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Autore	Buchwald Jed Z
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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- CONTENTS -- FIGURES -- TABLES -- PREFACE -- ONE. Introduction: Heinrich Hertz, Maker of Effects -- TWO. Forms of Electrodynamics -- THREE. Realizing Potentials in the Laboratory -- FOUR. A Budding Career -- FIVE. Devices for Induction -- SIX. Hertz's Early Exploration of Helmholtz's Concepts -- SEVEN. Rotating Spheres -- EIGHT. Elastic Interactions -- NINE. Specific Powers in the Laboratory -- TEN. The Cathode Ray as a Vehicle for Success -- ELEVEN. Frustration -- TWELVE. Hertz's Argument -- THIRTEEN. Assumption X -- FOURTEEN. A Novel Device -- FIFTEEN. How the Resonator Became an Electric Probe -- SIXTEEN. Electric Propagation Produced -- SEVENTEEN. Electric Waves Manipulated -- EIGHTEEN. Conclusion: Restraint and Reconstruction -- Appendixes -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	This book is an attempt to reconstitute the tacit knowledge-the shared, unwritten assumptions, values, and understandings-that shapes the work of science. Jed Z. Buchwald uses as his focus the social and intellectual world of nineteenth-century German physics. Drawing on the lab notes, published papers, and unpublished manuscripts of Heinrich Hertz, Buchwald recreates Hertz's 1887 invention of a device that produced electromagnetic waves in wires. The invention itself was

serendipitous and the device was quickly transformed, but Hertz's early experiments led to major innovations in electrodynamics. Buchwald explores the difficulty Hertz had in reconciling the theories of other physicists, including Hermann von Helmholtz and James Clerk Maxwell, and he considers the complex and often problematic connections between theory and experiment. In this first detailed scientific biography of Hertz and his scientific community, Buchwald demonstrates that tacit knowledge can be recovered so that we can begin to identify the unspoken rules that govern scientific practice.

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