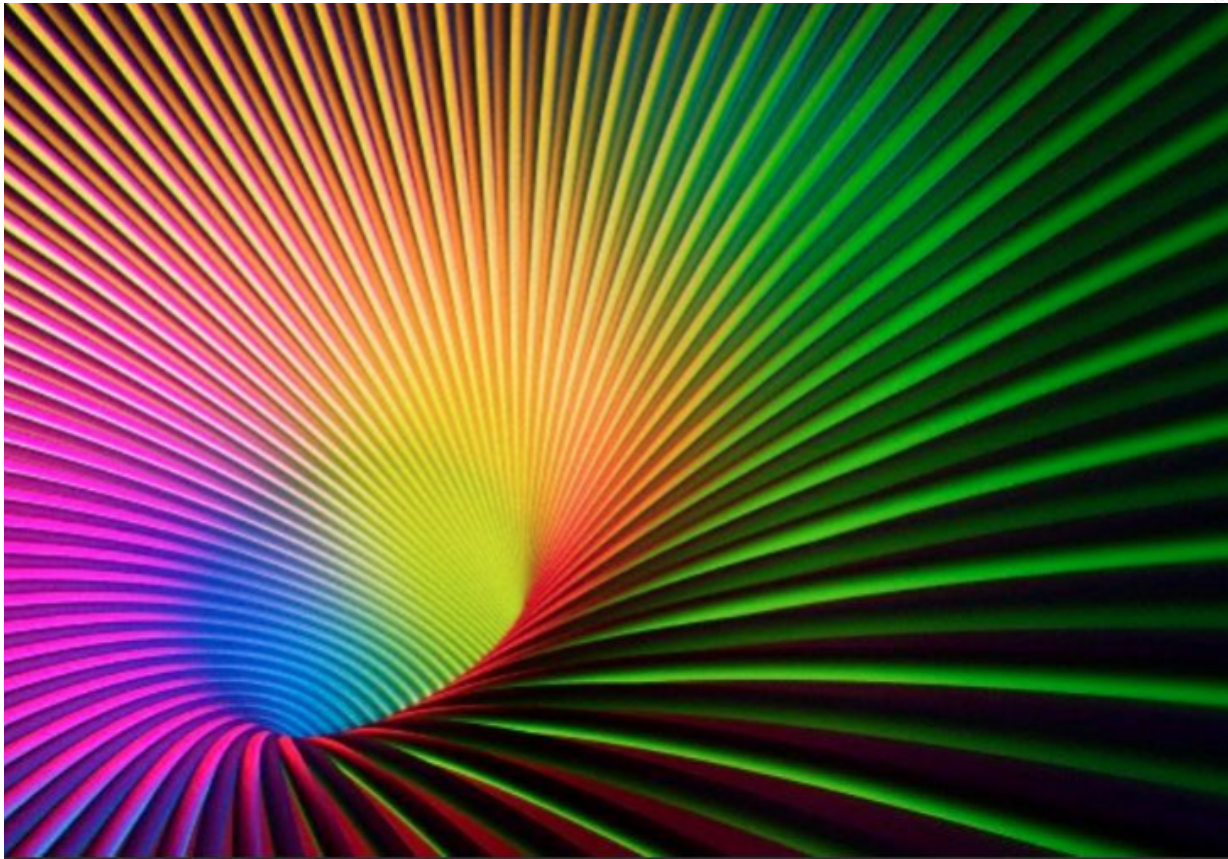


much beyond the standard model

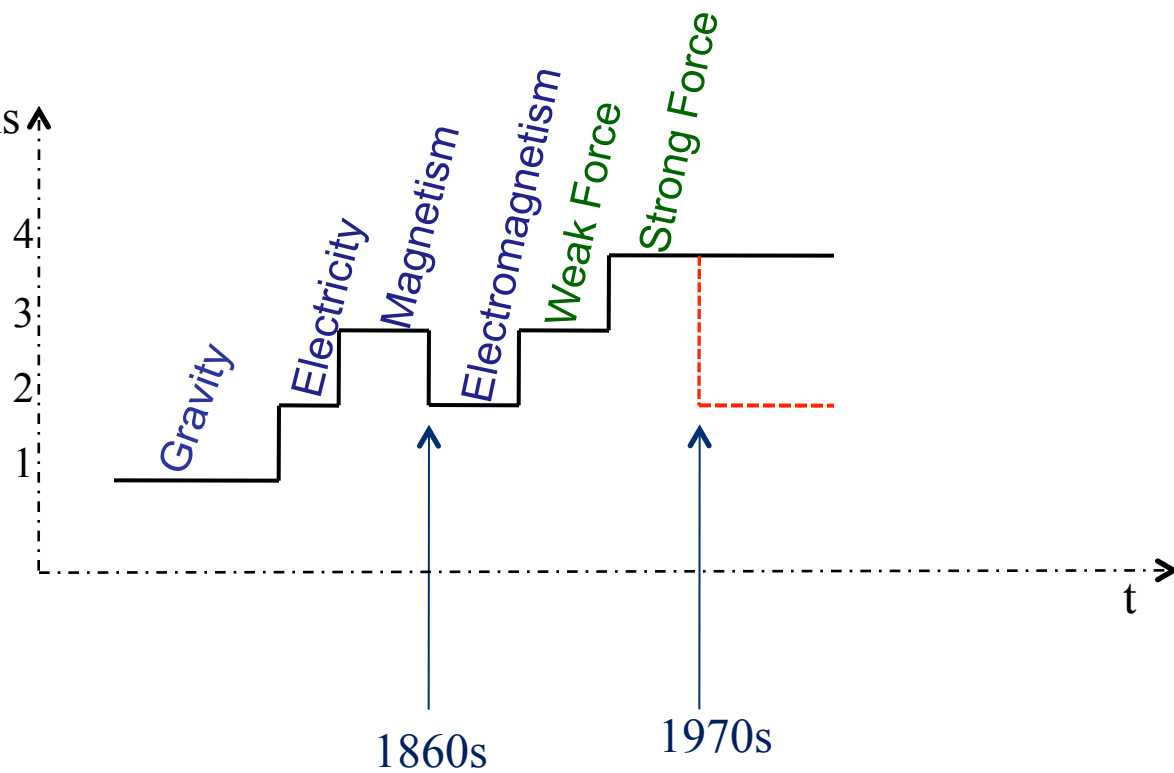
Frascati 15.2.2017

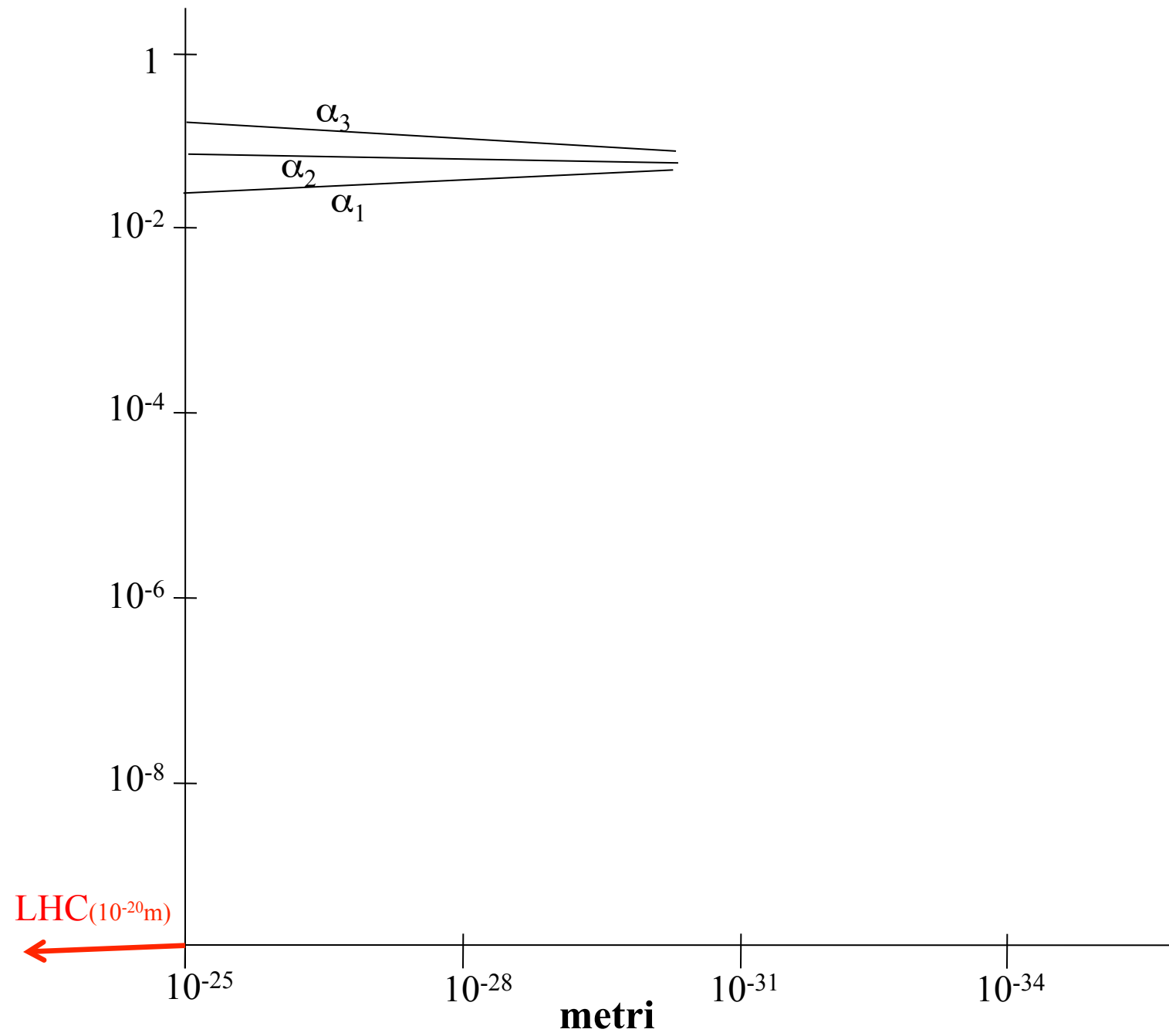
Giovanni Amelino-
Camelia

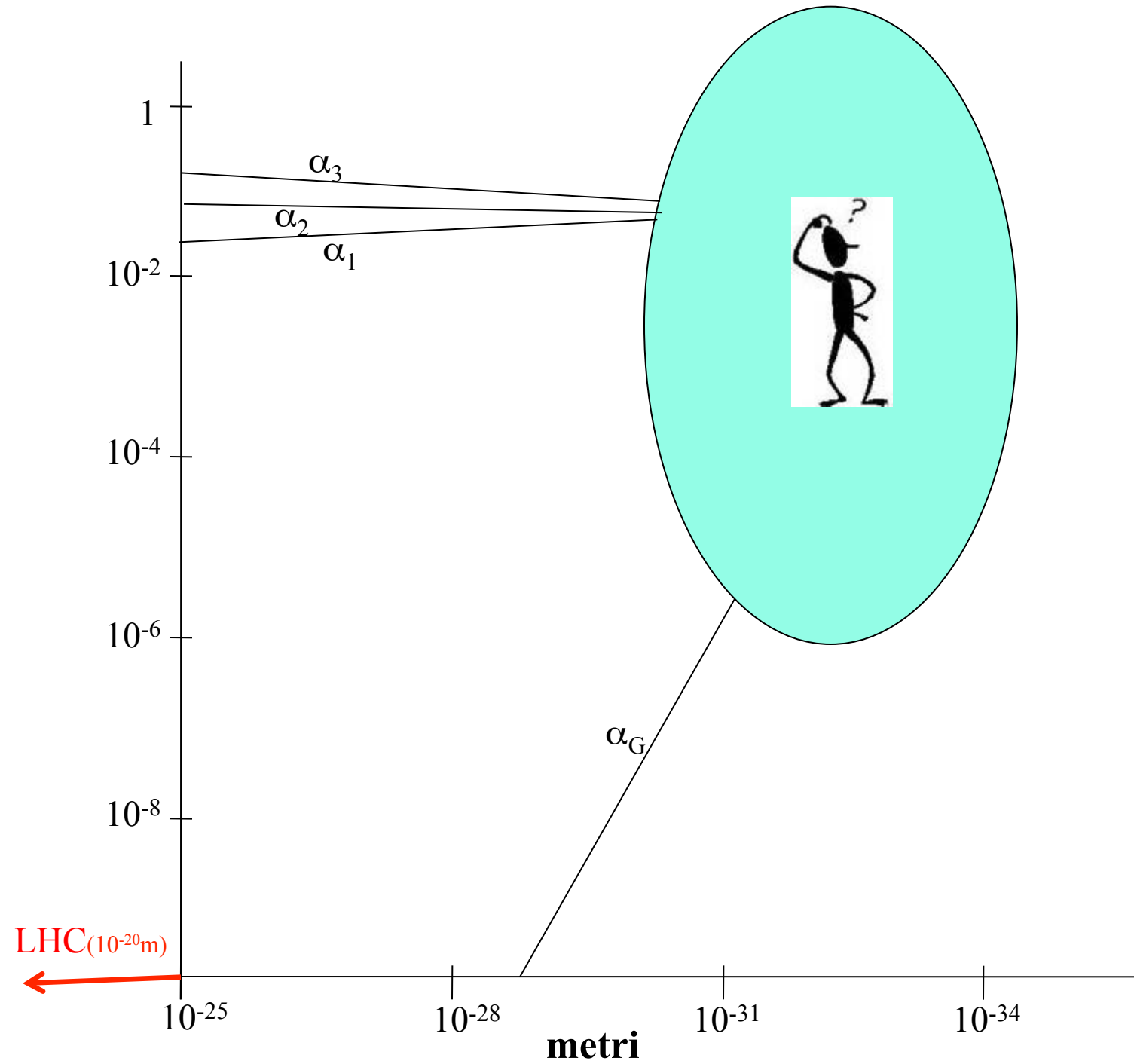
Sapienza University of
Rome



number of interactions
modulo unifications



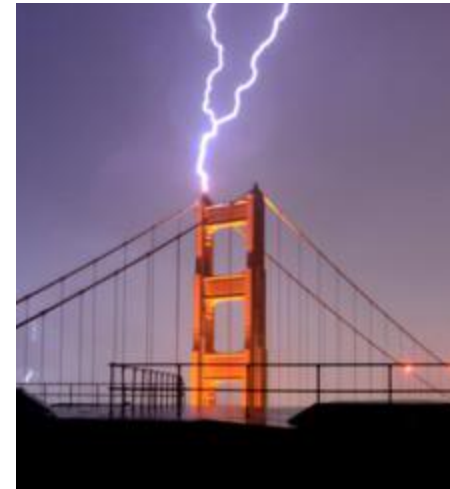




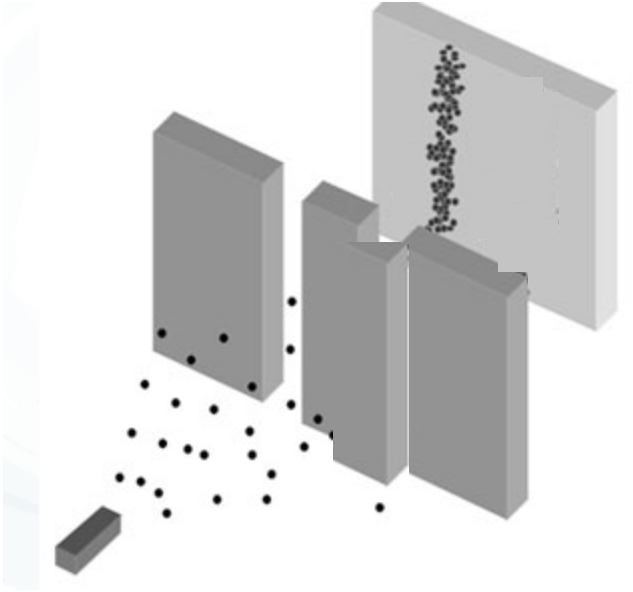
relative simultaneity for distant events

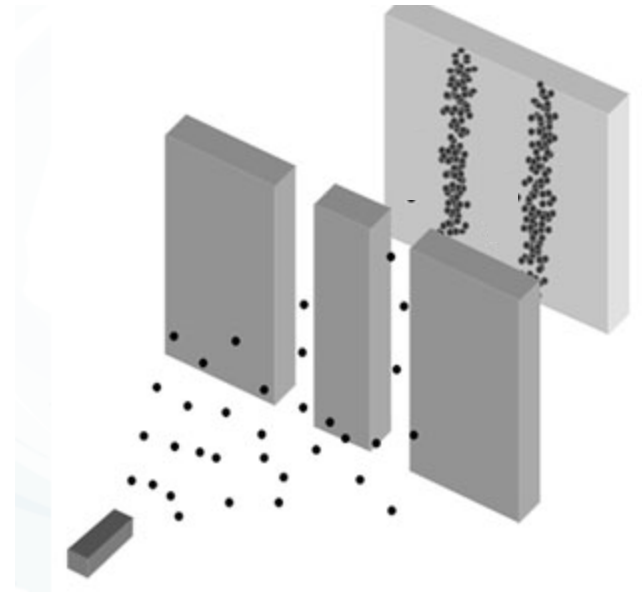
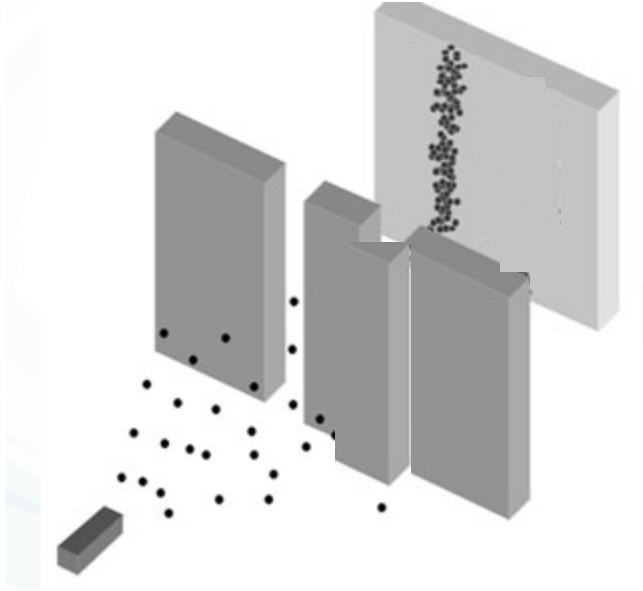


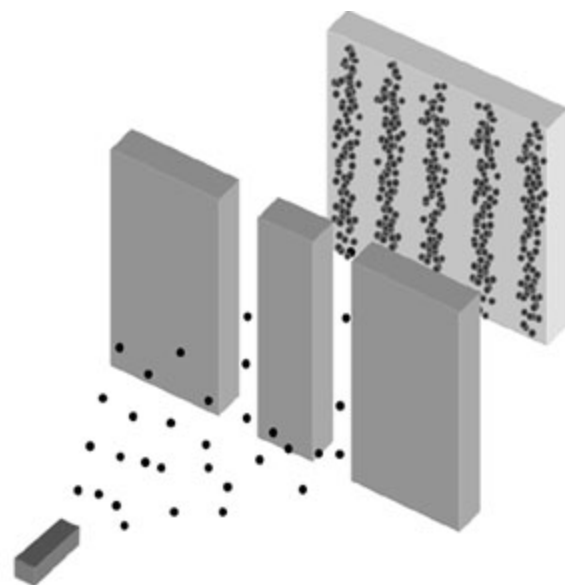
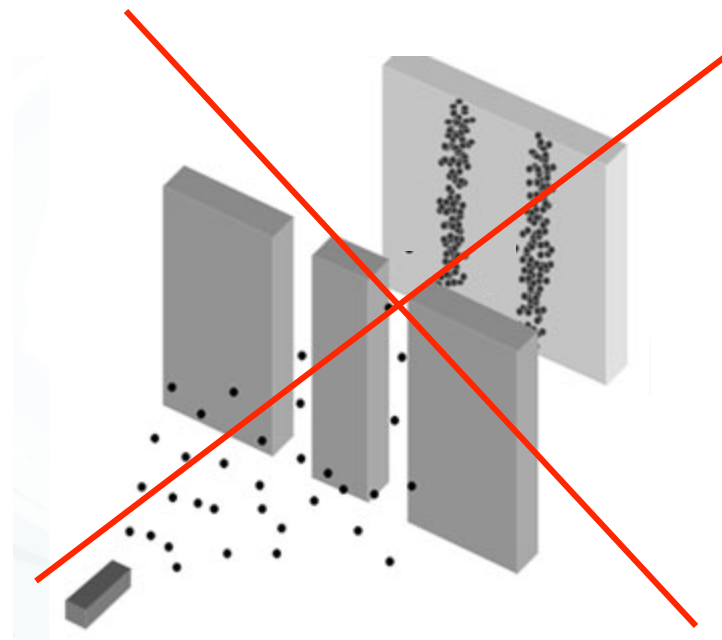
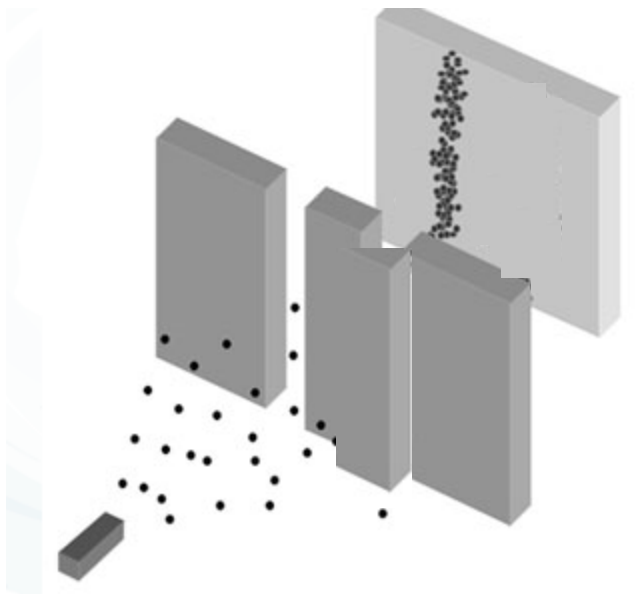
but still absolute simultaneity for coincident events

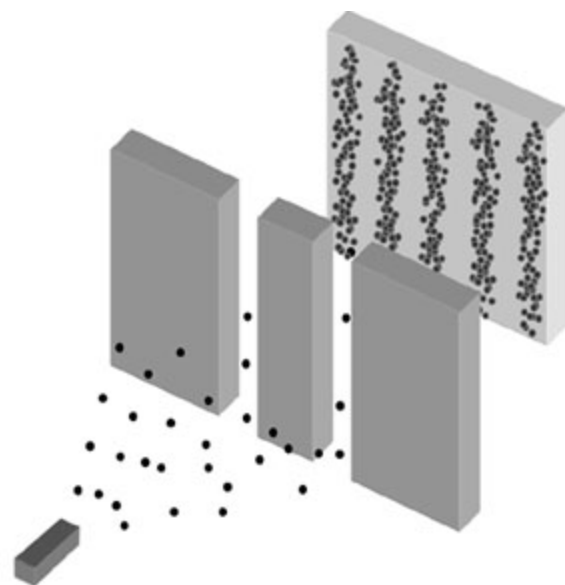
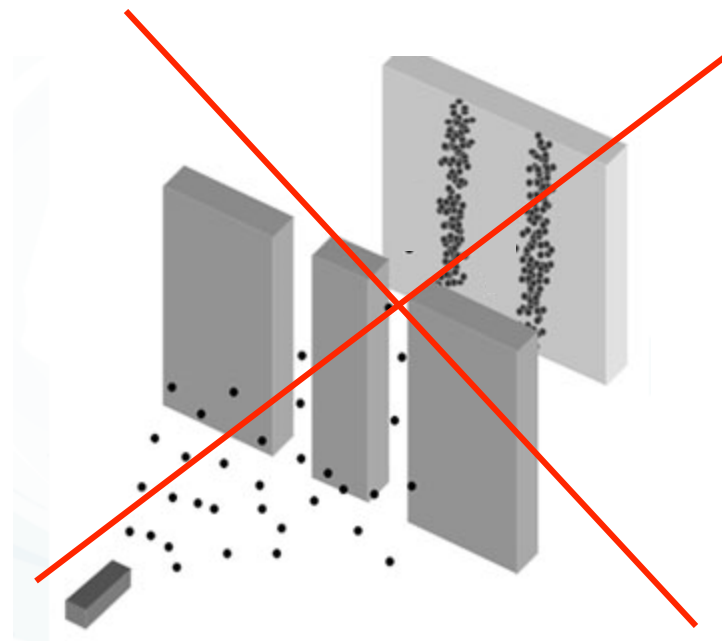
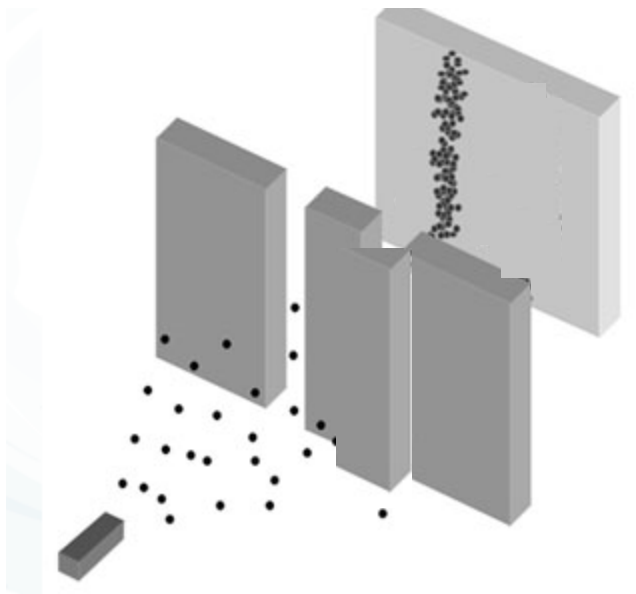


Missleading inferences from quantum mechanics







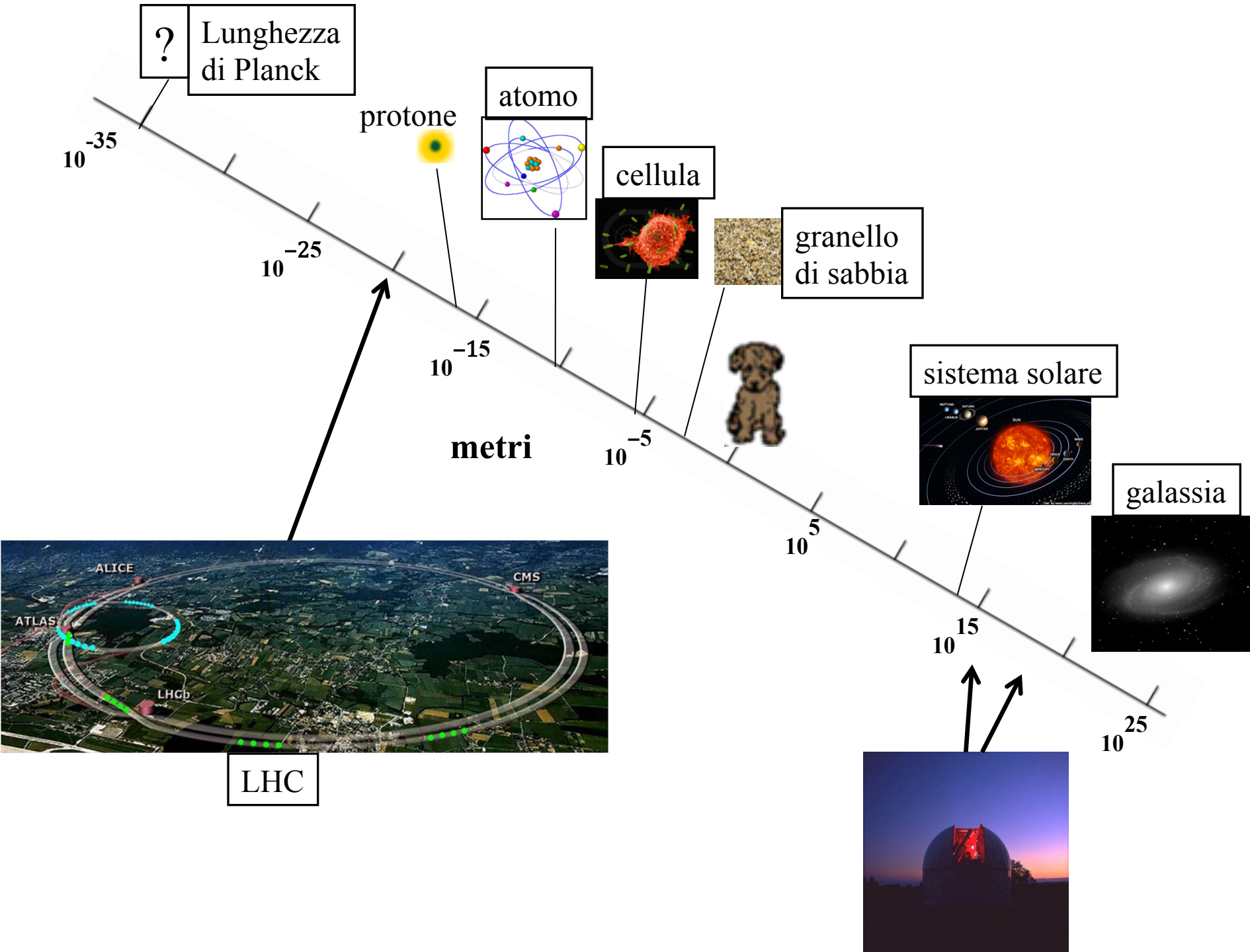


notion of spacetime point maybe be just an approximative notion

$$E_{QG} \sim E_{\text{Planck}} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ GeV} = \left(\frac{\hbar c^5}{G} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{i.e. } 10^{-35} \text{ meters ("Planck length")}$$

Planck length is where quantum mechanics and gravity meet

$$\lambda_{\text{compton}} \sim \lambda_{\text{schwarzschild}}$$



10 orders of magnitude over a century...

what can we do?

not the “theory of everything”...

let’s try to use the Brownian-motion paradigm

if the notion of spacetime point is “fuzzy” then trajectory of particles should be fuzzy

tiny fuzziness effects could cumulate over large propagation times



timing/localization
from satellites

timing + direction
→ low background

γ

ν

**QG researchers think Nature
is hiding from us...
but she might not be hiding
so well...**

