

Teoria Cinética,
Termodinâmica

Boltzmann

Electro-
magnetismo

Maxwell

Mecânica

Newton

Partículas

Interações

Universo

Tecnologias

Electromagnético Fraco Forte

Detector

Acelerador

1895

1900

1905

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1975

1980

1990

2000

2010

e^-

e^+

μ^-

τ^-

ν_e

ν_μ

τ^-

ν_τ

massa ν

Átomo

Núcleo

p^+

n

π

Zoo
Partículas

ν_e

ν_μ

ν_τ

c

b

t

Movimento
Browniano

Relatividade
Restrita

Mecânica Quântica
Onda/Corpúsculo
Fermiões / Bosões

Dirac
Antimatéria

Fotão

Radio-
actividade

QED

Violação
P, C, CP

Bosões W

Higgs

GLU

SUSY

Supercordas

Unificação E-F

9

W

Z

g

3 famílias

Decaimento
Beta (Fermi)

Yukawa
Troca
 π

Raios
Cósmicos

Relatividade
Geral

Galáxias; Expansão
do universo

Matéria Escura

Fusão Nuclear

Nucleosíntese
no Big Bang

Radiação Cósmica de
Fundo (Micro-ondas)

10

Inflação (?)

Anisotropias RCF
(COBE, WMAP)

Energia Escura (?)

Geiger

Nuvens

Ciclotrão

Sincrotrão

Bubble

Colisão e^+e^-

Wire chamber

Arrefecimento

Online computers

Colisão p^+p

Detectores
Modernos

WWW

GRID

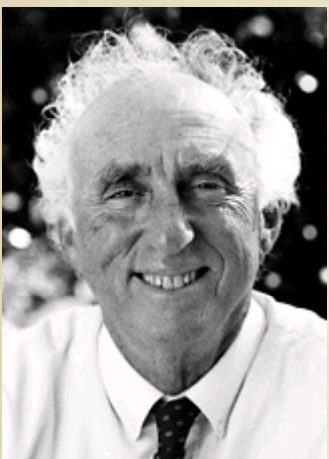
PARTÍCULAS

Leptões

1975

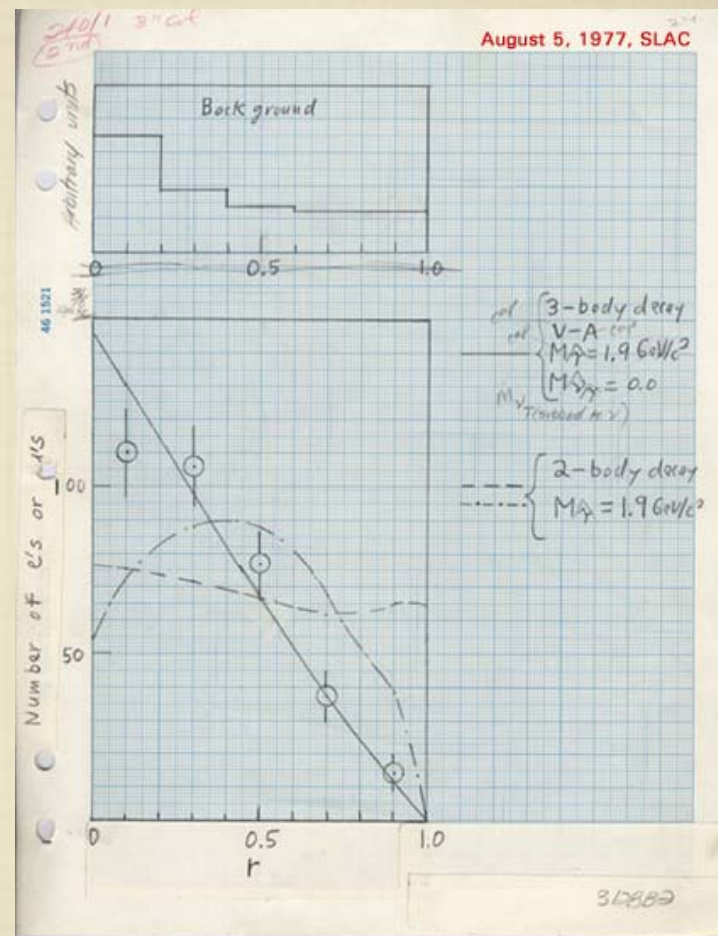
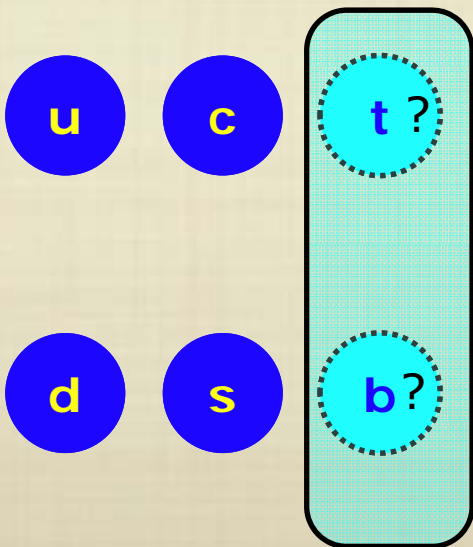
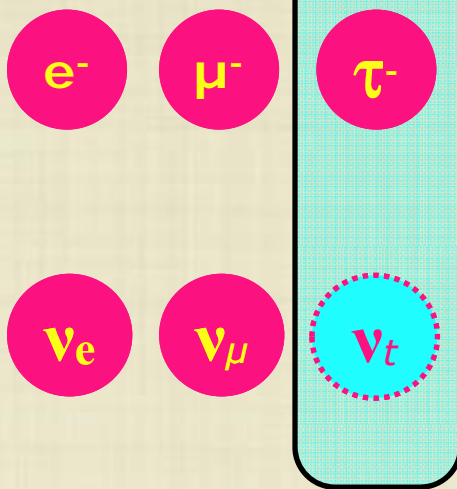
SLAC (Martin Perl)

Descoberta do Tau (massa = $3500 m_e$)



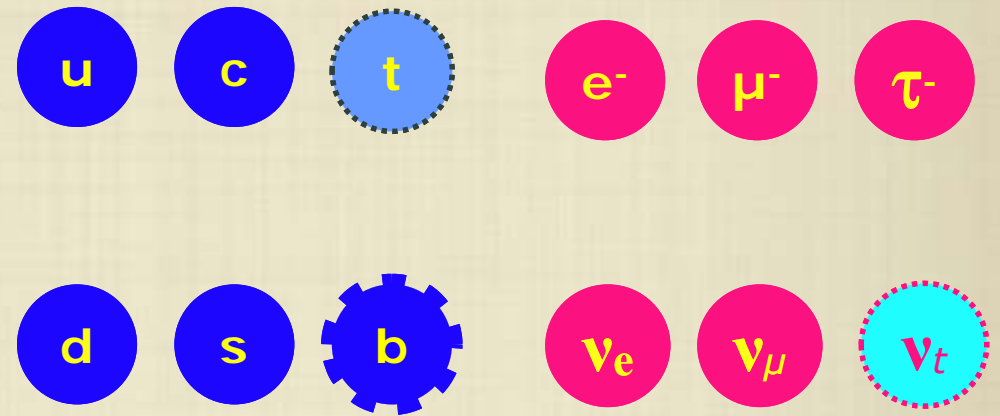
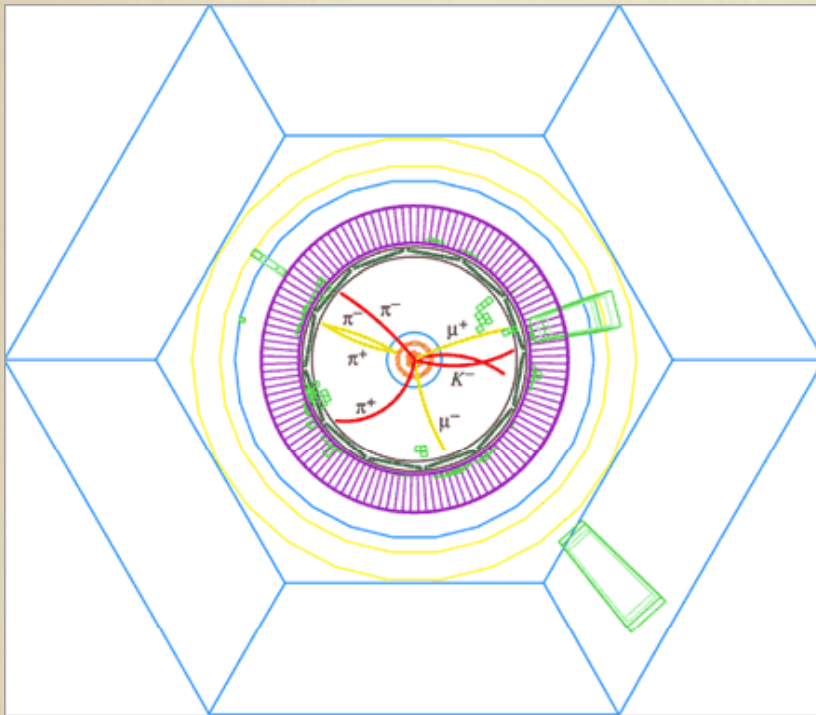
Prémio Nobel 1995

Então e no sector dos quarks?



Diário do Martin Perl

Descoberta do Quark 'Bottom' (Fermilab)



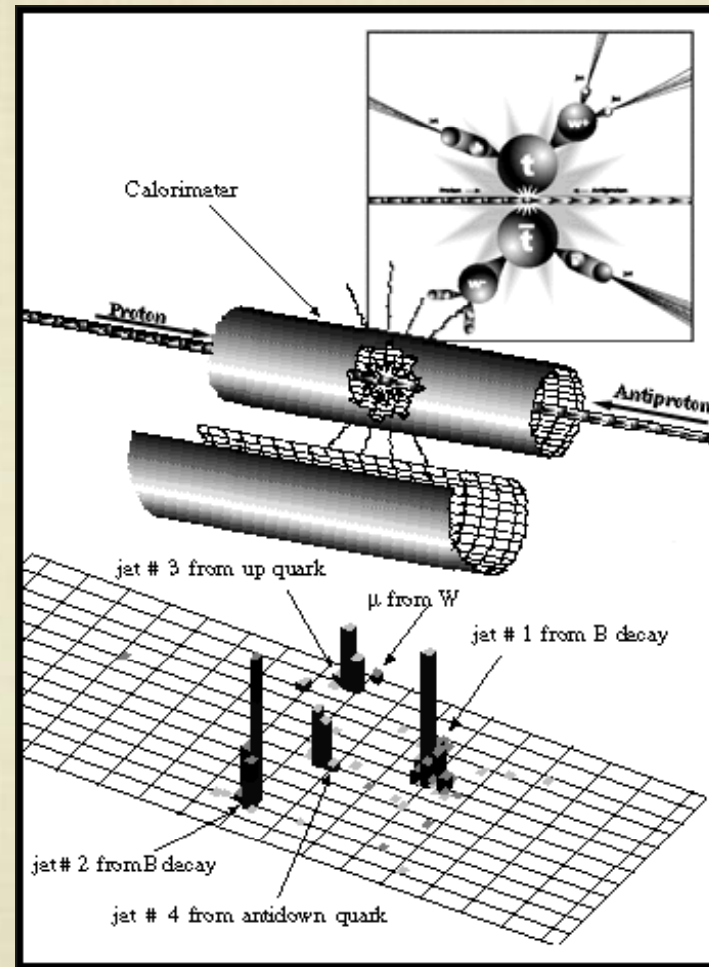
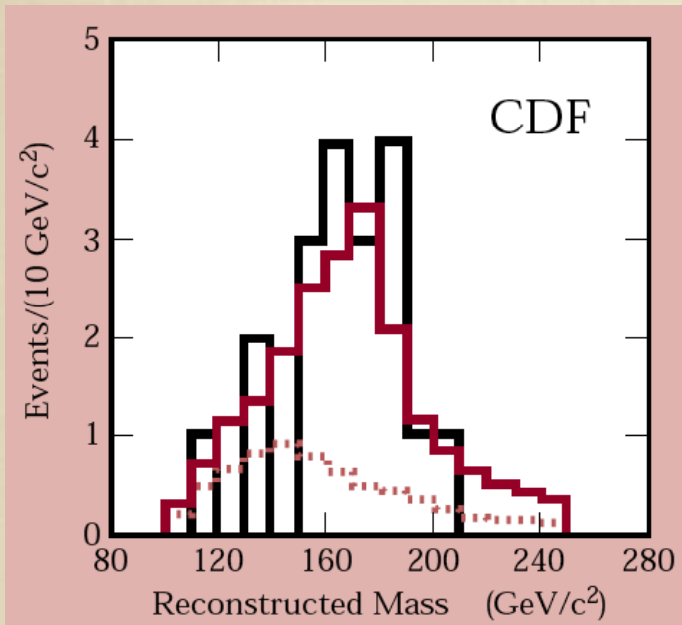
Quarks

Leptons

Em 1977 os físicos descobriram no Fermilab a partícula Upsilon = mesão com quark b e antiquark b.

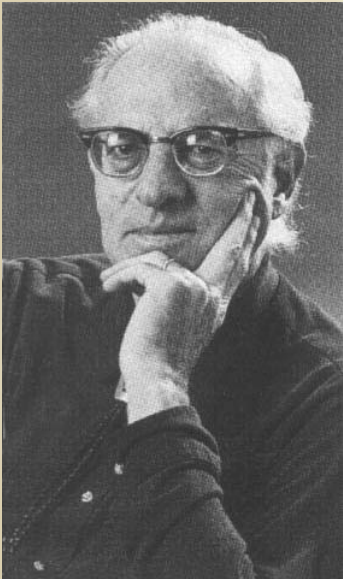
O quark b tem carga $-1/3$ e uma massa aproximada de 4,5 GeV.

Descoberta do Quark 'Top' (Fermilab)



Quarks

A História dos Neutrinos



Fred Reines

Descoberta do neutrino do electrão



Reactores Nucleares são uma grande fonte de anti-neutrinos

Coincidência dos sinais de captura do n e aniquilação positrão



Jack Steinberger, 1962

Neutrino do "Muão"

Existem 2 tipos de neutrinos: tipo electrão e tipo muão

OBSERVATION OF HIGH-ENERGY NEUTRINO REACTIONS AND THE EXISTENCE OF TWO KINDS OF NEUTRINOS*

G. Danby, J-M. Gaillard, K. Goulianos, L. M. Lederman, N. Mistry, M. Schwartz,[†] and J. Steinberger[†]

Columbia University, New York, New York and Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York

(Received June 15, 1962)

In the course of an experiment at the Brookhaven AGS, we have observed the interaction of high-energy neutrinos with matter. These neutrinos were produced primarily as the result of the decay of the pion:

$$\pi^{\pm} \rightarrow \mu^{\pm} + (\nu/\bar{\nu}). \quad (1)$$

It is the purpose of this Letter to report some of the results of this experiment including (1) demonstration that the neutrinos we have used pro-

duce μ mesons but do not produce electrons, and hence are very likely different from the neutrinos involved in β decay and (2) approximate cross sections.

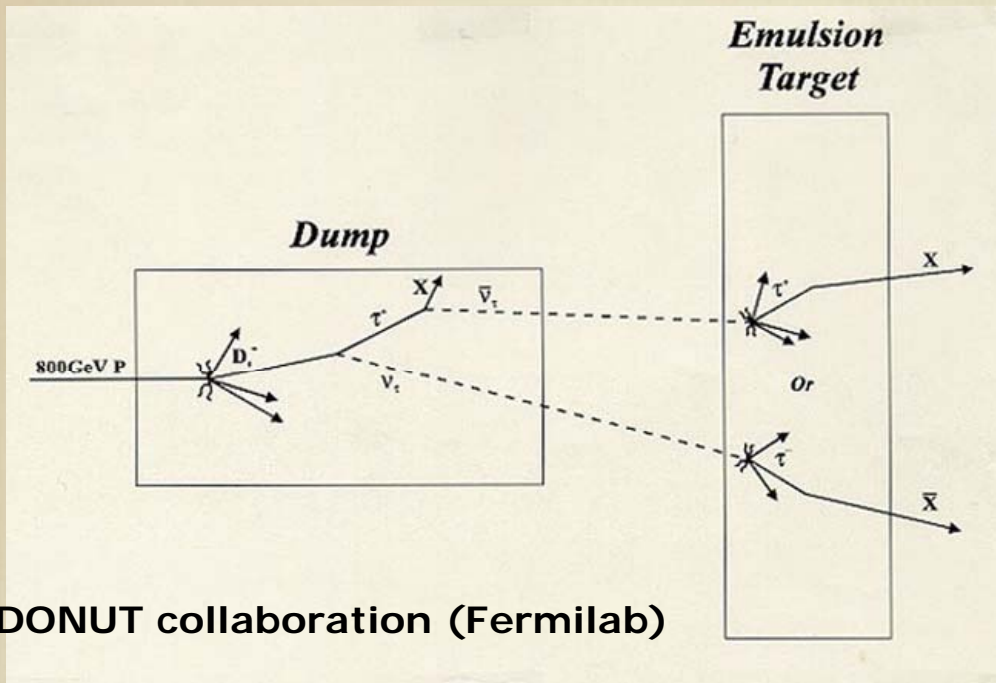
Behavior of cross section as a function of energy. The Fermi theory of weak interactions which works well at low energies implies a cross section for weak interactions which increases as phase space. Calculation indicates that weak interacting cross sections should be in the neigh-



Jack Steinberger, HST 2002

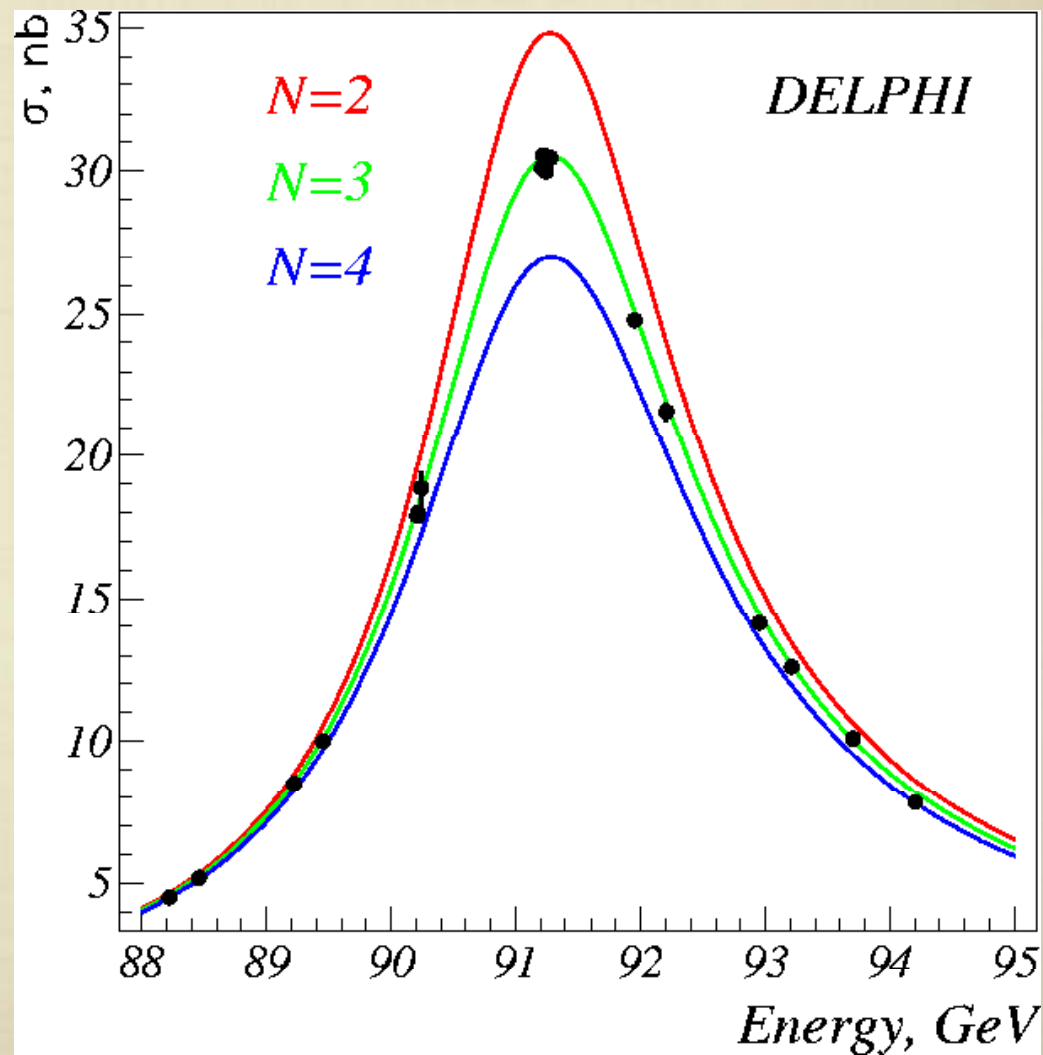
Os neutrinos têm massa? Podem oscilar ?

Descoberta do neutrino do tau

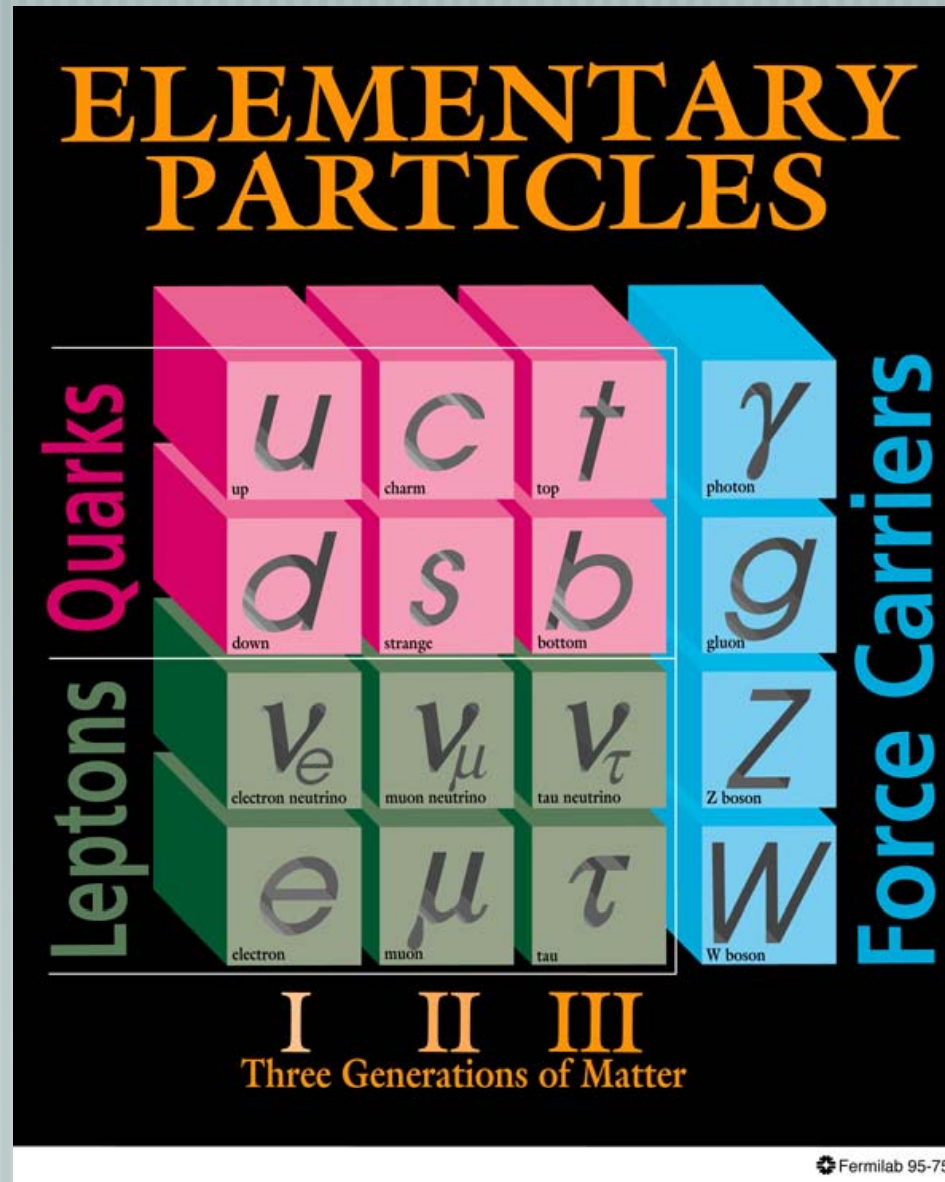


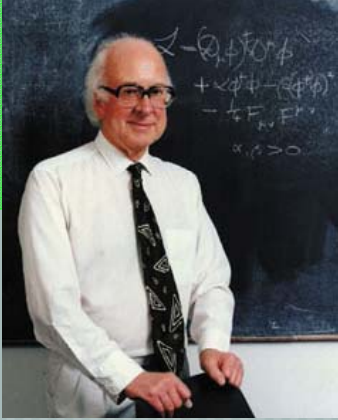
DONUT collaboration (Fermilab)

Então, quantos tipos há?!



O MODELO PADRÃO (2006)





Peter Higgs

Mecanismo de Higgs

Como é que as partículas ganham massa?

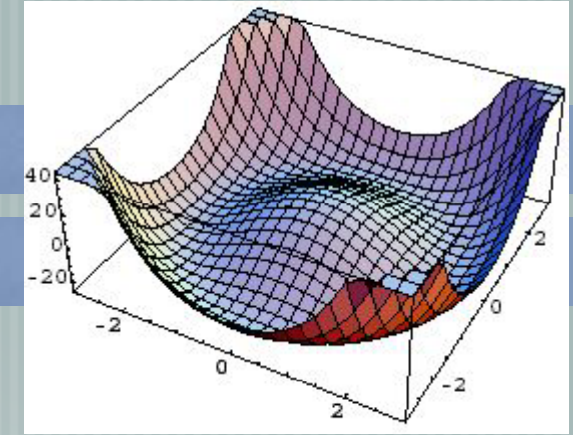
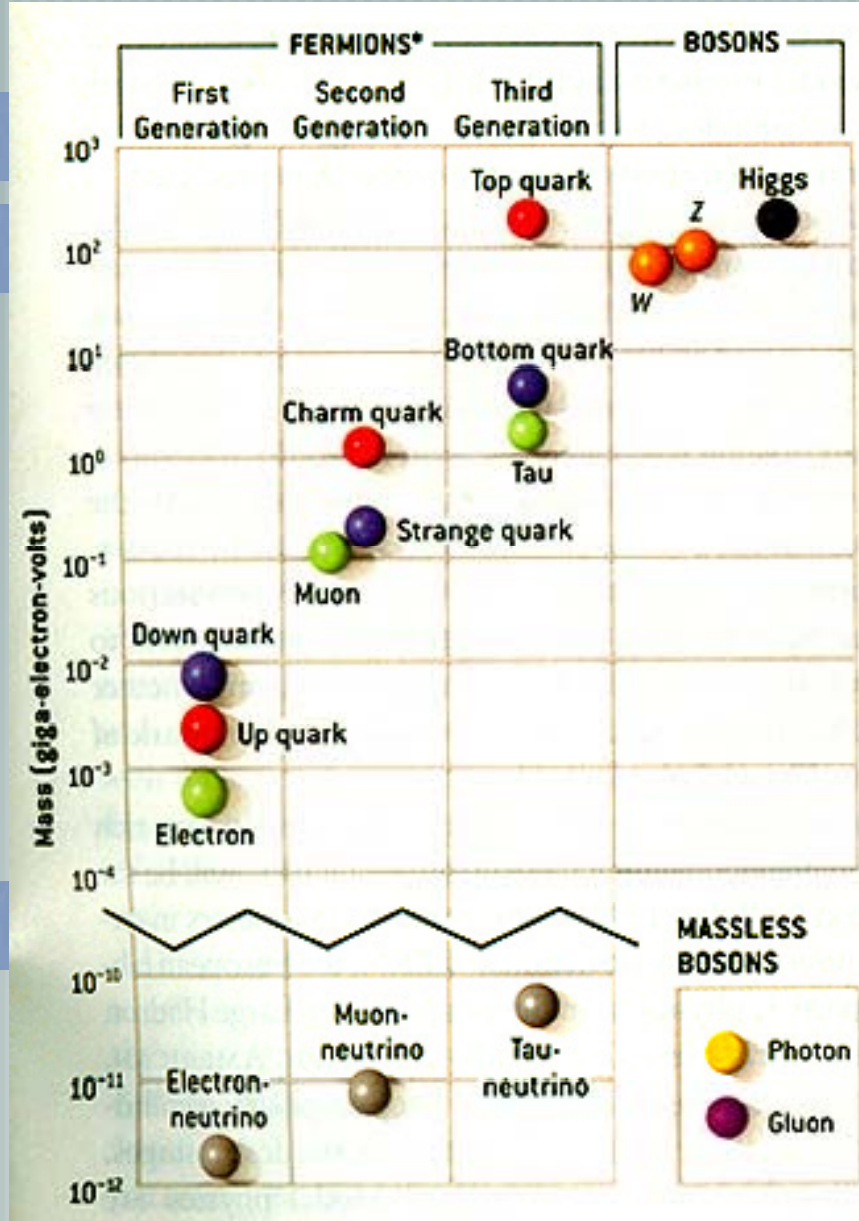
1 TeV

100 GeV

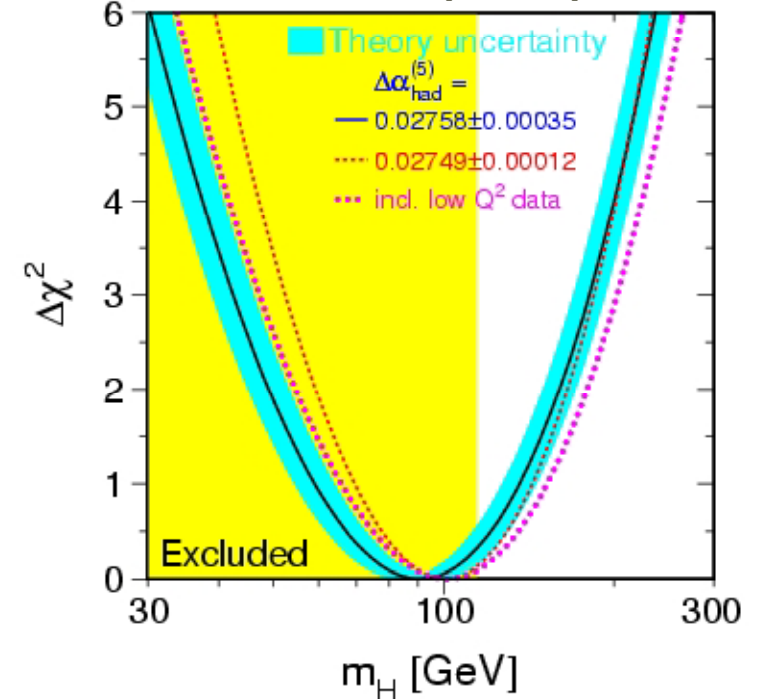
1 GeV

1 MeV

0.01 eV



Limites (95%)



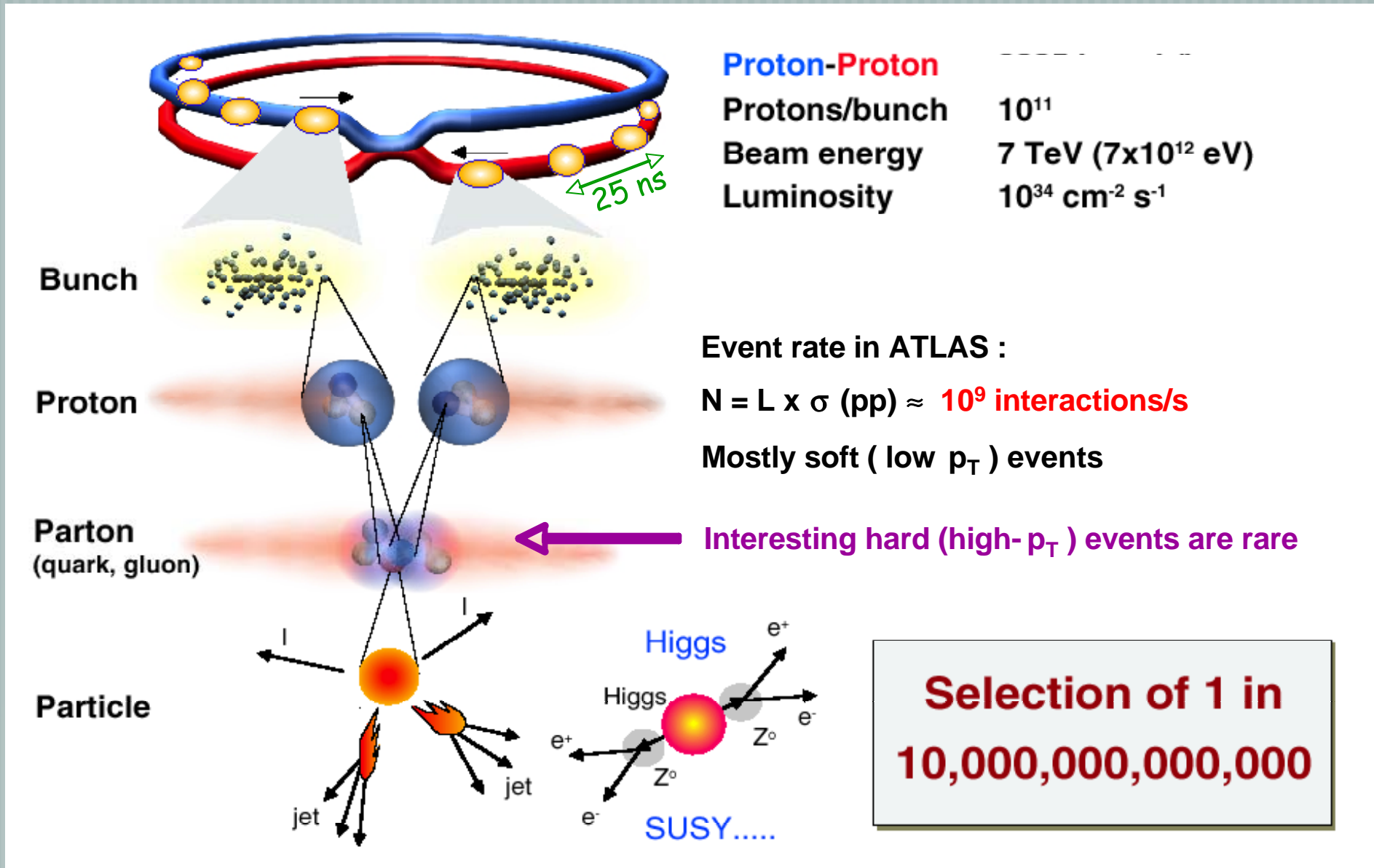
LARGE HADRON COLLIDER

LHC STARTUP IN 2008



new answers !

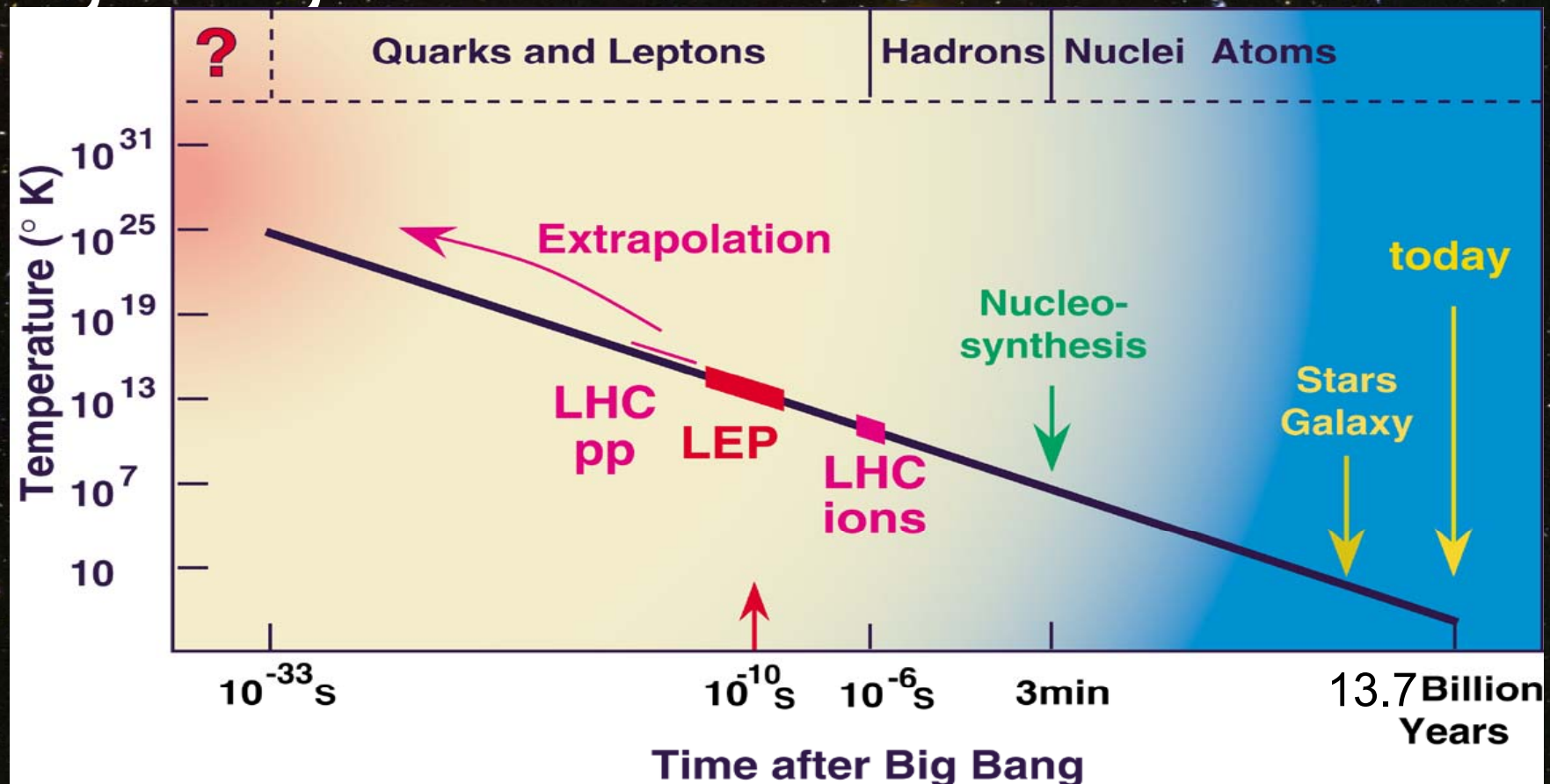
Colisões em LHC



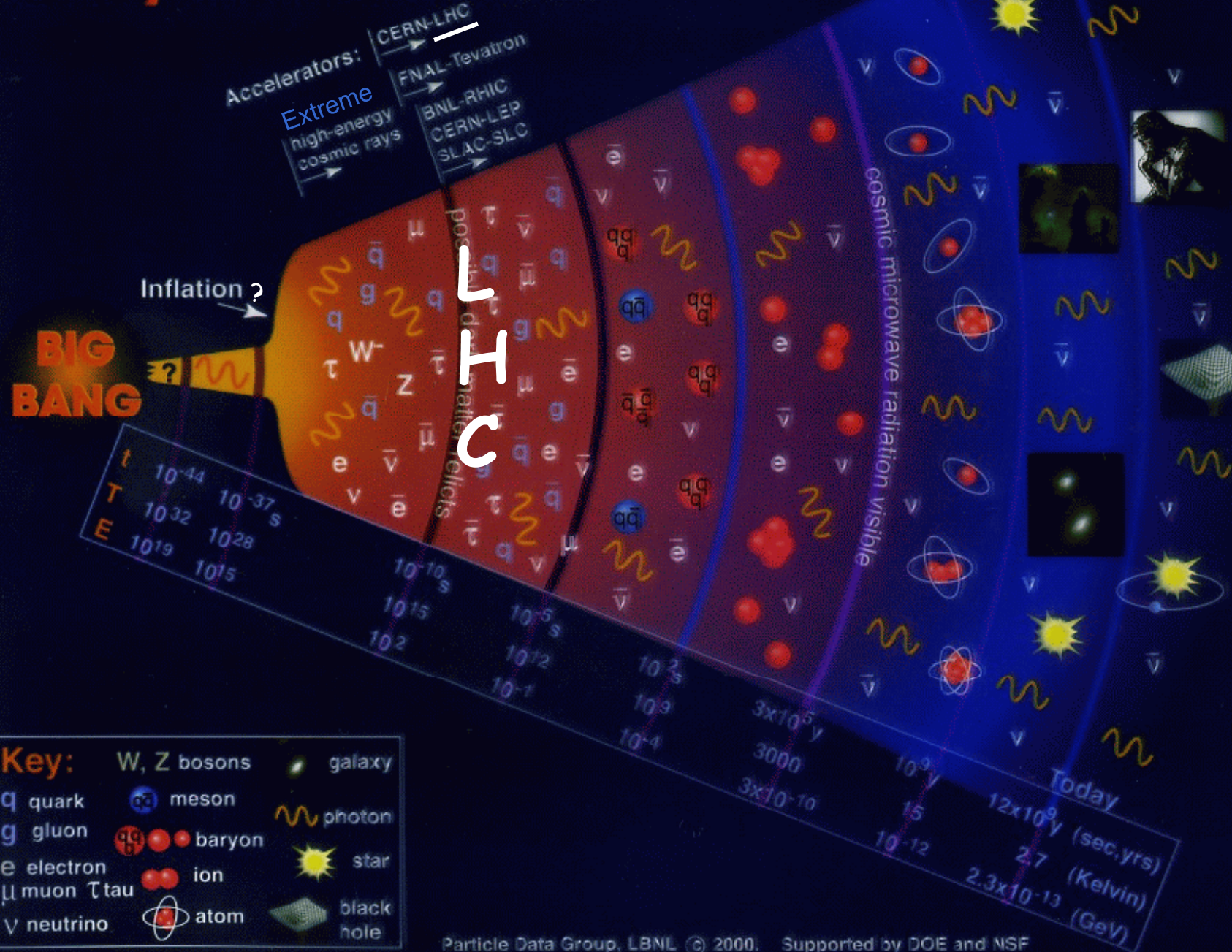
Universo

O Cosmos no LHC

- As condições do Universo logo após o Big-Bang serão recreadas no LHC.



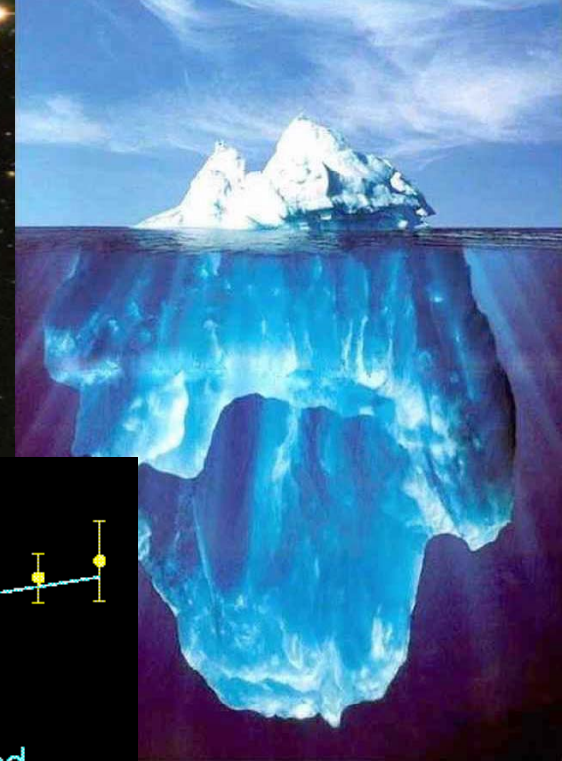
History of the Universe



Particle Data Group, LBNL © 2000. Supported by DOE and NSF

H O S U

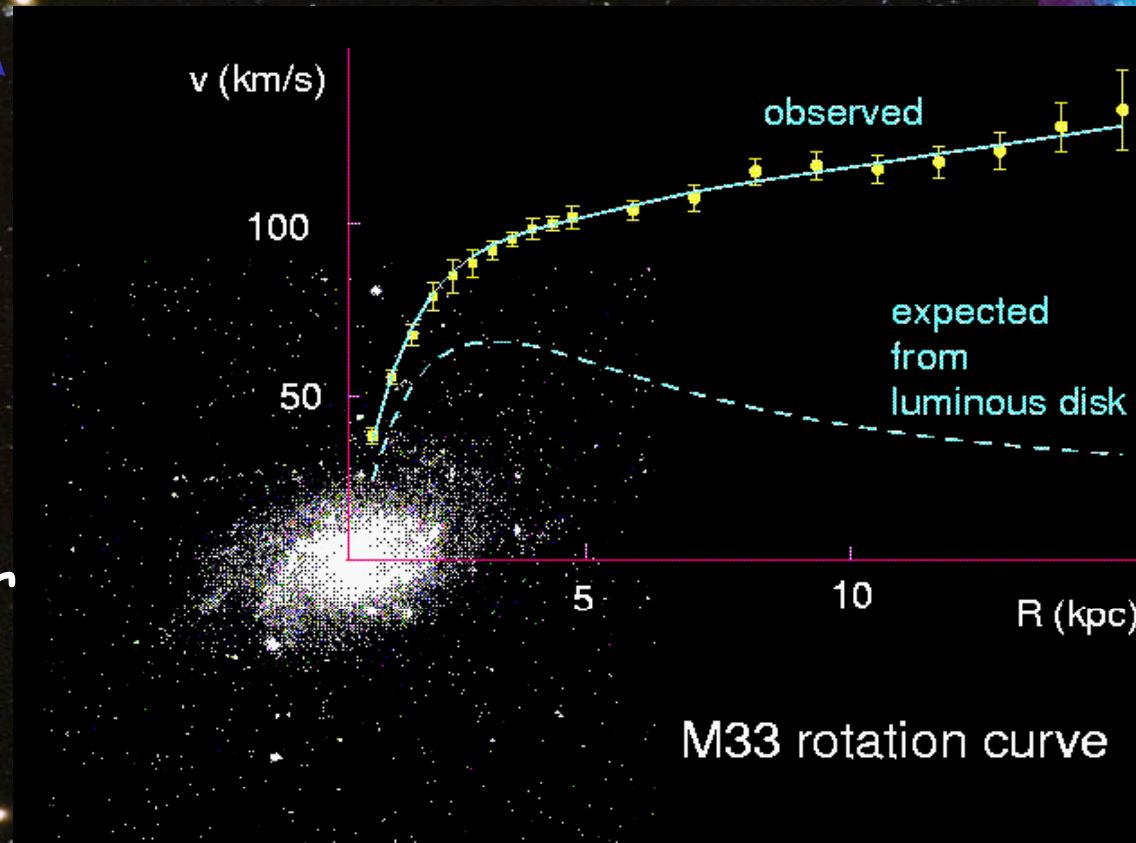
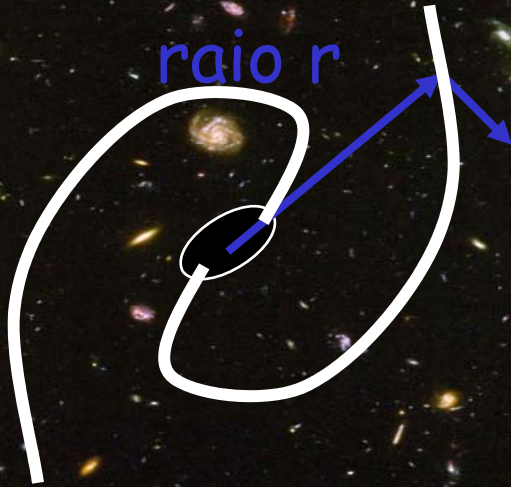
O Mistério da Matéria Escura



© A. De Angelis

velocidade das estrelas (v)

raio r



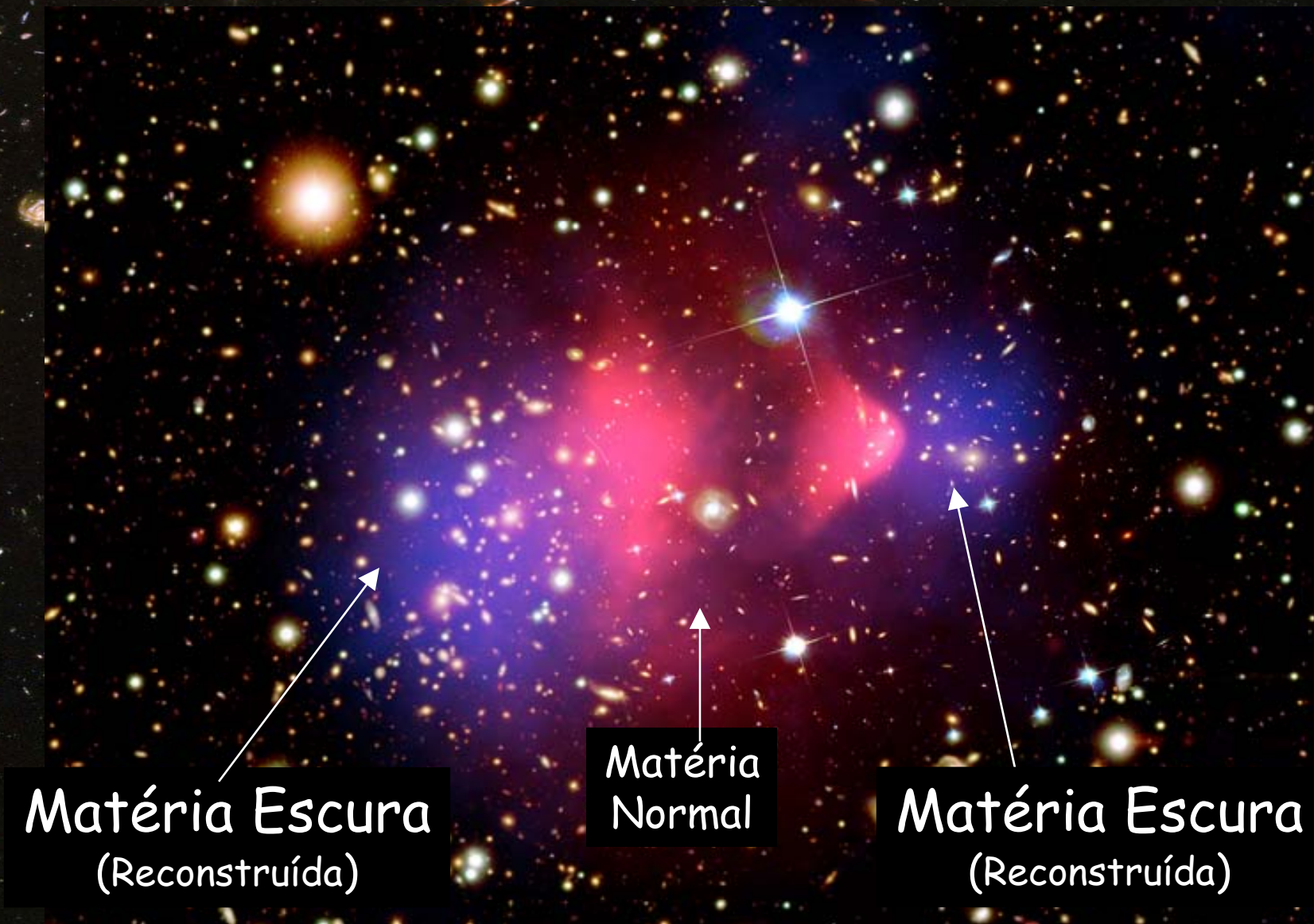
M33 rotation curve

Gravidade:
 $G M(r)/r^2 = v^2/r$
Massa interior:
 $M(r) = v^2 r / G$

Maior fracção de massa não brilha! O que é?!

Matéria Escura na Colisão de Galáxias

© CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY



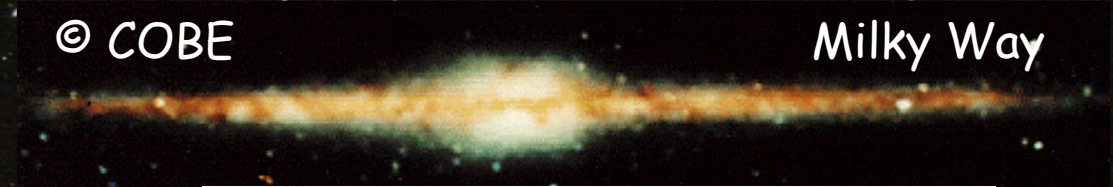
Matéria Escura também aqui na nossa Galáxia!

M100 \cong Milky Way

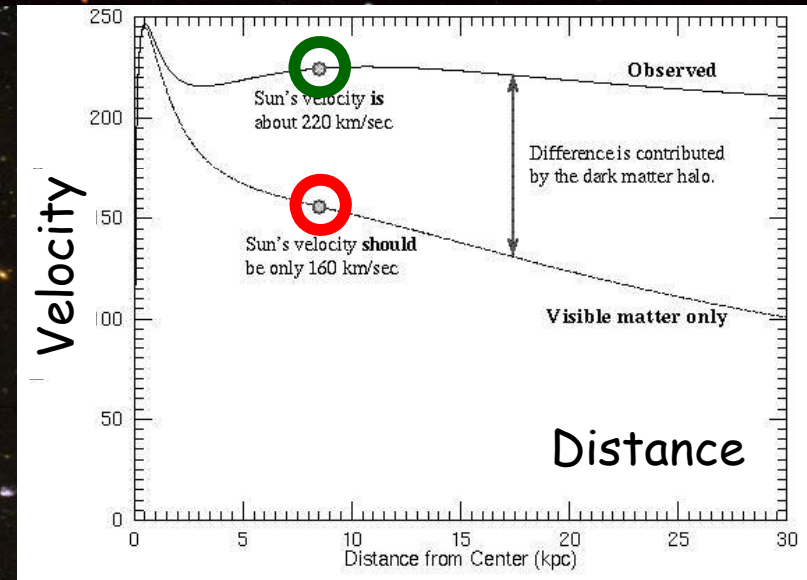


©Anglo-Australian Observatory

© COBE



Milky Way



- Espalhada pela galáxia, não agrupada!
- Nenhuma forma de matéria conhecida!

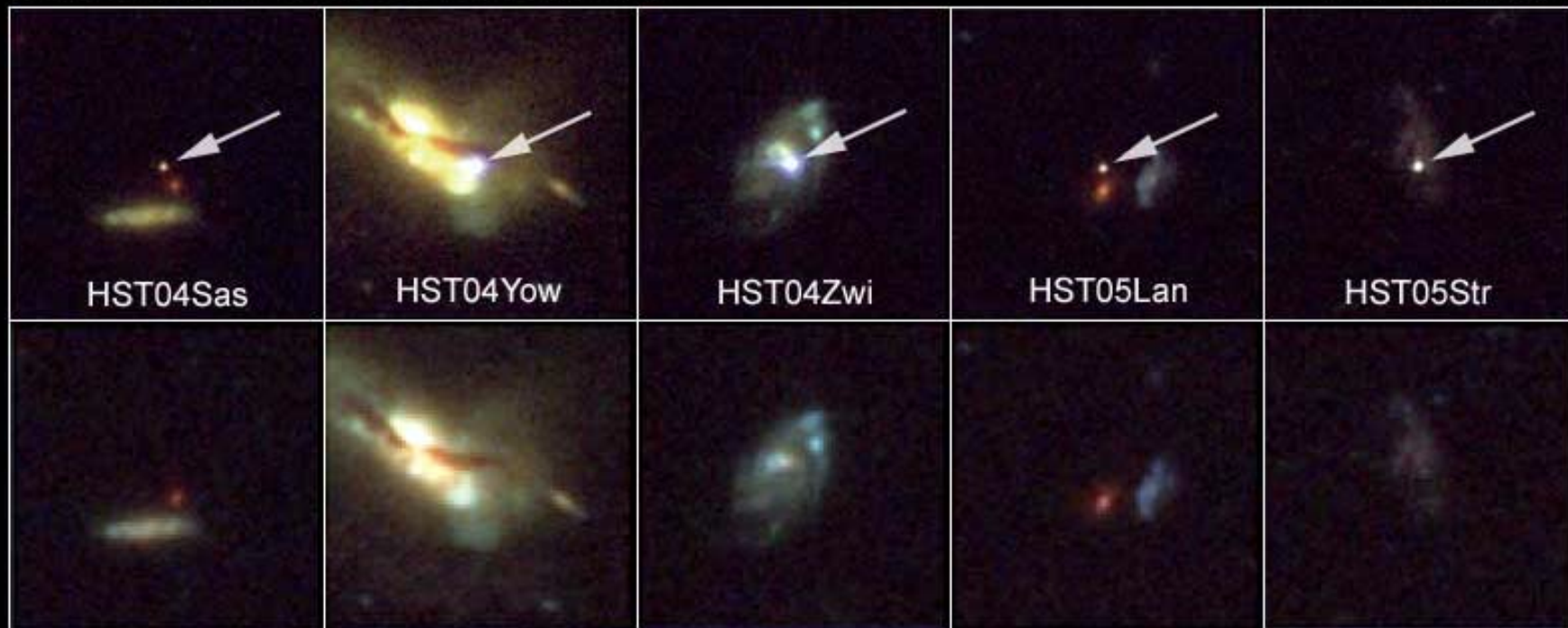
O Mistério da Energia Escura

Cientistas estudaram supernovas distantes para estimar a variação da expansão do Universo.

Esperavam que a taxa de expansão deveria diminuir desde o tempo do Big Bang.

Host Galaxies of Distant Supernovae

HST ■ ACS/WFC



Oops...NÃO está diminuindo!

- A Expansão do Universo está acelerando!

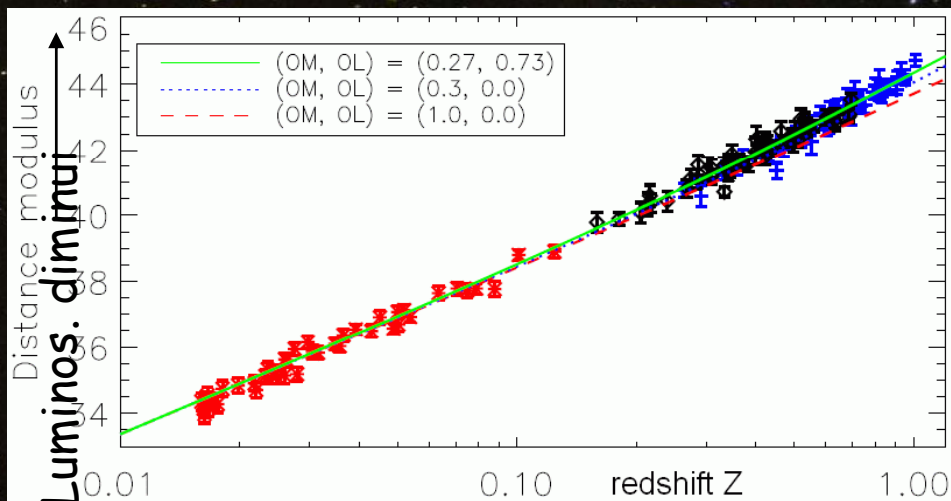
- Algo se sobrepõe à gravidade!

- Cientistas chamam-lhe 'Energia Escura'

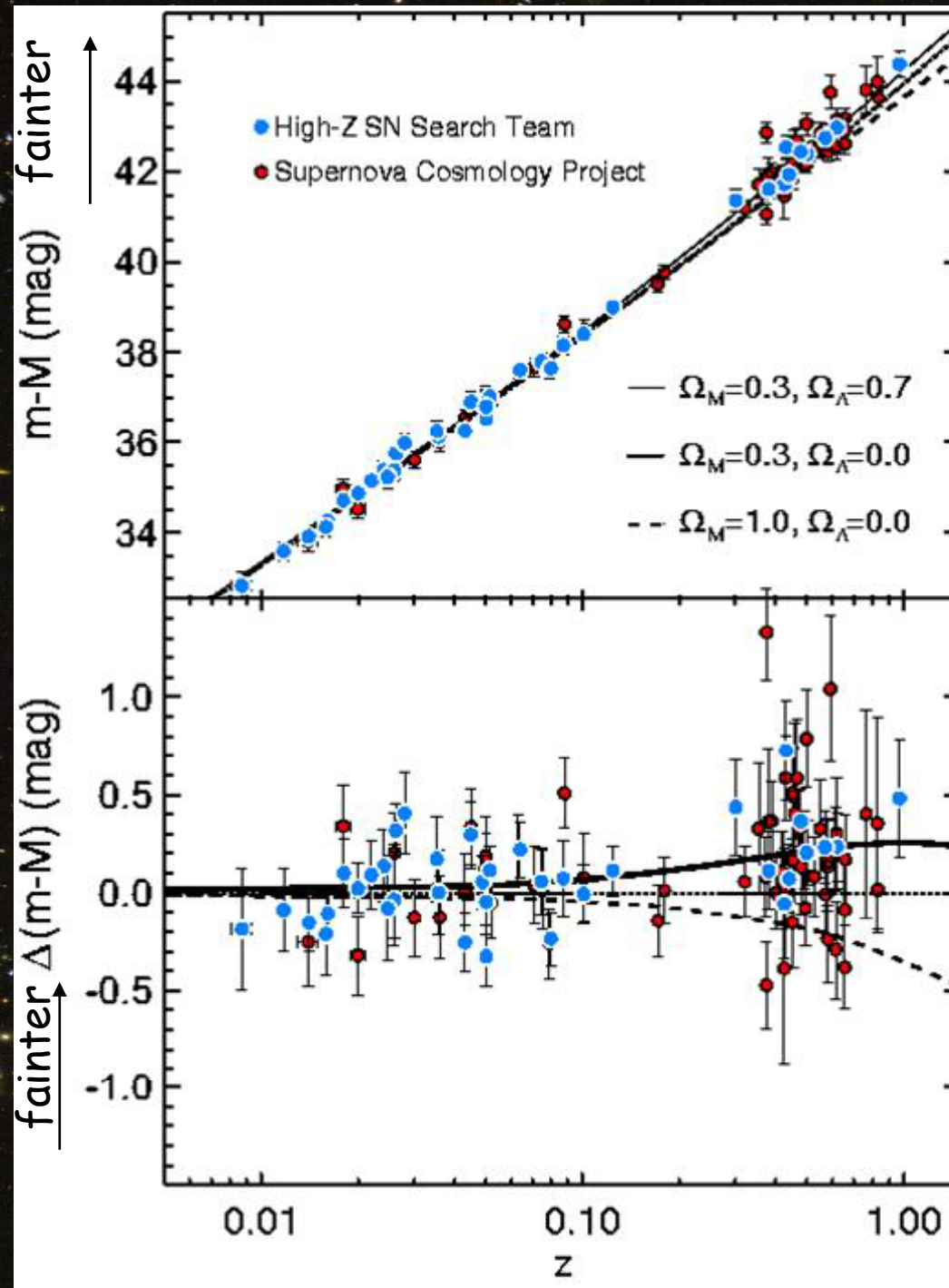
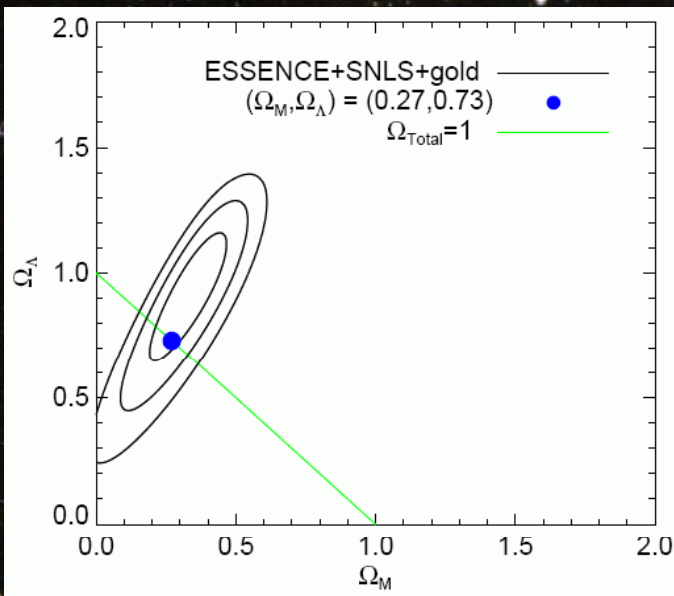


Evidência para EE!

E mais recentemente:



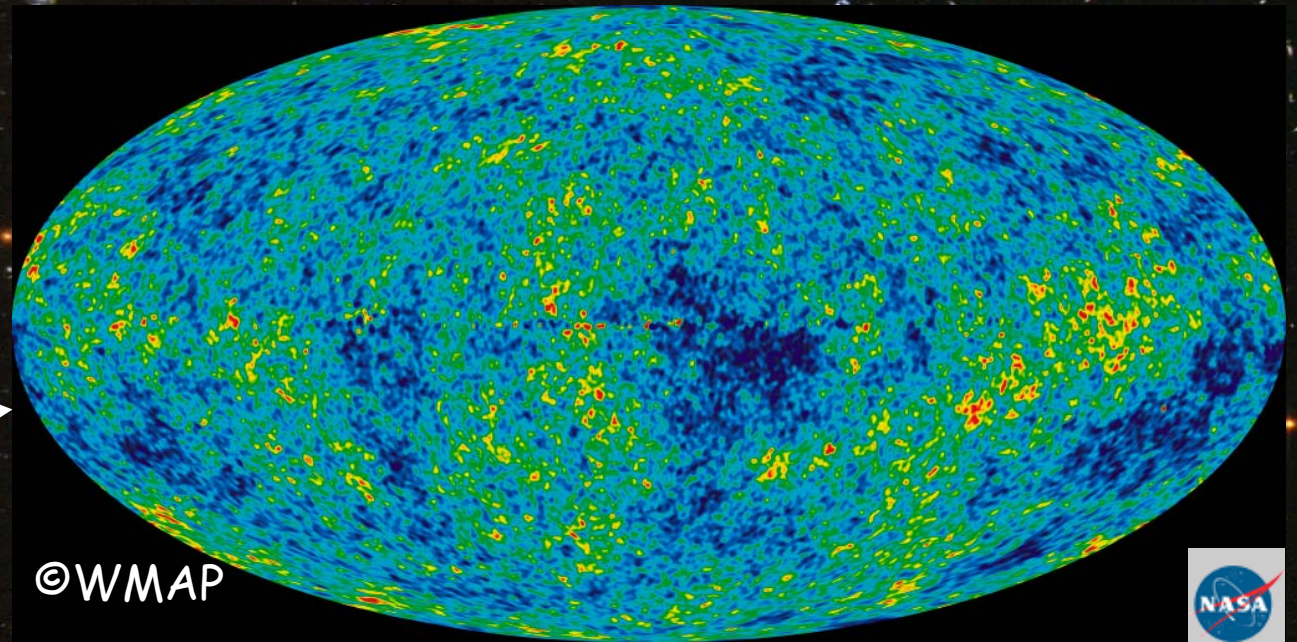
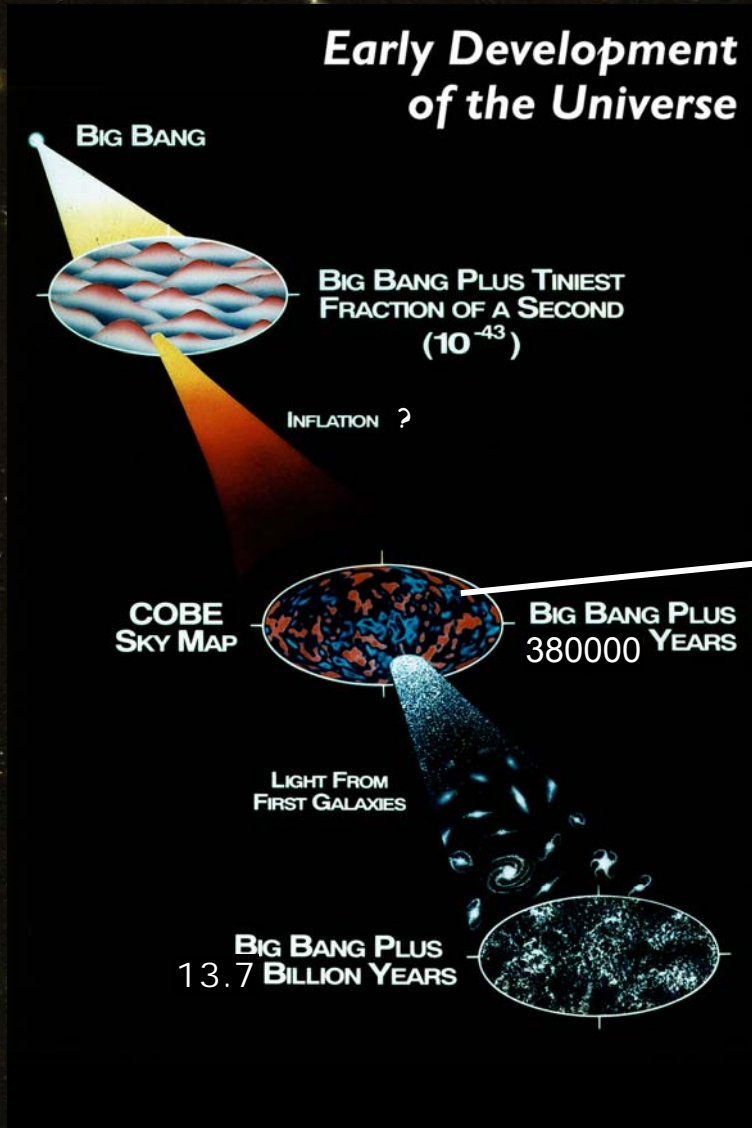
Densidade Não-Matéria
vs.
Densidade Matéria
s/ efeito



A Radiação Cósmica de Fundo do Universo

Verificação Independente!

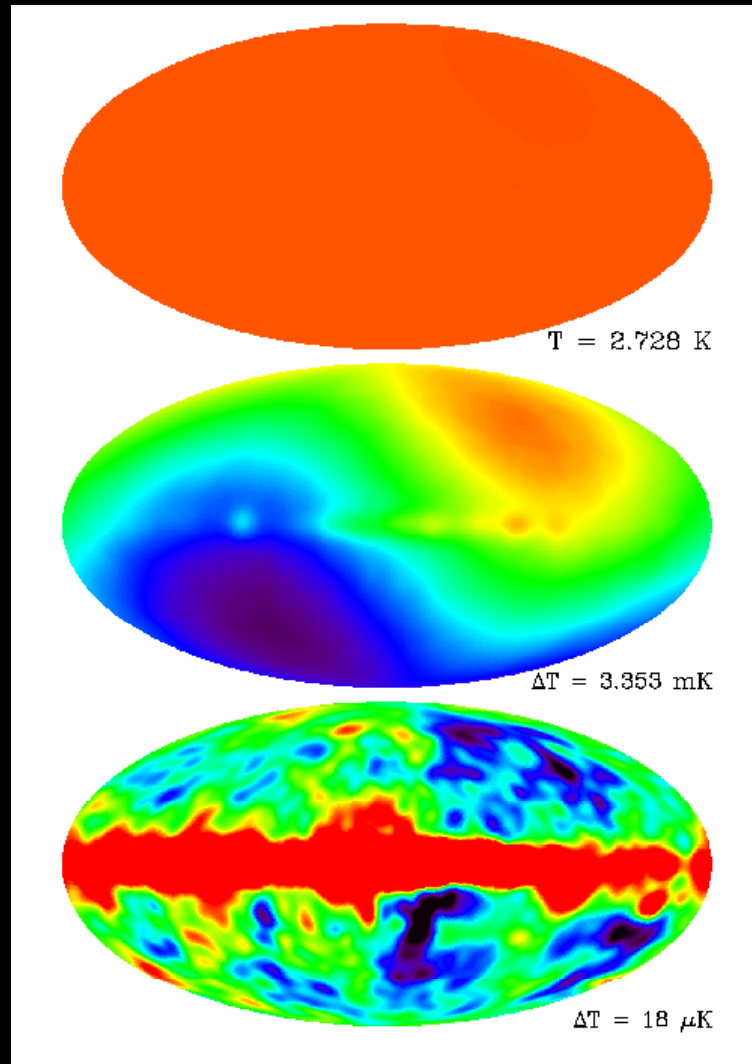
Fotografia bebê do Universo
(380 000 anos de idade)



A Expansão do
Universo está Acelerando!

Universo

Estudo da Radiação C3smica de Fundo (COBE) (Pr3mio Nobel 2006)



$$T = 2.7 \text{ K}$$

Penzias & Wilson,
Pr3mio Nobel 1965

$$\Delta T = 3.3 \text{ mK}$$

(depois da subtrac33o do fundo comum)

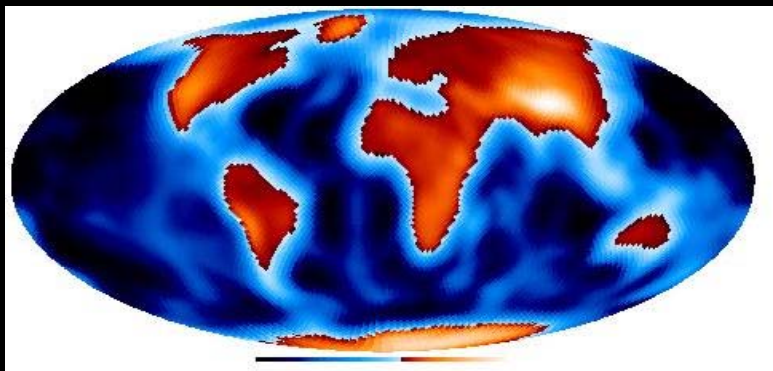
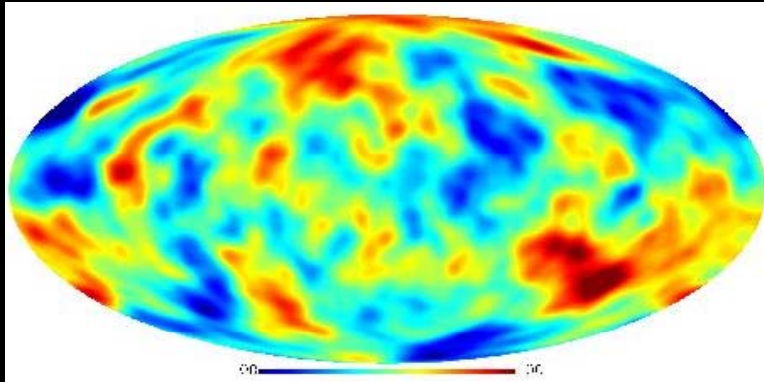
$$\Delta T = 18 \text{ } \mu\text{K}$$

(depois de corrigido para o mov. Terra)

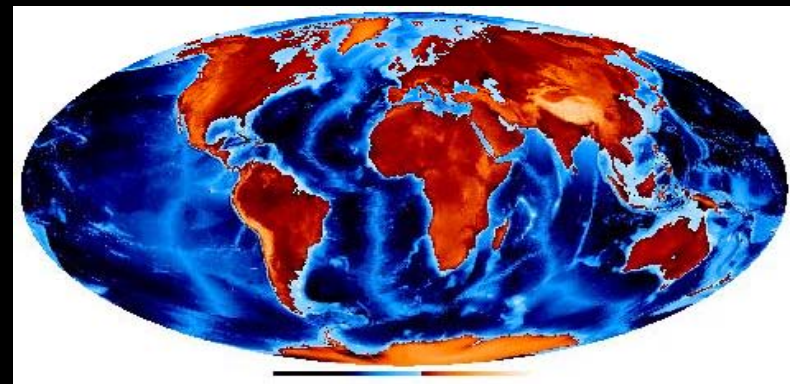
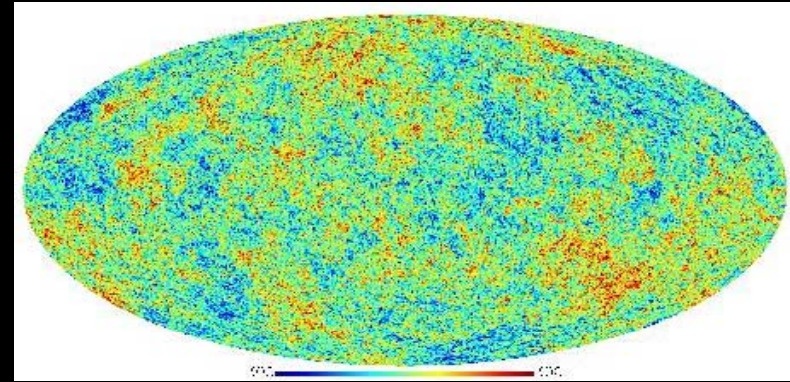
Universo

A mais precisa observação hoje (WMAP)

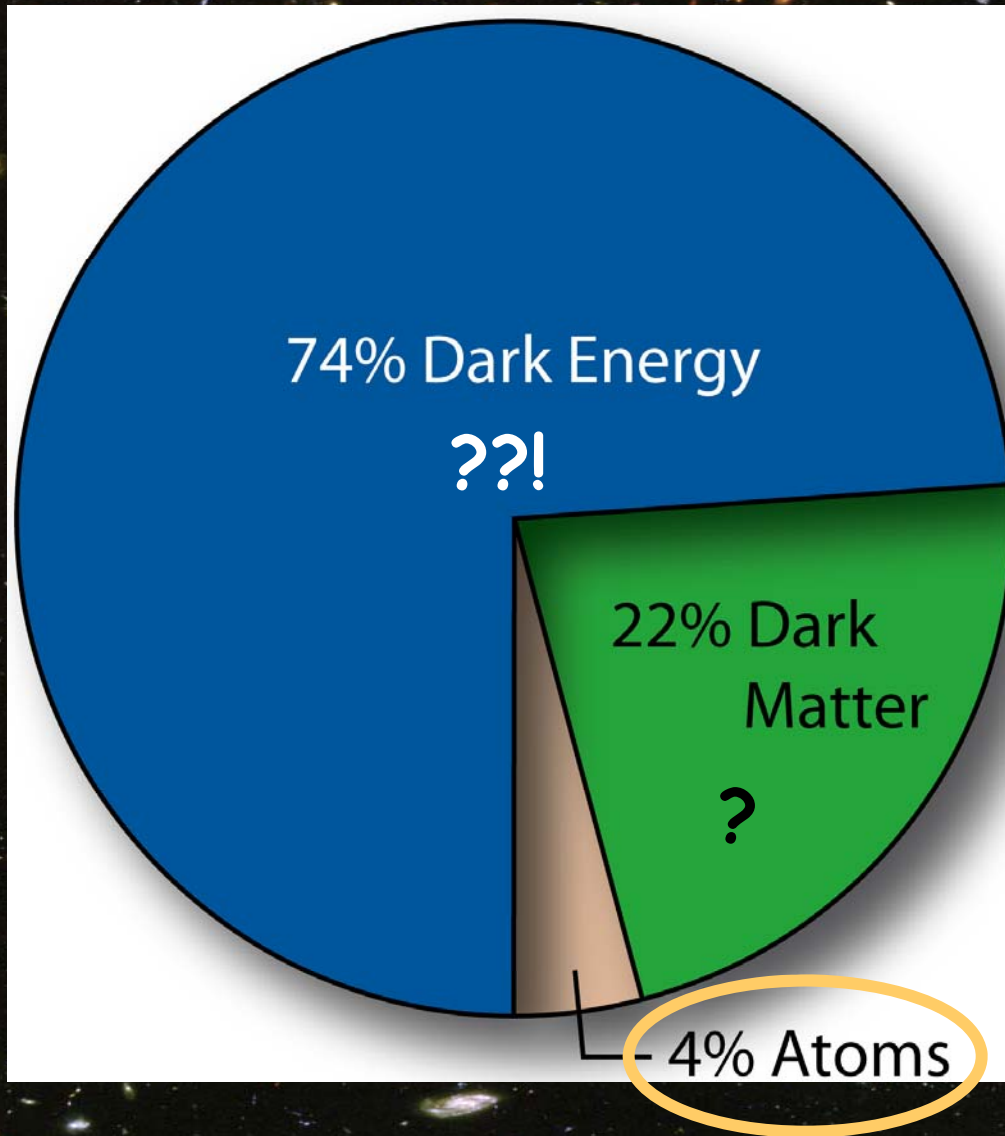
COBE
(7 degree resolution)



WMAP
(0.25 degree resolution)



Então, de que é feito o Universo?!



Como poderá LHC ajudar?

- **Bosão de Higgs ? Se existir deve**
normalizar o Λ
- **Encontrar Supersimetria, se existir: o melhor candidato para a Matéria Escura será a partícula supersimétrica mais leve, estável e produzida em grande quantidades no Big Bang**
- **Encontrando Weakly Interactive Massive Particles, que se existirem em grandes quantidades = Mat.Esc.**
- **Encontrando para dimensões extra ($\geq 5D$), etc!**

Conclusões

Partículas Elementares

Cosmologia

A Origem da massa

A Expansão do Universo

Espectro de massas, famílias
Massa dos neutrinos
Massa e simetria de gauge
Mecanismo de Higgs

Big-Bang
Nucleosíntese primordial
Radiação Cósmica de Fundo

A Unificação das Interações

Inflação ? Teorias VSL ?
Homogeneidade
 $\Omega \approx 1$

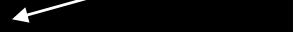
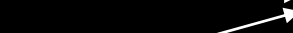
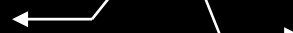
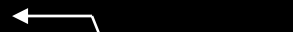
Grande unificação
Decaimento do próton
Supersimetria
Gravitação e supercordas

Matéria Escura/Energia escura

Buracos Negros

Violação de CP

Assimetria matéria-
antimatéria



Obrigado pela vossa atenção!

