

HERTZ LECTURE.

DESY Lecture on Physics 2016

The Frontiers of Fundamental Physics

Prof. Dr. Nathan Seiberg
(Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton)

29 September 2016

17:30 h, DESY Auditorium

Notkestraße 85 | 22607 Hamburg | Germany

<http://www.desy.de/hertz>

Accelerators | Photon Science | Particle Physics

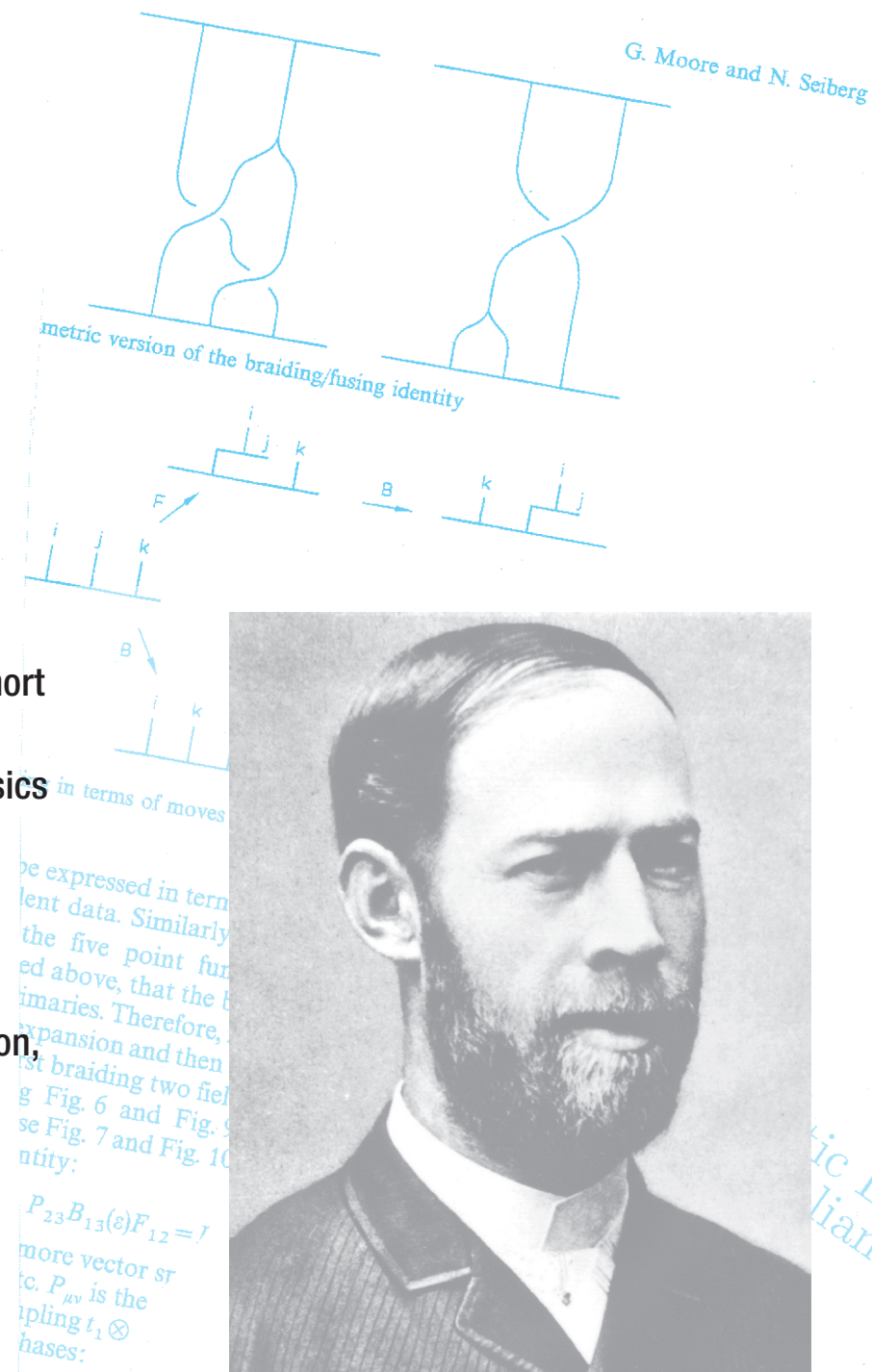
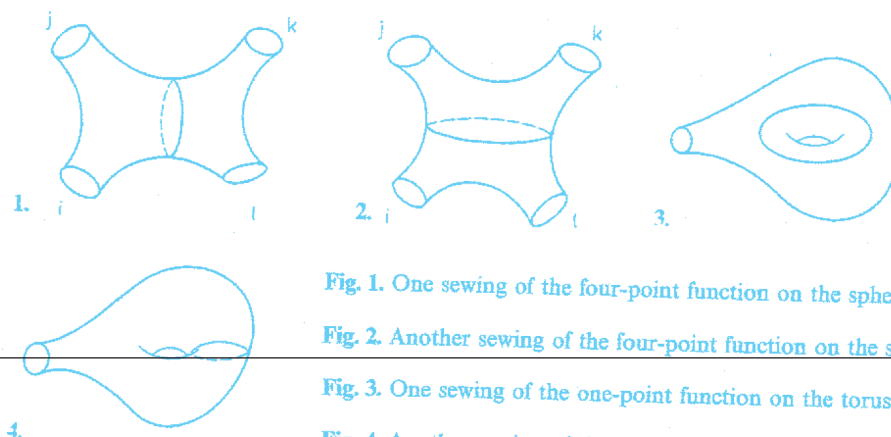
Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron
A Research Centre of the Helmholtz Association

The Helmholtz Association is Germany's largest scientific organisation.
www.helmholtz.de

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_D = \mathcal{F}_D(a - 2a_D)$$
$$\mathcal{F}(a) = \frac{ia^2}{\pi} \log \left[\frac{a^2}{\Lambda^2} \right] + \frac{a^2}{2\pi i} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} c_{\ell} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{a} \right)^{4\ell}$$
$$\mathcal{M}_g$$
$$\mathcal{F}_D(a_D) = \frac{a_D^2}{4\pi i} \log \left[\frac{a_D}{\Lambda} \right] - \frac{\Lambda^2}{2\pi i} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} c_{\ell}^D \left(\frac{ia_D}{\Lambda} \right)^{\ell}$$

In recent decades, physicists and astronomers have discovered two beautiful Standard Models, one for the quantum world of extremely short distances, and one for the universe as a whole. Both models have had spectacular success, but there are also strong arguments for new physics beyond these models.

In this lecture, Seiberg will review these models, their successes and their shortfalls. He will describe how experiments in the near future could point to new physics suggesting a profound conceptual revolution, which could change our view of the world.



Heinrich Hertz

1857 Hamburg-Karlsruhe-Bonn 1894



HELMHOLTZ
ASSOCIATION