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Charles Wilson

(1869 - 1959)

While trying to reproduce "clouds" in his lab, he noticed tiny trails left behind in the chambers. For this discovery of Cloud Chambers, he received the Nobel Prize in Physics.

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Paul Dirac

(1902 - 1984)

While playing around with some formulas, he came to the conclusion that antimatter must exist.

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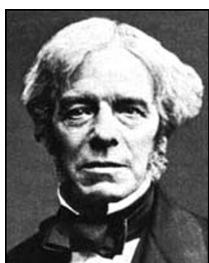


Ernest Lawrence

(1901 - 1958)

During a weekend spent in his garage he built the first cyclotron. Since his could fit in his hand, it is tiny in comparison to modern day particle accelerators

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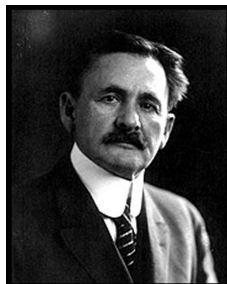


Michael Faraday

(1791 - 1867)

He used the concept of fields to explain electrostatics, and is credited with the discovery of induction (even though Henry discovered it first).

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Albert Michelson

(1852 - 1931)

He performed incredible experiments using spinning mirrors to measure the speed of light, shooting beams between mountains about 35 km apart.

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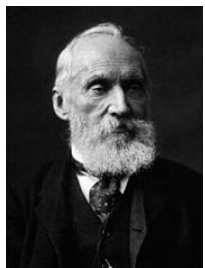


Heinrich Lenz

(1804 - 1865)

While studying electromagnetism he discovered how current flow in circuits would obey Newton's Third Law and the Conservation of Energy.

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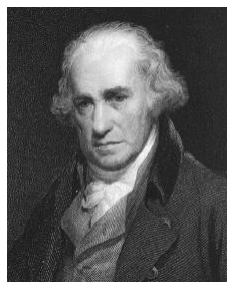
William Thomson,

1st Baron Kelvin

(1824 - 1907)

Lord Kelvin did most of his research in thermodynamics. In 1848 he created the temperature scale which bears his name, using absolute zero as a reference.

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James Watt

(1736 - 1819)

He was able to increase the efficiency of steam engines, helping to speed along the industrial revolution. The unit of power is named in his honor.

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Henry Cavendish

(1731 - 1810)

He measured the value for the gravitational constant (which had stumped Newton) using his torsion balance. He wrote up the lab in a paper titled "Weighing the Earth."