

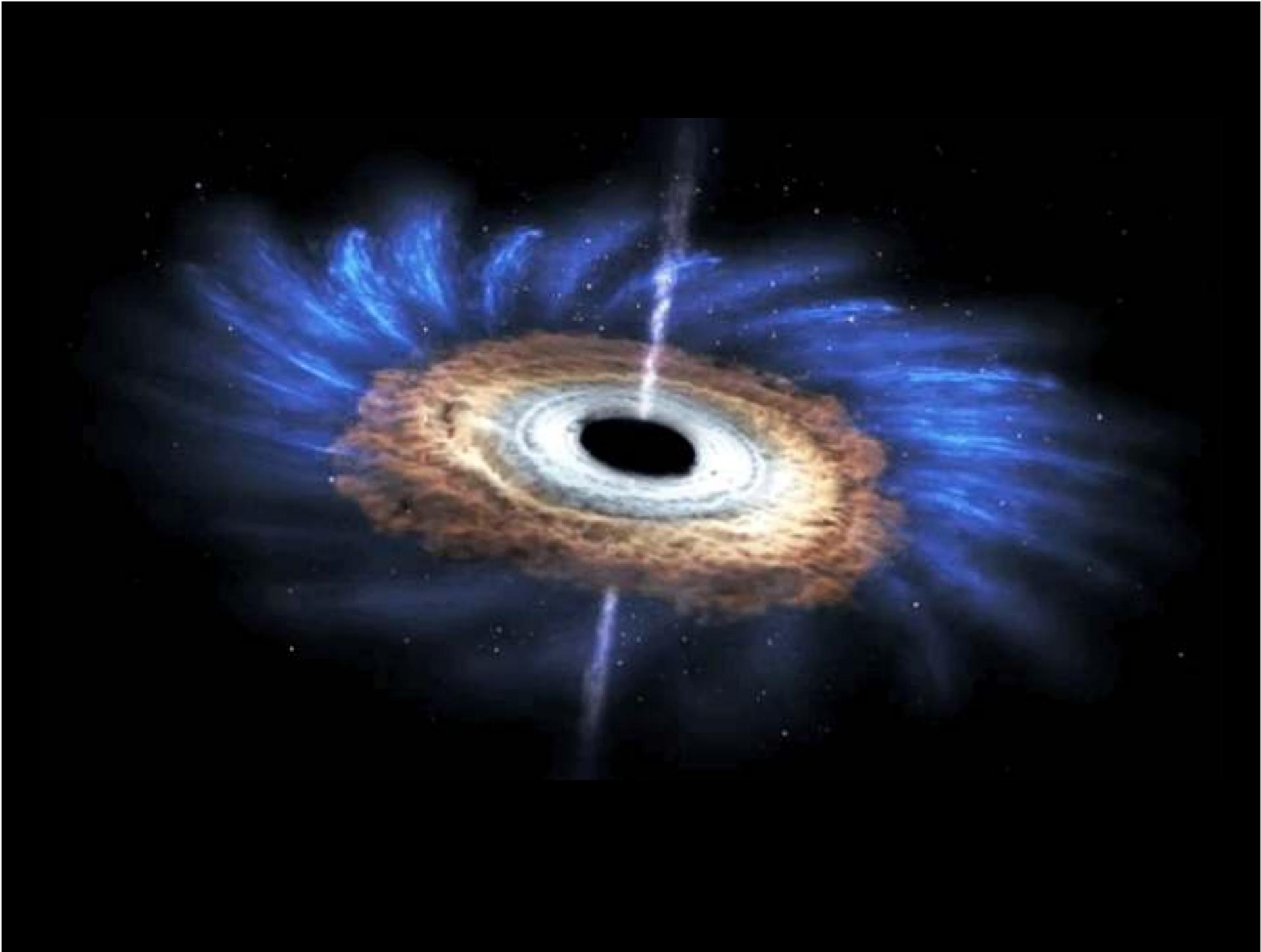
**7 Open problems of Modern Physics:
the new Einstein could be you!**

INSPYRE 2023

Catalina Curceanu

INFN-LNF, Frascati (Roma)

















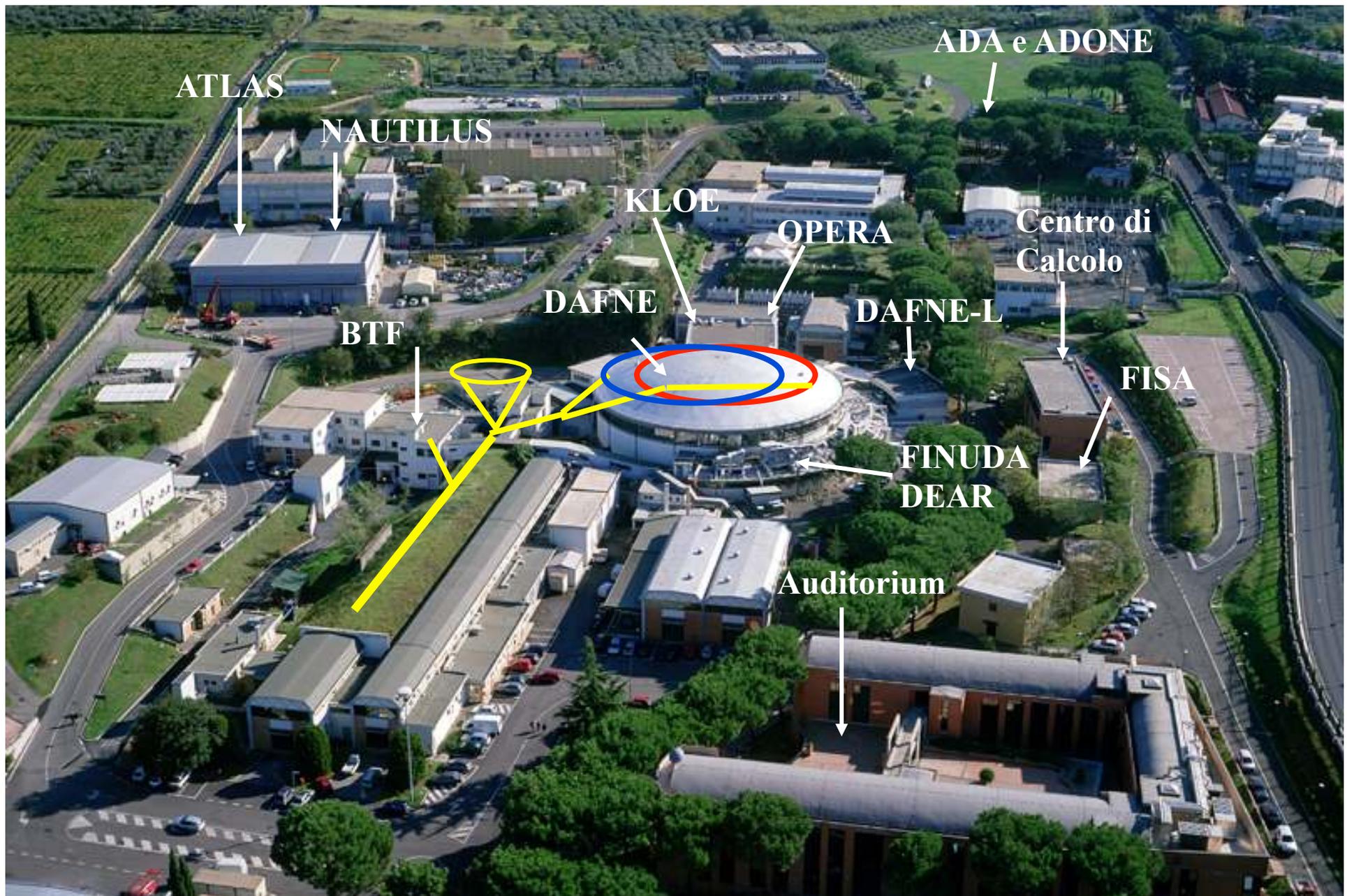






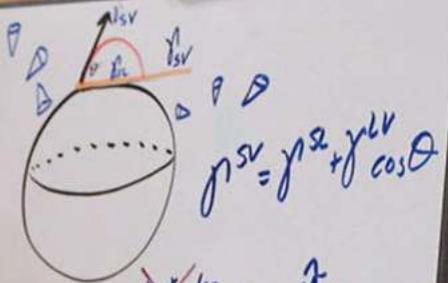


Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati









$$g^{sv} = g^{sz} + g^{zv} \cos \theta$$

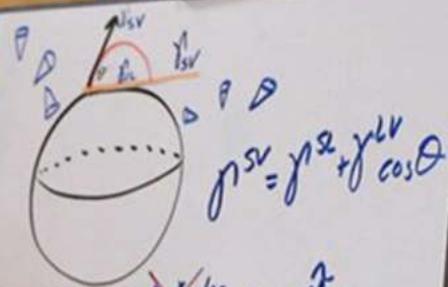
$$H = \frac{GM}{R} A A^T \quad \text{with } \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho \omega^2 r^2 \quad \text{and } g_{\mu\nu} = \tilde{M}_1 \times \text{diag}(1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$[A, A^T] = \dots$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} = \tilde{M}_2 \times \left(\begin{matrix} \rho & & & \\ & \rho & & \\ & & \rho & \\ & & & \rho \end{matrix} \right) \frac{GM}{R^2} \propto \delta_{ij}$$

$$= \tilde{M}_2 \left(\begin{matrix} \rho & & & \\ & \rho & & \\ & & \rho & \\ & & & \rho \end{matrix} \right) \begin{matrix} \rho \\ \rho \\ \rho \\ \rho \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{G_{\mu\nu}}{\omega} = \tilde{M}_3 \frac{8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}}{R_H}$$



$$g^{SV} = g^{SV} + g^{LV} \cos \theta$$

$$M = \frac{GM}{R} A^{\mu\nu} \quad \text{with } \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \omega^{\mu\nu} \quad g_{\mu\nu} = \tilde{M}_1 \times \text{diag}(1, -1, -1, -1)$$

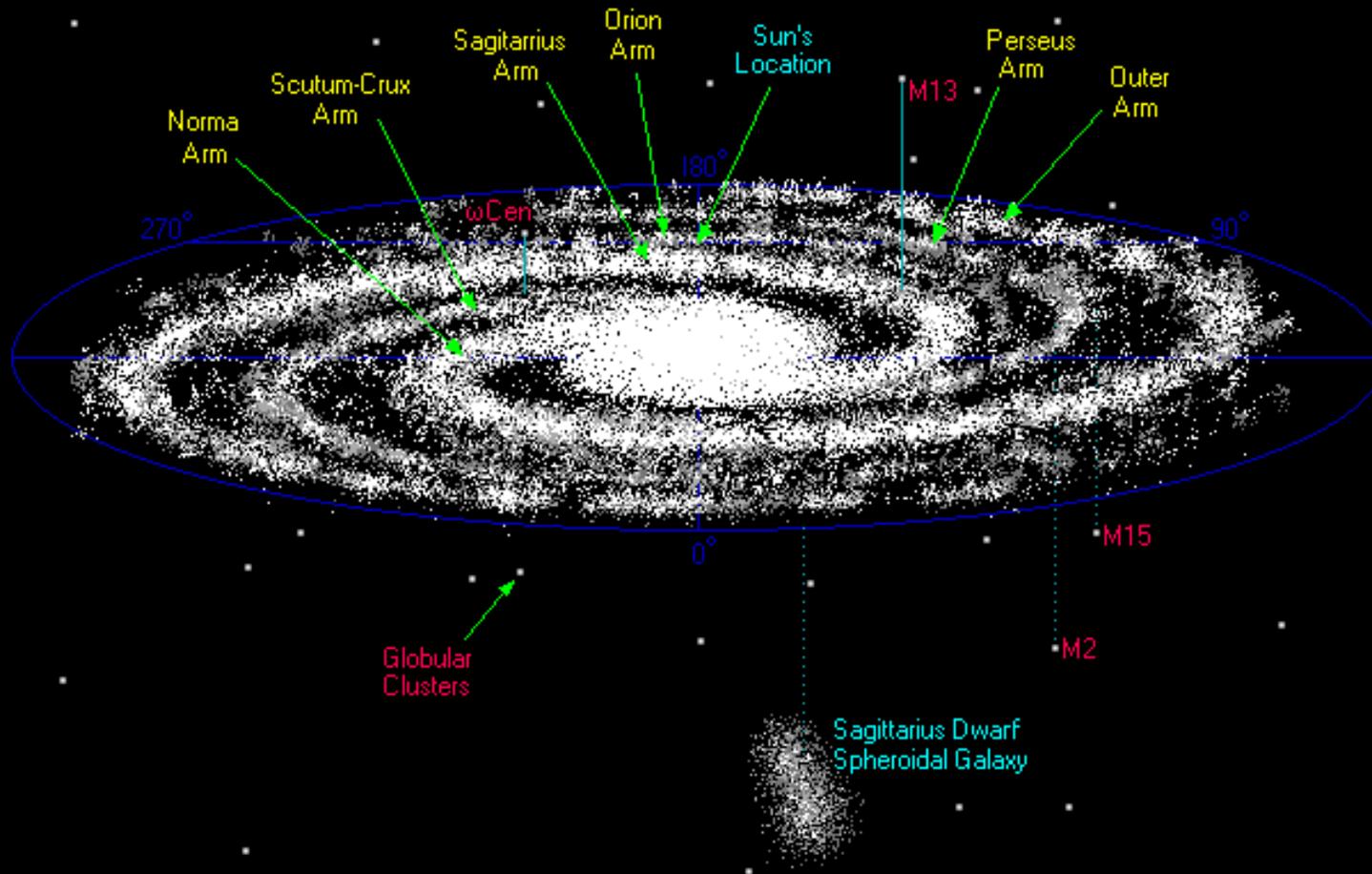
$$[A^{\mu\nu}] = \dots \quad R_{\mu\nu} = \tilde{M}_2 \times \left(\Gamma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\mu} \frac{GM}{R^2} \alpha^{\beta} \beta^{\gamma} \right) = \tilde{M}_2 \left(\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu} \Gamma_{\gamma\alpha}^{\nu} - \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu} \Gamma_{\gamma\alpha}^{\mu} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{G_{\mu\nu}}{\omega} = \tilde{M}_3 \frac{8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}}{R^4}$$

MIHURA



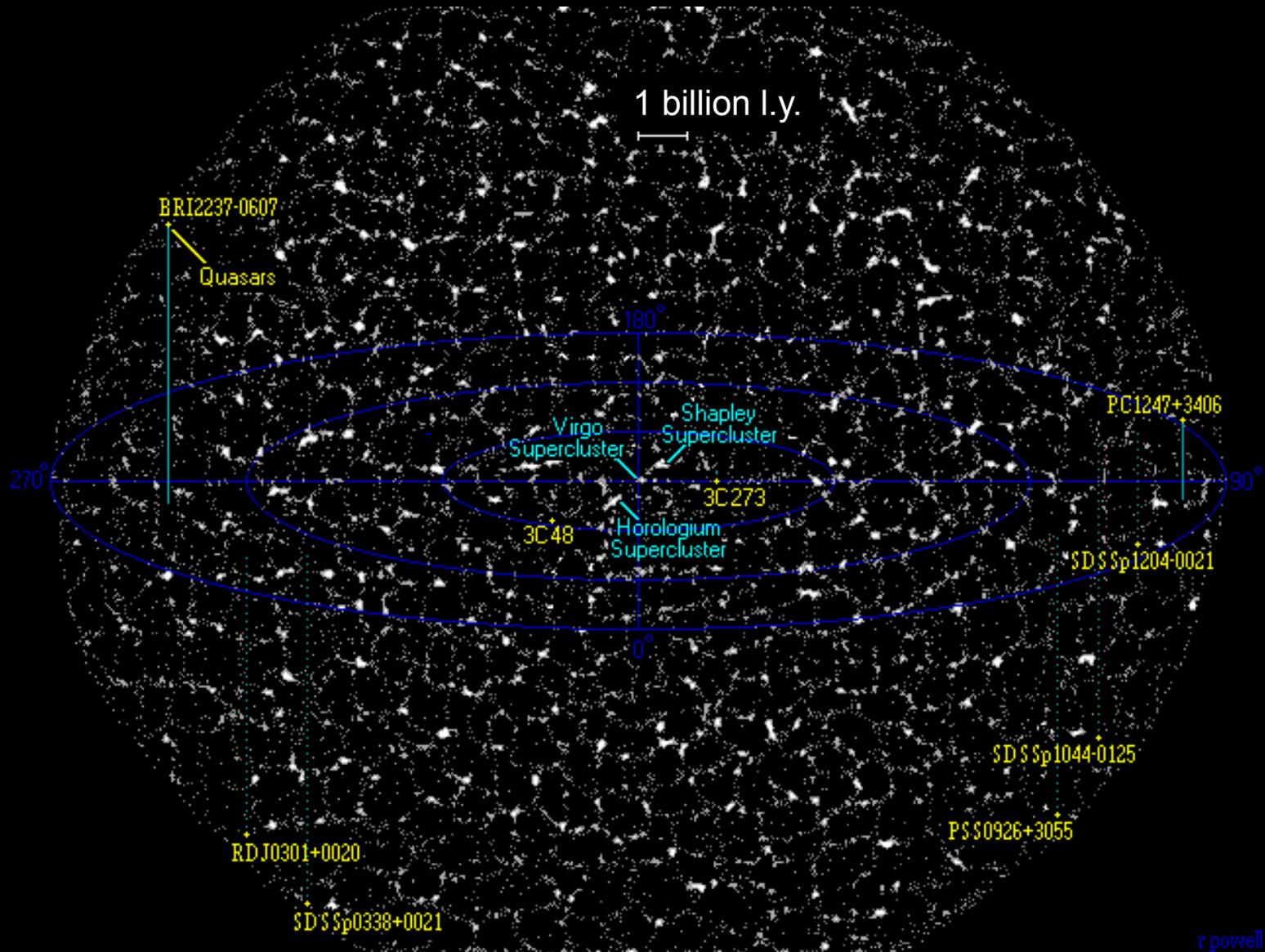
10 000 l.y.



r powell

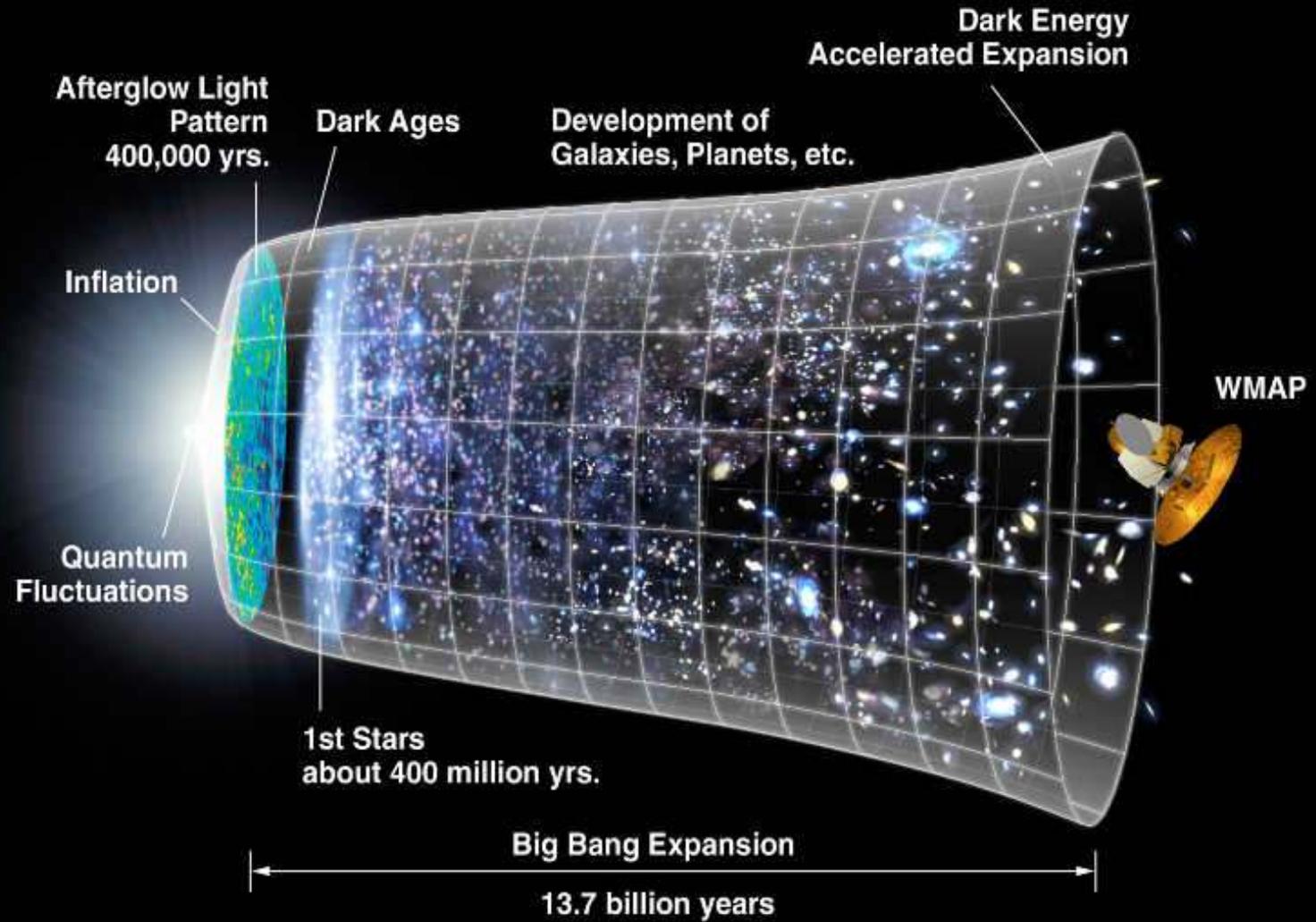
Zoom In x10

Zoom Out x10

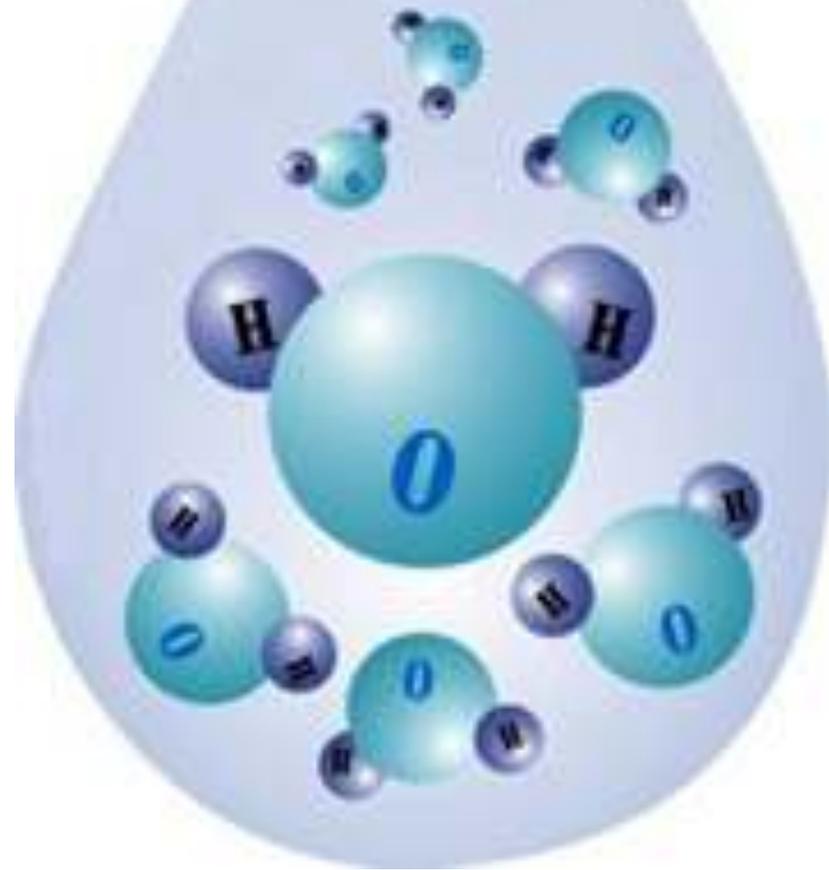


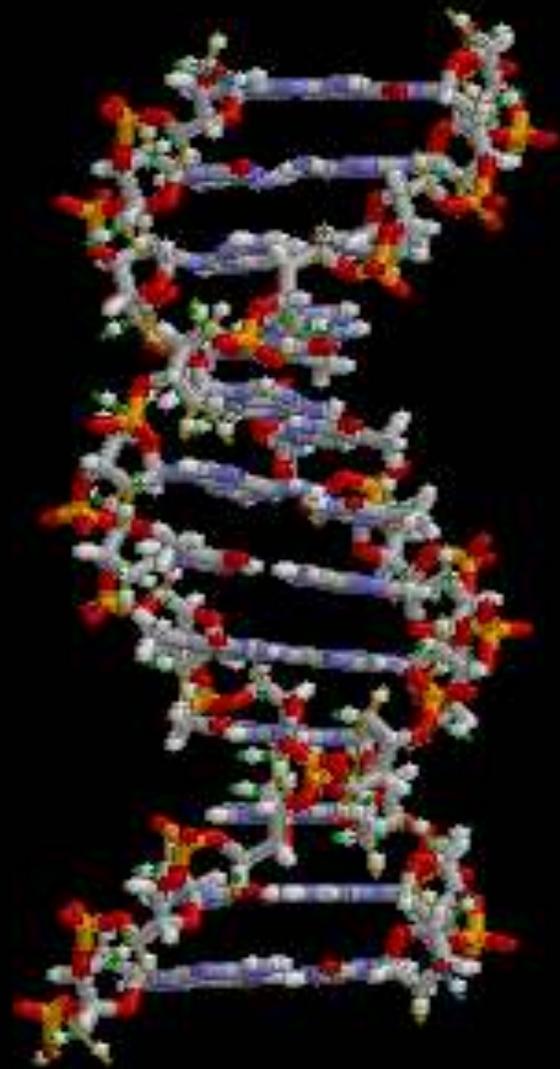
Zoom In x15

The Big Bang Model

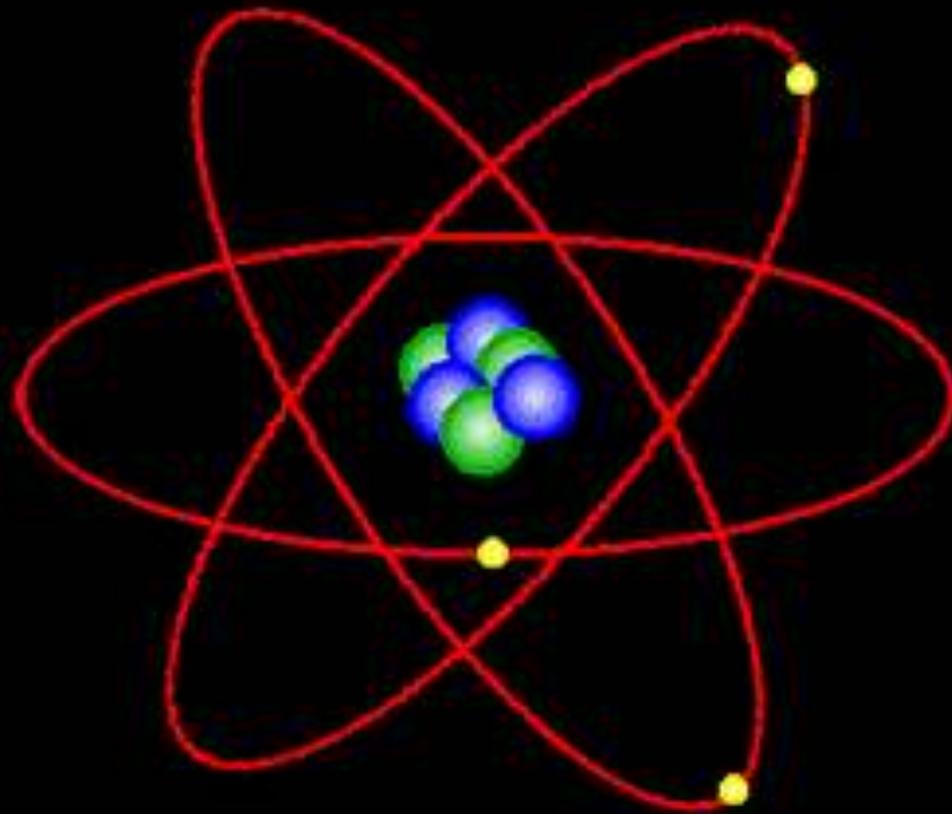


H₂O





STRUCTURE OF AN ATOM



Modern Physics Pillars:

Two big scientific revolutions

- **Relativity**
- **Quantum Mechanics**

” Non troverai mai la verità se non sei disposto ad accettare anche ciò che non ti aspetti “. Eraclito

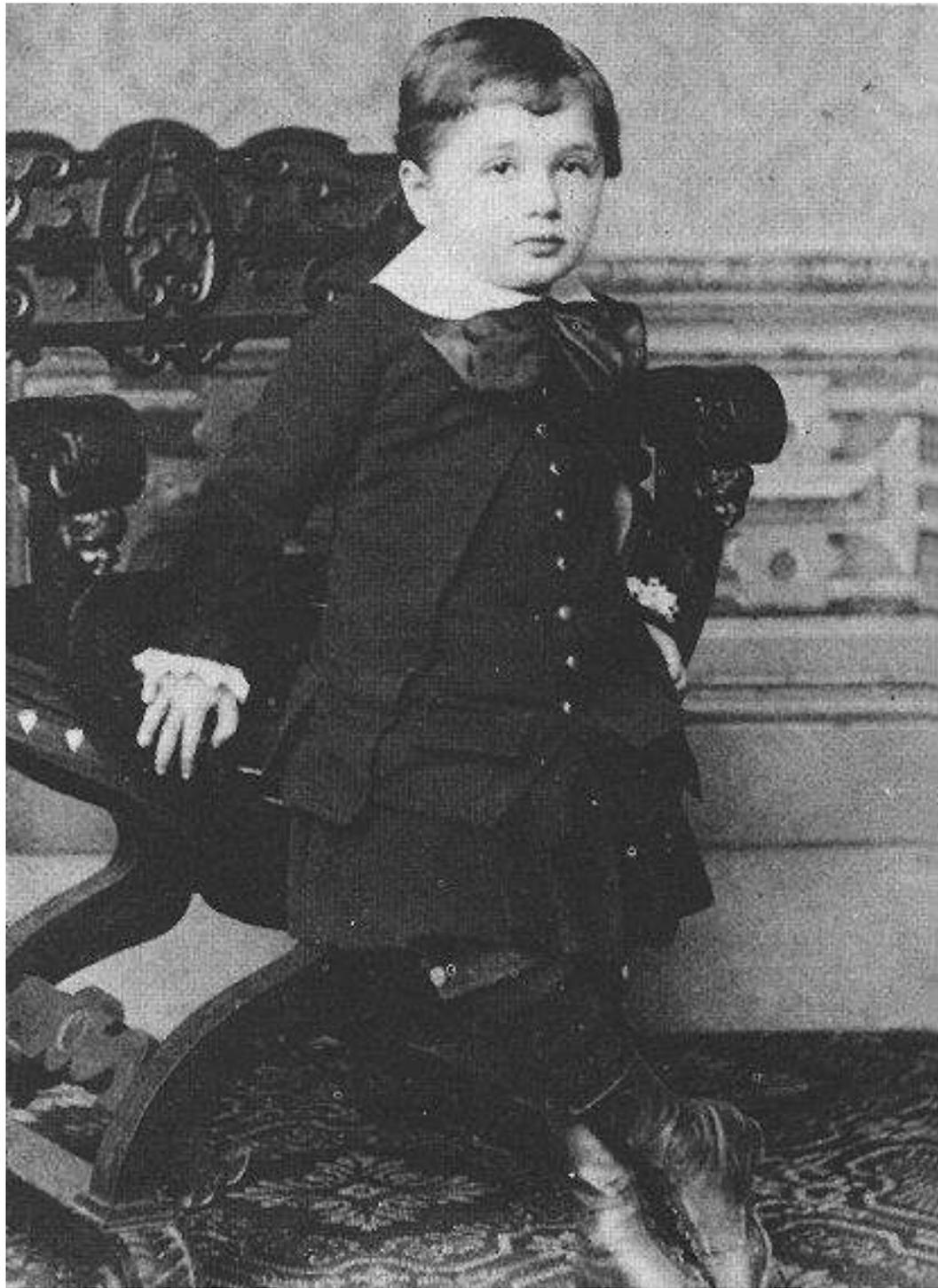
La Relativita'

Imagine travelling through space on a beam of light at the speed of light.



Albert Einstein, theory of relativity, gravity, velocity, energy, mass, speed, time, $E=mc^2$ Albert Ein

Bobonart



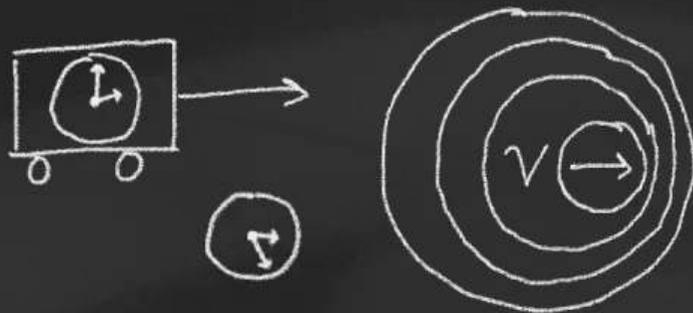
Special relativity



$$v_{AC} + v_{AB} = v_{BC}$$

$$v_{AC} = \frac{v_{AB} + v_{BC}}{1 + \frac{v_{AB} v_{BC}}{c^2}}$$

$$c \approx 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$



simultaneity

$$E = mc^2$$

$$L = \frac{1}{\gamma} L_0$$

$$T = \gamma T_0$$

Lorentz Transformations:

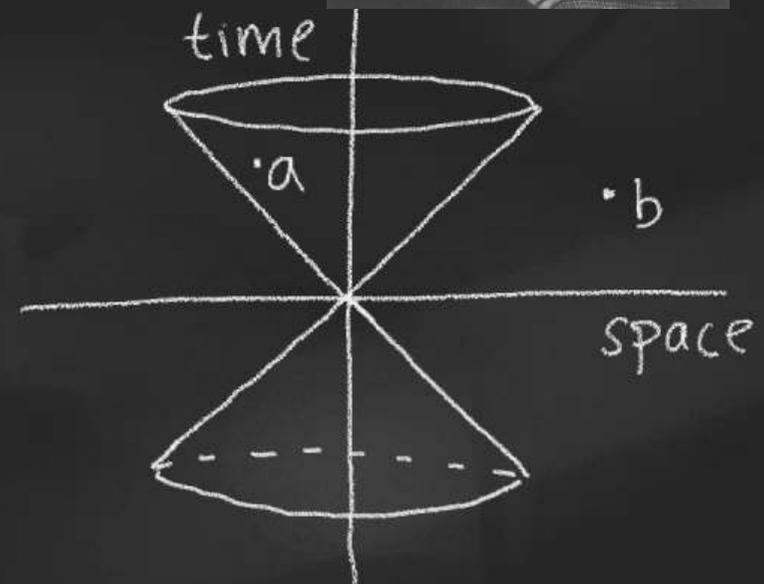
$$x' = \gamma(x - vt)$$

$$y' = y$$

$$z' = z$$

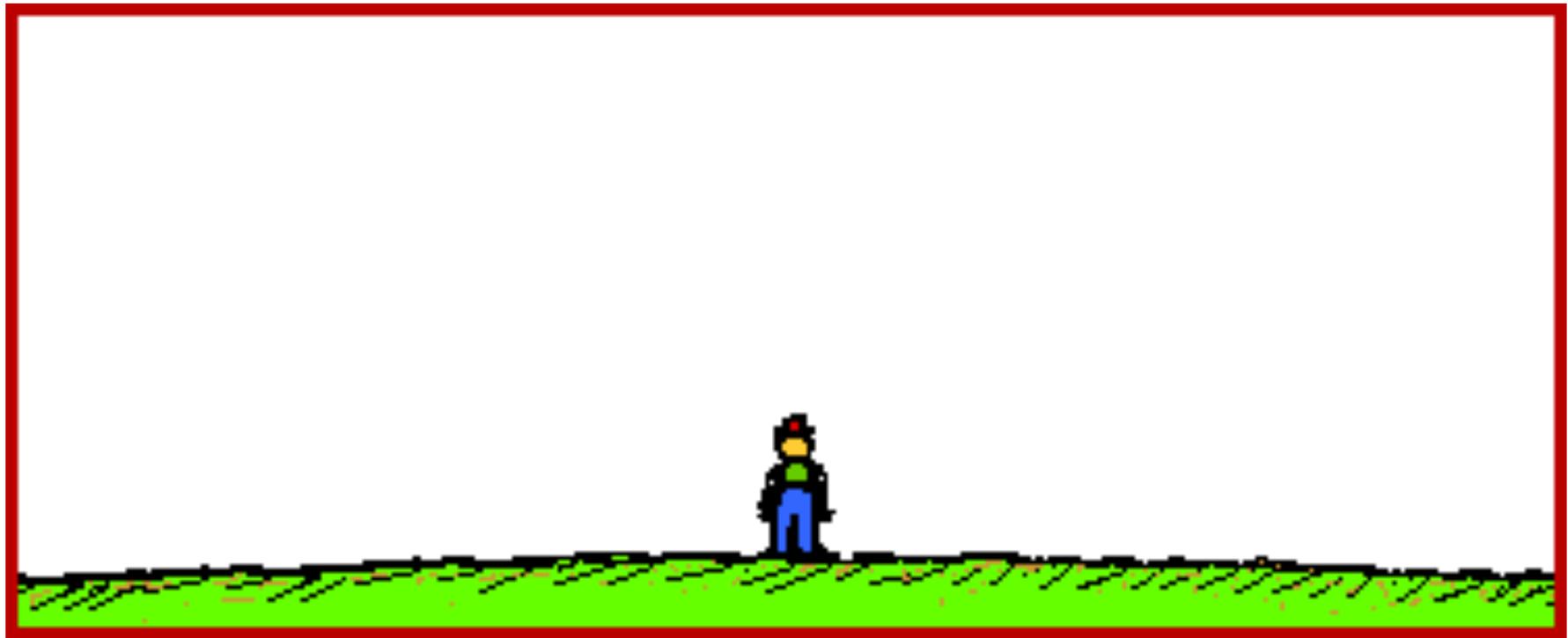
$$t' = \gamma(t - \frac{v}{c^2} x)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$



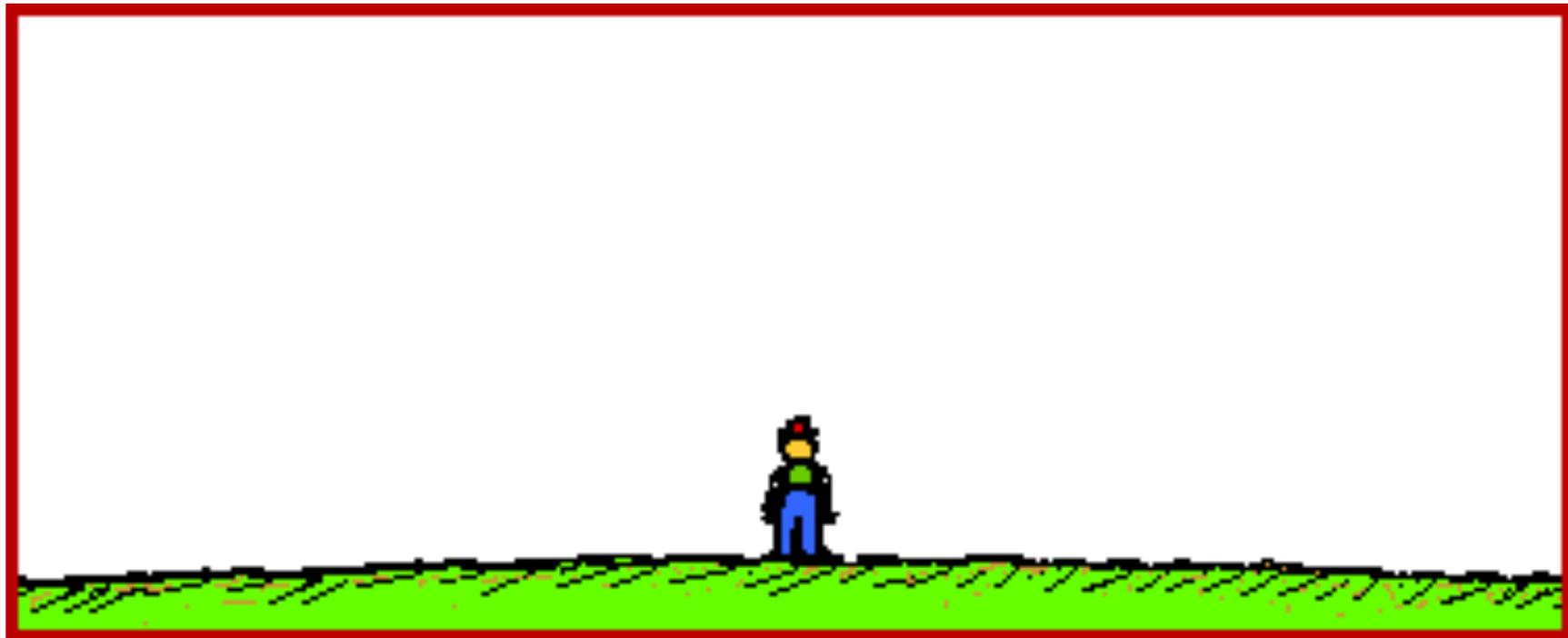
Length contraction

- 10% light speed



Length contraction

- 86% light speed



Length contraction

- 99% light speed



Length contraction

- 99.99% light speed



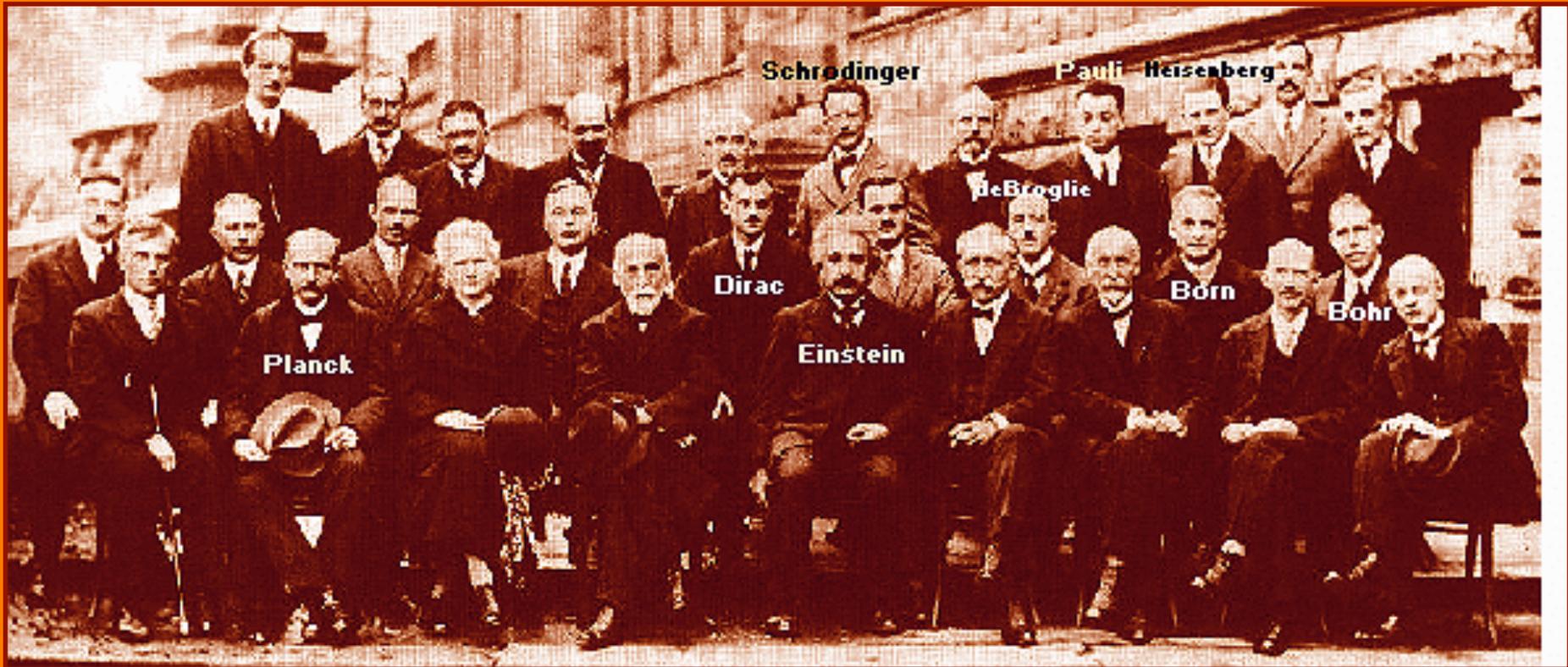
BACK TO THE FUTURE





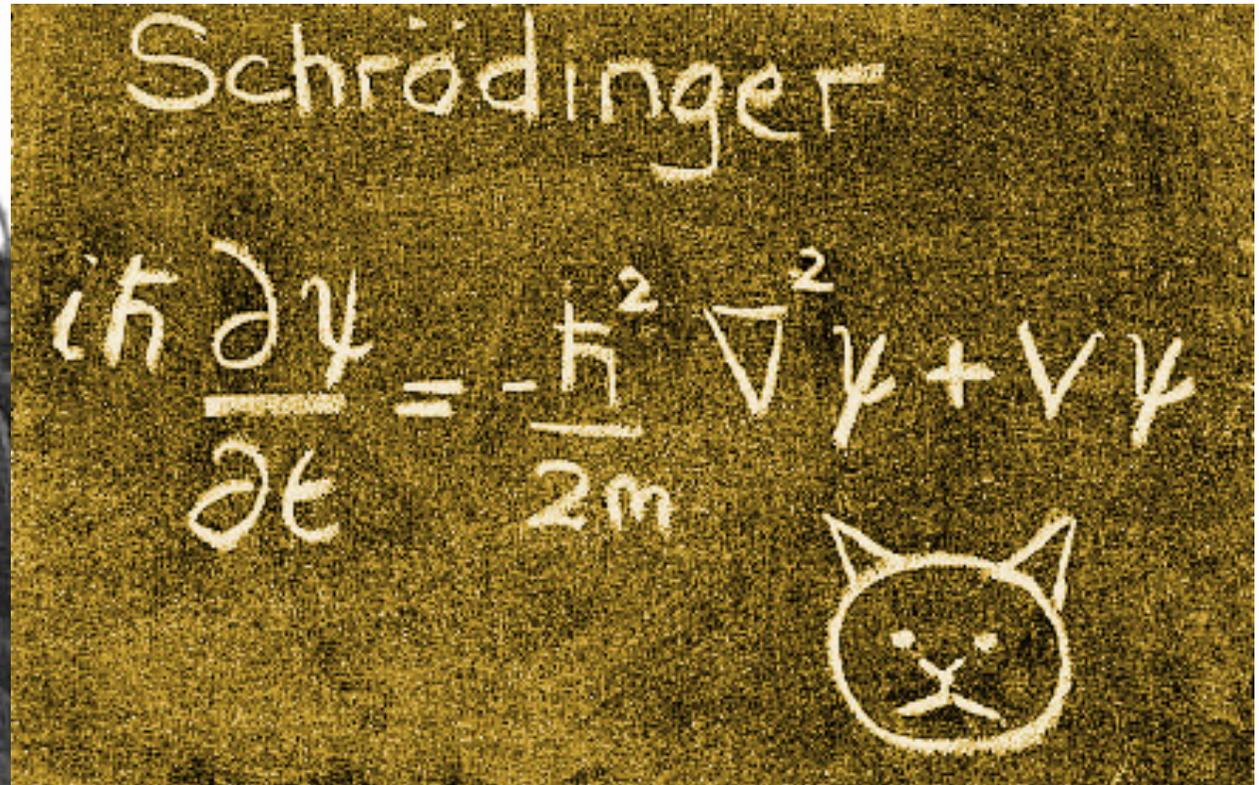


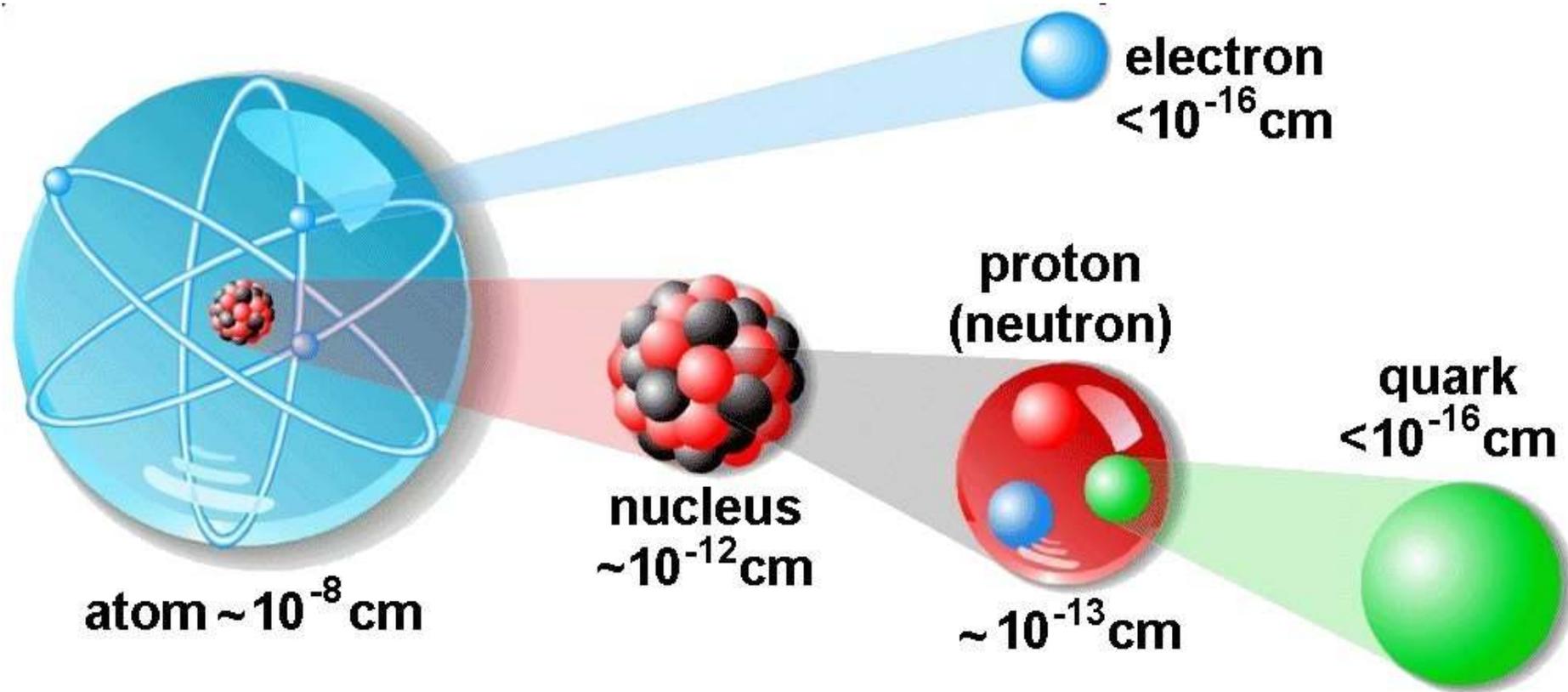
Quantum mechanics

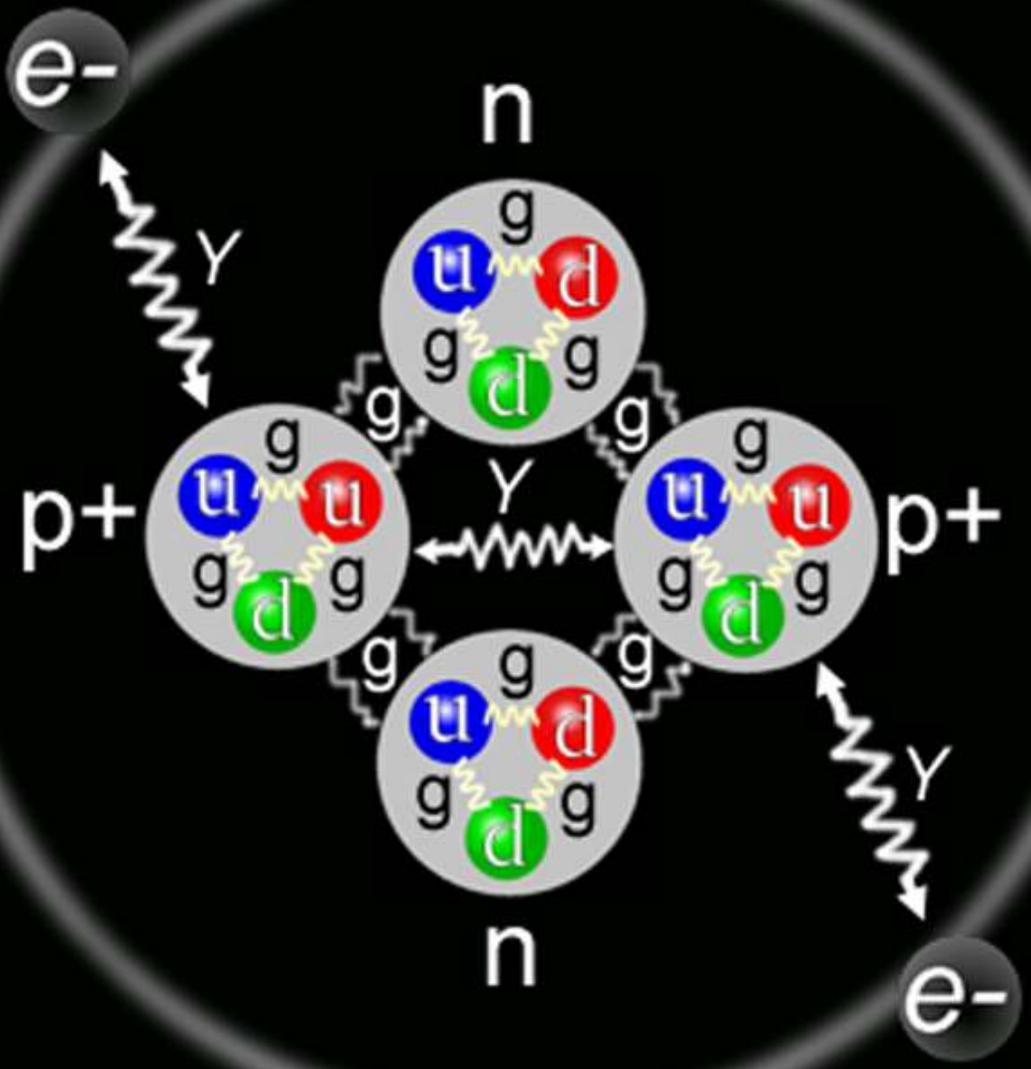


Conferenza di Solvay (1927)

Schroedinger







STANDARD MODEL OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

QUARKS

UP mass $2,3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge $\frac{2}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 	CHARM mass $1,275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge $\frac{2}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 	TOP mass $173,07 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge $\frac{2}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 
DOWN mass $4,8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge $-\frac{1}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 	STRANGE mass $95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge $-\frac{1}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 	BOTTOM mass $4,18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge $-\frac{1}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 

LEPTONS

ELECTRON mass $0,511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge -1 spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 	MUON mass $105,7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge -1 spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 	TAU mass $1,777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge -1 spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 
ELECTRON NEUTRINO mass $<2,2 \text{ eV}/c^2$ charge 0 spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 	MUON NEUTRINO mass $<0,17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge 0 spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 	TAU NEUTRINO mass $<15,5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge 0 spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 

GLUON
 mass 0
 charge 0
 spin 1


PHOTON
 mass 0
 charge 0
 spin 1


Z BOSON
 mass $91,2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 charge 0
 spin 1


W BOSON
 mass $80,4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 charge ± 1
 spin 1


GAUGE BOSONS

HIGGS BOSON
 mass $126 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 charge 0
 spin 0

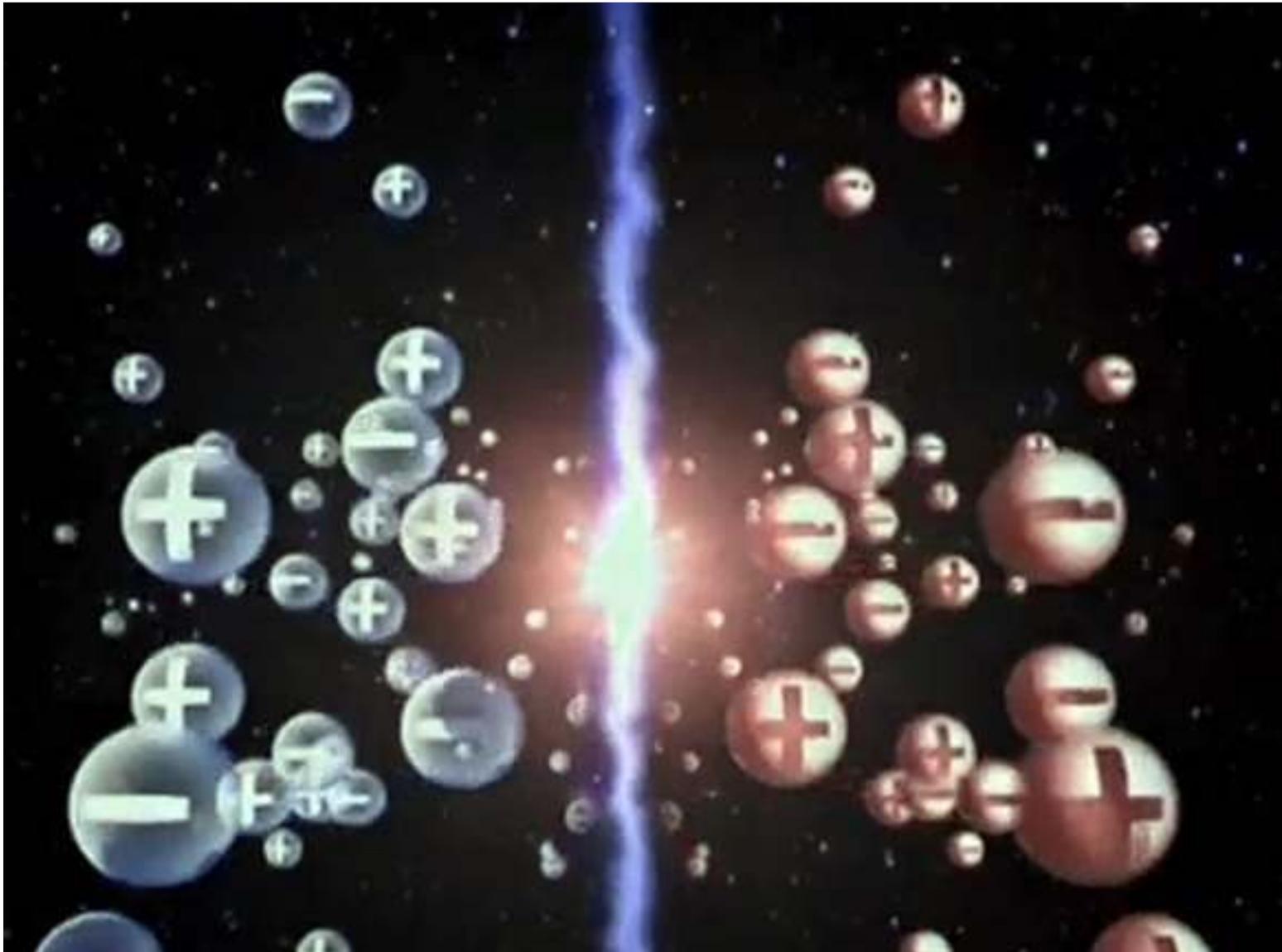

Does not include gravity!

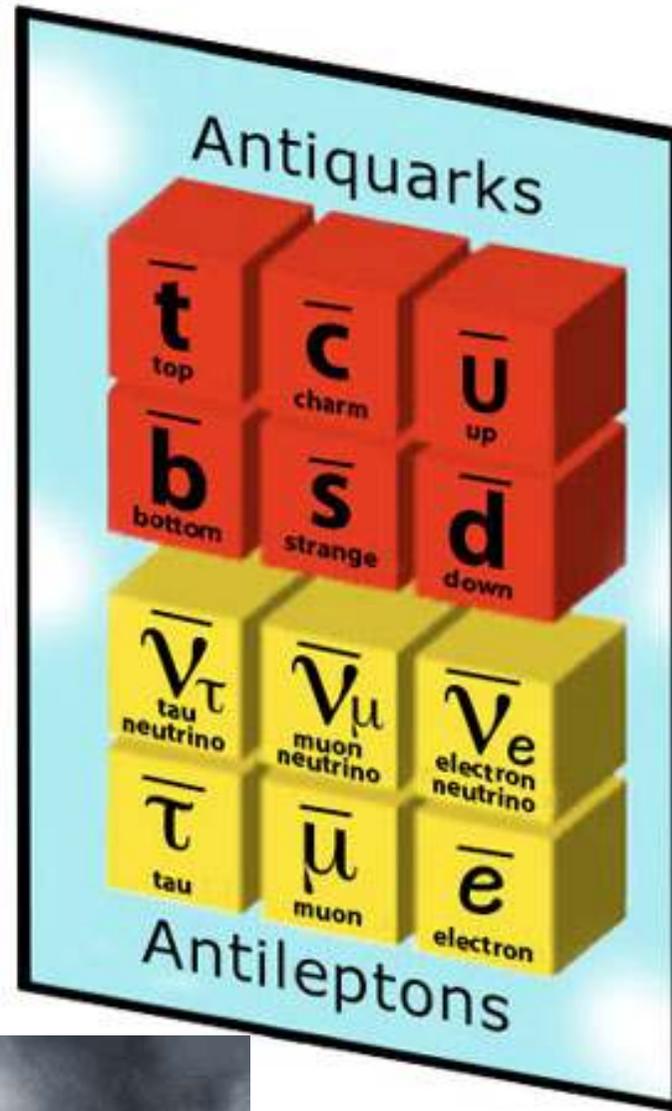
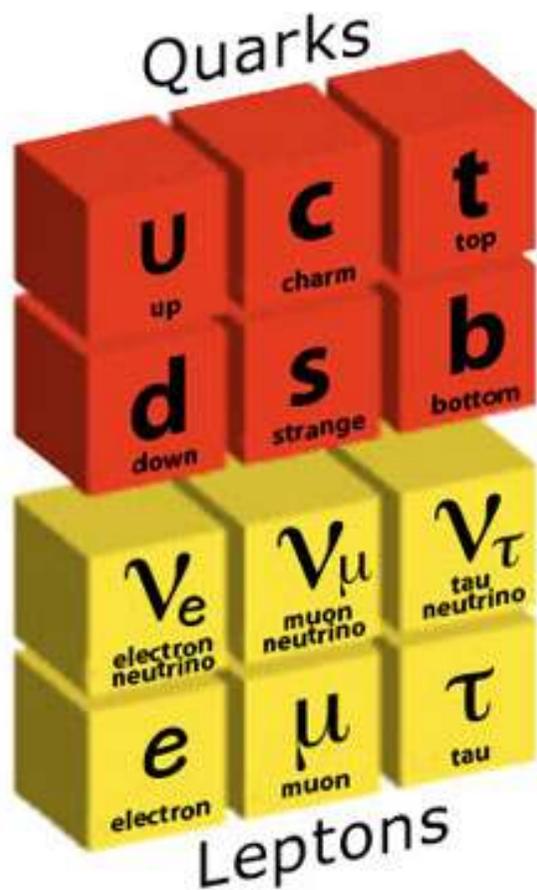


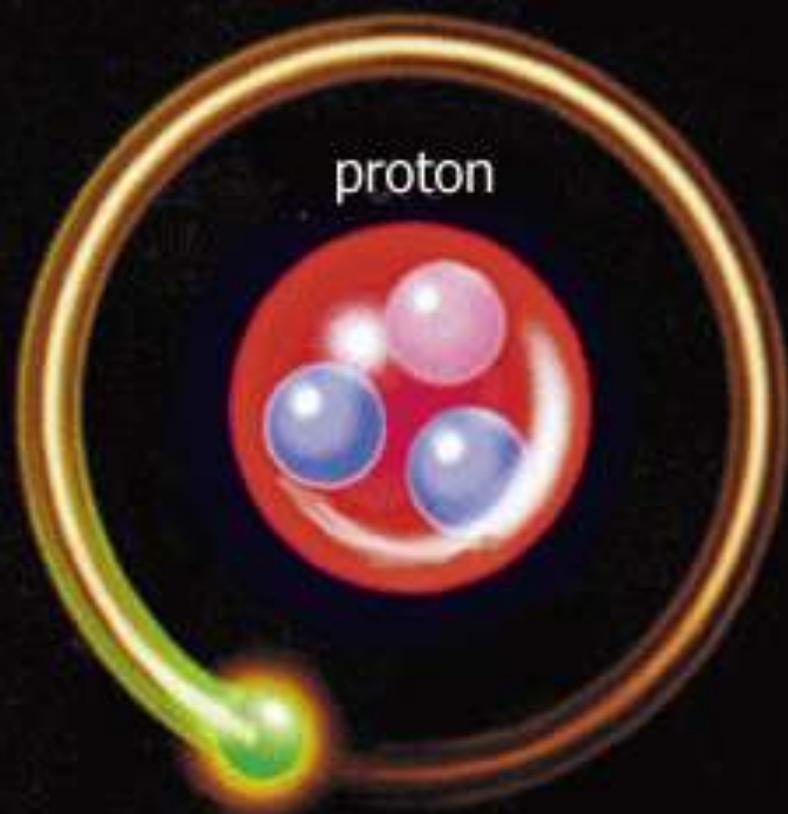
7 Open problems of Modern Physics:

- where is the **antimatter**?
- what happens inside the **black holes**?
- what are **dark matter and energy**?
- **the Schroedinger cat (collapse in quantum mechanics)** – how we solve it?
- what is the structure of **neutron stars**?
- are there other **Universes**?
- where are....the **extraterrestrials (aliens)**?

1) Where is the antimatter??



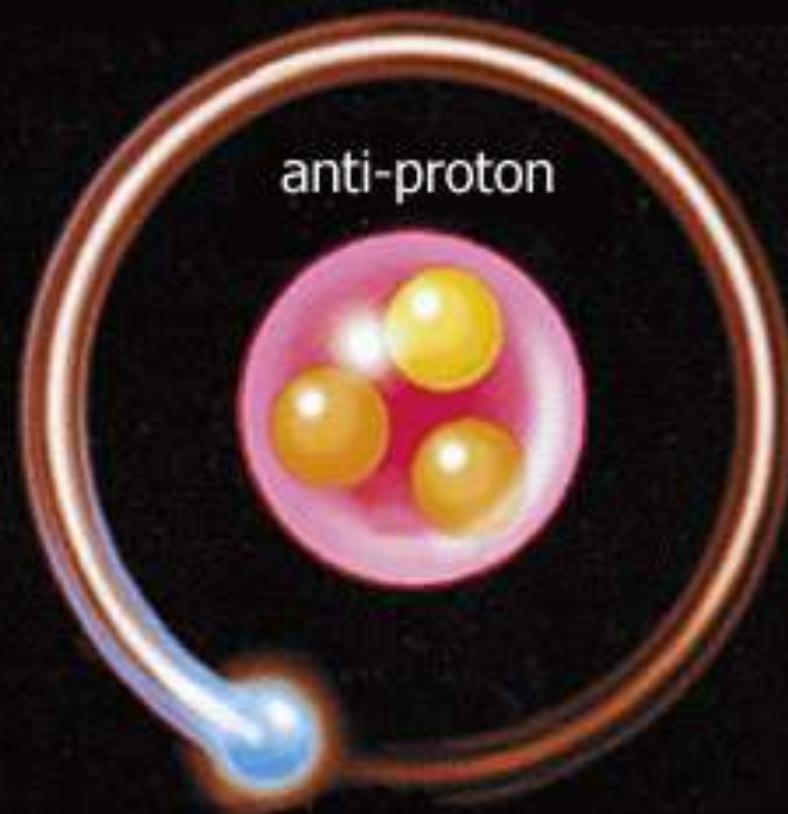




proton

electron

hydrogen



anti-proton

positron

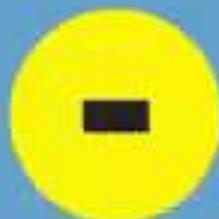
anti-hydrogen



Matter vs Anti-matter

ANTIMATTER

Positron



Antiproton

REGULAR MATTER

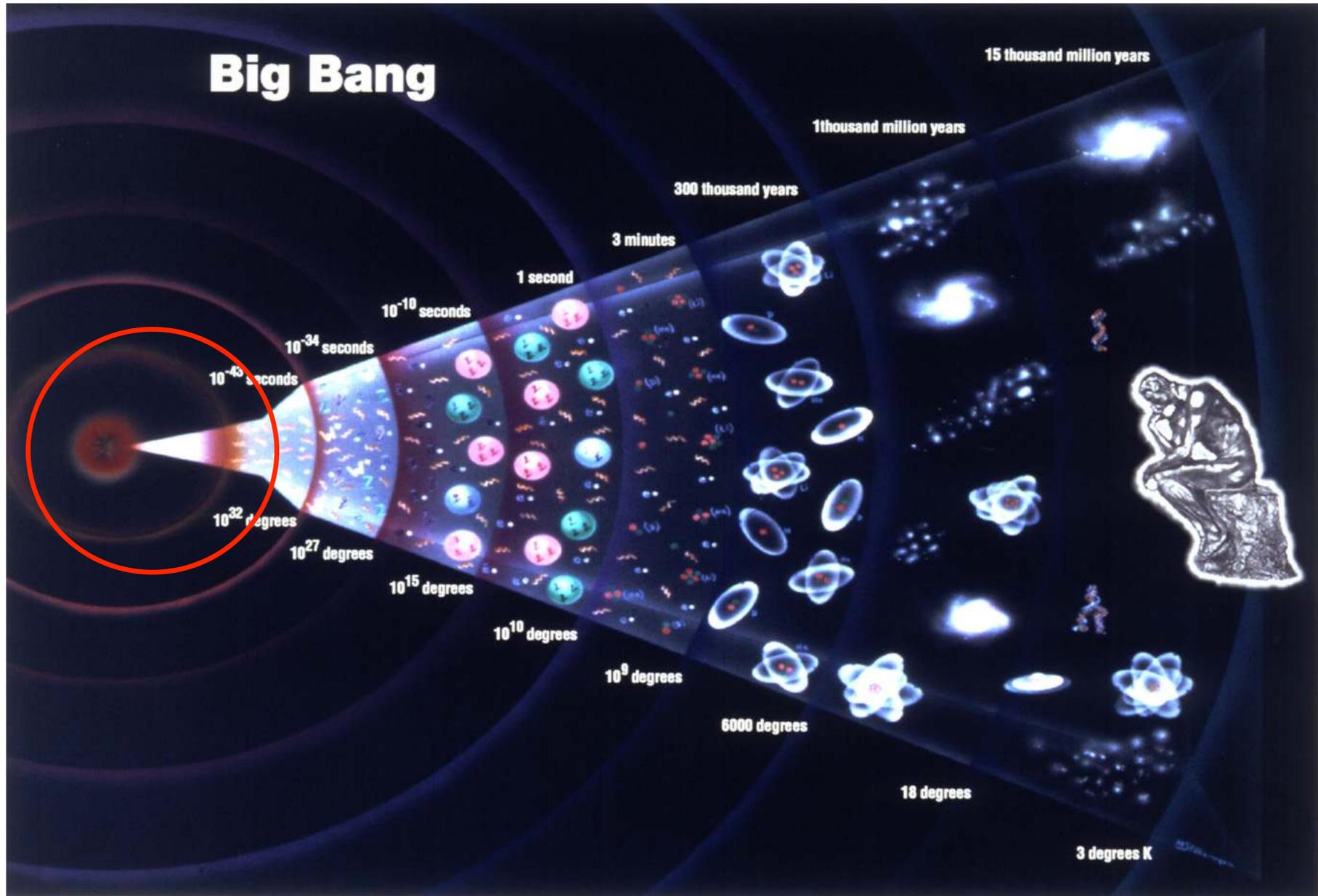
Electron



Proton



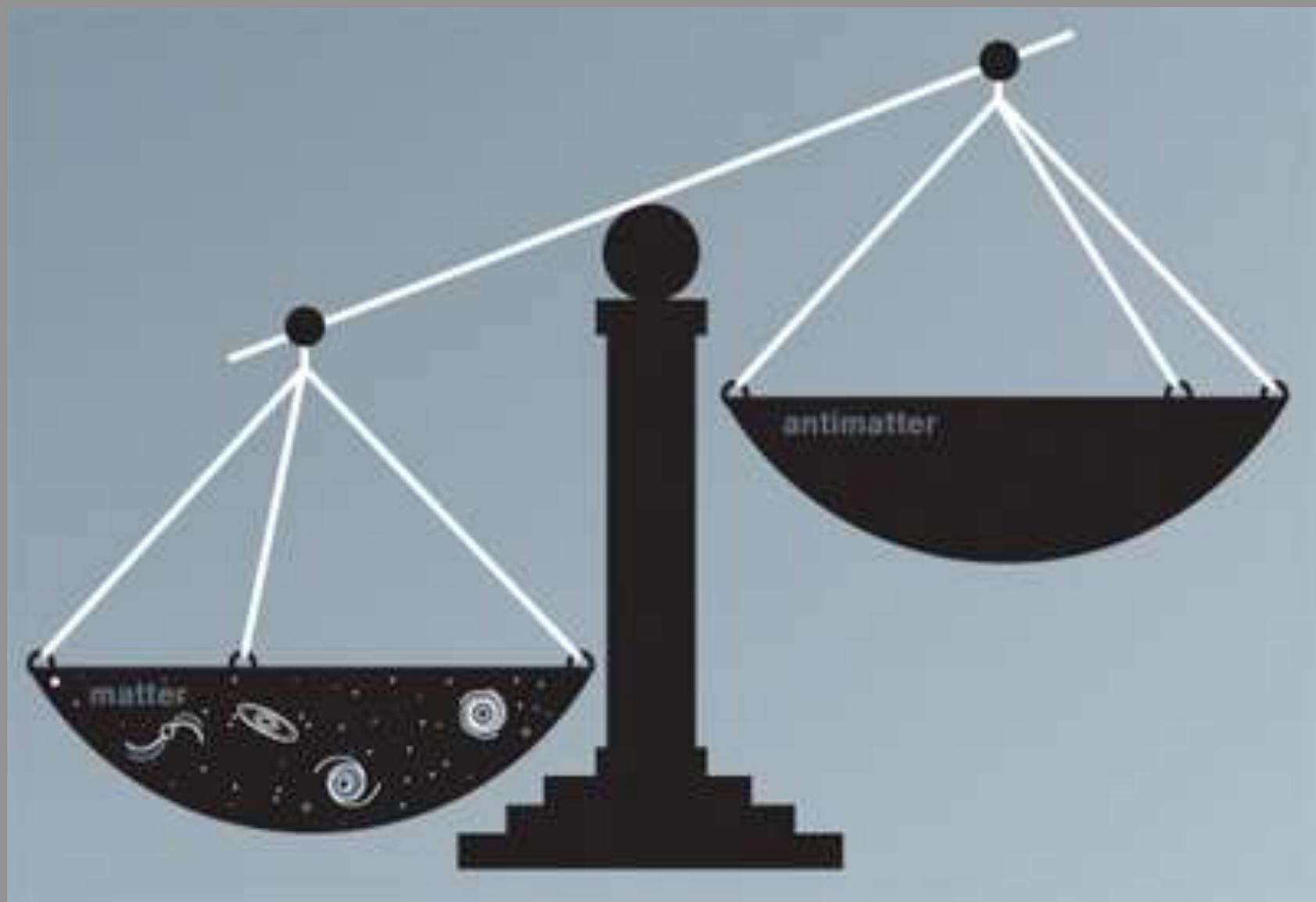
The Big Bang history



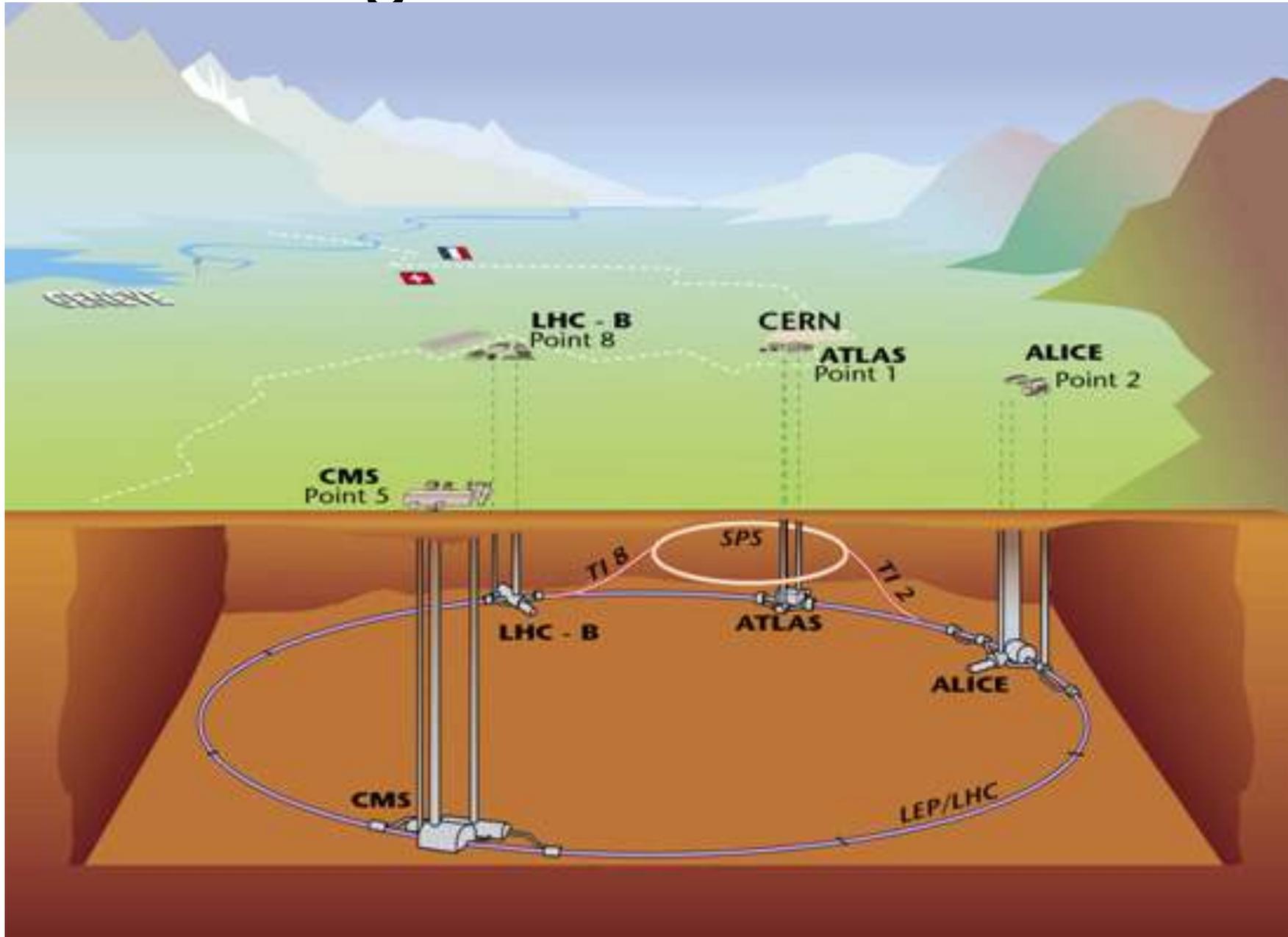


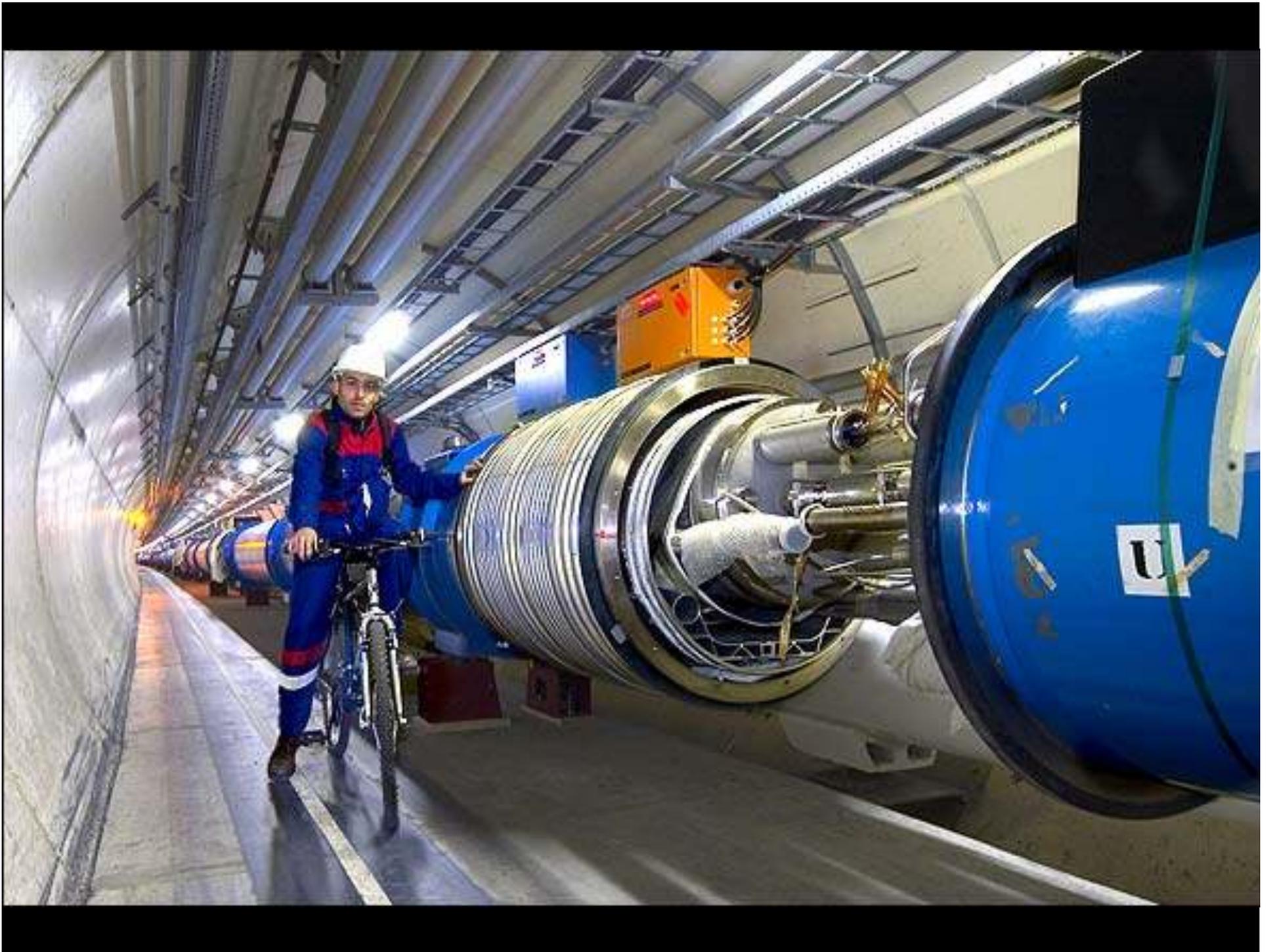
**Where is
all the
antimatter?**

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

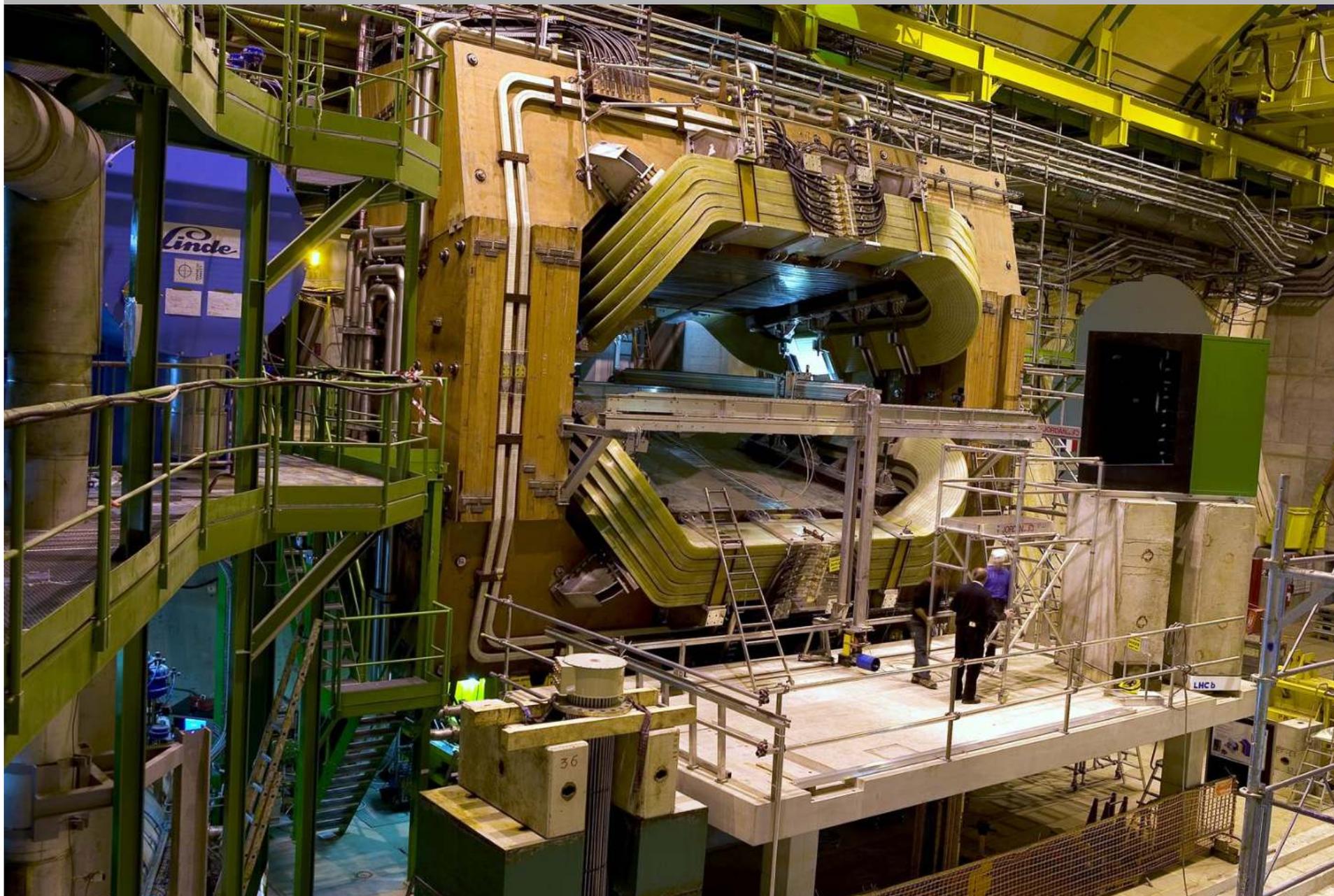


Large Hadron Collider





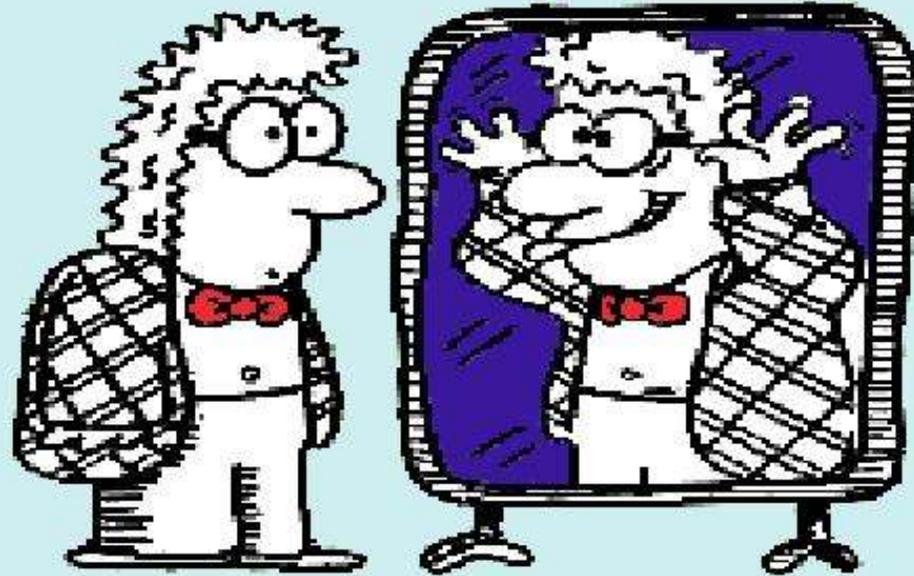
LHCb



THE MIRROR DID NOT SEEM TO BE OPERATING PROPERLY.

Part III

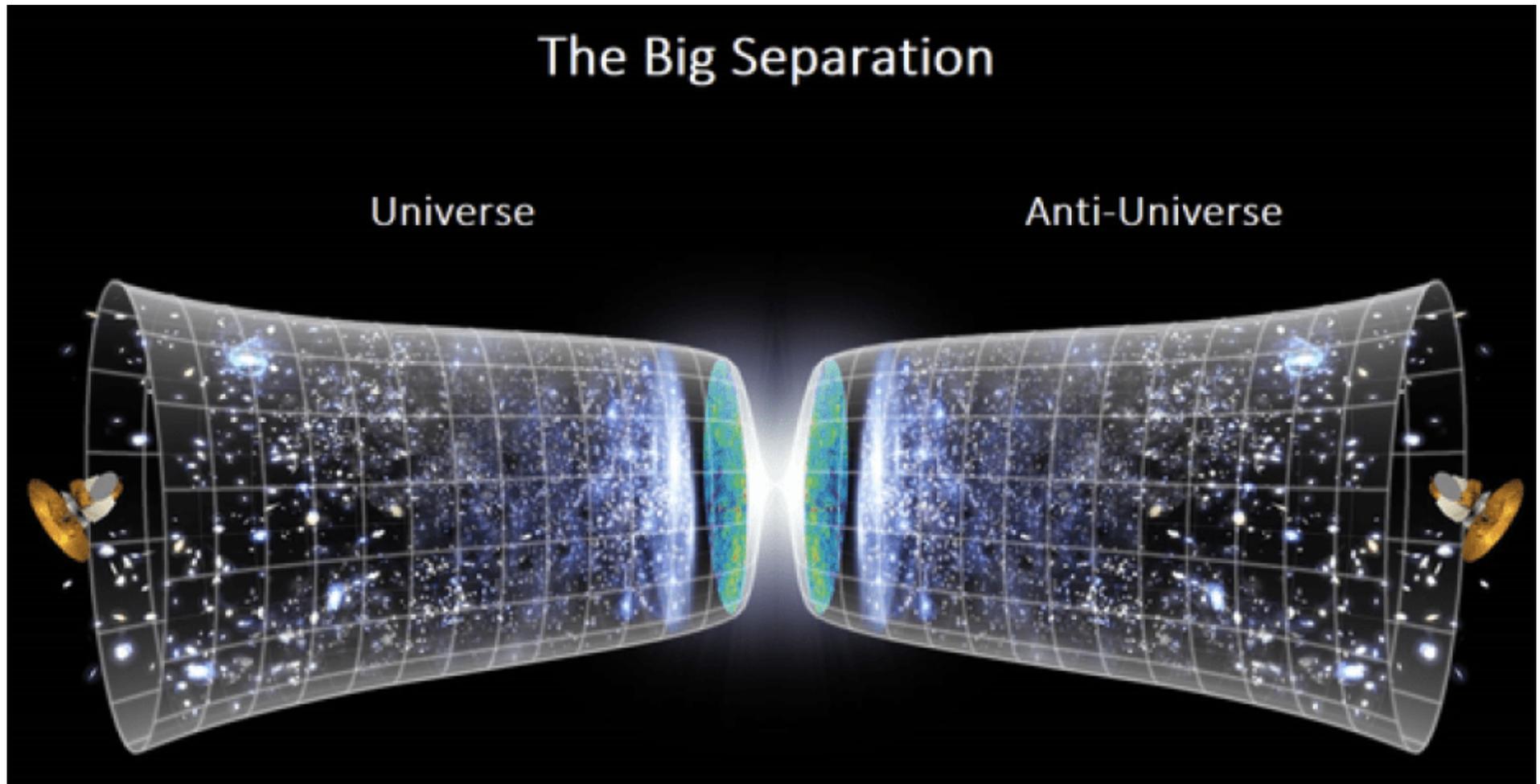
CP Violation and K Physics



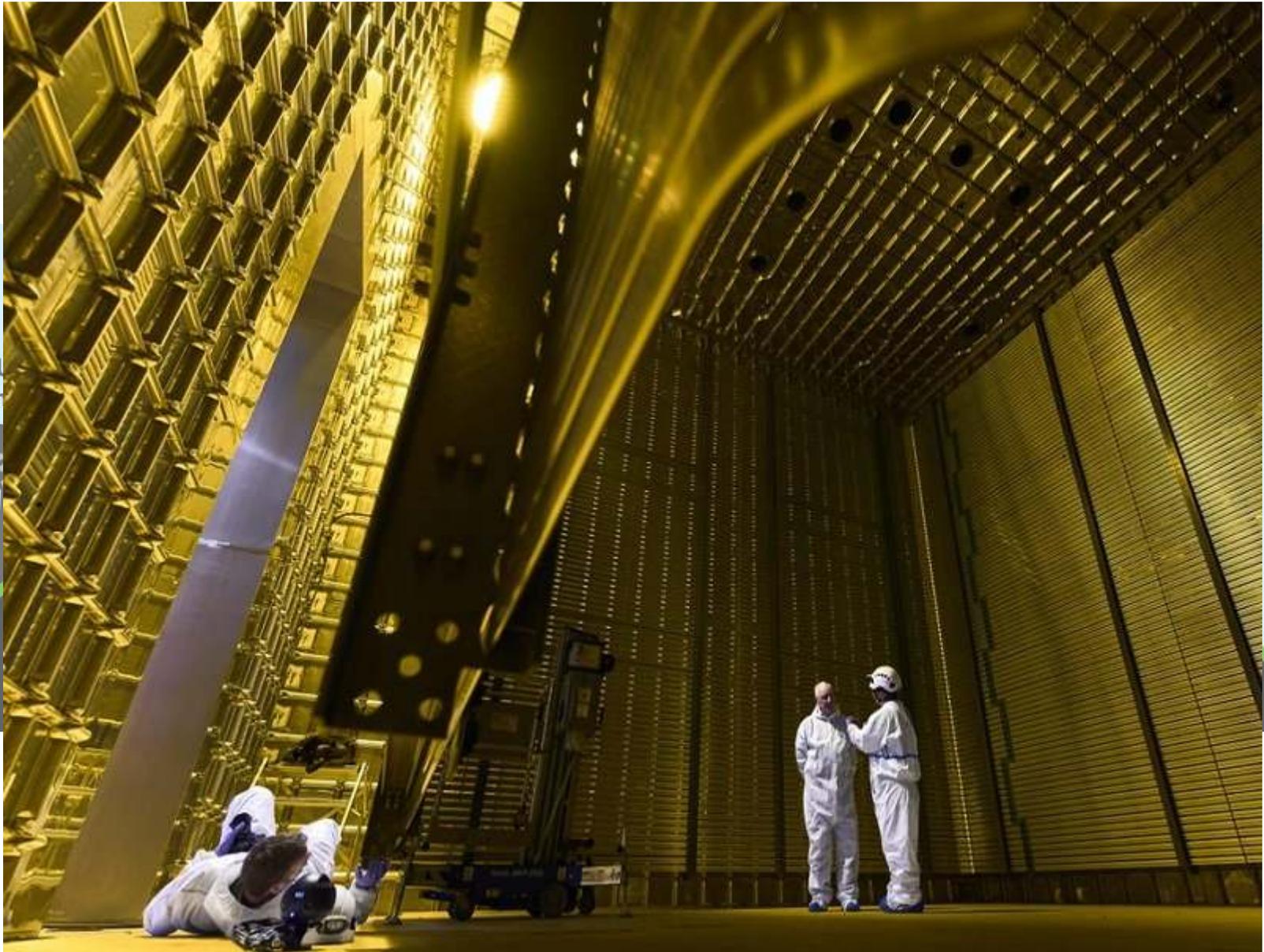
Chris Parkes

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

New “theory” ...another Univers (antimatter) on the other side (!) of the Big Bang



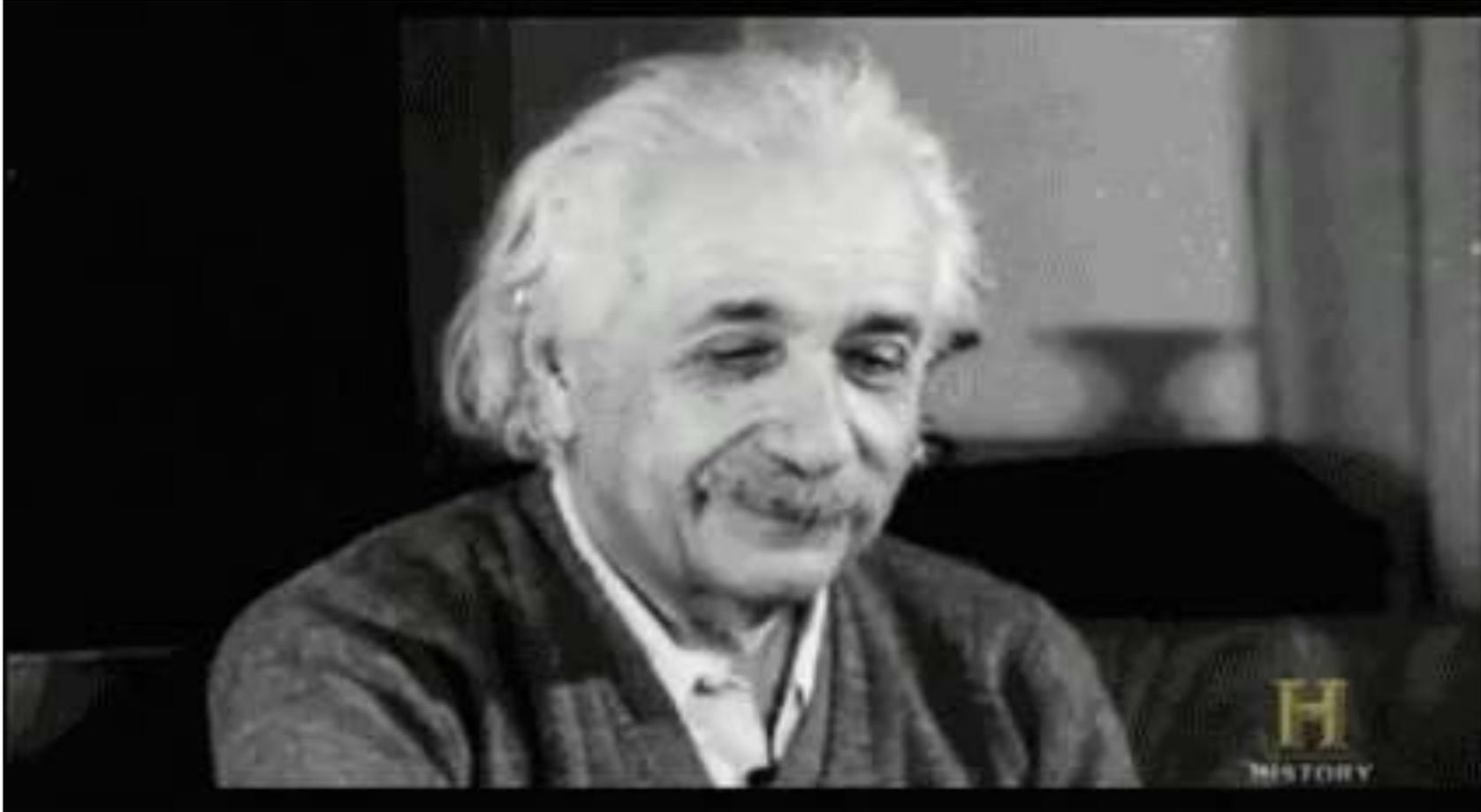
Sanford U
Research



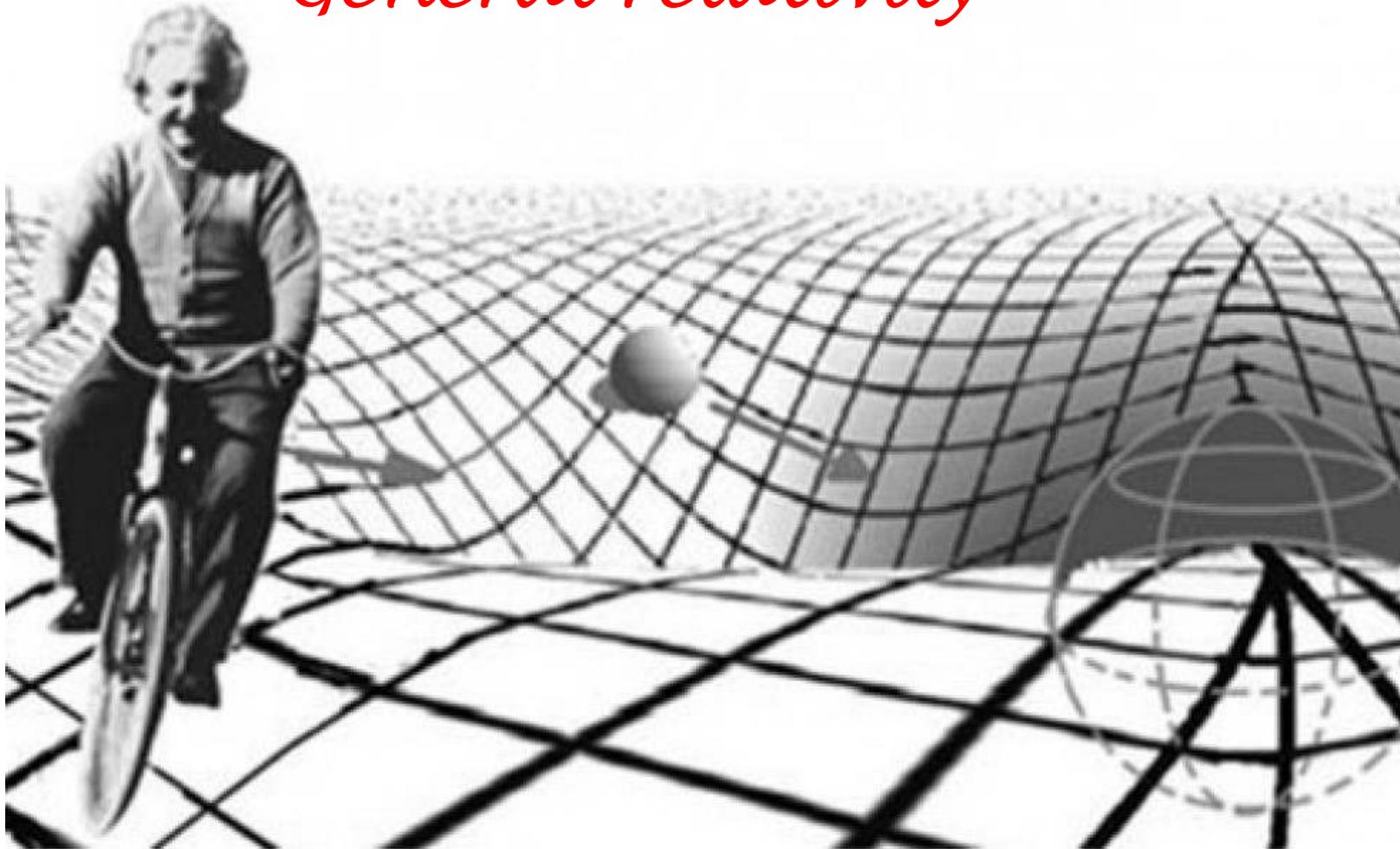
2) Black holes

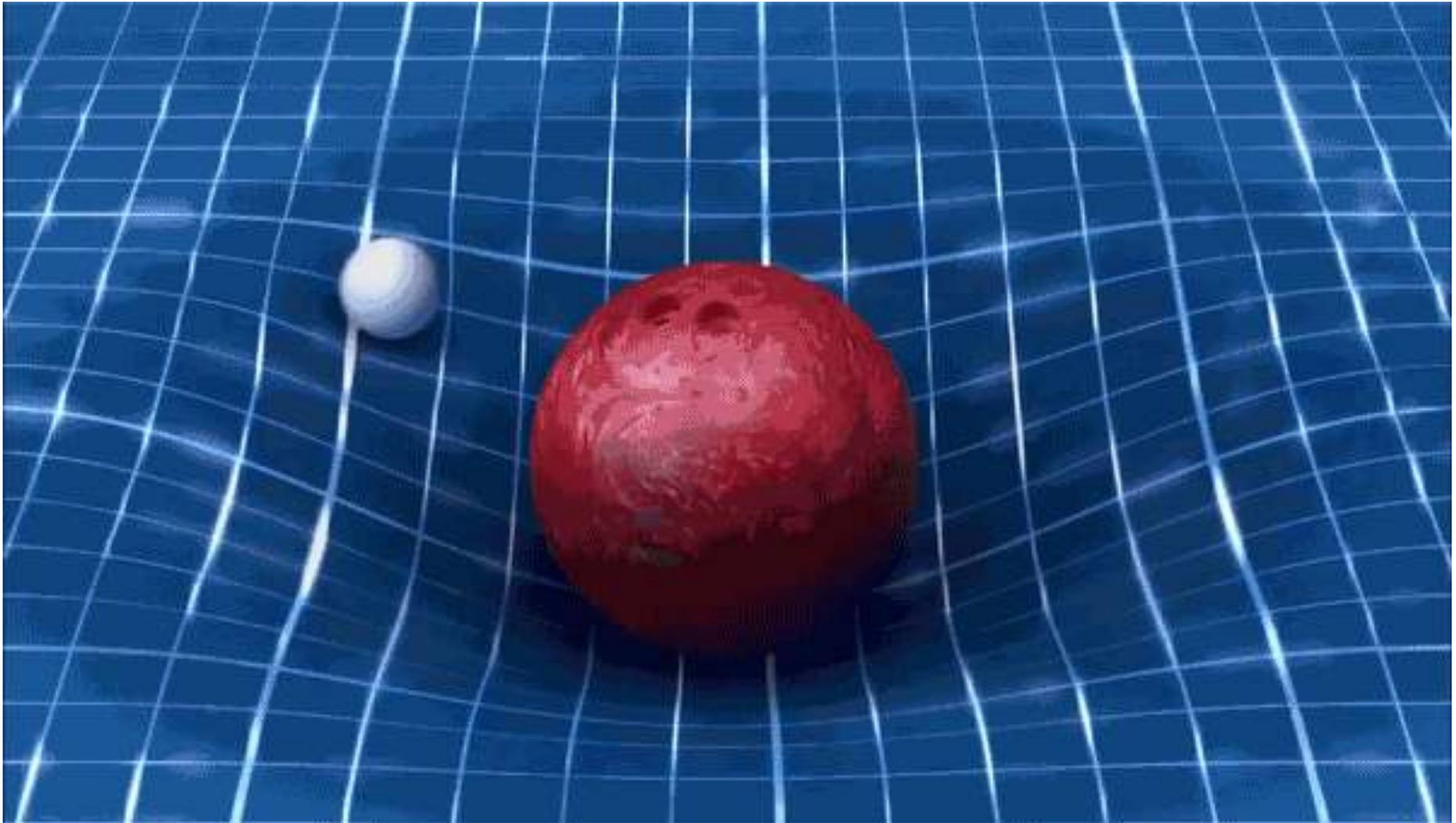




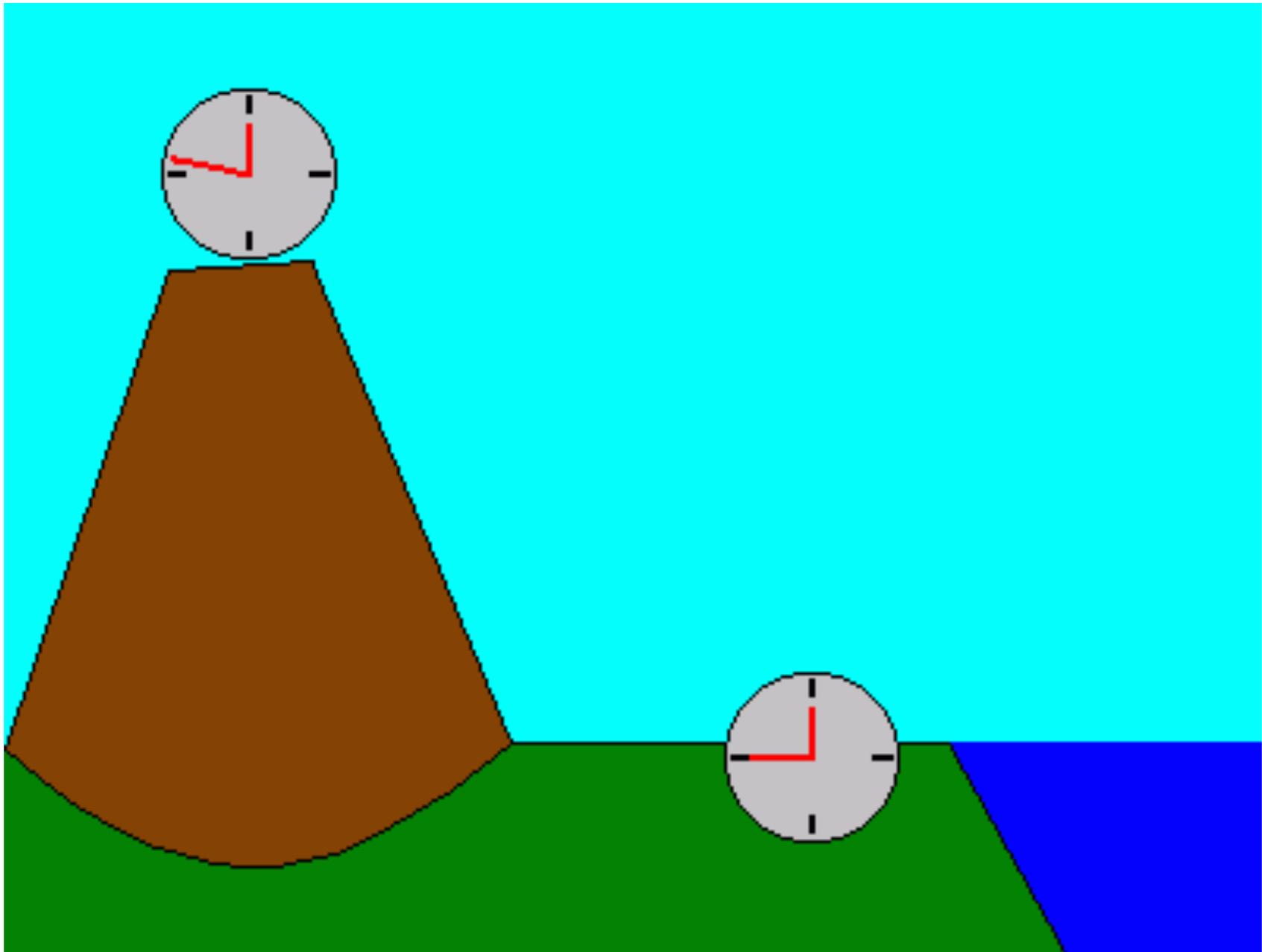


General relativity

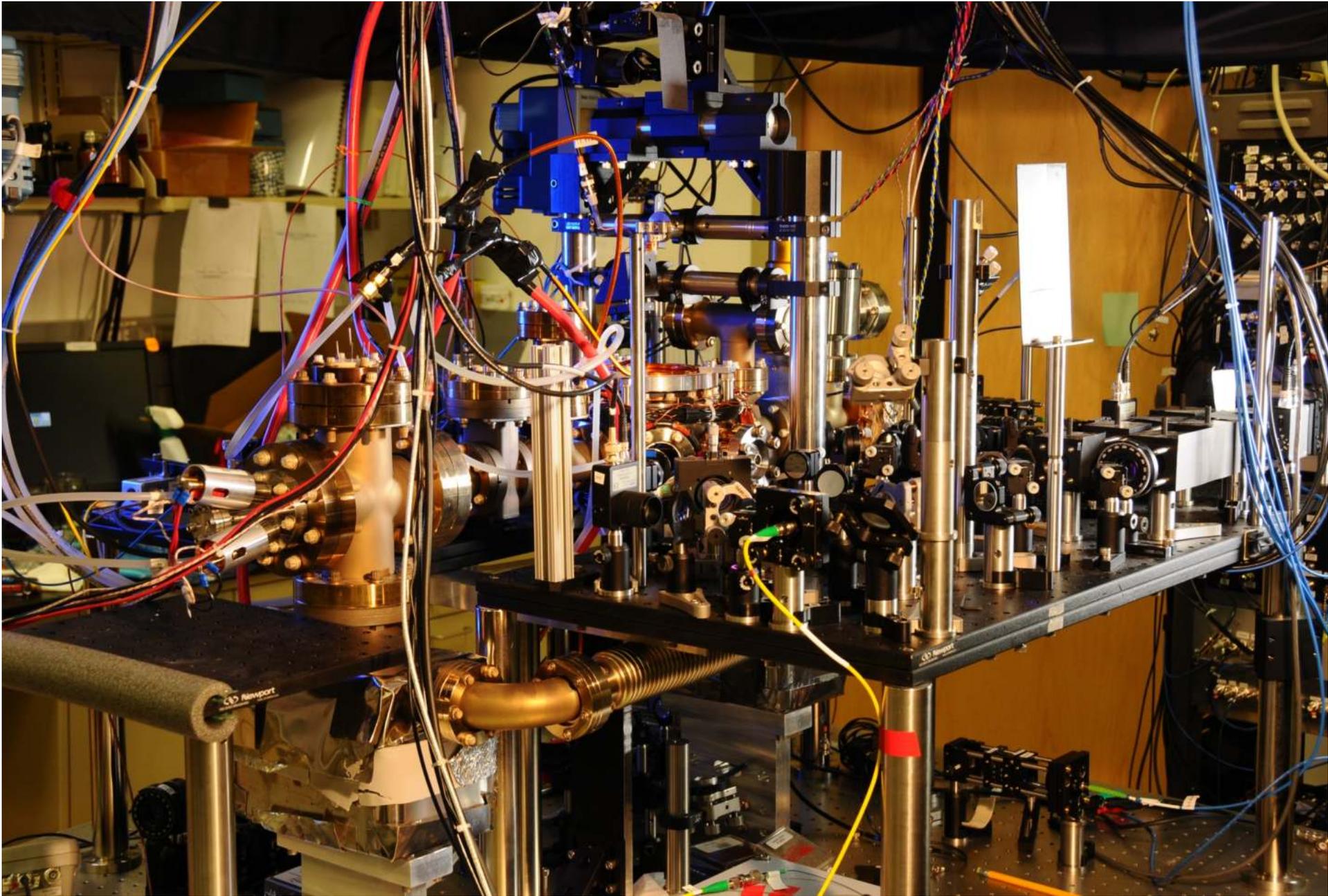






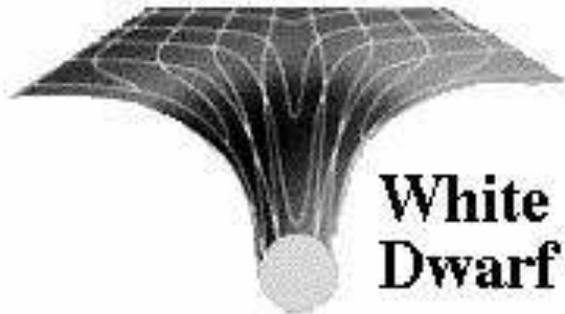




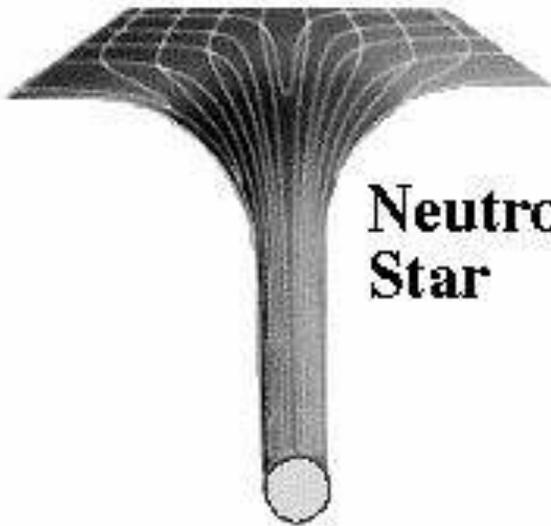




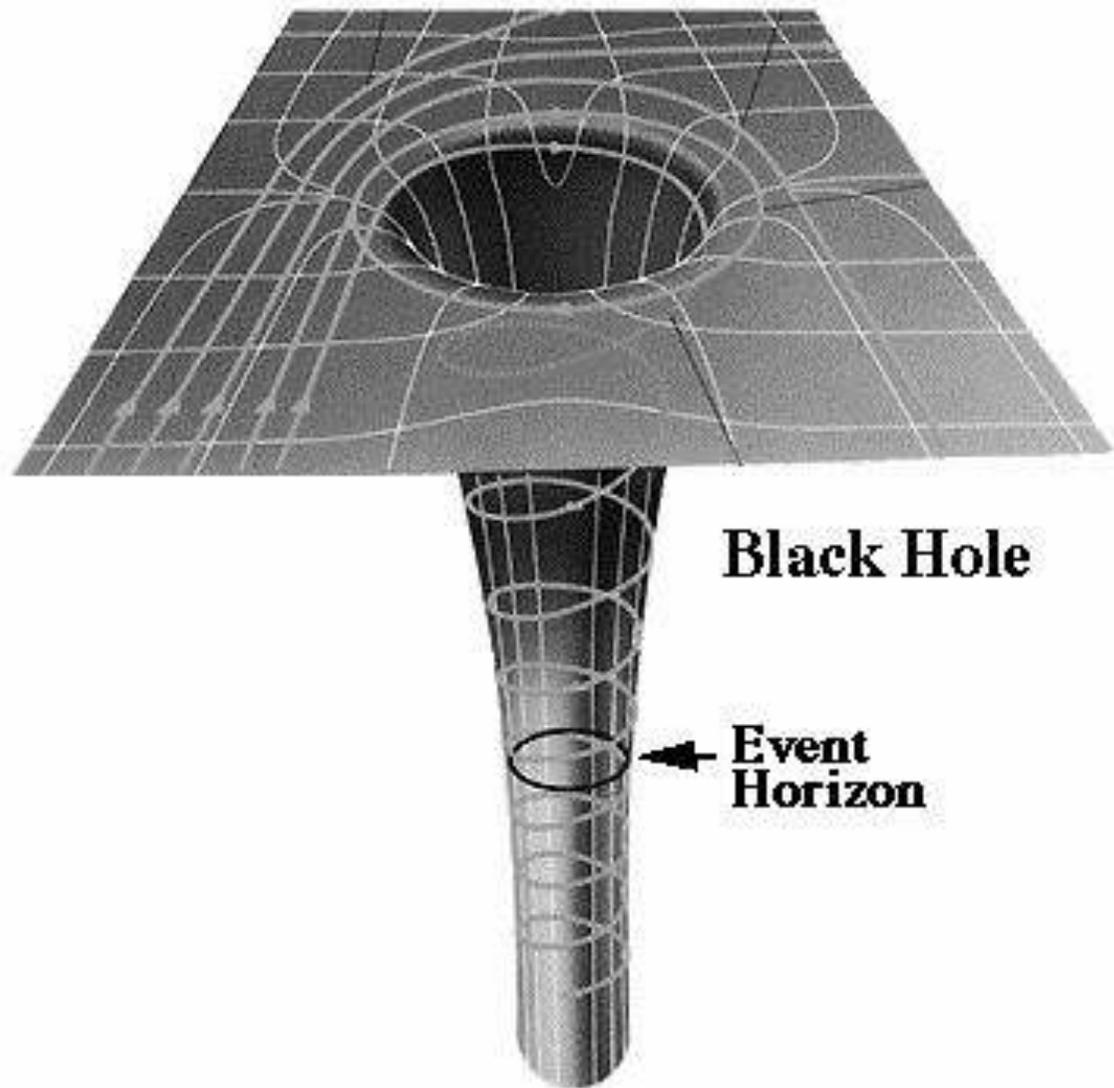
Sun



White Dwarf



Neutron Star



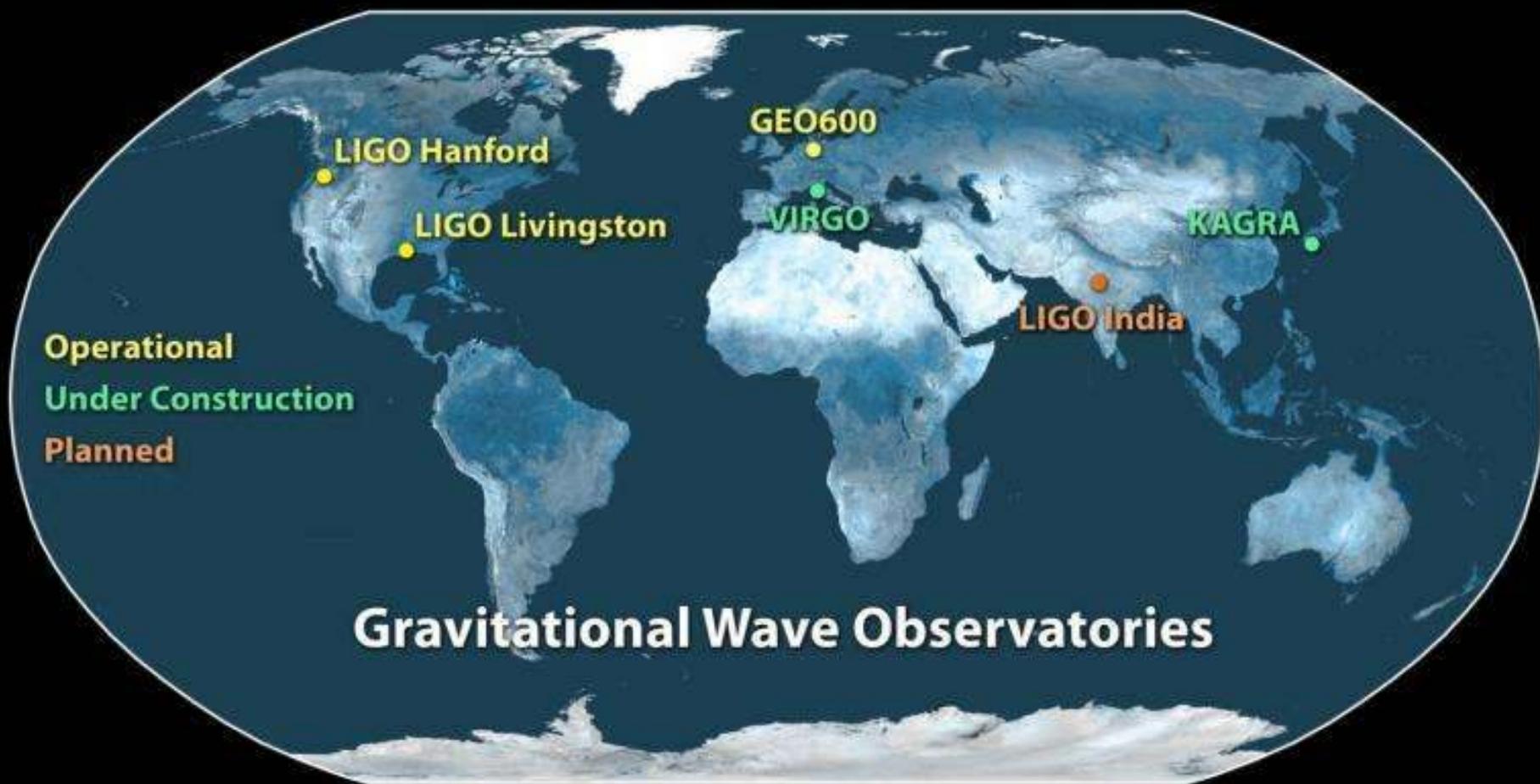
Black Hole

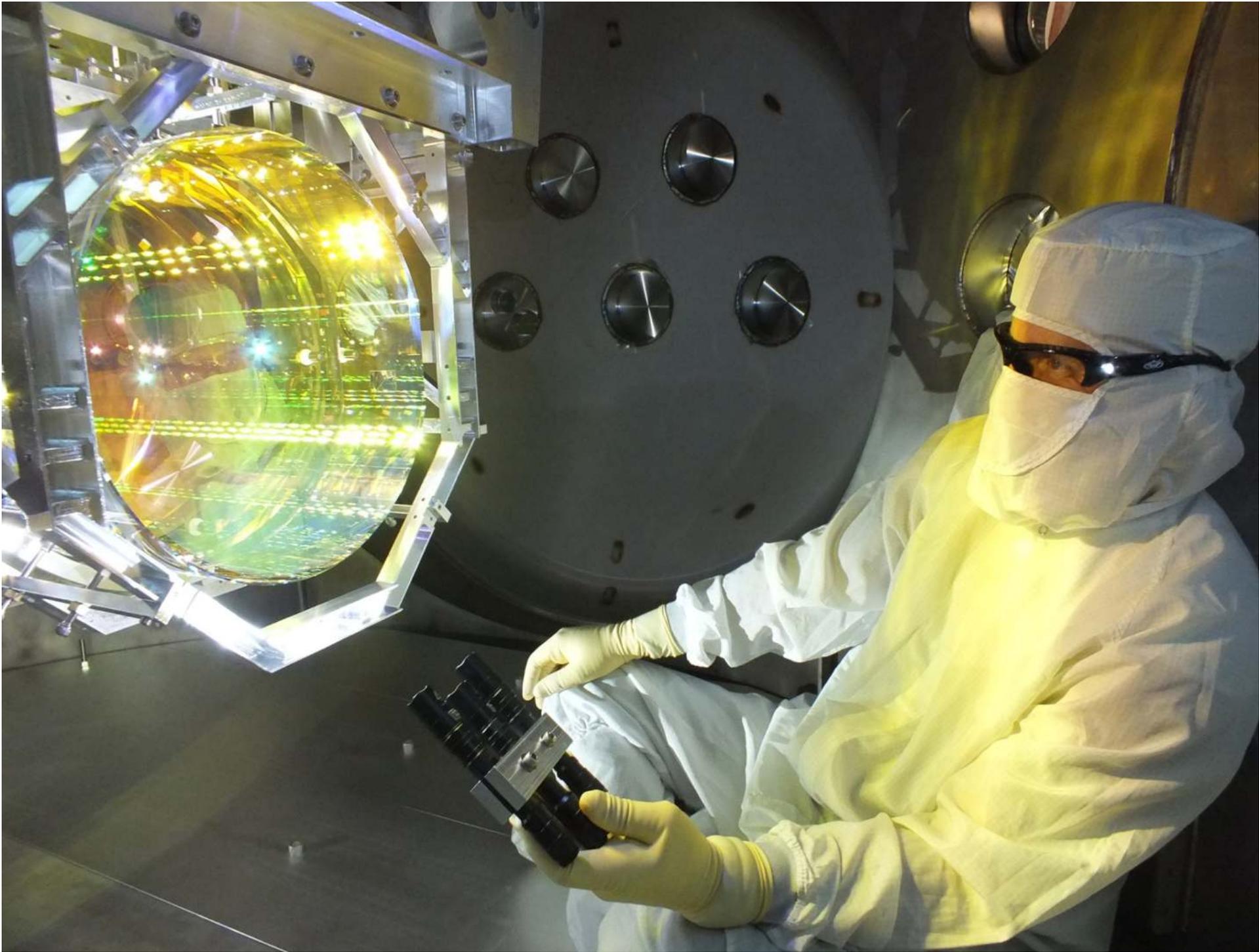
Event Horizon

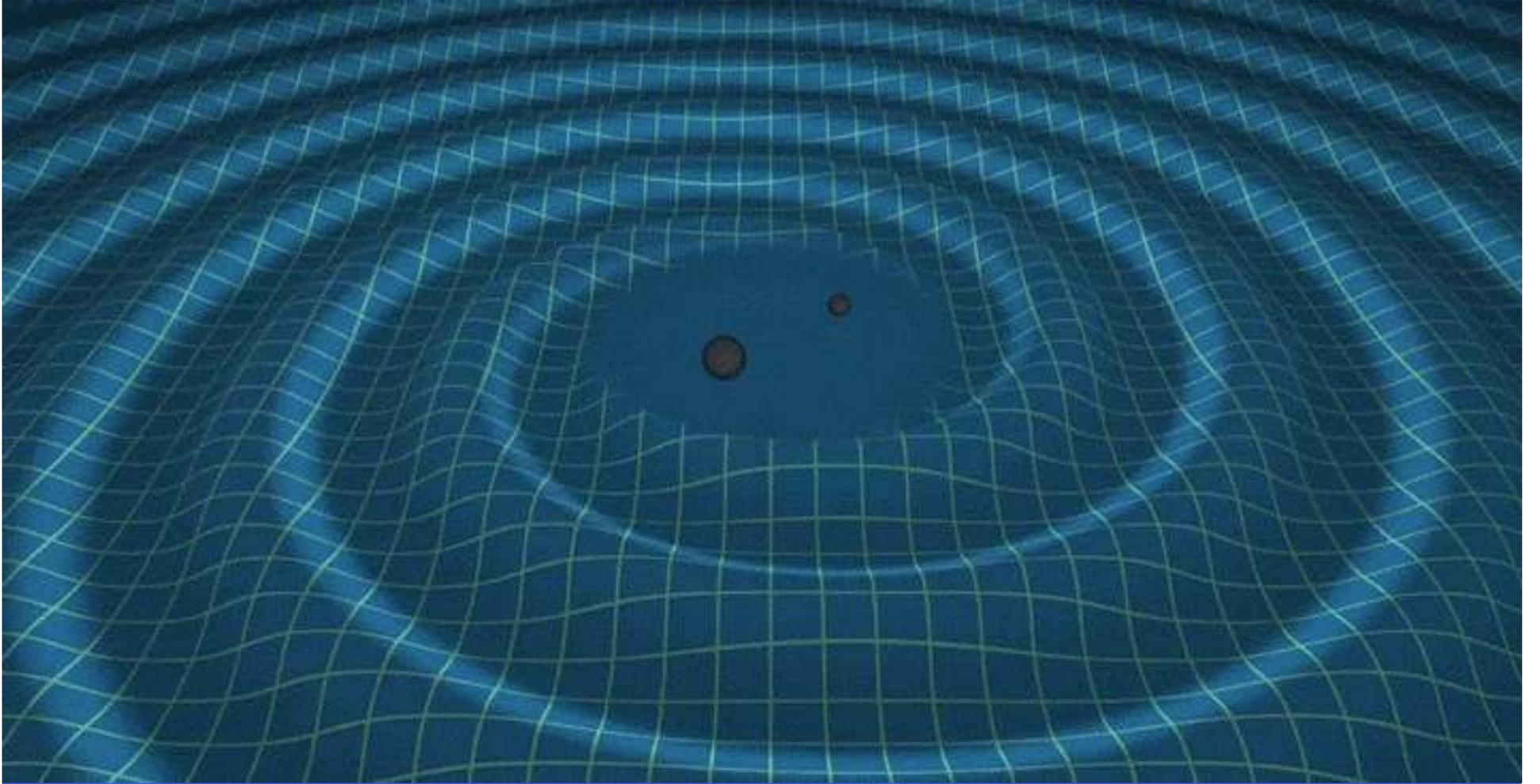
Credit: Adam Apollo



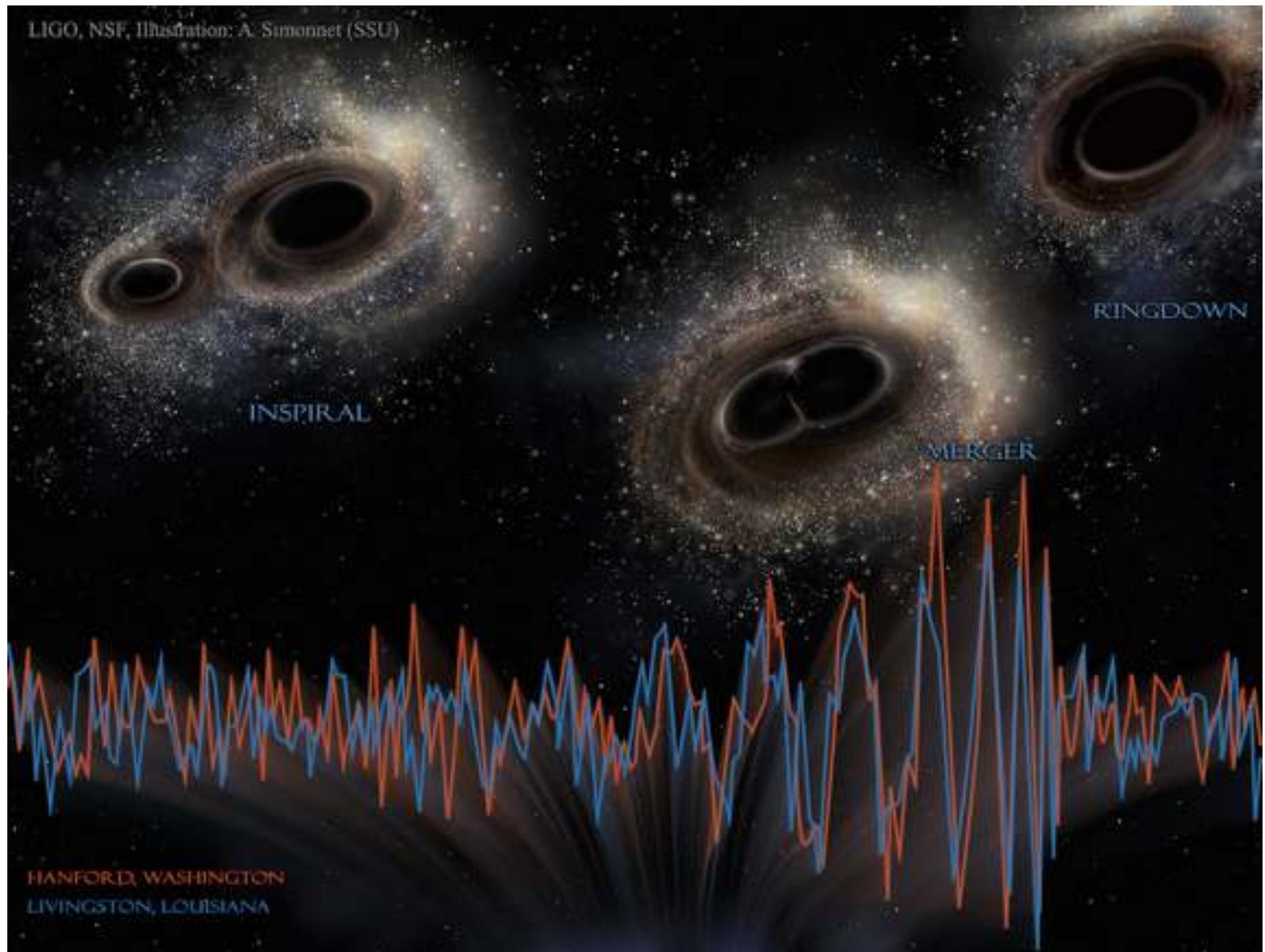








LIGO, NSF, Illustration: A. Simonnet (SSU)



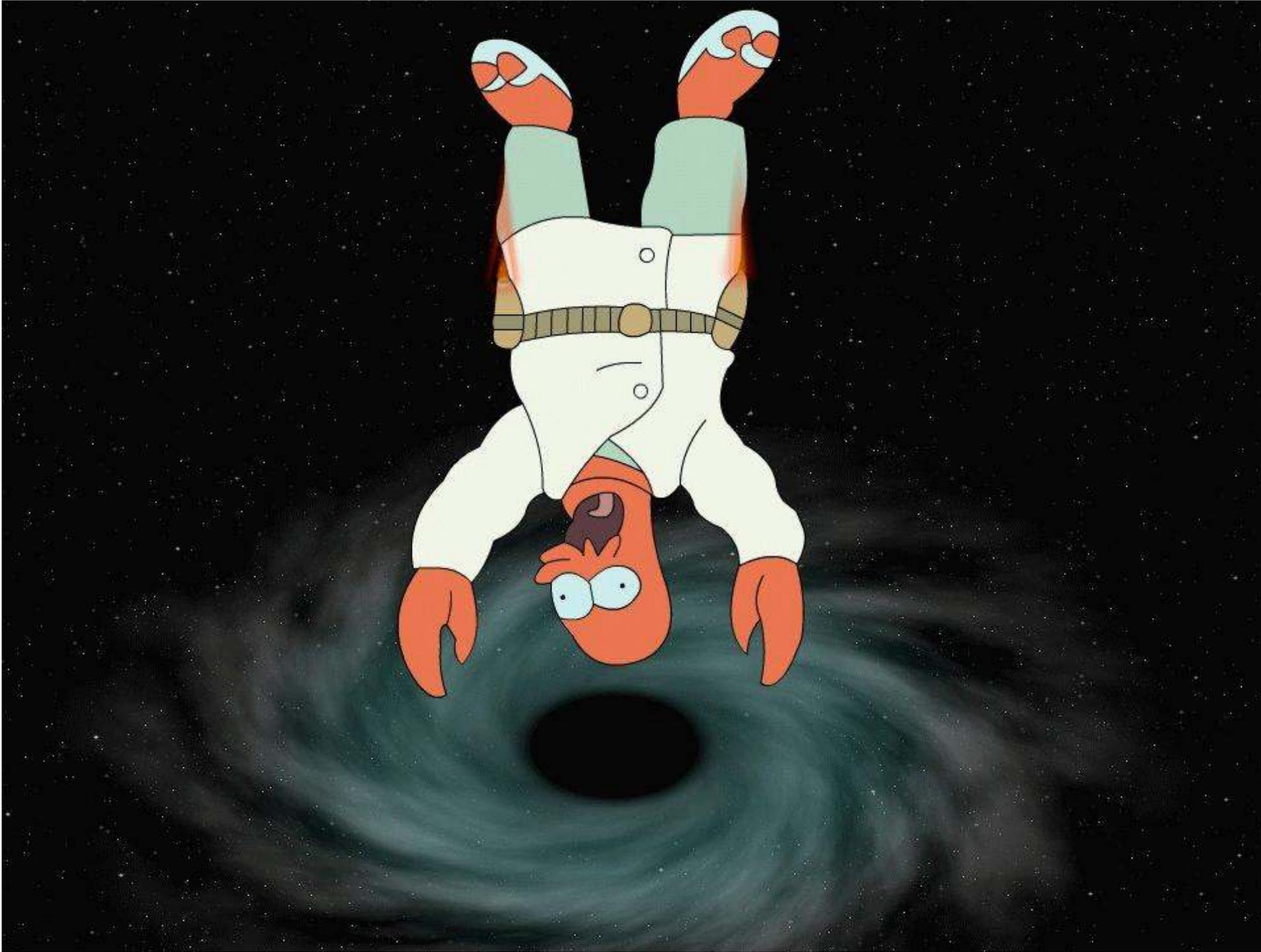
INSPIRAL

RINGDOWN

MERGER

HANFORD, WASHINGTON

LIVINGSTON, LOUISIANA

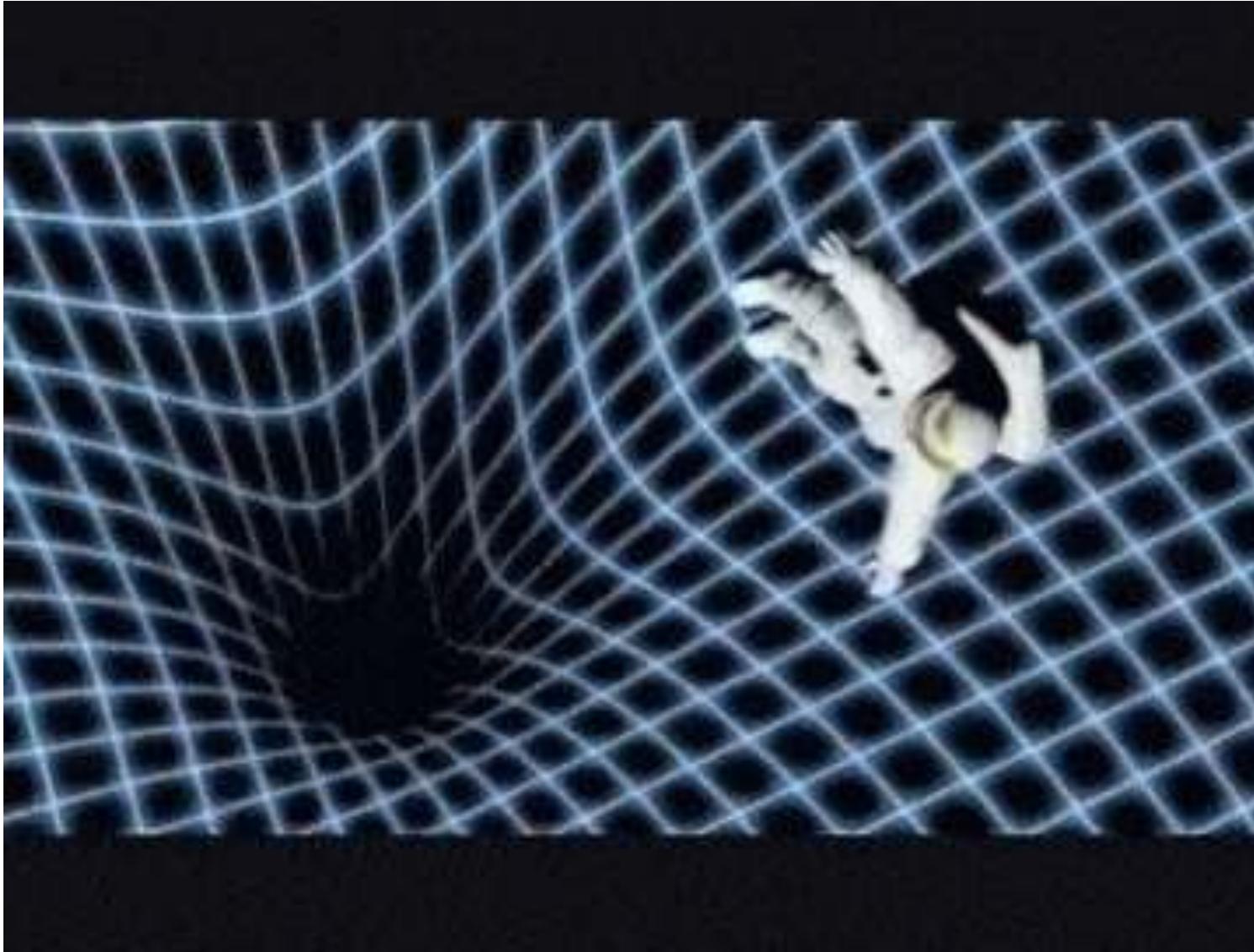


Spaghettification!

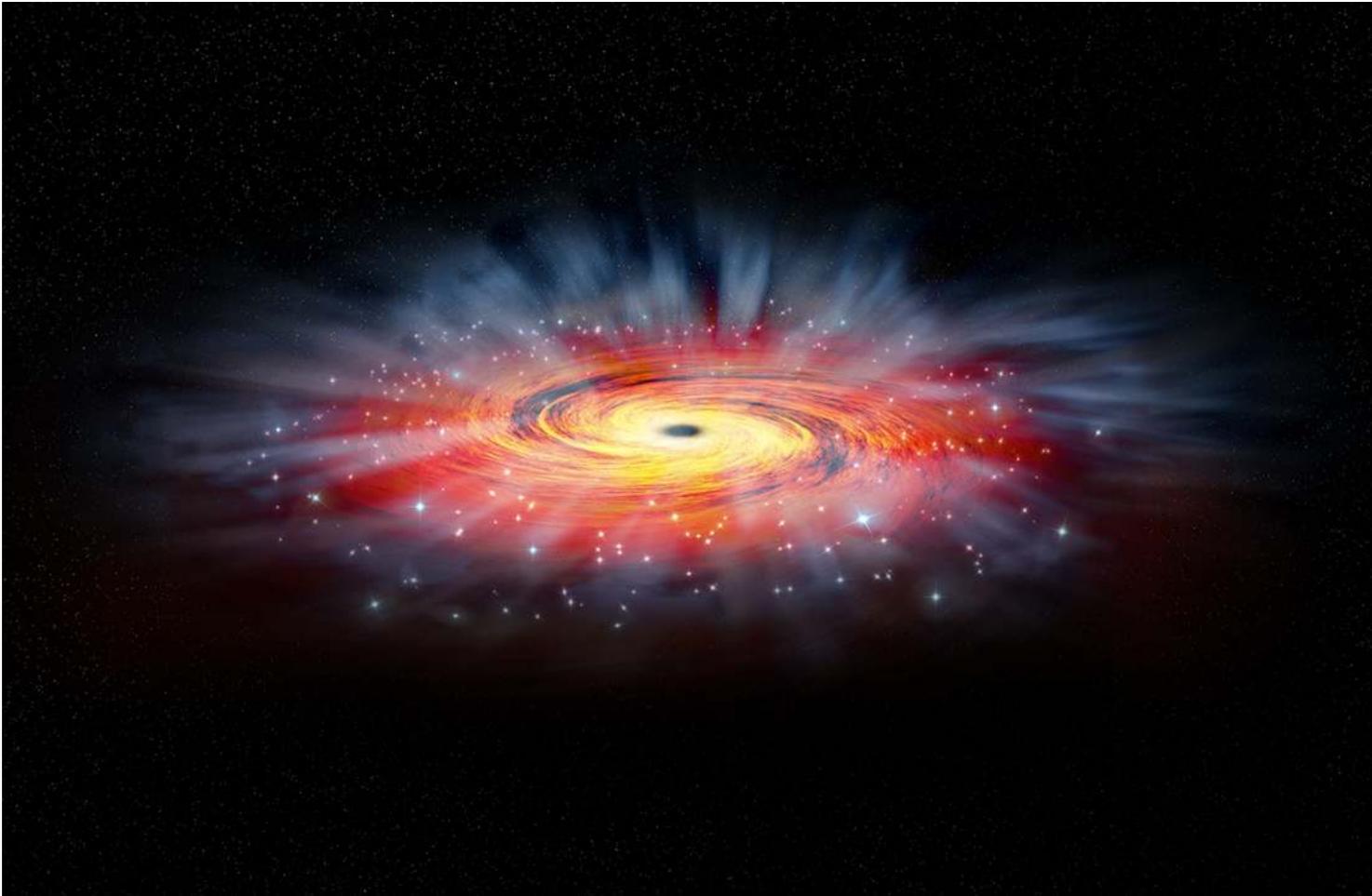


To Black Hole

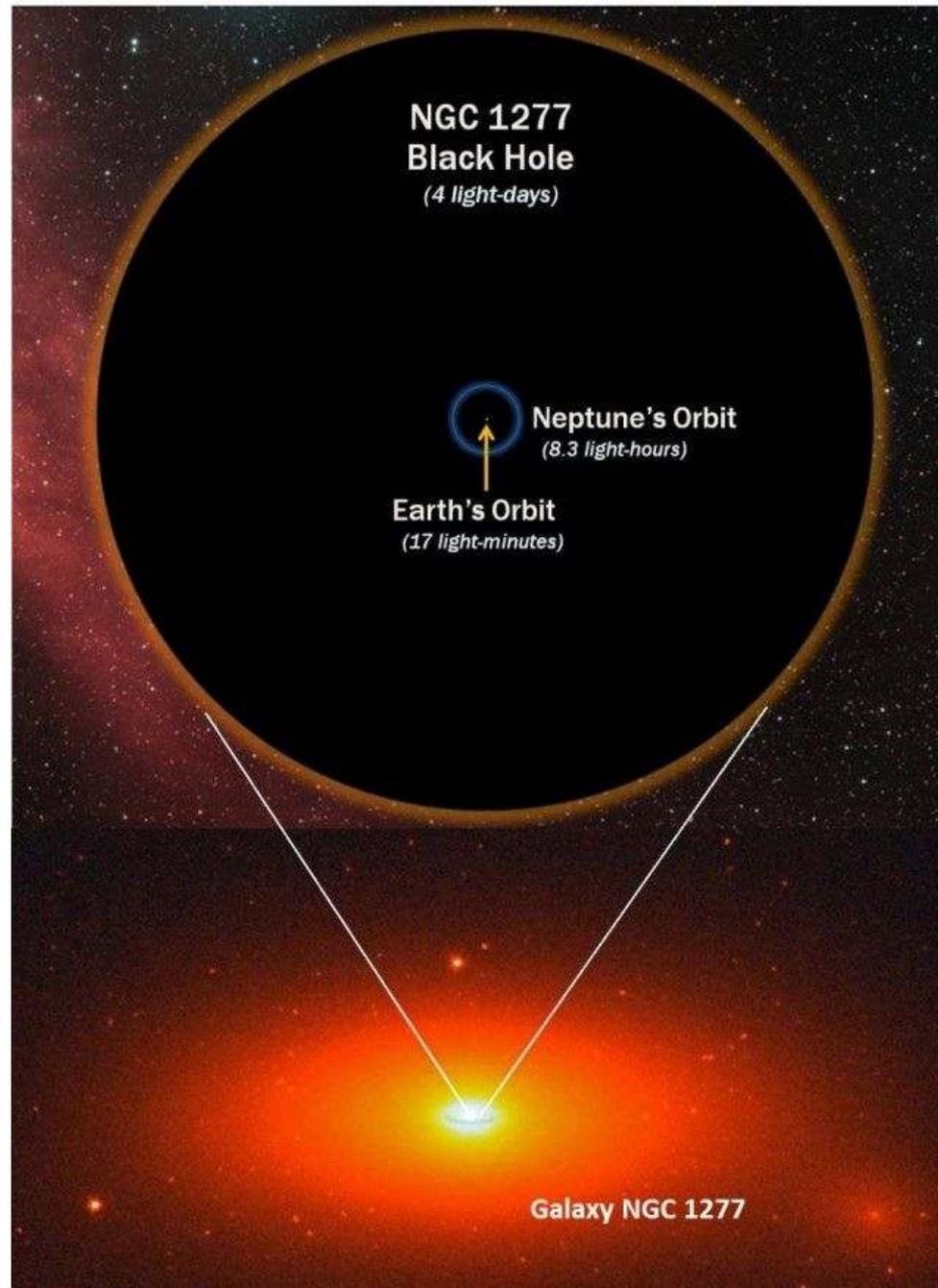
Spaghettification



Huge black holes
no spaghettification



Black Hole – mass about 17 billion times Solar mass





Interstellar??

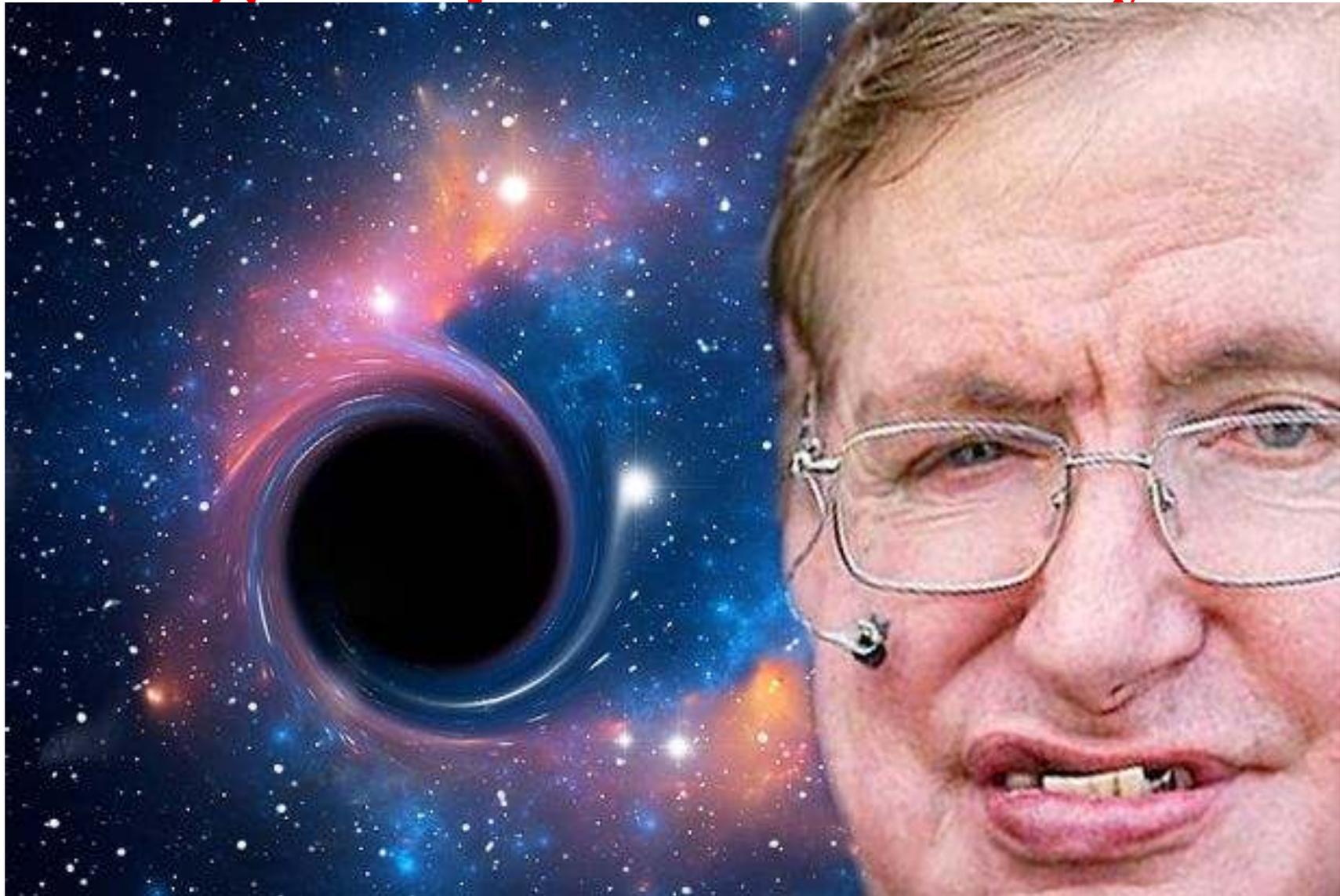




Black Holes Are Passage To Another Universe

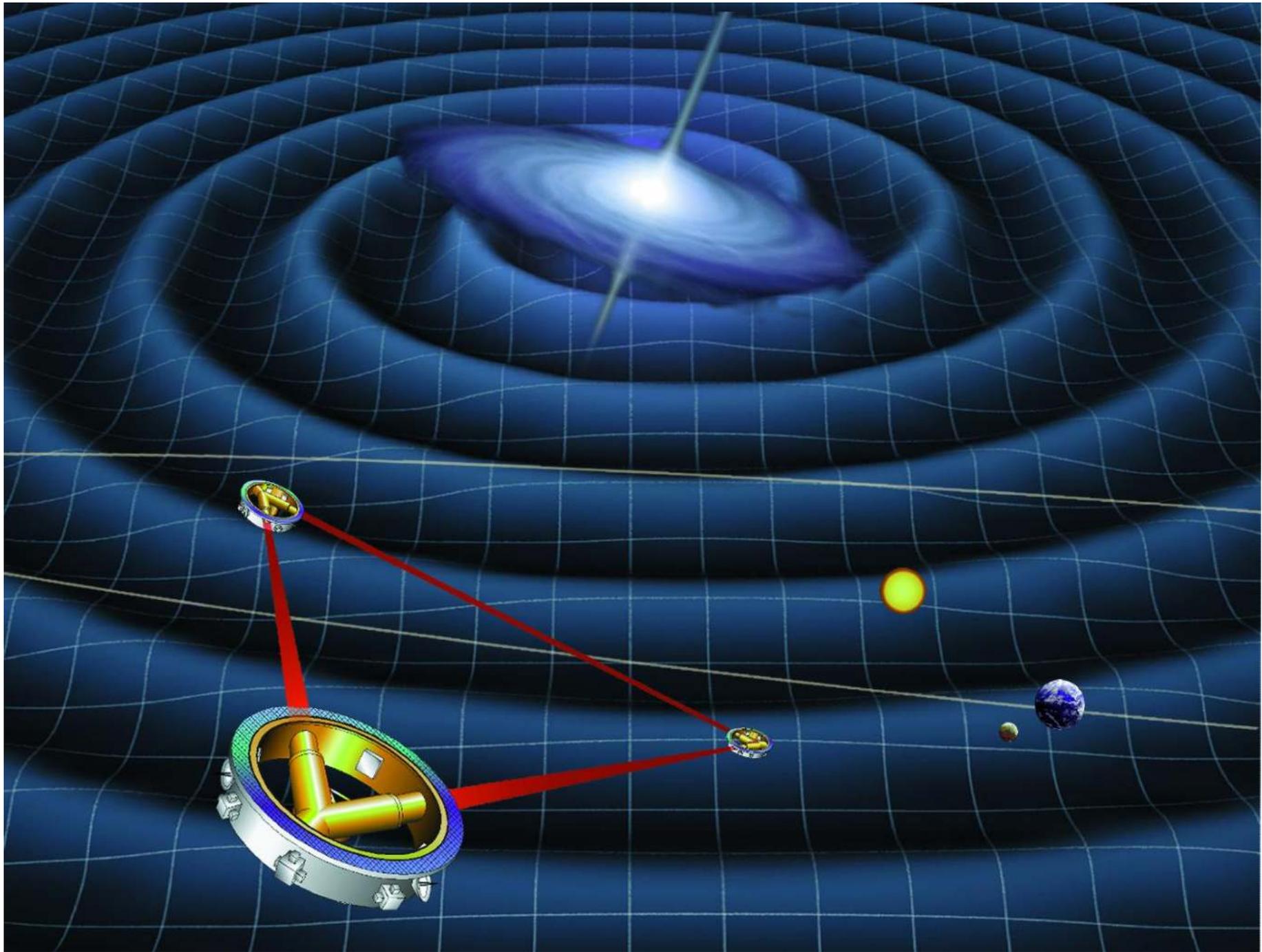


**If you feel you are in a black hole,
don't give up. There's a way out**

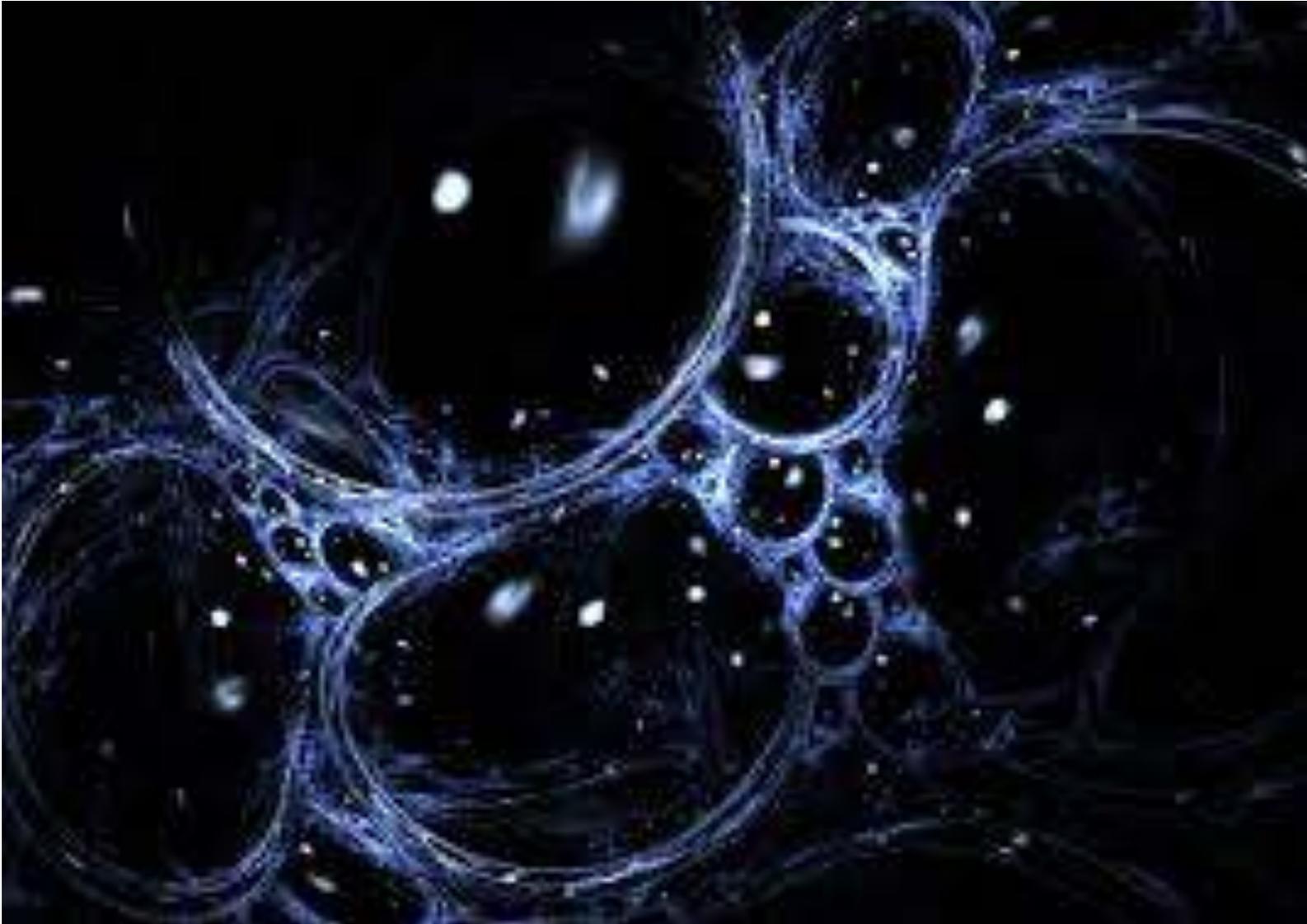


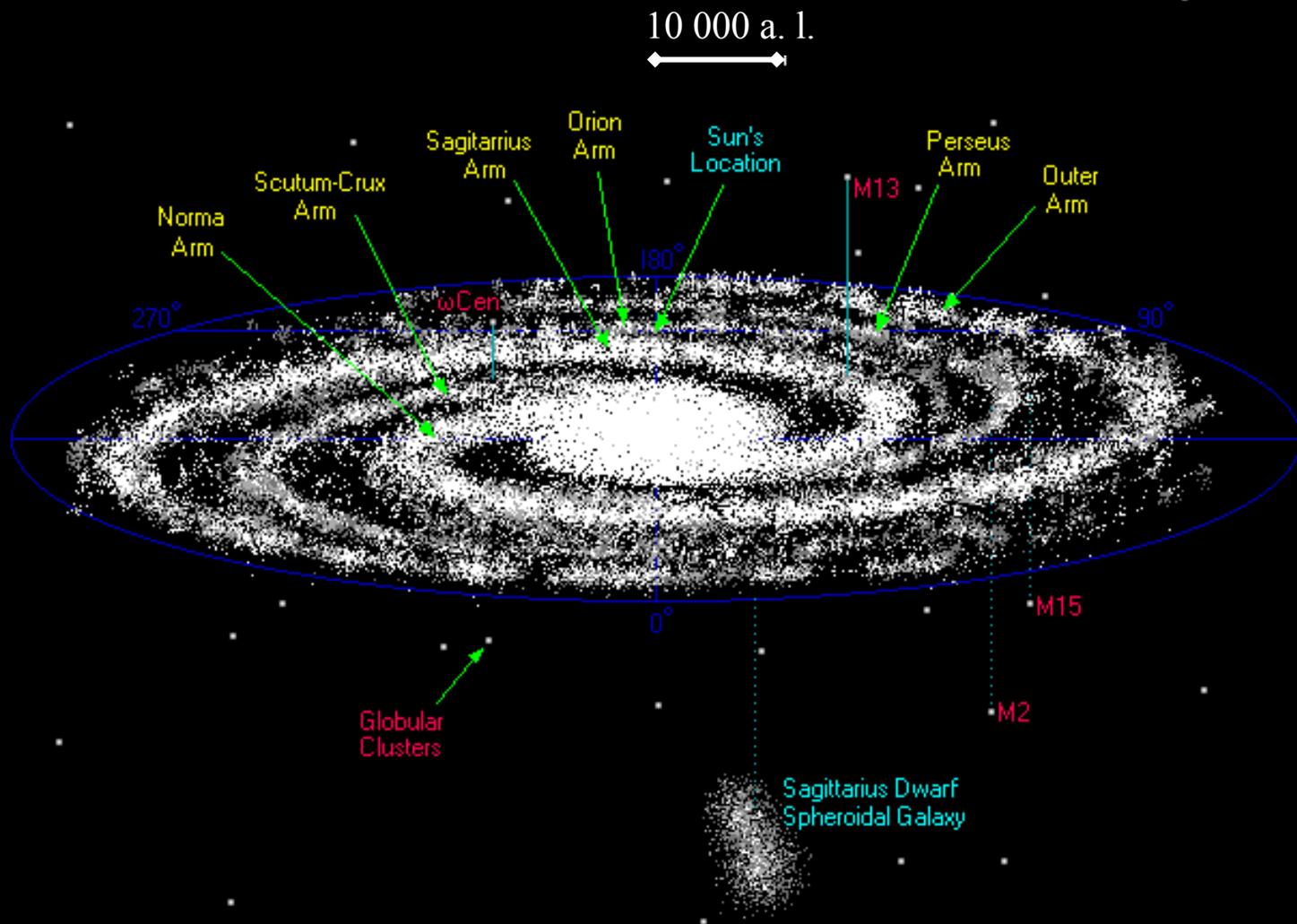
Quantum gravity to explain BH ?





3) Dark matter and energy



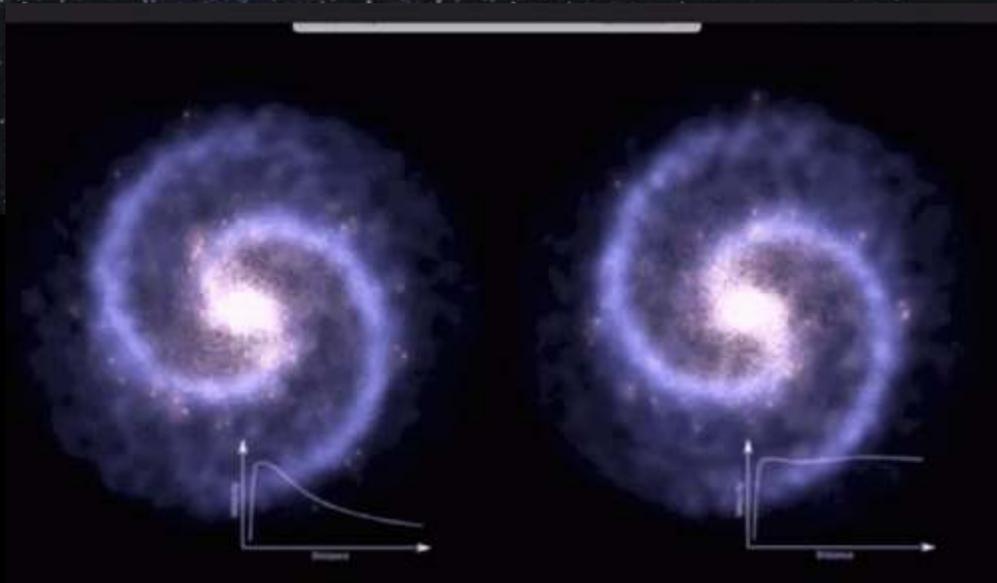
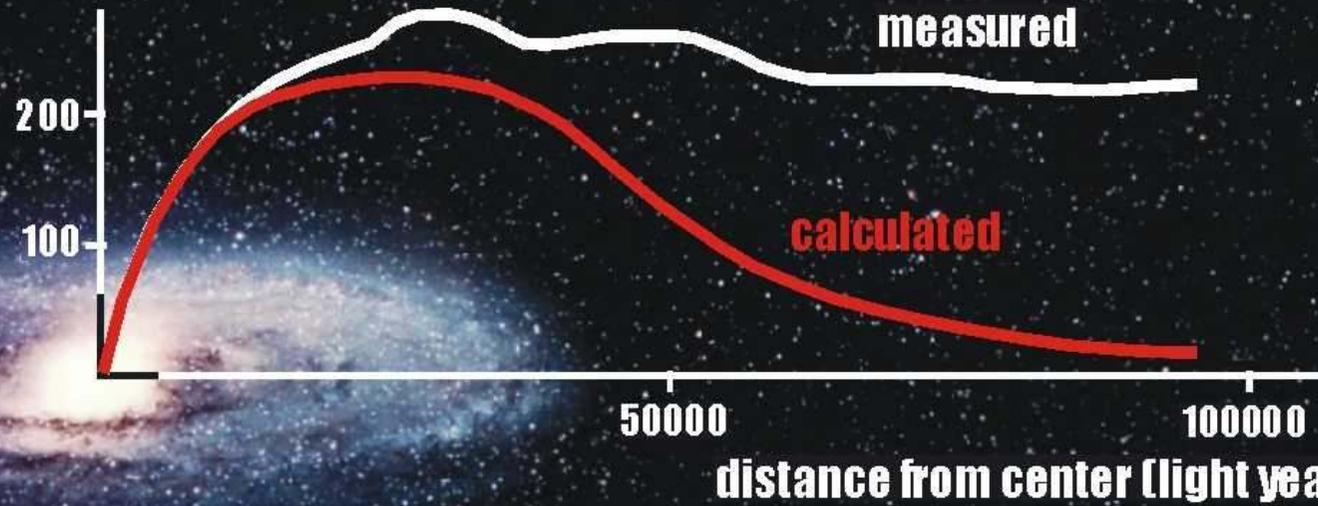


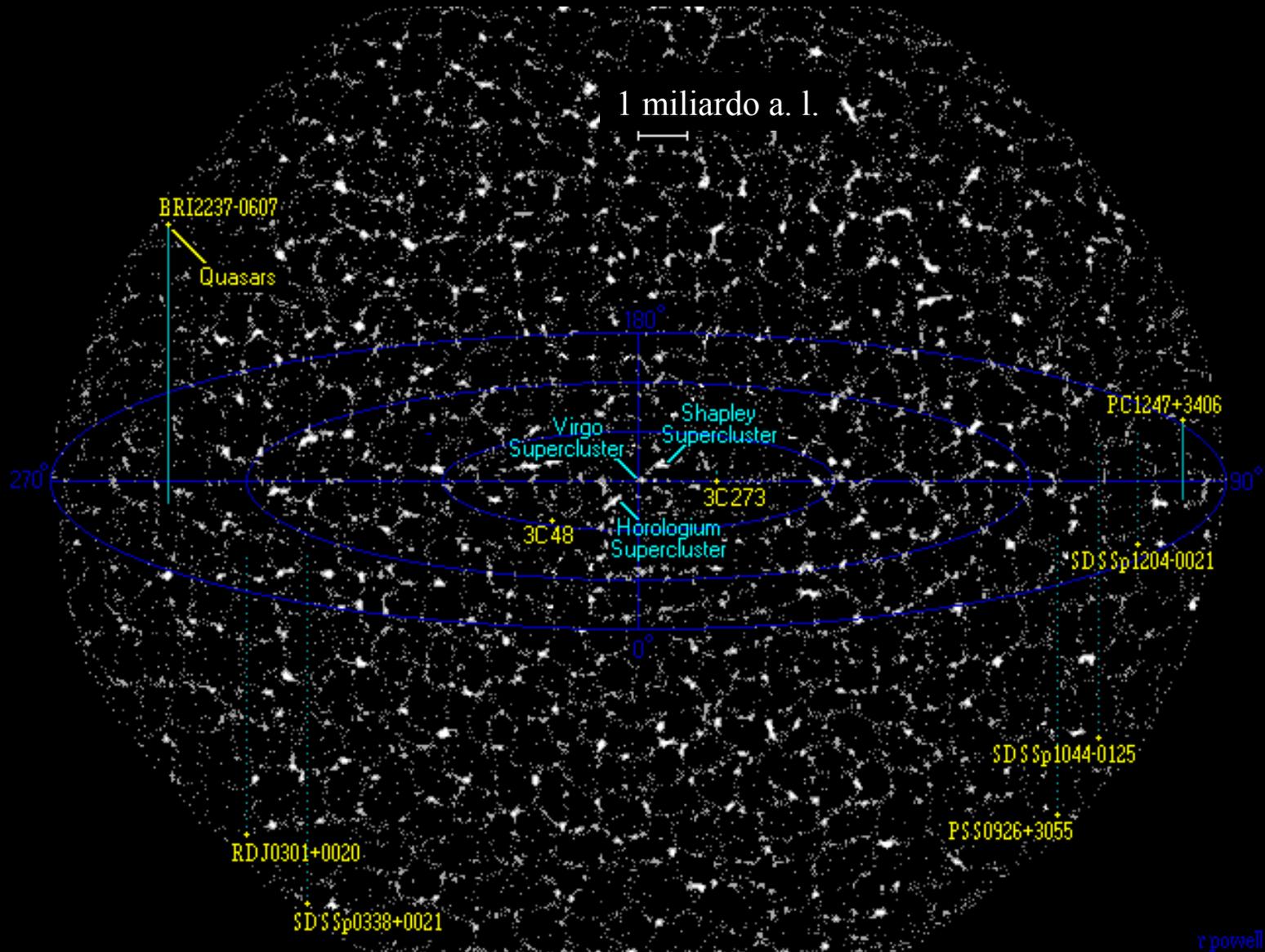
r powell

Zoom In x10

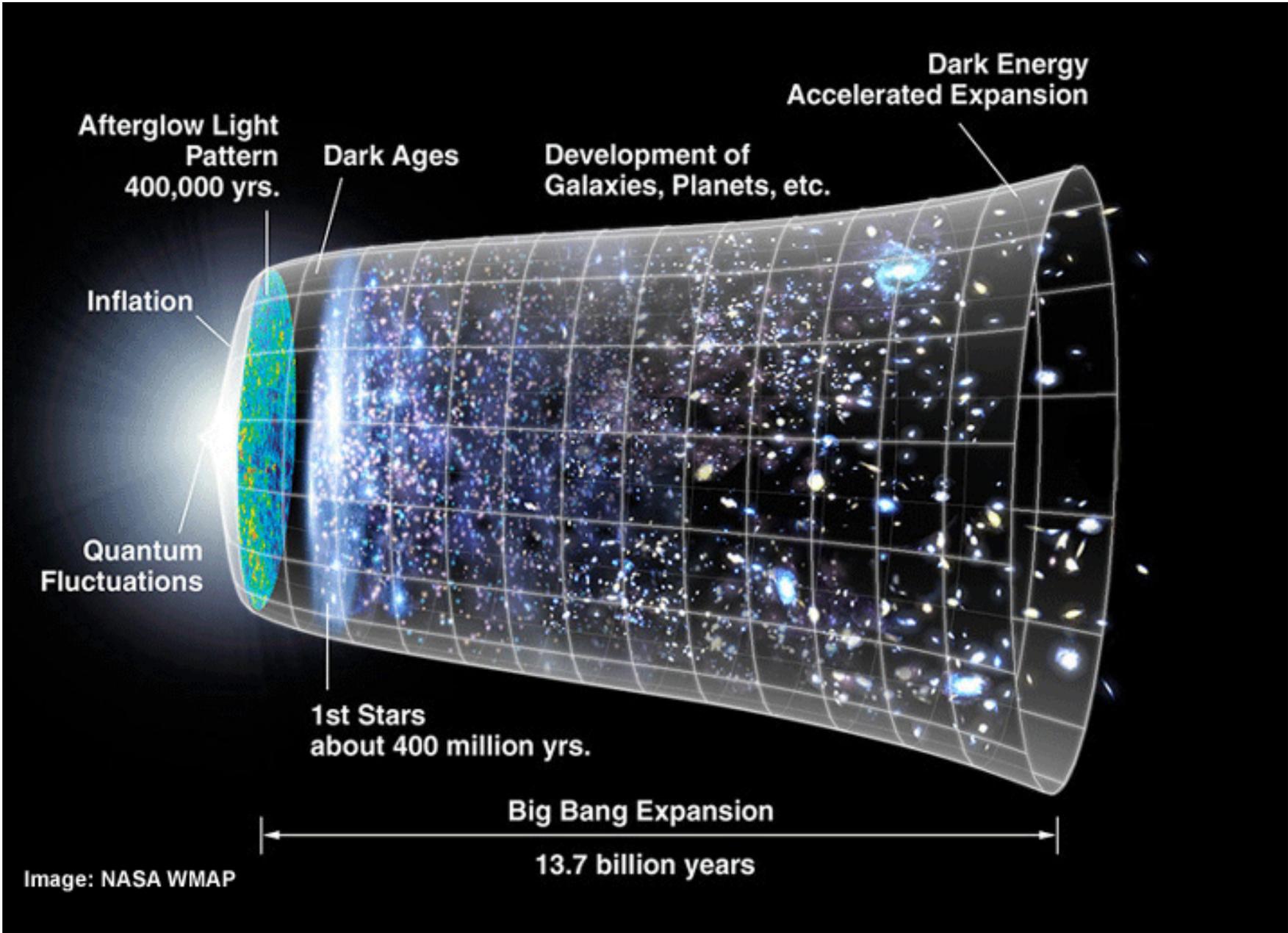
Zoom Out x10

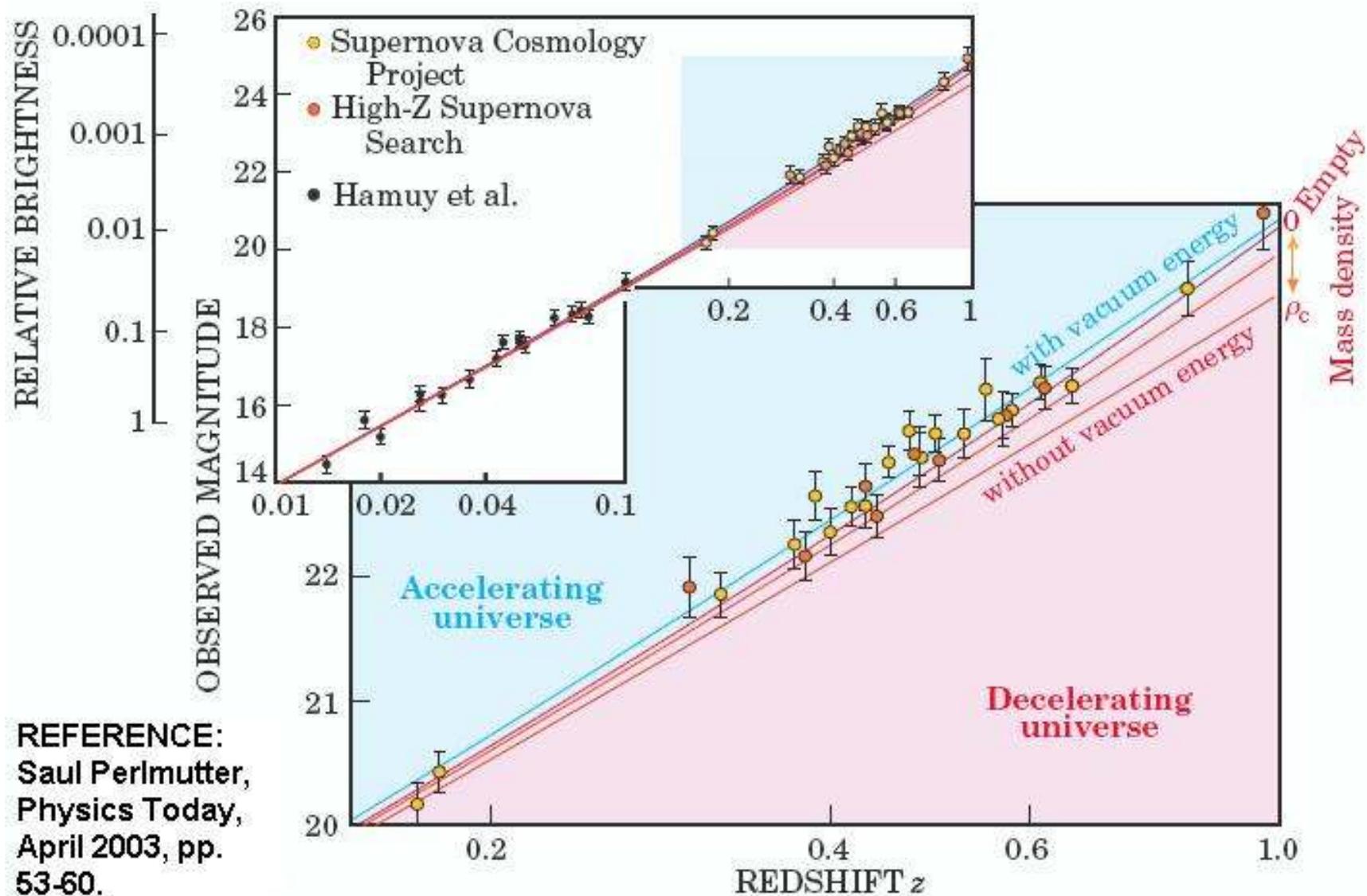
rotational velocity
(km/s)



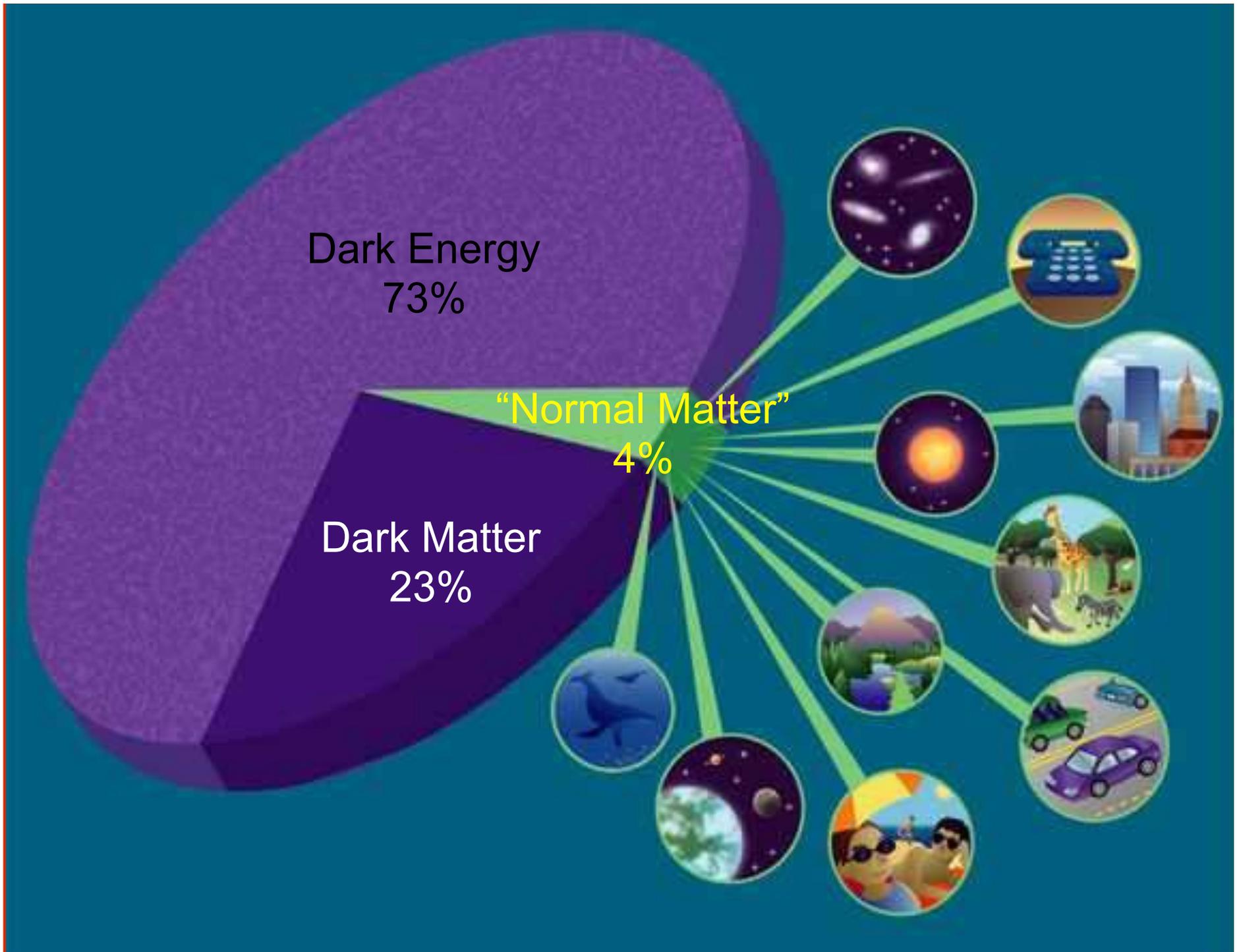


Zoom In x15

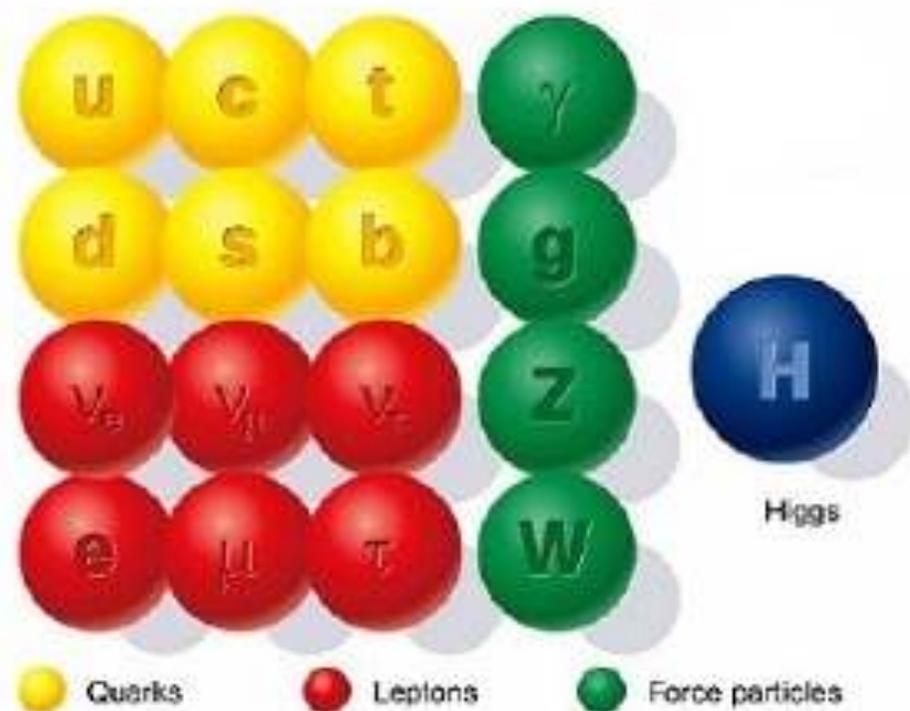




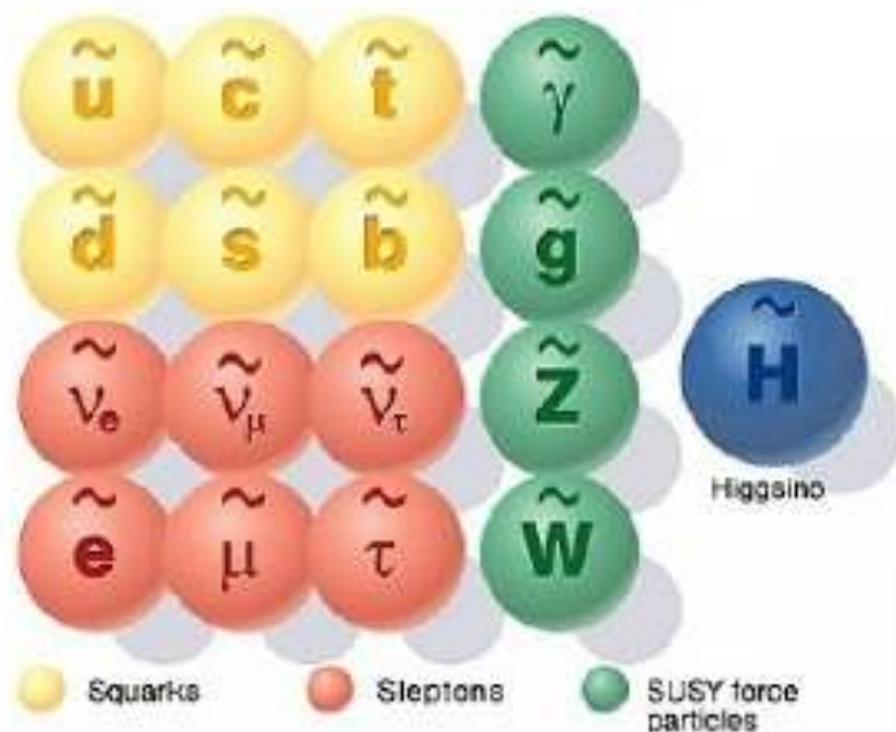
REFERENCE:
 Saul Perlmutter,
 Physics Today,
 April 2003, pp.
 53-60.



SUPERSYMMETRY

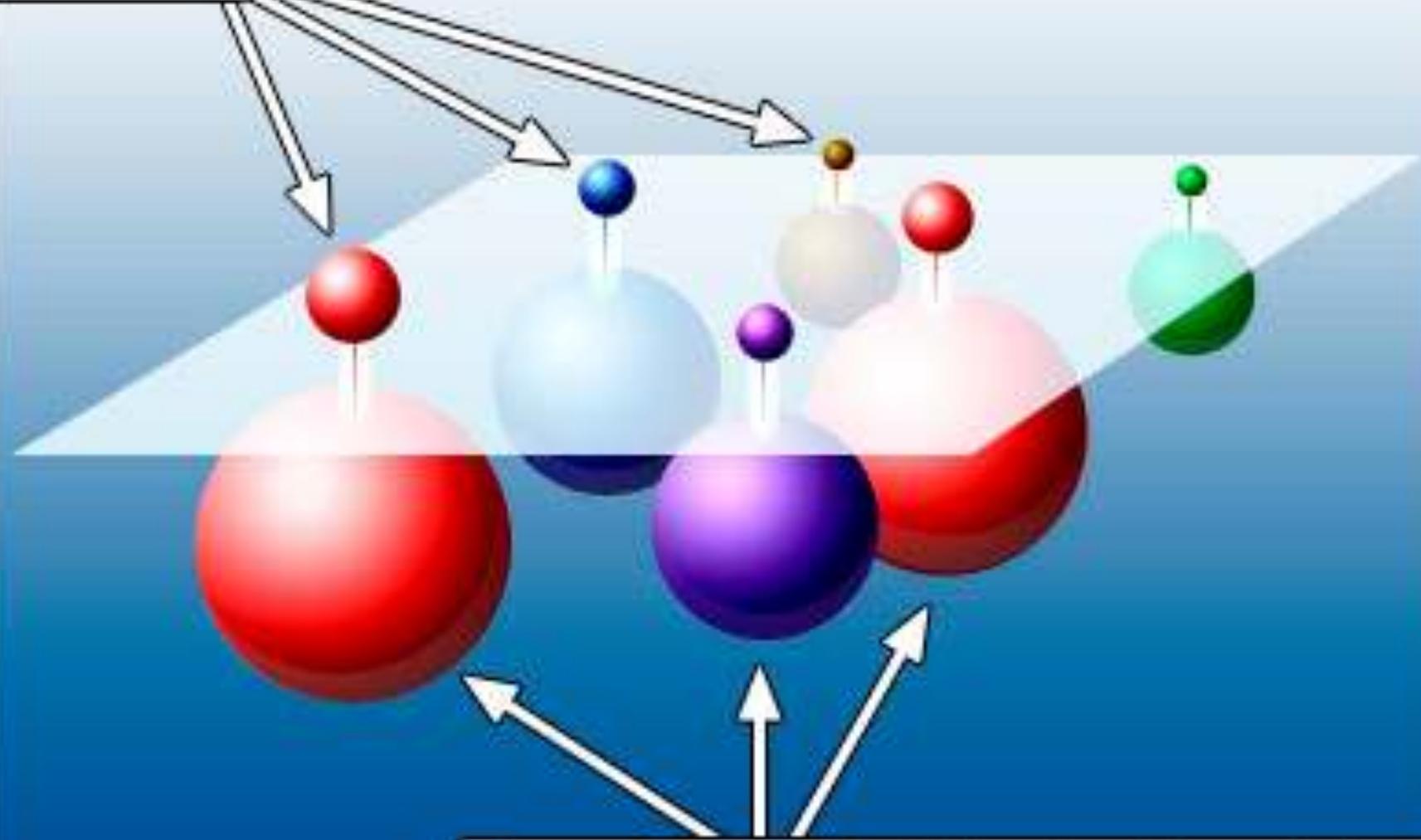


Standard particles



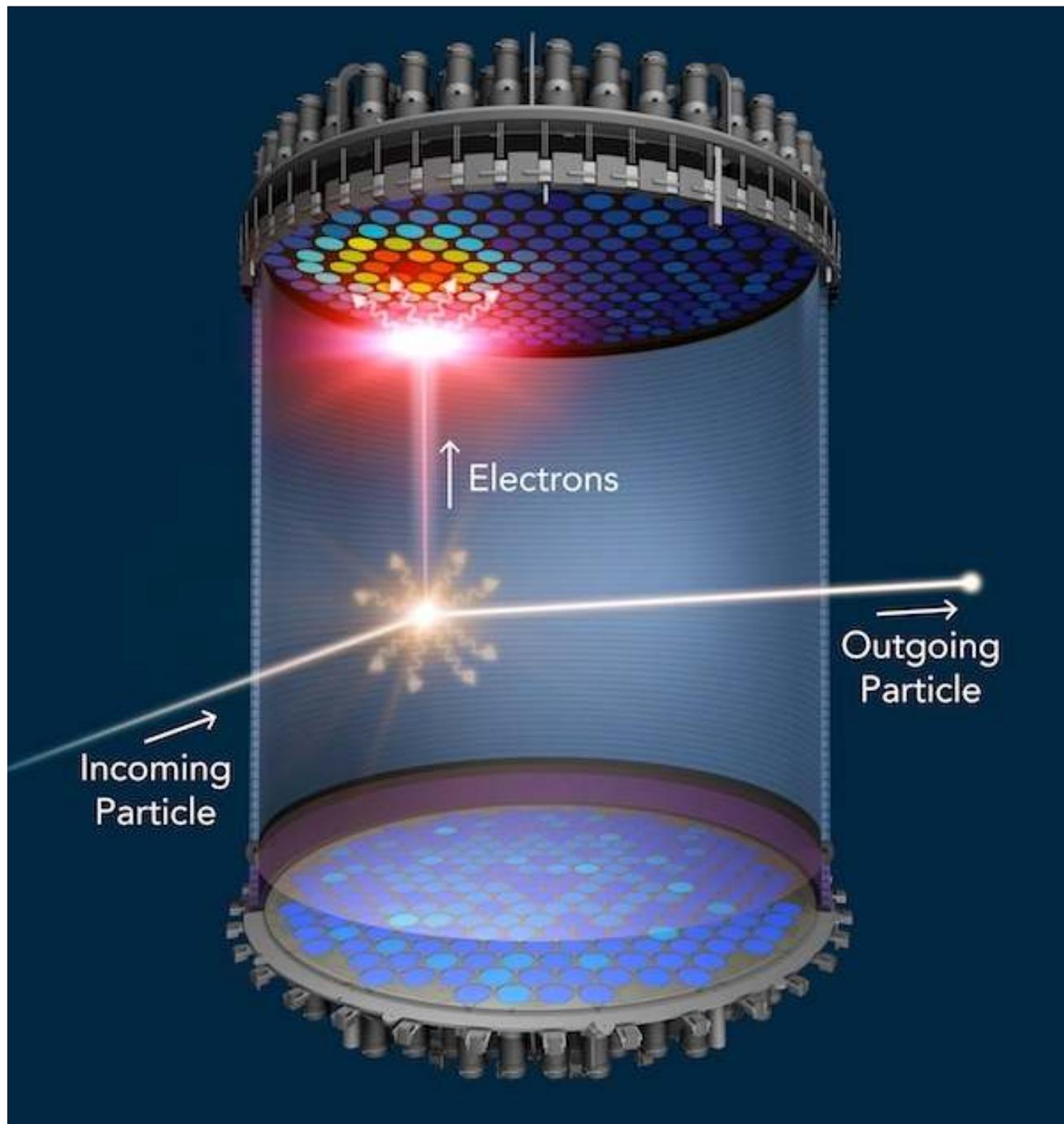
SUSY particles

Particles



Supersymmetric "shadow" particles

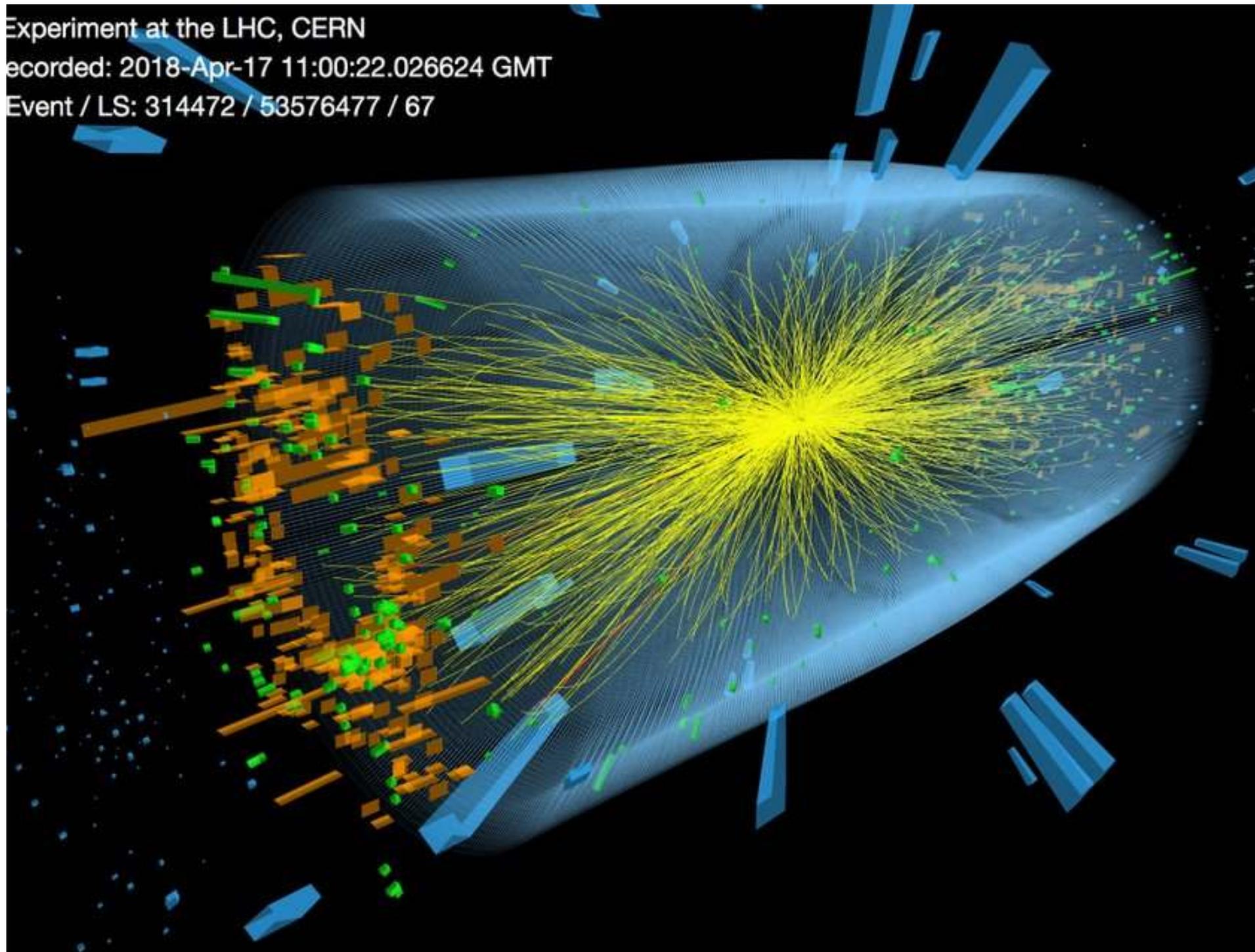




Experiment at the LHC, CERN

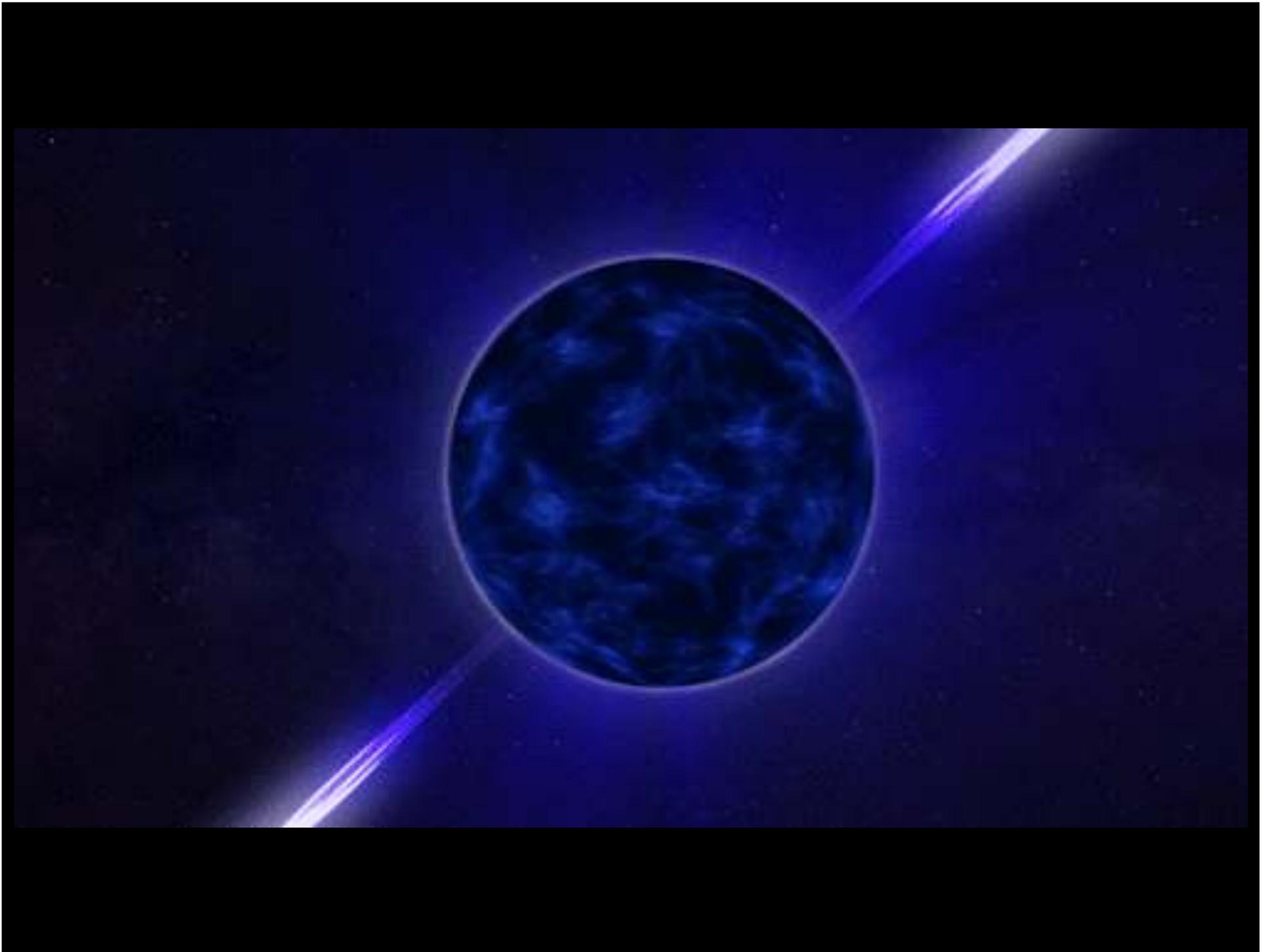
Recorded: 2018-Apr-17 11:00:22.026624 GMT

Event / LS: 314472 / 53576477 / 67



4) Structure of neutron stars







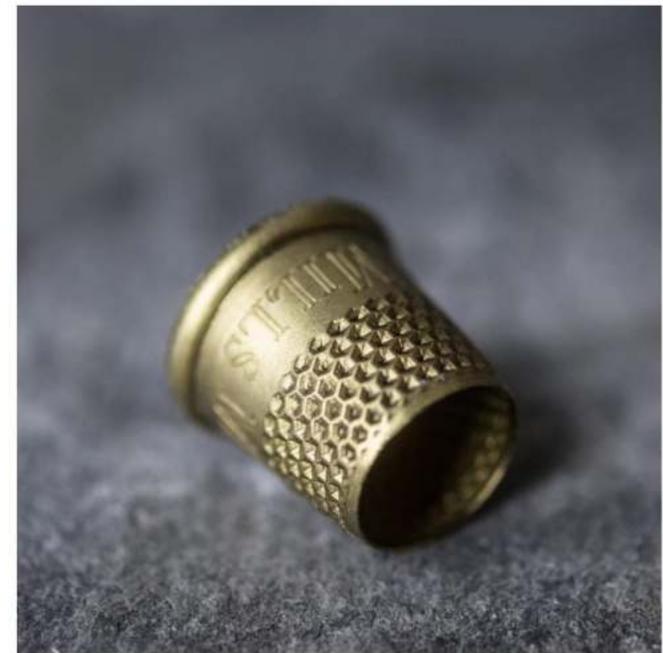
Neutron Star

Vancouver

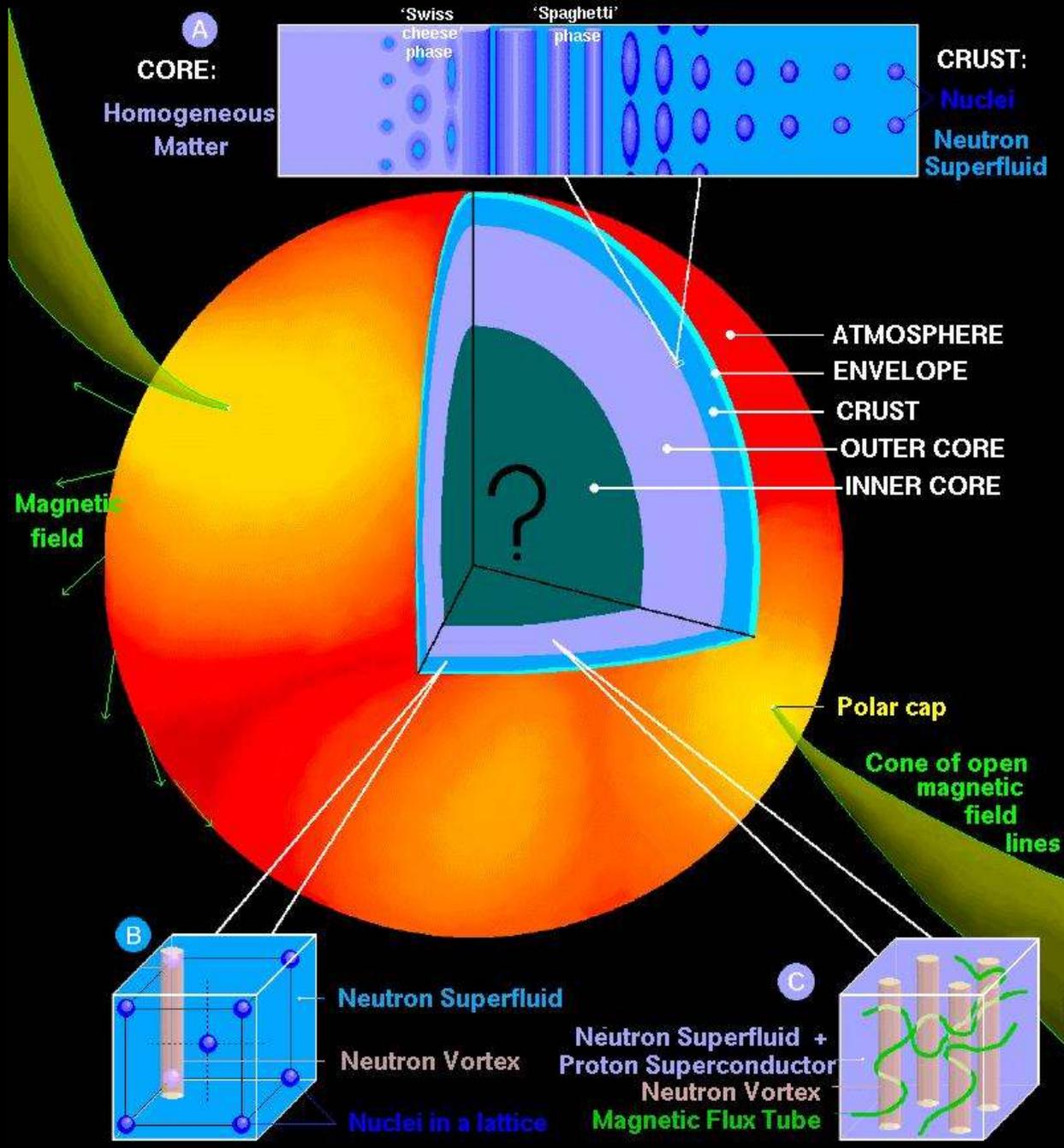


To achieve this density of a neutron star at home, just cram a herd of 50 million elephants into the volume of a thimble.

— Neil deGrasse Tyson —



A NEUTRON STAR: SURFACE and INTERIOR



STANDARD MODEL OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

QUARKS

UP
mass $2,3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
charge $\frac{2}{3}$
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



CHARM
mass $1,275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge $\frac{2}{3}$
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



TOP
mass $173,07 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge $\frac{2}{3}$
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



DOWN
mass $4,8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
charge $-\frac{1}{3}$
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



STRANGE
mass $95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
charge $-\frac{1}{3}$
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



BOTTOM
mass $4,18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge $-\frac{1}{3}$
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



LEPTONS

ELECTRON
mass $0,511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
charge -1
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



MUON
mass $105,7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
charge -1
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



TAU
mass $1,777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge -1
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



ELECTRON NEUTRINO
mass $<2,2 \text{ eV}/c^2$
charge 0
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



MUON NEUTRINO
mass $<0,17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
charge 0
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



TAU NEUTRINO
mass $<15,5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
charge 0
spin $\frac{1}{2}$



GAUGE BOSONS

GLUON
mass 0
charge 0
spin 1



HIGGS BOSON
mass $126 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge 0
spin 0



PHOTON
mass 0
charge 0
spin 1



Z BOSON
mass $91,2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge 0
spin 1



W BOSON
mass $80,4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge ± 1
spin 1





DAΦNE a Frascati



SIDDHARTA-2

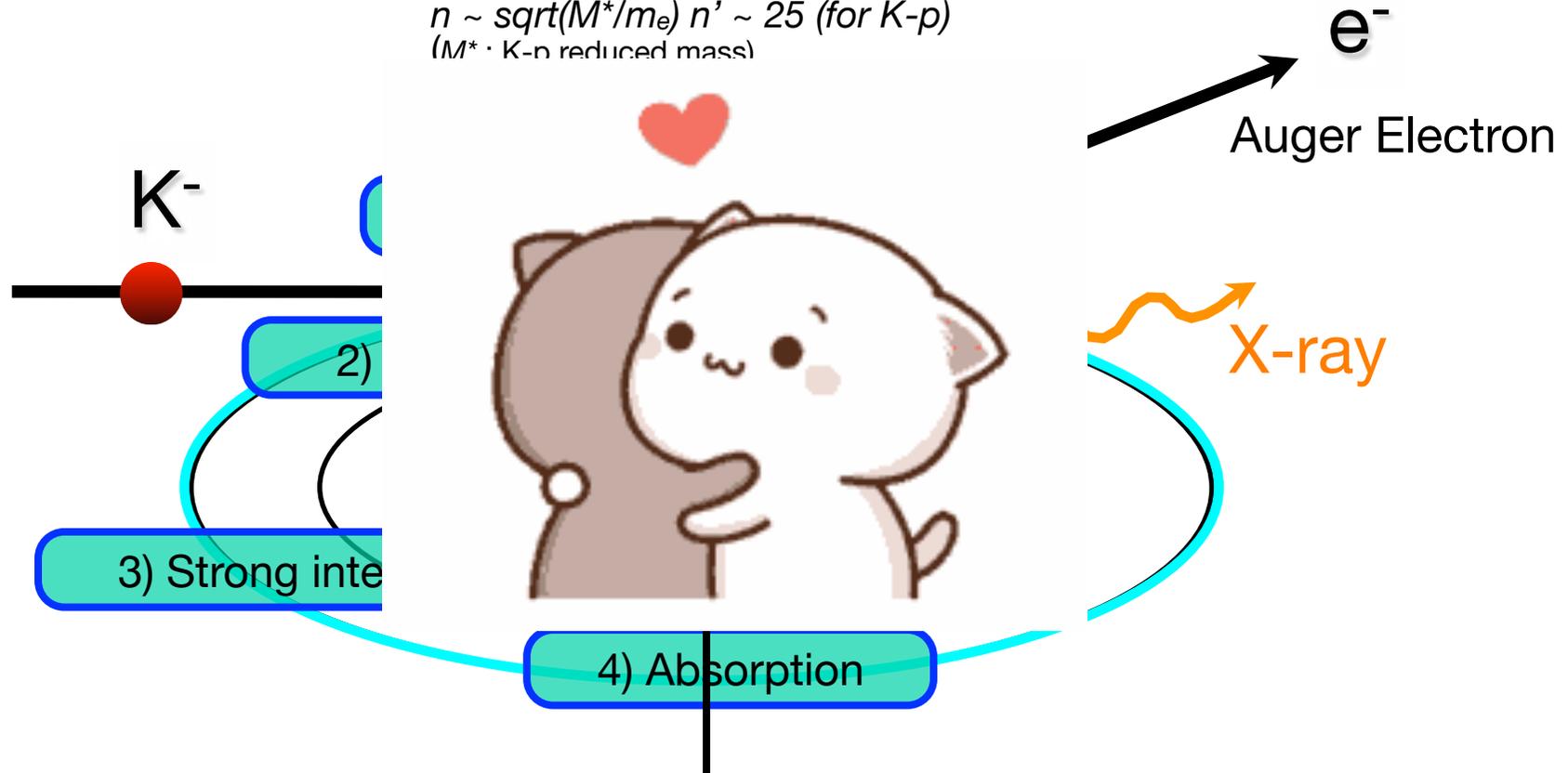
Silicon Drift Detector for Hadronic Atom Research by Timing Applications



Kaonic atom formation

$$n \sim \sqrt{M^*/m_e} \quad n' \sim 25 \text{ (for K-p)}$$

($M^* \cdot$ K-n reduced mass)



The strong interaction stops the kaon at a distance of the order of the width of last orbit

Shift and Width of last orbit

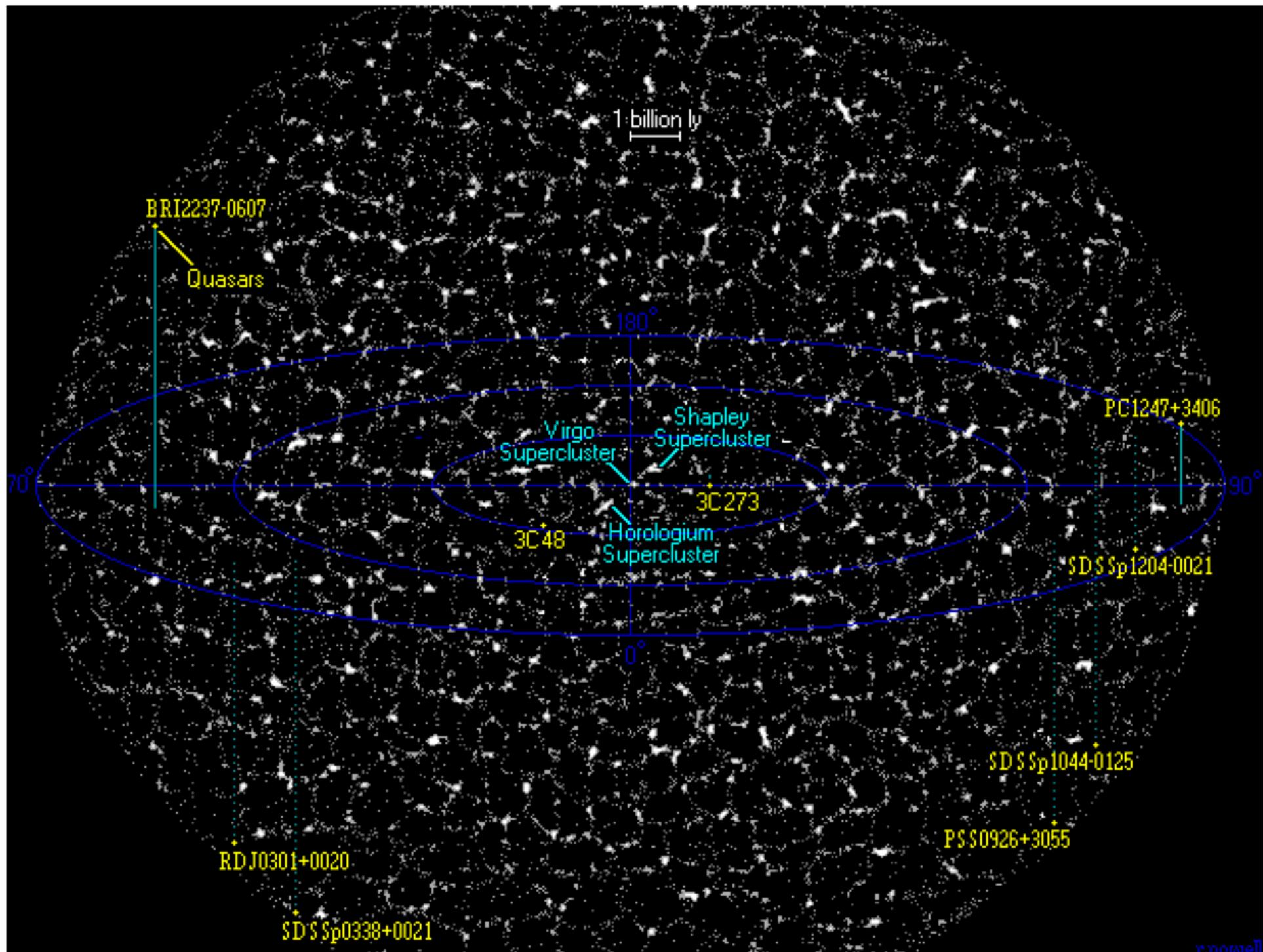
medium width

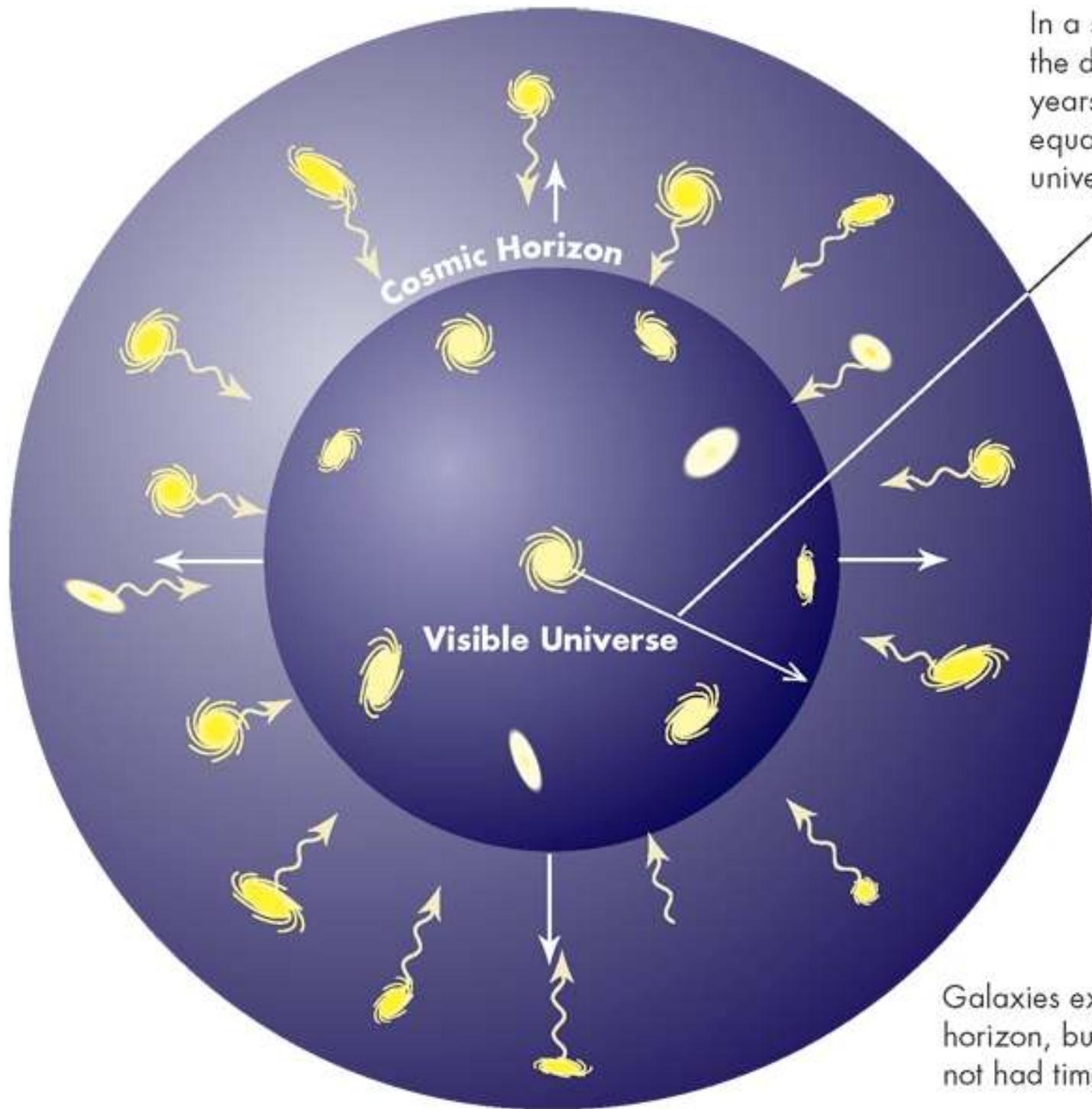
for K-p, K-d
· 2p for K-He

4) Parallel Universes

5) Schroedinger cat (quantum mechanics)



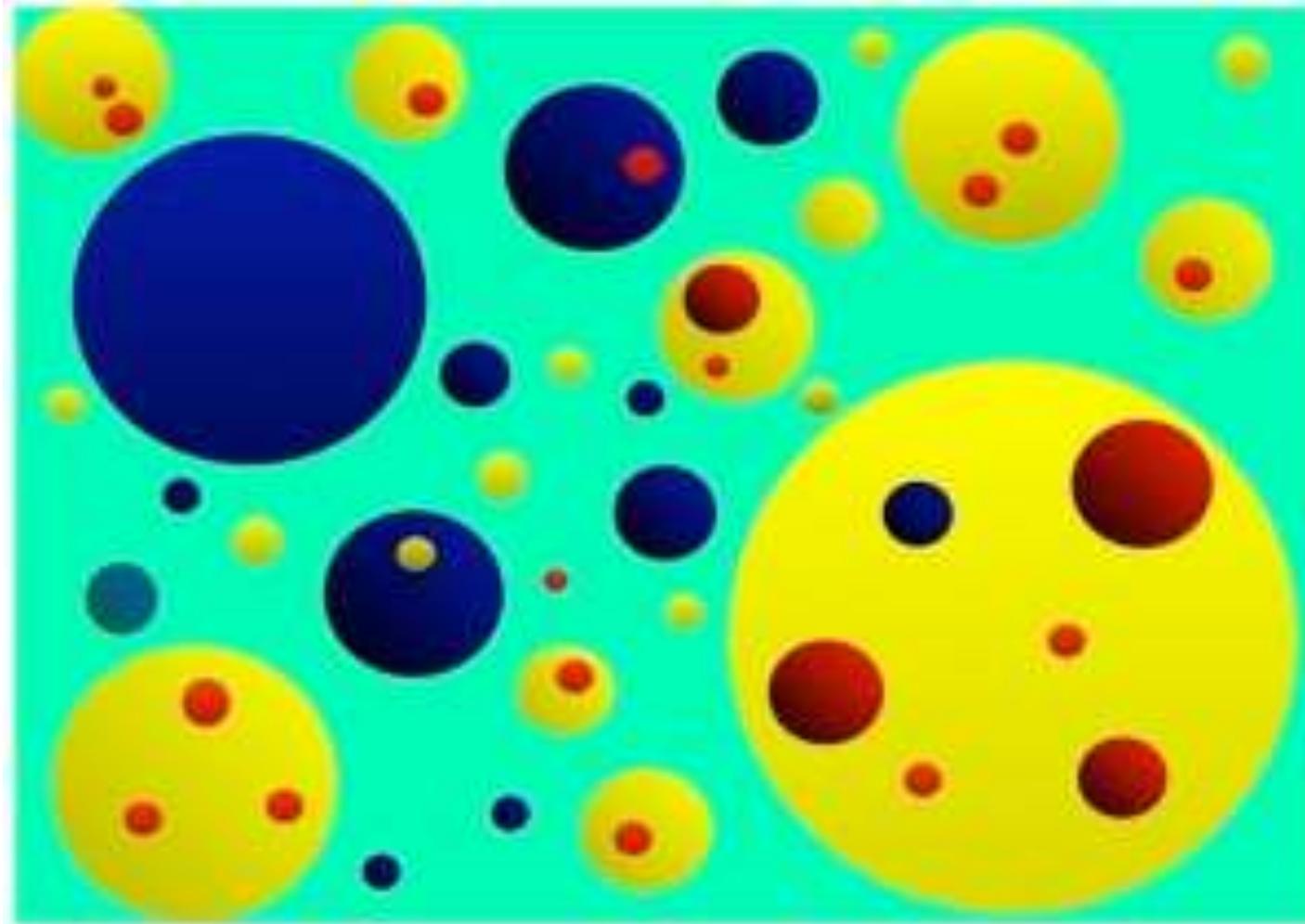


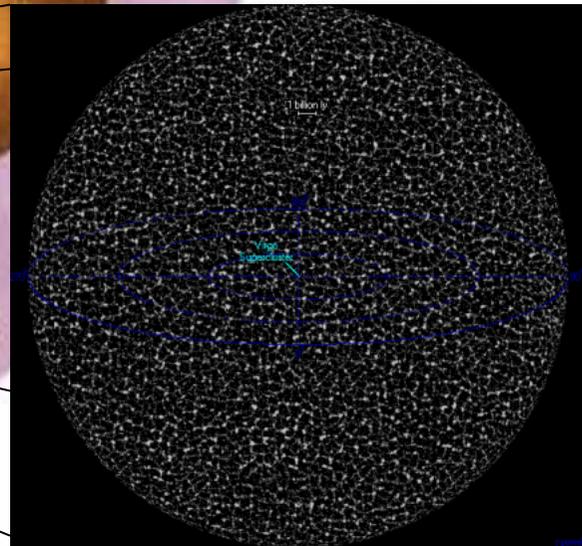
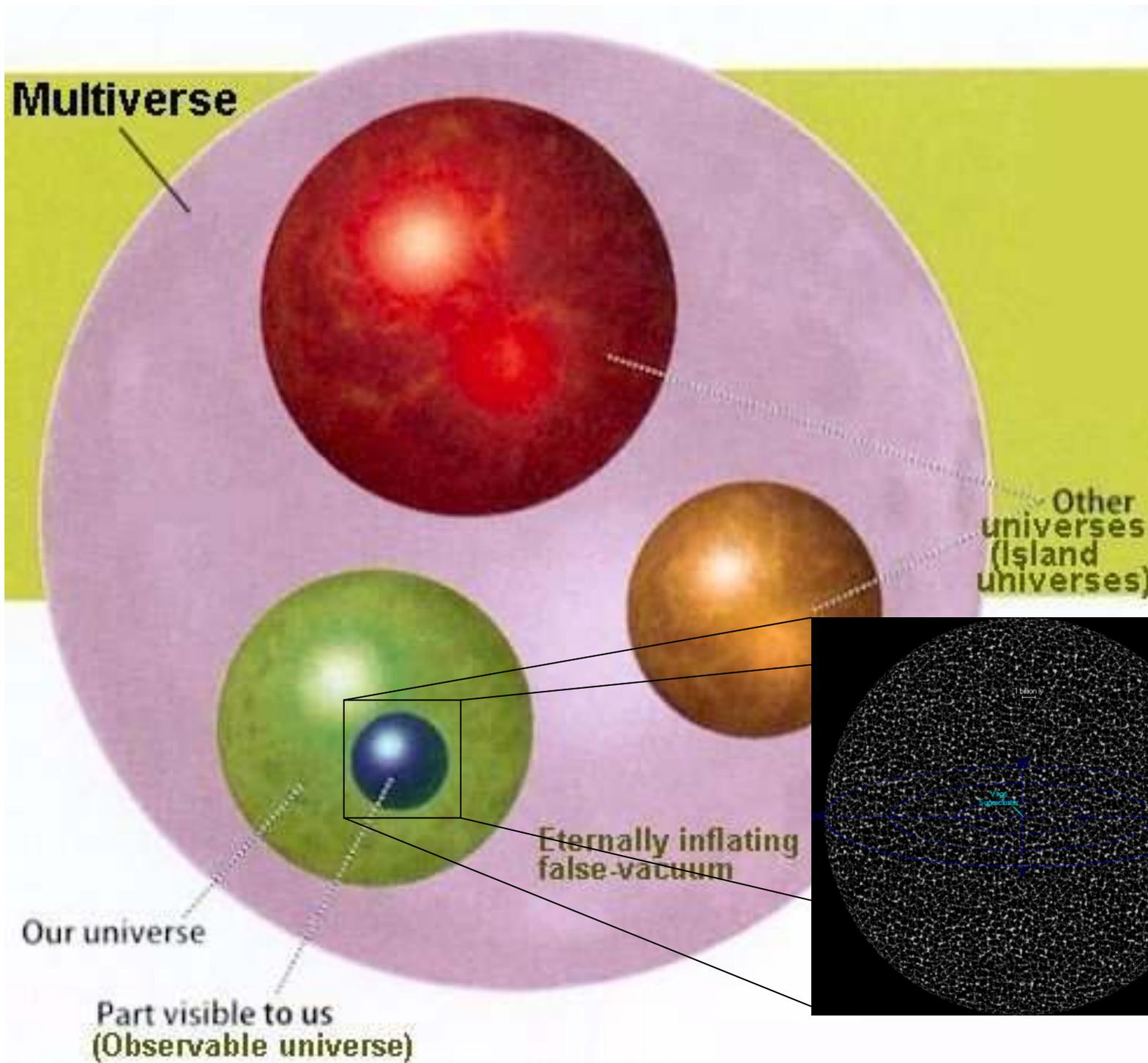


In a static universe, the distance in light-years to the horizon equals age of universe in years.

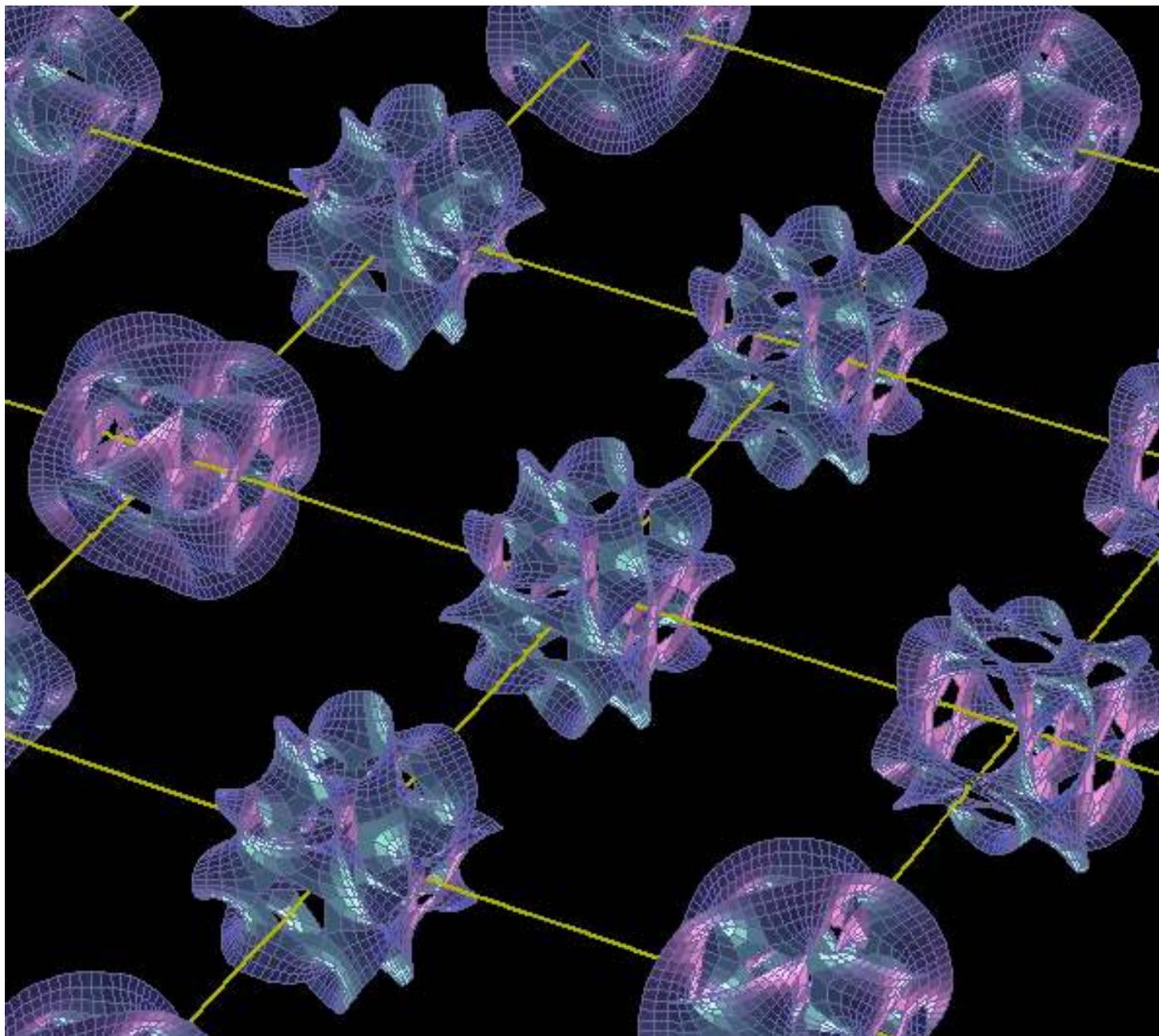
Galaxies exist beyond the horizon, but their light has not had time to reach us.

More Universes with different physics





String theory



10^{500} parallel universes





Schrödinger

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V \psi$$



Sovrapposizione Quantistica

$$\Psi = c_1 \psi_1 + c_2 \psi_2 + \dots$$



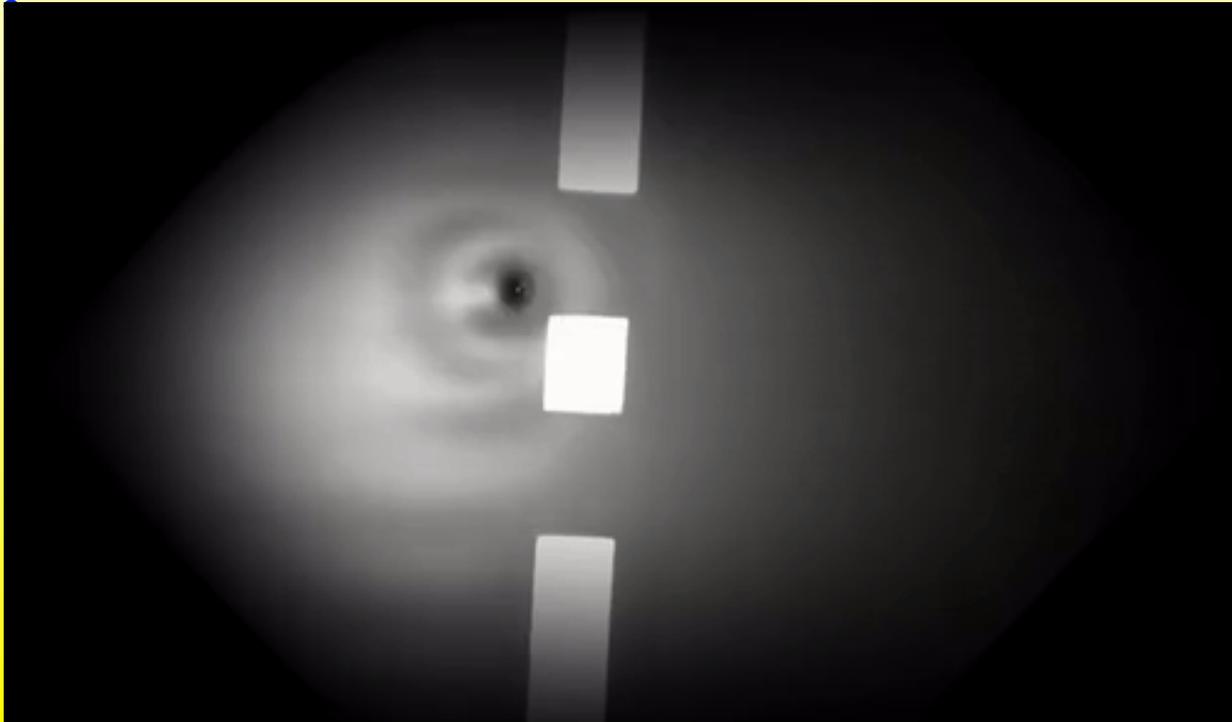




Possible solutions (Schroedinger cat)

-De Broglie - Bohm

-



Possible solutions (Schroedinger cat)

-Many worlds

-.....



Possible solutions (Schroedinger cat)

- Collapse of the wave function

-

Schrödinger

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V\psi$$

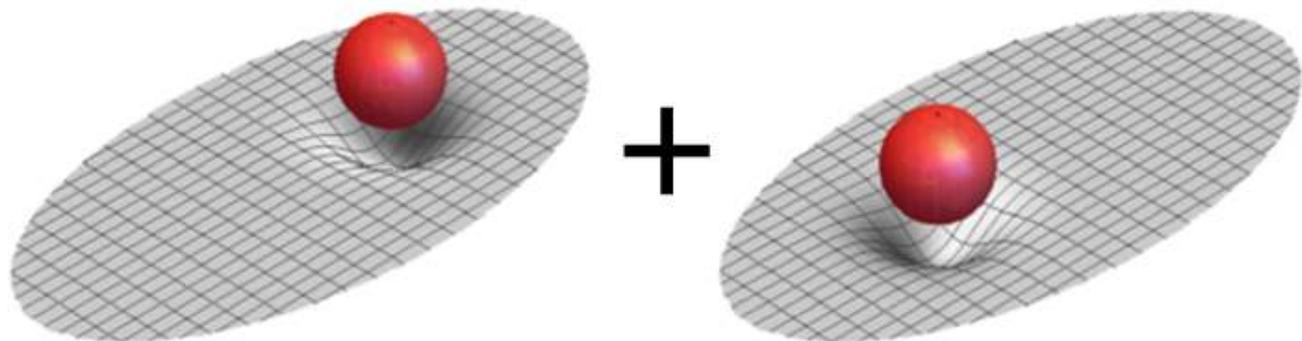


+ additional terms

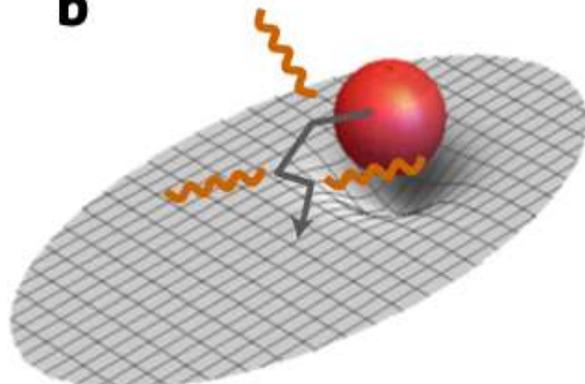
Con Roger Penrose



a



b

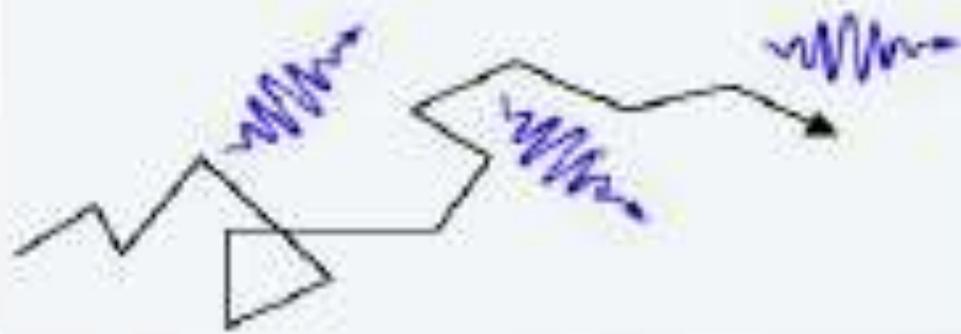


FREE PARTICLE

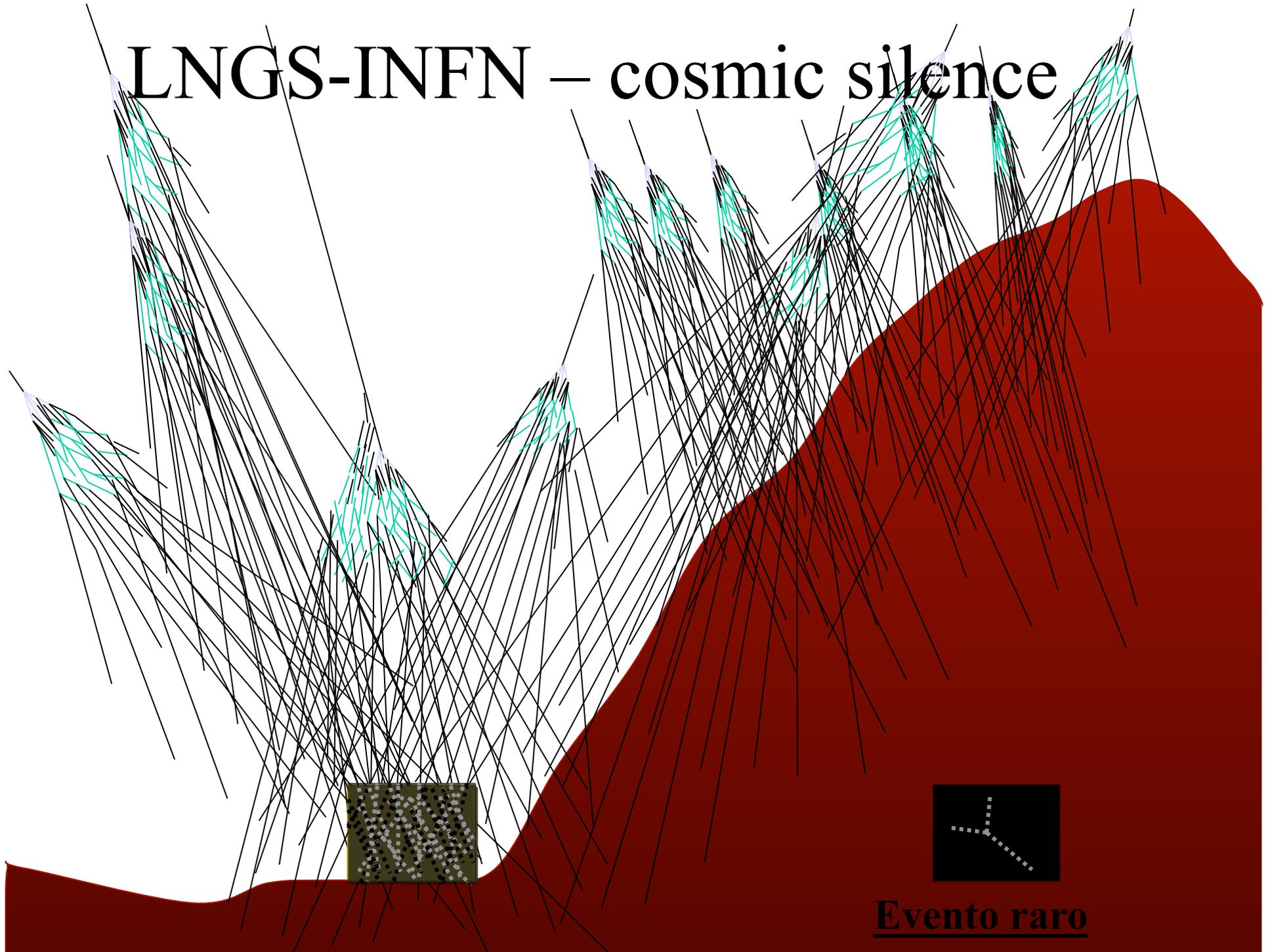
1. Quantum mechanics



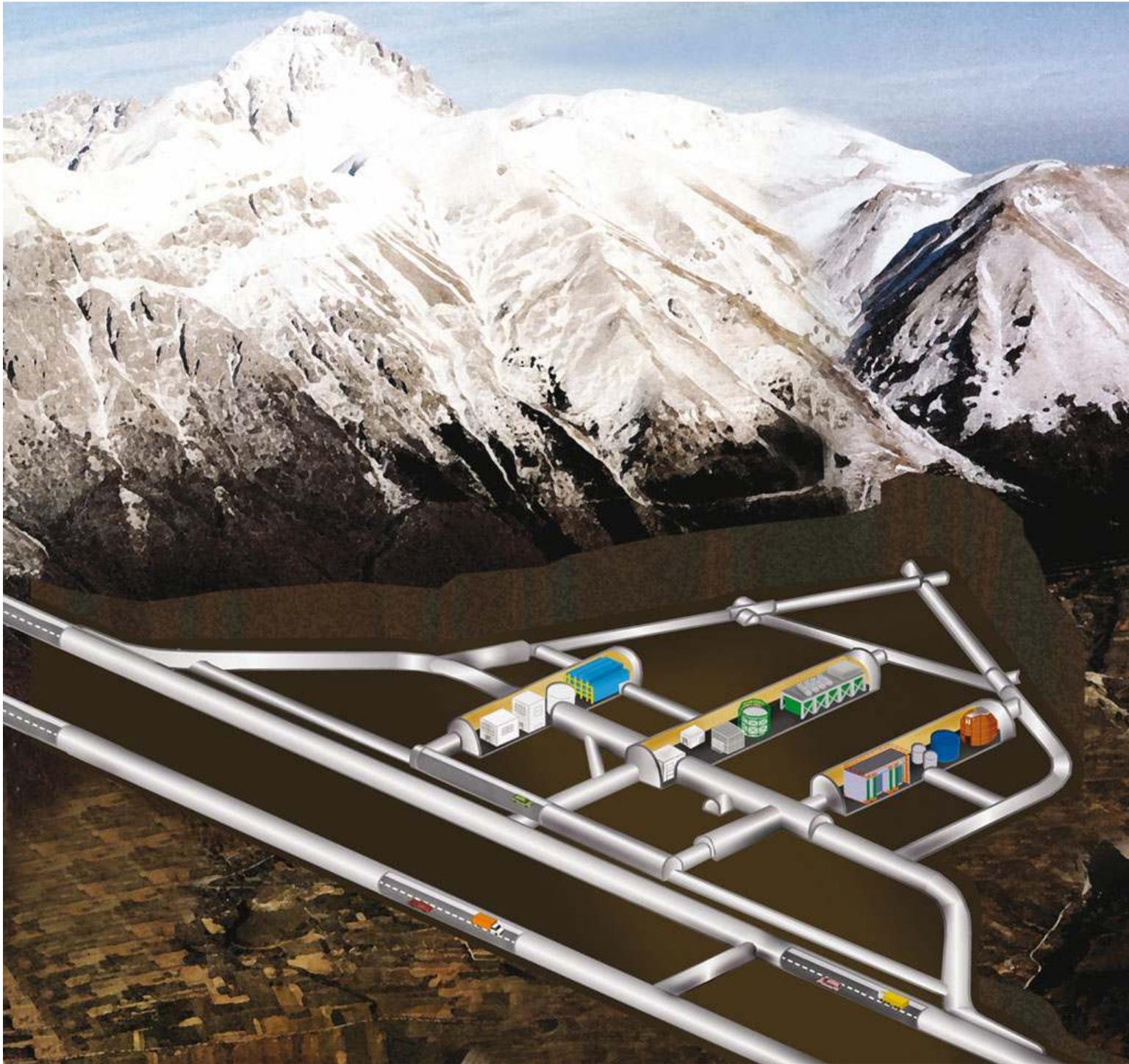
2. Collapse models



LNGS-INFN – cosmic silence



Evento raro







Nature Physics 1–5, (2020).

top 10 of all 2020 favorite scientific news stories

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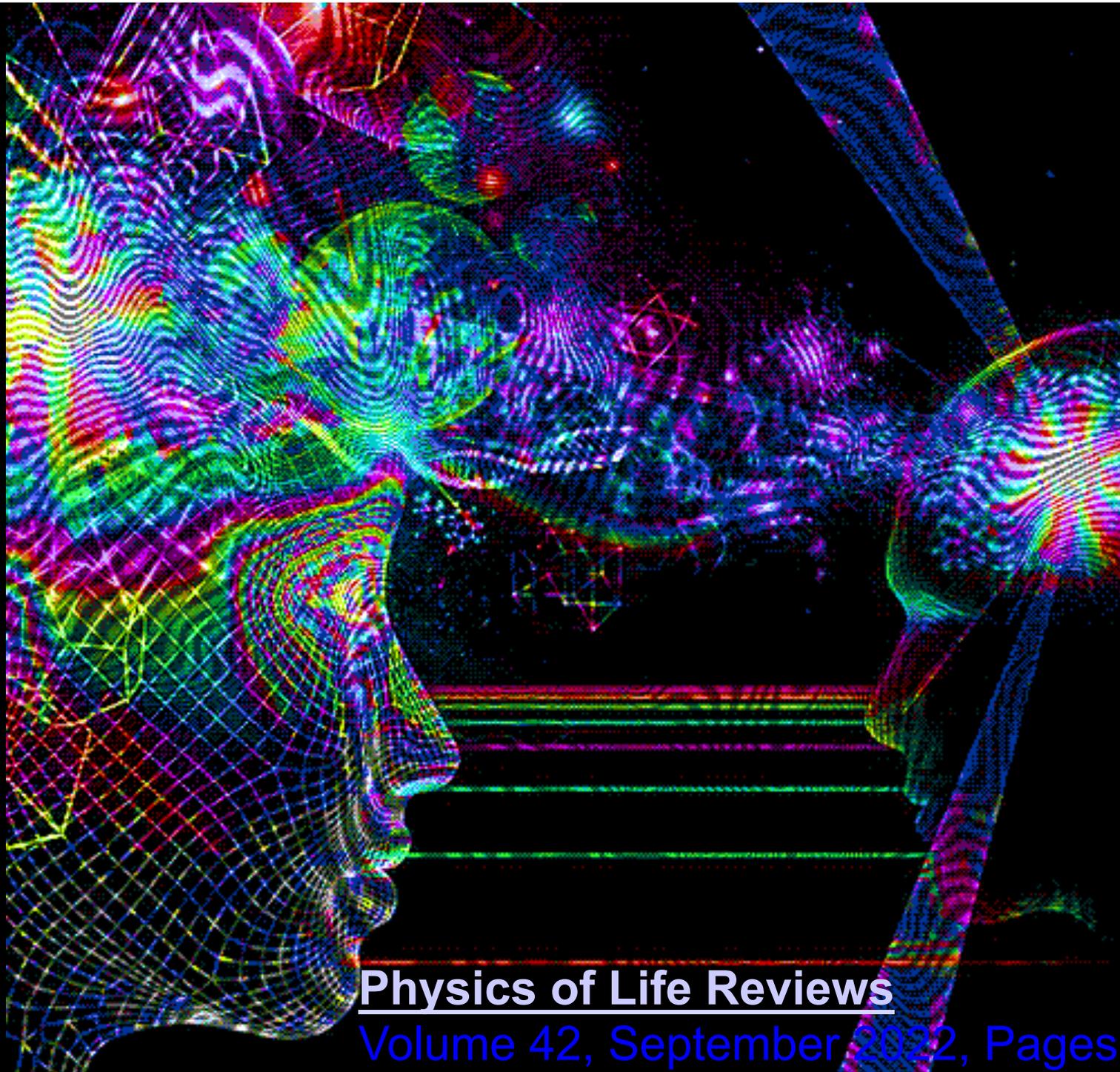
Article | Published: 07 September 2020

Underground test of gravity-related wave function collapse

Sandro Donadi [✉](#), Kristian Piscicchia [✉](#), Catalina Curceanu, Lajos Diósi, Matthias Laubenstein & Angelo Bassi [✉](#)

Nature Physics **17**, 74–78(2021) | [Cite this article](#)

8305 Accesses | **29** Citations | **143** Altmetric | [Metri](#)



Physics of Life Reviews

Volume 42, September 2022, Pages 8-14

7) Where are «the others» (aliens)?



Where are the others?

Fermi paradox: if there are many alien civilizations where are they?



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:

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

DRAKE EQUATION

The first National Academy of Sciences conference on the detection of extraterrestrial intelligent life was held here October 30 to November 3, 1961. In his opening remarks, Frank Drake proposed the above equation as the agenda for the meeting. The terms have the following meanings:

N = number of communicative civilizations in the Galaxy.	f_l = fraction of such temperate planets on which life begins.
R_* = rate of solar-type star formation in the Galaxy.	f_i = fraction of the life-stable planets on which intelligence
f_p = fraction of such stars having planetary systems.	f_c = fraction of these that attempt interstellar communication.
n_e = average number of planets in the ecosphere of the star.	L = average longevity of the communicative phase.

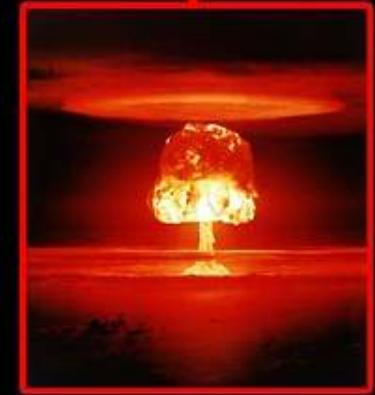
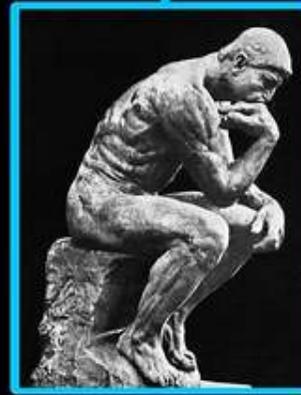
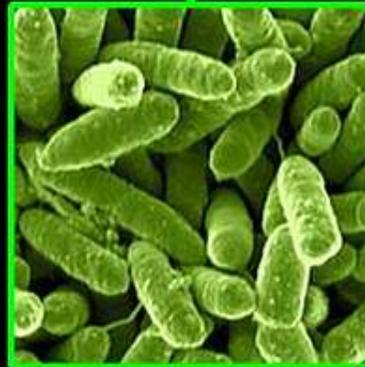
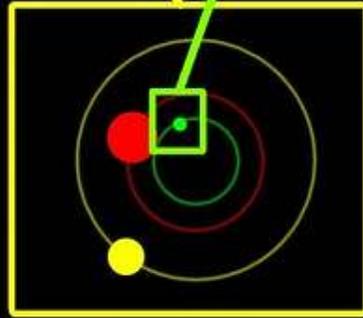
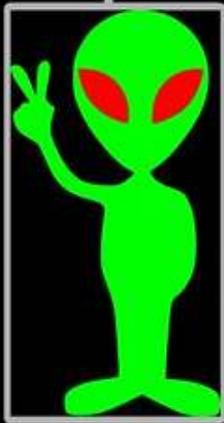
The factors on the right are essentially unknown, so N remains a tantalizing mystery. Nevertheless, the Drake equation served, and still serves, as an excellent way to categorize our ignorance and thereby stimulate productive discussion and research.

Presented here: National Academy of Sciences (Washington DC) 1961 meeting, October 30-31

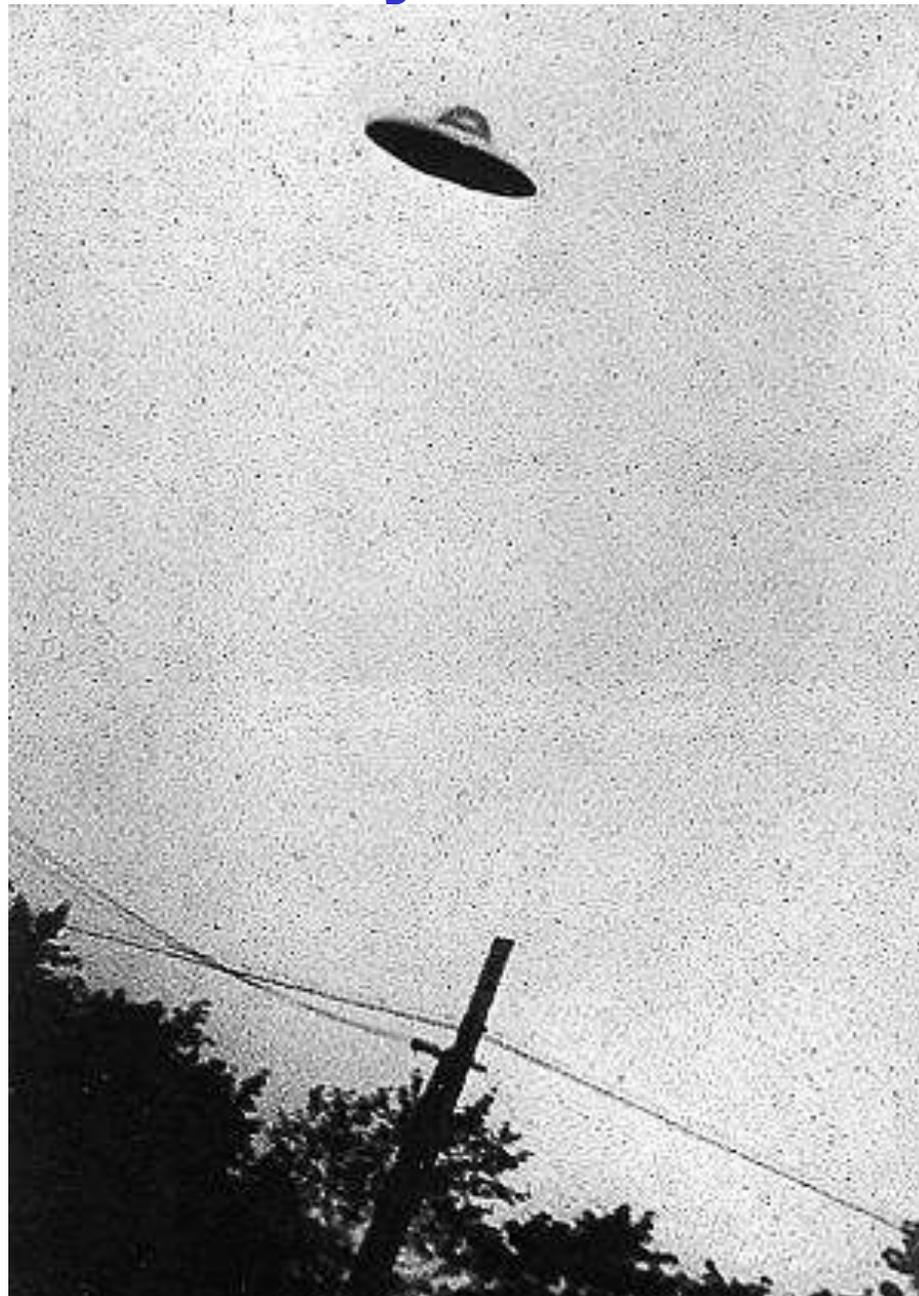
Are we alone?

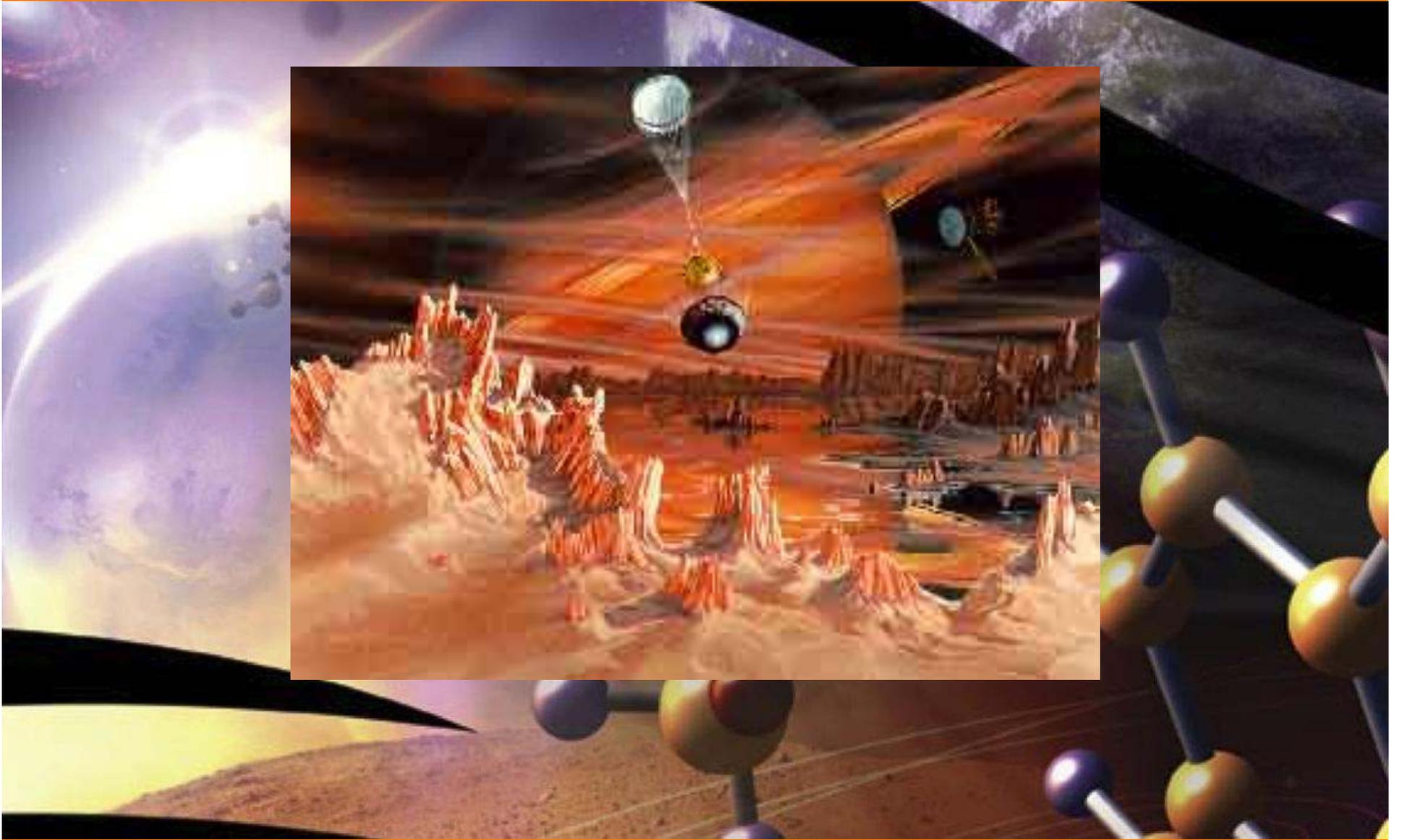
The Drake equation

$$N = R^* \times f_p \times n_e \times f_l \times f_i \times f_c \times L$$



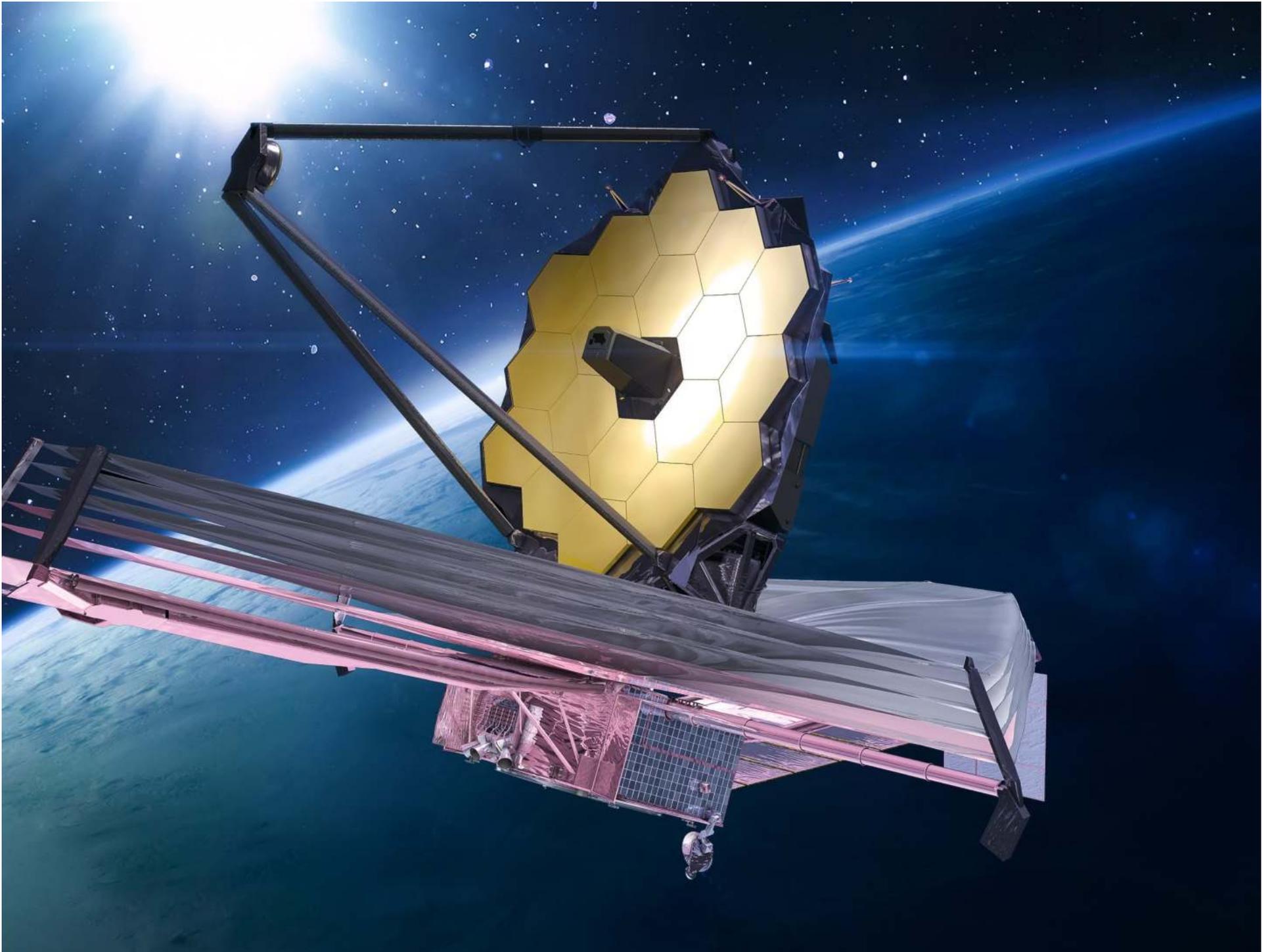
They are here





FAST (China), 500m

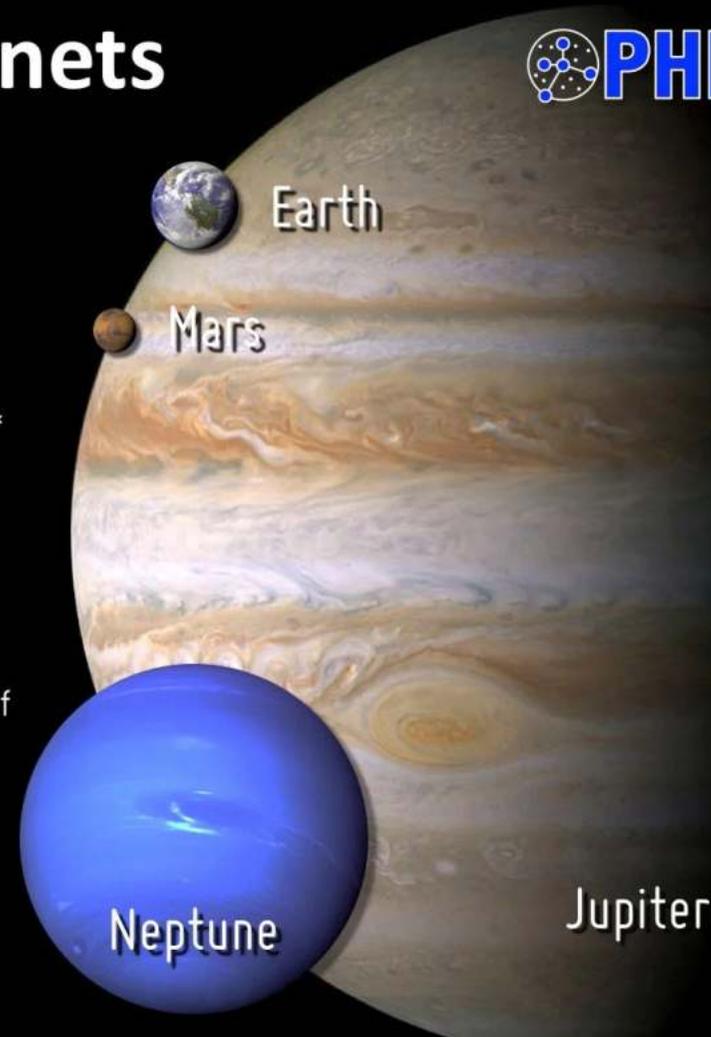




Potentially Habitable Exoplanets



Ranked by Distance from Earth (light years)



Artistic representations. Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Neptune for scale. Distance from Earth is between brackets. Planet candidates indicated with asterisks.

CREDIT: PHL @ UPR Arcibo (phl.upr.edu) Jul 2, 2018

30%
GAS GIANT

The size of Saturn or Jupiter (the largest planet in our solar system), or many times bigger. They can be hotter than some stars!



31%
SUPER-EARTH

Planets in this size range between Earth and Neptune don't exist in our solar system. Super-Earths, a reference to larger size, might be rocky worlds like Earth, while mini-Neptunes are likely shrouded in puffy atmospheres.



4%
TERRESTRIAL

Small, rocky planets. Around the size of our home planet, or a little smaller.



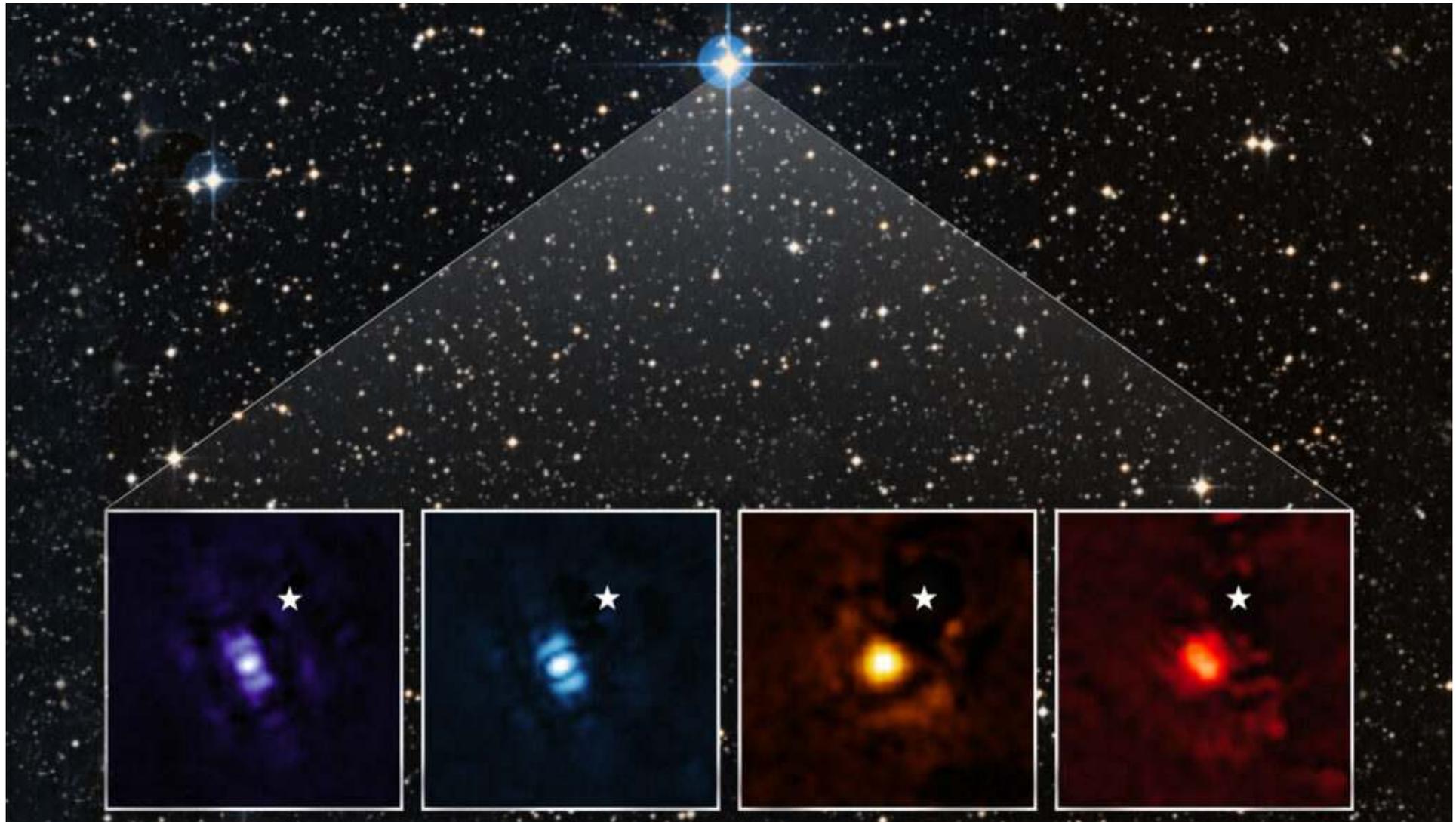
35%
NEPTUNE-LIKE

Similar in size to Neptune and Uranus. They can be ice giants, or much warmer. "Warm" Neptunes are more rare.



5000+
PLANETS FOUND

James Web telescope (atmosphere...)





ALATERRY
THE GENESIS CREATOR



CLASSICAL PHYSICS

ISAC NEWTON
LAW OF MOTION
CALCULUS
CLASSICAL MECHANICS
FLUID MECHANICS
CHAOS THEORY

LAW OF UNIVERSAL GRAVITATION
GRAVITY
ORBITS
OPTICS
MIRROR
REFRACTION
DIFFRACTION
WAVES
TRANSVERSE
LONGITUDINAL
JAMES CLERK MAXWELL
ELECTRIC FIELDS
MAGNETIC FIELDS
ELECTROMAGNETISM
ELECTRICITY
THERMODYNAMICS
ENERGY
HEAT
TEMPERATURE
ENTROPY

RELATIVITY

ALBERT EINSTEIN
CONSTANT SPEEDS OF LIGHT
GENERAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY
SPECIAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY
 $E=mc^2$
TIME
SPACE

PHILOSOPHY

PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE
FREE WILL
HOW COME?
NATURE OF REALITY
JUST... WHY?

THE CHASM OF IGNORANCE

QUANTUM FIELD THEORY
THE STANDARD MODEL
ATOMIC THEORY
NUCLEAR PHYSICS
CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS
QUANTUM INFORMATION
COMPUTERS
LASERS
PARTICLE PHYSICS
QUANTUM GRAVITY
STRING THEORY
SUPER SYMMETRY
LOOP QUANTUM GRAVITY
DARK ENERGY
DARK MATTER
AND MANY MORE

QUANTUM PHYSICS
YOUTUBE.COM/USER/DOMINICWALLMAN @DOMINICWALLMAN

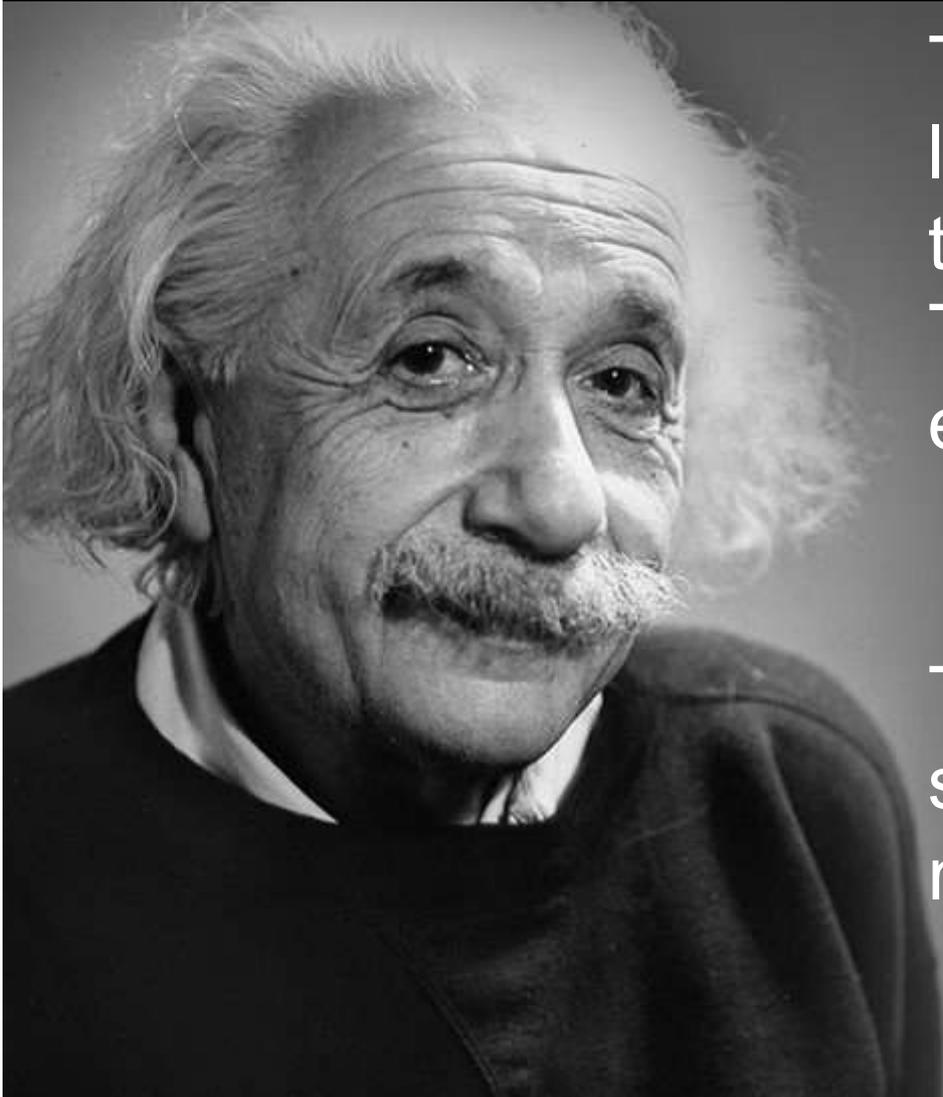
Feynman – The value of science



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.

The next Einstein could be you!



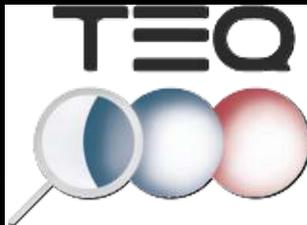
There are only two ways to live your life. One is as though nothing is a miracle. The other is as though everything is a miracle.

Try not to become a man of success. Rather become a man of value.

— Albert Einstein



Acknowledgements



Post-questionnaire

