Answering Gauguin's Questions about the Universe



What are we? Where do we come from? Where are we going?

John Ellis



Gauguin's Questions in the Language of Particle Physics

- What is matter made of?
 - Why do things weigh?
- What is the origin of matter?
- What is the dark matter that fills the Univ LHC

LHC

LHC

LHC

- How does the Universe evolve?
- Why is the Universe so big and old?
- What is the future of the Universe?

Our job is to ask - and answer - these questions

Need physics beyond what we know



From Cosmic Rays to Accelerators

Discovered a century ago

... cosmic-ray showers were found to contain many different types of particles ... 15000 m

Accelerators study these particles in detail

Experiments with Accelerators

In order to study particles, we need super-microscopes using high energies to probe small distances: Particle Colliders



The 'Standard Model' of Particle Physics

Proposed byAbdus Salam, Glashow and Weinberg

Tested by experiments at CERN

Perfect agreement between theory and experiments in all laboratories



James Clerk Maxwell

- Professor at King's 1860 1865
- The first colour photograph
- Unified theory of electricity and magnetism



- Identified light as due to these waves
- Calculated the velocity of light
 - One scientific epoch ended and another began with James Clerk Maxwell *Albert Einstein*





Strong Nuclear Interactions

- Theory modelled after Maxwell
- Carried by massless 'gluons', analogues of photon
- JE, Mary Gaillard, Graham Ross suggested discovery method in 1976
- Radiation of gluon by quark
- Discovered at DESY laboratory in Hamburg in 1979
- Second force particle discovered



Weak Interactions

Radioactivity due to weak interactions (β decay) W boson - carrier of weak interaction postulated by Yukawa



Discovered at CERN in 1983 by Carlo Rubbia et al

Why is it as heavy as a nucleus?

The 'Standard Model' The matter particles e - neutrino down electon μ - neutrin charm strange uon top τ - neutrino bottom tau Where does The fundamental interactions mass come from? LONDO electromagnetism Gravitation weak nuclear force strong nuclear force

Why do Things Weigh?

Newton: Weight proportional to Mass

Einstein: Energy related to Mass

Neither explained origin of Mass

Where do the masses come from?

Are masses due to Higgs boson? (the physicists' Holy Grail)



Think of a Snowfield



The LHC discovered the snowflake: The Higgs Boson Skier moves fast: Like particle without mass e.g., photon = particle of light

Snowshoer sinks into snow, moves slower: Like particle with mass e.g., electron

> Hiker sinks deep, moves very slowly: Particle with large mass_

The Higgs Boson & Beyond

How the Higgs boson was found What does the Higgs boson tell us? What else may lie above and beyond it?

A Phenomenological Profile of the Higgs Boson

• First attempt at systematic survey

A PHENOMENOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE HIGGS BOSON

John ELLIS, Mary K. GAILLARD * and D.V. NANOPOULOS ** CERN, Geneva

Received 7 November 1975

A discussion is given of the production, decay and observability of the scalar Higgs boson H expected in gauge theories of the weak and electromagnetic interactions such as the Weinberg-Salam model. After reviewing previous experimental limits on the mass of

We should perhaps finish with an apology and a caution. We apologize to experimentalists for having no idea what is the mass of the Higgs boson, unlike the case with charm [3,4] and for not being sure of its couplings to other particles, except that they are probably all very small. For these reasons we do not want to encourage big experimental searches for the Higgs boson, but we do feel that people performing experiments vulnerable to the Higgs boson should know how it may turn up.

To answer Gauguin's questions:

The Large Hadron Collider at CERN

To answer these questions:

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

Several thousand billion protons Each with the energy of a fly 99.9999991% of light speed Orbit 27km ring 11 000 times/second A billion collisions a second

Primary targets:
Origin of mass
Nature of Dark Matter
Primordial Plasma
Matter vs Antimatter



2012: The discovery of the Higgs Boson



A Simulated Higgs Event @ LHC





International Herald Tribun



Higgsdependence Day!



The Particle Higgsaw Puzzle

Did the LHC find the missing piece? Is it the right shape? Is it the right size?

It Walks and Quacks like a Higgs

• Do couplings scale \sim mass? With scale = v?



Scientists from around the World





in the CMS experiment

Dixit Swedish Academy



Today we believe that "Beyond any reasonable doubt, it is a Higgs boson." [1] http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/2013/a dvanced-physicsprize2013.pdf

Pro

[1] = JE & Tevong You, arXiv:1303.3879

Without Higgs ...

... there would be no atoms

- massless electrons would escape at the speed of light
- ... there would be no heavy nuclei
- ... weak interactions would not be weak
 - Life would be impossible: everything would be radioactive

Its existence is a big deal!

... to make an end is to make a beginning. The end is where we start from. T.S. Eliot, Little Gidding



« Empty » space is unstable LHC

LHC

LHC

LHC

- Dark matter
- Origin of matter
- Sizes of masses
- Masses of neutrinos
- Inflation
- Quantum gravity



The Dark Matter Hypothesis

- Proposed by Fritz Zwicky, based on observations of the Coma galaxy cluster
- The galaxies move too quickly
- The observations require a stronger gravitational field than provided by the visible matter
- Dark matter?



The Rotation Curves of Galaxies

- Measured by Vera Rubin
- The stars also orbit 'too quickly'
- Her observations also required a stronger gravitational field than provided by the visible matter



Scanned at the American Institute of Physics

Further strong evidence for dark matter

Rotation Curves



What is the Dark Matter in the Universe?

Particles

Supersymmetric

Astronomers say that most of the matter in the Universe is invisible Dark Matter

Made of unknown particles?

We are searching for them at the

Classic Dark Matter Signature



Direct Dark Matter Detection



General Interest in Antimatter Physics



Physicists cannot make enough for Star Trek or Dan Brown!

How do Matter and Antimatter Differ?

Dirac predicted the existence of antimatter: same mass opposite internal properties: electric charge, ... Discovered in cosmic rays Studied using accelerators Used in PET scanners



Matter and antimatter not quite equal and opposite: WHY?

Why does the Universe mainly contain matter, not antimatter?

Experiments at LHC and elsewhere looking for answers

How to Create the Matter in the Universe? Sakharov

- Need a difference between matter and antimatter observed in the laboratory
- Need interactions able to create matter predicted by theories not yet seen by experiment
- Need the expansion of the Universe a role for the Higgs boson?

Will we be able to calculate using laboratory data?



Unify the Fundamental Interactions: Einstein's Dream ...





The LHC is the world's most powerful microscope ...

... and also a telescope addressing Gauguin's Questions