

The Big Questions, Accelerators, Telescopes, the LHC and the Future

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Elementary Particle Physics Has Something Money Cannot Buy

The Greatest Opportunities for Profound Discovery in at Least 50 Years

Spelled Out in the Quantum Universe

QUANTUM UNIVERSE

THE REVOLUTION IN 21ST CENTURY PARTICLE PHYSICS

DOE / NSF HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS ADVISORY PANEL QUANTUM UNIVERSE COMMITTEE

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What does "Quantum Universe" mean?

To discover what the universe is made of and how it works is the challenge of particle physics. Quantum Universe presents the quest to explain the universe in terms of quantum physics, which governs the behavior of the microscopic, subatomic world. It describes a revolution in particle physics and a quantum leap in our understanding of the mystery and beauty of the universe.

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EINSTEIN'S DREAM OF UNIFIED FORCES

THE PARTICLE WORLD

1

ARE THERE UNDISCOVERED PRINCIPLES OF NATURE : NEW SYMMETRIES, NEW PHYSICAL LAWS?

The quantum ideas that so successfully describe familiar matter fail when applied to cosmic physics. Solving the problem requires the appearance of new forces and new particles signaling the discovery of new symmetriesundiscovered principles of nature's behavior.

2

HOW CAN WE SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF DARK ENERGY?

The dark energy that permeates empty space and accelerates the expansion of the universe must have a quantum explanation. Dark energy might be related to the Higgs field, a force that fills space and gives particles mass.

3

ARE THERE EXTRA DIMENSIONS OF SPACE?

String theory predicts seven undiscovered dimensions of space that give rise to much of the apparent complexity of particle physics. The discovery of extra dimensions would be an epochal event in human history; it would change our understanding of the birth and evolution of the universe. String theory could reshape our concept of gravity.

4

DO ALL THE FORCES BECOME ONE?

At the most fundamental level all forces and particles in the universe may be related, and all the forces might be manifestations of a single grand unified force, realizing Einstein's dream.

5

WHY ARE THERE SO MANY KINDS OF PARTICLES?

Why do three families of particles exist, and why do their masses differ so dramatically? Patterns and variations in the families of elementary particles suggest undiscovered underlying principles that tie together the quarks and leptons of the Standard Model.

6

WHAT IS DARK MATTER? HOW CAN WE MAKE IT IN THE LABORATORY?

Most of the matter in the universe is unknown dark matter, probably heavy particles produced in the big bang. While most of these particles annihilated into pure energy, some remained. These remaining particles should have a small enough mass to be produced and studied at accelerators.

7

WHAT ARE NEUTRINOS TELLING US?

Of all the known particles, neutrinos are the most mysterious. They played an essential role in the evolution of the universe, and their tiny nonzero mass may signal new physics at very high energies.

THE BIRTH OF THE UNIVERSE

8

HOW DID THE UNIVERSE COME TO BE?

According to cosmic theory, the universe began with a singular explosion followed by a burst of inflationary expansion. Following inflation, the universe cooled, passing through a series of phase transitions and allowing the formation of stars, galaxies and life on earth. Understanding inflation requires breakthroughs in quantum physics and quantum gravity.

9

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE ANTIMATTER?

The big bang almost certainly produced equal amounts of matter and antimatter, yet the universe seems to contain no antimatter. How did the asymmetry arise?

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISCOVERY

We live in an age when the exploration of great questions is leading toward a revolutionary new understanding of the universe.

"Opportunities have emerged for discovery about the fundamental nature of the universe that we never expected," Presidential Science Advisor John Marburger said recently. "Technology places these discoveries within our reach, but we need to focus efforts across widely separated disciplines to realize the new opportunities."

Quantum Universe is a response to that challenge. It serves as a guide to where the search for understanding has taken us so far, and to where it is going. The chapters that follow articulate how existing and planned particle physics experiments at accelerators and underground laboratories, together with space probes and ground-based telescopes, bring within reach new opportunities for discovery about the fundamental nature of the universe. Cosmic Complementarity: Accelerators and Telescopes

- Heavenly Lab: Extreme Dynamical Range
- Terrestrial Accelerators: Controlled Reproducible
 Conditions
- Examples: past and future
 - Quarks and Gauge Theory: Opened Early Universe
 - Discovery of CP Violation: Baryogenesis
 - Existence of Dark Matter: Evidence for New Physics
 - Direct Detection of Halo Neutralinos or their Annihilation Products
 - Discovery of Dark Matter Particle (closing the circle)

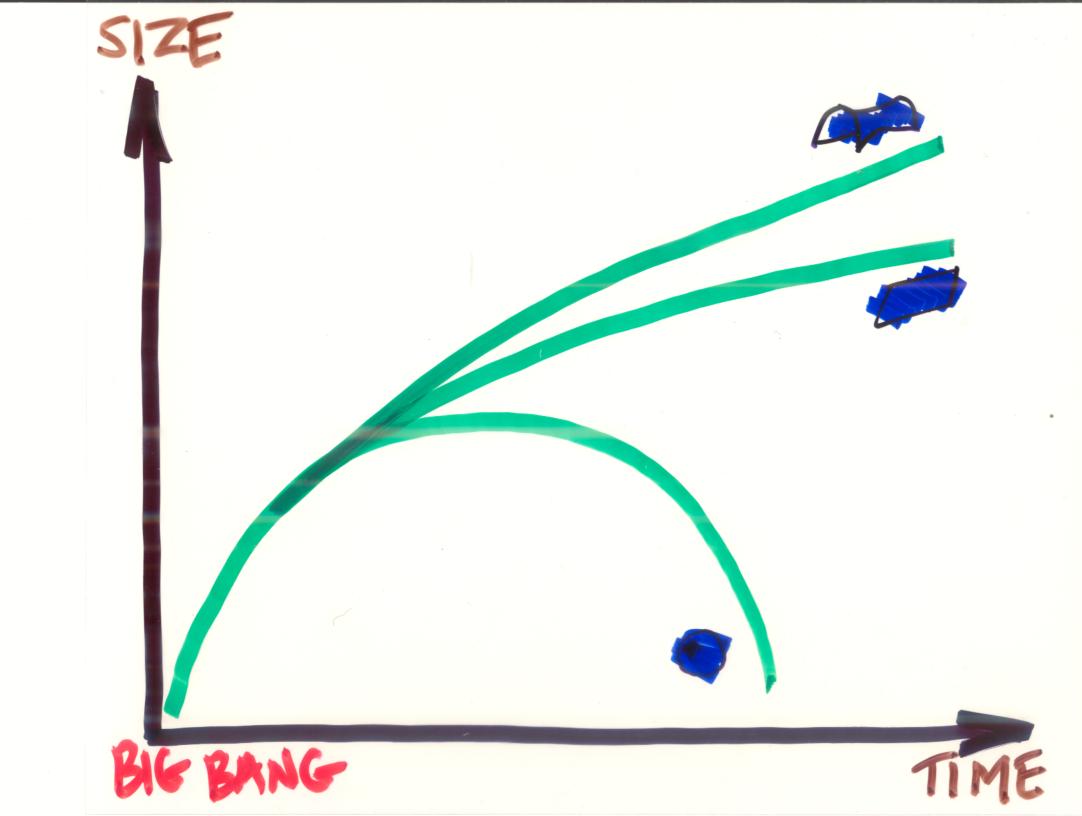
Realizing This Opportunity Will Require Physicists & Astronomers, Telescopes and Accelerators, Working Together

Discovery Potential at the LHC

☆Dark Matter
☆Produce the DM Particle
☆Inflation
☆Discover Fundamental Scalars
☆Cosmic Acceleration
☆Supersymmetry
☆Nature of Space & Time
☆Discover extra dimensions

The LHC Must Be Successful!

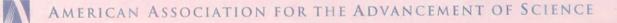
- Realize the Potential of a Big Investment of Human and Fiscal Capital
- Make Great Discoveries that Show Elementary Particle Physics is on the Verge of Answering Grand Questions
- Solidify the Case for a Linear Collider

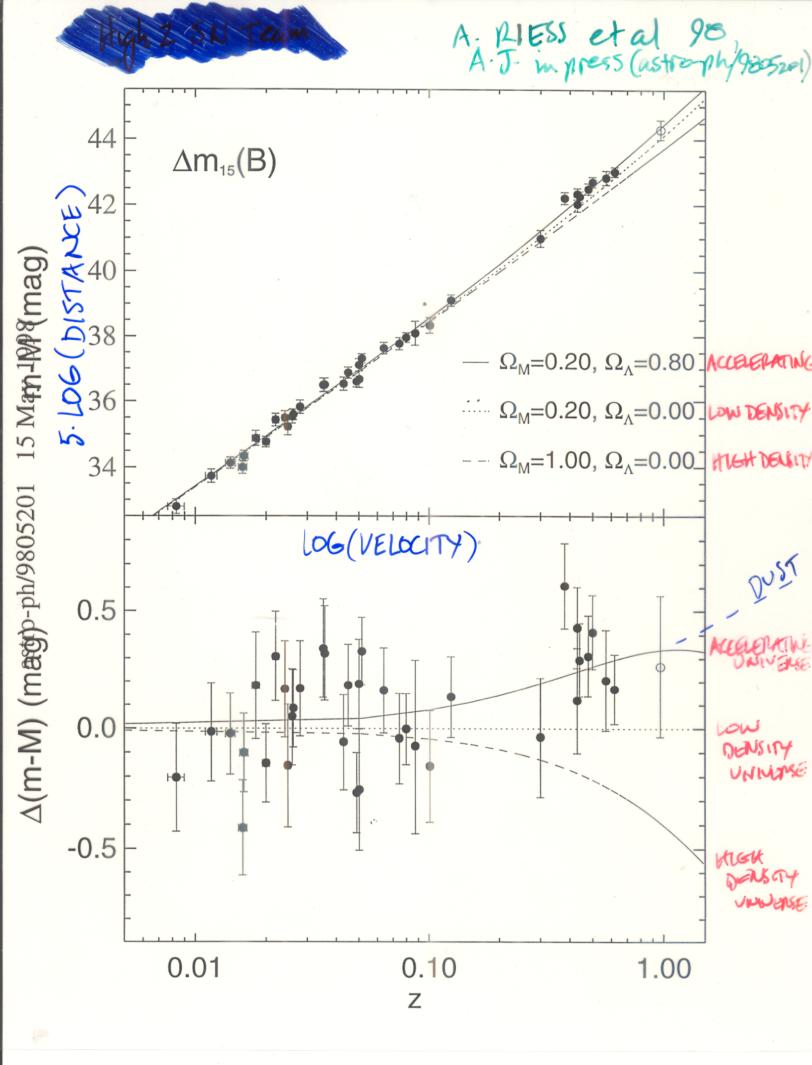




THE ACCELERATING UNIVERSE

Breakthrough of the Year





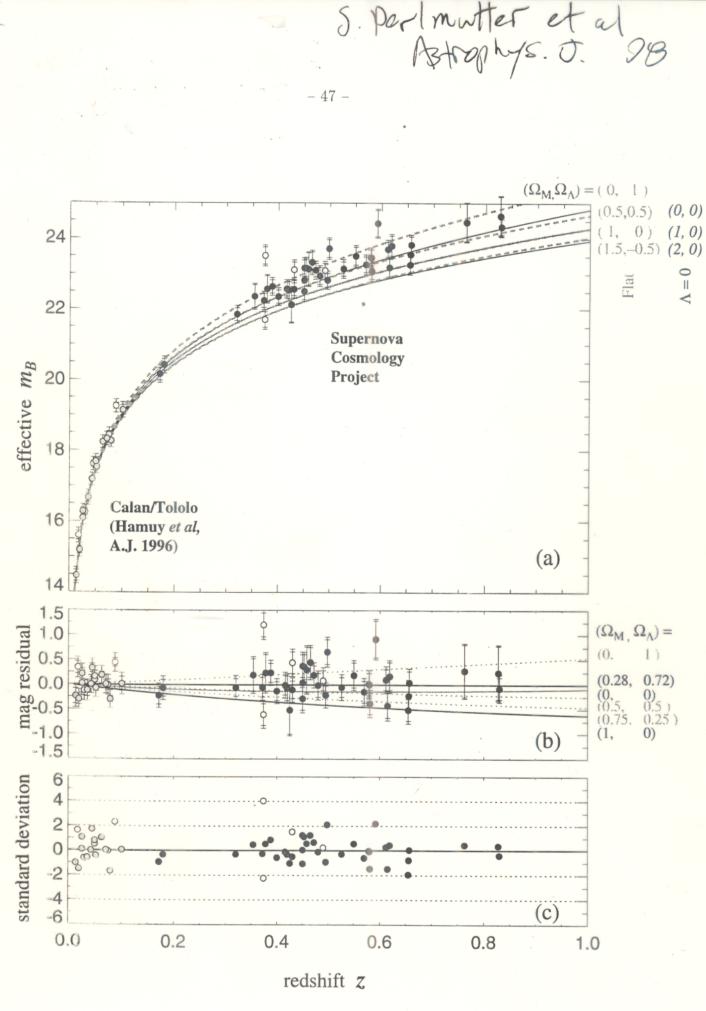
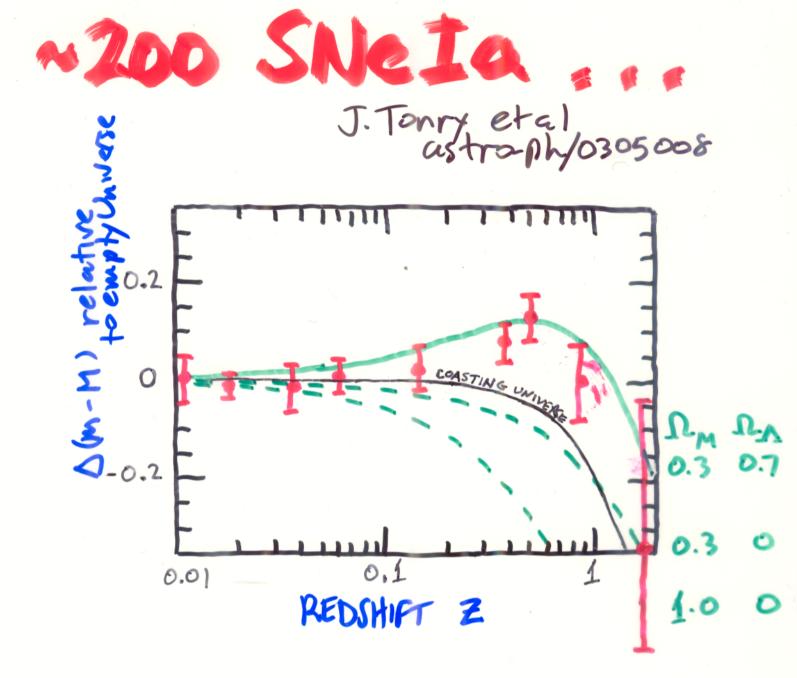


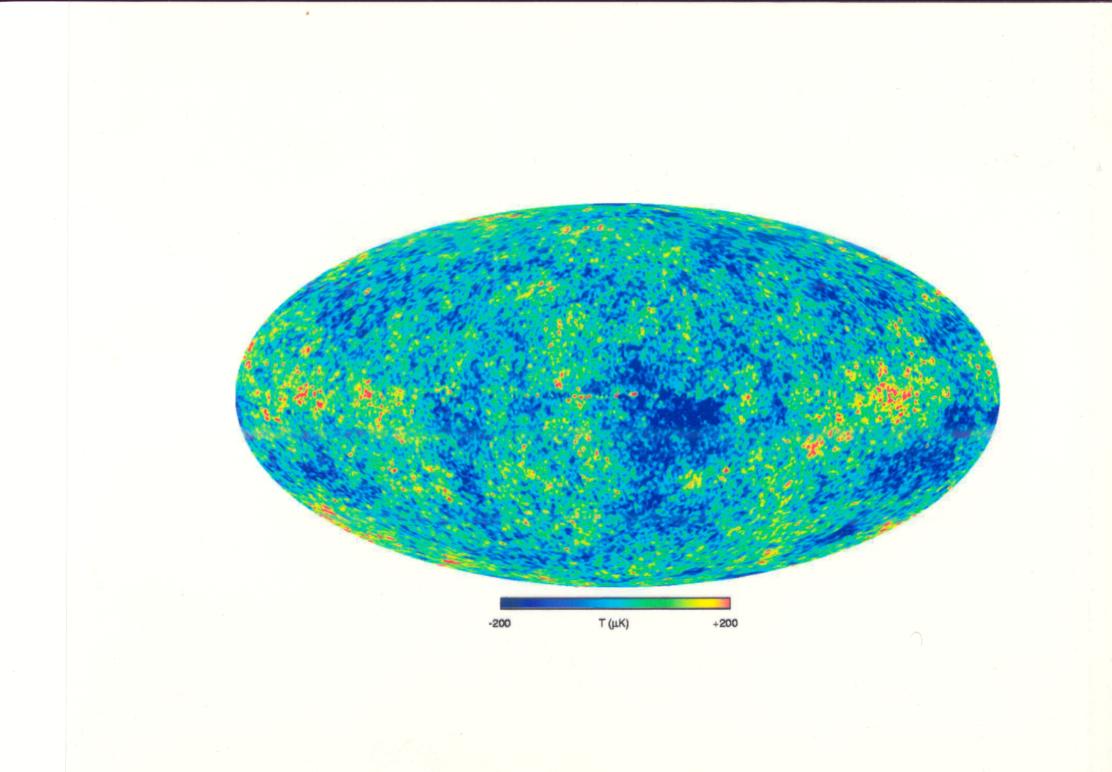
Fig. 2.--

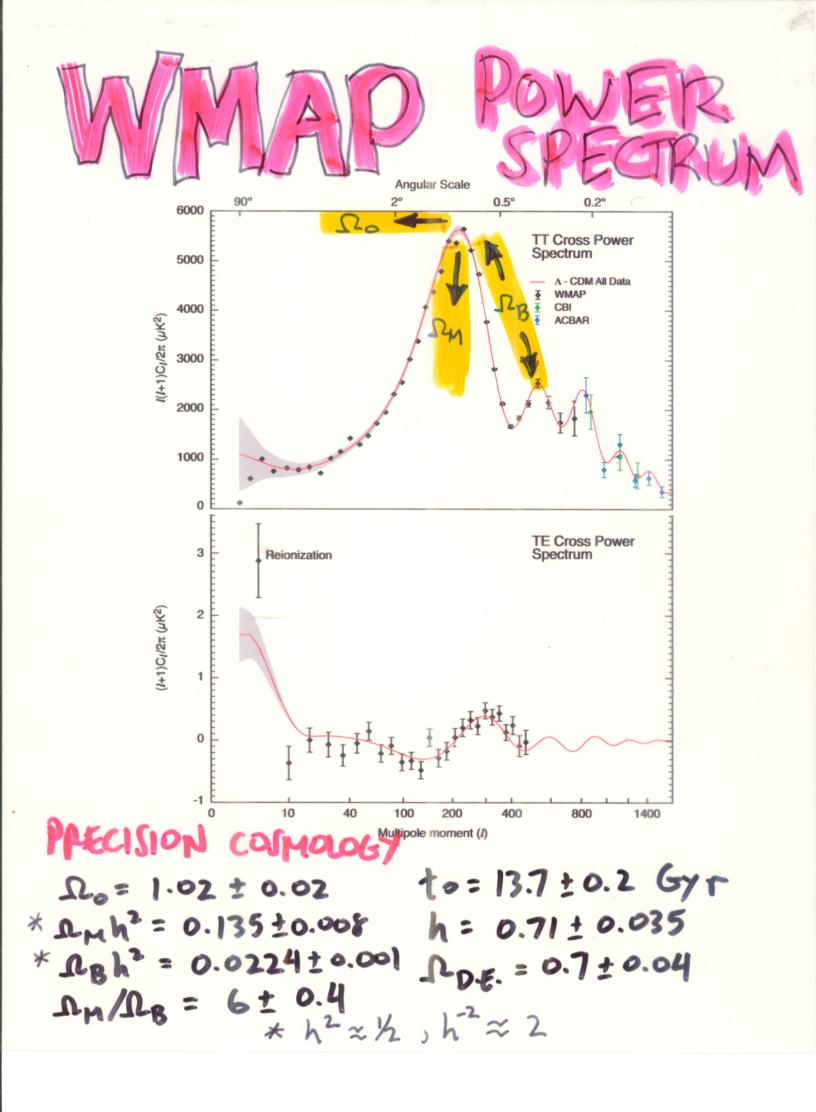


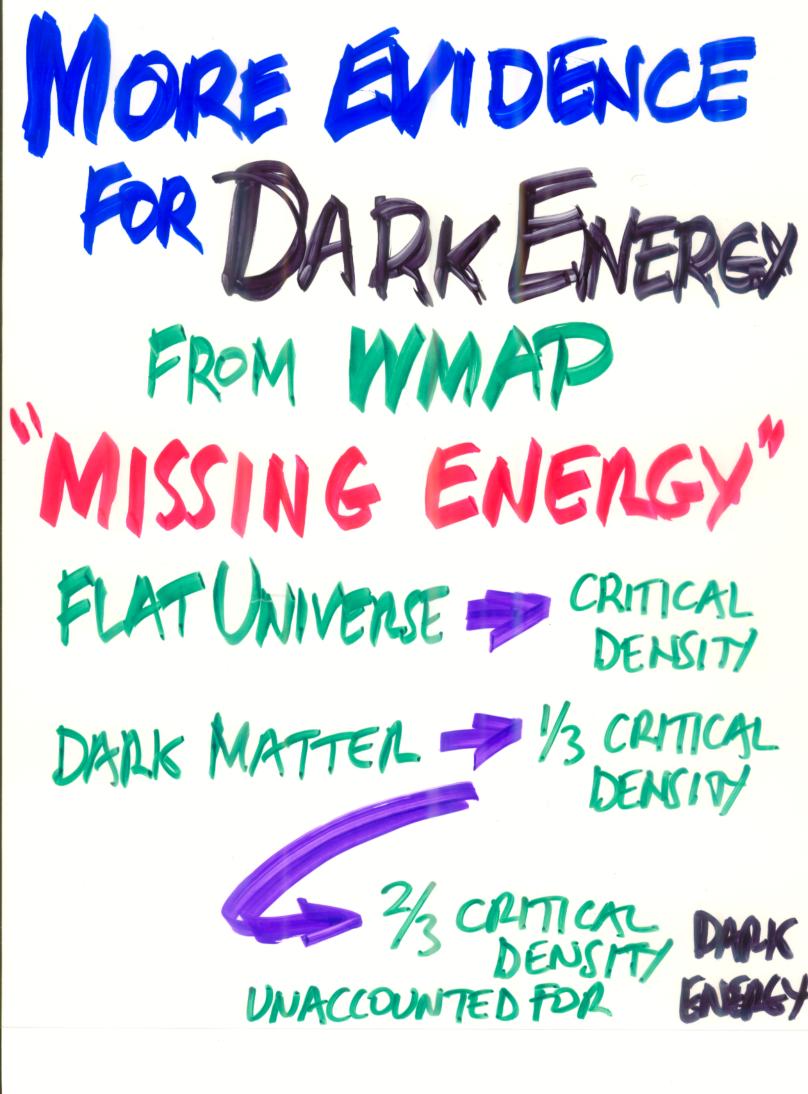
*** styll accelerating

COSMIC ACCELERATION IS NOT GOING AWAY

ANONYMAX COSMOLOGIST (EWK): "THIS TOO WILL PASS"







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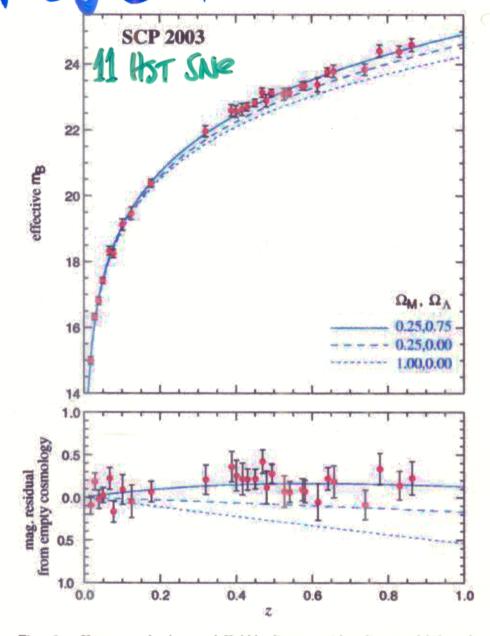
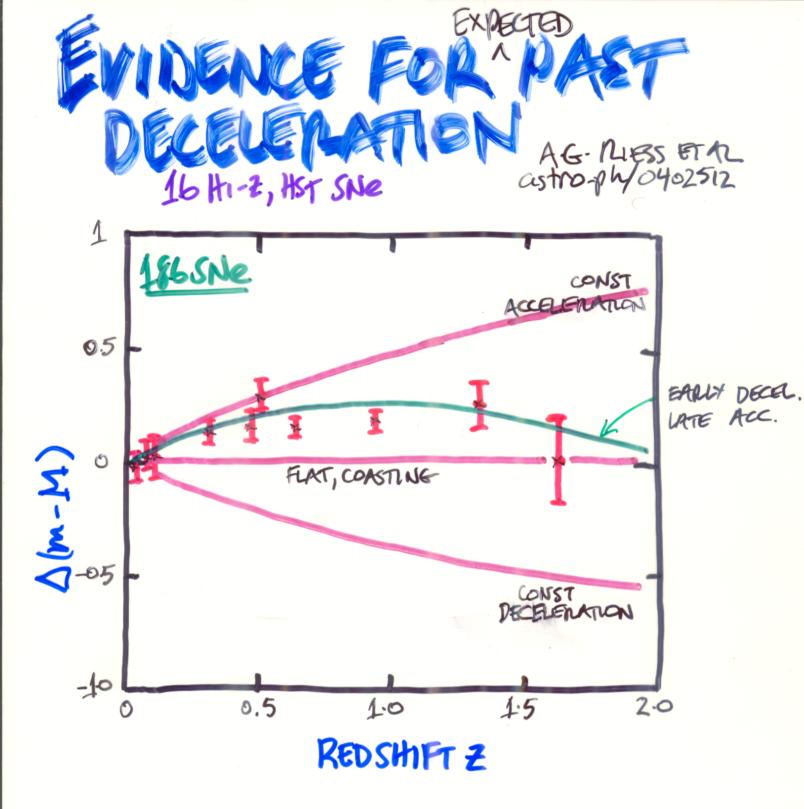
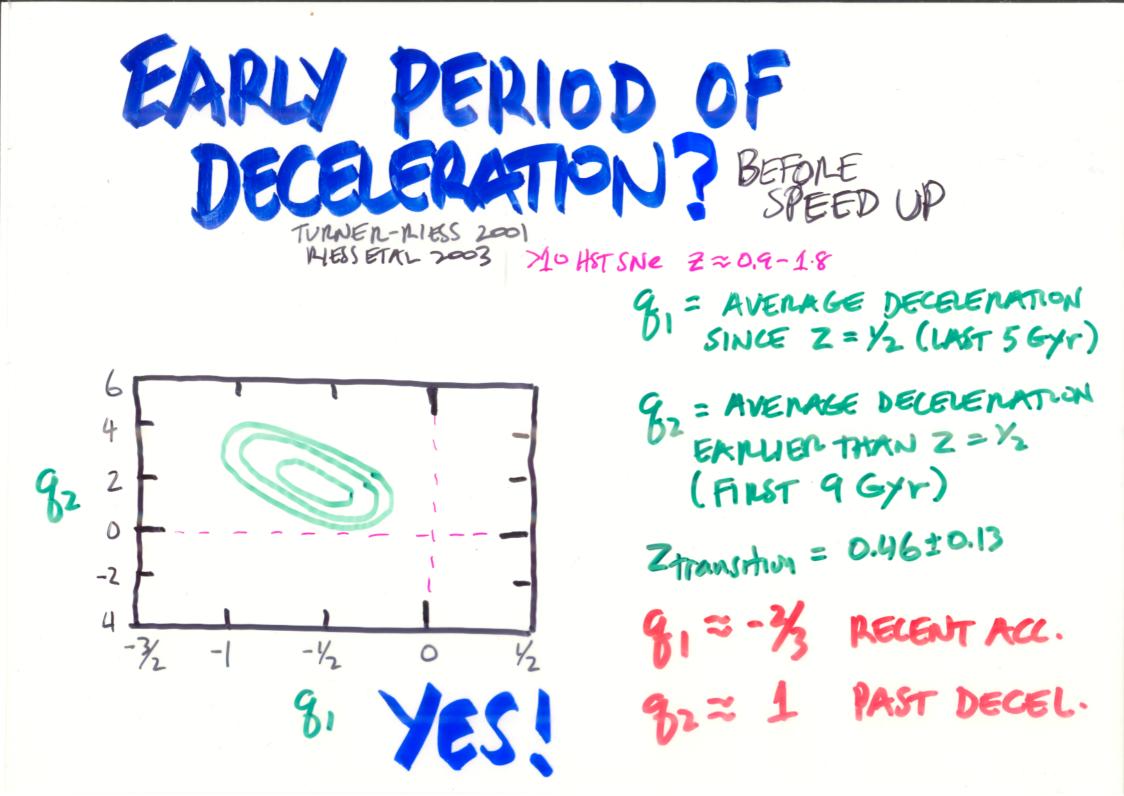
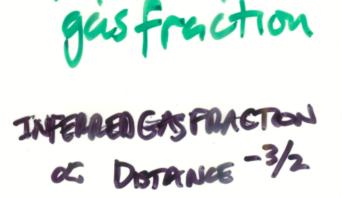


Fig. 6.— Upper panel: Averaged Hubble diagram with a linear redshift scale for all supernovae from our low-extinction subsample. Here supernovae within $\Delta z < 0.01$ of each other have been combined using a weighted average in order to more clearly show the quality and behavior of the dataset. (Note that these averaged points are for display only, and have not been used for any quantitative analyses.) The solid curve overlaid on the data represents our best-fit flat-universe model, $(\Omega_M, \Omega_\Lambda) = (0.25, 0.75)$ (Fit 3 of Table 8). Two other cosmological models are shown for comparison: $(\Omega_M, \Omega_\Lambda) = (0.25, 0)$ and $(\Omega_M, \Omega_\Lambda) = (1, 0)$. Lower panel: Residuals of the averaged data relative to an empty universe, illustrating the strength with which dark energy has been detected. Also shown are the suite of models from the upper panel, including a solid curve for our best-fit flat-universe model. 23

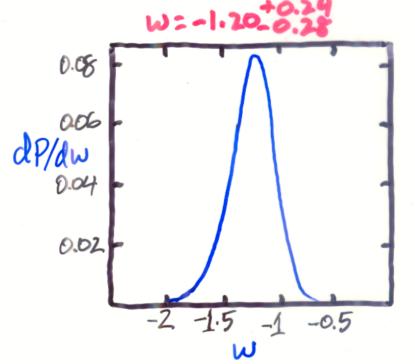








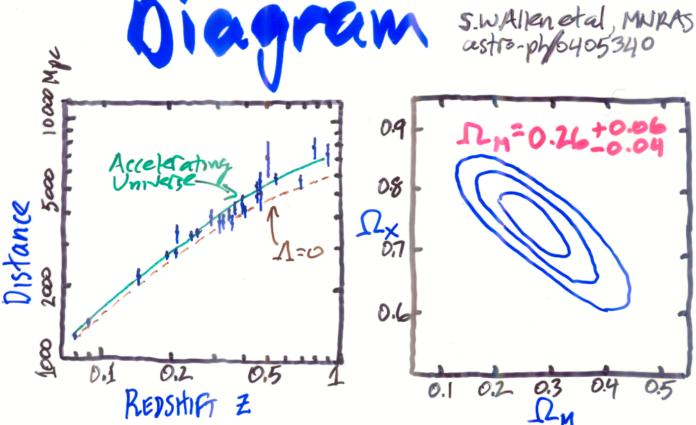
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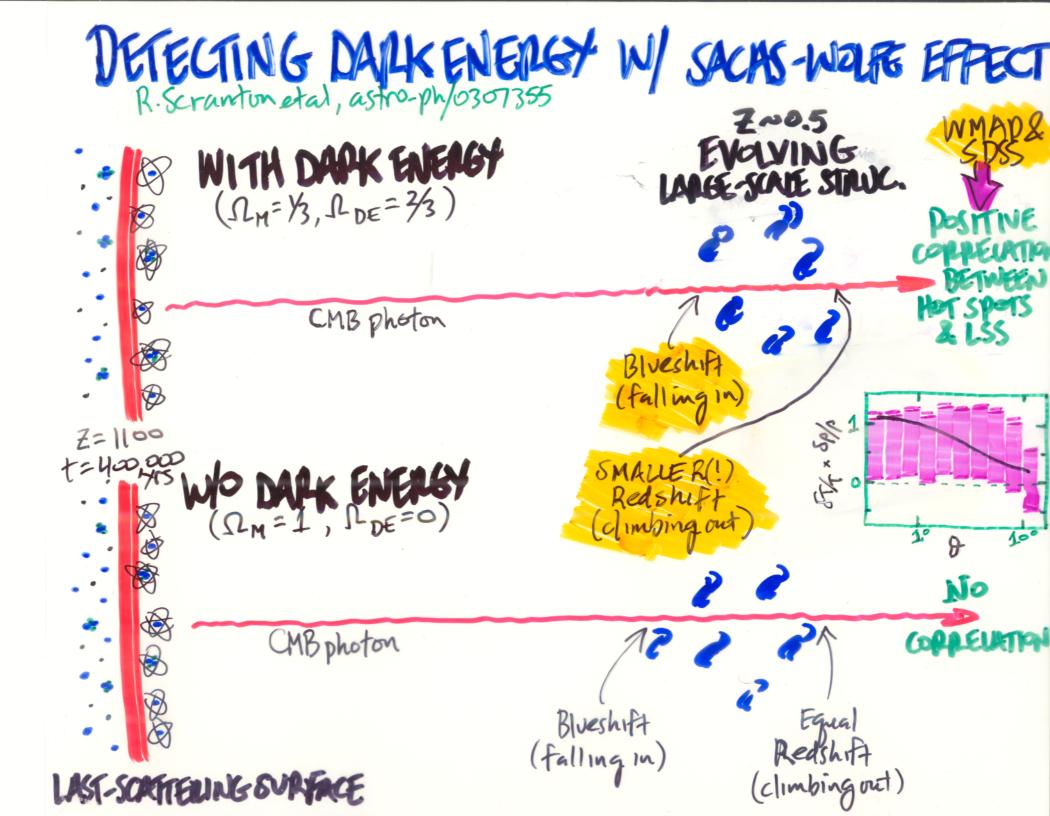
·26 Clusters

· Distances



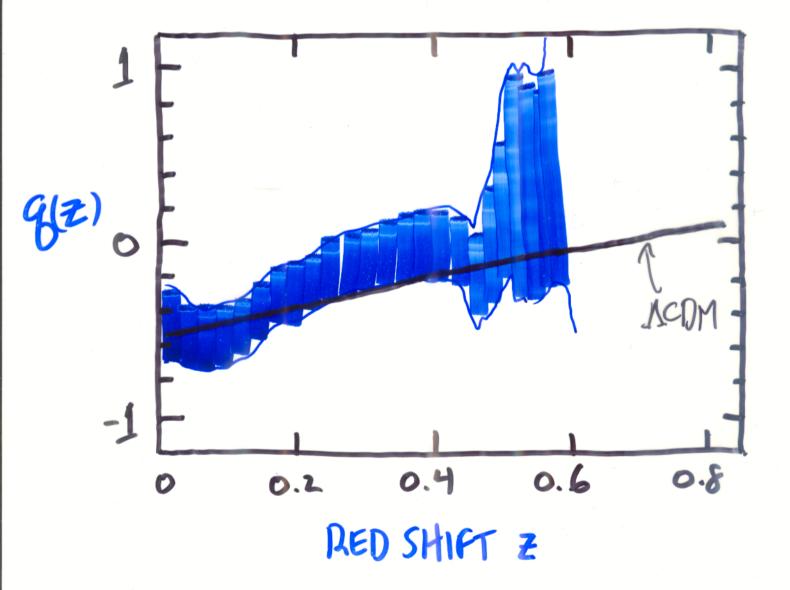


K-ray Cluster Hubble



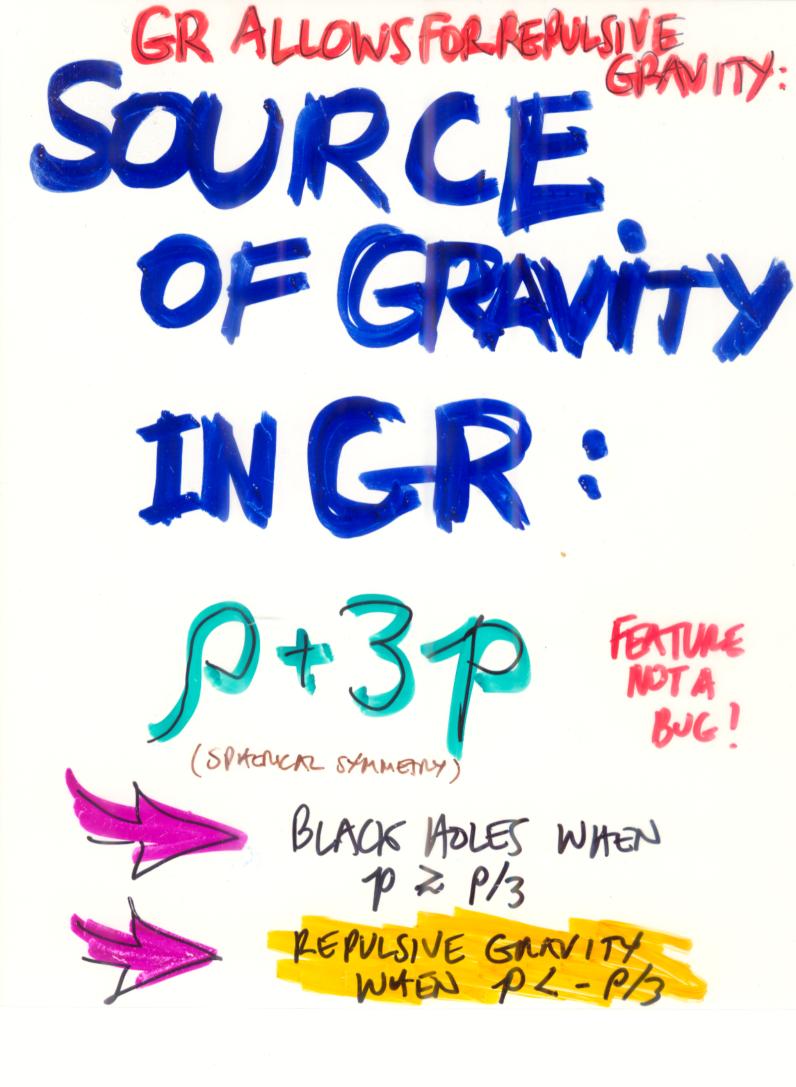


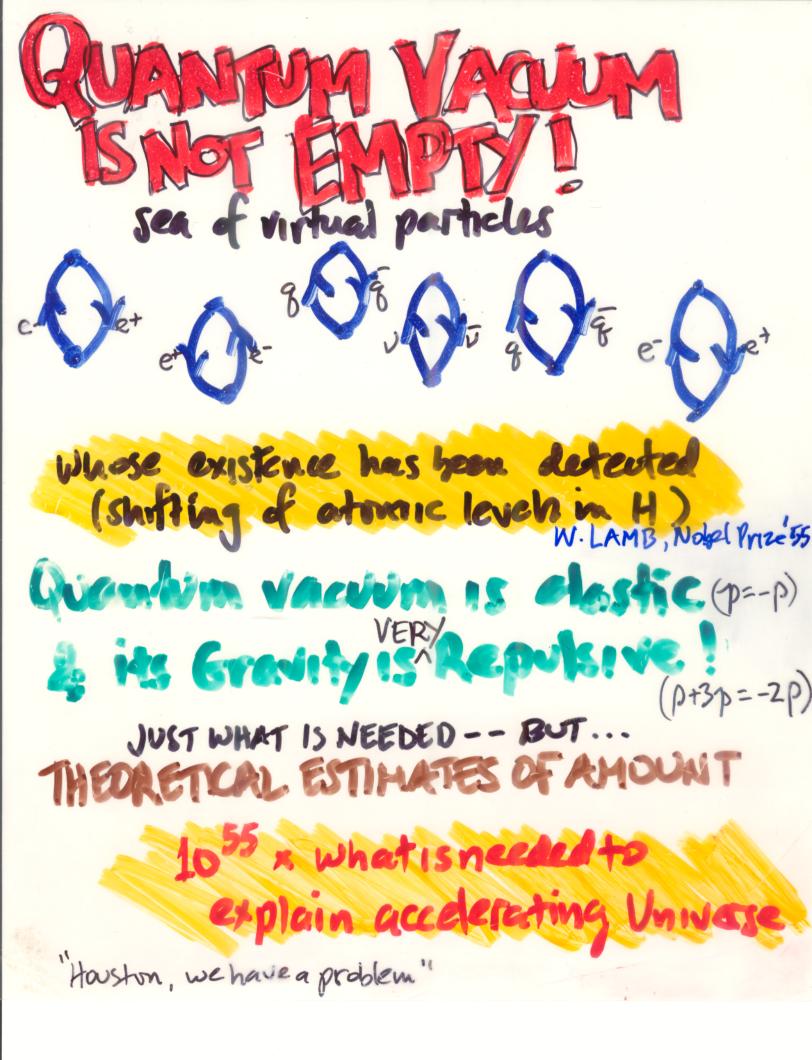
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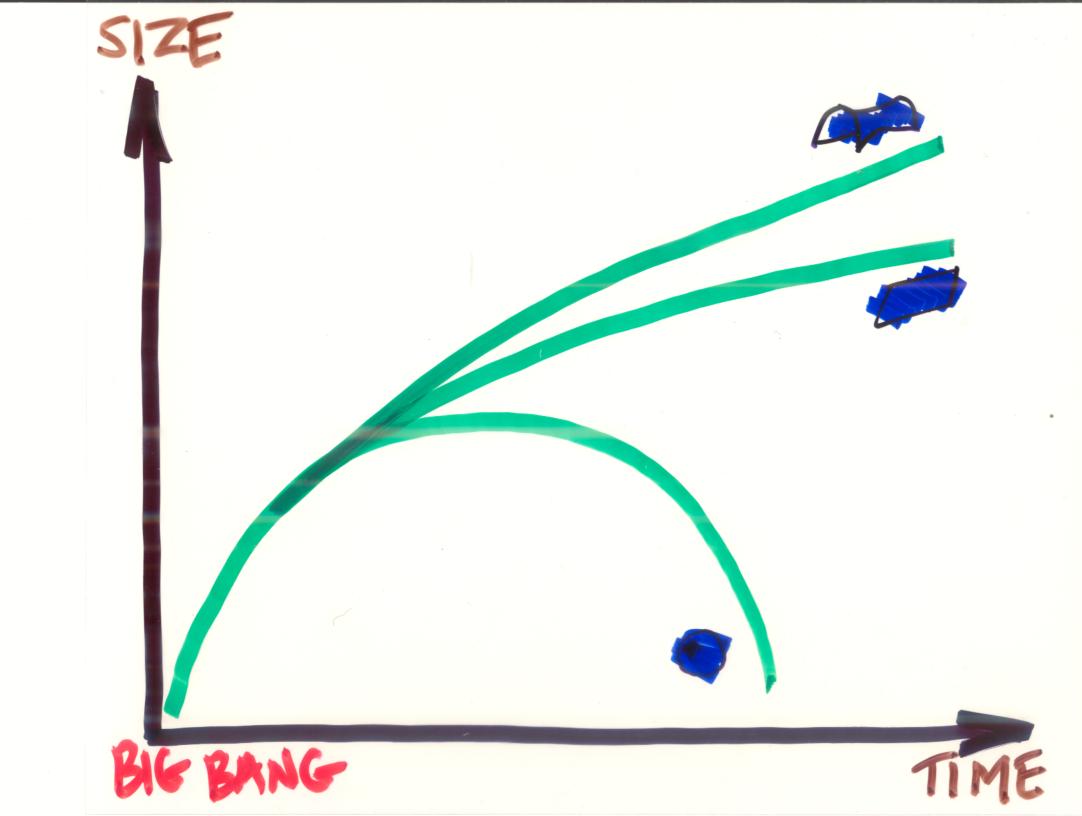


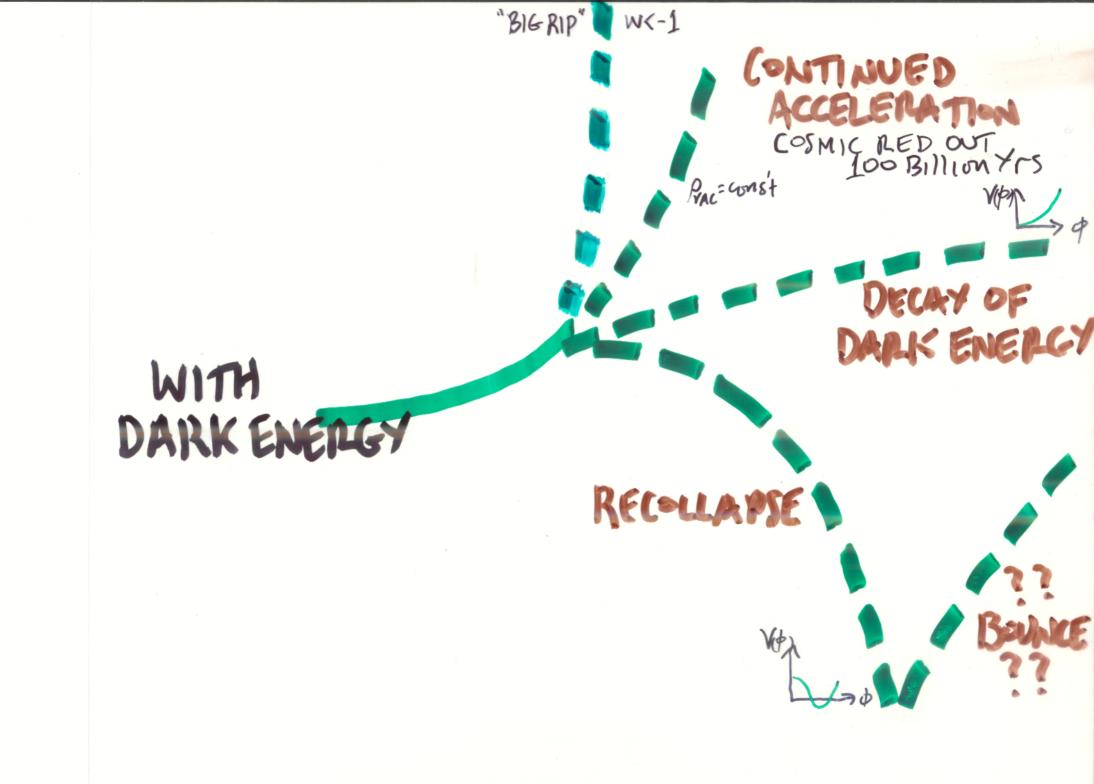
EDDINGTON: "NO EXPERIMENTAL RESULT SHOLD BE ACCEPTED UNTL CONFIRMED BY THEORY"





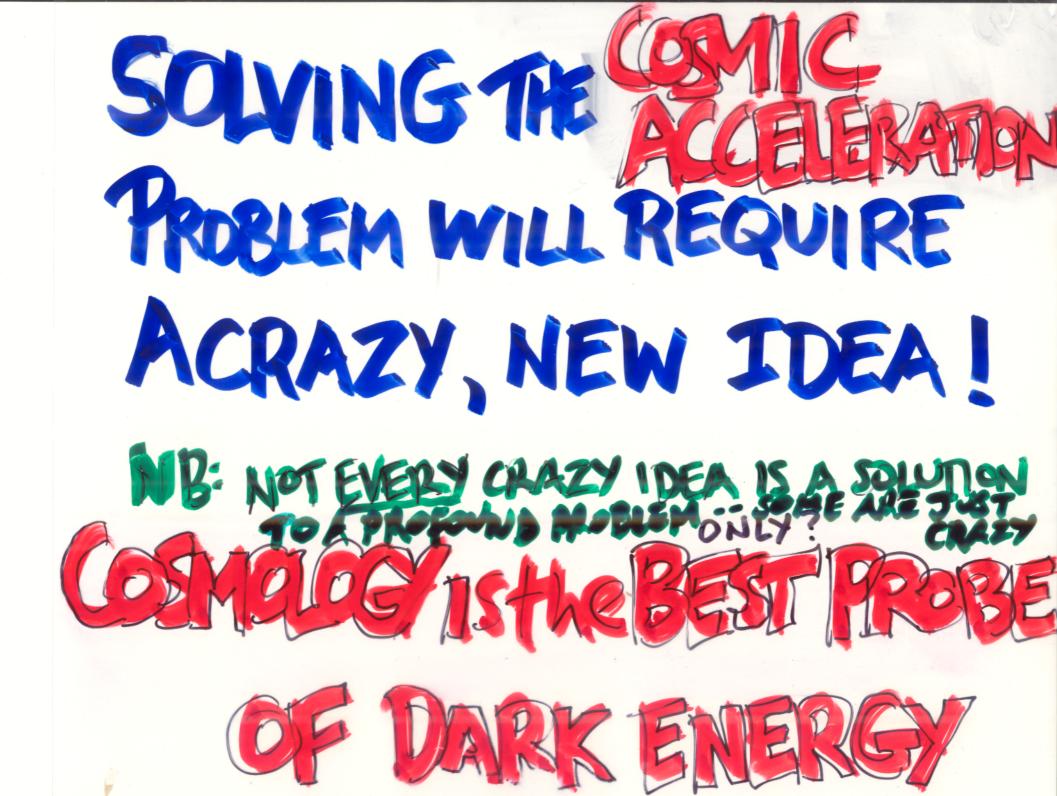
THE BIG QUESTIONS WHY DOES NOTHING-WEIGH SO LITTLE ? WHY NOW ? COSMIC DESTINY?







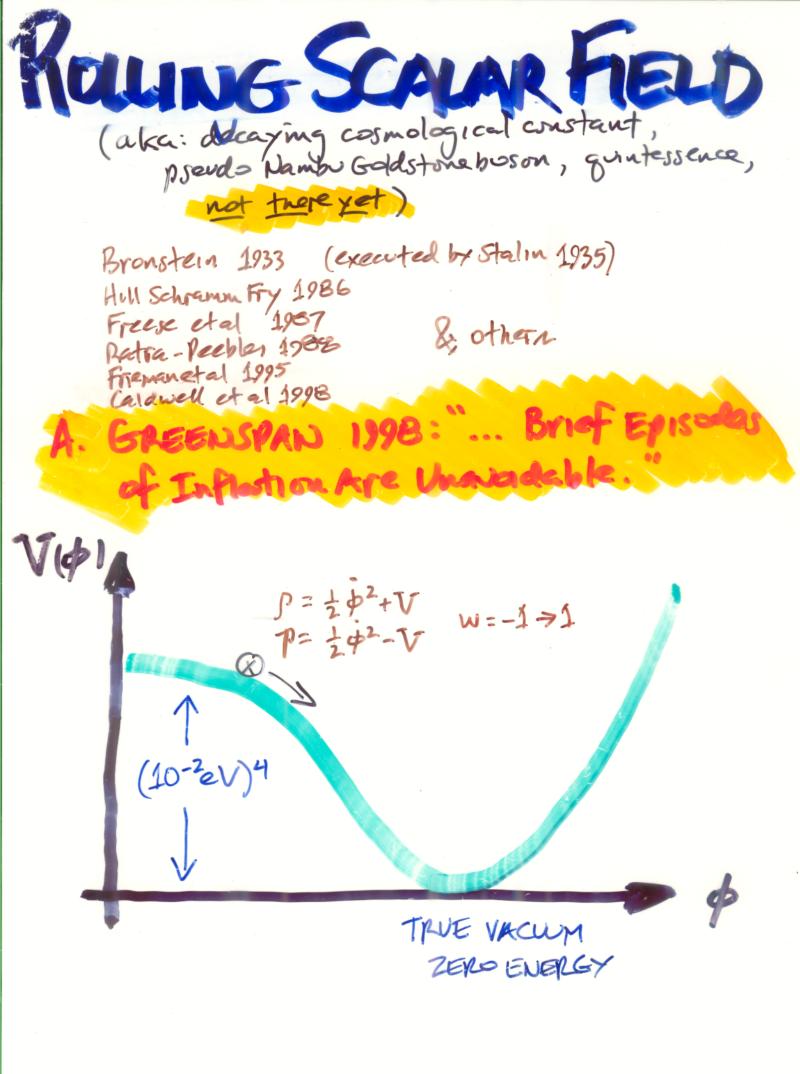
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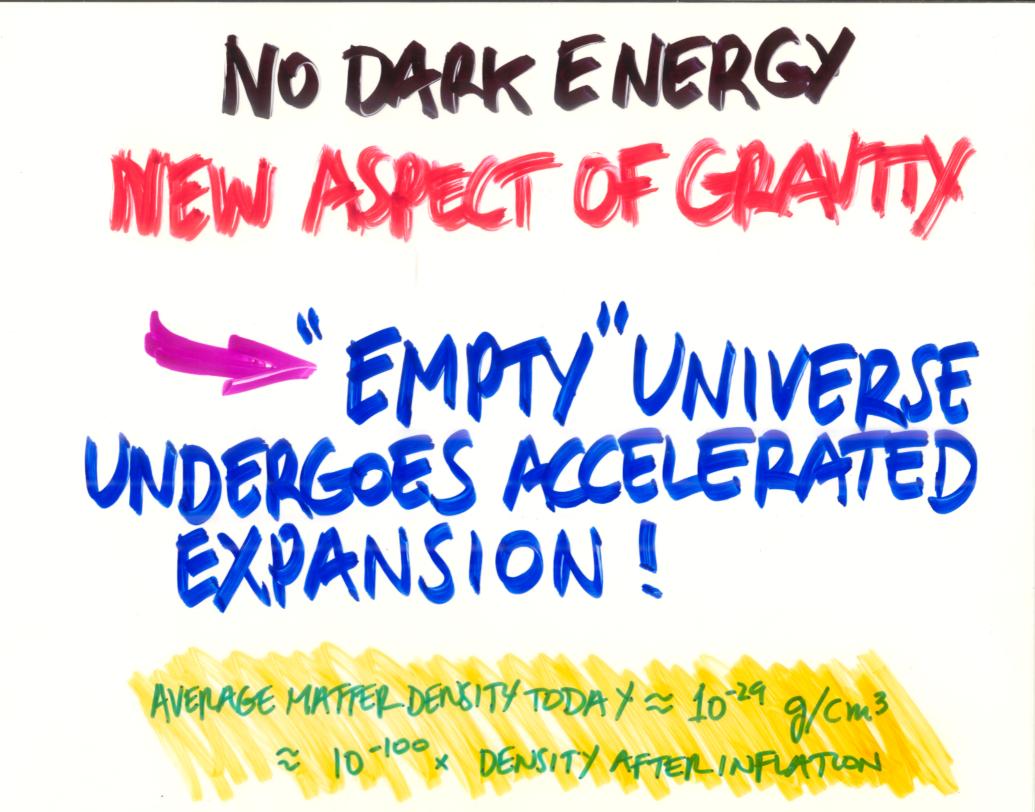


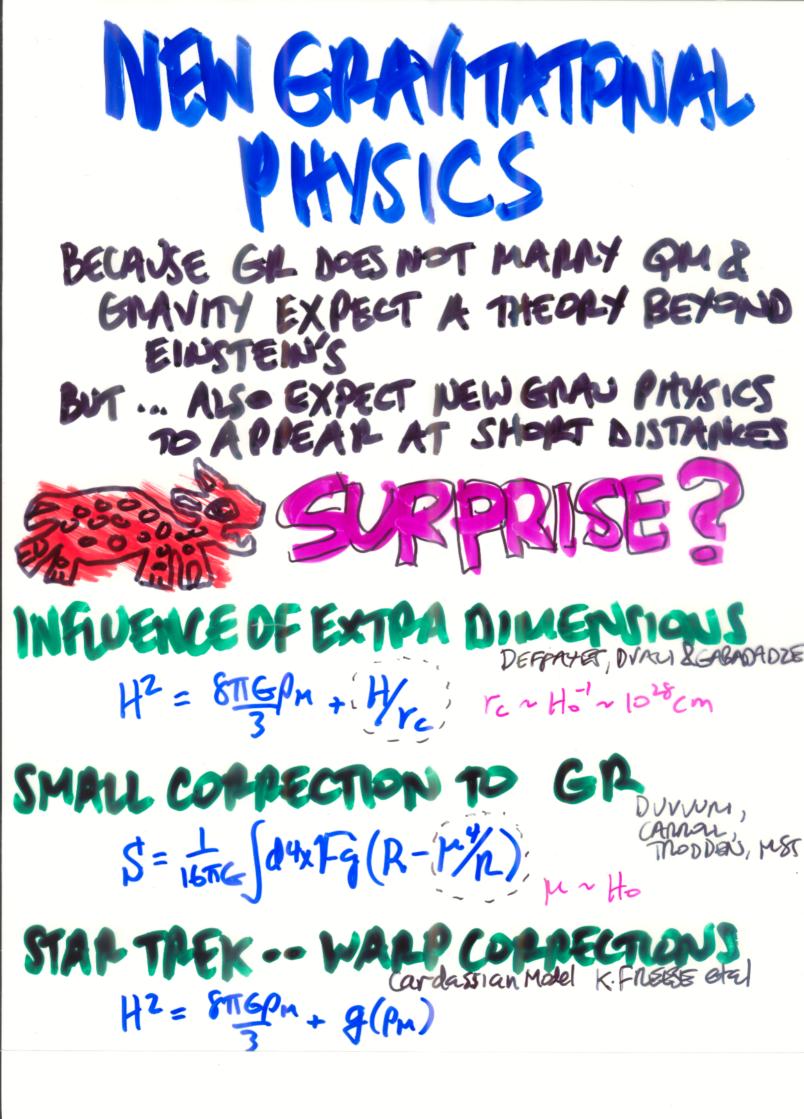
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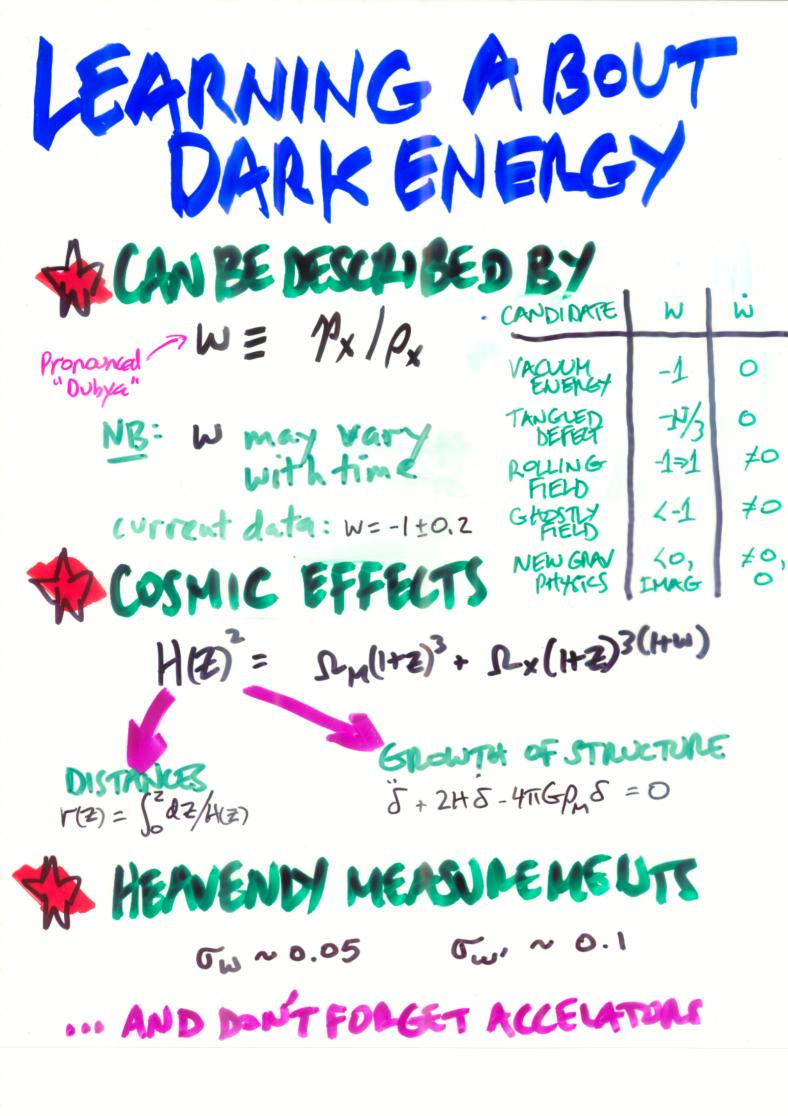
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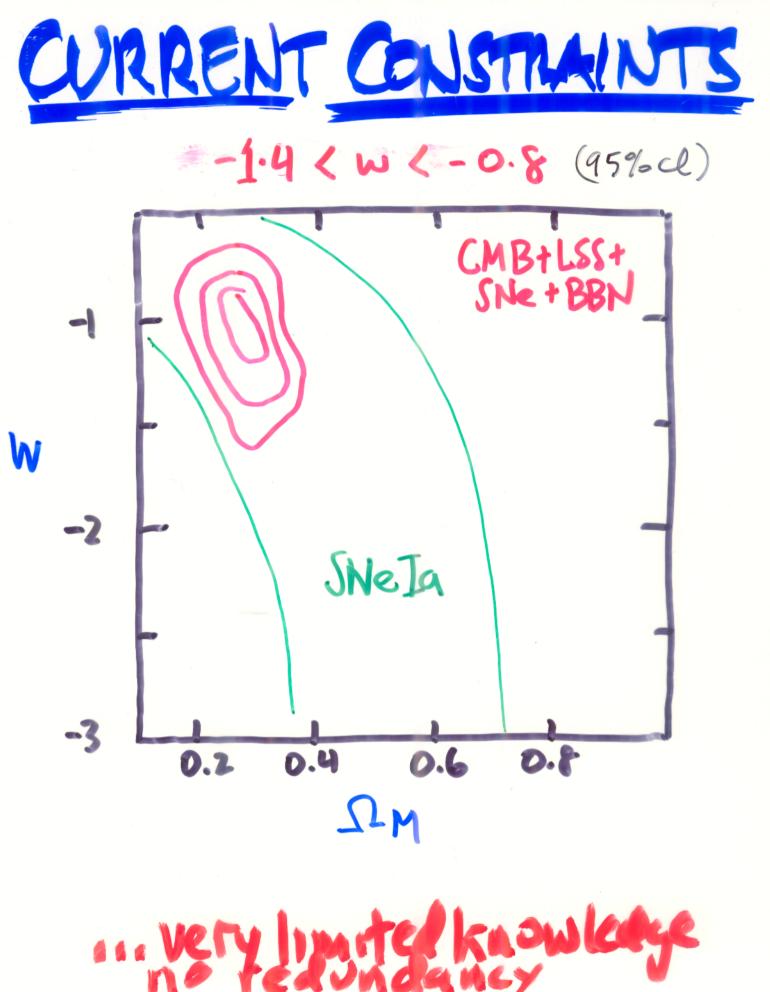
JN CENELAL: p= -N/3 P











COSMIC PROBES OF DARK ENERGY				
METHOD	ASSUMPTIONS	MEASILES	SYSTEMATICS	ESTIMATED POTENTIAL
JUPERNOUTE	SN IA = "STD CANDLE"	r(z)	EVOLUTION SN DIVERSITY DUST	$ $
WEAK- LENSING SHEAR EVOL. OF STIWGVINE	NON-LINEAIL CDM POWER SPECTRUM =f(Di,n, 08,)	$\delta(z)$ r(z), H(z)	ANISOTROPY OF P.S.F. DUE TO SKY+ OPTICS	$G_{W}=0.03$ $G_{W}=0.1$
S-Z, X-PAY, W-L COUNT CLUSTERS	COM POWERLS PECTRU GAUSSIANITY	9 (王)2 (H王) (王) (王)	SEE ABOVE M UA.T	$G_{w} = 0.05 - 0.10$ $G_{w}' = 0.2$
DEEL PED SHIFT SAN CONTERNS	CDM PAPADIGM	N(Z)/HZ) S(Z)	GALAXY MASSES EVOLUTION	0w = 0.1
CMB FIRST PEAK NB: D		V (Z=1100) NB: Best Suprior" ECHIBED B	$\mathcal{D}_{M} - W$ $\mathcal{D}_{EGENENNEY}$ $\mathcal{P}_{p} \equiv W(\mathcal{E}) = 1$	w + w' dw dz

