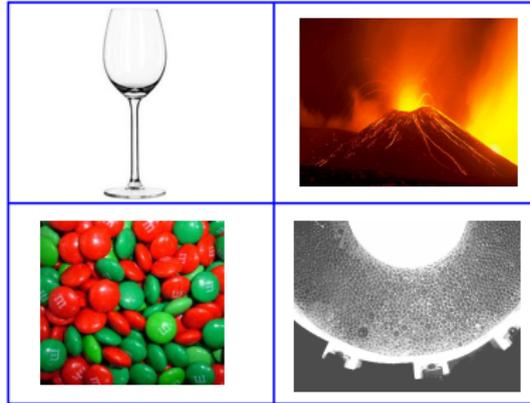


# Physics Research and Physics in Daily Life

**Katharina Vollmayr-Lee**



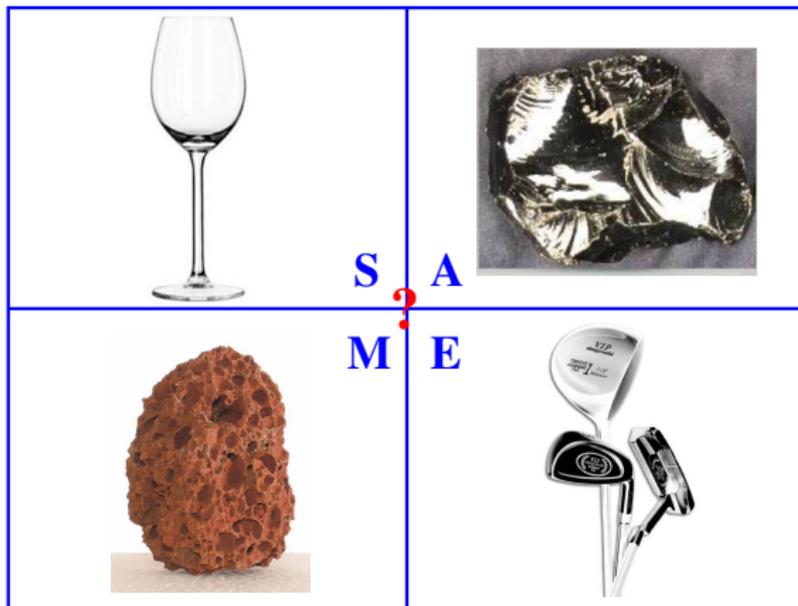
Bucknell, Residential College, February 27, 2014

Physics is fun  
Physics is pretty  
Physics is everywhere

## Outline:

- ▶ my research: computer simulation of glasses
- ▶ physics in daily life:
  - ▶ icecream, snowflake
  - ▶ oil, vinegar, dish soap
  - ▶ M & Ms
  - ▶ balloons, toothbrush

# My Research: Computer Simulation of Glasses

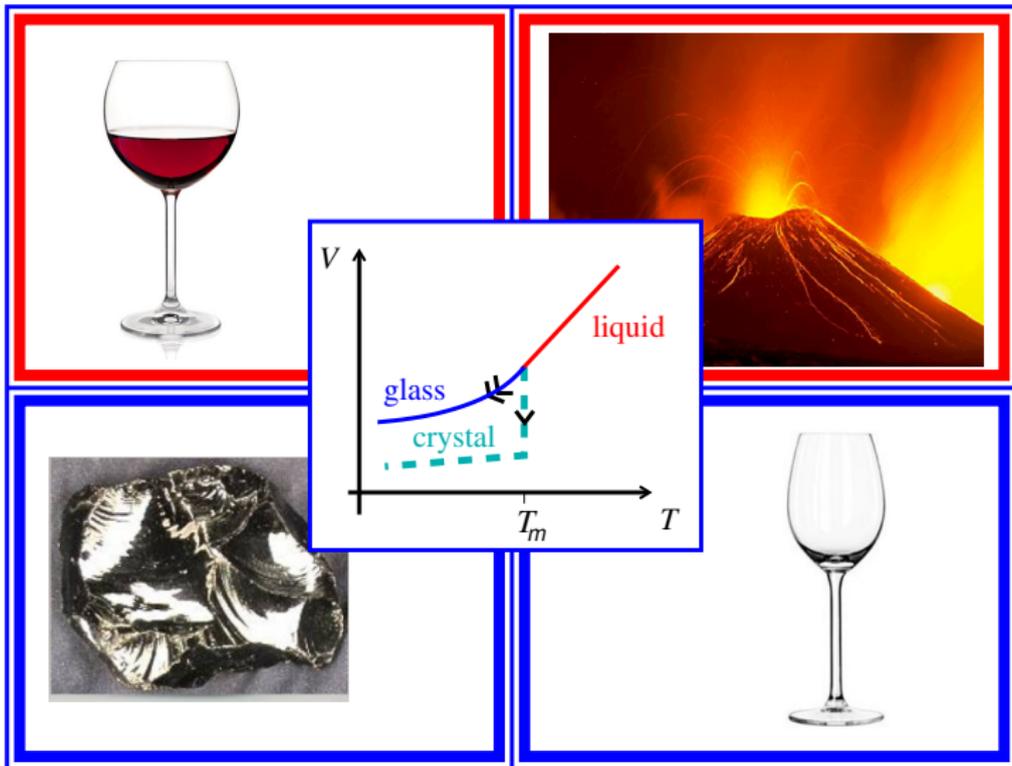


## Acknowledgments:

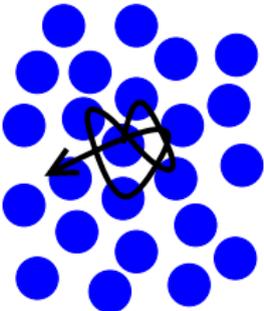
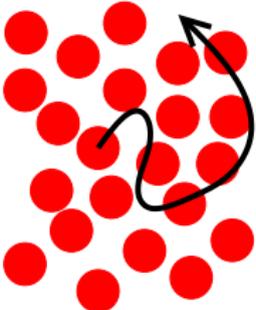
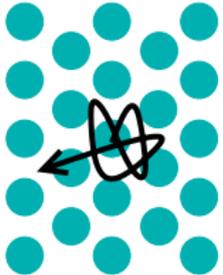
A. Zippelius, H. Castillo  
former undergraduates:

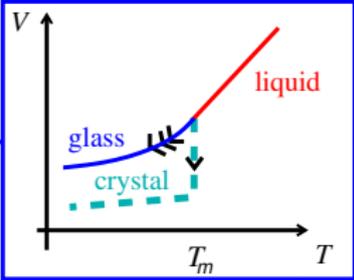
R. Bjorkquist, L. M. Chambers, Ch. H. Gorman

# What is a Glass?



# What is a Glass?

 <p>glass</p>	 <p>liquid</p>				
 <p>crystal</p>	<p>Y E S</p> <table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="783 622 979 767"></td><td data-bbox="982 622 1177 767"></td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="783 769 979 914"></td><td data-bbox="982 769 1177 914"></td></tr></table> <p>S M</p> <p>A E</p>				
					
					



V

T

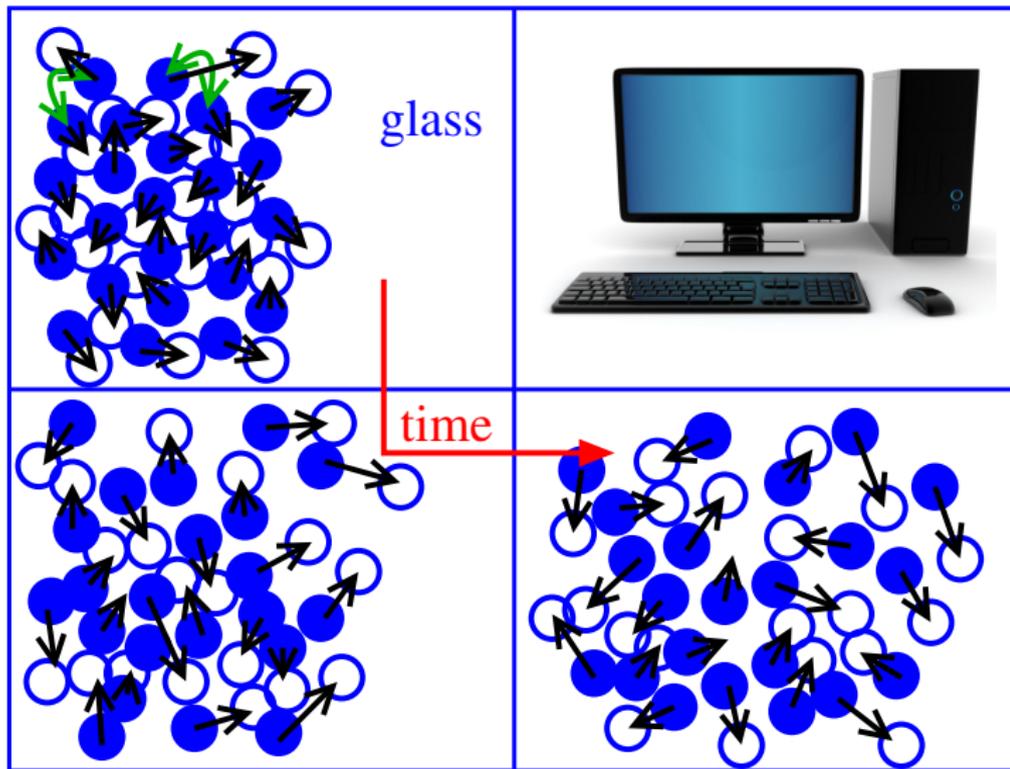
$T_m$

liquid

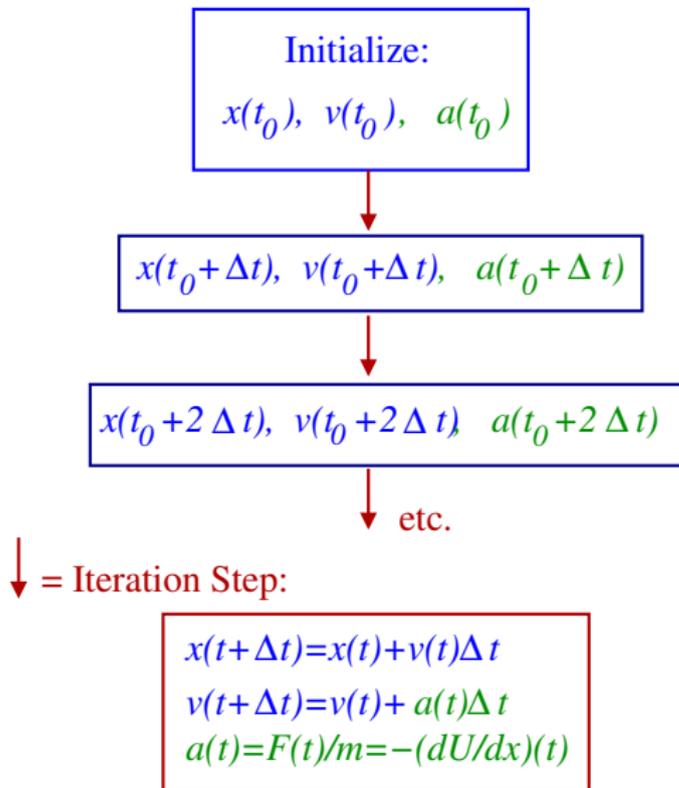
glass

crystal

# Computer Simulation



## Numerical Solution: Euler Step



# Molecular Dynamics Simulation

Initialize:

$$\vec{x}_i(t_0), \vec{v}_i(t_0), \vec{a}_i(t_0)$$

particles  $i=1, \dots, N$   
three dimensions

$$\vec{x}_i(t_0 + \Delta t), \vec{v}_i(t_0 + \Delta t), \vec{a}_i(t_0 + \Delta t)$$

$$\vec{x}_i(t_0 + 2\Delta t), \vec{v}_i(t_0 + 2\Delta t), \vec{a}_i(t_0 + 2\Delta t)$$

etc.

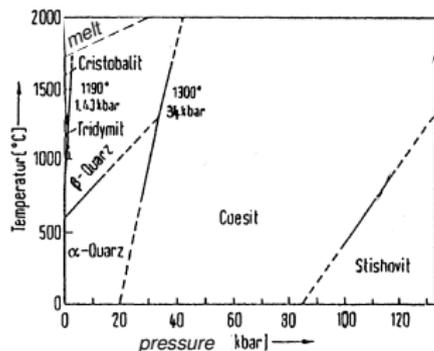
↓ = Iteration Step: (Velocity Verlet)

$$\vec{x}_i(t + \Delta t) = \vec{x}_i(t) + \vec{v}_i(t)\Delta t + \vec{a}_i(t)(\Delta t)^2 / 2$$

$$\vec{v}_i(t + \Delta t) = \vec{v}_i(t) + (\vec{a}_i(t) + \vec{a}_i(t + \Delta t)) \Delta t / 2$$

$$\vec{a}_i(t) = \vec{F}_i(t) / m_i = -\vec{\nabla}_i U(t) / m_i$$

# System: SiO<sub>2</sub>



[S. Stoeffler and J. Arndt, *Naturwissenschaften* 56, 100 (1969)]

- ▶ rich phase diagram
- ▶ similar to water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

## Model: BKS Potential

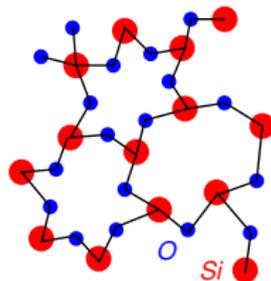
[B.W.H. van Beest *et al.*, PRL 64, 1955 (1990)]

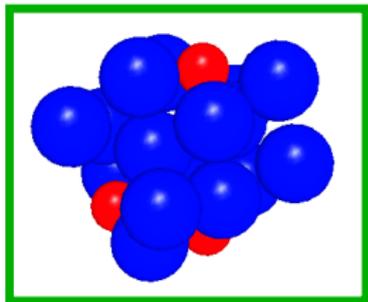
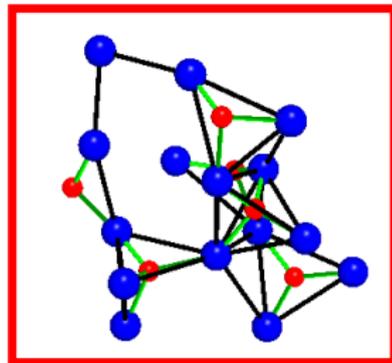
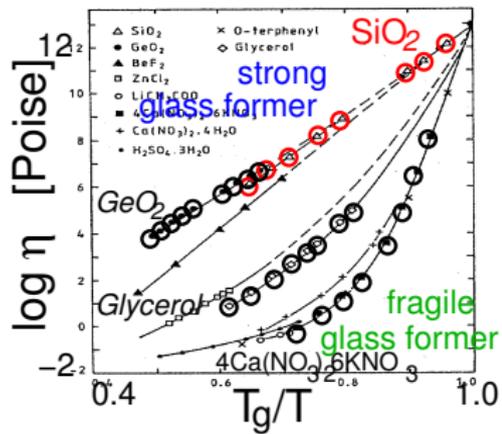
$$\phi(r_{ij}) = \frac{q_i q_j e^2}{r_{ij}} + A_{ij} e^{-B_{ij} r_{ij}} - \frac{C_{ij}}{r_{ij}^6}$$

112 Si & 224 O

$\rho = 2.32 \text{ g/cm}^3$

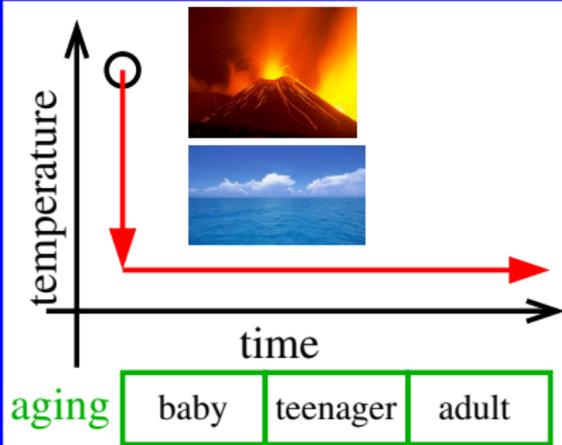
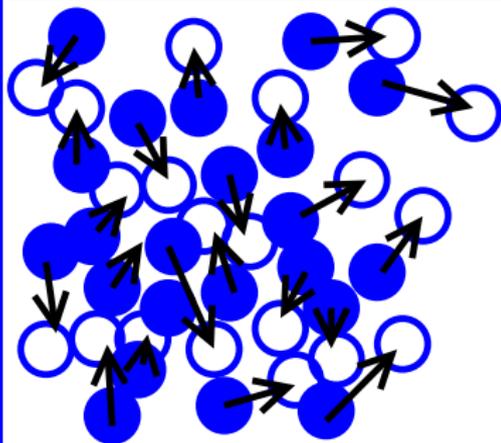
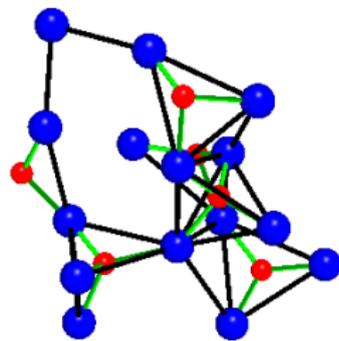
$T_c = 3330 \text{ K}$

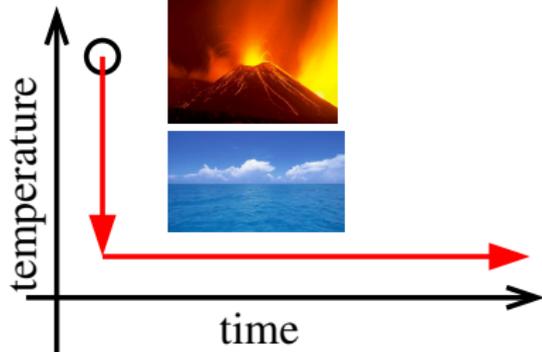




N  
O

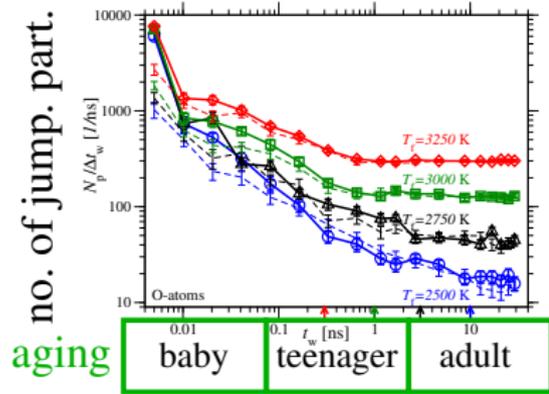
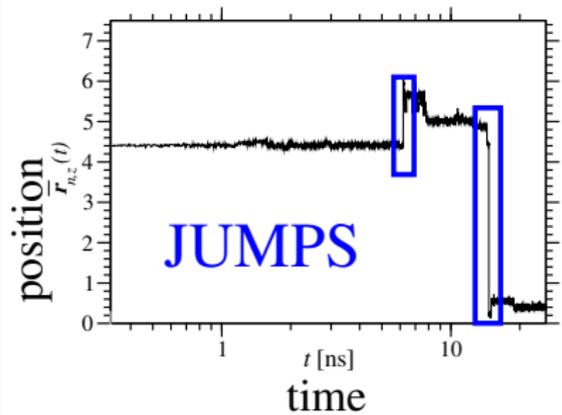






aging

baby	teenager	adult
------	----------	-------

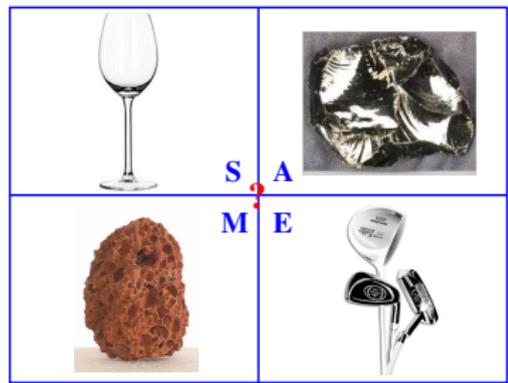


aging

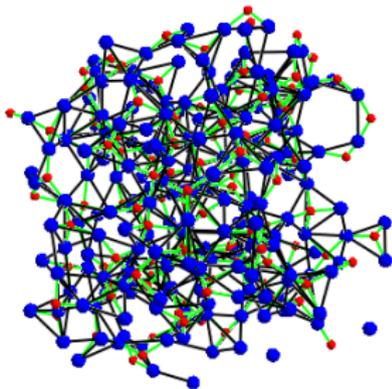
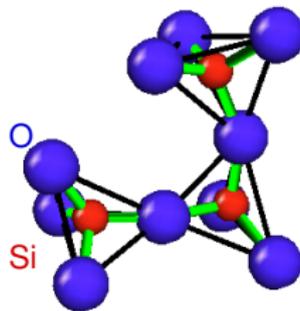
baby	teenager	adult
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[PRL 2013]

YES

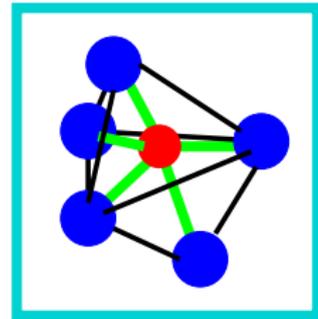
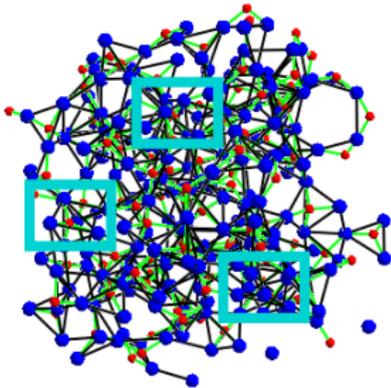
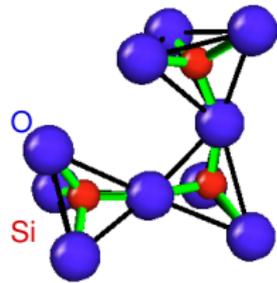


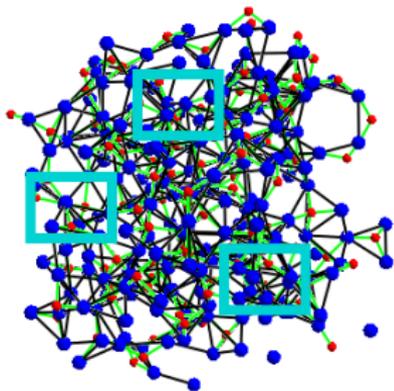
Structure



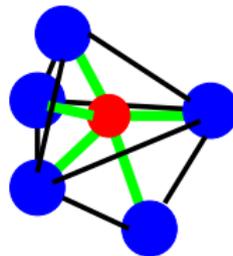
Highly Ordered

# Defects

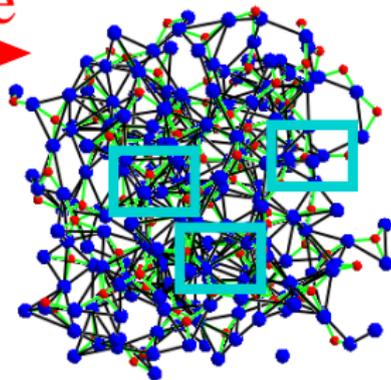
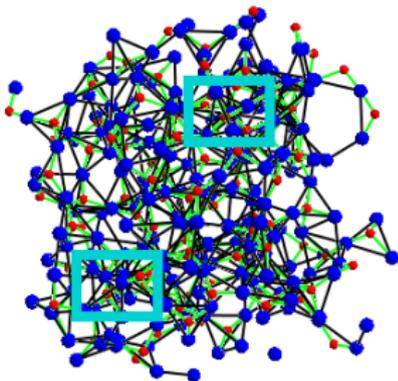


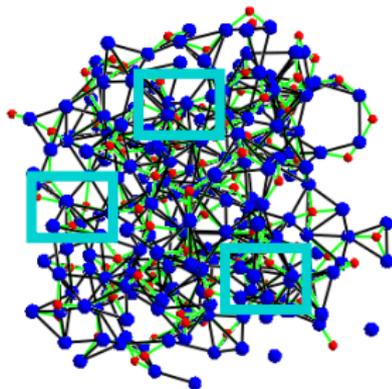


Defects

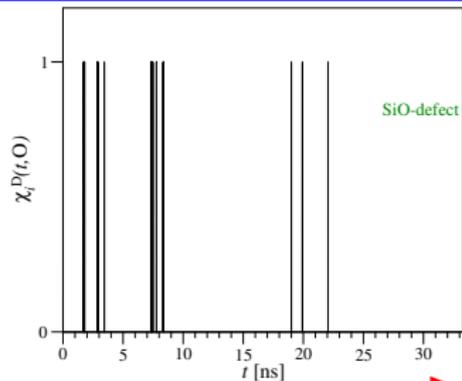
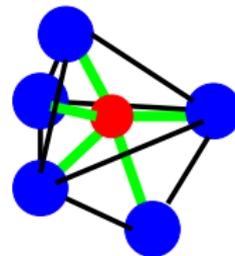


time

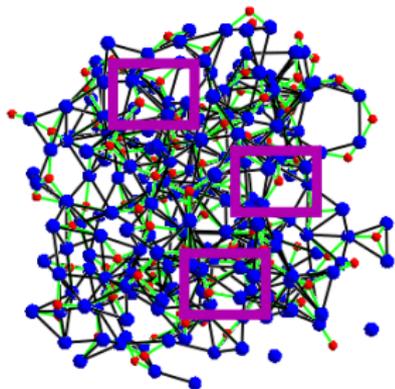




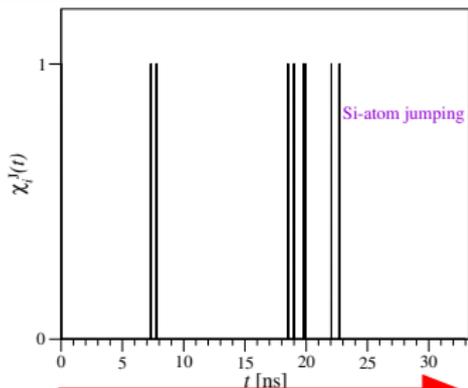
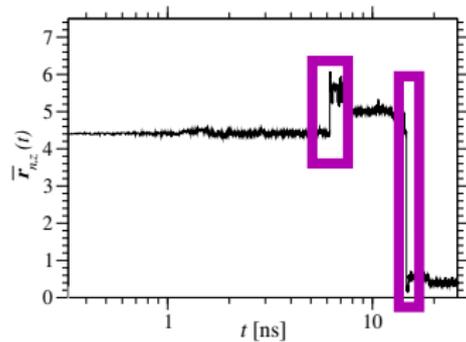
Defects



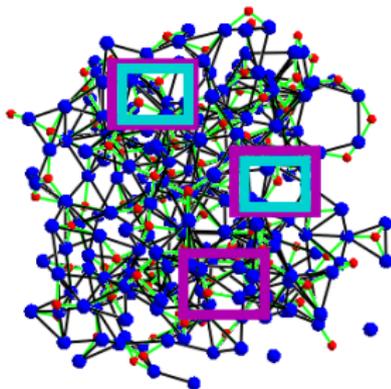
SUDDEN



## Jumps

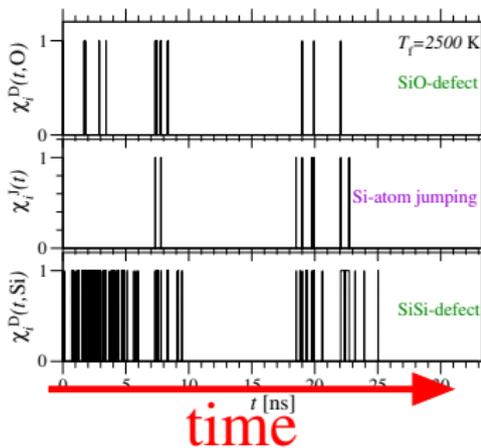


SUDDEN



Jumps

Defects



HIGHLY  
CORRELATED



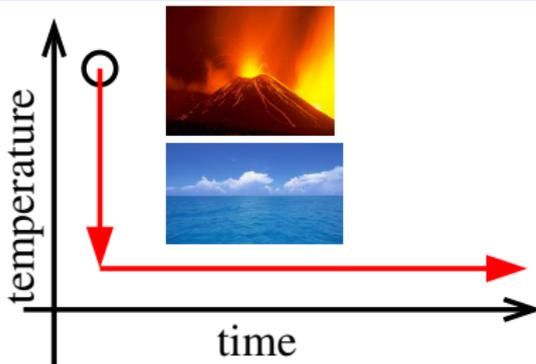
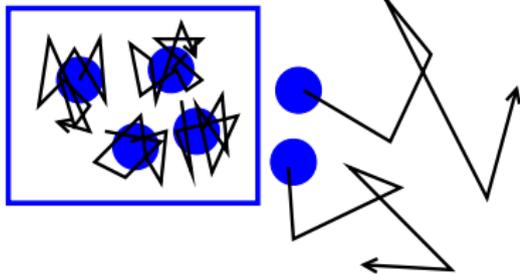
S A



M E



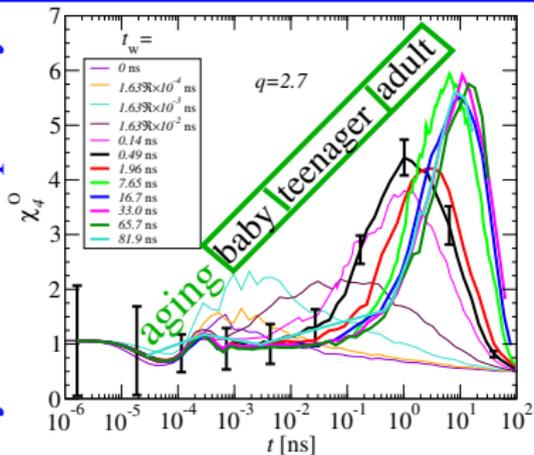
# dynamic susceptibility



aging 

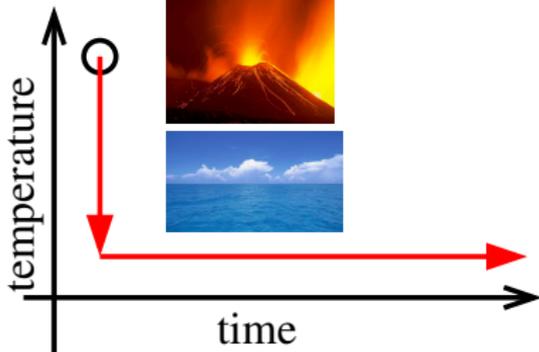
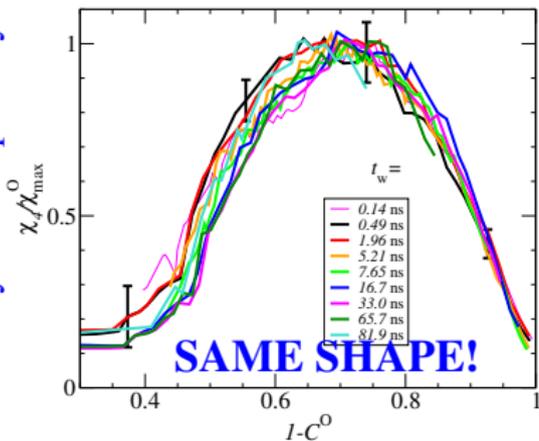
baby	teenager	adult
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# dynamic susceptibility



	
	
<p>S A M E</p>	

norm. dyn. susceptibility



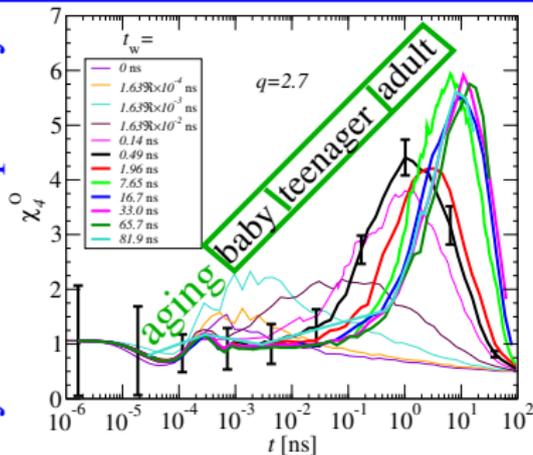
aging

baby

teenager

adult

dynamic susceptibility



YES



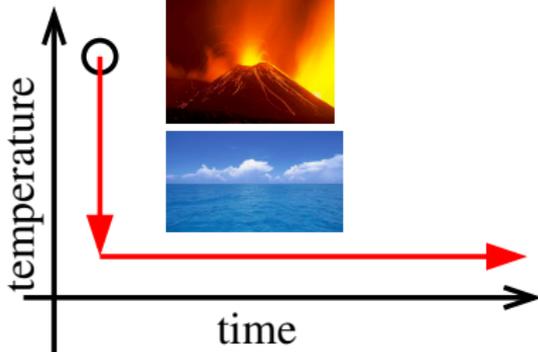
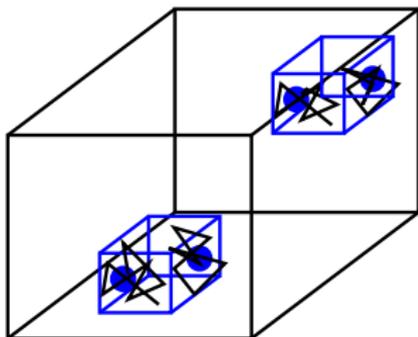
S A



M E



distribution



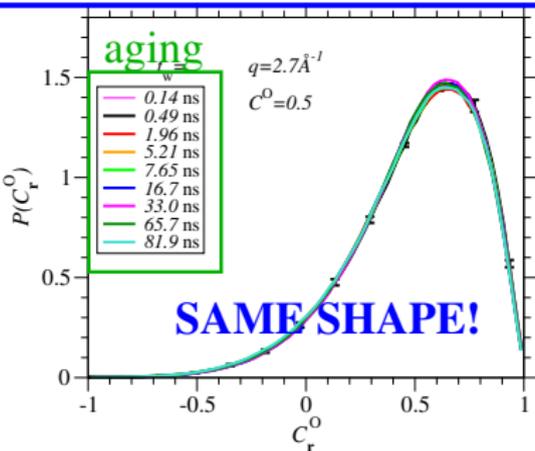
aging

baby

teenager

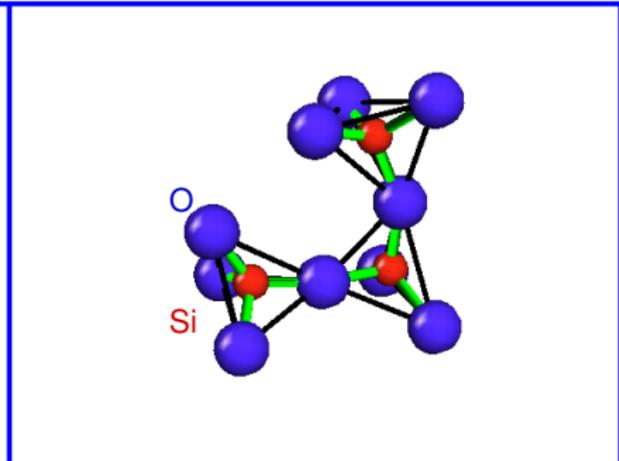
adult

distribution



YES





## Research Summary:

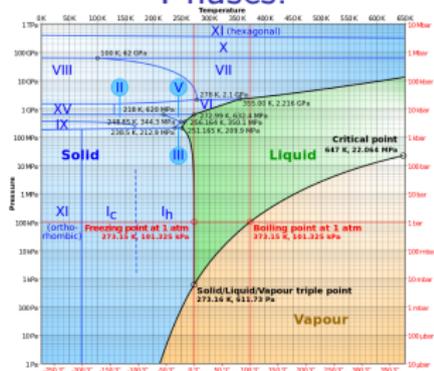
Physics is Fun  
Physics is Pretty

Y  
E  
S

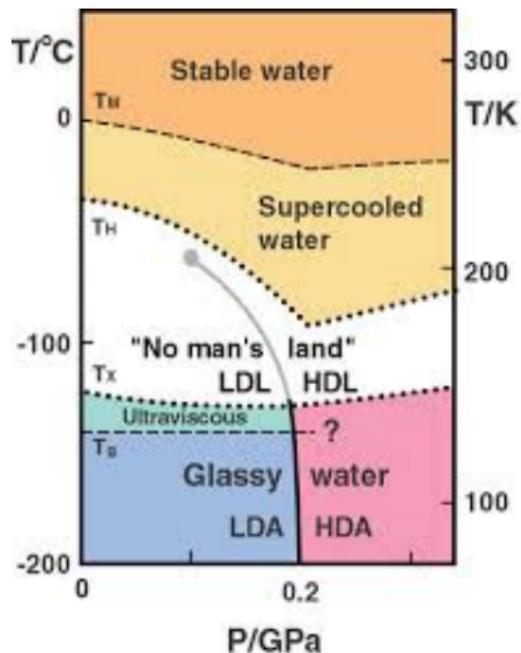


# Physics in Daily Life: H<sub>2</sub>O

## Phases:



## Snowflakes:



# Physics in Daily Life: Granular Matter

Grains:



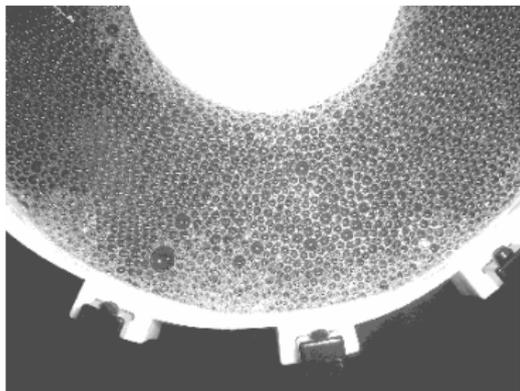
M & Ms:



[Donev et al., Science 303, 5660 (2004)]

# Physics in Daily Life: Soap Bubbles

Sheared Soap Bubbles:



M. Dennin, UC Irvine

Thin Film:



# Summary

Physics is fun  
Physics is pretty  
Physics is everywhere