

# A journey from the Infinitely Big to the Infinitely Small

Virginia Azzolini

- Conference will start shortly
- Switch off camera and microphone
- Open the *chat* tool (down-right)

# Your virtual conference

## **Format**

- Presentation (40 minutes in total)
- Questions and answers (20 minutes in total)

## **During presentation**

- Ask questions using the chat
- Use microphone or camera only if needed

## **After presentation**

- Please fill out survey on Indico page
- Material and links available on Indico page

# Hello!

I am a particle physicist

I studied in Italy, then I started traveling

I have been working at CERN since 2009 with the CMS experiment

I am an anomaly detection expert,  
in a traditional way or  
with machine learning technology



my collaboration  
my desk



March 2010, first LHC collision...and me



# CERN

*What is it?*



# CERN is

a Scientific Laboratory, that devises its own solutions



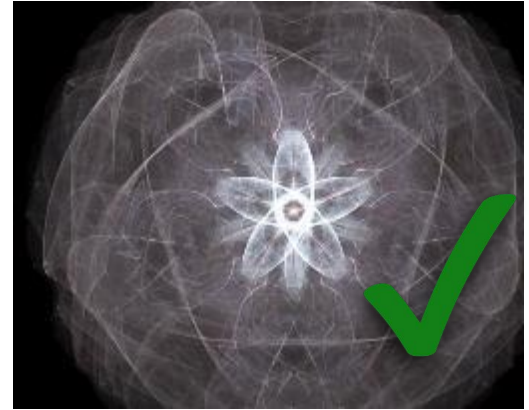
# What does *CERN* stand for ?



**1952** Conseil  
Européen pour la  
Recherche  
Nucléaire

**1954** Organisation  
Européenne pour la  
Recherche  
Nucléaire

# Nuclear?



**European laboratory for particle physics**  
we study the nucleus

# CERN

*What for?*

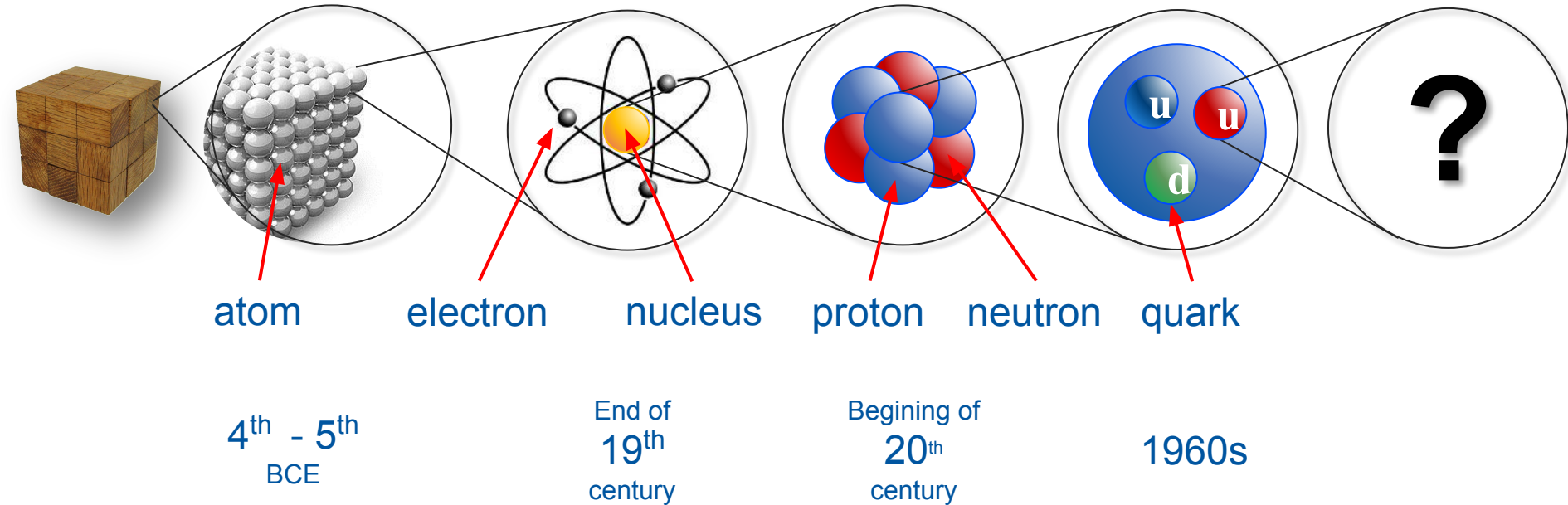




# Fundamental research



# What is the matter made of ?



# Verify (or not) theories

$$-dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2$$

$$\left( \frac{m}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}, \frac{m u_i}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \right) \quad \left| \quad \frac{m u_i}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \text{ Impuls} \right.$$

$$\left( m + \frac{1}{2} m u^2, m u_i \right) \quad \left| \quad m \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} - 1 \right) \text{ Kin Energy} \right.$$

$$= \frac{t' + v x'}{\sqrt{1-v^2}} \quad \left| \quad x = \frac{x' + v t'}{\sqrt{1-v^2}} \quad y = y' \quad z = z' \right.$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-u^2} \sqrt{1-v^2}}$$

$$\sum \frac{u_i}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{2v}{\sqrt{1-u^2} \sqrt{1-v^2}}$$


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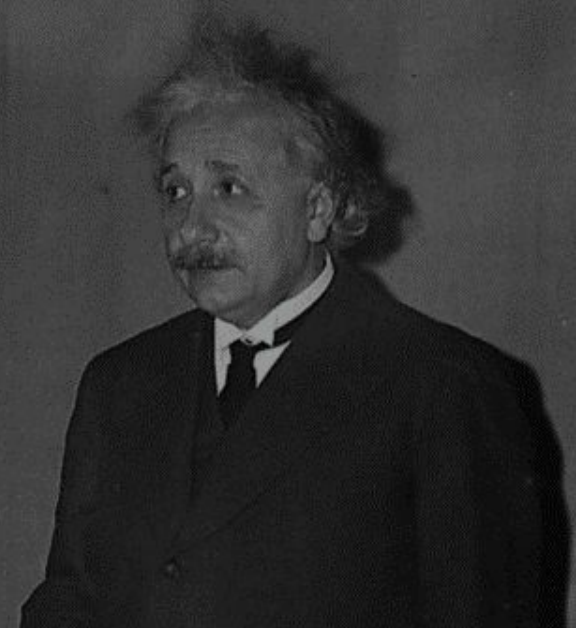

$$\text{Hyp. } \sum \vec{p}_v = \sum \vec{p}_v \text{ (relativistic)}$$

$$\sum \vec{E} = \sum \vec{E} \text{ (relativistic)}$$


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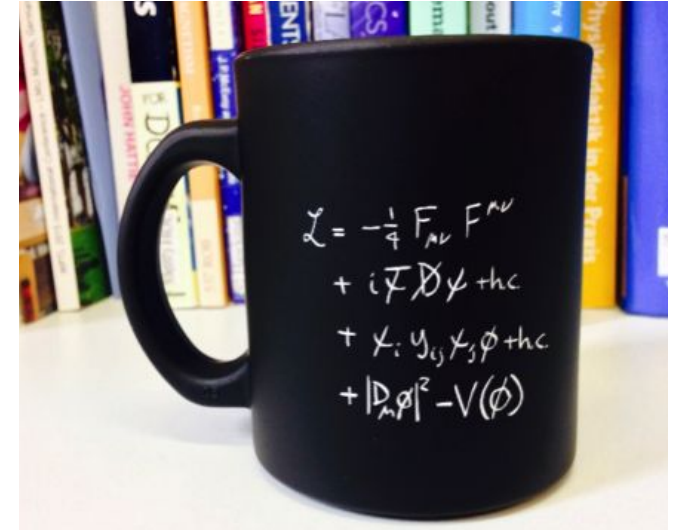

$$\vec{p}_v = \vec{p}_v + m \vec{v} \gamma(u)$$

$$\vec{E}_v = \vec{E}_v + m \gamma(u)$$



# Standard Model and Lagrangian equation

	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	<b>u</b> up	<b>c</b> charm	<b>t</b> top	<b>g</b> gluon	<b>H</b> higgs
	<b>d</b> down	<b>s</b> strange	<b>b</b> bottom	<b><math>\gamma</math></b> photon	
	<b>e</b> electron	<b><math>\mu</math></b> muon	<b><math>\tau</math></b> tau	<b>Z</b> Z boson	
LEPTONS	<b><math>\nu_e</math></b> electron neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\mu</math></b> muon neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\tau</math></b> tau neutrino	<b>W</b> W boson	
	ORDINARY MATTER			4 FORCES	



<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1361-6552/aa5b25>

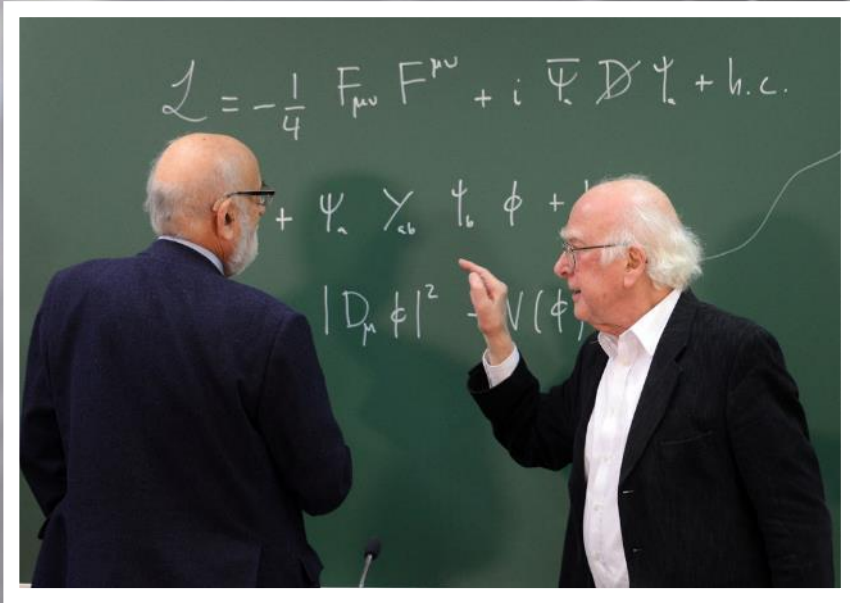


source: [Wiki Commons](#)

which particle R U?

<https://scoollab.web.cern.ch/sites/scoollab.web.cern.ch/files/ParticleGame/>

# Answering questions...



Higgs

HIGGS?

The Higgs Field, explained - Don Lincoln

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=joTKd5j3mzk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1AamFQWwh94>

The Higgs Discovery Explained - CERN:

Ep. 1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=so2nCu2Jkbc>

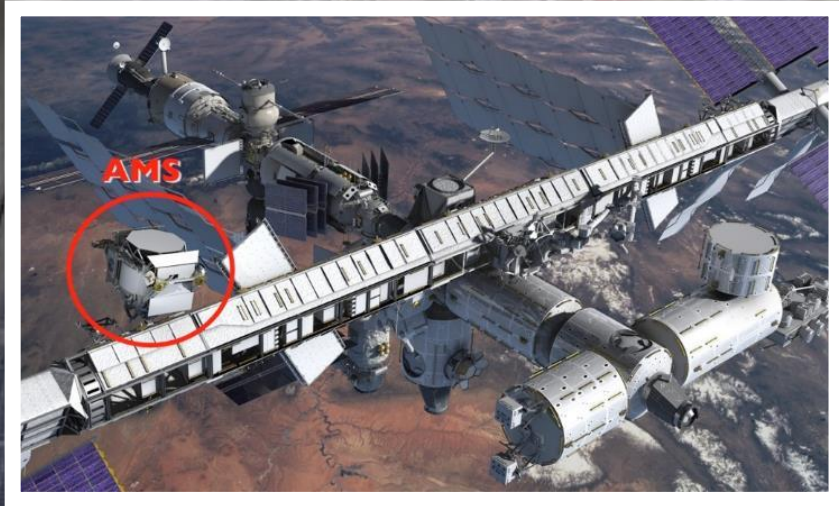
Ep. 2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pW4LTunlXS4>

Ep. 3: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8-WFBGCvv-w> 13

Ep. 3.5: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0USWORsTza0>



# Answering questions...



AMS: <https://home.cern/science/experiments/ams>

AD: <https://home.cern/science/accelerators/antiproton-decelerator>

# Answering questions...

*DARK MATTER? DARK ENERGY?*

# Answering questions...



INTERNATIONALLY COLLABORATING?





# Collaborating ... best practice



Team working



Listening to others' ideas



Share ideas



Observe and question



Find solutions



To ask questions

# CERN

*Who is it?*



# Member States

Budget (2020)

1,168 billion CHF

0,970 billion GBP

1,210 billion USD

a cup of coffee per inhabitant per year



-  Austria (1959)
-  Belgium (1953)
-  Bulgaria (1999)
-  Czech Republic (1993)
-  Denmark (1953)
-  Finland (1991)
-  France (1953)
-  Germany (1953)
-  Greece (1953)
-  Hungary (1992)
-  Israel (2014)
-  Italy (1953)
-  Netherlands (1953)
-  Norway (1953)
-  Poland (1991)
-  Portugal (1986)
-  Romania (2016)
-  Serbia (2019)
-  Slovakia (1993)
-  Spain (1961-1986, 1983-)

- ### Associated
-  Sweden (1953)
  -  Switzerland (1953)
  -  United Kingdom (1953)
  -  Croatia (2019)
  -  Cyprus (2016)
  -  India (2017)
  -  Lithuania (2018)
  -  Pakistan (2015)
  -  Slovenia (2017)
  -  Turkey (2015)
  -  Ukraine (2016)



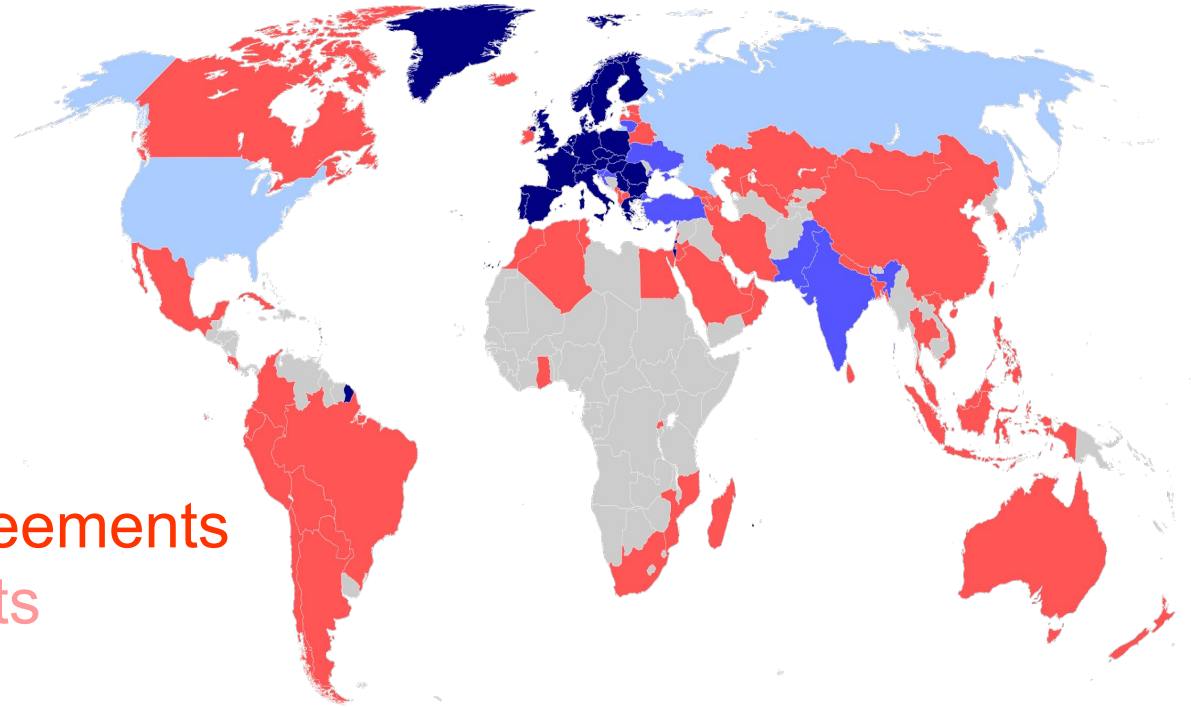
# A world collaboration

23 members

8 associated

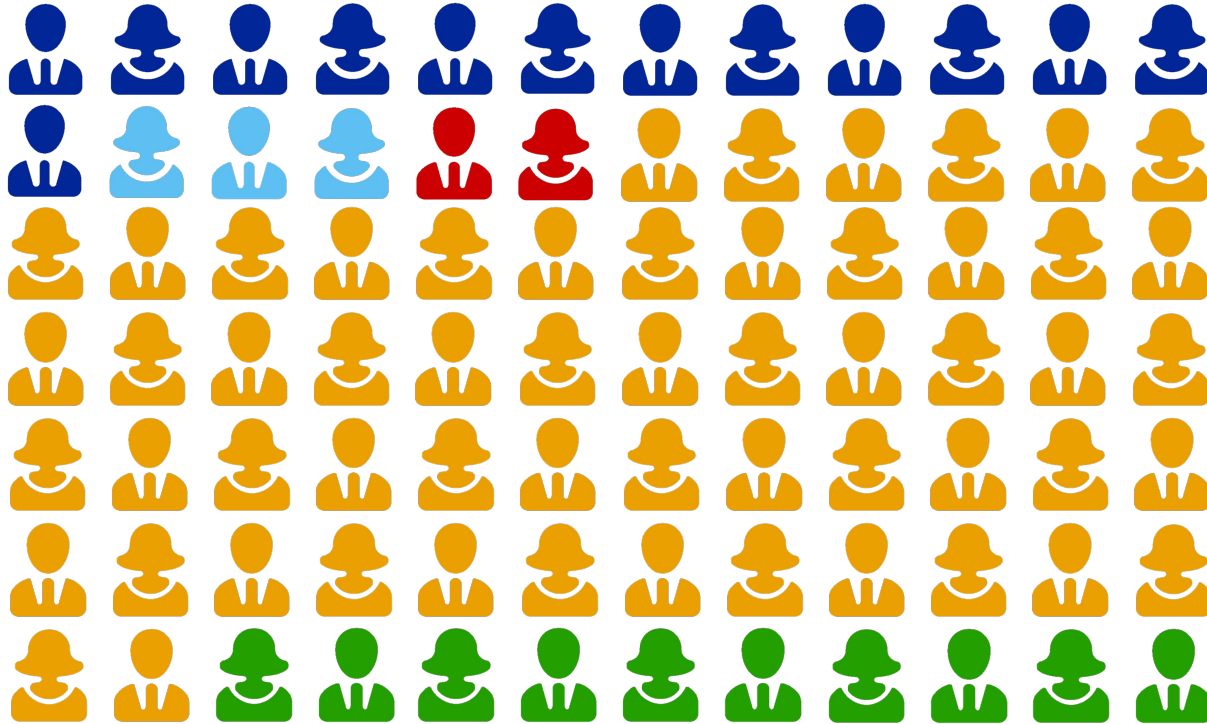
3 observers

61 cooperation agreements  
scientific contacts



# How many persons?

20 000!



2 600 staff

800 fellows

apprentices

550 students

15 000 physicists  
associated

2 000 external  
companies

# And the general director ... is?



Dr. Fabiola Gianotti, Physicist

A background image showing particle tracks in a detector, likely a bubble chamber or cloud chamber. The tracks are composed of many small, bright blue and cyan droplets or bubbles, forming a circular pattern. The overall color is a deep blue with lighter cyan highlights where the tracks are more dense.

# CERN

## *How does it work?*

# CERN recipe for fundamental research (and win a Nobel Prize)

Accelerator

+

Detector

+ computing  
technology

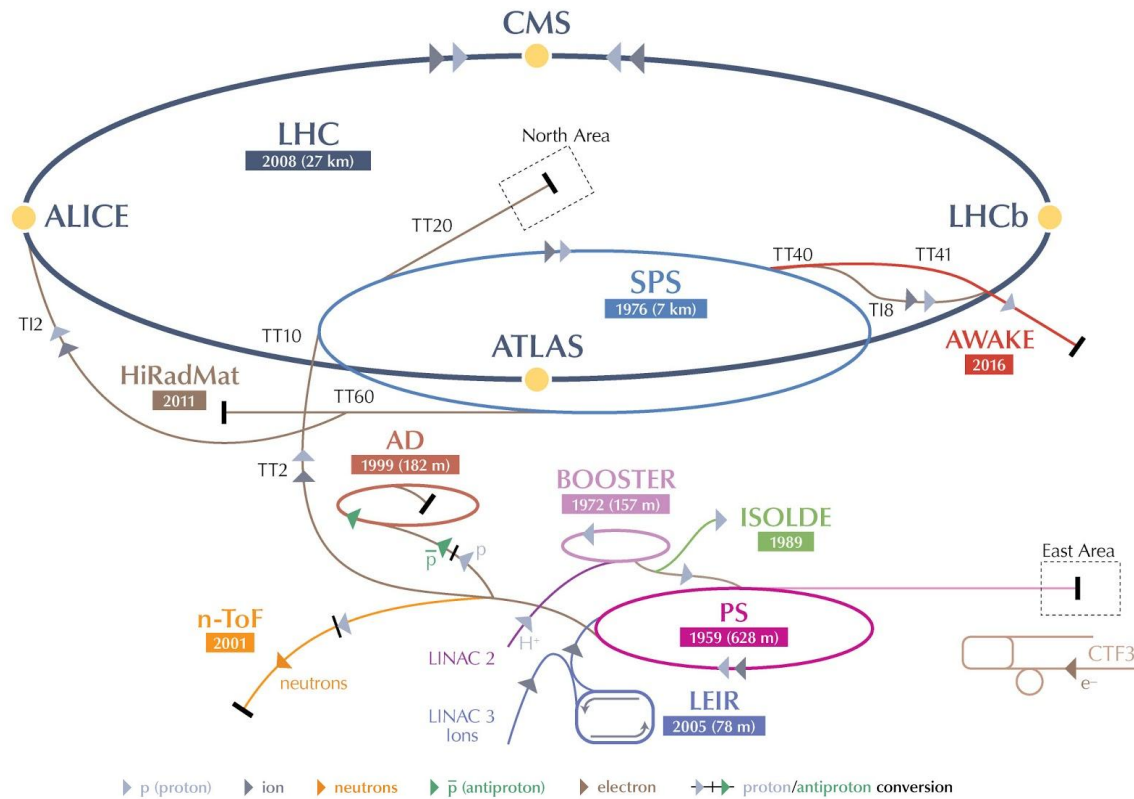


share  
results





# CERN's Accelerator Complex



LHC Large Hadron Collider SPS Super Proton Synchrotron PS Proton Synchrotron  
 AD Antiproton Decelerator CTF3 Clic Test Facility AWAKE Advanced WAKEfield Experiment ISOLDE Isotope Separator OnLine Device  
 LEIR Low Energy Ion Ring LINAC LINear ACcelerator n-ToF Neutrons Time Of Flight HiRadMat High-Radiation to Materials



Video on CERN youtube channel:  
<https://youtu.be/pQhbhpU9Wrg>

# LHC : a record machine

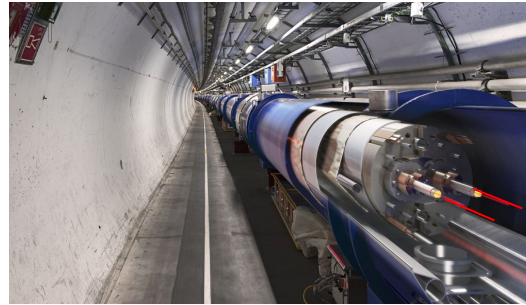
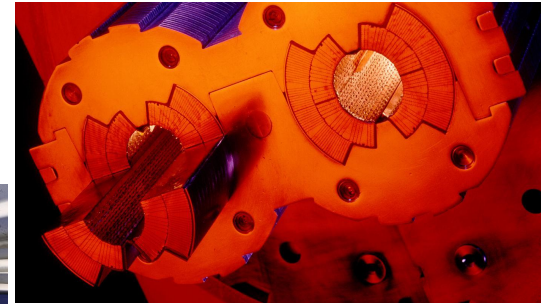
Largest machine : 27 km of circumference

Level of energy: 7 TeV

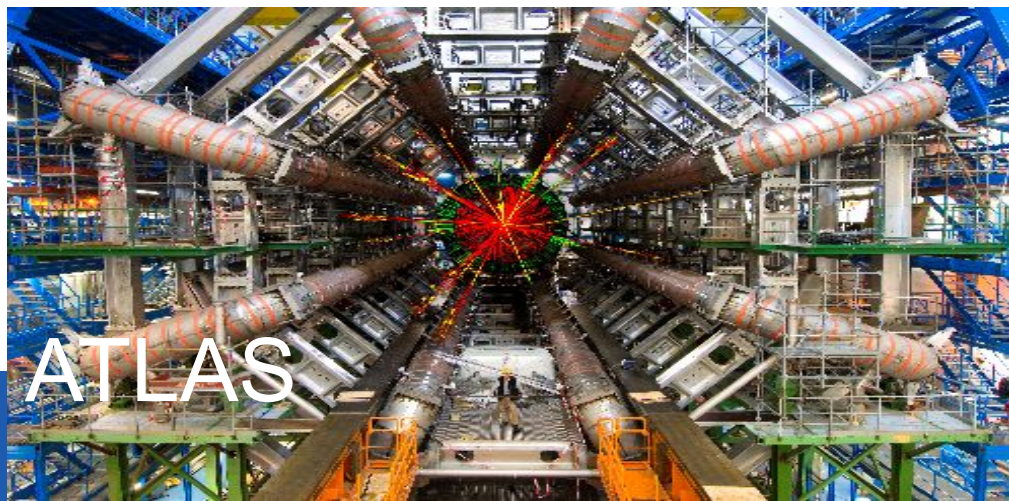
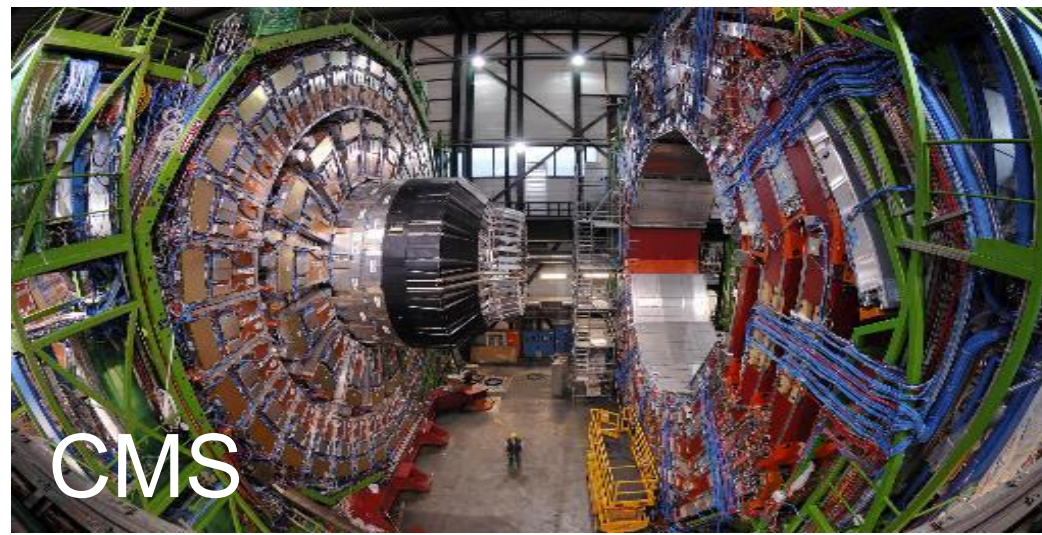
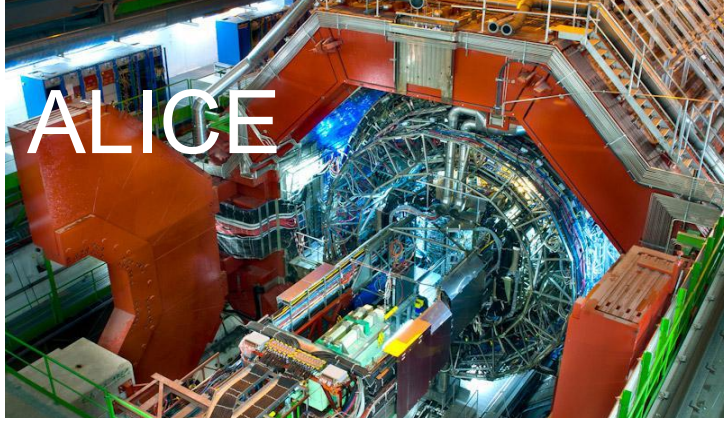
Highest vacuum:  $10^{-13}$  Atm

Powerful magnets: 8.3 Tesla

Coldest temperatures: 1.9 K (-271.3°C)



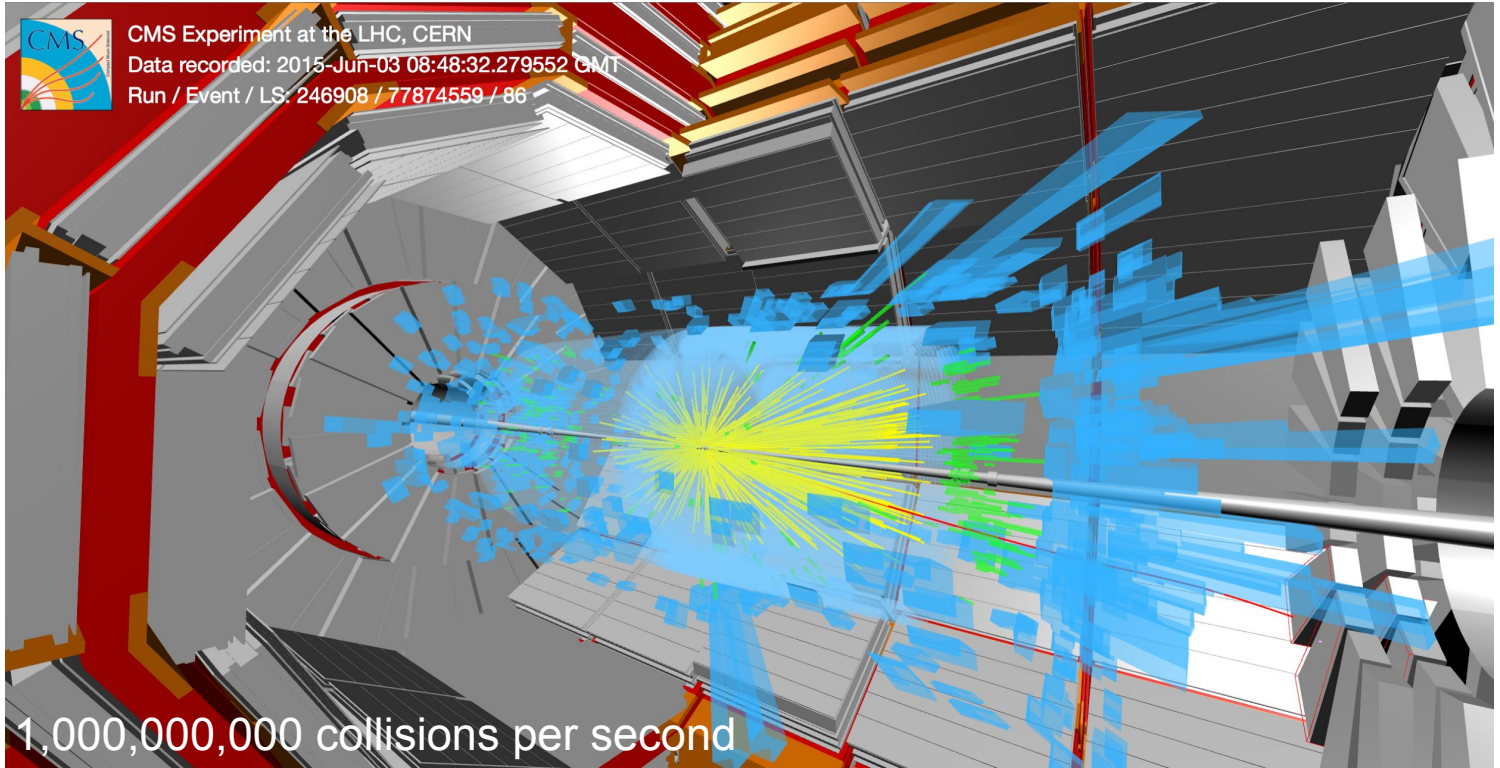
# Detectors



Who is this man?

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sB0\\_ohLM3Kg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sB0_ohLM3Kg)<sup>27</sup>

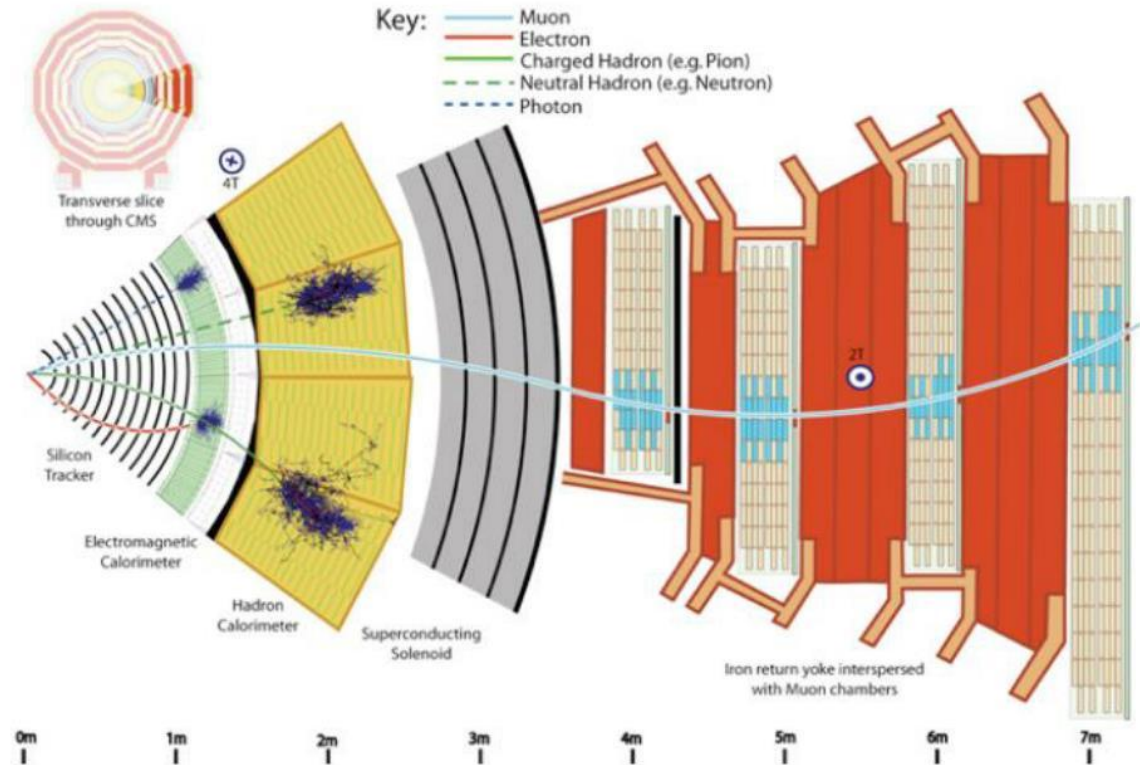
# Billions of Collisions



# Tracks Detection



# Particle Detection Tracks in CMS



# The largest computing grid

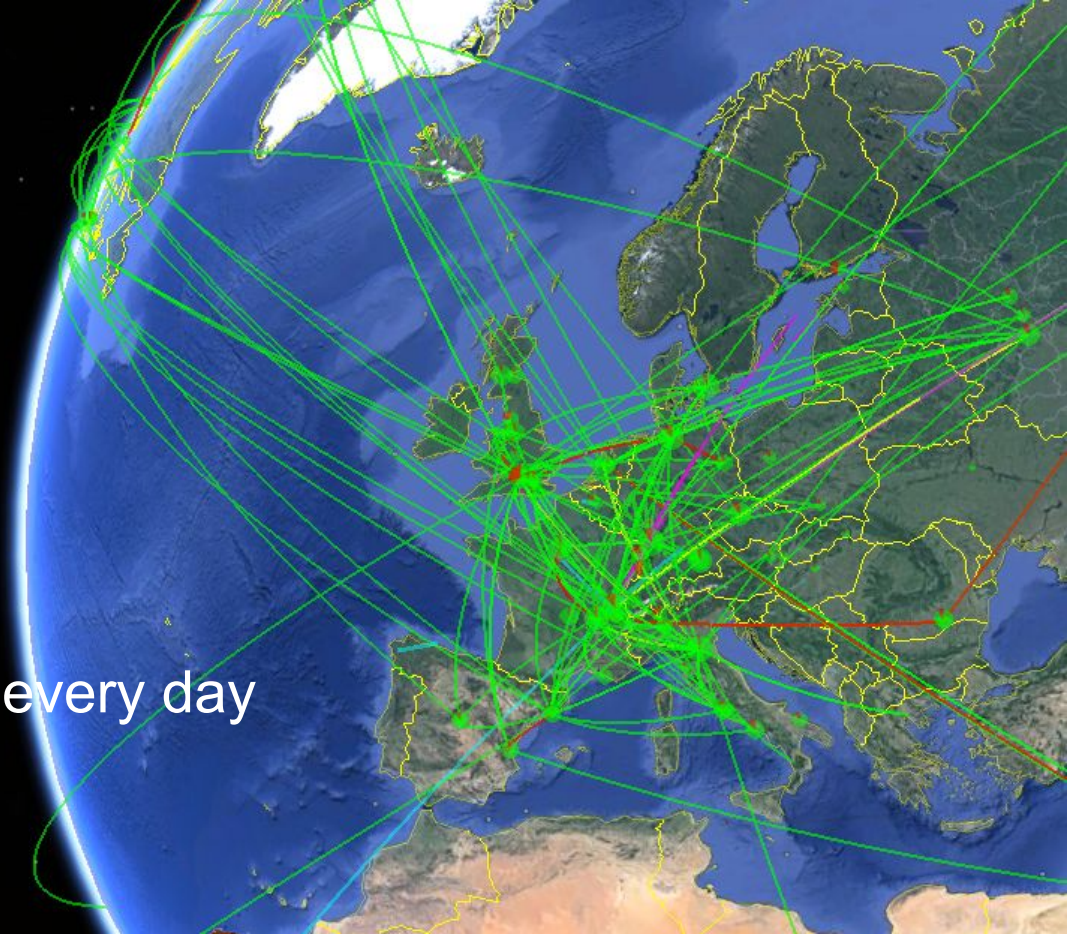
42 countries

170 data centers

Over 2 million tasks executed every day

1 million computer cores

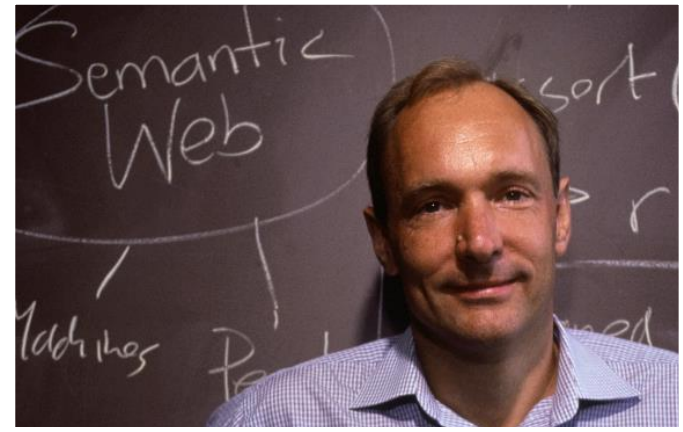
1 storage exabyte



# CERN *for me?*



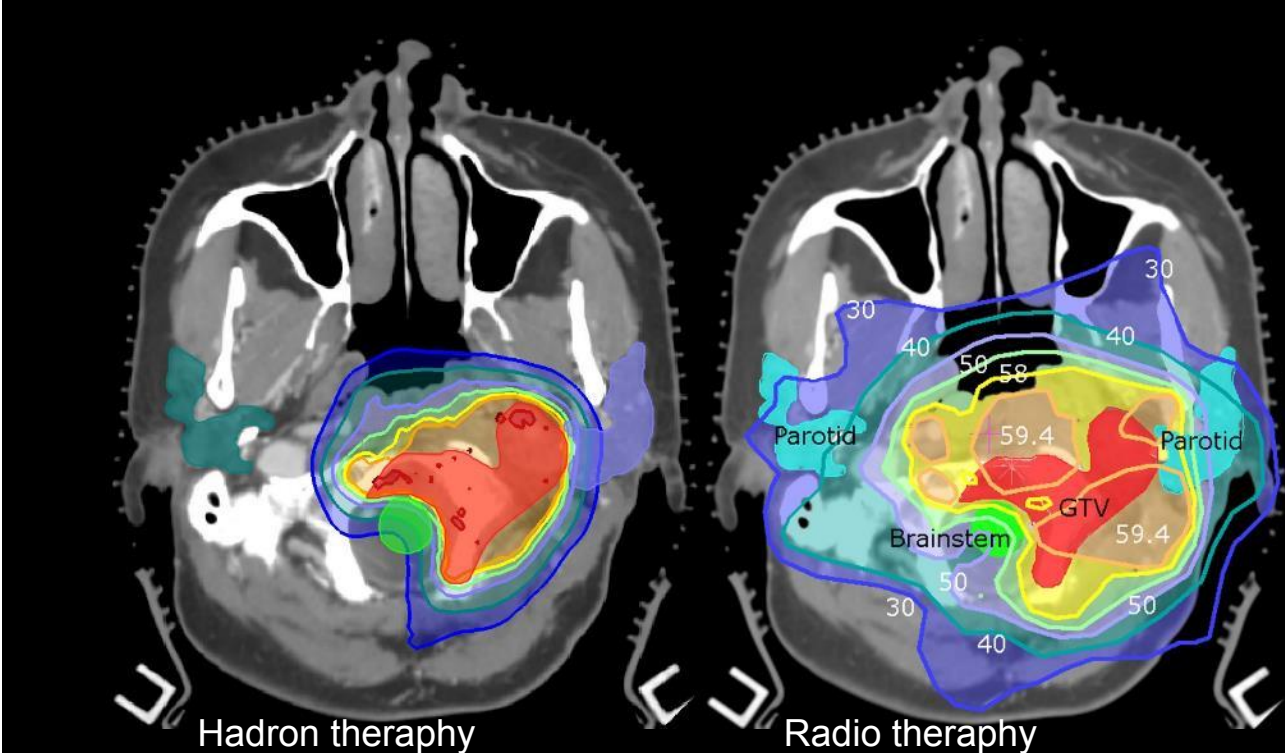
# World Wide Web



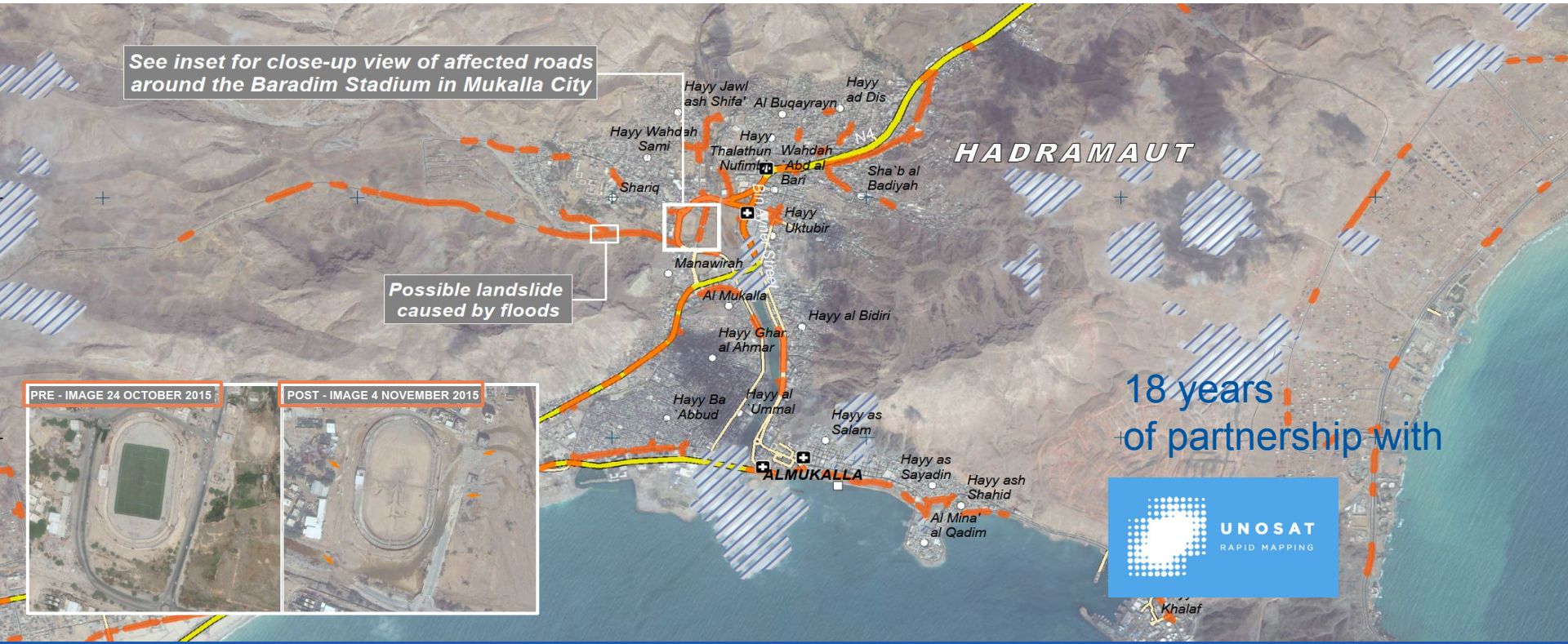
Sir Tim Berners-Lee



# Medical applications

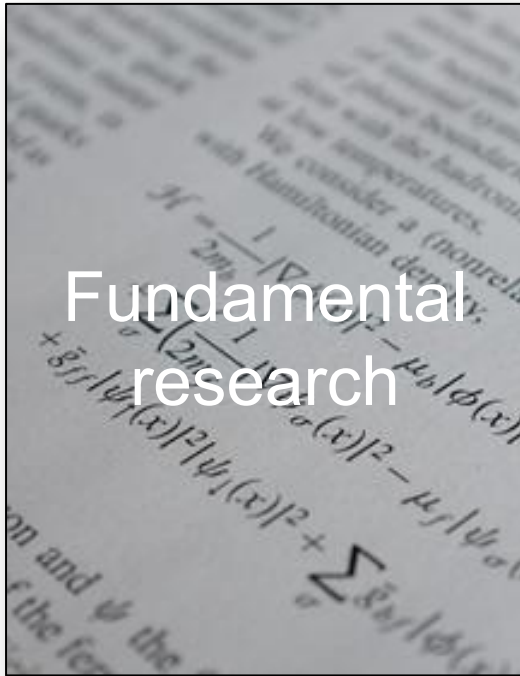


# Humanitarian missions



<https://unitar.org/unosat>  
<https://unitar.org/maps>

# In a nutshell...



# Thanks for your attention!

To learn further...

- [home.cern](http://home.cern)
- [visit.cern](http://visit.cern)
- [careers.cern](http://careers.cern)

Thanks for filling  
up survey!

backup

# Our innovations (some)

## Medical applications

- PET / CT / MRI scan technologies

- Detectors, superconducting magnets, cryogenics, vacuum

- Radiation therapy: accelerators, detectors

## Space applications

- High-radiation environment materials / devices

## Other computing developments

- Data analysis & simulation frameworks

- Grid middleware

- Indico – meeting and conference management

- Invenio - digital library management

... and much much more



# Who visits CERN

CERN is an **open laboratory**

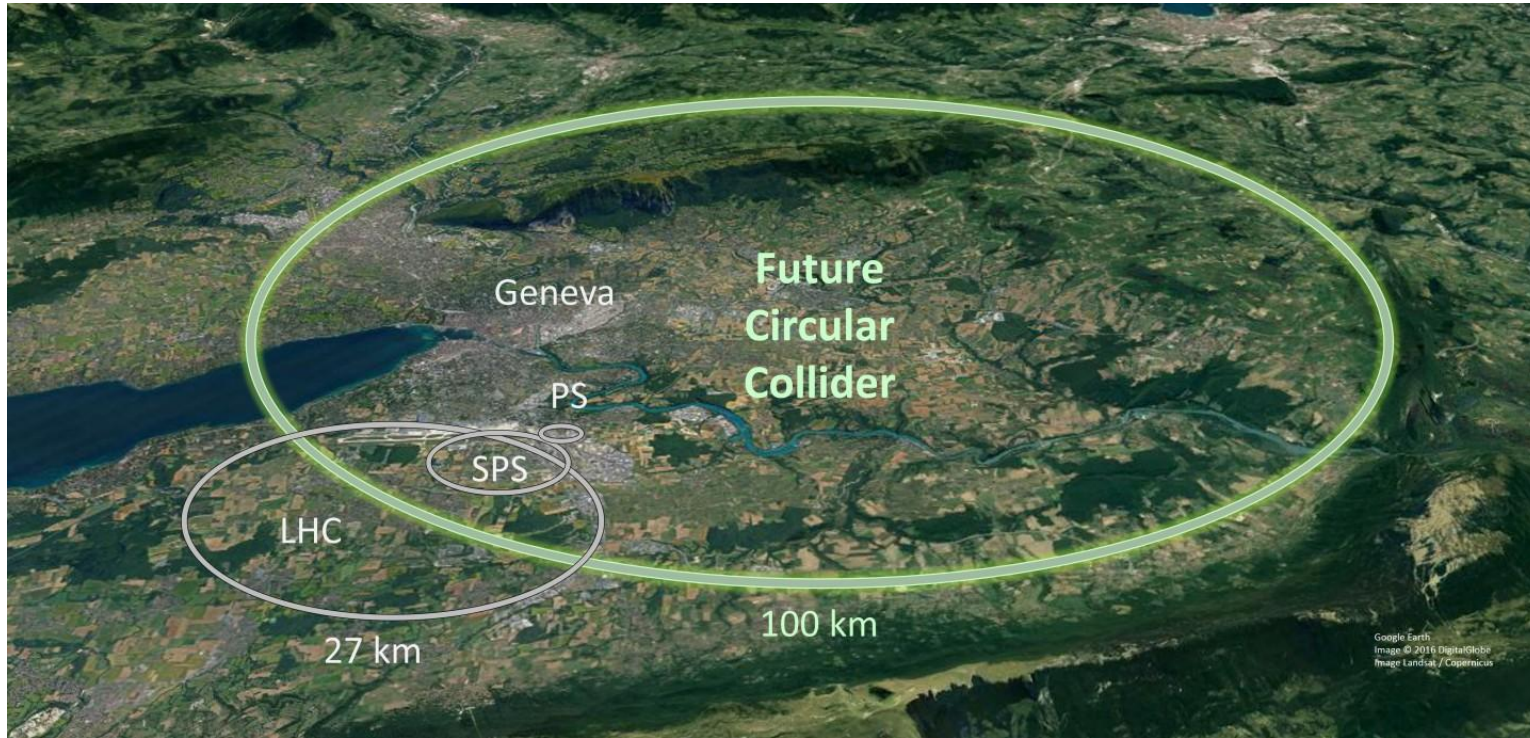
with certain constraints and regulations

Every year, **~300'000** people visit CERN

Open days September 2019: **75'000** people visited in 2 days!!!



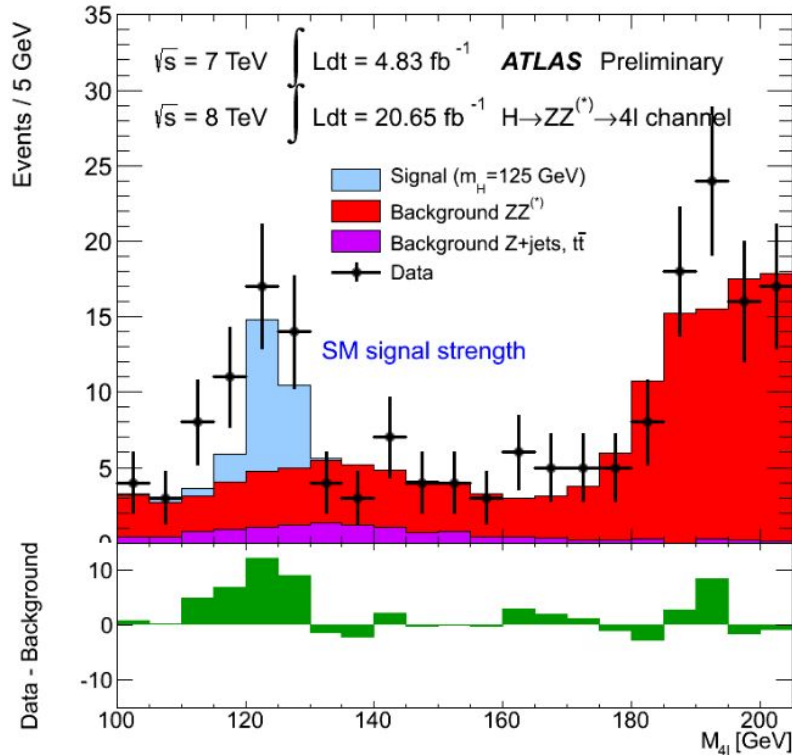
# CERN thinks bigger



<https://cerncourier.com/a/cern-thinks-bigger/>

<https://home.cern/science/accelerators/future-circular-collider>

# Invariant mass peak? yes please



To make this graph we took all the collisions in which four muons, four electrons or two muons and two electrons were recognized inside the ATLAS / CMS detector (it depends) and for each of the events we calculated what the mass of the particle would have been "mother" from which these four particles could have come if they had been generated in the decay of an original particle.

Do you see that excess of events that accumulates around 125 times the mass of a proton? in blue? That's the sign of the existence of the Higgs boson, one of the traces that allowed us to declare its discovery in 2012!













# What is the LHC power consumption?

The total power consumption of the LHC (and experiments) is equivalent to 600 GWh per year, with a maximum of 650 GWh in 2012 when the LHC was running at 4 TeV.

For Run 2, the estimated power consumption is 750 GWh per year.

The total CERN energy consumption is 1.3 TWh per year while the total electrical energy production in the world is around 20000 TWh, in the European Union 3400 TWh, in France around 500 TWh, and in Geneva canton 3 TWh.

# Standard Model

	LEPTONS				QUARKS			
<b>ORDINARY MATTER</b>	ELECTRON		ELECTRON NEUTRINO		UP		DOWN	
	MUON		MUON NEUTRINO		CHARM		STRANGE	
	TAU		TAU NEUTRINO		TOP		BOTTOM	



<b>4 FORCES</b>	<b>GLUONS</b>		<b>PHOTONS</b>		<b>BOSONS</b>		<b>GRAVITONS</b>	
		<i>Strong force</i>		<i>Electromagnetic force</i>		<i>Weak force</i>		<i>Gravity</i>



which particle R U?  
<https://scoollab.web.cern.ch/sites/scoollab.web.cern.ch/files/ParticleGame/>

Images:  
[www.particlezoo.net](http://www.particlezoo.net)

A