

The confirmation of the discovery of the “Higgs boson” particle on July 4th 2012 by the European Centre for Nuclear Research (CERN) strengthens the validity of the standard model of physics. Since the early 1960's, this model has mobilized thousands of engineers and physicists around the world such as Peter Higgs, Abdou Salam, and Steven Weinberg. This same model was confirmed by the 1965 discovery by two engineers of cosmic microwave background radiation in a Bell Telephone telecommunications satellite station. This discovery earned them the Nobel Prize in physics.

However, the Higgs boson remained a pure concept for the next 50 years. The ultimate discovery of this particle by the CERN Atlas particle accelerator is one step further towards understanding its nature and paving the way for further applications. Among others, it could explain why elementary particles have mass.

To understand the challenges of this scientific event, on the afternoon of December 6th at INPT and beginning at 2:00pm, ANRT/INPT organized a half-day studies on the status of the advancement of particle physics and its applications in collaboration with the Hassan II Academy of Science and Technology.

The electron was the first particle to be discovered in 1879 and has had an undeniable impact on human civilization ever since.

Program :

- Opening remarks by the General Director of ANRT and the Permanent Secretary of AHIIST.
- [Introduction by Professors Khaouja and Tamtaoui.](#)
- Conference by Professor Abdeslam Hoummada on particle physics (CERN and AHIIST).
- CERN live view of an application.
- Questions and answers.

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