

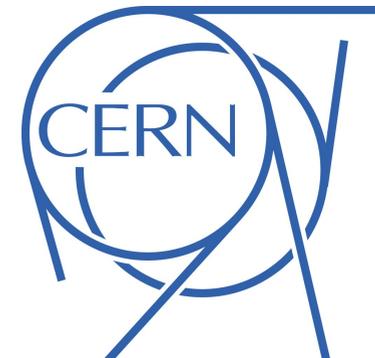
A Física de Partículas e o CERN

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23 Mar 2012



Para que serve a física ?



Robert Doisneau

preâmbulo:

O Problema:



A Solução ?



Não era bem isto...



Oops!... E agora ?



Bom, vamos lá a ver agora...



um já está!



Parece que desta vai...

$$aP > Ap$$

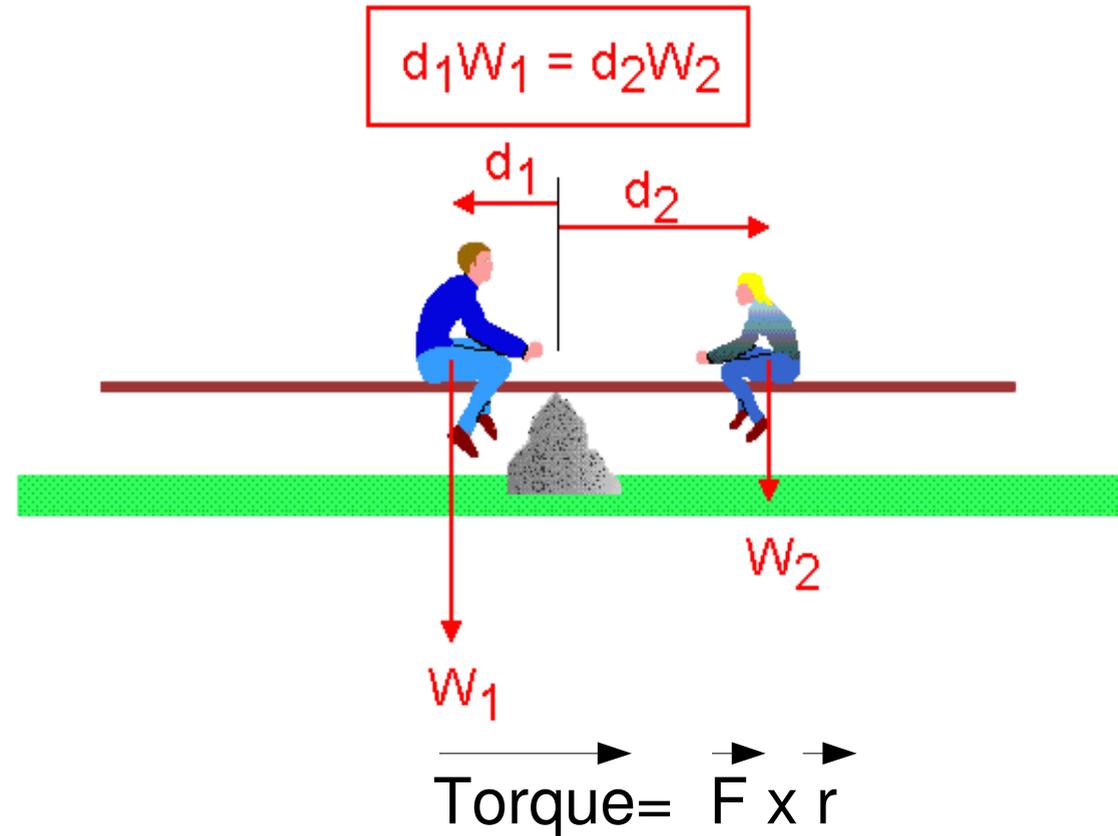
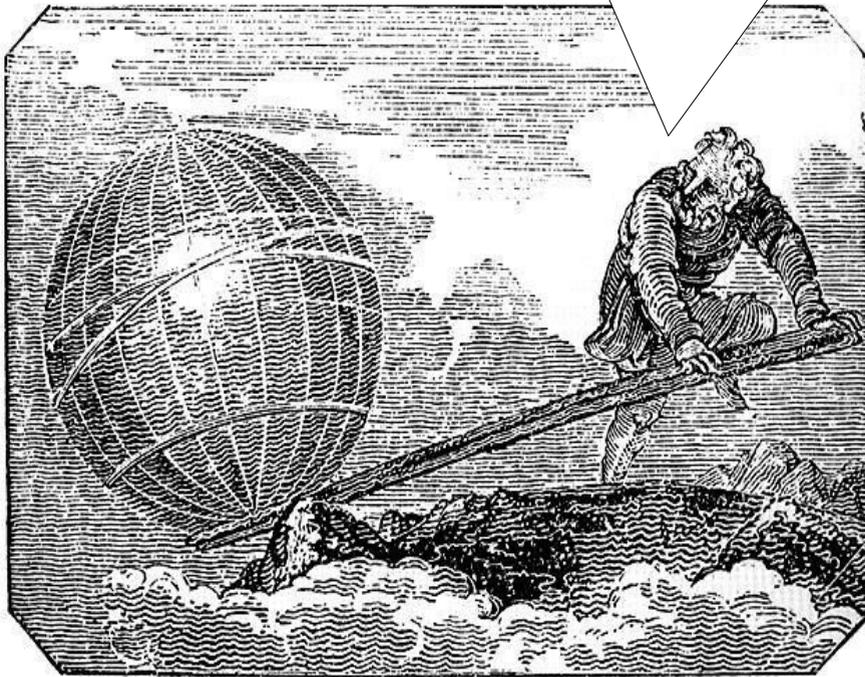


Moral da história: A Física tem um papel crucial no dia-a-dia!

FIM DO PREÂMBULO

Arquimedes inventou e desenvolveu a alavanca

*"Give me a place to stand,
and I shall move the earth
with a lever"*

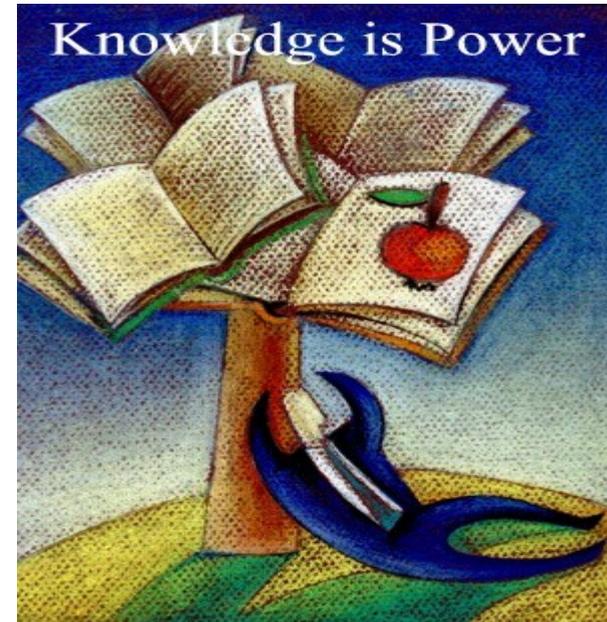


A Física serve para ...

 Termos conhecimento.

A Física serve para ...

 Termos conhecimento.
Conhecimento é poder



A Física serve para ...

👉 Termos conhecimento.
Conhecimento é poder

👉 Tomar decisões mais correctas,
ponderando vários factores



A Física serve para ...

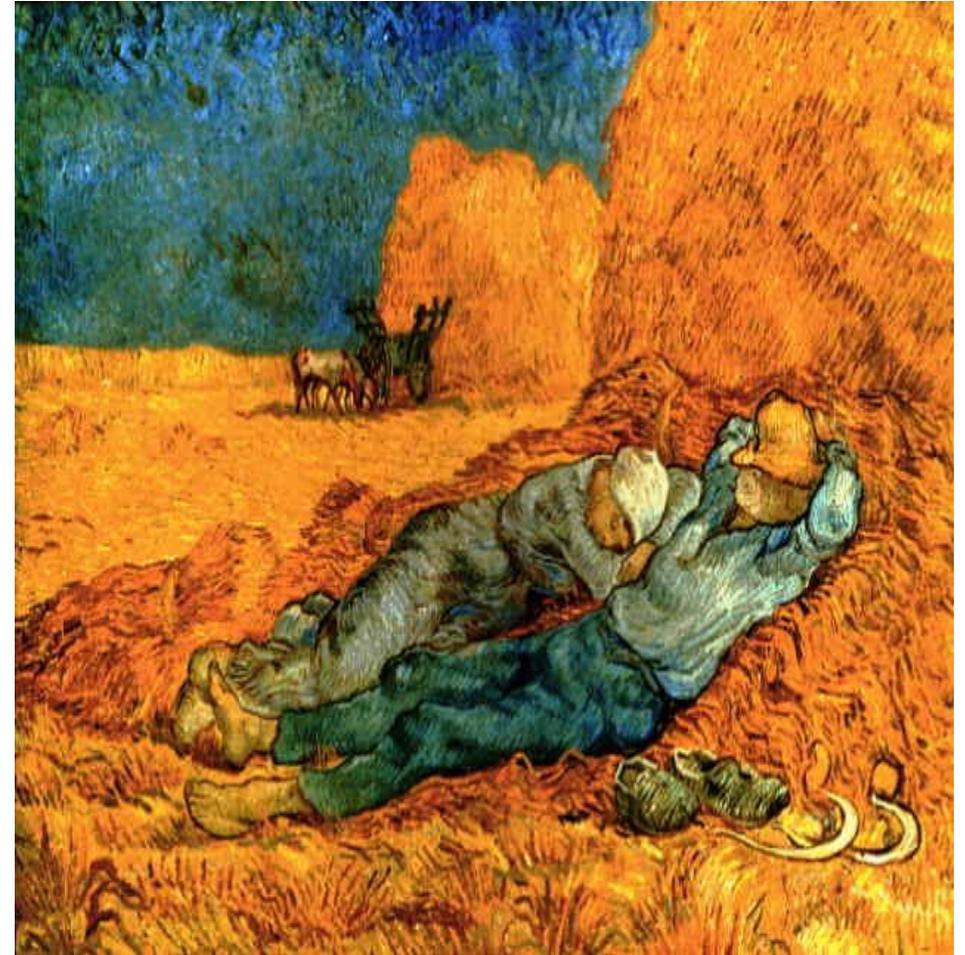
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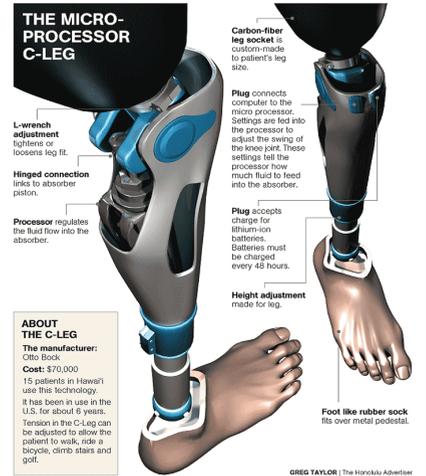
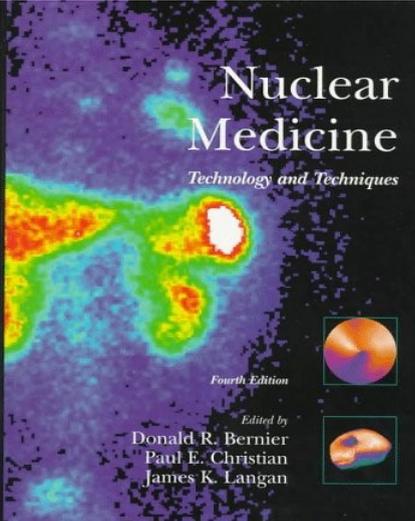
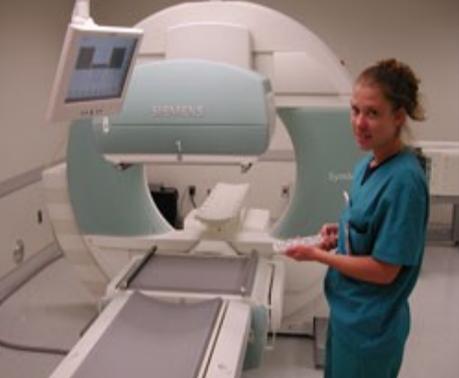
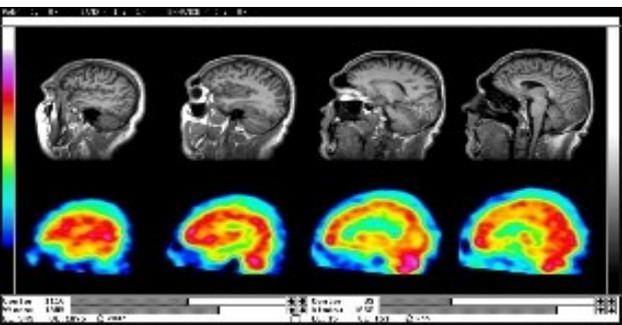
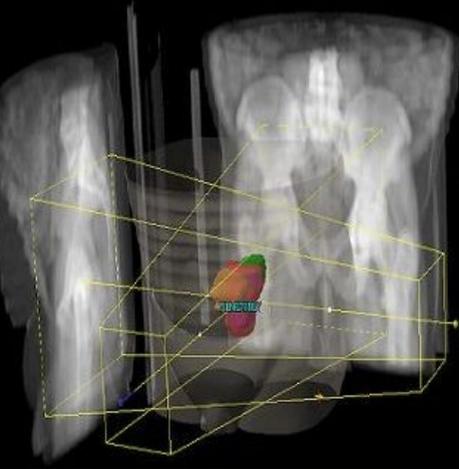


A Física serve para ...

- 👉 Termos conhecimento.
Conhecimento é poder
- 👉 Tomar decisões mais correctas,
ponderando vários factores
- 👉 Melhorar o nosso dia-a-dia



Noon: Rest from Work (after Millet) 1890 V. Van Gogh

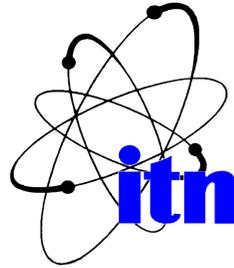


Opções

Eng. Física
 Astronomia/Astrofísica
 Meteorologia/Oceanografia/Geofísica
 Física Médica
 Fundamental/teórica
 Nuclear
 Economia/Finanças/Banca/Bolsa
 Computação
 Biologia/Genética
 Protecção Radiológica
 Ensino
 ...



Quem emprega



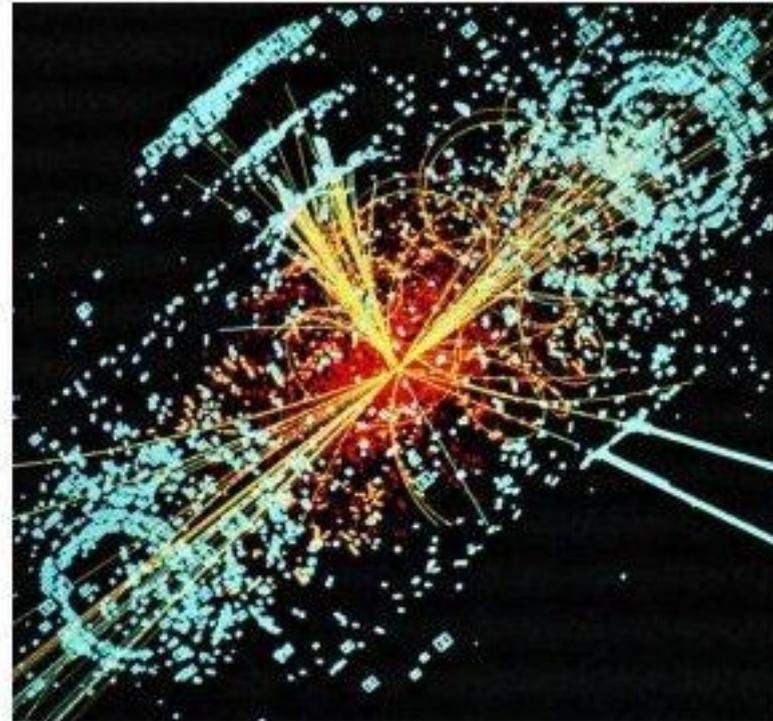
Home



PAVILHÃO DO CONHECIMENTO
CIÊNCIA VIVA



- 1ª Parte: A importância da Física no dia-a-dia .
- 2ª Parte: A Física das Partículas.
- 3ª Parte: As questões da Física que estão em aberto.

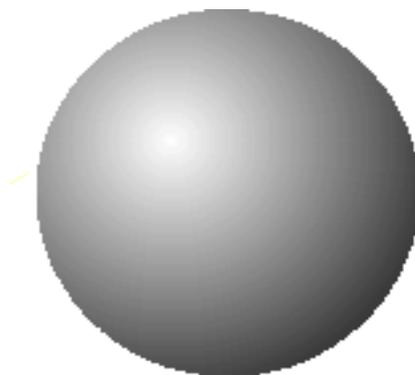


O que são partículas ...

A noção de partícula está ligada à noção de uma *quantidade pequena* e (em alguns casos) *indivisível*

⇒ **Átomo** (Demócrito ca. 460 BC – ca. 370 BC)

Todas as coisas são compostas por átomos

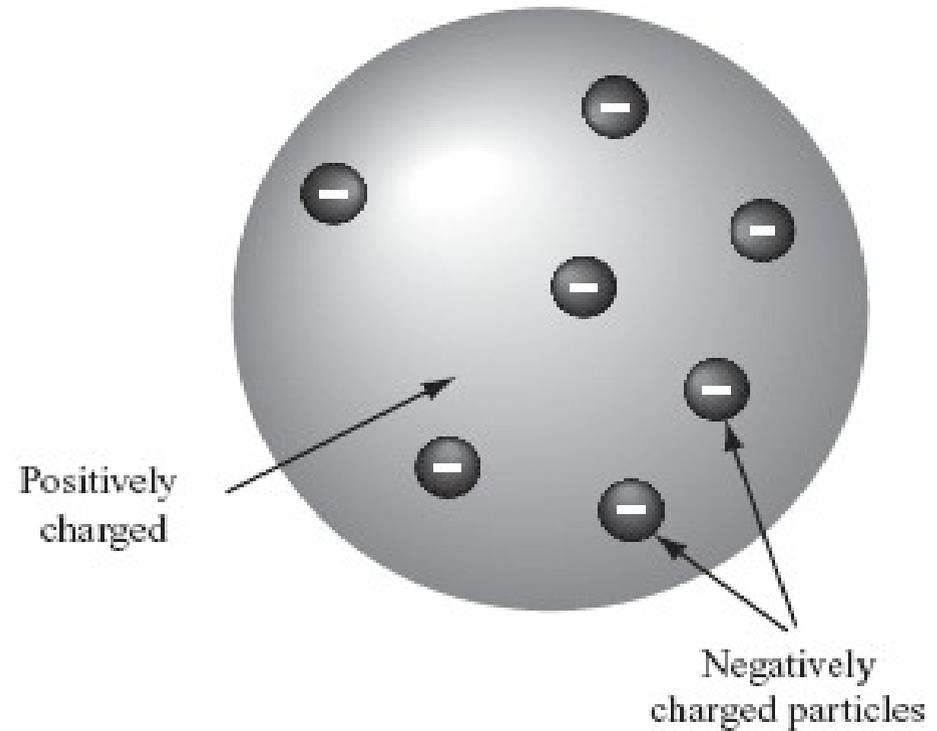


Democritus
(400 B.C.)



J.J. Thomson
1856-1940

The Plum Pudding
Model of an Atom



1904

O Átomo



J.J. Thomson
1856-1940

O modelo Chipicao

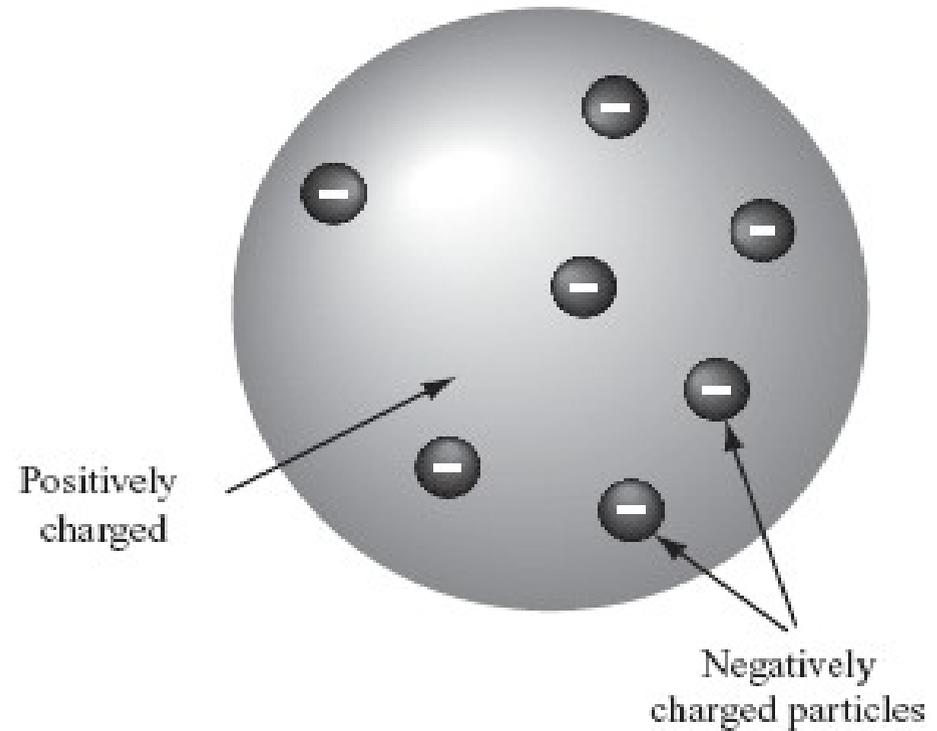


2011 AD



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1856-1940

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Model of an Atom



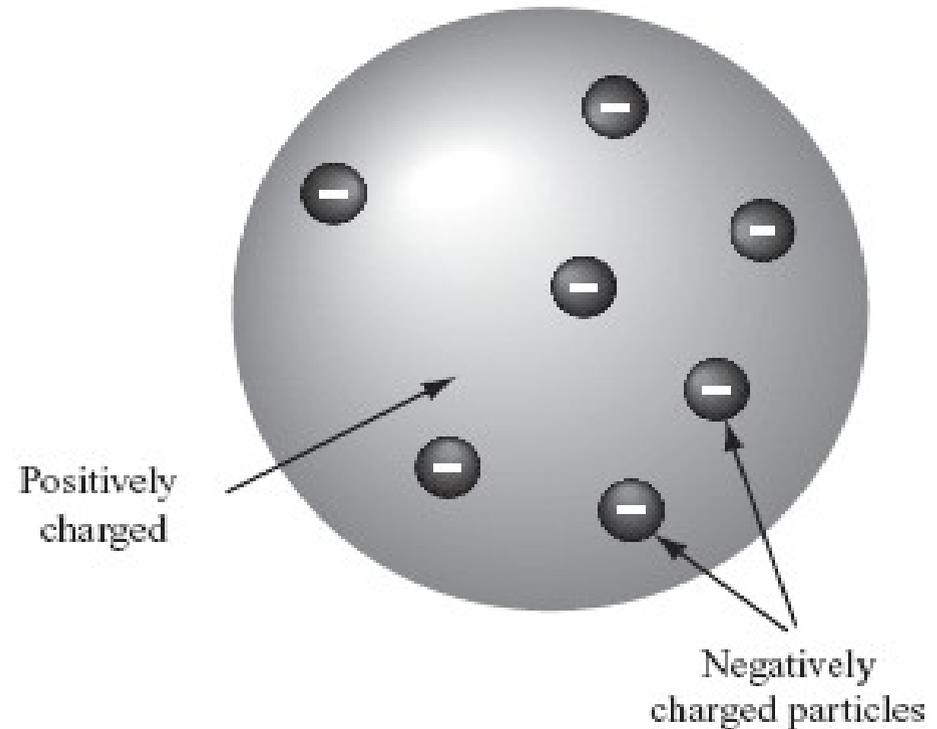
1904



J.J. Thomson
1856-1940

Já em 1895 tinha descoberto o electrão

The Plum Pudding
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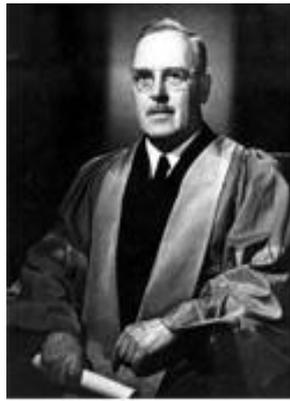


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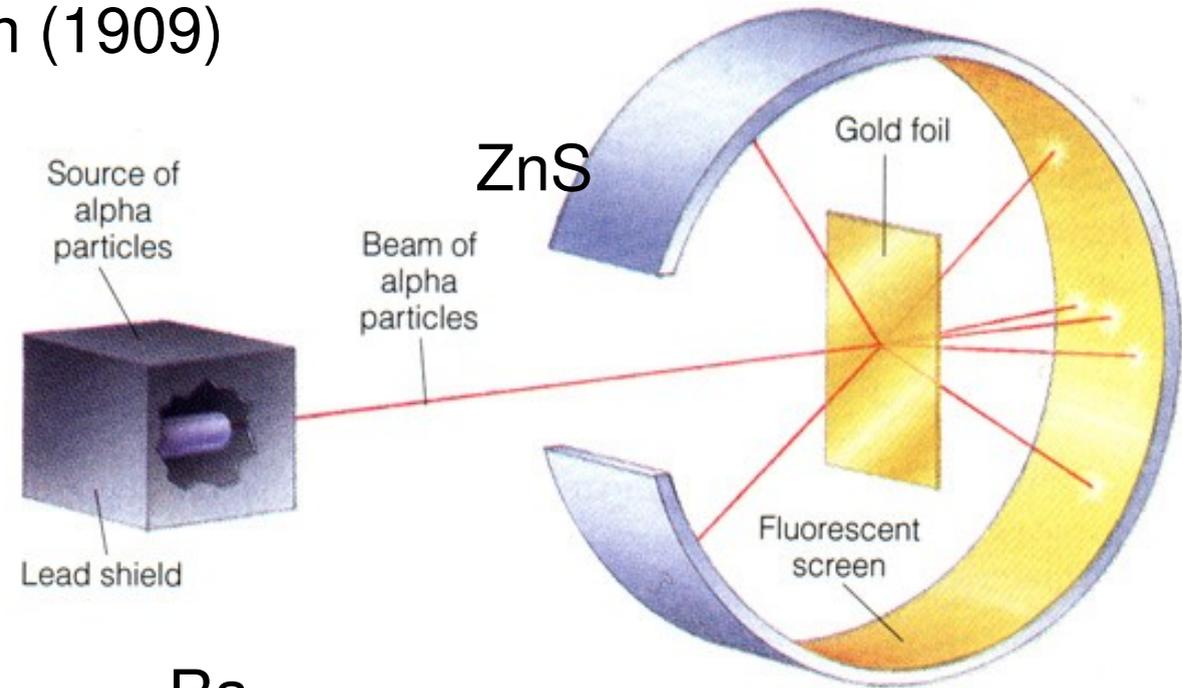
Experiência Geiger-Marsden (1909)



Hans Geiger



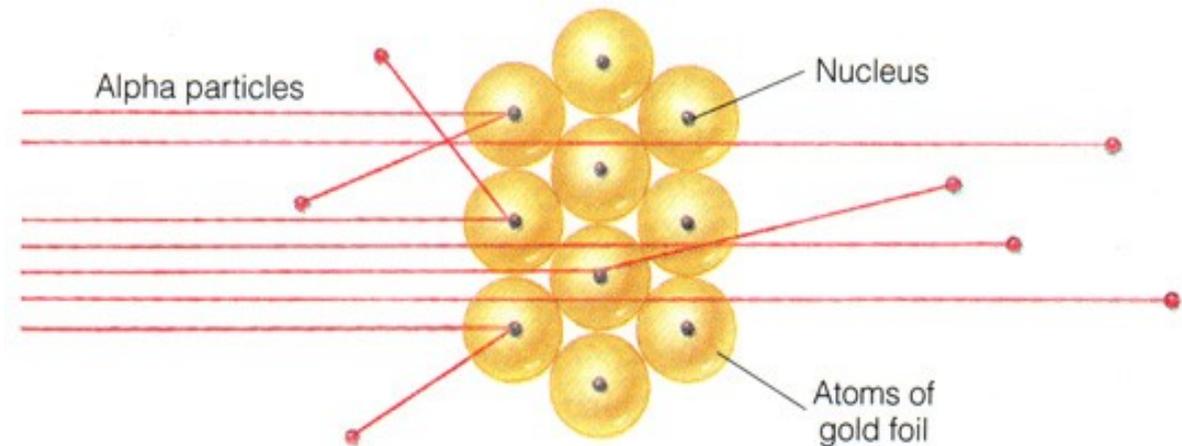
Ernest Marsden



Ra



Ernest Rutherford



Experiência Geiger-Marsden (1909)



Hans Geiger



Ernest Marsden

It was almost as incredible as if you fired a 15-inch shell at a piece of tissue paper and it came back and hit you.



Ernest Rutherford

... e assim foi descoberto o núcleo ...

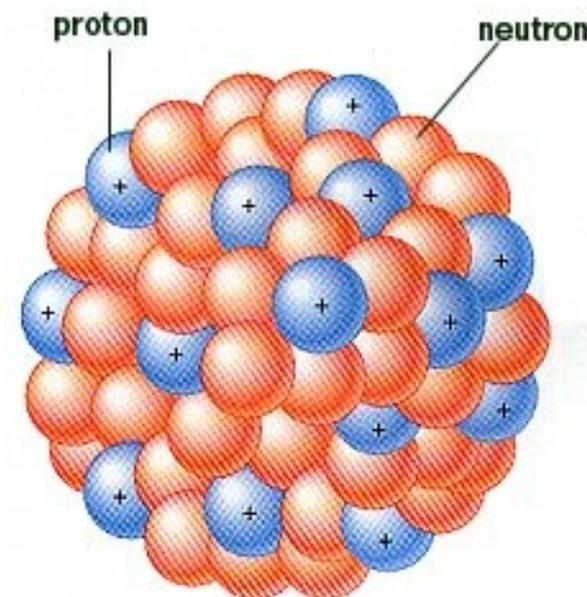
Em 1919 E. Rutherford



... isso quer dizer que os núcleos de hidrogénio estavam presentes nos núcleos do Azoto ...

⇒ Os núcleos de hidrogénio estão presentes nos núcleos de outros elementos

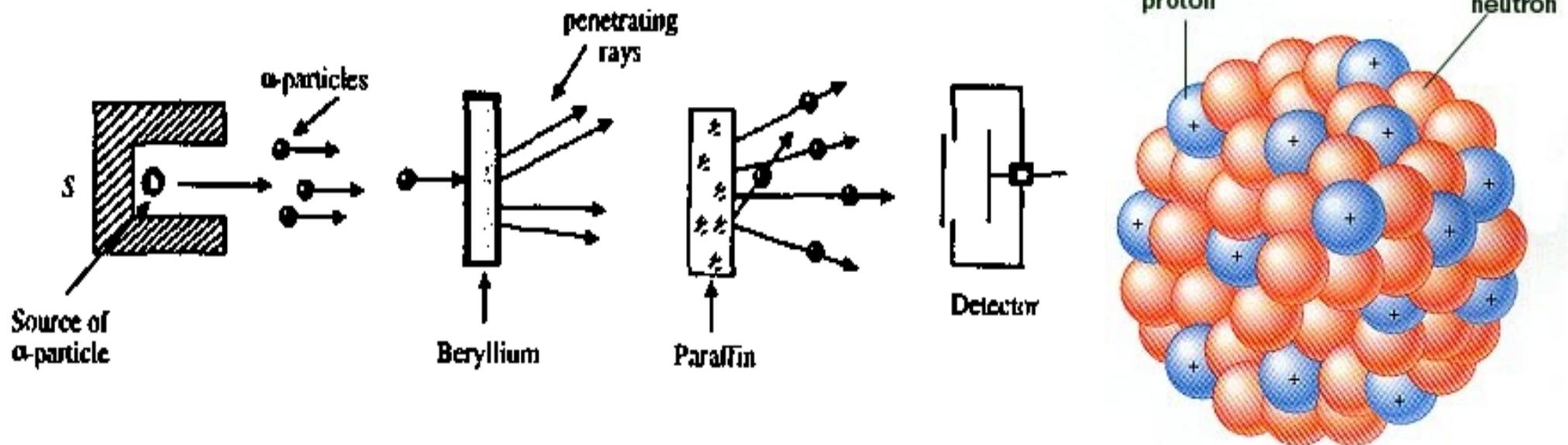
⇒ Os núcleos de hidrogénio são partículas “fundamentais”



Rutherford nomeou esta partícula como *proton*, a “primeira peça”

Em 1921 E. Rutherford e Niels Bohr previram uma partícula de carga nula para compensar a diferença existente entre o número atómico (Z) e o número de massa ($A=Z+N$)

Em 1932 James Chadwick descobriu o Neutrão.



Com o passar do tempo novas partículas foram sendo descobertas. Um novo reino nasceu ...

Nos finais de 1950, houve necessidade de introduzir algum tipo de ordem neste Zoo de Partículas

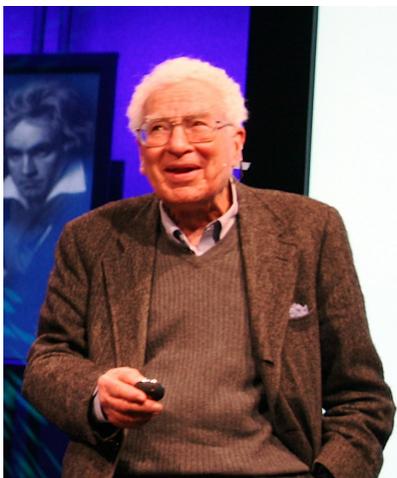
Protão: p

Rho: ρ^+

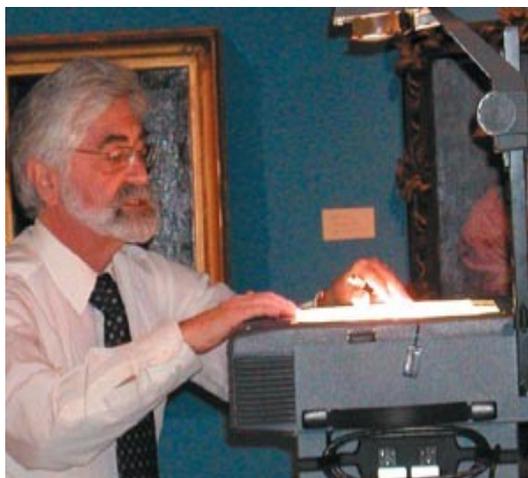
Etas:

Piões: $\pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^-$

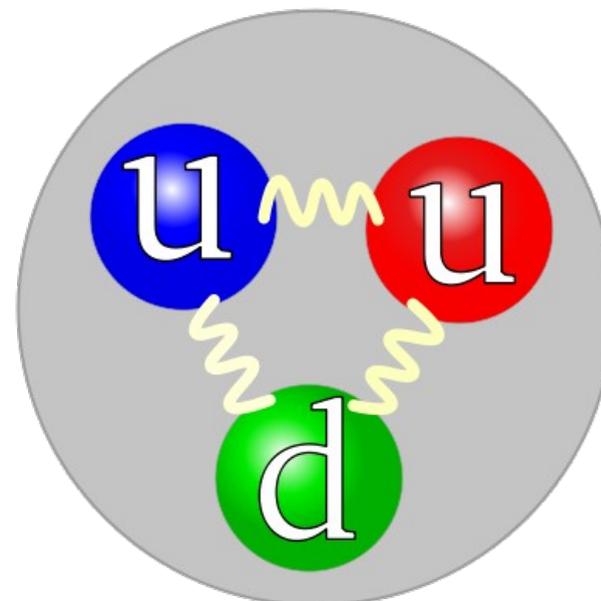
Deltas: $\Delta^+ \Delta^0 \Delta^-$



Murray Gell-Mann
1929 -



George Zweig
1937 -



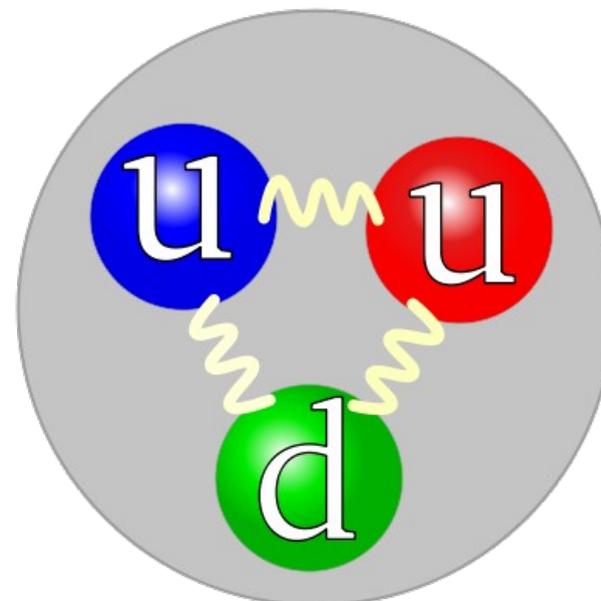
Protão

Em 1964, propuseram um modelo para explicar o reino de partículas.

⇒ As partículas não eram todas fundamentais.

⇒ As partículas são compostas e os quarks são as partículas que compõe os nucleões.

Em 1968 a experiência mostrou evidências de que o nucleão é constituído por partículas pontuais.



Protão

Em 1960 iniciaram-se esforços para criar uma *Tabela Periódica*
Em 1967 é estabelecida *O Modelo Padrão das Partículas e das Interações Fundamentais*

O Modelo Padrão, para os amigos ☺

Standard Model of FUNDAMENTAL PARTICLES AND INTERACTIONS

The "Standard Model" is a term used to describe the quantum theory that includes the theory of strong interactions (quantum chromodynamics or QCD) and the unified theory of weak and electromagnetic interactions (electroweak). Gravity is included in this chart because it is one of the fundamental interactions, even though not part of the "Standard Model".

FERMIONS

matter constituents
spin = 1/2, 3/2, 5/2, ...

Leptons spin = 1/2			Quarks spin = 1/2		
Flavor	Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge	Flavor	Approx. Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge
ν_e electron neutrino	$< 7 \times 10^{-9}$	0	u up	0.005	2/3
e^- electron	0.000511	-1	d down	0.01	-1/3
ν_μ muon neutrino	< 0.0003	0	c charm	1.5	2/3
μ^- muon	0.106	-1	s strange	0.2	-1/3
ν_τ tau neutrino	< 0.03	0	t top (initial evidence)	170	2/3
τ^- tau	1.7771	-1	b bottom	4.7	-1/3

Spin is the intrinsic angular momentum of particles. Spin is given in units of \hbar , which is the quantum unit of angular momentum, where $\hbar = h/2\pi = 6.58 \times 10^{-27}$ GeV s = 1.05×10^{-34} J s.

Electric charges are given in units of the proton's charge. In SI units the electric charge of the proton is 1.60×10^{-19} coulombs.

The energy unit of particle physics is the electron volt (eV), the energy gained by one electron in crossing a potential difference of one volt. Masses are given in GeV/c² (sometimes E = mc²), where 1 GeV = 10^9 eV = 1.60×10^{-10} joules. The mass of the proton is 0.938 GeV/c² = 1.67×10^{-27} kg.

BOSONS

force carriers
spin = 0, 1, 2, ...

Unified Electroweak spin = 1	Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge	Strong or color spin = 1	Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge
γ photon	0	0	g gluon	0	0
W^-	80.22	-1			
W^+	80.22	+1			
Z^0	91.187	0			

Color Charge

Each quark carries one of three types of "strong charge," also called "color charge." These charges have nothing to do with the colors of visible light. There are eight possible types of color charge for gluons. Just as electrically charged particles interact by exchanging photons, so strong interactions occur by exchanging gluons. Leptons, photons, and W and Z bosons have no color charge and hence no strong interactions. One cannot isolate quarks and gluons; they are confined into color-neutral hadrons. This confinement (binding) results from multiple exchanges of gluons among the color-charged objects.

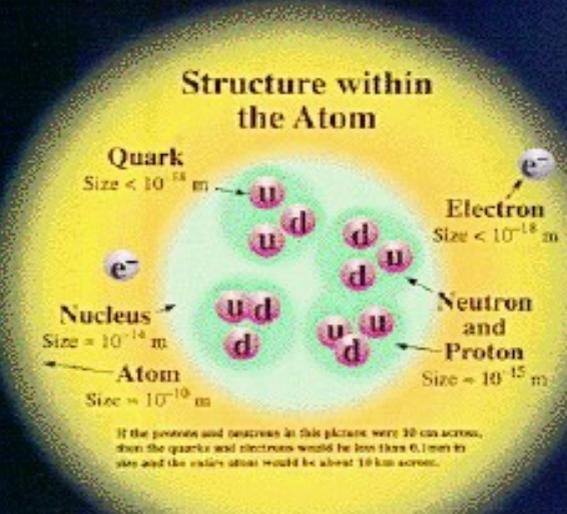
charged particles exchange photons. Leptons, photons, and W and Z bosons have no color charge and hence no strong interactions. One cannot isolate quarks and gluons; they are confined into color-neutral hadrons. This confinement (binding) results from multiple exchanges of gluons among the color-charged objects.

Confinement

As color-charged particles (quarks and gluons) are separated, the color force between them approaches a constant value and the energy in the color force field increases. This energy eventually is converted into additional quark-antiquark pairs (see the figures below). The objects that finally emerge are color-neutral combinations called hadrons (mesons and baryons).

Residual Strong Interactions

The strong binding of the color-neutral proton and neutron to form nuclei is due to residual strong interactions between their color-charged constituents. It is similar to the residual electrical interaction which binds electrically neutral atoms to form molecules. It can be viewed as the exchange of mesons between the hadrons.



If the protons and neutrons in this picture were 10 cm across, then the quarks and electrons would be less than 0.1 mm in size and the entire atom would be about 10 km across.

PROPERTIES OF THE INTERACTIONS

Sample Fermionic Hadrons					
Baryons qqq and Antibaryons $\bar{q}\bar{q}\bar{q}$					
Symbol	Name	Quark content	Electric charge	Mass GeV/c ²	Spin
p	proton	uud	1	0.938	1/2
\bar{p}	anti-proton	$\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{d}$	-1	0.938	1/2
n	neutron	udd	0	0.940	1/2
Λ	lambda	uds	0	1.116	1/2
Ω^-	omega	sss	-1	1.672	3/2

Property	Interaction	Gravitational	Weak (Electroweak)		Strong	
			Flavor	Electric Charge	Fundamental	Residual
Acts on:		Mass - Energy			Color charge	See Residual Strong Interaction Note
Particles experiencing:		All	Quarks, Leptons	Electrically charged	Quarks, Gluons	Hadrons
Particles mediating:		Graviton (not yet observed)	W^+ W^- Z^0	γ	Gluons	Mesons
Strength (relative to electromagnetic)		10^{-41}	0.8	1	25	Not applicable to quarks
for two u quarks at: 10^{-18} m		10^{-41}	10^{-4}	1	60	
3×10^{-17} m		10^{-41}	10^{-7}	1	Not applicable to hadrons	20
for two protons in nucleus		10^{-36}				

Sample Bosonic Hadrons					
Mesons $q\bar{q}$					
Symbol	Name	Quark content	Electric charge	Mass GeV/c ²	Spin
π^+	pion	u\bar{d}	+1	0.140	0
K^0	kaon	s\bar{u}	-1	0.494	0
ρ^+	rho	u\bar{d}	+1	0.770	1
D^+	D+	c\bar{d}	+1	1.869	0
η_c	eta-c	c\bar{c}	0	2.979	0

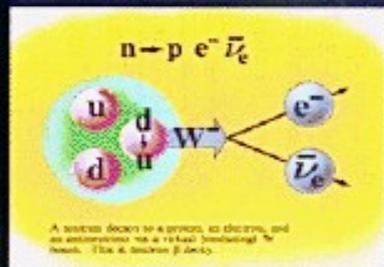
Matter and Antimatter

The every particle type there is a corresponding antiparticle type, denoted by a bar over the particle symbol. Particle and antiparticle have identical mass and spin but opposite charges. Some electrically neutral bosons (e.g., Z^0 , γ and η_c), but not K^0 or Λ^0 are their own antiparticles.

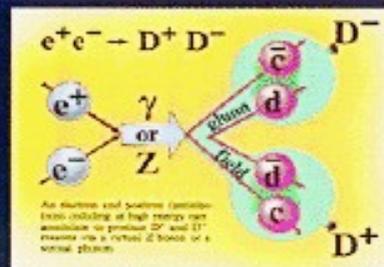
Figures

These diagrams are an artist's conception of physical processes. They are not exact and have no exact scale. Lines should also represent the color of the gluons in the gluon field, and lines the quark paths, and track lines the paths of leptons.

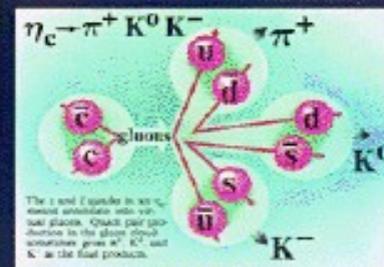
Copyright © 1994 CERN



A neutron decays to a proton, an electron, and an antineutrino via a virtual W^- boson. (Click & drag on the arrow.)



An electron and positron (antiparticle) annihilate at high energy and annihilate to produce Z^0 and γ bosons via a virtual Z^0 boson or a virtual photon.



The c and \bar{c} quarks in an η_c meson annihilate via virtual gluons. Quark pair production in the gluon cloud sometimes gives K^+ , K^0 , and K^- as the final products.

Contemporary Physics Education Project (CPEP)

CPEP is a cross-university organization of teachers, physicists, and educators. For information on the chart, software, book, packet of handouts, classroom activities, and webshops, look on WWW at <http://pdg.lbl.gov/cpep.html>, send e-mail to pdg@lbl.gov, or write: CPEP, MS 70-305, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720. Corporate and private donations, as well as national laboratory funding have been and remain critical to the success of this project.

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Constituintes da matéria

$1 \text{ GeV}/c^2 = 1.78 \times 10^{-27} \text{ Kg} \approx m(\text{protão})$

... mas os quarks não andam sozinhos

FERMIONS

matter constituents
spin = 1/2, 3/2, 5/2, ...

Leptons spin = 1/2			Quarks spin = 1/2		
Flavor	Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge	Flavor	Approx. Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge
1956 ν_e electron neutrino	$<1 \times 10^{-8}$	0	1964 u up	0.003	2/3
1895 e electron	0.000511	-1	1964 d down	0.006	-1/3
1962 ν_μ muon neutrino	<0.0002	0	1974 c charm	1.3	2/3
1937 μ muon	0.106	-1	1964 s strange	0.1	-1/3
2001 ν_τ tau neutrino	<0.02	0	1996 t top	175	2/3
1975 τ tau	1.7771	-1	1977 b bottom	4.3	-1/3

Mesões

(todos instáveis)

constituídos por

QUARK

+

ANTI-QUARK

Mesons $q\bar{q}$					
Mesons are bosonic hadrons. There are about 140 types of mesons.					
Symbol	Name	Quark content	Electric charge	Mass GeV/c ²	Spin
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B^0	B-zero	$d\bar{b}$	0	5.279	0
η_c	eta-c	$c\bar{c}$	0	2.980	0

Bariões

constituídos

3 QUARKs

OU

3 ANTI-QUARKs

Baryons qqq and Antibaryons $\bar{q}\bar{q}\bar{q}$					
Baryons are fermionic hadrons. There are about 120 types of baryons.					
Symbol	Name	Quark content	Electric charge	Mass GeV/c^2	Spin
p	proton	uud	1	0.938	1/2
\bar{p}	anti-proton	$\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{d}$	-1	0.938	1/2
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(só o protão livre é estável; ligado, o neutrão tb. é estável)

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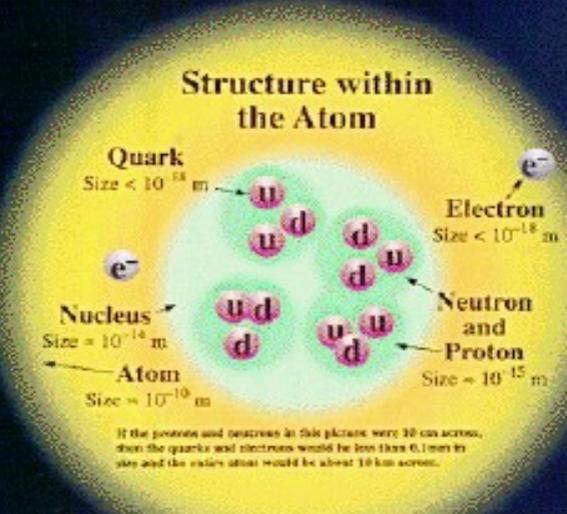
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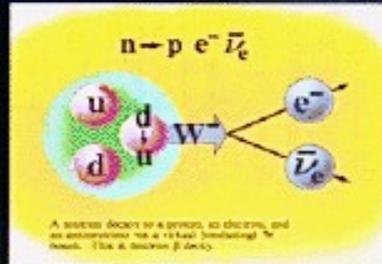
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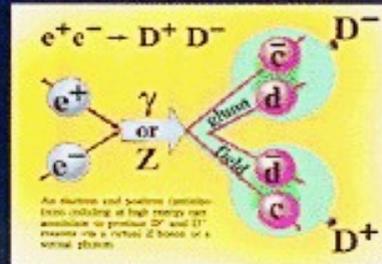
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Particles experiencing:		All	Quarks, Leptons	Electrically charged	Quarks, Gluons	Hadrons
Particles mediating:		Graviton (not yet observed)	W^+ W^- Z^0	γ	Gluons	Mesons
Strength (for two u quarks at:)		10^{-41} (at 10^{-18} m) 10^{-41} (at 3×10^{-17} m) 10^{-36} (for two protons in nucleus)	0.8 10^{-4} 10^{-7}	1 1 1	25 60 Not applicable to hadrons	Not applicable to quarks 20

Sample Bosonic Hadrons					
Mesons $q\bar{q}$					
Symbol	Name	Quark content	Electric charge	Mass, GeV/c ²	Spin
π^+	pion	u\bar{d}	+1	0.140	0
K^+	kaon	u\bar{s}	+1	0.494	0
ρ^+	rho	u\bar{d}	+1	0.770	1
D^+	D+	c\bar{d}	+1	1.869	0
η_c	eta-c	c\bar{c}	0	2.979	0

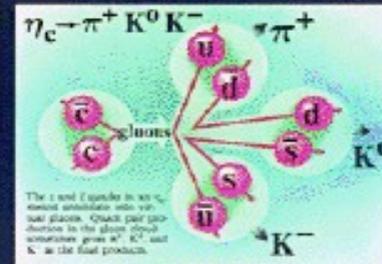
Matter and Antimatter
For every particle type there is a corresponding antiparticle type, denoted by a bar over the particle symbol. Particle and antiparticle have identical mass and spin but opposite charges. Some electrically neutral bosons (e.g., Z^0 , γ and η_c) are their own antiparticles.



A neutron decays to a proton, an electron, and an antineutrino via a virtual W⁻ boson.



An electron and positron (antiparticle) annihilate at high energy and annihilate to produce Z⁰ and γ bosons in the gluon cloud surrounding the Z⁰ boson or a virtual photon.



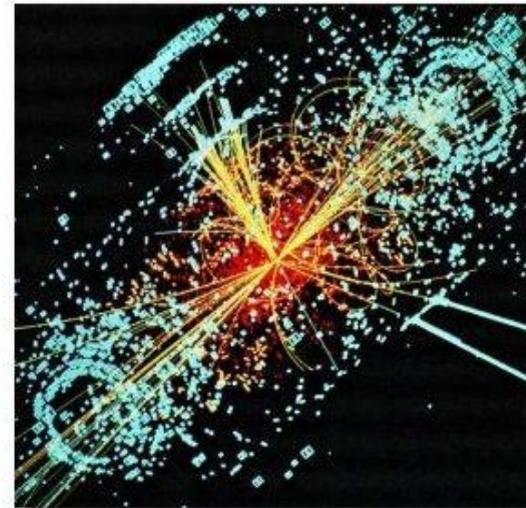
The η_c and χ_{c0} are the most abundant charm mesons produced in the gluon cloud surrounding the c^+ and c^- in the final product.

Contemporary Physics Education Project (CPEP)

CPEP is a cross-university organization of teachers, physicists, and education. For information on the chart, software, book, packet of handouts, classroom activities, and web pages, look on WWW at <http://pdg.lbl.gov/cpep.html>, send e-mail to pdg@lbl.gov, or write: CPEP, MS 50-305, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720. Corporate and private donations, as well as national laboratory funding have been and remain critical to the success of this project.

U.S. Department of Energy
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Standard Linear Accelerator Center
American Assoc. of Physics Teachers
SLAC Electron Tubes
Exclusive Worldwide Distribution By:
Science ER & Social Laboratories

- Envolve dois ou mais sujeitos
- Há qualquer “coisa” que se troca



BOSONS

force carriers
spin = 0, 1, 2, ...

Unified Electroweak spin = 1

Name	Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge
γ photon	0	0
W^-	80.4	-1
W^+	80.4	+1
Z^0	91.187	0

Strong (color) spin = 1

Name	Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge
g gluon	0	0

1979

8 gluões diferentes
(=3c.3ac-1)

+

Bosão de Higgs

(por descobrir experimentalmente)

PROPERTIES OF THE INTERACTIONS

Property	Interaction	Gravitational	Weak	Electromagnetic	Strong	
			(Electroweak)		Fundamental	Residual
Acts on:		Mass – Energy	Flavor	Electric Charge	Color Charge	See Residual Strong Interaction Note
Particles experiencing:		All	Quarks, Leptons	Electrically charged	Quarks, Gluons	Hadrons
Particles mediating:		Graviton (not yet observed)	W^+ W^- Z^0	γ	Gluons	Mesons
Strength relative to electromag for two u quarks at:	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10^{-18} \text{ m} \\ 3 \times 10^{-17} \text{ m} \end{array} \right.$	10^{-41}	0.8	1	25	Not applicable to quarks
		10^{-41}	10^{-4}	1	60	
for two protons in nucleus		10^{-36}	10^{-7}	1	Not applicable to hadrons	

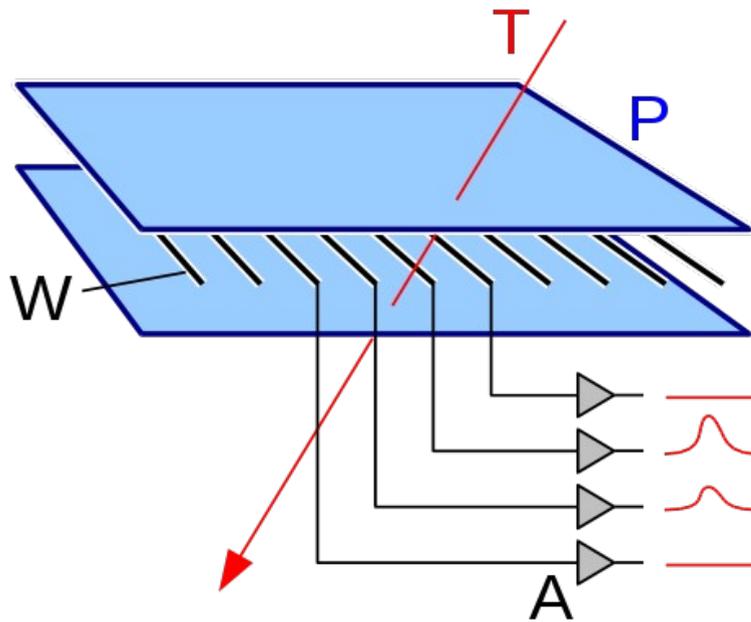
Sabemos que ...

... podemos estudar as partículas através das interações

... Mas como podemos ver as partículas?

Como vemos as partículas ...



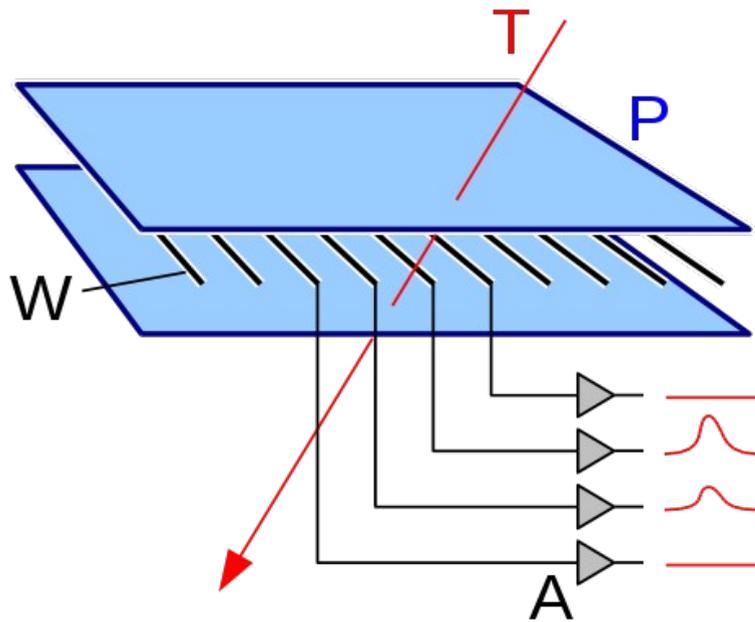


- Aplicamos uma diferença de potencial (ddp) às duas placas.
- Colocamos fios sob ddp.
- Quando passa uma partícula carregada, esta irá produzir corrente de deriva.

- Conseguimos ver algumas no seu estado fundamental (electrão, muão, ...): os leptões
- As outras são compostas (de quarks): protão, neutrão, ...

Os quark não aparecem livres na natureza.

Mas então? ... como detectamos as partículas?



1968

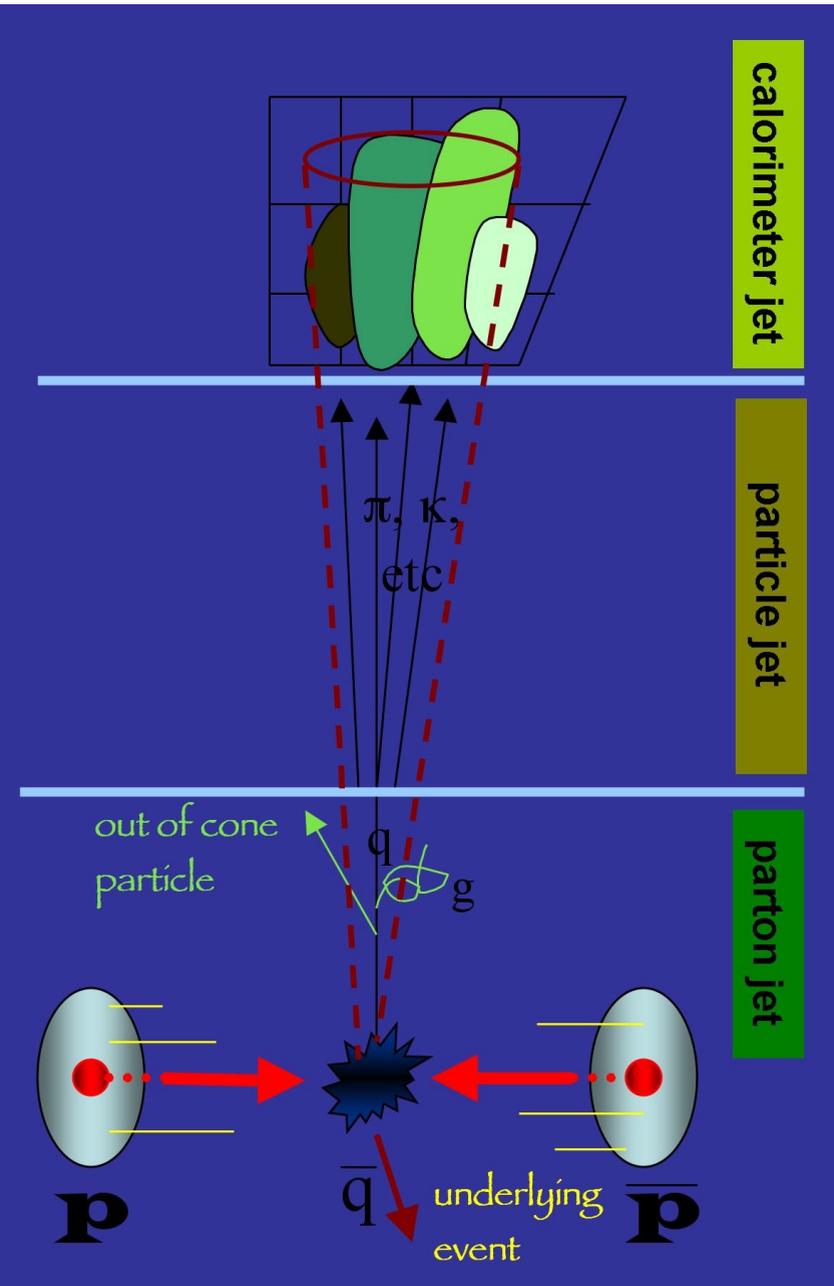


George Charpak
1924 - 2010

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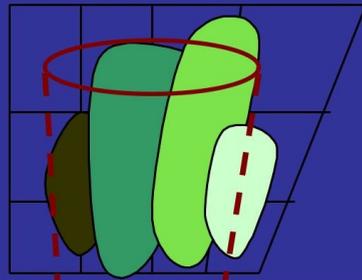
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$$\text{Energia} = h c / \lambda$$

Quanto maior a energia maior será a resolução do que queremos ver ...



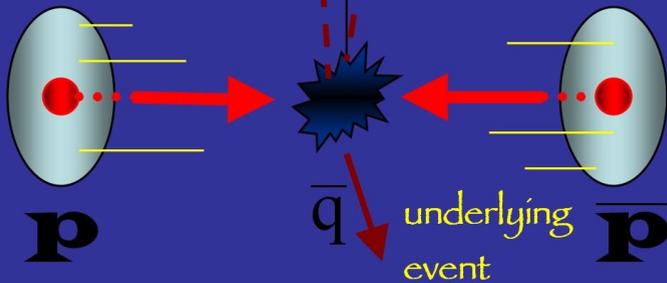
calorimeter jet



particle jet



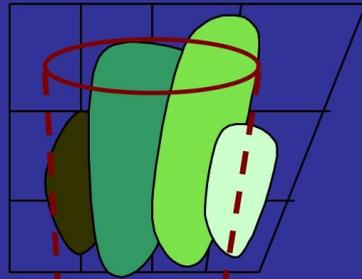
parton jet



Depois os quarks e gluões devido à energia da colisão produzem mais quarks e gluões. Estes começam a juntarem-se (hadronização) para formarem as partículas estáveis.

$$\text{Energia} = h c / \lambda$$

Quanto maior a energia maior será a resolução do que queremos ver ...



calorimeter jet

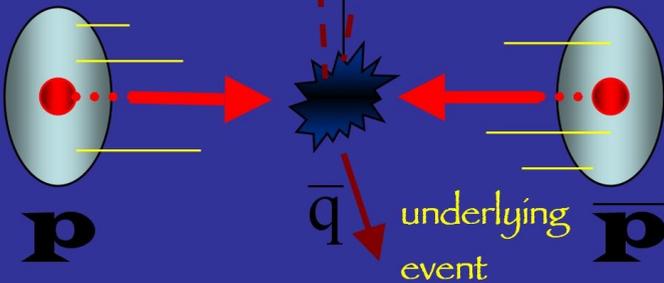
π , K ,
etc

particle jet

out of cone
particle

q
 g

parton jet



No fim, as partículas são detectadas na aparelhagem.

Depois os quarks e gluões devido à energia da colisão produzem mais quarks e gluões. Estes começam a juntarem-se (hadronização) para formarem as partículas estáveis.

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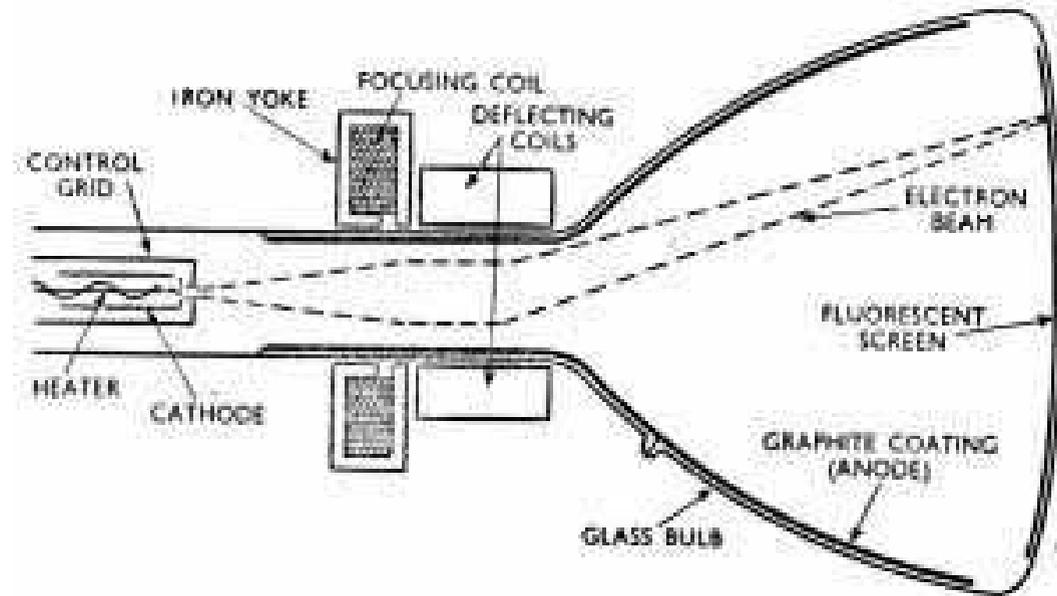


Mas precisamos de uma fonte de partículas

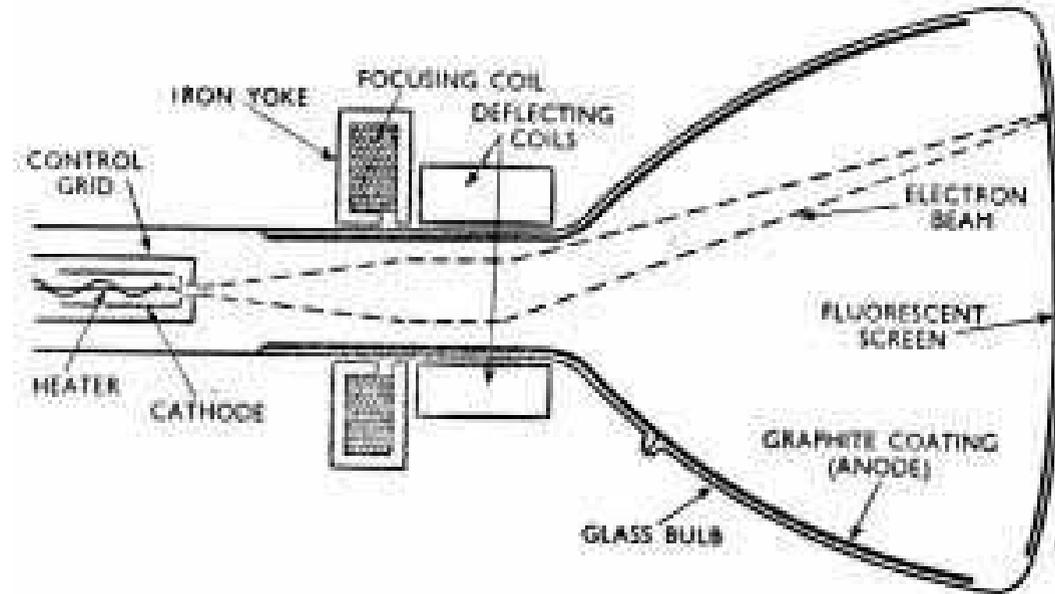


Os aceleradores ... Mas que coisa é essa dos aceleradores?

Os aceleradores ... Mas que coisa é essa dos aceleradores?



Os aceleradores ... Mas que coisa é essa dos aceleradores?



... ou então aceleradores “a sério” ...



O CERN



O CERN é ...

- A Organização Europeia para a Pesquisa Nuclear (para fins exclusivamente científicos):
 - Investigação científica;
 - Colaboração entre cientistas;
 - Desenvolvimento de Tecnologias;
 - Apoio à Educação.



- Formada por estados membros (20, entre os quais Portugal).

Os Estados-membros têm deveres e privilégios especiais. Eles fazem uma contribuição para as despesas e estão representados no Conselho, responsável por todas as decisões importantes sobre a organização e suas atividades.

- Formado por 'observadores' e 'estados não-membros'. E.g. a Comissão Europeia é um observador.

Os 'observadores' e os 'estados não-membros' podem assistir às reuniões do Conselho e receber documentos do Conselho, sem tomar parte nos processos de tomada de decisão da Organização.

- Empregados (staff) cerca de 2400 pessoas. Cerca de 10000 cientistas (users) vão ao CERN para levar a cabo trabalhos de investigação. Esse número representa metade da comunidade de Física de Altas Energias.

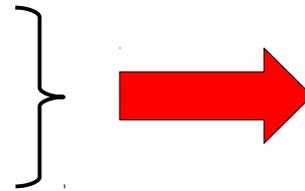
Vamos ao que interessa: A Física !

No CERN há as duas vertentes:

- Física Teórica
- Física Experimental

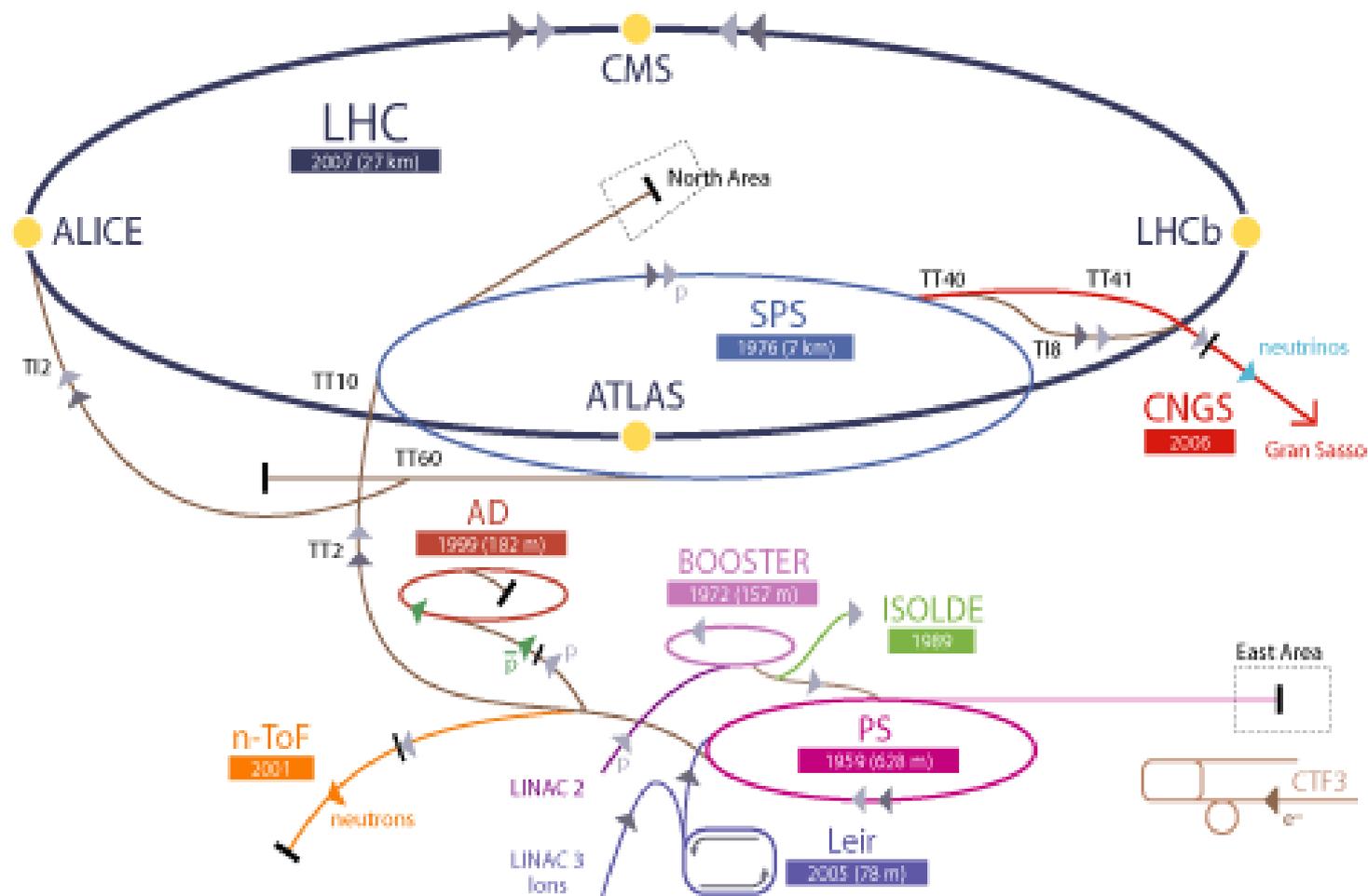
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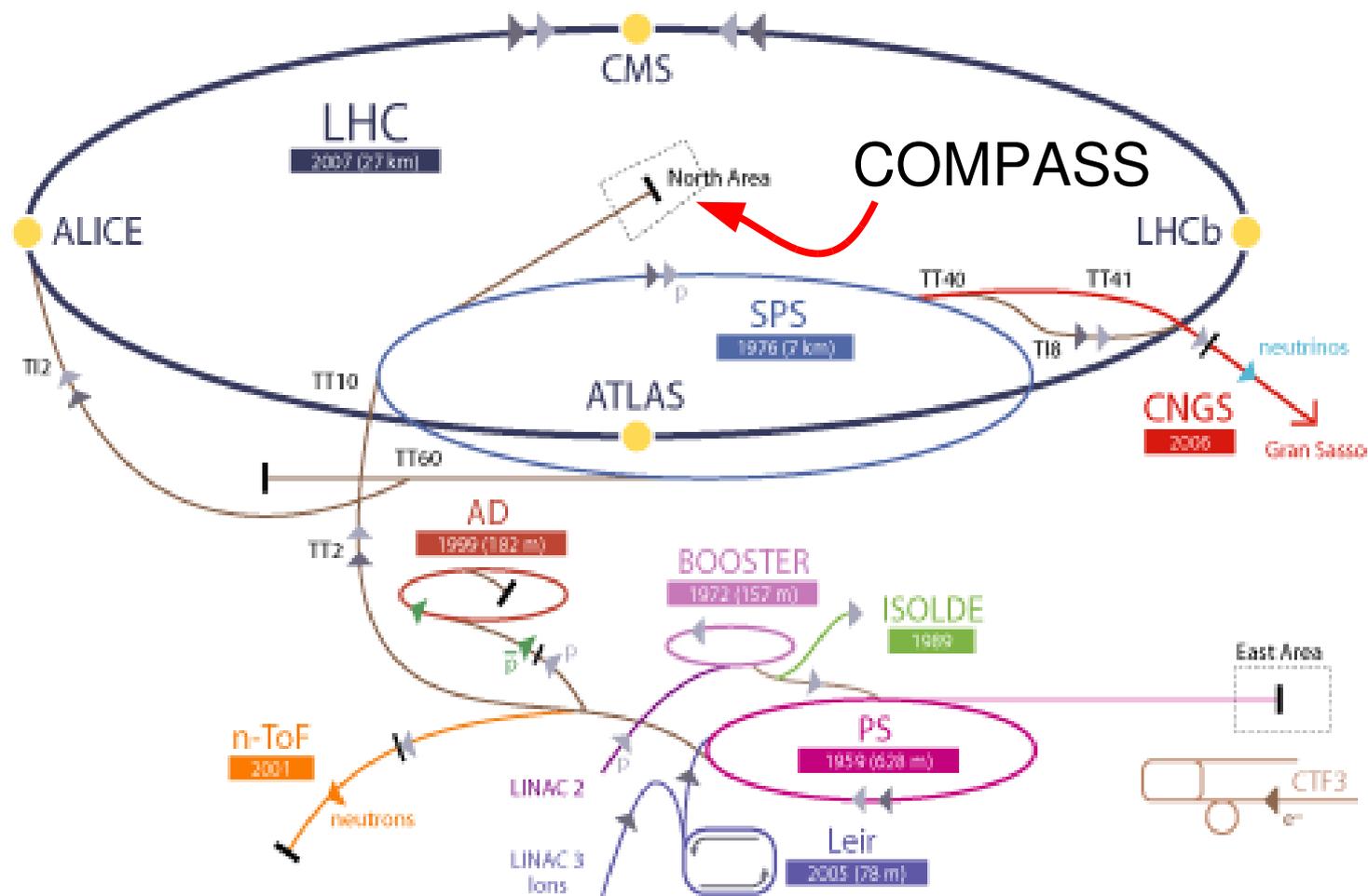
Há uma excelente relação :-)

Pois só assim é que há resultados



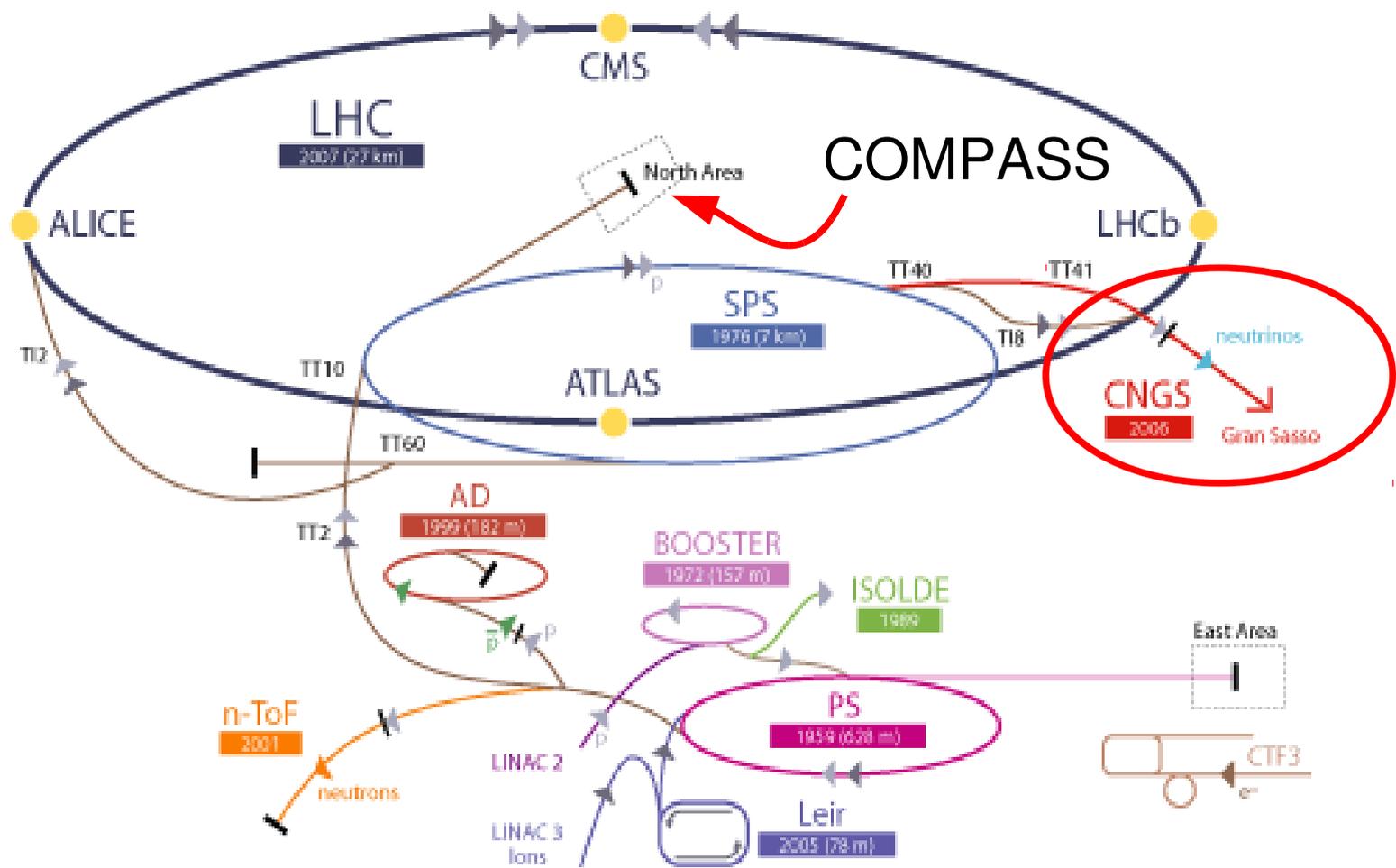
▶ p (proton) ▶ ion ▶ neutrons ▶ \bar{p} (antiproton) ▶ neutrinos ▶ electron
 ⇄⇄⇄ proton/antiproton conversion

LHC Large Hadron Collider SPS Super Proton Synchrotron PS Proton Synchrotron
 AD Antiproton Decelerator CTF3 Clic Test Facility
 CNGS Cern Neutrinos to Gran Sasso ISOLDE Isotope Separator OnLine DEvice
 LEIR Low Energy Ion Ring LINAC LINEar ACcelerator n-ToF Neutrons Time Of Flight



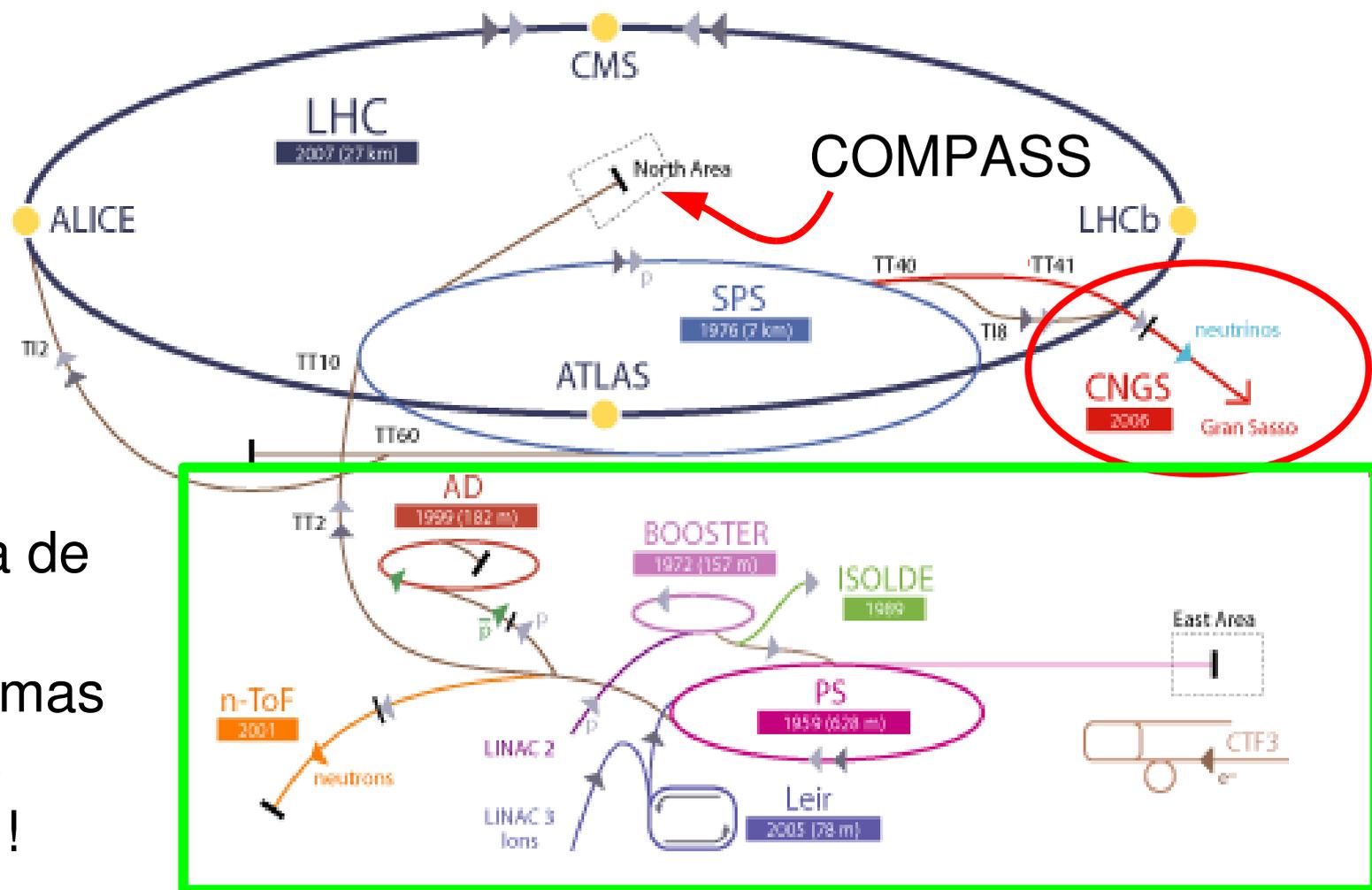
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Outra física de
mais baixa
energia ... mas
não menos
importante !

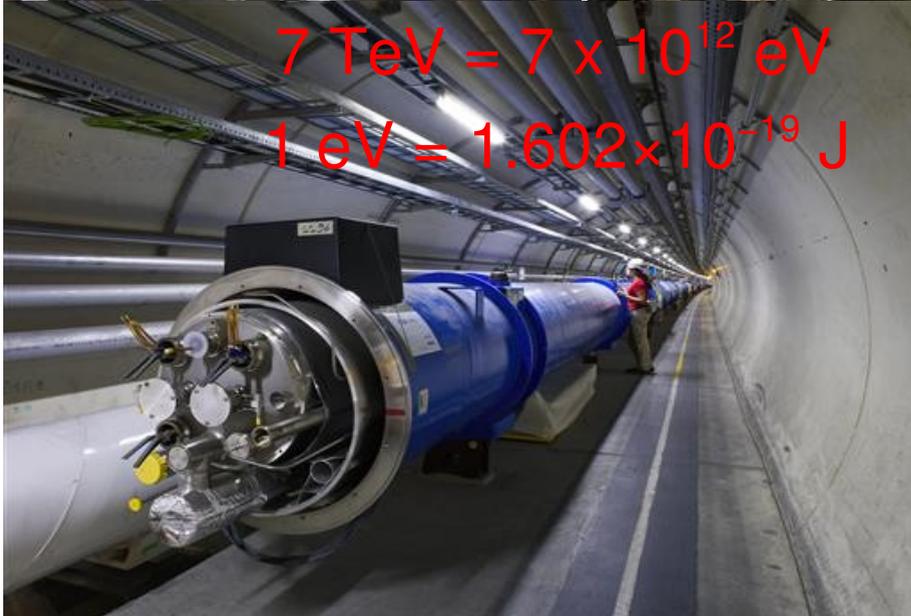
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Large Hadron Collider (LHC)



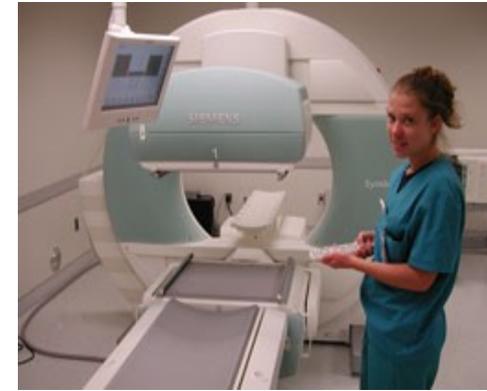
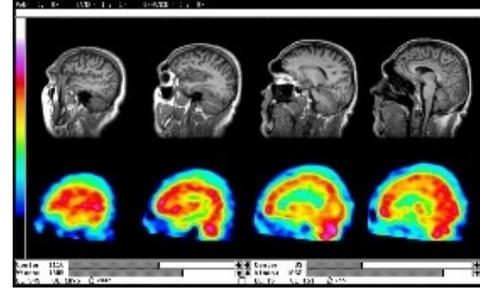
CERN
Genebra, Suíça



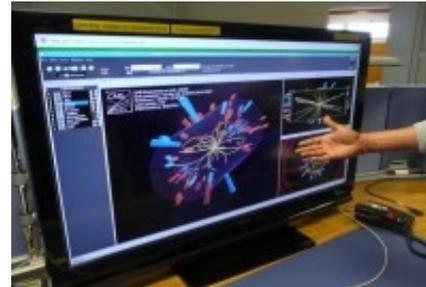
- 4 experiências no LHC:
- ATLAS, CMS, ALICE e LHCb.

Também tecnologias ...

- Aplicadas à saúde, medicina nuclear, tratamento de cancros.



- Aplicações de software.



- Transferência dessas tecnologias às empresas e vice-versa.

- E mais coisas que estão no dia-a-dia.

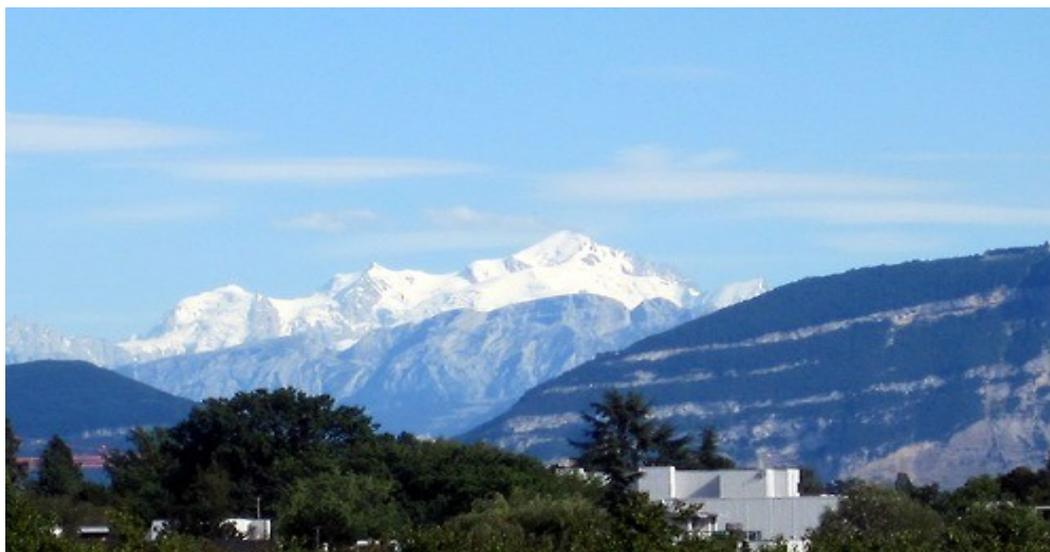


O Legado mais conhecido é a World Wide Web (W W W) ...

Tim Berners-Lee queria ter uma ferramenta de partilha de informação entre os cientistas, de forma a acelerar a troca de ideias, discussões sobre temas e portanto o progresso científico.



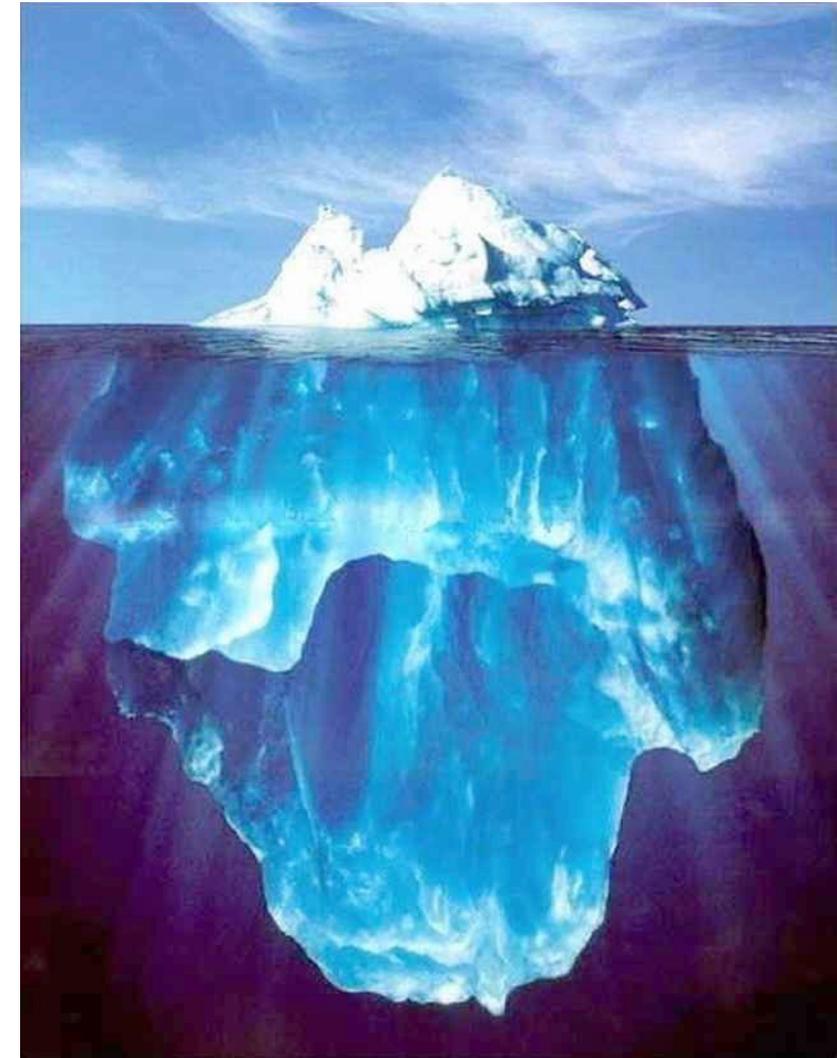
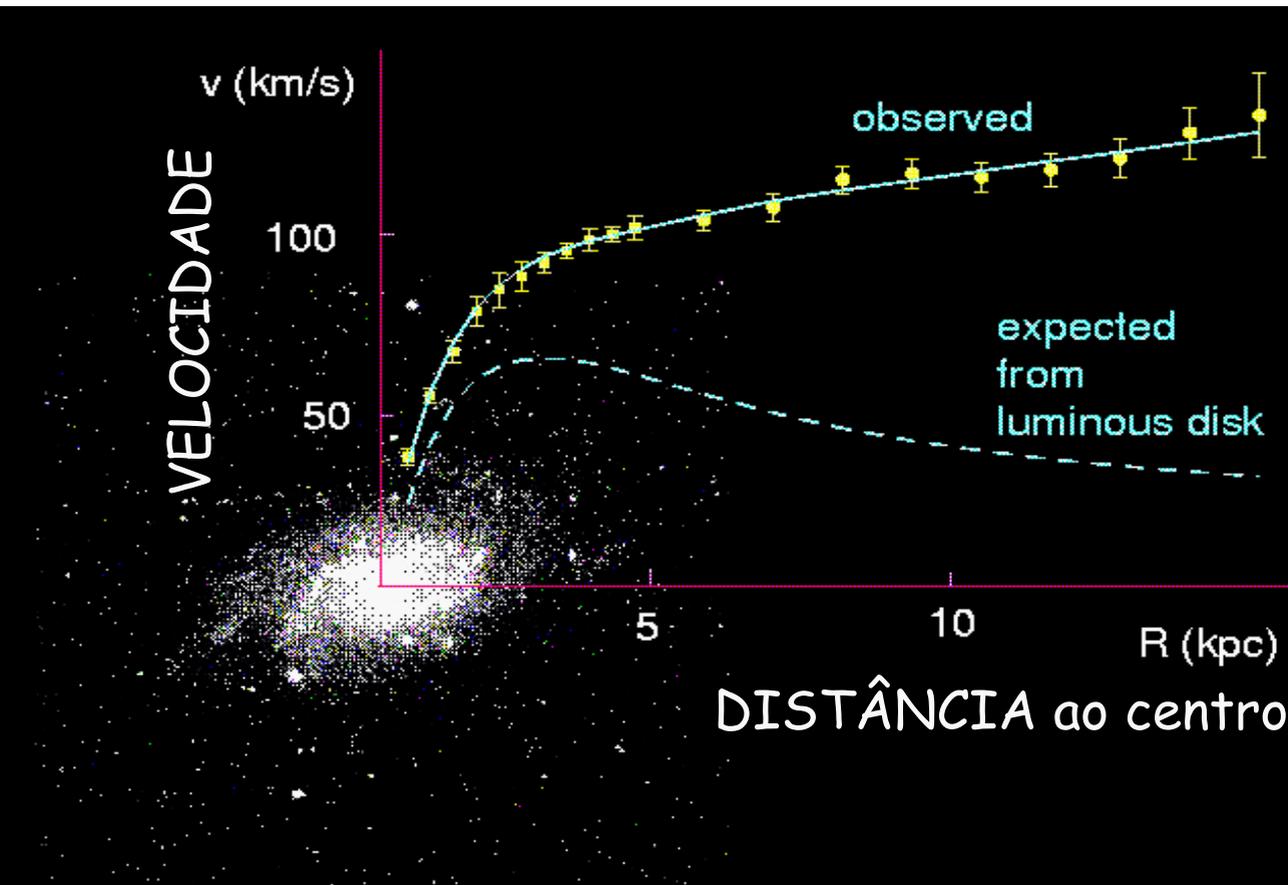
- Há vida social ... Por que as pessoas interagem e socializam. Precisam de “espairecer”.
- Há desporto (escalada, ski, montanhismo, etc.)
- A biblioteca está aberta 24h por dia 7 dias por semana.
- Internet em qualquer sítio (wireless)!
- No final de um dia de trabalho podemos beber um copo no bar do CERN (somente fora do horário de trabalho! :-))



Ir ao CERN ... mas, com certeza

- Podem fazer-se visitas de estudo.
- Há um programa para professores Física Lusófonos, organizado pelo LIP.

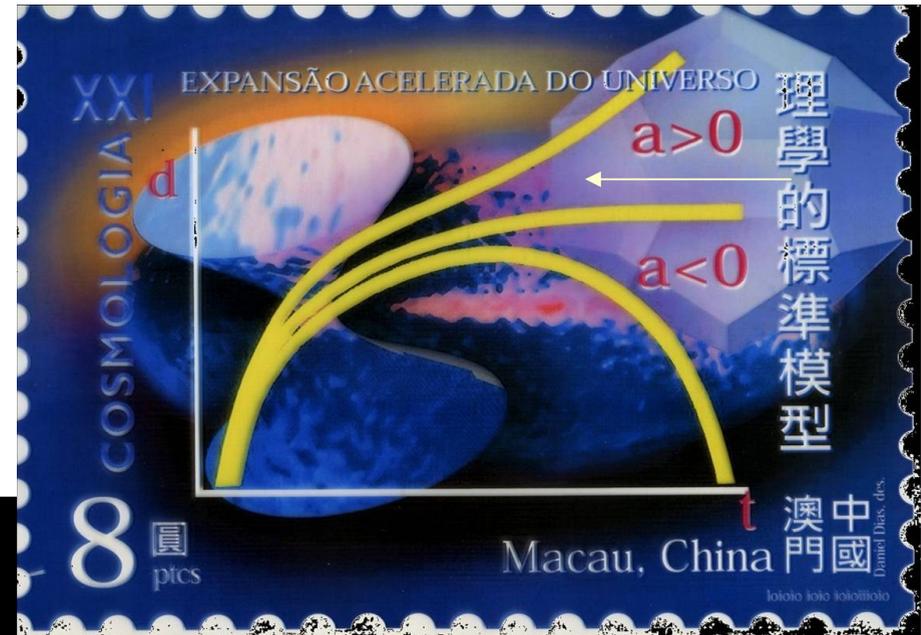
Questões da física em aberto ...



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

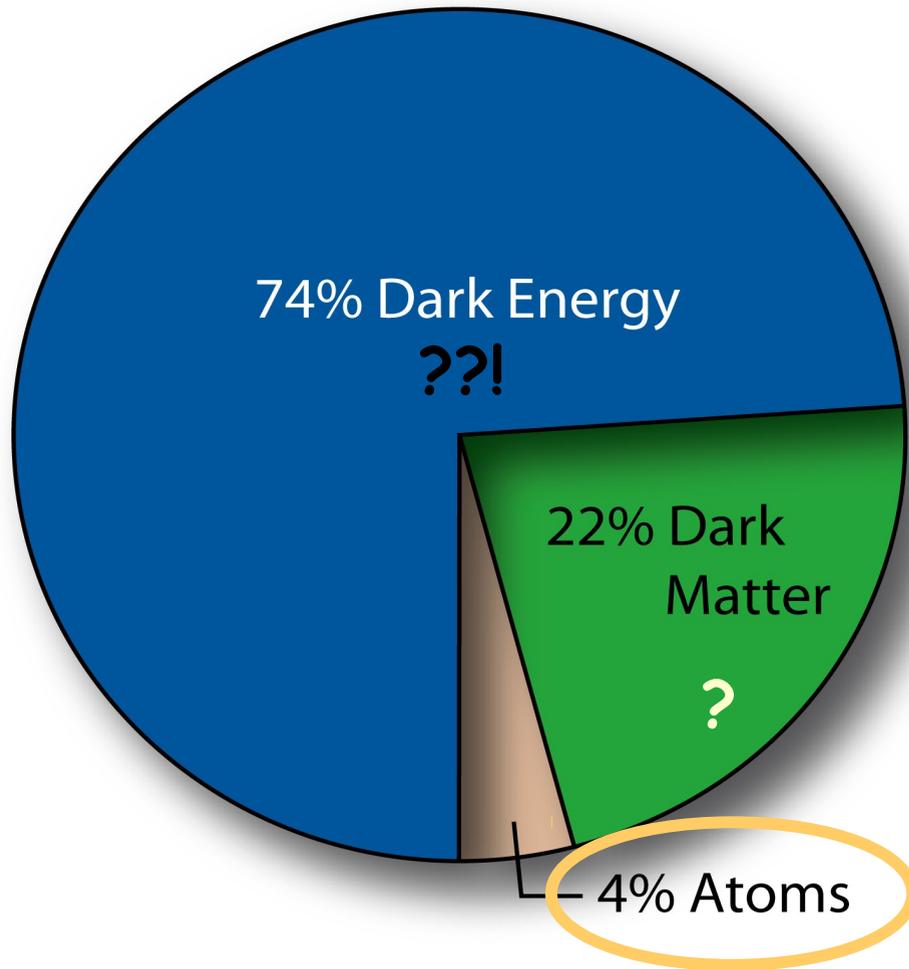
A Expansão do Universo está acelerando!!

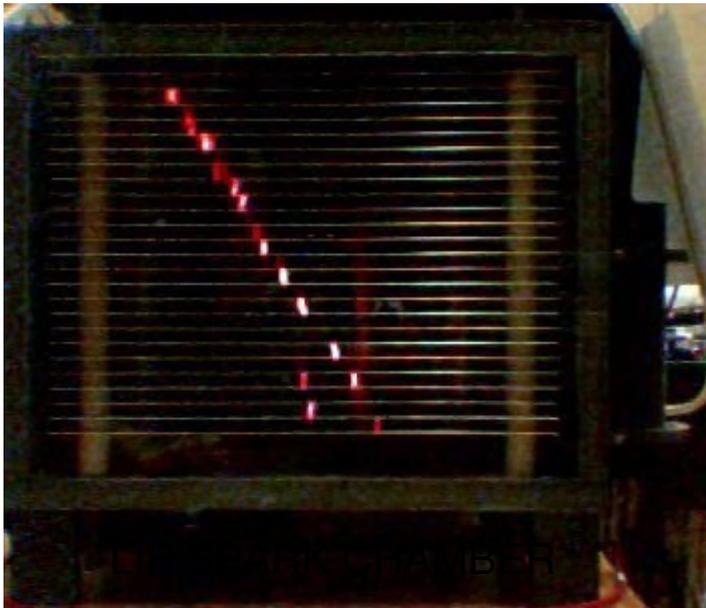
Algo se está a sobrepôr à gravidade



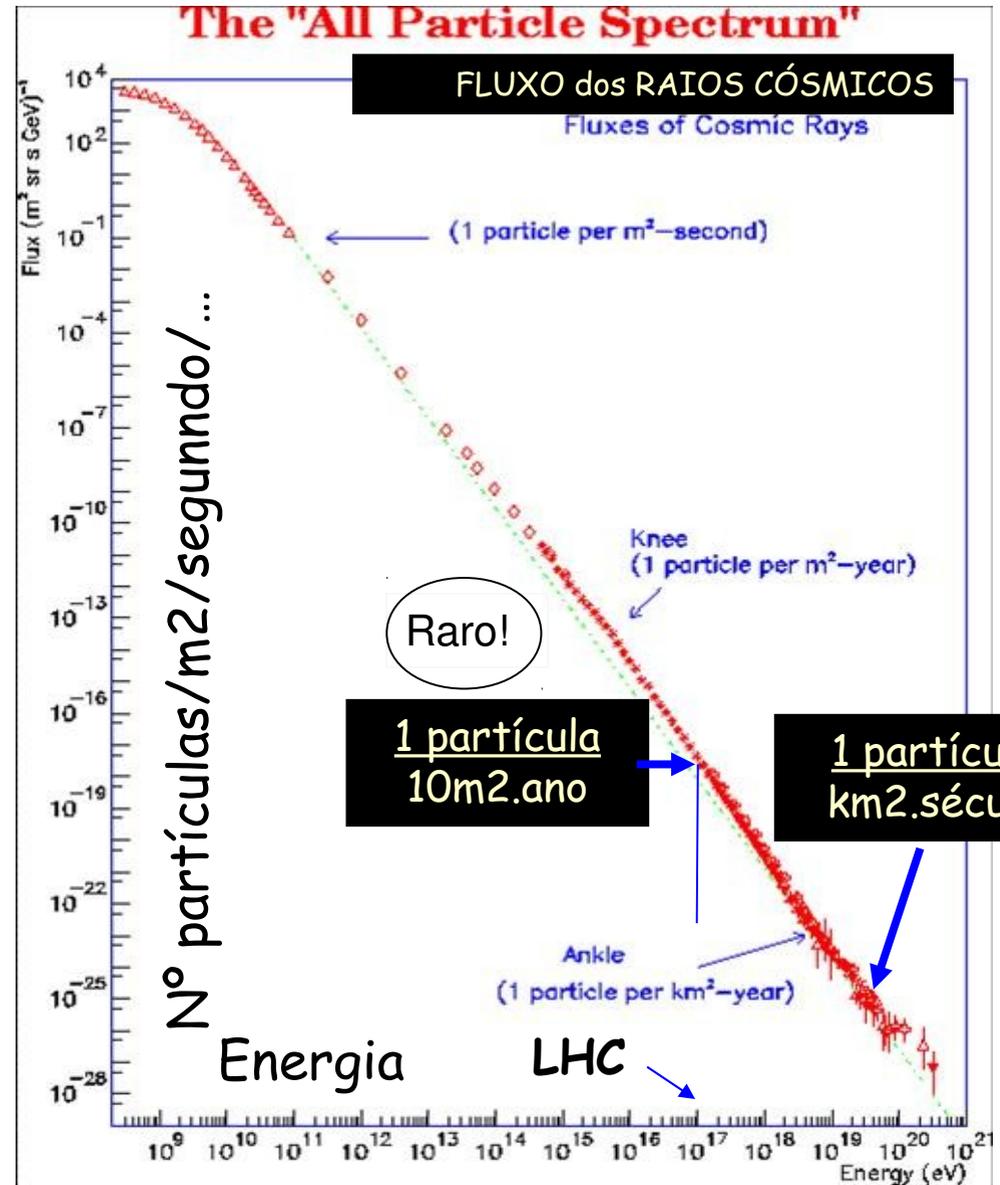
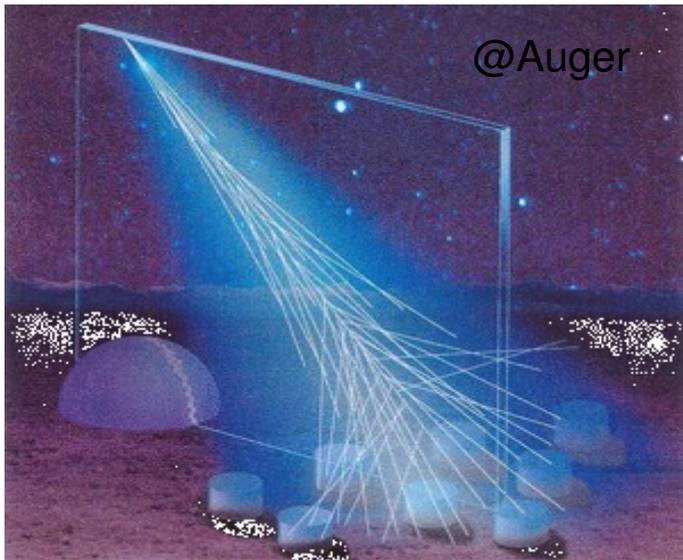
Cientistas chamam-lhe 'Energia Escura'

De que é que feito o Universo?!

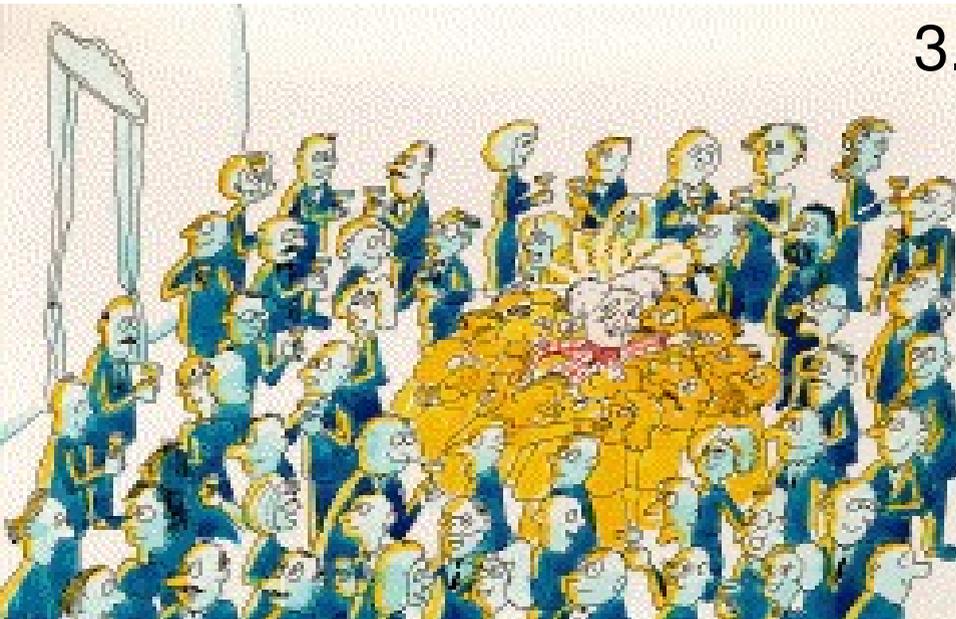




Observatório Pierre Auger



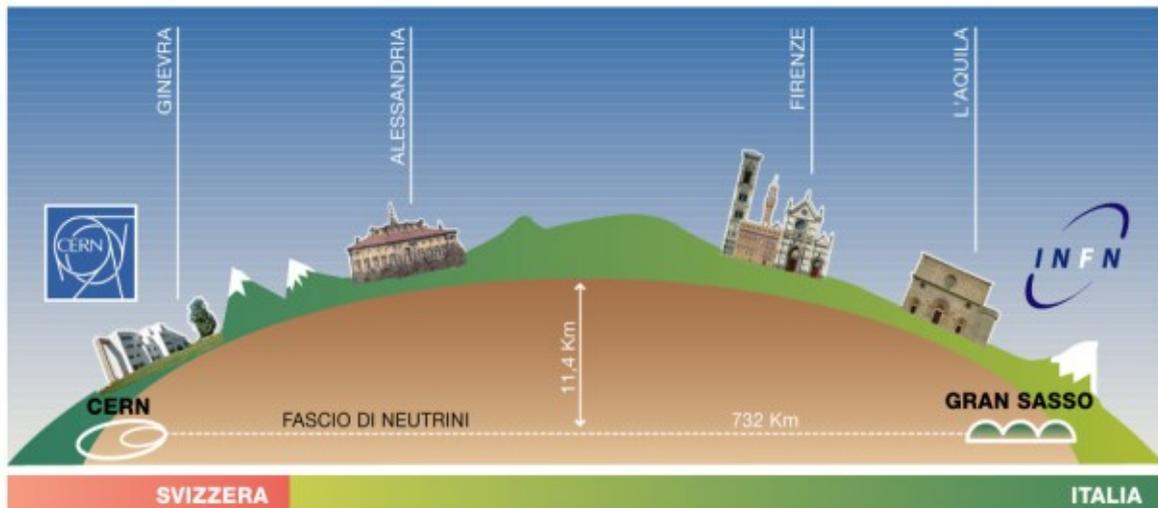
O bosão de Higgs



O bosão de Higgs



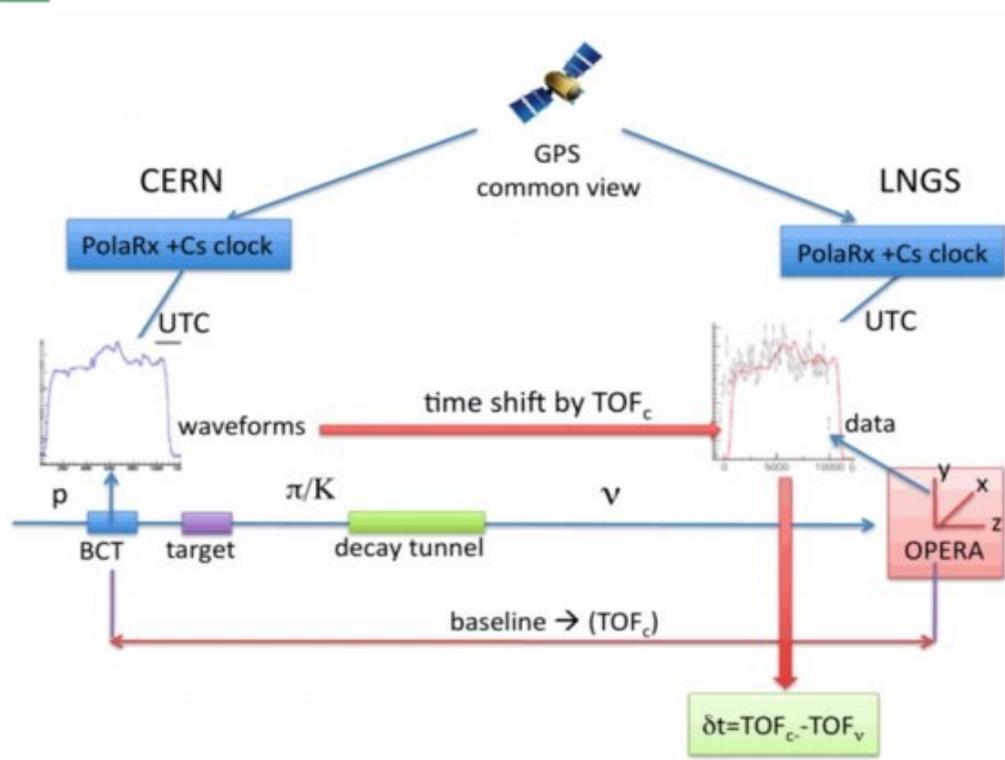
Responsável pelo mecanismo que atribui massa às partículas.



Experiência OPERA



Fig. 1: Artistic view of the SPS/CNGS layout.



O problema dos neutrinos

- Os neutrinos interagem muito pouco (... quase nada).
- Por isso é preciso obter uma estatística significativa para diminuir o erro estatístico
- Por outro lado, como é uma medida muito sensível o erro sistemático, é difícil de controlar e envolve muitas tecnologias

É esse o verdadeiro problema.

Mas ao que parece o GPS pode não ter funcionado bem :-)

- A Física está presente no nosso dia-a-dia.
- A Física é parte integrante da nossa sociedade.
- Dei uma introdução à Física das Partículas (Téorico e Experimental).
- Apresentei o CERN.
- Descrevi alguns dos problemas actuais da Física.

...e para concluir:



The screenshot shows the LIP Outreach website interface. At the top left is the LIP logo. The main header features the text "OutReach" in a stylized font, followed by "Investigação, Educação e Divulgação". To the right of the header is a navigation menu with links for "Início", "Projectos", "Notícias", "Seminários", "Recursos", "Links", and "Parceiros". Below the header, the page is dated "Sexta-feira, 20 de Junho de 2008" and features a quote by Galileo Galilei: "Não se pode ensinar tudo a alguém, pode-se apenas ajudá-lo a encontrar por si mesmo". To the right of the quote is the text "Galileu Galilei, (1564-1642)". Below the quote is a grey box with the text "Sejam bem-vindos ao site de divulgação do LIP!" and a paragraph explaining the site's purpose. To the right of this box are logos for "LIP CERN 2008 Professores de Escolas Portuguesas" and "GridCafé". Below these logos is the text "Institutos FP..." followed by a list of locations: "Todos", "Lisboa", "Coimbra", and "Faro".

<http://www.lip.pt/Outreach>

<http://www.cern.ch>

Obrigado pela vossa atenção

