Introducción a la Física Experimental de Partículas



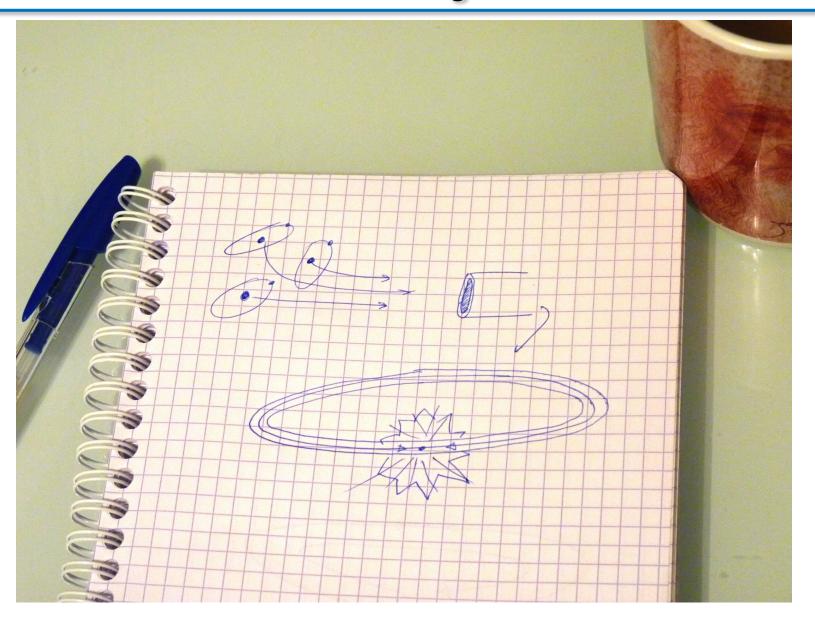
Luis Roberto Flores Castillo
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

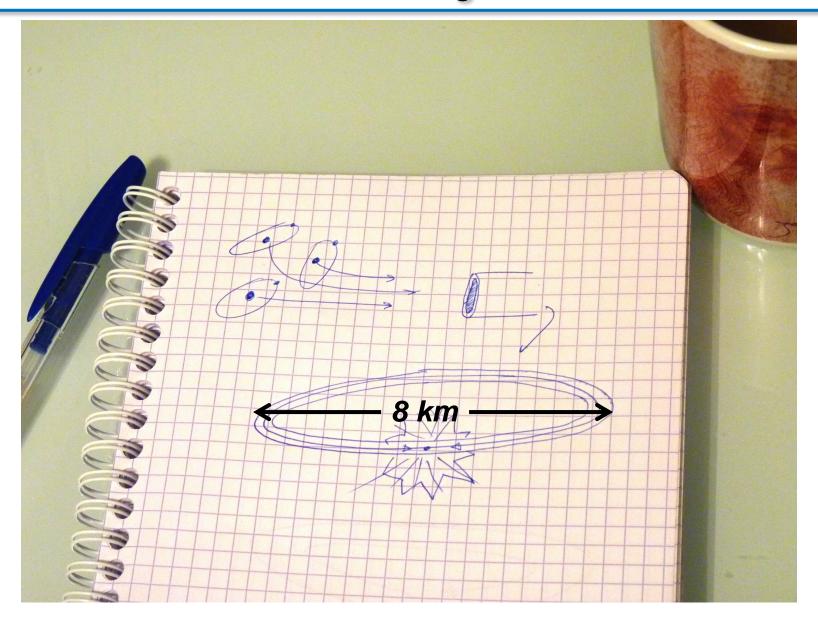


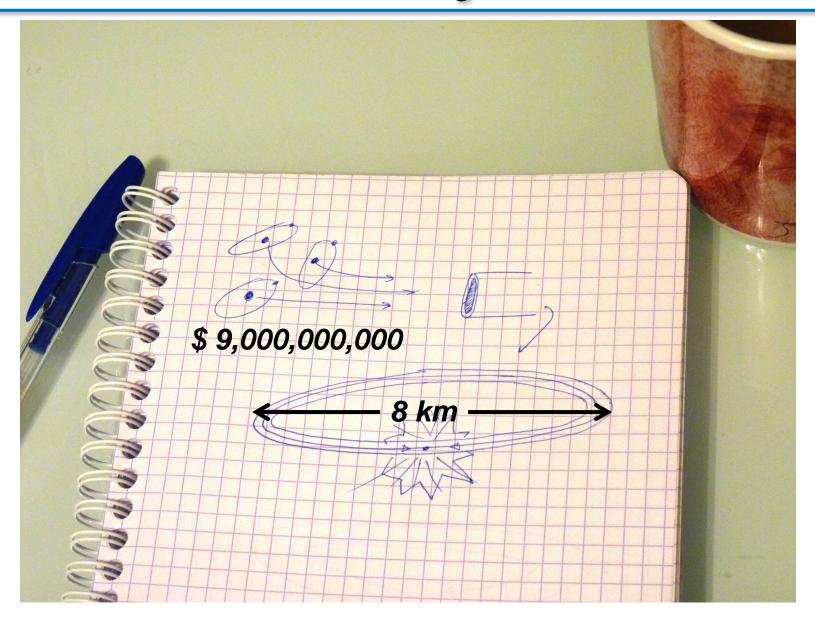
Spanish Language Teacher Program

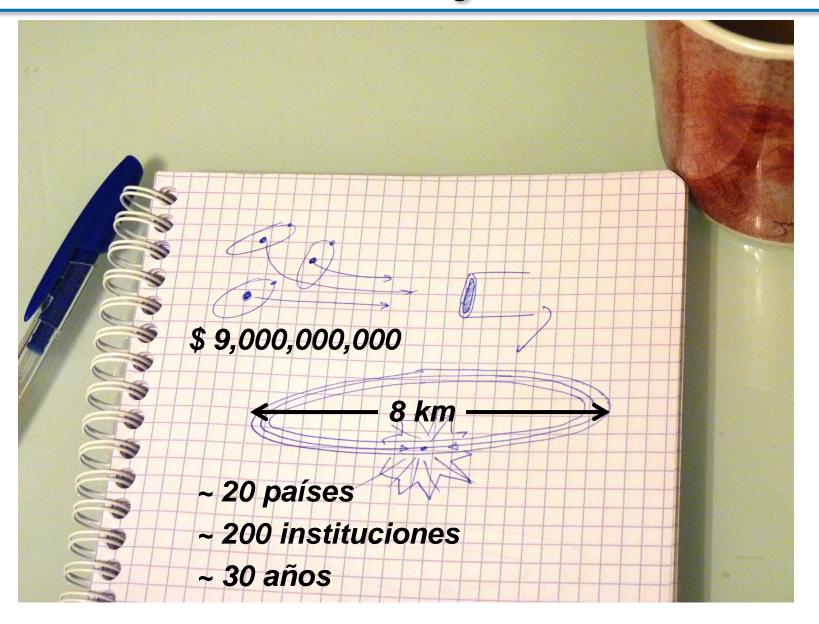
CERN

July 30, 2018











4 de Julio de 2012



"I think we have it" - Rolf Heuer, Director General de CERN

8 de octubre de 2013

Nobelpriset 2013

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013



François Englert Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium



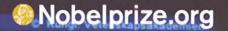
Peter W. Higgs University of Edinburgh, UK

The Nobel Prize 2013



"För den teoretiska upptäckten av en mekanism som bidrar till förståelsen av massans ursprung hos subatomära partiklar, och som nyligen, genom upptäckten av den förutsagda fundamentala partikeln, bekräftats av ATLAS- och CMS-experimenten vid CERN:s accelerator LHC."

"For the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider."

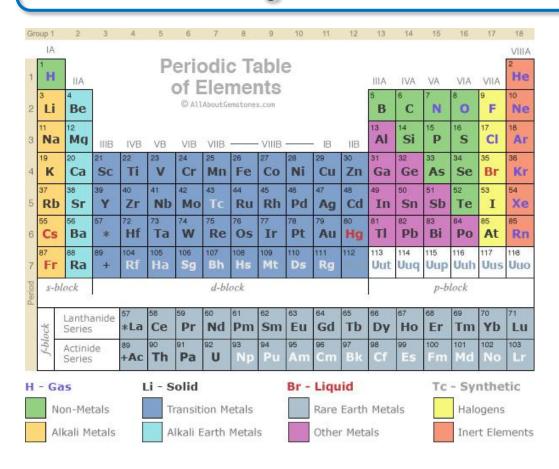




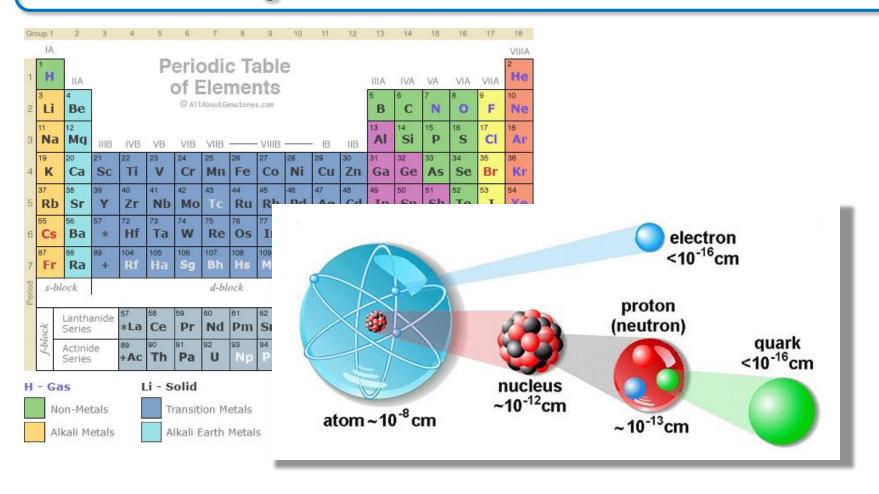




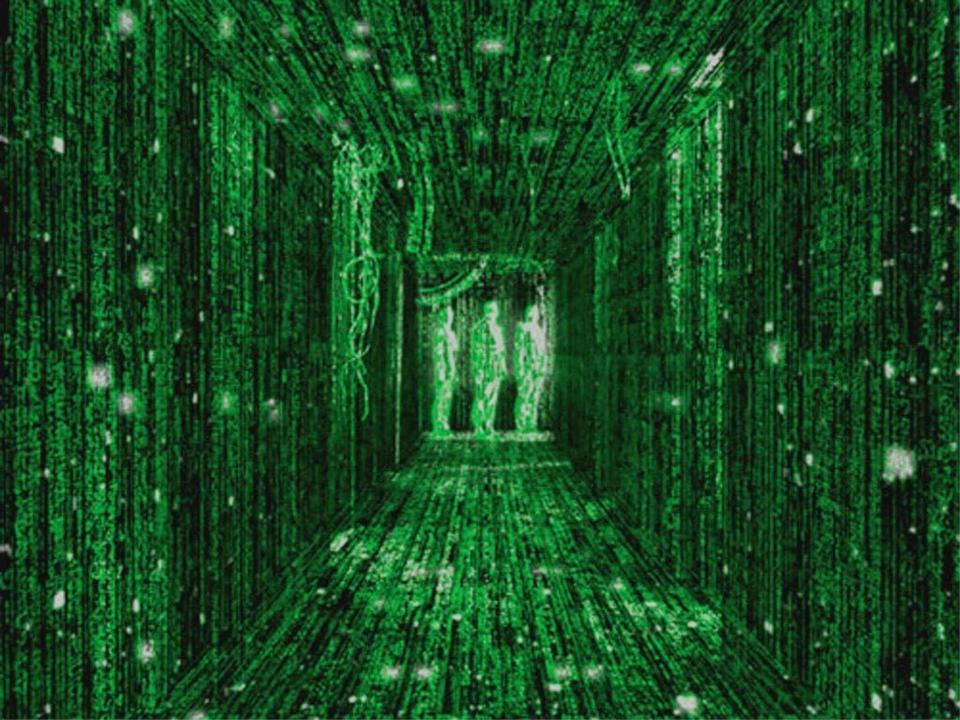




- ~1869, Mendeleyev publicó "Principios de la química"
- Toda esa complejidad a partir de ~100 "elementos"



... pero todos ellos son combinaciones de TRES partículas.





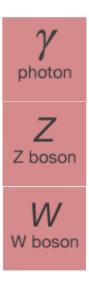








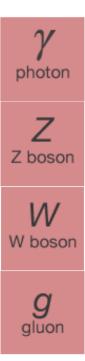






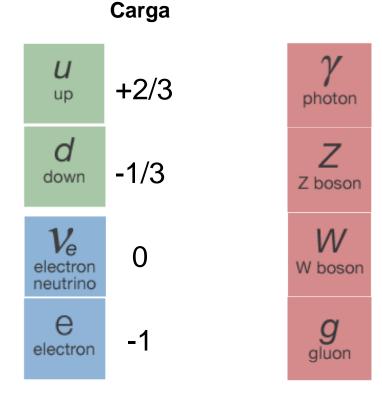


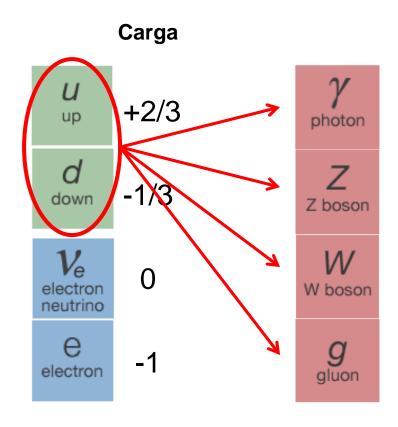


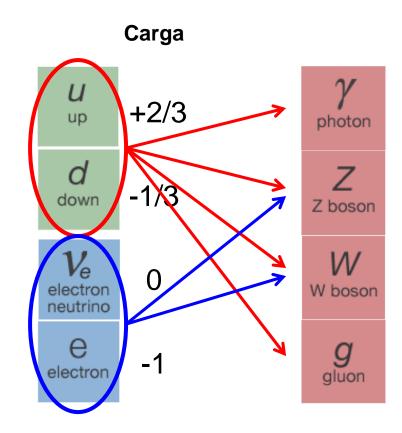


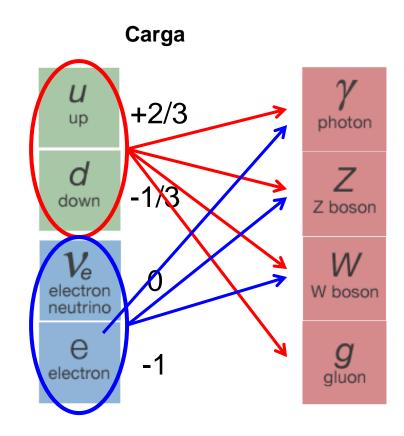


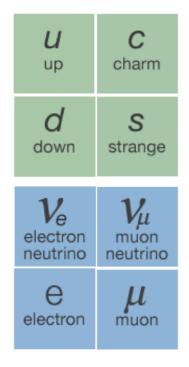




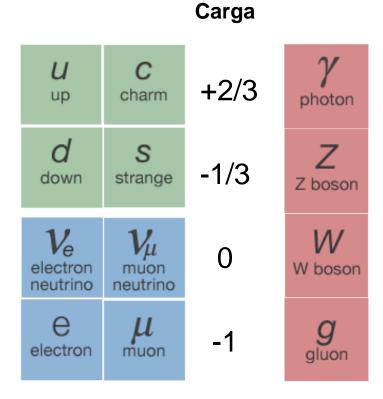


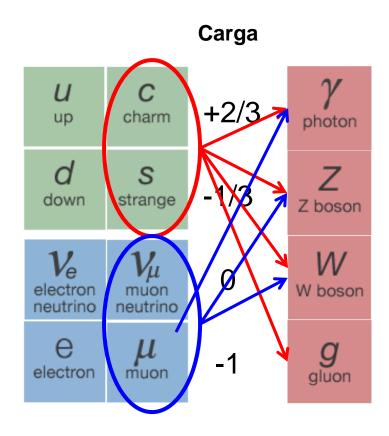


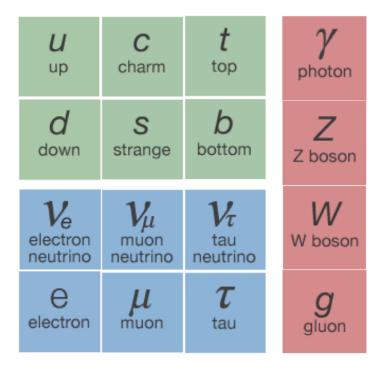




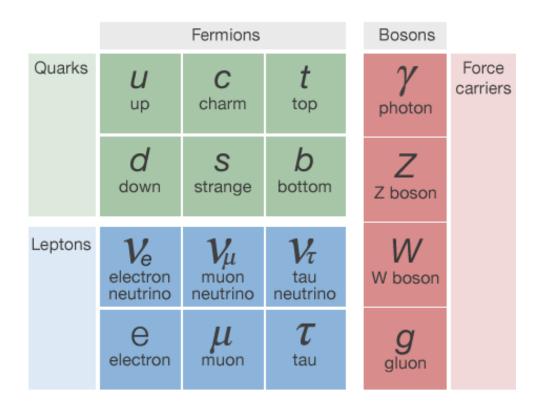








- Además de esas tres, hay
 14 adicionales
- Describen casi todos los fenómenos físicos conocidos



Source: AAAS

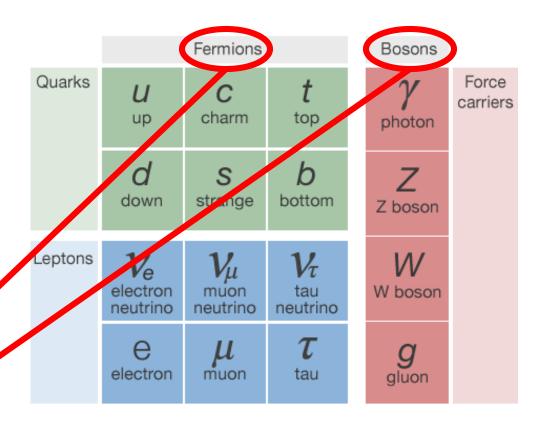
Además de esas tres, hay
 14 adicionales

 Describen casi todos los fenómenos físicos conocidos

Dos grandes familias:

- "materia" (espín 1/2, 3/2, ...)

- "fuerza" (espín 0, 1, 2, ...)



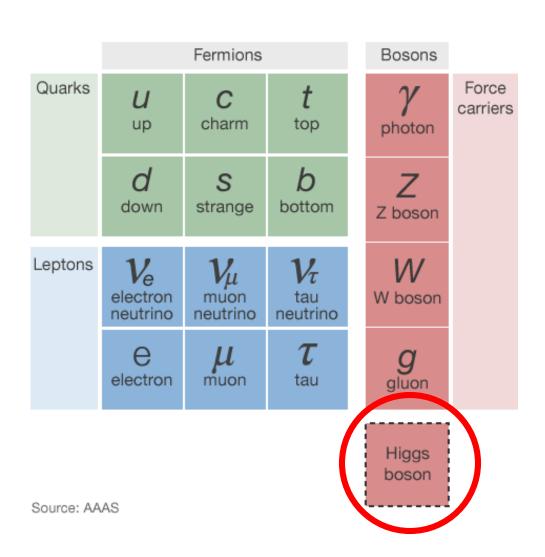
Source: AAAS

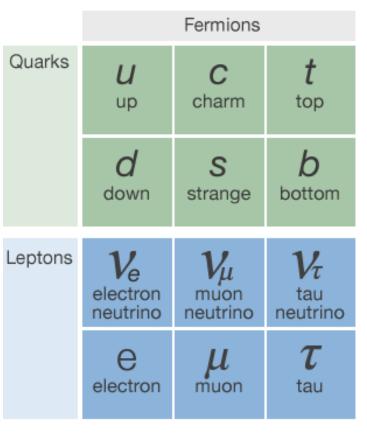
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- Hacia 1964, había un problema: sólo funcionaba si las partículas elementales tuvieran masa CERO

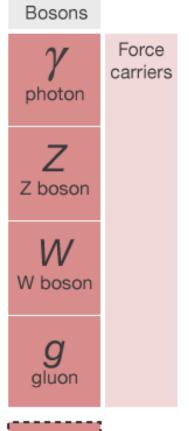
	Fermions			Bosons	
Quarks	U up	C charm	t top	γ photon	Force carriers
	d down	S strange	bottom	Z Z boson	
Leptons	V _e electron neutrino	V μ muon neutrino	Vτ tau neutrino	W W boson	
	electron	μ muon	₹ tau	g gluon	

Source: AAAS

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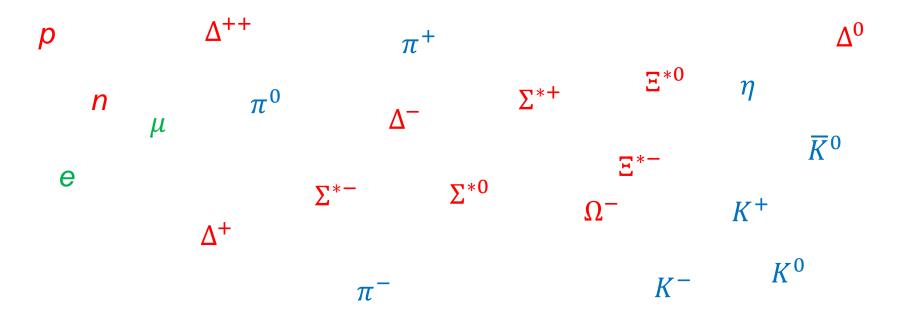
- Materia: quarks y leptones
- Interacciones:
 Bosones vectoriales
 (más el Higgs)
- Tres generaciones
 - Un neutrino por cada leptón cargado
 - Quarks 'tipo up', quarks 'tipo down'
- ¿Existen más?

Source: AAAS

Higgs

boson

Paréntesis histórico



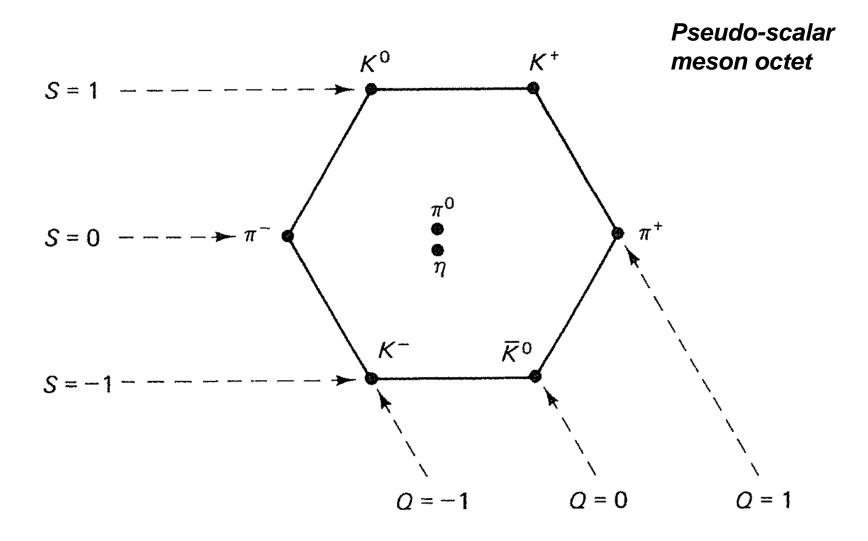
When the Nobel Prizes were first awarded in 1901, physicists knew [...] of only two [...] "elementary particles": the electron and the proton.

A deluge of other "elementary" particles appeared after 1930: [...].

I have heard it said that "the finder of a new elementary particle used to be rewarded by a Nobel Prize, but such a discovery now ought to be punished by a \$10,000 fine"

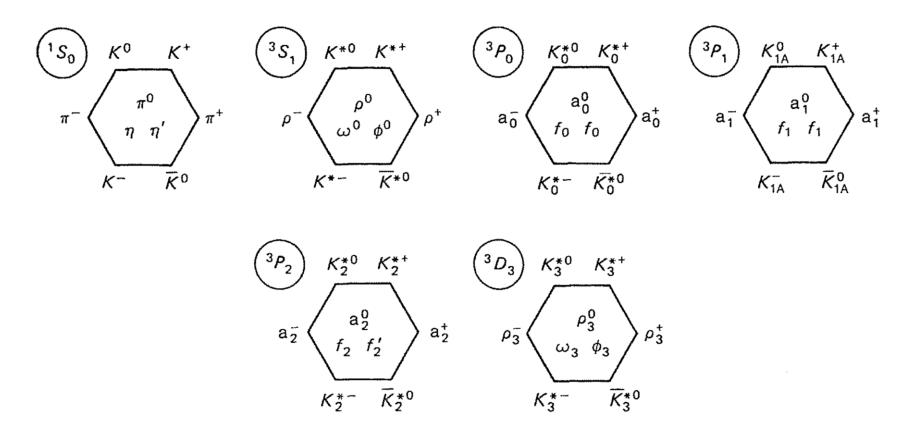
Willis Lamb, 1995 Nobel Prize acceptance speech

"The Eightfold Way" (1961-1964)



The Eightfold Way (1961-1964)

Cada nueva partícula hallaba lugar en supermultipletes



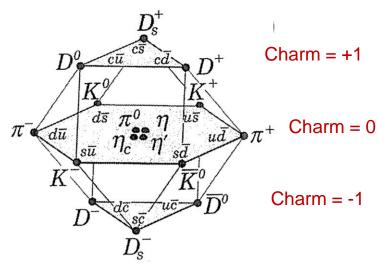
- Para bariones: hay supermultipletes de antibariones
- Para mesones: antipartículas están en el mismo supermultiplet

Con tres quarks y algunas reglas ...

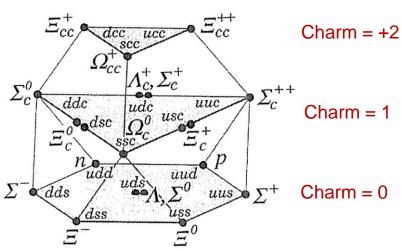
The baryon decuplet				The meson nonet			
999	Q	S	Baryon	$q\overline{q}$	Q	S	Mesor
иии	2	0	Δ++	$u\overline{u}$	0	0	π^0
uud	1	0	Δ^+	$u\overline{d}$	1	0	π^+
udd	0	0	Δ^0	$d\overline{u}$	-1	0	π^-
ddd	-1	0	Δ^-	$d\overline{d}$	0	0	
uus	1	-1	Σ^{*+}		•		η
uds	0	-1	Σ^{*0}	u s	1	1	K ⁺
dds	-1	-1	$\sum_{}^{*-}$	$d\overline{s}$	0	1	K^0
uss	0	-2	Ξ^{*0}	$s\overline{u}$	-1	-1	K^-
dss	-1	-2	Ξ^{*-}	$s\overline{d}$	0	-1	\overline{K}^0
SSS	-1	-3	Ω^-	SS	0	0	55

Cada combinación también puede tener estados excitados

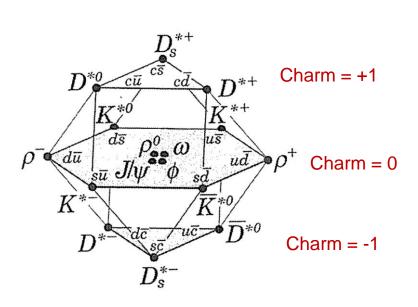
0⁻ mesons

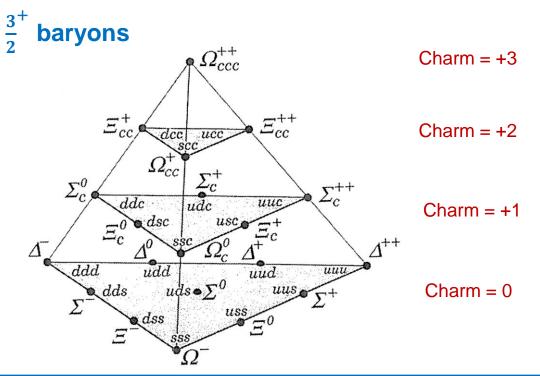


$\frac{1}{2}^{+}$ baryons



1⁻ mesons



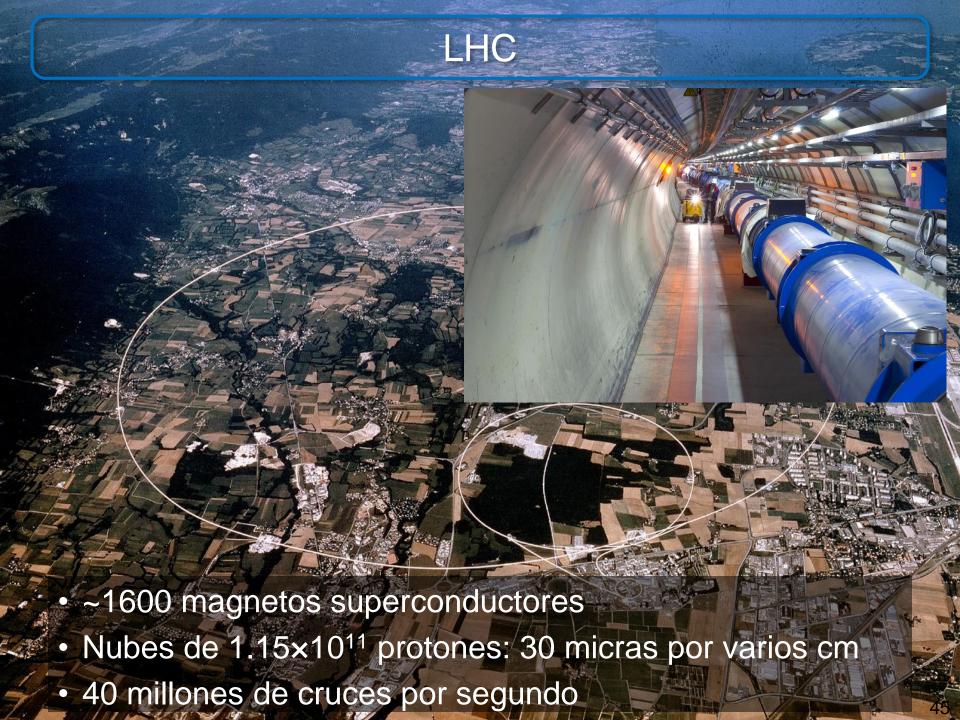


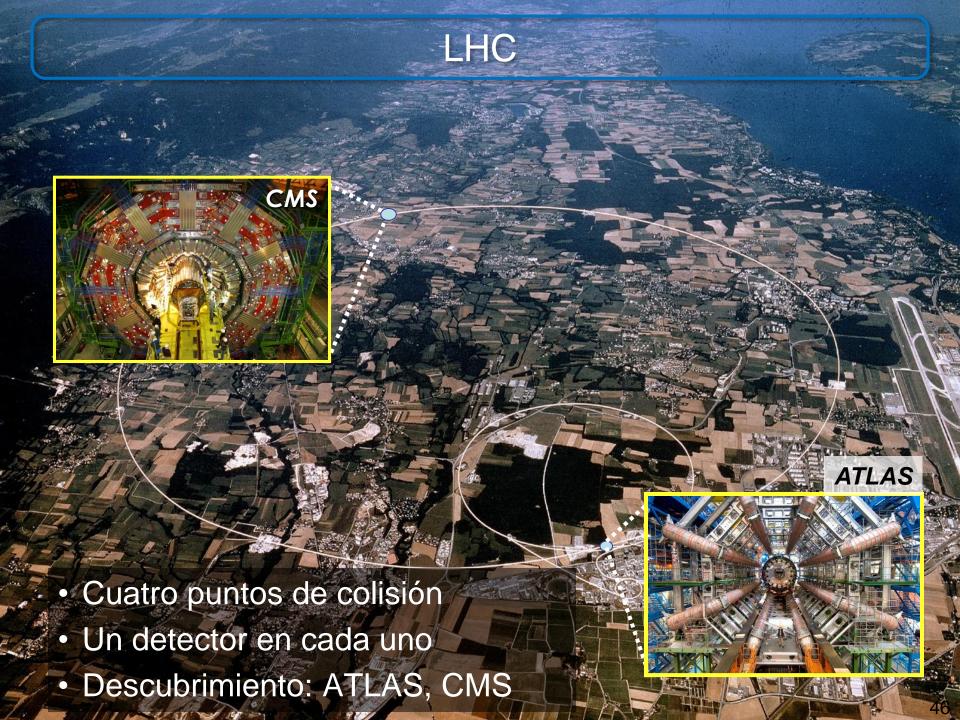
¿Cómo buscar nuevas partículas?

E mc²

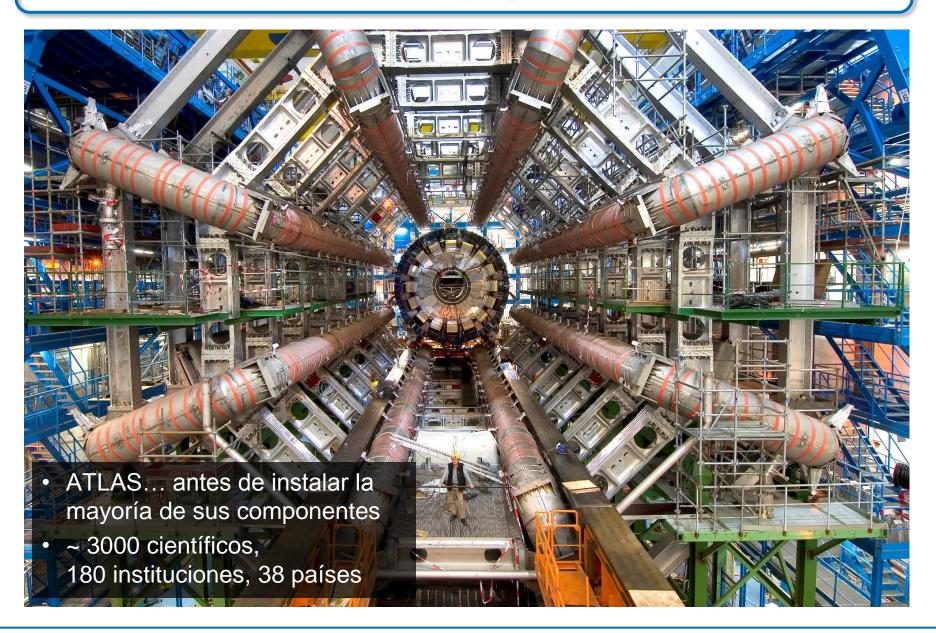




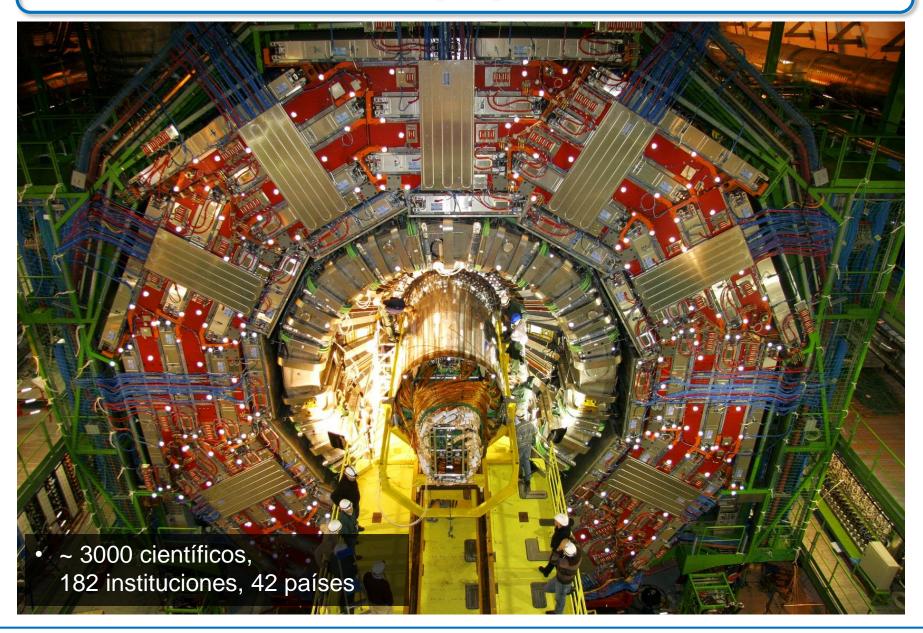


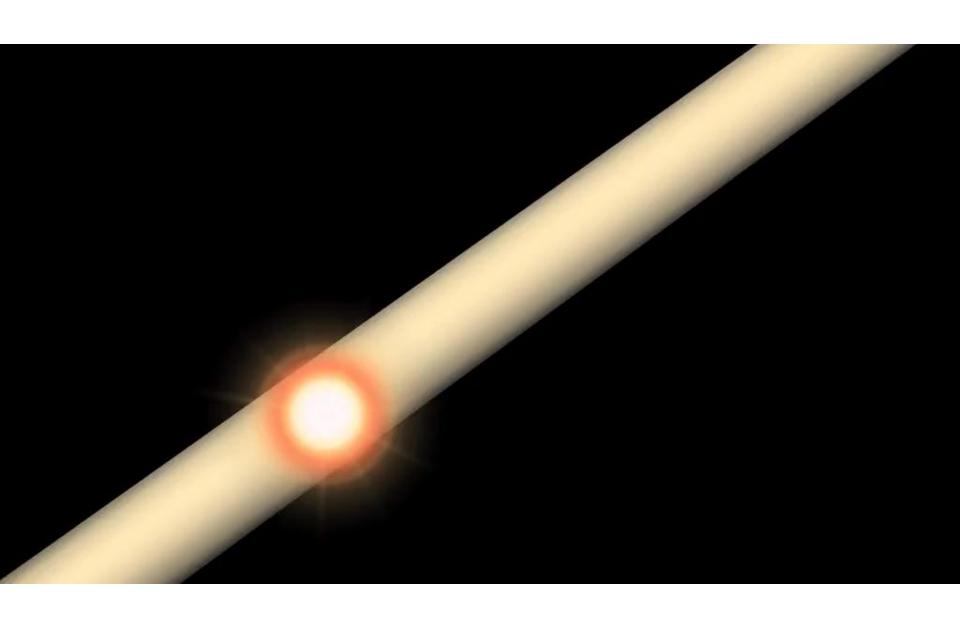


ATLAS

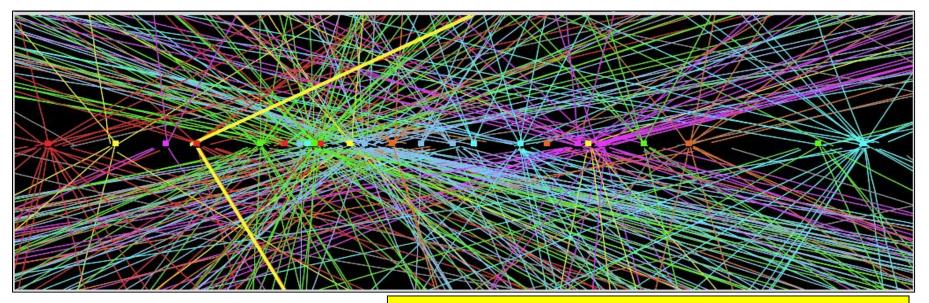


CMS





Información generada



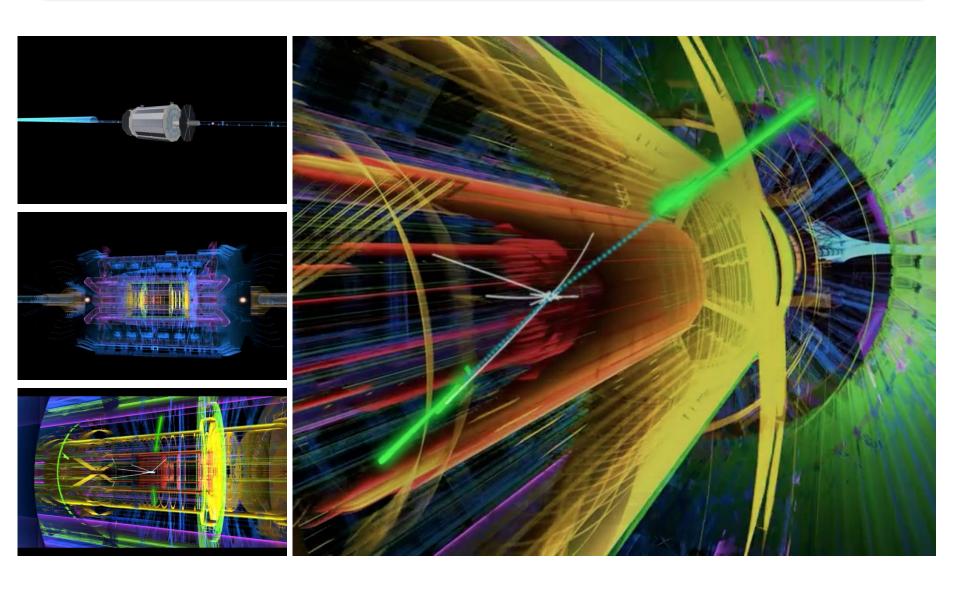
Evento Z→µµ de 2012 con 25 vértices reconstruidos

- En cada cruce, ~20 interacciones pp
- 40 M de cruces por segundo, 20 pp por cruce, gaps: 600 M pp/s
- La primera etapa de proceso escoge "sólo" 400 colisiones/s
- Cada colisión pp produce cientos de partículas que deben almacenarse
- Si lo almacenáramos en CD's de música, ...

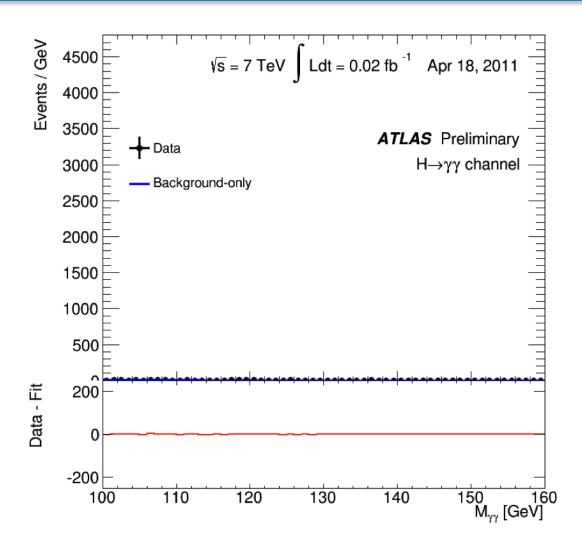
Red mundial de cómputo



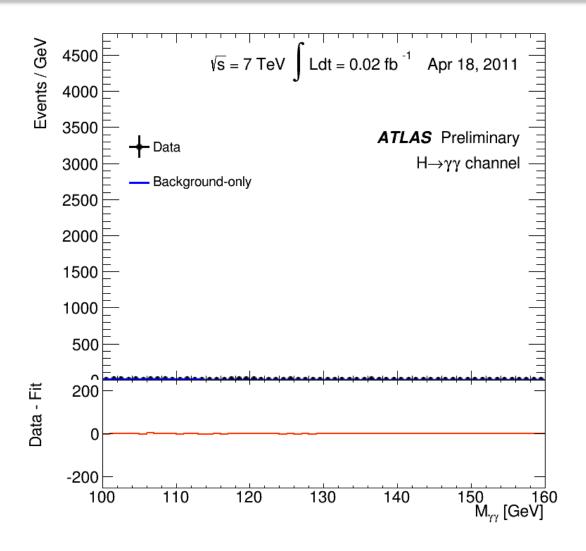
$H\to\gamma\gamma$



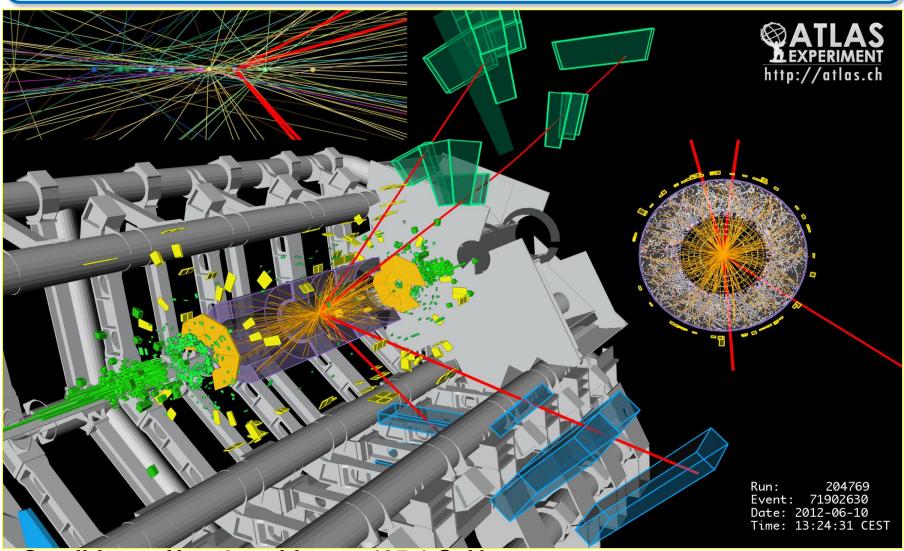
$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$



$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$



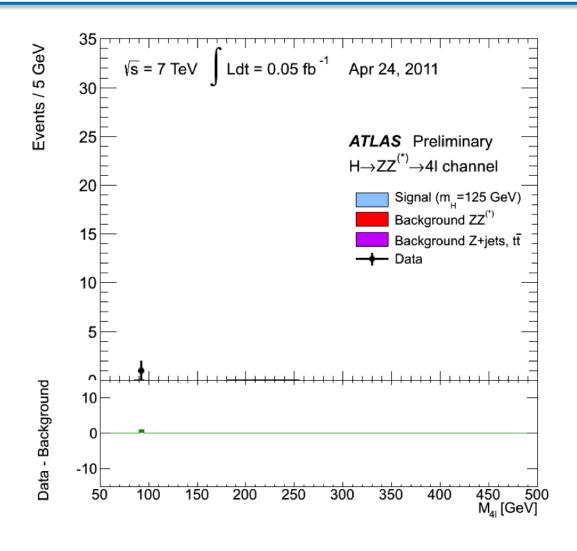
$H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4$ leptones



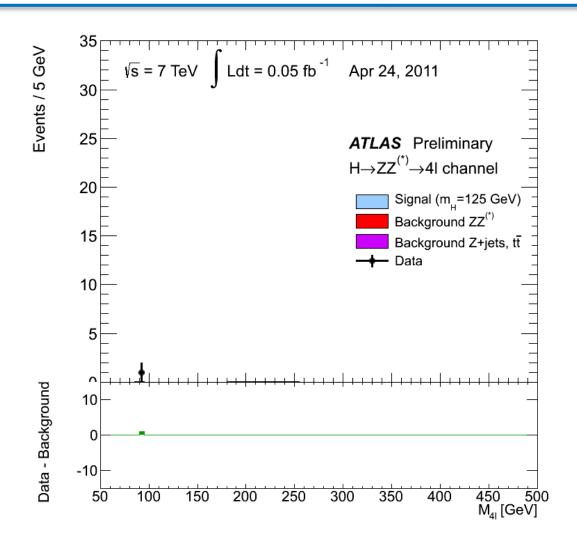
Candidato a H to 4μ , with $m_{4\mu}=125.1$ GeV

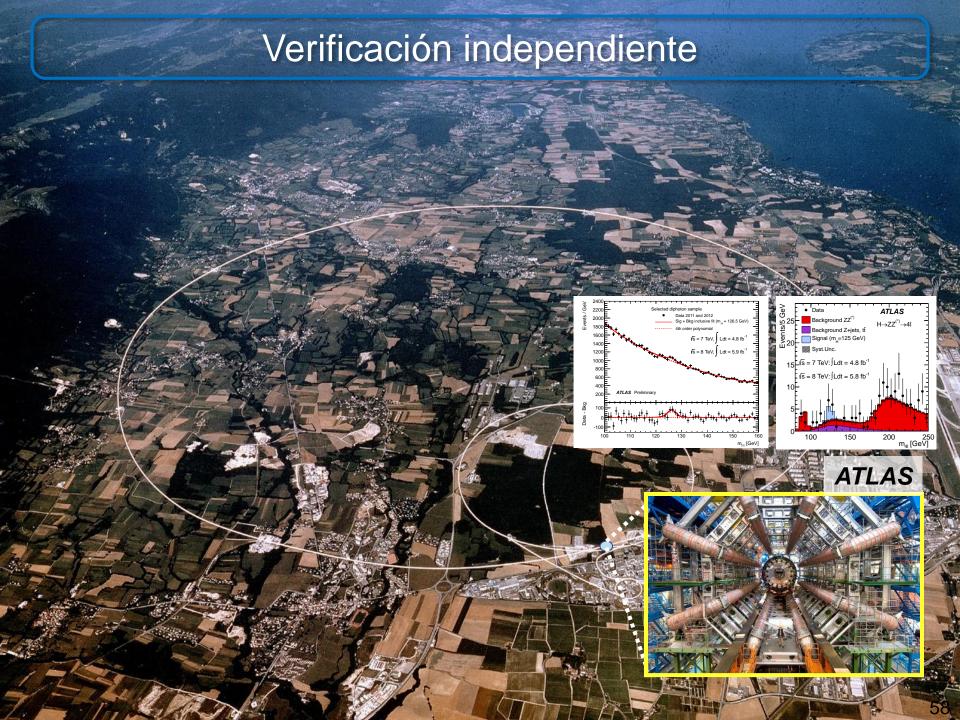
 p_T (muones)= 36.1, 47.5, 26.4, 71.7 GeV m_{12} = 86.3 GeV, m_{34} = 31.6 GeV. 15 vértices reconstruídos

$H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4$ leptones



$H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4$ leptones

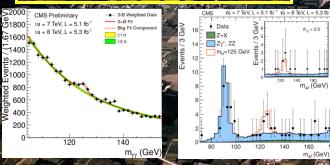




Verificación independiente CMS Selected diphoton sample Data 2011 and 2012 Sig + Bkg inclusive fit (m_H = 128.5 GeV) Background Z+jets, tt Signal (m_u=125 GeV) Syst.Unc. √s = 8 TeV: ∫Ldt = 5.8 fb S+B Fit Bkg Fit Co is = 7 TeV, L = 5.1 fb Z+X Zγ*, ZZ **5**1400 **월**1200 1000 800 600 400 140 m_{yy} (GeV)

Combinación

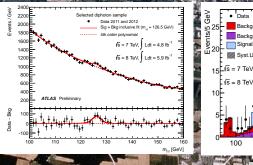


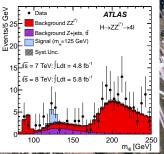


Probabilidad < 0.00003%

= "5o" → Descubrimiento!

Probabilidad < 0.00003% = "5σ" → Descubrimiento!







4 de julio de 2012



Física fundamental y vida cotidiana

De física fundamental a vida cotidiana

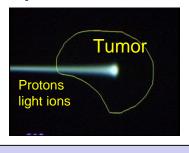
- www, GPS, cloud computing.
- A largo plazo, applicaciones inesperadas: 1897: el electrón.

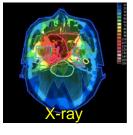


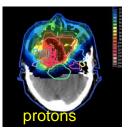


~30'000 aceleradores a nivel mundial ~17'000 para aplicaciones medicas

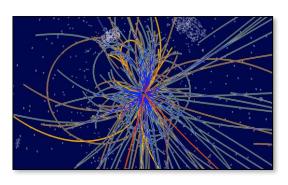
Terapia hadrónica contra el cancer







>90,000 pacientes tratados (30 instalaciones)





Imágenes médicas

e.g. CAT & PET, escáners aeroportuarios, etc.





¿Qué sigue?

CERN:

- Bajo el lago de Ginebra
- 80 100 km



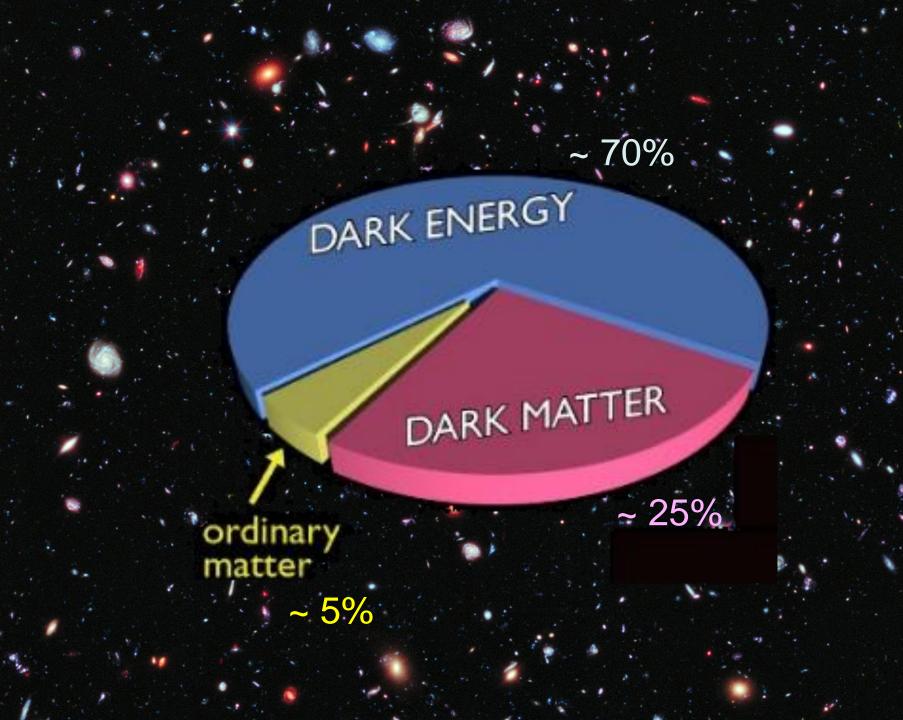
China:

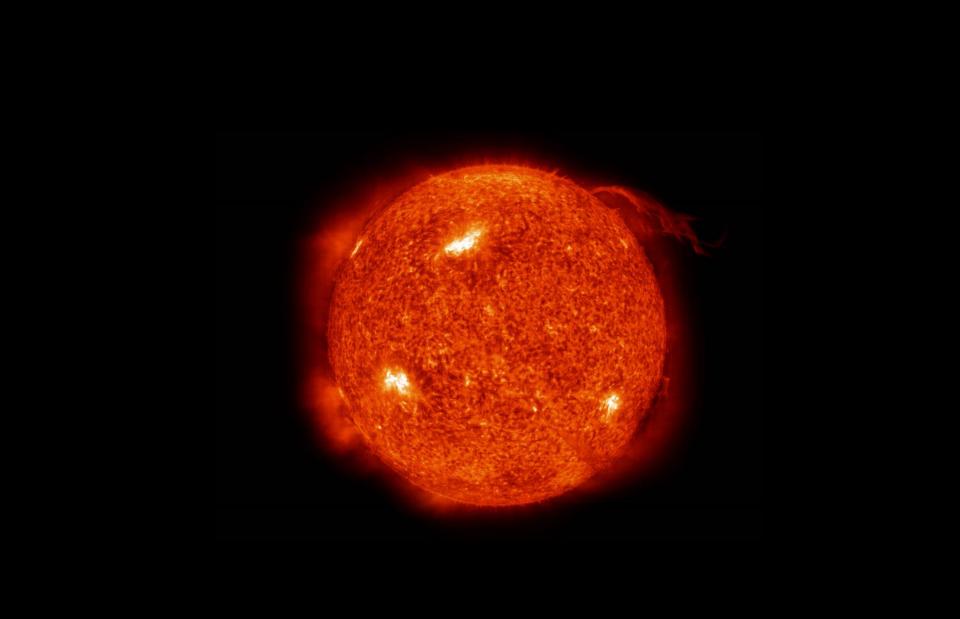
- Pre-CDR listo
- 50 100 km





Nima Arkani-Hamed, Chen Hesheng, Premio Nobel David Gross, y Yifang Wang en la inauguración del Center for Future High Energy Physics en Beijing; Diciembre 17, 2013





IAS Program on The Future of **High Energy Physics**

5 - 30 Jan 2015 Lo Ka Chung Building, Lee Shau Kee Campus, HKUST

Co-organized with Center for Future of High Energy Physics of Institute of High Energy Physics (IHEP), Beijing, China, the workshop and conference is to address the physics goals, options of future colliders, and the scientific potential of the related experiments in the post-discovery era of the Higgs boson.

Organizers:

International Organizing Committee

John Ellis CERN and King's College London

The Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of California at Santa Barbara David Gross

CERN Peter Jenni Nigel Lockyer Fermilab

Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences Yifang Wang

Shing Tung Yau Harvard University

Local Organizing Committee for the Conference (19 - 22 January 2015)

Luis Roberto Flores-Castillo The Chinese University of Hong Kong Kirill Prokofiev The Hong Kong University of Science and

Technology

Yanjun Tu (Chair) The University of Hong Kong

Charles C. Young SLAC National Accelerator Lab, Stanford University, and The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Local Coordinators

Nima Akani-Hamed Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton and

Center for Future High Energy Physics, Institute of High Energy Physics,

Chinese Academy of Sciences

Ming Chung Chu The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Hong-Jian He Tsinghua University, Beijing

Tao Liu The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Xinchou Lou Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences Kam Biu Luk University of California at Berkeley, and The University of Hong Kong Qing Qin Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Henry Tye (Chair) The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

http://iasprogram.ust.hk/201501fhep/

Enquiries: iasprogram@ust.hk / +852 2358 5968

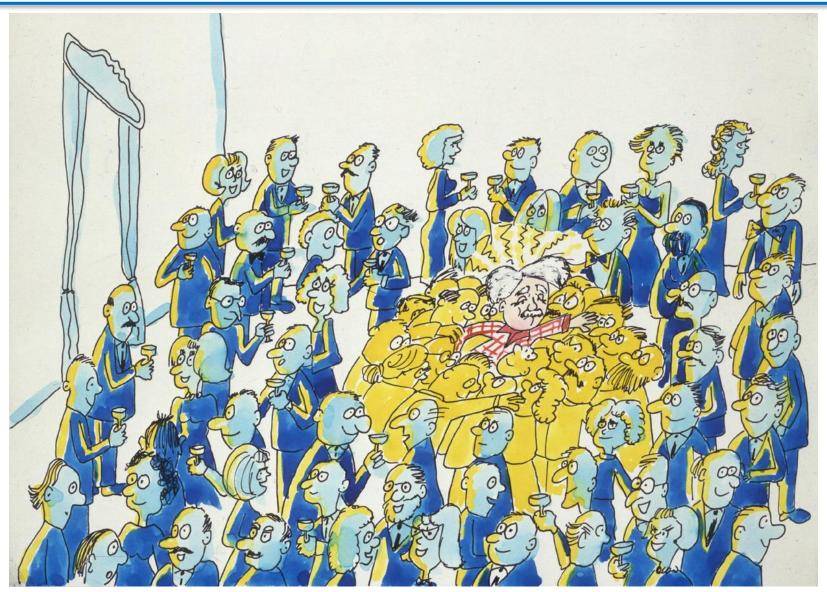
¿Qué es el bosón de Higgs?

¿Masa = cero?

- La "masa" es la oposición a convertir energía en movimiento Pelota de playa negra vs bola de boliche:
 a menor masa, mayor la velocidad adquirida
- ¿ Hay partículas con masa = 0 ?
 Sí: fotones y gluones viajan a la velocidad de la luz
- ¿Qué pasaría si todas viajaran a la velocidad de la luz?
 - No habría átomos
 - No habría conglomerados de materia (estrellas, planetas)
 - No habría vida como la conocemos
- En 1964, Higgs, Englert+Brout, Guralnik+Hagen+Kibble encontraron una solución postulando un nuevo campo, ... y una nueva partícula elemental.









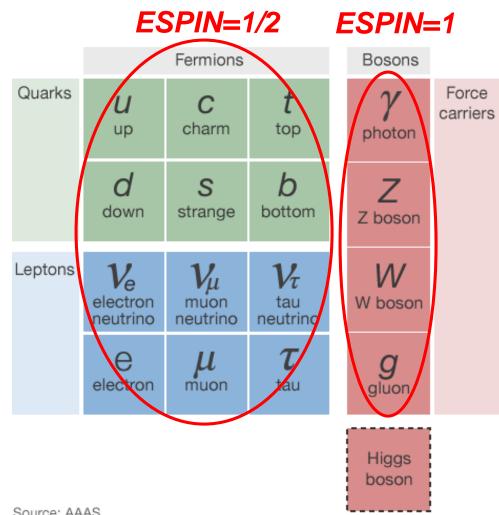


¿Qué es el bosón de Higgs?

Para que el "mecanismo de Higgs" funcione, la partícula debe cumplir ciertas condiciones.

Entre ellas, debe tener "espin"=0

PRIMERA PARTÍCULA **ELEMENTAL CON** ESPÍN 0



Source: AAAS