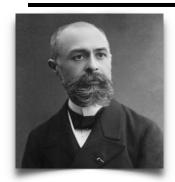


Early 1900's





1896 — Discovery of radioactivity

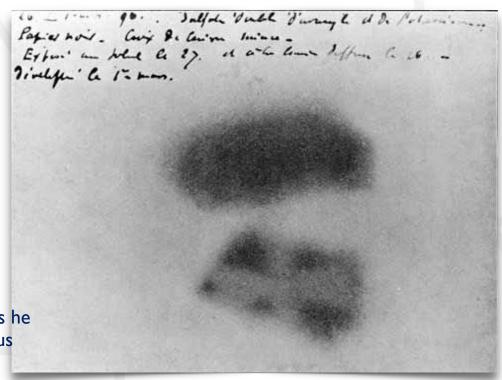


Antoine Henri Becquerel

* 15. Dezember 1852 in Paris † 25. August 1908 in Le Croisic

Nobel Prize 1903

"in recognition of the extraordinary services he has rendered by his discovery of spontaneous radioactivity"

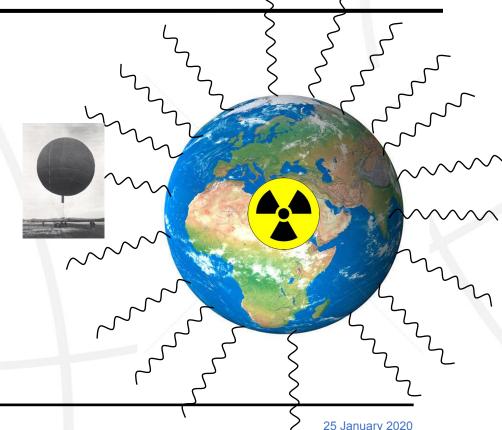


Early 1900's — Study of radioactivity

Radioactivity was discovered by **Becquerel** in **1896**, and studied further by Marie Curie and many others.

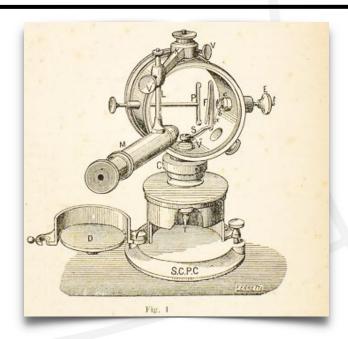
Earth is recognised as a radioactive ball.

Radioactivity measured in the atmosphere should get less when going further away from Earth.



Measuring radioactivity in the early 1900's



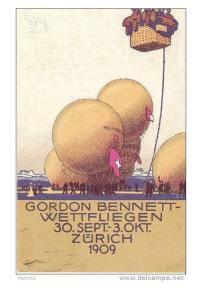


With an electrometer, measuring discharge between two charged wires, radioactivity was measured in that time. Painstakingly!

Pioneers of the detection of cosmic rays



Balloon flights in 1909





Karl Bergwitz (1875-1958), Germany Decrease of radioactivity at 1300 m to 24%

Albert Gockel (1860-1927), Professor in Fribourg No decrease, maybe increase of radioactivity at 4500m.

Introduced the term 'cosmic radiation'

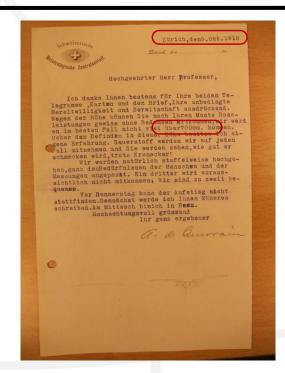
No hydrogen for Gockel to go higher

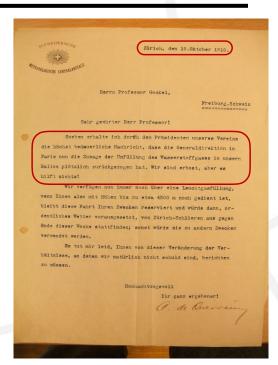
At that time, gas balloons were used.

With methane, maximum altitude is limited.

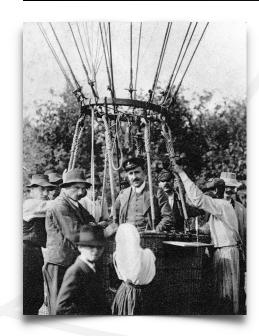
With hydrogen, high altitudes were possible.

Gockel was first promised, then refused the hydrogen.





Pioneers of the detection of cosmic rays

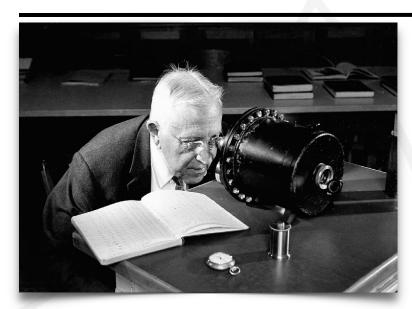


Victor Hess (1883-1964)
Professor in Graz reached 5300 m in 1912



Werner Kolhörster (1887-1945)
Professor in Berlin reached 9300 m in 1914

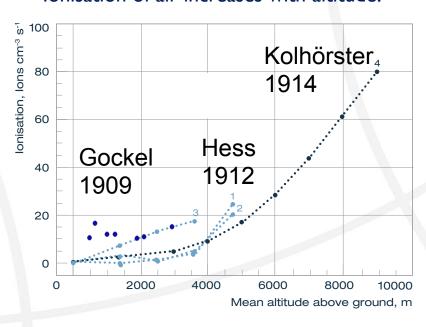
Detection of cosmic rays



Victor Hess with his device Nobel prize in 1936.

Albert Gockel died already in 1927 and could not be awarded.

lonisation of air increases with altitude.



Ballon flight today with modern equipment





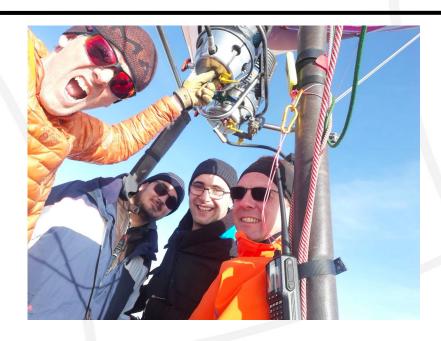




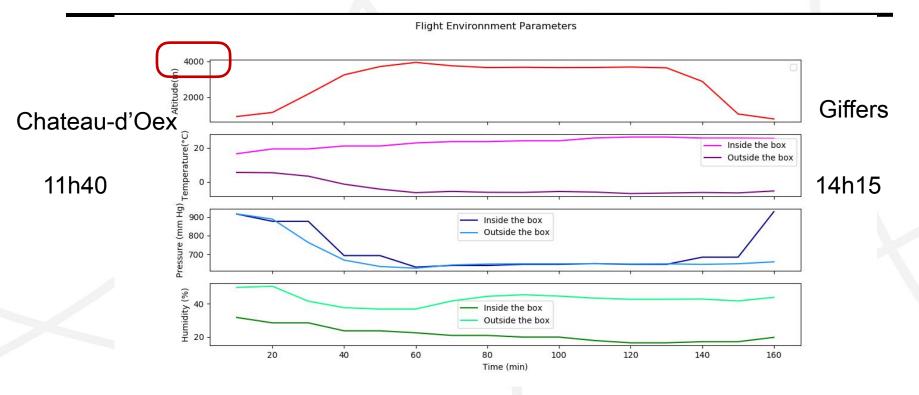


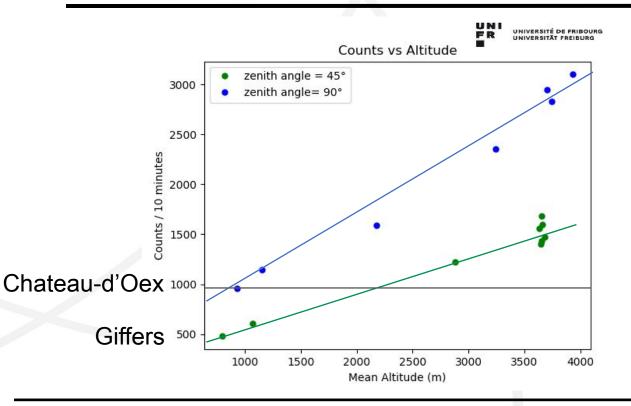












cosmic rays from the top

3 times higher rate at 4000m than at 1000m

cosmic rays at 45°

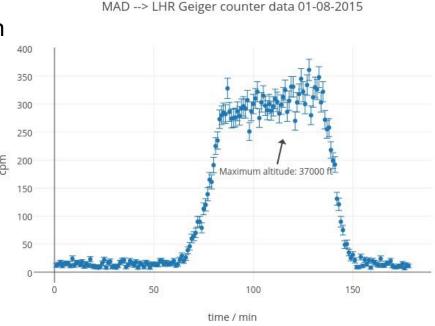
1.5 times higher rate at 4000m than at 1000m

Taking a Geiger Counter on board of an airplane

20 times higher background radiation in standard cruising altitude than at ground level.

ca 6 µS/h

Fukushima radiation map https://jciv.iidj.net/map
Comparable to the hot zones.
E.g. Ōkuma is evacuated and has ca 4.5 µS/h



Where do cosmic rays come from?

Earth is constantly hit by particles.

Most come from the **sun**. They have moderately **low energies**.

Active galactic nuclei, neutron stars, supernovae, deep in the Milky Way and in far away galaxies, create particles at extremely high energies.

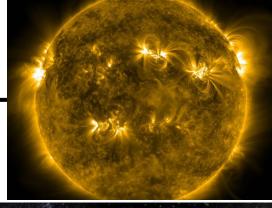


Aurora Borealis

The sun's **solar wind is composed of particles** protons, electrons, helium nuclei,...

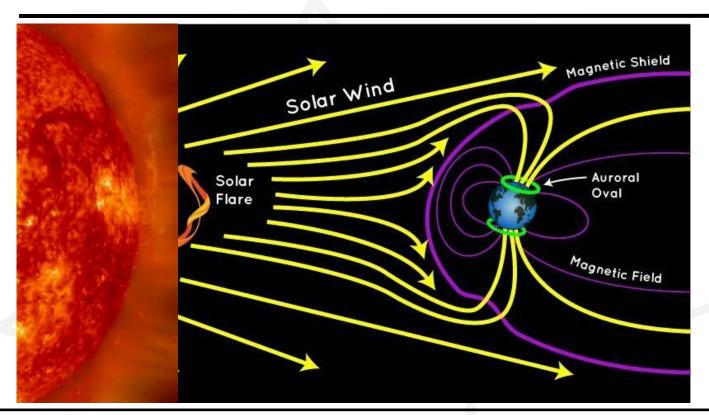
As the energy of these is moderately low, the **Earth's magnetic field deflects** them — except in the polar regions.

When the sun is ejecting a **solar flare**, it becomes visible with the naked eye in the polar regions.





Earth's magnetic field deflects the solar wind



Aurora Borealis (North Pole) and Australis (South Pole)



High energetic particles hit Earth everywhere

Active galactic nuclei, neutron stars, supernovae, deep in the Milky Way and in far away galaxies, create particles at extremely high energies.

Some of these are also hitting the Earth.





Why study Cosmic Rays?

The **Universe** is emitting **light** - which we see with the **naked eye** and through **telescopes**.

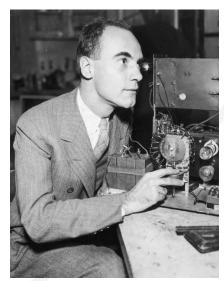
Fascinating humankind since ever.

The **Universe** is also emitting **particles**, giving a **broader view** and **new insights**.



Fascinating even more. Particle physics is also cosmology.

Studying Cosmic Rays — the early days



Carl David Anderson
Discovered **anti-matter in 1932**(the positron, which is the anti-electron)
Nobel Prize 1936

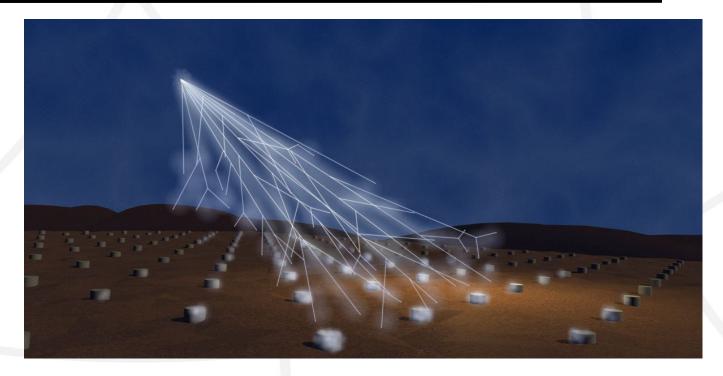


High altitude research station at the Jungfraujoch 3500m Since the mid 1920's.

Studying Cosmic Rays — still today

On ground

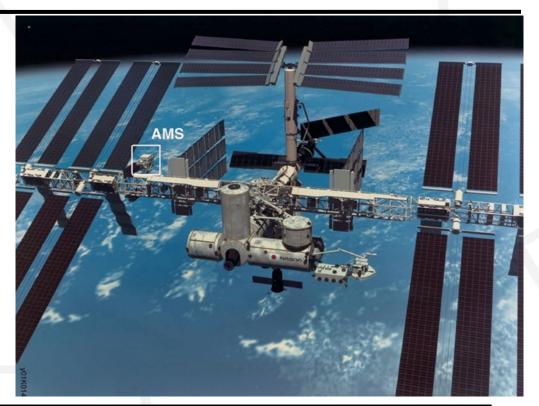
3000 km² array in Malargüe, Mendoza prov., Argentina



Studying Cosmic Rays — still today

In space

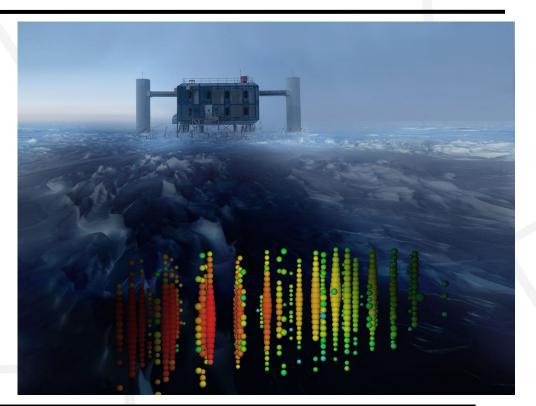
On the international space station



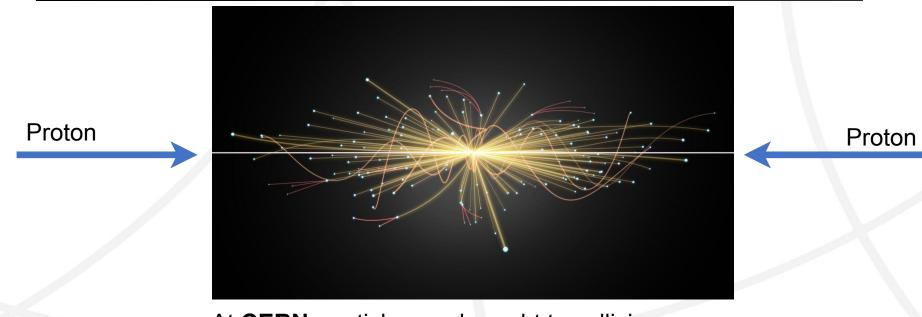
Studying Cosmic Rays — still today

Below ground

In the ice at the South Pole



Understanding particle collisions



At CERN, particles are brought to collisions

- as cosmic rays collide with the atmosphere
- gives insight in the inner forces of matter

120 years of accelerating particles



1897 Accelerating electronsCathode ray tube **J.J. Thomson**

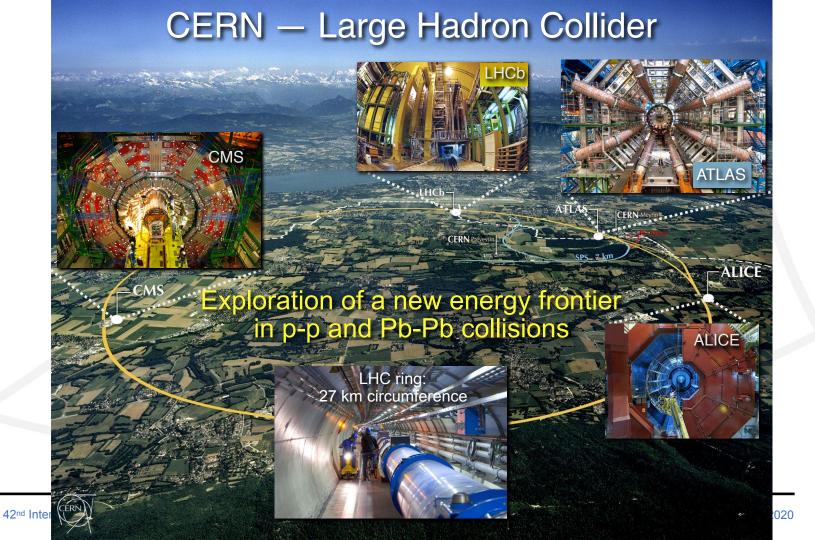


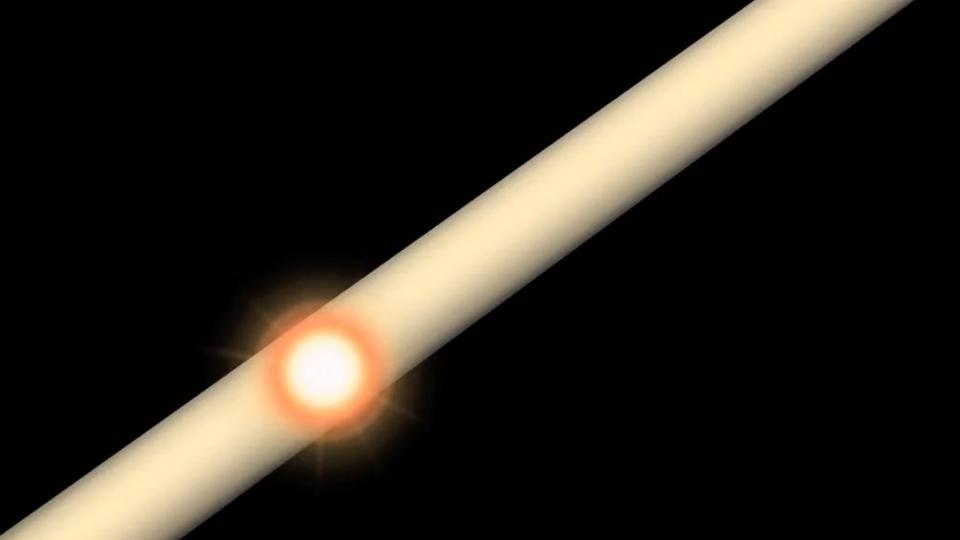
1931 First circular accelerator Ernest O. Lawrence & M. Stanley Livingston



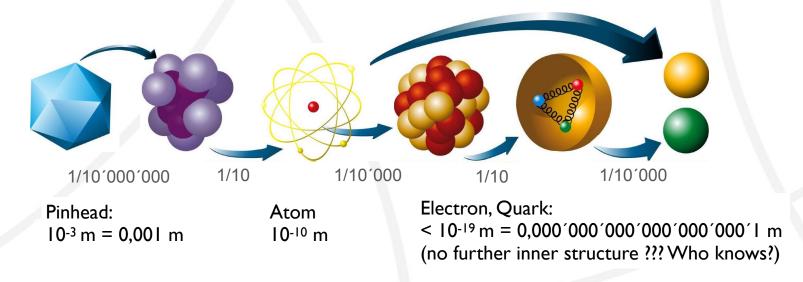






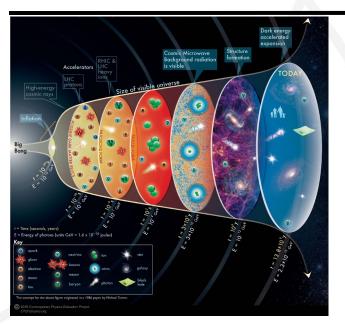


The structure of matter revealed



If an atom's radius would be as large as the distance from CERN to Copenhagen, the LHC could still resolve millimetre scale objects.

The evolution of the Universe



$$egin{align} \mathcal{L} &= -rac{1}{4}\mathcal{F}_{\mu
u}\mathcal{F}^{\mu
u} \ &+ iar{\psi}\mathcal{D}\psi \ &+ \psi_i y_{ij}\psi_j\phi + h.c. \ &+ \left|\mathcal{D}_{\mu}\phi
ight|^2 - \mathcal{V}(\phi) \ \end{matrix}$$

The Standard Model of Particle Physics

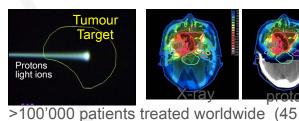
Balloons played an important role in the beginning on the way to deeply understand the Universe, and with it, who we are, where we are coming from, and where we are going to.

Medical Application as an Example of Particle Physics Spin-off Combining Physics, ICT, Biology and Medicine to fight cancer



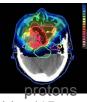
Accelerating particle beams ~30'000 accelerators worldwide ~17'000 used for medicine

Hadron Therapy





>50'000 patients treated in Europe (14



Leadership in Ion Beam Therapy now in Europe and Japan



Detecting particles



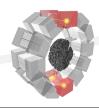
facilities)

facilities)

Clinical trial in Portugal, France and Italy for new breast imaging system (ClearPEM)



PET Scanner





Balloon museum







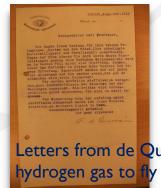


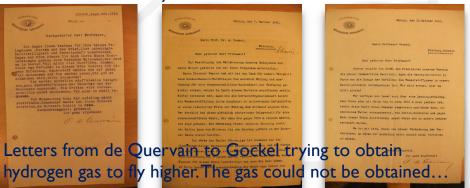
Original items to show

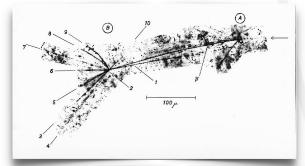


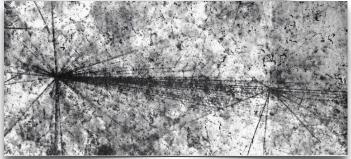


Electrometer used by Gockel around 1910









Emulsion plates from mid 1950's taken at Jungfraujoch

"Art&Science"

Through the opening of the exhibition:

Guided tours Lectures Junior Scientist booklet

https://www.espace-ballon.ch/copie-de-exposition-temporaire



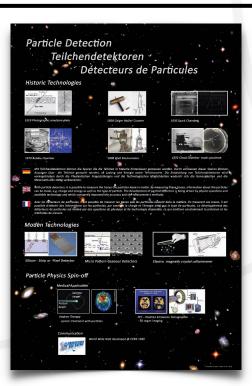




Explaining Cosmic Rays

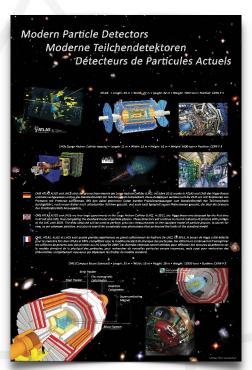


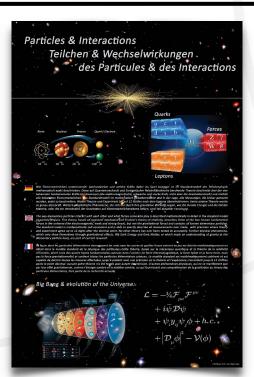




Explaining Particles







Thank you for listening

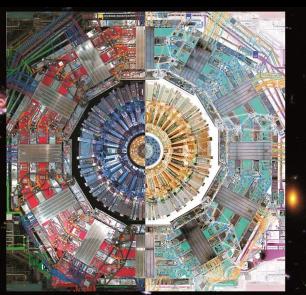
"Art&Science" - Chateau d'Oex/ CH

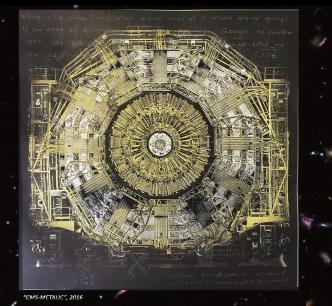
Balloon Museum April 2019 – March 2022 Balloon Festival January 25th Febriary 2nd 2020











"Matter-Ant-Matter Symmetry 2", 2012

"CMS - RED", Natural Science Series 2012

