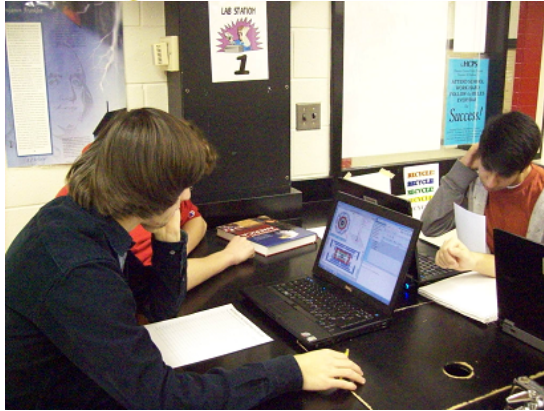
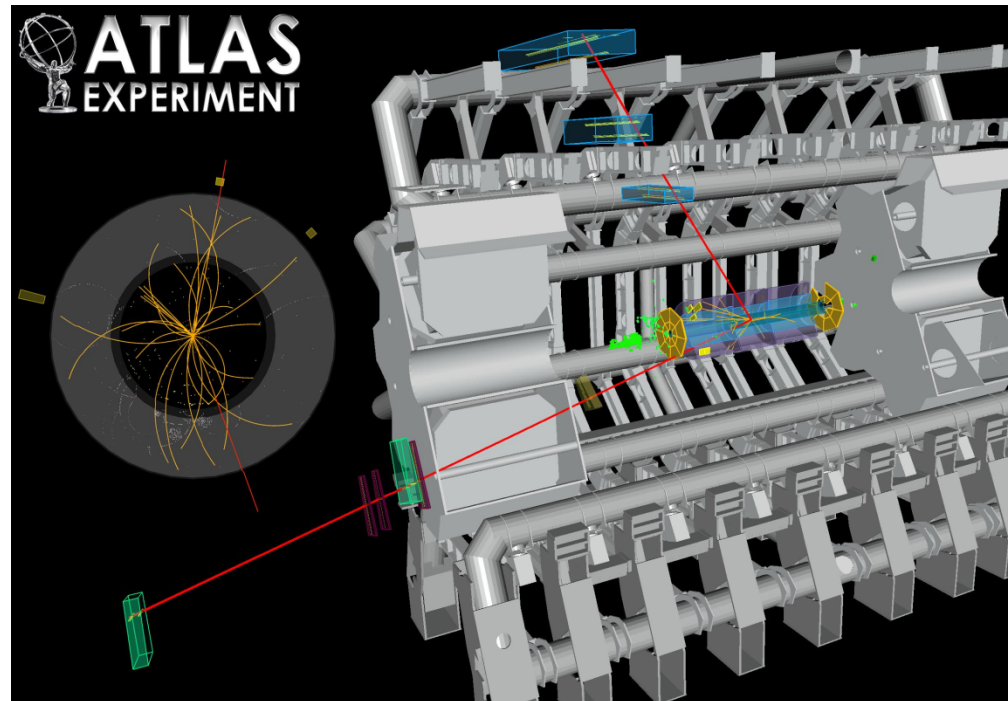
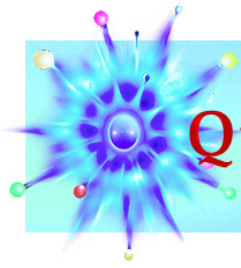


Helping Develop America's Technological Workforce



ATLAS Data Express





QuarkNet

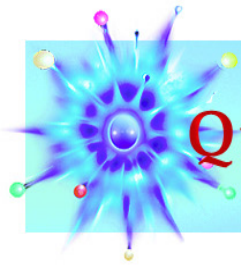
The LHC and New Physics

It's a time of exciting new discoveries in particle physics!

At CERN, the LHC and its experiments are underway.



*The ATLAS detector has been taking data. The first job was to confirm how the detector data corresponds to our understanding we call the **Standard Model**. Now the task is to look for new phenomena...and we are off to a great start*



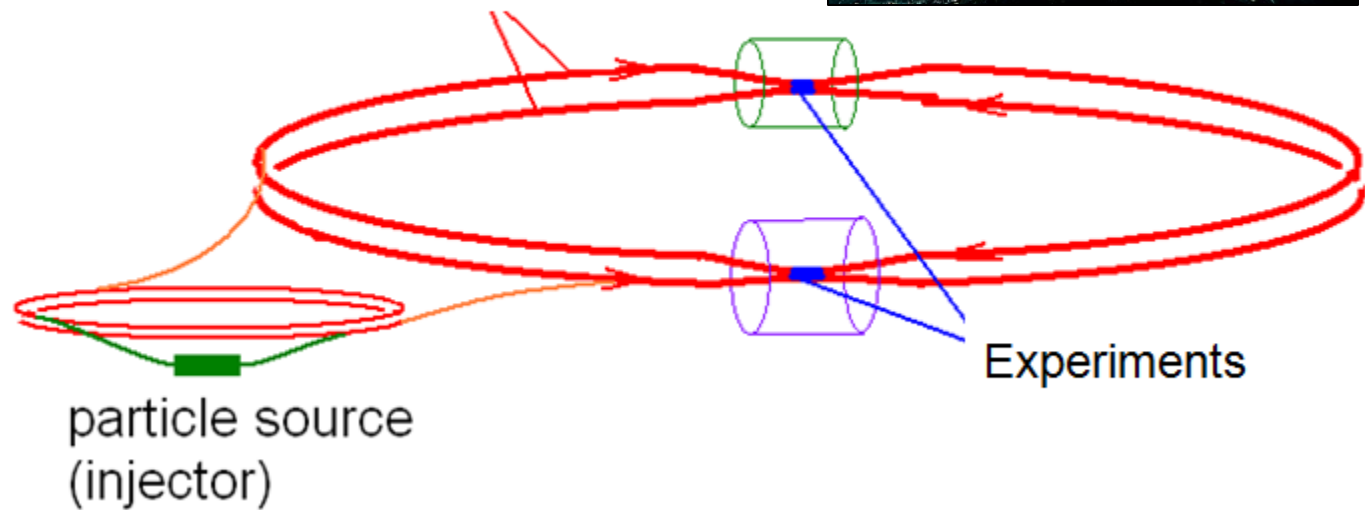
QuarkNet

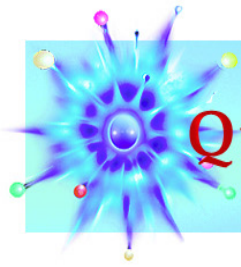
The LHC and New Physics

The LHC is buried ~100 m below the surface near the Swiss-French border.



beams accelerated in large rings
(27 km circumference at CERN)





Generic Design

Cylinders wrapped around the beam pipe

From inner to outer . . .

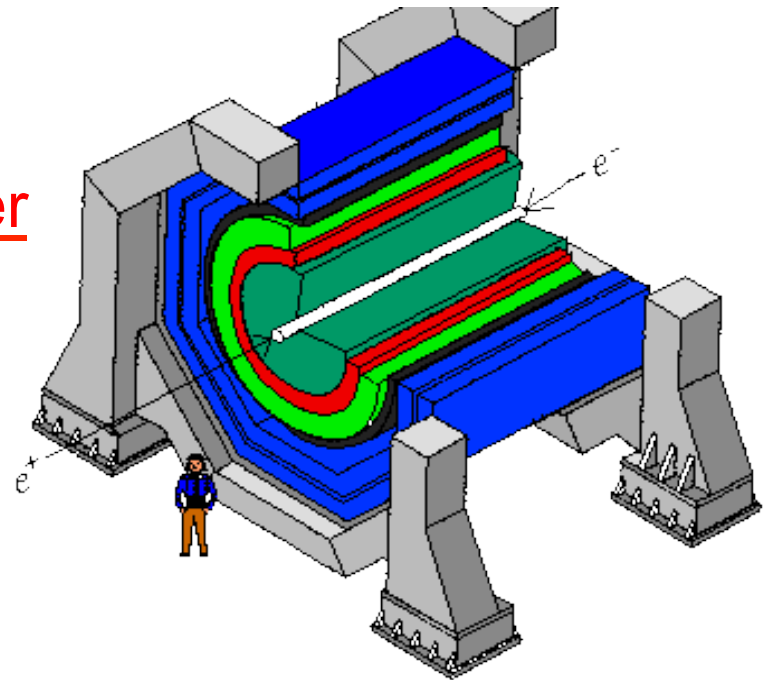
Tracking

Electromagnetic calorimeter

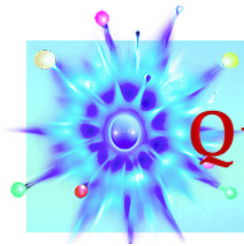
Hadronic calorimeter

Magnet*

Muon chamber



*Location of magnet depends on specific detector design.

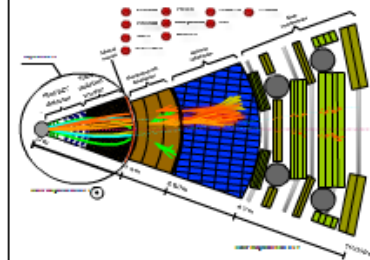
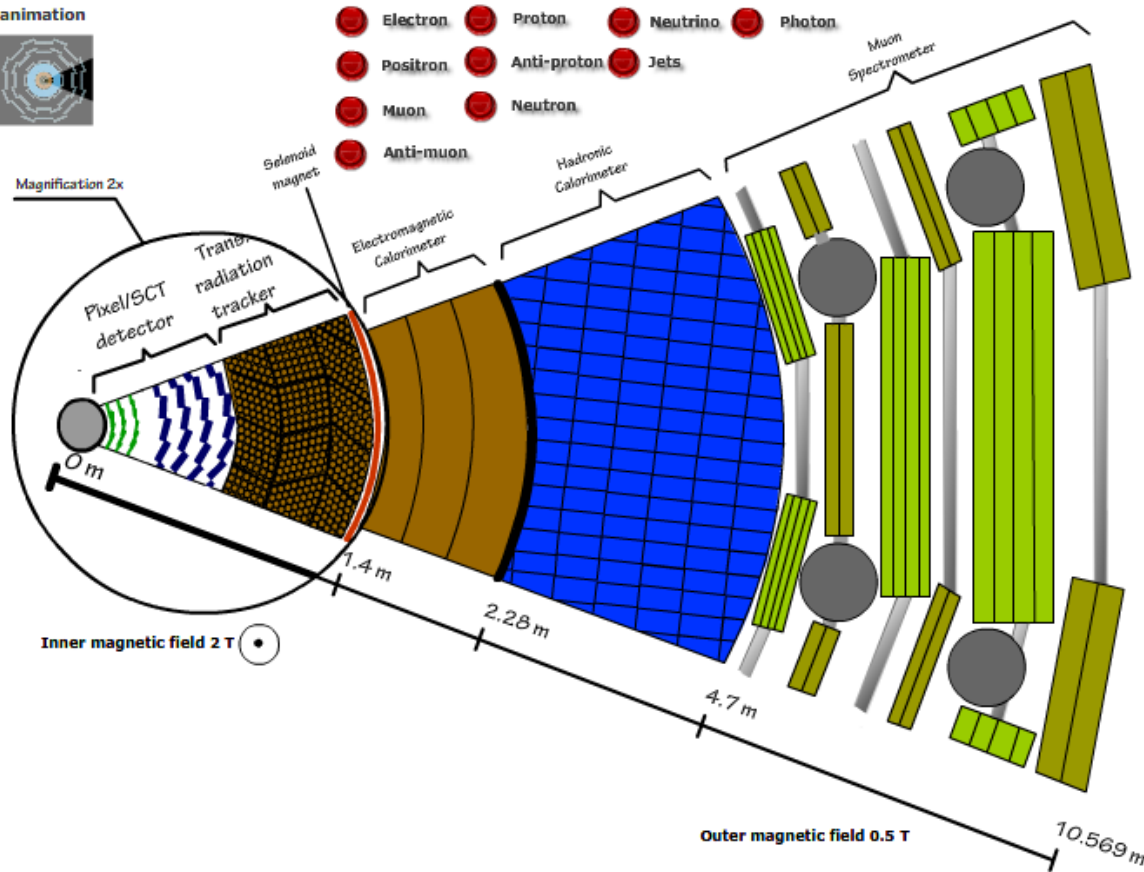
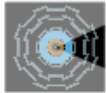


QuarkNet

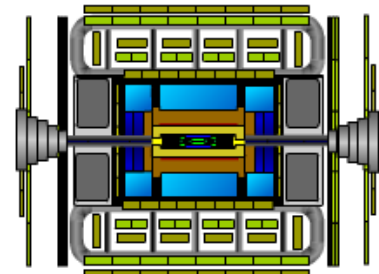
ATLAS Detector

ATLAS

animation



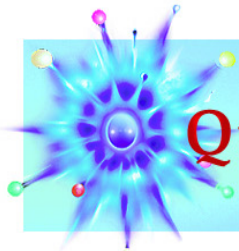
End view



Side view

Created by Jeřábek, Jende 2010

[Play with ATLAS online!](#)

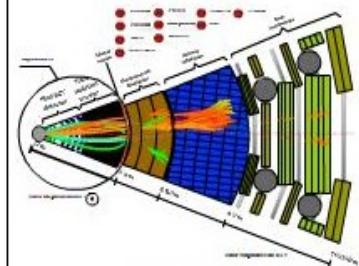
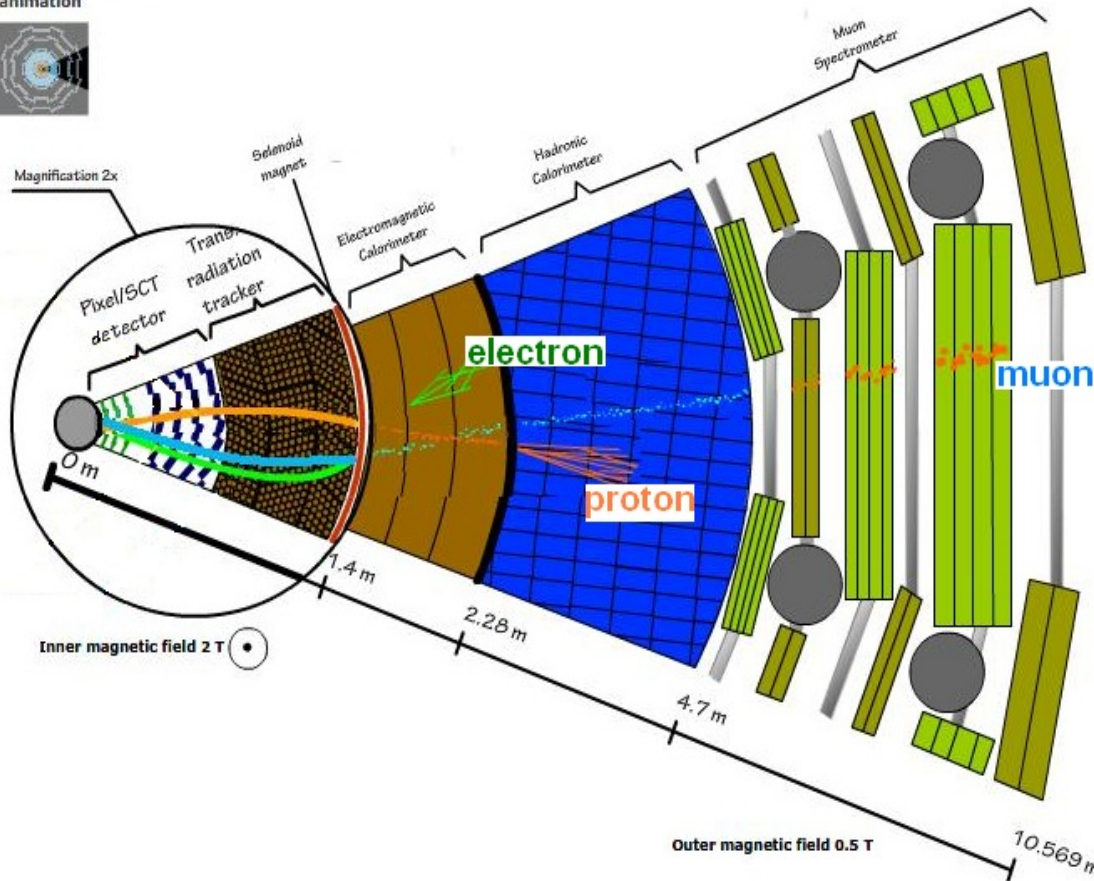
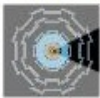


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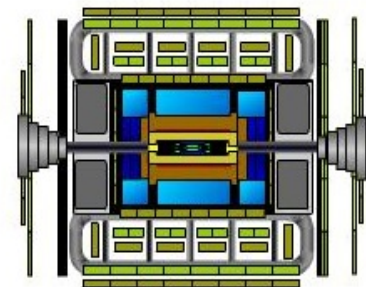
ATLAS Detector

ATLAS

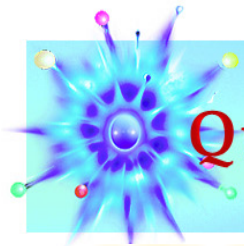
animation



End view



Side view

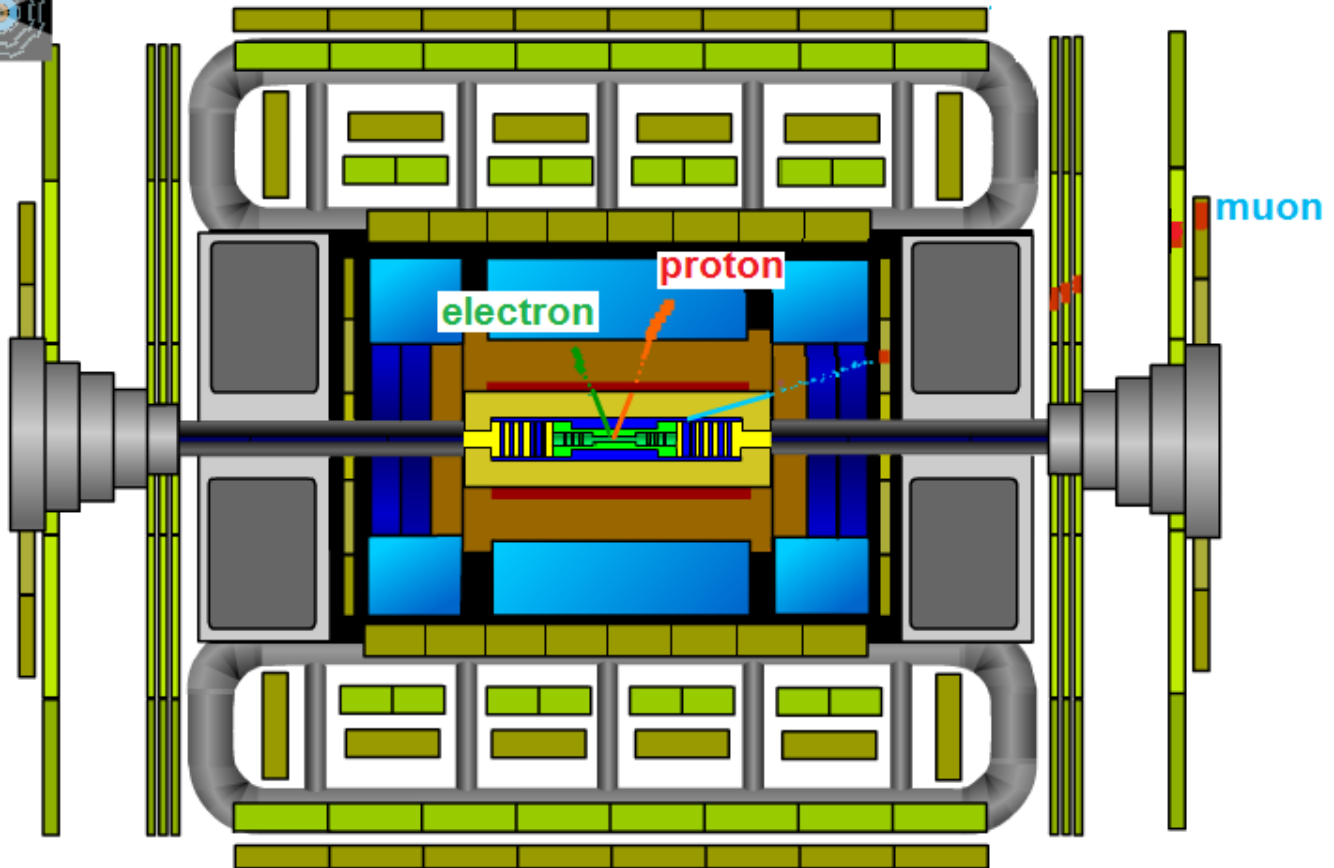
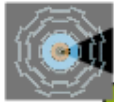


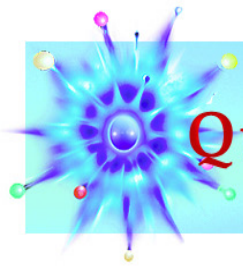
QuarkNet

ATLAS Detector

ATLAS

animation



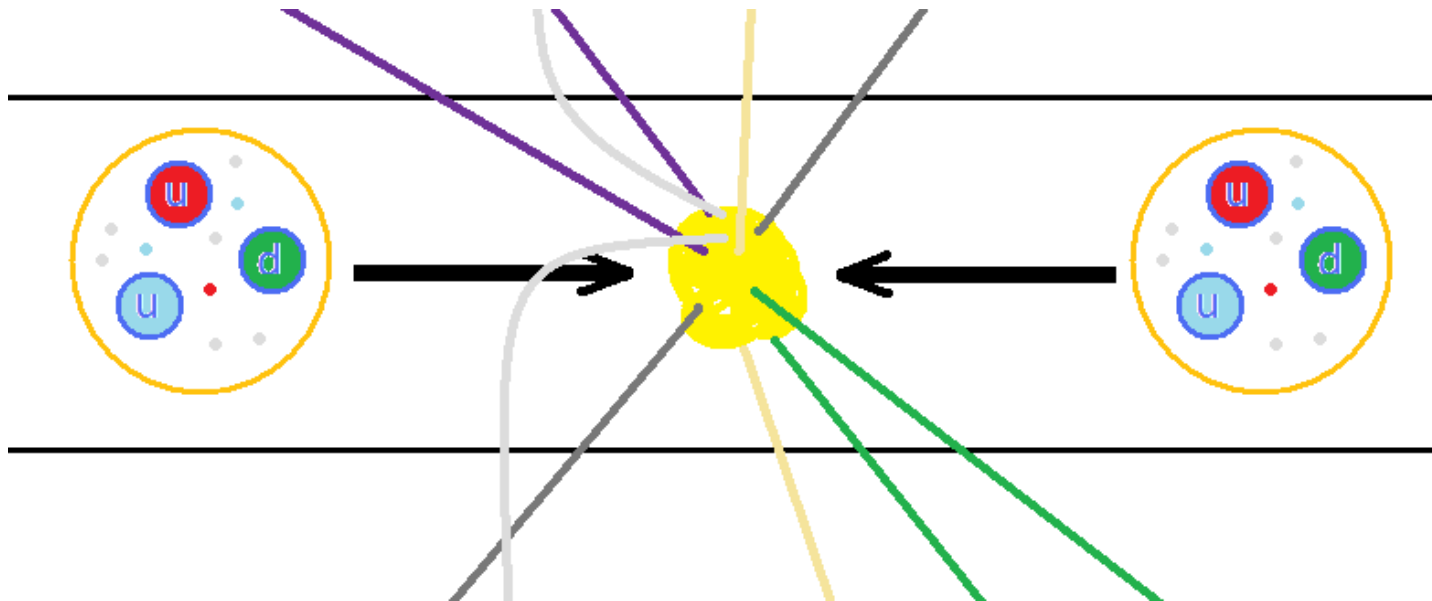


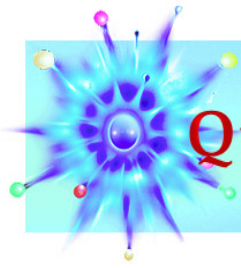
QuarkNet

Proton Interactions

If each beam proton has energy 4 TeV....

- The total collision energy is $2 \times 4 \text{ TeV} = 8 \text{ TeV}$.
- But each particle inside a proton shares only a portion.
- So a newly created particle's mass ***must be*** smaller than the total energy.





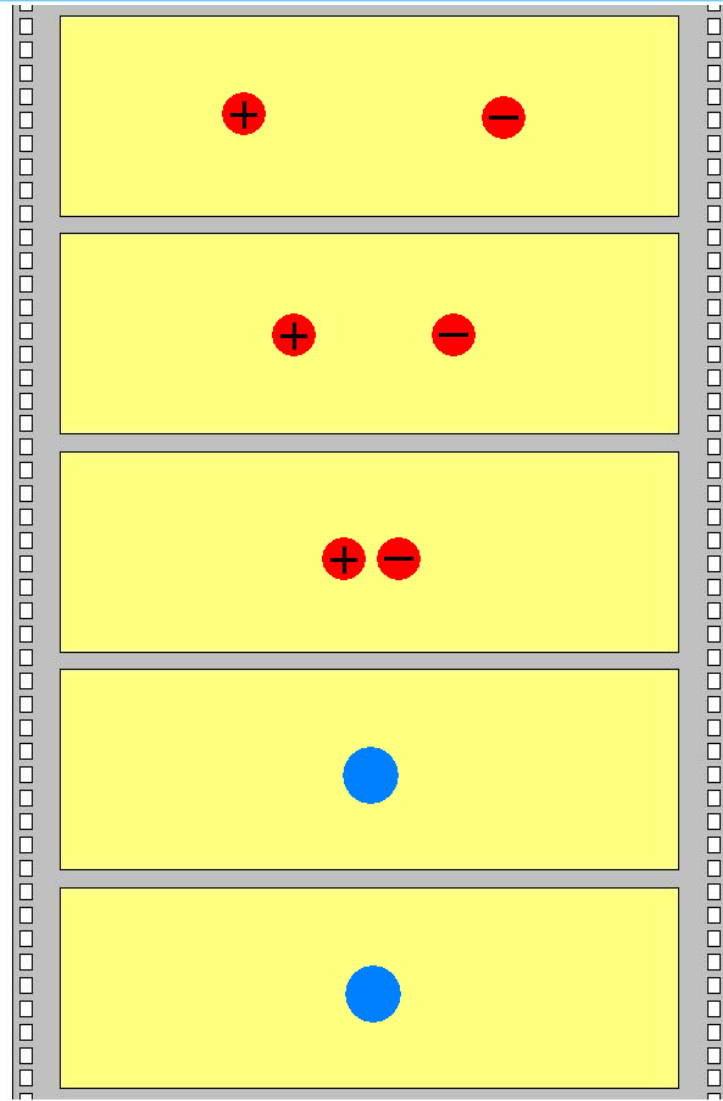
QuarkNet

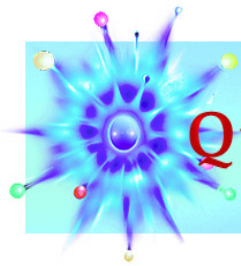
Particle Decays

The collisions create new particles that promptly decay. Decaying particles *always* produce lighter particles.

Conservation laws allow us to see patterns in the decays.

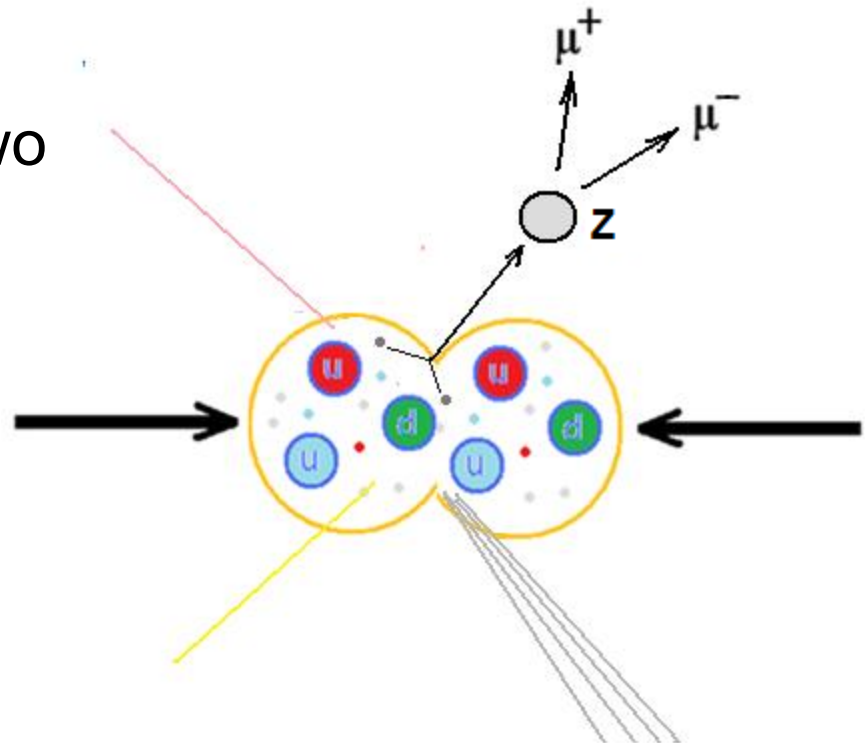
Can you name some of these conservation laws?



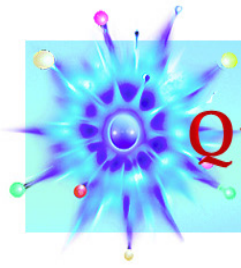


We are looking for the Z boson, a particle with no charge that decays into two muons or two electrons.*

What do we know about the charges of the muons or electrons? What is the charge of the Z?



**The Z has other decays . . . but these are not what we are looking for.*

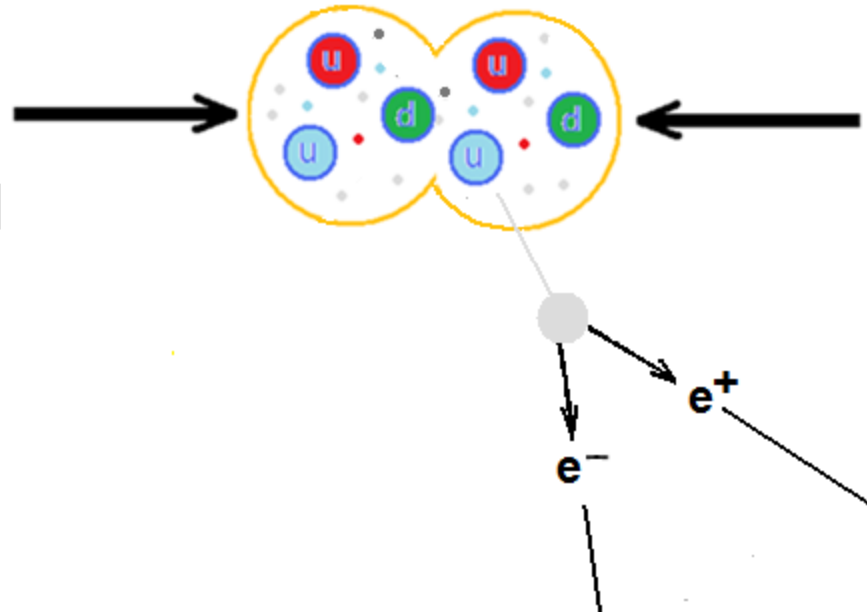


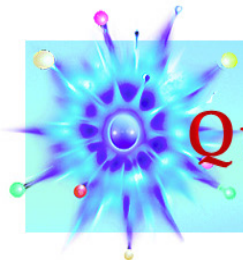
QuarkNet

Particle Decays

If we cut out all tracks below, say, 5 GeV momentum, the picture is clearer.

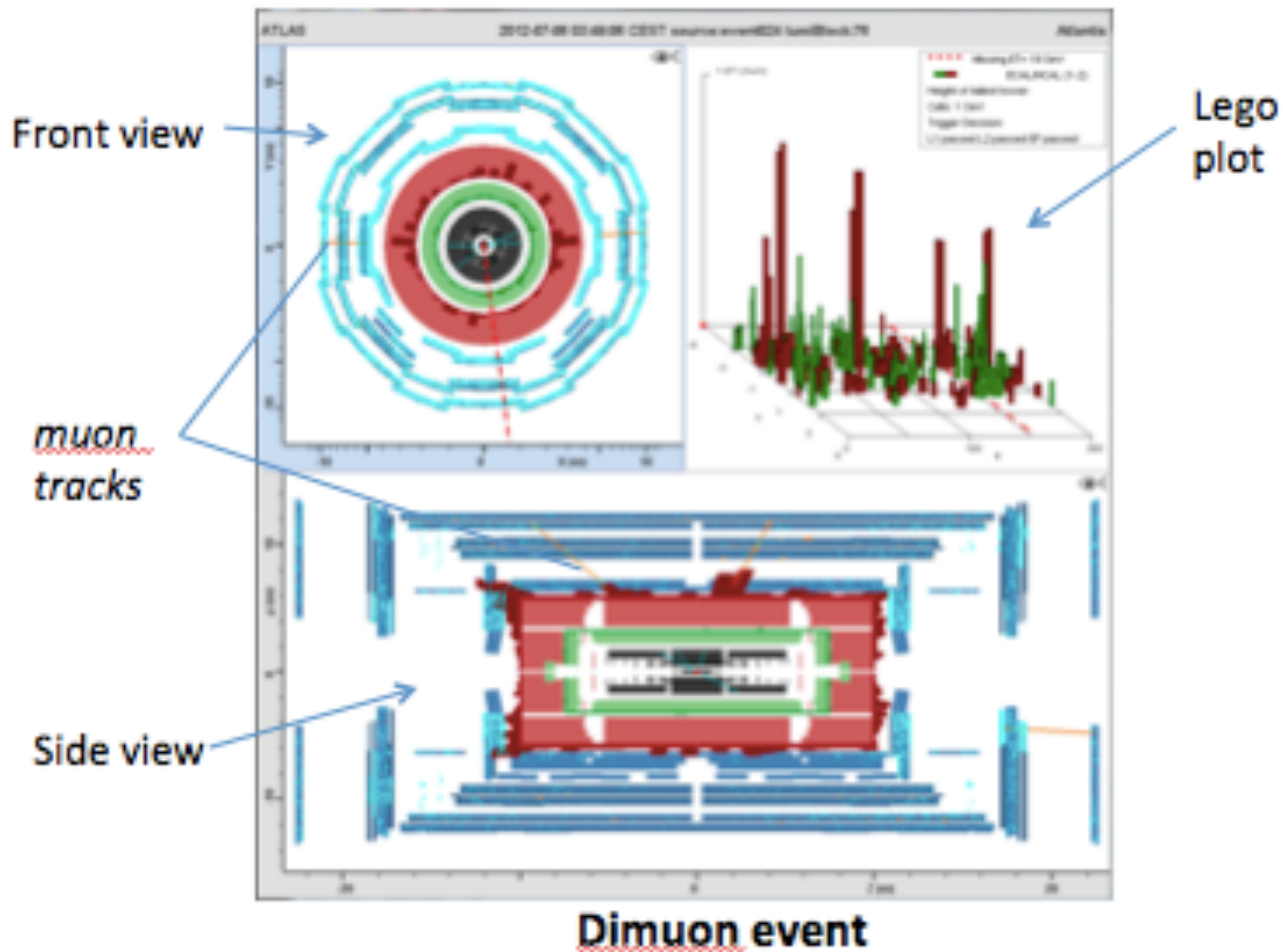
Today, we will filter many events to find $Z \rightarrow e^- e^+$ and $Z \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+$ signals and use momentum information from these to find the mass of the Z boson.

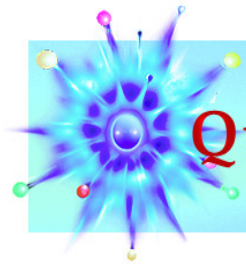




QuarkNet

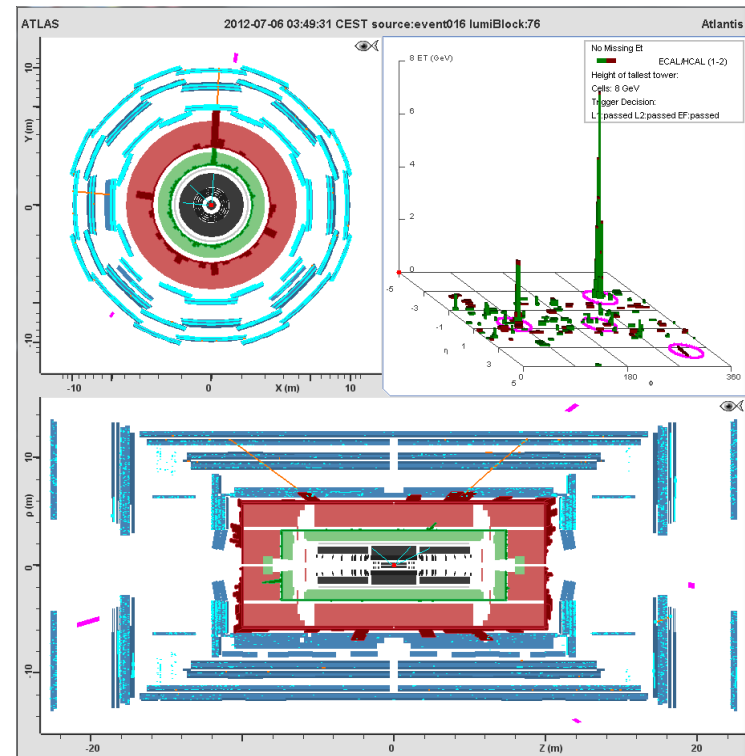
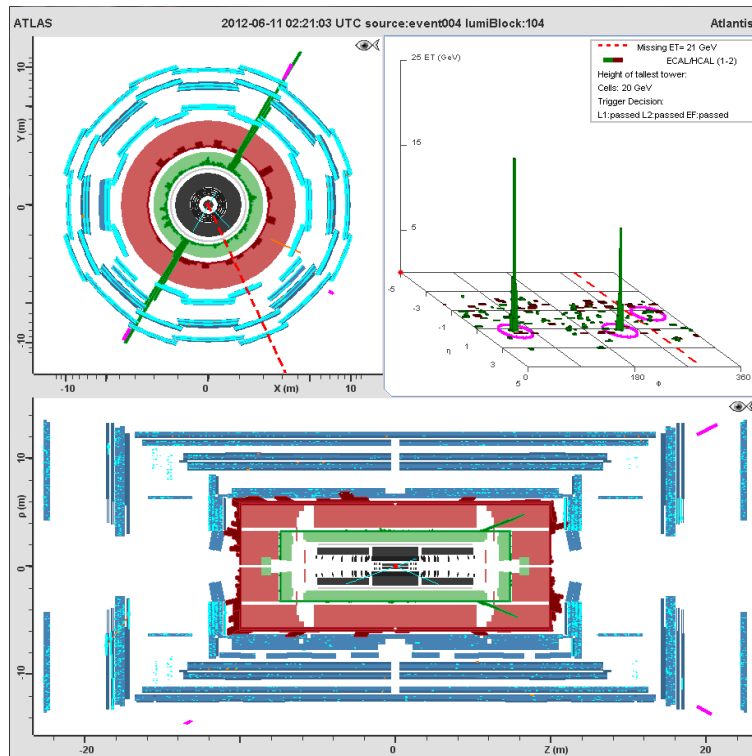
ATLANTIS Event Display



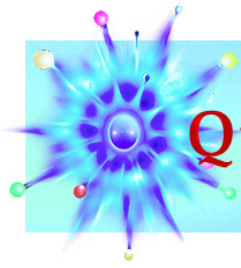


QuarkNet

HYPATIA Event Display



How are these events similar? Different? Why?



QuarkNet

Let's Analyze Events!

Make teams of two; each analyzes 20 events.

Find good dimuon candidates.

Record the mass of each one. We will count these to make a *mass plot*.

What else can we do with this data?