

# il bosone di Higgs

in un bicchiere  
d'acqua

Marco Delmastro  
[www.borborigni.org](http://www.borborigni.org)











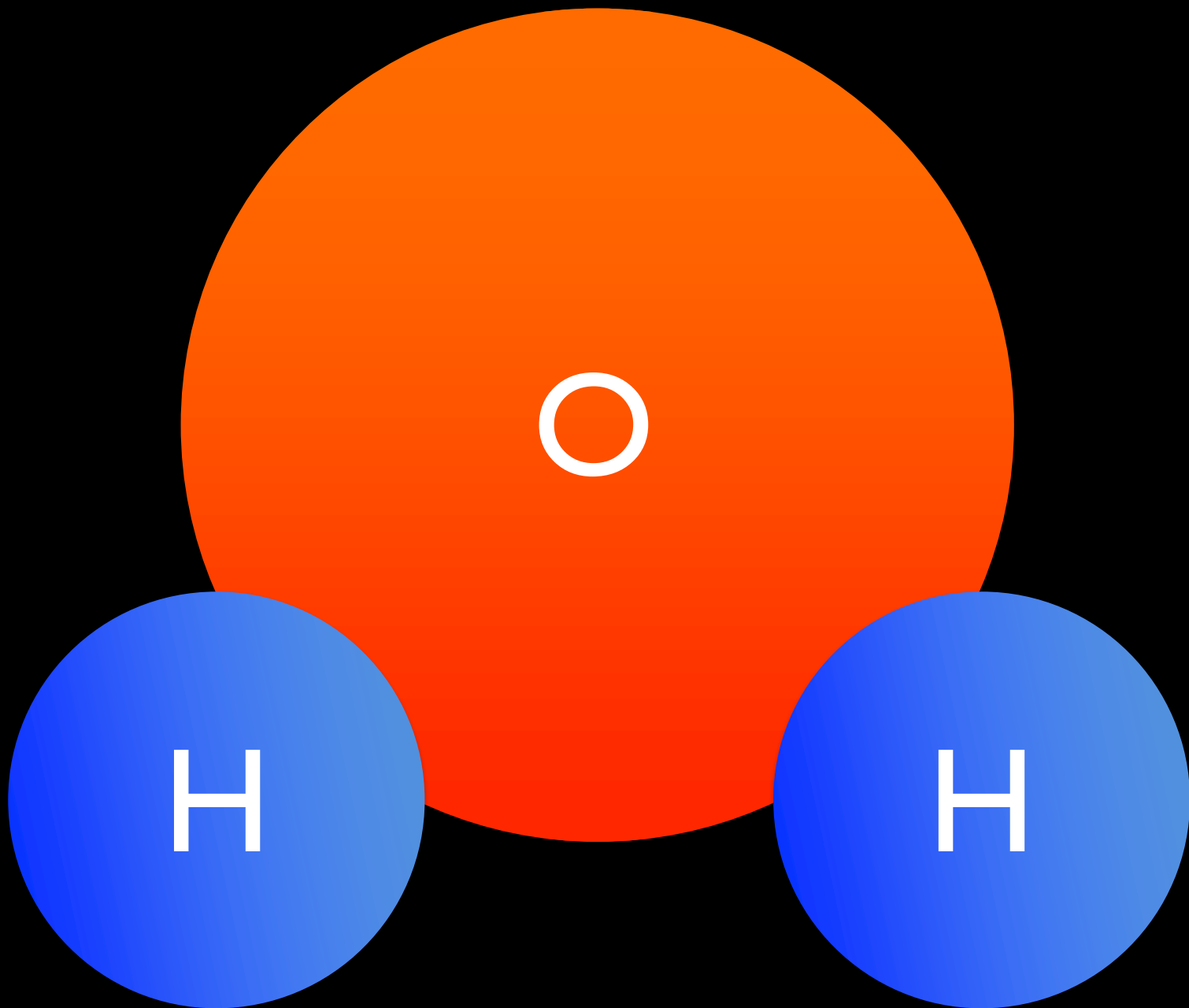
A photograph of a clear glass filled with water, topped with a layer of red liquid. The glass sits on a bright red surface. In the background, there are colorful objects: a pink box, a white roll, and several green and blue plastic clips. The right side of the image has a black background with orange and yellow text.

6.000.000  
.000.000.000  
.000.000.000

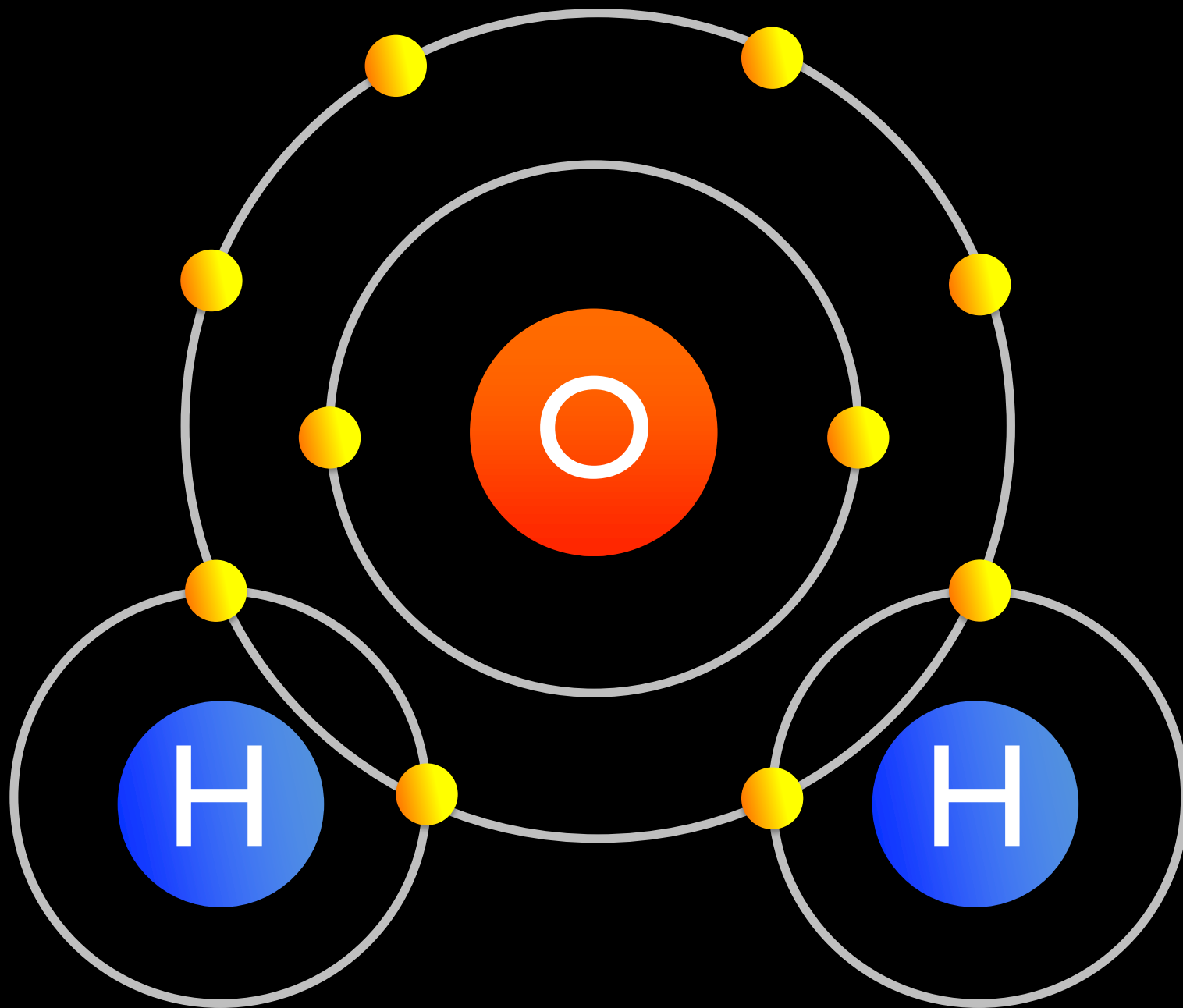
di molecole d'acqua

1 mole  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ~ 18 g  
1 bicchiere  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (180 ml) ~ 10 moli  
1 mole =  $6.022 \times 10^{23}$  molecole



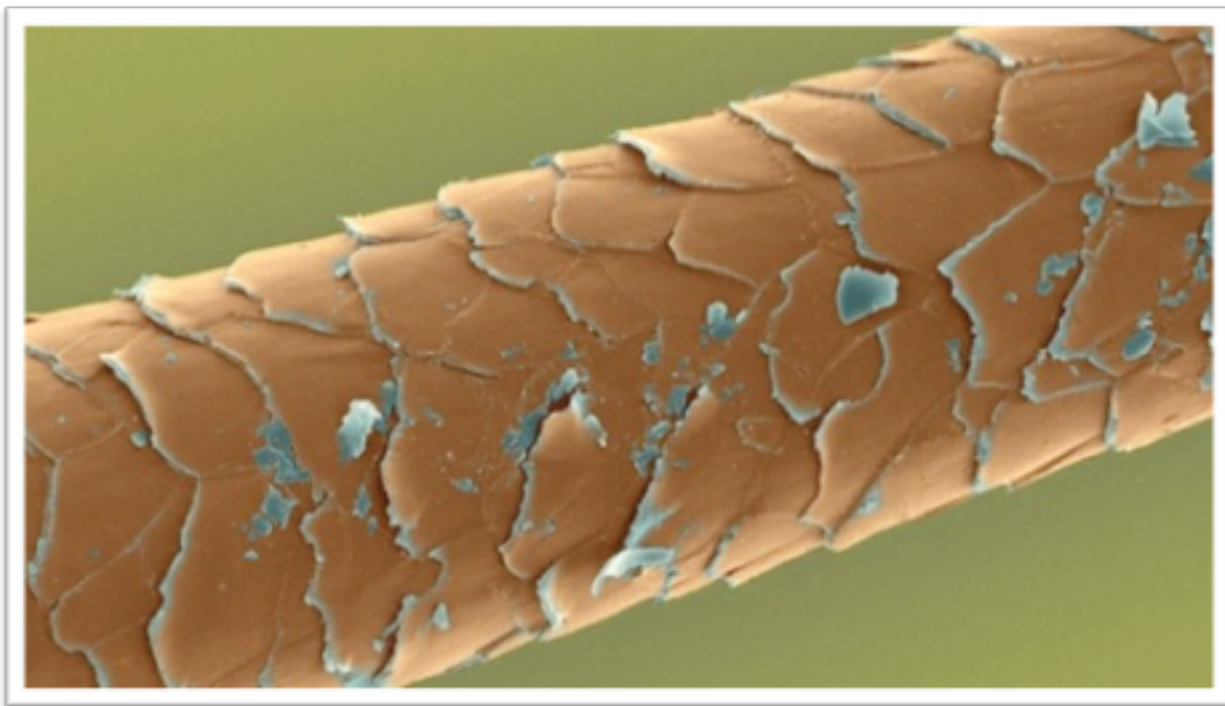












12





18

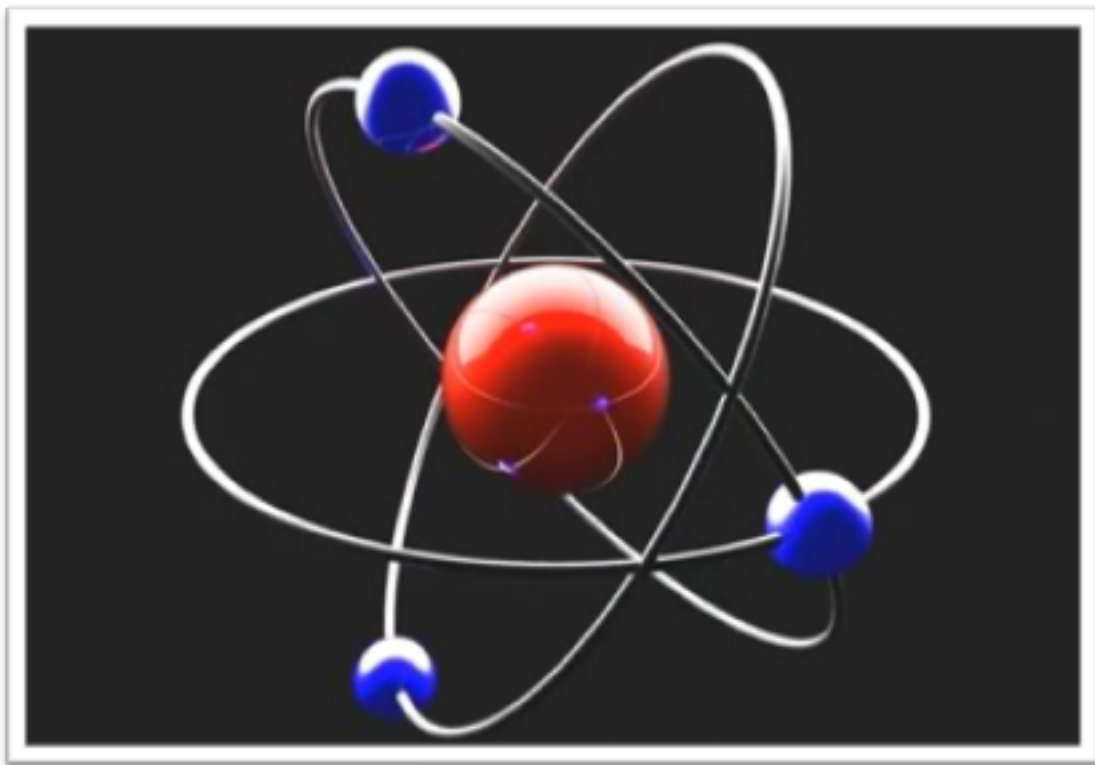




24







31





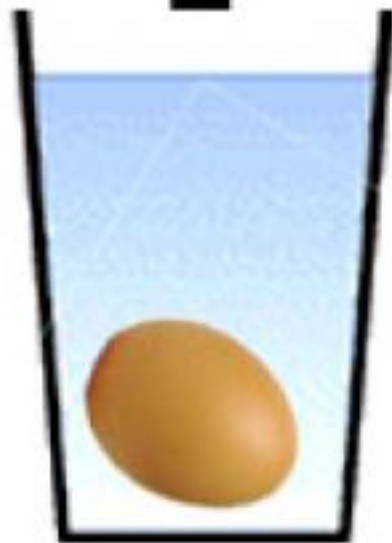




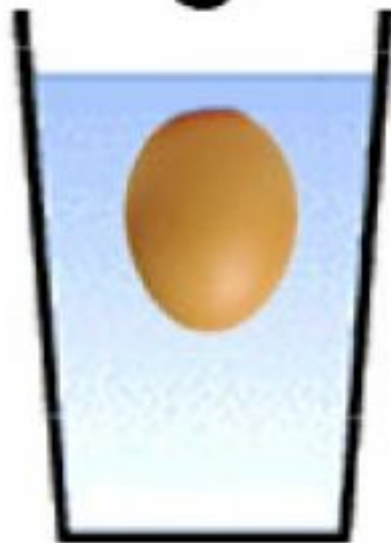
1



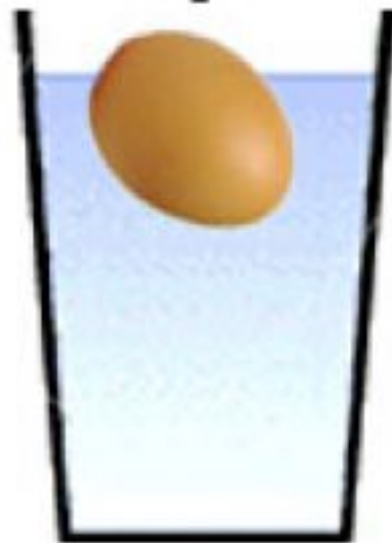
2

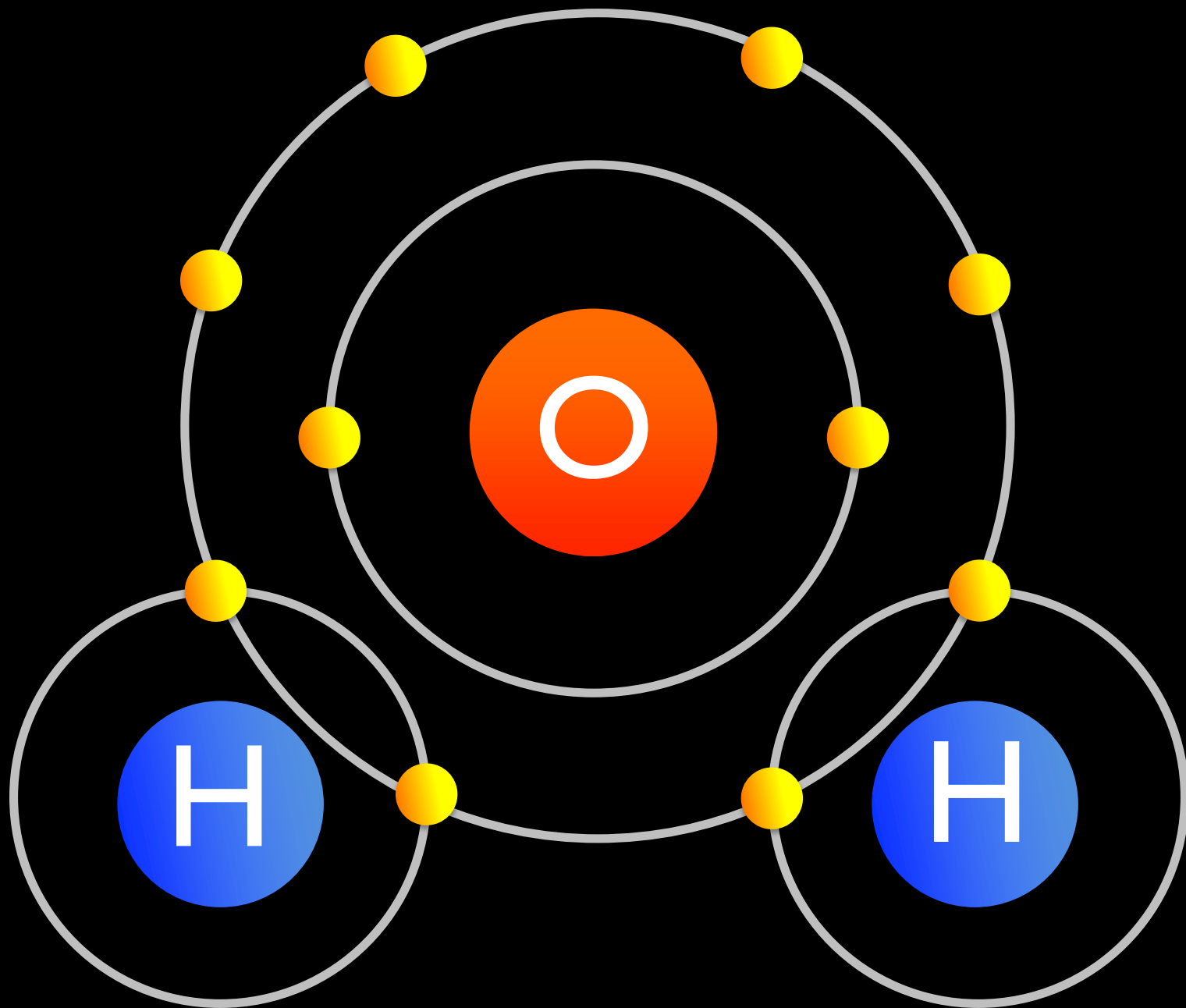


3



4





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

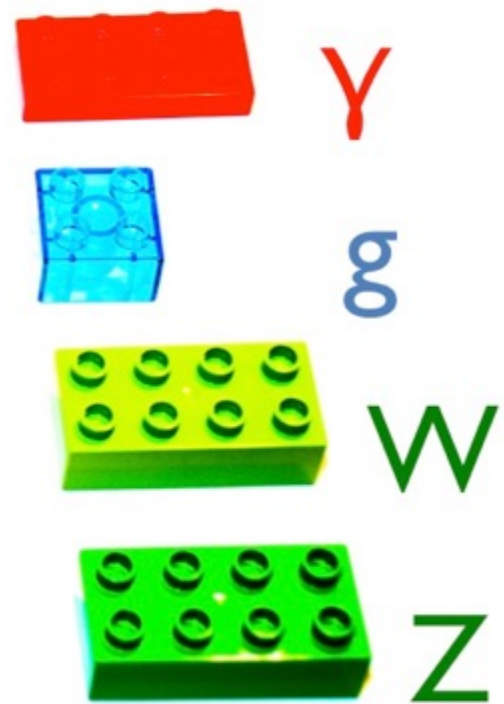
$$+ i \cancel{F} \not{D} \psi + \text{h.c.}$$



# MATERIA

# FORZE

LEPTONI  
QUARK



NEUTRONE

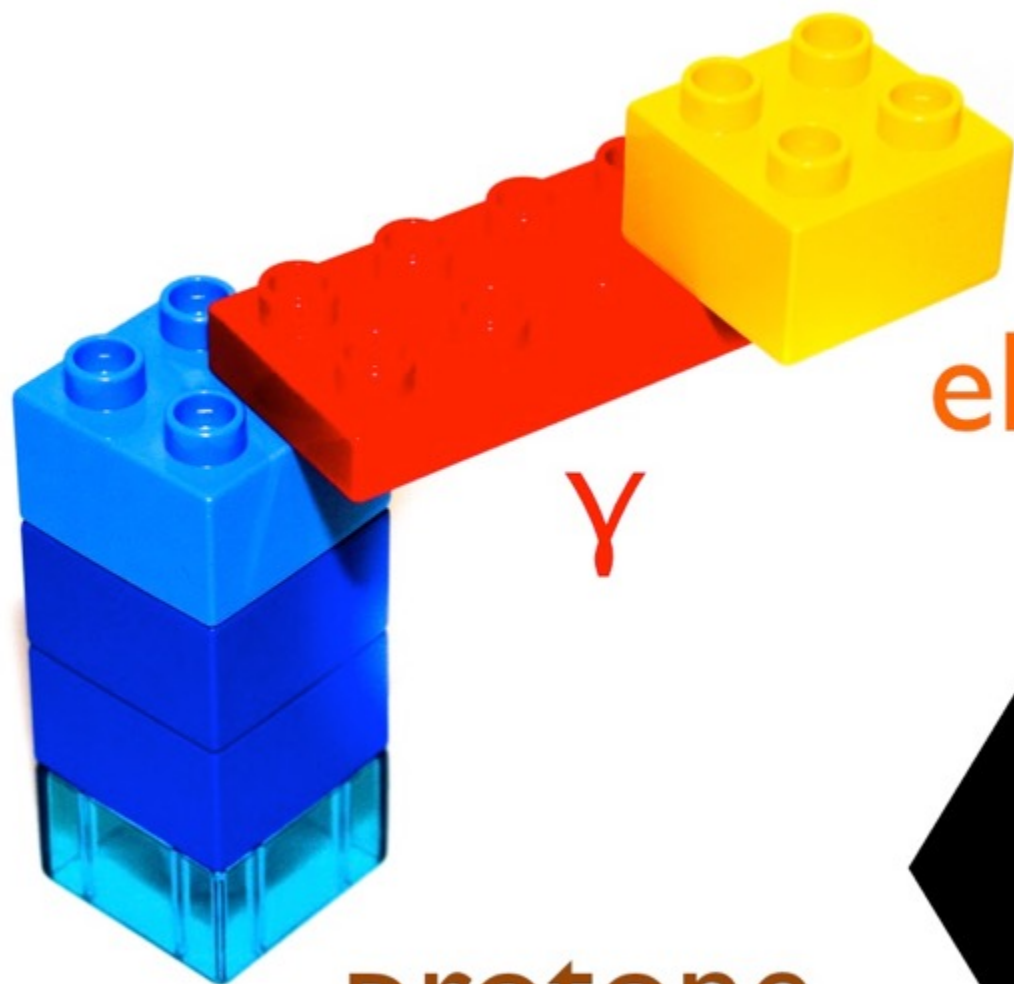
d  
d  
u  
g



PROTONE

d  
u  
u  
g



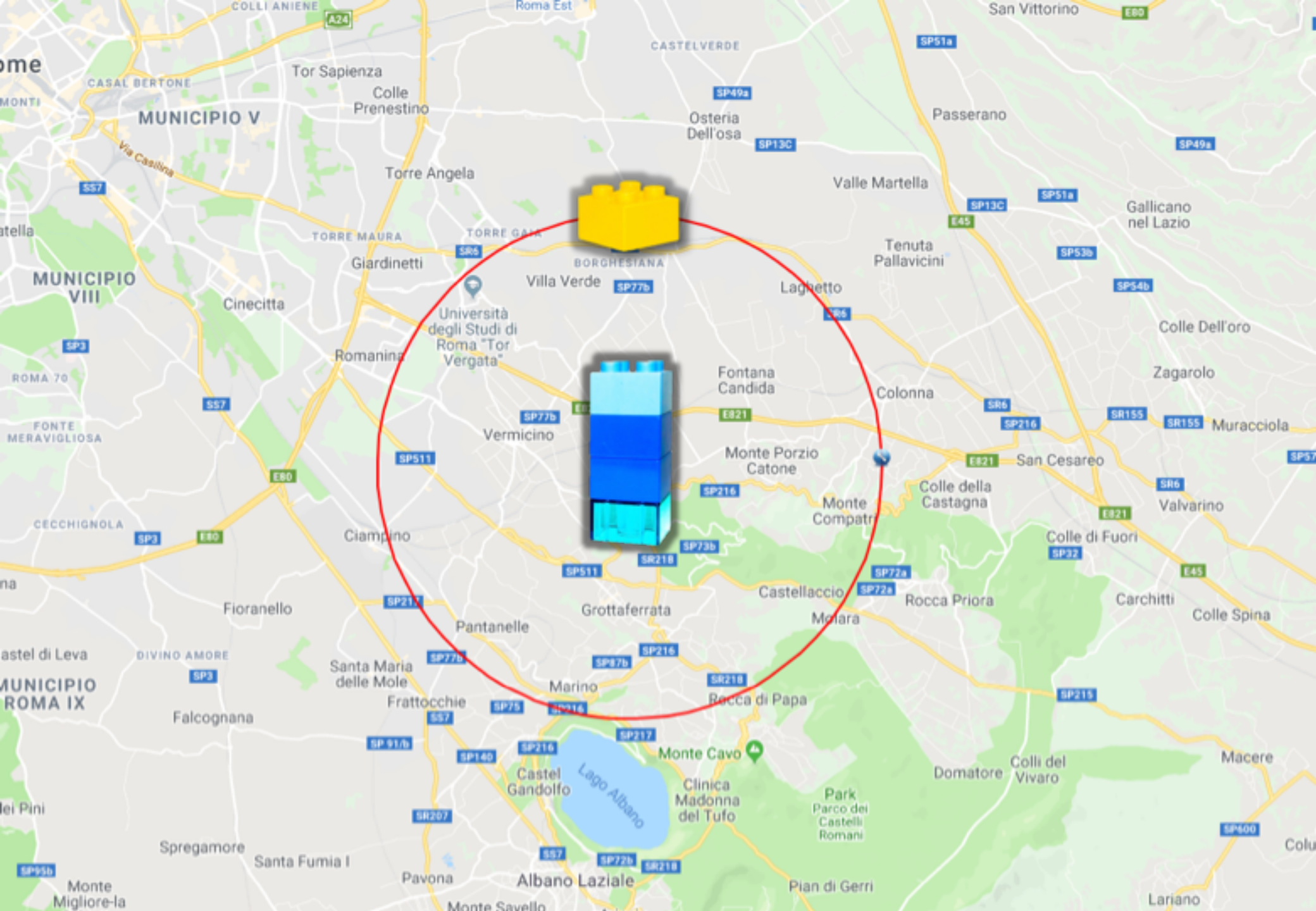


elettrone

$\gamma$

protone

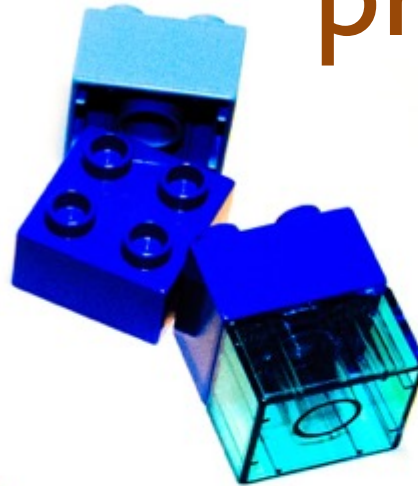
IDROGENO





neutrone →

protone



$W$



$e$



$\nu_e$



45



58





e



$\mu$



$\tau$



$\gamma$



$\nu_e$



$\nu_\mu$



$\nu_\tau$



g



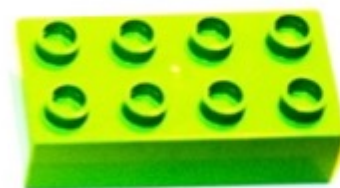
u



c



t



W



d



s



b



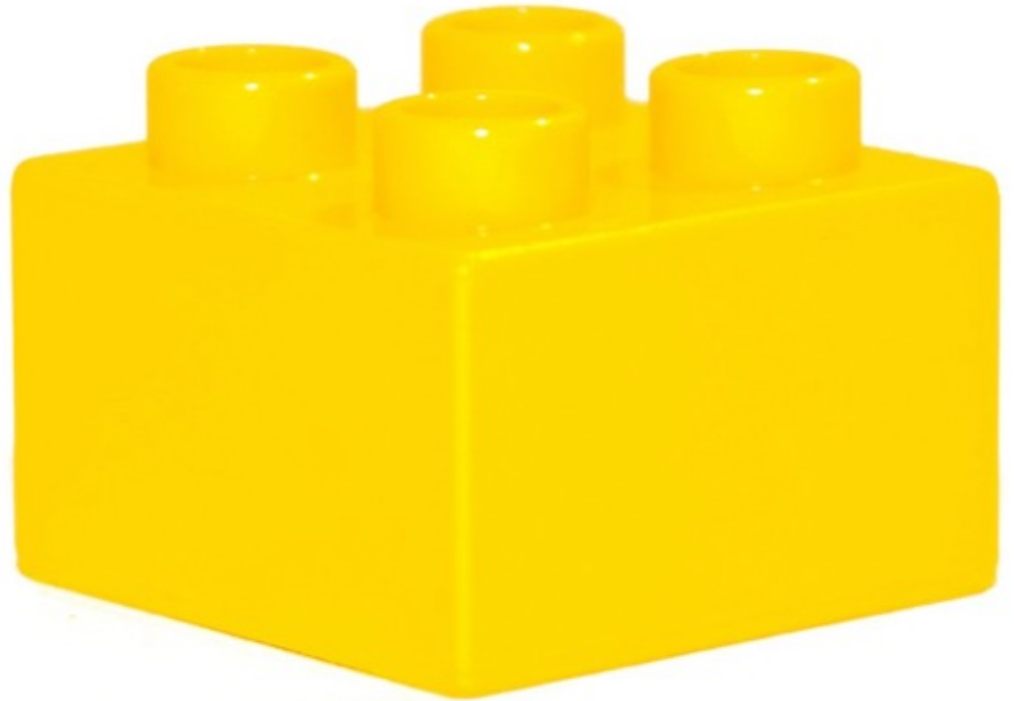
Z



1897

J. J. Thomson

elettrone





2000

DONUT Collaboration

neutrino tau

$\nu_{\tau}$



e



$\mu$



$\tau$



$\gamma$



$\nu_e$



$\nu_\mu$



$\nu_\tau$



g



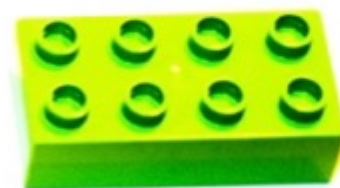
u



c



t



W



d



s



b



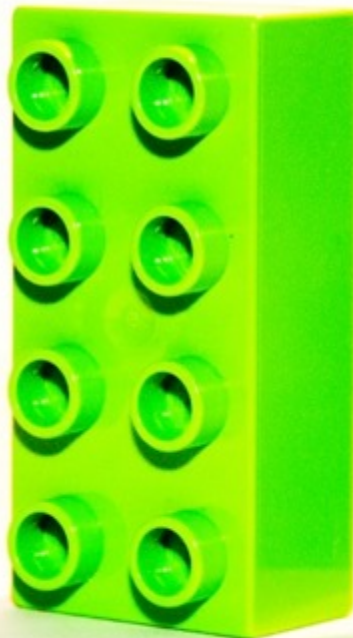
Z

# Perché

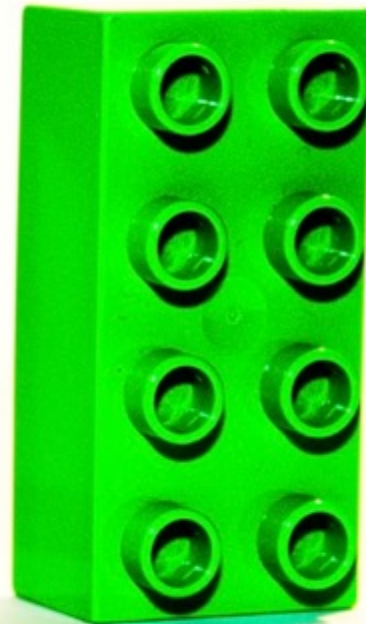
le particelle  
hanno massa



$$m_W = 80 \text{ GeV}$$

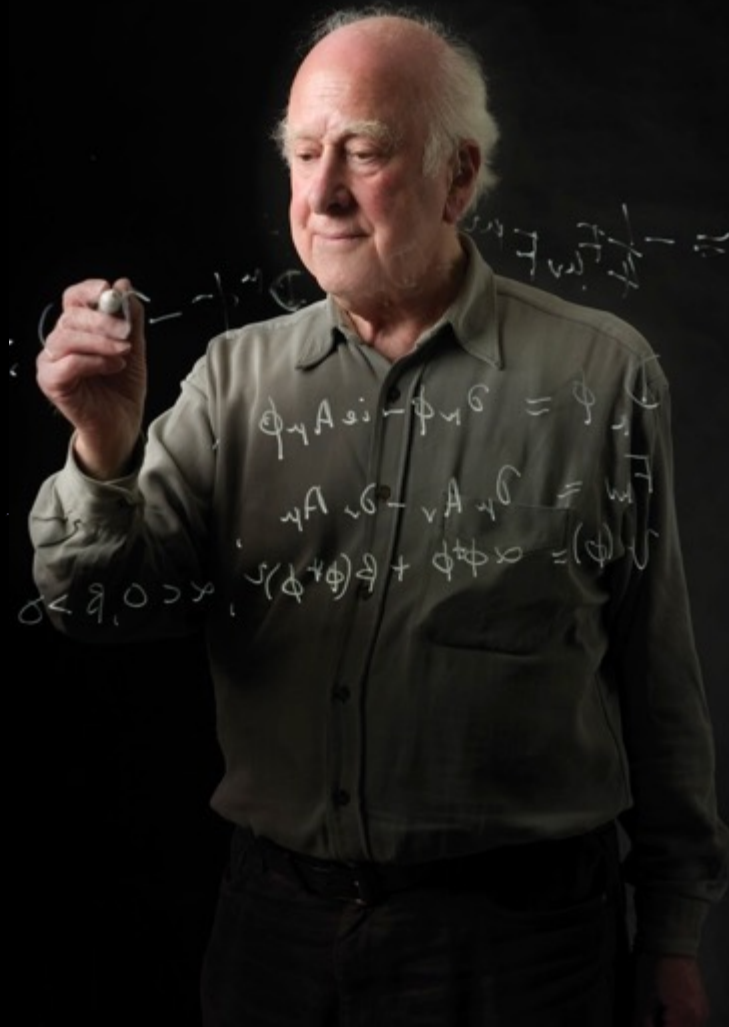


$$m_Z = 91 \text{ GeV}$$





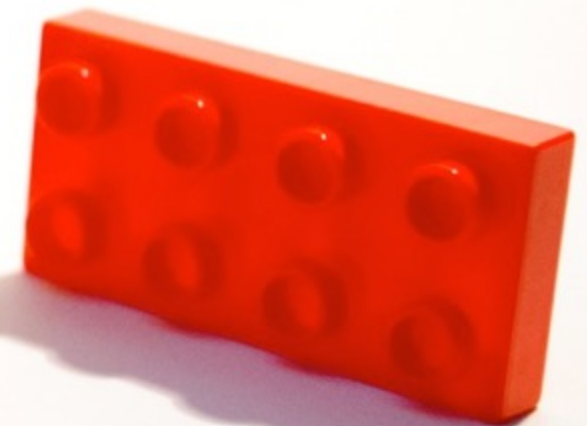
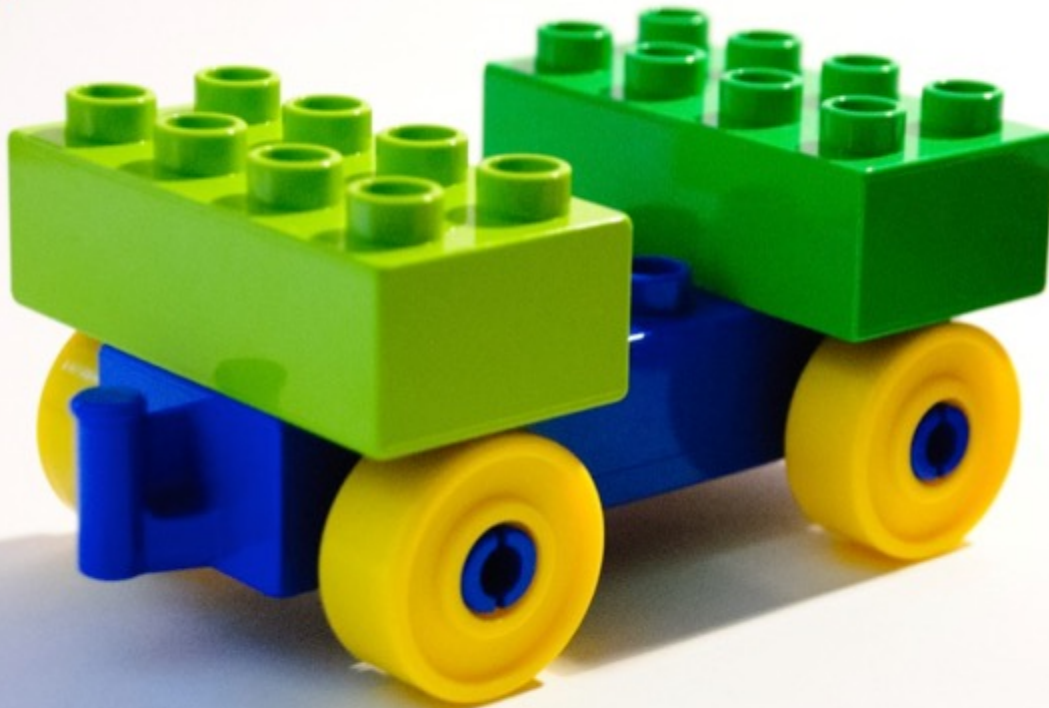
$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \\
& + i \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + \text{h.c.} \\
& + \bar{\psi}_i \gamma_{ij} \psi_j \phi + \text{h.c.} \\
& + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)
\end{aligned}$$



$$m_W = 80 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_Z = 91 \text{ GeV}$$

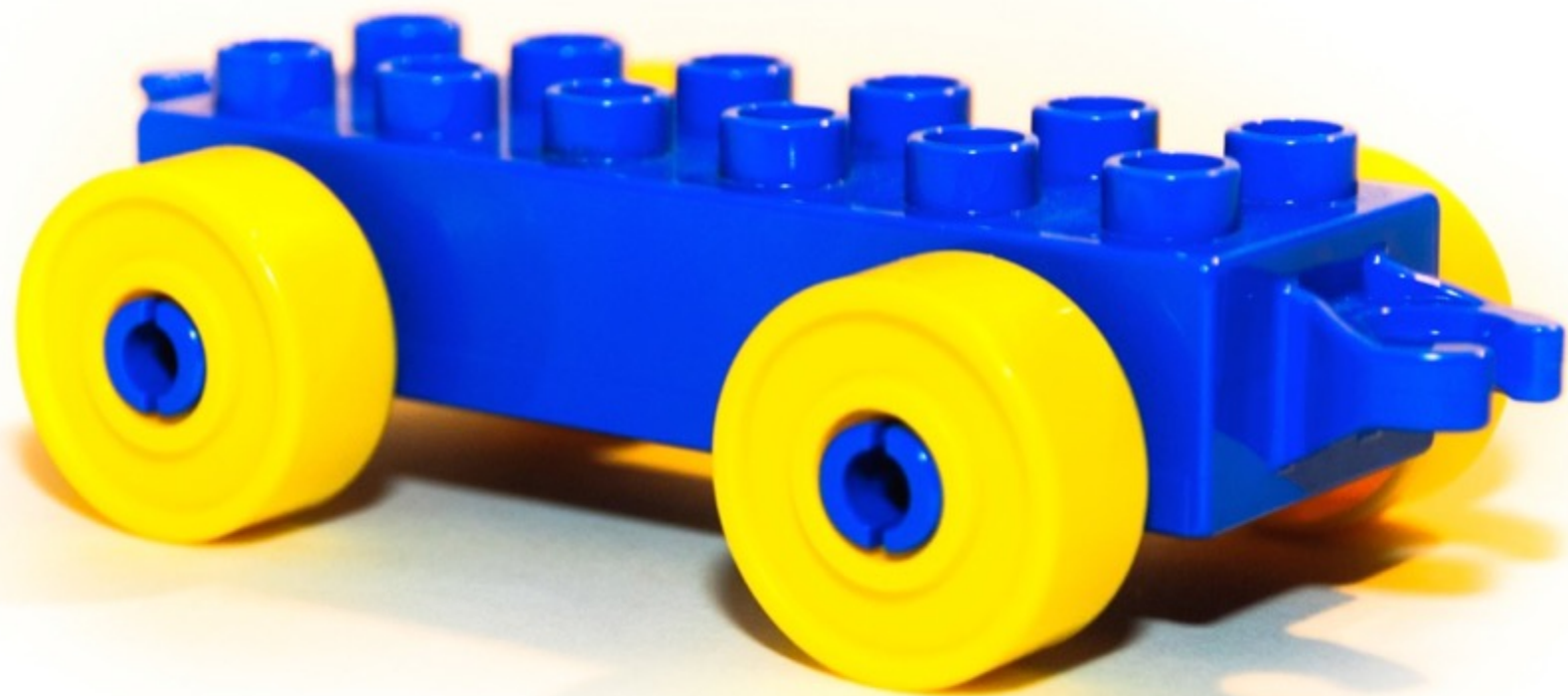
$$m_\gamma = 0$$



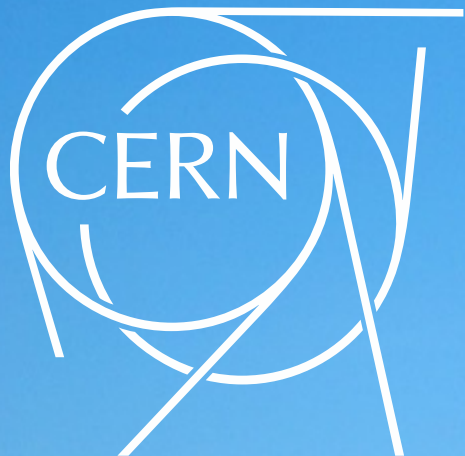
campo di Higgs















SUISSE  
FRANCE

CMS

LHCb

CERN Preessin

ATLAS

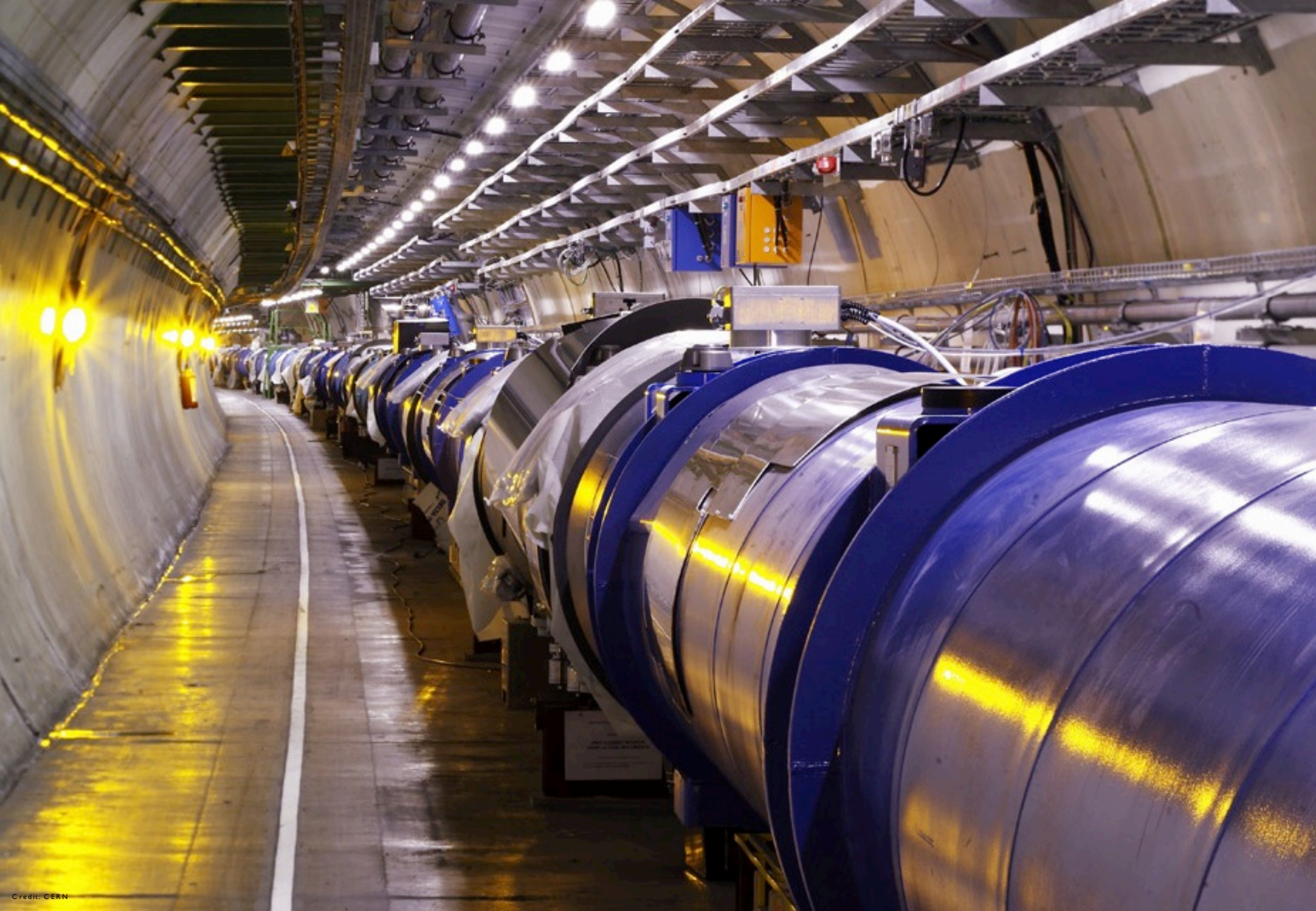
CERN Meyrin

SPS 7 km

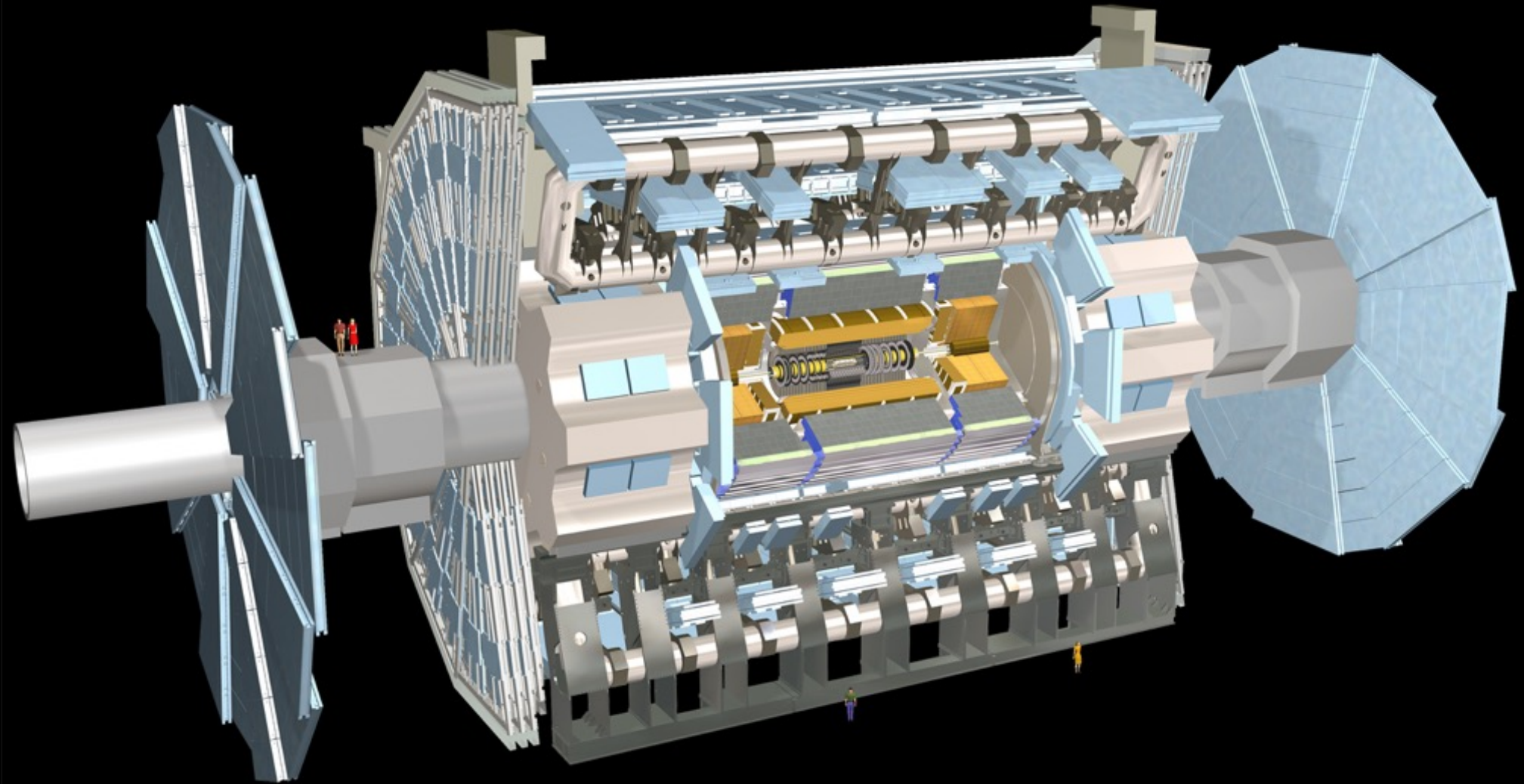
ALICE

LHC 27 km





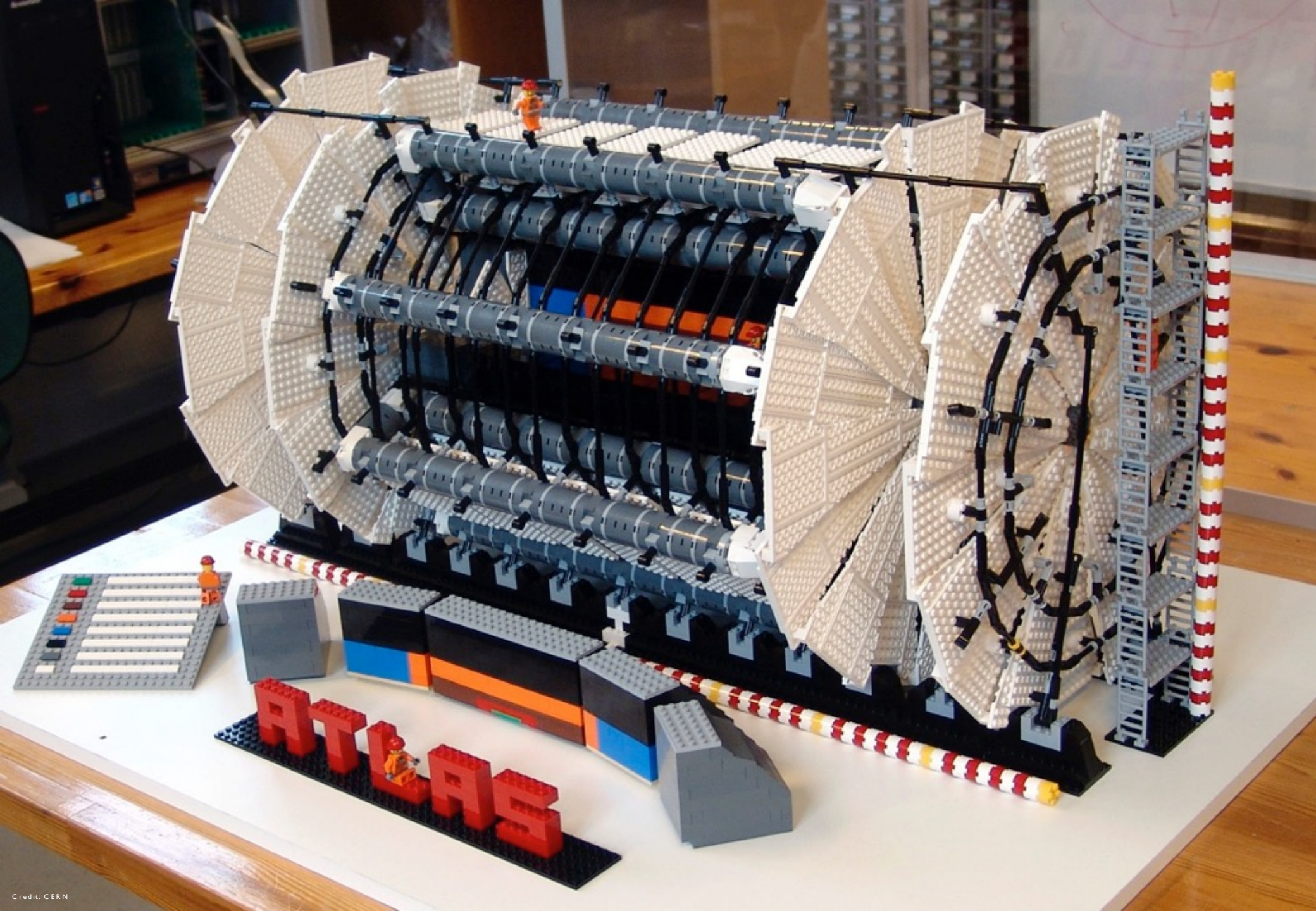








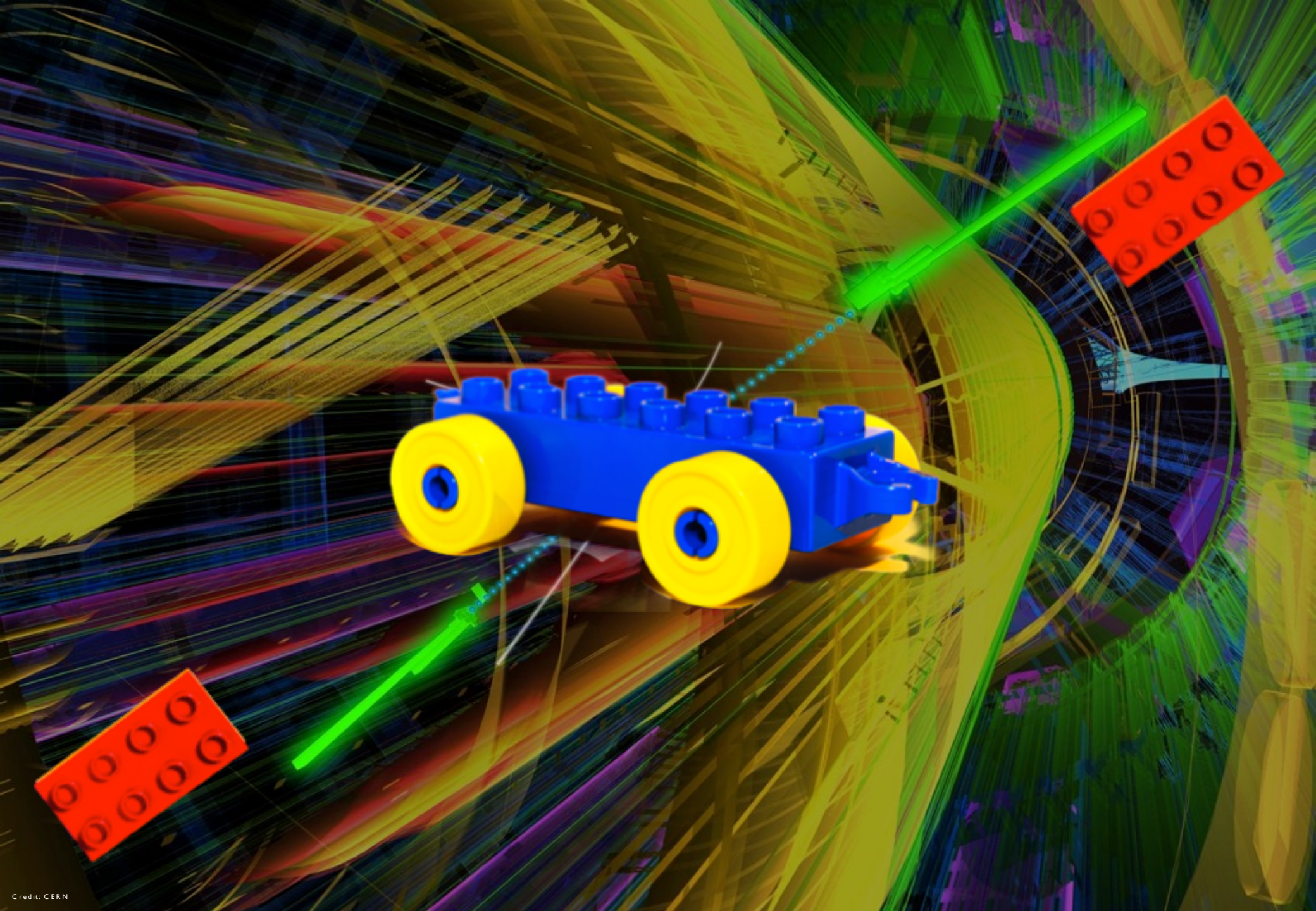


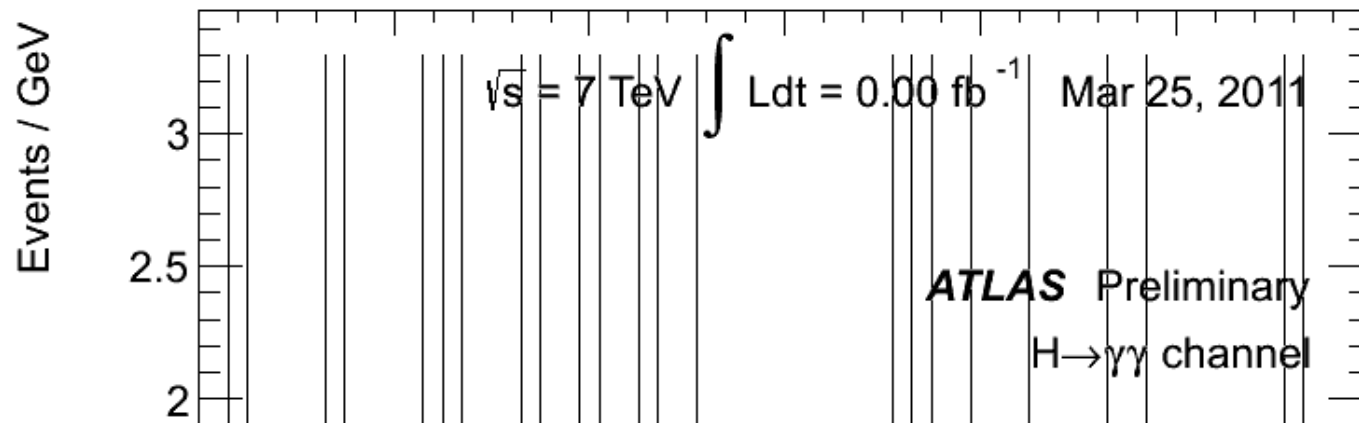


video  
ATLAS Experiment  
“Event with two photons”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bTdMUJZr4Fs>

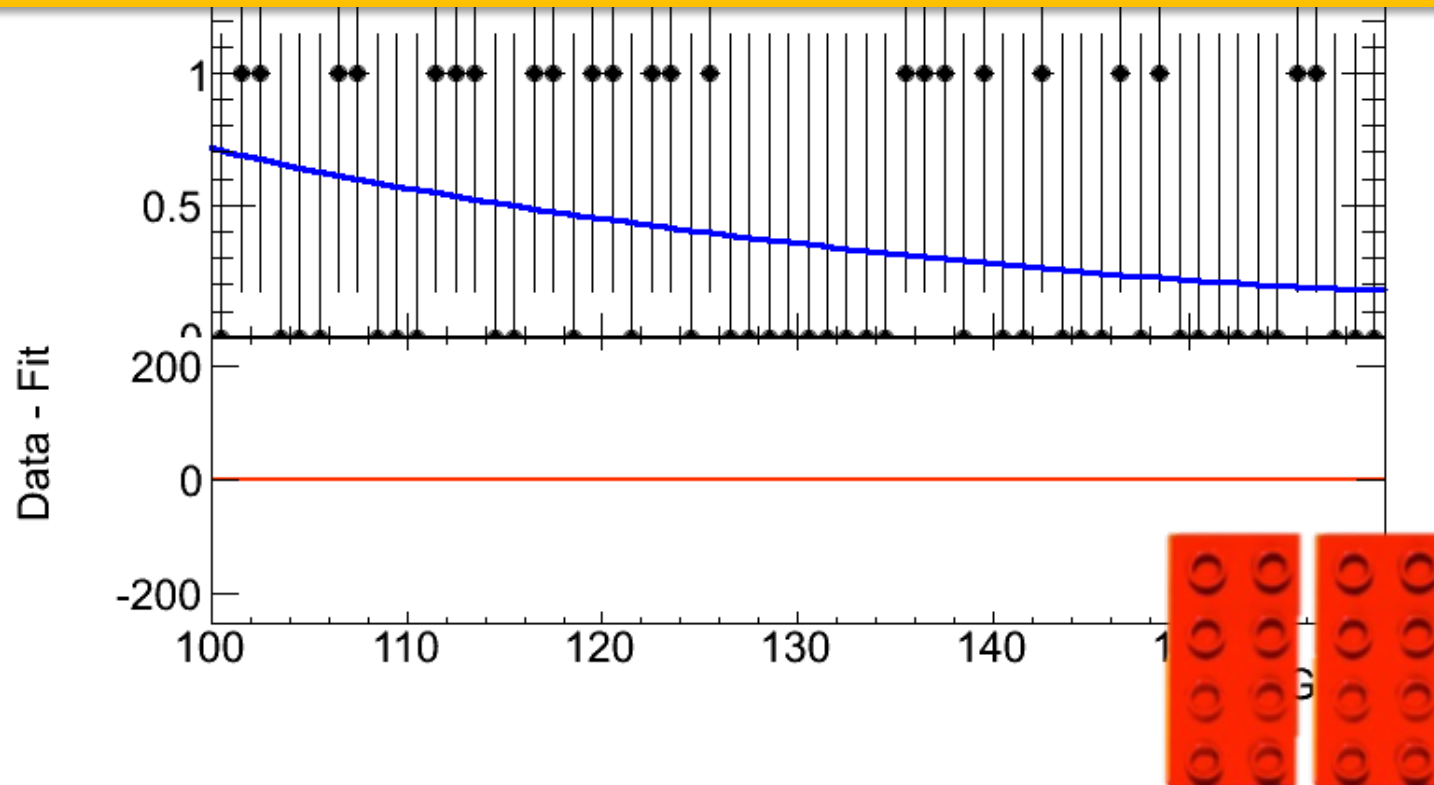




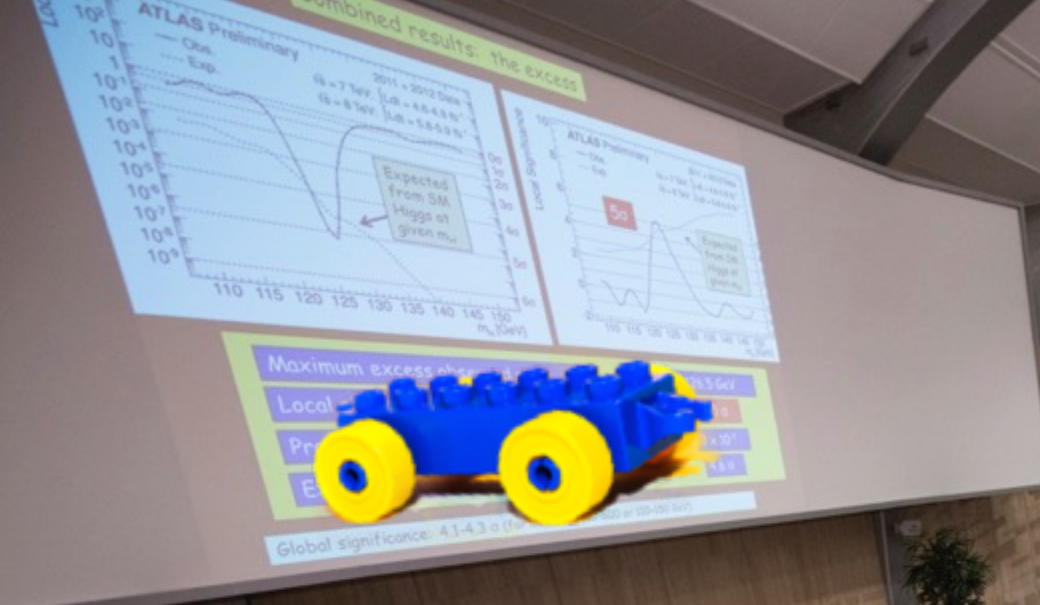


## animazione massa invariante H $\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/pub/AtlasPublic/HiggsPublicResults/Hgg-FloatingScale-Short2.gif>











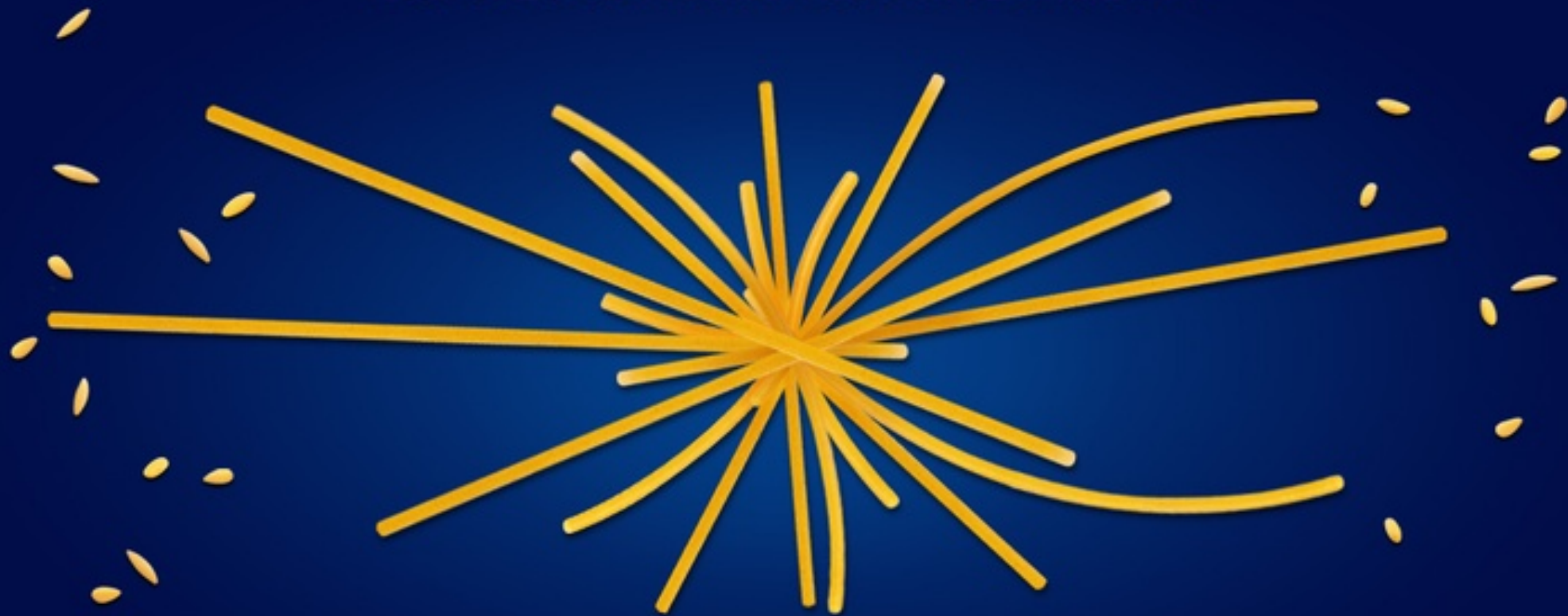






# I BOSONI DI HIGGS

DOPO QUASI 50 ANNI TROVATA LA RICETTA



AL CERN CONSIGLIANO LA FORMULA POMODORO E BASILICO.





# un caffè all'anno

a testa  
negli ultimi  
dieci anni









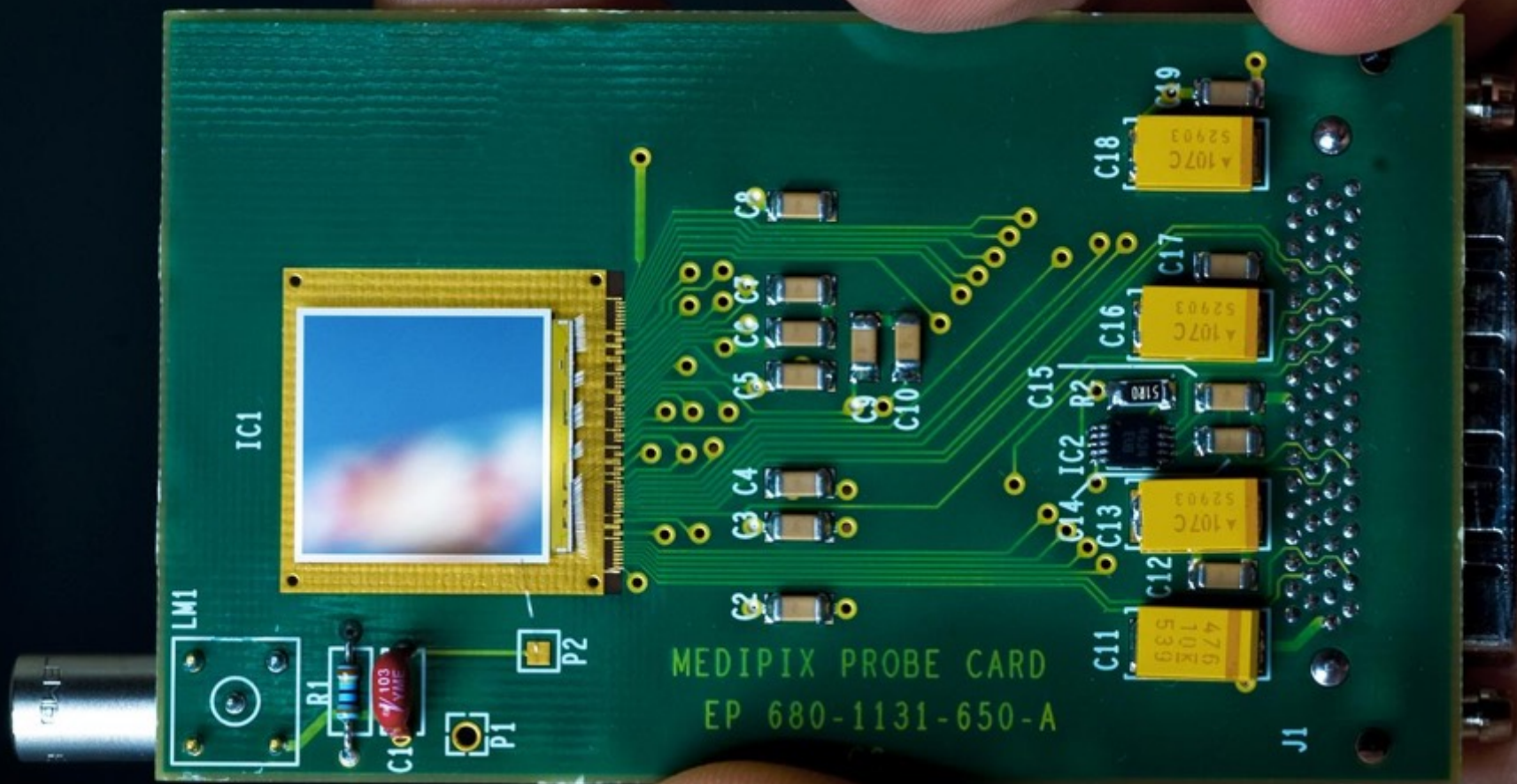




Started in 1980 as a small company, it has since  
 been first listed on the stock exchange.  
 Networking Domain Ltd. is a leading provider of  
 Computing to the public.















H



e



$\mu$



$\tau$



$\gamma$



$v_e$



$v_\mu$



$v_\tau$



$g$



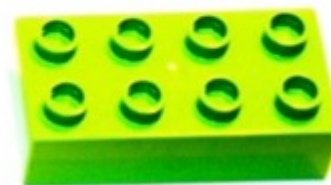
u



c



t



W



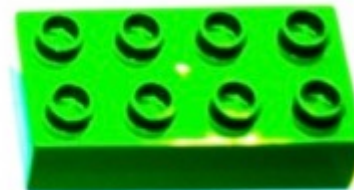
d



s



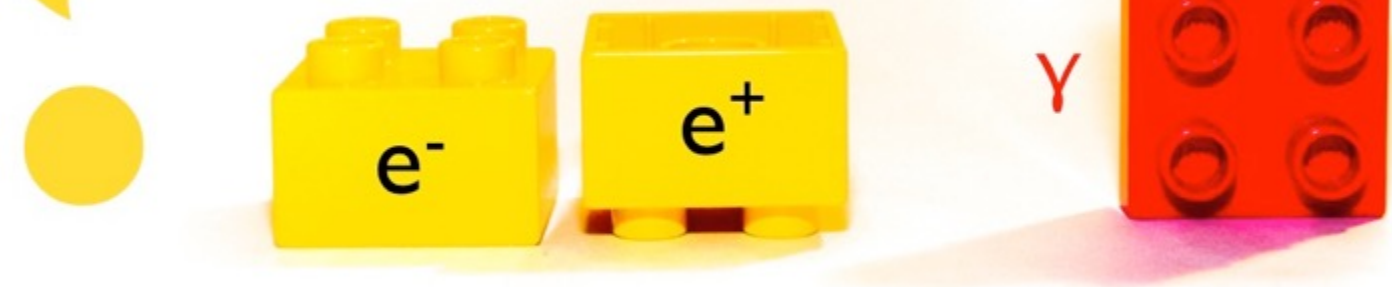
b



Z

# Perché

c'è più materia  
che antimateria





# Perché

particelle simili  
hanno masse diverse



$m_e$



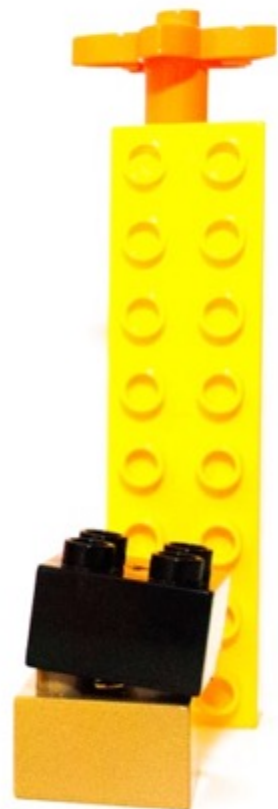
$m_\mu = 200 m_e$



$m_\tau = 16 m_\mu$

# Perché

ci sono tre famiglie  
di particelle







# Dove

sono le particelle  
di materia oscura



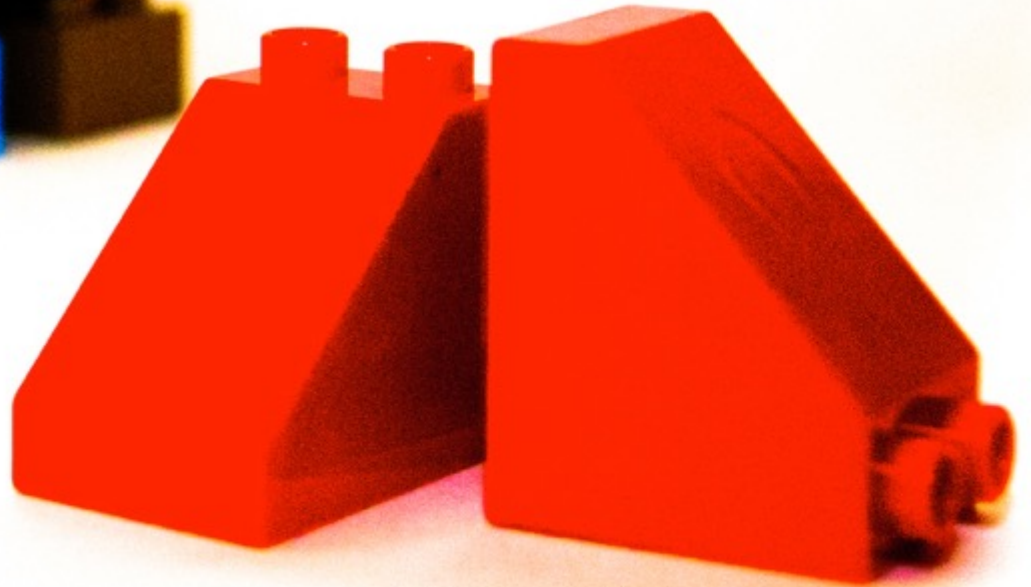


# 2015

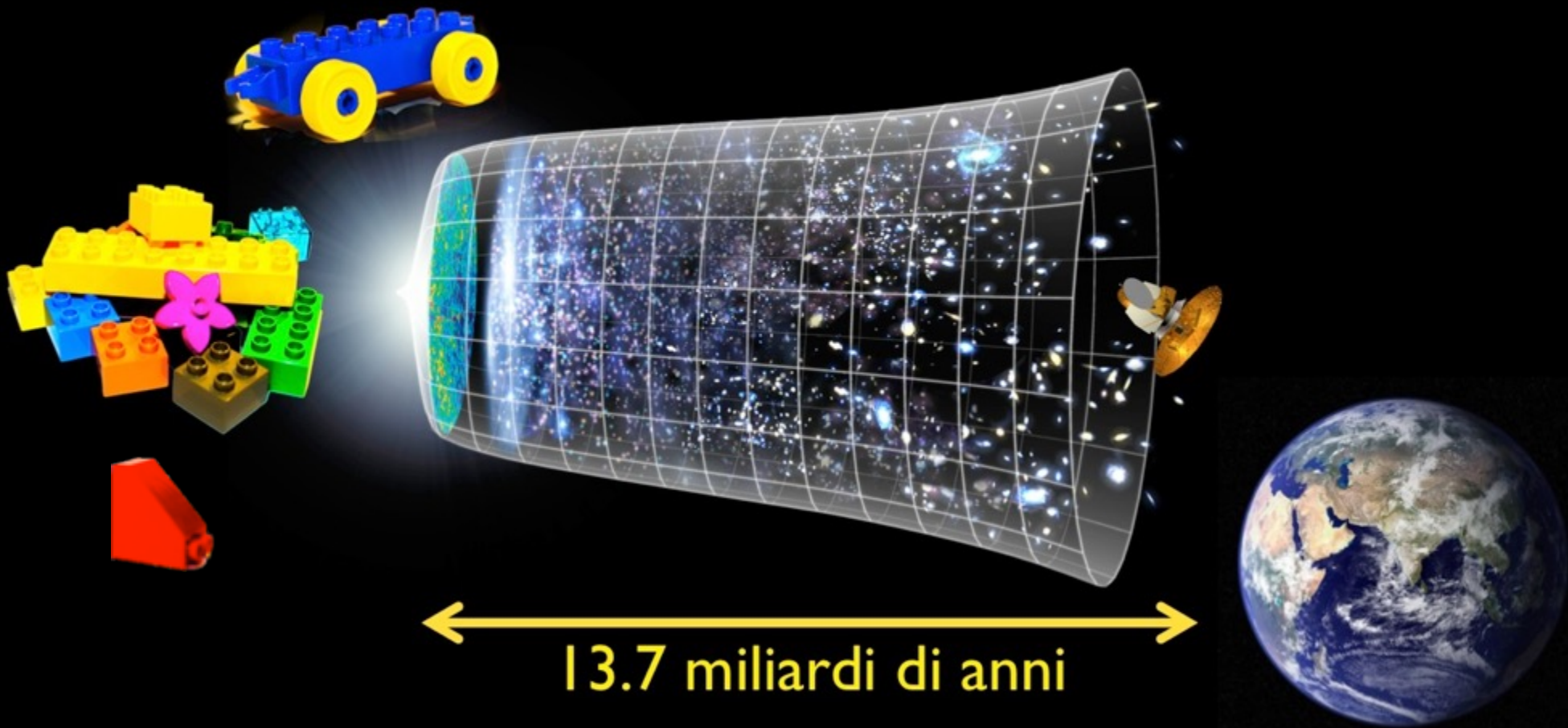
ATLAS Control Room

<https://twitter.com/ATLASexperiment/status/584644854958915585>

2018?







13.7 miliardi di anni







Marco Delmastro

# Particelle familiari

Le avventure della fisica  
e del bosone di Higgs,  
con Pulce al seguito

 Editori Laterza

