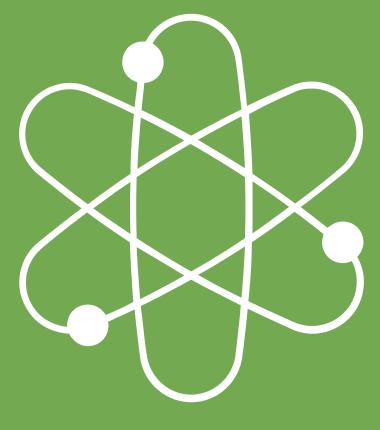


PHYSICS PRIZE 2023

Electrons in pulses of light





The Nobel Prize in Physics

"to the person who made the most important discovery or invention in the field of physics"

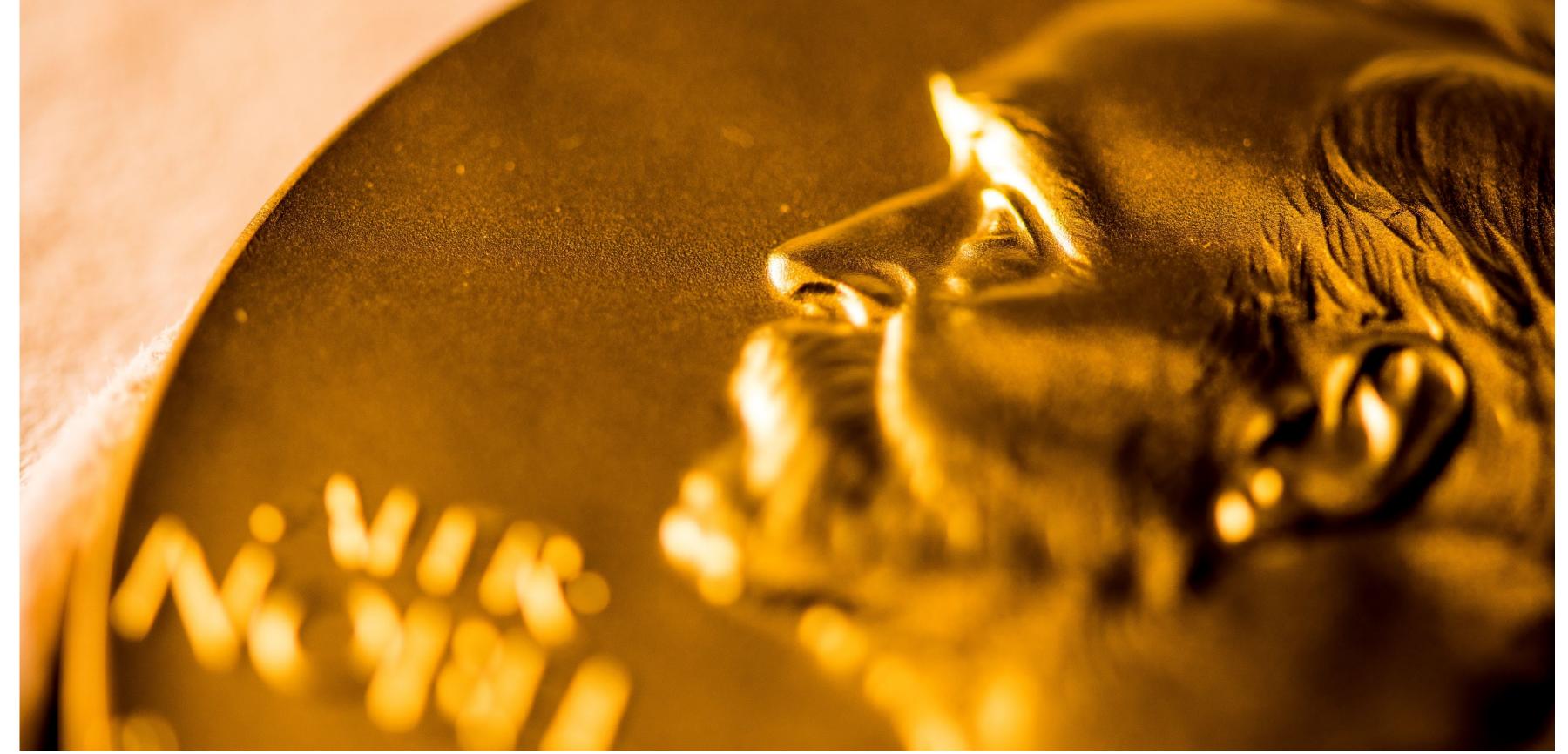
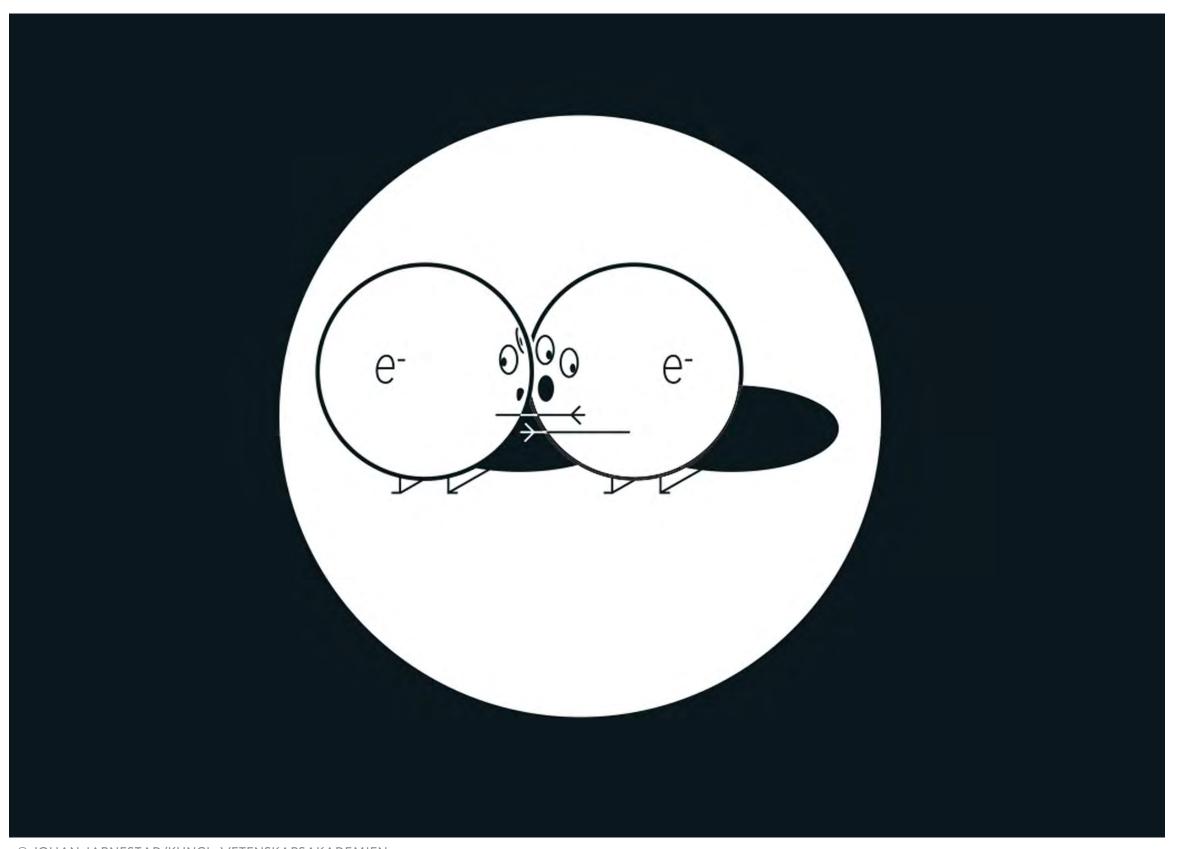


PHOTO: ALEXANDER MAHMOUD



Physics prize 2023

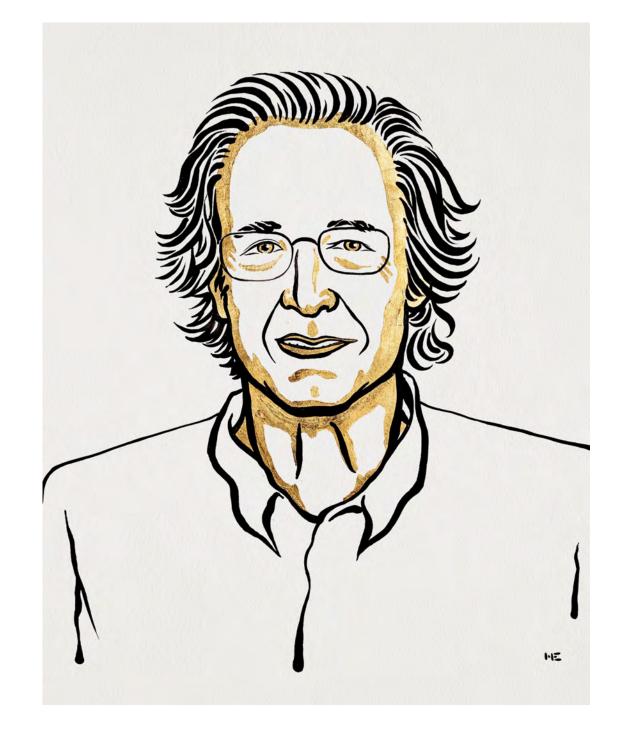


The 2023 physics prize recognises experiments with short pulses of light that can capture momentary images of the movements of electrons.



2023 physics laureates

"for experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses of light for the study of electron dynamics in matter"



Pierre Agostini Born: 1941, French protectorate of Tunisia (now Tunisia)



Ferenc Krausz Born: 1962, Hungary

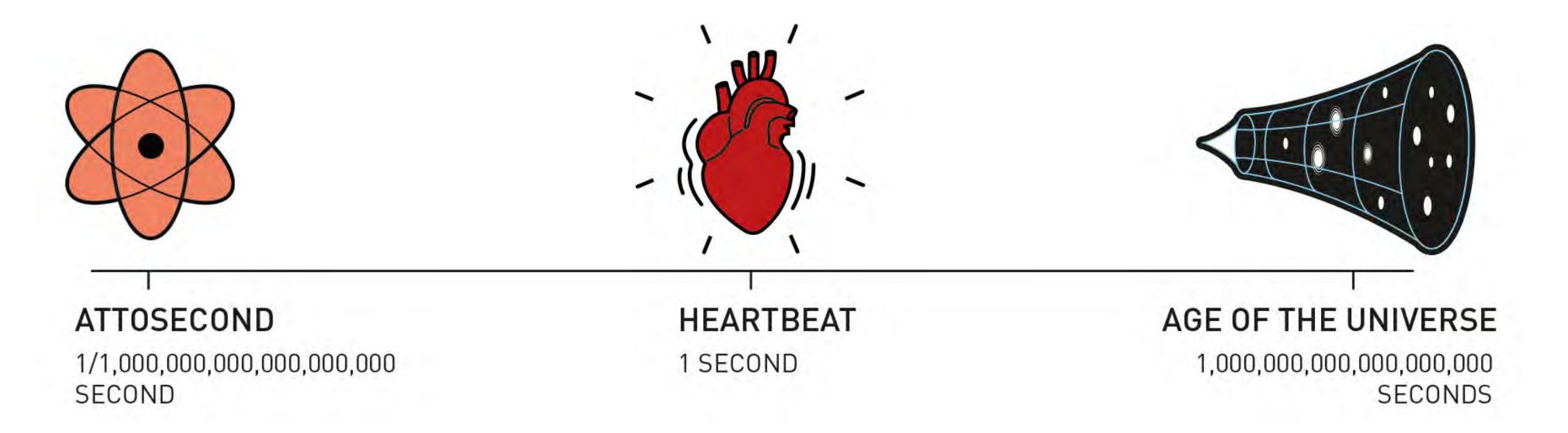


Anne L'Huillier Född: 1958, Frankrike



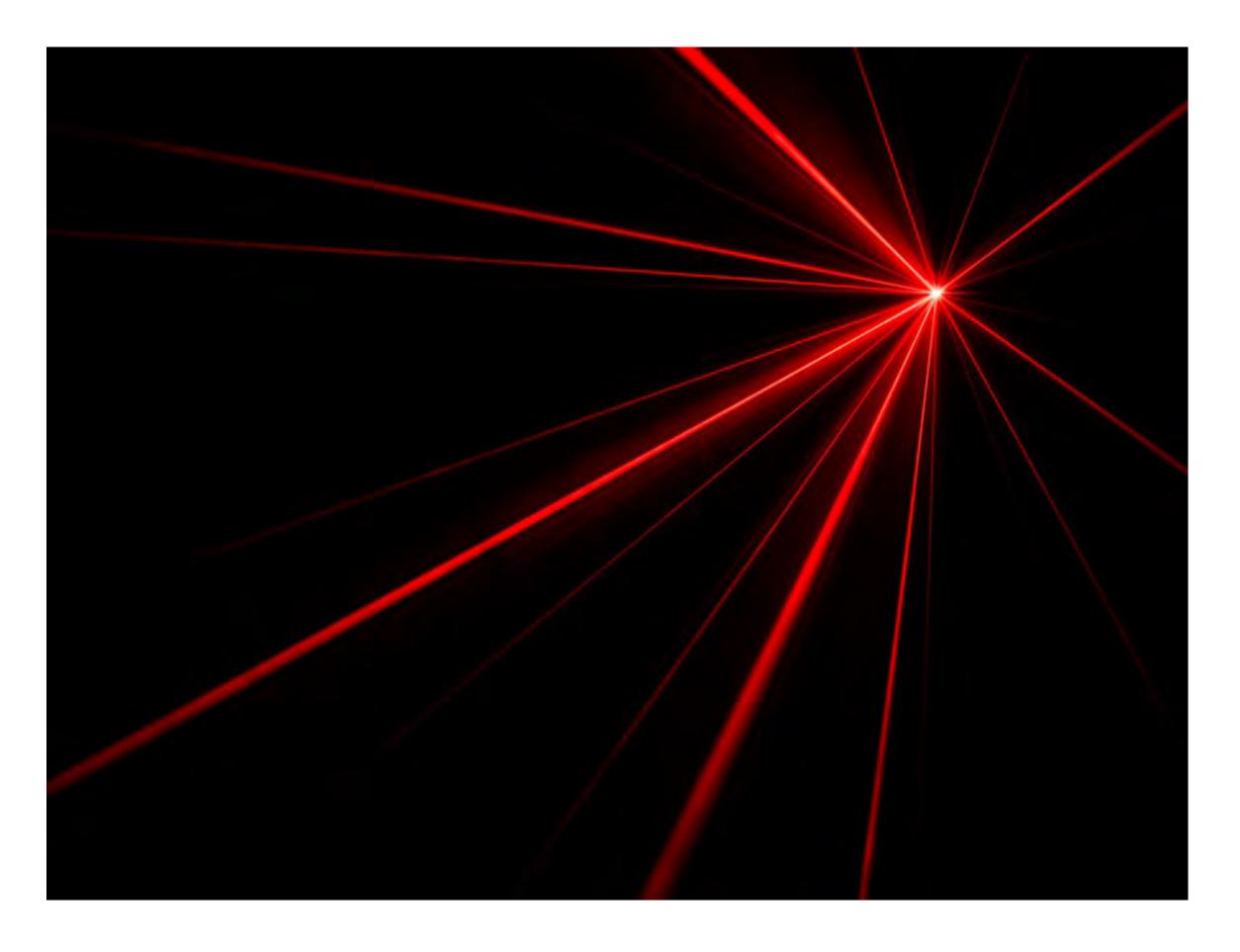
Time scales

How fast do the electrons in an atom move?





Laser pulses



Pulses of laser light can help us capture rapid events.

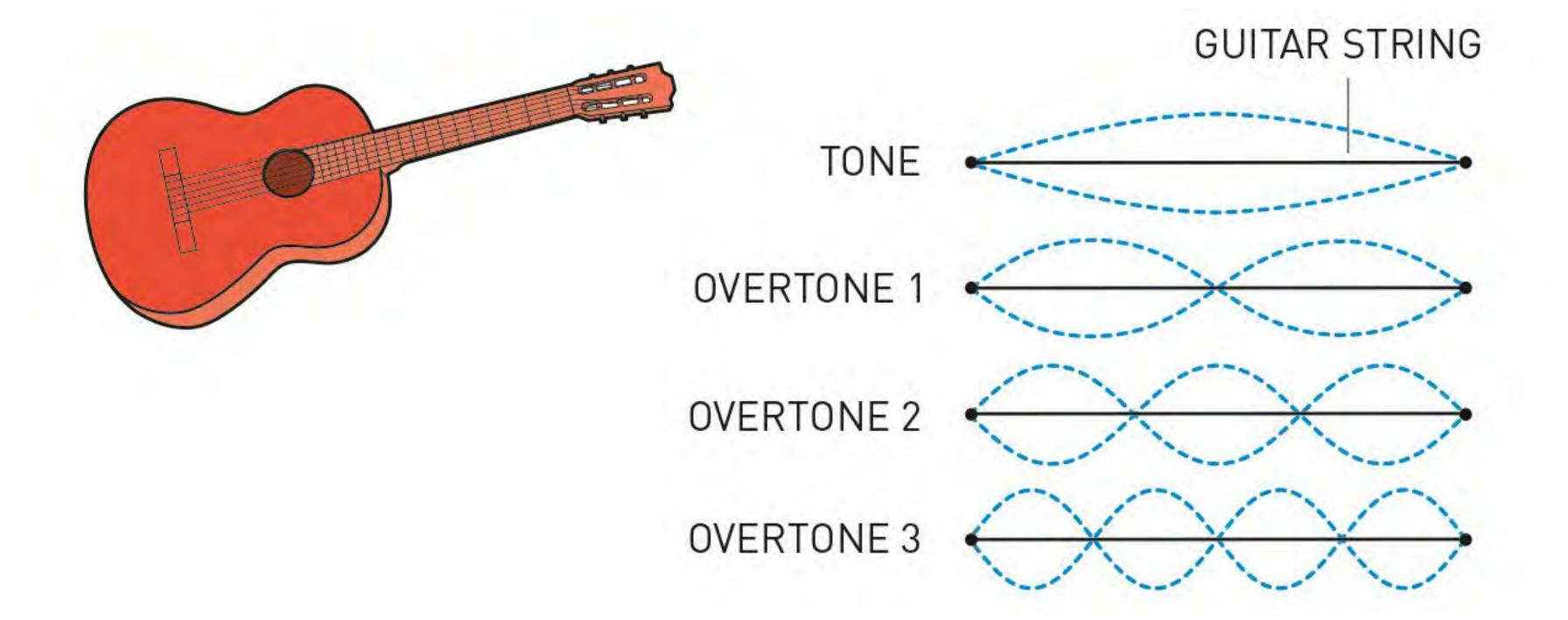
Capturing the movements of the electrons in an atom demands extremely rapid pulses.



Overtones

Light waves, like sound waves, can have overtones.

Anne L'Huillier created overtones of laser light by causing it to pass through a gas.





The combination of light waves

The combination of light waves of varying wavelengths can generate pulses of light.

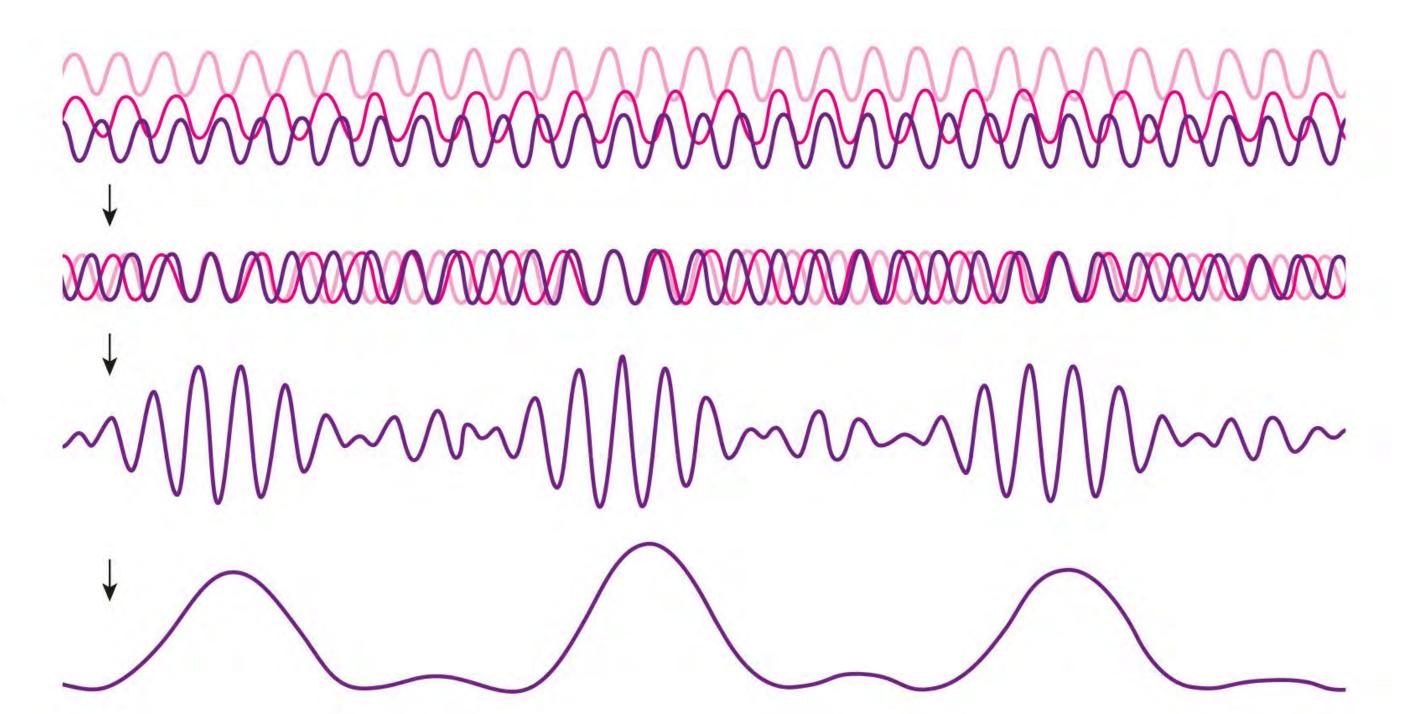
Pierre Agostini created a train of attosecond pulses of light.

Ferenc Krausz isolated a single pulse.

OVERTONES ARE SUPERIMPOSED

REINFORCE OR CANCEL EACH OTHER

ATTOSECOND PULSES





Applications

The potential to study processes inside of atoms and molecules.

Possible practical applications in a variety of fields from electronics to medicine.







"Even now, 30 years afterwards, we are still learning new things."

Anne L'Huillier, 2023 Nobel Prize laureate in physics

PHOTO: JOHANN MAURITSSON



FOR THE GREATEST BENEFIT TO HUMANKIND