





Albert Einstein

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Education

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

Experience

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| 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none">RelativityDescription 2. | Princeton University, NJ 1933 – 1955 22 years |
| California Institute of Technology , Visiting Professor <ul style="list-style-type: none">Description 1.Description 2. | Pasadena, California, US 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

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| People's Climate March , Lead Organizer Lead organizer for the New York City branch of the People's Climate March, the largest climate march in history. <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 | Zurich, Switzerland Apr 2014 – July 2015 |
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Awards

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| Nobel Prize in Physics 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 | Nov 1921 |
| Max Planck Medal Awarded for outstanding scientific achievement German Physical Society | 2029 |

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.

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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.

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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).

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

Skills

Physics

Languages

German

Native speaker

English

Fluent

Interests

Physics

Certificates

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| 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

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| 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