PHYSICS FROM PLANCK SCALE TO BILLION PLUS LIGHTYEARS

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The laws and principles of SCIENCE are essentially unchanged.

Newton's Laws (1680's)

Electromagnetism (1800's)

Quantum Mechanics (1930's)

Thermodynamics (1900's)

Etc.

TECHNOLOGY, HOWEVER, RAPIDLY CHANGES.

Slide Rules to Calculators

Landlines to wireless Cell phones

Scalpels to Laser Surgery

Bulky Monitors to flat Screens

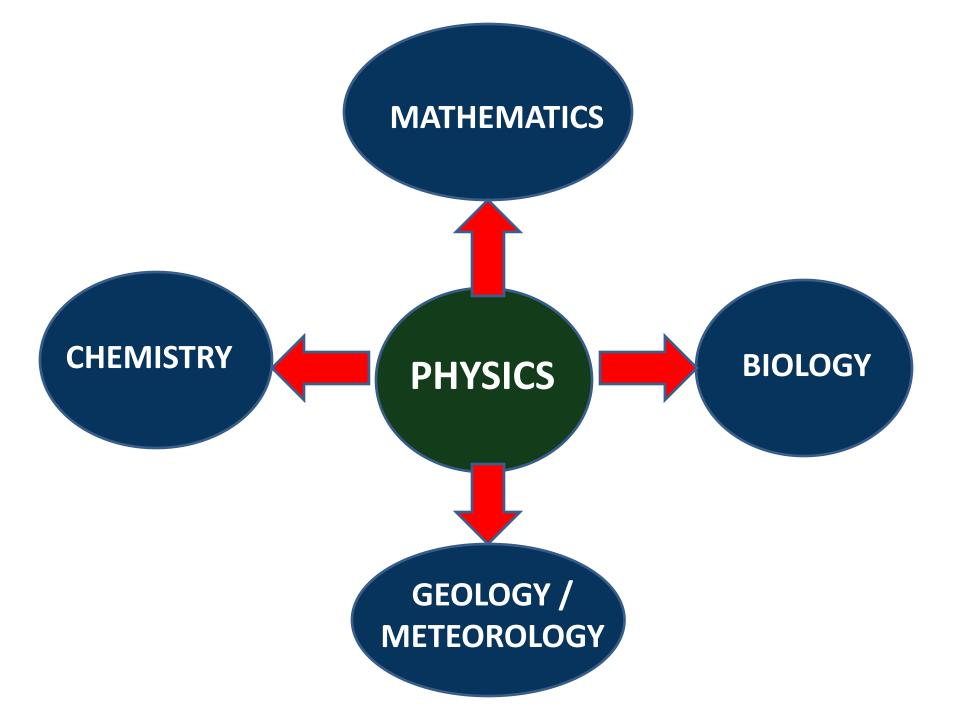
Big Computers to Laptops

Overhead Projectors to LCD's

Fossil fuel to Solar and Nuclear energy, etc.



The basis for powerful technological innovations is Science.



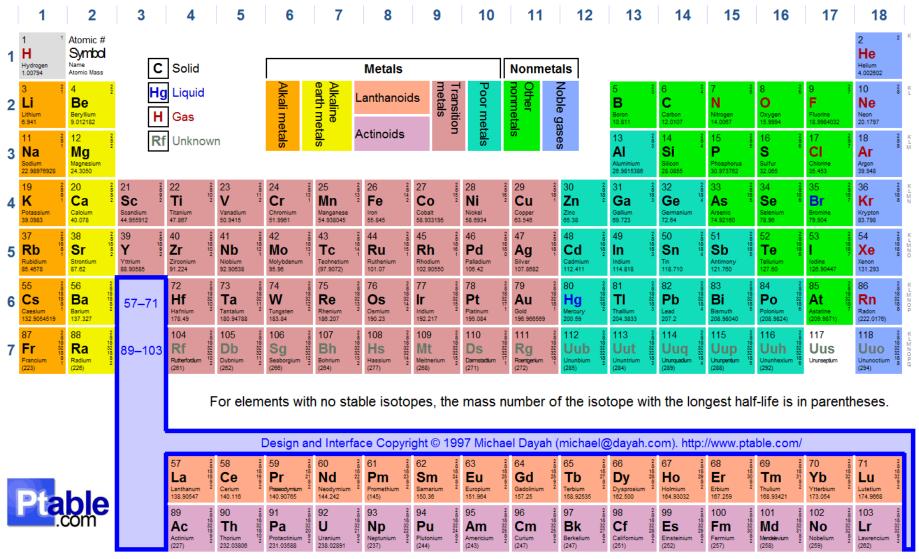
EXAMPLE: Contribution to Chemistry

Pauli's Exclusion Principle obeyed by all electrons in all the atoms.



Wolfgang Pauli (Nobel Prize in Physics, 1945)

Periodic Table of Elements



EXAMPLE: Contribution to Biology

Discovery of the DNA structure as a double helix by Crick and Watson.

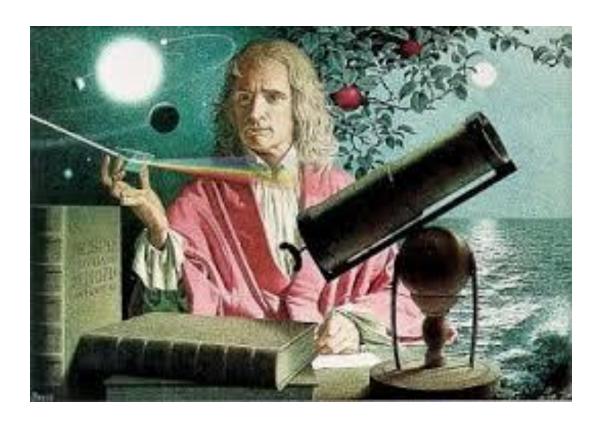


https://www.geneticliteracyproject.org/2013/12/13/scientists-discover-second-code-hiding-within-dna/

Francis Crick (Physicist) and James Watson (Biologist)

EXAMPLE: Contribution to Mathematics

Isaac Newton invented Calculus



EXAMPLE: Contribution to Mathematics

Paul Dirac invented the Dirac Delta Function.



... mathematical beauty "is almost a religion to me."

- P. A. M. Dirac(Nobel Prize in Physics)

EXAMPLE: Contribution to Mathematics

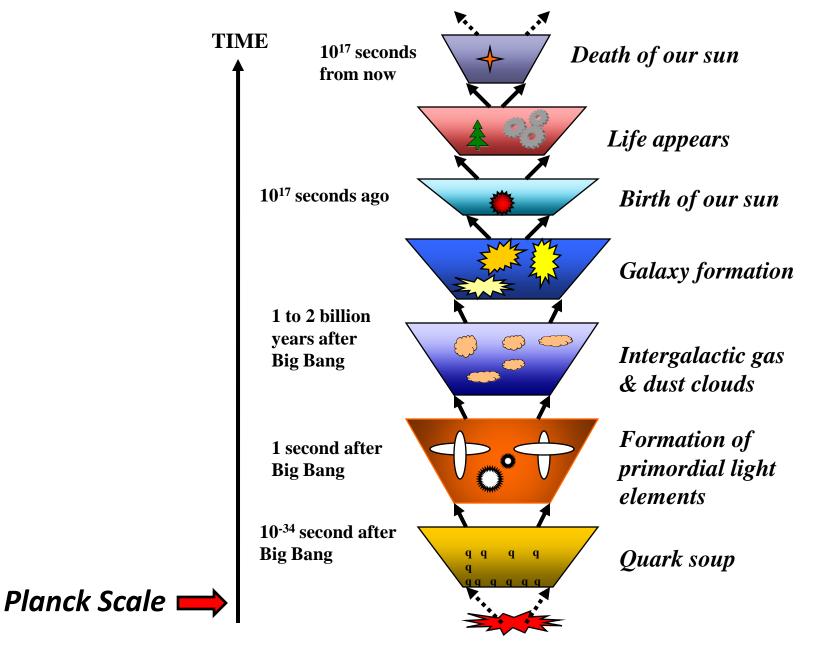


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AmUI2qf9uyo

EDWARD WITTEN

Fields Medal (1990): regarded as the highest award in Mathematics Although he is definitely a physicist, his command of mathematics is rivaled by few mathematicians, and his ability to interpret physical ideas in mathematical form is quite unique. Time and again he has surprised the mathematical community by a brilliant application of physical insight leading to new and deep mathematical theorems... [H]e has made a profound impact on contemporary mathematics. In his hands physics is once again providing a rich source of inspiration and insight in mathematics.

- M. Atiyah



Big Bang or Quantum Creation

Typical Scales and Sizes of Objects

ITEMS TO BE MEASURED	Approximate size in centimeter
Thickness of a piece of chalk	10 ⁰ = 1 cm
Thickness of human hair	10 ⁻² cm = 1 cm / 100
Size of an atom	10 ⁻⁸ cm

Typical Scales and Sizes of Objects

ITEMS TO BE MEASURED	Approximate size in centimeter
Size of proton	10 ^{- 13} cm
Size of electron	Less than 10 ⁻¹⁷ cm
Size of universe at time 10 ⁻³⁴ second	10 ^{- 29} cm
Planck scale	10 ⁻³³ cm

THE MATERIAL UNIVERSE

Galaxies: stars, planets, etc.

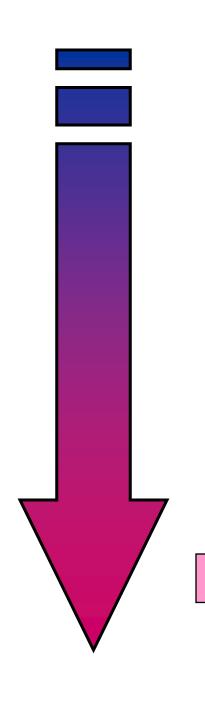
Terrestrial Objects: chairs, plants, humans, piece of chalk, etc.

Molecules

Atoms

Baryons: *Protons & Neutrons*

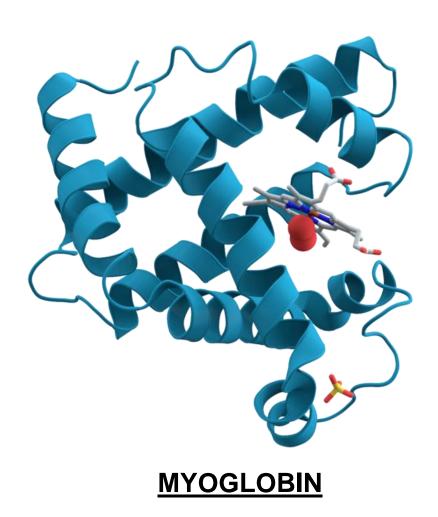
Quarks & Leptons (electrons, neutrinos, etc.)



Areas in Physics:

- Condensed Matter Physics
- High Energy Physics
- Astrophysics
- Particle Physics
- Laser Physics
- Instrumentation Physics
- Theoretical Physics
- Biophysics
- Geophysics
- Econophysics
- Medical Physics
- Cosmology, etc...

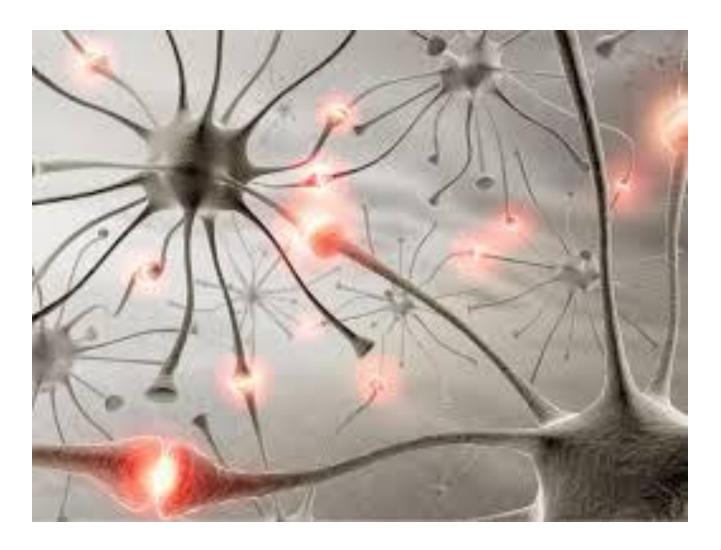
BIOPHYSICS:



Example: Protein Folding Problem

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Myoglobin.png

NEUROPHYSICS:



How do neurons in our brain encode information?

6th Jagna International Workshop International Journal of Modern Physics: Conference Series Vol. 17 (2012) 23–33

Conference Series World Scientific

(c) World Scientific Publishing Company DOI: 10.1142/S2010194512007908

ON A FRACTIONAL STOCHASTIC PATH INTEGRAL APPROACH IN MODELLING INTERNEURONAL CONNECTIVITY

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A fractional stochastic path integral approach is presented as a natural framework for treating the random distribution of possible communication chains in the synaptic transmission of signals between initiator and distant target receptor neurons. Fractional Brownian motion parametrization is invoked to account for strong correlations between segments of a neuronal communication chain. We then obtain the probability density function (pdf) for the location of the target receptor neuron in terms of the Hurst index that classifies the dynamics into short-memory or long-memory domains. This pdf obtained by the path integral approach is a fundamental solution of the corresponding Fokker-Planck equation. 6th Jagna International Workshop International Journal of Modern Physics: Conference Series Vol. 17 (2012) 19-22

World Scientific

© World Scientific Publishing Company DOI: 10.1142/S2010194512007891

ON NEURON MEMBRANE POTENTIAL DISTRIBUTIONS FOR VOLTAGE AND TIME DEPENDENT CURRENT MODULATION

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J. B. BORNALES

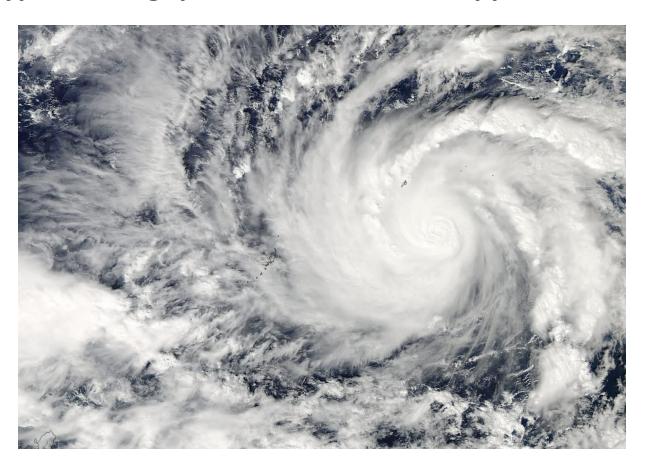
Physics Department, Mindanao State University-Iligan Intrinse of Technology 9200 Iligan City, Philippines jinky bornales@g.msuik edu.ph

Tracking variations of neuronal membrane potential in response to multiple synaptic inputs remains an important open field of investigation since information about neural network behavior and higher brain functions can be inferred from such studies. Much experimental work has been done, with recent advances in multi-electrode recordings and imaging technology giving exciting results. However, experiments have also raised questions of compatibility with available theoretical models. Here we show how methods of modern infinite dimensional analysis allow closed form expressions for important quantities rich in information such as the conditional probability density (cpd). In particular, we use a Feynman integral approach where fluctuations in

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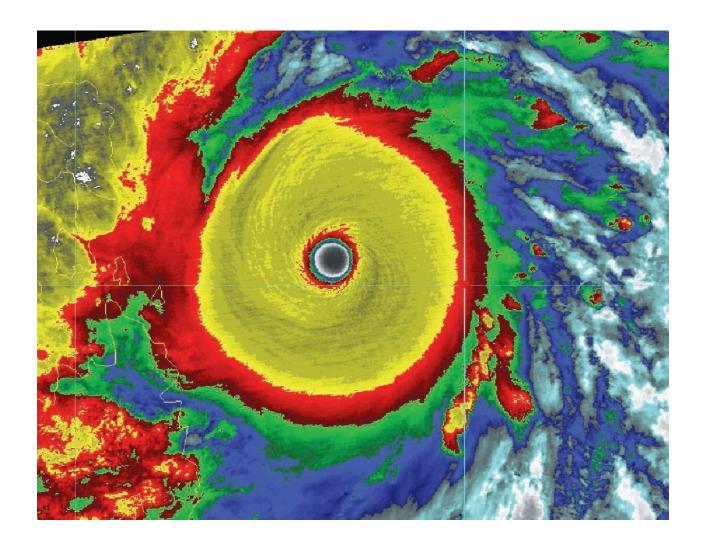
PHYSICS OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS:

Landfall or not? Forecasts disagree on path of dangerous Typhoon Hagupit as it nears the Philippines



http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/capital-weather-gang/wp/2014/12/03/landfall-or-not-forecasts-disagree-on-path-of-dangerous-typhoon-hagupit-as-it-nears-the-philippines/

Typhoons are large-scale single vortices.





<u>Hurricane Isabel</u> (2003) as seen from orbit during <u>Expedition 7</u> of the <u>International Space Station</u>. The <u>eye</u>, eyewall, and surrounding <u>rainbands</u>, characteristics of tropical <u>cyclones</u>, are clearly visible in this view from space.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical_cyclone



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Physics Letters A

www.elsevier.com/locate/pla



Modified diffusion with memory for cyclone track fluctuations



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ABSTRACT

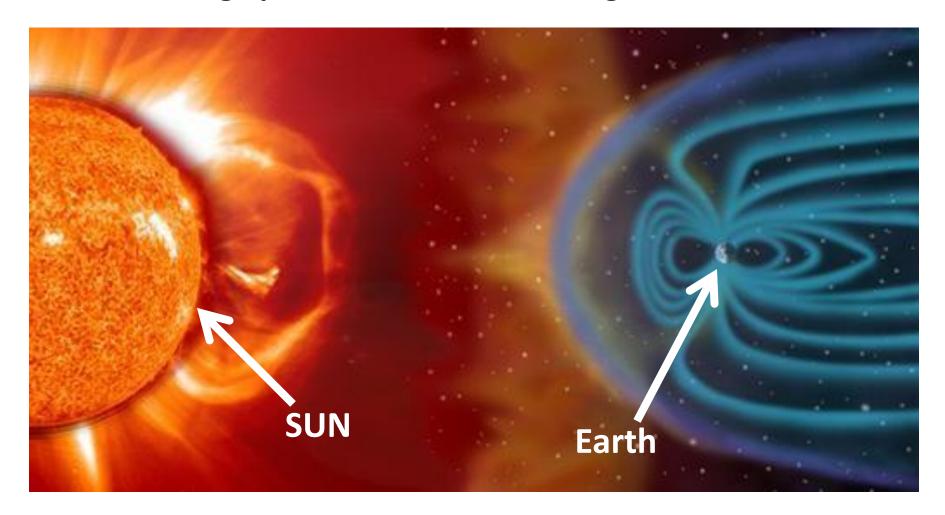
Fluctuations in a time series for tropical cyclone tracks are investigated based on an exponentially modified Brownian motion. The mean square displacement (MSD) is evaluated and compared to a recent work on cyclone tracks based on

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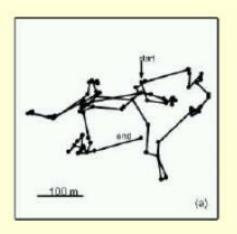
SOLAR PHYSICS:

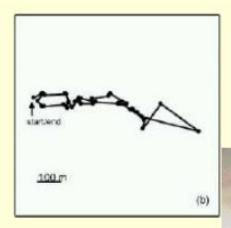
Understanding Space Weather & Geomagnetic Fluctuations

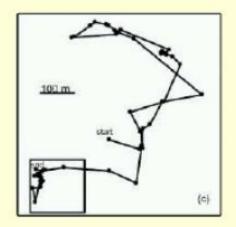


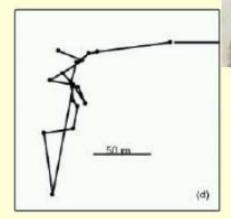
PHYSICS OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS:

Searching for Food



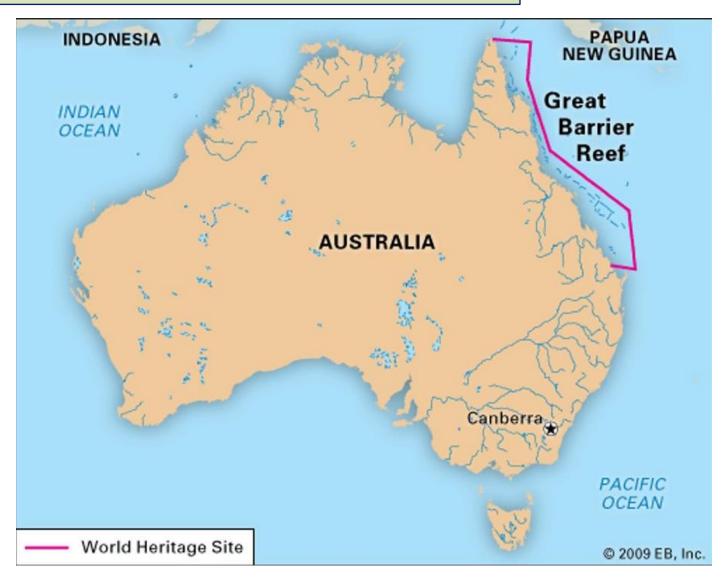








EARTH AND MARINE PHYSICS:



EARTH AND MARINE PHYSICS:

The past 30 years witnessed the loss of half the coral cover of the Great Barrier Reef due to elevated sea surface temperature, ocean acidification, and typhoons, among others.

http://www.aims.gov.au/documents/30301/2107350/Acidification.pdf/4224fe9f-efd2-4f91-a7b2-604137a87f2d

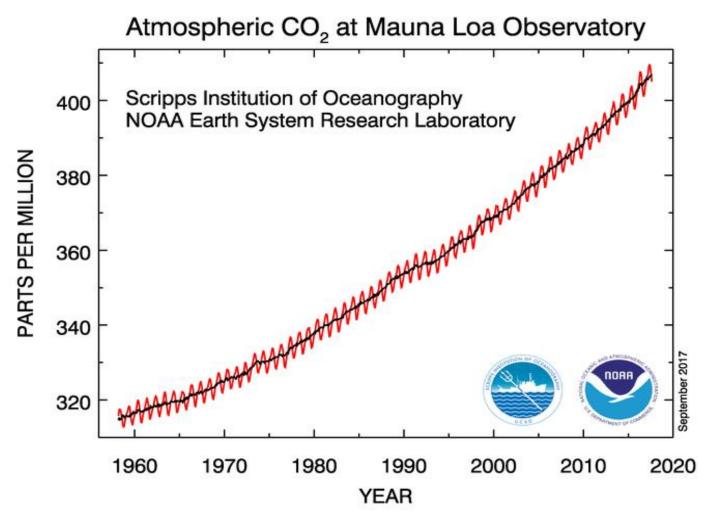


https://thumbnails.trvl-media.com/zcvYGoswHQ7jvcxujhBOVsW2jTI=/768x432/images.trvl-media.com/media/content/shared/images/travelguides/destination/889/Great-Barrier-Reef-29303.jpg



https://www.vox.com/science-and-health/2016/11/29/13781434/great-barrier-reef-coral-dead

ATMOSPHERIC PHYSICS:



Data (red) of the rising atmospheric CO₂

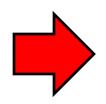
Comparing Fluctuations in CO₂ Levels and Percent of Great Barrier Reef (GBR) Coral Cover

Cover
$$x = x_0 + \int_0^T (T - t)^{\frac{\mu - 1}{2}} t^{\frac{\mu - 1}{2}} \sqrt{\cos(at)} dB(t)$$

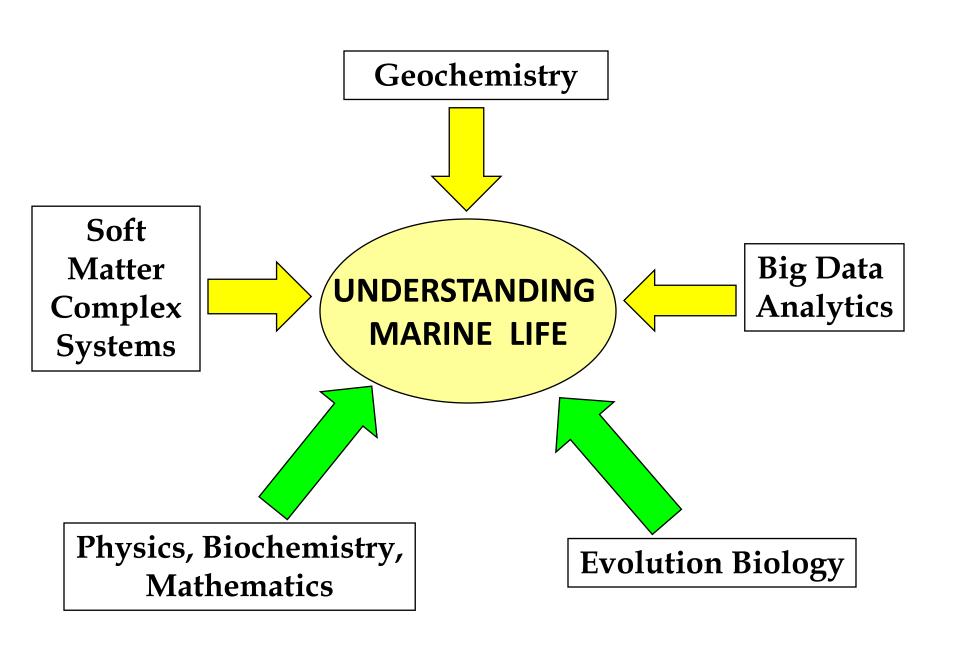
$$Difference$$

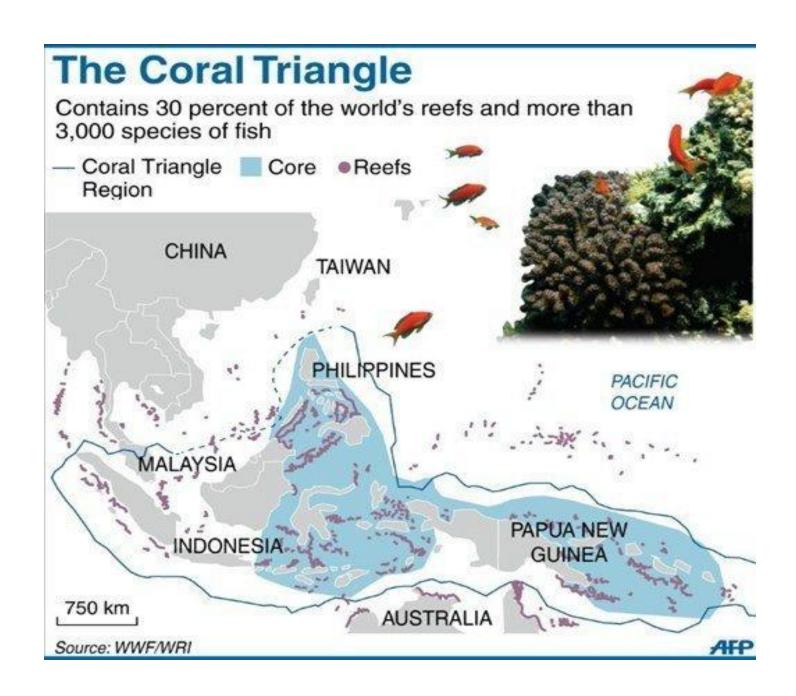
$$CO_2$$
Levels
$$x = x_0 + \int_0^T (T - t)^{\frac{\mu - 1}{2}} t^{\frac{\mu - 1}{2}} e^{at/2} dB(t)$$

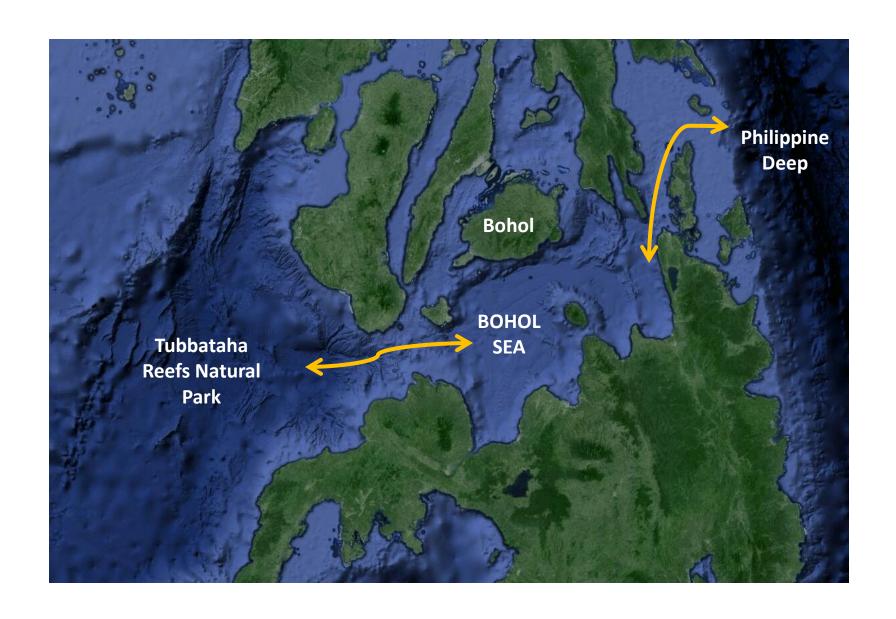
THE SAME MEMORY FUNCTION



$$(T-t)^{\frac{(\mu-1)}{2}}$$













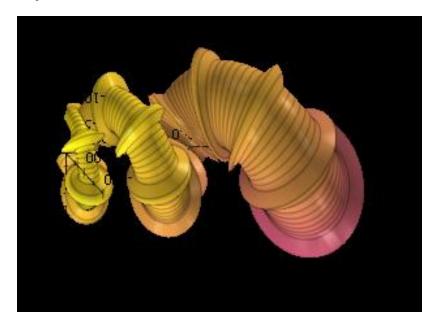
Students sorting and classifying microorganisms from the sea.



Sorting and classifying microorganisms from the sea.

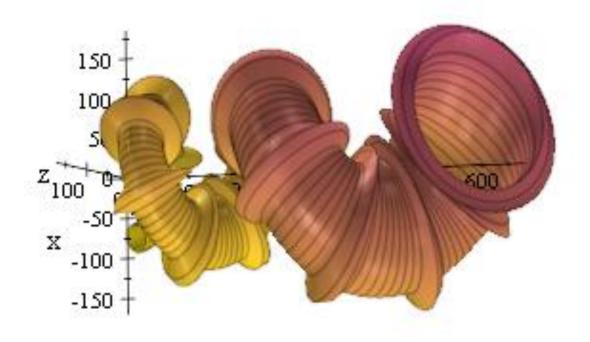


Cycloscala above is modelled mathematically below:





 $[x, y, z] = [75\cos(2.2t), 10t^2, -75\sin(2.2t)]$

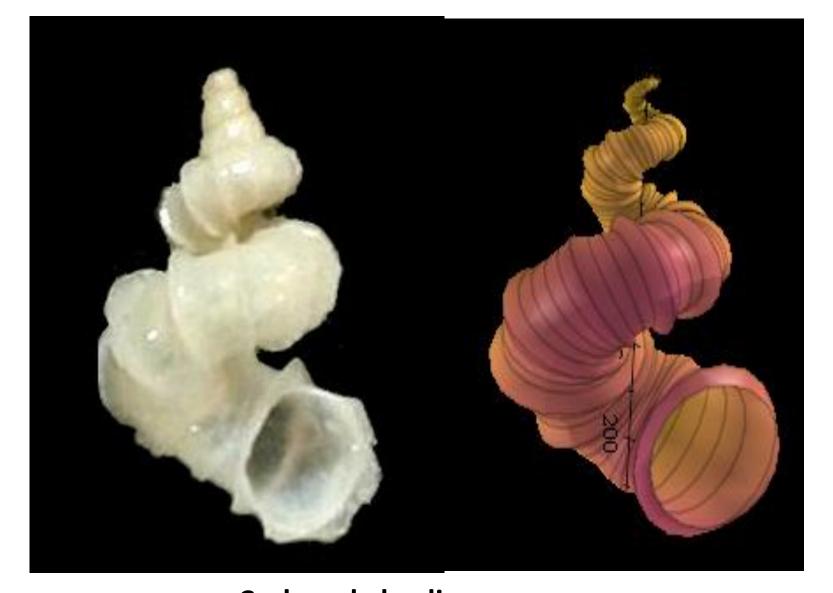


Growth as a function of time t:

$$[x, y, z] = [75\cos(2.2t), 10t^2, -75\sin(2.2t)]$$

Tube radius r as a function of time t (with Ribs):

$$10\exp(1.6(\sin(6.8t))^{22}) + (2+t)^2$$



Cycloscala hyalina Turkey, Hatay, Iskenderun NMR 32389. Common size 8 mm

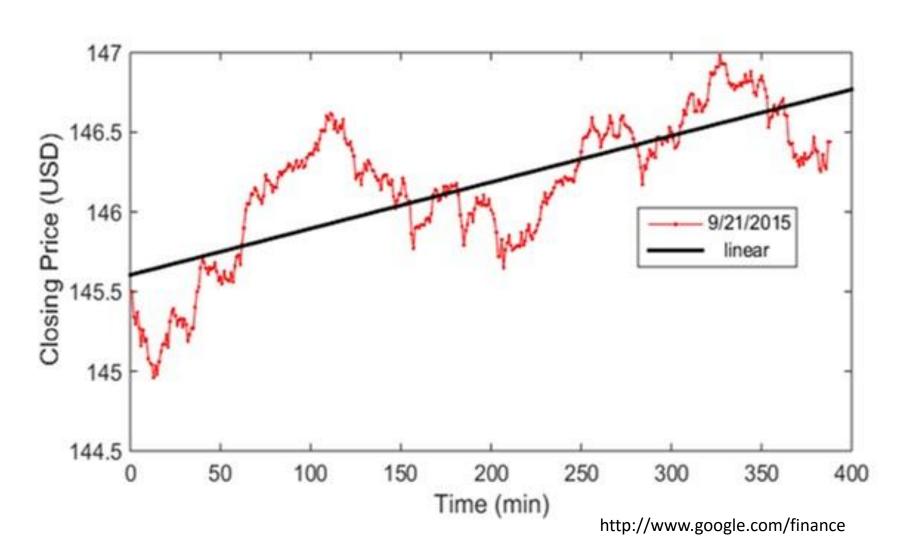
Taxonomic Classification of Mollusks

SPECIMEN	Primary Structural Curve Parameters			
	a	b	c	d
<i>Cycloscala</i> from Jagna Bay	75	2.2	10	2
Cycloscala hyalina from Turkey	$\sqrt{t} \exp\left(\frac{t}{1.7}\right)$	5.5	1	3.2

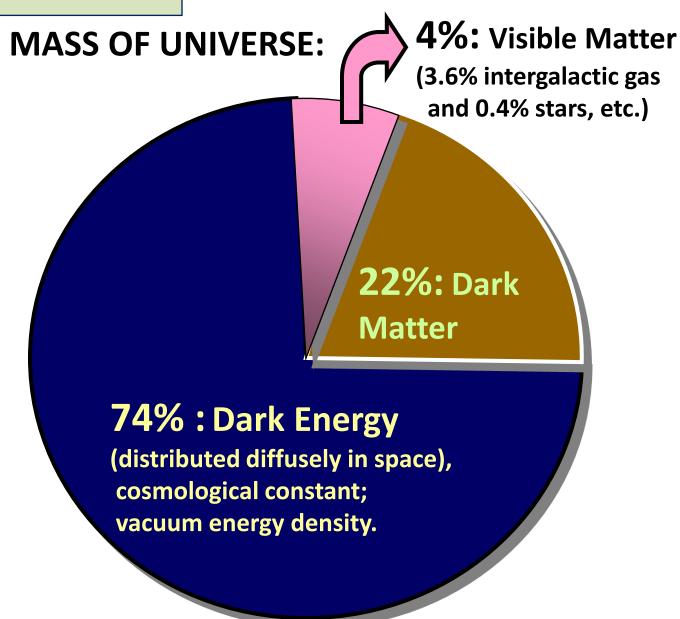
C. Bernido et al, AIP Conference Proceedings 1871, 060005 (2017).

ECONOPHYSICS:

IBM Closing Price on 21 September 2015



COSMOLOGY:



Dark Matter:

Is it composed of new types of Fundamental Particles?



"This could be the discovery of the century. Depending, of course, on how far down it goes."

Adopted from: Physics Today April 1979, p. 41

METHODS AND APPLICATIONS OF WHITE NOISE ANALYSIS IN INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES

Analysis, modeling, and simulation for better understanding of diverse complex natural and social phenomena often require powerful tools and analytical methods. Tractable approaches, however, can be developed with mathematics beyond the common toolbox. This book presents the white noise stochastic calculus, originated by T Hida, as a novel and powerful tool in investigating physical and social systems. The calculus, when combined with Feynman's summation-over-all-histories, has opened new avenues for resolving cross-disciplinary problems. Applications to real-world complex phenomena are further enhanced by parametrizing non-Markovian evolution of a system with various types of memory functions. This book presents general methods and applications to problems encountered in complex systems, scaling in industry, neuroscience, polymer physics, biophysics, time series analysis, relativistic and nonrelativistic quantum systems.

METHODS AND APPLICATIONS OF WHITE NOISE ANALYSIS IN INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES

Christopher C Bernido M Victoria Carpio-Bernido

Carpio-Bernido

METHODS AND APPLICATIONS OF WHITE NOISE ANALYSIS IN INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES

Bernido



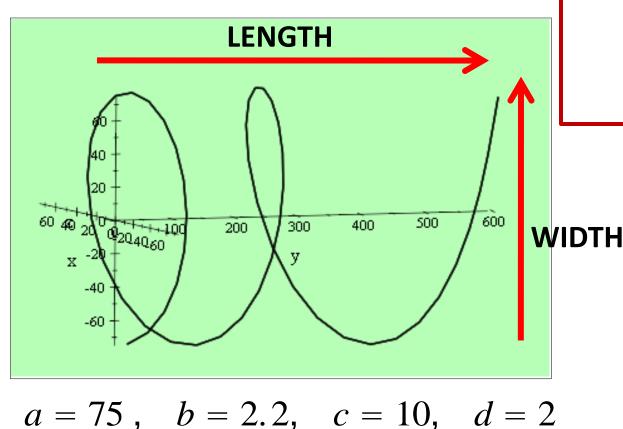






THANK YOU!

The parameters a, b, c, d characterize the primary structural curve of the shell.



$$x = a\cos(bt)$$
$$y = ct^{d}$$
$$z = -a\sin(bt)$$