



# Introduction to Particle Physics (for non physics students)



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**How Old is the Universe?**



20.00 ) Creation Big Bang

( world cup 1<sup>st</sup> half; 2<sup>nd</sup> half; sleep )



05.00 SUN → EARTH 06.00

( breakfast; come to lectures )



09.30 Oldest Fossils

09.59; 30" First Humanoids

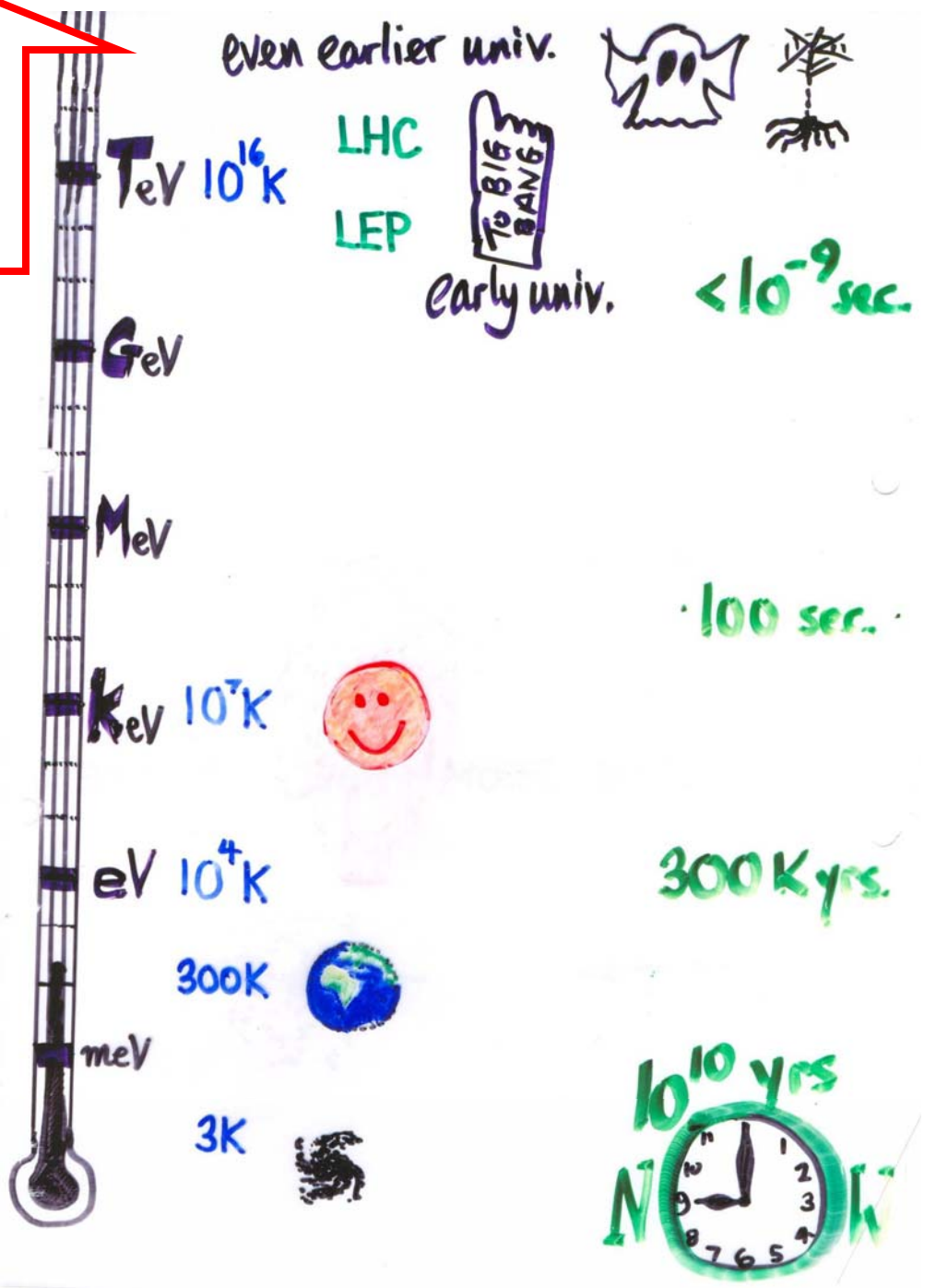


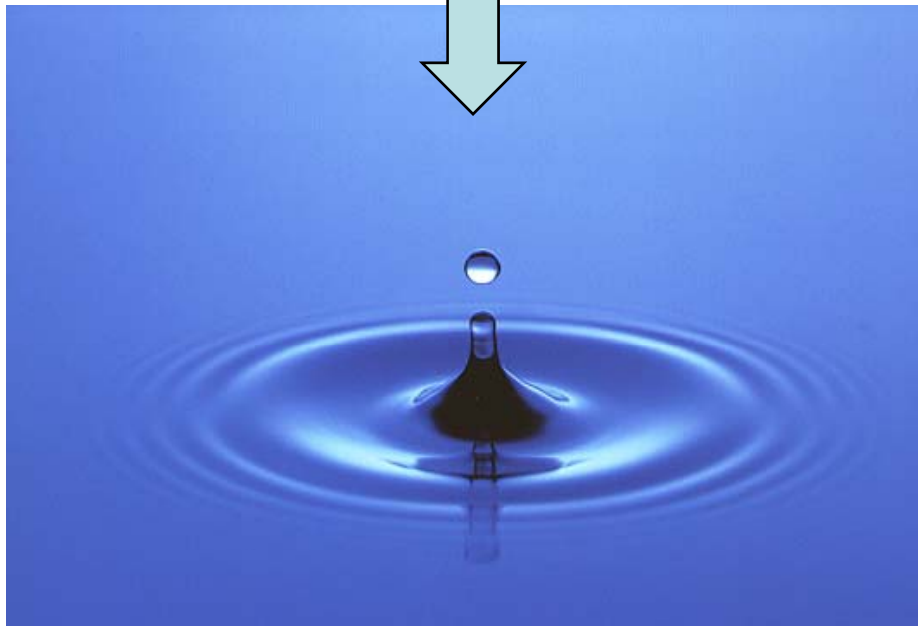
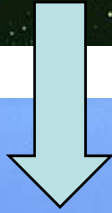
09.59 -   The Millenium

10.00 NOW



Next year

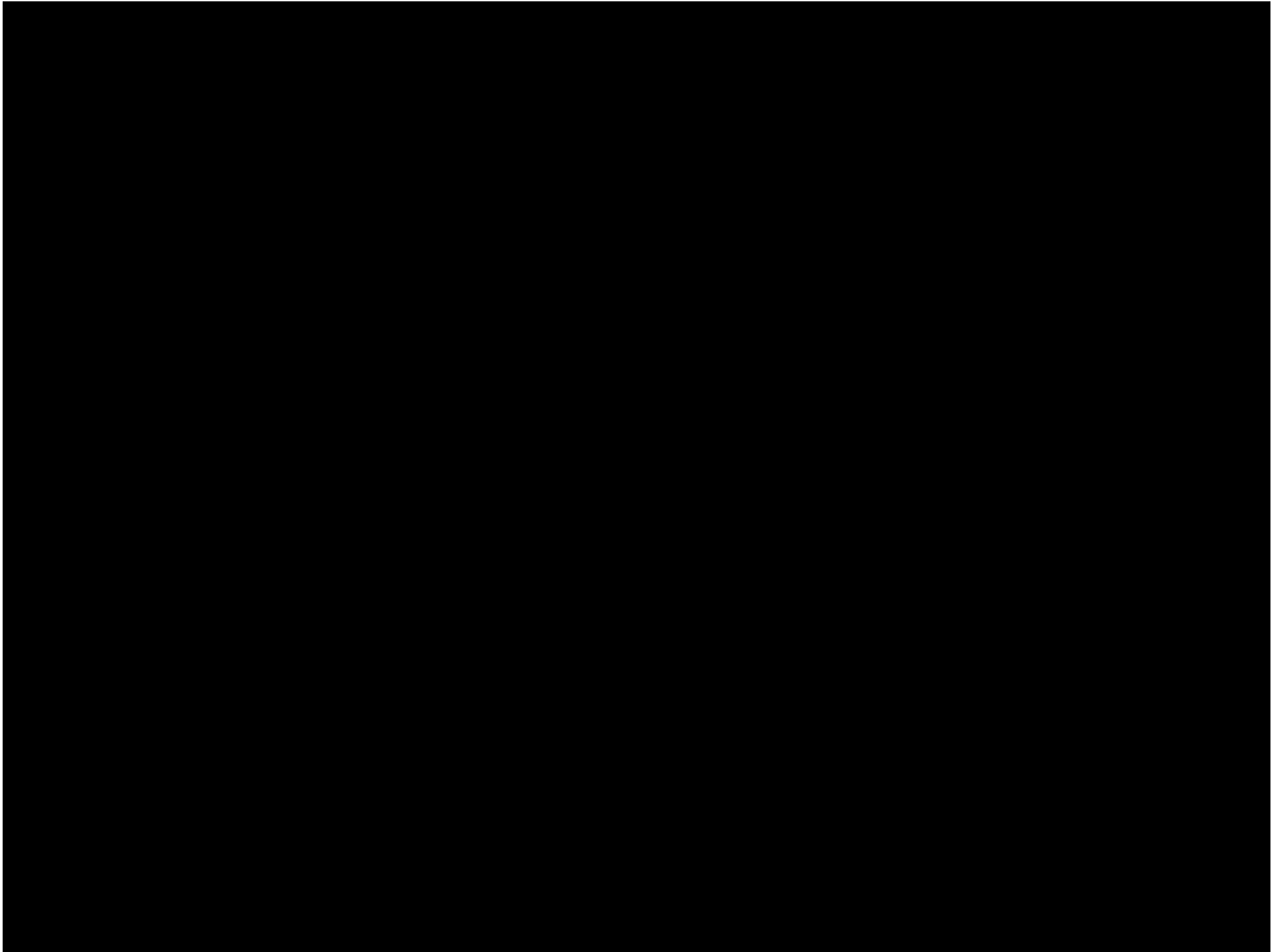




**patterns  
and structures  
when cold  
(low energy)**



**Symmetry  
when warm  
(high  
energy)**



**MATTER**

**ANTIMATTER**

**...why didn't it mutually destruct?  
...why is there anything left?**



# Matter and the Universe

Physique des Particules

Cosmologie

Physique Nucleaire

Astrophysique

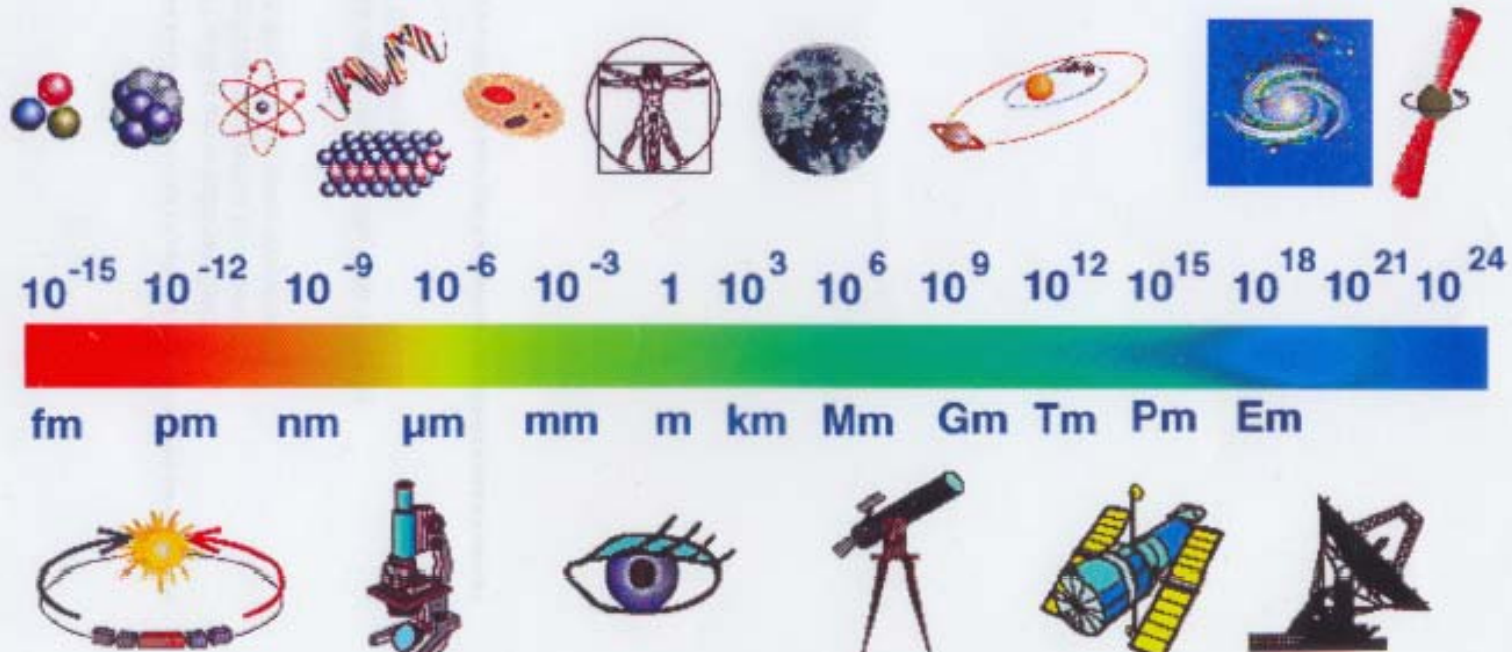
Physique du Solide

Astronomie

Chimie-Biologie

Geophysique

Mecanique



> 40 orders of magnitude

**What  
is matter  
made of ?**

How to learn what things are made of

**LOOK**



**SMASH**



**HEAT**



# 1.Look

Light source

Object

Eye



**Light source**

**Object**

**Eye**

**1.Look**



## Catch 22:

There's a limit to what we can see with our eye

## Beyond (normal) vision

	m
Eye Limit	$10^{-4}$
Bacteria	$10^{-5}$
Wavelength of Light	$10^{-6-7}$
Atom	$10^{-10}$
Nucleus	$10^{-14-15}$
Quarks and Electrons	$10^{-18}$
.	
.	
.	
Planck Length $\sqrt{\frac{Gh}{c^3}}$	$10^{-35}$

## Catch 22:

There's a limit to what we can see with our eye

To look at smaller things we need to use instruments that can "extend" our vision

## Beyond (normal) vision

	m
Eye Limit	$10^{-4}$
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Wavelength of Light	$10^{-6-7}$
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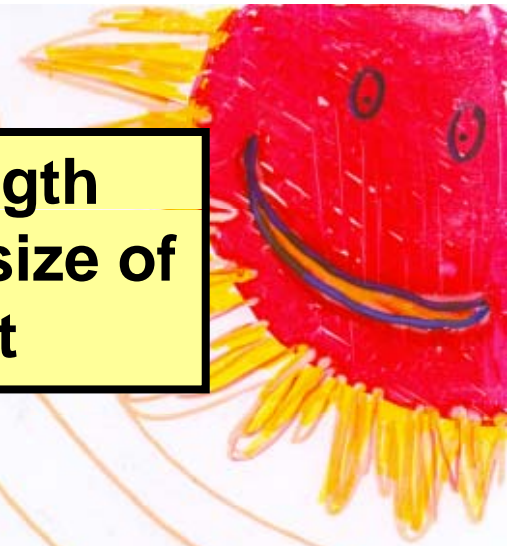
How to learn what things are made of

LOOK

The problem is the wavelength of light compared with the size of what you're trying to look at

SMASH

HEAT



How to learn what things are made of

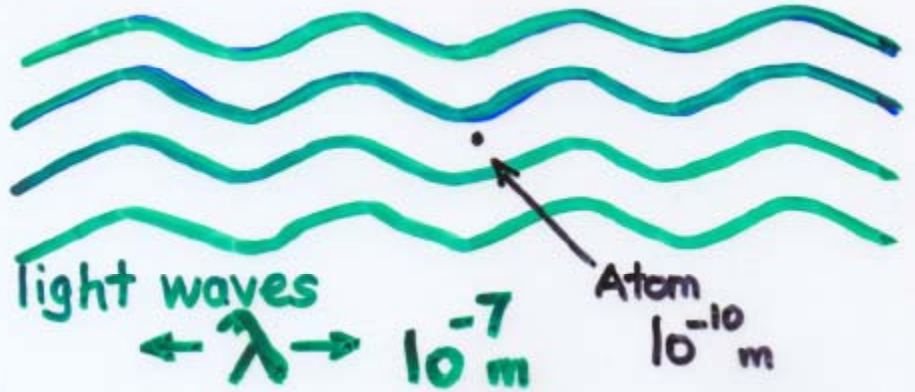
LOOK

resolution  
Wave  $\lambda$  length

SMASH

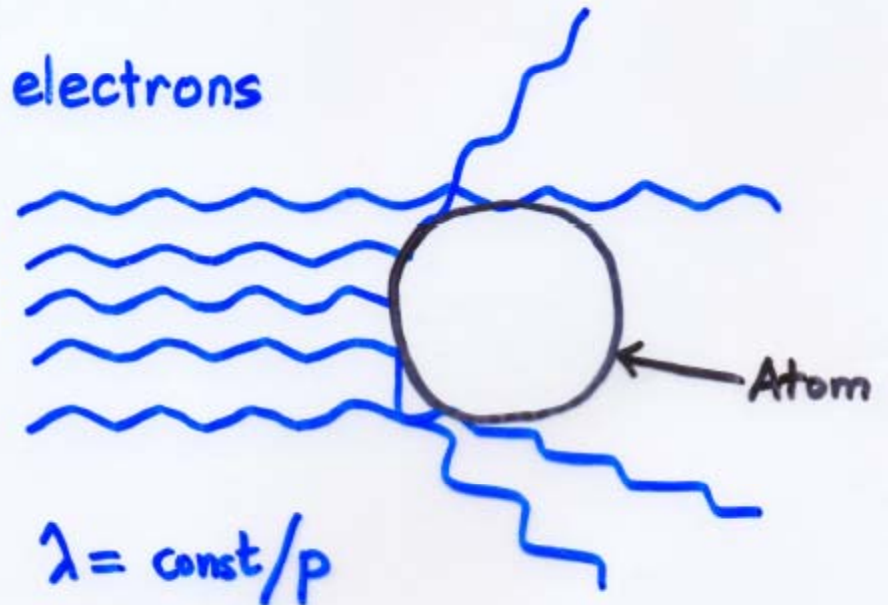
HEAT

How to see small things



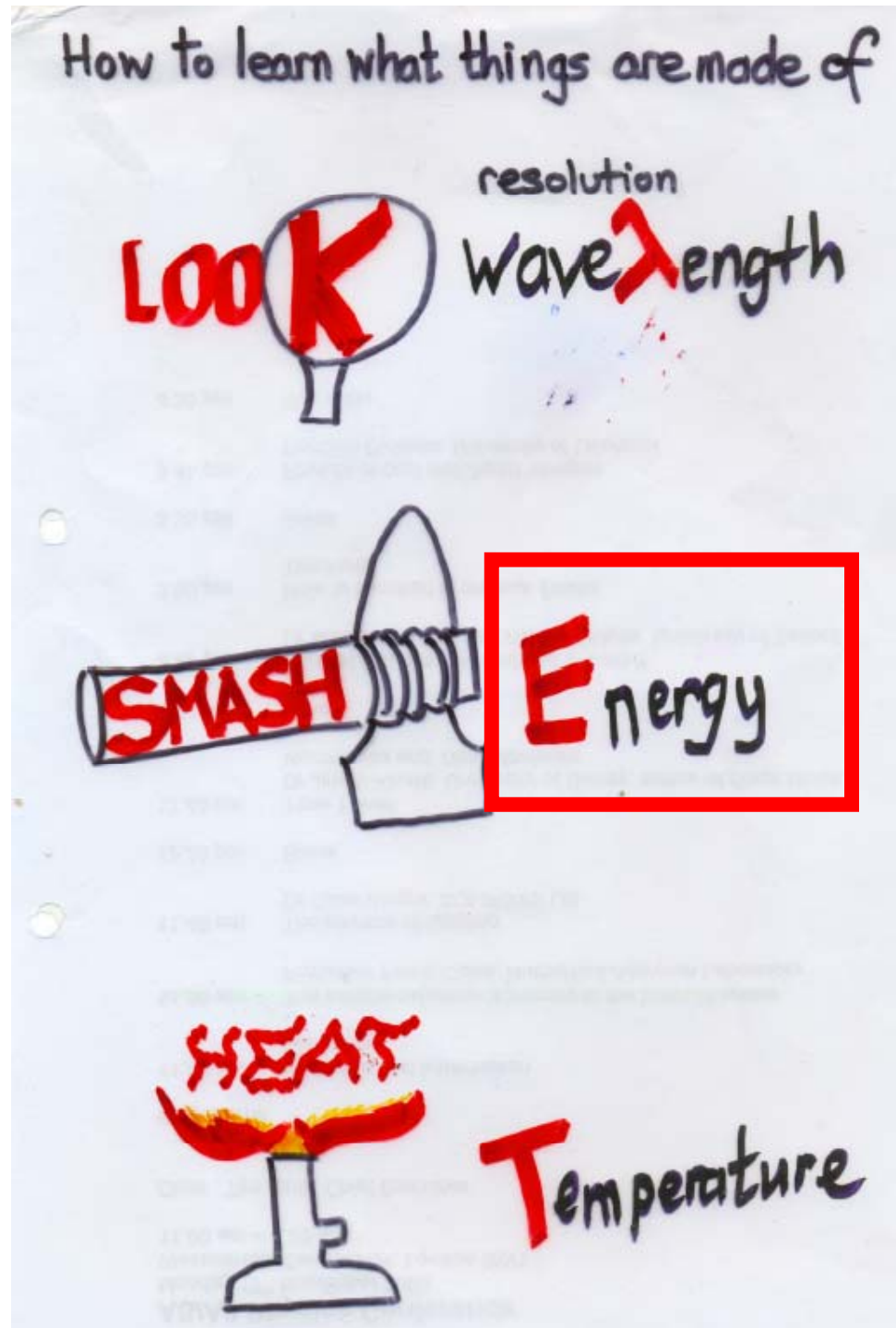
Electron microscope

electrons





## 2. Smash



...some definitions  
for **ENERGY.**

**Joules** are too big  
for particle energies....

and

0.000000000000000000000001  
Joules is too messy....

So we need more  
**Practical Units**

**eV, keV, MeV, GeV**  
**and welcome to TeV**



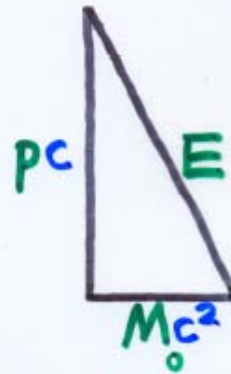
**E**instein  
**E**nergy

and

$$E = mc^2$$

Einstein:  $E = Mc^2$

Special Relativity



$$E^2 = (pc)^2 + (M_0 c^2)^2$$

use units such that  $c=1$

$$\begin{aligned} E & \text{ (GeV or MeV)} \\ P & \text{ (GeV/c or MeV/c)} \\ M & \text{ (GeV/c}^2 \text{ or MeV/c}^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{\text{electron}} = 0.5 \text{ MeV/c}^2$$

$$M_{\text{proton}} = 938 \text{ MeV/c}^2 \approx 1 \text{ GeV/c}^2$$

$$M_{\text{top}} = 170 \text{ GeV/c}^2$$

proton diameter = length scale:  
 $10^{-15} \text{ m} = 1 \text{ fermi (femtometer)}$

**LOOK or SMASH**

**Wavelength**

and

**Energy**

profoundly related

How to learn what things are made of

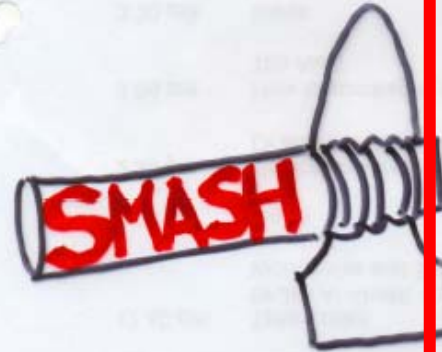
LOOK

resolution  
wave  $\lambda$  length

$$hc/\lambda$$

$$h\nu$$

Energy



Temperature

**LOOK or SMASH**

**Wavelength**

and

**Energy**

profoundly related

How to learn what things are made of

LOOK

resolution  
Wave  $\lambda$  length

$$hc/\lambda$$

$$10^{-6} \text{ eV m}$$

$$h\nu$$

$$1 \text{ eV} \leftrightarrow 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

SMASH

Energy

HEAT

Temperature

How to learn what things are made of

resolution  
LOOK  $\lambda$  length

SMASH E nergy

HEAT  
Temperature

**3. Heat**

... also  
profoundly  
related.....

How To learn what things are made of

LOOK

resolution

Wave  $\lambda$  length

$$hc/\lambda$$

$h\nu$

SMASH

Energy

HEAT

Temperature

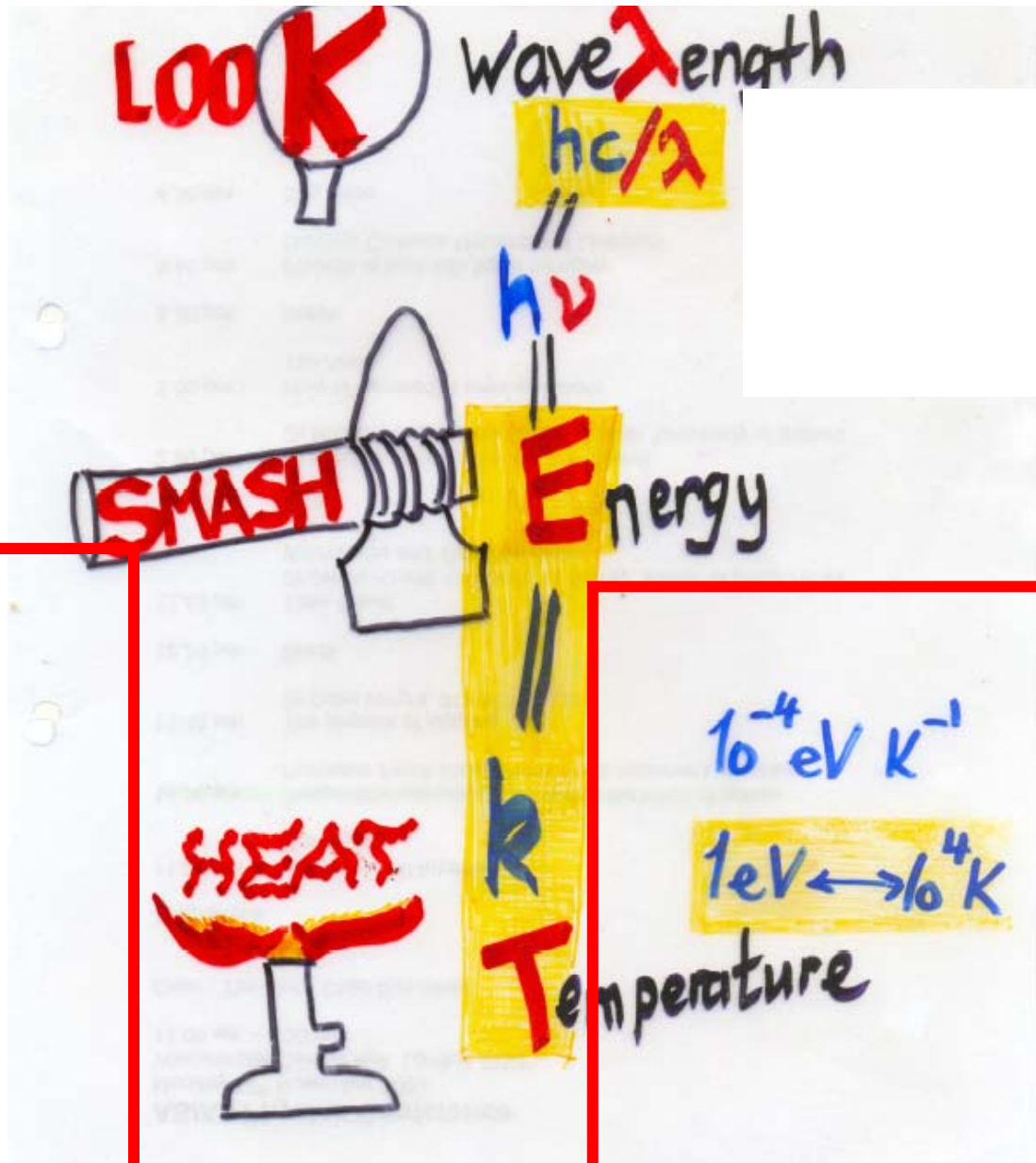
SMASH or HEAT

Energy

and

Temperature





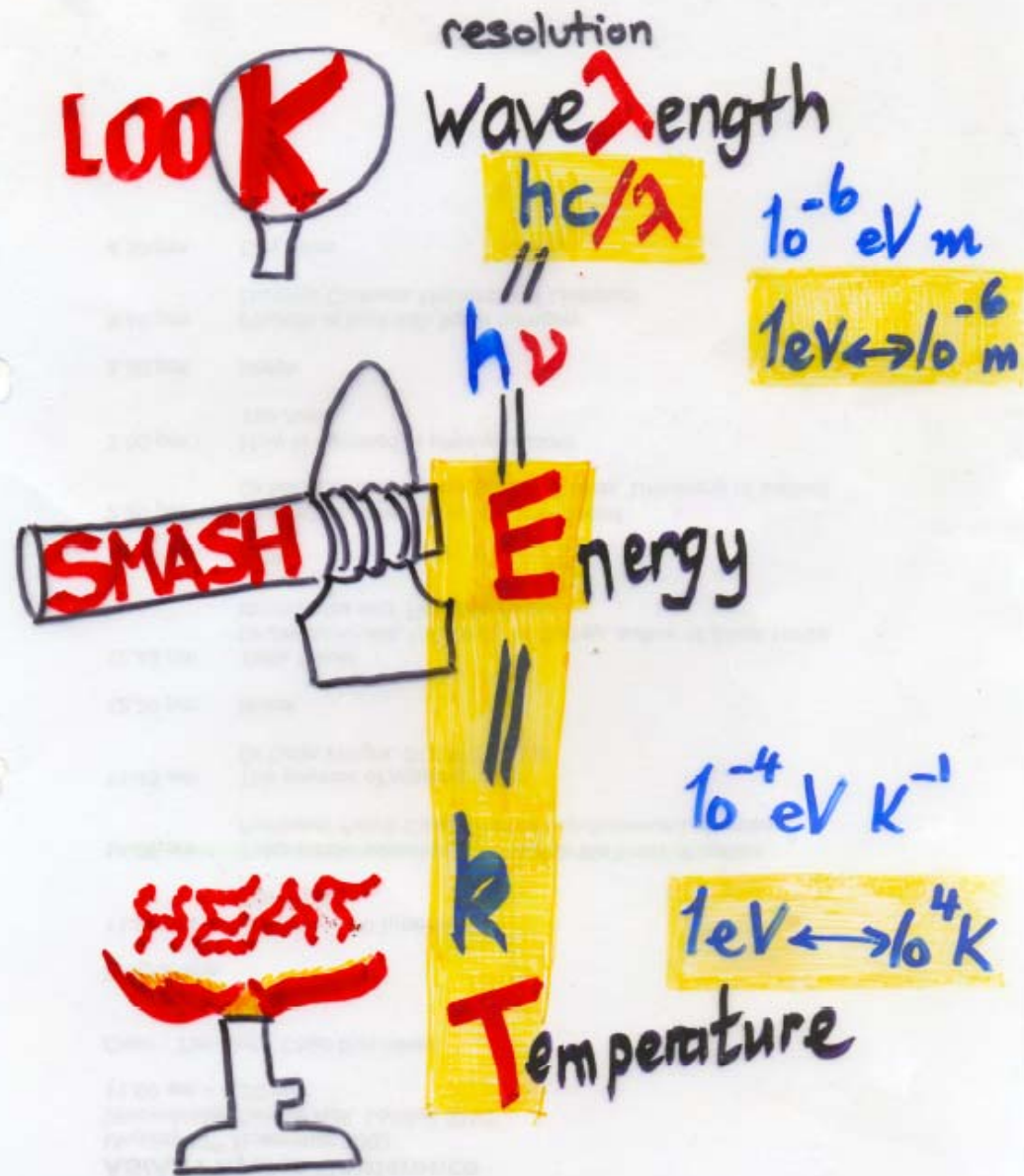
**SMASH or HEAT**

**Energy**

and

**Temperature**

How to learn what things are made of



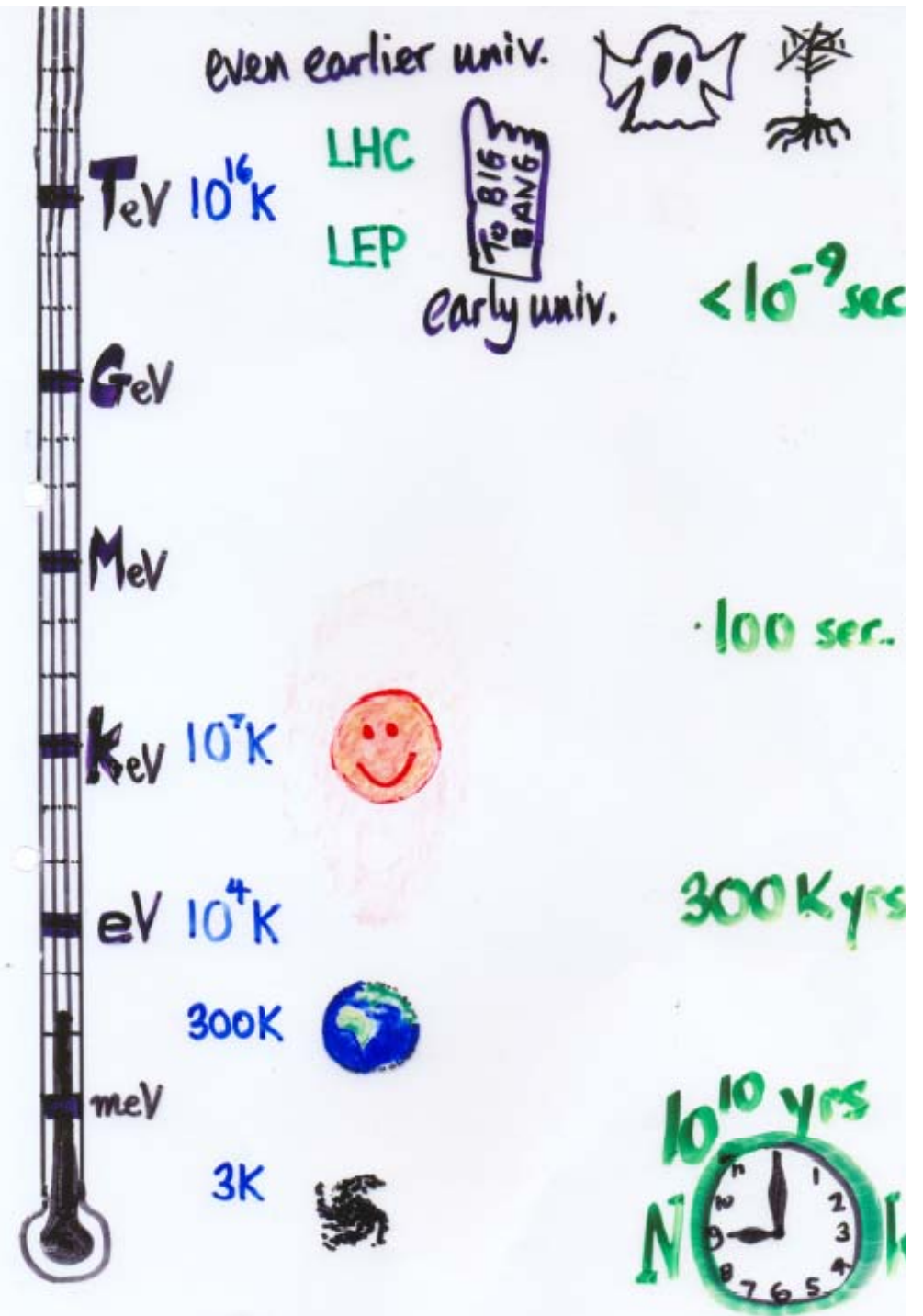
## Beyond (normal) vision

	eV	m
Eye Limit		$10^{-4}$
Bacteria		$10^{-5}$
Wavelength of Light	1-10eV	$10^{-6}-7$
Atom		$10^{-10}$
Nucleus	100MeV-1GeV	$10^{-14}-15$
Quarks and Electrons	1TeV	$10^{-18}$
.		
.		
.		
Planck Length $\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}$	$10^{20}$ GeV	$10^{-35}$

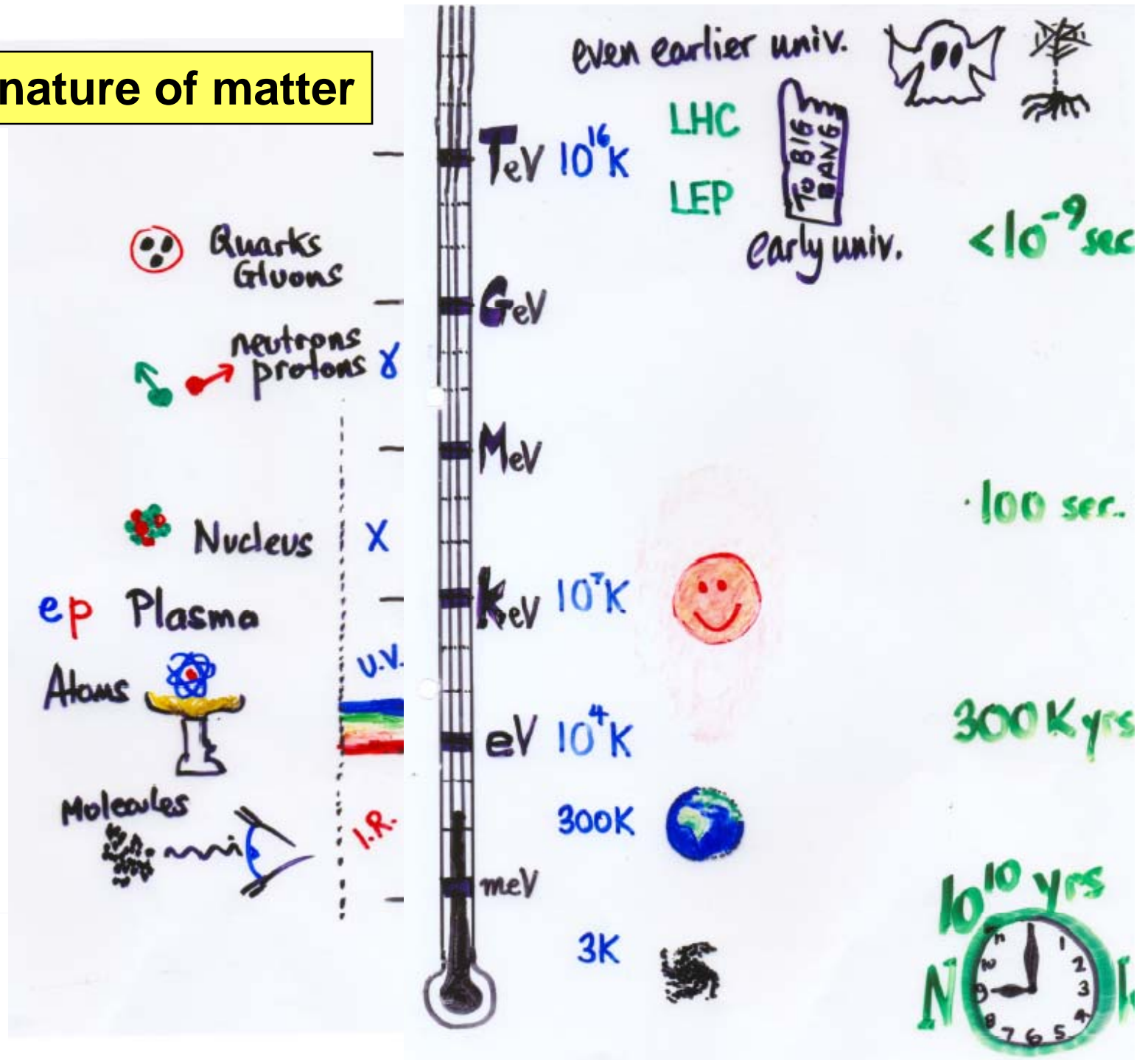
# The Universe

in

Temperature  
Energy and  
Time

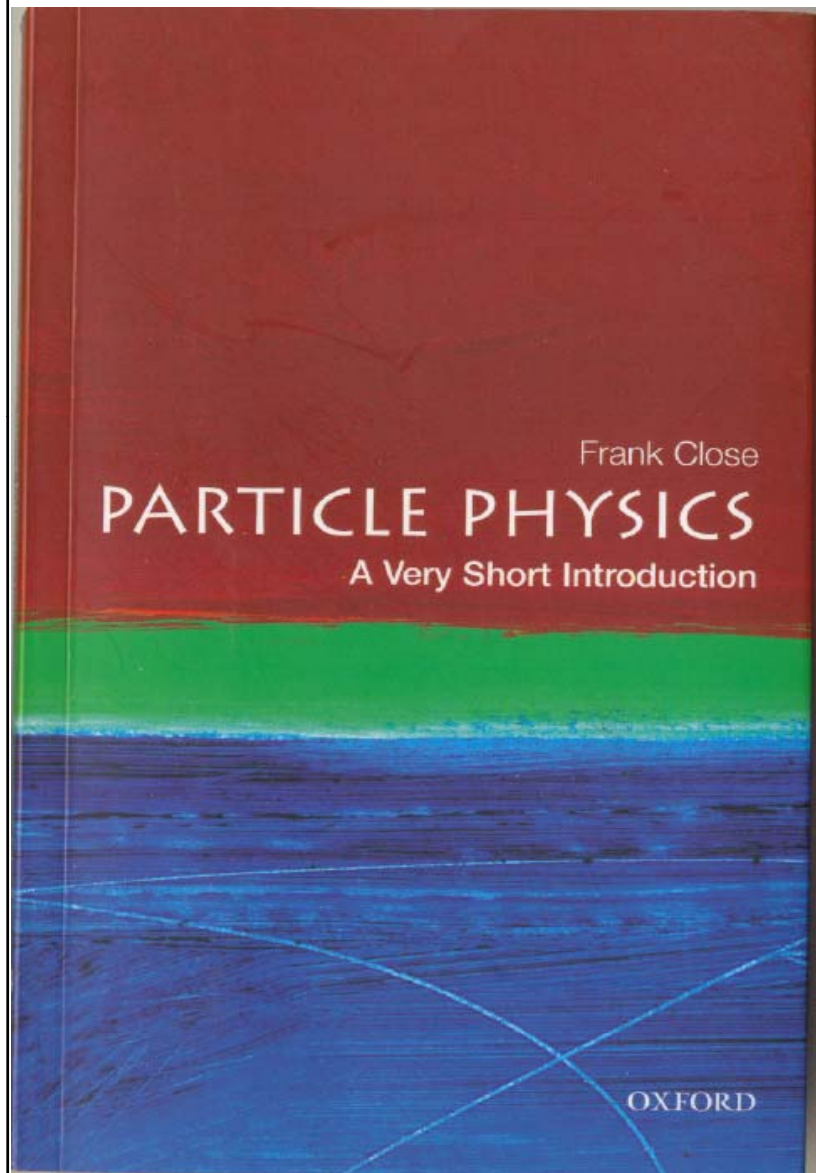


...and the nature of matter

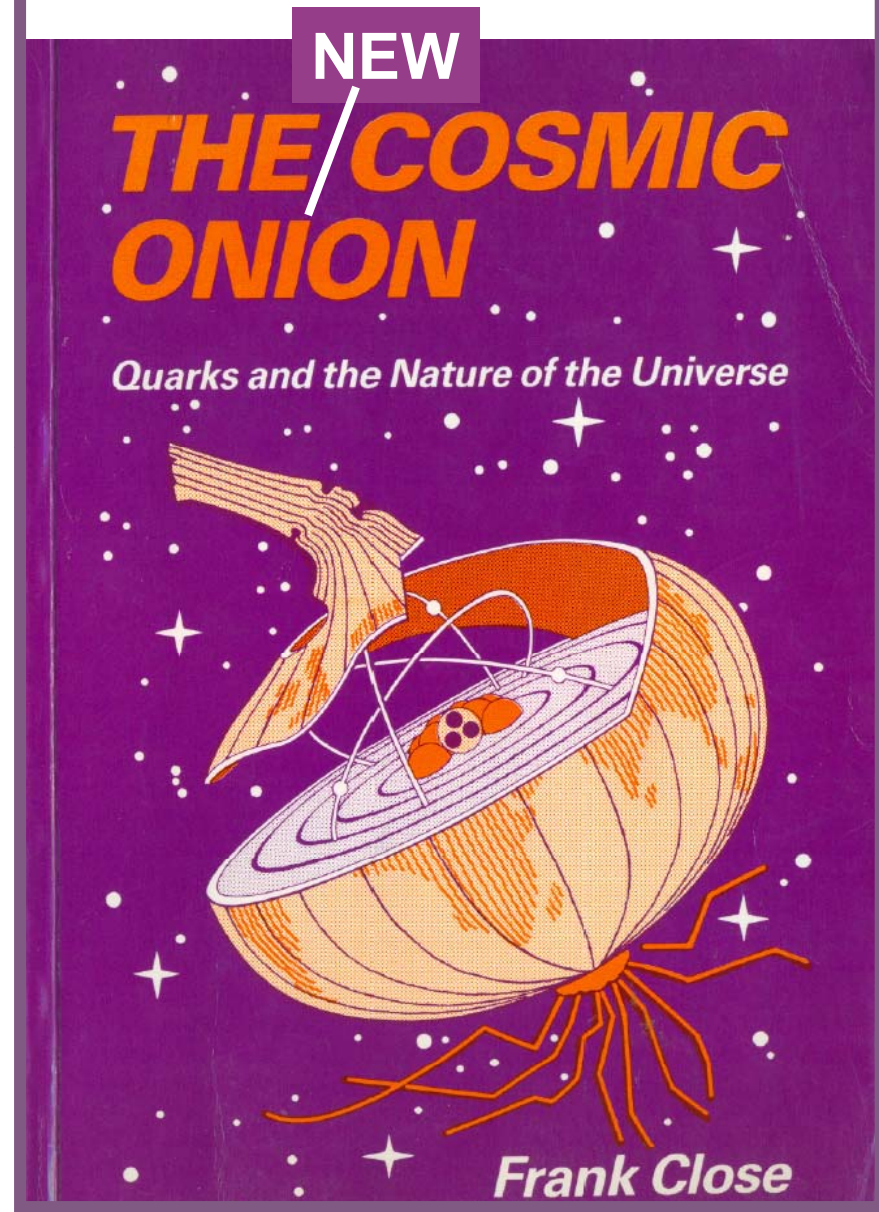




## A Very Short Introduction



Coming out in December

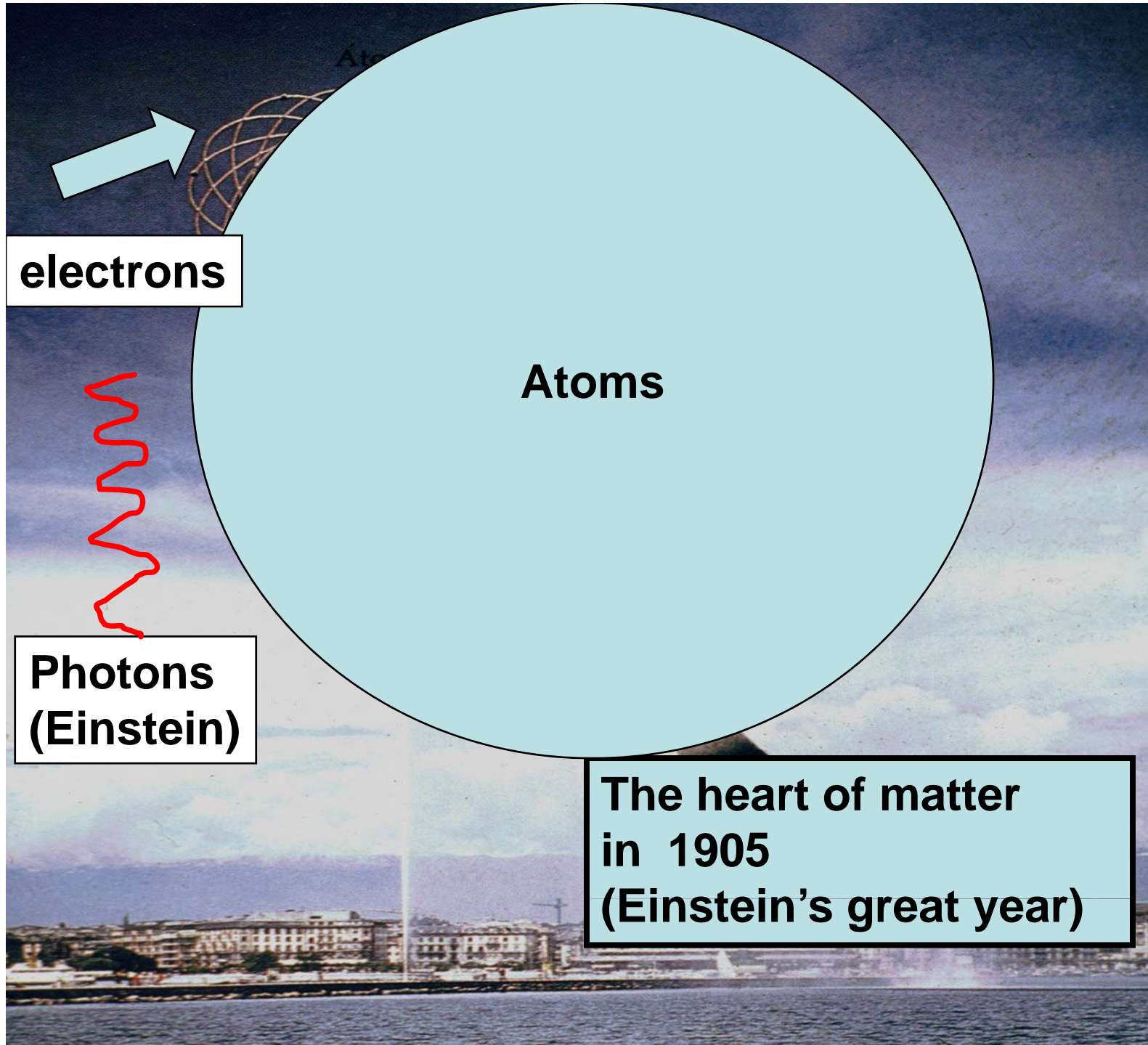


# Particles in Three Minutes

A quick survey of how we got here....

....and where we think we're going next.



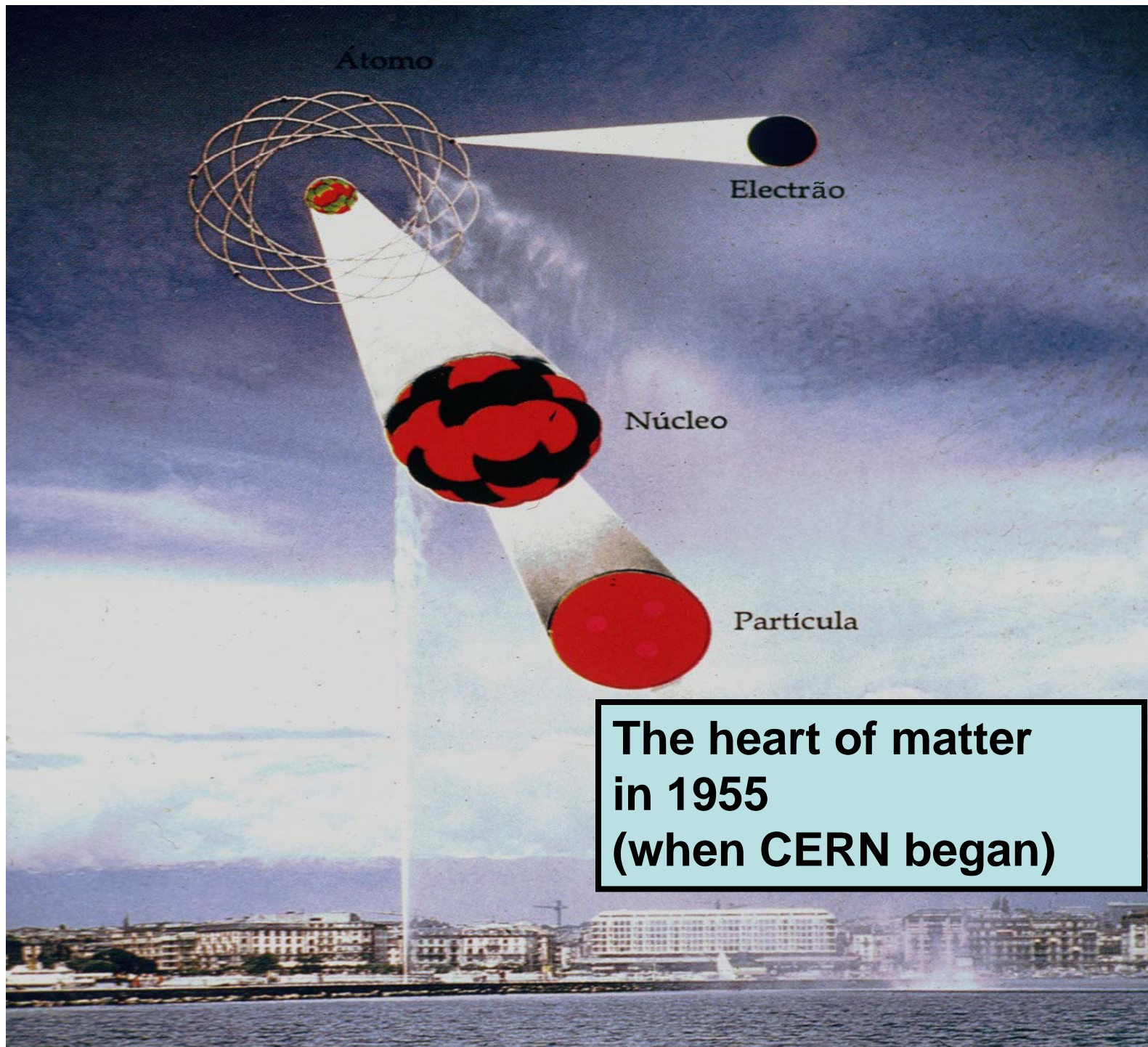


**electrons**

**Photons  
(Einstein)**

**Atoms**

**The heart of matter  
in 1905  
(Einstein's great year)**



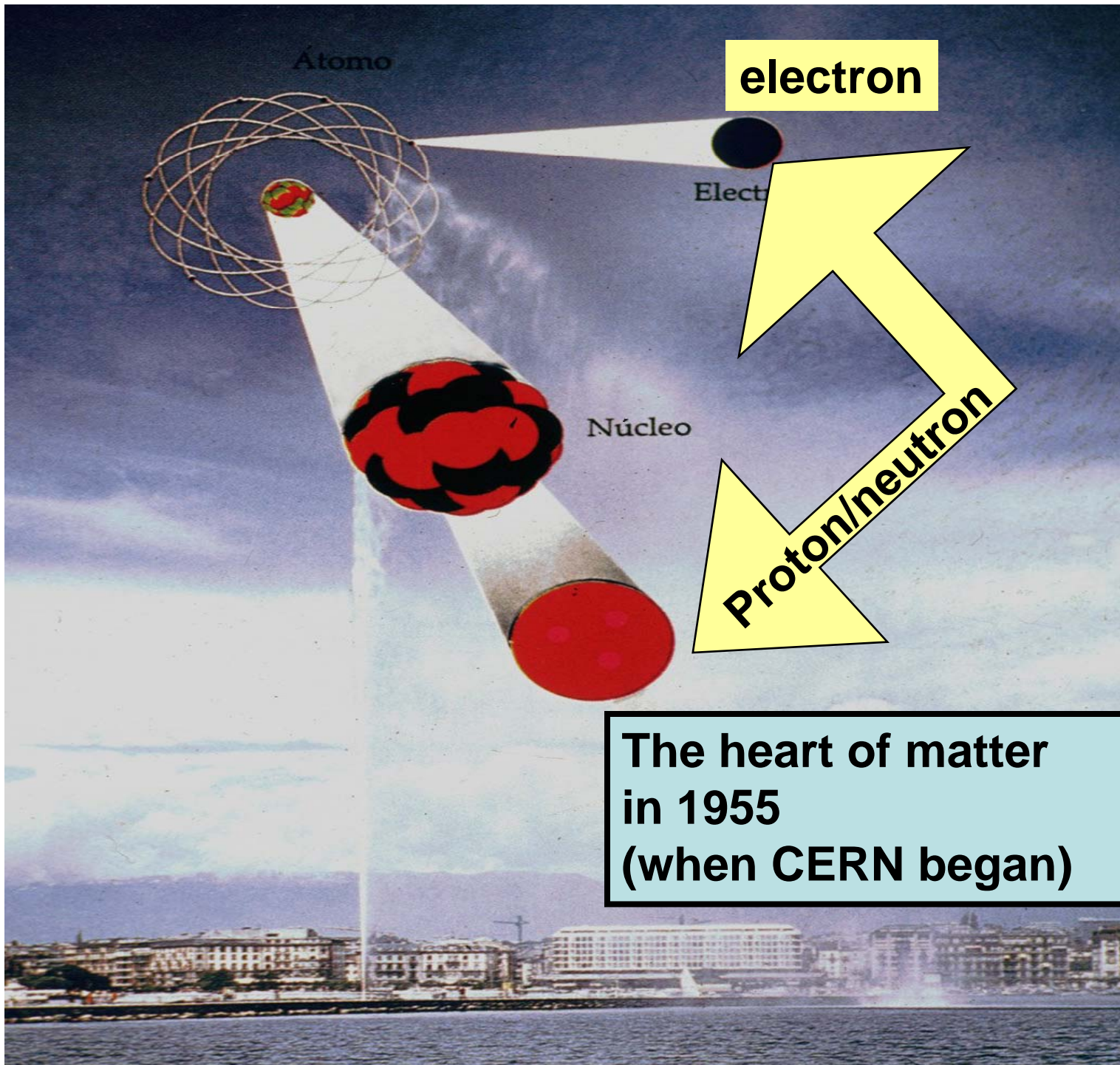
Átomo

Electrão

Núcleo

Partícula

**The heart of matter  
in 1955  
(when CERN began)**



electron

Elect

Núcleo

Proton/neutron

The heart of matter  
in 1955  
(when CERN began)

Electron  
and  
Proton  
utterly  
different.

proton  
2000  
times  
heavier

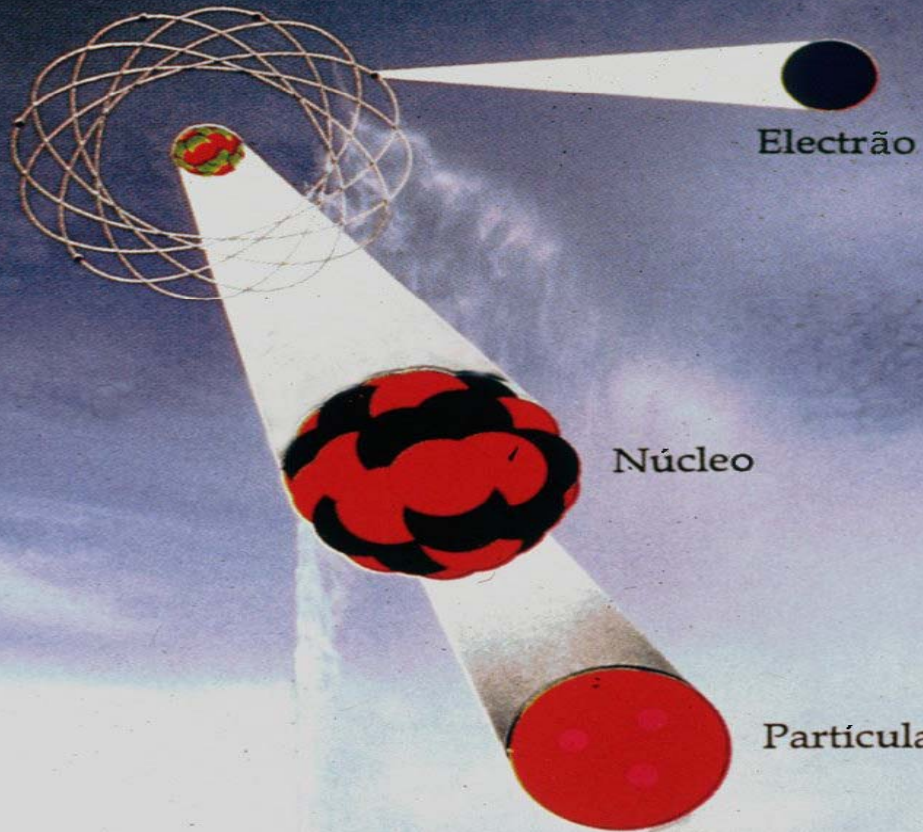
10000  
times  
bigger

1955

**ELECTROMAGNETIC** force binds electrons

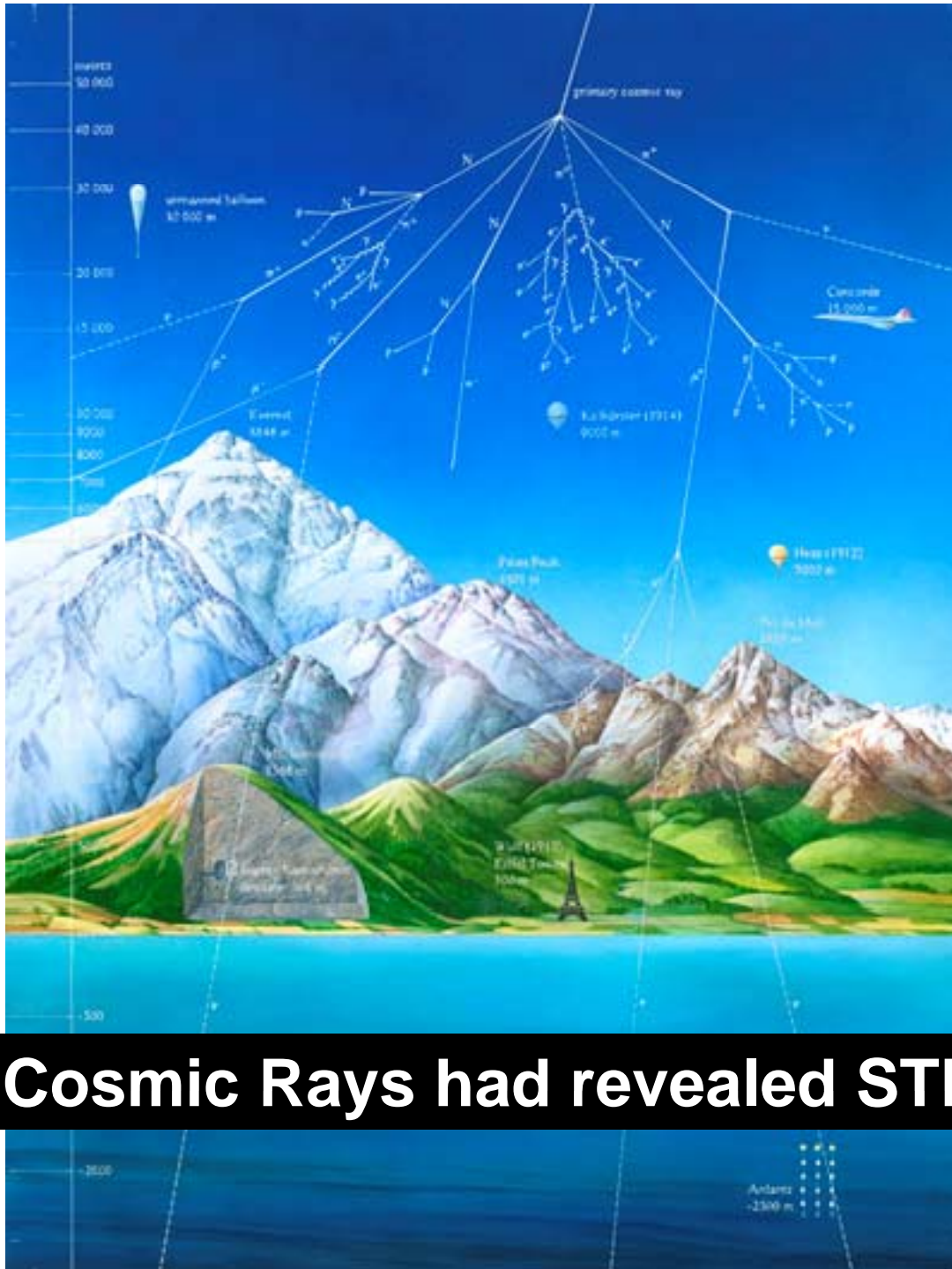
**FORCES**

in the  
atom



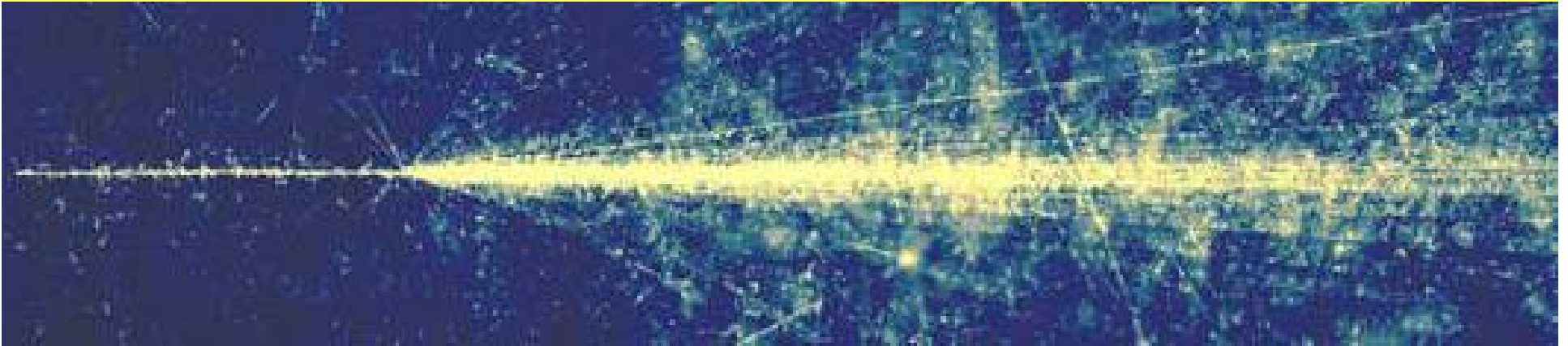
**STRONG** force binds nucleus

**WEAK** force = radioactivity

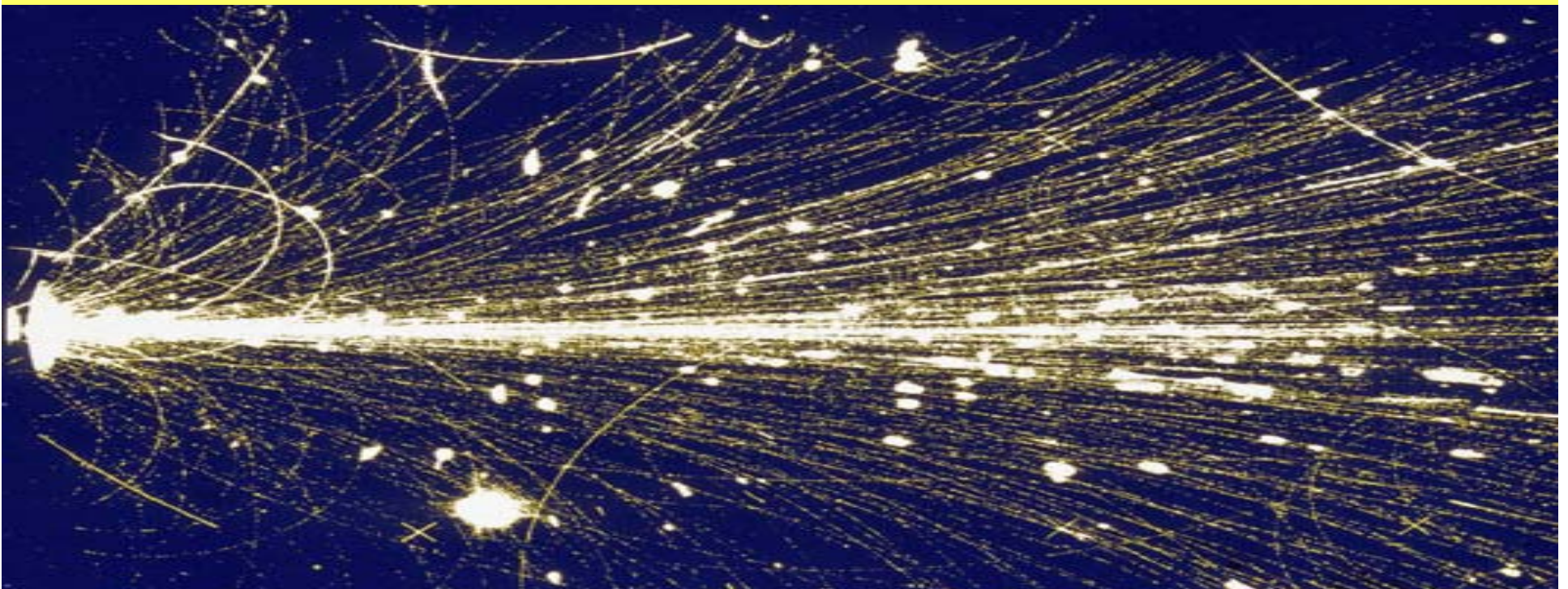


**Cosmic Rays had revealed STRANGE particles**

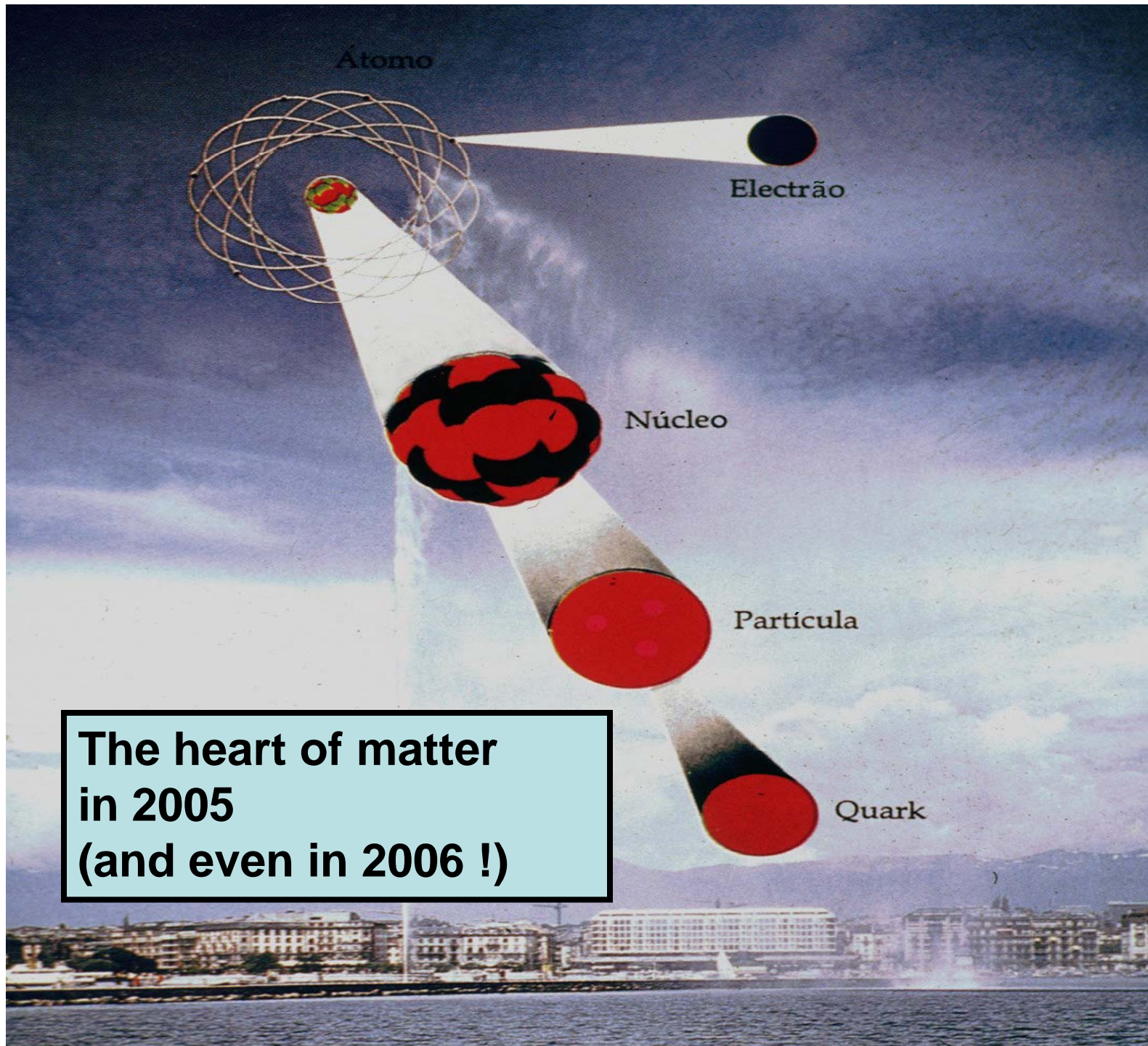
**1955 CERN accelerators replicate cosmic rays on Earth...**



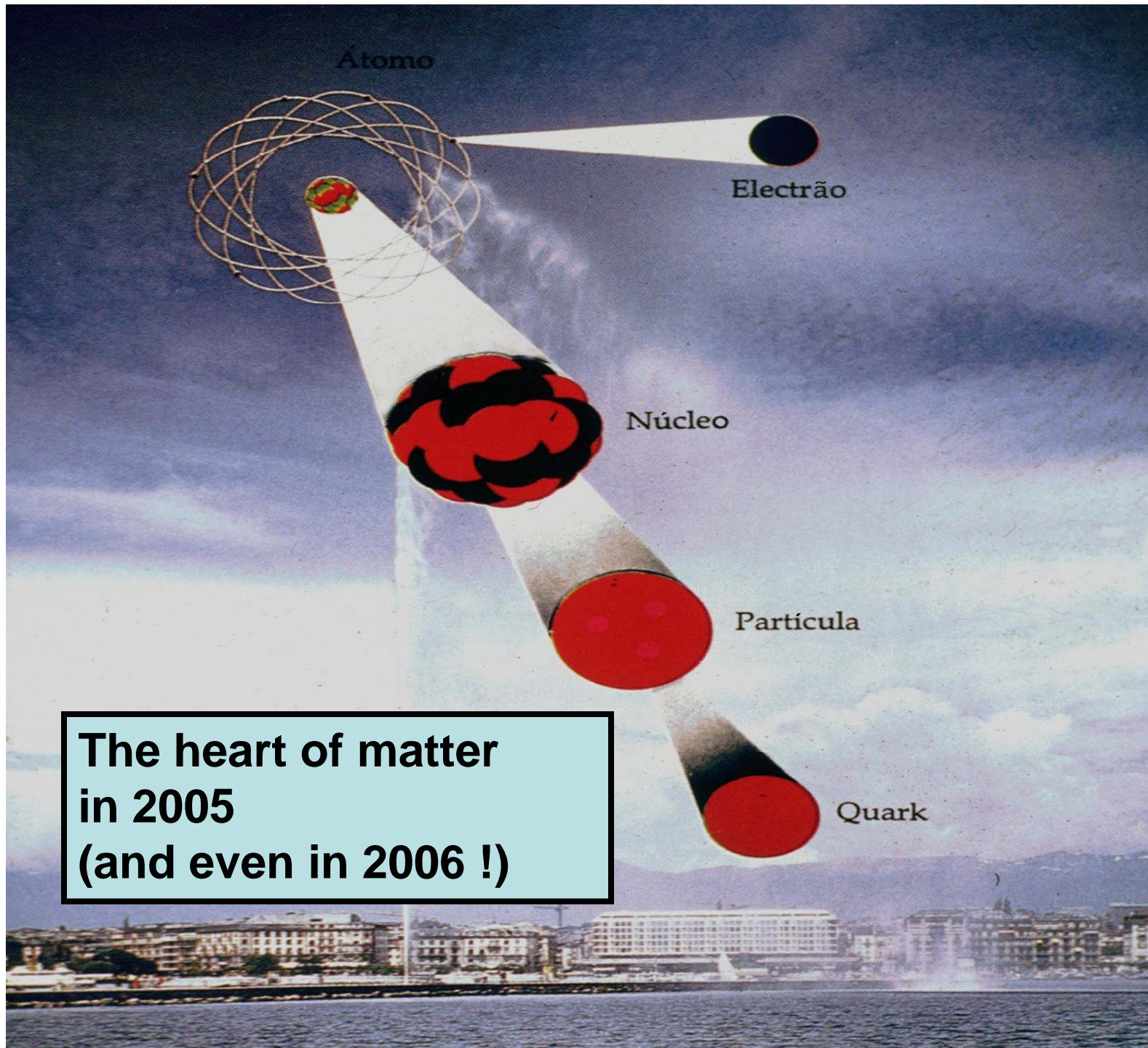
**..record the images and reveal the real heart of matter....**



**.....the beginnings of modern high energy particle physics**



**The heart of matter  
in 2005  
(and even in 2006 !)**



The heart of matter  
in 2005  
(and even in 2006 !)

**Electron**  
and  
**quark**  
very  
similar  
in

**Mass**  
**Size**  
**Spin**

and in  
how  
they  
respond  
to the  
**FORCES**



2005

**ELECTRO**weak force binds electrons

**FORCES**

in the  
atom

United  
**electroweak/QCD**



Electrão

Núcleo

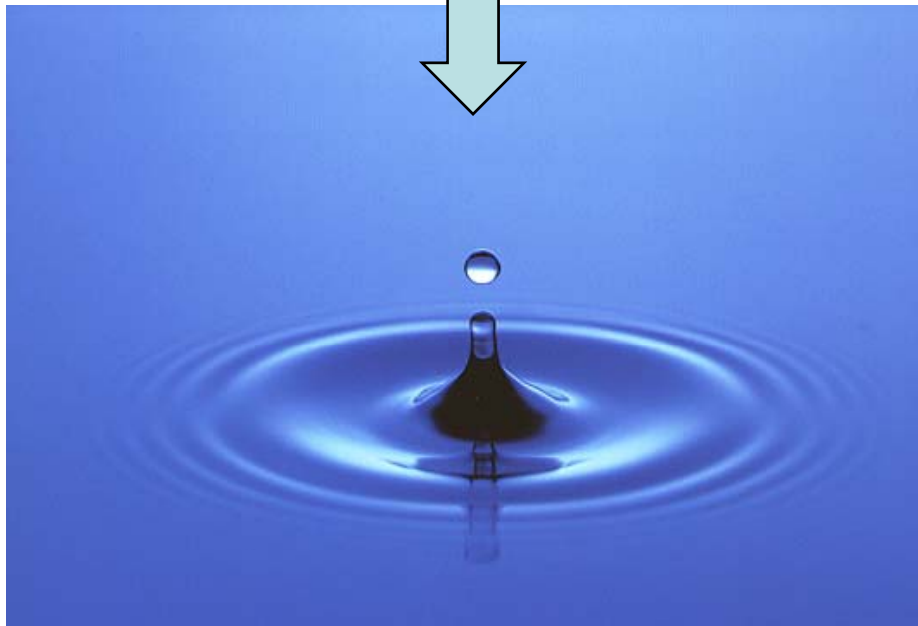
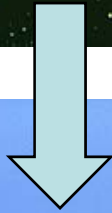
Partícula

Quark

**electroWEAK** force = radioactivity

**Colour QCD** force binds quarks

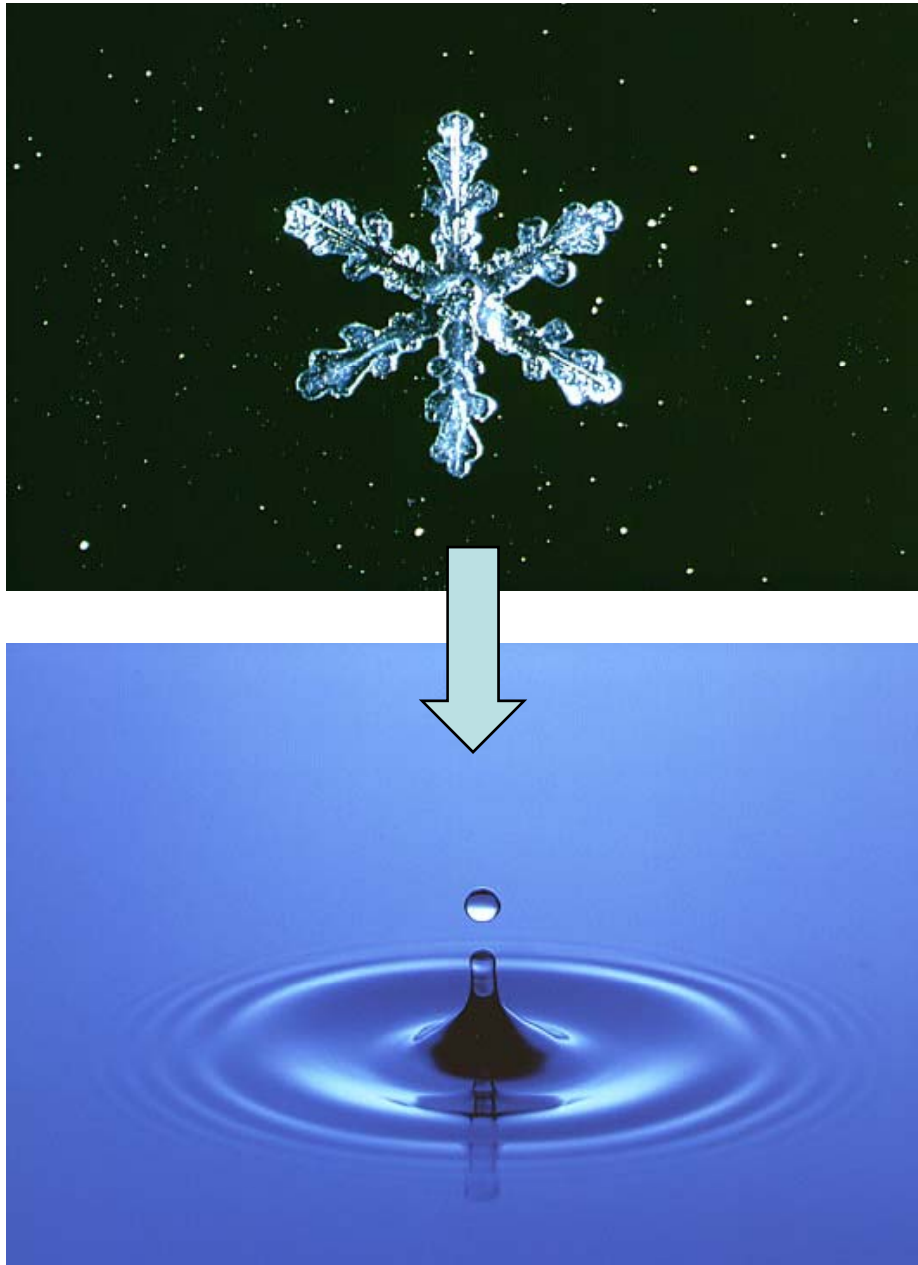




**patterns  
and structures  
when cold  
(low energy)**



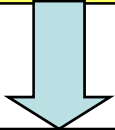
**Symmetry  
when warm  
(high  
energy)**



**FORCES 1955-2005**

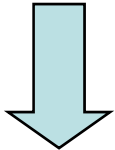
**COLD**

**Electromagnetic  
Weak  
Strong**



**WARM**

**ElectroWeak  
Strong (QCD)**



**HOT**

**GrandUnified  
Force**

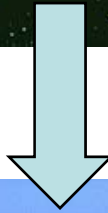


## Standard Model of Quarks Leptons and forces

= **pattern** based on **mass**

“**cold**” = “low” energy

= **below 1 TeV**



**Standard Model of  
Quarks Leptons and  
forces**

= **pattern** based on **mass**

“**cold**” = “low” energy

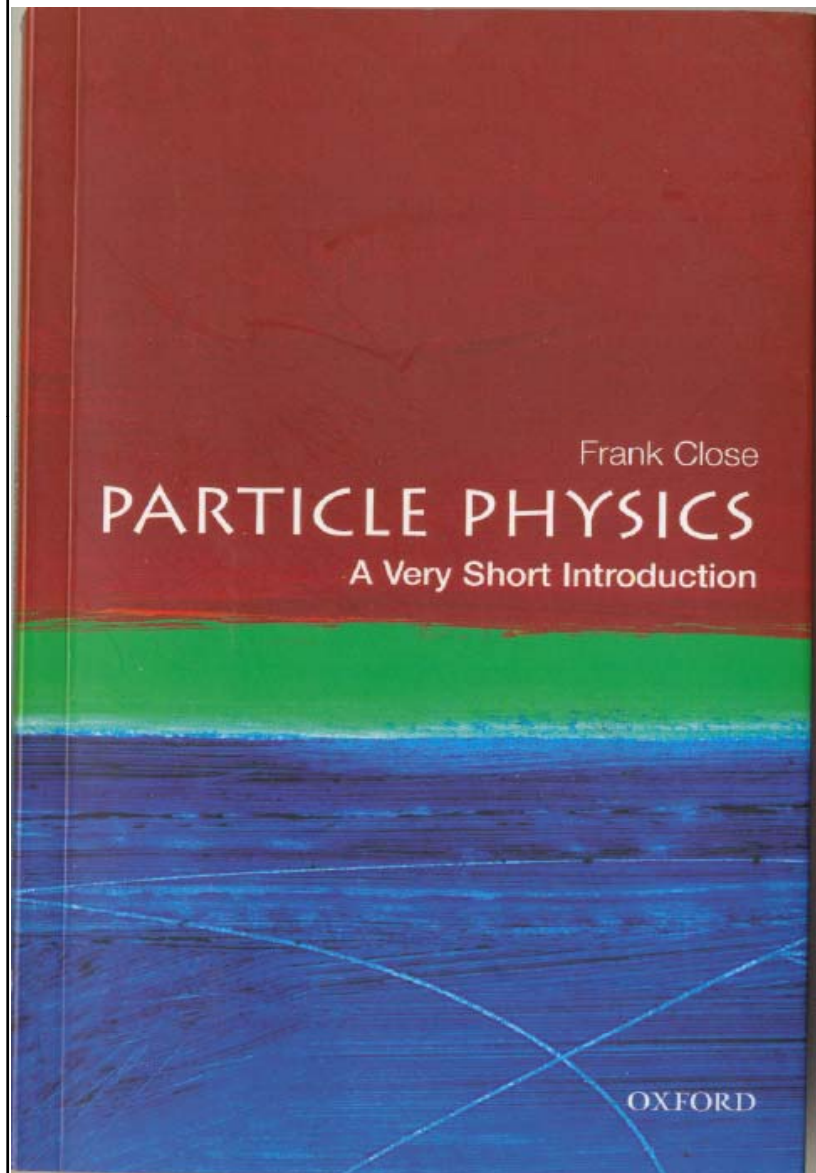
= **below 1 TeV**



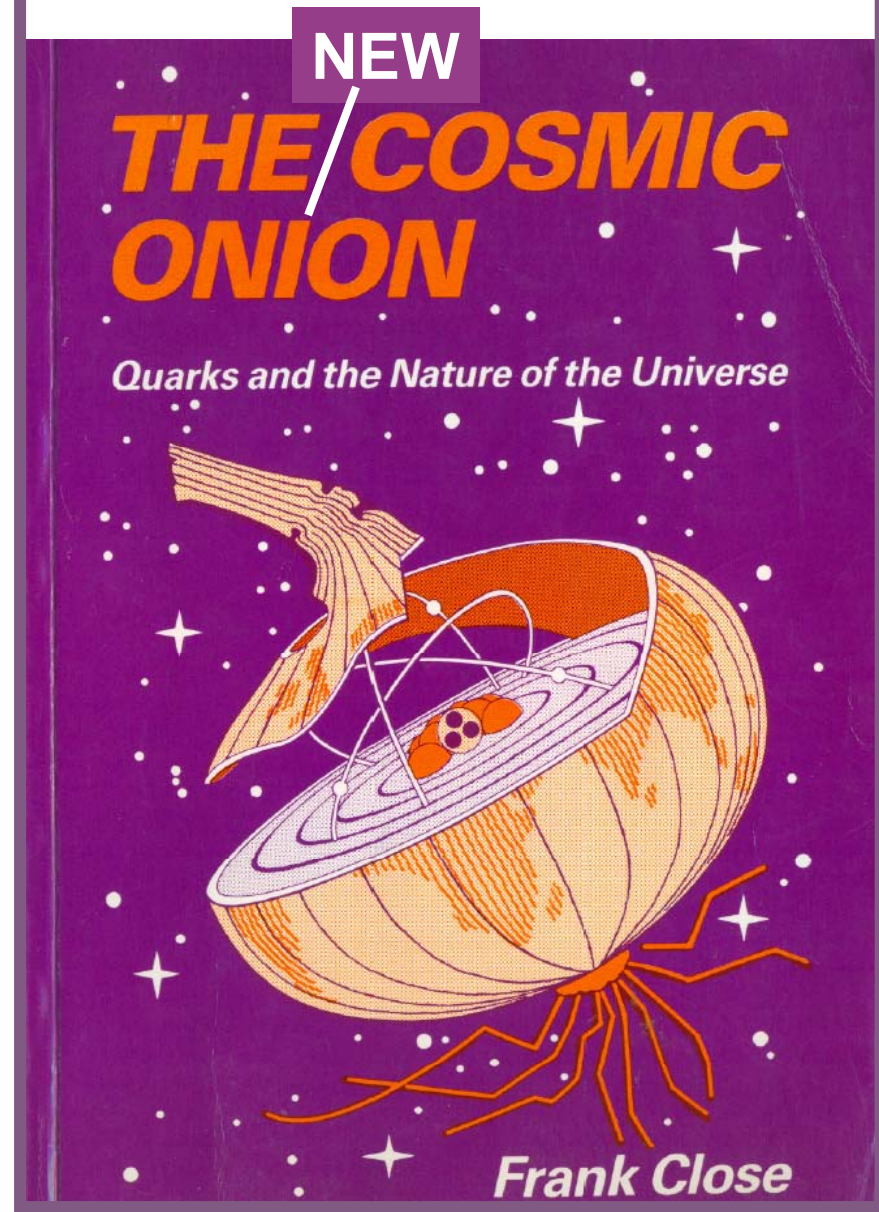
**superSymmetry**  
when “**warm**”  
(= high energy > 1TeV)

**Higgs Boson**  
**Supersymmetry**  
**Nature of Reality**

## A Very Short Introduction



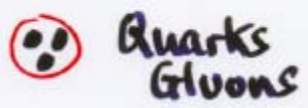
Coming out in December



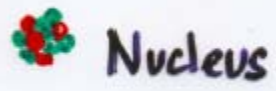


...and patterns (that change)

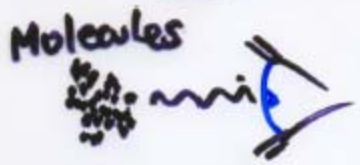
QG Plasma



Nuclei melt  
↓ exist



H melt: plasma  
↓ exist



Ice melt  
↓ exist



No mass. Unified Theory

Standard Model MASS

t	b	$\tau$	$\nu$	W
c	s	$\mu$	$\nu$	Z
u	d	e	$\nu$	$\gamma$

Nuclear Isotopes



Mendeleev



Snowflake pattern





# No mass. Unified Theory

Standard Model  
MASS

t	b	$\tau$	$\nu$	W
c	s	$\mu$	$\nu$	Z
u	d	e	$\nu$	$\gamma$ g

Nuclear Isotopes



Mendeleev



Snowflake pattern



even earlier univ.



LHC  
LEP



early univ.

$< 10^{-9}$  sec

TeV  $10^{16}$  K

GeV

MeV

KeV  $10^7$  K

eV  $10^4$  K

300K

meV

3K



100 sec.

300K yrs

