This year’s recipient received the award for his outstanding research results in the field of solid-state lasers, and especially for his pioneering work on high-power fiber lasers, short-pulse fiber lasers and fiber amplifiers. Professor Tünnermann uses glass and other materials for these developments.

Andreas Tünnermann (40) studied physics at the University of Hanover and received his doctorate there in 1992. Later that same year he became Head of Development at the Laserzentrum Hannover e.V., where he worked on continuous wave, diode-pumped higher power solid-state lasers. In 1997 he received the habilitation of the University of Hanover and in 1998 he was appointed Professor of Applied Physics at the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena. In the spring of 1998, he was named Head of the Institute for Applied Physics at the university, which currently has a staff of about 50.

Today, Professor Tünnermann’s main research activities are focused on light in spatial and temporal confinement. The importance of his research is substantiated in well over 100 publications in highly respected international journals, patents and conference presentations. Tünnermann also received the Röntgen Award and the WLT Award in recognition of his applied work.

Coupled with a grant of 25,000 euros, the Otto Schott Research Award recognizes outstanding achievements in basic research, technology and applications in the field of materials – especially glasses, glass ceramics, other optical materials and components made of these materials.

Alternating with the Carl Zeiss Research Prize, the Otto Schott Research Award is awarded every two years to support achievements of mainly young scientists in basic research, technology and applied technology in the fields of activity of the SCHOTT Group and the Carl Zeiss Group. The Donors’ Association for the Promotion of Science in Germany administers both awards. Young scientists from all over the world are invited to submit their work for consideration. Previous recipients include not only German physicists and chemists, but also scientists from the United States, Japan, Russia and other European countries.