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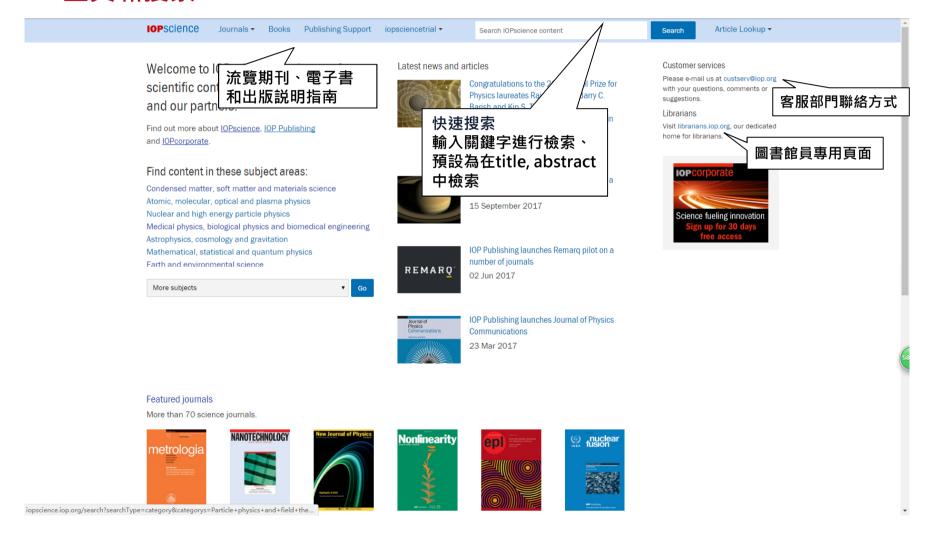




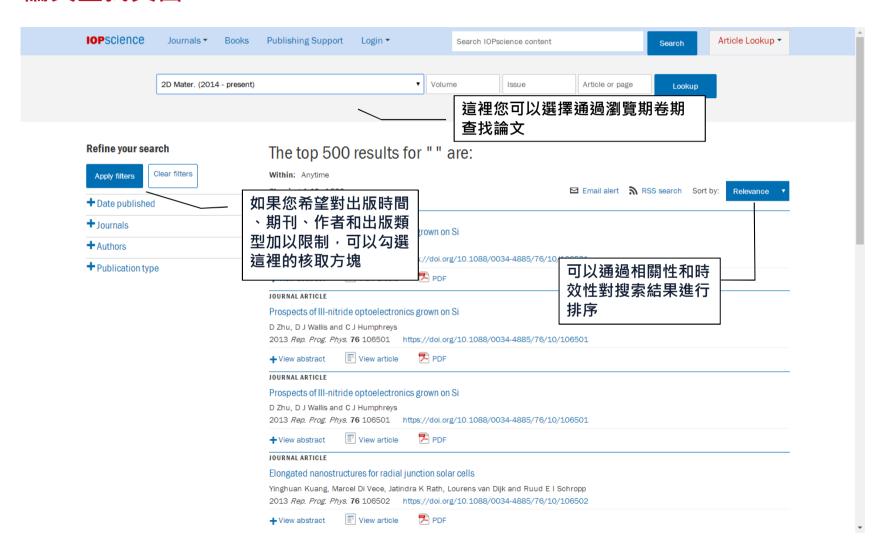


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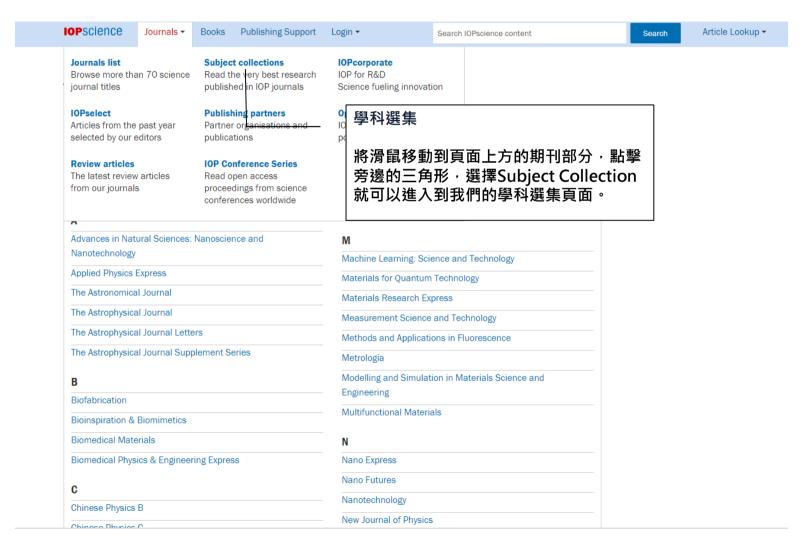
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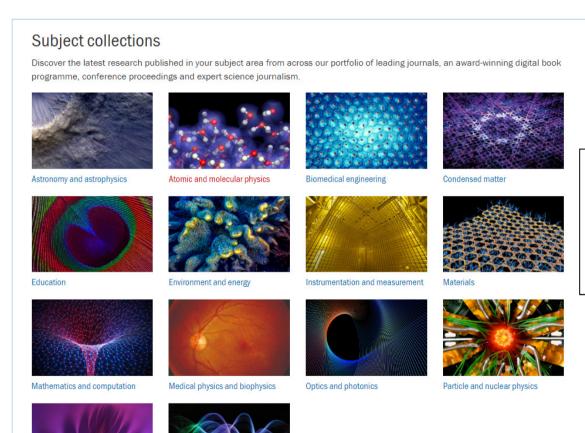


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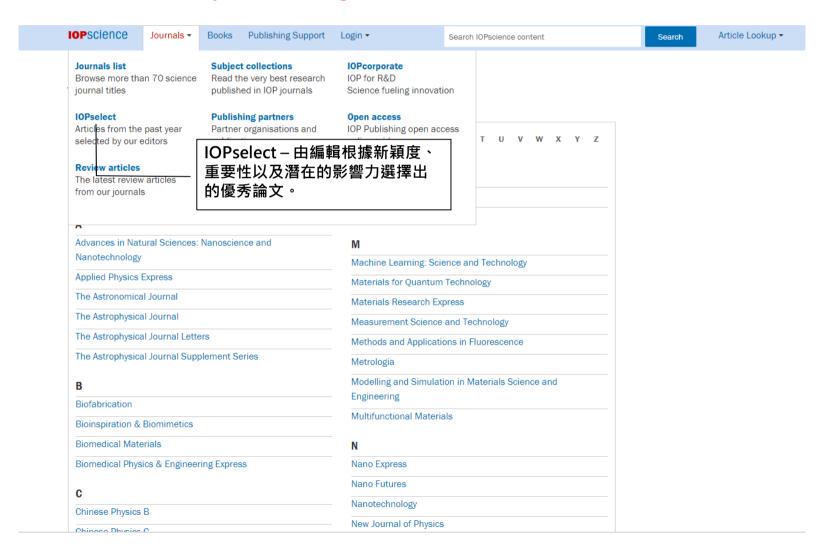
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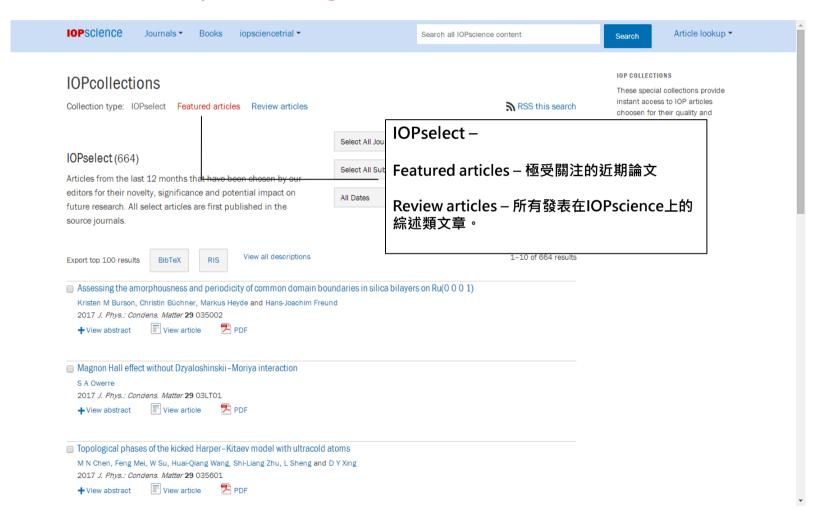
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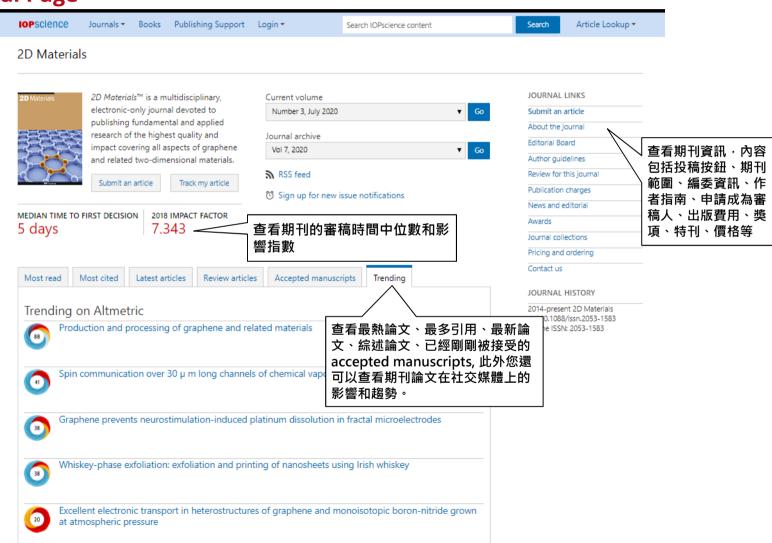
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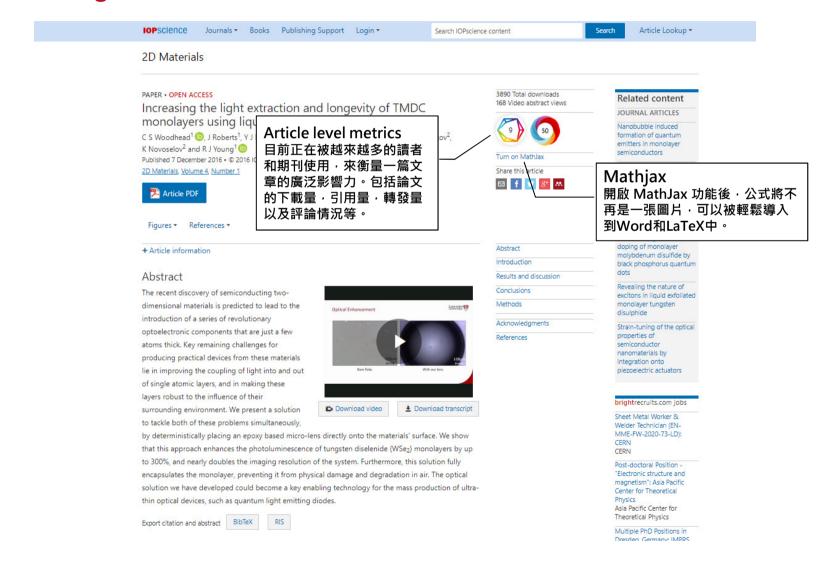
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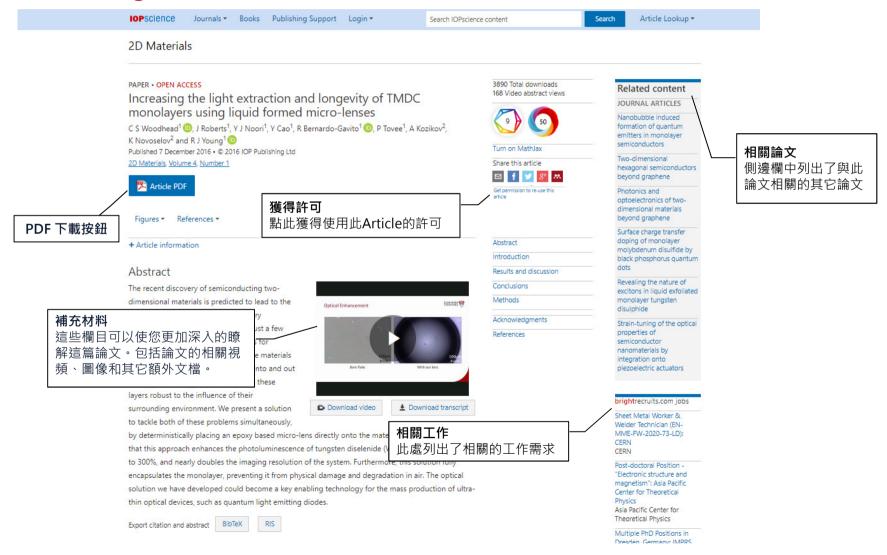
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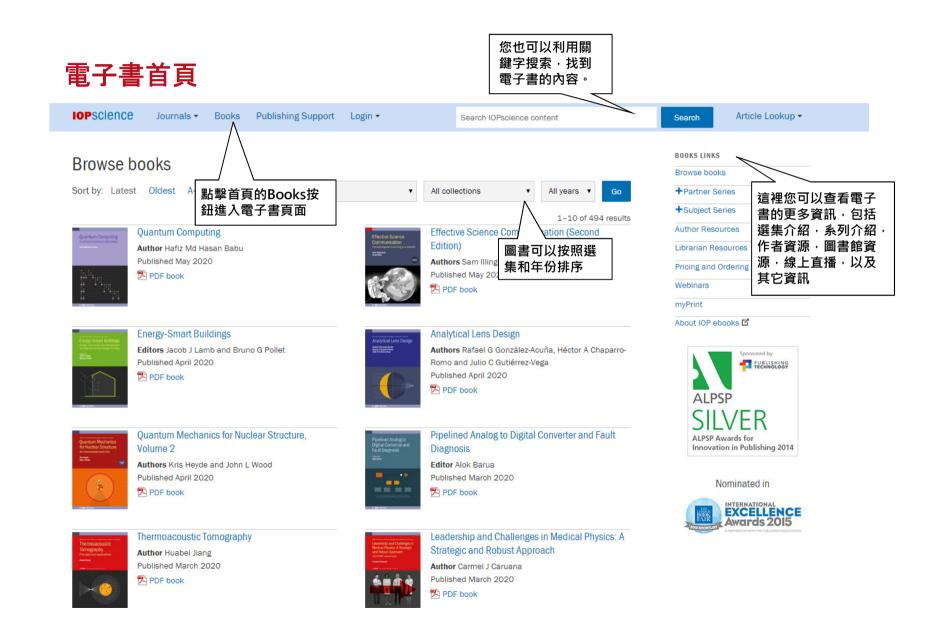


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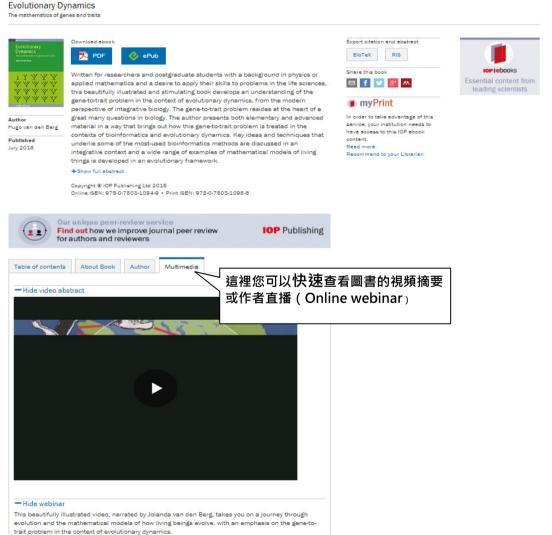
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Tristan Kershaw

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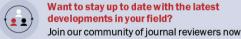
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Abstract

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In this chapter we examine the origins of the natural greenhouse effect and the role different atmospheric gases play in creating the Earth's climate. We then consider how anthropogenic emissions are altering the status quo and how scientist try to predict how the weather and climate of the future may be altered.



Climate is a difficult concept for people to deal with, as generally we think in terms of short-term variations or weather, and our memory is drawn towards more extreme events such as heat waves, cold enane and storms. Climate however is defined as the long-term averages and ranges of different



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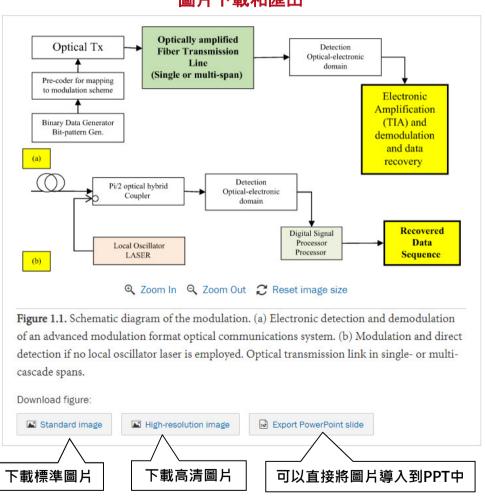
that has given us this high technology life. This is nicely illustrated by Professor Jesper Nygård in the video of figure 1.1. Several research technologies are discussed in this video, and we will treat many of them in the following chapters of this book.



Figure 1.1. Jesper Nygård on nanotechnology, artificial atoms, and the future of computing. (Video hosted by Professor <u>Jesper Nygård</u>, Neils Bohr Institute, and produced by the Compound for Neils Bohr Institute, included <u>here</u> with their permission.)

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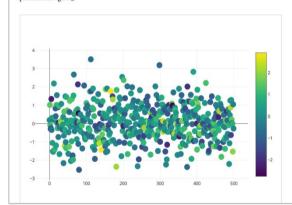
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1.1. An Interactive Scatter Plot Example

In order to provide a series of examples of increasing complexity, we first use two basic 3D structures: a green dice and a red dice. These models are designed with incremental complexity leading to the visualization of a datacube from the Very Large Array (VLA; see Section 3,1,2). Screenshots of both the green and red dice examples (as drawn inside the MAYAVI interactive plotting window) are presented in Figure 2.



互動式圖表

3.1. Demonstration Data Sets

3.1.1. Green and Red Dice

In order to provide a series of examples of increasing complexity, we first use two basic 3D structures: a green dice and a red dice. These models are designed with incremental complexity leading to the visualization of a datacube from the Very Large Array (VLA; see Section 3.1.2). Screenshots of both the green and red dice examples (as drawn inside the MAYAYI interactive plotting window) are presented in Figure 2.



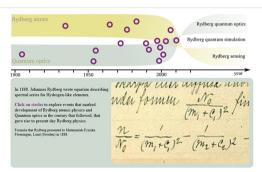
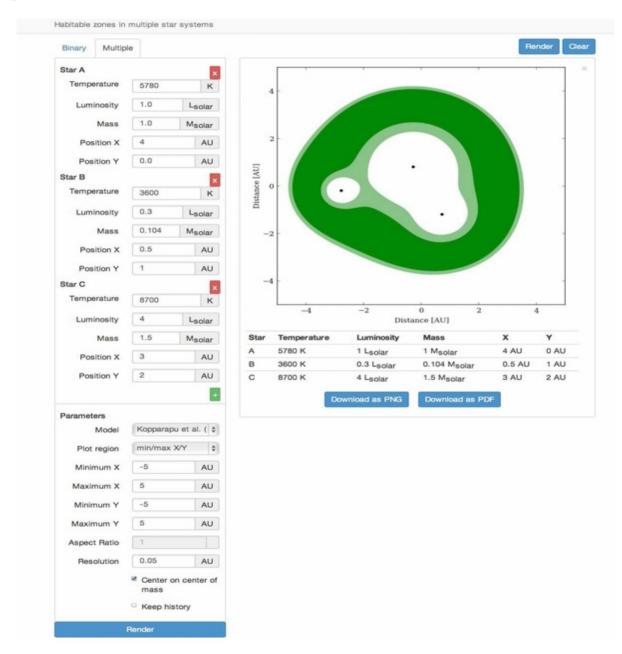
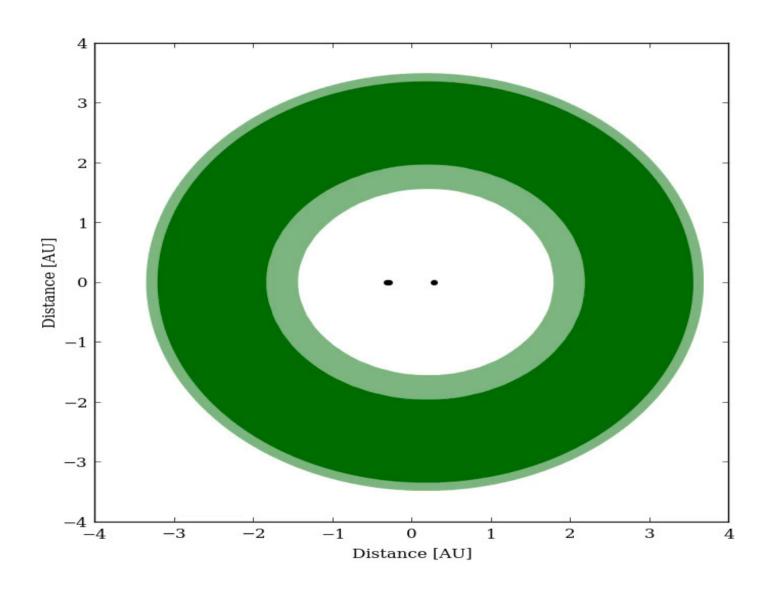


Figure 2. Timeline of some of the early developments. Points mark selected conceptual advances in quantum optics and Rydberg atomic physics. Together with new experimental capabilities provided by reliable coherent driving with wide frequency tuning range, they led to the accumulation of ideas and experimental possibilities for coherent control of atom-light interactions, both in the microwave and visible spectra, paving the way for modern Rydberg physics research. This figure is interactive in the online version, and available to download from https://iopscience.iop.org/book/978-0-7503-1635-4.

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交互問答 - 習題

1.9. Exercises

Exercise 1:

1. The metric on the sphere is given by

$$d\Omega^2 = d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2. \tag{1.174}$$

Compute the non-zero components of the Christoffel symbol.

- Compute the non-zero components of the Riemann tensor and the Ricci tensor. Compute the Ricci scalar.
- 3. Recall that the metric in polar coordinates on \mathbb{R}^3 is given by

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2. {(1.175)}$$

The components of this metric are independent of φ . Determine the Killing vector associated with rotation around the z axis with angle φ .

4. Determine the Killing vectors associated with rotations on the sphere. Hint: use ∂_x , ∂_y , and ∂_z as basis elements.

Solution 1:

$$\Gamma^{\theta}_{\phi\phi} = -\sin\theta\cos\theta, \ \Gamma^{\phi}_{\phi\phi} = \cot\theta.$$

$$R_{\phi\theta\phi}^{\ \theta} = \sin^2\theta, \ R_{\theta\phi\theta\phi} = \sin^2\theta.$$

 $R_{\theta\theta} = 1, \ R_{\phi\phi} = \sin^2\theta, \ R_{\theta\phi} = 0.$

$$R = \partial_{\phi} = -y\partial_x + x\partial_y = (-y, x, 0).$$

4.
$$T = (\vec{r} \times \vec{\partial})_x = (0, -z, y).$$

$$S = (\vec{r} \times \vec{\partial})_y = (z, 0, -x).$$

Exercise 2:

The metric on the hyperboloid H^2 (Poincaré half-plane) is given by

$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{y^2}(dx^2 + dy^2). {(1.176)}$$

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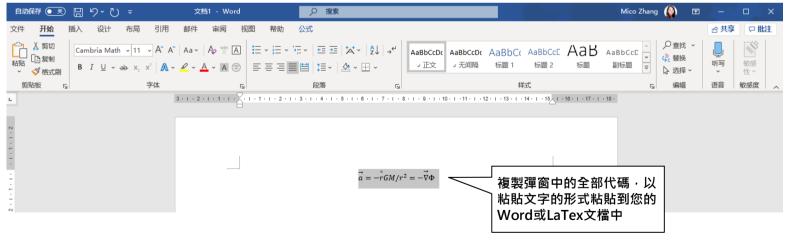


1.6.1. Tidal gravitational forces

Let us first start by describing tidal gravitational forces in Newtonian physics. The force of gravity exerted by an object of mass M on a particle of mass m a distance r away is $\vec{F} = -\hat{r}GMm/r^2$, where \hat{r} is the unit vector pointing from M to m and r is the distance between the center of M and m. The corresponding acceleration is $\vec{a} = -\hat{r}G I^{1/r^2} = -\vec{\nabla} \Phi \Phi$ GM/r. We assume now that the mass Show Math As m is spherical of radius Δr . The distance center of m is r. The force Math Settings stan 滑鼠右鍵點擊公式,選擇 of gravity exerted by the mass M on a par Accessibility "Show Math As" the centers of M and m is given by $\vec{F} =$ Language About MathJax $ec{a} = -\hat{r}GMrac{1}{\left(r+\Delta r
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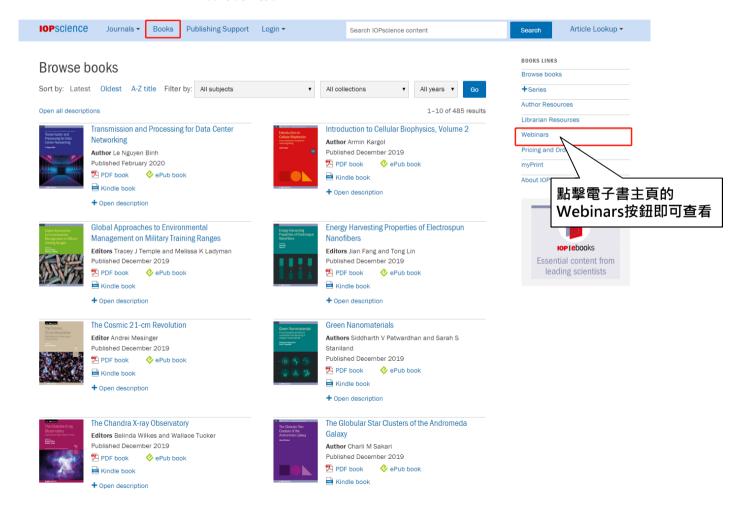


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Meet the author FJ Duarte

Quantum entanglement (QE) is one of the most mysterious and promising subjects in physics. With applications in cryptographic space-to-space, space-to-earth and fibre communications, in addition to teleportation and quantum computing, QE goes beyond fascination and into the pragmatic spheres of commerce and the military. In this webinar author Dr Duarte will guide you through the research behind his book, Fundamentals of Quantum Entanglement. It is the first text to provide a side-by-side description of the philosophical path and the physical path to QE in a clear and cohesive manner.

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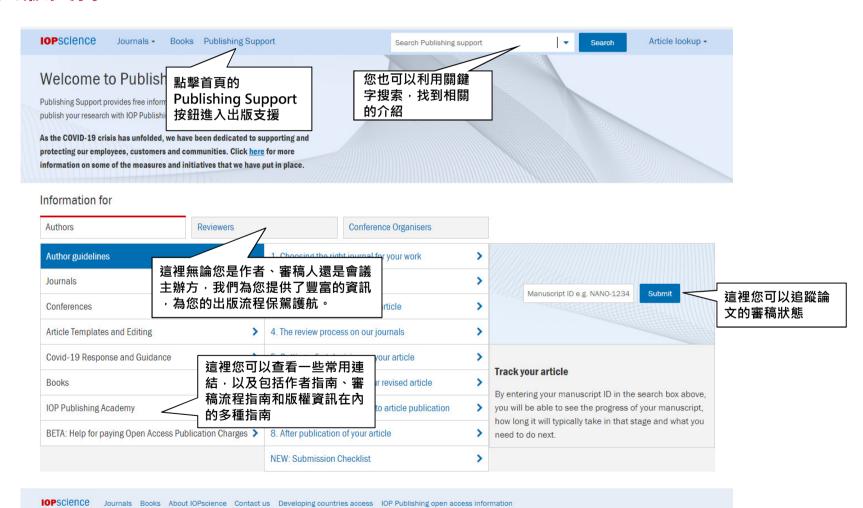
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