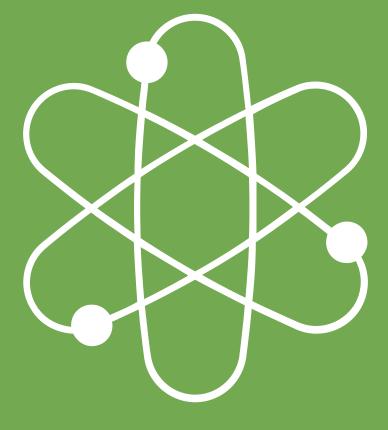


# PHYSICS PRIZE 2023

Electrons in pulses of light





# The Nobel Prize in Physics

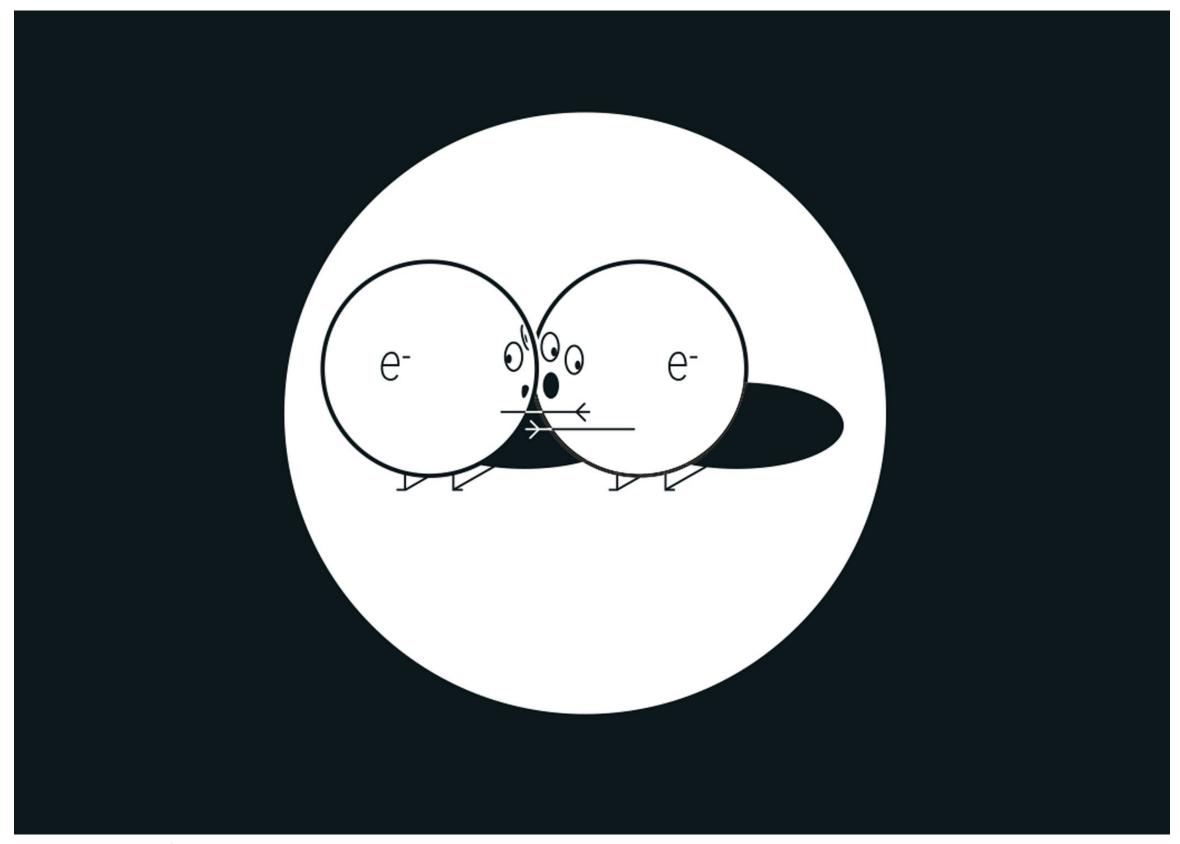
"to the person who made the most important discovery or invention in the field of physics"



PHOTO: ALEXANDER MAHMOUD



## Physics prize 2023

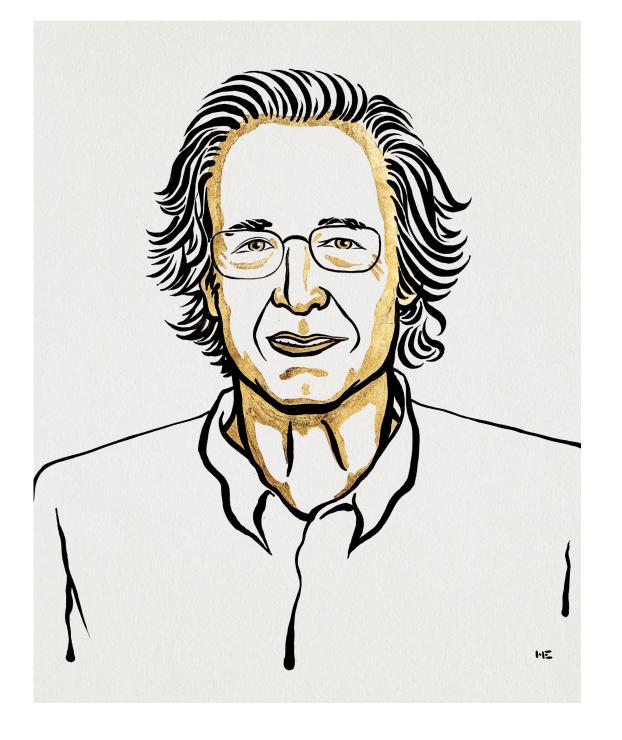


The 2023 physics prize recognises experiments with short pulses of light that can capture momentary images of the movements of electrons.



## 2023 physics laureates

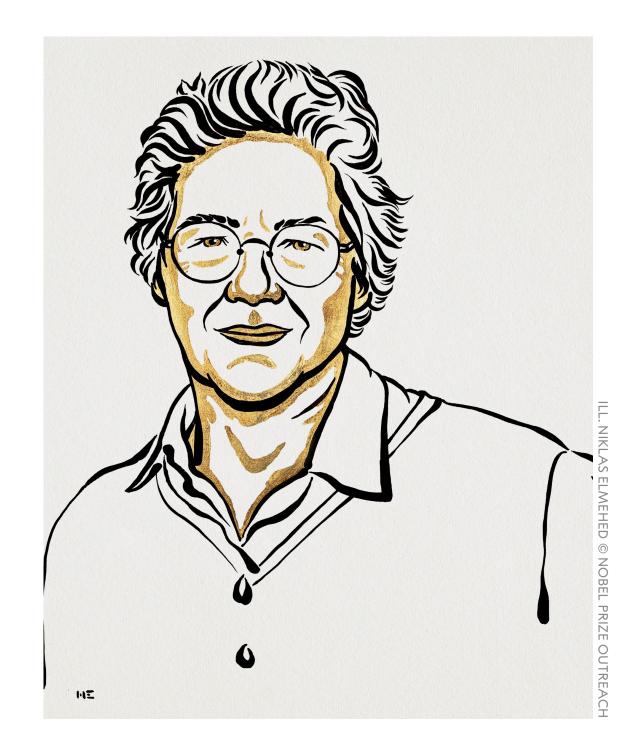
"for experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses of light for the study of electron dynamics in matter"



Pierre Agostini



Ferenc Krausz Born: 1962, Hungary

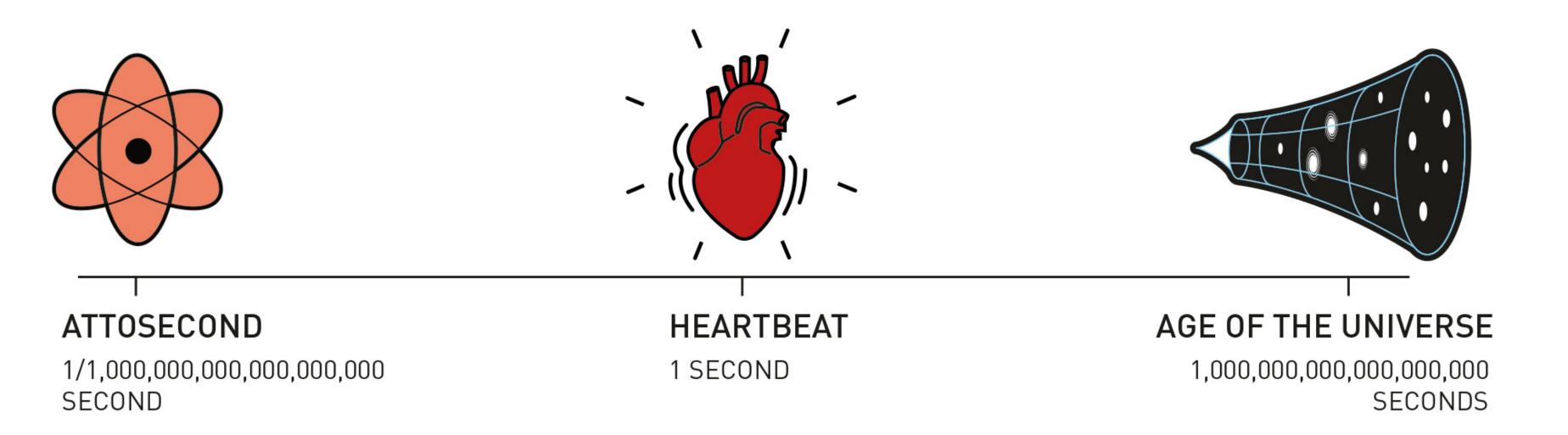


Anne L'Huillier Född: 1958, Frankrike



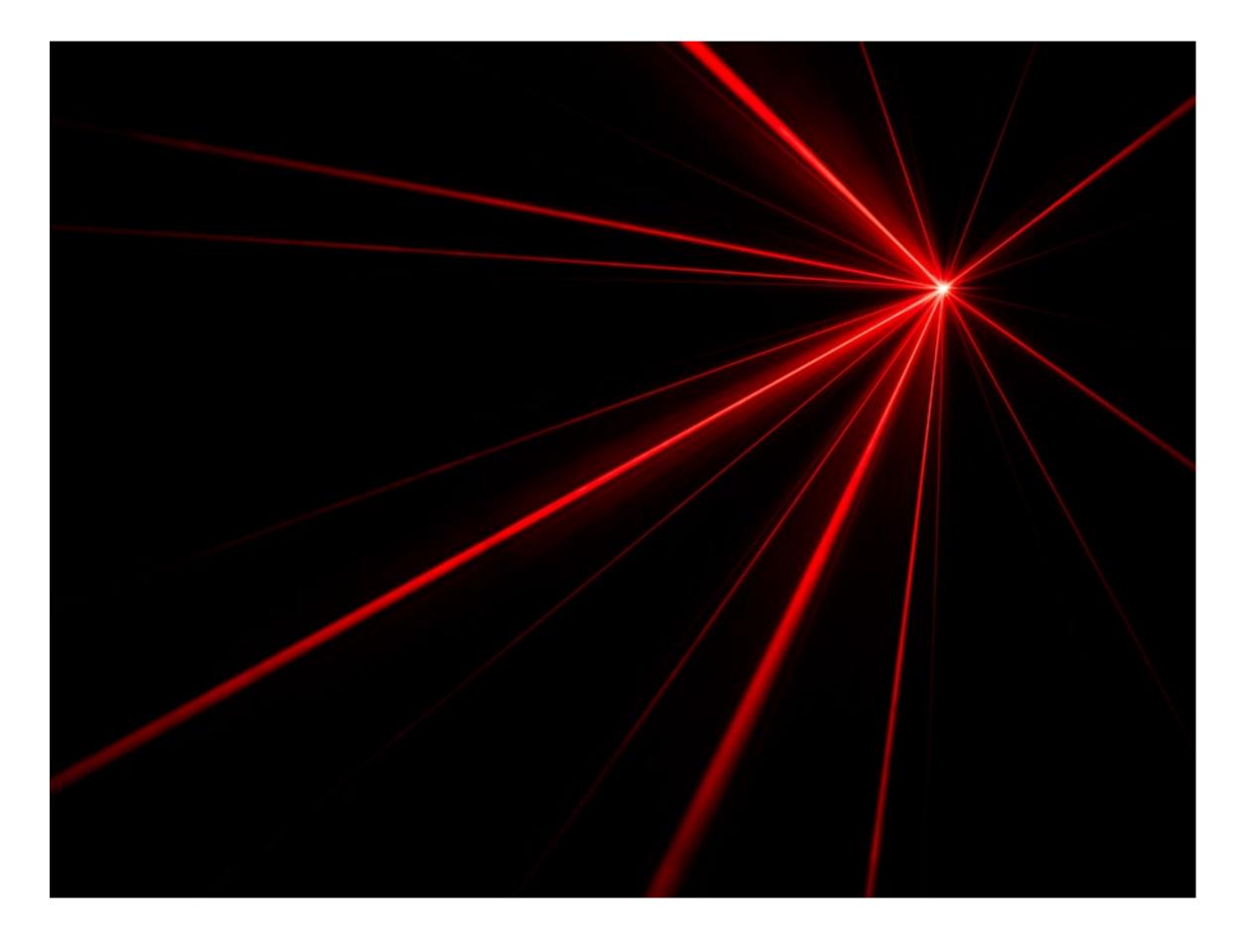
#### Time scales

How fast do the electrons in an atom move?





## Laser pulses



Pulses of laser light can help us capture rapid events.

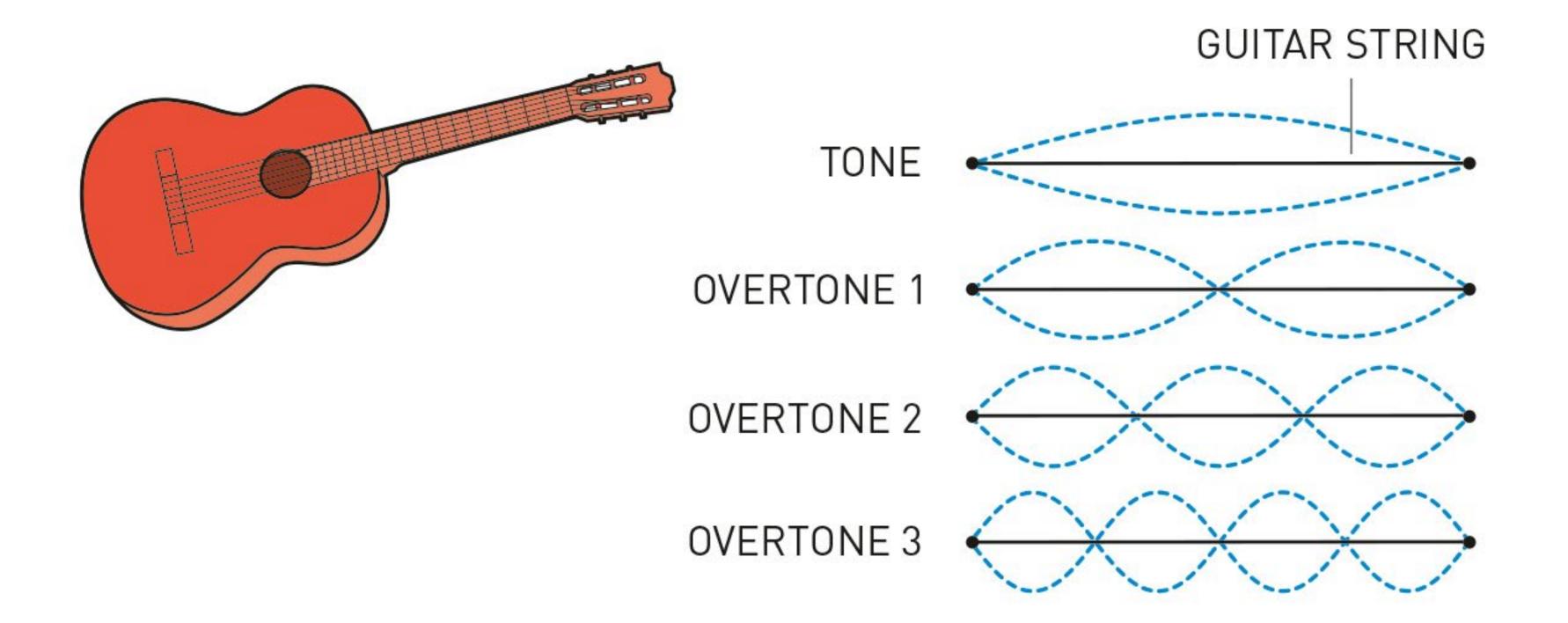
Capturing the movements of the electrons in an atom demands extremely rapid pulses.



#### 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.

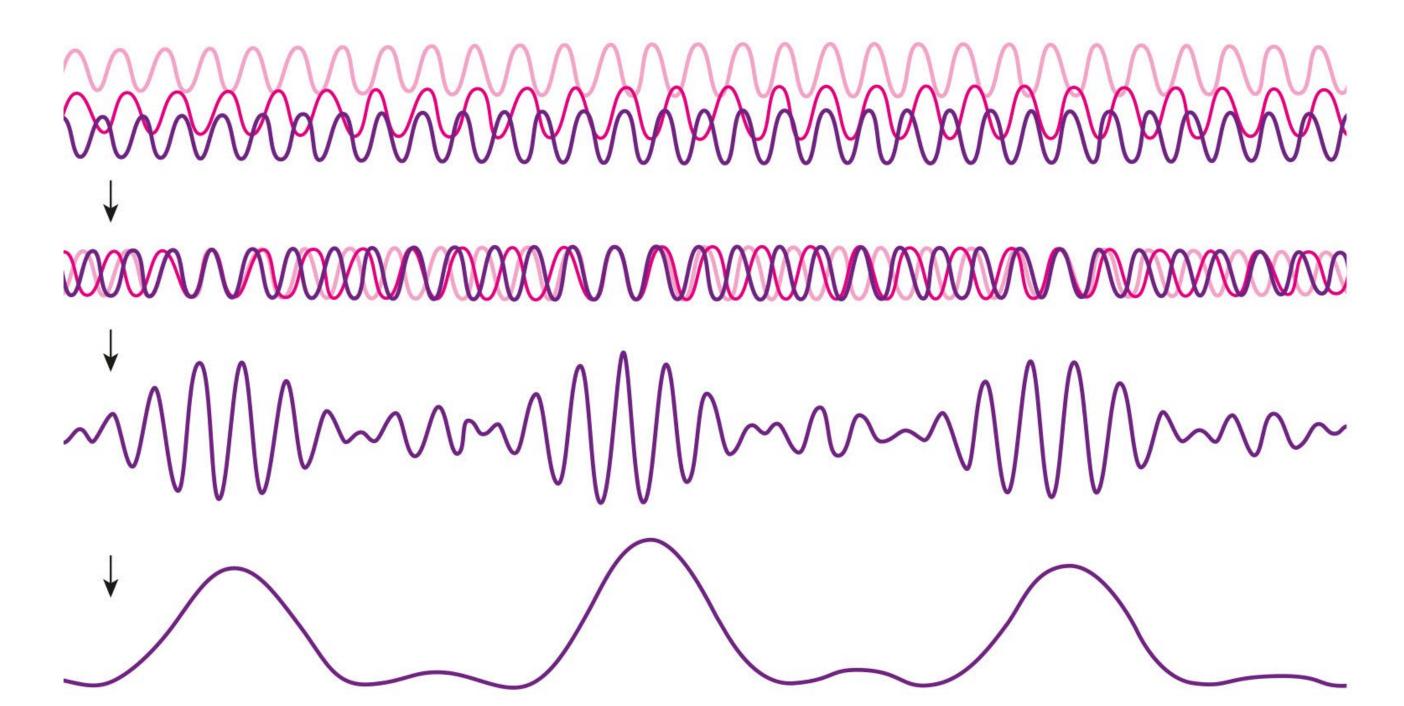
Pierre Agostini created a train of attosecond pulses of light.

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