

Nobel laureates



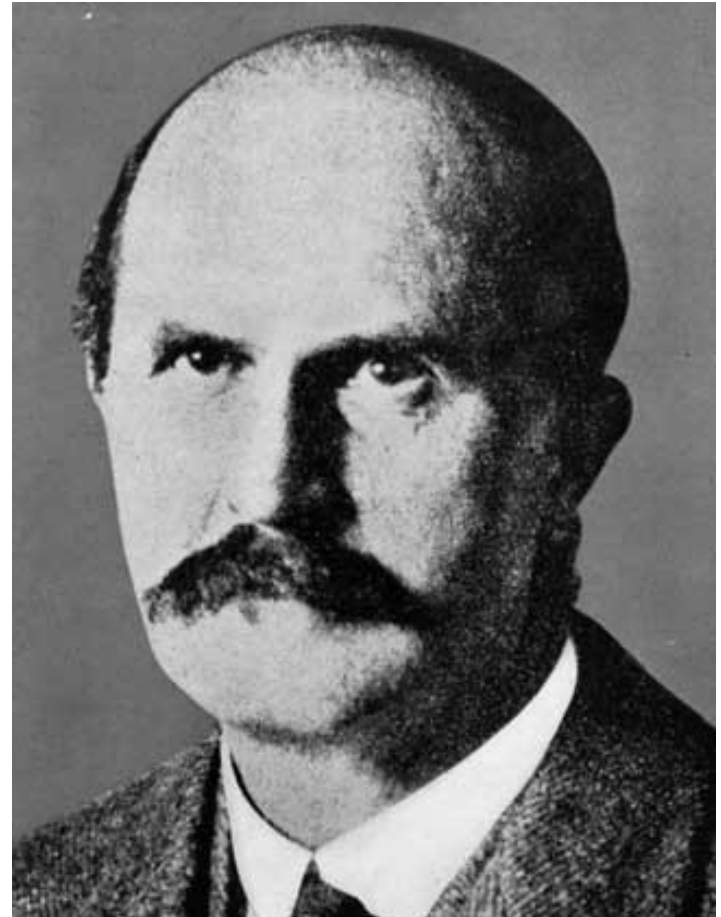
World Top 10 - Nobel Prize Winner Countries In Physics

| Country | Physics Prizes |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| USA | 73 |
| Germany | 21 |
| UK | 21 |
| France | 12 |
| Netherlands | 8 |
| Russia | 7 |
| Japan | 4 |
| Sweden | 4 |
| Austria | 3 |
| Denmark | 3 |

Sir William Henry Bragg

(2 July 1862 – 10 March 1942)

He invented the X-ray spectrometer and with his son, William Lawrence Bragg, founded the new science of X-ray analysis of crystal structure. Their volume, *X-Rays and Crystal Structure* (1915), had reached a fifth edition 10 years later.



Sir Owen Willans Richardson (26 April 1879 - 15 February 1959)

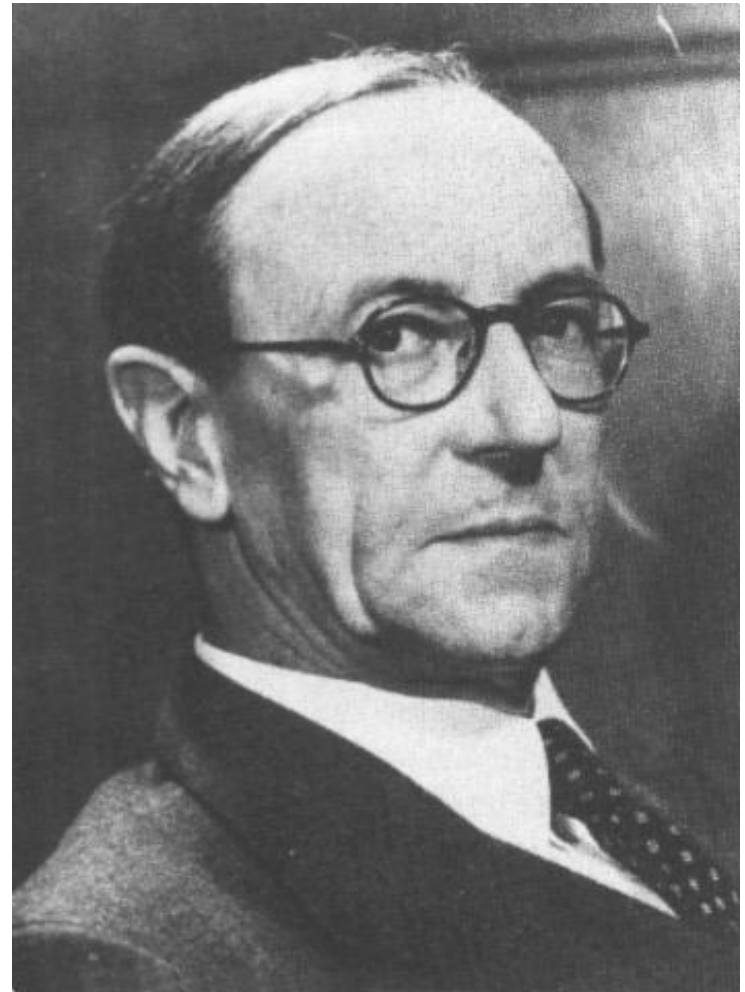
He researched the photoelectric effect, the gyromagnetic effect, the emission of electrons by chemical reactions, soft X-rays, and the spectrum of hydrogen.



Sir James Chadwick

(20 October 1891 – 24 July 1974)

In 1932, he made a fundamental discovery in the domain of nuclear science: he discovered the particle in the nucleus of an atom that became known as the neutron because it has no electric charge.



Sir Edward Victor Appleton
(6 September 1892 – 21 April
1965)

**Nobel prize
for his
investigations
of the physics
of the upper
atmosphere
especially for
the discovery
of the
so-called
Appleton
layer.**



**(30 September 1905 – 8 August
1996)**

His
accomplishmen
ts include
explaining
theoretically the
effect of light on
a photographic
emulsion (see
latent image)
and outlining
the transition of
substances from
metallic to
nonmetallic
states (Mott
transition)

