

You're a winner: Listening in on 'the call' for Nobel Prize

October 5 2022, by MADDIE BURAKOFF and SETH BORENSTEIN



John F. Clauser speaks to reporters on the phone at his home in Walnut Creek, Calif., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, 2022. Three scientists jointly won this year's Nobel Prize in physics on Tuesday, for their work on quantum information science that has significant applications, for example in the field of encryption. Clauser, Alain Aspect of France, and Anton Zeilinger of Austria were cited by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for discovering the way that particles known as

photons can be linked, or “entangled,” with each other even when they are separated by large distances. Credit: AP Photo/Terry Chea

This is what it's like to get "the call"—the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences ringing you up to say you won the Nobel Prize.

It's usually a dream-of-a-lifetime call that only the special few get in private. But for American physicist John Clauser, who was [awarded the Nobel](#) for his work on quantum mechanics, it rang a little different.

Thanks to a three-hour delay from a phone busy with congratulations and reporters' queries, the call finally got through to him while he was on a live Zoom interview with The Associated Press. And he shared his side of the notification and celebration.

"Oh hang on. They're on the phone right now," he said. "OK. Hang on just a second. Can I talk to the guys from the Swedish Nobel Committee?"

Over the next nine minutes, Clauser recounted to the Swedish academy the difficult road that eventually led to a Nobel-awarding phone call—albeit a few hours late.

While studying at Columbia in the 1960s, Clauser became interested in designing practical experiments to put quantum mechanics to the test. But his ideas weren't always well-received in the field, he said.

Leading physicist Richard Feynman, who won his own physics Nobel in 1965, "kind of threw me out of his office," Clauser said. "He was very offended that I should even be considering the possibility that quantum mechanics might not give the correct predictions."



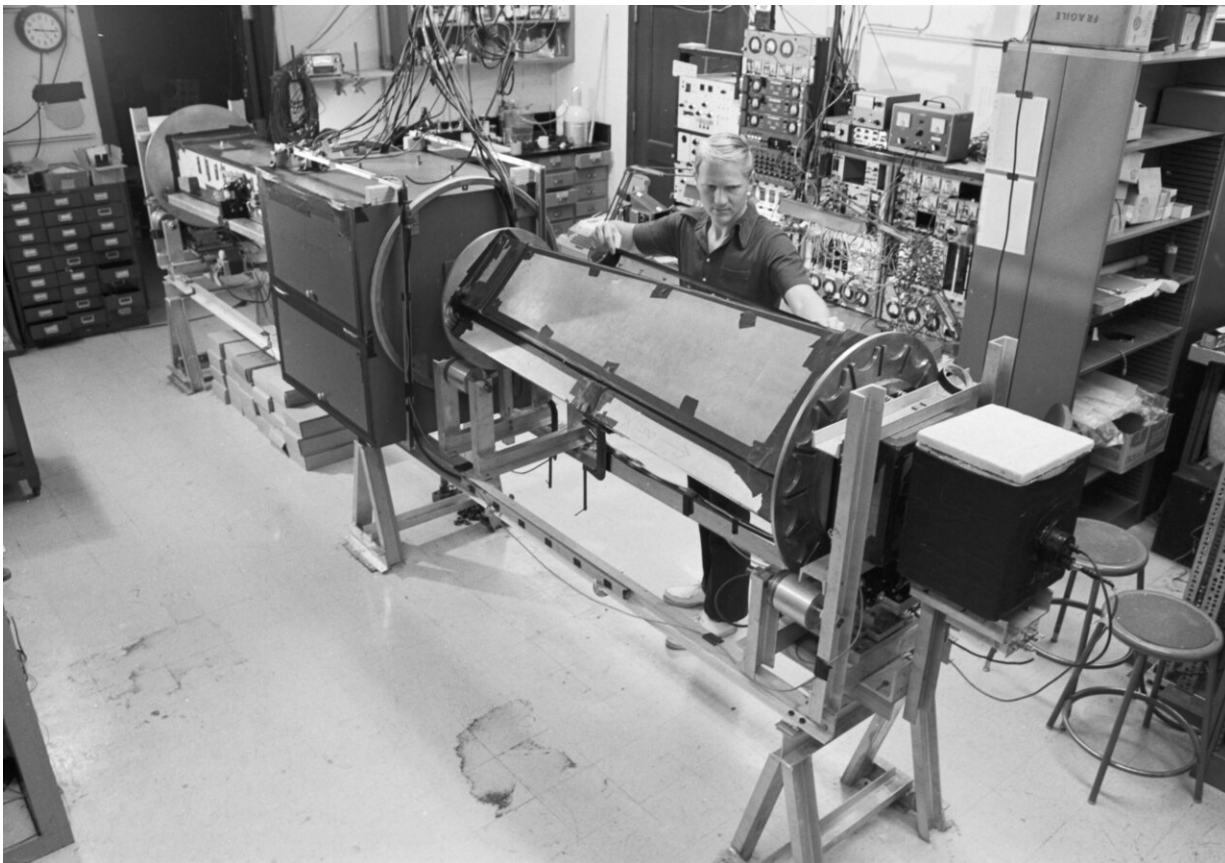
John F. Clauser stands in his kitchen at his home in Walnut Creek, Calif., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, 2022. Clauser, Alain Aspect of France, and Anton Zeilinger of Austria were cited by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for discovering the way that particles known as photons can be linked, or “entangled,” with each other even when they are separated by large distances. Credit: AP Photo/Terry Chea

But Clauser said he was having fun working on these experiments and thought they were important—“even though everybody told me I was crazy and was going to ruin my career by doing it.”

While continuing his work at University of California Berkeley, he and the late physicist Stuart Freedman “had to build everything from scratch.

There was very little money so I was basically cobbling together junk or scrap from the UC physics department," he told the academy.

"There's a lot of stuff unused in storerooms," Clauser said. "I would rummage around and say, 'Oh, hey, I can use this.'"



This photo provided by the Berkeley Lab shows John Clauser with quantum mechanics experiment to test Bell's theorem at Berkeley, Calif., on Nov. 7, 1975. Three scientists jointly won this year's Nobel Prize in physics on Tuesday, Oct. 4, 2022, for their work on quantum information science that has significant applications, for example in the field of encryption. Clauser, Alain Aspect of France, and Anton Zeilinger of Austria, were cited by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for discovering the way that particles known as photons can be linked, or “entangled,” with each other even when they are separated by

large distances. Credit: Steve Gerber/ Berkeley Lab via AP

Some of the great physicists of the past scavenged the same way, he pointed out.

And those experiments, with all their backlash and scraped-together budgets, were the very reason he was on the phone with the Swedish academy decades later.



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Alain Aspect of France, and Anton Zeilinger of Austria were cited by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for discovering the way that particles known as photons can be linked, or “entangled,” with each other even when they are separated by large distances. Credit: AP Photo/Terry Chea

As the call wrapped up, there was the matter of logistics. Clauser asked the academy about when he would "get some dates and times on what I'm expected to do."

Of course, there's something you definitely have to say to the academy when it calls: "Thanks a lot."

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