

JANIS

Cryogenic Systems

Does your research require low temperatures?



Contact Janis today. Our engineers will assist you in choosing the best system for your application.

- 10 mK to 800 K
- Cryocoolers
- LHe/LN₂ Cryostats
- Magnet Systems
- Dilution Refrigerator Systems
- Micro-manipulated Probe Stations

Contact us today:
sales@janis.com

www.janis.com/ProductsOverview.aspx
www.facebook.com/JanisResearch

READERS' FORUM

idea that seems inconsistent with previously established ideas (see my essay, "Individualism: The legacy of great physicists," PHYSICS TODAY online, 25 October 2013). One needs a passionate desire to solve such a crisis.

Philip Stahl clearly describes the current role traditional exams play in the formation of a physicist. Unfortunately, mastery of content is often taught at the expense of free inquiry and creative thinking. To paraphrase Albert Einstein, "The value of a college education is not the learning of many facts but the training of the mind to think."

Stahl claims that "to modify the didactic structure in favor of creative learning wouldn't accomplish the goals of physics departments." I think those goals should be critically reviewed. For undergraduate students, physics departments should be shelters for creativity and not solely examination factories. Regarding Feynman's Physics X course, Stahl asks, "What physics department today could even remotely entertain such a course? . . . It would require a radical rethinking of physics pedagogy." Precisely! After more than five decades of traditional physics teaching, I say it is time for physics departments to make a place for creative teaching.

I was invited by PHYSICS TODAY's editor to write "on how you are being taught physics and—more important—how you would prefer to be taught physics." I took the challenge as an exercise of academic integrity. I received positive comments from outstanding physicists such as Freeman Dyson, Frank Wilczek, and Eugene Parker. In particular, Dyson gave me the following advice: "I agree with you that the time spent in formal class-room lectures and coursework is mostly wasted. You don't need all that stuff to do science. . . . My advice to you is to skip the classes as much as the system allows, and get to work on a real problem. When you work on a real problem, you quickly find out what you really need to know."

Most of my professors were uncomfortable with my essay. Some said that I was an atypical student and that their traditional teaching had worked well so far. Unfortunately, I can say from experience that "atypical" students face many difficulties in traditional physics departments. Despite having published six papers (see www.ricardoheras.com), my institution has denied me financial sup-

port to finish my undergraduate studies. Tradition is indeed strong in my department! But as Mark Twain wrote in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, "Often, the less there is to justify a traditional custom, the harder it is to get rid of it."

Ricardo Heras

(ricardo.heras.13@ucl.ac.uk)
University College London
London, UK

Wastefulness not always a result of progress

Charles Day, in his column "Olive spoons and terrapin forks" (PHYSICS TODAY, February 2017, page 8), seems to lament the use of LED lighting as decoration because it uses energy that would otherwise never be consumed. Making the leap to the Internet of Things and the usual milk-carton example, he argues that wastefulness is a by-product of technological progress. However, if the LED display were the critically acclaimed work of an artist, it would still be as wasteful of energy, yet also pleasurable and beneficial.

Similarly, the Internet of Things may promise a notification that my milk is sour, but one can easily imagine having the carton call the milkman for a delivery rather than simply texting me.

That is the approach with POEM Technology's monitoring system, which optimizes oil deliveries by reading and uploading heating oil tank levels, in turn allowing suppliers and consumers to fine-tune scheduling. Rather than being wasteful, the monitors enhance efficiencies by eliminating excess deliveries and their greenhouse gas emissions. Perhaps the real promise of the Internet of Things comes when the market realizes the value of such a closed-loop system. I do not want to get a text from my milk carton, but I would like to see the milk truck show up automatically, like it did when I was a child.

Arnold Stillman

(stillman@poemtechnology.com)
POEM Technology LLC
Plainview, New York