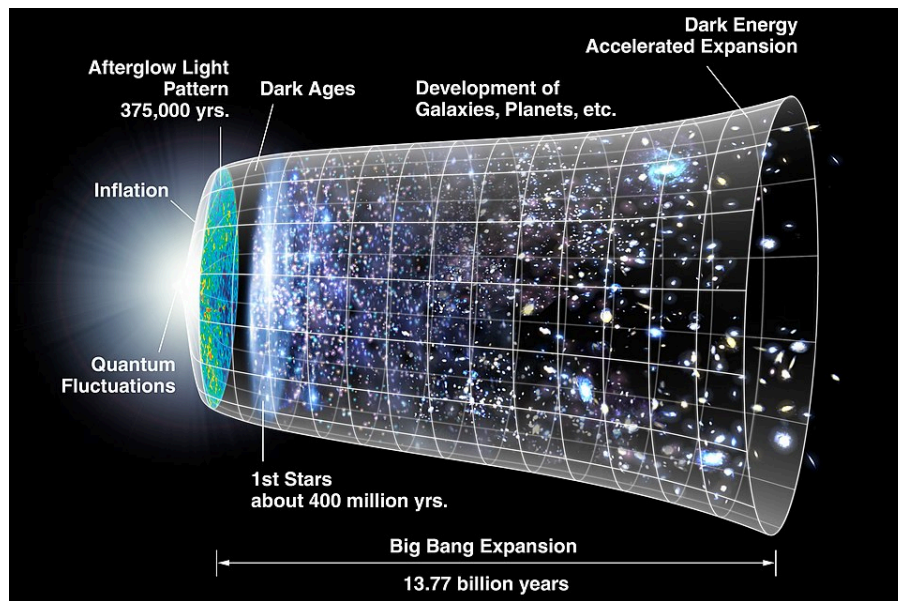


Physics

Physics is the [scientific](#) study of [matter](#), its [fundamental constituents](#), its [motion](#) and behavior through [space](#) and [time](#), and the related entities of [energy](#) and [force](#).^[1] It is one of the most fundamental scientific disciplines.^{[2][3][4]} A scientist who specializes in the field of physics is called a [physicist](#).



The expansion of the universe according to the [Big Bang](#) theory in physics

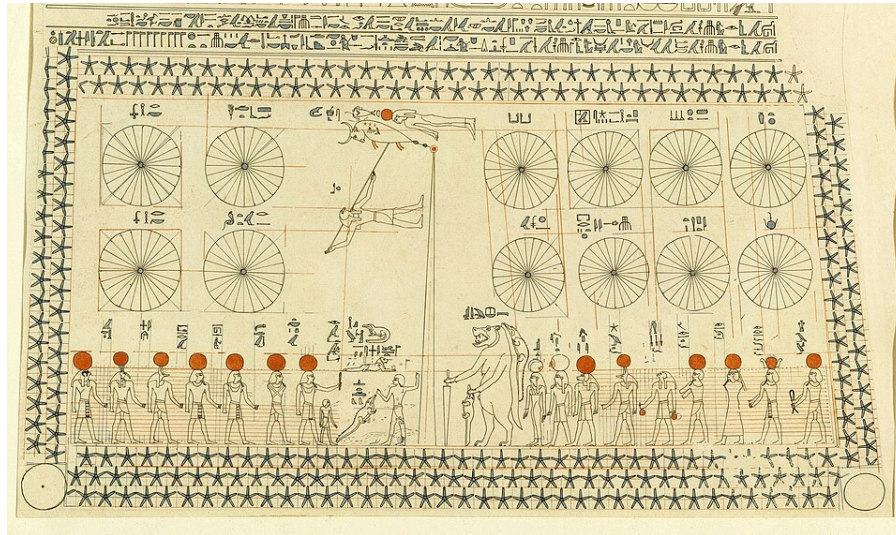
Physics is one of the oldest [academic disciplines](#).^[5] Over much of the past two millennia, physics, [chemistry](#), [biology](#), and certain branches of mathematics were a part of [natural philosophy](#), but during the [Scientific Revolution](#) in the 17th century, these natural sciences branched into separate research endeavors. Physics intersects with many [interdisciplinary](#) areas of research, such as [biophysics](#) and [quantum chemistry](#), and the boundaries of physics are not rigidly defined. New ideas in physics often explain the fundamental mechanisms studied by other sciences^[2] and suggest new avenues of research in these and other academic disciplines such as mathematics and philosophy.

Advances in physics often enable new [technologies](#). For example, advances in the understanding of [electromagnetism](#), [solid-state physics](#), and [nuclear physics](#) led directly to the development of technologies that have transformed modern society, such as television, computers, [domestic appliances](#), and [nuclear weapons](#);^[2] advances in [thermodynamics](#) led to the development of industrialization; and advances in [mechanics](#) inspired the development of [calculus](#).

History

The word *physics* comes from the [Latin](#) *physica* ('study of nature'), which itself is a borrowing of the [Greek](#) φυσική (*phusikḗ* 'natural science'), a term derived from φύσις (*phúsis* 'origin, nature, property').^{[6][7][8]}

Ancient astronomy



Ancient [Egyptian astronomy](#) is evident in monuments like the [ceiling of Senemut's tomb](#) from the [Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt](#).

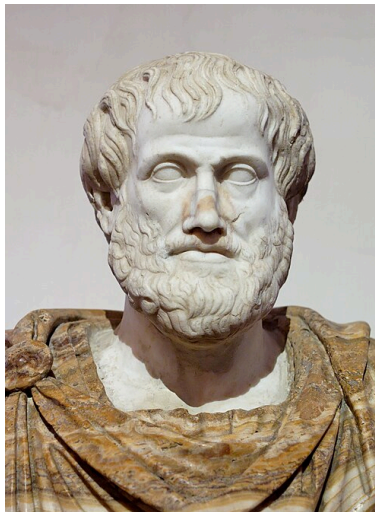
[Astronomy](#) is one of the oldest [natural sciences](#). Early civilizations dating before 3000 BCE, such as the [Sumerians](#), [ancient Egyptians](#), and the [Indus Valley Civilisation](#), had a predictive knowledge and a basic awareness of the motions of the Sun, Moon, and stars. The stars and planets, believed to represent gods, were often worshipped. While the explanations for the observed positions of the stars were often unscientific and lacking in evidence, these early observations laid the foundation for later astronomy, as the stars were found to traverse [great circles](#) across the sky,^[5] which could not explain the positions of the [planets](#).

According to [Asger Aaboe](#), the origins of Western astronomy can be found in [Mesopotamia](#), and all Western efforts in the [exact sciences](#) are descended from late [Babylonian astronomy](#).^[9] [Egyptian astronomers](#) left monuments showing knowledge of the constellations and the motions of the celestial bodies,^[10] while Greek poet [Homer](#) wrote of various celestial objects in his *[Iliad](#)* and *[Odyssey](#)*; later [Greek astronomers](#) provided names, which are still used today, for most constellations visible from the [Northern Hemisphere](#).^[11]

Natural philosophy

Natural philosophy has its origins in Greece during the Archaic period (650 BCE – 480 BCE), when pre-Socratic philosophers like Thales rejected non-naturalistic explanations for natural phenomena and proclaimed that every event had a natural cause.^[12] They proposed ideas verified by reason and observation, and many of their hypotheses proved successful in experiment;^[13] for example, atomism was found to be correct approximately 2000 years after it was proposed by Leucippus and his pupil Democritus.^[14]

Aristotle and Hellenistic physics



Aristotle
(384–322 BCE)

During the classical period in Greece (6th, 5th and 4th centuries BCE) and in Hellenistic times, natural philosophy developed along many lines of inquiry. Aristotle (Greek: Ἀριστοτέλης, *Aristotélēs*) (384–322 BCE), a student of Plato, wrote on many subjects, including a substantial treatise on "Physics" – in the 4th century BC. Aristotelian physics was influential for about two millennia. His approach mixed some limited observation with logical deductive arguments, but did not rely on experimental verification of deduced statements. Aristotle's foundational work in Physics, though very imperfect, formed a framework against which later thinkers further developed the field. His approach is entirely superseded today.

He explained ideas such as motion (and gravity) with the theory of four elements. Aristotle believed that each of the four classical elements (air, fire, water, earth) had its own natural place.^[15] Because of their differing densities, each element will revert to its own specific place in the atmosphere.^[16] So, because of their weights, fire would be at the top, air underneath fire, then water, then lastly earth. He also stated that when a small amount of one element enters the natural place of another,

the less abundant element will automatically go towards its own natural place. For example, if there is a fire on the ground, the flames go up into the air in an attempt to go back into its natural place where it belongs. His laws of motion included: that heavier objects will fall faster, the speed being proportional to the weight and the speed of the object that is falling depends inversely on the density of the object it is falling through (e.g. density of air).^[17] He also stated that, when it comes to violent motion (motion of an object when a force is applied to it by a second object) that the speed that object moves, will only be as fast or strong as the measure of force applied to it.^[17] The problem of motion and its causes was studied carefully, leading to the philosophical notion of a "prime mover" as the ultimate source of all motion in the world (Book 8 of his treatise *Physics*).

Medieval European and Islamic

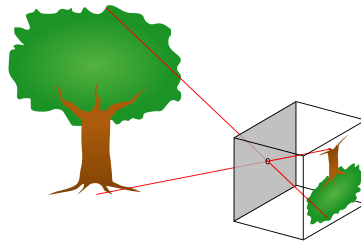


[Ibn al-Haytham](#) (c. 965 – c. 1040) wrote of his *camera obscura* experiments in the *Book of Optics*.^[18]

The [Western Roman Empire](#) fell to invaders and internal decay in the fifth century, resulting in a decline in intellectual pursuits in western Europe. By contrast, the Eastern Roman Empire (usually known as the [Byzantine Empire](#)) resisted the attacks from invaders and continued to advance various fields of learning, including physics.^[19] In the sixth century, [John Philoponus](#) challenged the dominant Aristotelian approach to science although much of his work was focused on Christian theology.^[20]

In the sixth century, [Isidore of Miletus](#) created an important compilation of [Archimedes'](#) works that are copied in the [Archimedes Palimpsest](#). [Islamic scholarship](#) inherited [Aristotelian physics](#) from the Greeks and during the [Islamic Golden Age](#) developed it further, especially placing emphasis on observation and *a priori* reasoning, developing early forms of the [scientific method](#).

The most notable innovations under Islamic scholarship were in the field of [optics](#) and vision,^[21] which came from the works of many scientists like [Ibn Sahl](#), [Al-Kindi](#), [Ibn al-Haytham](#), [Al-Farisi](#) and [Avicenna](#). The most notable work was *The Book of Optics* (also known as Kitāb al-Manāẓir), written by Ibn al-Haytham, in which he presented the alternative to the ancient Greek idea about vision.^[22] He discussed his experiments with [camera obscura](#), showing that light moved in a straight line; he encouraged readers to reproduce his experiments making him one of the originators of the [scientific method](#)^{[23][24]}

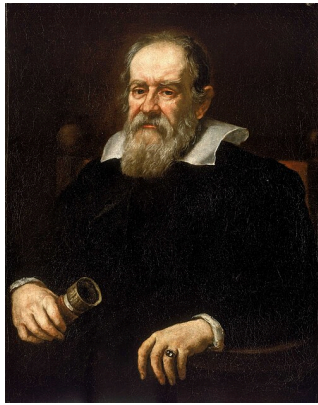


The basic way camera obscura works

Scientific Revolution

Physics became a separate science when [early modern Europeans](#) used experimental and quantitative methods to discover what are now considered to be the [laws of physics](#).^[25]

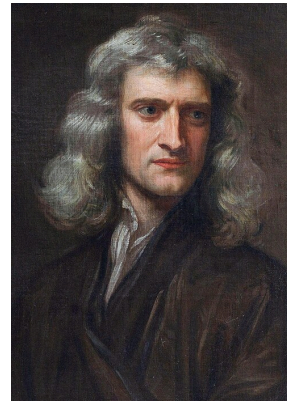
Major developments in this period include the replacement of the [geocentric model](#) of the [Solar System](#) with the heliocentric [Copernican model](#), the [laws governing the motion of planetary bodies](#) (determined by [Johannes Kepler](#) between 1609 and 1619), Galileo's pioneering work on [telescopes](#) and [observational astronomy](#) in the 16th and 17th centuries, and [Isaac Newton](#)'s discovery and unification of the [laws of motion](#) and [universal gravitation](#) (that would come to bear his name).^[26] Newton, and separately [Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz](#), developed [calculus](#),^[27] the mathematical study of continuous change, and Newton applied it to solve physical problems.^[28]



Galileo Galilei (1564–1642) related mathematics, theoretical physics, and experimental physics.



Johannes Kepler (1571–1630) explained planetary motions, formulating the first "natural laws" in the modern sense^[29]



Isaac Newton discovered the laws of motion and universal gravitation

19th century

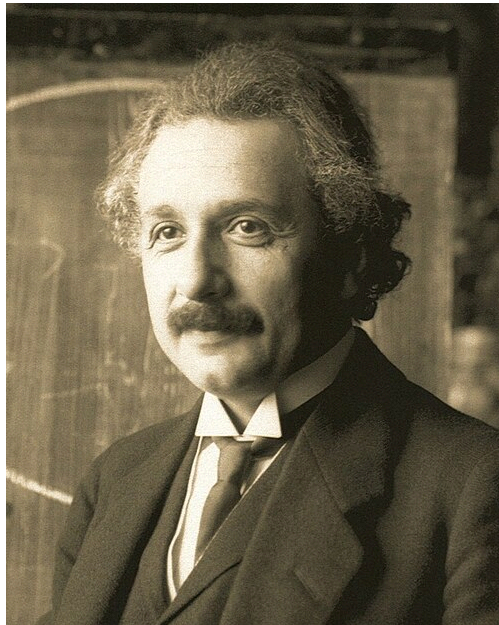
The discovery of laws in thermodynamics, chemistry, and electromagnetics resulted from research efforts during the Industrial Revolution as energy needs increased.^[30] By the end of the 19th century, theories of thermodynamics, mechanics, and electromagnetics matched a wide variety of observations. Taken together these theories became the basis for what would later be called classical physics.^{[31]:2}

A few experimental results remained inexplicable. Classical electromagnetism presumed a medium, an luminiferous aether to support the propagation of waves, but this medium could not be detected. The intensity of light from hot glowing blackbody objects did not match the predictions of thermodynamics and electromagnetism. The character of electron emission of illuminated metals differed from predictions. These failures, seemingly insignificant in the big picture would upset the physics world in first two decades of the 20th century.^[31]

20th century



Max Planck (1858–1947), proposed quanta to explain the blackbody spectrum,^[32] originating quantum theory.^{[33][34]}



Albert Einstein (1879–1955), discovered the photoelectric effect and theory of relativity.

Modern physics began in the early 20th century with the work of Max Planck in quantum theory and Albert Einstein's theory of relativity. Both of these theories came about due to inaccuracies in classical mechanics in certain situations. Classical mechanics predicted that the speed of light

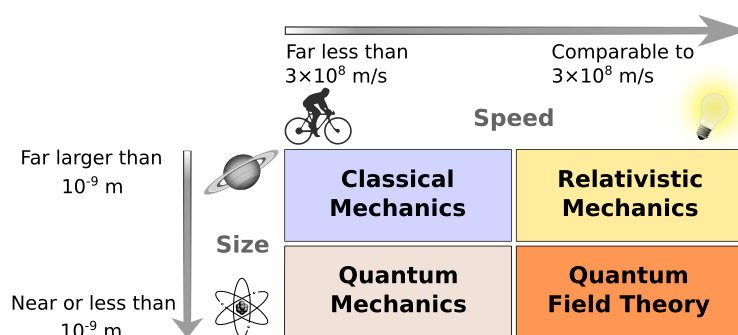
depends on the motion of the observer, which could not be resolved with the constant speed predicted by [Maxwell's equations](#) of electromagnetism. This discrepancy was corrected by Einstein's theory of [special relativity](#), which replaced classical mechanics for fast-moving bodies and allowed for a constant speed of light.^[35] [Black-body radiation](#) provided another problem for classical physics, which was corrected when Planck proposed that the excitation of material oscillators is possible only in discrete steps proportional to their frequency. This, along with the [photoelectric effect](#) and a complete theory predicting discrete [energy levels](#) of [electron orbitals](#), led to the theory of quantum mechanics improving on classical physics at very small scales.^[36]

Quantum mechanics would come to be pioneered by [Werner Heisenberg](#), [Erwin Schrödinger](#) and [Paul Dirac](#).^[36] From this early work, and work in related fields, the [Standard Model of particle physics](#) was derived.^[37] Following the discovery of a particle with properties consistent with the [Higgs boson](#) at [CERN](#) in 2012,^[38] all [fundamental particles](#) predicted by the standard model, and no others, appear to exist; however, [physics beyond the Standard Model](#), with theories such as [supersymmetry](#), is an active area of research.^[39] Areas of mathematics in general are important to this field, such as the study of [probabilities](#) and [groups](#).

Core theories

Physics deals with a wide variety of systems, although certain theories are used by all physicists. Each of these theories was experimentally tested numerous times and found to be an adequate approximation of nature. These central theories are important tools for research into more specialized topics, and any physicist, regardless of their specialization, is expected to be literate in them. These include classical mechanics, quantum mechanics, thermodynamics and [statistical mechanics](#), [electromagnetism](#), and special relativity.

Distinction between classical and modern physics



Classical mechanics works for larger and slower objects; modern theories are needed otherwise.

In the first decades of the 20th century physics was revolutionized by the discoveries of quantum mechanics and relativity. The changes were so fundamental that these new concepts became the foundation of "modern physics", with other topics becoming "classical physics". The majority of applications of physics are essentially classical.^{[40]:xxx} The laws of classical physics accurately describe systems whose important length scales are greater than the atomic scale and whose motions are much slower than the speed of light.^{[40]:xxxii} Outside of this domain, observations do not match predictions provided by classical mechanics.^{[31]:6}

Classical theory

Classical physics includes the traditional branches and topics that were recognized and well-developed before the beginning of the 20th century—classical mechanics, thermodynamics, and electromagnetism.^{[31]:2} Classical mechanics is concerned with bodies acted on by **forces** and bodies in **motion** and may be divided into **statics** (study of the forces on a body or bodies not subject to an acceleration), **kinematics** (study of motion without regard to its causes), and **dynamics** (study of motion and the forces that affect it); mechanics may also be divided into **solid mechanics** and **fluid mechanics** (known together as **continuum mechanics**), the latter include such branches as **hydrostatics**, **hydrodynamics** and **pneumatics**. Acoustics is the study of how sound is produced, controlled, transmitted and received.^[41] Important modern branches of acoustics include **ultrasonics**, the study of sound waves of very high frequency beyond the range of human hearing; **bioacoustics**, the physics of animal calls and hearing,^[42] and **electroacoustics**, the manipulation of audible sound waves using electronics.^[43]

Optics, the study of light, is concerned not only with **visible light** but also with **infrared** and **ultraviolet radiation**, which exhibit all of the phenomena of visible light except visibility, e.g., reflection, refraction, interference, diffraction, dispersion, and polarization of light. Heat is a form of energy, the internal energy possessed by the particles of which a substance is composed; thermodynamics deals with the relationships between heat and other forms of energy. Electricity and **magnetism** have been studied as a single branch of physics since the intimate connection between them was discovered in the early 19th century; an **electric current** gives rise to a **magnetic field**, and a changing magnetic field induces an electric current. **Electrostatics** deals with **electric charges** at rest, **electrodynamics** with moving charges, and **magnetostatics** with magnetic poles at rest.

Modern theory

The discovery of relativity and of quantum mechanics in the first decades of the 20th century transformed the conceptual basis of physics without reducing the practical value of most of the

physical theories developed up to that time. Consequently the topics of physics have come to be divided into "classical physics" and "modern physics", with the latter category including effects related to quantum mechanics and relativity.^{[31]:2} Classical physics is generally concerned with matter and energy on the normal scale of observation, while much of modern physics is concerned with the behavior of matter and energy under extreme conditions or on a very large or very small scale. For example, [atomic](#) and [nuclear physics](#) study matter on the smallest scale at which [chemical elements](#) can be identified. The [physics of elementary particles](#) is on an even smaller scale since it is concerned with the most basic units of matter; this branch of physics is also known as high-energy physics because of the extremely high energies necessary to produce many types of particles in [particle accelerators](#). On this scale, ordinary, commonsensical notions of space, time, matter, and energy are no longer valid.^[44]

The two chief theories of modern physics present a different picture of the concepts of space, time, and matter from that presented by classical physics. Classical mechanics approximates nature as continuous, while quantum theory is concerned with the discrete nature of many phenomena at the atomic and subatomic level and with the complementary aspects of particles and waves in the description of such phenomena. The theory of relativity is concerned with the description of phenomena that take place in a [frame of reference](#) that is in motion with respect to an observer; the special theory of relativity is concerned with motion in the absence of gravitational fields and the [general theory of relativity](#) with motion and its connection with [gravitation](#). Both quantum theory and the theory of relativity find applications in many areas of modern physics.^[45]

Fundamental concepts in modern physics include:

- [Action](#)
- [Causality](#)
- [Covariance](#)
- [Particle](#)
- [Physical field](#)
- [Physical interaction](#)
- [Quantum](#)
- [Statistical ensemble](#)
- [Symmetry](#)
- [Wave](#)

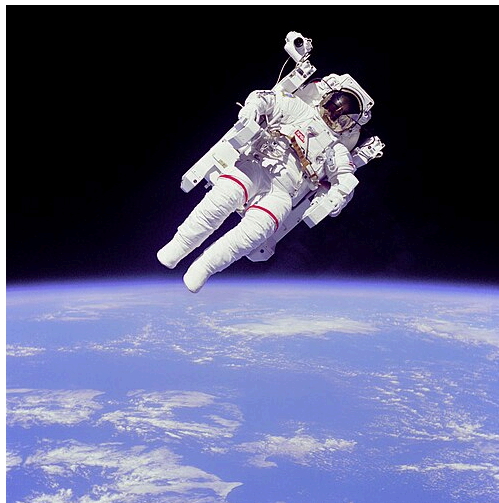
Research

Scientific method

Physicists use the scientific method to test the validity of a [physical theory](#). By using a methodical approach to compare the implications of a theory with the conclusions drawn from its related experiments and observations, physicists are better able to test the validity of a theory in a logical, unbiased, and repeatable way. To that end, experiments are performed and observations are made in order to determine the validity or invalidity of a theory.^[46]

A scientific law is a concise verbal or mathematical statement of a relation that expresses a fundamental principle of some theory, such as Newton's law of universal gravitation.^[47]

Theory and experiment



The [astronaut](#) and Earth are both in [free fall](#). (Pictured: Astronaut Bruce McCandless.)



Lightning is an electric current.

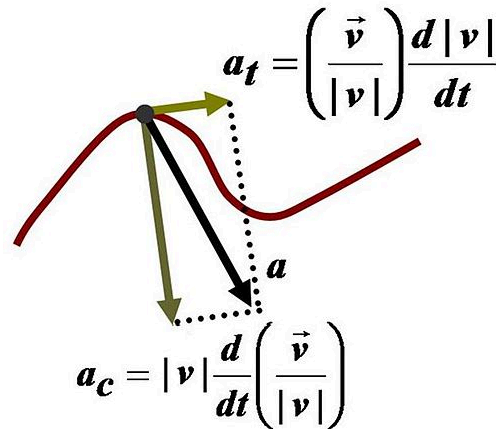
Theorists seek to develop [mathematical models](#) that both agree with existing experiments and successfully predict future experimental results, while [experimentalists](#) devise and perform experiments to test theoretical predictions and explore new phenomena. Although [theory](#) and experiment are developed separately, they strongly affect and depend upon each other. Progress in physics frequently comes about when experimental results defy explanation by existing theories, prompting intense focus on applicable modelling, and when new theories generate experimentally testable [predictions](#), which inspire the development of new experiments (and often related equipment).^[48]

[Physicists](#) who work at the interplay of theory and experiment are called [phenomenologists](#), who study complex phenomena observed in experiment and work to relate them to a [fundamental theory](#).^[49]

Theoretical physics has historically taken inspiration from philosophy; electromagnetism was unified this way.^[a] Beyond the known universe, the field of theoretical physics also deals with hypothetical issues,^[b] such as [parallel universes](#), a [multiverse](#), and [higher dimensions](#). Theorists invoke these ideas in hopes of solving particular problems with existing theories; they then explore the consequences of these ideas and work toward making testable predictions.

Experimental physics expands, and is expanded by, engineering and technology. Experimental physicists who are involved in [basic research](#) design and perform experiments with equipment such as particle accelerators and [lasers](#), whereas those involved in [applied research](#) often work in industry, developing technologies such as [magnetic resonance imaging](#) (MRI) and [transistors](#). [Feynman](#) has noted that experimentalists may seek areas that have not been explored well by theorists.^[50]

Scope and aims

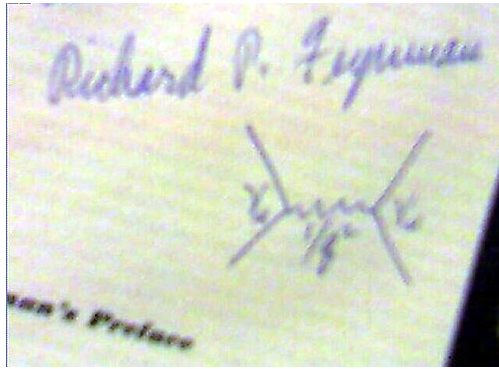


Physics involves modeling the natural world with theory, usually quantitative. Here, the path of a particle is modeled with the mathematics of [calculus](#) to explain its behavior: the purview of the branch of physics known as [mechanics](#).

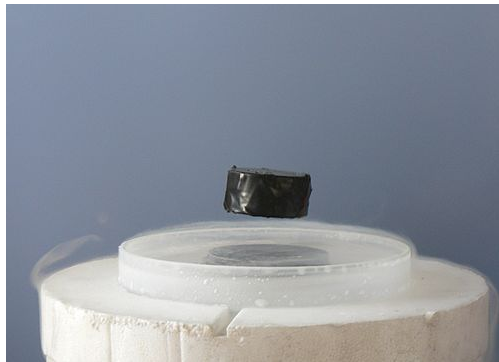
Physics covers a wide range of [phenomena](#), from [elementary particles](#) (such as [quarks](#), [neutrinos](#), and [electrons](#)) to the largest [superclusters](#) of galaxies. Included in these phenomena are the most basic objects composing all other things. Therefore, physics is sometimes called the "fundamental science".^[51] Physics aims to describe the various phenomena that occur in nature in terms of simpler phenomena. Thus, physics aims to both connect the things observable to humans to root causes, and then connect these causes together.

For example, the [ancient Chinese](#) observed that certain rocks ([lodestone](#) and [magnetite](#)) were attracted to one another by an invisible force. This effect was later called magnetism, which was first rigorously studied in the 17th century. But even before the Chinese discovered magnetism, the [ancient Greeks](#) knew of other objects such as [amber](#), that when rubbed with fur would cause a similar invisible attraction between the two.^[52] This was also first studied rigorously in the 17th century and came to be called electricity. Thus, physics had come to understand two observations of nature in terms of some root cause (electricity and magnetism). However, further work in the 19th century revealed that these two forces were just two different aspects of one force—[electromagnetism](#). This process of "unifying" forces continues today, and electromagnetism and the [weak nuclear force](#) are now considered to be two aspects of the [electroweak interaction](#). Physics hopes to find an ultimate reason (theory of everything) for why nature is as it is (see section [Current research](#) below for more information).^[53]

Current research



Feynman diagram signed by R. P. Feynman



A typical phenomenon described by physics: a [magnet](#) levitating above a [superconductor](#) demonstrates the [Meissner effect](#).

Research in physics is continually progressing on a large number of fronts.

In condensed matter physics, an important unsolved theoretical problem is that of [high-temperature superconductivity](#).^[54] Many condensed matter experiments are aiming to fabricate workable [spintronics](#) and [quantum computers](#).^{[55][56]}

In particle physics, the first pieces of experimental evidence for physics beyond the Standard Model have begun to appear. Foremost among these are indications that [neutrinos](#) have non-zero [mass](#). These experimental results appear to have solved the long-standing [solar neutrino problem](#), and the physics of massive neutrinos remains an area of active theoretical and experimental research. The Large Hadron Collider has already found the Higgs boson, but future research aims to prove or disprove the [supersymmetry](#), which extends the Standard Model of particle physics. Research on the nature of the major mysteries of dark matter and [dark energy](#) is also currently ongoing.^[57]

Although much progress has been made in high-energy, [quantum](#), and astronomical physics, many everyday phenomena involving [complexity](#),^[58] chaos,^[59] or [turbulence](#)^[60] are still poorly understood. Complex problems that seem like they could be solved by a clever application of dynamics and

mechanics remain unsolved; examples include the formation of sandpiles, nodes in trickling water, the shape of water droplets, mechanisms of [surface tension catastrophes](#), and self-sorting in shaken heterogeneous collections.^{[c][61]}

These complex phenomena have received growing attention since the 1970s for several reasons, including the availability of modern mathematical methods and computers, which enabled [complex systems](#) to be modeled in new ways. Complex physics has become part of increasingly interdisciplinary research, as exemplified by the study of turbulence in aerodynamics and the observation of [pattern formation](#) in biological systems. In the 1932 *Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics*, [Horace Lamb](#) said:^[62]

I am an old man now, and when I die and go to heaven there are two matters on which I hope for enlightenment. One is quantum electrodynamics, and the other is the turbulent motion of fluids. And about the former I am rather optimistic.

Branches and fields

Branches of physics include classical [mechanics](#); [thermodynamics](#) and [statistical mechanics](#); [electromagnetism](#) and [photonics](#); relativity; quantum mechanics, atomic physics, and molecular physics; [optics](#) and acoustics; condensed matter physics; high-energy particle physics and nuclear physics; and [chaos theory](#) and cosmology; and interdisciplinary fields.

Fields

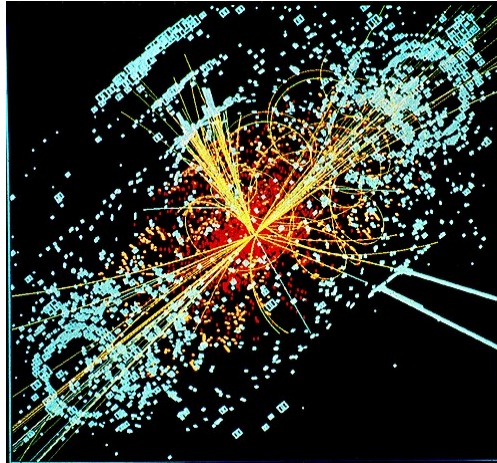
The major fields of physics, along with their subfields and the theories and concepts they employ, are shown in the following table.

Field	Subfields	Major theories	Concepts
Nuclear and particle physics	Nuclear physics, Nuclear astrophysics, Particle physics, Astroparticle physics, Particle physics phenomenology	Standard Model, Quantum field theory, Quantum electrodynamics, Quantum chromodynamics, Electroweak theory, Effective field theory, Lattice field theory, Gauge theory, Supersymmetry, Grand Unified Theory, Superstring theory, M-theory, AdS/CFT correspondence	Fundamental interaction (gravitational, electromagnetic, weak, strong), Elementary particle, Spin, Antimatter, Spontaneous symmetry breaking, Neutrino oscillation, Seesaw mechanism, Brane, String, Quantum gravity, Theory of everything, Vacuum energy
Atomic, molecular, and optical physics	Atomic physics, Molecular physics, Atomic and molecular astrophysics, Chemical physics, Optics, Photonics	Quantum optics, Quantum chemistry, Quantum information science	Photon, Atom, Molecule, Diffraction, Electromagnetic radiation, Laser, Polarization (waves), Spectral line, Casimir effect
Condensed matter physics	Solid-state physics, High-pressure physics, Low-temperature physics, Surface physics, Nanoscale and mesoscopic physics, Polymer physics	BCS theory, Bloch's theorem, Density functional theory, Fermi gas, Fermi liquid theory, Many-body theory, Statistical mechanics	Phases (gas, liquid, solid), Bose–Einstein condensate, Electrical conduction, Phonon, Magnetism, Self-organization, Semiconductor, superconductor, superfluidity, Spin
Astrophysics	Astronomy, Astrometry, Cosmology, Gravitation physics, High-energy astrophysics, Planetary astrophysics, Plasma physics, Solar physics, Space physics, Stellar astrophysics	Big Bang, Cosmic inflation, General relativity, Newton's law of universal gravitation, Lambda-CDM model, Magnetohydrodynamics	Black hole, Cosmic background radiation, Cosmic string, Cosmos, Dark energy, Dark matter, Galaxy, Gravity, Gravitational radiation, Gravitational singularity, Planet, Solar System, Star, Supernova, Universe
Applied physics	Accelerator physics, Acoustics, Agrophysics, Atmospheric physics, Biophysics, Chemical physics, Communication physics, Econophysics, Engineering physics, Fluid dynamics, Geophysics, Laser physics, Materials physics, Medical physics, Nanotechnology, Optics, Optoelectronics, Photonics, Photovoltaics, Physical chemistry, Physical oceanography, Physics of computation, Plasma physics, Solid-state devices, Quantum chemistry, Quantum electronics, Quantum information science, Vehicle dynamics		

Since the 20th century, the individual fields of physics have become increasingly specialised, and today most physicists work in a single field for their entire careers. "Universalists" such as Einstein (1879–1955) and [Lev Landau](#) (1908–1968), who worked in multiple fields of physics, are now very rare.^[d]

Contemporary research in physics can be broadly divided into [nuclear](#) and [particle physics](#); [condensed matter physics](#); [atomic, molecular, and optical physics](#); [astrophysics](#); and applied physics. Some physics departments also support [physics education research](#) and [physics outreach](#).^[63]

Nuclear and particle



A simulated event in the CMS detector of the [Large Hadron Collider](#), featuring a possible appearance of the [Higgs boson](#)

Particle physics is the study of the elementary constituents of [matter](#) and energy and the [interactions](#) between them.^[64] In addition, particle physicists design and develop the high-energy accelerators,^[65] detectors,^[66] and [computer programs](#)^[67] necessary for this research. The field is also called "high-energy physics" because many elementary particles do not occur naturally but are created only during high-energy [collisions](#) of other particles.^[68]

Currently, the interactions of elementary particles and [fields](#) are described by the [Standard Model](#).^[69] The model accounts for the 12 known particles of matter ([quarks](#) and [leptons](#)) that interact via the [strong](#), weak, and electromagnetic [fundamental forces](#).^[69] Dynamics are described in terms of matter particles exchanging [gauge bosons](#) ([gluons](#), [W and Z bosons](#), and [photons](#), respectively).^[70] The Standard Model also predicts a particle known as the Higgs boson.^[69] In July 2012 CERN, the European laboratory for particle physics, announced the detection of a particle consistent with the Higgs boson,^[71] an integral part of the [Higgs mechanism](#).

Nuclear physics is the field of physics that studies the constituents and interactions of [atomic nuclei](#). The most commonly known applications of nuclear physics are [nuclear power](#) generation and [nuclear weapons](#) technology, but the research has provided application in many fields, including those in [nuclear medicine](#) and magnetic resonance imaging, [ion implantation](#) in [materials engineering](#), and [radiocarbon dating](#) in geology and [archaeology](#).

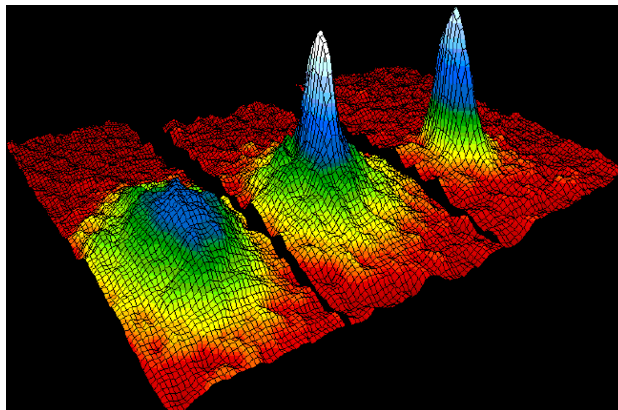
Atomic, molecular, and optical

Atomic, [molecular](#), and optical physics (AMO) is the study of matter—matter and light—matter interactions on the scale of single atoms and molecules. The three areas are grouped together because of their interrelationships, the similarity of methods used, and the commonality of their relevant energy scales. All three areas include both classical, semi-classical and [quantum](#) treatments; they can treat their subject from a microscopic view (in contrast to a macroscopic view).

Atomic physics studies the [electron shells](#) of atoms. Current research focuses on activities in quantum control, cooling and trapping of atoms and ions,^{[72][73][74]} low-temperature collision dynamics and the effects of electron correlation on structure and dynamics. Atomic physics is influenced by the [nucleus](#) (see [hyperfine splitting](#)), but intra-nuclear phenomena such as [fission](#) and [fusion](#) are considered part of nuclear physics.

[Molecular physics](#) focuses on multi-atomic structures and their internal and external interactions with matter and light. [Optical physics](#) is distinct from optics in that it tends to focus not on the control of classical light fields by macroscopic objects but on the fundamental properties of [optical fields](#) and their interactions with matter in the microscopic realm.

Condensed matter



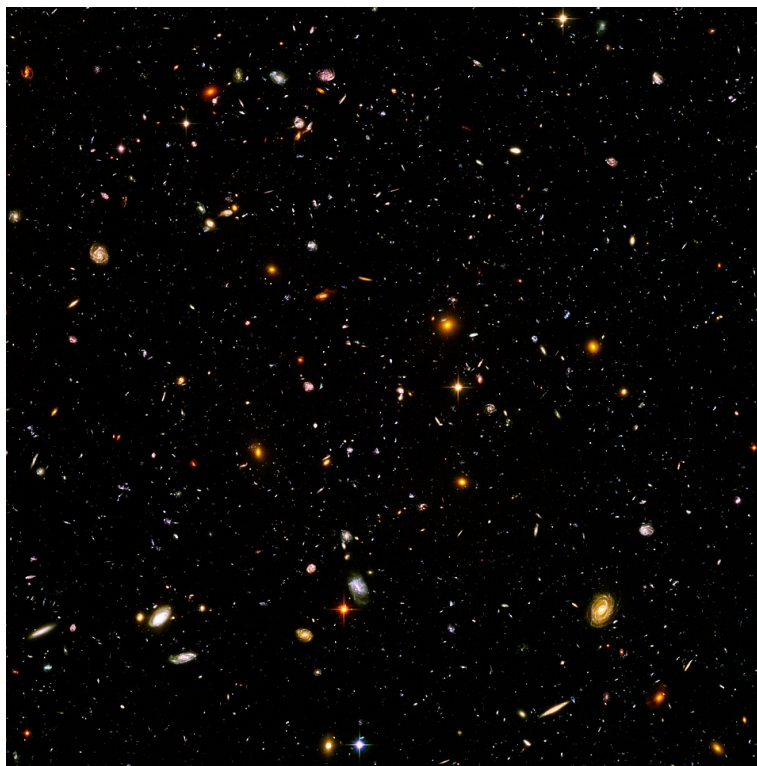
Velocity-distribution data of a gas of [rubidium](#) atoms, confirming the discovery of a new phase of matter, the [Bose–Einstein condensate](#)

Condensed matter physics is the field of physics that deals with the macroscopic physical properties of matter.^{[75][76]} In particular, it is concerned with the "condensed" [phases](#) that appear whenever the number of particles in a system is extremely large and the interactions between them are strong.^[55]

The most familiar examples of condensed phases are [solids](#) and liquids, which arise from the bonding by way of the [electromagnetic force](#) between atoms.^[77] More exotic condensed phases include the [superfluid](#)^[78] and the [Bose–Einstein condensate](#)^[79] found in certain atomic systems at very low temperature, the [superconducting](#) phase exhibited by [conduction electrons](#) in certain materials,^[80] and the [ferromagnetic](#) and [antiferromagnetic](#) phases of [spins](#) on [atomic lattices](#).^[81]

Condensed matter physics is the largest field of contemporary physics. Historically, condensed matter physics grew out of solid-state physics, which is now considered one of its main subfields.^[82] The term *condensed matter physics* was apparently coined by [Philip Anderson](#) when he renamed his research group—previously *solid-state theory*—in 1967.^[83] In 1978, the Division of Solid State Physics of the [American Physical Society](#) was renamed as the Division of Condensed Matter Physics.^[82] Condensed matter physics has a large overlap with chemistry, [materials science](#), [nanotechnology](#) and engineering.^[55]

Astrophysics



The deepest visible-light image of the [universe](#), the [Hubble Ultra-Deep Field](#). The vast majority of objects seen above are distant galaxies.

Astrophysics and astronomy are the application of the theories and methods of physics to the study of [stellar structure](#), [stellar evolution](#), the origin of the Solar System, and related problems of cosmology. Because astrophysics is a broad subject, astrophysicists typically apply many disciplines of physics, including mechanics, electromagnetism, statistical mechanics,

thermodynamics, quantum mechanics, relativity, nuclear and particle physics, and atomic and molecular physics.^[84]

The discovery by [Karl Jansky](#) in 1931 that radio signals were emitted by celestial bodies initiated the science of [radio astronomy](#). Most recently, the frontiers of astronomy have been expanded by space exploration. Perturbations and interference from the Earth's atmosphere make space-based observations necessary for [infrared](#), [ultraviolet](#), [gamma-ray](#), and [X-ray astronomy](#).

Physical cosmology is the study of the formation and evolution of the universe on its largest scales. Albert Einstein's theory of relativity plays a central role in all modern cosmological theories. In the early 20th century, [Hubble's](#) discovery that the universe is expanding, as shown by the [Hubble diagram](#), prompted rival explanations known as the [steady state](#) universe and the [Big Bang](#).

The Big Bang was confirmed by the success of [Big Bang nucleosynthesis](#) and the discovery of the [cosmic microwave background](#) in 1964. The Big Bang model rests on two theoretical pillars: Albert Einstein's general relativity and the [cosmological principle](#). Cosmologists have recently established the [ΛCDM model](#) of the evolution of the universe, which includes [cosmic inflation](#), [dark energy](#), and [dark matter](#).

Other aspects

Education

[Physics education](#) or physics teaching refers to the [education](#) methods currently used to [teach](#) physics. The occupation is called physics educator or physics teacher. [Physics education research](#) refers to an area of pedagogical research that seeks to improve those methods. Historically, physics has been taught at the high school and college level primarily by the lecture method together with laboratory exercises aimed at verifying concepts taught in the lectures. These concepts are better understood when lectures are accompanied with demonstration, hand-on experiments, and questions that require students to ponder what will happen in an experiment and why. Students who participate in [active learning](#) for example with hands-on experiments learn through self-discovery. By trial and error they learn to change their preconceptions about phenomena in physics and discover the underlying concepts. Physics education is part of the broader area of [science education](#).

Careers

A [physicist](#) is a [scientist](#) who specializes in the field of physics, which encompasses the interactions of matter and energy at all length and time scales in the physical universe.^{[85][86]}

Physicists generally are interested in the root or ultimate causes of [phenomena](#), and usually frame their understanding in mathematical terms. They work across a wide range of [research fields](#), spanning all length scales: from [sub-atomic](#) and [particle physics](#), through [biological physics](#), to [cosmological](#) length scales encompassing the [universe](#) as a whole. The field generally includes two types of physicists: [experimental physicists](#) who specialize in the observation of natural phenomena and the development and analysis of experiments, and [theoretical physicists](#) who specialize in mathematical modeling of physical systems to rationalize, explain and predict natural phenomena.^[85]

Physicists can apply their knowledge towards solving practical problems or to developing new technologies (also known as [applied physics](#) or [engineering physics](#)).^{[87][88][89]}

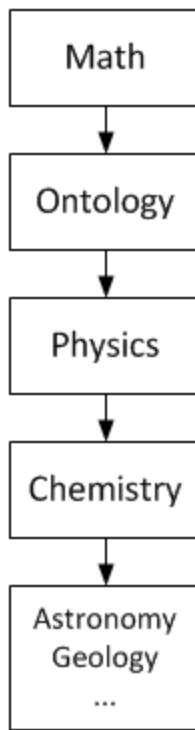
Philosophy

Physics, as with the rest of science, relies on the [philosophy of science](#) and its "scientific method" to advance knowledge of the physical world.^[90] The scientific method employs *a priori and a posteriori* reasoning as well as the use of [Bayesian inference](#) to measure the validity of a given theory.^[91] Study of the philosophical issues surrounding physics, the [philosophy of physics](#), involves issues such as the nature of [space and time](#), [determinism](#), and [metaphysical](#) outlooks such as [empiricism](#), [naturalism](#), and [realism](#).^[92]

Many physicists have written about the philosophical implications of their work, for instance [Laplace](#), who championed [causal determinism](#),^[93] and [Erwin Schrödinger](#), who wrote on quantum mechanics.^{[94][95]} The mathematical physicist [Roger Penrose](#) has been called a [Platonist](#) by [Stephen Hawking](#),^[96] a view Penrose discusses in his book, *The Road to Reality*.^[97] Hawking referred to himself as an "unashamed reductionist" and took issue with Penrose's views.^[98]



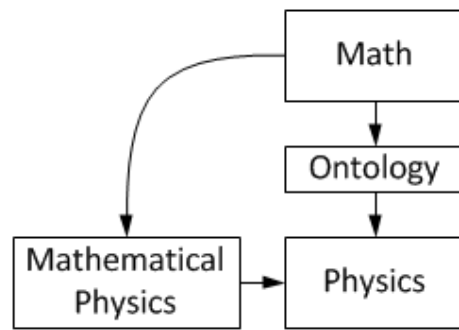
This [parabola](#)-shaped [lava flow](#) illustrates an application of mathematics in physics — in this case, Galileo's [law of falling bodies](#).



Mathematics and ontology are used in physics.
Physics is used in chemistry and cosmology.

Mathematics provides a compact and exact language used to describe the order in nature. This was noted and advocated by [Pythagoras](#),^[99] [Plato](#),^[100] [Galileo](#),^[101] and [Newton](#). Some theorists, like [Hilary Putnam](#) and [Penelope Maddy](#), hold that logical truths, and therefore mathematical reasoning, depend on the [empirical](#) world. This is usually combined with the claim that the laws of logic express universal regularities found in the structural features of the world, which may explain the peculiar relation between these fields.

Physics uses mathematics^[102] to organise and formulate experimental results. From those results, [precise](#) or [estimated](#) solutions are obtained, or quantitative results, from which new predictions can be made and experimentally confirmed or negated. The results from physics experiments are numerical data, with their [units of measure](#) and estimates of the errors in the measurements. Technologies based on mathematics, like [computation](#) have made [computational physics](#) an active area of research.



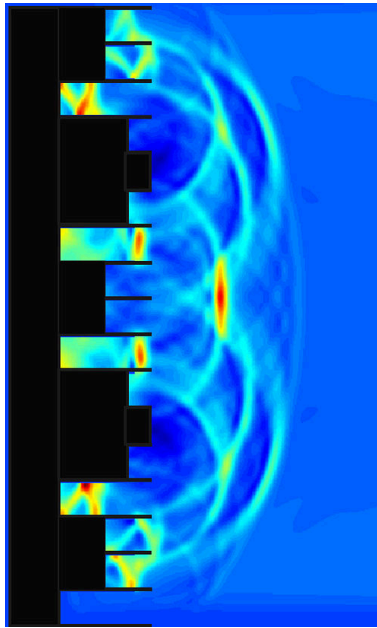
The distinction between mathematics and physics is clear-cut, but not always obvious, especially in mathematical physics.

Ontology is a prerequisite for physics, but not for mathematics. It means physics is ultimately concerned with descriptions of the real world, while mathematics is concerned with abstract patterns, even beyond the real world. Thus physics statements are synthetic, while mathematical statements are analytic. Mathematics contains hypotheses, while physics contains theories. Mathematics statements have to be only logically true, while predictions of physics statements must match observed and experimental data.

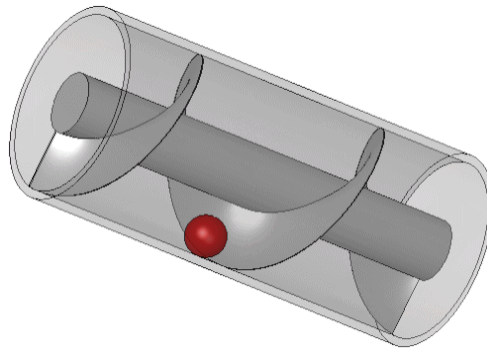
The distinction is clear-cut, but not always obvious. For example, **mathematical physics** is the application of mathematics in physics. Its methods are mathematical, but its subject is physical.^[103] The problems in this field start with a "**mathematical model of a physical situation**" (system) and a "mathematical description of a physical law" that will be applied to that system. Every mathematical statement used for solving has a hard-to-find physical meaning. The final mathematical solution has an easier-to-find meaning, because it is what the solver is looking for.

Fundamental vs. applied physics

Physics is a branch of **fundamental science** (also called basic science). Physics is also called "*the fundamental science*" because all branches of natural science including chemistry, astronomy, geology, and biology are constrained by laws of physics.^[51] Similarly, chemistry is often called **the central science** because of its role in linking the physical sciences. For example, chemistry studies properties, structures, and **reactions** of matter (chemistry's focus on the molecular and atomic scale **distinguishes it from physics**). Structures are formed because particles exert electrical forces on each other, properties include physical characteristics of given substances, and reactions are bound by laws of physics, like **conservation of energy**, **mass**, and **charge**. Fundamental physics seeks to better explain and understand phenomena in all spheres, without a specific practical application as a goal, other than the deeper insight into the phenomena themselves.



An [acoustic engineering](#) model of sound reflecting from an acoustic diffuser, implemented with classical physics



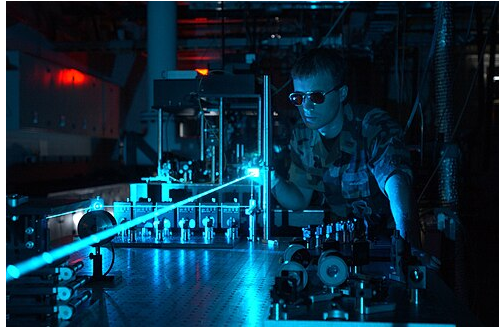
[Archimedes' screw](#), a [simple machine](#) for lifting

Applied physics is a general term for physics research and development that is intended for a particular use. An applied physics curriculum usually contains a few classes in an applied discipline, like geology or electrical engineering. It usually differs from engineering in that an applied physicist may not be designing something in particular, but rather is using physics or conducting physics research with the aim of developing new technologies or solving a problem.

The approach is similar to that of [applied mathematics](#). Applied physicists use physics in scientific research. For instance, people working on [accelerator physics](#) might seek to build better [particle detectors](#) for research in theoretical physics.

Physics is used heavily in engineering. For example, statics, a subfield of [mechanics](#), is used in the building of bridges and other static structures. The understanding and use of acoustics results in sound control and better concert halls; similarly, the use of optics creates better optical devices. An

understanding of physics makes for more realistic [flight simulators](#), video games, and movies, and is often critical in [forensic](#) investigations.



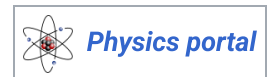
Experiment using a [laser](#)

With the [standard consensus](#) that the [laws](#) of physics are universal and do not change with time, physics can be used to study things that would ordinarily be mired in [uncertainty](#). For example, in the study of the origin of the Earth, a physicist can reasonably model Earth's mass, temperature, and rate of rotation, as a function of time allowing the extrapolation forward or backward in time and so predict future or prior events. It also allows for simulations in engineering that speed up the development of a new technology.

There is also considerable [interdisciplinarity](#), so many other important fields are influenced by physics (e.g., the fields of [econophysics](#) and [sociophysics](#)).

See also

- [Earth science](#) – Fields of natural science related to Earth
- [Neurophysics](#) – branch of biophysics dealing with the development and use of physical methods to gain information about the nervous system
- [Psychophysics](#) – Branch of knowledge relating physical stimuli and psychological perception
- [Relationship between mathematics and physics](#)
- [Science tourism](#) – Travel to notable science locations



Lists

- [List of important publications in physics](#)
- [List of physicists](#)
- [Lists of physics equations](#)

Notes

- a. See, for example, the influence of [Kant](#) and [Ritter](#) on [Ørsted](#).
- b. Concepts which are denoted *hypothetical* can change with time. For example, the [atom](#) of nineteenth-century physics was denigrated by some, including [Ernst Mach](#)'s critique of [Ludwig Boltzmann](#)'s formulation of [statistical mechanics](#). By the end of World War II, the atom was no longer deemed hypothetical.
- c. See the work of [Ilya Prigogine](#), on 'systems far from equilibrium', and others.
- d. Yet, universalism is encouraged in the culture of physics. For example, the [World Wide Web](#), which was innovated at [CERN](#) by [Tim Berners-Lee](#), was created in service to the computer infrastructure of CERN, and was/is intended for use by physicists worldwide. The same might be said for [arXiv.org](#)

References

- 1. [Maxwell 1878](#), p. 9 "Physical science is that department of knowledge which relates to the order of nature, or, in other words, to the regular succession of events."
- 2. [Young & Freedman 2014](#), p. 1 "Physics is one of the most fundamental of the sciences. Scientists of all disciplines use the ideas of physics, including chemists who study the structure of molecules, paleontologists who try to reconstruct how dinosaurs walked, and climatologists who study how human activities affect the atmosphere and oceans. Physics is also the foundation of all engineering and technology. No engineer could design a flat-screen TV, an interplanetary spacecraft, or even a better mousetrap without first understanding the basic laws of physics. (...) You will come to see physics as a towering achievement of the human intellect in its quest to understand our world and ourselves."
- 3. [Young & Freedman 2014](#), p. 2 "Physics is an experimental science. Physicists observe the phenomena of nature and try to find patterns that relate these phenomena."
- 4. [Holzner 2006](#), p. 7 "Physics is the study of your world and the world and universe around you."
- 5. [Krupp 2003](#)
- 6. "physics" (http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=physics&allowed_in_frame=0) . *Online Etymology Dictionary*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20161224191507/http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=physics&allowed_in_frame=0) from the original on 24 December 2016. Retrieved 1 November 2016.

7. "physic" (http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=physic&allowed_in_frame=0) . *Online Etymology Dictionary*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20161224173651/http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=physic&allowed_in_frame=0) from the original on 24 December 2016. Retrieved 1 November 2016.
8. φύσις (<https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:text:1999.04.0057:entry=fu/si>) , φυσική (<https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:text:1999.04.0057:entry=fusiko/s>) , ἐπιστήμη ([https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:text:1999.04.0057:entry=e\)pisth/mh](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:text:1999.04.0057:entry=e)pisth/mh)) . Liddell, Henry George; Scott, Robert; *A Greek–English Lexicon* at the Perseus Project
9. Aaboe 1991
10. Clagett 1995
11. Thurston 1994
12. Singer 2008, p. 35
13. Lloyd 1970, pp. 108–109
14. Gill, N. S. "Atomism – Pre-Socratic Philosophy of Atomism" (<http://ancienthistory.about.com/od/presocraticphiloso/p/Atomism.htm>) . About Education. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140710140657/http://ancienthistory.about.com/od/presocraticphiloso/p/Atomism.htm>) from the original on 10 July 2014. Retrieved 1 April 2014.
15. "Daily 40 no. 2 – Aristotle and the Four Simple Bodies and Elements" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230106231001/https://www.calstatela.edu/sites/default/files/dept/chem/09summer/158/daily40-aristotle.pdf>) (PDF). *Cal State LA*. Archived from the original (<https://www.calstatela.edu/sites/default/files/dept/chem/09summer/158/daily40-aristotle.pdf>) (PDF) on 6 January 2023. Retrieved 27 September 2023.
16. tbcaldwe (14 October 2012). "Natural Philosophy: Aristotle | Physics 139" (<https://blogs.umas.s.edu/p139ell/2012/10/14/natural-philosophy-aristotle/>) . Retrieved 17 December 2022.
17. "Aristotle" (<https://galileoandeinstein.phys.virginia.edu/lectures/aristot2.html>) . *galileoandeinstein.phys.virginia.edu*. Retrieved 17 December 2022.
18. Smith 2001, Book I [6.85], [6.86], p. 379; Book II, [3.80], p. 453.
19. Lindberg 1992, p. 363.
20. Wildberg, Christian (2021). Zalta, Edward N. (ed.). "John Philoponus" (<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/philoponus/>) . Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University. Retrieved 6 February 2025.

21. Dallal, Ahmad (2010). *Islam, Science, and the Challenge of History*. New Haven: Yale University Press. p. 38. "Within two centuries, the field of optics was radically transformed"
22. Tbakhi, Abdelghani; Amr, Samir S. (2007). "Ibn Al-Haytham: Father of Modern Optics" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6074172>) . *Annals of Saudi Medicine*. **27** (6): 464–467. doi:10.5144/0256-4947.2007.464 (<https://doi.org/10.5144%2F0256-4947.2007.464>) . ISSN 0256-4947 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0256-4947>) . PMC 6074172 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6074172>) . PMID 18059131 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18059131>) .
23. Al-Khalili, Jim (February 2015). "In retrospect: Book of Optics" (<https://www.nature.com/articles/518164a>) . *Nature*. **518** (7538): 164–165. Bibcode:2015Natur.518..164A (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2015Natur.518..164A>) . doi:10.1038/518164a (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F518164a>) . ISSN 1476-4687 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1476-4687>) .
24. Howard & Rogers 1995, pp. 6–7
25. Ben-Chaim 2004
26. Guicciardini 1999
27. See also Leibniz–Newton calculus controversy. Blank, Brian E. (May 2009). "The Calculus Wars reviewed by Brian E. Blank" (<https://www.ams.org/notices/200905/rtx090500602p.pdf>) (PDF). *Notices of the American Mathematical Society*. **56** (5): 602–610.
28. Allen 1997
29. Gould, Alan (24 September 2016). "Johannes Kepler: His Life, His Laws and Times" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210624003856/https://www.nasa.gov/kepler/education/johannes>) . NASA. Archived from the original (<https://www.nasa.gov/kepler/education/johannes/>) on 24 June 2021. Retrieved 25 February 2025.
30. "The Industrial Revolution" (<http://resources.schoolscience.co.uk/loP/14-16/biogs/biogs5.html>) . Schoolscience.org, Institute of Physics. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140407083354/http://resources.schoolscience.co.uk/loP/14-16/biogs/biogs5.html>) from the original on 7 April 2014. Retrieved 1 April 2014.
31. Krane, Kenneth S. (2020). *Modern physics* (4 ed.). Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. ISBN 978-1-119-49548-2.
32. "Max Planck: Originator of quantum theory" (https://www.esa.int/Science_Exploration/Space_Science/Planck/Max_Planck_Originator_of_quantum_theory) . *esa.int*. 12 August 2012. Retrieved 4 March 2025. "He renounced previous physics and introduced the concept of 'quanta' of energy."

33. "Max Planck: Originator of quantum theory" (https://www.esa.int/Science_Exploration/Space_Science/Planck/Max_Planck-Originator_of_quantum_theory) . *www.esa.int*.
34. "Max Planck | Biography, Discoveries, & Quantum Theory | Britannica" (<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Max-Planck>) . *www.britannica.com*. 19 April 2025.
35. O'Connor & Robertson 1996a
36. O'Connor & Robertson 1996b
37. "The Standard Model" (http://www-donut.fnal.gov/web_pages/standardmodelpg/TheStandardModel.html) . *DONUT*. Fermilab. 29 June 2001. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140531012204/http://www-donut.fnal.gov/web_pages/standardmodelpg/TheStandardModel.html) from the original on 31 May 2014. Retrieved 1 April 2014.
38. Cho 2012
39. Womersley, J. (February 2005). "Beyond the Standard Model" (http://www.symmetrismagazine.org/sites/default/files/legacy/pdfs/200502/beyond_the_standard_model.pdf) (PDF). *Symmetry*. Vol. 2, no. 1. pp. 22–25. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150924114111/http://www.symmetrismagazine.org/sites/default/files/legacy/pdfs/200502/beyond_the_standard_model.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 24 September 2015.
40. Thorne, Kip S.; Blandford, R.D. (2017). *Modern Classical Physics Optics, Fluids, Plasmas, Elasticity, Relativity, and Statistical Physics*. United States: Princeton University Press.
41. "acoustics" (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/4044/acoustics>) . *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130618235952/http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/4044/acoustics>) from the original on 18 June 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
42. "Bioacoustics – the International Journal of Animal Sound and its Recording" (<http://www.bioacoustics.info/>) . Taylor & Francis. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120905120546/http://www.bioacoustics.info/>) from the original on 5 September 2012. Retrieved 31 July 2012.
43. "Acoustics and You (A Career in Acoustics?)" (https://web.archive.org/web/20150904010934/http://asaweb.devcloud.acquia-sites.com/education_outreach/careers_in_acoustics) . Acoustical Society of America. Archived from the original (http://asaweb.devcloud.acquia-sites.com/education_outreach/careers_in_acoustics) on 4 September 2015. Retrieved 21 May 2013.
44. Tipler & Llewellyn 2003, pp. 269, 477, 561
45. Tipler & Llewellyn 2003, pp. 1–4, 115, 185–187

46. Ellis, G.; Silk, J. (16 December 2014). "Scientific method: Defend the integrity of physics" (<http://doi.org/10.1038%2F516321a>) . *Nature*. **516** (7531): 321–323.
Bibcode:2014Natur.516..321E (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2014Natur.516..321E>) .
doi:10.1038/516321a (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F516321a>) . PMID 25519115 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25519115>) .
47. Honderich 1995, pp. 474–476
48. "Has theoretical physics moved too far away from experiments? Is the field entering a crisis and, if so, what should we do about it?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160421064320/http://www.perimeterinstitute.ca/research/conferences/convergence/roundtable-discussion-questions/has-theoretical-physics-moved-too>) . Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics. June 2015. Archived from the original (<https://www.perimeterinstitute.ca/research/conferences/convergence/roundtable-discussion-questions/has-theoretical-physics-moved-too>) on 21 April 2016.
49. "Phenomenology" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160307105406/https://www.mpp.mpg.de/english/research/theory/phenomenologie/index.html>) . Max Planck Institute for Physics. Archived from the original (<https://www.mpp.mpg.de/english/research/theory/phenomenologie/index.html>) on 7 March 2016. Retrieved 22 October 2016.
50. Feynman 1965, p. 157 "In fact experimenters have a certain individual character. They ... very often do their experiments in a region in which people know the theorist has not made any guesses."
51. The Feynman Lectures on Physics Vol. I Ch. 3: The Relation of Physics to Other Sciences (http://feynmanlectures.caltech.edu/I_03.html) ; see also reductionism and special sciences
52. Stewart, J. (2001). *Intermediate Electromagnetic Theory*. World Scientific. p. 50. ISBN 978-981-02-4471-2.
53. Weinberg, S. (1993). *Dreams of a Final Theory: The Search for the Fundamental Laws of Nature*. Hutchinson Radius. ISBN 978-0-09-177395-3.
54. Leggett, A. J. (2006). "What DO we know about high T_c ?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100610183622/http://leopard.physics.ucdavis.edu/rts/p242/nphys254.pdf>) (PDF). *Nature Physics*. **2** (3): 134–136. Bibcode:2006NatPh...2..134L (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2006NatPh...2..134L>) . doi:10.1038/nphys254 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F516321a>) . S2CID 122055331 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:122055331>) . Archived from the original (<http://leopard.physics.ucdavis.edu/rts/p242/nphys254.pdf>) (PDF) on 10 June 2010.
55. Cohen 2008

56. Wolf, S. A.; Chtchelkanova, A. Y.; Treger, D. M. (2006). "Spintronics – A retrospective and perspective" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200924021923/http://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/10b1/d4e488fabf429cb0630d96687548aa14158f.pdf>) (PDF). *IBM Journal of Research and Development*. **50**: 101–110. doi:10.1147/rd.501.0101 (<https://doi.org/10.1147%2Frd.501.0101>) . S2CID 41178069 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:41178069>) . Archived from the original (<http://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/10b1/d4e488fabf429cb0630d96687548aa14158f.pdf>) (PDF) on 24 September 2020.
57. Gibney, E. (2015). "LHC 2.0: A new view of the Universe" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F519142a>) . *Nature*. **519** (7542): 142–143. Bibcode:2015Natur.519..142G (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2015Natur.519..142G>) . doi:10.1038/519142a (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F519142a>) . PMID 25762263 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25762263>) .
58. National Research Council & Committee on Technology for Future Naval Forces 1997, p. 161
59. Kellert 1993, p. 32
60. Eames, I.; Flor, J. B. (2011). "New developments in understanding interfacial processes in turbulent flows" (<https://doi.org/10.1098%2Frsta.2010.0332>) . *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A*. **369** (1937): 702–705. Bibcode:2011RSPTA.369..702E (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2011RSPTA.369..702E>) . doi:10.1098/rsta.2010.0332 (<https://doi.org/10.1098%2Frsta.2010.0332>) . PMID 21242127 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21242127>) .
"Richard Feynman said that 'Turbulence is the most important unsolved problem of classical physics' "
61. National Research Council (2007). "What happens far from equilibrium and why" (<https://www.nap.edu/read/11967/chapter/7>) . *Condensed-Matter and Materials Physics: the science of the world around us*. pp. 91–110. doi:10.17226/11967 (<https://doi.org/10.17226%2F11967>) . ISBN 978-0-309-10969-7. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161104001321/https://www.nap.edu/read/11967/chapter/7>) from the original on 4 November 2016.
– Jaeger, Heinrich M.; Liu, Andrea J. (2010). "Far-From-Equilibrium Physics: An Overview". arXiv:1009.4874 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1009.4874>) [cond-mat.soft (<https://arxiv.org/archive/cond-mat.soft>)].
62. Goldstein 1969
63. Redish, E. "Science and Physics Education Homepages" (<https://www.physics.umd.edu/perg/homepages.htm>) . University of Maryland Physics Education Research Group. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160728005227/http://www.physics.umd.edu/perg/homepages.htm>) from the original on 28 July 2016.

64. "Division of Particles & Fields" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160829105655/http://www.aps.org/units/dpf/index.cfm>) . American Physical Society. Archived from the original (<http://www.aps.org/units/dpf/index.cfm>) on 29 August 2016. Retrieved 18 October 2012.
65. Halpern 2010
66. Grupen 1999
67. Walsh 2012
68. "High Energy Particle Physics Group" (<http://www.iop.org/activity/groups/subject/hepp/index.html>) . Institute of Physics. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190529024813/http://www.iop.org/activity/groups/subject/hepp/index.html>) from the original on 29 May 2019. Retrieved 18 October 2012.
69. Oerter 2006
70. Gribbin, Gribbin & Gribbin 1998
71. "CERN experiments observe particle consistent with long-sought Higgs boson" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121114084952/http://press-archived.web.cern.ch/press-archived/PressReleases/Releases2012/PR17.12E.html>) . CERN. 4 July 2012. Archived from the original (<http://press-archived.web.cern.ch/press-archived/PressReleases/Releases2012/PR17.12E.html>) on 14 November 2012. Retrieved 18 October 2012.
72. "Atomic, Molecular, and Optical Physics" (<http://web.mit.edu/physics/research/abcp/areas.html#amo>) . *MIT Department of Physics*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140227043906/http://web.mit.edu/physics/research/abcp/areas.html#amo>) from the original on 27 February 2014. Retrieved 21 February 2014.
73. "Korea University, Physics AMO Group" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140301112653/http://physics.korea.ac.kr/research/research_amo.php) . Archived from the original (http://physics.korea.ac.kr/research/research_amo.php) on 1 March 2014. Retrieved 21 February 2014.
74. "Aarhus Universitet, AMO Group" (<http://phys.au.dk/forskning/forskningsomraader/amo/>) . Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140307062146/http://phys.au.dk/forskning/forskningsomraader/amo/>) from the original on 7 March 2014. Retrieved 21 February 2014.
75. Taylor & Heinonen 2002

76. Girvin, Steven M.; Yang, Kun (28 February 2019). *Modern Condensed Matter Physics* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=2ESIDwAAQBAJ>) . Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-108-57347-4. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210225152053/https://books.google.com/books?id=2ESIDwAAQBAJ>) from the original on 25 February 2021. Retrieved 23 August 2020.
77. Moore 2011, pp. 255–258
78. Leggett 1999
79. Levy 2001
80. Stajic, Coontz & Osborne 2011
81. Mattis 2006
82. "History of Condensed Matter Physics" (<http://www.aps.org/units/dcmp/history.cfm>) . American Physical Society. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110912081611/http://www.aps.org/units/dcmp/history.cfm>) from the original on 12 September 2011. Retrieved 31 March 2014.
83. "Philip Anderson" (http://www.princeton.edu/physics/people/display_person.xml?netid=pwa&display=faculty) . Princeton University, Department of Physics. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20111008123438/http://www.princeton.edu/physics/people/display_person.xml?netid=pwa&display=faculty) from the original on 8 October 2011. Retrieved 15 October 2012.
84. "BS in Astrophysics" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160404195943/http://manoa.hawaii.edu/astronomy/bs-in-astrophysics/>) . University of Hawaii at Manoa. Archived from the original (<http://manoa.hawaii.edu/astronomy/bs-in-astrophysics/>) on 4 April 2016. Retrieved 14 October 2016.
85. Rosen, Joe (2009). *Encyclopedia of Physics*. Infobase Publishing. p. 247.
86. "physicist" (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/physicist>) . *Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*. Merriam-Webster. "a scientist who studies or is a specialist in physics"
87. "Industrial Physicists: Primarily specializing in Physics" (<https://www.aip.org/sites/default/files/statistics/phd-plus-10/physprivsect-chap9.pdf>) (PDF). American Institute for Physics. October 2016.
88. "Industrial Physicists: Primarily specializing in Engineering" (<https://www.aip.org/sites/default/files/statistics/phd-plus-10/physprivsect-chap7.pdf>) (PDF). American Institute for Physics. October 2016.

89. "Industrial Physicists: Primarily specializing outside of STEM sectors" (<https://www.aip.org/site/s/default/files/statistics/phd-plus-10/physprivsect-chap11.pdf>) (PDF). American Institute for Physics. October 2016.
90. Rosenberg 2006, Chapter 1
91. Godfrey-Smith 2003, Chapter 14: "Bayesianism and Modern Theories of Evidence"
92. Godfrey-Smith 2003, Chapter 15: "Empiricism, Naturalism, and Scientific Realism?"
93. Laplace 1951
94. Schrödinger 1983
95. Schrödinger 1995
96. Hawking & Penrose 1996, p. 4. "I think that Roger is a Platonist at heart but he must answer for himself."
97. Penrose 2004
98. Penrose et al. 1997
99. Dijksterhuis 1986
100. Mastin 2010 "Although usually remembered today as a philosopher, Plato was also one of ancient Greece's most important patrons of mathematics. Inspired by Pythagoras, he founded his Academy in Athens in 387 BC, where he stressed mathematics as a way of understanding more about reality. In particular, he was convinced that geometry was the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe. The sign above the Academy entrance read: 'Let no-one ignorant of geometry enter here.'"
101. Toraldo Di Francia 1976, p. 10 'Philosophy is written in that great book which ever lies before our eyes. I mean the universe, but we cannot understand it if we do not first learn the language and grasp the symbols in which it is written. This book is written in the mathematical language, and the symbols are triangles, circles, and other geometrical figures, without whose help it is humanly impossible to comprehend a single word of it, and without which one wanders in vain through a dark labyrinth.' – Galileo (1623), *The Assayer*"
102. "Applications of Mathematics to the Sciences" (https://web.archive.org/web/20150510112012/http://www.math.niu.edu/~rusin/known-math/index/tour_sci.html) . 25 January 2000. Archived from the original (http://www.math.niu.edu/~rusin/known-math/index/tour_sci.html) on 10 May 2015. Retrieved 30 January 2012.

103. "Journal of Mathematical Physics" (https://www.researchgate.net/journal/0022-2488_Journal_of_Mathematical_Physics) . Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140818231853/http://www.researchgate.net/journal/0022-2488_Journal_of_Mathematical_Physics) from the original on 18 August 2014. Retrieved 31 March 2014. "[Journal of Mathematical Physics] purpose is the publication of papers in mathematical physics—that is, the application of mathematics to problems in physics and the development of mathematical methods suitable for such applications and for the formulation of physical theories."

Sources

- Aaboe, A. (1991). "Mesopotamian Mathematics, Astronomy, and Astrology". *The Cambridge Ancient History*. Vol. III (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-22717-9.
- Allen, D. (10 April 1997). "Calculus" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210323194040/https://www.math.tamu.edu/~dallen/history/calc1/calc1.html>) . Texas A&M University. Archived from the original (<http://www.math.tamu.edu/~dallen/history/calc1/calc1.html>) on 23 March 2021. Retrieved 1 April 2014.
- Ben-Chaim, M. (2004). *Experimental Philosophy and the Birth of Empirical Science: Boyle, Locke and Newton*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing. ISBN 978-0-7546-4091-2. OCLC 53887772 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/53887772>) .
- Cho, A. (13 July 2012). "Higgs Boson Makes Its Debut After Decades-Long Search". *Science*. **337** (6091): 141–143. Bibcode:2012Sci...337..141C (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2012Sci...337..141C>) . doi:10.1126/science.337.6091.141 (<https://doi.org/10.1126%2Fscience.337.6091.141>) . PMID 22798574 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22798574>) .
- Clagett, M. (1995). *Ancient Egyptian Science*. Vol. 2. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society.
- Cohen, M.L. (2008). "Fifty Years of Condensed Matter Physics" (<http://prl.aps.org/edannounce/PhysRevLett.101.250001>) . *Physical Review Letters*. **101** (5): 25001–25006. Bibcode:2008PhRvL.101y0001C (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2008PhRvL.101y0001C>) . doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.101.250001 (<https://doi.org/10.1103%2FPhysRevLett.101.250001>) . PMID 19113681 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19113681>) .
- Dijksterhuis, E.J. (1986). *The mechanization of the world picture: Pythagoras to Newton* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110805141040/http://www.getcited.org/pub/102471397>) . Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0-691-08403-9. Archived from the original (<http://www.getcited.org/pub/102471397>) on 5 August 2011.

- Feynman, R.P.; Leighton, R.B.; Sands, M. (1963). *The Feynman Lectures on Physics*. Vol. 1. Addison-Wesley. ISBN 978-0-201-02116-5.
- Feynman, R.P. (1965). *The Character of Physical Law*. M.I.T. Press. ISBN 978-0-262-56003-0.
- Godfrey-Smith, P. (2003). *Theory and Reality: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Science*. University of Chicago Press. ISBN 978-0-226-30063-4.
- Goldstein, S. (1969). "Fluid Mechanics in the First Half of this Century". *Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics*. 1 (1): 1–28. Bibcode:1969AnRFM...1....1G (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1969AnRFM...1....1G>) . doi:10.1146/annurev.fl.01.010169.000245 (<https://doi.org/10.1146%2Fannurev.fl.01.010169.000245>) .
- Gribbin, J.R.; Gribbin, M.; Gribbin, J. (1998). *Q is for Quantum: An Encyclopedia of Particle Physics* (<https://archive.org/details/qisforquantumenc00grib>) . Free Press. Bibcode:1999qqep.book.....G (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1999qqep.book.....G>) . ISBN 978-0-684-85578-3.
- Grupen, Klaus (10 July 1999). "Instrumentation in Elementary Particle Physics: VIII ICFA School". *AIP Conference Proceedings*. 536: 3–34. arXiv:physics/9906063 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/physics/9906063>) . Bibcode:2000AIPC..536....3G (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2000AIPC..536....3G>) . doi:10.1063/1.1361756 (<https://doi.org/10.1063%2F1.1361756>) . S2CID 119476972 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:119476972>) .
- Guicciardini, N. (1999). *Reading the Principia: The Debate on Newton's Methods for Natural Philosophy from 1687 to 1736* (<https://archive.org/details/readingprincipia0000guic>) . New York: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0521640664.
- Halpern, P. (2010). *Collider: The Search for the World's Smallest Particles* (<https://archive.org/details/collidersearchfo0000halp>) . John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 978-0-470-64391-4.
- Hawking, S.; Penrose, R. (1996). *The Nature of Space and Time*. Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0-691-05084-3.
- Holzner, S. (2006). *Physics for Dummies* (<https://www.amazon.com/gp/reader/0764554336>) . John Wiley & Sons. Bibcode:2005pfd..book.....H (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2005pfd..book.....H>) . ISBN 978-0-470-61841-7. "Physics is the study of your world and the world and universe around you."
- Honderich, T., ed. (1995). *The Oxford Companion to Philosophy* (1 ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. pp. 474–476 (<https://archive.org/details/oxfordcompaniont00hond/page/474>) . ISBN 978-0-19-866132-0.
- Howard, Ian; Rogers, Brian (1995). *Binocular Vision and Stereopsis*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-508476-4.

- Kellert, S.H. (1993). *In the Wake of Chaos: Unpredictable Order in Dynamical Systems* (<https://archive.org/details/inwakeofchaosunp0000kell>) . University of Chicago Press. ISBN 978-0-226-42976-2.
- Kerr, R.A. (16 October 2009). "Tying Up the Solar System With a Ribbon of Charged Particles" (http://doi.org/10.1126%2Fscience.326_350a) . *Science*. **326** (5951): 350–351. doi:10.1126/science.326_350a (https://doi.org/10.1126%2Fscience.326_350a) . PMID 19833930 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19833930>) .
- Krupp, E.C. (2003). *Echoes of the Ancient Skies: The Astronomy of Lost Civilizations* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=7rMAJ87WTF0C>) . Dover Publications. ISBN 978-0-486-42882-6. Retrieved 31 March 2014.
- Laplace, P.S. (1951). *A Philosophical Essay on Probabilities*. Translated from the 6th French edition by Truscott, F.W. and Emory, F.L. New York: Dover Publications.
- Leggett, A.J. (1999). "Superfluidity". *Reviews of Modern Physics*. **71** (2): S318 – S323. Bibcode:1999RvMPS..71..318L (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1999RvMPS..71..318L>) . doi:10.1103/RevModPhys.71.S318 (<https://doi.org/10.1103%2FRevModPhys.71.S318>) .
- Levy, Barbara G. (December 2001). "Cornell, Ketterle, and Wieman Share Nobel Prize for Bose-Einstein Condensates" (<https://doi.org/10.1063%2F1.1445529>) . *Physics Today*. **54** (12): 14. Bibcode:2001PhT....54l..14L (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2001PhT....54l..14L>) . doi:10.1063/1.1445529 (<https://doi.org/10.1063%2F1.1445529>) .
- Lindberg, David (1992). *The Beginnings of Western Science*. University of Chicago Press.
- Lloyd, G.E.R. (1970). *Early Greek Science: Thales to Aristotle* (<https://archive.org/details/earlygreekscienc00gerl>) . London; New York: Chatto and Windus; W. W. Norton & Company. ISBN 978-0-393-00583-7.
- Mastin, Luke (2010). "Plato" (http://www.lukemastin.com/storyofmathematics/greek_plato.html) . lukemastin.com.
- Mattis, D.C. (2006). *The Theory of Magnetism Made Simple* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=VknBAQAAIAAJ>) . World Scientific. ISBN 978-981-238-579-6.
- Maxwell, J.C. (1878). *Matter and Motion* (<https://archive.org/details/matterandmotion03maxwgo>) . D. Van Nostrand. ISBN 978-0-486-66895-6. "matter and motion."
- Moore, J.T. (2011). *Chemistry For Dummies* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=TRuP-BbS9xoC>) (2 ed.). John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 978-1-118-00730-3.

- [National Research Council](#); Committee on Technology for Future Naval Forces (1997). *Technology for the United States Navy and Marine Corps, 2000–2035 Becoming a 21st-Century Force: Volume 9: Modeling and Simulation* (http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=5869&page=161) . Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. ISBN 978-0-309-05928-2.
- O'Connor, J.J.; [Robertson, E.F.](#) (February 1996a). "Special Relativity" (http://www-history.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/HistTopics/Special_relativity.html) . *MacTutor History of Mathematics archive*. University of St Andrews. Retrieved 1 April 2014.
- O'Connor, J.J.; [Robertson, E.F.](#) (May 1996b). "A History of Quantum Mechanics" (http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/HistTopics/The_Quantum_age_begins.html) . *MacTutor History of Mathematics archive*. University of St Andrews. Retrieved 1 April 2014.
- Oerter, R. (2006). *The Theory of Almost Everything: The Standard Model, the Unsung Triumph of Modern Physics* (<https://archive.org/details/theoryofalmostev0000oert>) . Pi Press. ISBN 978-0-13-236678-6.
- [Penrose, R.](#); [Shimony, A.](#); [Cartwright, N.](#); [Hawking, S.](#) (1997). *The Large, the Small and the Human Mind*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-78572-3.
- [Penrose, R.](#) (2004). *The Road to Reality*. A.A. Knopf. ISBN 978-0-679-45443-4.
- [Rosenberg, Alex](#) (2006). *Philosophy of Science*. Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-34317-6.
- [Schrödinger, E.](#) (1983). *My View of the World*. Ox Bow Press. ISBN 978-0-918024-30-5.
- [Schrödinger, E.](#) (1995). *The Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics*. Ox Bow Press. ISBN 978-1-881987-09-3.
- [Singer, C.](#) (2008). *A Short History of Science to the 19th Century*. Streeter Press.

- Smith, A. Mark (2001). *Alhacen's Theory of Visual Perception: A Critical Edition, with English Translation and Commentary, of the First Three Books of Alhacen's De Aspectibus, the Medieval Latin Version of Ibn al-Haytham's Kitāb al-Manāẓir, 2 vols.* Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. Vol. 91. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society. ISBN 978-0-87169-914-5. OCLC 47168716 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/47168716>) .
 - Smith, A. Mark (2001a). "Alhacen's Theory of Visual Perception: A Critical Edition, with English Translation and Commentary, of the First Three Books of Alhacen's "De aspectibus", the Medieval Latin Version of Ibn al-Haytham's "Kitāb al-Manāẓir": Volume One". *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*. **91** (4): i–clxxxi, 1–337. doi:10.2307/3657358 (<https://doi.org/10.2307%2F3657358>) . JSTOR 3657358 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/3657358>) .
 - Smith, A. Mark (2001b). "Alhacen's Theory of Visual Perception: A Critical Edition, with English Translation and Commentary, of the First Three Books of Alhacen's "De aspectibus", the Medieval Latin Version of Ibn al-Haytham's "Kitāb al-Manāẓir": Volume Two". *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*. **91** (5): 339–819. doi:10.2307/3657357 (<https://doi.org/10.2307%2F3657357>) . JSTOR 3657357 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/3657357>) .
- Stajic, Jelena; Coontz, R.; Osborne, I. (8 April 2011). "Happy 100th, Superconductivity!" (<https://doi.org/10.1126%2Fscience.332.6026.189>) . *Science*. **332** (6026): 189. Bibcode:2011Sci...332..189S (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2011Sci...332..189S>) . doi:10.1126/science.332.6026.189 (<https://doi.org/10.1126%2Fscience.332.6026.189>) . PMID 21474747 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21474747>) .
- Taylor, P.L.; Heinonen, O. (2002). *A Quantum Approach to Condensed Matter Physics* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hyx6BjEX4U8C>) . Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-77827-5.
- Thurston, H. (1994). *Early Astronomy*. Springer.
- Tipler, Paul; Llewellyn, Ralph (2003). *Modern Physics*. W. H. Freeman. ISBN 978-0-7167-4345-3.
- Toraldo Di Francia, G. (1976). *The Investigation of the Physical World*. CUP Archive. ISBN 978-0-521-29925-1.
- Walsh, K.M. (1 June 2012). "Plotting the Future for Computing in High-Energy and Nuclear Physics" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160729020032/https://www.bnl.gov/newsroom/news.php?a=23098>) . Brookhaven National Laboratory. Archived from the original (<http://www.bnl.gov/newsroom/news.php?a=23098>) on 29 July 2016. Retrieved 18 October 2012.
- Young, H.D.; Freedman, R.A. (2014). *Sears and Zemansky's University Physics with Modern Physics Technology Update* (13th ed.). Pearson Education. ISBN 978-1-292-02063-1.

External links

- [Physics at Quanta Magazine \(https://quantamagazine.org/physics/\)](https://quantamagazine.org/physics/)
- [Usenet Physics FAQ \(http://math.ucr.edu/home/baez/physics/\)](http://math.ucr.edu/home/baez/physics/) – FAQ compiled by sci.physics and other physics newsgroups
- [Website of the Nobel Prize in physics \(https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/physics/\)](https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/physics/) – Award for outstanding contributions to the subject
- [World of Physics \(http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/physics/\)](http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/physics/) – Online encyclopedic dictionary of physics
- [Nature Physics \(https://www.nature.com/nphys/\)](https://www.nature.com/nphys/) – Academic journal
- [Physics \(http://physics.aps.org/\)](http://physics.aps.org/) – Online magazine by the [American Physical Society](#)

– Directory of physics related media

- [The Vega Science Trust \(http://www.vega.org.uk/\)](http://www.vega.org.uk/) – Science videos, including physics
- [HyperPhysics website \(http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/Hbase/hframe.html\)](http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/Hbase/hframe.html) – Physics and astronomy mind-map from [Georgia State University](#)
- [Physics at MIT OpenCourseWare \(https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/physics/\)](https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/physics/) – Online course material from [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#)
- [The Feynman Lectures on Physics \(https://feynmanlectures.caltech.edu\)](https://feynmanlectures.caltech.edu)