The FUTURE of America is the RESEARCH of TODAY

NATIONAL USER FACILITY ORGANIZATION

Home of Scientific Achievements

22 Nobel Prizes from 1938 until Present Day

Physics

1938 – Argonne
(E. Fermi for new radioactive elements)

1939 – Berkeley
(E.O. Lawrence for cyclotron and radio-elements)

1957 – Brookhaven
(T.D. Lee & C.N. Yang for parity violation)

1959 – Berkeley
(E. Segre & O. Chamberlain for the anti-proton)

1960 – Berkeley
(D.A. Glaser for the bubble chamber)

1963 – Argonne
(M.G. Meyer for the nuclear shell model)

1968 – Berkeley
(L. W. Alvarez for contributions to elementary particle physics)

1976 – Brookhaven/Stanford
(S. Ting & B. Richter for new heavy particles)

1980 – Brookhaven
(S. Cronin & V. Fitch for CP violation)

1988 – Brookhaven
(L. Ledermann, M.Schwartz, J.Steinberger for muon neutrino)

1990 – Stanford
(J.Friedman, H.W. Kendall, D.E.Taylor for structure inside protons)

1994 – Oak Ridge
(C. Ahull & B. Brockhouse for neutron scattering)

1995 – Stanford
(M.L. Perl for the tau lepton)

1997 – Berkeley
(S. Chu for laser cooling and trapping of atoms)

1998 – Livermore
(R.B. Laughlin for the Quantum Hall Effect)

2002 – Brookhaven
(R. Davis for cosmic neutrinos)

2003 – Argonne
(A.A. Abrikosov for superconductivity)

Chemistry

1951 – Berkeley
(G. T. Seaborg & E.McMillan for transuranic elements chemistry)

1962 – Berkeley
(M. Calvin for carbon dioxide assimilation)

1986 – Berkeley
(Y.T. Lee for reaction dynamics chemistry)

2003 – Brookhaven
(R. MacKinnon for cell chemistry

2006 – Stanford
(R. D. Kronberg for molecular basis of eukaryptic transcription)

Office of Science
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

National Science Foundation
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN