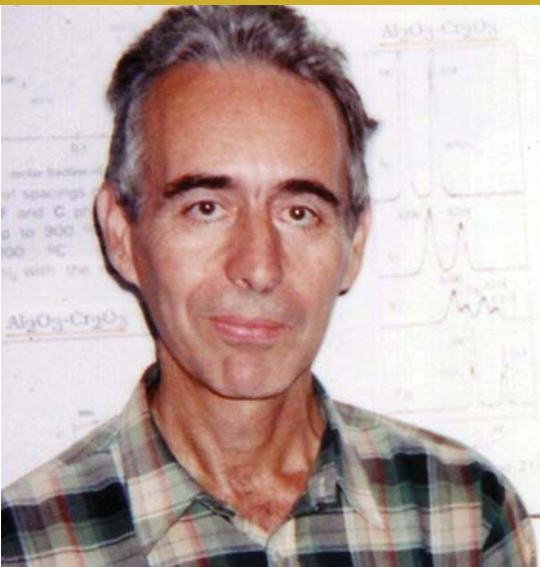


# 1st European Crystallography School

Pavia, Italy  
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## Reinforcing foundations to build the 2nd century of modern crystallography



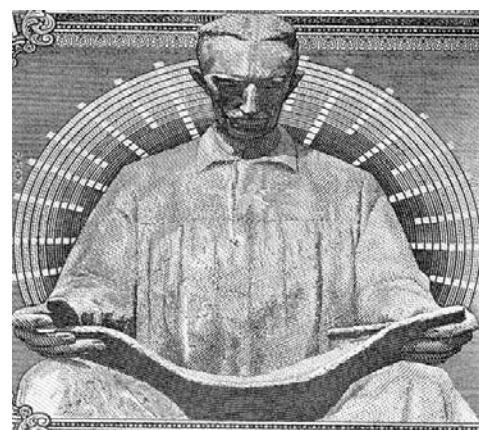
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*Nikola Tesla  
Inventor*

### Nikola Tesla and the discovery of X-rays

Nikola Tesla, the Croatian inventor, contributed much, theoretically and experimentally, in discovering and understanding several fundamental notions and concepts in physics. Starting in 1894, Tesla also dealt with mysterious shadowgraphs similar to those that later were studied by W. C. Röntgen. Tesla was aware of an unknown very special radiation that had damaged films in his laboratory, later identified as X-rays. Unfortunately, much of his early research was lost when his lab in New York was burnt down on March 13, 1895.



In the beginning of 1896, after hearing of Röntgen's discovery, Tesla proceeded with his own experiments in X-ray imaging. Tesla sent his images to Röntgen shortly after he had published his discovery. Röntgen congratulated Tesla on his sophisticated images, wondering how he had achieved such impressive results. Nikola Tesla did not receive formal recognition for his discoveries. However, in 1943 the Supreme Court of the United States decided to restore the priority of Tesla's patents in radio transmission. In 1960, the unit tesla, T, was adopted as the SI unit of the magnetic field in his honour.

Conferenza pubblica: Lunedì 1 Settembre 2014, ore 18:30, Aula del '400



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