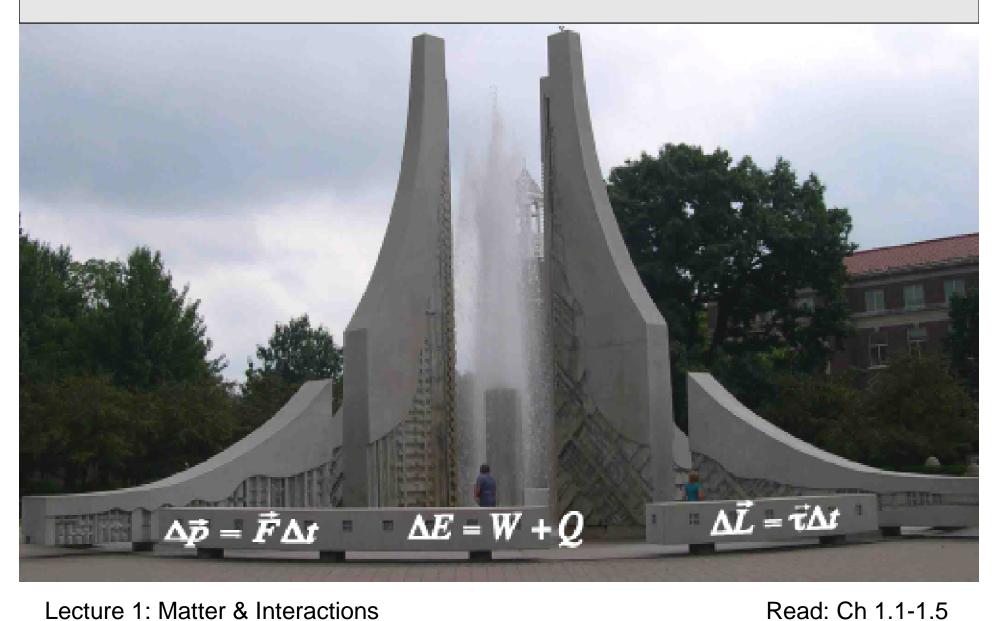
## Spring 2012

# **PHYS 172: Modern Mechanics**



Lecture 1: Matter & Interactions

#### To do AS SOON AS POSSIBLE:

- 1. Obtain the **textbook** (campus bookstores, used is OK, **but you** are responsible for material in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition!).
- 2. Obtain the **Lab Manual** (from bookstore).
- 3. Obtain an **iClicker** audience response remote (<u>not</u> a CPS pad).
- 4. Register for **WebAssign**, the on-line homework service.
- 5. Register your iClicker on CHIP, your on-line gradebook.
- 6. Click on the course **URL** for any late announcements, lecture notes etc:

www.physics.purdue.edu/academic\_programs/courses/phys172

(or poke around Physics home page, www.physics.purdue.edu)



# For those of you who brought your iClicker with you today, let's do a test run:



Turn the Power on.

After the question is declared "Open", choose one:

- A. My last physics class was in high school.
- B. My last physics class was in college.
- C. I have never taken a physics class.
- D. I have never heard of Physics.
- E. None of the above.

NOTE: From now on, always bring your iClicker to lecture with you. The clicker questions count towards your grade.

iClicker questions may be asked any time during lecture: don't be late!

### During the <u>first week</u> you will:

- •Attend the two scheduled lectures, on Tuesday and Thursday.
- •Attend the Recitation session assigned to you by the Registrar.
- •Log in to WebAssign and complete "HW #1" by midnight Thurs, Jan 12. Note due dates for subsequent HWs.
- •Lab meetings will not be held during the first week. Instead, log in to WebAssign and complete "Lab #1 Orientation" by Tuesday, Jan 17.

Attendance is required for three evening exams this semester:

Exam 1:	Wednesday, Feb 8	8:00-9:30 pm
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Exam 2: Wednesday, Mar 7 8:00-9:30 pm

Exam 3: Wednesday, Apr 11 8:00-9:30 pm

(ELLT 116)

# Lectures, Recitations & Problem of the Week

- On the PHYS 172 Home Page:
  - Lecture slides posted in advance of the lecture – typically 2 days.
  - Recitation problems for the following week
  - Problem of the Week additional problem solving practice

### Milestones from the last century of physics:

Discovery of x-rays (1895)

Radioactivity (1896-1902)

Atoms - electrons (1896), nuclei (1911), neutrons (1932)

Relativity (Einstein 1905, 1916)

Quantum Mechanics (1920s....)

Nuclear fission (atom bomb, nuclear power), fusion (hydrogen bomb, Sun) (1940s....)

Transistors, semiconductors, superconductors (1940s....)

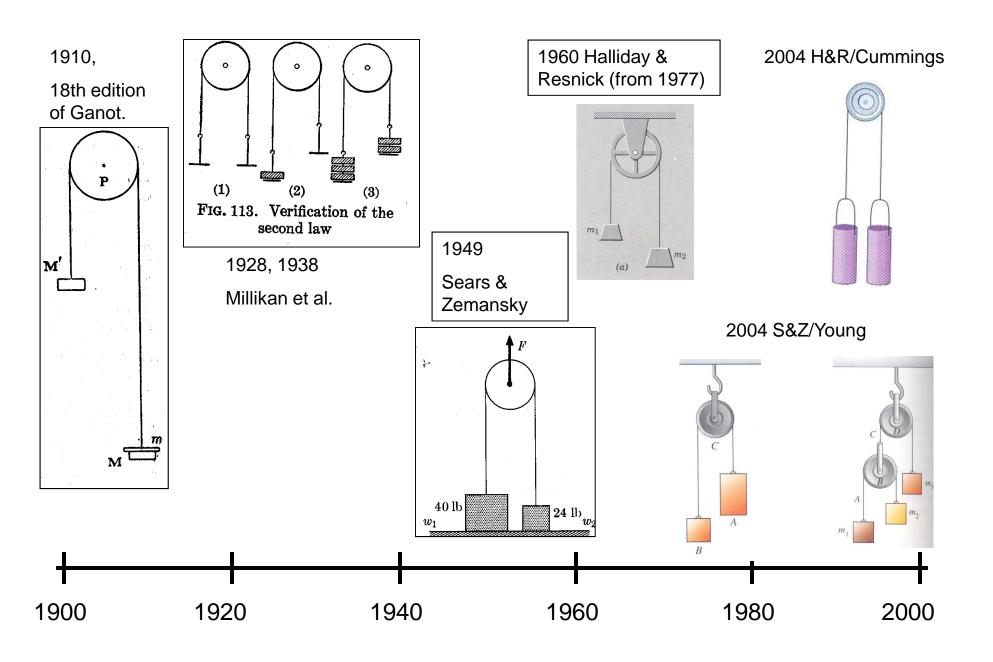
Big Bang theory, cosmic microwave background (1960s...)

Quarks, Standard Model of Particle Physics(1960s....)

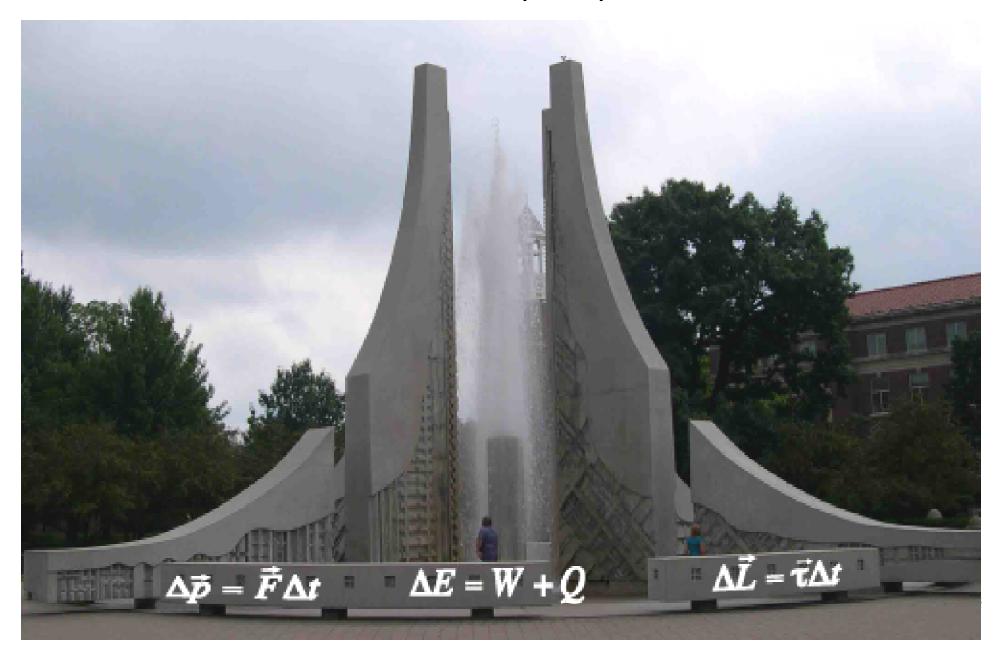
Dark Matter, Dark Energy.....(1990s....)



## Milestones from the last century of physics education:



We will explain an enormous range of physics with just a few fundamental principles.



### What is MODERN MECHANICS?

We will explain an enormous range of physics with just a very few fundamental principles.

Matter can be described in terms of atoms that interact with each other.

We will learn to create simple models for complex situations.

We will use powerful computer graphics to simulate real physical behavior.

We will show how mechanics plus real atomic behavior leads to thermodynamics: Mechanics ⇒ Temperature!

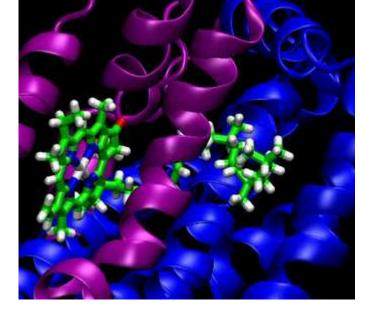
# We will use powerful computer graphics to simulate real physical behavior.

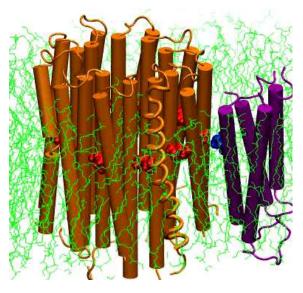
VPython program for Moon Voyage, which students will write themselves during Lab #3. No prior programming experience needed!)







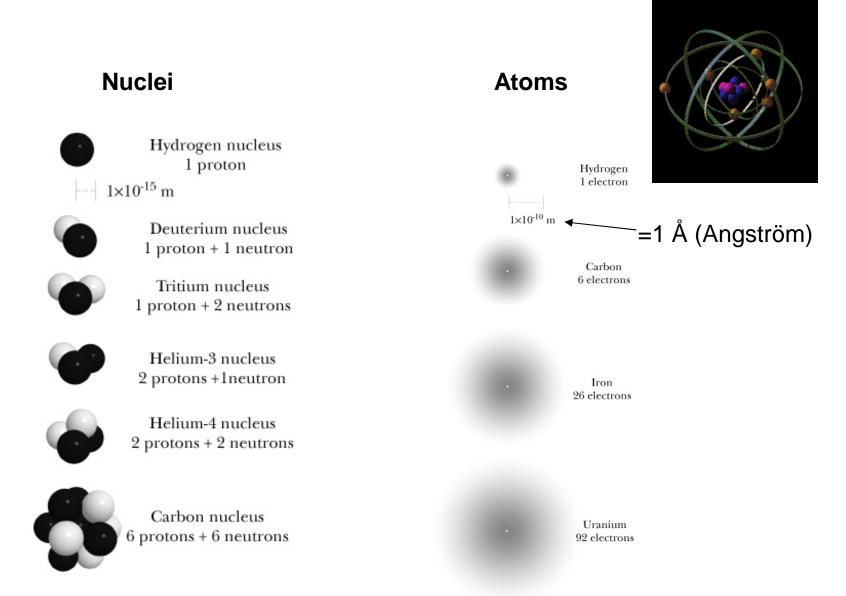




Spinning part of ATP synthase by Aksimentiev

Molecular simulation: 320,171 atoms Cytochrome  $b_6 f$  protein of photosynthetic organism

(by S. Savikhin's group)



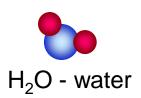
Interacting protons and neutrons

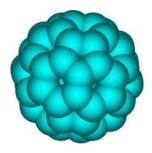
Interacting nuclei and electrons

**Molecules:** Interacting atoms: several atoms bond together:

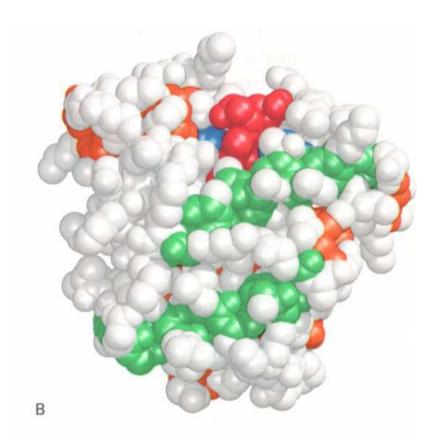
The physical and chemical properties of

a molecule differ from those of the constituent atoms





C60 (soccer ball molecule)



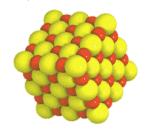
Protein molecule (myoglobin)

Solids: Interacting molecules and atoms
Billions of atoms or molecules come together

Atoms are fixed in 3D array

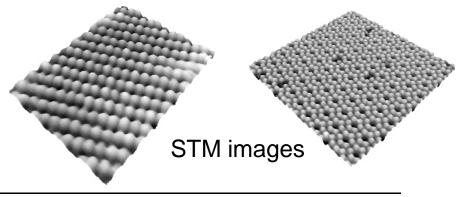


Salt crystal



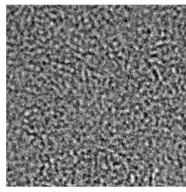


Silicon crystal

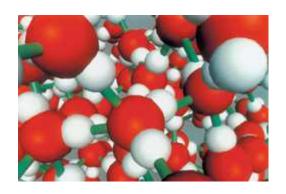




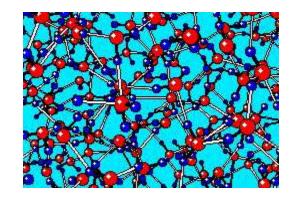
Amorphous Germanium



**Liquids:** Atoms are still bond to each other but can freely slide along each other



Water

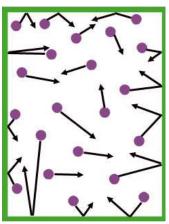


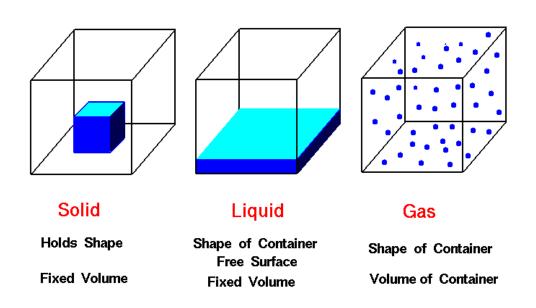
http://www.fos.su.se/physical/lars/liquid.html

Dynamics is complex: we will not consider liquid in detail in this course

**Gases:** Atoms are not bound to each other

Energy of atoms is too large and Interatomic forces are broken



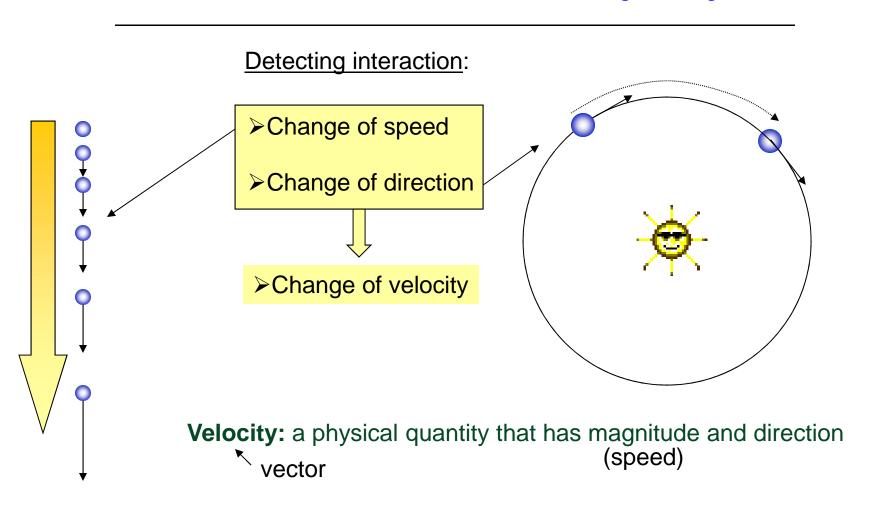


### **Detecting interactions**

Objects made of matter interact with each other: Gravitationally

Electrically Magnetically

Through strong and weak interaction



### Indicators of interaction

Change of velocity

Change of identity

Change of shape

Change of temperature

Braking in your car

 $H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$ 

bending a wire

heating pot of water on a hot stove

➤ Lack of change when change is expected balloon floating in sky

Interactions cause change No interaction – no change - boring

### TO DO THIS WEEK:

Reading Assignment: read Ch 1, sections 1-5 for today, sections 6-11 for Thursday.

Special attention: review vector algebra! (for clicker questions next lecture and for recitation)

Go to your assigned Recitation this week.

Turn in the first WebAssign HW by Thursday night.

Do the first Lab on WebAssign by Tuesday of next week.

Register your iClicker before the next lecture.