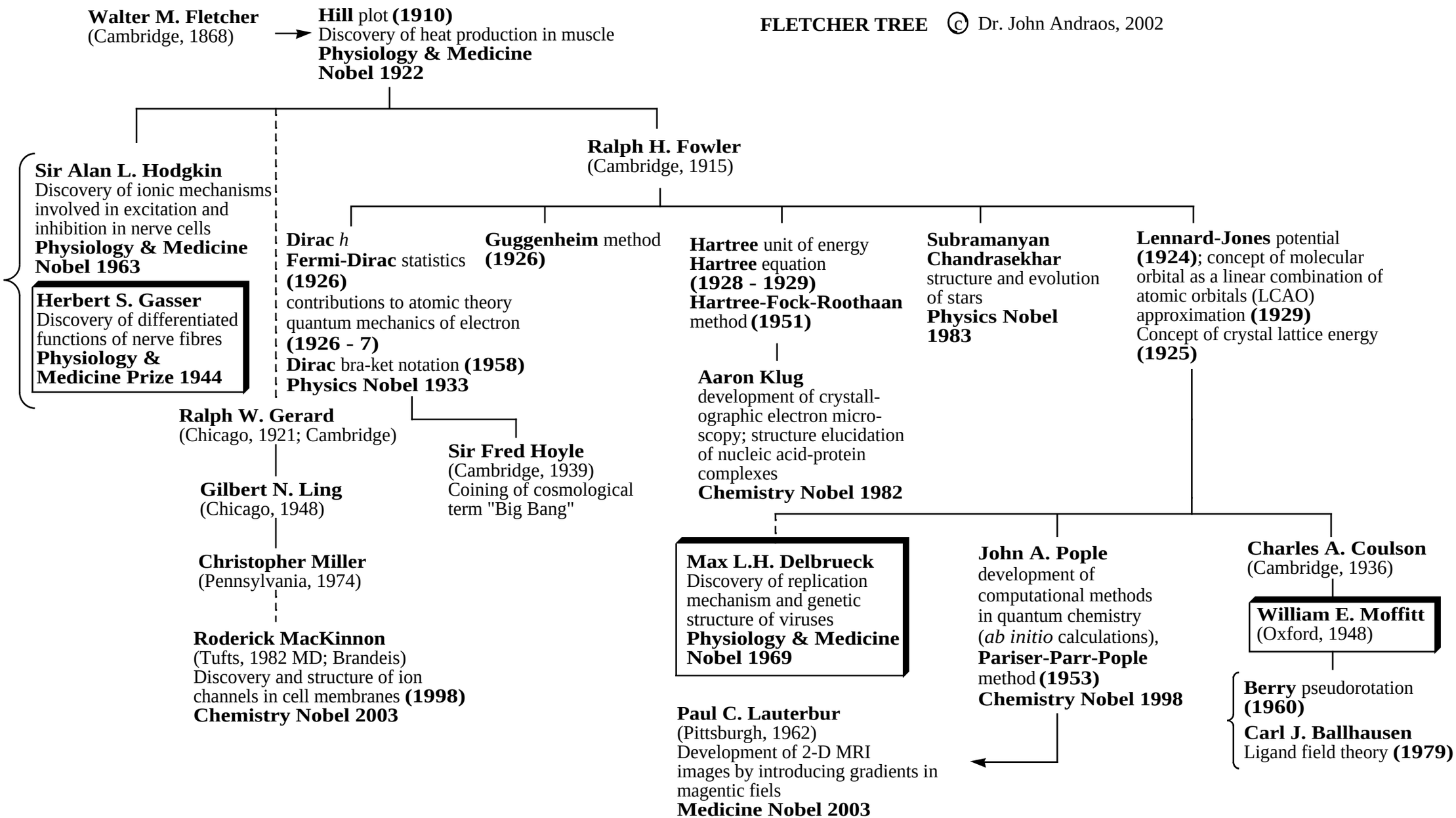
FLETCHER TREE © Dr. John Andraos, 2002
Walter M. Fletcher
(Cambridge, 1868)
Hill plot (1910)
Discovery of heat production in muscle
Physiology & Medicine
Nobel 1922
Sir Alan L. Hodgkin
Discovery of ionic mechanisms involved in excitation and inhibition in nerve cells
Physiology & Medicine
Nobel 1963
Herbert S. Gasser
Discovery of differentiated functions of nerve fibres
Physiology & Medicine Prize 1944
Ralph H. Fowler
(Cambridge, 1915)
Dirac h
Fermi-Dirac statistics
(1926)
contributions to atomic theory
quantum mechanics of electron
(1926 - 7)
Dirac bra-ket notation (1958)
Physics Nobel 1933
Guggenheim method
(1926)
Hartree unit of energy
Hartree equation
(1928 - 1929)
Hartree-Fock-Roothaan
method (1951)
Subramanyan
Chandrasekhar
structure and evolution
of stars
Physics Nobel
1983
Lennard-Jones potential
(1924); concept of molecular orbital as a linear combination of atomic orbitals (LCAO) approximation (1929)
Concept of crystal lattice energy
(1925)
Ralph W. Gerard
(Chicago, 1921; Cambridge)
Sir Fred Hoyle
(Cambridge, 1939)
Coining of cosmological term "Big Bang"
Aaron Klug
development of crystallographic electron microscopy; structure elucidation of nucleic acid-protein complexes
Chemistry Nobel 1982
Gilbert N. Ling
(Chicago, 1948)
Christopher Miller
(Pennsylvania, 1974)
Roderick MacKinnon
(Tufts, 1982 MD; Brandeis)
Discovery and structure of ion channels in cell membranes (1998)
Chemistry Nobel 2003
Max L.H. Delbrueck
Discovery of replication mechanism and genetic structure of viruses
Physiology & Medicine
Nobel 1969
John A. Pople
development of computational methods in quantum chemistry (ab initio calculations),
Pariser-Parr-Pople
method (1953)
Chemistry Nobel 1998
Charles A. Coulson
(Cambridge, 1936)
William E. Moffitt
(Oxford, 1948)
Berry pseudorotation
(1960)
Carl J. Ballhausen
Ligand field theory (1979)
Paul C. Lauterbur
(Pittsburgh, 1962)
Development of 2-D MRI images by introducing gradients in magentic fiels
Medicine Nobel 2003