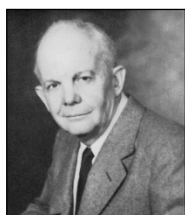




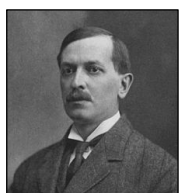
Computational Biology and Bioinformatics and computational personalized medicine.



National Academy of Sciences, recognized as one of the twentieth century pioneers of polymer science. Theory and experiment for the structure and dynamics of polymer molecules, including various uses of the light scattering method.



National Academy of Sciences, Electrochemist Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research



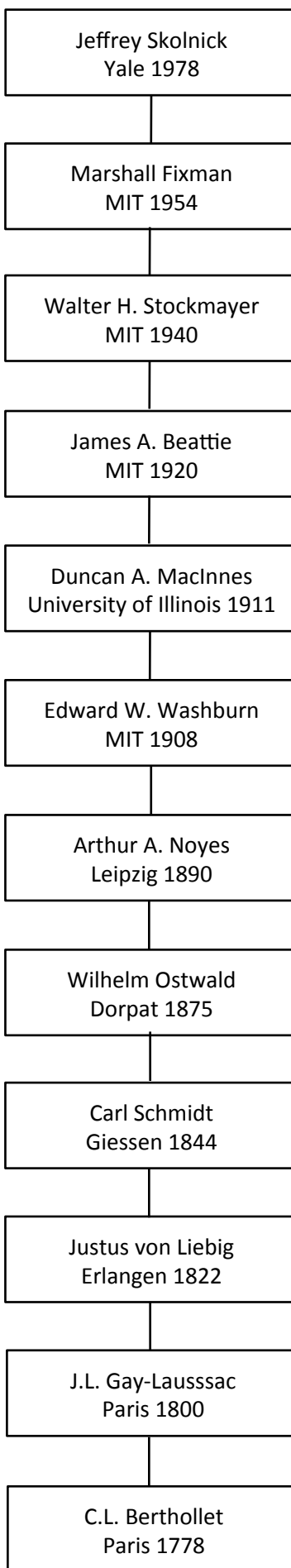
Acting president MIT, major influence on the educational philosophy and the core curriculum of Caltech. Noyes–Whitney equation in 1897, which relates the rate of dissolution of solids to the properties of the solid and the dissolution medium.



Baltic German chemist from the Livonia, a part of the Russian Empire. Determined the typical crystallization patterns of many important biochemicals such as uric acid, oxalic acid .



Known for his discovery that water is made of two parts hydrogen and one part oxygen (with Alexander von Humboldt), for two laws related to gases, and for his work on alcohol-water mixtures, which led to the degrees Gay-Lussac used to measure alcoholic beverages.



National Academy of Sciences, University Distinguished Professor, polymer theorist, dynamics of critical phenomena



Professor, MIT, physical chemistry and thermodynamics of fluids



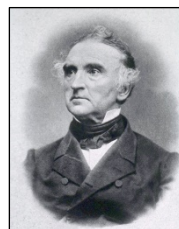
National Academy of Sciences, Noted physical chemist and Chief Chemist, National Bureau of Standards



Russian-German, Nobel Prize for his work on catalysis, chemical equilibria and reaction velocities.. Considered one of the modern founders of the field of Physical Chemistry



Major contributions to agricultural and biological chemistry, and was considered the founder of organic chemistry.



Theory of chemical equilibria via the mechanism of reverse chemical reactions, contribution to modern chemical nomenclature. First to demonstrate the bleaching action of chlorine gas, Became vice president French Senate

