

PC MAGAZINE

By The South African Institute Of Physics



JUNE 2026

VOLUME 49 | ISSUE 6

$$E = mc^2$$
$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$F = ma$$



01
THE FATHERS OF PHYSICS

02
ARTEMIS II

03
PHOTONICS

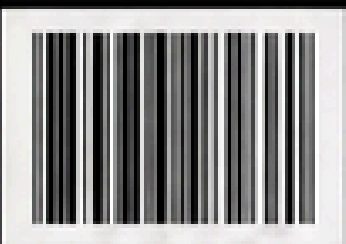
04
THE ROLE OF
VENTILATION SCIENCE IN
MALLS—INDUSTRY
APPLICATION OF
THERMODYNAMICS

05
DSTI – MOBILE
HYDROGEN

THE FATHERS OF PHYSICS

THE BRILLIANT MINDS WHO UNLOCKED
THE SECRETS OF THE UNIVERSE

FROM ATOMS
TO THE COSMOS
THE LEGACY THAT
POWERS OUR
WORLD



www.saip.org.za

Editor's Note

Physics is often imagined as something distant—hidden in equations, laboratories, and deep-space missions, but this issue shows how deeply physics shapes our daily lives and our future. From lunar exploration and hydrogen mobility to ventilation systems in shopping malls and the invisible photonic networks carrying our data, physics is not just theory. It is infrastructure, progress, and possibility.

This edition celebrates all the giants whose ideas transformed science and the modern engineers and researchers applying those principles to solve today's challenges. Whether in orbit around the Moon, inside a fibre-optic cable, or beneath the roof of a shopping mall, physics continues to define the world we live in.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Dr. Edwin



“

Physics doesn't simply explain the universe—it gives humanity the power to shape its future.

”



PC MAGAZINE

By The South African Institute Of Physics



“PHYSICS
IS NOT JUST
A SUBJECT
WE STUDY.
IT’S THE
LANGUAGE
THE UNIVERSE
SPEAKS—
AND THE KEY
WE USE TO
UNDERSTAND
EVERYTHING.”

01-02

THE FATHERS OF PHYSICS

The brilliant minds who unlocked the secrets of the universe.

03

ARTEMIS II

Humanity’s next giant leap: returning to the Moon and beyond.

04

PHOTONICS

The future of light: innovations driving communication, healthcare, and beyond.

06-07

THE ROLE OF VENTILATION SCIENCE IN MALLS— INDUSTRY APPLICATION OF THERMODYNAMIS

How ventilation science ensures safety, comfort, and efficiency in modern retail environments.

08-09

DSTI— MOBILE HYDROGEN REFUELLING STATION

Powering the future: clean, accessible, and on the move.

11-12

YOUTH DAY

Celebrating the energy, ideas, and impact of the next generation.

The Fathers of Physics

THE GIANTS WHO CHANGED THE WORLD

Every smartphone, satellite, power station, GPS system, medical scanner, and computer owes its existence to a handful of brilliant minds who dared to ask fundamental questions about the universe.

Physics did not emerge overnight. It was built over centuries through observation, experimentation, mathematical reasoning, and relentless curiosity. From understanding planetary motion to unlocking the mysteries of space and time, these pioneers laid the foundations of modern civilization.

Although they lived in different centuries, their work formed an interconnected chain of scientific progress. Each built upon the discoveries of those who came before, creating the framework of modern physics.

THE PIONEERS



GALILEO GALILEI

The Father of Modern Science. His observations of the heavens with the telescope revolutionized astronomy and challenged long-held beliefs.

1564 – 1642



ISAAC NEWTON

He formulated the laws of motion and universal gravitation, laying the mathematical foundations of classical mechanics.

1642 – 1727



MICHAEL FARADAY

A master experimentalist who discovered electromagnetic induction and opened the door to electricity and electronics.

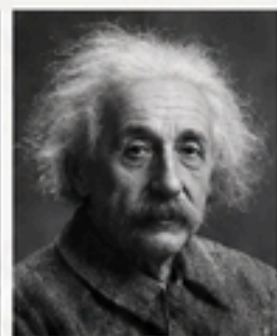
1791 – 1867



JAMES CLERK MAXWELL

He unified electricity, magnetism, and light into a single theory—Maxwell's equations—transforming our understanding of the physical world.

1831 – 1879



ALBERT EINSTEIN

He redefined space, time, and gravity with the theory of relativity, forever changing our view of the universe.

1879 – 1955



AN INTERCONNECTED LEGACY

Their discoveries built upon one another, transforming simple observations into the scientific principles that power today's technology—from satellites and GPS to medical imaging, communications, and modern engineering.



A LEGACY THAT LIVES ON

Today, their legacy continues to inspire physicists, engineers, innovators, and students across the globe.

Their curiosity changed the world. Their legacy powers it.



NEXT IN THE SERIES:

Galileo Galilei
THE FATHER OF MODERN SCIENCE



Discover how Galileo's curiosity, courage, and groundbreaking observations laid the foundation for modern science and changed humanity's view of the cosmos.

ARTICLE 2

Galileo Galilei and Isaac Newton: Building the Foundations of Classical Physics

GALILEO GALILEI: THE FATHER OF MODERN SCIENCE

Born in 1564, Galileo Galilei revolutionized science by championing observation and experimentation.

At a time when many accepted traditional beliefs without question, Galileo used telescopes to study the heavens. His observations of Jupiter's moons, the phases of Venus, and the rugged surface of the Moon challenged long-held assumptions about the cosmos.

Galileo's work established a new scientific approach: evidence should guide understanding. This principle became the foundation of the scientific method and transformed how knowledge is acquired.

His famous statement that nature is written in the language of mathematics remains a guiding principle for physicists today.

ISAAC NEWTON: THE ARCHITECT OF CLASSICAL PHYSICS

A century later, Isaac Newton built upon Galileo's discoveries and developed one of the most influential scientific frameworks in history.

Newton formulated the three laws of motion and the law of universal gravitation, demonstrating that the same physical laws govern both earthly objects and celestial bodies.

For the first time, humanity could mathematically explain why planets orbit the Sun and why objects fall to Earth.

Newton's work laid the foundation for engineering, astronomy, mechanics, and countless technological advances that followed.



Together, Galileo and Newton established the principles that dominated physics for more than two centuries.

ARTICLE 3

Michael Faraday and James Clerk Maxwell: The Men Who Electrified the World

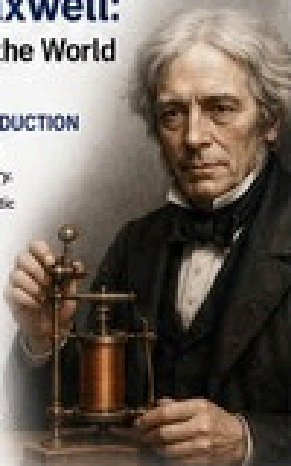
MICHAEL FARADAY: DISCOVERING ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION

Michael Faraday is widely regarded as one of the greatest experimental physicists in history.

Born in 1791, Faraday discovered electromagnetic induction, demonstrating that moving magnetic fields can generate electric currents. This breakthrough became the foundation of electric generators and transformers.

His discoveries made large-scale electricity generation possible, ultimately powering homes, industries, transportation systems, and modern economies.

Despite having limited formal education, Faraday's curiosity and experimental brilliance changed the world forever.



JAMES CLERK MAXWELL: UNIFYING ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

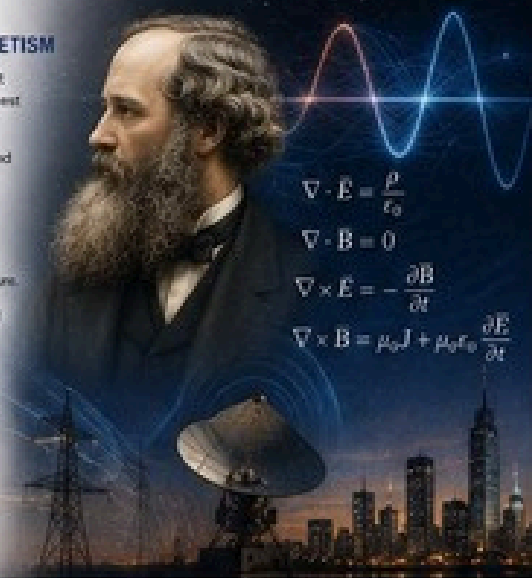
Building upon Faraday's work, Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell achieved one of the greatest intellectual breakthroughs in science.

Maxwell developed a set of equations that unified electricity and magnetism into a single theory known as electromagnetism.

His equations predicted that light itself is an electromagnetic wave—a discovery that fundamentally changed our understanding of nature.

Even more remarkably, Maxwell's work predicted the existence of radio waves long before they were experimentally detected.

Modern telecommunications, radio-broadcasting, television, Wi-Fi, satellite communication, and mobile networks all trace their origins to Maxwell's revolutionary theories.



ARTICLE 4

Albert Einstein: The Revolutionary Who Redefined Reality

Few scientists have captured the public imagination like Albert Einstein.

Born in 1879, Einstein transformed physics through his theories of Special Relativity and General Relativity. His famous equation,

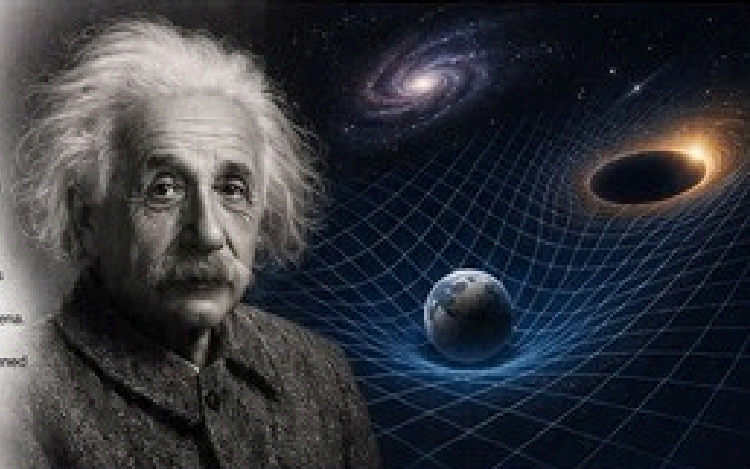
$$E = mc^2$$

revealed that mass and energy are fundamentally connected. This insight reshaped our understanding of matter, energy, and the universe itself.

Einstein's theory of General Relativity described gravity not as a force but as the curvature of space and time.

More than a century later, this theory continues to be confirmed through observations of black holes, gravitational waves, and cosmic phenomena.

His work revolutionized cosmology and deepened humanity's understanding of the universe.



A LEGACY THAT POWERS OUR WORLD

The discoveries of Galileo, Newton, Faraday, Maxwell, and Einstein continue to shape modern life. Every major technological system—from electricity grids and communication networks to satellites and advanced computing—rests upon foundations they helped establish.



Their stories remind us that curiosity, imagination, and a commitment to truth can change the world.

As new generations of physicists across South Africa and Africa push the boundaries of knowledge, they do so standing on the shoulders of giants.



Physics is not merely the study of nature—it is the language through which humanity understands the universe.

ARTEMIS II: THE RETURN TO THE MOON

Artemis II was NASA's historic 10-day crewed lunar flyby mission, successfully completed in April 2026. It marked the first time humans returned to deep space since the Apollo program and set the record for the farthest humans have ever travelled from Earth. The mission was designed to test the Orion spacecraft, space launch systems, and human life-support equipment in deep space to pave the way for future lunar landings.

THE COMPLETED MISSION

On April 11, 2026, just after 10 days in deep space, NASA's Orion spacecraft punched through Earth's atmosphere at nearly 40,000 km/h- a blazing, high-velocity re-entry that tested its heat shield to the limit. Parachutes were deployed flawlessly, slowing the capsule to a gentle 32 km/h before it splashed down in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of California. The Artemis II mission was over, and it had been a spectacular success.



10 DAYS | 685,000 MILES
AROUND THE MOON FOR ALL HUMANITY

ARTEMIS II

REID WISEMAN
COMMANDER

VICTOR GLOVER
PILOT

CHRISTINA KOCH
MISSION SPECIALIST

JEREMY HANSEN
MISSION SPECIALIST

MISSION PROFILE:

The crew blasted off from the Kennedy Space Centre atop the massive Space Launch System (SLS) rocket. After orbiting Earth, the crew fired their engines and headed to the moon. The spacecraft looped around the far side, reaching a record-breaking maximum distance of approximately 406,777 km from Earth. During their approach, the astronauts had a unique vantage point, spotting and naming previously unidentified lunar craters (including Integrity and Carol) and catching an up-close look at the lunar far side. The mission concluded with a successful high-velocity atmospheric re-entry and a safe splashdown in the Pacific Ocean.

THE CREW:

Artemis II was crewed by a four-member international team, marking the first multinational crew to journey around the Moon:

1. Reid Wiseman (NASA) – Commander of the Orion spacecraft.
2. Victor Glover (NASA) – Pilot of Orion, making history as the first Black astronaut to travel into deep space.
3. Christina Koch (NASA) – The first woman to venture to the Moon.
4. Jeremy Hansen (CSA) – The first non-American astronaut to participate in a lunar mission, proudly representing Canada.

THE ROLE OF PHOTONICS IN OPTICAL FIBER COMMUNICATION

We live in an era of instant gratification. With a single tap on a smartphone, a high-definition video streams seamlessly, a financial transaction clears across oceans, and a video call connects families on opposite sides of the globe. To the average user, this data feels invisible, floating effortlessly through the air.

In reality, our modern digital lives depend on a vast, physical web of glass fibres buried beneath our streets and stretched across the sea floors of the world's oceans. But the true unsung hero of this global network, however, isn't just the cable itself—it is photonics, the science and technology of manipulating light.

By replacing slow-moving electrons with lightning-fast photons, photonics serves as the foundational engine powering global telecommunications. Here's a look at the three-stage photonic journey that keeps our world connected.



PHASE 2 | SHAPING THE BEAM (THE NETWORK BACKBONE)

Once inside the optical fibre, the light must travel thousands of miles without losing its integrity. Photonics overcomes this challenge through a sophisticated combination of amplification and routing: light travels in naturally dim, instead of converting the light back into electricity to boost it—a process that would create massive bottlenecks—networks use Erbium-Doped Fibre Light signal (EDFAs). These photonic compounds, amplify the light signal directly within the optical domain, keeping data moving at pure light speed.

Furthermore, photonics allows networks to maximise their efficiency through Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM). By using photonic filters, engineers can combine multiple colours (wavelengths) of light into a single strand of fibre. Each colour carries its own independent data stream, allowing a single strand of glass to carry petabytes of data simultaneously. Finally, photonic switches dynamically route these multi-coloured beams to their destinations with virtually zero latency.



PHASE 1 | LIGHTING THE FUSE (THE TRANSMITTER)

Every text, video, and email begins its journey as an electrical signal inside a computer, but electricity is heavy and slow over long distances. To fix this, photonic devices step in at the network's edge, high-precision semiconductor lasers and LEDs act as the starting point, instantly converting those electrical digital signals into ultra-fast pulses of light. Before the light enters the fibre, advanced photonic modulators manipulate the wave's properties—altering its intensity or phase. This process encodes massive amounts of binary data directly onto the light beams, launching them into the glass core at roughly 200,000 kilometres per second.



PHASE 3 | CATCHING THE PHOTON (THE RECEIVER)

The journey ends when the light pulses reach their destination—whether that is a local data centre or your home router. At this final stage, high-speed photodetectors intercept the incoming photons. These specialised sensors instantly convert the optical pulses back into the electrical signals that computers, phones, and servers can understand. The invisible light show concludes, and your video plays without a single frame of lag.

PHASE 3: //////////////

CATCHING THE PHOTON

(THE RECEIVER)

The journey ends when the light pulses reach their destination—whether that is a local data centre or your home router. At this final stage, high-speed photodetectors intercept the incoming photons.

These specialized sensors instantly translate the optical pulses back into the electrical signals that computers, phones, and servers can understand. The invisible light show concludes, and your video plays without a single frame of lag.



INTERCEPT

High-speed photodetectors intercept the incoming photons at the receiver.

1010
0101

TRANSLATE

Specialized sensors instantly translate optical pulses into electrical signals.



DELIVER

The electrical signals are understood by devices—your video plays without a single frame of lag.

THE ROLE OF VENTILATION SCIENCE

IN MALLS—
INDUSTRY APPLICATION
OF THERMODYNAMICS

When we step into a modern shopping mall, our eyes are drawn to the soaring glass atriums, the glittering storefronts, and the sprawling corridors. But beneath this visual spectacle lies a hidden, massive engineering marvel. It is a system that processes millions of cubic metres of air every single hour.

This is the world of mall ventilation science— a high stakes application of thermodynamics where physics meets consumer comfort, public safety, and energy efficiency.



THE MASSIVE THERMODYNAMIC SCALE

Designing a climate control system for a house or an office block is relatively straightforward. Designing one for a modern, multi-storey shopping mall is a logistical gauntlet. A modern, multi-storey shopping mall is a thermally dynamic environment. At 09:00 on a random Tuesday, a mall might be nearly empty, demanding minimal cooling. By 14:00 thousands of shoppers are generating immense sensible heat (body warmth) and latent heat (moisture from breath and sweat). Add to this the thermal radiation pouring through glass skylights and the heat generated by the thousands of LED displays, and you have a massive thermodynamic load.

AIR-MATES
SCIENCE OF BALANCE & POWER OF STAIN

THE ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL VENTILATION FANS IN SOUTH AFRICA'S MANUFACTURING



FEATURED IMAGE

To tackle this, HVAC engineers rely heavily on psychrometric— the study of the physical and thermodynamic properties of gas-gas mixtures, especially moist air. By calculating enthalpy changes, engineers ensure that giant water-cooled chillers do not just cool the air but dynamically wring moisture out of it. This prevents the humid greenhouse effect common in poorly ventilated spaces, keeping the relative humidity at a crisp, comfortable **40% to 50%**.

RIDING THE THERMAL CURRENTS: FLUID DYNAMICS IN ACTION

One of the greatest challenges in mall design is the central atrium. These multi-story open spaces are beautiful, but they are **thermodynamic volatile zones**.

Because warm air is less dense than cold air, it naturally rises—a phenomenon known as the stack effect or buoyancy. In the past, this meant mall upper levels were stiflingly hot while the ground floor remained freezing.

Today, ventilation scientists use this natural thermodynamic behaviour to their advantage. Using **Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)** software, engineers simulate air currents long before construction begins. Instead of fighting the rising warm air, modern systems utilize motorized roof vents to passively exhaust stale, hot air out of the building. This drastically reduces the mechanical workload on return-air fans, saving millions in electrical costs.

THE STACK EFFECT

Warm air rises and exits through roof vents

Cooler air is drawn in at lower levels



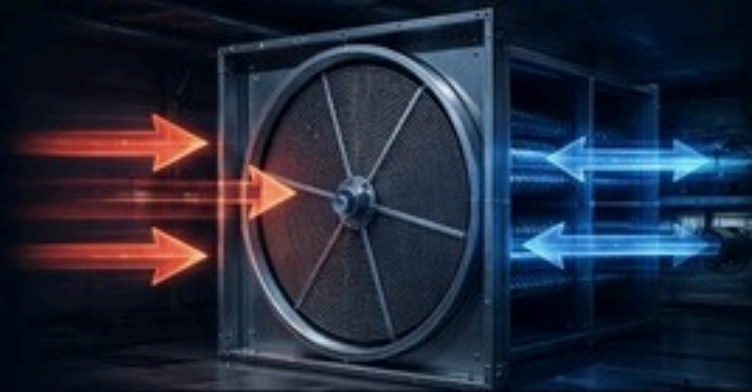
Furthermore, malls must manage "open-door exchange." Because individual retailers rarely close their storefront doors, air flows continuously between the smaller boutique shops and the massive central concourse. Thermodynamics models these pressure differentials to prevent uncomfortable drafts, ensuring shoppers move seamlessly from store to store without feeling a sudden blast of cold or warm air.

GREEN ENGINEERING: THE ERA OF SMART VENTILATION

Historically, malls were prodigious consumers of electricity, consuming vast amounts of electricity to pump fresh air continuously. Today, sustainability mandates and rising energy costs have forced the industry to evolve. Enter **Demand-Controlled Ventilation (DCV)**.

Modern malls are embedded with networks of **Carbon Dioxide sensors**. In high-density zones like food courts and cinemas, carbon dioxide levels rise rapidly. When these sensors detect a spike, they signal the variable-air-volume (VAV) systems to ramp up fresh air intake. Conversely, in quiet wings of the mall, the system dials back.

To ensure this fresh air doesn't shock the indoor climate, malls deploy **thermal energy recovery wheels**. These devices capture the thermodynamic energy of the climate-controlled air being exhausted from the building and use it to pre-condition the incoming raw outdoor air. In the summer, the exhaust air cools the incoming hot air; in the winter, it warms it. It is a near-perfect loop of waste-heat recycling.



**ENERGY
EFFICIENCY**

Reduces overall
power consumption



**COST
SAVINGS**

Lowens operational
expenditure



**IMPROVED
AIR QUALITY**

Healthier environment
for shoppers



**SUSTAINABLE
FUTURE**

Supporting green
building goals

FUELLING THE FUTURE: SOUTH AFRICA UNVEILS FIRST INDIGENOUS MOBILE HYDROGEN REFUELLING STATION

In a landmark move for Africa's green energy transition, the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI), through Hydrogen South Africa (HySA), has officially launched the nation's first locally developed mobile hydrogen refuelling station. Deployed at North-West University (NWU), this pioneering infrastructure marks a critical shift from academic concept to real-world clean mobility solutions.

Developed in collaboration with Toyota South Africa Motors (TSAM), the transportable unit serves as a live testing ground for zero-emission Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (FCEVs) and establishes a blueprint for the country's future green transport network.

BRIDGING THE INFRASTRUCTURE GAP

While battery electric vehicles (EVs) dominate consumer markets, heavy duty transport, aviation, and long-haul shipping require the high energy density and rapid fuelling times that only hydrogen can provide.

Historically, the lack of localised refuelling infrastructure has stalled hydrogen adoption in sub-Saharan Africa. The

DSTI's new mobile station addresses this bottleneck. Because it is transportable, the station can be deployed dynamically to support fleet testing, public demonstrations, and regional industrial hubs without the prohibitive costs of permanent building projects.

A TRI-PARTITE CATALYST FOR INNOVATION

This project represents a highly synchronised effort between government, academia and the private sector, the government provided the strategic vision and funding aligned with the national Hydrogen Society Roadmap (HSRM), NWU and HySA supplied the localized engineering expertise and safety compliance protocols, and the private sector supplied the commercial fuel cell vehicles including the advanced Toyota Mirai, to rigorously stress-test the station's dispensing capabilities under local climate conditions.



Engineered for local compliance Safety and international standardization were paramount during development. The mobile unit integrates advanced compression, storage, and cooling technologies to dispense hydrogen gas safely into vehicles at high pressures. According to project engineers, the system complies with over a dozen stringent international safety standards. This proves that South African scientists and engineers have capabilities to produce world-class infrastructure.



DRIVING TOWARD THE HYDROGEN VALLEY

This launch is a milestone in South Africa's broader Hydrogen valley. The initiative aims to create an industrial corridor stretching from Limpopo through Johannesburg to Durban. By establishing localised fuelling technology, South Africa positions itself not just as an exporter of raw platinum metals but as a premium exporter of high-tech green energy systems.

As NWU testing hub gathers data over the coming months, the DSTI and its partners plan to scale this technology. The ultimate goal is to clear a path for zero-emissions commercial trucking fleets along the country's major freight corridors.



Youth Day at 50: The Future Calls

On 16 June 2026, South Africa marked half a century since the Soweto Uprising—a moment that changed the course of history. But as the nation honours the courage of 1976, a new generation is asking: what future have we built for them?



On the morning of 16 June 1976, more than 20,000 schoolchildren gathered in Soweto, their voices rising in protest against a government that had declared Afrikaans the compulsory medium of instruction in black secondary schools. What began as a peaceful march ended in violence, tears and blood—the first shots fired, the first life lost: 13-year-old Hector Pieterse. By the time the uprising had run its course, hundreds of young people lay dead.

That day, the youth of Soweto did not merely protest a language policy. They stood against the very architecture of apartheid—against Bantu Education, a system designed not to educate but to confine black South Africans to a life of labour and servitude. As H.F. Verwoerd, the architect of the Bantu Education Act, once declared: “There is no place for [the African] in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour.”

The students of 1976 refused to accept that fate. Their defiance ignited a nationwide revolt, exposed the brutality of the apartheid regime to the world, and revitalised the struggle for liberation. It laid the groundwork for the release of Nelson Mandela and the eventual fall of apartheid.

A stylized illustration of a hand holding a South African flag. The flag is depicted with its characteristic colors: green, white, red, blue, and yellow, arranged in a wavy, flowing manner. The hand is rendered in a dark, solid color, gripping the flagpole. The background is a dark, textured grey.

A Sacred Memory—And a Call to Account

Fifty years later, the memory of 16 June remains sacred. But as one commentator recently observed, “memory alone is not enough. Commemoration honours the courage of the past. Accountability tests the institutions of the present.”

This year's Youth Month theme—“RESET@50 – The Future Calls”—captures that tension. It acknowledges that this is not an ordinary anniversary. It demands that we examine the barriers still blocking young people from economic inclusion, social participation and meaningful influence over their own futures.

“
PHYSICS
IS NOT JUST
A SUBJECT
WE STUDY.
IT'S THE
LANGUAGE
THE UNIVERSE
SPEAKS —
AND THE KEY
WE USE TO
UNDERSTAND
EVERYTHING.”



The 70th Annual Conference of the South African Institute of Physics (SAIP) is set to take place from **6–10 July 2026** at the University of the Western Cape.

With the scientific programme now complete, attendees can look forward to a rich schedule of presentations, plenary sessions, and networking opportunities. The conference team has also opened tours for delegates wishing to explore the surrounding area.



Registration for the event is now closed, but all registered participants are reminded that payment must be finalised before **23:39 SAST on 26 June 2026** to secure their place.



Delegates are encouraged to settle their fees promptly via the online portal to avoid any disruption to their attendance. This milestone event promises to be a highlight of the physics calendar, celebrating six decades of scientific excellence and innovation in South Africa.



ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

The detailed academic programme for SAIP2026 is now available and can be viewed on the conference website.



SCAN TO VIEW
ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

[https://us.list-manage.com/IFYOnx_KtMH?](https://us.list-manage.com/IFYOnx_KtMH?e=81d2a78ee6c2d=6506e74dfe65b-d66856967ef915244a)
[e=81d2a78ee6c2d=6506e74dfe65b-d66856967ef915244a](https://us.list-manage.com/IFYOnx_KtMH?e=81d2a78ee6c2d=6506e74dfe65b-d66856967ef915244a)



TOURS & EXCURSIONS

A variety of social and scientific tours are now open for registered SAIP2026 delegates to sign up for.



SCAN TO VIEW TOUR
DETAILS & REGISTRATION

[https://us.list-manage.com/3LE8Us8CMEc?](https://us.list-manage.com/3LE8Us8CMEc?e=81d2a78ee6c2d=6506e74dfe65b-d66856967ef915244a)
[e=81d2a78ee6c2d=6506e74dfe65b-d66856967ef915244a](https://us.list-manage.com/3LE8Us8CMEc?e=81d2a78ee6c2d=6506e74dfe65b-d66856967ef915244a)



JOIN SAIP

The South African Institute of Physics (SAIP) is the leading professional body for physics in South Africa. By joining SAIP, you connect with a nationwide network, access valuable resources, and contribute to the growth and development of physics and its impact on society.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP



CONNECT WITH SOUTH AFRICA'S PHYSICS COMMUNITY

Join a national network of physicists, researchers, educators, students and industry professionals committed to advancing physics in South Africa.



PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Participate in SAIP conferences, workshops, seminars, webinars and capacity-building initiatives that support your professional growth.



EXCLUSIVE MEMBER BENEFITS

Enjoy discounted registration fees for the SAIP Annual Conference and other selected SAIP activities.



CAREER & RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

Receive updates on scholarships, bursaries, fellowships, vacancies, conferences, awards and research opportunities through SAIP's official communication channels.



CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)

Access the SAIP Interactive Portal to manage and upload your Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activities.



ADVANCING PHYSICS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Support an organisation that promotes physics education, research, innovation, science policy, outreach and the public understanding of physics.



INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS

Benefit from SAIP's collaborations with international physics societies and its growing network across Africa and beyond.



“
TOGETHER,
WE ADVANCE
KNOWLEDGE.
TOGETHER,
WE INSPIRE
THE FUTURE.”



JOIN SAIP TODAY!

Be part of the community advancing physics education, research and innovation in South Africa.

APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP AT:

www.saip.org.za/membership-forms

SCAN TO JOIN SAIP



Scan the QR code to visit the membership page and apply online.