

AKC 1: AKC

Time: Tuesday 11:00–12:30

Location: NatFak Geo-Bib

Invited Talk AKC 1.1 Tue 11:00 NatFak Geo-Bib
The tragic destiny of Mileva Marić Einstein — ●PAULINE GAGNON — Indiana University

What were Albert Einstein’s first wife’s contributions to his extraordinary productivity in the first years of his career? A first biography of Mileva Marić Einstein was published in Serbian in 1969 but remained largely unknown despite being translated first in German, then in French in the 1990’s. The publication of Mileva and Albert’s love letters in 1987 revealed how they lived together while two recent publications shed more light on Mileva Marić’s life and work. I will review this evidence in its social and historical context to give a better idea of her contributions. In this presentation, I avoid all type of speculation and do not attack Albert Einstein personally, but rather strictly stick to facts. The audience will be able to appreciate why such a talented physicist has been so unkindly treated by history.

Invited Talk AKC 1.2 Tue 11:45 NatFak Geo-Bib
Visibility, invisibility and hypervisibility of women in quantum technologies — MARTINA ERLEMAN and ●ANDREA BOSSMANN — Fachbereich Physik, Freie Universit{a}t Berlin, Deutschland

Quantum technologies are widely recognized as key technologies of the future. With their broad range of applications, they have the potential to address major societal challenges and contribute to the sustainable, future-oriented development of society. However, equal participation of highly qualified women in quantum technologies has not yet been achieved. Women remain significantly underrepresented in STEM fields that lead to careers in research and development within quantum technologies, such as physics, computer science, and certain branches of engineering. Additionally, high-achieving women in quantum technologies often receive less visibility than their male counterparts. This lack of visibility is evident both within the scientific community, in the form of fewer awards, recognitions, or leadership appointments, and externally, in public discourse, industry, politics, and the media. At the same time, women in these fields are hypervisible because of being part of a minority, which however doesn’t lead to recognition, but rather to a higher level of being exposed and scrutinized. Here we will discuss the effects of these competing types of visibility and preliminary findings of our BMBF-funded research project WomenInQuantumTech: In/visibility of Women in Quantum Technologies - Development of effective strategies for better participation.