

In memoriam: Hanns-Ulrich Habermeier

Hanns-Ulrich Habermeier died on July 20 in Stuttgart, Germany. He was a world-renowned applied physicist, who spent his career in materials science. He remained active even through the most recent E-MRS/IUMRS International Conference on Advanced Materials in Nice, France, in May.

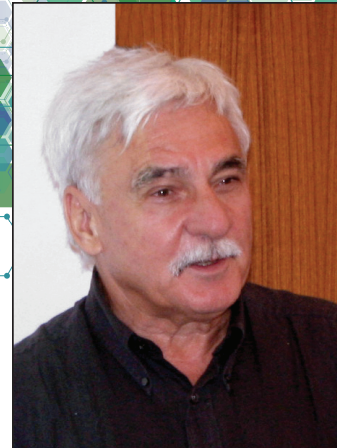
Hanns-Ulrich was born on January 27, 1945, in Crailsheim, a small city in Baden-Württemberg, Germany, amid the bombing during the last phase of World War II. This ended up having a large influence on his philosophy of life.

He earned a master's degree in physics from Universität Stuttgart in 1970 and his PhD degree from the same institution in 1974. He joined the Max Planck Institute for Metals Research in Stuttgart (1974–1978). He then joined the IBM

Thomas J. Watson Research Center in 1978 as a visiting scientist and staff scientist before being appointed (1980) as head of Scientific Services Technology at the Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research, Stuttgart.

His scientific interests were devoted to the physics and technology of a broad spectrum of materials: magnetic, thermoelectrics, superconductors, thin films, ceramics, and oxides. He published approximately 400 papers and was invited to deliver numerous plenary and invited talks at conferences throughout the world.

He was involved in the German, European, and world science communities as a member of the German Physical Society (DPG), the European Materials Research Society (E-MRS), and the International Union of Materials



Research Societies (IUMRS), serving as president of E-MRS from 2000 to 2003, as president of IUMRS from 2014 to 2016, and on the *MRS Bulletin* Editorial Board from 2008 to 2015.

Hanns-Ulrich played a crucial role in all of the E-MRS World Materials Summits and the Forum for Next Generation Researchers. He was a member of the European Physical Society and MRS.

John Robert Schrieffer, Nobel laureate, dies at 88

John Robert Schrieffer, one of three Americans who shared the Nobel Prize in Physics for their theory explaining the underpinnings of superconductivity, died July 27 in Tallahassee, Fla. He was 88.

Schrieffer received his bachelor's degree in physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1953

and his doctorate from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1957. He taught at The University of Chicago, University of Illinois, University of Pennsylvania, University of California, Santa Barbara, and Florida State University in Tallahassee. Cornell University also appointed him to a six-year term as an Andrew D. White Professor-at-Large. He held honorary degrees from Technische Universität München and the University of Geneva.

He was a member of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences, National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters, and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Schrieffer's greatest accomplishment came as a graduate student in the 1950s,

when he examined the question of how electrical resistance disappears in superconductors. Later, his work with Leon N. Cooper and John Bardeen would solve how electrons could be mutually attracted and paired. They came up with the B.C.S. theory of superconductivity, which led to the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1972.

His other awards included the Guggenheim Fellowship, Oliver E. Buckley Solid State Physics Prize, Comstock Prize in Physics from the National Academy of Sciences, John Ericsson Medal, University of Illinois Alumni Achievement Award, and the National Medal of Science. The focus of his later work was in the area of high-temperature superconductivity, strongly correlated electrons, and the dynamics of electrons in strong magnetic fields. □

