

Romania@CERN Open Symposium 2023

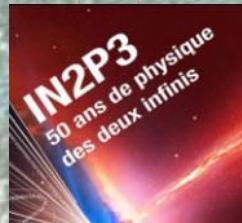
Măgurele
11 January 2023

Extreme experiments for fundamental science



Cristinel DIACONU

Centre de Physique des Particules de Marseille



What is the matter made of?



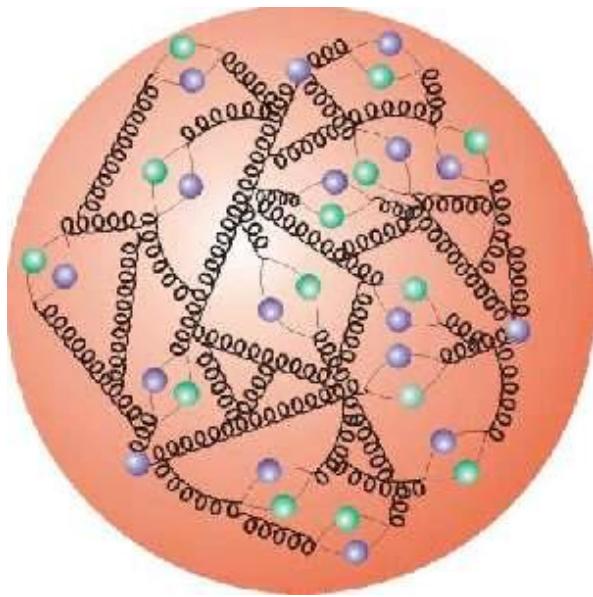
Infinitely small

How does the matter compose the Universe?

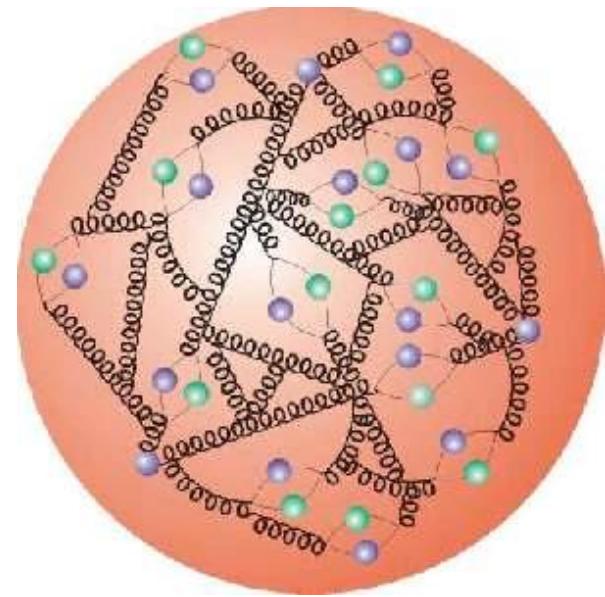
The large infinity



The “microscope”: Particle Accelerators: probe the infinitelly small



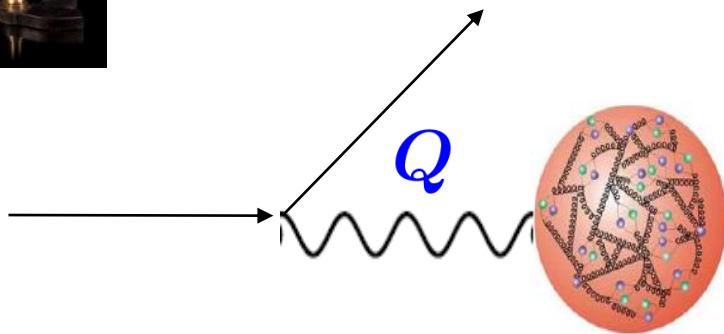
Proton



Proton

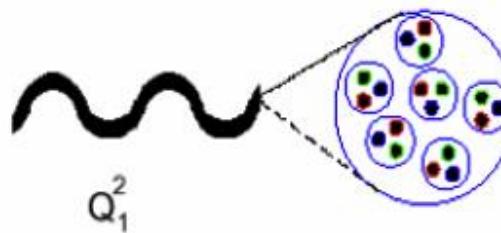


Smaller=higher energy

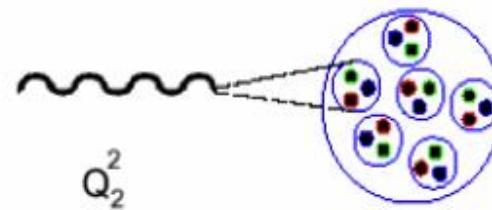


$$\delta \text{ [fm]} \simeq \frac{200 \text{ MeV}}{Q}$$

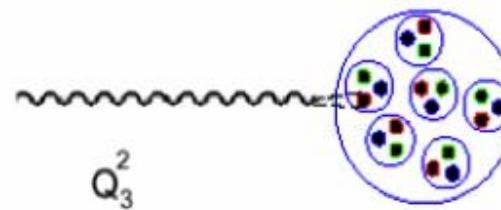
Proton size [1fm=10⁻¹⁵ m]



Nucleus
(~1910)



Nucleon (p,n)
(~1950)



Quarks
(~1970)

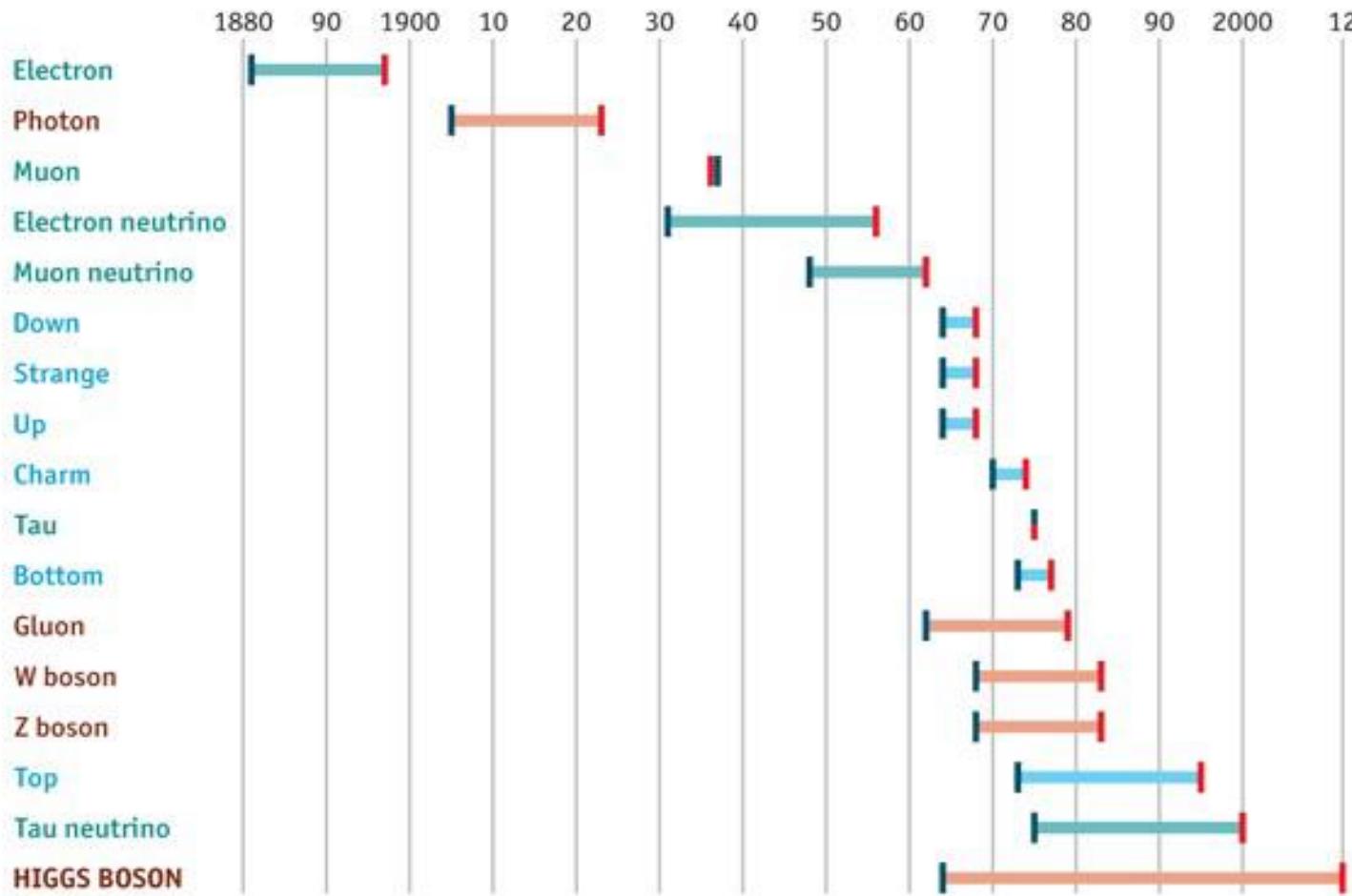
$$Q_3^2 > Q_2^2 > Q_1^2$$

The Standard Model of particle physics

Years from concept to discovery

Leptons
Bosons
Quarks

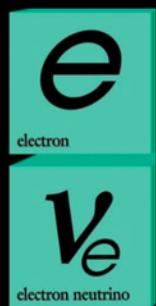
Theorised/explained
Discovered



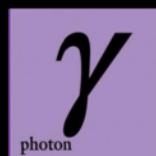
Source: *The Economist*

Simple matter

Fermions de matière (spin 1/2)



Bosons vecteurs d'interaction (spin 1)

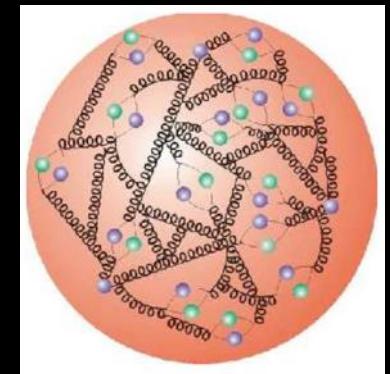


Force nucléaire forte

Force électromagnétique

Un vieux rêve réductionniste
Empédocle - V^e siècle av. J.C.

nucleon



- Il existe aussi une interaction faible
- Le neutrino n'interagit que par cette interaction faible

Simple Matter: The Standard Model

Quarks

u	c	t
up	charm	top

d	s	b
down	strange	bottom

e	μ	τ
electron	muon	tau
ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ
electron neutrino	muon neutrino	tau neutrino

Leptons

Forces

Z	γ
Z boson	photon

W	g
W boson	gluon

Centre Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire

23 Member States

Staff: 3000

Users: 13000 (~600 Universities)

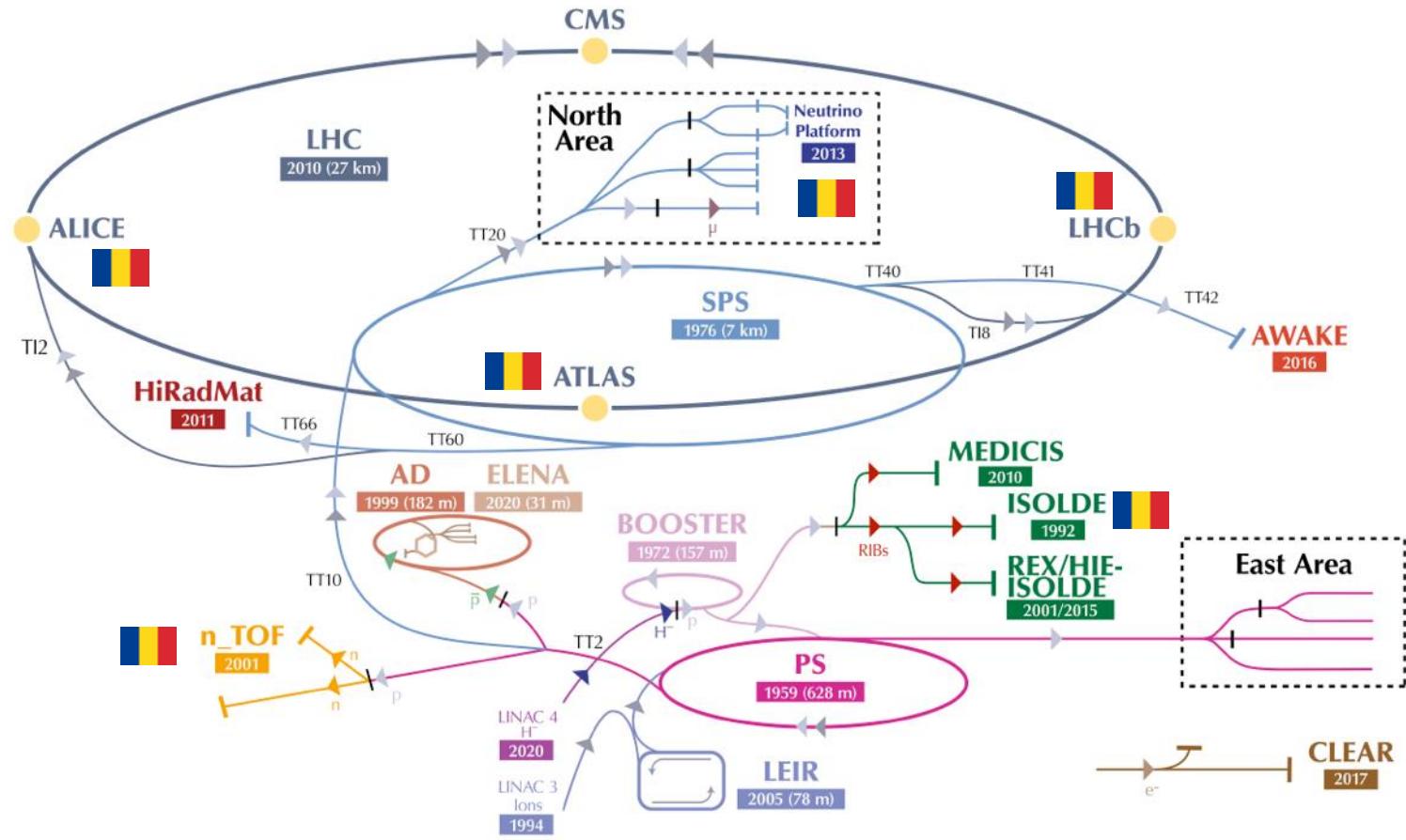


Romania : candidate 2011/member 2016



The CERN accelerator complex

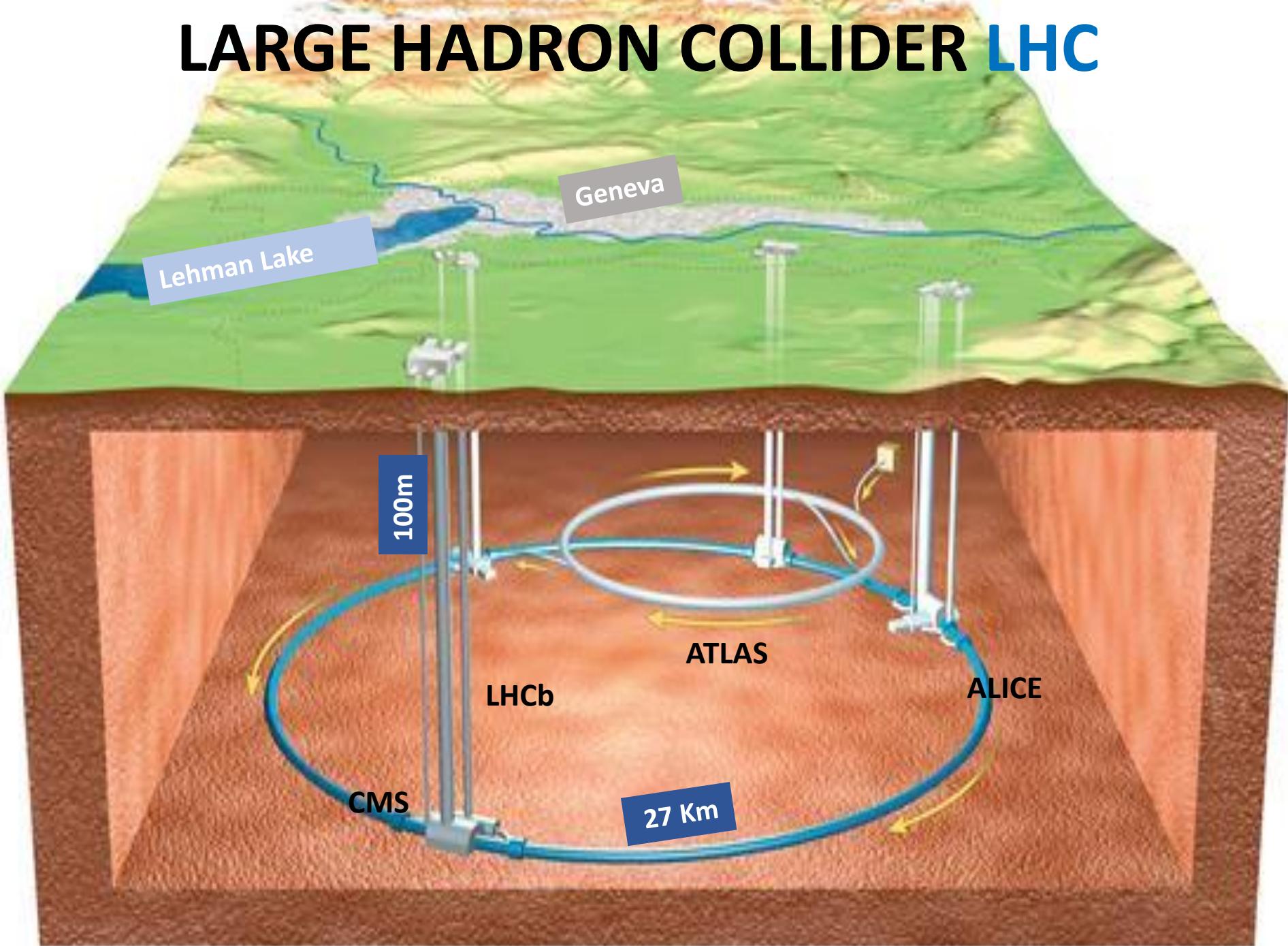
Complexe des accélérateurs du CERN

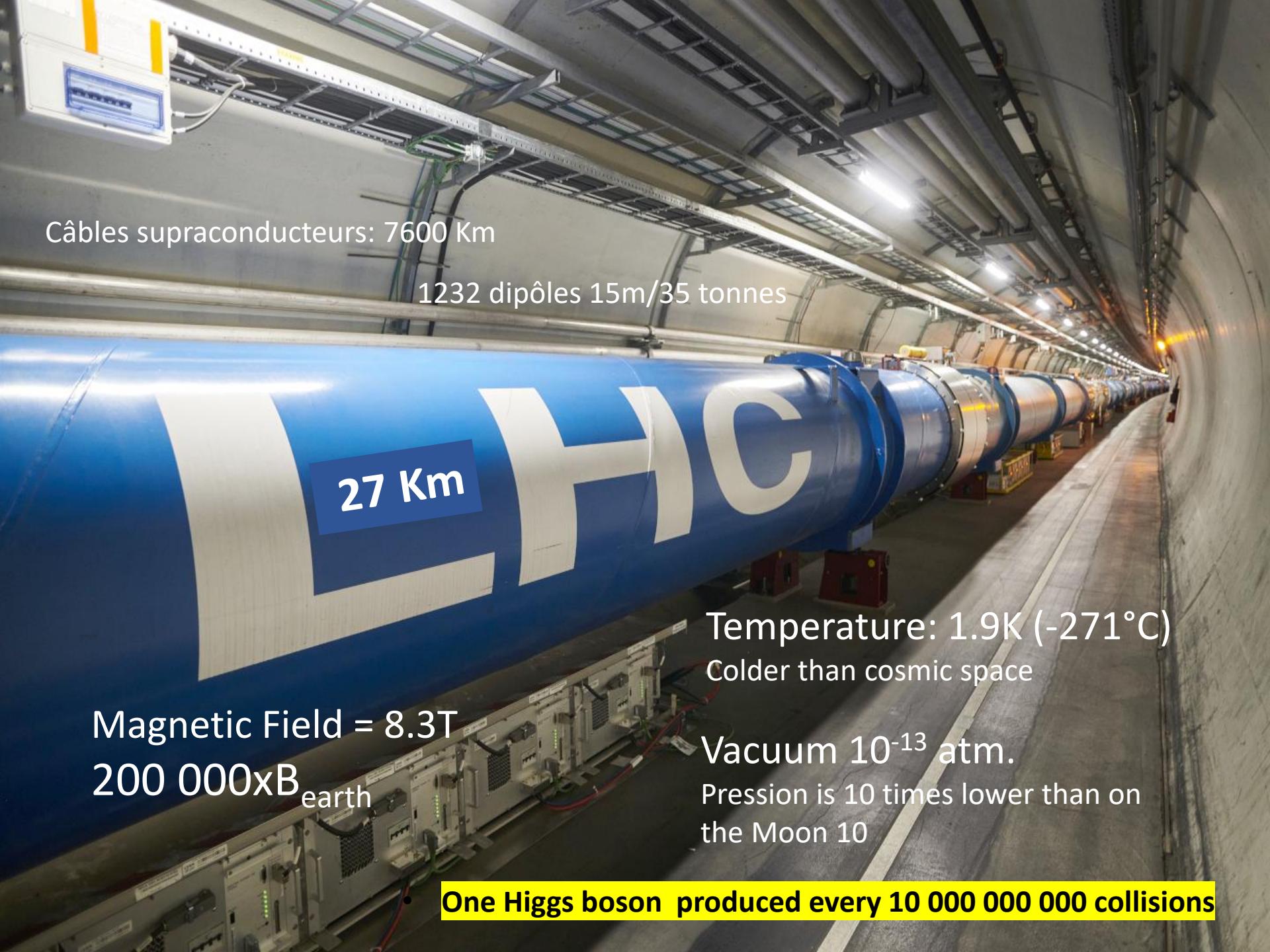


► H⁻ (hydrogen anions) ► p (protons) ► ions ► RIBs (Radioactive Ion Beams) ► n (neutrons) ► \bar{p} (antiprotons) ► e⁻ (electrons) ► μ (muons)

LHC - Large Hadron Collider // SPS - Super Proton Synchrotron // PS - Proton Synchrotron // AD - Antiproton Decelerator // CLEAR - CERN Linear Electron Accelerator for Research // AWAKE - Advanced WAKEfield Experiment // ISOLDE - Isotope Separator OnLine // REX/HIE-ISOLDE - Radioactive Experiment/High Intensity and Energy ISOLDE // MEDICIS // LEIR - Low Energy Ion Ring // LINAC - LINear ACcelerator // n_TOF - Neutrons Time Of Flight // HiRadMat - High-Radiation to Materials // Neutrino Platform

LARGE HADRON COLLIDER LHC





Câbles supraconducteurs: 7600 Km

1232 dipôles 15m/35 tonnes

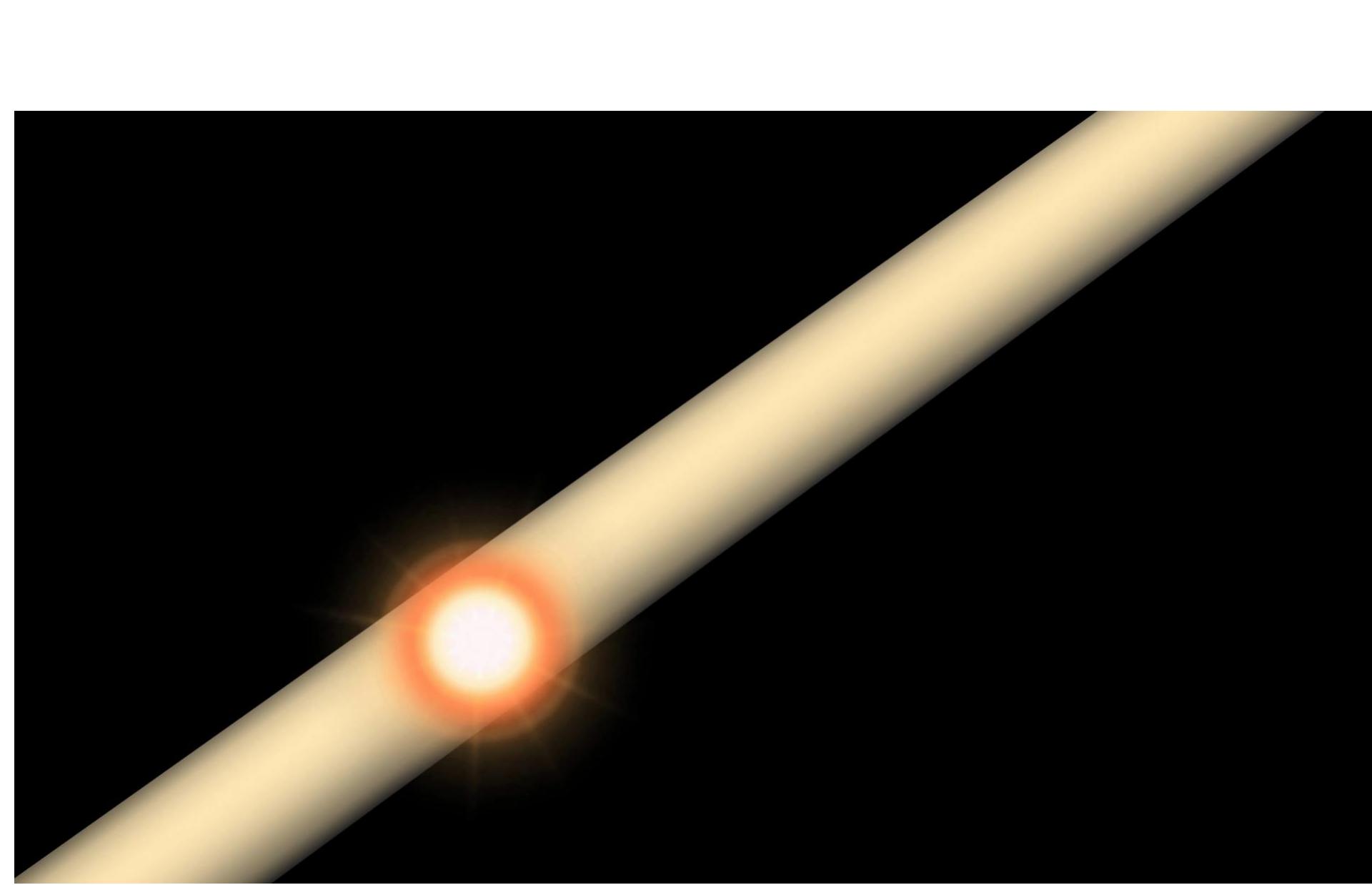
27 Km

Magnetic Field = 8.3T
200 000xB_{earth}

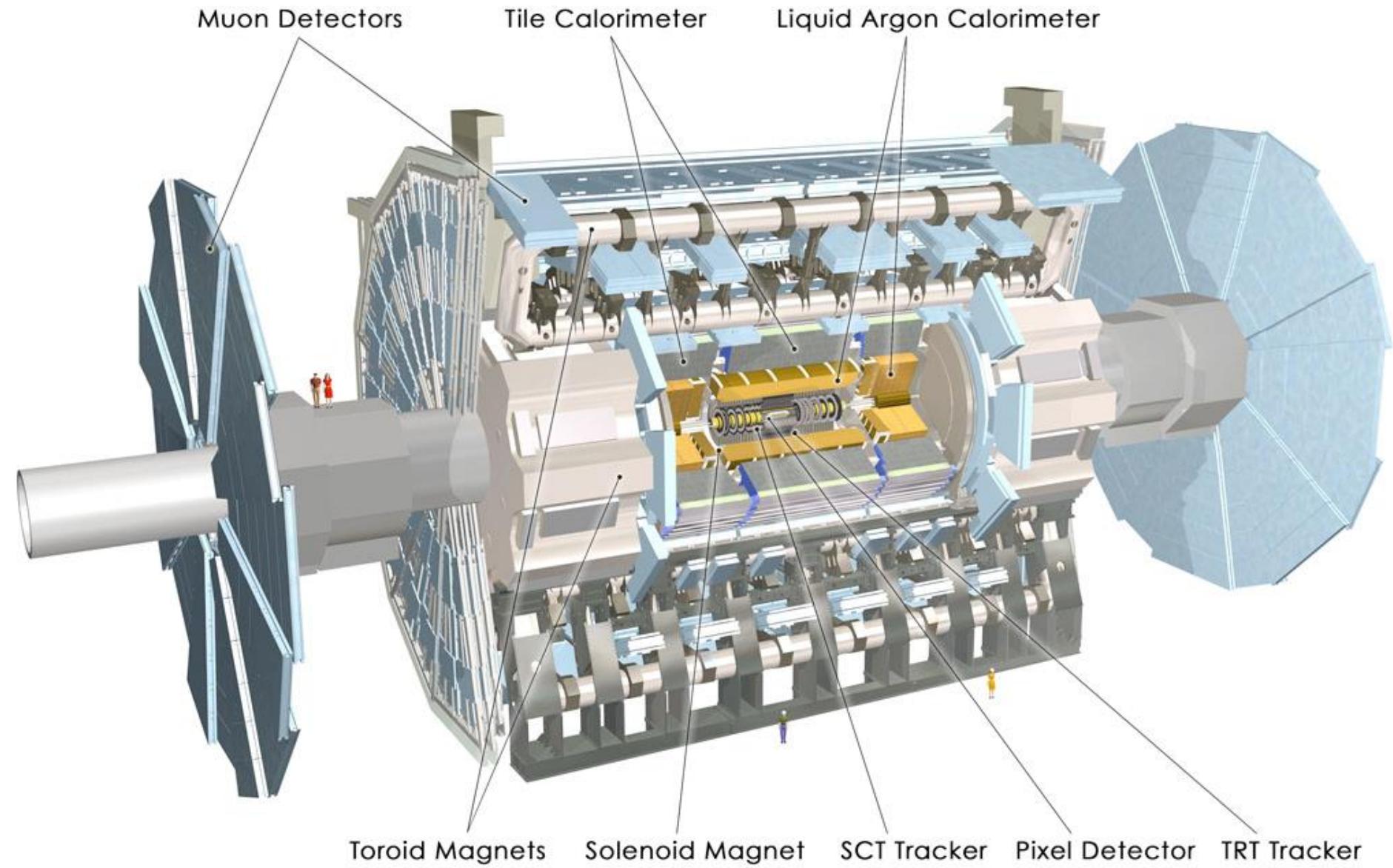
Temperature: 1.9K (-271°C)
Colder than cosmic space

Vacuum 10^{-13} atm.
Pressure is 10 times lower than on
the Moon 10

- One Higgs boson produced every 10 000 000 000 collisions



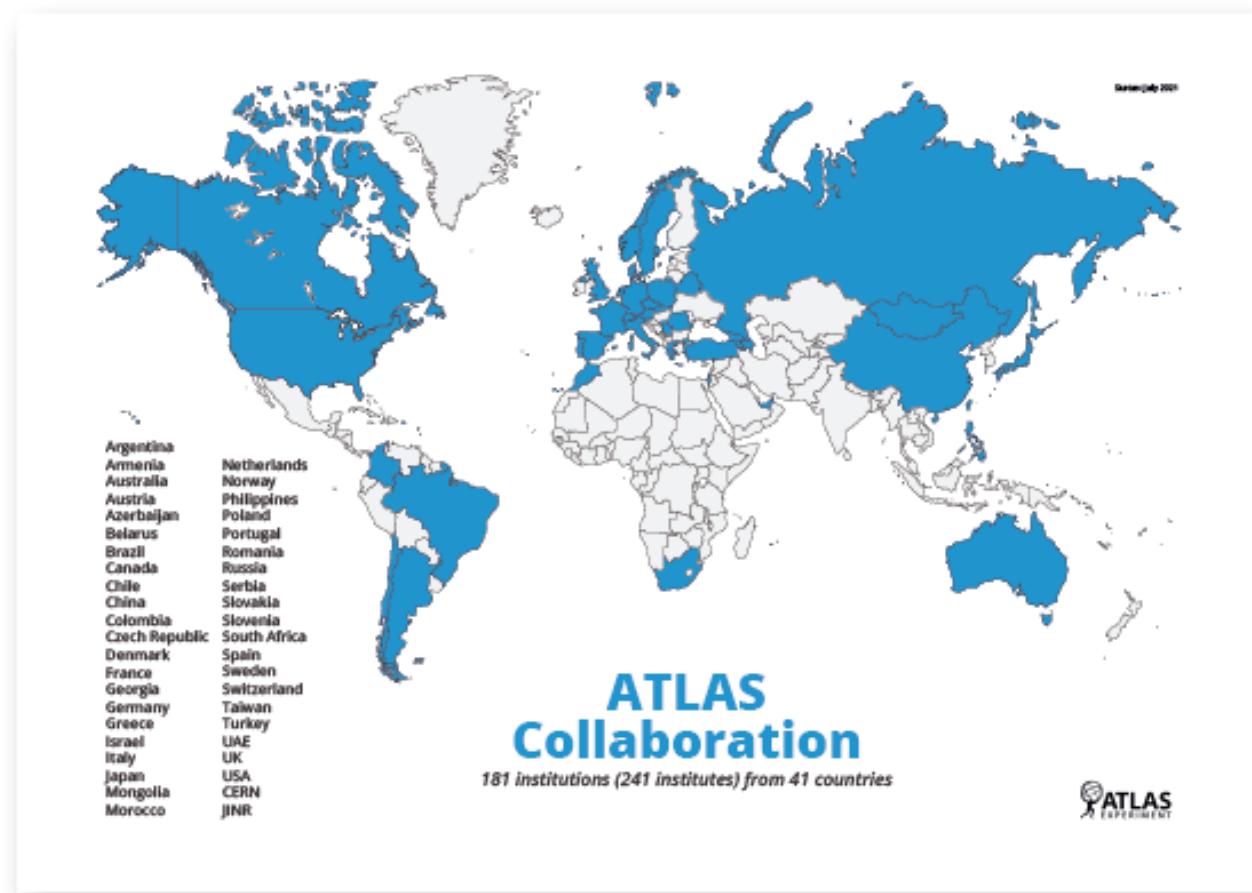
ATLAS

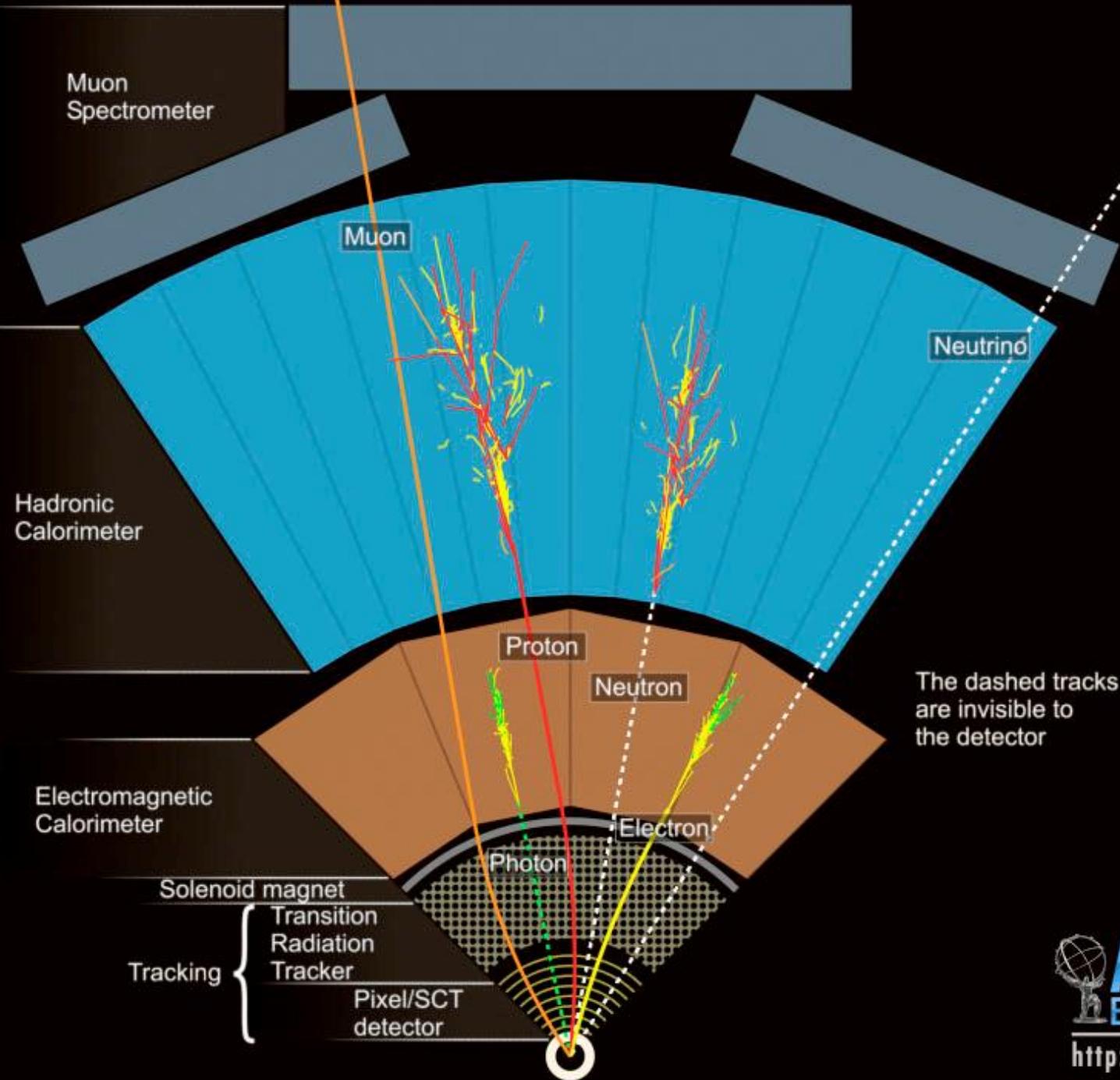


ATLAS: a human venture too

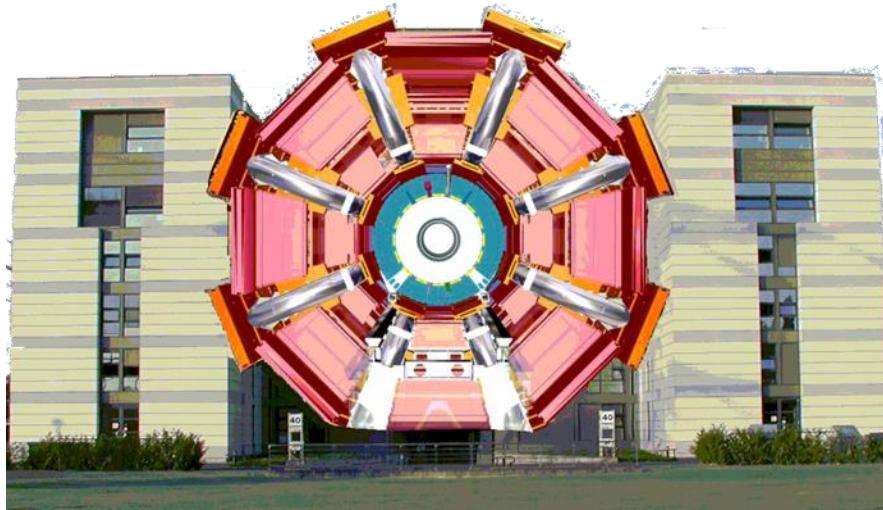


More than 5500 scientists from 245 institutes in 42 countries work on the ATLAS experiment (March 2022).



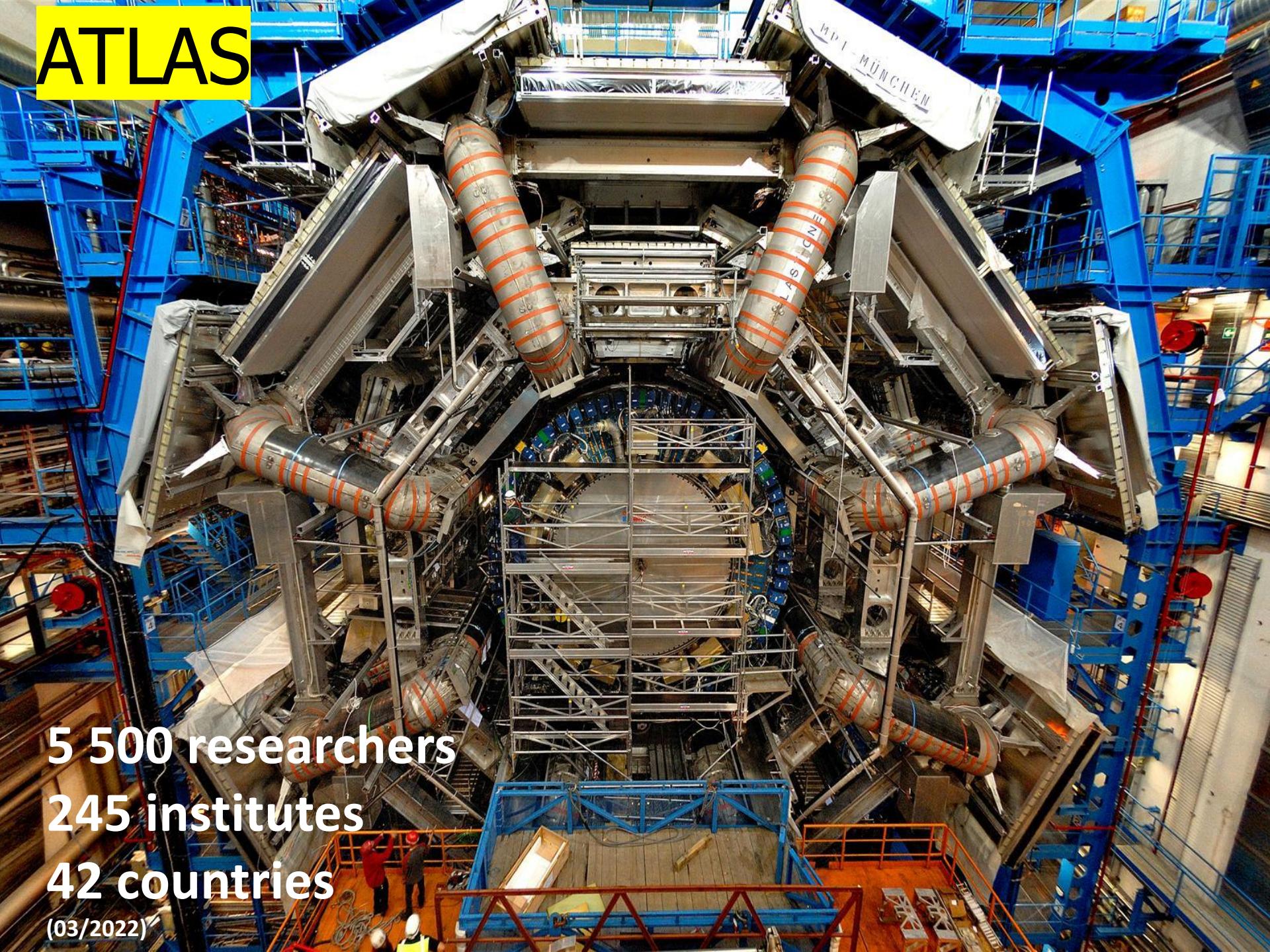


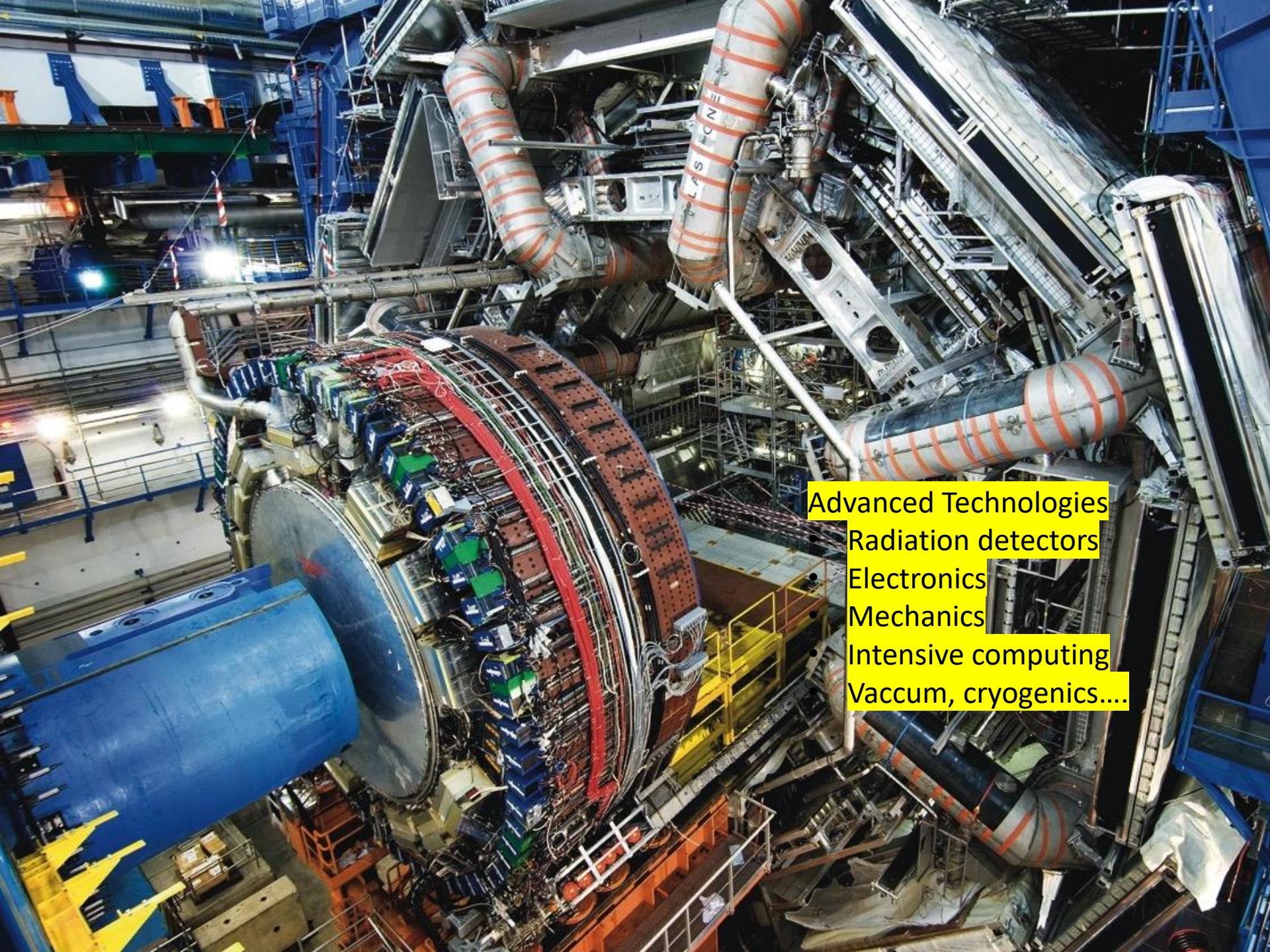
45x25 m



ATLAS

5 500 researchers
245 institutes
42 countries
(03/2022)

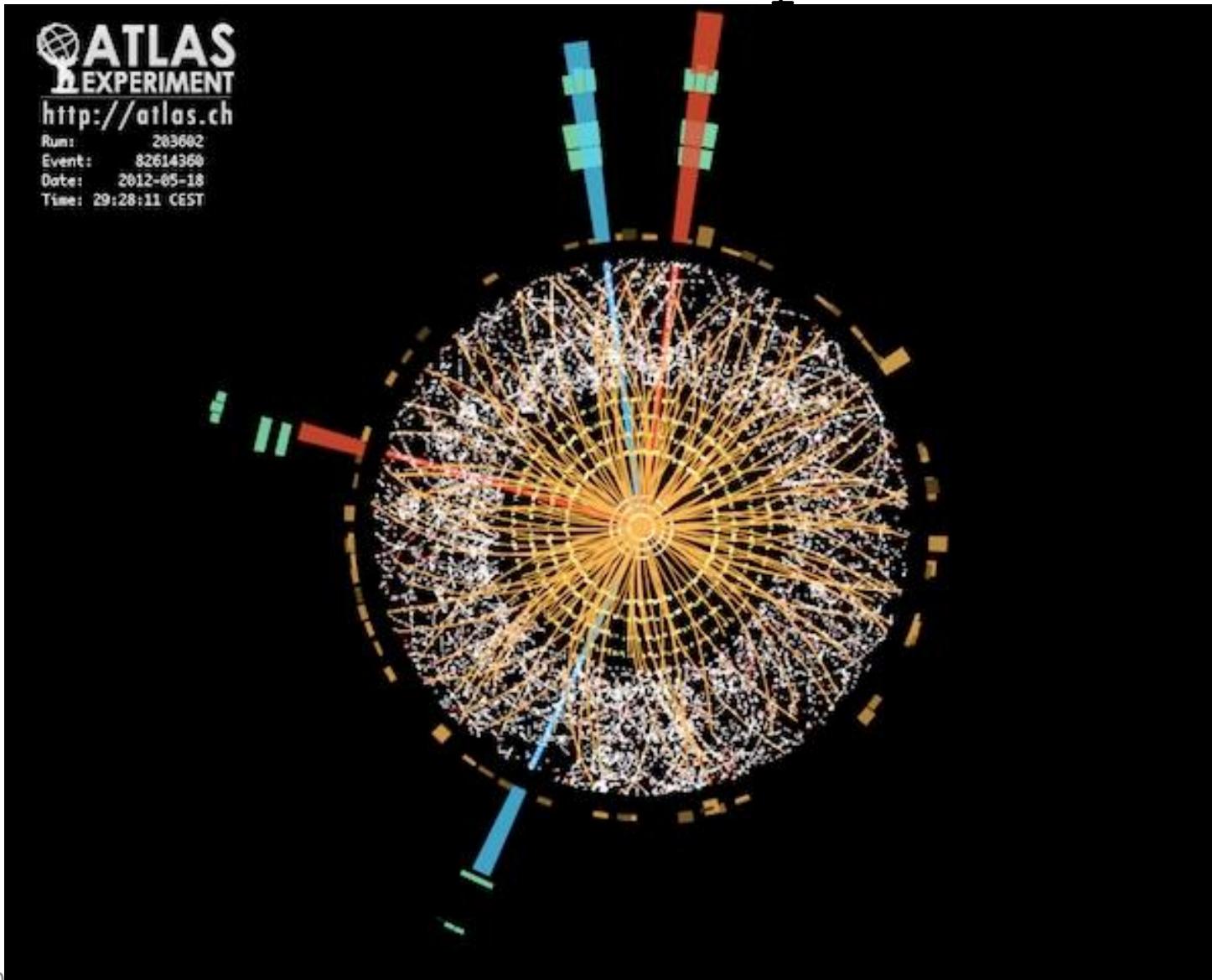


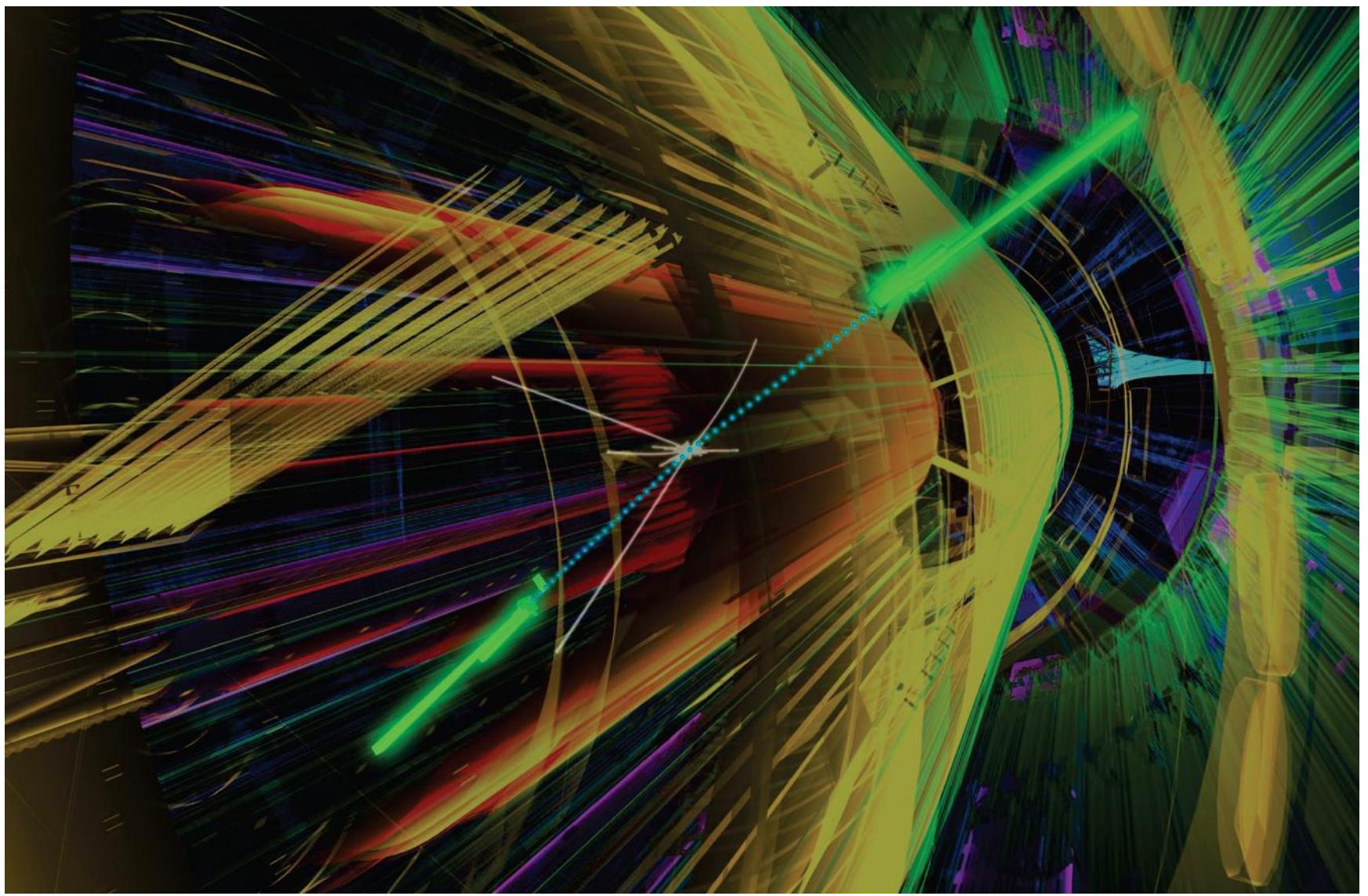


Advanced Technologies

- Radiation detectors
- Electronics
- Mechanics
- Intensive computing
- Vacuum, cryogenics....

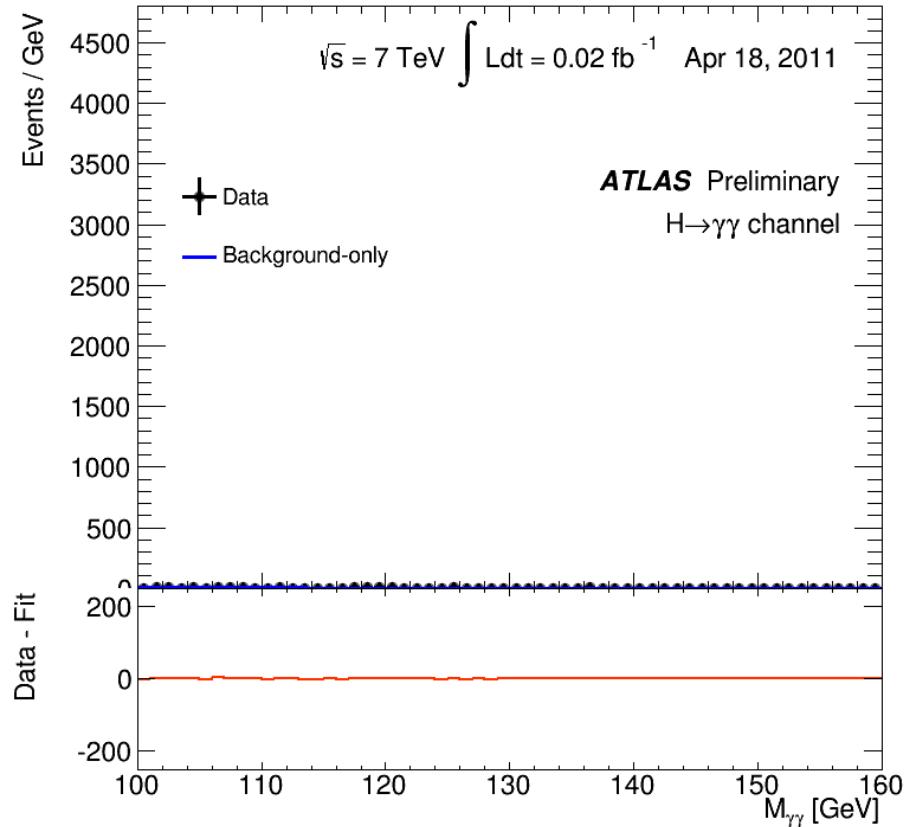
Data: $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4$ leptons





Les physiciens ont découvert le boson de Higgs avec 99,999 % de certitude

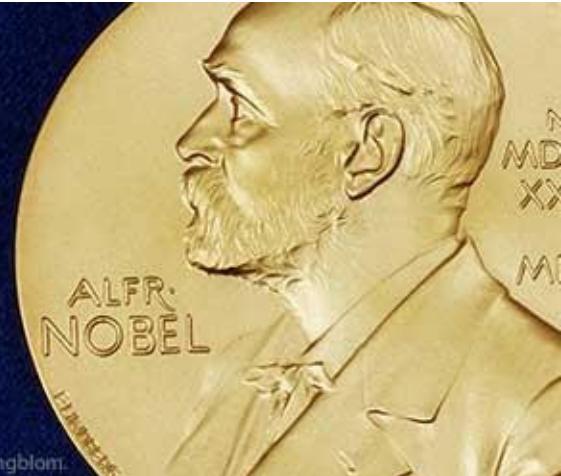
Le Monde | 04.07.2012 à 15h20 • Mis à jour le 08.10.2013 à 15h13 |
Par David Larousserie (Genève, envoyé spécial)



2013 NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS

François Englert Peter W. Higgs

© The Nobel Foundation. Photo: Lovisa Engblom.



The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013 was awarded jointly to François Englert and Peter W. Higgs "for the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider"

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013

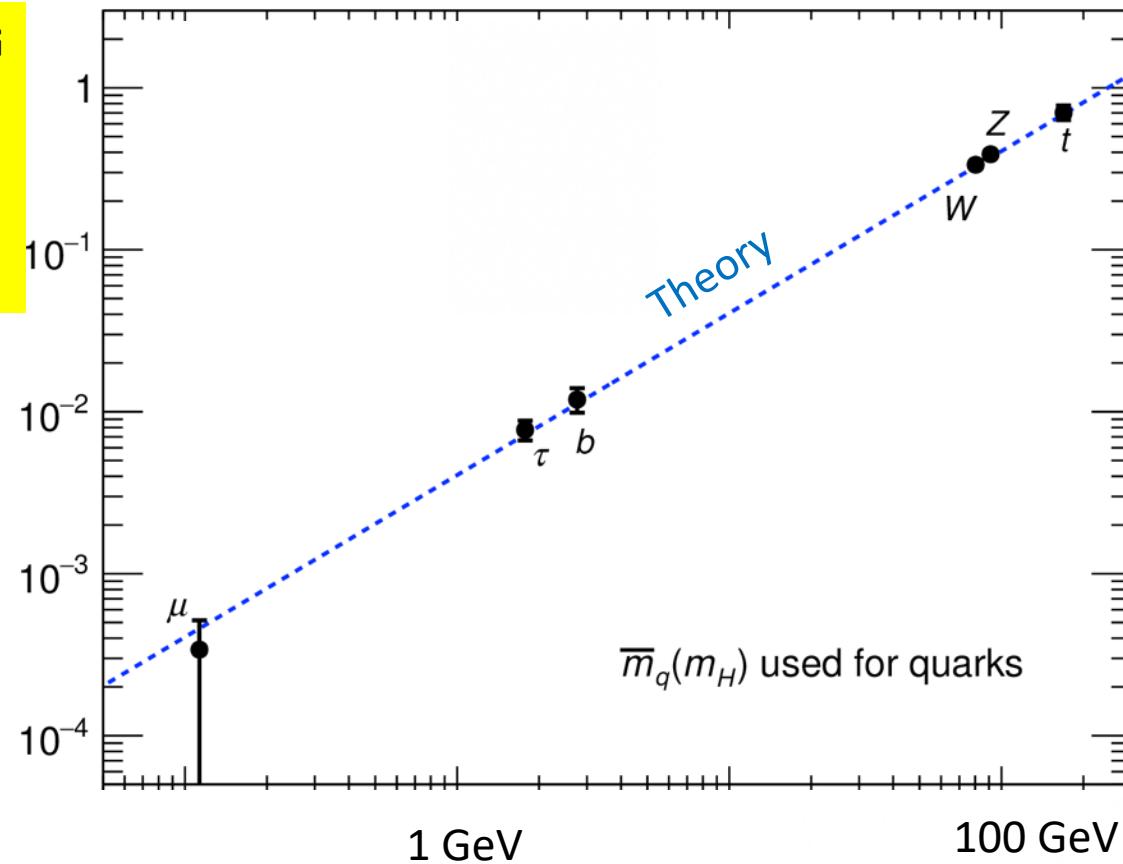


© Nobel Media AB. Photo: A. Mahmoud
François Englert
Prize share: 1/2



© Nobel Media AB. Photo: A. Mahmoud
Peter W. Higgs
Prize share: 1/2

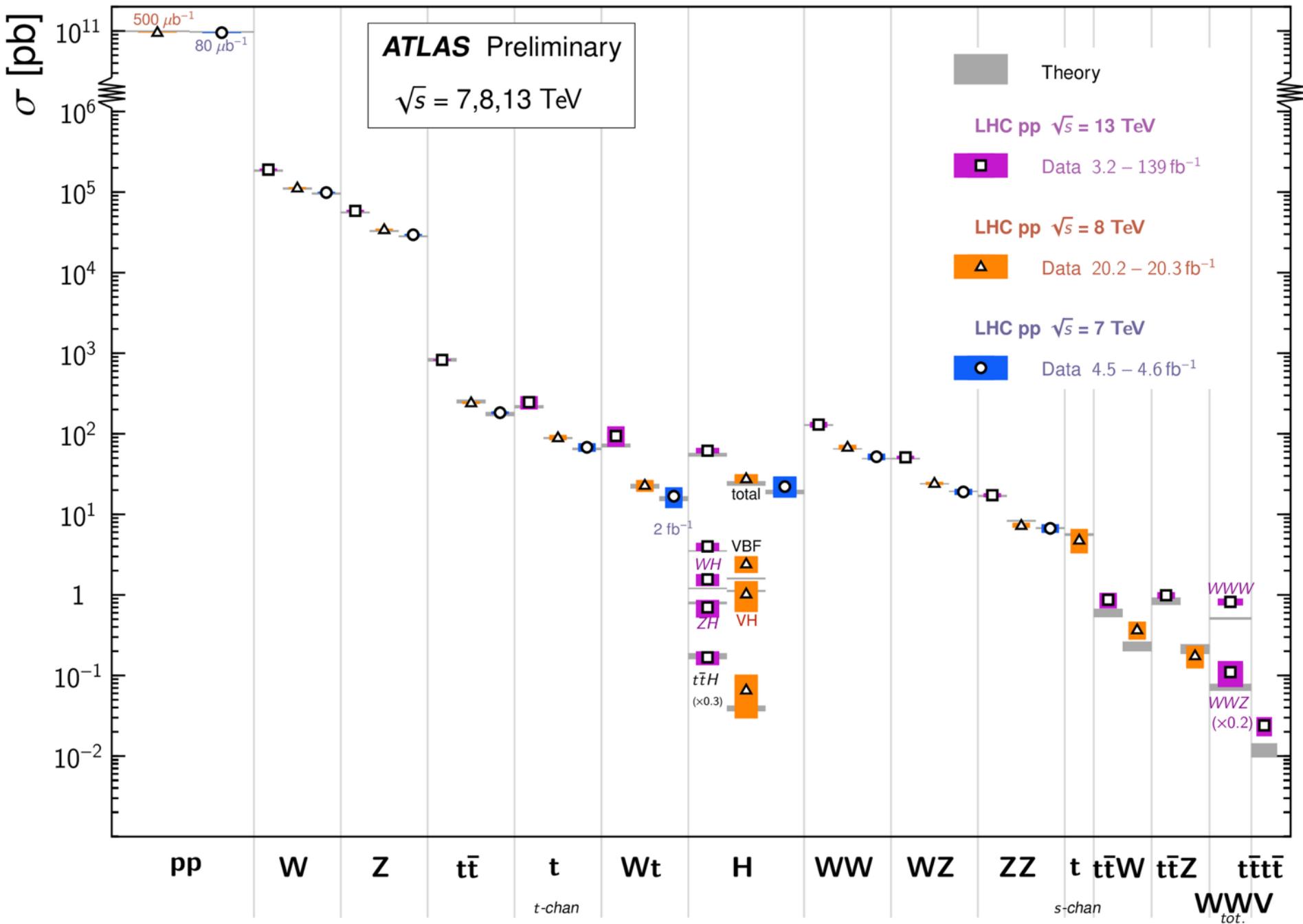
COUPLING TO HIGGS



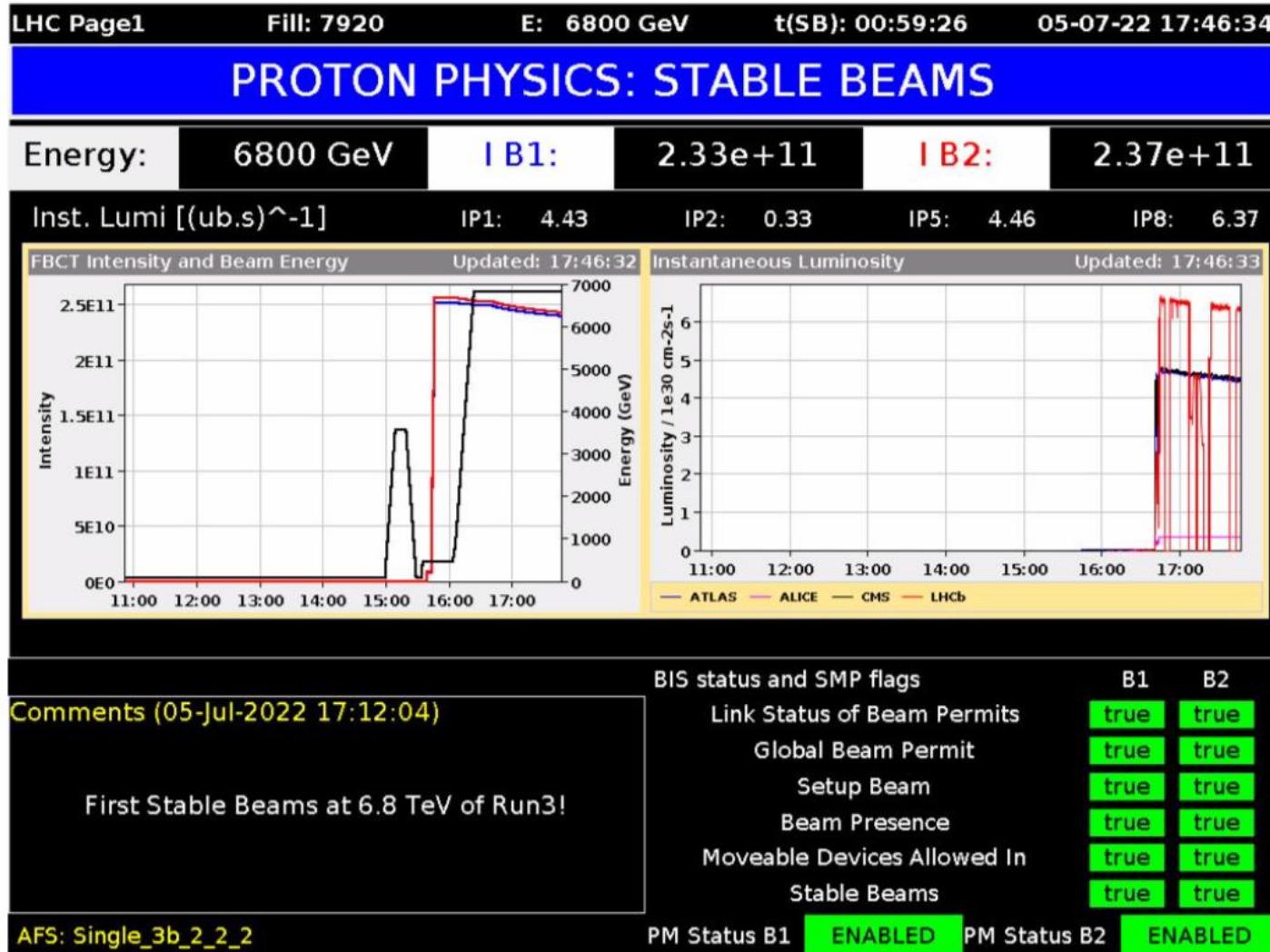
Particle Mass

Standard Model Total Production Cross Section Measurements

Status: February 2022



The future starts now

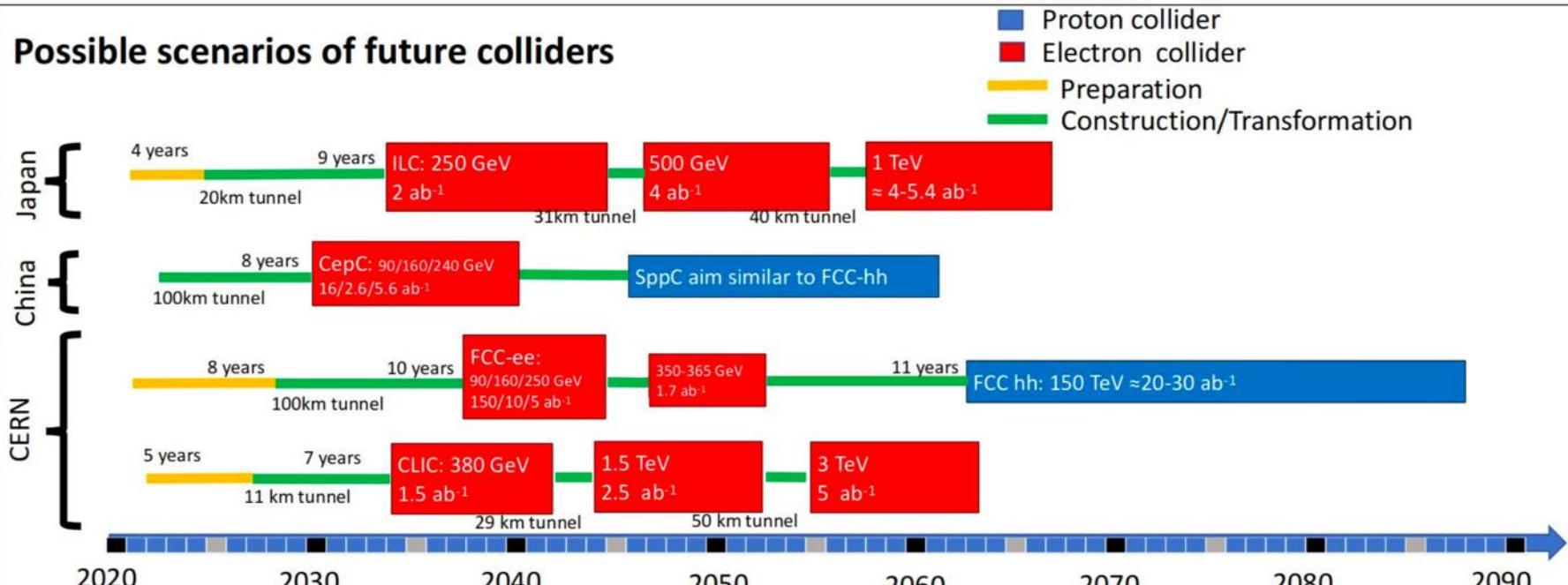


The future starts now...until 2040 at least

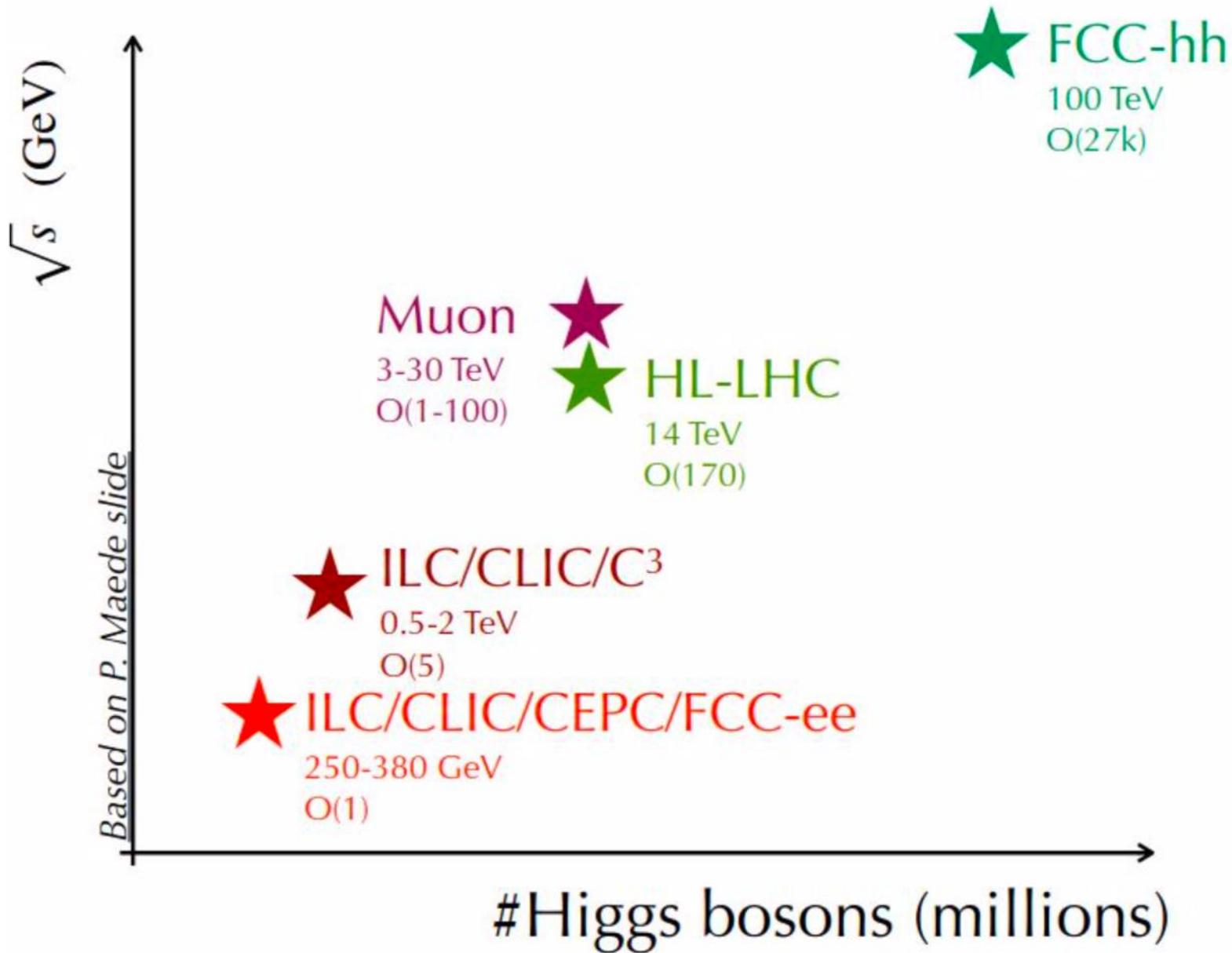


....and beyond

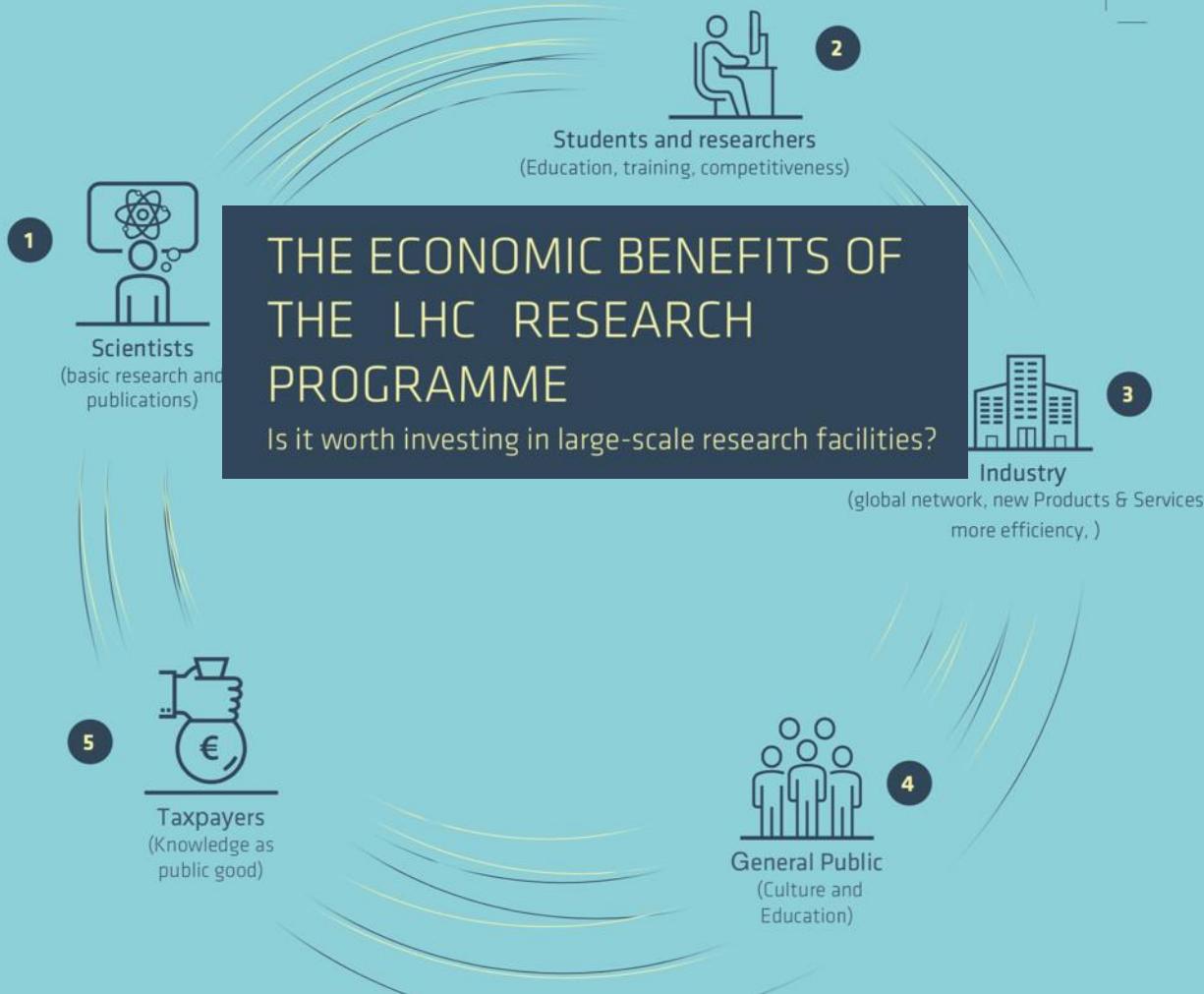
Possible scenarios of future colliders

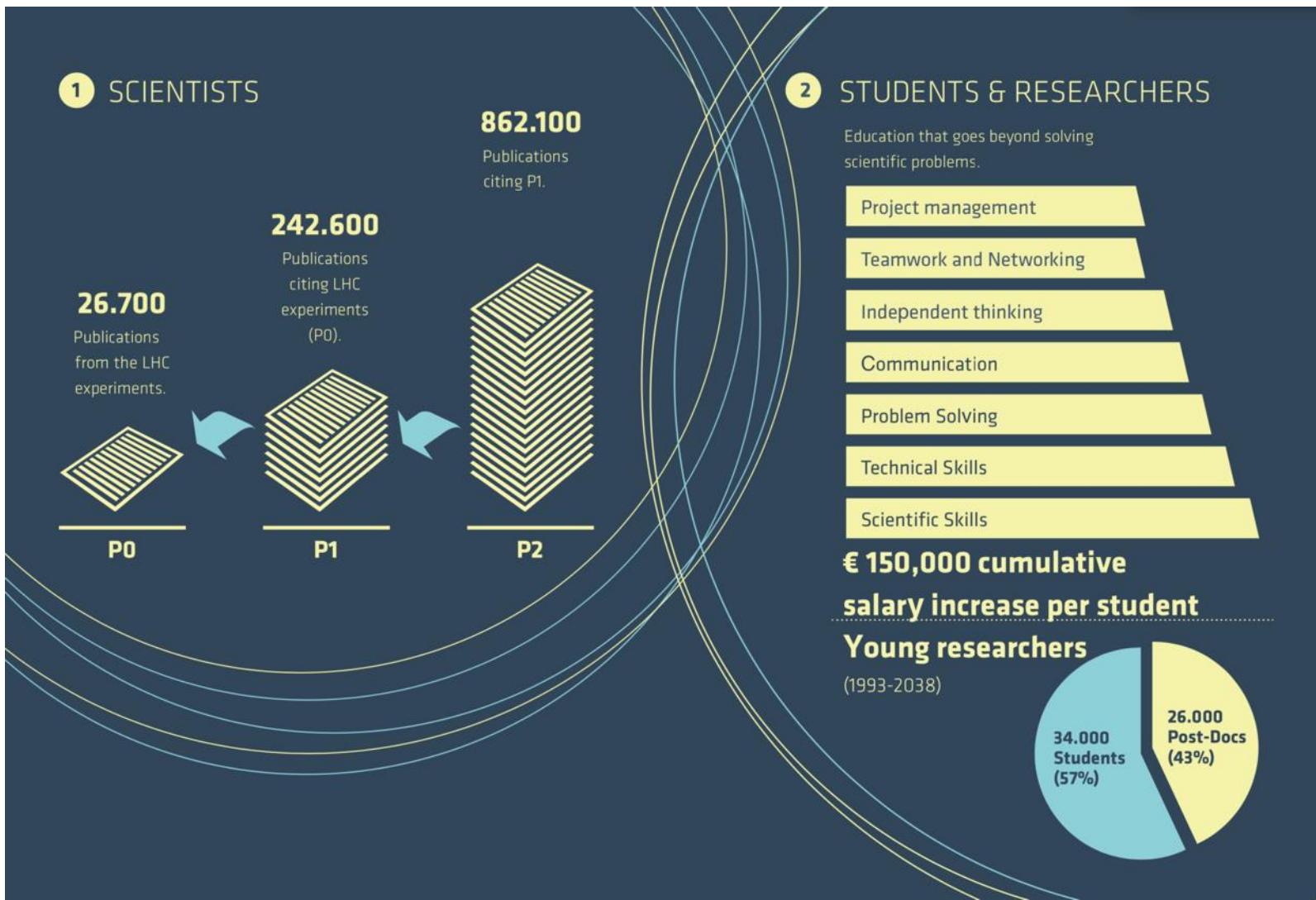


adapted from S. Bethke, ESPP symposium 2019



WHO BENEFITS?





3 INDUSTRIAL PARTNERS

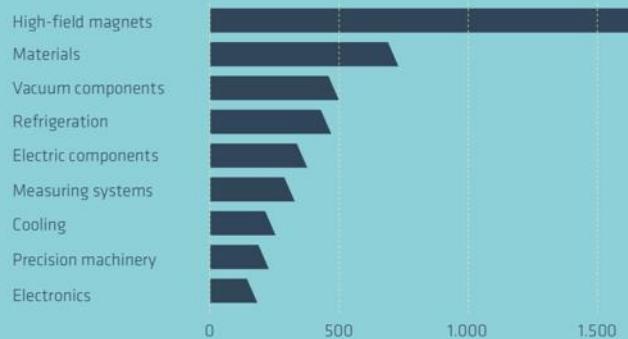
Worldwide participation (1995-2015)

4.204 Companies | 47 Countries |

33.414 Contracts



Technology orders as a driver of innovation



Innovation Orders(1995-2015)



4 PUBLIC

Cultural value (1993-2038)



5,1
Million
CERN Visitors



1,6
Million Visitors to
CERN's exhibitions



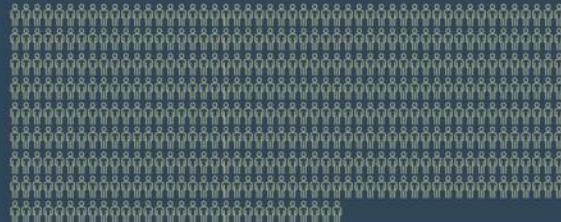
29,3
Millions of Social Media
Users



775
Million of visitors
to the sites

5 TAXPAYERS

How much does each one contribute?



430 Millions of taxpayers
in **22 Member states**
€ 2,50 per Person and per year

INVESTING IN FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH - SHAPING A BETTER FUTURE

LHC Programme (1993-2038)

Benefit
€ 25,6
Billions

Cost
€ 22,3
Billions



Economic Impact

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) research program at CERN generates approximately € 3.3 billion in net present value (investment and operating costs are deducted) for the Society in the period from 1993 to 2038.

In other words, the research infrastructure reimburses its costs with 15% surplus in the form of societal benefits.

The data of this infographic comes from a cost-benefit analysis carried out by the University of Milan and the Center for Industrial Studies in Milan (Italy). The European Union's Investment Projects Guide to Cost Benefit analysis of Investment projects (2014) has been used for the analysis to ensure that a fact-based method is used.

The study is available at the following link: <http://cds.cern.ch/record/2319300>

A circular diagram illustrating the impact of CERN technology across various societal sectors. The central text reads "FROM CERN TECHNOLOGY TO SOCIETY". The diagram is divided into eight segments, each representing a different field:

- BETTER PLANET (Yellow)
- AEROSPACE (Purple)
- SAFETY (Teal)
- INDUSTRY 4.0 (Dark Purple)
- EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES (Blue)
- MEDICAL & BIOMEDICAL (Green)
- CULTURAL HERITAGE (Red)

Each segment contains small illustrations related to its respective field. The background of the diagram features a stylized particle accelerator ring and a city skyline.

FROM CERN TECHNOLOGY TO SOCIETY

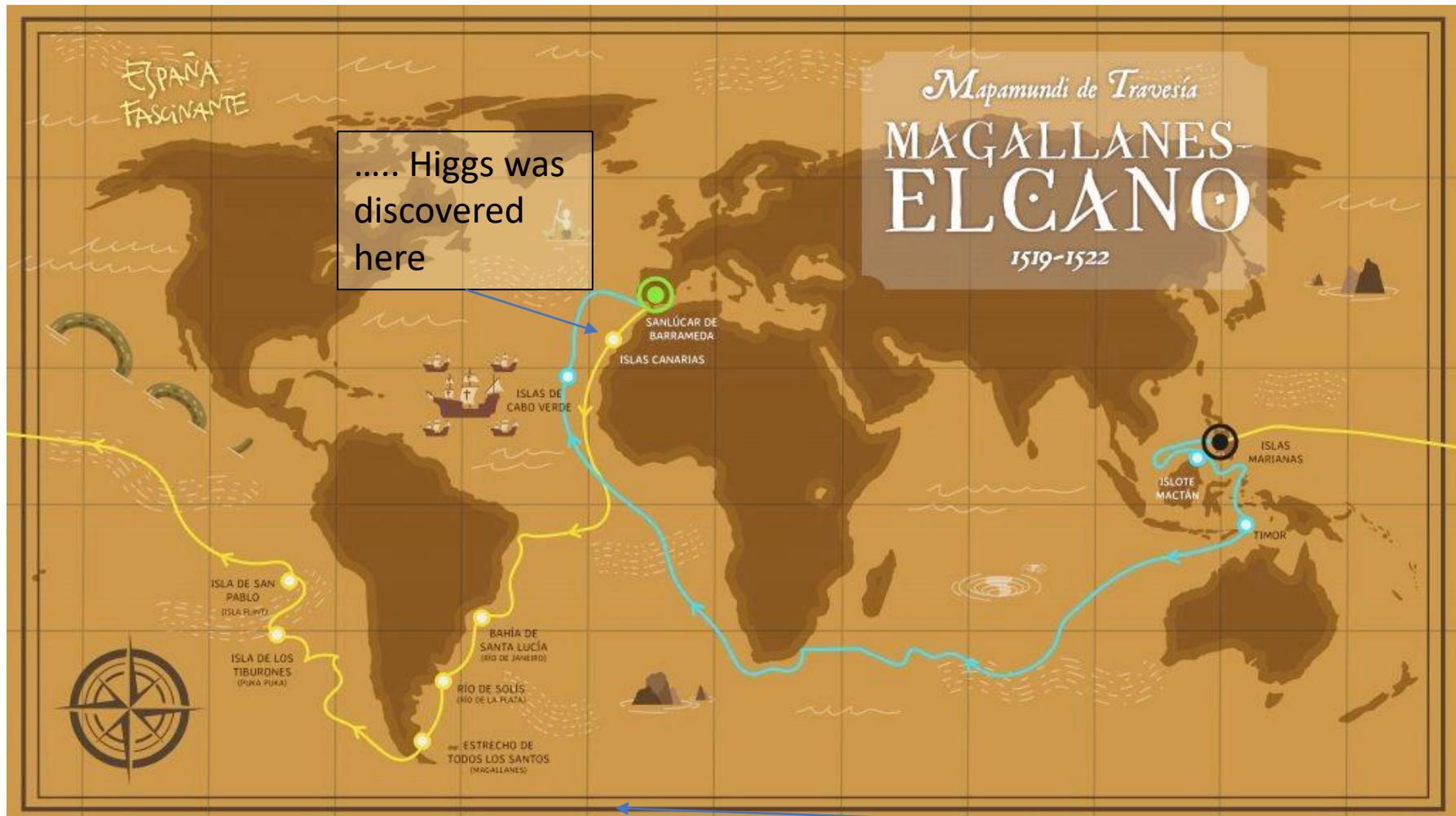
The world 1502



Gregor Reisch's
Margarita philosophica.
Freiburg, Joh. Schott, 1503

Magellan-Elcano 1519-1522

If LHC was “Victoria”.....



The World Map before and after Magellan's Voyage

Author(s): Edward Hewood

Source: The Geographical Journal , Jun., 1921, Vol. 57, No. 6 (Jun., 1921), pp. 431-442

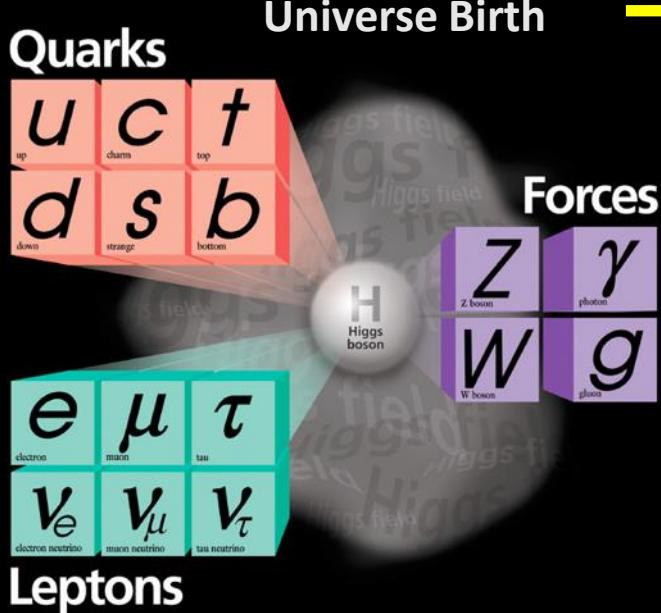
The two infinites

Infinitely small/
Infiniment petit

Infinitely large/
Infiniment grand



13.7 Byears



Visible Universe 5%

Dark Matter

Dark Energy 71%

BACKUP

THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF THE LHC RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Is it worth investing in large-scale research facilities?

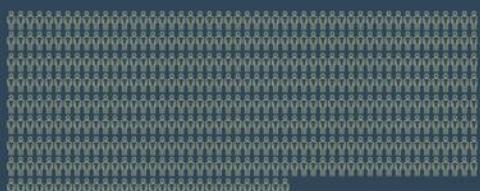
4 PUBLIC

Cultural value (1993-2038)



5 TAXPAYERS

How much does each one contribute?



430 Millions of taxpayers

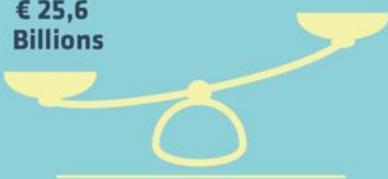
in 22 Member states

€ 2,50 per Person and per year

LHC Programme (1993-2038)

Benefit
€ 25,6
Billions

Cost
€ 22,3
Billions



1 SCIENTISTS

242.600

Publications
citing LHC
experiments
(P0).

P0

862.100

Publications
citing P1.

P1

P2

3 INDUSTRIAL PARTNERS

Worldwide participation (1995-2015)

4.204 Companies | 47 Countries |

33.414 Contracts



STUDENTS & RESEARCHERS

Education that goes beyond solving scientific problems.

Project management

Teamwork and Networking

Independent thinking

Communication

Problem Solving

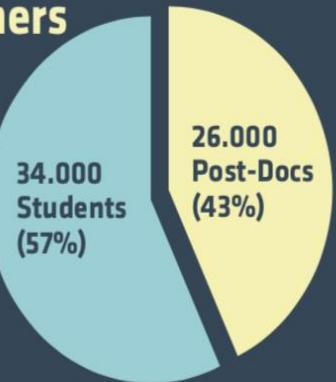
Technical Skills

Scientific Skills

€ 150,000 cumulative
salary increase per student

Young researchers

(1993-2038)

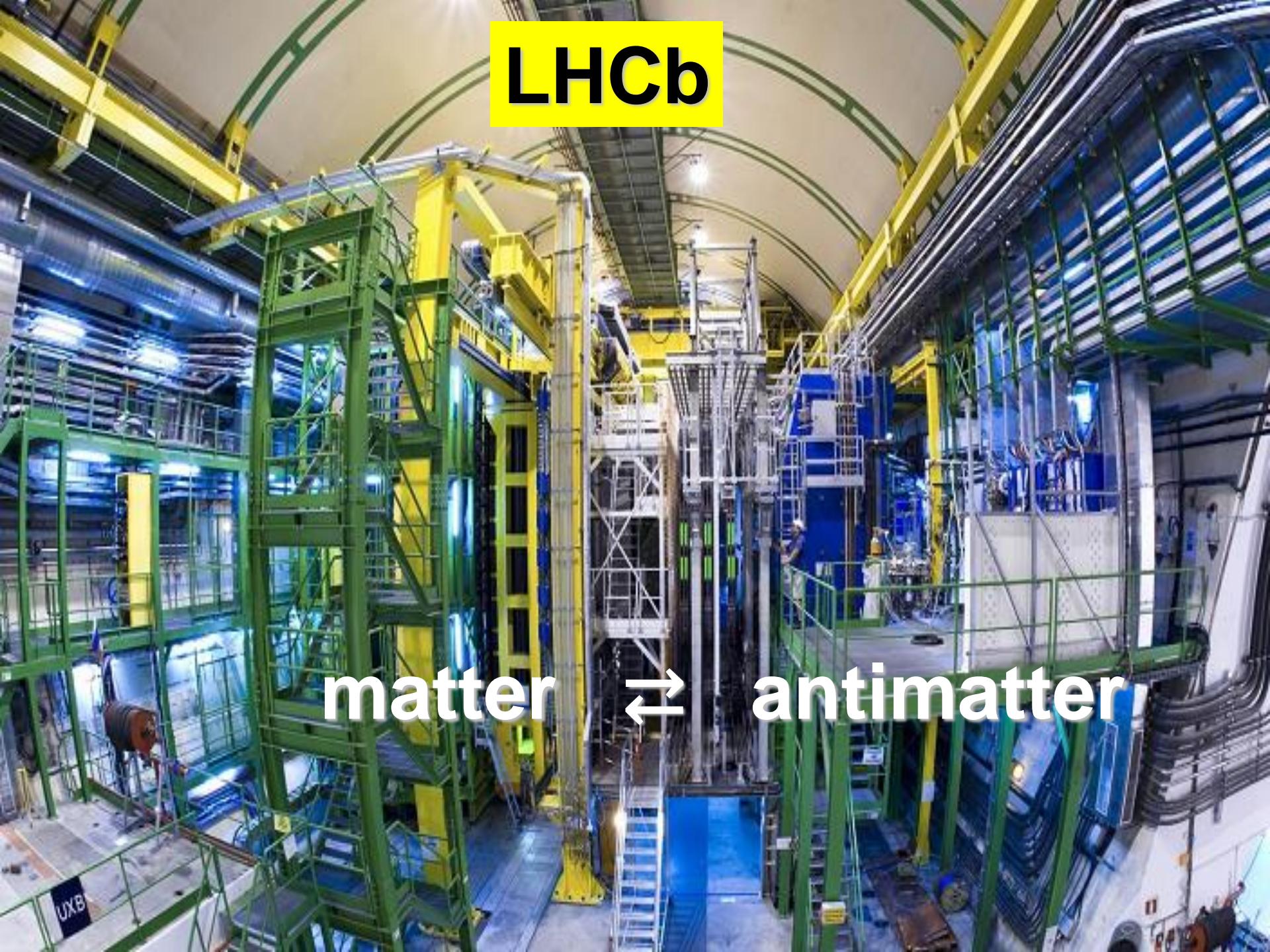


2016: Romania becomes the 22nd CERN member state

"Romania is very proud to join the CERN community. We are confident that our country's membership represents **international recognition of the excellence of the Romanian research and scientific community** and of its remarkable results", said Klaus Iohannis, the President of Romania. (flag raising ceremony Sep 2017)



Next (Right)

A photograph showing the interior of the LHCb experiment at CERN. The scene is filled with complex machinery, including large green steel structures, blue pipes, and yellow support beams. The ceiling is a curved white surface with green markings. A bright yellow rectangular overlay is positioned at the top center, containing the text "LHCb".

LHCb

matter \rightleftharpoons antimatter



ALICE

plasma quark-gluonp

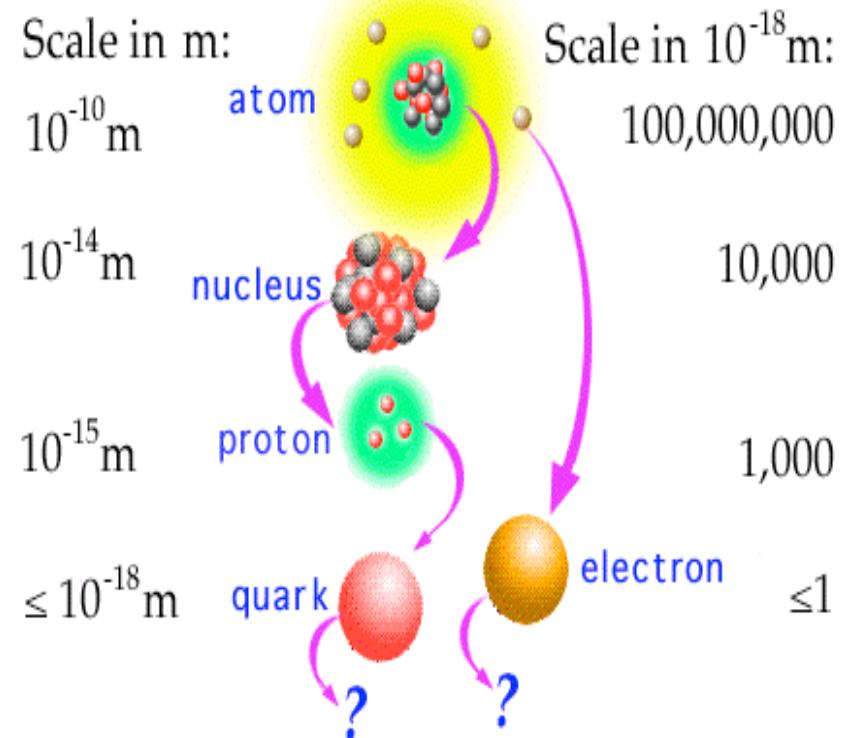
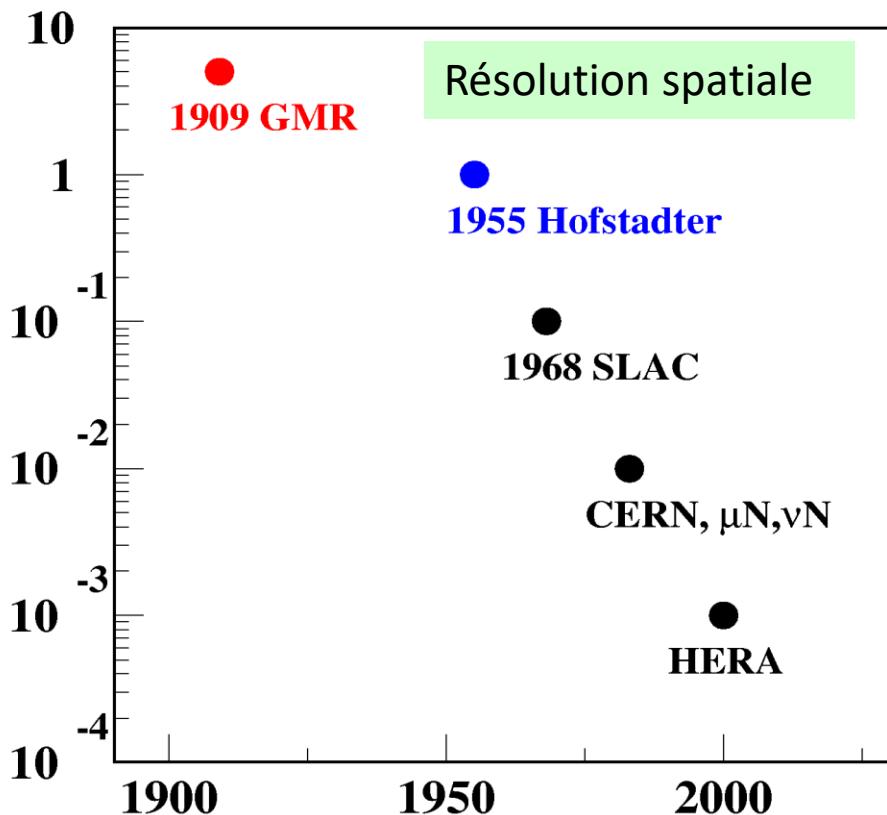
primordial « soup »

WILL LEAVE THIS FOR JOHN

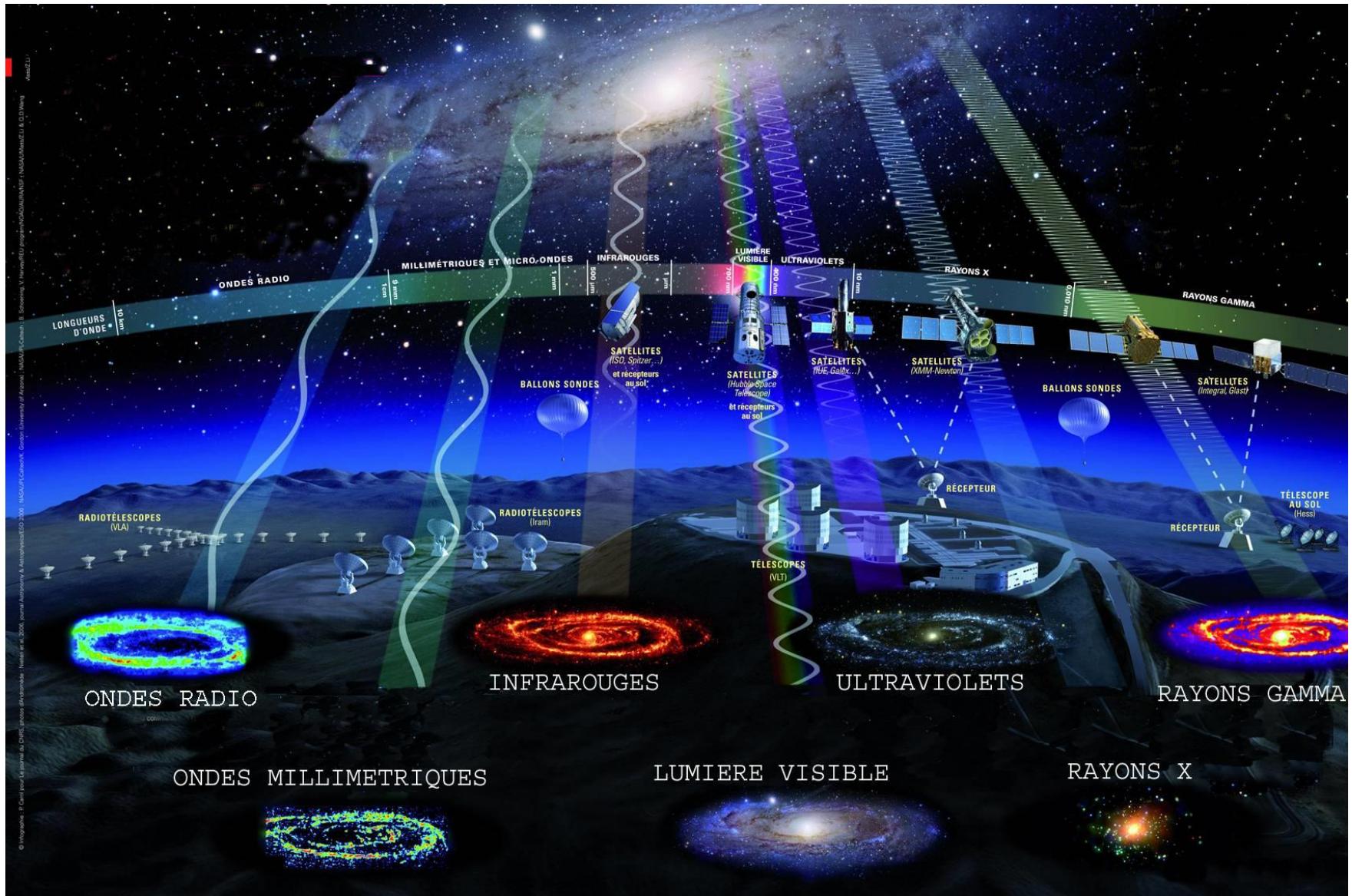


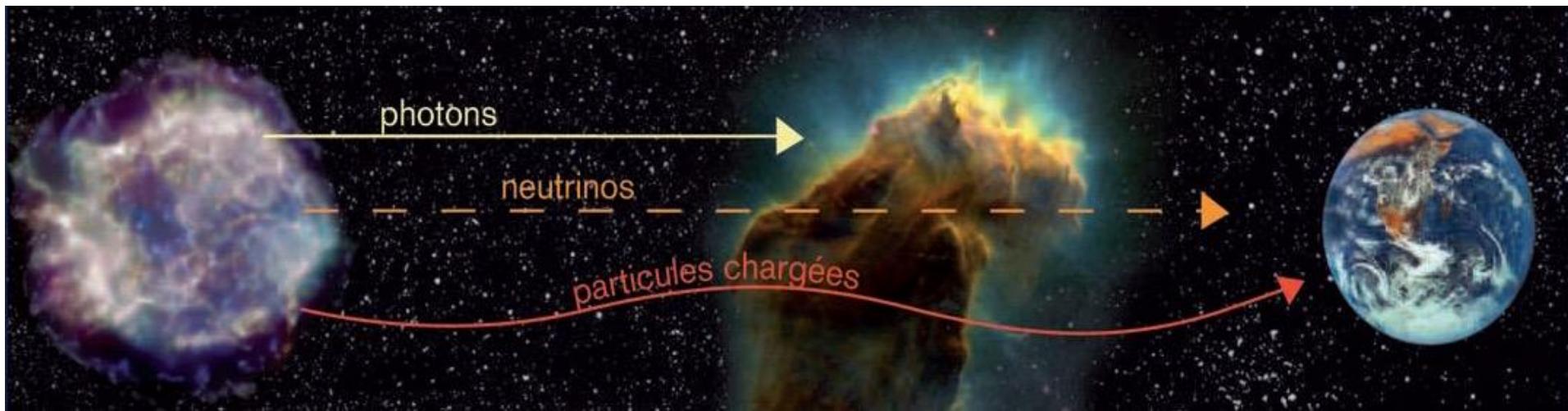
Plus d'énergie, plus de finesse

$$\delta \text{ [fm]} \simeq \frac{200 \text{ MeV}}{Q} \quad [1\text{fm}=10^{-15} \text{ m}]$$



Astronomie “multicolora”





Neutrinos atmosphériques
150000 par an.km³

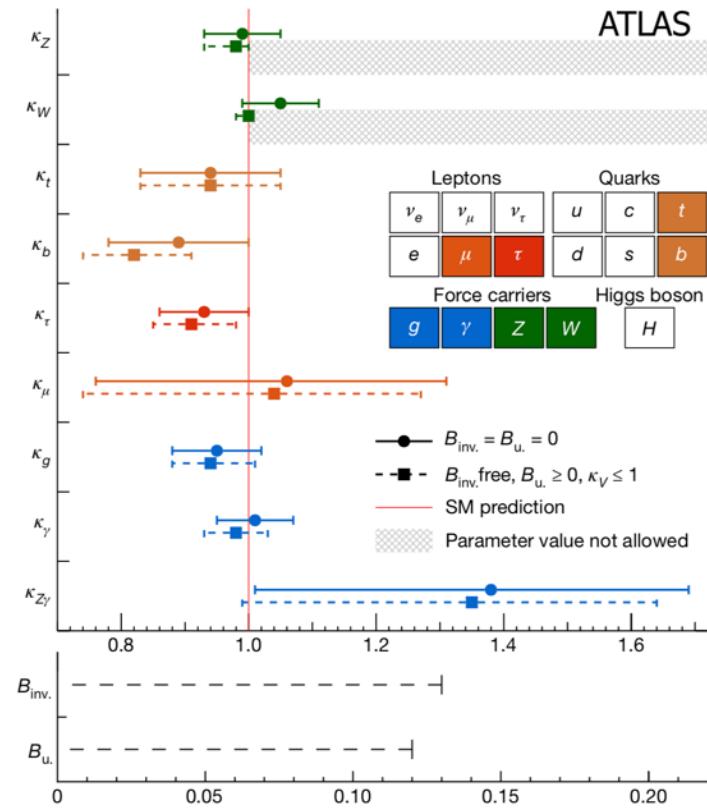
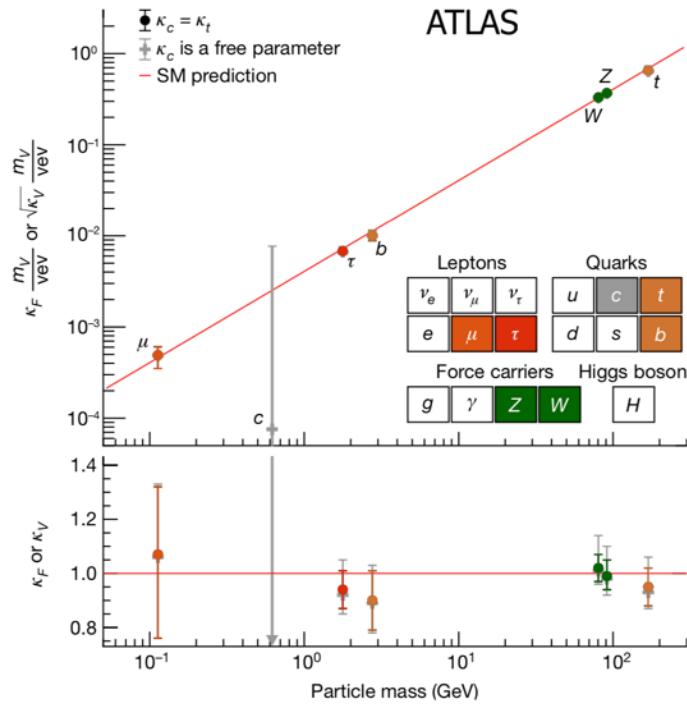
The diagram illustrates the interaction of cosmic rays with Earth's atmosphere. A large orange sphere represents the Earth, surrounded by a blue atmospheric layer. A green line from the top right points to a blue starburst icon on the left, labeled "Neutrinos atmosphériques 150000 par an.km³". A yellow line from the bottom left points to another blue starburst icon on the left, labeled "Muons atmosphériques 500 millions par an.km³". A red line from the top right points to a blue starburst icon on the right, labeled "Rayons Cosmiques". Inside the Earth, two blue "v" symbols represent neutrinos, and two red "μ" symbols represent muons.

Rayons Cosmiques

Muons atmosphériques
500 millions par an.km³

Article

A detailed map of Higgs boson interactions by the ATLAS experiment ten years after the discovery



The two infinites

Infinitely small

Infinitely large

Universe Birth

13.7 Byears

+

