1. Record Nr. UNINA9910337515103321 Autore Rosenbusch Gerd **Titolo** Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen: the birth of radiology // Gerd Rosenbusch, Annemarie de Knecht-van Eekelen Pubbl/distr/stampa Cham:,: Springer,, 2019 **ISBN** 3-319-97661-3 1 online resource (210 pages): illustrations (some color) Descrizione fisica Collana Springer Biographies, , 2365-0613 Disciplina 530.0924 Soggetti Physicists - Germany Radiology - History Imaging / Radiology History of Medicine Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di contenuto 1) Born for Business, Raised for Science (1845-1865) -- 2) A Future in Physics (1865-1875) -- 3) Reliable Lecturer. Conscientious Investigator (1875-1895) -- 4) Enjoying the Company of Friends, Hiking, Hunting, Playing -- 5) A New Kind of Rays -- 6) Living the Life of a Celebrity (1900-1914) -- 7) World War I Changes Everything (1914-1923) -- 8) X-rays – Vista of Another World. Sommario/riassunto This book, which will appeal to all with an interest in the history of radiology and physics, casts new light on the life and career of Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, showing how his personality was shaped by his youth in the Netherlands and his teachers in Switzerland. Beyond this, it explores the technical developments relevant to the birth of radiology in the late nineteenth century and examines the impact of the discovery of X-rays on a broad range of scientific research. Röntgen (1845-1923) was born in Lennep, Germany, but emigrated with his family to the Netherlands in 1848. As a 17-year-old he moved to Utrecht, entering the Technical School and living at the home of Dr. Jan Willem Gunning. In this well-educated family he was stimulated to continue his studies at university. In 1868 he received a diploma from the Federal

Polytechnic School in Zurich and just a year later completed a PhD in physics. He followed his mentor, August Kundt, to the universities of

Würzburg (1870) and Strasburg (1872) and married Anna Ludwig in 1872. In 1879 Röntgen gained his first professorship at a German university, in Giessen, followed by a chair in Würzburg in 1888. Here he discovered X-rays in 1895, for which he received the first Nobel Prize in physics in 1901. From 1900 until his retirement in 1921 he occupied the chair of physics at the Munich University.