Particles and Universe
Introduction: early discoveries

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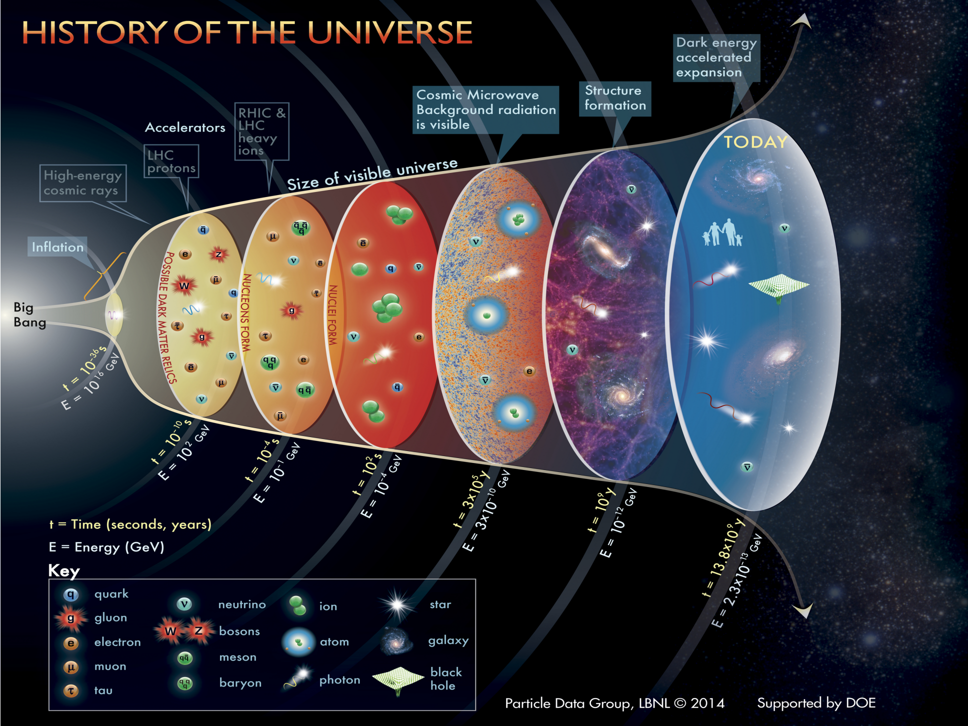
March 3, 2015


HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSE
Dark energy accelerated expansion
Cosmic Microwave Background radiation is visible
Structure formation
RHIC & LHC heavy ions
Accelerators
LHC protons
High-energy cosmic rays
Size of visible universe
TODAY
Inflation
Big Bang
POSSIBLE DARK MATTER RELICS
NUCLEONS FORM
NUCLEI FORM
t = 10^-36 s
E = 10^16 GeV
t = 10^-10 s
E = 10^2 GeV
t = 10^-4 s
E = 10^-1 GeV
t = 10^2 s
E = 10^-4 GeV
t = 3x10^5 y
E = 3x10^-10 GeV
t = 10^9 y
E = 10^-12 GeV
t = 13.8x10^9 y
E = 2.3x10^-13 GeV
t = Time (seconds, years)
E = Energy (GeV)
Key
quark
gluon
electron
muon
tau
neutrino
bosons
meson
baryon
ion
atom
photon
star
galaxy
black hole
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Main goal

Present an up-to-date status of theoretical and experimental particle and astroparticle physics, including the most recent achievements of the field.

Follow results coming from experiments at Large Hadron Collider (LHC), laboratory and space based searches for Dark Matter, as well as from the neutrino oscillation experiments.

Outline

- Introduction to the Standard Model
- Detection of particles, experiments at large colliders
- Selected aspects of the Theory of Fundamental Interactions
- Search for and study of the properties of the Higgs particle
- Models beyond the Standard Model and search for their signatures
- Origin and evolution of the Universe, Dark matter, Dark energy
- Searches for Dark Matter
- Neutrino experiments

Electricity and Magnetism

Electromagnetic field influences the motion of a charged object:

$$\frac{d}{dt} m\vec{v} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

Charges and their motion are the source of the electromagnetic field
Maxwell equations (1865):

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_\circ \, \mathrm{div}\vec{E} &= \rho \\ \mathrm{rot}\vec{E} &= 0 \\ \mathrm{div}\vec{B} &= 0 \\ \mathrm{rot}\vec{B} &= \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_\circ \, \mathrm{div}\vec{E} &= \rho \\ \mathrm{rot}\vec{E} &= -\mu_\circ \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \mathrm{div}\vec{B} &= 0 \\ \mathrm{rot}\vec{B} &= \vec{j} + \varepsilon_\circ \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

Electric and magnetic fields affect each other
$\Rightarrow$ electromagnetic wave: $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_\circ \mu_\circ}}$

Electricity and Magnetism

Electromagnetic waves were discovered by Heinrich Hertza in 1886
$\Rightarrow$ great success, validation of the Maxwell theory

But the nature of electricity remained unknown!..

Still, the physics seemed to be an almost a “closed” field,
everything was described...

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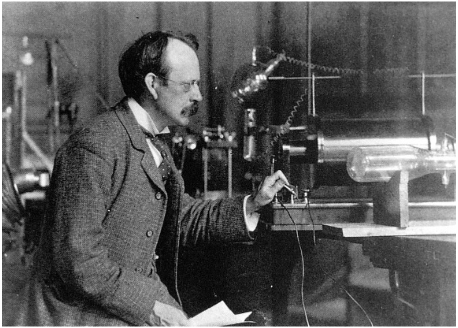
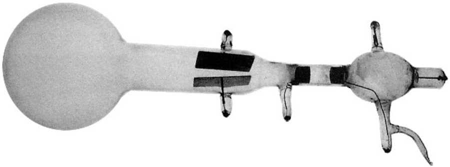
Except for strange phenomena related to current flow in gases: spectral lines, cathod and anod rays
$\Rightarrow$ one of main fields of experimental activities

Discovery of X-rays by Wilhelm Röntgen in 1895 was unexpected, but could still fit in that picture...

Joseph Thomson 1897



Thomson studied cathod rays

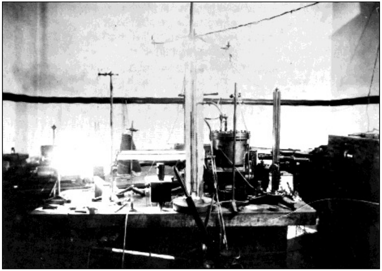


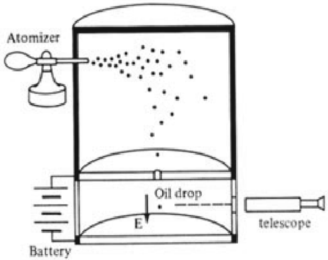
he demonstrated that they bend in the external electric field

He estimated the charge to mass ratio for the electron:

$$\frac{e}{m} \approx 2 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{C}{kg}$$

Robert Millikan 1909



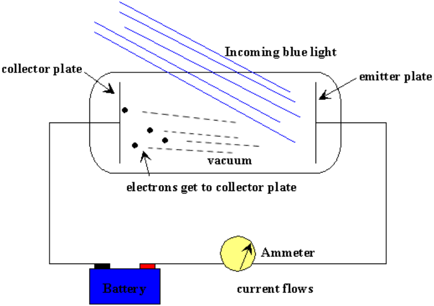


By measuring the free fall of tiny olive droplets in air, Millikan estimated the electron charge and, taking the Thomson result on e/m, evaluated electron mass:

$$m_e = \frac{1}{1837} \cdot m_H$$

Photoelectric effect

Discovered by Hertza in 1887
In 1902, Philipp Lenard demonstrated that the photoelectric effect is observed only for selected wavelengths of light:



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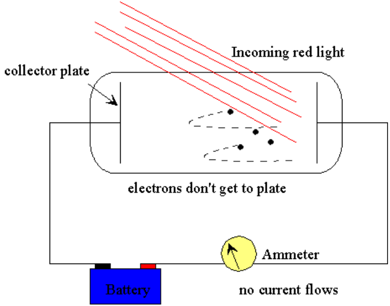

This effect could not be explained if light is described as the electromagnetic wave!

Photoelectric effect

In 1905, Albert Einstein proposed a hypothesis that light is a flux of electromagnetic energy quanta, which we call photons today.

Photon energy:

$$E_\gamma = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

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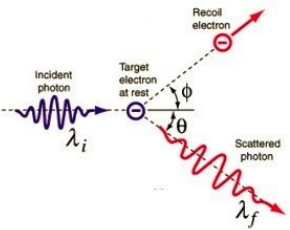
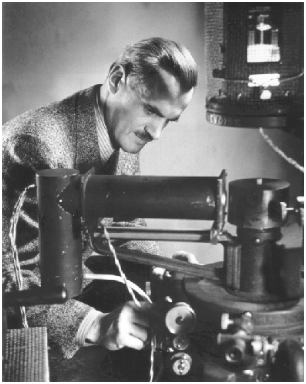
To liberate electron, the photon energy has to be higher than the so called work function of the cathod element

$\Rightarrow$ wavelenght dependence

Arthur Compton 1923

Photon scattering off electrons





Compton demonstrated that photons carry not only the energy, but also the momentum $\Rightarrow$ they behave as particles

Natural radioactivity

Discovered by Henri Becquerel in 1896.

He tried to verify the hypothesis, that X-ray emission is related to fluorescence - emission of light by a substance (eg. uranium) that has absorbed light or other electromagnetic radiation.

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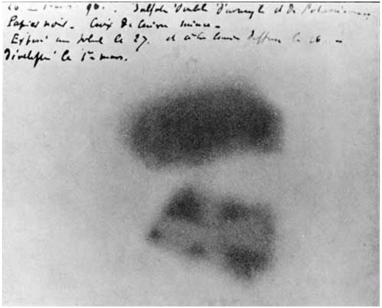


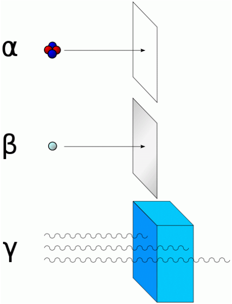
Sun was the brightest light source available at that time.

Unfortunately, the weather was poor in Paris, so Becquerel put the uranium sample and unexposed photographic plate into a drawer...

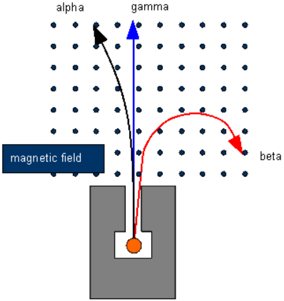
Radioactivity was intensively studied in the following years.

At the beginning of the XX c. three types of radiation were recognized, based on

penetration of matter



bending in the magnetic field



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E.Rutherford and F.Soddy published the article explaining radioactivity as a transformation of elements: one type of atom emits the radiation while transforming into atom of another element.

- α radiation (Helium nucleus)

$$^{238}_{92}U \rightarrow ^{234}_{90}Th + \alpha$$

- β radiation (electrons)

$$^{60}_{28}Co \rightarrow ^{60}_{29}Ni^{\star} + e^{-} \ldots$$

- γ radiation (energetic photons)

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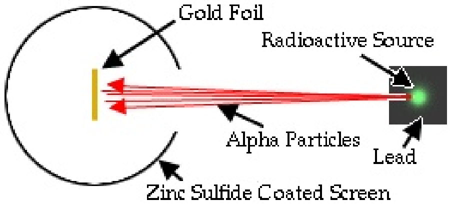
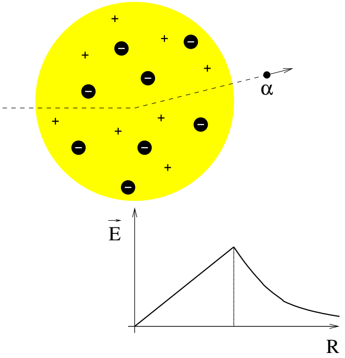
Strong radioactive sources became one of main tools in research...

Rutherford experiment

Scattering of α particles of gold foil





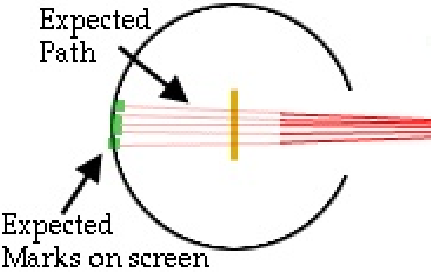
Scyntylation observed when the scattered particle hit the fluorescent screen was used to estimate the scattering angle.

Thomson model:
Uniformly charged atom with point-like electrons moving freely inside ("plum pudding model")

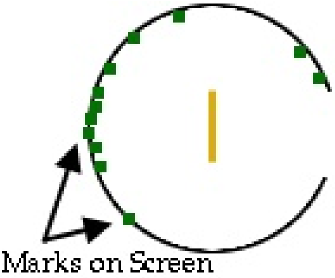
Rutherford experiment

Results of H.Geigera i E.Marsdena measurements (1909):

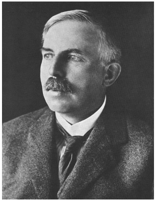
Expected



Measured

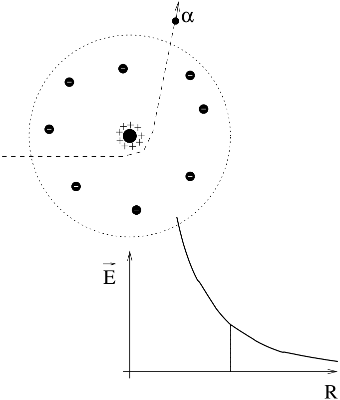


Rutherford model (1911)



Rutherford proposed the model of atom made up of a central charge, surrounded by a cloud of electrons.

The positive charge of the atom (10^{-10}m) is confined to almost point-like (10^{-14}m) nucleus

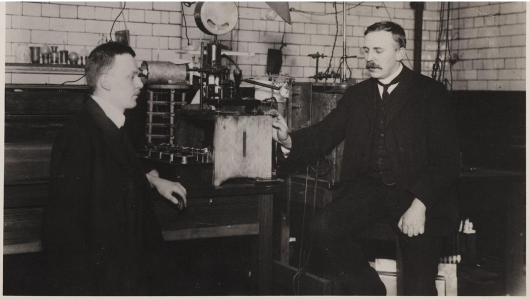


α particles can scatter at much larger angles

Proton

After the I World War, Rutherford continued to study nuclei of elements with scattering experiments. He also studied induced nuclear reactions.

In 1919 he reported results proving that the hydrogen nucleus is present in other nuclei ⇒ considered as proton discovery.



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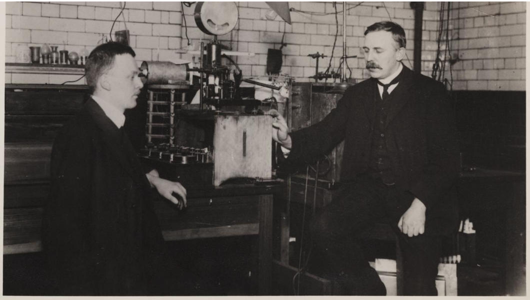
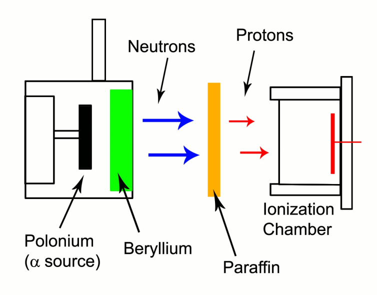


However, Rutherford still believed that heavy nuclei are build of hydrogen (^1H) and helium nuclei (^3He and ^4He), which he considered elementary.

Existence of neutral constituents in nuclei was already considered by Rutherford in 1920. But there was no experimental evidence.

In 1930, Bothe and Backer discovered that beryllium irradiated with α particles emits radiation which is much more penetrating. This radiation was energetic enough to knock protons out of the paraffin target.



Discovery of neutron

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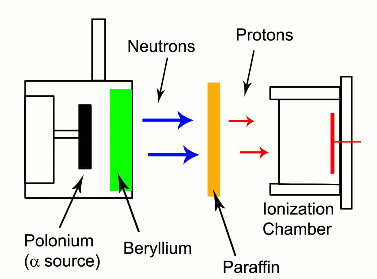
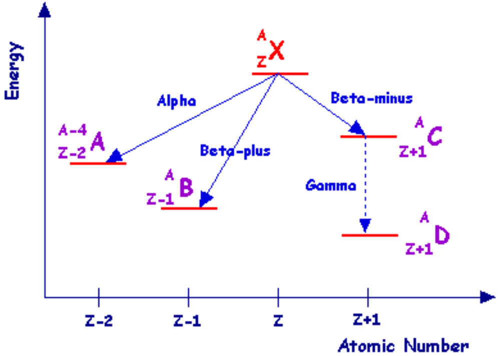


In 1932, James Chadwick proved that this was not the gamma radiation, but a new type of particle - neutron.

With discovery of neutron, structure of atomic nuclei became clear.

All radioactive decays observed, could be explained in terms of the element transmutation (change of mass and atomic numbers).



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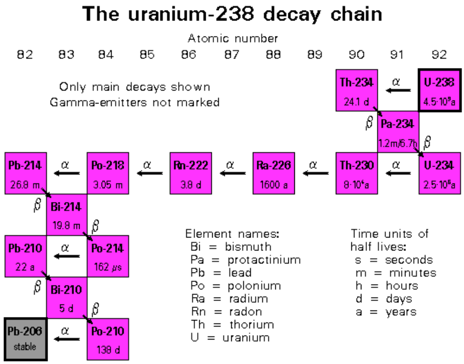
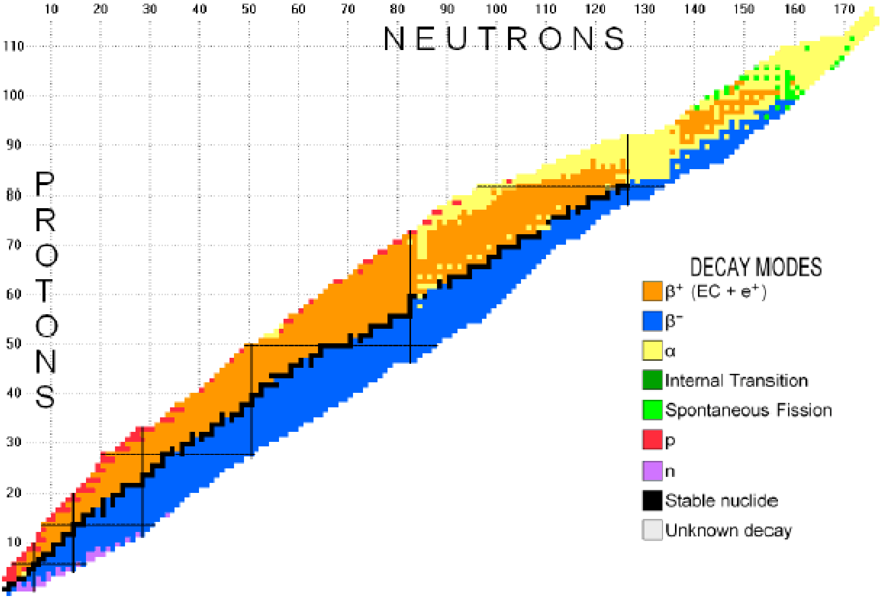


Radioactivity



Already Coulomb noticed that charged bodies, even perfectly isolated from the environment, loose their charge with time. He could not explain that...

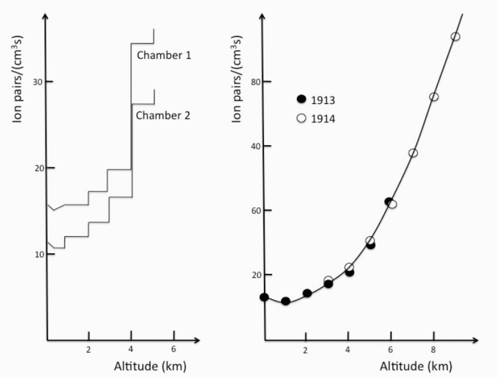
In 1900, Charles Wilson discovered that air molecules are partly ionized. He attributed it to the natural radioactivity of Earth elements.

First measurements of Theodor Wulf at the Eiffel Tower showed that ionization does not drop with altitude.

In 1912, Victor Hess showed that ionization is, in fact, increasing at high altitudes.

Cosmic rays

Detailed measurements conducted by Victora Hessa in 1913 showed that the ionization is increasing fast for altitudes above 2 km.
The only plausible explanation was that it comes from the cosmic space...



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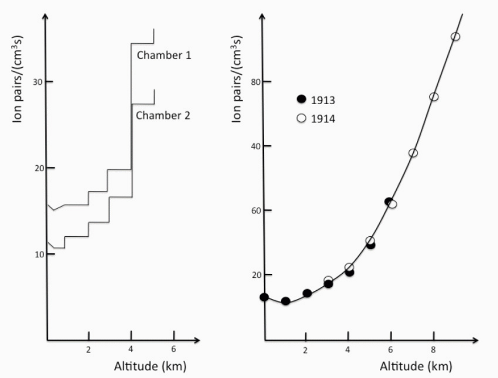

However, it was not clear until 1932, it cosmic rays were charged particles or the energetic gamma radiation...

Positron discovery

With radioactive sources energies up to 50 MeV could only be obtained.
Cosmic rays were the only source of high energy radiation.

Many experiments were build, using cloud chambers or with photographic emulsion, to search for new phenomena in cosmic ray interactions.

Carl Anderson put his Wilson chamber in a strong magnetic field and put a thin lead plate in the middle.

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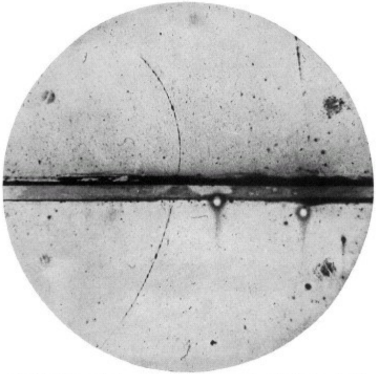
Carl Anderson put his Wilson chamber in a strong magnetic field and put a thin lead plate in the middle.

In 1932 he observed the particle which had a positive charge (as a proton) but the mass of the same order of magnitude as that of electron.

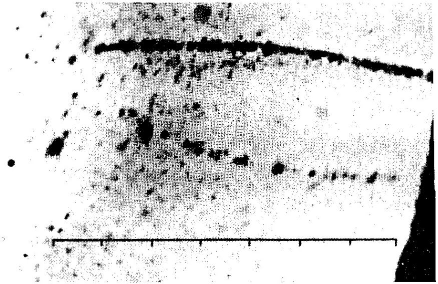
$\Rightarrow$ positron



Muon discovery

The muon was first observed in 1932 by Paul Kunze in Rostock. He observed a particle with positive charge, but the mass seemed to be smaller than that of the proton and higher than that of the electron.

The observation was published, but it was not compatible with the "standard model" of that time...



$\Leftarrow$ muon

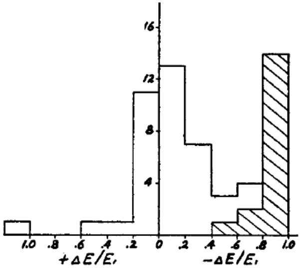
$\Leftarrow$ electron

Muon discovery

In 1936 the American physicists Carl D. Anderson and Seth Neddermeyer presented results from the study of a large number of cosmic showers.

They concluded that two components are needed to explain their results:

- non-penetrating, easily stopped by 0.7 to 1.5 cm of lead
  $\Rightarrow$ can be interpreted as "free positive and negative electrons"
- penetrating, loosing very little energy in lead
  mass smaller than that of a proton $\Rightarrow$ new particle ?...



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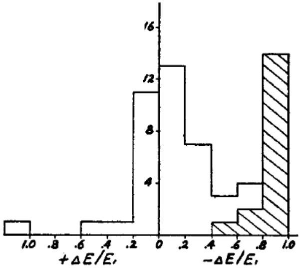


Because of its mass, it was at first thought to be the particle predicted by the Japanese physicist Yukawa Hideki in 1935, to explain the strong force that binds protons and neutrons together in atomic nuclei.

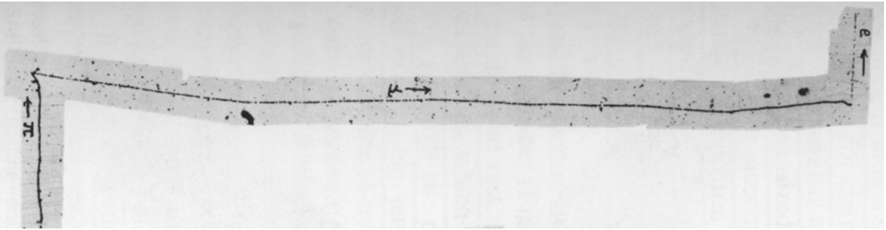
However, it was not interacting strong enough with matter...

Pion discovery

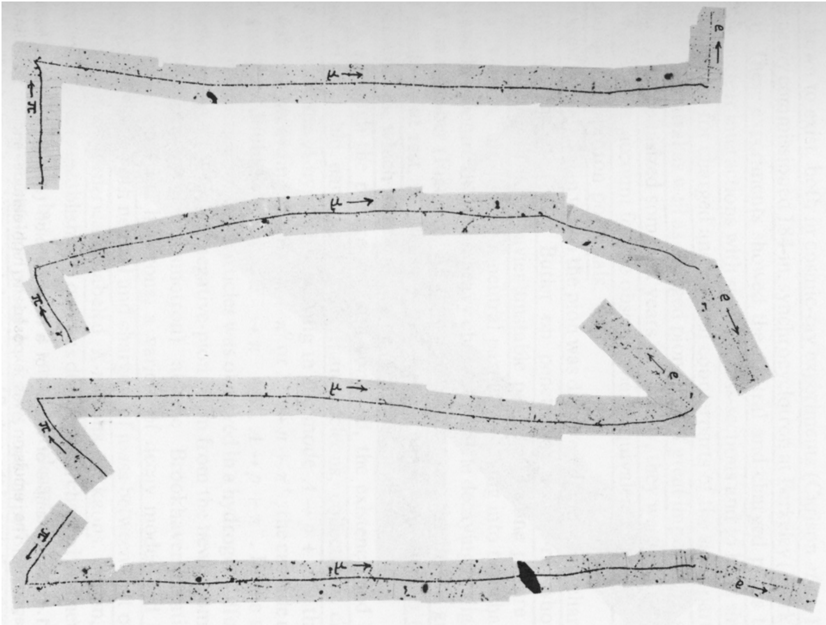
In 1947, Cecil Powell's group at Bristol University studied cosmic ray interaction in photographic emulsion.

They discovered that the muons are produced by other particles, pions, which live for only a few hundredths of a microsecond.

One of the reconstructed decay chains:



Pion discovery



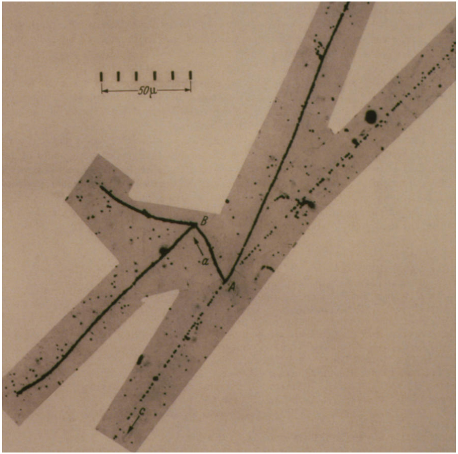
Strange particles

In 1948, Powell's team at Bristol University studying cosmic ray interactions with photographic emulsion made another spectacular discovery.

They observed the decay of an unknown particle (coming in from top right) into 3 pions.

$$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$$

The kaon was the first discovered member of the family of "strange" particles...



Primary cosmic rays

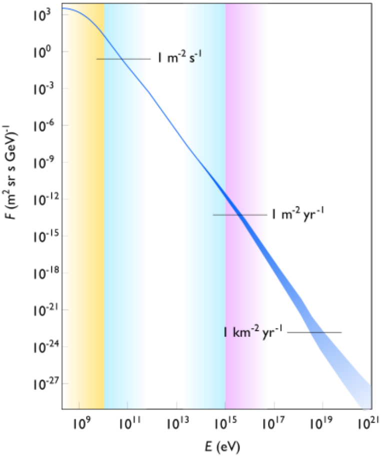
Observed in the cosmic space, outside Earth's atmosphere

Composition:

- protons (^1H) $\sim$ 86%
- α particles (^4He) $\sim$ 13%
- heavier nuclei $\sim$ 1%
- neutrons, electrons, photons $\ll$ 1%

(neglecting neutrinos and CMB)

Same as the "composition of the Universe..."



Cosmic rays

Secondary cosmic rays

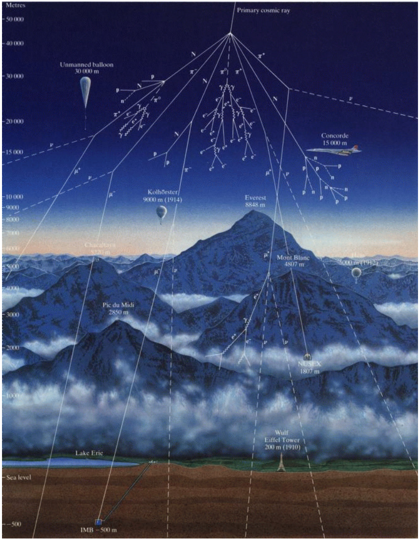
Result of the primary cosmic ray interactions in the Earth's atmosphere. Secondary particles, mainly pions and kaons, are copiously produced in these interactions. Both pions and kaons are unstable, produced in their decay chain are muons and electrons.

At the sea level:

- muons $\mu^{\pm}$ $\sim$70%
- electrons $e^{\pm}$ $\sim$25%
- protons and pions $\pi^{\pm}$ $\sim$3%

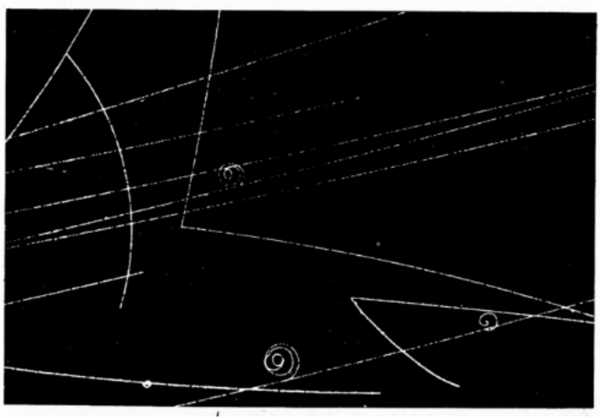
Average flux: 180 particles per $m^2 \cdot s$

Without neutrinos...



Production and decay of a Λ particle:

Lifetime much longer than expected



$$\Lambda \rightarrow p + \pi^-$$
$$\tau \approx 3 \cdot 10^{-10} s$$

$$\Delta \rightarrow p + \pi^-$$
$$\tau \sim 10^{-23} s$$

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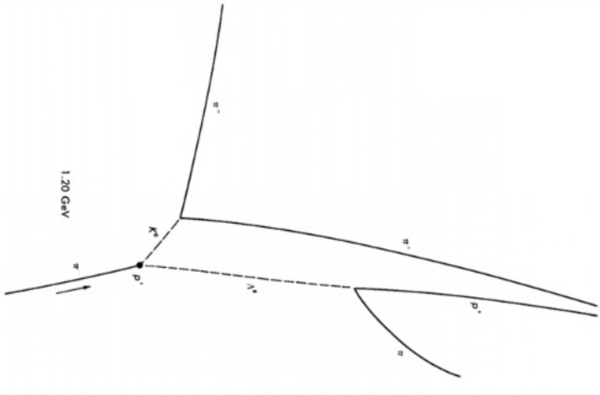

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$\tau \approx 3 \cdot 10^{-10} s$

$\Delta \rightarrow p + \pi^-$

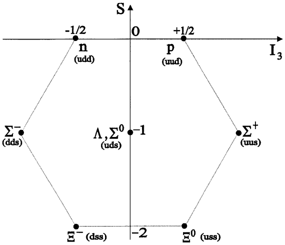
$\tau \sim 10^{-23} s$

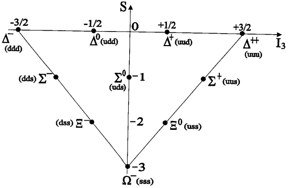
Strange particles

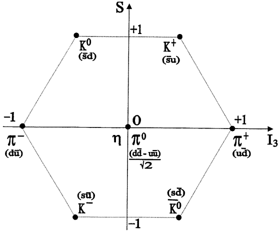
Many new particles discovered after 1950.

They could be grouped into multiplets, based on their properties.

It started to remind the periodic table of ellements.
⇒ indication of a more fundamental description.







Changing landscape

Concurrently to the scientific discoveries new research tools were being developed

1897	–	electron	
1911	–	atomic nucleus	cloud chamber
1919	–	protonu	
1929	–		Van der Graaff accelerator
1931	–	neutron	Lawrence cyclotron
1932	–	positron	Cockcroft-Walton generator
1937	–	muon $\mu^{\pm}$	

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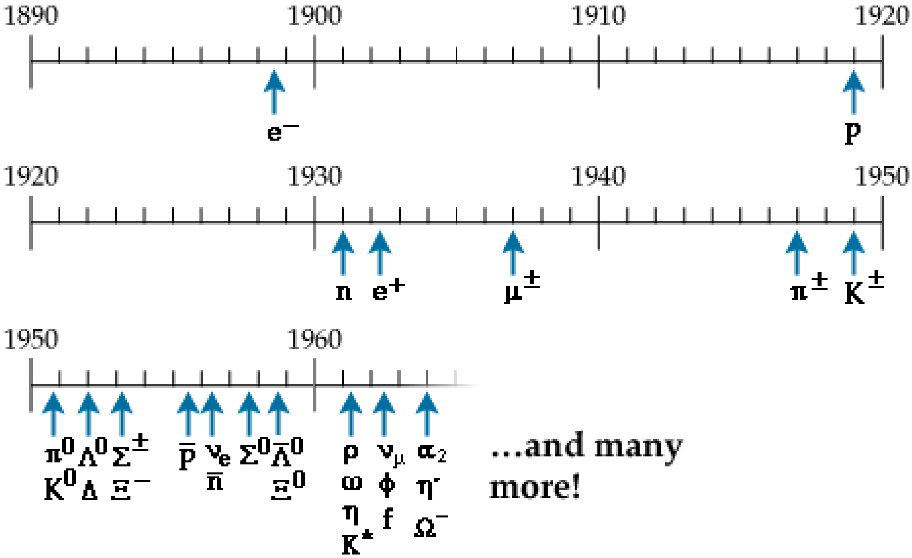
1937	–	muon $\mu^{\pm}$	
1947	–	pion $\pi^{\pm}$	
1949	–	kaon $K^{\pm}$	
1952	–		bubble chamber
1955	–		synchrotron

$\Rightarrow$ dawn of modern particle physics

Changing landscape



...and many more!