

CERN

European Organization for Nuclear Research

Organisation Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire

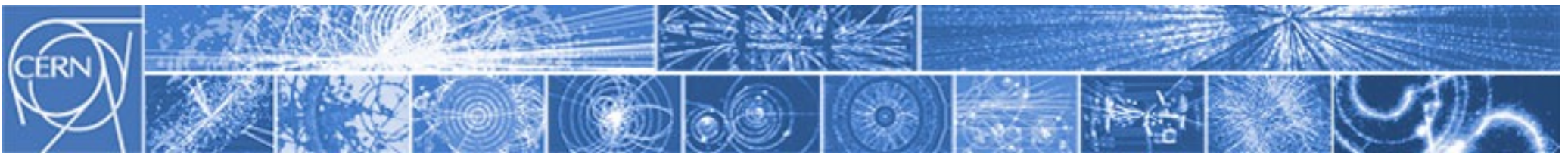
Fisica delle particelle oggi

Il Modello Standard and Beyond

- Bosone di Higgs
- SuperSimmetria
- Astroparticle & Materia Oscura

Marco CIRELLI [CNRS LPTHE Jussieu & Sorbonne]

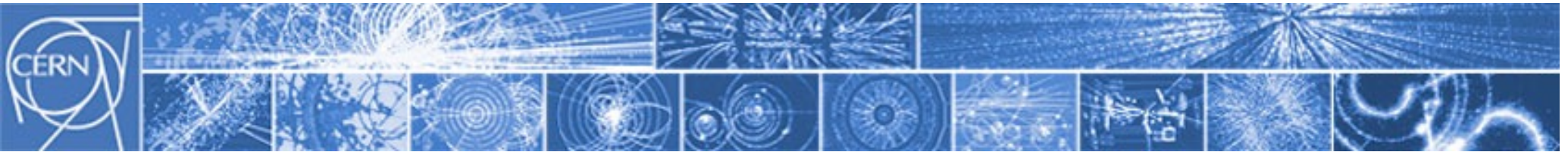
Mini-intro:
- livello variabile
- non storico
- about MC



Cosa si fa al CERN

Ricerca fondamentale in Fisica delle Particelle

- i costituenti elementari della materia
- le forze fondamentali che li governano
- l'origine, il contenuto e la struttura dell'Universo



Come risolvere questi problemi? o... Come si fanno le scoperte?

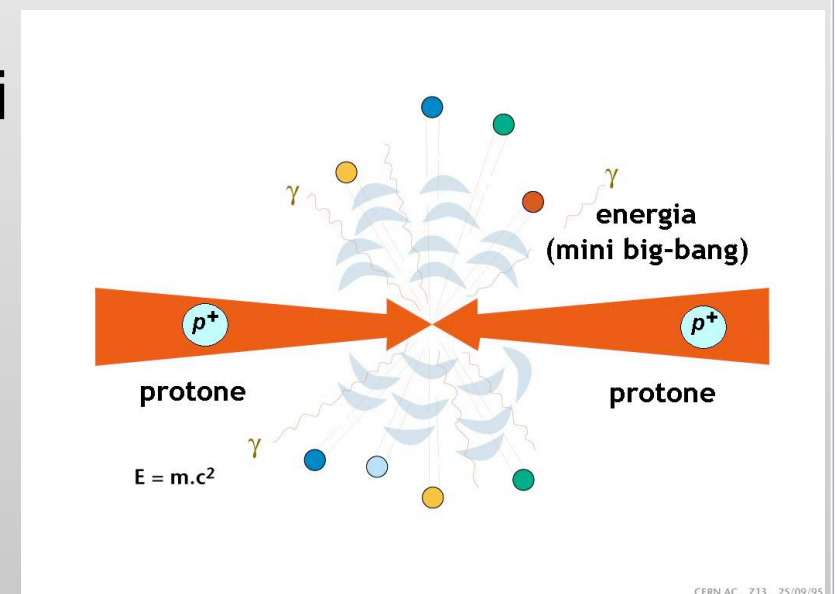
Accelerare le particelle elementari (*protoni, elettroni...*)

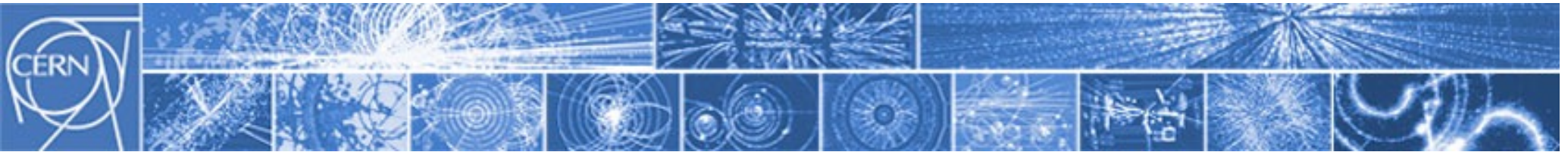
fino a energie elevatissime (*14 TeV*)

e portarle a collidere. **$E=mc^2$**

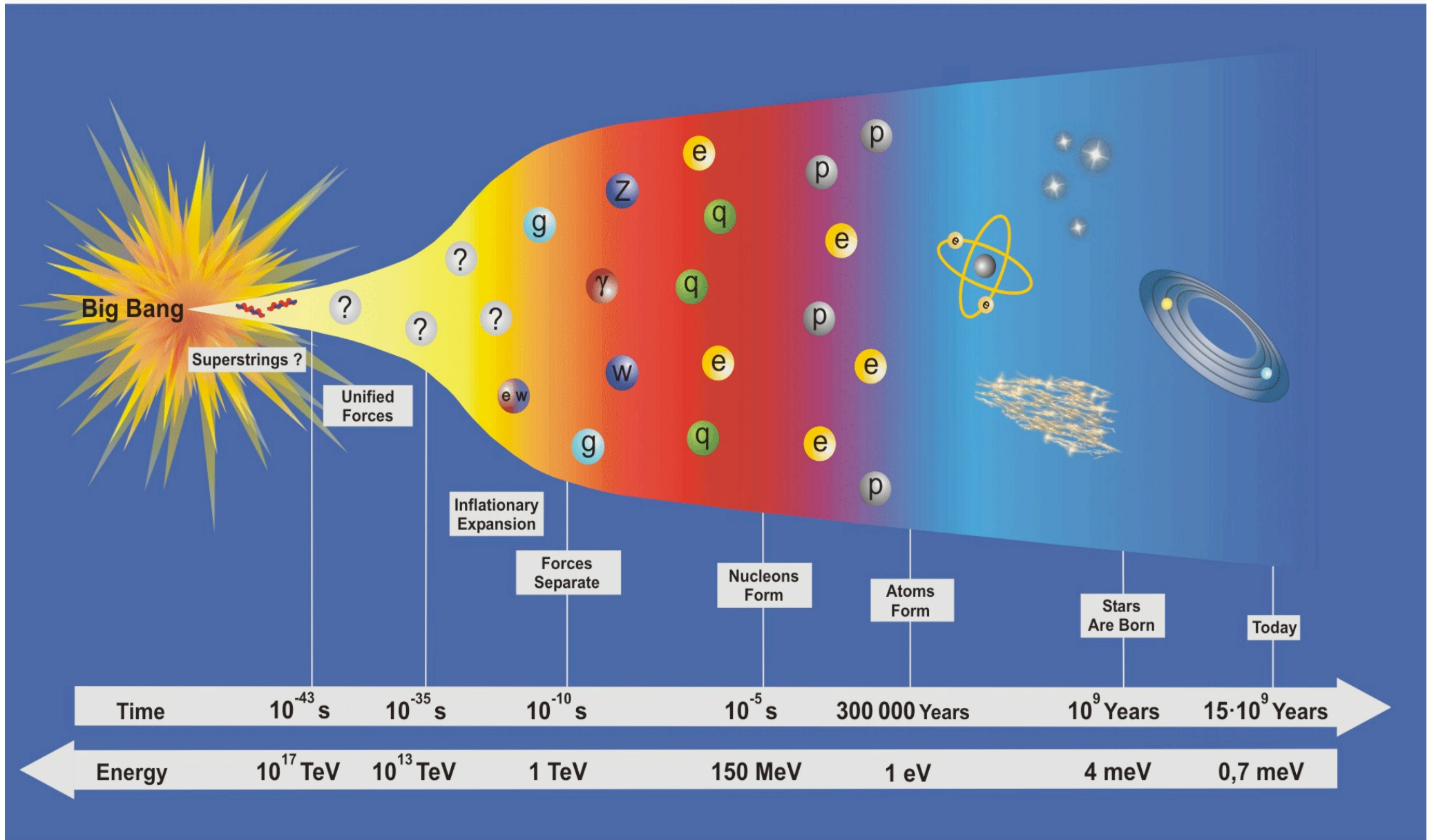
Analizzare accuratamente i prodotti

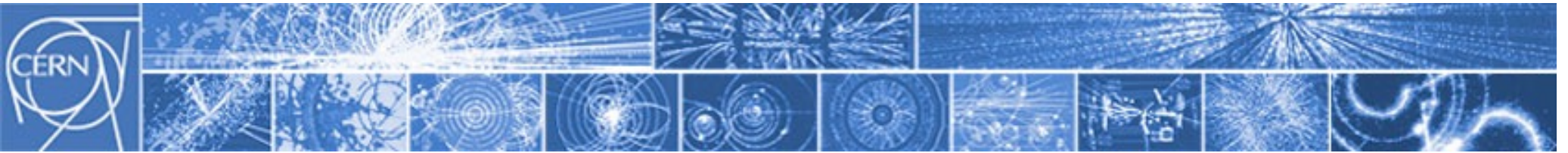
per scoprire nuove particelle,
nuove forze,
'nuova fisica'...





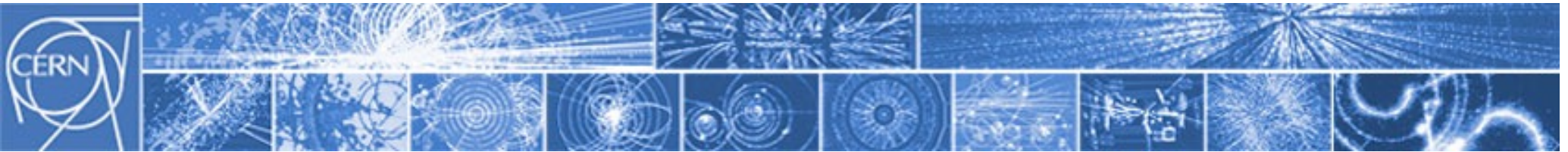
Ripercorrere all'indietro la storia dell'Universo





Modello Standard

(della fisica delle particelle elementari)



Il Modello Standard è la costruzione ('scoperta') fondamentale della fisica delle particelle, nella seconda metà del XX secolo.

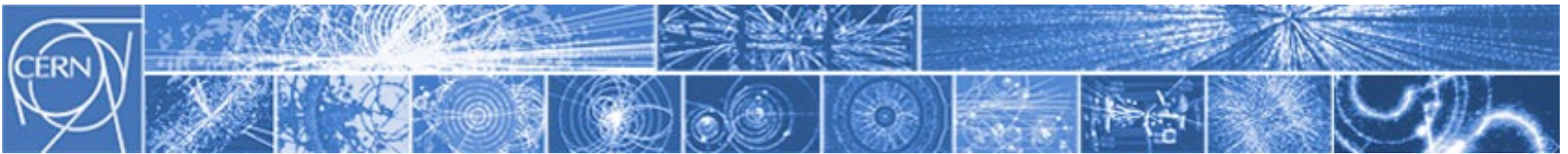
XIX secolo elettromagnetismo

1932 teoria di Fermi del decadimento beta - interazioni deboli

1960's unificazione em-debole: teoria ElectroWeak
(Glashow, Weinberg, Salam)

1981 scoperta bosoni W e Z (Rubbia)

1970's teoria della QCD - interazioni nucleari forti
(Gross, Politzer, Wilczek)



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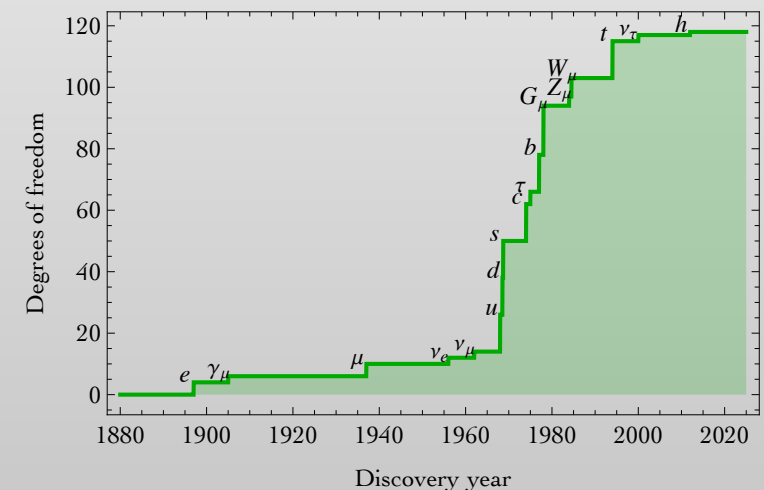
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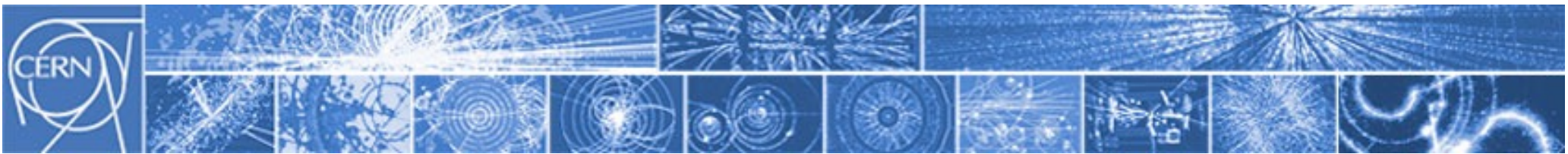
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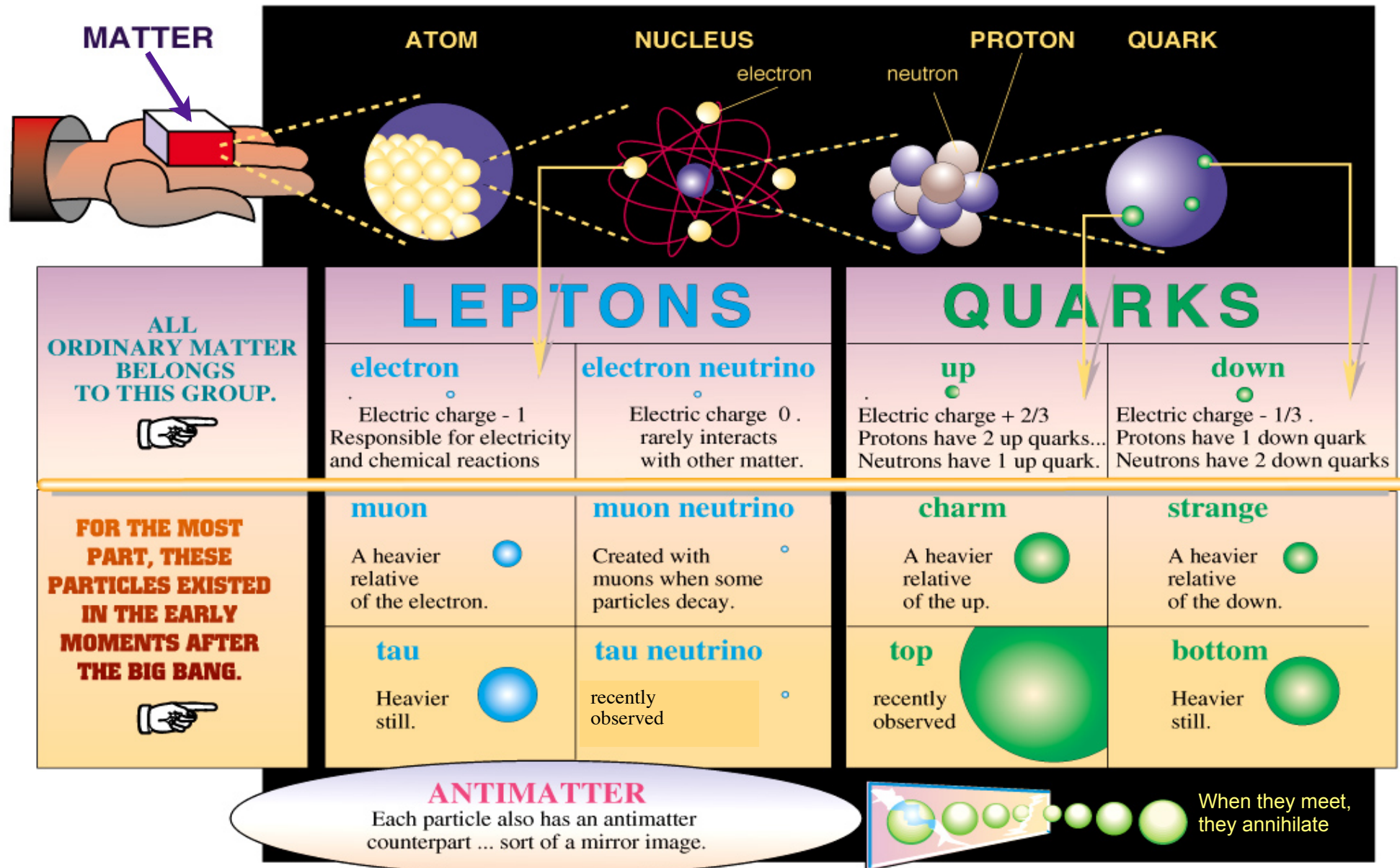
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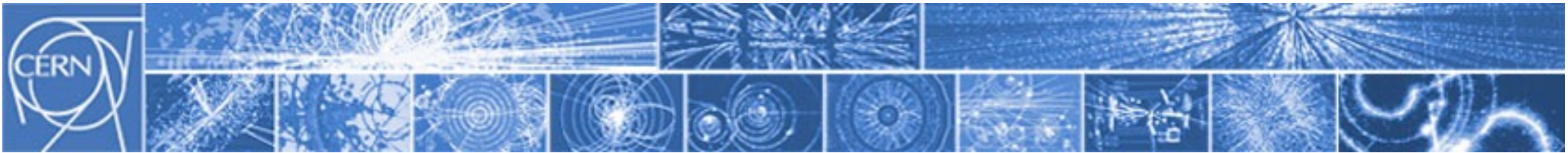
1936	μ	1968	s quark
1956	ν_e	1974	c quark
1962	ν_μ	1977	b quark
1974	τ	1995	t quark
2000	ν_τ	2012	higgs



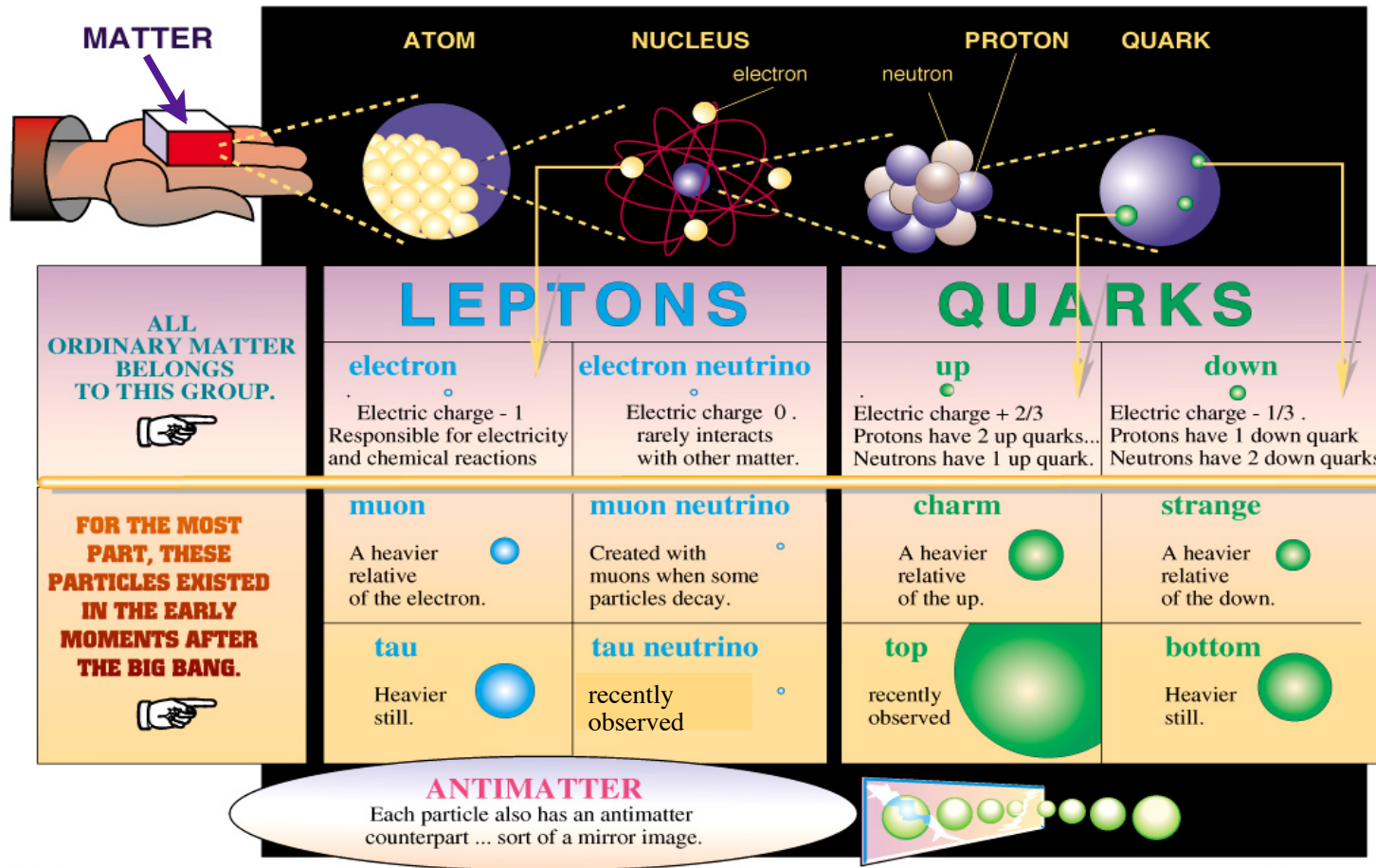


STANDARD MODEL





STANDARD MODEL



from Time magazine

CERN AC _ E11-7

FORCES

Electromagnetic

Photon

Atoms
Light
Chemistry
Electronics

Weak

Bosons (W,Z)

Neutron decay
Beta radioactivity
Neutrino interactions
Burning of the sun

Strong

Gluons (8)

Quarks

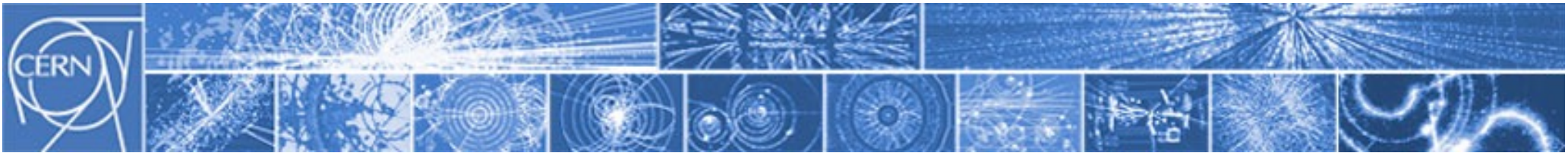
Mesons
Baryons

Nuclei

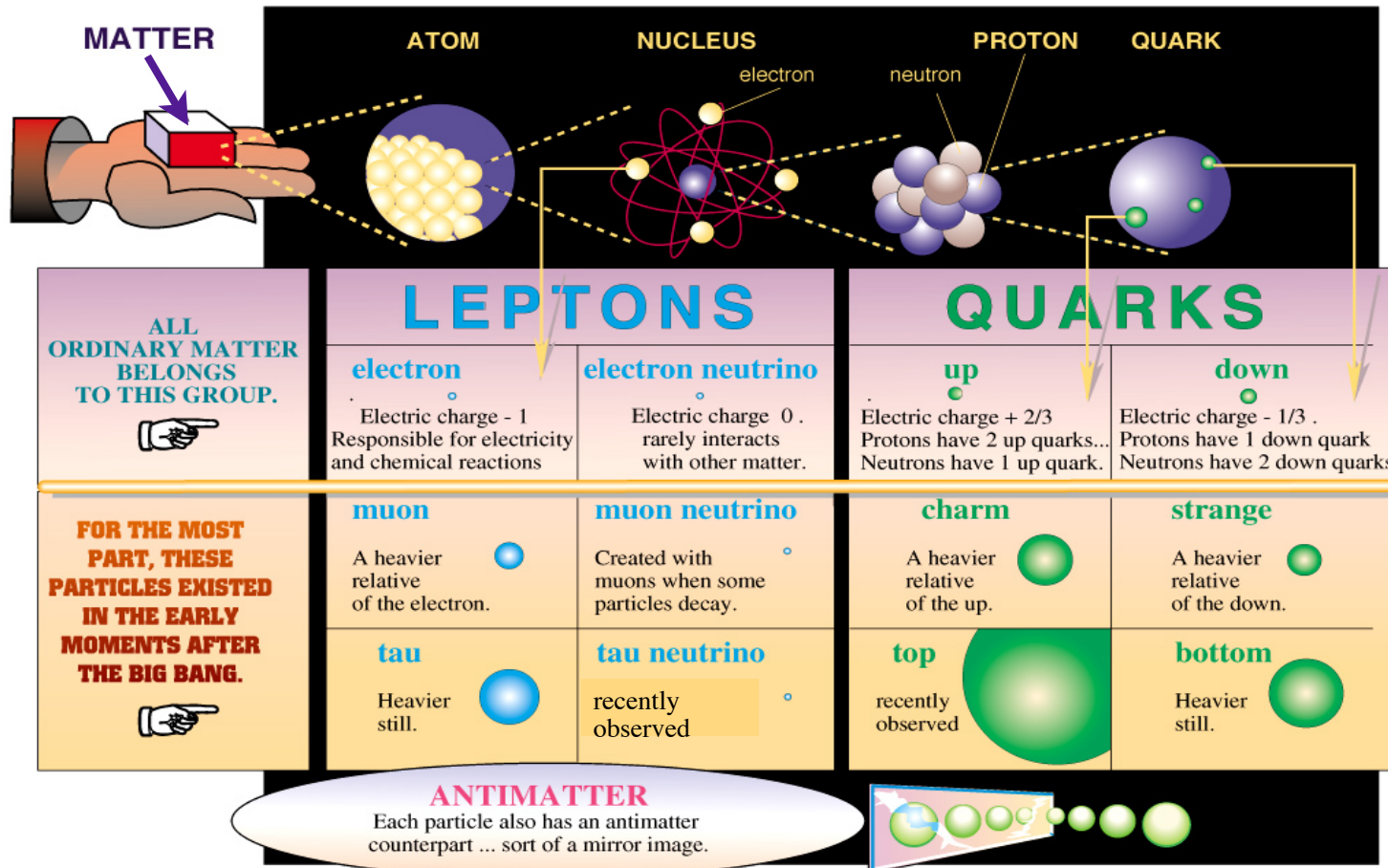
Gravitational

Graviton ?

Solar system
Galaxies
Black holes



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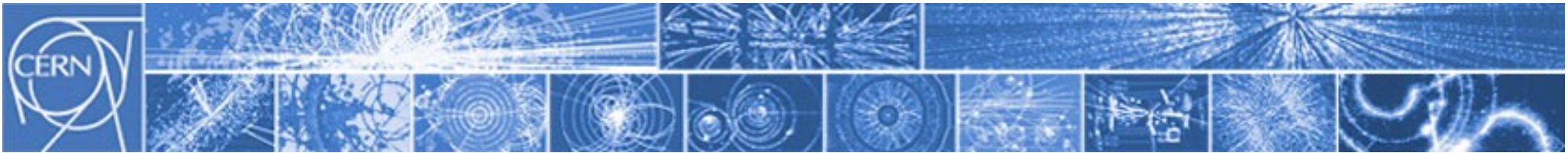
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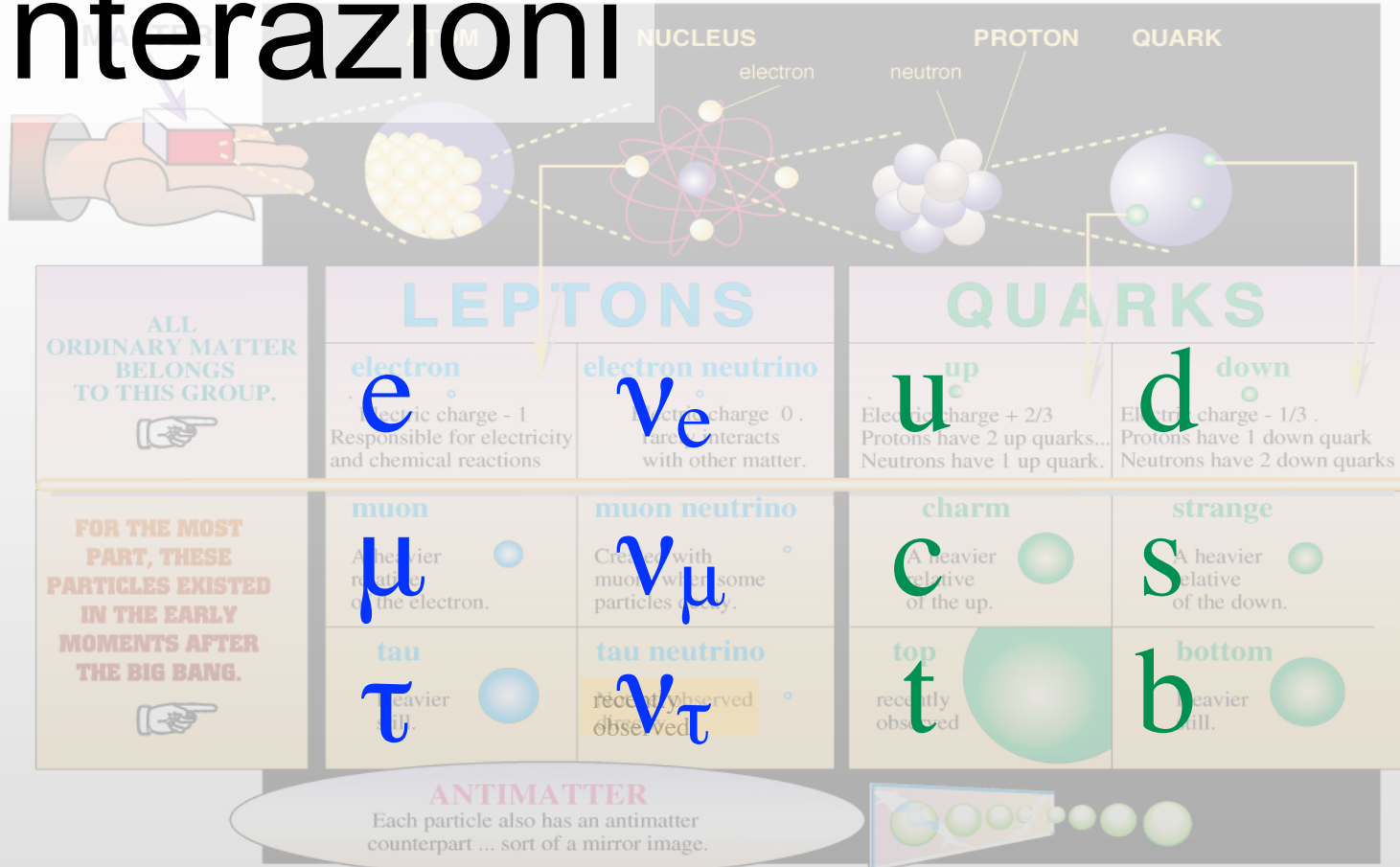
Higgs boson

h



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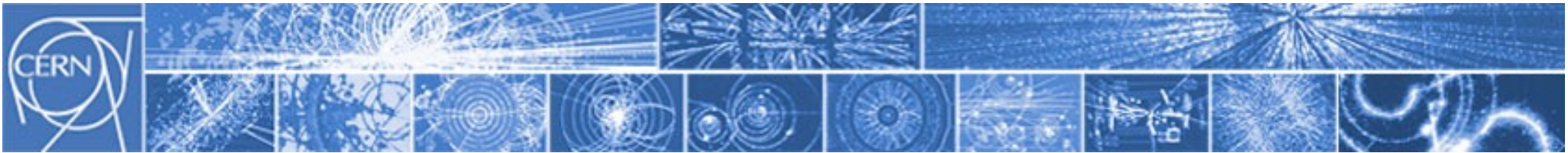
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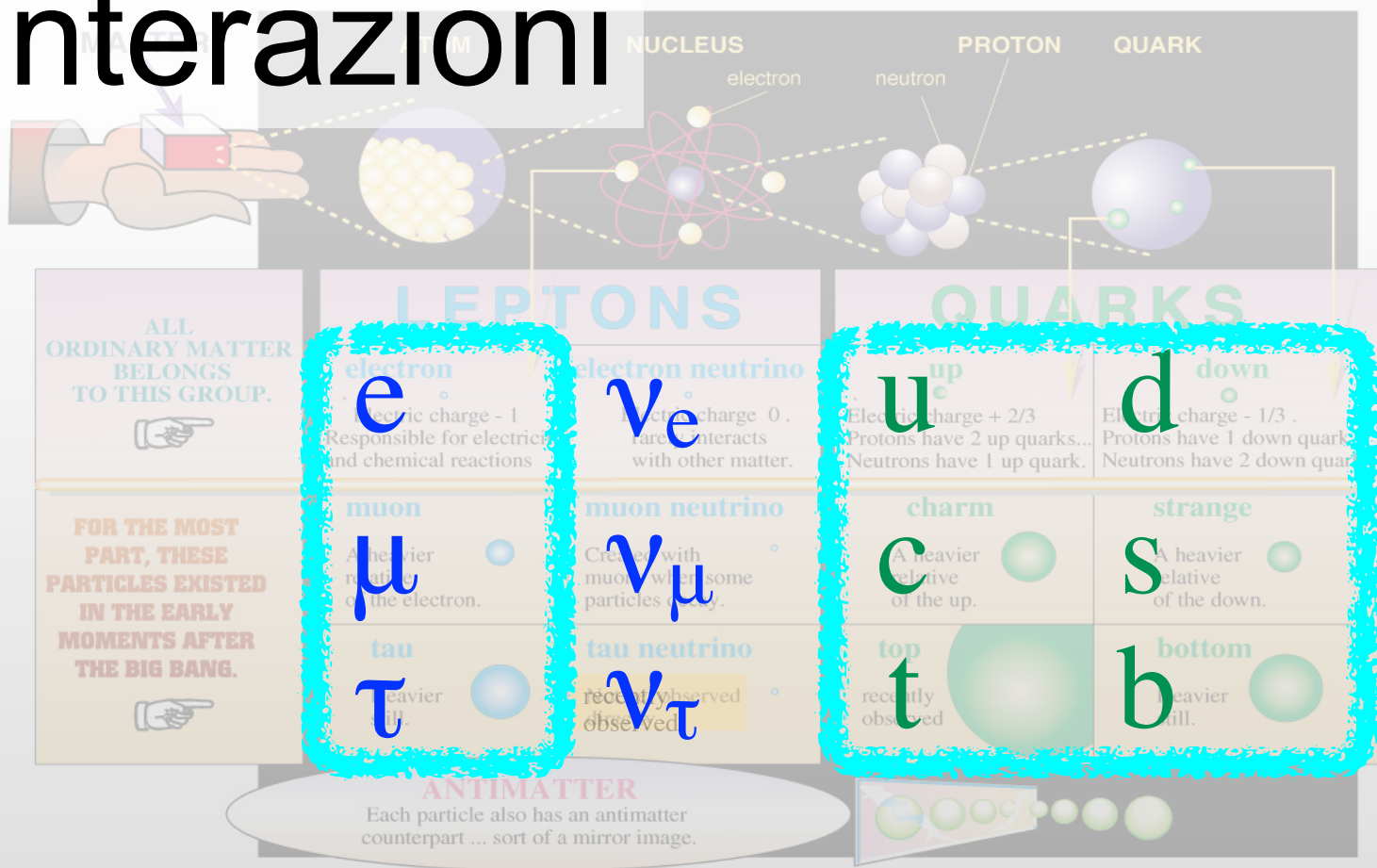
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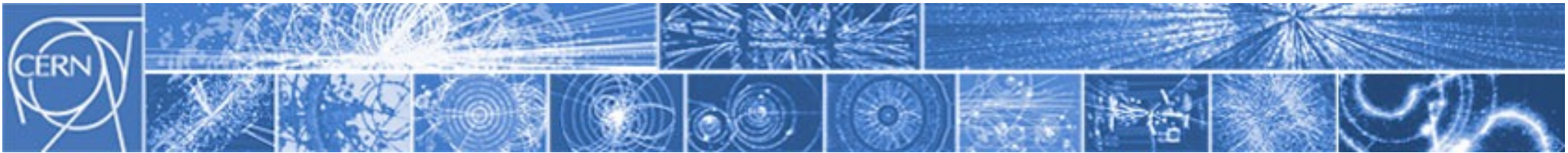
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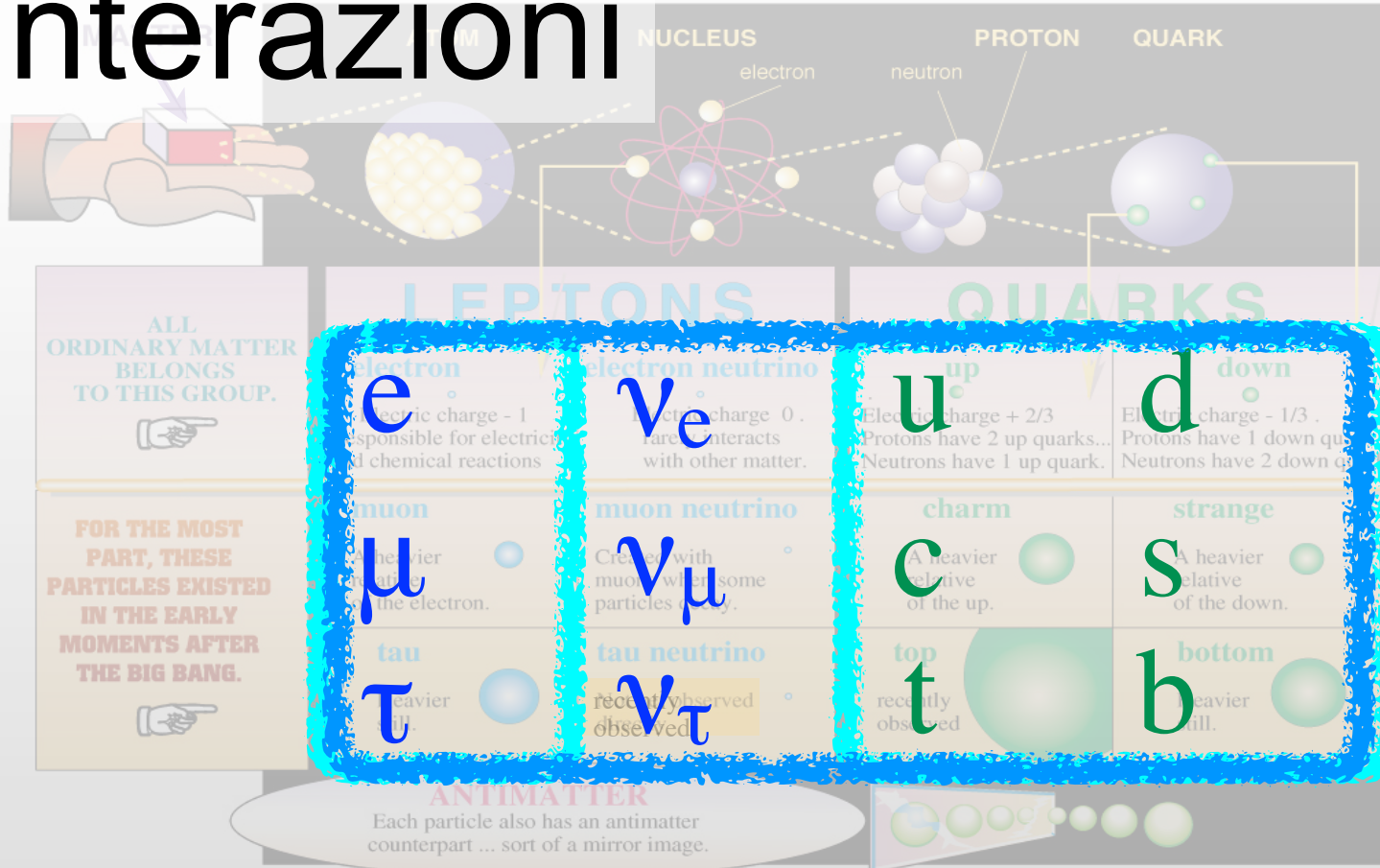
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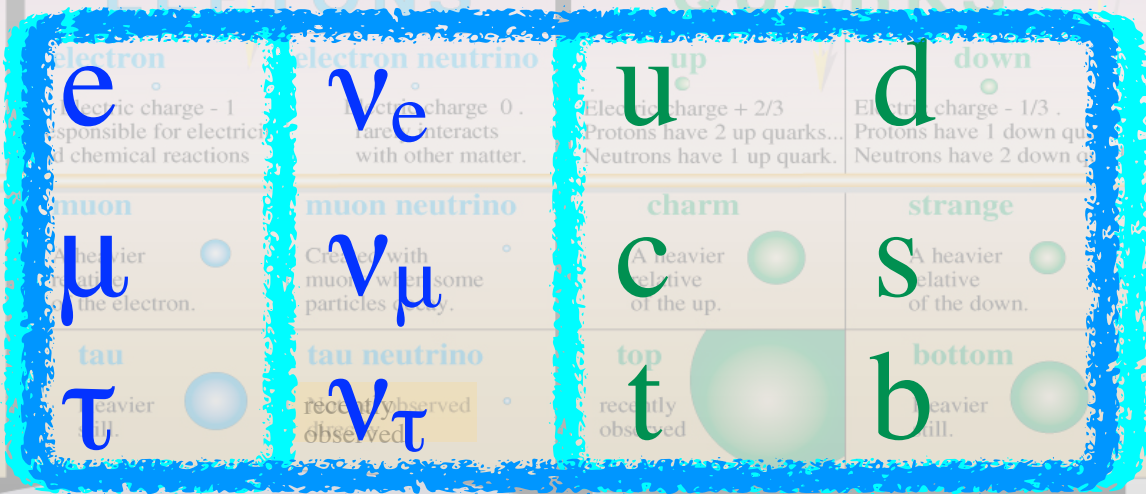
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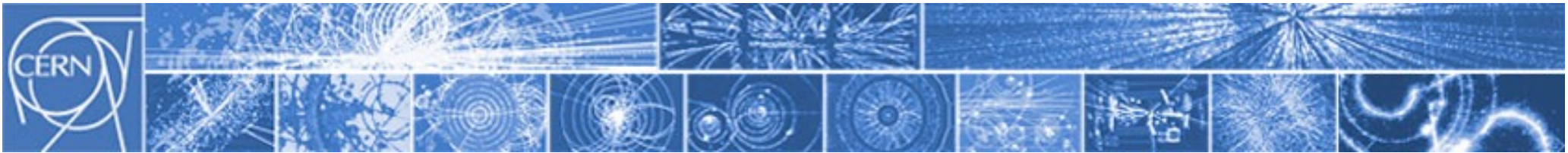


Higgs boson

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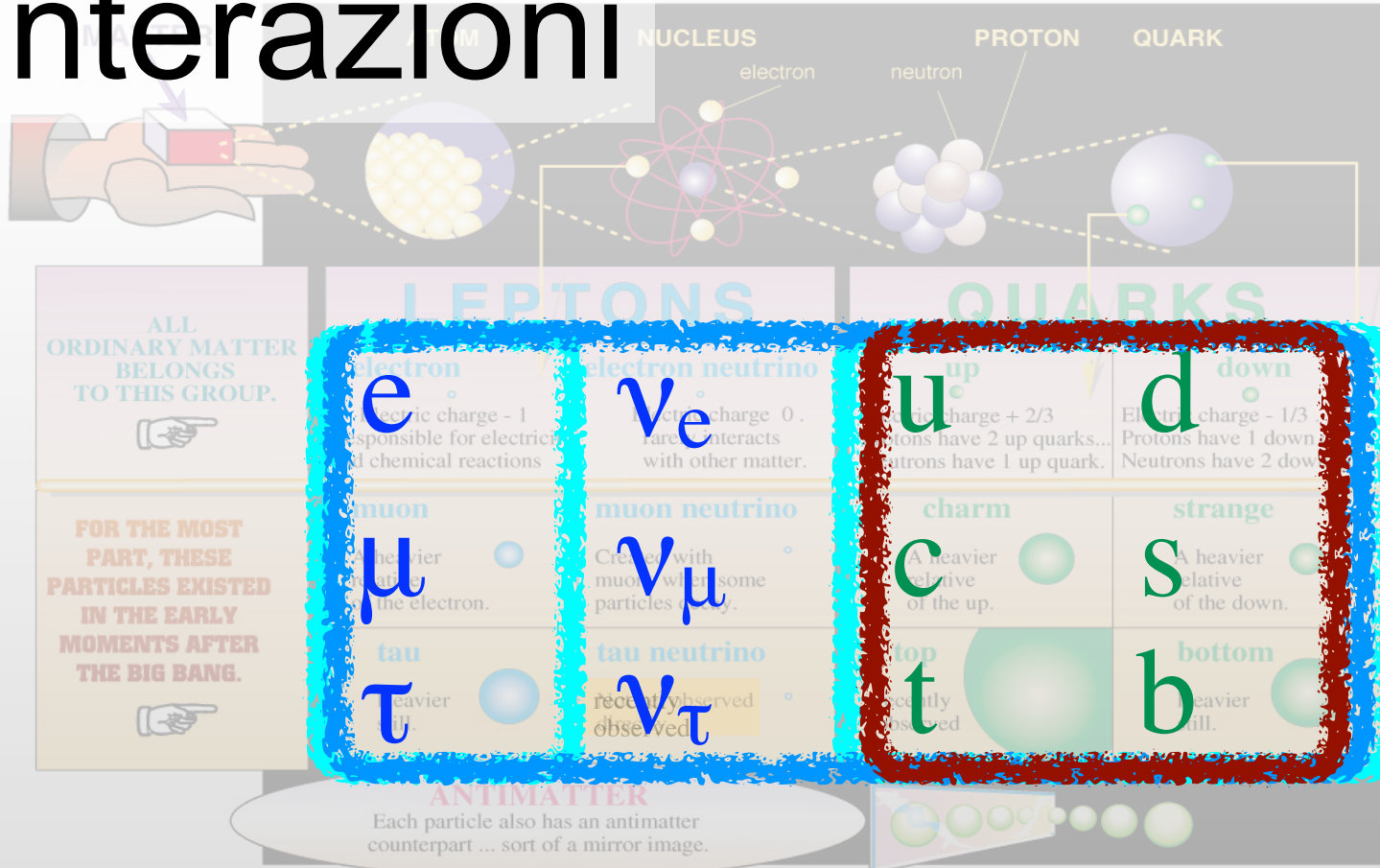
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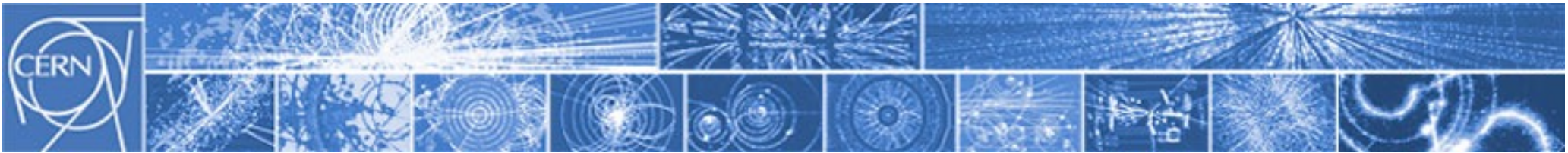
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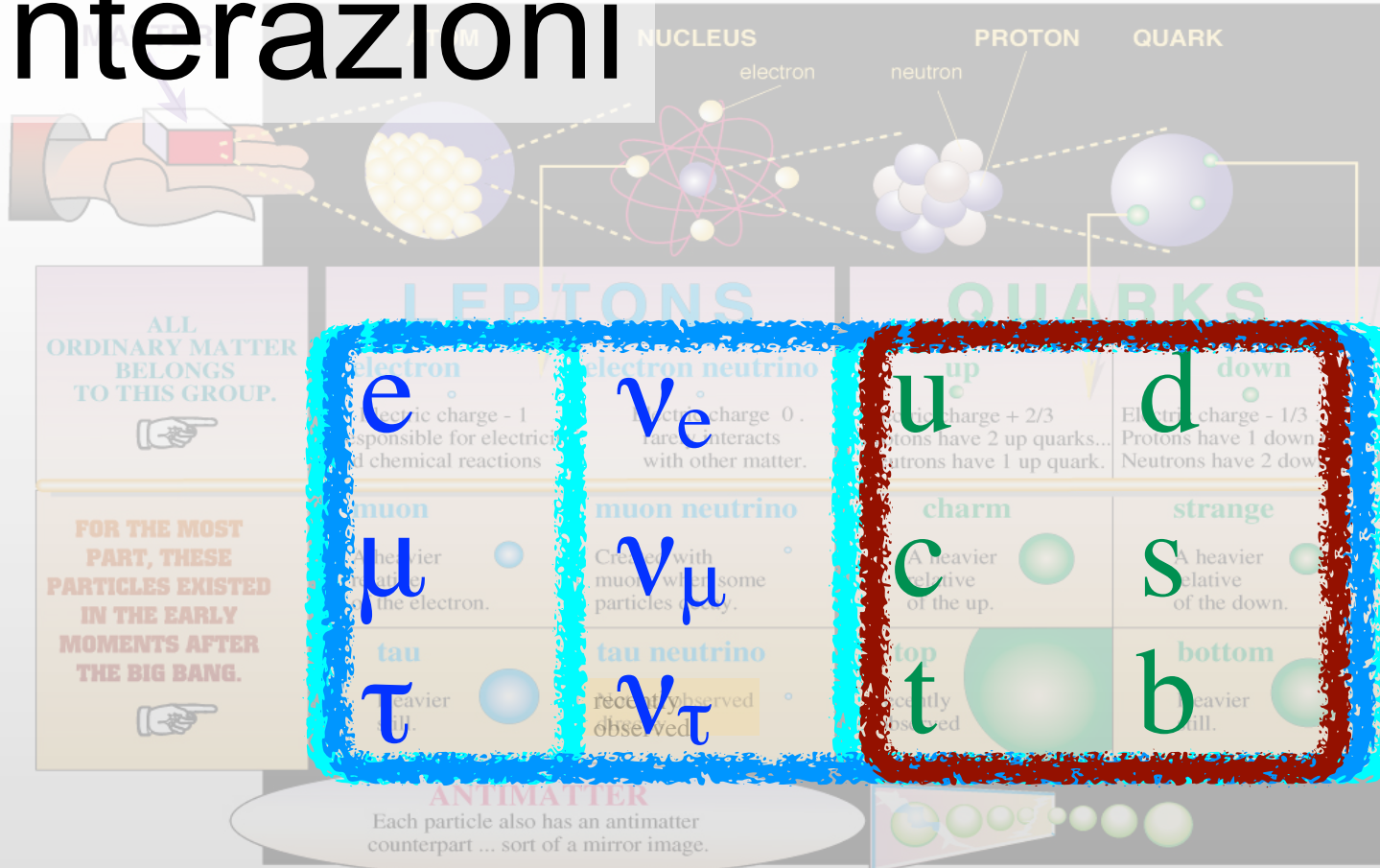
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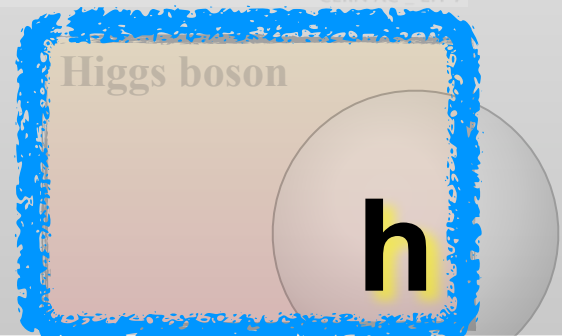
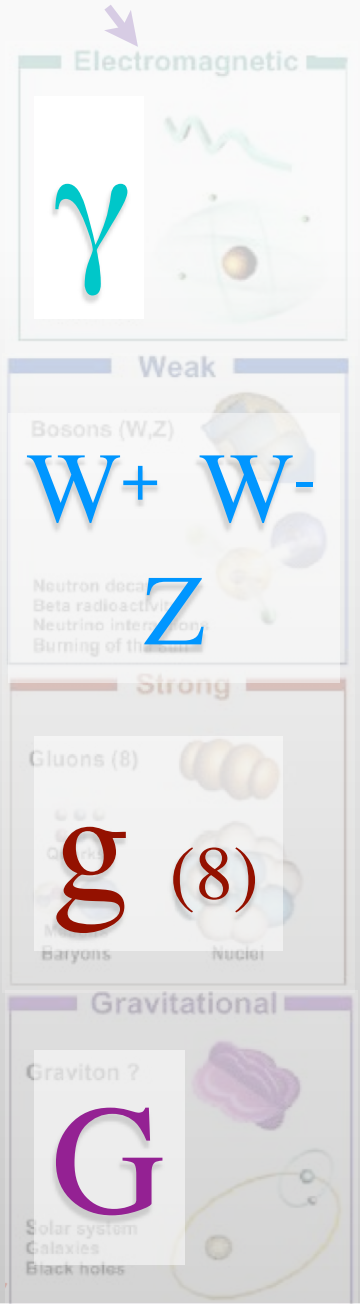


STANDARD MODEL

Interazioni

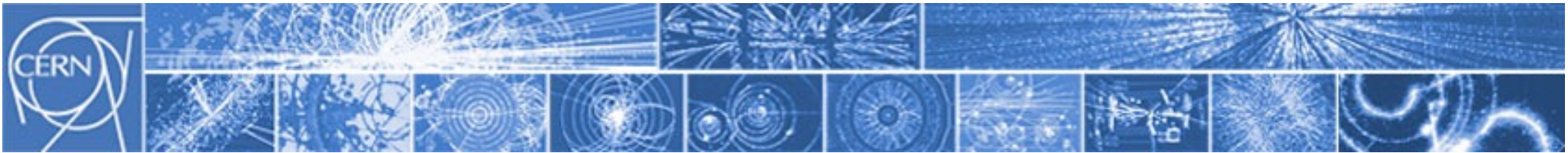


FORCES



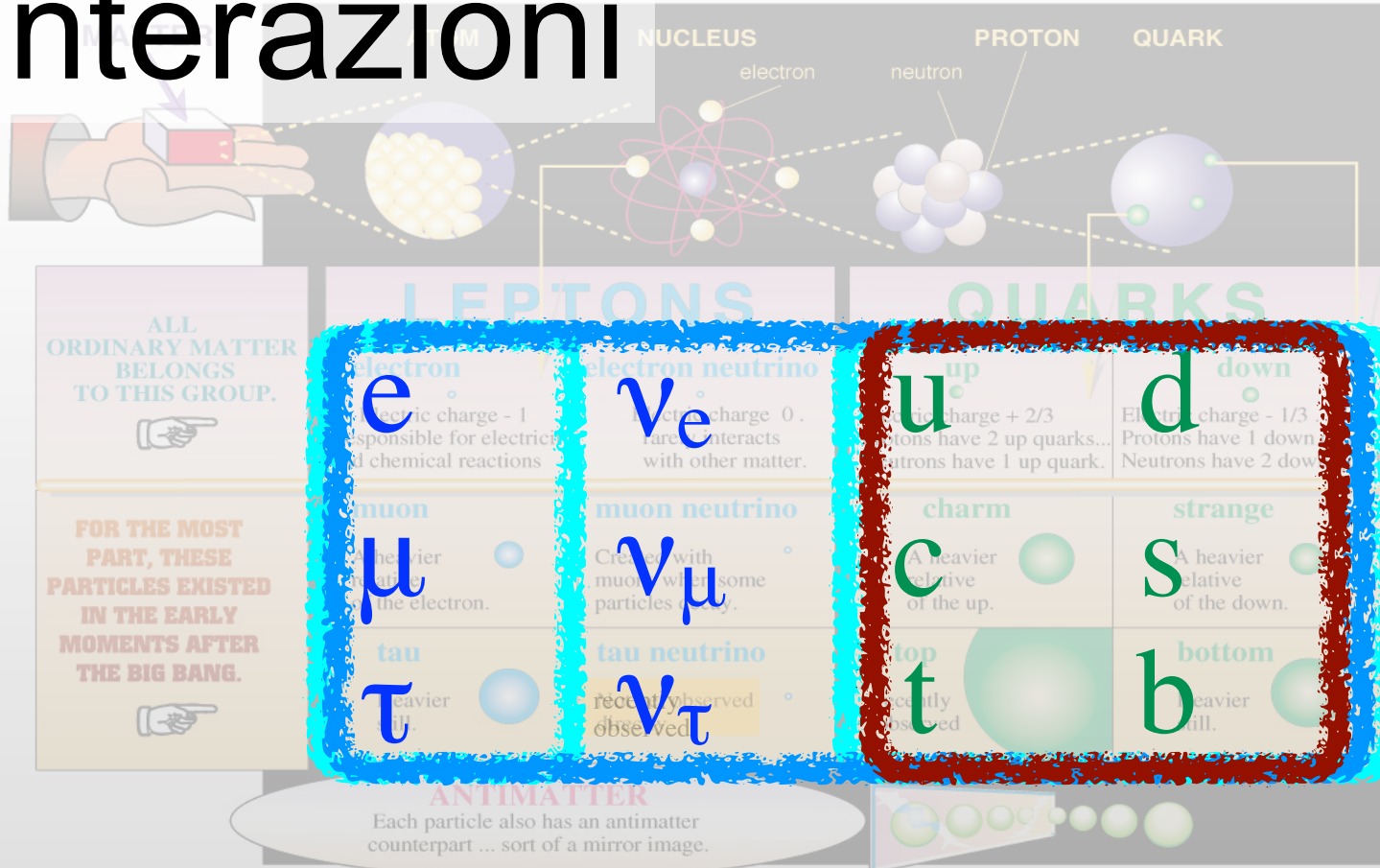
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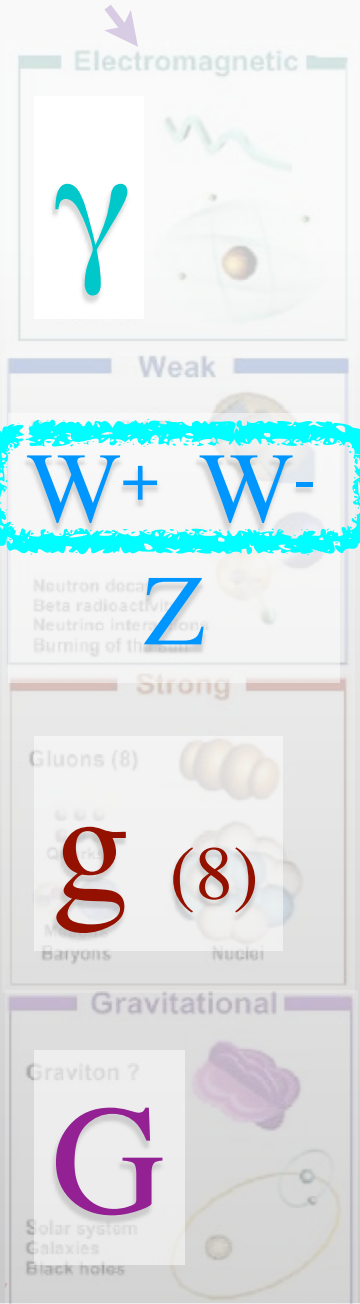


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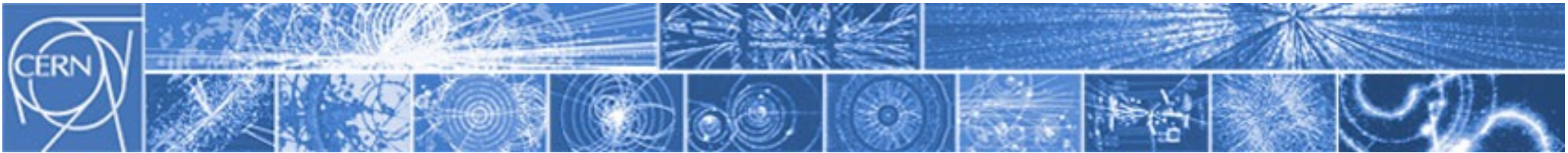


Higgs boson

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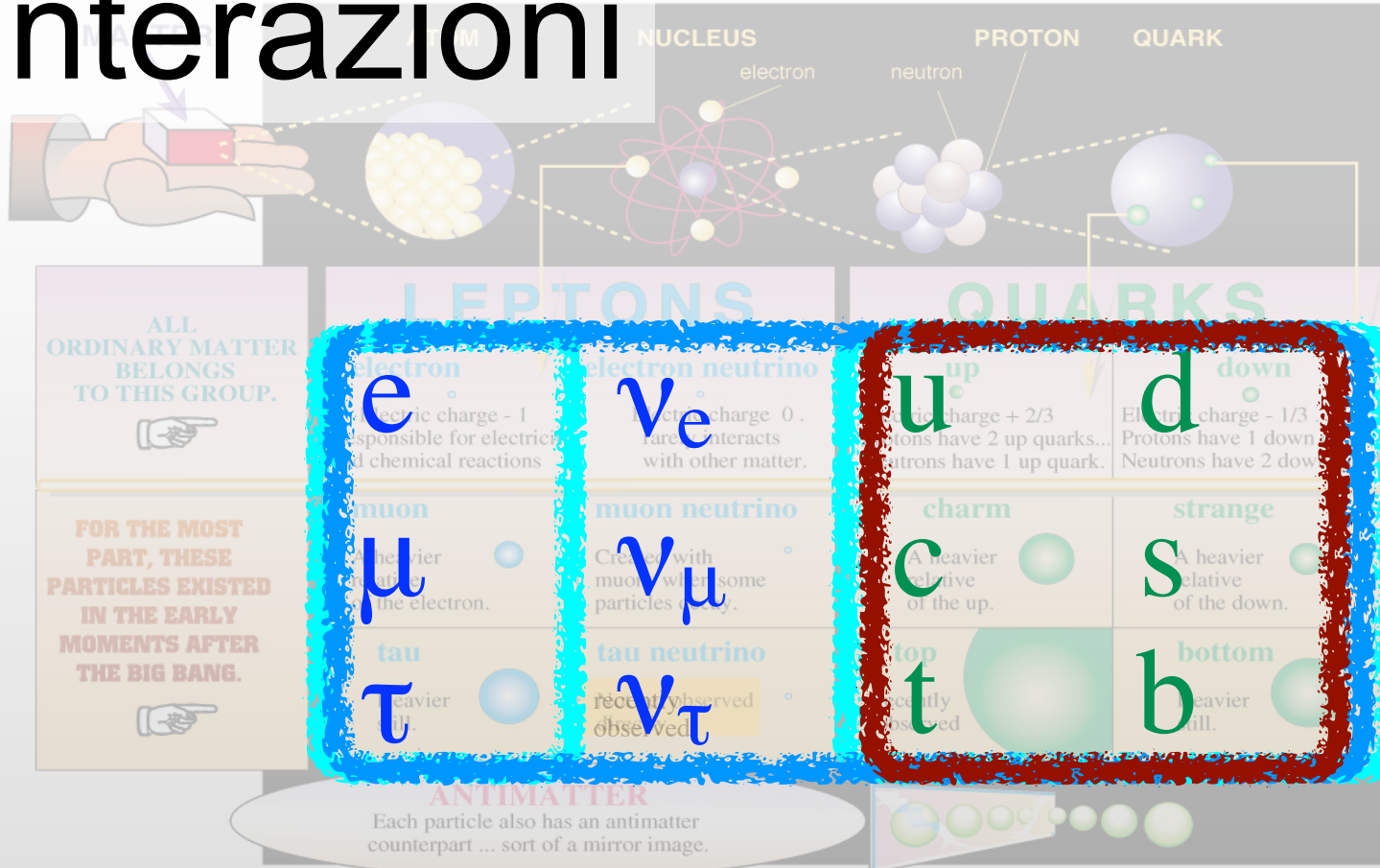
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CERN AC E11-7



STANDARD MODEL

Interazioni



FORCES

Electromagnetic

γ

Weak

$W^+ W^-$

Z

Strong

$g (8)$

Gravitational

Graviton ?

G

Solar system
Galaxies
Black holes

LEPTONS		QUARKS	
<p>electron</p> <p>e</p> <p>Electric charge - 1 Responsible for electricity and chemical reactions</p>	<p>electron neutrino</p> <p>ν_e</p> <p>Electric charge 0. Rarely interacts with other matter.</p>	<p>up</p> <p>u</p> <p>Electric charge + 2/3 Protons have 2 up quarks... Neutrons have 1 up quark.</p>	<p>down</p> <p>d</p> <p>Electric charge - 1/3 Protons have 1 down Neutrons have 2 down</p>
<p>muon</p> <p>μ</p> <p>Heavier relative of the electron.</p>	<p>muon neutrino</p> <p>ν_μ</p> <p>Created with muons when some particles decay.</p>	<p>charm</p> <p>c</p> <p>A heavier relative of the up.</p>	<p>strange</p> <p>s</p> <p>A heavier relative of the down.</p>
<p>tau</p> <p>τ</p> <p>Heavier of the leptons.</p>	<p>tau neutrino</p> <p>ν_τ</p> <p>Recently observed</p>	<p>top</p> <p>t</p> <p>Recently observed</p>	<p>bottom</p> <p>b</p> <p>Heavier quark.</p>

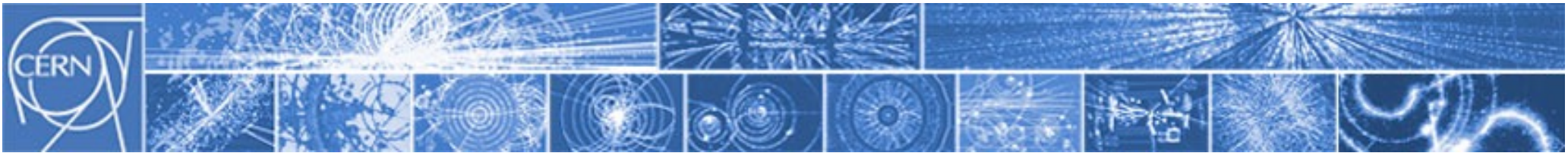
ANTIMATTER
Each particle also has an antimatter counterpart ... sort of a mirror image.

Higgs boson

h

from Time magazine

CERN AC E11-7



STANDARD MODEL

Interazioni (& simmetrie)



FORCES

Electromagnetic

γ

Weak

Bosons (W,Z)

W^+ W^-

Z

Neutron decay
Beta radioactivity
Neutrino interaction
Burning of the Sun

Strong

Gluons (8)

g (8)

Baryons Nuclei

Gravitational

Graviton ?

G

Solar system
Galaxies
Black holes

<p>ALL ORDINARY MATTER BELONGS TO THIS GROUP.</p>	<p>LEPTONS</p>		<p>QUARKS</p>	
	<p>electron</p> <p>e</p> <p>Electric charge - 1 Responsible for electricity and chemical reactions</p>	<p>electron neutrino</p> <p>ν_e</p> <p>Electric charge 0. Rarely interacts with other matter.</p>	<p>up</p> <p>u</p> <p>Electric charge + 2/3 Protons have 2 up quarks... Neutrons have 1 up quark.</p>	<p>down</p> <p>d</p> <p>Electric charge - 1/3. Protons have 1 down quark Neutrons have 2 down quarks</p>
<p>FOR THE MOST PART, THESE PARTICLES EXISTED IN THE EARLY MOMENTS AFTER THE BIG BANG.</p>	<p>muon</p> <p>μ</p> <p>A heavier relative of the electron.</p>	<p>muon neutrino</p> <p>ν_μ</p> <p>Created with muons when some particles decay.</p>	<p>charm</p> <p>c</p> <p>A heavier relative of the up.</p>	<p>strange</p> <p>s</p> <p>A heavier relative of the down.</p>
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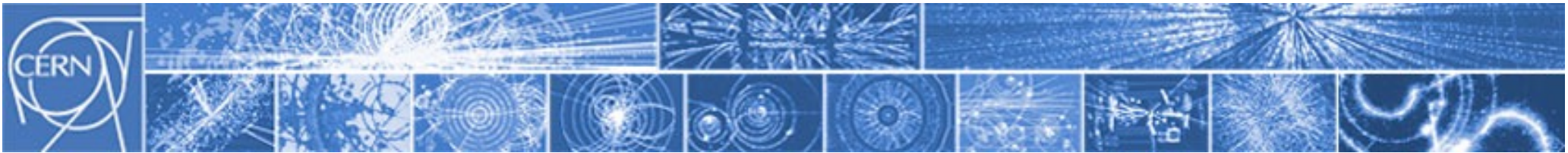
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▶ $SU_c(3) \times SU_w(2) \times U_Y(1) \rightarrow SU_c(3) \times U_{em}(1)$

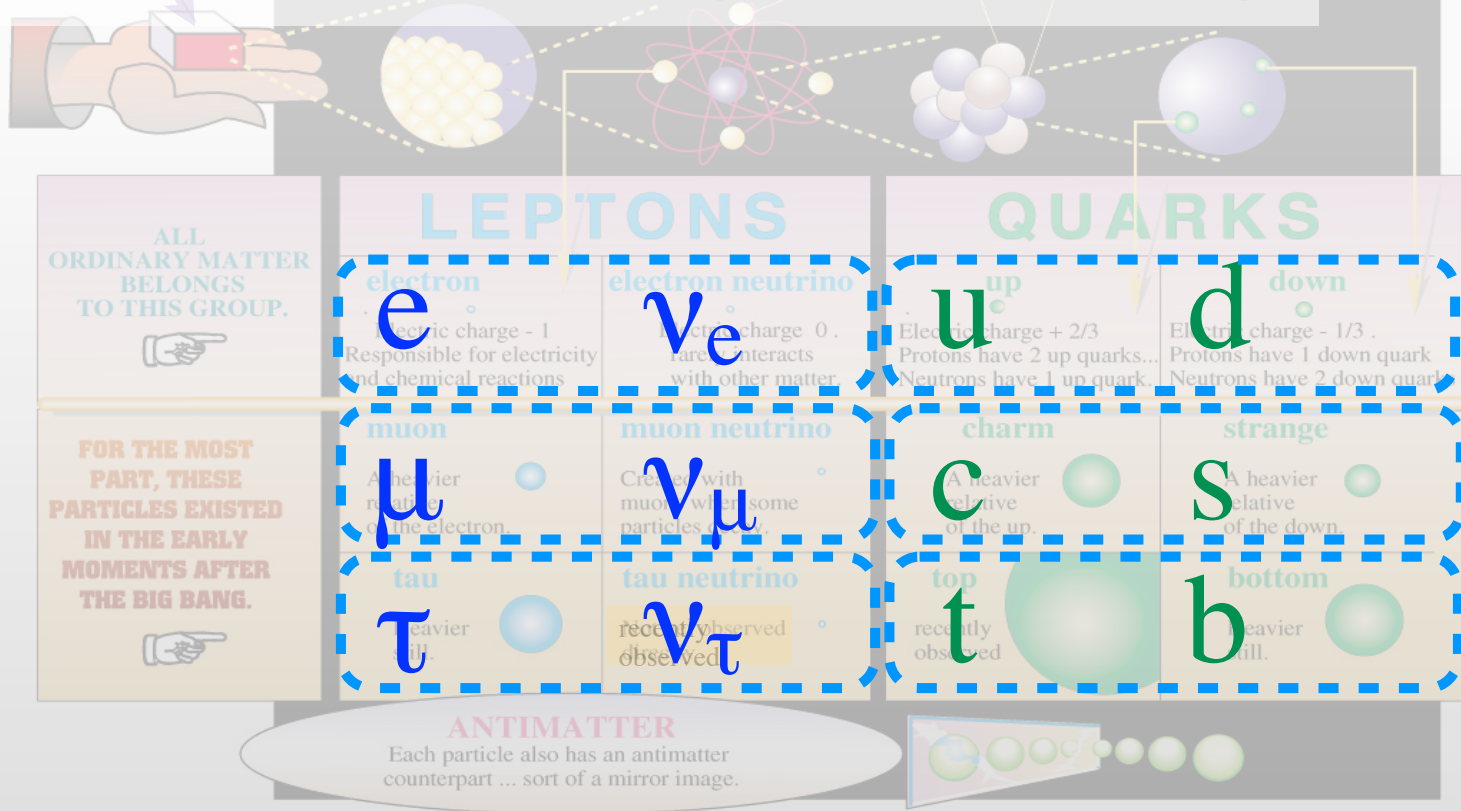
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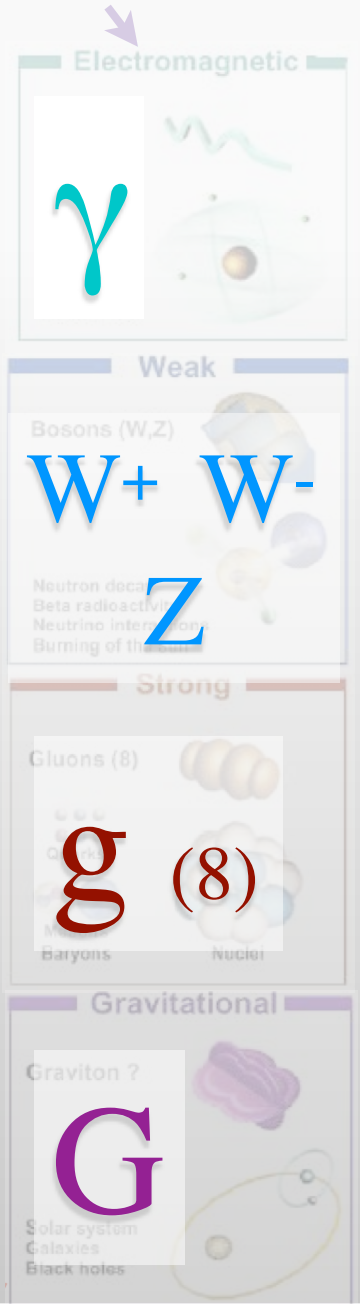


STANDARD MODEL

Interazioni (& simmetrie)



FORCES

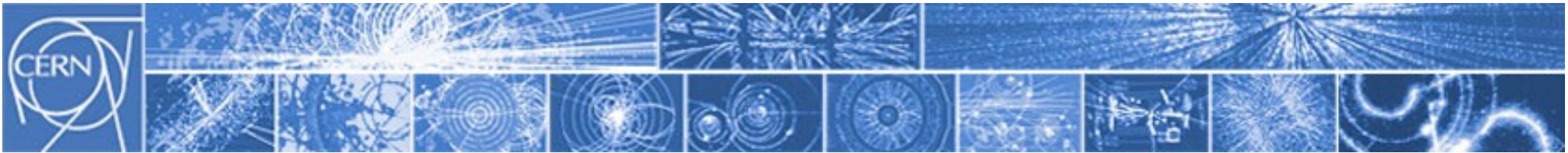


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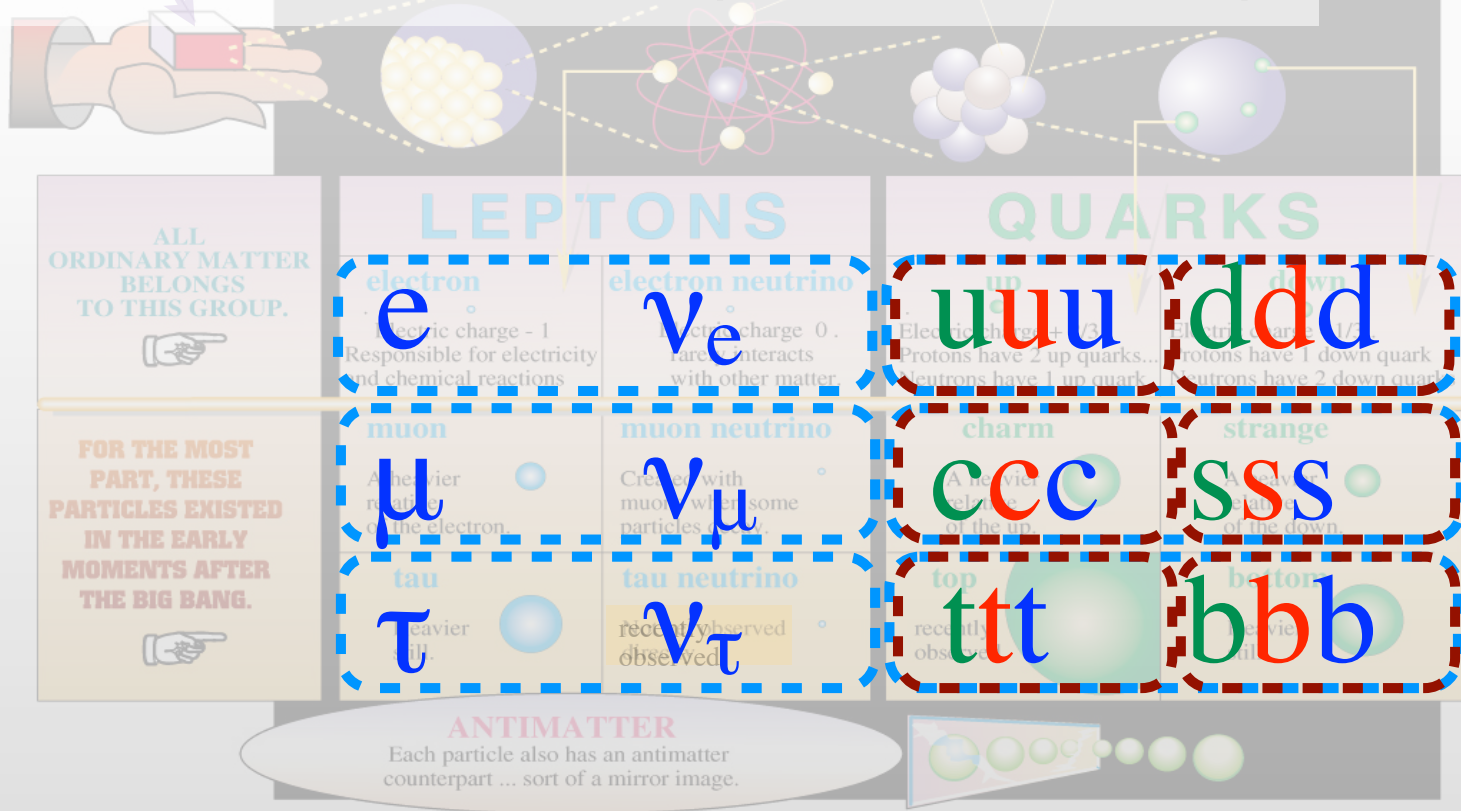
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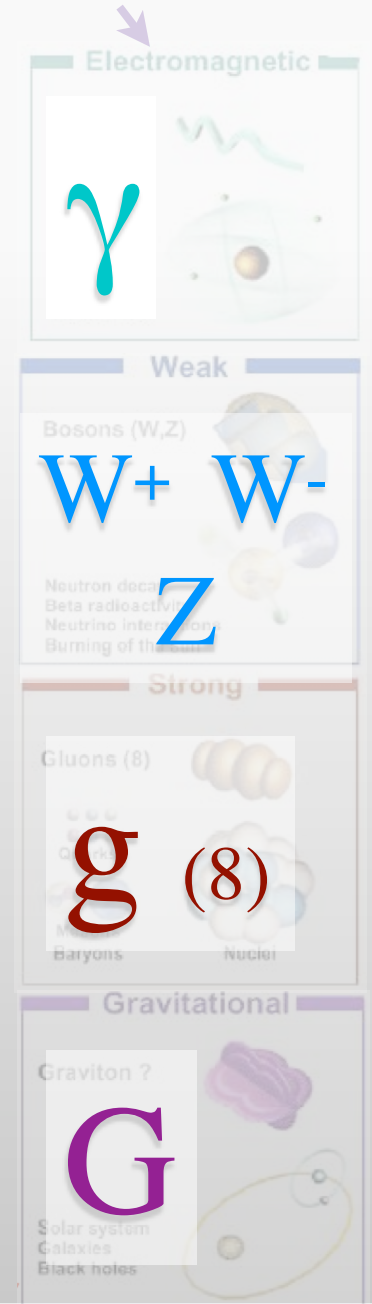


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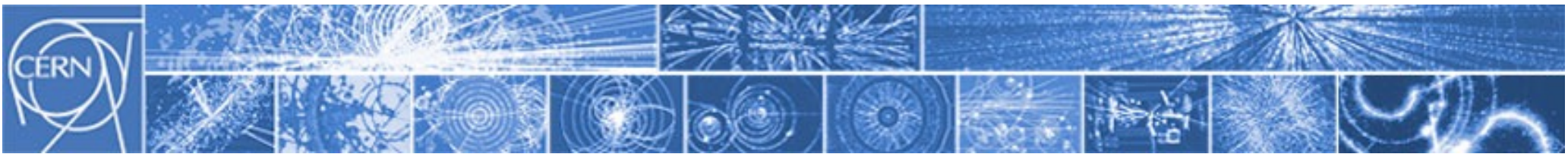


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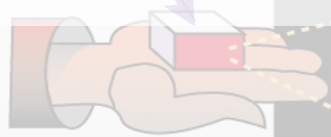
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	<p>tau τ The heaviest member of the electron.</p>	<p>tau neutrino ν_τ Recently observed</p>	<p>top t Recently observed</p>	<p>bottom b Recently observed</p>

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g (8)

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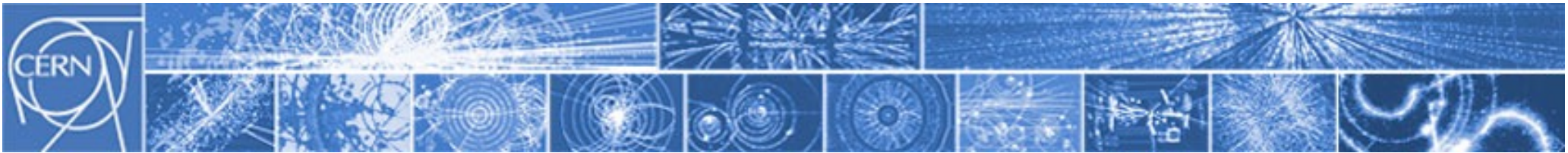
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- ▶ $SU_c(3) \times SU_w(2) \times U_Y(1) \rightarrow SU_c(3) \times U_{em}(1)$
- ▶ colore e carica elettrica



Interazioni (& simmetrie)

Family 1

Particle	Mass	Electric Charge	Strong Charge	Weak Charge
<i>Electron</i>	.0054	-1	0	-1/2
<i>Electron-Neutrino</i>	$<10^{-8}$	0	0	1/2
<i>Up Quark</i>	.0047	2/3	red, green, blue	1/2
<i>Down Quark</i>	.0074	-1/3	red, green, blue	-1/2

Family 2

Particle	Mass	Electric Charge	Strong Charge	Weak Charge
<i>Muon</i>	.11	-1	0	-1/2
<i>Muon-Neutrino</i>	$<.0003$	0	0	1/2
<i>Charm Quark</i>	1.6	2/3	red, green, blue	1/2
<i>Strange Quark</i>	.16	-1/3	red, green, blue	-1/2

Family 3

Particle	Mass	Electric Charge	Strong Charge	Weak Charge
<i>Tau</i>	1.9	-1	0	-1/2
<i>Tau-Neutrino</i>	$<.033$	0	0	1/2
<i>Top Quark</i>	189	2/3	red, green, blue	1/2
<i>Bottom Quark</i>	5.2	-1/3	red, green, blue	-1/2