

C.V. Raman

Chandrasekhar Venkat Raman [1888-1970] discovered Raman Effect i.e. the concept of molecular diffraction of light [basic interaction between matter and radiation] and won Nobel Prize in physics in 1930. He showed that light scattered by molecules will show lower and higher frequency components. Raman contributed significantly to the quantum photon spin, acoustic-optic effect and acoustics of Indian musical instruments. Every year on 28th February the National Science Day is celebrated in India to commemorate the discovery of the Raman Effect. Raman Effect has been proved of utmost importance in understanding the molecular structure of chemical compounds. Within a decade of its discovery, the structure of more than 2000 compounds was revealed. C.V. Raman was awarded "Bharat Ratna" in 1954. He was also awarded the Lenin Peace prize by the Soviet Union in 1958. His remarkable achievements brought international recognition and glory to Indian science. Raman's discovery led one of the earliest confirmations of quantum theory. The Government of India offered him the fittest tribute by releasing a postal stamp in his honour.

