



ENDURING EFFECT OF SIR CV RAMAN

November 7 marked the 125th birth anniversary of Sir CV Raman, whose path-breaking work in optics was influential in the growth of science

EARLY YEARS

7 Nov, 1888 | Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was born in Thiruvanaikoil, Trichinopoly (now Tiruchirappalli)

1904 | He graduated at the top of his class from Presidency College in Madras with a gold medal in Physics

28 February 1928 | He discovered the Raman Effect



MILESTONES

1929

Becomes Sir CV Raman after being knighted

1930

Awarded the Nobel Prize for physics, the first non-white to receive a science Nobel and second Indian after Rabindranath Tagore

1933

Joined IISc Bangalore (in pic) and headed the physics department

1947

Named director of the Raman Research Institute

WHAT IS RAMAN EFFECT?

A sea voyage in 1921 led to the stirrings of the Raman Effect. Raman wondered why the sea was blue. After several experiments, he was able to show conclusively that the colour of the sea was the result of the scattering of sunlight by water molecules.

LEGACY LIVES ON



From the discovery of the Raman Effect and the technique of Raman spectroscopy, to the acoustics of Indian percussion instruments and emphasizing the importance of scientific publishing, his impact on science has been considerable. He passed away in 1970.

ON THE DOYEN'S DAY

K Sunil Prasad



IGNITED MINDS: The 125th birth anniversary of CV Raman was a quiet affair in Bangalore that was his home for over 20 years. Raman, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930, worked in the Indian Institute of Science before he set up Raman Research Institute (RRI) in 1948. As part of the doyen's anniversary, RRI invited 30 students from Mysore to the institute, where experiments were demonstrated and an exhibition was organized. RRI does research in astronomy and astrophysics, light and matter physics, soft condensed matter and theoretical physics, among others