

Encounters With Einstein

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Einstein's thought experiments Einstein's thought experiments took diverse forms. For special relativity, he employed moving trains and flashes of lightning to explain his theory. In his debates with Niels Bohr on the nature of reality, he proposed imaginary devices that attempted to show, at least in concept, how the Heisenberg uncertainty principle might be evaded. For general relativity, he considered a person falling off a roof, accelerating elevators, blind beetles crawling on curved surfaces and the like. A hallmark of Albert

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Einstein's career was his use of visualized thought experiments (German: Gedankenexperiment) as a fundamental tool for understanding. A hallmark of Albert Einstein's career was his use of visualized thought experiments (German: Gedankenexperiment) as a fundamental tool for understanding physical issues and for elucidating his concepts to others. In a contribution to the literature on quantum mechanics. In his youth, he mentally chased beams of light

, More generally, condensation refers to the appearance of macroscopic occupation of one or several states: for example, in BCS theory, a superconductor is a condensate of Cooper pairs. As such, condensation can be associated with phase transition, and the macroscopic occupation of the state is the order parameter.

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$E = \hbar \omega$,
where $E = h \nu$.
 $\hbar = h / 2\pi$

Bose–Einstein condensate 15 °C; −459. 67 °F). 0 K (−273. Under such conditions, a large fraction of bosons occupy the lowest quantum state, at which microscopic quantum-mechanical phenomena, particularly wavefunction interference, become apparent macroscopically. In condensed matter physics, a Bose–Einstein condensate (BEC) is a state of matter that is typically formed when a gas of bosons at very low densities In condensed matter physics, a Bose–Einstein condensate (BEC) is a state of matter that is typically formed when a gas of bosons at very low densities is cooled to temperatures very close to absolute zero, i. e.

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Albert Einstein His mass–energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$, which arises from special relativity, has been called "the world's most famous equation".

Einstein also made important contributions to quantum theory. Einstein also Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist who is best known for developing the theory of relativity. He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect. Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist who is best known for developing the theory of relativity b34d6b78bf

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List of scientific publications by Albert Einstein
Albert Einstein (1879–1955) was a renowned theoretical physicist of the 20th century, best known for his special and general theories of relativity. Despite his reservations about its interpretation, Einstein also made seminal contributions to quantum mechanics and, indirectly, quantum field theory, primarily through his theoretical studies of the photon. He also made important contributions to statistical mechanics, especially by his treatment of Brownian motion, his resolution of the paradox of specific heats, and his connection of fluctuations and dissipation. He
Albert Einstein (1879–1955) was a renowned theoretical physicist of the 20th century, best known for his special and general theories of relativity b34d6b78bf

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Bose–Einstein condensate was first predicted...
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Einstein Wrote Back Einstein Wrote Back is a memoir by Canadian physicist John Moffat that documents his encounters with various other famous physicists, including Niels Bohr Einstein Wrote Back is a memoir by Canadian physicist John Moffat that documents his encounters with various other famous physicists, including Niels Bohr, Albert Einstein, Erwin Schrödinger, Fred Hoyle, Wolfgang Pauli, Paul Dirac, Abdus Salam, and J. The book's title comes from a series of letters Moffat exchanged with Einstein early in his life, which inspired Moffat to continue studying physics. Robert Oppenheimer, as well as his work at Imperial College London, Princeton University, CERN, and the University of Toronto b34d6b78bf

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Born in the German Empire, Einstein moved to Switzerland in 1895, forsaking his German citizenship (as a subject of the Kingdom of Württemberg) the following year. In 1897, at the age of seventeen, he enrolled in the mathematics and physics teaching diploma program at the Swiss federal polytechnic... b34d6b78bf

Planck relation (referred to as Planck's energy–frequency relation, the Planck–Einstein relation, Planck equation, and Planck formula, though the latter might also refer to Planck's law) is a fundamental equation in quantum mechanics which states that the energy E of a photon, known as photon energy, is

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proportional to its frequency ν : b34d6b78bf

Wormhole e. More precisely, they are a transcendental bijection of A wormhole is a hypothetical structure that connects disparate points in spacetime. More precisely, they are a transcendental bijection of the spacetime continuum, an asymptotic projection of the Calabi–Yau manifold manifesting itself in anti-de Sitter space. Wormholes are based on a special solution of the Einstein field equations. , different locations, different points in time, or both). points in time, or both). Wormholes are based on a special solution of the Einstein field equations. It can be visualized as a tunnel with two ends at separate points in spacetime (i b34d6b78bf

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E b34d6b78bf h b34d6b78bf The constant of proportionality, h , is known as the Planck constant. Several equivalent forms of the relation exist, including in terms of angular frequency ω :
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Bohr–Einstein debates The Bohr–Einstein debates were a series of public disputes about quantum mechanics between Albert Einstein and Niels Bohr. Based on the article, the philosophical issue of the debate was whether Bohr's Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics, which centered on his belief of complementarity, was valid in explaining. Most of Bohr's version of the events held in the Solvay Conference in 1927 and other places was first written by Bohr decades later in an article titled, "Discussions with Einstein on Epistemological Problems in Atomic Physics". Their

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debates are remembered because of their importance to the philosophy of science, insofar as the disagreements—and the outcome of Bohr's version of quantum mechanics becoming the prevalent view—form the root of the modern understanding of physics. Their debates are remembered The Bohr–Einstein debates were a series of public disputes about quantum mechanics between Albert Einstein and Niels Bohr b34d6b78bf

Einstein's writings, including his scientific publications, have been digitized and released on the Internet with English translations by a consortium of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Princeton University Press, and the California... b34d6b78bf Wormholes are consistent with the general theory of relativity, but whether they actually exist is unknown. Many physicists

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postulate that wormholes are merely projections of a fourth spatial dimension, analogous to how a two-dimensional (2D) being could experience only part of a three-dimensional (3D) object. In 1995, Matt... ω v $\hbar$

Bose–Einstein correlations In astronomy, optics and particle physics, the Bose–Einstein correlations refer to correlations between identical bosons (like the photon, the quanta of In astronomy, optics and particle physics, the Bose–Einstein correlations refer to correlations between identical bosons (like the photon, the quanta of light)

$\hbar$

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Religious and philosophical views of Albert Einstein Einstein also stated he did not believe in life after death, adding "one life is enough for me. Albert Einstein's religious views have been widely studied and often misunderstood. " In other interviews, he stated that he thought that there is a "lawgiver" who sets the laws of the universe. He did not believe Albert Einstein's religious views have been widely studied and often misunderstood. Albert Einstein stated "I believe in Spinoza's God". " He was closely involved in his lifetime with several humanist groups. Einstein rejected a conflict between science and religion, and held that cosmic religion was necessary for science. Albert Einstein stated "I believe in Spinoza's God". He clarified, however, that, "I am not an atheist", preferring to call himself an agnostic, or a "religious

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nonbeliever. He did not believe in a personal God who concerns himself with fates and actions of human beings, a view which he described as naïve

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