Accelerators and Particles

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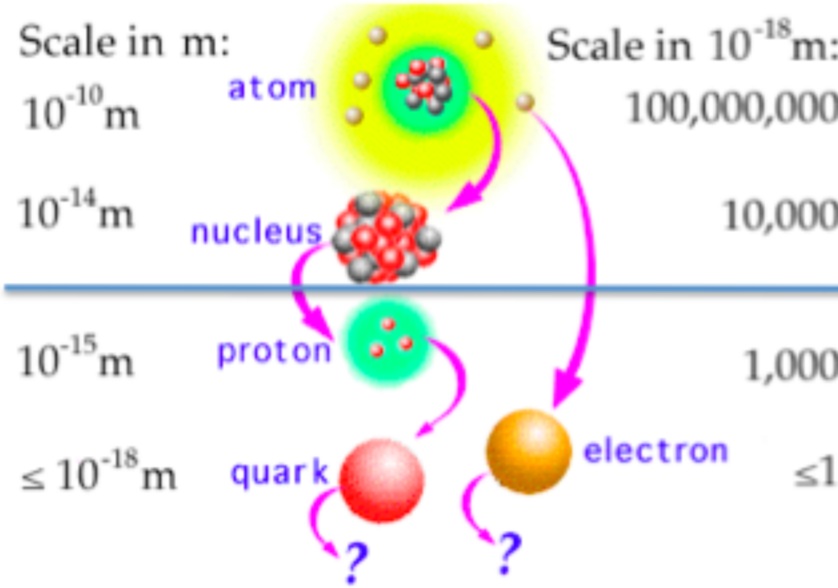
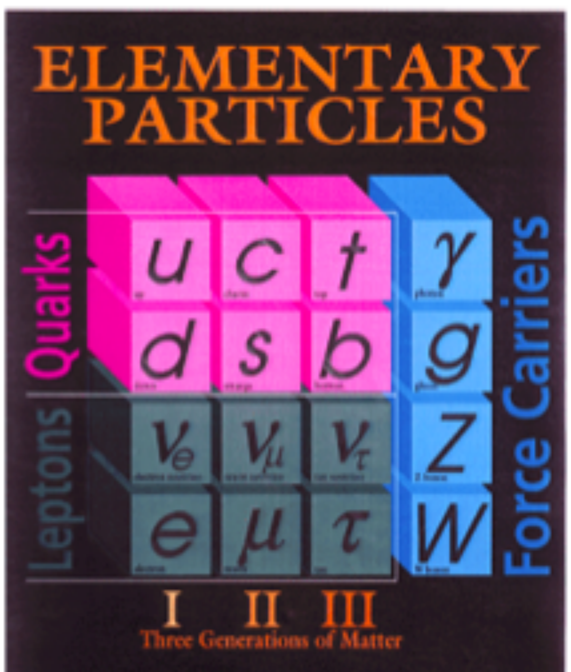
CERN

What's the Point?



Atomic/Nuclear physics

Particle physics



Standard model describes fundamental particles and interactions

- Fermions
  - Leptons
  - Quarks
- Force carriers
  - Electromagnetic interaction γ
  - Weak interaction $W^{\pm}$, Z^0 bosons
  - Strong interaction gluon

Beginning of the era

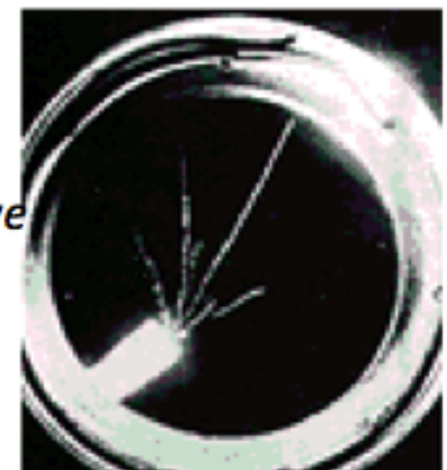
- View of the particle world as of early XXth Century
- Particles found in atoms:
  - Electron
  - Nucleons:
    - Proton (nucleus of hydrogen *H*)
    - Neutron (e.g. nucleus of helium *He* – α-particle - has two protons and two neutrons)
- Related particle mediating electromagnetic interactions between electrons and protons:
  - Photon (light!)

Particle	Electric charge ($\times 1.6\ 10^{-19}$ C)	Mass (GeV=$\times 1.86\ 10^{-27}$ kg)
e	−1	0.0005
p	+1	0.938
n	0	0.940
γ	0	0

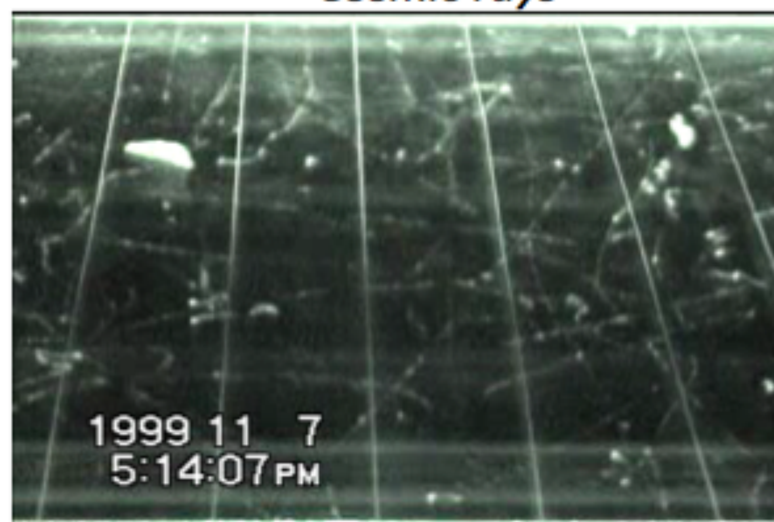
Beyond Atomic Physics

- There are more particles around us at all times – we just needed to learn how to look
- Cloud Chamber: 1911, C.T.R. Wilson (Nobel Prize)
  - Vapors condensate into tiny droplets around ionized atoms along charged particle trajectories
  - You can buy or build one

Photo of α-particles emitted by radioactive source and seen in cloud chamber



Cosmic rays



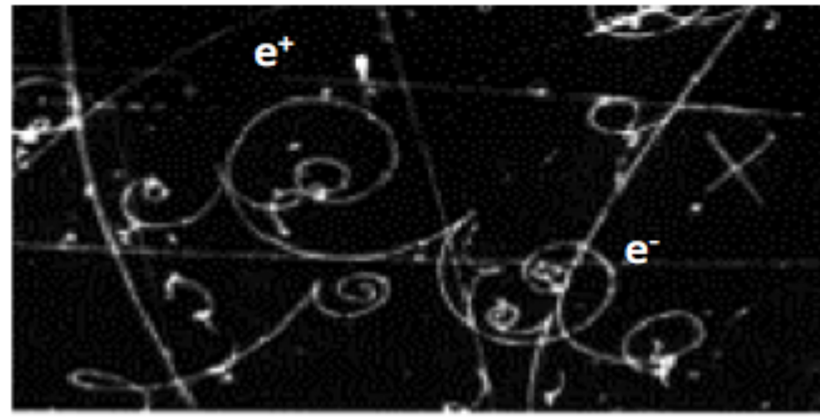
Cosmic Rays

- Occasionally energetic particle enters our atmosphere from outer space and triggers a chain of particle interactions
- New particles are created and then most of them decay
- Source of many important particle discoveries in 1930s-40s

Discovery of positrons (antimatter)

- **Discovery of positron** Carl Anderson 1932
  - positively charged electrons detected in cosmic rays passing through a cloud chamber immersed in a magnetic field

Photon conversions $\gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ in a bubble chamber



  - discovery of antimatter
  - positrons predicted by Dirac in 1928 from relativistic theory of electrons:

Non-relativistic kinetic energy:

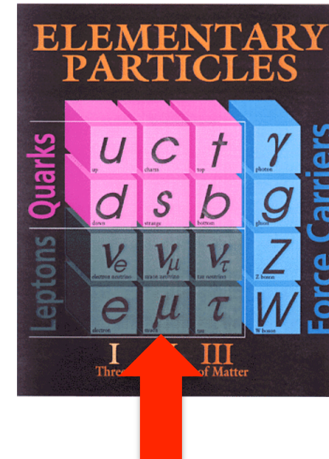
$$E = \frac{m\,v^2}{2} = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

Relativistic kinetic energy (Einstein):

$$E^2 = m^2c^4 + p^2c^2 \qquad E = \pm\sqrt{m^2c^4 + p^2c^2}$$

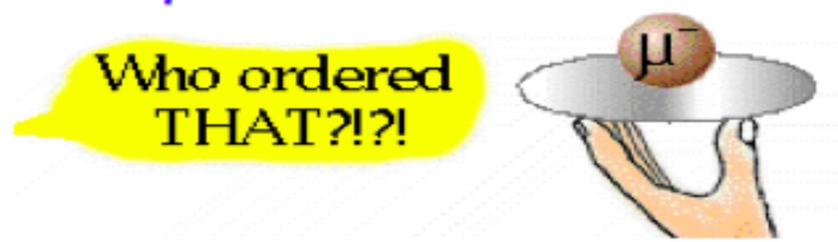
"negative" solution is related to the existence of antimatter

Discovery of muon (μ) (particle generations)



- **Discovery of muon** Neddermeyer, Anderson 1937
  - penetrating cosmic ray tracks with unit charge but mass in between electron and proton
  - muons were proven not to have any nuclear interactions and to be just heavier versions of electrons
  - μ decays to electron and two invisible neutrinos via **weak** interactions (β decay): $\mu^- \rightarrow \nu_\mu e^- \overline{\nu}_e$
  - first encounter of the generation problem

Particle	Electric charge (x 1.6 10^{-19} C)	Mass (GeV=x 1.86 10^{-27} kg)
e	−1	0.0005
μ	−1	0.106
p	+1	0.938
n	0	0.940
γ	0	0



  - 73 years later we still don't have a good answer

Particle accelerators

- Drawbacks of Cosmic Rays:
  - Interesting things happen very very rarely
  - Very difficult to catch them in particle detectors
  - Rate drops quickly with particle energy
- Particle accelerators:
  - Make things happen when and where we want
  - Can achieve high rates at high energies
  - Accelerate ordinary stable particles (e, p) from rest to large kinetic energies and smash them into the other matter
- Kinetic energy of light particles can be turned into mass of heavy particles!

$$E = m c^2$$

The Cyclotron

- Ernest Orlando Lawrence
  - 1929, UC Berkley

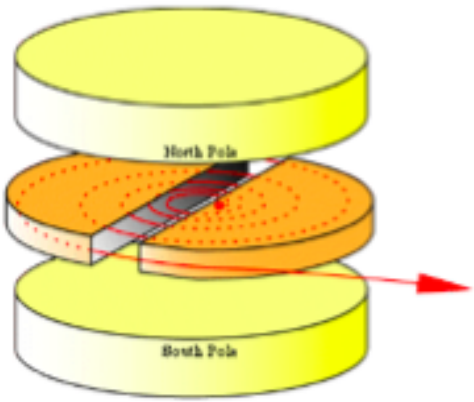


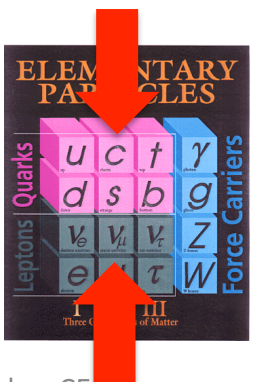
PLATE 1.4 Lawrence as a young associate professor. University Archives, TBL.

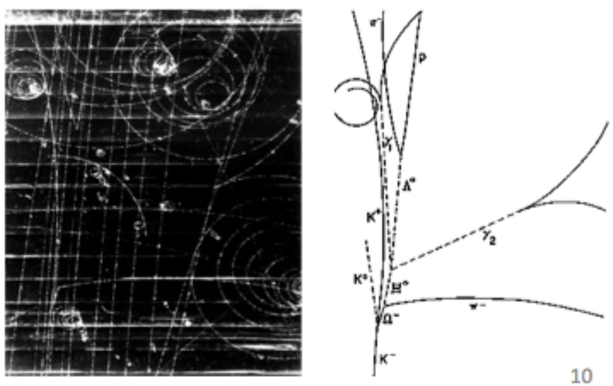
  - Energy of particle is limited by the size of magnets

- Cyclotrons were used to discover/study many isotopes during 1930-1940

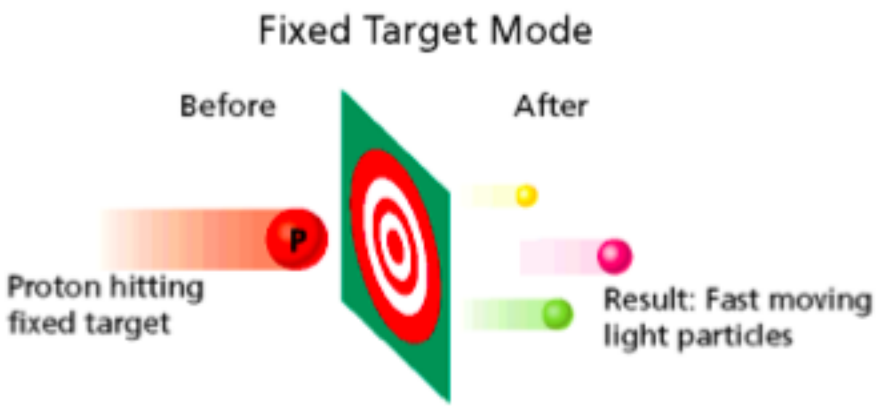
The synchrotron

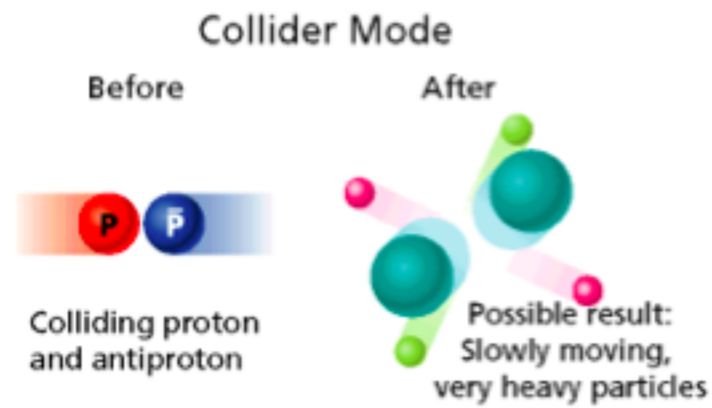
- Synchrotron maintains fixed orbital radius while adjusting magnetic field to accelerate a beam
  - First electron synchrotron was built in Berkley in 1945. Discovered antiproton and antineutron in ~1955
  - First proton synchrotron was built in Brookheaven 1952. Discovered
    - J/Ψ and charm quark in 1976
    - Muon neutrino in 1988





Why Colliders?





$$|p_{initial}| = |p_{final}| > 0$$

$$|p_{initial}| = |p_{final}| = 0$$

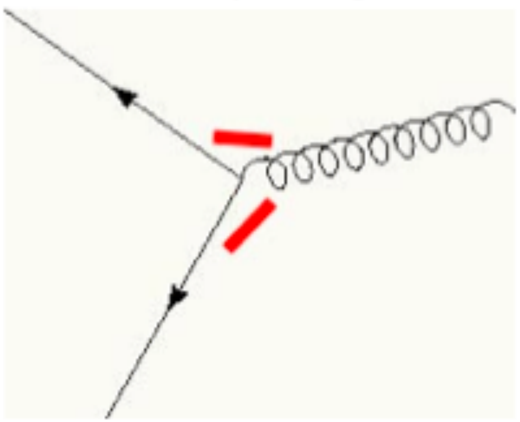
$$m^2 = E^2 - p^2$$

← Low momentum means large mass

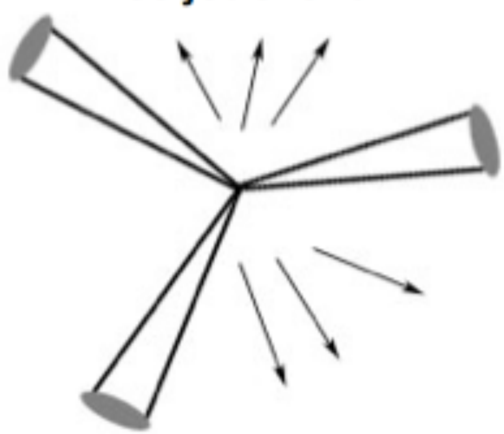
Colliders I

- PETRA at DESY (Hamburg, Germany) – 1978-1986
  - Electron-positron accelerator, beam energy 20 GeV
  - Discovered gluon in three jet events

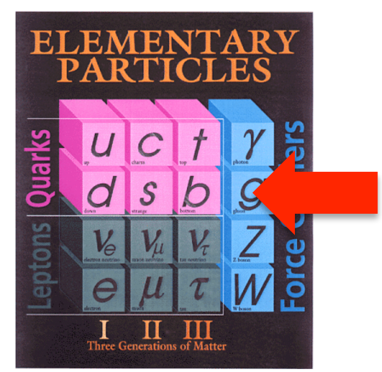
Quark-quark-gluon



Three jet event



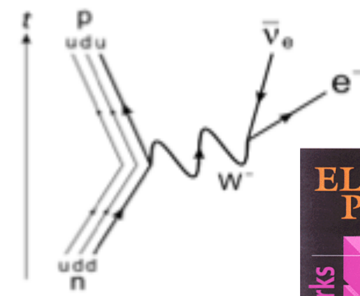
Gluons holding quarks together to form a proton
(diagram from *Scientific American*)

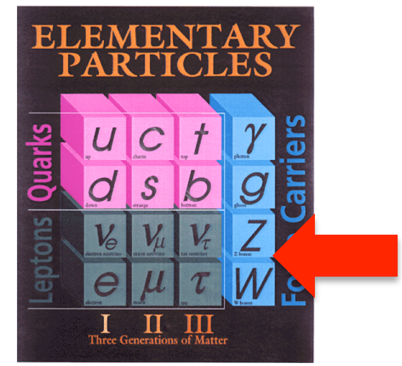


Colliders II

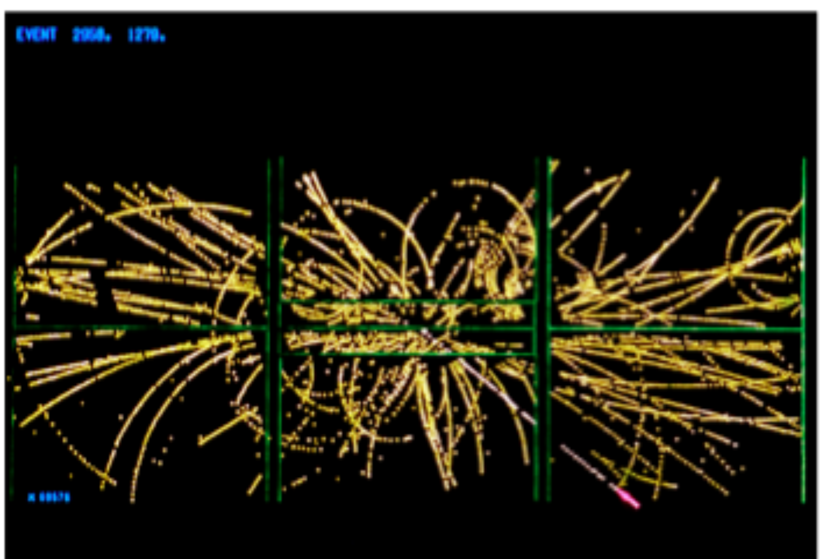
- SppS at CERN – 1981-1984
  - Proton-antiproton collider
  - Circumference 6.9km
  - Discovered $W^{\pm}$ and Z^0 bosons

β-decay: $n \rightarrow p + e + \nu$

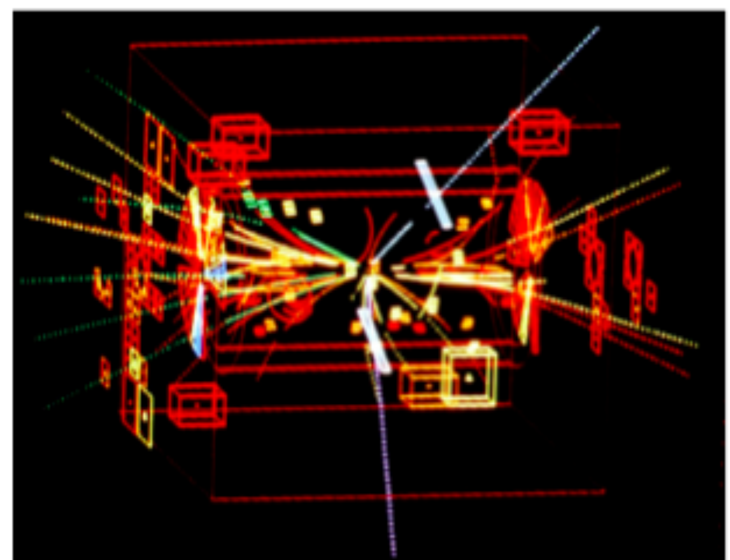




W->eν candidate

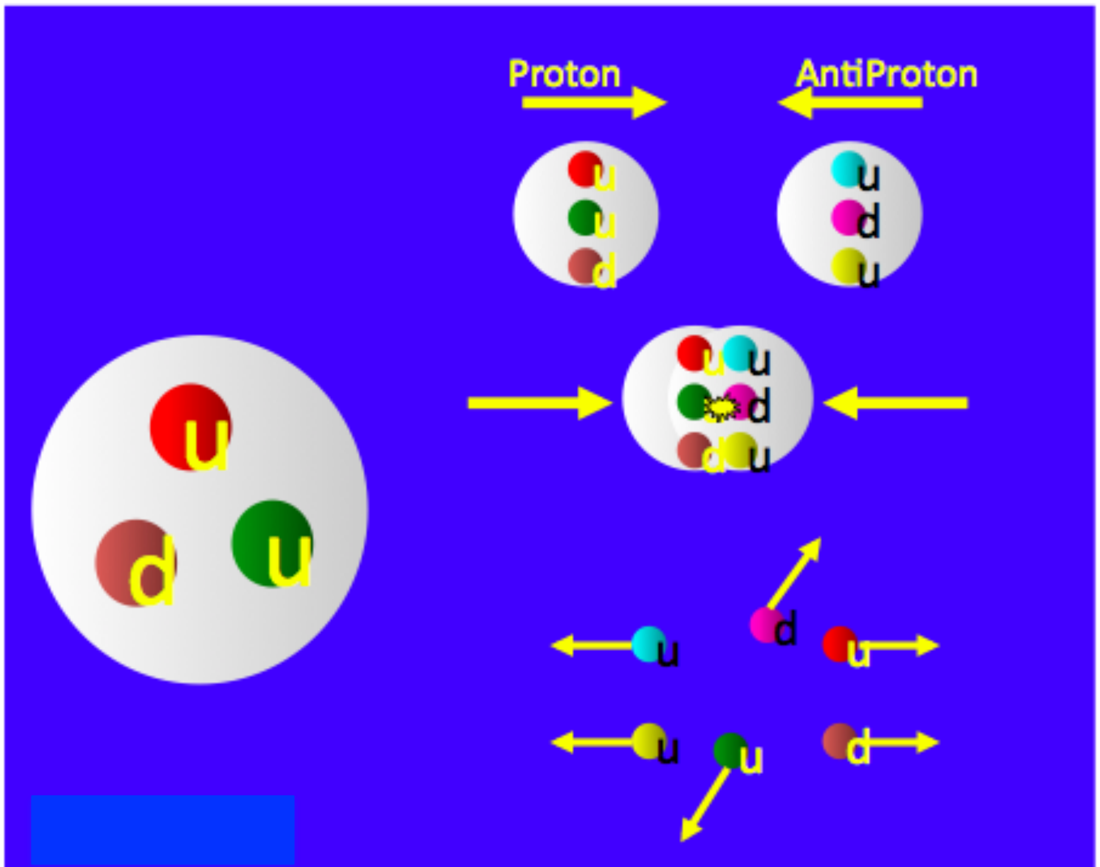


Z->ee candidate

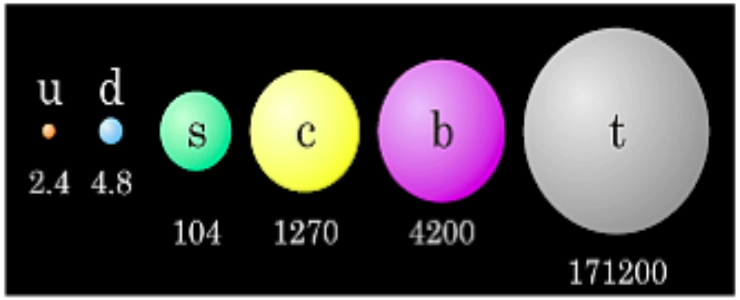


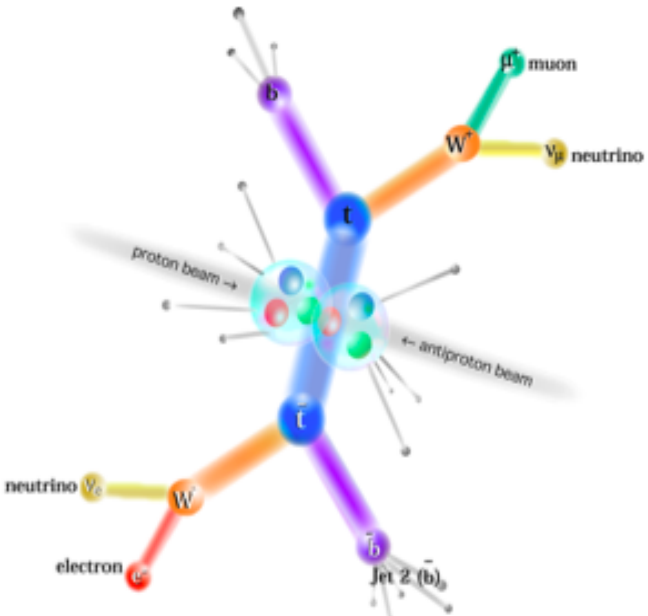
Colliders III

- Tevatron at Fermilab – 1992-Current
  - Proton-antiproton accelerator at 900 GeV/beam (6.2 km)



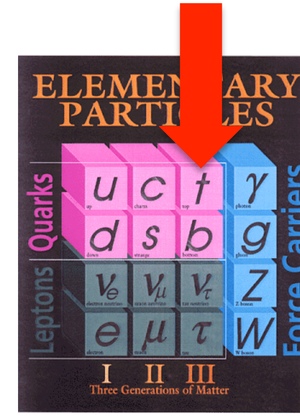
Discovery of Top quark

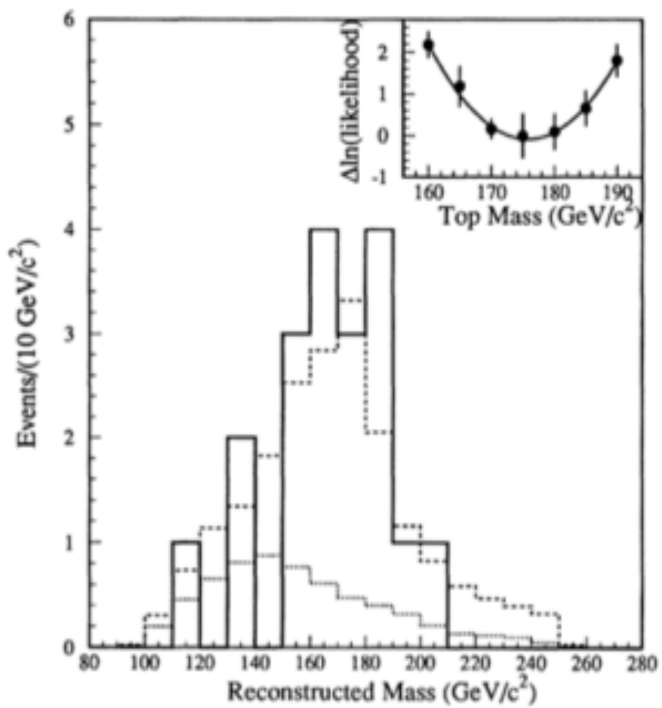




Theorist's View

- The heaviest fundamental particle
- Discovered in 1995





January 24, 2011

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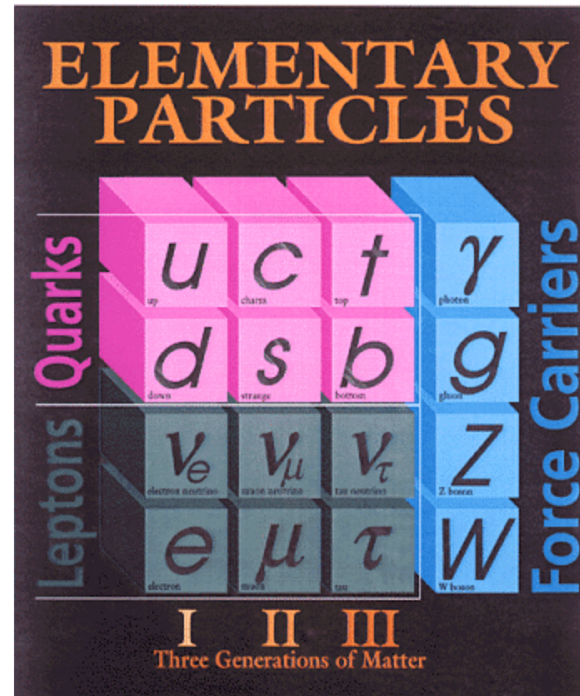
Picture at the start of LHC

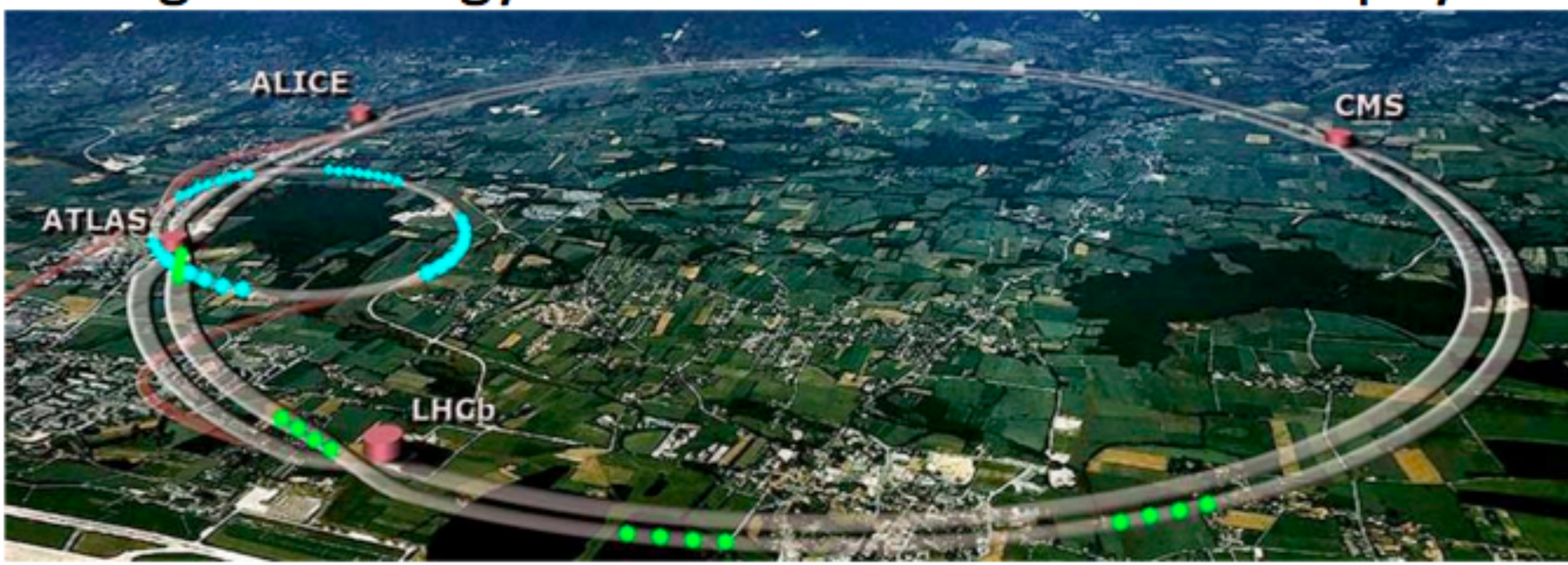
- Standard model of particle physics is in very good agreement with the experimental observations
  - Only missing piece was Higgs boson that explains the origin of mass of other elementary particles via Higgs mechanism (1964)
- There are more puzzles in Nature
  - Why gravity is so weak
  - What is dark matter made of
  - Etc.



Higgs Boson

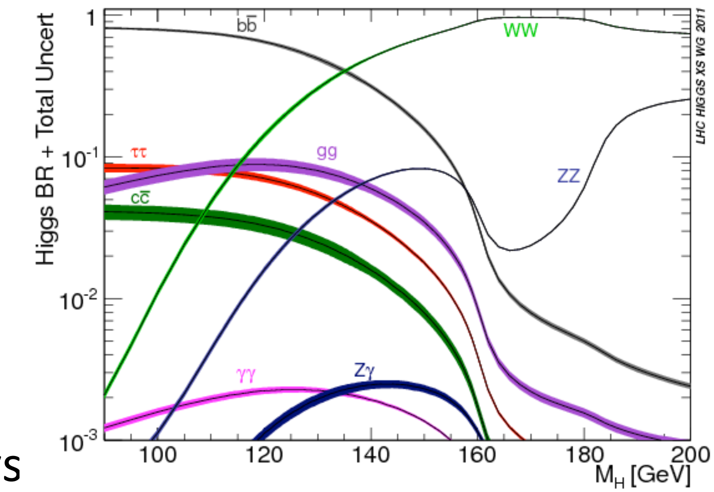
Large Hadron Collider

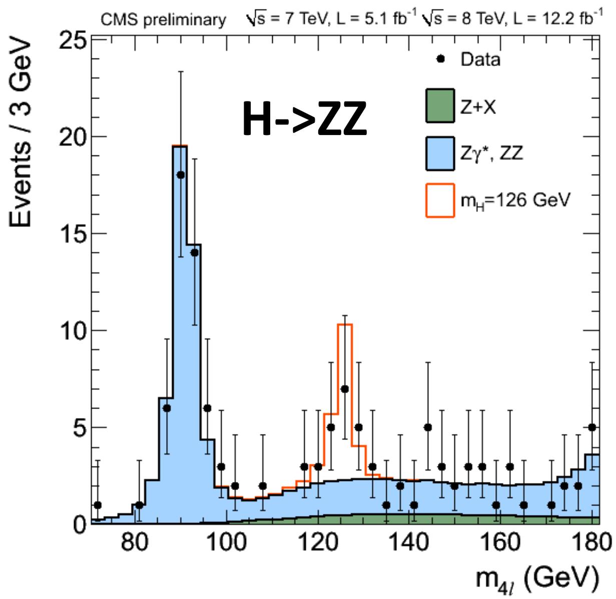
- Answers to these (and maybe to some new questions) are expected from Large Hadron Collider at CERN
  - Proton-proton accelerator at 3.5 TeV/per beam
    - 7 TeV/per beam by design
  - Highest energy ever achieved in accelerator physics

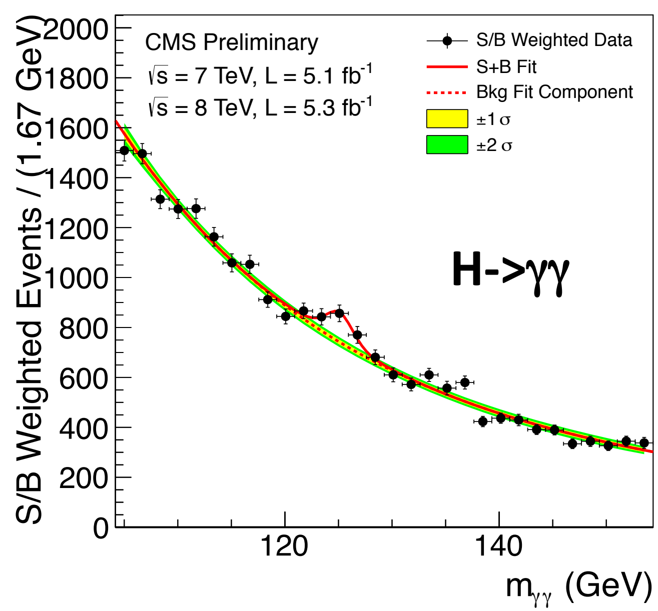


Higgs searches

- SM Higgs can decay to different particles: ZZ, γγ, ττ, WW
- Compare data with the model
  - So far new particle decaying to ZZ and γγ is observed
  - More data is needed to confirm other decays







Backup

Large Electron Positron Collider

- LEP at CERN – 1989-2000
  - electron-positron accelerator, 27 km.
  - Precisely measured Z boson properties: decays, mass, width
  - Constraint on number of neutrinos:
    - Presence of additional light neutrino result in increase of Z width and decrease of cross section
    - Only three light neutrinos exist, that implies only three generations of quarks and leptons