Sir Edward Victor Appleton Encyclopedia Article

Sir Edward Victor Appleton

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.



Contents

Sir Edward Victor Appleton Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Sir Edward Victor Appleton.....3

Sir Edward Victor Appleton

1892-1965

English physicist who was awarded the 1947 Nobel Prize for Physics for investigations of the ionosphere. His experiments on radio waves confirmed the existence of the Heaviside-Kennelly or E-layer originally proposed to explain Marconi's 1901 transatlantic radio transmission. In the first ever radio distance measurement, Appleton determined the layer's height to be approximately 100 km (62 miles). Further research revealed another layer above this—the Appleton or F-layer. Appleton's discoveries made possible many later advances in radio, shortwave, and radar.