

WOMEN IN SCIENCE



**Let's STEM together
Project team**

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"Let's STEM together"

the project team

Here we are...



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ABOUT THE PROJECT...

Nowadays STEM occupations are crucial for our society development and growth beside this consideration, statistics show to us how the percentage of girls opting for STEM studies is still worryingly low.

It is therefore particularly important to promote an integrated approach to science education, an increased attention to context-based issues and hands-on activities in order to promote a positive image related to STEM careers especially in relationship with female social condition .

In our opinion the creation of effective partnership among European schools in order to face this important challenge and establish strong links among them is the base of this activity.

The project "Let's STEM together" aims at achieving this goals, thanks to the collaboration of Primary schools based in Italy, Hungary, and Greece deepening one of the fields that fall into the STEM acronym (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math) and by elaborating and engaging effective activities to be shared with the teachers and the students of the other schools.

But we also strongly believe that important changes in society need beautiful stories to be told.

This was the beginning idea that moved us to create our project and this book..

ABOUT US...



The “Circolo didattico S.Orso” includes 3 Primary schools and 3 Kindergartens. The School is located in Fano, in central Italy .

In our RAV (Self-assessment report of the school) a specific goal has been set: the reduction of the variability of school outcomes, with a special focus for math and scientific subjects.

Among the short-term objectives for the achievement of the goal, there are:

- 1) Activation of innovative teaching paths, also with the implementation of ICT.
- 2) Training initiatives on educational innovation, also with blended mode.

The school is equipped with two mobile scientific laboratories that allow to transform a "normal" classroom into a multimedia space that also facilitates the interaction of the pupils among them and with the teacher.

Thanks to this equipment we created several thematic workshops where the students had the chance to experiment and participate in hands-on scientific activities, addressing different topics such as: five senses, colors, the water cycle, etc... Moreover the school has a specialized teacher for science, who is in constant training and professional development.

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ABOUT US...



We are a primary public school located in the city of Komotini, which is in the Northeast of Greece.

The subjects taught in our school are Languages, Maths, History, English, ICT, Physics, Environmental Studies, Music, PE, Art, Drama and Religious Education. Approximately 25 teachers of all specialties work in our school. Our willingness to combine teaching on a theoretical basis with practical conditions, so that our students can come closer to the needs of the modern society, made us deal with the subject of robotic combining elements of software development, artificial intelligence, machinery, study of human behavior, etc. , obtaining skills of engineering and programming.

In our program at first, the students by using processors, sensors, motors and construction elements create their own robot. Then, they use the special software and learn how to provide movement to their machines (programming language) via a personal computer, obtaining skills of engineering and problem solving.

Our teams have been awarded on a regional and national level for their innovative creations. Based on the experience of our teachers in robotics,

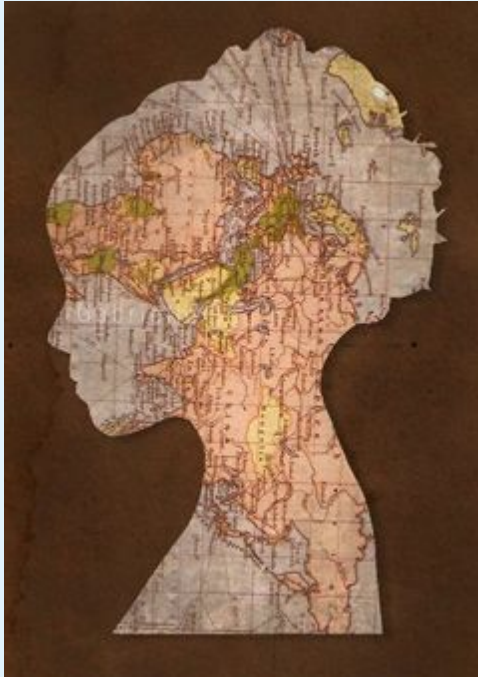
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ABOUT US...



Our school is located in a small town 40 km far from the capital, Budapest. There are 502 pupils at our school aged from 7 to 14. In our education we lay a special emphasis on children with special needs and on pupils coming from disadvantaged socio-economical background. Our school is specialized with German national language. That means the children have 5 German lessons a week from the first year. There is also a second language for children in other classes. That is English. We give great importance to STEM subjects, as we know they will be represent a crucial opportunities for our students positive inclusion in the job world, and for they education as active citizens in a globalized world. In particular, as far as geometry teaching is concerned, we implemented the Lénárd sphere method, visualizing spherical polygons (especially triangles) showing the relationships, over the past five years we had the chance to verify the efficacy of this methods, that improved significantly the results of our students in math and geometry, and help them to develop transversals skills such as analytical and creative thinking. The school participated in Comenius projects in the past.

WOMEN IN SCIENCE...



GREECE

INTRODUCTION

We were pleased to be informed in August 2019 that our school would participate as a partner in the ERASMUS program entitled "LET'S STEM". With even greater enthusiasm we were informed that among the sections we would negotiate, the section "Women in Science" would be included. Each partner was invited to select a female scientist from his country, or ideally from his region, and present her work and biography.

The subject seemed fascinating to us. It is a fact that women's access to science has been greatly delayed. Only in 2015 did the United Nations declare February 11th the International Day of Women and Girls in Science with the aim of full and equal access and participation of women and girls in science. According to the Organization, to date, women make up 30% of researchers worldwide.

Not only in the mid-1980s but even now, the stereotype wants women to find science boring or, worse, to fail in maths, physics and chemistry.

According to a survey conducted in Western European countries on behalf of the L'Oreal Foundation, two out of three respondents considered that women do not have the necessary qualifications to become front-line scientists. In the history of Nobel Prizes, women have received only 3% of the prizes in the scientific categories. Only seven women have won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, four of whom in the last decade, and 12 Nobel Prizes in Medicine, half of whom since 2000.

In our country, Greece, historically, Greek women participated much less in the Greek educational system than boys who, due to the patriarchal structure of Greek society, had easier access to the educational system in general and especially at higher levels (high school & university). However, the continuous socio-economic development and improvement of the position of women, due to their entry into the labor market and the state education policy that imposed compulsory education, led to improvements, i.e. a dramatic increase in the percentage of women participating in the education system and a gradual decline in the gap between the two sexes.

Now, women outnumber men, reaching in 2000-2001, 58.7% of the total student population in universities. Although over the last 3 decades the differences between men and women in terms of their participation in the various disciplines have narrowed, there is still discrimination in the disciplines in which women are educated.

Female students continue to excel in the fields of Arts and Humanities, rather than in the fields of Natural Sciences & Applied Engineering.

Consequently, in the Humanities, Arts, Social Sciences and Legal Sciences, women outnumber men. However, the participation rate of women in Natural Sciences has increased significantly, changing from 20.4% in 1971 to 42.64% in 1997. Finally, in the field of Applied Engineering, the participation rate of women increased from 5.99% to 24.73% in the same period.



SOPHIA KYRIAZOPOULOU



PHYSICIST

«Στα φοιτητικά μου χρόνια η απεραντοσύνη του σύμπαντος με μάγεψε και με περίμενε να το ανακαλύψω»

"In my student years the vastness of the universe enchanted me and was waiting for me to discover it"

Sophia Kyriazopoulou was born in Komotini in 1967 where she spent 18 beautiful childhood and teenage years. In the primary schools, Gymnasiums and Lyceums of this beautiful city she learned her first letters, but also her first mathematics. She realized from an early age her love for the natural sciences, although she also excelled in the theoretical direction.

From the age of 12 she began to excel in many competitions, one of the most important being her selection at the Panthracian level for six years of full scholarship from the "American College Anatolia" in Thessaloniki. The distance and the prospect of her parents leaving her at the age of 11.5 prevented them from taking advantage of the scholarship at that time, but it did not stop her love for science. In the meantime, and during her student years in High School and Lyceum, she received the rich Greek heritage, through literature, history and the ancient Greek language (which is so similar in architecture to mathematics). However, the flame of the Natural Sciences continued to ignite inside her and her appeal in this direction was clearly manifested with continuous distinctions in the Lyceum and at a Panhellenic Level.

The journey to science continues. In 1983, Sophia Kyriazopoulou was the only woman from northern Greece and the only one from a public school who was distinguished with the fourth Panhellenic Prize of the Mathematical Society in the 2nd Lyceum. She owes this distinction to her teachers in the public schools of Komotini, as until then she had not done even one hour of private lessons or tutoring. In the same year she was selected together with 39 other students from all over Greece to represent Greece in student programs in Germany.

Sophia chooses for her university studies the Physics department of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, where during her studies she received state scholarships due to "Excellent" performance and from where she graduated in 1988 with a degree of "Excellent 9.45", a degree almost unreal for the department. And that was just the beginning. Astronomy, the unbearable vastness of the universe, the invisible elementary particles and the relentless laws of nature enchanted her and waited for her to discover them. During her studies, the late Professor of Theoretical Physics Mattheos Michalodimitrakis, observing her systematically good performance in the courses, did her the honor to single her out,

to take an interest in her professional development and to urge her to continue her studies abroad. In the mid 80's, when the internet and communications were in their infancy, information was much more difficult to retrieve and distances were too great to cover and as a result, access to the top Universities abroad and especially USA to be an invisible achievement for students like Sophia Kyriazopoulou, who came from the small Komotini of Greece and from a small and medium family. However, her excellent performance, the very warm recommendations of her professors at the Aristotle University and a series of successes in global written competitions opened the door to her postgraduate studies at the California Institute of Technology where she was accepted with a scholarship.

She started her postgraduate studies at Caltech in 1988 as a Teaching Assistant in the Physics department with professors of many distinguished scientists. Among them were John Schwatz, founder of superstring theory, Nobel Laureate M. Gell-man, distinguished for his theories of elementary particles and their interactions, Nobel Laureates Fowler and Politzer, and later Nobel Laureate Kip Thorne theorist specialist in astrophysics, general theory of relativity and gravity. She completed and received her master's degree in 1990 from the California Institute of Technology.

She started her doctorate at this university and her attention shifted from theoretical physics to experimental physics and magnetic monopolies. Her supervisor was Barry Barish, who was awarded the 2017 Nobel Prize in Gravity Waves.

In 1991 she became a Research Assistant at the California Institute of Technology and a member of the MACRO experiment. (Monopole Astrophysics and Cosmic Ray Observatory).

In 1993 she was awarded a scholarship by the Empiricion Foundation, while in 1991 she began visiting Italy and collaborating with the INFN (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare National Institute of Nuclear Physics of Italy) in Gran Sasso where the MACRO experiment took place. For the needs of the experiment (construction, adjustment, maintenance, control and data analysis) she spent a long time in Italy as a Caltech envoy, while in 2002 she completed her Research in Magnetic Monopoles and received her PhD. As a member of the MACRO experiment she undertook the design and implementation of integrated research for the detection of magnetic monopolies. MACRO cosmic radiation experiment,

in which she participated, was a very large-scale physics detector system built into an 11-kilometer tunnel in the National Laboratories of Gran Sasso (LNGS) of the Center for Nuclear Physics of Naz, Italy Nuclear-INFN).

The experiment was an extensive international collaboration of 12 US Universities and Research Centers. and Italy. Its main goal was to detect "magnetic monopolies".

In school we learn that - while there are fixed particles that have an electric charge of some kind (eg the electron has a negative electric charge) - no matter how much we cut a magnet, there will always be a north and a south pole. Contrary to what we learn in school, moGreecest Modern Theories about the beginning and early evolution of the universe predict that there are particles - magnetic monopolies - that have a single magnetic pole. According to these prevailing theories, magnetic monopolies are very high mass particles that were created shortly after the Big Bang at the beginning of the Universe (Big Bang). The detection of magnetic monopolies that we still miss, is a key priority of Physics because it certainly brings substantial consequences to our knowledge of the Universe.

But what could be more exciting than overturning something we have learned to take for granted in school and in everyday life (that there is no isolated magnetic pole)! To recognise and identify such strange slow particles, such as magnetic monopoles, it was necessary to develop innovative ideas for both electronics and experimental data analysis. Thus, her scientific work in this experiment also includes the design and implementation of electrical circuits for the MACRO spark detector system and the extensive software development and data analysis.

The title of her doctoral dissertation is 'A SEARCH FOR SLOW MAGNETIC MONOPOLES BELOW THE PARKER BOUND' (2002). In order to overcome the excessive amount of data she had to analyze (more than 28 million potential 'events') and to deal effectively with the complexity of each 'event', she developed softwares for automated pattern recognition. As a result of this long-term research, she published the best experimental magnetic monopole flow limit ever set by scintillation research. This experimental limit is lower than the most famous astrophysics limit (the Parker Bound).

(Post-Doctoral 2001-2002) In September 2001 she began collaborating with the Pierre-Auger Observatory, as a **Research Associate** in the team of the Italian Institute of Nuclear Physics in Naples (INFN, Napoli) which is participating in this international experiment. The Pierre Auger Observatory in Malargue, Argentina was designed to detect super-energetic cosmic rays.

As a researcher in this experiment, her scientific work was the design and organization of a physics laboratory to take measurements for detailed research and analysis of the behavior of ETL photomultipliers (for their possible use in the Auger Surface Detector).

For these measurements she constructed two systems: a system with two tanks of liquid scintillator and a "dark chamber" system. Despite the short time and limited material and human resources, the project was successfully completed and in April 2002 she presented the results at the Pierre-Auger conference in Malargue, Argentina. In September 2002 she wrote an internal Auger book, which describes the laboratory infrastructure and explains the process and research results. This laboratory was also used for teaching purposes in Experimental Physics.

(Post-Doctoral 2003-2007) As a Research Associate with the qualifications of a Researcher Category D at the Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics at NCSR "Demokritos"; and as a member of the CMS experiment at CERN in Geneva

Her scientific work consists of the development of electronics and in the development of simulation and data analysis software for HYPERSYMMETRY detection (within mSUGRA).

The National Research Center of Natural Sciences "Demokritos", in which she was a Research Associate with The qualifications of Researcher D has been since 1959 the main research center of Greece in Research on Nuclear Physics and Elementary Particle Physics. The Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics and its research team participated in the CERN CMS experiment.

AUTHOR SCIENTIFIC WORK

During her years of scientific research in Elementary Particle Physics and Astroparticle Physics she has prepared or participated in many books (69), she has 27 participations in review conferences published in prestigious international peer-reviewed journals and she has participated in numerous conferences often as a speaker.

These publications are officially listed in the Stanford University Online Library at <http://inspirehep.net/> with a search for "find author Kyriazopoulou". It should be noted that for these publications more than 7000 citations-hetero-reports are mentioned.

Ms. Sofia Kyriazopoulou has numerous publications in Greek and foreign journals, as well as numerous participations in Physics and science teaching conferences.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Her professional activity in education began in Higher Education, when she was a Teaching Assistant at the California Institute of Technology in the USA from 1988-1991.

Returning to Greece, in 2006, she was appointed a teacher in Secondary Education where she taught Natural Sciences in both High School and Lyceum and thus gained a clearer understanding of the level of knowledge of students who are admitted and later study in Greek universities and technical institutes.

In the period 2007-2009 and for two academic years she was a Laboratory Associate at the TEI of Athens at the School of Technological Applications.

In the academic years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 she worked at the Art High School of Gerakas. Her tenure at this particular school in collaboration with her art studies and her participation in relevant conferences helped her to apply alternative teaching methods and to distinguish the importance of non-verbal behavior (tone of voice, pauses, facial expression, posture, enthusiasm) in Didactics, but also in interpersonal relationships.

Sophia in 2010, after 22 years, returned to her hometown of Komotini and since 2012 and until today she is the Head of the Laboratory Center of Natural Sciences (NCSR) of Komotini which supports the schools of the Secondary School of the prefecture of Rodopi.

Within the framework of her duty as Head of NCS, she trains the Teachers of the Secondary and the Primary School of the prefecture in the introduction and use of the laboratory experiments in their didactic work.

The teacher who is fascinated by science, transmits his vision to his students and achieves more effectively a basic purpose of education, which is the respect for scientific thought.

It is our great pleasure that Komotini has Sophia Kyriazopoulou !!!

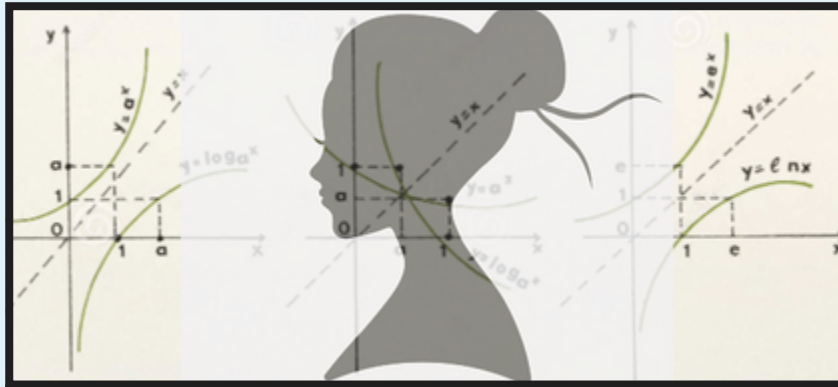
GALLERY



SOURCES

Personal archive of Mrs. Kyriazopoulou Sofia





HUNGARY

INTRODUCTION

The need for full equality for women is the first time at the end of the 18th century. The growing prosperity and the social development have made it possible to cultivate themselves, and so writers and artists came from.

1792, England: Mary Wollstonecraft:
"...women are not naturally inferior to men, but appear..."

(1806-1862) Hungary : Blanka Teleki was the first to suggest that *voting rights should also be extended to women*. In 1846: founded a school for girls of aristocratic
- The proclamation of Blanka Teleki's students :
„Women's equality” : the key to women's human being : *the education and the development of women!!* "

One of the big echoes of the movement launched for **women's suffragettes** and reforms like

Womens equal education
Extension of their employment rights
Greater participation of women in public life

Political assembly were interrupted, they chained themselves to iron grids, trying to enforce their demands.
After refusing to pay the fine, they went to prison, where they started hunger strikes.

- Outbreak of the First world War: the majority of suffragettes immediately suspended the fight

→ this crushed most of the arguments for their political equality.

After 1918: some of the women could vote

- 1945: introduction of universal suffrage, which abolished other forms of gender discrimination

1949: the constitution enshrines *equality for women in all civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural rights.*
-The women movements have intensified.

1960: United States - formed the Women's Liberation Movement, which spread to Europe
--> FEMINISM
- attention was focused on *gender equality in all areas (rape, sexual harassment, abortion)*

- More favorable laws - **EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES**

-After accession to the European Union *EU standards on gender equality of opportunities in Hungary have become valid*



VILMA HUGONNAI



FIRST HUNGARIAN WOMAN MEDICAL DOCTOR

"Az én kardom a tudomány, a pajzsom a munka"

"My sword is science, my shield is work"

- She was born as the 5th child of the family
- Her mother became seriously ill
- Vilma played „Hospital” and healed toy dolls
- acquired the highest educational attainment for women at that time

-At the age of 18: married a baron - the marriage was unsuccessful

-> escape from loneliness in books

She learned the basics of nursing and medicine

AUTODIDACT

- As a landowner's wife, she often visited homes, farm houses and healed the sick people there.

At the age of 25: she began *studying at the Zurich University Faculty of Medicine*

She studied diligently, eat vegetarian meals, mostly milk, bread and fruits.

Physiological effects of the new diet she reported on the campus.

She completed the university with excellent results, has been the most diligent student.

She stayed in Zurich and worked as a physician assistant
Her dream was a praxis at home -she returned to Hungary in 1880

Passed final examinations (necessary for the studies in Hungarian University)

1882: she first applied for recognition of her medical degree from the teaching staff of the Budapest Faculty - this was refused

- Under official rules she could only have worked as a midwife...

She was buried in the work and participated in all initiatives that dealt with *women's equality*.

She gave up the profession of midwifery - and devoted her life to *theoretical work*
The most important points:

- raising children
- women and children' health protection
- the employment of women in industrial aspects
- intellectual training of women
- organisation of girl's grammar schools.

She has always supported the equilibrium between family care and work: She said :

"Good spouses form the basis for the prosperity of the family and the state. Living in good relations with each other, each party develops a double work ethic, and work is the maintainer of good health and the founder of material well-being."

From 1890: she taught health science at the school of the National Women's Training Association

For 6 years she gave lectures on infectious diseases, child and patient care, and child rearing.

1895:Women are allowed to study at the faculties of philosophy, medicine and pharmacy.

THE NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGN DIPLOMAS HAS BEGUN.

In 1895: Franz Joseph left the university studies for women and in 1897 the Budapest University graduate diplomas were handed over . The seventh Doctor Candidate wore a silk dress, was 50 years old and was a WOMAN !!!!!

She began her practice as a family doctor and wrote more enlightening work for women, such as „ The women's movement in Hungary”

At age of 67: she completed a military medicine course
She received as state awards a military honors mark, the Austrian Red Cross.

During World War she organised in 14 provincial towns patient monitoring stations
- with WOMEN'S MEDICAL AND NURSING FORCE

Her work found many followers
-> hundreds of nurses and women doctors

She described her experinces in professional journals, advising doctors and women doctors, nurses and patients.

She spent the last years of her life at home alone, patientshave been received only in the home.

-She closed her eyes forever in 1922. She died of a heart attack.

Her life and endurance motivated many young girls.

2010: Semmelweis University established an award named after Vilma Hugonnay - for female doctors and researchers.

-Elisabeth Kertész wrote a novel about her life.

The Turay Ida Theater in Budapest made a play about her memory, under the title: „Doctoral Women”

The book of Edina Kertész introduce us the life of Hugonnai in a fabulous form. „The girl, who wanted to be a doctor”

[287693 Hugonnaivilma](#), discovered by Hungarian astronomers [Krisztián Sárneczky](#) and [Brigitta Sipőcz](#) at [Piszkéstető Station](#) in 2003, was named in her memory. The official [naming citation](#) was published by the [Minor Planet Center](#) on 29 August 2015 ([M.P.C. 95312](#))

GALLERY







ITALY

INTRODUCTION

In every single day spent teaching in our classrooms, we experience that there are many kinds of talents and inclinations; to ensure that each child finds his strength and develops his skills, we use different expressive channels with a view to interdisciplinarity.

We believe in a school model organized around activities whose primary objective is to promote every opportunity for our students to emerge in their talents and inclinations by providing them with all-round stimuli and to experience the fantastic resources possessed by the world that surrounds.

To us, being able to work and develop a project to enhance the female dimension, in the field of science and technology, immediately seemed a very interesting and stimulating challenge.

Having the chance of doing it together with colleagues of other countries was an invaluable opportunity and experience.

In Italy as well as in the rest of the world, the gender gap in scientific research is still today a leading issue when it comes to male and female employment, as well as when the discussion focuses on the possibility of pursuing legitimate aspirations of life for every human being.

The role of women in science needs to develop in a harmonious way actions and policies that aim to promote the real participation of female scientists in the academic field (and beyond).

Sometimes discriminated against, other times forced to leave the credit for their discoveries to husbands and colleagues, history gives us the stories of many women who - in more or less difficult conditions - have been able to make invaluable contributions to scientific research. Or who fought hard to be able to have, as scientists, the same rights and the same opportunities as male colleagues.

We hope to remove as soon as possible episodes such as the one in which Rita Levi Montalcini, one of the pioneers of female science in Italy called as a speaker at a conference, heard herself ask a lady: "Are you here with your husband?" she replied : "I am my husband".



FRANCESCA FAEDI



ASTROPHYSICIST
"PLANET SEEKER"

"..ogni donna e scienziata sa benissimo che la scienza NON è una donna, non ancora abbastanza.."

"..any woman and scientist knows very well that science is NOT a woman, not enough yet.."

Francesca Faedi was born in ...

Attends schools in ..

She says she was not a student with not particularly brilliant results to the point that one of her middle school teachers advises her parents against enrolling her in a scientific study course.

Also in response to this judgment and to demonstrate that as anyone she has the right to choose their own path, Francesca choose as high school the ... of ... and reach the

Then she enter the faculty of Physics at the University of Tor Vergata, in Rome, where she graduated in 2003.

Since 2004 starts collaborating with many universities in Europe and become one of most popular astrophysicist in Italy, for her activity she is given the nickname "planets seeker"

Since 2020 collaborates with the Department of Pure and Applied Sciences (DiSPeA) in the University of Urbino .

She currently lives in the Marche with her husband and their two children .

Researcher from the Marche region lent to the world, since 2004, after graduating in Physics at the University of Tor Vergata, she begins a period of research and study that will lead her to become a hunter of planets.

Moving to France, in Toulouse, he first worked at the Center d'Etude Spatial des Rayonnements, then attended a master's degree in Astrophysics and Planetology at the Paul Sabatier, supported by the Italian Space Agency and the University of Bologna. Passing overseas, in 2005 she moved to the United Kingdom: first as a doctoral student at the University of Leicester; then as a research fellow at Queen's University in Belfast; and finally, since 2012, as a researcher at Warwick.

Francesca's specialty is hunting planets. To do this, as often happens, she went abroad where she contributed to important research.

Has signed 28 publications with Didier Queloz, Nobel Prize in Physics 2019. In 2017, after more than ten years spent abroad, he returned to Italy to do research at the National Institute of Astrophysics.

On 27 December 2019, the President of the Republic Sergio Mattarella confers on her the honor of Knight of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic.

On November 16, 2020 he starts a new research path in the Department of Pure and Applied Sciences of Uniurb dealing with gravitational astrophysics.

When she returns to Italy she chooses to collaborate with schools by telling science through games, thus trying to convey his passion for astronomy especially to girls, and to make them understand that this is a viable path which they can access beyond any prejudice.

She is one of the most popular astrophysicists in our country and was among the finalists of the 21st edition of the International Woman of the Year Award 2019 dedicated to resilience, to "ambitious women who have had the ability to resist the shocks of life without breaking challenges with courage and determination".

Francesca's research activity concerns in particular the discovery and study of extrasolar planets (exoplanets), which are planets that instead of orbiting the sun, orbit other stars.

Francesca has dedicated herself to space exploration, helping to discover planets (of the Hot Jupiters type) that have become preferential targets for intense atmospheric studies (such as WASP-39b) and has also discovered smaller planets, more similar to Neptune (WASP-127b), and smaller rocky planets (K2-229b). From the evolutionary point of view, Francesca is interested in understanding what will happen to our solar system when the sun, at the end of its life, becomes a white dwarf; for this reason she studied the planetary transits around white dwarfs, laying milestones for the sensational discovery, in 2015, of a dwarf planet that disintegrates while orbiting the white dwarf WD1145.

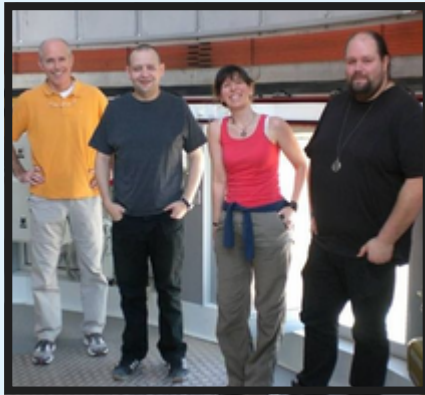
She holds a Master in "Planetology and Space Sciences" and she had a management and responsibility role in the Super Wasp Project which at the moment is the research area that has discovered the most planets ever; the discovery of the new planet K2-229b, together with an international team participating

in the Esa Plato space mission (installation of 24 telescopes brought into orbit to discover new terrestrial and small and close-to-earth planets).

Francesca is strongly committed to raising awareness among young women for the study of science through lectures in schools aimed at directing girls towards science and technology.

Her intention is precisely to tell about her experience and accompany the girls who intend to undertake this type of path, explaining first of all that the beauty of science has no gender.

GALLERY



FRANCESCA WITH THE NOBEL LAUREATE DIDIER QUELOZ AND A STUDENT OF THE MELUCCI INSTITUTE IN OSIMO



FRANCESCA'S INTERVIEW (MARCH 2022)



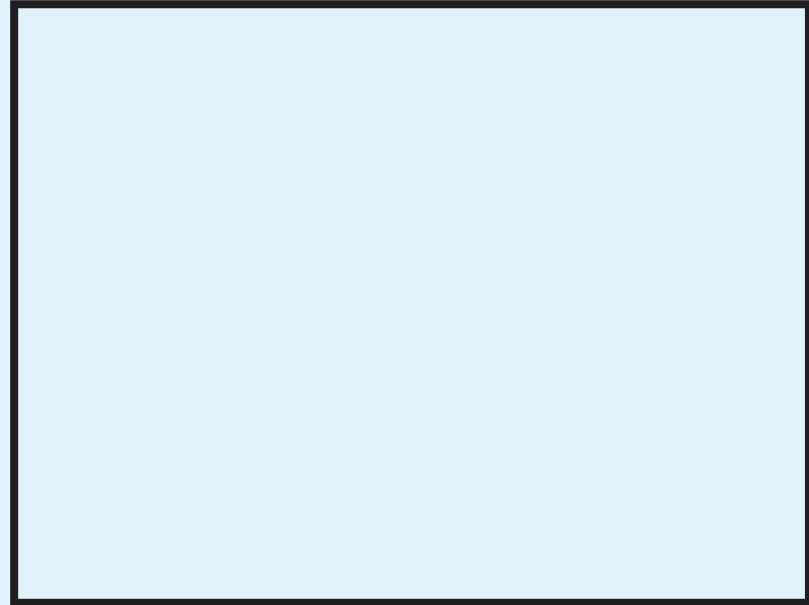
FRANCESCA'S CONFERENCE (C.D. "S.ORSO" FANO 24 MAY 2022)

CREDITS

NOTHING OF THIS PROJECT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE TECHNICAL SUPPORT BUT NOT ONLY, FROM THE NATIONAL AND PROJECT PARTNERS,

FROM THE NON-TEACHING STAFF OF OUR SCHOOLS, OUR STUDENTS BUT ABOVE FROM FROM THE COLLEAGUES WHO SUPPORTED US AND HELPED US TO DEVELOP OUR INITIAL IDEA.

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THANK YOU...

