Hendrik Anthony Kramers Encyclopedia Article

Hendrik Anthony Kramers

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.



Contents

Hendrik Anthony Kramers Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Hendrik Anthony Kramers.....3

Hendrik Anthony Kramers

1894-1952

Dutch theoretical physicist known for his important contributions to quantum mechanics. He demonstrated that quantization of classical orbits in helium atoms produces instabilities, indicating inadequacies in provisional quantum theory (1923). Kramers also developed a quantum theory of dispersion allowing him to quantitatively explain the effect later experimentally found by Raman. He later established the Kramers-Kronig relations connecting the real and imaginary components of polarizability and contributed to the W(entzel)-K(ramers)-B(rillouin) method (1926) for obtaining approximate Schrödinger equation solutions.