

# Ruđer Bošković

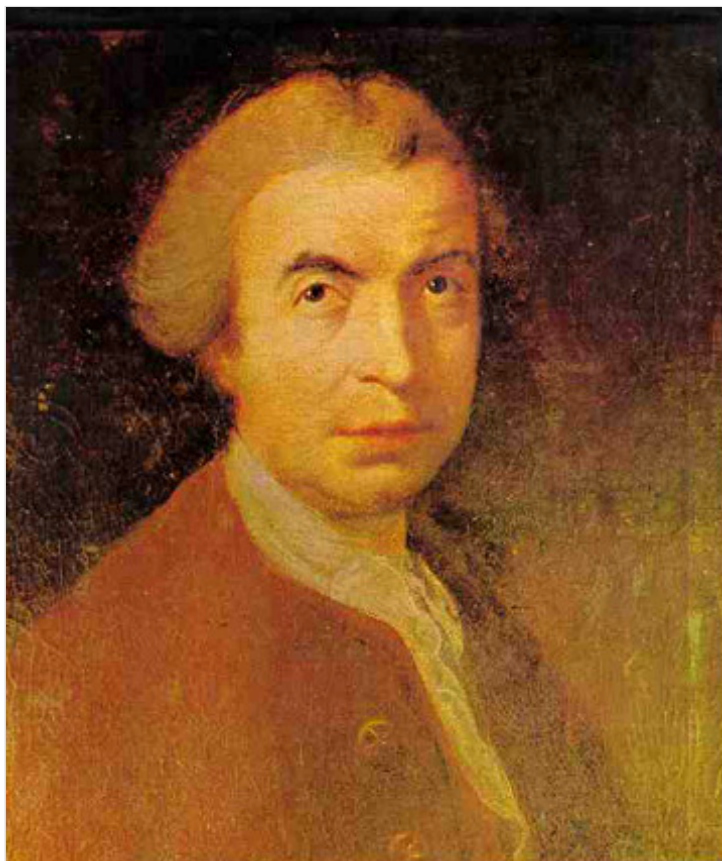
Ruđer Bošković was a mathematician, physicist, astronomer, structural engineer, hydrodynamist and, it can be said, a thermodynamist.

**IVICASTRBAC** APR 07, 2021 05:10PM

Joanes Boscovich<sup>2</sup> was born on May 18th 1711 in Dubrovnik and was the second youngest of the nine children in the family. After attending elementary school in the Jesuit Collegium of Dubrovnik in 1725 he enrolled in the famous Roman Collegium, one of the most prestigious Jesuit higher education establishments of that time. Ruđer Bošković's main subjects were theology, philosophy and literature, and in 1731 continued his studies of mathematics and physics in Rome. He was active in Rome, Pavia, Milan, London, Venice, Vienna, Constantinople, Versailles, Paris etc. He was a welcome guest in other European cities, never forgetting his homeland and his home town Dubrovnik. Empty Bošković Crater

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**He wrote eight works in the field of astronomy outlining his observations and insights into the Solar system and Universe. His research concerns the shape of Earth's globe, the phenomena of sunspots and the appearance of comets and determining their trajectories, he's interested in the surface of the Moon, he writes of light (De Lumine, 1748), the passage of Venus across the Sun...**

## Bošković Crater

Size:

Dimension: 46.0x46.0Km / 28.0x28.0Mi

Height: 1800.0' / 5500.0ft

Height/Wide ratio: 0.0391

Description:

Wrecked formation of South-East North-West oriented

rectangular shape.

Steep slopes supporting the lengthened crater Boscovich P to the North-West.

Pretty high walls collapsed to the West.

Flat floor filled of somber lava supporting Rimae Boscovich.

Observation period: 6 days after New Moon or 5 days after Full Moon

Minimal Instrument: 50 mm refractor

Position:

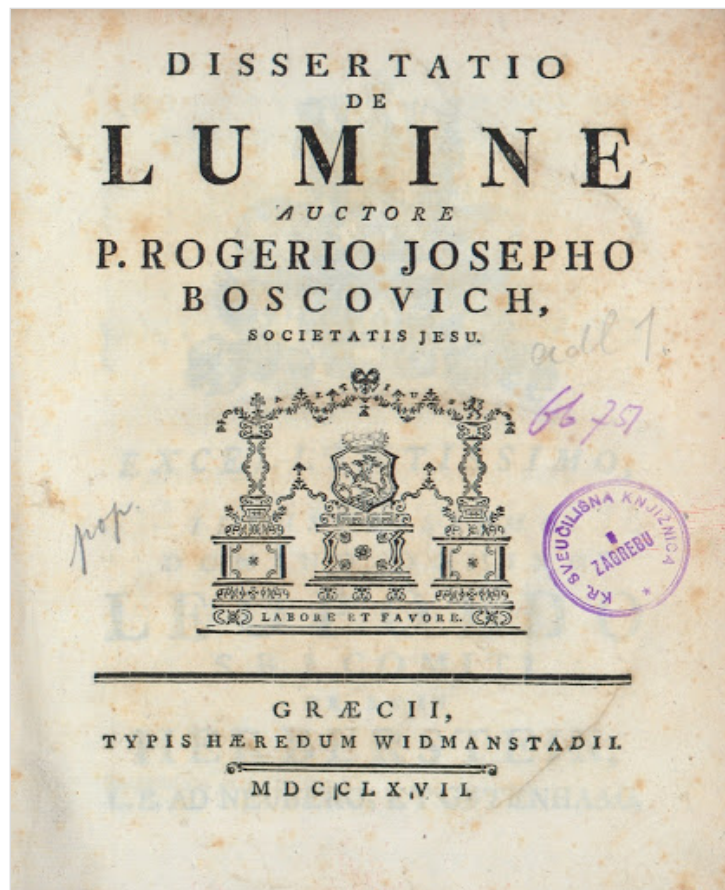
Longitude: 11.011° East

Latitude: 9.711° North

Side: Nearside

Quadrant: North-East

Area: East of Mare Tranquillitatis region



**Ruđer Bošković uses Newton's theory of gravity to build his own theory of molecular physics.**

In the field of optics, Bošković posits that the speed of light is a constant. In his dealings with lenses he contributed to the improvement of astronomical instruments. His considerations on the nature of light can today be interpreted as the beginnings of the theory of luminescence and the principles of laser operation. Applying his scientific findings, he established and built the Brera observatory in Milan

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