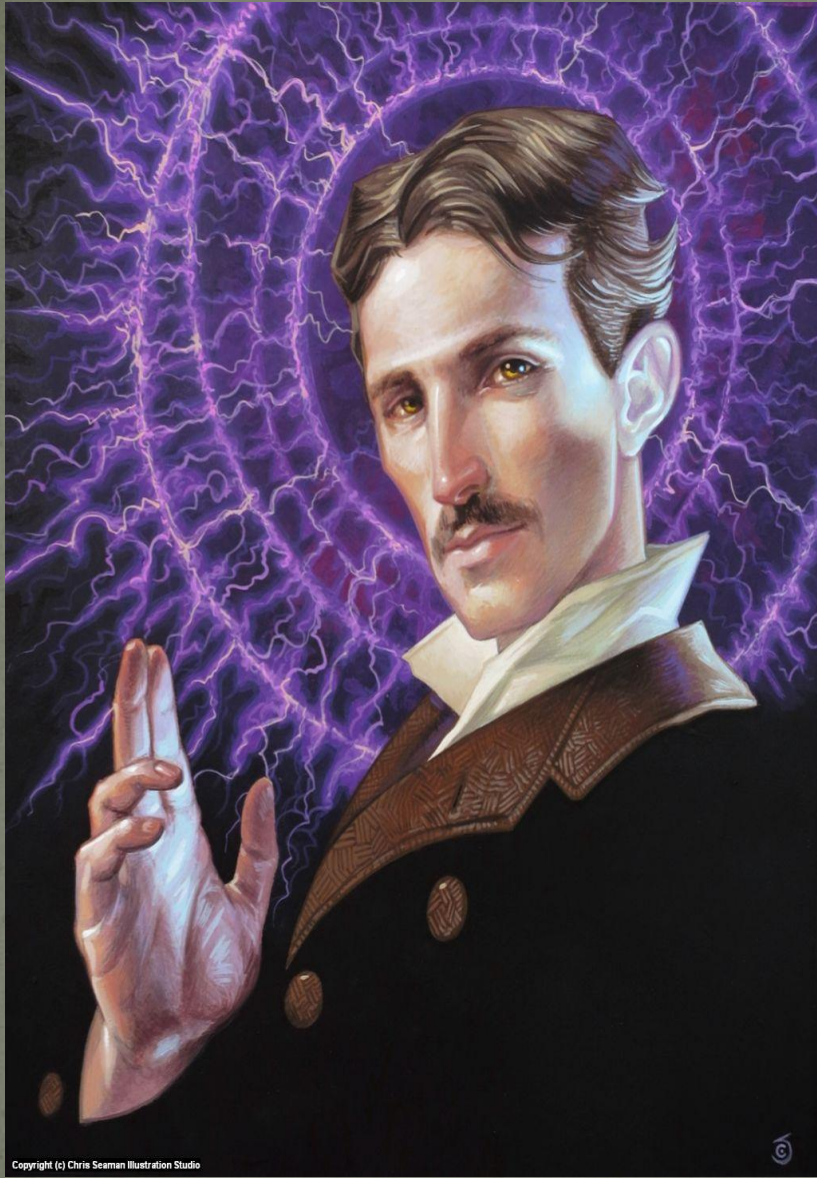


Nikola Tesla

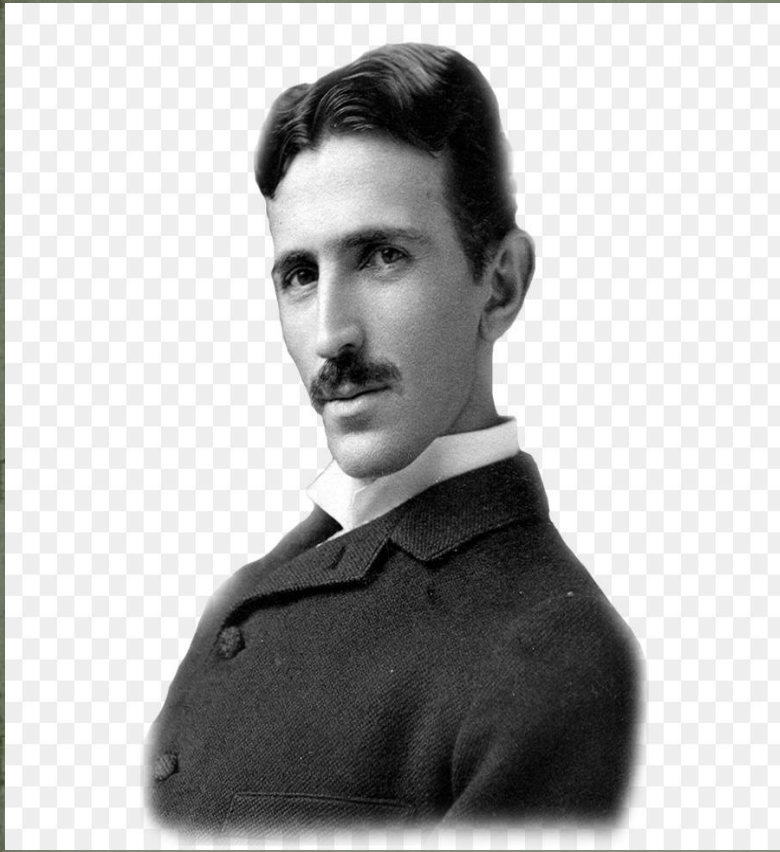
10 July 1856 – 7 January 1943



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Nikola Tesla was a remarkable scientist. He was a Serbian inventor of Austro-Hungarian origin who developed the field of electrical engineering. At the same time he was a great physicist and supporter of modern electricity.

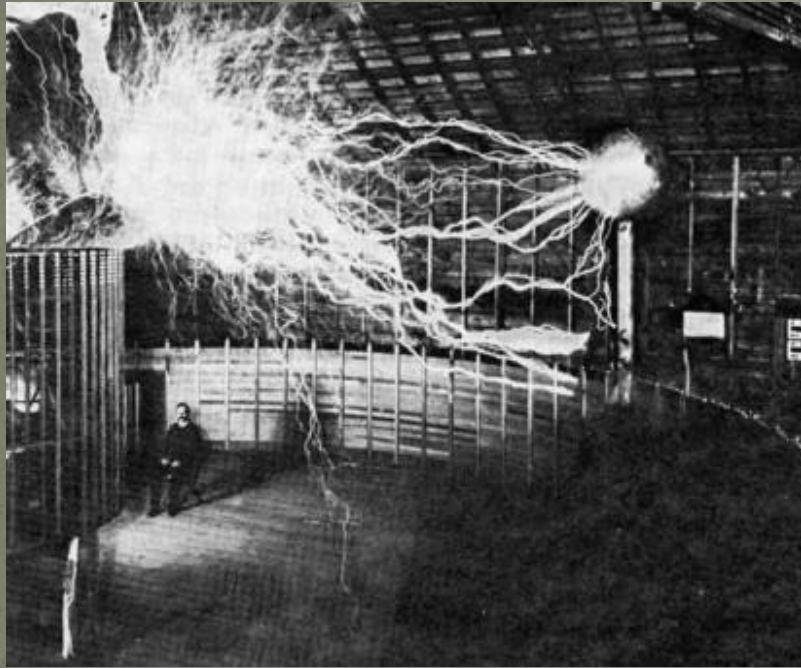
Contemporaries called him “the man who invented the 20th century”, as his experiments somehow led to the next level of industrial revolution.



Nikola was born in a small village Smilijan, which is now in Croatia, on July 10, 1856, in the family of an Orthodox priest. Regardless his father's wish to see Nikola as a priest, the future scientist was always convinced he wanted to become an engineer. In 1882 he graduated from a prestigious university in Graz. By that time he was already invited to work in Paris for one large corporation.



Soon he presented his first electric motor and got acquainted with Th. Edison. The later invited him to New York to work as an engineer, which was more than pleasant for the young inventor. Unfortunately the two talented inventors couldn't work together and Tesla decided to quit. In 1888 he settled his own company and sold over 40 patents for large sums of money. Finally, he was financially free at the extent that he could devote more time to his beloved experiments.



Almost 7 years he dedicated to experimenting with the magnetic field and high frequencies. Starting from 1899 he led a series of experiments, proving that electrical current can be easily passed through the ground. A year later he returned to New York City to build the tower for transatlantic link establishment. The money for the project was donated by one rich banker whose surname was Morgan.

Tesla later confessed that his main aim was to create a machine capable of transmitting electricity to any corner of the planet. The great scientist died in 1943 at the age of eighty-six. The range of his discoveries was incredibly wide. He was the founder of the system of high voltages, the first samples of electromechanical generators, the rotating magnetic field, etc. In 1891 during the public lecture he demonstrated the principles of radio communication



H electrical engineering. His projects were willingly financed by many outstanding people of that time, including Vanderbilt, Rothschild, Astor, Morgan and others. And finally, the unit of magnetic induction is named after Tesla. Apart from that, the eccentric scientist was the owner of numerous honorable awards.