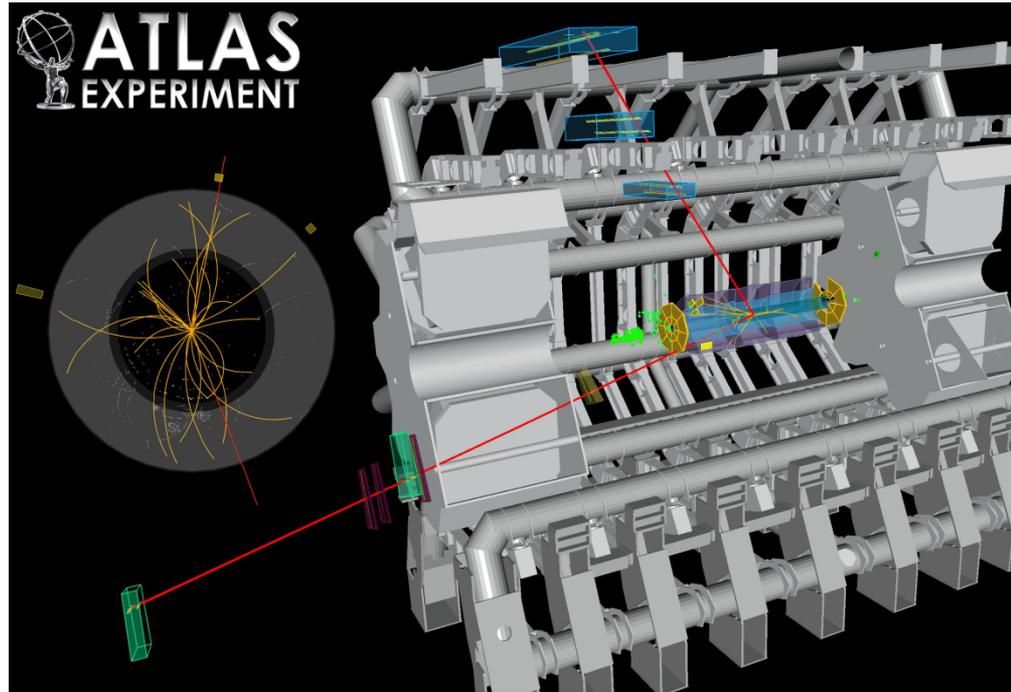
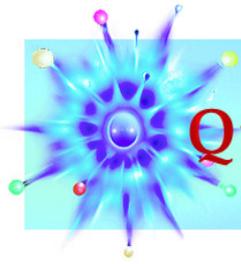


Helping Develop America's Technological Workforce



# ATLAS Data Express





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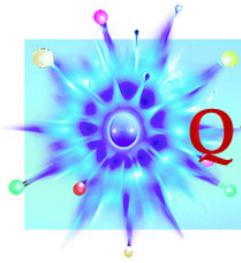
## The LHC and New Physics

*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*

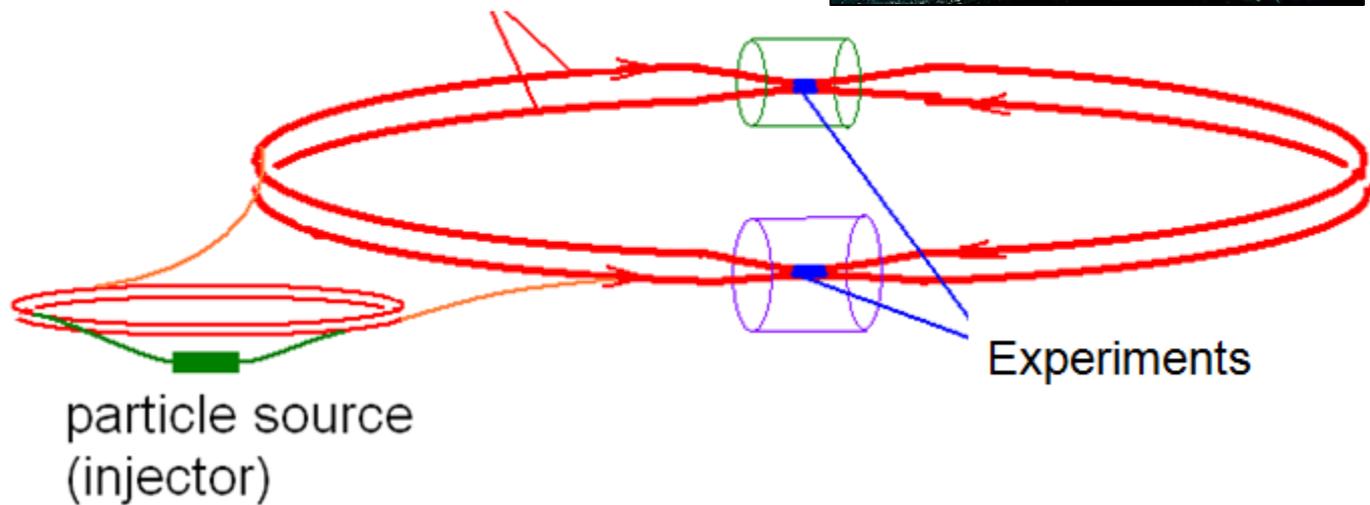


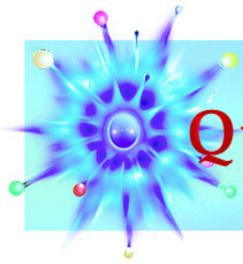
QuarkNet

# 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 . . .

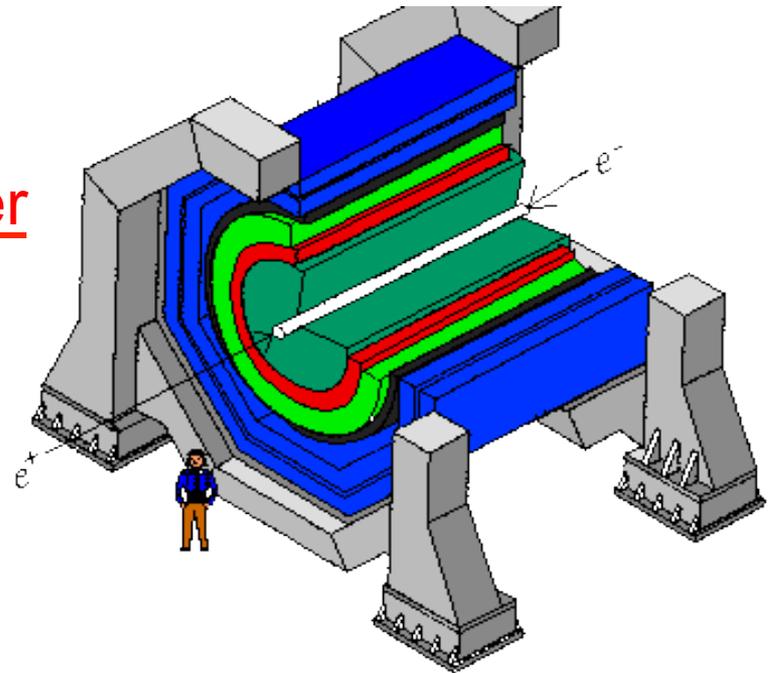
Tracking

Electromagnetic calorimeter

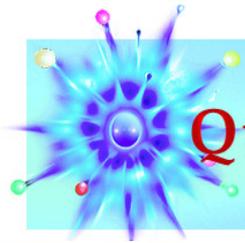
Hadronic calorimeter

Magnet\*

Muon chamber



\* *Location of magnet depends on specific detector design.*

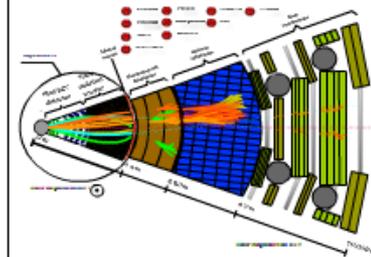
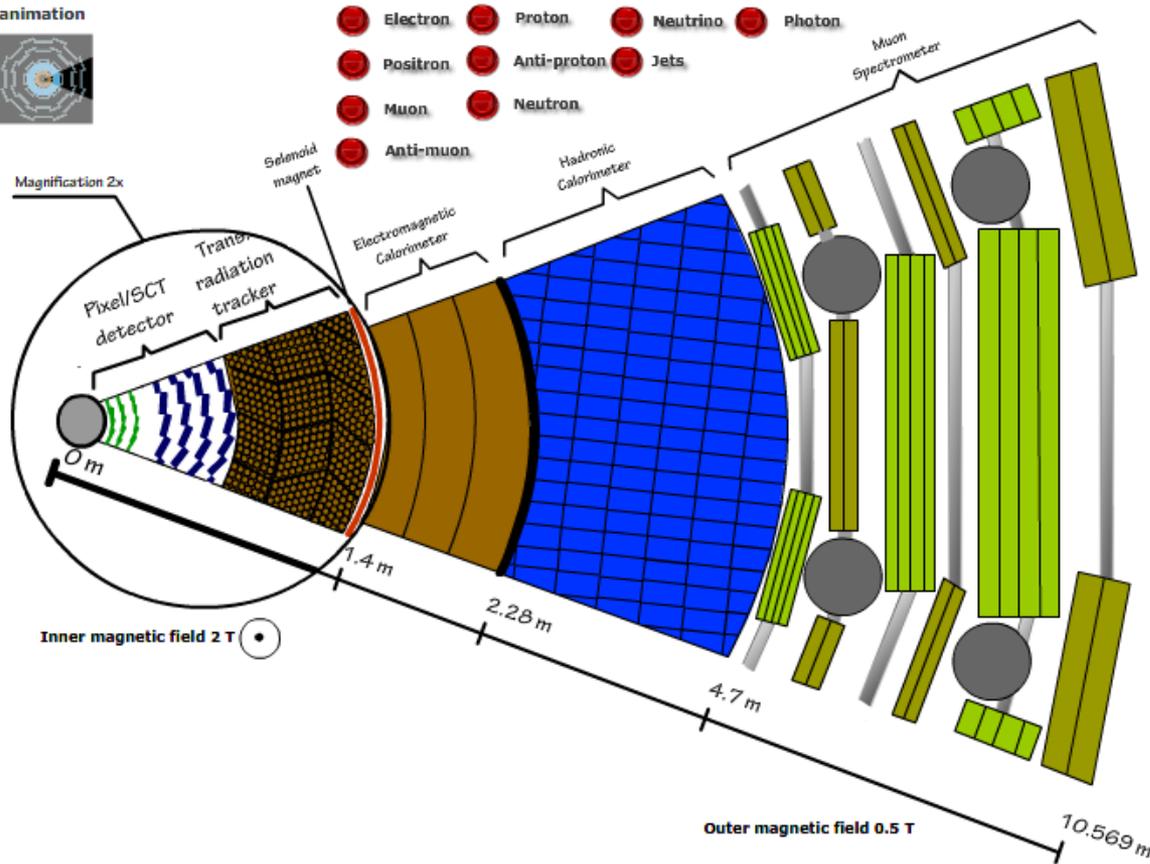
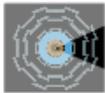


QuarkNet

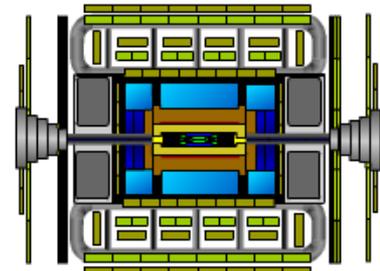
# ATLAS Detector

## ATLAS

animation



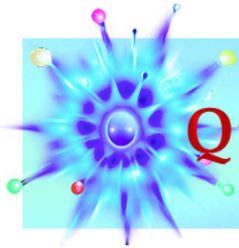
End view



Side view

Created by Jeřábek, Jende 2010

[Play with ATLAS online!](#)

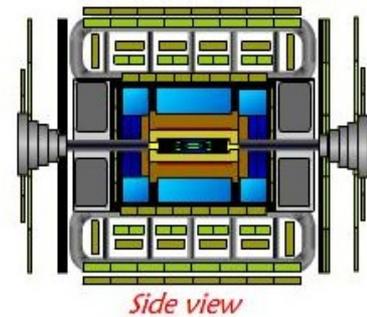
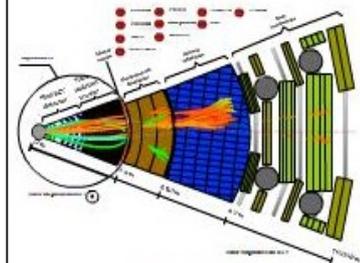
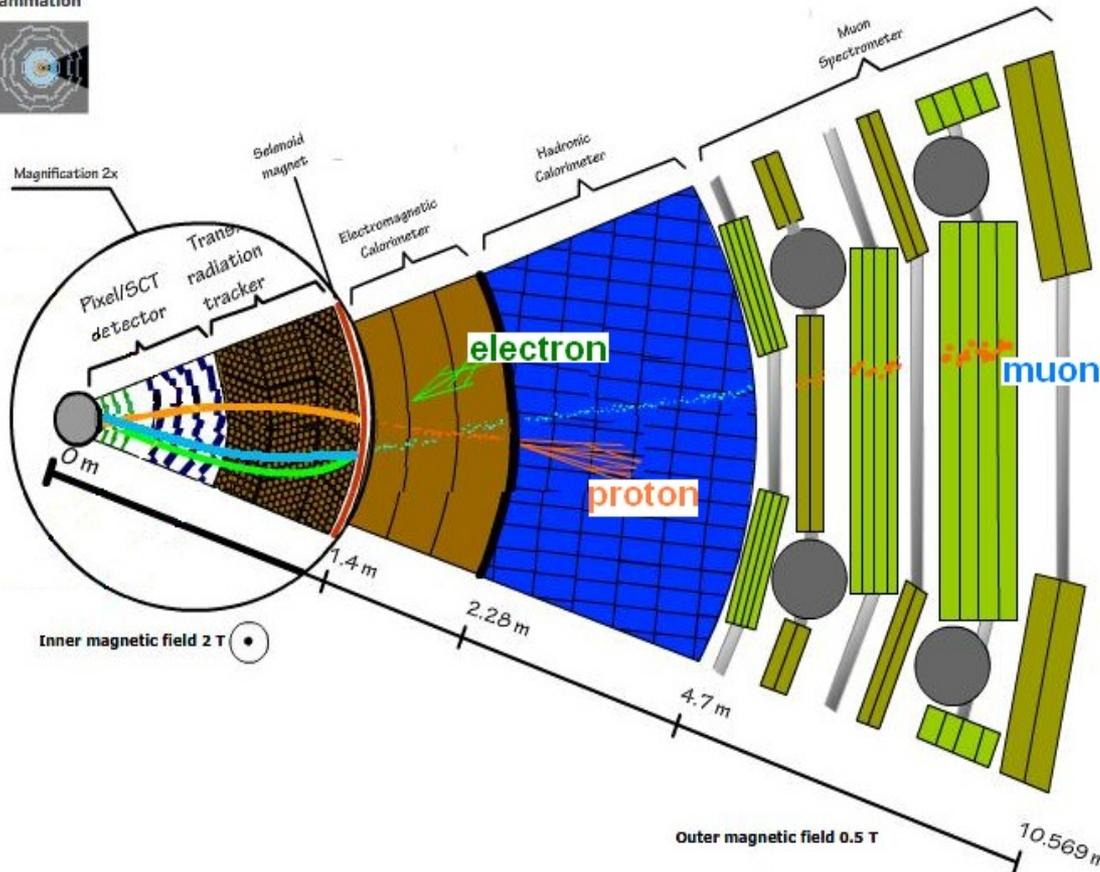
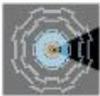


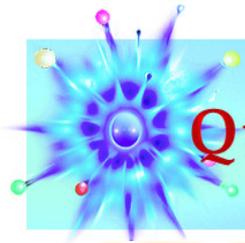
QuarkNet

# ATLAS Detector

## ATLAS

animation



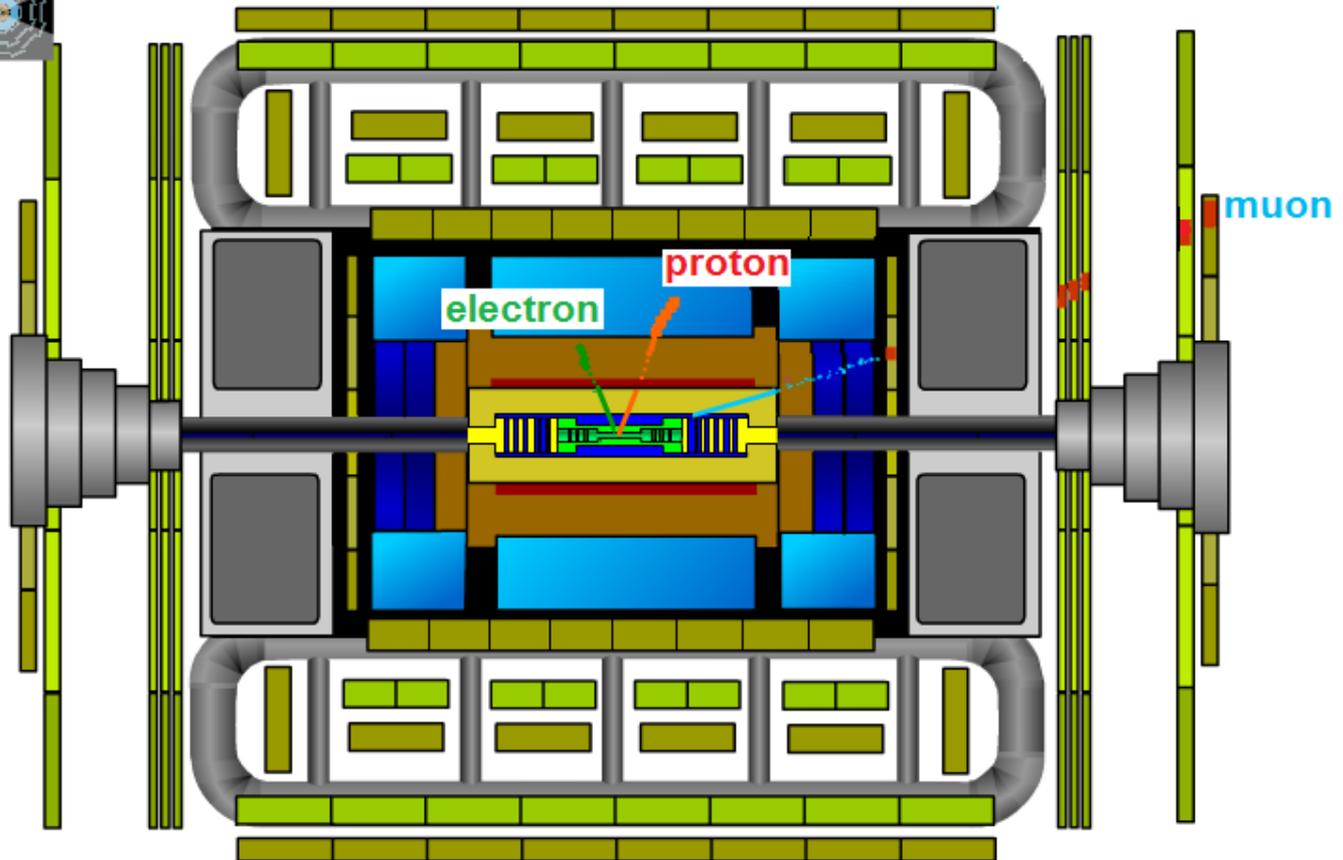
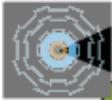


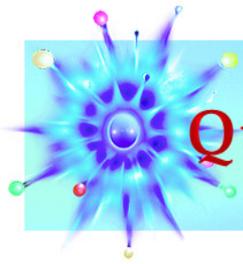
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# ATLAS Detector

## ATLAS

animation



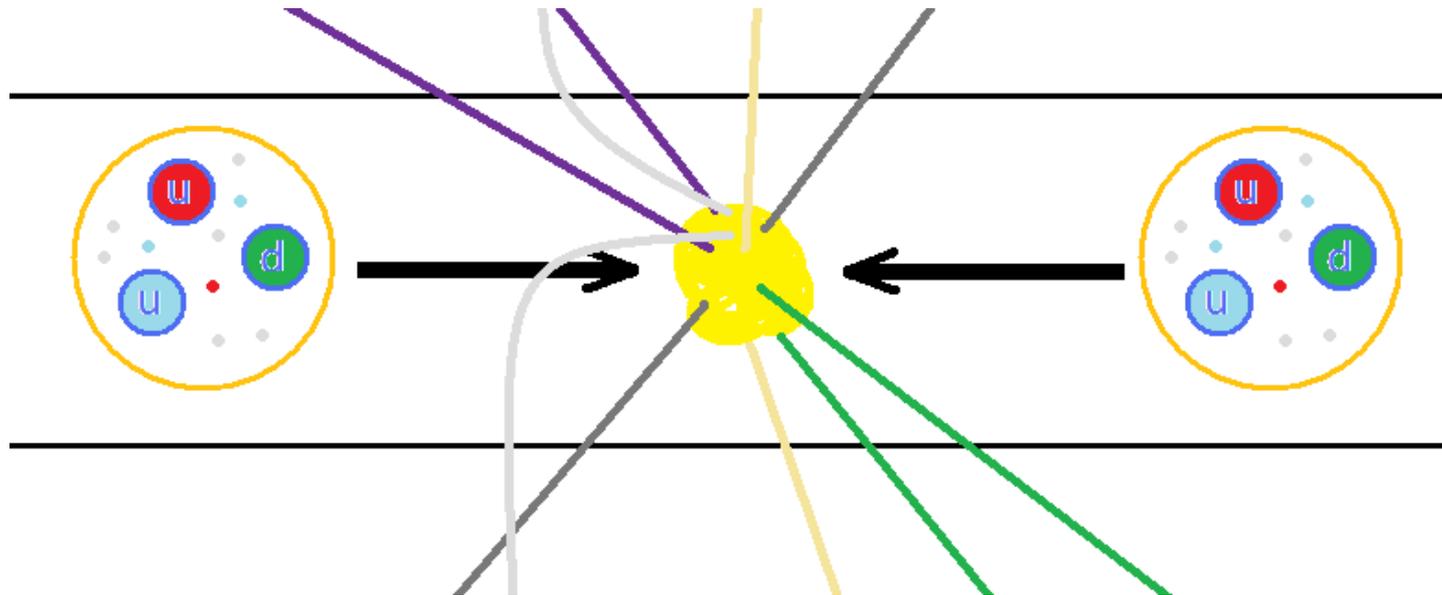


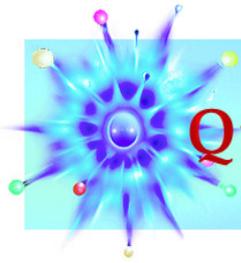
QuarkNet

## 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.





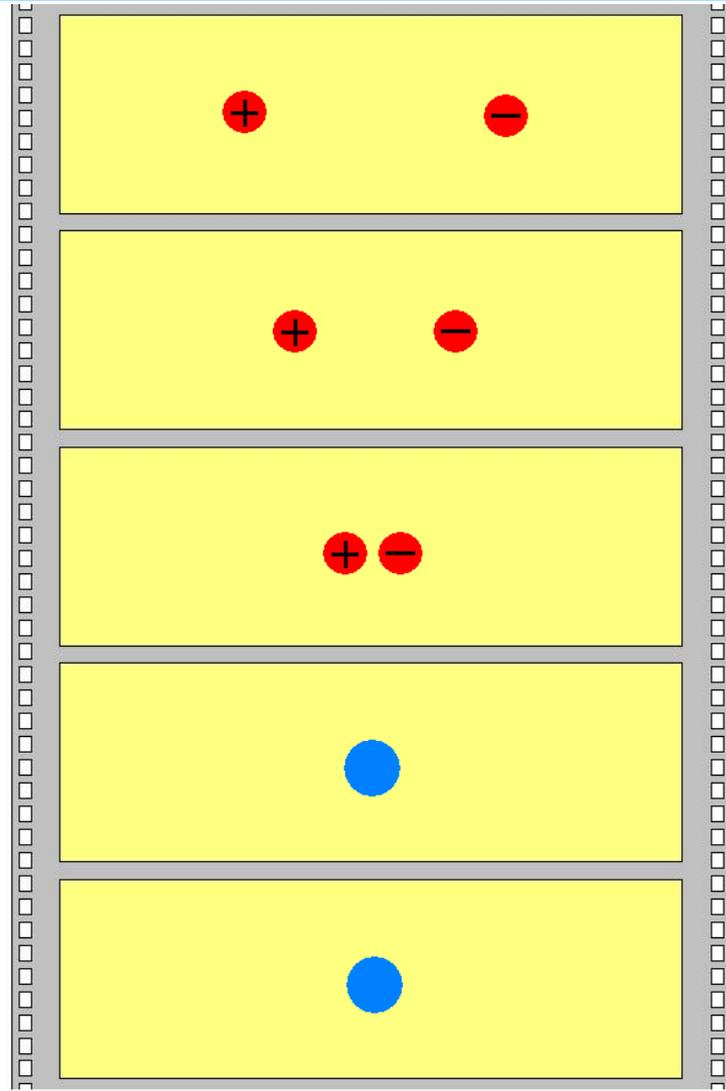
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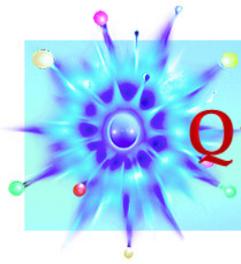
## Particle Decays

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?



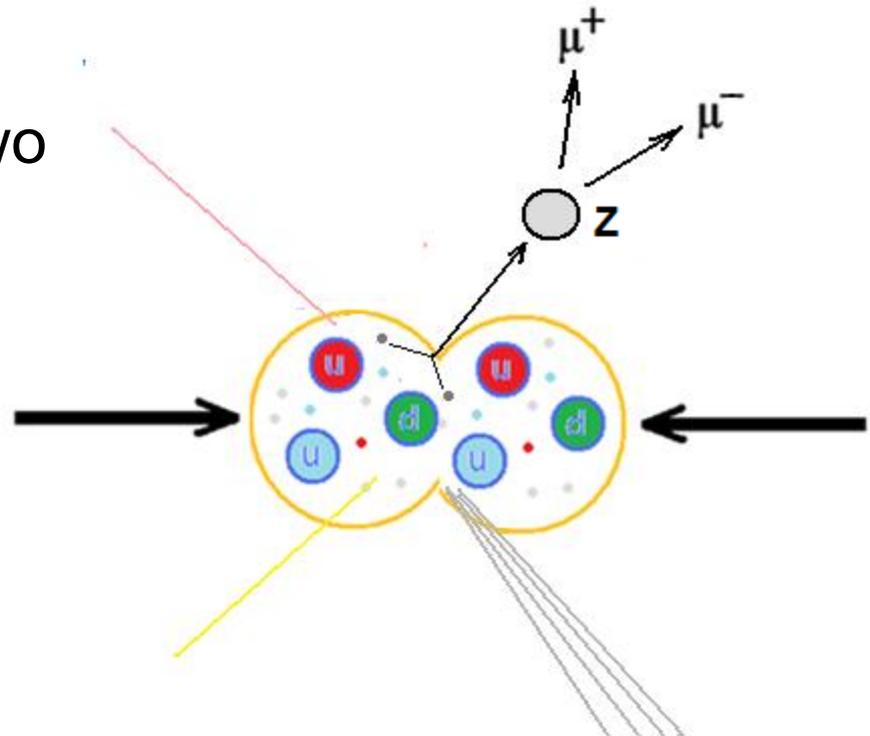


QuarkNet

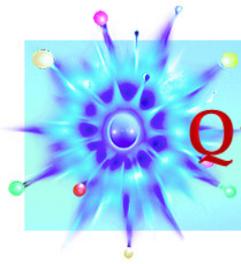
## Particle Decays

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.*

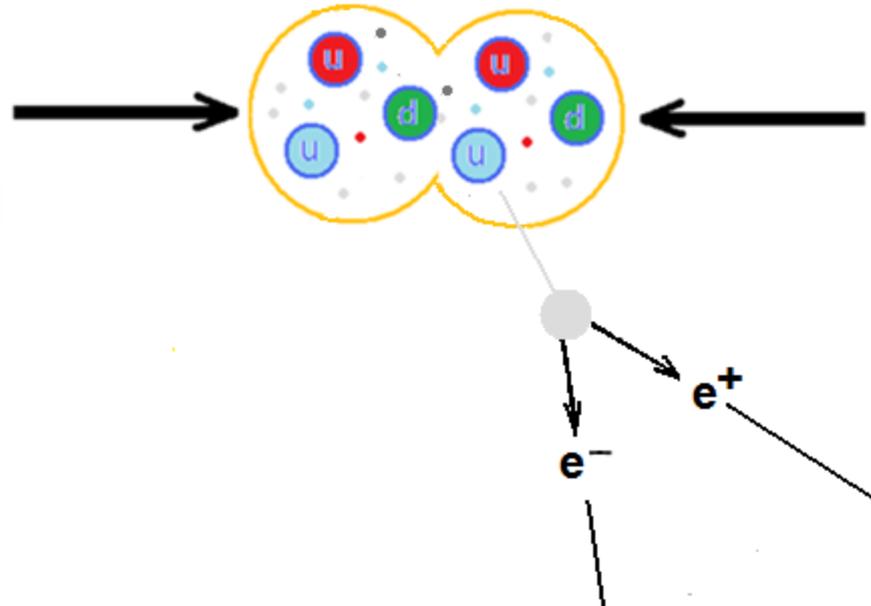


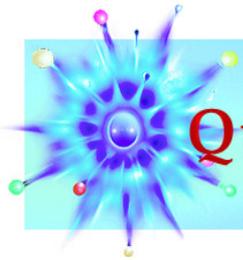
QuarkNet

# Particle Decays

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

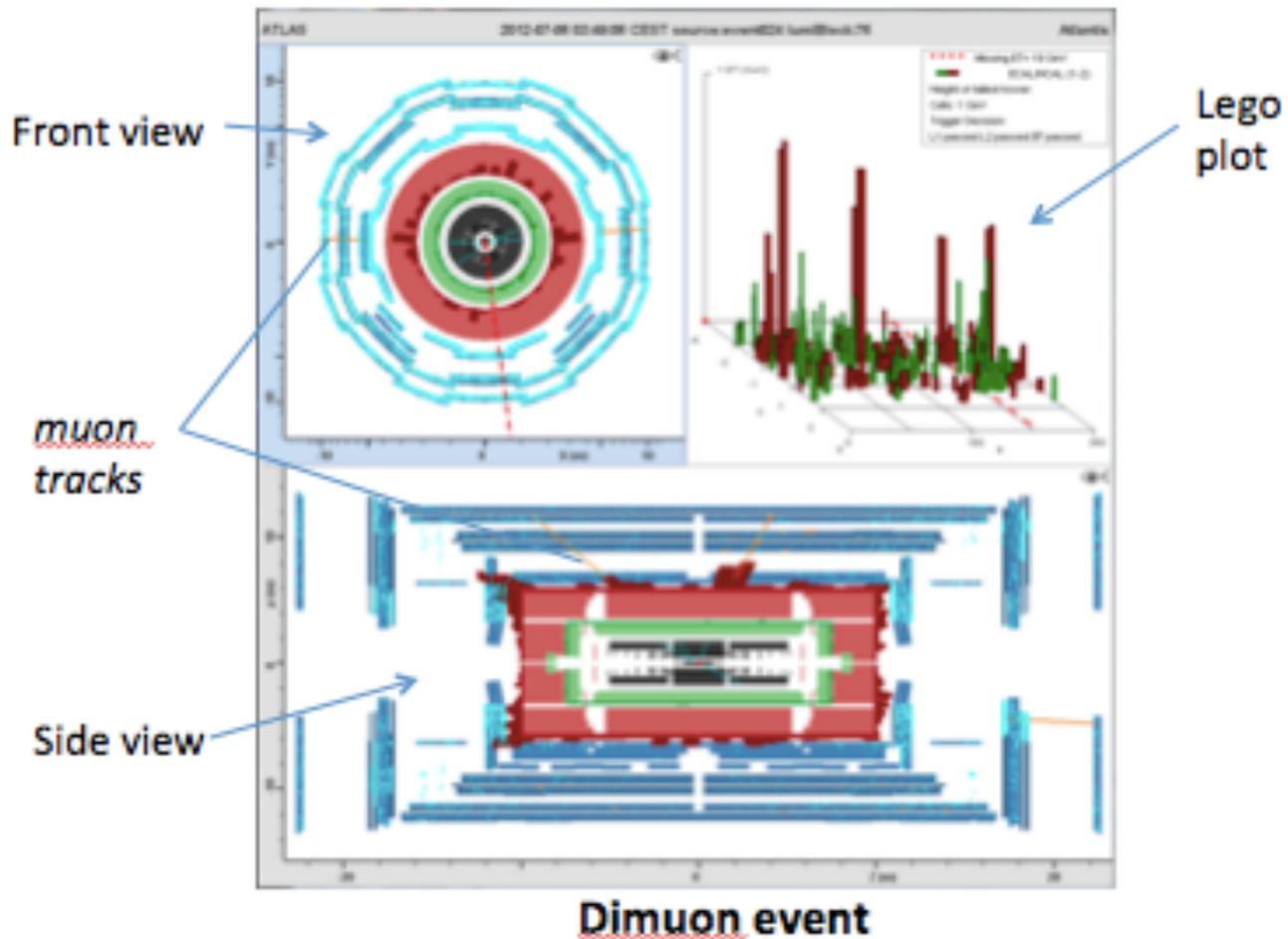
Today, we will filter many events to find  $Z \rightarrow e^- e^+$  and  $Z \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+$  signals and use momentum information from these to find the mass of the Z boson.

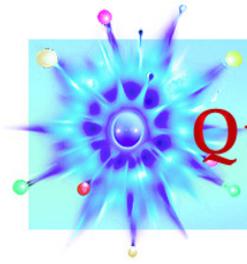




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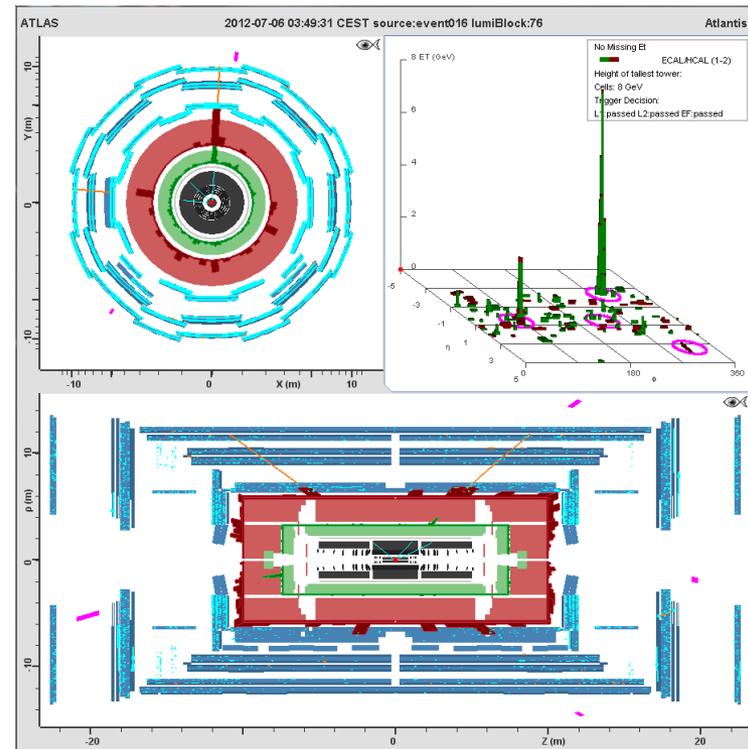
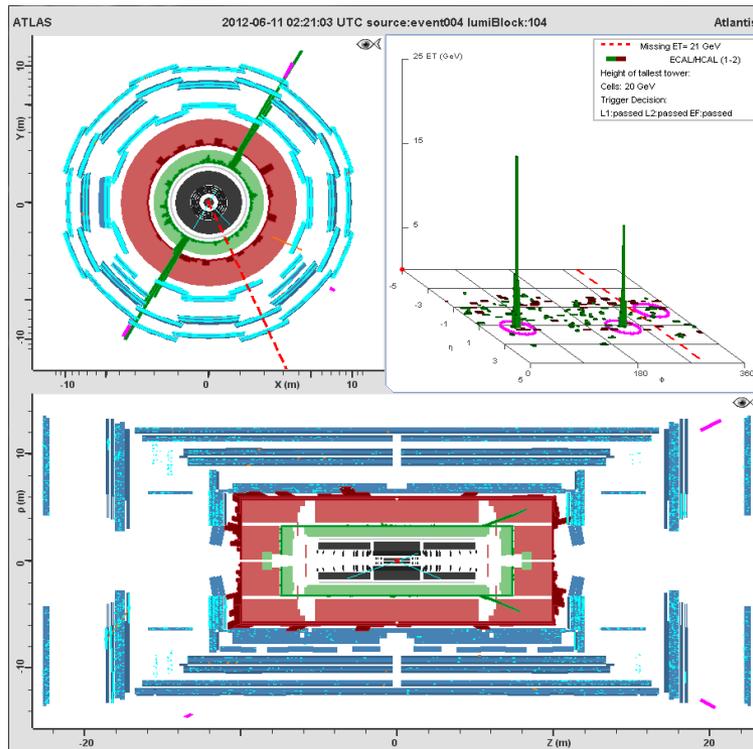
# ATLANTIS Event Display



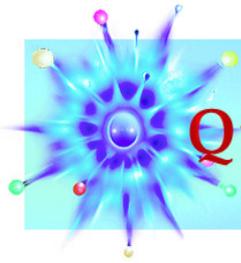


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# HYPATIA Event Display



How are these events similar? Different? Why?



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## 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?