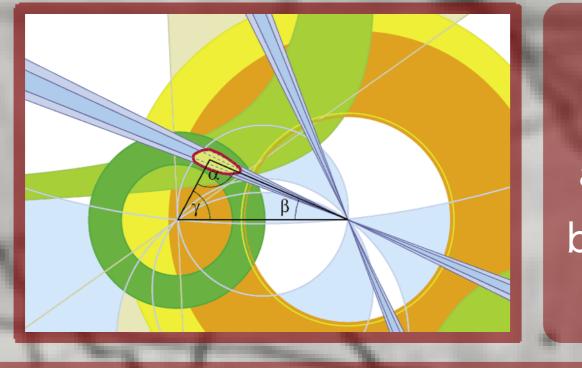


For every Matter particle there is an Anti-Matter counterpart:

> Same Mass Opposite Charges

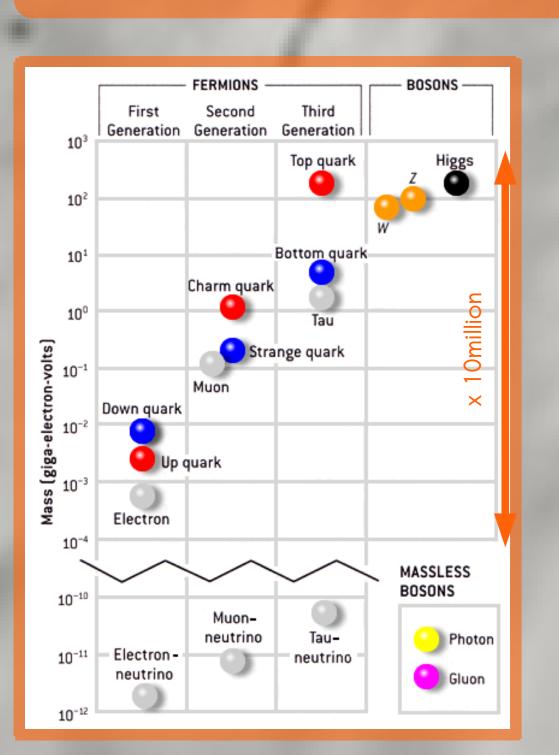
13.7 billion years Today the Universe contains almost only matter: Where has all the anti-matter gone? Why does physics treat matter and anti-matter differently?

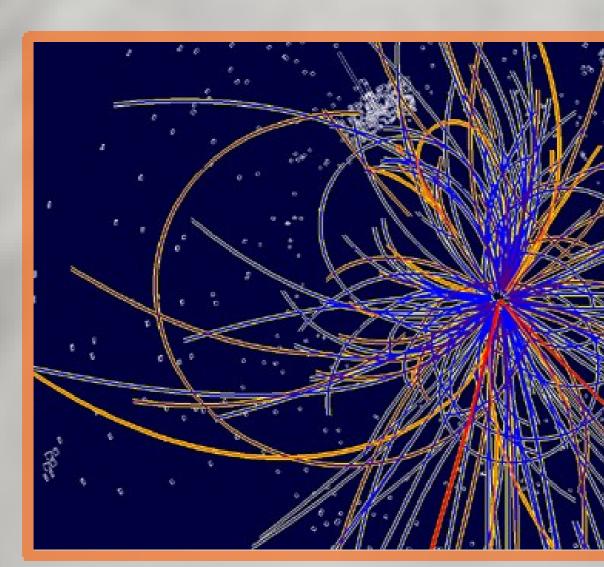
We know quarks and anti-quarks behave differently... .but not different enough



Mass

> The Standard Model doesn't allow particles to have mass > The Higgs mechanism can solve this... > ...and results in a new particle: The Higgs Boson

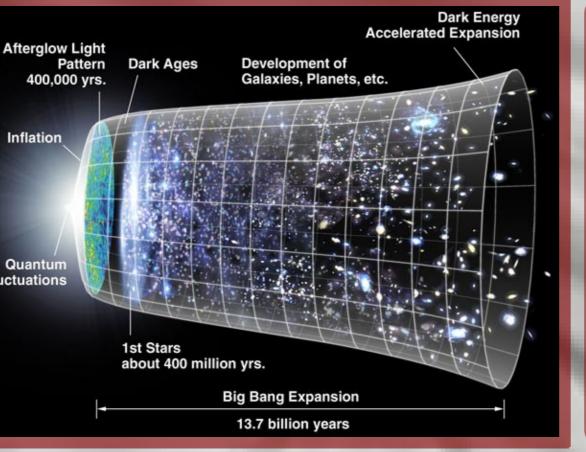




electron-neutrino

< 2 eV

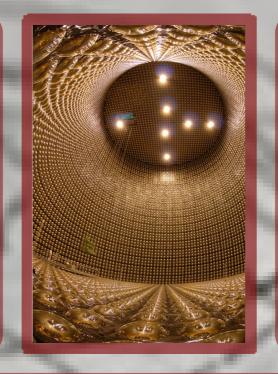
<u>electron</u> 511 keV



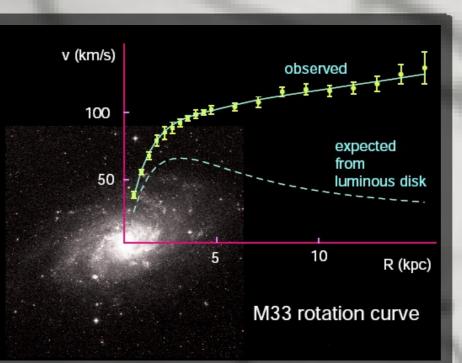
In the Big Bang Matter and Anti-Matter were made in equal amounts

First Evidence of Dark Matter Rotational velocity of galaxies deviates from that expected based on their visible matter.

Do neutrinos and anti-neutrinos behave differently?

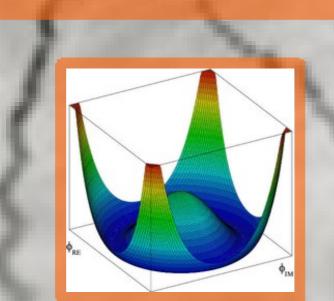


How else could the asymmetry be explained?



Matter ~ Anti-Matter Asymmetry

Big Questions in Particle Physics







The LHC at CERN hopes to find the Higgs Boson

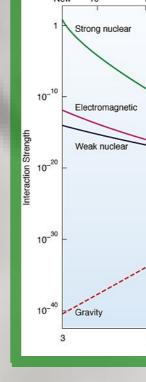
top quark

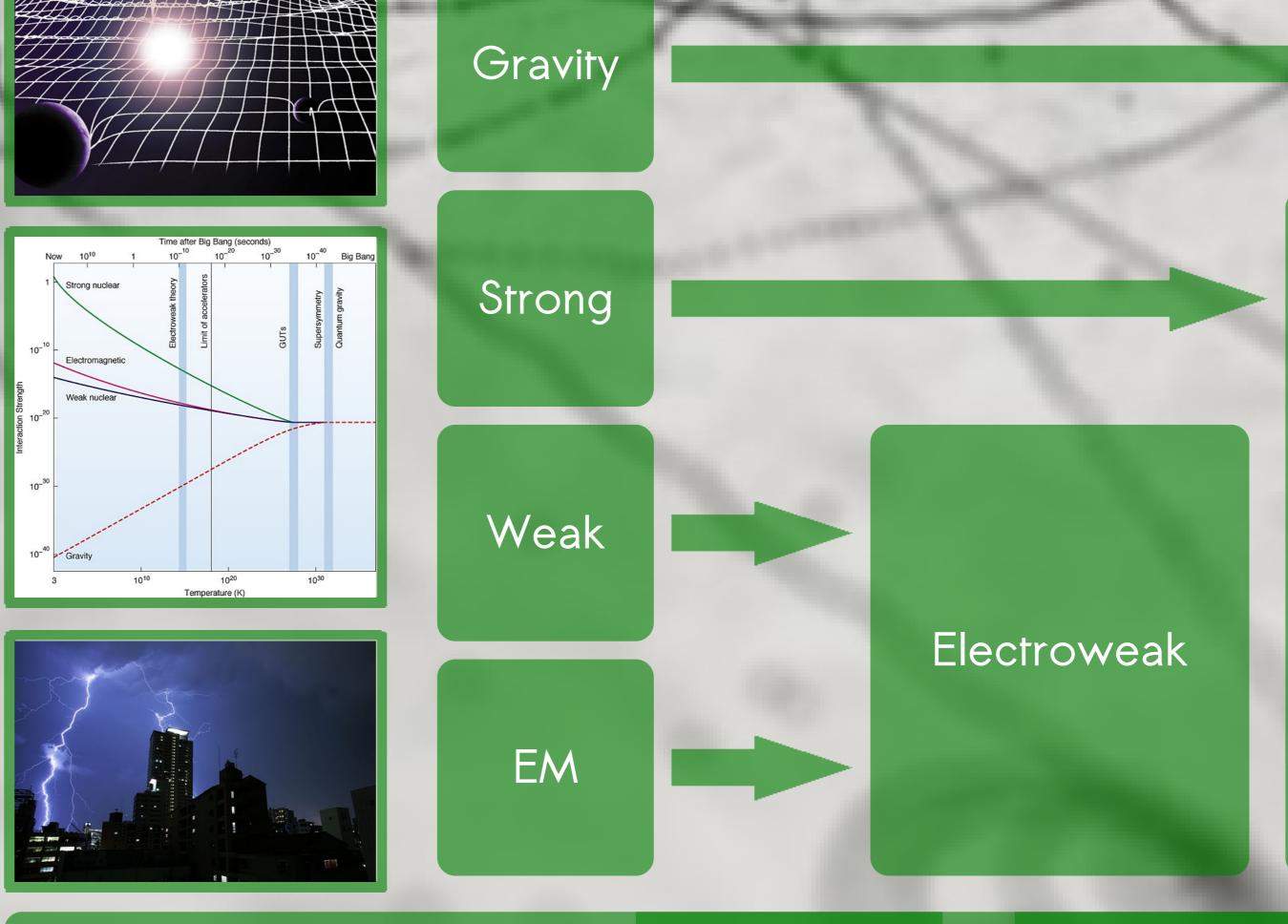
172 GeV

Will the Higgs Boson be found?

If not, how else do particles get mass?

_ _ _





Mass Scales



The Universe Contains

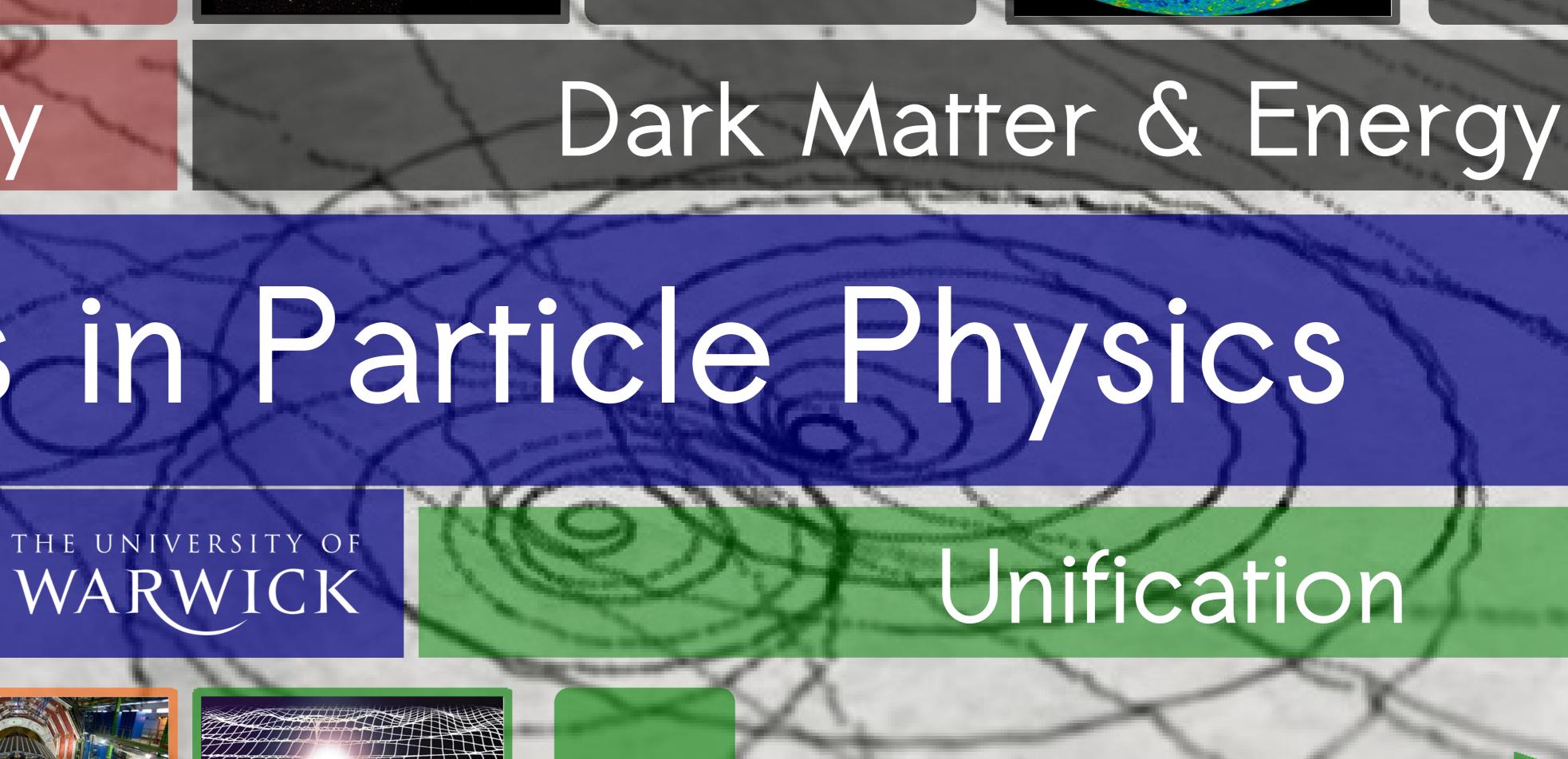
<u>Matter</u> 5%



In merging galaxy clusters, gravitational lensing reveals that Dark Matter (blue) has separated from the visible matter (red)

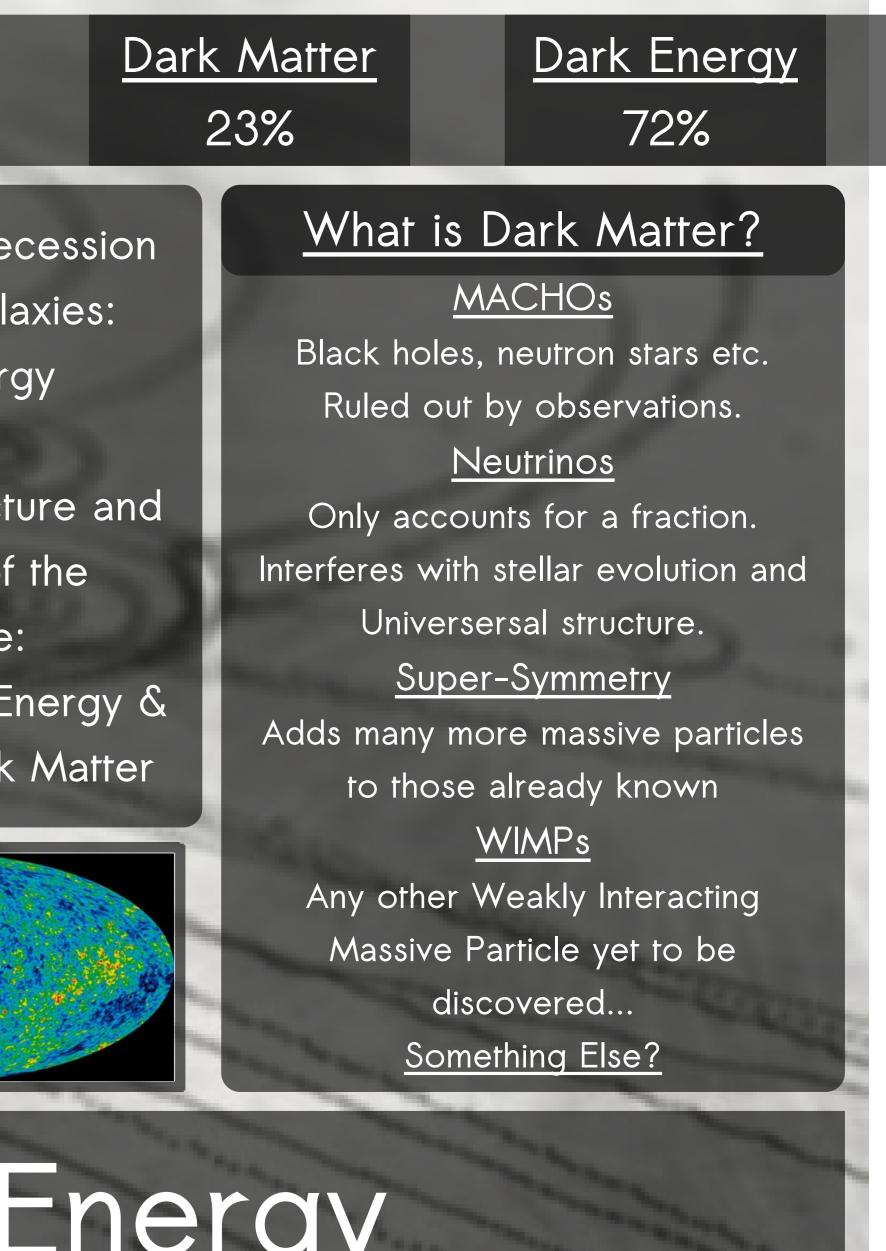
Accelerating recession of distant galaxies: Dark Energy

"flatness", structure and evolution of the Universe: Requires Dark Energy & constrains Dark Matter



The Four Forces

<u>EM</u>



Grand Unified Theory

lheory of Everything

Strong Force

Weak Force

<u>Gravity</u>