

Gennaro Avitabile

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Education

University of Zurich , Physics	Zurich, Switzerland
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Description 1.• Description 2.	1900 – 1905
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule , Physics	Zurich, Switzerland
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Description 1.• Description 2.	1896 – 1900

Experience

Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University , Professor of Theoretical Physics Teaching at Palmer Physical Laboratory (now 302 Frist Campus Center). While not a professor at Princeton, I associated with the physics professors and continued to give lectures on campus.	Princeton University, NJ
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relativity• Description 2.	1933 – 1955 22 years
California Institute of Technology , Visiting Professor	Pasadena, California, US
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Description 1.• Description 2.	1933 – 1933 1 year
Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics , Director	Berlin, Germany
	1917 – 1933 16 years
Karl-Ferdinand University , Professor of Theoretical Physics	Prague, Czechoslovakia
	1911 – 1917 6 years
University of Zurich , Associate Professor of Theoretical Physics	Zurich, Switzerland
	1909 – 1911 2 years

Volunteer

People's Climate March , Lead Organizer	Zurich, Switzerland
Lead organizer for the New York City branch of the People's Climate March, the largest climate march in history.	Apr 2014 – July 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awarded 'Climate Hero' award by Greenpeace for my efforts organizing the march.• Men of the year 2014 by Time magazine	

Awards

Nobel Prize in Physics	Nov 1921
The Nobel Prizes are five separate prizes that, according to Alfred Nobel's will of 1895, are awarded to 'those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind.'	
Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences www.nobelprize.org/prizes/physics/1921/einstein/biographical	
Max Planck Medal	2029
Awarded for outstanding scientific achievement German Physical Society	

Publications

Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper

It concerned an interpretation of the Michelson–Morley experiment and the properties of light and time. Special relativity incorporates the principle that the speed of light is the same for all inertial observers regardless of the state of motion of the source.

Albert Einstein

en.wikisource.org/wiki/Translation:On_the_Electrodynamics_of_Moving_Bodies

Über einen die Erzeugung und Verwandlung des Lichtes betreffenden heuristischen Gesichtspunkt

In the second paper, he applied the quantum theory to light to explain the photoelectric effect. In particular, he used the idea of light quanta (photons) to explain experimental results, but stressed the importance of the experimental results. The importance of his work on the photoelectric effect earned him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

Albert Einstein

de.wikisource.org/wiki/%C3%9Cber_einen_die_Erzeugung_und_Verwandlung_des_Lichtes_betreffenden_heuristischen_Gesichtspunkt

Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie

The publication of the theory of general relativity made him internationally famous. He was professor of physics at the universities of Zurich (1909–1911) and Prague (1911–1912), before he returned to ETH Zurich (1912–1914).

Albert Einstein

de.wikisource.org/wiki/Die_Grundlage_der_allgemeinen_Relativit%C3%A4tstheorie

Skills

Physics

Languages

German

Native speaker

English

Fluent

Interests

Physics

Certificates

Machine Learning	Jan 2018
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Quantum Computing	Jan 2018
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Quantum Information	Jan 2018
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Projects

Quantum Computing	Jan 2018 – Jan 2018
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Quantum computing is the use of quantum-mechanical phenomena such as superposition and entanglement to perform computation. Computers that perform quantum computations are known as quantum computers.

- Quantum Teleportation
- Quantum Cryptography

References

Professor John Doe

Professor Jane Smith