

Partikkelfysikk og kosmologi

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Disposisjon

- 1) Hva vi vet i partikkelfysikk (historisk oversikt).
- 2) LargeHadronCollider sin rolle
- 3) Link til astrofysikk/kosmologi

Kilder

- Eget materiale, som bl.a. bygger på
 - Wikipedia
 - Andre presentasjoner
- Presentasjoner av Rolf Landua/Cern til lignende grupper



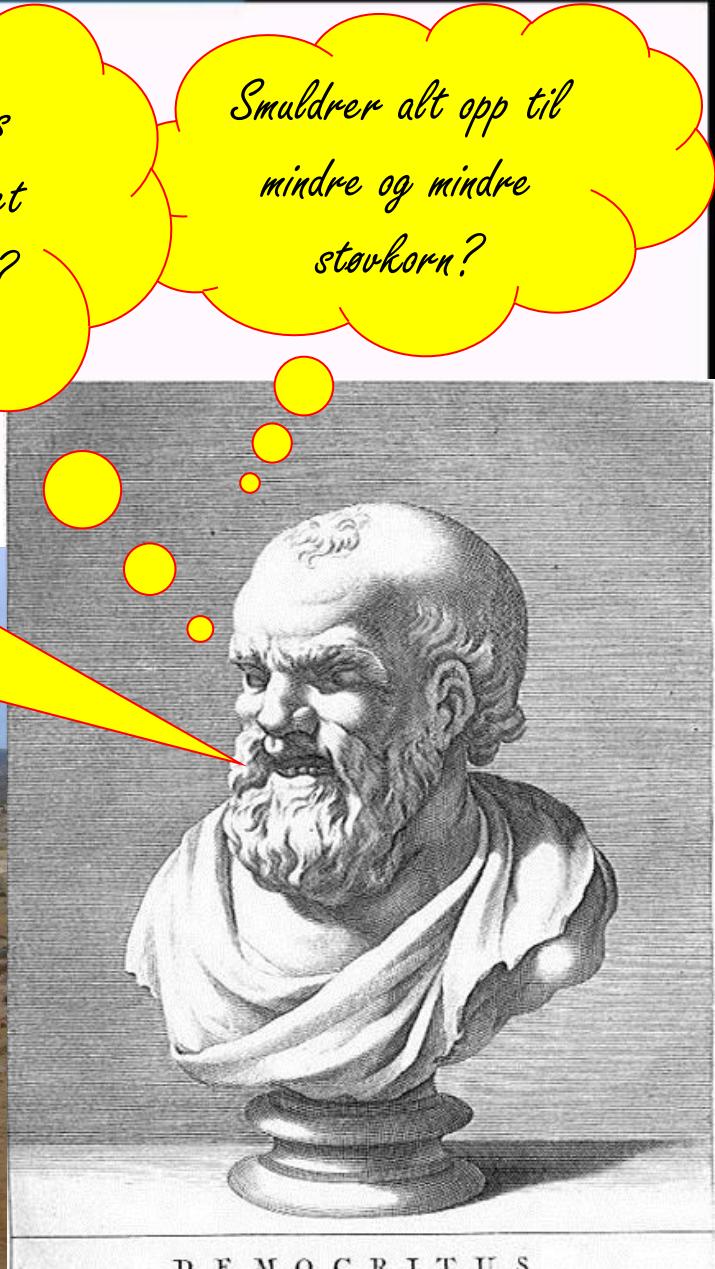
Del 1, En historisk oversikt



Det må finnes noen
minste udelelige
ATOMER som er
materiens
byggestener!

Men hvordan shapes
“ og planter av det
ldrende stavet??

Smuldrer alt opp til
mindre og mindre
stavkorn?



Hva er materie?

- Atomer postulert allerede av Demokrit
 - Hvis det ikke fantes noen minste byggestener, så ville alt smuldre opp (jeg har lest argumentet i 'Sofies verden')
 - *Stemmer dette for kollisjoner ved høye energier?*



Energiskalaer på mikronivå

($1 \text{ eV} = 1,6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$)

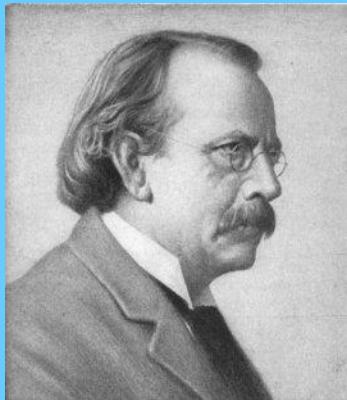
- Gassmolekyl ved romtemperatur:
 - $E = kT = 0,025 \text{ eV}$ (k er Boltzmanns konstant)
- Molekylær og intermolykelær bindingsenergi
 - *Van der Waals bindinger*: $\sim 0,01\text{-}0,1 \text{ eV}$
 - *Kovalent og ionebinding*: $1\text{-}10 \text{ eV} > kT$
- Atomær ionisasjonsenergi: $1\text{-}20 \text{ eV} >> kT$
- Radioaktiv stråling: $0,5\text{ - }10 \text{ MeV} >>> kT$

Demokrit hadde rett, atomene er udelelige i naturlige jordiske fenomener

- Atomene er små, og andre teorier var plausible, så rundt ca år 1890 var atomteorien fortsatt ikke bekreftet.

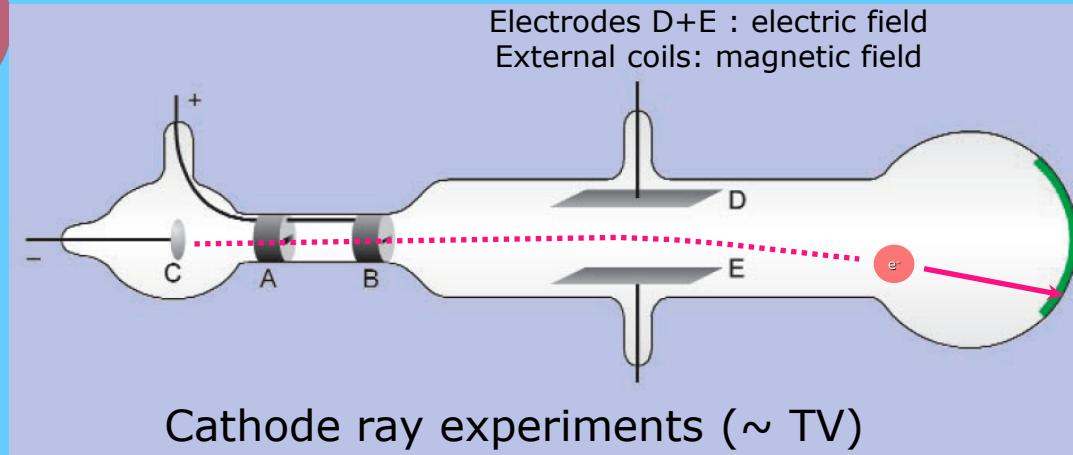
Discovery of the electron

1897



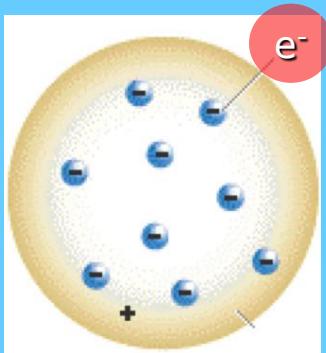
J.J. Thomson

e⁻



'Rays' are charged corpuscles*
with unique charge/mass ratio

*later called 'electrons'



His 'plum pudding'
model of the atom
(1904)



Electrons are sub-atomic particles!

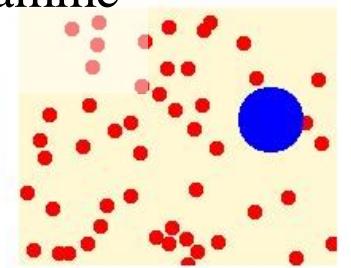
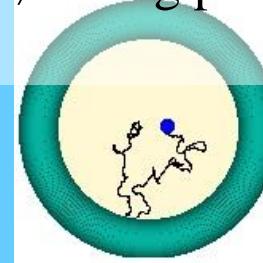
Atom

Robert Brown (1827) observes random walk of small particles suspended in a fluid



Botanikeren Brown så på pollen i vann, og trodde først at dette var tegn til liv, men fant senere at inorganisk støv oppførte seg på samme måte

1905



Albert Einstein (1905) explains by kinetic theory that the motion is due to the bombardment by molecules

Francois Perrin (1907) uses Einstein's formula to confirm the theory and measure Avogadro's number

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{2kTt}{\alpha} = \frac{kTt}{3\pi\eta a}$$

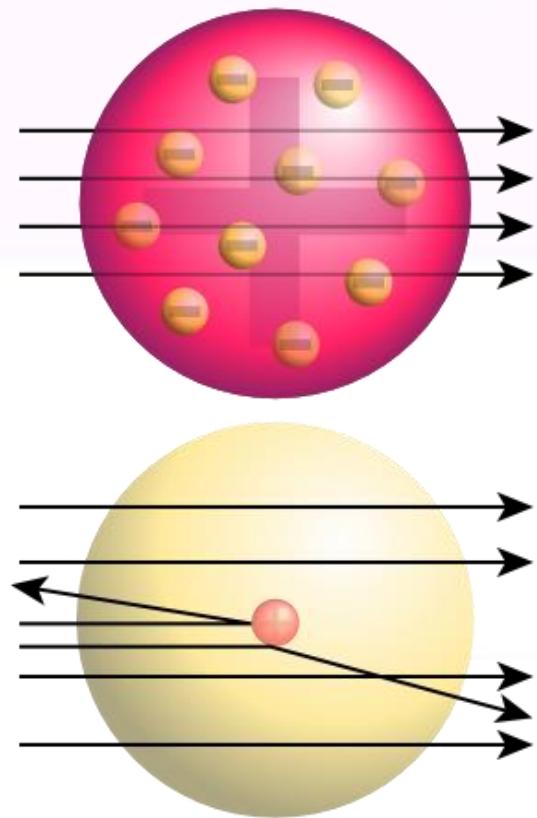


The existence of atoms was proven

Rutherford eksperiment: alfapartikler på gullfolie

Dette skjer hvis materie er som en grøt med rosiner →

Dette observerte Rutherford, noe som passer med tunge kjerner →



Fra "Wikimedia Commons"

Bohrs atommodell

- Atomer som mini solsystem, men tunge positive kjerner og kretsende elektroner
- Bare visse baner var tillatte
- Uakseptabel teori i lys av elektromagnetisme.

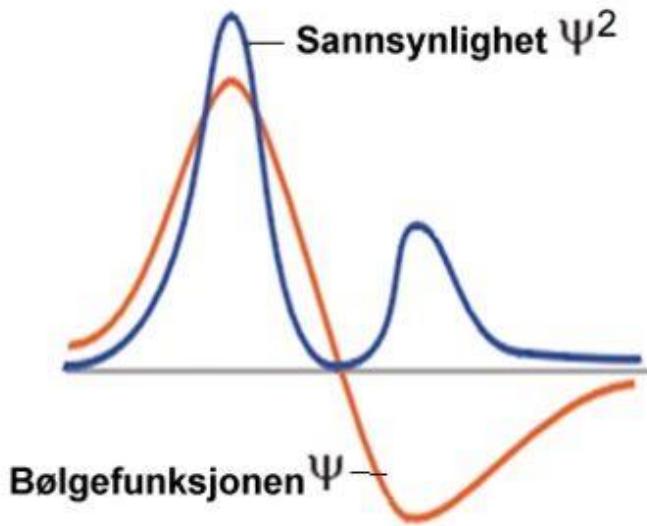


Den kvantemekaniske revolusjon

$$H\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = (T + V)\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

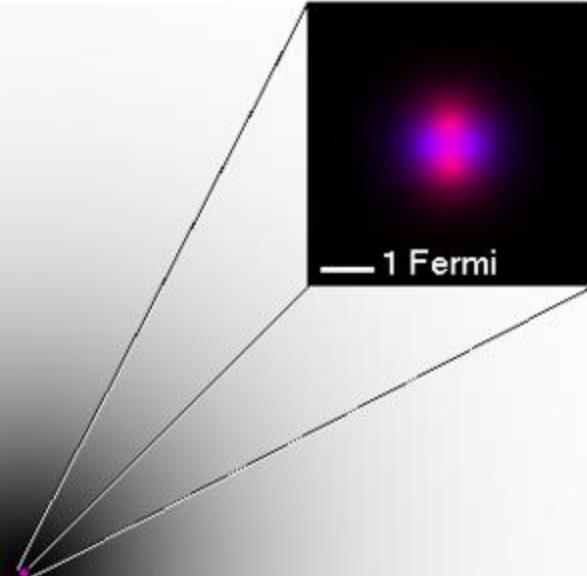
- Schrödinger energiløsning.
 - ($E_{tot} = E_{kin} + E_{pot}$ etter visse regler)
- Finner bestemte energinivåer, men postulerer at partikkelbaner ikke kan bestemmes eksakt.
- Faststoff-fysikk, kjerne+partikkelfysikk og kjemi er basert på kvantemekanikk.
- **Har bestått alle tester**

Illustrasjon av
bølgefunksjon (under).
Elektron-og kjerneskyer
for helium
(til venstre)
(figurer fra Wikipedia)



Sannsynlighetstetthet

1 Ångstrom (= 100,000 Fermi)



I 1932 er atommodellen godt etablert

- Tunge kjerner med nøytroner og protoner
- Elektroner i ”skyer” omkring, beskrevet etter kvantemekaniske prinsipper

Hvor lenge var Adam i paradis?

- Til 1933, da ble positronet funnet.
 - Forutsagt av Dirac noen år tidligere gjennom sin relativistiske kvantemekanikk.
 - Alle partikler har sine antipartikler med motsatt ladning , mens alle andre egenskaper er beholdt.

(partikler er sine egne antipartikler)



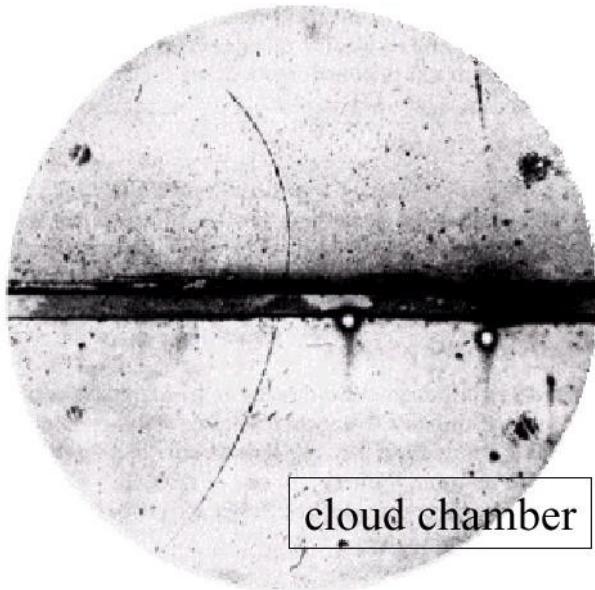
e^+

Fields

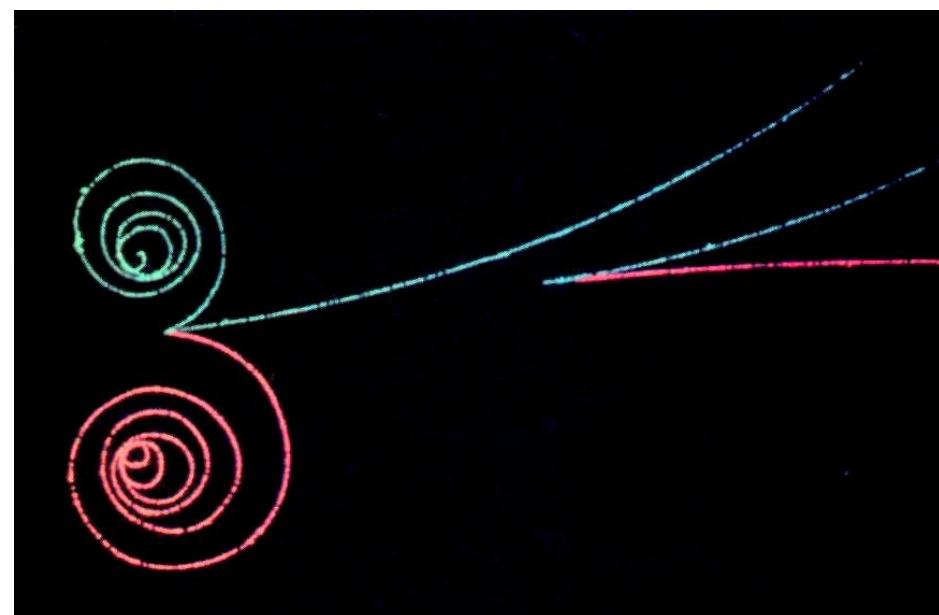
'Electromagnetic' interaction



Anderson (1932)

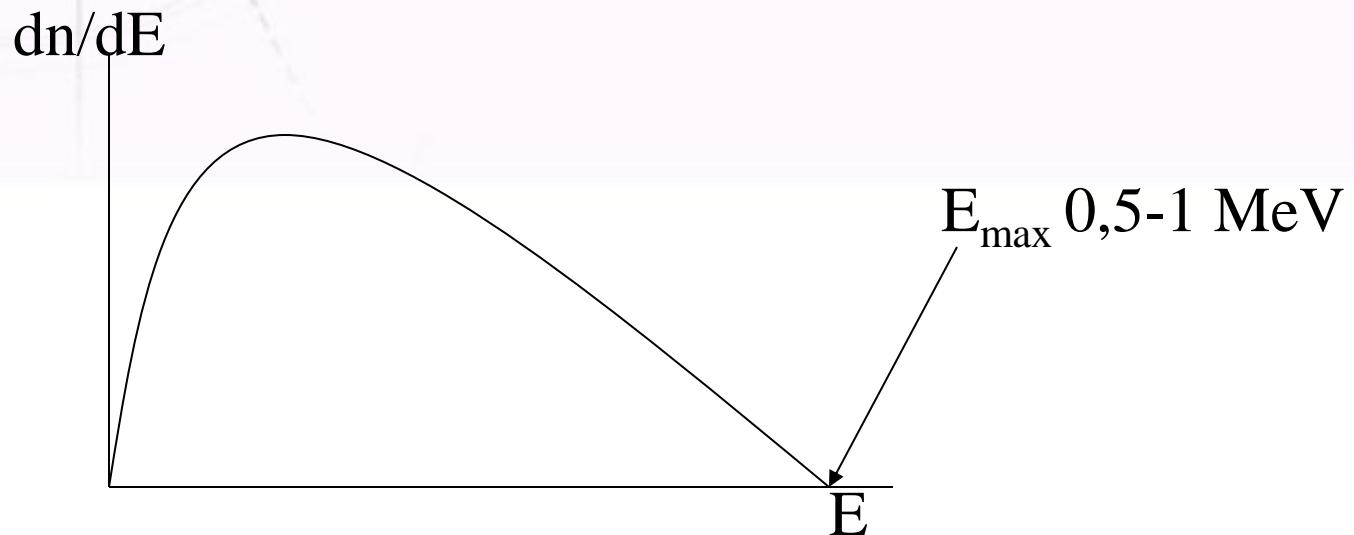


Dirac was right!



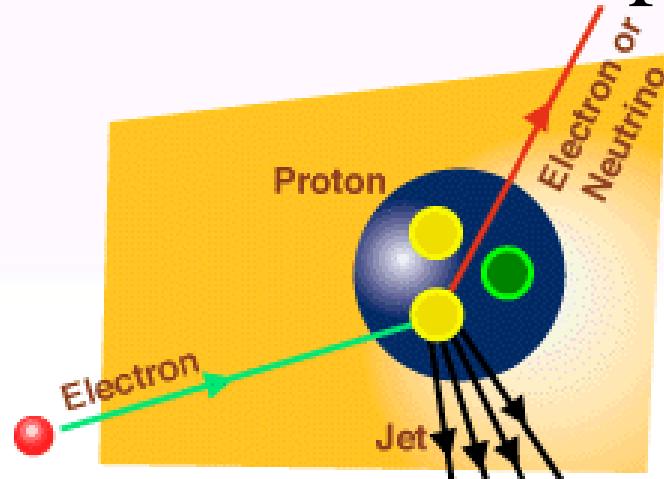
β -stråling

$$d \rightarrow u + e^- + \bar{\nu}$$



Kontinuerlig energispektrum, midlere $E = 1/3 E_{\max}$
Er energien bevart? Bare hvis en postulerer en ny
partikkel, **nøytrinoet**.

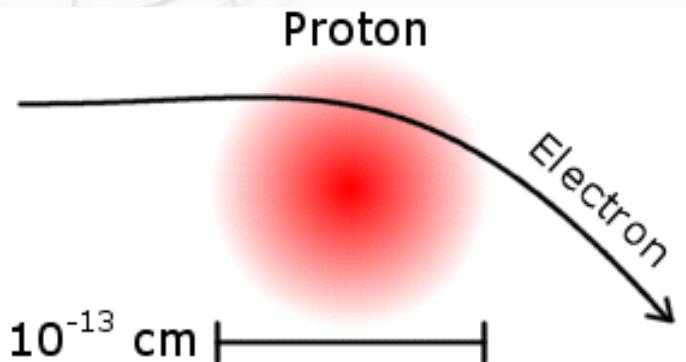
Er protonet en elementæpartikkel?



- Rutherford's eksperiment på nytt, men med høyere energi.
Hva skjer?
 - Mange nye partikler, bl. a særpartikler.
 - Protonet har utstrekning
 - Protonet har struktur
 - Kvarkmodell (1964)

Discovery of quarks

Electron-Proton scattering

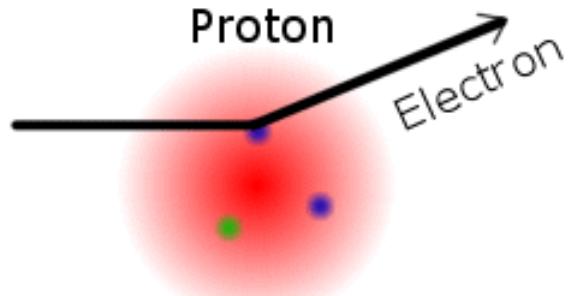


1956 Hofstadter: measured finite proton radius



Stanford Linear Accelerator Centre

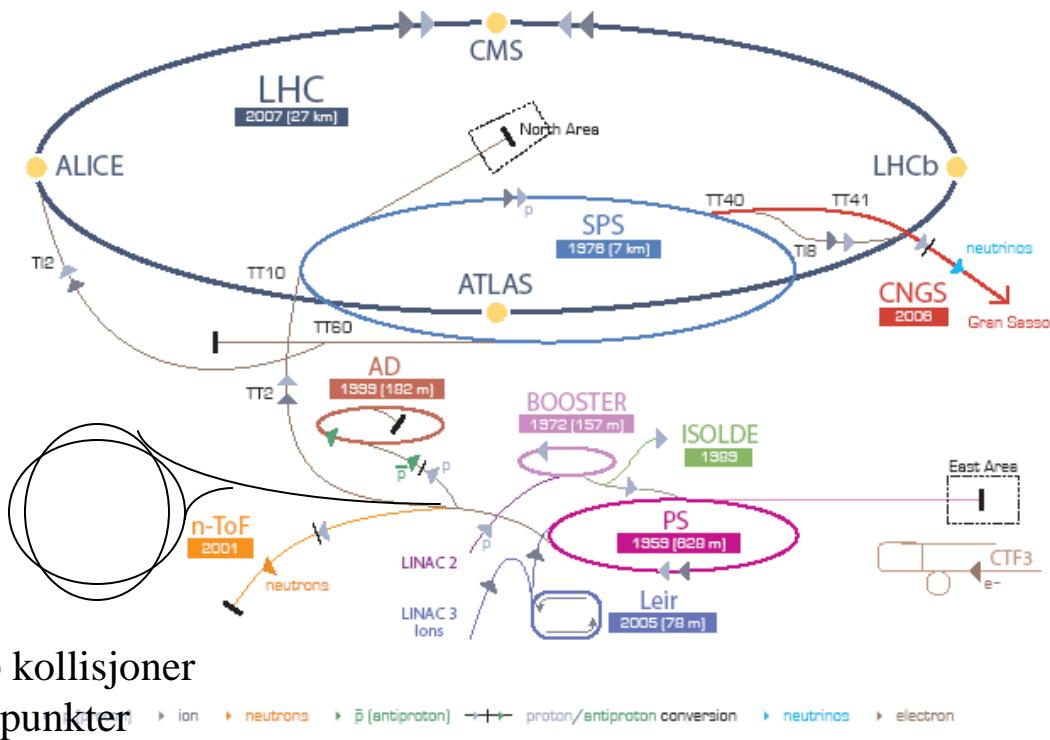
1967 Friedmann, Kendall, Taylor (SLAC):
'hard scattering' of electron on three 'point-like particles'



Measured cross-sections perfectly compatible with presence of 2 up- and 1 down-quark in proton

CERNs ISR (R.I.P.)

CERN Accelerator Complex



p-p kollisjoner
i 8 punkter



Kjell Johnsen
1921-2007

1. Progress report on the development of a method to detect fractional charges in water and its application to a search for quarks at the ISR

Von Dardel, G; Henning, S; Malmenryd, G

CERN-ISRC-70-33-Add-1.- Geneva : CERN, 1 Oct 1971 . - 4 p [Fulltext](#)

[Detailed record](#) - [Similar records](#)

2. Search at the ISR for quarks produced at small angles - Rome-CERN Collaboration.

CERN-ISRC-70-30.- Geneva : CERN, 7 Dec 1970 . - 2 p [Fulltext](#)

[Detailed record](#) - [Similar records](#)

3. Search for quarks at the ISR

Albrow, M G; Clegg, A B; Sens, J C- CERN-Holland-Lancaster-Manchester Collaboration.

CERN-ISRC-70-16.- Geneva : CERN, 15 Sep 1970 . - 4 p [Fulltext](#)

[Detailed record](#) - [Similar records](#)

4. The use of a special gate to search for quarks at the ISR in events of favourable topology - Pisa-Stony Brook Collaboration.

CERN-ISRC-69-12-Add-1.- Geneva : CERN, 8 Dec 1970 . - 14 p [Fulltext](#)

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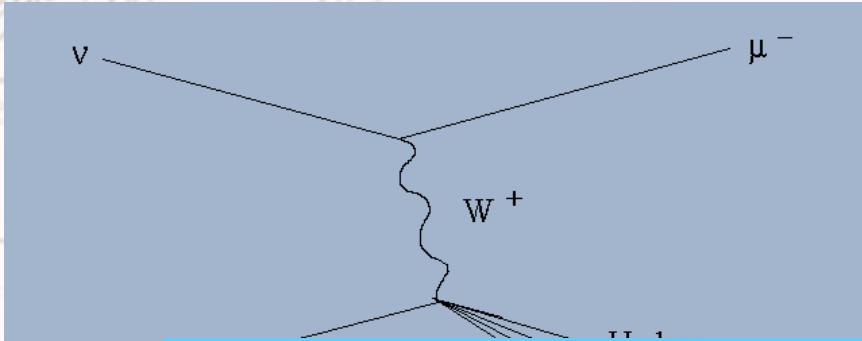
5. Search for quarks at the ISR - Saclay-Strasbourg Collaboration.

CERN-ISRC-69-11-Add-5.- Geneva : CERN, 7 Jan 1971 . - 3 p [Fulltext](#)

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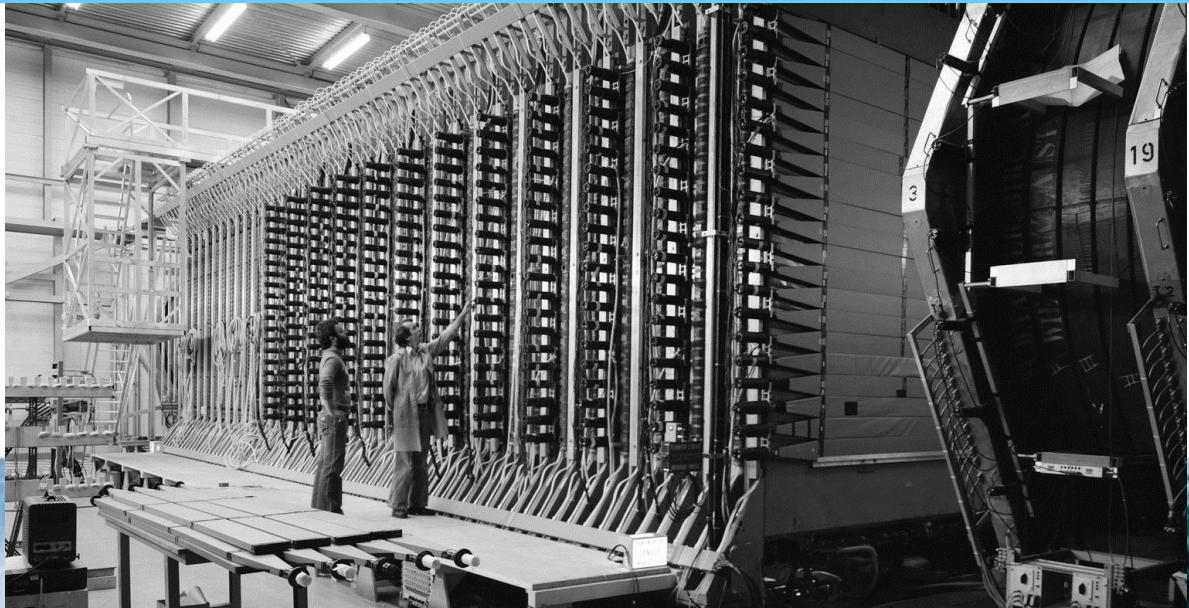
6. Search for quarks in the British-Scandinavian large angle spectrometer - British-Scandinavian Collaboration.

CERN-ISRC-71-9.- Geneva : CERN, 1971 . - 15 p [Ful](#)



Man søkte videre etter
kvarker: f.eks ved å skyte
dem ut av protonet med
neutrinoer

Kvarker er aldri frie partikler

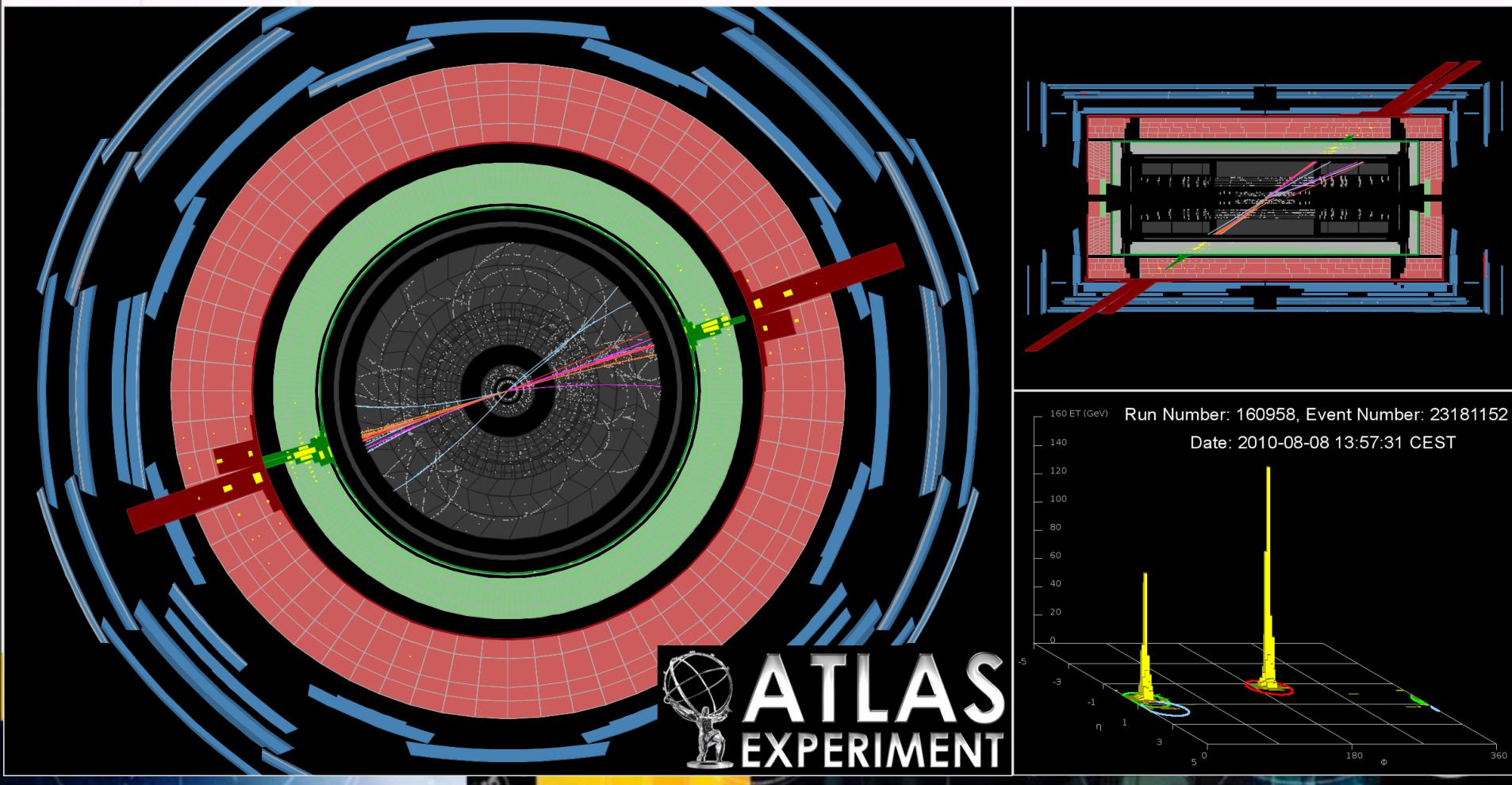


Ikke frie kvarker, men

- Baryoner, som består av tre kvarker
- Mesoner, som består av en kvark og en antikvark.
- Leptoner, som elektronet, som er en ”punktpartikkel”



En kollisjon mellom kvarker:



Vekselvirkninger (krefter,felter, potensialer)

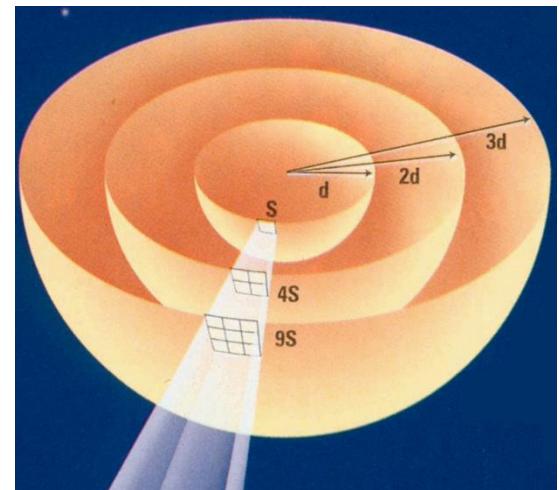
- Coulomb kraft:

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

- Gravitasjonskraft

$$F = G_N \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

- $1/r^2 \rightarrow$ Vi kan tegne feltlinjer



Potensialene

- Enklere å uttrykke seg v.h.a. energibevaring, enn å bruke kompliserte kraftvektorer
- Potensial: virkningen av en kraftkilde på en standardisert probe (enhetsladning)
- QM: sier potensial, *mener gjerne potensiell energi*

Kvantefelt-teori

- Gir små korrekjoner til elektromagnetismen, som er eksperimentelt etterprøvet med stor presisjon
- Kreftene beskrives gjennom utveksling av partikler, (fotoner for elektromagnetisme)

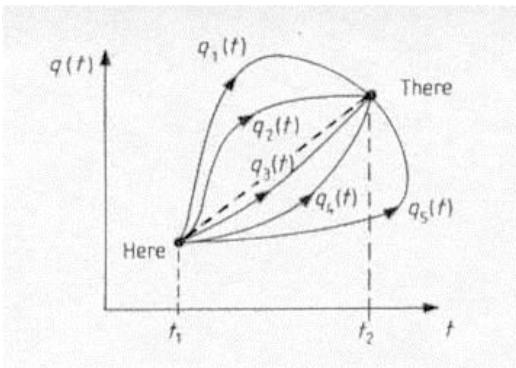
Fields

1934 - 1948



R. P. Feynman

All paths are possible
('multiple slit experiment')



Quantum Electrodynamics

Feynman, Tomonaga, Schwinger

"Renormalization"

The 'naked' electron + vacuum fluctuations = measured electron
("infinite" - "infinite" = "finite")

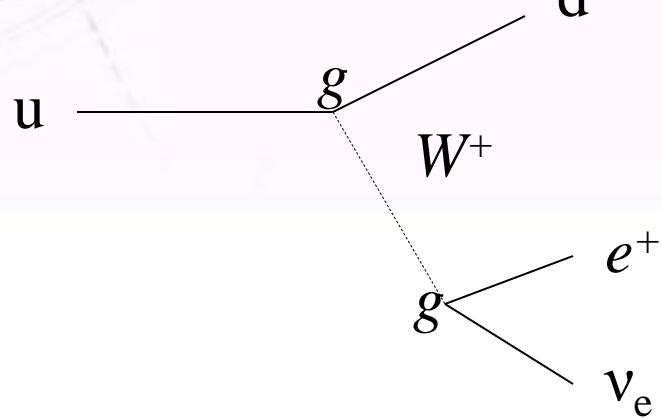
Feynman diagrams

Precise computation rules - in graphical form

$$= -i \int d^4x d^4y j_\mu^A(x) D^{\mu\nu}(x, y) j_\nu^B(y)$$

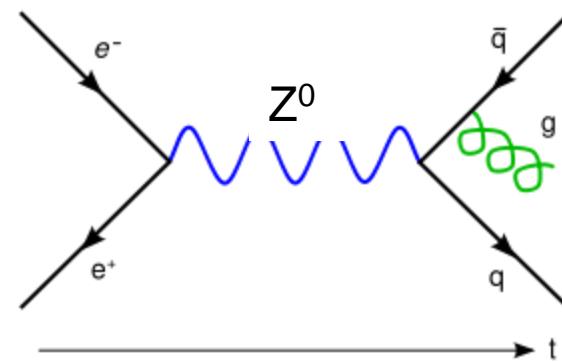
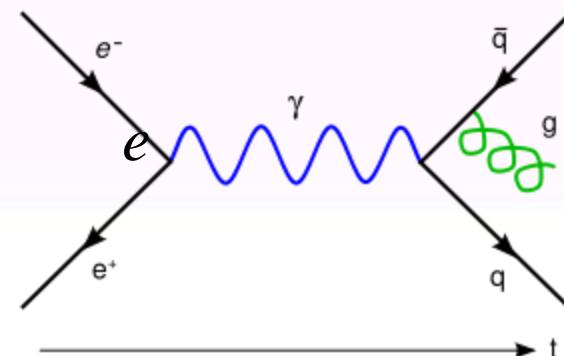
*Feynman diagrams
later became a graphical way
to represent all kinds of
particle interactions*

Feynman diagrammer for å beskrive prosessene med vekselvirkningspartikler



$$u \rightarrow d + e^+ + \nu_e$$

$$d \rightarrow u + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$



Fields

'Strong' interaction

Back to the strong force: keeping protons and neutrons together

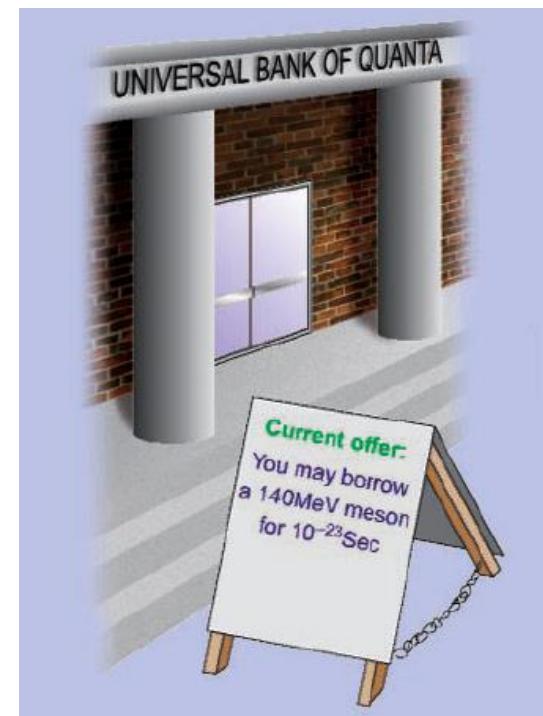
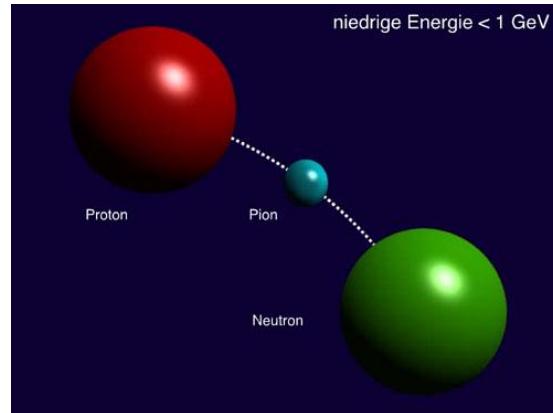


Exchange of massive particle
Pion

$$V(r) = -g^2 \frac{e^{-mr}}{r}$$

Modified Coulomb law

Yukawa (1934)

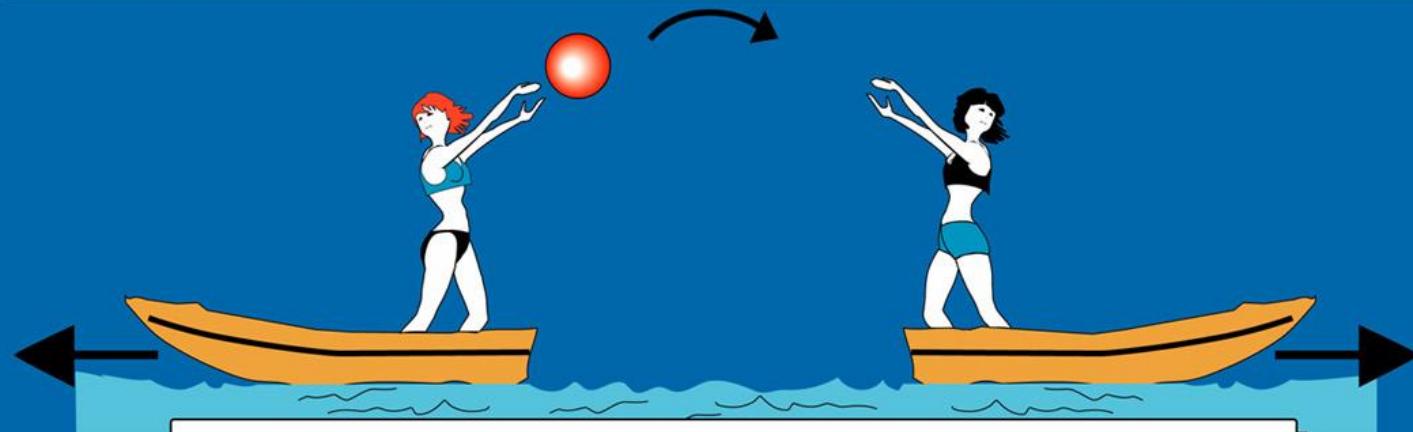


Allowed by uncertainty relation: $1.4 \text{ fm} \sim 140 \text{ MeV}$

The forces in Nature

Elektro-
svak
Kraft

TYPE	INTENSITY OF FORCES (DECREASING ORDER)	BINDING PARTICLE (FIELD QUANTUM)	OCCURS IN :
STRONG NUCLEAR FORCE	~ 1	GLUONS (NO MASS)	ATOMIC NUCLEUS
ELECTRO -MAGNETIC FORCE	~ 10^{-3}	PHOTONS (NO MASS)	ATOMIC SHELL ELECTROTECHNIQUE
WEAK NUCLEAR FORCE	~ 10^{-5}	BOSONS Z^0 , W^+ , W^- (HEAVY)	RADIOACTIVE BETA DESINTEGRATION
GRAVITATION	~ 10^{-38}	GRAVITONS (?)	HEAVENLY BODIES



THE EXCHANGE OF PARTICLES IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FORCE

De fire kraftpotensialene

$$V_G = -G \frac{Mm}{r}$$

Newton s gravitasjon
(+korrekjoner p.g.a. Einstein)

$$V_C = -\alpha \frac{1}{r}$$

Coulombkraften

$$V_w = -g^2 \frac{1}{r} e^{-m_w r / (\hbar c)}$$

Svak kjernekraft

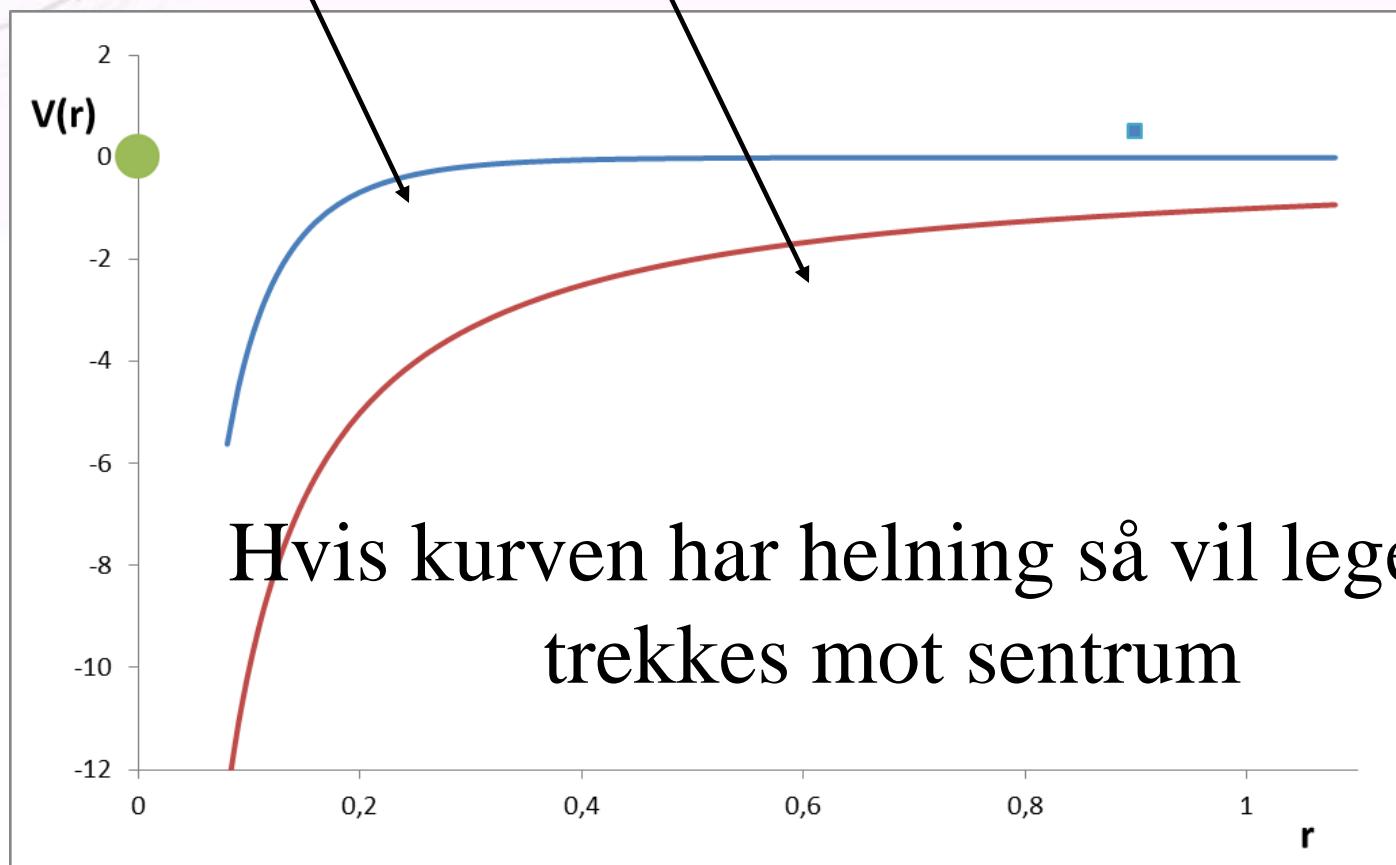
$$V_s = -\alpha_s \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{r} + kr$$

Sterk kraft (mellom kvarker).
Nb: øker med avstand. Ikke
mulig med enkle
diagrammer

Hvilke sammenhenger finnes?

$$V(r) = -g^2 \frac{e^{-mr}}{r}$$

Yukawa og Coulomb potensialer



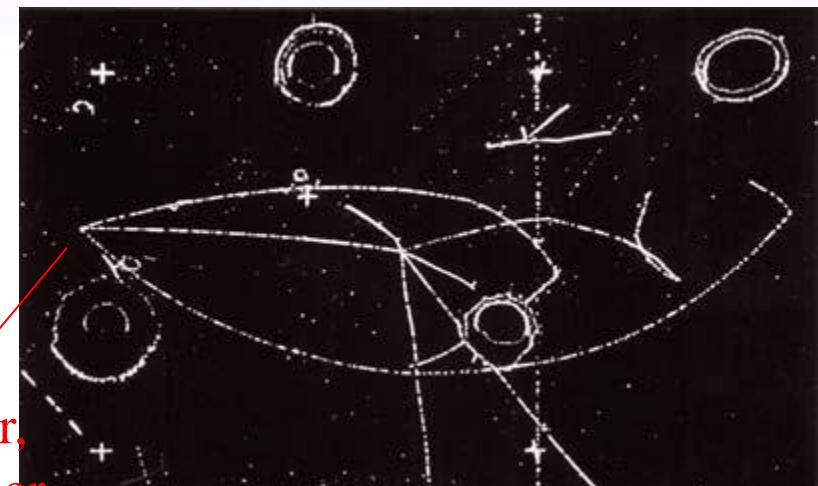
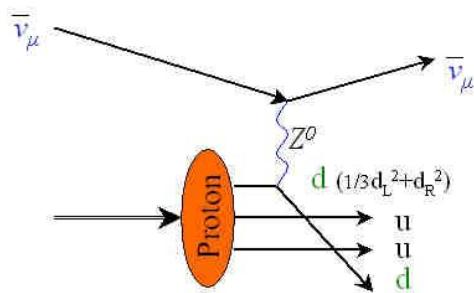
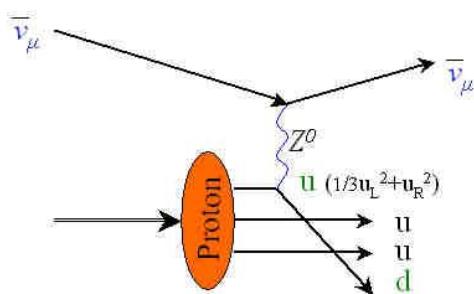
Mot Standardmodellen

At the end of the 1950s V-A theory was the "standard model" of weak interactions. Its major drawback was its bad high-energy behaviour, which prompted various ideas to cure the problem of infinities. Guided by quantum electrodynamics, a gauge theory, attempts were made to construct a gauge theory of weak interactions, and in the mid-1960s the hypothesized charged intermediate vector boson (W^\pm) was complemented with a neutral partner to achieve the required cancellations. **The invention of the Higgs mechanism solved the problem of having both a gauge theory and massive mediators of weak interactions. The progress made by Sheldon Glashow, Abdus Salam and Steven Weinberg was completed by the work of Martinus Veltman and Gerard 't Hooft**, which proved the renormalizability of the theory. So, as 1971 turned to 1972, a viable theory of weak interactions that claimed weak neutral currents as a crucial ingredient was proposed, challenging the experimental groups to provide "yes" or "no" as an answer to the question "do neutral currents exist?".

Sitat: CERN Courier 4 oktober 2004

= eksistens av
Z-bosonet

Svak nøytral strøm
funnet i boblekammeret
"Gargamelle"



tre hadroner,
ingen leptoner

Cerns største triumf på 1970 tallet

Kan alt beskrives med samme teori?

Hva betyr ”samme teori”?

- Må ha en relasjon mellom ladningene i de forskjellige kreftene.
- Elektrosvak teori

$$g \sin \theta_W = e$$

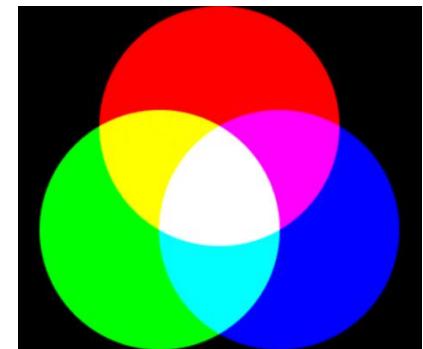
*g er svak ladning
e er elektrisk ladning
ofte brukes $\alpha = e^2/(2\epsilon_0 hc)$
istedenfor ladning*

1973

Colour charge

Δ^{++} three up-quarks with parallel spin, in a symmetric state

(u,u,u) *But: three fermions not allowed to be in identical states (Pauli exclusion principle)*



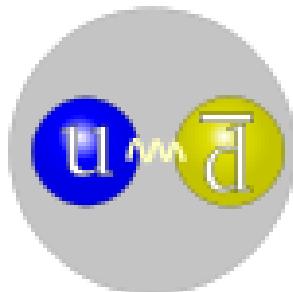
The three quarks must be different in one quantum number: "colour"

(Bardeen, Fritzsch, Gell-Mann)

Only colour-neutral bound states are allowed

MESONS = Quark-Antiquark

BARYONS = 3-Quark states

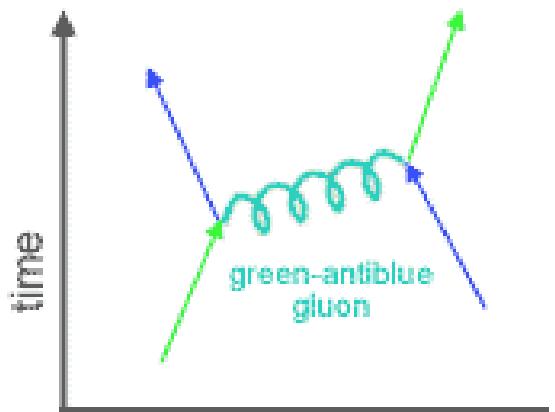


Colour-force transmitted by (eight) gluons

GLUONS CARRY COLOUR CHARGE - SELF-INTERACTION !

Positive pion

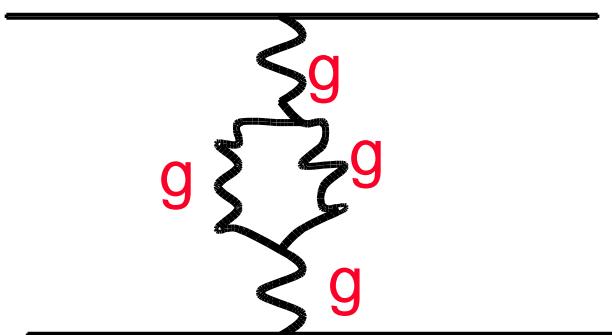
Gluons



Gluons are massless carriers of the strong force

There are $3 \times 3 - 1 = 8$ different gluons

Gluons carry colour charge \rightarrow self-interaction



Self-interaction of gluons

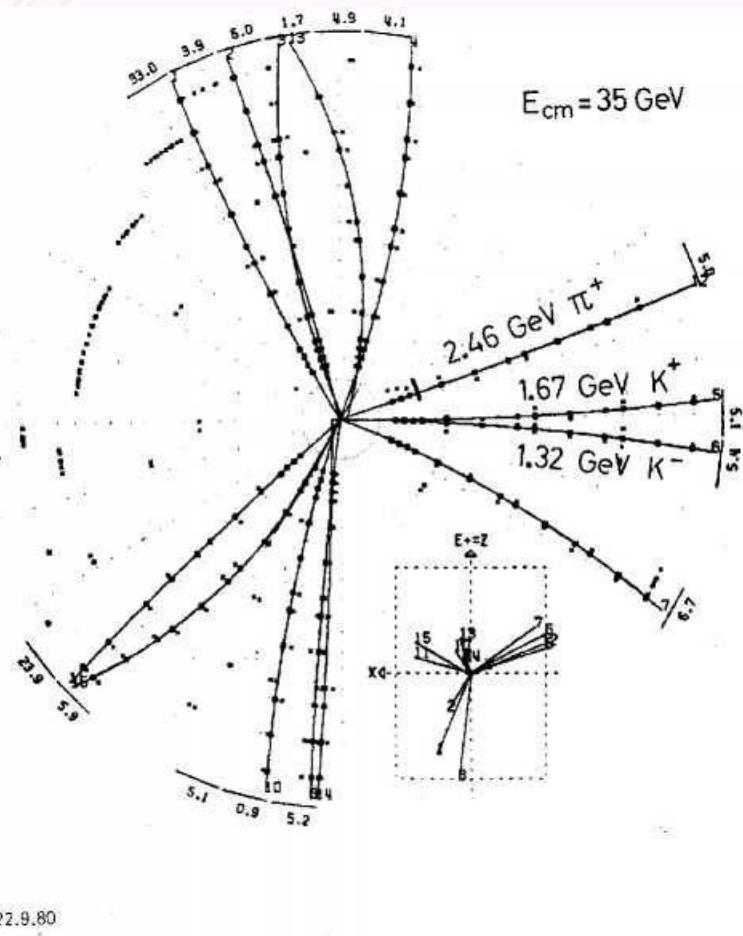
Potential rises linearly with distance (for large r)

$$V_{QCD} = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{\alpha_s}{r} + kr$$

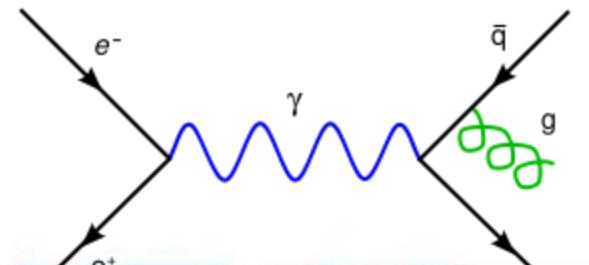
Small distances: asymptotic freedom

1973

Discovery of Gluons



Bjørn Wiik (1937-1999)



22.9.80

PETRA Storage Ring

(1979 DESY (Hamburg))

The University of Bergen



Tre av kreftene beskrives godt som kvantefeltteorier. Dette kalles ‘Standardmodellen’.

- Forening av svake og elektromagnetiske vekselvirkninger
- Ingen relasjon mellom sterk og elektrosvak ladning.
- Hva med gravitasjon?
- Kvarker,leptoner,fotoner,gluoner....
- Mer om dette i morgen.