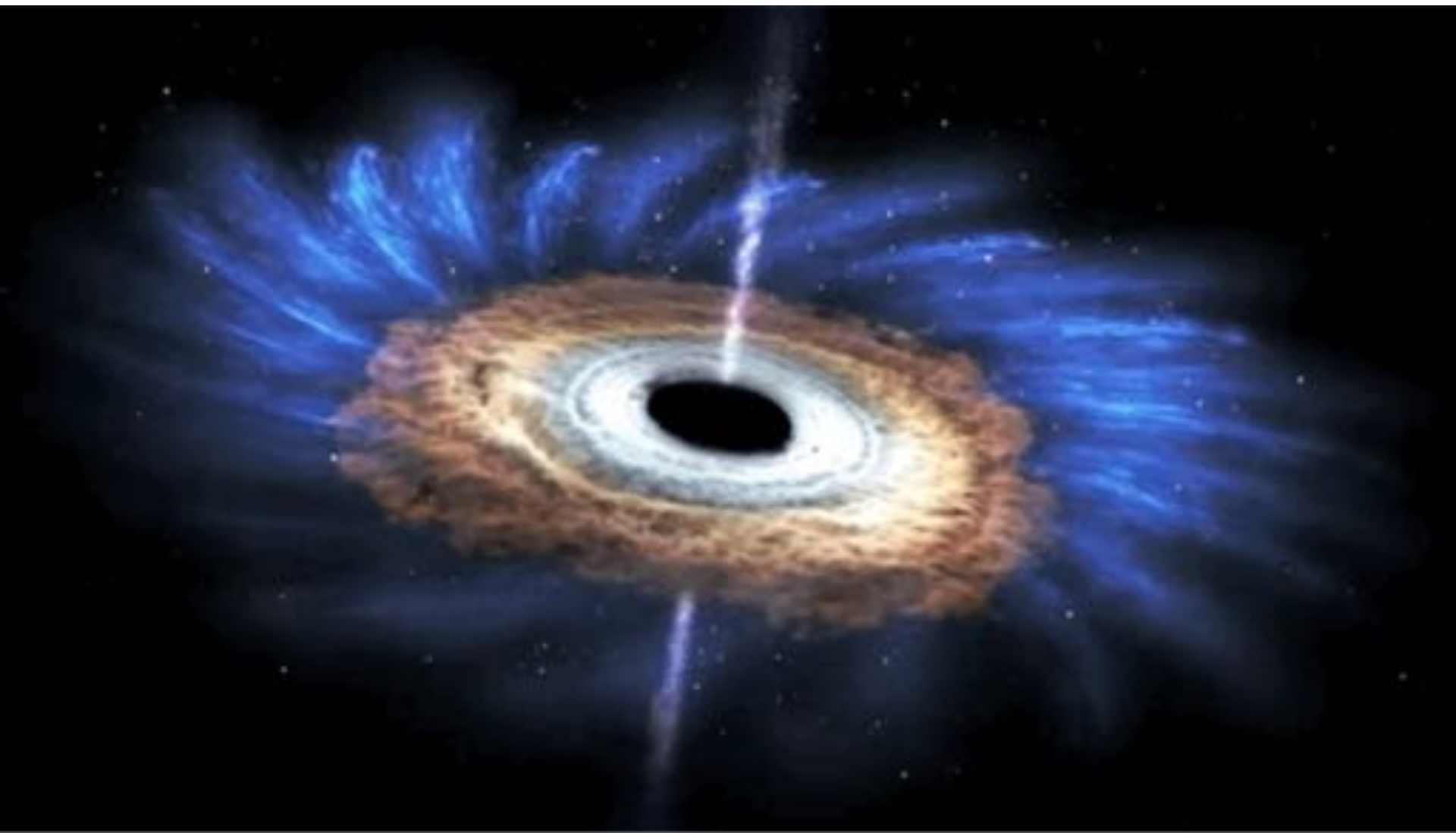
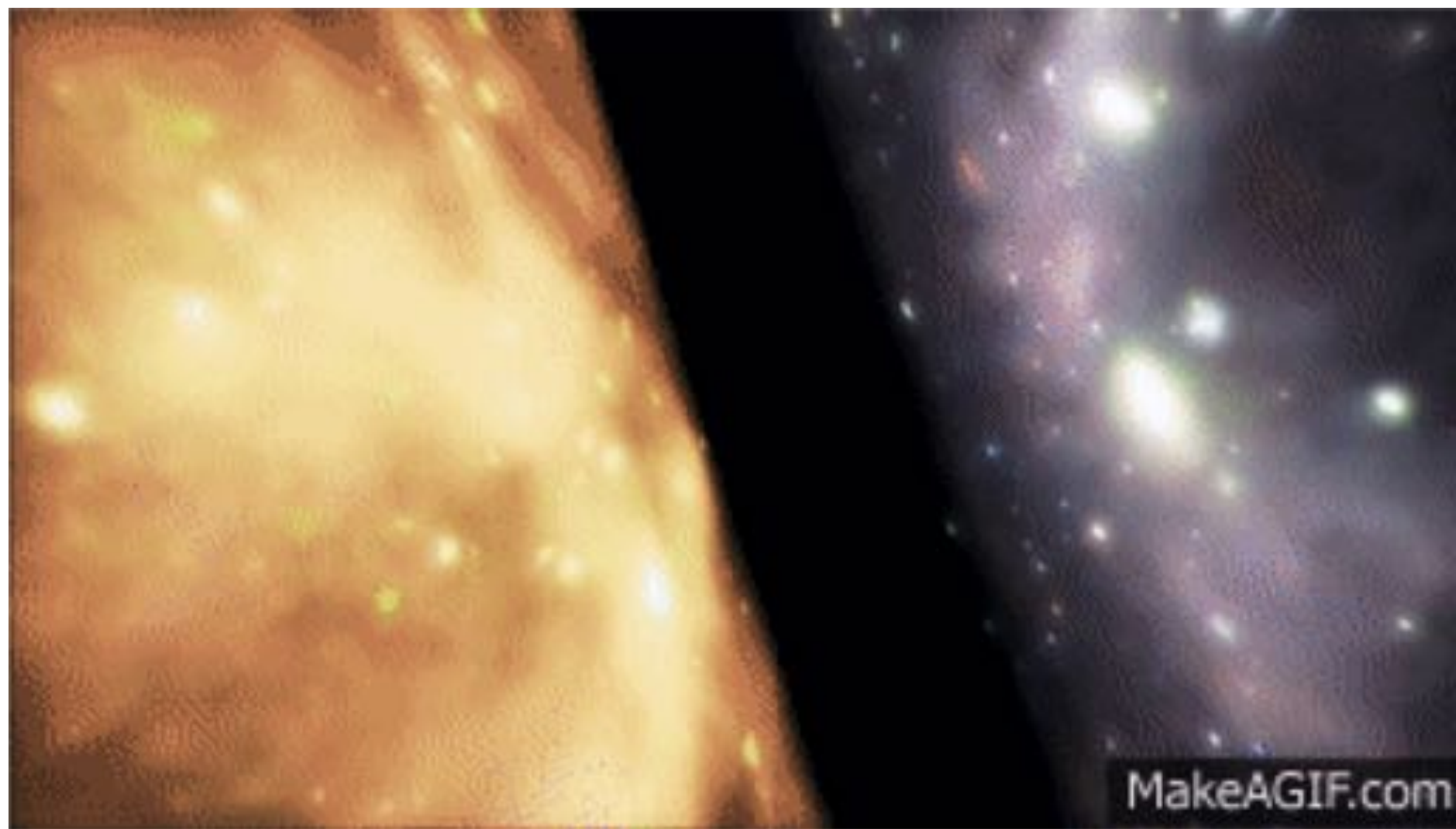


**The 7 big mysteries of
MODERN PHYSICS
2nd April 2019
INSPYRE 2019, LNF-INFN
Catalina Curceanu,**

















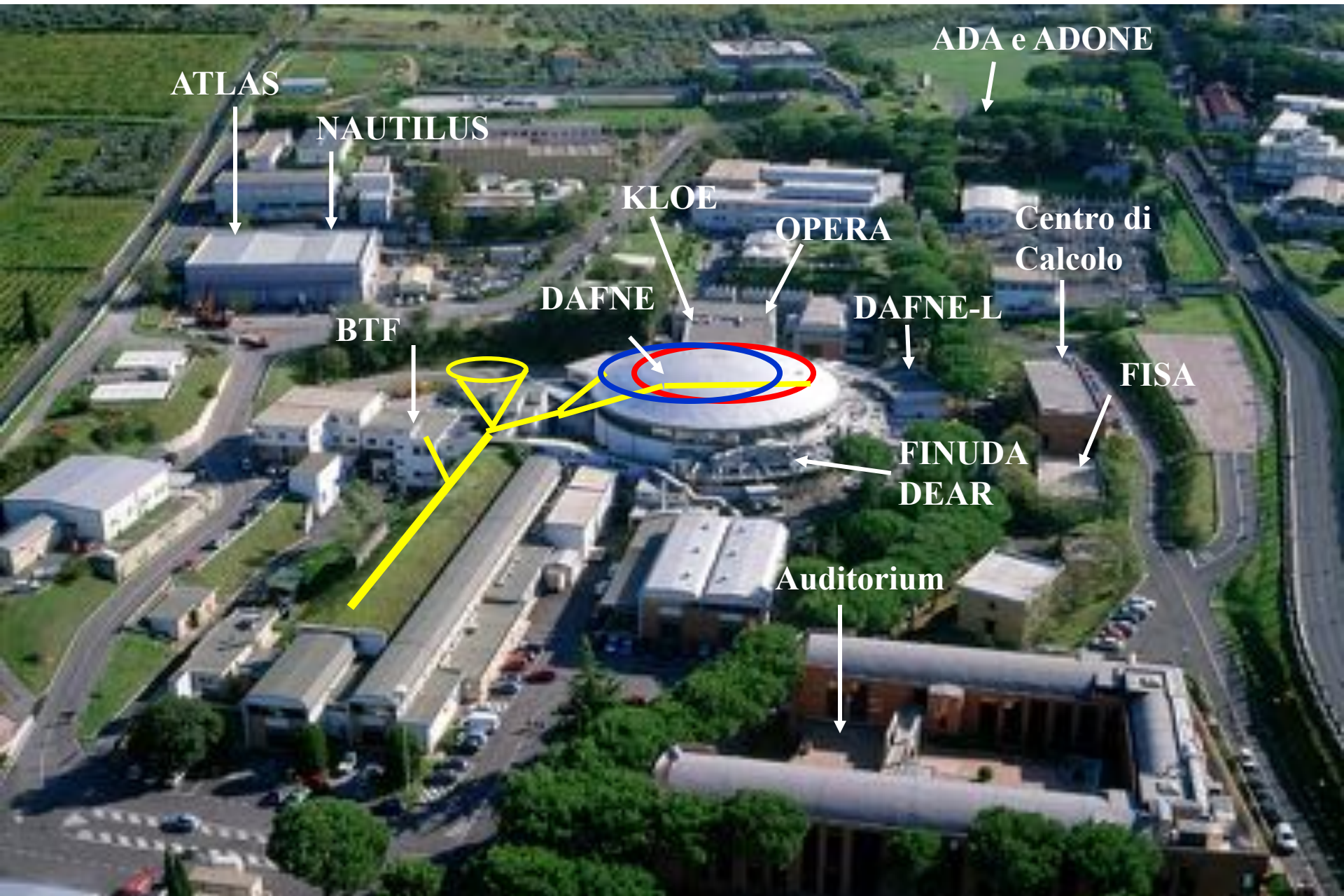








Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati









The whiteboard contains a diagram of a sphere with a dashed line representing its equator. A point on the surface is labeled with θ and r . The diagram is annotated with $\rho = \rho_0 \cos \theta$ and $\rho = \rho_0 \sin \theta$. Below the diagram, the following equations are written:

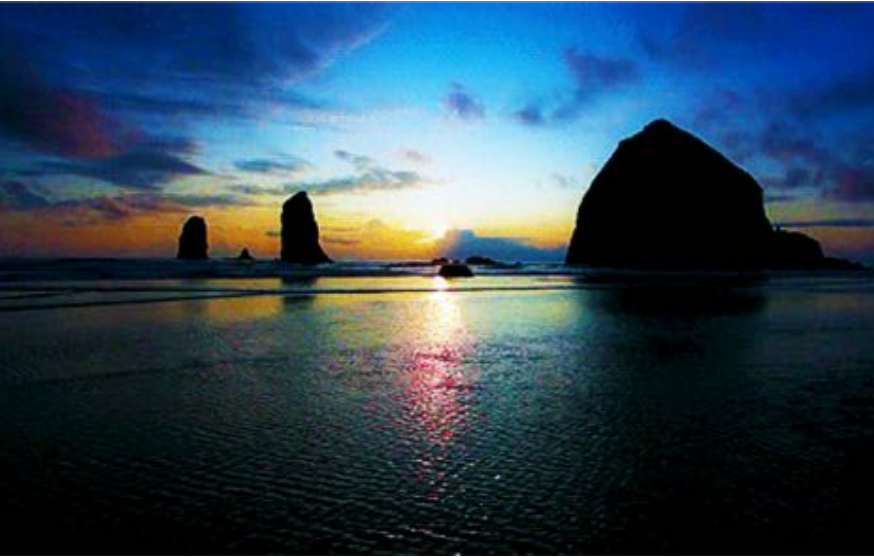
$$\rho = \rho_0 \cos \theta$$
$$\rho = \rho_0 \sin \theta$$
$$R_{\text{eff}} = \tilde{M}_2 \left(\frac{r_{\text{eff}}}{r} \right)$$
$$= \tilde{M}_2 \left(\frac{r_{\text{eff}}}{r} \right)$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{G_{\text{eff}}}{\omega} = \tilde{M}_2 \frac{8\pi G}{R_0}$$



$$\rho \cos \theta = \rho \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$R_{\rho\rho} = \tilde{M}_2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z^2} \right)$$
$$= \tilde{M}_2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{G_{\rho\rho} = \tilde{M}_3 \frac{8\pi G}{R_0}}$$





PERIODIC TABLE of the ELEMENTS



Produced by the
FESTA FOUNDATION

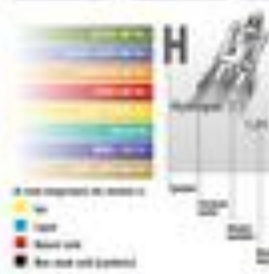
H
Hydrogen 1.01

Li
Lithium 6.94

Be
Beryllium 9.01

Mg
Magnesium 24.31

Na
Sodium 22.99



DMITRI MENDELEEV (1834 - 1907)

The Russian chemist, Dmitri Mendeleev, was the first to propose that the elements could be ordered in order of atomic mass, that elements might 'repeat' similar properties, and that the structure of the periodic table of elements was related to the structure of modern atoms.

The following arrangement of Mendeleev's periodic table was the product of this, unexplained, periodicity. In 1869, the law of octaves, Mendeleev's periodic classification, the modern periodic table, and the modern periodic law were proposed. Mendeleev left gaps for elements that were not discovered at that time, based on their chemical properties. The elements that he predicted and the elements that have been discovered, their atomic numbers and their chemical properties, are given in the table below.

This periodic table, as proposed in 1869, is similar to the present one, but with the exception of the lanthanide and actinide series, as indicated by the brackets. It is a good example of the periodicity of the elements, which is the basis of the periodic law.



B Boron 10.81

C Carbon 12.01

N Nitrogen 14.01

O Oxygen 16.00

F Fluorine 18.99

Ne Neon 20.18

Al Aluminium 26.98

Si Silicon 28.09

P Phosphorus 30.97

S Sulphur 32.06

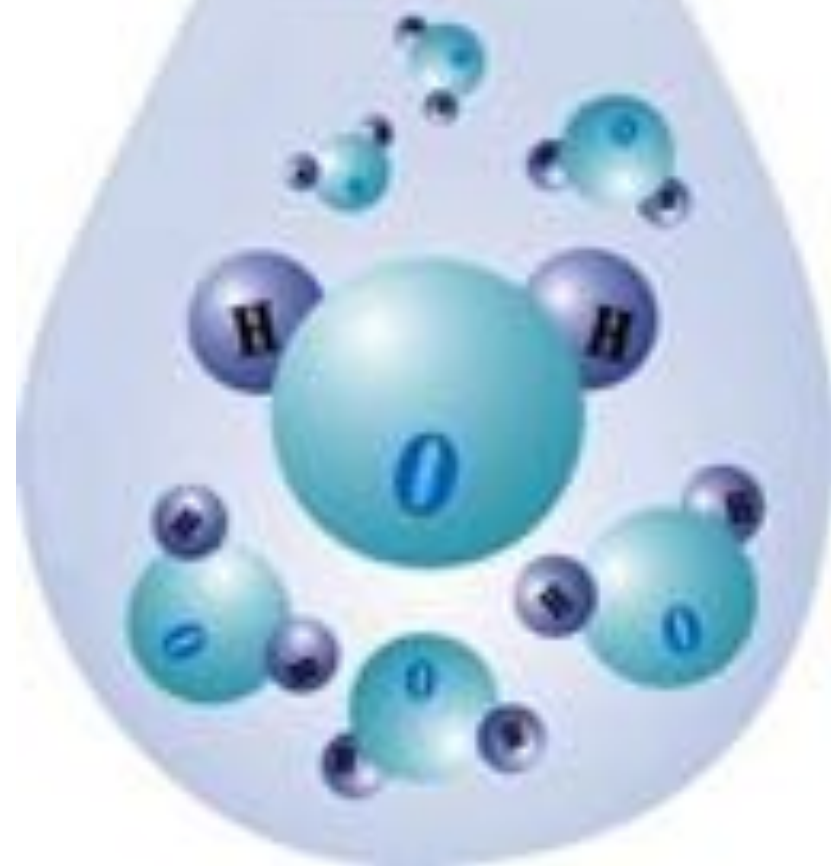
Cl Chlorine 35.45

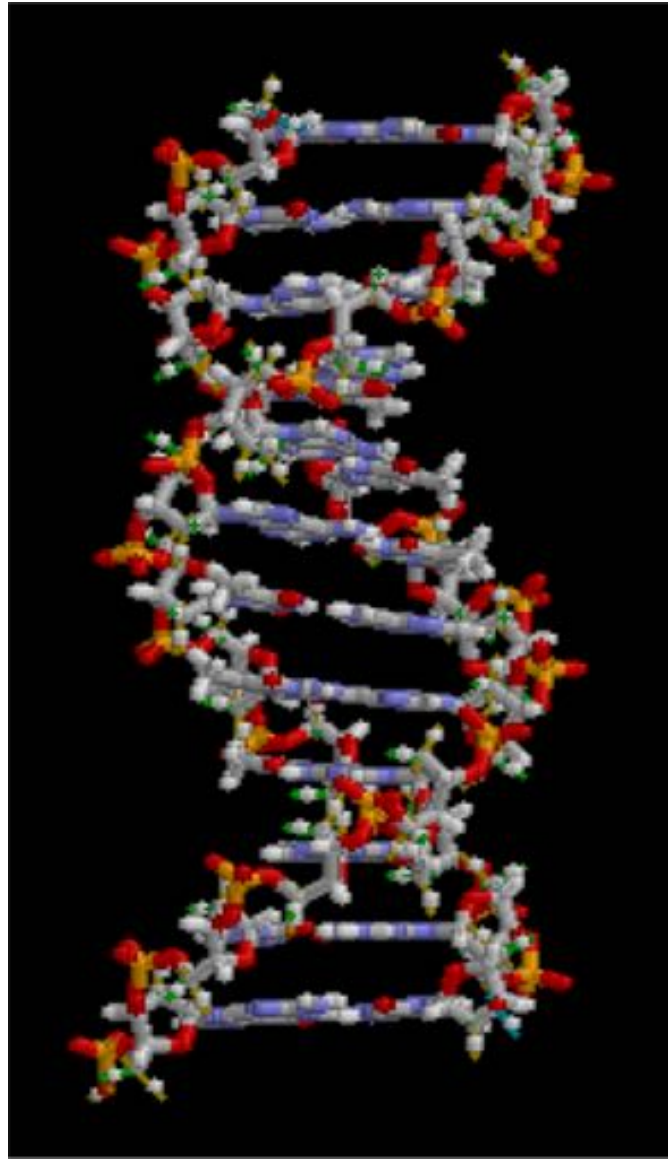
Ar Argon 39.95

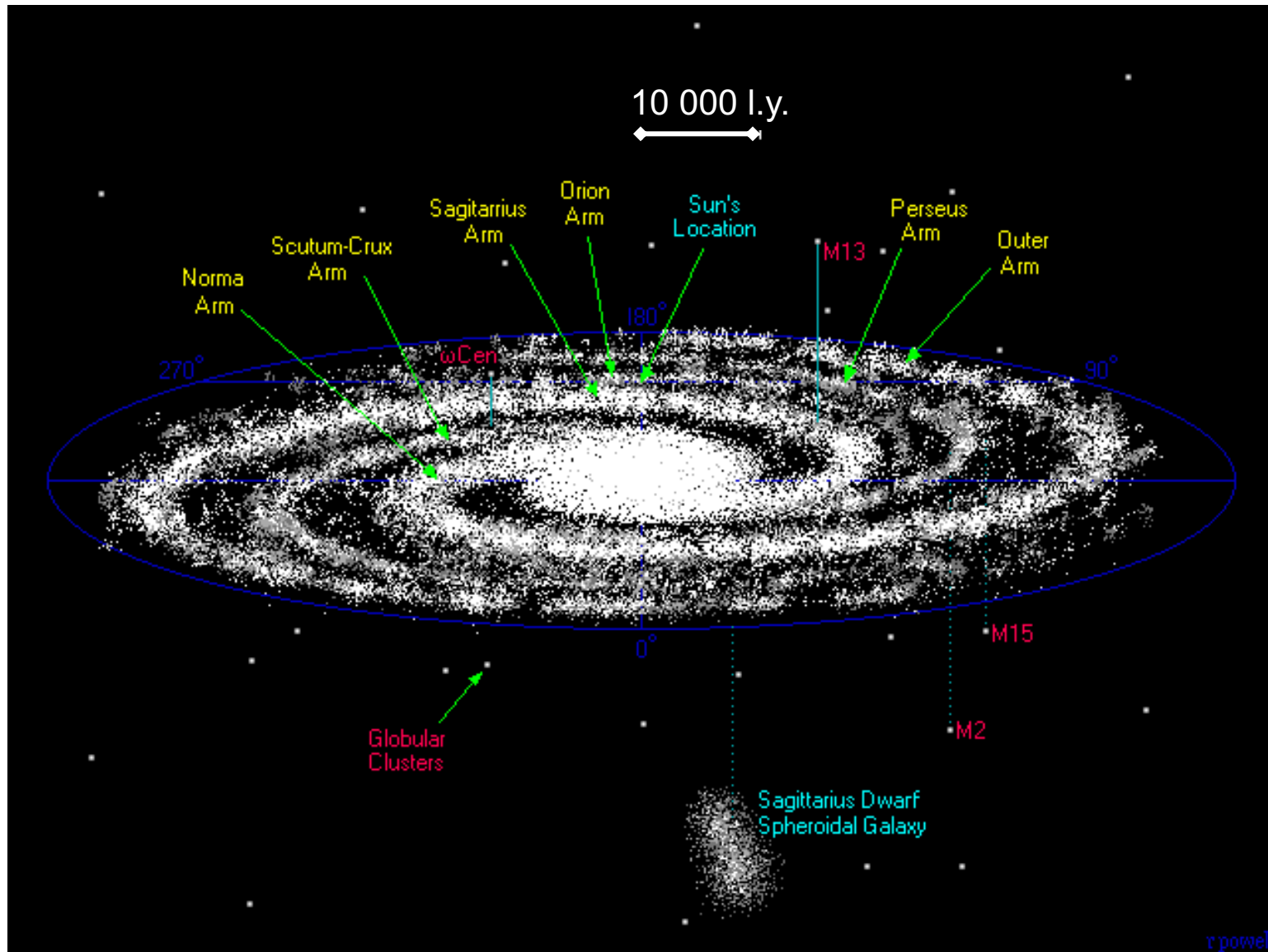
K Potassium 39.10	Ca Calcium 40.08	Sc Scandium 44.96	Ti Titanium 47.88	V Vanadium 50.94	Cr Chromium 52.00	Mn Manganese 54.94	Fe Iron 55.85	Co Cobalt 58.93	Ni Nickel 58.71	Cu Copper 63.55	Zn Zinc 65.38	Ga Gallium 69.72	Ge Germanium 72.64	As Arsenic 74.92	Se Selenium 78.96	Br Bromine 79.90	Kr Krypton 83.80						
Rb Rubidium 85.47	Sr Strontium 87.62	Y Yttrium 88.91	Zr Zirconium 91.22	Nb Niobium 92.91	Mo Molybdenum 95.94	Tc Technetium 98.91	Ru Ruthenium 101.07	Rh Rhodium 102.91	Pd Palladium 106.38	Ag Silver 107.87	Cd Cadmium 112.41	In Indium 114.82	Sn Tin 118.71	Sb Antimony 121.76	Te Tellurium 127.60	I Iodine 126.91	Xe Xenon 131.29						
Cs Caesium 132.91	Ba Barium 137.33	Lanthanide Series	Hf Hafnium 178.49	Ta Tantalum 180.95	W Tungsten 183.84	Re Rhenium 186.21	Os Osmium 190.23	Ir Iridium 192.22	Pt Platinum 195.08	Au Gold 196.97	Hg Mercury 200.59	Tl Thallium 204.38	Pb Lead 207.2	Bi Bismuth 208.98	Po Polonium 209	At Astatine 210	Rn Radon 222						
Fr Francium 223	Ra Radium 226	Actinide Series	Rf Rutherfordium 261	Db Dubnium 262	Sg Seaborgium 263	Bh Bohrium 264	Hs Hassium 265	Mt Meitnerium 266	La Lanthanum 138.91	Ce Cerium 140.12	Pr Praseodymium 140.91	Nd Neodymium 144.24	Pm Promethium 145	Sm Samarium 150.36	Eu Europium 151.96	Gd Gadolinium 157.25	Tb Terbium 158.93	Dy Dysprosium 162.50	Ho Holmium 164.93	Er Erbium 167.26	Tm Thulium 168.93	Yb Ytterbium 173.05	Lu Lutetium 174.97
									Ac Actinium 227	Th Thorium 232.04	Pa Protactinium 231.04	U Uranium 238.03	Np Neptunium 237	Pu Plutonium 244	Am Americium 243	Cm Curium 247	Bk Berkelium 247	Cf Californium 251	Es Einsteinium 252	Fm Fermium 257	Md Mendelevium 258	No Nobelium 259	Lr Lawrencium 260



H₂O

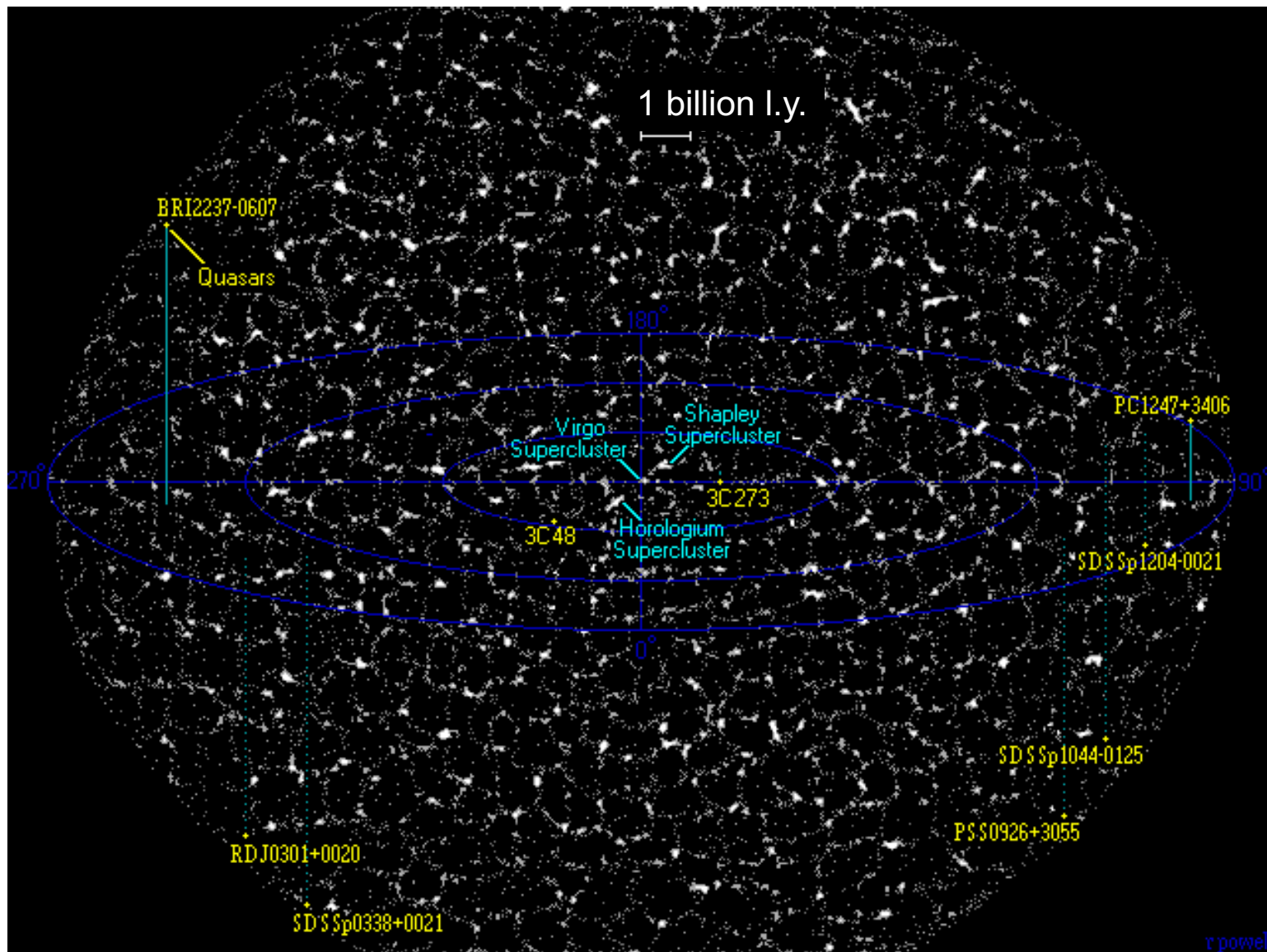






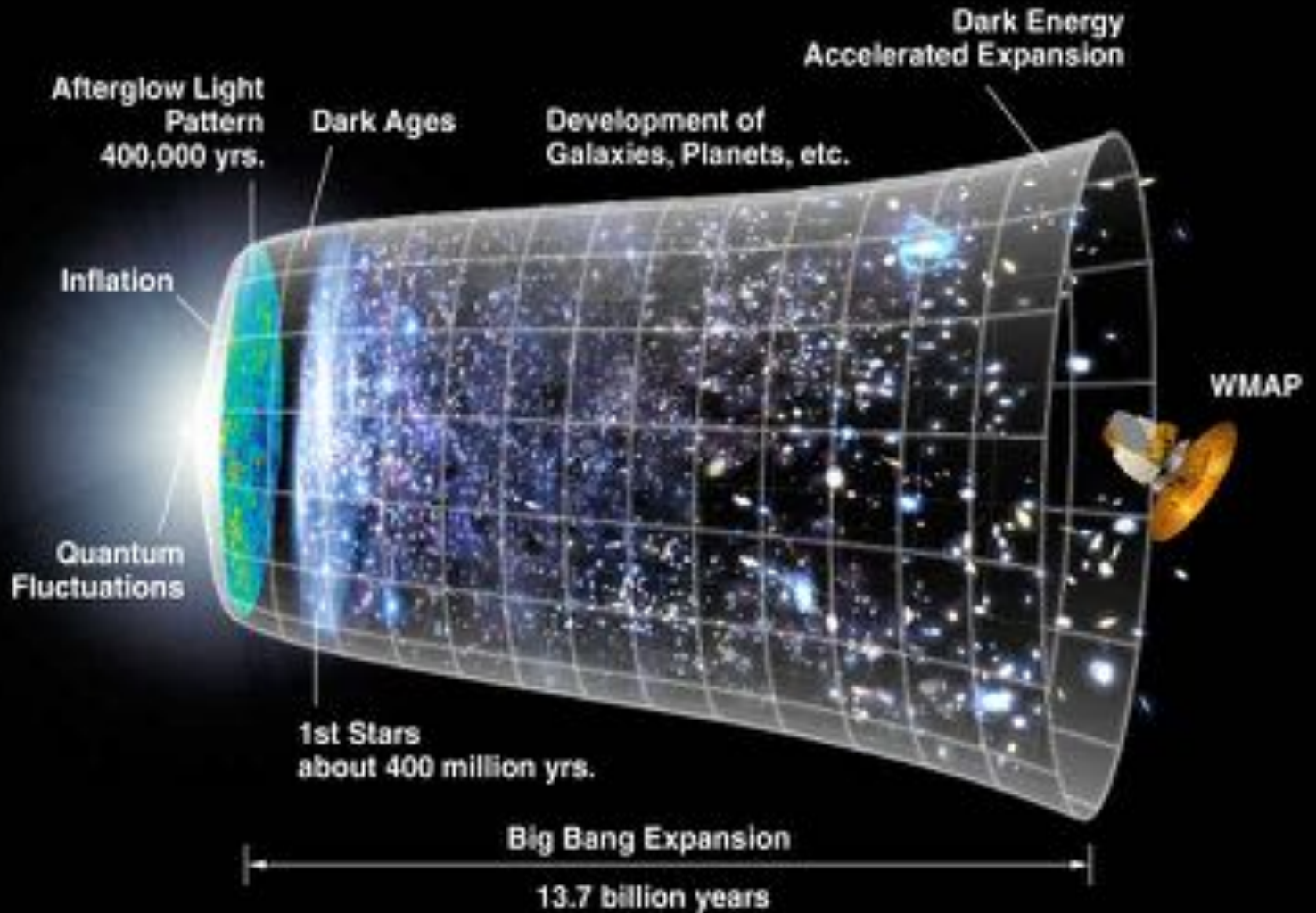
Zoom In x10

Zoom Out x10



Zoom In x15

The Big Bang Model



Modern Physics

Two “**scientific revolutions**” are the pillars of MODERN PHYSICS; both of them born about 100 years ago

Both these theories are going far beyond the so-called “common sense” experience, and happened when physicists dared to look beyond

There two revolutionary theories are:

- **Theory of Relativity**
- **Quantum Mechanics**

Relativity

Used to describe behaviour of “**bodies**” moving with high speed (compared to light).

Special relativity

- No object can move with speed higher than the light
- Mass and energy equivalence

$$E = m c^2$$

General relativity

- Contains effects from gravity; related to black holes, Universe expansion and fate....



Einstein in 1905, age 26

La teoria della Relatività Ristretta

Un po' di matematica.

– Dilatazione dei tempi

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

– Contrazione delle lunghezze

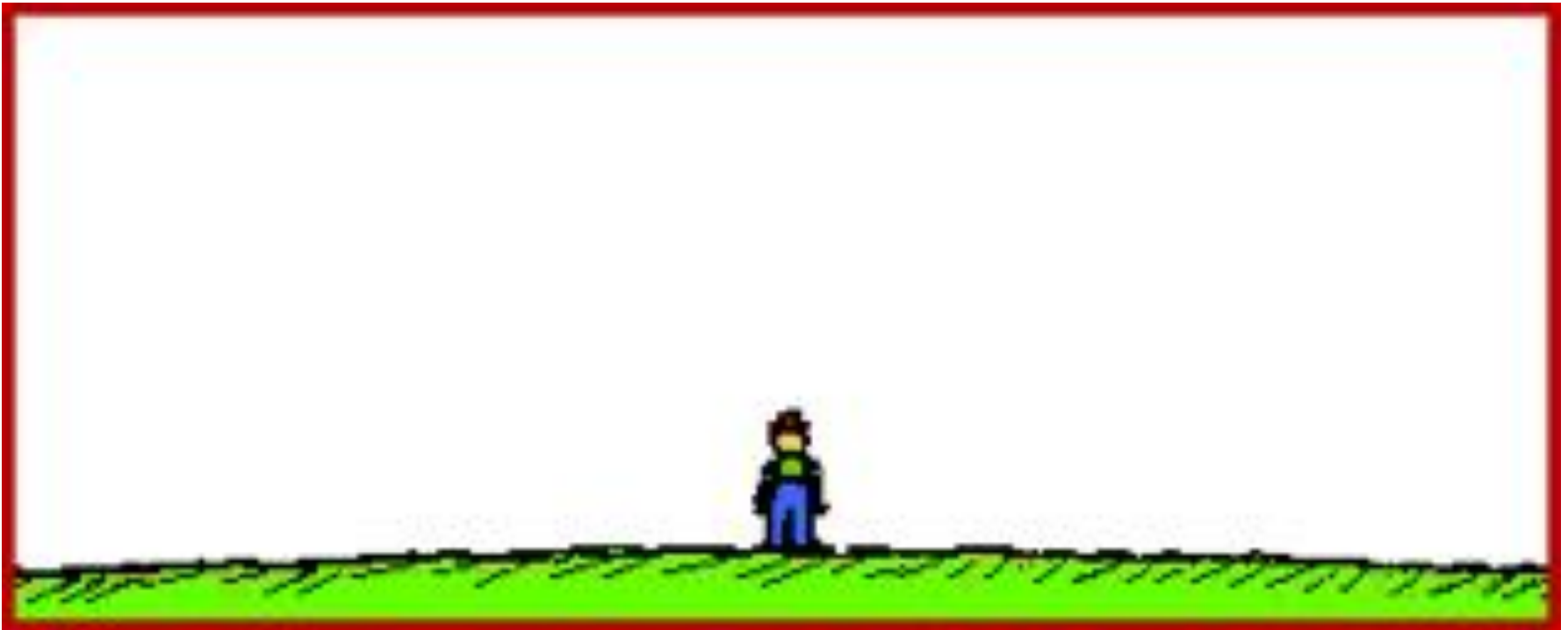
$$l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

– Aumento delle masse

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

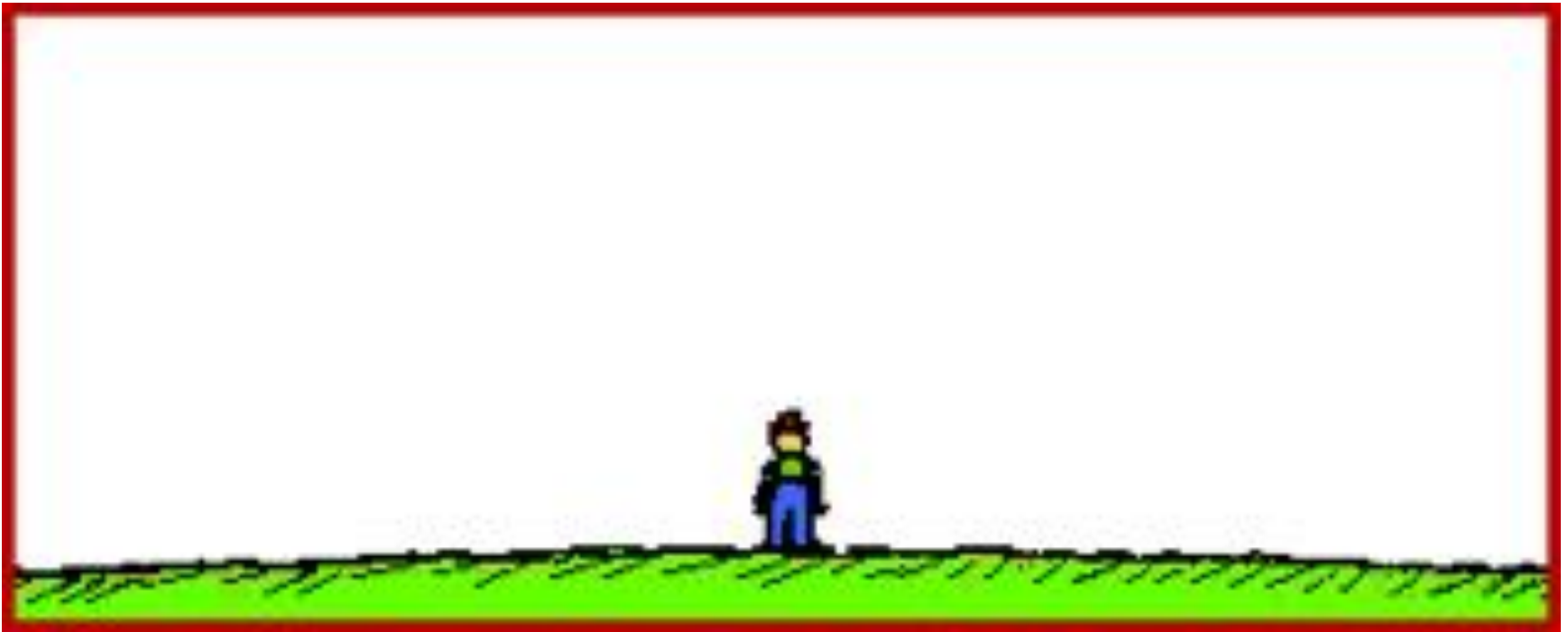
Length contraction

- 10% speed of light



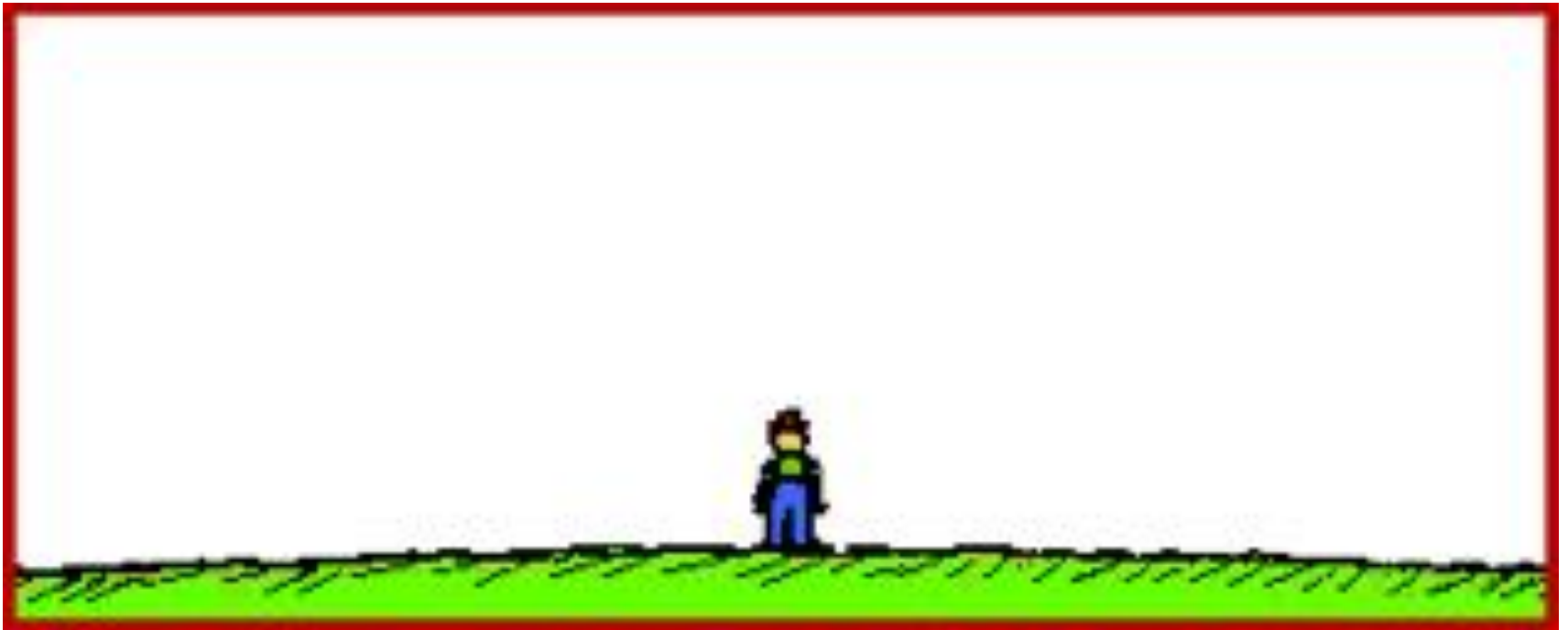
Length contraction

- 86% speed of light



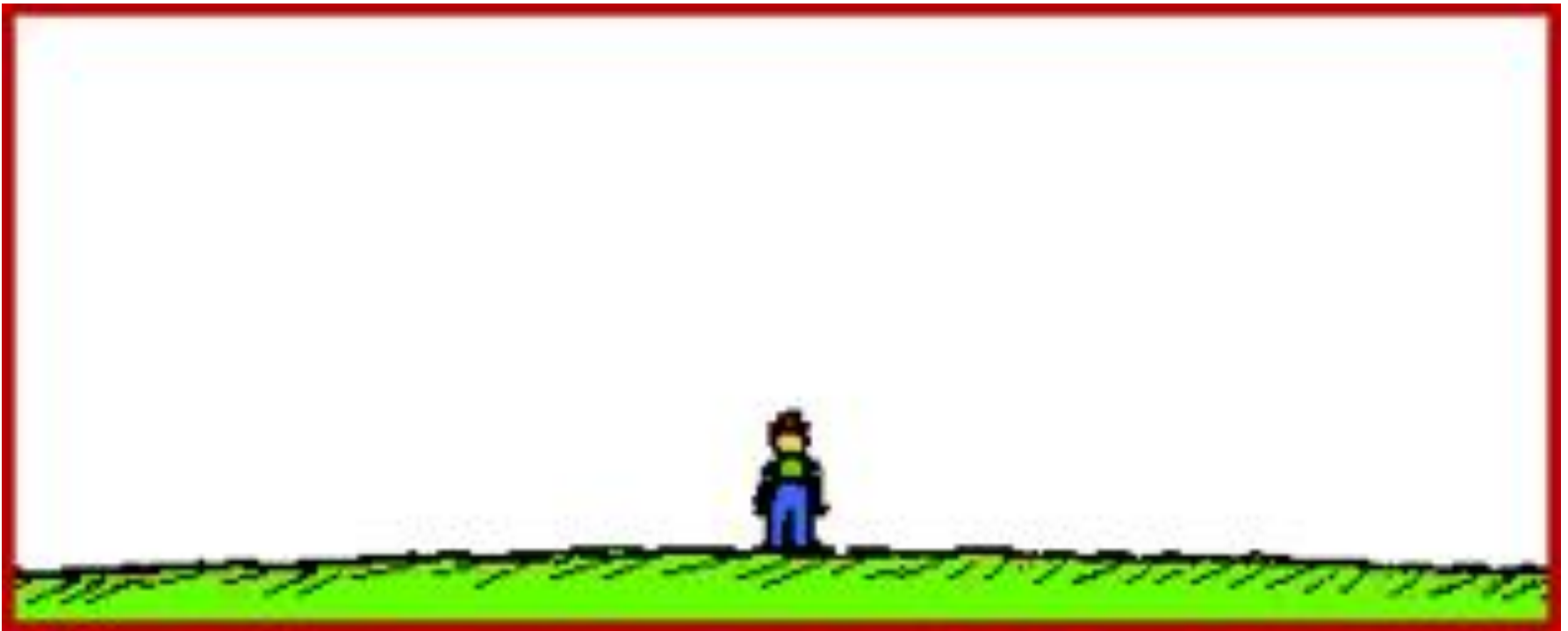
Length contraction

- 99% speed of light



Length contraction

- 99.99% speed of light



BACK TO THE FUTURE





Quantum Mechanics

Describes the behaviour of **“objects” which are very small (particles...)**

Heisenberg uncertainty principle:

- better we know the position of an object, less we know its speed

To understand and describe particles, nuclei, atoms we need quantum mechanics and relativity (quantum field theory)

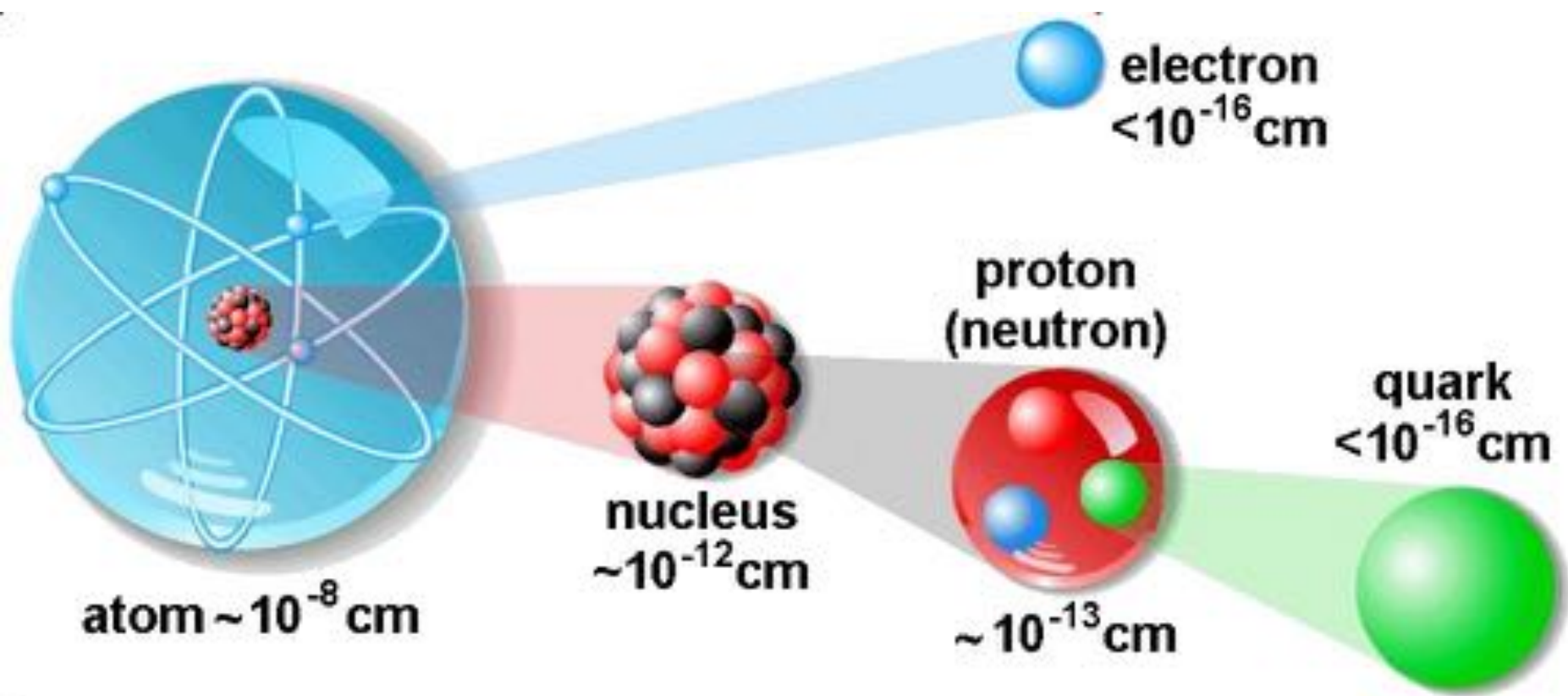


Heisenberg in 1925, age 24



Conferenza di Solvay (1927)





STANDARD MODEL OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

Q
U
A
R
K
S

UP mass: 2.3 MeV/c ² Charge: 2/3 Spin: 1/2 	CHARM 1.275 GeV/c ² 	TOP 173.07 GeV/c ² 
DOWN 4.8 MeV/c ² 	STRANGE 95 MeV/c ² 	BOTTOM 4.18 GeV/c ² 


L
E
P
T
O
N
S

ELECTRON 0.511 MeV/c ² -1 	MUON 105.7 MeV/c ² -1 	TAU 1.777 GeV/c ² -1 
ELECTRON NEUTRINO <2.2 eV/c ² 	MUON NEUTRINO <0.17 MeV/c ² 	TAU NEUTRINO <15.5 MeV/c ² 

GLUON
0
0
1


HIGGS BOSON
125 GeV/c²
0
0


PHOTON
0
0
1


Z BOSON
91.2 GeV/c²
0
1


W BOSON
80.4 GeV/c²
±1
1


G
A
U
G
E
B
O
S
O
N
S

Does not include Gravity!

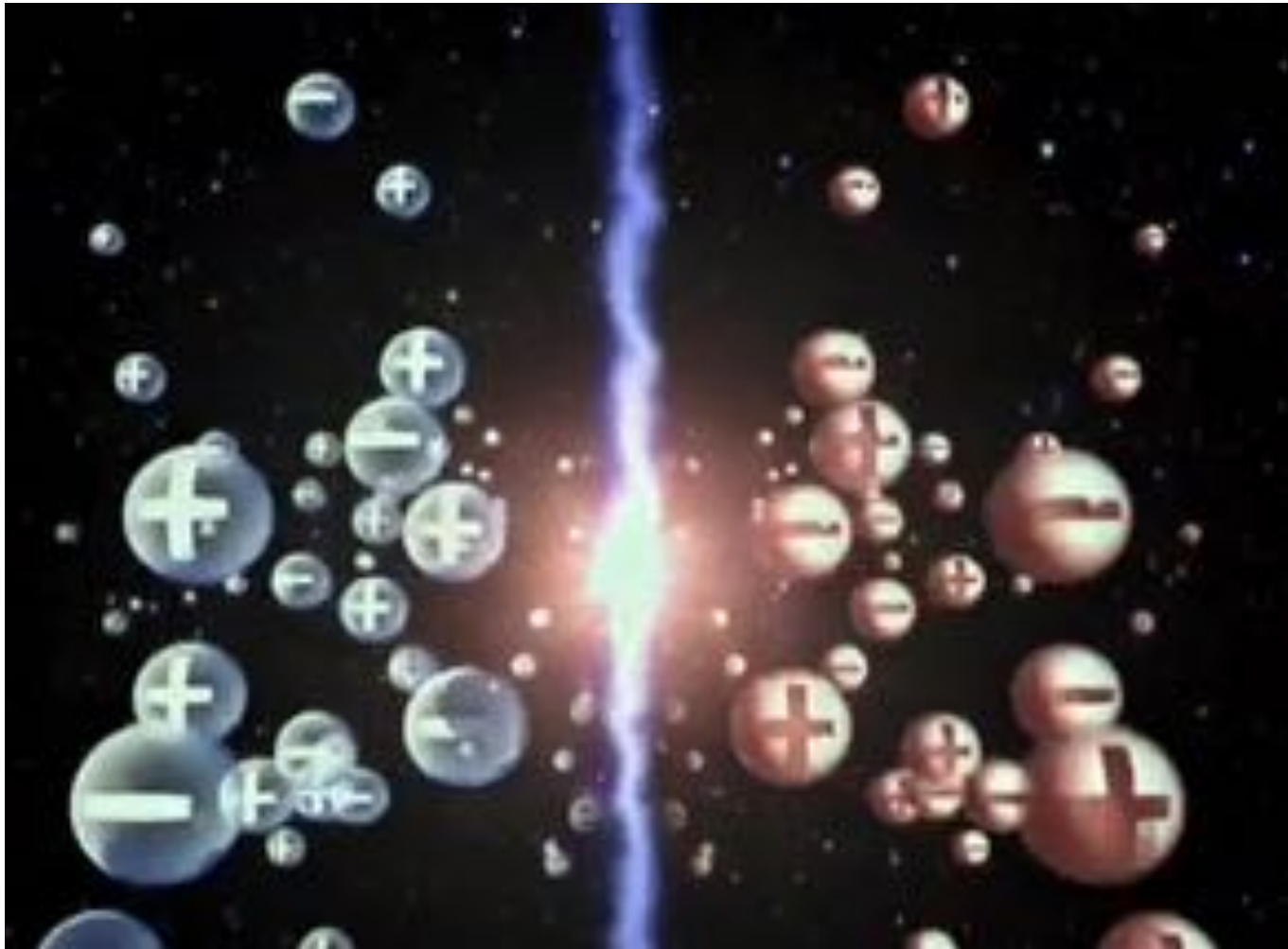


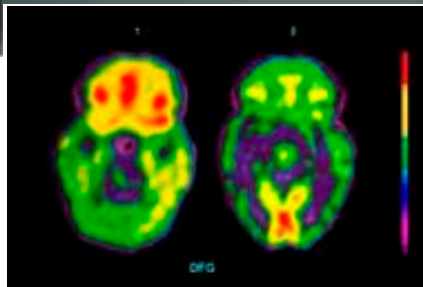
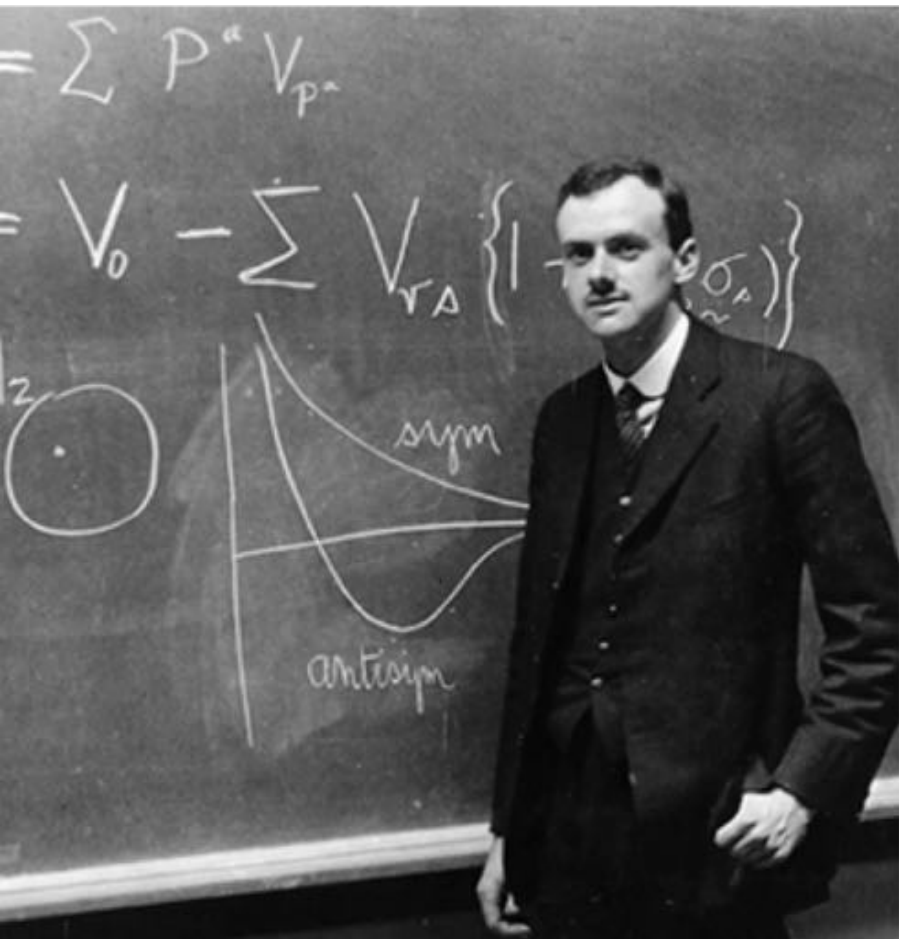
7 mysteries in modern physics:

- what happened to **antimatter**?
- **black holes** – what happens inside?
- what are the **dark matter and dark energy**?
- **quantum mechanics** and the Schroedinger cat paradox – which is the solution?
- the **neutron stars structure** – is there place for strangeness inside?
- are there **other Universes**?
- are **we alone** in the Universe?

7 mysteries in modern physics:

- what happened to antimatter?





ANTIMATTER

Positron



Antiproton

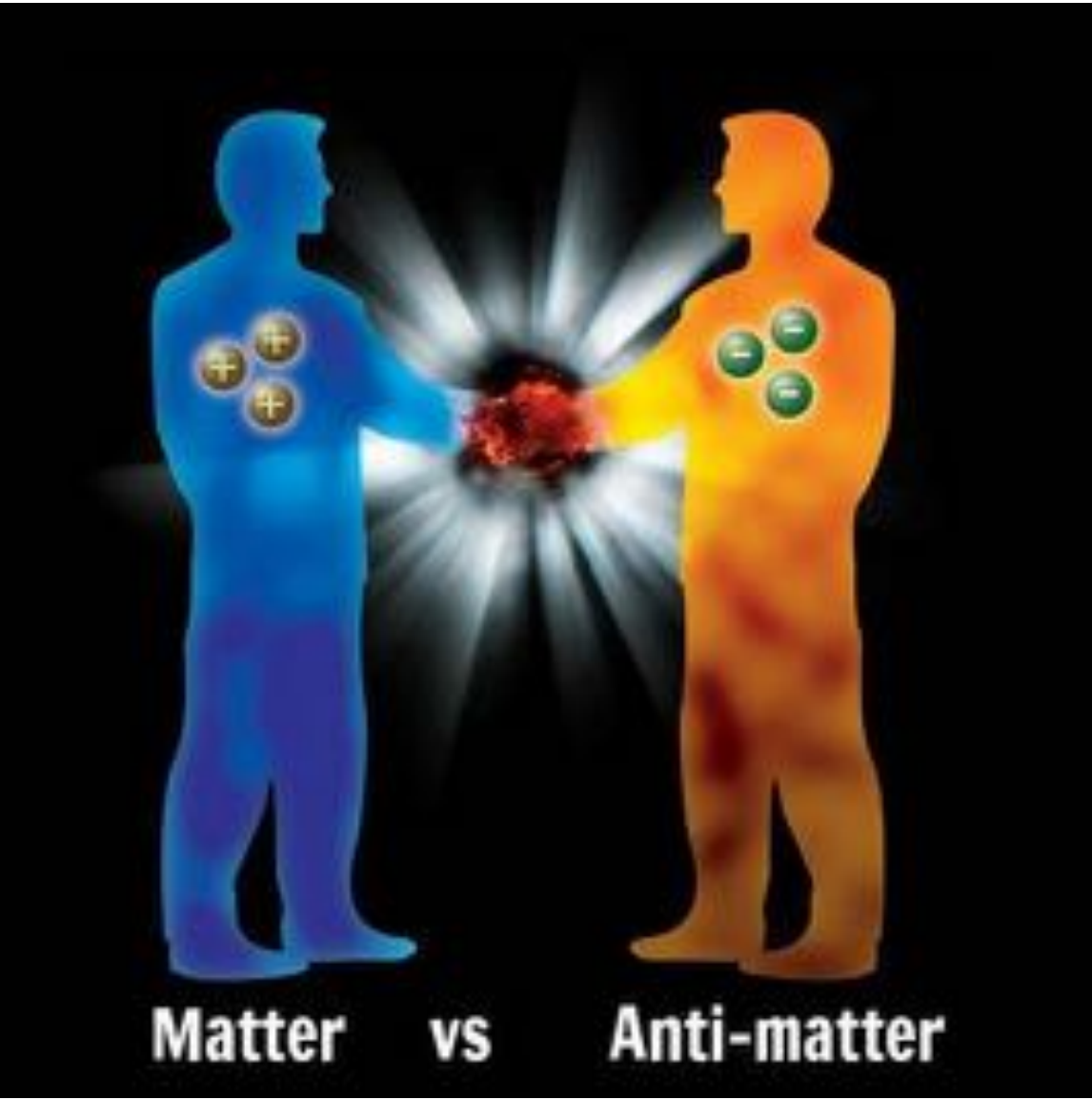
REGULAR MATTER

Electron

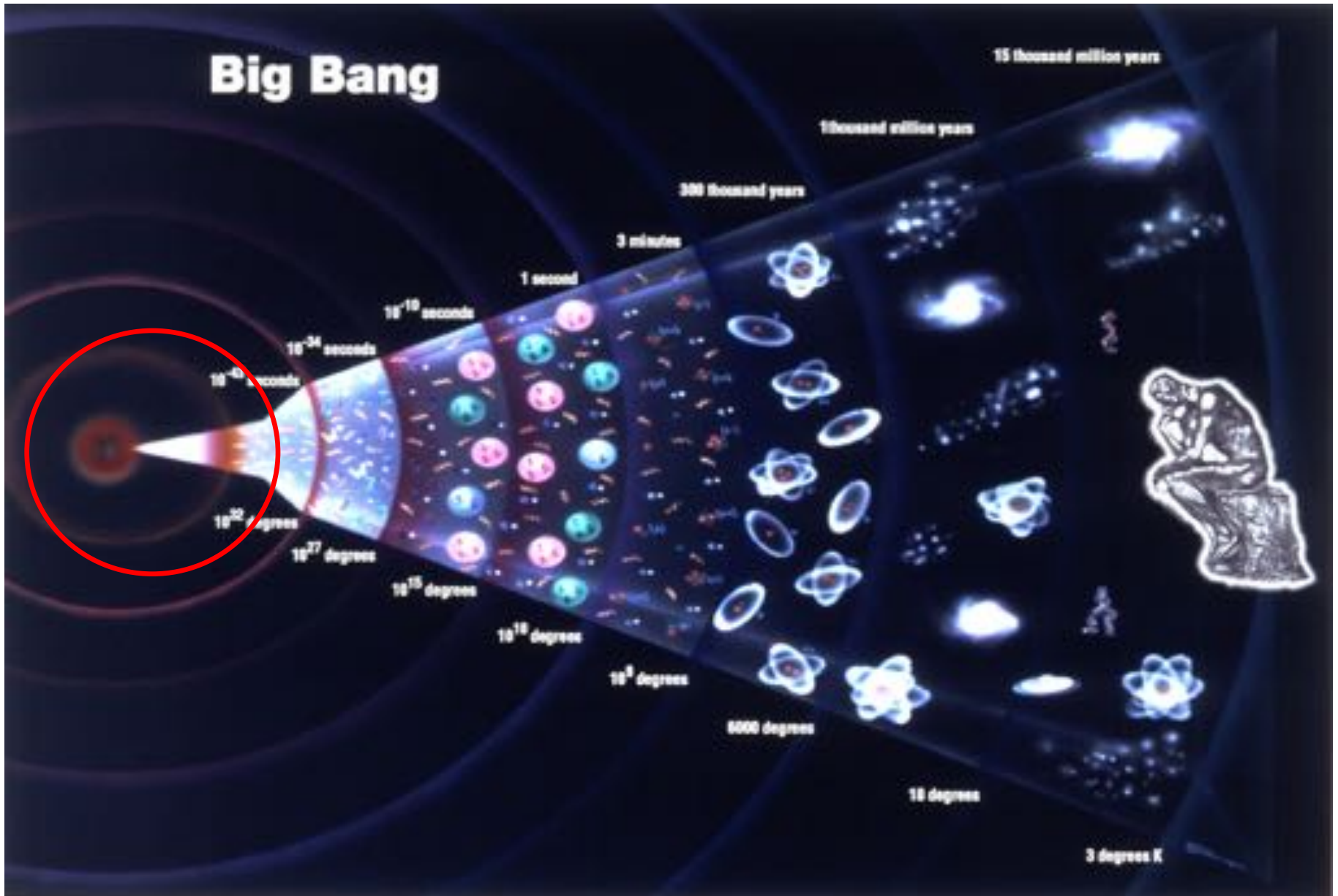


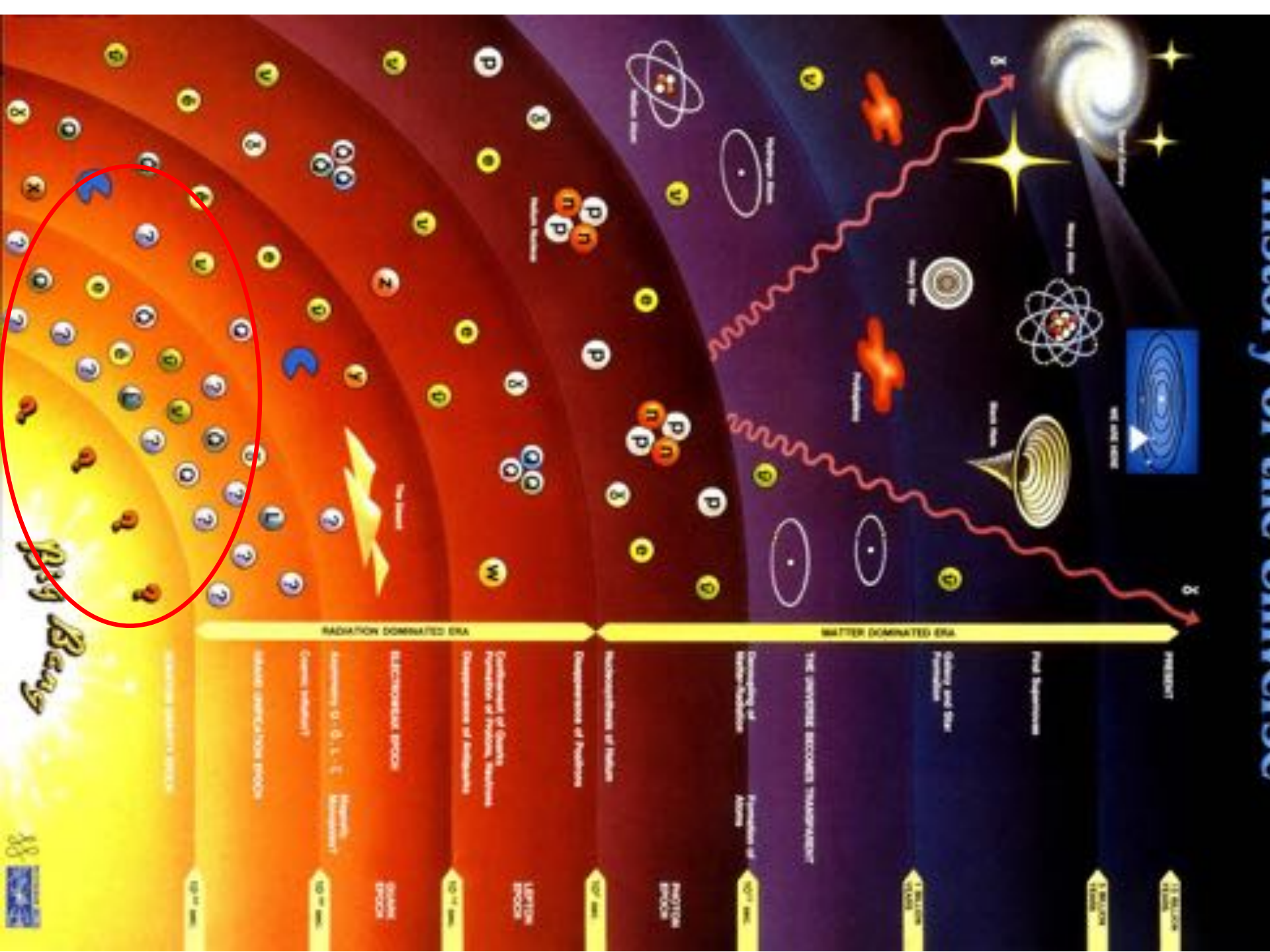
Proton





The Big Bang history



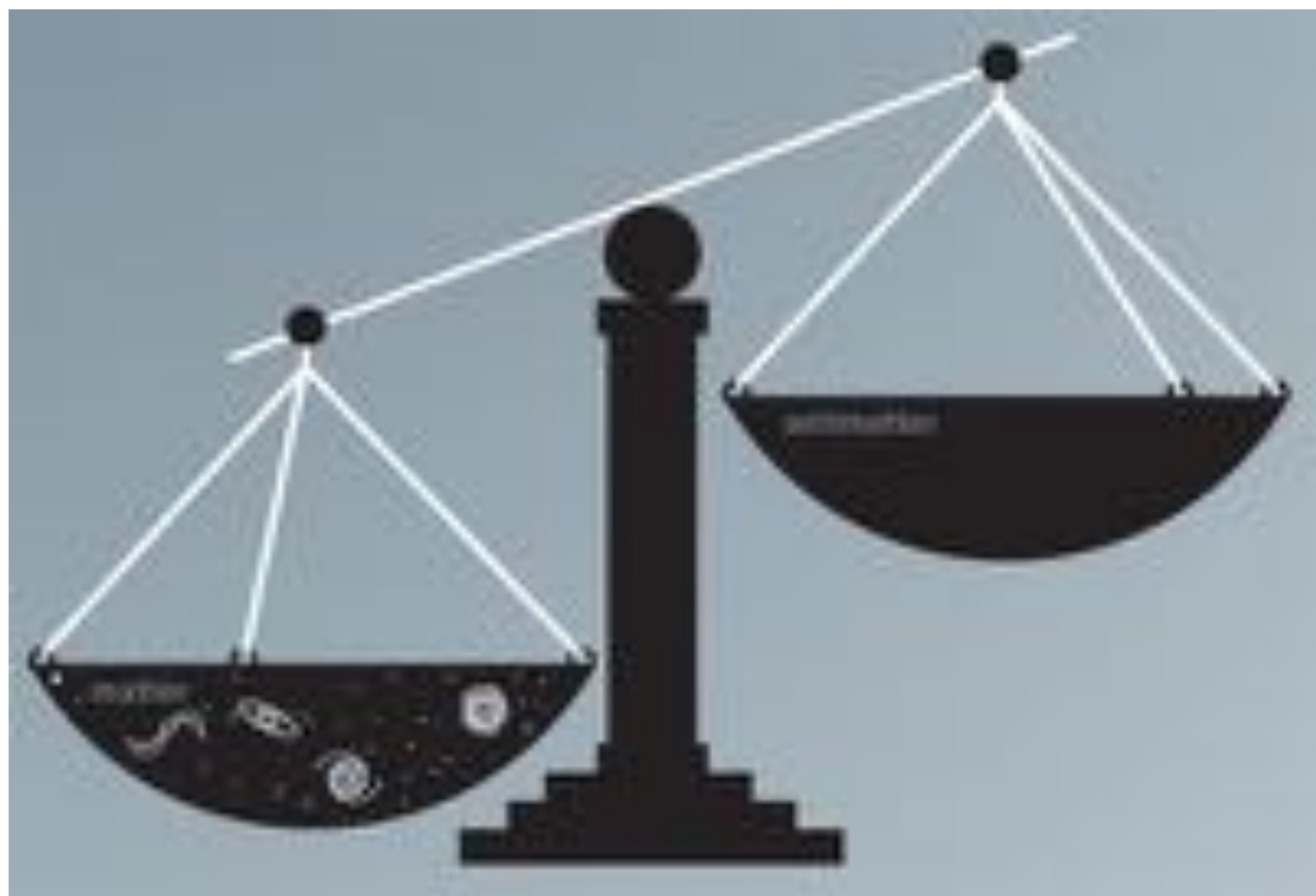


Big Bang



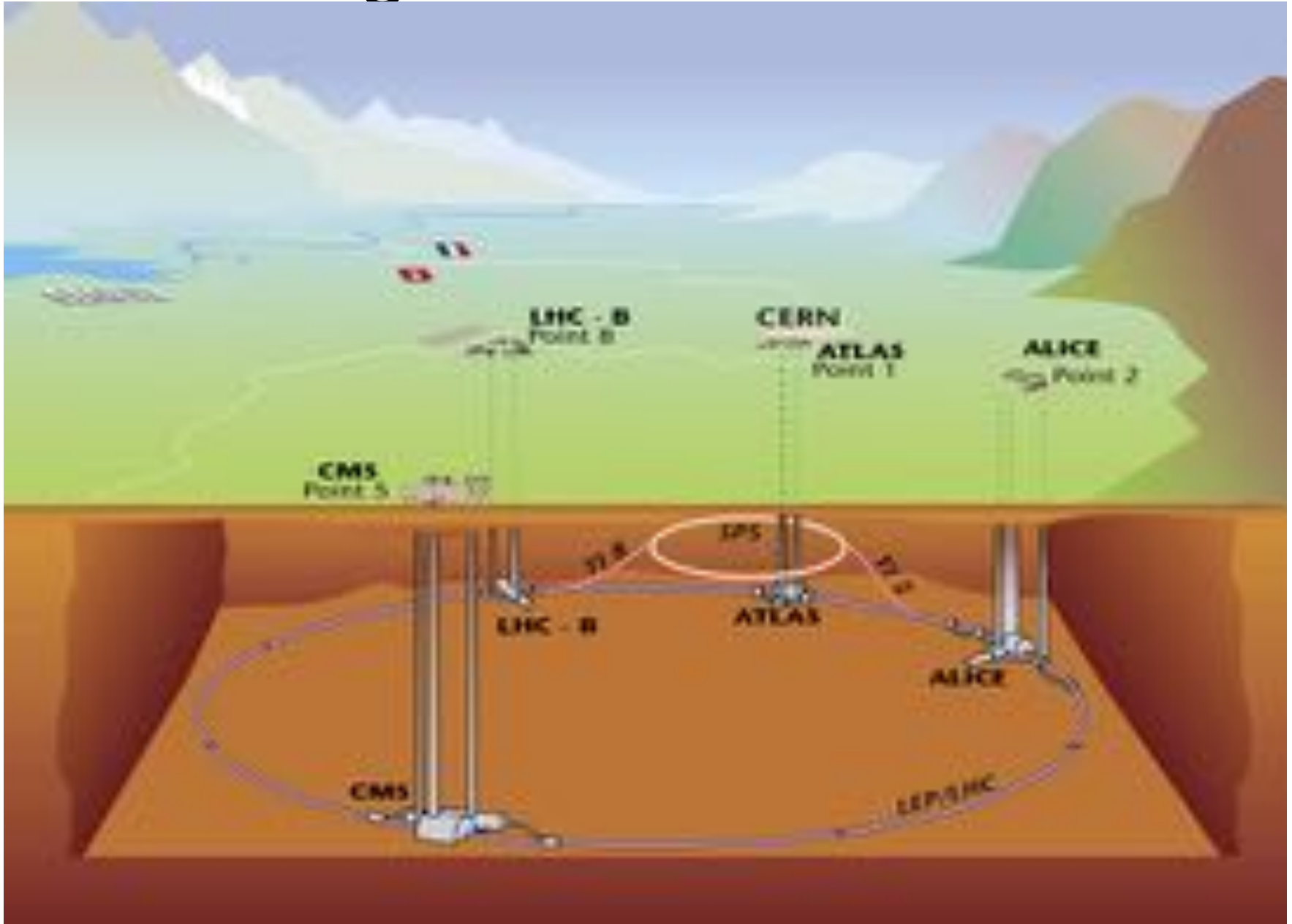


**Where is
all the
antimatter?**



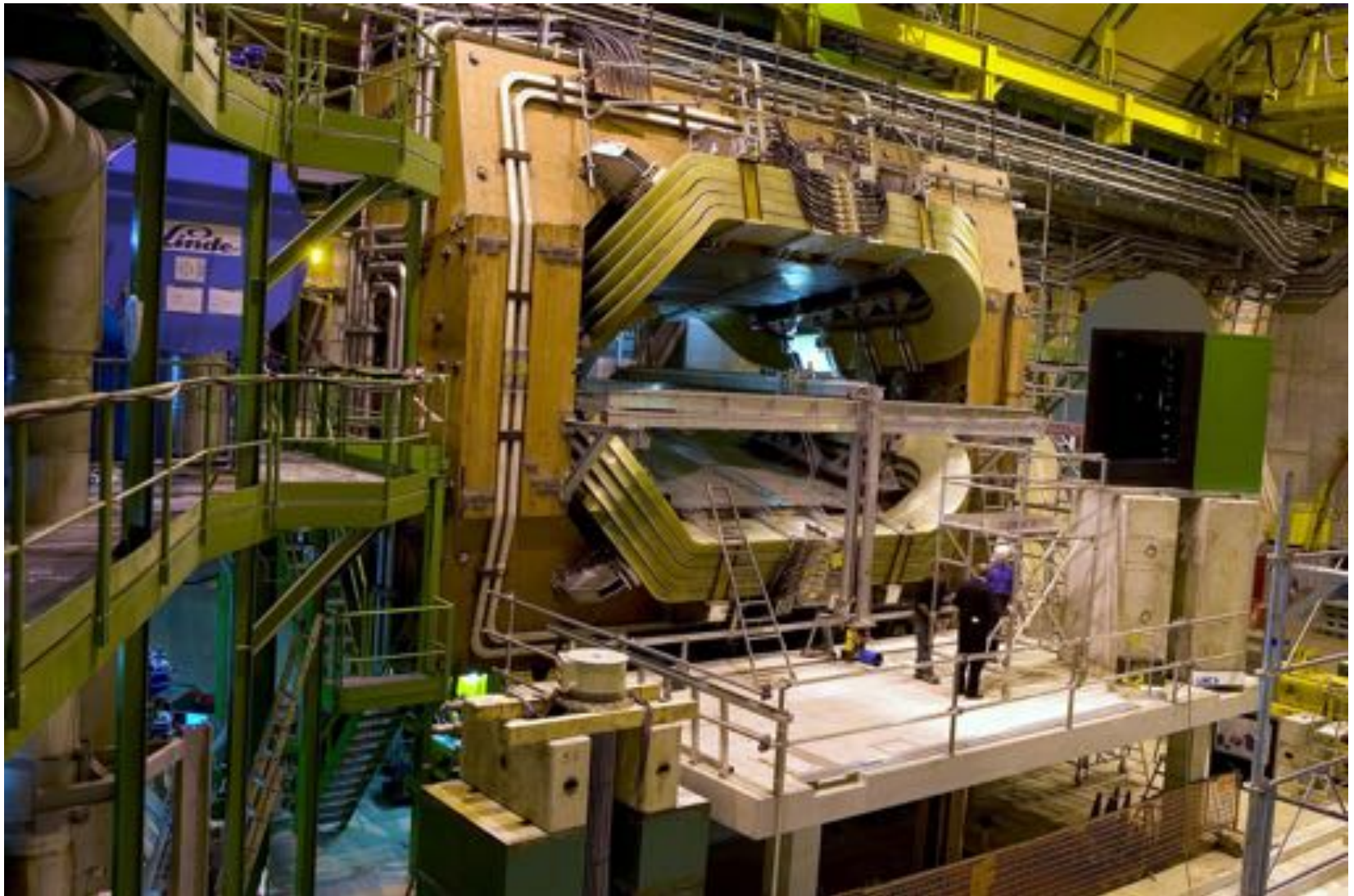
CP violation (CPT)
**Assymetry between “laws of
matter and laws of antimatter”**

Large Hadron Collider





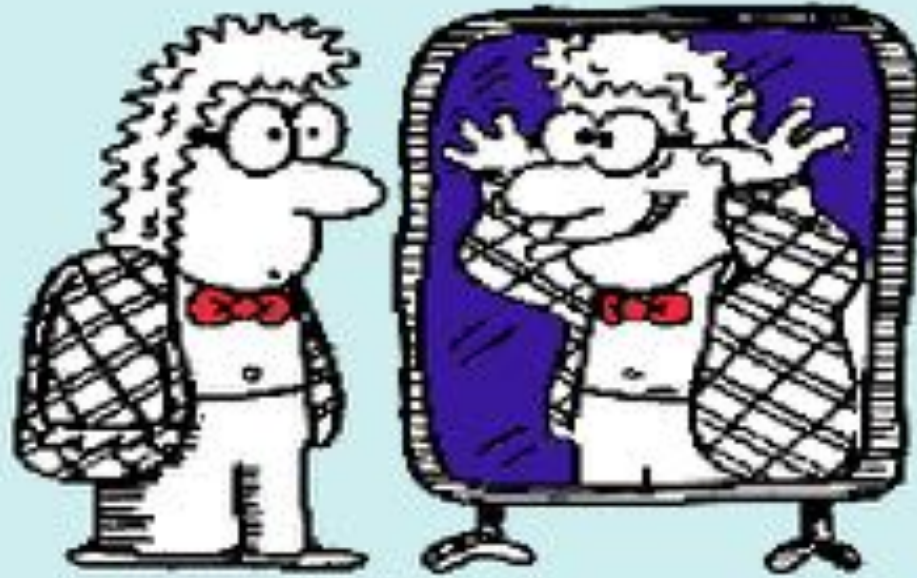
LHCb



THE MIRROR DID NOT SEEM TO BE OPERATING PROPERLY.

Part III

CP Violation and K Physics



Chris Parkes

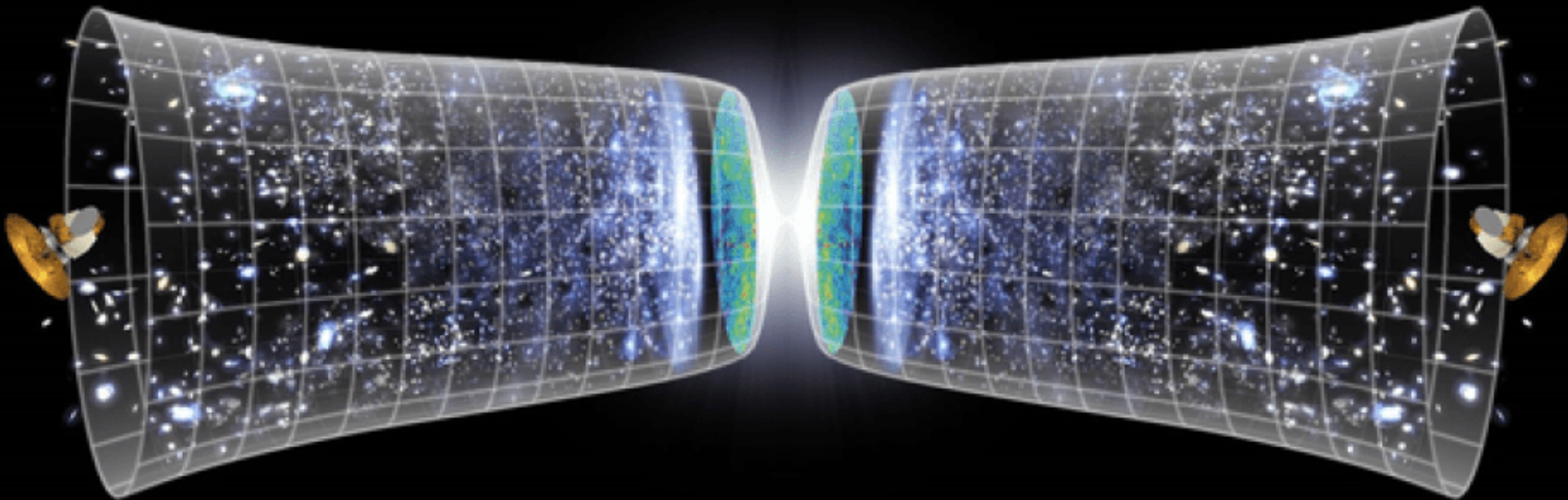
The measured asymmetry does not (yet) explain why all antimatter «died»

New theory:

The Big Separation

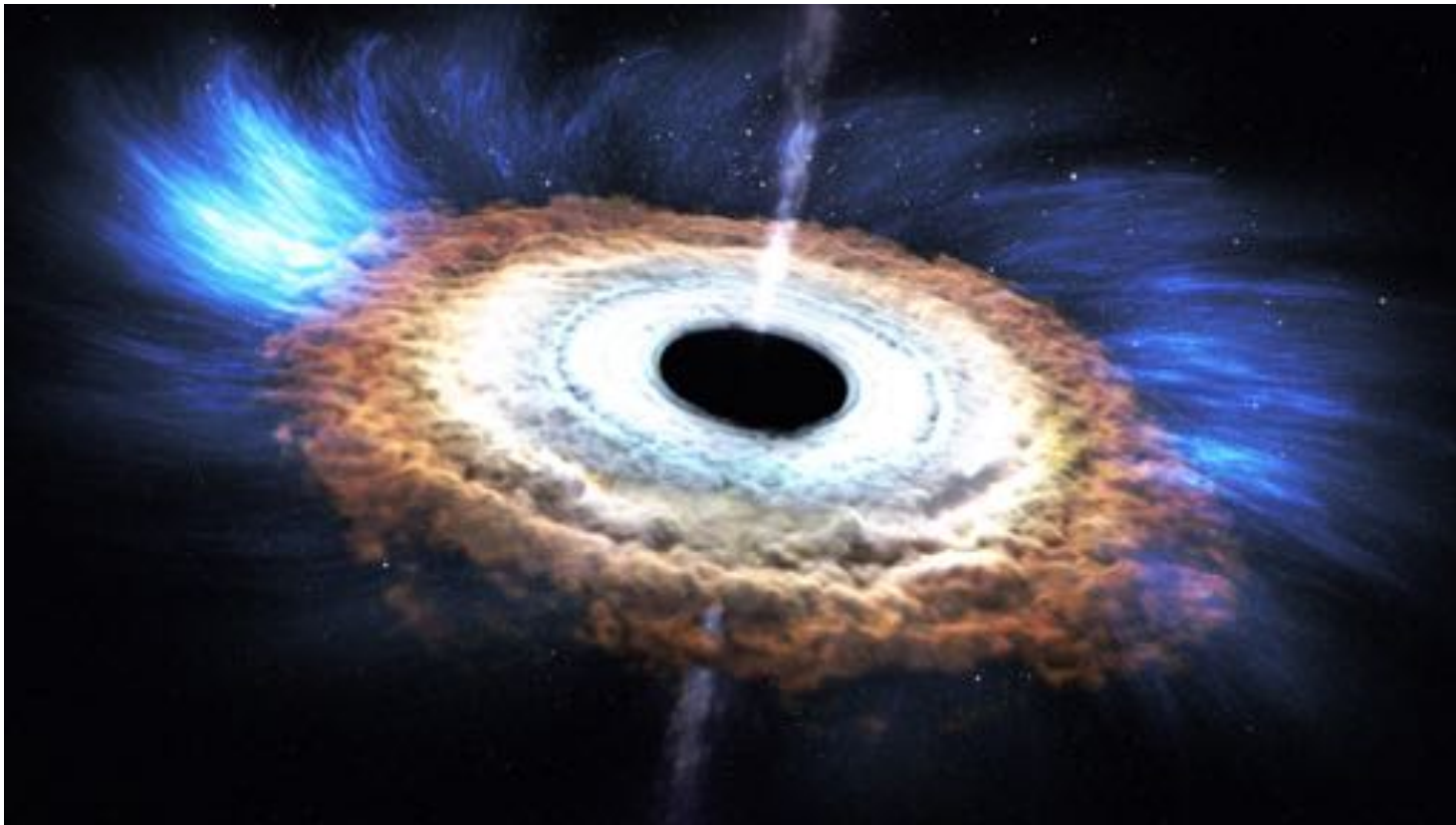
Universe

Anti-Universe

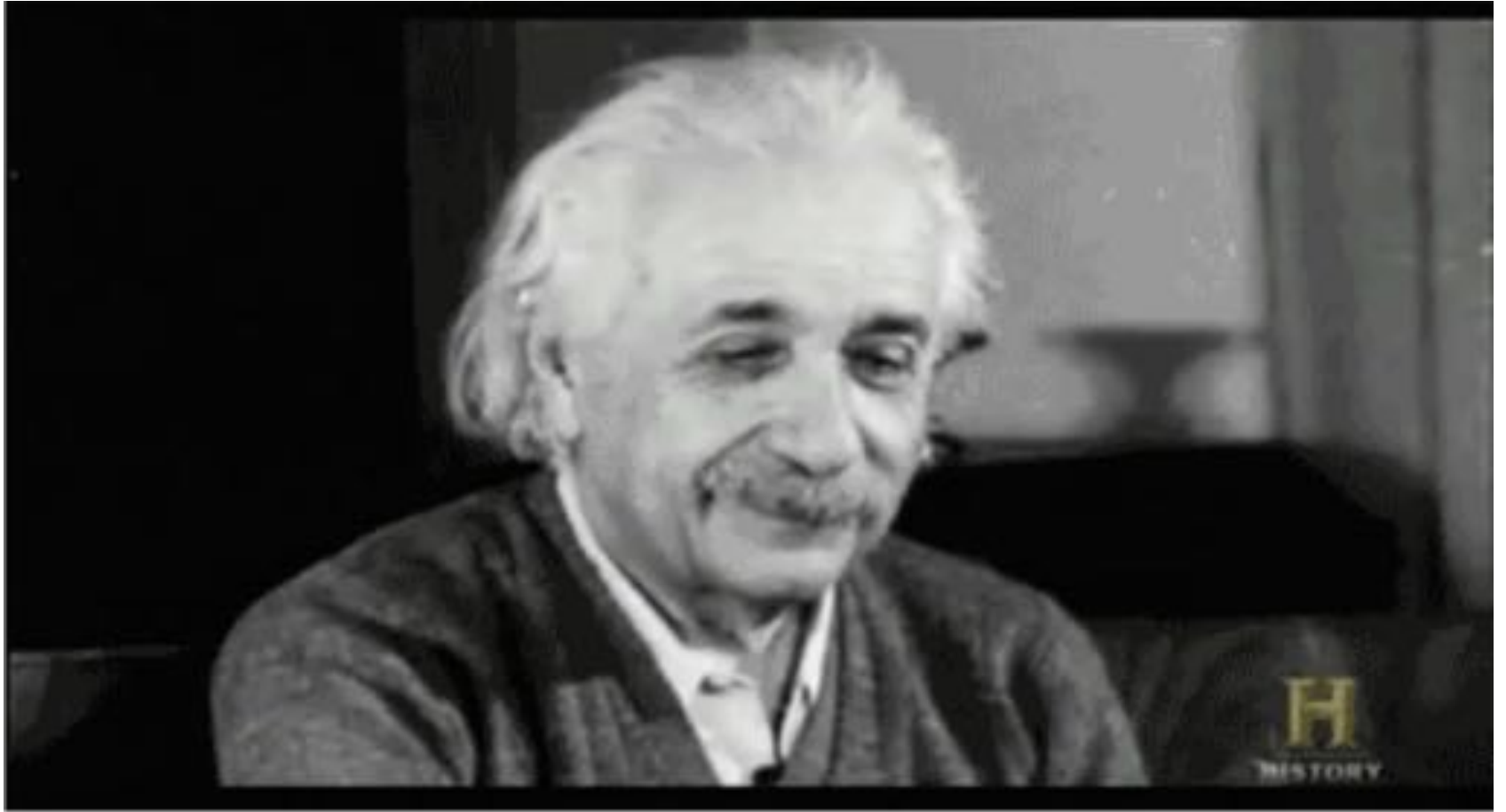


7 mysteries in modern physics:

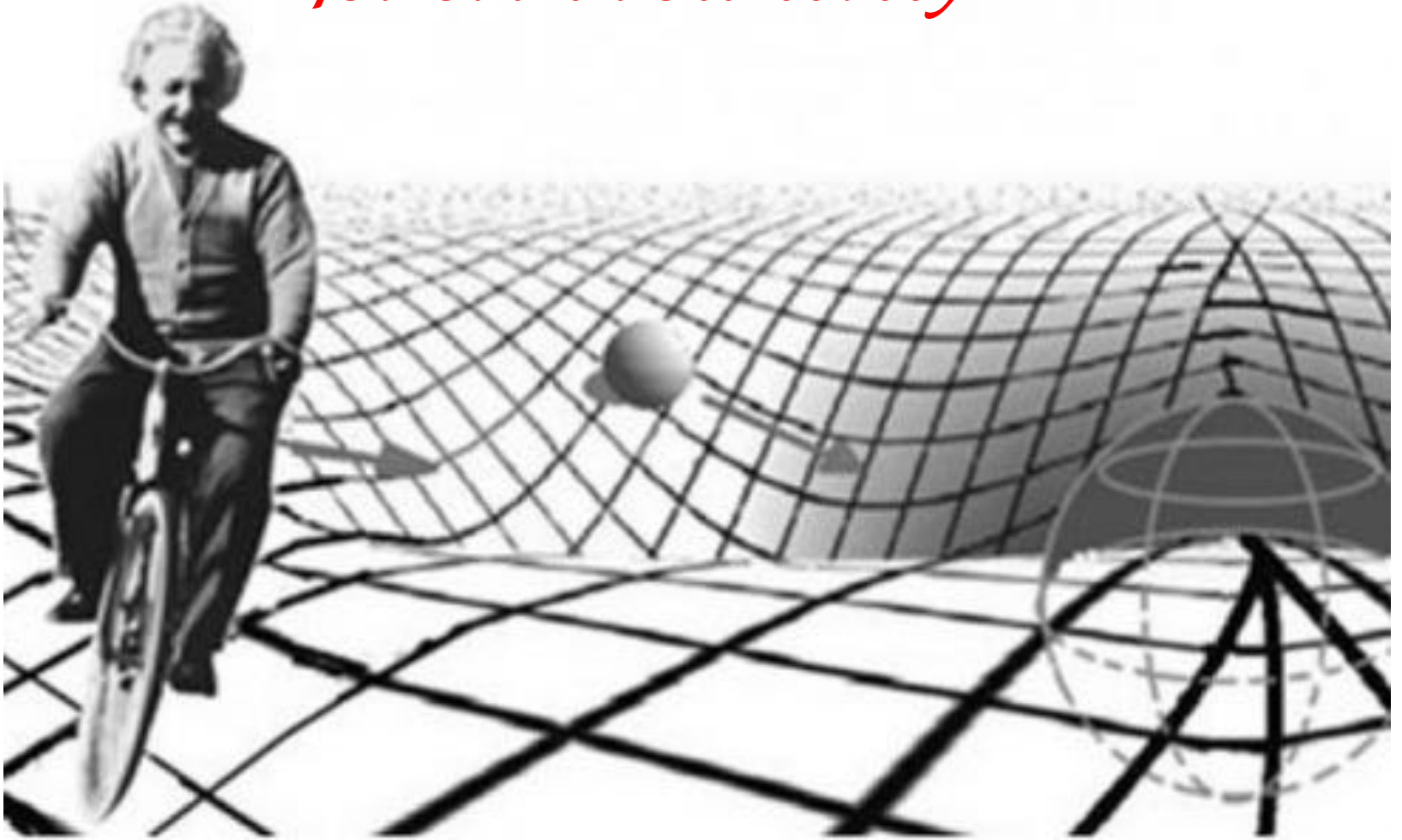
- black holes – what happens inside?

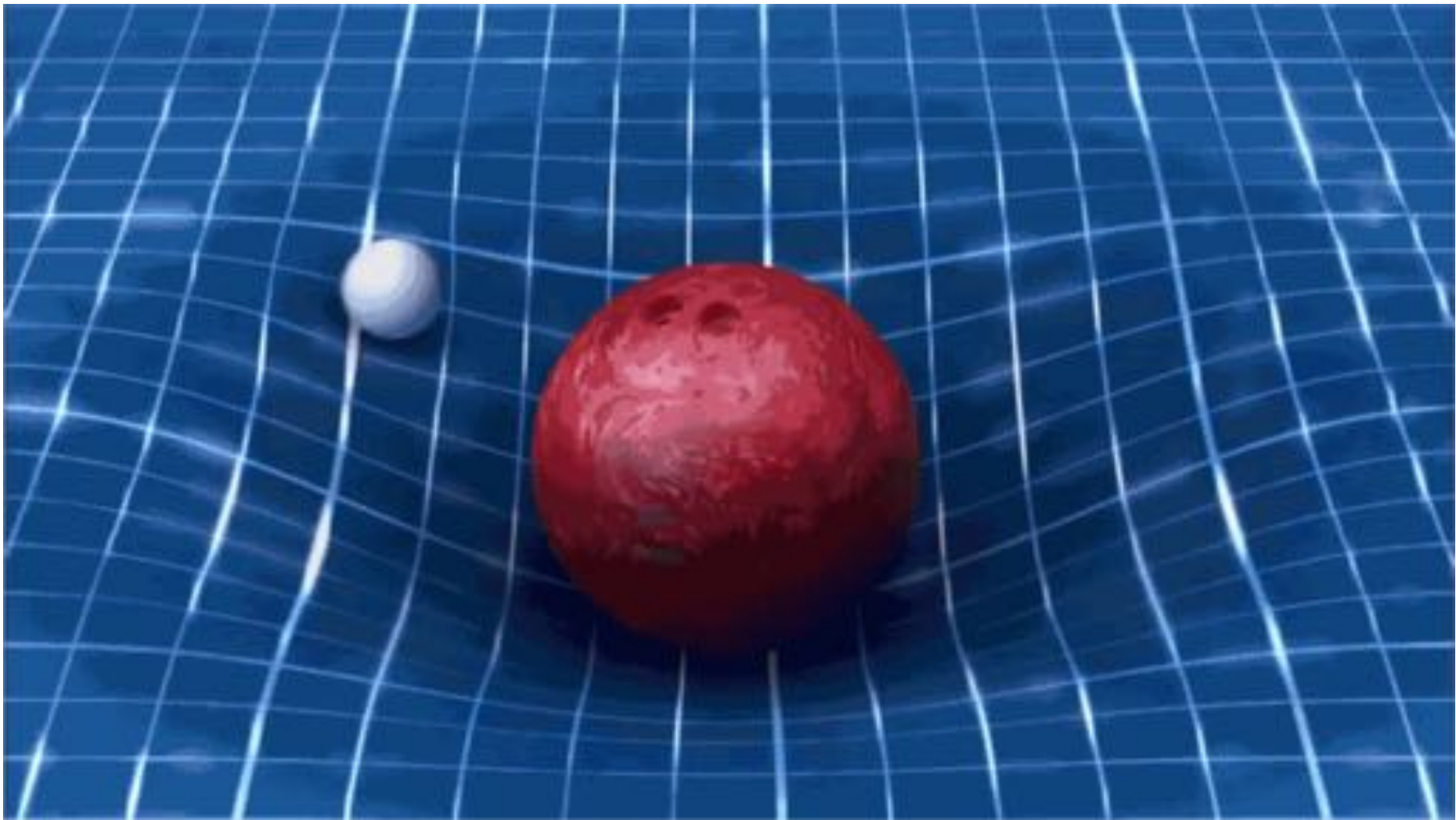




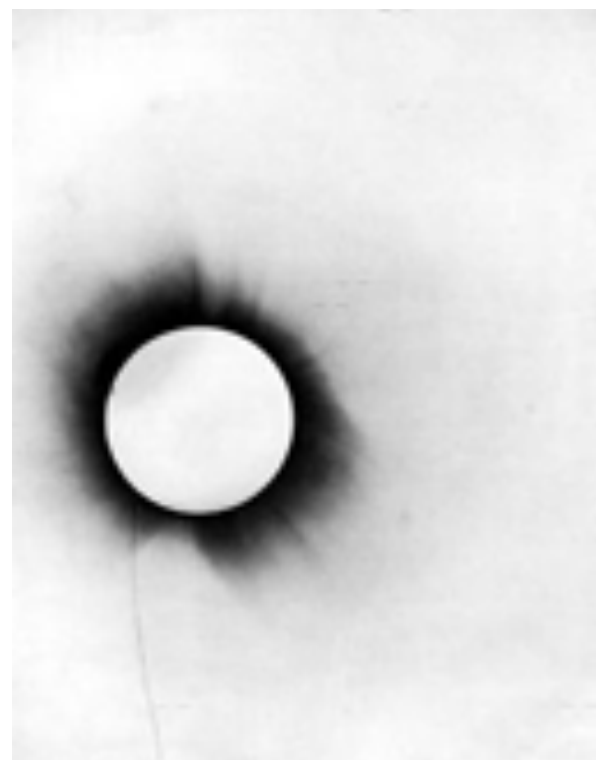
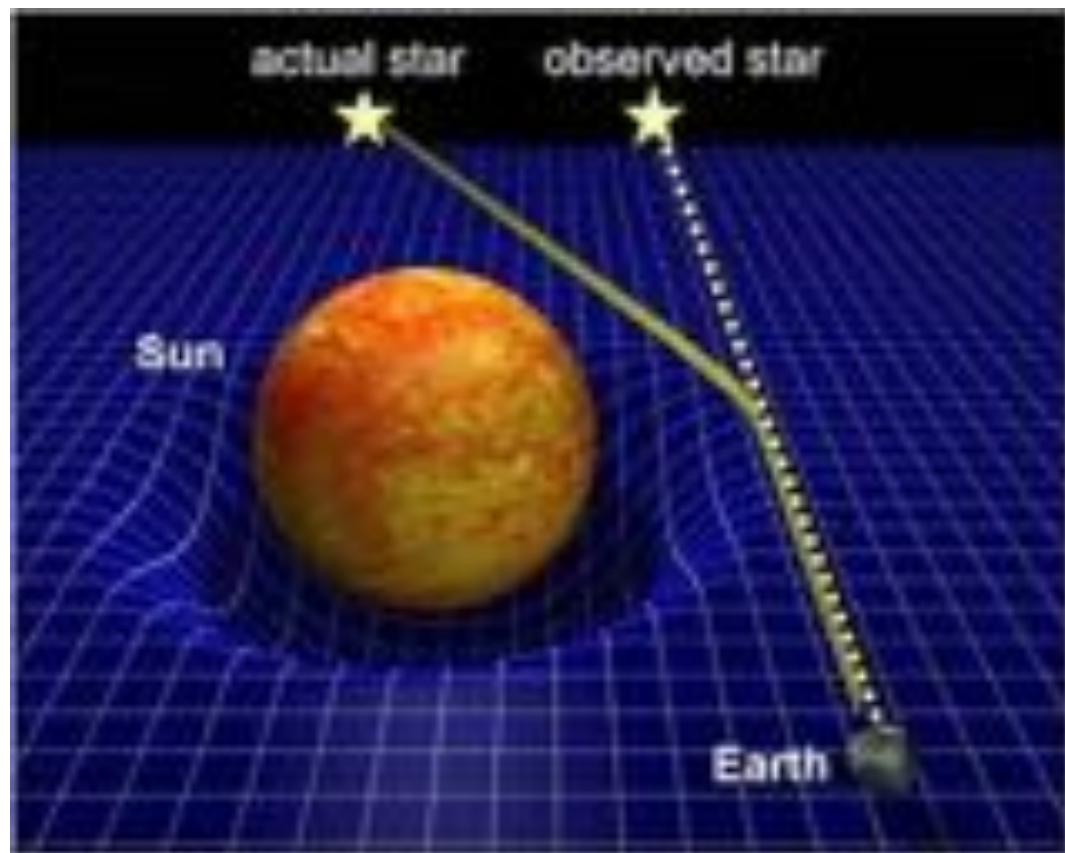


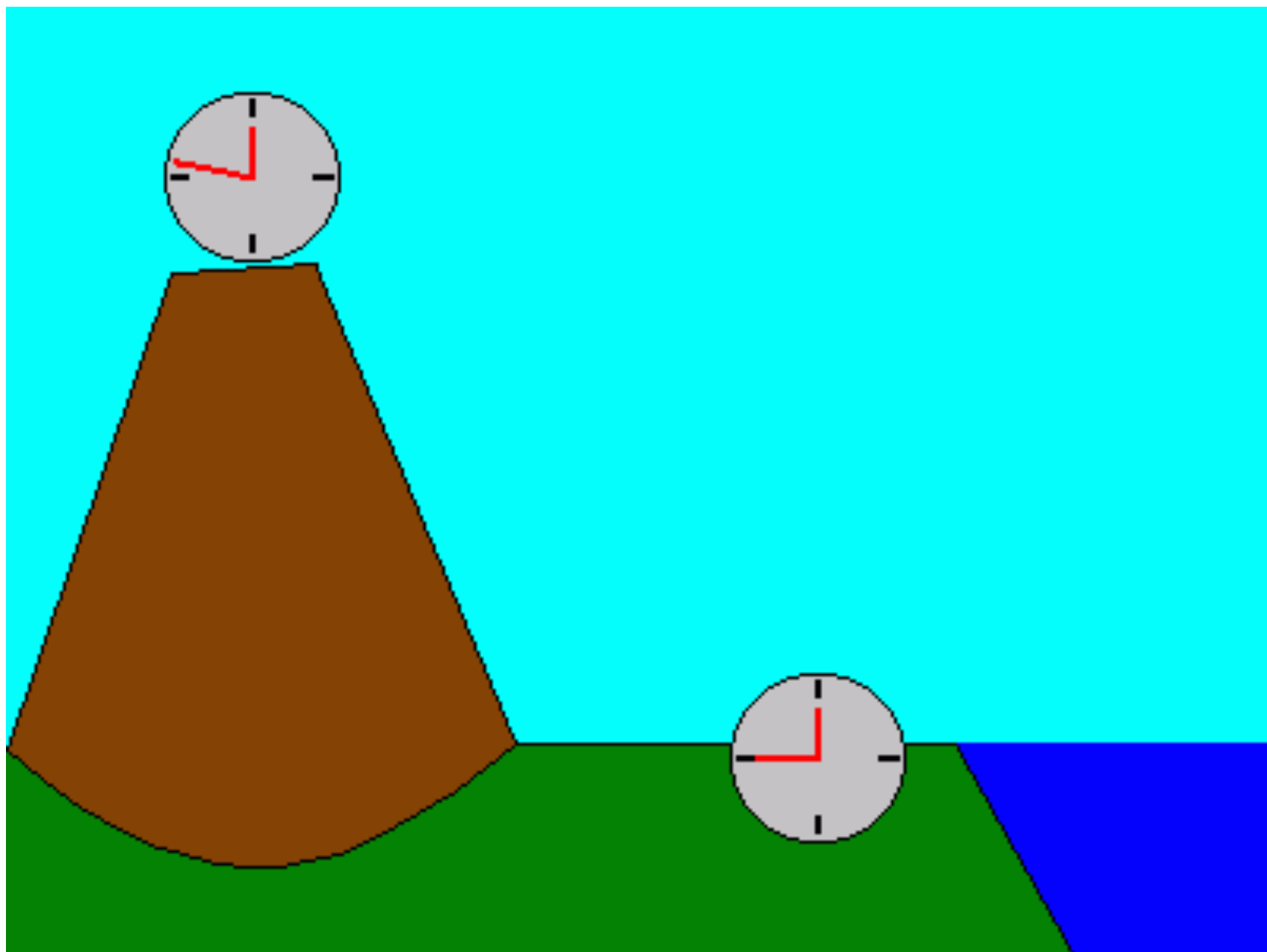
General relativity



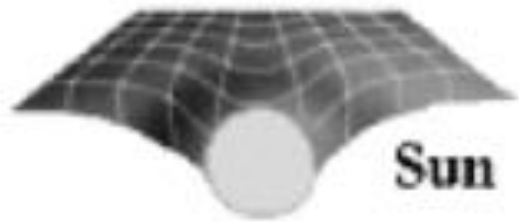












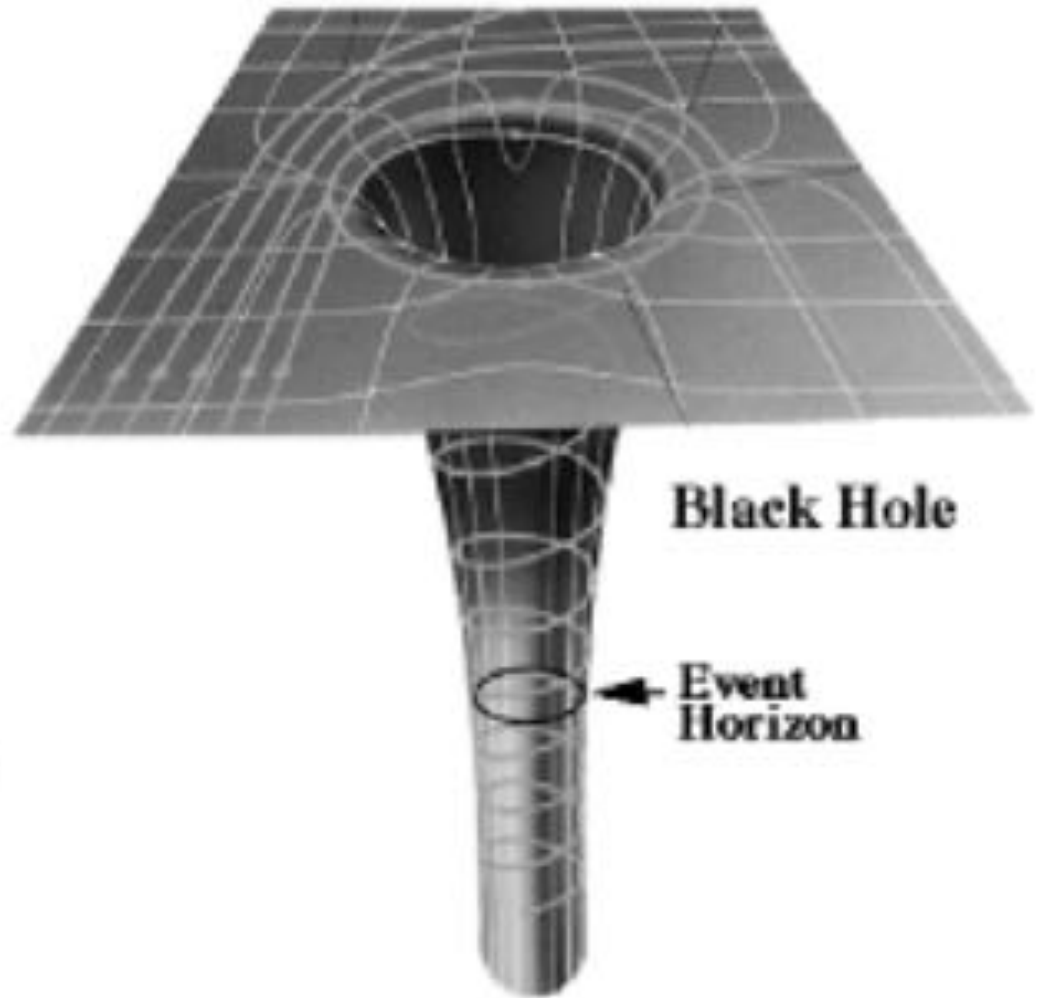
Sun



White Dwarf



Neutron Star

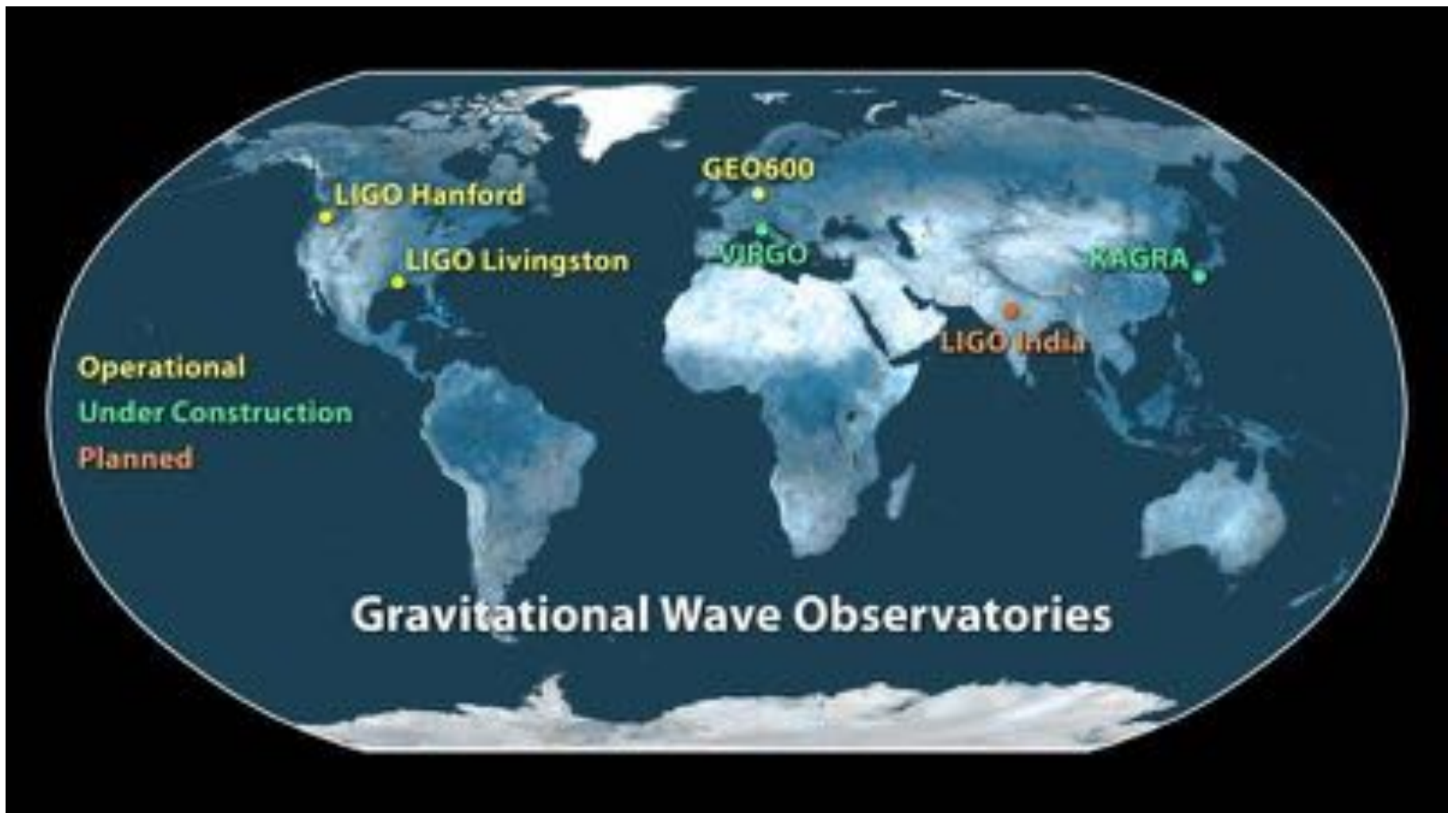


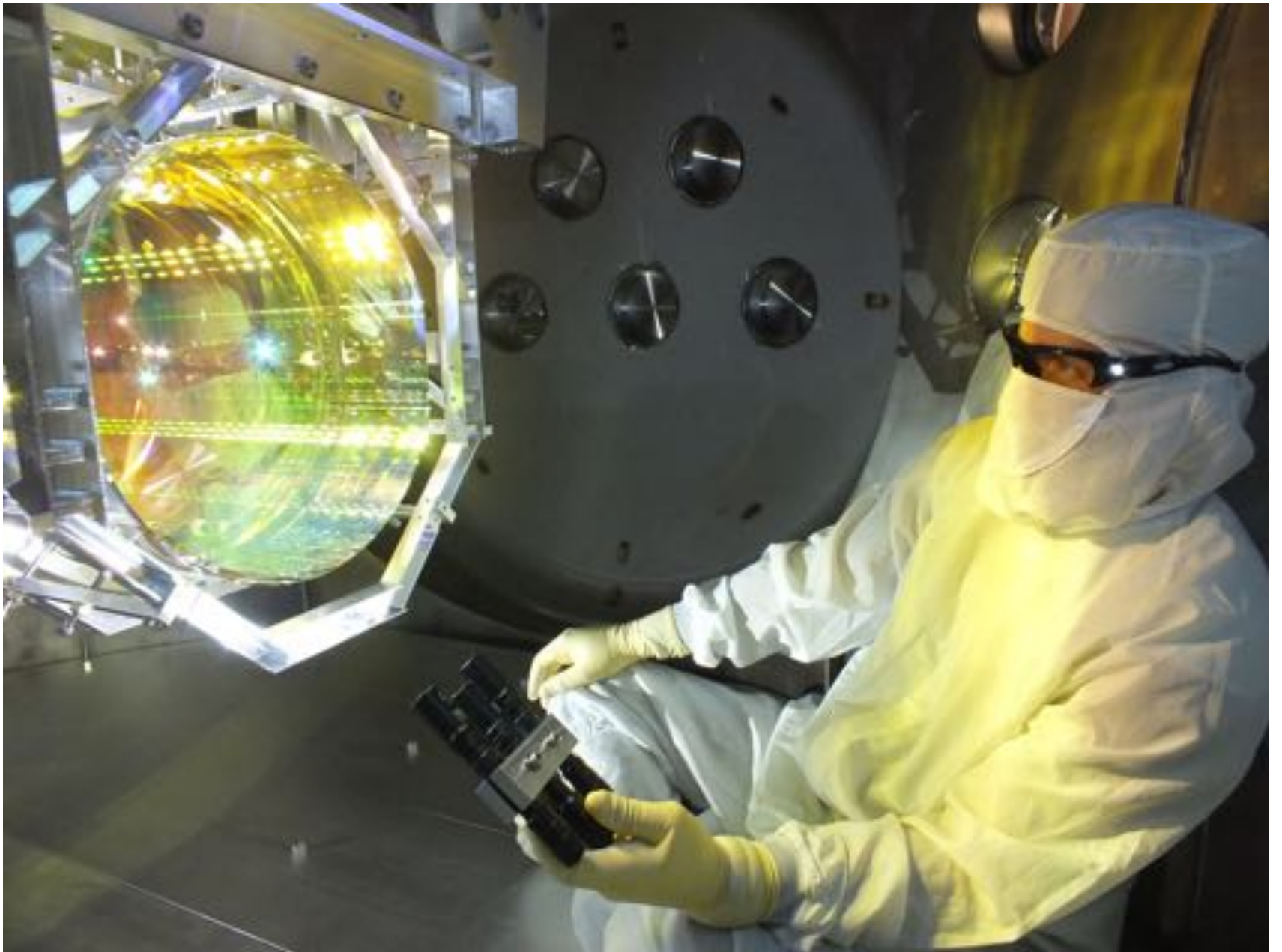
Black Hole

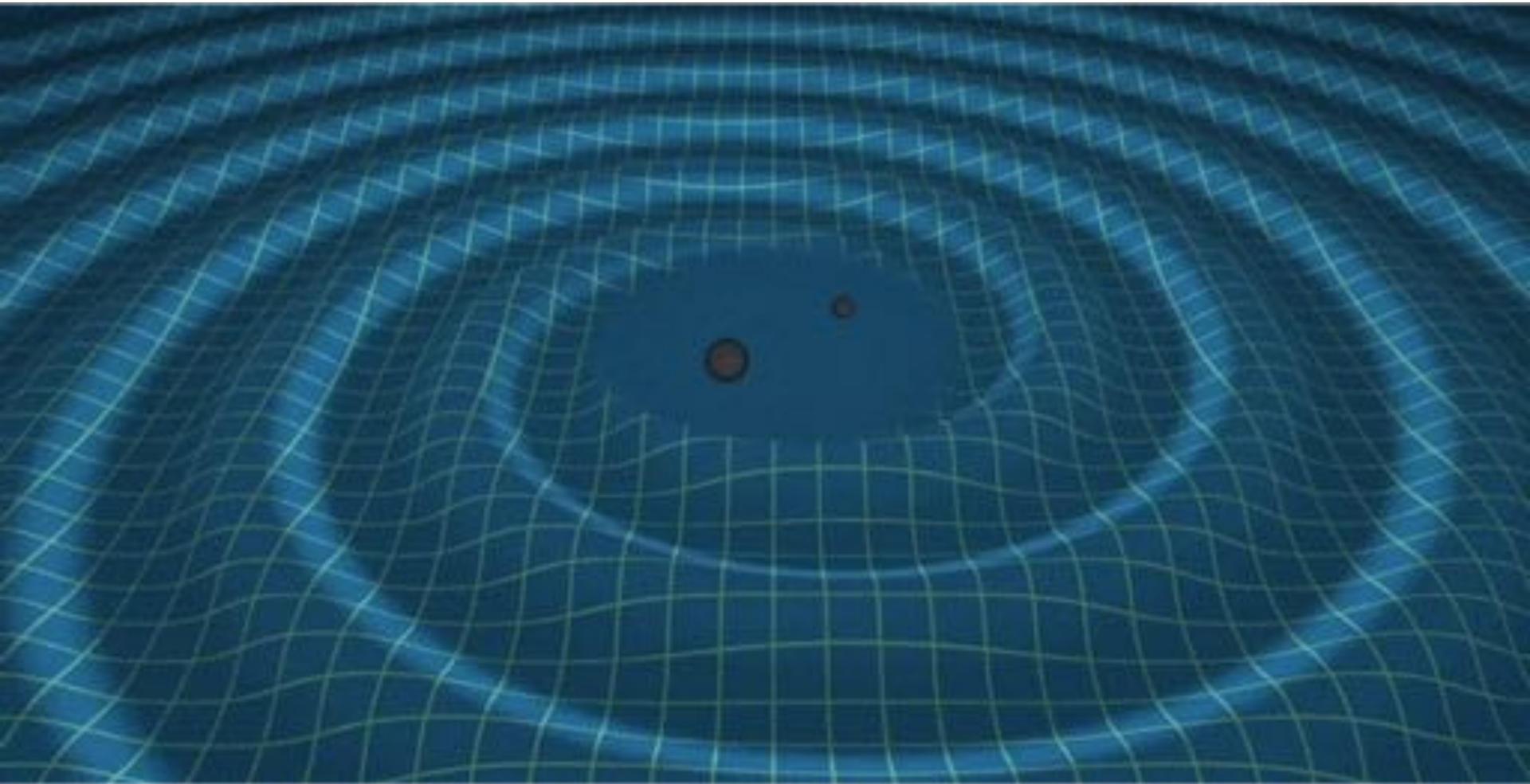
Event Horizon

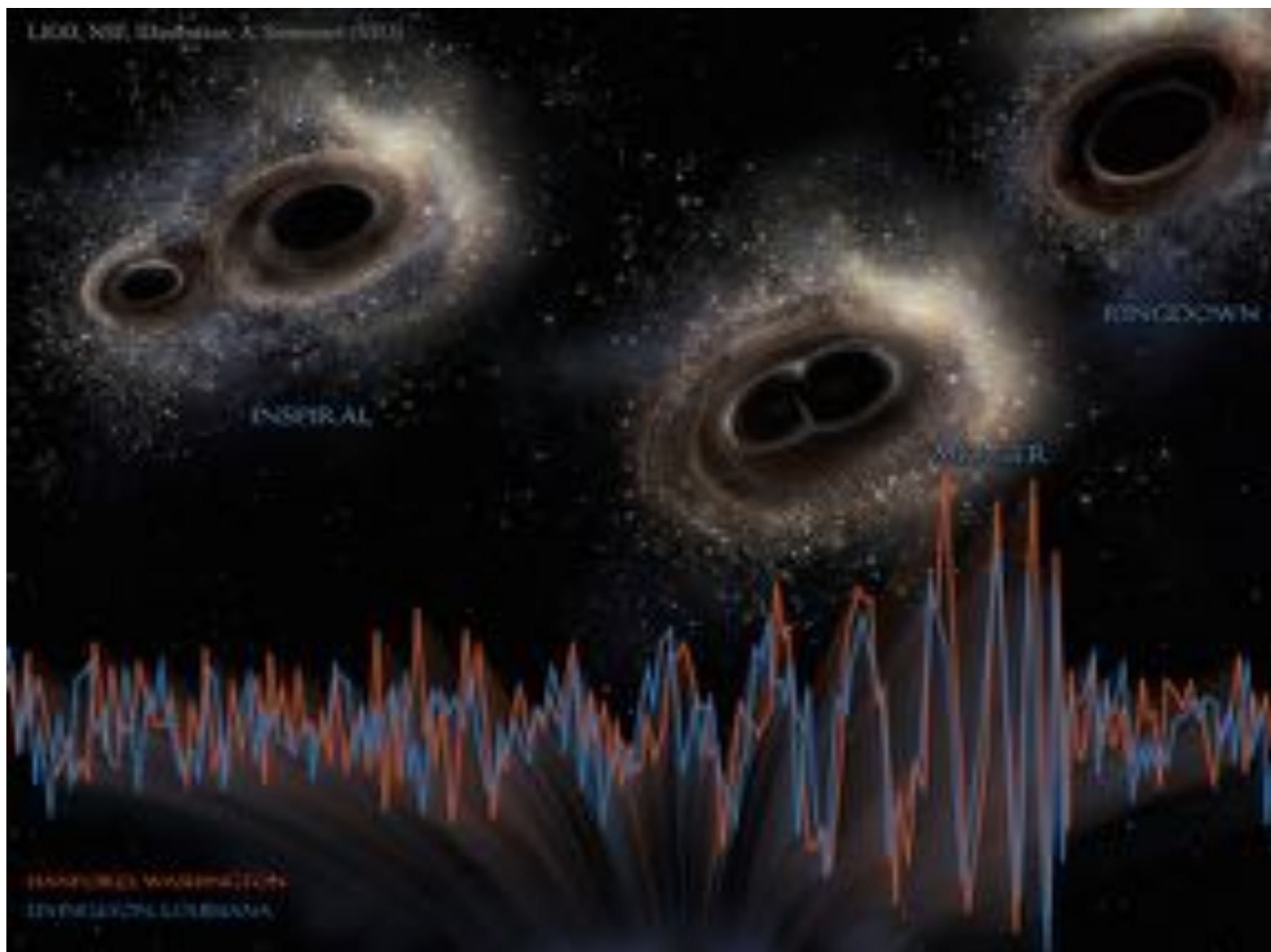
Credit: Adam Apollo











"For the greatest benefit to mankind"
— Alfred Nobel

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has decided to award the

2017 NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS



Half: Rainer Weiss and the other half jointly to Barry C. Barish and Kip S. Thorne - LIGO/VIRGO Collb.



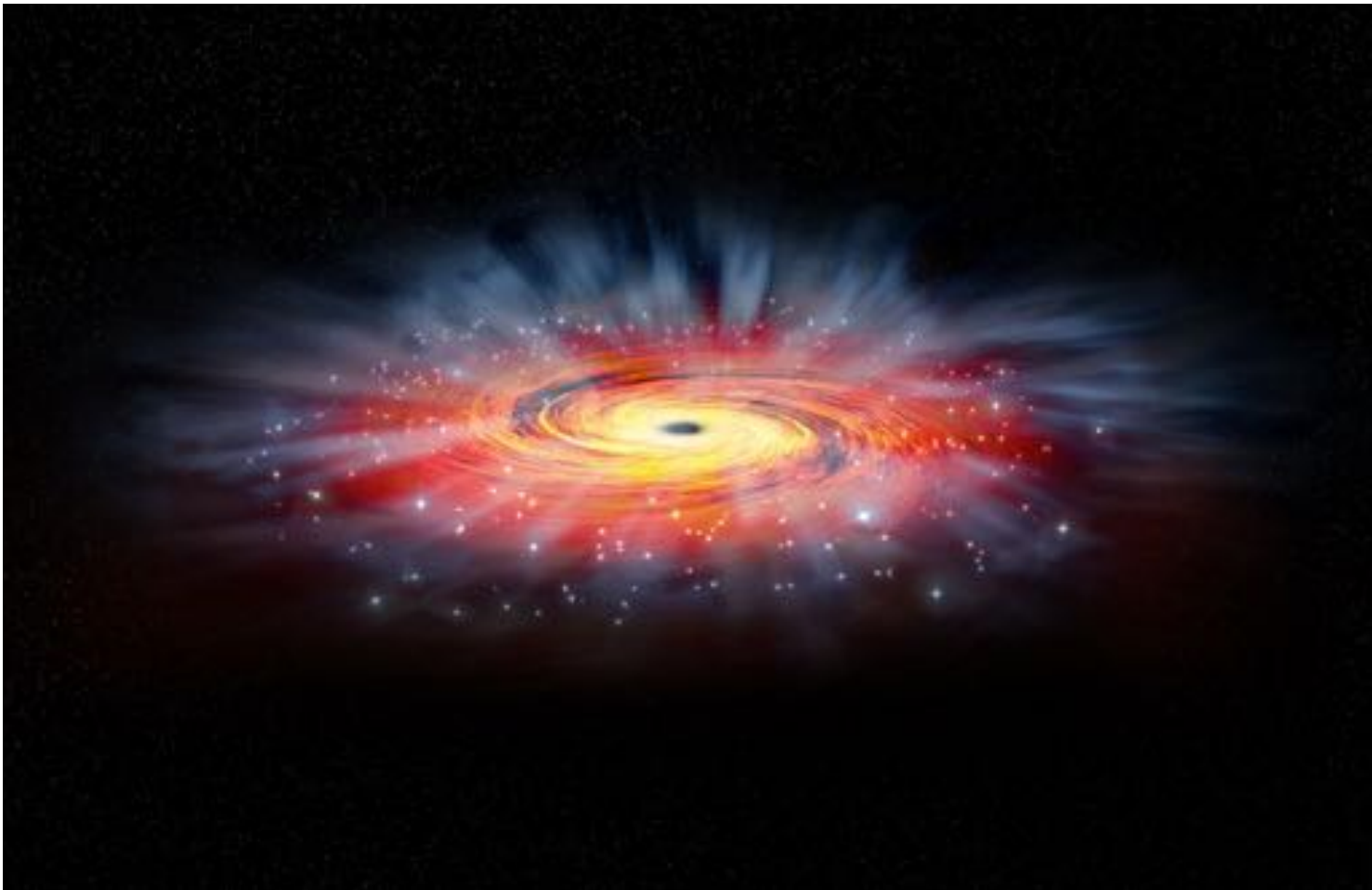
Spaghettification!



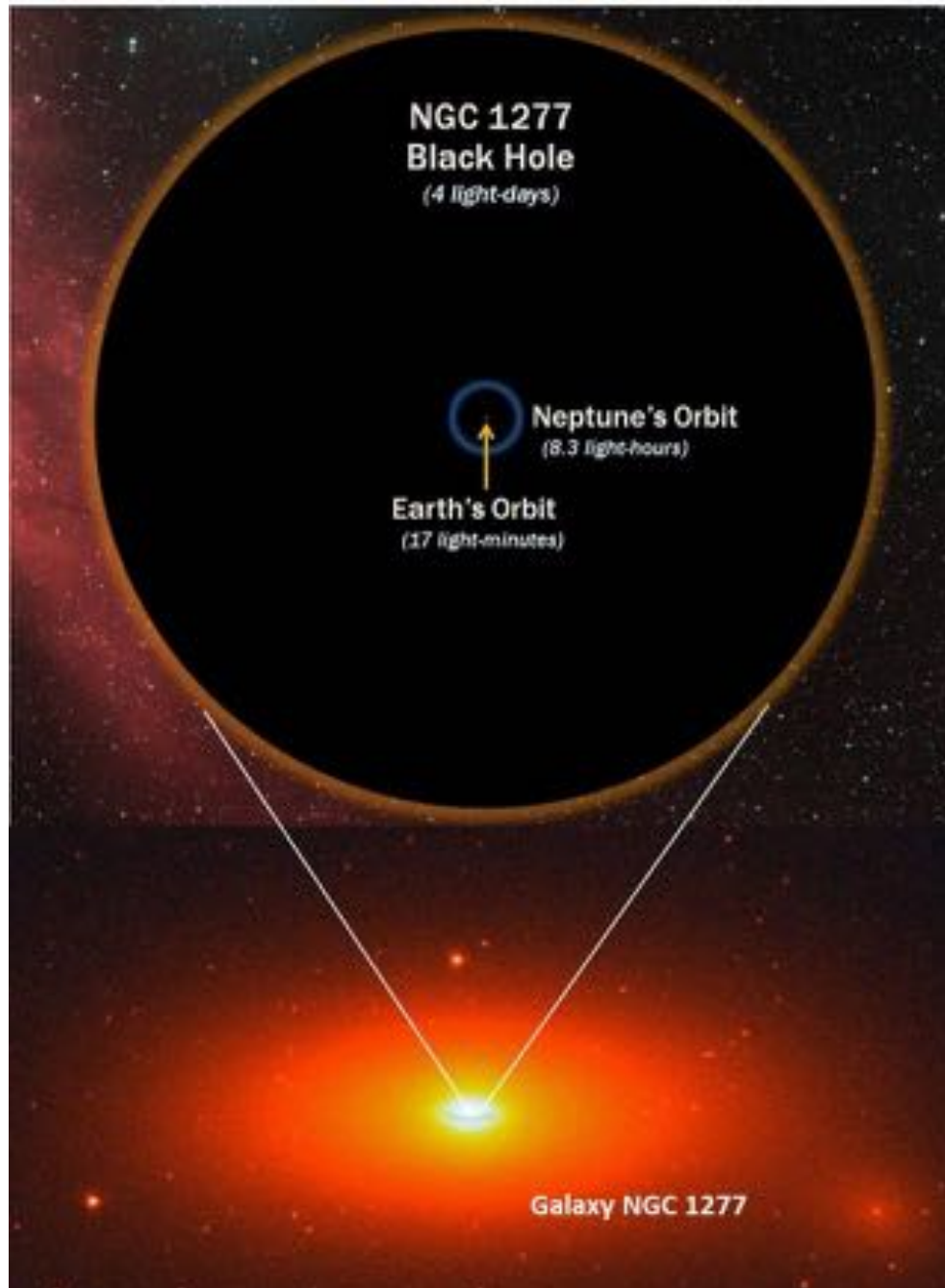
To Black Hole



Huge black holes
no spaghettification



Black Hole – mass about 17 billion times Solar mass





Interstellar??





Black Holes Are Passage To Another Universe



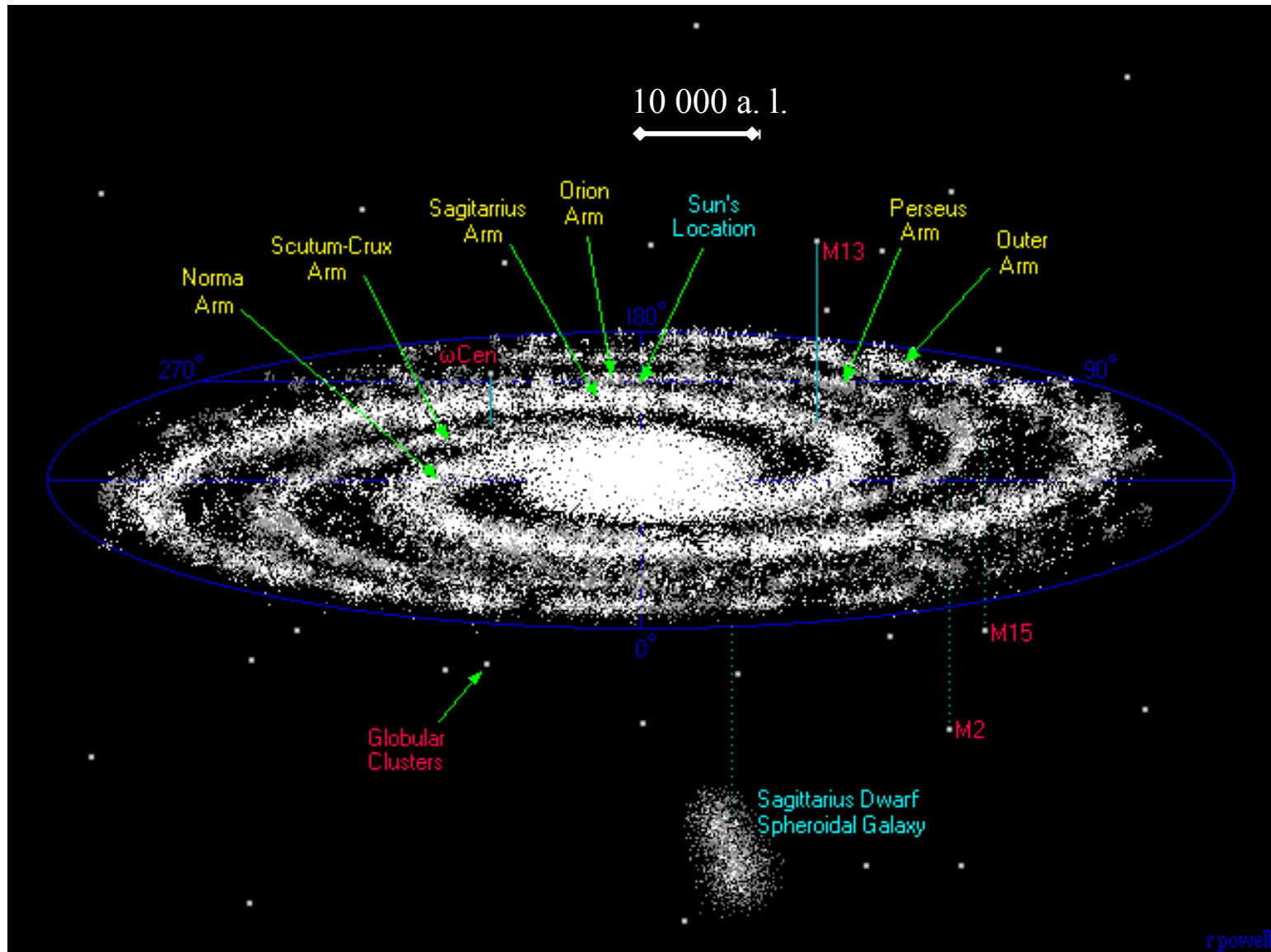
Quantum gravity?



7 mysteries in modern physics:

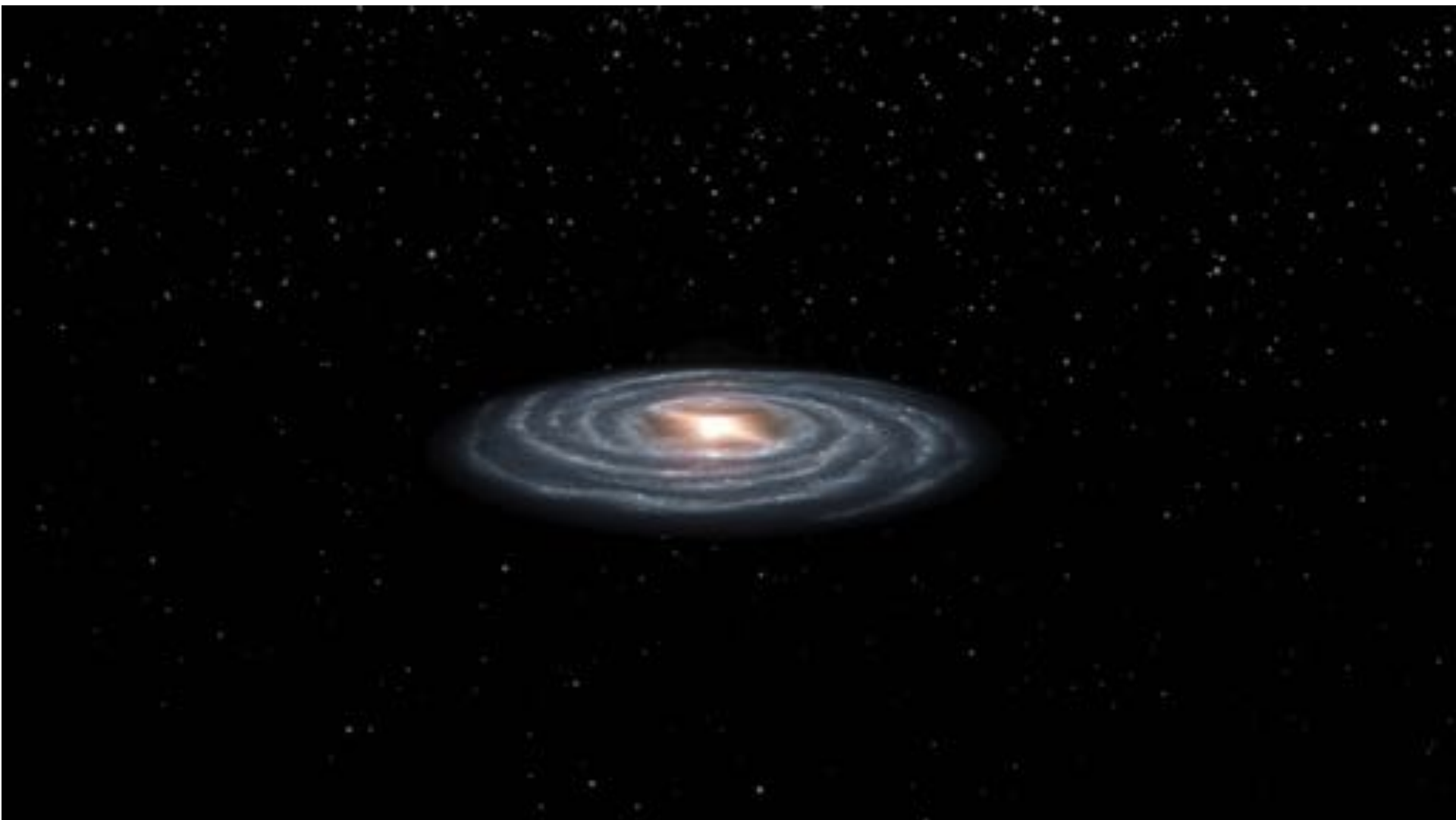
- dark matter and energy



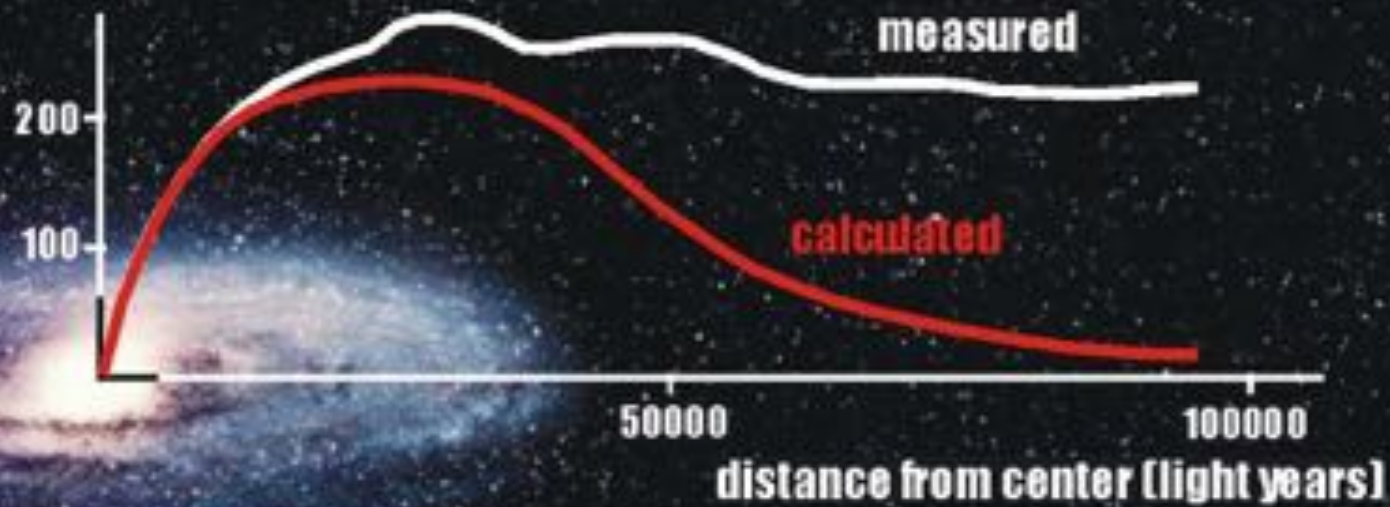


Zoom In x10

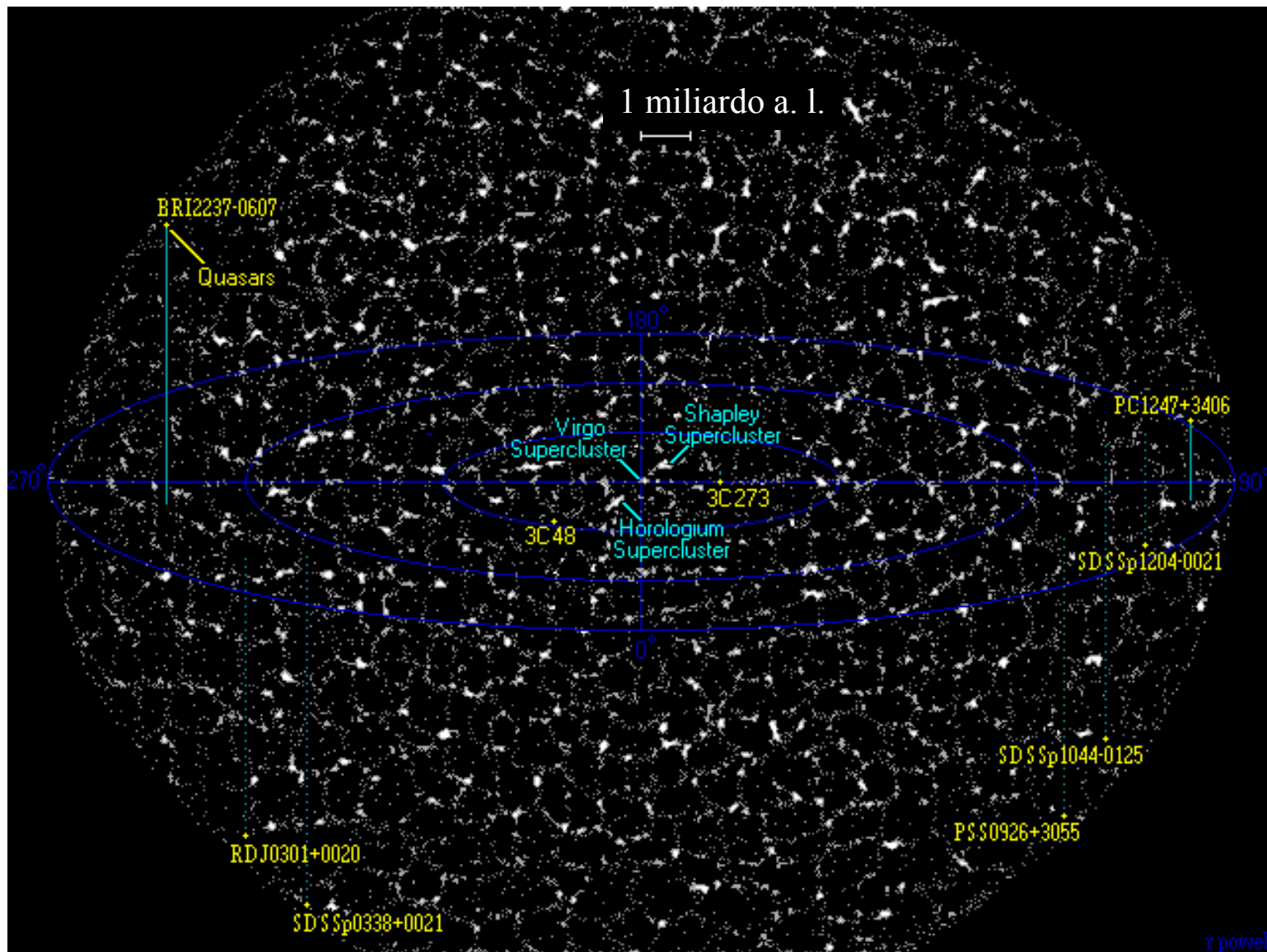
Zoom Out x10



rotational velocity
(km/s)



distance from center (light years)



Zoom In x15

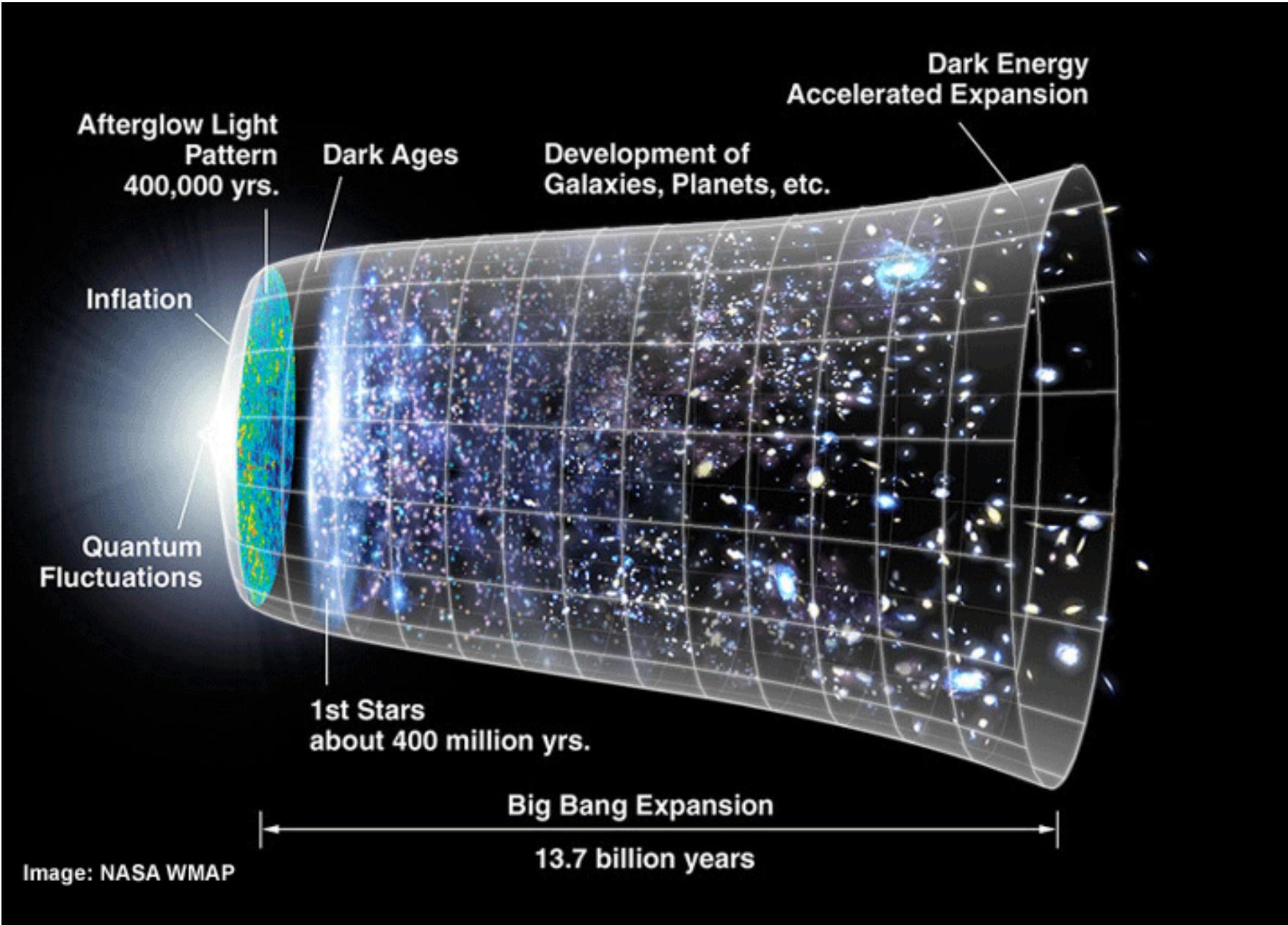
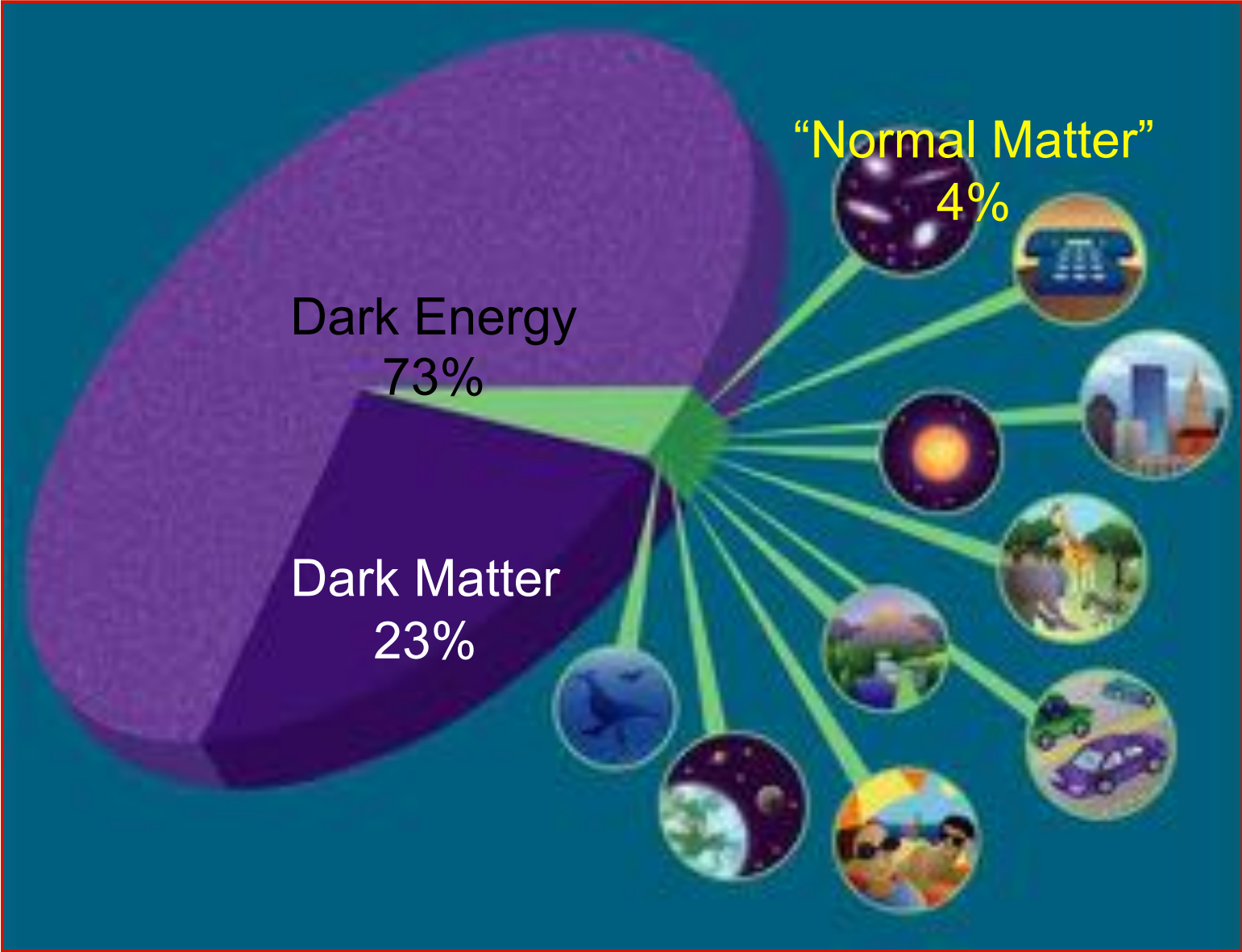


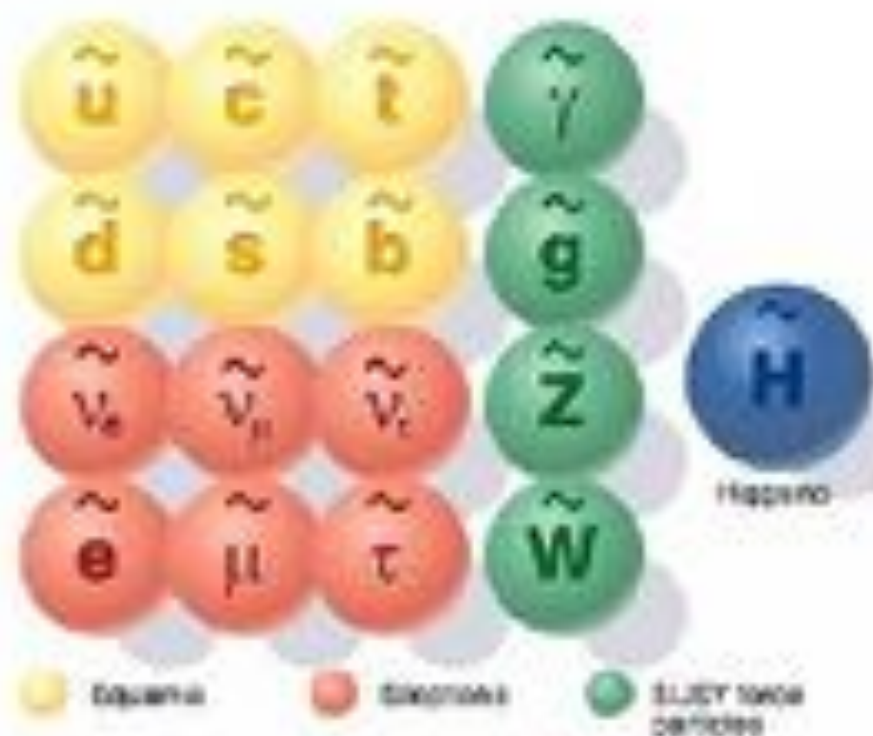
Image: NASA WMAP



SUPERSYMMETRY

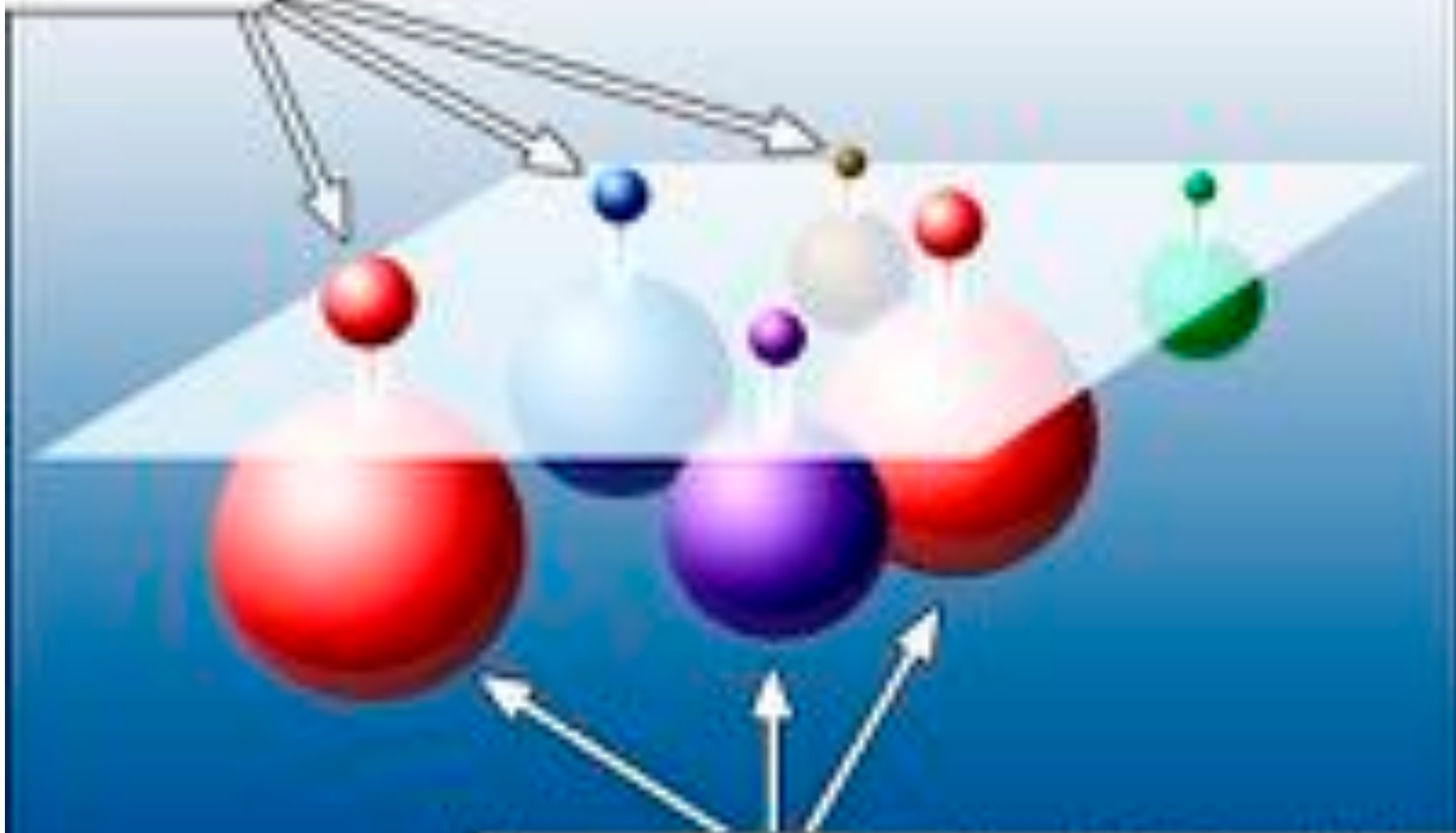


Standard particles



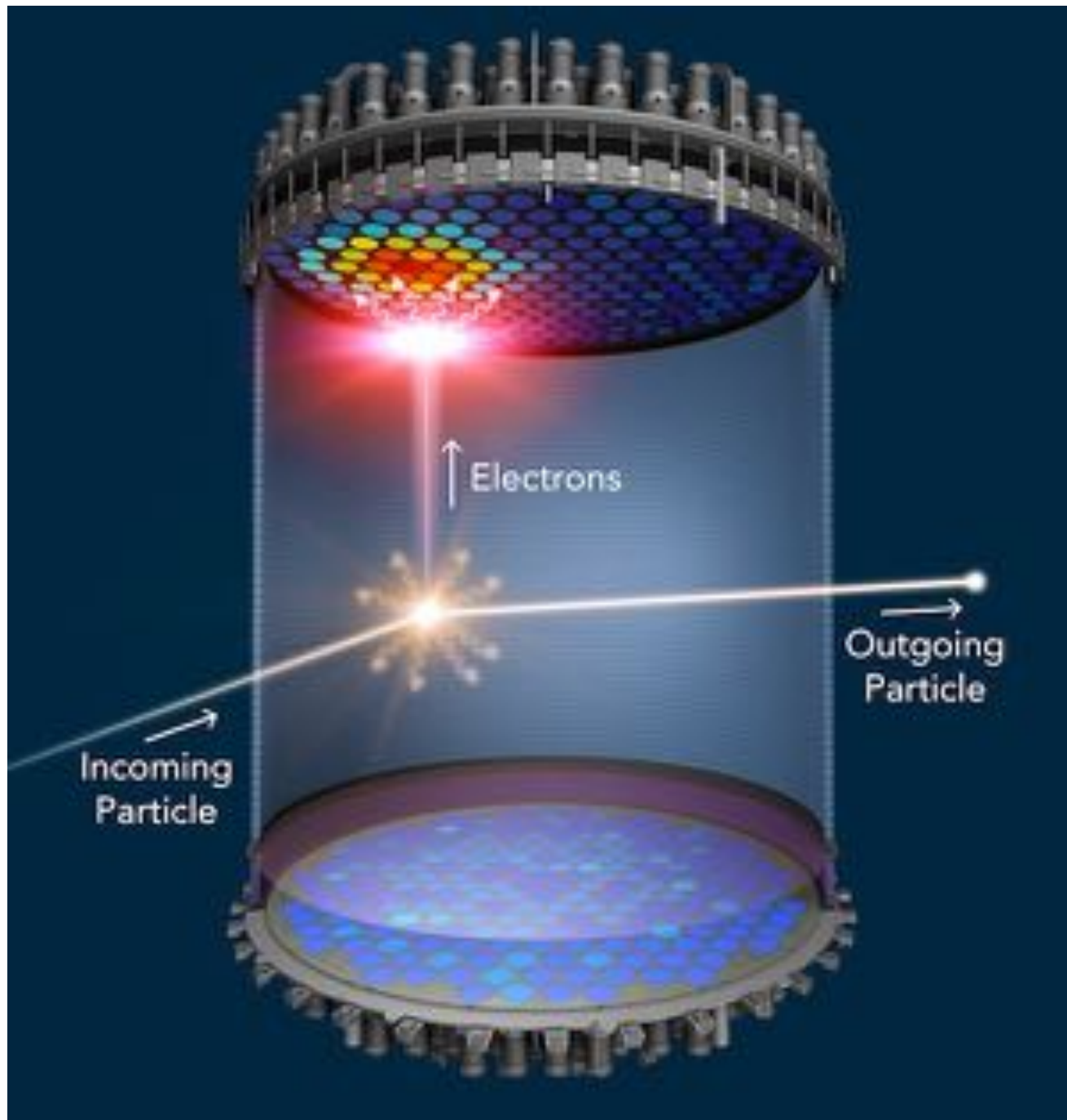
SUSY particles

Particles



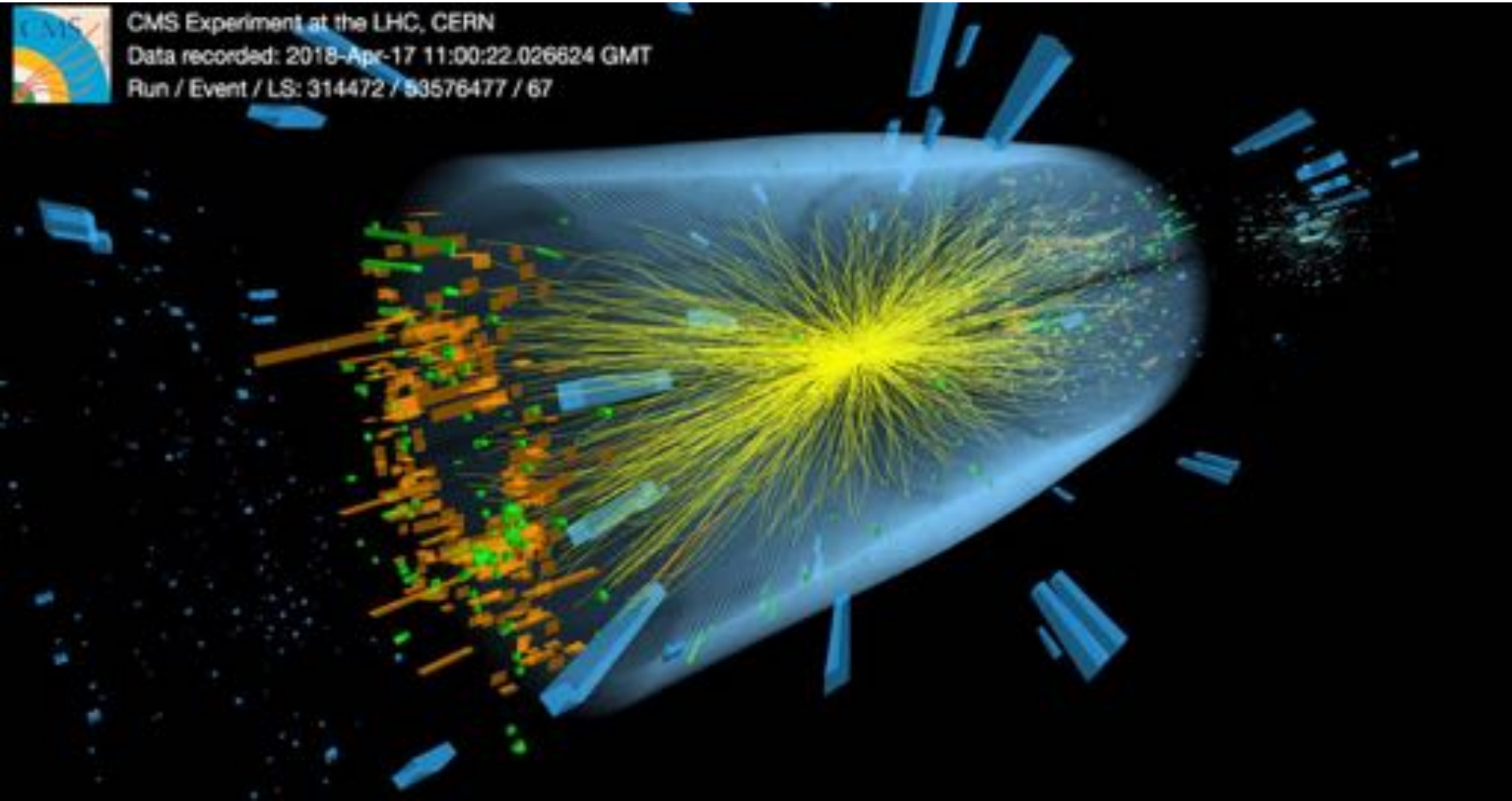
Supersymmetric "shadow" particles







CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN
Data recorded: 2018-Apr-17 11:00:22.026624 GMT
Run / Event / LS: 314472 / 53576477 / 67




7 mysteries in modern physics:

- neutron stars





The image is a composite. The bottom portion shows an aerial view of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, with its dense urban core, waterfront, and surrounding green hills. The top portion is a large, dark, semi-transparent sphere that appears to be a neutron star, positioned in the sky. The text 'Neutron Star' is centered on the sphere. The text 'Vancouver' is overlaid on the cityscape. The text '© 2008 by Kin Darboonyan' is in the bottom right corner, and the website 'www.kindarboonyan.com' is at the very bottom right.

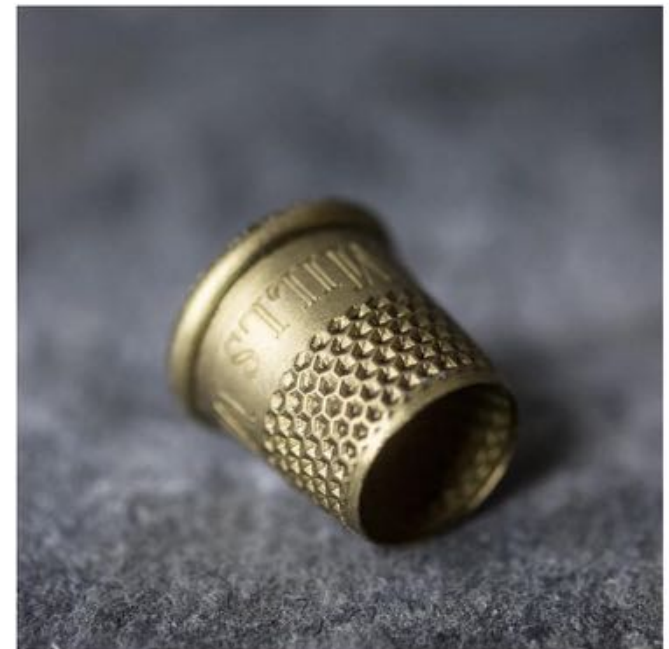
Neutron Star

Vancouver

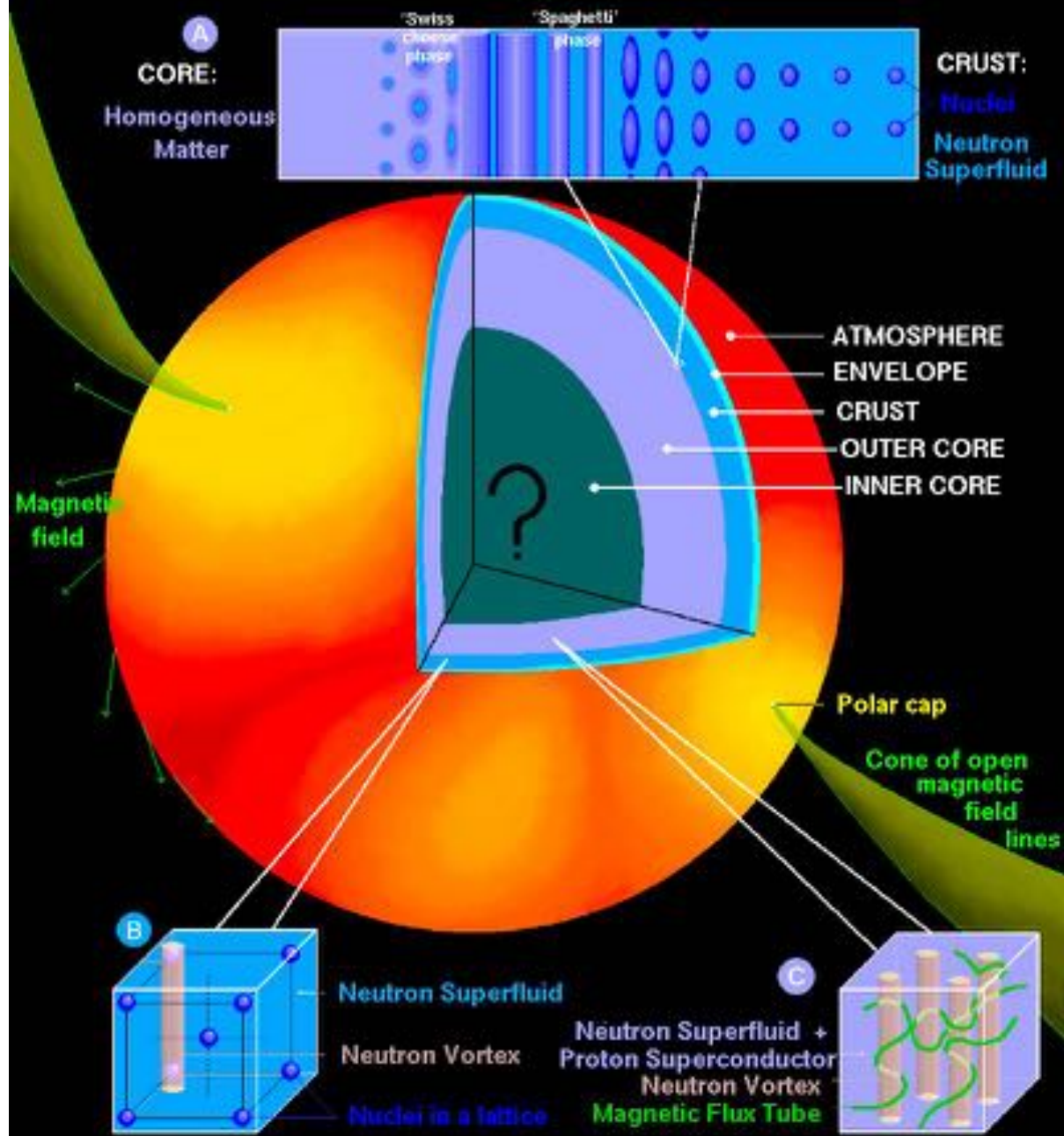


To achieve this density of a neutron star at home, just cram a herd of 50 million elephants into the volume of a thimble.

— Neil deGrasse Tyson —



A NEUTRON STAR: SURFACE and INTERIOR



STANDARD MODEL OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

QUARKS

UP mass: 2.3 MeV/c ² charge: 2/3 spin: 1/2 	CHARM 1.275 GeV/c ² 2/3 1/2 	TOP 173.09 GeV/c ² 2/3 1/2 
DOWN 4.8 MeV/c ² -1/3 1/2 	STRANGE 95 MeV/c ² -1/3 1/2 	BOTTOM 4.18 GeV/c ² -1/3 1/2 



GLUON
0
0
1


HIGGS BOSON
125 GeV/c²
0
0


PHOTON
0
0
1


GAUGE BOSONS

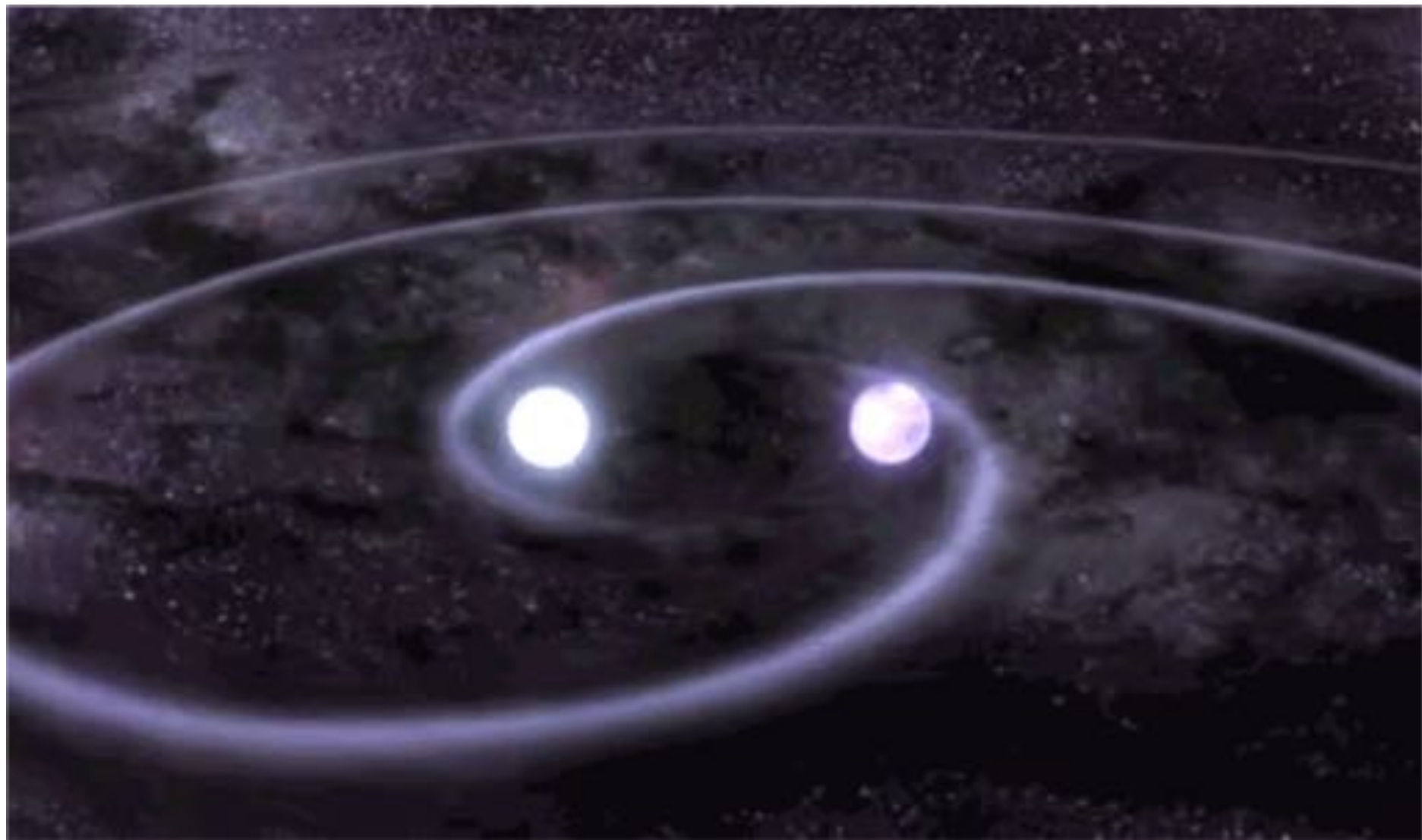
LEPTONS

ELECTRON 0.511 MeV/c ² -1 1/2 	MUON 105.7 MeV/c ² -1 1/2 	TAU 1.777 GeV/c ² -1 1/2 
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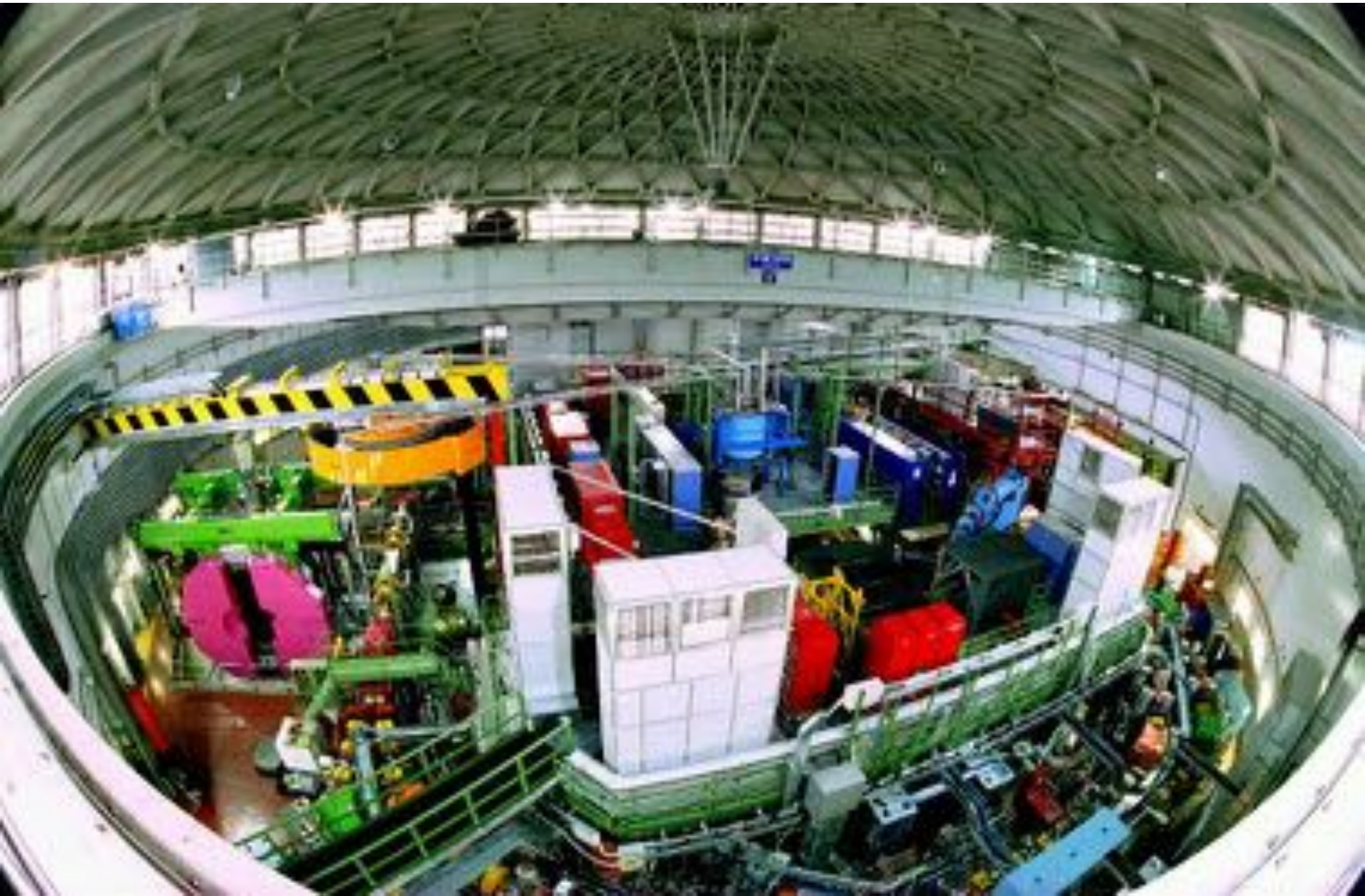
ELECTRON NEUTRINO <2.2 eV/c ² 0 1/2 	MUON NEUTRINO <0.17 MeV/c ² 0 1/2 	TAU NEUTRINO <15.5 MeV/c ² 0 1/2 
---	---	---

Z BOSON
91.2 GeV/c²
0
1


W BOSON
80.4 GeV/c²
±1
1

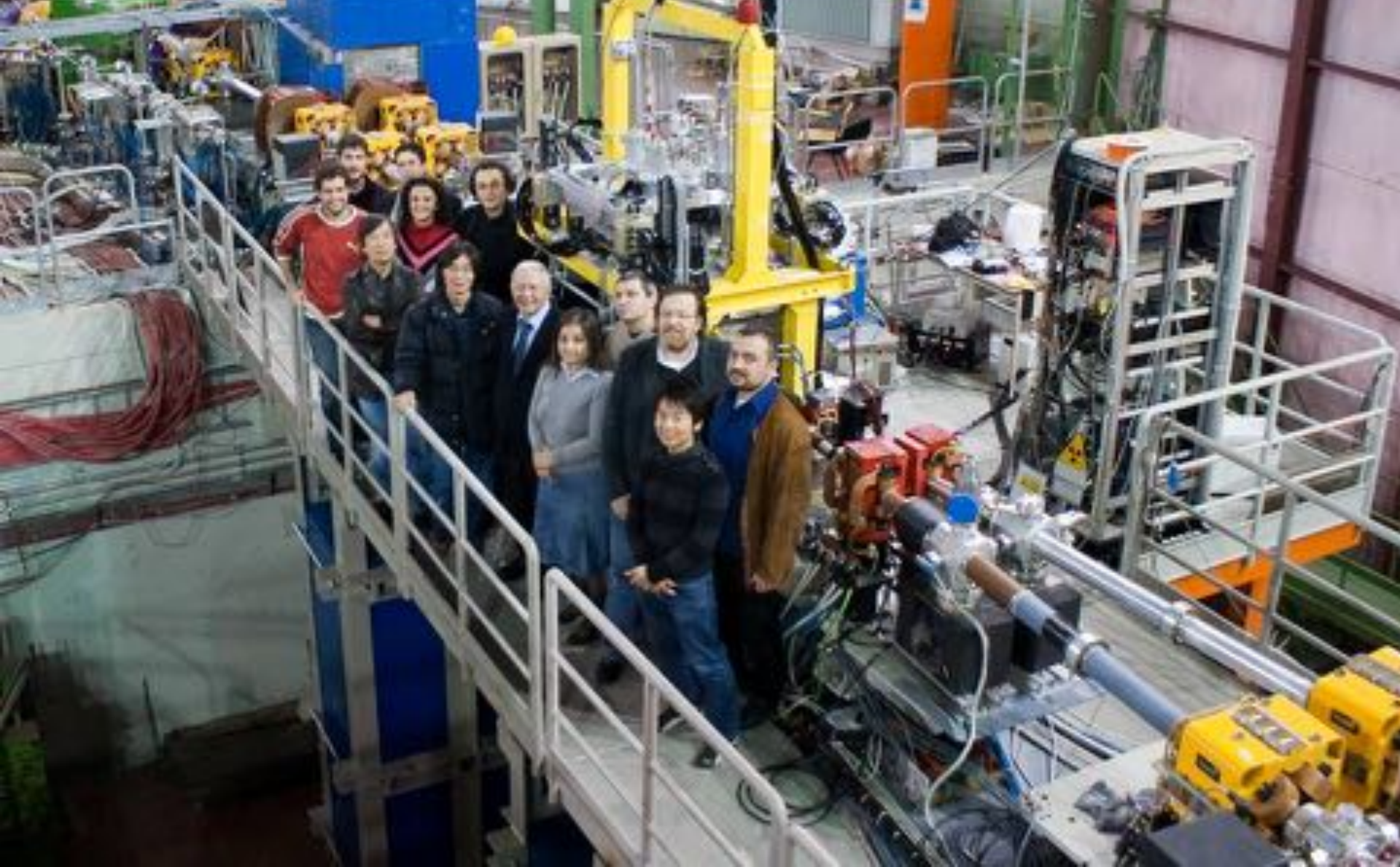



DAΦNE, since 1998

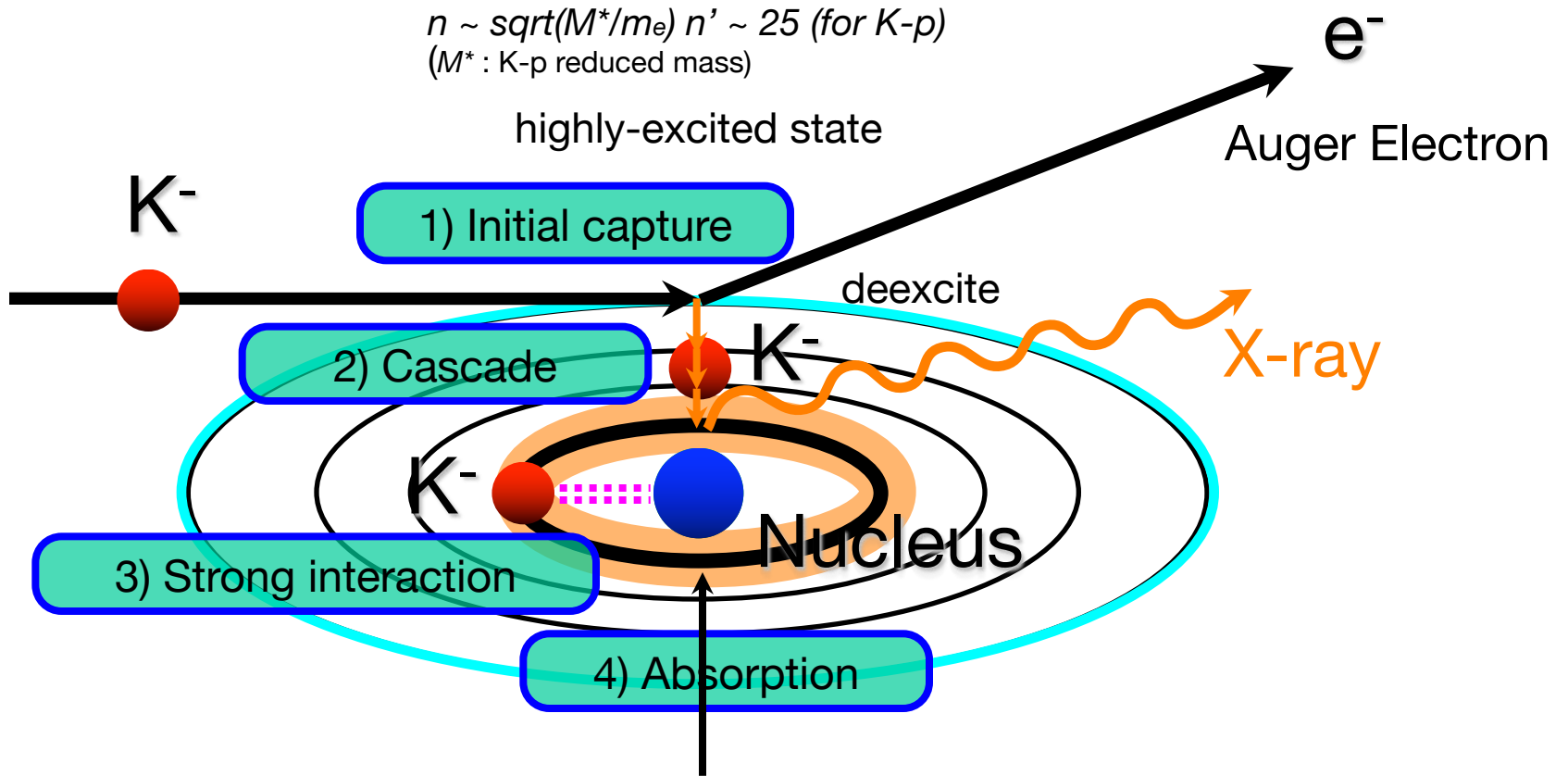


SIDDHARTA

Silicon Drift Detector for Hadronic Atom Research by Timing Applications



Kaonic atom formation

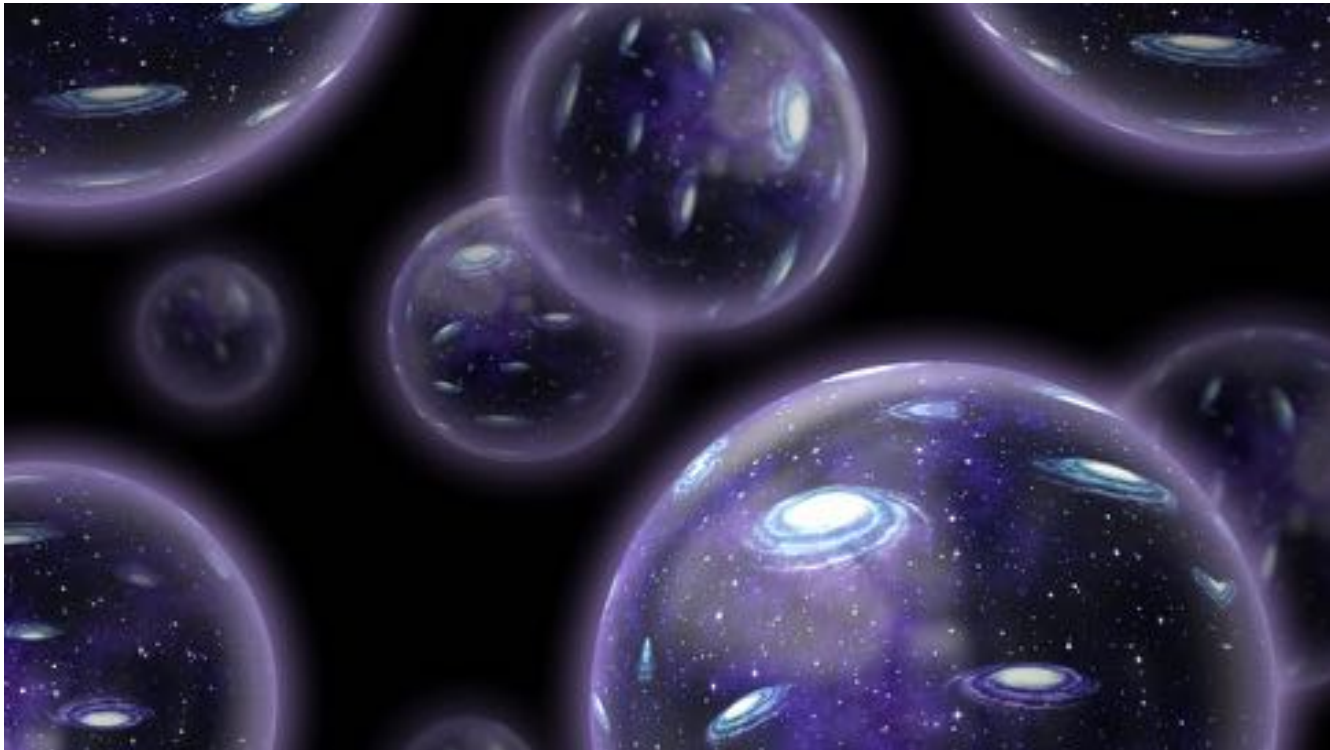


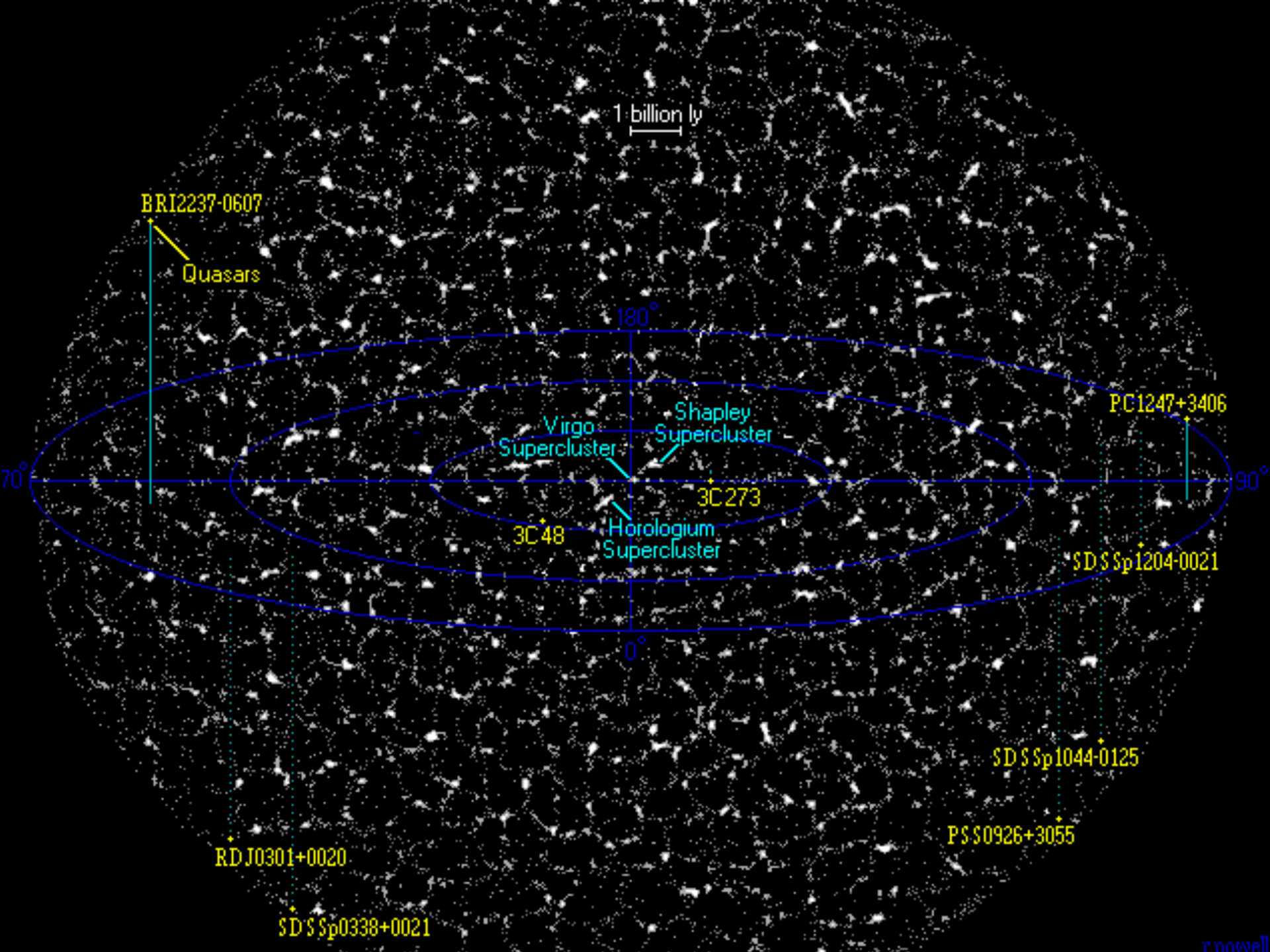
The strong interaction is stopped at a distance of ~ 1 fm, which is smaller than the radius of the last orbit. This leads to a shift and width of the levels.

medium width
 . 2p for K-He

7 mysteries in modern physics:

- Schroedinger cat and parallel Universes





1 billion ly

BRI 2237-0607

Quasars

180°

Virgo Supercluster

Shapley Supercluster

PC 1247+3406

70°

3C 273

90°

3C 48

Horologium Supercluster

SDSS J 1204-0021

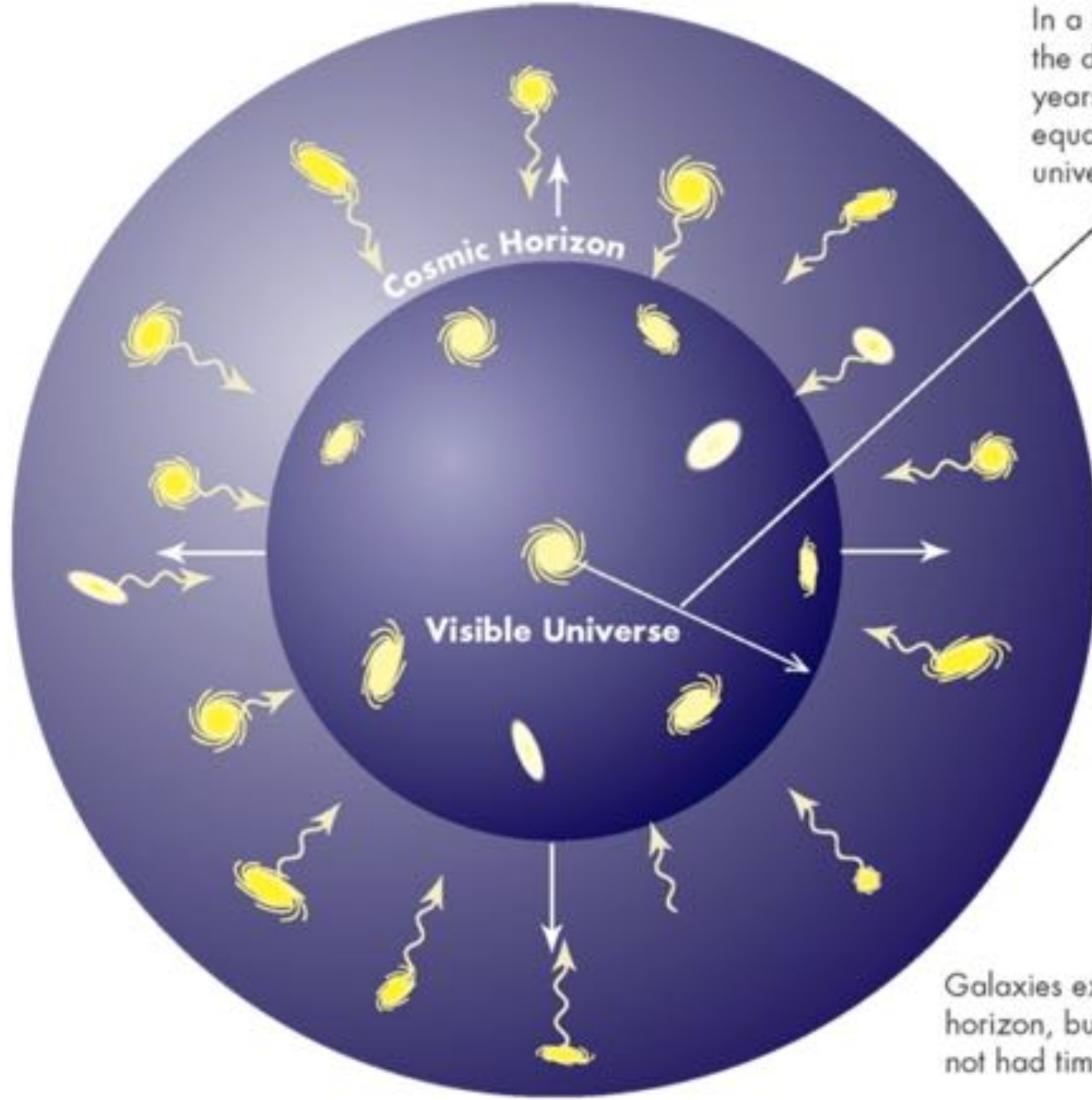
0°

SDSS J 1044-0125

RD J 0301+0020

PS J 0926+3055

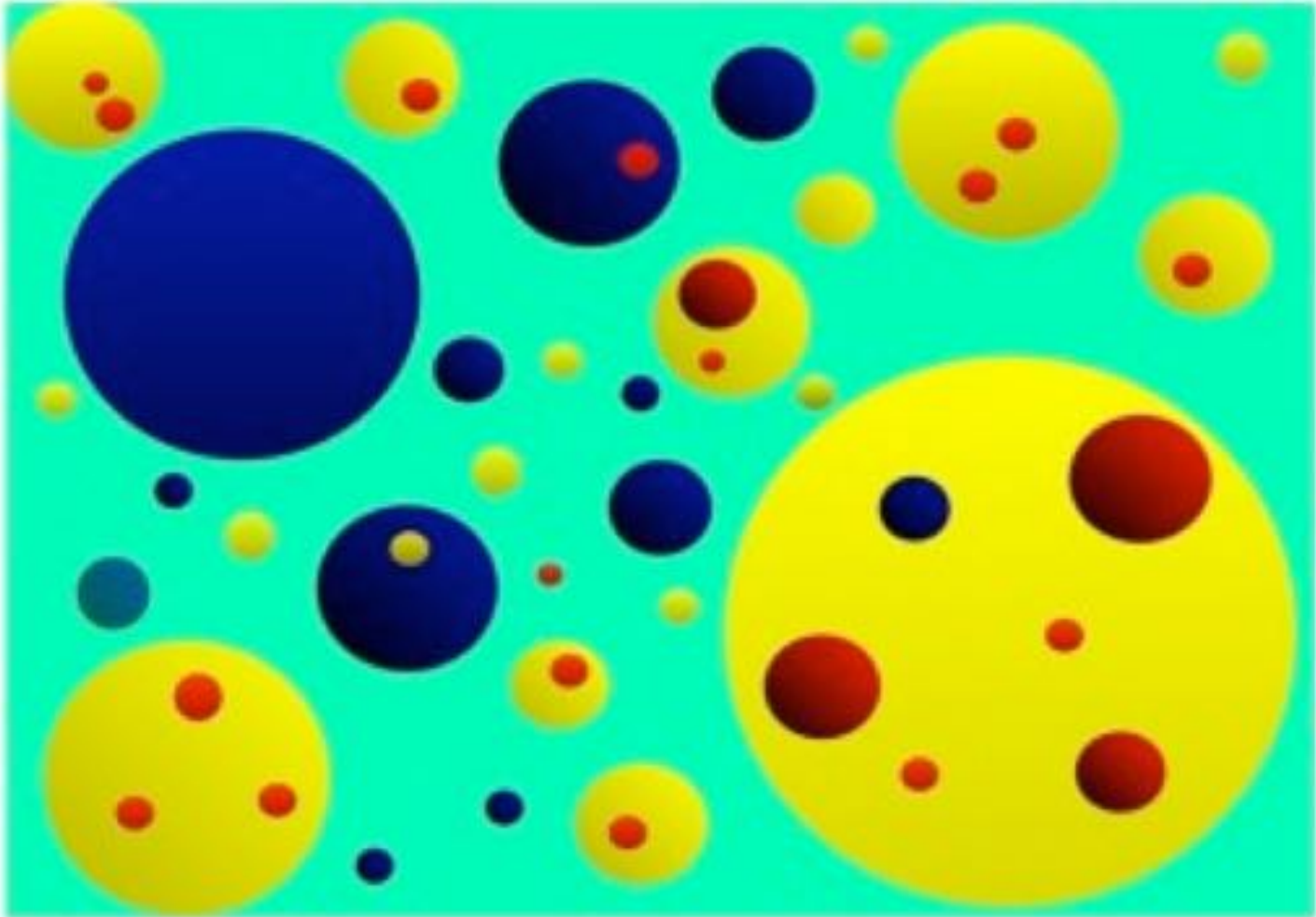
SDSS J 0338+0021



In a static universe, the distance in light-years to the horizon equals age of universe in years.

Galaxies exist beyond the horizon, but their light has not had time to reach us.

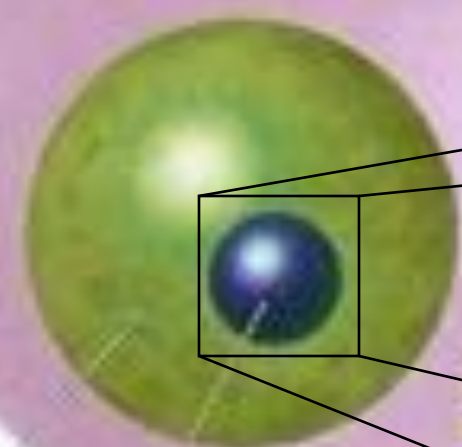
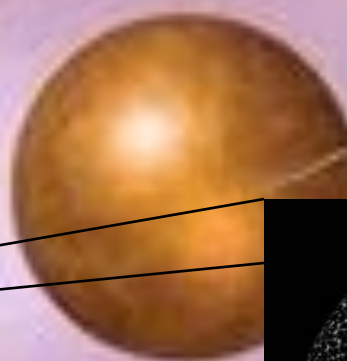
More Universes with different physics



Multiverse



Other universes (Island universes)

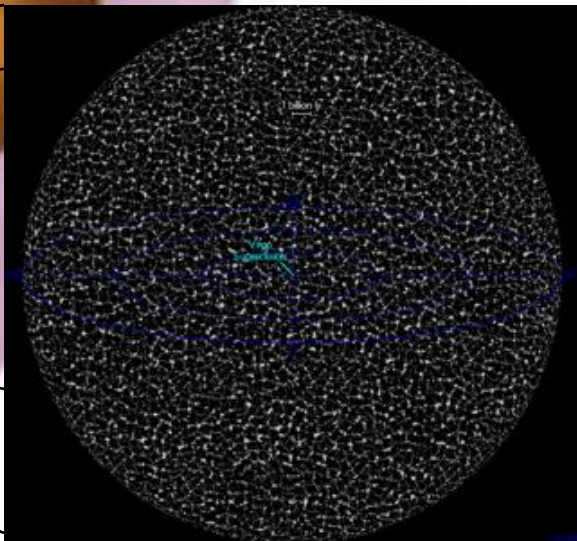


Eternally inflating false vacuum

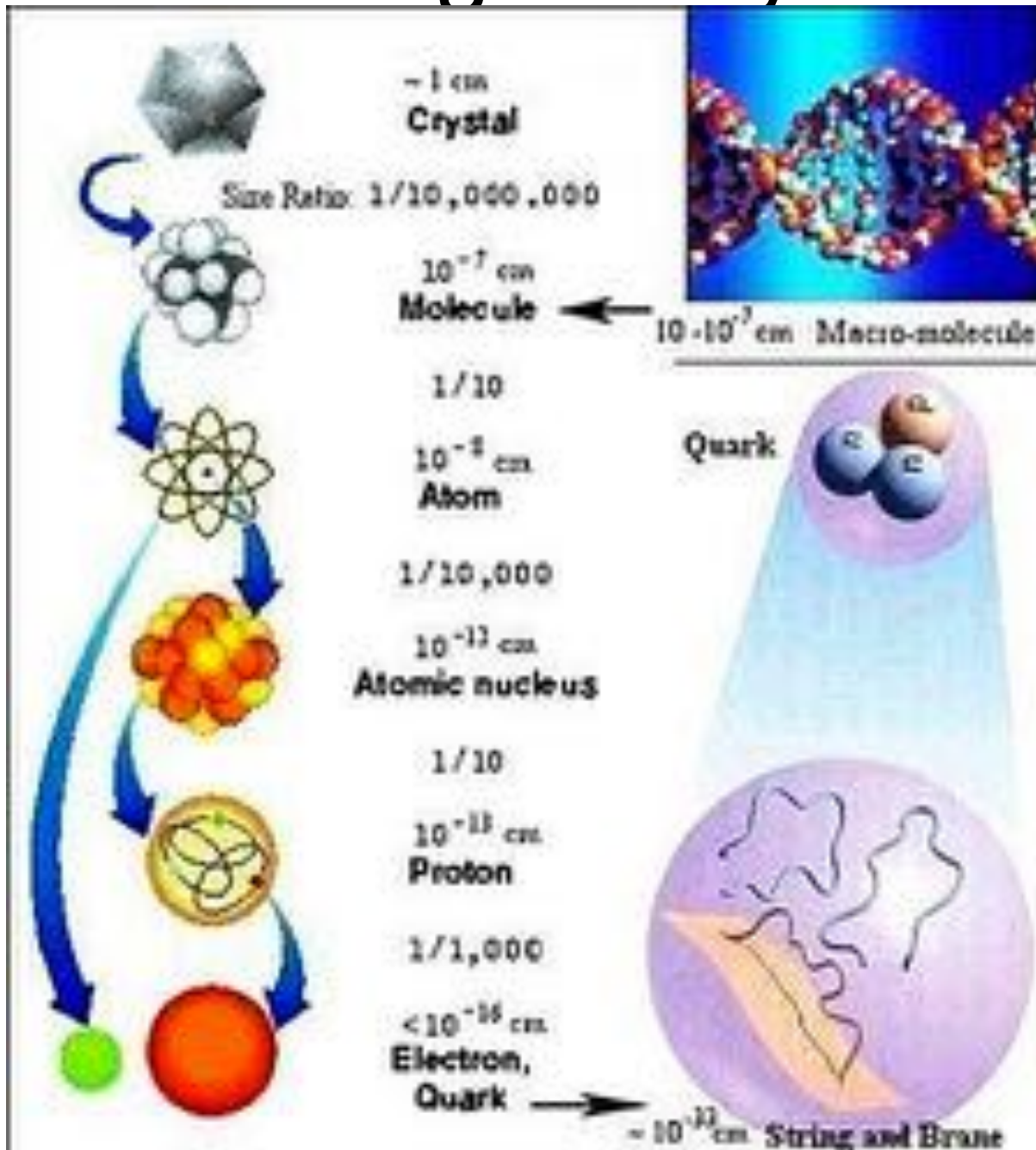
Our universe



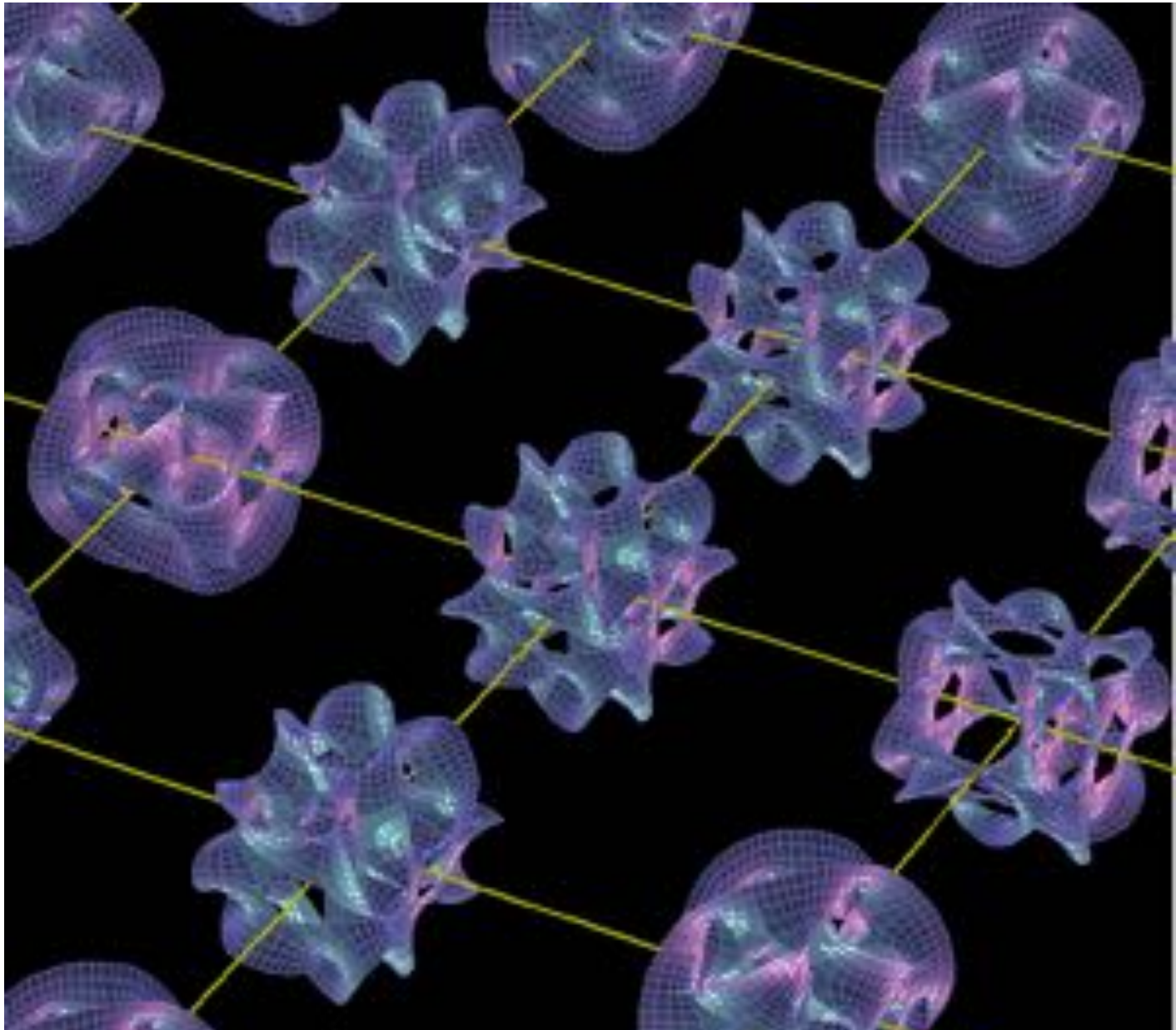
Part visible to us (Observable universe)



String theory



String theory



10^{500} parallel universes









$$\psi_{\text{kitty}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \psi_{\text{alive}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \psi_{\text{dead}}$$

-De Broglie - Bohm

- Many-World Interpretations

-Collapse of the wave function

-

Many words interpretation



Underground Gran Sasso laboratory



Stawell underground laboratory



7 mysteries in modern physics:

- are we alone in the Universe?





PARADOSSO DI FERMI

"DOVE SONO TUTTI QUANTI?"

SE NELL'UNIVERSO ESISTE
UN GRAN NUMERO DI CIVILTÀ
ALIENE, PERCHÉ LA LORO
PRESENZA NON SI È MAI
MANIFESTATA?

Drake's equation:

$$N = R_* f_p n_e f_l f_i f_c L$$

II. DRAKE EQUATION

The first National Academy of Sciences conference on the Astrobiology Decadal Survey took place on November 13, 2017, in the opening session. Frank Drake proposed the above equation at the meeting. The terms have the following meaning:

R_* = number of stars per cubic parsec in the Galaxy,	f_c = fraction of such habitable planets on which life begins,
f_p = ratio of solar-type stars in the Galaxy,	f_l = fraction of the life that survives long enough,
n_e = fraction of such stars having planetary systems,	f_i = fraction of those that possess intelligent civilizations,
f_l = average number of planets in the habitable zone,	L = average longevity of the communicating phase.

The factors on the right are essentially unknown, so it remains a tantalizing mystery. Nevertheless, the Drake equation served, and still serves, as an excellent way to categorize our ignorance and thereby stimulate productive discussion and research.

Presented at the National Academy of Sciences Conference on the Astrobiology Decadal Survey, November 13, 2017.

Дэвид Фордуэлл

$N = R \times L \times I_1 \times D_1 \times F_1 \times E_1 \times U_1$

R — amount of raw materials

L — amount of local labor that takes primary products

I_1 — amount of intermediate goods that are produced in

country

D_1 — amount of domestic demand for intermediate products

F_1 — amount of foreign demand for intermediate products

E_1 — fraction of intermediate products that are used in communications

technology

technology

technology

technology

technology

technology



in communications

in communications

in communications

in communications

in communications

in communications

1.



Intelligent civilizations
in galaxy



Star
Formation



Planetary
System



Suitable
Planet



X

Life

X

IQ

Intelligence

X



Technology

X



Lifetime

They are here

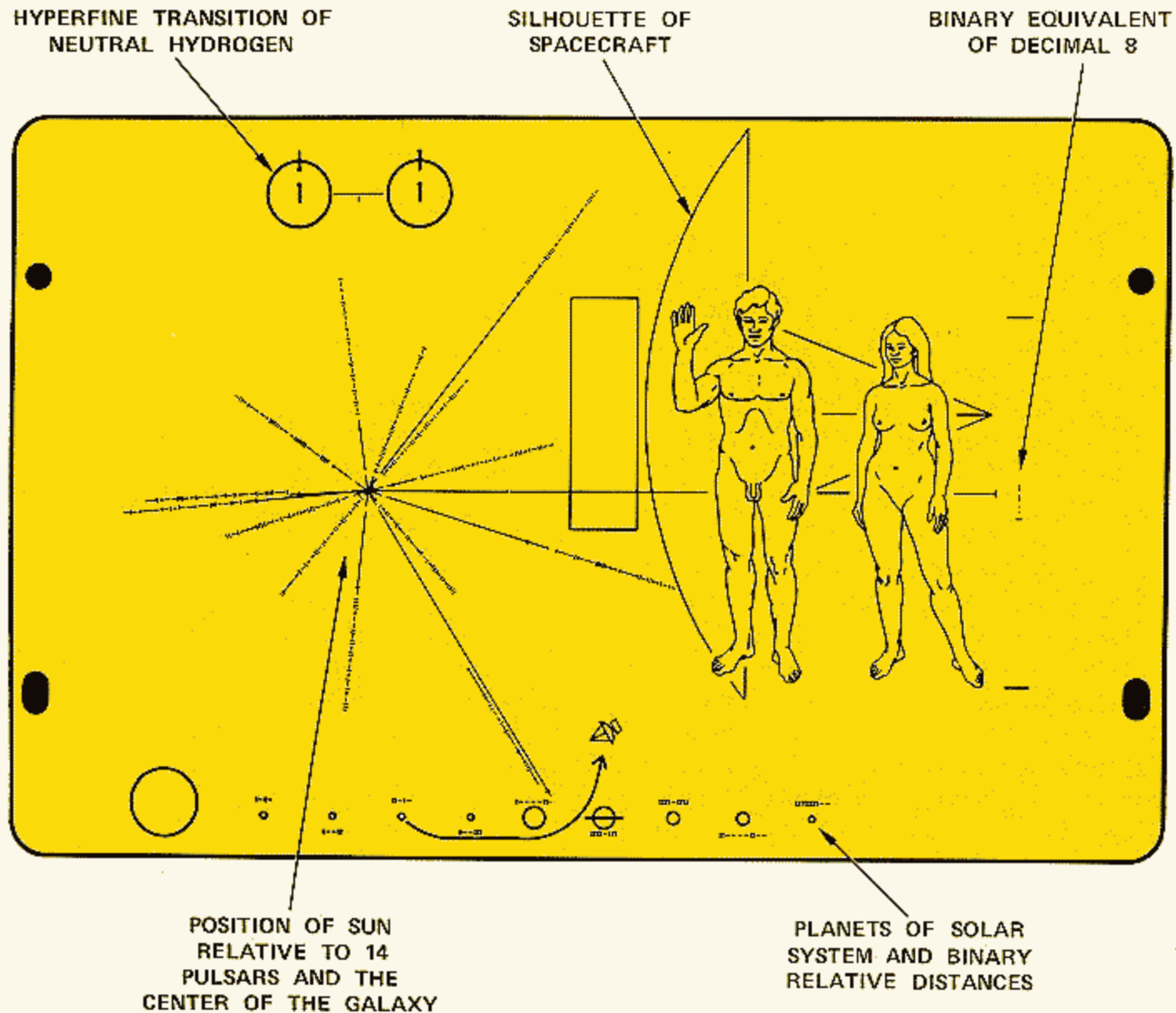






Pioneer 10 (17-10-70) e 11

C.
Sagan &
F. Drake

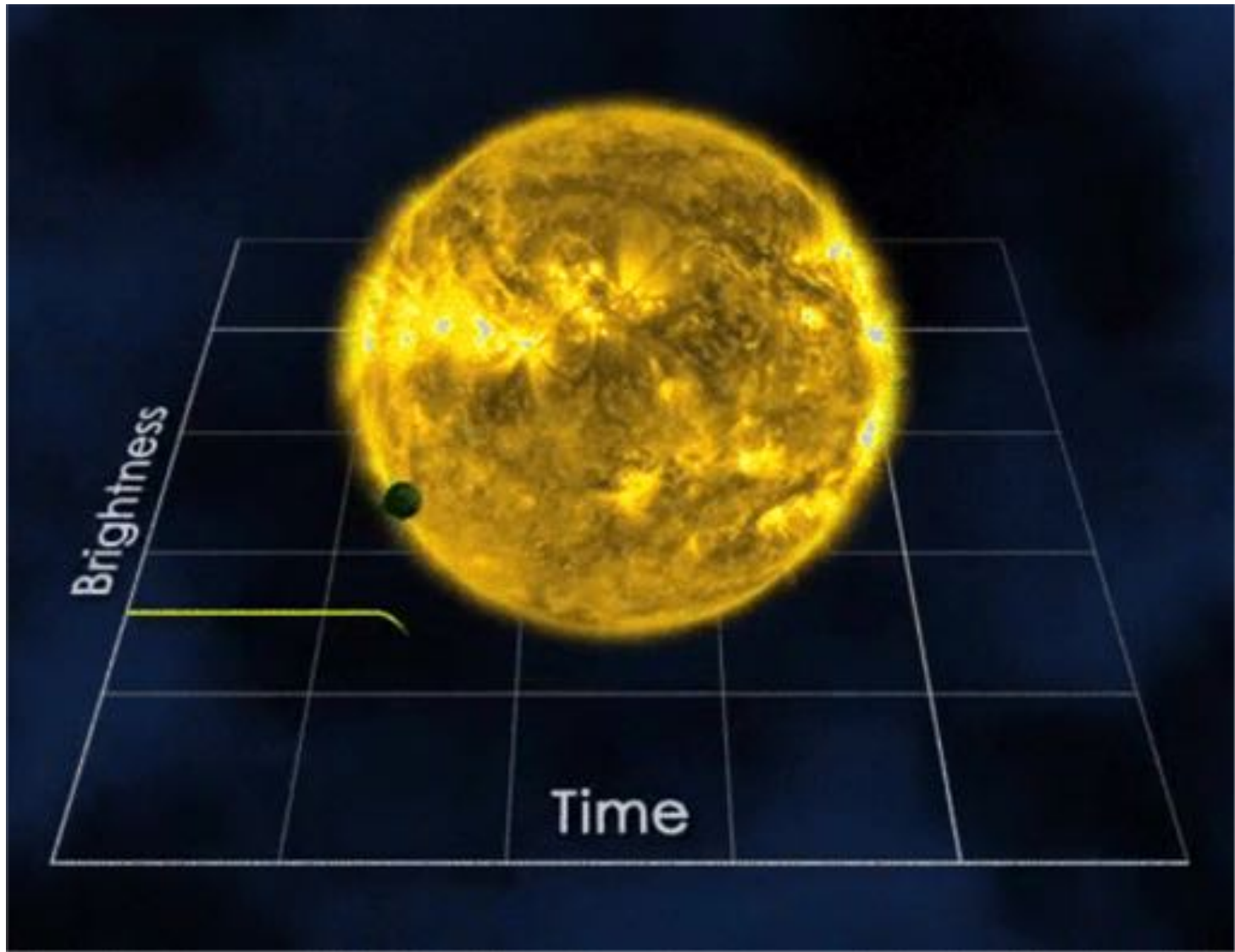


ARECIBO (Puerto Rico)
diam. 305 m,profondita' 51 m



FAST (China), 500m





Over 1000 Confirmed Exoplanets

Terrestrial

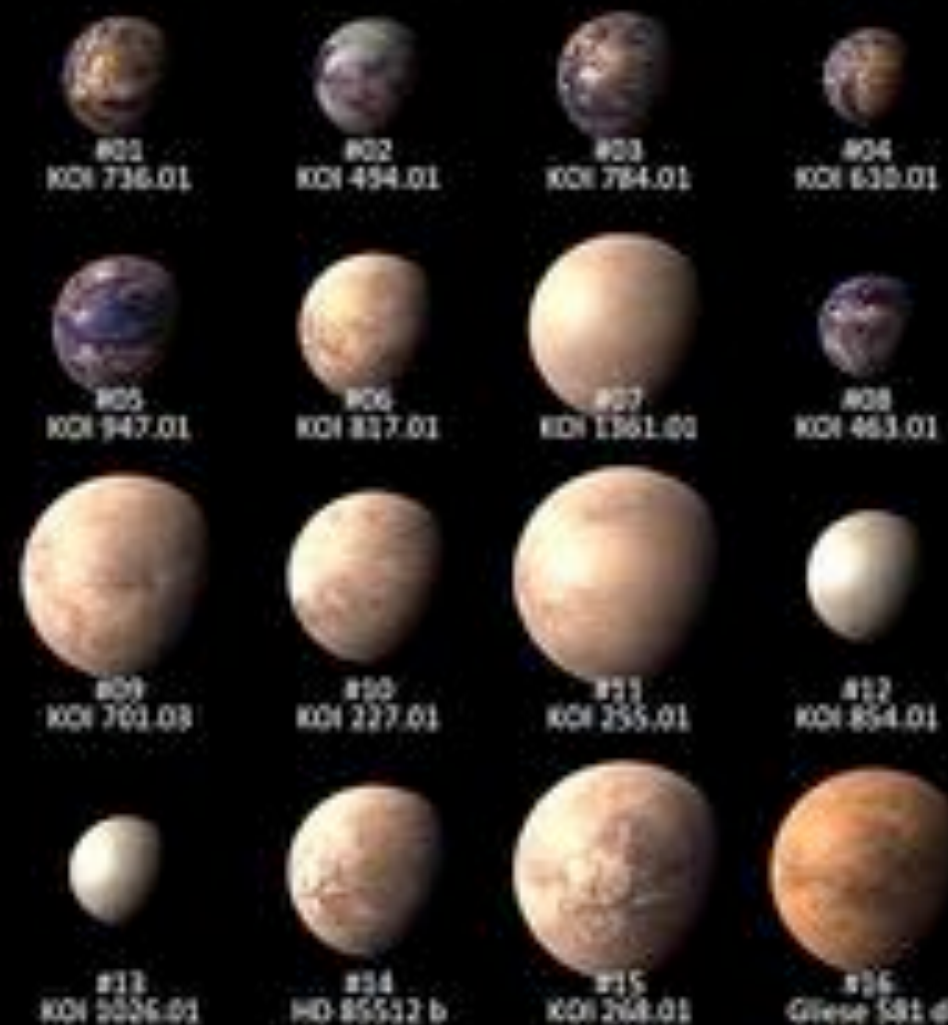
Gas Giants



Number of confirmed exoplanets in each category are in red, total 1000.

Credit: PHS, @ LPR Areche, Oct 2011

Potential Habitable Worlds in the Universe



Scientists are starting to identify potential habitable exoplanets in over 2,000 exoplanets that have been detected so far. Here is the current working list of 16 potential habitable exoplanets candidates ranked by similarity to Earth, from best to worst. All are to scale and can be compared to Earth, Venus, Mars, and Mercury below.

Solar System Terrestrial Planets



Updated: Dec 5, 2011

CREDIT: The Habitable Exoplanets Catalog, Planetary Habitability Laboratory @ UPR Arecibo (phl.upr.edu)

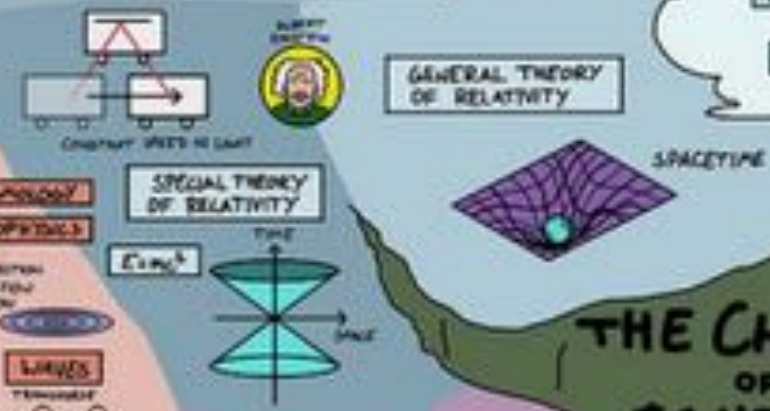
ALATERRY



CLASSICAL PHYSICS



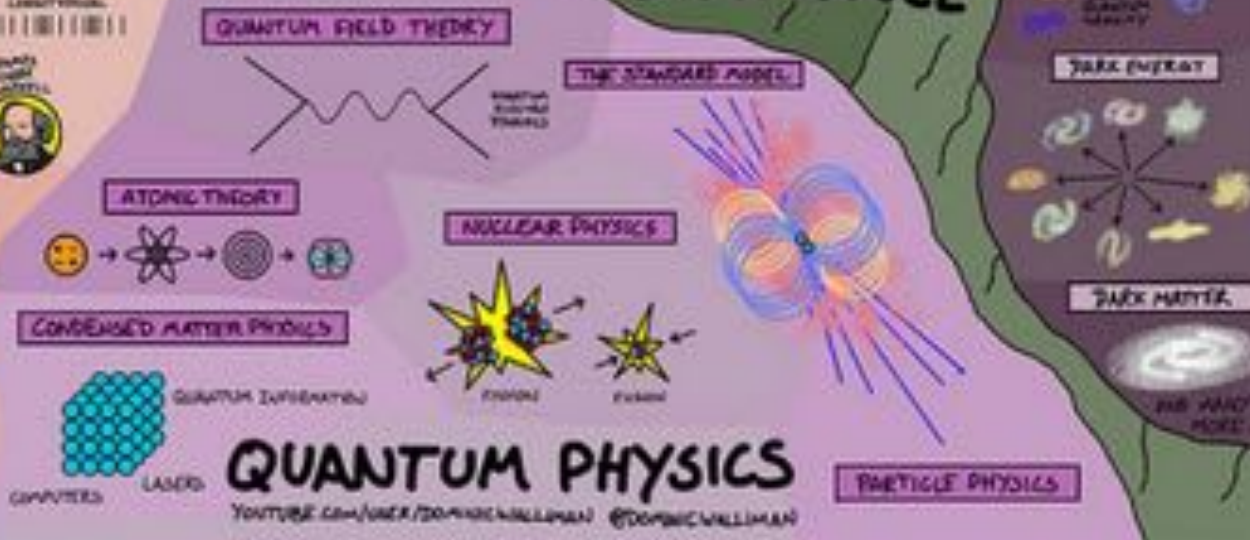
RELATIVITY



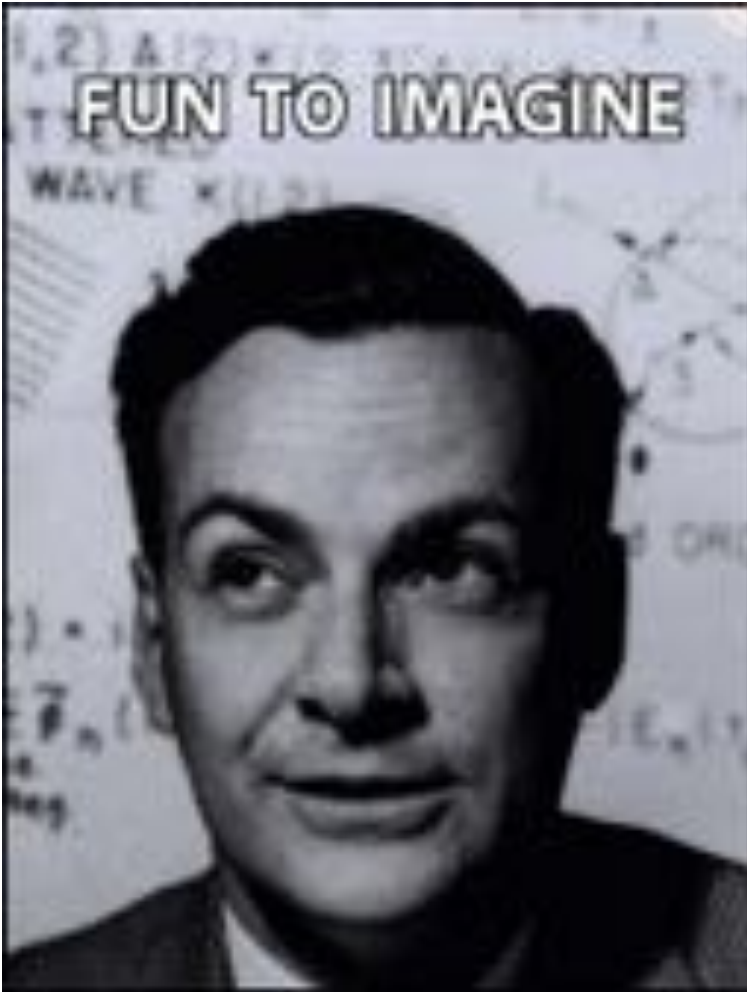
PHILOSOPHY



THE CHASM OF IGNORANCE



Feynman – The Value of Science, 1955



*Out of the cradle
onto dry land
here it is
standing:
atoms with consciousness;
matter with curiosity.*

*Stands at the sea,
wonders at wondering: I
a universe of atoms
an atom in the Universe*

Thanks to support from:



Farnesina
Ministero degli Affari Esteri
e della Cooperazione Internazionale



EUROPEAN COOPERATION
IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare



John
Templeton
Foundation

CENTRO
FERMI

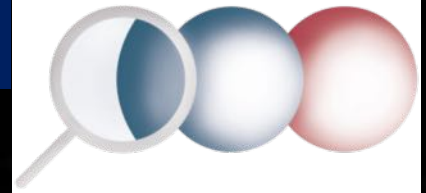
Enrico Fermi

MUSEO
STORICO DELLA FISICA
E
CENTRO
STUDI E RICERCHE
ENRICO FERMI

FQXi

FOUNDATIONAL QUESTIONS INSTITUTE

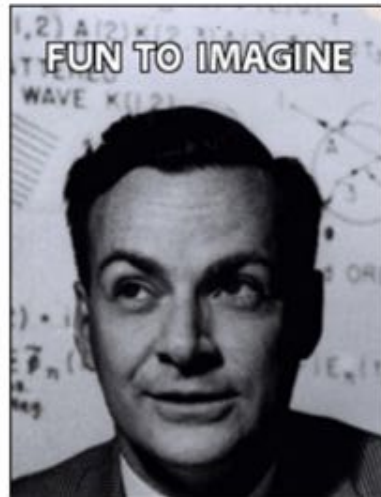
TEQ



Feynman – Il valore della scienza

Fuori dalla culla
sulla terra asciutta

Feynman – The Value of Science, 1955



*Out of the cradle
onto dry land
here it is
standing:
atoms with consciousness;
matter with curiosity.*

*Stands at the sea,
wonders at wondering: I
a universe of atoms
an atom in the Universe*

nza
sità.
are
ria meraviglia: io
mi
erso

**Pronti per esplorare la
Terra Incognita
della Fisica Moderna?**

Catalina Dana Durceanu

Dai buchi neri all'adroterapia

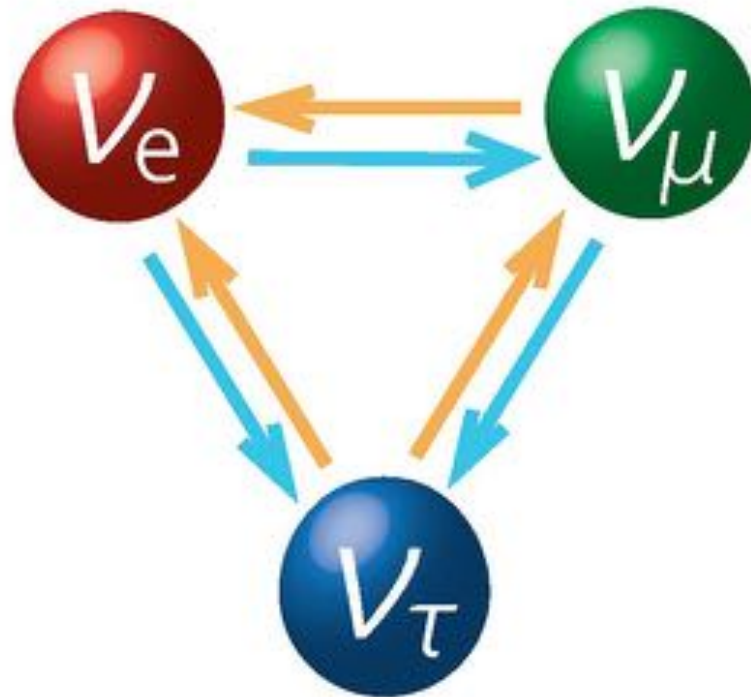
Un viaggio nella fisica moderna

<http://www.springer.com/physics/applied+%26+technical+physics/book/978-88-470-5240-6>

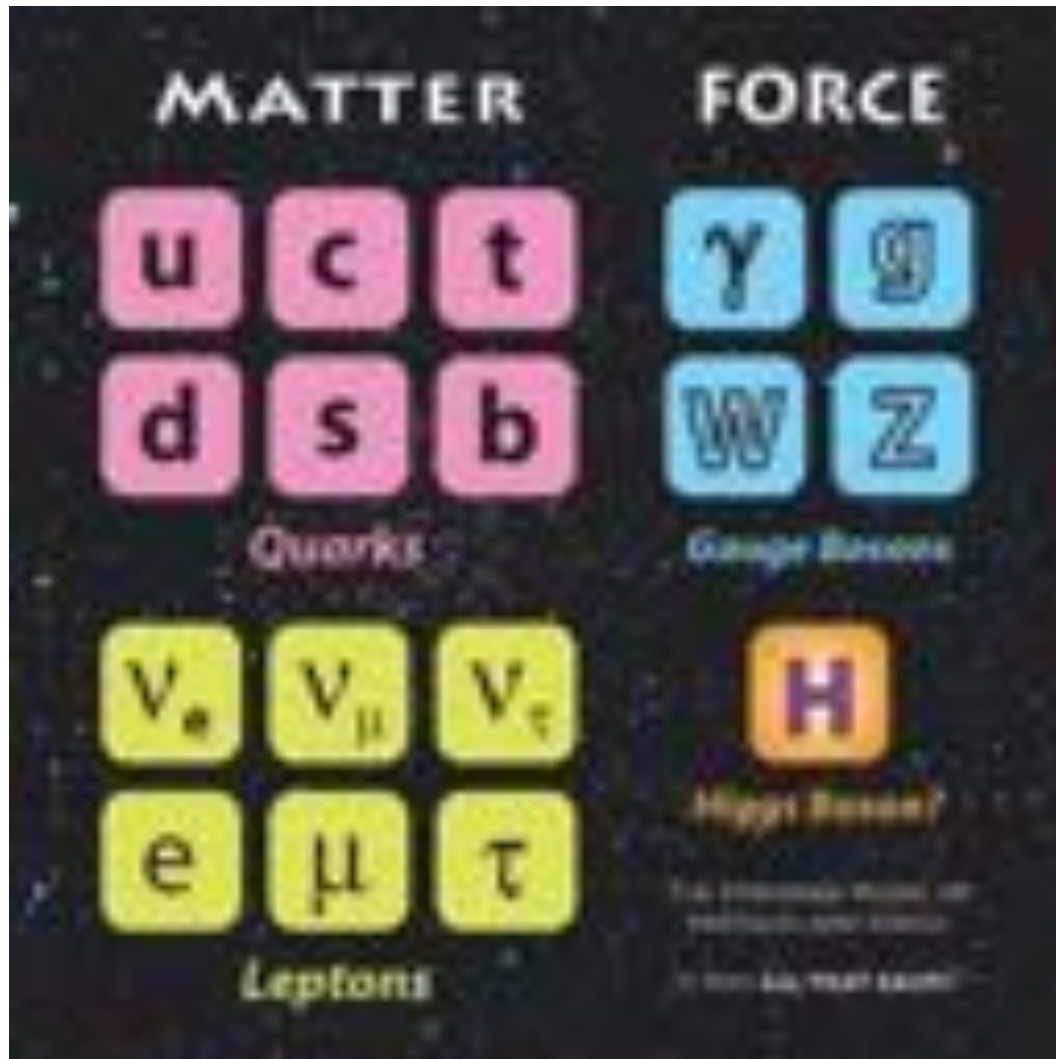


È una grande storia, quella che ha permesso di scoprire i buchi neri e di capire come funzionano. È una storia che ha permesso di scoprire come funzionano i buchi neri e di capire come funzionano i buchi neri. È una storia che ha permesso di scoprire come funzionano i buchi neri e di capire come funzionano i buchi neri. È una storia che ha permesso di scoprire come funzionano i buchi neri e di capire come funzionano i buchi neri.

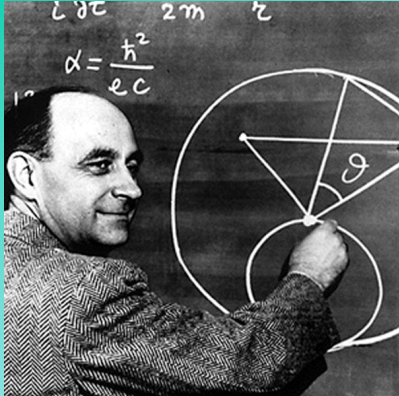
7+1 mysteries in modern physics:
– the fascinating neutrinos – which is their mass?



The Standard Model



Neutrino Facts

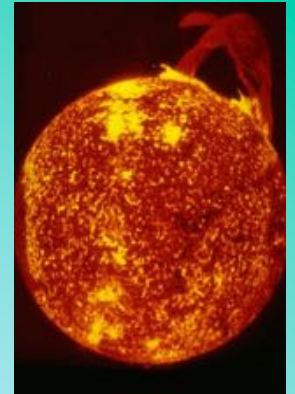


Neutrino
from Enrico
Fermi
for “Little
neutral one”

ν flux on Earth
from Sun

$$6.5 \times 10^{14} / (\text{m}^2 \text{ s})$$

$$\langle E \rangle \sim 0.3 \text{ MeV}$$



Neutrino from
sun will pass
through 5 LY of
solid lead, with
50% chance of
interacting

Average number
of solar neutrinos
interacting in a
person per year

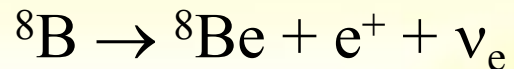
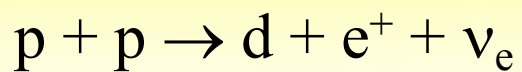
$$\leq 30!$$

$$\leq 1 \text{ with 'real energy'}$$

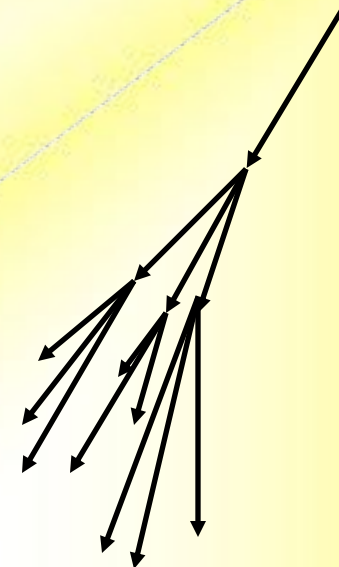




Sun:



$2 \times 10^{38} \text{ s}^{-1}$



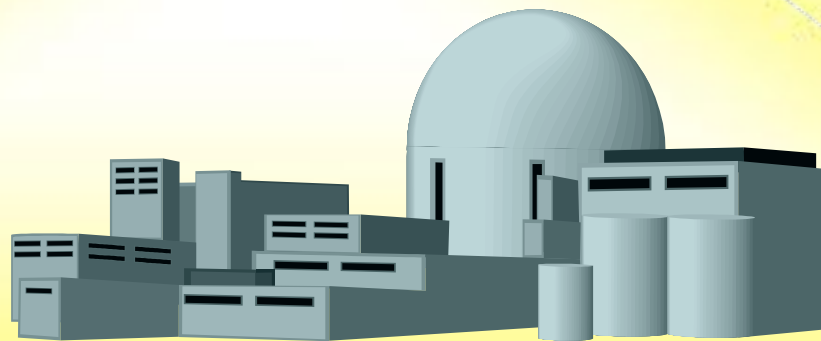
Cosmic Rays

$\sim 100 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Neutrino sources

Nuclear power reactors

$\sim 10^{20} \text{ s}^{-1}$

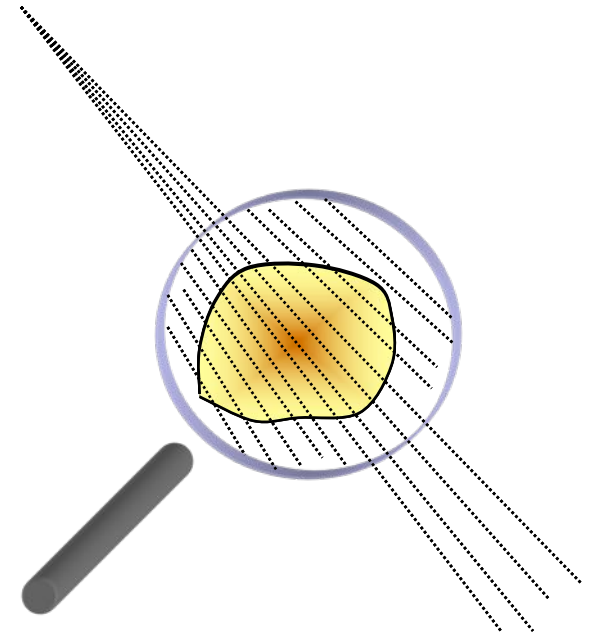
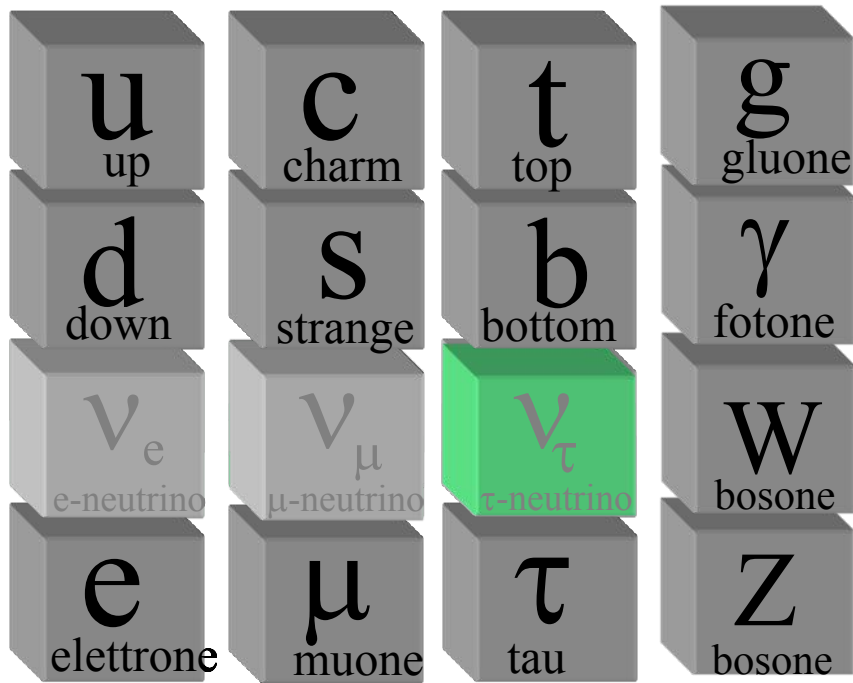


Uranium & Thorium
from Earth crust

$\sim 5 \times 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$



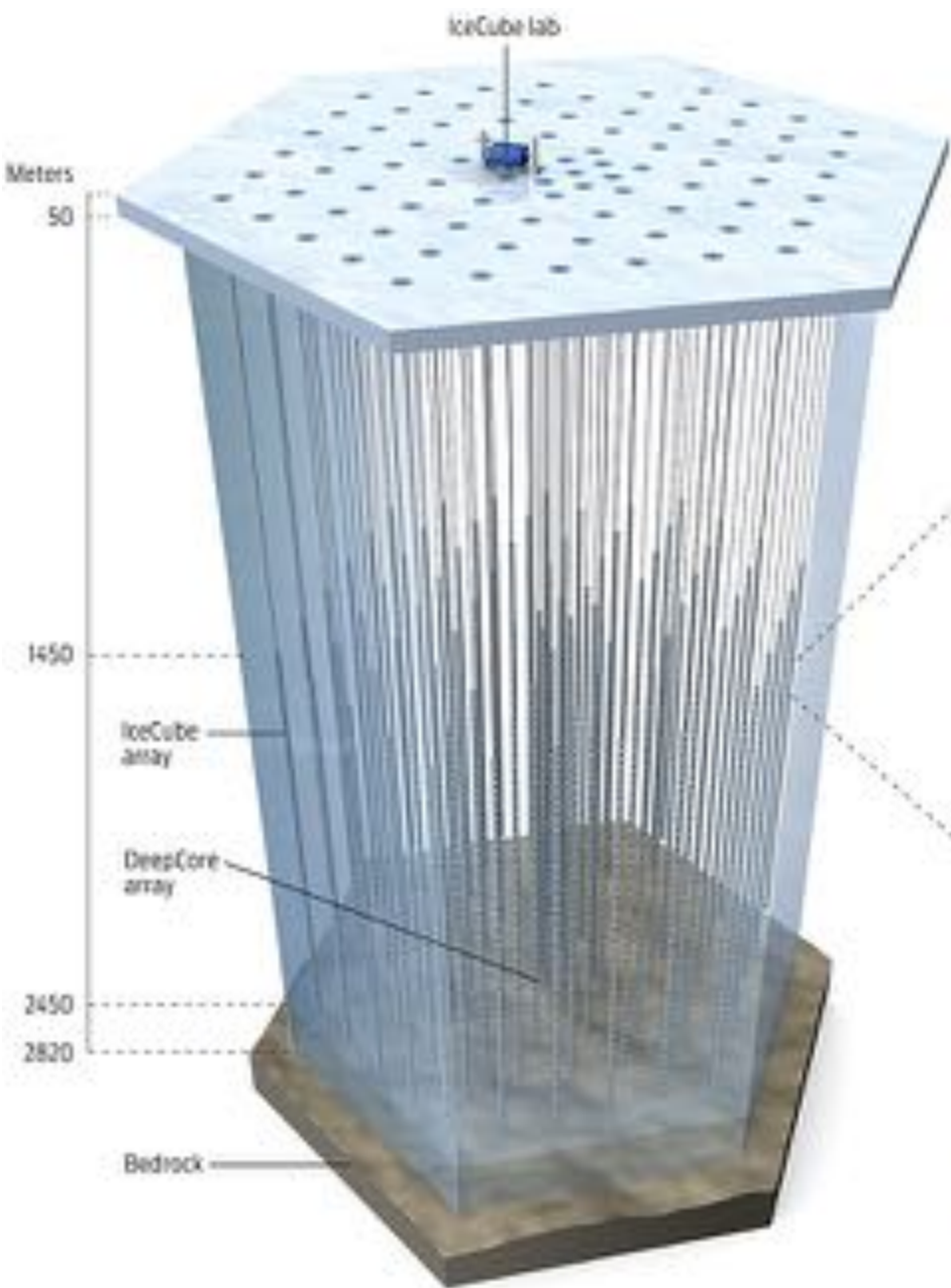
Neutrinos oscillations



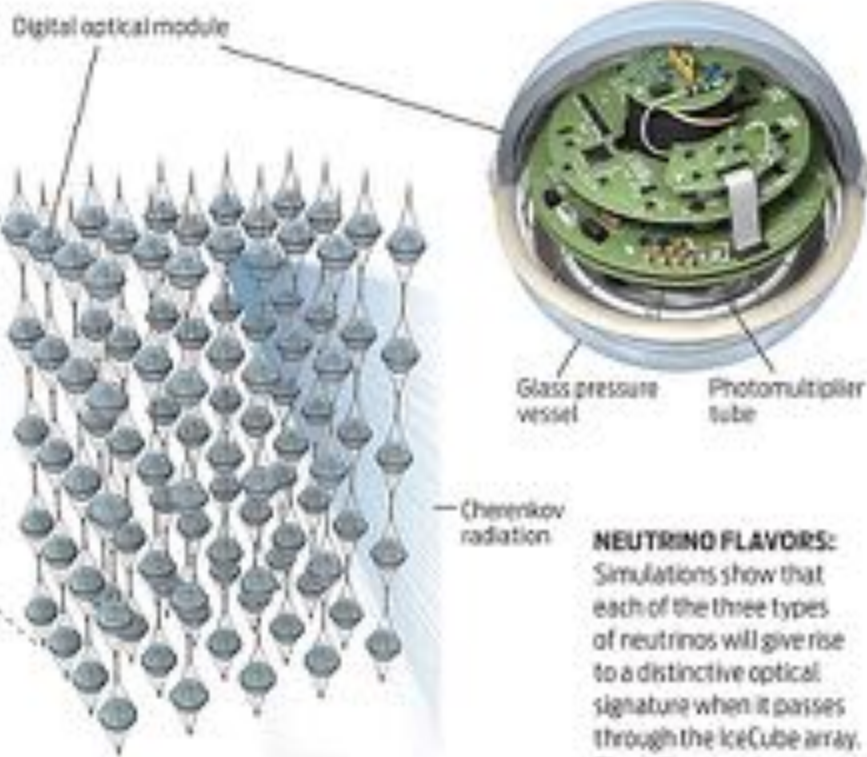
Milioni di neutrini al
secondo attraverso un
granello di sabbia



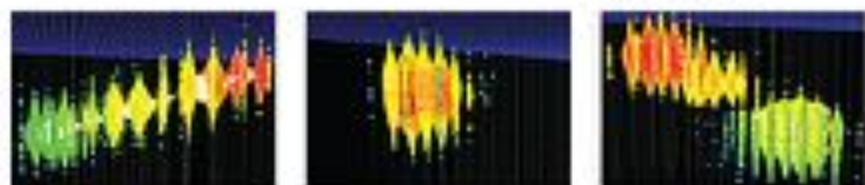




ELECTRONIC PEARLS: The digital optical modules used to sense the passage of neutrinos through the ice are encased in spherical pressure vessels made of borosilicate glass. They are attached to their suspending cables at 17-meter vertical intervals, from 1450 to 2450 meters' depth. After a string has been deployed and tested, the surrounding water (left over from drilling the hole) freezes the detectors in place.



NEUTRINO FLAVORS: Simulations show that each of the three types of neutrinos will give rise to a distinctive optical signature when it passes through the IceCube array. The different colors shown here represent detections taking place at slightly different times.







BOREXINO at LNGS

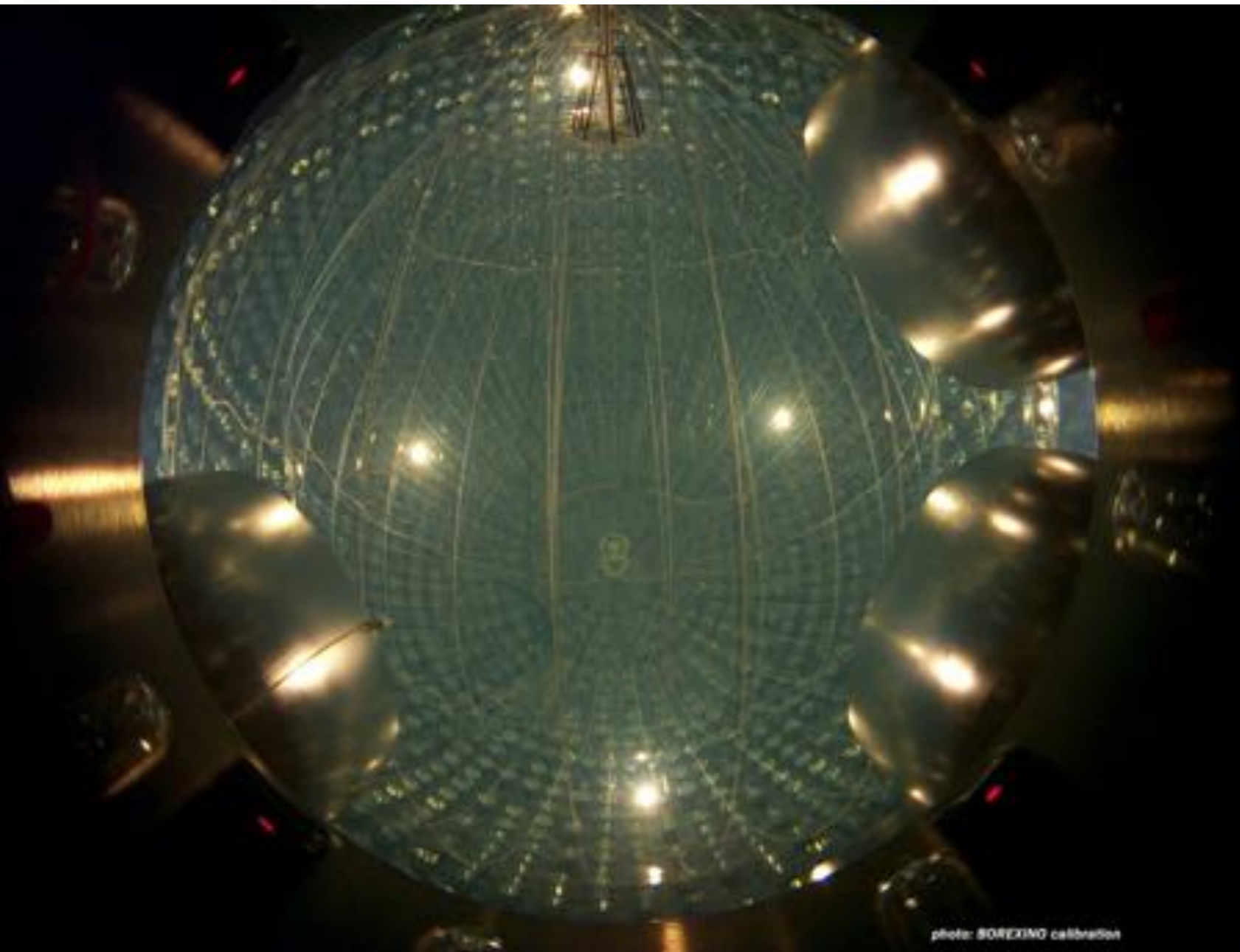


photo: BOREXINO calibration

