Физика на елементарните частици

Физика на елементарните частици

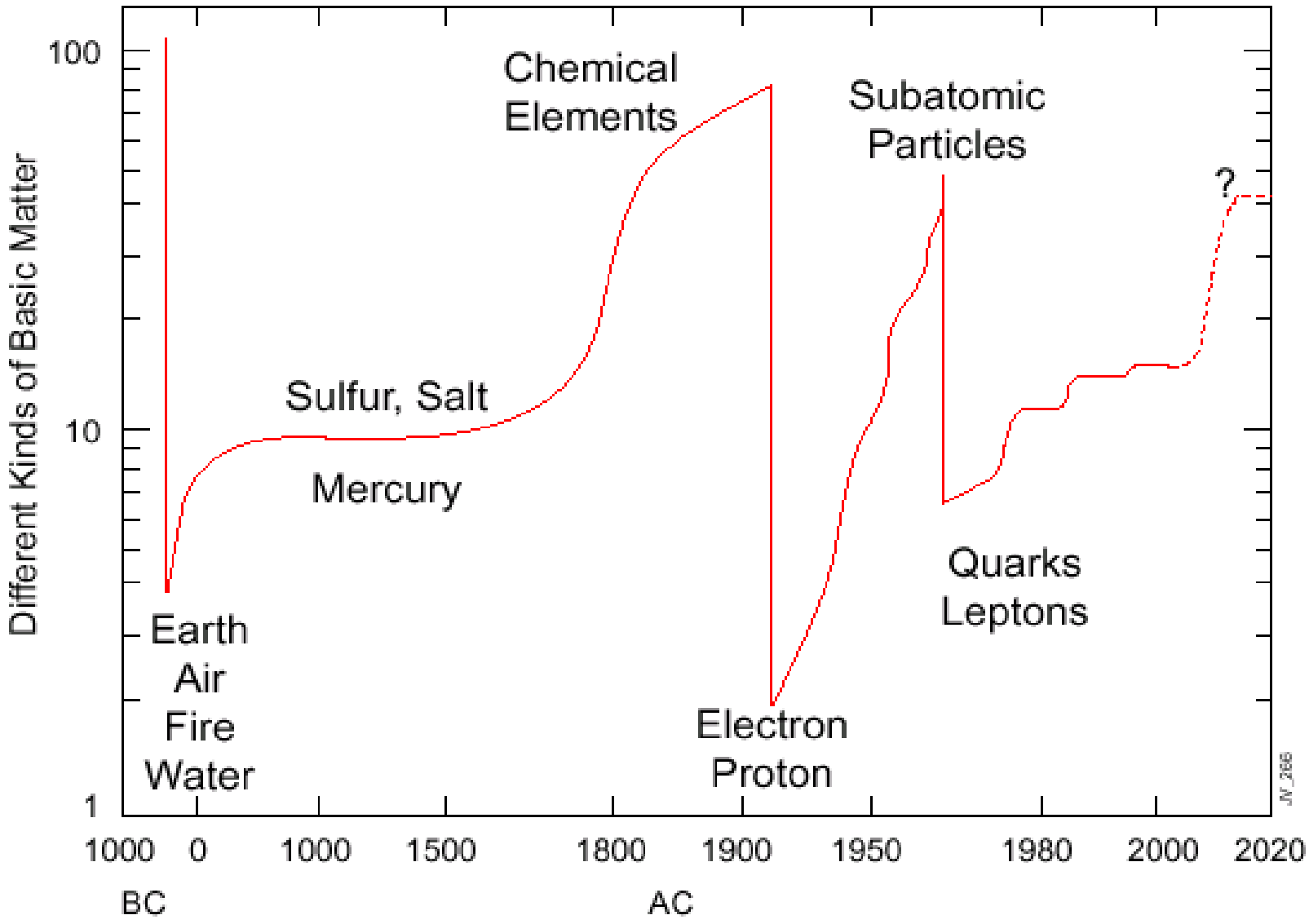
Опитва се да отговори на на два фундаментални въпроса

-Кои са елементарните съставящи на материята?

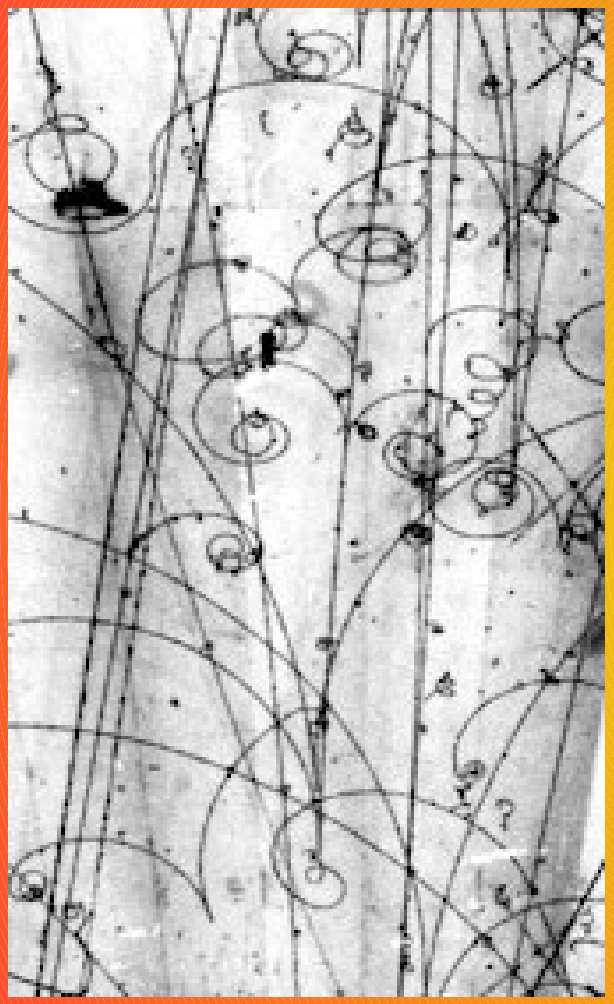
-Кои са фундаменталните сили контролиращи тяхното поведение ?

Фундаментални съставящи според древните хора

Фундаментални съставящи

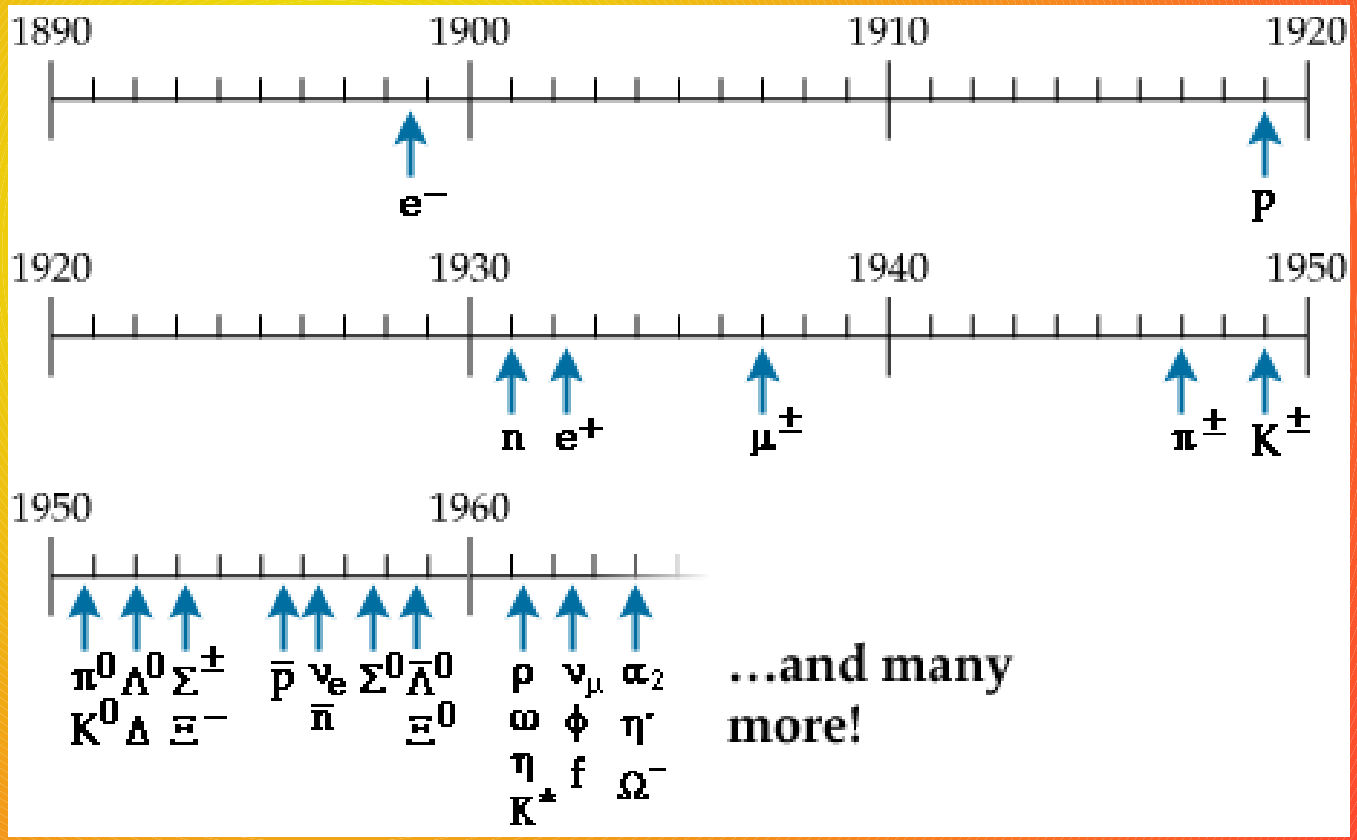


New Types of Matter!

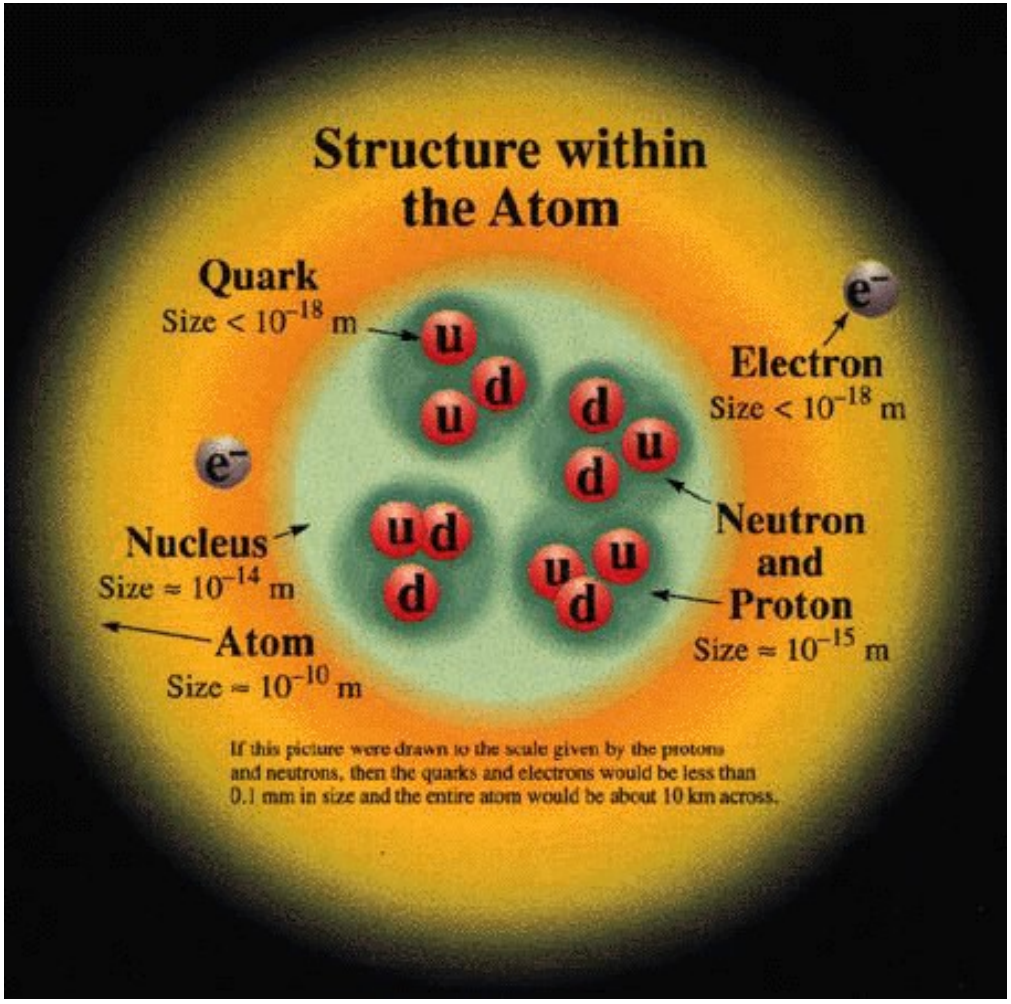


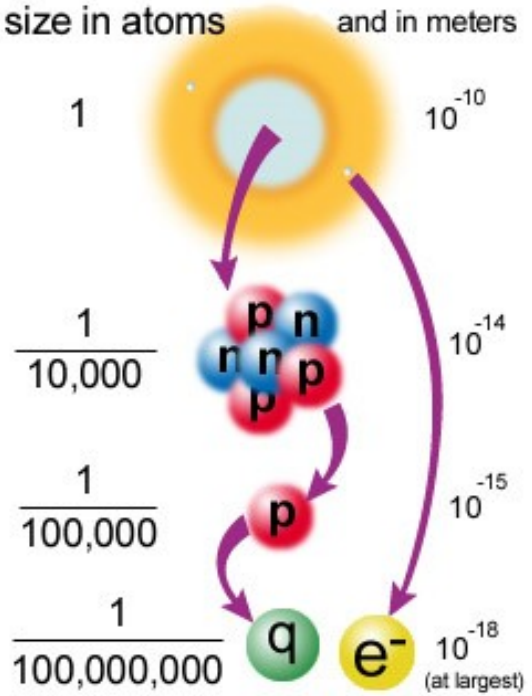
Fermilab:
Мехурчеста камера

More and More Mystery particles

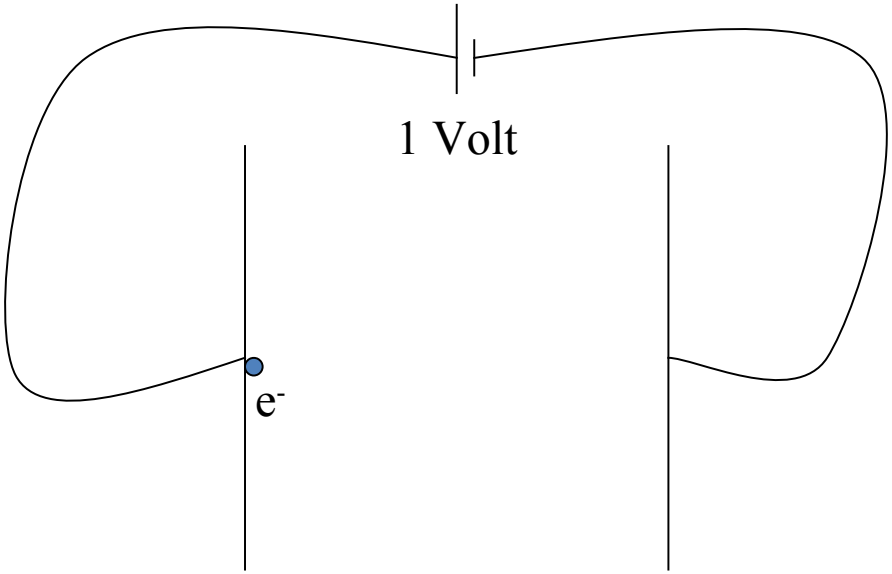


От какво е направено всичко?





Мерни единици за енергия и маса



1 eV = kinetic energy gained by an electron when it accelerates through an electrostatic potential of 1 volt

$$1\ \text{eV} = 1.6\times10^{-19}\ \text{J}$$

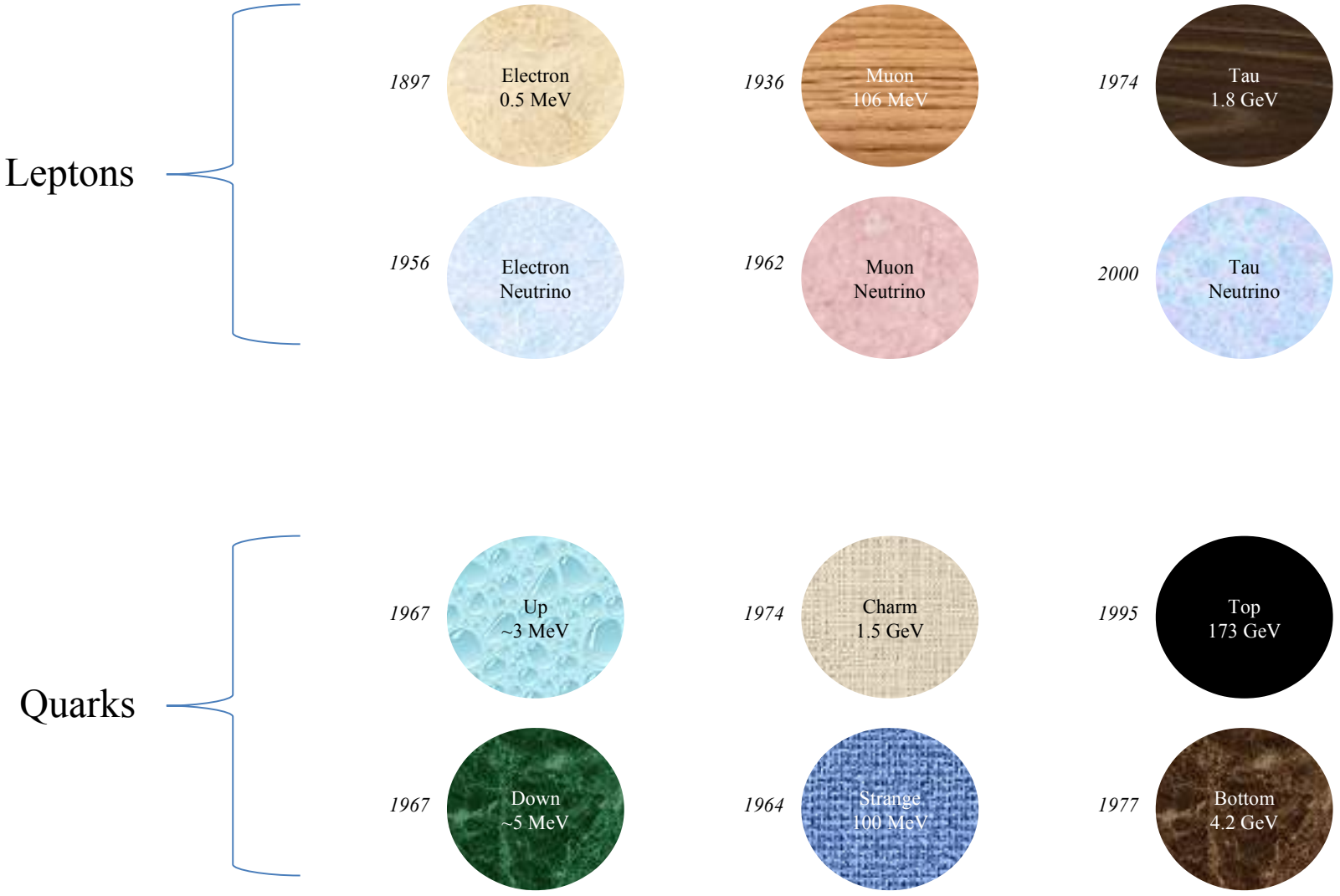
Einstein's mass-energy equivalence allows us to quote mass in terms of energy.

The mass of subatomic particles are quoted in eV, MeV (million electron volts), GeV (billion electron volts) and TeV (thousand billion electron volts).

$$\text{mass of a proton} = 1.67\times10^{-27}\ \text{kg} = 938\ \text{MeV/c}^2 \approx 1\ \text{GeV}$$

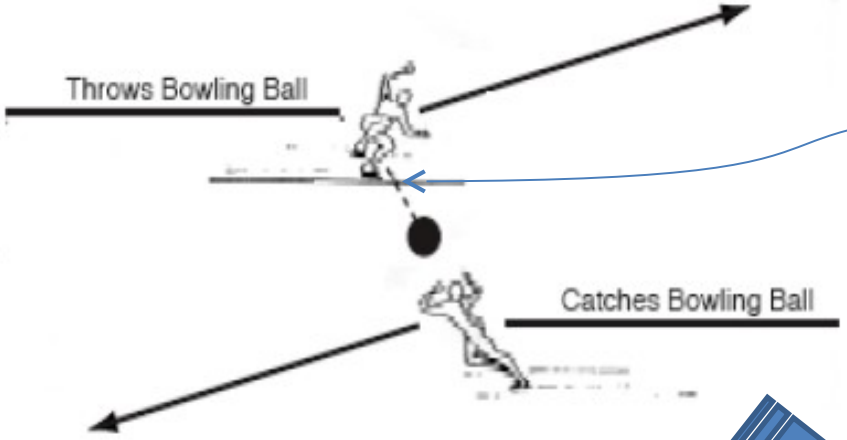
От какво е направено всичко?

Защо точно 3 поколения ?



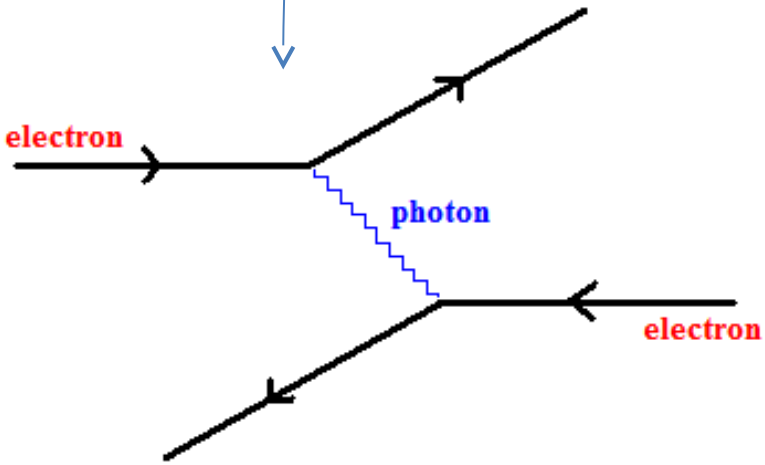
Обменни взаимодействията

All forces can be thought of as interactions between elementary particles.



All forces are mediated by a force-carrying particle.

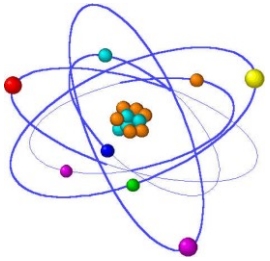
Richard Feynman



A Feynman Diagram for two electrons repelling each other

Електромагнетизъм

Electricity



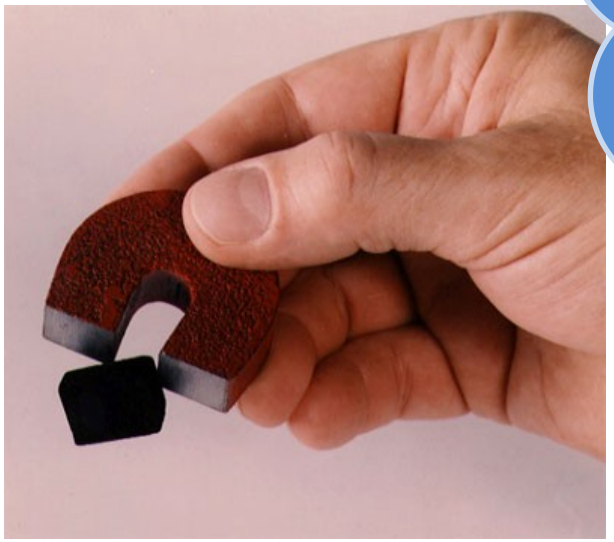
Chemistry

Light

The Electromagnetic Force

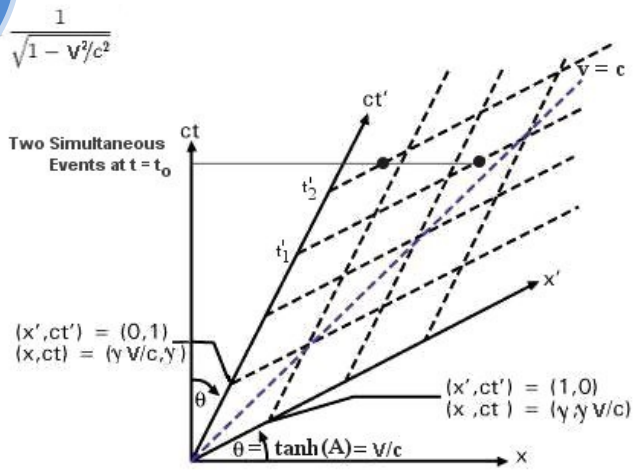
- Felt by all charged particles
- Carried by particles called *photons* in the quantum theory

Photon
0 mass

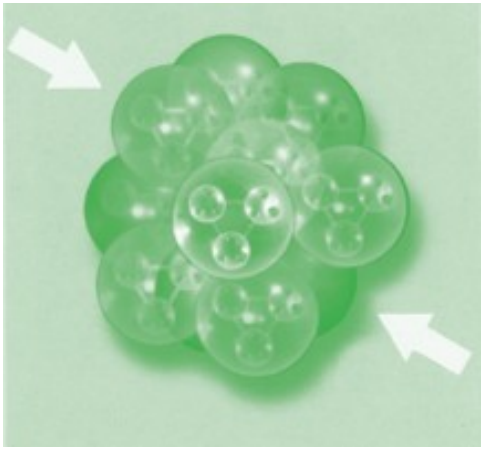


Magnetism

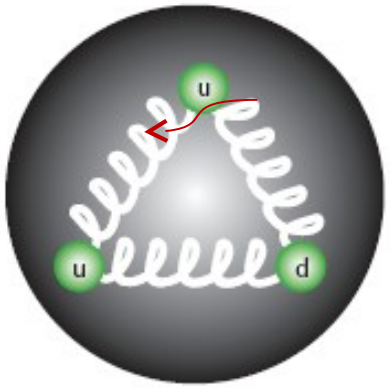
4 dimensional space-time



Силно ядрено взаимодействие



Binds protons and neutrons together to form atomic nuclei



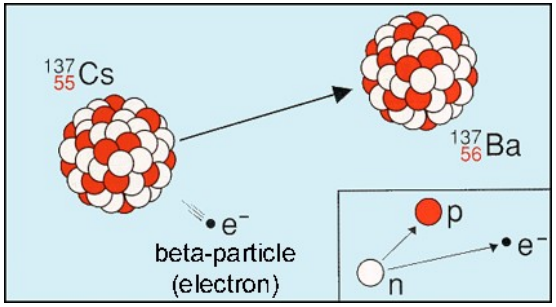
gluon
0 mass

Binds quarks together to form protons and neutrons

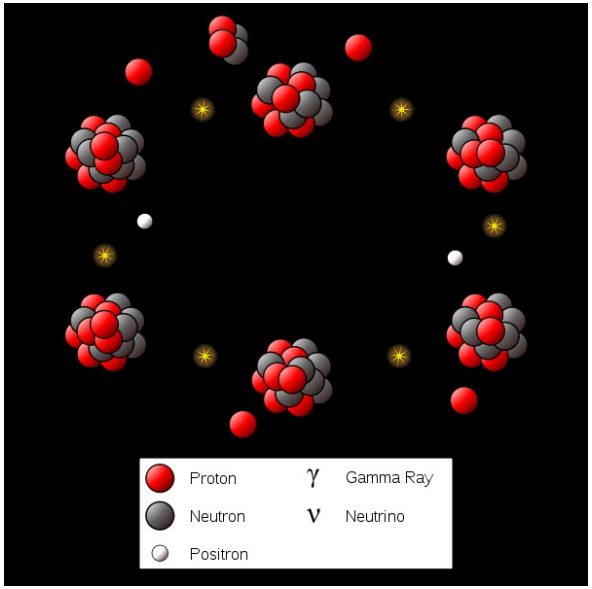
The Strong Nuclear Force

- Holds nuclei and nucleons together.
- Quarks and gluons feel this force
- Mediated by particles called *gluons*
- Very short in range

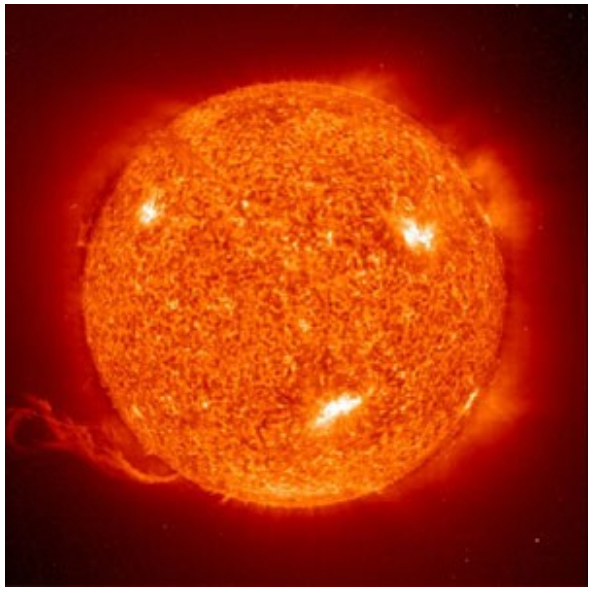
Слабо ядрено взаимодействие



Officiates nuclear (beta) decays



Give us nuclear cycles…



… that powers our sun and other stars.

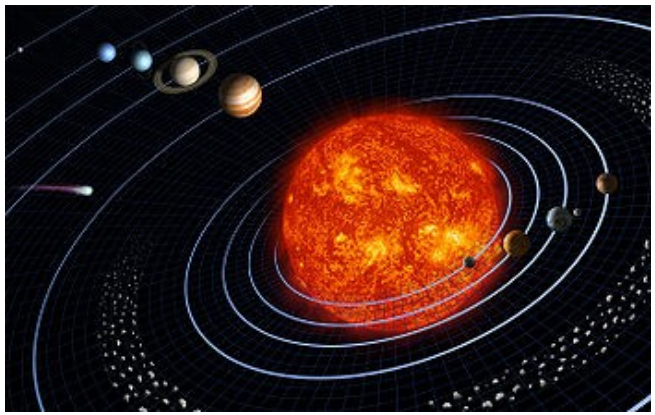
The Weak Nuclear Force

- All matter particles feel this force
- Mediated by particles called *W and Z bosons*
- Short ranged

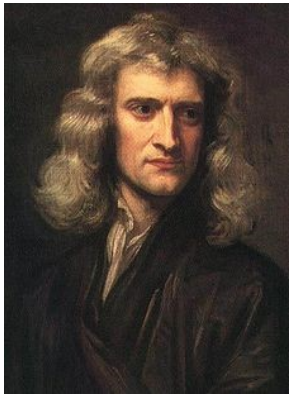
W
80
GeV

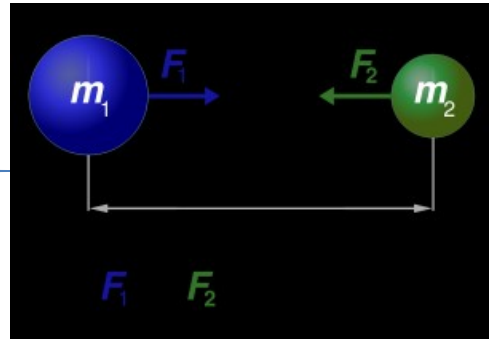
Z
91
GeV

Гравитацията

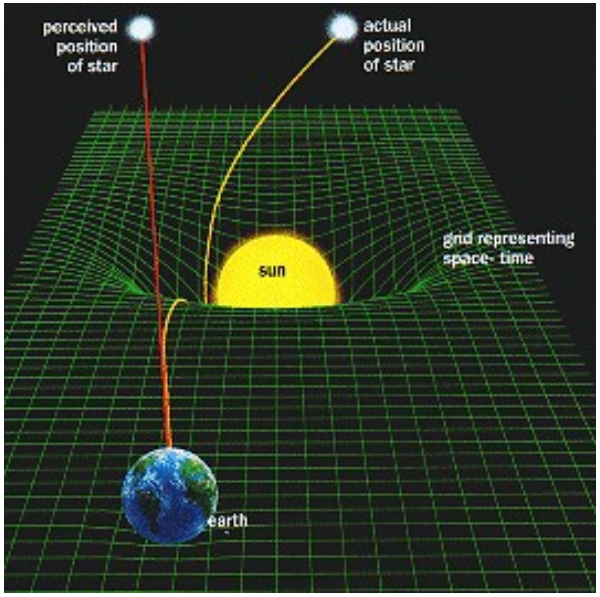


Celestial Gravitation





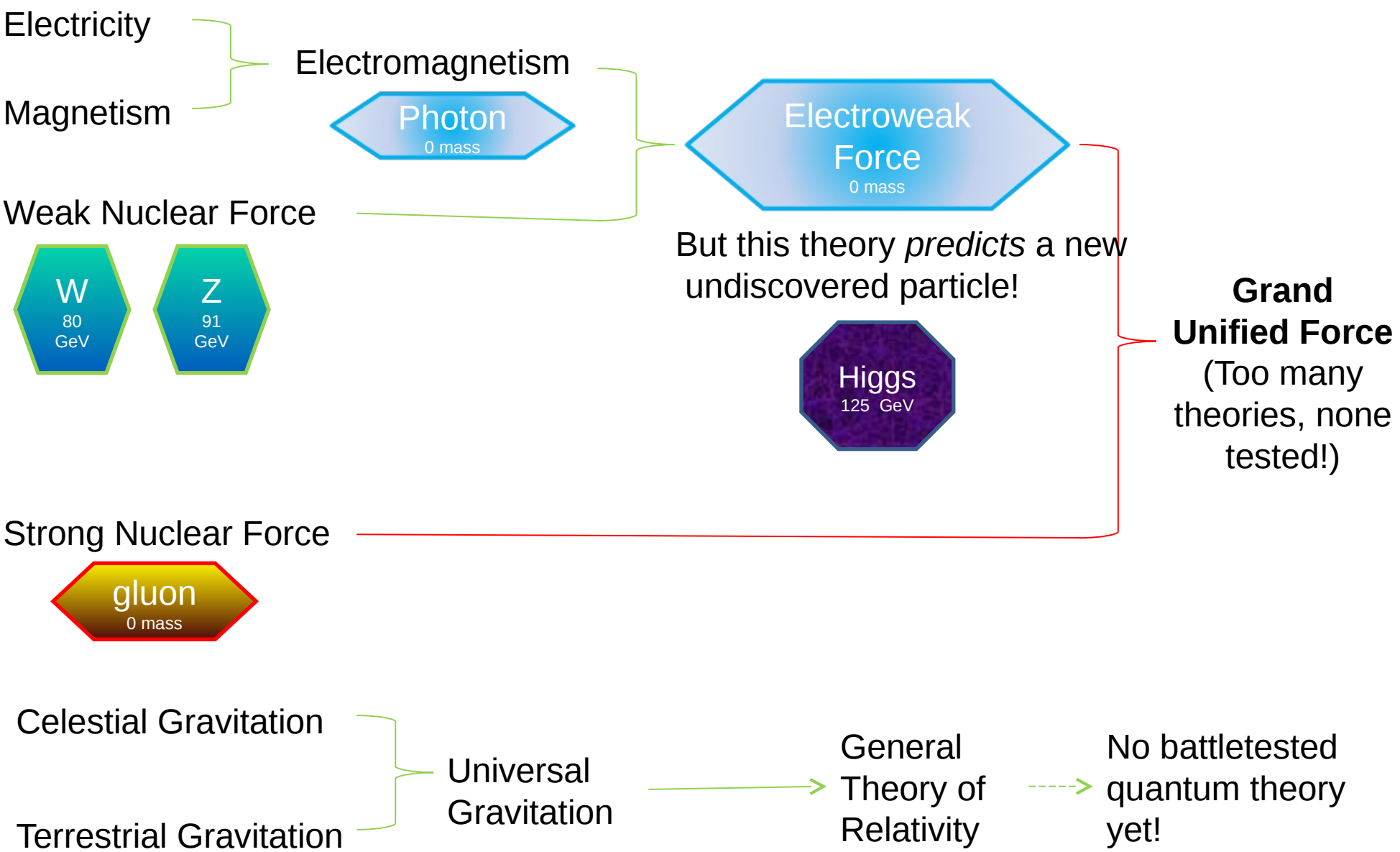
Newton's Law of
Universal Gravitation



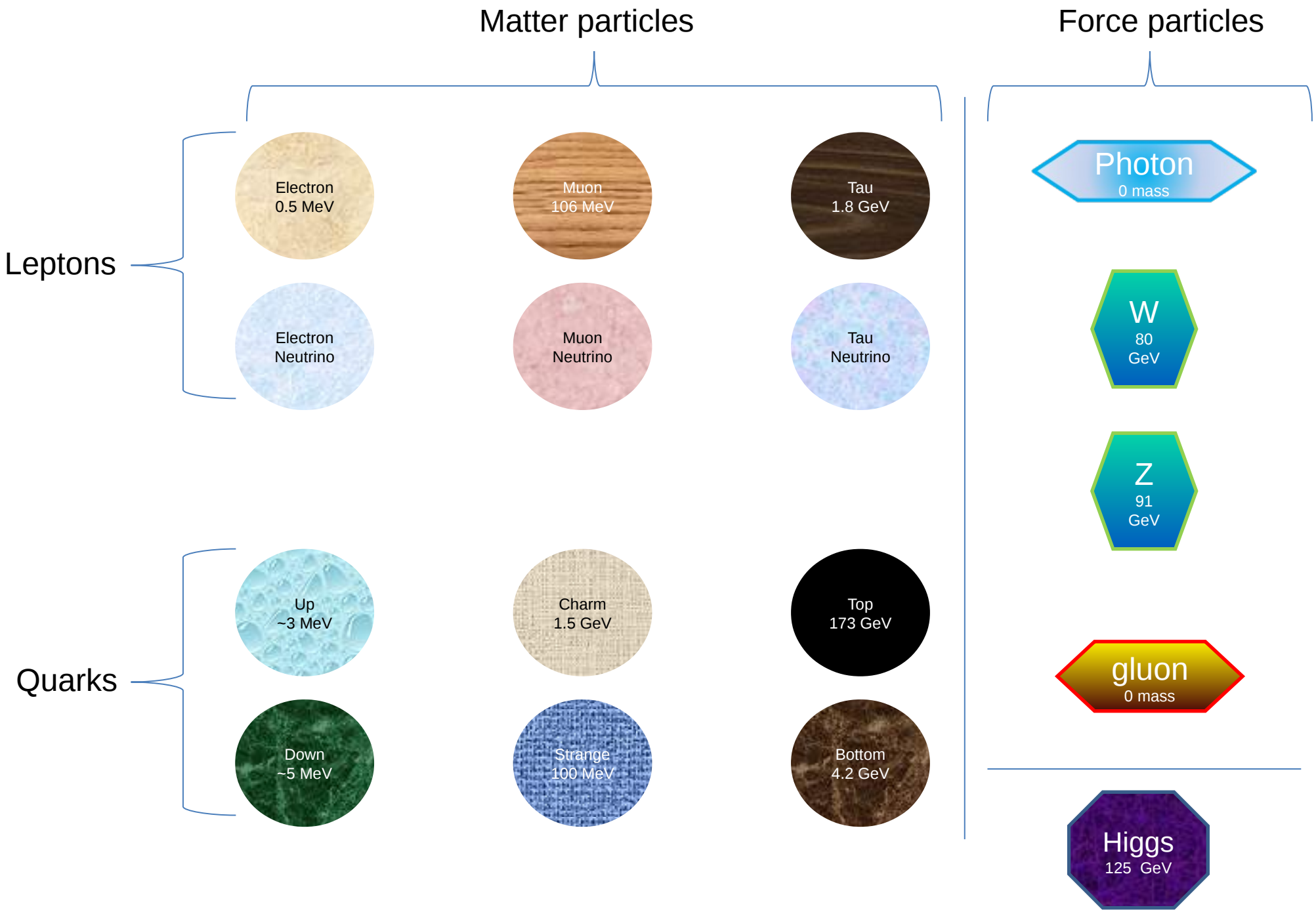
Einstein's
General Theory of Relativity

Terrestrial Gravitation

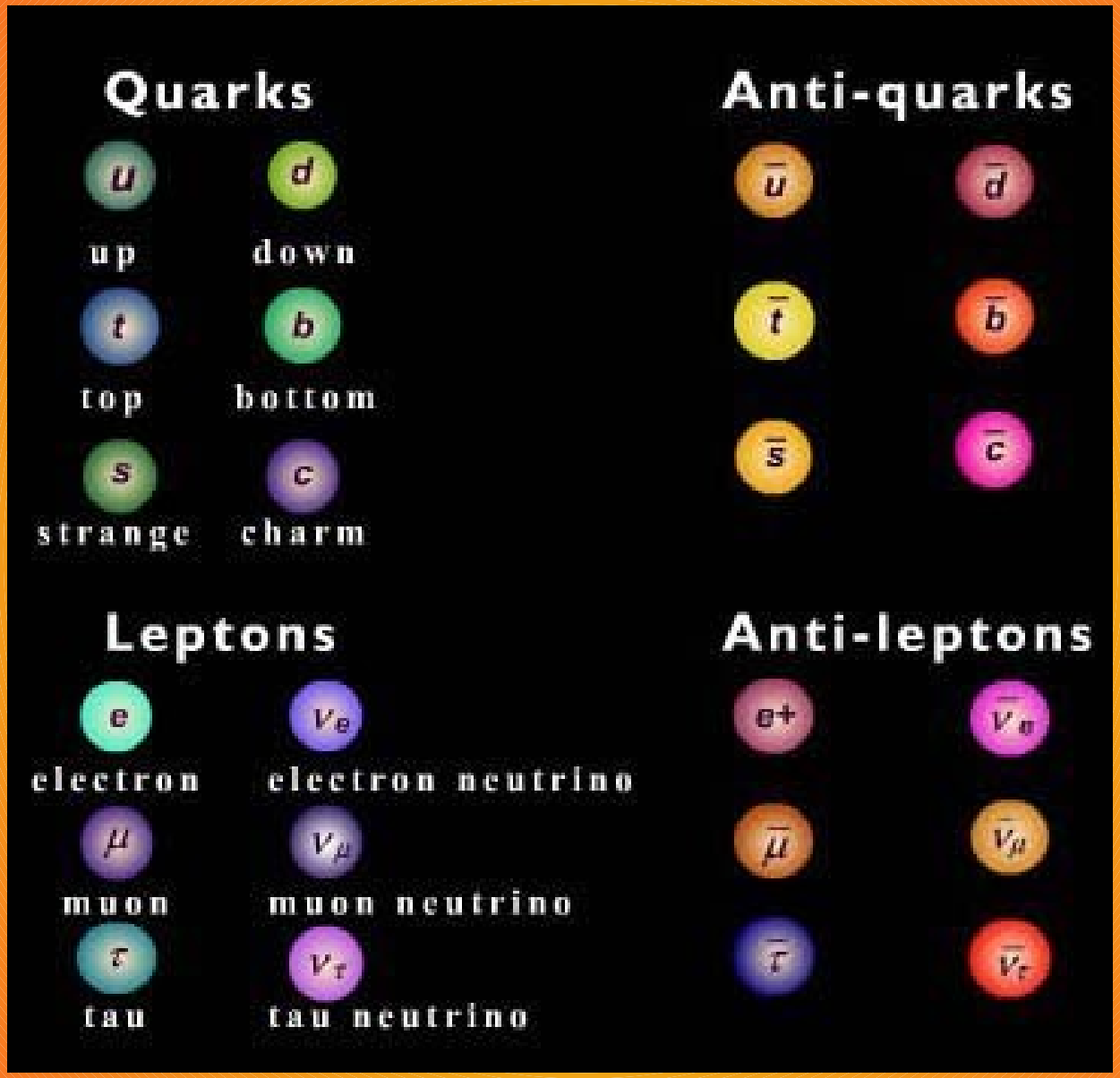
Обединение на взаимодействията



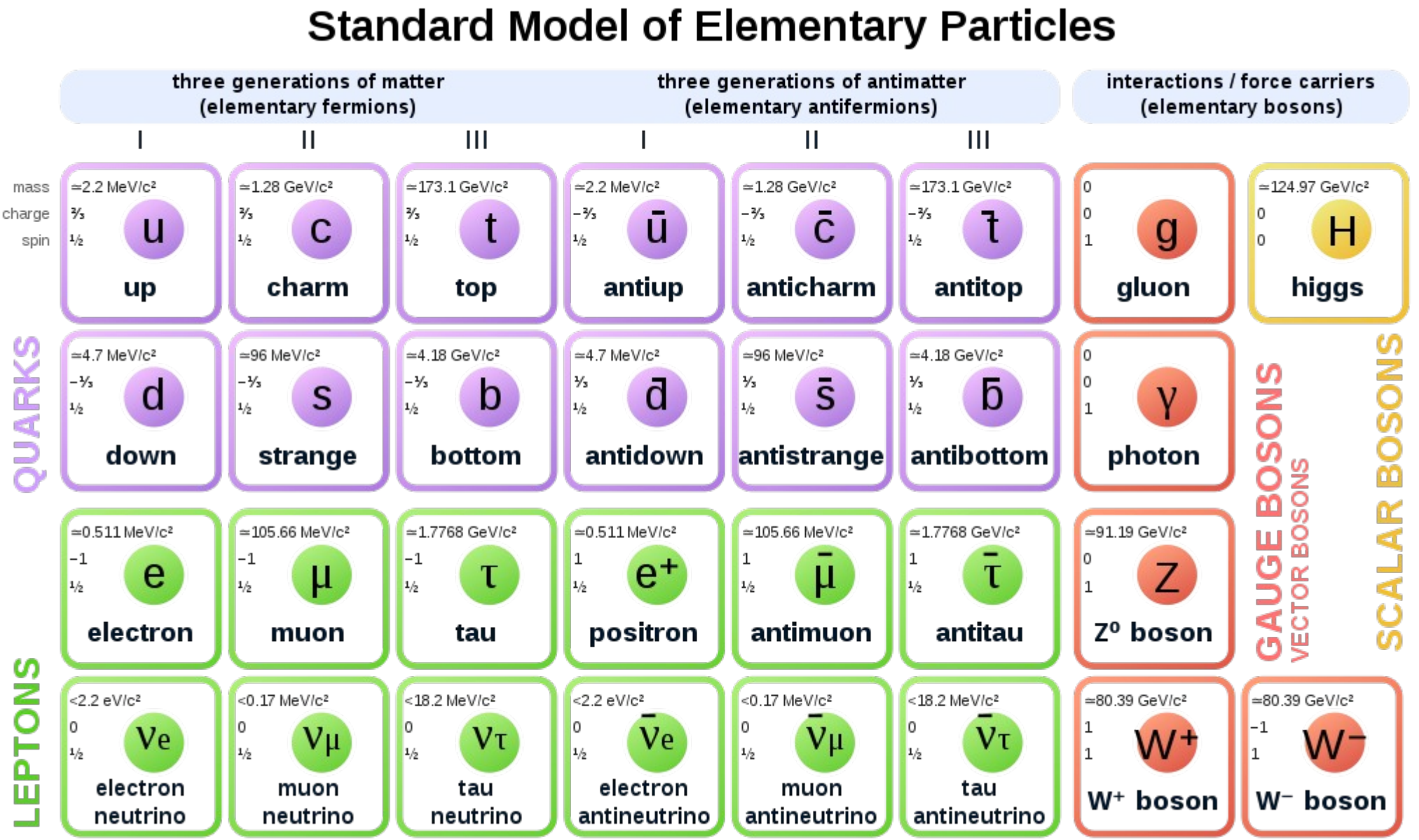
Стандартен модел



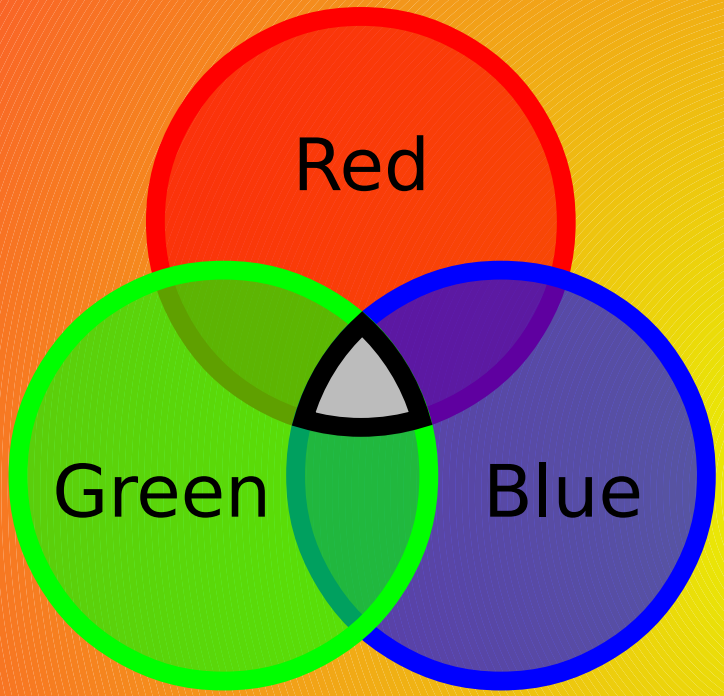
Античастици.

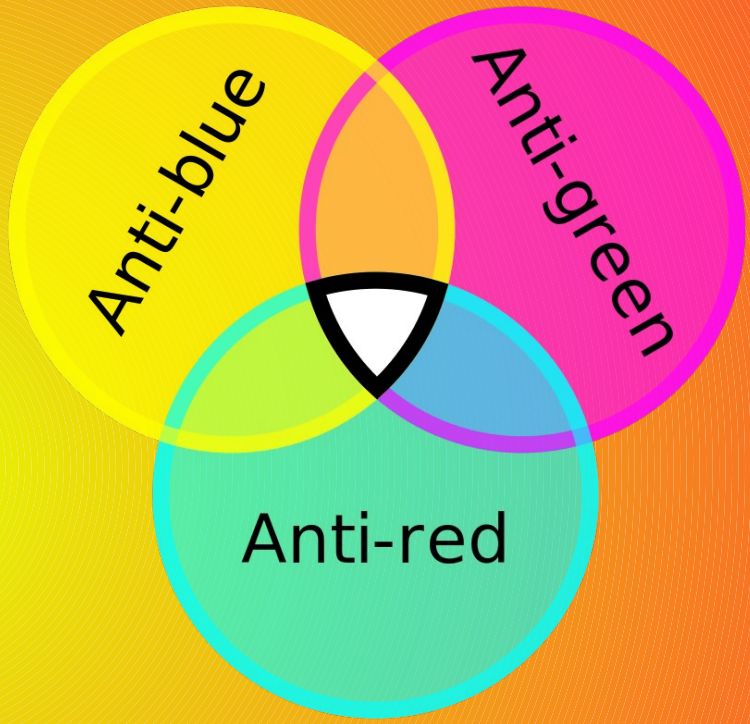


Елементарни частици - параметри

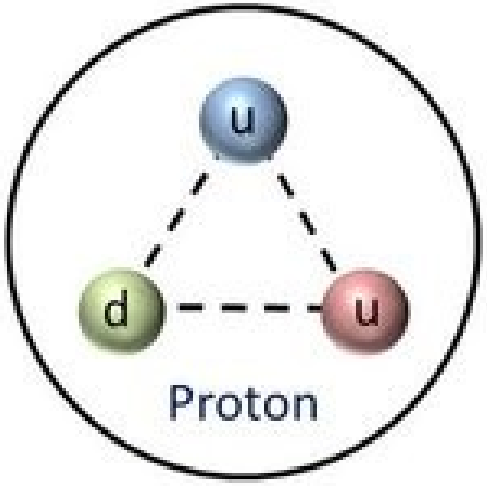


Цвят. Цветен зарад.

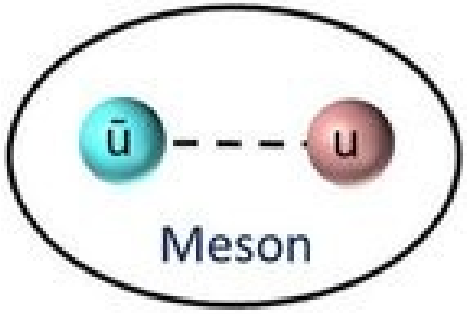




Адрони (бариони и мезони)



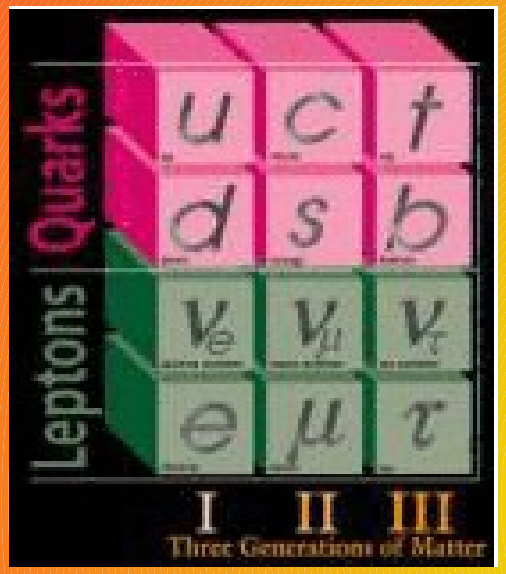
Blue + Green + Red = White



Anti-Red (Cyan) + Red = White

Елементарни частици

The elementary particles today:

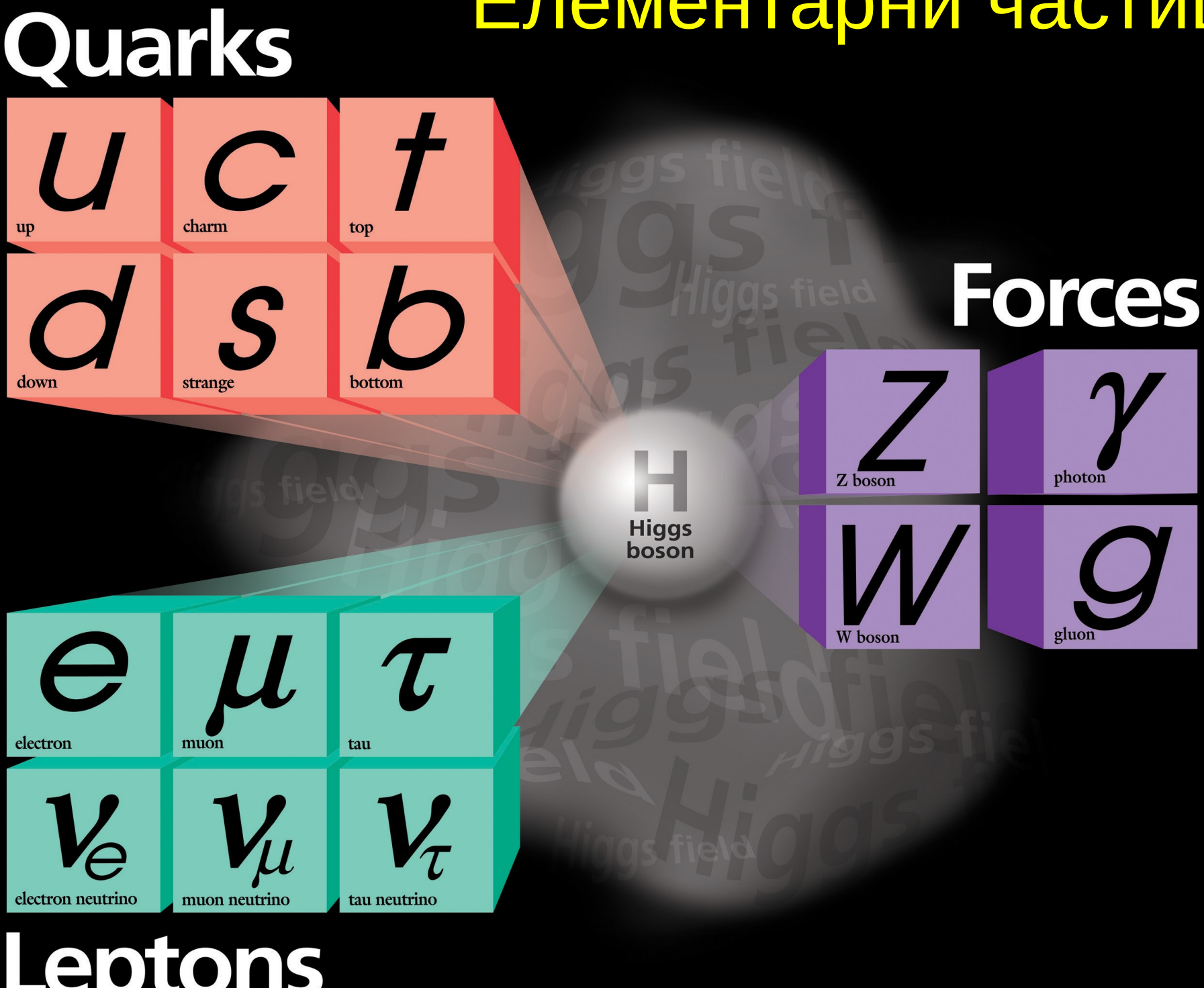


3 x 6 = 18 quarks
+ 6 leptons
= 24 fermions (constituents of matter)
+ 24 antiparticles
48 elementary particles
consistent with point-like dimensions within the resolving power of present instrumentation
(~ 10^{-16} cm)

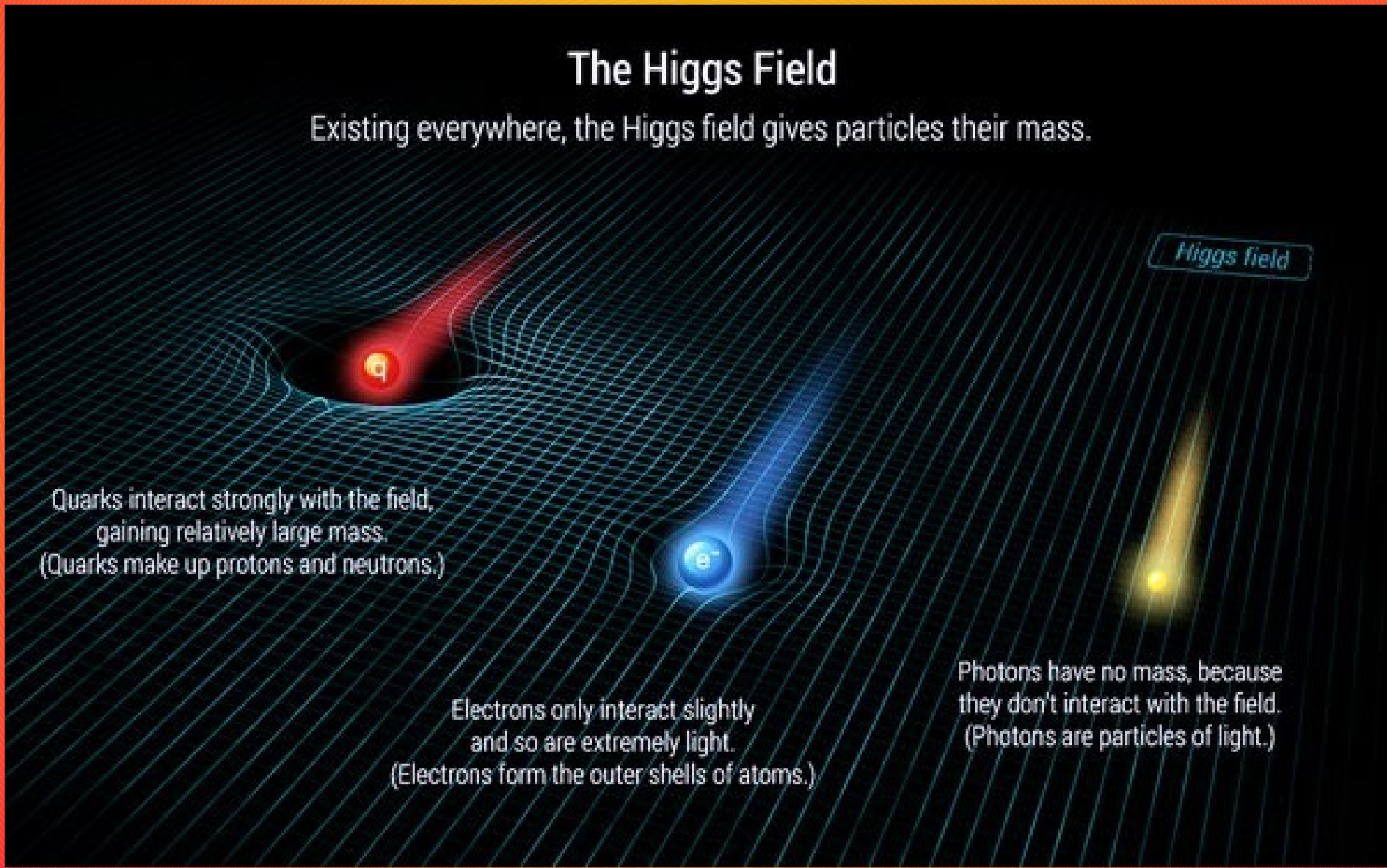
12 force carriers (γ, $W^{\pm}$, Z, 8 gluons)

+ the Higgs spin 0 particle (discovered 2012) responsible for generating the masses of all particles

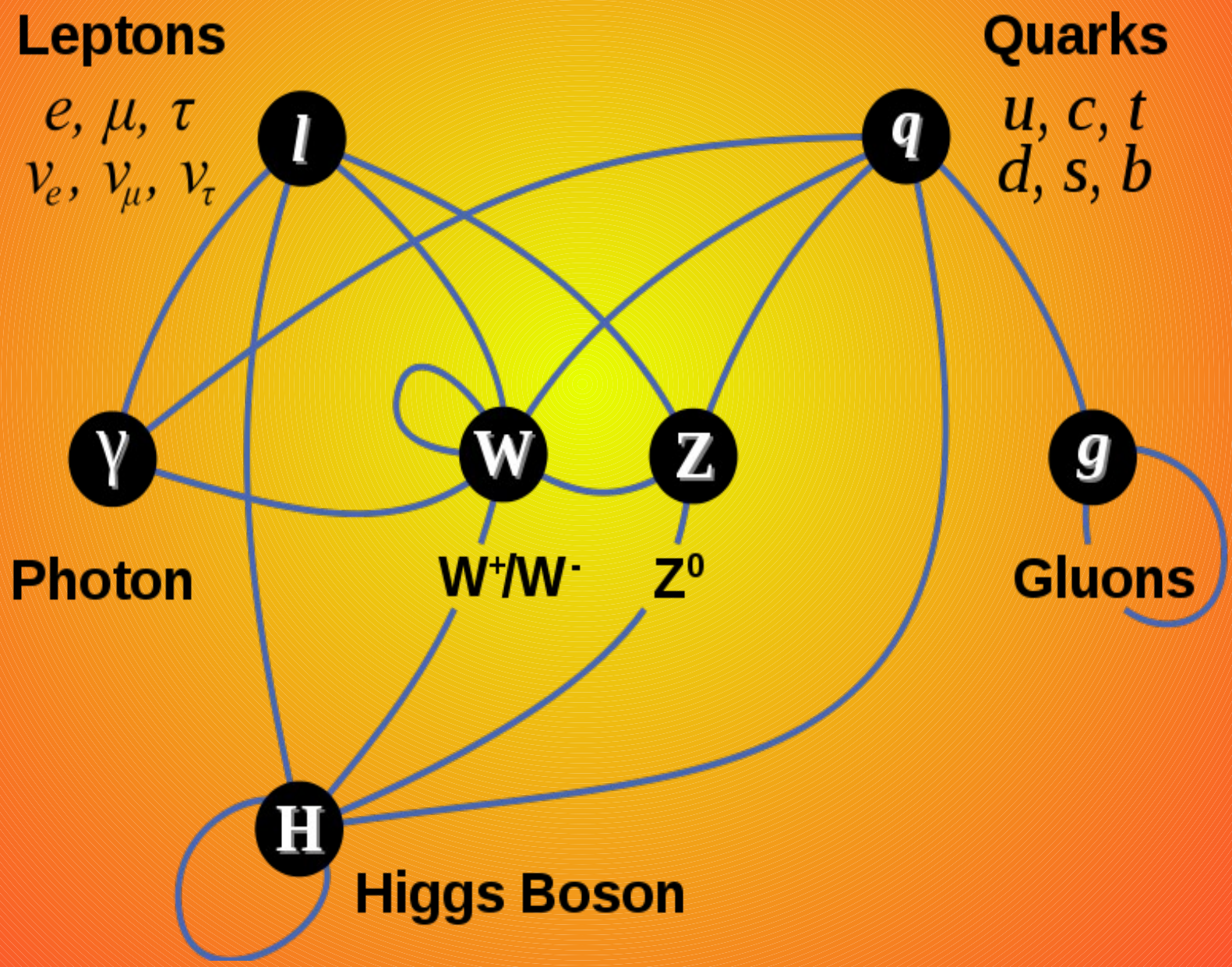
Елементарни частици

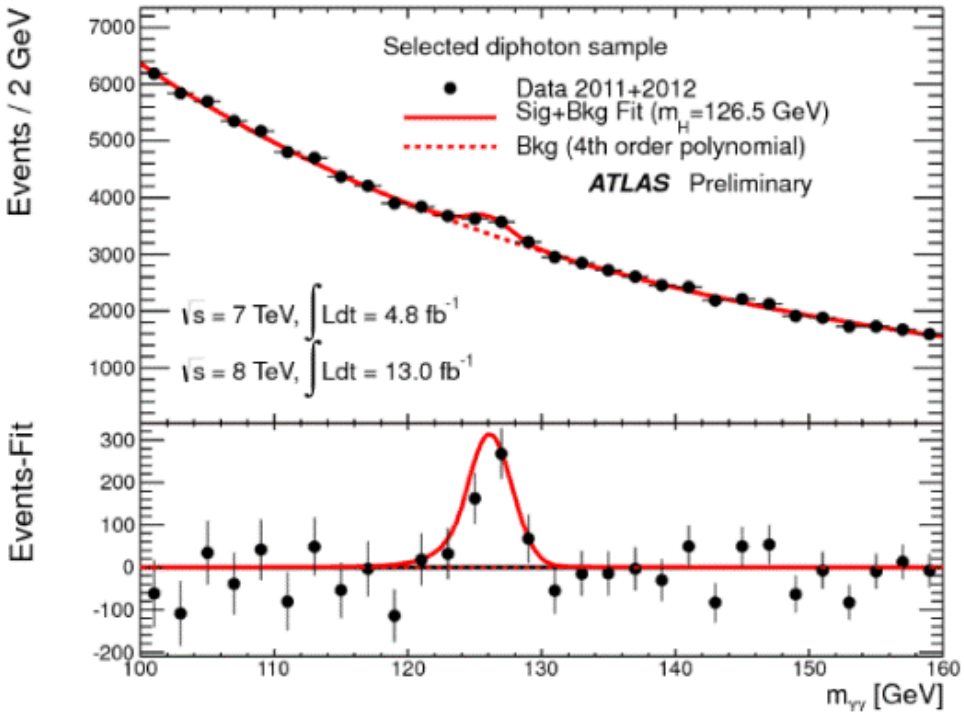


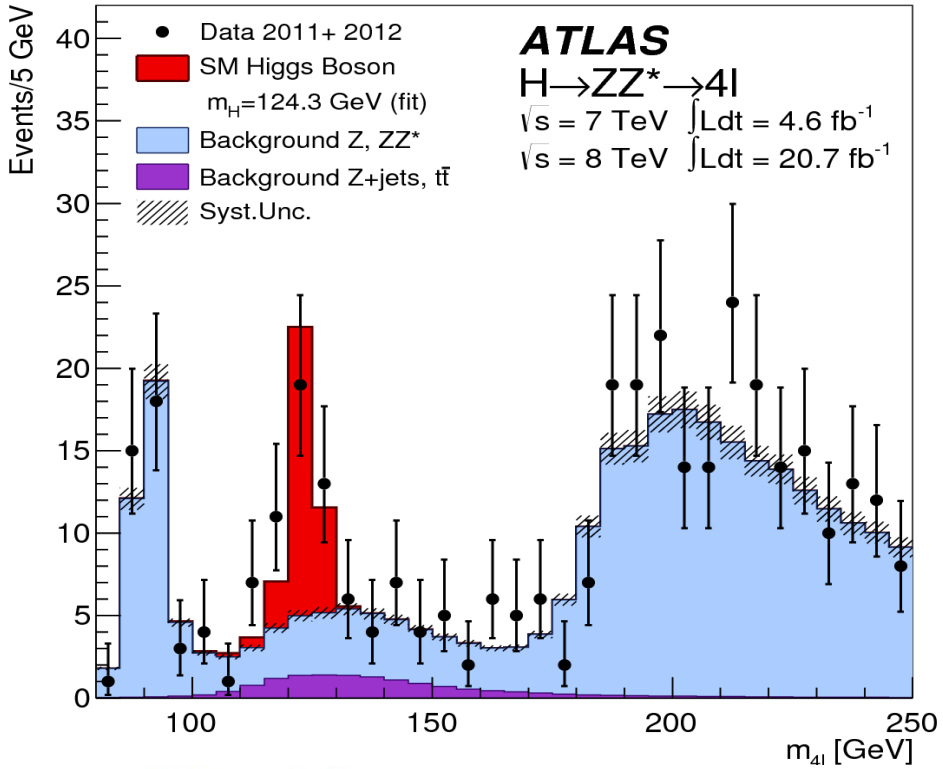
Хиггс бозонът

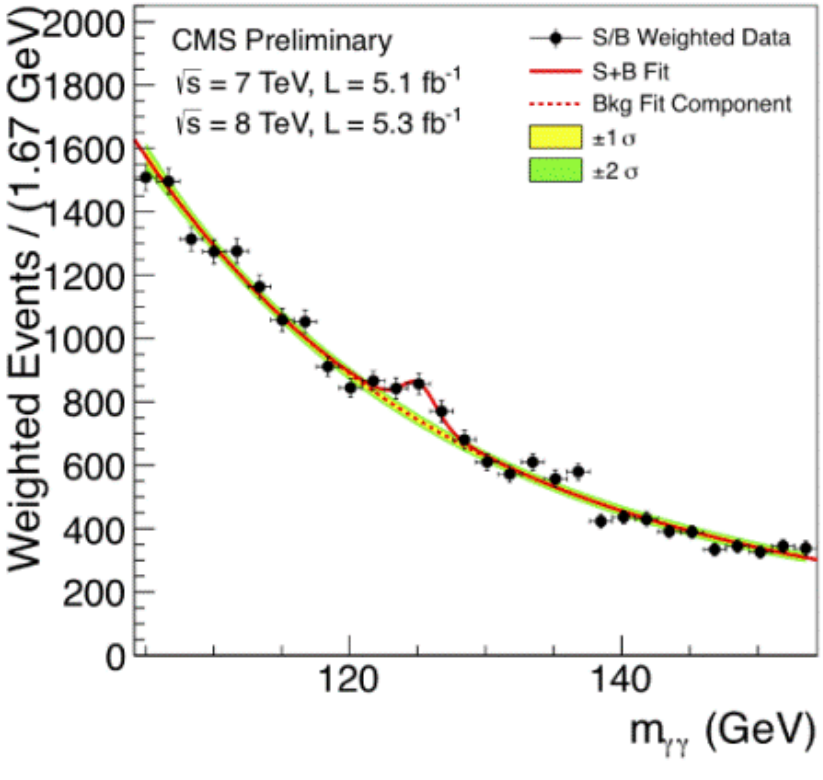


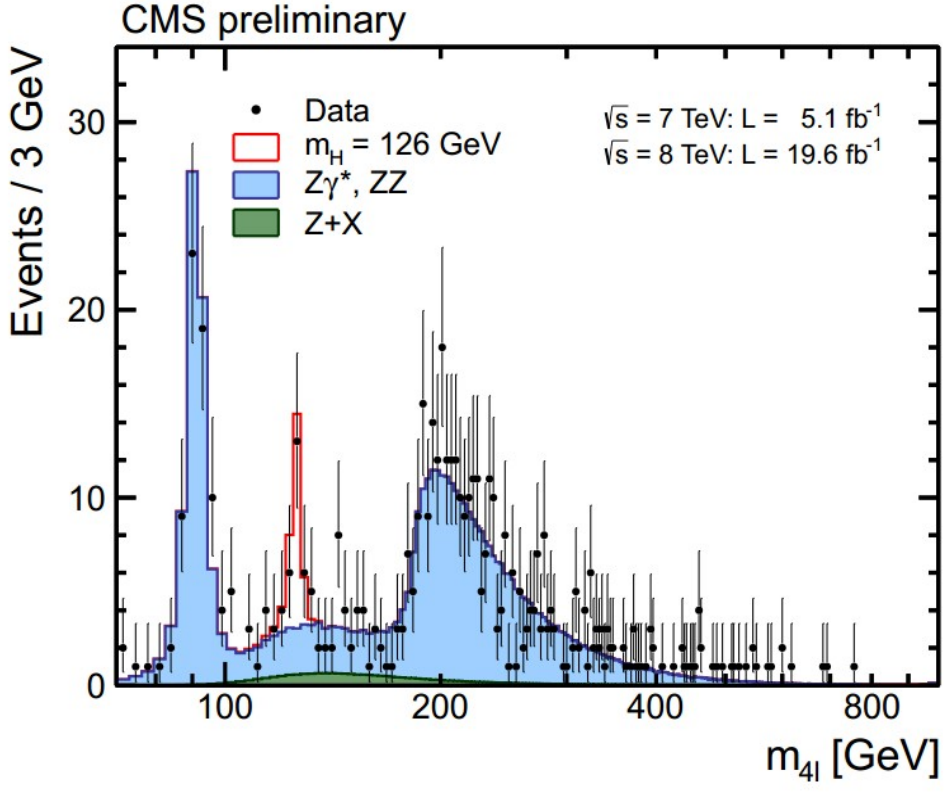
Фундаментални съставящи и взаимодействията им

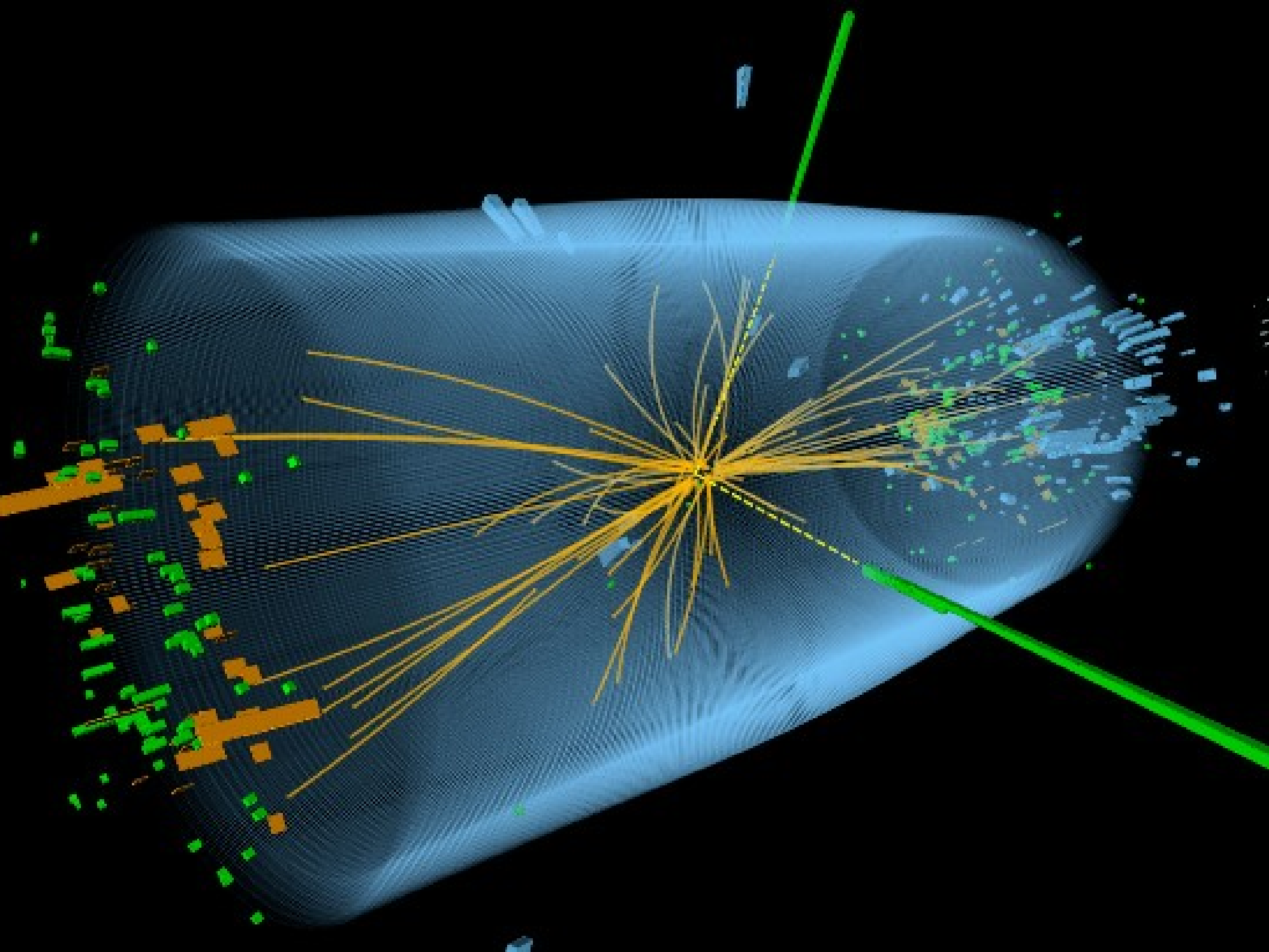


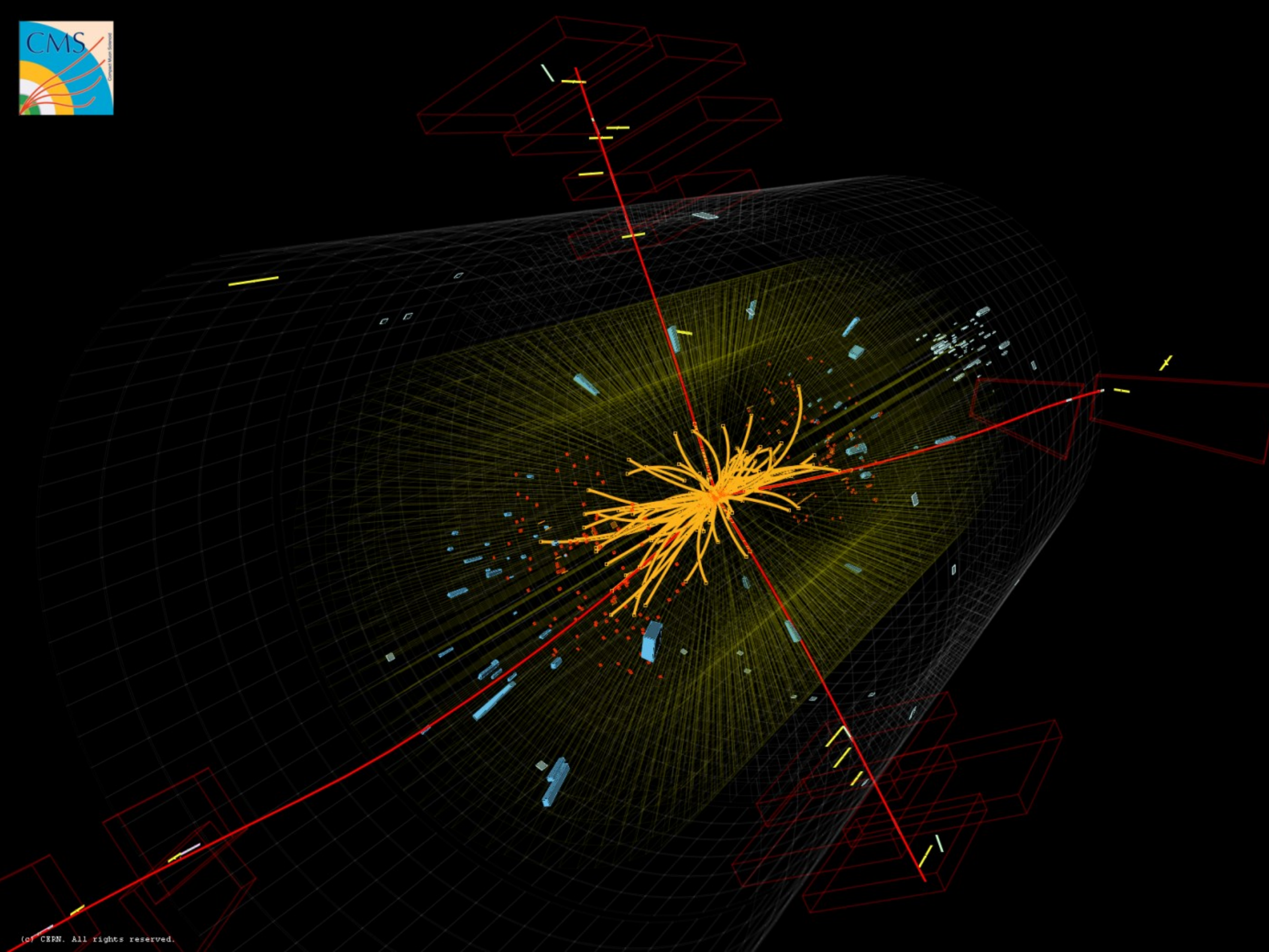

Selected diphoton sample
Data 2011+2012
Sig+Bkg Fit (m_H=126.5 GeV)
Bkg (4th order polynomial)
ATLAS Preliminary
√s = 7 TeV, ∫Ldt = 4.8 fb-1
√s = 8 TeV, ∫Ldt = 13.0 fb-1
Events / 2 GeV
Events-Fit
m_γγ [GeV]

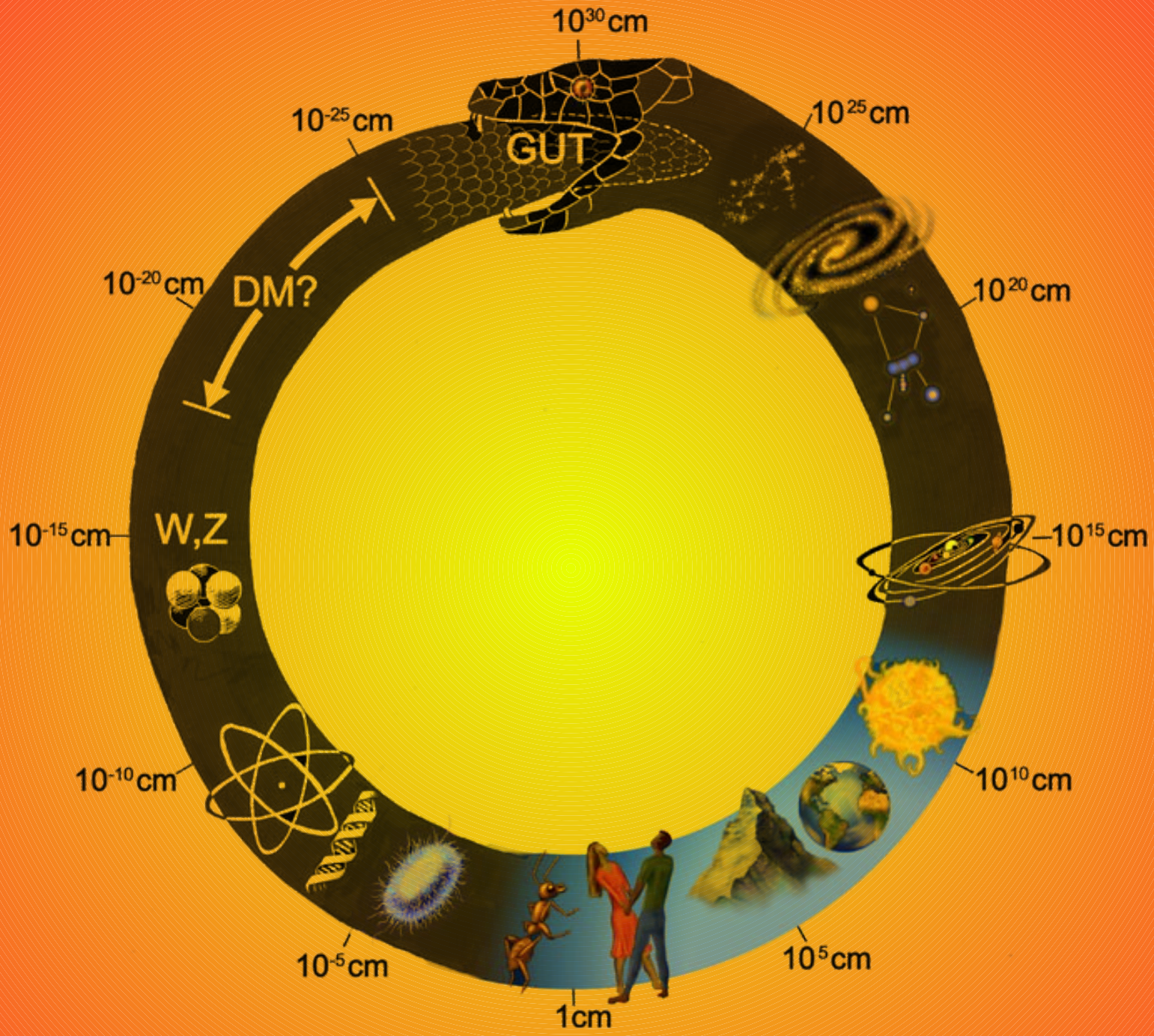

Data 2011+ 2012
SM Higgs Boson
m_H=124.3 GeV (fit)
Background Z, ZZ*
Background Z+jets, tt̄
Syst.Unc.
ATLAS
H→ZZ*→4l
√s = 7 TeV ∫Ldt = 4.6 fb-1
√s = 8 TeV ∫Ldt = 20.7 fb-1
Events/5 GeV
m_4l [GeV]


CMS Preliminary
√s = 7 TeV, L = 5.1 fb-1
√s = 8 TeV, L = 5.3 fb-1
S/B Weighted Data
S+B Fit
Bkg Fit Component
±1 σ
±2 σ
Weighted Events / (1.67 GeV)
m_γγ (GeV)


CMS preliminary
Data
m_H = 126 GeV
Zγ*, ZZ
Z+X
√s = 7 TeV: L = 5.1 fb-1
√s = 8 TeV: L = 19.6 fb-1
Events / 3 GeV
m_4l [GeV]

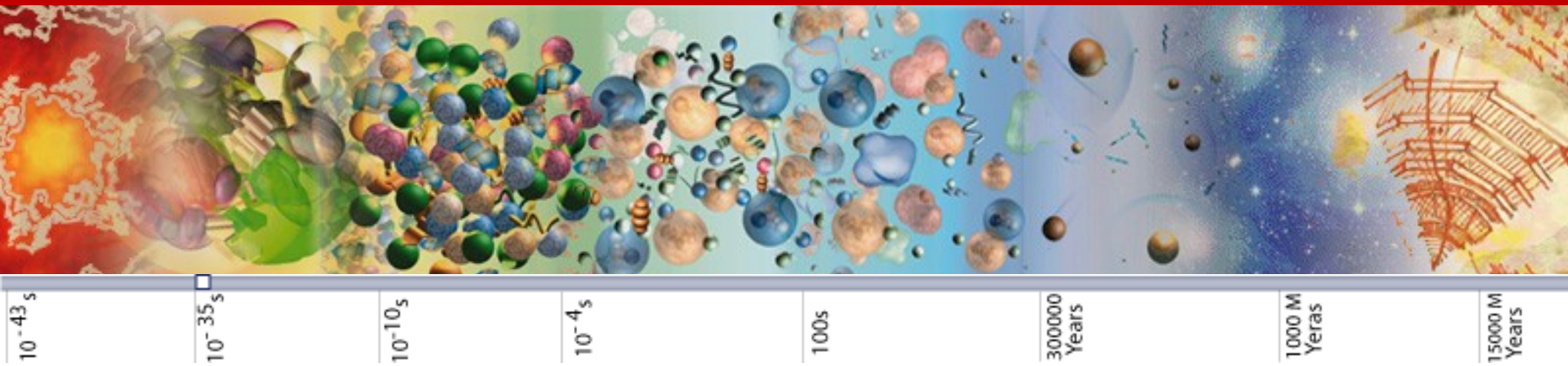


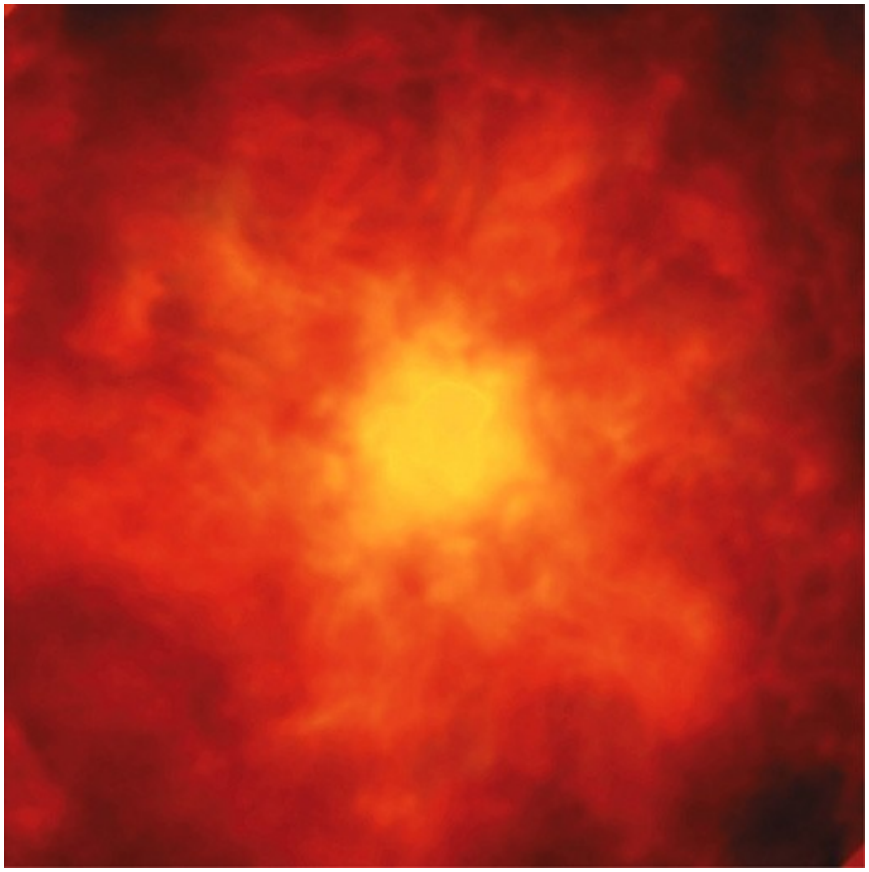




The Cosmic Uroboros

Големият взрив



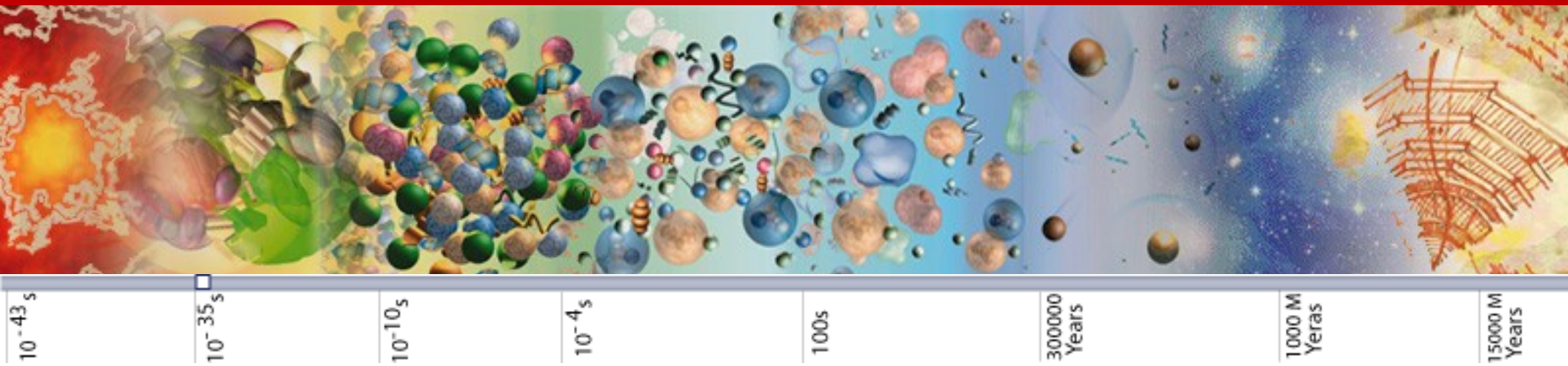


The Era of Quantum Gravity (10^{-43} sec, 10^{32} K)

• All particles, quarks, leptons, force carriers and other undiscovered particles existed in thermal equilibrium.

•Gravity “froze out” in a phase transition to be a force distinct from the strong nuclear, weak nuclear and electromagnetic forces by the end of this era.

In the Beginning... the Grand Unified Force degenerated



The Era of Inflation (10^{-35} sec, 10^{27} K)

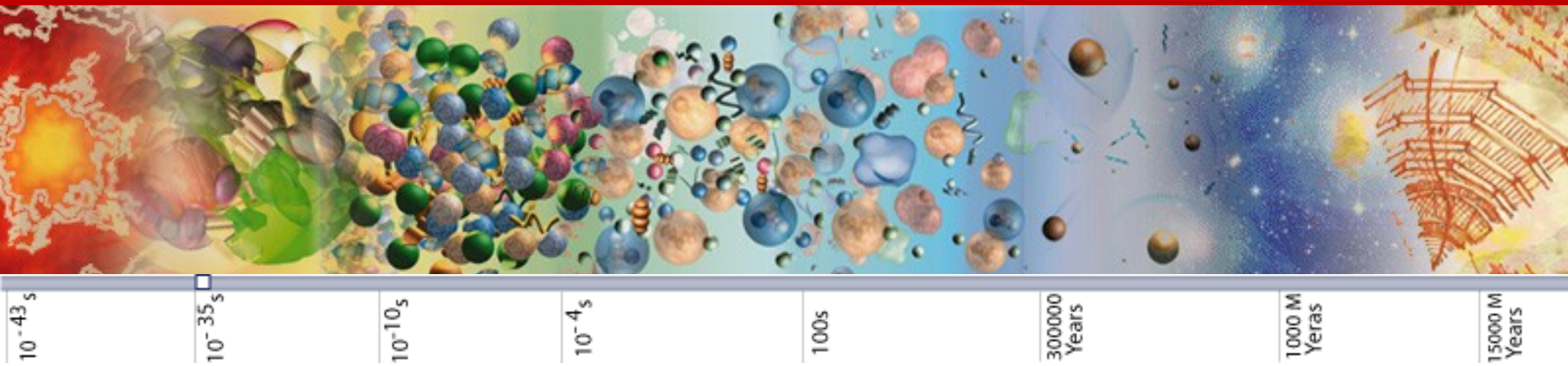
• The universe *inflates* by a factor of 10^{50} in ~ 100 seconds. It reaches a total size of 10^{23} m.

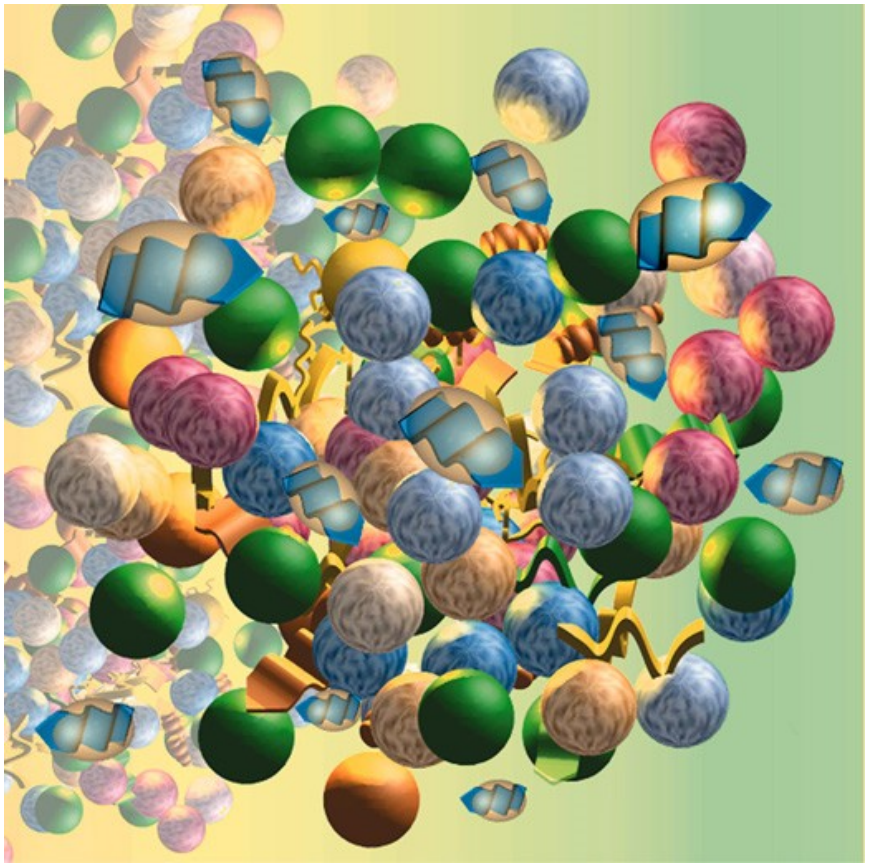
Degeneration of the Grand Unified Force (10^{-32} sec)

•The strong nuclear force "freezes out" as distinct from the electroweak force.
•A billion to one excess of matter over antimatter develops

(The LHC can reproduce this era!)

In the Beginning... the Electroweak Force degenerated





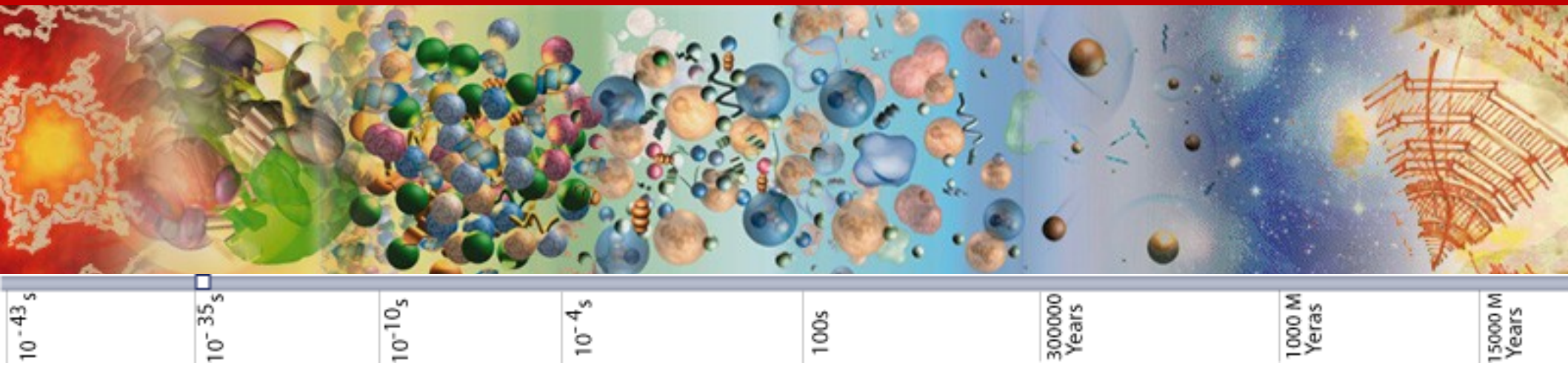
Electroweak Degeneration Era (10^{-10} sec, 10^{15} K)

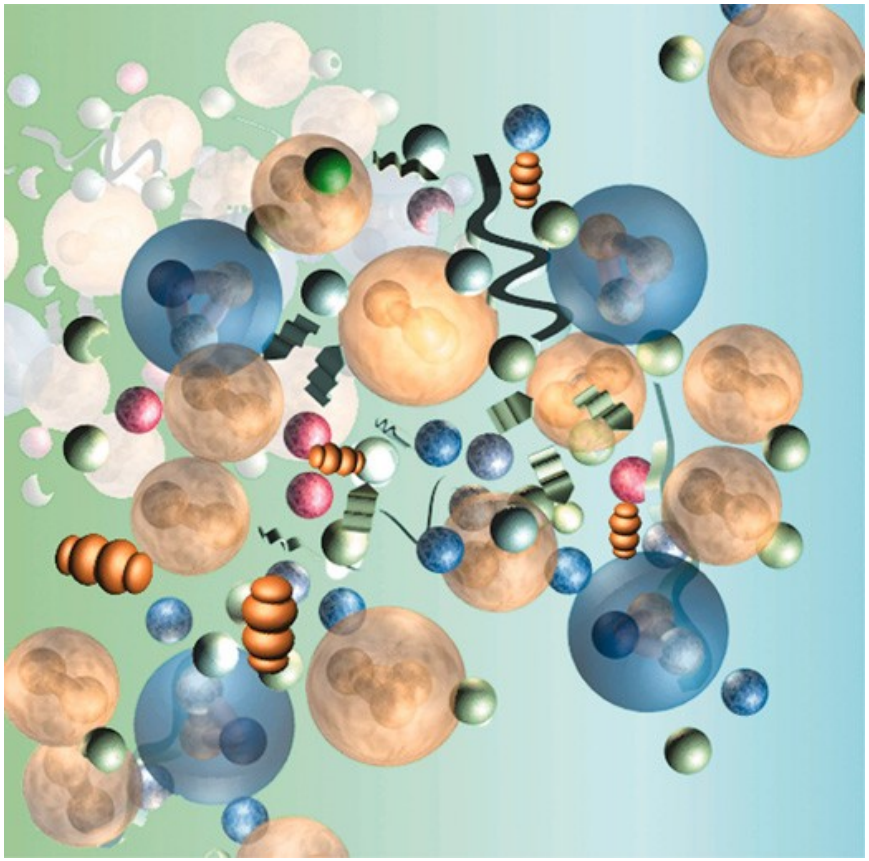
• The weak nuclear force separates from the electromagnetic force. The W & Z bosons put on weight while the photon remains massless.

•Quarks annihilates with anti-quarks, leaving a tiny excess of quarks.

(These conditions have been reproduced and studied in previous experiments like the LEP)

Protons and Neutrons formed





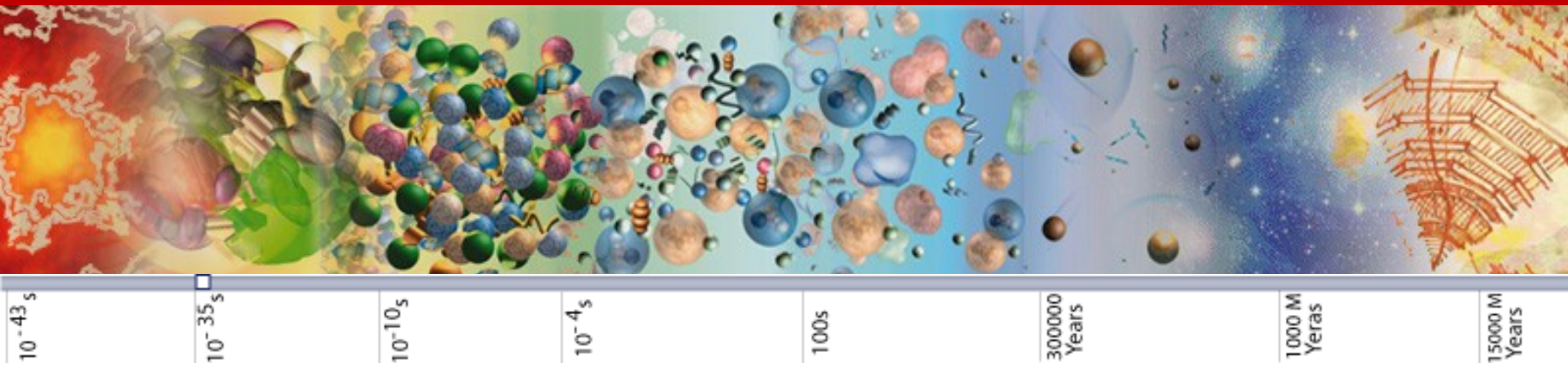
Protons and Neutrons form (10^{-4} sec, 10^{13} K)

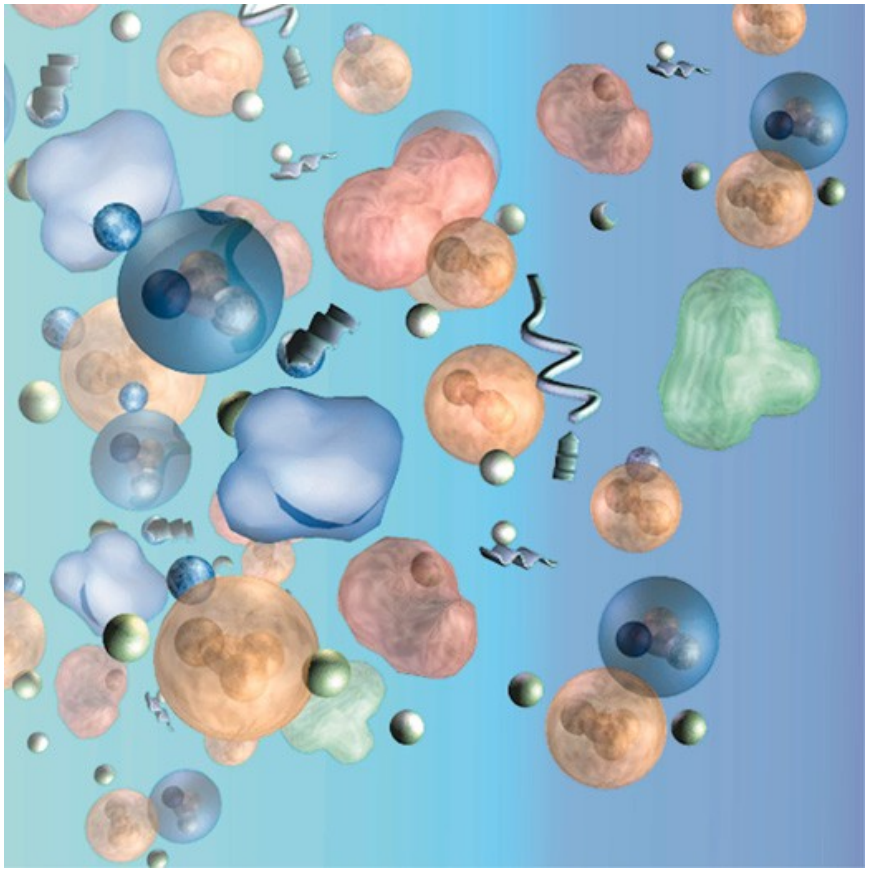
• Quarks remaining from the annihilation bind with each other under the influence of the strong nuclear force to form protons and neutrons

Neutrinos decouple (10^{-4} sec, 10^{10} K)

•Neutrinos shy away from further interactions
•Electrons and positrons annihilate till a slight excess is left
•Neutron:Proton ratio shifts from 50:50 to 25:75

Atomic Nuclei formed

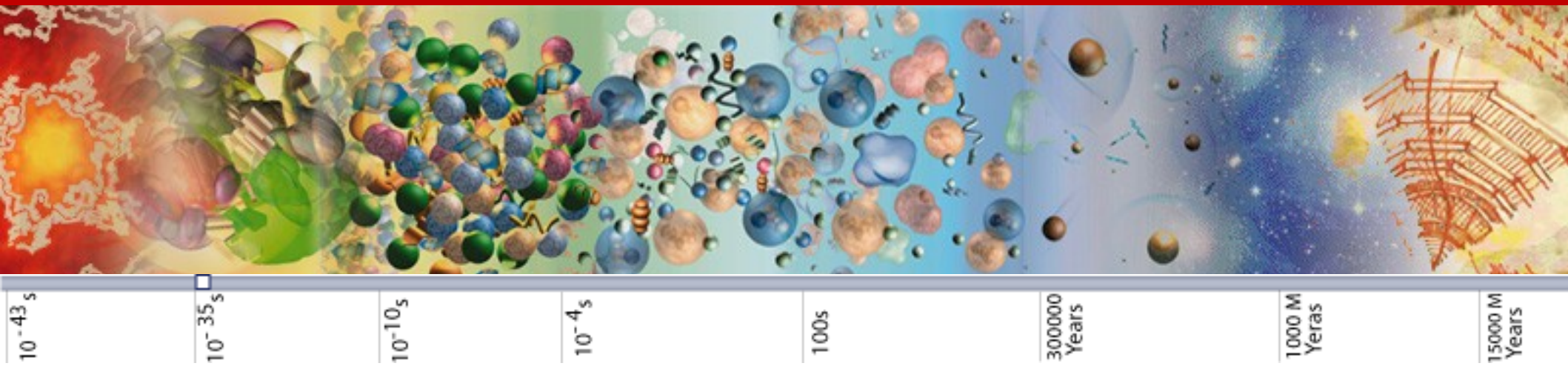


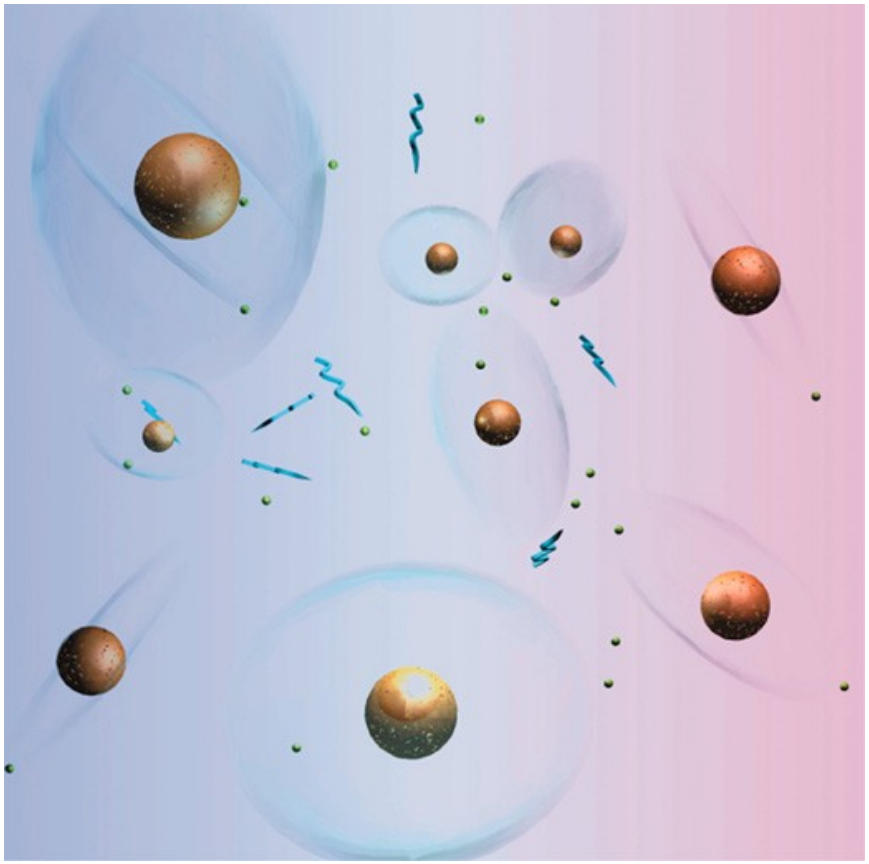


Helium Age (100 sec, 10^9 K)

- Helium nuclei can form now. Conditions similar to stars or hydrogen bombs.
- Atoms cannot form as yet.

Atoms formed and Light could travel freely



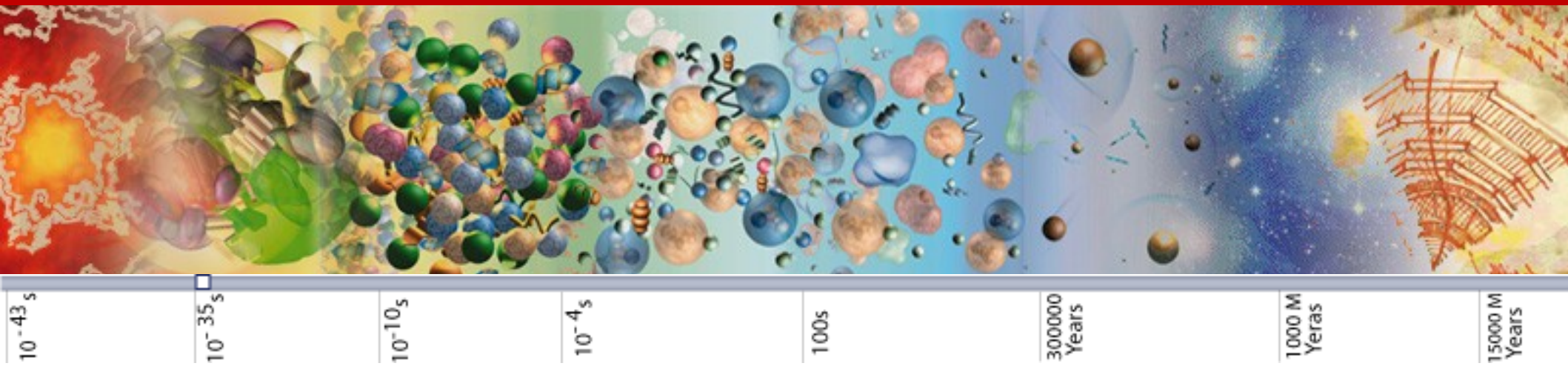


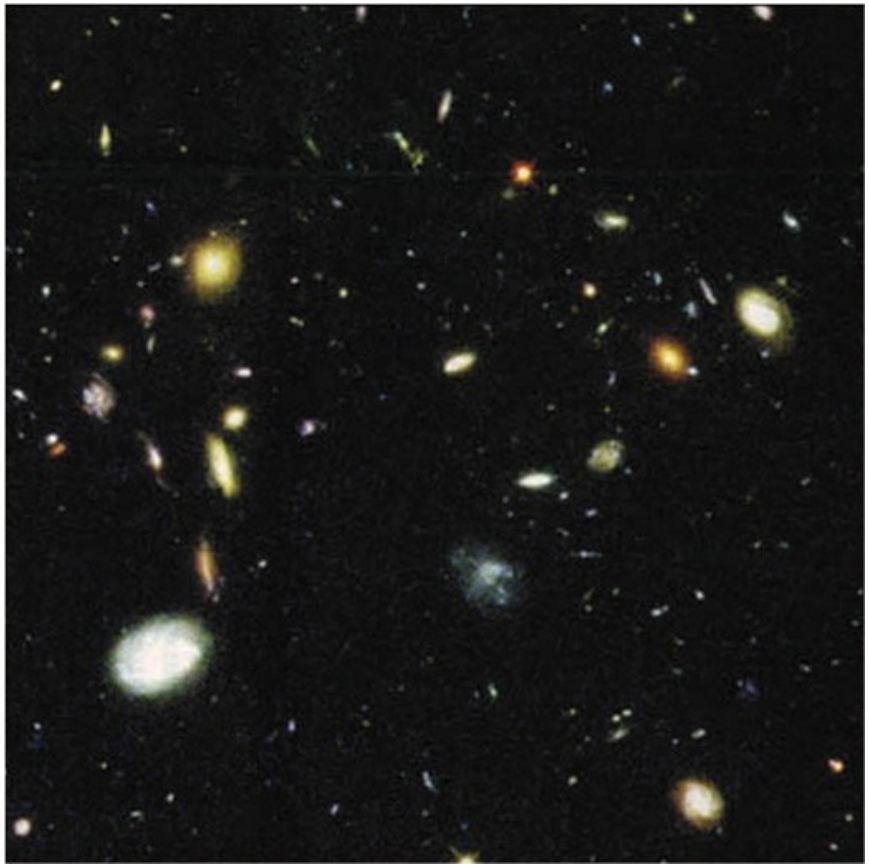
Atoms form (300,000 years, 6000 K)

• Light particles (photons) are not strong enough to break up atoms anymore. So, stable atoms of hydrogen and helium can form.

•The universe becomes transparent to radiation and finally there is light!

Stars and Galaxies formed



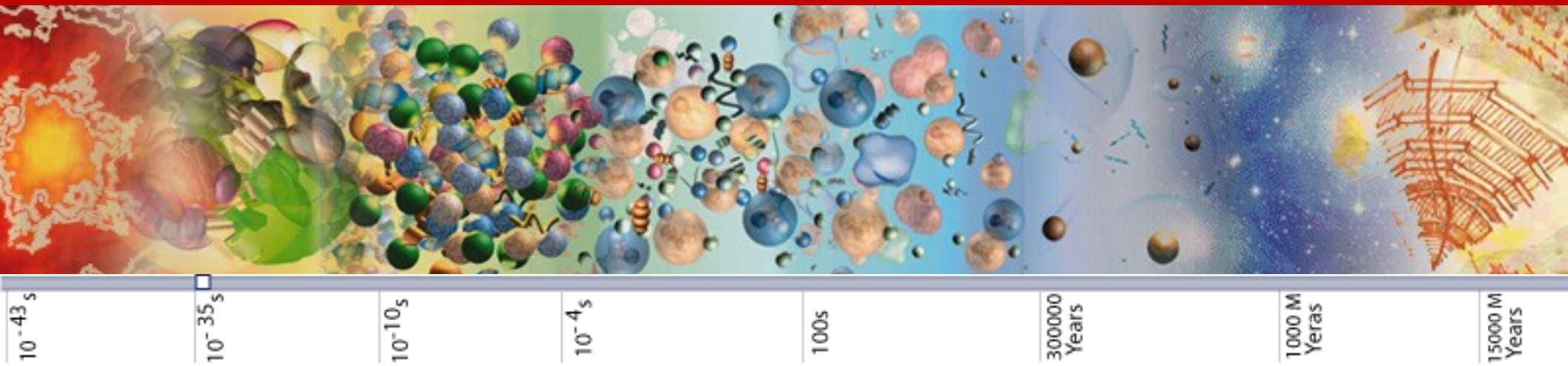


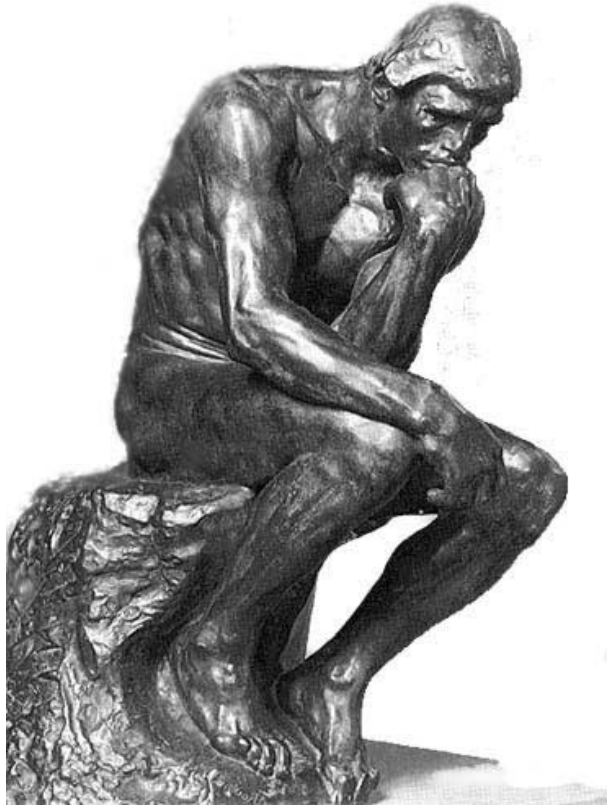
Stars and Galaxies form (1 billion years, 18 K)

- Stars begin to glow, turning lighter elements into heavier ones (of which planets and ourselves are going to be made of)

- Galaxies of stars begin to form

Life has arisen to soak in the Mystery





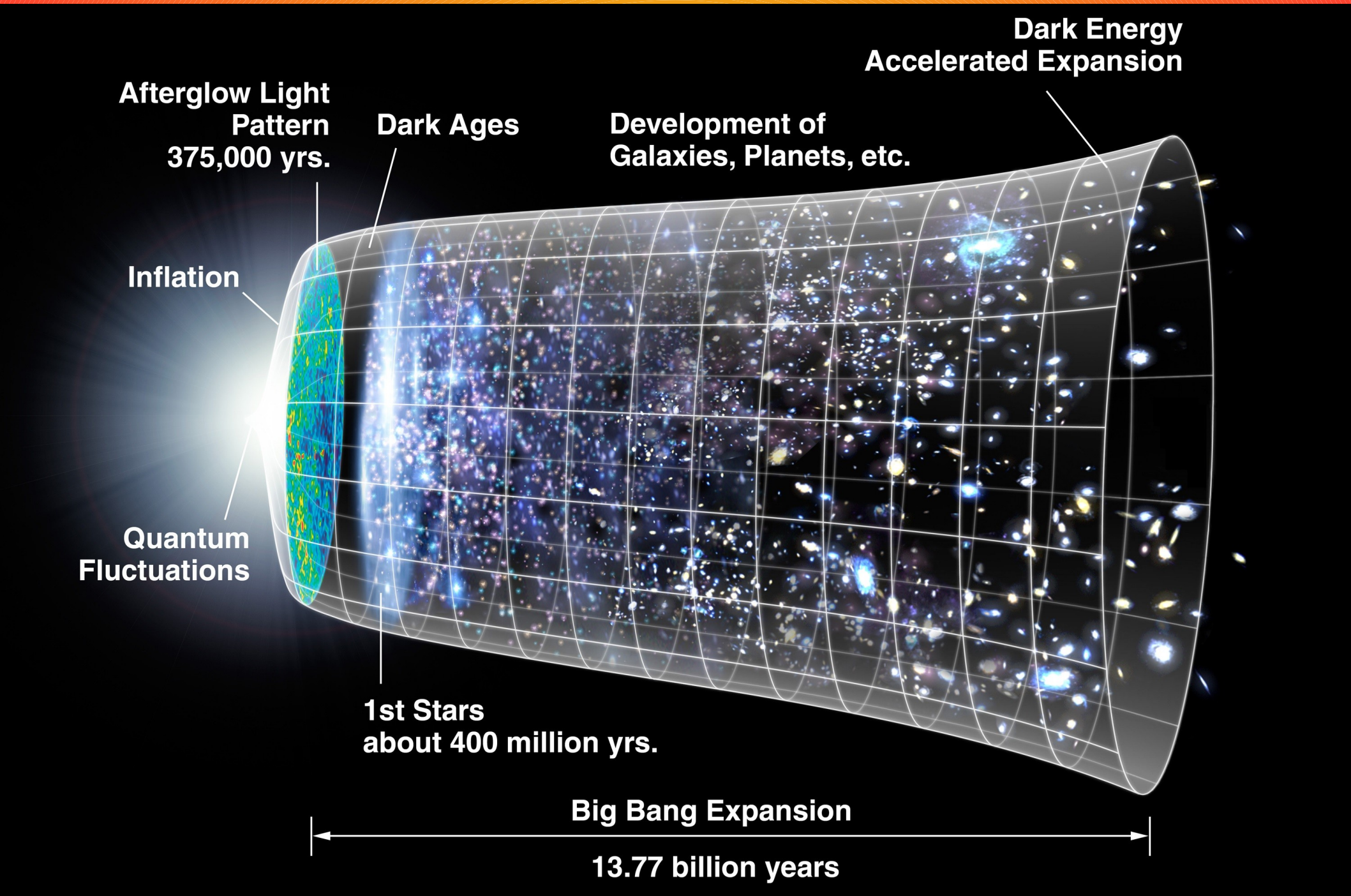
Today (13.7 billion years, 3 K)

- The dust of stars spewed out in supernovae explosions accumulate into planets

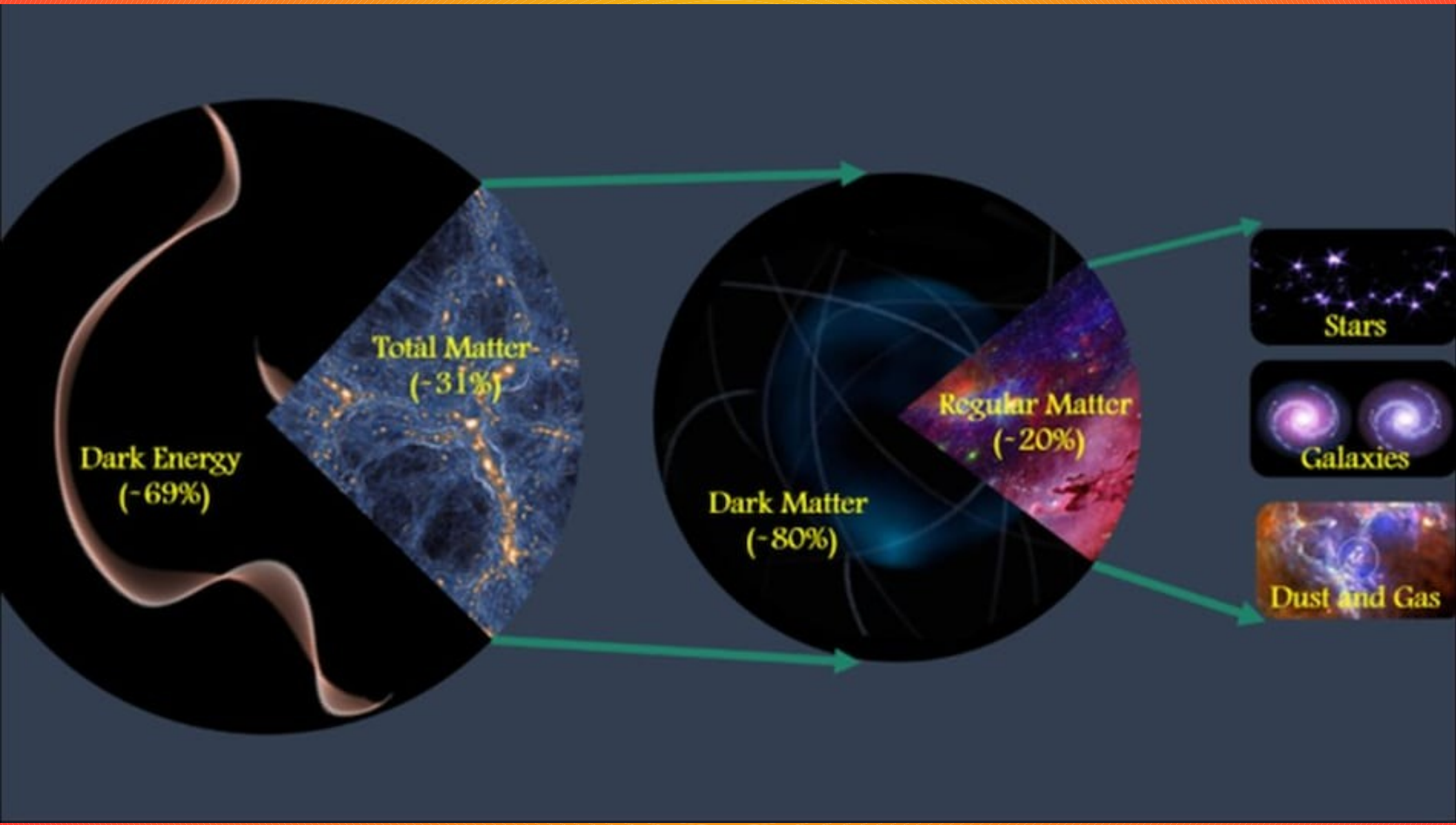
- Carbon atoms concatenate into complex molecules while the relentless energy from stars animate their ever-more-sophisticated dance of self-replication.

- And out of the stardust living creatures emerge to observe the universe and ponder its mystery

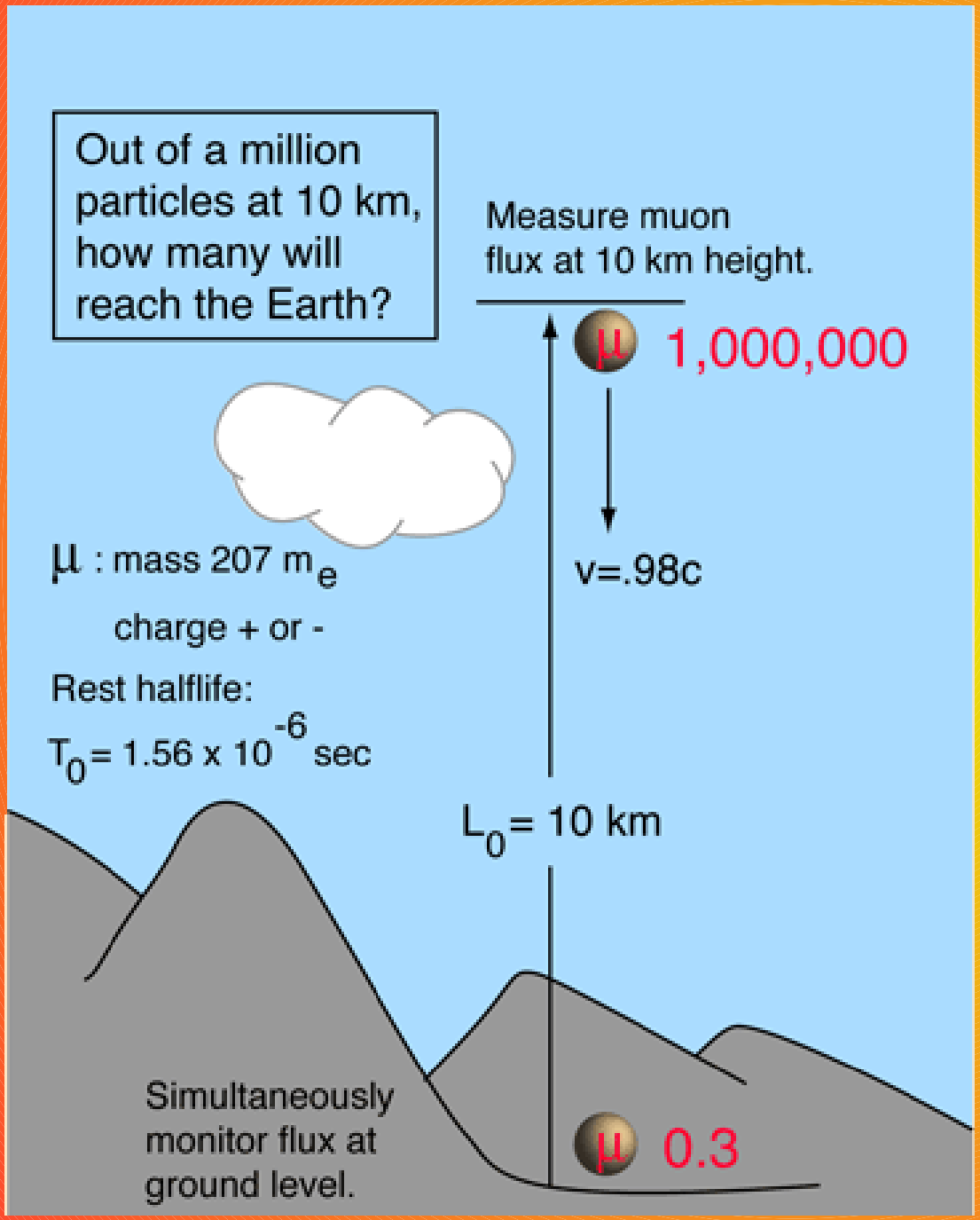
Еволюция на Вселената



Матрия. Тъмна материя. Тъмна енергия.



Задачи



Distance: $L_0 = 10^4$ meters

Time: $T = \frac{10^4 \text{ m}}{(0.98)(3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})}$

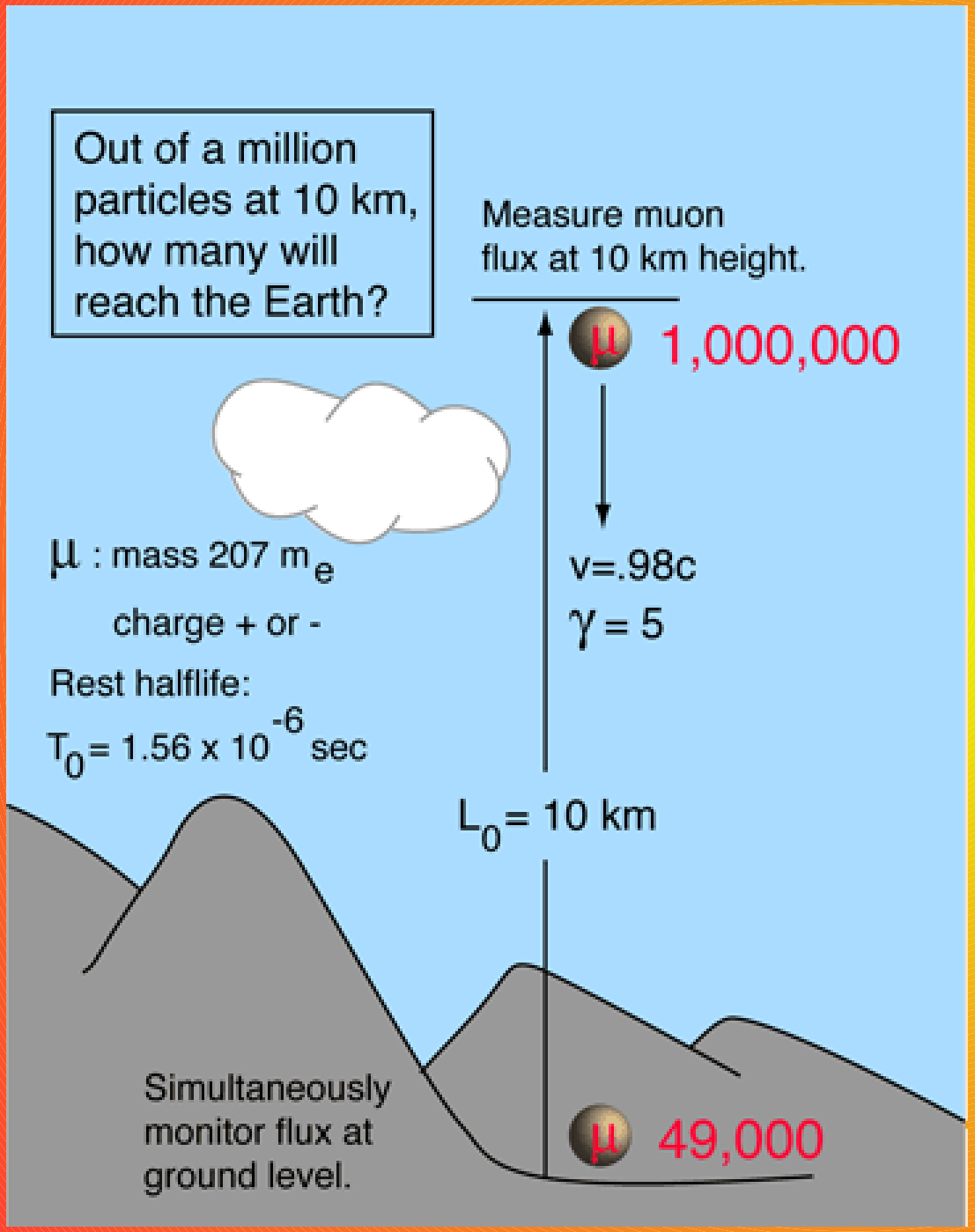
$T = 34 \times 10^{-6}$ s = 21.8 halflives

Survival rate:

$$\frac{I}{I_0} = 2^{-21.8} = 0.27 \times 10^{-6}$$

Or only about 0.3 out of a million.

Задачи



Distance: $L_0 = 10^4$ meters

Time: $T = \frac{10^4 \text{ m}}{(0.98)(3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})}$

$T = 34 \times 10^{-6}$ s = 4.36 halflives

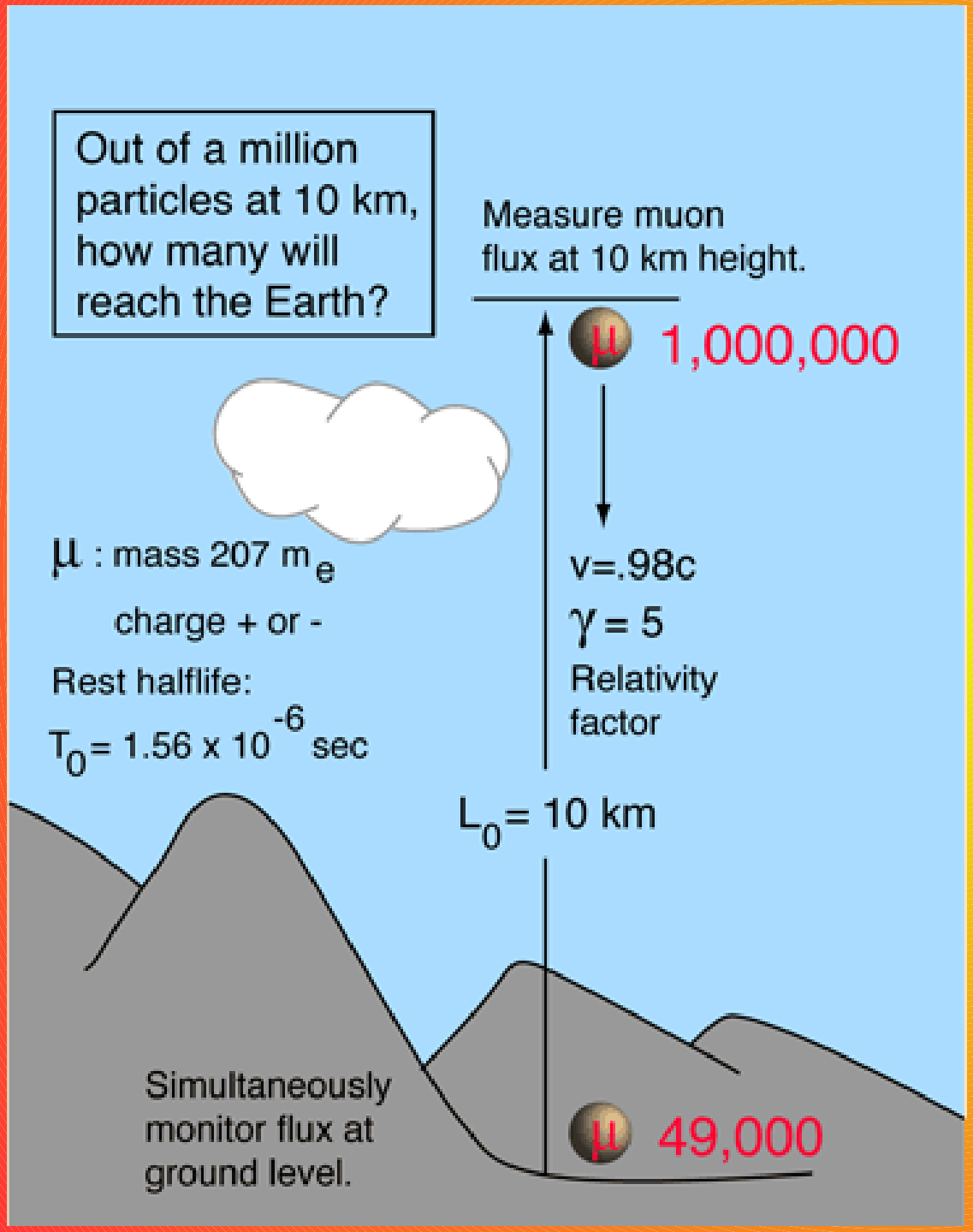
Survival rate:

$$\frac{I}{I_0} = 2^{-4.36} = 0.049$$

Or about 49,000 out of a million.

The muon's clock is time-dilated, or running slow by the factor $T = \gamma T_0$, so its measured halflife is 5 x 1.56μs = 7.8μs.

Задачи



Distance: $L_0 = 10^4$ meters

Time: $T = \frac{2000\ m}{(0.98)(3 \times 10^8\ m/s)}$

$T = 6.8 \times 10^{-6}$ s = 4.36 halflives

Survival rate:

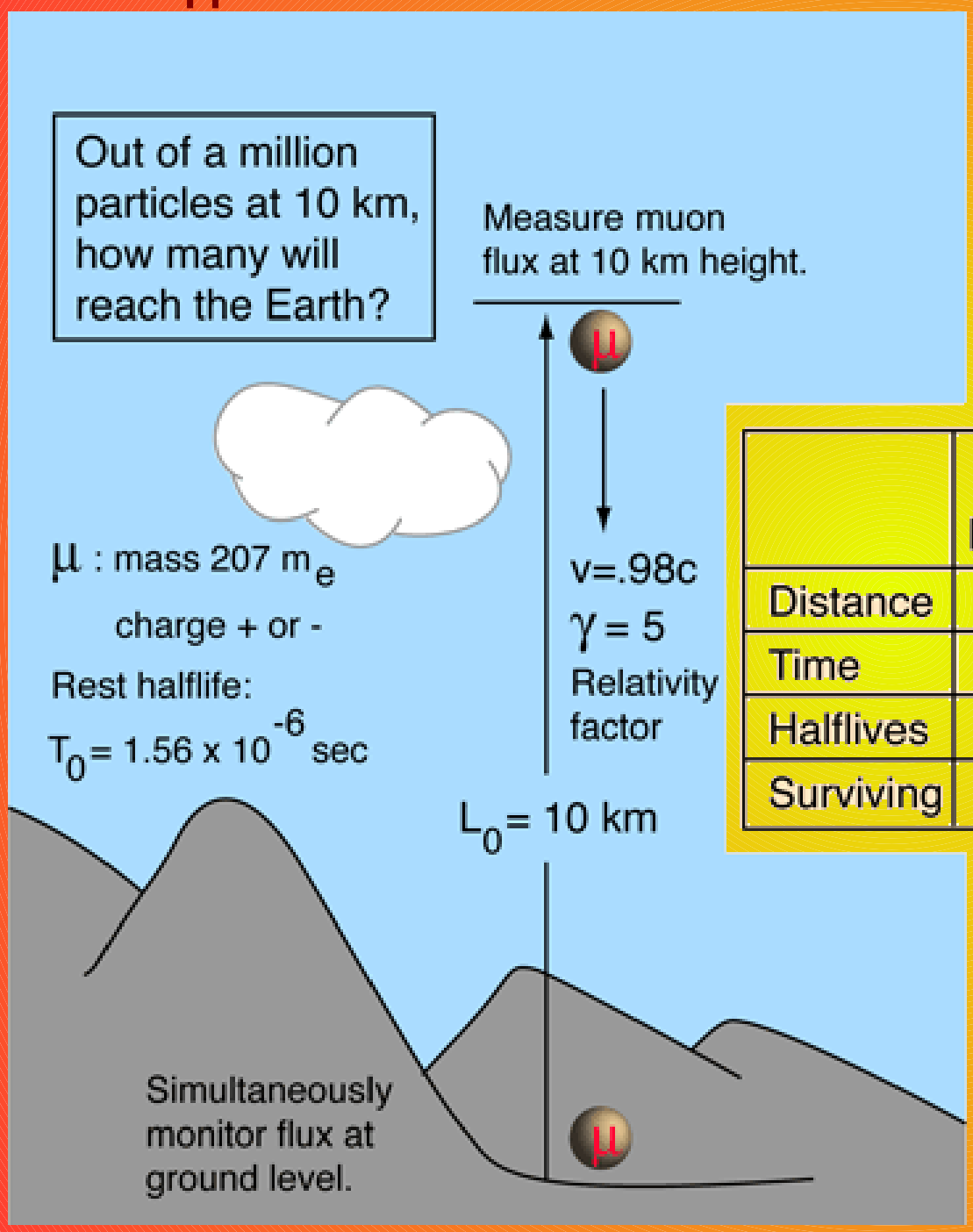
$$\frac{I}{I_0} = 2^{-4.36} = 0.049$$

Or about 49,000 out of a million.

The muon sees distance as length-contracted so that $L = L_0/\gamma = 0.2L_0 = 2$ km.

Задачи

Out of a million particles at 10 km, how many will reach the Earth?



By the basic principle of relativity, all valid descriptions must agree on the final result.

	Relativistic		Non-Relativistic
	Muon	Ground	
Distance	2 km	10 km	10 km
Time	6.8μs	34μs	34μs
Halflives	4.36	4.36	21.8
Surviving	49000	49000	0.3

Comparison of the three approaches to the muon survival rate.

Експерименти във Физиката на елементарните частици

Експерименти на ускорители.
- Фиксирана мишена
- Колайдери

Космически лъчи
- На земята
- В космоса

Реактори

Други

CERN – European Centre for Nuclear Research

CERN – European Centre for Nuclear Research

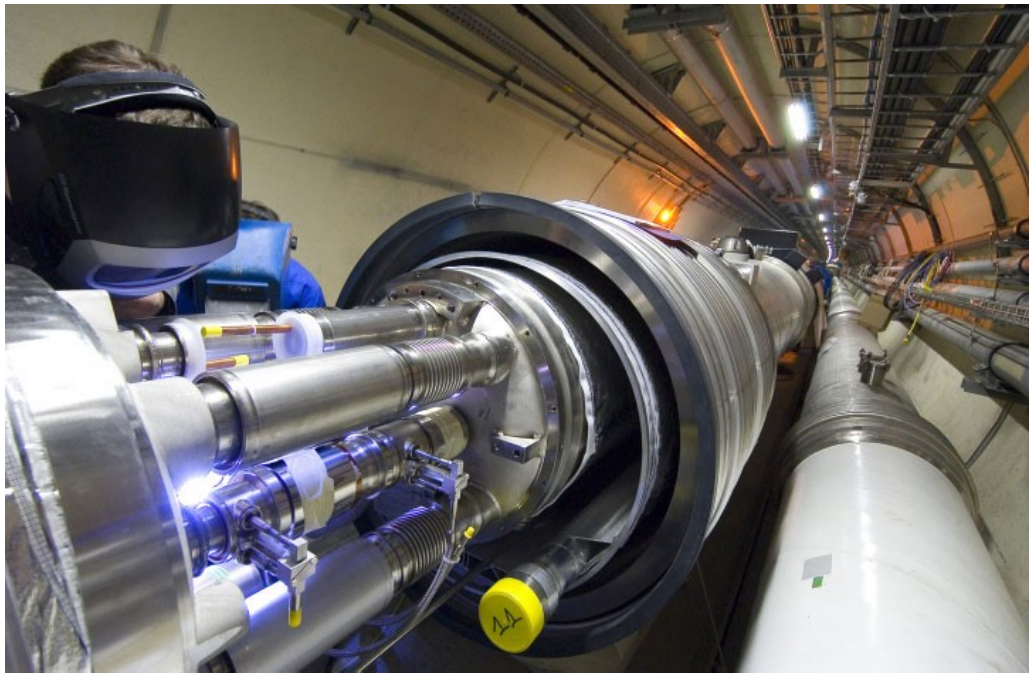
lies the world's **fastest** and most **brutal** racetrack…

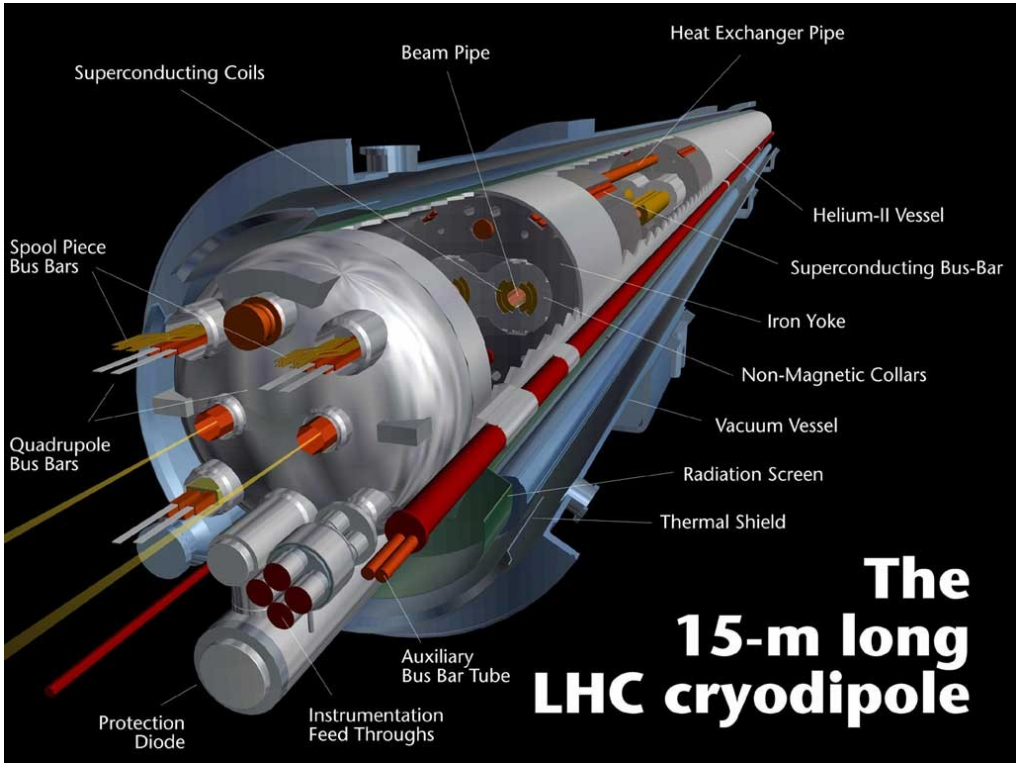
Protons race around a 27 km circuit at **99.999999%** the speed of light,

crashing head on into each other **40,000,000** times a second.

CERN – European Centre for Nuclear Research

in the **emptiest** space in our solar system…





The beam pipe is evacuated to the same vacuum as interplanetary space
The pressure is about 1/10th that of the surface of the moon.

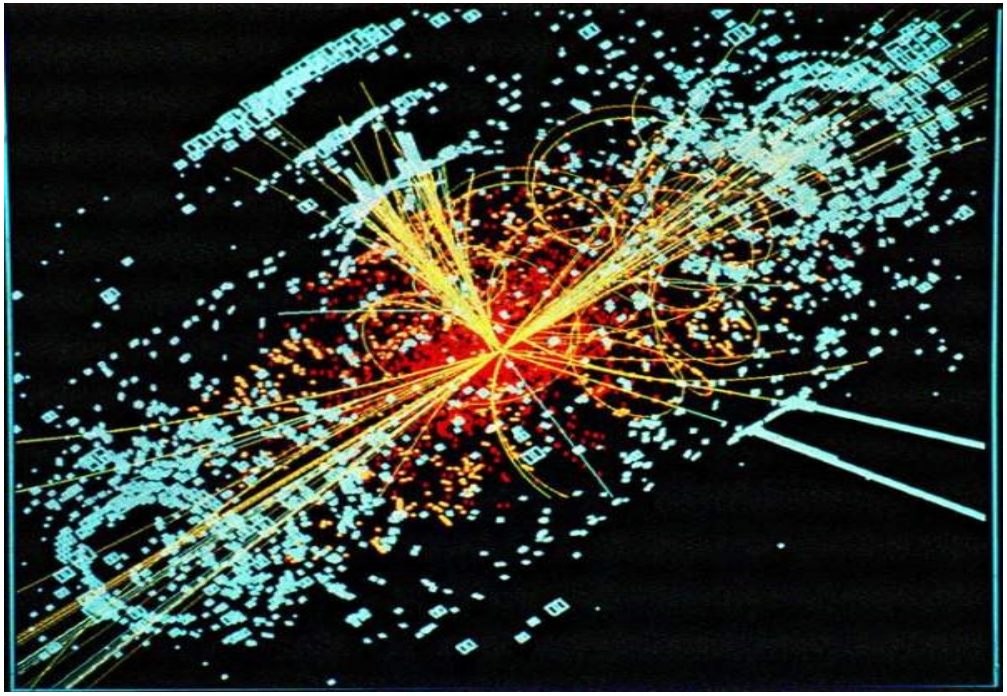
CERN – European Centre for Nuclear Research

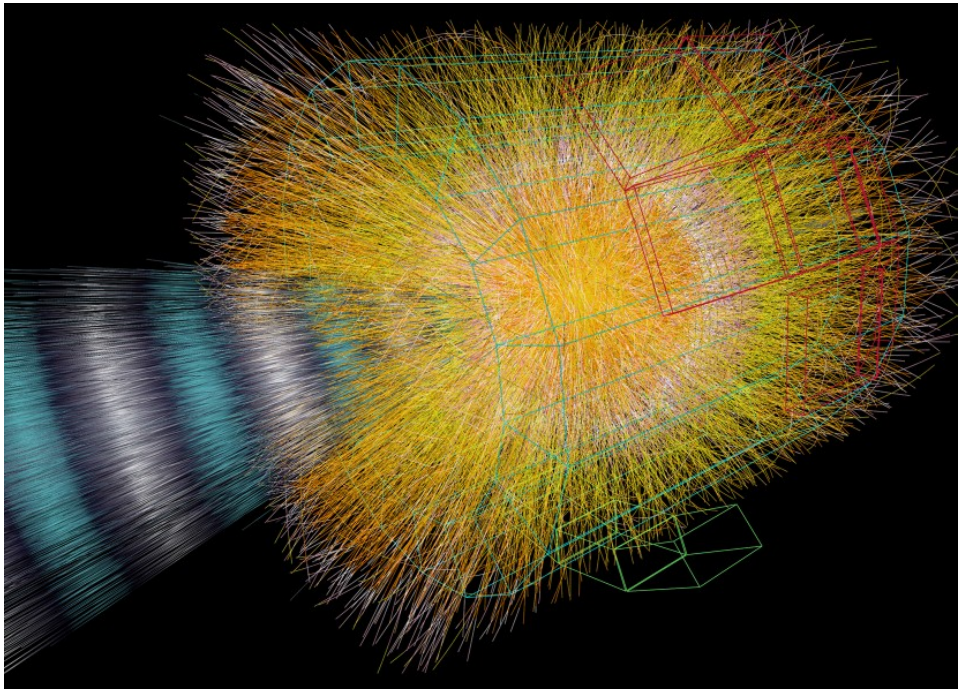
in one of the **coldest** regions in the universe…

Superconducting and superfluid liquid helium is maintained at -271.3 C or 1.9 K.

That is a little colder than interstellar space.

will occur some of the hottest reactions in our galaxy…





Violent collisions corresponding to temperatures a billion times higher than the core of the sun will be produced.

That is roughly 160,000,000,000,000,000 C

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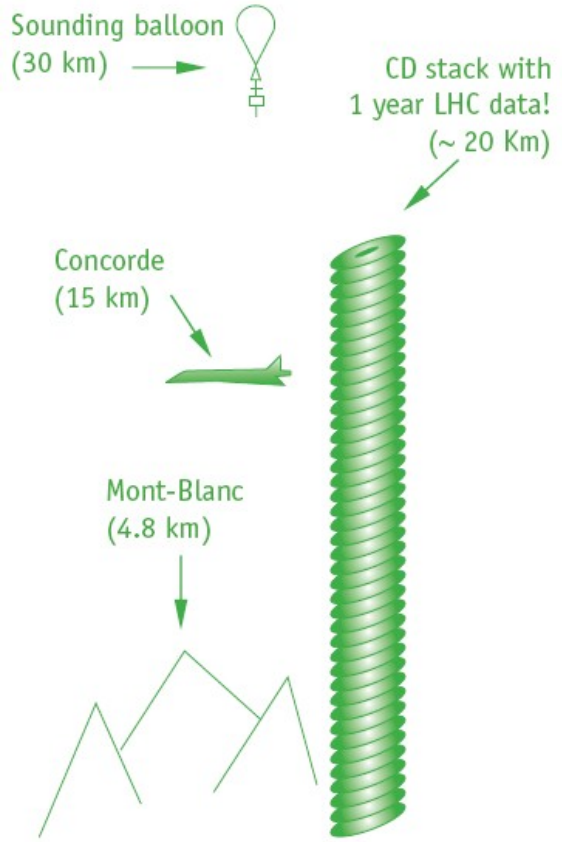
The detectors together have 140 million data channels observing at 40 million times a second.

CERN – European Centre for Nuclear Research

and analyzed by the most powerful computing system in the world.



The detectors will spew out analyzed data at **700 MB/sec.**

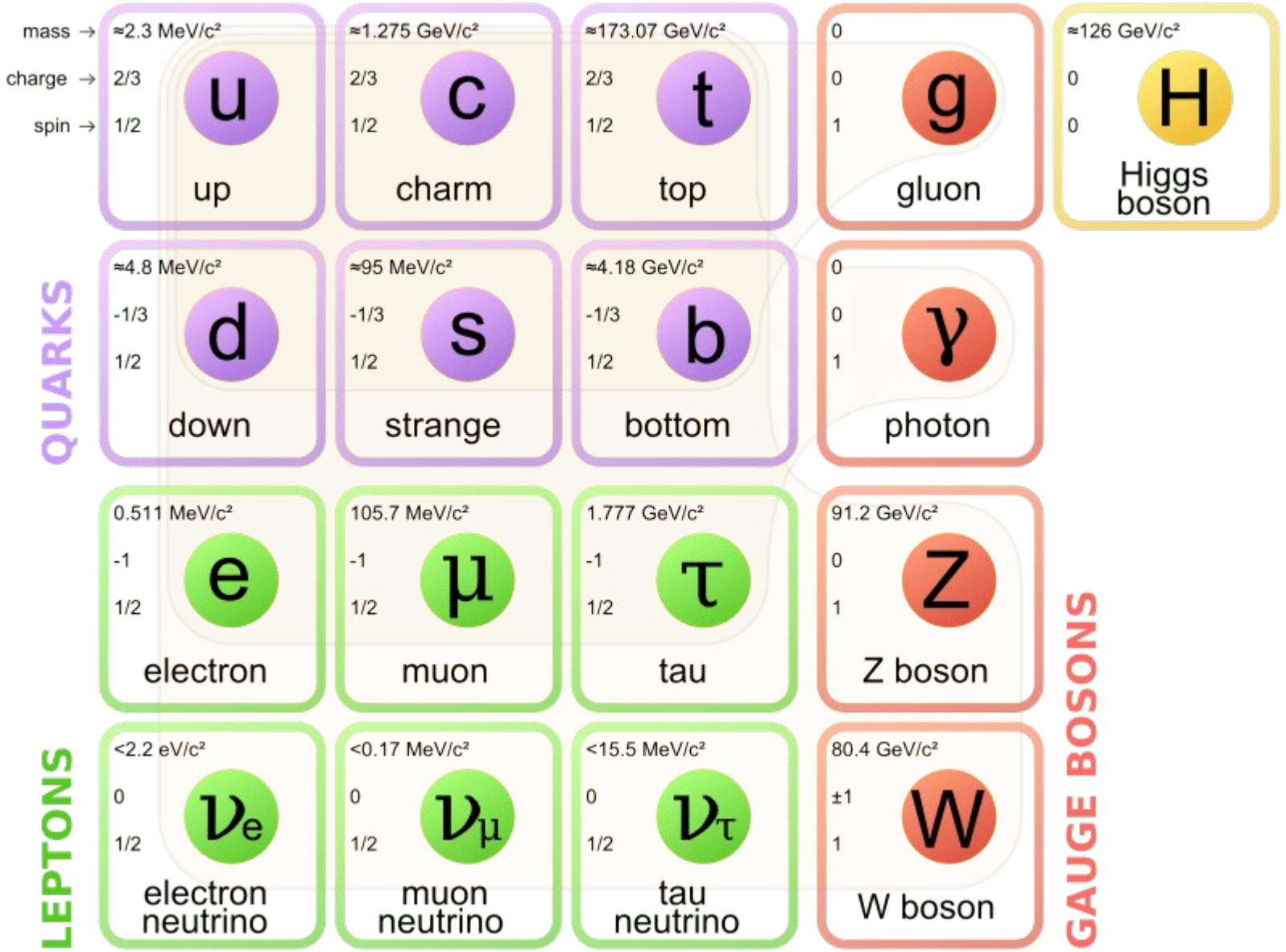
That is ~30,000 Encyclopedia Britannicas *every second*!

That is 15,000,000 GB (15 PB) per year

20 km stack of average CDs per year.

Благодаря за вниманието !

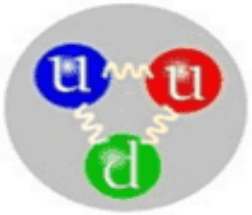
Елементарни частици - параметри



Адрони (баріони и мезони)

Hadrons

Baryons are composed of three quarks



Baryons

Mesons are composed of one quark and one antiquark

Mesons

Nucleons

Particle	Mass (MeV/c^2)	τ (sec)
p	938.2	$>10^{11}$
n	939.5	10^{3}

Pions

Particle	Mass (MeV/c^2)	τ (sec)
π^-, π^+	139	2.5×10^{-8}
π^0	135	1.8×10^{-16}

Hyperons

Particle	Mass (MeV/c^2)	τ (sec)
Λ	1115	2.6×10^{-10}
Σ^+	1189	0.8×10^{-10}
Σ^0	1192	10^{-14}
Σ^-	1197	1.6×10^{-10}
Ξ^0	1314	3×10^{-10}
Ξ^-	1321	1.8×10^{-10}
Ω^-	1675	1.3×10^{-10}

Kaons

Particle	Mass (MeV/c^2)	τ (sec)
K^-, K^+	494	1.2×10^{-8}
K^0	498	
η	550	10^{-18}

Цвят. „Цветен заряд“