

**The Department of Physics and Astronomy
Announces a Spring 2020 Artist in Residence program
in Creative Arts**

Opportunity:

The Department of Physics and Astronomy invites proposals for Artist-in-Residence projects that respond to Physics and Astronomy research from creative visual arts, literary, film, performance, music composition, and design perspectives. Creative artist residents are expected to embed themselves in the research lab/group to envision and produce a response that connects to the scientific research (participating research group descriptions included below.) Collaborative applications are welcome. Preference will be given to those who have not previously participated. Selected artists will receive \$500 at the end of the program. Funding for reasonable material, presentation, and display expenses will also be provided.

Expectations:

Selected creative artists are expected to spend time each week with the research group, and create a unique work, body of work, composition, or set of compositions in response that is presented at an exhibition/performance at the end of the spring term.

About the participating Physics and Astronomy research groups:

There are a number of different Physics and Astronomy groups that are interested in participating in this program. Please see the attached descriptions provided by the Physics and Astronomy faculty.

Information sessions:

Potential applicants interested in learning more about participating Physics and Astronomy research groups should plan to attend an information session to meet sponsoring researchers for a brief tour of the labs.

Dates: November 5, 2:00-3:00 pm; 321 Allen Hall
November 8, 3:00-4:00 pm; 321 Allen Hall.

Proposal requirements:

- Students should be in good academic standing and have declared a disciplinary major or minor in English, Music, Studio Arts, Film Studies, Theatre Arts, and Architecture.
- Application including contact info, GPA, artistic department faculty letter, current resume, unofficial transcript
- The artistic department faculty letter must confirm that the faculty advisor has reviewed and supports the merit and feasibility of the artist's proposed work. The creative artist and their advisor should specify how the advisor will support the creative artist. Examples include a mutual commitment to regular meetings or registering for independent study with the faculty mentor.
- A two-page proposal for the creative plan that connects the creative work to the research groups
- A one-page budget estimating material and presentation expenses (wood, etching plates, paper, framing, pedestals, performers, recording equipment, equipment rental, etc.).
- Work samples, including 2-3 written works, 3-5 JPEG images of visual work (with brief image description of title, media, dimensions, year of completion), 2-3 video samples, or two 5-10 minute MP3 composition/performance samples. Total file size should not exceed 20 MB. Alternatively large files may be posted on a third party site with a link provided.

Open to: Undergraduate and graduate Studio Arts, Music, Theatre Arts, Film Studies, Architecture, and English majors and minors.

Deadline to apply: Monday, November 18, 2019. Application materials or questions should be emailed to Michele Slogan (slogan@pitt.edu). For more information on the program and descriptions of the 2019 artists go to <http://www.physicsandastronomy.pitt.edu/artist-residence-program>.

Rachel Bezanson, Astro/Cosmo

I am an observational astronomer studying the formation and evolution of galaxies through cosmic time. My work uses some of the largest telescopes in the world (the Keck telescopes in Hawaii, the Gemini telescopes in Hawaii and Chile, the MMT in Arizona, and the Very Large Telescopes/VLT in Chile, the ALMA telescope in Chile) and in space (the Hubble Space Telescope) to study the detailed properties of galaxies in the distant - and therefore early - Universe. My work aims at characterizing how galaxies form, how they shut off their star-formation and transform, how the stellar motions trace the galaxies' evolving gravitational potential wells, and the importance of interactions with neighboring galaxies.

Joe Boudreau, Particle

Our group studies the highest energy collisions ever created in the laboratory. We work at the most complicated machine ever constructed, the LHC and its associated detector ATLAS. The object of our study:

- * the heaviest elementary particle known to exist (the top quark).
- * the second heaviest particle and the most exotic form of matter known to exist, the most recently discovered particle, the Higgs boson.

We sift through one of the world's largest data samples in order to carry out these studies. There are three professors in our group, and also three postdocs, plus graduate students and undergraduate students. At the moment, the three postdocs live and work in Geneva Switzerland. Among the many tasks that we carry out is the production of high quality 3D images of the most important collisions in the dataset. The 3D event display software has a scientific purpose but also calls upon our aesthetic sensibilities as well, which may possibly make this an ideal collaborative project for an artist in residence.

Some of the images are collected here:

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/EventDisplayPublicResults>

Ayres Freitas, Particle

There is more to every single fundamental particle interaction than meets the eye. Even in a very ordinary process, such as two electrons repelling each other, many other particles zoom back and forth between the electrons for a fleeting moment. These particles may be much heavier than the electrons themselves, and they are not seen in an experimental detector, but they affect the outcome of what is observed. In this way it was possible to predict many properties of the elusive Higgs boson before it was finally directly discovered in 2012. Freitas is involved in theoretical calculations of these subtle quantum effects that could allow us to learn something about more exotic new particles that have not (yet) been detected by any experiment. Such particles are expected to exist to explain the nature of dark matter and the absence of antimatter in the universe.

Michael Hatridge, Condensed Matter

Our research focuses on the open challenge of building a quantum computer. Such a machine will harness the complexity and coherence of quantum bits to address challenges in computation and the simulation of complex quantum systems. Practically, we currently build systems which are composed of a few quantum bits, and working to develop the tools for larger modules. In our lab we work on a daily basis with the 'paradoxes' and thought-experiments of quantum theory such as Shroedinger's cat, Zeno's paradox, quantum jumps, and spooky action at a distance, realizing them in experiments and using them as engineering tools for our quantum machines. Key technologies for our work include precision analog microwave electronics, cryogenics, and nano-fabrication of superconducting circuits. Our lab is located in 100 OEH, and has a glass front wall, feel free to wander by and see us at work.

Arthur Kosowsky, Astro/Cosmo

Over the past 20 years, we have made increasingly detailed and precise maps of the sky at microwave frequencies. The pattern of slight temperature differences in these maps is, quite literally, an image of what the universe looked like when it was 370,000 years old, a tiny fraction of its current age. It is the baby picture of the universe. And what do we discern in this picture? Sound waves.

We see clearly the imprint of sound waves moving about in the early universe, driven by small differences in gravity pulling on the primordial plasma. Cosmic rumbling as all of the structures in the universe begin to grow due to the inexorable pull of gravity.

Making this image of the early universe requires the combined efforts of dozens of scientists and engineers, using a custom-designed telescope perched atop a 17,000 foot mountain in Chile's Atacama Desert. Radiation which has propagated largely unimpeded for 13 billion years is reflected from two mirrors, passes through several silicon lenses, and onto an array of detectors cooled to a tenth of a degree above absolute zero. Months of data are converted to maps of the sky through thousands of hours of supercomputer time. The effort is worth it: the maps show the seeds of our own origins.

Jeremy Levy, Condensed Matter

“Nano Sketches”

Jeremy Levy's laboratory works with a material that can be “sketched” with a tiny (nanometer-scale) tip. Our “canvas” is an electrical insulator but when this tip moves across it can create conducting lines that are only a few atomic spacings wide. The proposed idea would involve creating art using the world's smallest Etch-a-Sketch. The artist would be able to draw sketches on our nano-canvases in our laboratory, and work with scientists to forge a connection between science and art.

Jeffrey Newman, Astro/Cosmo

I do research on cosmology - the study of the Universe as a whole, its history and contents - as well as the formation of galaxies and their development over time. I work primarily with large statistical, “survey” datasets, generally assembled by large teams of astrophysicists. My current areas of focus include:

- CANDELS (the Cosmic Assembly Near-infrared Deep Extragalactic Legacy Survey), the largest project undertaken on the Hubble Space Telescope to date. CANDELS is providing our first comprehensive census of the demographics of galaxies as they were 10-13 billion years in the past, for comparison to those seen today.

- eBOSS (the Extended Baryon Oscillation Sky Survey), a component of the upcoming Sloan Digital Sky Survey IV. eBOSS will map out the large-scale structure of the Universe traced out by distant galaxies and quasars 5-11 billion years in the past, allowing us to explore the unknown nature of Dark Energy via the Baryon Acoustic Oscillation (BAO) method.

- The proposed DESI (Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument) project, which will use a new instrument on the Mayall Telescope to map out roughly 25 million galaxies with the BAO technique (a ten-fold improvement over eBOSS).

- I am particularly active in preparations for LSST (the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope), which is now under construction (an artist's conception is at right). LSST will survey the entire visible sky every few nights for 10 years, revealing what changes from night to night (e.g., asteroids that might hit the Earth, which move across the sky) while simultaneously providing rich information on billions of galaxies, allowing precision studies of dark energy.

- The Color of the Milky Way: In January 2012, Timothy Licquia and I presented a new determination of the color of the Milky Way Galaxy we live in. We found that to an observer from another galaxy, our own would appear as a smudge of a nearly pure shade of white.

Vittorio Paolone, Particle

Particle physics is the study of the fundamental constituents of matter and how they interact. One of these constituents are a set of particles called neutrinos. Presently there are three known types of neutrinos: electron neutrino, muon neutrino, and tau neutrino. A majority of the neutrinos around us were born around 15 billion years ago, soon after the birth of the universe. Neutrinos have incredibly small masses and in general don't like to interact with matter. The neutrino density in the universe is estimated to be about 330 million neutrinos per cubic meter and a neutrino could pass through a light years' worth of lead and still not interact. Therefore at any second several trillion neutrinos passed through a finger in your hand. My research focuses on the study of neutrino properties through their flavor (type) mixing (oscillations) and interactions with matter.

Hrvoje Petek, Condensed Matter

Light propagates at a velocity of 3×10^8 m/s, which takes it only 1.3 seconds to reach the Moon, but in our research, we have femtosecond (10^{-15} s) temporal resolution, which enables us to image light on 10 nm (10^{-8} m) spatial scales. In our ultrafast microscopy experiments, we can take movies of light propagating and interacting with itself or other materials. In particular we are interested in creating plasmonic vortices, where light is structured so that it appears to rotate in place. At the moment, we are considering how to make arrays of light vortices undergoing pirouetting motion, in concert, on silver surfaces.

Michael Wood-Vasey, Astro/Cosmo

I work with exploding stars across the cosmos. We observe these "supernovae" to measure the expansion of the Universe over the past 10 billion years of its existence (3/4 of the total age of the Universe). To find and study these events we use large telescopes and modern computing and statistical approaches to try to understand the nature of the dark energy that is accelerating the expansion of our Universe.

Andrew Zentner, Astro/Cosmo

I am a theorist with research interests that lie within cosmology, defined rather broadly. I strive to maintain a close connection with observation in large part because the amount and discriminating power of observational data is expanding rapidly and will continue to expand into the next decade. My aim is to make predictions that are unique and testable in the near term and to facilitate comparisons with data that are robust and maximize the discriminating power of the data. In many cases, this leads to studies of the particular capabilities of forthcoming instruments to study any variety of phenomena, from dark energy evolution to galaxy formation processes. My interests range throughout a broad cross section of cosmology to encompass galaxy formation, the phenomenology and identification of the dark matter and dark energy, and astrophysical limits on fundamental physics.