

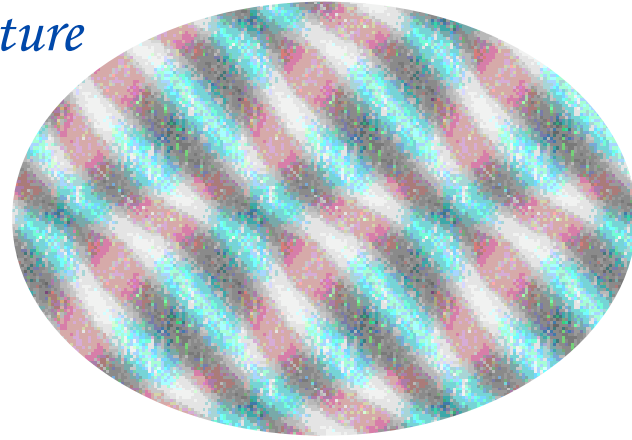


Truth and Beauty

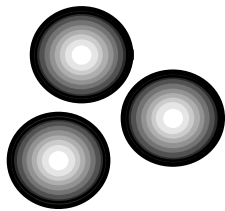
and the Physics of the Dark

Robert Kehoe
QuarkNet Mtg.
Aug. 2009

forces of nature



Greece (atomism)
India (vaishesika)
China



building blocks of matter

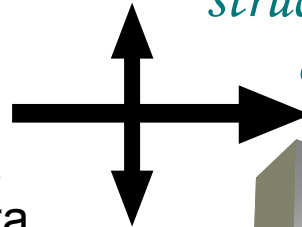
What

Zulu (amandala)
Yoruba

How

*structure of time
and space*

Maya
Lakota
Hopi



Where/When

Foreshadowing...

- Let's apply these questions to matter
- We'll get three more specific questions
 - Why is most of universe 'dark'?
 - Is our hunch on the origin of mass correct?
 - Why is there any matter in the universe, anyway!?



What is the Matter?

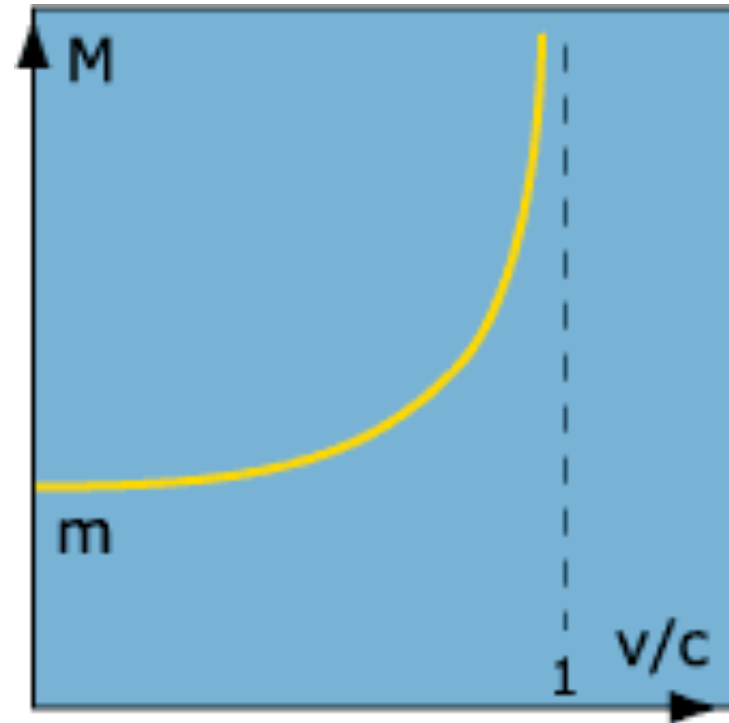
Mass

- **Inertial mass**
 - A measure of how hard it is to move something, or change its motion

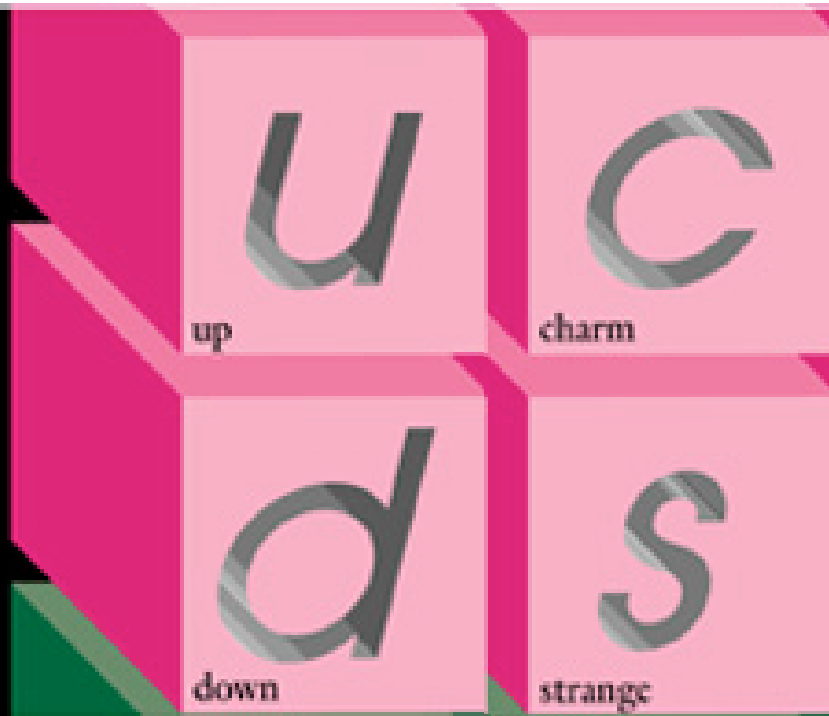
$$F=ma$$

- **Relativity:**
 - Mass as energy?

$$E=mc^2$$



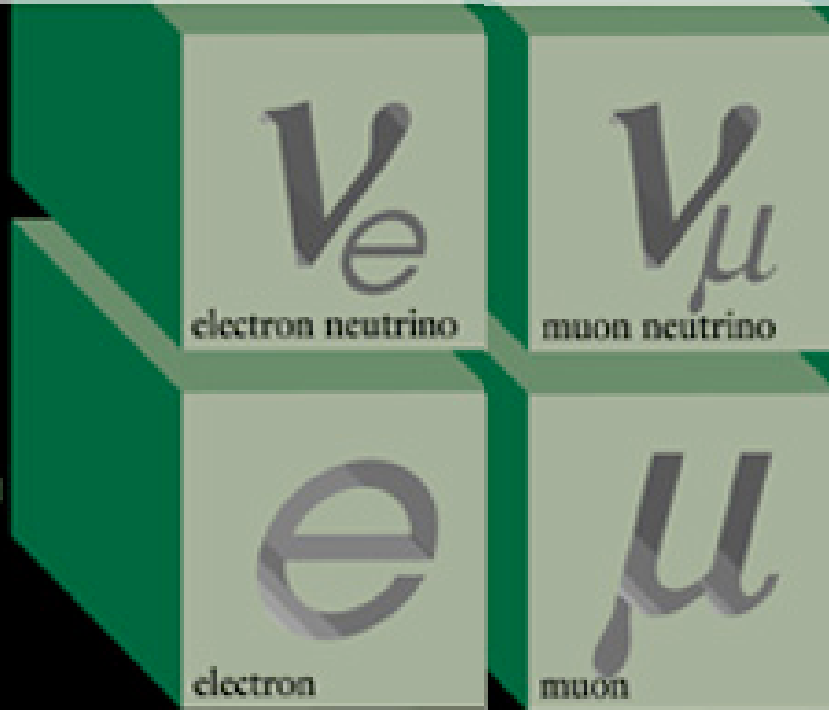
Quarks



Comprise
heavy subatomic
particles

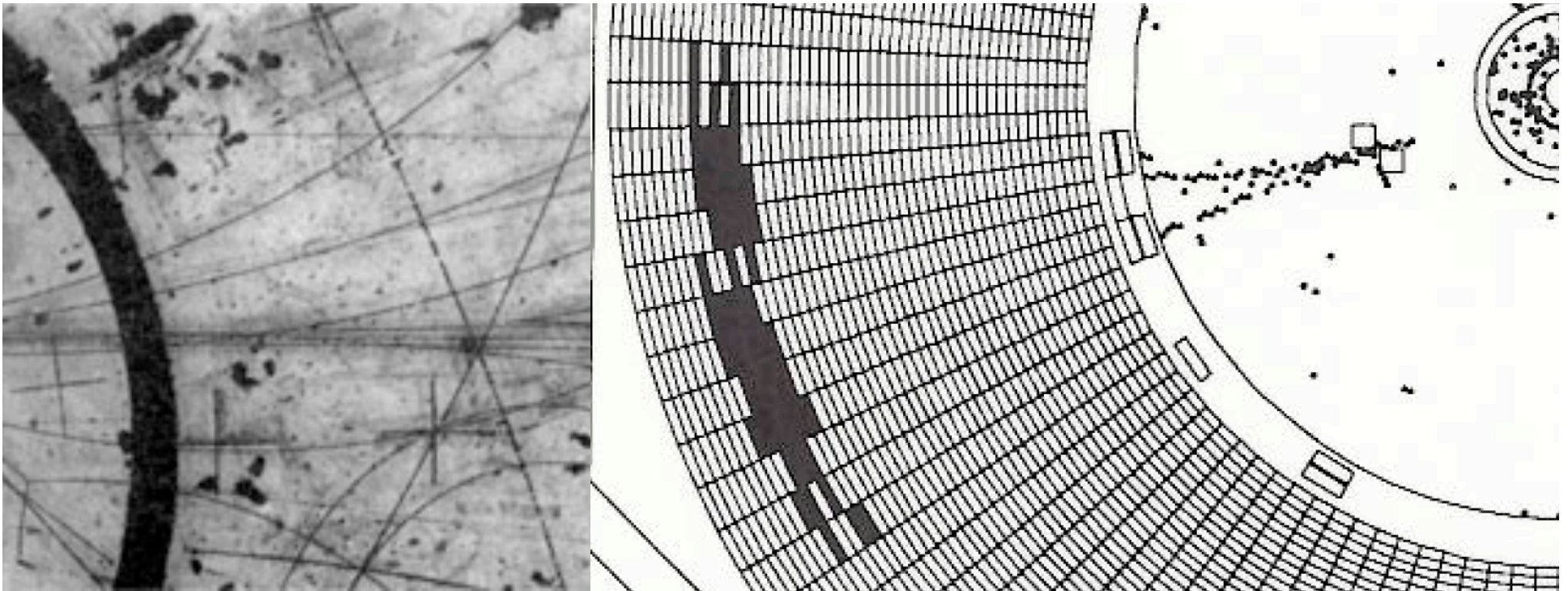
**Why does
nature
need these?**

Leptons



In cosmic
rays

Antimatter

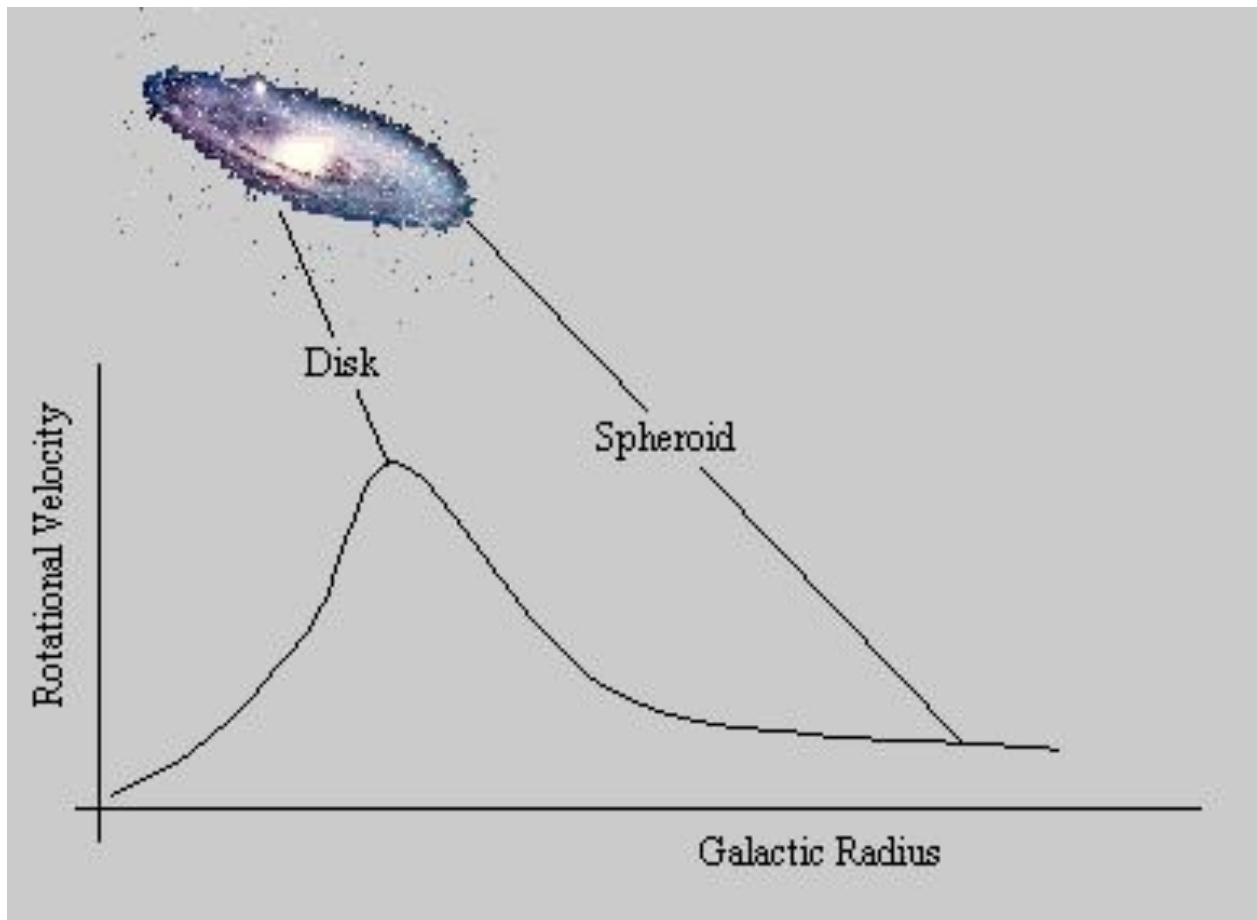


- Every particle has partner with opposite properties

Can you find the particle-antiparticle pair?

Gravity and Mass

- **Mass seems to be the ‘charge’ of gravity**

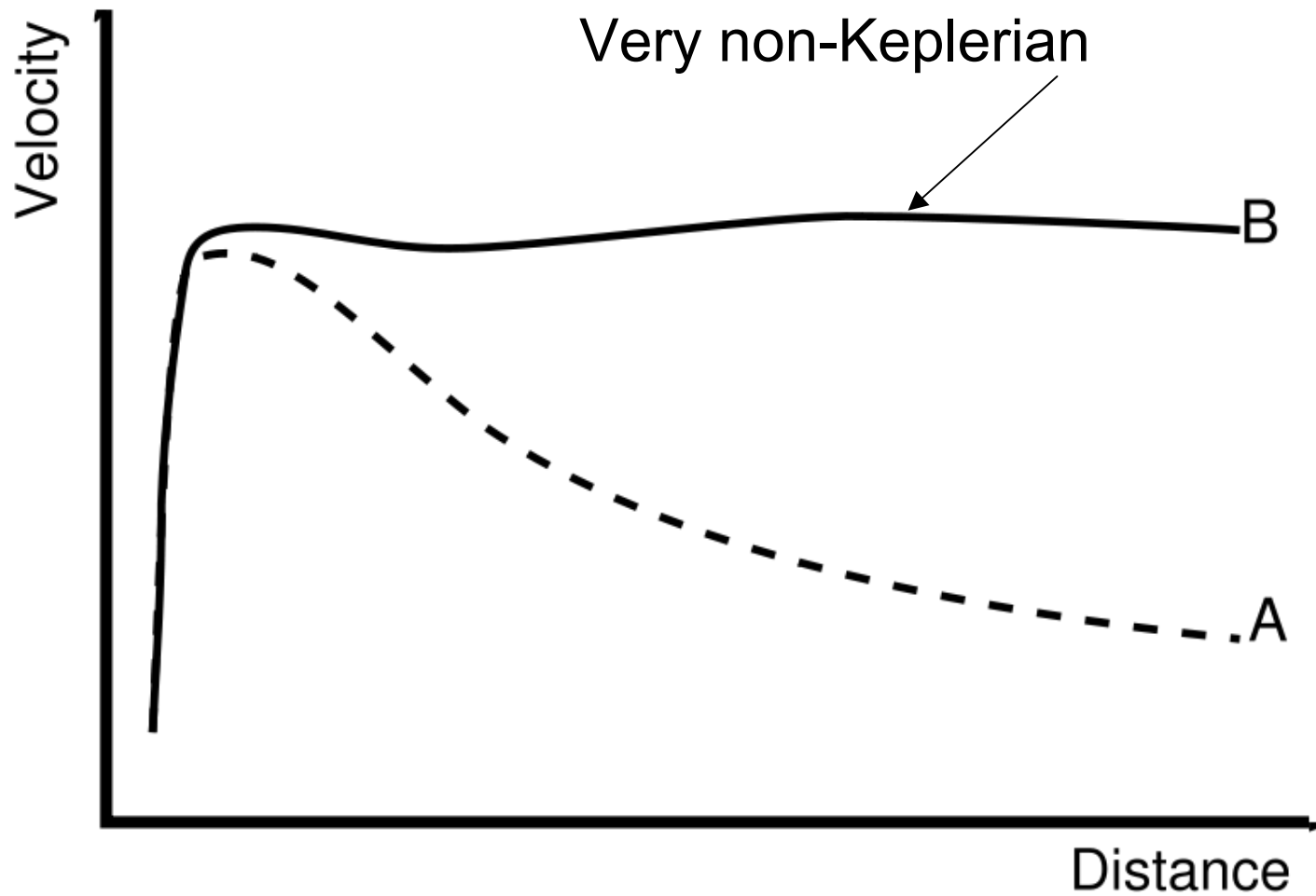


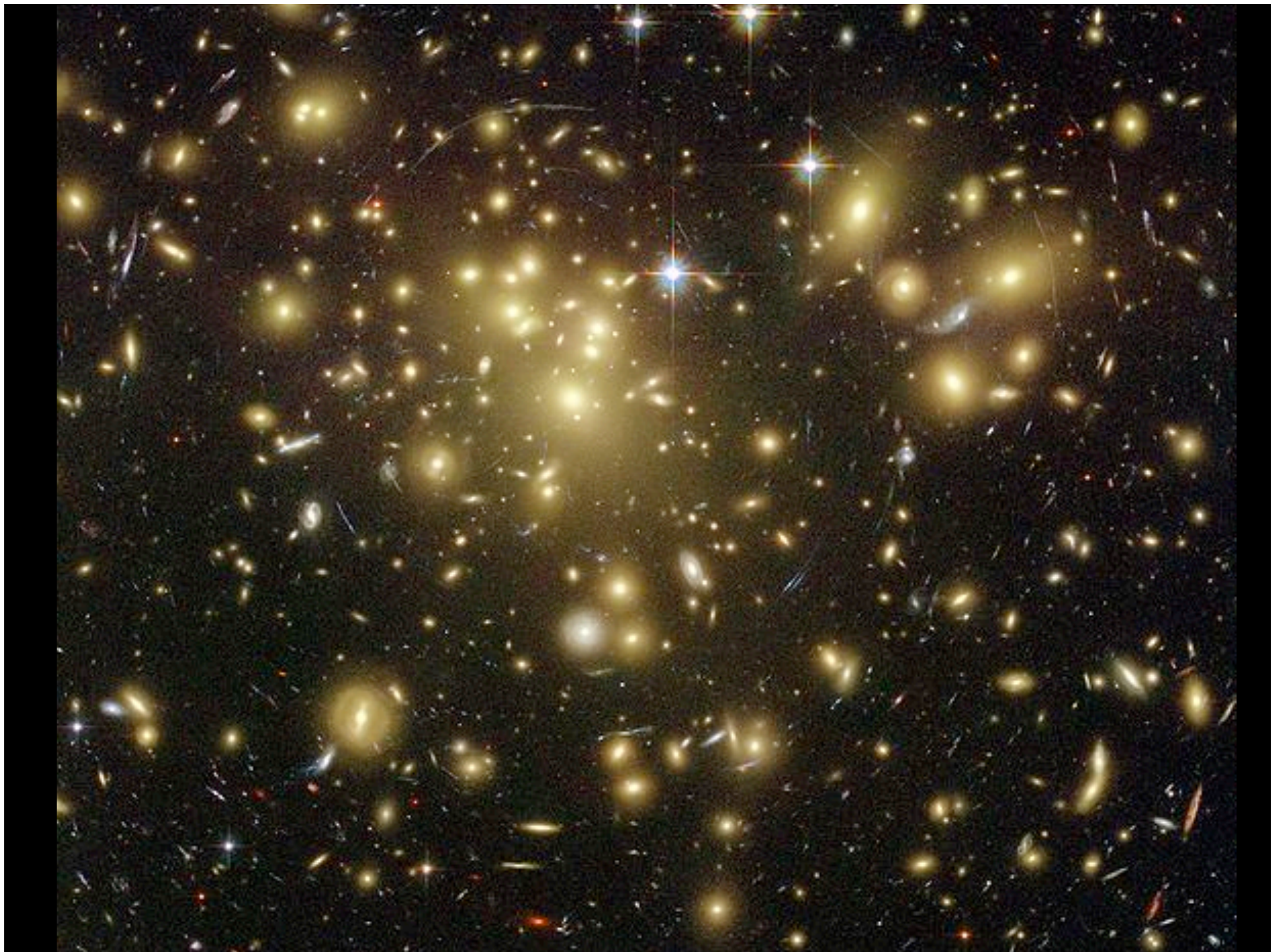
**Gravity weaker
with increasing
distance**

**Keplerian
motion:**

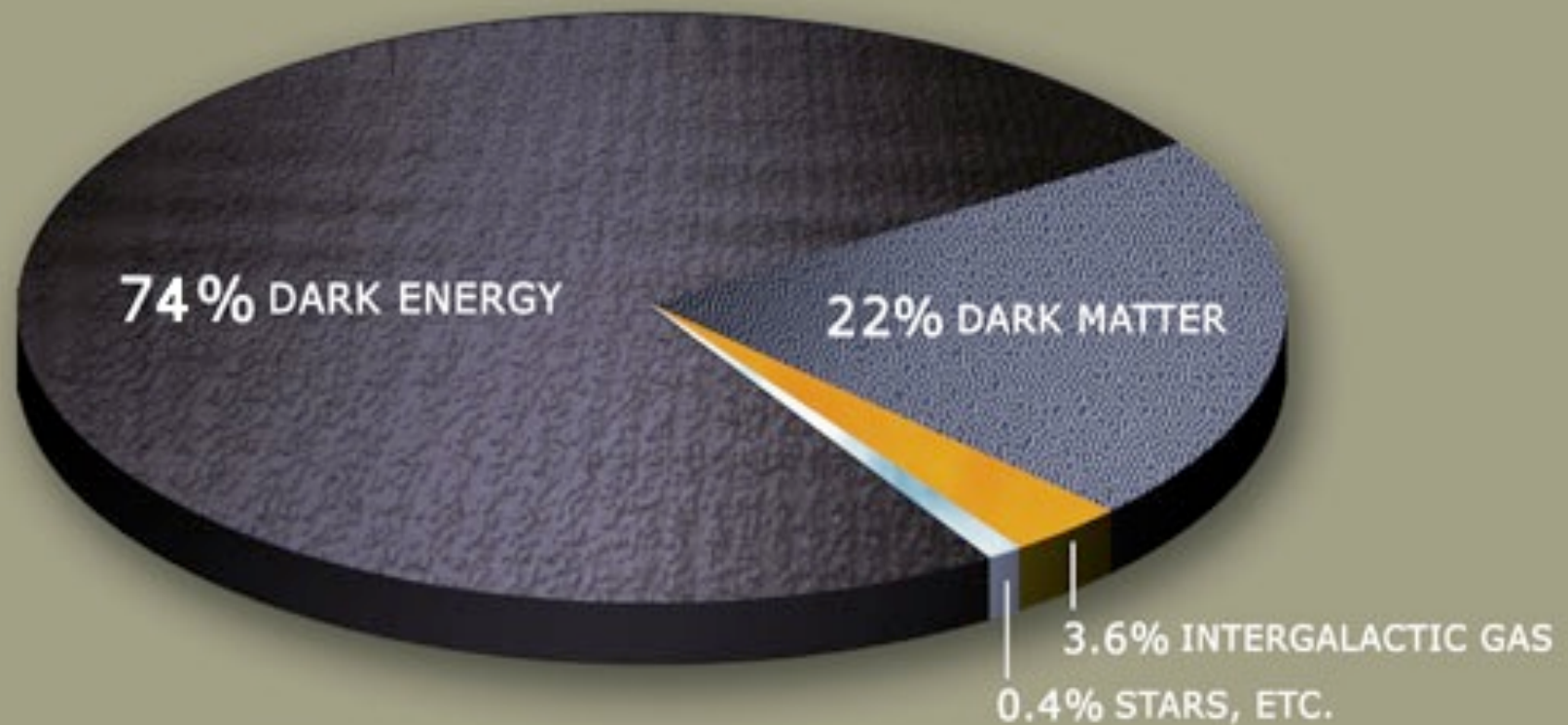
Once outside of
mass distribution,
velocity decrease

Galactic Rotation





Most matter unidentified!

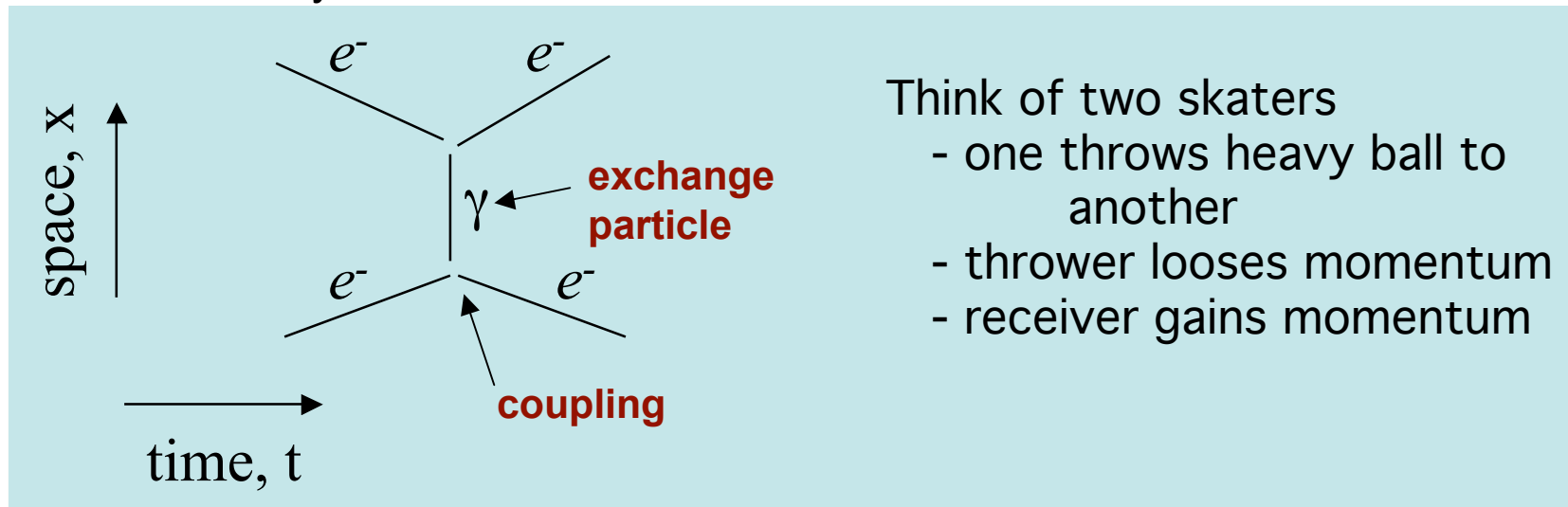


The image shows two galaxies in the process of merging. They are reddish-brown in color and have a clumpy, irregular texture. They are positioned diagonally, with one slightly above and to the right of the other. At the point where they are closest, there is a bright, glowing blue-white spot, indicating a high-energy interaction or the formation of a new central body. The background is a deep black, with some faint, distant stars visible.

How is there Mass?

Fundamental Interactions

- | Four 'forces' of nature | strength |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| – Strong | 1 |
| – Weak } nuclear forces | 1/100,000 |
| – Electromagnetic | 1/100 |
| – Gravity | 1/10 ³⁸ |



- Strong interaction → gives masses of protons, neutrons
- 'Higgs particle' → gives masses of exchange particles for weak interaction

Higgs is 'sticky'

Impedes **change
in motion** of
quarks and
leptons
(i.e. 'gives' mass)

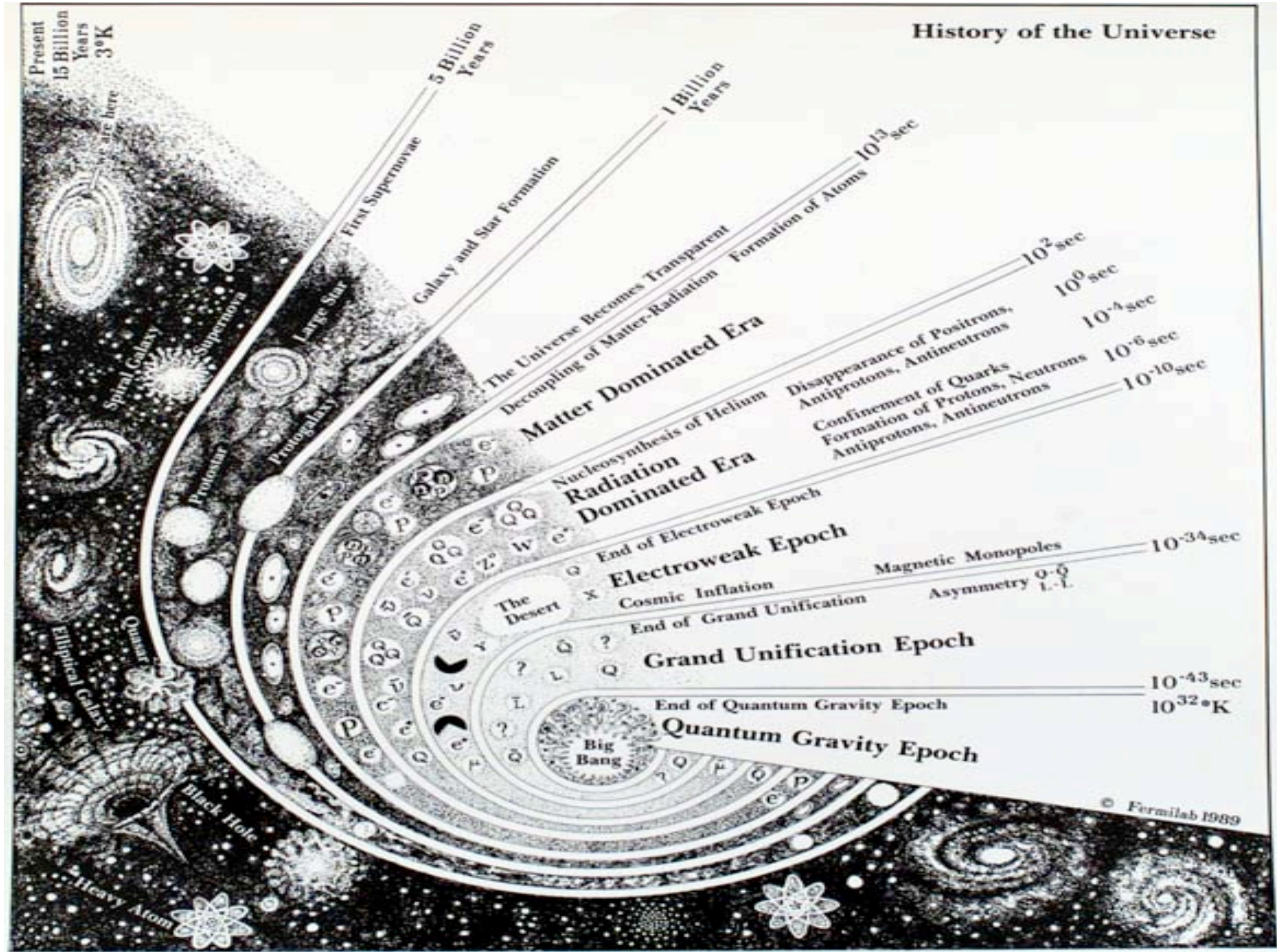


- **Stickiness termed 'coupling'**
 - Coupling is proportional to particle mass
 - Value for each particle not predicted: it's just a number



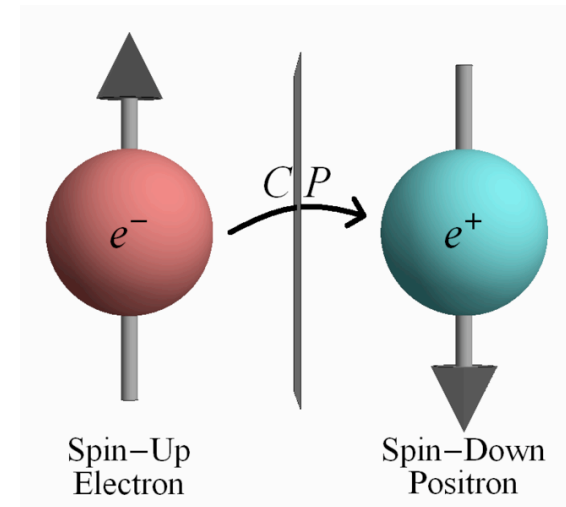
When and Where is there
Mass?

History of the Universe

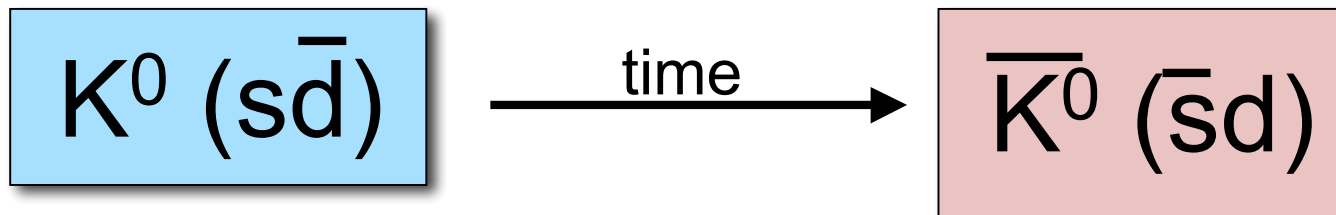


Symmetry

- Charge
- Parity
- physics 'invariant' when change these properties
 - CP product a stronger symmetry than C or P alone



... but CP Violation in weak interactions discovered!



This process allows to determine: can start with one CP value, and end up with another one! .

Third Generation

- In 1973
 - If there exists a 3rd generation of quarks and leptons...

...this can accommodate CP violation

In 1976:

"We have discovered 64 events of the form

$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow e^\pm + \mu^\mp + \text{at least 2 undetected particles}$

for which we have no conventional explanation."

Problem is, observed level of CP violation can't explain matter over antimatter .





To summarize...

What is the nature or origin
of dark matter?

Does the Higgs particle
exist?

Why is there only matter,
and no antimatter, in the
universe?

BEAUTY

“The scientist ... studies [nature] because he takes pleasure in it; and he takes pleasure in it because it is beautiful.”

H. Poincare

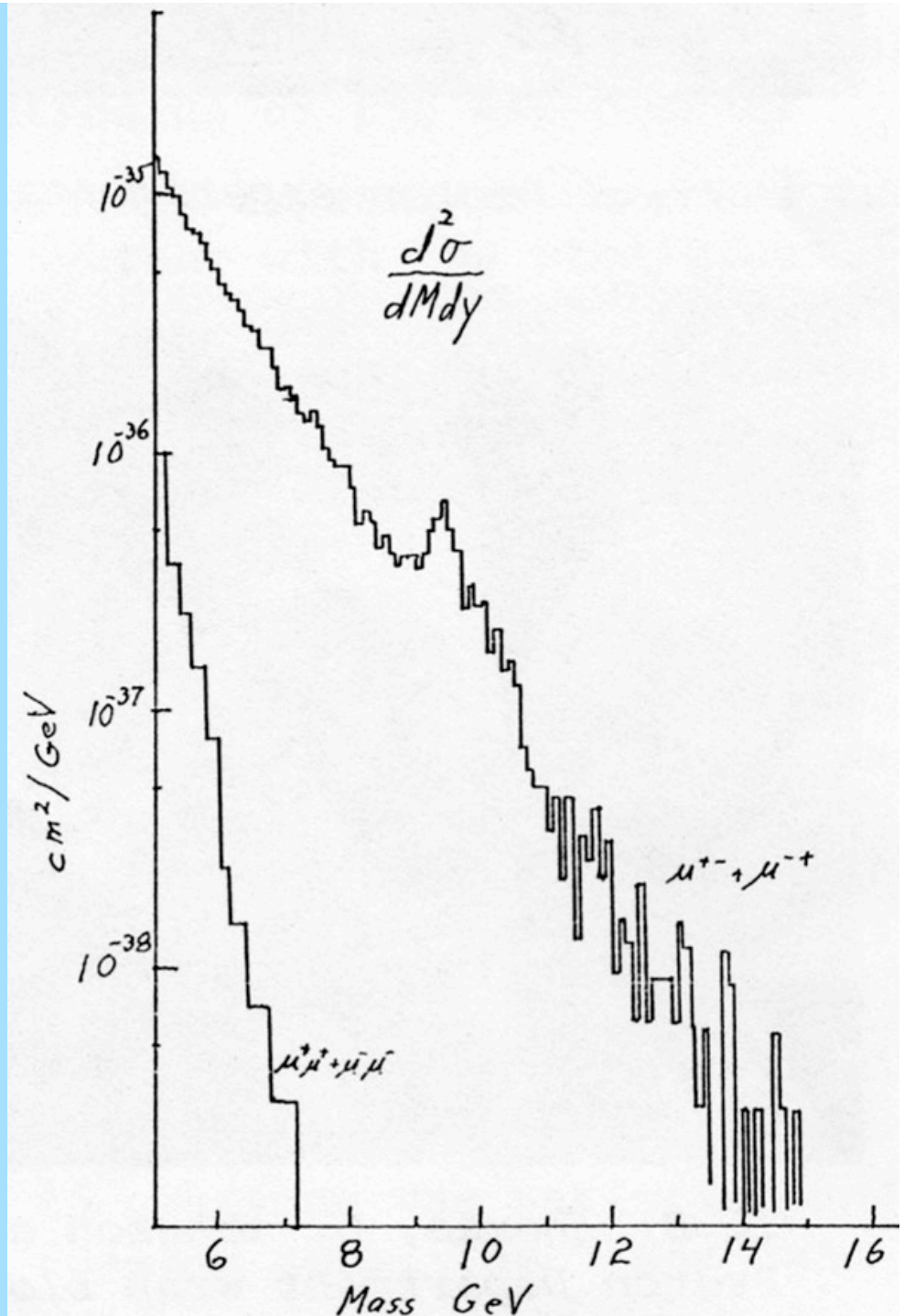
“The measure in which science falls short of art is the measure in which it is incomplete as science.”

J. Sullivan, in *Athenaeum* (1919)

Discovery of



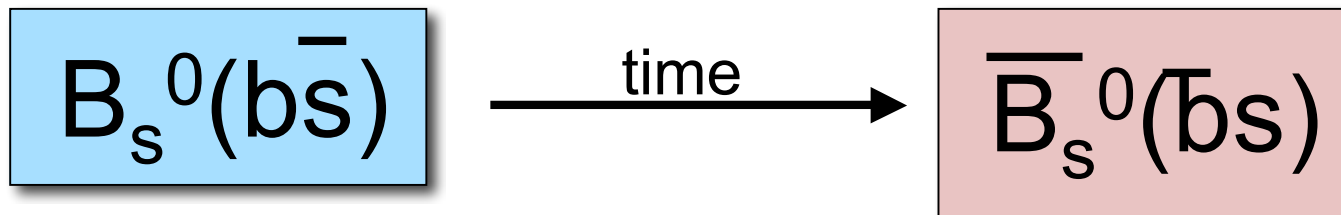
- 1977
- A heavier version of the down and strange quarks





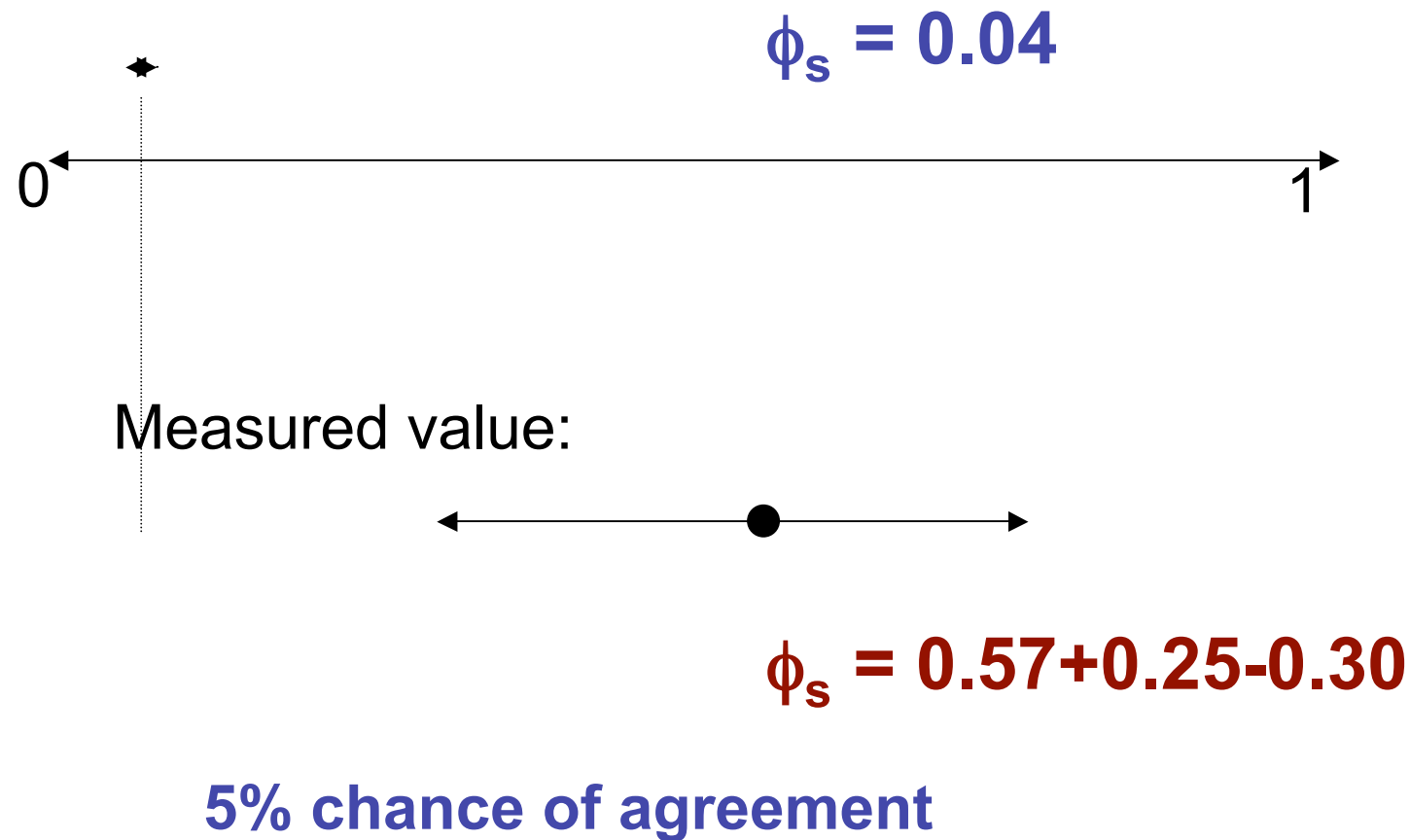
A new testing ground

- Particles comprised of b -quarks
 - Very analogous to K^0



- Measure the CP violating parameter after 5 years of data-taking

- Prediction of CP violating phase



What might this mean?

- There are extra particles we have not already identified
 - our calculations are incomplete
 - should include effects from, say, a 4th generation of fermions
- There may be a new symmetry (and interaction)
 - One candidate (called ‘supersymmetry’) also gives us **dark matter**!

TRUTH

Quarks

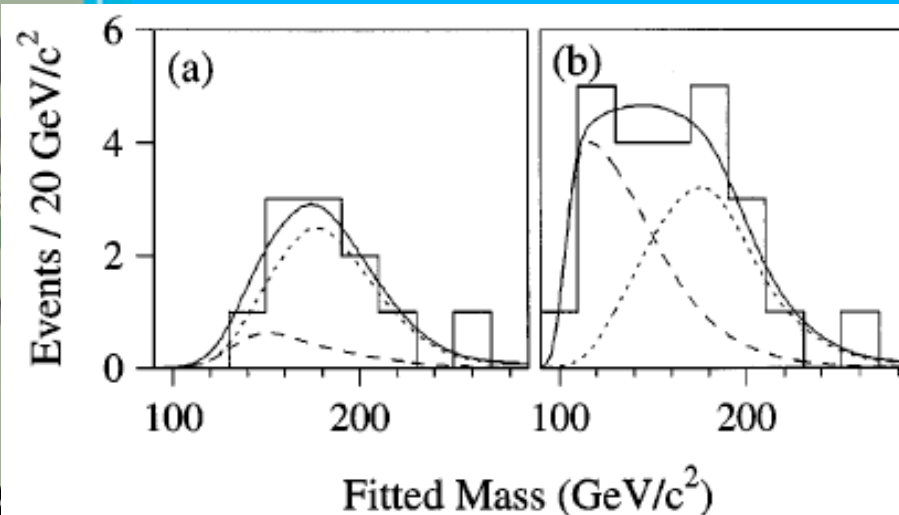
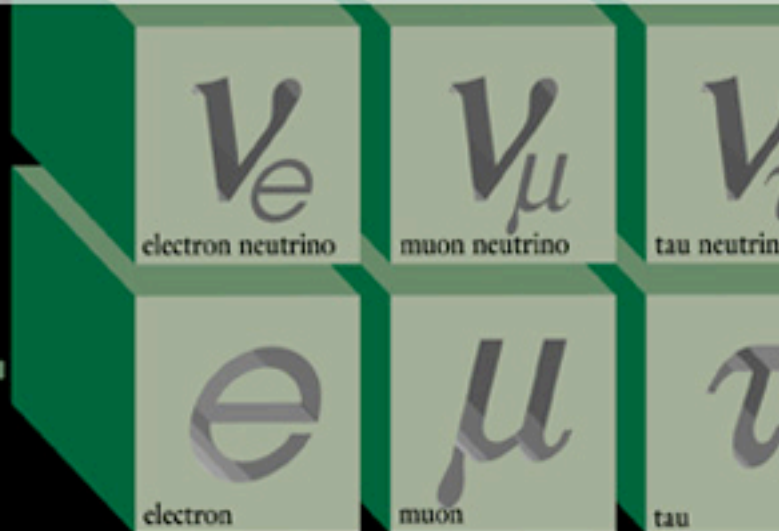


‘Last’ fermion?



- Alias: ‘top quark’
- Firmly predicted

Leptons



Discovery 1995 .

I II III
Three Generations of Matter

CAL+TKS END VIEW 7-DEC-1995 04:13 Run 88295 Event 30317 28-JAN-1995 23:59

Max ET = 50.0 GeV
MISS ET(3) = 35.0 GeV
ETA(MIN: -37 -MAX: 13)

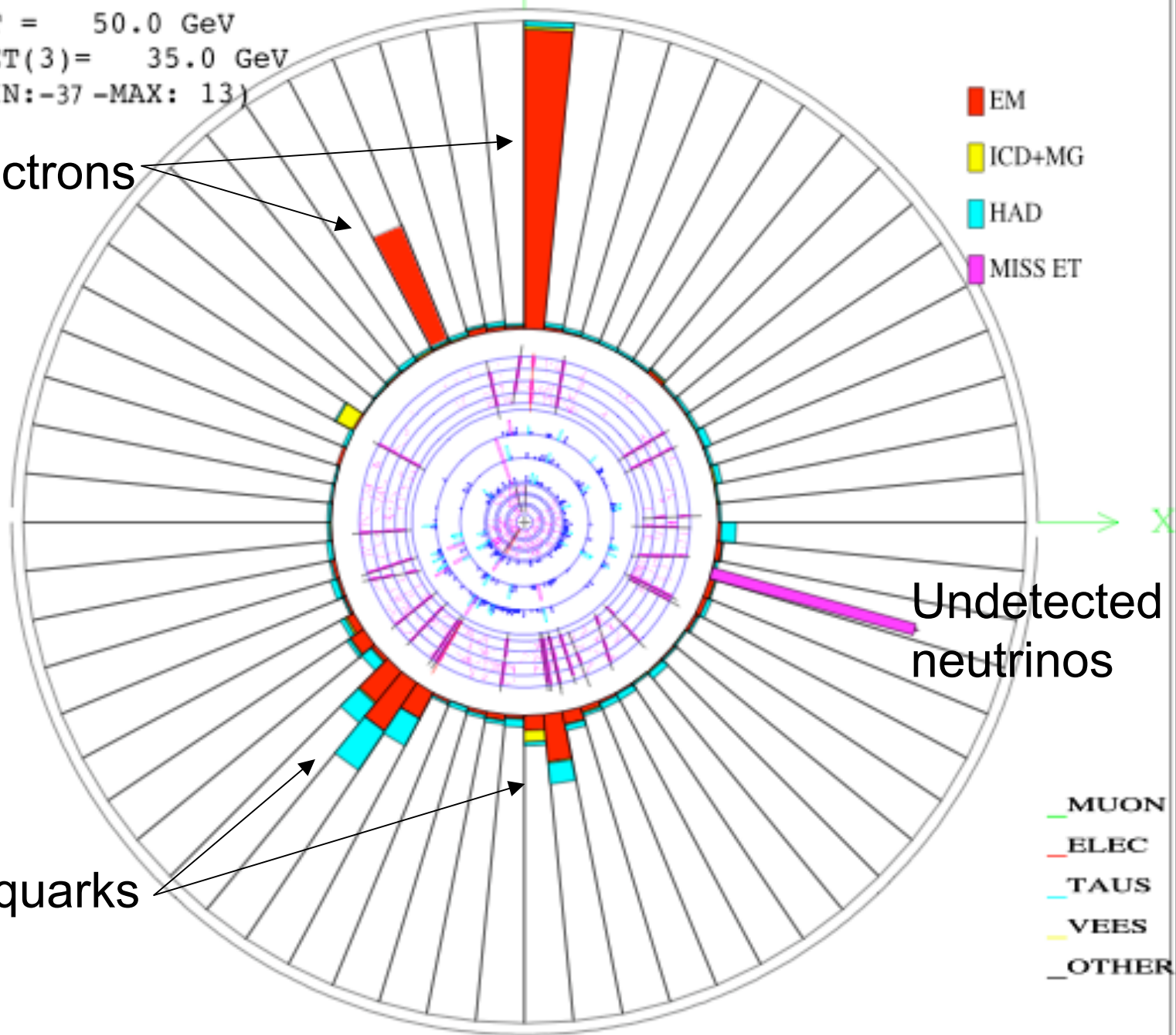
2 electrons

2 b-quarks

Undetected
neutrinos

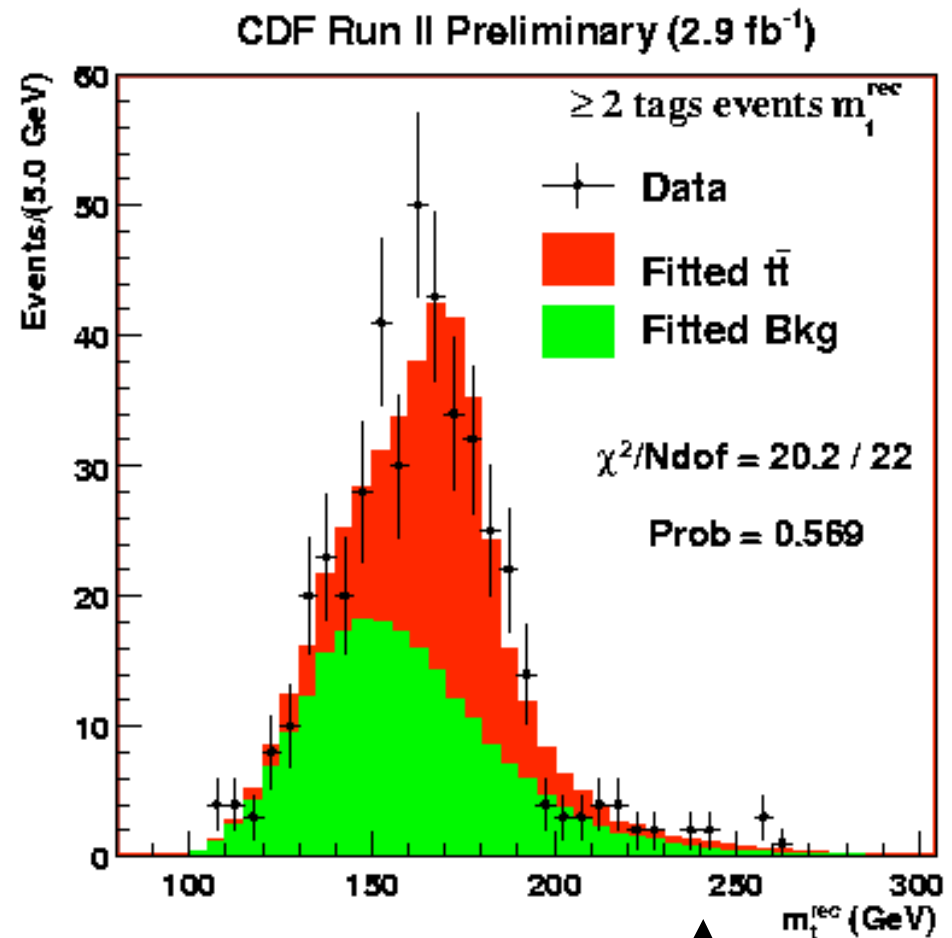
EM
ICD+MG
HAD
MISS ET

MUON
ELEC
TAUS
VEES
_OTHER



Top mass measurement

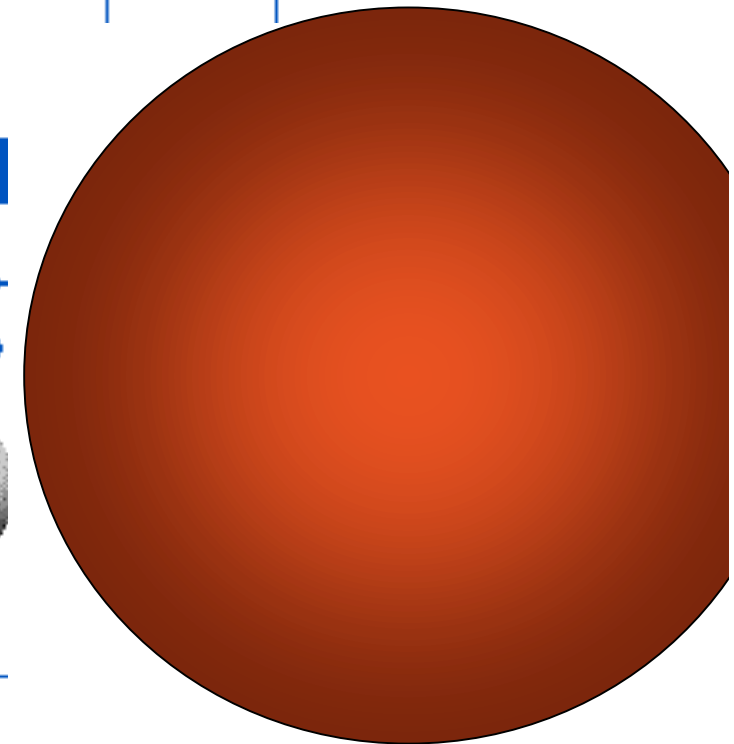
- Very heavy: tells us about Higgs
- Two experiments
- Dozens of people
- Several different analyses
- 8 years of data-taking



Just one analysis

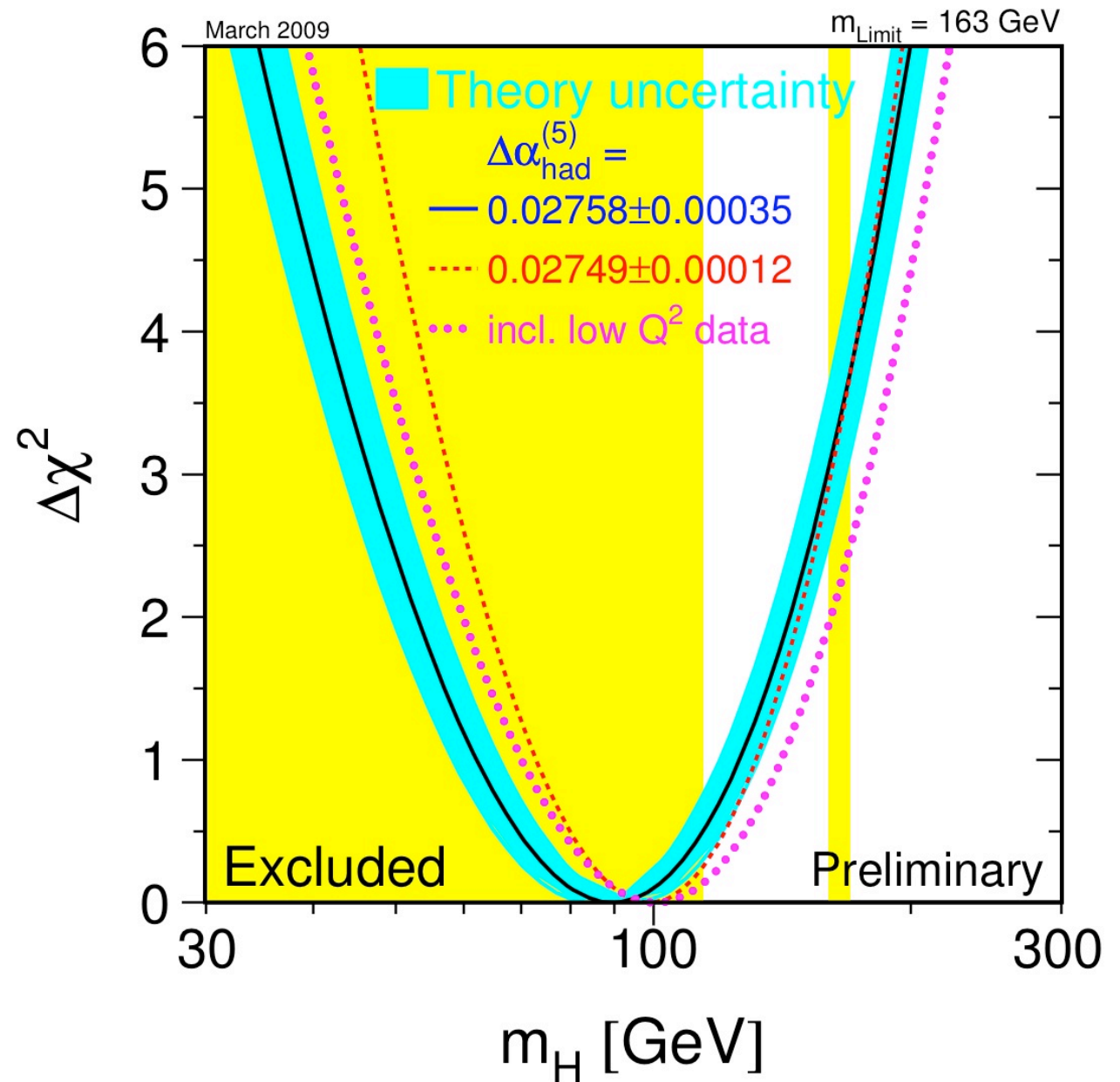
L E P T O N S			
Charge			
0	Electron neutrino Mass: 0?	Muon neutrino 0?	Tau neutrino 0?
-1	Electron .511	Muon 105.7	Tau 1,777
Q U A R K S			
Charge			
$+\frac{2}{3}$	Up Mass: 5	Charm 1,500	Top ~180,000
$-\frac{1}{3}$	Down 8	Strange 160	Bottom 4,250

Mass in millions of electron volts



Heavier than an entire Gold atom!

- **Most massive particle known**
- **Can constrain or 'predict' the Higgs mass**

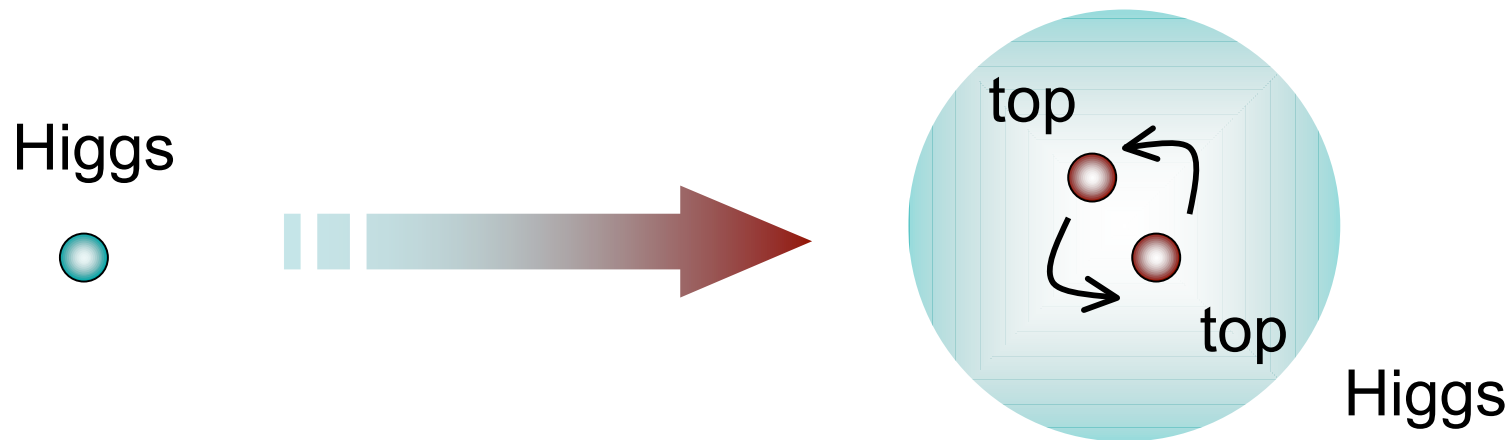


Wait, something's odd...

- Mass proportional to 'coupling' to Higgs
 - For electron: $= 2.9 \times 10^{-6}$
 - For top: $= 0.995 \pm 0.007$ ≈ 1.0 to within 0.7%!
- Coupling unpredicted and arbitrary value
 - very unlikely to just happen to be 1.00
 - An equation with a constant = 1 doesn't actually need the constant
 - So what's going on with the top quark?
 - Top appears to be special

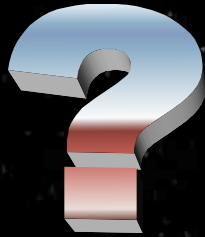
Implications?

- Top may be more fundamental than we thought



- May suggest extra dimensions,
 - may accommodate dark matter
 - May explain weakness of gravity

Final thoughts



- Higgs, if it exists, will be discovered soon
- CP violating phase to be measured well at LHC
- Is the top quark fundamental?

Hints of new physics?

Backup slides

Four Fundamental Forces

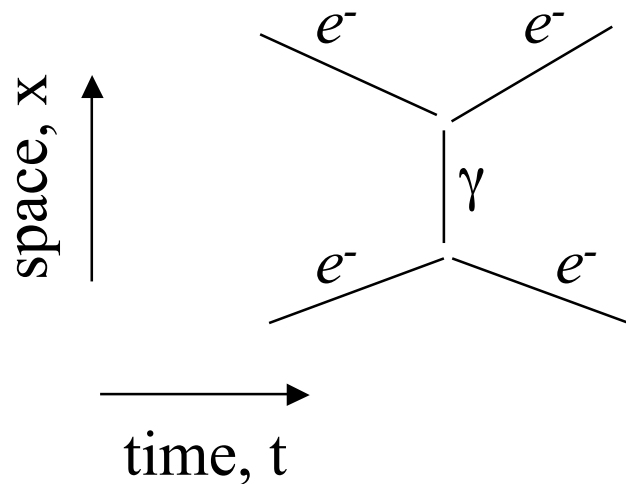
- Two nuclear forces
 - strong, responsible for holding atomic nucleus together
 - weak, responsible mainly for particle decay

<u>force</u>	<u>coupling</u>	<u>range_(cm)</u>	<u>strength</u>
<i>strong</i>	<i>color</i>	10^{-18}	1
<i>electromagnetic</i>	<i>charge</i>	∞	0.01
<i>weak</i>	<i>flavor</i>	10^{-15}	10^{-5}
<i>gravity</i>	<i>mass</i>	∞	10^{-38}

- Only quarks interact via strong interaction
- Dark matter only interacts by gravity, and maybe the weak interaction

Interactions as Momentum Exchange

- **conservation of momentum**
- **think of forces as interactions**
 - two particles interact by exchanging a messenger particle
 - eg. electromagnetism uses the photon



Think of two skaters

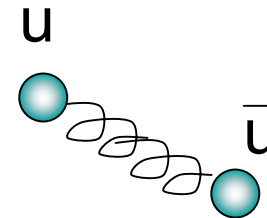
- one throws heavy ball to another
- thrower loses momentum
- receiver gains momentum

- exchanged particle
 - transfers momentum from one interacting particle to another



Baryonic Matter

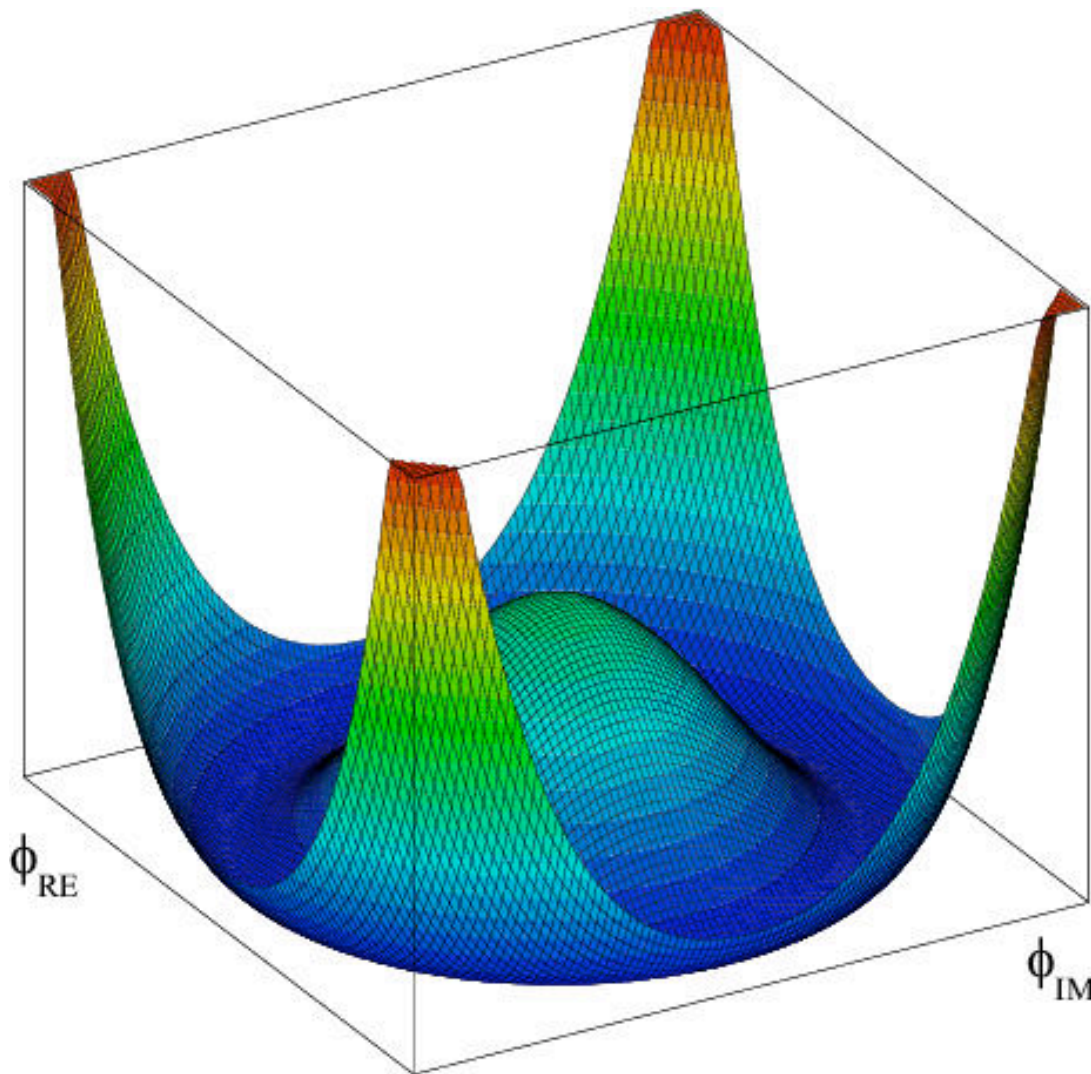
- **Strong interaction**
 - tightly binds quarks and gluons into composite particles
 - Proton and neutron
 - ‘baryons’
 - stable in a nucleus
- **Almost all mass we see is baryonic**



a pion (π)

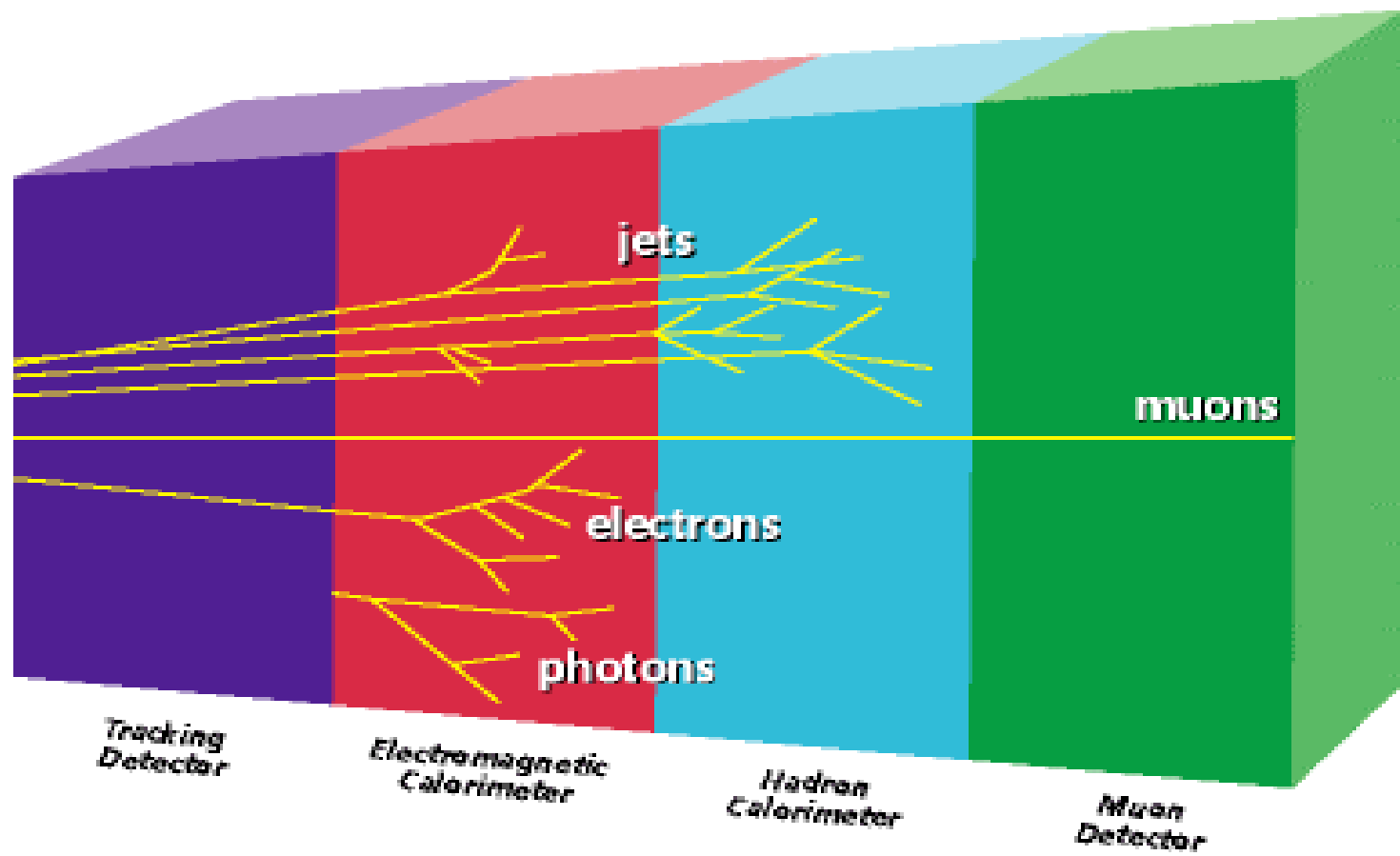
$$M_{\pi} \gg m_u + m_{\bar{u}}$$

A more fundamental mechanism



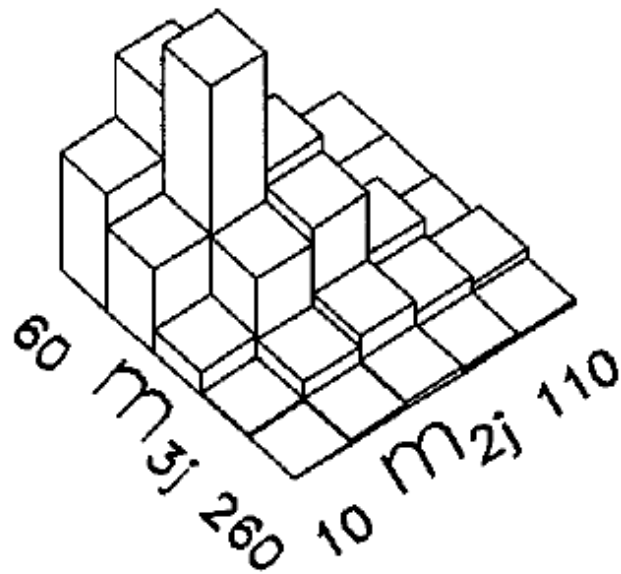
- **Lowest energy state**
 - Doesn't correspond to zero mass
- **So W/Z have mass!**

Higgs particle

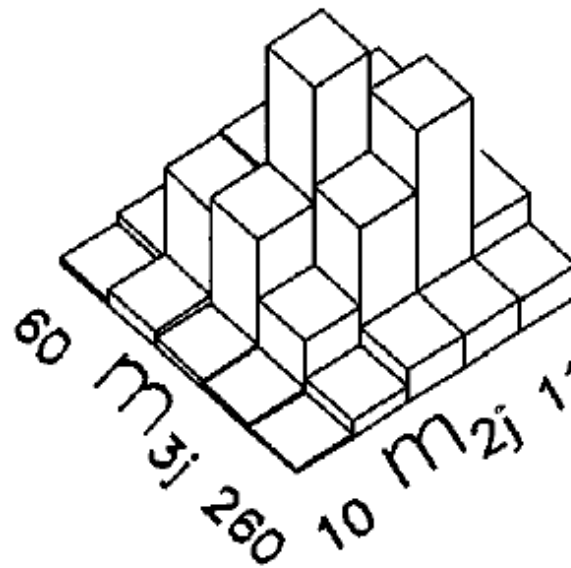


3 jet vs. 2 jet mass

(a)



(b)



(c)

