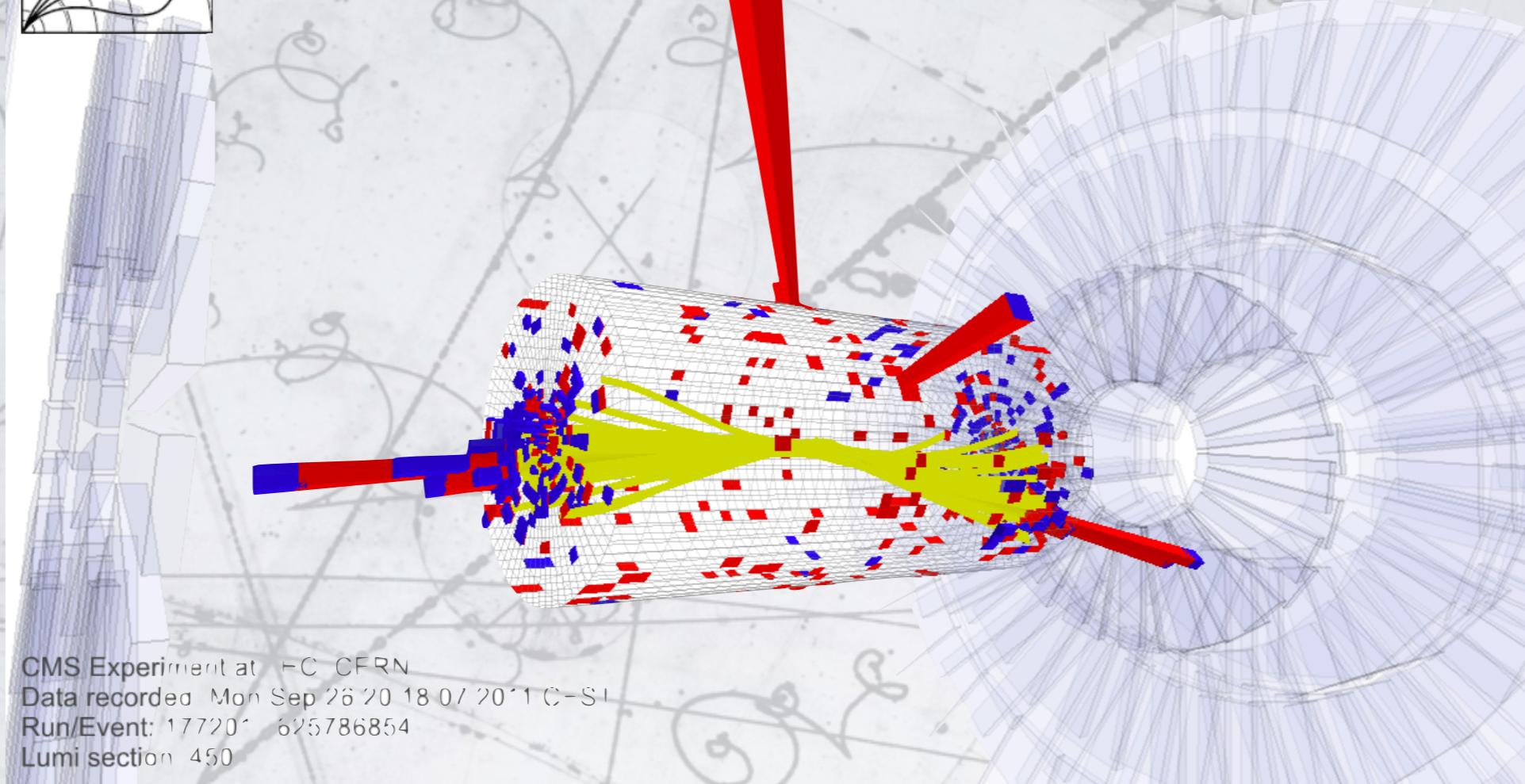


LA SCOPERTA DEL BOSONE DI HIGGS

Giovanni Organtini

Dip. di Fisica “Sapienza”, Università di Roma & INFN-Sez. di Roma



COS'È UN BOSONE DI HIGGS?

Inbox - giovan Mater Google Calendar Nobel Prize - The Nobel Prize

www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/2013/

Apps Placing Google Chart The SmartDida page ComputingShifts Other Bookmarks

Nobelprize.org

The Official Web Site of the Nobel Prize

Educational Video About Us Search

Home | Nobel Prizes and Laureates | Nomination | Ceremonies | Alfred Nobel | Events

Nobel Prizes and Laureates

Physics Prizes 2013

About the Nobel Prize in Physics 2013

Summary
Prize Announcement
Press Release
Advanced Information
Popular Information
Greetings

François Englert
Peter Higgs

All Nobel Prizes In Physics
All Nobel Prizes In 2013

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013

François Englert, Peter Higgs


Photo: Pnicolet via Wikimedia Commons
François Englert


Photo: G-M Greuel via Wikimedia Commons
Peter W. Higgs

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"

Share | Tell a Friend | Comments

To cite this page
MLA style: "The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2013. Web. 5 Nov 2013. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/2013/>

2013 Nobel Laureates ALFR NOBEL

Help Us Improve Nobelprize.org
Take a few minutes to answer ten questions!

Discover features and trivia about the Nobel Prize

Sign up for Nobelprize.org Monthly

Exploring the Future of Energy
9 December 2013, Gothenburg, Sweden
Nobel Week Dialogue

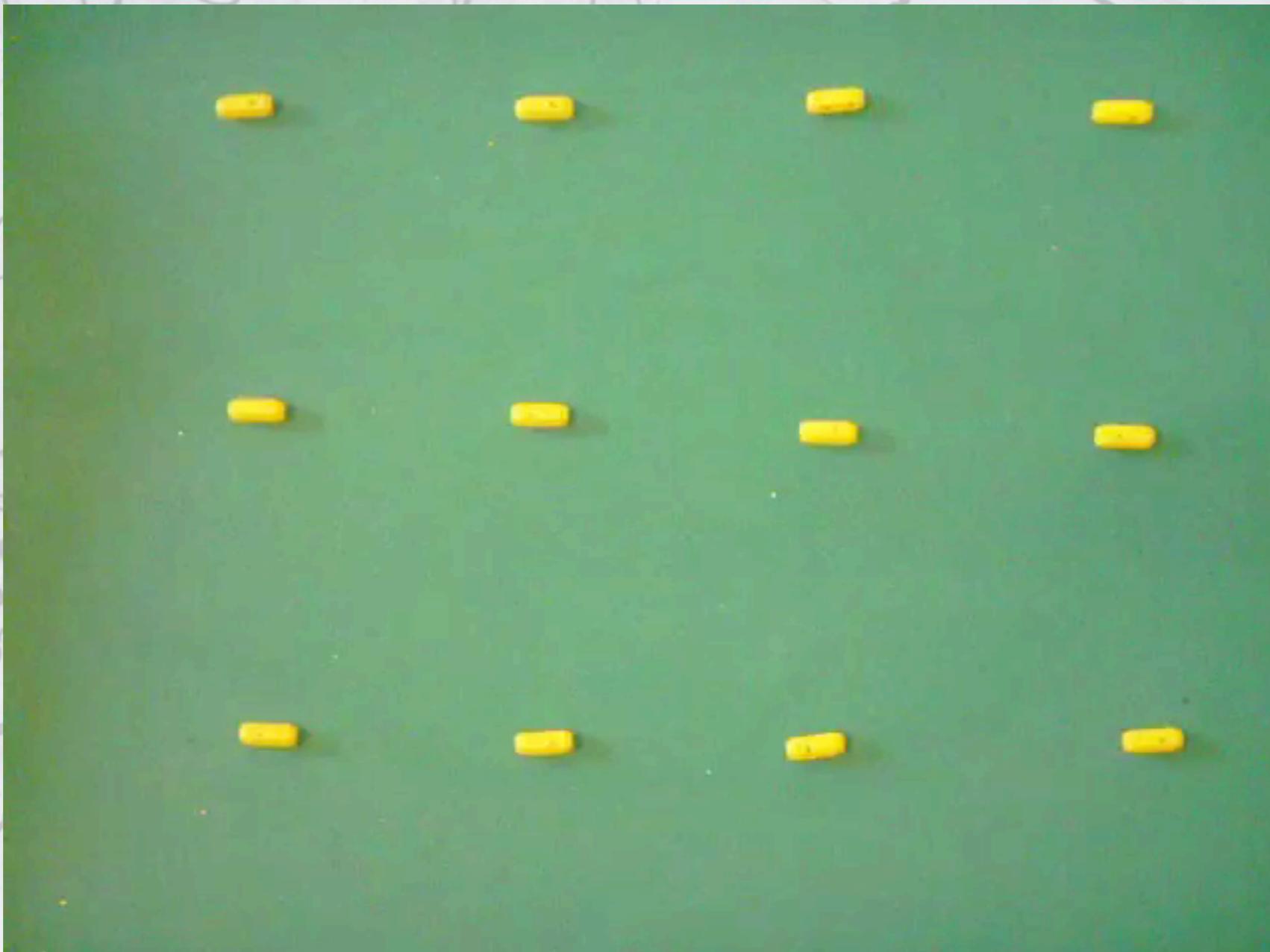
Contact | Press | Sitemap | FAQ | Terms

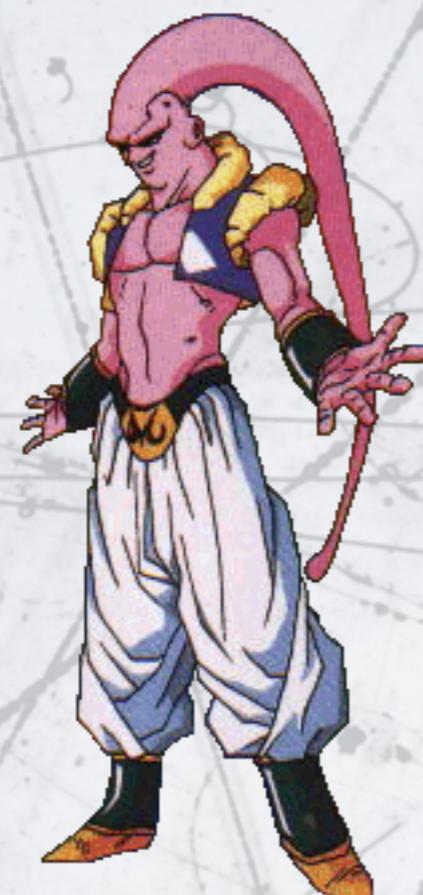
Copyright © Nobel Media AB 2013

Follow us:    

doppler reviewed - gi...pdf Caratteristiche075309.csv Attivitagraven6eseguit...csv Show All



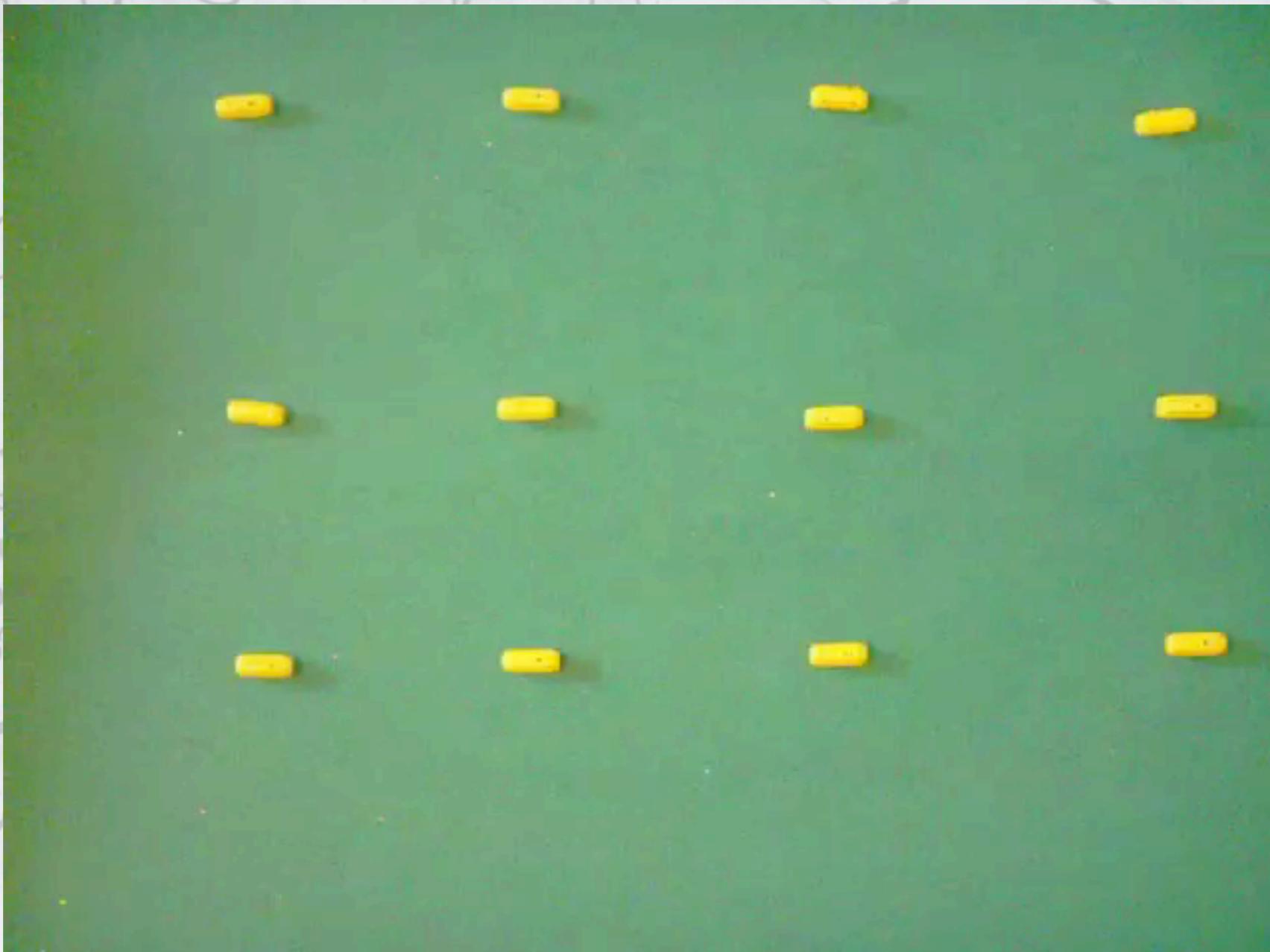


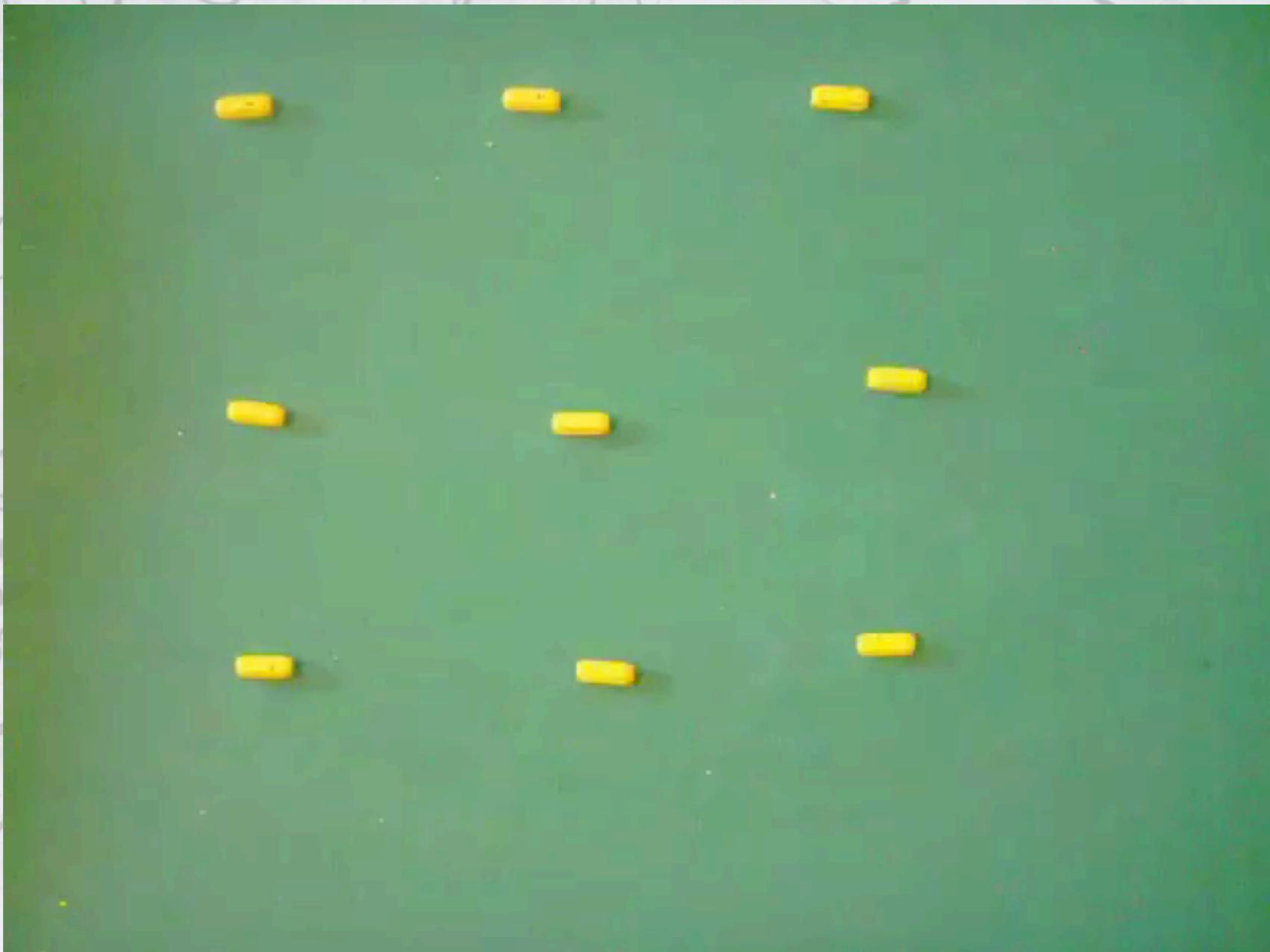


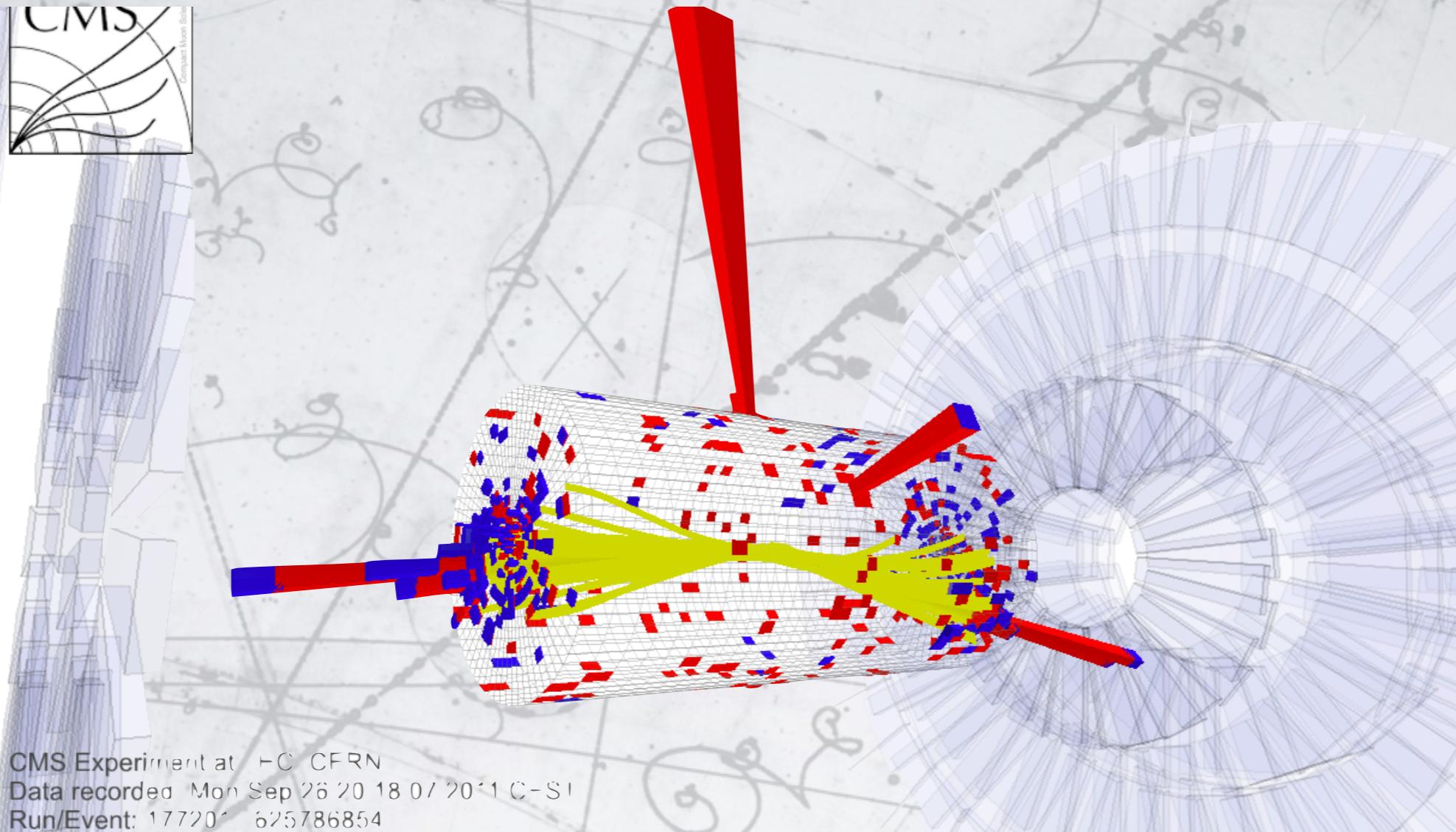
elettrone



muone

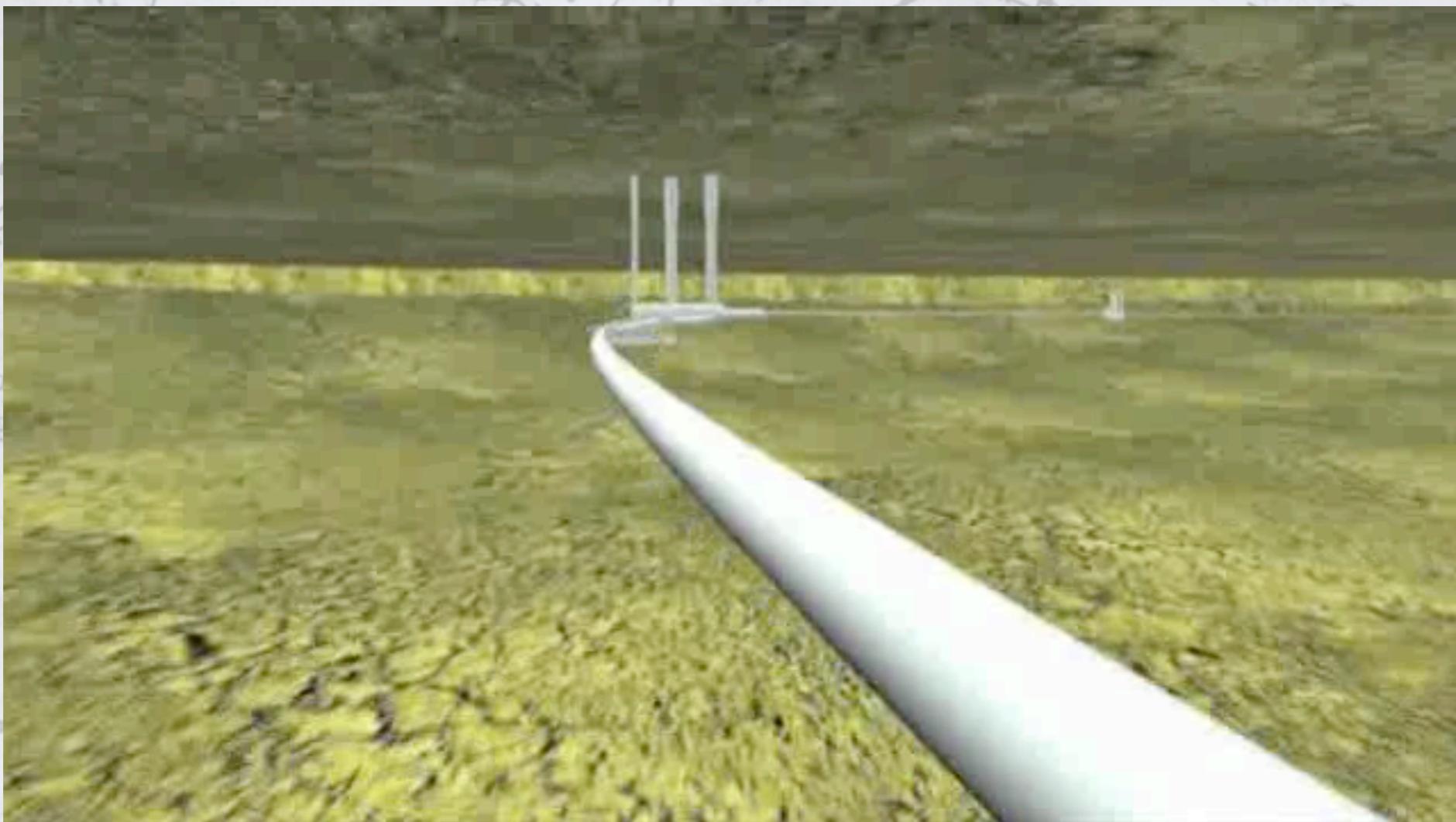






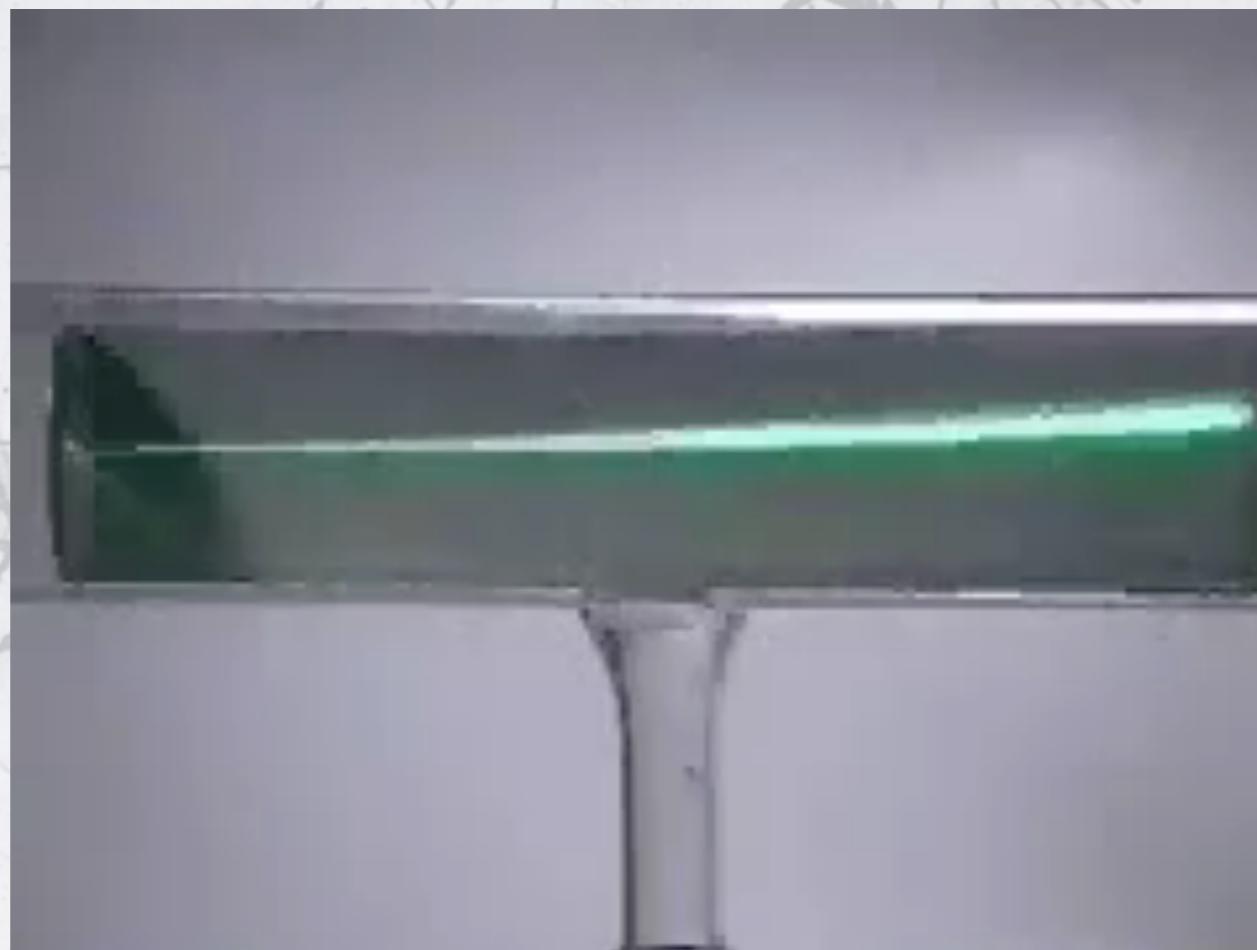
COME SI PRODUCE UN BOSONE DI HIGGS?

E = mc²









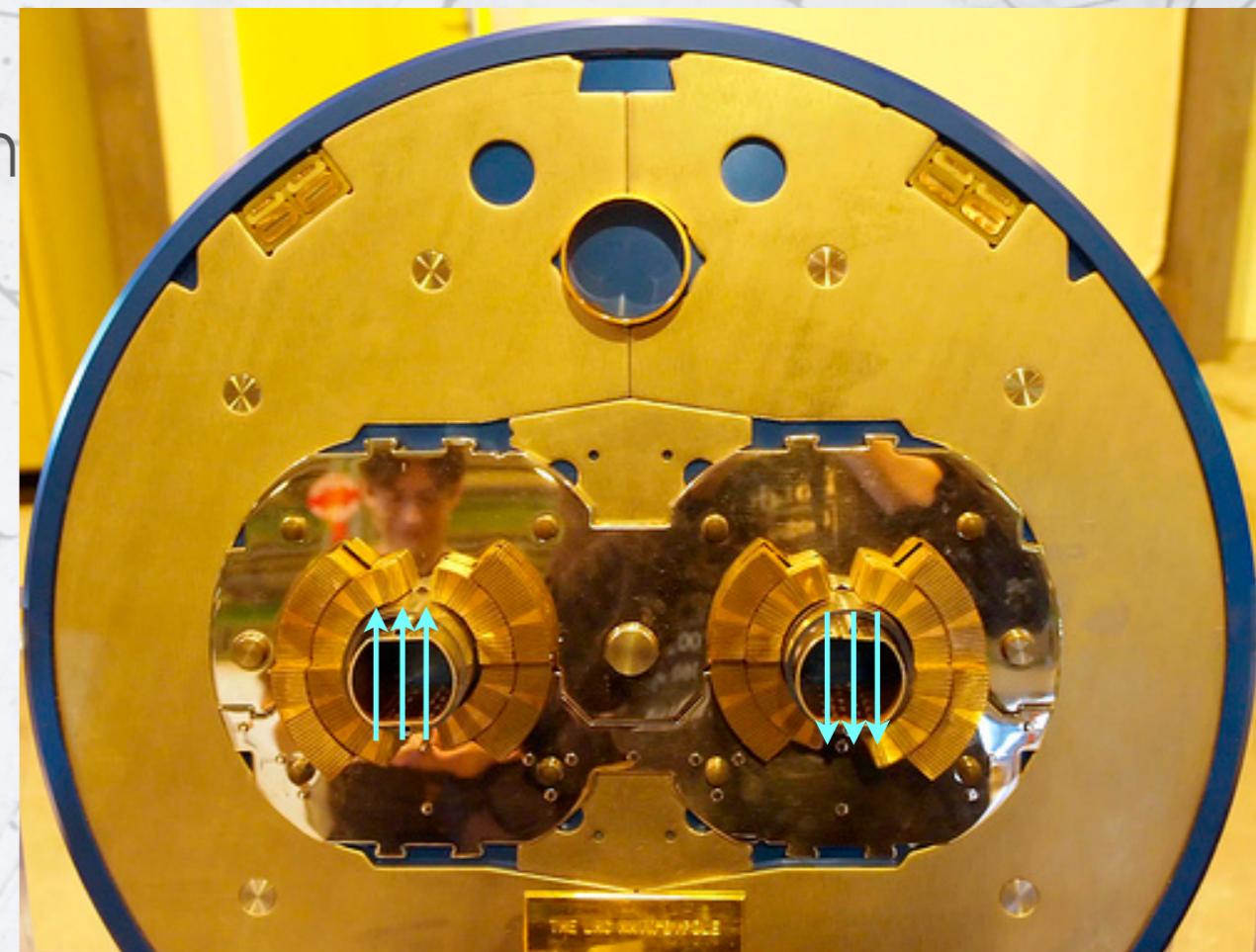
■ 1232 dipoli magnetici

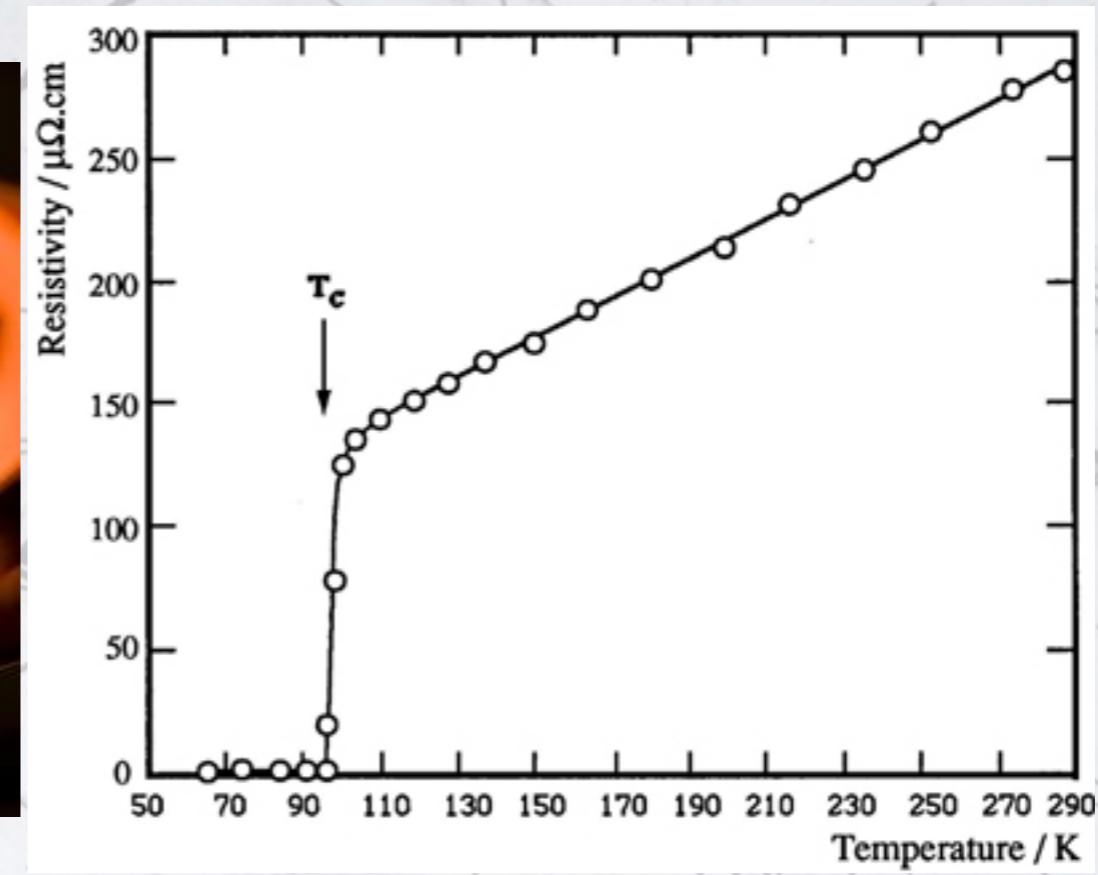
■ $B = 8.33 \text{ T}$ (100.000 volte più intenso di quello terrestre)

■ $I = 12000 \text{ A}$ (utenze domestiche: $\sim 13 \text{ A}$)

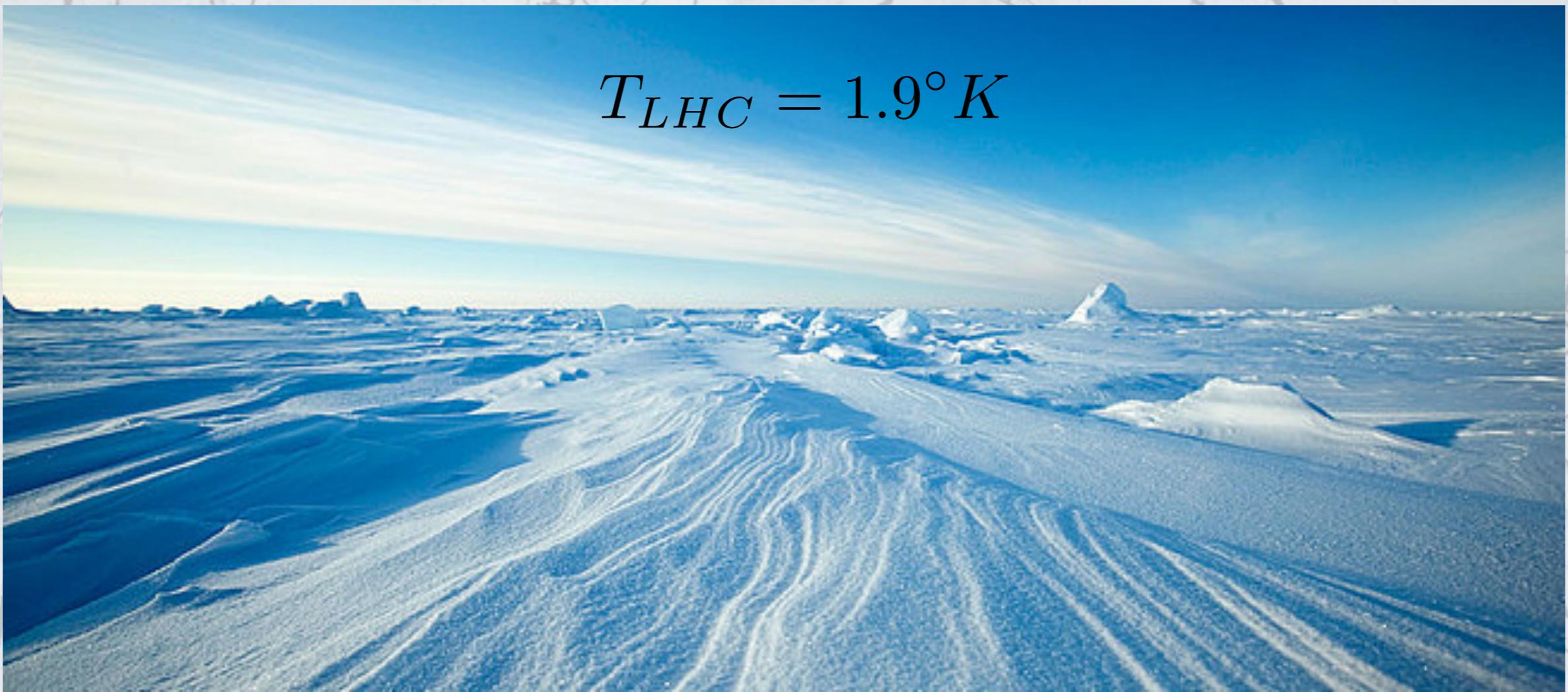
■ lunghezza del dipolo: 14.3 m

■ 1 miliardo di km di cavo

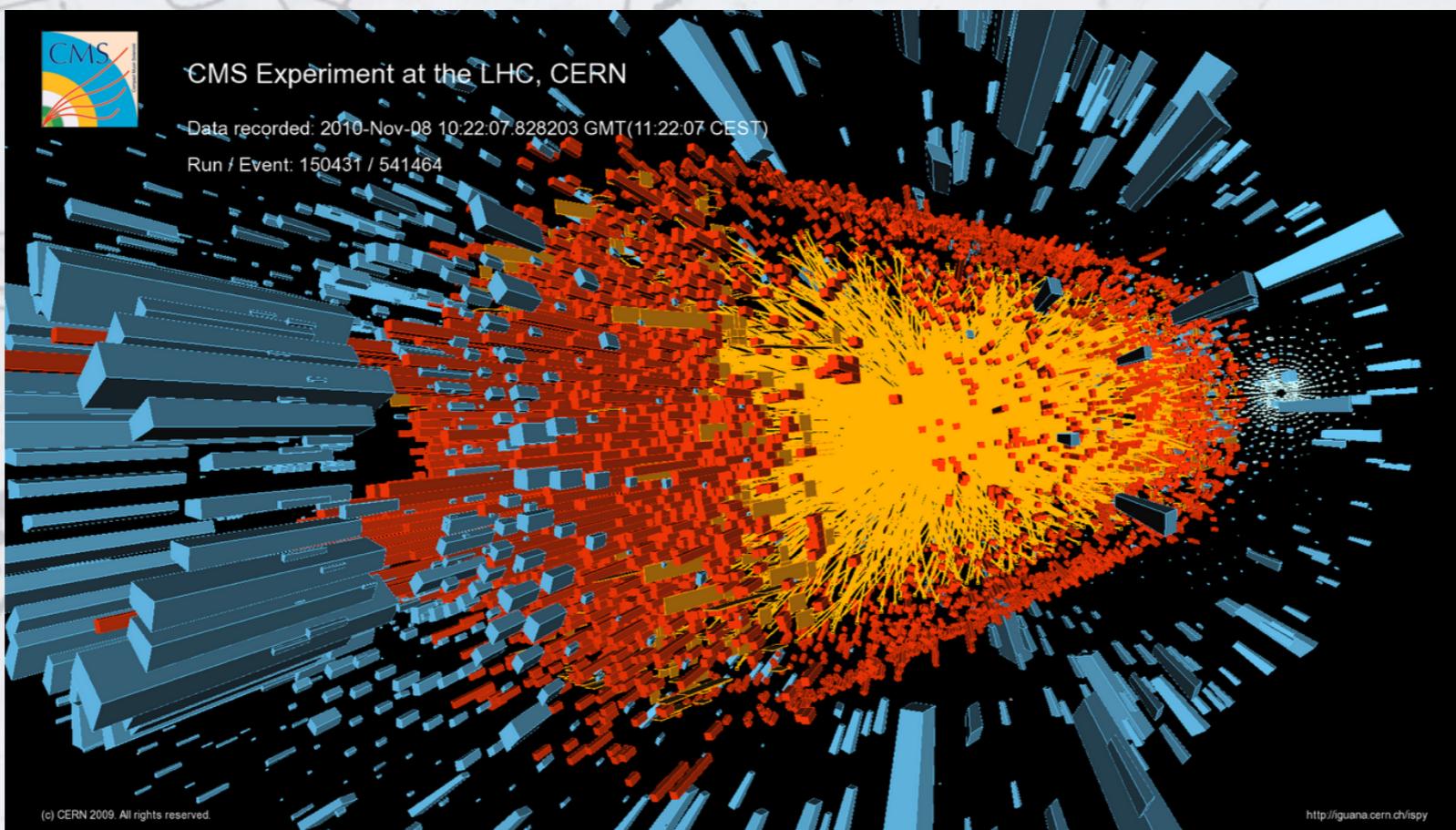


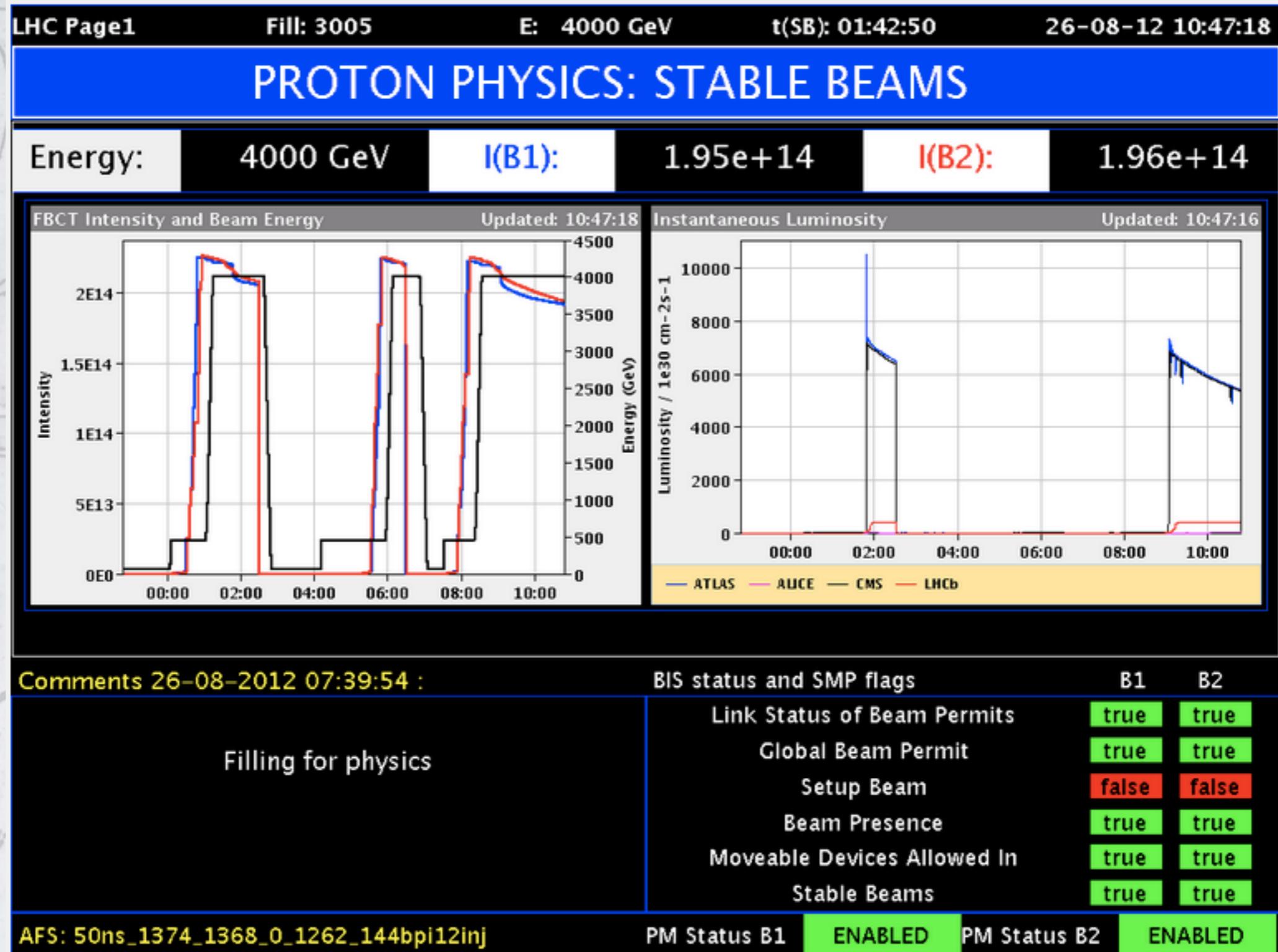


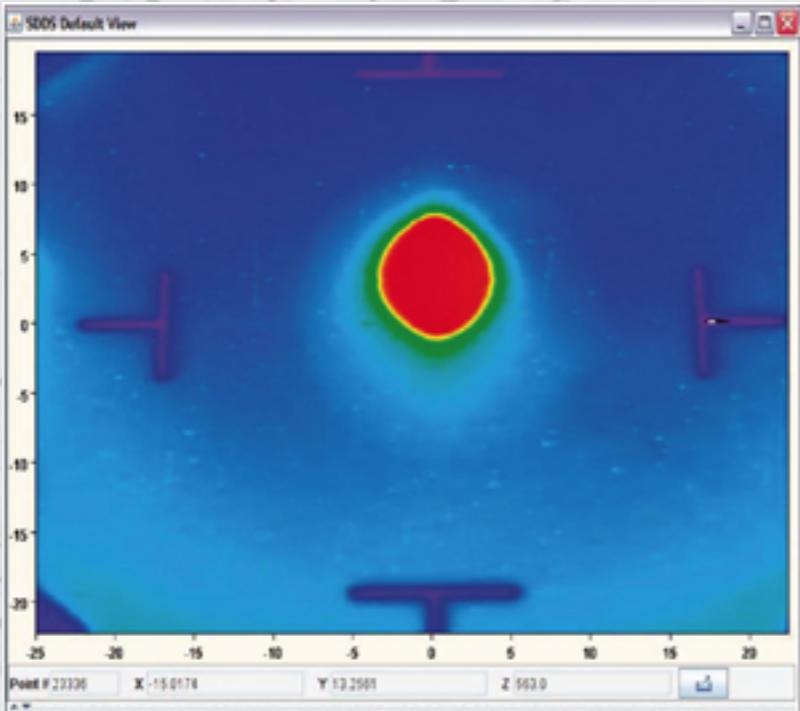
$$T_{LHC} = 1.9^{\circ}K$$



$T_{\text{Coll}} > 100000 T_{\text{Sun}}$





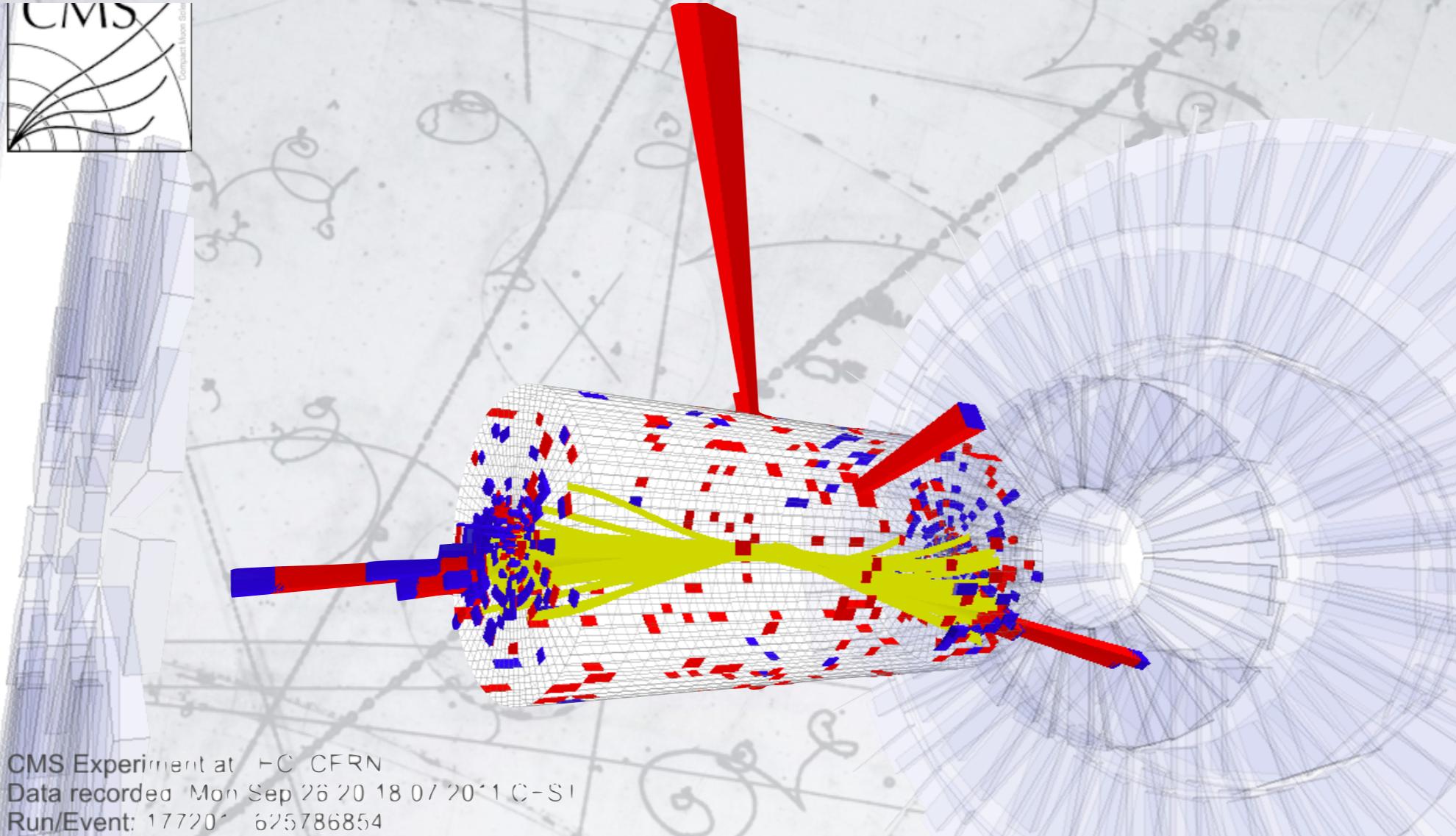


E_{LHC}=360 MJ

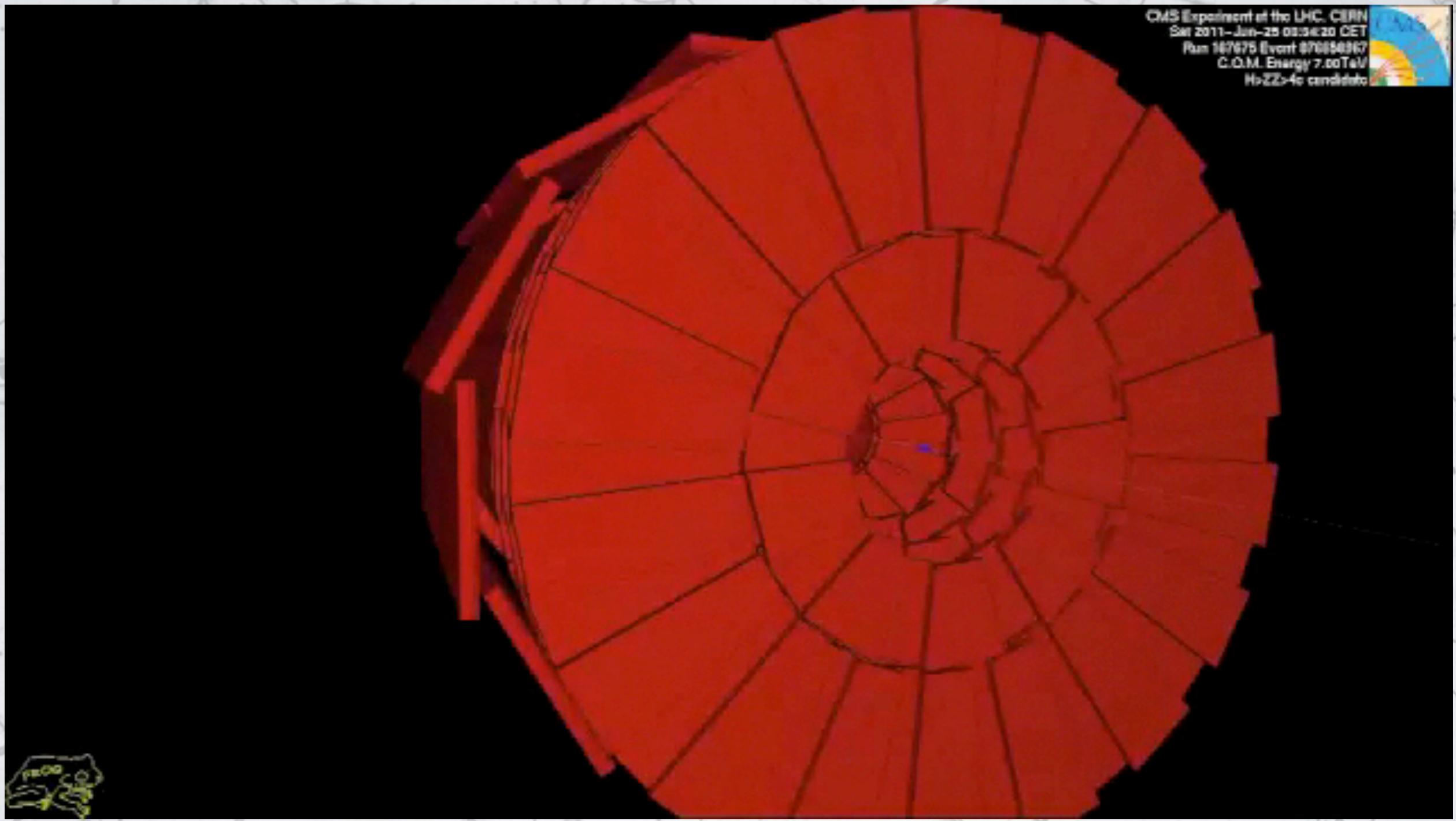


E_{FR}=900 MJ

2 motrici + 11 carrozze @ 200 km/h



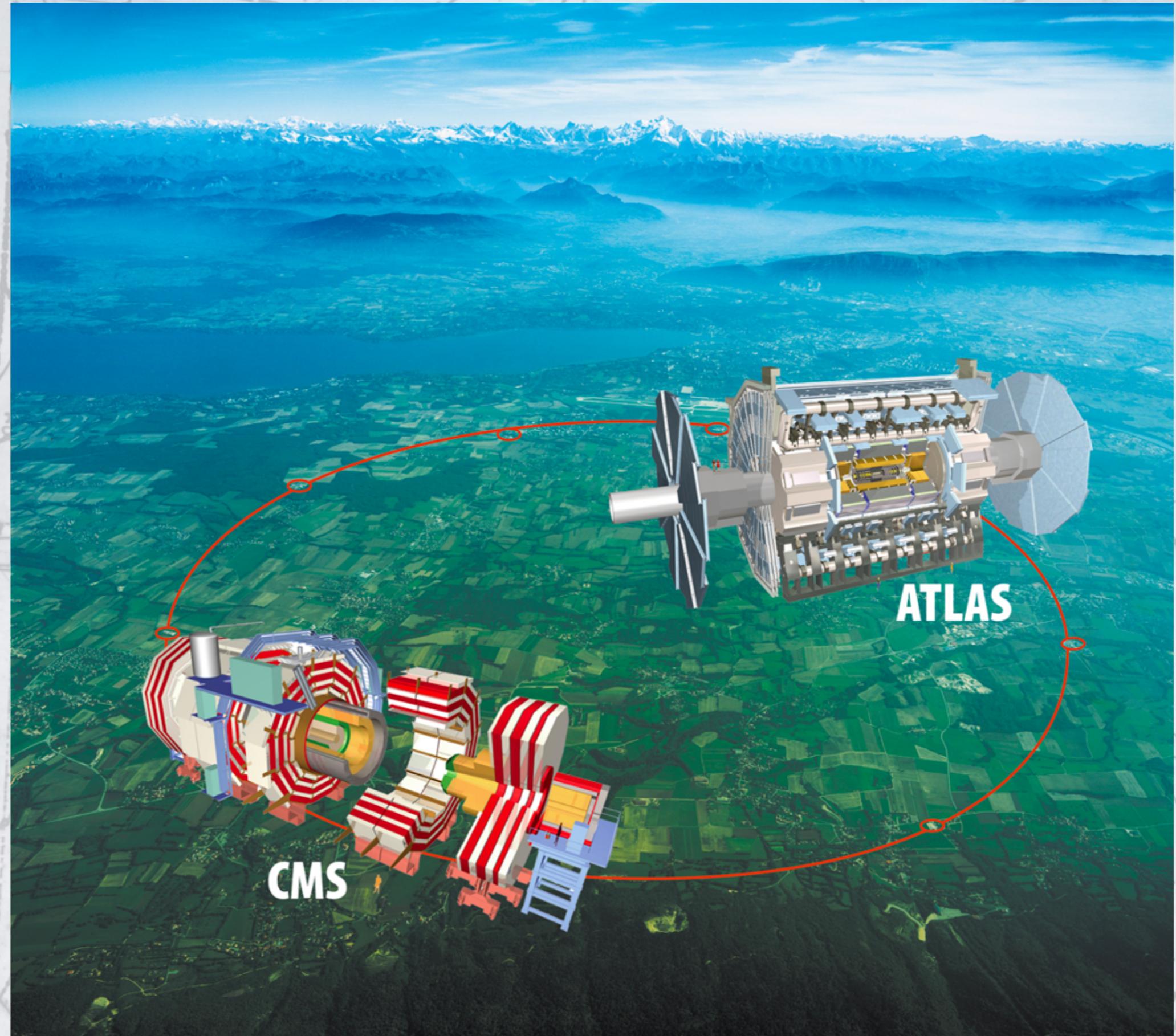
COME SI OSSERVA UN BOSONE DI HIGGS?



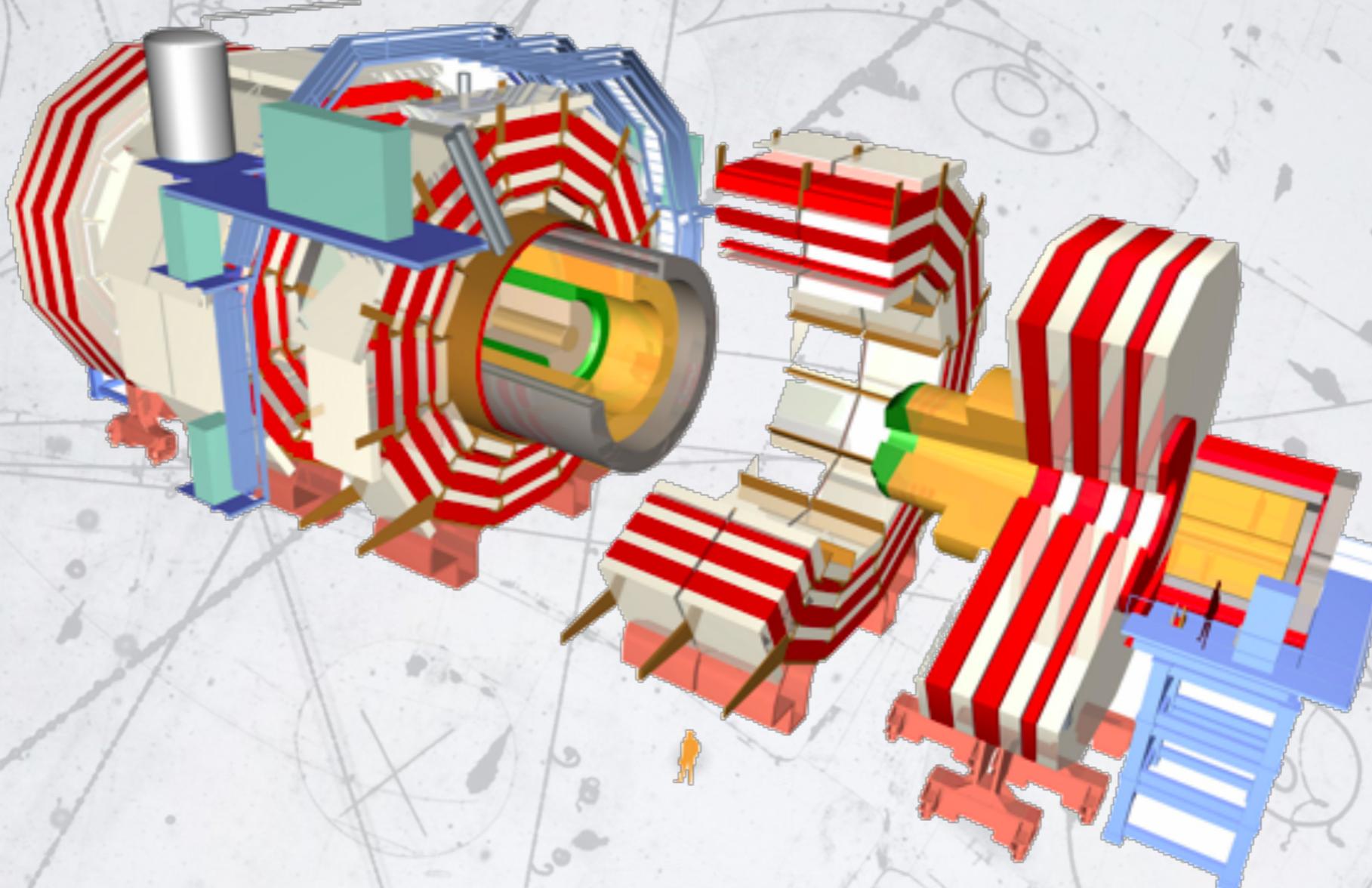
SULLE TRACCE DELLE PARTICELLE

Giovanni Organini - Sapienza Università di Roma & INFN-Sez. di Roma

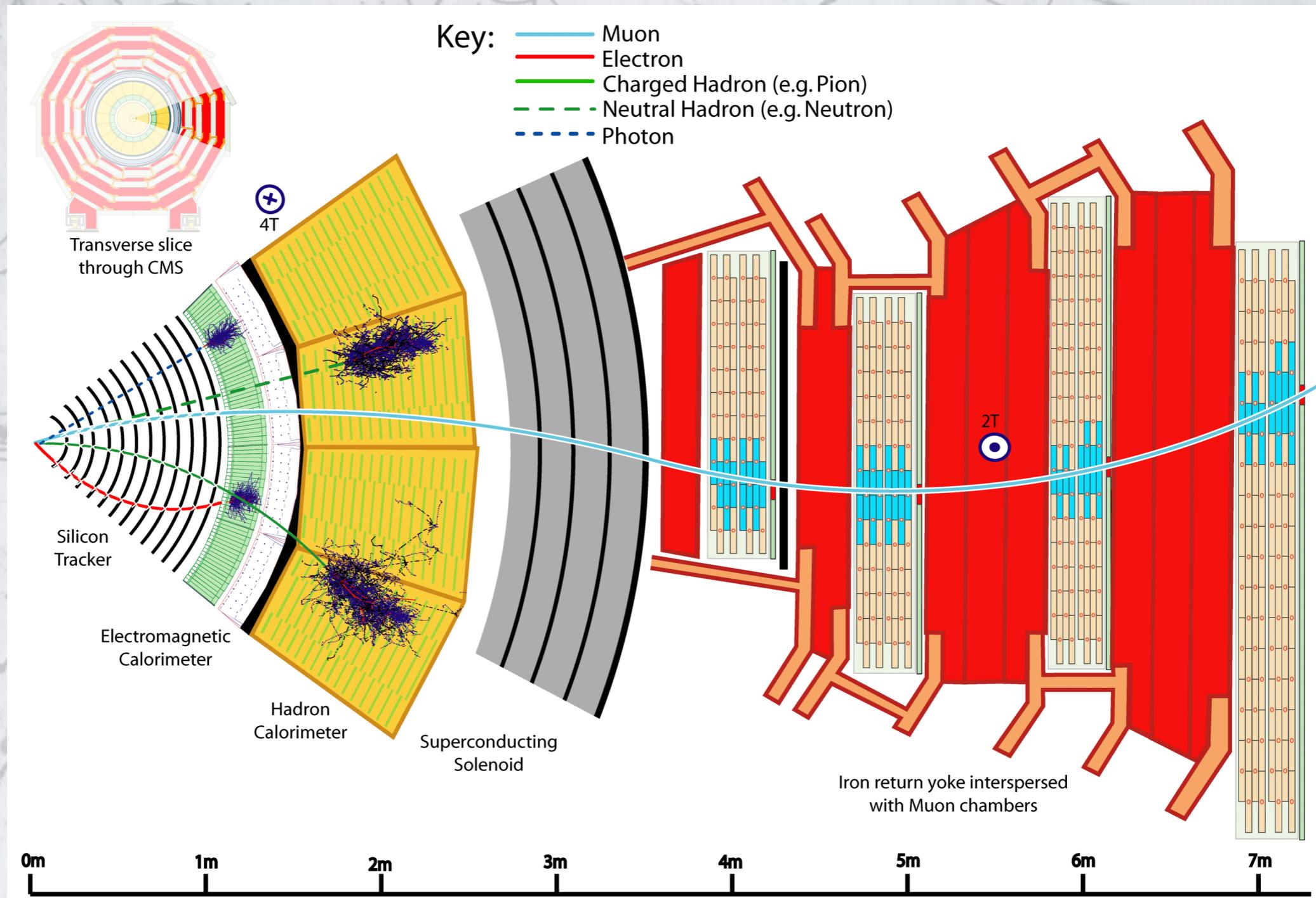




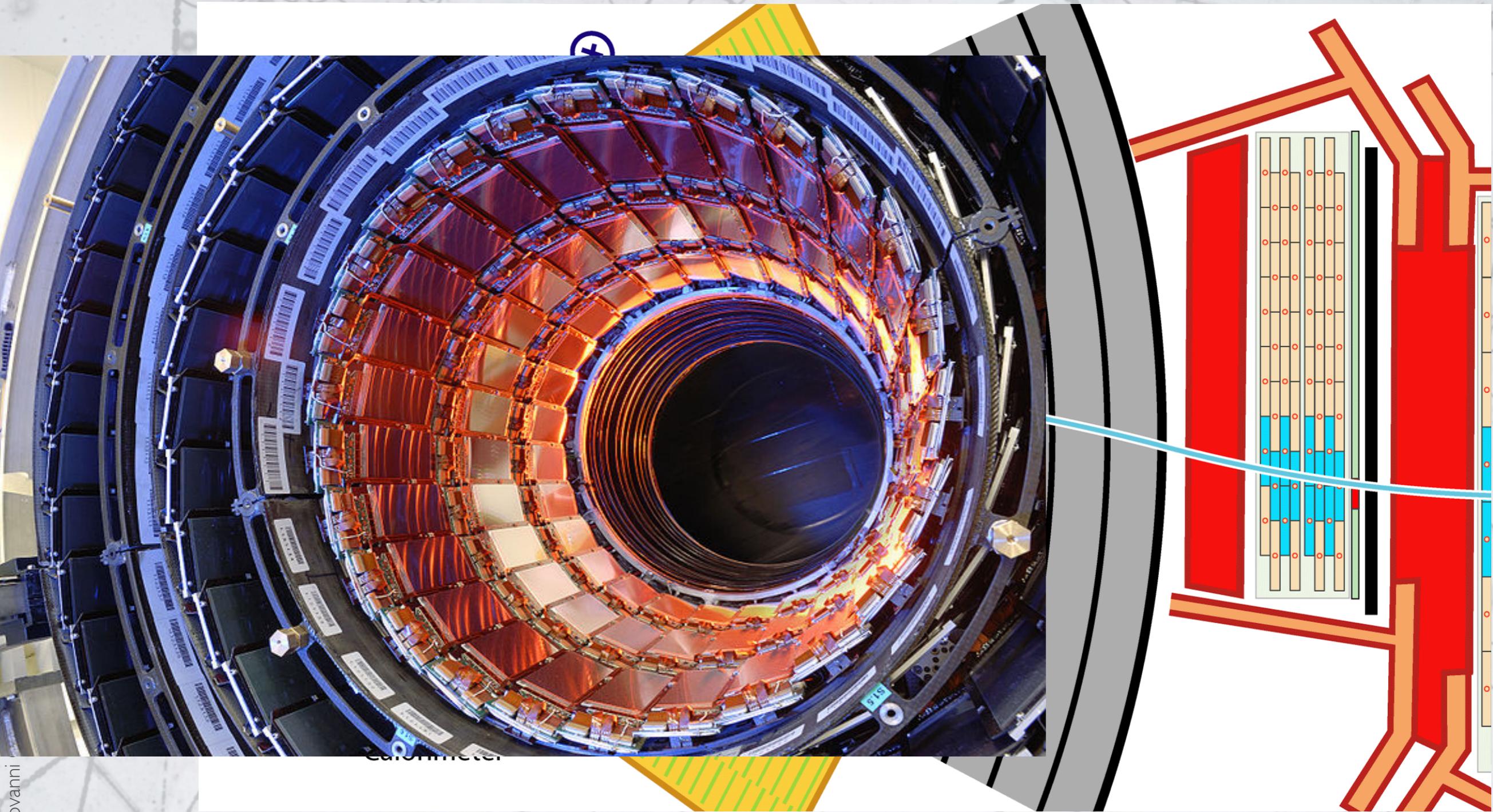
UN RIVELATORE



UN RIVELATORE DI PARTICELLE



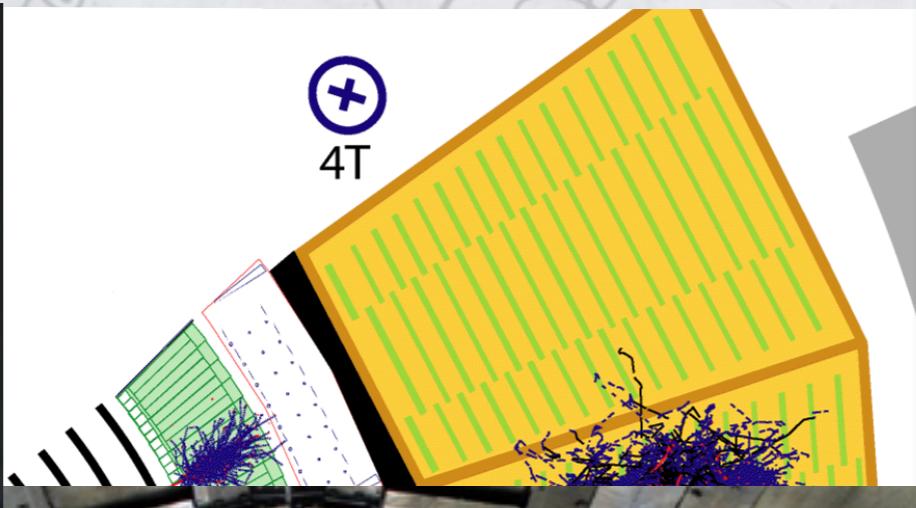
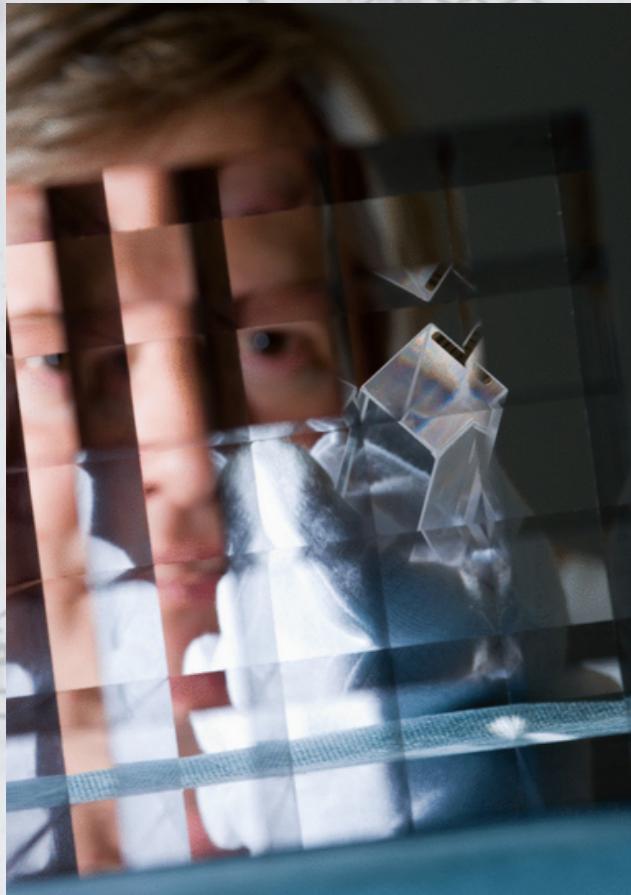
UN RIVELATORE DI PARTICELLE



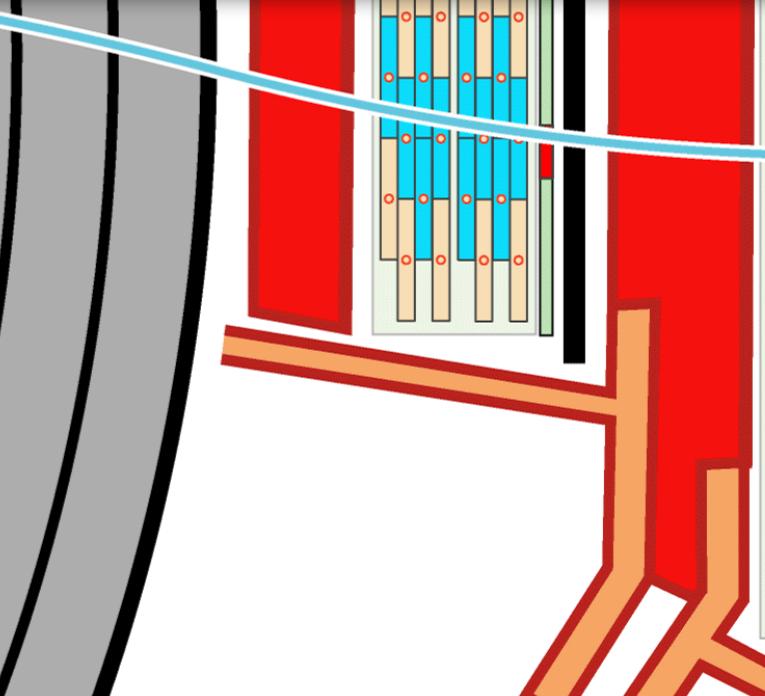
Giovanni

UN RIVELATORE DI PARTICELLE

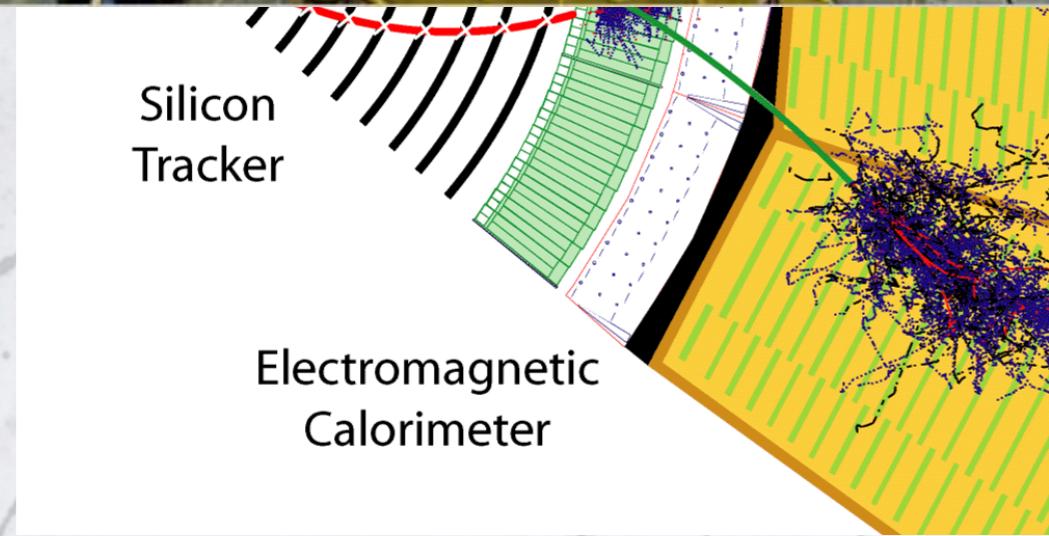
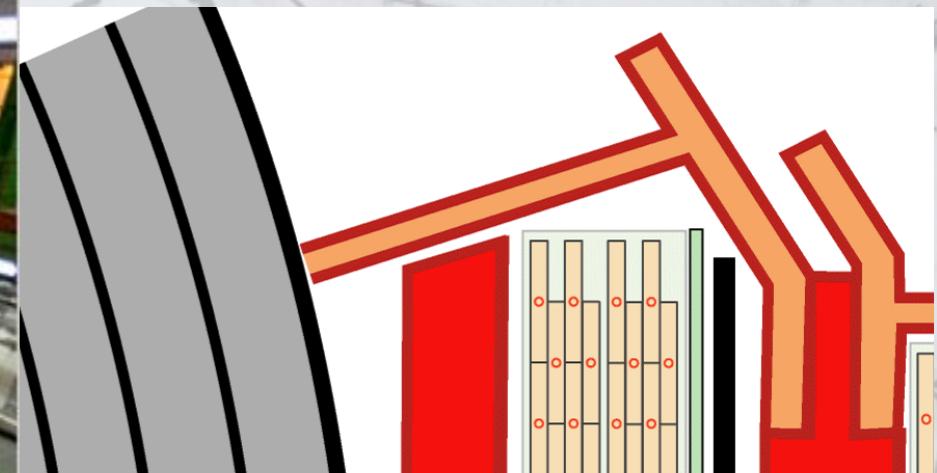
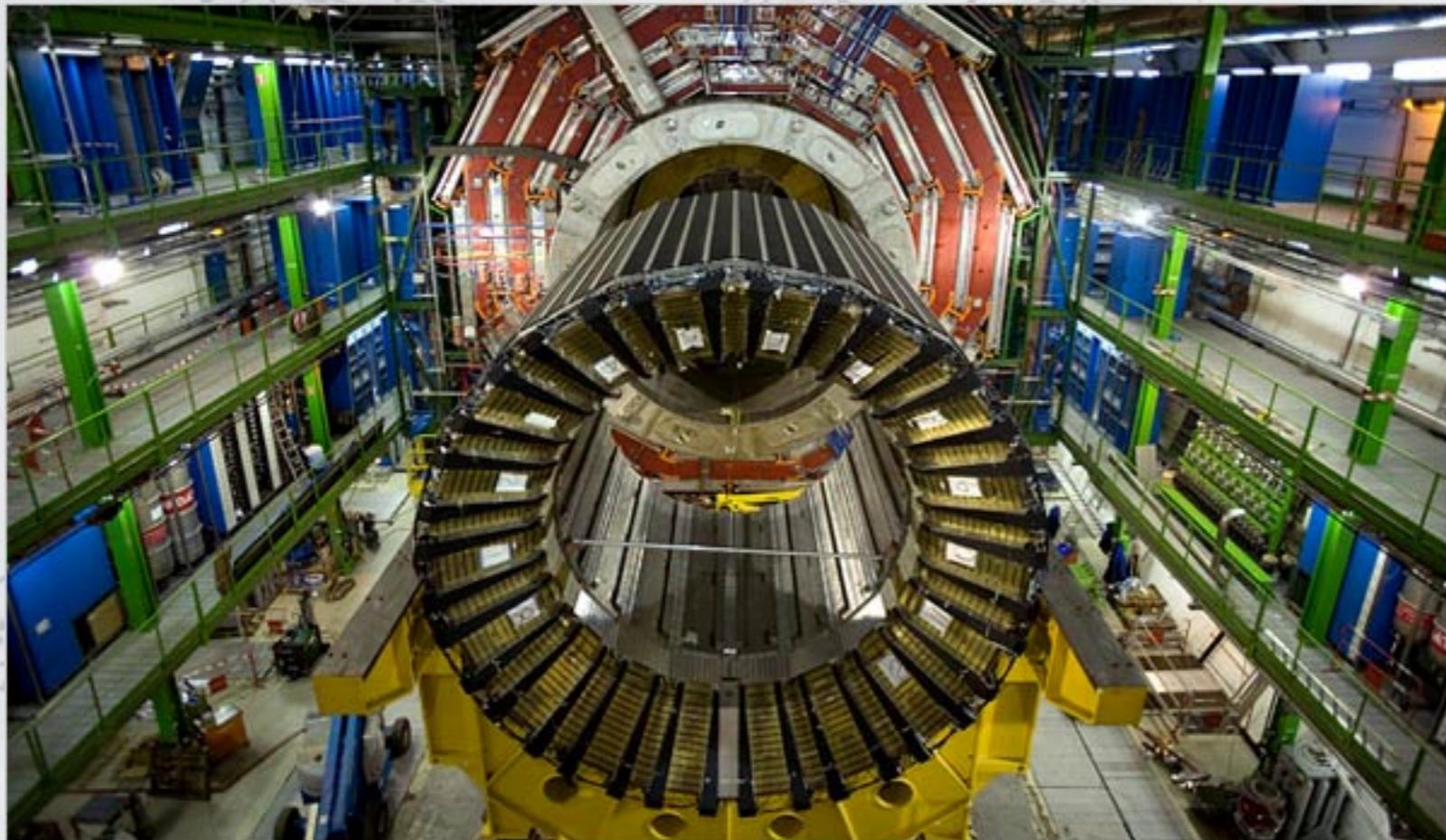
Giovanni Organiani - Sapienza Università di Roma & INFN-Sez. di Roma



E

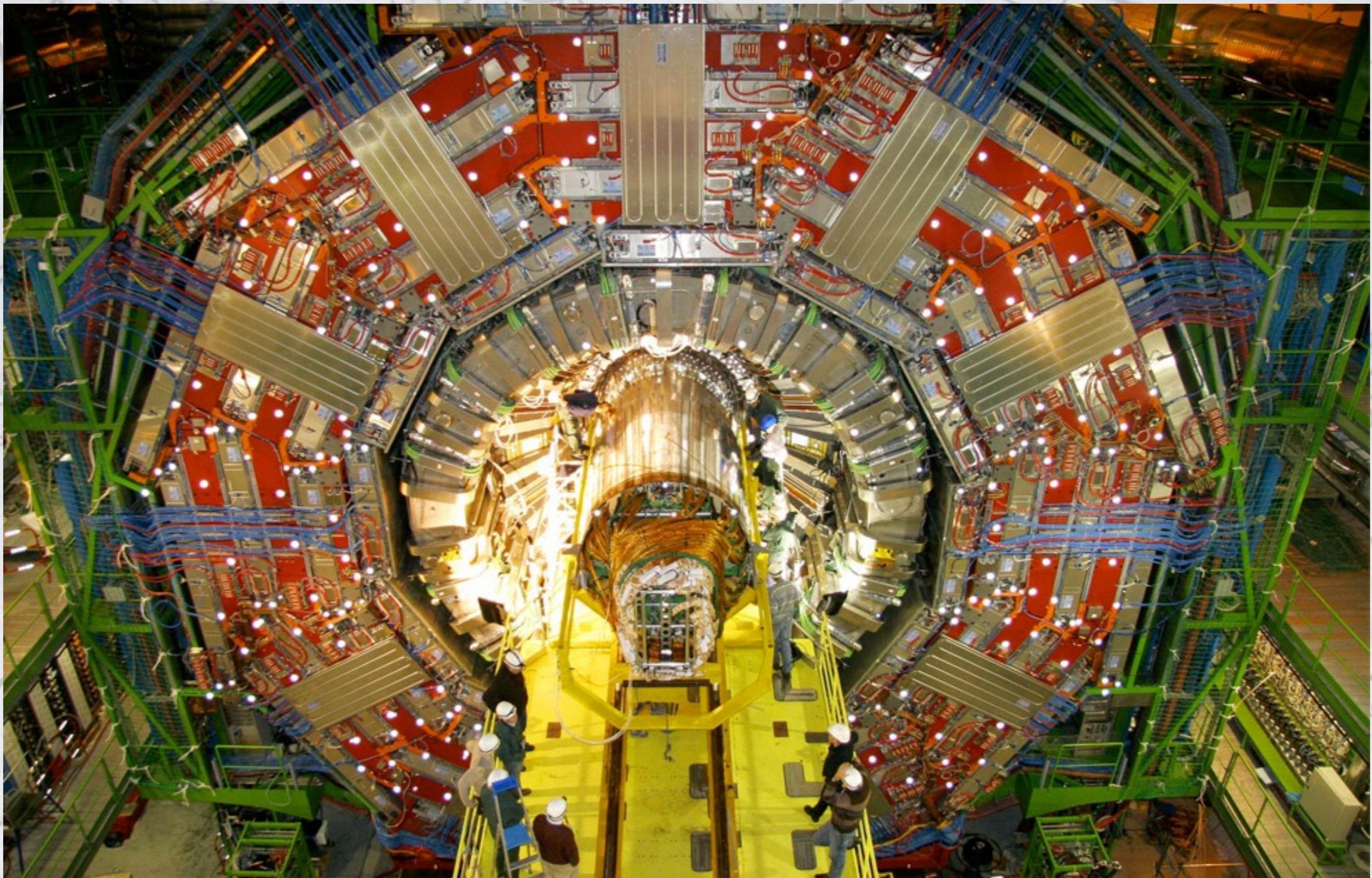


UN RIVELATORE DI PARTICELLE

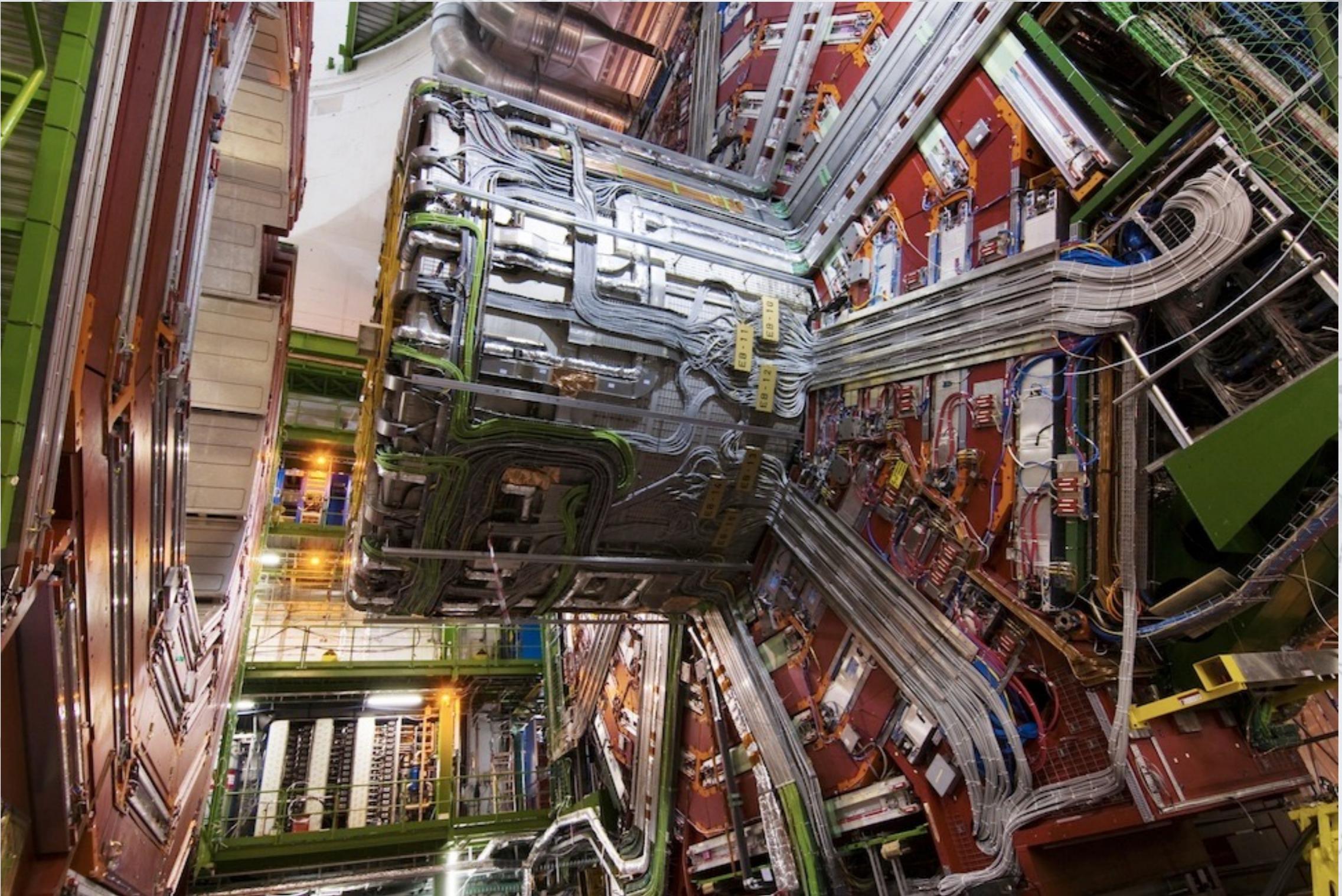


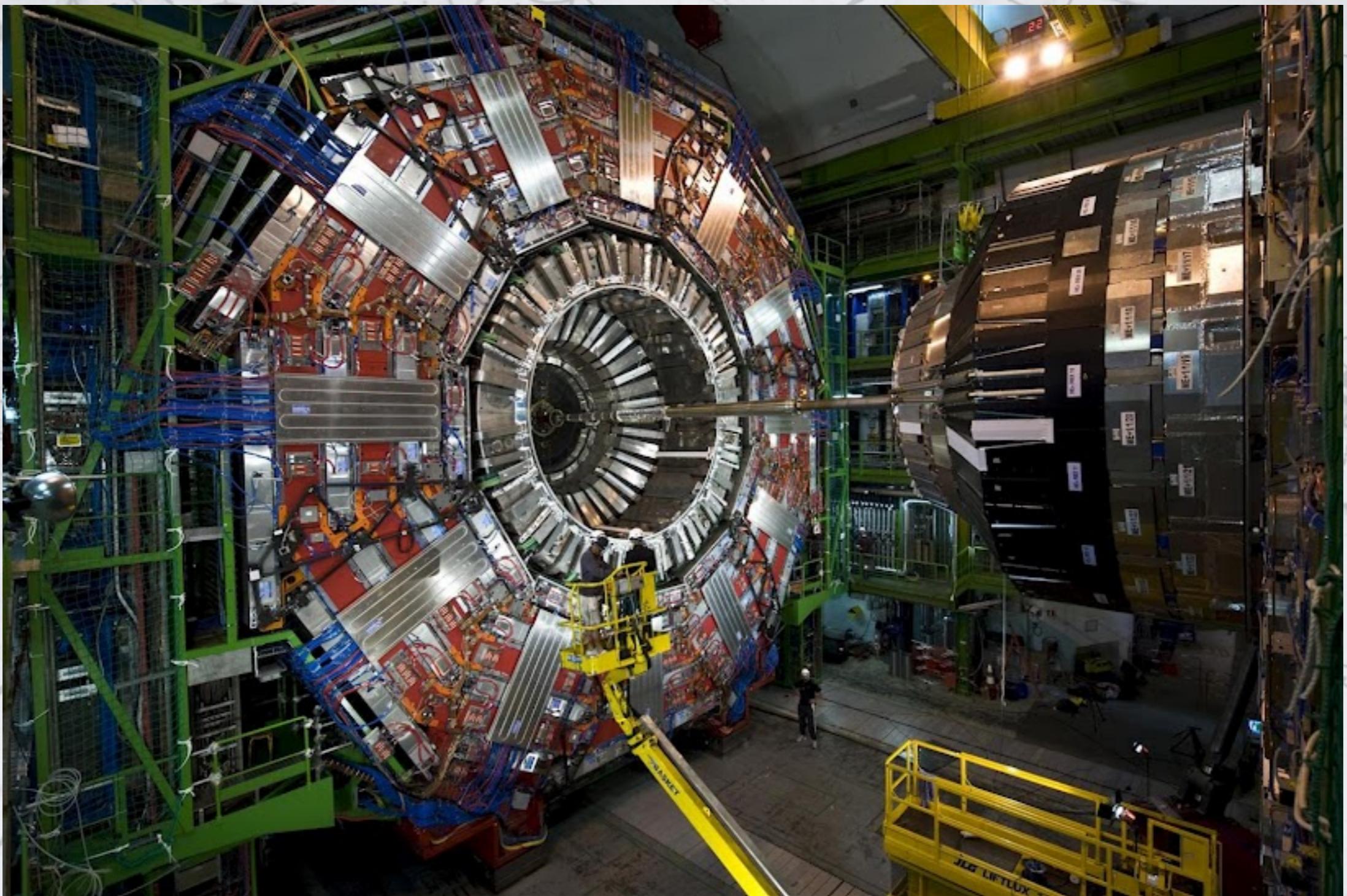
UN RIVELATORE DI PARTICELLE

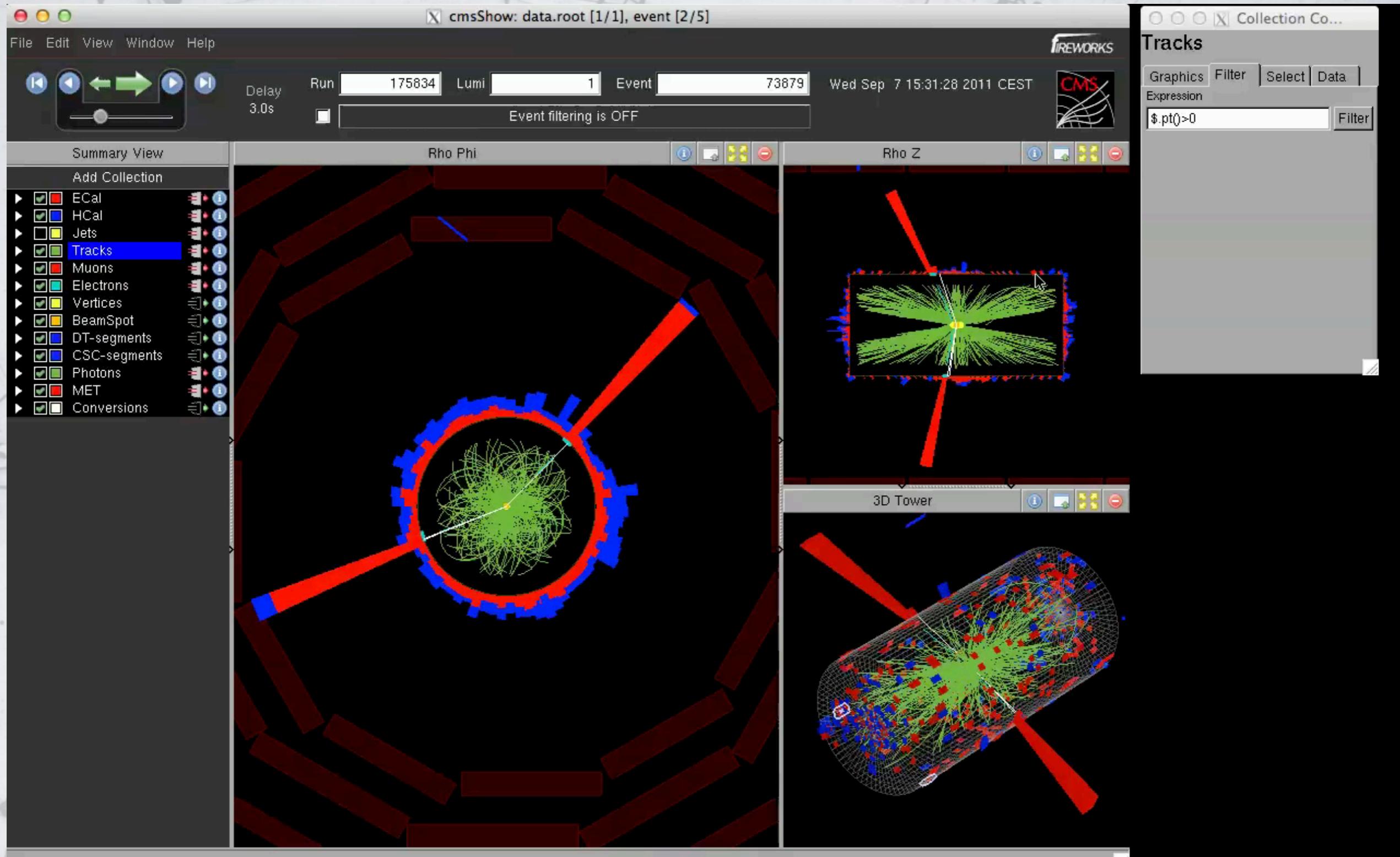


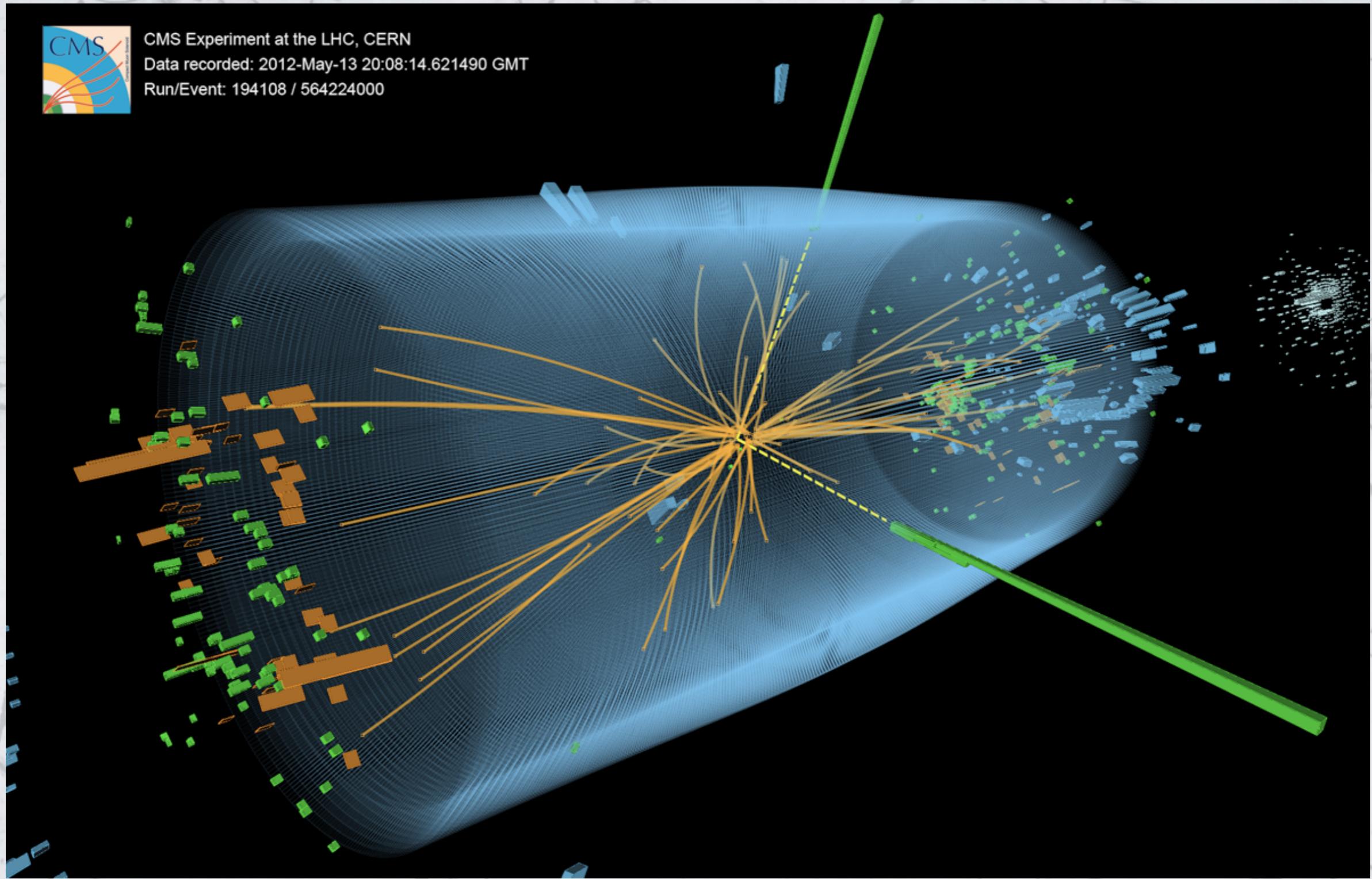


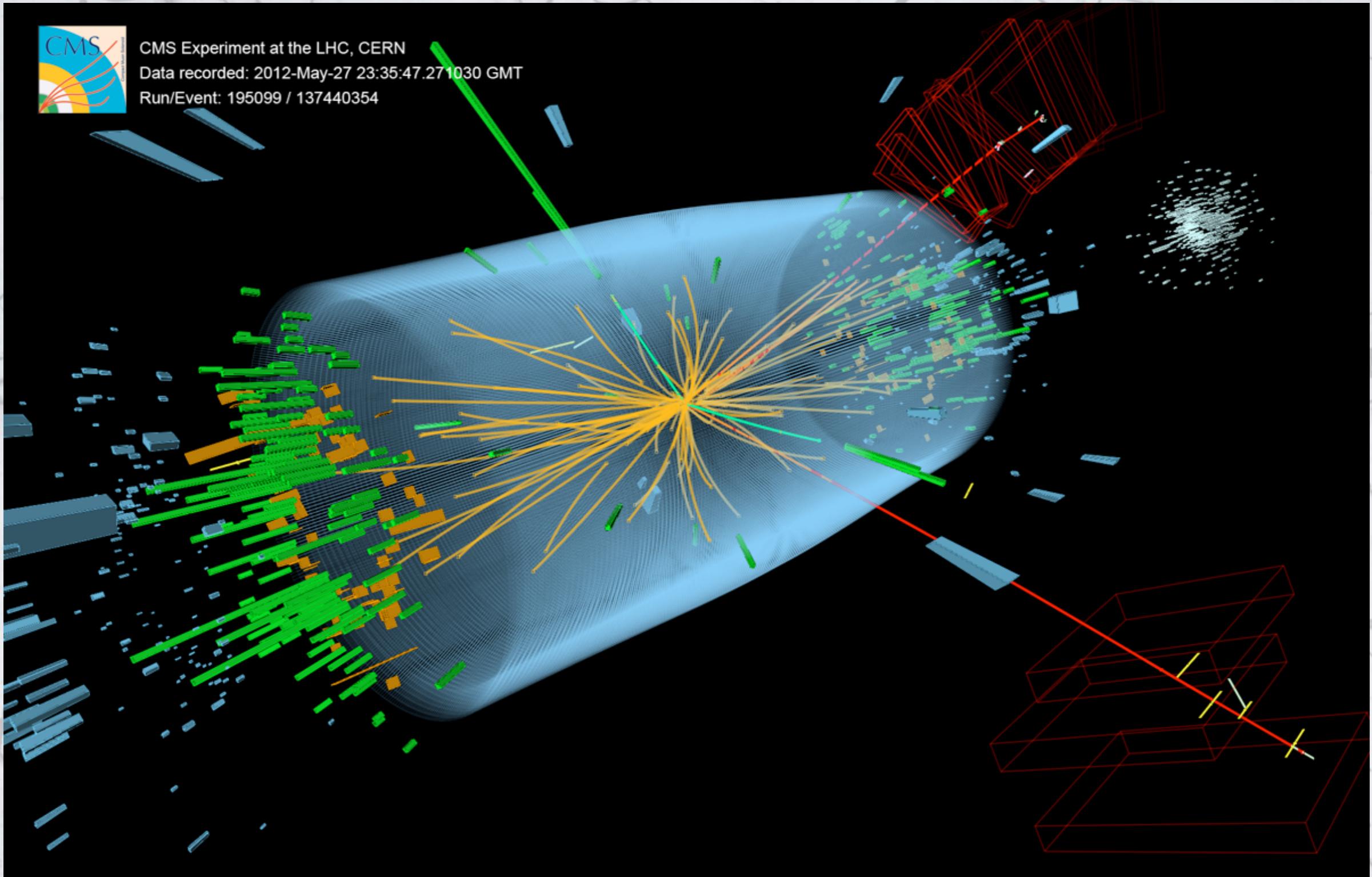


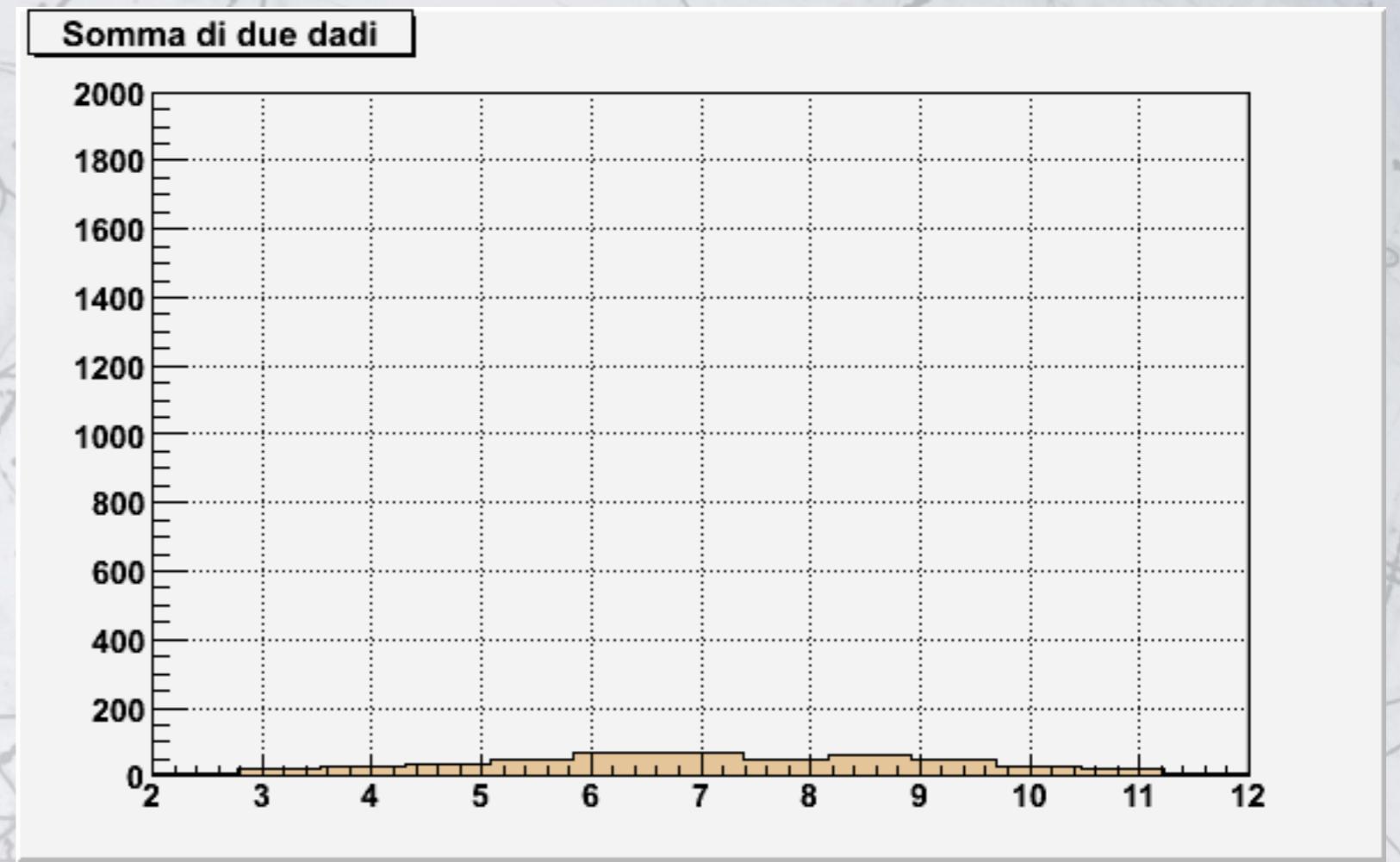






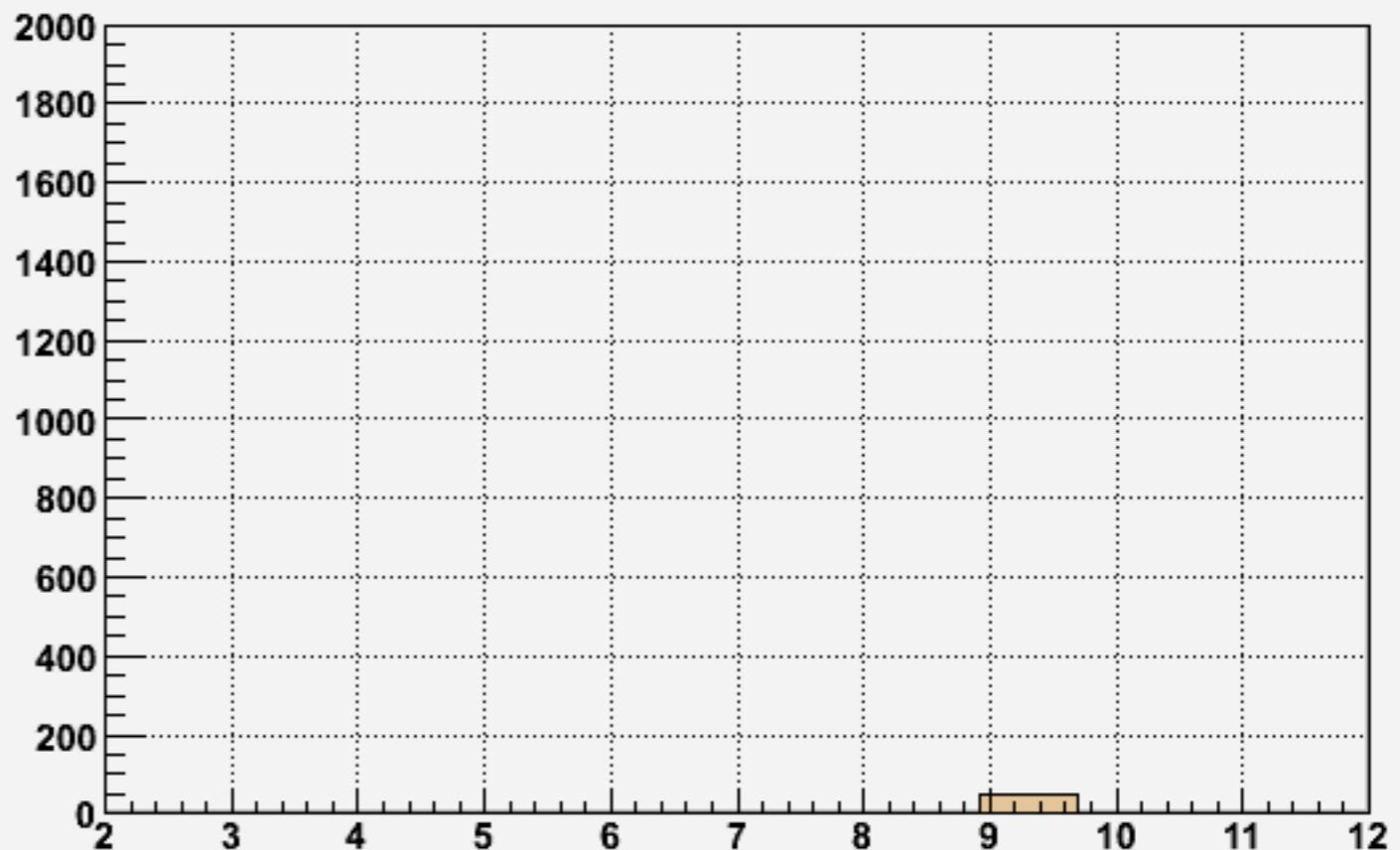


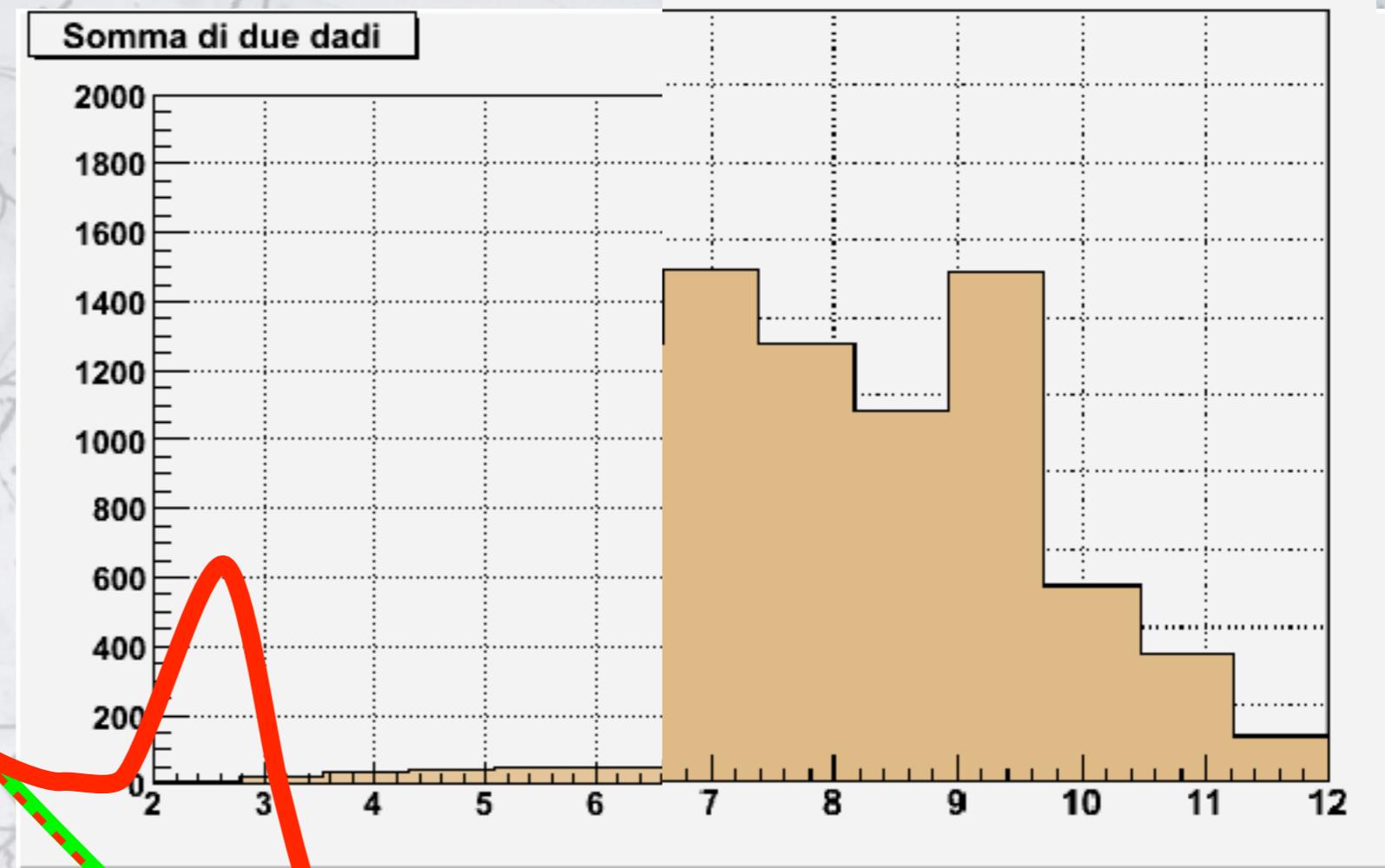


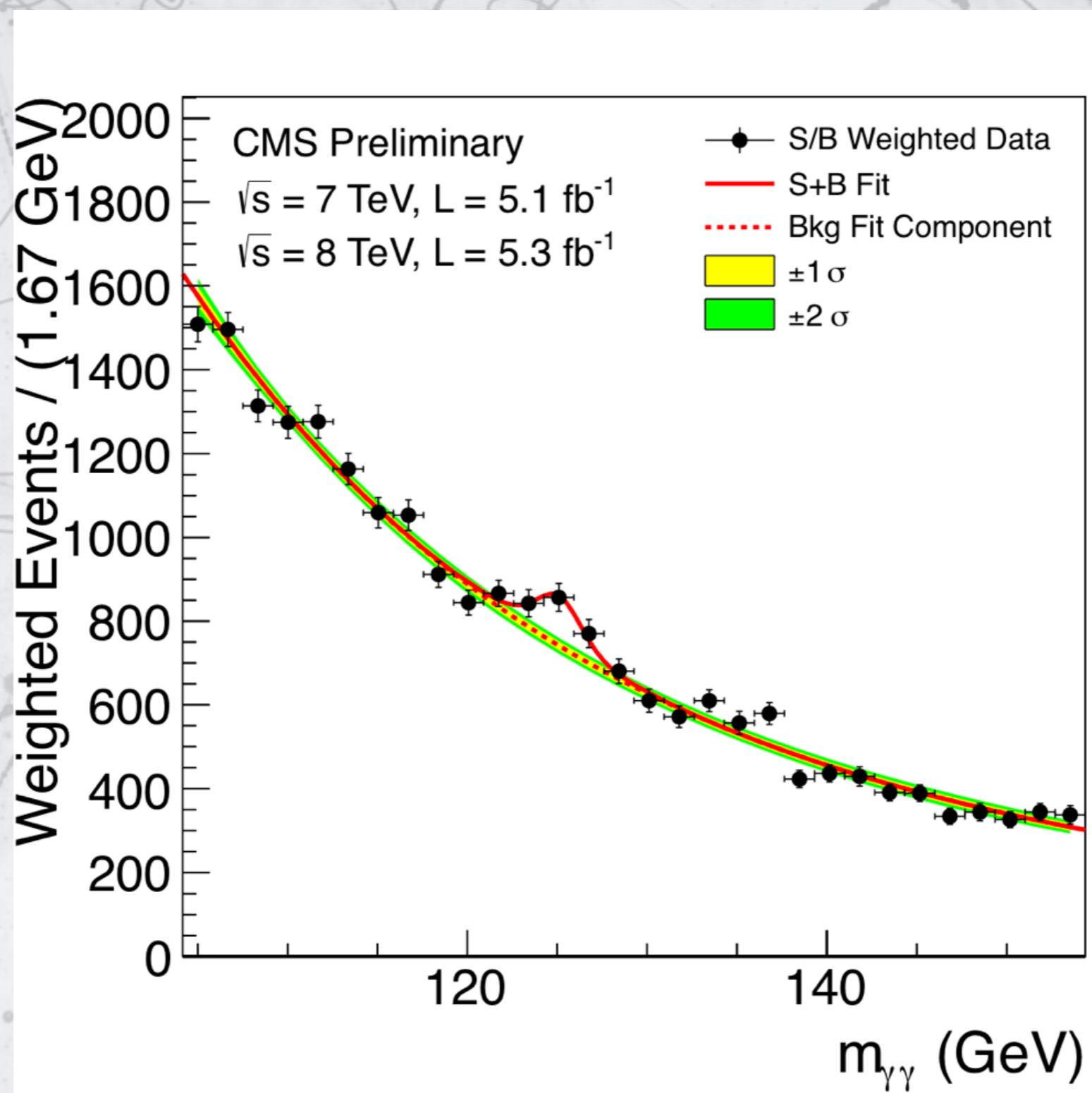


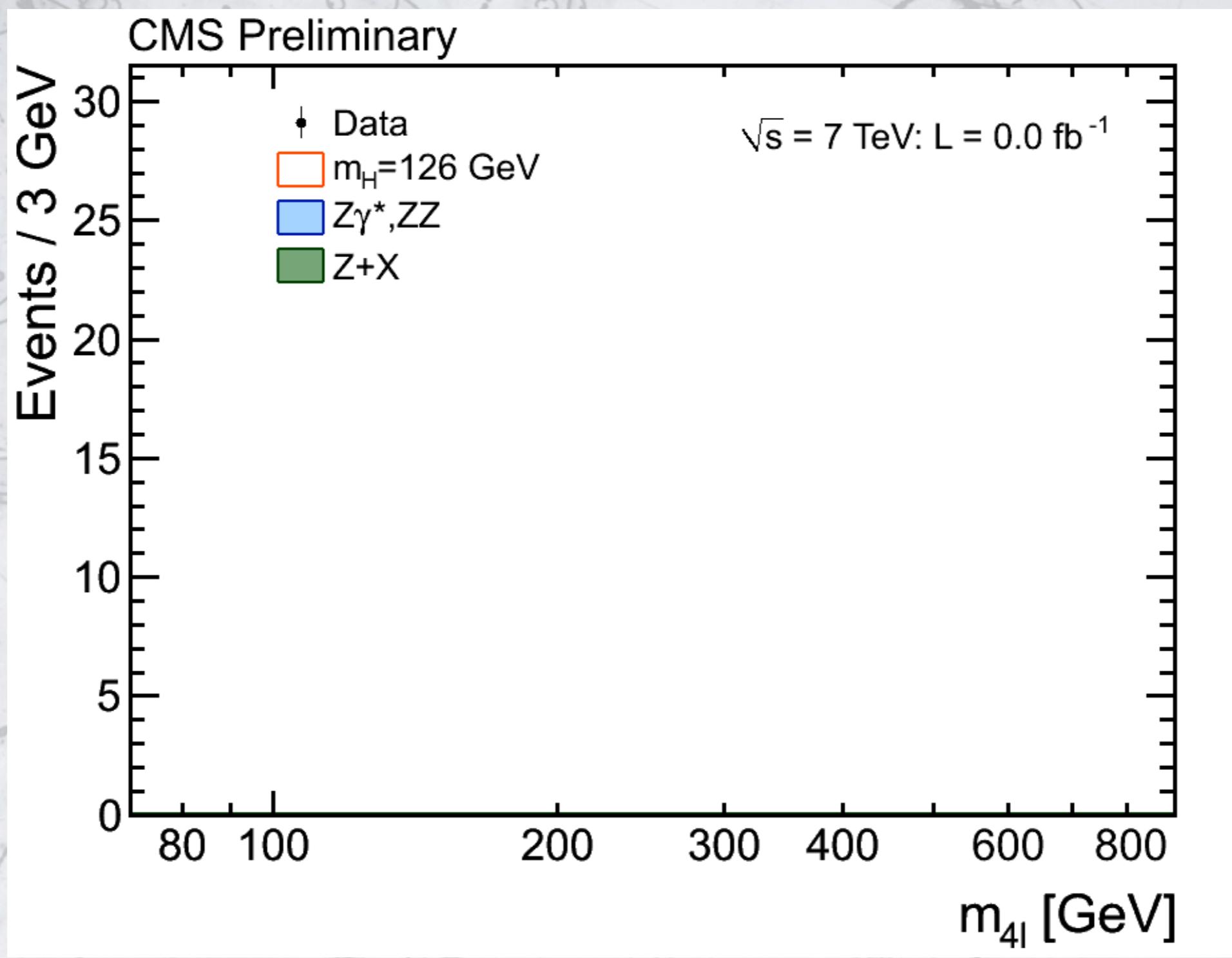


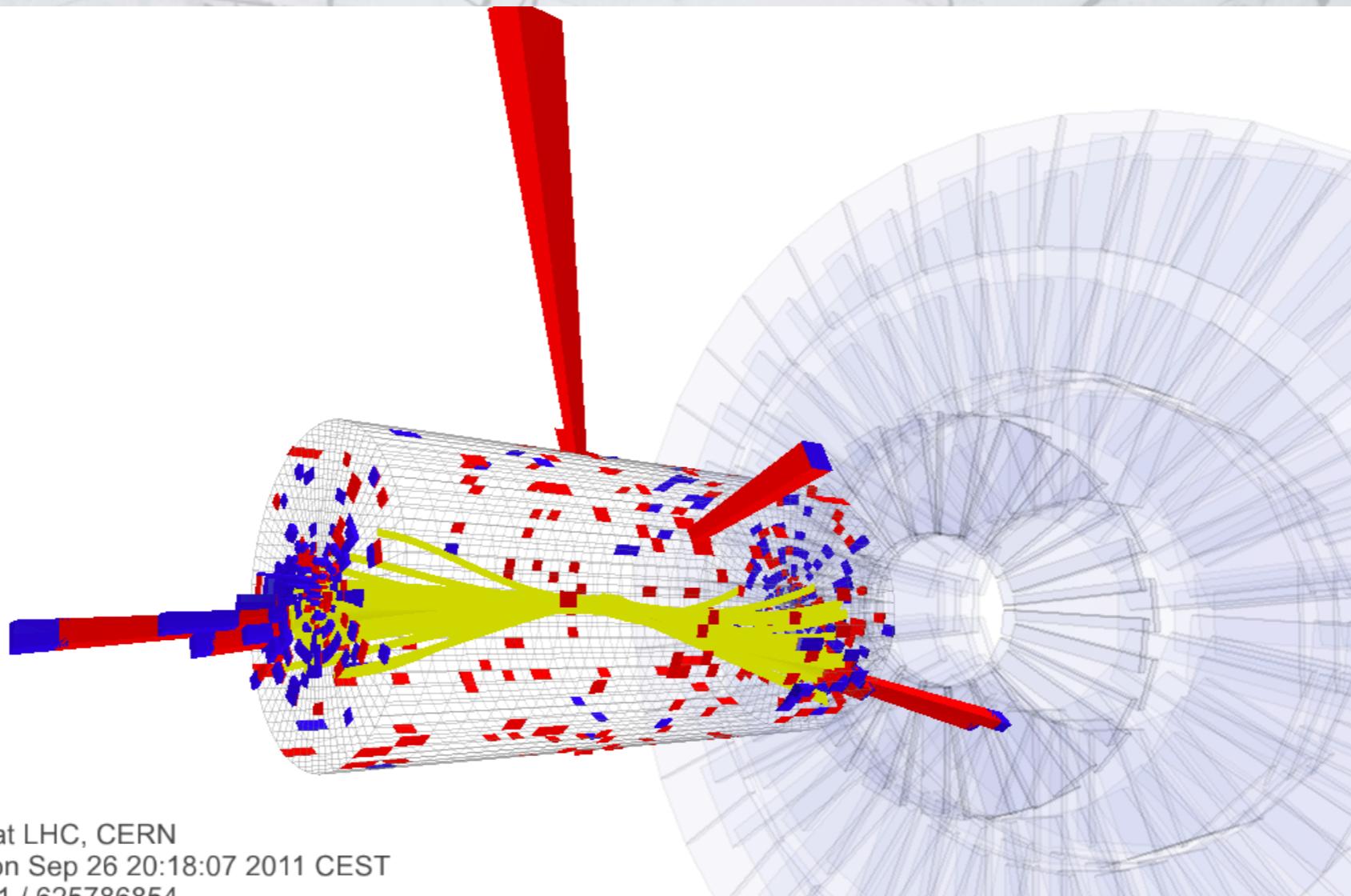
Somma di due dadi











CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Data recorded: Mon Sep 26 20:18:07 2011 CEST
Run/Event: 177201 / 625786854

CERCARE L'AGO NEL PAGLIAIO



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



40 milioni di collisioni/s
20 urti pp per collisione
200 giorni/anno

14 milioni di miliardi di eventi/anno
5 miliardi di eventi/anno selez.

400 H → γγ

THE GRID



CONCLUSIONE

