Elementary Particle Physics Research

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Summer Student Lecture, 18.-20.7.18

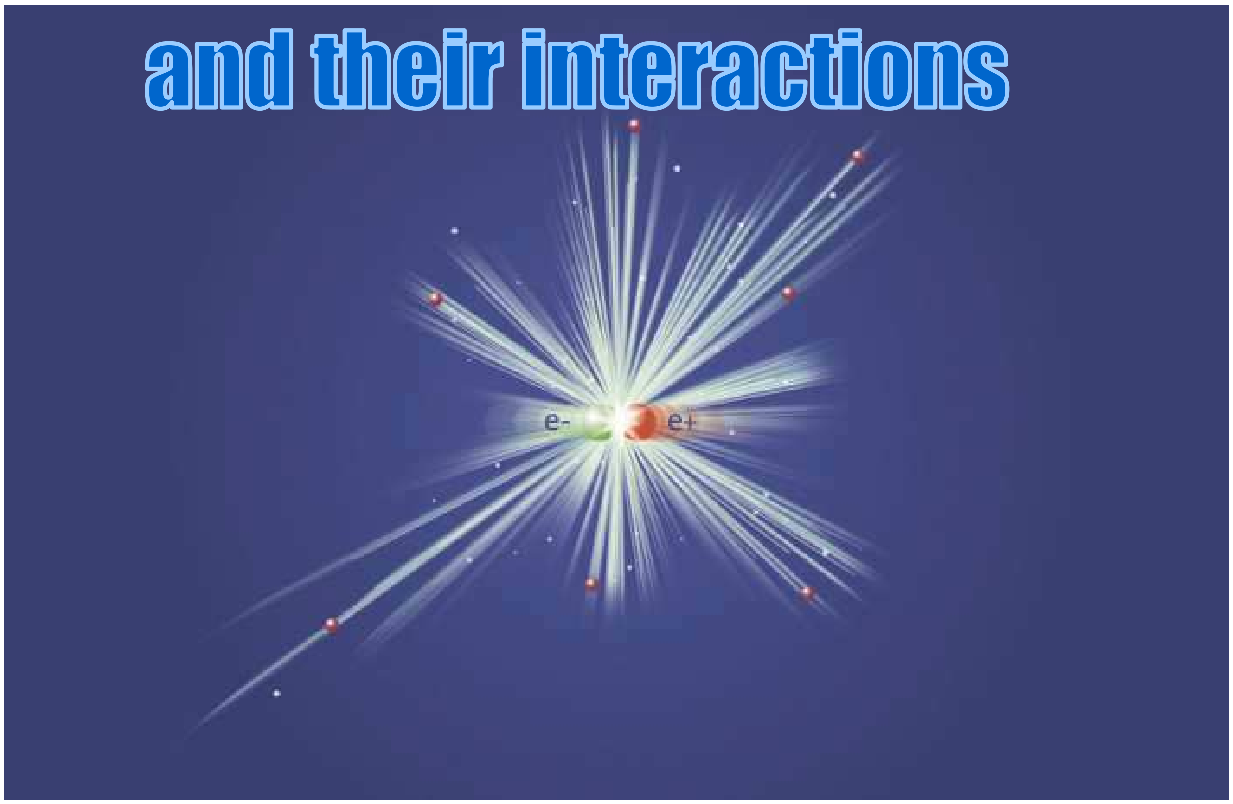
Scope of this lecture:

- Introduction to particle physics for non-specialists
  - rather elementary
  - more details -> specialized lectures
  - particle physics in general
  - some emphasis on DESY-related topics

thanks to B. Foster for some of the nicest slides/animations
other sources:
www pages of DESY and CERN

What is Particle Physics?

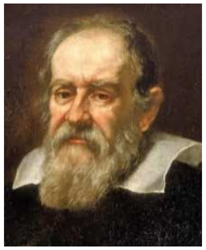
Particle Physics
= science of elementary particles
and their interactions



What is "science"?

Wikipedia.org:

Science (from Latin *scientia*, meaning "knowledge") is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of **testable** explanations and predictions about the universe.



Galileo Galilei

First large scale scientific experiment:
historically recorded

proposal: Galilei 1632

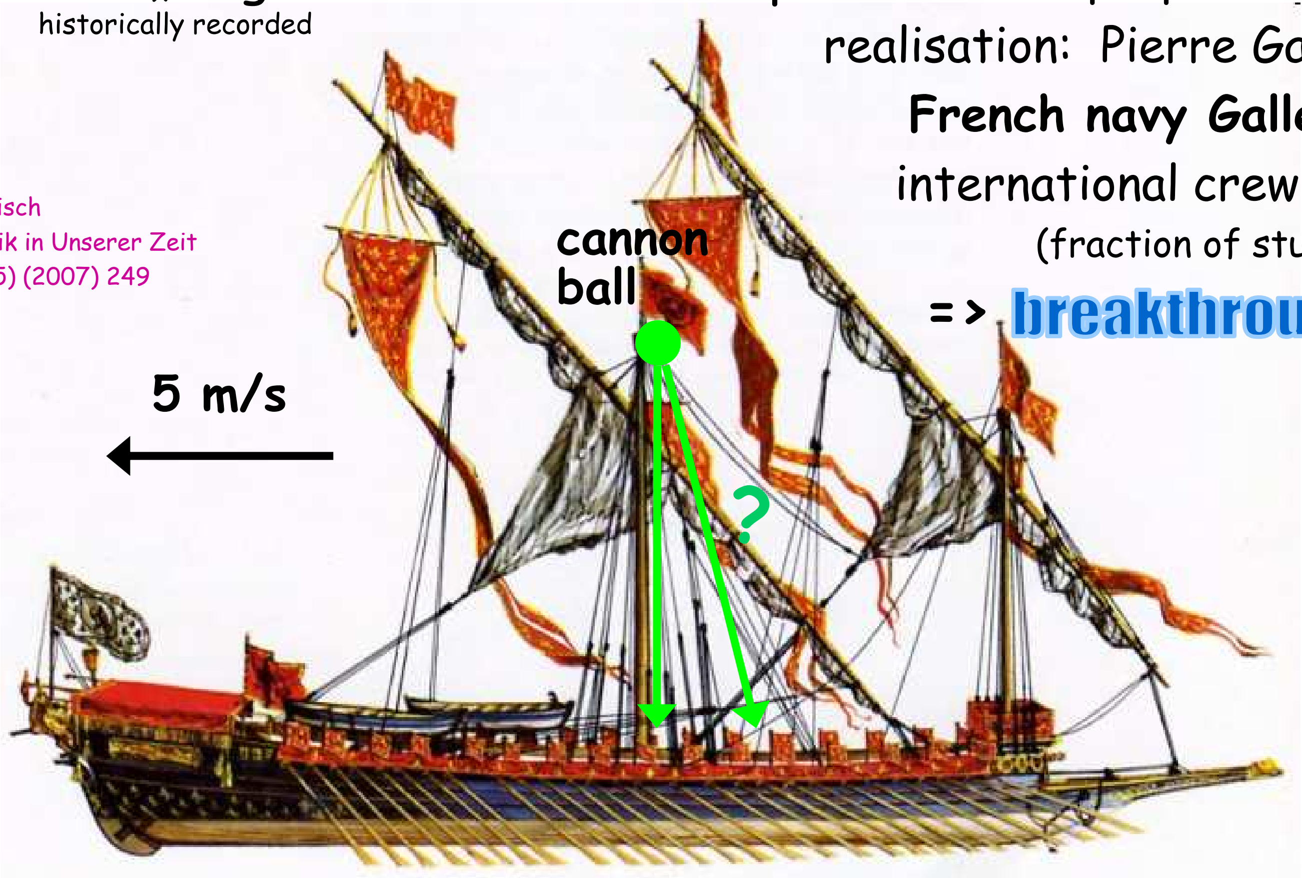
realisation: Pierre Gassendi 1640

French navy Galley with international crew of ~100 people

(fraction of students not reported)

=> **breakthrough of inertial theory**

M. Risch
Physik in Unserer Zeit
38 (5) (2007) 249



Pierre Gassendi (1592 – 1655).

What is a „particle“?

- **Classical view: particles = discrete objects.**

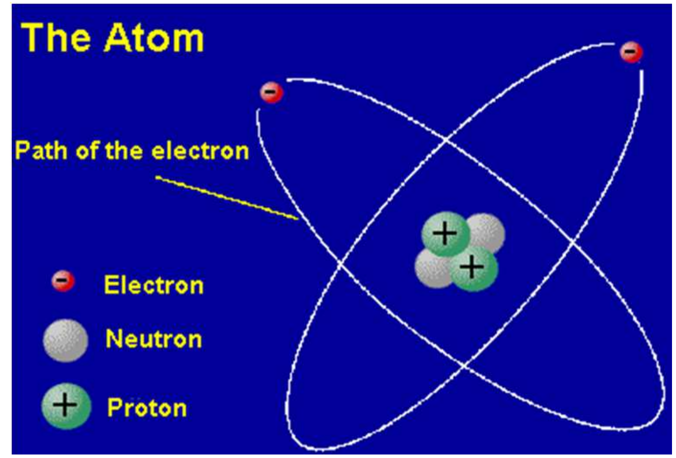
Mass concentrated into finite space with definite boundaries.

Particles exist at a specific location.

-> Newtonian mechanics

Isaac Newton
(Principia 1687)

Emilie du Châtelet
(1759)

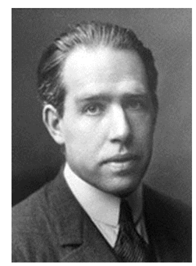


- **Modern view:**

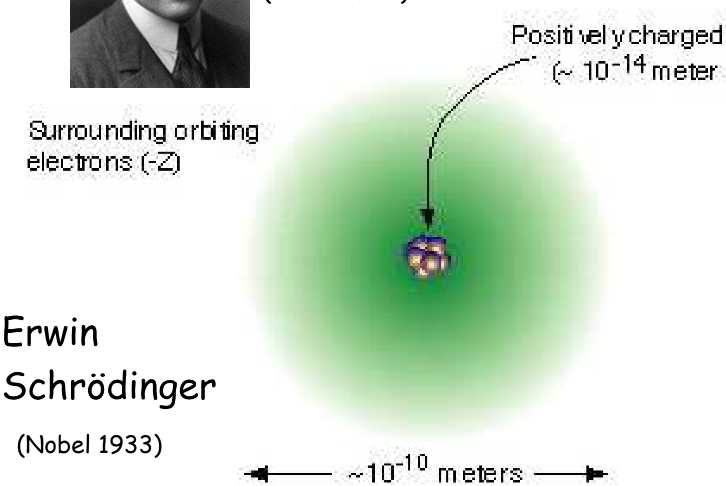
particles = objects with discrete quantum numbers, e.g. charge, mass, ...

not necessarily located at a specific position,
(Heisenberg uncertainty principle)

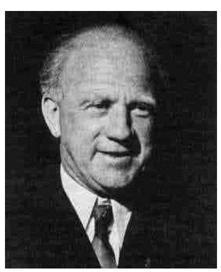
can also be represented by wave functions.
(quantum mechanics, particle/wave duality)



Niels Bohr
(Nobel 1922)



Louis de Broglie
(Nobel 1929)

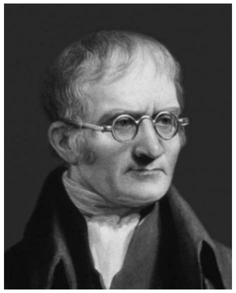


Werner Heisenberg
(Nobel 1932)

Erwin Schrödinger
(Nobel 1933)

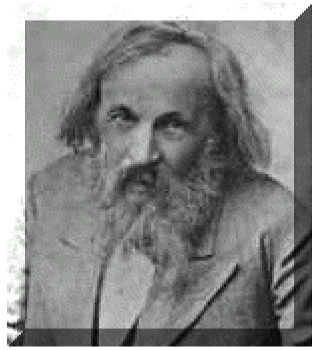
What is „elementary“?

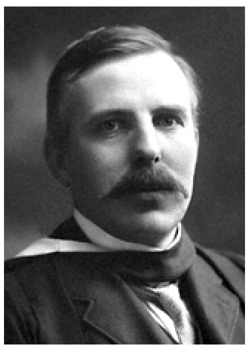
Greek: atomos = smallest indivisible part



John Dalton
1803
(atomic
model)

Dmitry
Ivanowitsch
Mendeleyev
1868
(elements)

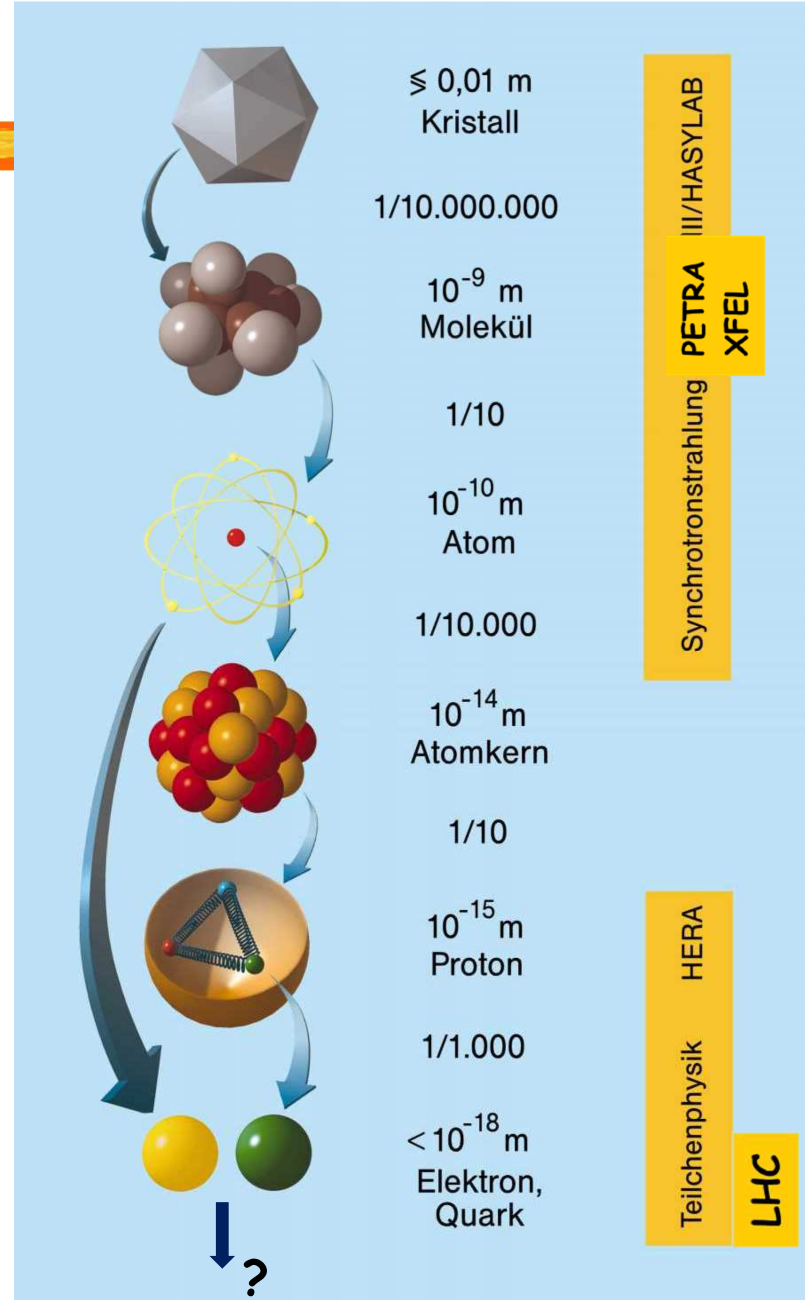




Ernest
Rutherford
1911
(nucleus)
(Nobel 1908)

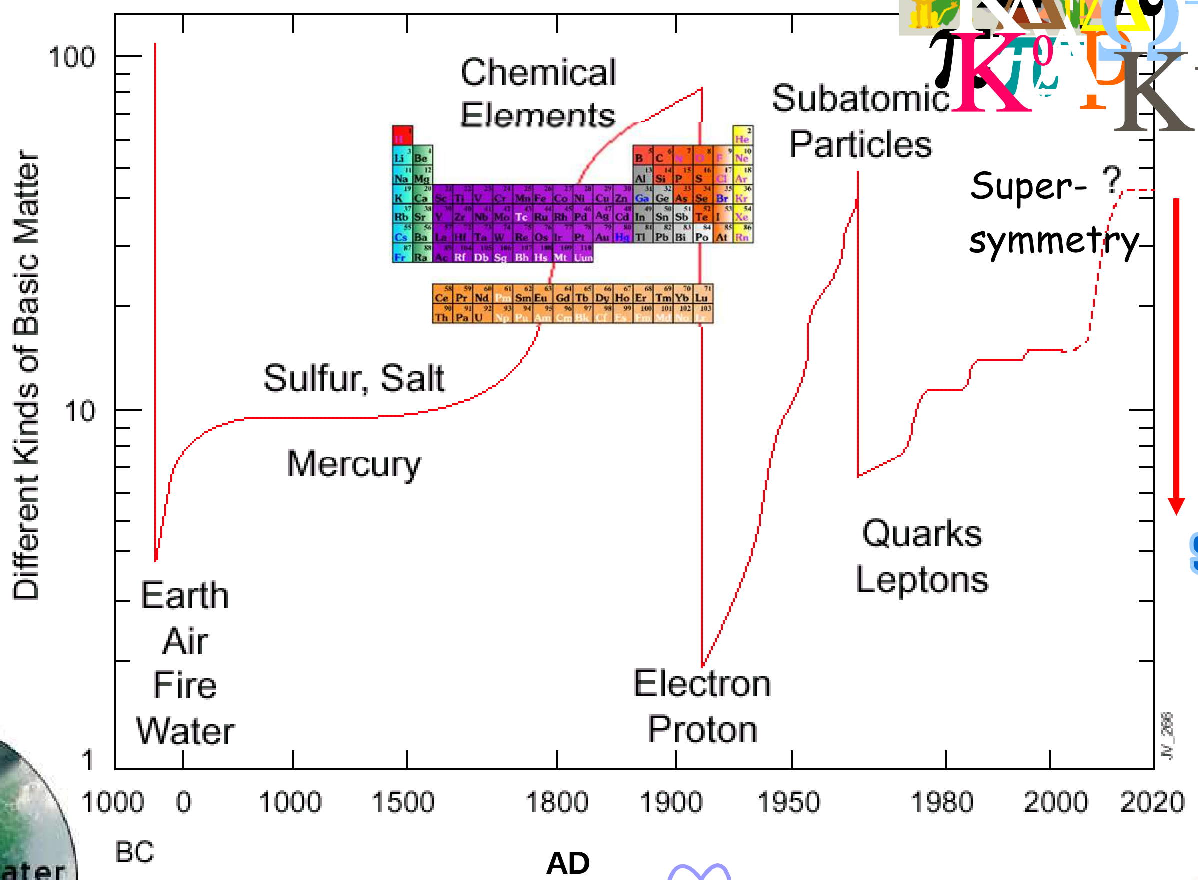
elementary
= no detectable substructure

Murray
Gell-Mann
1962
(quarks)
(Nobel 1969)

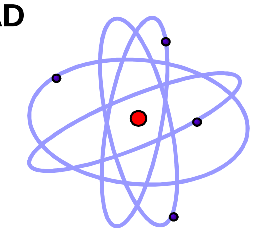


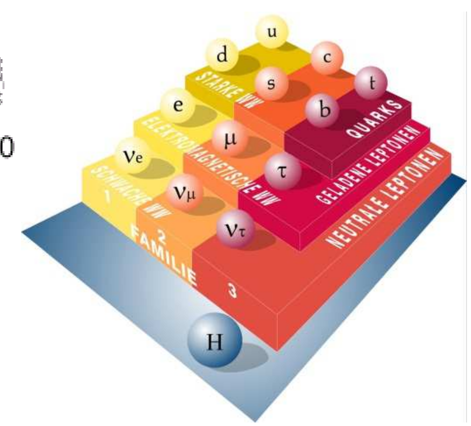
History of basic building blocks of matter

motivation: find smallest possible number



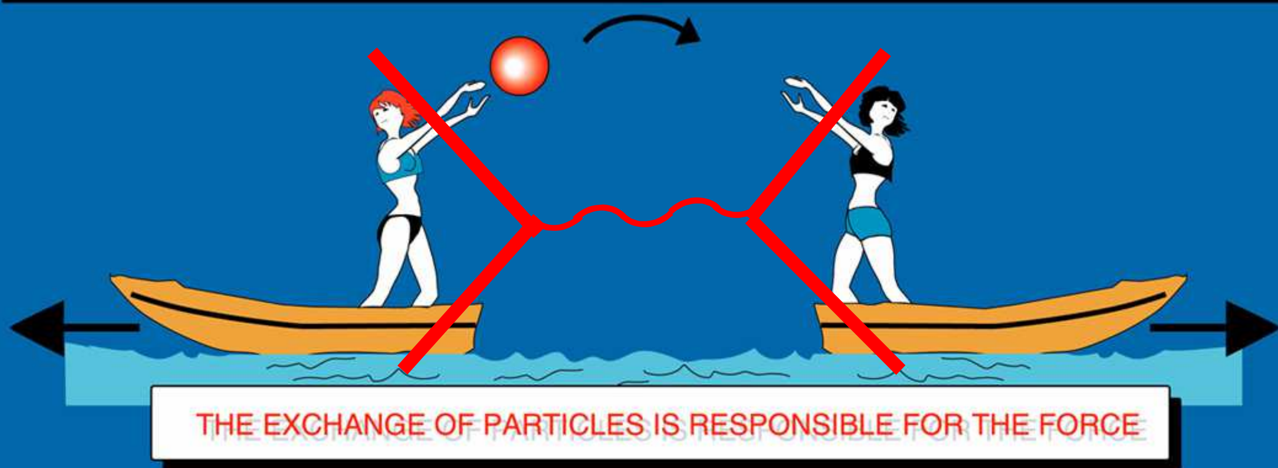
Quark and Lepton substructure ??





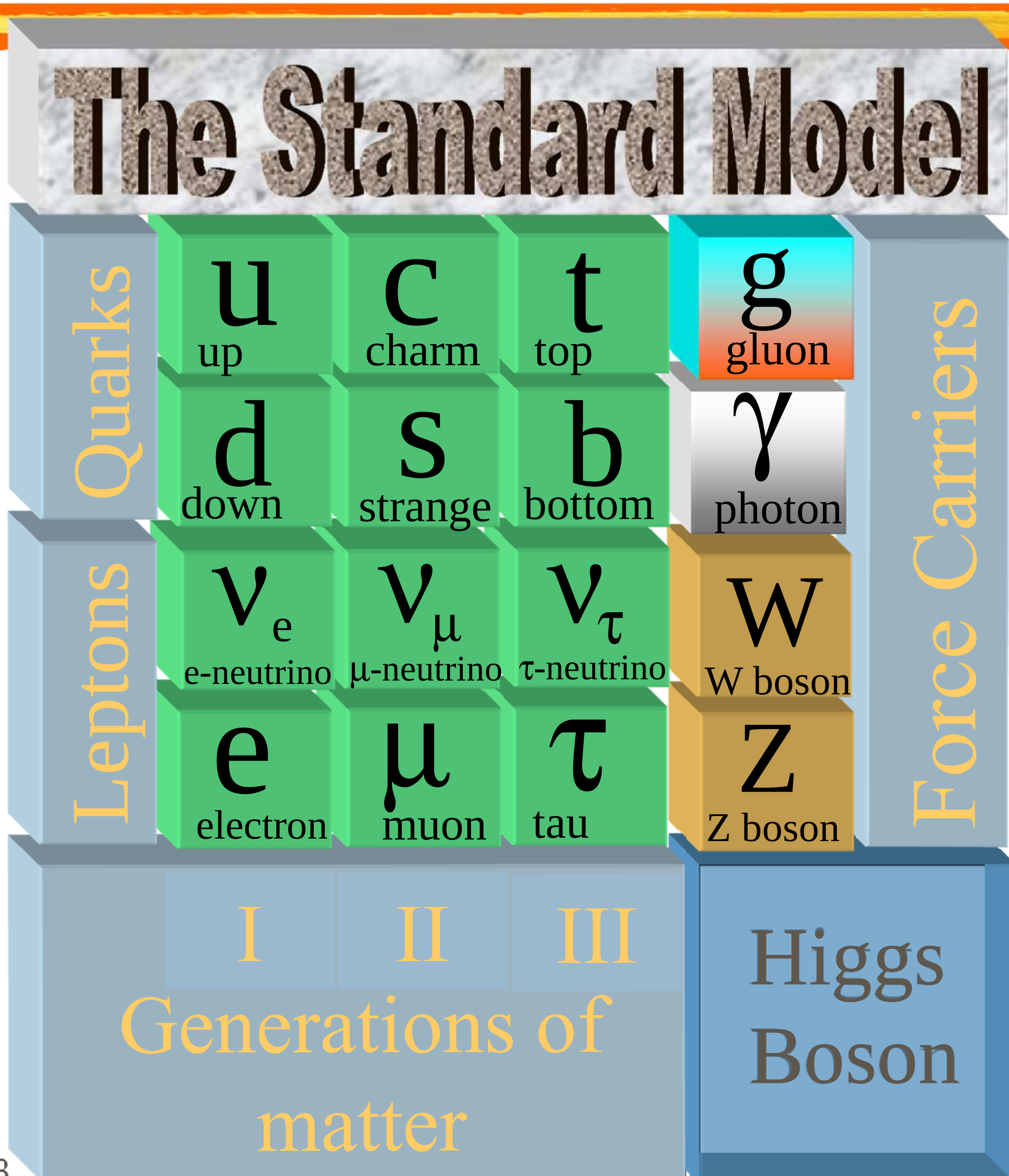
Which “interactions”?

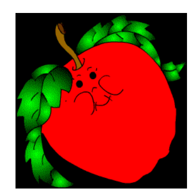
TYPE	at ~ 1 GeV INTENSITY OF FORCES (DECREASING ORDER)	BINDING PARTICLE (FIELD QUANTUM)	OCCURS IN :
STRONG NUCLEAR FORCE	~ 1	GLUONS (NO MASS)	ATOMIC NUCLEUS
ELECTRO -MAGNETIC FORCE	~ 10^{-2}	PHOTONS (NO MASS)	ATOMIC SHELL ELECTROTECHNIQUE
WEAK NUCLEAR FORCE	~ 10^{-5}	BOSONS Z^o, $W+$, $W-$ (HEAVY)	RADIOACTIVE BETA DESINTEGRATION
GRAVITATION	~ 10^{-38}	GRAVITONS (?)	HEAVENLY BODIES



CERN AC _Z04_ V25/8/1992

What we know today



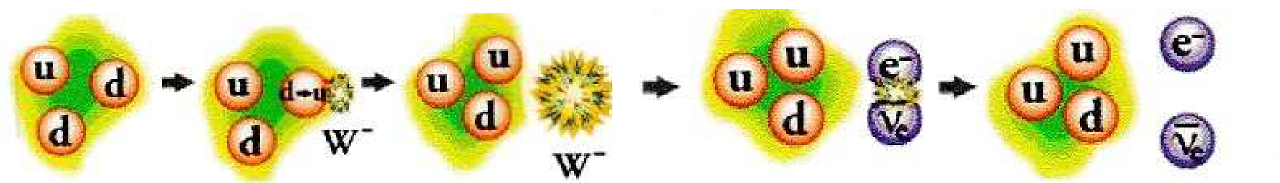


The Power of Conservation Laws

- e.g. radioactive neutron decay:

$$n \longrightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

not visible



- Pauli 1930:

Wolfgang Pauli

(Nobel 1945)

Neutrino must be present to account for conservation of energy and (angular) momentum

Emmy Noether 1919:

E,p,L conservation related to homogeneity of time+space and isotropy of space

confirmation: neutrino detection

- e.g. reversed reaction:

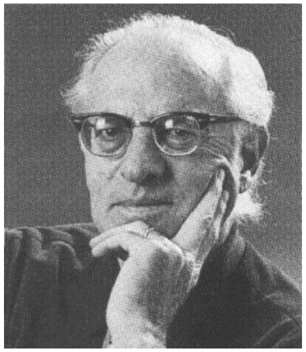
$$\nu_e + n \longrightarrow p + e$$

extremely rare!

(absorption length ~ 3 light years Pb)

- first detection: 1956

Reines and Cowan, neutrinos from nuclear reactor



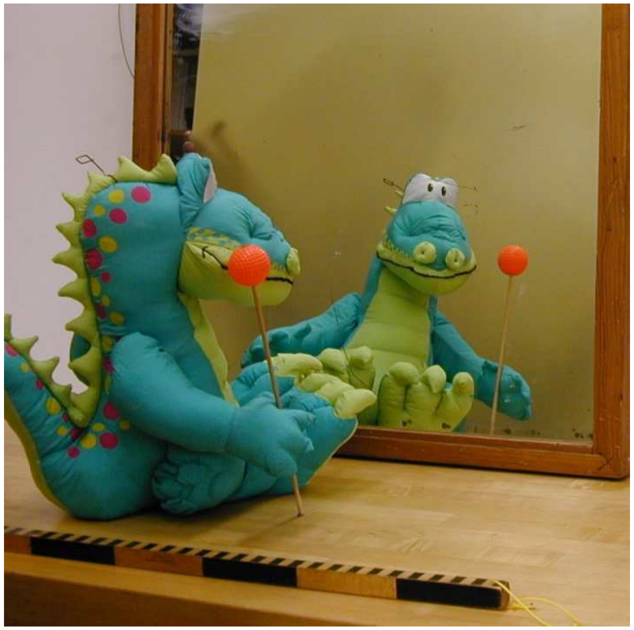
Frederick Reines

(Nobel 1995)

Conservation laws remain valid down to microscopic scales!

The power of symmetries: Parity

Parity = Mirror Symmetry



- Will physical processes look the same when viewed through a mirror?

- In everyday day life:

violation of parity symmetry is common

„natural“: our heart is on the left

„spontaneous“: cars drive on the right (on the continent)

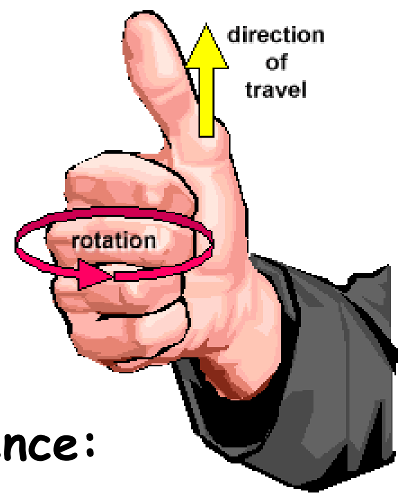
Eugene Wigner (Nobel 1963)

- What about basic interactions?
- Electromagnetic and strong interactions conserve parity!

The power of symmetries: Parity

Lee & Yang 1956: weak interactions violate Parity

experimentally verified by Wu et al. 1957:



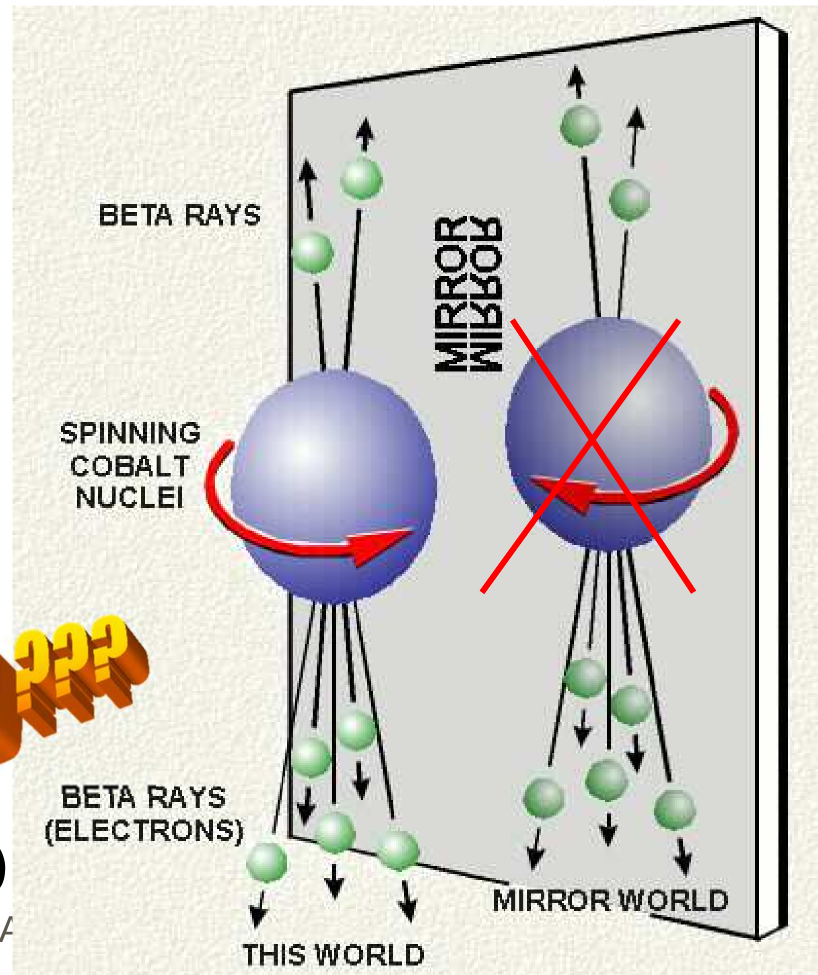
spin

consequence:

neutrinos are always lefthanded !

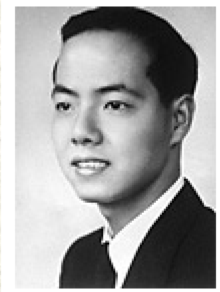
(antineutrinos righthanded)

Why???



Chen Ning Yang

(Nobel 1957)

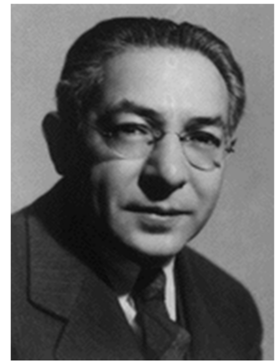


Tsung-Dao Lee

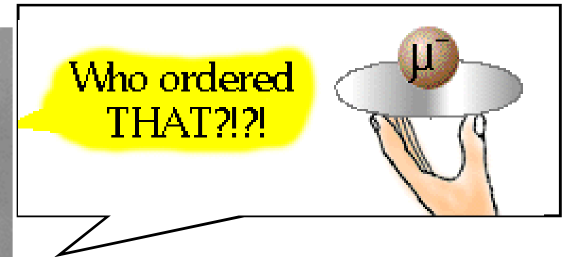
Chieng Shiung Wu

The Power of Quantum Numbers

- 1948: discovery of muon
- same quantum numbers as electron, except mass



I.I. Rabi
(Nobel 1944)



- muon decay: $\mu^- \to \nu_\mu \; e^- \; \bar{\nu}_e$

(Nobel 1988)

Leon M. Ledermann, Melvin Schwartz, Jack Steinberger

conservation of

	μ^-	ν_μ	e^-	$\bar{\nu}_e$
electric charge	-1	0	-1	0
lepton number:	1	1	1	-1
„muon number“:	1	1	0	0

$\nu \neq \bar{\nu}$ (1955)

$\nu_\mu \neq \nu_e$ (1962)

- **Lepton number is conserved**

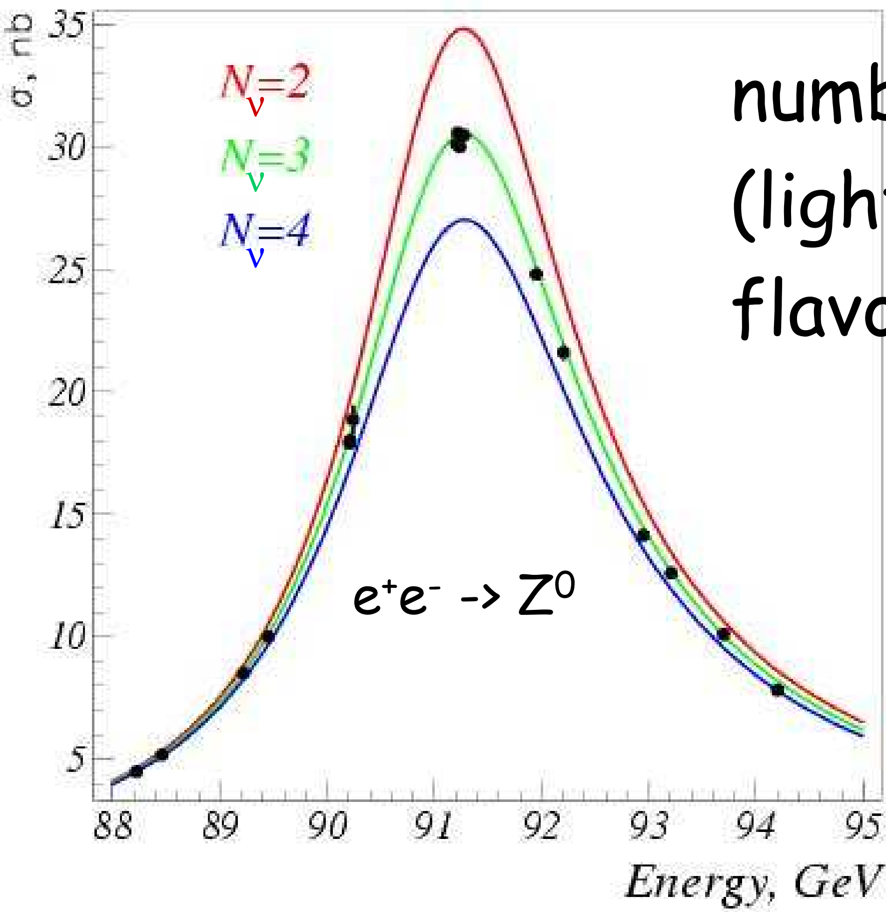
Why???

- There is a distinct neutrino for each charged lepton

The Power of Precision

- Precision measurements of shape and height of Z^0 resonance at LEP I

(CERN 1990's)



$e^+e^- \to Z^0$

number of (light) neutrino flavours = 3

Gerardus t'Hooft   Martinus Veltman

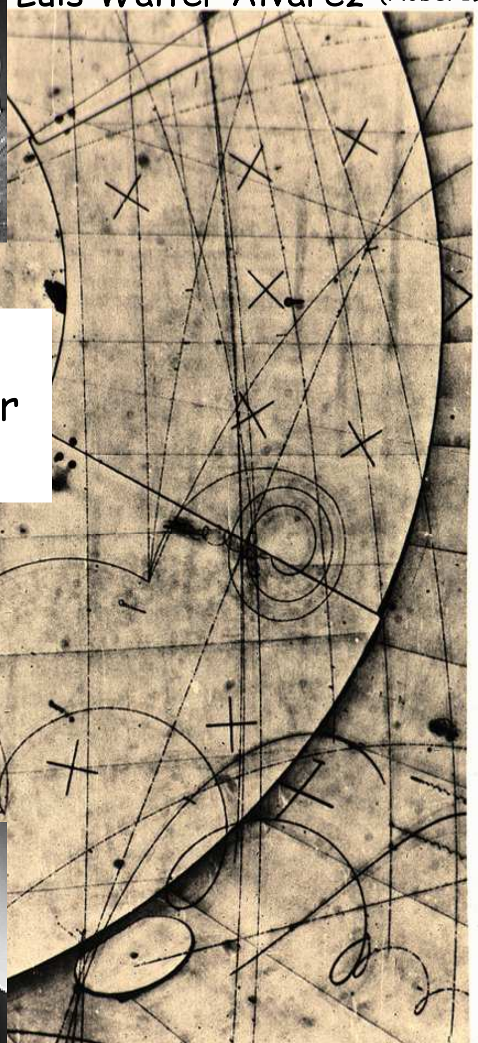
(Nobel 1999)

There seem to be exactly three lepton + quark families !

Why ???

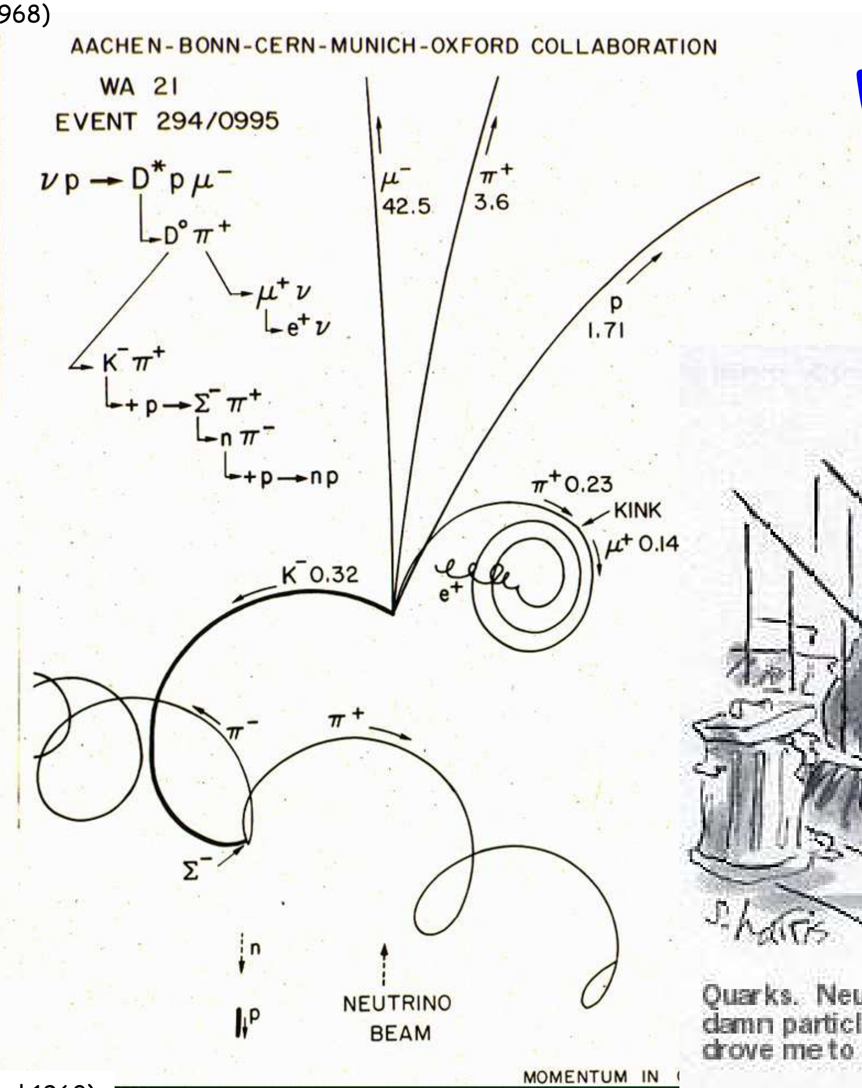
Can we "see" particles?

Luis Walter Alvarez (Nobel 1968)



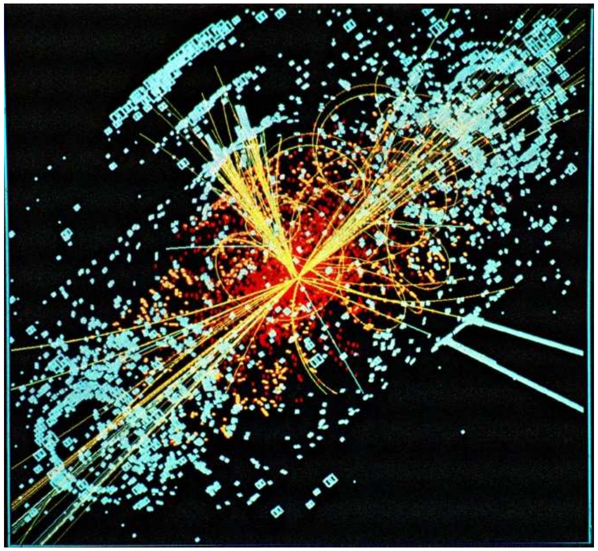
bubble
chamber
photo

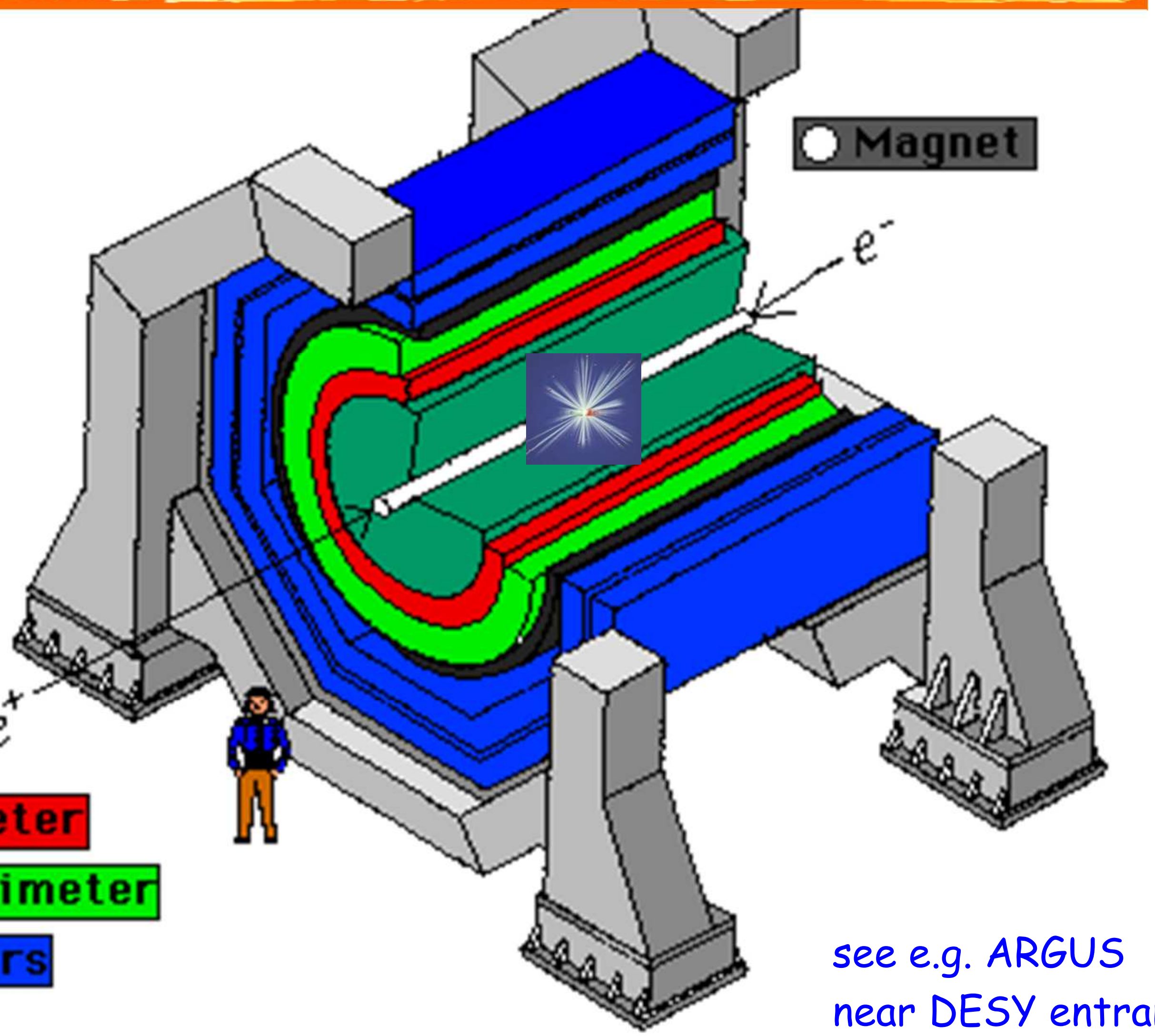
Donald Arthur Glaser (Nobel 1960)



we can!

A typical particle physics detector

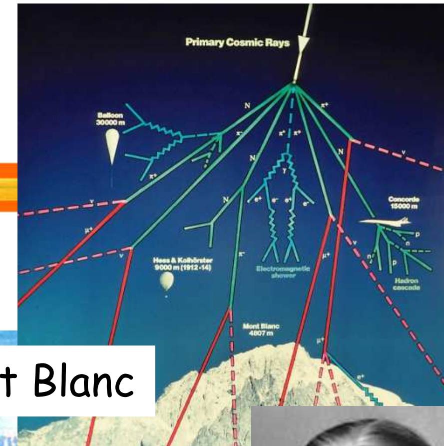


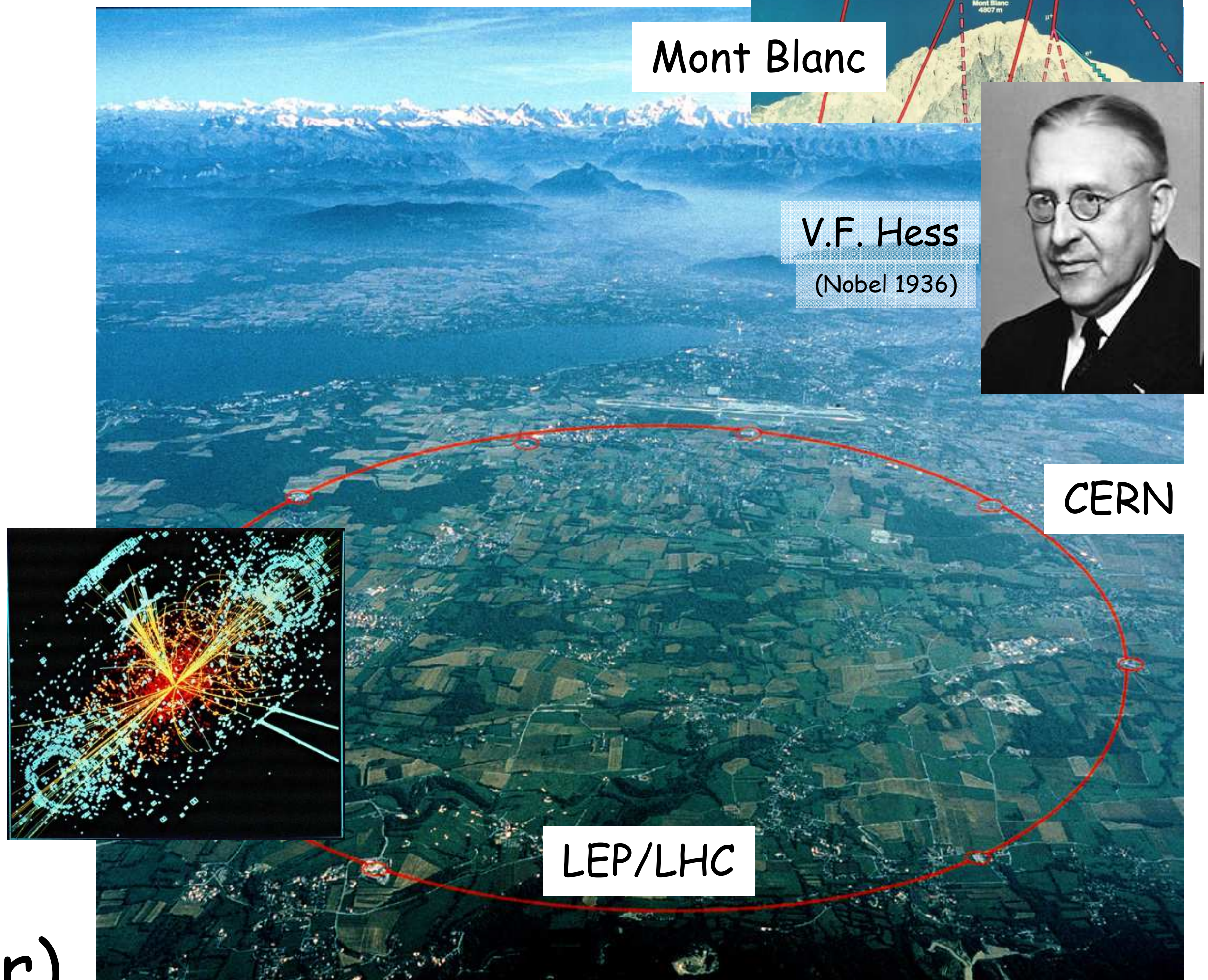


see e.g. ARGUS
near DESY entrance

Why do we need colliders?

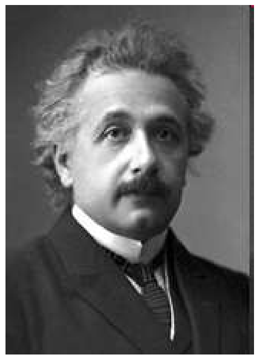
- early discoveries in cosmic rays, but
- need controlled conditions





V.F. Hess
(Nobel 1936)

$$m = \frac{E}{c^2}$$



Albert Einstein
(Nobel 1921)

need high energy to discover new heavy particles

- colliders = microscopes (later)

The HERA ep Collider and Experiments

Data taking stopped summer 2007. Data analysis continues at small rate.

$$E_e = 27.6 GeV, E_p = 920 GeV$$

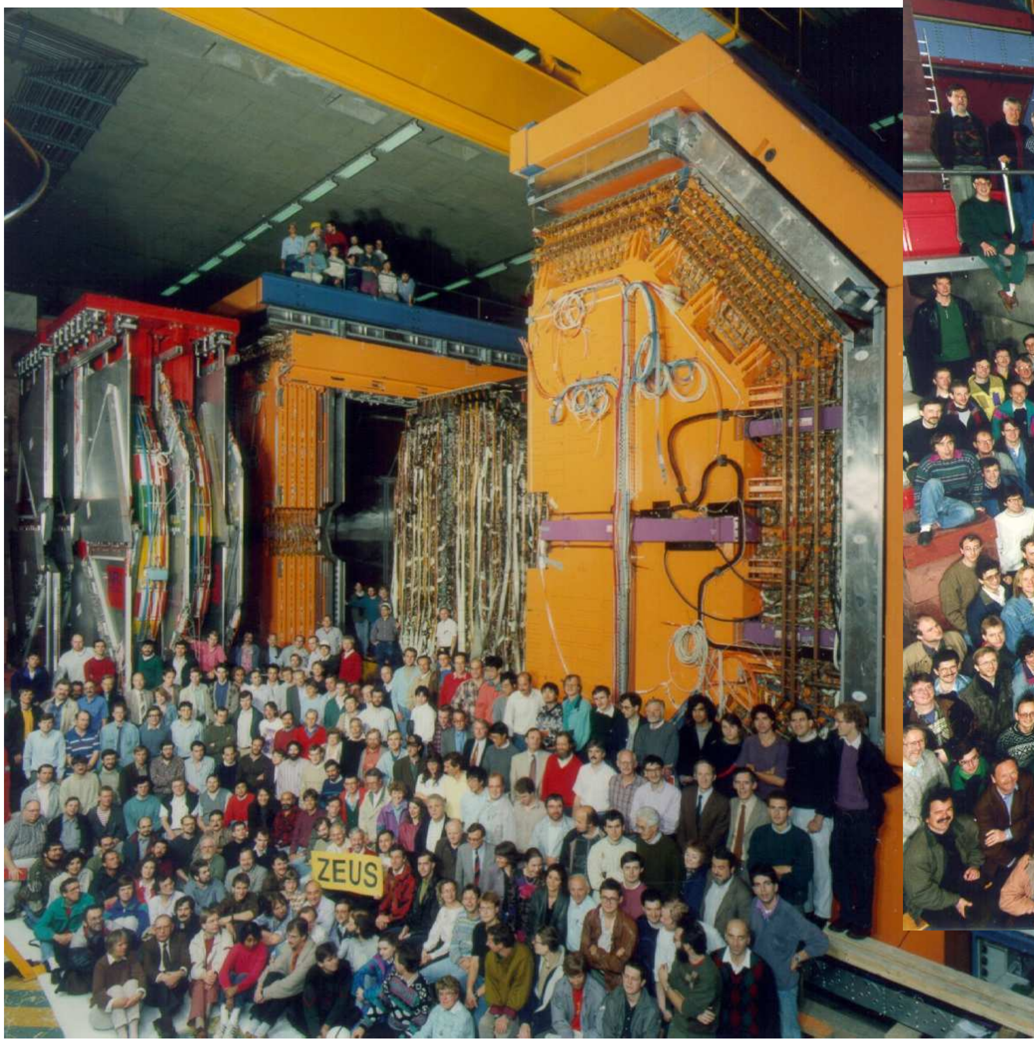
$$\sqrt{s} = 2\sqrt{E_e E_p} = 319 GeV \Leftrightarrow E_e^{ft} = 54.1 TeV$$

$$polarisation: P(e) = -0.5 \ldots 0 \ldots +0.5$$

$$L_{spec} \approx 4 \ldots 16 \cdot 10^{29} cm^{-2} s^{-1} mA^{-2}$$

$$I_e = 20 \ldots 50 mA, I_p = 60 \ldots 100 mA$$

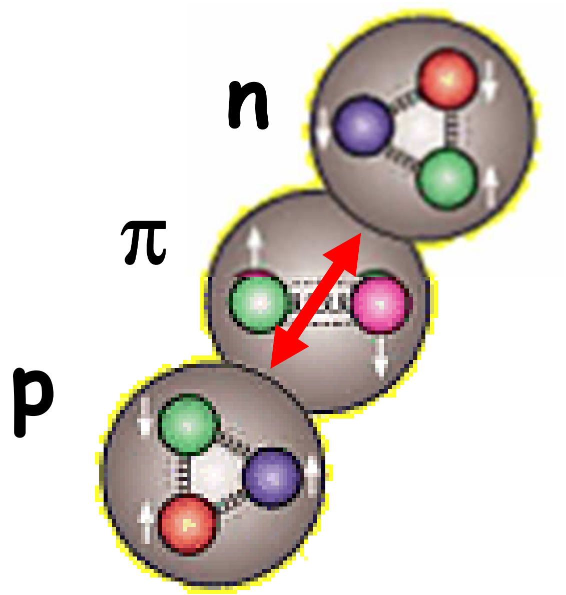
Particle Physics = People



Strong Interactions: Quarks and Colour

- strong force in nuclear interactions
  = „exchange of massive pions" between nucleons
  = residual Van der Waals-like interaction

Hideki Yukawa
(Nobel 1949)



- modern view:

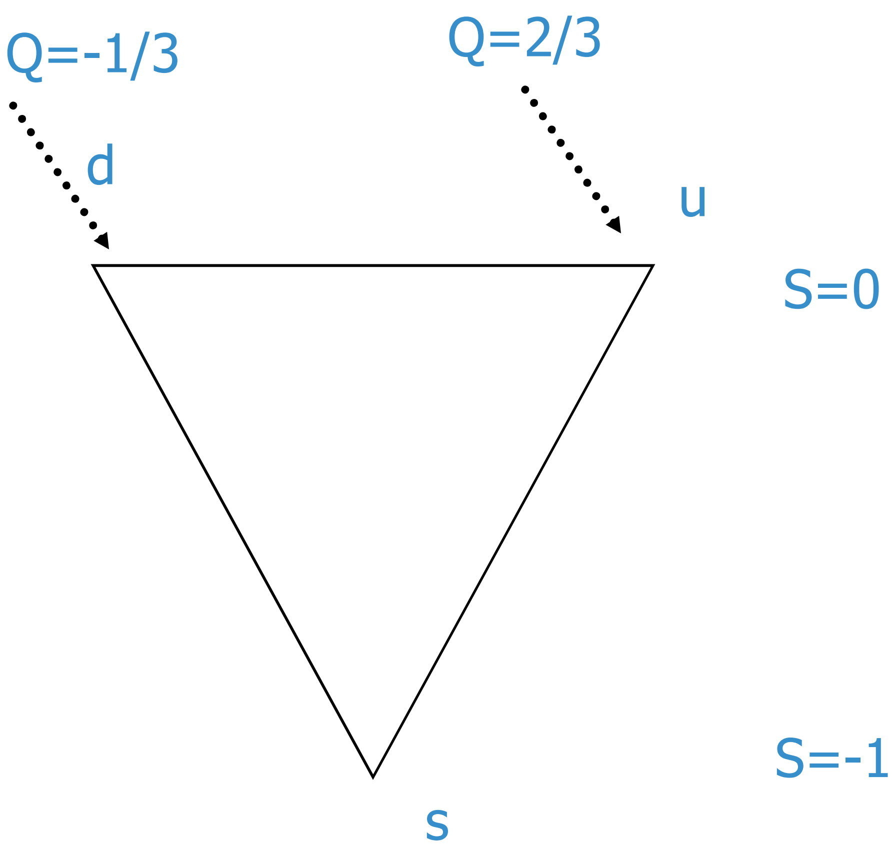
(Quantum Chromo-Dynamics, QCD)
exchange of massless gluons
between quark
constituents

„similar" to electromagnetism
(Quantum Electro-Dynamics, QED)

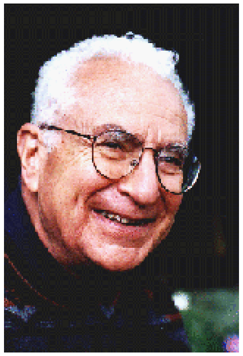
The Quark Model (1964)

arrange quarks (known at that time) into flavour-triplet

=> $SU(3)_{flavour}$ symmetry



treat all known hadrons (protons, neutrons, pions, ...) as objects composed of two or three such quarks (antiquarks)



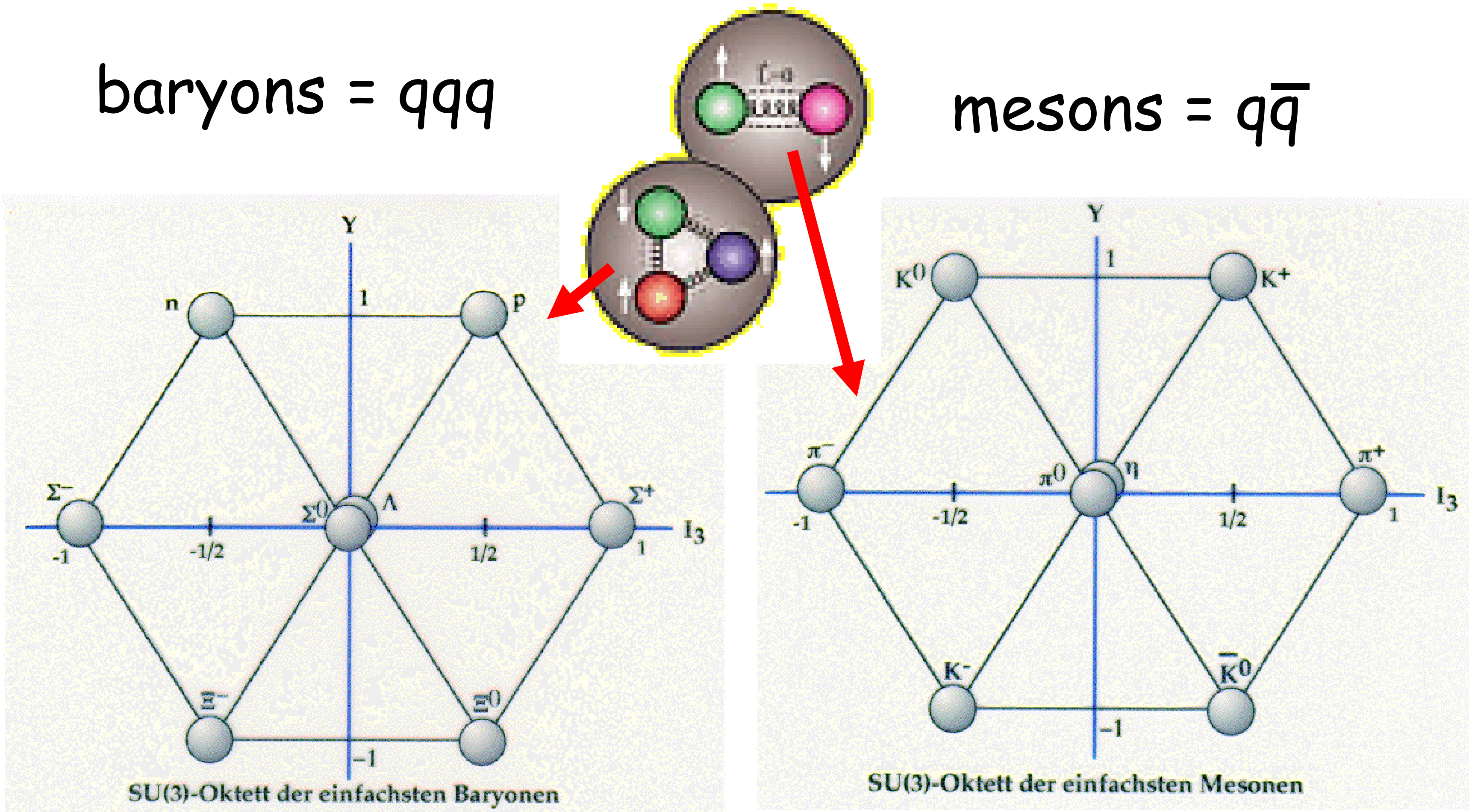
Murray Gell-Mann

(Nobel 1969)

The Quark Model

baryons = qqq

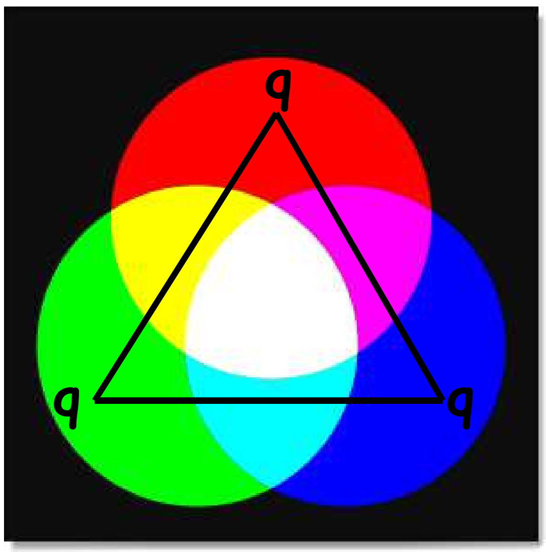
mesons = $q\bar{q}$

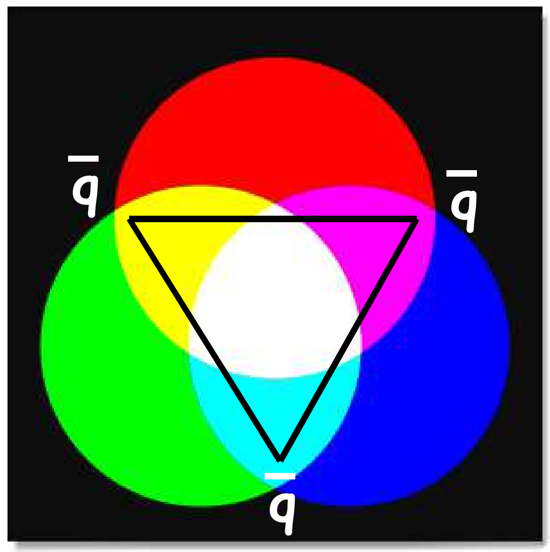


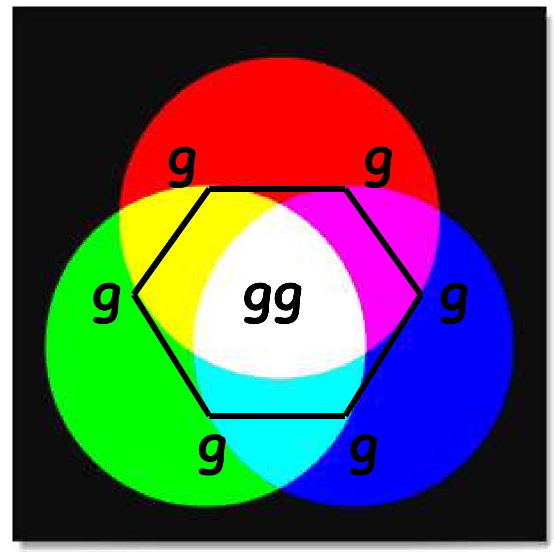
Colour

Quark model very successful, but seems to violate quantum numbers (Fermi statistics), e.g. $|\Delta^{++}\rangle = |uuu\rangle|\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$

=> introduce new degree of freedom: **Colour**

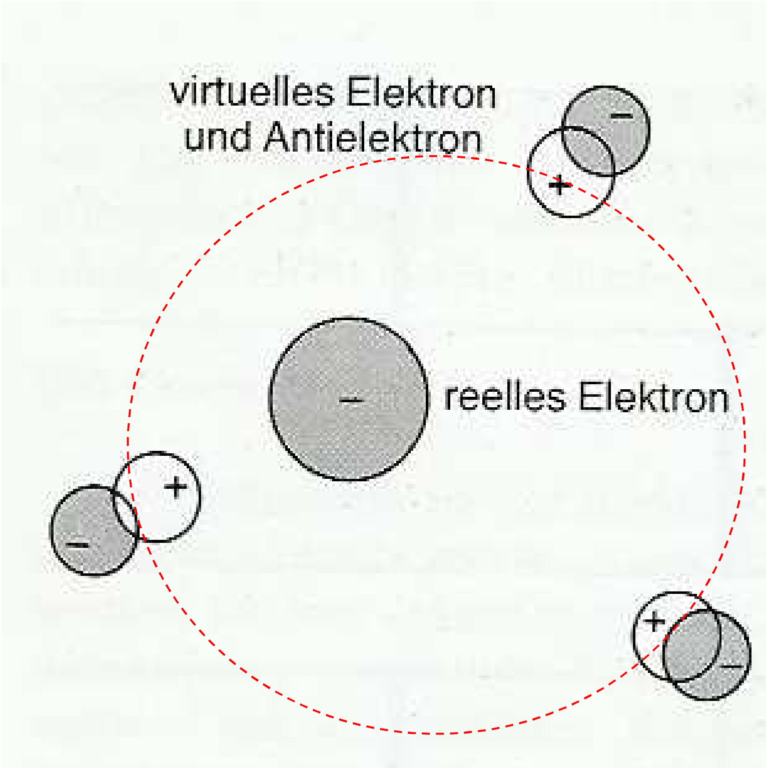






- 3 coulours -> SU(3)$_{colour}$ (exact symmetry) $qqq = q\bar{q}$ = white!

Screening of Electric Charge



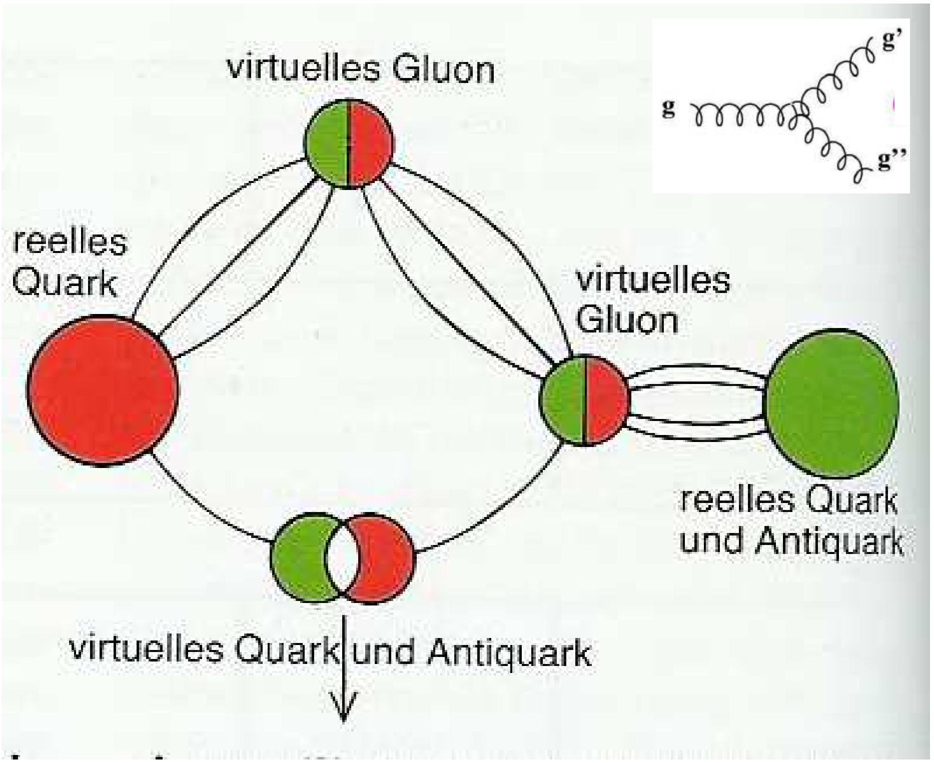
(Nobel 1965)

Sin-Itoro Tomonaga Julian Schwinger Richard P. Feynman

- electric charge polarises vacuum -> virtual electron positron pairs
- positrons partially screen electron charge
- effective charge/force
  - decreases at large distances/low energy (screening)
  - increases at small distance/large energy

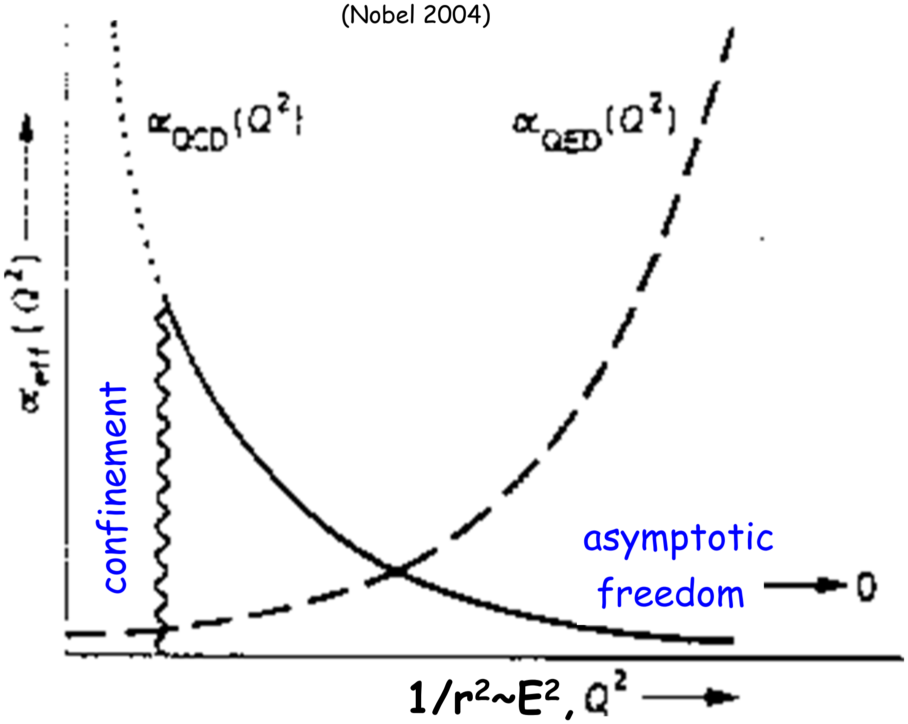
Anti-Screening of Coulour Charge!

quark-antiquark pairs -> screening
gluons carry colour -> gg pairs
-> anti-screening!



David J. Gross H. David Politzer Frank Wilczek

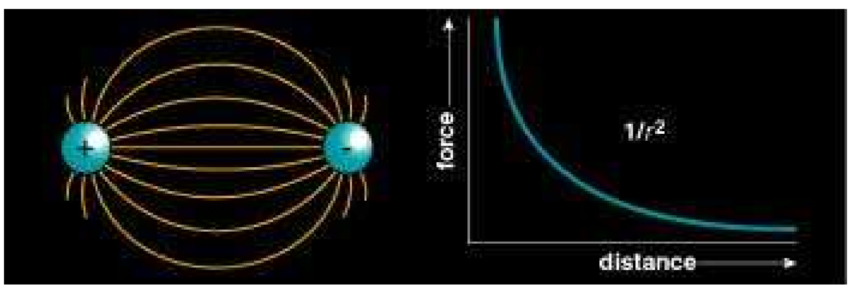
(Nobel 2004)

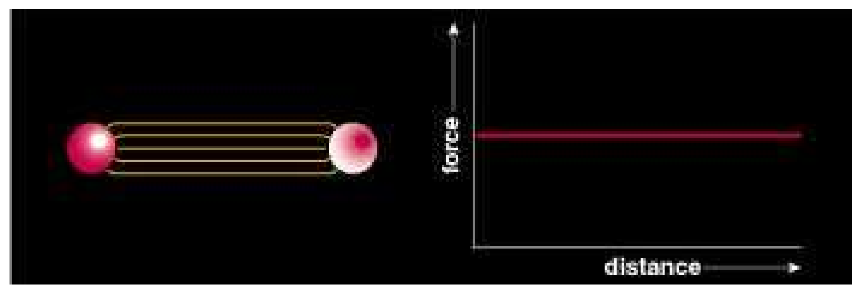


Comparison QED / QCD

electromagnetism	strong interactions
QED	**QCD**
1 kind of charge (q)	3 kinds of charge (r,g,b)
force mediated by **photons**	force mediated by **gluons**
photons are *neutral*	gluons are *charged* (eg. $r\underline{g}$, $b\underline{b}$, $g\underline{b}$)
α is nearly constant	α_s strongly depends on distance

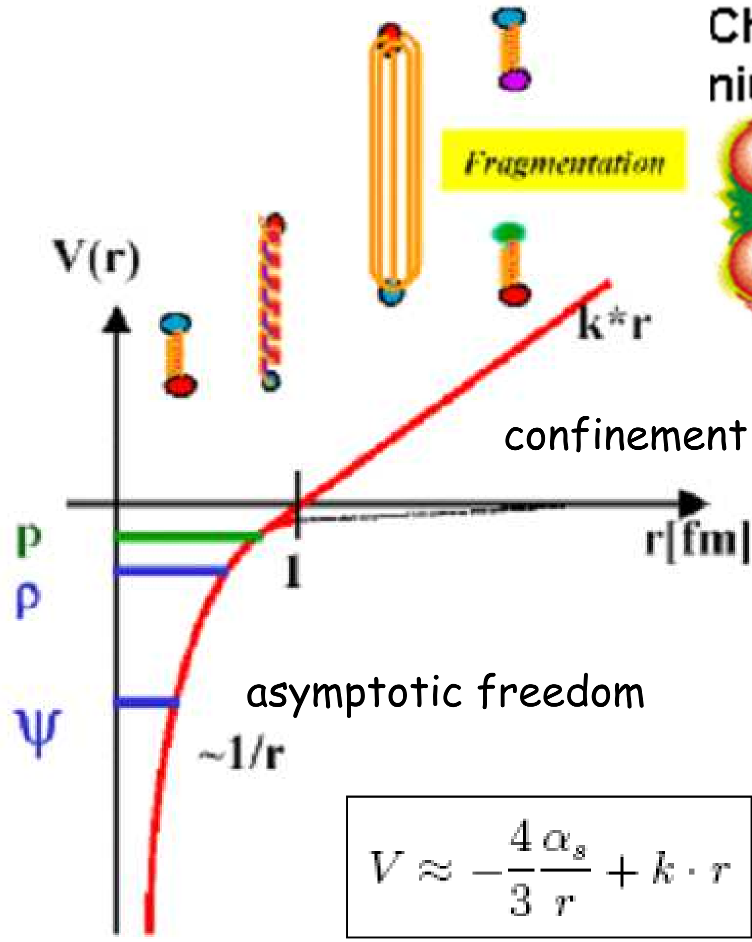
confinement limit:



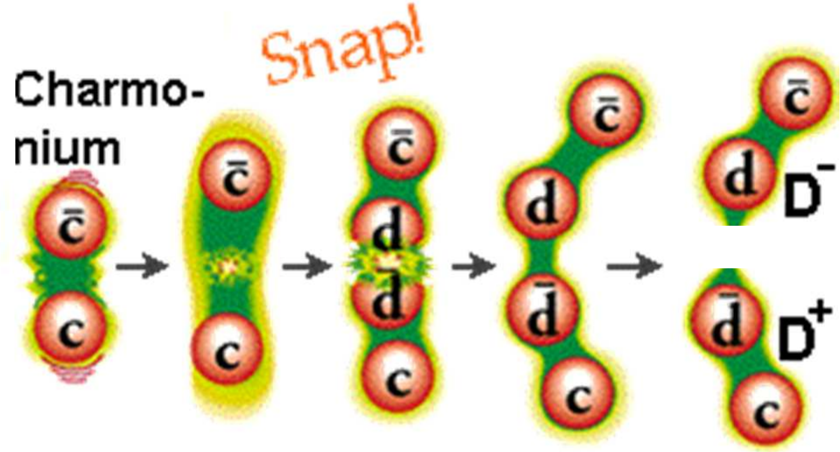


- The underlying theories are formally almost identical!

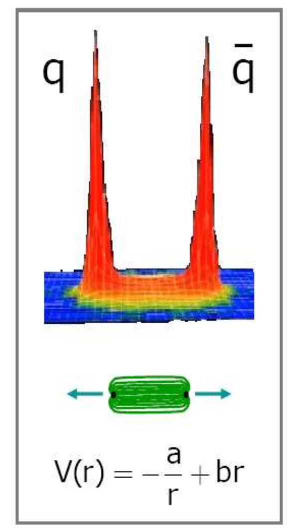
The effective potential for $q\bar{q}$ interactions



$$V \approx -\frac{4}{3}\frac{\alpha_s}{r} + k \cdot r$$



lattice gauge calculation



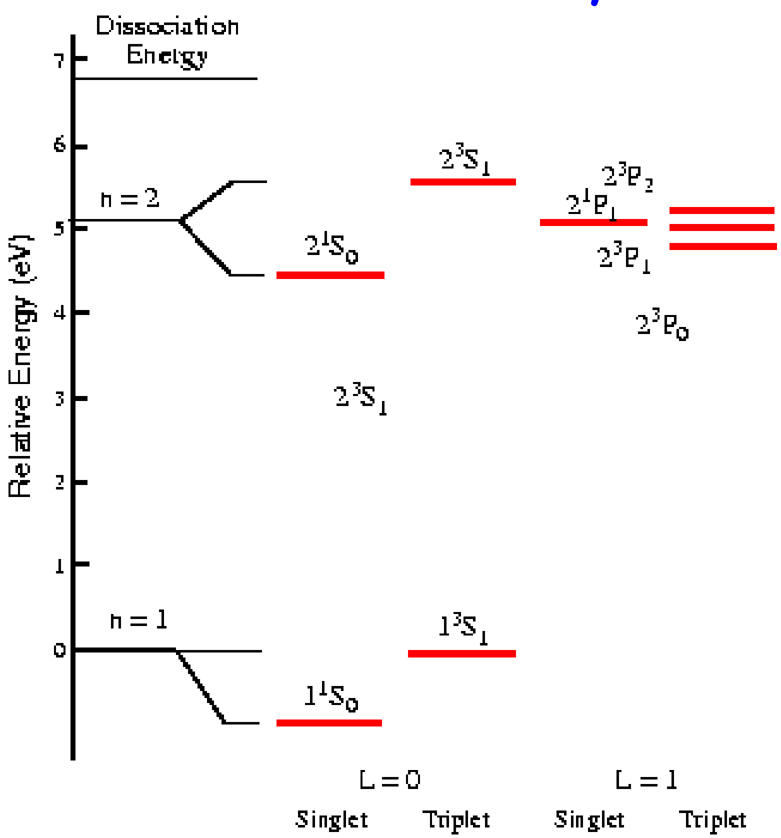
Heavy Quark Spectroscopy

Burton Richter

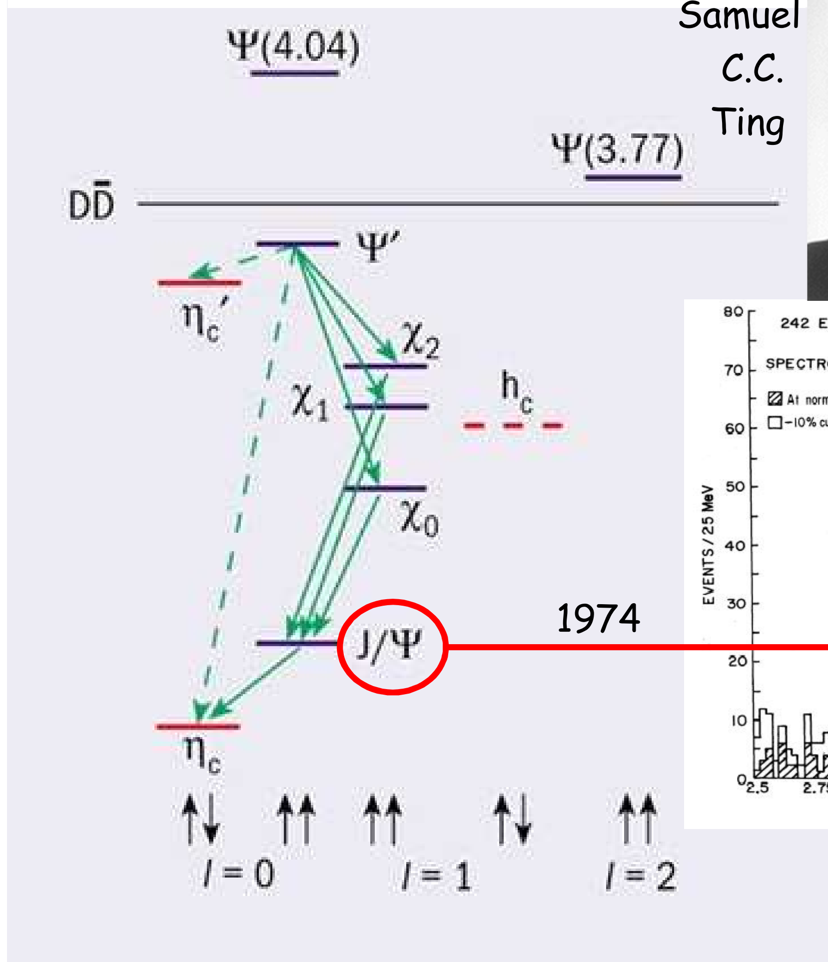
(Nobel 1976)

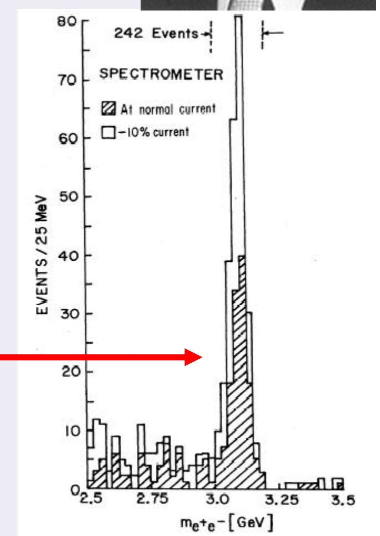
Samuel C.C. Ting

Positronium = bound e^+e^- system



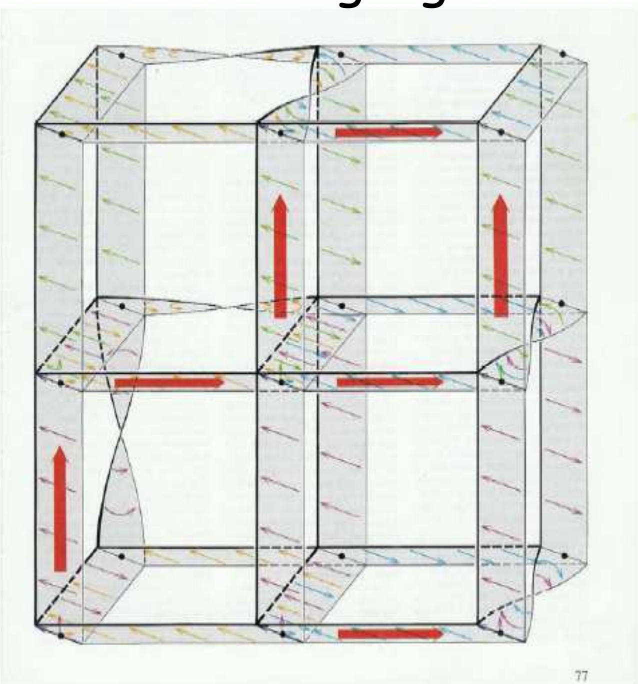
Charmonium = bound system of $c\bar{c}$ quark pair

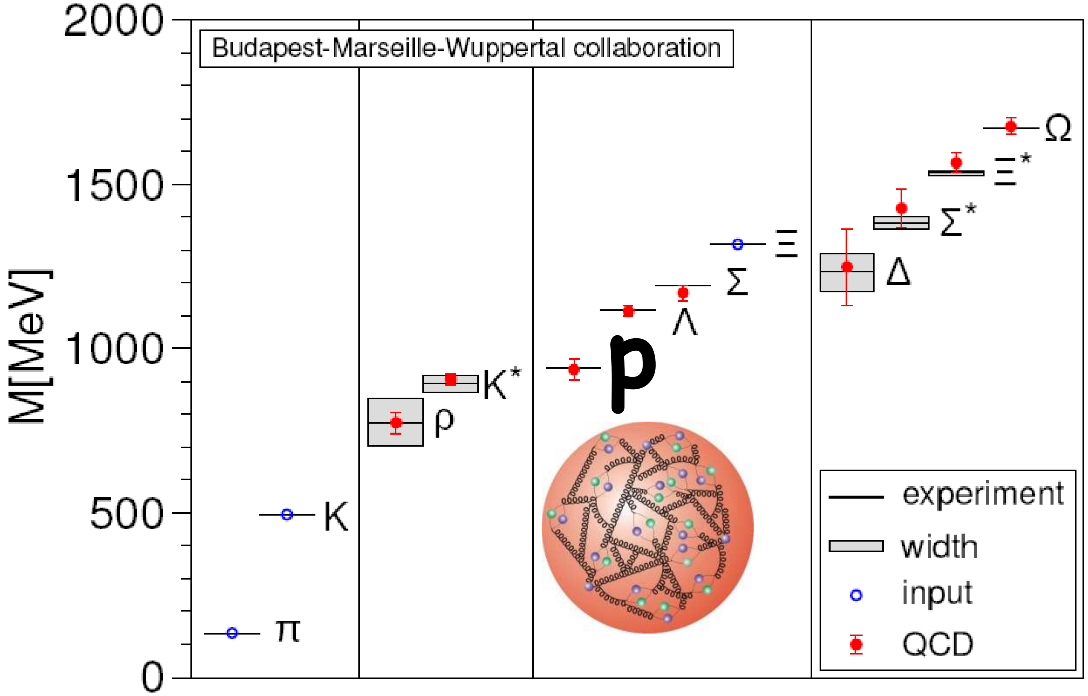




calculation of proton mass in QCD

from lattice gauge theory:





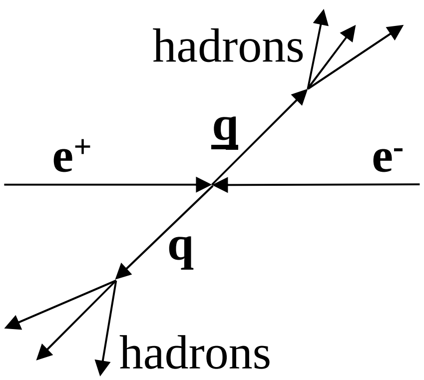
spontaneous breakdown of "chiral symmetry"
(left-right-symmetry) yields
QCD "vacuum" expectation value
⇒ proton mass,
⇒ mass of the visible part of the universe !

Yoichiro
Nambu

(Nobel 2008)

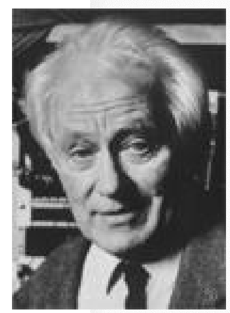
How to detect Quarks and Gluons?

Jets!

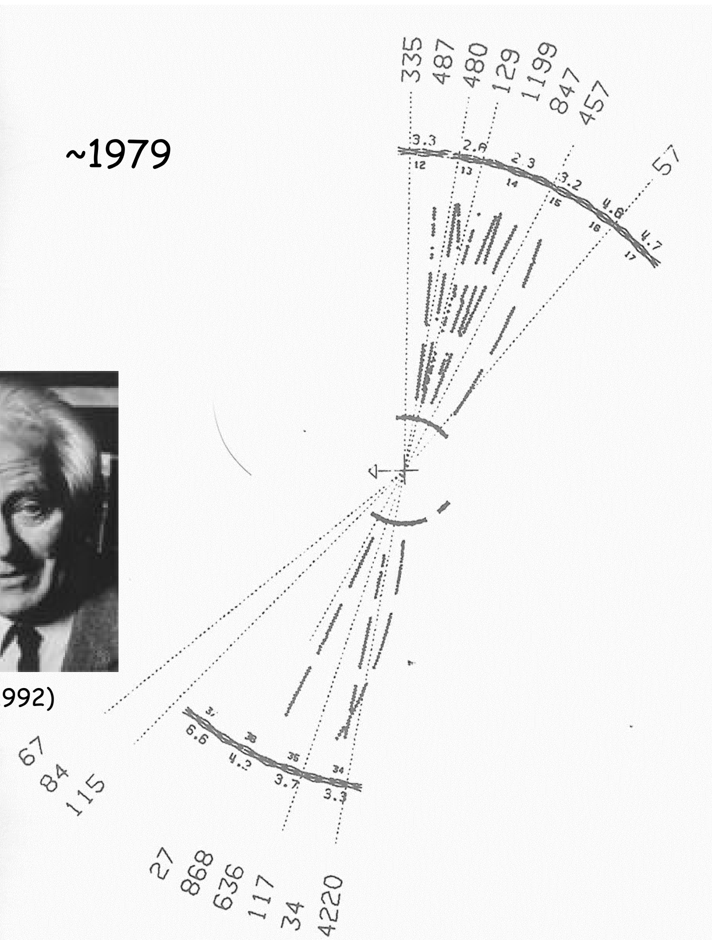


Example of the hadron production in e^+e^- annihilation in the JADE detector at the PETRA e^+e^- collider at DESY, Germany.

Georges
Charpak



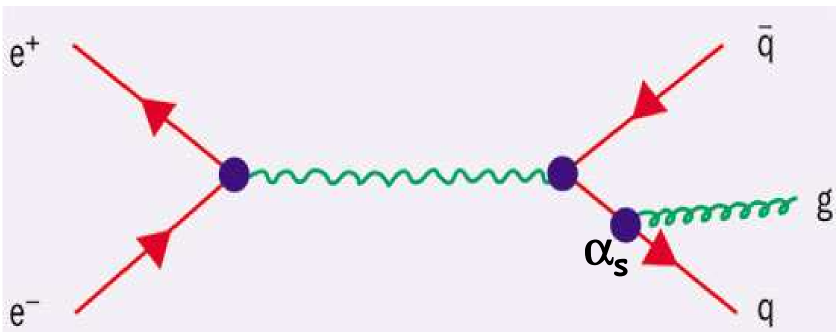
(Nobel 1992)



- √s energy 30 GeV.
- Lines of crosses - reconstructed trajectories in drift chambers (gas ionisation detectors).
- Photons - dotted lines - detected by lead-glass Cerenkov counters.
- Two opposite jets.

Discovery of the Gluon (1979)

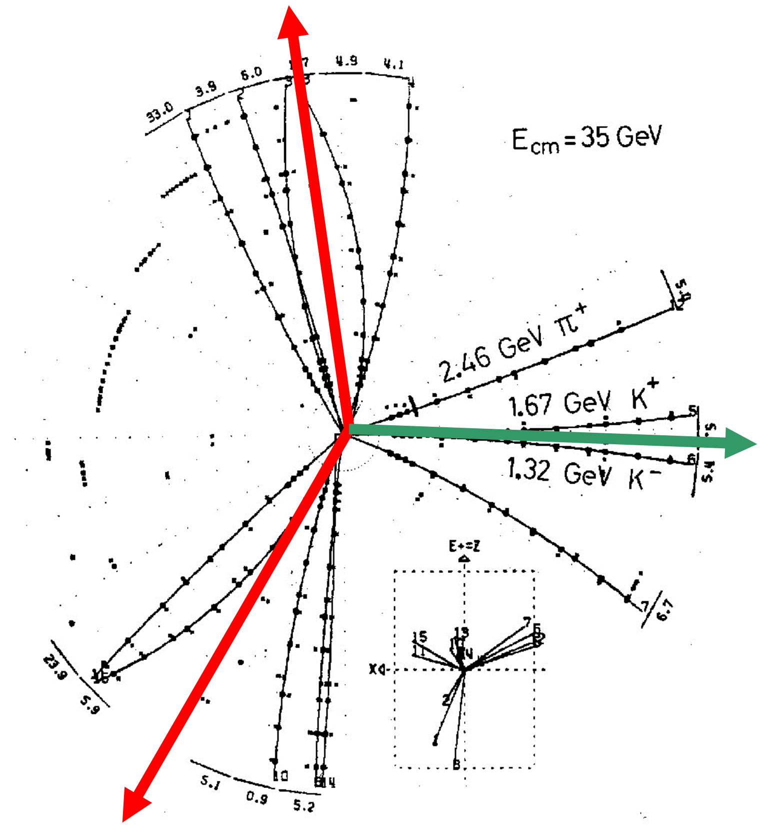
PETRA at DESY: look for



Björn Wiik Paul Söding

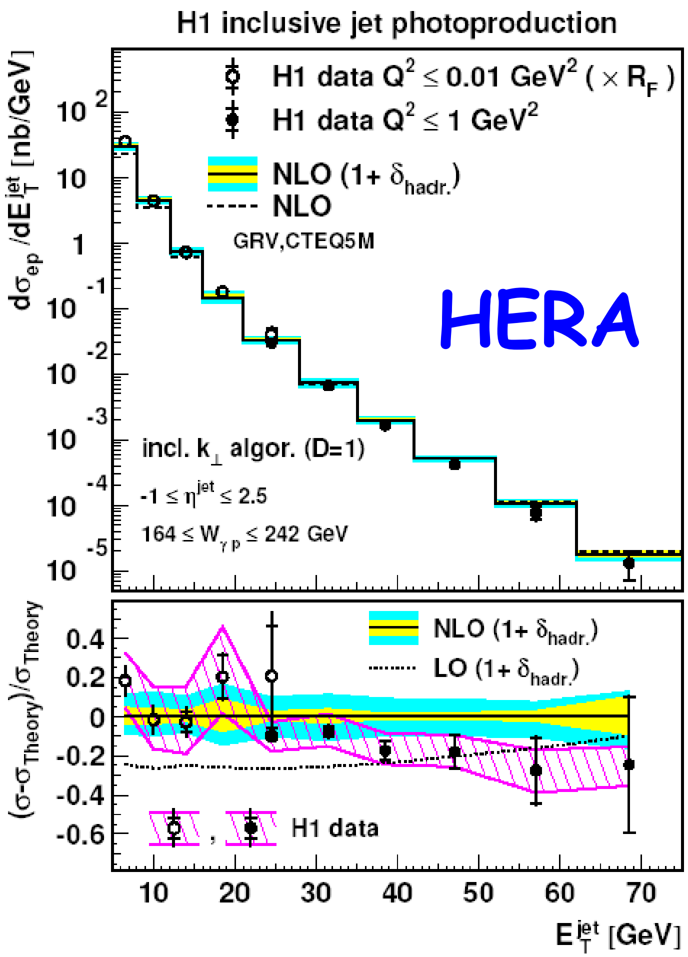
Günter Wolf Sau Lan Wu

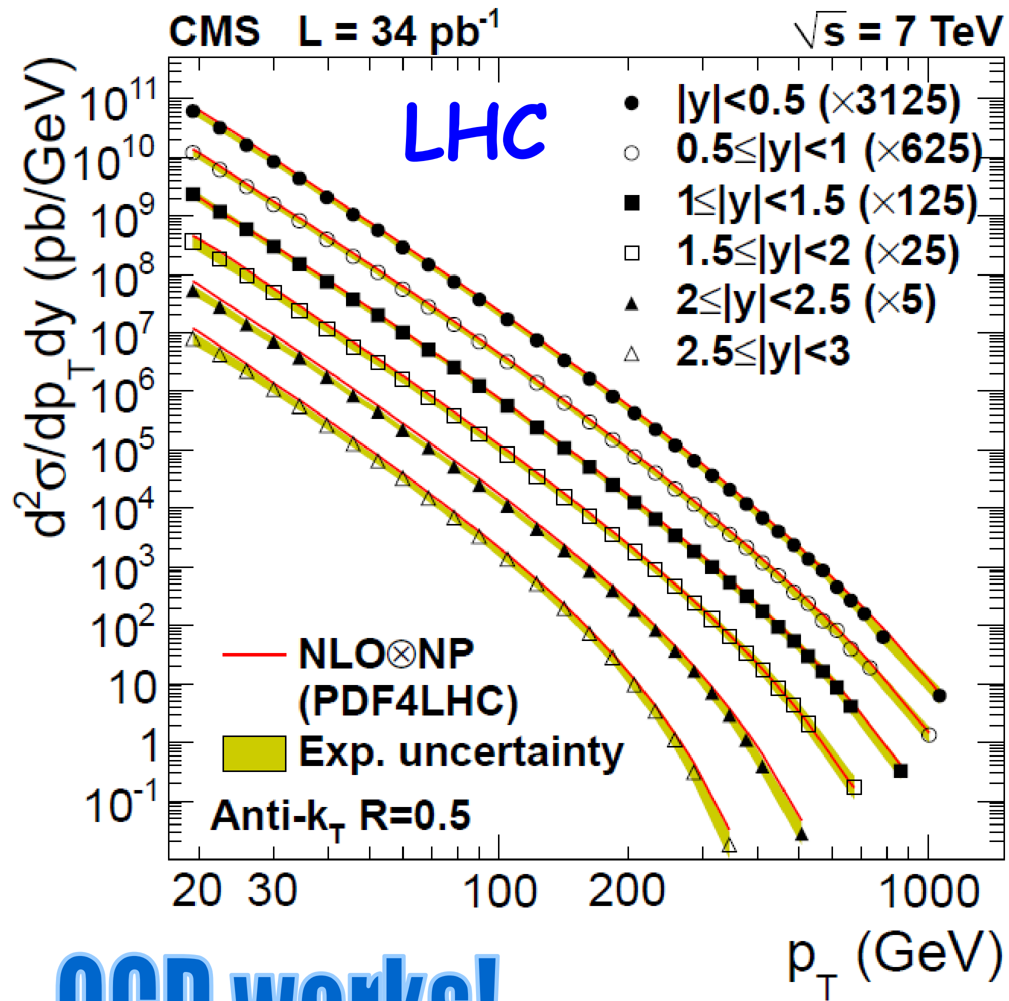
(EPS prize 1995)



TASSO event picture

Jets in ep and pp interactions

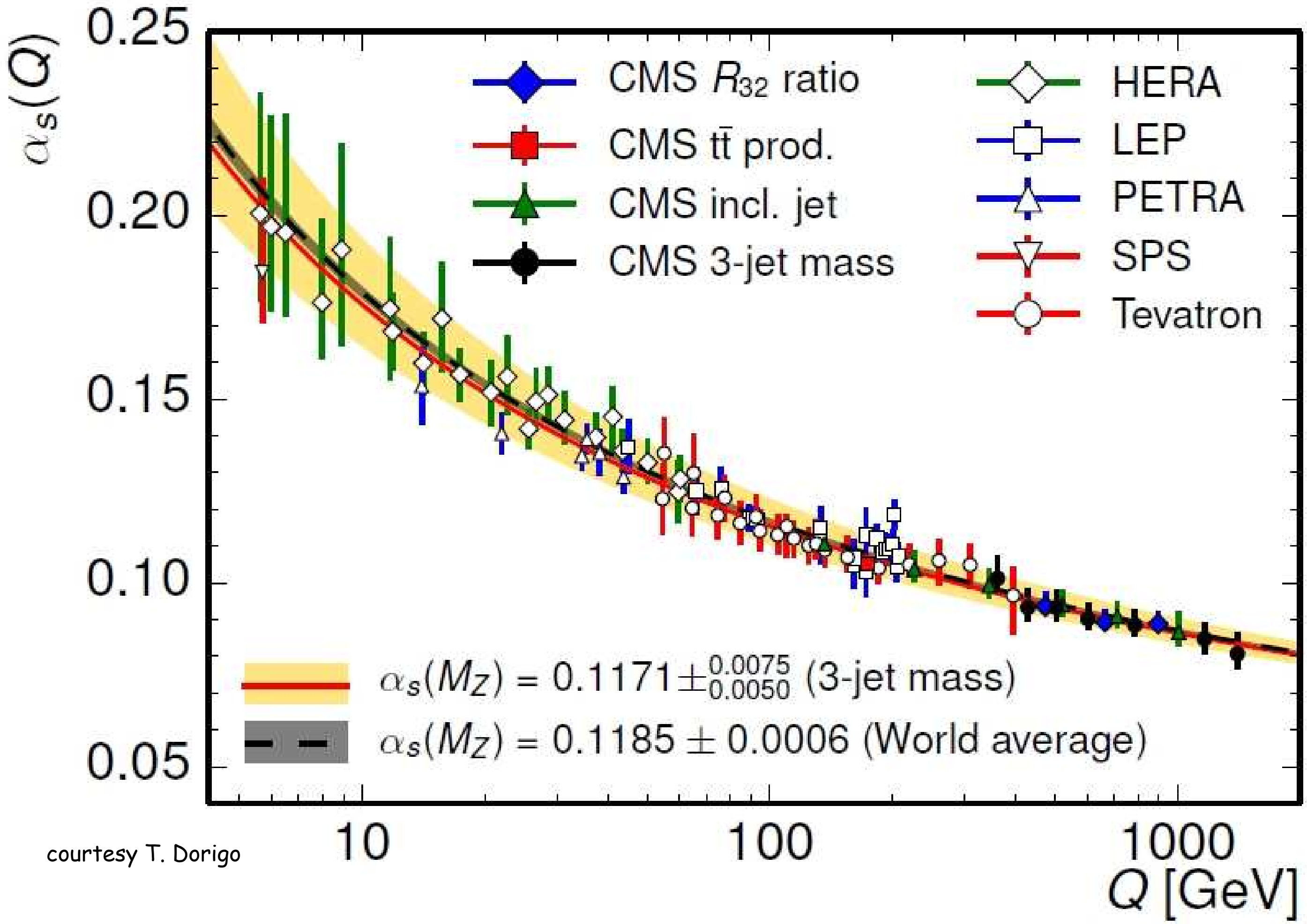




QCD works!

Running strong coupling „constant“ α_s

e.g. from jet production at e+e-, ep, and pp at DESY, Fermilab and CERN



courtesy T. Dorigo

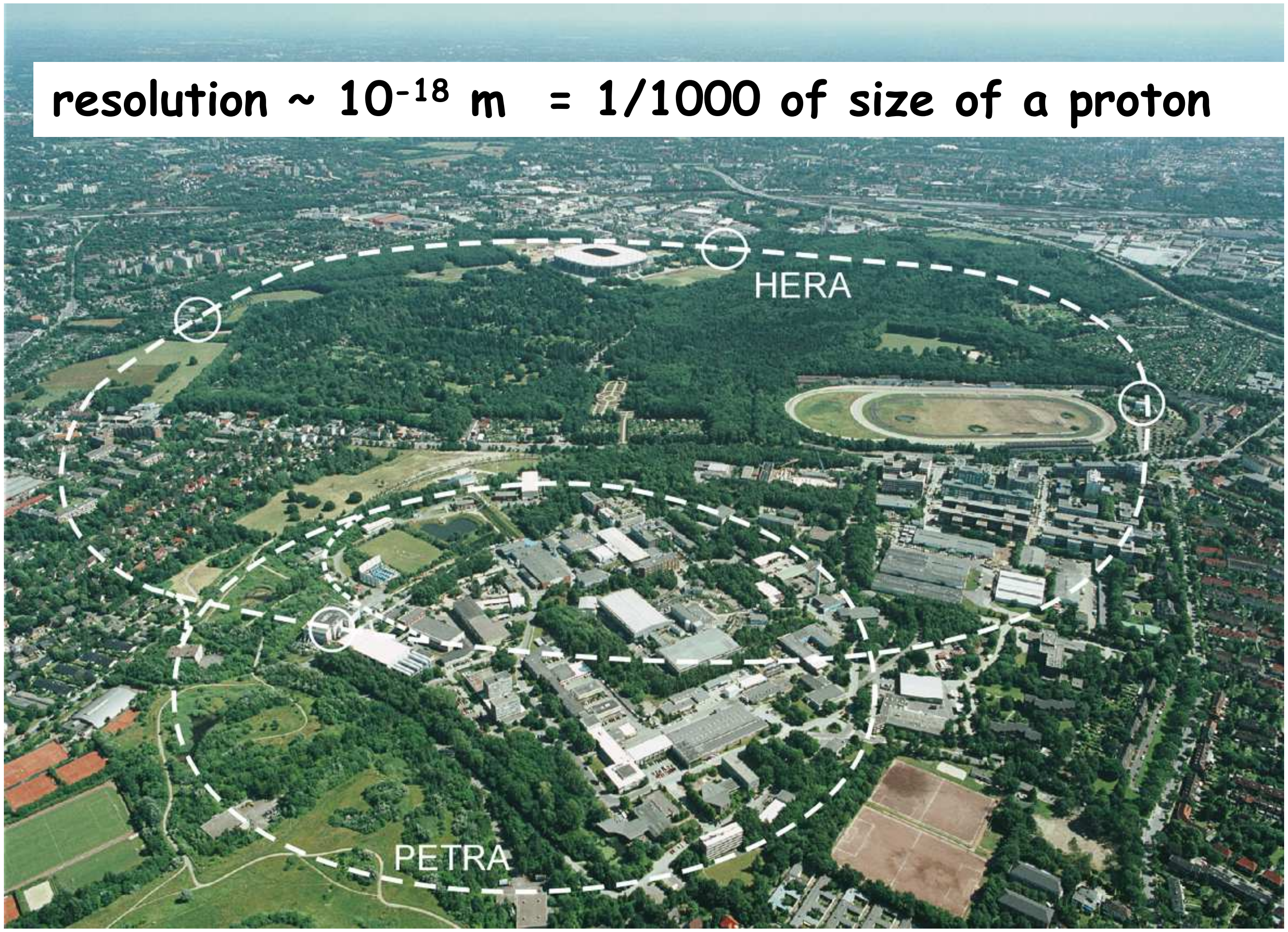
Yes, it runs!

How to determine the „size" of a particle?

microscope:
low resolution
-> small instrument

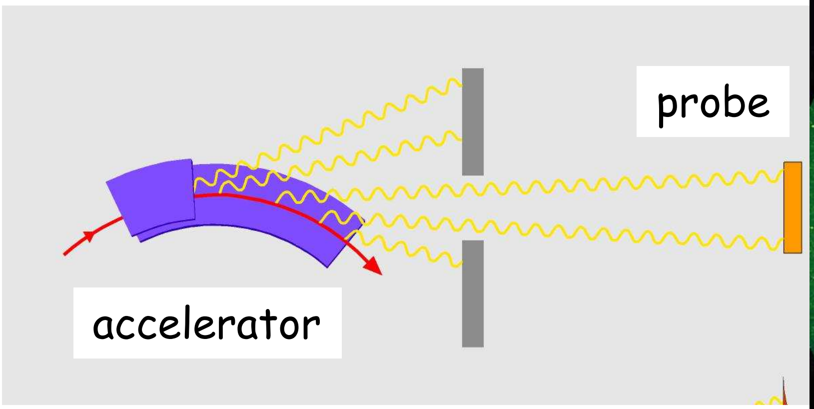
high resolution
-> large instrument

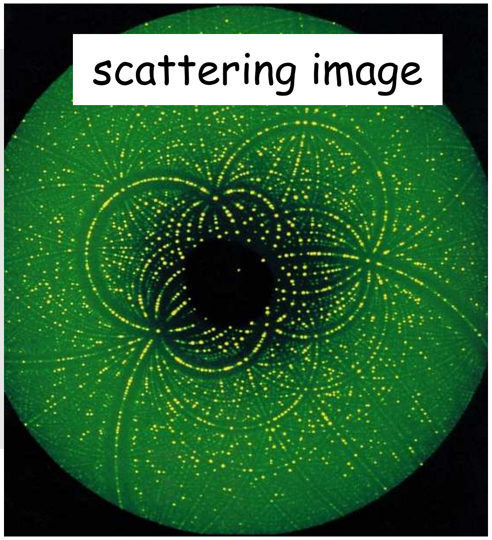
HERA = giant electron microscope



How to resolve the structure of an object?

e.g. X-rays
(Hasylab,
FLASH,
PETRA III,
XFEL)





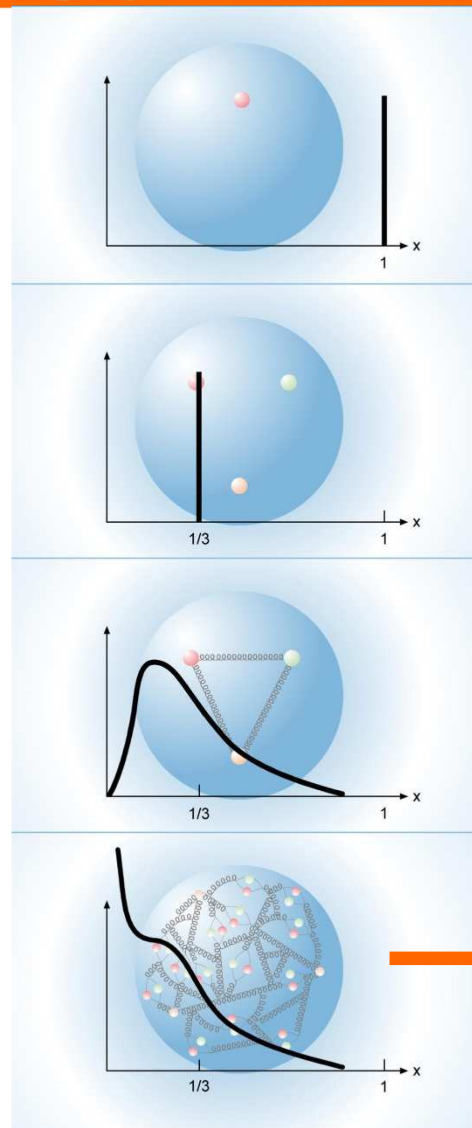
E~ keV

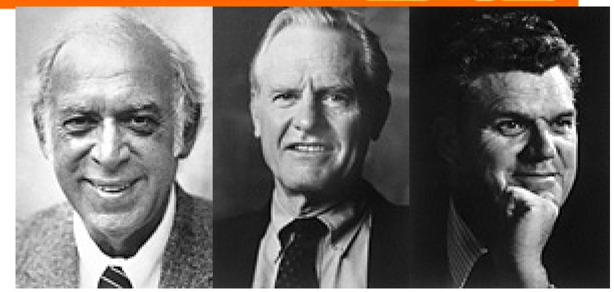
-> structure of
a biomolecule

Ada Yonath
(Nobel 2009)

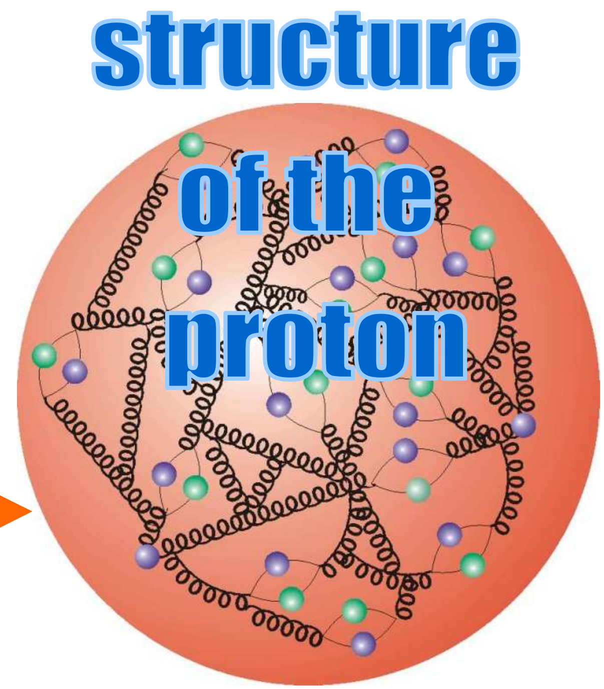
Resolve the structure of the proton

- E ~ MeV
  resolve whole proton
- static quark model,
  valence quarks
  (m ~ 350 MeV)
- E ~ m_p ~ 1 GeV
  resolve valence quarks
  and their motion
- E >> 1 GeV
  resolve quark and gluon
  "sea"

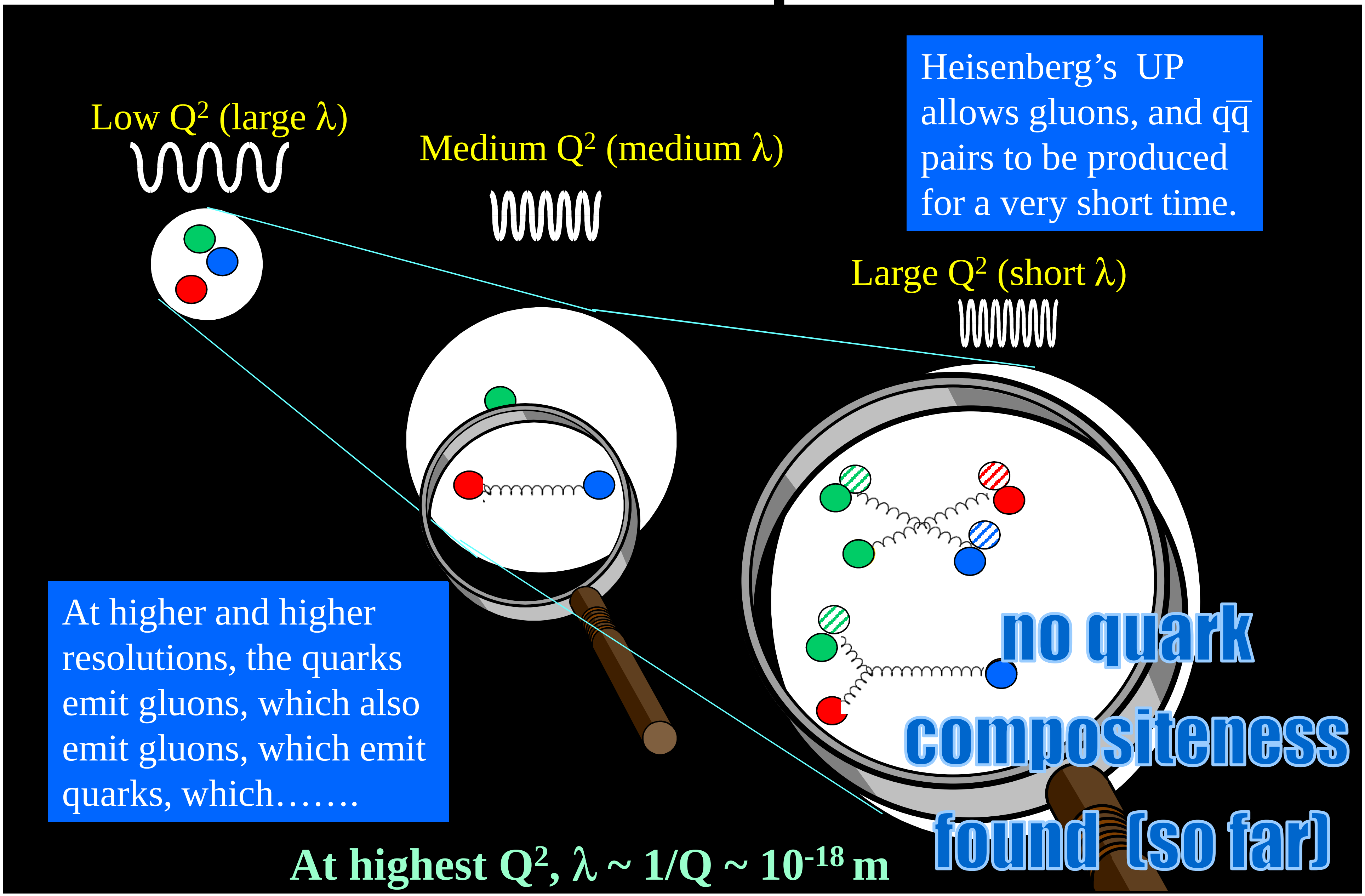




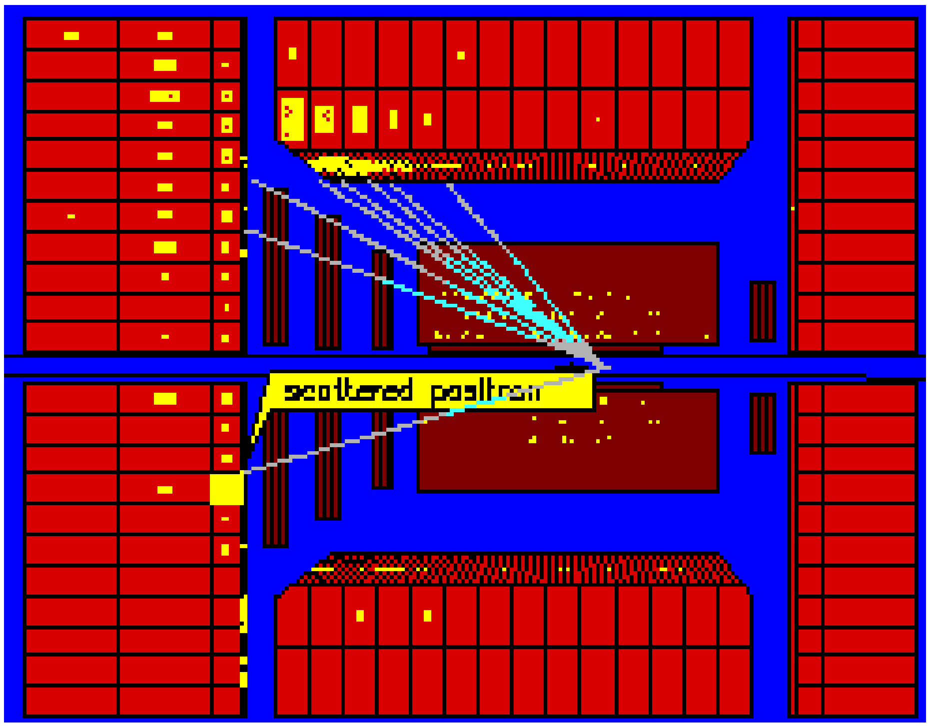
Jerome I. Friedmann   Henry W. Kendall (Nobel 1990)   Richard E. Taylor

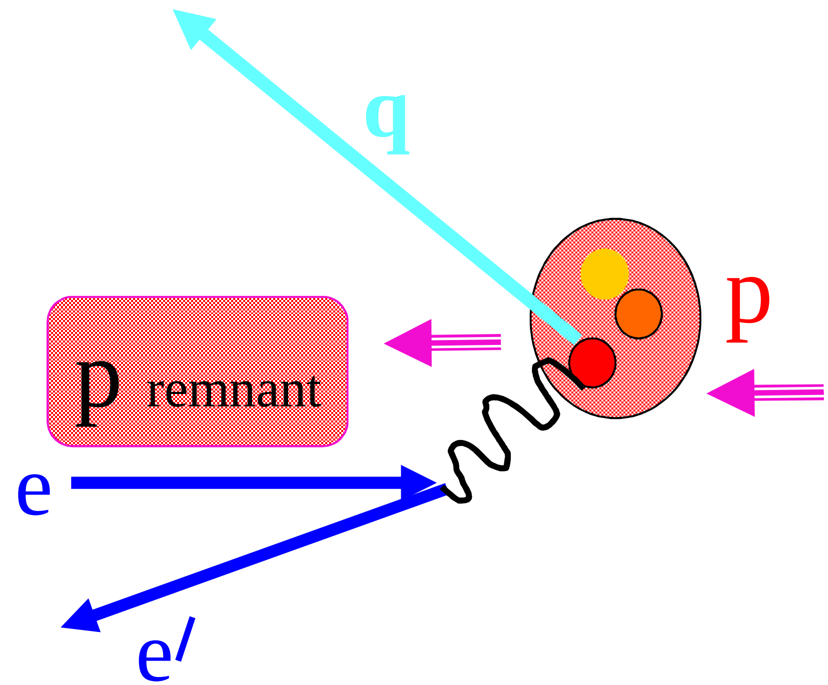


Inside the proton



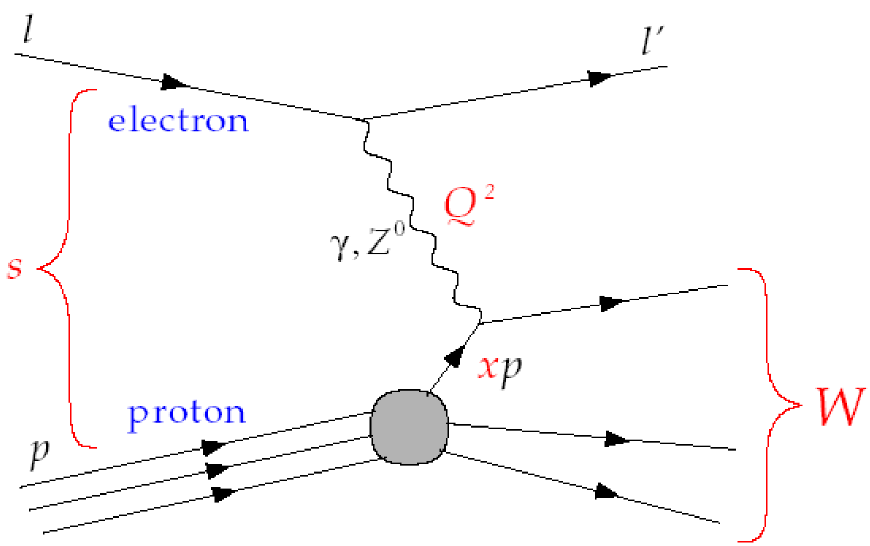
Deep Inelastic ep Scattering at HERA





Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS)

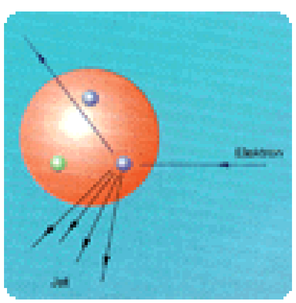
Neutral Current



- 2 degrees of freedom at fixed cms energy $s = (l + p)^2$

boson virtuality (resolution scale) $Q^2 = -(l - l')^2 = -q^2$

fractional momentum of struck quark (in QPM) $x = \dfrac{Q^2}{2p \cdot q}$



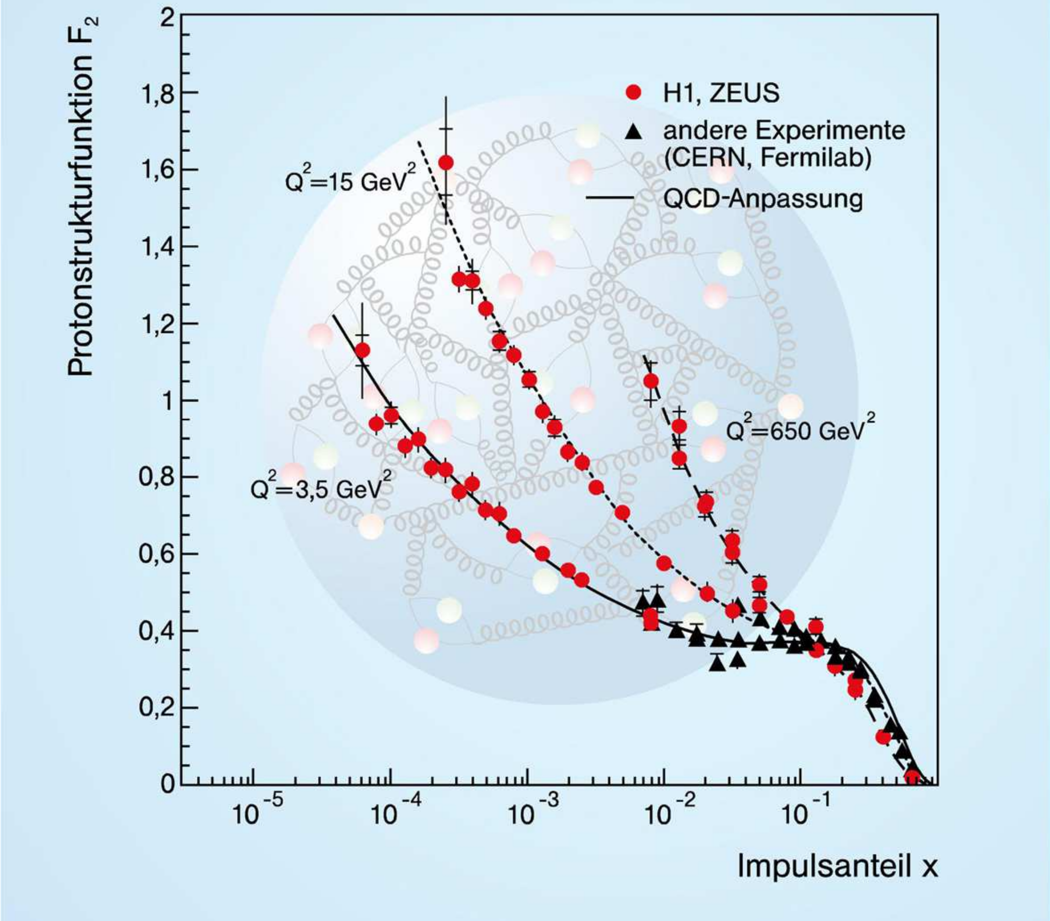
Parton distribution functions (PDF) in pQCD

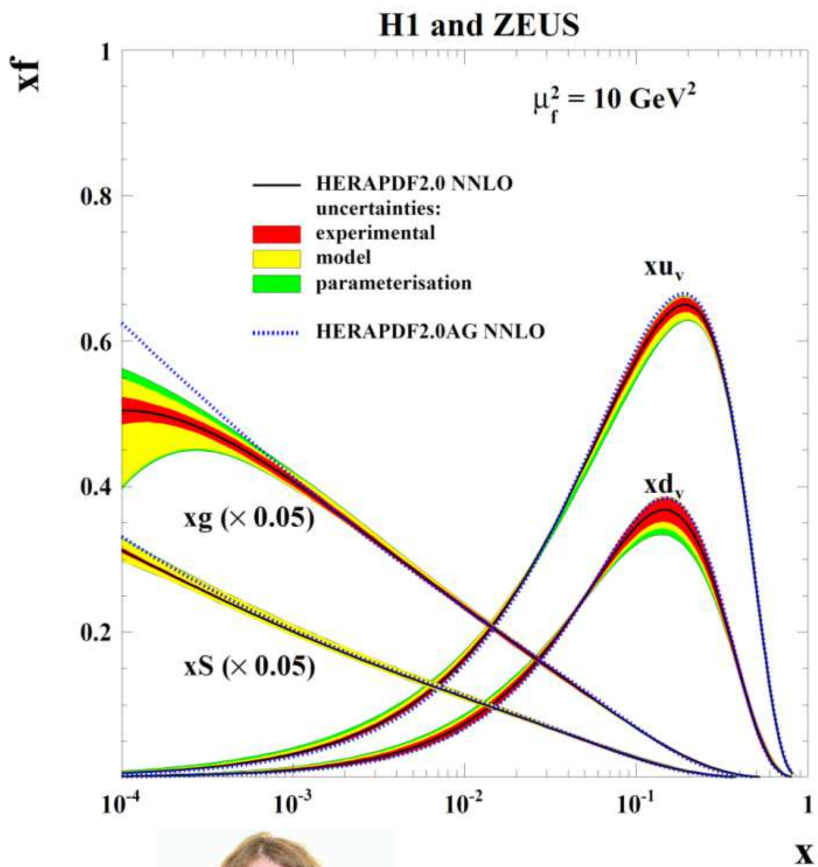
$$F_2^{em}(x, Q^2) = x \sum_i e_i^2 [q_i(x, Q^2) + \bar{q}_i(x, Q^2)]$$

q_i – probability to find quark with flavour i in proton

The Proton Structure

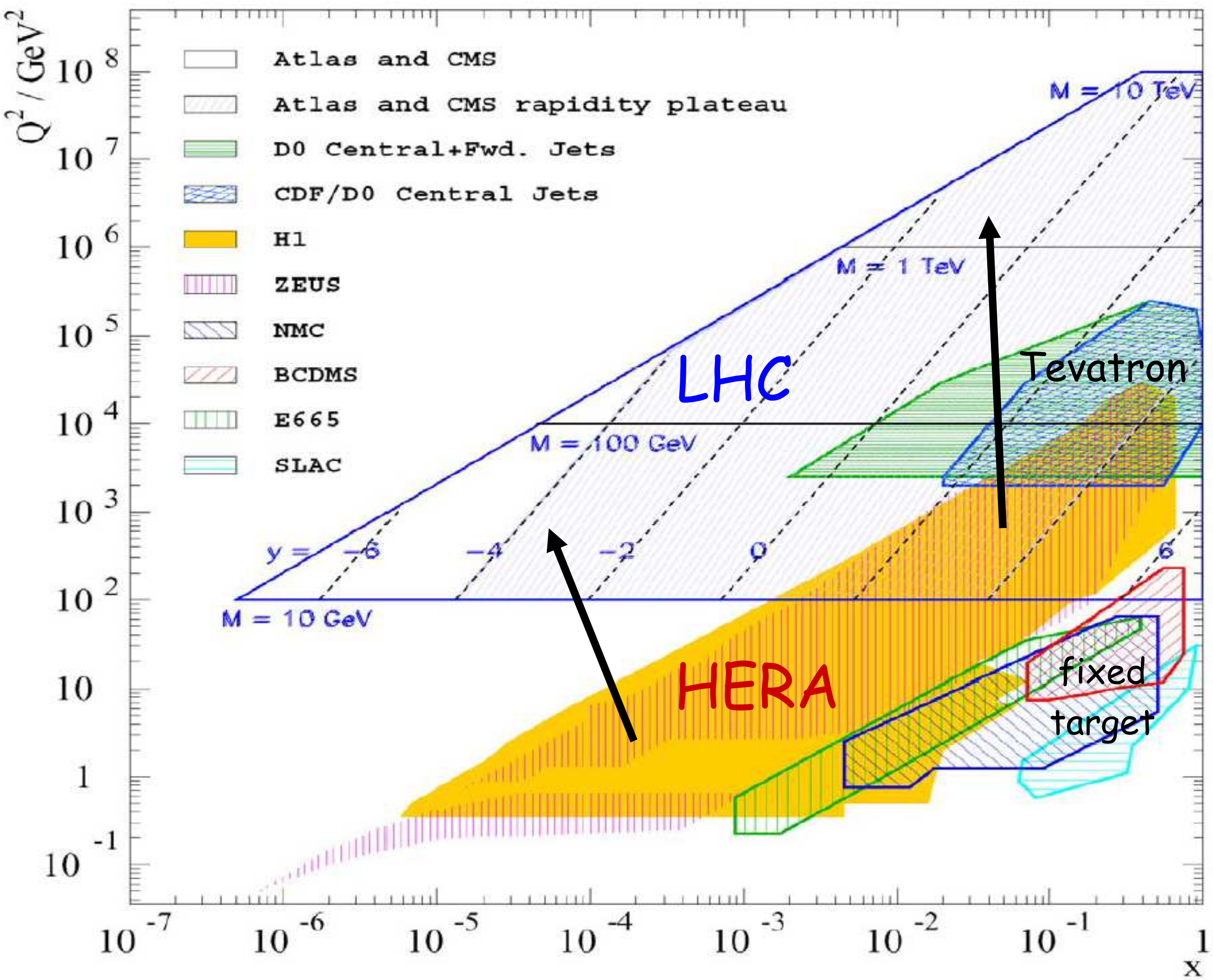
structure functions → quark and gluon densities





Amanda Cooper-Sarkar
(Chadwick medal 2015)

Kinematic regions: HERA vs. LHC

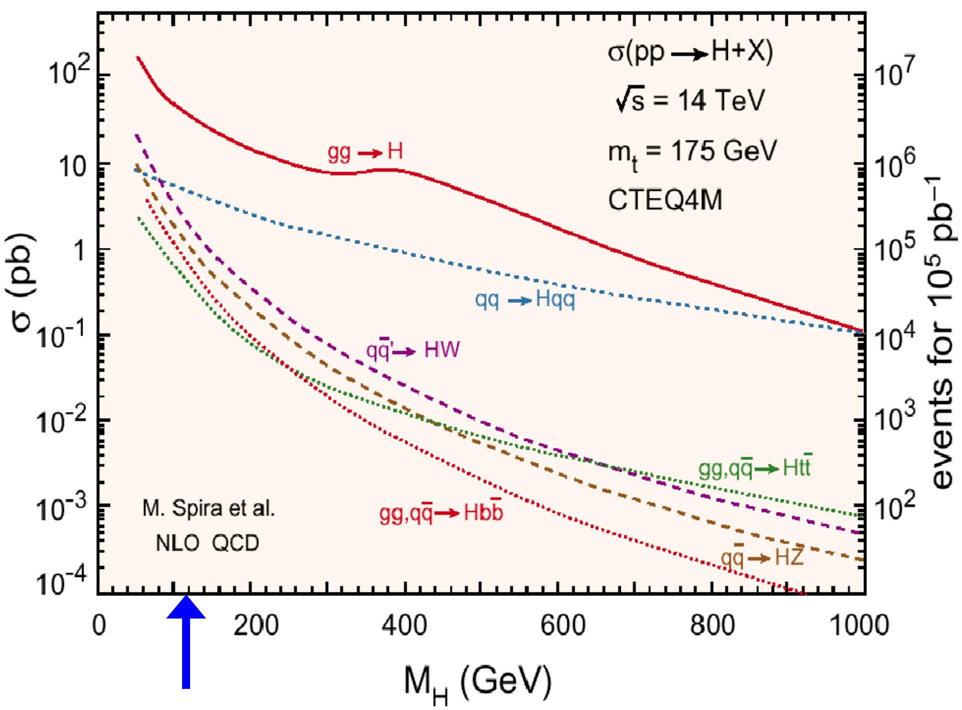


- proton structure measured directly for large part of LHC phase space
- QCD evolution successful

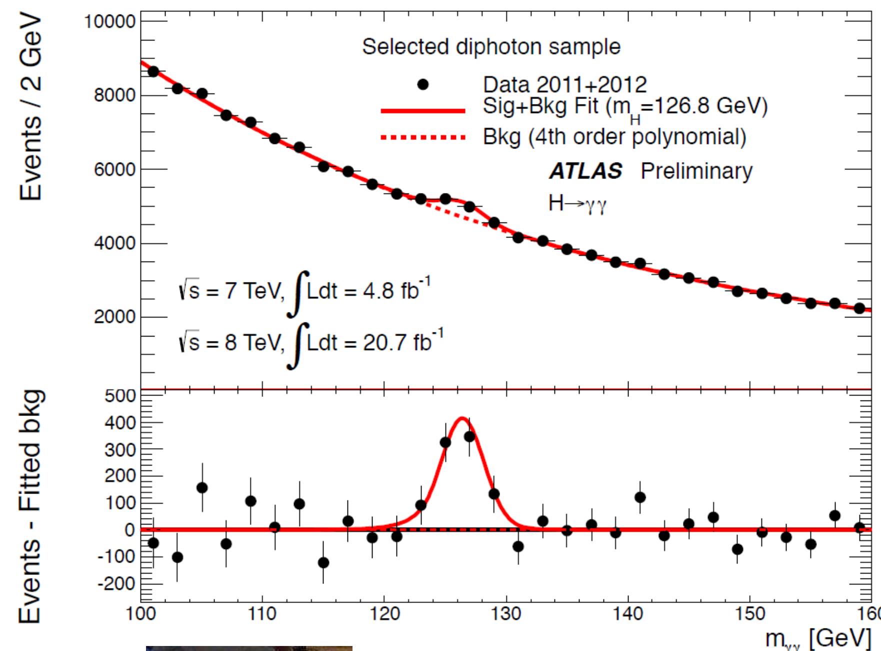
-> safely extrapolate to higher Q^2

Input to measure-ments at LHC

Example: Higgs cross section at LHC



H -> γγ in ATLAS



Kerstin Tackmann
(DPG Hertha Sponer prize 2013,
IUPAP Young Particle Physicist Prize 2014)

Knowledge of gluon and quark distributions essential

Intermediate summary

- Particle physics: Symmetries and conservation laws are important
- many exciting results at DESY, CERN and elsewhere!
- HERA closed down, but particle physics at DESY (e.g. participation in LHC) alive and well
- next: weak interactions, Higgs,
  neutrinos, cosmology,
  future of particle physics