







Physics World is the membership magazine of the Institute of Physics









Physics World Breakthrough of the Year awarded annually since 2009

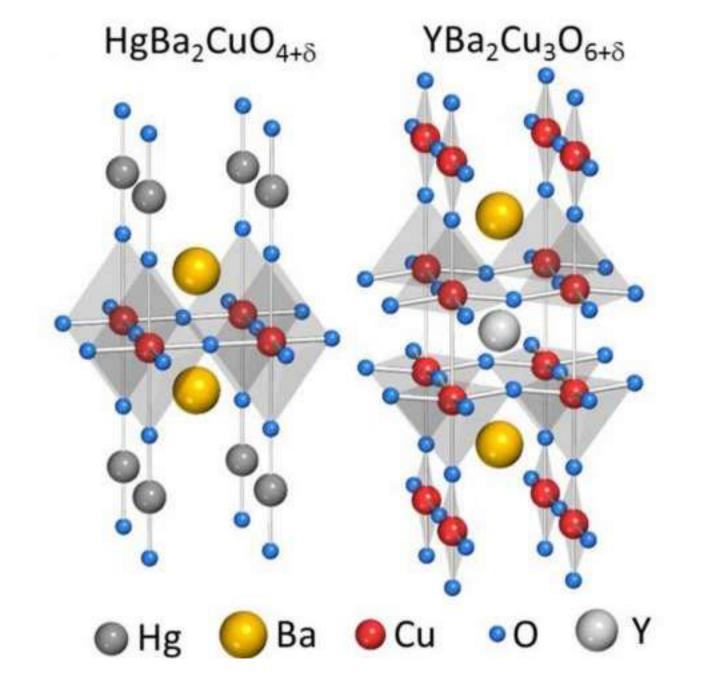


Superconductors

Superconductivity is a phenomenon of exactly zero electrical resistance

Unconventional superconductors are a class of strongly-correlated materials

heavy-fermion & organic supercontent relatively low T_c, ~few to ~few 10s



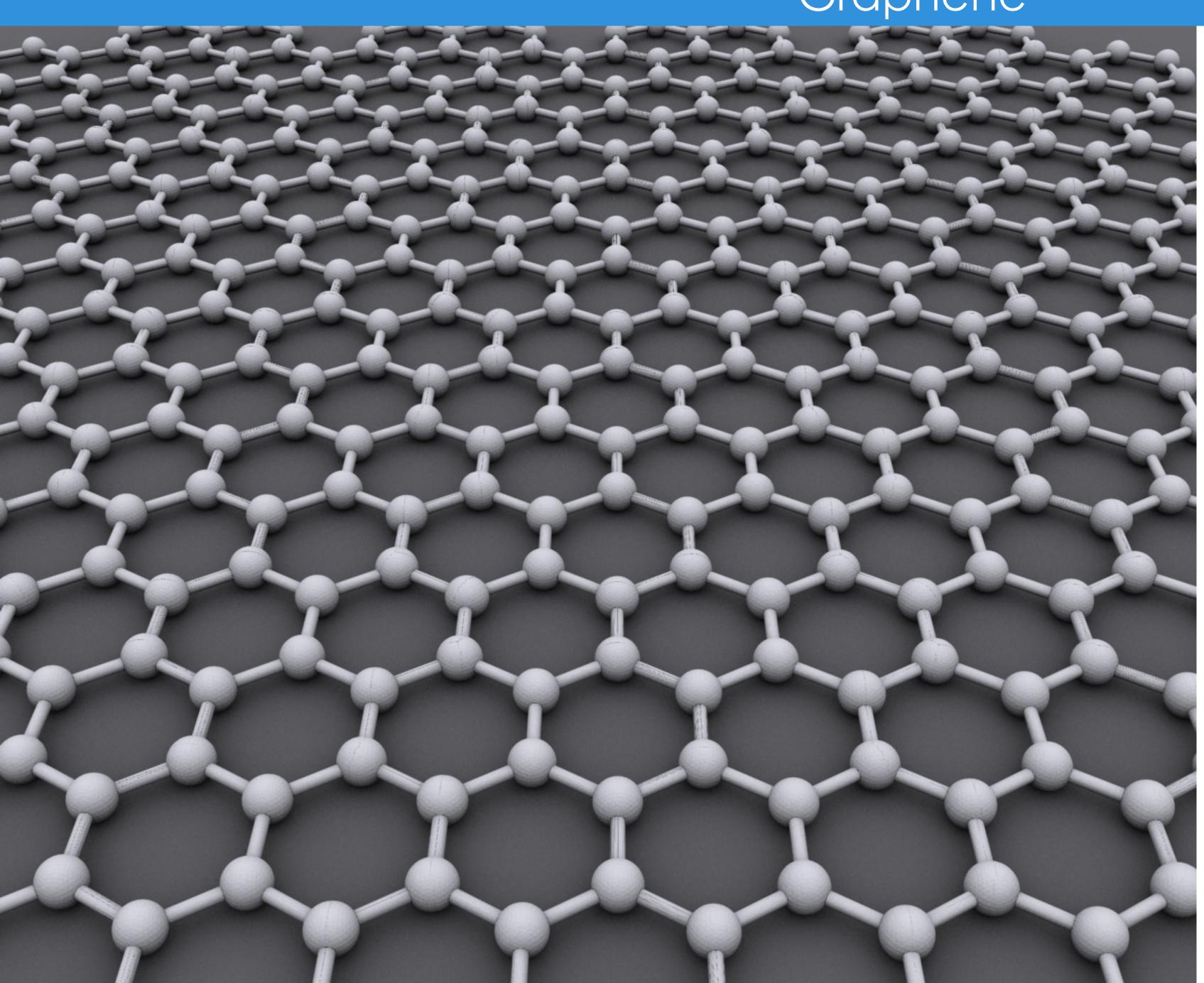
iron pnictides and cuprates can have $T_c > 100 \, \text{K}$

Possible high TC superconductivity in the Ba-La-Cu-O system Bednorz & Mueller, Zeitschrift für Physik B 64, 189–193 (1986)

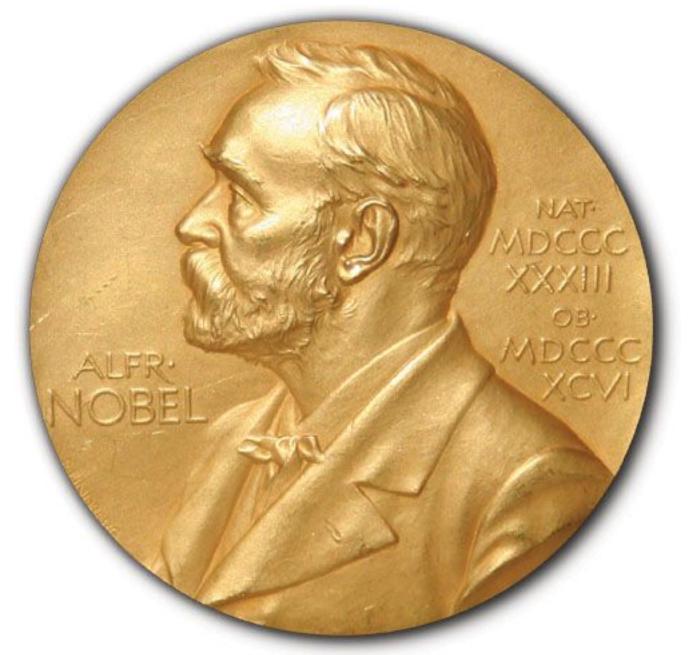
Extensive experiments, but unconventional superconductors are challenging to study theoretically because models too complicated to solve exactly

1987

Graphene



an intact sheet of carbon atoms — graphene could be lifted off a block of graphite with a piece of Scotch tape

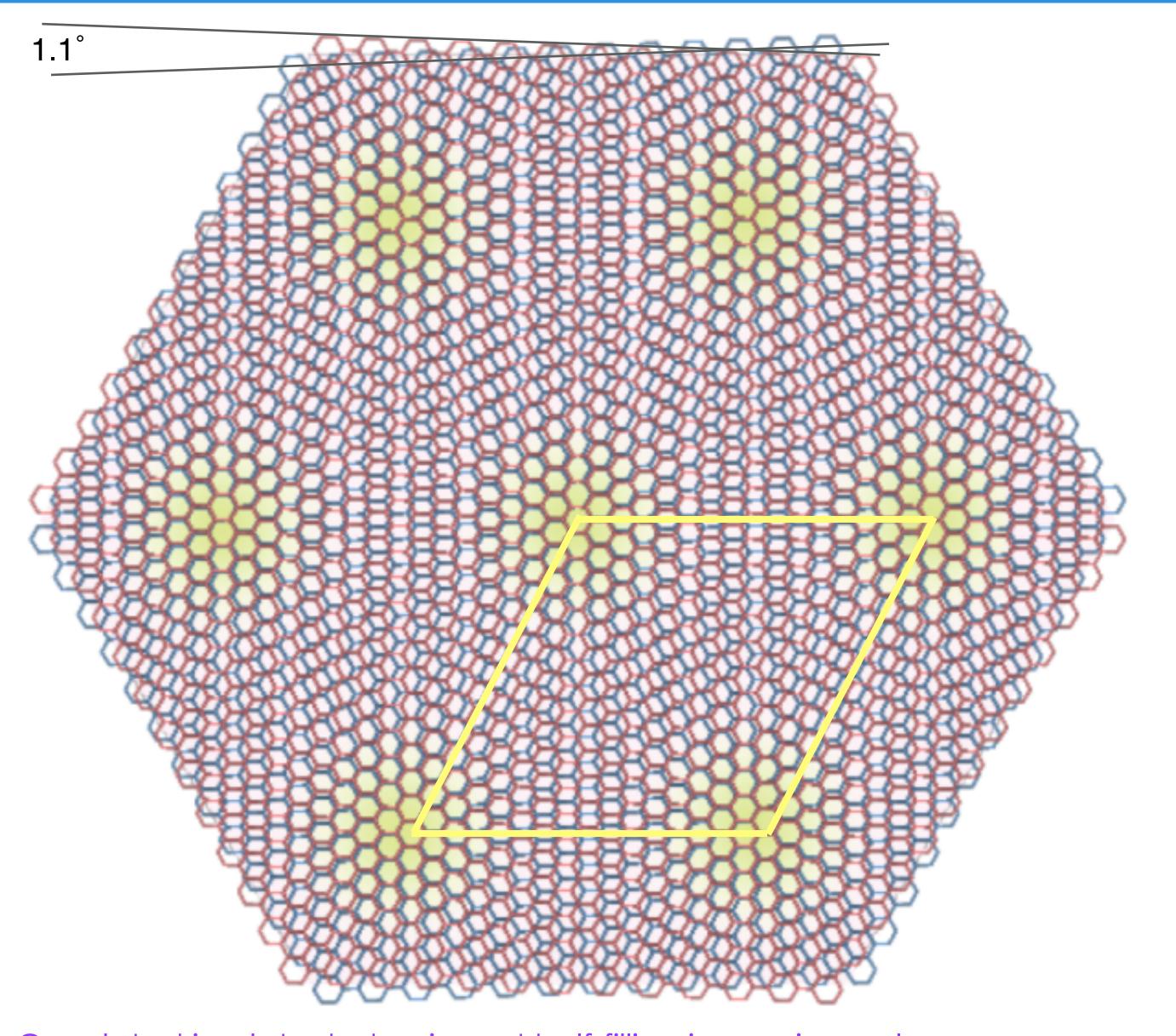


2010

Electric Field Effect in Atomically Thin Carbon Films

Novoselov et al., *Science* **306**, 666-669 (2004)

#1 Magic-angle graphene



Correlated insulator behaviour at half-filling in magic-angle graphene superlattice
Cao, et al., *Nature* **556**, 80–84 (2018)

It's exceptionally difficult to twist two sheets of graphene exactly 1.1 degrees out of alignment.

"Magic angle" leads to extraordinary effects. "I couldn't believe it," said one scientist. "I mean I actually found it beyond belief."

Magic-angle graphene behaves like a high-temperature superconductor

Among superconductors with strongest pairing strength between electrons ... but simple!

Twistronics

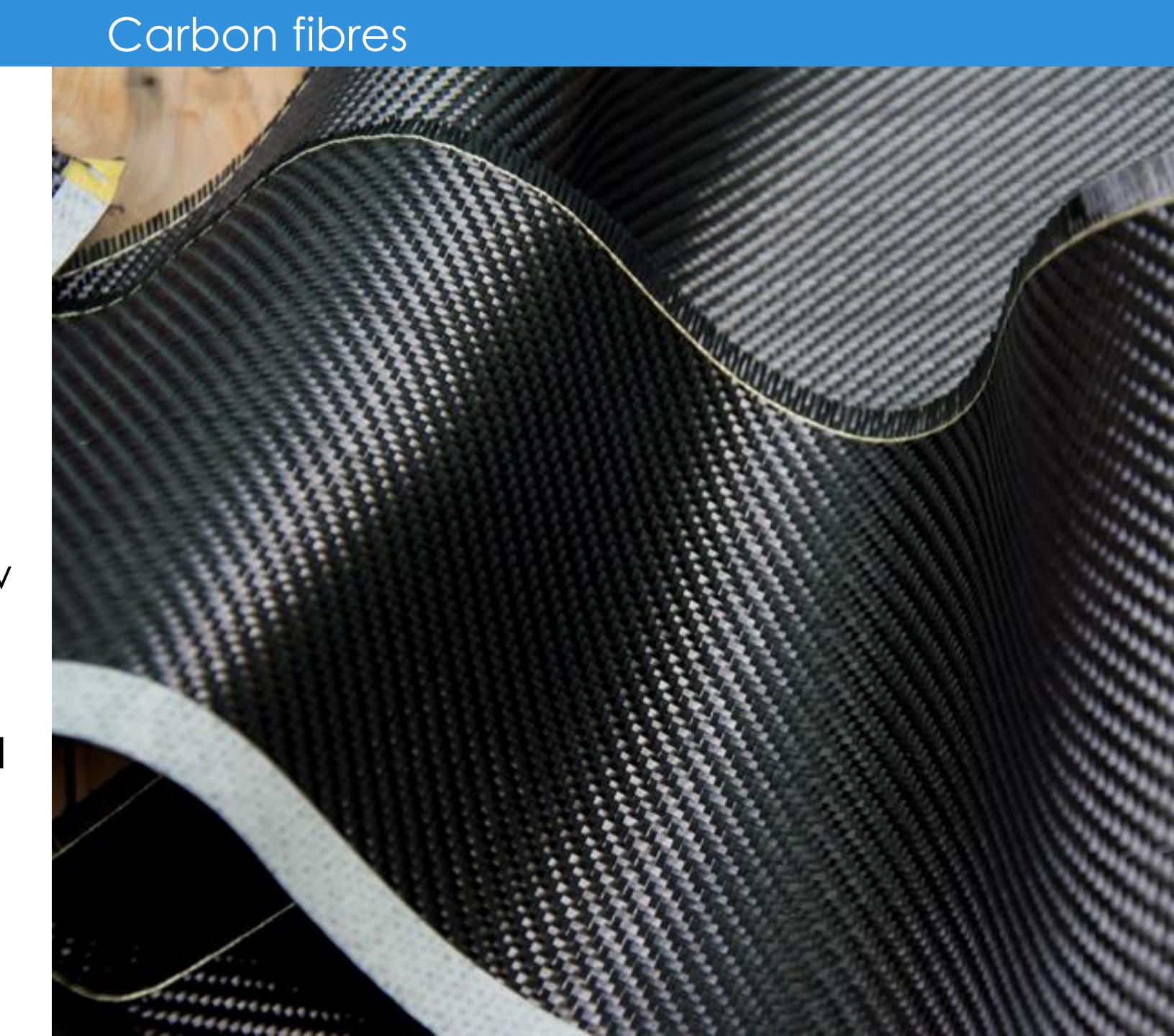
Unconventional superconductivity in magic-angle graphene superlattices

Cao, et al., Nature **556**, 43–50 (2018)

Carbon fibres—aka graphite fibres—are about 5–10 micrometres in diameter

Several advantages including: high stiffness, high tensile strength, low weight, high chemical resistance, high temperature tolerance and low thermal expansion

Very popular in aerospace, civil engineering, military, and competition sports ... but relatively expensive compared to glass or plastic fibres



Batteries

Batteries still make up a significant part of the weight for devices such as laptops and even cars



the energy storing capability is introduced inside the material.

#2 Multifunctional carbon fibres enable "massless" energy storage



Exploiting the electrochemical properties of carbon fibres used for structural support could drop device masses by as much as 50%.

Graphitic microstructure and performance of carbon fibre Li-ion structural battery electrodes Fredi et al., Multifunctional Materials 1, 015003 (2018)

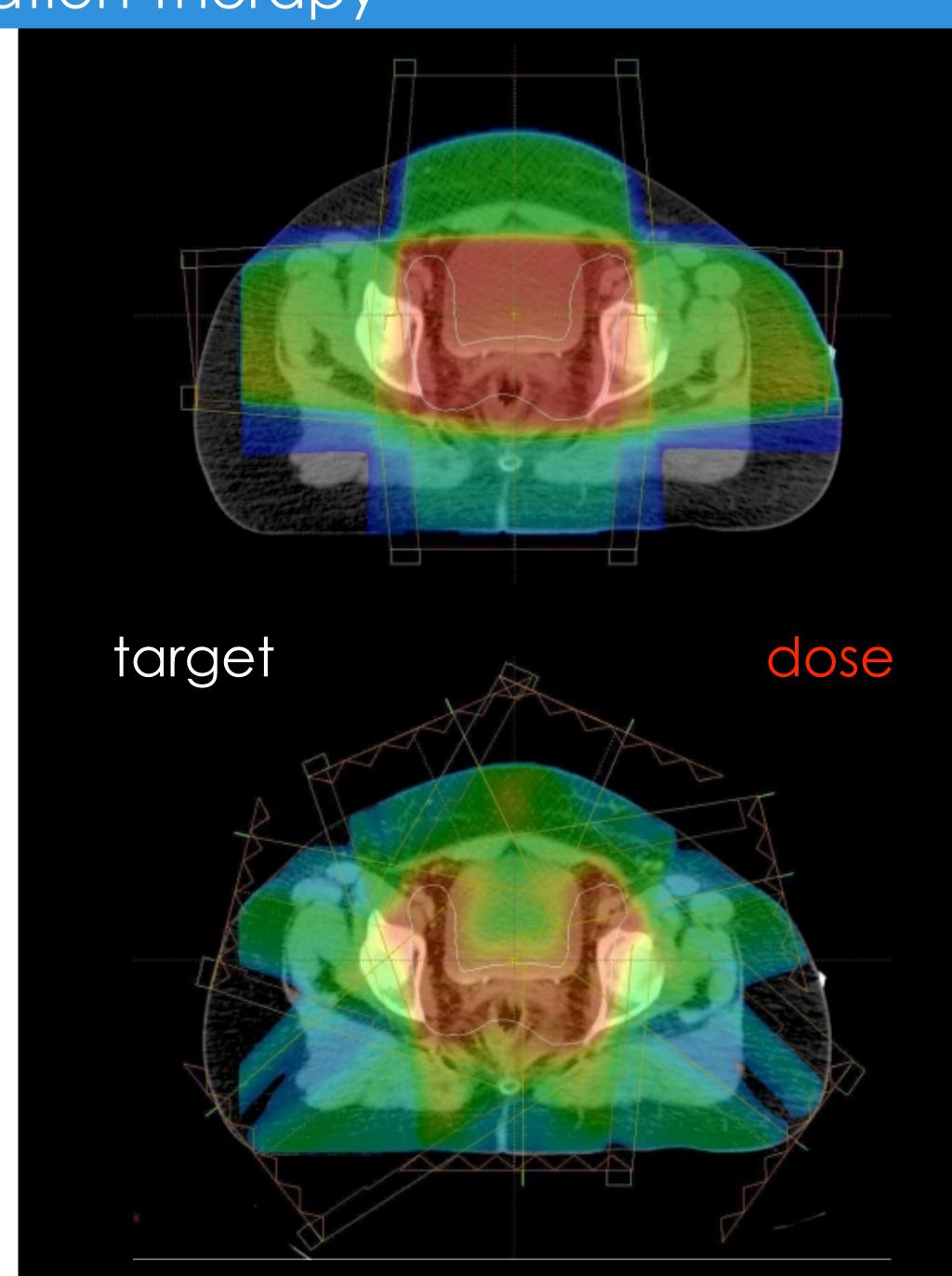
Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy

Radiation therapy damages the DNA and stops cancer cells from dividing and growing, thus slowing or stopping tumor growth

Intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) is an advanced mode of high-precision radiotherapy that uses computer-controlled linear accelerators

It delivers precise radiation doses to a more precisely defined area, allowing higher radiation doses while minimizing the dose to surrounding normal critical structures

Available in essentially all radiotherapy clinics in high-income countries, it is largely absent in vast regions of low- and middle-income countries.



Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy

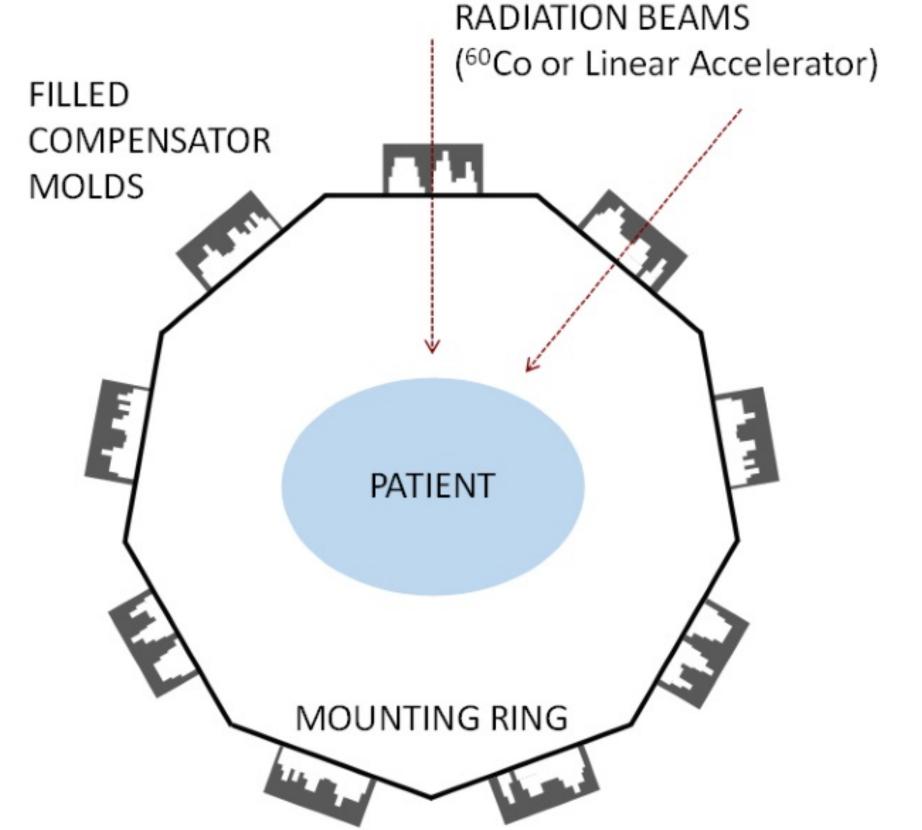


IMRT uses multi-leaf collimator: plates of high atomic-numbered material—usually tungsten—which move independently in and out of the path of a particle beam in order to block it

expensive

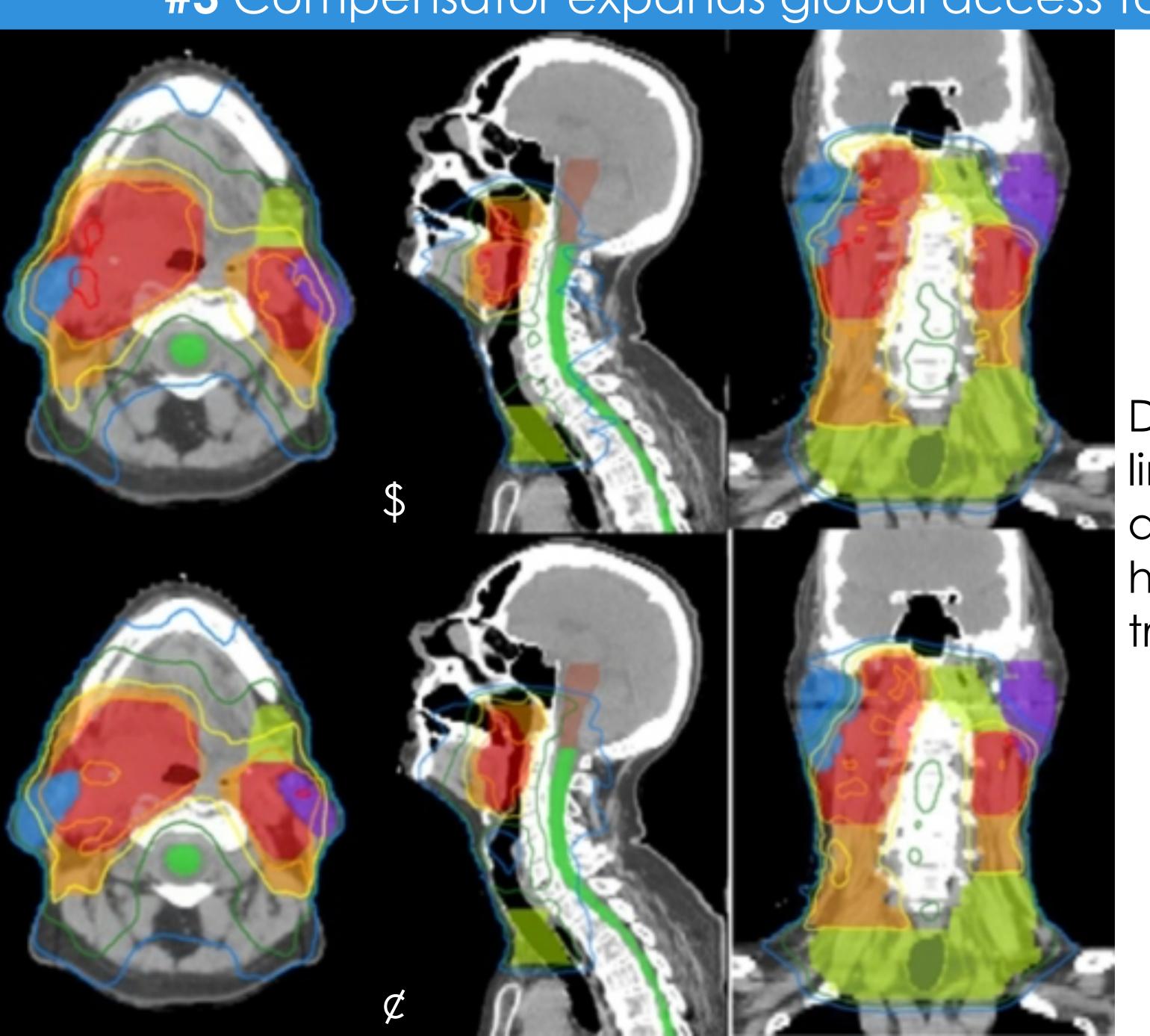
Instead use compensators: plastic moulds—lightweight & easy to manufacture—filled with attenuating material such as tungsten beads

After each treatment attenuator can be emptied from the moulds and re-used for another patient, minimizing the required amount of expensive attenuating material.



cheap and effective

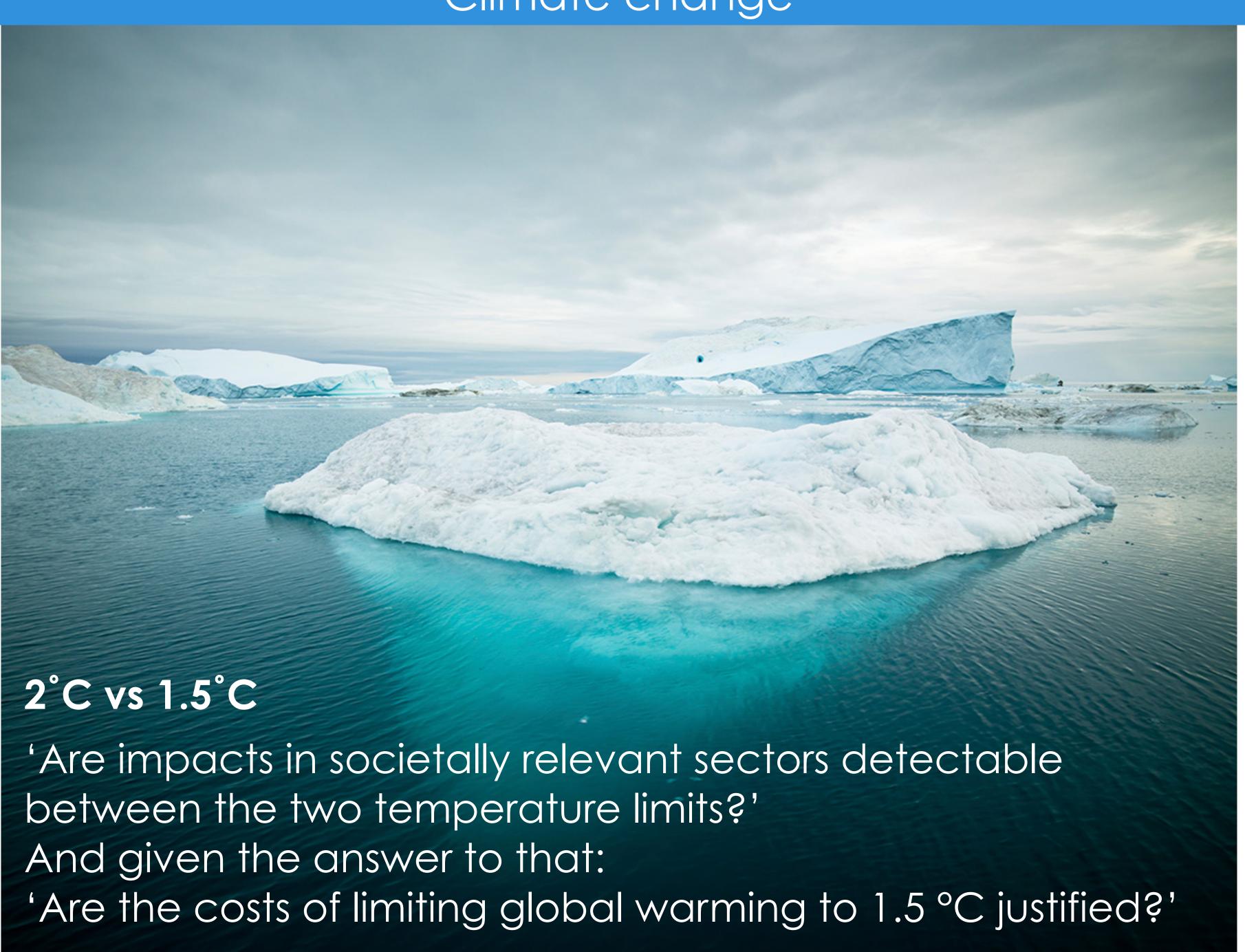
#3 Compensator expands global access to advanced radiotherapy



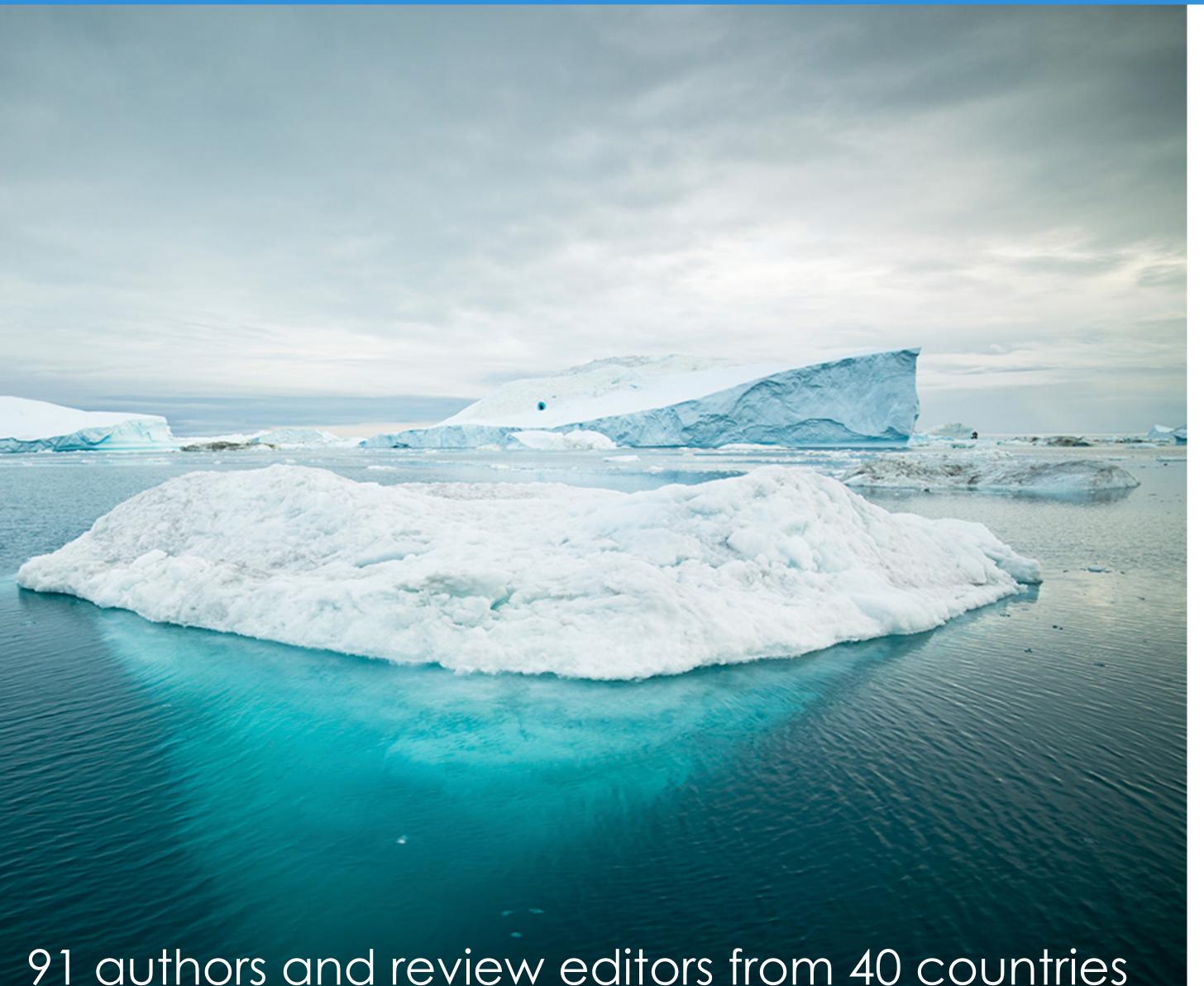
Device can be retrofitted to existing linac and cobalt teletherapy units – allowing clinics to add IMRT without having to purchase a new treatment system

A ring-based compensator IMRT system optimized for low- and middle-income countries: Design and treatment planning study
Van Schelt, et al., Medical Physics **556**, 80–84 (2018)

Climate change



#4 IPCC Special Report on 1.5 °C climate change



Report resulted from Paris climate talks in 2015

Q1. ls 1.5 °C possible?

/

Q2. are impacts in societally-relevant sectors detectable between the two temperature limits?

Q3. Are the costs of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C justified?"

Meeting the 1.5 °C target by the end of this century—instead of the more common 2 °C goal—will save the world \$20 trillion

Large potential reduction in economic damages under UN mitigation targets
Burke, Davis & Diffenbaugh, *Nature* **557**, 549–553 (2018)

https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/

A UQ Physics Connection







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Donate

Stage 1: Deny the Problem Exists

Stage 2: Deny We're the Cause

Stage 3: Deny It's a Problem

Stage 4: Deny We can Solve It

Stage 5: It's too Late



Stage 2b: Consensus Denial

97 percent consensus on this question in the peerreviewed scientific literature.

Quantifying the consensus on anthropogenic global warming in the scientific literature

Cook et al, Environmental Research Letters
8 024024 (2013)



PET/CT



Combines in a a single gantry:

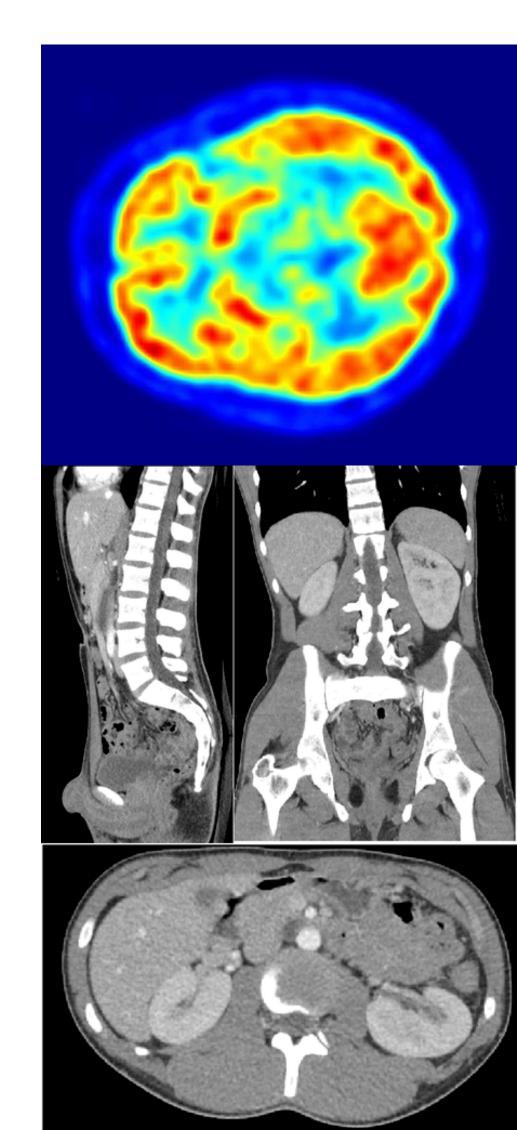
Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scanner

uses anti-matter

detects pair of γ -rays emitted by a positron-emitting tracer, commonly fluorine-18

Computed tomography (CT) scanner formerly computerized axial tomography scan, CAT scan

can use X-rays, positrons, single-photons



#5 EXPLORER PET/CT produces first total-body scans



UC Davis envisioned creating a full-body scanner in 2005

2011 \$1.5M from National Cancer Institute to establish a consortium of researchers

2015 \$15.5M from National Institute of Health to team up with commercial partner

2018 First human images presented by Dr. Eric Berg in Sydney at the IEEE MIC 2018 Total-Body PET workshop, 17 Nov

40 times faster

https://explorer.ucdavis.edu

Flight



Drones are going to become common: traffic & air pollution monitoring, delivery...

Both use same propeller thrust, both prone to the same noise...

Is there another way?

#6 Combustion-free, propeller-free plane takes flight

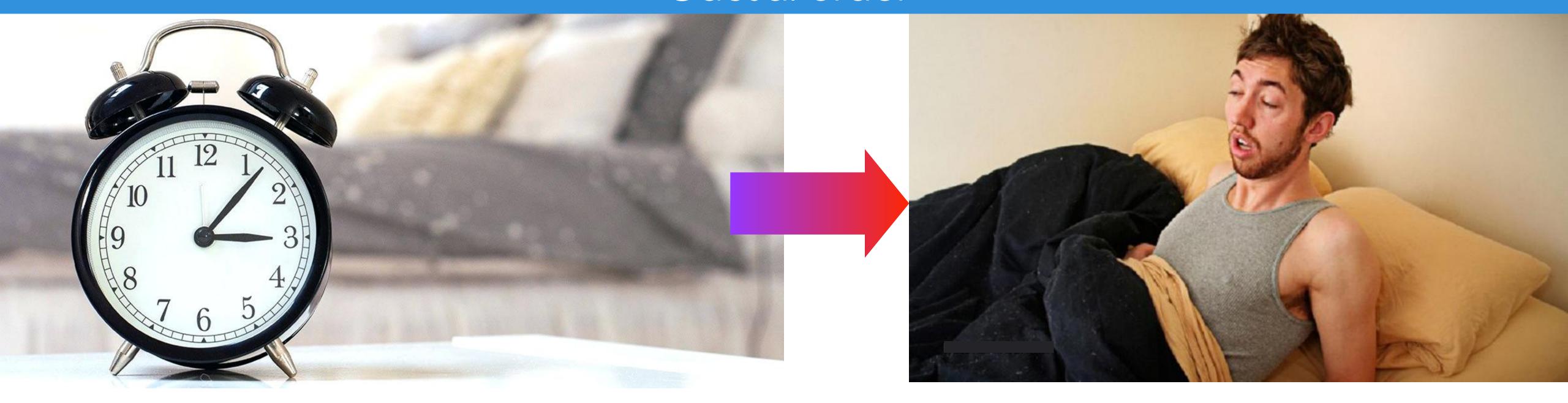




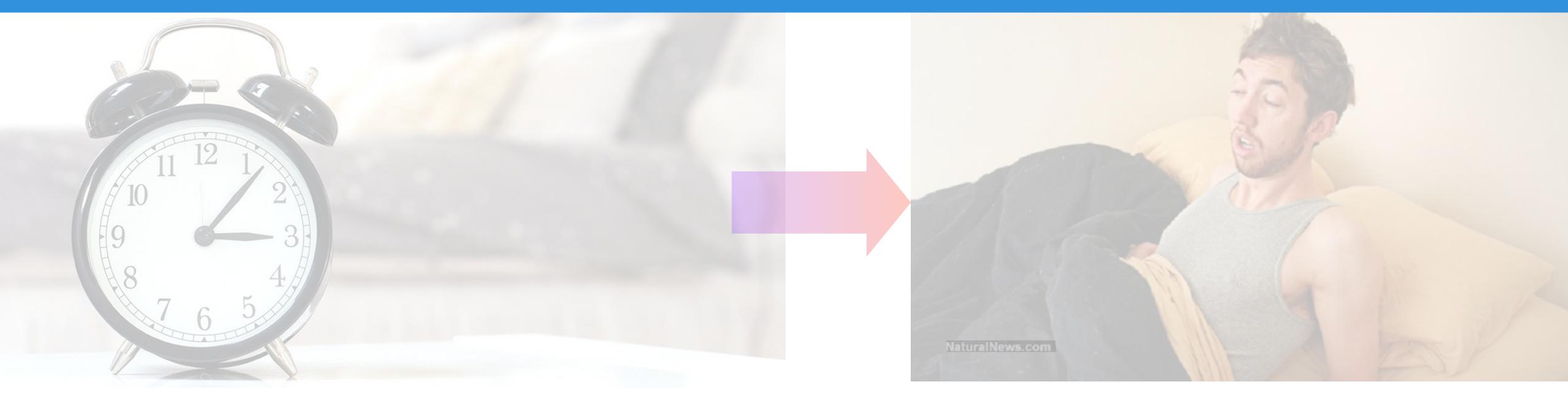
"...trying to get permission from the aviation authorities to fly an untested plane design powered by a 40,000 V electric field outdoors was unlikely to meet with success."

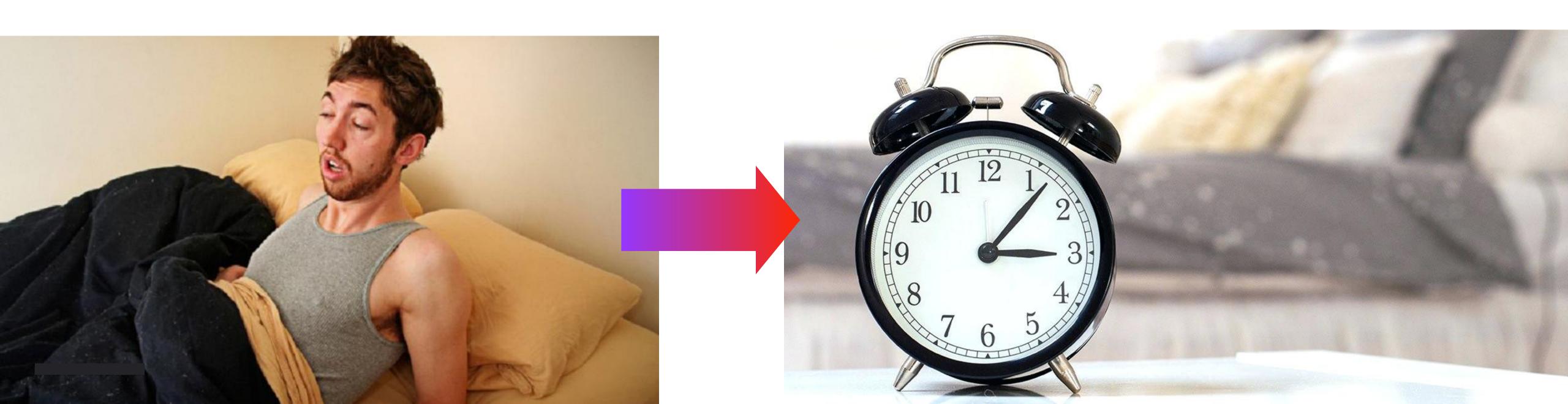
Flight of an aeroplane with solid-state propulsion Xu, et al., Nature **563**, 532–535 (2018)

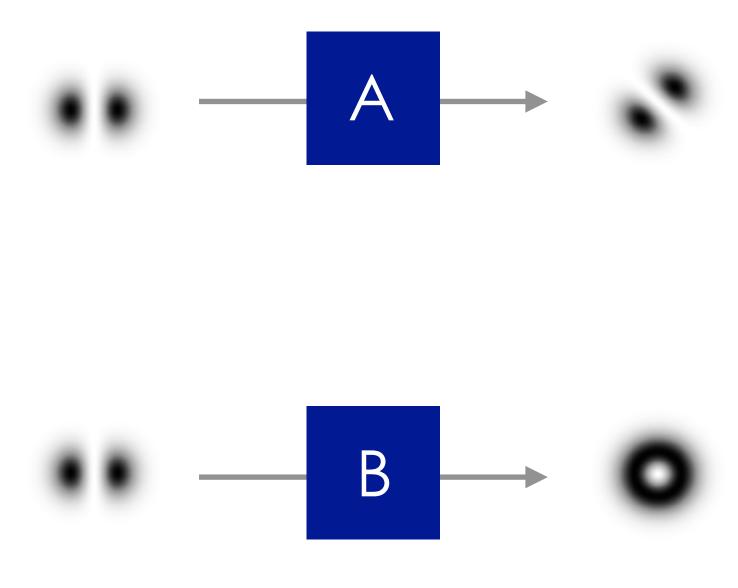
Causal order



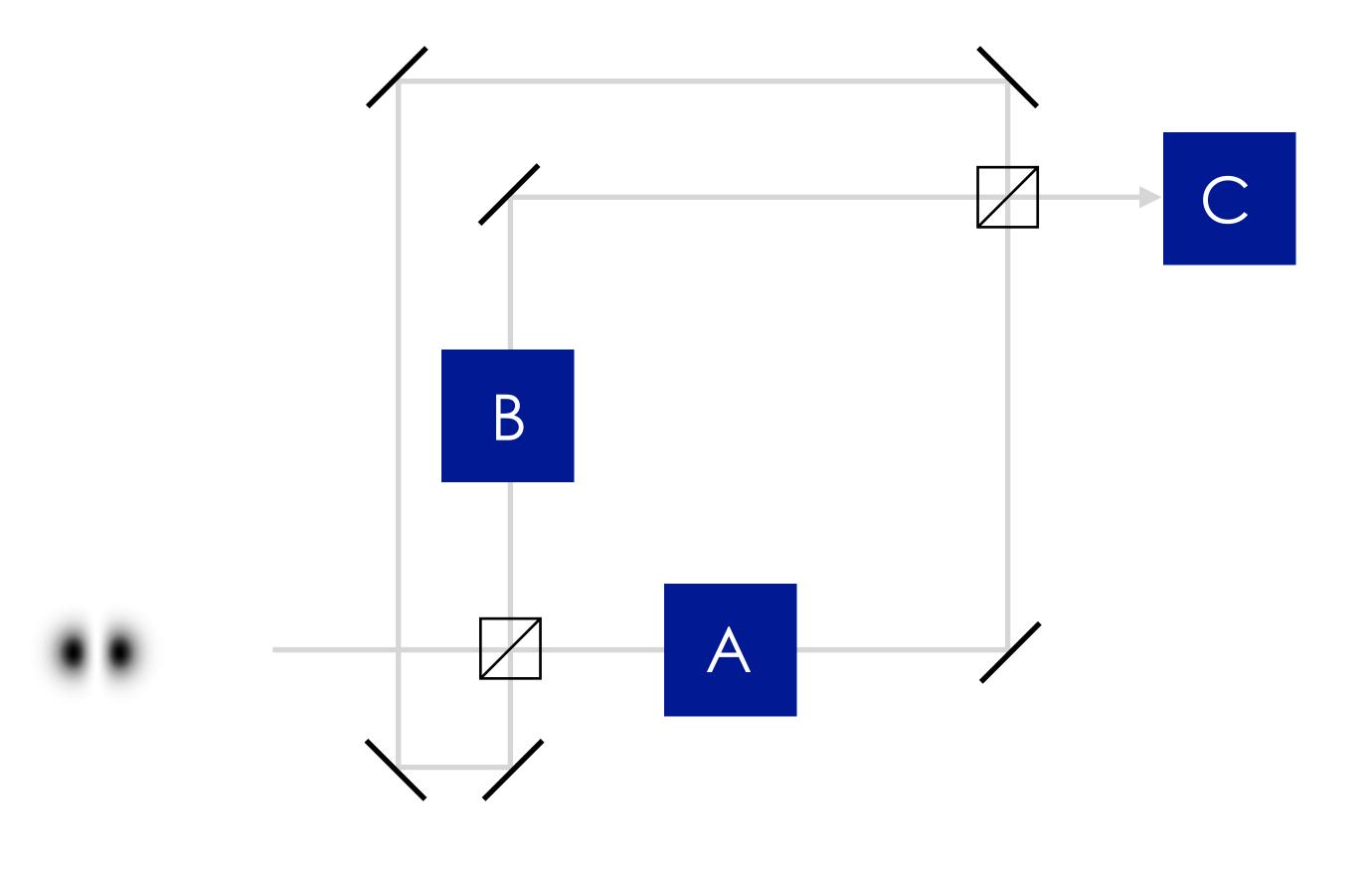
Causal order

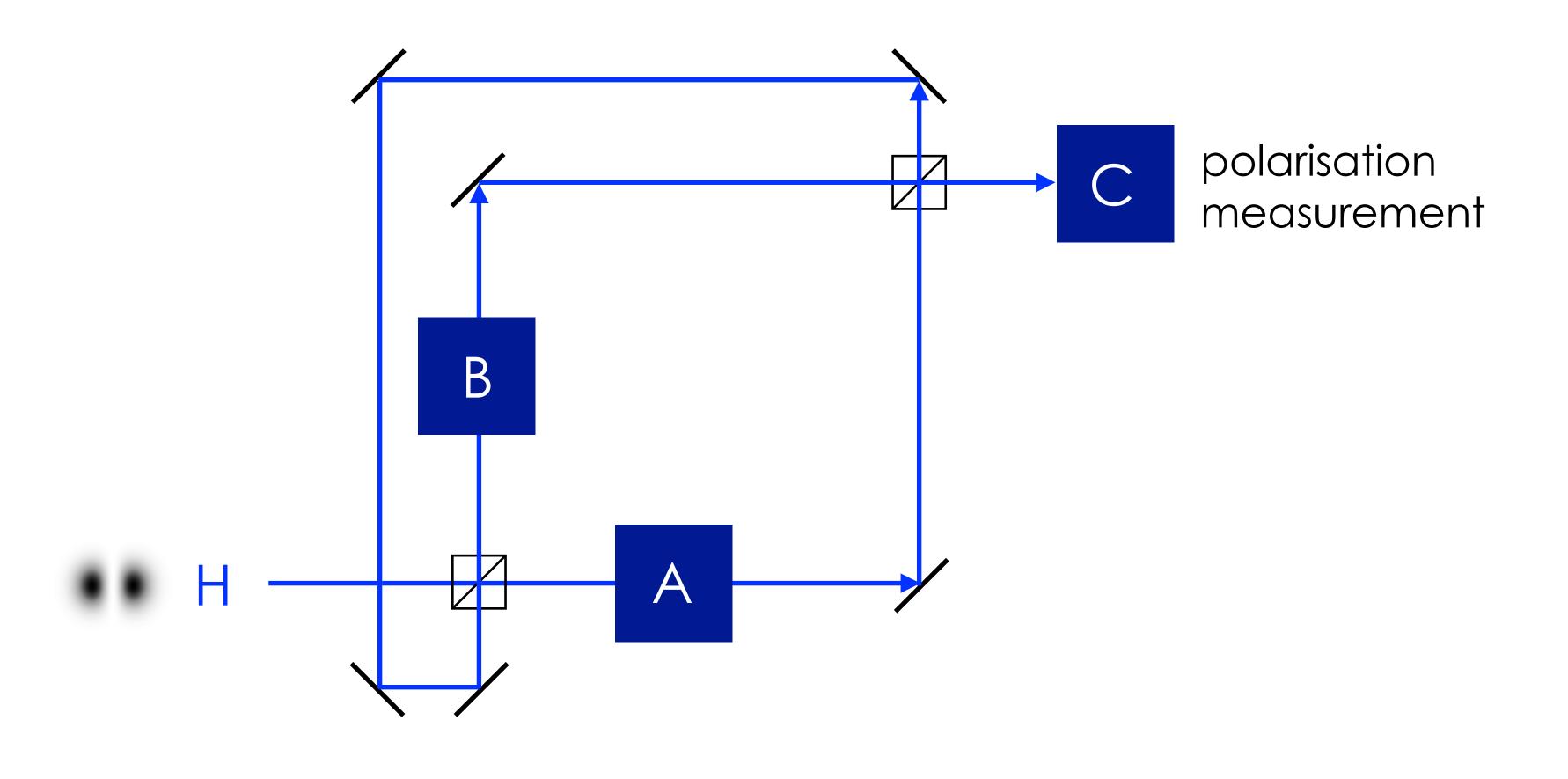


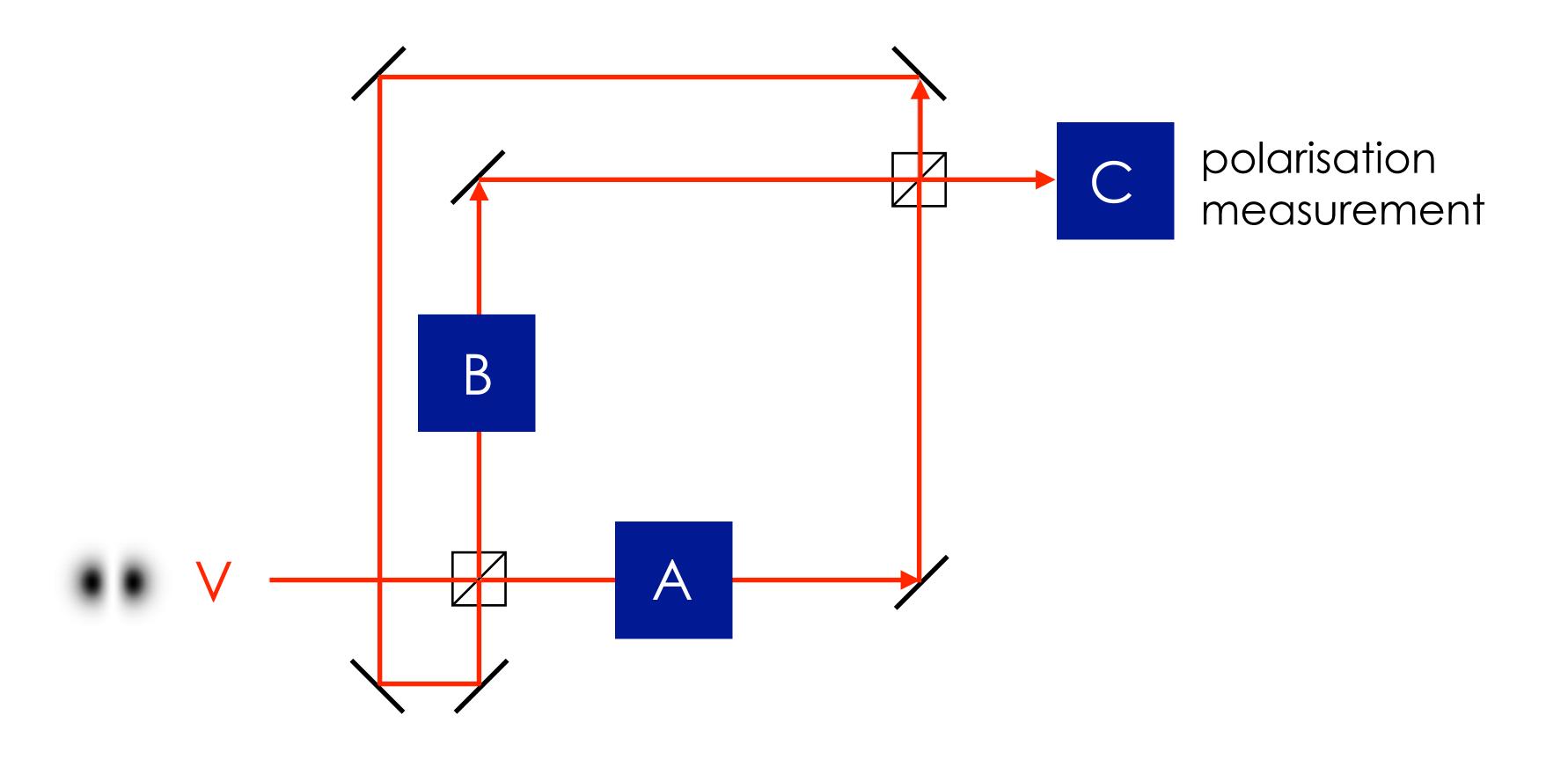


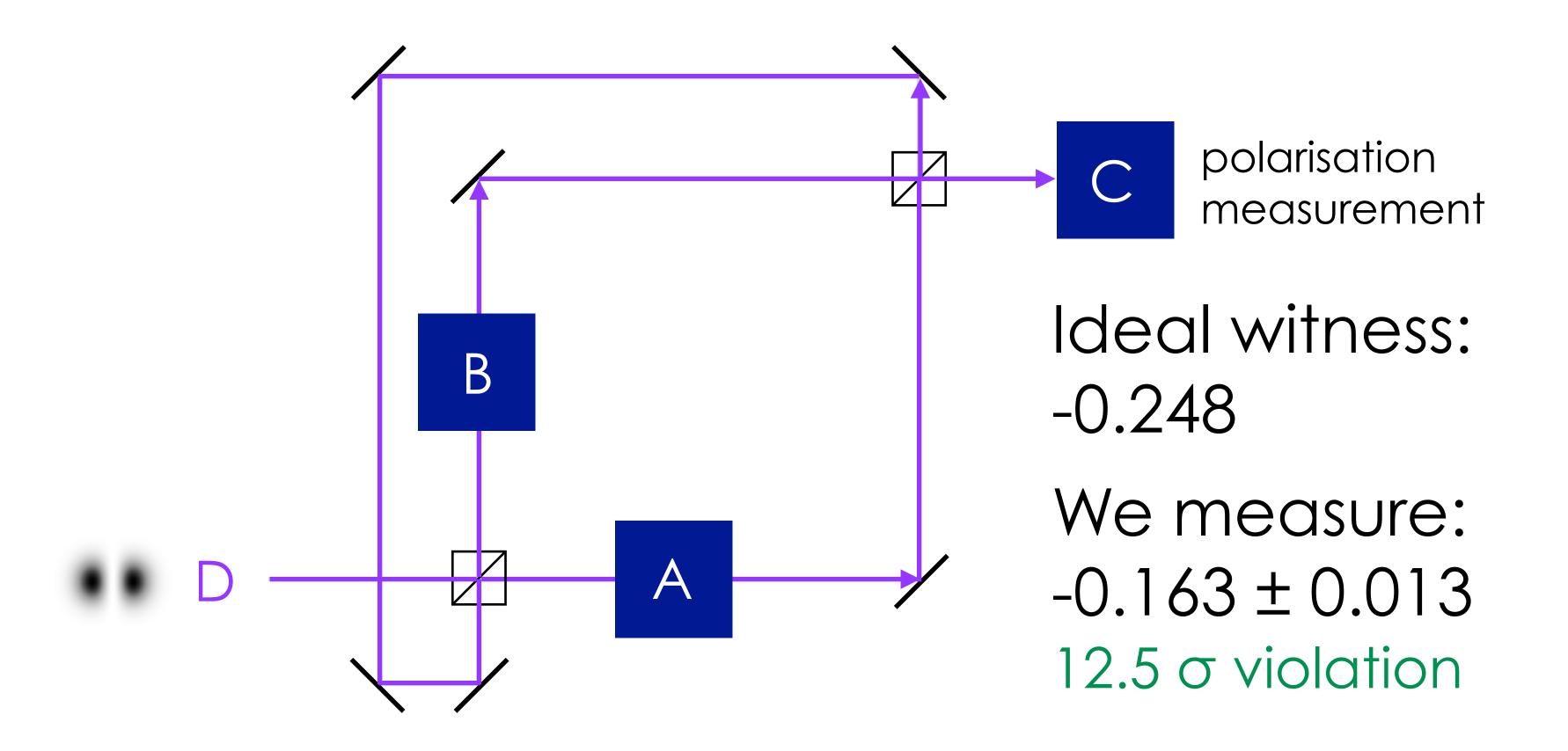


Goswami et al, Physical Review Letters 121, 090503 (2018)







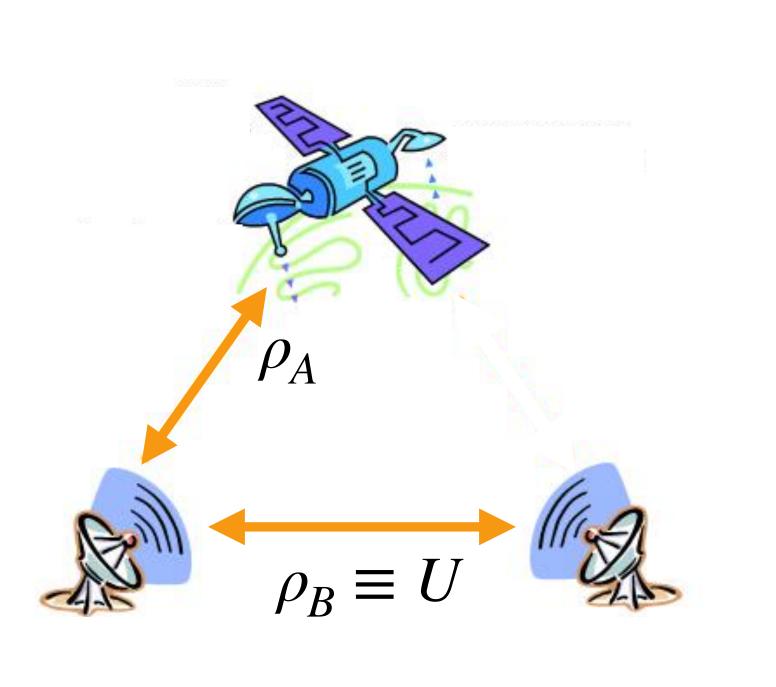


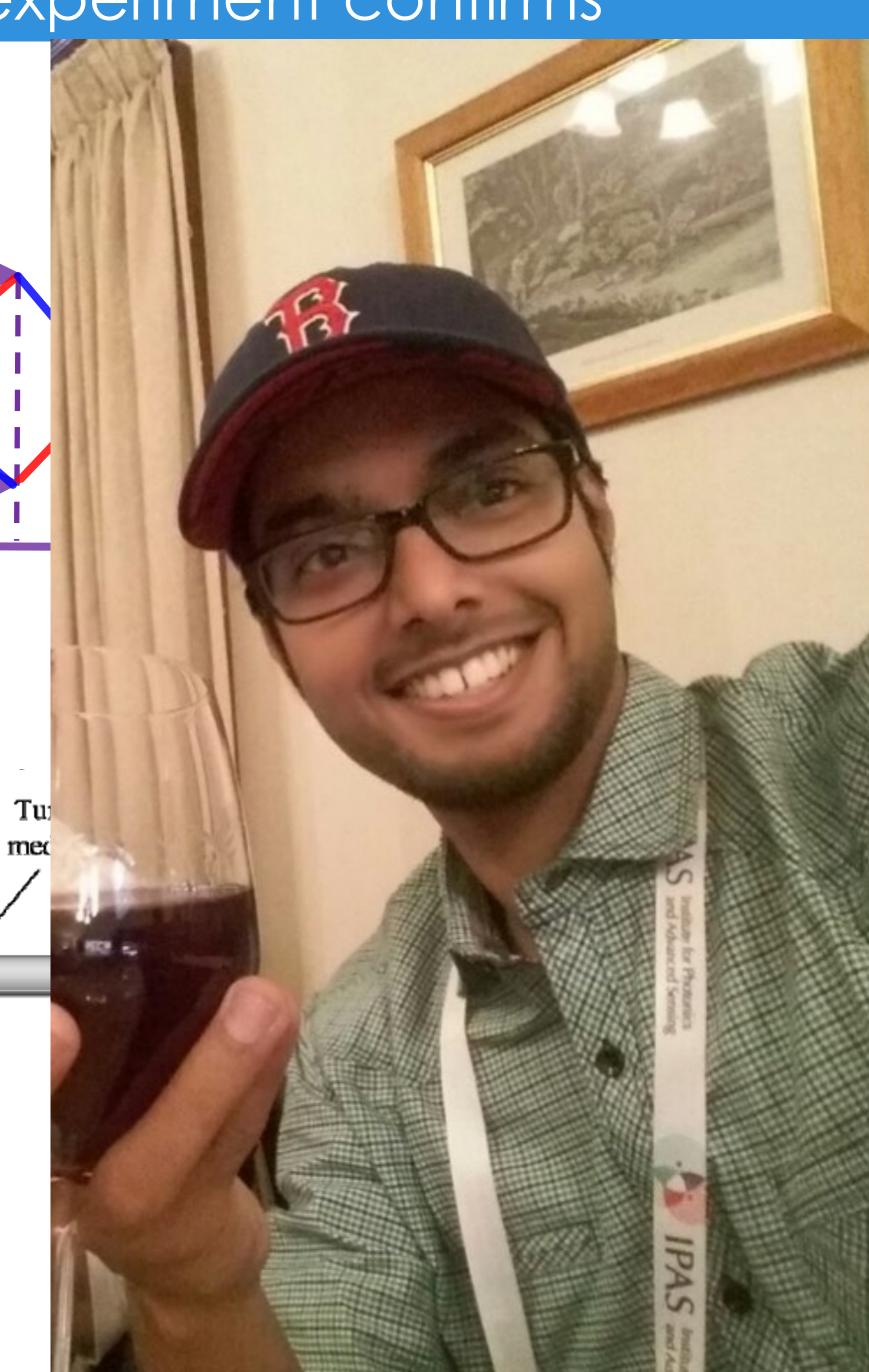
The quantum switch has indefinite causal order

 $(|0_c\rangle+|1_c\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$

sending encrypted information

sending through turbulent media

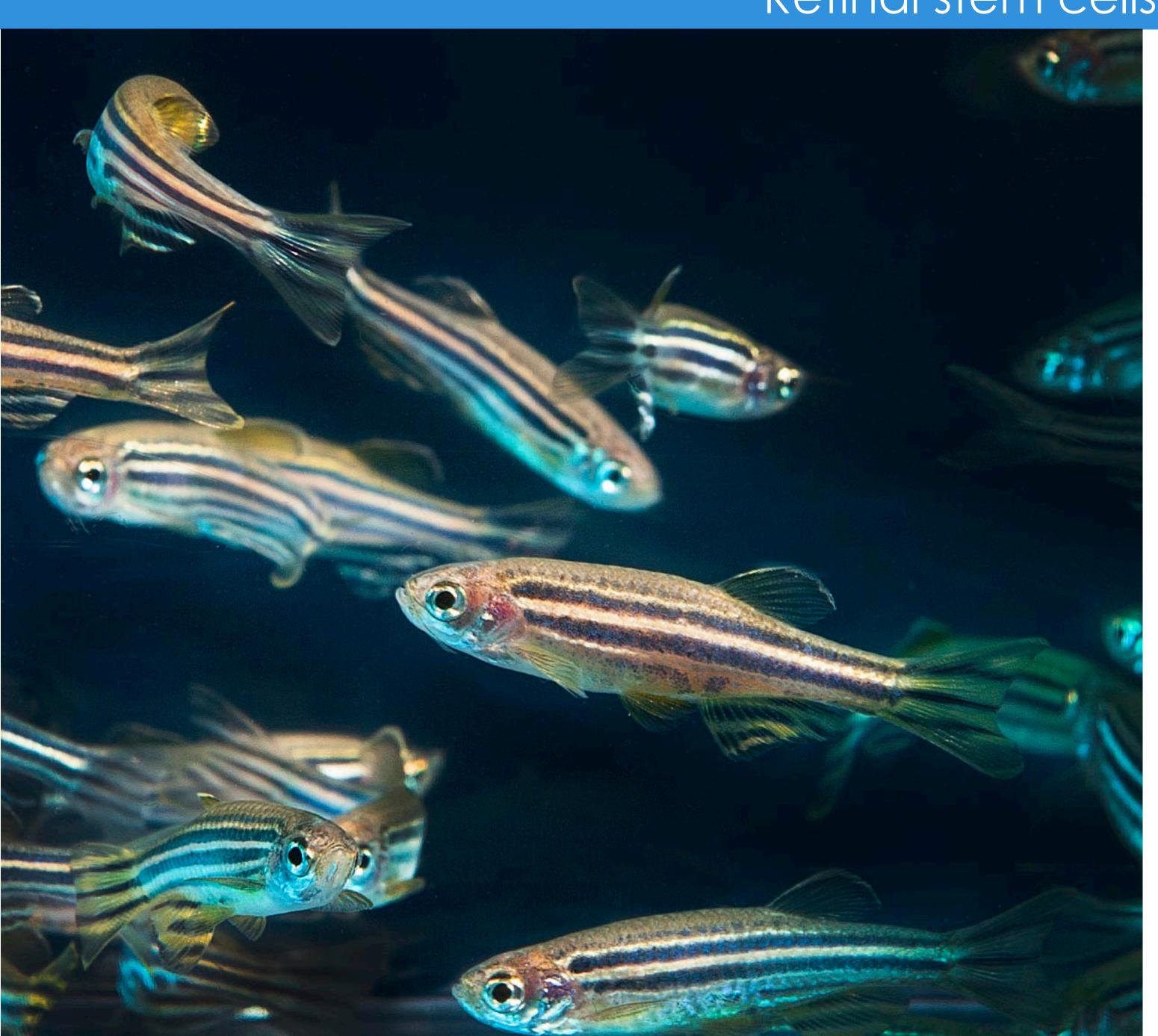




Goswami et al, Physical Review Letters 121, 090503 (2018)



Retinal stem cells



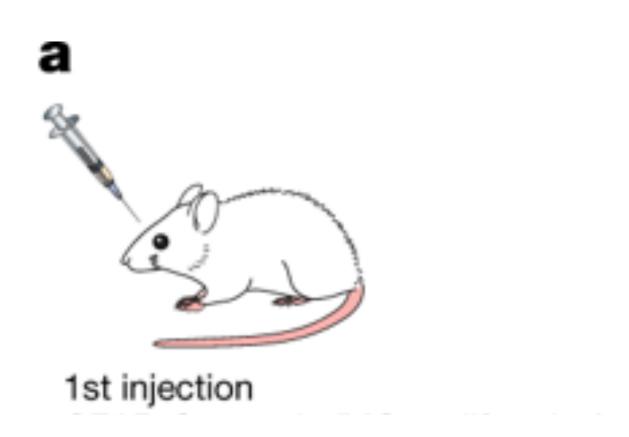
Müller glia—aka Müller cells—retinal cell found in vertebrate retina, serve as support cells for the neurons

Most common type of glial cell found in the retina & span across the entire retina

In cold-blooded vertebrates
MG cells act as retinal stem cells
that replenish damaged retinal
neurons and restore vision

Doesn't work for mammals...

#8 Activating retinal stem cells restores vision in mice



First step

Use gene transfer process to activate dormant stem cells—turns them into active stem cells

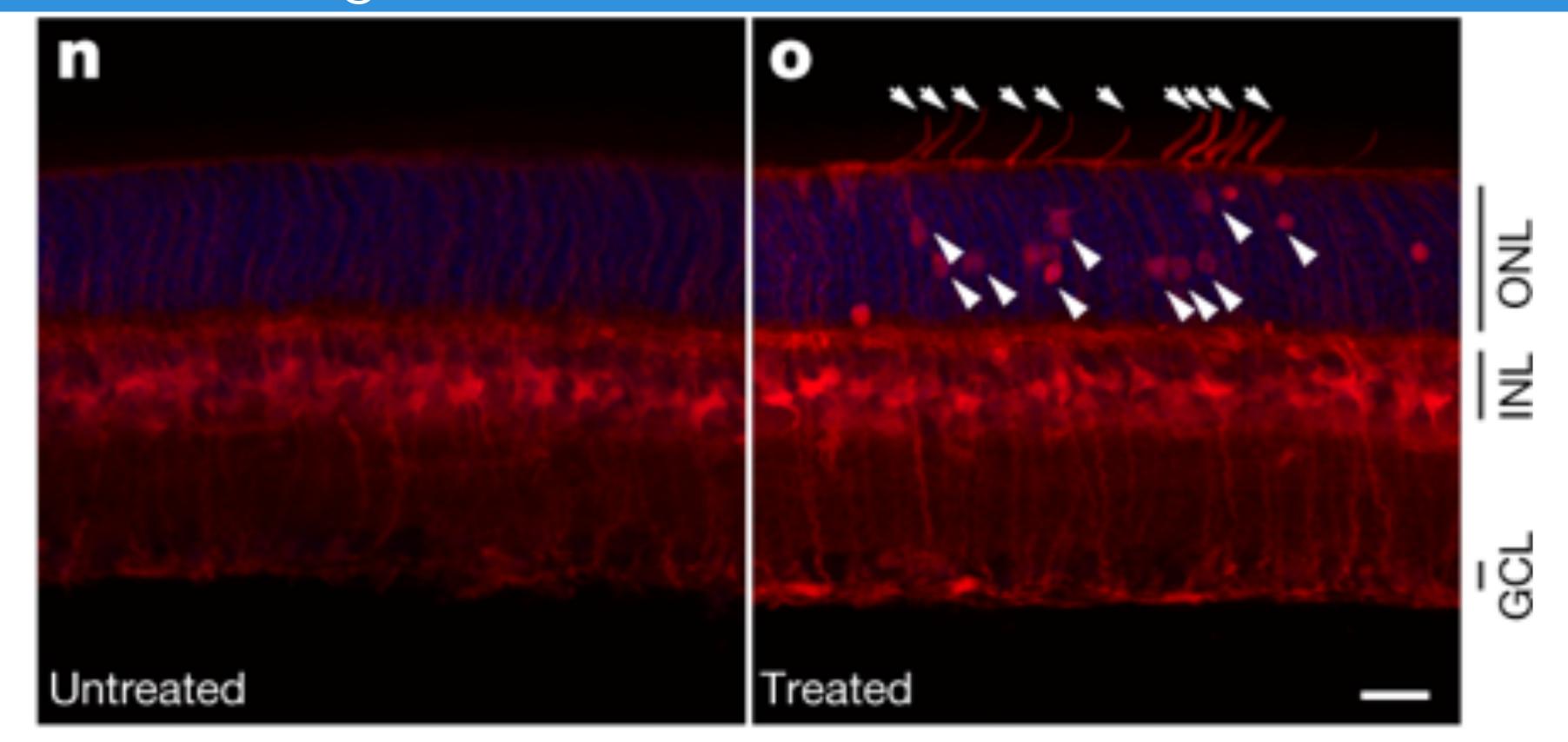
Second step

Use another gene transfer to tell stem cells to develop into rod photoreceptor cells, the most abundant cell type in the retina

Did it work?

Restoration of vision after de novo genesis of rod photoreceptors in mammalian retinas Yao et al., Nature **560**, 484–488 (2018)

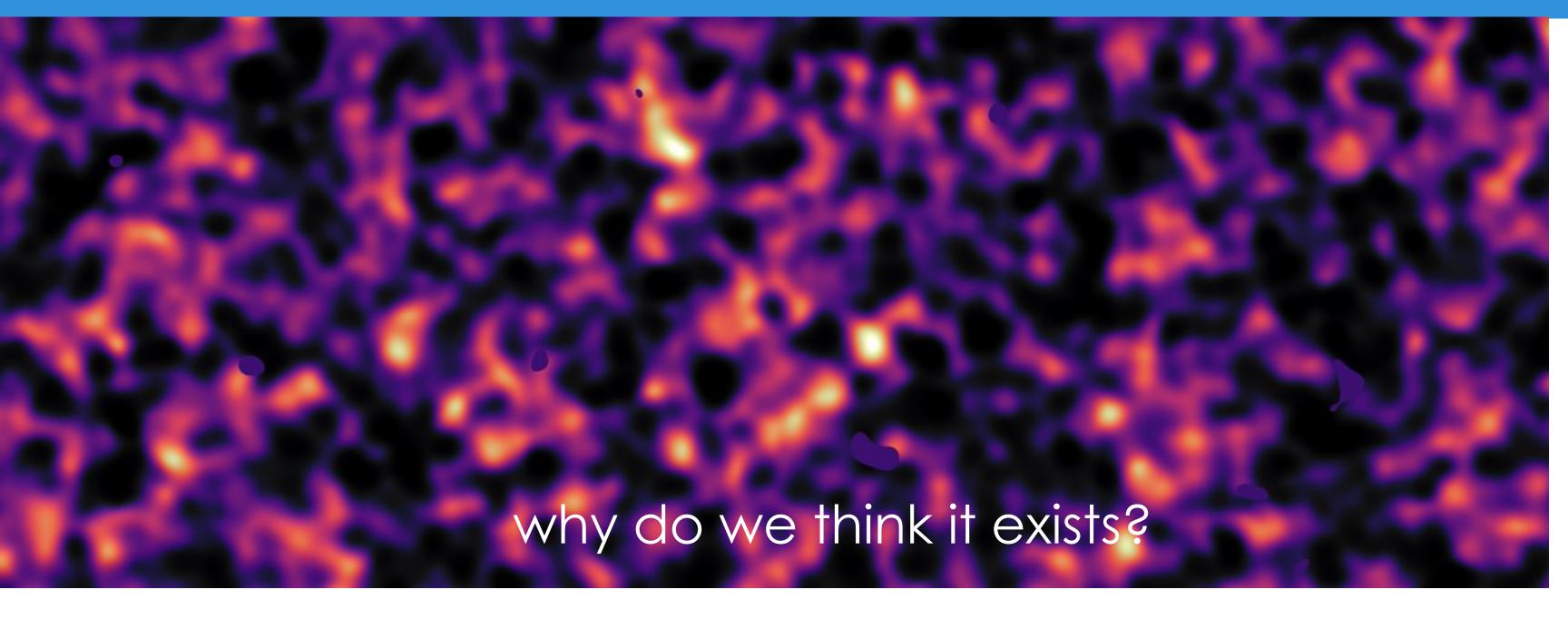
cActivating retinal stem cells restores vision in mice



No difference between these new cells and real rod photoreceptor cells

Between four and six weeks after the reprogramming, the blind mice were able to sense light and regained their vision—never been achieved before

Dark matter



We know what makes up 15% of matter in universe

We don't know what the other 85% is...

...does not interact with electromagnetic fields—light—so it's called dark

Observational evidence

Galaxy rotation curves

Velocity dispersions

Galaxy clusters

Gravitational lensing

Structure formation

Bullet Cluster

Type la supernova distance measurements

Sky surveys and baryon acoustic oscillations

Redshift-space distortions

Lyman-alpha forest

What is it?

Looking at ancient hydrogen



located at the Murchison Radio-astronomy Observatory (MRO) in Western Australia

EOR is "Epoch of Reionisation"

Looking at ancient hydrogen

Time since the Big Bang (years)

~ 300 thousand



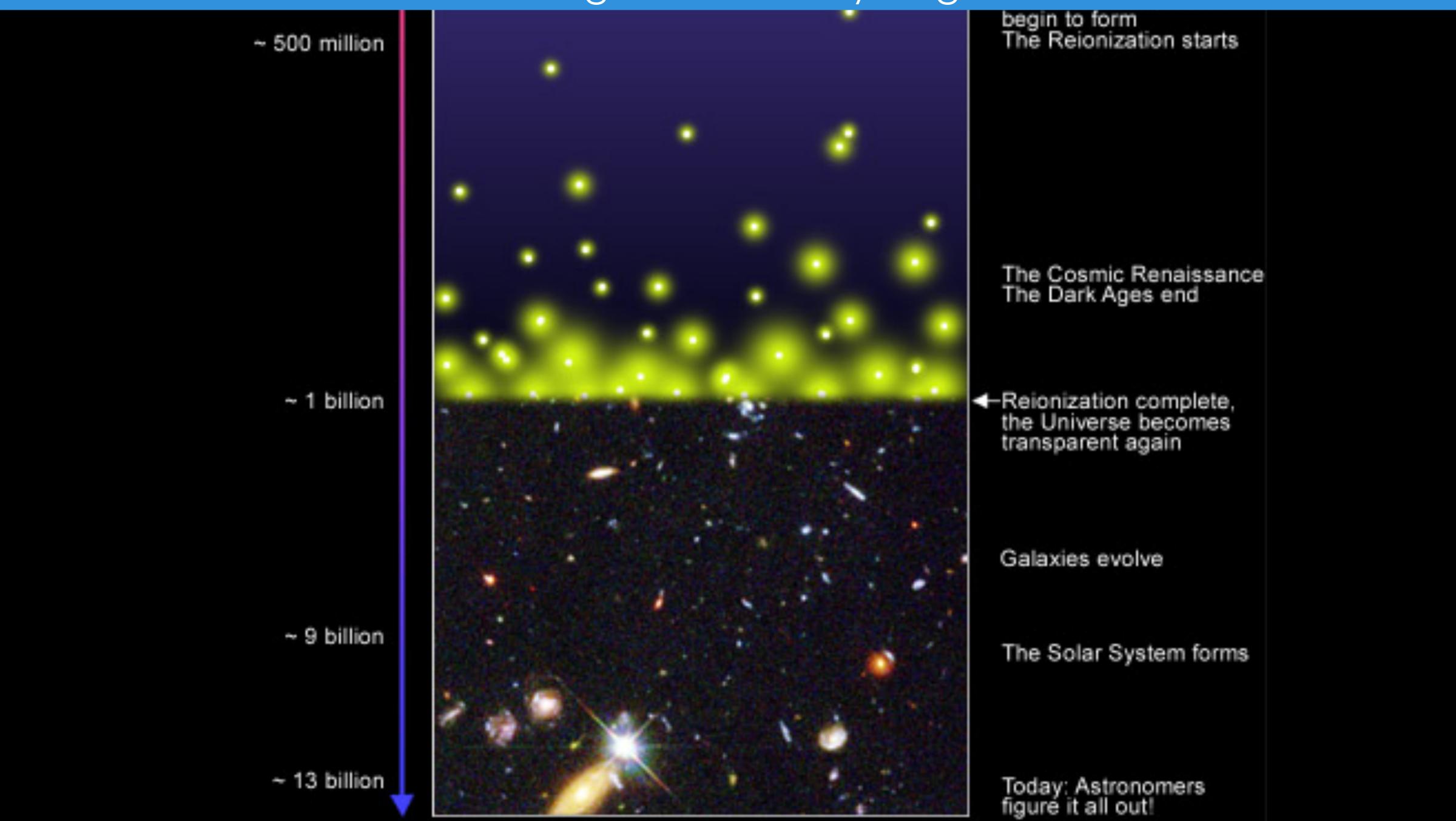
→The Big Bang

The Universe filled with ionized gas

The Universe becomes neutral and opaque

The Dark Ages start

Looking at ancient hydrogen



#9 Ancient hydrogen reveals clues to dark matter's identity

When the first stars lit up, their ultraviolet radiation was absorbed by hydrogen atoms, causing the single electrons in hydrogen atoms to undergo a small jump, releasing 21 cm (1420 MHz) radio emission



Amplitude of the signal is twice as large as predicted, why?

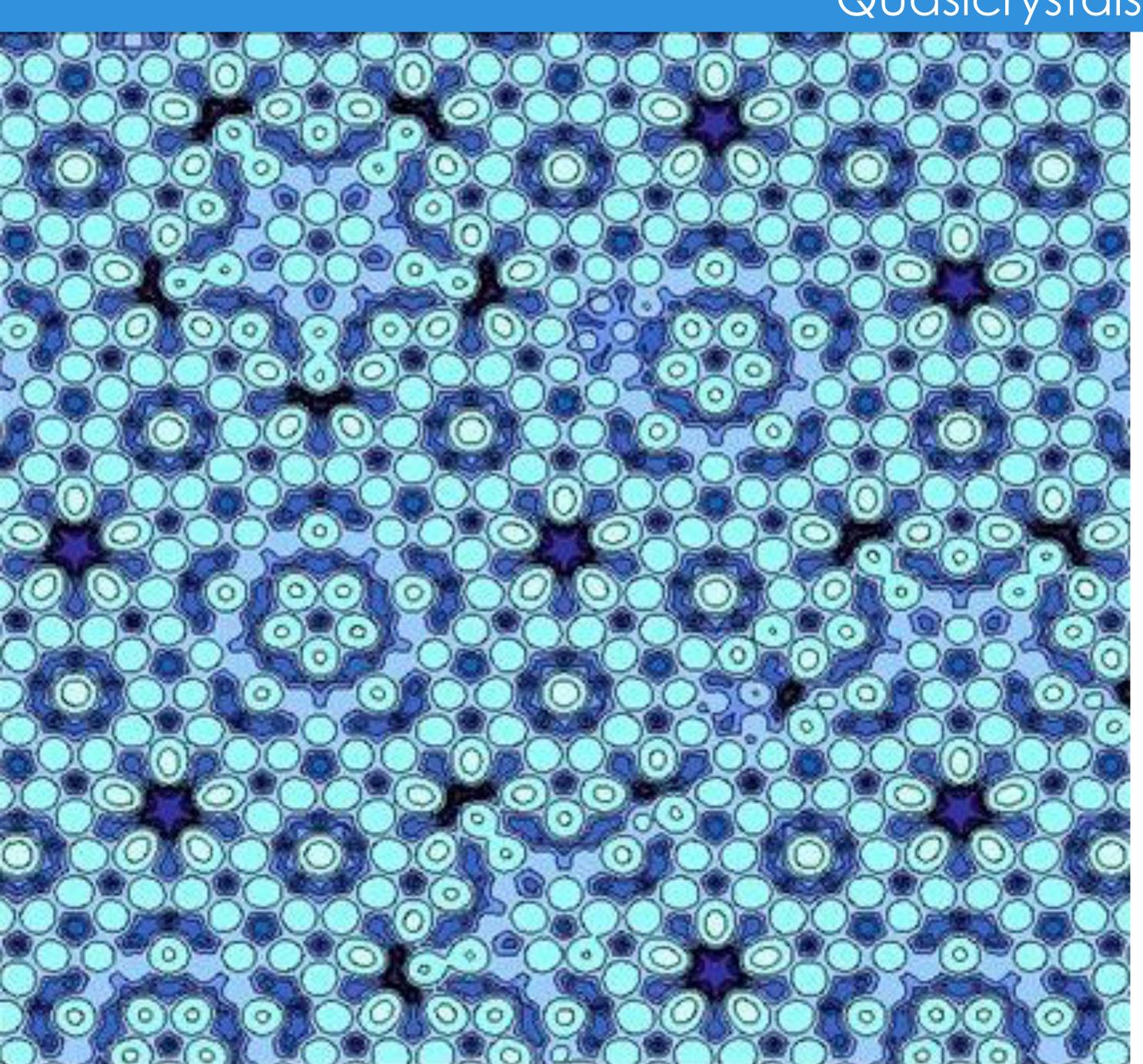
Consistent with gas being colder than expected, 3K instead of 6K, how?

Back then, only matter colder than hydrogen was dark matter...

...if dark matter particles and hydrogen atoms scattered off one another, removes heat from the hydrogen atoms.

If confirmed, first direct observational indication of a non-gravitational interaction

Quasicrystals



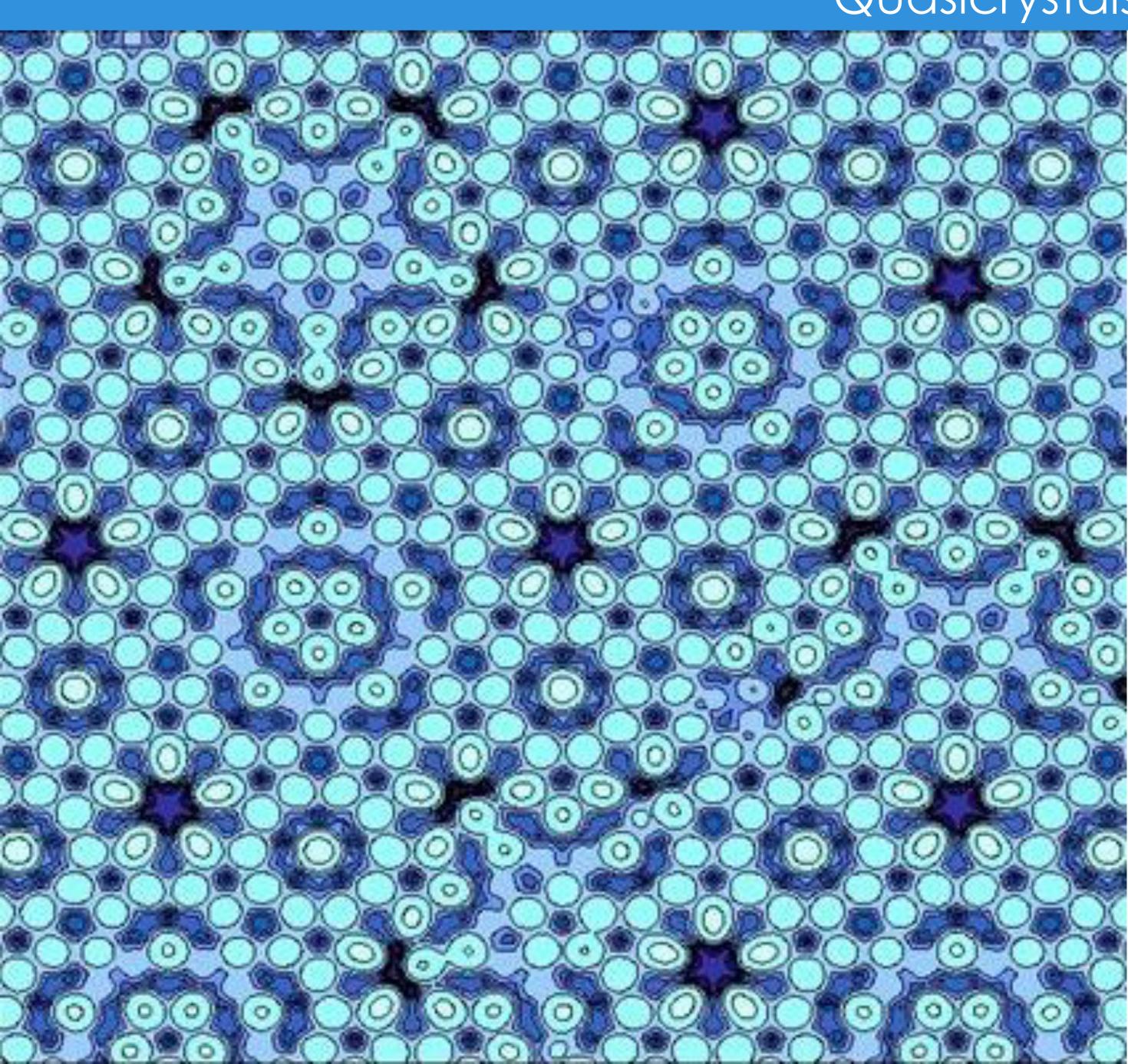
A structure that is ordered but not periodic

"all hell broke loose"

Linus Pauling—two-time Nobel laureate, for Chemistry and Peace —at a science conference in front of an audience of hundreds claimed, "Danny Shechtman is talking nonsense, there are no quasi-crystals, just quasi-scientists."

Metallic Phase with Long-Range Orientational Order and No Translational Symmetry Shechtman et al., Physical Review Letters 53 1951 (1984)

Quasicrystals



A structure that is ordered but not periodic

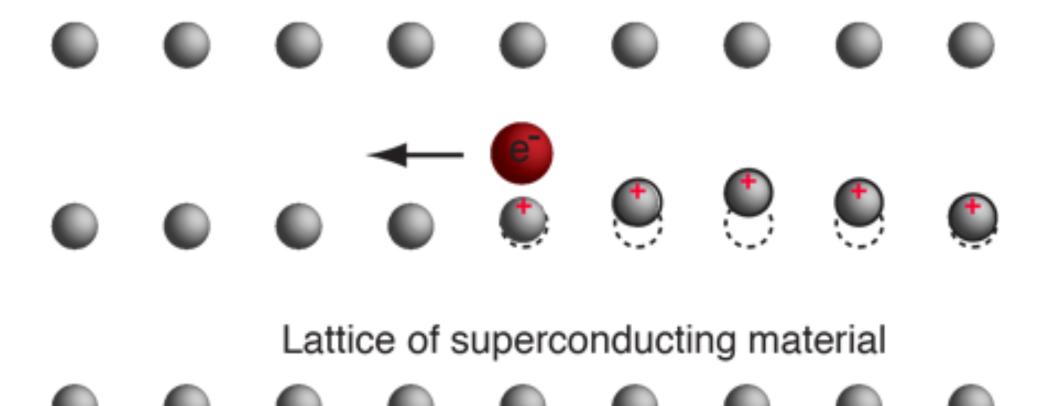


2011

Metallic Phase with Long-Range Orientational Order and No Translational Symmetry Shechtman et al., *Physical Review Letters* **53** 1951 (1984)

Superconductors

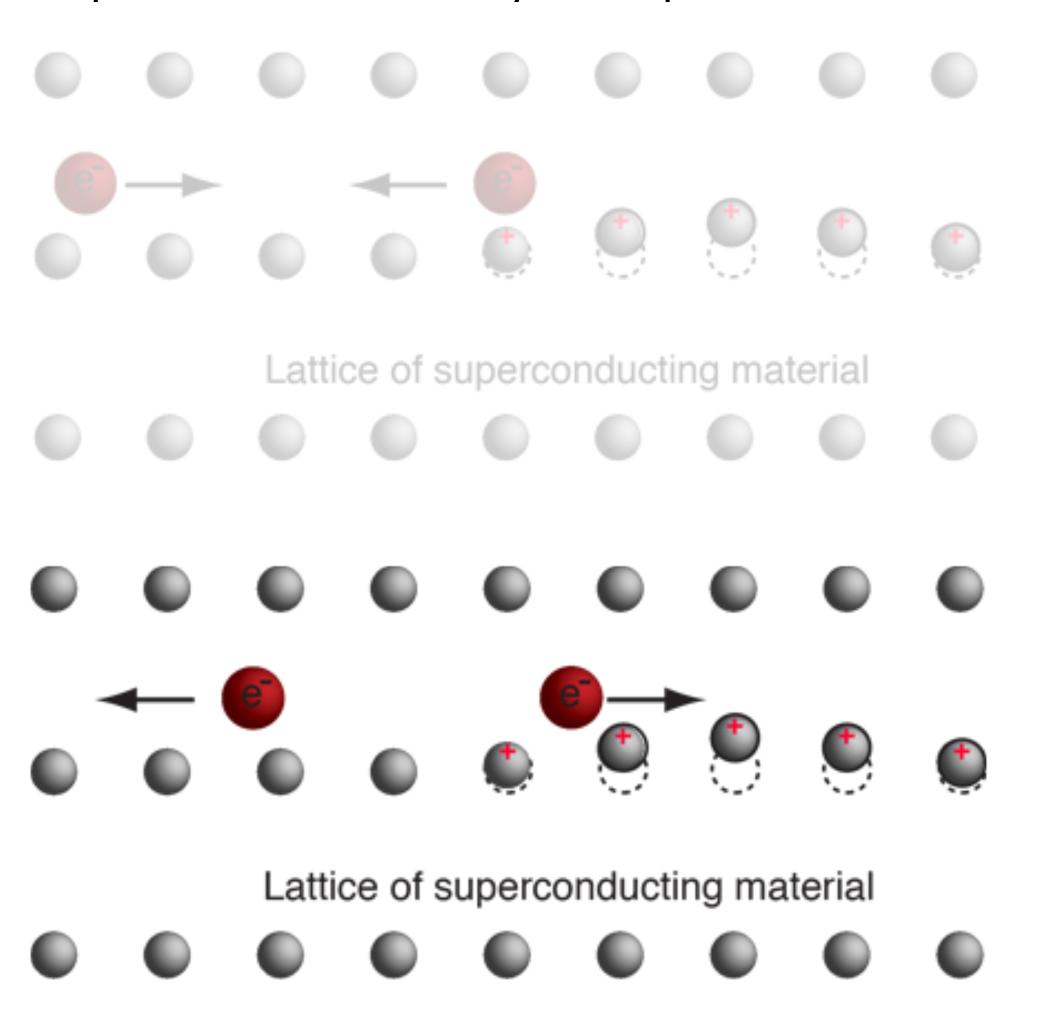
Superconductivity is a phenomenon of exactly zero electrical resistance



A passing electron attracts the lattice, causing a slight ripple toward its path

Superconductors

Superconductivity is a phenomenon of exactly zero electrical resistance

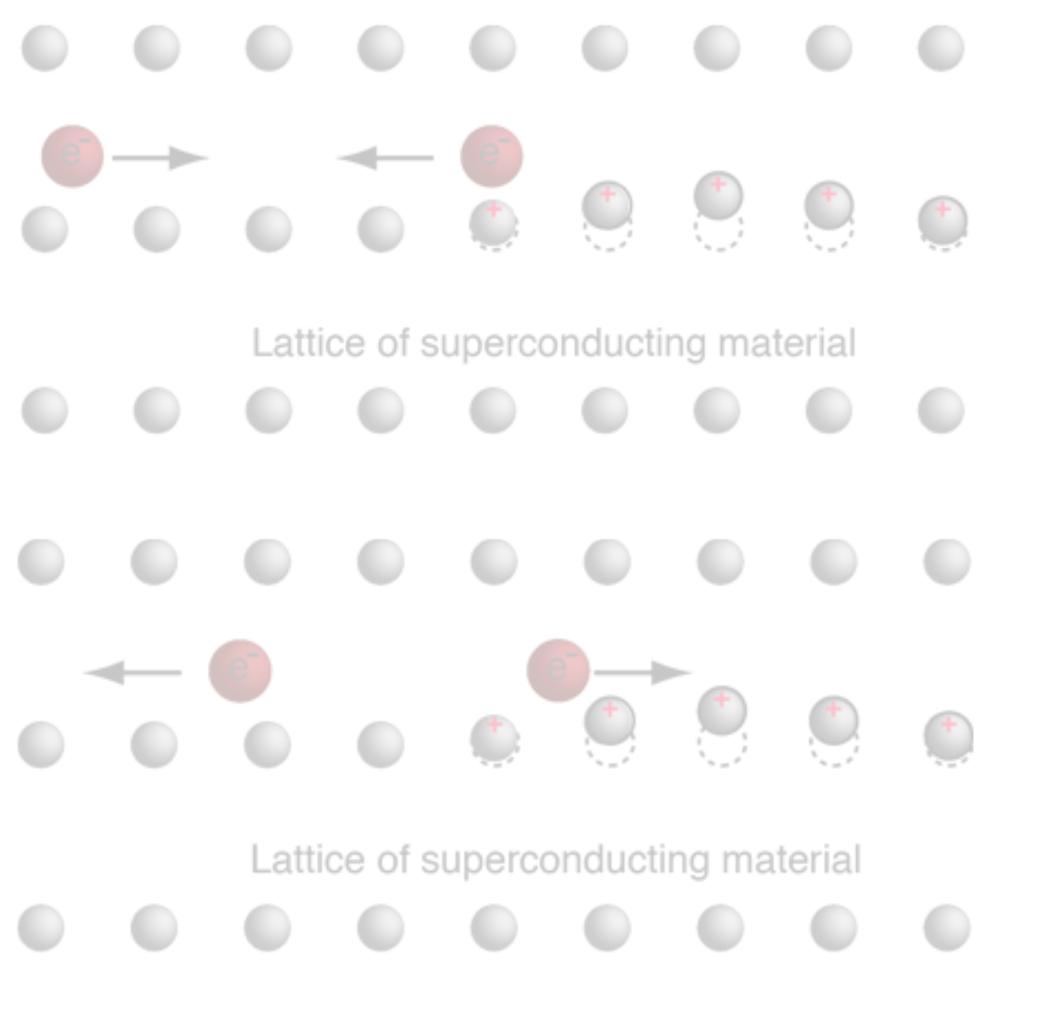


A passing electron attracts the lattice, causing a slight ripple toward its path

Another electron passing in the opposite direction is attracted to that displacement

Superconductors

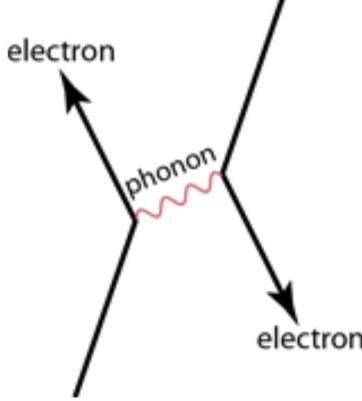
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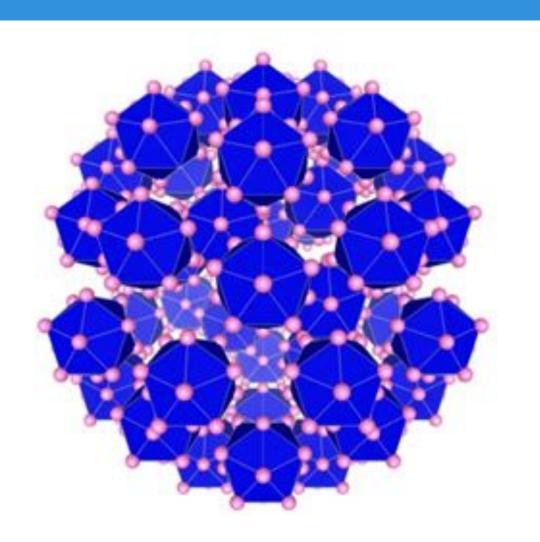
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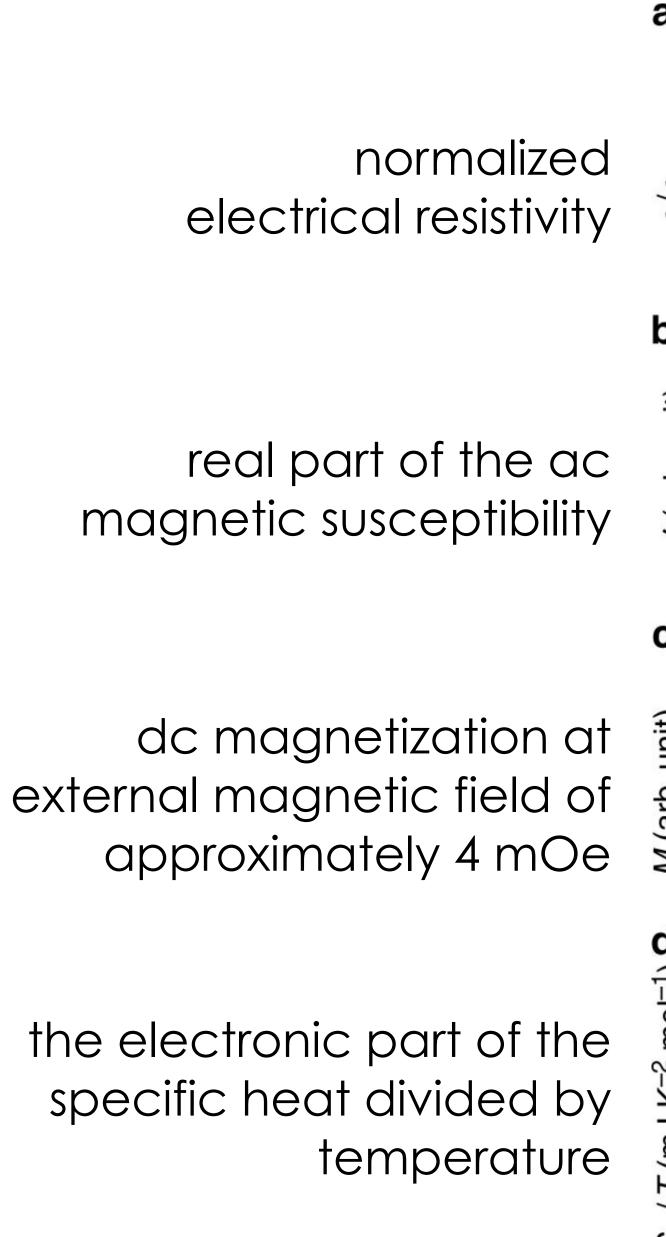
constitutes a coupling between electrons

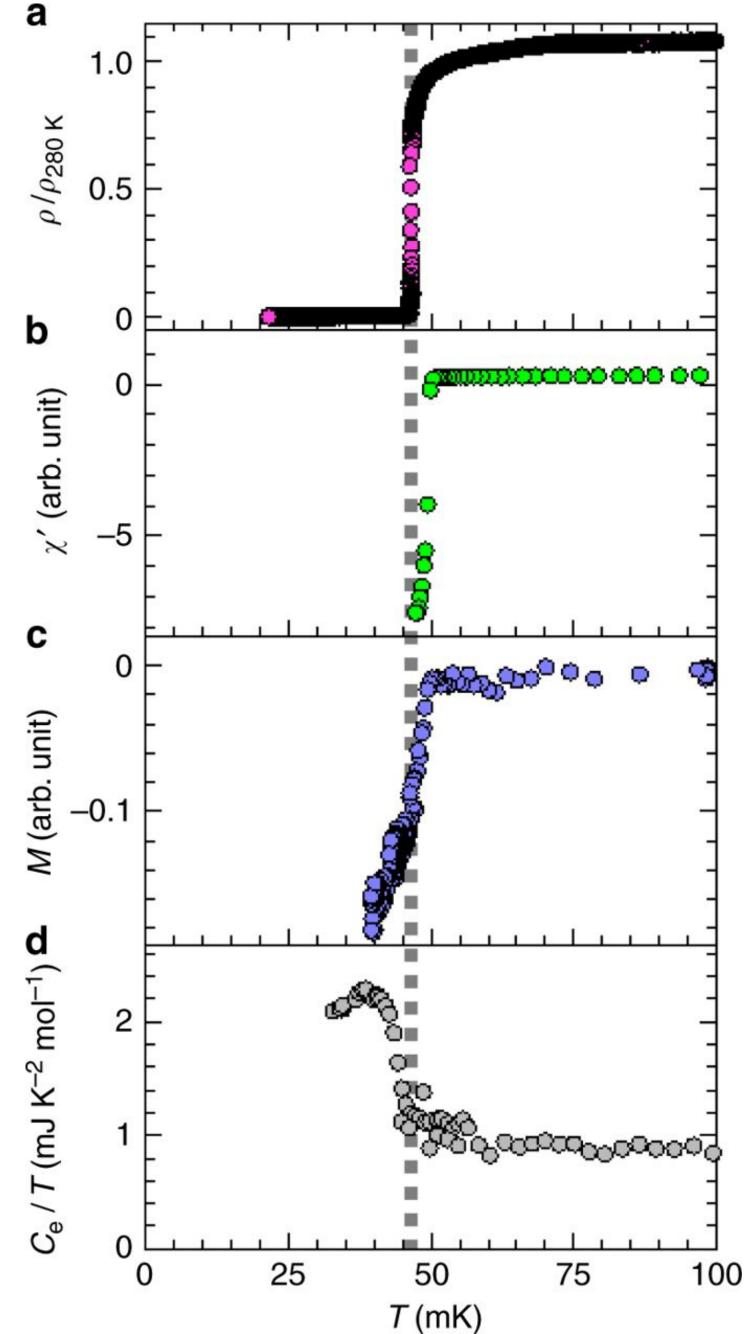


Unlike single electrons, which are fermions, Cooper pairs are bosons and so condense at low temperatures to form a superconductor

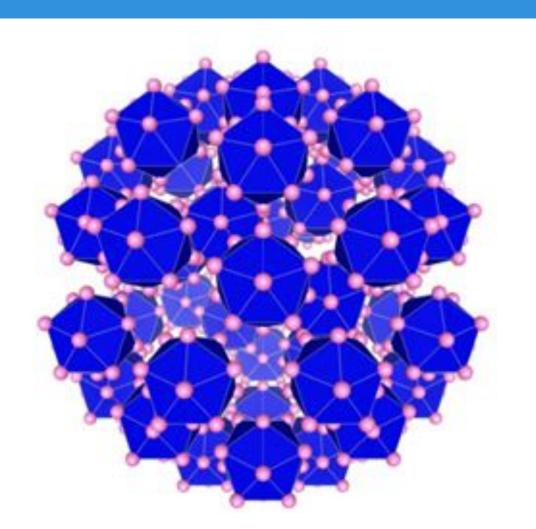
#10 Superconductivity spotted in a quasicrystal







#10 Superconductivity spotted in a quasicrystal



formation of Cooper pairs arises from weak-coupling of electrons

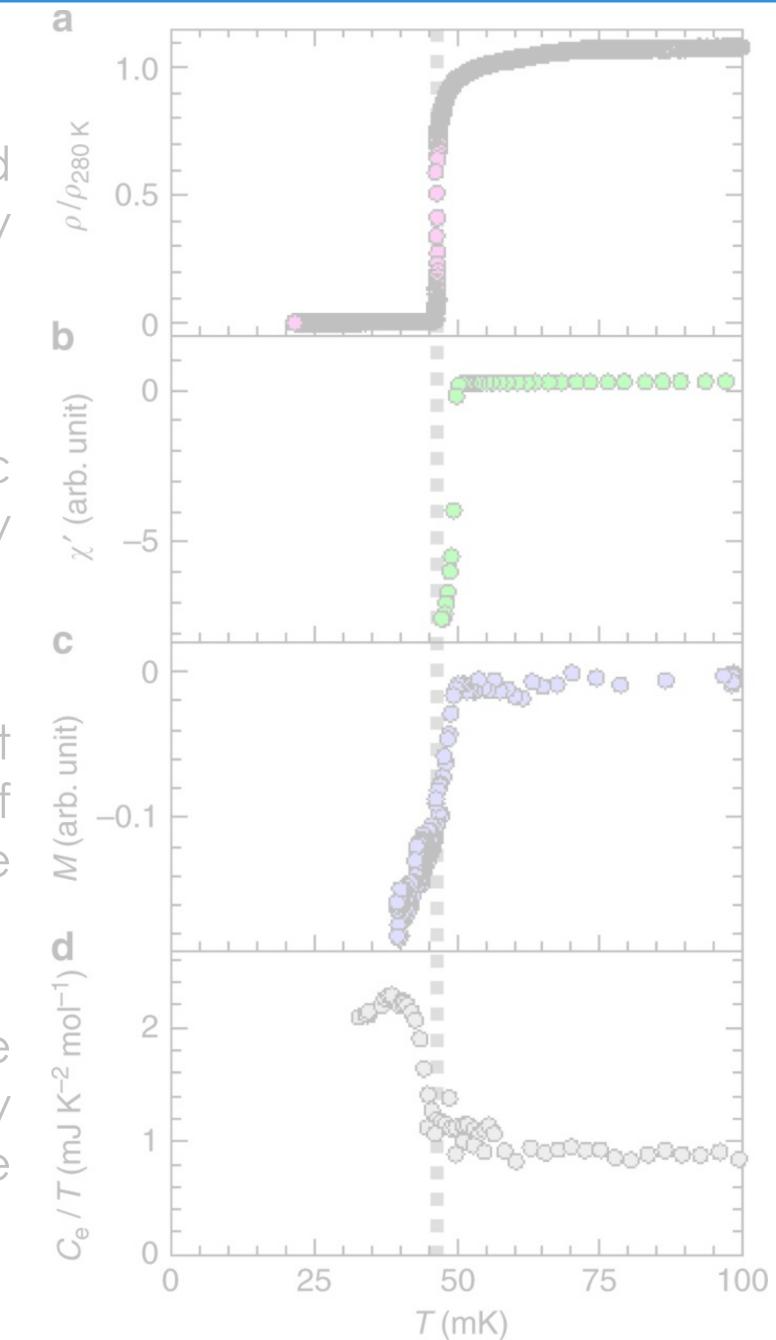
might be "dirty superconductivity" that occurs in imperfect crystals

might be "fractal superconductivity" predicted for quasicrystals

new area of superconductivity: interplay fractal geometry and weak coupling of electron pairs

normalized electrical resistivity real part of the ac magnetic susceptibility dc magnetization at external magnetic field of approximately 4 mOe

the electronic part of the specific heat divided by temperature



Discovery of superconductivity in quasicrystal Kamiya, et al., *Nature Communications* **9**, 154 (2018)

Thank you!

