EINSTEIN AND RESEARCH PAUL FORMAN pdf

1: Science and technology in Germany - Wikipedia

Paul Forman of Smithsonian Institution, DC with expertise in History of Science. Read 62 publications, and contact Paul Forman on ResearchGate, the professional network for scientists.

The history of physics, especially in relation to environing society and culture. Awards, Honors, and Special Recognition: Elected a Fellow of The American Physical Society "for his research on the history and cultural background of modern physics, and for his development of museum exhibits presenting physics to the public. Weimar Culture and Quantum Mechanics: It extends that argument by drawing attention to the demise of disinterestedness as cultural value in postmodernity. Springer Verlag, , pp. Some consequences for the writing of the history of science following from the demise in postmodernity of disciplinarity, and of every other form of social solidarity, are pointed out. The rising interest in the moral dimension of history and history of science from the late s through the s, and the coincident decline of interest in the social dimension, is documented bibliometrically and asserted to be indicative of the onset of postmodernity. The recently surging interest in spirituality is similarly documented and asserted to be indicative of our presently more fully realized condition of postmodernity. Mumford saw himself as a scientist of a sort, a fact ignored by nearly every scholar writing about him in the past thirty years. Oxford University Press, Brief biography of this early 20th -entury Austrian theoretical physicist with appraisals of his work, in particular disparaging his highly influential What Is Life? The future of science cannot be predicted by extrapolating current scientific concepts but can, to some extent, by considering the general social and cultural conditions under which scientific knowledge is being produced at present and is likely to be produced in the future. London and Chur, , pp. Reprinted, with a few revisions, in Science Bought and Sold: Rethinking the Economics of Science. Philip Mirowski and E. University of Chicago Press, , pp. Essays identifying the features that distinguish knowledge production in postmodernity from the modern era, stressing the overproduction of all cultural goods, and the acceptance of bound and interested knowledge as fully legitimate knowledge. Studies in the History of Science and Technology. Harwood Academic Publishers, An overview of the technique of magnetic deflection of molecular beams employed by Columbia University physicist I. Rabi to determine spins and magnetic moments of atomic nuclei in the years before he invented the technique of nuclear magnetic resonance. Robert Bud and D. New York and London, , pp. An overview of the several types of atomic frequency standards with some attention to the historical sequence and context of their development. Tunneling Past, Present, and Future. Stine and Howard Rosen, eds. Public Works Historical Society: The last exhibition to be curated by Ellen Wells, it traced the history of tunneling technology, from antiquity to the present, with particular emphasis on the 19th century. Rabi and deflecting magnets to A close examination of the earliest phases of I. Essay review of the proceedings of a conference called to refute postmodern intellectual positions, pointing out how ineffective the contributions are in doing so, and how largely the contributions themselves give evidence of the postmodernization of contemporary thought, including that of scientists. Dordrecht, , pp. An essay review of A. Jacob, Telling the truth about history ; S. Shapin, A social history of truth ;T. Porter, Trust in numbers It makes the point that as challenges to belief in truth and in objectivity have escaped from academic discussion, becoming axioms of popular culture, many scholars who previously contributed to undermining that belief are becoming alarmed at the consequences of wholesale voluntarism. A review of the many different areas of physical research in which the electronic hardware and the microwave techniques developed in World War II radar programs were fruitfully applied after the war. Special attention is given to the question of continuity vrs discontinuity in research directions from pre- to post-war as test of disciplinary autonomy. Some references given. Reprinted in Science and Society: Gives various measures of the expansion of physical research in and following World War II and makes a broad case that it had the purpose and the result of reorienting that research toward refined and magnified effects, toward technique rather than toward concept, as this was where lay the interests of the national security agencies sponsoring that research. Illustrated narrative account of the concept and realization of atomic frequency standards, â€”, and, in greater detail, of development, â€”56, of the first commercial atomic frequency standard. Illustrated narrative account, elaborating the descriptive labels

in a like-named Museum exhibition, â€”82, in which was displayed the apparatus used in by Ernest Ambler and collaborators at the National Institute of Standards and Technology to confirm experimentally the theoretical prediction by C. Army Signal Research and Development Command, , â€” Describes concept and content of exhibition on the history of atomic clocks then in preparation, and on display until A narrative illustrated by dramatic photographs of the exhibition Atom smashers:

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2: Paul Forman (born March 22,) | Prabook

They concern life and work of Albert Einstein as well as the history of and modern developments in the theory of relativity and relativistic cosmology. View full-text Article.

Conrad Habicht , Maurice Solovine and Einstein. After graduating in , Einstein spent almost two frustrating years searching for a teaching post. He acquired Swiss citizenship in February , [50] but for medical reasons was not conscripted. Academic career By , he was recognized as a leading scientist and was appointed lecturer at the University of Bern. Einstein was appointed associate professor in From until , he was professor of theoretical physics at the ETH Zurich , where he taught analytical mechanics and thermodynamics. He also studied continuum mechanics , the molecular theory of heat, and the problem of gravitation, on which he worked with mathematician and friend Marcel Grossmann. Max Planck and Walther Nernst visited him the next week in Zurich to persuade him to join the academy, additionally offering him the post of director at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics , which was soon to be established. He was officially elected to the academy on 24 July, and he accepted to move to the German Empire the next year. His decision to move to Berlin was also influenced by the prospect of living near his cousin Elsa, with whom he had developed a romantic affair. He joined the academy and thus the Berlin University on 1 April The institute was established on 1 October , with Einstein as its director. In , that prediction was confirmed by Sir Arthur Eddington during the solar eclipse of 29 May Those observations were published in the international media, making Einstein world-famous. On 7 November , the leading British newspaper The Times printed a banner headline that read: Travels abroad Albert Einstein at a session of the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation League of Nations of which he was a member from to Einstein visited New York City for the first time on 2 April , where he received an official welcome by Mayor John Francis Hylan , followed by three weeks of lectures and receptions. He went on to deliver several lectures at Columbia University and Princeton University , and in Washington he accompanied representatives of the National Academy of Science on a visit to the White House. The American is friendly, self-confident, optimistic, and without envy. After his first public lecture, he met the emperor and empress at the Imperial Palace , where thousands came to watch. In a letter to his sons, he described his impression of the Japanese as being modest, intelligent, considerate, and having a true feel for art. In his place, the banquet speech was held by a German diplomat, who praised Einstein not only as a scientist but also as an international peacemaker and activist. He was greeted as if he were a head of state, rather than a physicist, which included a cannon salute upon arriving at the home of the British high commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel. During one reception, the building was stormed by people who wanted to see and hear him. Travel to the US In December , Einstein visited America for the second time, originally intended as a two-month working visit as a research fellow at the California Institute of Technology. After the national attention he received during his first trip to the US, he and his arrangers aimed to protect his privacy. Although swamped with telegrams and invitations to receive awards or speak publicly, he declined them all. During the days following, he was given the keys to the city by Mayor Jimmy Walker and met the president of Columbia University, who described Einstein as "the ruling monarch of the mind". His friendship with Millikan was "awkward", as Millikan "had a penchant for patriotic militarism," where Einstein was a pronounced pacifist. Carl Laemmle , head of Universal Studios , gave Einstein a tour of his studio and introduced him to Chaplin. They had an instant rapport, with Chaplin inviting Einstein and his wife, Elsa, to his home for dinner. Chaplin speculated that it was "possibly used as kindling wood by the Nazis. He is rolling up his sleeves and holding a sword labeled "Preparedness" by Charles R. He and his wife Elsa returned to Belgium by ship in March, and during the trip they learned that their cottage was raided by the Nazis and his personal sailboat confiscated. Upon landing in Antwerp on 28 March, he immediately went to the German consulate and surrendered his passport, formally renouncing his German citizenship. In April , Einstein discovered that the new German government had passed laws barring Jews from holding any official positions, including teaching at universities. I must confess that the degree of their brutality and cowardice came as something of a surprise. He rented a house in De Haan, Belgium, where he lived for a few months. In

late July , he went to England for about six weeks at the personal invitation of British naval officer Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson , who had become friends with Einstein in the preceding years. To protect Einstein, Locker-Lampson had two assistants watch over him at his secluded cottage outside London, with photo of them carrying shotguns and guarding Einstein, published in the Daily Herald on 24 July British historian Martin Gilbert notes that Churchill responded immediately, and sent his friend, physicist Frederick Lindemann , to Germany to seek out Jewish scientists and place them in British universities. He had offers from several European universities, including Christ Church, Oxford where he stayed for three short periods between May and June and was offered a 5-year studentship, [] [] but in he arrived at the decision to remain permanently in the United States and apply for citizenship. The two would take long walks together discussing their work. Bruria Kaufman , his assistant, later became a physicist. During this period, Einstein tried to develop a unified field theory and to refute the accepted interpretation of quantum physics , both unsuccessfully.

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3: Paul Forman | National Museum of American History

Einstein: a Centenary Exhibition with Paul A. Hanle. (Smithsonian Institution Press for National Museum of History and Technology,), 48 pp. (Smithsonian Institution Press for National Museum of History and Technology,), 48 pp.

She died when Max was four years old, on 29 August The German university system allowed students to move easily from one university to another, so he spent summer semesters at Heidelberg University in and the University of Zurich in Very soon after his arrival, Born formed close ties to the latter two men. The introduction netted Born invitations to the Minkowski household for Sunday dinners. Born attended a seminar conducted by Klein and professors of applied mathematics , Carl Runge and Ludwig Prandtl , on the subject of elasticity. Although not particularly interested in the subject, Born was obliged to present a paper. Klein was impressed, and invited Born to submit a thesis on the subject of "Stability of Elastica in a Plane and Space" â€" a subject near and dear to Klein â€" which Klein had arranged to be the subject for the prestigious annual Philosophy Faculty Prize offered by the University. Entries could also qualify as doctoral dissertations. Born responded by turning down the offer, as applied mathematics was not his preferred area of study. Klein was greatly offended. Because Klein refused to supervise him, Born arranged for Carl Runge to be his supervisor. Woldemar Voigt and Karl Schwarzschild became his other examiners. Starting from his paper, Born developed the equations for the stability conditions. As he became more interested in the topic, he had an apparatus constructed that could test his predictions experimentally. On 13 June , the rector announced that Born had won the prize. A month later, he passed his oral examination and was awarded his PhD in mathematics magna cum laude. He found himself drafted into the German army , and posted to the 2nd Guards Dragoons "Empress Alexandra of Russia", which was stationed in Berlin. His service was brief, as he was discharged early after an asthma attack in January He then travelled to England, where he was admitted to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge , and studied physics for six months at the Cavendish Laboratory under J. Thomson , George Searle and Joseph Larmor. He then returned to Breslau, where he worked under the supervision of Otto Lummer and Ernst Pringsheim , hoping to do his habilitation in physics. Born was intrigued, and began researching the subject. Born and Minkowski got along well, and their work made good progress, but Minkowski died suddenly of appendicitis on 12 January The mathematics students had Born speak on their behalf at the funeral. He did not get far before he was publicly challenged by Klein and Max Abraham , who rejected relativity, forcing him to terminate the lecture. On 23 October Born presented his habilitation lecture on the Thomson model of the atom. The name was derived from the first letters of the last names of its boarders: Richard Courant , a mathematician and Privatdozent, called these people the "in group. Despite never practising his religion, Born refused to convert, and his wedding on 2 August was a garden ceremony. However, he was baptised as a Lutheran in March by the same pastor who had performed his wedding ceremony. Born regarded "religious professions and churches as a matter of no importance". The chair had been offered to Max von Laue , but he had turned it down. Soon after arriving in Berlin in , he enlisted in an Army signals unit. A chance meeting with Fritz Haber that month led to discussion of the manner in which an ionic compound is formed when a metal reacts with a halogen , which is today known as the Bornâ€"Haber cycle. Born is second from the right in the second row, between Louis de Broglie and Niels Bohr. Born and Sommerfeld collaborated with experimental physicists to test and advance their theories. In the paper, Heisenberg formulated quantum theory, avoiding the concrete, but unobservable, representations of electron orbits by using parameters such as transition probabilities for quantum jumps, which necessitated using two indexes corresponding to the initial and final states. Gustav Mie had used them in a paper on electrodynamics in , and Born had used them in his work on the lattices theory of crystals in While matrices were used in these cases, the algebra of matrices with their multiplication did not enter the picture as they did in the matrix formulation of quantum mechanics.

4: Max Born - Wikipedia

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5: Paul Forman, The Einstein Story - PhilPapers

** Alberto A. MartÃ-nez is a Research Fellow in the Center for Philosophy and History of Sci- ence at Boston University. ** Pierre Weiss,the editor of Ritz's collected works,inserted an "h"in Ritz's given name,although.*

6: Download [PDF] Weimar Culture And Quantum Mechanics Free Online | New Books in Politics

Paul Forman considers attempts to relate science to technology as misguided "ideological initiatives": "The Primacy of Science in Modernity, of Technology in Postmodernity, and of Ideology in.

7: Albert Einstein - Wikipedia

Einstein, on the other hand, at least in his mature years, displayed the greatest warmth, gentleness, openness to criti- Paul Forman, 41, is curator of modern physics at the Smithsonians Na-.

8: Project MUSE - The Media of Relativity: Einstein and Telecommunications Technologies

Paul Forman Edit Profile Achievements include research on the history and cultural background of modern physics and development of museum exhibits presenting physics to the public. Fellow American Physical Society; member American History Association, History of Science Society, Society for History of Technology.

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