THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO
EINSTEIN

This volume is the first systematic presentation of the work of Albert Einstein, comprised of fourteen essays by leading historians and philosophers of science that introduce readers to his work. Following an introduction that places Einstein’s work in the context of his life and times, the book opens with essays on the papers of Einstein’s “miracle year,” 1905, covering Brownian motion, light quanta, and special relativity, as well as his contributions to early quantum theory and the opposition to his light quantum hypothesis. Further essays relate Einstein’s path to the general theory of relativity (1915) and the beginnings of two fields it spawned, relativistic cosmology and gravitational waves. Essays on Einstein’s later years examine his unified field theory program and his critique of quantum mechanics. The closing essays explore the relation between Einstein’s work and twentieth-century philosophy, as well as his political writings.

Michel Janssen is Professor in the Program in the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine at the University of Minnesota. Before coming to Minnesota, he was a member of the editorial team of the Einstein Papers Project, then at Boston University. He has published extensively on the relativity and quantum revolutions of the early twentieth century.

Christoph Lehner is Research Scholar at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science and the coordinator of its project on the History and Foundations of Quantum Mechanics. He was an editor at the Einstein Papers Project at Boston University and at the California Institute of Technology, as well as a scientific advisor for the 2005 exhibit “Einstein, Chief Engineer of the Universe” in Berlin. The focus of his research is the history and philosophy of quantum theory.
Courtesy of the Albert Einstein Archives, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.
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The Cambridge Companion to Einstein

Edited by

Michel Janssen
University of Minnesota

Christoph Lehner
Max Planck Institute for the History of Science
The editors dedicate this volume to the memory of Gregory Swain Nelson (16 May 1964–23 September 2012).

Where the world ceases to be the arena of personal hopes, wishes and wills, where we face it as free beings, admiring, questioning, contemplating, there we enter into the realm of art and science.

Albert Einstein, “The common element in artistic and scientific experience,” *Menschen* 4 (1921)
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OLIVIER DARRIGOL is a Research Director at CNRS in Paris. He is the author of four books concerning the histories of quantum theory, electrodynamics, hydrodynamics, and optics.

MICHAEL FRIEDMAN is Frederick P. Rehmus Family Professor of Humanities and Director of the Patrick Suppes Center for the History and Philosophy of Science at Stanford University. He has worked on the philosophical foundations of relativity theory and the reception of Einstein’s theories in logical empiricism.

DON HOWARD is Professor of Philosophy and Director of the Reilly Center for Science, Technology, and Values at the University of Notre Dame. A former Assistant and Contributing Editor for the Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, he has written extensively on Einstein’s philosophy of science and on a wide array of topics in the history and philosophy of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century physics as well as the history of the philosophy of science.

MICHEL JANSSEN was an editor at the Einstein Papers Project and is now Professor in the Program in the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine at the University of Minnesota. He is also a regular visitor at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin. His research focuses on the genesis of relativity theory and quantum mechanics.

DANIEL J. KENNEFICK is Assistant Professor of Physics at the University of Arkansas and contributing editor at the Einstein Papers Project. He studies the history of general relativity, in particular gravitational wave theory, and is the author of Traveling at the Speed of Thought: Einstein and the Quest for Gravitational Waves.

A. J. KOX is Pieter Zeeman Professor of History of Physics, Emeritus, at the University of Amsterdam and Senior Editor at the Einstein Papers Project [California Institute of Technology]. His research is on the
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history of nineteenth- and twentieth-century physics, with a special emphasis on The Netherlands and the work of H. A. Lorentz and his contemporaries.

CHRISTOPH LEHNER was an editor at the Einstein Papers Project and is now Research Scholar at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin. His research focuses on the history and philosophy of modern physics, especially quantum mechanics.

JOHN D. NORTON is Professor in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science and Director of the Center for Philosophy of Science, University of Pittsburgh. He works in the history of physics, with a special emphasis on Einstein's discovery of special and general relativity; and also on general topics in philosophy of science. He has been a contributing editor to the Collected Papers of Albert Einstein and is a member of its Executive Committee.

JÜRGEN RENN was an editor at the Einstein Papers Project and is now Director of Department I at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin. He is also honorary professor at Humboldt-Universität and at Freie Universität Berlin as well as Adjunct Professor for Philosophy and Physics at Boston University. His research focuses on structural changes in systems of knowledge, particularly in the natural sciences. He is coinitiator of the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities launched by the Max Planck Society in 2003 and publisher of the innovative book series Edition Open Access.

THOMAS RYCKMAN teaches philosophy of science and philosophy of physics at Stanford University. Among his most recent works are The Reign of Relativity: Philosophy in Physics 1915–1925 and Einstein (The Routledge Philosophers), coauthored with Arthur Fine.

ROBERT RYNASIEWICZ is Professor of Philosophy at the Johns Hopkins University and works in the history and philosophy of science. Much of his research has focused on Newton and Einstein.

TILMAN SAUER is a lecturer in history and philosophy of science at the University of Bern and an associate editor with the Einstein Papers Project (California Institute of Technology).
ROBERT SCHULMANN is former Director of the Einstein Papers Project. His research focuses on early-twentieth-century history of science from a cultural perspective.

CHRISTOPHER SMEENK is Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of Western Ontario. His research focuses on history and philosophy of physics, in particular on methodological issues in the development of modern cosmology.

ROGER H. STUEWER is Professor Emeritus of the History of Science and Technology at the University of Minnesota and co-editor-in-chief of the journal Physics in Perspective. His research is on the history of twentieth-century physics, especially the history of quantum and nuclear physics. He was awarded the 2013 Abraham Pais Prize for History of Physics.
Preface

MICHEL JANSSSEN AND CHRISTOPH LEHNER

Most volumes in the Cambridge Companion series deal with philosophers. Following volumes on Galileo, Newton, and Darwin, this is the fourth Companion devoted to a major scientist. The inclusion of figures such as Galileo, Newton, and Einstein in this series reminds us that natural philosophy traditionally included what we today call physics, and that up to the middle of the twentieth century a clear border between physics and philosophy did not exist. Few would dispute that Einstein was the greatest natural philosopher of the twentieth century in this traditional sense. Not only was he centrally responsible for the formulation of the two most important fundamental theories of modern physics, the theory of relativity and quantum theory, he also devoted considerable effort to explaining and defending his views on the epistemology and methodology of physics. His writings have had an enormous impact on the development of philosophy of science in the twentieth century, and beyond that on analytic philosophy more generally. Many of the philosophers relevant for the rise of analytic philosophy in the first half of the twentieth century, especially in the German-speaking countries, such as Moritz Schlick, Hans Reichenbach, Rudolf Carnap, or Karl Popper, were concerned with interpreting and developing Einstein's work in a general philosophical context.

This volume is meant to provide an introduction to Einstein's work that is comprehensive and accessible to the general reader. Most of the chapters in this volume deal with Einstein's pathbreaking contributions to physics, in relativity theory, quantum theory, and statistical physics. However, there are also several chapters on Einstein's reflections on the foundations of physics (especially quantum mechanics), scientific methodology, epistemology, and politics. In the introduction to this volume, we provide a more detailed guide to its contents. Here we want to acknowledge some of the more important debts we accrued in putting together this Companion.

The volume has been a long time in the making. We appreciate the patience and forbearance of our contributors and the editors at the Press. Don Howard first suggested that the two of us edit The Cambridge
Companion to Einstein. George E. Smith gave us useful advice early on based on his own experience editing The Cambridge Companion to Newton. The reader will notice that many of the authors who contributed to this volume, including its two editors, have been involved in one capacity or another with the Einstein Papers Project. The editorial team of this project, now based at the California Institute of Technology, is responsible for the publication of The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, thirteen volumes of which have appeared so far. We are grateful to Diana Kormos Buchwald, the Director of the Einstein Papers Project, for her unwavering support of work on this volume. The Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin is another major site for Einstein studies. The production of this volume has been part of the activity of Department I of the Institute in this area. We are therefore extremely grateful to Jürgen Renn, its Director, for his generous support and constant encouragement. The cumulative bibliography and the index for this volume were prepared by scholars and staff at the Max Planck Institute. We thank Martin Jähnert and Lindy Divarci for their meticulous work on the bibliography, and Irene Colantoni, Chandhan Srinivasamurthy, and Ross Fletcher for helping us compile the index.

At various points we benefited from the advice of two senior Einstein scholars, Robert Schulmann and John Stachel, though they bear no responsibility for what we did or failed to do with it. One of us (MJ) would like to thank his colleagues in the Program in the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine at the University of Minnesota, especially the program's former director, Alan E. Shapiro. We thank Laurent Taudin for drawing the figures for several chapters and the appendix of this volume. We also thank the staff at Cambridge University Press, especially Beatrice Rehl, Asya Graf, Christine A. T. Dunn, and Emily Spangler, for shepherding our manuscript through the production process.

Finally, we want to express our gratitude to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem for granting us permission to quote from material in the Albert Einstein Archives and for allowing us to reproduce two pictures of Einstein, one on the cover and one as a frontispiece. We thank Chaya Becker of the Albert Einstein Archives for suggesting these two pictures to us. Both were taken in Berlin in 1928. The first somewhat blurry one, used as the frontispiece, shows Einstein squinting as if deep in thought, holding his pen ready to record the solution to whatever riddle he is contemplating in the notebook on his lap. The second one, used on the cover, appears to have been taken moments later, is in sharp focus, and shows Einstein fully relaxed, approvingly looking, it seems, at what he just jotted down in his notebook. This pair of images nicely captures the spirit of the man to whose work this volume is devoted.