



**Sommersemester 2008**



**Kolloquium zur Geschichte der  
Naturwissenschaften, Mathematik und Technik**

Montags 18.00 - 19.30 Uhr,  
Geomatikum (Bundesstr. 55), Hörsaal 6 (Erdgeschoß)

**19. Mai 2008**

**Dr. Rajinder Singh**

(Universität Oldenburg, Physics Education, History and Philosophy of Science)

**Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (1888-1970) –  
80 Jahre Raman-Effekt**

*In 1876, the Association was established by the homeopath Mahendra Lal Sircar (1833-1904) on the model of the **Royal Institution in London**. The primary objective of the Association was defined as **Cultivation and Diffusion of the Physical Sciences**. The Annual Reports of the Association leave no doubt that up to some extent the Association achieved its goals. However, the research, for which the founder longed for, only started after Raman's arrival in 1907. This relation influenced not only Raman's career but also the character of the Association. In my communication, I try to show how the character of the Association changed from a general educational institution to a research centre for physics, but at the same time the other subjects such as chemistry and biology almost vanished. However, my major goal is to show the facilities which Raman benefited from at the Association. Without them, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to win the Nobel Prize. I give a scant review of the discovery, its reception by the western scientific community and, ultimately, the nomination for the Nobel Prize. My argumentation will be based on original documents such as the correspondence of physicists like Ernest Rutherford, Niels Bohr as well as the **Reports of the Nobel Committee**.*

**Universität Hamburg  
Schwerpunkt Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften,  
Mathematik und Technik**

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<http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/spag/ign/kolloq/koll.htm>