

Date	Speaker
<p data-bbox="142 237 293 275">Thursday</p> <p data-bbox="142 302 293 380">March 30, 2017</p> <p data-bbox="155 411 280 449">4:00 PM</p> <p data-bbox="110 474 326 512">ILB Room 250</p>	<p data-bbox="362 222 764 268">Dr. Norm Buchanan</p> <p data-bbox="362 296 748 359"><i>Associate Professor of Physics Colorado State University</i></p> <p data-bbox="362 428 1125 466">DUNE: A Next Generation Neutrino Super-Experiment</p> <p data-bbox="362 485 1133 1003">The study of neutrinos is a major area of interest in particle physics. Currently operating accelerator-driven neutrino experiments, such as the NOvA experiment, are providing answers to some of the longstanding questions of how neutrinos mix between themselves and how they interact with matter. The next generation of neutrino experiments, such as the Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment (DUNE), will utilize incredibly powerful neutrino beams and immense detectors to further improve our understanding of neutrinos. In this talk I will describe the DUNE experiment and its wide- reaching physics program.</p>

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<p data-bbox="142 235 293 275">Thursday</p> <p data-bbox="110 302 326 342">March 9, 2017</p> <p data-bbox="159 369 277 409">4:00 PM</p> <p data-bbox="110 436 326 476">ILB Room 250</p>	<p data-bbox="360 222 654 275">Dr. Alec Habig</p> <p data-bbox="360 296 745 363"><i>Professor of Physics</i> <i>University of Minnesota Duluth</i></p> <p data-bbox="360 428 821 468">HALO and Supernova Neutrinos</p> <p data-bbox="360 489 1141 1003">The Helium and Lead Observatory (HALO) is a dedicated experiment for the detection of neutrinos from a galactic supernova. It was built in SNOLAB from a combination of lead and the SNO experiment's old He3 neutron counters, and is designed to be a low-maintenance, high-lifetime, and long-lived experiment to complement existing multi-purpose neutrino detectors. It is the world's only supernova neutrino detector which is primarily sensitive to electron neutrinos, providing much needed reach across the range of six possible neutrino types produced in supernovae.</p> <p data-bbox="360 1031 1141 1633">HALO is part of the Supernova Early Warning System (SNEWS), which is a cooperative effort between the world's neutrino detection experiments to spread the news that a star in our galaxy has just experienced a core-collapse event and is about to become a Type II Supernova. This project exploits the ~hours time difference between neutrinos promptly escaping the nascent supernova and photons which originate when the shock wave breaks through the stellar photosphere, to give the world a chance to get ready to observe such an exciting event at the earliest possible time. A coincidence trigger between experiments is used to eliminate potential local false alarms, allowing a rapid, automated alert.</p>

Date	Speaker
<p data-bbox="142 237 293 275">Thursday</p> <p data-bbox="131 304 310 380">October 22, 2016</p> <p data-bbox="159 411 282 447">4:00 PM</p> <p data-bbox="110 474 326 510">ILB Room 250</p>	<p data-bbox="362 222 743 275">Dr. Oleg Samoylov</p> <p data-bbox="362 296 789 359"><i>Joint Institute of Nuclear Research Dubna, Russia</i></p> <p data-bbox="362 428 716 464">Neutrino Physics at JINR</p> <p data-bbox="362 485 1143 737">At the forefront of high energy particle physics, neutrino physics investigates questions that are as intriguing as they are mysterious. JINR's contributions to the development of neutrino physics have a long history connected to the scientific research and life of the famous physicist Bruno Pontecorvo.</p> <p data-bbox="362 768 1138 1020">Currently, JINR researchers are involved with several international neutrino projects. Dr. Samoylov will briefly discuss the basic properties of the neutrino and dive into the biggest mysteries surrounding this elusive particle. Dr. Samoylov will then give a survey of the key research emphases of the JINR neutrino program.</p>

Date	Speaker
<p data-bbox="110 239 326 506">Thursday September 29, 2016 4:00 PM ILB Room 250</p>	<p data-bbox="362 222 878 323">Dr. Georg Raithel <i>University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill</i></p> <p data-bbox="362 394 1141 1577">Direct spatial imaging of Rydberg-atom interactions Strong Rydberg-atom interactions play a central role in recent experiments in quantum information processing and in efforts to generate non-classical forms of light. Here, we study the trajectories of Rydberg-atom pairs under the influence of mutual inter-nuclear forces that are caused by van der Waals and permanent-electric-dipole interactions. Rydberg-atom pairs are first laser-excited at a preferred initial inter-nuclear separation. The atoms are then allowed to move for a variable interaction time. Subsequently, the atom positions are read out using an atom imaging technique that has a spatial resolution of about one micron. We obtain the spatial pair-correlation function of the Rydberg atoms, which, after some further processing, yields the atom-pair trajectory. In the case of van der Waals interactions, the C_6 coefficient follows directly from the trajectory data. In the study of permanent-electric-dipole interactions, an adiabatic state-switching method, applied immediately after laser-excitation, is employed to initially prepare ensembles of strongly interacting dipolar atoms. The trajectory analysis then yields the C_3 coefficient of the electric-dipole interaction. Further, the anisotropy of the electric-dipole interaction is directly observed in images of the correlation function of Rydberg-atom pairs. Results are compared with a theoretical model.</p>

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<p data-bbox="142 239 293 275">Thursday</p> <p data-bbox="115 302 324 338">April 14, 2016</p> <p data-bbox="159 365 282 401">4:00 PM</p> <p data-bbox="110 428 329 464">ILB Room 250</p>	<p data-bbox="362 222 808 275">Dr. Sheila Kannappan</p> <p data-bbox="362 294 878 325"><i>University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill</i></p> <p data-bbox="362 392 1127 459">Dark Matter Puzzles and the "Gastrophysics" of Dwarf Galaxies</p> <p data-bbox="362 485 1133 911">I will discuss a set of puzzles left unsolved by standard theories of dark matter, involving critical discrepancies between the predicted and observed dwarf galaxy inventory. Drawing on recent observational and theoretical results, I will argue that the "gastrophysics" of normal matter may underlie these discrepancies. Specifically, the observability and even existence of dark matter structures may depend sensitively on how dwarf galaxies within them acquire fresh gas, consume gas to form stars, and lose gas to their surroundings.</p>

Date	Speaker
<p data-bbox="144 218 293 254">Thursday</p> <p data-bbox="112 285 326 359">November 12, 2015</p> <p data-bbox="155 390 282 426">4:00 PM</p> <p data-bbox="112 457 326 493">ILB Room 250</p>	<p data-bbox="362 218 748 254">Dr. Thomas Killian</p> <p data-bbox="362 285 686 321"><i>Professor, Rice University</i></p> <p data-bbox="362 390 1070 453">Studying Strongly Coupled Systems with Ultracold Plasmas</p> <p data-bbox="362 478 1143 1430">Ultracold neutral plasmas [1], formed by photoionizing laser-cooled atoms near the ionization threshold, explore a new regime of matter at the intersection of atomic, condensed matter, and plasma physics. Because of the low electron and ion temperatures ($T_e=1-1000\text{K}$ and $T_i=1\text{K}$), the Coulomb interaction energy per particle can exceed the thermal energy, which makes the system strongly coupled. Strong coupling is of interest in many areas of physics. It leads to spatial correlations and surprising equilibration dynamics, and it makes theoretical description much more difficult. Ultracold plasmas provide a valuable new window into these phenomena because of the excellent control of initial conditions and diagnostics that are available. I will describe recent results that give the first measurement of equilibration rates and diffusion coefficients in the strongly coupled regime [2], which are relevant for plasmas produced through short-pulse laser irradiation of solid targets, such as in inertial confinement fusion. The dynamics also shows non-Markovian or memory effects that are reminiscent of the behavior of metal liquids.</p>
<p data-bbox="144 1577 293 1612">Thursday</p> <p data-bbox="112 1644 326 1680">April 16, 2015</p> <p data-bbox="155 1711 282 1747">4:00 PM</p> <p data-bbox="112 1778 326 1814">ILB Room 250</p>	<p data-bbox="362 1556 898 1612">Dr. Svetlana Kotochigova</p> <p data-bbox="362 1604 805 1640"><i>Research Professor, Temple University</i></p> <p data-bbox="362 1692 1110 1755">Interaction anisotropy and chaos in collisions of ultracold highly-magnetic atoms</p> <p data-bbox="362 1782 1053 1866">Experimental breakthroughs in realizing quantum degenerate gases of atoms with large magnetic</p>

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	<p>moments, such as Dysprosium and Erbium [1, 2], have opened a new scientific playground in which to study quantum magnetism and quantum chaos with high-spin atomic systems. This research area relies on the strong long-range anisotropic nature of interactions between these magnetic atoms. Due to their large spin, such dipolar gases represent an excellent environment for exploring the interface between condensed matter, with its exotic many-body phases, and atomic physics.</p> <p>Our research objective is the theoretical study of ultra-cold collisions between two bosonic Er or Dy 4f-submerged shell atoms. In particular, we pursue ideas to control their collisions via Feshbach resonances induced by external magnetic fields and anisotropic interactions. We calculated the strength of their interactions by combining knowledge of atomic transition energies and dipole moments with molecular electronic structure calculations. In addition, we developed a coupled-channels model that allows us to fully treat the coupling due to the long- and short-range interactions with that induced by a magnetic field [3, 4].</p> <p>Magnetic lanthanides have an extraordinary dense forest of Feshbach resonances as a function of magnetic field strength [5, 6]. To analyze this resonance appearance we have studied the statistical properties of the weakly-bound states of two bosonic Erbium and Dysprosium atoms. It revealed that the anisotropic atom-atom interactions are the cause of a chaotic nearest-neighbor distribution of weakly-bound dimer states. When we turn on a magnetic field, chaos in the bound state distribution imprints its presence on the location of magnetic Feshbach resonances.</p>

Date	Speaker
<p data-bbox="155 239 282 275">Tuesday</p> <p data-bbox="136 304 310 380">October 14, 2014</p> <p data-bbox="159 409 282 445">4:00 PM</p> <p data-bbox="112 474 324 510">ILB Room 250</p>	<p data-bbox="362 214 699 264">Dr. Craig Dukes</p> <p data-bbox="362 266 873 296"><i>Department of Physics, University of Virginia</i></p> <p data-bbox="362 352 1097 422">Probing the Frontiers of Physics Using Rare Particle Decays</p> <p data-bbox="362 445 1133 825">The absence of any signature for new physics beyond the standard model at the Large Hadron Collider has left the field of elementary particle physics in a quandary. We know there is new physics out there: where best to look for it? I will show how sensitive searches beyond the frontiers of particle physics will be done in the next decade at Fermilab using rare particle decays to explore mass scales unobtainable by any conceivable accelerator.</p>
<p data-bbox="142 953 285 989">Thursday</p> <p data-bbox="112 1018 328 1094">September 25, 2014</p> <p data-bbox="159 1123 282 1159">3:00 PM</p> <p data-bbox="112 1188 324 1224">ILB Room 250</p>	<p data-bbox="362 928 776 978">Dr. C. Heath Turner</p> <p data-bbox="362 980 1088 1041"><i>Department of Chemical & Biological Engineering, University of Alabama</i></p> <p data-bbox="362 1098 1089 1167">Simulation Technique for Modeling Adsorption and Reactions at Interfaces</p> <p data-bbox="362 1194 1143 1843">As the study of chemical processes, biological phenomena, and material science has reached the nanometer length scale, the physics of an interface has become an increasingly important topic. While experimental investigations are indispensable, simulations provide a complementary approach to study these systems. We are currently using molecular simulation methods and electronic structure calculations to investigate adsorption and reactions on surfaces and at interfaces, including: (a) Reaction thermodynamics at interfaces: Reactive Monte Carlo (RxMC) simulations are used to predict the effect of a vapor-liquid interface on the thermodynamics of a chemical reaction. Also, we highlight the replica-exchange version of the RxMC technique that can</p>

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	<p>accelerate these simulations in challenging situations.</p> <p>(b) Development of improved models for adsorption: A combination of molecular dynamics and electronic structure calculations are used to develop realistic interaction potentials for adsorption simulations. In particular, we have developed interaction potentials for carbon-platinum and for adsorption on MoS₂ surfaces.</p> <p>(c) Molecular-level design for industrial gas separation: Imidazole-based solvents possess many of the tunable solvation properties and low vapor pressures associated with ionic liquids, but imidazoles have significantly lower viscosity, which is beneficial for industrial applications. In order to accelerate development of these solvents, we are developing descriptor-based approaches for predicting their thermochemical properties.</p>

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<p data-bbox="144 239 293 275">Thursday</p> <p data-bbox="115 302 324 338">April 17, 2014</p> <p data-bbox="159 365 277 401">3:00 PM</p> <p data-bbox="112 428 326 464">ILB Room 250</p>	<p data-bbox="362 212 829 264">Dr. Sabrina L. Savage</p> <p data-bbox="362 264 724 294"><i>Research Astrophysicist, NASA</i></p> <p data-bbox="362 373 557 409">Solar Flares</p> <p data-bbox="362 436 1146 1255">Because the Earth resides in the atmosphere of our nearest stellar neighbor, events occurring on the Sun's surface directly affect us by interfering with satellite operations and communications, astronaut safety, and, in extreme circumstances, power grid stability. Solar flares, the most energetic events in our solar system, are a substantial source of hazardous space weather affecting our increasingly technology-dependent society. While flares have been observed using ground-based telescopes for over 150 years, modern space-borne observatories have provided nearly continuous multi-wavelength flare coverage that cannot be obtained from the ground. We can now probe the origins and evolution of flares by tracking particle acceleration, changes in ionized plasma, and the reorganization of magnetic fields. I will walk through our current understanding of why flares occur and how they affect the Earth and also show several examples of these fantastic explosions.</p>

Date	Speaker
<p data-bbox="110 239 328 508">Thursday September 26, 2013 3:00 PM ILB Room 250</p>	<p data-bbox="360 214 695 294">Dr. Yu Lin <i>Professor, Auburn University</i></p> <p data-bbox="360 373 1006 453">3-D Global Simulation of Plasma Kinetic Processes in the Earth's Magnetosphere</p> <p data-bbox="360 474 1143 1646">Dynamics of the Earth's magnetosphere is driven by the solar wind, i.e., streams of charged particles from the Sun that consist mainly of protons and electrons. Plasma and energy transport at the magnetopause, the boundary between the solar wind and the magnetosphere, depends highly on the direction of the interplanetary magnetic field (IMF). When the IMF points northward, the magnetopause is magnetically 'closed' on the dayside, whereas when the IMF points southward, the magnetopause is 'open' to the solar wind due to a fundamental process called magnetic reconnection. In this talk, we investigate the transport at the dayside magnetopause using a powerful computation model, the 3-D global hybrid simulation model, which is a self-consistent plasma kinetic model that treats protons as fully kinetic particles and electrons (mass is 1836 times lighter) as a fluid and covers the broad plasma regions from the solar wind to the magnetosphere. Direct plasma transport due to magnetic reconnection under a southward IMF and the diffusive transport due to plasma wave-particle interaction under a northward IMF will be addressed. In addition, the wave particle-interaction at the bow shock in front of the magnetopause causes the acceleration of the solar wind particles, which can then be transmitted into the polar region of the magnetosphere and lead to the observed cusp energetic ions.</p>