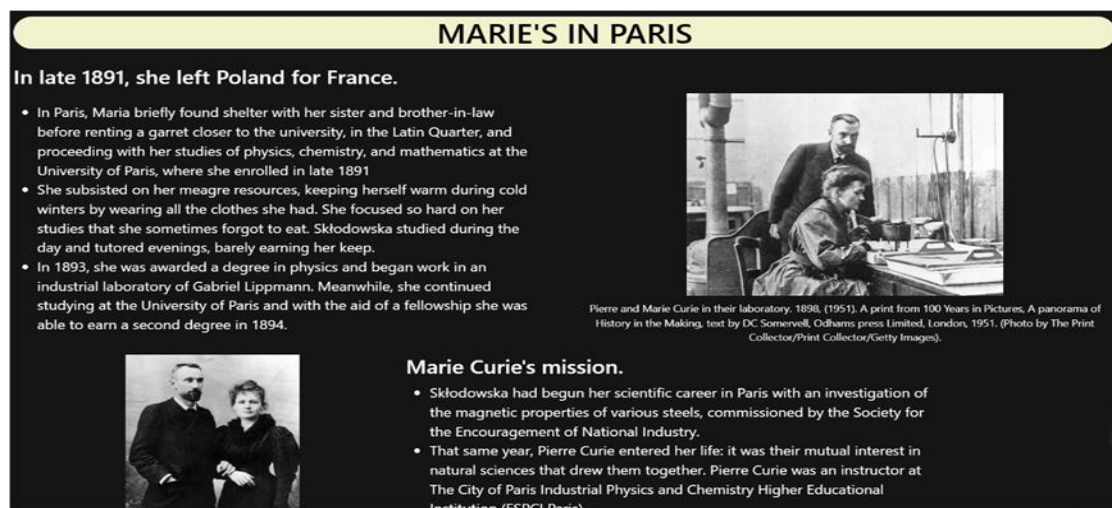
## b)Screenshot:

- **Lifestory:**

## a) Description:

What was Marie's life like in France? That is the question that will be asked here.

## b) Screenshot:



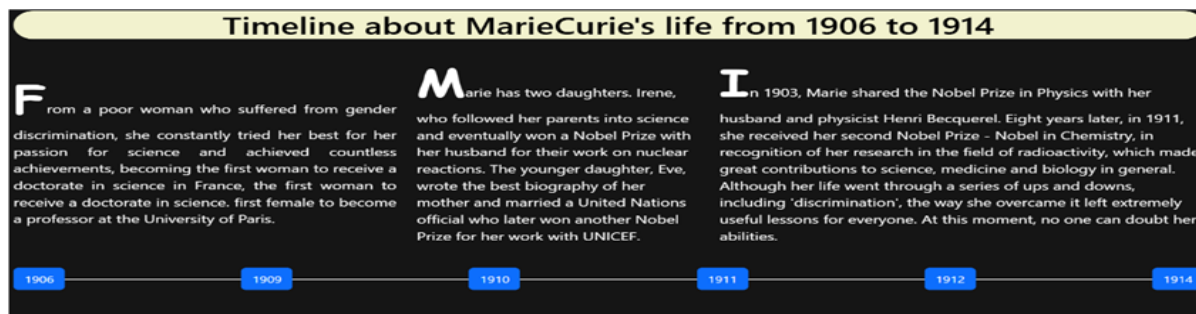


**- Career:**

## a) Description:

Marie is someone who has devoted her whole life to science. Her life story is presented in a timeline style, allowing users to easily find information year by year.

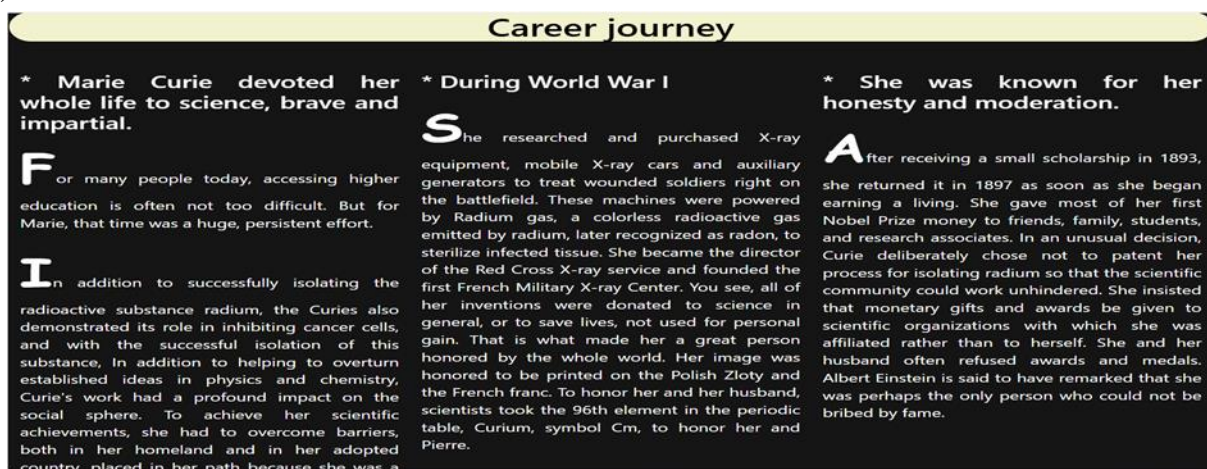
## b) Screenshot:

**- Intimate details of experience:**

## a) Description:

In the midst of war, what did Marie do? How is her life? When reading this segment, users feel like they are living with her experiences, understanding this great person.

## b) Screenshot:

**3. RESEARCH**

## a) Description:

The Research section delves into the groundbreaking scientific achievements of Marie Curie. Explore her discoveries of polonium and radium, understand the methodologies behind her experiments, and learn how her research revolutionized modern science. This section offers interactive visuals, detailed explanations, and links to key resources, including scientific papers and Nobel Prize summaries.

## b) Screenshot:

Marie Curie was a pioneer in the study of radioactivity. She discovered and isolated two radioactive elements, polonium and radium, and studied radioactivity extensively and its applications in medicine and science. Her work opened up important insights into atomic physics and nuclear medicine.



Marie Curie (1867-1934)

Marie Curie conducted several significant studies, especially in the field of radioactivity. Below are some of her most notable works:

#### Discovery of Polonium and Radium (1898):

Marie and Pierre Curie discovered two new elements: polonium and radium, while studying pitchblende ore. Polonium was named after her homeland (Poland), and radium became known for its glowing properties.

#### Doctoral Thesis on Radioactive Substances (1903):

This thesis systematized Curie's research on radioactivity, confirming that radioactivity is an atomic property, independent of the element's chemical state.

#### Work on the Properties and Decay of Radium:

Marie Curie determined the atomic mass of radium and published details of its isolation by fractional crystallization. She also studied radioactive decay, one of the discoveries that laid the foundation for the theory of nuclear decay.

#### Applications of Radiation in Medicine:

After discovering radium, Marie Curie began researching its application in cancer treatment. This was an important step forward in the field of radiotherapy.

#### Wartime Research (1914-1919):

During World War I, Marie Curie developed portable X-ray devices (called "petites Curies") for battlefield diagnostics.

These studies had a profound impact on nuclear physics and opened the door to crucial medical applications.

Besides the studies already mentioned, there are a few additional noteworthy contributions:

#### Research on Radiation Emission from Uranium:

This is regarded as the foundation for recognizing the concept of radioactivity, which later led to the discovery of polonium and radium.

#### Work at the Radium Institute:

She dedicated her later years to developing the Radium Institute (now the Curie Institute), where cancer research and other applications of radioactivity were conducted.

#### Studies on Thorium

Radioactivity of Thorium: Early in her research, Curie investigated thorium, confirming its radioactivity. This work was crucial in establishing that multiple elements exhibit radioactive properties, expanding the understanding of radioactivity beyond uranium.

#### Development of Measurement Techniques

Innovative Measurement Methods: Curie developed sensitive techniques for measuring radioactivity, utilizing an electrometer designed by her husband, Pierre Curie. This allowed her to quantify the radiation emitted by different substances accurately, leading to a deeper understanding of atomic behavior.

#### Research on Magnetic Properties

Magnetic Studies: Before focusing exclusively on radioactivity, Curie conducted research correlating the chemical compositions of various steels with their magnetic properties. This work contributed to the understanding of magnetism in materials.

#### Contributions to Cancer Treatment

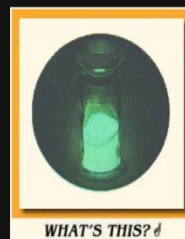
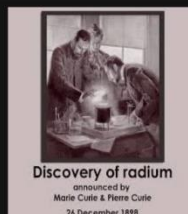
Brachytherapy: Curie's work laid the foundation for brachytherapy (curietherapy), a form of cancer treatment where radioactive sources are placed close to or within tumors. She provided radium for early procedures, significantly impacting cancer treatment methodologies.

## Applications of Radiation in Medical Treatment

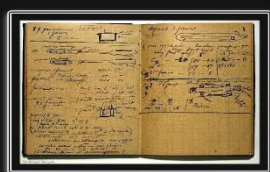
**Discovery of Radium:** After discovering radium in 1898, Curie realized that it could be used to treat cancer. Radium emits strong gamma radiation, which can destroy cancer cells when used correctly.

**Radium in Cancer Treatment:** Marie Curie began studying the application of radium in cancer treatment in the early 20th century. Together with her husband, Pierre Curie, she developed a radiation treatment method, called 'radiotherapy', to destroy cancerous tumors. This method opened a new path in cancer treatment and continues to be widely used in modern medicine.

**Curie Institute:** To continue research and develop the application of radiation in medicine, Marie Curie founded the Curie Institute (Institut Curie) in Paris in 1920. This institute became a leading center for cancer research and radiotherapy, continuing the work that Marie Curie began.



Images related to Marie Curie's experiments and discovery of Radium



Marie Curie Research Papers Are Still Radioactive a Century Later

## Other Studies on the Effects of Radiation

**The Impact of Radiation on Health:** Marie Curie studied the effects of radiation on the human body. Although she was not fully aware of the dangers of radiation at the time, her research indicated that radiation could cause serious health problems if not carefully controlled. Her studies led to the development of protective measures and safety regulations regarding the use of radiation.

**Development of Techniques and Equipment:** During World War I, Marie Curie developed mobile X-ray machines, known as "petites Curies", to help doctors diagnose injuries on the battlefield. These devices not only saved many soldiers' lives but also paved the way for the use of X-rays in medicine.

**Research on Radon:** Marie Curie and Pierre Curie also researched radon, a decay product of radium. Although radon was not well-known at the time, her research contributed to the modern understanding of the health risks associated with radon gas, which is now recognized as a leading cause of lung cancer.

### Strengths:

- Her pioneering research opened up numerous new fields of study.
- She contributed not only to theoretical science but also made practical applications in medicine and industry.

### Weaknesses:

- The nature of her work severely affected her health, ultimately leading to her death due to prolonged exposure to radiation.
- The development of radium raised many controversies related to safety and the long-term effects of radioactive substances in various industries.

## 4. AWARDS AND HONORS

### a) Description:

The **Awards and Honors** page provides quotes detailed information about Marie Curie's major achievements:

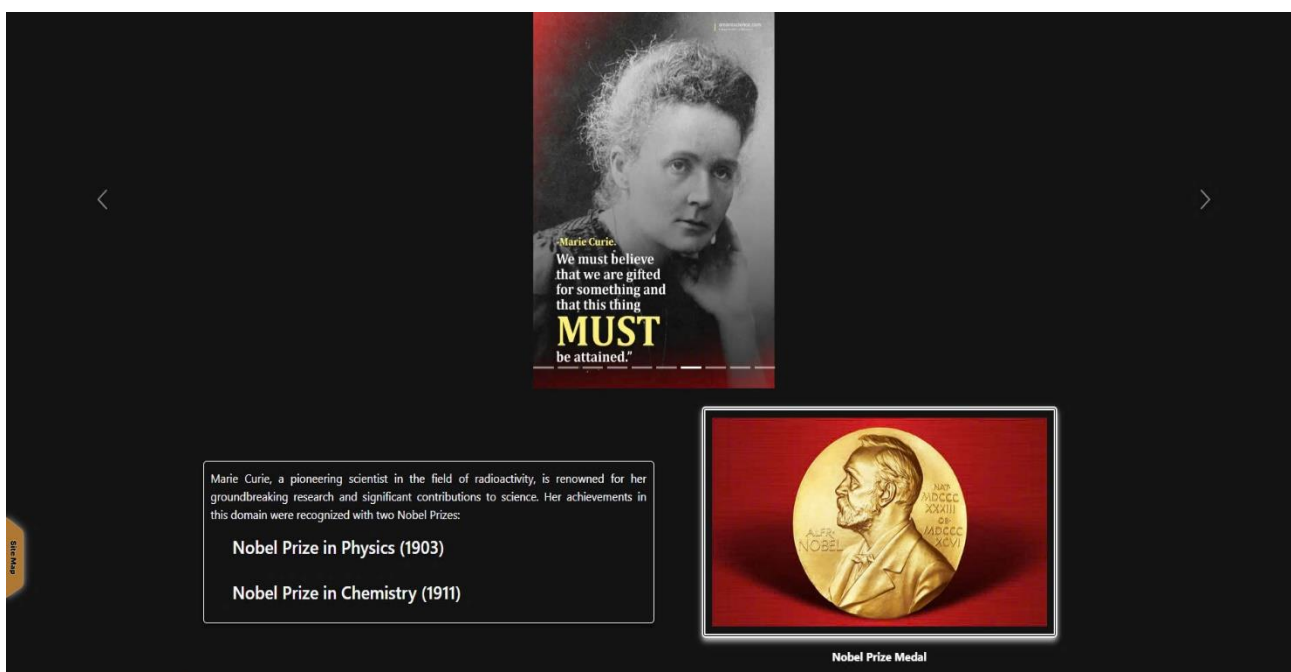
#### 1. 1903 Physics Nobel Prize

#### 2. 1911 Chemistry Nobel Prize

#### 3. Other Awards and Recognitions

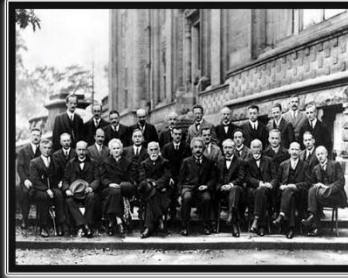
Images and official links complement the content, offering further reading on the awards

### b) Screenshot:





These honorary titles and recognitions not only reflect the acknowledgment of Marie Curie's contributions to science but also underscore her lasting impact on medicine and science in general. These honors helped solidify her legacy as a pioneering scientist and an inspiration for future generations of researchers.



The fifth Solvay International Conference on Electrons and Photons, held in October 1927.

#### Some Videos About Marie Curie



## 5. SELECTED WORKS

### - Contents:

#### a) Description:

Table of contents of the main contents of the page, clickable to go to specific content.

#### b) Screenshot:

### Contents:

1. Marie Curie, her husband and Becquerel discovered radioactivity
2. Discovery of polonium and radium
3. Impact of Her Nobel Prizes on Science & Society
  - Open up new perspectives
  - In real life and medicine
  - On a social level

### - Marie Curie, her husband and Becquerel discovered radioactivity:

#### a) Description:

Talk about the research process, the award-winning process, and the application of the research.

## b) Screenshot:

**Marie Curie, her husband and Becquerel discovered radioactivity**

**Research Process**


- Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie studied radioactivity after Henri Becquerel discovered that uranium emitted radiation without sunlight.
- She conducted experiments to measure the radiation intensity of uranium and investigated other materials, discovering that some minerals also emitted strong radiation.

**Process of Receiving the Nobel Prize in Physics (1903)**


- Research Initiation:** In 1896, Henri Becquerel discovered that uranium emitted radiation. Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie began to study this phenomenon in depth.
- Publication of Research:** They conducted experiments to measure the radiation of uranium and found that some minerals also emitted strong radiation. In 1898, they published their research, which included the discovery of polonium and radium.
- Nominations:** In 1903, Marie, Pierre, and Henri Becquerel were nominated for the Nobel Prize in Physics for their contributions to the study of radioactivity.
- Award Ceremony:** The Nobel Prize was announced in November 1903 and awarded on December 10 of the same year.

**Applications**


- Medicine:** Her research paved the way for using radiation in cancer treatment. Radiation therapy developed from this research helps to destroy cancer cells.
- Material Science:** Understanding radioactivity led to advancements in nuclear materials and nuclear technology.




Marie Curie and her husband and Becquerel researched together



Nobel Prize diploma (1903)



Radiation therapy at MSK circa 1949



Nuclear power plant

- **Discovery of polonium and radium:**

## a) Description:

Talk about the research process, the award-winning process, and the application of the research.

## b) Screenshot:

**Discovery of polonium and radium**

**Research Process**

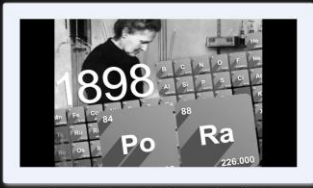
- Marie Curie isolated and studied two new radioactive elements: polonium (Po) and radium (Ra).
- She developed a method to extract radium from uranium ore, allowing her to analyze and study the properties of this element.

**Process of Receiving the Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1911)**


- Continuing Research:** After the success of her first Nobel Prize, Marie Curie continued her research on radium and polonium, focusing on extracting radium from uranium ore.
- Significant Contributions:** In 1910, she successfully isolated radium and studied its properties, contributing to the knowledge of this element.
- Nominations:** In 1911, she was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for her discoveries and research related to radium.
- Award Ceremony:** The Nobel Prize in Chemistry was announced in December 1911, and she received the award on December 10 of the same year.

**Applications**


- Medicine:** Radium was used in radiation therapy to treat cancer, helping to kill cancer cells through radiation.
- Material Science:** Her research also influenced the development of technologies related to nuclear energy and radioactive materials.




Research on polonium and radium



Nobel Prize diploma (1911)



The use of concentrated chemical light rays in medicine



Nuclear research

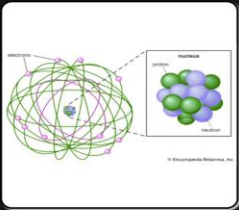
- **Impact of Her Two Nobel Prizes on Science and Society:**

## a) Description:

Talk about two award-winning studies that have opened up new perspectives and made great contributions to medicine and society.

## b) Screenshot:

## Impact of Her Two Nobel Prizes on Science and Society




**In real life and medicine**


Her research directly led to the development of radiation therapy, a critical method for treating cancer. The techniques she pioneered in radium treatment remain foundational in the field of oncology today. By the early 20th century, radium therapy was one of the first

**Open up new perspectives**

Marie Curie's research fundamentally changed our understanding of the atom and matter. Before her discoveries, atoms were considered indivisible units of matter. However, her work on radioactivity demonstrated that atoms could spontaneously emit energy, leading to deeper investigations into atomic structure and the development of modern physics.



**Radiation Therapy for Cancer 1940s Tumor Treated How it Works**



Some women have won the nobel prize.

**On a social level**

Marie Curie became a symbol of women in science. Her two Nobel Prizes broke gender barriers in scientific research, inspiring generations of women to pursue careers in science, even as they continued to face significant obstacles.

## 6. Reference:

## a) Description:

This page serves as an accompanying document to help users get more than just Marie Curie's biographical story.

## - Marie's book:

First is the book space. The place will be suitable for everyone from small children to those who love this great scientist, who will be able to choose books with just a click.

## b) Screenshot:

**MARIE'S book**



**Marie Curie - Outstanding female scientist**  
Library collection

Through the author's pen, it will bring closer to the closest and most interesting story about Marie Curie - the great scientist.



**Books Telling the Lives of Geniuses: Marie Curie - Outstanding Female Scientist**  
Library collection

The book has been written about scientist Marie Curie - the only person to win the Nobel Prize twice. It is a book of facts and science.



**Marie Curie - Pioneering Female Scientist, Nobel Prize Winner, Discoverer of Radioactive Substances**  
Library collection

The book has been written about scientist Marie Curie - the only person to win the Nobel Prize twice. It is a book of facts and science.



**The Elements of Marie Curie: How the Glow of Radium Lit a Path for Women in Science**  
Diana Sauer

When Marie Curie discovered the glowing power of radium, she lit a path for women in science.



**The Story of Marie Curie: An Inspiring Biography for Young Readers (The Story of Biographies)**  
Susan B. King

Discover the life of Marie Curie - a story for kids to learn about discovering big things through hard work.



**World businessman**  
Hawking Publishing Company

Marie Curie was the first female scientist to receive two Nobel Prizes.

## - Gallery: Collected reference library

## Screenshot:

 <i>Photo with husband and children</i>	 <i>Doing experiments.</i>	 <i>Portrait sitting on balcony</i>	 <i>Old age with many worries</i>
 <i>Thinking about experiments</i>	 <i>A minute break</i>	 <i>Take a photo with colleagues</i>	 <i>Perform chemical experiments</i>
 <i>Statue of Pierre and Marie Curie in the garden at the Marie Curie museum in Paris</i>	 <i>Bronze statue of Marie Curie erected in Misasa Town, Tottori Prefecture, Japan</i>	 <i>Sculpture of Marie Skłodowska-Curie by Polish sculptor Bronisław Krzyżak</i>	 <i>A bronze statue in Lublin, Poland, honoring physicist and chemist Marie Curie</i>

## - Video about Marie:

### a) Description:

This is the right place for those who do not have much time but are still passionate about learning about her. A space with many selected clips..

### b) Screenshot:

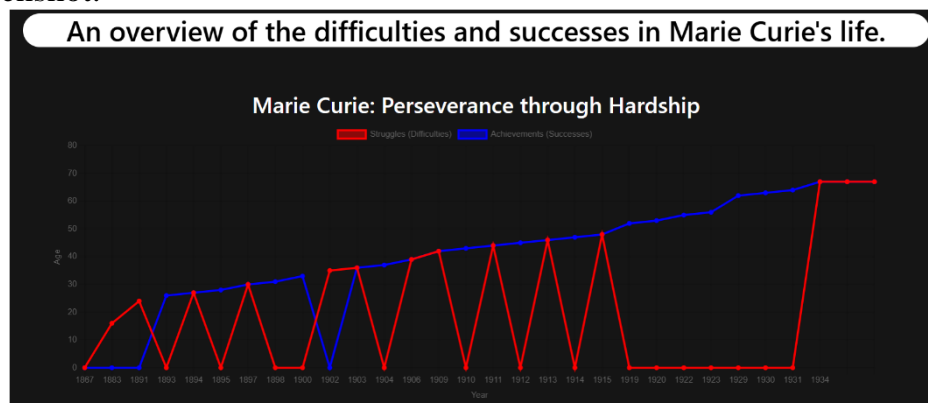


## - Line chart:

### a) Description:

The chart is designed with two distinct lines representing difficulties and successes, and when hovering over the time buttons, it will display concise information within that milestone.

### b) Screenshot:



## - More extention:

### a) Description:

It was very intentional to design the hidden extension. After clicking a button, you open a new window of information portal. Understanding the curiosity of users will always be curious "What is this???" And after one click. More information to help you understand why Marie Curie is humanity's great scientist. What legacy did she leave behind? Many valuable lessons through her life story. Not only rich content but also real evidence from the link when you click the "You can learn more here" button. And review questions will bring you back to where you missed essential information.

### b) Screenshot:



**CLICK HERE to more attention**

\*\*\* What you may not know is that **Pitchblende** is a complex mineral, and chemically separating its components is a difficult task. Furthermore, the radium contained in ore is extremely small, accounting for about 1/10g of radium in new raw ore. So, to successfully separate radioactive substances, the couple had to filter and do countless experiments. Exactly, the number was up to thousands of experiments repeated over the course of 4 years, in difficult conditions, poor laboratories, not enough specialized tools and both had to be taught to teach strategies. Ultimately, they successfully separated radioactive substances and, along with them, researched radium to treat cancer. The couple received the first Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903.

\*\*\* Additionally, shortly after the war began, she tried to donate her Nobel gold medals to the war effort but the French National Bank refused to accept them. She brought war bonds, using the prize money, his Nobel Prize. She said:  
"I will give up the little gold I possess. I will add to it the scientific medals, which are quite useless to me. There is another thing, by sheer laziness, I have allowed the money for my second Nobel Prize stays in Stockholm in the Swedish crown. This is the main part of what we own. I want to bring it back here and invest it in war loans. Only, I have no illusions: this money may be lost."

\*\*\* She was also an active member in committees of Polonia in France dedicated to the Polish cause. After the war, she summarized her wartime experiences in a book, *Radiology in War* (1919).

**Review questions:**

- \*Question 1: How do her contributions impact today?
- \*Question 2: What awards have she received during your career?
- \*Question 3: What do you learn from Marie Curie's life story?
- \*Question 4: In what scientific fields did Marie Curie contribute?

**You can learn more here!** [More link](#)




c) Description:

And the indispensable collection of images from her family to her research career is waiting for user interaction.

d) Screenshot:

**You may looking for pictues!!!**

**You can learn more here!** [More link](#)



## 7. Contact

a) Description:

This website is an overview of us, individual member information, contact information and location.

b) Screenshot:

### About US

The team that developed this website consists of 4 people. When we were given the topic of Nobel Prize winners in the field of science, we had many ideas. Fortunately, under the guidance of teachers and official sources, along with the good coordination of each member, we completed the work beyond expectations. We would like to send our deep thanks to the school, teachers, the contest organizers and all of our viewers around the world, along with the teams that have updated accurate knowledge on the internet.



Group 1 with the theme "NOBEL Prize winners" includes the following members:



**Full Name:** Mr. Do Thanh Hung

**Position:** Leader

**Slogan:** Dare to dream big, commit to learning!



**Full Name:** Ms. Dang Le Phuong Van

**Position:** Designer

**Slogan:** Be yourself never too late!



**Full Name:** Mr. Le Quoc Dat

**Position:** Programming

**Slogan:** Program anything you want



**Full Name:** Mr. Phu Vinh Huy

**Position:** Programming

**Slogan:** Make it work, make it right, make it fast

### Social Network

CLICK GO TO THE WEBSITE

CLICK GO TO THE FACEBOOK

CLICK GO TO THE TIKTOK

CLICK GO TO THE YOUTUBE

### Contact Us

**ADDRESS:** 590 CMT8, P.11, Q.3, Ho Chi Minh city, VietNam

**PHONE NUMBER:** (028).3880.3888

**EMAIL:** [tuvan@apttechsaigon.edu.vn](mailto:tuvan@apttechsaigon.edu.vn)

## - Footer:

### a) Description:

Includes brand logo, sub menu, site overview, basic contact information and location, date and time.

### b) Screenshot:

HOME
BIOGRAPHY
RESEARCH
AWARDS AND HONORS
SELECTED WORKS
REFERENCES
CONTACT

### About Us

This is a website about the biography of a person who won the Nobel Prize in both Physics and Chemistry named Marie Curie.

[Read more...](#)

### Contact

Address: 590 CMT8, P.11, Q.3, Ho Chi Minh city, VietNam

Phone number: (028).3880.3888

Email: [tuvan@apttechsaigon.edu.vn](mailto:tuvan@apttechsaigon.edu.vn)

#### Your Location

12/10/2024 09:10:46

© 2024, Nobel Prize Winner

Project Ref. No.: eP/Advertisement Portal Management System/01		Project Title:	Activity Plan Prepared By:	Date of Preparation of Activity Plan:			
Sr.No.	Task			Actual Start Date	Actual Days	Team Mate Names	Status
1	Home	Nobel Prize Winner	Hung	25/09/24	3	Dat	Completed
2	Biography			25/09/24	3	Van	Completed
3	Research			25/09/24	3	Huy	Completed
4	Awards and honors			25/09/24	3	Huy	Completed
5	Selected Works			25/09/24	3	Hung	Completed
6	References			25/09/24	3	Van	Completed
7	Contact			25/09/24	3	Dat	Completed

<b>Date: 29/09/2024</b>
-------------------------

Signature of Instructor:

**Ms. Le Mong Thuy**

Signature of Team Leader:

**Do Thanh Hung**

**Ms. Le Mong Thuy**

# Do Thanh Hung