PHYS 1443 – Section 004
Lecture #1

Tuesday, Aug. 26, 2014

Dr. Jaehoon Yu

- Who am I?
- How is this class organized?
- What is Physics?
- What do we want from this class?
- Brief history of physics
- Standards and units
- Dimensional Analysis

Today's homework is homework #1, due 11pm, this Thursday, Aug. 28 !!

Announcements

- Plea to you: Please turn off your cell-phones, tablets and computers while class is in session
- Reading assignment #1: Read and follow through all sections in appendix A – D for units and unit conversions and E on math refresher by Thursday, Aug. 28
  - There will be a quiz next Thursday, Aug. 28, on this reading assignment

Who am I?

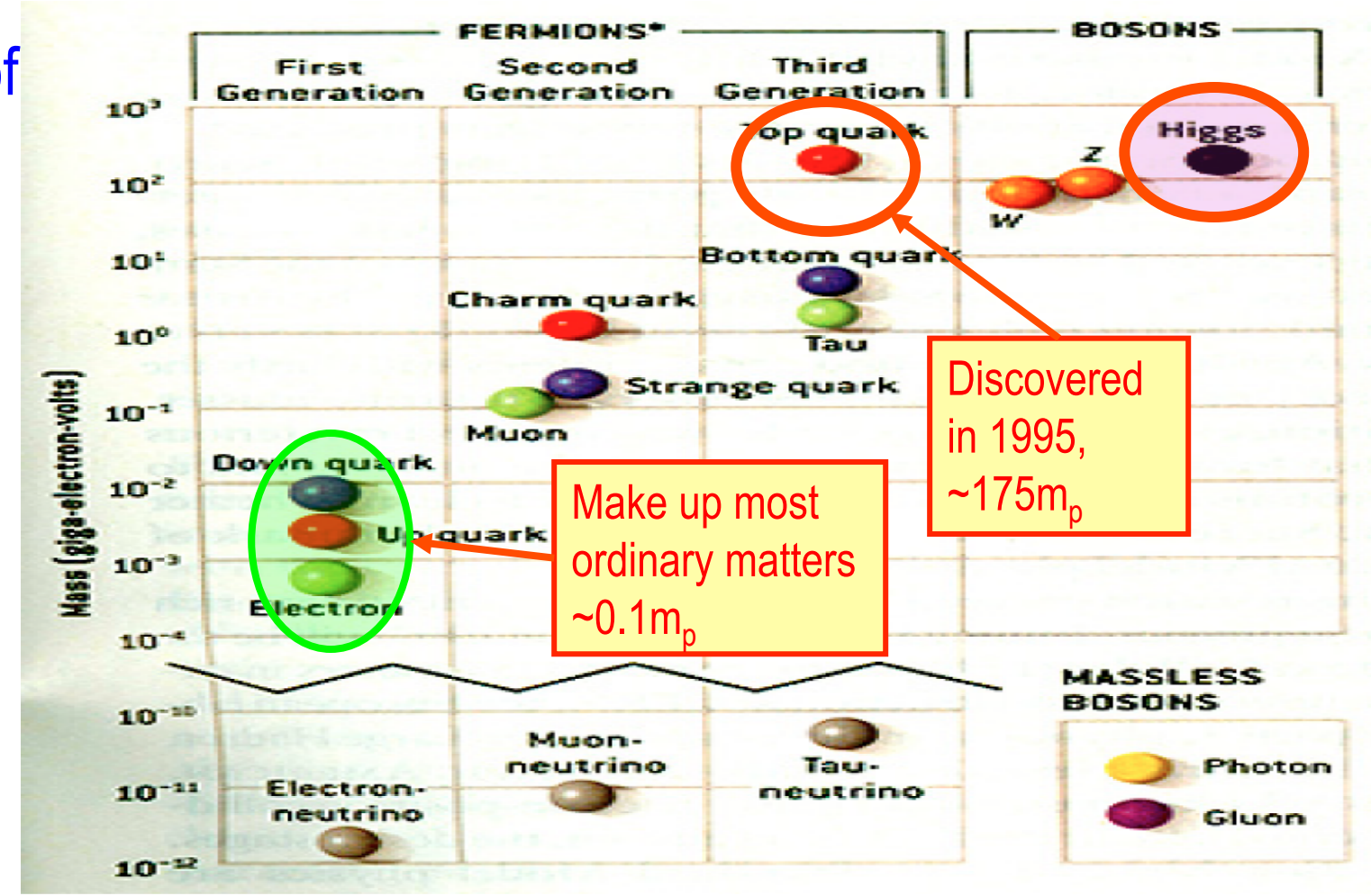
- Name: Dr. Jaehoon Yu (You can call me **Dr. Yu**)
- Office: Rm 342, Chemistry and Physics Building
- Extension: x22814, E-mail: *jaehoonyu@uta.edu*
- My profession: High Energy Particle Physics (HEP)
  - Collide particles (protons on anti-protons or electrons on anti-electrons, positrons) at the energies equivalent to 10,000 Trillion degrees
  - To understand
    - Fundamental constituents of matter
    - Forces between the constituents (gravitational, electro-magnetic, weak and strong forces)
    - Origin of Mass
    - Search for Dark Matter
    - Creation of Universe (**Big Bang** Theory)
  - A pure scientific research activity
    - Direct use of the fundamental laws we find may take longer than we want but
    - Indirect product of research contribute to every day lives; eg. WWW
  - Why do we do with this?
    - Make our everyday lives better to help us live well as an integral part of the universe

We always wonder…

- What makes up the universe?
- How does the universe work?
- What holds the universe together?
- How can we live in the universe well?
- Where do we all come from?

HEP and the Standard Model

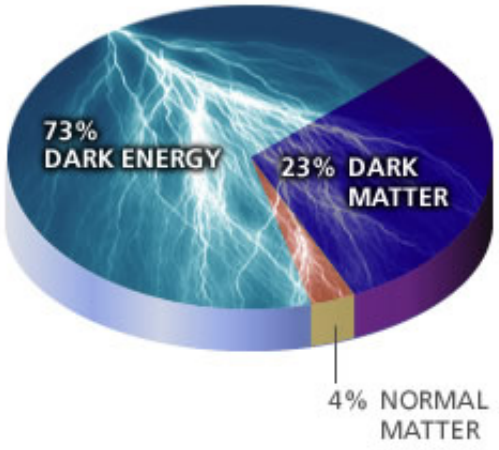
HEP: A field of physics that studies the fundamental constituents of matter and basic principles of interactions between them.



- Total of 16 particles (12+4 force mediators) make up all the visible matter in the universe! ➔ Simple and elegant!!!
- Tested to a precision of 1 part per million!

So what's the problem?

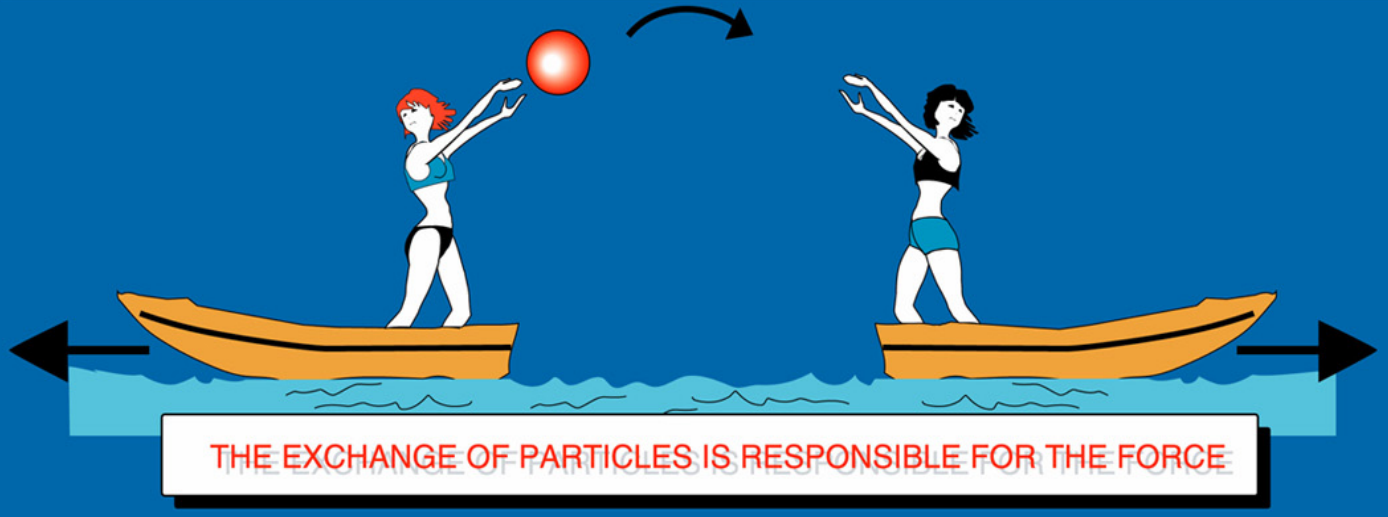
- Why is the mass range so large ($0.1m_p$ – $175\ m_p$)?
- How do matters acquire mass?
  - Higgs mechanism! Did we find the Higgs particle?
- Why is the matter in the universe made only of particles?
- Neutrinos have mass!! What are the mixing parameters, CP violations and mass ordering?
- Why are there only three apparent forces?
  - Can the forces be unified?
- Is the picture we present the real thing?
  - What makes up the 96% of the universe?
  - What is the dark matter and dark energy?



- Are there any other theories that describe the universe better?
  - Does the super-symmetry exist?
- How is the universe created, the Big Bang?

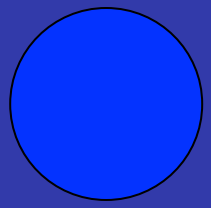
The forces in Nature

TYPE	INTENSITY OF FORCES (DECREASING ORDER)	BINDING PARTICLE (FIELD QUANTUM)	OCCURS IN :
STRONG NUCLEAR FORCE	~ 1	GLUONS (NO MASS)	ATOMIC NUCLEUS
ELECTRO -MAGNETIC FORCE	~ 10^{-3}	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

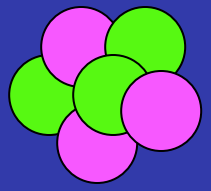


Accelerators are Powerful Microscopes.

They make high energy particle beams that allow us to see small things.



seen by
low energy beam
(poorer resolution)



seen by
high energy beam
(better resolution)

Accelerators are also Time Machines.

They make particles last seen
in the earliest moments of the universe.

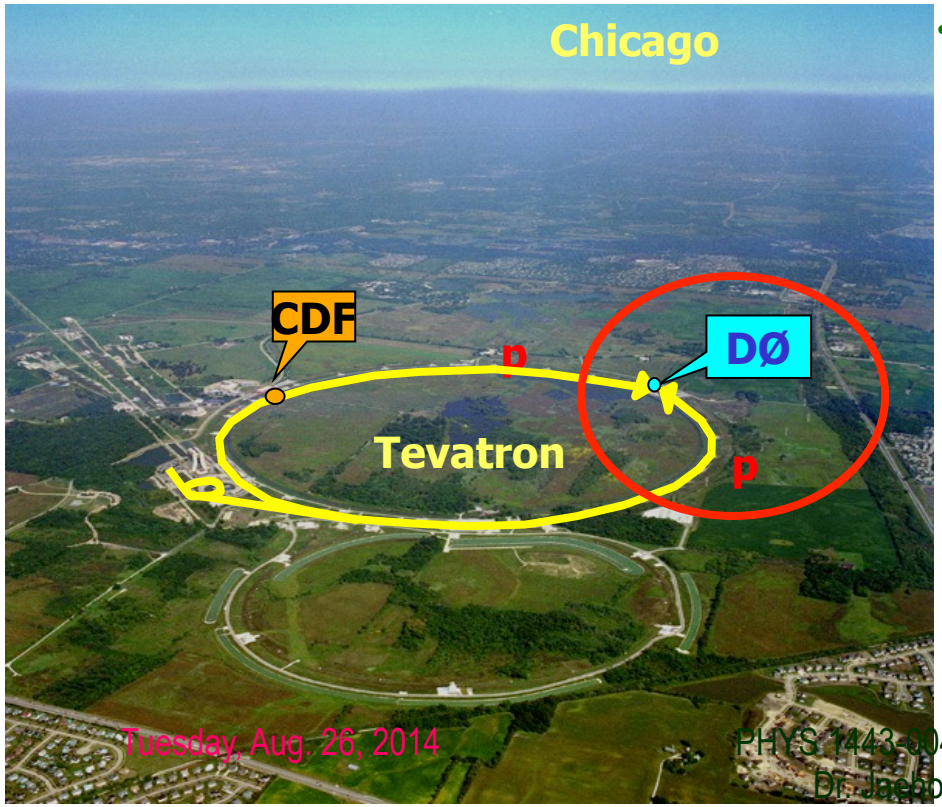
Particle and anti-particle annihilate.

$$E = mc^2$$

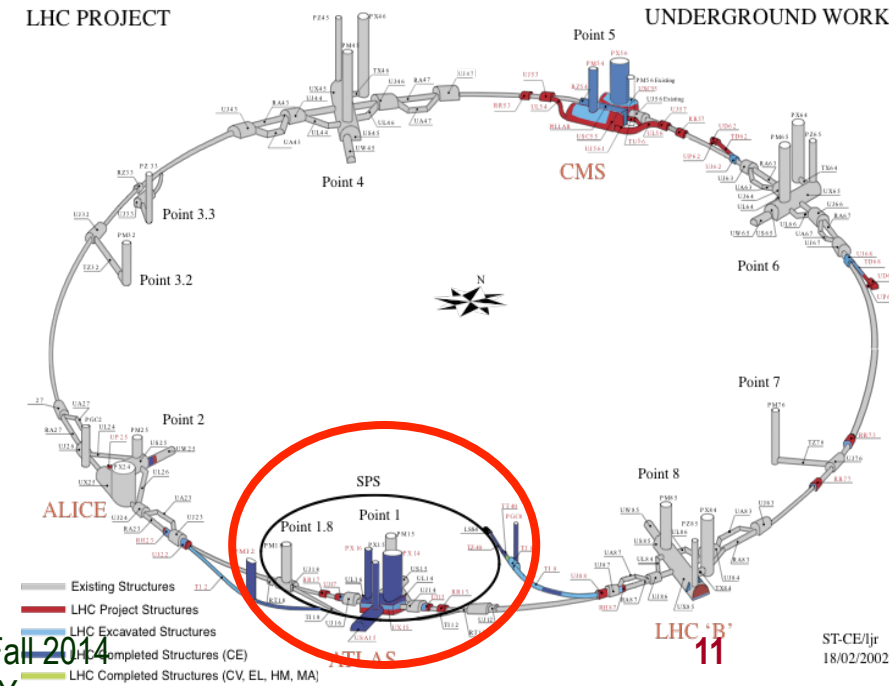
LHC @ CERN Aerial View

Fermilab Tevatron and LHC at CERN

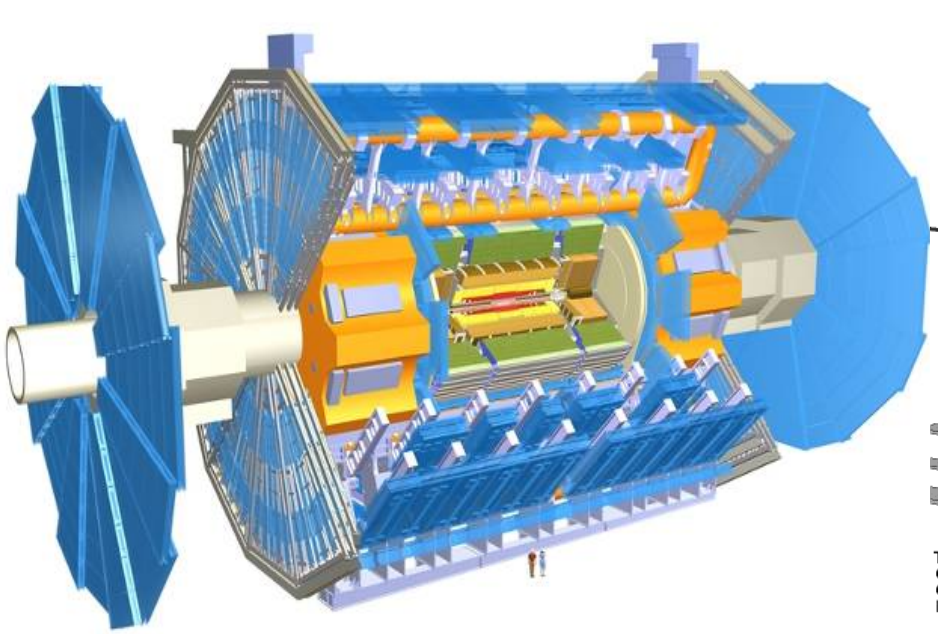
- World's Highest Energy proton-anti-proton collider
  - 4km (2.5mi) circumference
  - E_{cm}=1.96 TeV (=6.3x10^{-7}J/p➔ 13M Joules on the area smaller than 10^{-4}m^2)
  - Equivalent to the kinetic energy of a 20t truck at the speed 81mi/hr
    - ~100,000 times the energy density at the ground 0 of the Hiroshima atom bomb
  - **Tevatron was shut down in 2011**
  - **Vibrant other programs running, including the search for dark matter with beams!!**

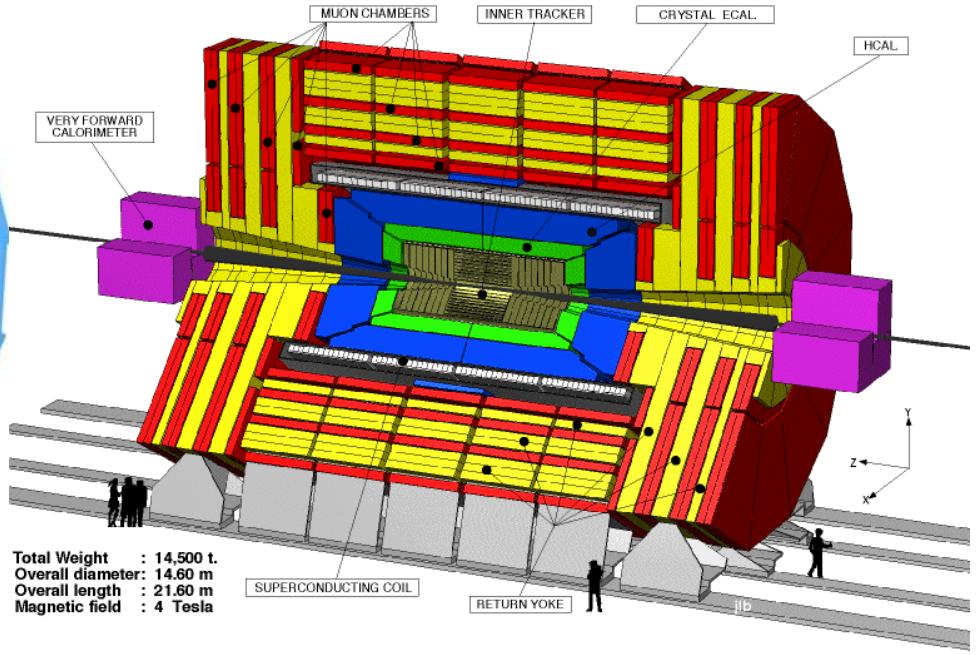


- World's Highest Energy p-p collider
  - 27km (17mi) circumference, 100m (300ft) underground
  - Design E_{cm}=14 TeV (=44x10^{-7}J/p➔ 362M Joules on the area smaller than 10^{-4}m^2)
  - ➢ Equivalent to the kinetic energy of a B727 (80tons) at the speed 193mi/hr
    - ➢ ~3M times the energy density at the ground 0 of the Hiroshima atom bomb
- **Large amount of data accumulated in 2010 – 2013**
- **Shutdown in Feb. 2013 & on track to resume Mar. 2015**



The ATLAS and CMS Detectors





- **Weighs 7000 tons and ~10 story tall**
- Records **200 – 400 collisions/second (out of 50million)**
- Records approximately **350** MB/second
- Records ~2 PB per year ➔ **200*Printed material of the US Lib. of Congress**

200x

What is the Higgs and What does it do?

- When there is perfect symmetry, one cannot tell directions!

What? What's the symmetry?

- Where is the head of the table?
- Without a broken symmetry, one cannot tell directional information!!

A broken symmetry

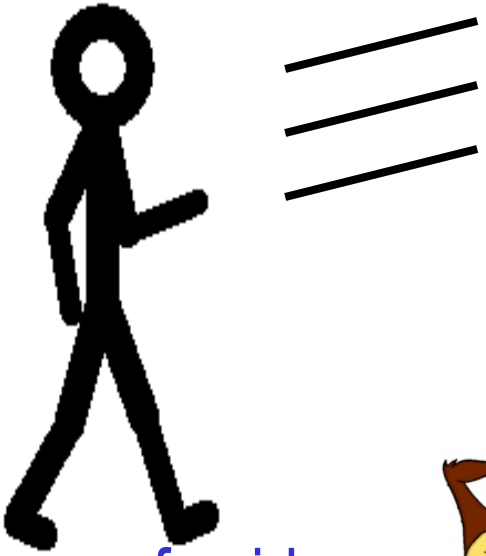
What is the Higgs and What does it do?

- When there is perfect symmetry, one cannot tell directions!
- Only when symmetry is broken, can one tell directions
- Higgs field works to break the perfect symmetry and gives mass to all fundamental particles
- Sometimes, this field spontaneously generates a particle, the Higgs particle
- So the Higgs particle is the evidence of the existence of the Higgs field!

So how does Higgs Field work again?

- Person in space ➔ no symmetry breaking

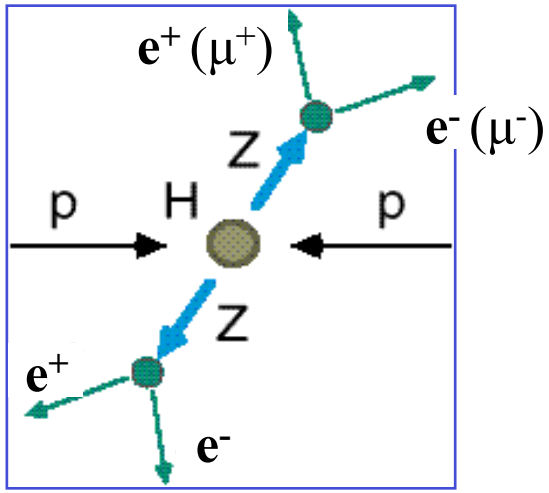
- Person in air ➔ symmetry can be broken
- Sometimes, you get



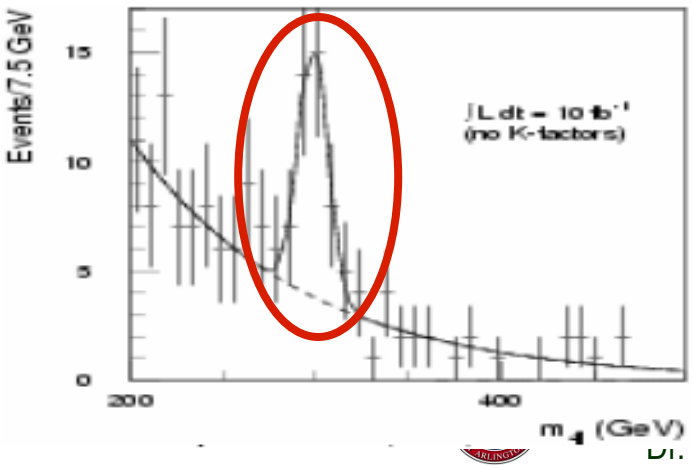
Just like a tornado is a piece of evidence of the existence of air, Higgs particle is a piece of evidence of Higgs mechanism

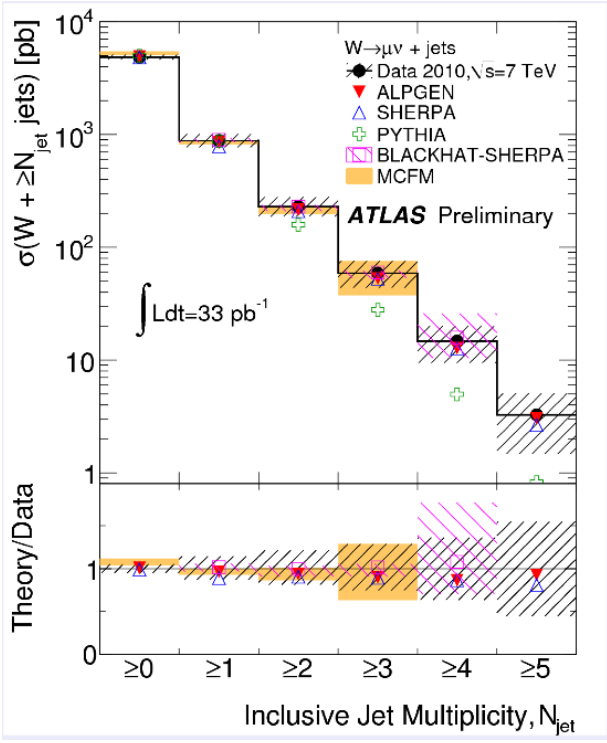
How do we look for the Higgs?

- Identify Higgs candidate events

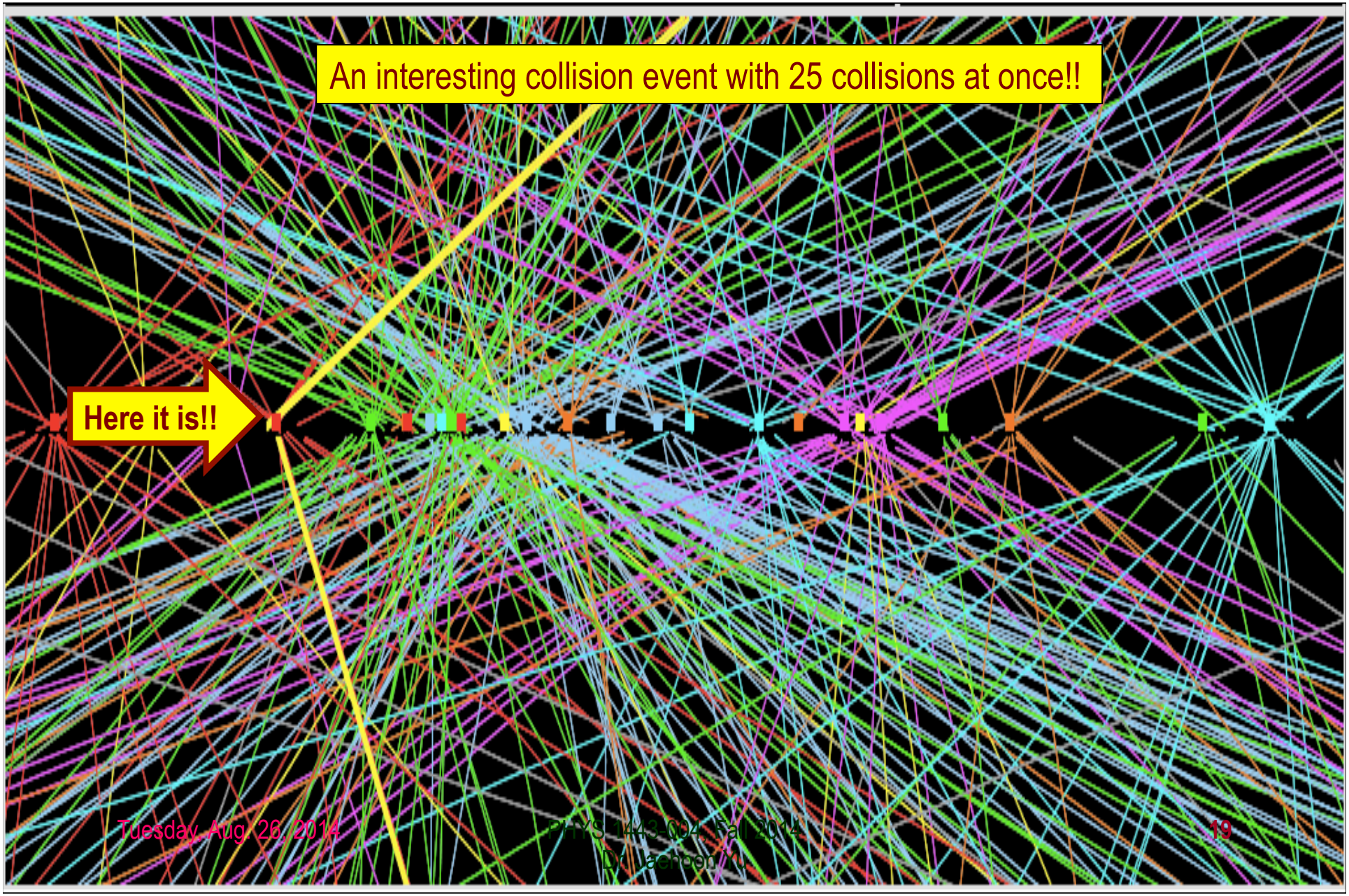


- Understand fakes (backgrounds)
- Look for a bump!!
  - Large amount of data absolutely critical

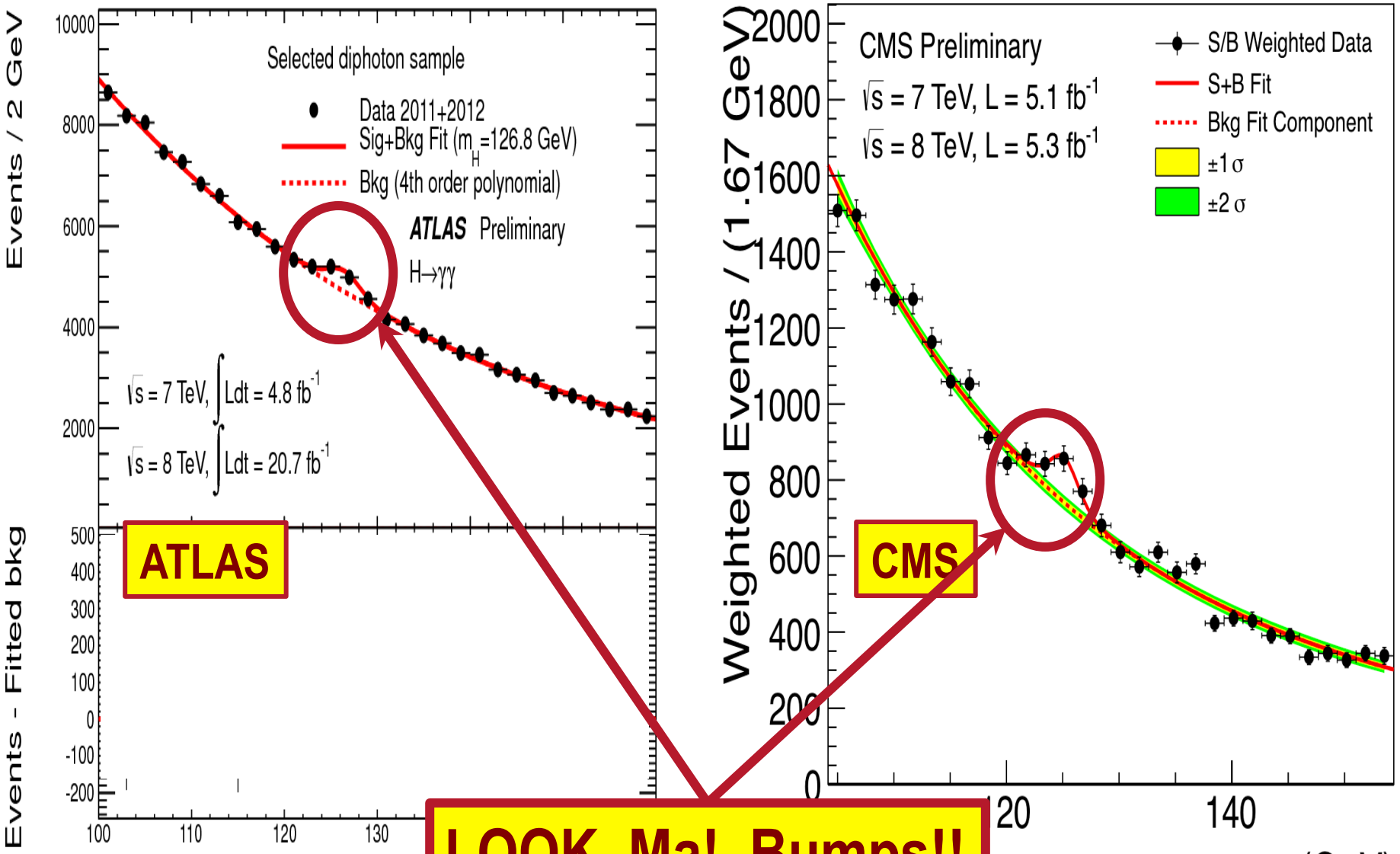




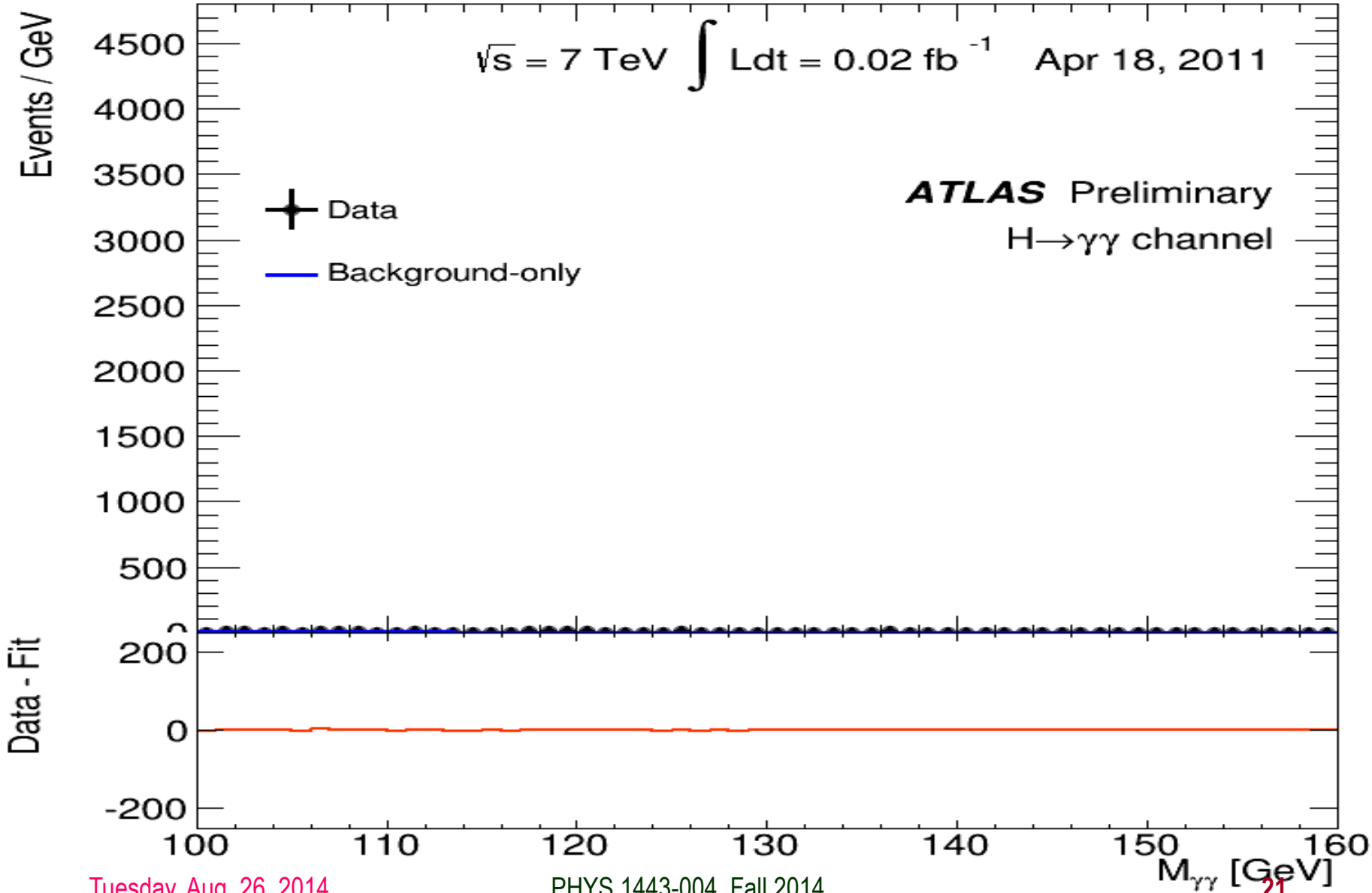
Challenges? No problem!



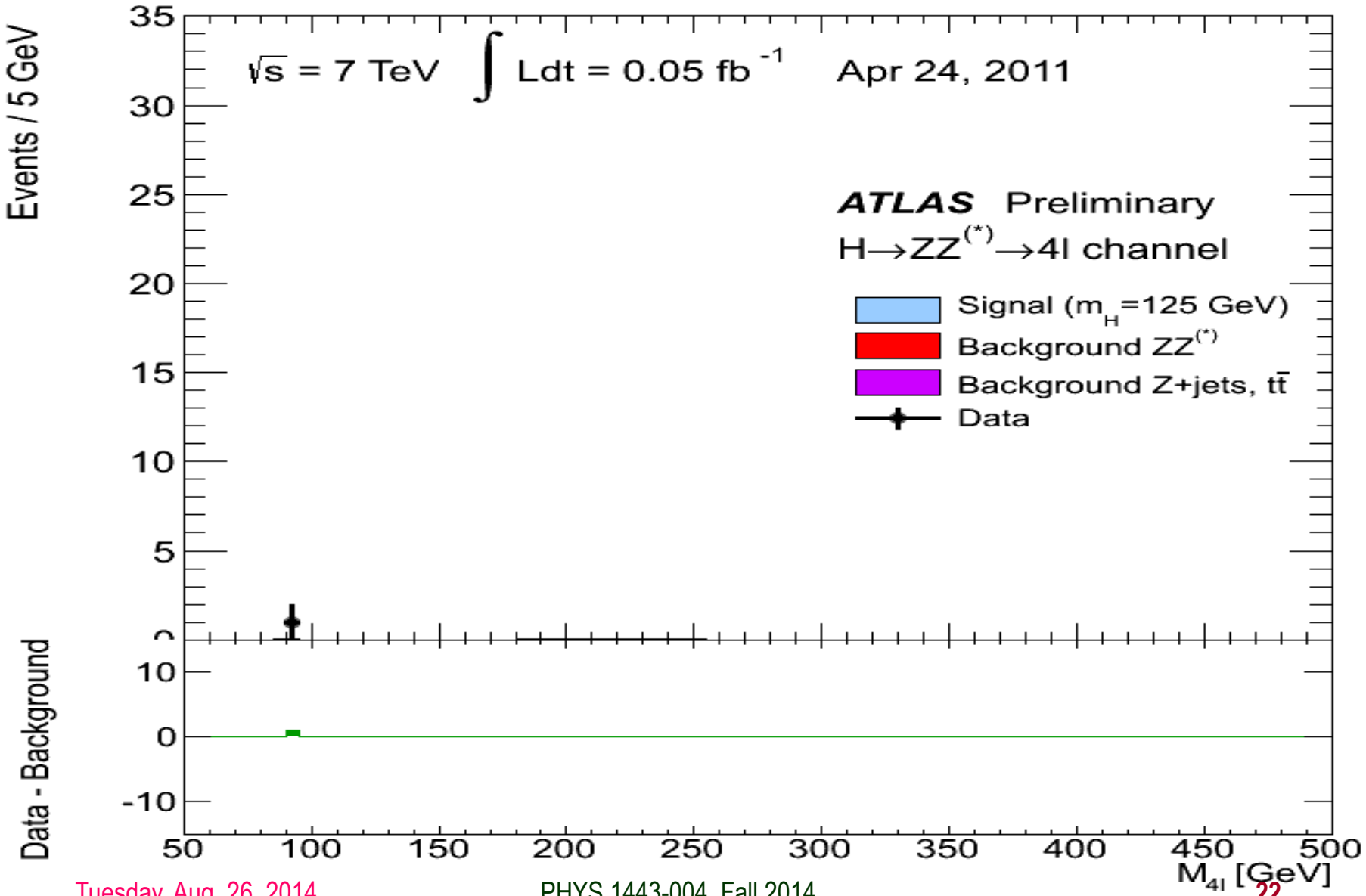
ATLAS and CMS Mass Bump Plots ($H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)



What did statistics do for Higgs?



How about this?



So have we seen the Higgs particle?

- The statistical significance of the finding is way over 7 standard deviations

Statistical Significance Table

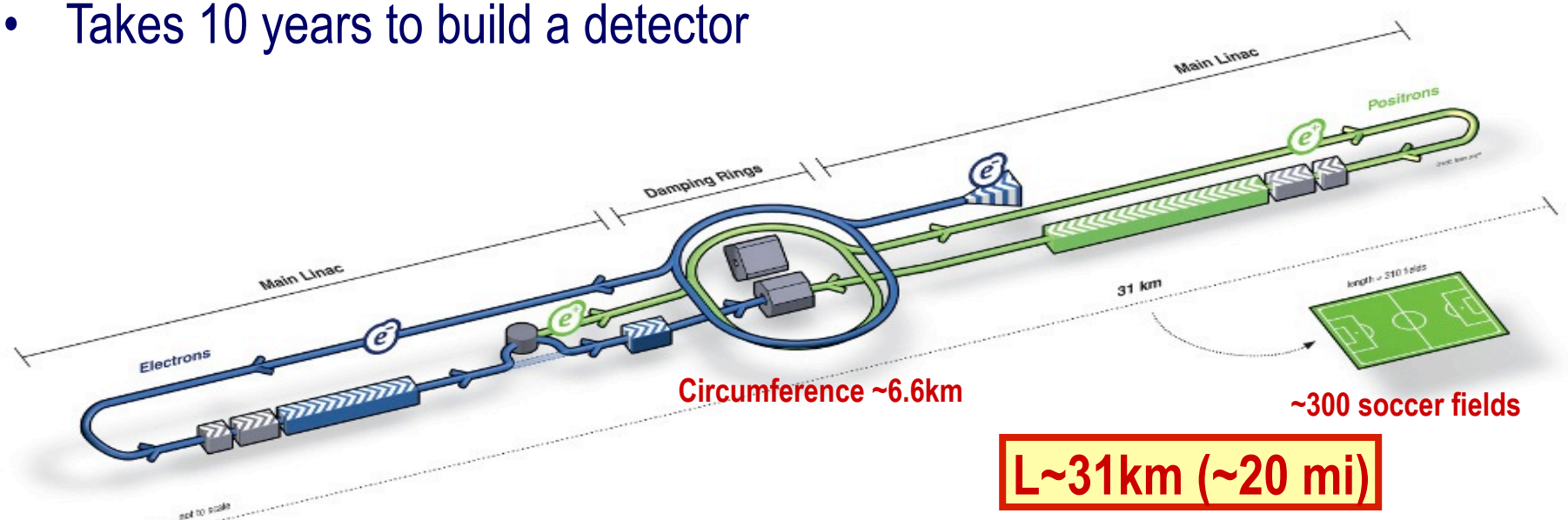
zσ	Percentage within CI	Percentage outside CI	Fraction outside CI
0.674 490σ	50%	50%	1 / 2
0.994 458σ	68%	32%	1 / 3.125
1σ	68.268 9492%	31.731 0508%	1 / 3.151 4872
1.281 552σ	80%	20%	1 / 5
1.644 854σ	90%	10%	1 / 10
1.959 964σ	95%	5%	1 / 20
2σ	95.449 9736%	4.550 0264%	1 / 21.977 895
2.575 829σ	99%	1%	1 / 100
3σ	99.730 0204%	0.269 9796%	1 / 370.398
3.290 527σ	99.9%	0.1%	1 / 1,000
3.890 592σ	99.99%	0.01%	1 / 10,000
4σ	99.993 666%	0.006 334%	1 / 15,787
4.417 173σ	99.999%	0.001%	1 / 100,000
4.891 638σ	99.9999%	0.0001%	1 / 1,000,000
5σ	99.999 942 6697%	0.000 057 3303%	1 / 1,744,278
5.326 724σ	99.999 99%	0.000 01%	1 / 10,000,000
5.730 729σ	99.999 999%	0.000 001%	1 / 100,000,000
6σ	99.999 999 8027%	0.000 000 1973%	1 / 506,797,346
6.109 410σ	99.999 9999%	0.000 0001%	1 / 1,000,000,000
6.466 951σ	99.999 999 99%	0.000 000 01%	1 / 10,000,000,000
6.806 502σ	99.999 999 999%	0.000 000 001%	1 / 100,000,000,000
7σ	99.999 999 999 7440%	0.000 000 000 256%	1 / 390,682,215,445

So have we seen the Higgs particle?

- The statistical significance of the finding is much bigger than seven standard deviations
  - Level of significance: much better than 99.999 999 999 7% (eleven 9s!!)
  - We could be wrong once if we do the same experiment 391,000,000,000 times (will take ~13,000 years even if each experiment takes 1s!!)
- So did we find the Higgs particle?
  - We have discovered the heaviest new boson we've seen thus far
  - It has many properties consistent with the Standard Model Higgs particle
    - It quacks like a duck and walks like a duck but…
  - We do not have enough data to precisely measure all the properties – mass, lifetime, the rate at which this particle decays to certain other particles, etc – to definitively determine its nature
- Precision measurements and searches in new channels ongoing

What's next? Future Linear Collider

- Now that we have found a new boson, precision measurement of the particle's properties becomes important
- An electron-positron collider on a straight line for precision measurements
- 10~15 years from now (In Dec. 2011, Japanese PM announced that they would bid for a LC in Japan and reaffirmed by the new PM in 2013)
  - Our Japanese colleagues have declared that they will bid for building ILC
  - Japan announced the selection of the site for the ILC in Aug. 2013!!
- Takes 10 years to build a detector



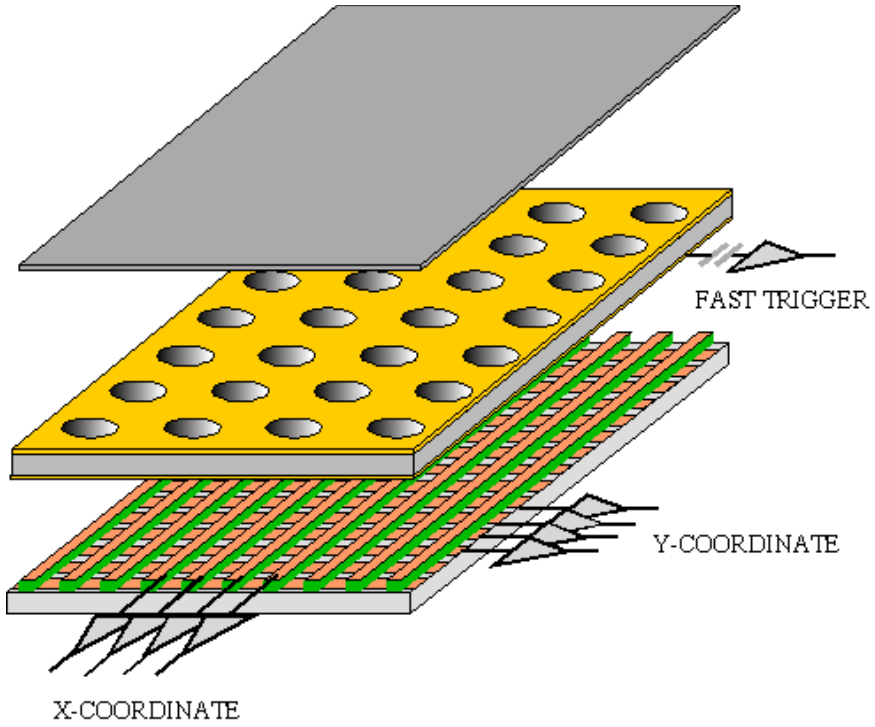
L~31km (~20 mi)

Dark Matter Searches at Fermilab

- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory is turning into a lab with very high intensity accelerator program
- UTA group is part of three experiments
  - Long Baseline Neutrino Experiment (LBNE), an $850M flagship experiment, with data expected in 2025
    - High flux secondary beam and a near detector enables searches for DM
    - In addition to precision measurements of key neutrino param..
    - UTA playing very significant role in this and other experiments at Fermilab in Chicago!
- A rich physics program for the next 20 – 30 years!!
- If we see DM, we could use this to make DM Beam??

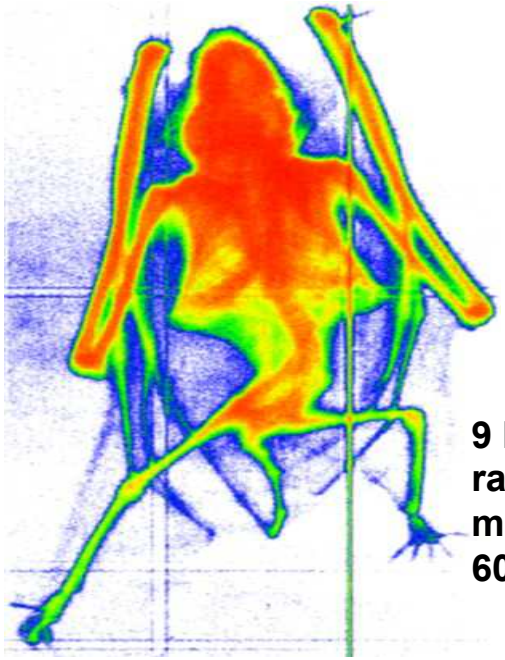
GEM Application Potential

Using the lower GEM signal, the readout can be self-triggered with energy discrimination:



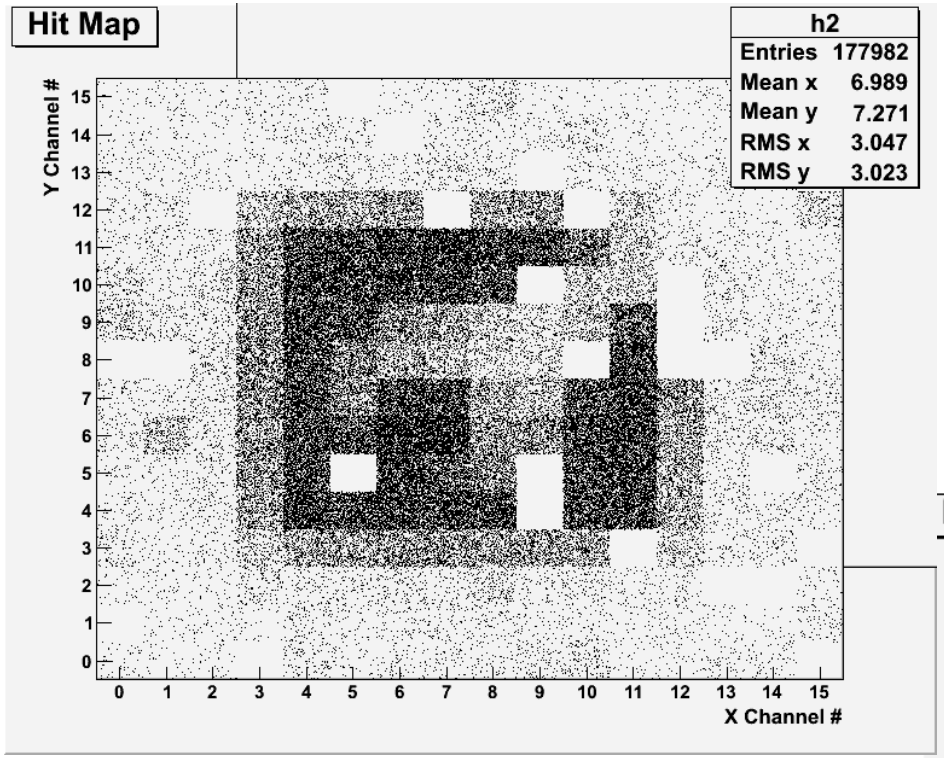
A. Bressan et al,
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 425(1999)254
F. Sauli, Nucl. Instr. and Meth.A 461(2001)47

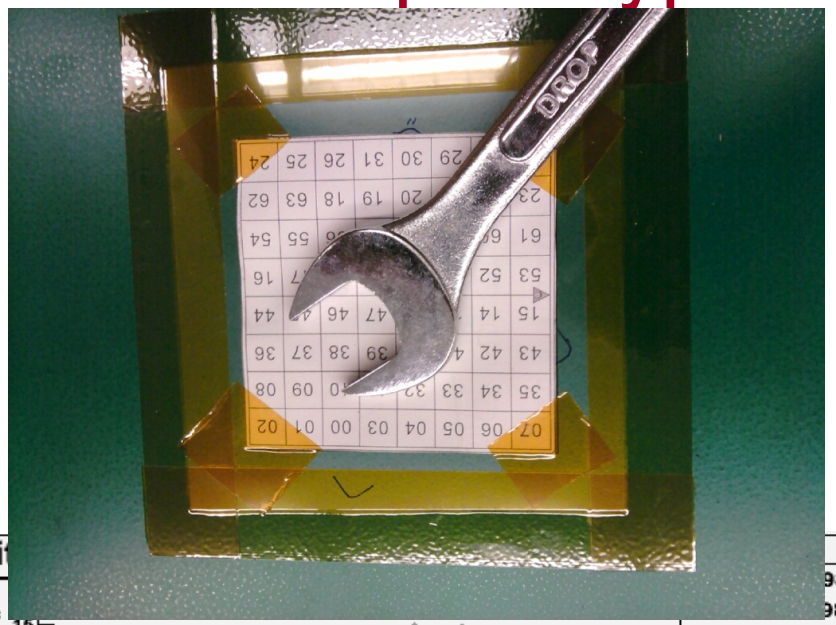
FAST X-RAY IMAGING

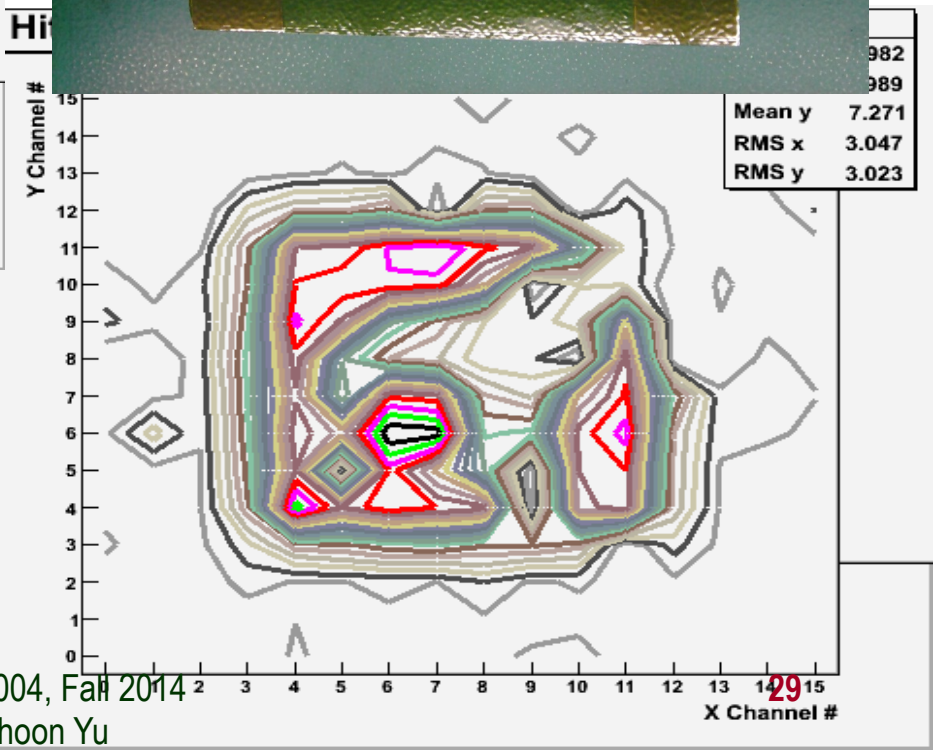


9 keV absorption radiography of a small mammal (image size ~ 60 x 30 mm^2)

X-ray Image of an object with a prototype







Can you see what the object is?


And in not too distant future, we could do ...

Information & Communication Source

- Course web page: http://www-hep.uta.edu/~yu/teaching/fall14-1443-004/fall14-1443-004.html
- Contact information & Class Schedule
  - Syllabus
  - Homework
  - Holidays and Exam days
  - Evaluation Policy
  - Class Style & Communication
  - Other information
- Primary communication tool is e-mail: Make sure that your e-mail at the time of course registration is the one you most frequently read!!
- Office Hours for Dr. Yu: 11:00am – 12:00pm, Tuesdays and Thursdays or by appointments

Grade Evaluation Policy

- Homework: 25%
- Exams
  - Midterm and Final Comprehensive Exams (10/21 and 12/11): 19% each
  - One better of the two term Exams: 12%
    - Total of two non-comprehensive term exams (9/23 and 11/23)
    - One better of the two exams will be used for the final grade
    - Missing an exam is not permissible unless pre-approved
      - No makeup test
      - You will get an F if you miss any of the exams without a prior approval
- Lab score: 15%
- Pop-quizzes: 10%

100%

- Extra credits: 10% of the total
  - Random attendances
  - Strong participation in the class discussions
  - Special projects (These are the biggest!!)
  - Planetarium shows and many other opportunities
- Grading will be done on a sliding scale

Homework

- Solving homework problems is the only way to comprehend class material
- An electronic homework system has been setup for you
  - Details are in the material distributed today and on the web
  - https://quest.cns.utexas.edu/student/courses/list
  - Choose the course PHYS1443-004, unique number 43014
  - Download homework #1, solve the problems and submit them online
  - Multiple unsuccessful tries will deduct points
  - Roster will close Thursday, Aug. 27
  - You need a UT e-ID: Go and apply at the URL https://idmanager.its.utexas.edu/eid_self_help/?createEID&qwicap-page-id=EA027EFF7E2DA39E if you don't have one.
- Each homework carries the same weight
- **ALL** homework grades will be used for the final grade
- Home work will constitute **25% of the total** ➔ A good way of keeping your grades high
- Strongly encouraged to collaborate ➔ Does not mean you can copy

Attendances and Class Style

- Attendances:
  - Will be taken randomly
  - Will be used for extra credits
- Class style:
  - Lectures will be on electronic media
    - The lecture notes will be posted on the web **AFTER** each class
  - Will be mixed with traditional methods
  - Active participation through questions and discussions are **STRONGLY** encouraged ➔ Extra credit….
  - Communication between you and me is extremely important
    - If you have problems, please do not hesitate talking to me

Lab and Physics Clinic

- Physics Labs:
  - Starts in the week of Sept. 1
  - Important to understand physical principles through experiments
  - 15% of the grade
  - Lab syllabus is available in your assigned lab rooms.
    - Go by the lab room and pick up the syllabus
- Physics Clinic:
  - Free service
  - They provide general help on physics, including help solving homework problems
    - Do not expect solutions of the problem from them!
    - Do not expect them to tell you whether your answers are correct!
    - It is your responsibility to make sure that you have done everything correctly!
  - 11am – 6pm, Mon – Thu in SH 007
  - This service begins today, Tuesday, Sept. 2

Extra credit

- Up to 10% addition to the total
  - Could boost a B to A, C to B or D to C
- What constitute for extra credit?
  - Random attendances
  - Strong participation in the class discussions
  - Special projects
  - Watch the valid planetarium shows
  - Many other opportunities

Valid Planetarium Shows

- Regular running shows
  - Astronaut
  - Two Small Pieces of Glass
  - We are Astronomers
- Shows that need special arrangements
  - Back to the Moon for Good; Bad Astronomy
  - Black Holes (can watch up to 2 times)
  - Experience the Aurora; IBEX; Ice Worlds; Magnificent Sun; Mayan Prophecies
  - Nano Cam; Stars of the Pharaohs; TimeSpace
  - Unseen Universe: The Vision of SOFIA; Violent Universe
- How to submit for extra credit?
  - Obtain the ticket stub that is signed and dated by the planetarium star lecturer of the day
  - Collect the ticket stubs
  - Tape all of them on a sheet of paper with your name and ID written on it
  - Submit the sheet at the end of the semester when asked

What can you expect from this class?

- All A's?
  - This would be really nice, wouldn't it?
  - But if it is too easy it is not fulfilling or meaningful….
- This class is not going to be a stroll in the park!!
- You will earn your grade in this class.
  - You will need to put in sufficient time and sincere efforts
  - Exams and quizzes will be tough!!
    - Sometimes problems might not look exactly like what you learned in the class
    - Just putting the right answer in free response problems does not work!
- But you have a great control of your grade in your hands, up to 50%!!!
  - Homework is 25% of the total grade!!
    - Means you will have many homework problems
      - Sometimes much more than any other classes
      - Sometimes homework problems will be something that you have yet to learn in class
      - Exam's problems will be easier that homework problems but the same principles!!
  - Lab 15%
  - Extra credit 10%
- I will work with you so that your efforts are properly rewarded

What do we want to learn in this class?

- Physics is everywhere around you.
- Skills to understand the fundamental principles that surrounds you in everyday lives…
- Skills to identify what laws of physics applies to what phenomena and use them appropriately
- Understand the impact of physical laws and apply them
- Learn skills to think, research and analyze observations.
- Learn skills to express observations and measurements in mathematical language
- Learn skills to express your research in systematic manner in writing
- But most importantly the confidence in your physics ability and to take on any challenges laid in front of you!!

Most importantly, let us have a lot of FUN!!

In this course, you will learn…

- Fundamentals of mechanics
- Kinematic equations and description of motions
- Concepts of physical quantities that describe motions, such as velocity, speed, acceleration, etc
- Vector and scalar quantities
- Concepts of force, energy and momentum and relationship between them and their conservation laws
- Techniques to use conservation laws for motions
- Rotational motions and Equilibrium conditions
- Fluid and wave motions and thermodynamics