

## Max Born

(11 December 1882 – 5 January 1970)



A German physicist and mathematician, Max Born was born on 11 December 1882 in Breslau, Poland. He made contribution to quantum mechanics, solid state physics and optics. He wrote his Ph.D. thesis on the subject of "Stability of elastic in a plane and space". He won the Philosophy Faculty Prize of the University of Göttingen for his work on the stability of elastic wires and tapes in 1906, and graduated at this university a year later on the basis of this work.

Born next went to Cambridge for a short time, to study under Larmor and J.J. Thomson. Born had published 27 papers, including important work on relativity and the dynamics of crystal lattices (1913). Max Born went to Göttingen as Professor in 1921 and remained there for twelve years. Max Born and Heisenberg formulated the matrix mechanics representation of quantum mechanics in 1925. During the winter of 1935-1936, Born spent six months in Bangalore at the Tata Institute (now known as Indian Institute of Science), where he worked with Sir C.V. Raman . He has received honorary doctorates from Bristol, Bordeaux, Oxford, Freiburg/Breisgau, Edinburgh, Oslo, Humboldt, Brussels Universities, and Technical University, Stuttgart. He holds the Stokes Medal of Cambridge, the Max Planck Medaille der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft (i.e. of the German Physical Society), the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society, London, The Hugo Grotius Medal for International Law, and was also awarded the MacDougall-Brisbane Prize and the Gunning-Victoria Jubilee Prize of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.

Max Born won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1954 for his fundamental research in quantum mechanics, especially in the statistical interpretation of the wave function.

*Teachers may suggest students to make a collage of photographs of scientists in physics depicting the advancements in the subject.*