

# International Conference and Exhibition on **Mesoscopic & Condensed Matter Physics**

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## Condensed state of physics

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It is universally known; that matter exists mainly three coherent states ; which namely as -solid, liquid & gaseous state of matter; these, namely three states of matter cosmologically exist in our universe; which is universally gettable in nature; either in partial or substantial proportion; these various states of matter; which is cosmologically occurred in forms of Solid, Liquid, Gas, Plasma, and Condensed state; it is homogeneously as well heterogeneously; uniformly as well non-uniformly, universally obtainable in various forms of state of matters; It is in order to understand empirical as well arbitrarily coherent status of discussing the condensed state of matter; it is implacably needed to understand the very sub atomically coherent structure of condensed state; it is too needed to understand the process of condensation; Condensation is the change of the physical state of matter from gaseous phase into liquid phase, and it is by phenomenon too known as the reverse of vaporization; it can also be defined as the change in the state of water vapor to liquid water; when come in contact with any surface. When this very transitional shift occurs from the gaseous phase into the solid phase directly, then the process of orderly change is called a Deposition. It is the condensed matters of physics; which deals with such physical state of concerned matter that are literally exist in excessively softer and squishy state: Which is significantly occurred in physically coherent states at subatomic level between solid to gaseous state; like as--Colloids, Emulsions, Membranes, Polymers, Liquid crystals etc. now-a-days, these condensed forms of materials are very common in nature, it is the order of naturally specific phenomenon of state of matter, which helps to explore the specific state of matter in newly state of dimension. This is known as "Condensed state of matter". It plays a huge role in the industry and emerging technology, as well it is considered as the basis of many biological systems. Soft condensed matter is an old sub-field, but also a fast-growing one owing to recent advances in sample-preparation and measurement techniques, new technological applications, and new problems of biology and statistical physics. The goal of this course is to provide an overview of the theoretical underpinnings of soft condensed matter physics. We focus on four classes of materials: - Which is namely occurring in state of Polymers, Membranes, Droplets, and Colloids; the sequence of topics moves in order of 1, 2 and 3-dimensions. The domain of Condensed matter of Physics, although emerging realm, but it is due to industrially specific significance, its implication in process of refrigeration, study the specific state of matter existing in form of Polymers, Membranes, Droplets, Colloids etc.; as well its orderly study in order to explore the diverse realm of Condensed state of matter is explanatory as well articulatory studied under this specific branch of Physics.

## Biography

Gyanesh Kumar has completed his BSc in Physics (Hons.) from B.N.M.U. Madhepura, Bihar (India); Dip. Mass Communication from Annamalai University, Chidambaram, (Tamilnadu), India. He has two awards in one year certificate Degree in Computer Application (DCA) from Sterlite Foundation; He has also got the enrollment in the Master in Conservation course from National Museum Institutes, Delhi, as having dexterity in the field of diversified discipline; Since last five years, he has been working as a Freelance writer, he has published more than 500 papers through articles, research papers, scientific reviews, economic & market reviews, educational, career & political based articles for various software IT company portals & educational portals; which is located in India.

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## Dark matter in rotating black holes

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It is a long time since the motion of astronomical objects has been explained in the framework of Newtonian gravity. The great success of Newton's law of universal gravitation in planetary motion persuaded astronomers to use this regime as a viable framework in the larger scales. Meanwhile, whenever a deviation of observed motions from expected ones were observed, the immediate question came up: Should such anomalies be considered as incompleteness of laws of gravitation or as an indication of the existence of unseen objects? In this poster we explain how to cover the difference between the mass calculated from gravitational effect and the mass of luminous matter without the need of Dark Matter.

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