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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="tribute.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <main id="main">
      <h1 id="title">Dr.chandrasekhara Venkata Raman</h1>
      <h3>1888-1970</h3>
      <div id="img-div">
        
        <figcaption id="img-caption">
          <Dr class="c.v raman"></Dr>
        </figcaption>
      </div>
      <section id="tribute-info" > <h3 id="headline">Here's a time line of Dr.
raman's life:</h3>
      <ul>
        <li><strong>1888</strong> - c.v raman born at Tiruchirappalli in
Southern India </li>

        <li>
          <strong>1902</strong> - He entered Presidency College, Madras, in
1902, and in 1904 passed his B.A .
        </li>
        <li>
          <strong>1907</strong> - winning the first place and the gold medal in
physics, in 1907 he gained his M.A. degree, obtaining the highest distinctions.
        </li>
        <li>
          <strong>1907</strong> - Since at that time a scientific career did
not appear to present the best possibilities, Raman joined the Indian Finance
Department in 1907.
        </li>
        <li>
          <strong>1917</strong> -In 1917 he was offered the newly endowed Palit
Chair of Physics at Calcutta University, and decided to accept it,After 15 years
at Calcutta he became Professor at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore .
        </li>
        <li>
          <strong>1948</strong> - 1948 he is Director of the Raman Institute of
Research at Bangalore, established and endowed by himself.
        </li>
        <li>

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        <strong>1942</strong> - his experimental and theoretical studies on
the diffraction of light by acoustic waves of ultrasonic and hypersonic
frequencies (published 1934-1942), and those on the effects produced by X-rays on
infrared vibrations in crystals exposed to ordinary light.
    </li>
    <li>
        <strong>1948</strong> - In 1948 Raman, through studying the
spectroscopic behaviour of crystals, approached in a new manner fundamental
problems of crystal dynamics.
    </li>
    <li>
        <strong>1928</strong> - 28th of February, 1928, of the radiation
effect which bears his name ("A new radiation", Indian J. Phys., 2 (1928) 387).
    </li>
    <li>
        <strong>1930</strong> - ("A new radiation", Indian J. Phys., 2
(1928) 387) which gained him the 1930 Nobel Prize in Physics..
    </li>
    <li>
        <strong>1948</strong> -In 1948 Raman, through studying the
spectroscopic behaviour of crystals, approached in a new manner fundamental
problems of crystal dynamics.
    </li>

    <strong>1929</strong> - Raman has been honoured with a large number
of honorary doctorates and memberships of scientific societies. He was elected a
Fellow of the Royal Society early in his career (1924), and was knighted in 1929.
</li>
<li><strong>1970</strong> -Raman died on November 21, 1970.</li>
</ul></section>
<h3>
If you have time, you should read more about this incredible human
being on his
<a
    id="tribute-link"
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C._V._Raman"
    target="_blank"
    >Wikipedia entry</a>
>.
</h3>
</main>
</body>
</html>

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```
img{
  display:block;
}

#image{
  max-width:100%;
  height: auto;
  text-align:center;
}
#tribute-info{
  text-emphasis-color: white;
  background-color: rgb(158, 153, 153);
  text-align: left;
}
```