

Mahesh Jadhav

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Education

University of Zurich, Physics

- Description 1.
- Description 2.

Zurich, Switzerland

1900 – 1905

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Physics

- Description 1.
- Description 2.

Zurich, Switzerland

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.

- Relativity
- Description 2.

Princeton University, NJ

1933 – 1955

22 years

California Institute of Technology, Visiting Professor

- 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

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.

- 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

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