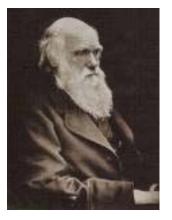
## 英国科学史漫歩:核とイオン

## 核:ビクトリア朝科学の地球年齢 イオン:ビクトリア朝の科学とOxBridge

## 20世紀の科学と国家





This year 2009 is

International Year of Astronomy

This year is also 200th birthday of Charles Darwin and 150years since the publication of "On the Origin of Species" Impact of Darwin's revolutionary idea

is so vast, even beyond science.

However, the prompt reaction to the "Origin of Species" was Kelvin's abuse!! to Darwin

That is about the age of Earth, although that is not the heart of Darwin's theory.

But, exceptionaly, Darwin wrote a concrete number(figure) of the age of Earth, which Kelvin could not accept from the argument based on physics of thermodynamics.

Kelvin's abuse!! to Darwin (Sir W. Thomson ~35, Darwin~53)

"What then are we to think of such geological estimates as 300,000,000years for the denudation of the Weald?

Whether is it more probable that the physical conditions of the sun's matter differ 1,000times more than dynamics compel us to suppose they differ from those of matter in our laboratories; or that a stormy sea, with possibly channel tides of extreme violence, should encroach on a chalk cliff 1,000times more rapidly than Mr. Darwin's estimate of one inch per century? "(1862)







In geological aspects, Darwin had just accepted the Lylle's

Uniformitarism, which had claimed that the same processes we see today also acted in the past <= criteria of "scientific"

#### $6000y < 9.8x10^7y, 3x10^8y < \infty$

But, Lylle did not dare to say any number.

For Darwin, "vast long time" seemed to be necessary for "natural selection"

Charls Lylle	1797-1875
Charls Darwin	1809-1886
H. von Helmholtz	1821-1894
William Thomson	1824-1907



Sir Lylle

#### Thermodynamics and Time

("second law" Kelvin and Clausius, 1852,4)

Primeval hot earth has cooled down to the present state.

How long time it will take? Heat conduction theory of Fourier.

~1854

Helmholtz and Kelvin realized that solar *T* can not be maintained if the heat transportation from the inside is due to heat conduction (Fourier's theory)

H -> sun is gas sphere(not solid body) and heat is conveyed by convection(not conduction)

K ->solar energy is supplied by accretion of meteorite (Leverrier: Mercury's perihelion shift gave a limit on accreting mass)

cooling of the earth, T-gradient, heat conductivity of rock

1862 "Age of the sun's heat" by Kelvin

Sun's heat ->Gravitational energy, Kelvin-Helmholtz contraction Cooling of earth

Dissipation of Earth's rotation(origin of tides)

[ keyword " gravitational" and "dissipation into heat"]

1868 "On Geological Time" at Geological Society

That was complete assault of "uniformitarianism"

"Geological estimate of time is like "stamp collection" (hobby)

vs "Physics estimation by the Laws of Nature"

Darwin had dropped "300,000,000y" since the2nd Edition.

A triumph of "arrogance of physics"



Natural Philosophy based on physics had maintained

" short age theory of Earth and Sun"

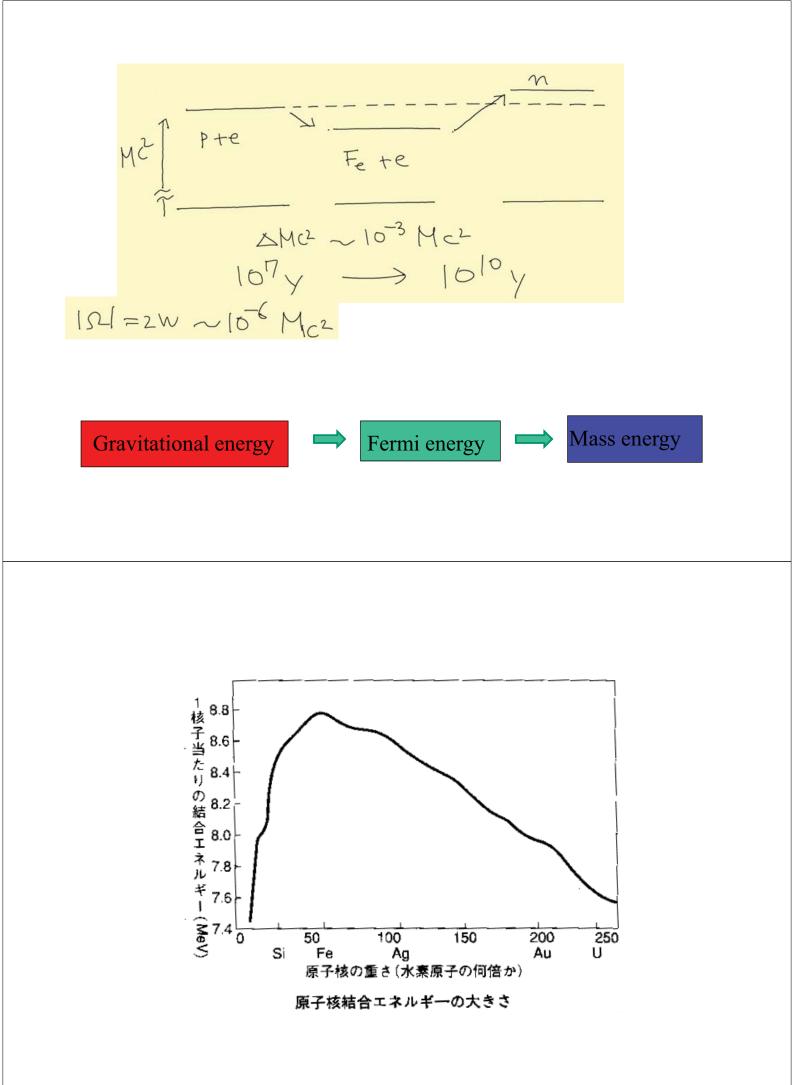
#### 80

#### until "Radium"

Rutherford 1904, at Royal Institution "I came into the room, which was half dark, and presently spotted Lord Kelvin in the audience and realized that I was in for trouble at the last part of the speech dealing with the age of the earth, where my views conflicted with his. To my relief, Kelvin fell asleep, but as I came to the important point, I saw the old bird sit up, open an eye and cock a baleful glance at me! Then a sudden inspiration came, and I said Lord Kelvin had limited the age of the earth, provided no new source of heat was discovered. That prophetic utterance refers to what we are now considering tonight, **Radium**!, Behold! The old boy beamed upon me."

31





#### "nuclear energy" by fission of U and Pu is

a can-packed form of stellar gravitational energy (Process G)

Combustious "chemical energy" of oil is packed form of an ancient solar luminosity generated by nuclear energy (Process N)





# WILLIAM THOMSON, MILLIAM THOMSON, MILLIAM THOMSON, MILLIAM 1824 - 1907



Physics • Thermodynamics

- Defined concept of energy
- Formalized 1st and 2nd Laws of Thermodynamics
- Determined "absolute zero" and Kelvin Scale
- Supervised 1st successful Transatlantic Cable
- Knighted and awarded 21 honorary doctorates

"The number of his contributions in physics and mathematics, as well as practical inventions, was enormous . . . Lord Kelvin was a strong Christian, opposing both Darwinian evolution and Lyellian uniformitarianism." – Dr. Henry M. Morris

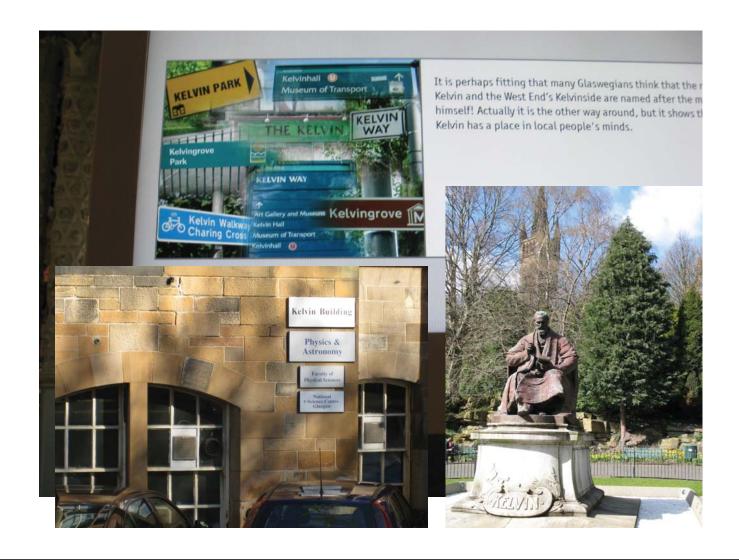


"We have the sober scientific certainty that the heavens and earth shall 'wax old as doth a garment'.... Dark indeed would be the prospects of the human race if unilluminated by that light which reveals 'new heavens and a new earth.'" - Lord Kelvin further calculated that gravitational potential energy, the energy generated by objects falling into the Sun, could have provided energy for at most 10<sup>7</sup> years. This calculation assumed that the Sun itself was assembled from smaller objects falling in.

This conclusion contradicted the then-recent geological discoveries of the ages of rocks. Kelvin therefore concluded his article thus:

As for the future, we may say, with equal certainty, that inhabitants of the earth can not continue to enjoy the light and heat essential to their life for many million years longer unless sources now unknown to us are prepared in the great storehouse of creation.

The answer to Kelvin's conundrum is, of course, nuclear energy. We will discuss that in the next chapter.



### Lord Kelvin and the University of Glasgow



illiam Thomson (1824–1907), known all over the world as Lord Kelvin, was not only an outstanding scientist but also an ingenious inventor, holder of numerous patents and a successful businessman. Many of his solutions to quite theoretical problems in physics led to practical inventions which have transformed the lives of modern man. To give a few examples; he paved the way for the global communication highway through his commitment to the transatlantic telegraph cable project. His investigations leading to the description of the Joule– Thomson effect laid the foundation for the construction of refrigerators (hence the US brand 'Kelvinator'). He developed several devices enhancing safety at sea, amongst others a compass, which was adopted by most navies across the globe.

Holding the Chair of Natural Philosophy at the University of Glasgow for 53 years (1846–1899), his bonds to this institution were strong – reinforced further by his family's connections. Having come to Glasgow at the age of ten when his father was appointed professor of Mathematics at the



#### No 11 Professors' Square - home of Lord Kelvin

When the University of Glasgow moved into its current buildings at Gilmorehill in November 1870, the Old College's 12 professors and the Principal – who had residences at the premises in High Street – found 13 fine houses to accommodate them. The houses enclose the most western part of the Gilmorehill campus, forming Professors' Square. House No 11 became the new home of Lord Kelvin. At first he lived there as a widower as his wife, Margaret Crum, had died in June 1870. In 1874 Kelvin married his second wife, Francis Anna Blandy, and set up a household adequate for his position.

Remaining childless, the hospitable couple could concentrate on Kelvin's commitment to research and university teaching, as well as his inventions and enterprises – which included the visits of many colleagues and friends from the world of science, which were reportedly always delightful. Kelvin's students were also regular guests at No 11 and sometimes, under their teacher's influence, they would find the soirees degenerating into worlferous scientific or nolitical debates – much to his wile's dismay.



#### JAMES WHITE & COMPANY

James White cares to Kampus in the wake of the Highdard Classrates, has Part Eline. Tally, where he was been in 2015. In the same any enterministic states and the same of Earlier's Line, succession to the listnessest makers founded by the famous souther anytone and investmitages fratt, white - on a nesteric first first list. White Mith any constraints and list of tables and the Uniformity of Classrate tages to the short first birth and the Uniformity of Classrate tages to this when family parchased a tright may beach for a galaxementer.

new White & Company perspected over the years due to the classe association with Kalahr, Mu heatmains and a satility to aque finance, By the time of sames White's satility to aque finance, By the time quantity finance satilities and the same grange directivity it estimates some limited to the exampling directivity it estimates and the same of advectivity due to to 1007 Table Second a major international company. It still sitts under the same of Kalahr Hughes and It a Diethom formit Comp Proc.









He also forged links with the Far East, particularly with the Japanese who were keen to follow the industrial progress of Victorian Britain. and a provide the sector of the sector of the sector of the - Maria Casalar inter a source of of your family. With kindest regards, We remain, Dear Sir, Yours very Sincerely. Japanese Magic Mirror Made by Mitsunaga Fujiwara, in the Edo period 1603-1867, and given of his Japanese students. A. Janakadat A. Terano. C. Shiba. Ken Ж. Sugeliiro Yamamoto. 3 S. effor -Representatives.



溶液の電気分解 イオン="move"

- ファラデイー 1850s アレニウス 1884
- JJ トムソン 電子、正負イオンの仕掛け

気体の放電 ラングミュア 1927 正負イオンからなる気体=プラズマ

(血漿=プラズマ)

 $\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + (ck)^2$ 

 $\omega_0^2 = \pi e^2 n_e / m_e$ 

 $E^2 = m^2 c^4 + c^2 p^2$ 

媒質の変化(イオン化)で電磁波の分散関係かわる る ー>光子が質量持つ

素粒子の媒質(="真空")の変化で素粒子が質量 を獲得する 真空という媒質の相転移 <=南部理論 空気の重さ 気圧、圧縮、真空、

空気の元素 燃焼、呼吸、植物(光合成)

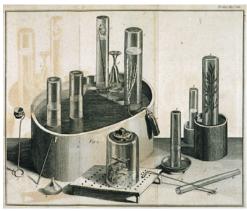
> ラボアジェ 燃焼は フロギストンから酸素へ

ダルトン

## 物質は全て元素からなる



動物が二酸化炭素をだして 植物は酸素を出す





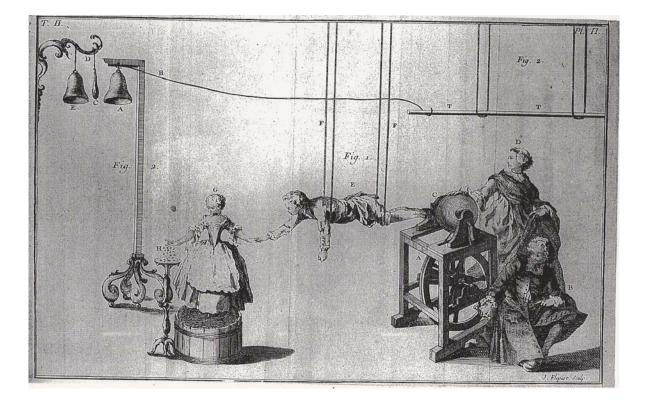
プルーストリー



## 電気磁気の発見

電気 静電気,エレクトロ=琥珀 雷 磁石 マグネ=ギリシャの マグネシアに産出

単位の名前は人名 ボルト、アンペア、ワット、オーム テスラ、ジュール、



貴族で流行した芸人による静電気ショウー

## 静電気から電流へ

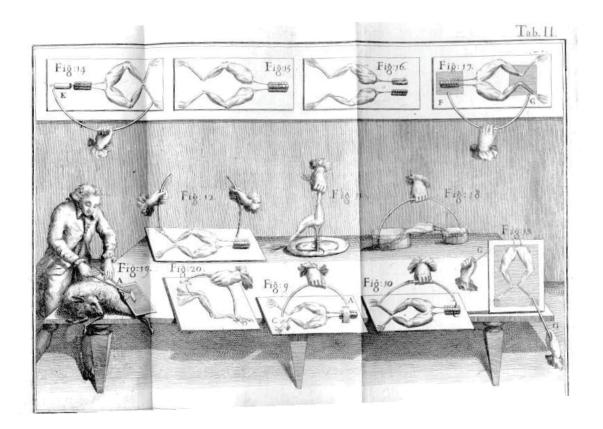
・ガルバーニ

蛙の筋肉、異なった金属の接触

・ボルタ

電池

アンペア、ファラディー、オーム
 電流一磁気一力



ガルバーニ

ナポレオンに電池の効 用を実験で見せている ボルタ





イタリアの紙幣になっているボルタ



電荷の間に働く力を測ったフランスのクーロン

#### 電流の実験をしたフランスのアンペール



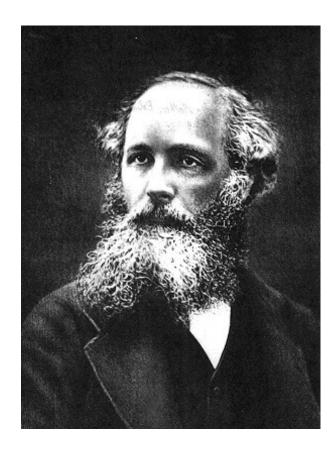
#### 電気抵抗の法則を発 見したドイツのオーム

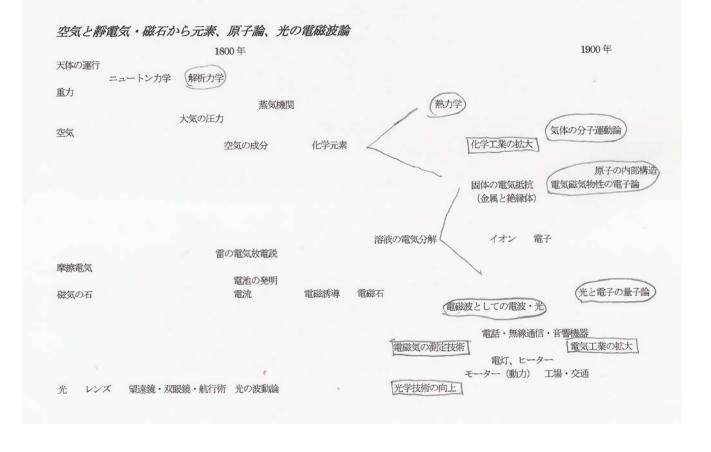


#### マックスウエル

電磁気学の理 論を完成

英国人





電磁気関係SI単位

クーロン	1736-1806	仏
ボルト	1745-1827	伊
アンペア	1775-1836	仏
オーム	1789—1854	独
ファラデイ	— 1791—1867	英
ウエーバ	1804-1891	独
ジーメンス	K 1816–1892	独
ベル	1847-1922	米
テスラ 1856-1943 クロアチア・米		
ヘルツ 1	857-1894	独

## 科学と国家I

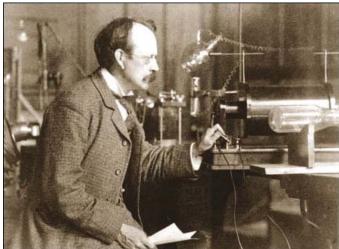
19世紀 ドイツと英国

独 ナポレオン戦争後 民族意識
 ギムナジューム、大学が国づくり
 数学教育で純粋数学創造
 大学で実験科学 研究費公費

英 知的権威(大学)vs科学(在野) 後半 オックスブリッジに科学注入 「国は研究費を出すべきか?」 ロキャーvsグリニッチ天文台 ドイツを見習った大学新設 紳士教育から専門家教育

## 英国大学にも実験室

- ・オックスブリッジには実験なし
- ・ サイエンスはRoyal Society, Royal Institute, BAAS
- ドイツ型大学新設
  London, Manchester, Wirmingham, ・・・
- キャベンデッシュ実験所新設 1869
- Kelvinは3回断る
- Maxwell, Rayleigh, JJ Thomson
- 数学の天才たち
- Rutherford
- デボンシャー委員会 1869-72



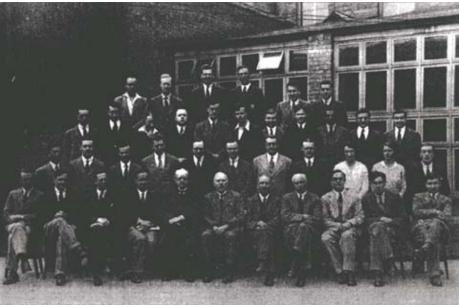


JJ Thomson 1856-1940 1880 BA W2 1884 Professor Cavendish Labo. 1919まで





Here in 1897 at the old Cavendish Laboratory, JJ Thomson discovered the electron Subsequently recognised as the first fundamental particle of physics and the basis of chemical bonding, electronics and computing

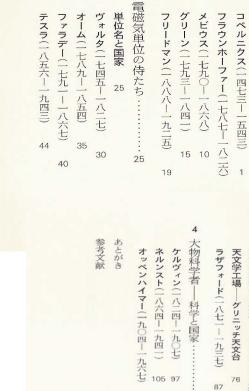


#### 1932

Ratcliffe,Kapitza,Chadwick,Ladenburg, Thomson, Rutherford, Wilson, Aston, Ellis, Blackett,Cockcroft



# 岩波科学ライブラリー 127 異色と意外の 科学者列伝 佐藤文隆



111

2

単位名と国家

25

2007.11.20

E 沙

# はしがき

3

十九世紀のドイツと英国 ………… 51

理論物理学者の起源――トライパスと員外教授 ドイツ純粋数学の勃興 — 公教育を足場に新学問

60 51

97

1

この科学者の職業は?:

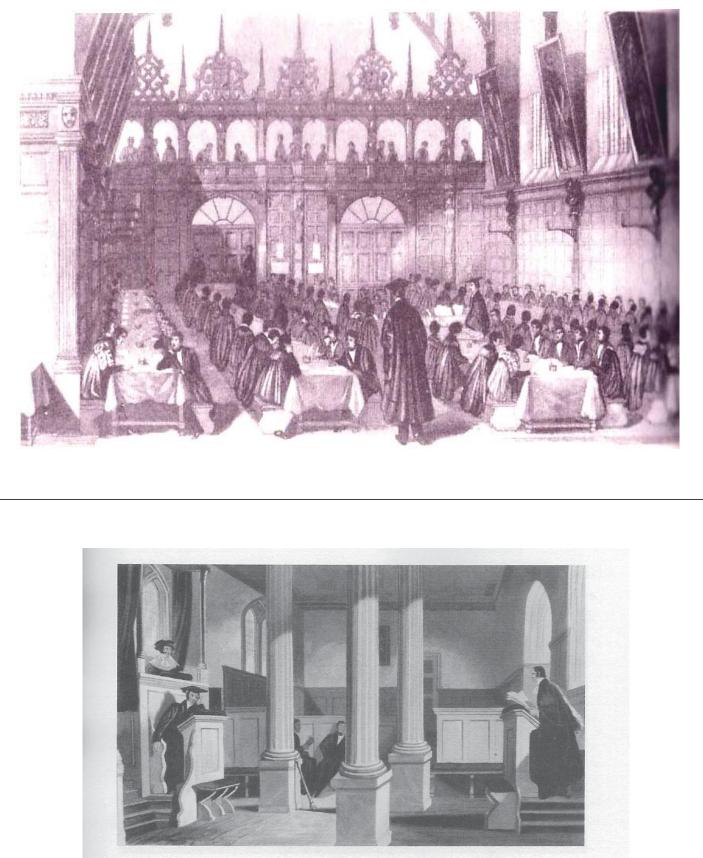


FIGURE 3.2. A rare depiction of a disputation as seen by the audience. The student being examined (the "respondent") is shown (right) reading out his essay. On the left are the first "opponent" (below), who will shortly oppose the propositions advanced by the respondent, and the moderator (above). The second and third opponents are shown sitting in the background, one listening to the respondent's essay, the other apparently reading his notes. Huber, *English Universities*, 1843. (By permission of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library.)



FIGURE 7.1. This "torchlight procession" held in Larmor's honor in Belfast on 12 February 1880 was a mark of the importance associated with the senior wranglership throughout Britain. The procession, which attracted "large crowds of delighted spectators," was described as follows by a local reporter: "The students, arrayed in fantastic costumes, and each bearing a torch, left the College in procession, and having passing through the principal streets of the city, marched to the residence of Mrs Larmor, where hearty cheers were given for her talented son. On the way back to the College a number of rockets were discharged, and in front of the building a bonfire constructed of tar-barrels was burnt" (*The Graphic*, 6 March 1880, 243). (By permission of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library.)

1880 1<sup>st</sup> Larmor; 2<sup>nd</sup> JJ Thomson

#### 1800-1910が特別な意味

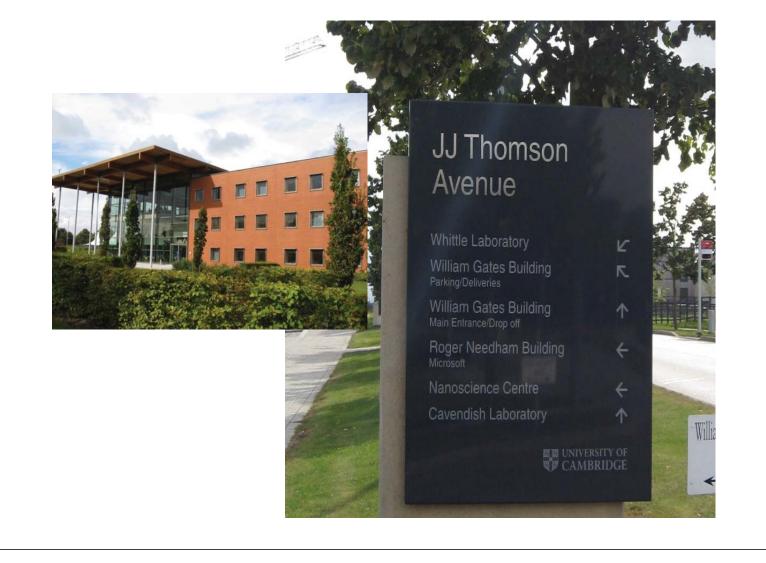
有名人の成績

ストークスsw(1841年)、ケルビン2w(1845年)、ラウスsw(185 4年)、マックスウエル2w(1854)、レイリーsw(1865年)、ラー モアsw、JJトムソン 2w(1880年)

ブラッグ 3w(1885)、バートランド・ラッセル7w(1893年)、ホワ イトテッカー 3w(1895)、チャドウイック 5w(1900)、エデイン トンsw(1904年)、ケインズ12w(1905年)、ミルン5w(1906)

「数学トライパス上位者の就職先」に話も戻すと、前半の時期では、司教や 植民地総督や高級官僚である。しかし後半には、数学、物理(実験、理論両 方)の大学教授の職が増えた。もちろん、昔からあるルッカス教授職や王室 天文学者とかいう数学能力のある学者が就くポストには必ずこの試験の上 位者がついたが、そのチャンスは十数年に一回ぐらいしか回ってこないから 例外的である。大学教授が増えたのは科学を取り入れたドイツ型大学が英 国にも新設されたからである。このように科学と大学の関係が変容する中 で、数学トライパスの性格も前半の「社会指導者選抜」から後半の「数理の 専門家選抜」に変わった。しかし、同じ制度であったから「数理能力がエリー トとしての能力」という方程式を社会に定着さし、数理の学問の社会的イ メージの高さにも引き継がれたといえる。







Martin Rees Lord Rees of Ludlow 200<sup>7</sup> President of Royal Society Master of Trinity College, University of Cambridge

2007.10.22

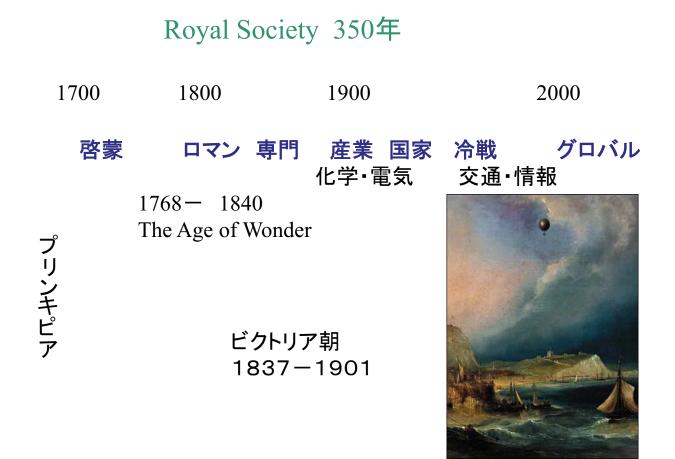








クリスマスカード

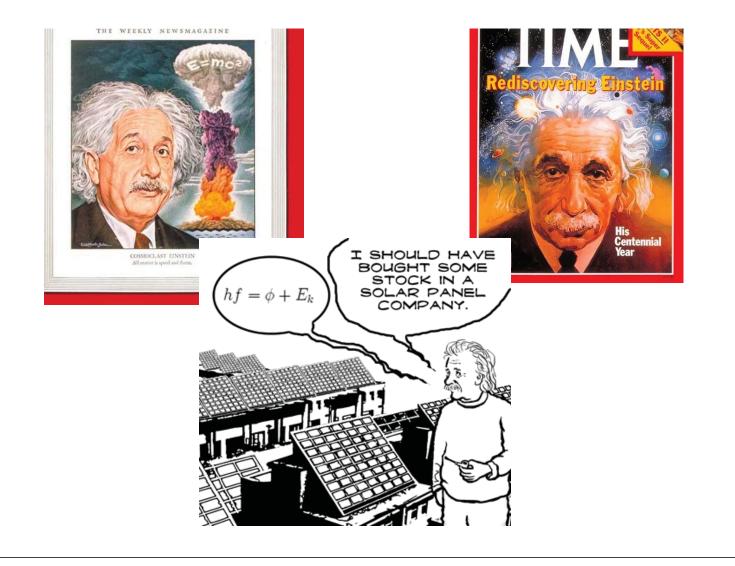


## 科学と国家II

・日本はドイツ型

 ・米 終戦時 V. ブッシュ 連邦政府に科学 Science:Endless Frontier NSF創設 NIH,DOE,NASA・・・・
 冷戦期に科学予算拡大

・・・・「冷戦崩壊後の科学」 佐藤「科学と幸福」1995



## 社会との四つのチャネル

- 純粋に知的な意味で、人は知ることを欲している。
- ・経済、環境、健康などに役立つ。
- 挑戦するフロンテイアである。
- 国民に政治的な一体感をもたらす。

科学<mark>者</mark>と国家:プランク vs アインシュタイン 1858-1947 ゲ大学教授 息子

46年マックス プランク協会

ベルリン大学教授、学長、ウ協会長 アカデミー会長、学界全体の指導者



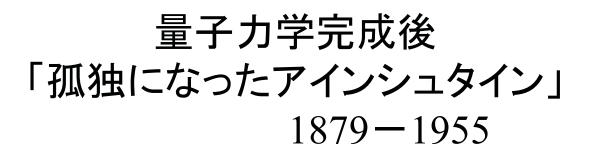


1900年 プランク家族









1933年ナチス政権、39年大戦

- ユダヤ人、ナチスドイツ
- ・無国籍(コスモポリタン) 者として第二次大戦での 科学者と国家
   原爆、愛国者プランク
- 物理学上のずれ
- 原子、核、素粒子物理 への不参加

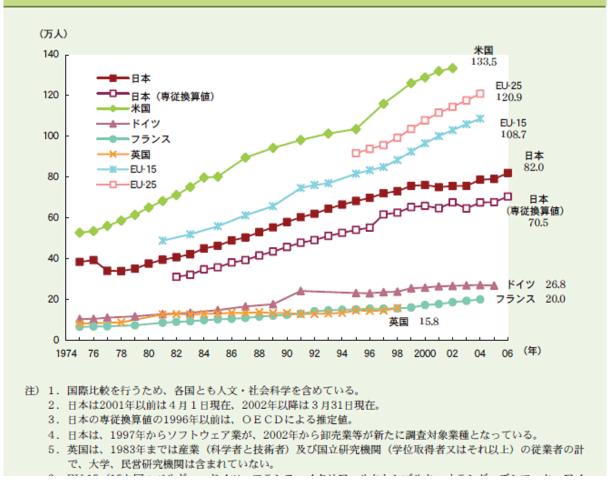
#### 量子力学の不承認

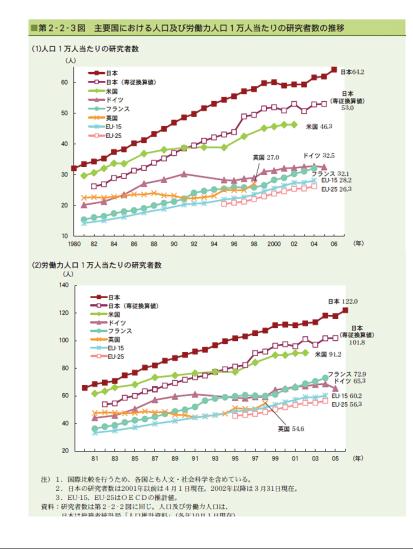






#### ■第2-2-2図 主要国の研究者数の推移





## 学校数 教員数

- •小学 2万3 40万人 •中学 1万1 25万人
- 高校 5,400 26万人

 大学 18万人 (1960 1.1万人) 医者 ~22万人

フェルミの問題 12-6=6 特定財源 道路~電源開発~国立学校~ 3兆=2+1

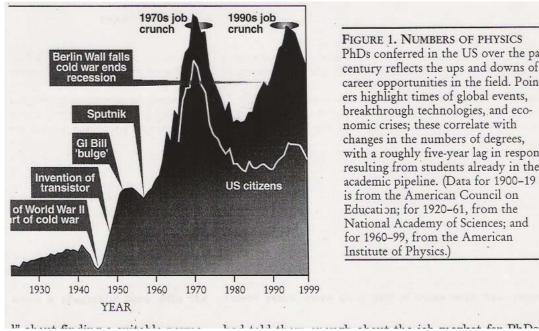


FIGURE 1. NUMBERS OF PHYSICS PhDs conferred in the US over the past century reflects the ups and downs of career opportunities in the field. Pointers highlight times of global events, breakthrough technologies, and economic crises; these correlate with changes in the numbers of degrees, with a roughly five-year lag in response resulting from students already in the academic pipeline. (Data for 1900-19 is from the American Council on Education; for 1920-61, from the National Academy of Sciences; and for 1960-99, from the American Institute of Physics.)

