

## International Year of Quantum Science and Technology (IYQ)



(Abb.: Universität Innsbruck/Harald Ritsch)

The United Nations General Assembly is declaring 2025 the International Year of Quantum Science and Technology (IYQ) to mark 100 years since the development of matrix mechanics by Heisenberg, Born and Jordan and the formulation of wave mechanics by Schroedinger. Quantum mechanics gradually evolved from theories to explain observations that were incompatible with classical physics, such as Max Planck's solution to the blackbody radiation problem in 1900 or the correspondence between energy and frequency in Albert Einstein's 1905 paper explaining photoelectric radiation.

What do the smartphone, the supermarket barcode scanner, magnetic resonance imaging and many more modern technologies have in common? None of these technologies would exist without quantum mechanics, which began in 1925. A global initiative is set to celebrate the groundbreaking contributions of quantum science to technological progress over the past hundred years in 2025.

A total of 57 countries are taking part in the "Quantum Year" proclaimed by the United Nations. In Germany, the German Physical Society is coordinating the activities. A wide range of events will take place in 2025 under the motto "Quantum 2025 - 100 years are just the beginning...". In addition to generally understandable lectures on the topic, training courses for teachers are also planned, as are concerts and poetry slams. The Quantum Year 2025 will open in Germany with a public event on January 14, 2025 at the Humboldt University in Berlin. In addition to a lecture by Nobel Prize winner Wolfgang Ketterle on the social value of quantum science and its future applications, You Tuber Jacob Beautemps will moderate a panel discussion "Quantum physics: The next 100 years".