

# Werner Karl Heisenberg

(5 Dec 1901 – 1 Feb 1976)



Werner Karl Heisenberg was born in Duisberg, Germany, and studied theoretical physics at Munich, where he was also an enthusiastic skier and mountaineer. At Gottingen in 1924 as an assistant to Max Born, Heisenberg became uneasy about mechanical models of an atom. In 1925, together with Born and Pascual Jordan, he developed an approach into a consistent theory of quantum mechanics, but it was difficult to understand and to apply, and it had seemingly very little impact on physics at that time. He is known for his Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle, which he published in 1927. Heisenberg was awarded

the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1932 "for the creation of quantum mechanics" He also made important contributions to the theories of the hydrodynamics of turbulent flows, the atomic nucleus, ferromagnetism, cosmic rays, and subatomic particles, and he was instrumental in planning the first West German nuclear reactor at Karlsruhe, together with a research reactor in Munich, in 1957.



*Niels Bohr, Werner Heisenberg and Wolfgang Pauli, in 1935.*

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

