

# FROM THE FERMİ THEORY TO THE STANDARD MODEL

In honour of P. Darriulat  
LAL, March 23, 2009

# An evolution of some theoretical ideas in HEP

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# Two Lines

## **I. Dynamics**

Building consistent dynamical models for the fundamental interactions.

## **II. Symmetries**

Discovering their symmetry properties.

# Dynamics

The two classical forces

- Electromagnetism
- Gravitation

are both described by the same classical potential:

$$V(r) \sim 1/r$$

which is singular for  $r \rightarrow 0$ .

**A classical atom is unstable!**

# Non-Relativistic Quantum Mechanics solves this problem

$$\Delta(x) \Delta(p) \geq \hbar$$

The energy levels in an electromagnetic *or* a gravitational potential are quantised.

but the relativistic corrections bring it back!

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1932: Isospin. Higher Internal Symmetries



For the physicist, **SPACE** became an abstract, multidimensional, mathematical object, of which only a part, the four-dimensional space-time, is accessible to our senses.

# The Standard Model

**All Interactions have a geometric origin**

The gauge group is

$$U(1) \times SU(2) \times SU(3)$$

The internal space may be a five-dimensional complex space

$$U(1) \times SU(2) \textbf{ vs } SU(2)$$

Georgi-Glashow model

Lee-Prentki-Zumino models

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**Weak neutral currents**

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**Weak neutral currents**

**Neutral gauge bosons**

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**Coming soon The origin of the symmetry breaking**



# Beyond the Standard Model

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**Physical space vs Internal space**

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## Physical space vs Internal space

Unify physical and internal space.

Gauge transformations are local translations.

**Theory of Strings**  
**And other extended objects**

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**CONGRATULATIONS, PIERRE**

**and best wishes**