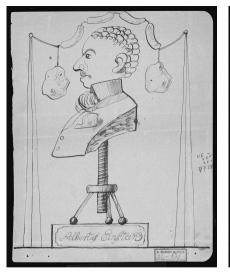
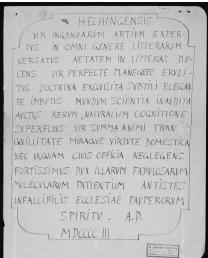


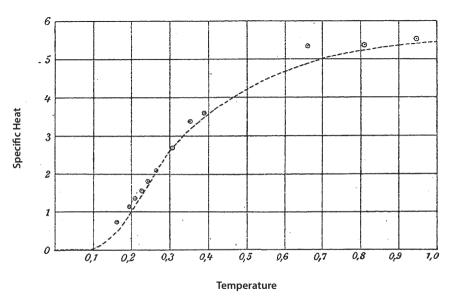
## Temperature (°C)

**FIGURE 1.1.** Original data showing measurements of blackbody radiation energy (vertical axis) as the temperature (horizontal axis) is varied while the frequency is fixed compared to different theories for the Radiation Law. The data points are represented by various types of symbols, with the different types of dashed lines represent different theories. The curve with the larger dashes outlined in gray represents Wien's Law which disagrees strongly with the data. The small dashes represent an empirical formula of no historical importance. The dash-dotted line is the Raleigh-Jeans Law which works rather well for the long wavelength (low frequency) radiation measured in this experiment (but which fails in other experiments). The solid line is Planck's Law, which fits the best and also works at higher frequencies. The graph is from 1901, shortly after Planck proposed his law; in October of 1900 he still believed that the Wien Law was correct. More details on the Radiation Laws are given in appendix 2.





**FIGURE 8.1.** (a) Hand-drawn cartoon by Maurice Solovine celebrating Einstein as President of the Olympia Academy, with his bust garlanded in hanging sausages. (b) Satirical inscription in Latin that accompanied the cartoon. It translates as "The man of Hechingen, expert in the noble arts, versed in all literary forms – leading the age towards learning, a man perfectly and clearly erudite, imbued with exquisite, subtle and elegant knowledge, steeped in the revolutionary science of the cosmos, bursting with knowledge of natural things, a man with the greatest peace of mind and marvelous family virtue, never shrinking from civic duties, the powerful guide to those fabulous receptive molecules, infallible high priest of the poor in spirit." Courtesy the Albert Einstein Archive.



**FIGURE 13.1.** Graph from Albert Einstein's 1907 paper which predicts that the specific heat of all solids should go to zero as the temperature is lowered, due to quantization of vibrational energy. Here the theory (dashed line) is being compared to Weber's data for the temperature variation of the specific heat of diamond. Courtesy the Albert Einstein Archive.



**FIGURE 22.1.** Watercolor of Einstein and Paul Ehrenfest playing duets in Leiden during one of Einstein's periodic visits. Original watercolor by Maryke Kamerlingh-Onnes, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives.

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## Illustrirte Zeitung



Wettarididte: Albert Cinkein,

FIGURE 23.1. Cover of Berliner Illustrirte Zeitung of December 14, 1919, proclaiming Einstein as a new genius on the world stage.

## B / 12

## Vercheter Flor Kollege!

Carst hente koimme ich duyn, und Thren Beref vorm 5. I ne artworten. The Varwing ist wicht ungerechtfertigt, winn unen ein Fehler in minn Athandlung wicht verliegt. In der van min verwendeten Bose'sehen Stadistife werden der Gwanten bezw. Mollkrile wicht vorreinander musthängsy behandelt. Daranf bereiht es, dass die Townel

witht gilt. Ich vaabsaimte es, dentlide hervorgeheben, dess hir eine besondere Statistik angewendet ist, die Aurole wichts anderes als durch den Erfoly vorlängig begretudet werden kann:

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7. Full	-	1. Fall	IĪ	-
2. Fall	•	2. Full	I	I
	•	3. Fall		I
3. Fall	-	4 Fall	-	III.

Nach Bose holkers dre Molekide relativ højngga preammen. als much der Hypothese der statistssehen Muchhangsykerteher Molkale.

**FIGURE 25.1.** First page of Einstein's letter to Schrödinger of February 28, 1925 in which he explains how Bose statistics differs from classical statistics, using the diagram at the bottom of the page. The example is equivalent to two quantum coins: on the right Einstein lists the four states of two ordinary coins, whereas on the left he lists the three states of quantum coins, since heads-tails and tails-head are indistinguishable quantum mechanically. Austrian Central Library for Physics.