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Masatoshi Koshiha

Research Associate in the Enrico Fermi Institute, 1956-58.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2002

with Raymond Davis Jr. and Riccardo Giacconi

“for pioneering contributions to astrophysics, in particular for the detection of cosmic neutrinos.”

Daniel C. Tsui

S.M., 1963; Ph.D., 1967.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1998

with Robert B. Laughlin and Horst L. Störmer

“for their discovery of a new form of quantum fluid with fractionally charged excitations.”

Jerome I. Friedman

A.B., 1950; S.M., 1953; Ph.D., 1956.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1990

with Henry Kendall and Richard Taylor

“for their pioneering investigations concerning deep inelastic scattering of electrons on protons and bound neutrons, which have been of essential importance for the development of the quark model in particle physics.”

Jack Steinberger

S.B., 1942; Ph.D., 1949.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1988

with Leon Lederman and Dr. Melvin Schwartz

“for the neutrino beam method and the demonstration of the doublet structure of the leptons through the discovery of the muon neutrino.”

Leon M. Lederman

Frank L. Sulzberger Professor in the College, 1989-1992.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1988

with Dr. Jack Steinberger and Dr. Melvin Schwartz

“for the neutrino beam method and the demonstration of the doublet structure of the leptons through the discovery of the muon neutrino.”

Subramanyan Chandrasekhar

Research Associate in the Department of Astronomy & Astrophysics, 1937-1938; Assistant Professor, 1938-1942; Associate Professor, 1942-1943; Professor, 1943-1952; Morton D. Hull Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of Astronomy & Astrophysics, Physics, and the Enrico Fermi Institute, 1952-1995.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1983

with William Fowler

“for his theoretical studies of the physical processes of importance to the structure and evolution of the stars.”

S.M., 1953; Ph.D., 1955; University Professor in the Department of Physics, the Enrico Fermi Institute, and the College, 1971-present.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1980

with Val L. Fitch

“for the discovery of violations of fundamental symmetry principles in the decay of neutral K-mesons.”

J. Robert Schrieffer

Assistant Professor in the Department of Physics and the Institute for the Study of Metals, 1957-60.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1972

with John Bardeen and Leon N. Cooper

“for their jointly developed theory of superconductivity, usually called the BCS-theory.”

Murray Gell-Mann

Instructor in the Department of Physics and the Institute for Nuclear Studies, 1951-53; Assistant Professor, 1953-54; Associate Professor, 1955.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1969

“for his contributions and discoveries concerning the classification of elementary particles and their interactions.”

Luis W. Alvarez

S.B., 1932; S.M., 1934; Ph.D., 1936; D.Sc. (honorary), 1967.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1968

“for his decisive contributions to elementary particle physics, in particular the discovery of a large number of resonance states, made possible through his development of the technique of using hydrogen bubble chamber and data analysis.”

Hans Albrecht Bethe

Research Associate in the Metallurgical Laboratory, Manhattan Project, 1942-43.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1967

“for his contributions to the theory of nuclear reactions, especially his discoveries concerning the energy production in stars.”

Julian Schwinger

Research Associate in the Metallurgical Laboratory, Manhattan Project, 1943.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1965

with Richard P. Feynman and Sin-Itiro Tomonaga

“for their fundamental work in quantum electrodynamics, with deep-ploughing consequences for the physics of elementary particles.”

Eugene P. Wigner

Research Associate in the Metallurgical Laboratory, Manhattan Project, 1942 to 1945; Visiting Professor of Physics in the Enrico Fermi Institute, 1957.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1963

with Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen

“for his contributions to the theory of the atomic nucleus and the elementary particles, particularly through the discovery and application of fundamental symmetry principles.”

Maria Goeppert-Mayer

Consultant, Metallurgical Laboratory, Manhattan Project, 1944-46; Volunteer Research Associate in the Department of Physics and the Institute for Nuclear Studies, 1945-48; Senior Physicist, Argonne National Laboratory, 1946-59; Volunteer Research Associate and Professor, 1949-53; Volunteer Professor in the Department of Physics, Enrico Fermi Institute, and the Institute for Nuclear Studies, 1959-60.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1963

with J. Hans D. Jensen and Eugene P. Wigner

“for their discoveries concerning nuclear shell structure.”

Owen Chamberlain

Ph.D., 1949.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1959

with Emilio Gino Segre

“for their discovery of the antiproton.”

Chen Ning Yang

Ph.D., 1948.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1957

with Tsung-Dao Lee

“for their penetrating investigation of the so-called parity laws which has led to important discoveries regarding the elementary particles.”

Tsung-Dao Lee

Ph.D., 1950; Research Associate in the Department of Astronomy, 1950.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1957

with Chen Ning Yang

“for their penetrating investigation of the so-called parity laws which has led to important discoveries regarding the elementary particles.”

Ernest Orlando Lawrence

(X ’24); Predoctoral candidate in Physics, 1923-24; D.Sc. (honorary), 1941.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1939

“for the invention and development of the cyclotron and for results obtained with it, especially with regard to artificial radioactive elements.”

Enrico Fermi

Research Coordinator, Metallurgical Laboratory, Manhattan Project, 1941-43; Director of Argonne Laboratory, 1943-45; Charles H. Swift Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of Physics and the Institute for Nuclear Studies, 1945-54.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1938

“for his demonstrations of the existence of new radioactive elements produced by neutron irradiation, and for his related discovery of nuclear reactions brought about by slow neutrons.”

Clinton Joseph Davisson

S.B., 1909.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1937

with Sir George Paget Thomson

“for their experimental discovery of the diffraction of electrons by crystals.”

Werner Heisenberg

Instructor in the Department of Physics, 1929.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1932

“for the creation of quantum mechanics, the application of which has, inter alia, led to the discovery of the allotropic forms of hydrogen.”

Arthur Holly Compton

Professor in the Department of Physics, 1923-29; Charles H. Swift Distinguished Service Professor, 1930-45; Dean in the Division of Physical Sciences, 1940-41, 1942-43, 1945; Chairman of the Department of Physics, 1940-43.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1927

with Charles Thomson Rees Wilson

“for his discovery of the effect named after him.”

James Franck

Professor of Physical Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry and the Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics, 1938-49; Emeritus, 1949-63.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1925

with Gustav Hertz

“for their discovery of the laws governing the impact of an electron upon an atom.”

Robert Andrews Millikan

(X ’94); Assistant in the Department of Physics, 1896-97; Associate, 1897-99; Instructor, 1899-1902; Assistant Professor, 1902-07; Associate Professor, 1907-10; Professor, 1910-21.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1923

“for his work on the elementary charge of electricity and on the photoelectric effect.”

Albert Abraham Michelson

Professor in the Department of Physics, 1892-1925; Chairman, 1892-1927; Martin A. Ryerson Distinguished Service Professor, 1925-30.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1907

“for his optical precision instruments and the spectroscopic and metrological investigations carried out with their aid.”