

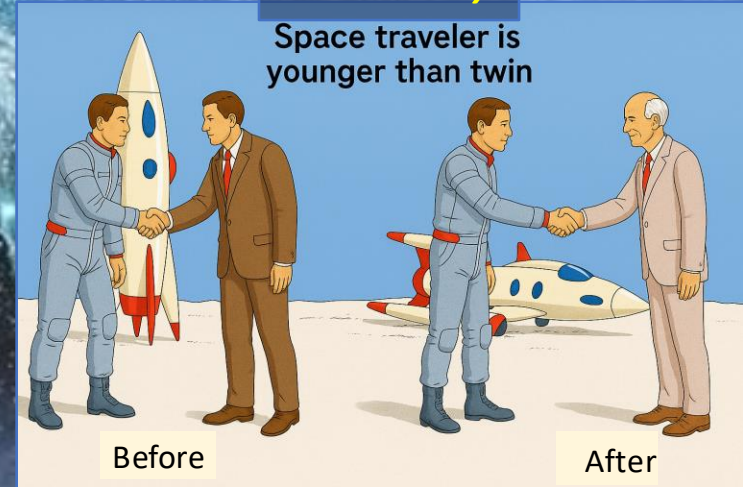
The Relativistic Quantum World

A lecture series on
Relativity Theory and Quantum Mechanics

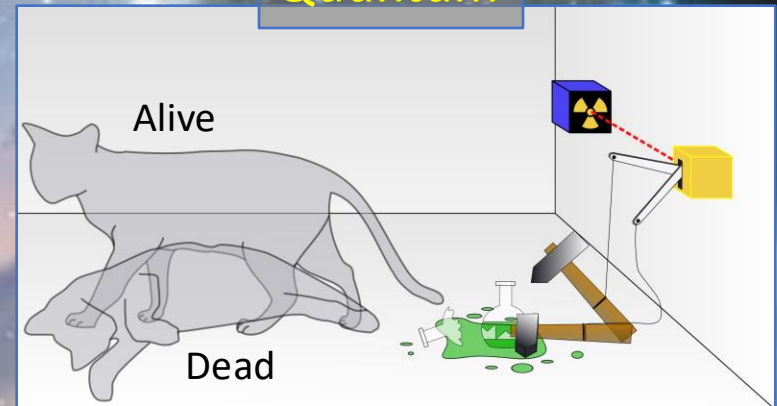
Marcel Merk
Studium Generale Maastricht
Sep 10 – Oct 8, 2025

Relativity

Space traveler is
younger than twin



Quantum



Relativity

Sep. 10:

Lecture 1: The Principle of Relativity and the Speed of Light
Lecture 2: Time Dilation and Lorentz Contraction

Sep. 17:

Lecture 3: The Lorentz Transformation and Paradoxes
Lecture 4: General Relativity and Gravitational Waves

Quantum Mechanics

Sep. 24:

Lecture 5: The Early Quantum Theory
Lecture 6: Feynman's Double Slit Experiment

Oct. 1 :

Lecture 7: Wheeler's Delayed Choice and Schrodinger's Cat
Lecture 8: Quantum Reality and the EPR Paradox

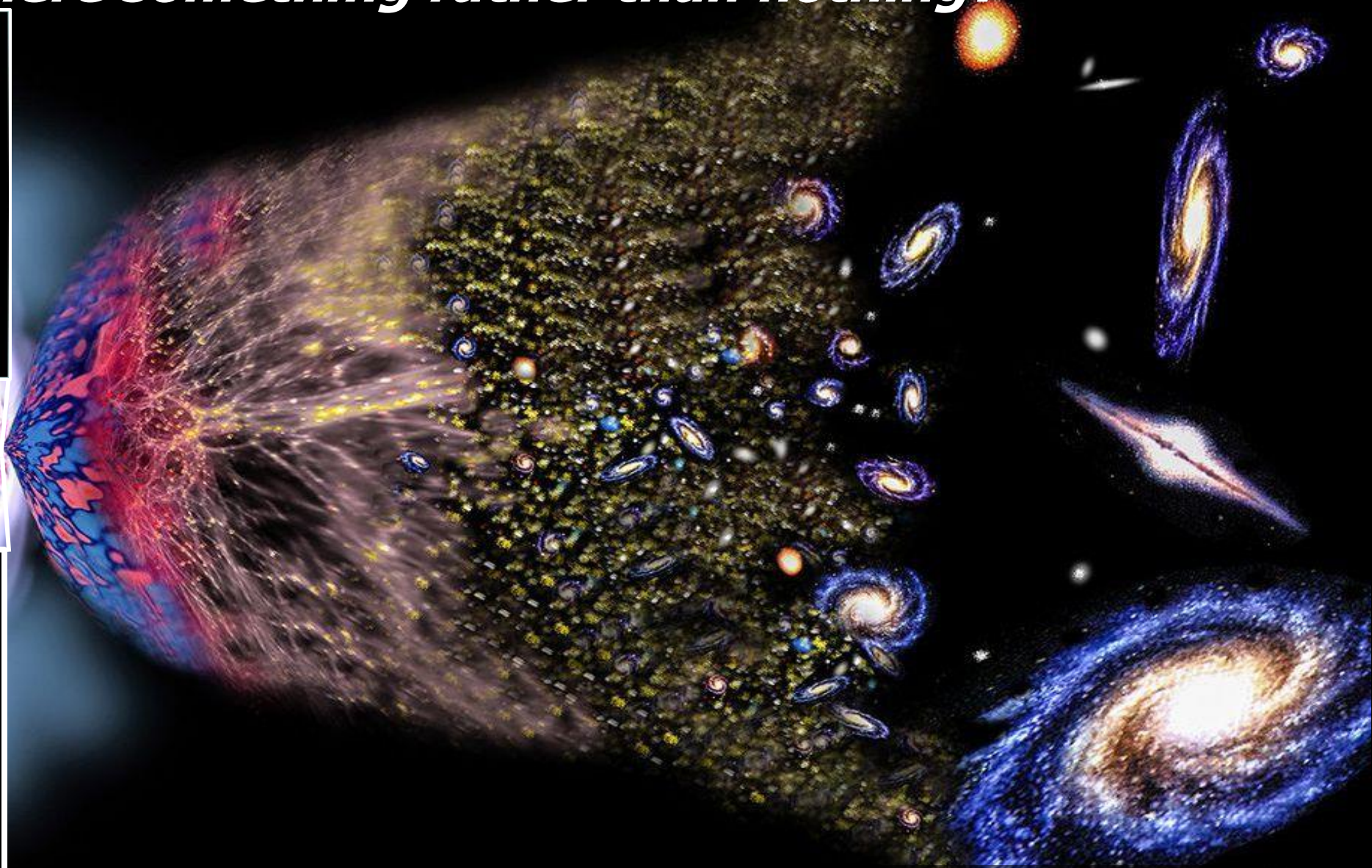
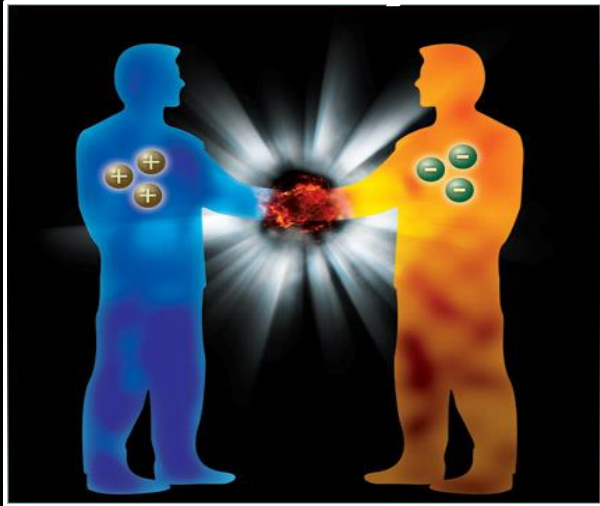
Standard Model

Oct. 8:

Lecture 9: The Standard Model and Antimatter
Lecture 10: Why is there something rather than nothing?

Lecture notes, written for this course, are available: www.nikhef.nl/~i93/Teaching/
Prerequisite for the course: High school level physics & mathematics.

Why is there something rather than nothing?



Fermionen: spin=1/2 deeltjes

Quarks		
u	c	t
d	s	b
1	2	3
ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ
e	μ	τ
Leptons		

Higgs field

bosonen spin=1 deeltjes

Forces	
Z	γ
W	g

Higgs field

“Flavor” puzzle: why are there three generations of fundamental particles?

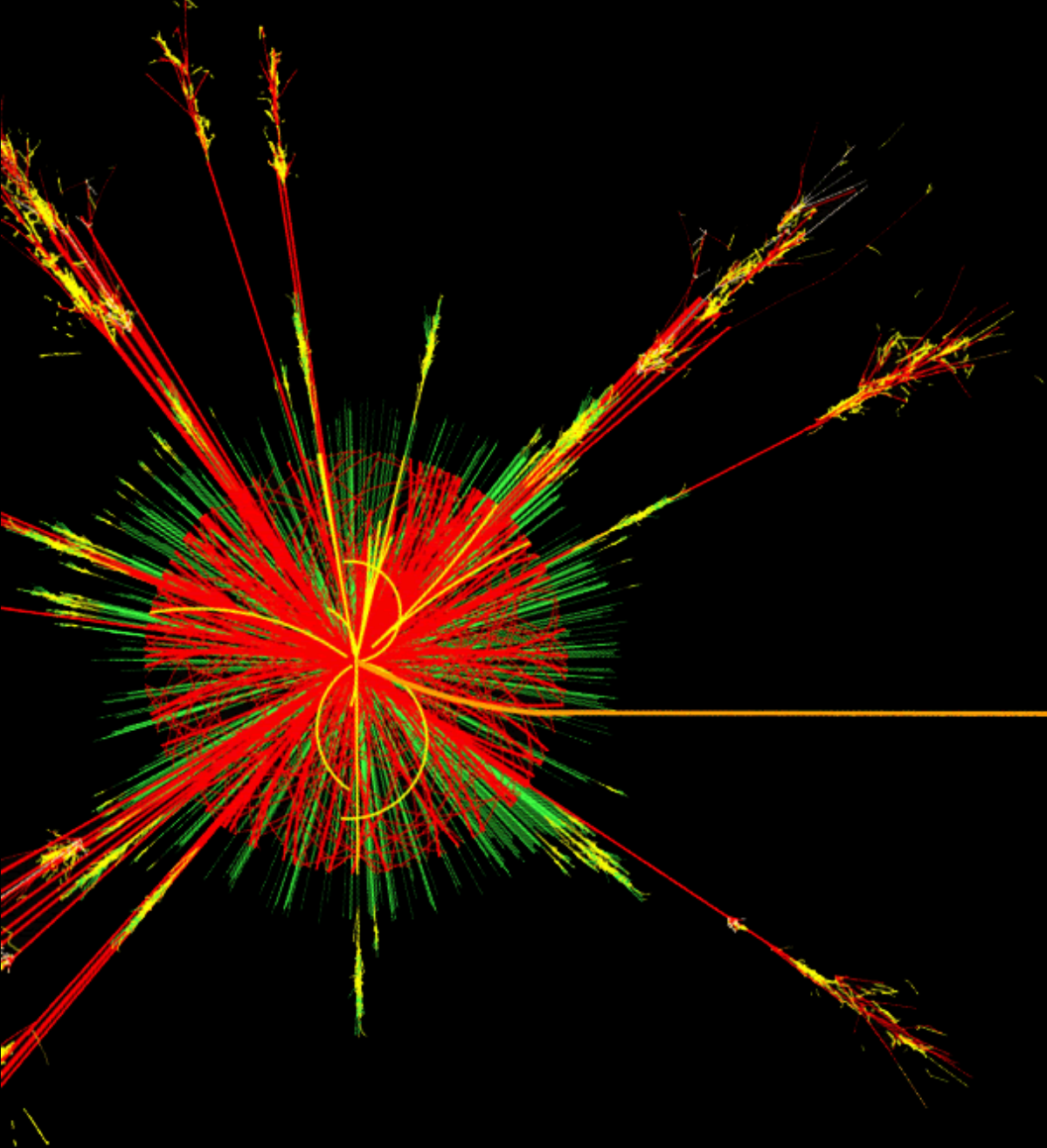


Lecture 10: Why is there something rather than nothing?

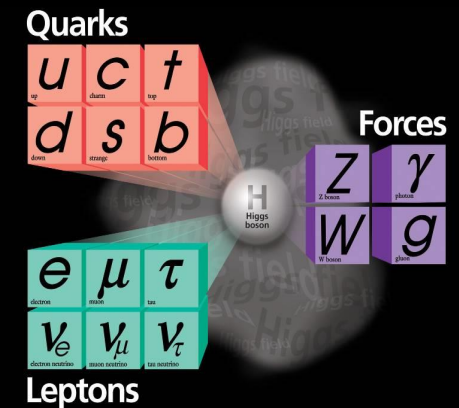
1: Discovery of the Higgs boson

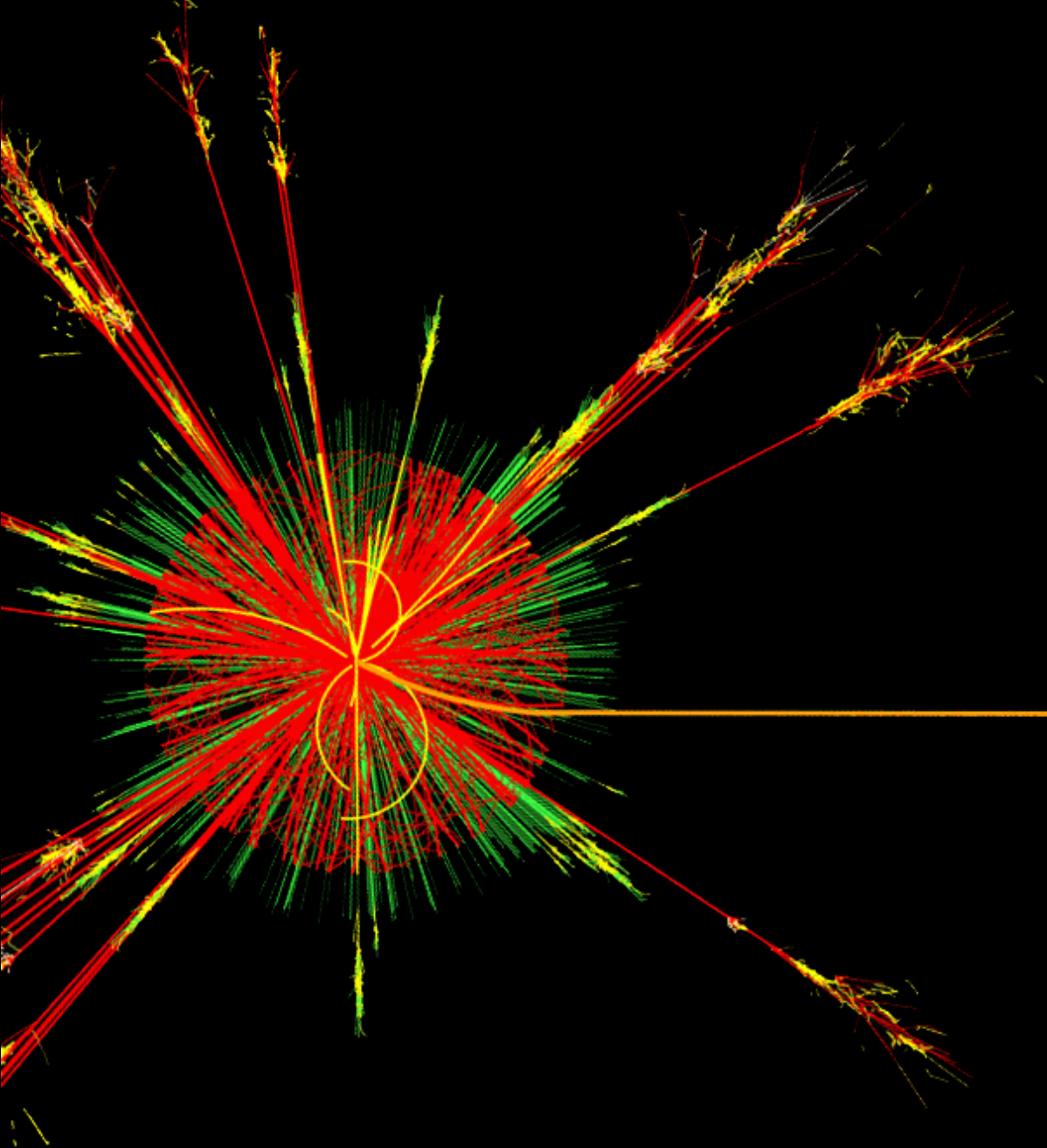
2: Symmetry between Matter and Antimatter?

3: A new force of Nature?

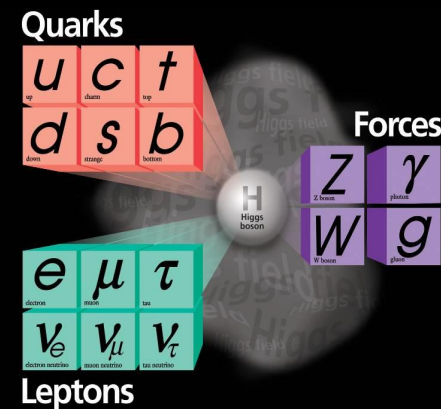


1: Discovery of the Higgs boson

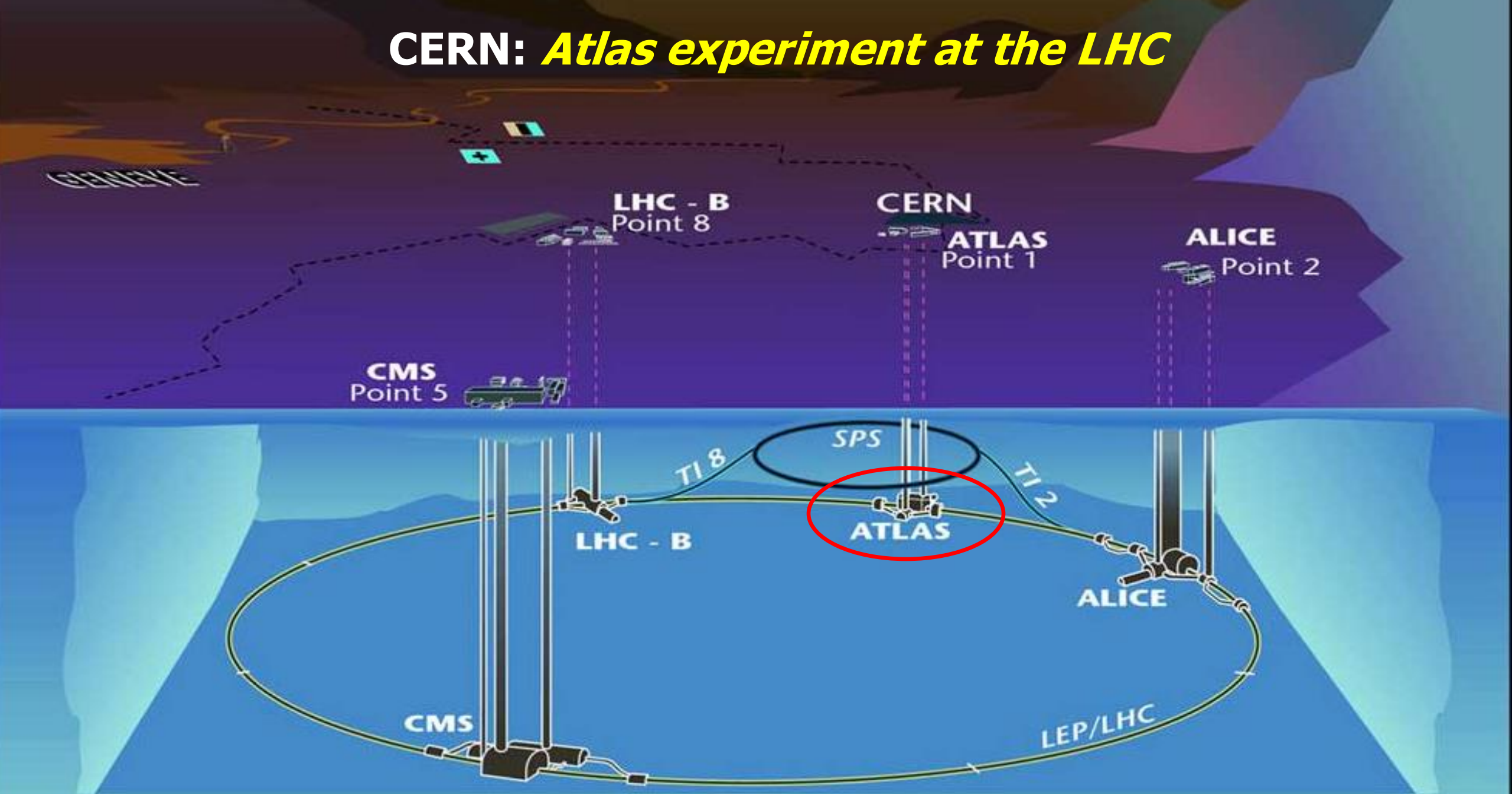




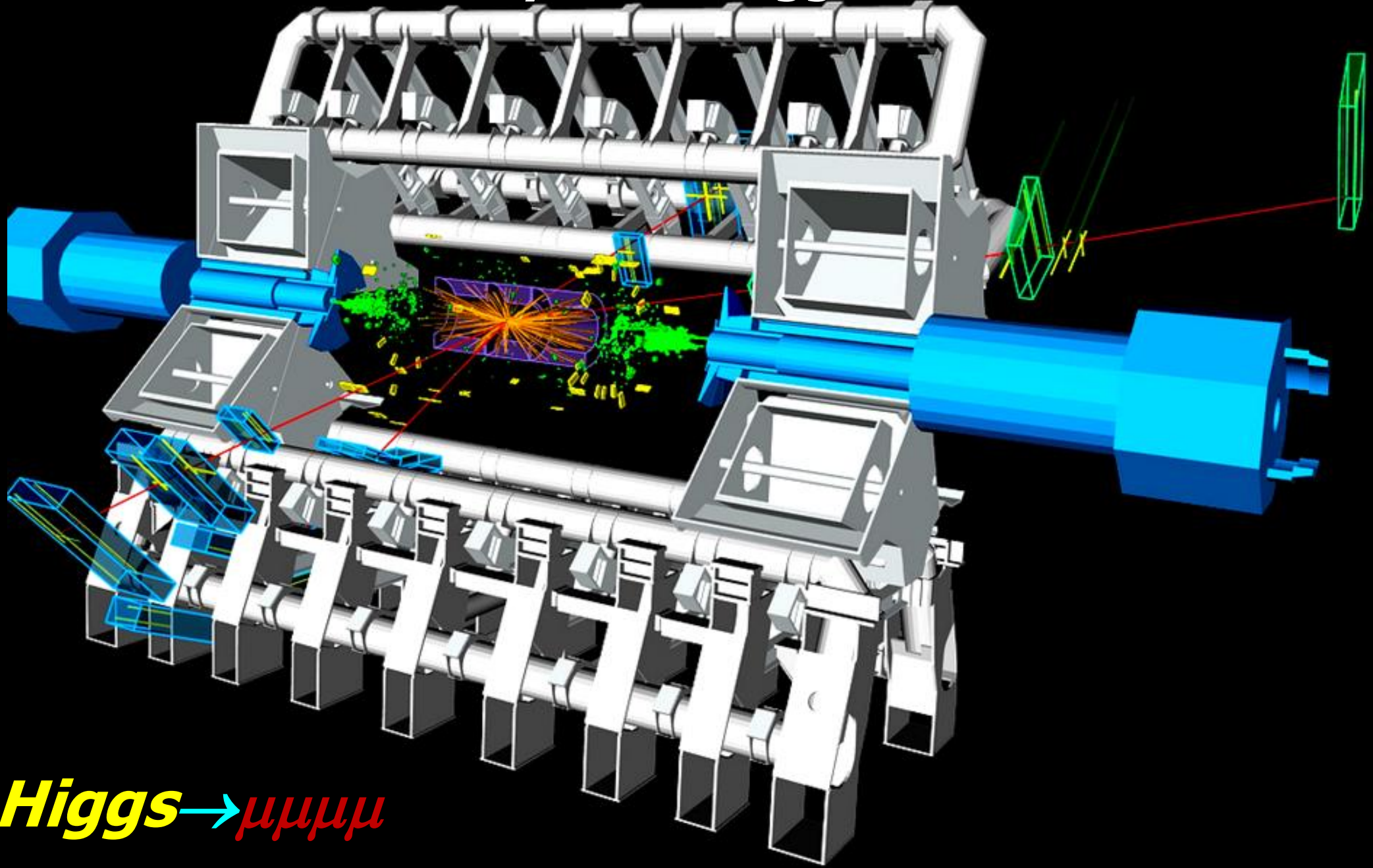
1: Discovery of the Higgs boson



CERN: *Atlas experiment at the LHC*

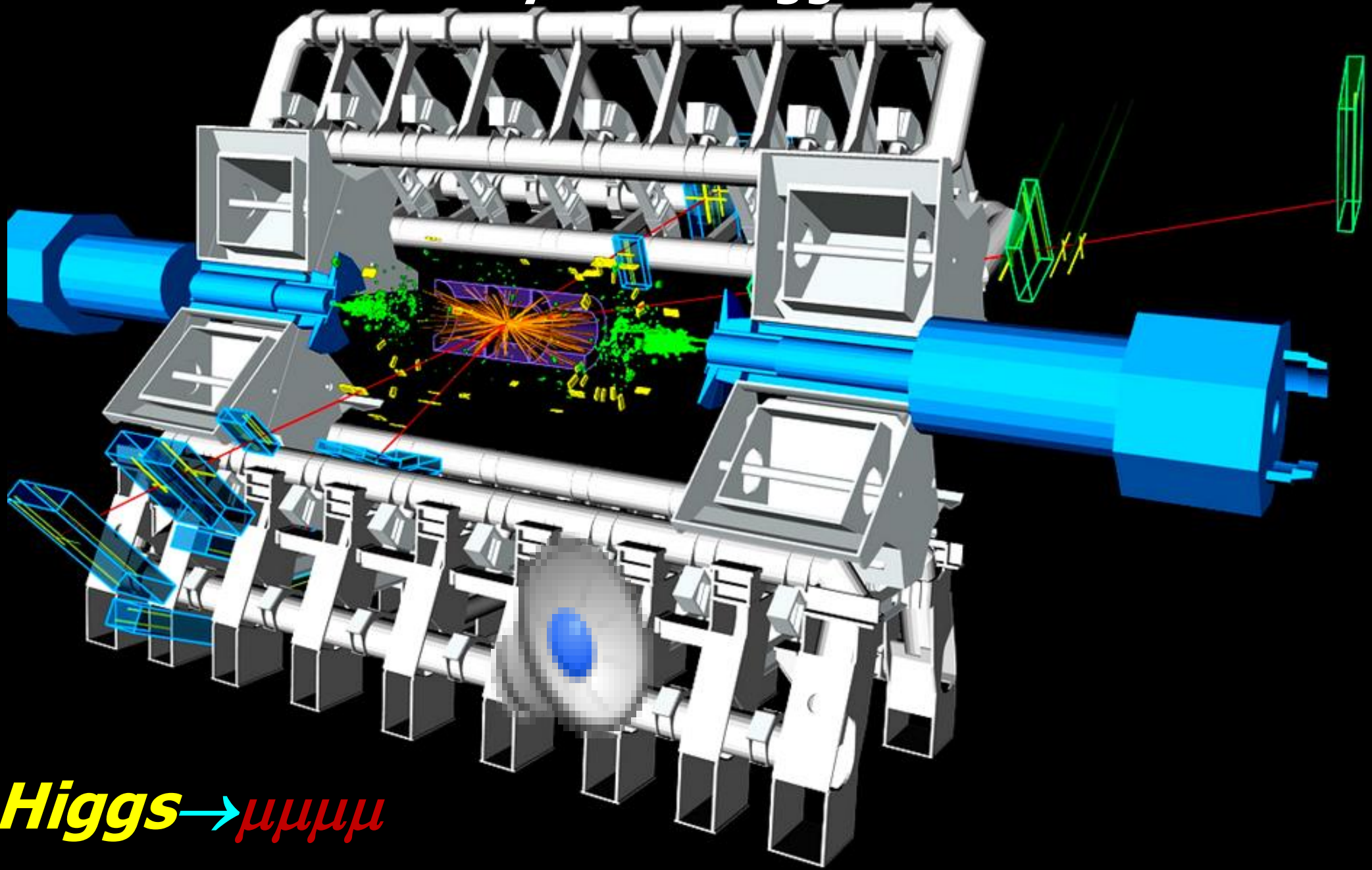


Discovery of the Higgs boson



$pp \rightarrow Higgs \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu\mu$

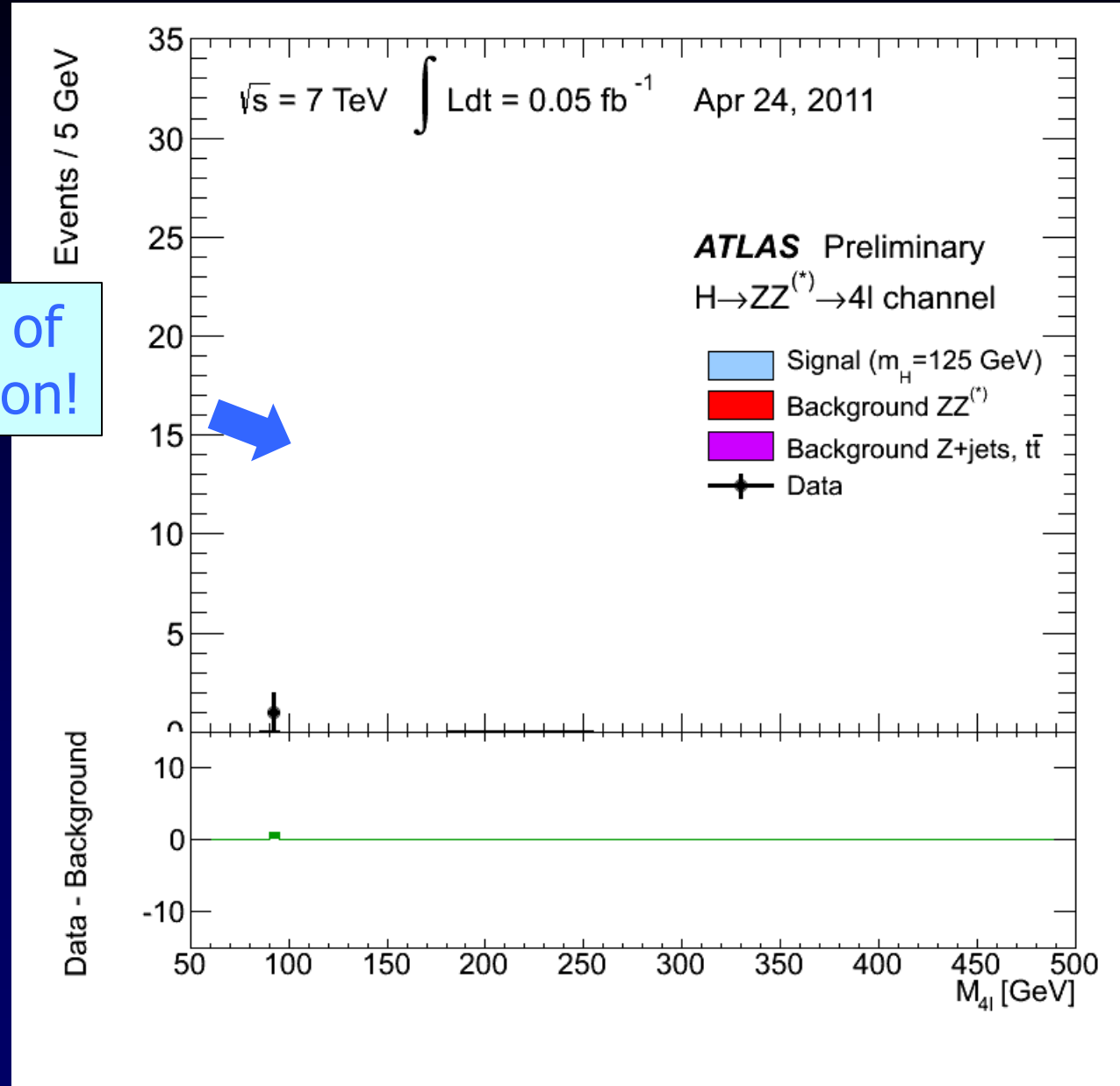
Discovery of the Higgs boson



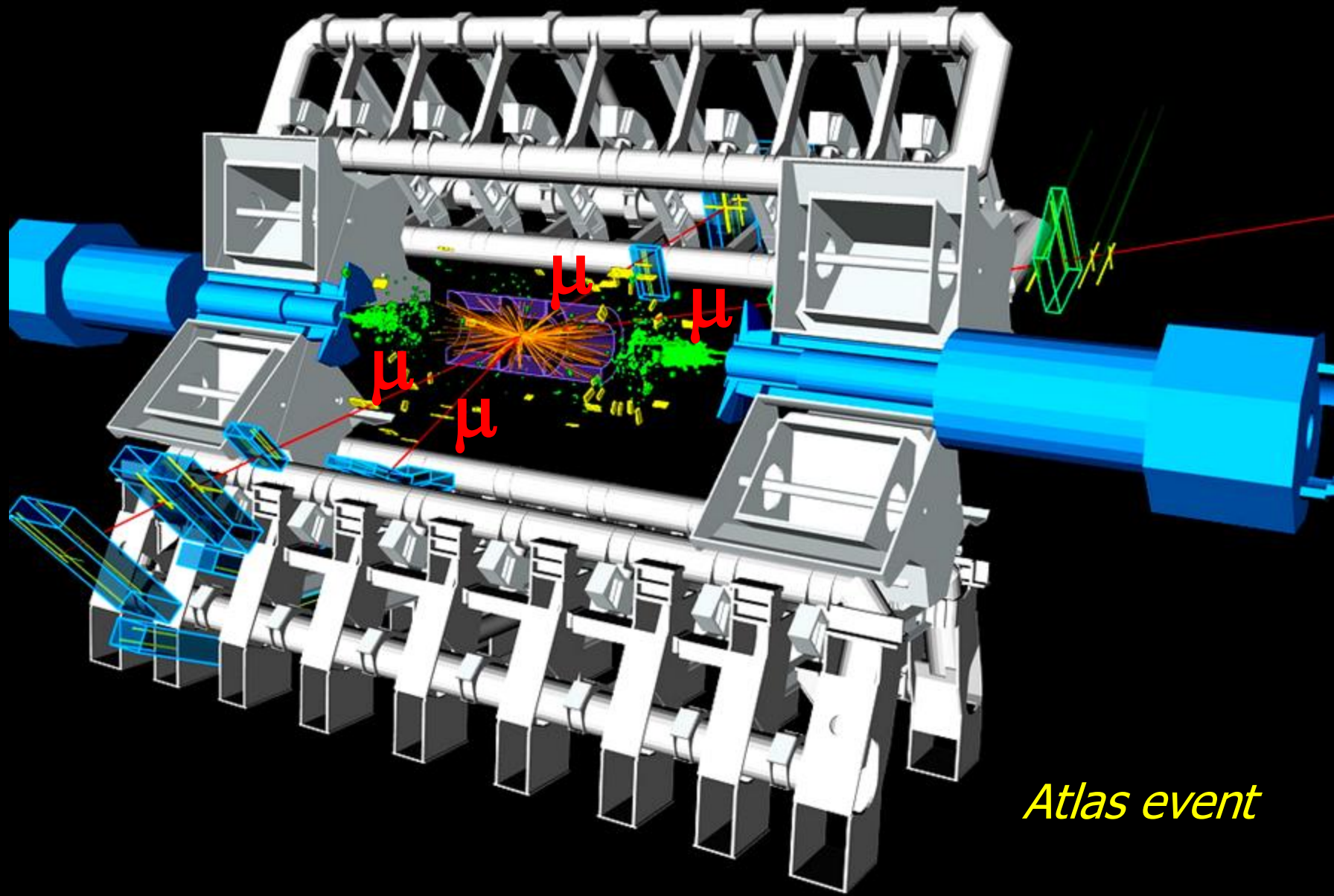
$pp \rightarrow Higgs \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu\mu$

Higgs: collecting data and testing theory

Discovery of
Higgs boson!

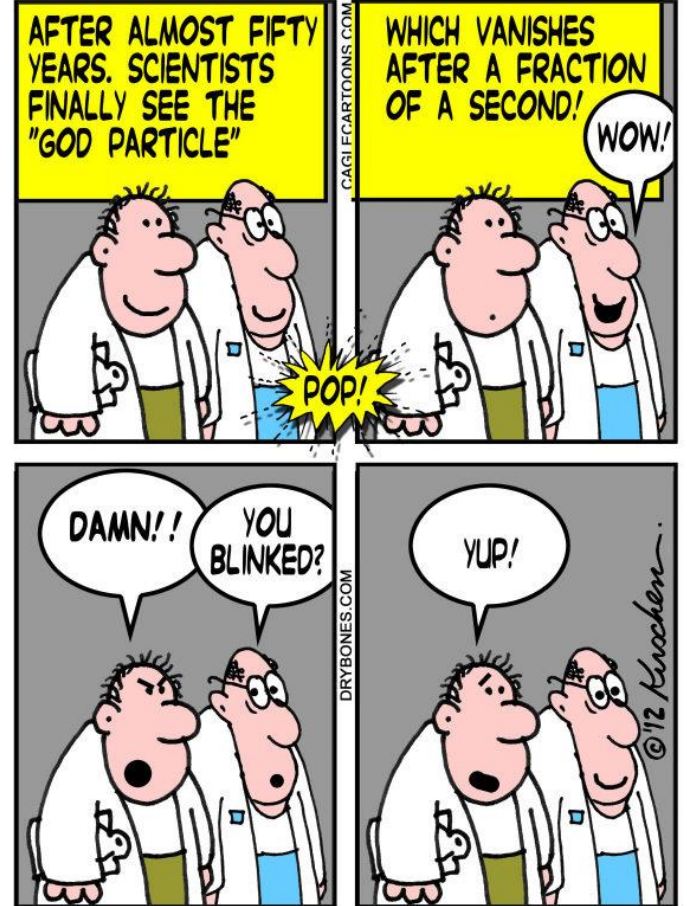


$$pp \rightarrow Higgs \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu\mu$$



Atlas event

Dry Bones HIGGS BOSON



4 July 2012

Announcement Higgs discovery



2013 Nobel prize in Physics



Robert Brout

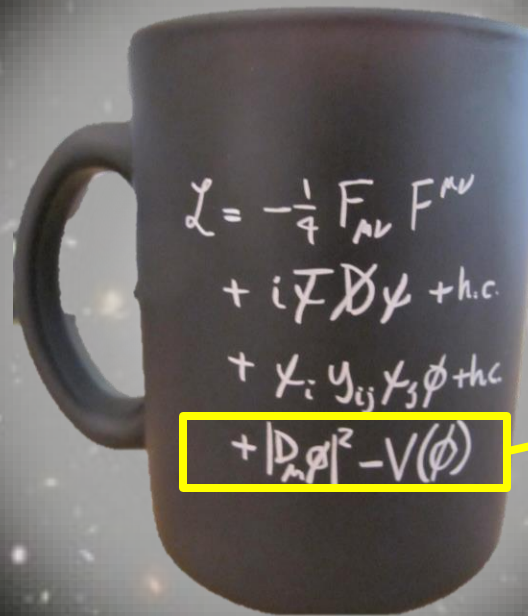


Francois Englert

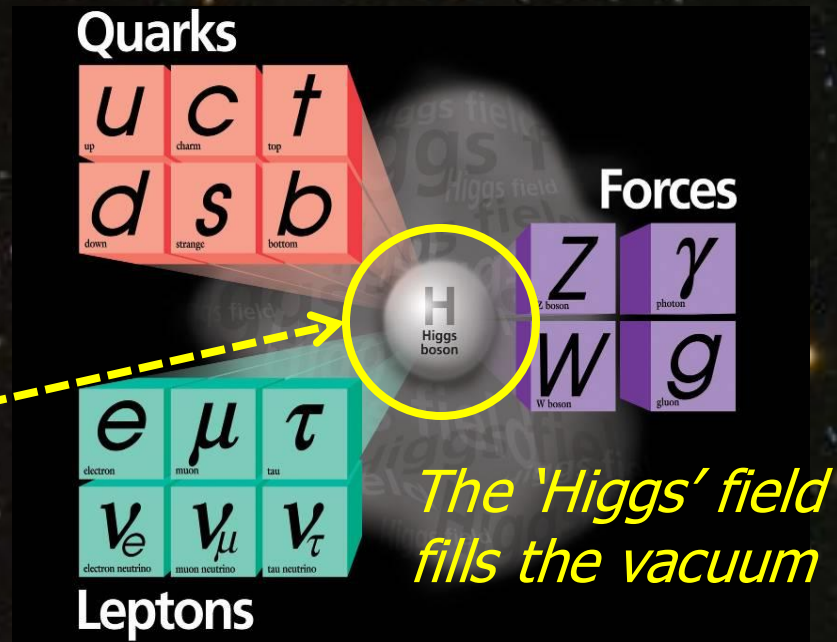
Peter Higgs

What did we discover?

"The formula"



"The building blocks"



Higgs Field ϕ and Particle H

- Higgs field is uniform, hard to see
- Higgs boson particle is “wave” of the field
- Mass results from interaction of matter particles with the Higgs field

- Compare:
 - A photon is a quantum of electromagnetic field
 - Water wave

 ϕ

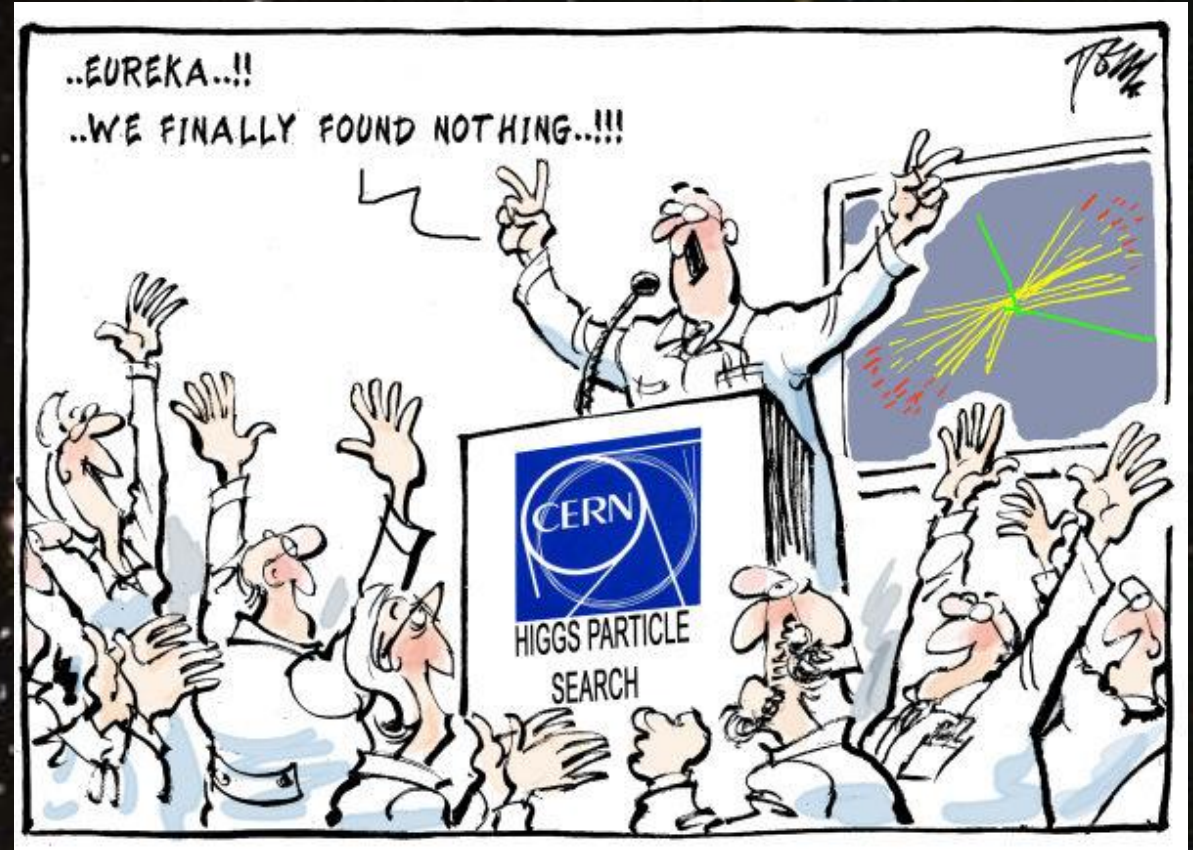
Higgs field

 H

Higgs particle
a “field-quantum”

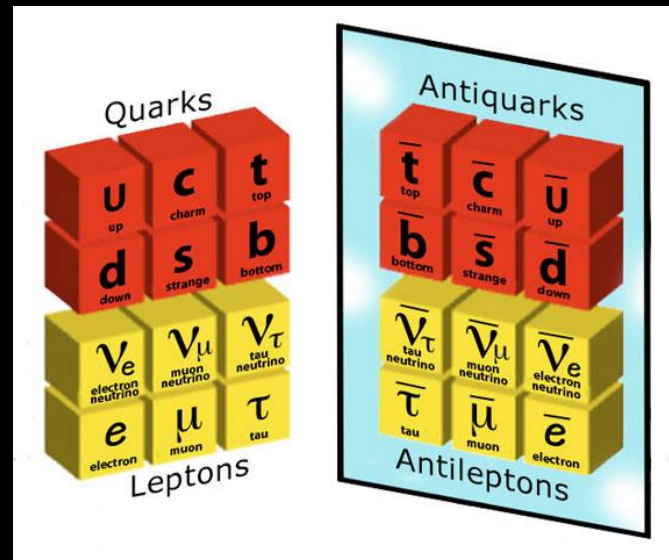
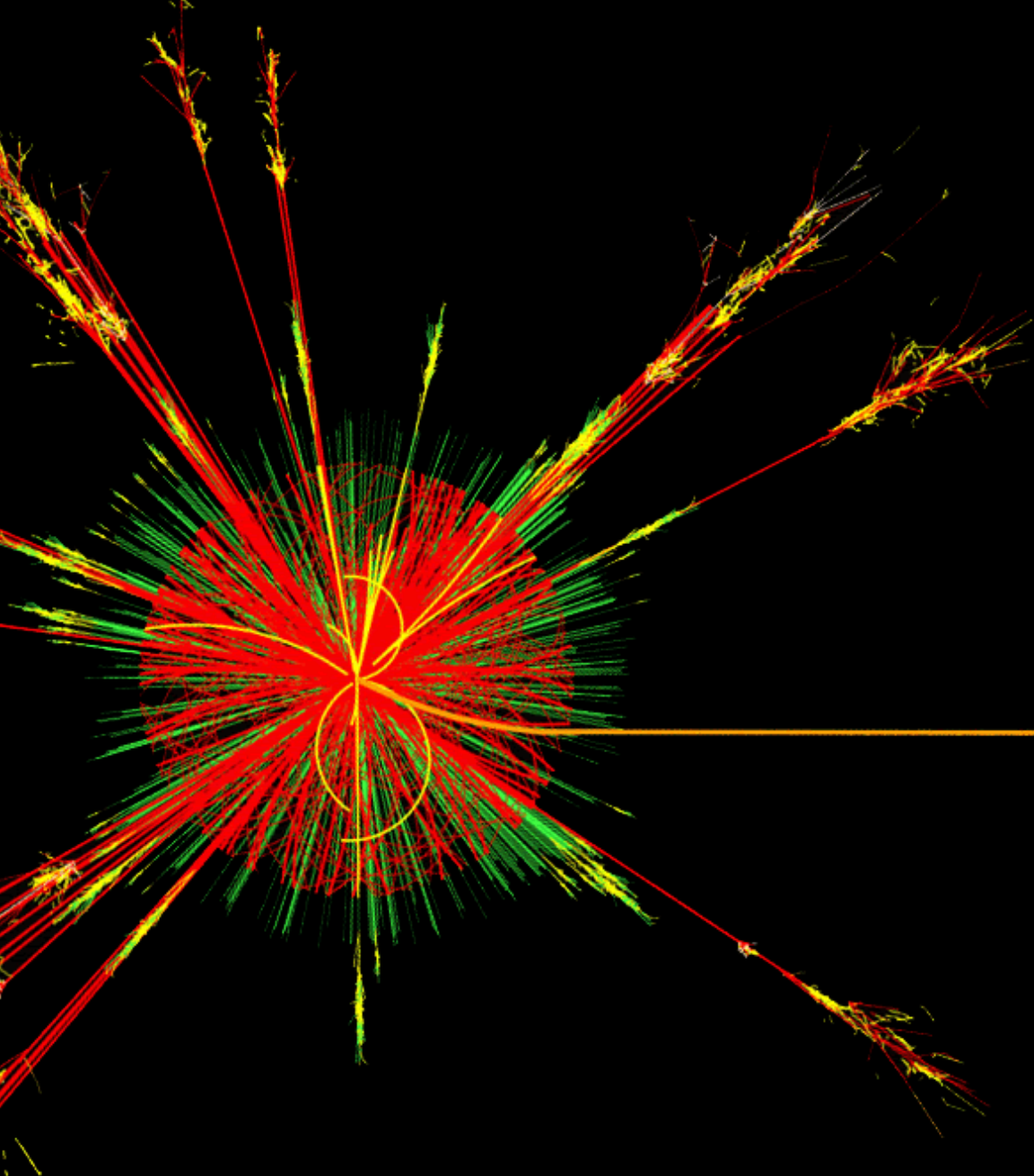


July 4, 2012: The Vacuum

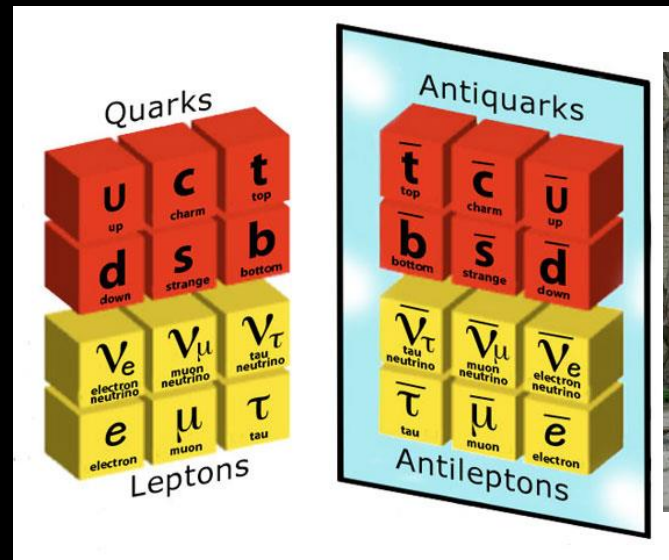
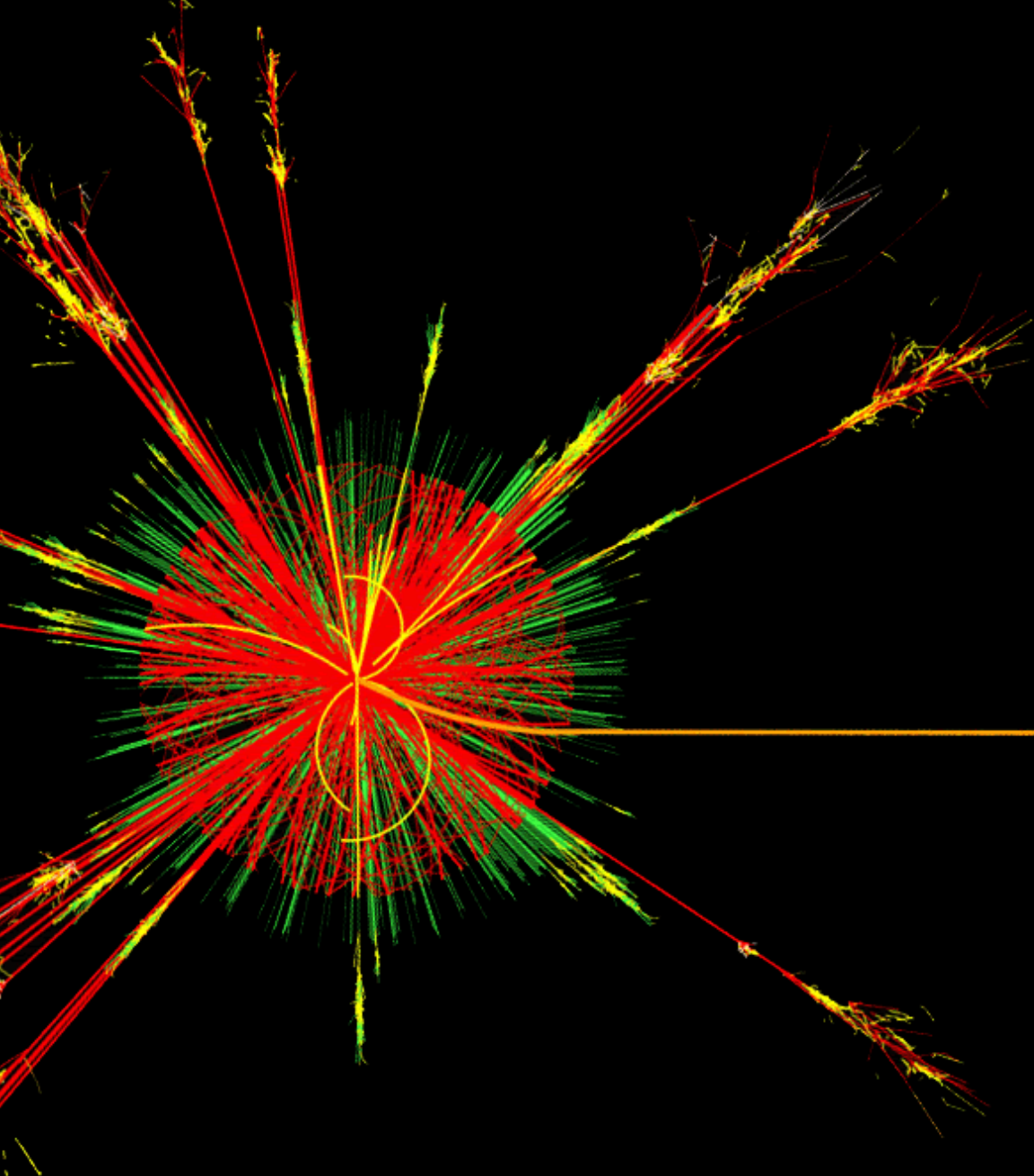


Hence...



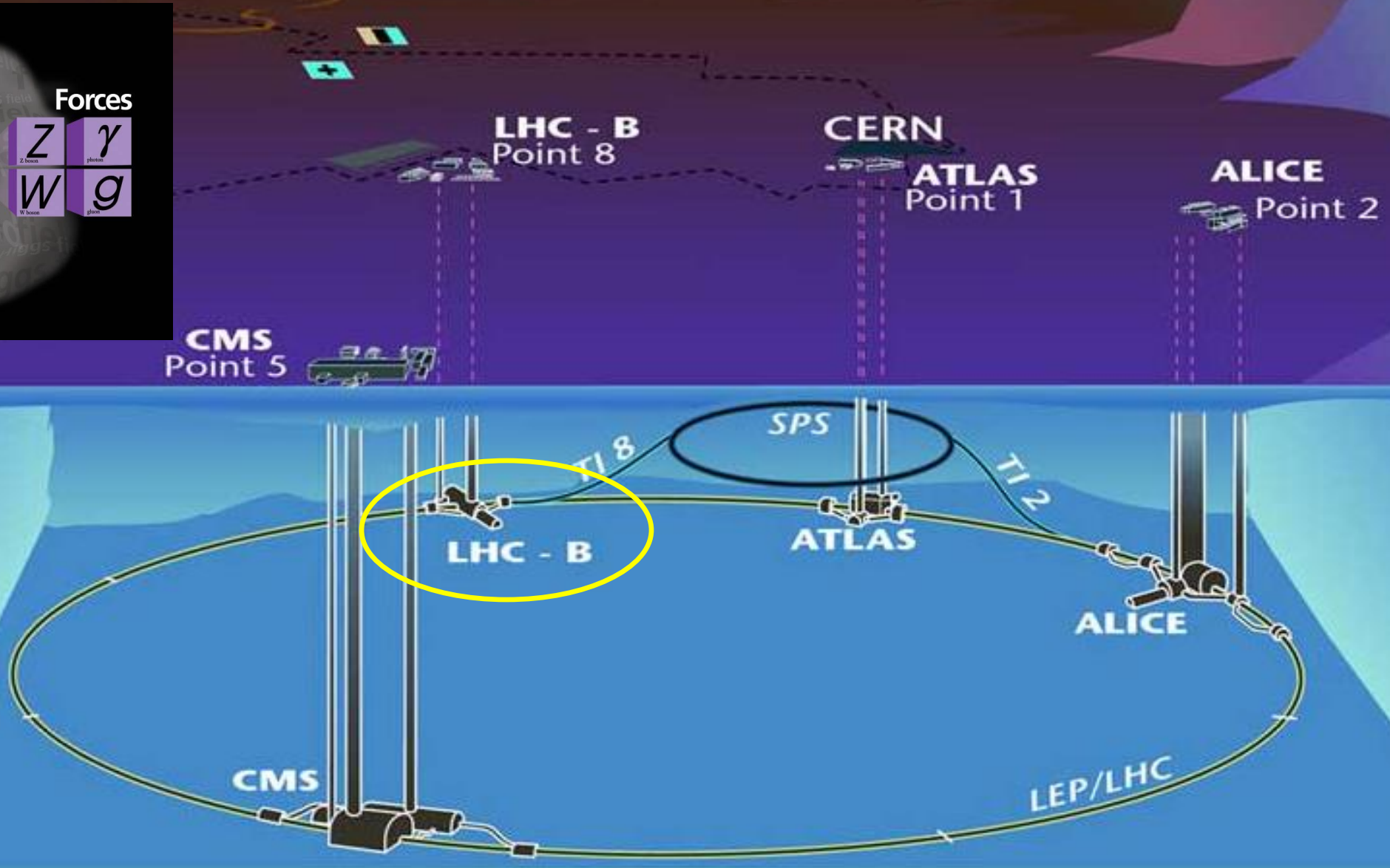
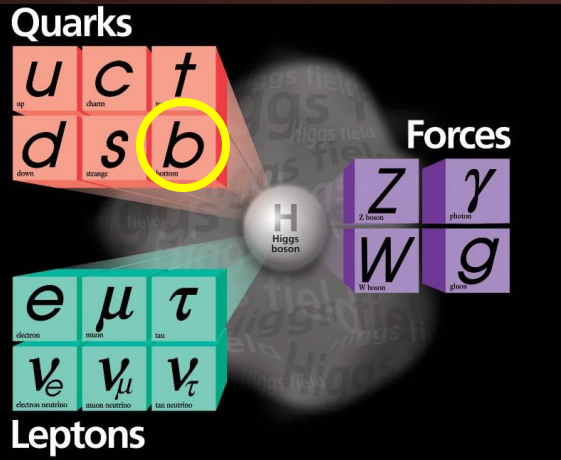


2: Symmetry between matter and antimatter?

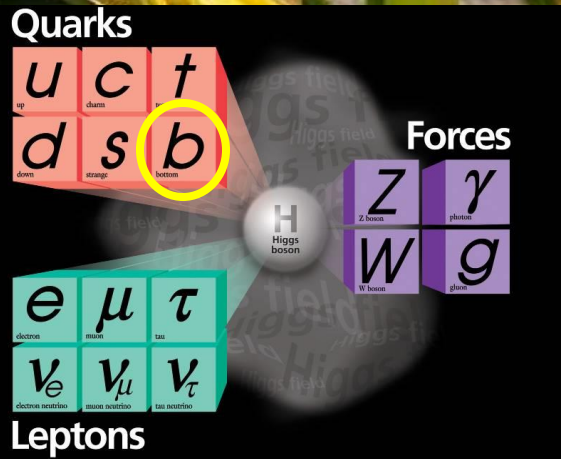


2: Symmetry between matter and antimatter?

LHCb Experiment: decays of b-particles



LHCb Detector: B-particles



Zoom in on
collision point

Reconstruct millions of B-particle decays and select interesting cases.
Do we observe differences between matter and antimatter?

23 sep 2010
Run 79646

19:49:24
Event 143858637

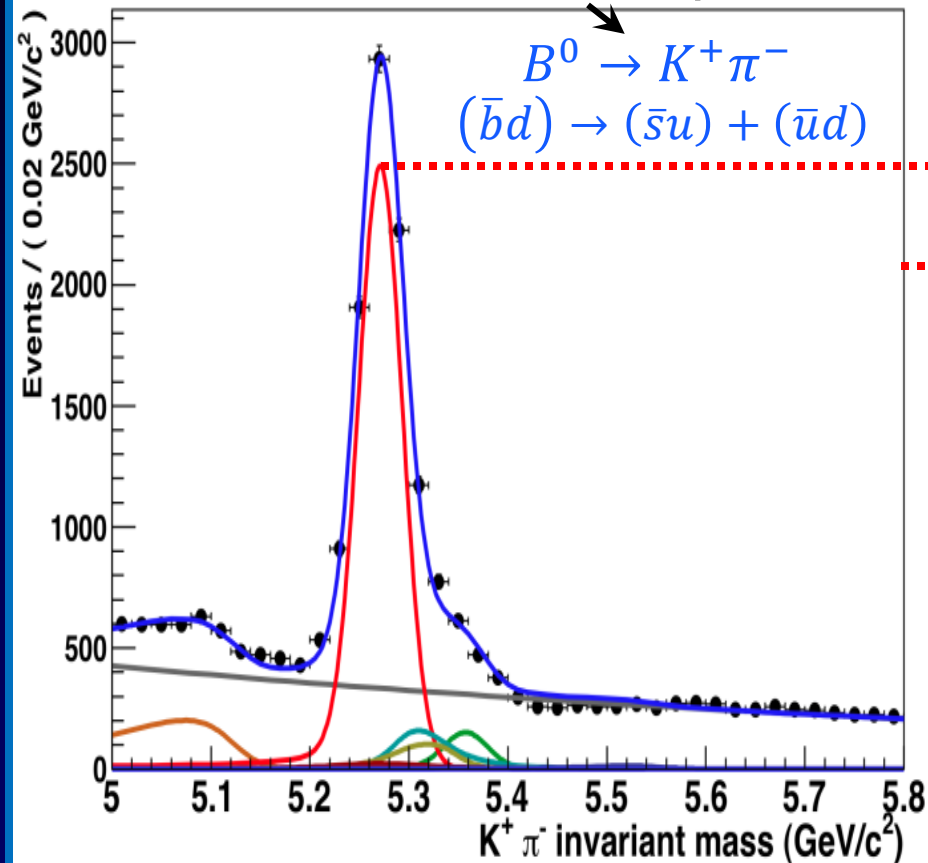


2012: B-meson decay process: matter vs antimatter

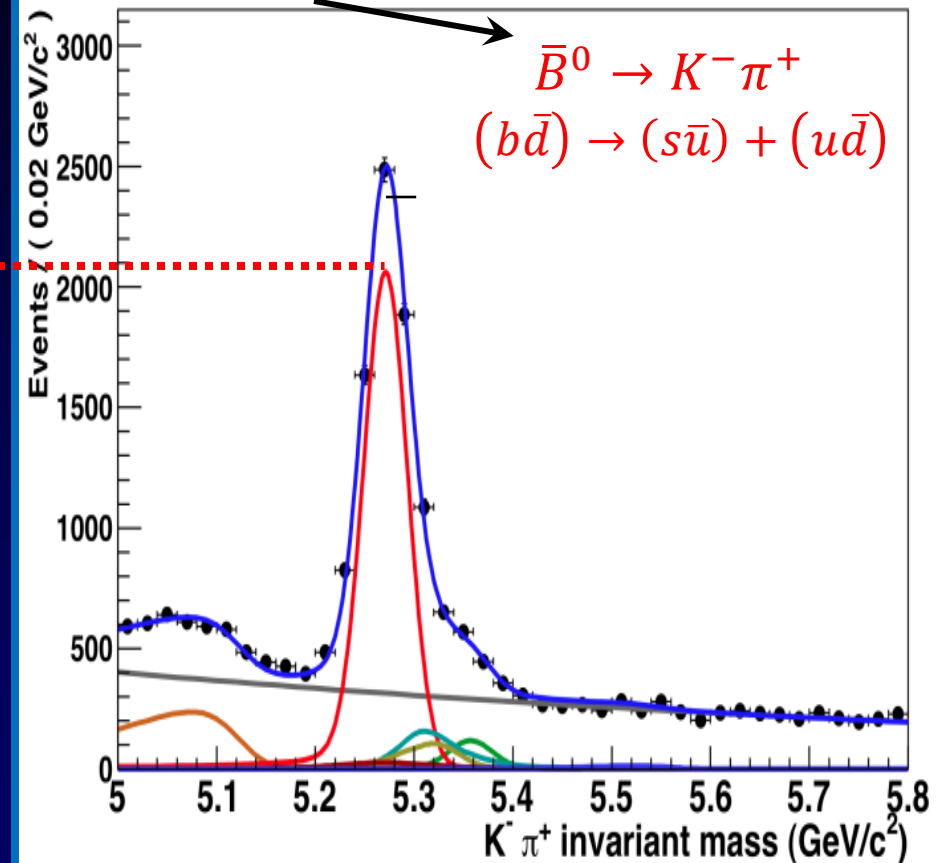
***B* particle** decay into
a K^+ and a π^- particle

***anti-B* particle** decay into
a K^- and a π^+ particle

Matter process



Antimatter process



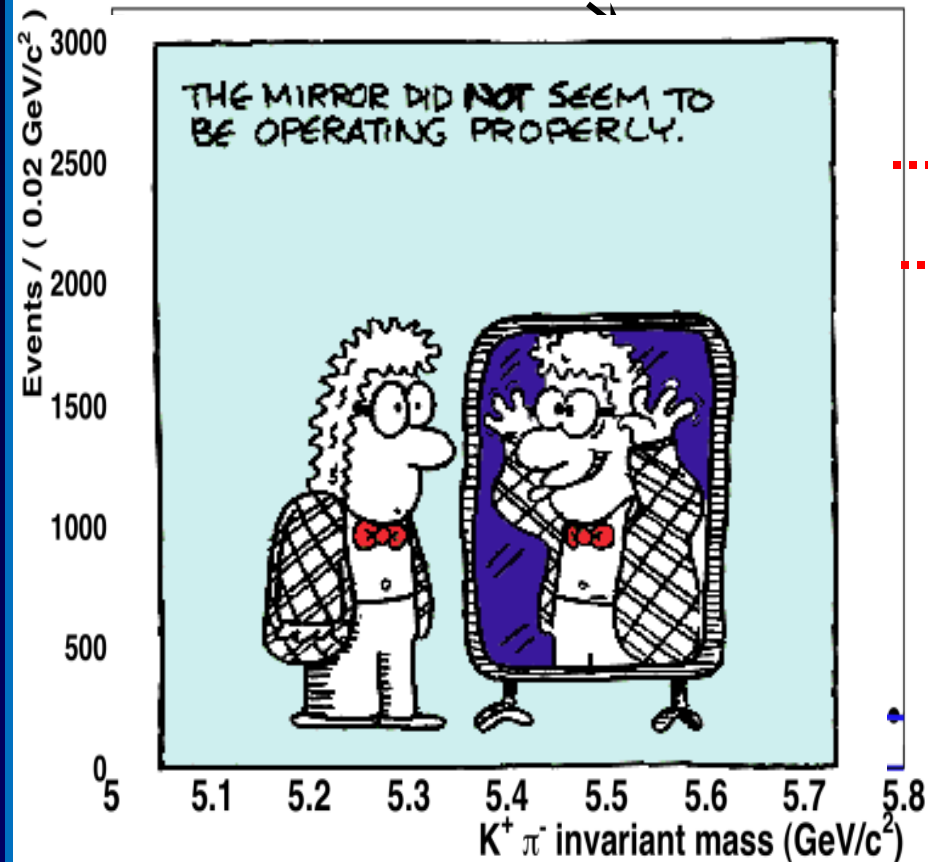
Asymmetry: matter and antimatter decay processes proceed differently!
Quantum forces between particles and anti-particles ***not always identical!***

2012: B-meson decay process: matter vs antimatter

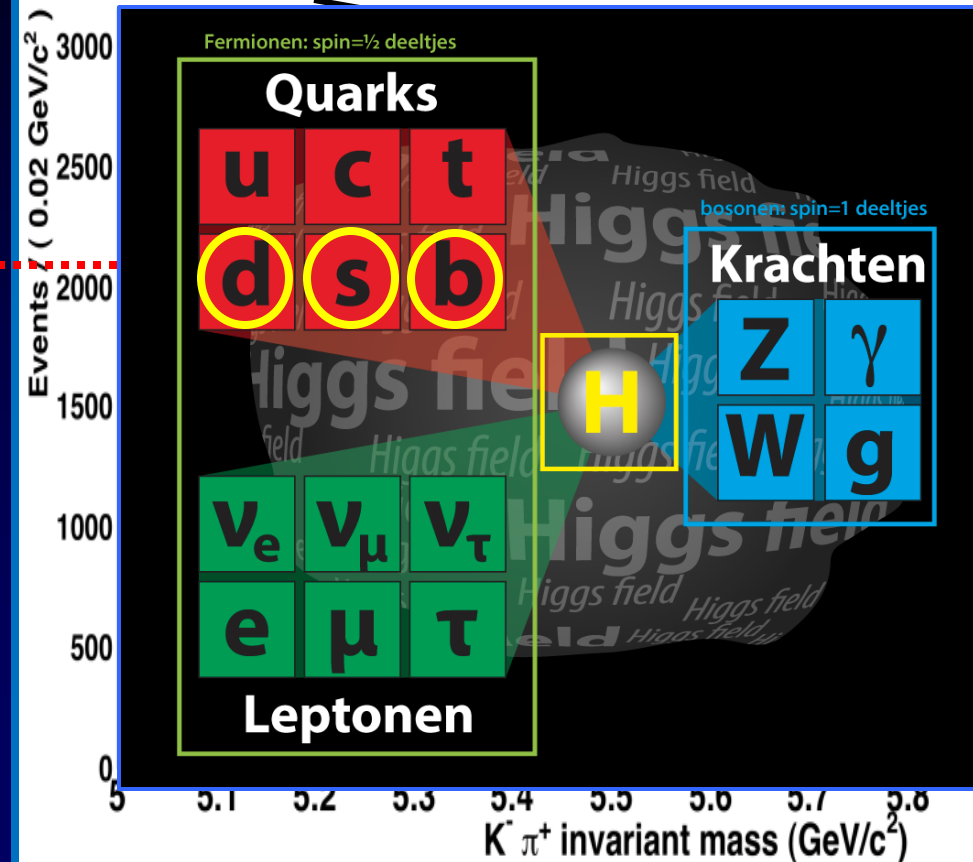
***B* particle** decay into
a K^+ and a π^- particle

***anti-B* particle** decay into
a K^- and a π^+ particle

Matter process

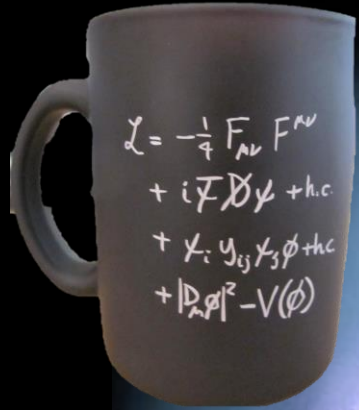


Antimatter process

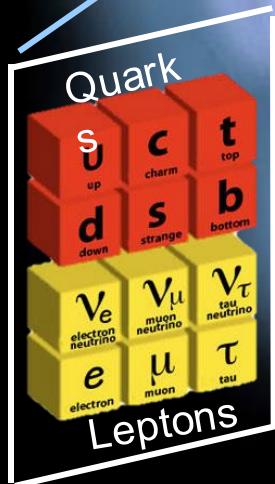


Asymmetry: matter and antimatter decay processes proceed differently!
Quantum forces between particles and anti-particles ***not always identical!***

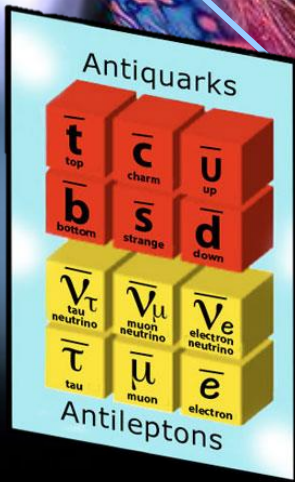
Early Universe: How did the antimatter disappear?



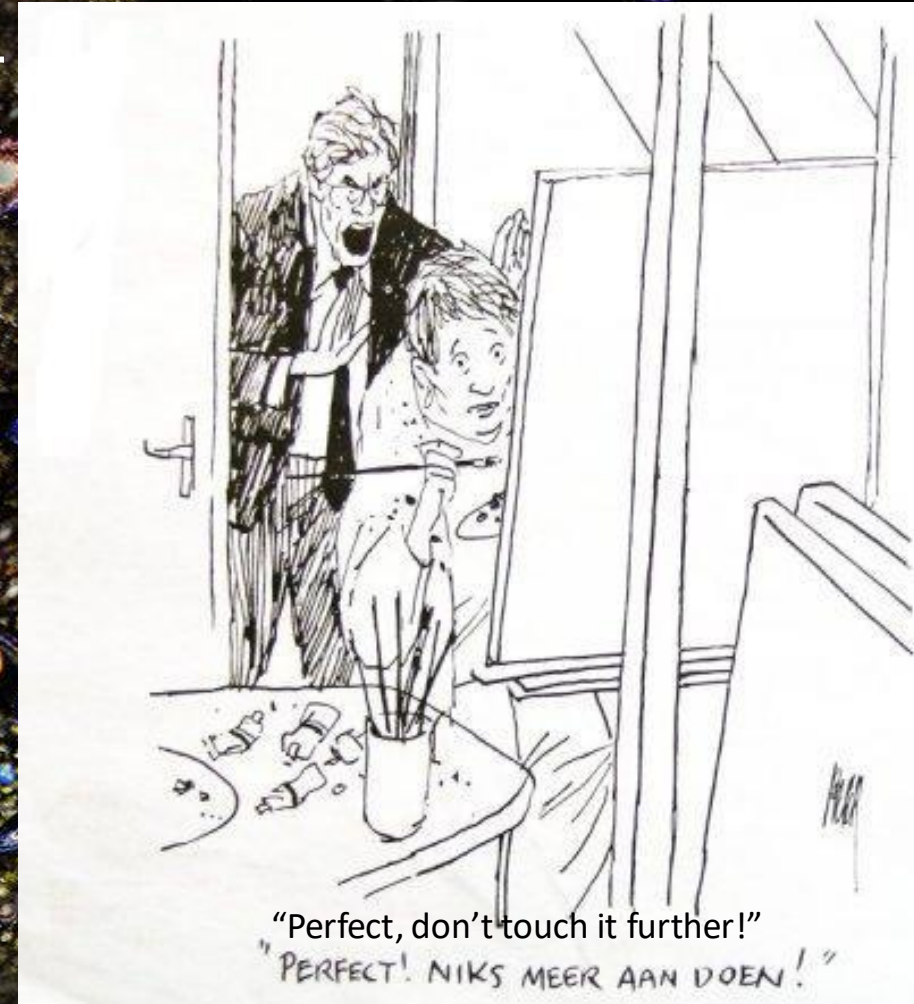
- Asymmetry in physics laws
- Little bit more matter than antimatter
- Rest annihilates
- Matter universe remains



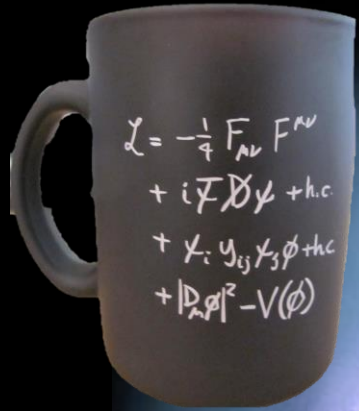
50.000001%



49.999999%

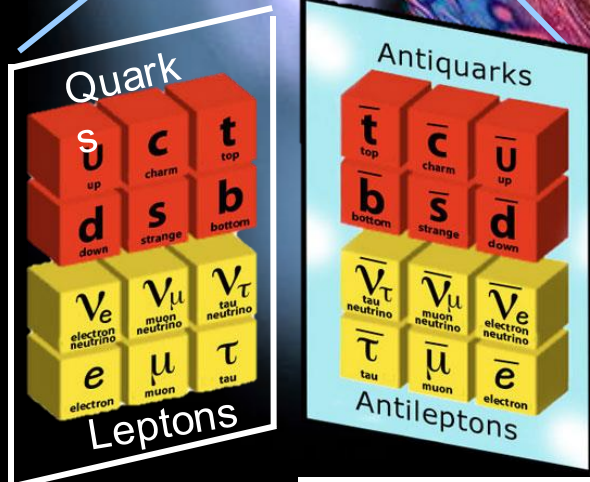


Early Universe: How did the antimatter disappear?



Why are there three identical copies of all particles?
→ *Is it the simplest universe that can exist?!*

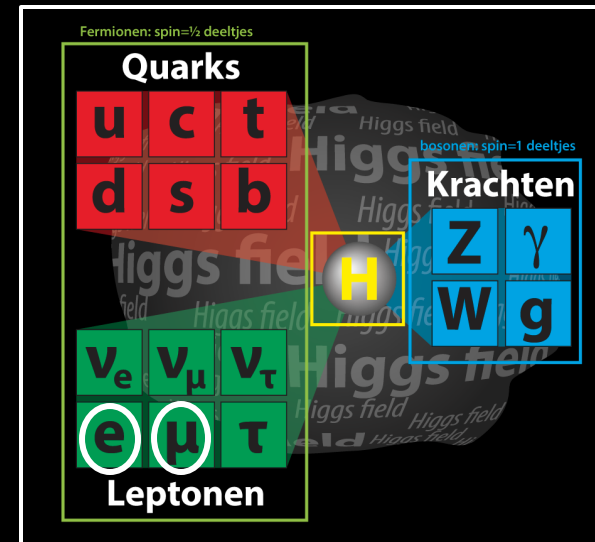
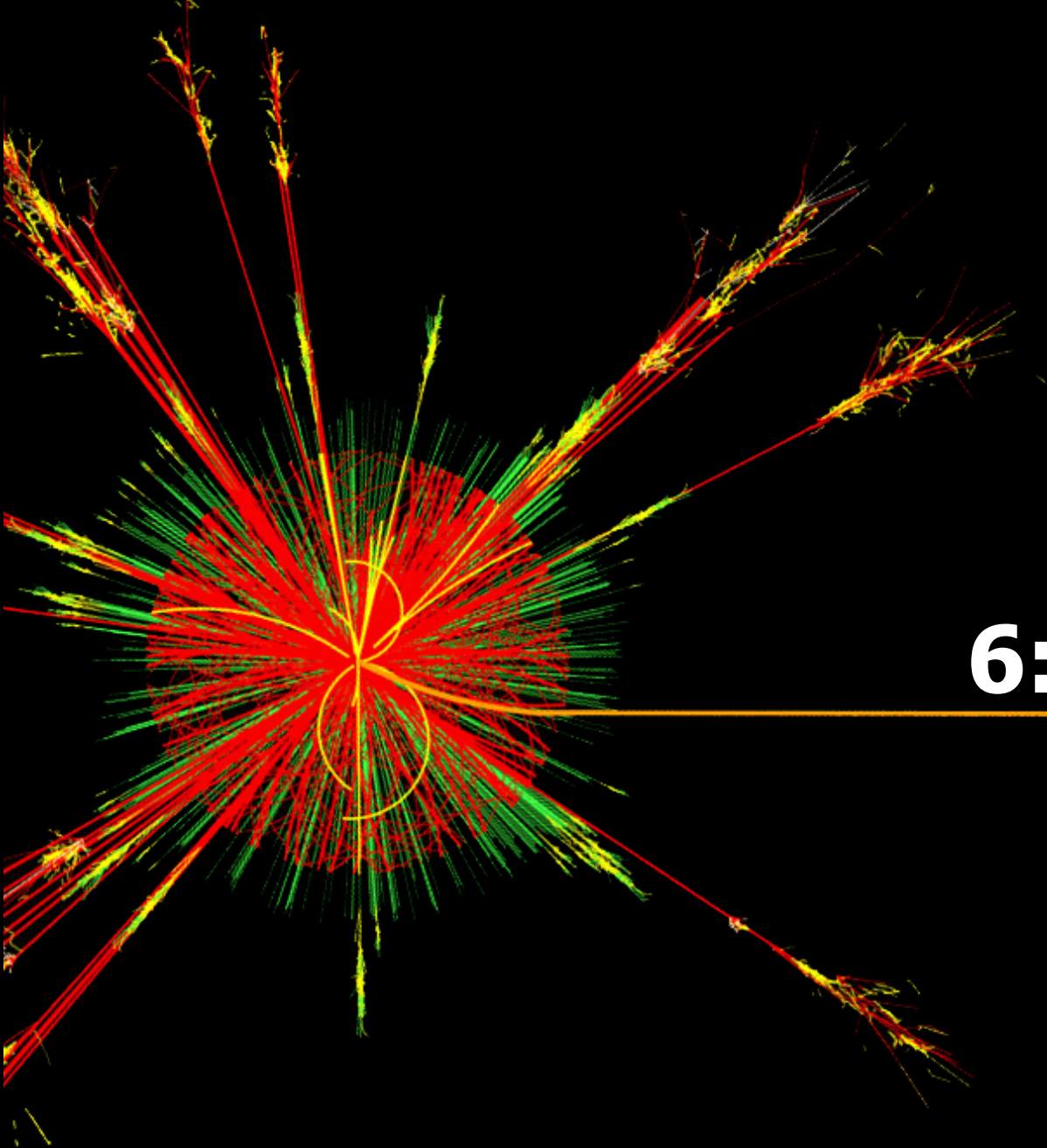
However: it does not work!
Asymmetry is not large enough.
Explanation requires a new force!



50.000001%

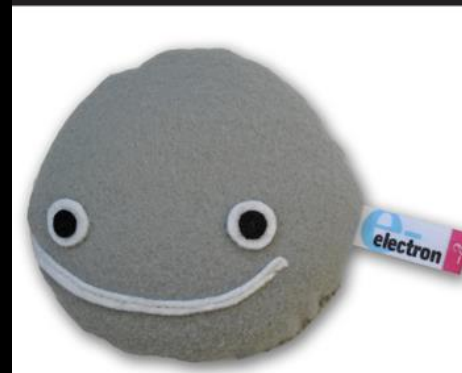
49.999999%





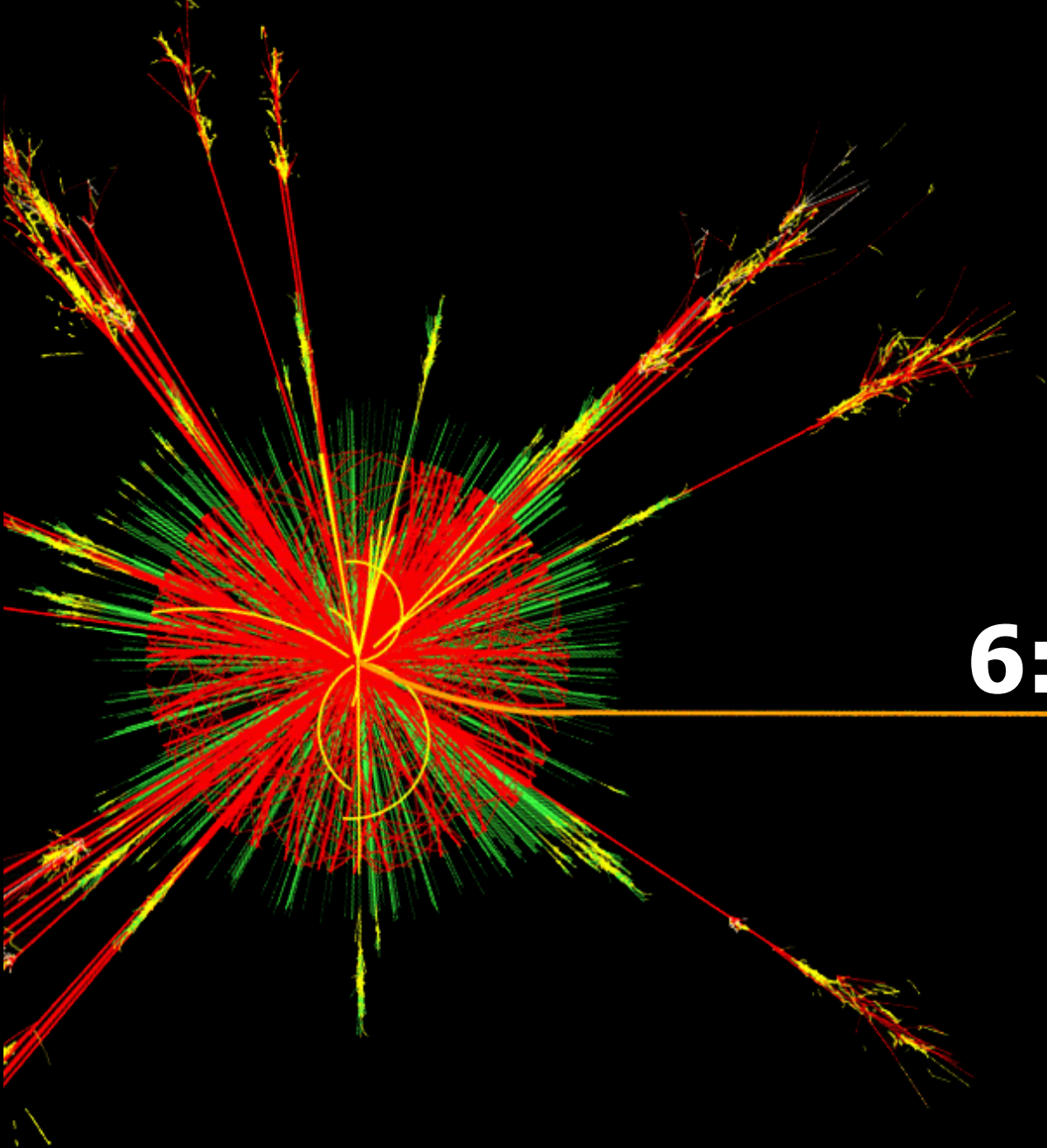
6: A new force of Nature?

ELECTRON

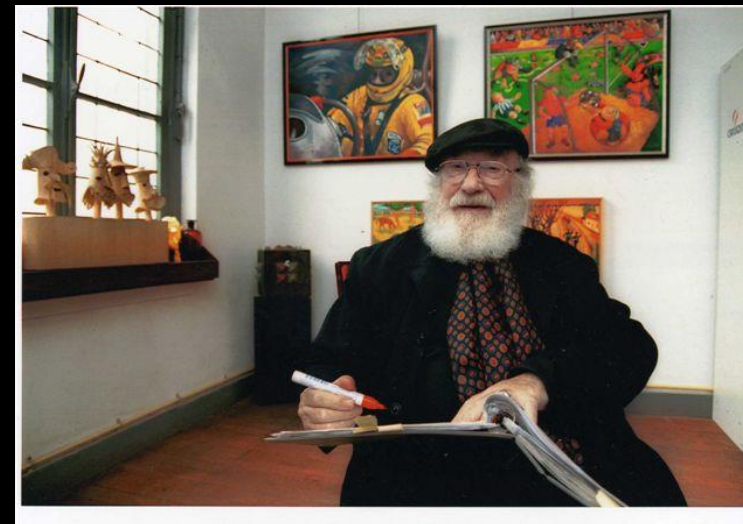


MUON



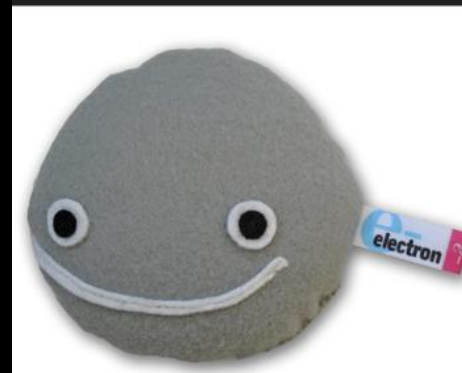


Pieke Dassen: art



6: A new force of Nature?

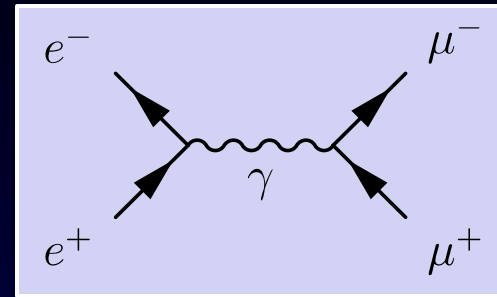
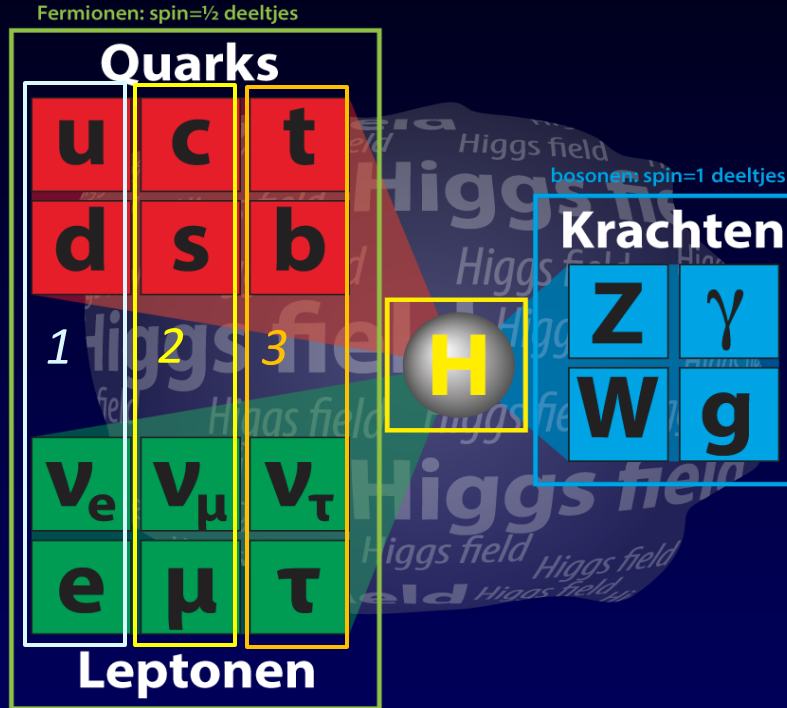
ELECTRON



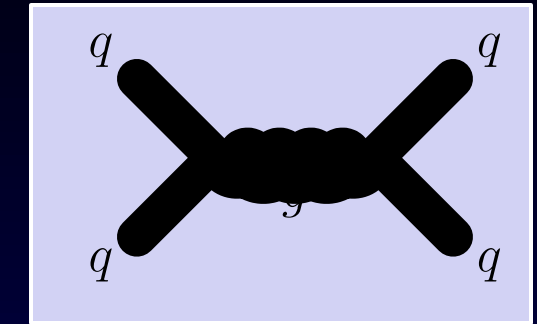
MUON



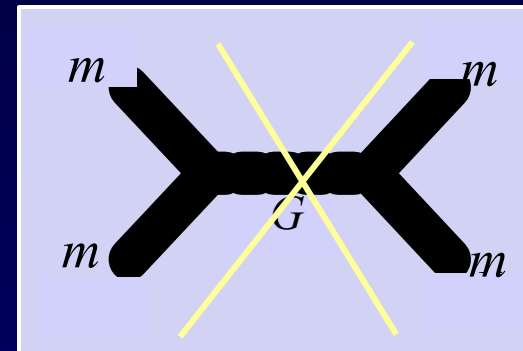
Standard Model: Universality of the Forces



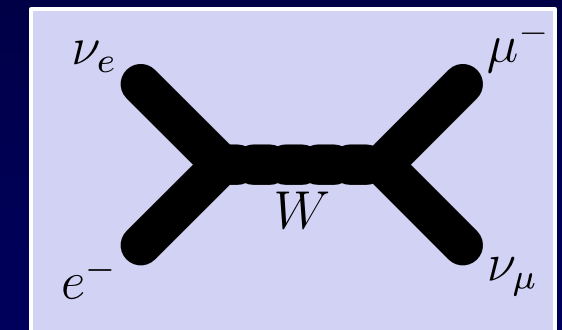
Elektromagnetism



Strong Nuclear Force



Gravity



Weak Nuclear Force

Forces are identical for particles of 1st, 2nd en 3rd generation.

→ "Universality"

Fermionen: spin=1/2 deeltjes

Quarks

u	c	t
d	s	b

bosonen: spin=1 deeltjes

Krachten

Z	γ
W	g

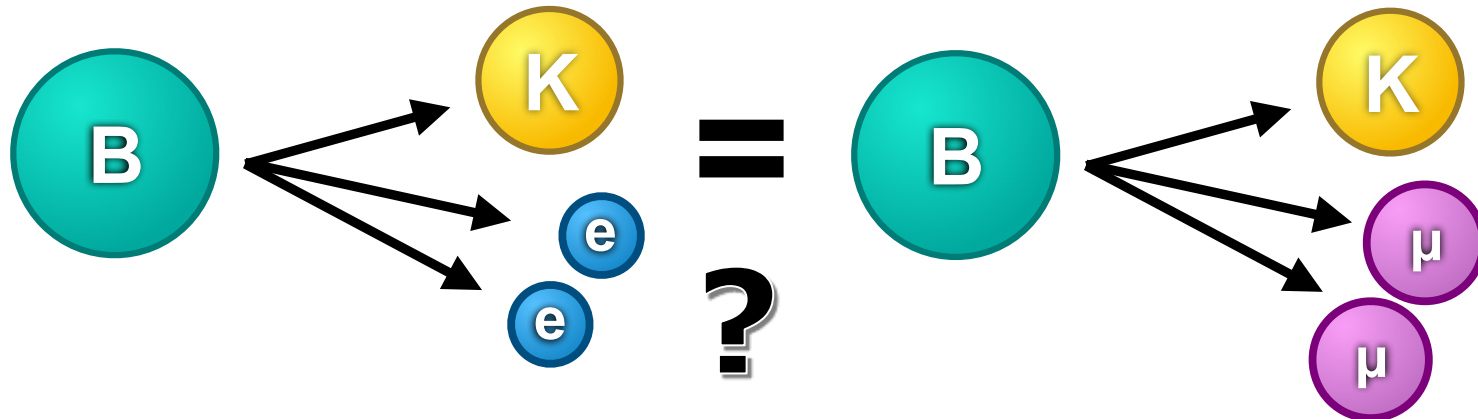
Leptonen

ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ
e	μ	τ

Higgs field

H

LHCb: Do B-particles decay the same way to *electrons* and *muons*?



19:49:24
event 143858637

Fermionen: spin=1/2 deeltjes

Quarks

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Higgs field
boson spin=1 deeltjes

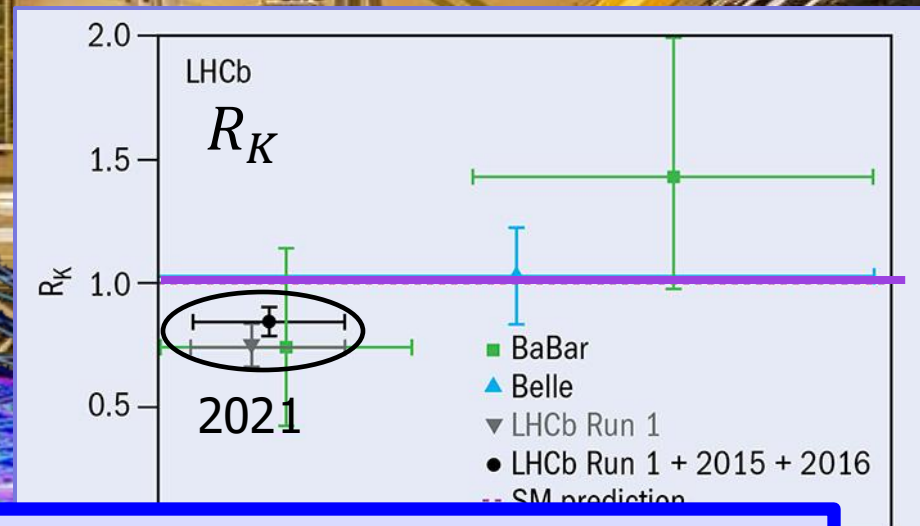
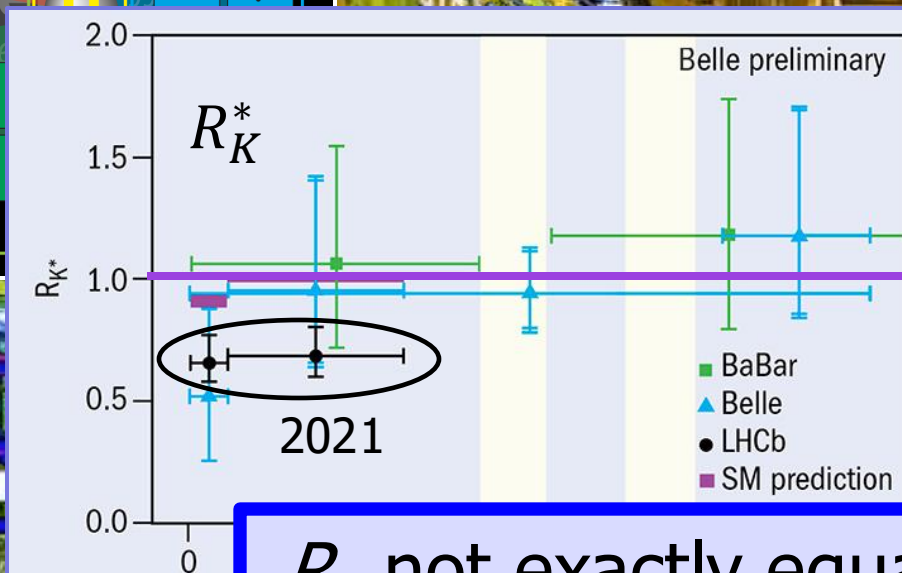
Krachten

Z	γ
---	---

Leptonen

ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ
e	μ	τ

LHCb: Do B-particles decay the same way to *electrons* and *muons*?



R_K not exactly equal to 1??

→ Different force for electrons and muons?!

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{B} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{K} \\ \mu \\ \mu \end{array} \quad / \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{B} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{K} \\ e \\ e \end{array} = R_K$$

23 March 2021: Headlines... "cautious excitement"

Menu **nrc**

Voorzichtige opwinding onder fysici: deeltje gedraagt zich vreemd

Deeltjesfysica Het muon, het zware broertje van het elektron, gedraagt zich niet altijd als verwacht. Dat kan duiden op een barstje in het standaardmodel.

Margriet van der Heijden · 23 maart 2021 · Leestijd 3 minuten



Cern experiment hints at new force of nature - Guardian

Experts reveal 'cautious excitement' over unstable particles that fail to decay as standard model suggests



Are we discovering a new force for muon particles?!

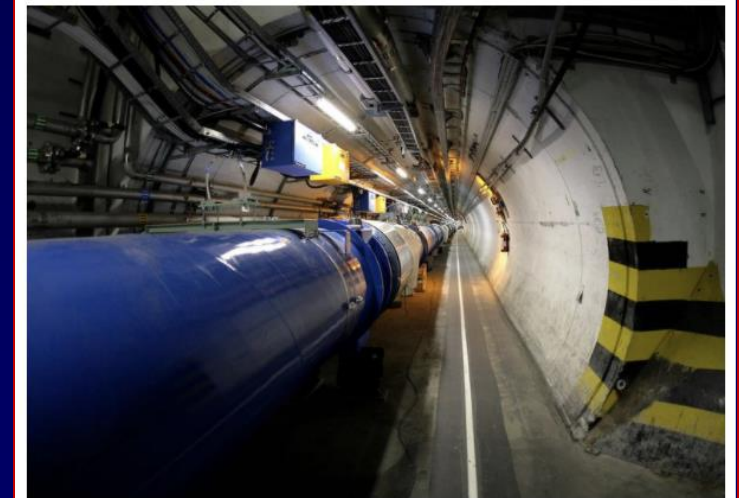
de Volkskrant

NIEUWS

Natuurkundigen van Cern vinden aanwijzing die ons begrip van de werkelijkheid op zijn kop kan zetten

Een gloednieuw deeltje, een nog onbekende natuurkracht - fysici bij onderzoeksinstituut Cern zien ons begrip van de werkelijkheid op z'n kop kunnen zetten. Het onderzoek doet.

George van Hal 23 maart 2021, 9:00



De tunnel van deeltjesversneller LHC bij Cern, Genève. In de blauwe buis zwiepen deeltjes met bijna de lichtsnelheid rond tot ze op elkaar knallen. Tussen de brokstukken van die botsing zoeken fysici naar aanwijzingen voor hoe de wereld op het kleinste niveau werkt. Beeld AP



TELEGRAAF.NL

Experts zijn nieuwe natuurkracht op het spoor: 'We trilden helemaal'

Na de vondst van het Higgs-deeltje, negen jaar geleden, klinken er nu opnieuw opgetogen ...

NEWS / LIFE

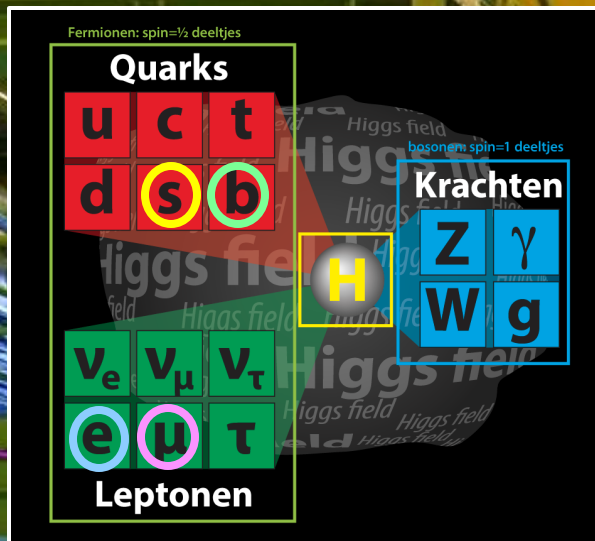
CERN data on 'beauty quarks' behaviour may rewrite physics as we know it

24 MAR 2021

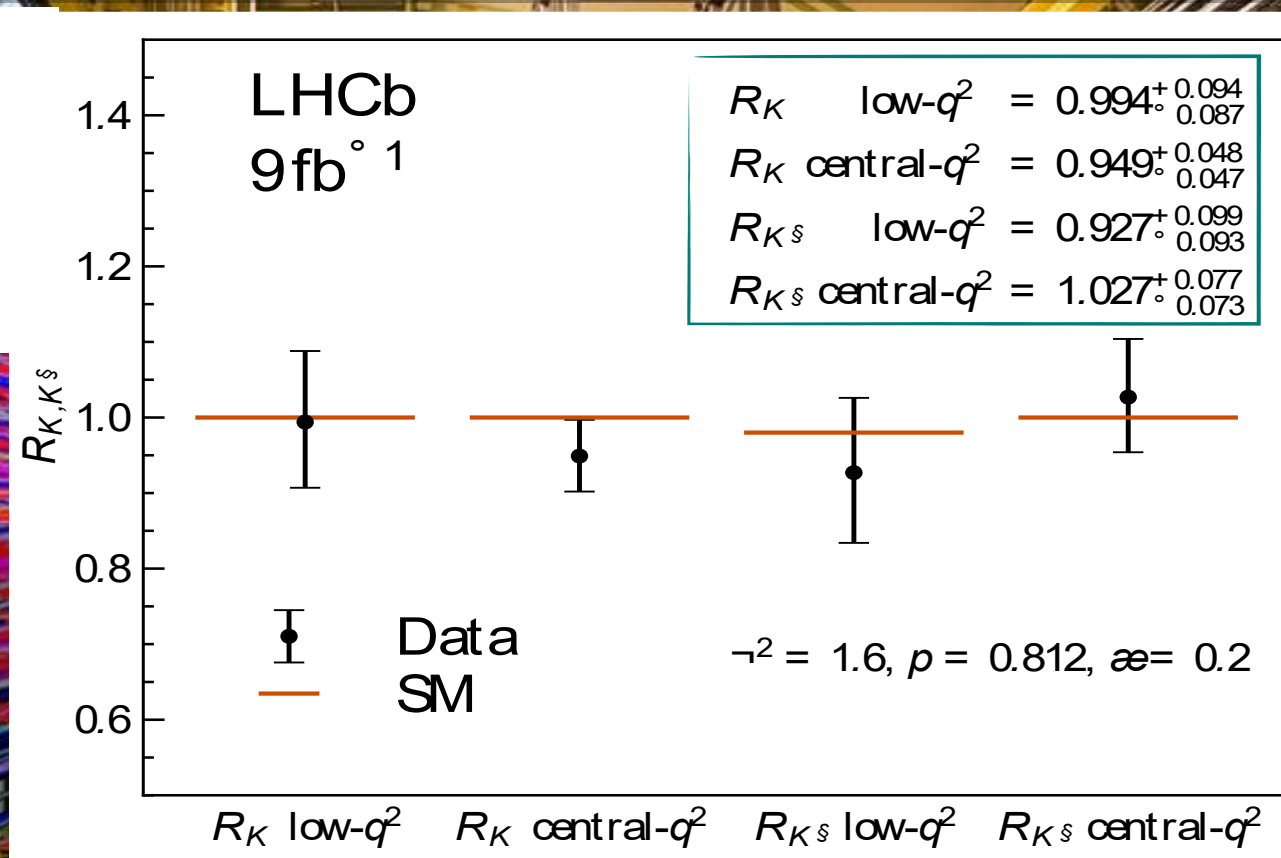
Beauty quarks or B mesons particles are not decaying as they should and while the findings may warrant "cautious excitement", more research needs to be done, scientists say.



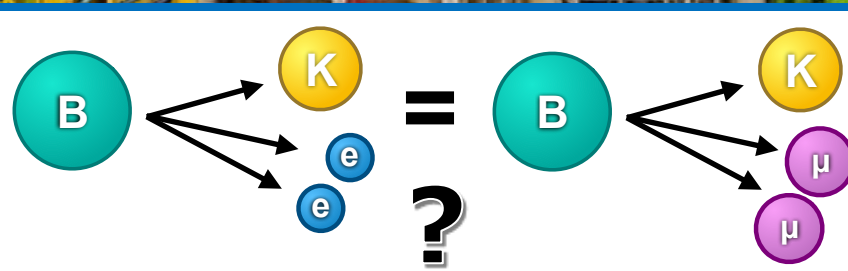
FILE PHOTO: A view of the Large Hadron Collider at CERN, near Geneva, Switzerland. (CERN)



LHCb: Do B-particles decay the same way to *electrons* and *muons*?



December 2022:
new measurement
for *electrons*...



sep 2010
n 79646

19:49:24
Event 143858637

Fermionen: spin=1/2 deeltjes

Quarks

u	c	t
d	s	b

Krachten

Z	γ
W	g

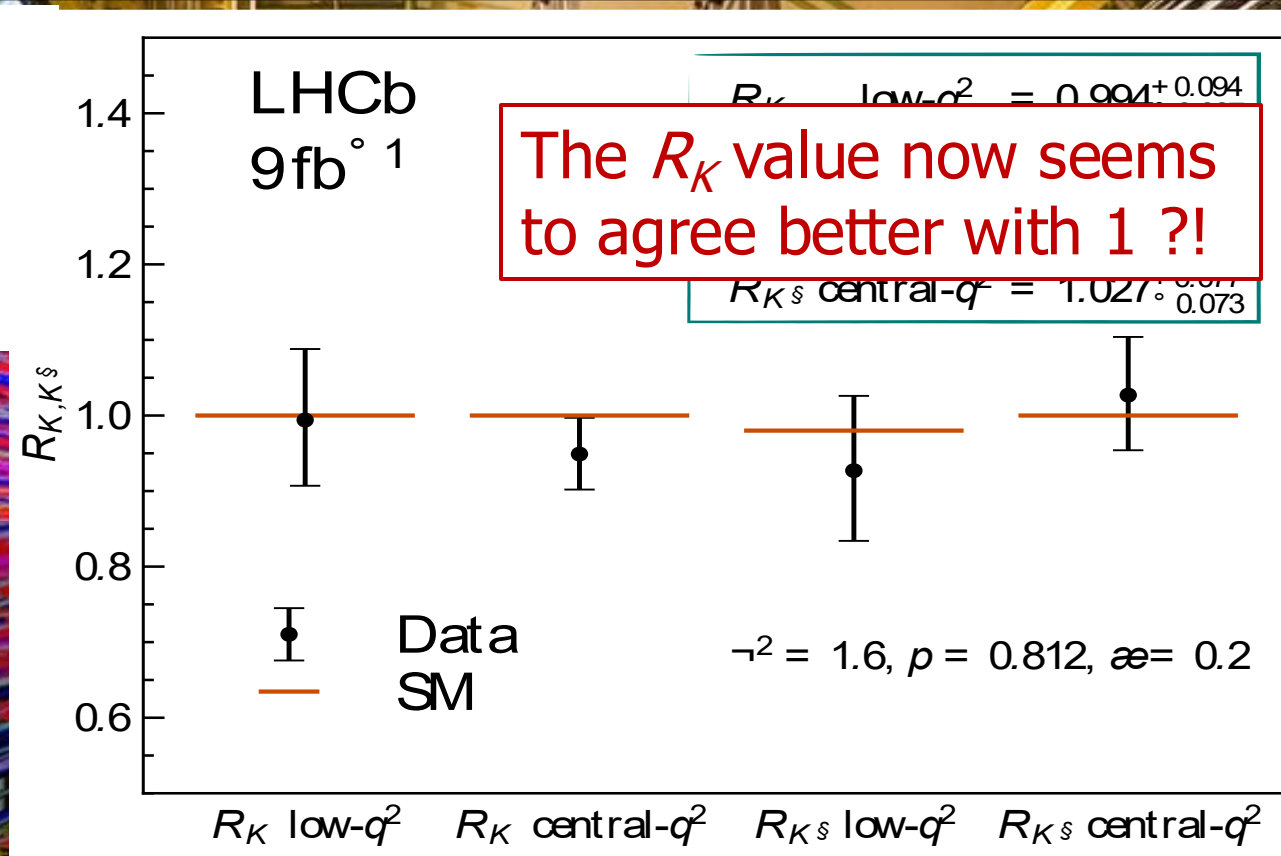
Leptonen

ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ
e	μ	τ

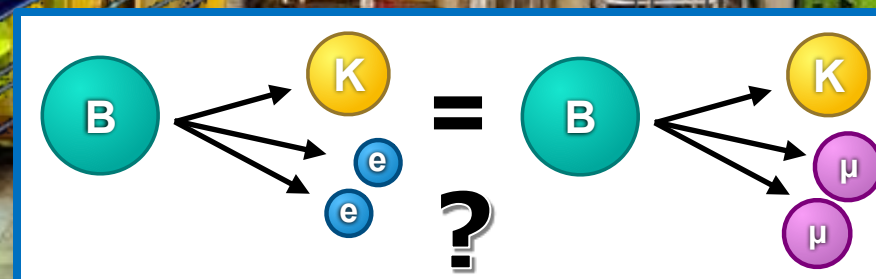
Higgs field

H

LHCb: Do B-particles decay the same way to *electrons* and *muons*?



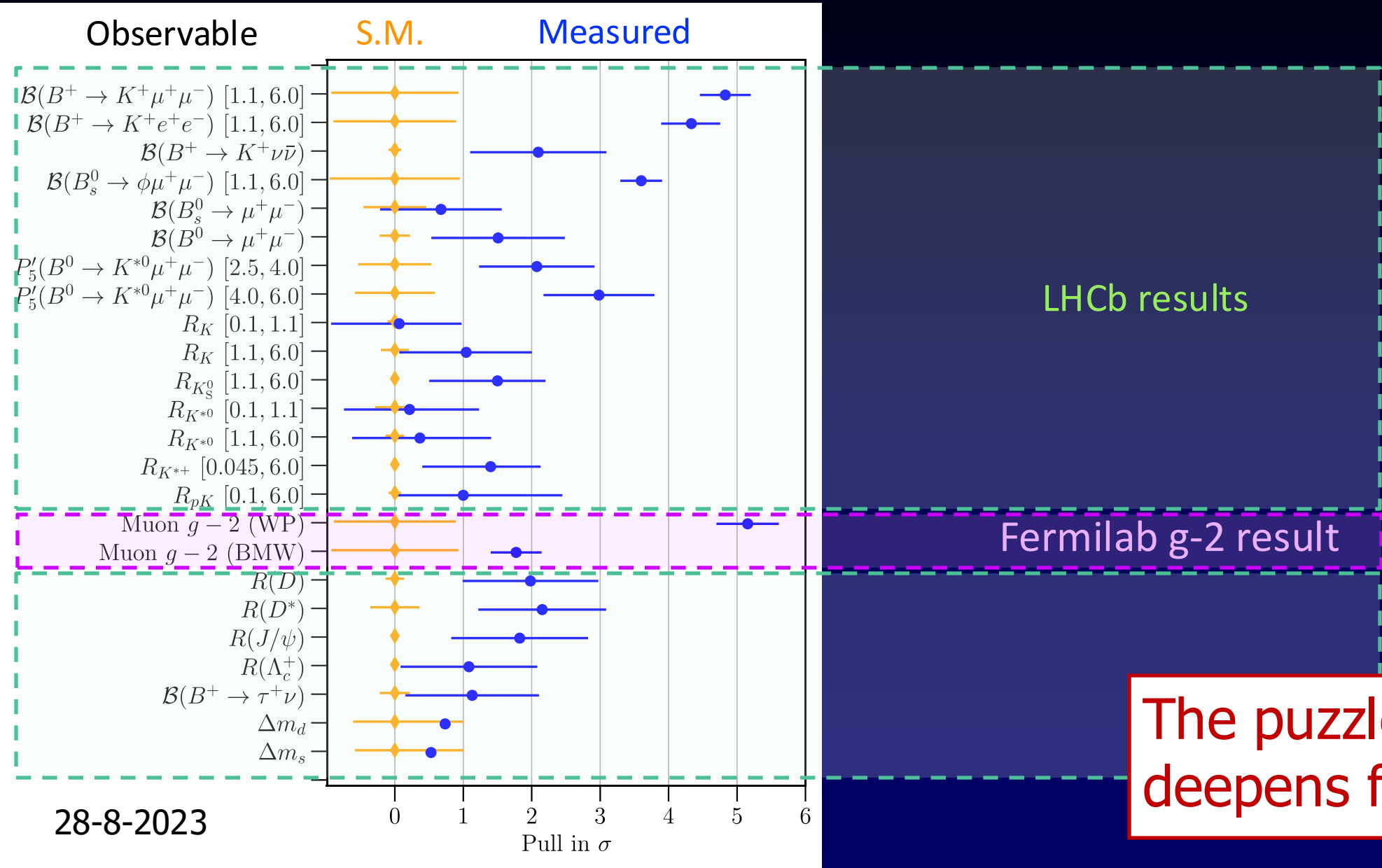
December 2022:
new measurement
for *electrons*...



sep 2010
n 79646

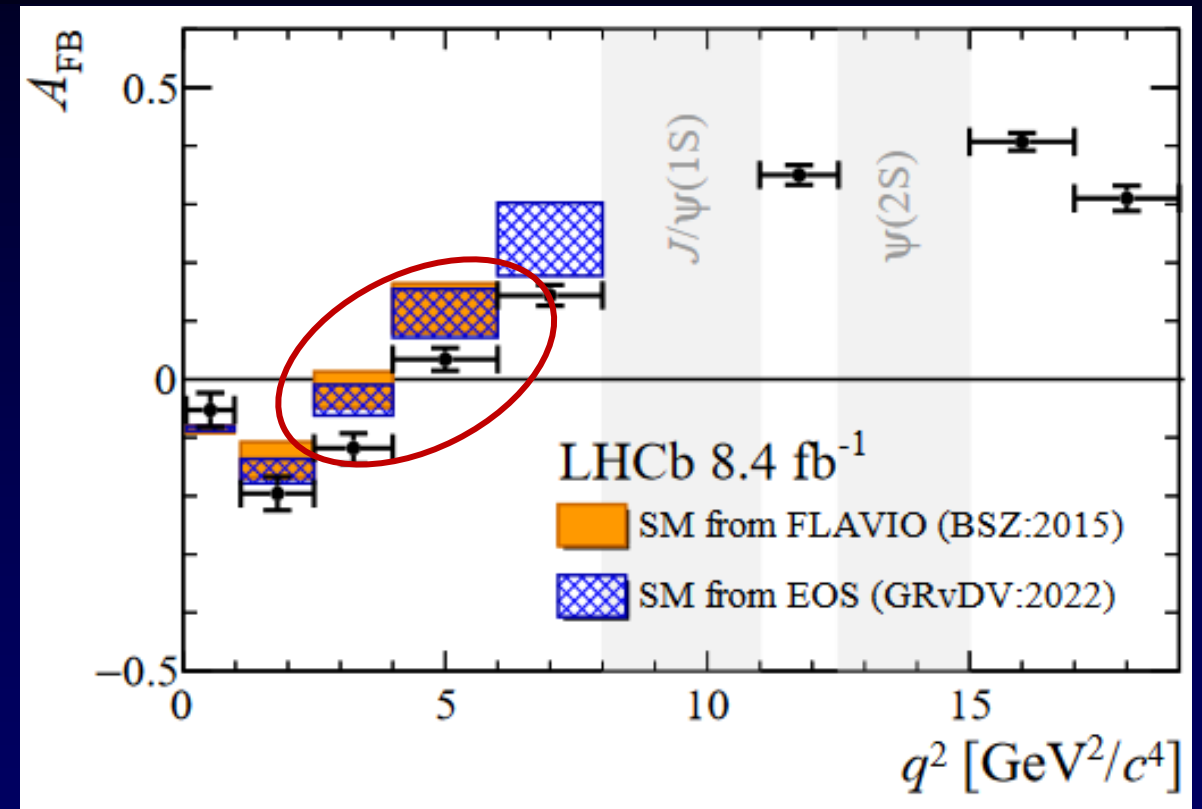
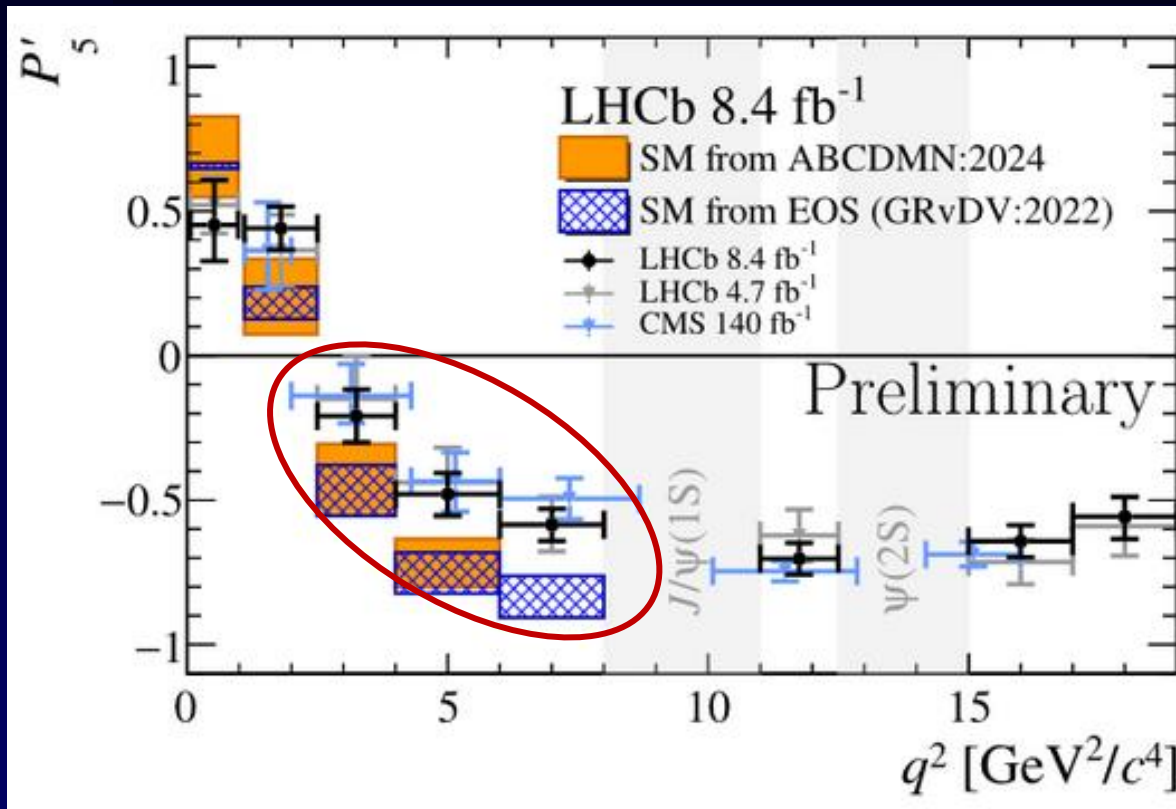
19:49:24
Event 143858637

But for muons more and more measurements disagree with SM!



Observing deviations from the Standard Model predictions

1 Sept 2025: new LHCb results for $B \rightarrow K\mu\mu$



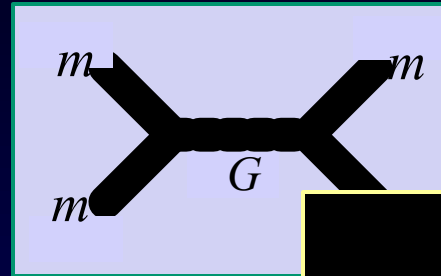
The effects are not yet statistically convincing but seem to have consistent pattern pointing towards a potential new force... ?

Four(?) fundamental forces of nature

Gravity:

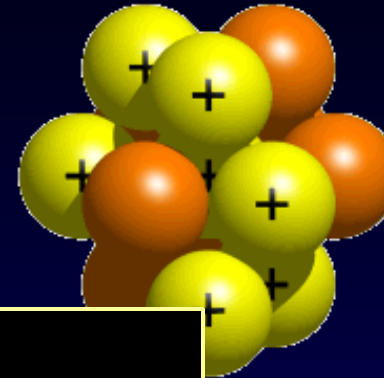


Quantum
Graviton exchange?

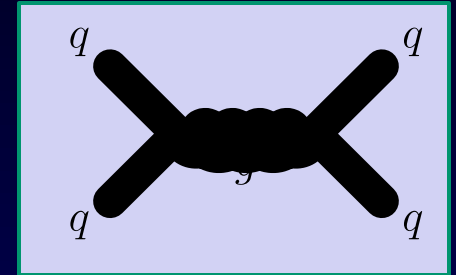


Acts on particles with mass

Strong nuclear force:



Quantum
gluon exchange:



Acts on quarks

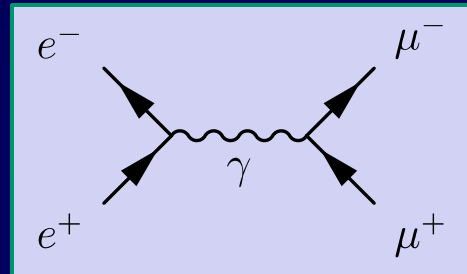
+ ???

Fifth force?

Electromagnetism:

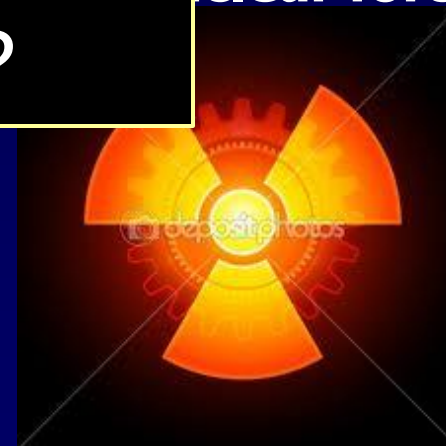


Quantum
photon exchange

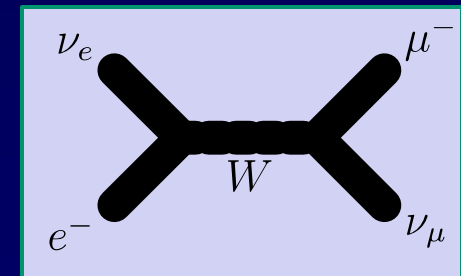


Acts on all charged particles

Weak nuclear force:



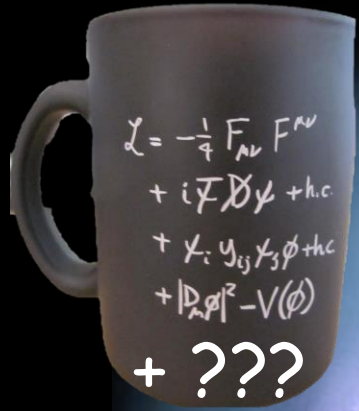
Quantum
 W, Z exchange:



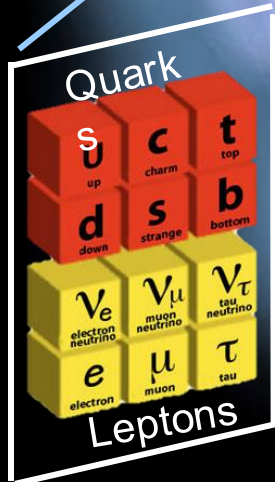
Acts on all particles

How did antimatter disappear in the early universe?

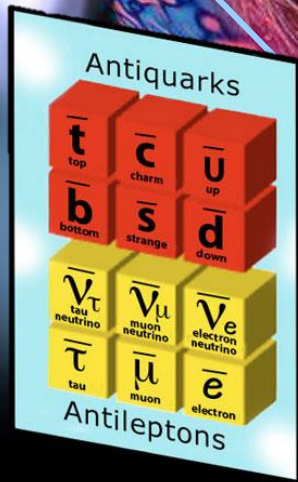
Why is there something rather than nothing?



Through a fifth force during the Big Bang...?



50.000001%

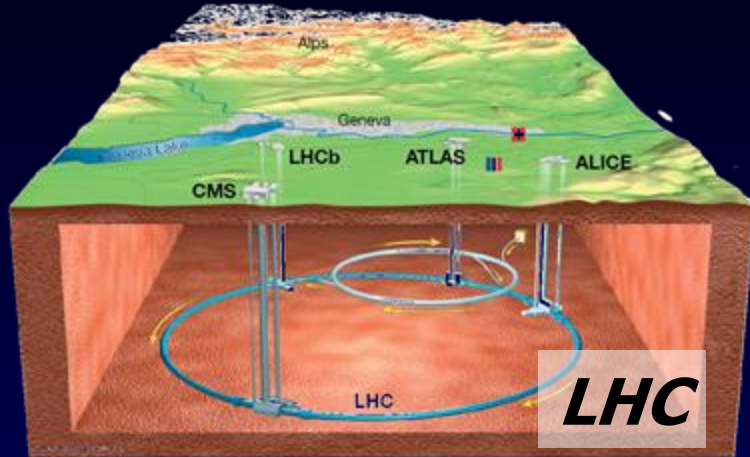


49.999999%

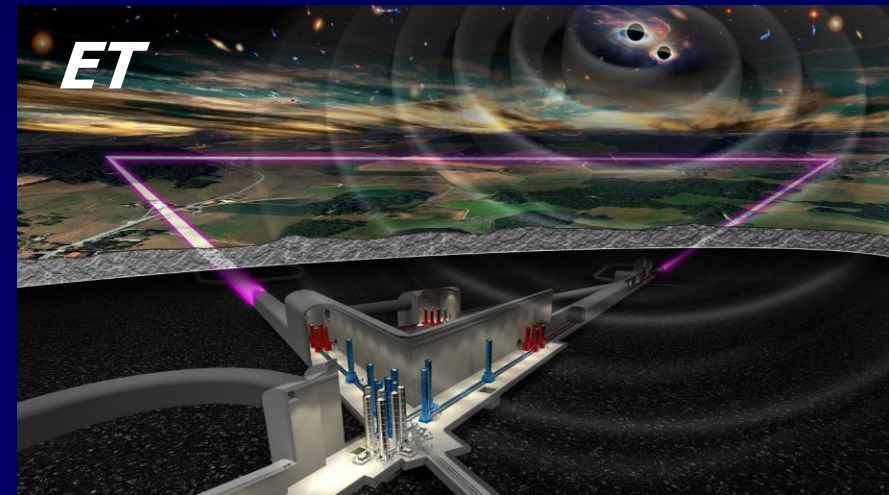
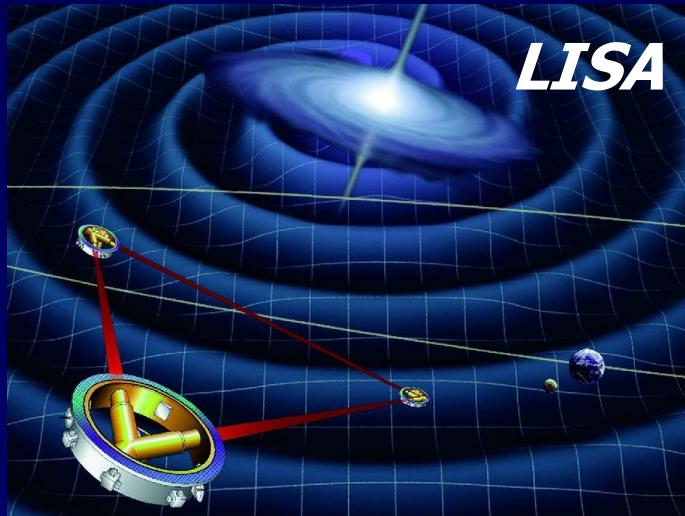


Future: "Circles and Triangles"

Particle Colliders: simulating physics of the Big Bang ...

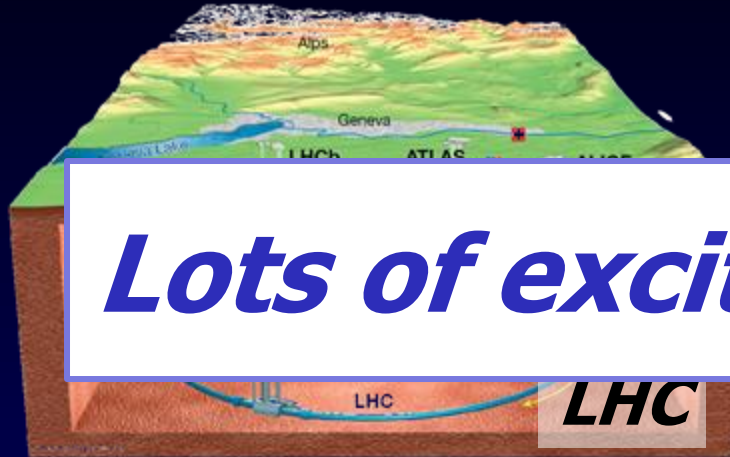


Gravitation-detectors: listening to the Big Bang...



Future: "Circles and Triangles"

Particle Colliders: simulating physics of the Big Bang ...



Lots of exciting research ongoing

Gravitation-detectors: listening to the Big Bang...



Thanks for your attention!



1897



Electron, e

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$

Charge -1

Lifetime ∞

Mass .511 MeV

1937



Muon, μ

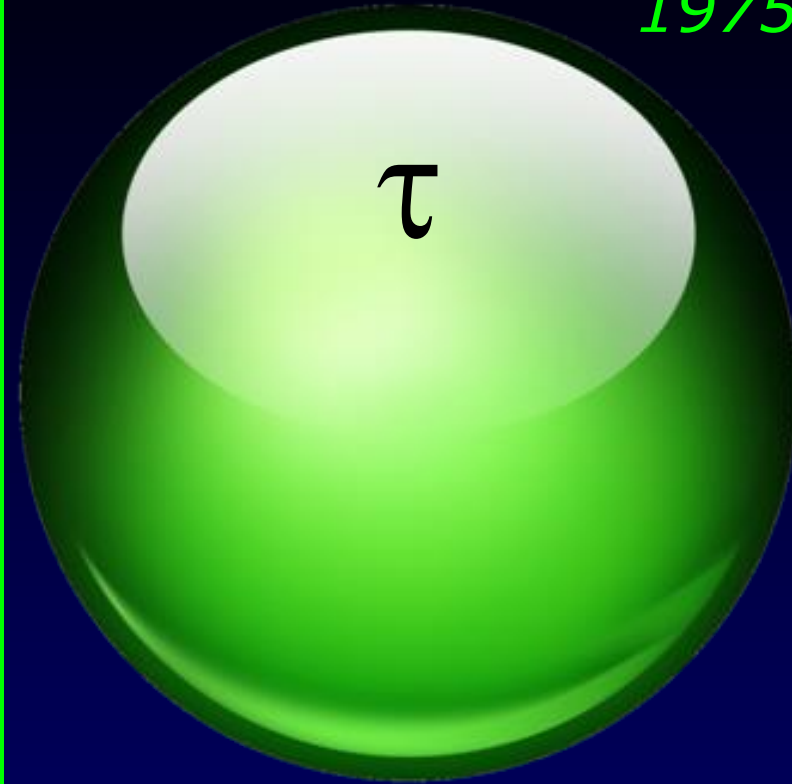
Spin $\frac{1}{2}$

Charge -1

Lifetime $2.2 \mu\text{s}$

Mass 106 MeV

1975



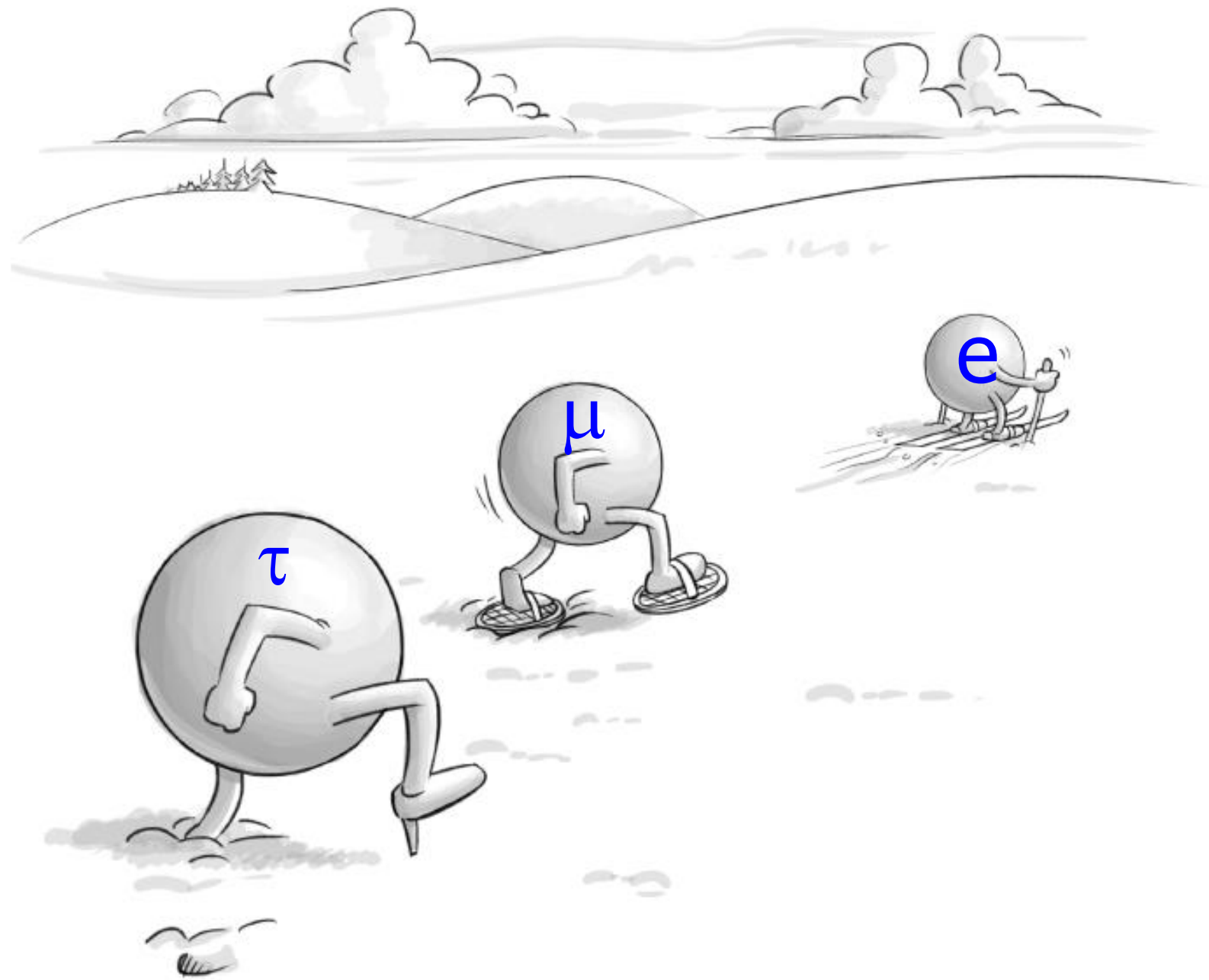
Tau, τ

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$

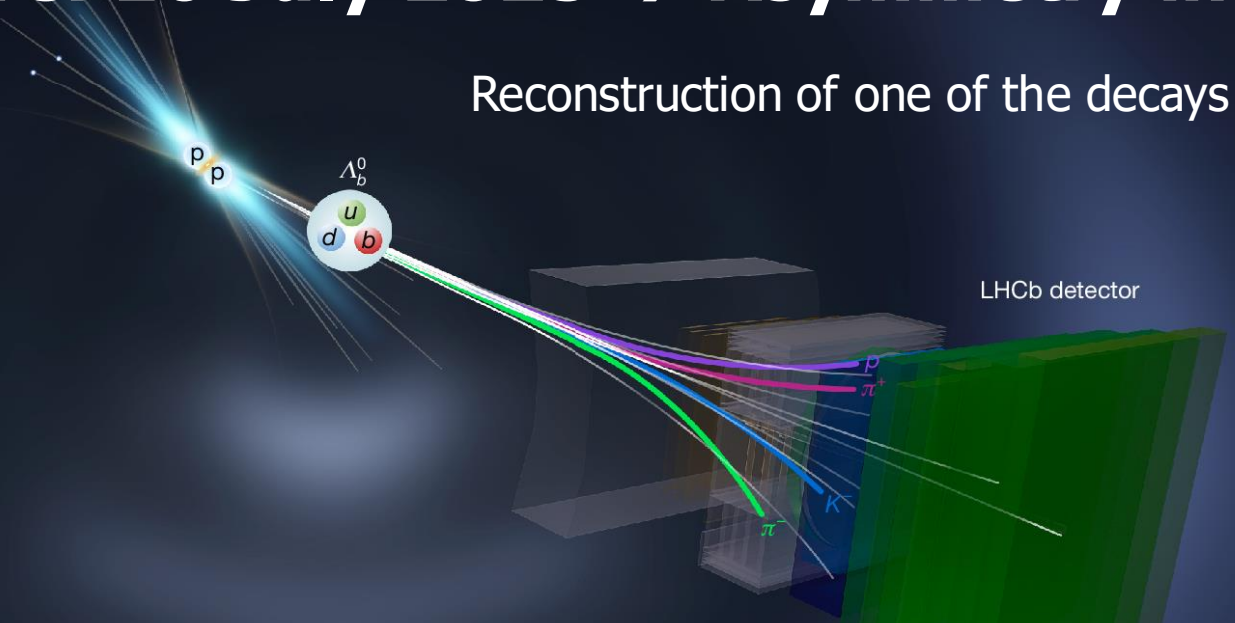
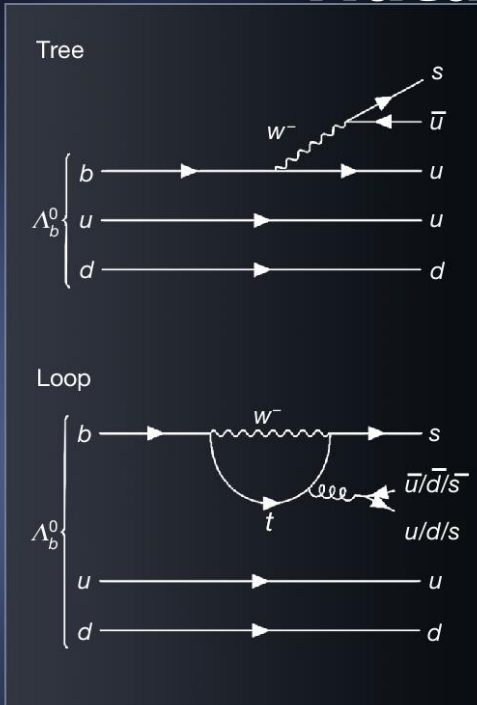
Charge -1

Lifetime 290 fs

Mass 1777 MeV

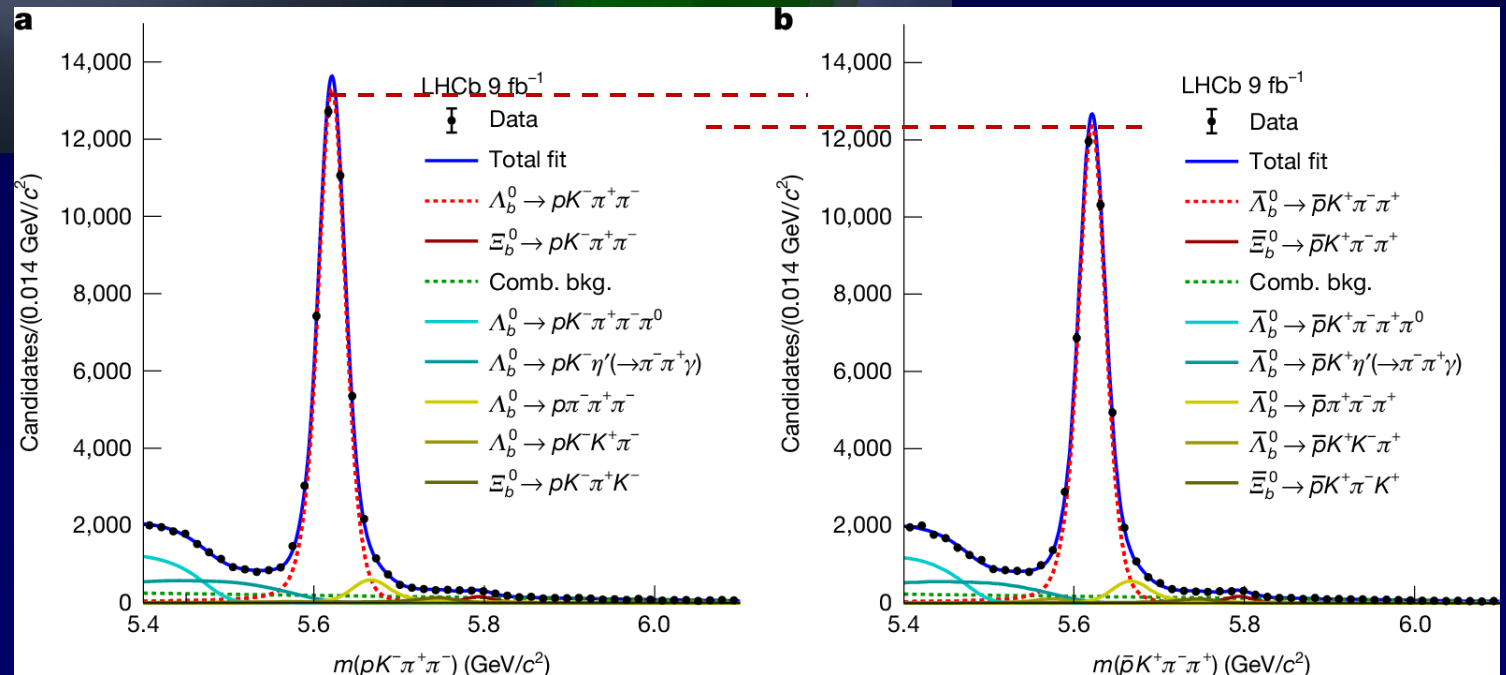


Nature: 16 July 2025 → Asymmetry in Baryons!!



Baryons are particle like proton and neutron. Constituents of our atoms

Matter vs antimatter asymmetry:
 $AA_{CP} = (2.45 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.1)\%$
 → 2.5 %



Twee weeks later in Fermilab ... muon magnetic moment?!

Menu **nrc** "Again trouble in Standard model"

Opnieuw barstje in standaardmodel van deeltjesfysica

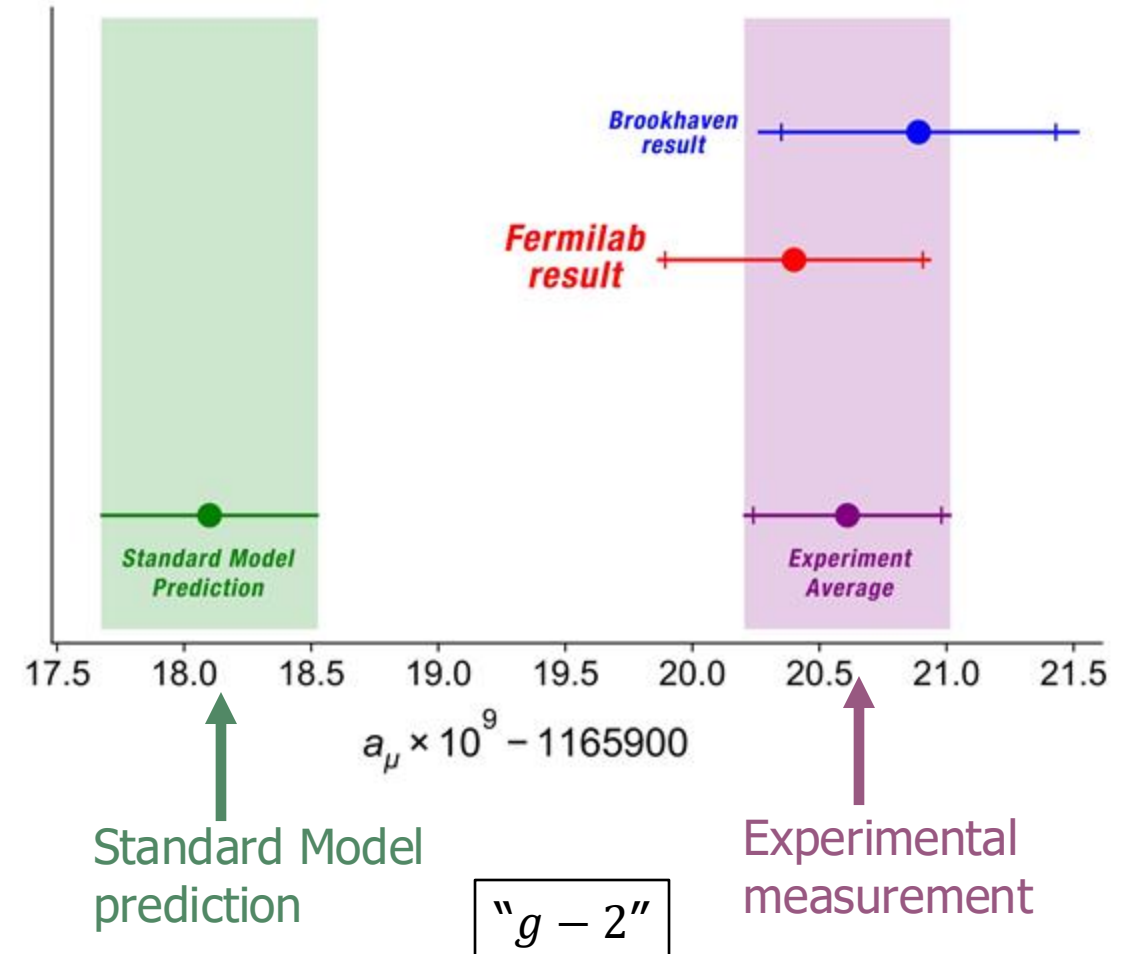
Natuurkunde Gaat het standaardmodel van de deeltjesfysica breken? Resultaten uit een Amerikaans experiment leiden tot opwinding.

Dorine Schenk 7 april 2021 Leestijd 3 minuten

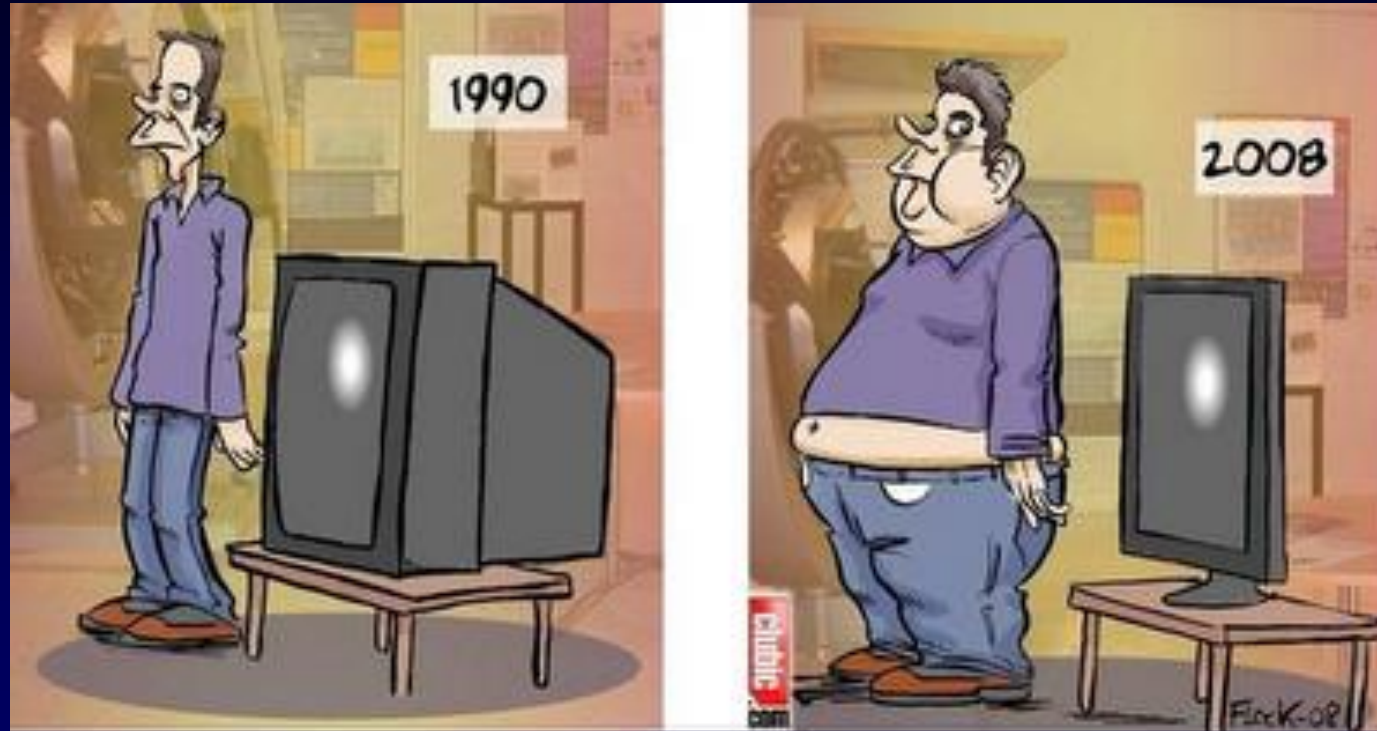


De Muon g-2-ring in het Fermilab in de buurt van Chicago. Het experiment wordt uitgevoerd bij een temperatuur van -268 graden Celsius.
Foto Reidar Hahn/Fermilab

Standard Model cannot explain measurement
→ A new force acting up?!



Applications of Science



Dark Matter



Visible “baryonic” matter



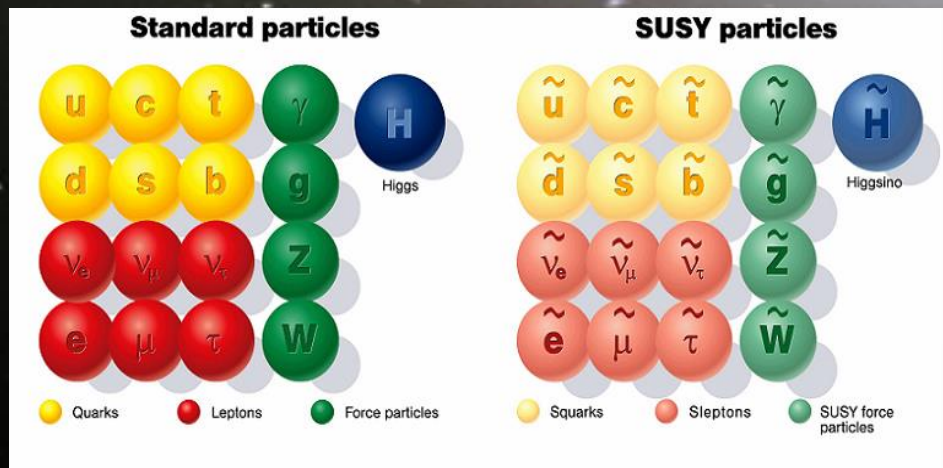
Spiral arm rotation and gravitational lensing



Dark Matter

He H

dark energy & dark matter





“The Dark Side rules the Universe”

