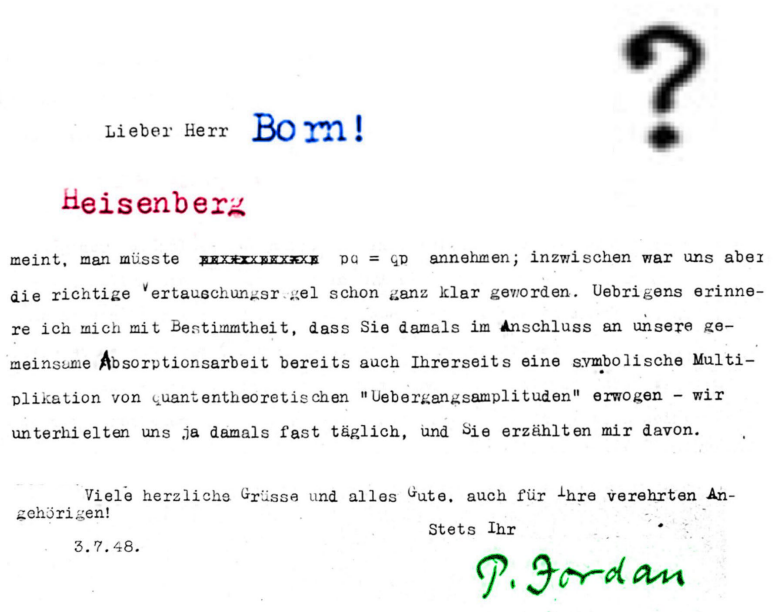
PHYSIKALISCHES KOLLOQUIUM

AM 13. MAI 2024 UM 17 UHR C.T.
IM GROßEN HÖRSAAL



Lieber Herr Born!

Heisenberg

meint, man müsste [redacted] pq = qp annehmen; inzwischen war uns aber die richtige Vertauschungsregel schon ganz klar geworden. Uebrigens erinnere ich mich mit Bestimmtheit, dass Sie damals im Anschluss an unsere gemeinsame Absorptionsarbeit bereits auch Ihrerseits eine symbolische Multiplikation von quantentheoretischen "Uebergangsamplituden" erwogen - wir unterhielten uns ja damals fast täglich, und Sie erzählten mir davon.

Viele herzliche Grüsse und alles Gute, auch für Ihre verehrten Angehörigen!

Stets Ihr

3.7.48.

P. Jordan

IS THERE ANY GOOD HISTORY OF QUANTUM PHYSICS, AND IF SO, SHOULD WE CARE?

ARNE SCHIRRMACHER
HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

Next year, all physicists will talk about 100 years of quantum mechanics. The German Physical Society will feature the centennial in big conferences, and UNESCO will make 2025 the International Year of Quantum Science. We, unfortunately, will be told again that Max Planck had introduced his quantum with the constant h as an 'auxiliary variable' – h wie Hilfsgröße – or that Heisenberg 'invented' quantum mechanics on Helgoland after a dramatic sunrise and the like, which is, frankly speaking, nonsense – neither historically documented nor scientifically convincing. However, isn't it too much to expect physicists to be as rigorous with history as they are with physics?
The problem is that researching quantum physics's historical development is not really so much easier than understanding complex science like quantum physics itself. It needs research, methods, standards, discussion and interpretation of competing theories (explanations). The talk attempts to give an outline of what different quantum histories there are and tries to answer the question of what kind of quantum history might fit physicists and physics education.

AKTUELLE INFORMATIONEN FINDEN SIE HIER: WWW.PHYSIK.UNI-FREIBURG.DE