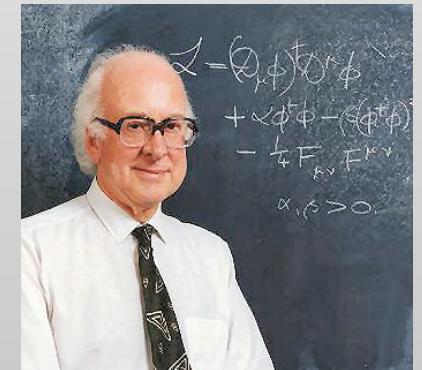
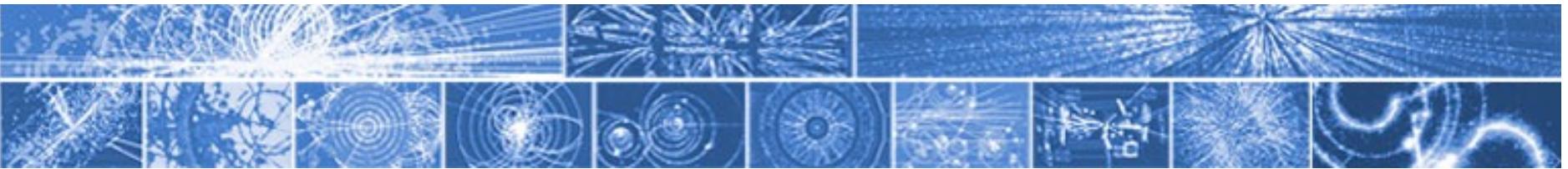


Il bosone di Higgs

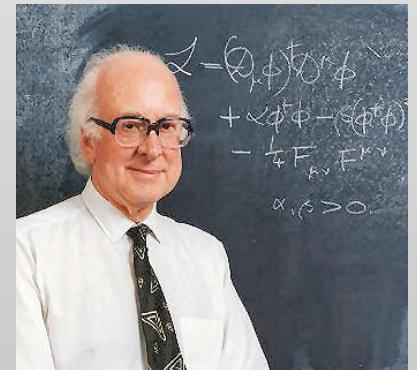


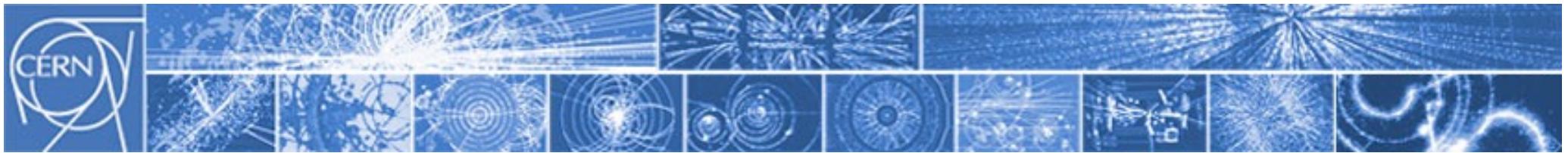
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & (\partial_\mu \phi)^\dagger \partial^\mu \phi \\ & + \lambda \phi^\dagger \phi - \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu F_\nu)^\dagger F^{\mu\nu} \\ & \alpha, \beta > 0 \end{aligned}$$



Il bosone di ~~Higgs~~

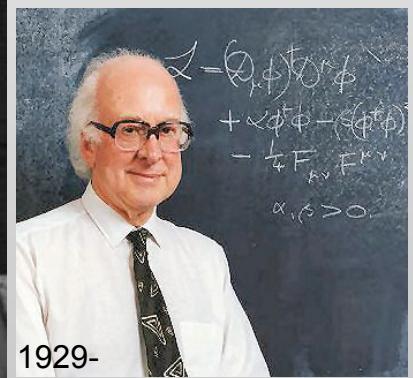
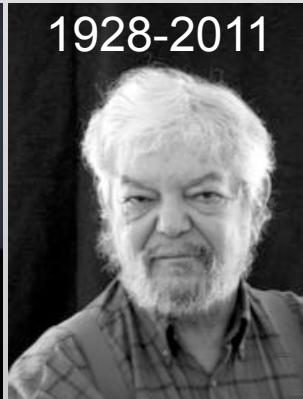
Englert-Brout-Higgs-Guralnik-Hagen-Kibble

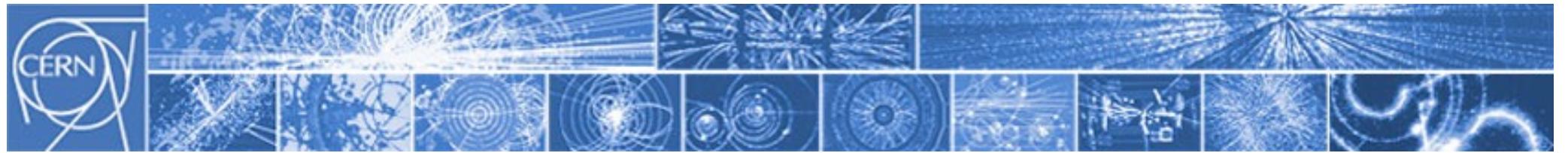




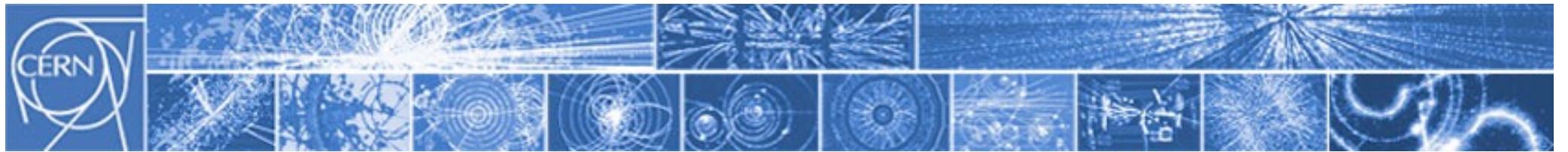
Il bosone di ~~Higgs~~

Englert-Brout-Higgs-Guralnik-Hagen-Kibble



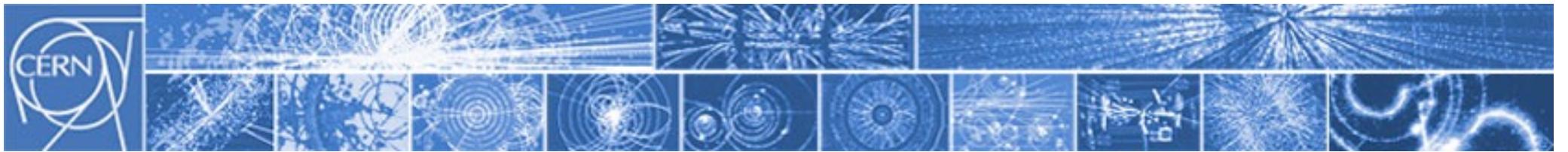


Q. Perché una particella ha massa m ?



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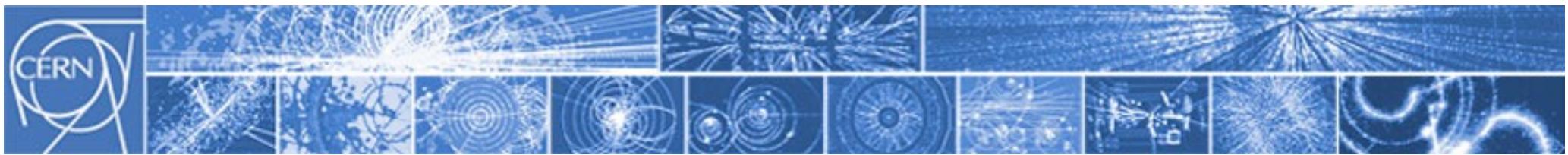
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} \simeq & -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \\ & + i\bar{\Psi} \not{D} \Psi \\ & + y_{ij} \Psi_i \Psi_j \phi \\ & + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)\end{aligned}$$



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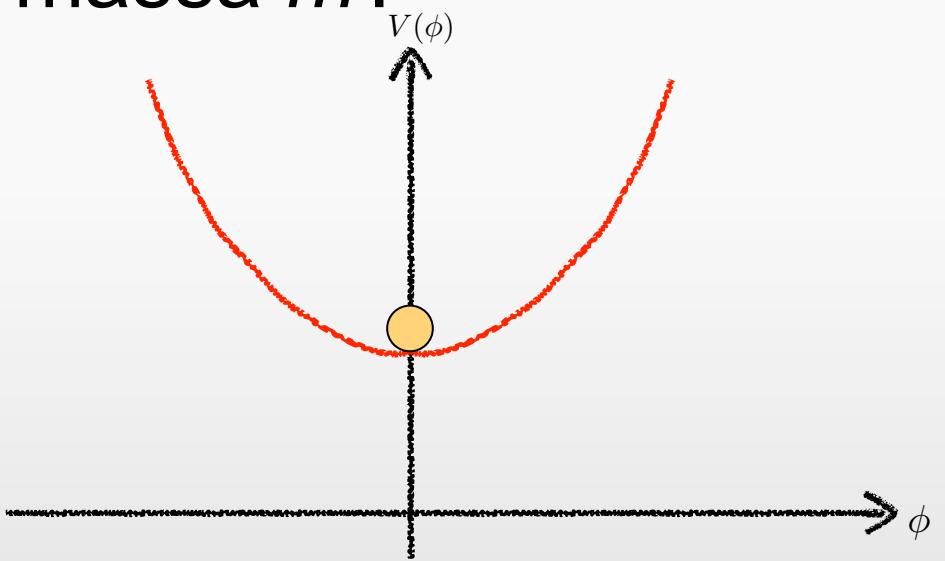
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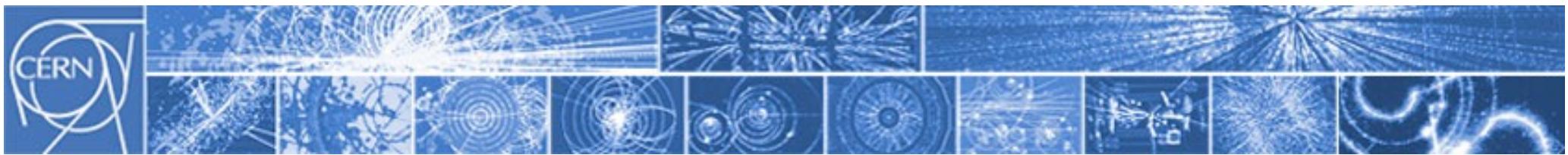
$-m^2 |\phi|^2 + \lambda |\phi|^4$



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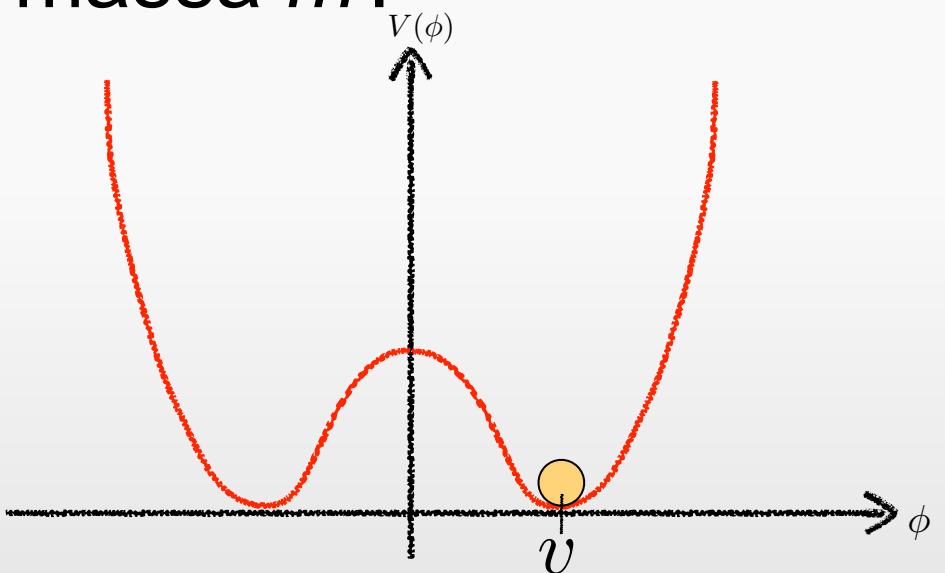
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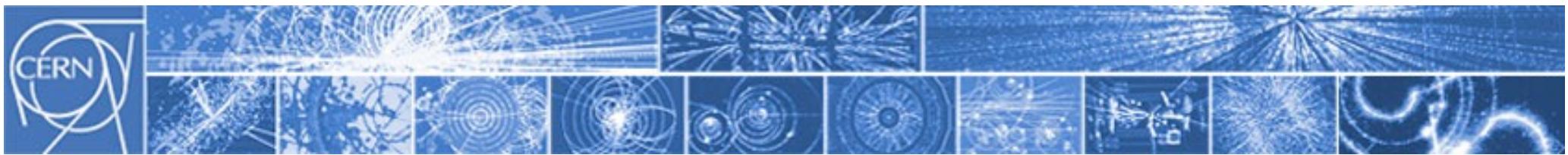


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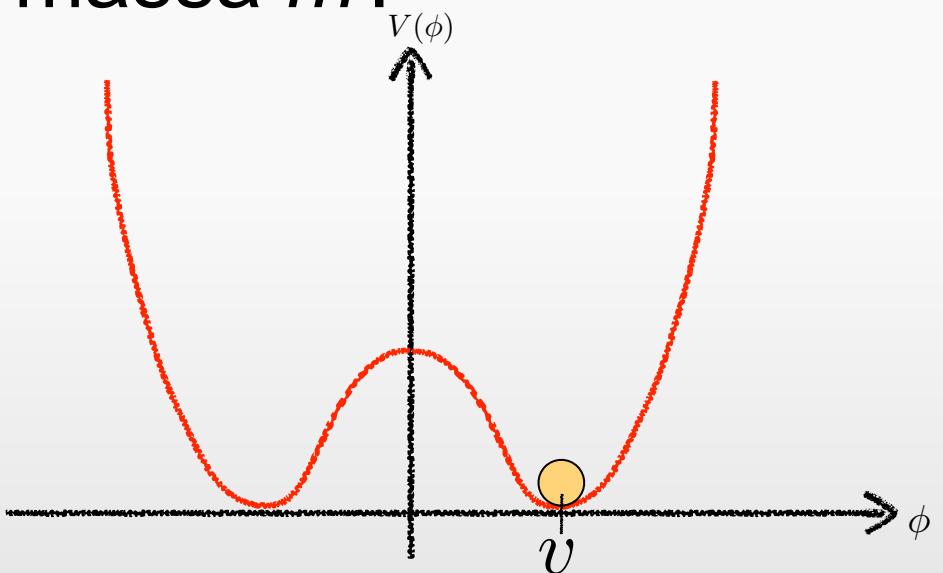


$$\phi \simeq v + h$$

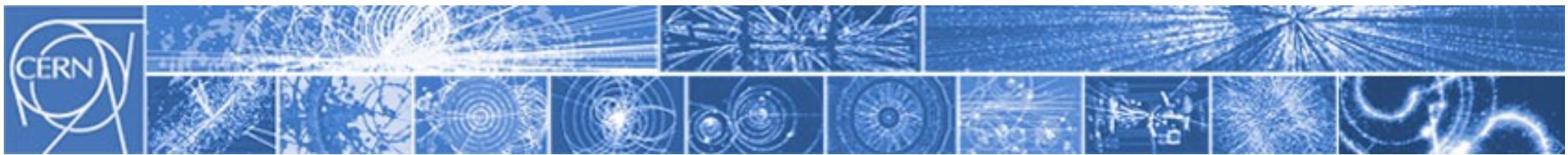


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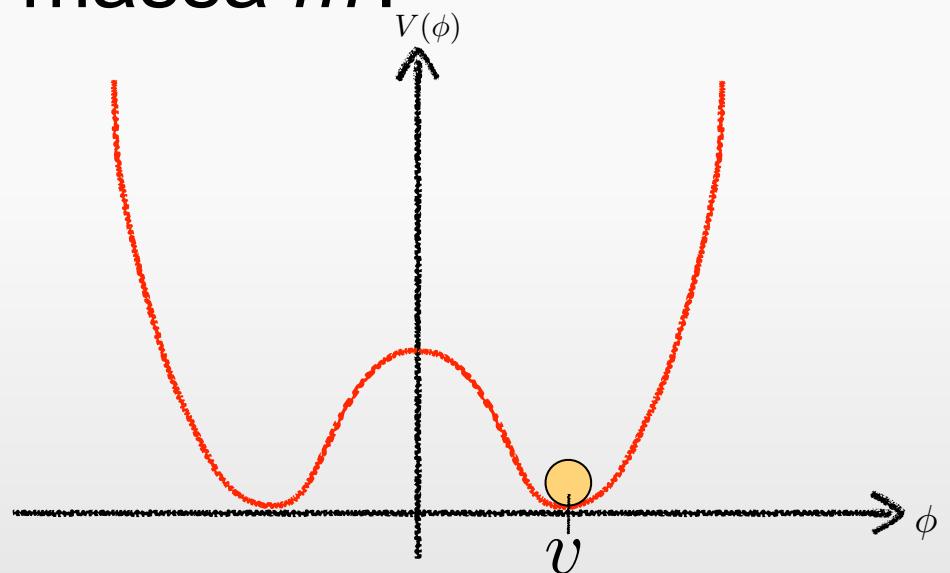


$$\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + h)$$

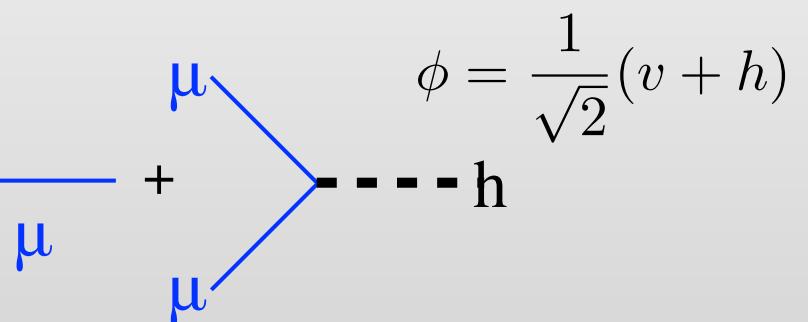


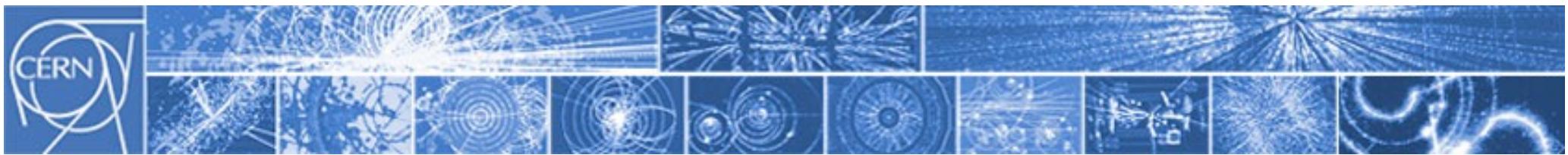
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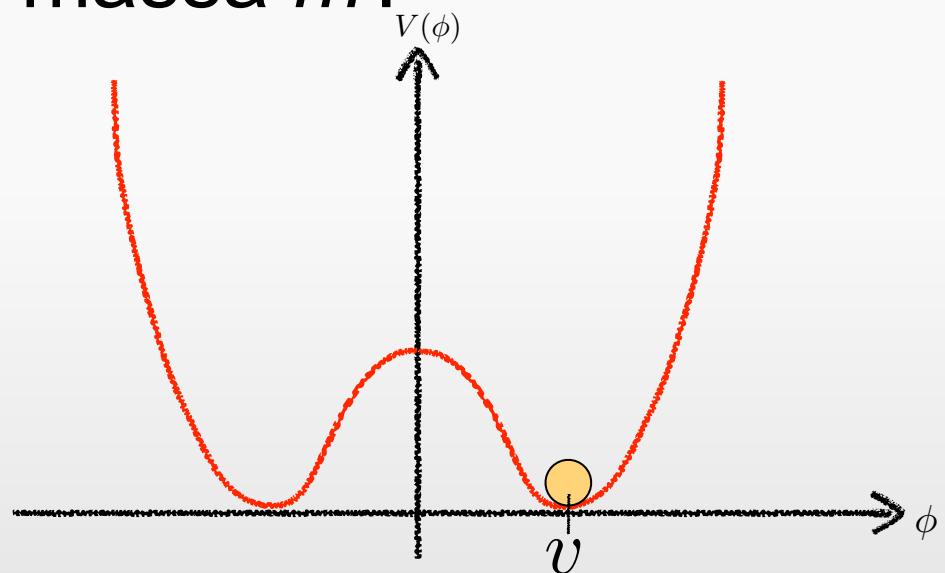
$$y_{ij}\Psi_i\Psi_j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h) \rightsquigarrow \frac{y_\mu v}{\sqrt{2}}\mu\mu + \frac{y_\mu}{\sqrt{2}}\mu\mu h$$





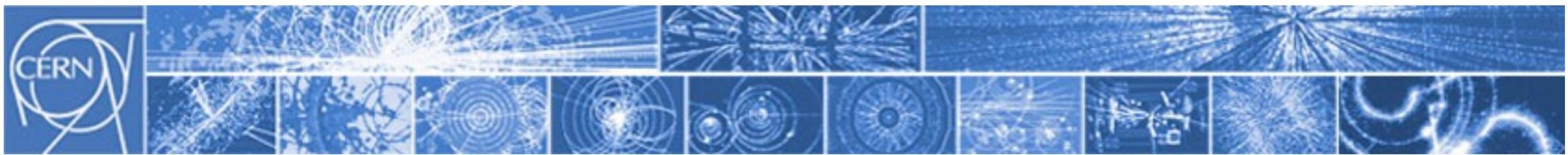
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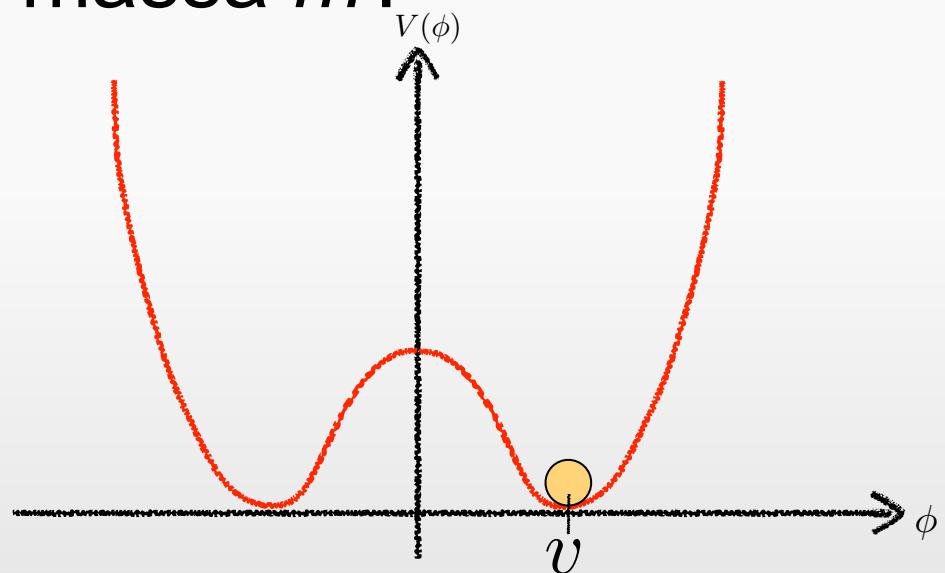
$$y_{ij}\Psi_i\Psi_j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h) \rightsquigarrow \frac{y_\mu v}{\sqrt{2}}\mu\mu + \frac{y_\mu}{\sqrt{2}}\mu\mu h = \frac{\mu}{\mu} + \frac{h}{y_\mu/\sqrt{2}}$$

$\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h)$



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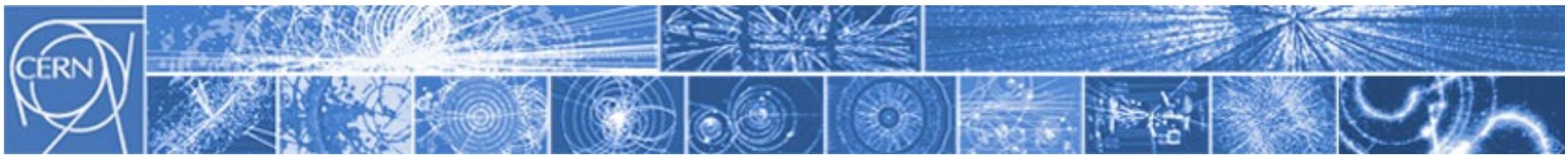


$$y_{ij}\Psi_i\Psi_j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + h) \rightsquigarrow \frac{y_\mu v}{\sqrt{2}}\mu\mu + \frac{y_\mu}{\sqrt{2}}\mu\mu h = \frac{\mu}{\mu} + \frac{y_\mu}{\sqrt{2}}h$$

$$|D_\mu\phi|^2 \rightsquigarrow \frac{g v}{2}W^+W^-$$

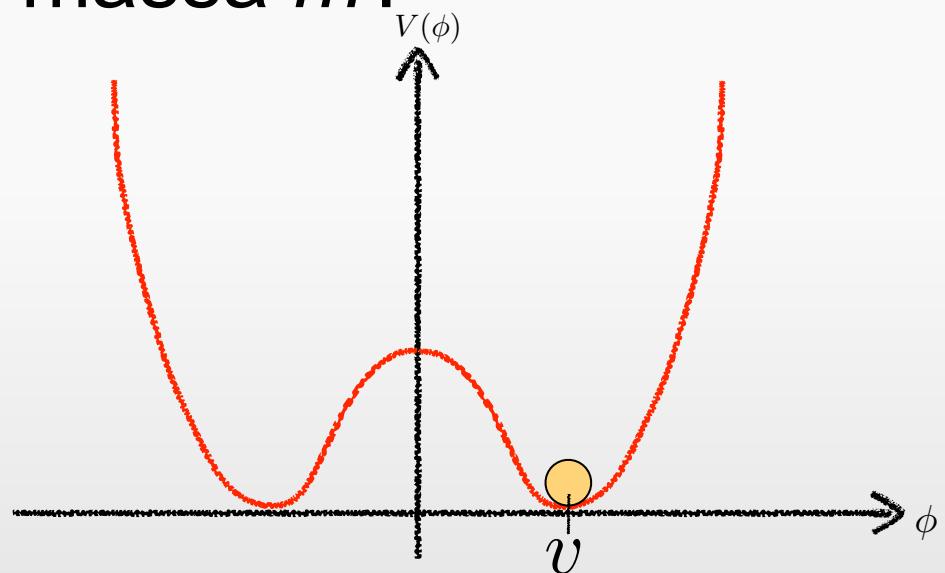
$$\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + h)$$

μ + h
μ y_μ/√2



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$$y_{ij}\Psi_i\Psi_j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h) \rightsquigarrow \frac{y_\mu v}{\sqrt{2}}\mu\mu + \frac{y_\mu}{\sqrt{2}}\mu\mu h$$

$$|D_\mu\phi|^2 \rightsquigarrow \frac{g v}{2}W^+W^-$$

M_W

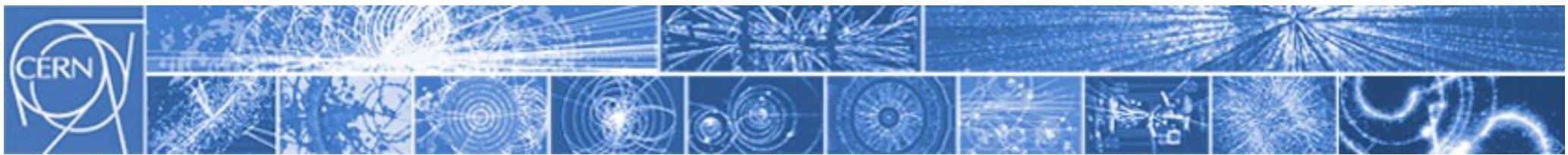
$$\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h)$$

μ μ μ

$y_\mu/\sqrt{2}$

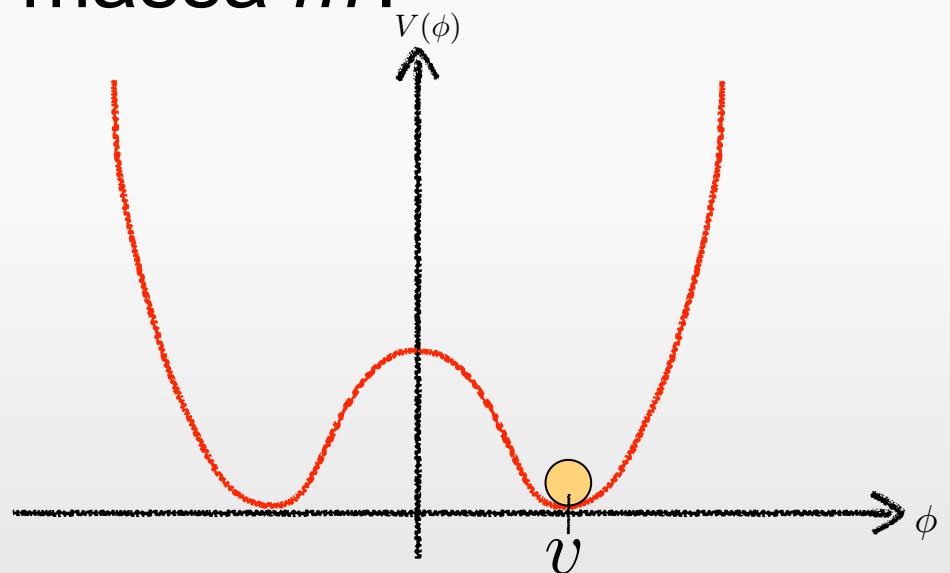
+

h



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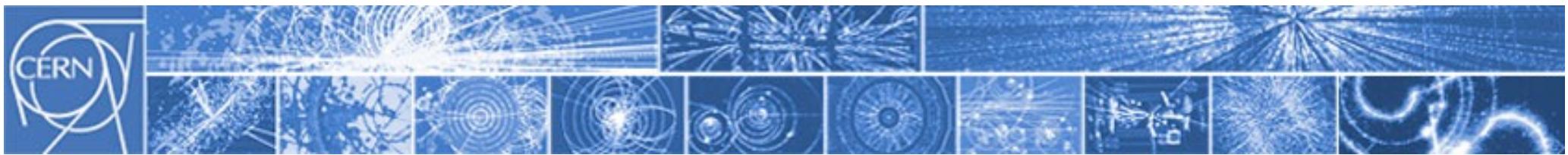
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$$|D_\mu\phi|^2 \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\frac{gv}{2}} W^+W^-$$

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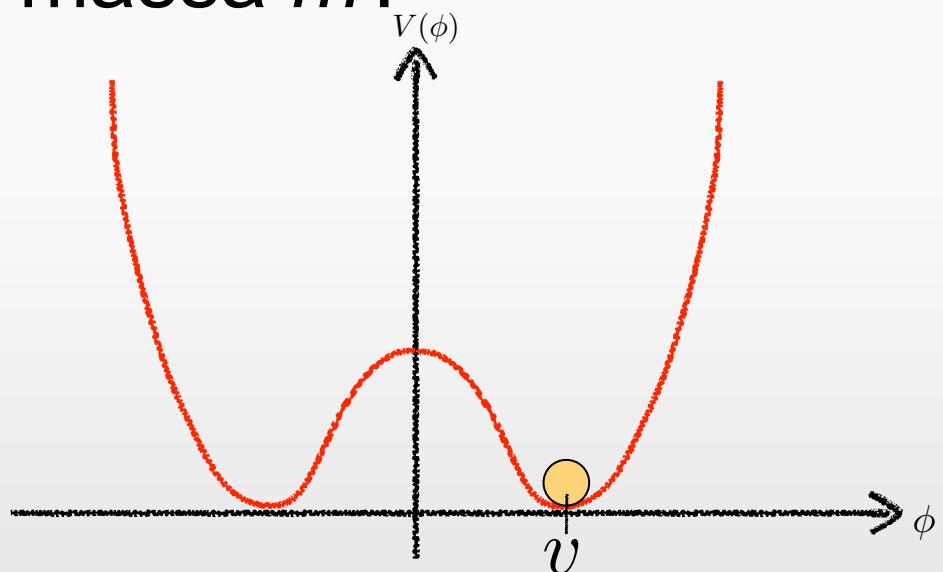
μ + h
μ y_μ/√2

$$V(\phi) \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{2}(2\lambda v^2)hh$$



Q. Perché una particella ha massa m ?

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} \simeq & -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \\ & + i\bar{\Psi} \not{D} \Psi \\ & + y_{ij} \Psi_i \Psi_j \phi \\ & + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)\end{aligned}$$



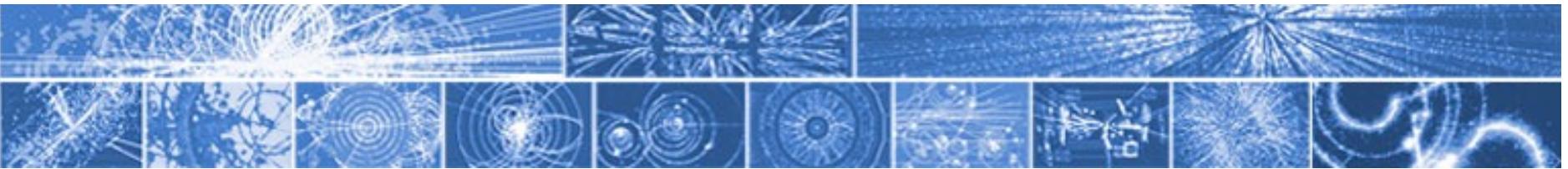
$$y_{ij} \Psi_i \Psi_j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + h) \rightsquigarrow \frac{y_\mu v}{\sqrt{2}} \mu\mu + \frac{y_\mu}{\sqrt{2}} \mu\mu h$$

$$|D_\mu \phi|^2 \rightsquigarrow \frac{g v}{2} W^+ W^-$$

$$V(\phi) \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{2} m_h^2 (2\lambda v^2) hh$$

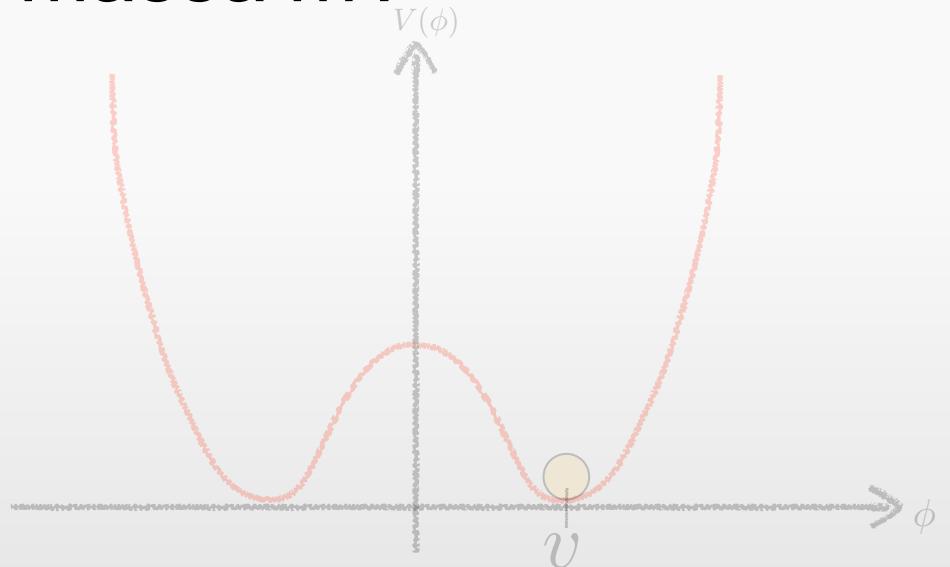
$$\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + h)$$

μ + h
μ y_μ / √2



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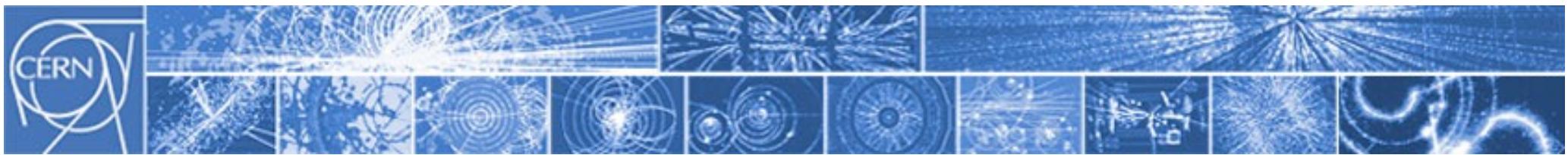
$$|D_\mu\phi|^2 \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\frac{gv}{2}} W^+W^-$$

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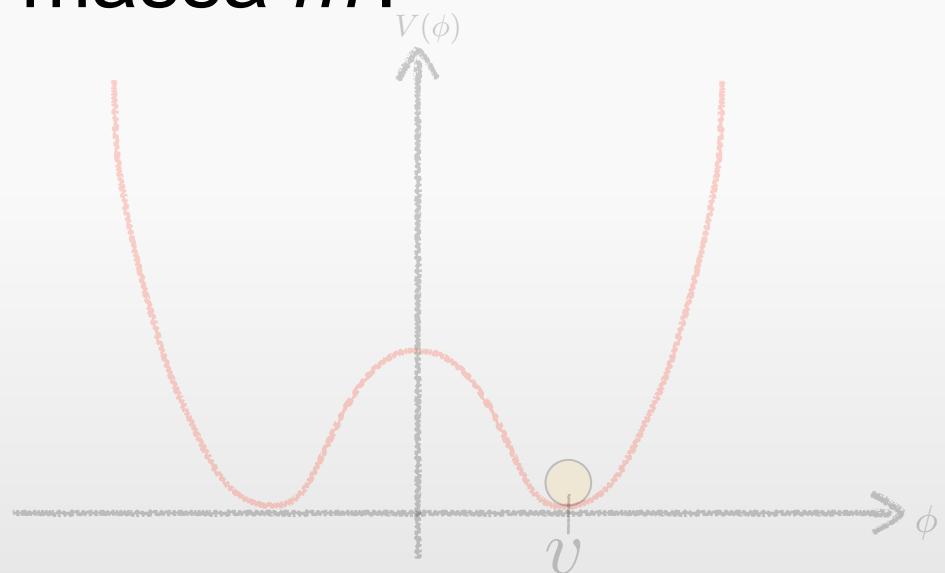
μ + μ → h
 $y_\mu/\sqrt{2}$

A. Perché interagisce con l'higgs con intensità $y=\sqrt{2}m/v!$



Q. Perché una particella ha massa m ?

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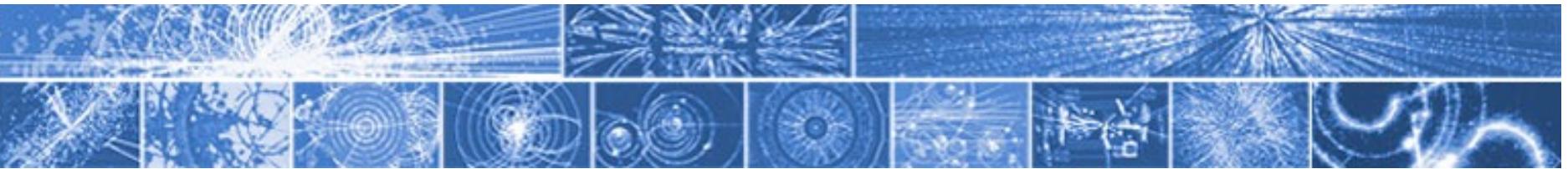
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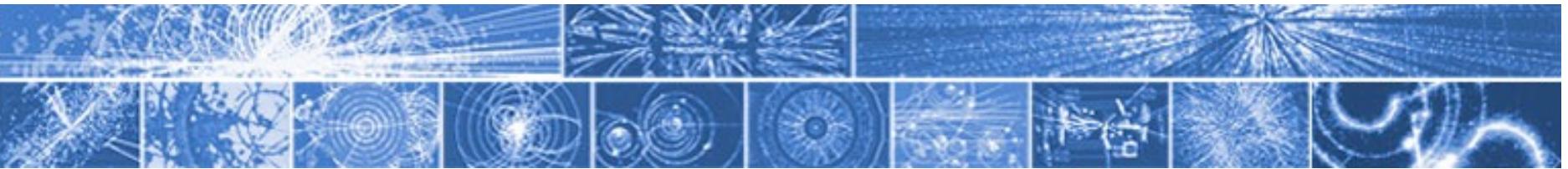
μ + h
μ y_μ/√2

Q. E se il campo di higgs non esistesse?



Q. Perché una particella ha massa m ?

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} \simeq & -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \\ & + i\bar{\Psi} \not{D} \Psi \\ & + y_{ij} \Psi_i \Psi_j \phi \\ & + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)\end{aligned}$$



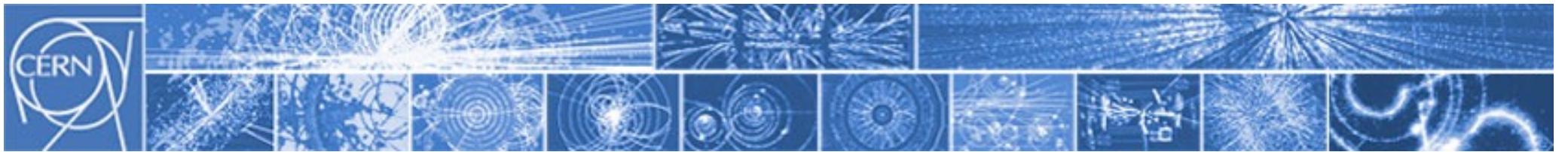
Q. Perché una particella ha massa m ?

$$\mathcal{L} \simeq -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\Psi} \not{D} \Psi$$

$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu W_\nu - \partial_\nu W_\mu$

$$+ y_{ij} \Psi_i \Psi_j \phi \\ + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \rightsquigarrow \partial_\mu W_\nu \partial_\nu W_\mu + \dots$$



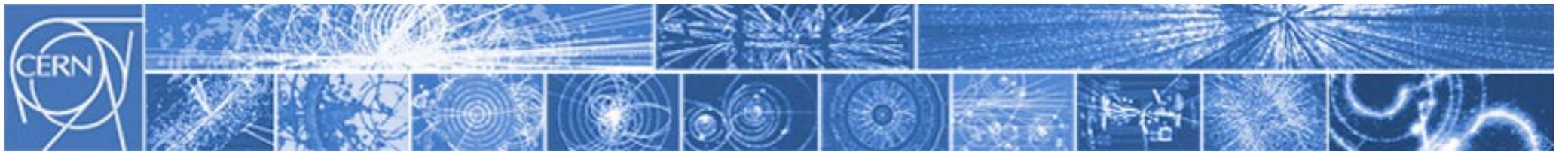
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$$\mathcal{L} \simeq -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\Psi} D\Psi$$
$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu W_\nu - \partial_\nu W_\mu$$
$$D \simeq \partial - igW$$

$$+y_{ij}\Psi_i\Psi_j\phi$$
$$+|D_\mu\phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \rightsquigarrow \partial_\mu W_\nu \partial_\nu W_\mu + \dots$$

$$i\bar{\Psi} D\Psi \rightsquigarrow \mu\partial\mu - ig\mu W\mu$$



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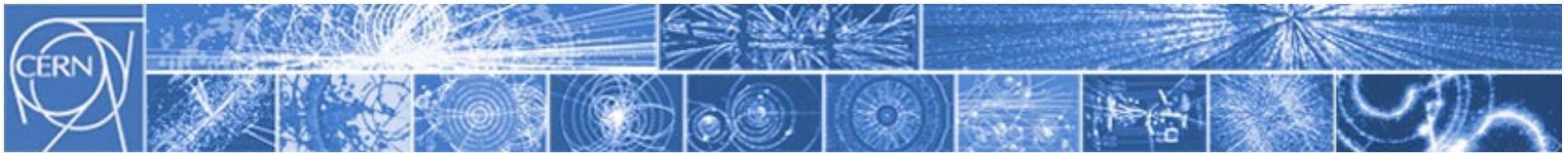
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$$F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \rightsquigarrow \partial_\mu W_\nu \partial_\nu W_\mu + \dots$$

niente termini di massa!

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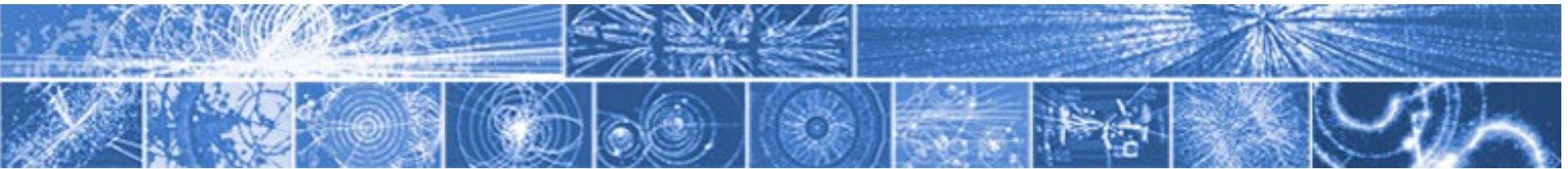
$$F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \rightsquigarrow \partial_\mu W_\nu \partial_\nu W_\mu + \dots$$

niente termini di massa!

$$i\bar{\Psi} D\Psi \rightsquigarrow \mu\partial\mu - ig\mu W\mu$$

E se li mettessimo a mano?

$$+\textcolor{red}{M} W\bar{W} \dots + \textcolor{red}{m} \mu\bar{\mu} \dots$$



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$$\mathcal{L} \simeq -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\Psi} D\Psi$$

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$$F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \rightsquigarrow \partial_\mu W_\nu \partial_\nu W_\mu + \dots$$

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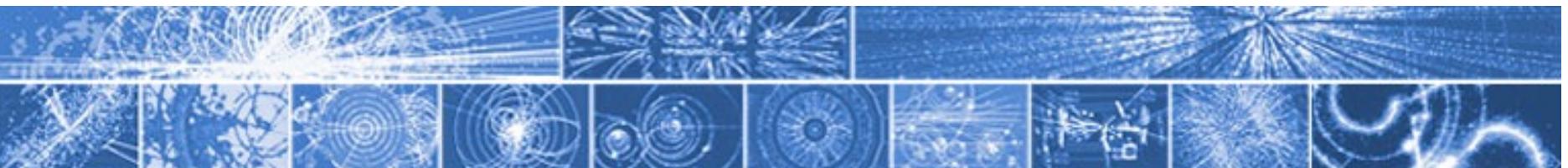
E se li mettessimo a mano?

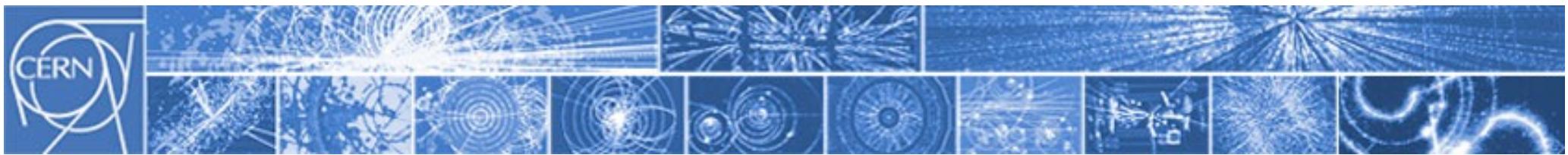
$$+\textcolor{red}{M} W\bar{W} \dots$$

$$+\textcolor{red}{m} \mu\bar{\mu} \dots$$



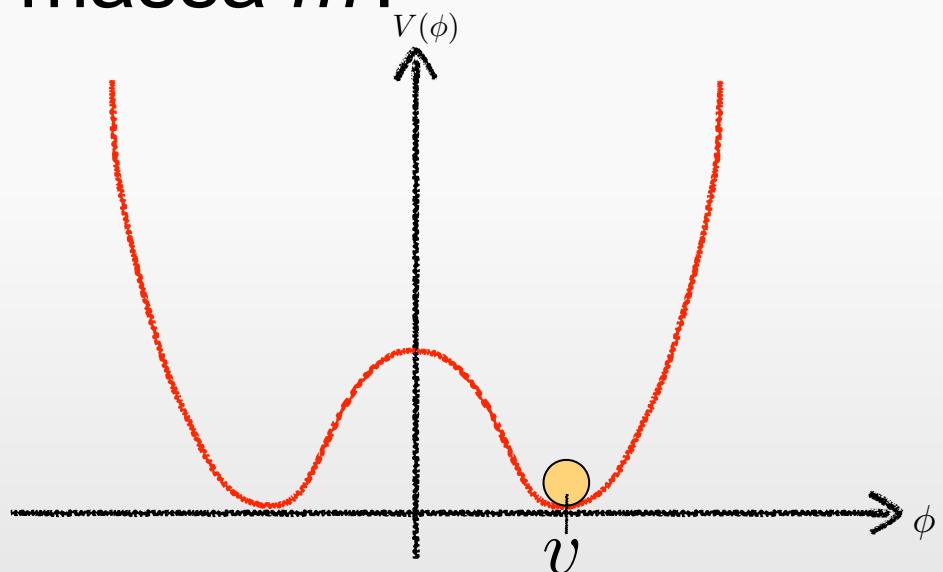
rottura esplicita della simmetria di gauge





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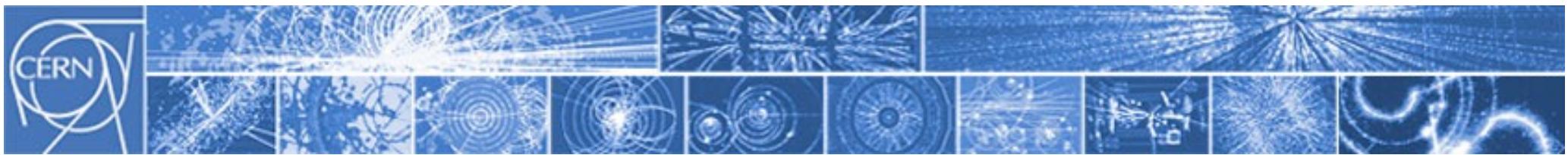
$$y_{ij}\Psi_i\Psi_j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h) \rightsquigarrow \frac{y_\mu v}{\sqrt{2}}\mu\mu + \frac{y_\mu}{\sqrt{2}}\mu\mu h$$

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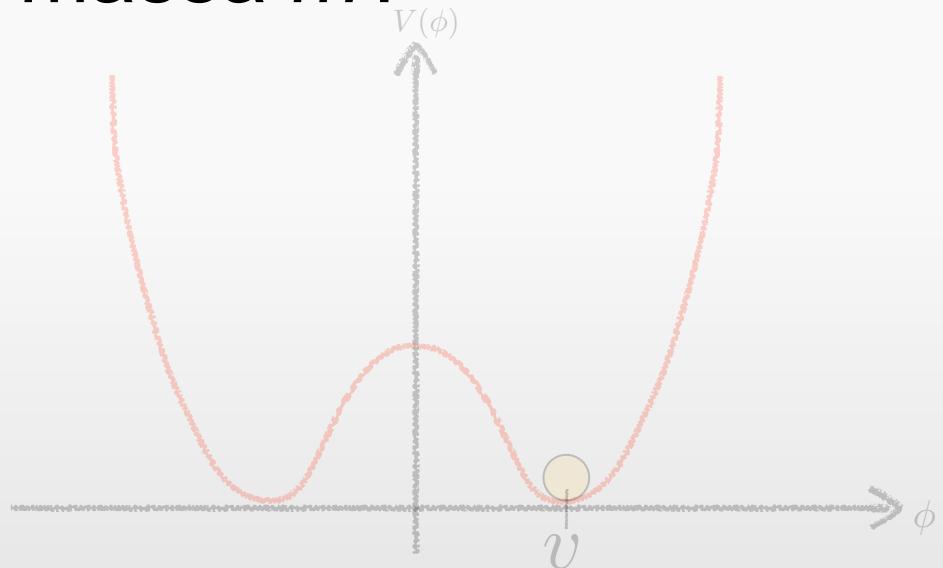
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μ + h
μ y_μ/√2



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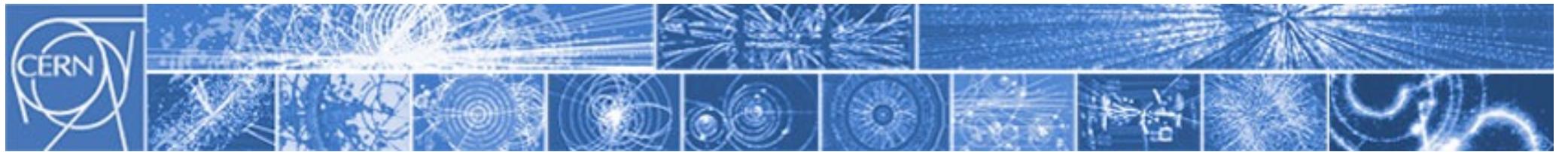
$$|D_\mu\phi|^2 \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\frac{gv}{2}} W^+W^-$$

$$V(\phi) \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{2} \boxed{(2\lambda v^2)} hh$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h)$$

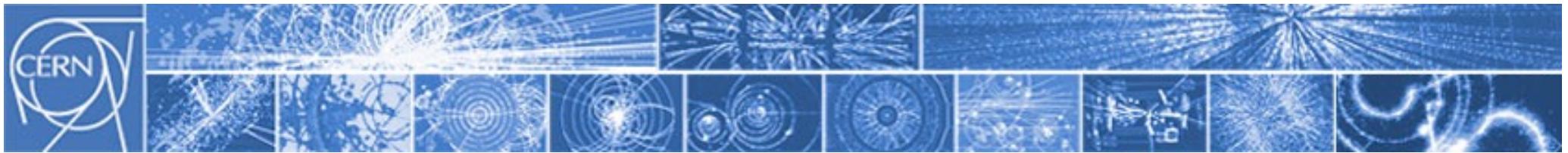
μ + h
μ y_μ/√2

A. Perché interagisce con l'higgs con intensità $y=\sqrt{2}m/v!$



Q. Perché una particella ha massa m ?

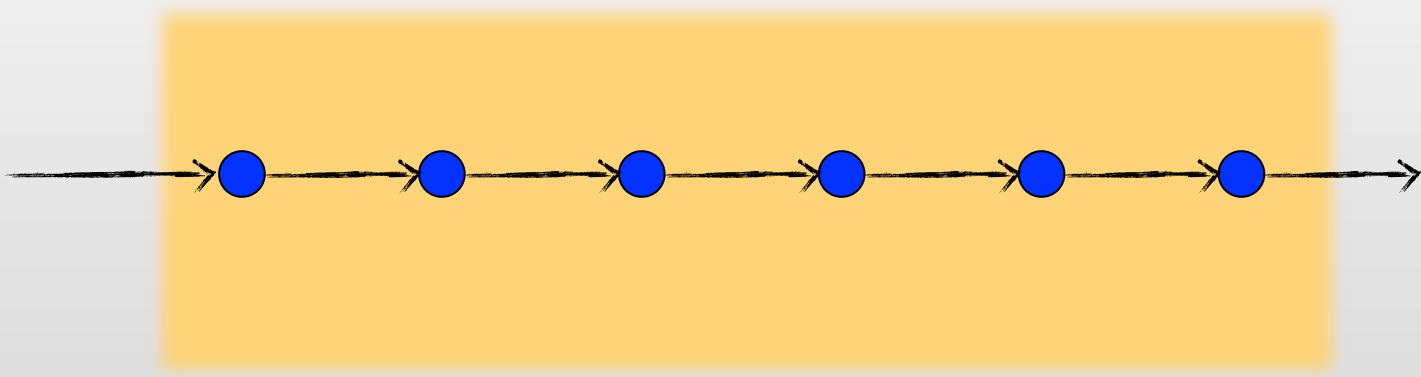
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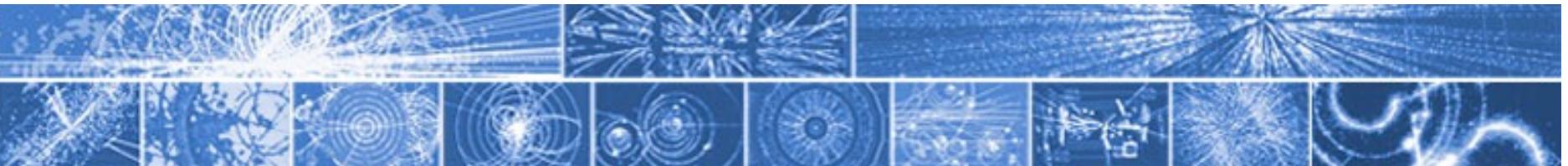
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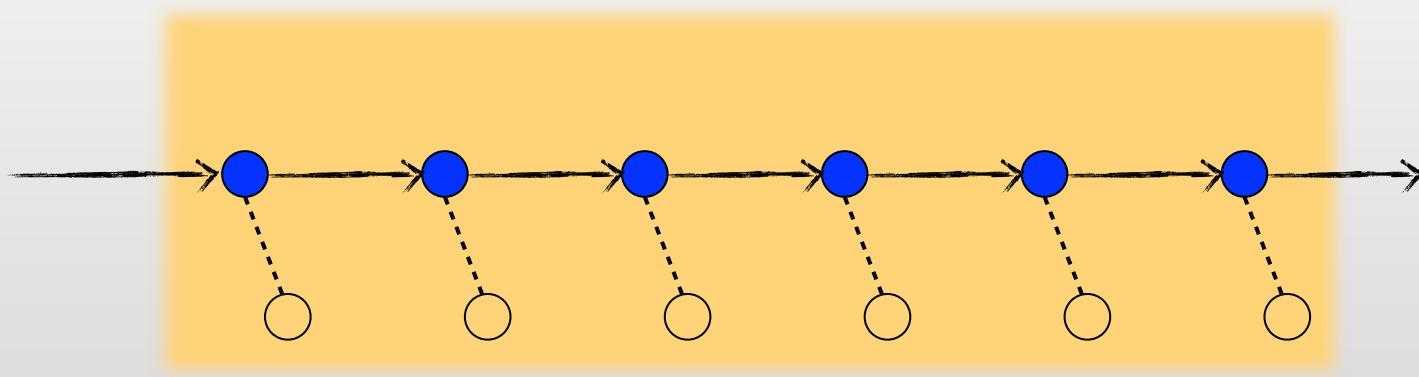
Credit: Michelangelo Mangano



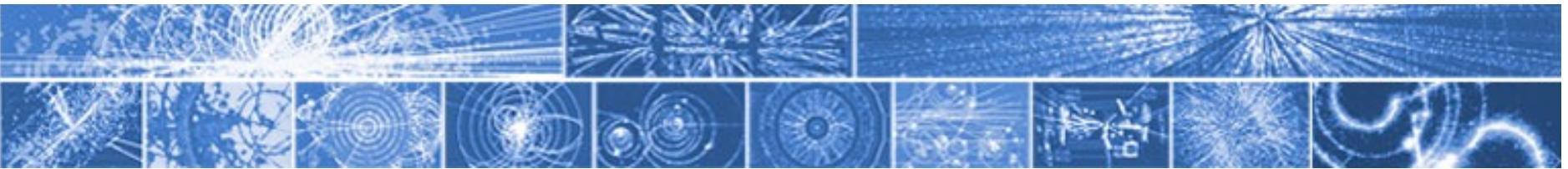
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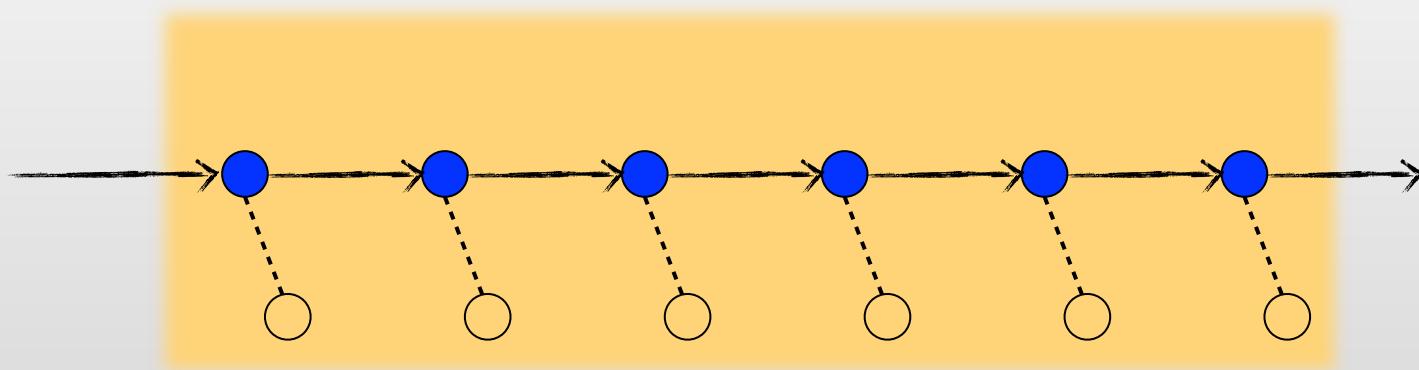
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Le 'onde' del campo di Higgs sono una *particella*:
la particella di Higgs (bosone).

Equation (2b) describes waves whose quanta have
(bare) mass $2\varphi_0[V''(\varphi_0^2)]^{1/2}$

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 9

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

31 AUGUST 1964

BROKEN SYMMETRY AND THE MASS OF GAUGE VECTOR MESONS*

F. Englert and R. Brout

Faculté des Sciences, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium
(Received 26 June 1964)

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 16

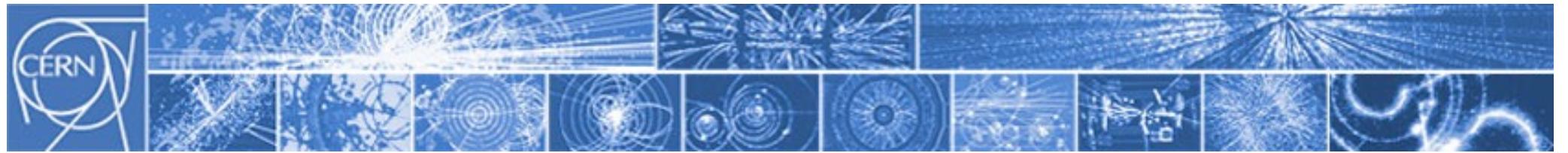
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19 OCTOBER 1964

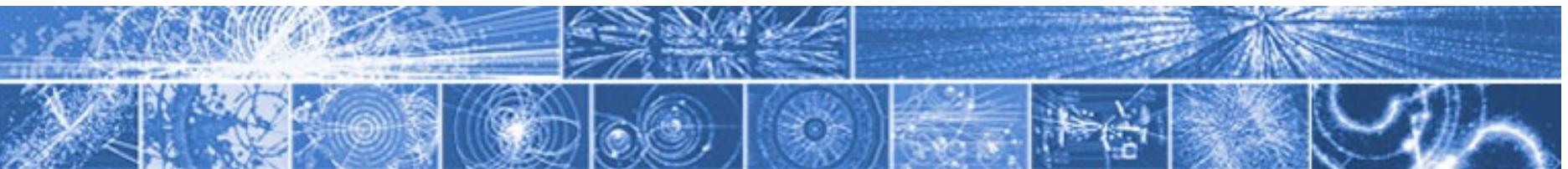
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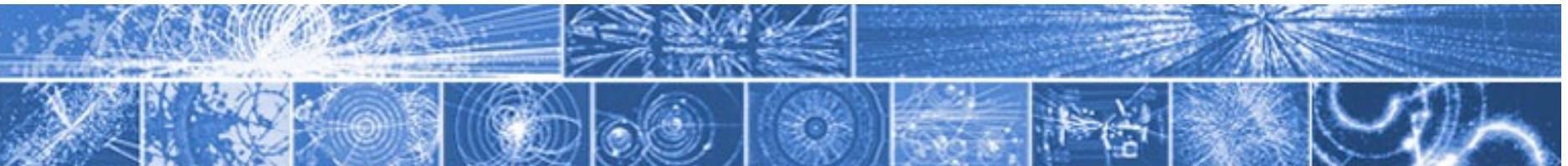


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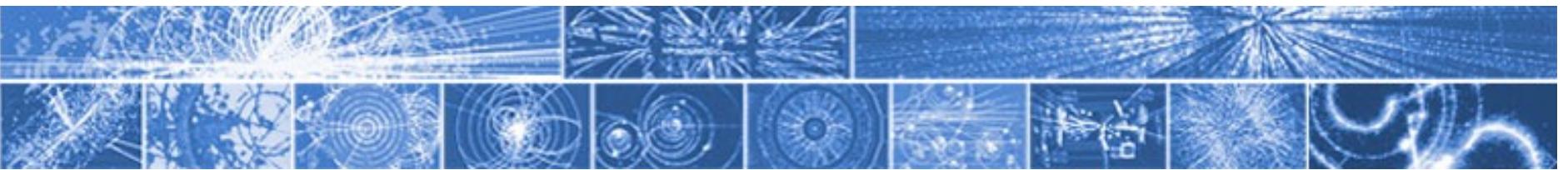
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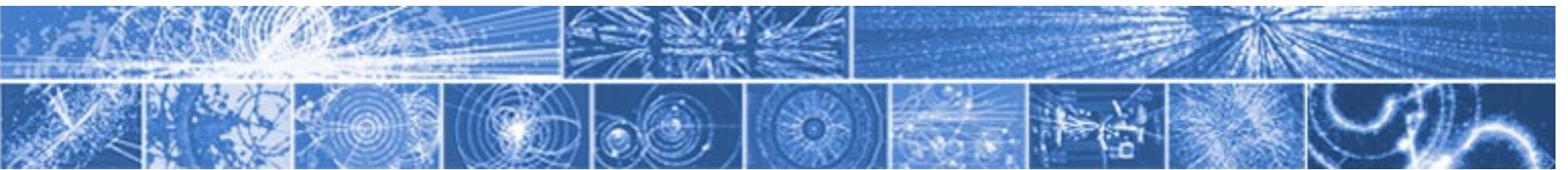
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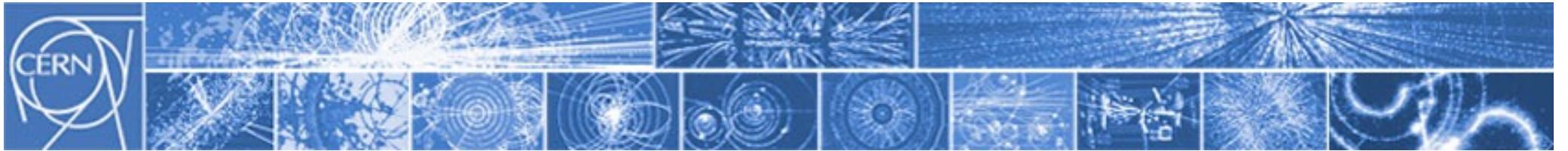
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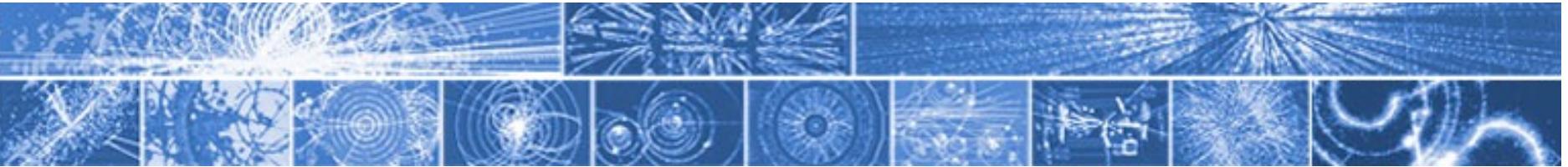


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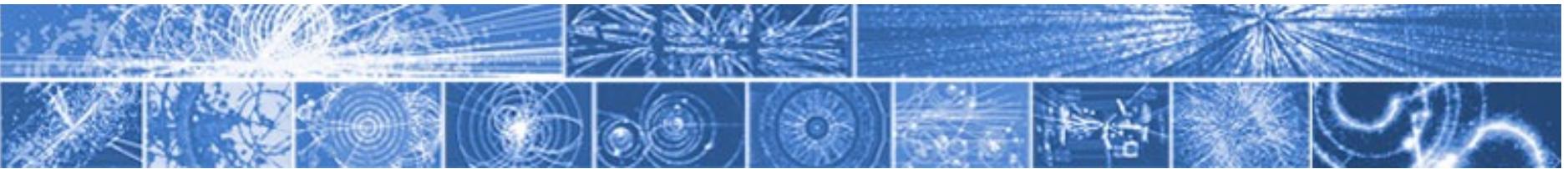


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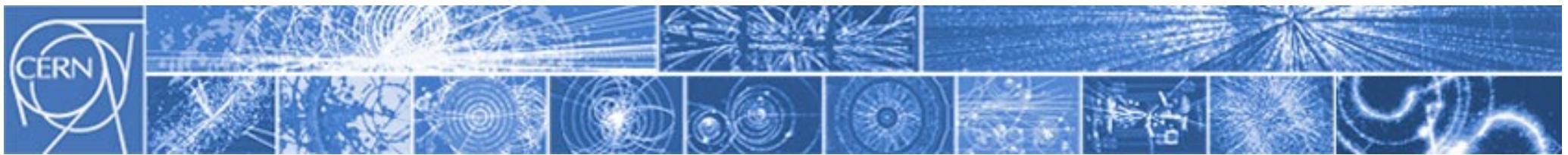
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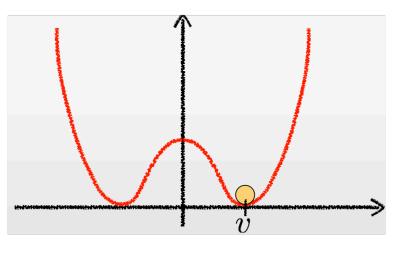
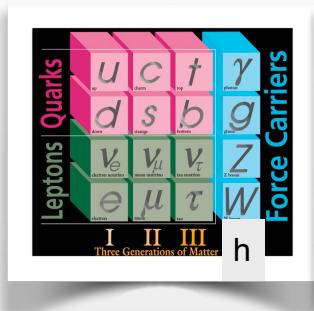
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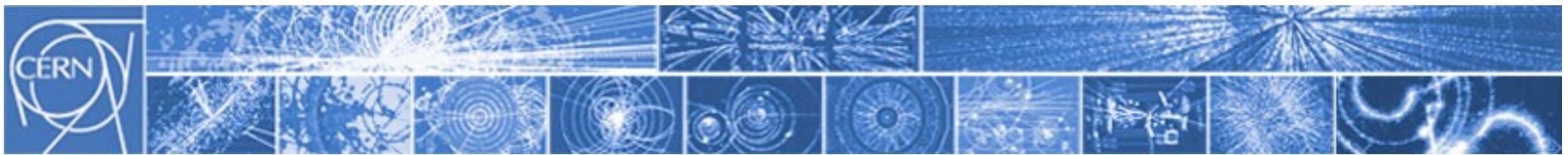
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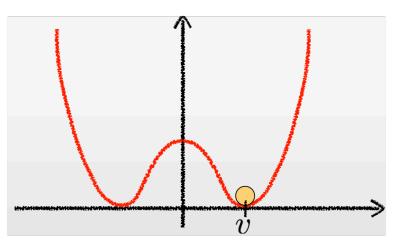
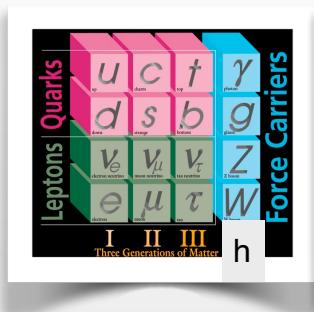
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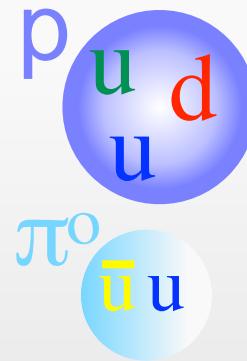
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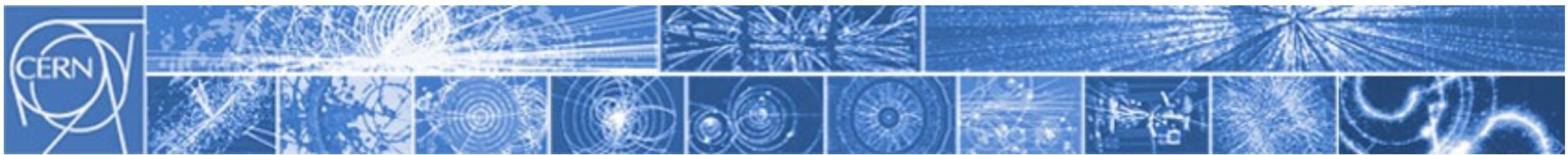
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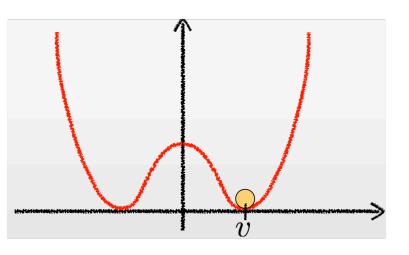
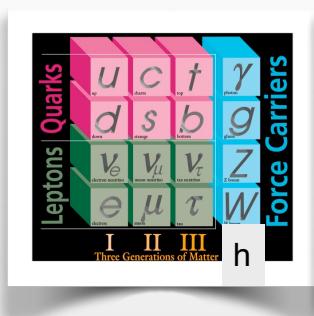
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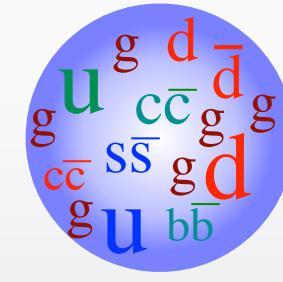
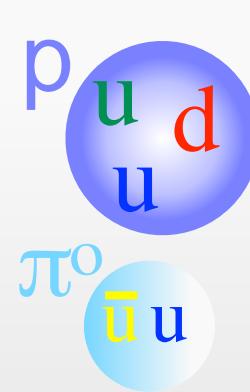
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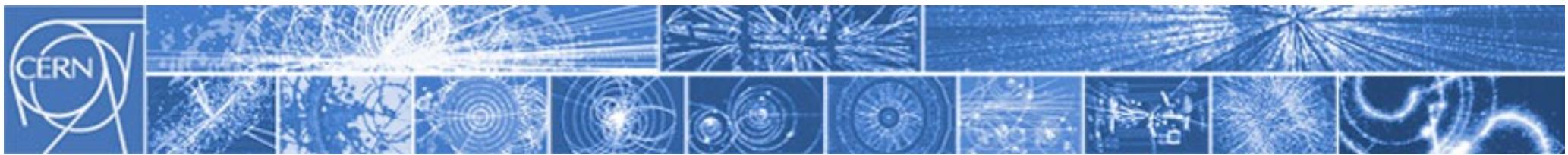


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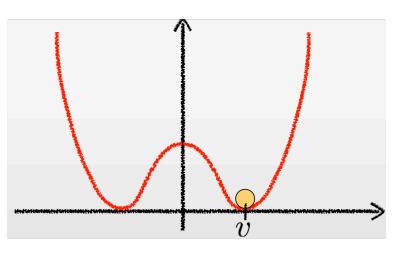
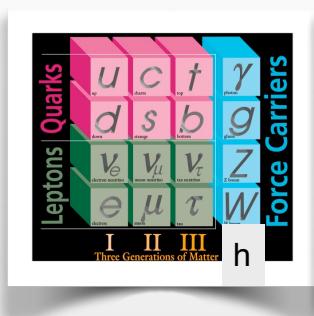
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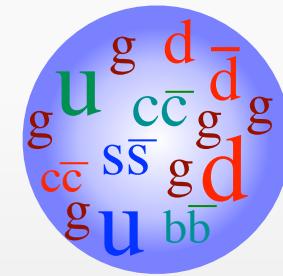
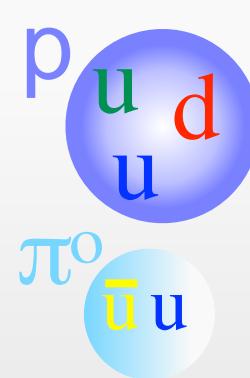
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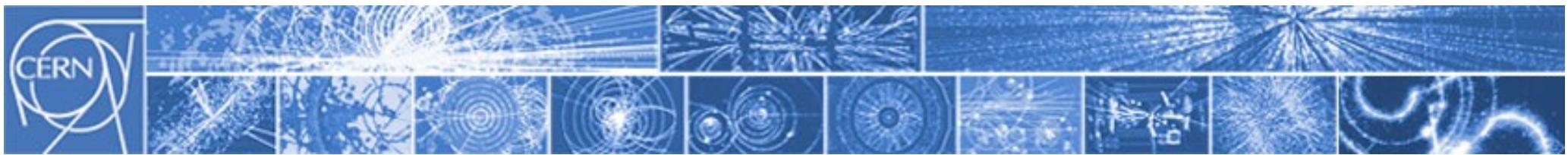
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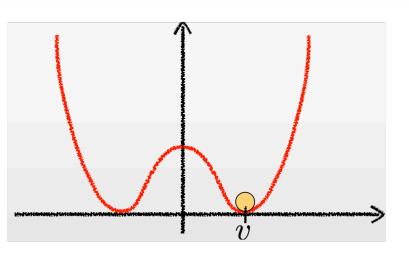
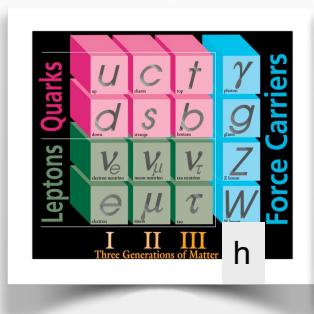
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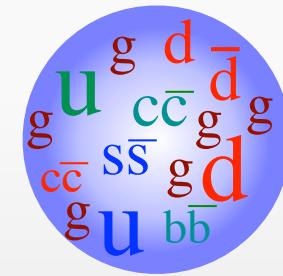
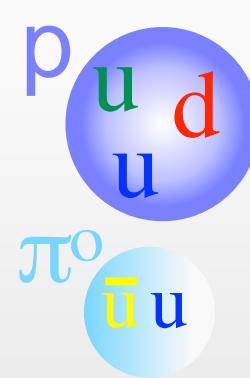
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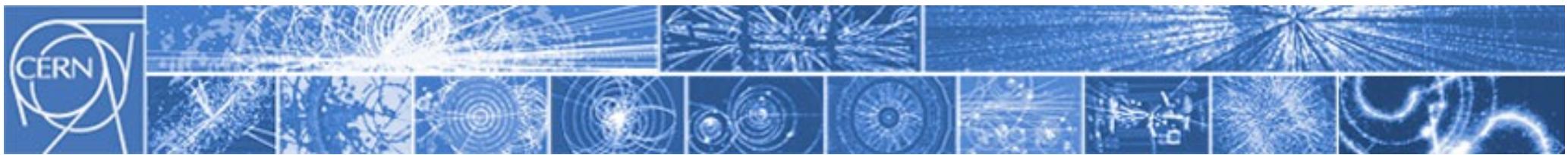
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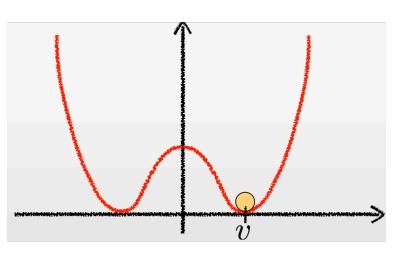
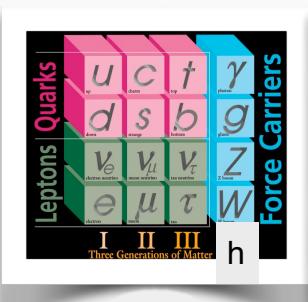
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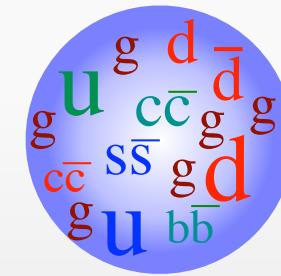
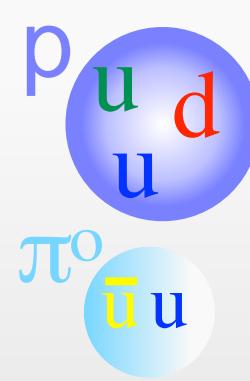
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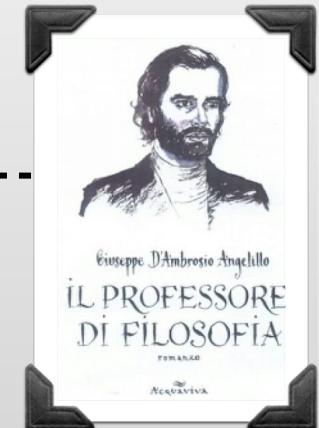
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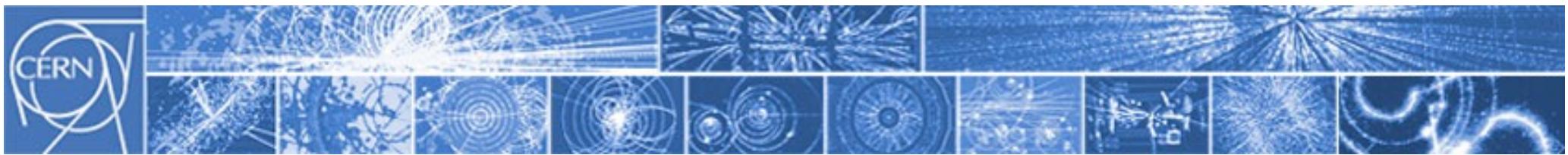


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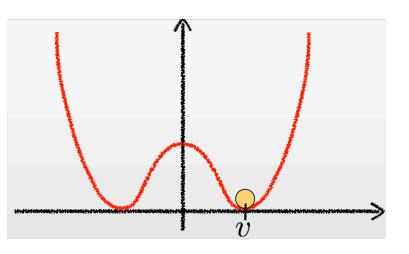
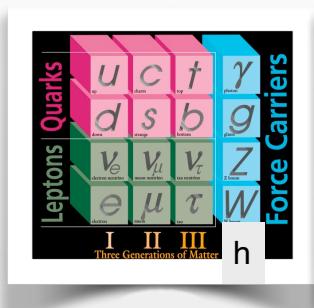


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resistenza opposta a una forza

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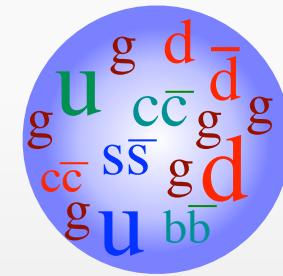
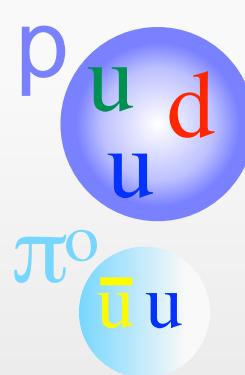
Massa Gravitazionale

sorgente dell'attrazione gravitazionale

$$F = G_N \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

Scienze naturali, Chimica

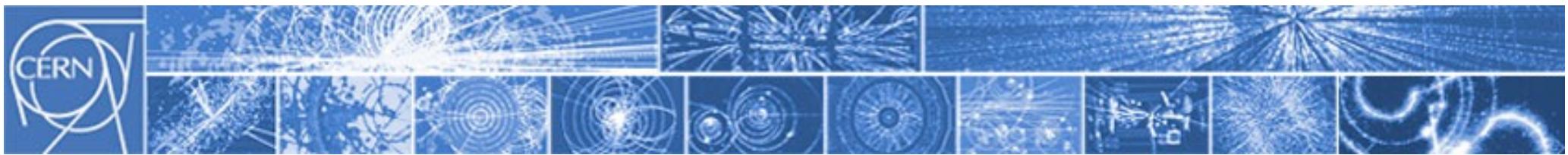
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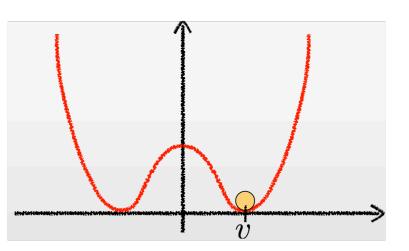
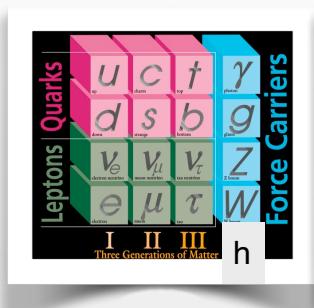
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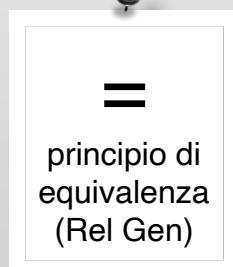
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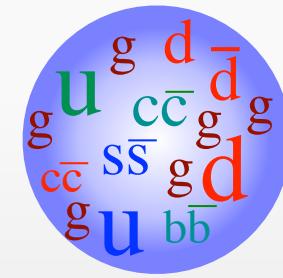
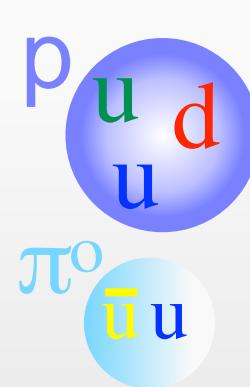
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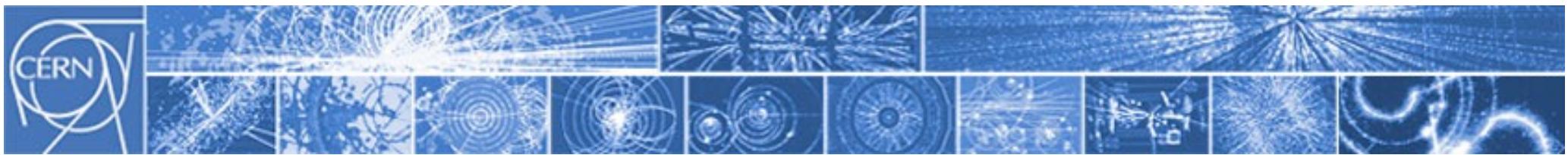
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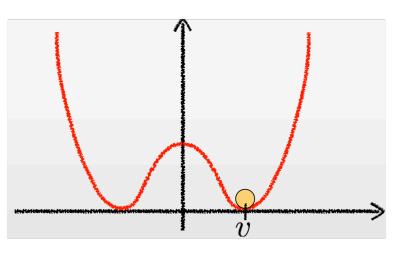
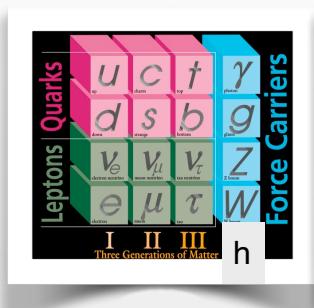
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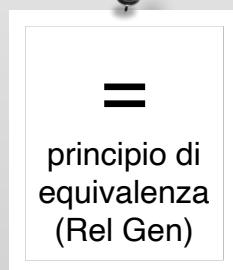
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Massa Gravitazionale

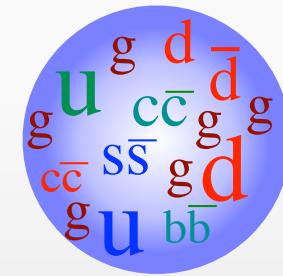
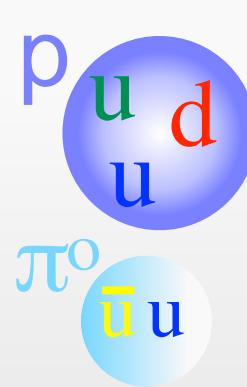
sorgente dell'attrazione gravitazionale

$$F = G_N \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

Scienze naturali, Chimica

"La massa è il contenuto di materia di un corpo"

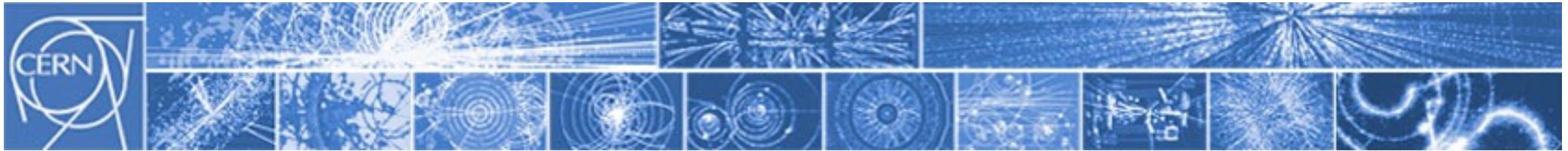
Particelle composte (il 99.9% della massa di un oggetto quotidiano)



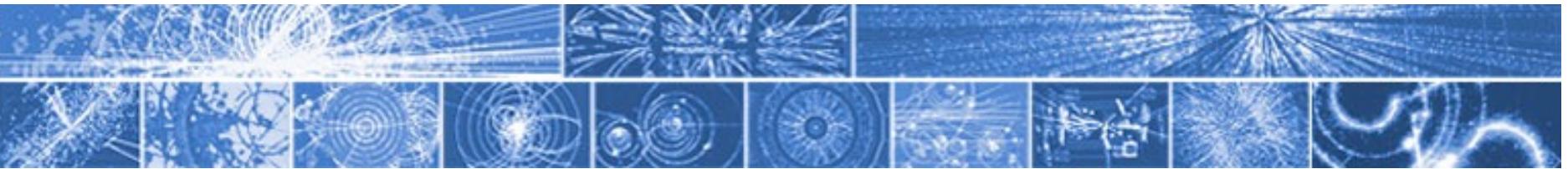
$$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \sim 300 \text{ MeV}$$

libertà asintotica (QCD): i quarks si rivestono di quarks e gluoni soffici, l'energia associata al ribollio è la massa

$M \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$: break-up
 $M \ll \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$: dress-up



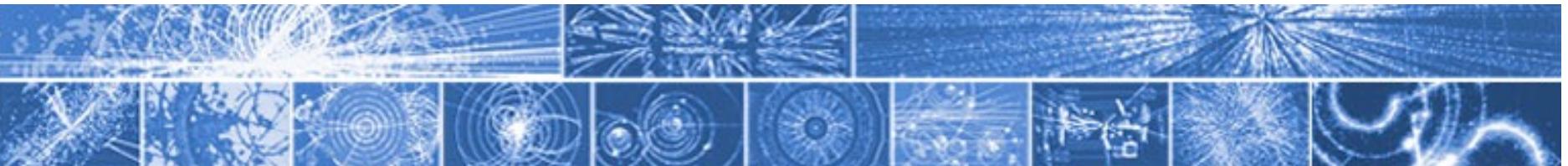
Oltre il Modello Standard



Problemi aperti in Fisica delle Particelle

- il *pattern* delle masse e le proprietà dell'higgs

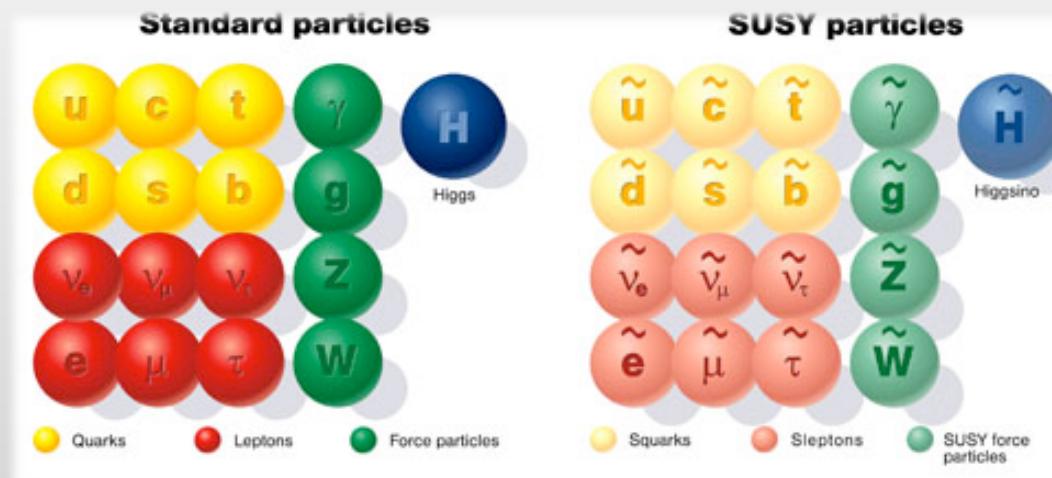


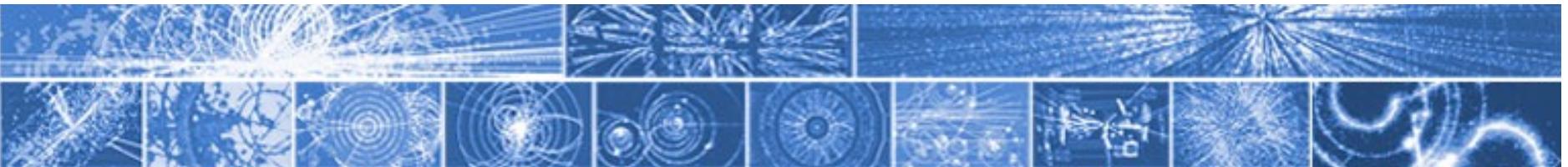


Problemi aperti in Fisica delle Particelle



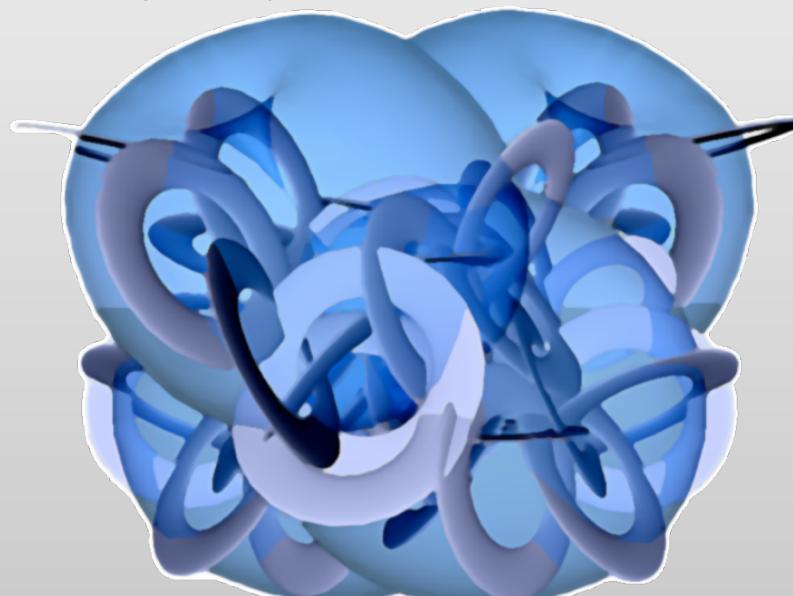
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- la supersimmetria
(forse c'è un partner supersimmetrico per ogni tipo di particella nota!)

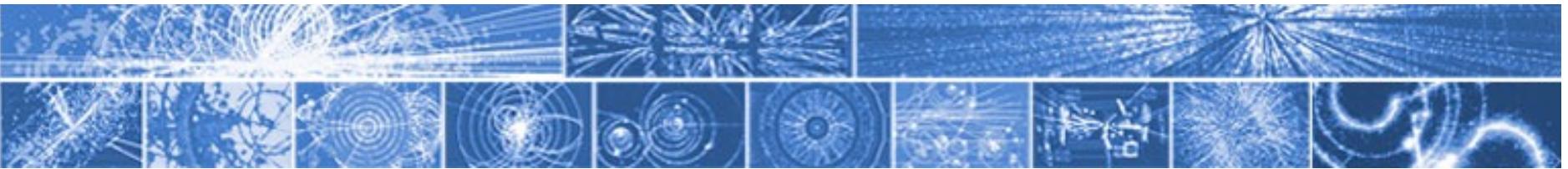




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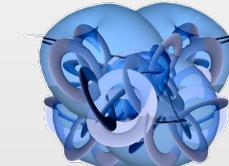
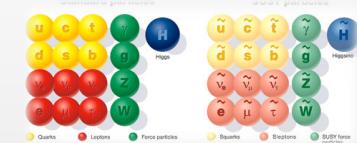
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(forse ci sono più di 3 dimensioni spaziali!)

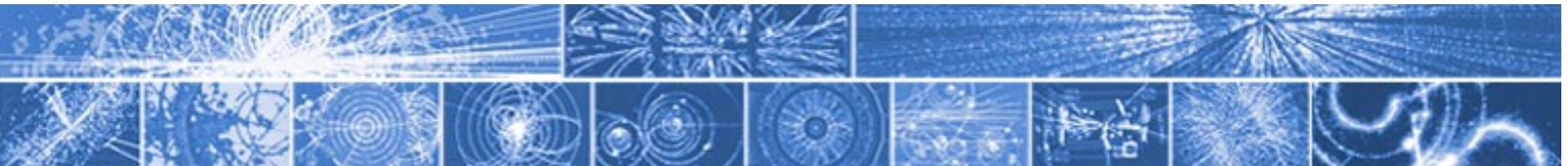




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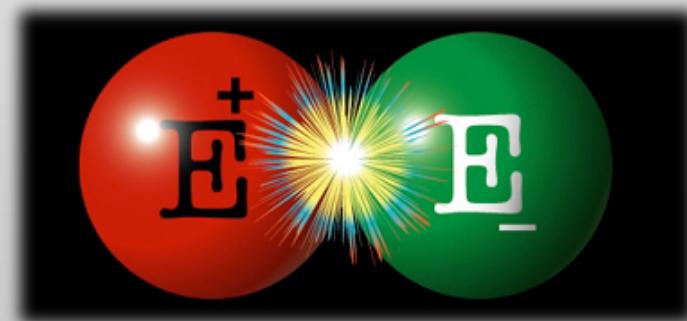
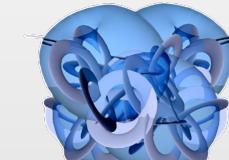
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(una particella sconosciuta che costituisce l'80% della materia dell'Universo!)

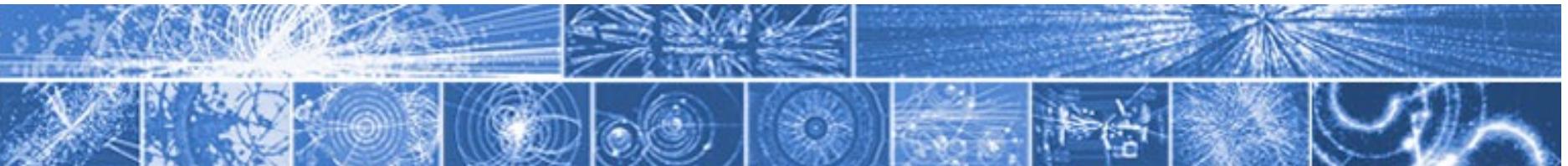




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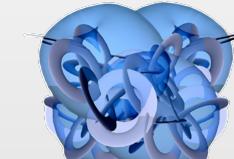
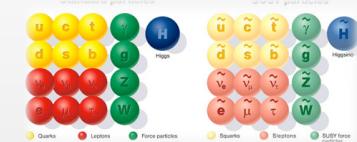
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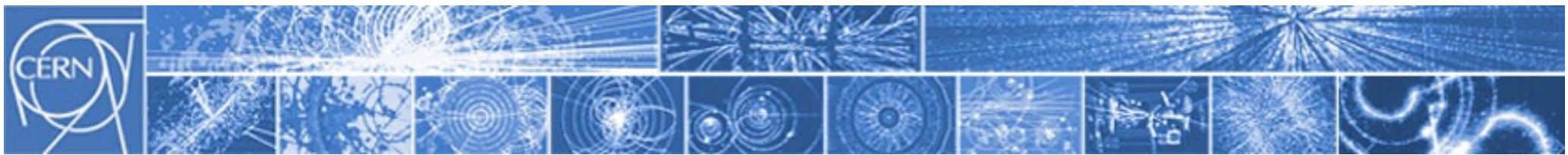




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(perché particelle così speciali?)
- ...





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