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Science plays an important role in international relations. The main manifestation is the International Space Station. To build such a station, efforts of many countries of the world are involved. One indicator of the world's scientific level can be understood as the number of spaceships orbiting the Earth. As physical objects, these spaceships are subject to various natural phenomena.

This exposure is reduced by air resistance and various magnetic fields. On the one hand, this phenomenon is about a large, expensive scientific instrument, and on the other hand, it is not too difficult for high school students to understand, and the problem can be designed at the level of the students. This is how one of the theoretical problems for APhO2023 was created.

Previously, in the APhO held in Mongolia in 2008, I created another theoretical problem, which was related to the foam phenomenon that occurs when Mongolian tea is brewed. However, the problem included in this Olympiad will be more expanded and not only related to Mongolia but will be characterized by the fact that it is a global science problem. The teachers from Korea, Israel, and Australia who led the team were very interested, they added some ideas, and some wanted to make it a little simpler or change it a little.





The Gandantegchinlen Monastery (short name: Gandan) is a Mongolian Buddhist monastery in the Mongolian capital of Ulaanbaatar. Gandantegchinlen, the Tibetan name translates to the "Great Place of Complete Joy". It is also called the Baruun Khuree. It was named by Zanabazar himself.





Edison's Storage Battery Company Was Formed

The Edison Storage Battery Company was organized in 1901. Edison wanted a practical battery to power electrical automobiles. He also aimed to improve the widely use dead cell batteries. He spent two years testing and developing his battery but due to certain defects, his production was ceased for the next five years. Five years later, it still became a huge operation and Hua innovations produced many uses in railroad signals.

MAY 27 IN PHYSICS HISTORY

William Webster Hansen (27 May 1909 - 23 May 1949)

He was an American physicist who is regarded as the founder of microwave technology. He also contributed to the development of radar and developed a vacuum tube klystron, essential to radar technology. It permits the generation of powerful and stable high-frequency oscillations by the use of amplitude modulation of an electron beam. It is also used in satellite communications, airplane and missile guidance systems, and telephone. He also demonstrated the first 4.5 MeV linear accelerator after WW II.





The Highest Recorded Temperature in 1994

The highest temperature in a lab was recorded to be 510 million degrees Celsius in the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor in 1994 (Now it is not the highest recorded temperature). Earlier in 1985, the highest temperature achieved was 100 million degrees Celsius. The TFTR was the first such device in the world to study the confinement and heating of plasmas with a 50/50 mixture of deuterium and tritium.



Lawrence M. Krauss (Born On 27 May 1954)

He was a Polish-American physical chemist who discovered the law of radioactive displacement at the same time as Frederick Soddy of Great Britain. This law states that when a radioactive atom decays by emitting an alpha particle, the atomic number of the resulting atom is two less than the parent atom. He first discovered the protactinium with O. Göhring in 1913. He discovered many other elements that are created through nuclear disintegration.



Lawrence M. Krauss (Born On 27 May 1954)

He is an American theoretical physicist, cosmologist, and author who has written several science books including Fear of Physics (1993) and Quantum Man: Richard Feynman's Life in Science (2011). He proposed the theory of dark energy that makes up most of the mass and energy in the Universe.