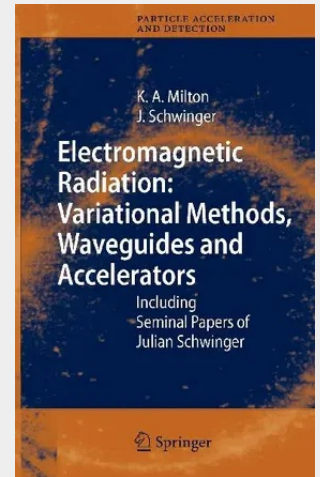


Electromagnetic Radiation: Variational Methods, Waveguides and Accelerators

Including Seminal Papers of Julian Schwinger

Julian Schwinger was already the world's leading nuclear theorist when he joined the Radiation Laboratory at MIT in 1943, at the ripe age of 25. Just 2 years earlier he had joined the faculty at Purdue, after a postdoc with Oppenheimer in Berkeley, and graduate study at Columbia. A nearly semester at Wisconsin had confirmed his penchant to work at night, so as not to have to interact with Breit and Wigner there. He was to perfect his iconoclastic habits in his more than 2 years at the Rad Lab. Despite its deliberately misleading name, the Rad Lab was not involved in nuclear physics, which was imagined then by the educated public as a esoteric science without possible military application. Rather, the subject at hand was the perfection of radar, the beaming and reflection of microwaves which had already saved Britain from the German onslaught. Here was a technology which won the war, rather than one that prematurely ended it, at a still incalculable cost. It was partly for that reason that Schwinger joined this effort, rather than what might have appeared to be the more natural project for his awesome talents, the development of nuclear weapons at Los Alamos. He had got a bit of a taste of that at the "Metallurgical Laboratory" in Chicago, and did not much like it. Perhaps more important for his decision to go to and stay at MIT during the war was its less regimented and isolated environment.

Julian Schwinger was already the world's leading nuclear theorist when he joined the Radiation Laboratory at MIT in 1943, at the ripe age of 25. Just 2 years earlier he had joined the faculty at Purdue, after a postdoc with Oppenheimer in Berkeley, and graduate study at Columbia. A nearly semester at Wisconsin had confirmed his penchant to work at night, so as not to have to interact with Breit and Wigner there. He was to perfect his iconoclastic habits in his more than 2 years at the Rad Lab. Despite its deliberately misleading name, the Rad Lab was not involved in nuclear physics, which was imagined then by the educated public as a esoteric science without possible military application. Rather, the subject at hand was the perfection of radar, the beaming and reflection of microwaves which had already saved Britain from the German onslaught. Here was a technology which won the war, rather than one that prematurely ended it, at a still incalculable cost. It was partly for that reason that Schwinger joined this effort, rather than what might have appeared to be the more natural project for his awesome talents, the development of nuclear weapons at Los Alamos. He had got a bit of a taste of that at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, and did not much like it. Perhaps more important for his decision to go to and stay at MIT during the war was its less regimented and isolated environment.



160,49 €

149,99 € (zzgl. MwSt.)

Lieferfrist: bis zu 10 Tage

Artikelnummer: 9783540292234

Medium: Buch

ISBN: 978-3-540-29223-4

Verlag: Springer

Erscheinungstermin: 20.04.2006

Sprache(n): Englisch

Auflage: 1. Auflage 2006

Serie: Particle Acceleration and Detection

Produktform: Gebunden

Gewicht: 1074 g

Seiten: 590

Format (B x H): 160 x 241 mm

