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STRANGER THINGS

Physics at the Femtometer Scale

Karin Schönning, Uppsala University

5th Conference of Nordic Network for Diversity in Physics

Copenhagen, Denmark, May 24-25 2023



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My career path

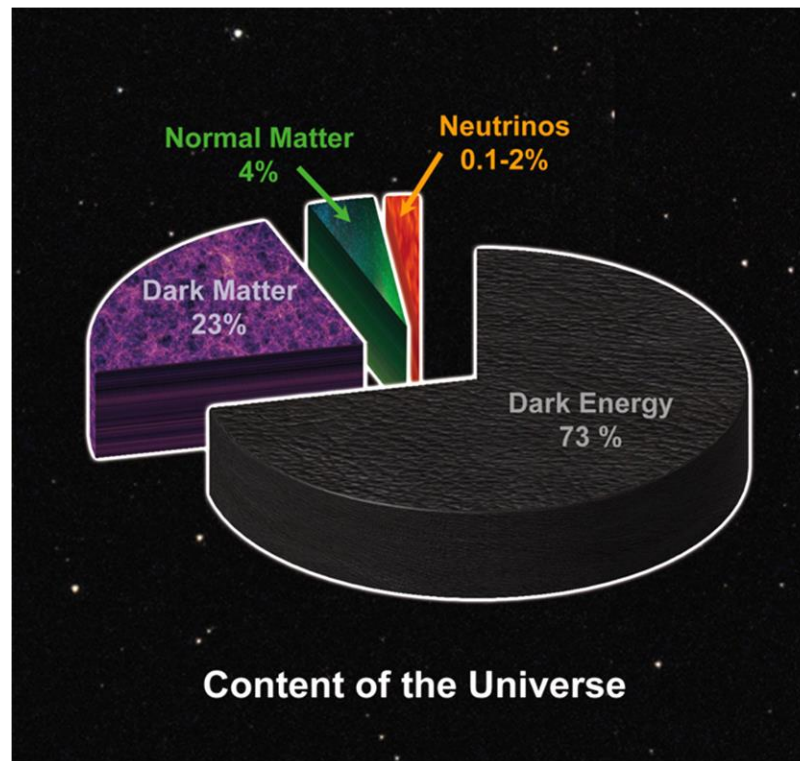
- Engineering physics at Uppsala University
- Erasmus studies at ETH Zürich
- Summer student and master project at CERN
- PhD in Uppsala (WASA@CELSIUS)
- Research fellow at CERN (COMPASS)
- Back in Uppsala since 2012
 - BESIII and PANDA since 2012
 - Belle II since 2022





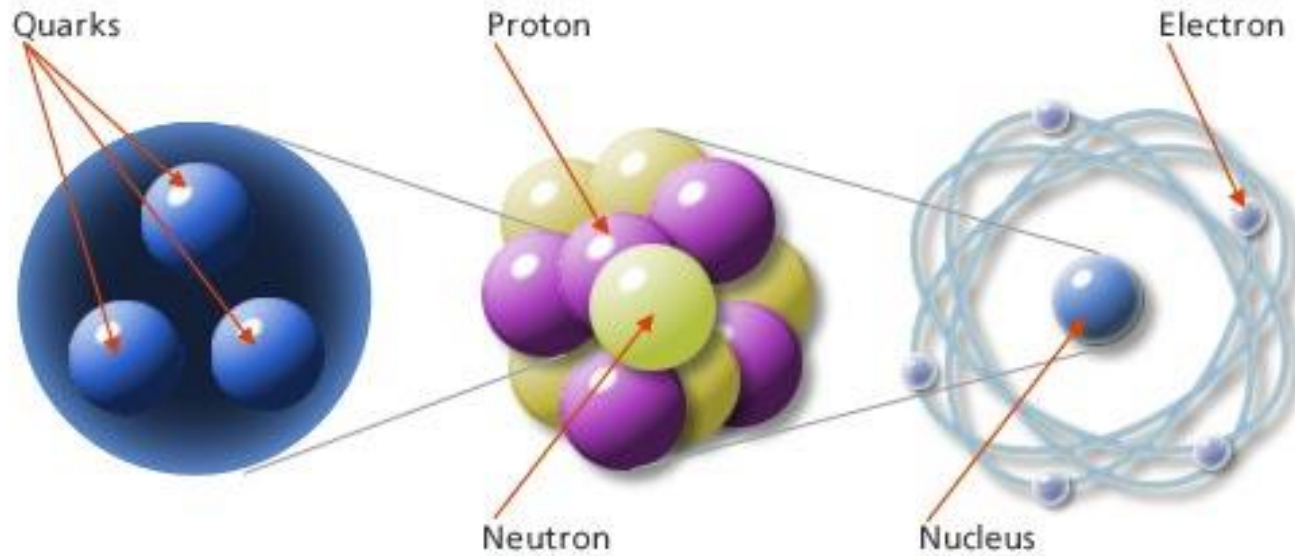
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The Universe





The Visible Matter





The Standard Model

	mass →	$\approx 2.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.07 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 126 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
	charge →	$2/3$	$2/3$	$2/3$	0	0
	spin →	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	0
		u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H Higgs boson
QUARKS		$\approx 4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	
		$-1/3$	$-1/3$	$-1/3$	0	
		$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
		d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
		$0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$105.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$1.777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$91.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
		-1	-1	-1	0	
		$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
		e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
LEPTONS		$< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$< 15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$80.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
		0	0	0	± 1	
		$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
		ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	
						GAUGE BOSONS



The Strong Interaction

- Acts between colour charged quarks and gluons
- Confines quarks into hadrons
- Generates $\sim 99\%$ of the visible mass of the Universe





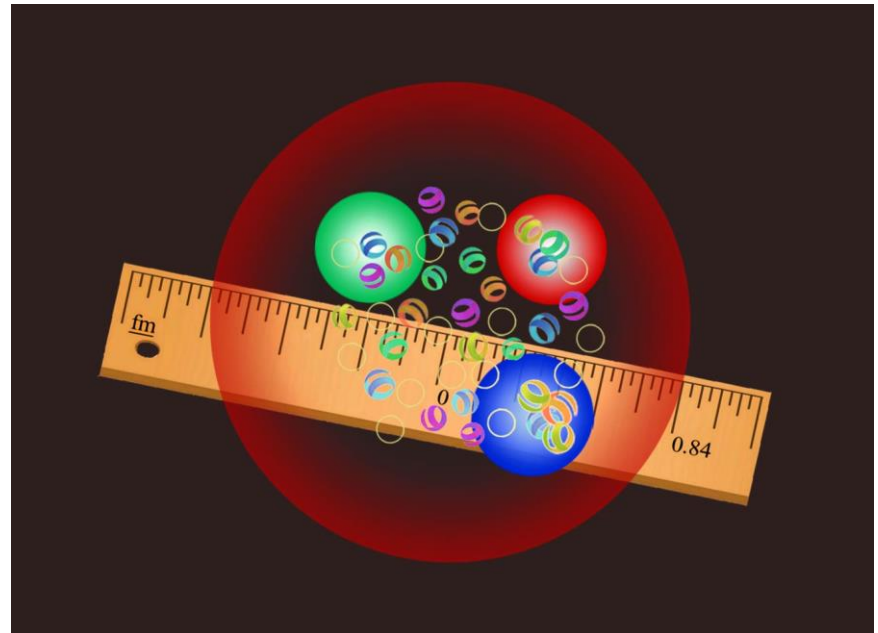
Proton Radius Puzzle

Strong interaction dynamics manifest in *e.g.*

- Charge distributions
- Charge radius

Proton radius:

Very rapidly progressing field!





Proton Radius Puzzle

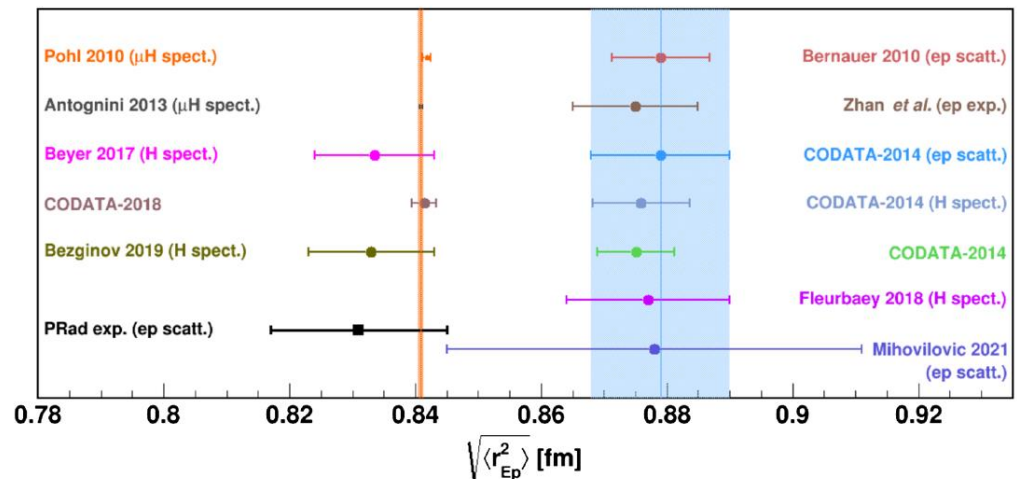
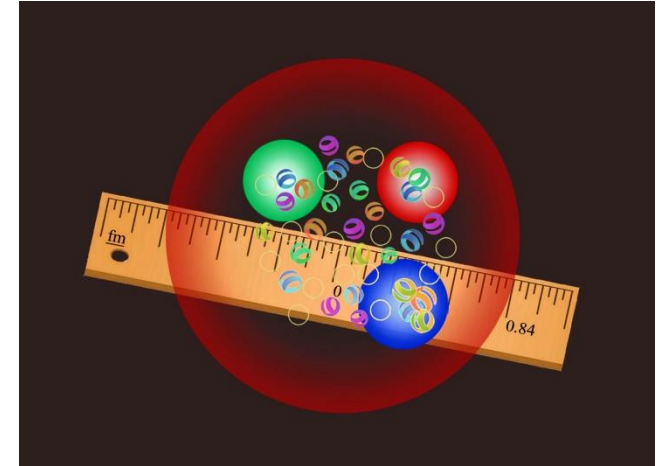
Ways to measure proton size:

- Electron scattering
 - Hydrogen spectroscopy
- } ~0.88 fm



2010 – 2019:
Unexplained discrepancies
= Proton radius puzzle*

- Muonic hydrogen spectroscopy
- ~0.84 fm



*Gao & Vanderhaegen Rev. Mod. Phys. 94, 015002 (2022)

Pictures from

- Y-H Lin, U. Bonn

- Rev. Mod. Phys. 94, 015002 (2022)



Proton Radius Puzzle

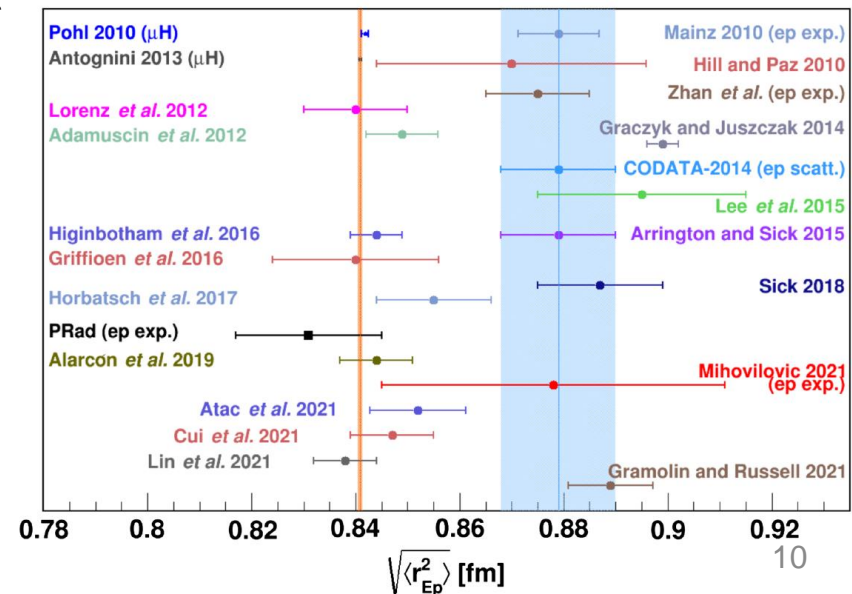
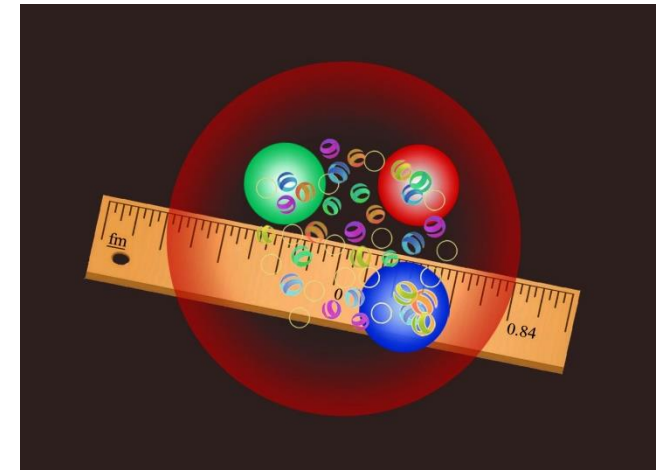
Ways to measure proton size:

- Electron scattering
- Hydrogen spectroscopy



Recently:
Dispersive calculations
Respecting analyticity and
unitarity give consistent results.*

- Muonic hydrogen spectroscopy



*Lin, Hammer & Meissner, Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 052002 (2022).

Pictures from

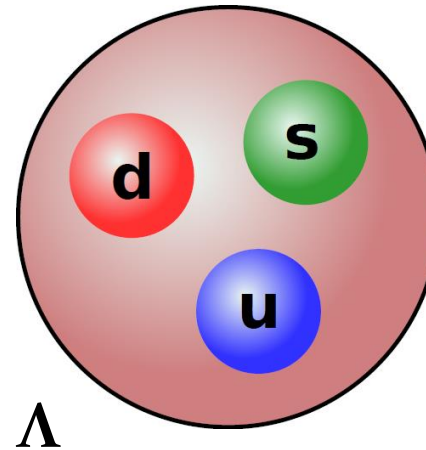
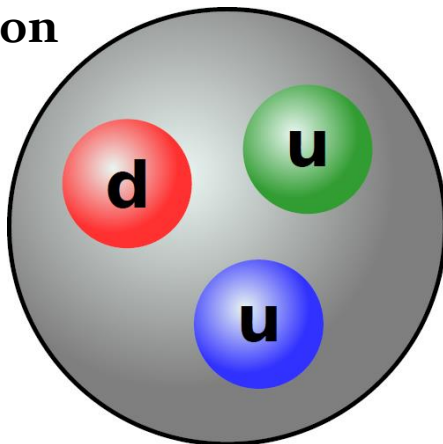
- Y-H Lin, U. Bonn
- Gao & Vanderhaegen, Rev. Mod. Phys. 94, 015002 (2022)



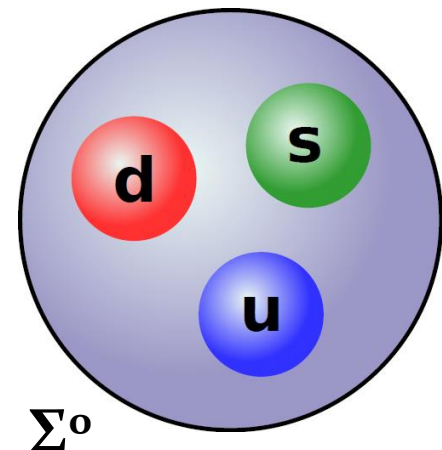
Hyperon Radius?

What happens if we replace one of the light quarks in the proton with one - or many - heavier quark(s)?

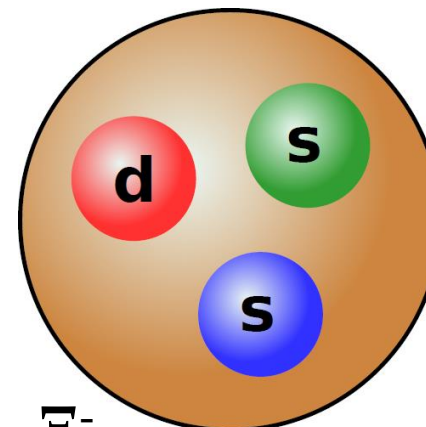
proton



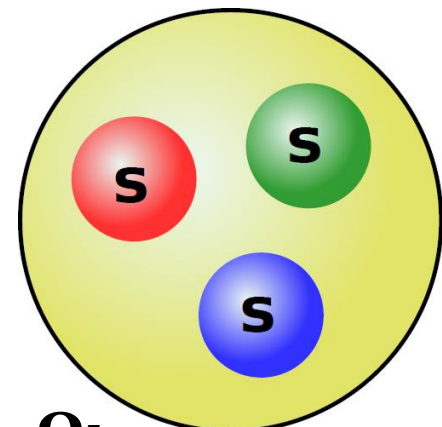
Λ



Σ^0



Ξ^-



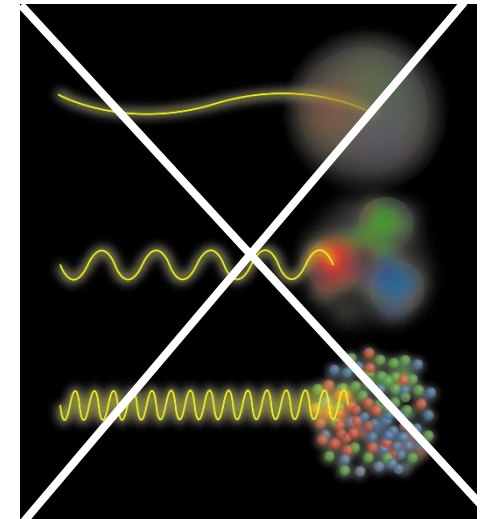
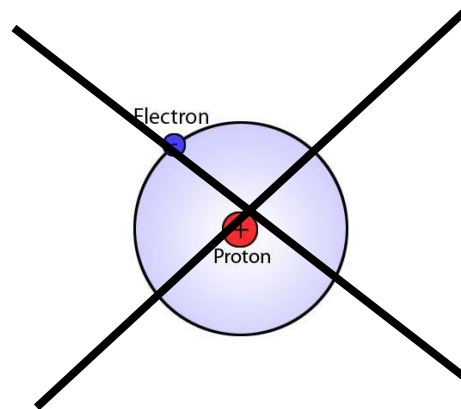
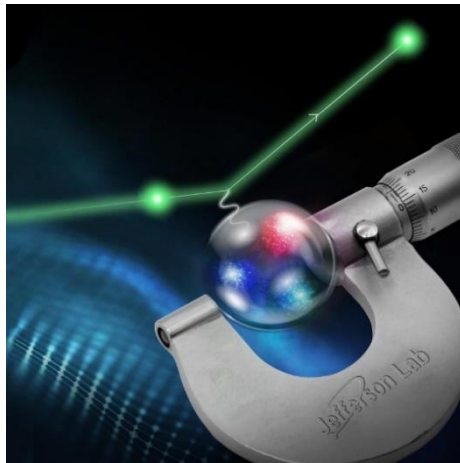
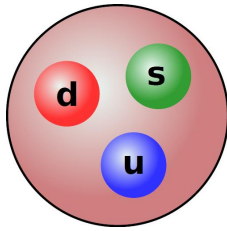
Ω^-



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How study hyperon structure?

(decays after $\sim 10^{-10}$ s)





How study hyperon structure?



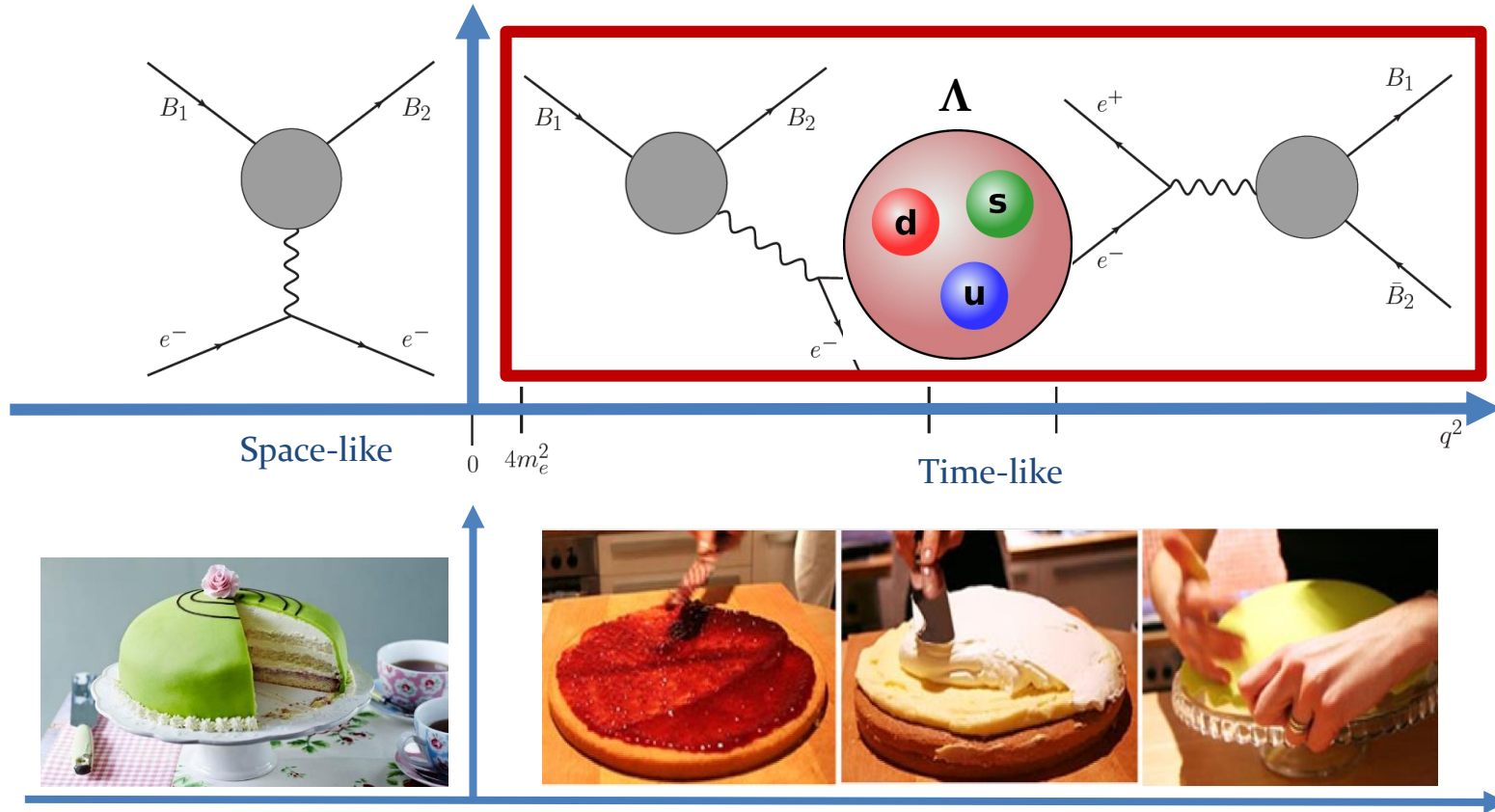
Space-like

Time-like



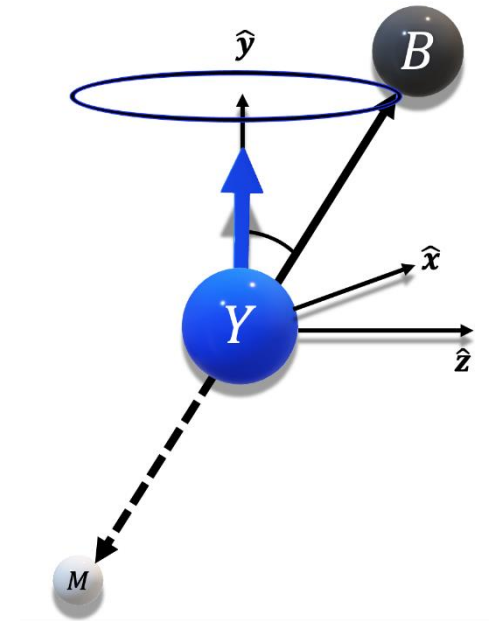
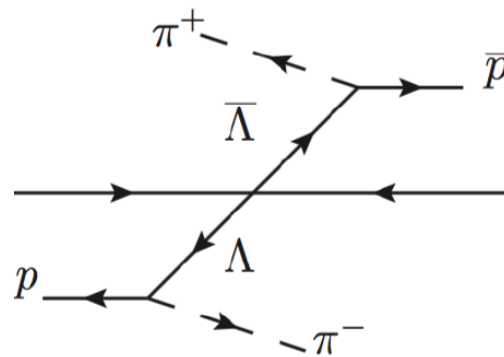
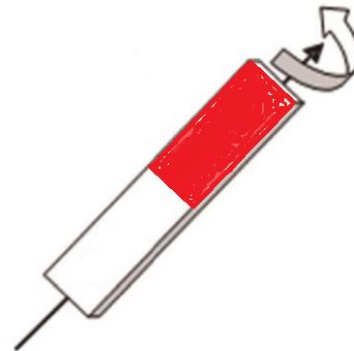
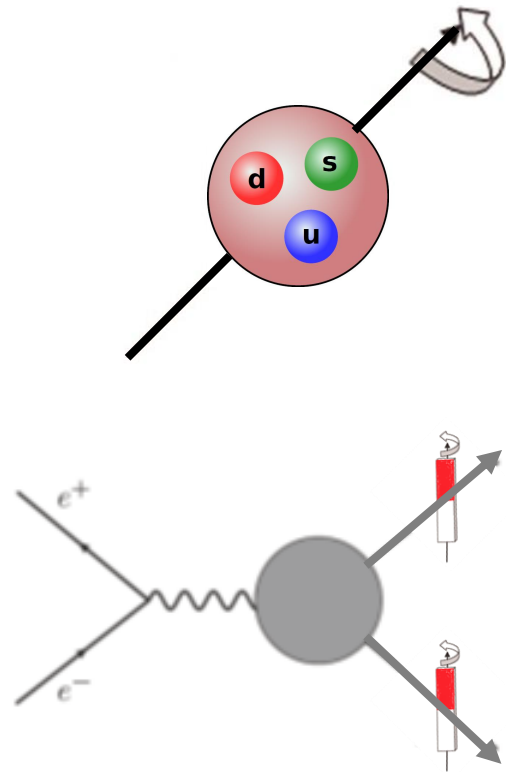


How study hyperon structure?





The hyperon's inner magnet





Formalism for $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \bar{Y}Y, Y \rightarrow BM + c.c.$

Production parameters of spin $\frac{1}{2}$ baryons:

- Angular distribution parameter η
- Phase $\Delta\Phi$

Decay parameters for 2-body decays: α_1 and α_2 .

Unpolarized part **Polarized part** **Spin correlated part**

$$W(\xi) = F_0(\xi) + \eta F_5(\xi) - \alpha_1 \alpha_2 (F_1(\xi) + \sqrt{1 - \eta^2} \cos(\Delta\Phi) F_2(\xi) + \eta F_6(\xi)) + \sqrt{1 - \eta^2} \sin(\Delta\Phi) (\alpha_1 F_3(\xi) - \alpha_2 F_4(\xi))$$

$$\mathcal{T}_0(\xi) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{T}_1(\xi) = \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 + \cos^2 \theta \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2$$

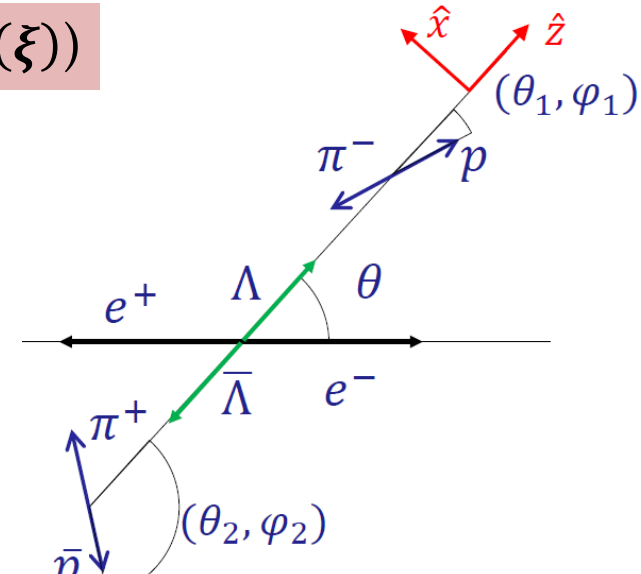
$$\mathcal{T}_2(\xi) = \sin \theta \cos \theta (\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \phi_1 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_2)$$

$$\mathcal{T}_3(\xi) = \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \theta_1 \sin \phi_1$$

$$\mathcal{T}_4(\xi) = \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_2$$

$$\mathcal{T}_5(\xi) = \cos^2 \theta$$

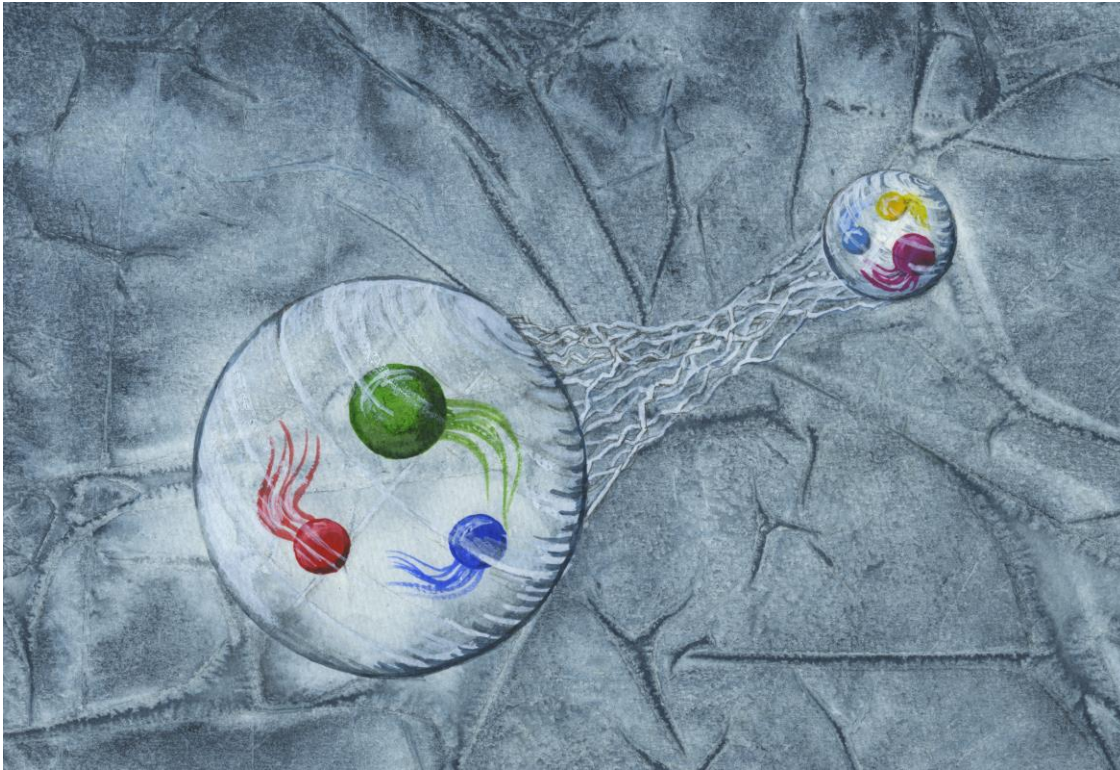
$$\mathcal{T}_6(\xi) = \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2$$



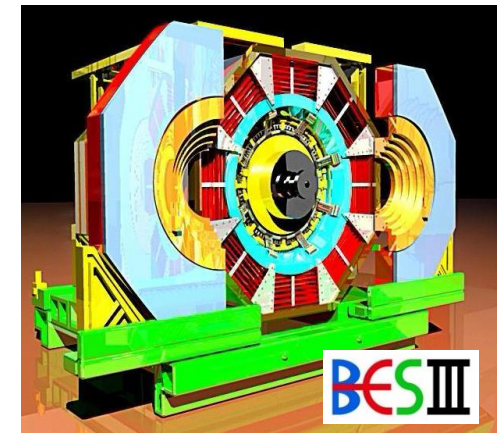
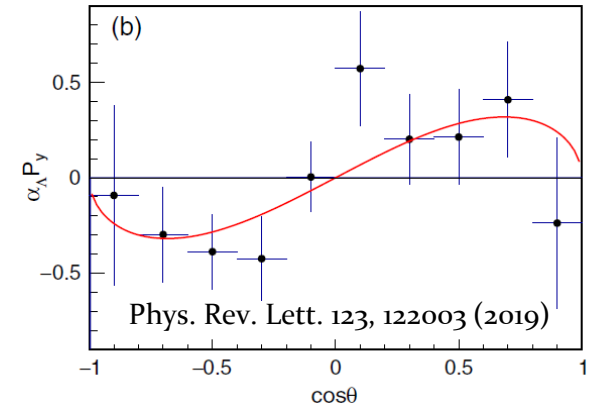


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First "snapshot" of a hyperon in the making!



Copyright: Annika Rockström, Bilder & Berättelser

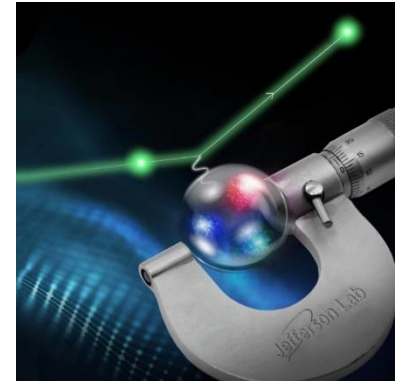




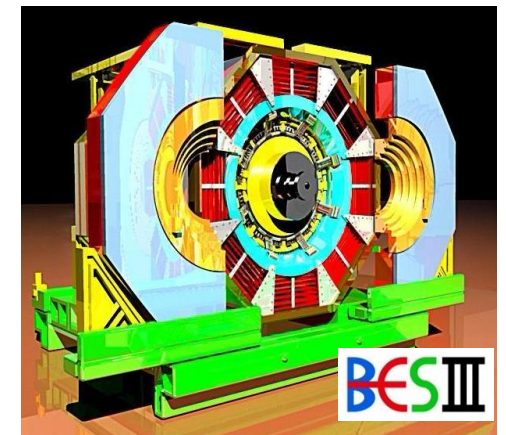
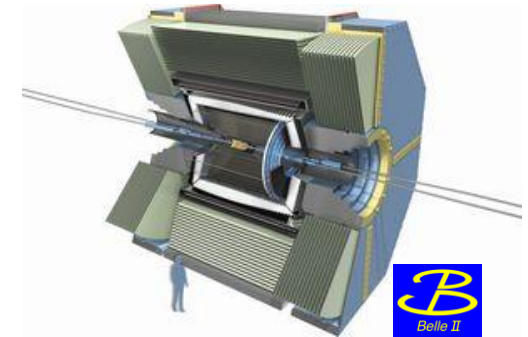
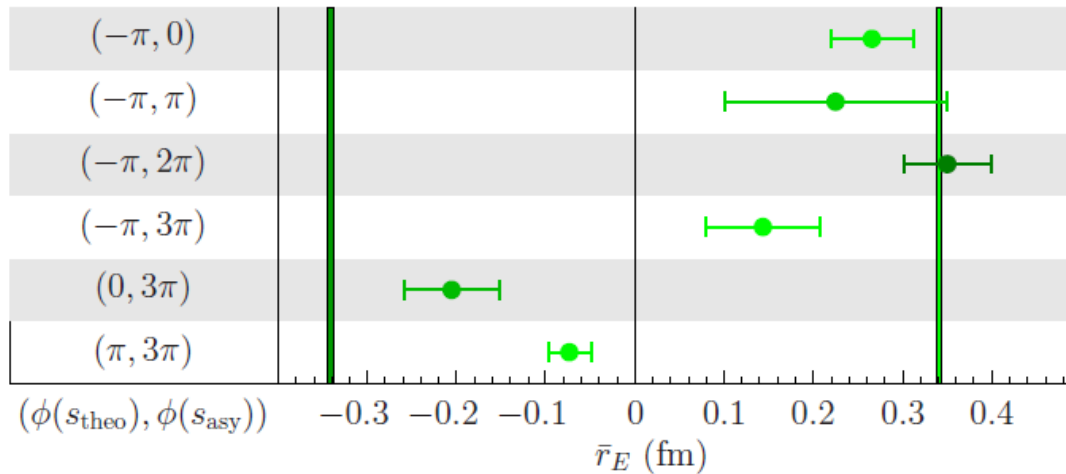
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”Snapshot” → Information about radius

”Movie sequence” → Determination of radius



Mangoni *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D 104, 116016 (2021)





My advice to young scientists

- Build a network!
- Find a balance between
 - **exploring** your research interest
 - being **useful** to your group
 - improving your **CV**
- Time management
 - *You have more to offer than your 100% availability!*

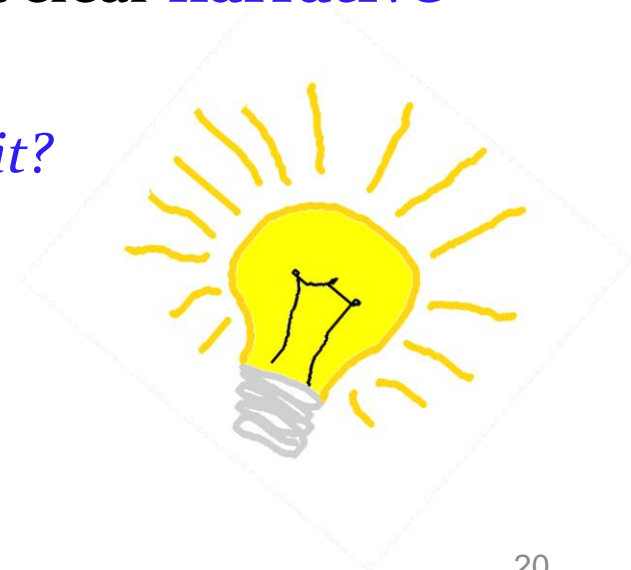




My view on grant-based research

- Important with alternative paths in the academic system
- Possibility for young scientists to become group leaders
- Greater chance to succeed if you have a clear **narrative**
 - *What is special about your idea?*
 - *Why are you the best person to pursue it?*
 - *Why will it work?*

Take the training you are offered!





My advice to senior scientists

- Set a goal, *e.g.* to do something every year to **promote diversity**
 - *...but do not work for free.*
- Be the change you want to see!
 - How do you **recruit**?
 - How is the **work environment** in your group?
 - How do you **support** young scientists?
 - Can you deal with **competition**?





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Thanks for your attention!

*Knut and Alice
Wallenberg
Foundation*



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STINT

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Cooperation in Research and Higher Education