1. Record Nr. UNINA9910465375003321 Exceptional creativity in science and technology [[electronic resource]]: **Titolo** individuals, institutions, and innovations / / edited by Andrew Robinson Pubbl/distr/stampa West Conshohocken, PA,: Templeton Press, c2013 **ISBN** 1-299-22402-4 1-59947-430-1 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (273 p.) Altri autori (Persone) RobinsonAndrew <1957-> 501/.9 Disciplina Soggetti Creative ability in science Creative ability in technology Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Cover; Half Title Page; Title Page; Copyright; Contents; Introduction; Nota di contenuto Chapter 1: The Rise and Decline of Hegemonic Systems of Scientific Creativity: Chapter 2: Exceptional Creativity in Physics: Two Case Studies-Niels Bohr's Copenhagen Institute and Enrico Fermi's Rome Institute; Chapter 3: Physics at Bell Labs, 1949-1984: Young Turks and Younger Turks; Chapter 4: The Usefulness of Useless Knowledge: The Physical Realization of an Electronic Computing Instrument at the Institute for Advanced Study. Princeton. 1930-1958 Chapter 5: Education and Exceptional Creativity: The Decoding of DNA and the Decipherment of Linear BChapter 6: The Sources of Modern Engineering Innovation; Chapter 7: Technically Creative Environments; Chapter 8: Entrepreneurial Creativity; Chapter 9: Scientific Breakthroughs and Breakthrough Products: Creative Activity as Technology Turns into Applications: Chapter 10: A Billion Fresh Pairs of Eyes: The Creation of Self-Adjustable Eyeglasses; Chapter 11: New Ideas from High Platforms: Multigenerational Creativity at NASA; Afterword: From Michael Faraday to Steve Jobs; Contributors; Index Sommario/riassunto In the evolution of science and technology, laws governing exceptional creativity and innovation have yet to be discovered. The historian

Thomas Kuhn, in his influential study The Structure of Scientific

Revolutions, noted that the final stage in a scientific breakthrough such as Albert Einstein's theory of relativity-that is, the most crucial stagewas "inscrutable." The same is still true half a century later. Yet, there has been considerable progress in understanding many of the stages and facets of exceptional creativity and innovation. In Exceptional C