Albert Einstein

Ulm, Germany | x.com/alberteinstein | alberteinstein.com

SUMMARY

Albert Einstein was a theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). His work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. 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," which was pivotal in establishing quantum theory.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Professor of Theoretical Physics
University of Berlin | 1914 – 1933

Conducted significant research and published influential papers on the theory of relativity and other areas of theoretical physics. Supervised numerous PhD students and contributed to the academic community.

Professor
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton | 1933 – 1955

Continued research in theoretical physics, worked on the unified field theory, and engaged in public advocacy on social and political issues. Collaborated with other leading scientists of the time and contributed to various scientific publications.

EDUCATION

Doctorate in Physics
University of Zurich | 1905

Diploma in Mathematics and Physics
Swiss Federal Polytechnic School (ETH Zurich) | 1896 – 1900

SKILLS

Theoretical Physics, Quantum Mechanics, Relativity Theory, Statistical Mechanics, Electrodynamics, Mathematics, Research, Scientific Writing

LANGUAGES

German: Native or bilingual proficiency

English: Full professional proficiency

CERTIFICATIONS

Doctorate in Physics
University of Zurich | 1905

Teaching Diploma in Mathematics and Physics
Swiss Federal Polytechnic School (ETH Zurich) | 1900

PUBLICATIONS

On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies
Annalen der Physik | 1905
users.physics.ox.ac.uk/~rtaylor/teaching/specrel.pdf

Does the Inertia of a Body Depend Upon Its Energy Content?
Annalen der Physik | 1905

The Quantum Theory of Light
Annalen der Physik | 1905