Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727)
Isaac Newton was an English physicist, mathematician, astronomer, and theologian. Newton's work was wide ranging and laid the foundation for much of modern physics. His first major work "Principia" in 1687 established the three laws of motion leading to the law of universal gravitation and his second, "Opuscula," detailed his experiments into the properties of light.

Crystallography
Crystallography is an allied field to physics and is a natural science to investigate matter in a crystalline state. The word crystallography derives from the Greek word crystallon “cold drop, frozen drop,” meaning extending to all solids with some degree of transparency, and graphein “to write.”


Nikola Tesla (1856-1943)
Nikola Tesla was a Serbian-American inventor, physicist, and engineer who is best known for his contributions to the design of the modern alternating current (AC) electricity supply system. After a trip to the 1889 Exposition Universelle in Paris, he decided to explore the idea of electromagnetic radiation leading to the creation of his Tesla coil.