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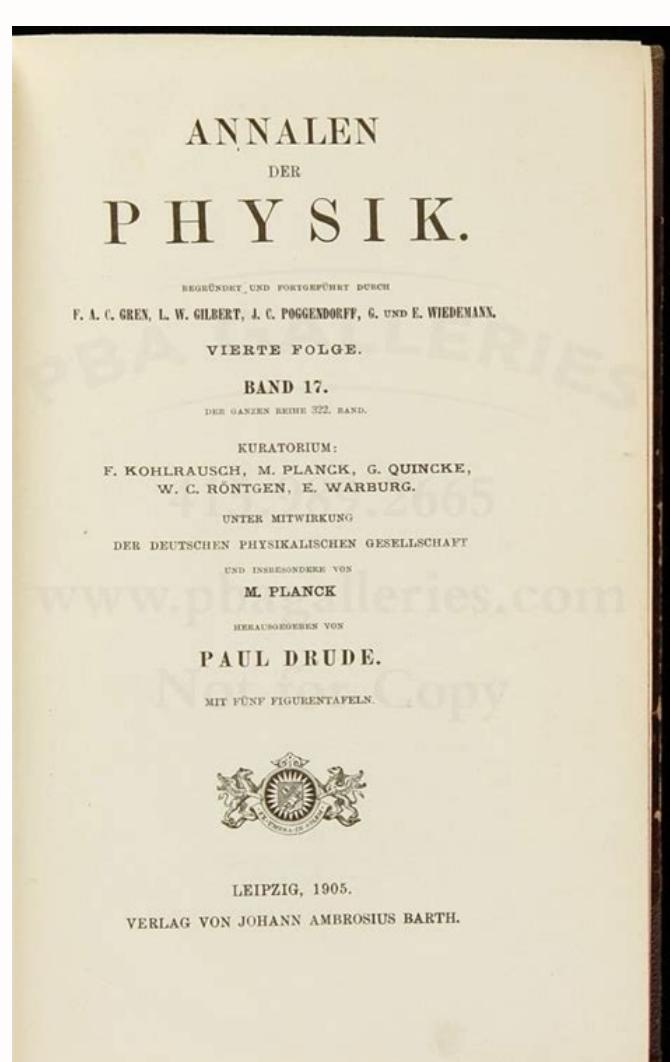
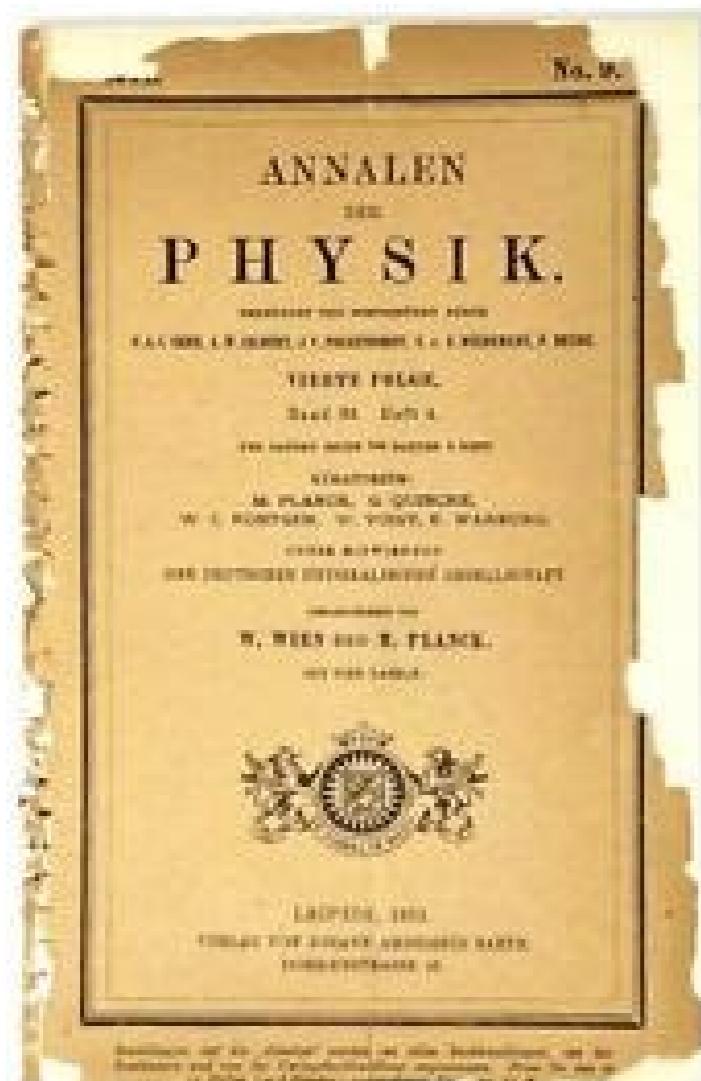
5. Über die von der molekularkinetischen Theorie  
der Wärme geforderte Bewegung von in ruhenden  
Flüssigkeiten suspendierten Teilchen;  
von A. Einstein.

In dieser Arbeit soll gezeigt werden, daß nach der molekularkinetischen Theorie der Wärme in Flüssigkeiten suspendierte Körper von mikroskopisch sichtbaren Größe infolge der Molekularbewegung der Wärme Bewegungen von solcher Größe ausführen müssen, daß diese Bewegungen leicht mit dem Mikroskop nachgewiesen werden können. Es ist möglich, daß die hier zu behandelnden Bewegungen mit der sogenannten „Brown'schen Molekularbewegung“ identisch sind; die mir erreichbaren Angaben über letztere sind jedoch so ungenau, daß ich mir hierüber kein Urteil bilden konnte.

Wenn sich die hier zu behandelnde Bewegung samt den für sie zu erwartenden Gesetzmäßigkeiten wirklich beobachten läßt, so ist die klassische Thermodynamik schon für mikroskopisch unterscheidbare Räume nicht mehr als genau gültig anzusehen und es ist dann eine exakte Bestimmung der wahren Atomgröße möglich. Erwiese sich umgekehrt die Voraussage dieser Bewegung als unzutreffend, so wäre damit ein schwerwiegendes Argument gegen die molekularkinetische Auffassung der Wärme gegeben.

§ 1. Über den suspendierten Teilchen zuschreibenden osmotischen Druck.

Im Teilvolumen  $V^*$  einer Flüssigkeit vom Gesamtvolume  $V$  seien  $z$ -Gramm-Moleküle eines Nichteletrolyten gelöst. Ist das Volumen  $V'$  durch eine für das Lösungsmittel, nicht aber für die gelöste Substanz durchlässige Wand vom reinen Lösungs-



ANNALEN  
DER  
PHYSIK UND CHEMIE.

BEGÜNDET UND FORTGEFÜHRT DURCH

F. A. C. GREN, L. W. GILBERT, J. C. POGGENDORFF.

NEUE FOLGE.

BAND 60.

DER GANZEN FOLGE 226. BAND.

UNTER MITWIRKUNG

DER PHYSIKALISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT IN BERLIN

UND INSbesondere von

M. PLANCK.

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON

G. UND E. WIEDEMAN.



LEIPZIG, 1897.

VERLAG VON JOHANN AMBROSIUS BARTH.  
(ANTHONY MEINER.)

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Einstein's publications in Annalen der Physik in 1905 (Einstein, 1905a-c Einstein, 1905b Einstein, 1905c), while a clerk in the Swiss Patent Office, put him in great demand by universities and research institutes, which previously knew nothing of him. In 1908 he became Privatdozent in Bern and in 1909 became Professor. On the Gravitation of Energy The relativity shows that the inertial mass of a body increases with the energy it contains; if the increase of energy amounts to  $E$ , the increase in inertial mass is equal to  $E=c^2$ , where  $c$  denotes the velocity of light. Einstein's publications in Annalen der Physik in 1905 (Einstein, 1905a-c Einstein, 1905b Einstein, 1905c), while a clerk in the Swiss Patent Office, put him in great demand by universities and research institutes, which previously knew nothing of him. In 1908 he became Privatdozent in Bern and in 1909 became Professor Extraordinary at the University of Zurich. Annalen der Physik (A) is one of the world's most renowned physics journals with an over 225 years' tradition of excellence. Based on the same of seminal papers by Einstein, Planck and many others, the journal is now tuned towards today's most exciting findings including the annual Nobel Lectures. Einstein's paper on light quanta for publication, even though he disliked the idea of "light quanta". Einstein's relativity paper was received by the Annalen der Physik at the end of June 1905 and Planck. Was the first scientist to notice Einstein's relativity theory. The Annus Mirabilis of Albert Einstein Science Reference Section Science, Technology, and Business Division Library of Congress. Annalen der Physik 17. 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