SciMagic - Marvel of Science

Where Science Meets Magic: Explore, Learn,

Inspire

Galileo Galilei

An Italian astronomer and

physicist who

lived between 1564-1642, named Galileo Galilei backed up heliocentrism using his

elescopic finds, which fuelled a hostility between him and the Roman Catholic Church. He was alsoconcerned with motion

analysis and contributed greatly toward the establishment of the scientific approach.

Albert

The 1921 Nobel prize in Physics

was awarded to Albert Einstein

(1879-1955). He received this prize due to his work

explaining the photoelectric effect, which also involved developing theory of relativity - thus

revolutionizing what we

knew about space-time as well as energy, in particular E=mc² formula that has since become very

famous among physicists.

Nikola Tesla (1856-1943) was an

inventor from Serbia and the United States who developed alternating current (AC)

electricity and the Tesla coil, changing the field of electrical engineering. There were significant

improvements in

wireless communication and the idea of wireless energy transfer was born out of his work.

Chandrayaan-3 is India's third

lunar exploration mission developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

Launched on July 14, 2023, it aims to achieve a soft landing on the Moon's surface, focusing on the lunar

south pole to

conduct various scientific experiments and gather data.The mission's primary objectives include

demonstrating safe and

soft landing capabilities, rover mobility, and in-situ scientific observations. Chandrayaan-3 consists of a

lander and a

rover, but unlike its predecessor Chandrayaan-2, it does not have an orbiter.

Tesla, founded by Elon Musk, Martin Eberhard, Marc Tarpenning, JB Straubel, and Ian Wright in 2003, is a leading electric vehicle and clean energy company. It revolutionized the automotive industry with its innovative electric cars like the Model S, Model 3, Model X, and Model Y, and its advancements in autonomous driving, battery technology, and solar energy products.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, known as the "Missile Man of India," was an aerospace scientist and the 11th President

of India

from 2002 to 2007. Born on October 15, 1931, in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, he played a crucial role in India's

civilian

space program and military missile development, leading projects like the Pokhran-II nuclear tests in 1998.

He was

renowned for his inspirational speeches and writings, encouraging youth to pursue science and technology.

Dr. Kalam

passed away on July 27, 2015, leaving a legacy of innovation and education.

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