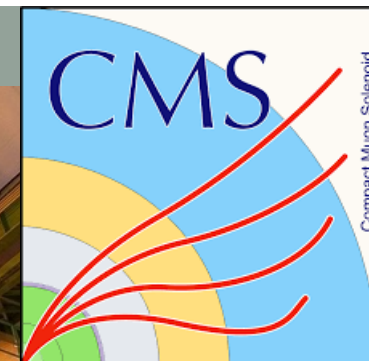


THE PHYSICS OF FUNDAMENTAL INTERACTIONS AND THE CMS EXPERIMENT AT CERN



Silvano Tosi



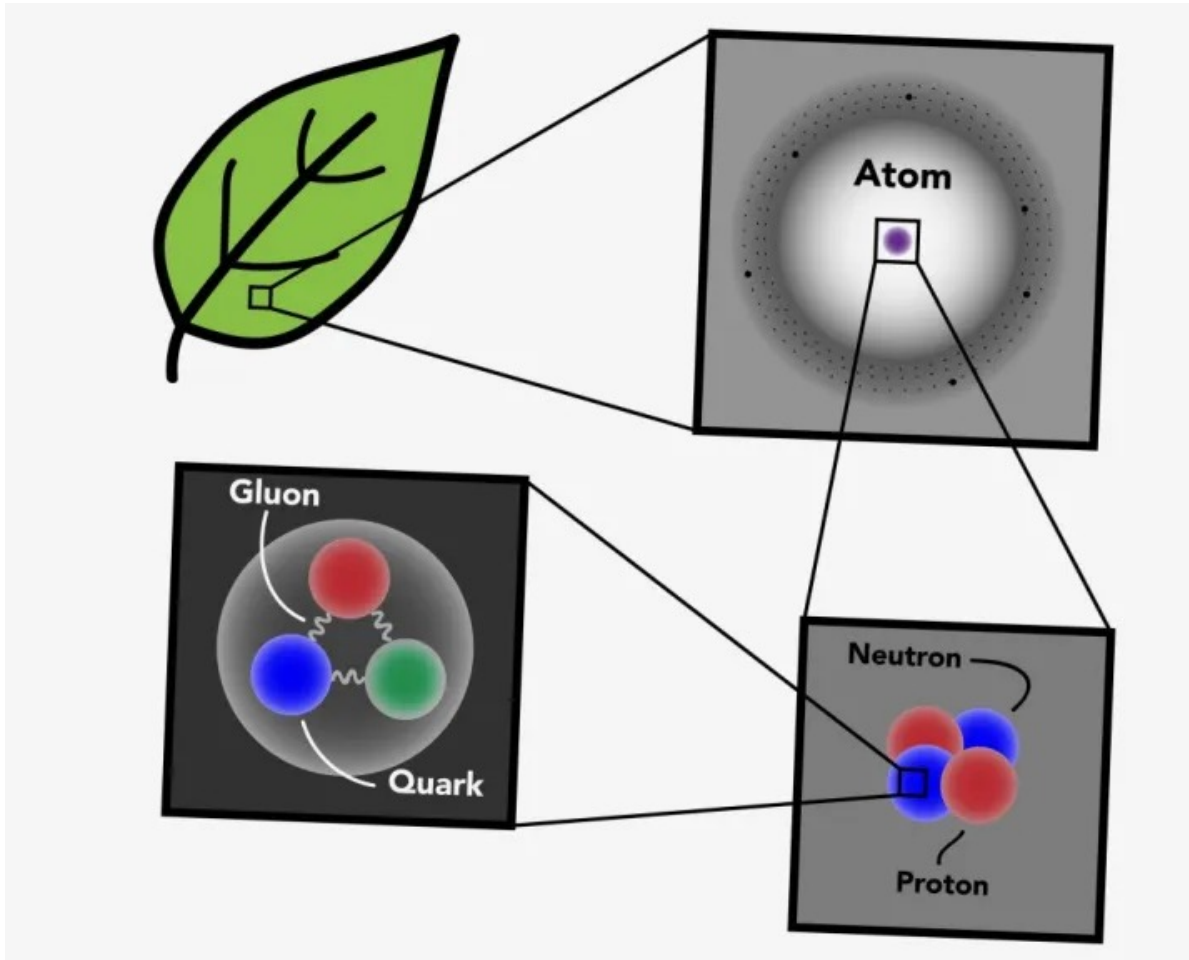
Università
di Genova



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

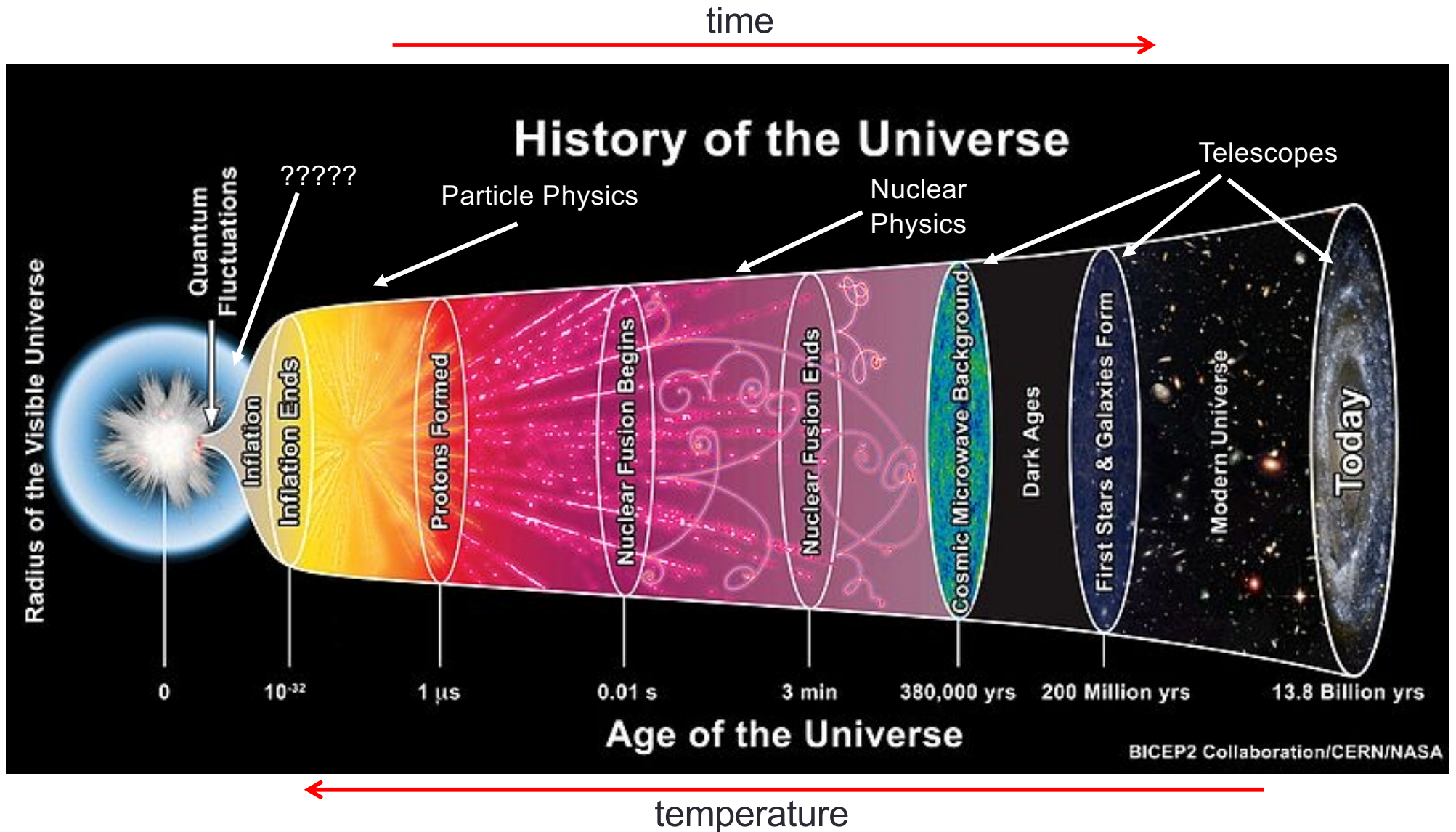
23/11/2023 Science Week in Tirana

Fundamental questions

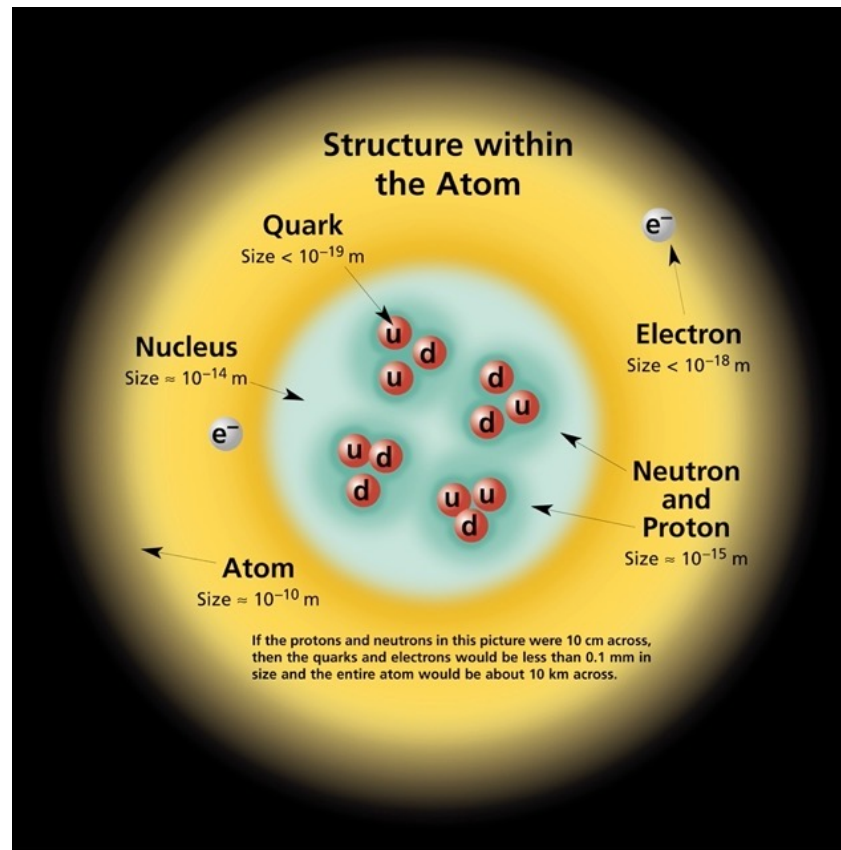
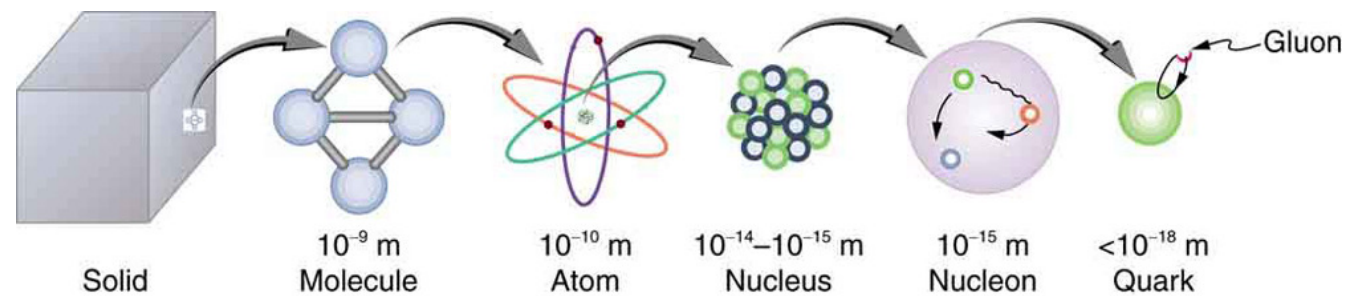


- What are the elementary constituents of matter?
- What are the forces with which they interact, and which bind them to form matter as we observe it?
- How did the universe originate, how did it evolve to what we see today?

The quest for the **fundamental constituents** of matter is closely linked to the study of the **first moments** and the **evolution** of our Universe

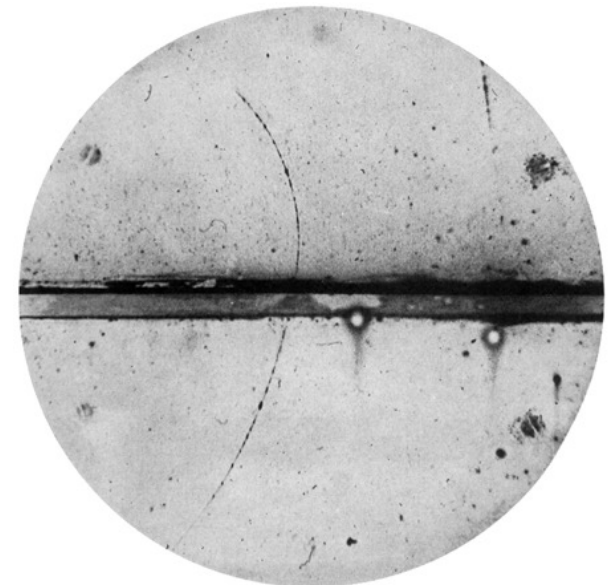
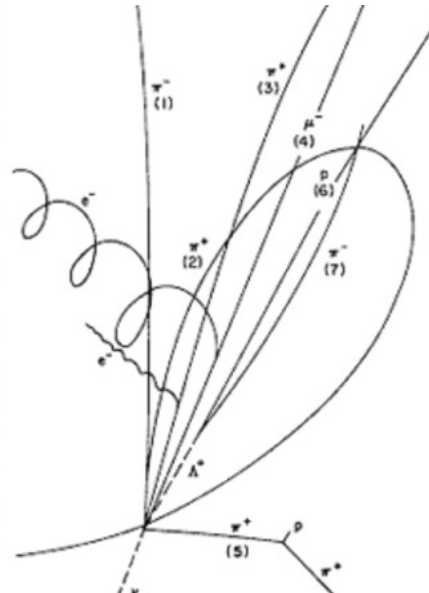
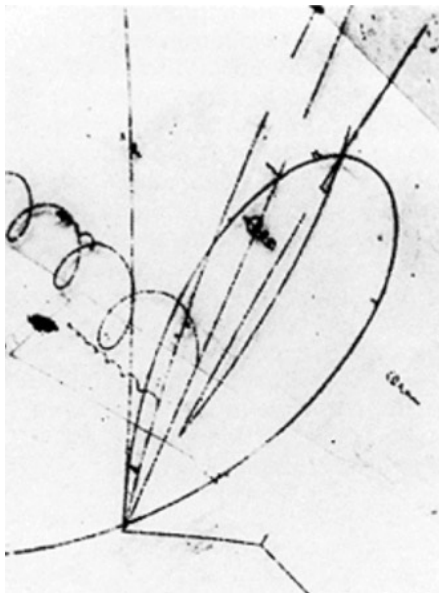
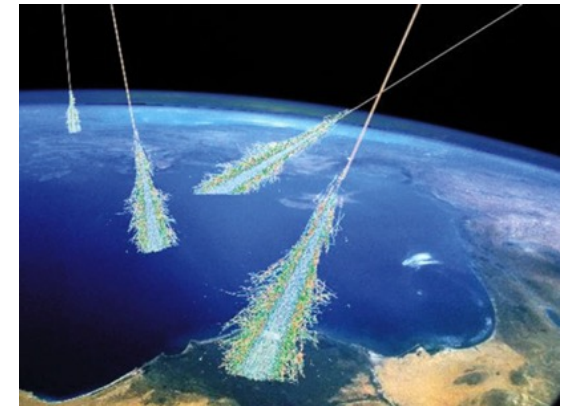
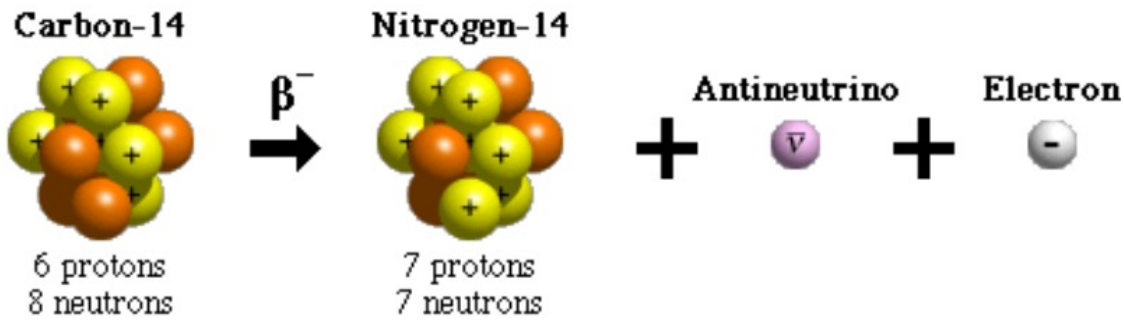


Electrons and quarks

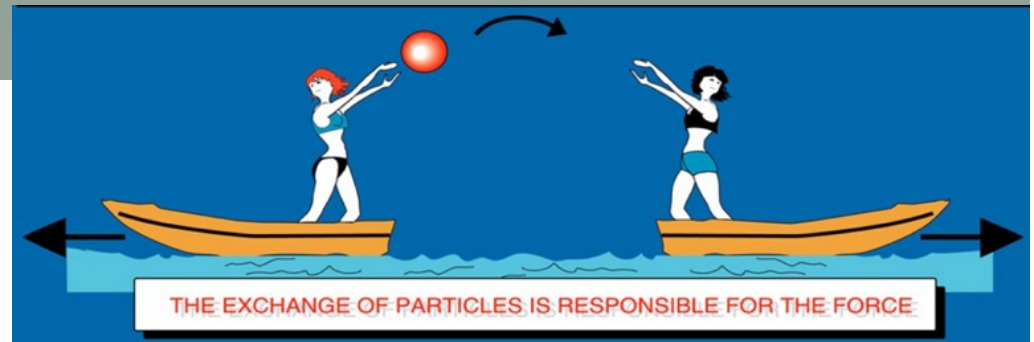


So, atoms (hence ordinary matter) are made up of **electrons** and two types of **quarks** (up and down).

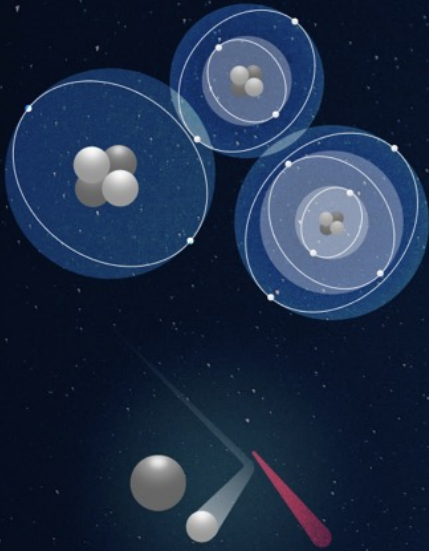
More elementary particles... and antiparticles



How particles interact: fundamental forces

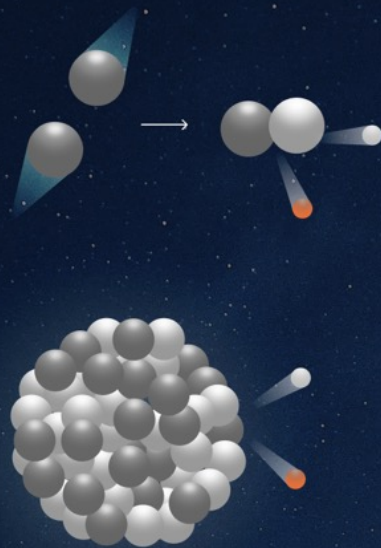


The four fundamental forces



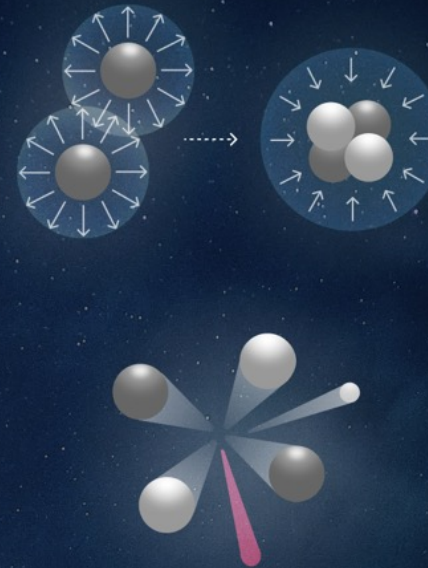
ELECTROMAGNETIC FORCE

Governs the interaction between atoms and the formation of molecules. **It enables** chemical reactions and light to be emitted.



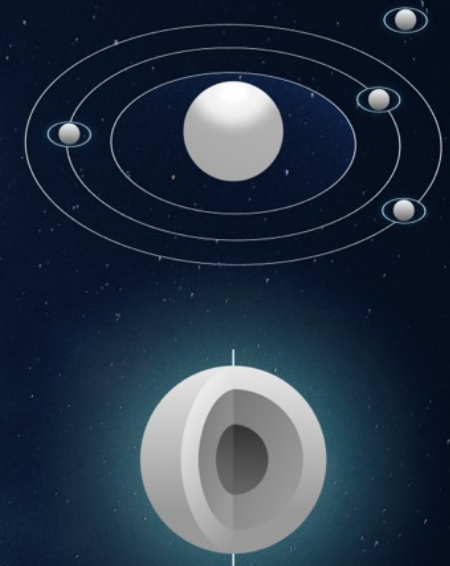
WEAK NUCLEAR FORCE

Governs the decay or transformation of neutrons into protons and the release of neutrinos and radiation. **It enables** the fission reactions of heavy atoms.



STRONG NUCLEAR FORCE

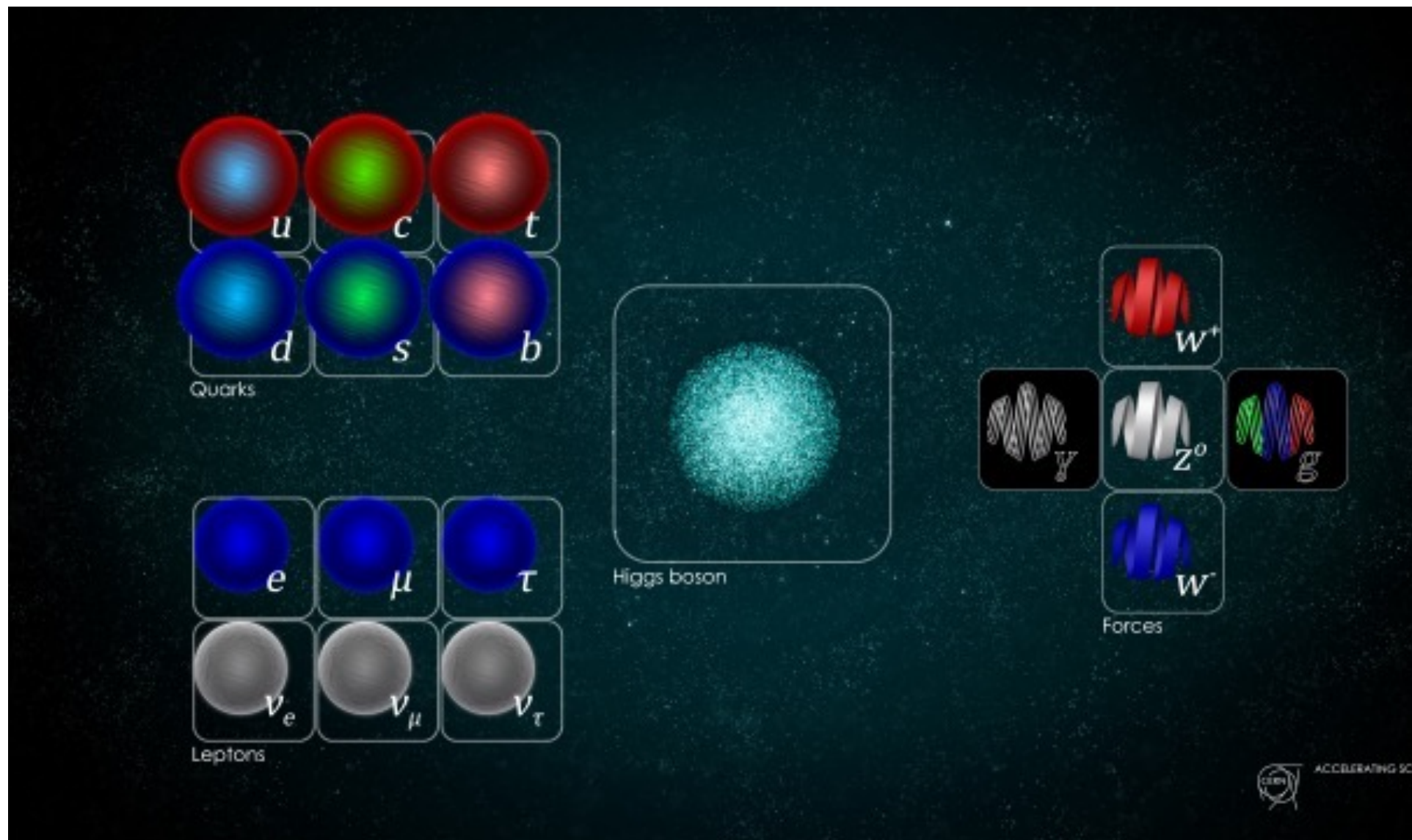
Governs the formation and stability of nuclei by binding together protons and neutrons. **It enables** the fusion of nuclei of light atoms.



GRAVITATIONAL FORCE

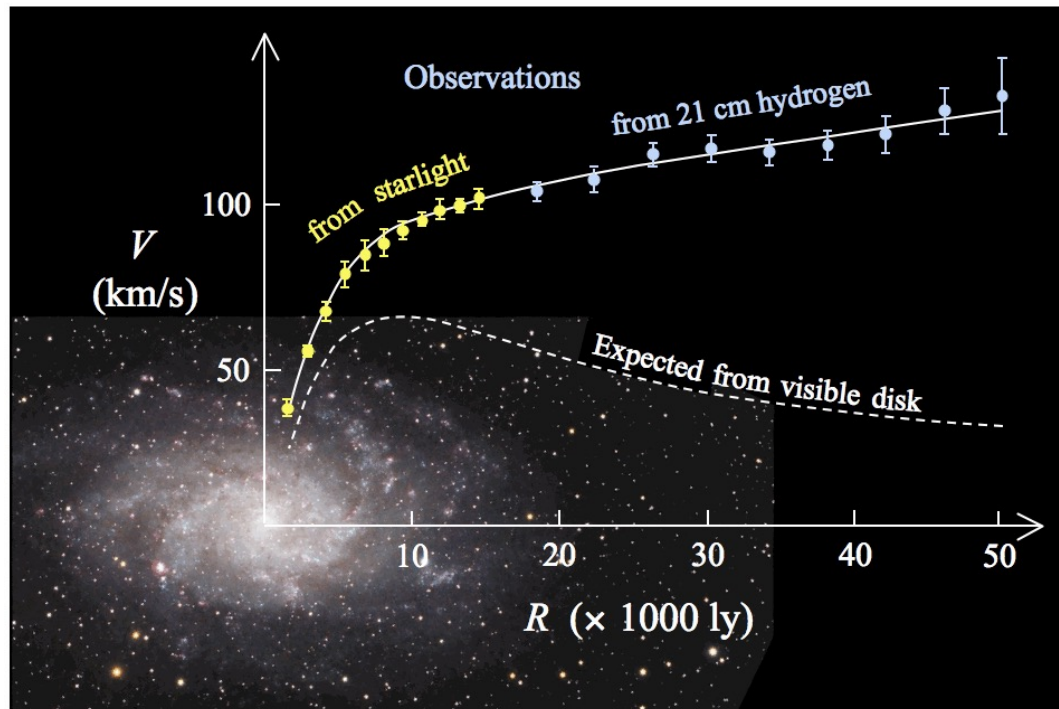
Governs the formation and movement of satellites, planets, stars, galaxies and galactic clusters. **It enables** stars to trigger fusion reactions.

The Standard Model of Particle Physics



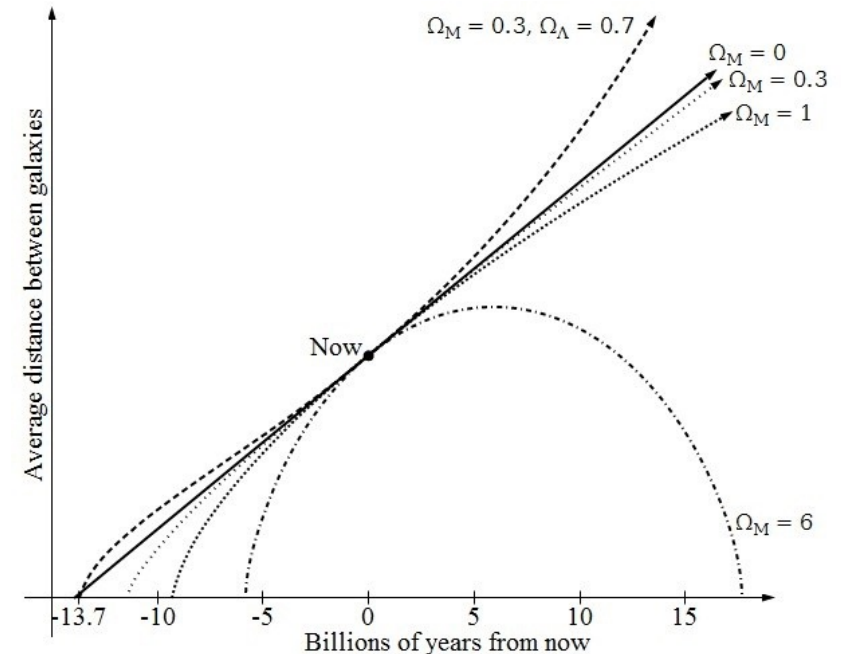
Open problems

- The Standard Model is an excellent, well verified, theory
- **BUT**.....astrophysics and cosmology tell us that ordinary matter (planets, stars, gas, ...) makes up <5% of the universe!! And the rest??

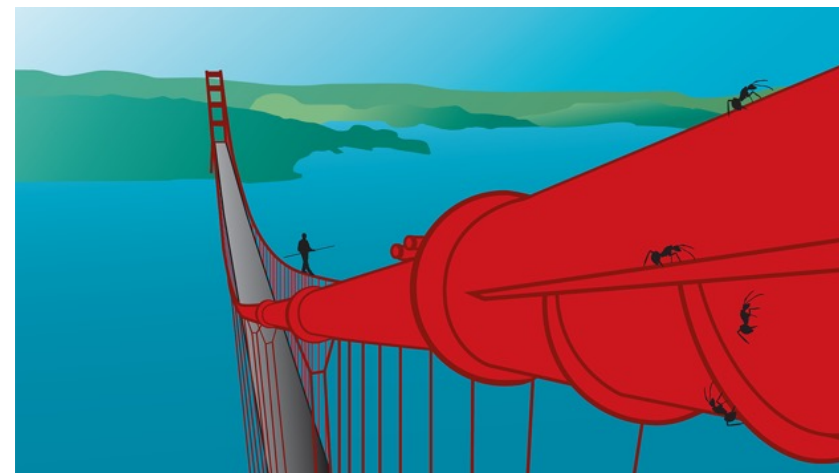
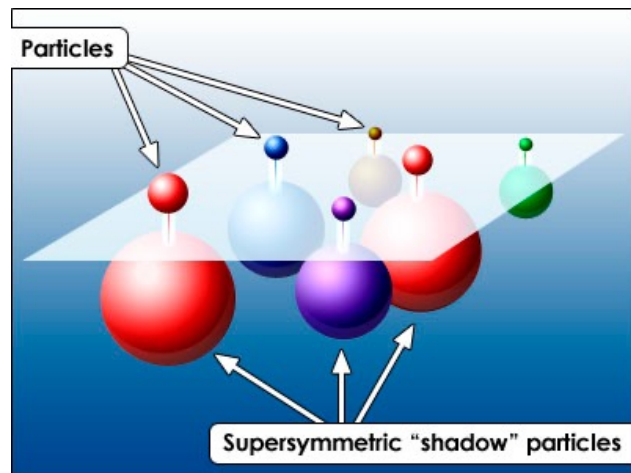
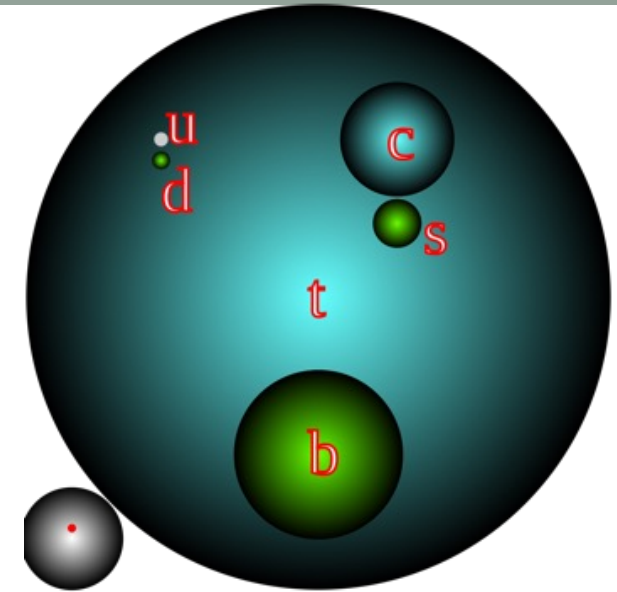


Dark energy is introduced to explain the accelerated expansion of the universe that we see today

Dark matter explains galaxy rotation, clusters of galaxies and the formation of cosmic structures

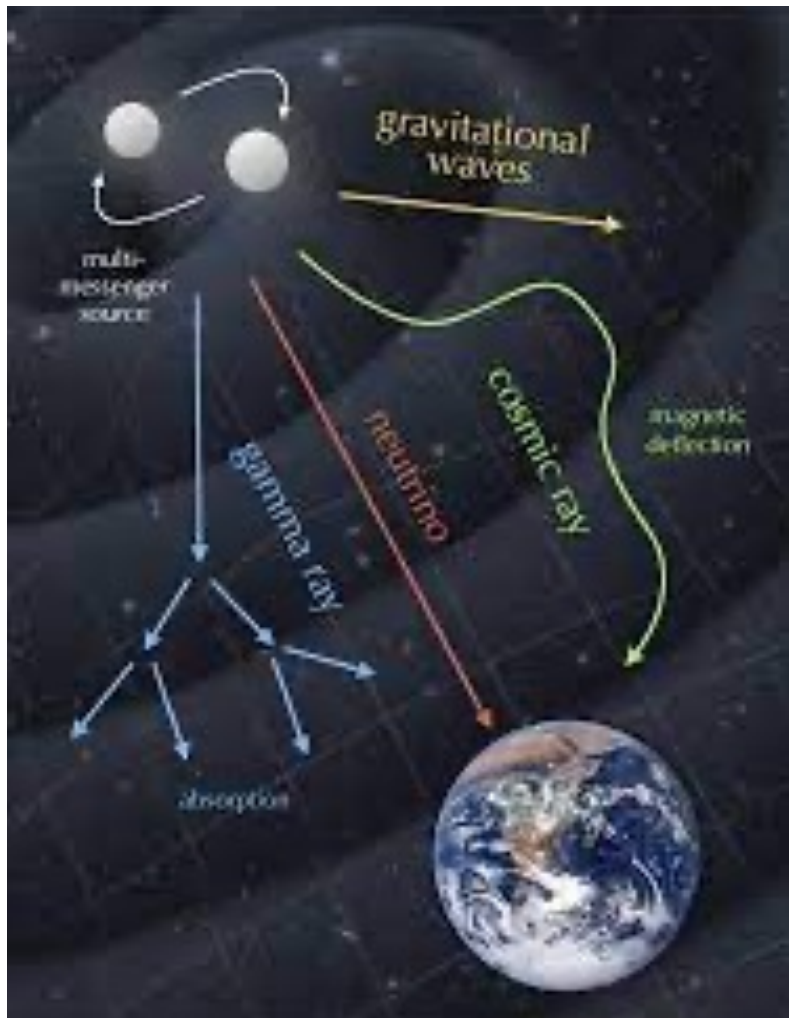


- Other problems: too many free parameters!
 - Huge difference in mass between elementary particles
 - It does not explain why **antimatter** has disappeared....
 - It does not include **gravity**
 - It does not include **dark matter**
 - It does not include **dark energy**
- Many alternative theories proposed
 - SUSY: Supersymmetry (which adds more particles....)
 - Theories with additional dimensions of space-time
 -

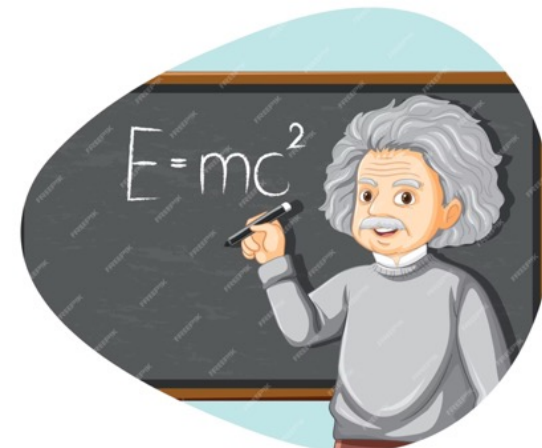
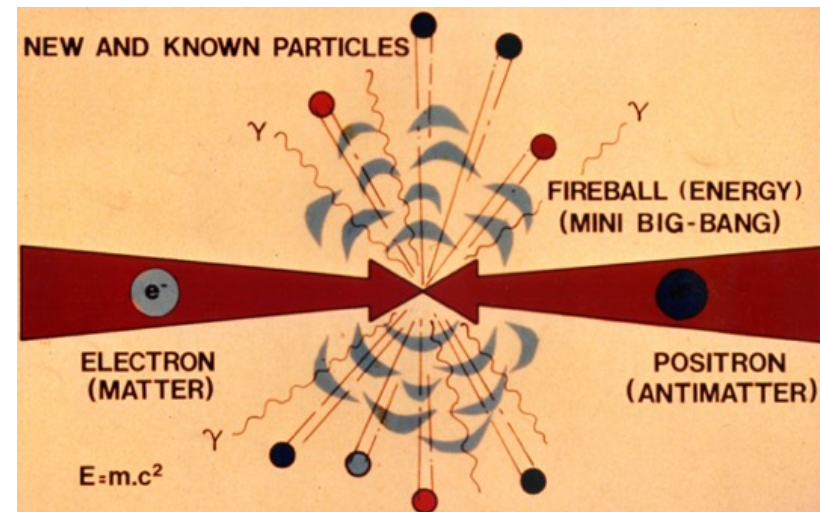


How to answer such questions?

We can observe the messengers originating by various astrophysical sources



We can exploit accelerator machines to reproduce in the laboratory high energy regimes.



A synergy between various disciplines!

Nuclear and particle physics, astrophysics, cosmology come into play.

My personal path!



BABAR at SLAC, USA



CMS at CERN



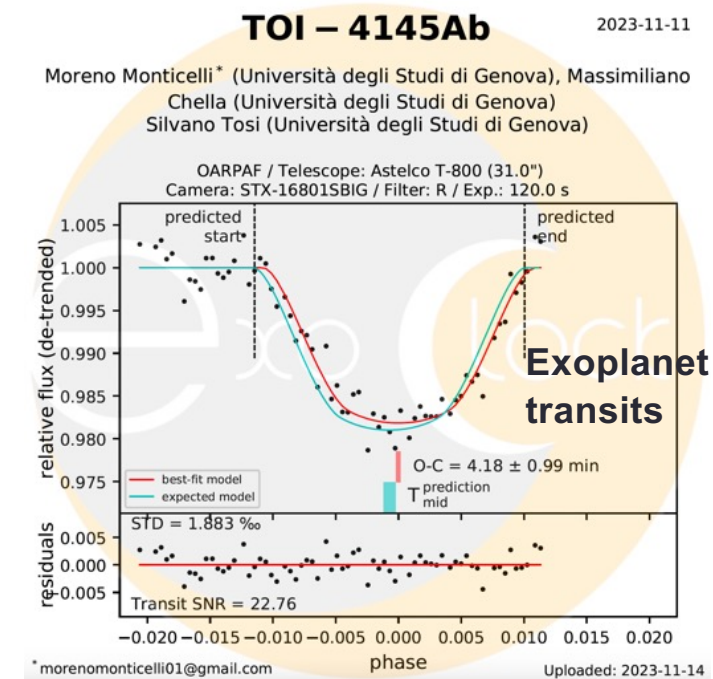
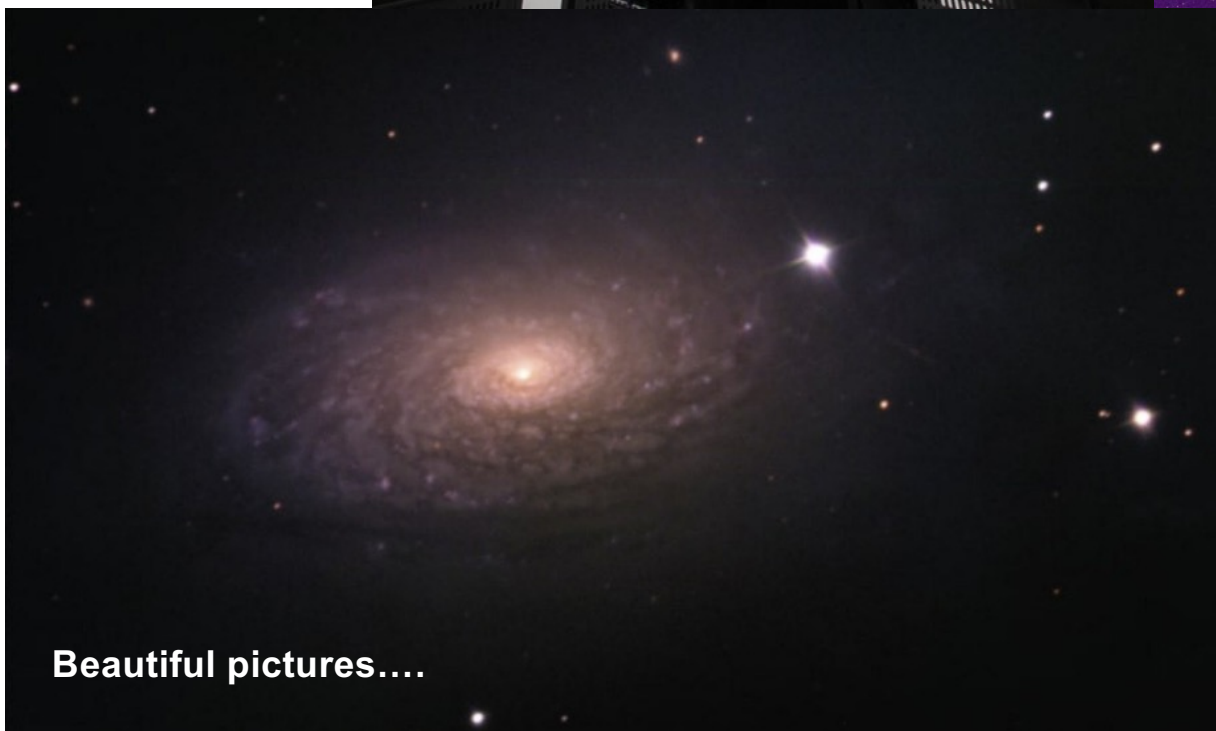
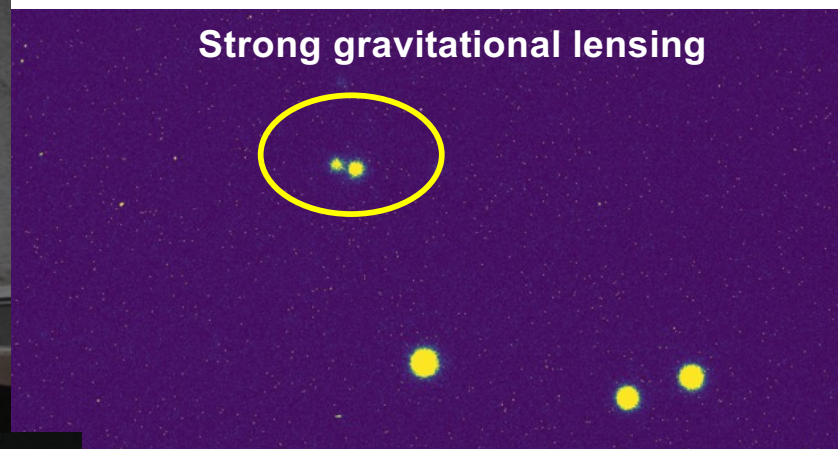
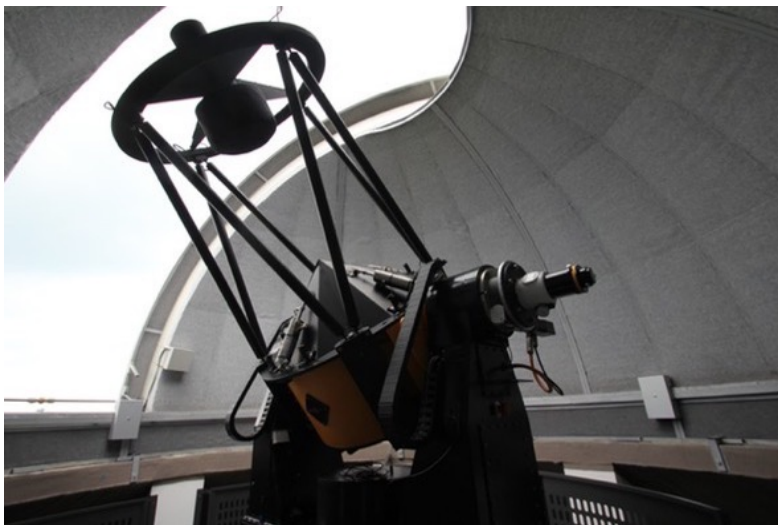
EUCLID, ESA



Osservatorio Astronomico Parco Antola

Osservatorio Astronomico Parco Antola

An 80 cm robotic telescope, usable from remote



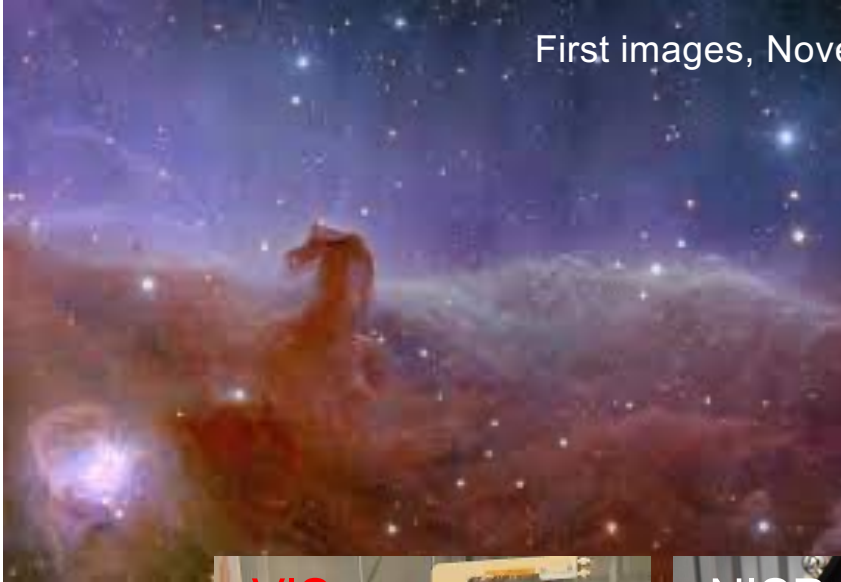
EUCLID

An ESA mission to map the dark universe

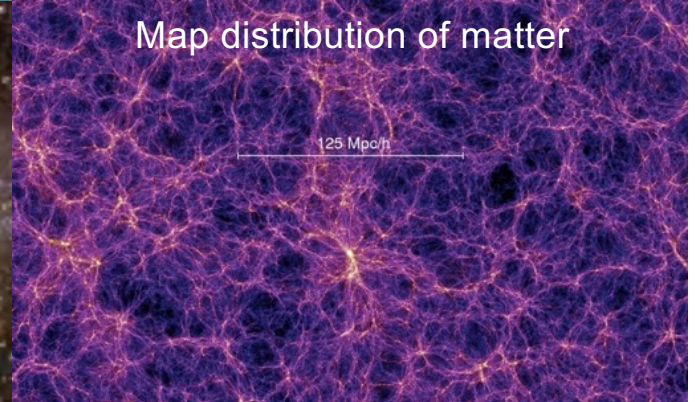
The launch, July 1st 2023



First images, November 7th 2023



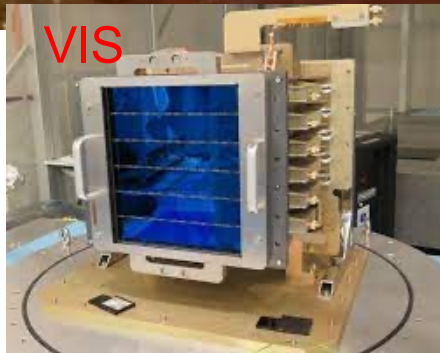
Map distribution of matter



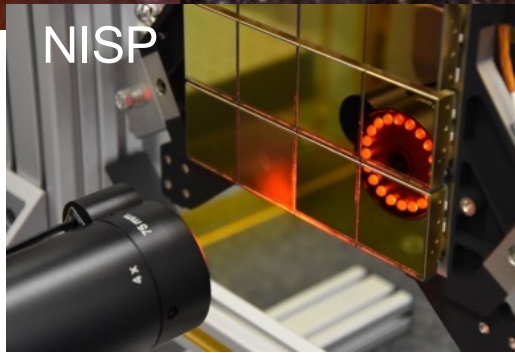
Distortions by dark matter



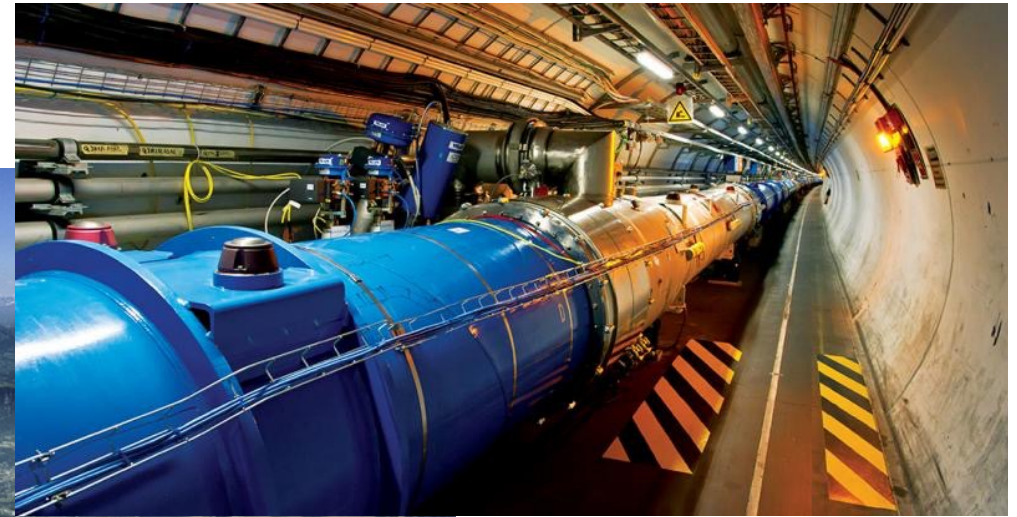
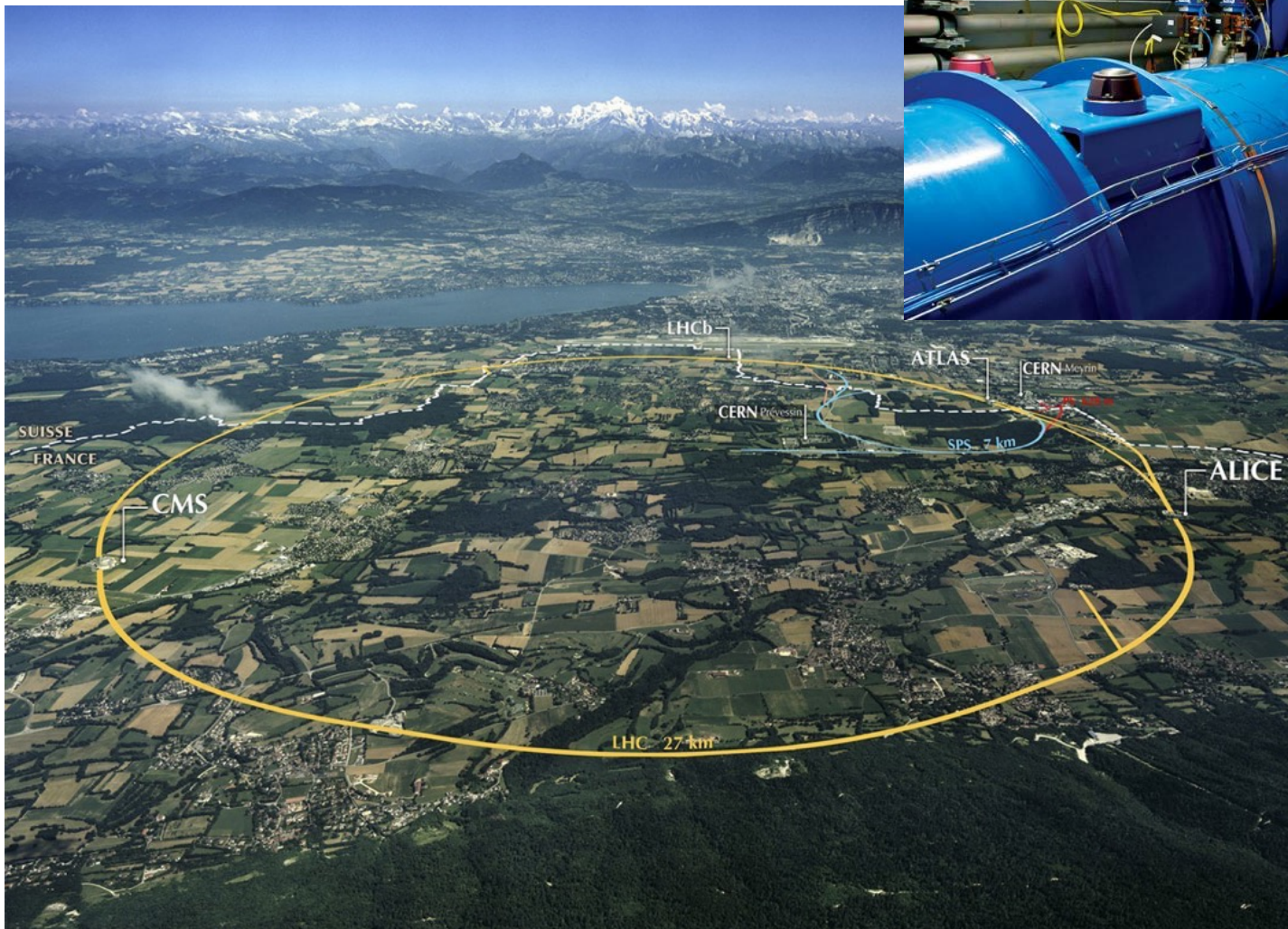
VIS



NISP

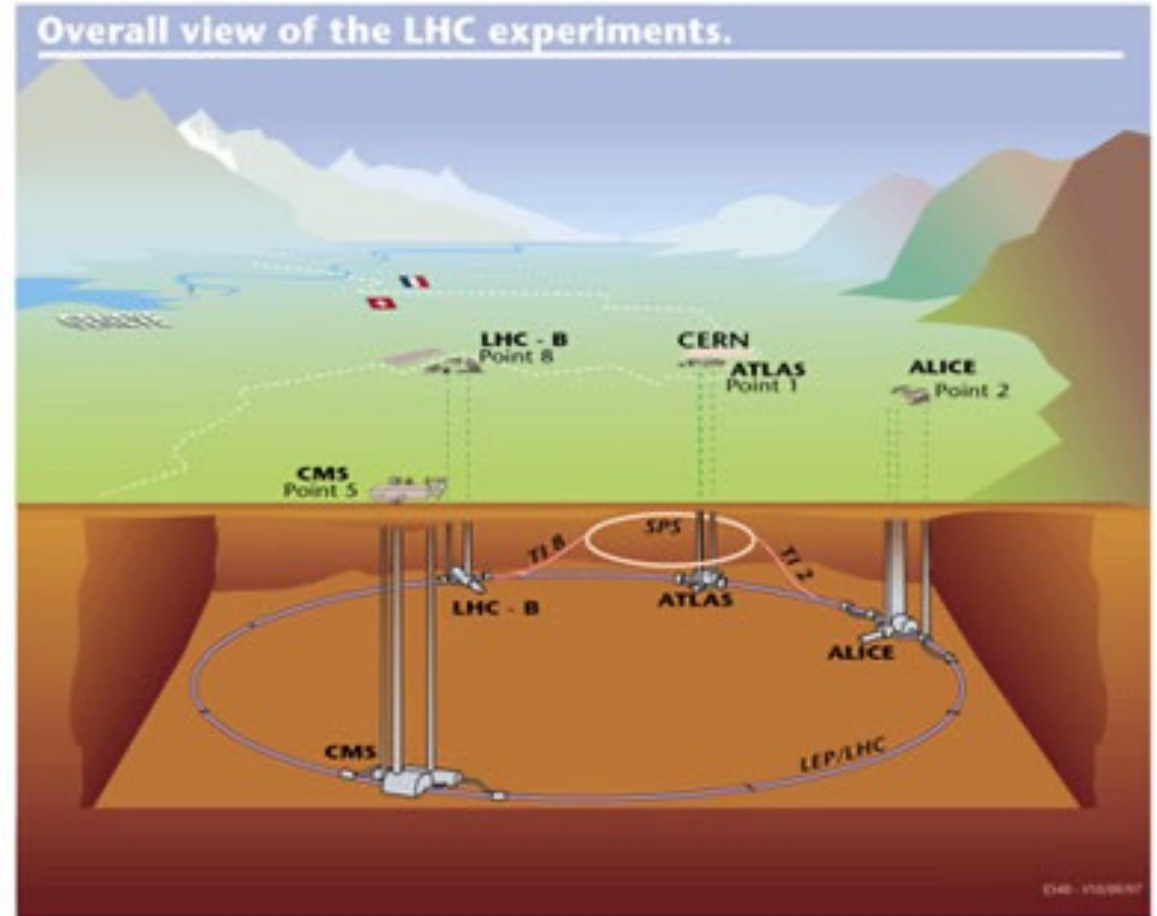
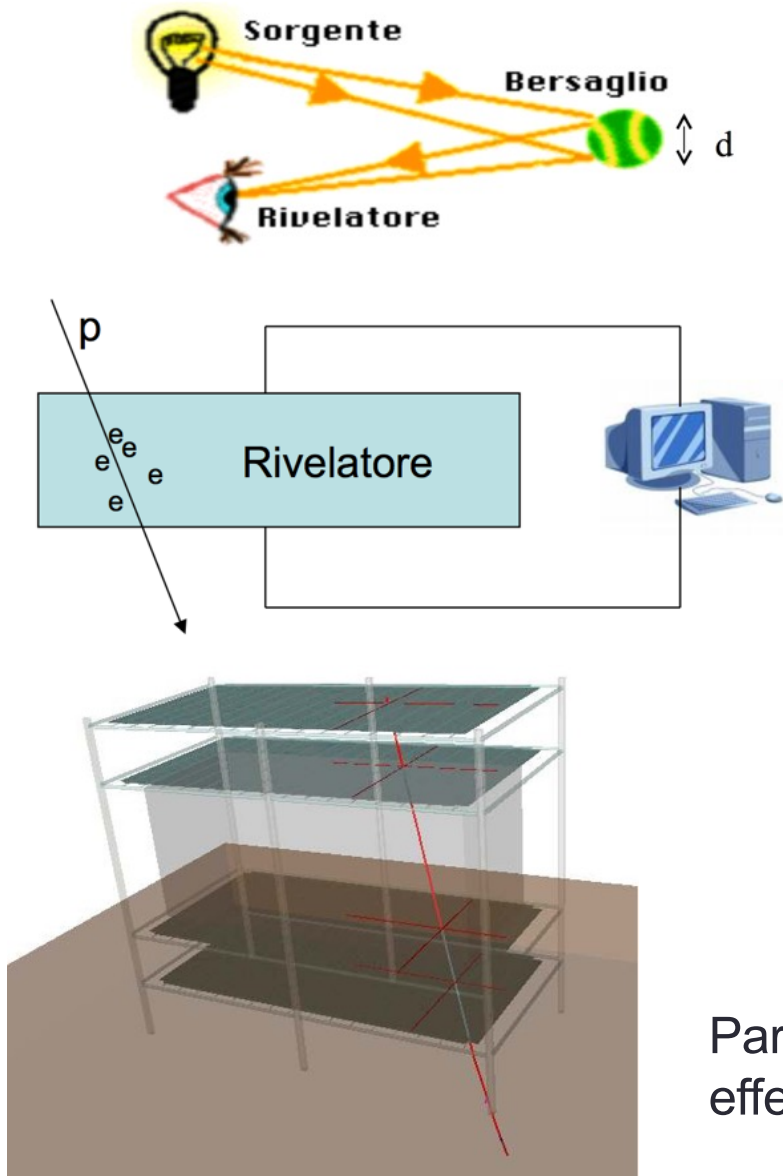


The LHC accelerator at CERN



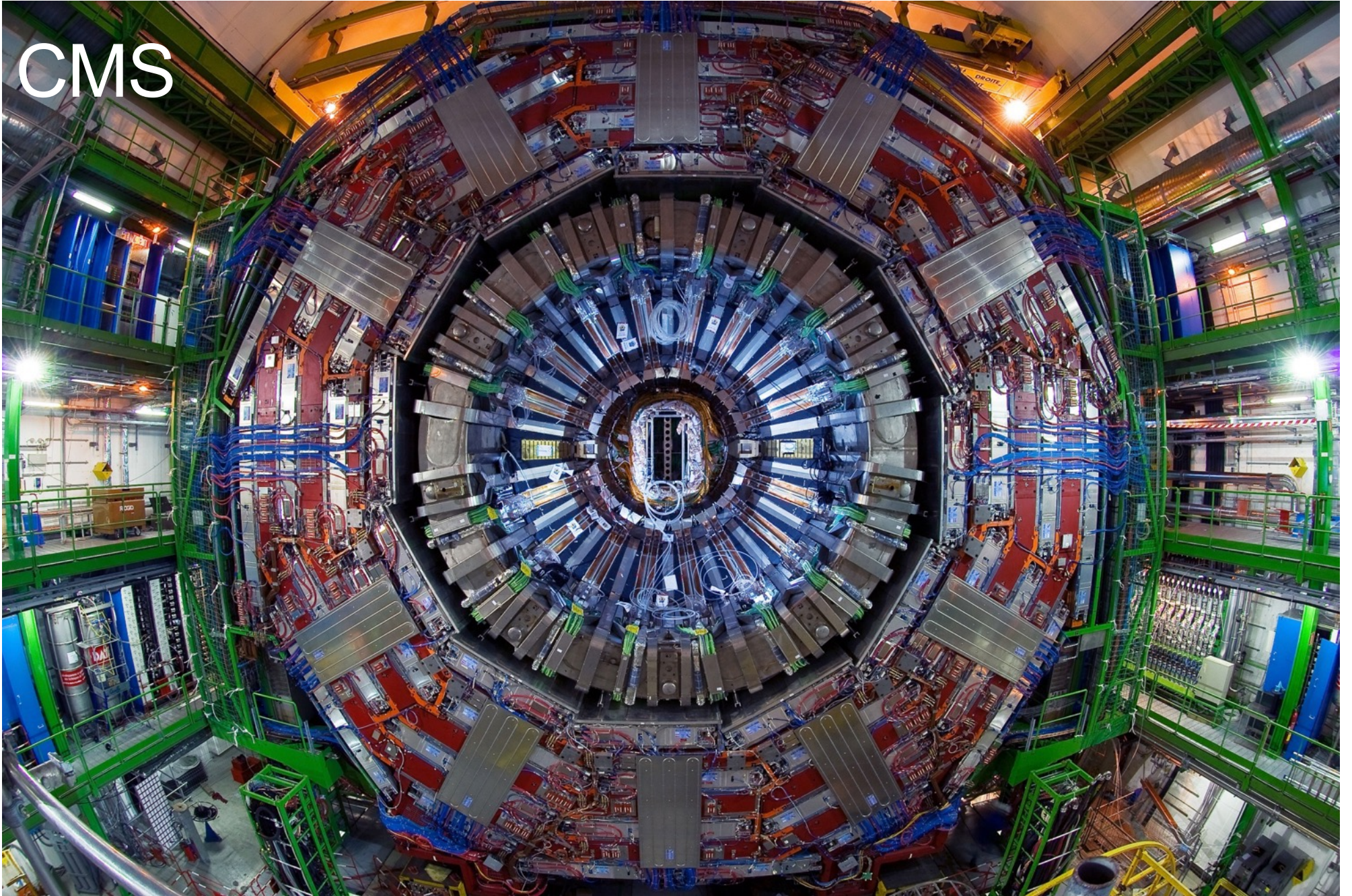
- Proton collisions at high energy (13.5 TeV)
- Can collide also heavy ions
- 4 collision points

How to «see» particles



Particles are made to interact with materials and the effects of their interactions are observed

CMS



A big collaboration



3394

PHYSICISTS
(1228 STUDENTS)

1102

ENGINEERS

282

TECHNICIANS

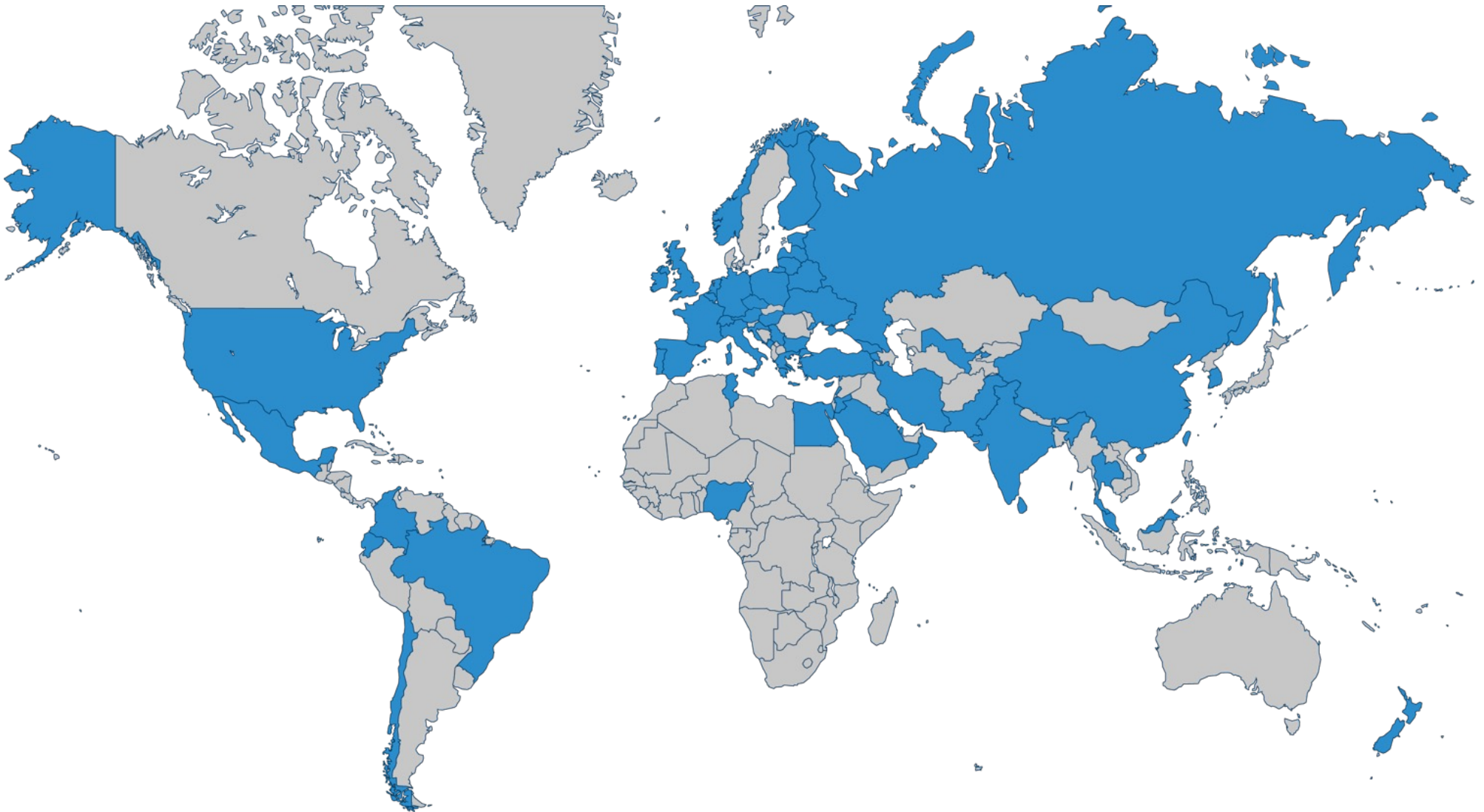
247

INSTITUTES

57

COUNTRIES &
REGIONS

A worldwide collaboration

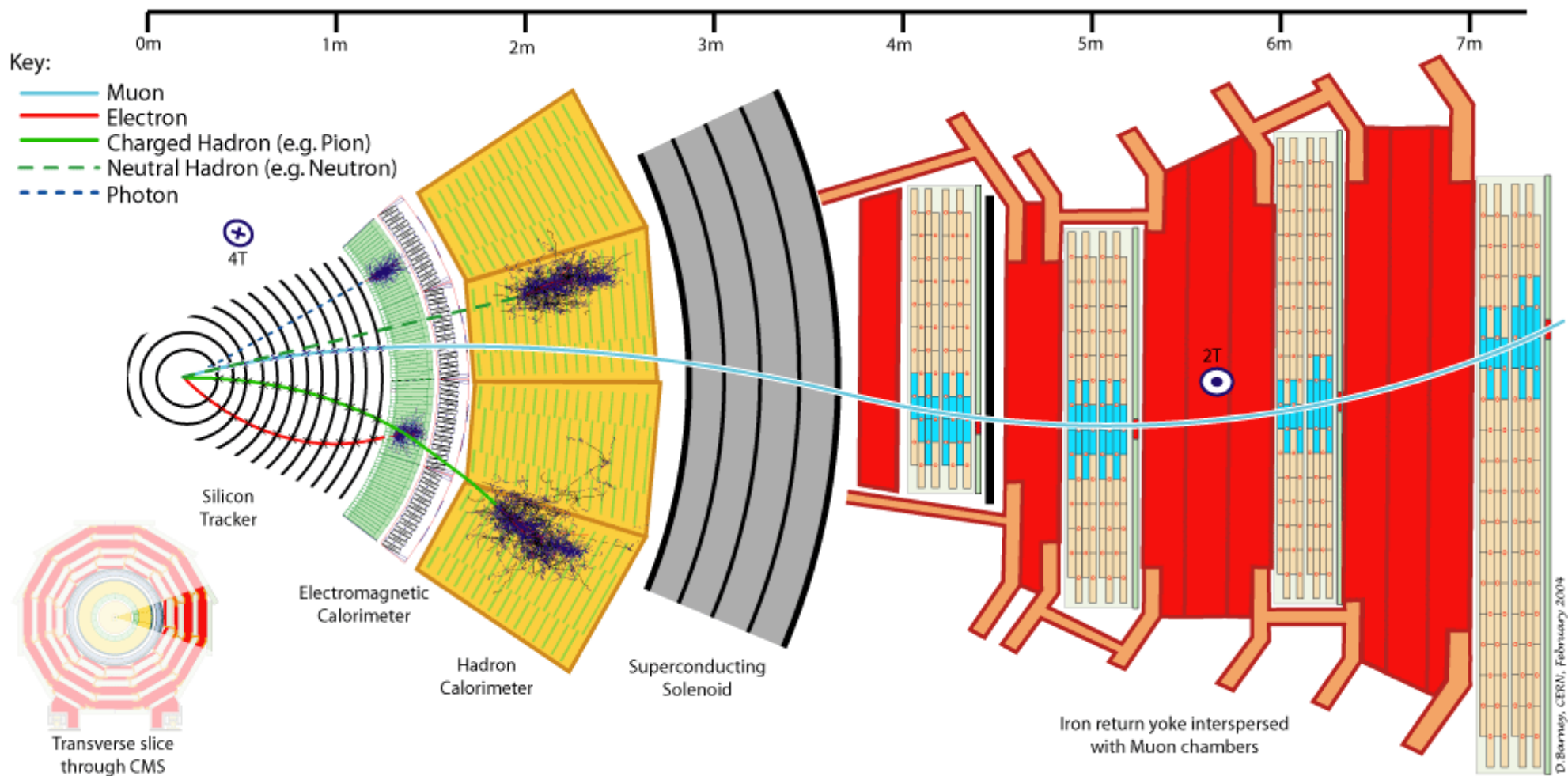


And now also Albania!



CMS: many detectors

Many particles are very short-lived. They decay into other (known) particles before leaving any trace. The decay products are observed, and the properties of the parent particle are reconstructed

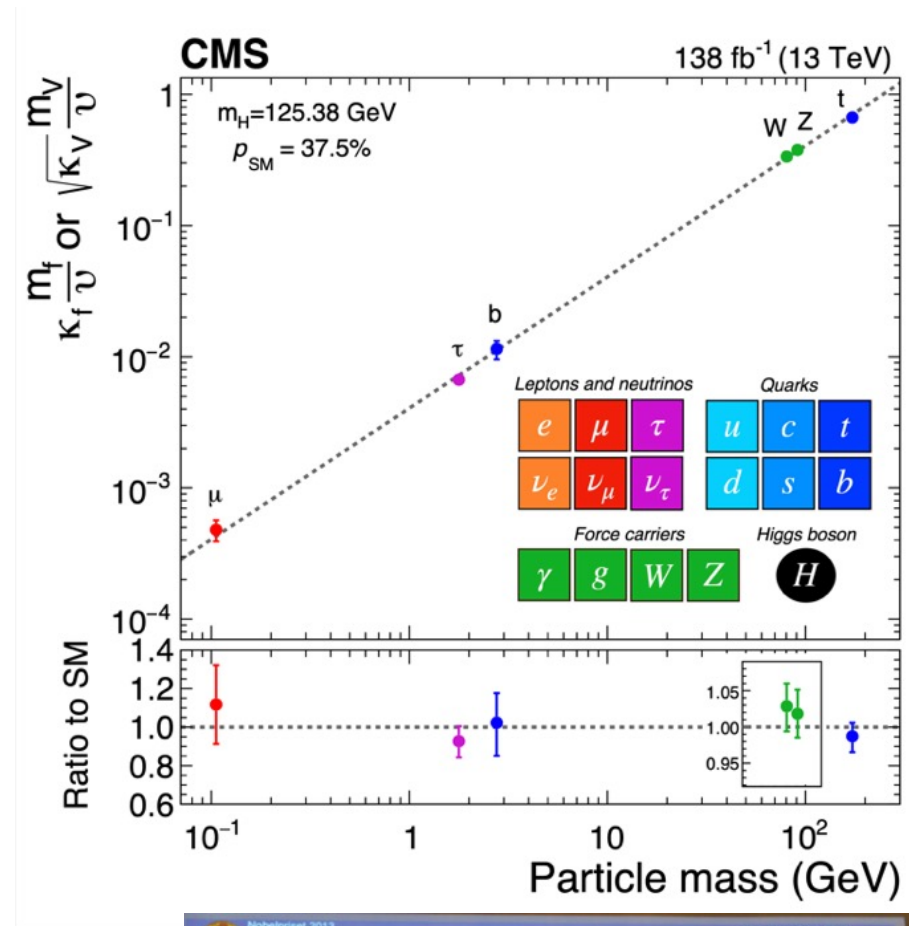
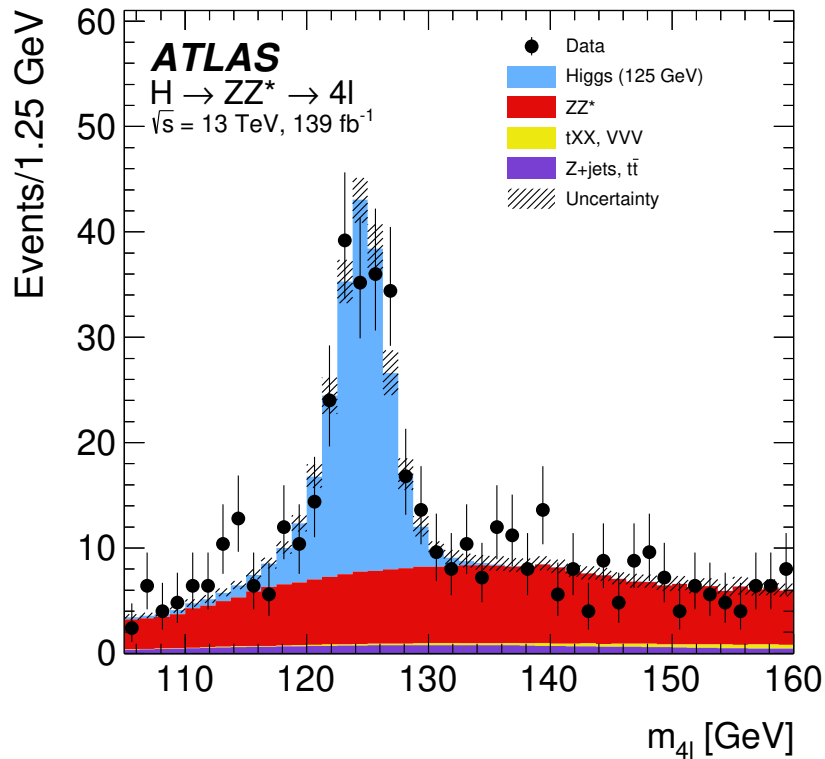


Frontier technologies

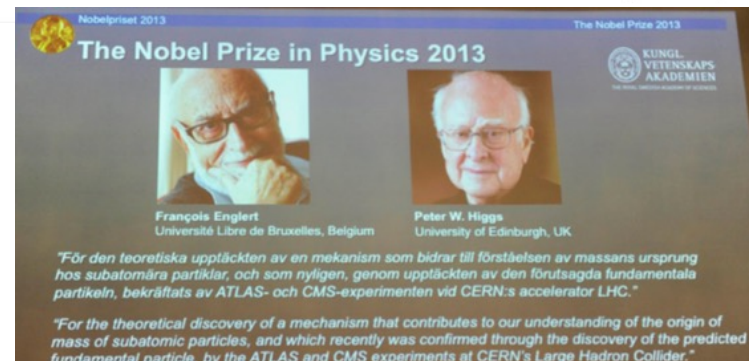
- The accelerator, the detector, the data collection and analysis exploit state-of-the-art technologies.
 - At the frontier of electronics, material science, computing and IT.
 - Several R&D works for current and future applications



11 years of Higgs boson!



2013 Nobel Prize in Physics to Prof.s Higgs and Englert

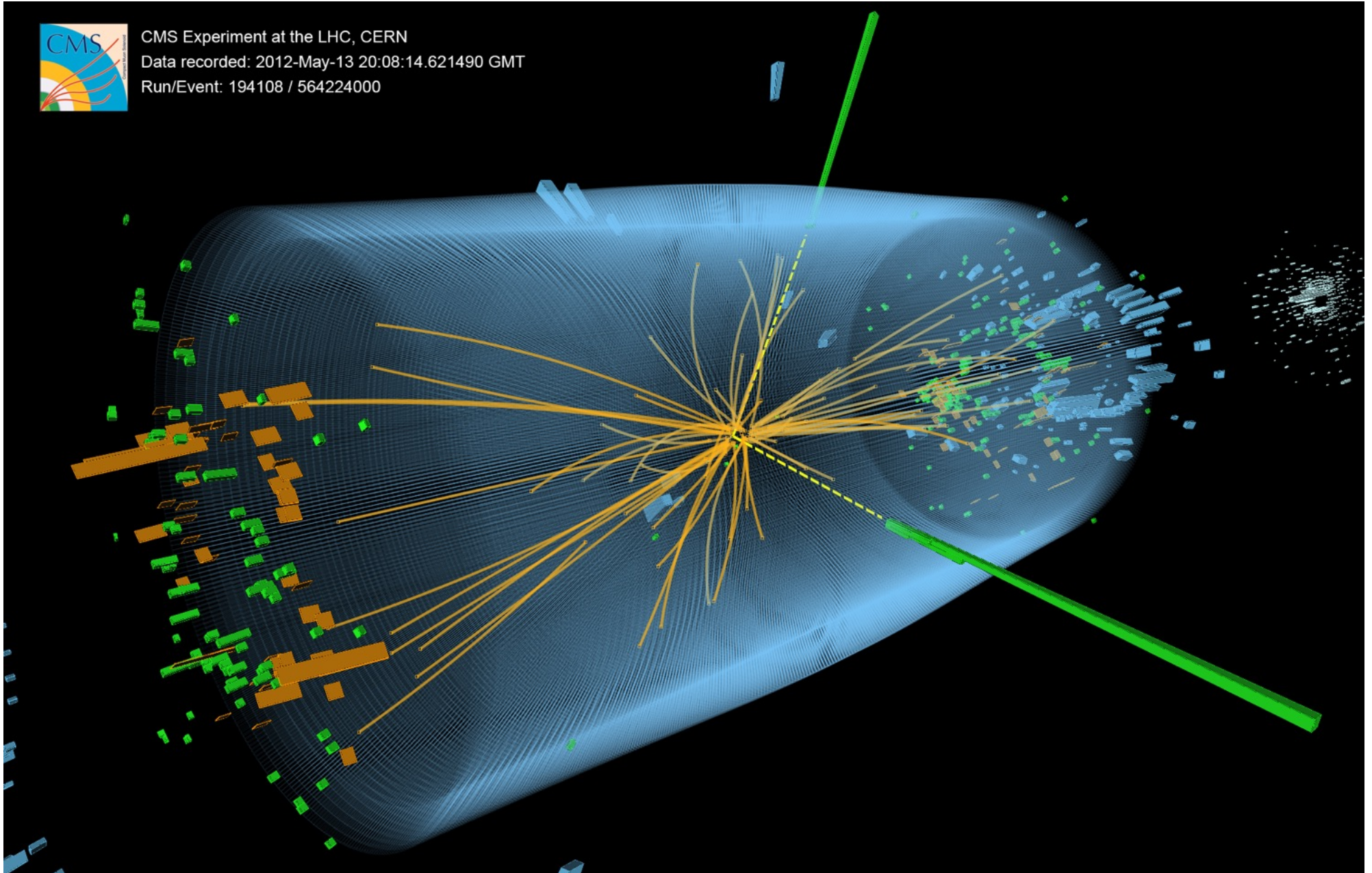




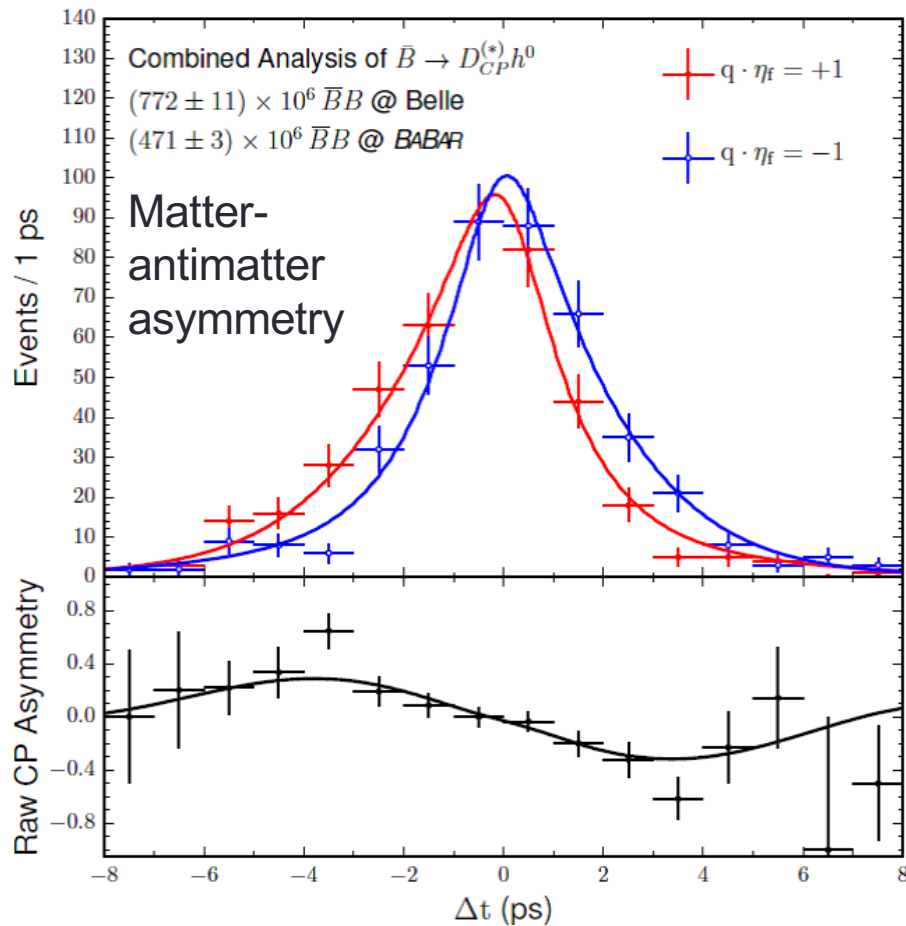
CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

Data recorded: 2012-May-13 20:08:14.621490 GMT

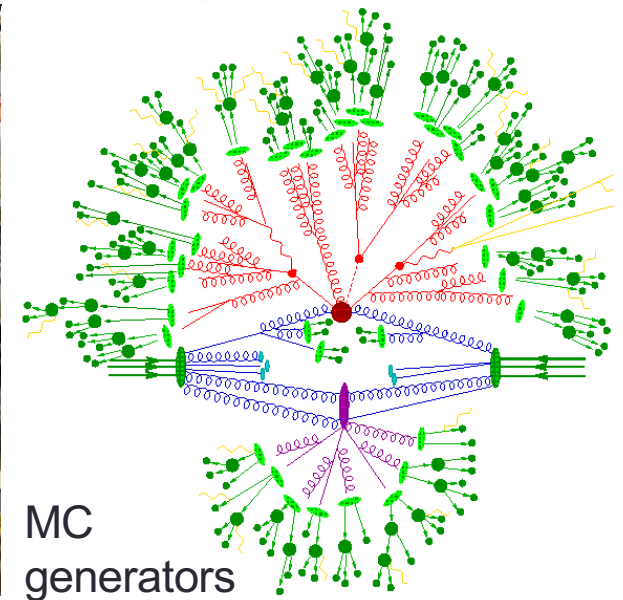
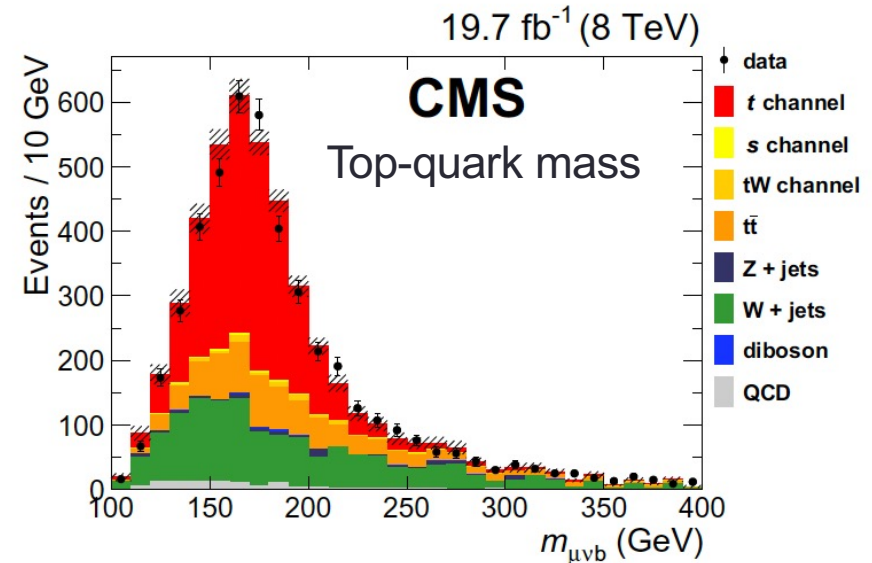
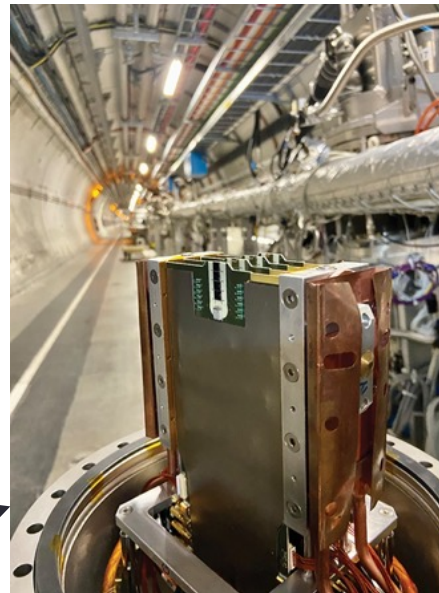
Run/Event: 194108 / 564224000



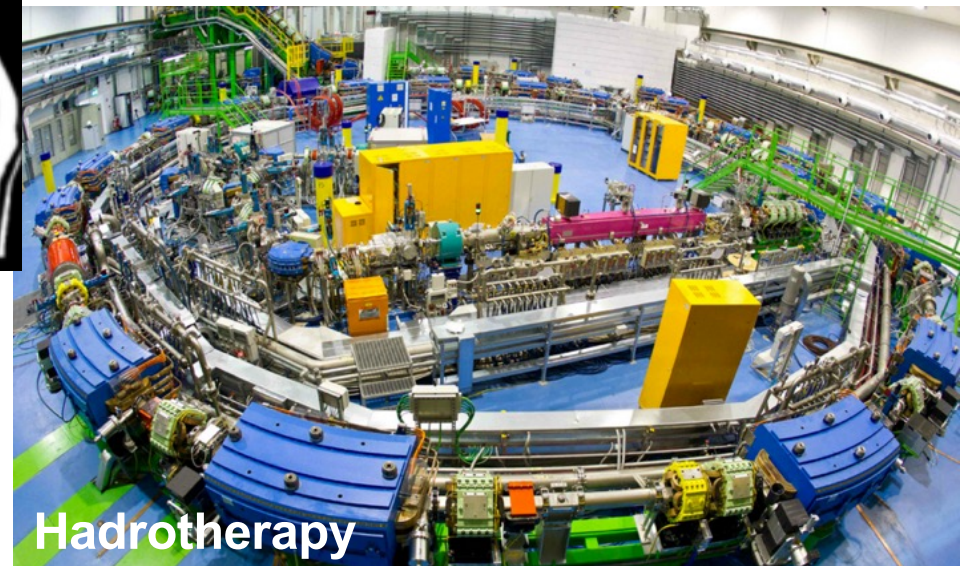
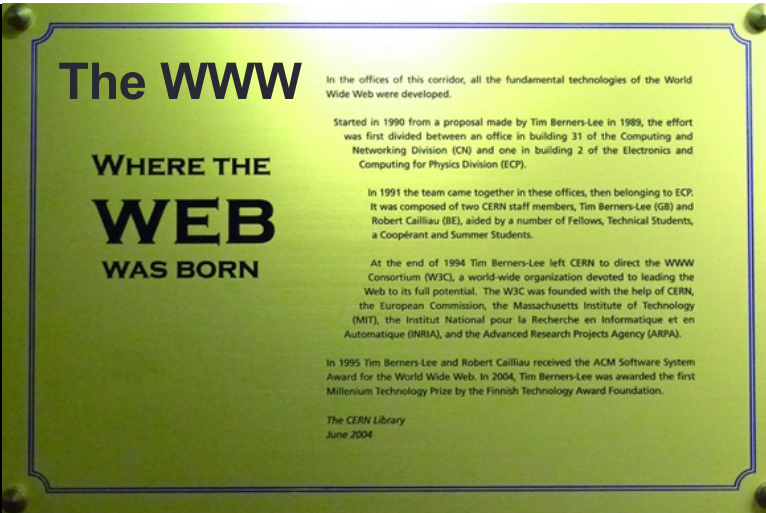
Examples of activities to which I contributed



CMS proton precision spectrometer

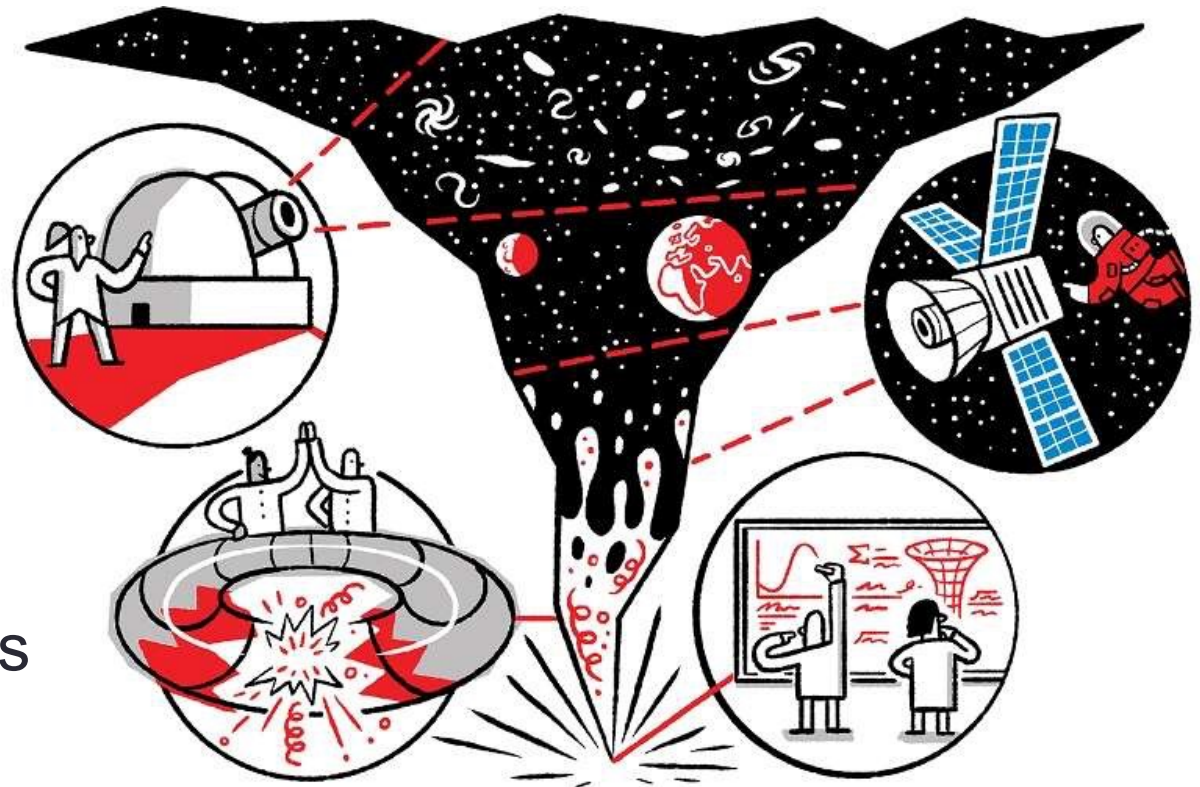


A few immediate applications



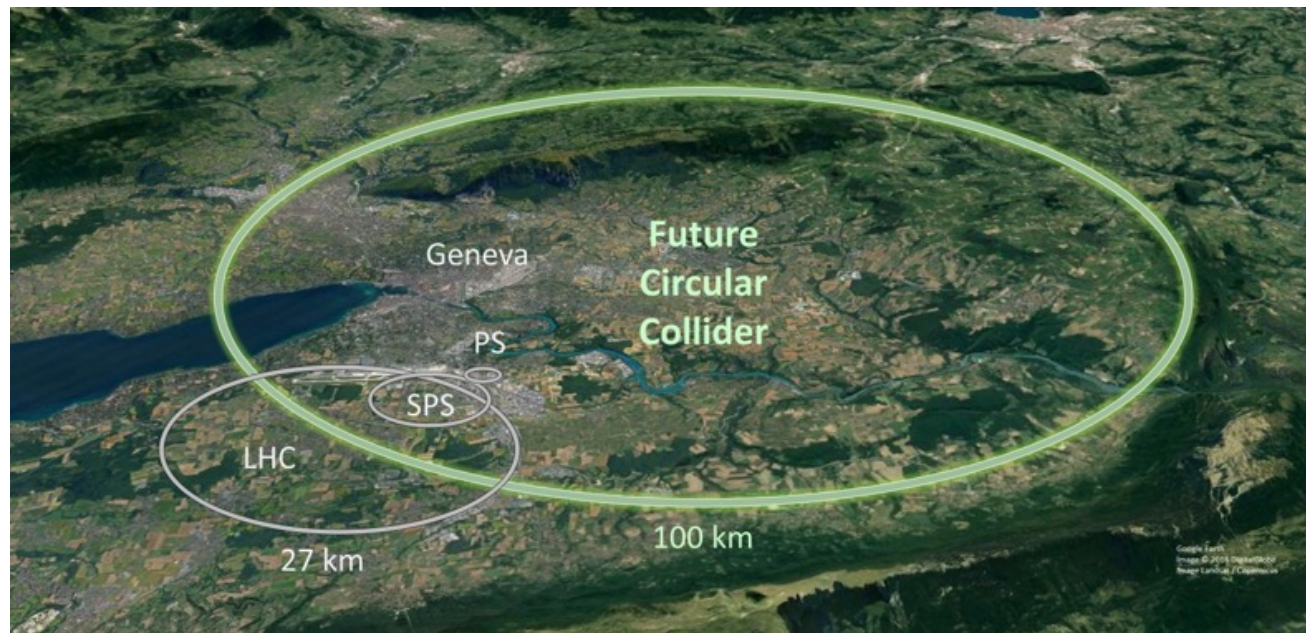
So, where are we?

- The discovery of the Higgs boson represents an important step in particle physics. The Standard Model continues to be tested with great precision.
- **No clear sign of New Physics** beyond the Standard Model yet....
- Efforts continue in various directions
 - Accelerator experiments
 - Experiments with cosmic messengers



And in the future ?

- The LHC has recently started taking data again at an **energy never reached before...** who knows if there will be news soon!!
- Many plans for the near- and long-term future



- And we welcome your new ideas !