

Who's Who in Radio History

Unit	Used for	Name	Life span	Nationality	Known for
		Thales	640-546 BC	Greek	rubbed amber which attracted hair - amber = elektron in Greek
		Pythagoras	540-510 BC	Greek	mathematician, described the relation between resistance and reactance $Z^2 = R^2 + X^2$
coulomb	electrical charge*	Charles Coulomb	1736-1806	French	force between 2 charged bodies = inverse square of distance.
watt	power = 1 joule per second	James Watt	1736-1819	Scottish	steam engine
volt	emf	Alessandro Volta	1745-1827	Italian	zinc-silver battery 1801
+ -	electronic charge	Benjamin Franklin	1706-1790	American	experiments with lightning and charge. Named charge backwards
ampere	current = 1 coulomb per sec	Andre Ampere	1775-1836	French	theory of magnetic field around a wire
oersted	magnetic field strength	Hans Oersted	1777-1851	Danish	discovered magnetic field around a wire
gauss	magnet field strength	Carl Gauss	1777-1855	German	mathematics
ohm	resistance	George Ohm	1787-1854	German	Ohm's Law, $E = I R$, 1827
mho	conductance = 1 / resistance	George Ohm	1787-1854	German	Ohm's Law, $E = I R$, 1827 - mho has been renamed 'siemens'
farad	capacitance**	Michael Faraday	1791-1867	English	the induction a current in a wire caused by the magnet field or current another wire
		Samuel Morse	1791-1872	American	telegraph 1838
henry	induction	Joseph Henry	1797-1878	American	self induction
joule	energy	James Joule	1818-1889	English	heat equaled the current squared times resistance $P = I^2 R$
bell	logarithmic unit of power ratio	Alexander G. Bell	1847-1922	Scottish	telephone 1875
siemens	conductance = 1 / resistance	Werner von Siemens	1816-1892	German	pointing telegraph, first elevator, first loud speaker
hertz	frequency = 1 cycle per sec	Heinrich Hertz	1857-1894	German	first radio transmission 1879
		Hiram Percy Maxim	1869-1936	American	formed ARRL 1914, also a gun silencer
		Lee De Forest	1873-1961	American	triode vacuum tube 1906 in Palo Alto, CA
		Guglielmo Marconi	1874-1937	Italian	first Transatlantic radio transmission 1901. Won Nobel Prize 1909
		John Renshaw Carson	1886-1940	American	single-sideband modulation 1915
		Hidetsugu Yagi	1886-1976	Japanese	directional antenna 1924
		Edwin Armstrong	1890-1954	American	regenerative receiver, super-heterodyne receiver 1917, frequency modulation 1933
		Philo Farnsworth	1906-1971	American	first TV image dissector 1928
		John Bardeen	1908-1991	American	first practical transistor 1947, Nobel Prize winners in 1956. John Bardeen won a second Nobel Prize in 1972, the only person to have won twice
		William Shockley	1910-1989		
		Walter Brattain	1902-1987		
		Jack S. Kilby	1923-2005	American	first semiconductor integrated circuit (IC), 1958, Nobel Prize winner in 2000
		Theodore Maiman	1927-2007	American	first operating laser 1960

* 1 coulomb = 6,280,000,000,000,000 electrons

** a 1 farad capacitor with 1 coulomb has 1 volt

http://www.ieee.org/wiki/index.php/Milestones:List_of_IEEE_Milestones

Trail Blazers to Radionics and Reference guide to Ultra High Frequencies
by E. Kelsey, 1943, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago