

Contents—Part 2

Chapter IV	The Conceptual Completion and the Extensions of Quantum Mechanics (1932–1941)	671
Introduction		671
IV.1	The Causality Debate (1929–1935)	678
(a)	Introduction: The Principle of Causality in Quantum Theory	678
(b)	Heisenberg's Discussions Concerning the Positivism of the 'Vienna Circle' (1929–1932)	683
(c)	The Indeterminacy Relations for Relativistic Quantum Fields (1929–1933)	692
(d)	The Continuation of the Debate on Causality with the Berlin Physicists (1929–1935)	703
IV.2	The Debate on the Completeness of Quantum Mechanics and Its Description of Reality (1931–1936)	713
(a)	Introduction	713
(b)	From Inconsistency to Incompleteness of Quantum Mechanics: The <i>EPR</i> Paradox (1931–1935)	717
(c)	The Response of the Quantum Physicists, Notably, Bohr and Heisenberg to <i>EPR</i> (1935)	725
(d)	Erwin Schrödinger Joins Albert Einstein: The Cat Paradox (1935–1936)	738
(e)	Reality and the Quantum-Mechanical Description (1935–1936)	747
IV.3	New Elementary Particles in Nuclear and Cosmic-Ray Physics (1929–1937)	759
(a)	Introduction: 'Pure Theory' Versus 'Experiment and Theory'	759
(b)	The Theoretical Prediction of Dirac's 'Holes' and 'Monopoles' (1928–1931)	772
(c)	The Discovery of New Elementary Particles of Matter and Antimatter (1930–1933)	785
(d)	Quantum Mechanics of the Atomic Nucleus and Beta-Decay (1931–1934)	801
(e)	Universal Nuclear Forces and Yukawa's New Intermediate Mass Particle (1933–1937)	822
IV.4	Solid-State, Low-Temperature, and Relativistic High-Density Physics (1930–1941)	837
(a)	Introduction	837
(b)	New American and European Schools of Solid-State Physics (1933–1937)	840

(c) Low-Temperature Physics and Quantum Degeneracy (1928–1941)	857
(d) Toward Astrophysics: Matter Under High Pressures and High Temperatures (1926–1939)	877
IV.5 High-Energy Physics: Elementary Particles and Nuclear Reactions (1932–1942)	898
(a) Introduction	898
(b) Between Hope and Despair: Progress in Quantum Electrodynamics (1930–1938)	902
(c) New Fields Describing Elementary Particles, Their Properties, and Interactions (1934–1941)	935
(d) Nuclear Forces and Reactions: Transmutation, Fusion, and Fission of Nuclei (1934–1942)	964
Epilogue: Aspects of the Further Development of Quantum Theory (1942–1999)	1015
1. The Elementary Constitution of Matter: Subnuclear Particles and Fundamental Interactions	1020
1.1 Some Progress in Relativistic Quantum Field Theory and the Formulation of the Alternative <i>S</i> -Matrix Theory (1941–1947)	1024
(a) E. C. G. Stueckelberg: ‘New Mechanics (1941)’	1024
(b) The Principle of Least Action in Quantum Mechanics (Feynman and Tomonaga, 1942–1943)	1024
(c) Heisenberg’s <i>S</i> -Matrix (1942–1947)	1030
1.2 The Renormalized Quantum Electrodynamics (1946–1950)	1033
(a) The Shelter Island Conference (1947)	1033
(b) Hans Bethe and the Initial Calculation of the Lamb Shift (1947)	1038
(c) The Anomalous Magnetic Moment of the Electron (1947)	1043
(d) The Pocono Conference (1948)	1051
(e) Vacuum Polarization (1948)	1057
(f) The Michigan Summer School: Freeman Dyson at Julian Schwinger’s Lectures (1948)	1059
(g) The Immediate Impact of Schwinger’s Lectures (1948)	1062
(h) Schwinger’s Covariant Approach (1948–1949)	1064
(i) Gauge Invariance and Vacuum Polarization (1950)	1074
(j) The Quantum Action Principle (1951)	1081
(k) Tomonaga Writes to Oppenheimer (April 1948)	1085
(l) Tomonaga’s Papers (1946–1948)	1086
(m) Feynman’s Preparations up to 1947	1088
(n) Richard Feynman after the Shelter Island Conference (1947–1950)	1091
(o) Freeman Dyson and the Equivalence of the Radiation Theories of Schwinger, Tomonaga, and Feynman (1949–1952)	1099
(p) The Impact of Dyson’s Work	1104
(q) Feynman and Schwinger: Cross Fertilization	1106
1.3 New Elementary Particles and Their Interactions (1947–1964)	1107
1.4 The Problems of Strong-Interaction Theory: Fields, <i>S</i> -Matrix, Currents, and the Quark Model (1952–1969)	1118

1.5 The ‘Standard Model’ and Beyond (1964–1999)	1125
(a) The ‘Electroweak Theory’ (1964–1983)	1126
(a1) The ‘Intermediate Weak Boson’	1126
(a2) Spontaneous Symmetry-Breaking and the Higgs Mechanism	1127
(a3) The Weinberg–Salam Model and Its Renormalization	1127
(a4) Neutral Currents and the Discovery of the Weak Bosons	1128
(b) Quantum Chromodynamics (<i>QCD</i>) (1965–1995)	1130
(b1) The Discovery of Physical Quarks	1130
(b2) Asymptotic Freedom of Strong Interaction Forces	1131
(b3) Quantum Chromodynamics	1132
(b4) The Completion of <i>QCD</i>	1133
(c) Beyond the Standard Model (1970–1999)	1134
2. Quantum Effects in the Physical Laboratory and in the Universe	1138
2.1 The Industrial and Celestial Laboratories (1947–1957)	1139
(a) The Transistor in the Industrial Laboratory (1947–1952)	1139
(b) The Celestial Laboratory (1946–1957)	1143
2.2 The Application of Known Quantum Effects (1947–1995)	1145
(a) The Casimir Effect and Its Applications (1947–1978)	1145
(b) The Maser and the Laser (1955–1961)	1153
(c) The Bose-Einstein Condensation (1980–1995)	1156
2.3 Superfluidity, Superconductivity, and Further Progress in Condensed Matter Physics (1947–1974)	1159
(a) Rotons and Other Quasi-Particles (1947–1957)	1159
(b) The Solution of the Riddle of Superconductivity (1950–1959)	1163
(c) Critical Phenomena and the Renormalization Group (1966–1974)	1170
2.4 New Quantum Effects in Condensed Matter Physics (1958–1986)	1173
(a) The Mössbauer Effect (1958)	1173
(b) Experimental Proof of Magnetic Flux Quantization (1961)	1175
(c) The Josephson Effect (1962)	1176
(d) Superfluid Helium III: Prediction and Verification (1961–1972)	1177
(e) The Quantum Hall Effect and Lower Dimensional Quantization (1980)	1179
(f) High-Temperature Superconductors (1986)	1181
2.5 Stellar Evolution, the Neutrino Crisis, and 3 K Radiation (1957–1999)	1183
(a) Stellar Evolution and New Types of Stars (1957–1971)	1185
(b) The Solar Neutrino Problem and the Neutrino Mass (1964–1999)	1187
(c) 3 K Radiation and the Early Universe (1965–1990)	1190
3. New Aspects of the Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics	1193
3.1 The Copenhagen Interpretation Revisited and Extended (1948–1966)	1197
3.2 Causality, Hidden Variables, and Locality (1952–1968)	1208
(a) The Hidden Variables and von Neumann’s Mathematical Disproof Revisited (1952–1963)	1212

(b) The <i>EPR</i> Paradox Revisited, Bell's Inequalities, and Another Return to Hidden Variables (1957–1968)	1216
(c) The Aharonov–Bohm Effect (1959–1963)	1222
3.3 Further Interpretations and Experimental Confirmation of the Standard Quantum Mechanics (1957–1999)	1224
(a) The Many-World Interpretation and Other Proposals (1957–1973)	1224
(b) Tests of <i>EPR</i> -Type <i>Gedanken</i> experiments: Hidden Variables or Nonlocality (1972–1986)	1229
(c) The Process of Disentanglement of States and Schrödinger's Cat: An Experimental Demonstration (1981–1999)	1235
Conclusion: Four Generations of Quantum Physicists	1244
References	1255
Author Index	1441
Subject Index for Volumes 1 to 6	1469