For other uses, see Nikola Tesla (disambiguation). Nikola Tesla Никола Тесла Head-and-shoulder photograph of a slender man with dark hair and moustache, dark suit and white-collar shirt Portrait by Napoleon Sarony, 1890s Born 10 July 1856 Smiljan, Austrian Empire (modern-day Croatia) Died 7 January 1943 (aged 86) New York City, New York, U.S. Resting place Nikola Tesla Museum Belgrade, Serbia Citizenship Austrian (1856–1891) American (1891–1943) Graz University of Technology (dropped out) Education Engineering career Electrical engineering Discipline

Significant design

Projects

Mechanical engineering

Alternating current

high-voltage, high-frequency power experiments

AC motor
Carbon button lamp
Death ray
Induction motor
Plasma globe
Plasma lamp
Polyphase system
Radio control
Resonant inductive coupling
Rotating magnetic field
Teleforce
Telegeodynamics
Teleoperation
Tesla coil
Tesla Experimental Station

Violet ray

Tesla's oscillator Tesla turbine Tesla valve Torpedo [1]

VTOL Wardenclyffe Tower

Vacuum variable capacitor

Wireless power transfer

World Wireless System

Awards

Order of St. Sava, Il Class, Government of Serbia (1892)
Elliott Cresson Medal (1894)
Order of Prince Danilo I (1895)
Edison Medal (1917)
Order of St. Sava, I Class, Government of Yugoslavia (1926)
Order of the Yugoslav Crown (1931)
John Scott Medal (1934)
Order of the White Eagle, I Class, Government of Yugoslavia (1936)
Order of the White Lion, I Class, Government of Czechoslovakia (1937)
University of Paris Medal (1937)
The Medal of the University St Clement of Ochrida, Sofia, Bulgaria (1939)

Signature

Nikola Tesla signature 1900.svg

Nikola Tesla (/\text{\sum} TESS-\text{\substack}; Serbian Cyrillic: Никола Тесла, [2] pronounced [n\text{\substack} kola têsla]; [a] 10 July [O.S. 28 June] 1856 – 7 January 1943) was a Serbian-American [5][6][7] inventor, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, and futurist best known for his contributions to the design of the modern alternating current (AC) electricity supply system. [8]

Born and raised in the Austrian Empire, Tesla studied engineering and physics in the 1870s without receiving a degree, gaining practical experience in the early 1880s working in telephony and at Continental Edison in the new electric power industry. In 1884 he emigrated to the United States, where he became a naturalized citizen. He worked for a short time at the Edison Machine Works in New York City before he struck out on his own. With the help of partners to finance and market his ideas, Tesla set up laboratories and companies in New York to develop a range of electrical and mechanical devices. His alternating current (AC) induction motor and related polyphase system which that company eventually marketed.

Attempting to develop inventions he could patent and wealthy patrons at his lab, and was noted for his showmanship at public lectures. Throughout the 1890s, Tesla pursued his ideas for wireless lighting and worldwide wireless communication with his devices. Tesla tried to put these ideas to practical use in his unfinished Wardenclyffe Tower project, an intercontinental wireless communication and power transmitter, but ran out of funding before he could complete it.[9]

After Wardenclyffe, Tesla experimented with a series of inventions in the 1910s and 1920s with varying degrees of success. Having spent most of his money, Tesla lived in a series of New York City in January 1943. [10] Tesla's work fell into relative obscurity following his death, until 1960, when the General Conference on Weights and Measures named the SI unit of magnetic flux density the tesla in his honor. [11] There has been a resurgence in popular interest in Tesla since the 1990s. [12]