

Albert Einstein

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ABOUT ME

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

1914 – 1933
PROFESSOR OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS
University of Berlin

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.

1933 – 1955
PROFESSOR
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton

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 AND TRAINING

1905
DOCTORATE IN PHYSICS
University of Zurich

1896 – 1900
DIPLOMA IN MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS
Swiss Federal Polytechnic School (ETH Zurich)

1905
DOCTORATE IN PHYSICS
University of Zurich

1900
TEACHING DIPLOMA IN MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS
Swiss Federal Polytechnic School (ETH Zurich)

LANGUAGE SKILLS

- **German**: Native or bilingual proficiency
- **English**: Full professional proficiency

SKILLS

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

PUBLICATIONS

1905

ON THE ELECTRODYNAMICS OF MOVING BODIES

Annalen der Physik

users.physics.ox.ac.uk/~rtaylor/teaching/specrel.pdf

1905

DOES THE INERTIA OF A BODY DEPEND UPON ITS ENERGY CONTENT?

Annalen der Physik

1905

THE QUANTUM THEORY OF LIGHT

Annalen der Physik