

INTERNATIONAL



MASTERCLASSES

hands on particle physics

Masterclass 2022

Introduksjon til partikkelfysikk



Hva er partikkelfysikk?

- Studiet av de minste objektene i universet



Hva er partikkelfysikk?

- Studiet av de minste objektene i universet
- Hvor mange fundamentalpartikler eksisterer det?
- Hva skiller partikler fra hverandre?
- Hvordan kommuniserer de med hverandre?
- Hvordan kombineres de til å forme struktur?
- Kan universet på forklares fra partikkelbeskrivelsen?



Hva er partikkelfysikk?

- Studiet av de minste objektene i universet



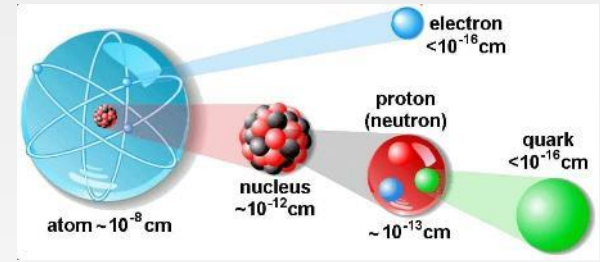
$\sim 10^{21}$ m



$\sim 10^9$ m



~ 1 m



Hva er partikkelfysikk?

- Studiet av de minste objektene i universet



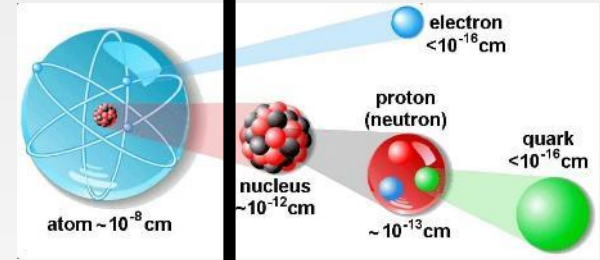
$\sim 10^{21} \text{m}$



$\sim 10^9 \text{m}$

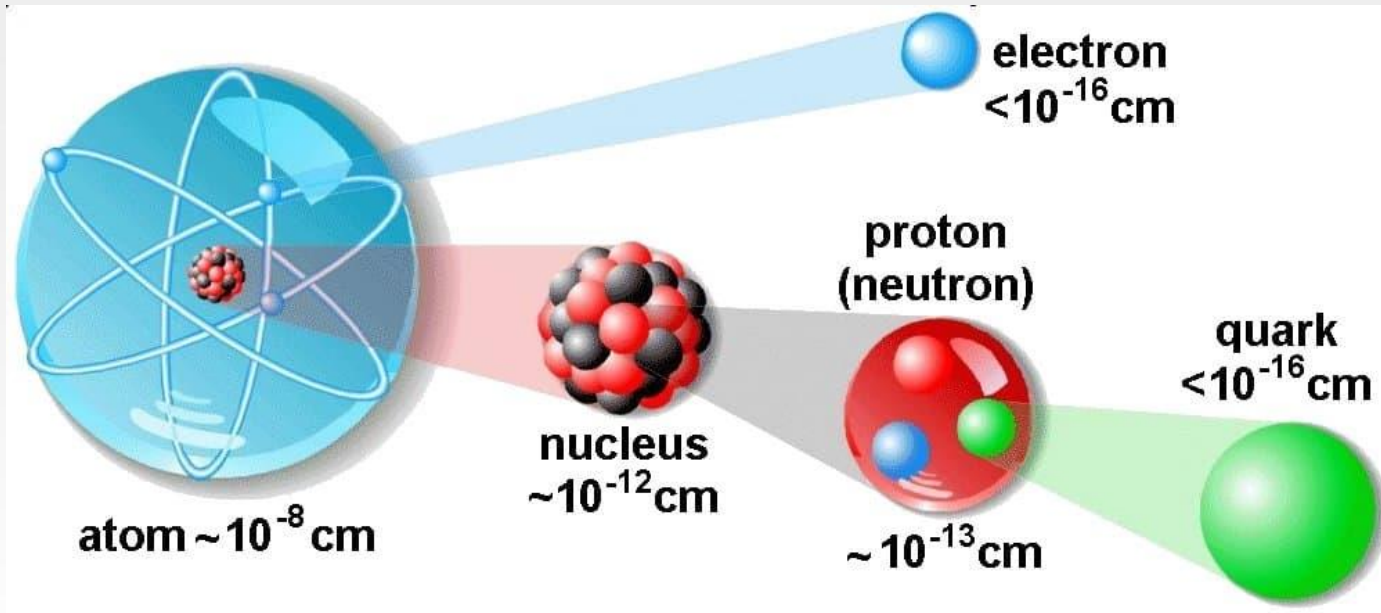


$\sim 1 \text{m}$

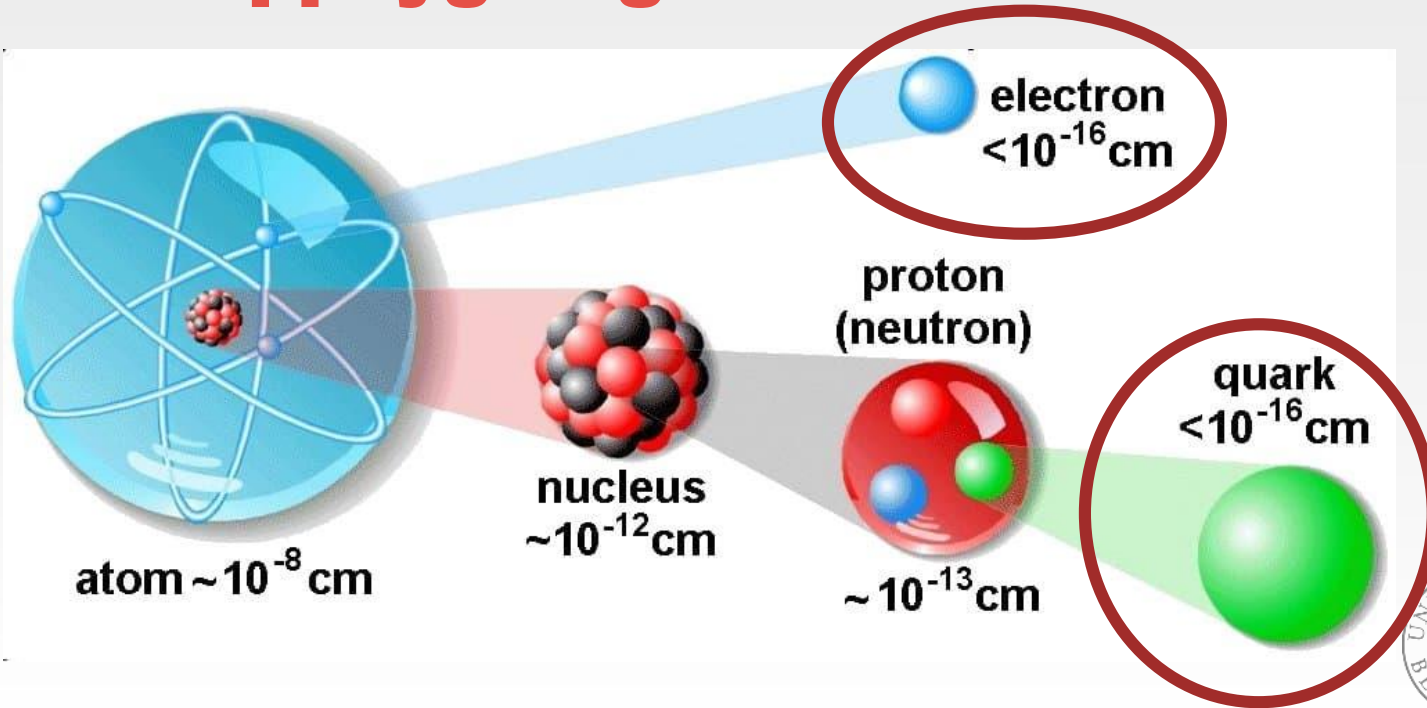


«Stort»

Oppbygningen av materie



Oppbygningen av materie



Krefter i vårt univers

The Four Fundamental Forces of Nature

Electro-
magnetism



Weak
Interaction



Strong
Interaction



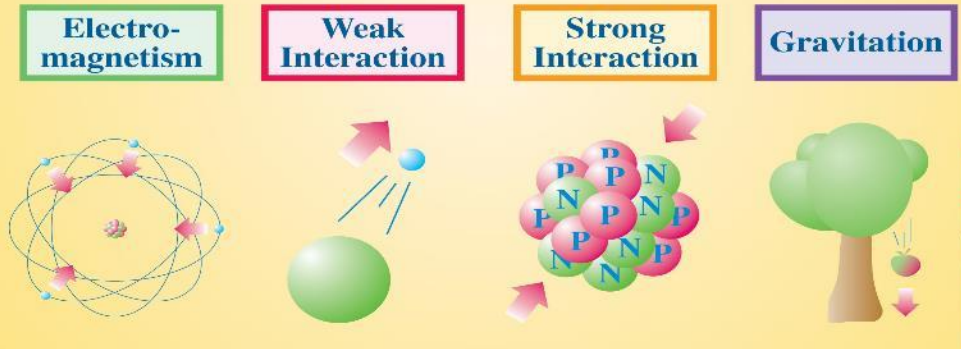
Gravitation



© 2010 Knowledge University of Management, the Netherlands

Krefter i vårt univers

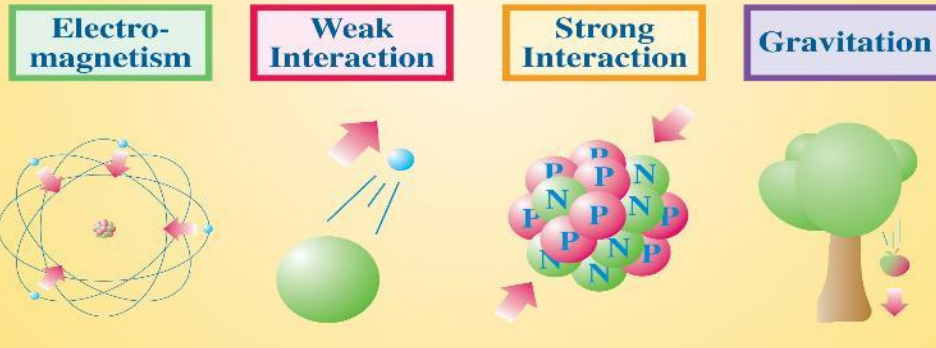
The Four Fundamental Forces of Nature



Binder
atomer
sammen

Krefter i vårt univers

The Four Fundamental Forces of Nature

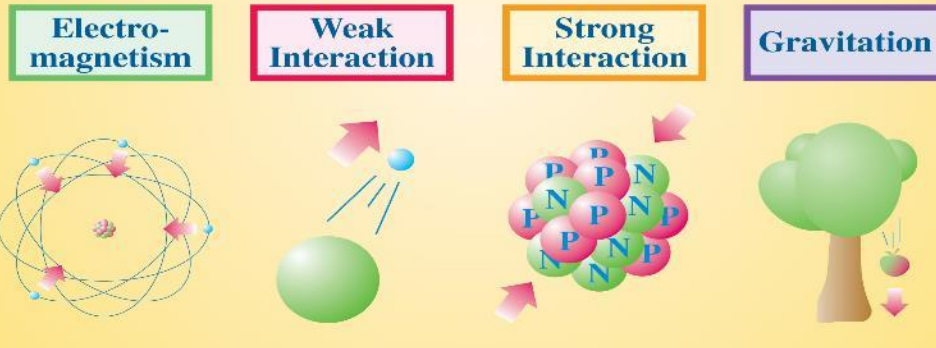


Binder
atomer
sammen

Forårsaker
radioaktivt
henfall

Krefter i vårt univers

The Four Fundamental Forces of Nature



Binder
atomer
sammen

Forårsaker
radioaktivt
henfall

Holder
kjernen
sammen



Krefter i vårt univers

The Four Fundamental Forces of Nature

Electro-
magnetism



Binder
atomer
sammen

Weak
Interaction



Forårsaker
radioaktivt
henfall

Strong
Interaction



Holder
kjernen
sammen

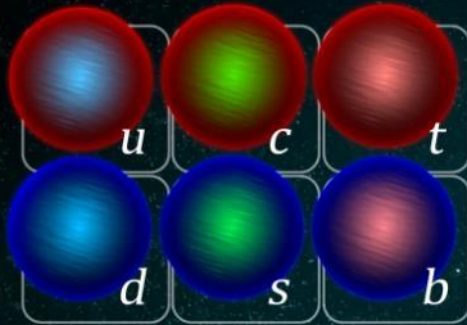
Gravitation



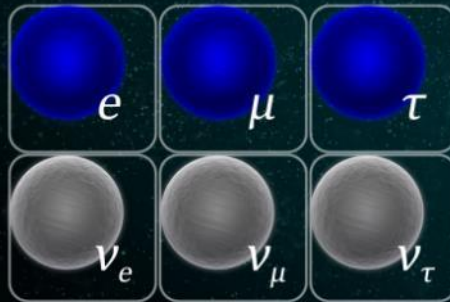
Vel, holder
alt annet
sammen



Standardmodellen – vår beste beskrivelse av universet



Quarks



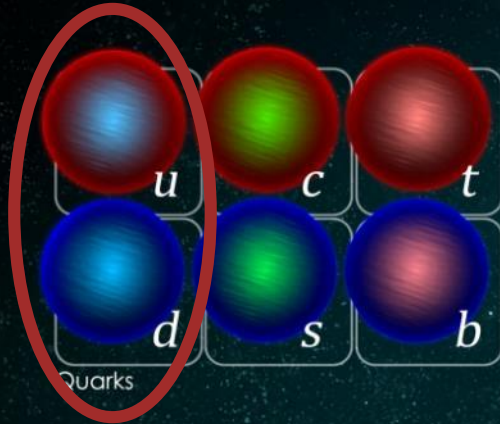
Leptons



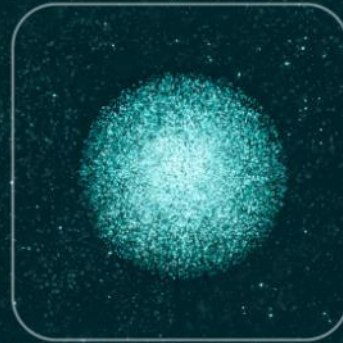
Higgs boson



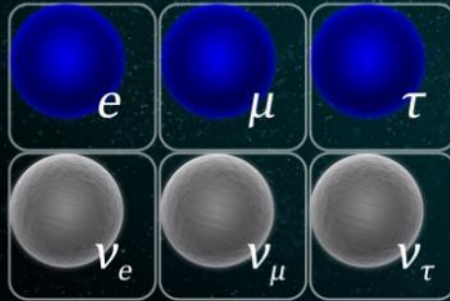
Forces



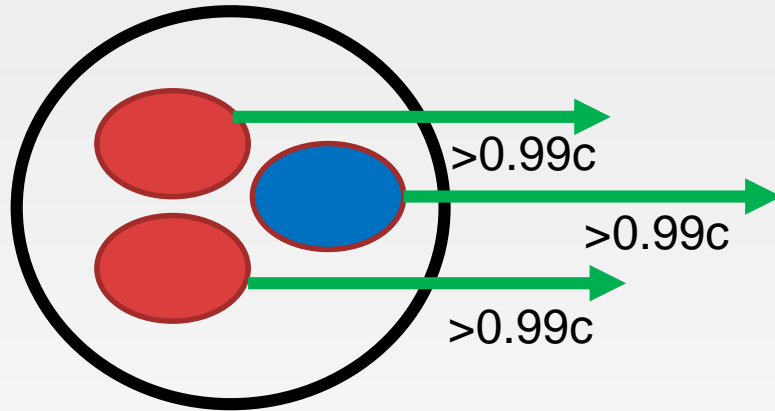
Proton: $2u + 1d$
Nøytron: $2d + 1u$



Higgs boson



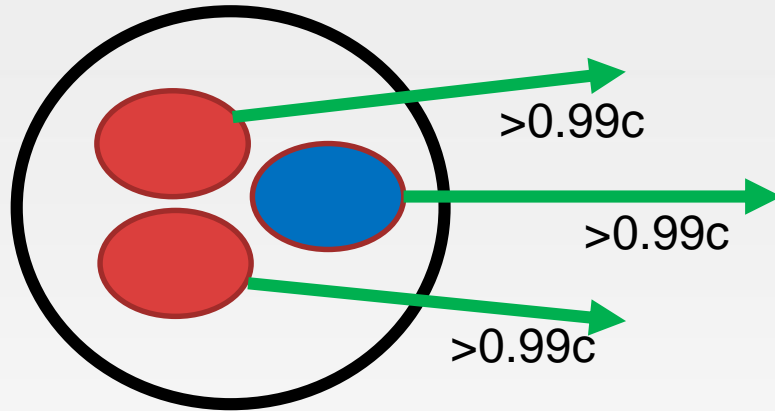
Hva holder en kjerne sammen?



Proton

$d = \text{Radius} \sim 10^{-15} \text{m}$

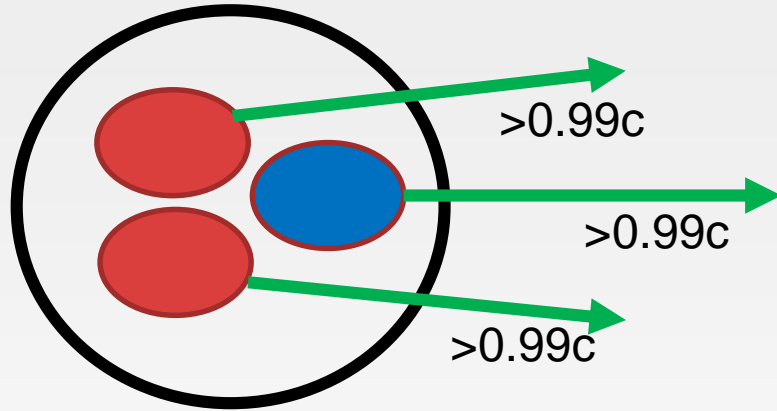
Hva holder en kjerne sammen?



Proton

$d = \text{Radius} \sim 10^{-15} \text{m}$

Hva holder en kjerne sammen?



Proton

$d = \text{Radius} \sim 10^{-15} \text{m}$

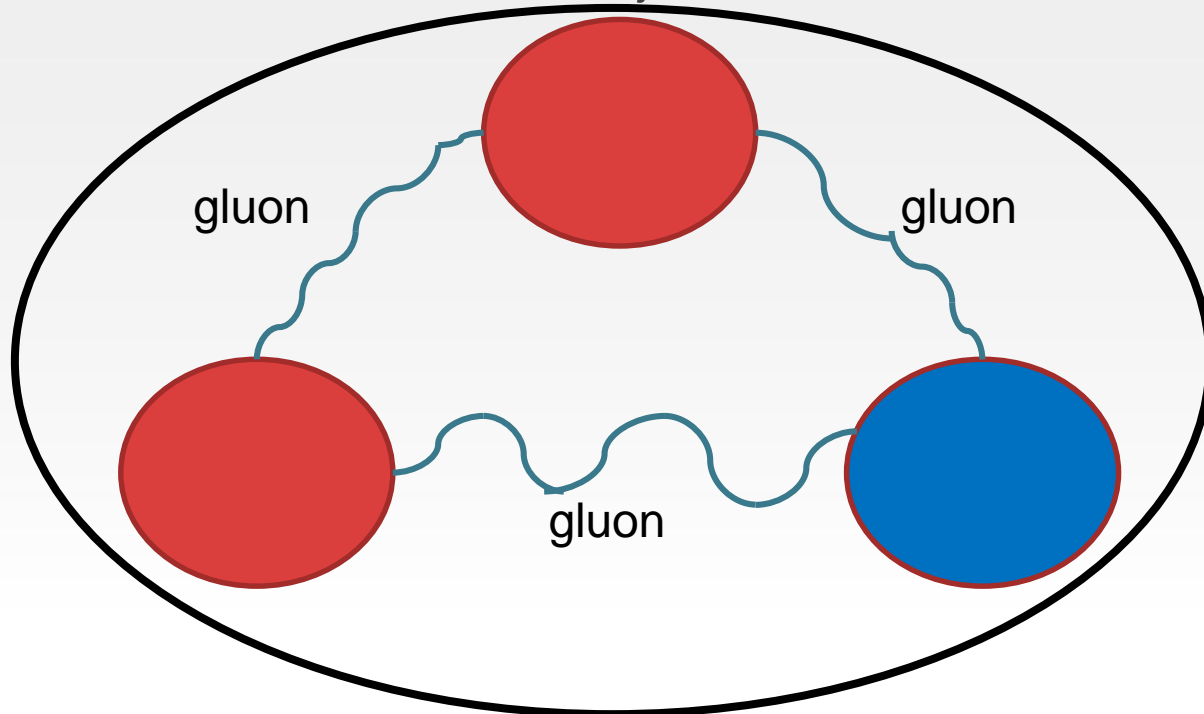
$$c \sim 3 * 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = d/v \sim \frac{10^{-15}}{3 * 10^8} \text{ s}$$

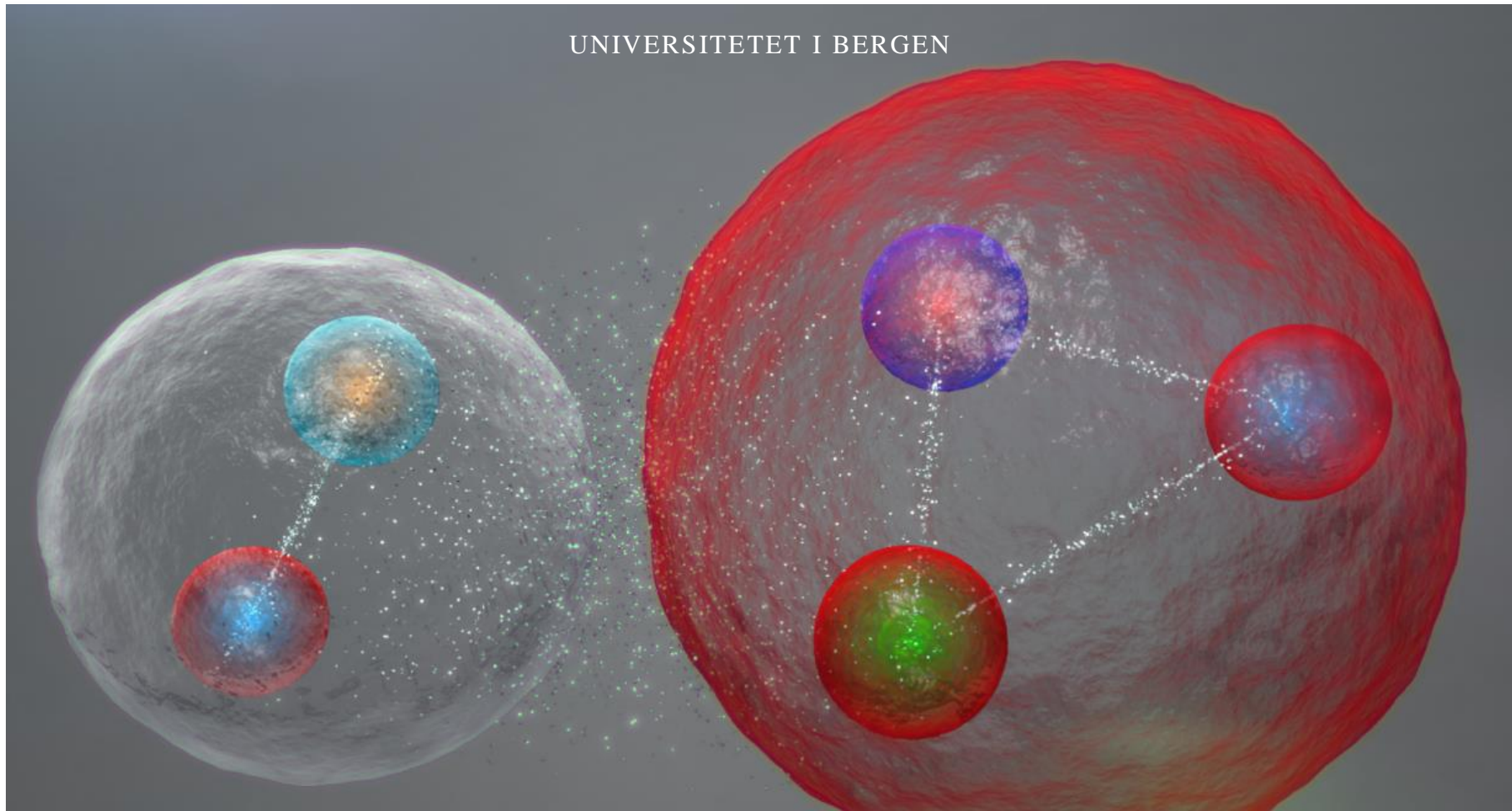
$$t \sim 3.3 * 10^{-24} \text{ s}$$

Gluoner

- Formidlere av den sterke kjernekraften

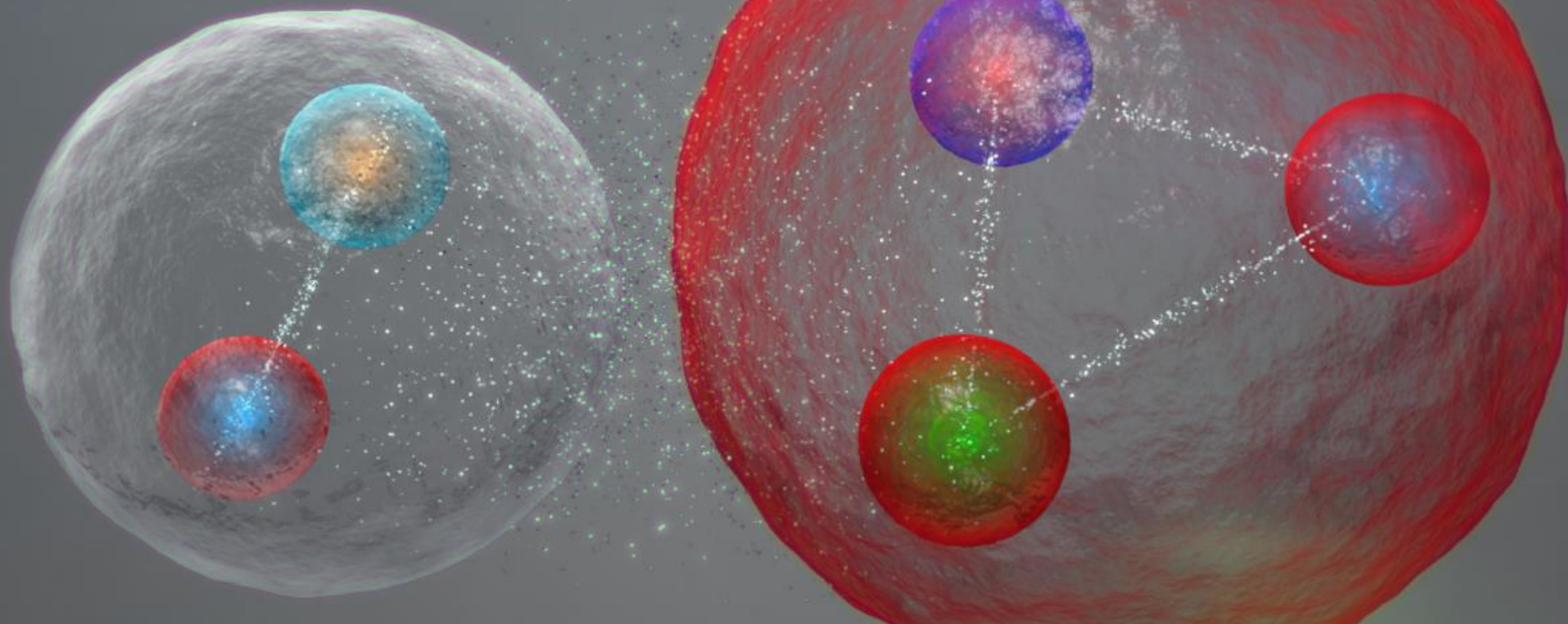


UNIVERSITETET I BERGEN

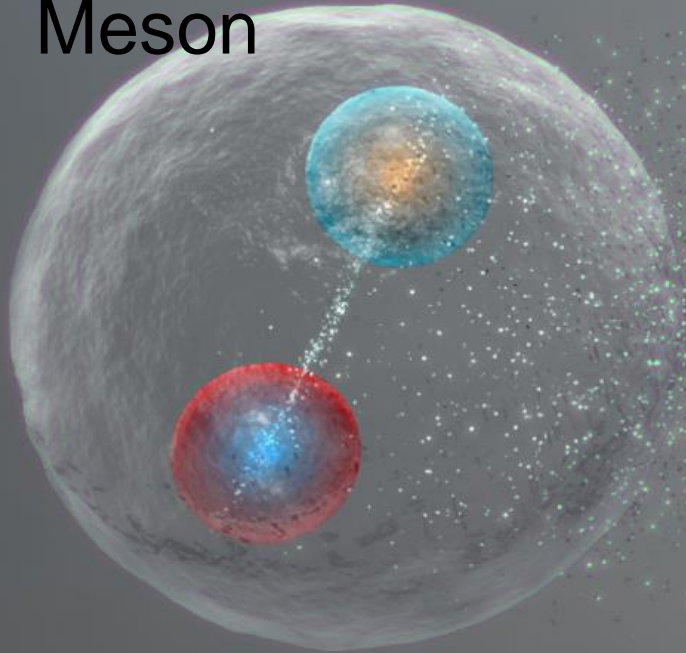


Hadron

- Alle gode ting er 3

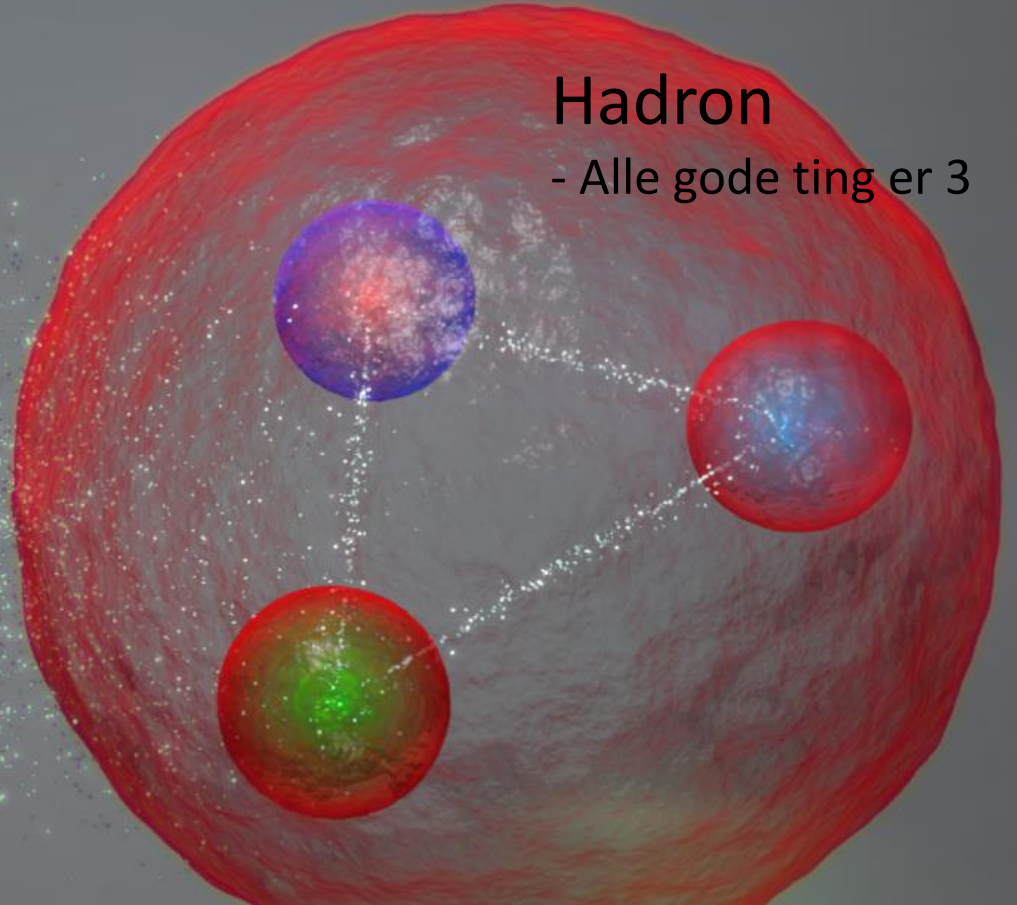


Meson

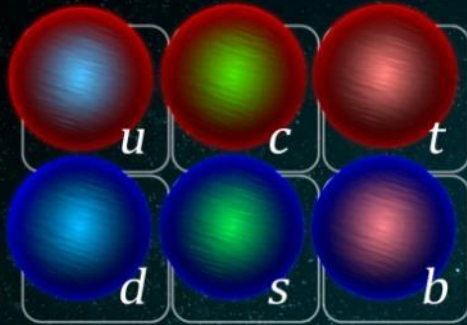


Hadron

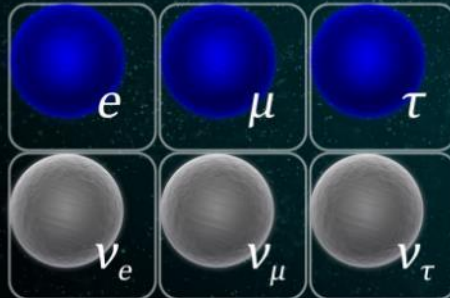
- Alle gode ting er 3



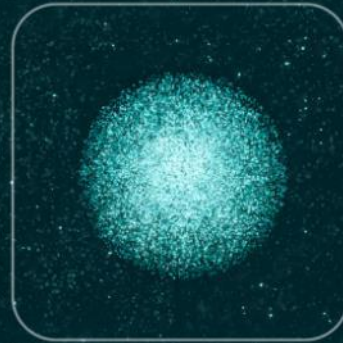
Hva består «vanlig» materie av?



Quarks



Leptons

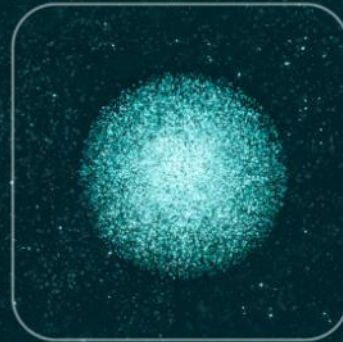
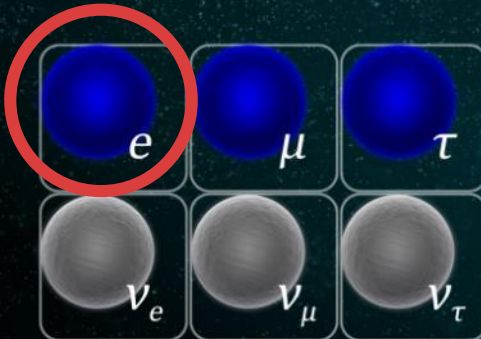
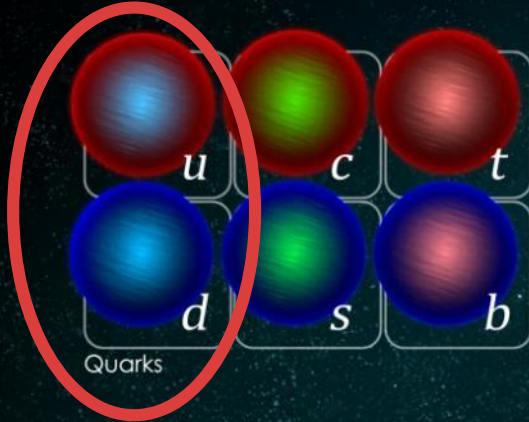


Higgs boson



Forces

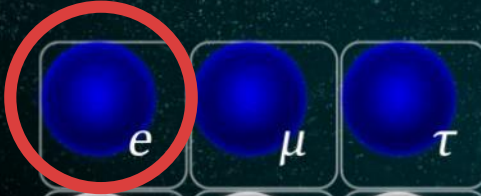
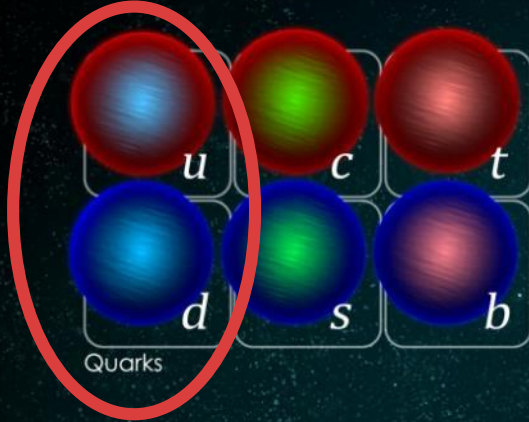
Hva består «vanlig» materie av?



Higgs boson



Hva består «vanlig» materie av?



Uvanlig materie?

- Hvorfor består ikke protoner av t og b kvarker?
- Hvorfor har Hydrogen elektron og ikke muon?



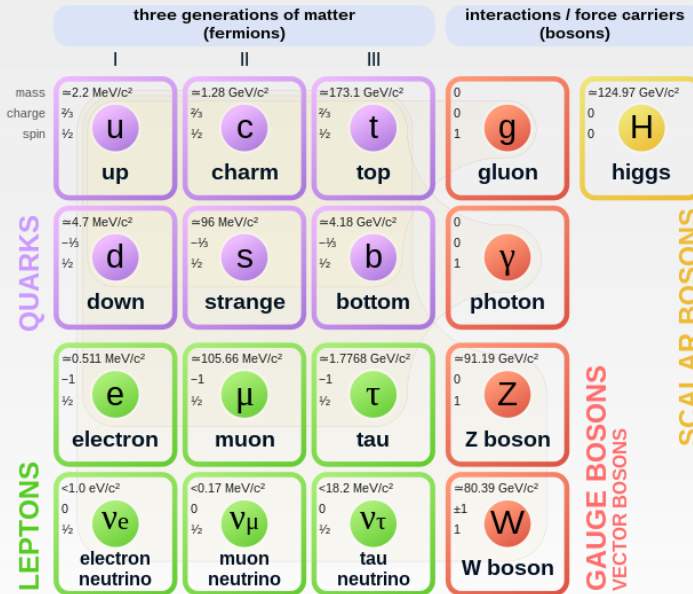
Uvanlig materie?

- Hvorfor består ikke protoner av t og b kvarker?
- Hvorfor har Hydrogen elektron og ikke muon?

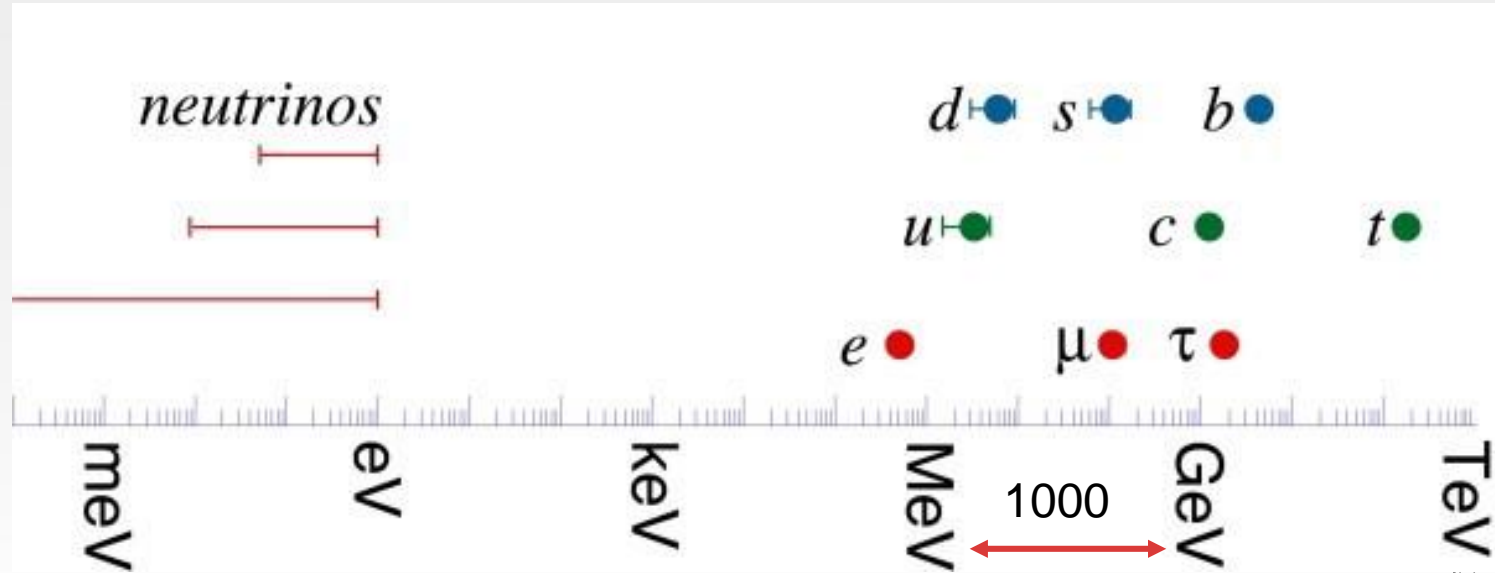
Svaret: masse!

- $1\text{eV}/c^2 = 1.7 \cdot 10^{-35}\text{kg}$
- $1\text{MeV} = 10^6\text{ eV}$
- $1\text{GeV} = 10^9\text{ eV}$

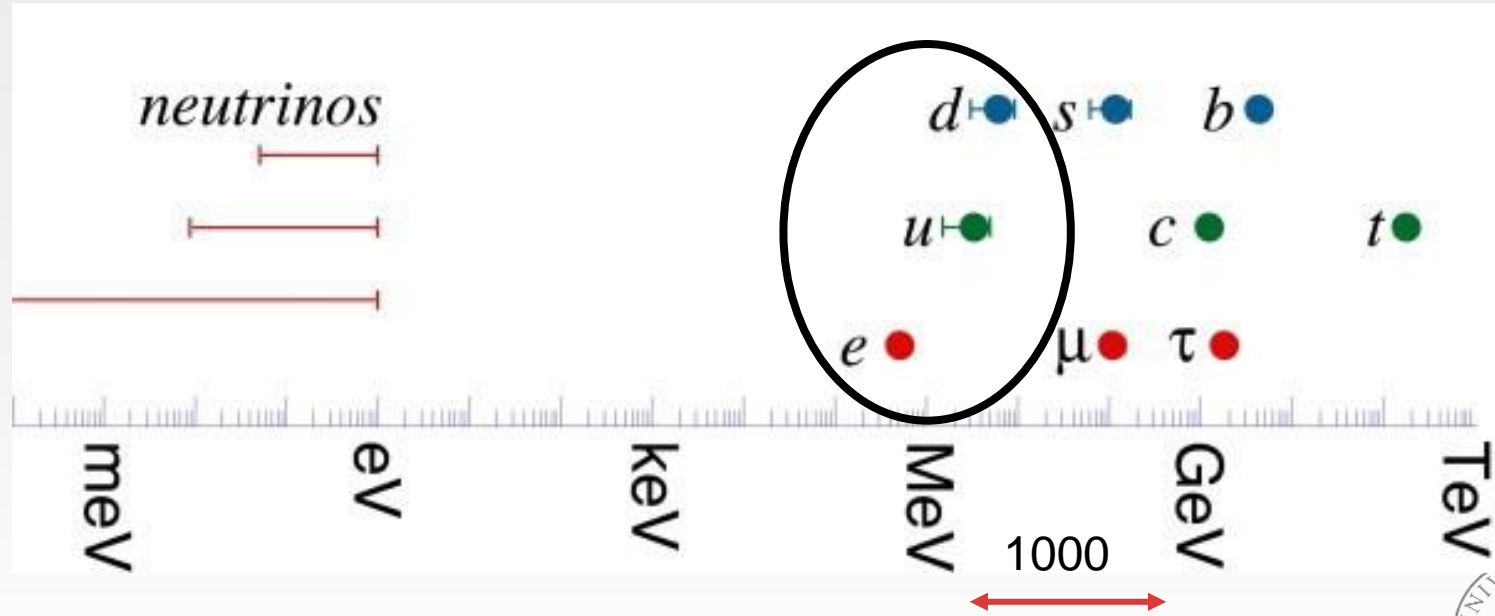
Standard Model of Elementary Particles



Partikkelmasser



Partikkelmasser



Universet foretrekker lett og rask over tungt og tregt!



Henfall & Radioaktivitet



- Partikler & atomkjerner kan *spontan* henfalle til *lettere* partikler og atomkjerner

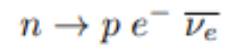
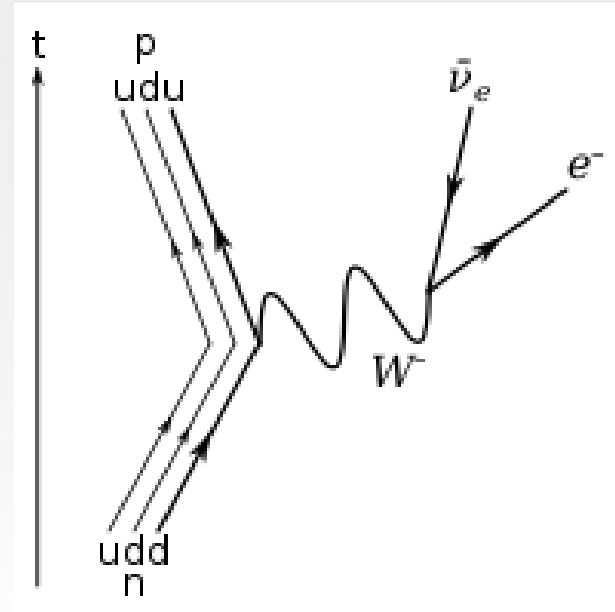
Henfall & Radioaktivitet



- Partikler & atomkjerner kan *spontan* henfalle til *lettere* partikler og atomkjerner
- Dette skyldes den svake kjernekraften (W, Z)

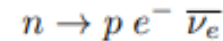
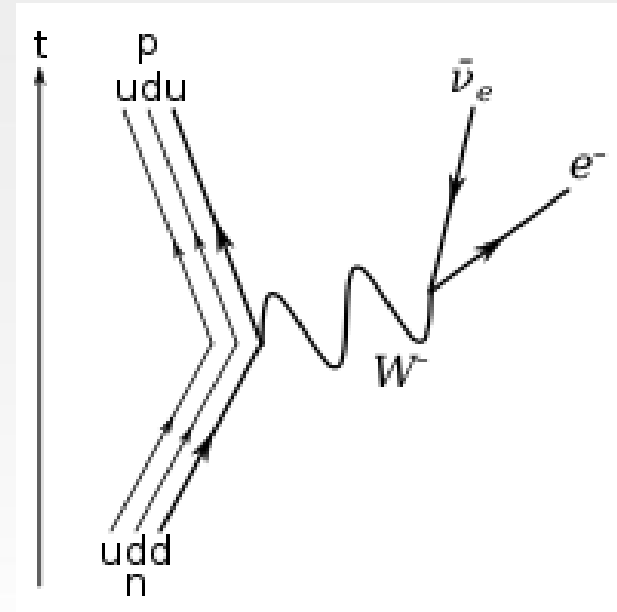
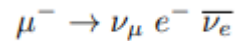
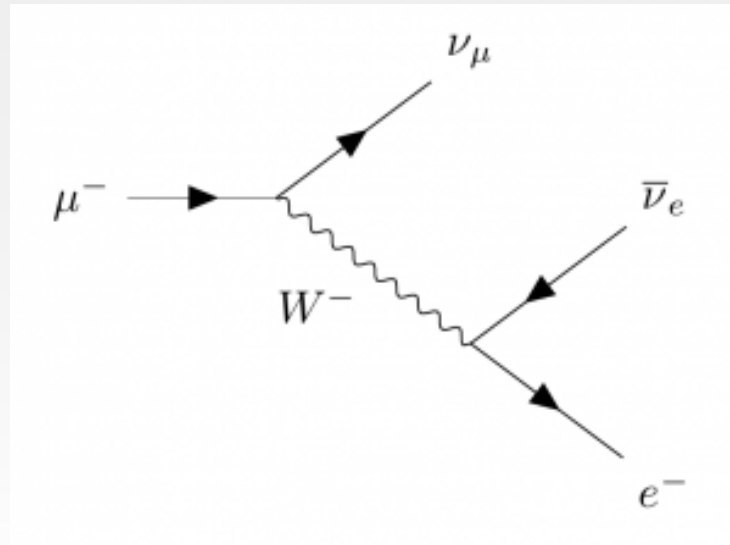
Henfall & Radioaktivitet

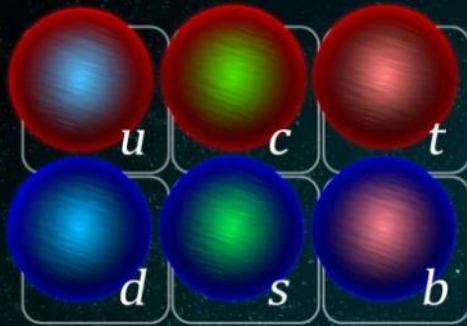
- Zoomet inn henfall



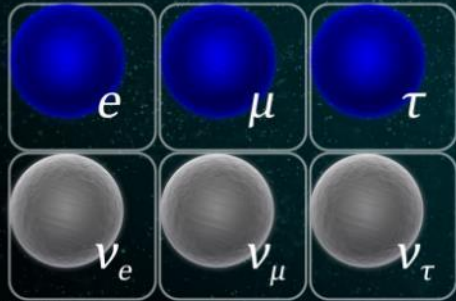
Henfall & Radioaktivitet

- Zoomet inn henfall





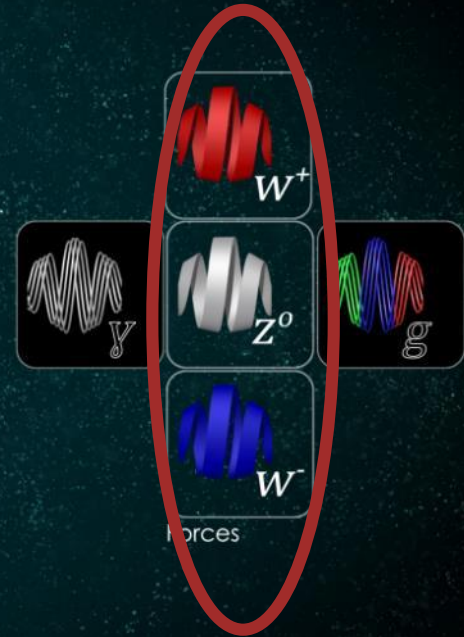
Quarks



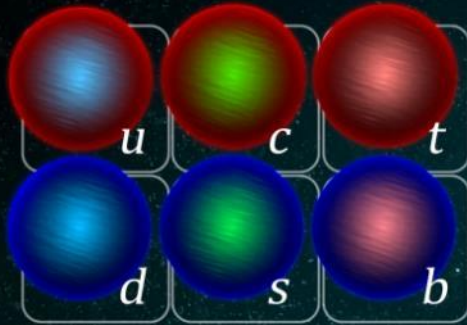
Leptons



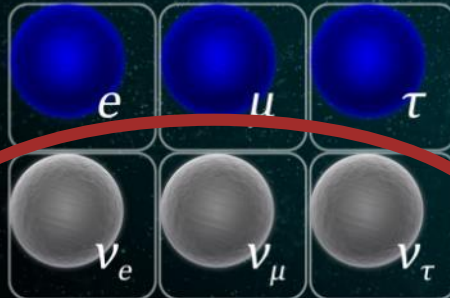
Higgs boson



Forces



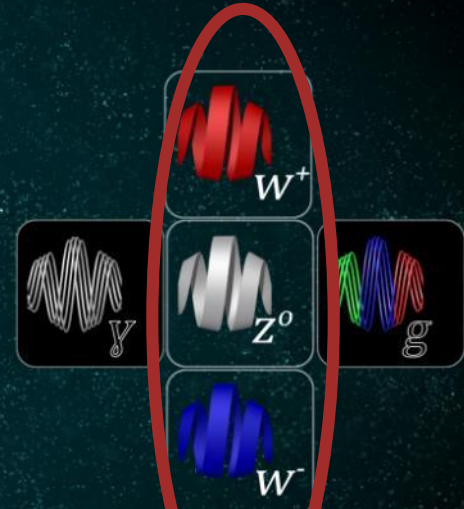
Quarks



Leptons



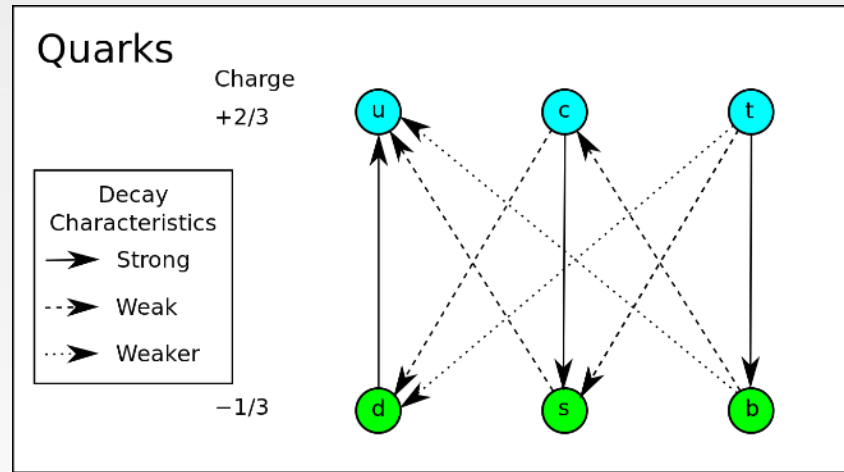
Higgs boson



Forces

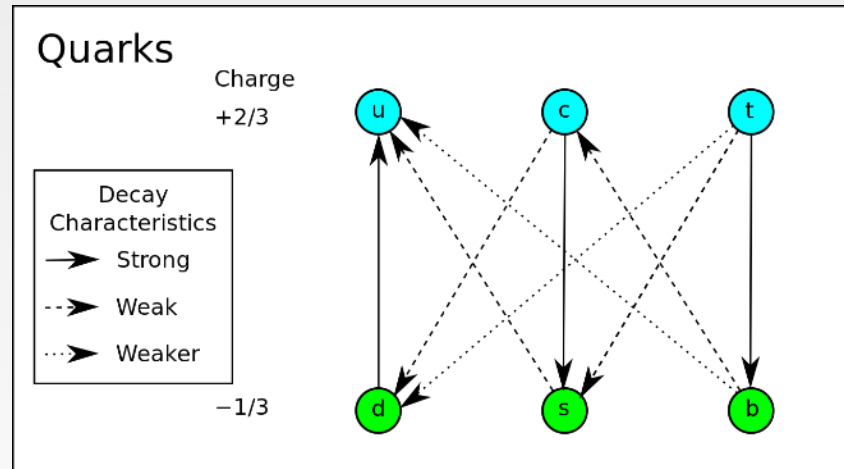
Henfall & Radioaktivitet

- Om en partikkel kan henfalle, vil den!

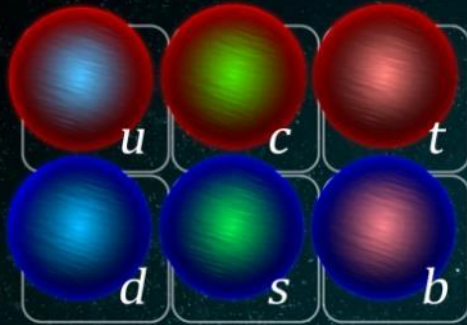


Henfall & Radioaktivitet

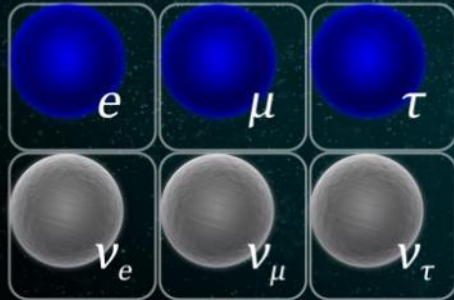
- Om en partikkel kan henfalle, vil den!
- W/Z henfaller til kvarker (ikke t, hvorfor?) og leptoner
- F. eks $Z \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$ (elektronpar)



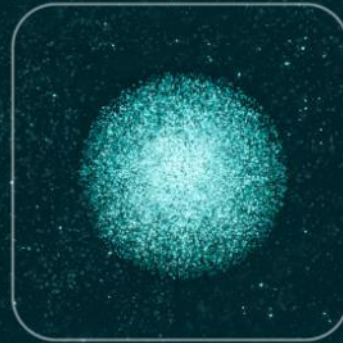
Hvilke har vi ikke snakket om?



Quarks



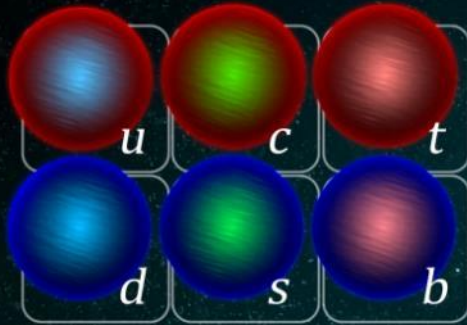
Leptons



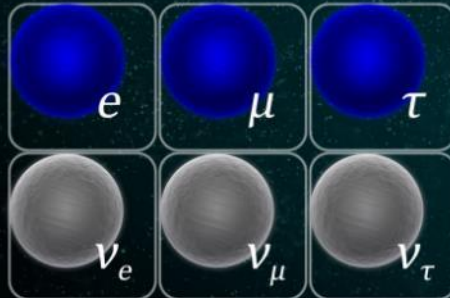
Higgs boson



Forces



Quarks



Leptons



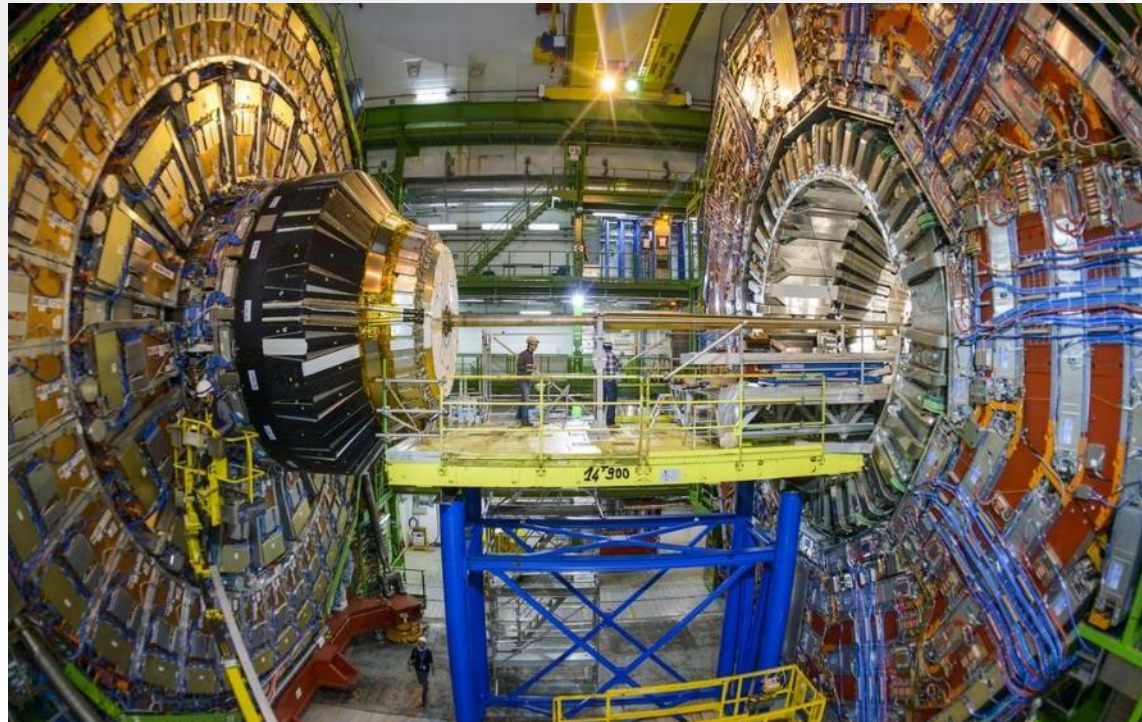
Higgs boson



Forces

Higgs Bosonet

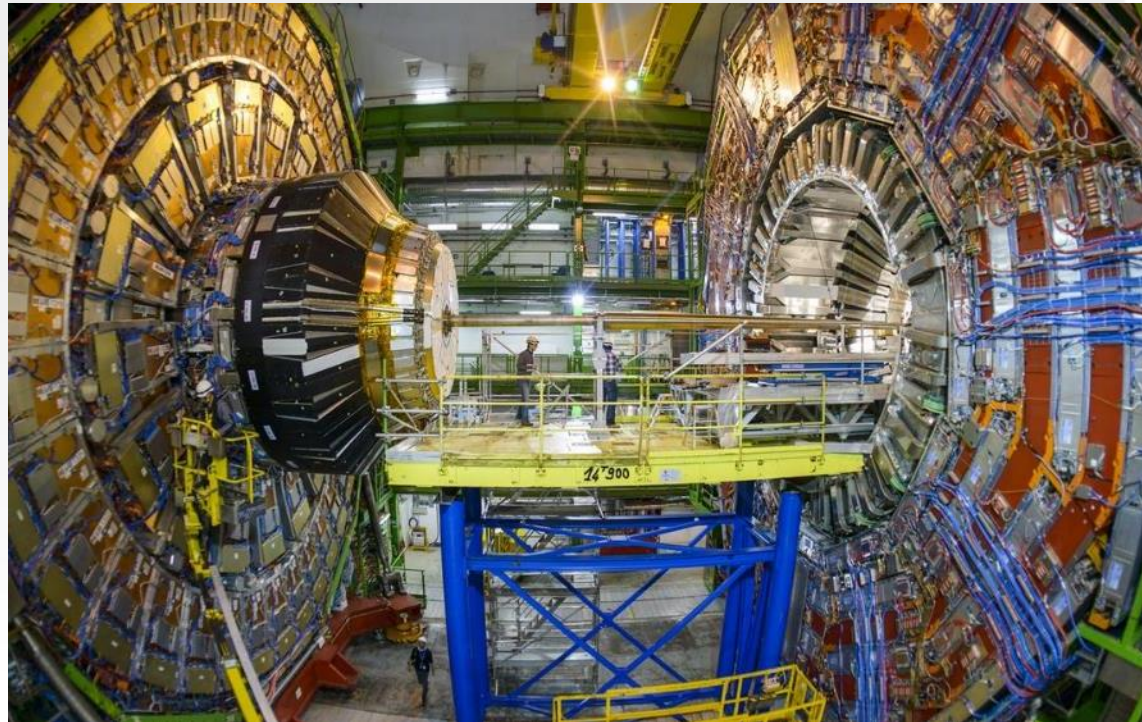
Oppdaget i 2012 ved
LHC i CERN



Higgs Bosonet

Oppdaget i 2012 ved
LHC i CERN

Uten Higgs bosonet
er alle partikler i
Standardmodellen
masseløse



Hvordan oppdager man partikler?

Higgs, top, W, Z henfaller (nesten) umiddelbart etter produksjon $\Delta t \sim 10^{-20} s$

De kan da reise en distanse $d = v\Delta t < c\Delta t \sim 3 * 10^{-12} m$



Hvordan oppdager man partikler?

Higgs, top, W, Z henfaller (nesten) umiddelbart etter produksjon $\Delta t \sim 10^{-20} s$

De kan da reise en distanse $d = vt < ct \sim 3 * 10^{-12} m$

Vi ser bare henfallsproduktene (elektroner, muoner, fotoner og diverse semi-stabile hadroner/mesoner)



Hvordan oppdager man partikler?

Vi kan rekonstruere partikler basert på kinematisk informasjon av henfallspartiklene

$pp(13\text{TeV}) \rightarrow ? \rightarrow \text{Henfallspartikler}$

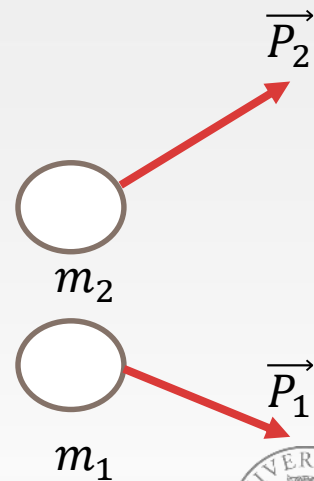


Hvordan oppdager man partikler?

Vi kan rekonstruere partikler basert på kinematisk informasjon av henfallspartiklene

pp(13TeV) \rightarrow ? \rightarrow Henfallspartikler

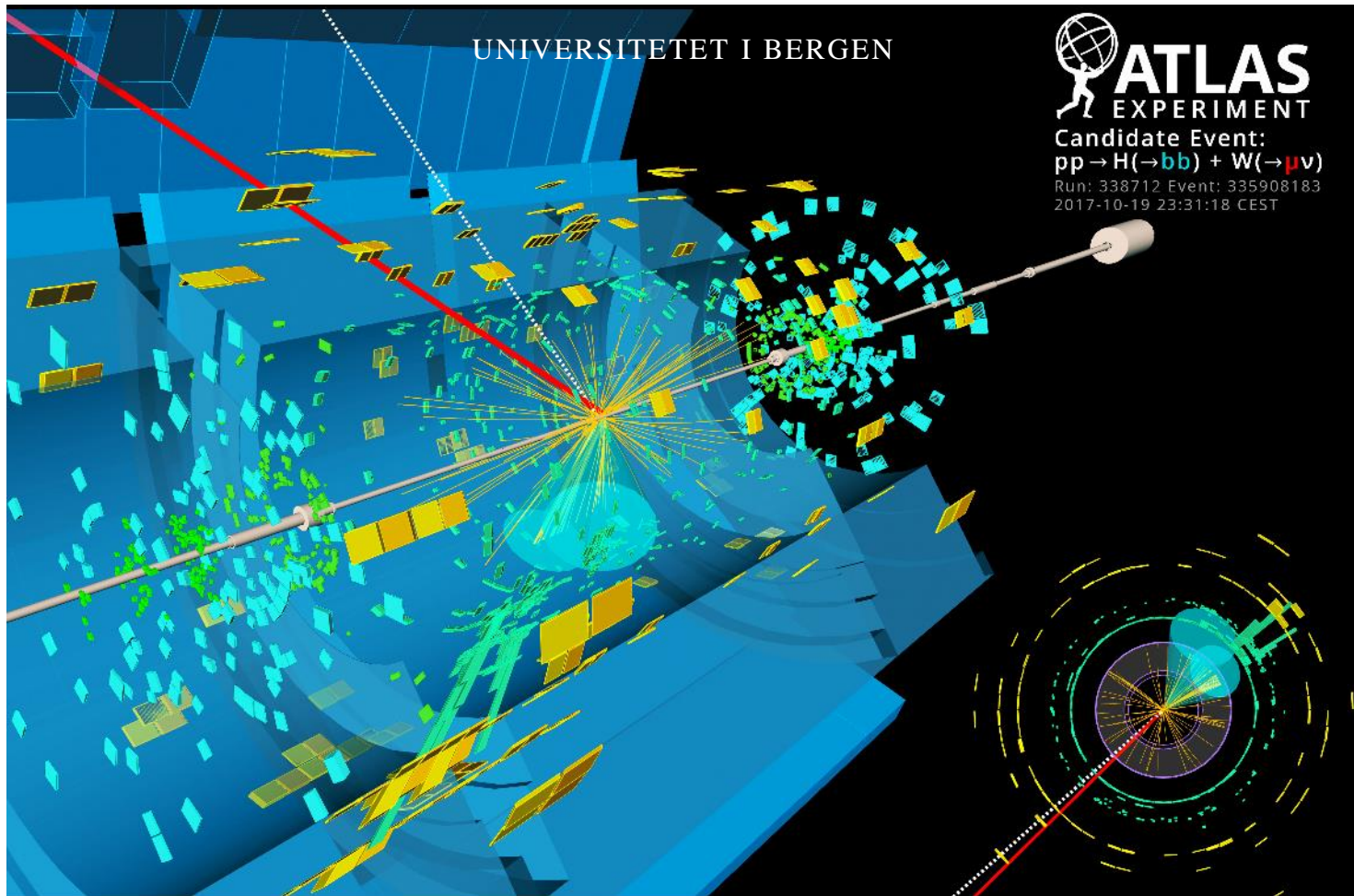
- Konservering av momentum $\vec{P}_1 = \vec{P}_2$
- Konservering av energi $E_1 = E_2$
- Konservering av ladning $Q_1 = Q_2$
- Invariant masse (av to partikler)
- $(Mc)^2 = (m_1c)^2 + (m_2c)^2 + 2(E_1E_2 - \vec{P}_1 \cdot \vec{P}_2c^2)$



UNIVERSITETET I BERGEN



Candidate Event:
 $pp \rightarrow H(\rightarrow bb) + W(\rightarrow \mu\nu)$
Run: 338712 Event: 335908183
2017-10-19 23:31:18 CEST

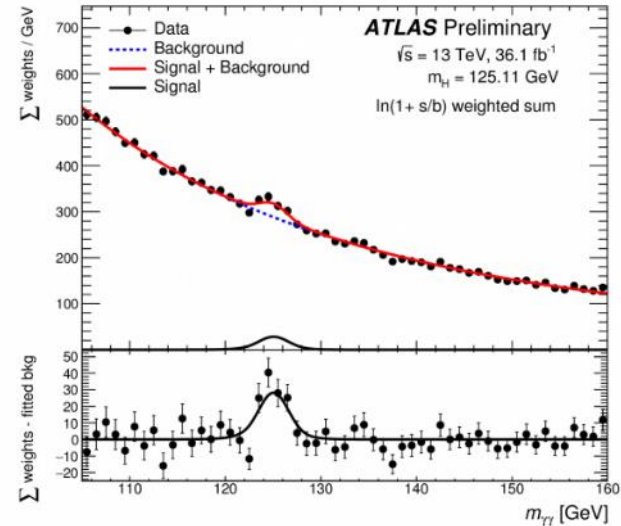
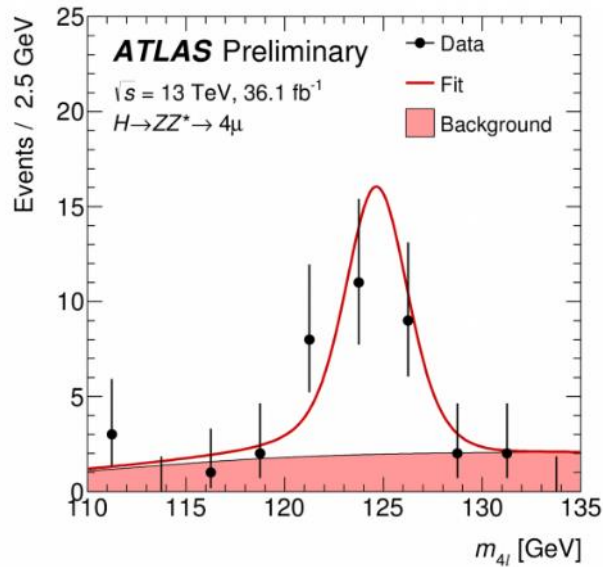


Hvordan oppdager man partikler?

For hvert event (protoner som ikke bommer på hverandre)
rekonstruer invariant masse og plot



Hvordan en oppdagelse kan se ut





uib.no