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HELP YOU ACCESS OVER A CENTURY OF SCIENCE

HEISENBERG'S MOST INFLUENTIAL ARTICLE

EXPLORE RESEARCH FROM ONE OF THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTORS TO GERMANY'S HISTORY OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

WERNER KARL HEISENBERG

Co-founder of quantum mechanics, he is one of the most important physicists of the twentieth century. He discovered one of the central principles of modern physics, the Heisenberg uncertainty principle, and was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1932. His work is still influential today — still highly cited and influencing today's award-winning scientists.

PUBLISHED IN 1925 ...

Heisenberg W; Kramers HA
On the dispersal of radiation by atoms, Zeitschrift Fur Physik 31: 681 1925

CITED IN ...

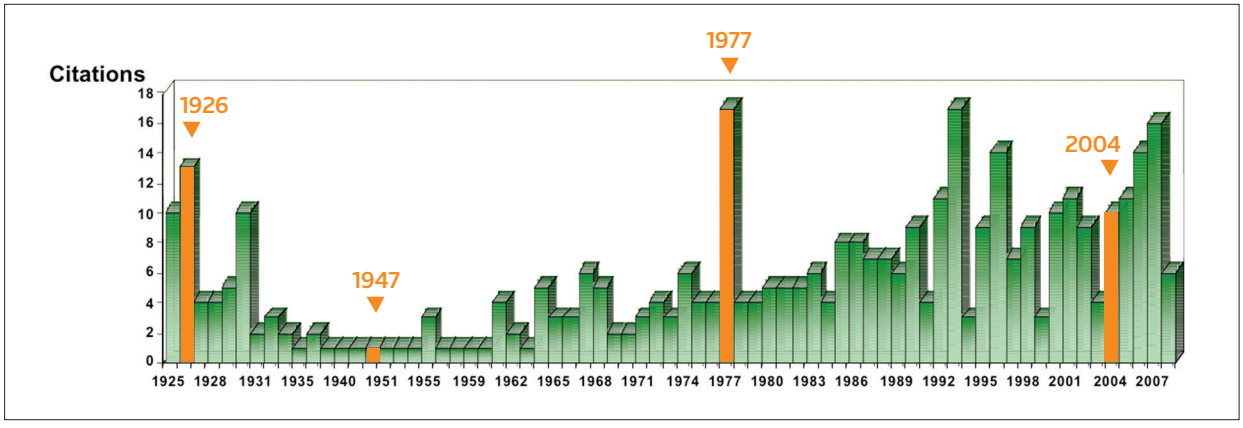
1926 by Erwin Schrodinger, Nobel Prize in Physics, 1933

1947 by John Archibald Wheeler, Albert Einstein Medal, 1988

1977 by Arieh Washel, Tolman Award Recipient, 2003

2004 by Robert H. Kraichnan, 1993 Otto Laporte and 2003 Dirac prize recipient

An article's ongoing influence: A view of backfile citations to "On the dispersal of radiation by atoms" 1925-2008



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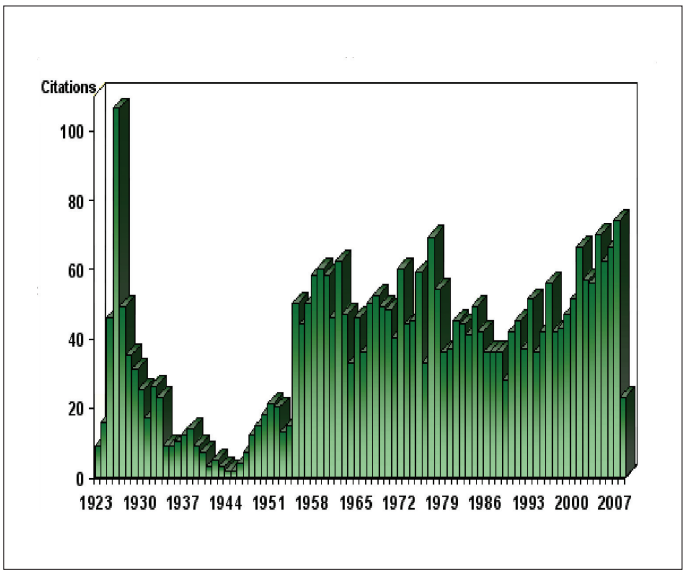
SEE HOW HEISENBERG'S PAST WORK IMPACTS CURRENT RESEARCH WITH WEB OF SCIENCE BACKFILES AND CAPABILITIES

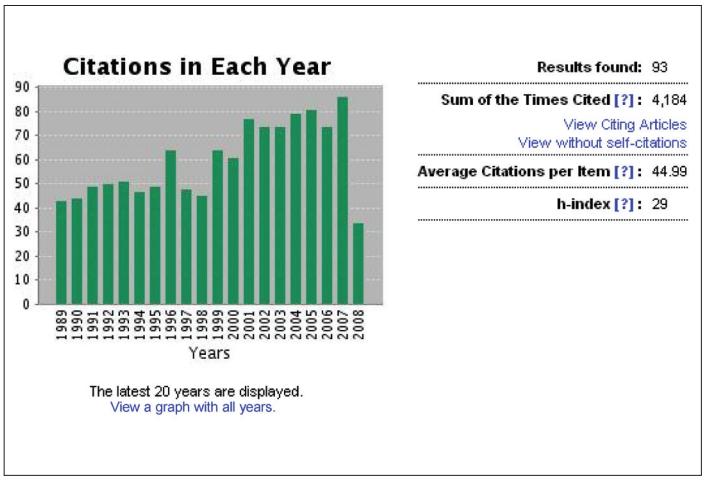
OLDER RESEARCH CONTINUES TO INFLUENCE NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Werner Heisenberg's last paper was published in 1974, but citations to his articles show that his work still influences today's research:



CITATION TRENDS SHOW HEISENBERG'S INFLUENCE

The continuing influence of Werner Heisenberg's work is captured in this *Web of Science* Citation Report that shows the latest 20 years of citations to his articles. Citation Reports track citation activity for an individual or an institution for any period of time, and include important measures of impact such as the h-index.



INSTITUTIONS ACROSS THE GLOBE USE BACKFILES TO ENHANCE THEIR RESEARCH

"Many of today's most cited works were slow developers in terms of citations and therefore recognition. Some works were forgotten over time. The historical archives within the *Web of Science* provide an efficient and trusted mechanism to research the past, to investigate historical relationships that determine the scientific process, and to better understand these ideas in the wider context that they existed in. The *Web of Science* ... can bring long forgotten, hugely innovative ideas to life and provide an impulse for today's research."

Dr Werner Marx
Central Information Service, Institutes of the Chemical Physical Technical (CPT) Section of the Max Planck Society

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Academia Sinica, Taiwan

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