

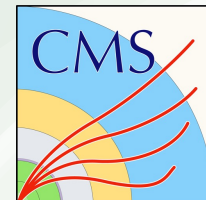
Romanian Educators to CMS

Standard Model

part 1

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Conținut

- Particulele fundamentale: istoric și teorie
- Scurtă introducere în mecanica cuantică
- Interacțiuni între particule
- Cum producem particule la CERN?
- Ce studiem la CERN?
- Principii de detectare a particulelor
- Noțiuni de statistică

Ce este
Modelul
Standard?

Standard Model of Elementary Particles

	three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)	
	I	II	III		
mass	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H de Higgs
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	

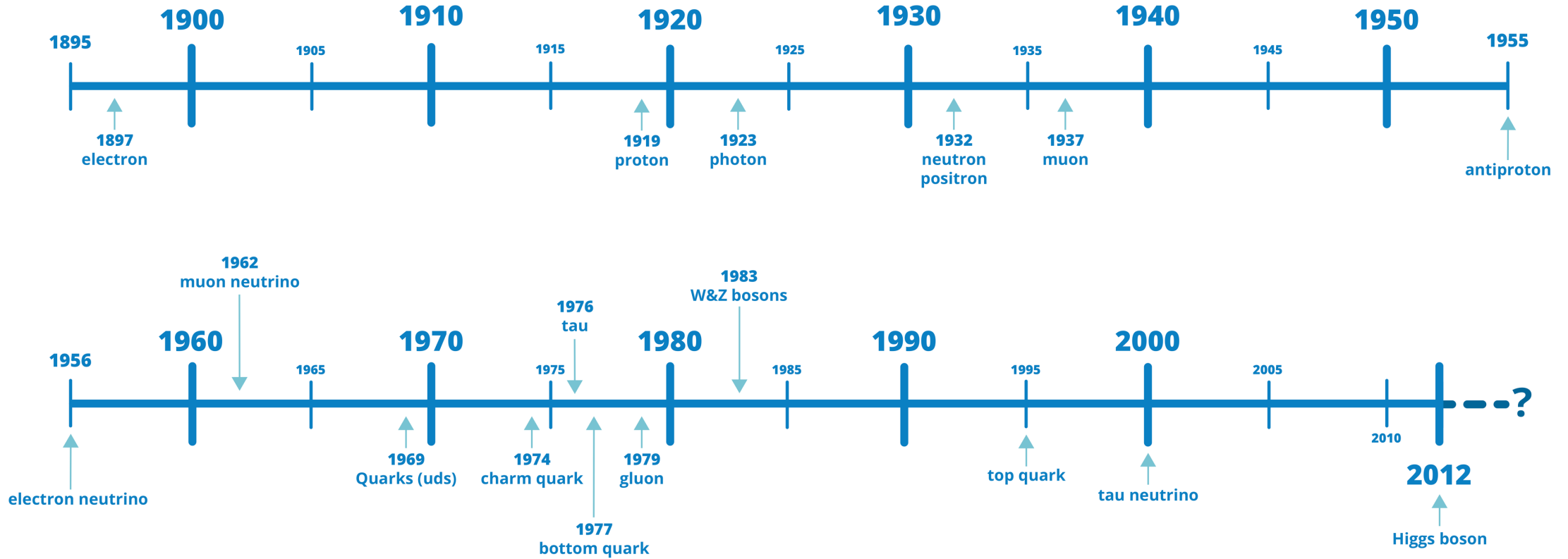
QUARKS (purple text)

LEPTONS (green text)

GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS (red text)

SCALAR BOSONS (yellow text)

Key particle discoveries



Langrangeanul Modelului Standard

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{2}\partial_\nu g_\mu^a \partial_\nu g_\mu^a - g_s f^{abc} \partial_\mu g_\nu^a g_\mu^b g_\nu^c - \frac{1}{4}g_s^2 f^{abc} f^{ade} g_\mu^b g_\nu^c g_\mu^d g_\nu^e + \\
 & \frac{1}{2}i g_s^2 (\bar{q}_i^\sigma \gamma^\mu q_j^\sigma) g_\mu^a + \bar{G}^a \partial^2 G^a + g_s f^{abc} \partial_\mu G^a G^b g_\mu^c - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - \\
 & M^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\nu Z_\mu^0 \partial_\nu Z_\mu^0 - \frac{1}{2c_w^2} M^2 Z_\mu^0 Z_\mu^0 - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu A_\nu \partial_\mu A_\nu - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu H \partial_\mu H - \\
 & \frac{1}{2}m_h^2 H^2 - \partial_\mu \phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - M^2 \phi^+ \phi^- - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu \phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^0 - \frac{1}{2c_w^2} M \phi^0 \phi^0 - \beta_h \left[\frac{2M^2}{g^2} + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{2M}{g} H + \frac{1}{2}(H^2 + \phi^0 \phi^0 + 2\phi^+ \phi^-) \right] + \frac{2M^4}{g^2} \alpha_h - igc_w [\partial_\nu Z_\mu^0 (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - \\
 & W_\nu^+ W_\mu^-) - Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - W_\mu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) + Z_\mu^0 (W_\nu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - \\
 & W_\nu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+)] - ig s_w [\partial_\nu A_\mu (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - W_\nu^+ W_\mu^-) - A_\nu (W_\mu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - \\
 & W_\mu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) + A_\mu (W_\nu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - W_\nu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+)] - \frac{1}{2}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- W_\nu^+ W_\nu^- + \\
 & \frac{1}{2}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- W_\mu^- W_\nu^+ + g^2 c_w^2 (Z_\mu^0 W_\mu^+ Z_\nu^0 W_\nu^- - Z_\mu^0 Z_\nu^0 W_\nu^+ W_\nu^-) + \\
 & g^2 s_w^2 (A_\mu W_\mu^+ A_\nu W_\nu^- - A_\mu A_\nu W_\mu^+ W_\nu^-) + g^2 s_w c_w [A_\mu Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - \\
 & W_\nu^+ W_\mu^-) - 2A_\mu Z_\mu^0 W_\nu^+ W_\nu^-] - g\alpha [H^3 + H\phi^0 \phi^0 + 2H\phi^+ \phi^-] - \\
 & \frac{1}{8}g^2 \alpha_h [H^4 + (\phi^0)^4 + 4(\phi^+ \phi^-)^2 + 4(\phi^0)^2 \phi^+ \phi^- + 4H^2 \phi^+ \phi^- + 2(\phi^0)^2 H^2] - \\
 & g M W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- H - \frac{1}{2}g \frac{M}{c_w^2} Z_\mu^0 Z_\mu^0 H - \frac{1}{2}ig [W_\mu^+ (\phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^0) - \\
 & W_\mu^- (\phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^+ - \phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^0)] + \frac{1}{2}g [W_\mu^+ (H \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu H) - W_\mu^- (H \partial_\mu \phi^+ - \\
 & \phi^+ \partial_\mu H)] + \frac{1}{2}g \frac{1}{c_w} (Z_\mu^0 (H \partial_\mu \phi^0 - \phi^0 \partial_\mu H) - ig \frac{s_w^2}{c_w} M Z_\mu^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \\
 & ig s_w M A_\mu (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) - ig \frac{1-2c_w^2}{2c_w} Z_\mu^0 (\phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^+) + \\
 & ig s_w A_\mu (\phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^+) - \frac{1}{4}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- [H^2 + (\phi^0)^2 + 2\phi^+ \phi^-] - \\
 & \frac{1}{4}g^2 \frac{1}{c_w^2} Z_\mu^0 Z_\mu^0 [H^2 + (\phi^0)^2 + 2(2s_w^2 - 1)^2 \phi^+ \phi^-] - \frac{1}{2}g^2 \frac{s_w^2}{c_w} Z_\mu^0 \phi^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- + \\
 & W_\mu^- \phi^+) - \frac{1}{2}ig^2 \frac{s_w^2}{c_w} Z_\mu^0 H (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \frac{1}{2}g^2 s_w A_\mu \phi^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- + \\
 & W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \frac{1}{2}ig^2 s_w A_\mu H (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) - g^2 \frac{s_w}{c_w} (2c_w^2 - 1) Z_\mu^0 A_\mu \phi^+ \phi^- - \\
 & g^1 s_w^2 A_\mu A_\mu \phi^+ \phi^- - \bar{e}^\lambda (\gamma \partial + m_e^\lambda) e^\lambda - \bar{\nu}^\lambda \gamma \partial \nu^\lambda - \bar{u}_j^\lambda (\gamma \partial + m_u^\lambda) u_j^\lambda - \\
 & \bar{d}_j^\lambda (\gamma \partial + m_d^\lambda) d_j^\lambda + ig s_w A_\mu [-(\bar{e}^\lambda \gamma^\mu e^\lambda) + \frac{2}{3}(\bar{u}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu u_j^\lambda) - \frac{1}{3}(\bar{d}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu d_j^\lambda)] + \\
 & \frac{ig}{4c_w} Z_\mu^0 [(\bar{\nu}^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) \nu^\lambda) + (\bar{e}^\lambda \gamma^\mu (4s_w^2 - 1 - \gamma^5) e^\lambda) + (\bar{u}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu (\frac{1}{3}s_w^2 - \\
 & 1 - \gamma^5) u_j^\lambda) + (\bar{d}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 - \frac{2}{3}s_w^2 - \gamma^5) d_j^\lambda)] + \frac{ig}{2\sqrt{2}} W_\mu^+ [(\bar{\nu}^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) e^\lambda) + \\
 & (\bar{u}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) C_{\lambda\kappa} d_j^\kappa)] + \frac{ig}{2\sqrt{2}} W_\mu^- [(\bar{e}^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) \nu^\lambda) + (\bar{d}_j^\kappa C_{\lambda\kappa}^\dagger \gamma^\mu (1 + \\
 & \gamma^5) u_j^\lambda)] + \frac{ig}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{m_\lambda^\lambda}{M} [-\phi^+ (\bar{\nu}^\lambda (1 - \gamma^5) e^\lambda) + \phi^- (\bar{e}^\lambda (1 + \gamma^5) \nu^\lambda)] - \\
 & \frac{g}{2} \frac{m_\lambda^\lambda}{M} [H (\bar{e}^\lambda e^\lambda) + i\phi^0 (\bar{e}^\lambda \gamma^5 e^\lambda)] + \frac{ig}{2M\sqrt{2}} \phi^+ [-m_\lambda^\kappa (\bar{u}_j^\lambda C_{\lambda\kappa} (1 - \gamma^5) d_j^\kappa) + \\
 & m_\lambda^\lambda (\bar{u}_j^\lambda C_{\lambda\kappa} (1 + \gamma^5) d_j^\kappa) + \frac{ig}{2M\sqrt{2}} \phi^- [m_\lambda^\lambda (\bar{d}_j^\lambda C_{\lambda\kappa}^\dagger (1 + \gamma^5) u_j^\kappa) - m_\lambda^\kappa (\bar{d}_j^\lambda C_{\lambda\kappa}^\dagger (1 - \\
 & \gamma^5) u_j^\kappa) - \frac{g}{2} \frac{m_\lambda^\lambda}{M} H (\bar{u}_j^\lambda u_j^\lambda) - \frac{g}{2} \frac{m_\lambda^\lambda}{M} H (\bar{d}_j^\lambda d_j^\lambda) + \frac{ig}{2} \frac{m_\lambda^\lambda}{M} \phi^0 (\bar{u}_j^\lambda \gamma^5 u_j^\lambda) - \\
 & \frac{ig}{2} \frac{m_\lambda^\lambda}{M} \phi^0 (\bar{d}_j^\lambda \gamma^5 d_j^\lambda) + \bar{X}^+ (\partial^2 - M^2) X^+ + \bar{X}^- (\partial^2 - M^2) X^- + \bar{X}^0 (\partial^2 - \\
 & \frac{M^2}{c_w^2}) X^0 + \bar{Y} \partial^2 Y + igc_w W_\mu^+ (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^- - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^0) + ig s_w W_\mu^+ (\partial_\mu \bar{Y} X^- - \\
 & \partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ Y) + igc_w W_\mu^- (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^0 - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^+) + ig s_w W_\mu^- (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^- Y - \\
 & \partial_\mu \bar{Y} X^+) + igc_w Z_\mu^0 (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^+ - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^-) + ig s_w A_\mu (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^+ - \\
 & \partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^-) - \frac{1}{2}g M [\bar{X}^+ X^+ H + \bar{X}^- X^- H + \frac{1}{c_w^2} \bar{X}^0 X^0 H] + \\
 & \frac{1-2c_w^2}{2c_w} ig M [\bar{X}^+ X^0 \phi^+ - \bar{X}^- X^0 \phi^-] + \frac{1}{2c_w} ig M [\bar{X}^0 X^- \phi^+ - \bar{X}^0 X^+ \phi^-] + \\
 & ig M s_w [\bar{X}^0 X^- \phi^+ - \bar{X}^0 X^+ \phi^-] + \frac{1}{2}ig M [\bar{X}^+ X^+ \phi^0 - \bar{X}^- X^- \phi^0]
 \end{aligned}$$

Convenție de
notație + simetrii

Interacțiuni între bosoni

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

Interacțiuni
fermioni-bosoni

$$+ i\bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c.$$

Interacțiuni
Higgs-fermioni

$$+ \bar{\psi}_i Y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c.$$

Mecanismul
Higgs

$$+ |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

Scurtă introducere în mecanica cuantică

De ce apare numărul imaginar în descrierea particulelor cunoscute?

Răspunsul este în mecanica cuantică...

Max Planck before Quantum Theory



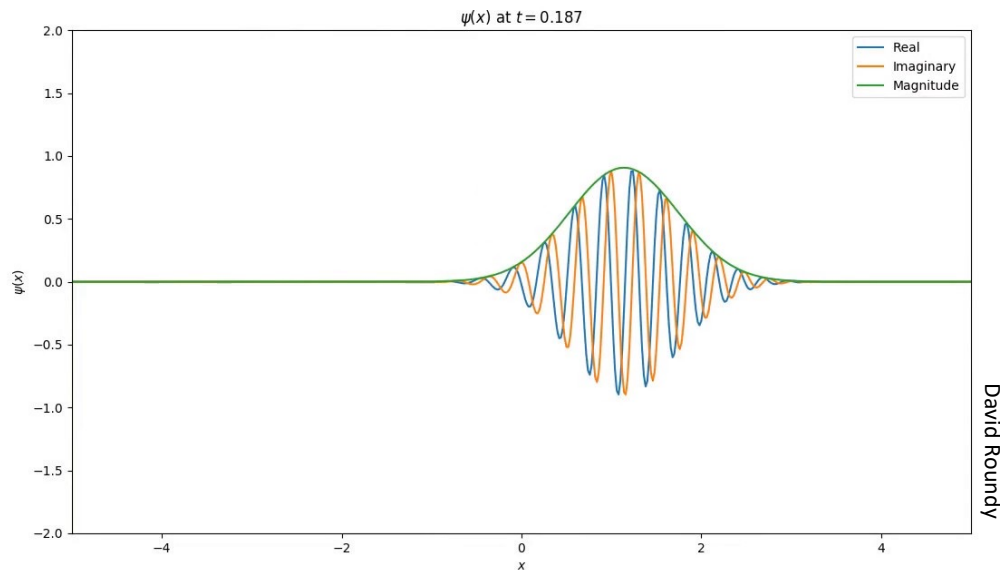
Max Planck while working on Quantum Theory



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \\ & + i\bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + \text{h.c.} \\ & + \chi_i Y_{ij} \chi_j \phi + \text{h.c.} \\ & + |D_m \phi|^2 - V(\phi)\end{aligned}$$

Scurtă introducere în mecanica cuantică

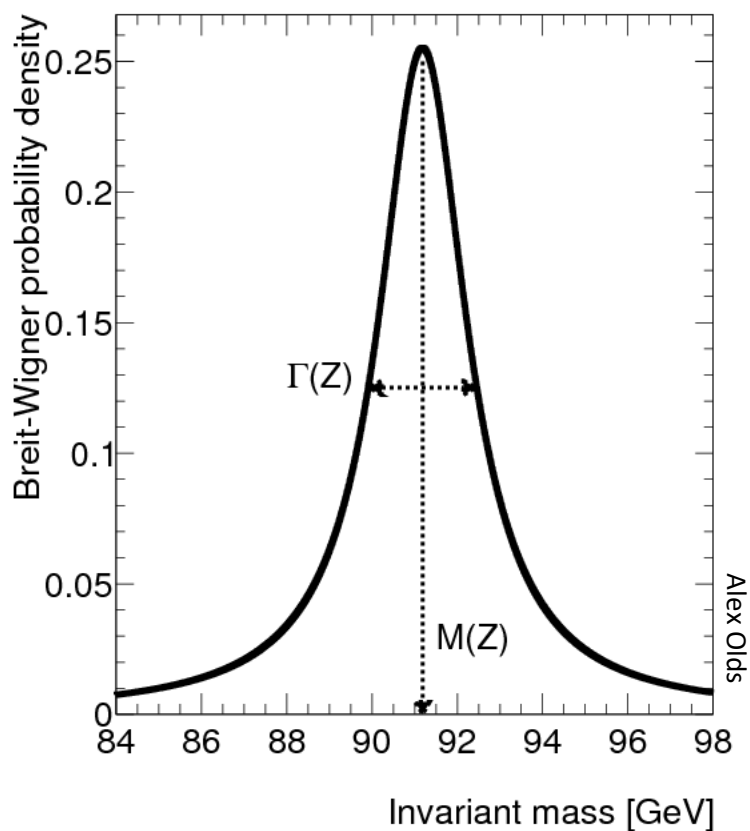
Dualitate particulă-undă



- Comportamentul particulelor la cea mai mică scară poate fi explicat dacă fiecărei particule îi este asociată o funcție de undă.
- Aceasta este o funcție complexă, iar modulul funcției la pătrat evaluat într-un punct din spațiu reprezintă probabilitatea ca particula să se afle acolo.

Scurtă introducere în mecanica cuantică

Probabilitatea de a găsi un boson Z
de mase diferite



Principiul Incertitudinii

- O consecință a dualității particulă-undă este principiul incertitudinii: într-un interval finit de timp nu putem ști cu certitudine energia unei particule.

$$\Delta E \Delta t \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

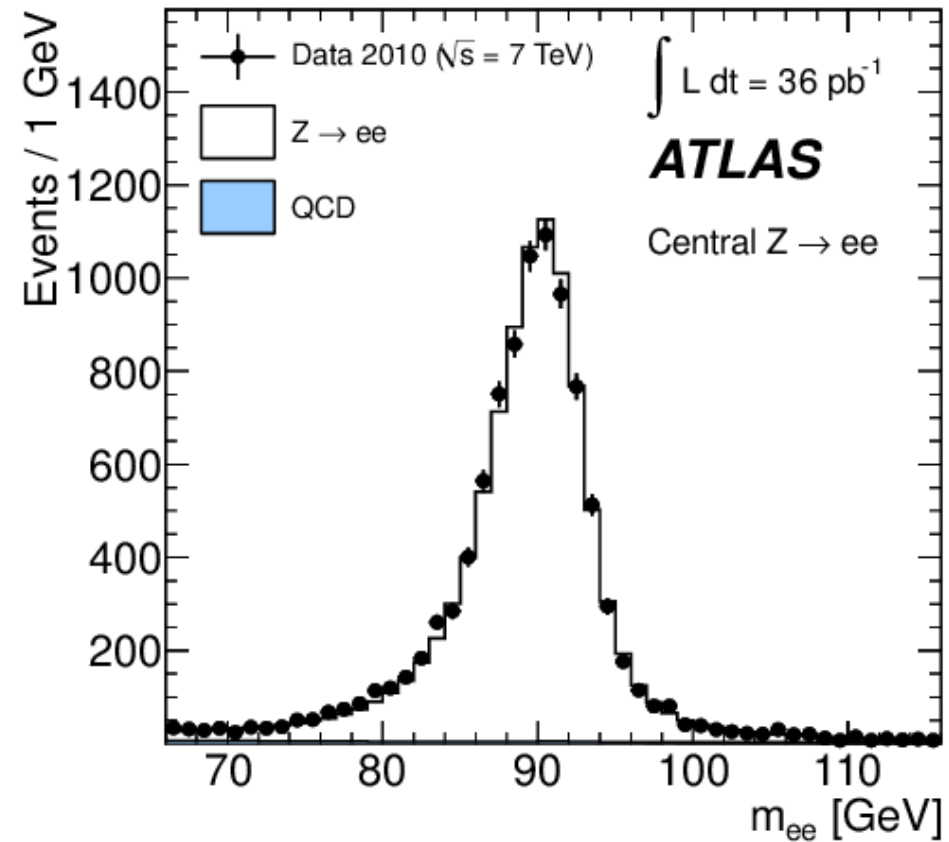
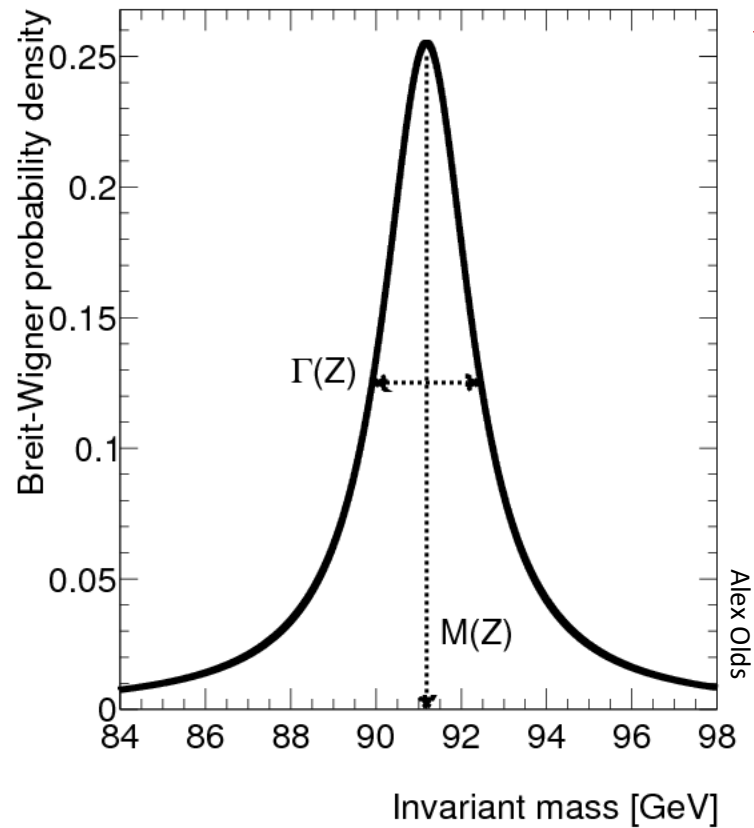
- Prin echivalența dintre masă și energie, principiul de mai sus corespunde unei incertitudini asupra masei particulei.

$$E = mc^2$$

De la teoria cuantică la detector

$$f(E) = \frac{k}{(E^2 - M^2)^2 + M^2\Gamma^2}$$

Rezonanță!

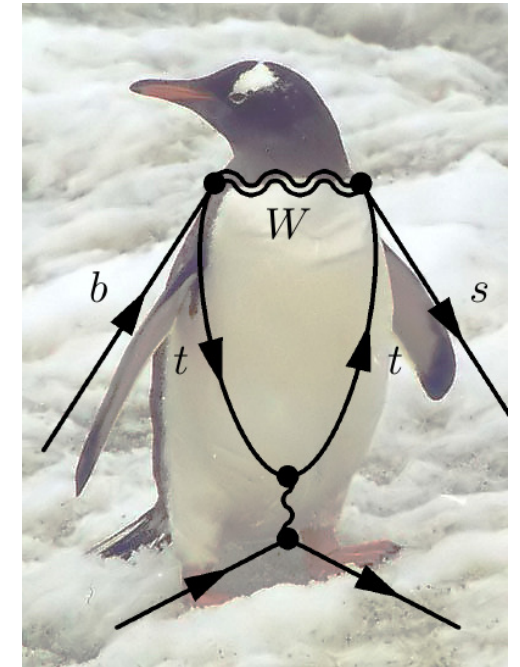
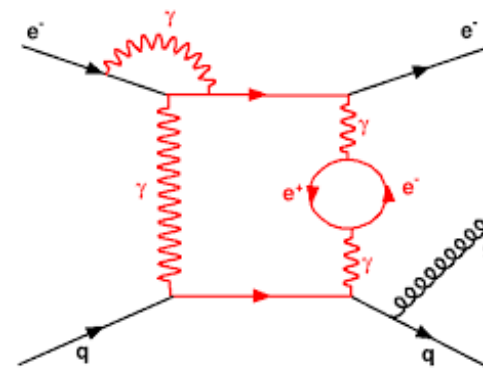
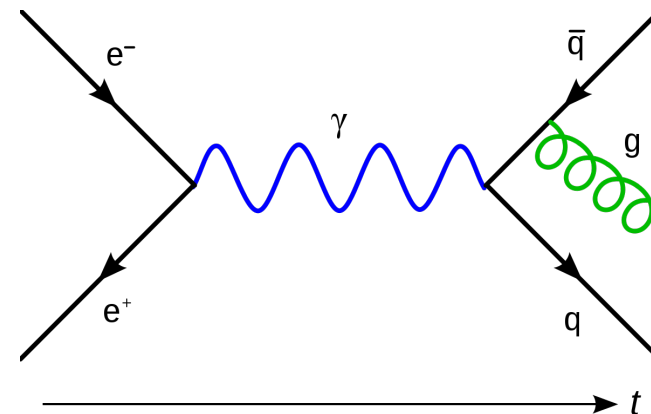


Interacțiuni între particule

Diagramele Feynman sunt o metodă pictorială de a studia interacțiunile între particule

Standard Model of Elementary Particles

	three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)	
	I	II	III		
mass	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
QUARKS	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H de Higgs
	$\approx 4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 96 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
	$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	-1	-1	-1	0	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
LEPTONS	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
	$< 1.0 \text{ eV}/c^2$	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 80.360 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	0	0	0	± 1	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	



Interacțiuni între particule

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Standard Model of Elementary Particles

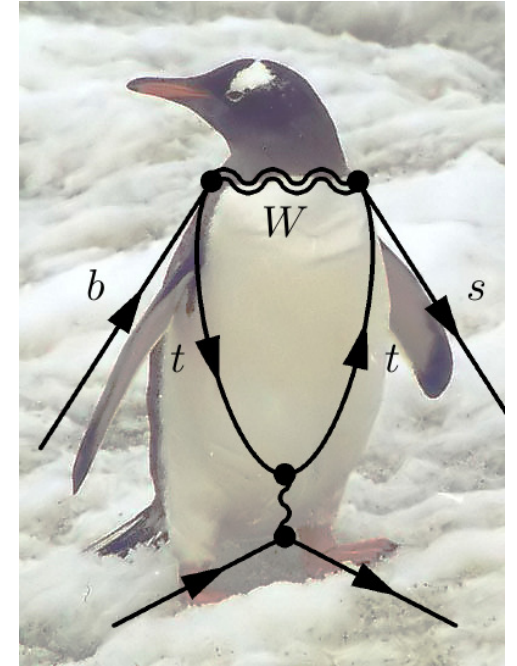
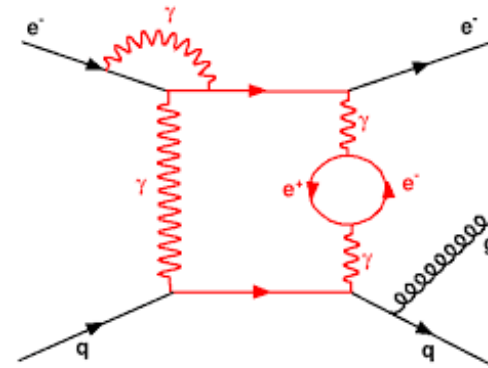
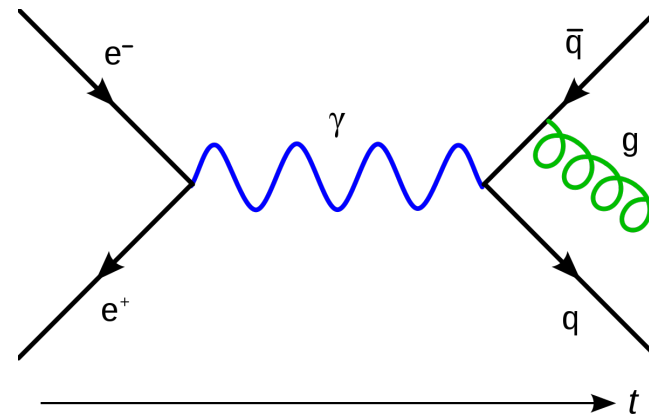
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spin	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0
	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H de Higgs
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	

QUARKS (left side of the table)

LEPTONS (left side of the table)

GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS (right side of the table)

SCALAR BOSONS (right side of the table)



Interacțiuni între particule

Diagramele Feynman sunt o metodă pictorială de a studia interacțiunile între particule

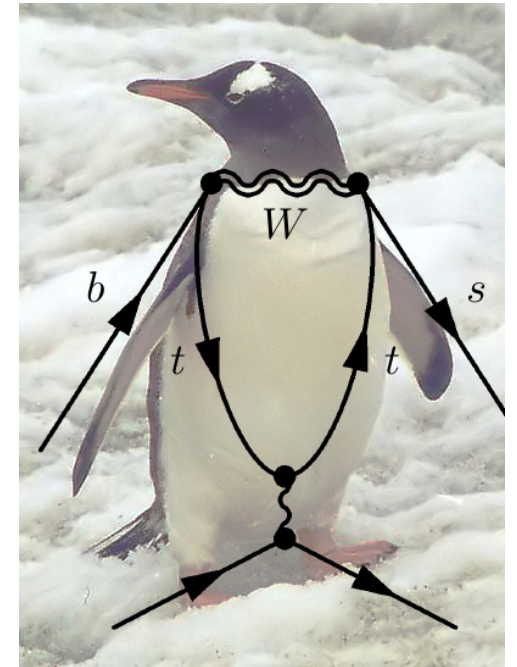
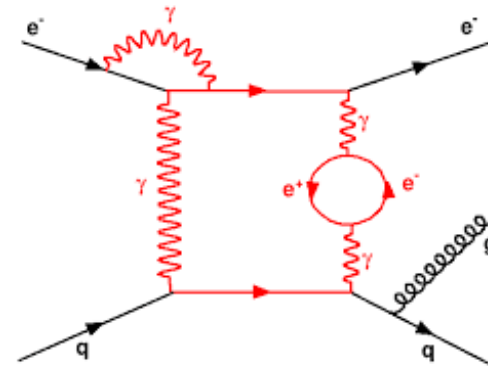
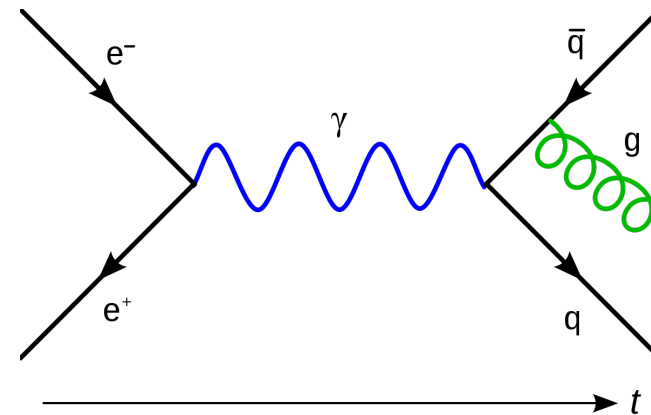
Standard Model of Elementary Particles

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spin	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0
	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H de Higgs
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	

LEPTONS (left side of the table)

GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS (bottom center)

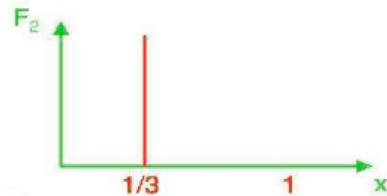
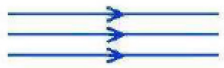
SCALAR BOSONS (right side)



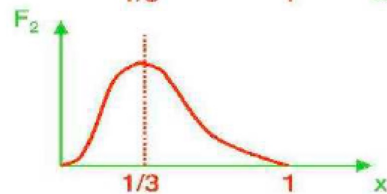
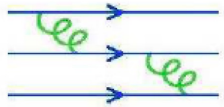
Ce sunt protonii?

Cuarzii nu pot exista în izolare: grupările de 2 cuarci se numesc mesoni, iar cele de 3 cuarci barioni.
La CERN au fost observate grupări de până la 5 cuarci.

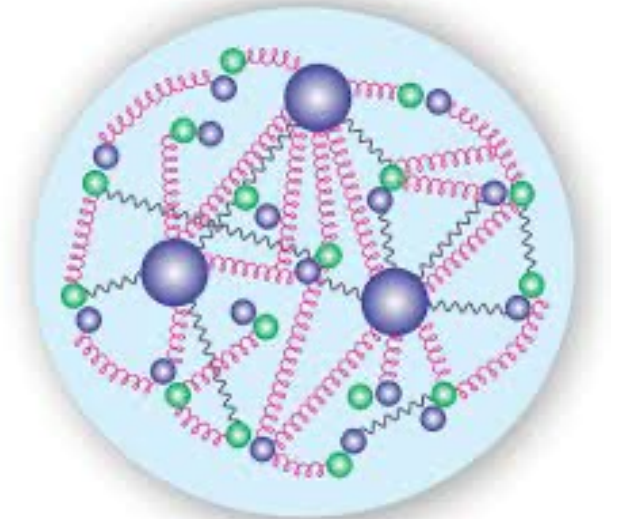
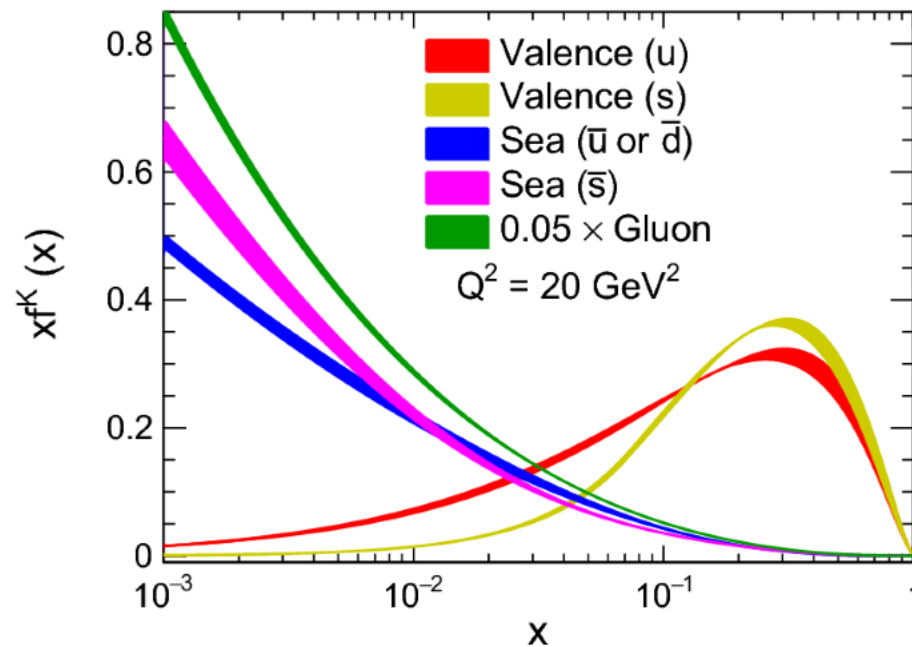
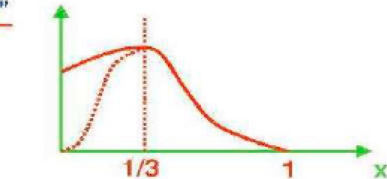
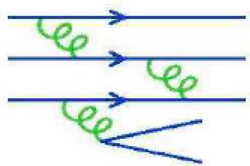
3 free quarks



3 bound quarks

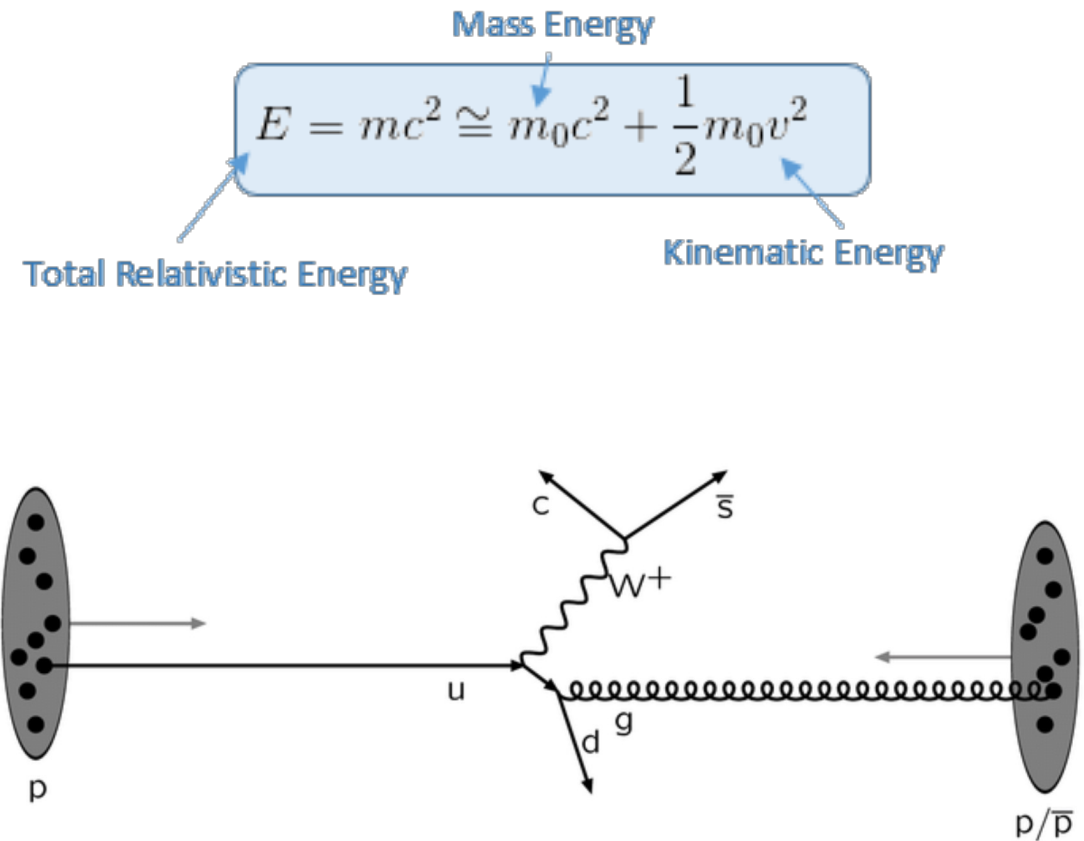
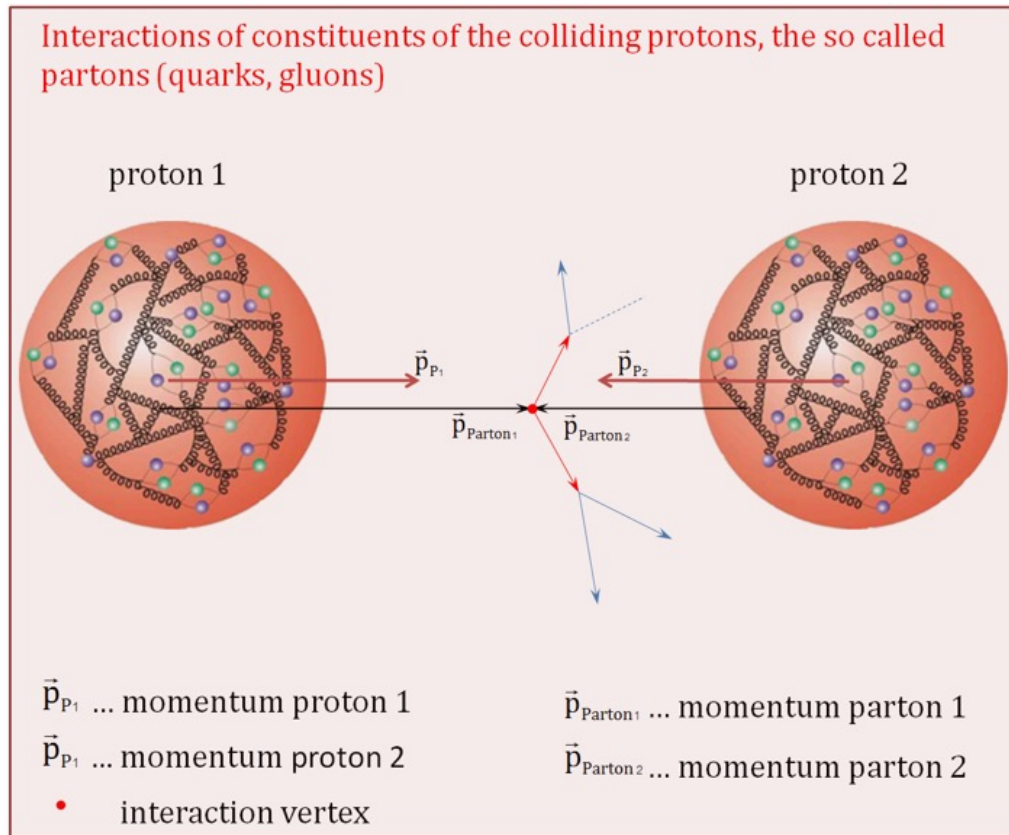


3 bound quarks plus "stuff"

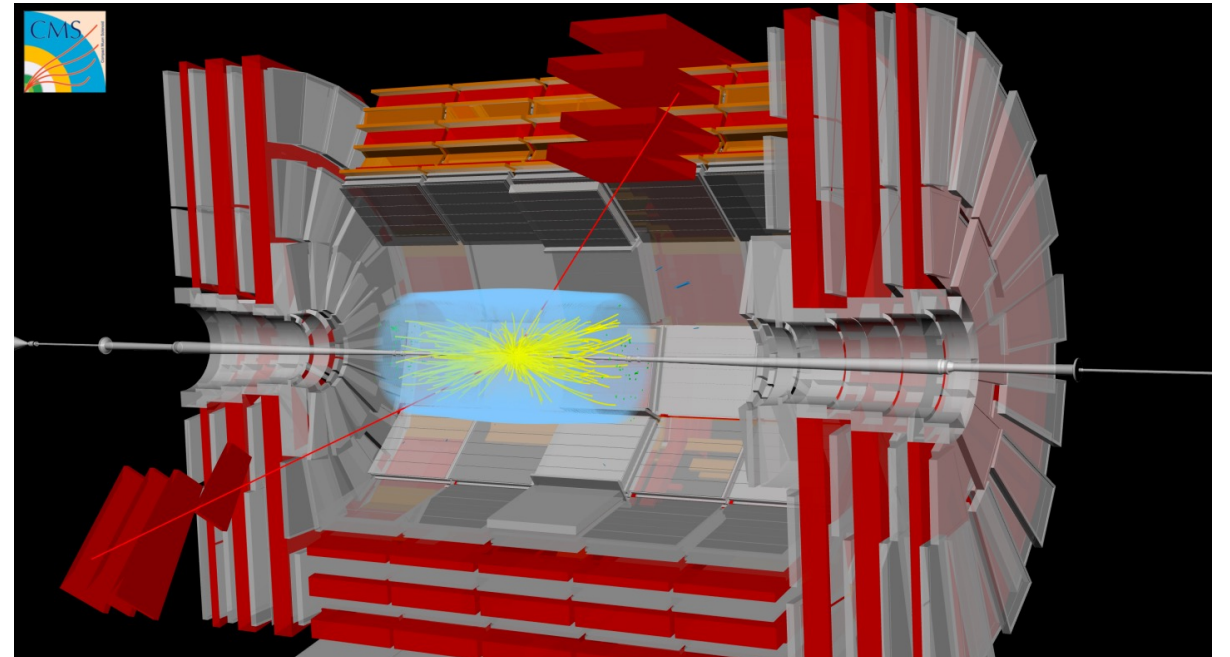
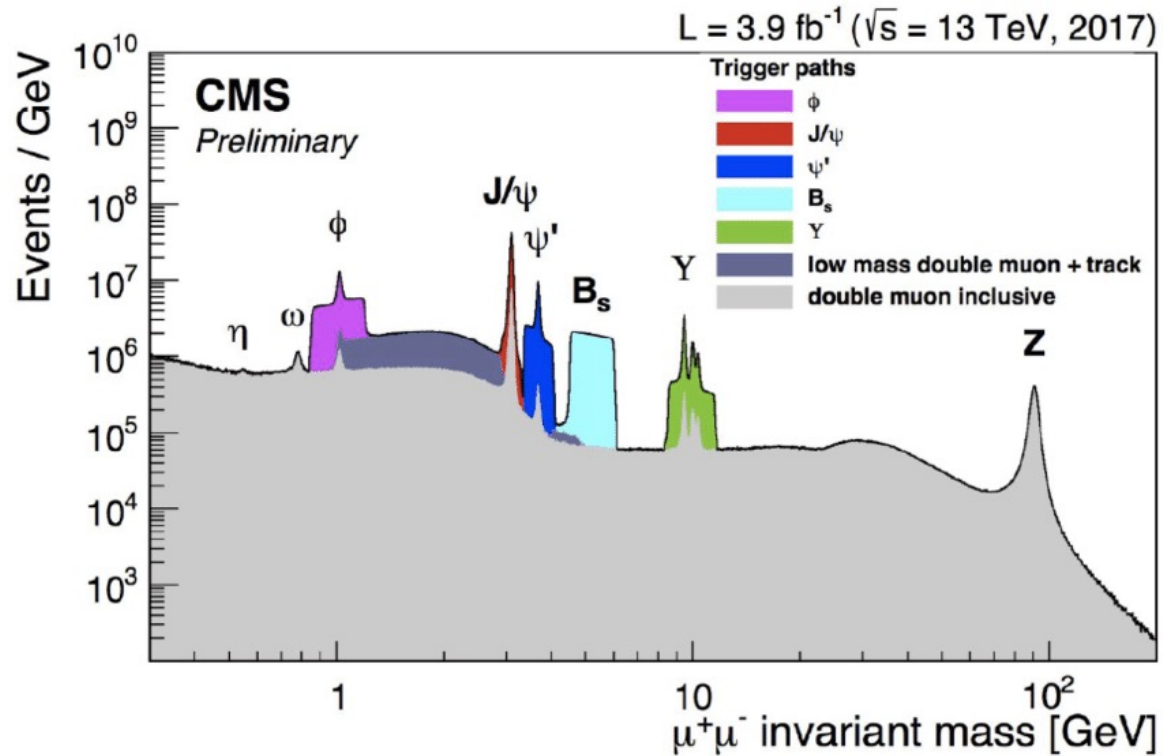


Fun fact: valoarea diametrului protonului nu este încă bine definitivată de comunitatea științifică!

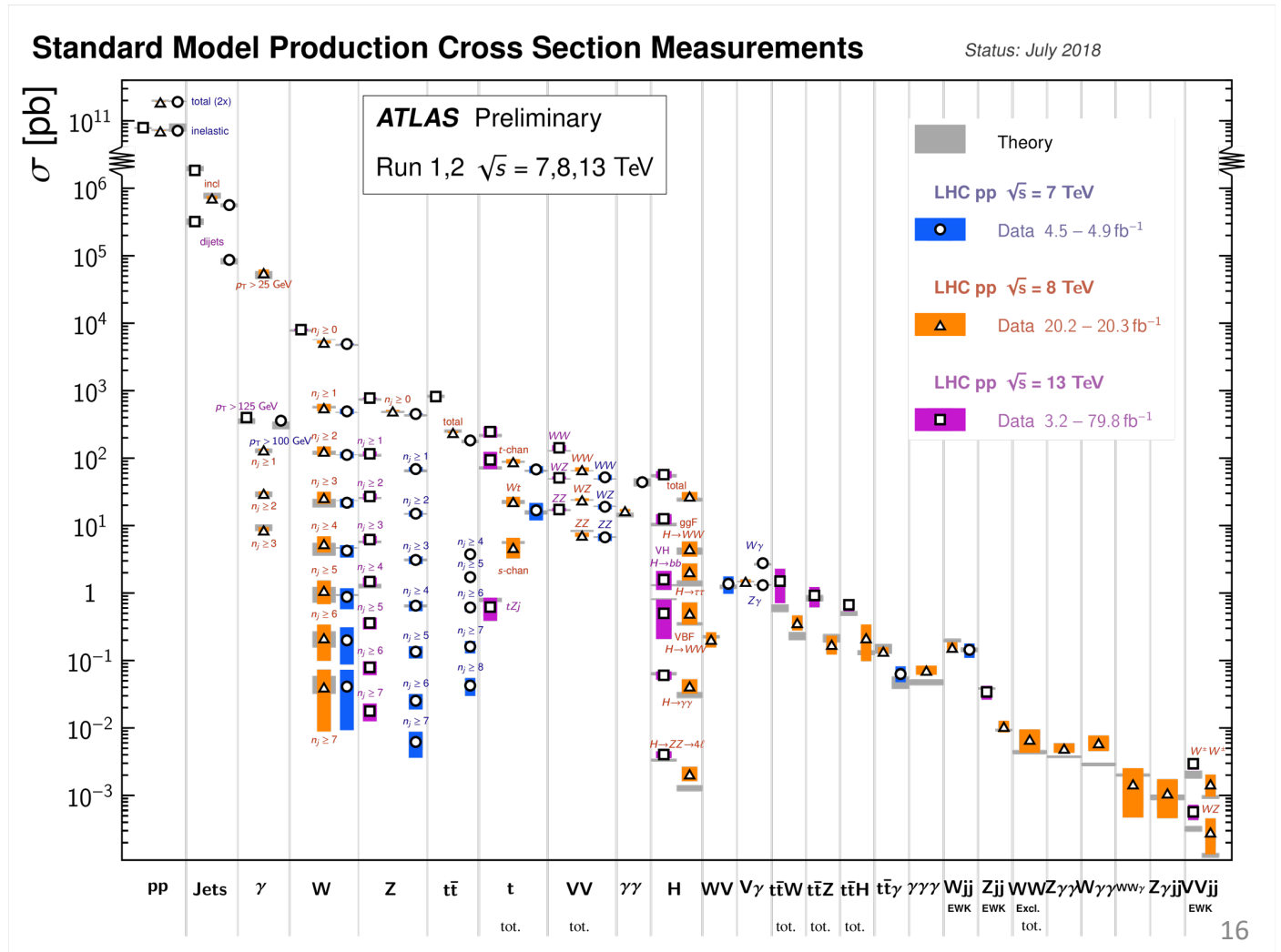
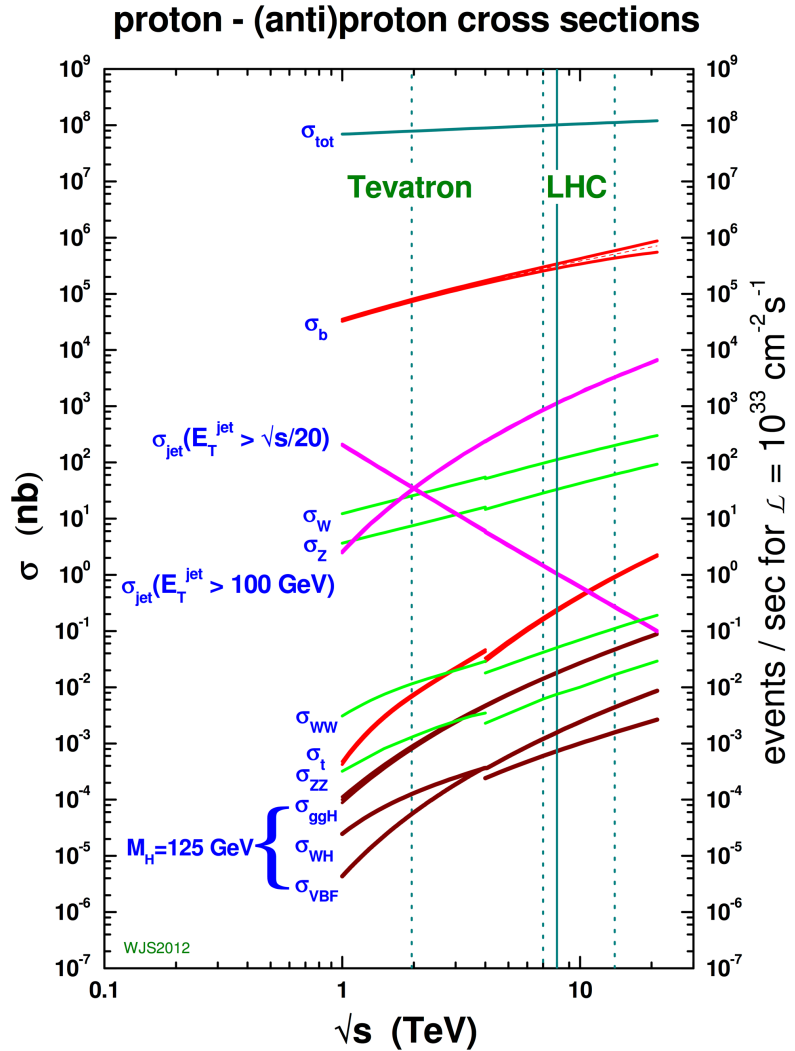
Cum producem particule la CERN?



Cum producem particule la CERN?



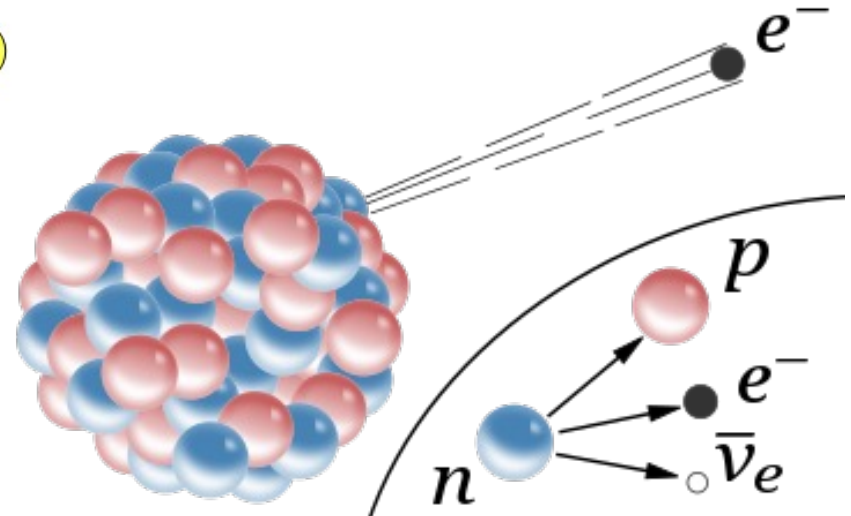
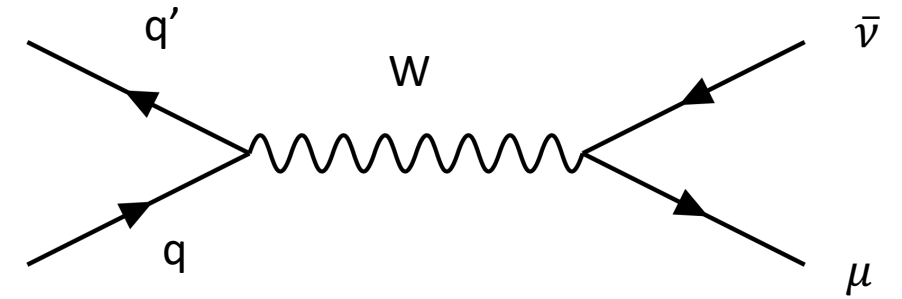
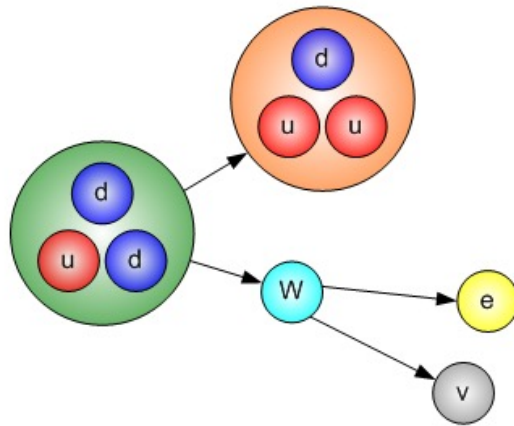
Cum producem particule la CERN?



Ce studiem la CERN: forța nucleară slabă

Standard Model of Elementary Particles

	three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)	
	I	II	III		
QUARKS	mass $2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge $2/3$ spin $1/2$ u up	mass $\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge $2/3$ spin $1/2$ c charm	mass $\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge $2/3$ spin $1/2$ t top	mass 0 charge 0 spin 1 g gluon	mass $\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge 0 spin 0 H de Higgs
	mass $4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge $1/3$ spin $1/2$ d down	mass $\approx 96 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge $-1/3$ spin $1/2$ s strange	mass $\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge $-1/3$ spin $1/2$ b bottom	mass 0 charge 0 spin 1 γ photon	SCALAR BOSONS
	mass $0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge -1 spin $1/2$ e electron	mass $\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge -1 spin $1/2$ μ muon	mass $\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge -1 spin $1/2$ τ tau	mass $\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge 0 spin 1 Z Z boson	
mass $1.0 \text{ eV}/c^2$ charge 0 spin $1/2$ ν_e electron neutrino	mass $< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge 0 spin $1/2$ ν_μ muon neutrino	mass $< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge 0 spin $1/2$ ν_τ tau neutrino	mass $\approx 80.360 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge ± 1 spin 1 W W boson		
LEPTONS				GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS	



Masa bosonului W

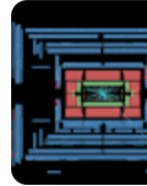


NS New Scientist

CERN measurement casts doubt on shocking W boson result

A 2022 measurement of the mass of the W boson threatened to upend particle physics as we know it, but new results from CERN indicate the...

1 week ago



Digi24

Rezultatul „șocant” al unui experiment ar putea declanșa o adevărată revoluție în fizică

Bosonul W, una dintre particulele fundamentale ale materiei, ar avea o masă mai mare decât cea preconizată de teoriile actuale, o ipoteză...

Apr 9, 2022

Physics Today

W-boson mass hints at physics beyond the standard model

Nearly a decade of collisions and a decade of analysis together yield the fundamental particle's mass with the highest precision to date.

May 13, 2022

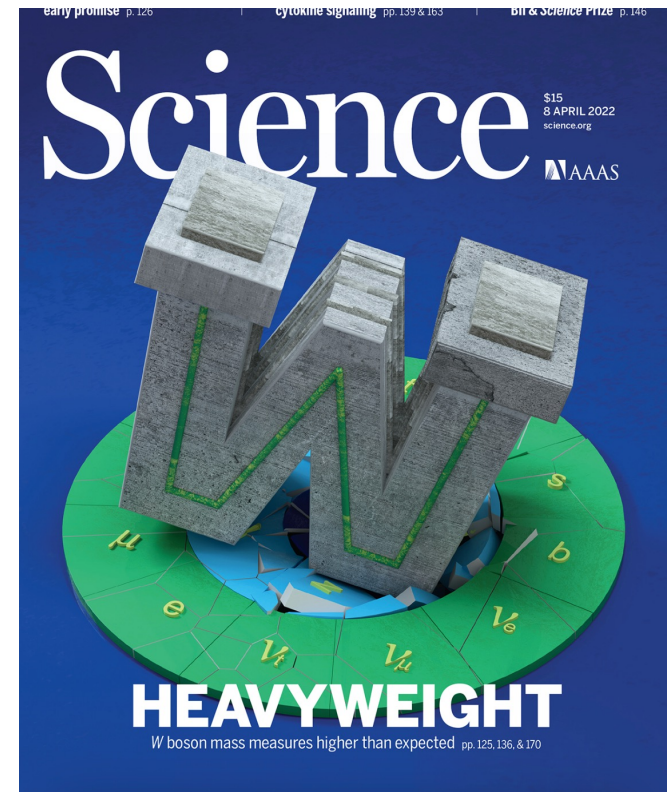


Physics World

W boson mass measurement surprises physicists – Physics World

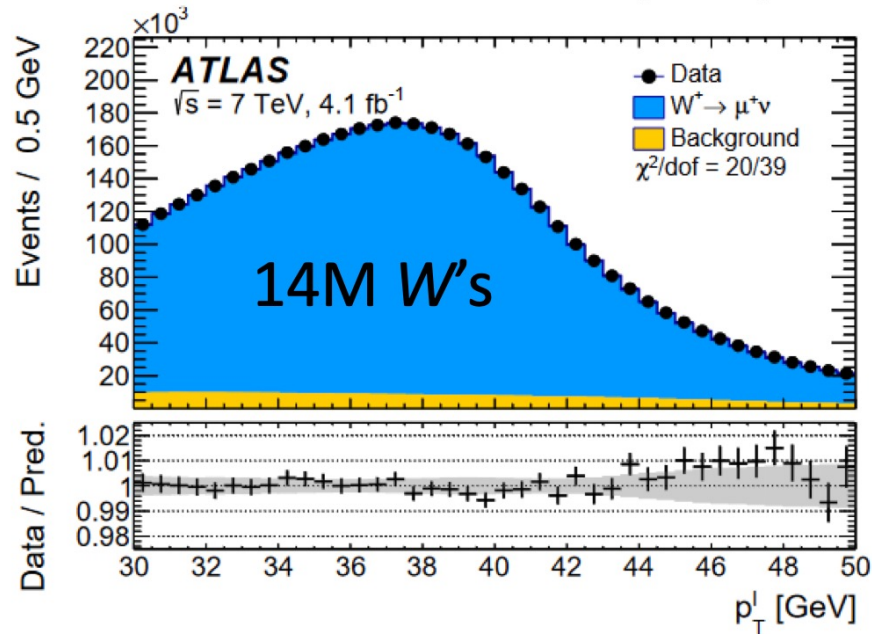
The most precise measurement to date of the mass of the W boson has yielded a result seven standard deviations away from that predicted by...

Apr 8, 2022



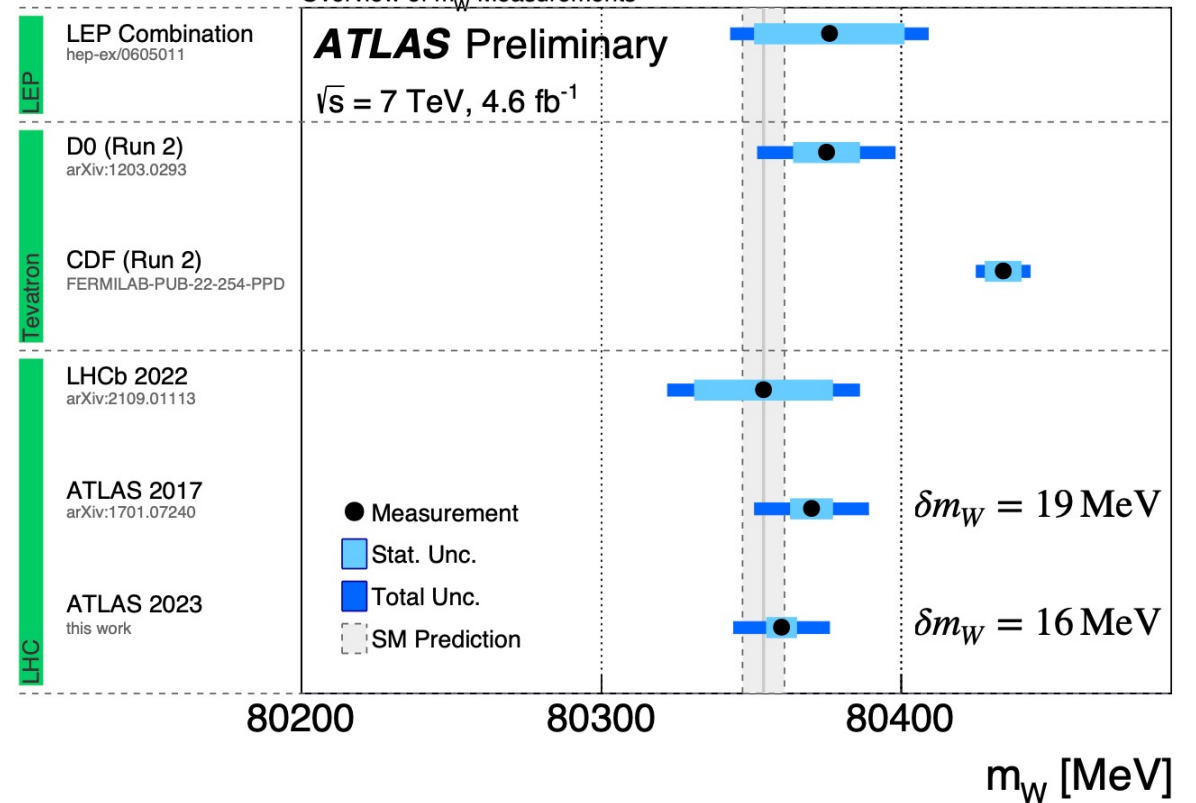
Masa bosonului W

EPJC 78 (2018) 110



European Research Council
 Established by the European Commission

Overview of m_W Measurements

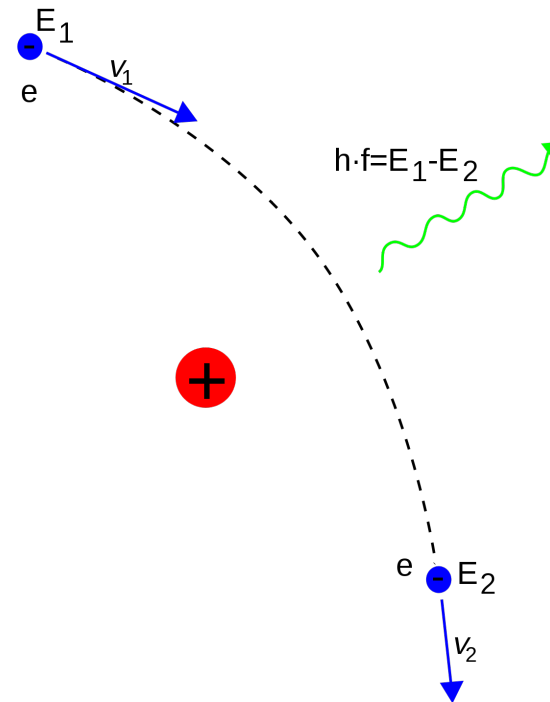


Ce studiem la CERN: forța electromagnetică

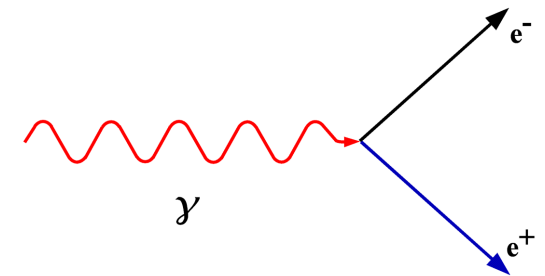
Standard Model of Elementary Particles

	three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)	
	I	II	III		
mass	2.2 MeV/c ²	≈1.28 GeV/c ²	≈173.1 GeV/c ²	0	≈124.97 GeV/c ²
charge	2/3	2/3	2/3	0	0
spin	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0
QUARKS	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H de Higgs
	4.7 MeV/c ²	≈96 MeV/c ²	≈4.18 GeV/c ²	0	
	1/3	-1/3	-1/3	0	
	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
	0.511 MeV/c ²	≈105.66 MeV/c ²	≈1.7768 GeV/c ²	≈91.19 GeV/c ²	
	1	-1	-1	0	
	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	
LEPTONS	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
	<1.0 eV/c ²	<0.17 MeV/c ²	<18.2 MeV/c ²	≈80.360 GeV/c ²	
	0	0	0	±1	
	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	

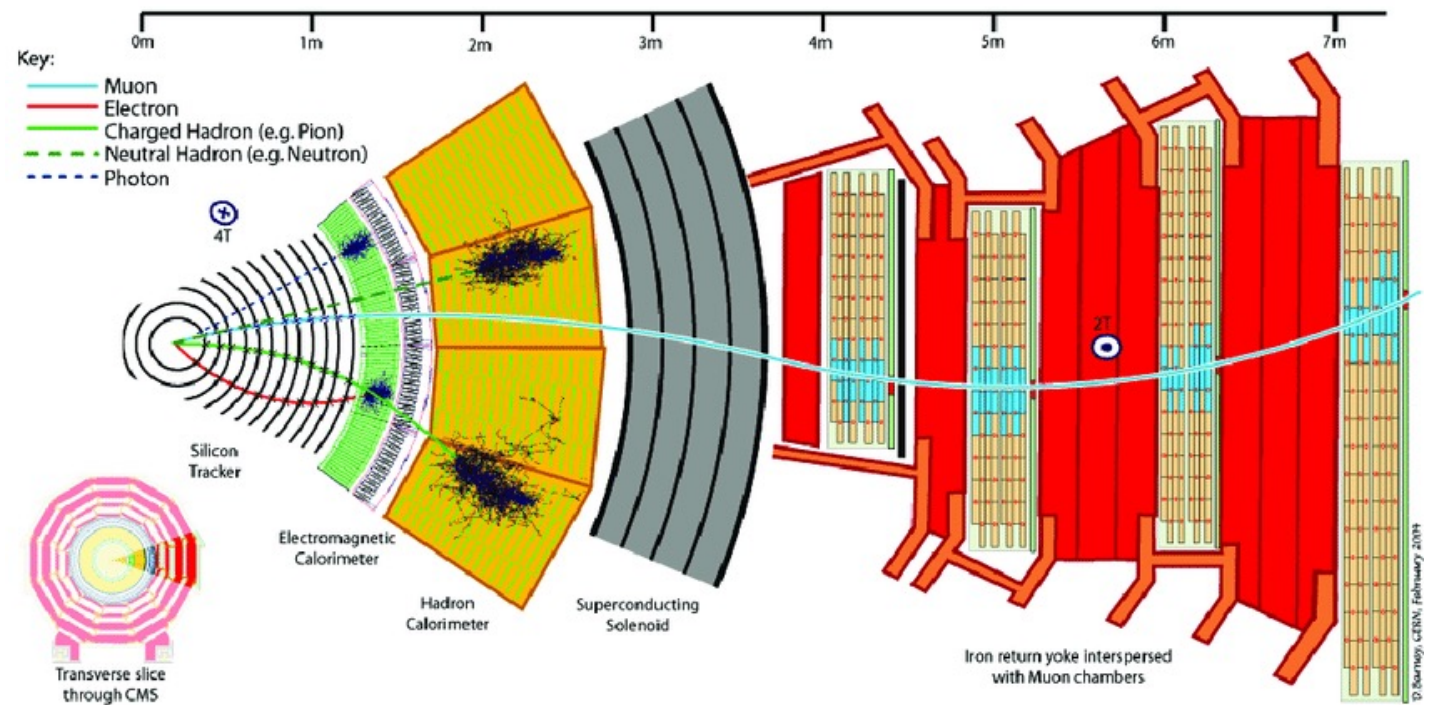
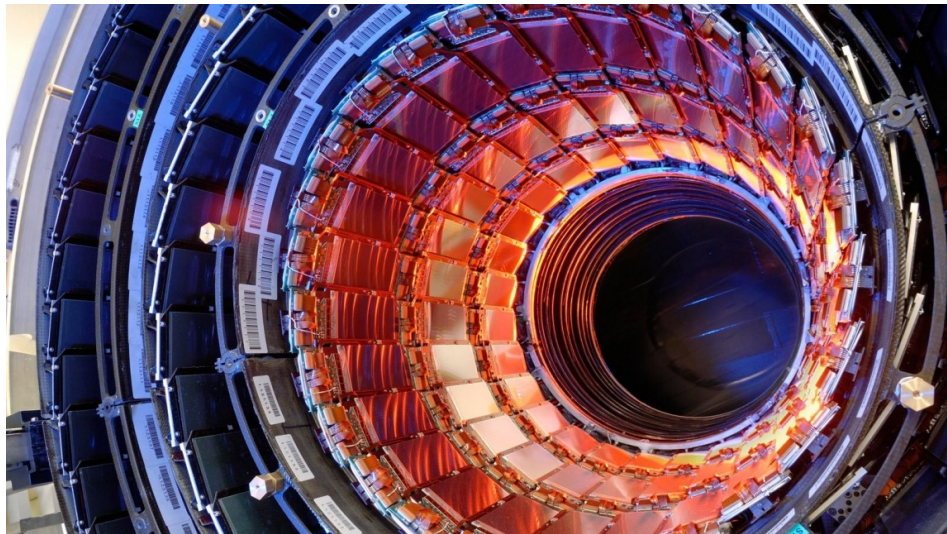
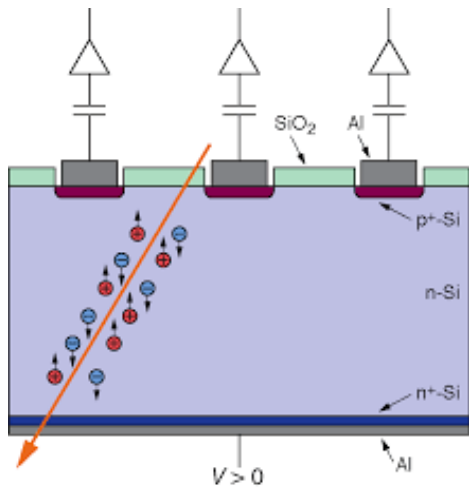
Radiație Bremsstrahlung



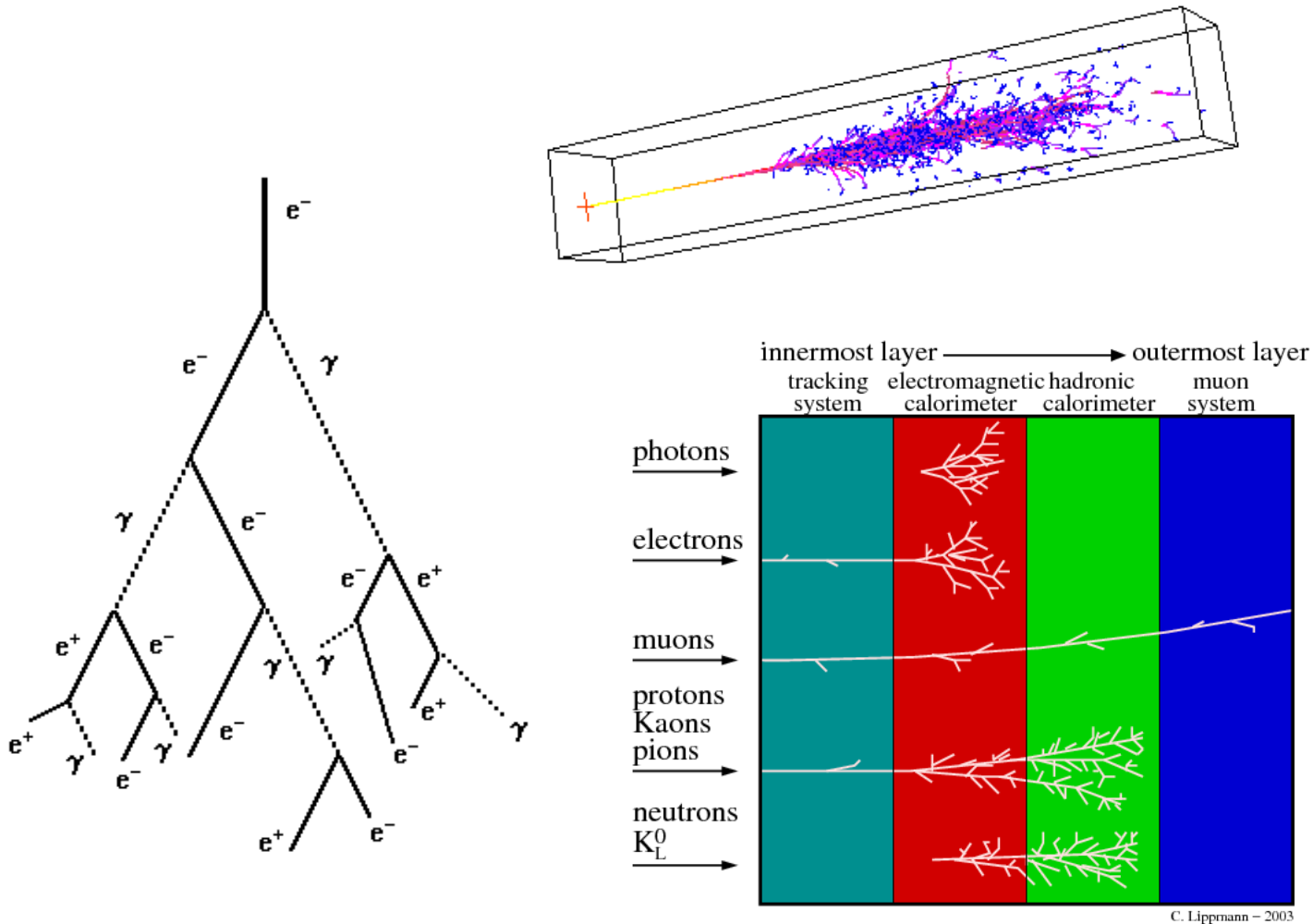
Electroni produși în pereche



Cum detectăm electroni și fotoni?



Cum detectăm electroni și fotoni?



C. Lippmann - 2003

Ce studiem la CERN: forța nucleară tare

Standard Model of Elementary Particles

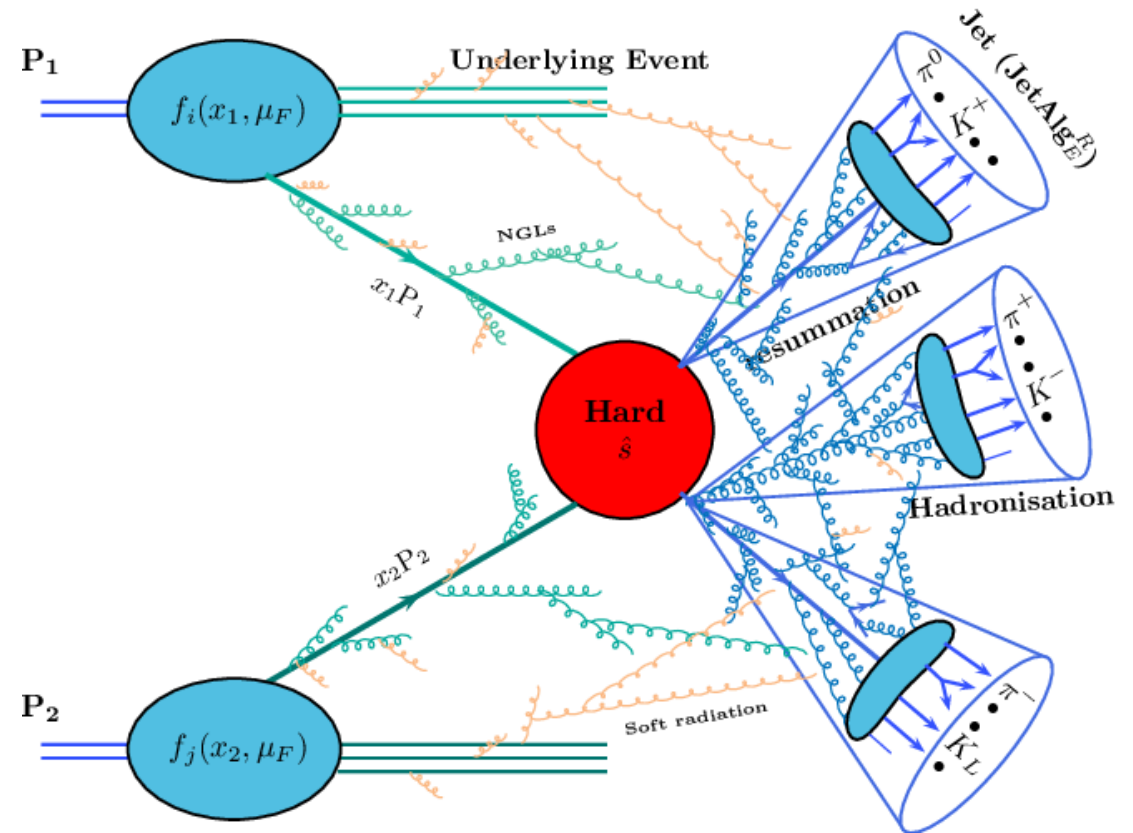
	three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)	
mass	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H de Higgs
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	

QUARKS (left side of the table)

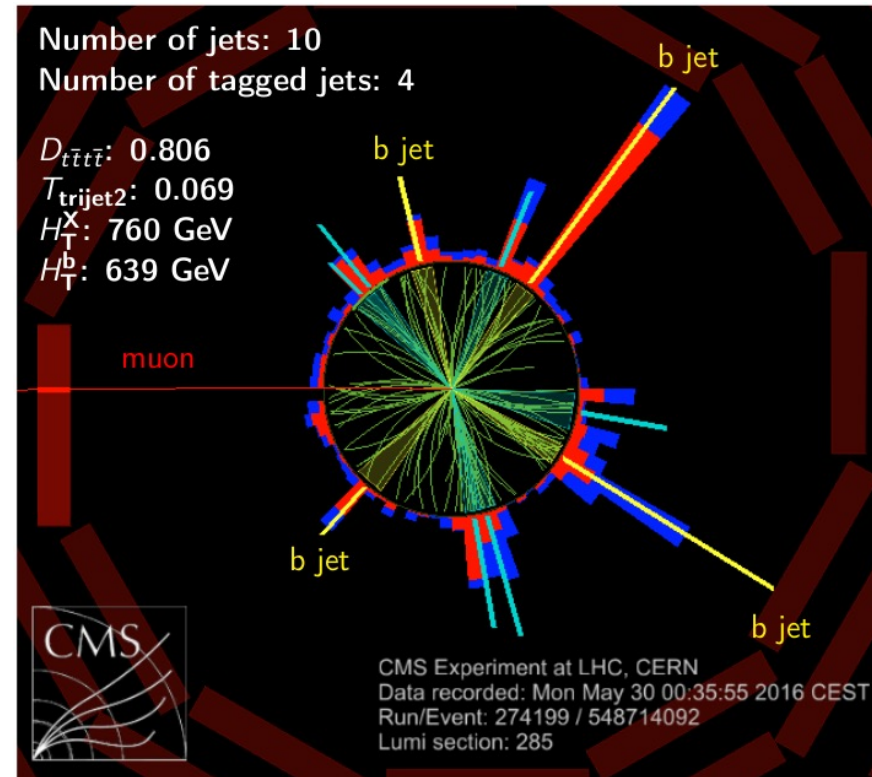
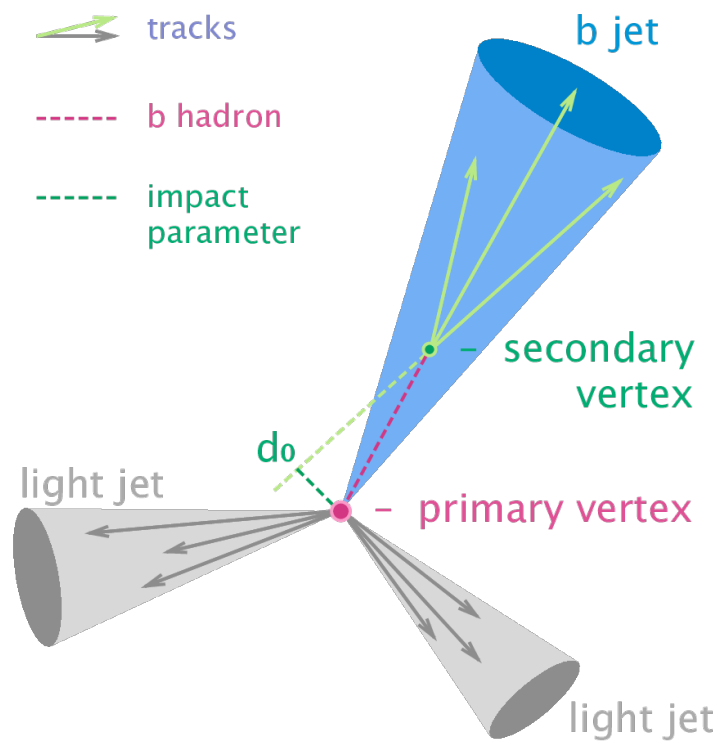
LEPTONS (left side of the table)

GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS (right side of the table)

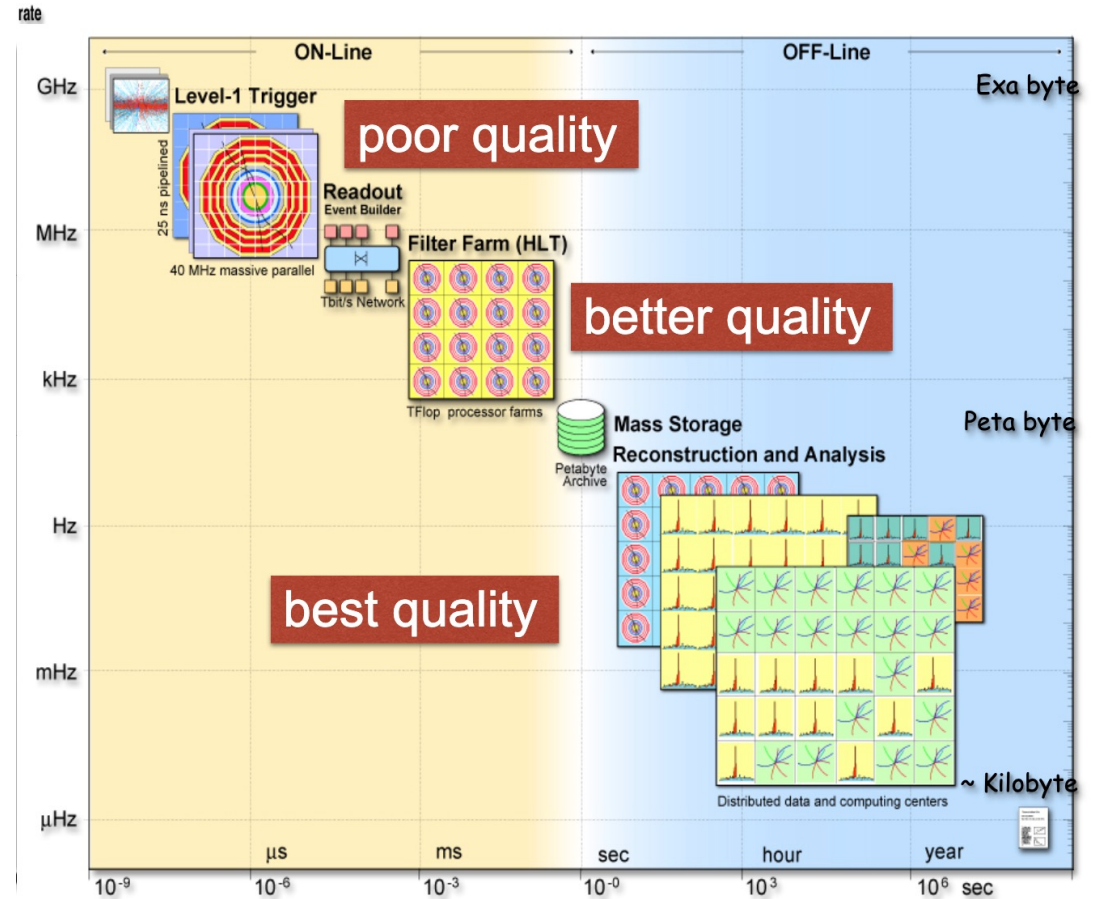
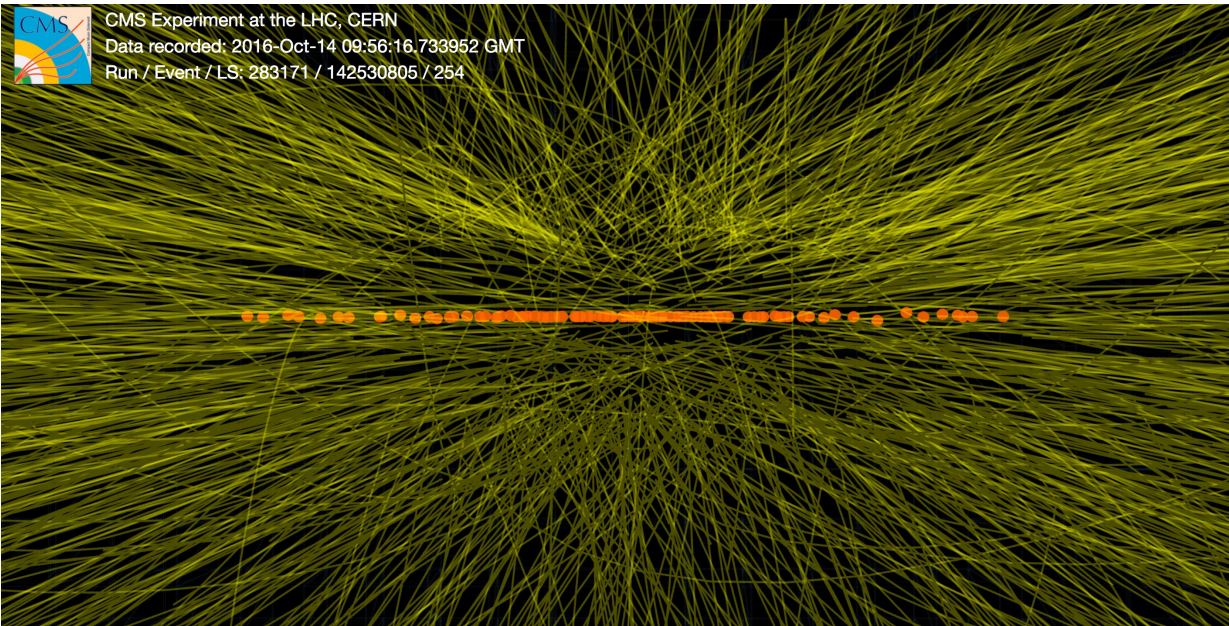
SCALAR BOSONS (right side of the table)



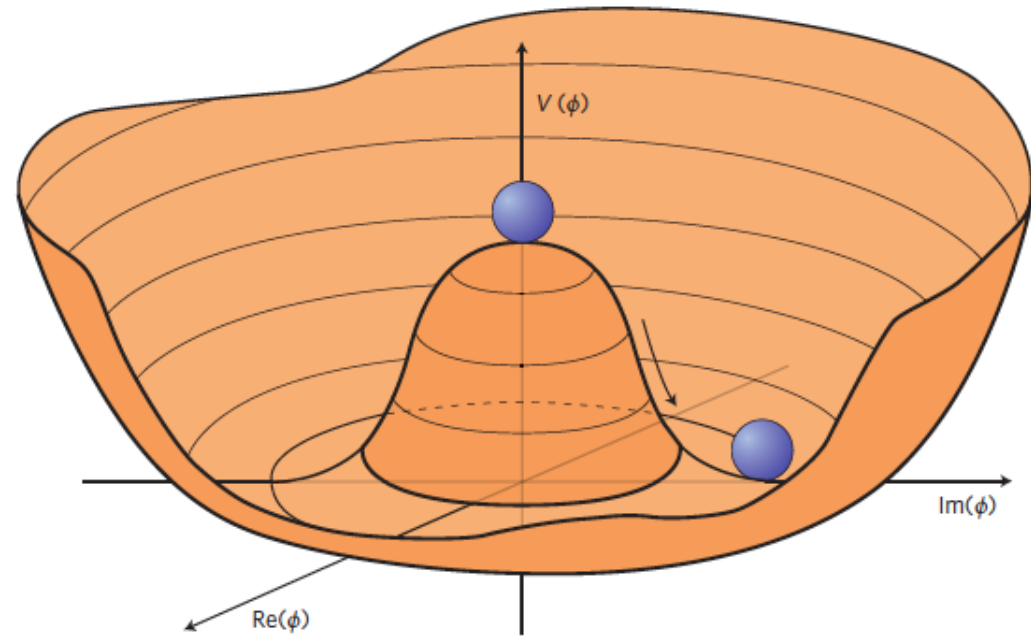
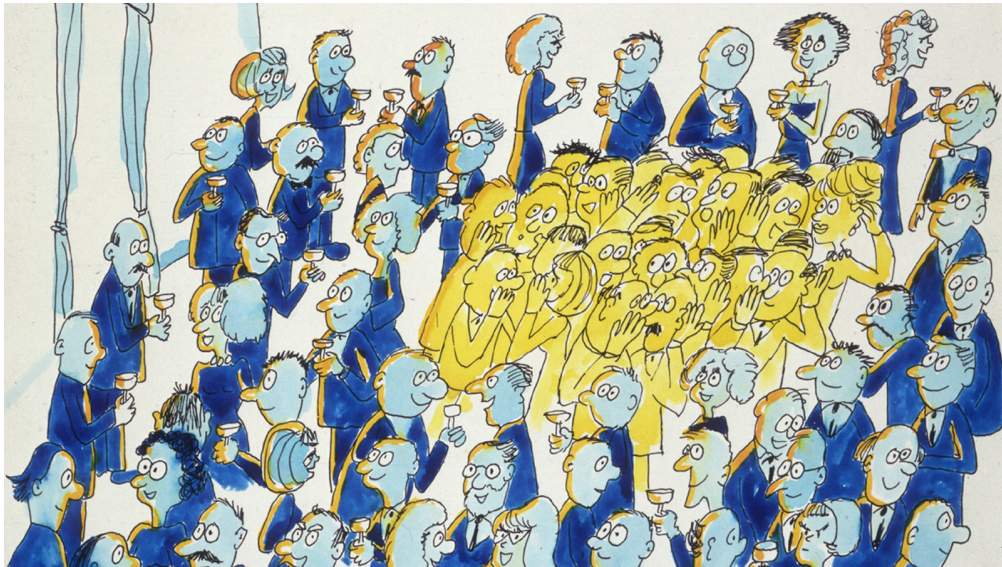
Cum detectăm jets?



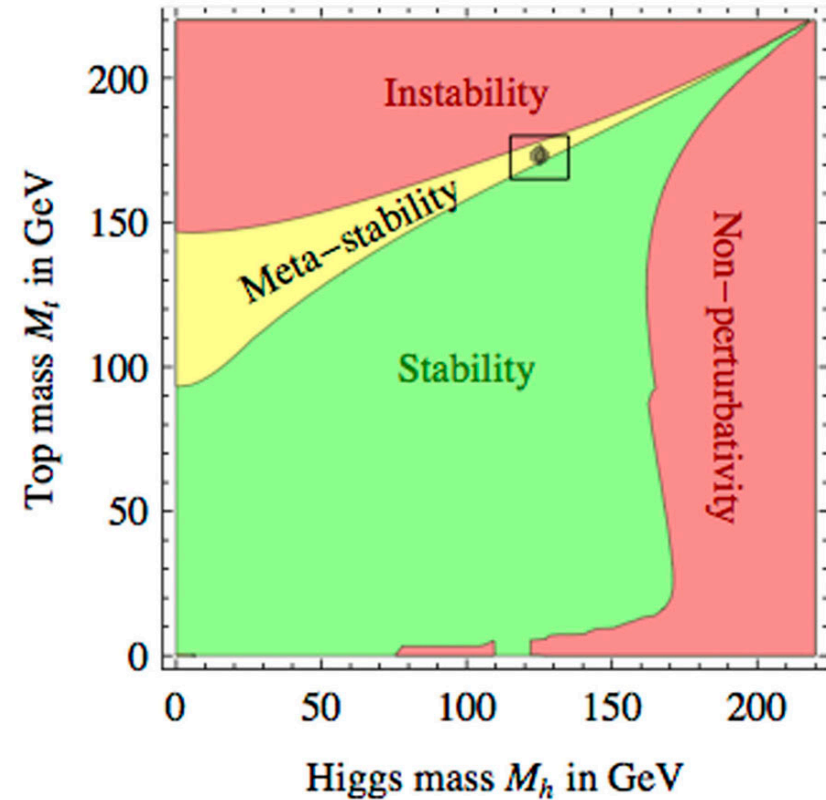
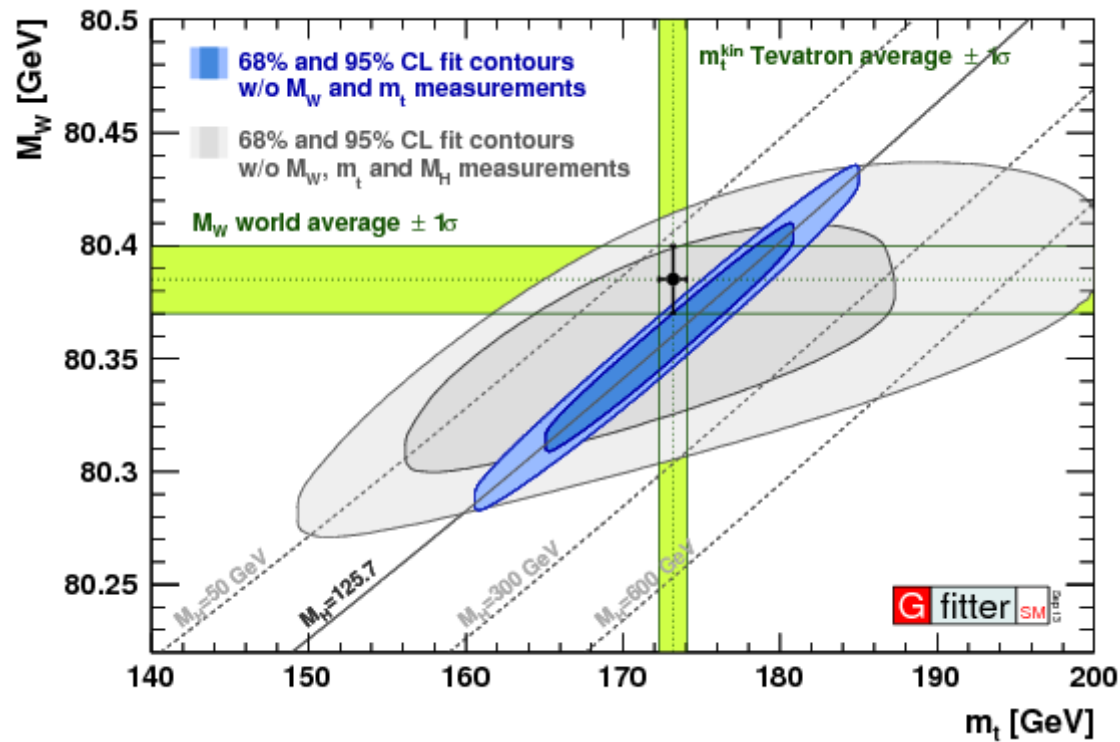
Pile-up și triggering



Ce studiem la CERN: bosonul Higgs

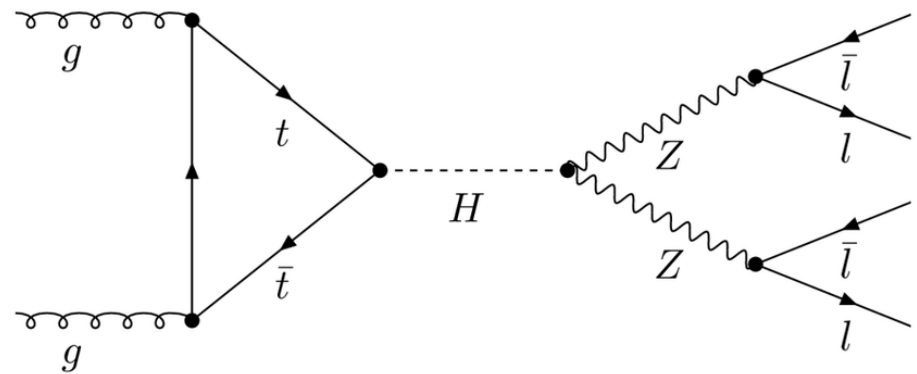
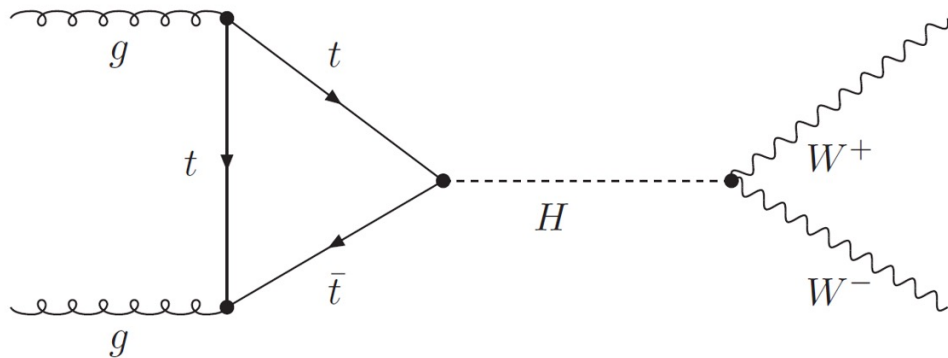


Ce studiem la CERN: bosonul Higgs

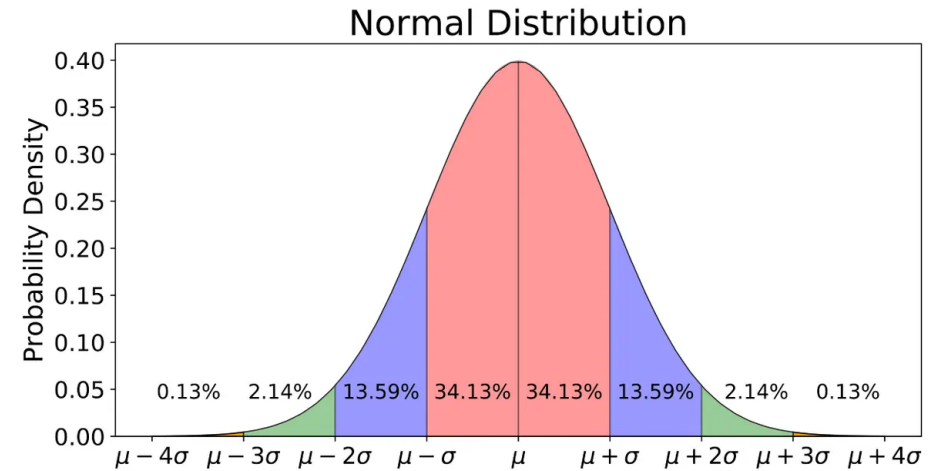
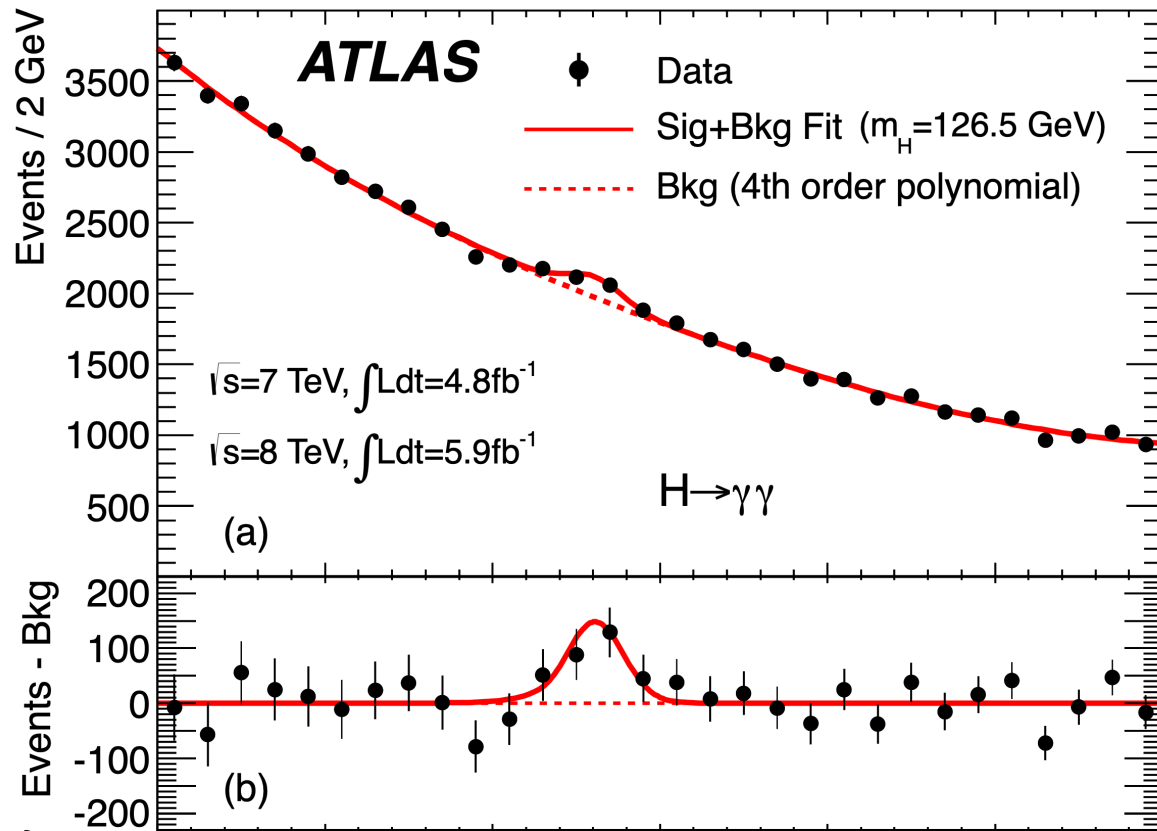


Ce studiem la CERN: bosonul Higgs

Din punctul de vedere al experimentalistului, ce diagramă preferați?



Cum suntem siguri de o descoperire?



5σ -> probabilitate de 1 la un milion de a fi coincidență!!