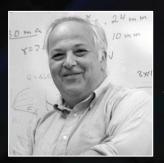


Research at SLAC has led to and enabled fundamental discoveries since the laboratory's founding in 1962

A History of Discovery and The Age of Colliders



Burton Richter. 1976 Nobel Prize in Physics (joint) for discovery of the J/psi subatomic particle



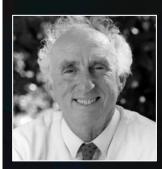
Positron-Electron **Project** (PEP), 1980-1990



Richard Taylor, 1990 Nobel Prize in Physics (joint) for demonstrating the existence of quarks



Stanford Linear Collider (SLC), 1987-1997



Martin Perl. 1995 Nobel Prize in Physics for discovery of the tau lepton elementary particle



PEP-II, 1998-2008

Synchrotron and X-ray Research



Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Project (now the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource, SSRL), 1974



3D atomic images of RNA polymerase II

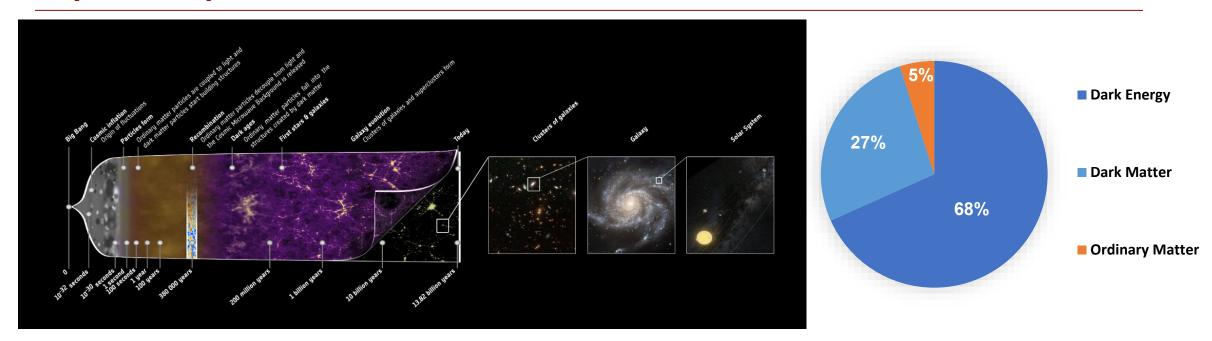
Roger Kornberg, 2006 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for determining how DNA's genetic blueprint is read & used to direct the process of protein manufacturing

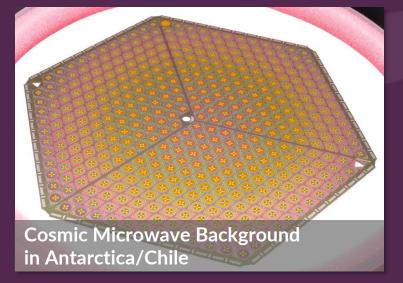


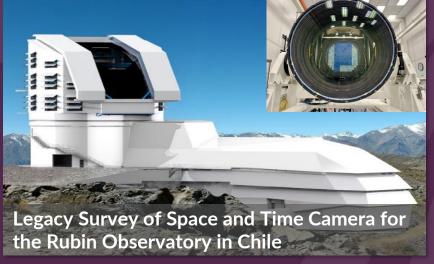
Frances Arnold (Caltech), 2018 Nobel Prize in **Chemistry for** inventing directed enzyme evolution

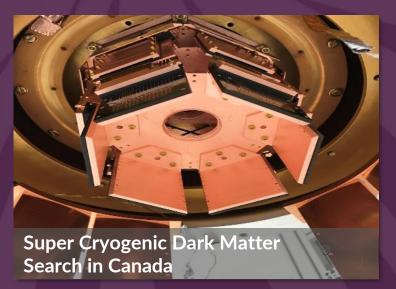


SLAC also designs, constructs, and operates large-scale instruments to explore beyond the known universe









Significant investment from Stanford continues to transform the lab, providing new infrastructure and capabilities











