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APS awards Bonner Prize to Diamond and Stephens

The American Physical Society presented its 1980 Tom W. Bonner Prize in Nuclear Physics to Richard M. Diamond and Frank S. Stephens of Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory at the Society's Washington meeting in April. The two scientists were honored for their work on high-spin states of nuclei. The citation notes that "Their studies of multiple Coulomb excitations with heavy ions, of multiple gamma ray cascades, and of the effects of the Coriolis coupling in rotational spectra are important ingredients in our understanding of rapidly rotating nuclei."

Diamond earned a BS from the University of California, Los Angeles (1974) and a PhD in nuclear chemistry (1951) from the University of California, Berkeley. For the three years following his doctoral studies he worked as a chemistry instructor at Harvard University. He then joined Cornell University as an assistant professor. Diamond became a member of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory staff in 1958.

Stephens was granted an AB by Oberlin College (1952) and a PhD in chemistry by the University of California (1955). Immediately after receiving his doctoral degree he joined LBL as a research chemist.

APS Bonner Prize winners, Frank S. Stephens and Richard M. Diamond of Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory discussing some results obtained from one of their heavy-ion experiments.

The Bonner Prize was established in 1964 as an annual award given to recognize outstanding experimental research in nuclear physics and/or the development of a technique or device that contributes to nuclear physics research. The prize consists of a certificate of merit and a $1000 cash award.

Schwitters wins Waterman Award

The National Science Board has selected Roy F. Schwitters, professor of physics at Harvard University, to receive the fifth annual Alan T. Waterman Award. Schwitters, an experimental high-energy physicist, played a primary role in the design, construction and implementation of the particle detection apparatus for the Stanford Positron–Electron Accelerating Ring (SPEAR) at SLAC. Studies using this detector led to the discovery of the psi particle family.

At a State Department ceremony in May, Schwitters received a medal and a grant of up to $50 000 for each year of three years of research or advanced study. The Waterman Award, named for the first director of the National Science Foundation, was authorized by Congress in 1975 to mark the 25th anniversary of the Foundation. Nominees must be US citizens not over the age of 35.

Schwitters studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he earned an SB in 1966 and an PhD in physics in 1971. After completing his doctoral work, he became a research associate at Stanford University. Schwitters continued working at SLAC until 1979, the year he joined the Harvard faculty.

Hewlett-Packard Prize goes to Andersen and Miedema

The 1980 Hewlett-Packard Europhysics Prize will be awarded jointly to O. Krogh Andersen of the Max-Planck-Institut for Festkörperforschung, Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany and Andries R. Miedema of the Philips Research Laboratories, Eindhoven, The Netherlands. They will receive the prize for their development of original methods for the calculation of the electronic properties of materials. The prize of 20 000 Sw. Fr. (approximately $12 600) is donated annually by the Hewlett-Packard Co to recognize "outstanding achievements in solid state physics." The presentation will take place during the International Conference on the Physics of Transition Metals in Leeds, UK this month.

Andersen will be honored for his development of new methods for the calculation of band structures to predict the physical and properties of alloys and compounds. These methods have significantly increased the speed of making such calculations, permitting the study of a far greater variety of materials. Miedema will be cited for