Forum on University Physics Teaching

（大学物理教学交流报告会）

Invited Speakers : Daniel Kleppner

Date: Oct 10th, 2016

Site: Moonlight Hall (月光厅)

Overseas Exchange Center (英杰交流中心）, Peking University

8:00-8:30 am, Morning registration

8:30-8:40 am, President or Dean (Peking University, China)

Welcome Address

8:40-8:50 am, Forum Photo

9:00-10:00 am, Daniel Kleppner, Lester Wolfe Professor of Physics, Physics Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

The Evolution of Physics Teaching at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1)

10:00-10:30 am, Coffee Break

10:30-11:00 am, Daniel Kleppner ,

The Evolution of Physics Teaching at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (2)

11:0D-12:30 am, Discussion

Organizer:

Xuzong Chen（陈徐宗）, School of EECS, Peking University
Yuqing Zhou （周雨青）, Department of Phys, Southeast University
Ru Huang （黄如）, School of EECS, Peking University
Wenxin Li （李文新）, School of EECS, Peking University
Yuxin Liu （刘玉鑫）, School of Phys, Peking University
Zu-Yuan Wang（王祖源）, Department of Phys, Tongji University
Xincheng Xie （谢心澄）, School of Phys, Peking University
Shouhua Zhu （朱守华）, School of Phys, Peking University

Secretary Group: Wei Xiong （熊炜）, Minghui Chang （常明慧）, Peking University

Sponsor: School of Electronics Engineering and Computer Science, School of Physics, Peking University

Invited Speakers : Daniel Kleppner

丹尼尔.克拉帕纳(**Daniel Kleppner**)1932年出生，美国科学院院士，麻省理工学院物理系教授，麻省理工学院-哈佛的超冷原子的中心副主任。他是美国大学物理教学项目的负责人，在麻省理工学院从事力学教学40年，他的教学名著《Introductory of Mechanics》是美国流行的教材。由于他对美国教学的贡献，美国物理教师学会、物理学会分别授予他 Oersted Medal 与 Lilienfeld Prize。

丹尼尔.克拉帕纳是冷原子物理领域的著名科学家，他的研究兴趣包括原子物理，激光光谱，和精密测量。他与导师诺曼拉姆齐一起发明了氢原子钟（1950s），他是蒸发冷却的先驱，他领导的研究小组在国际上第一次实现了氢原子玻色-爱因斯坦凝聚（1998）；他也是一位优秀的博士生导师，他指导的四名学生分别获得诺贝尔物理奖。他获得过多项国家与国际大奖，包括：沃尔夫奖（2007）、美国国家科学奖（2006年）和富兰克林奖（2014）等。

Daniel Kleppner, born 1932, is the Lester Wolfe Professor Emeritus of Physics at MIT and co-director of the MIT-Harvard Center for Ultracold Atoms. His areas of science include Atomic, Molecular, and Optical Physics, and his research interests include Experimental Atomic Physics, Laser Spectroscopy, and High Precision Measurements. He is the winner of the 2005 Wolf Prize in Physics, the 2007 Frederic Ives Medal, and the 2014 Benjamin Franklin Medal. Prof. Kleppner has also been awarded the National Medal of Science (2006). Together with Robert J. Kolenkow, he authored a popular introductory mechanics textbook for advanced students.

Kleppner graduated from Williams College in 1953 in Williamstown, Massachusetts. He also attended Cambridge University in Cambridge, England, and Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he attended the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.In the 1950s, Kleppner became a physics doctoral student at Harvard University, where he worked under Norman Ramsey. Here, Kleppner took the concepts behind an ammonia maser and applied them to a hydrogen maser, which became his Ph.D. thesis. After more than twenty years of his career had passed, Kleppner found an interest in Rydberg atoms. His work in this area led to new research. Later, Kleppner became very interested in creating a Hydrogen Bose-Einstein Condensate (BEC). In 1995, a group of researchers, including Kleppner's former students, made a BEC using Rubidium atoms. It was not until 1998 until Kleppner and his group finally created a Hydrogen BEC.