



European Organization for Nuclear Research

"CERN for Videregående"

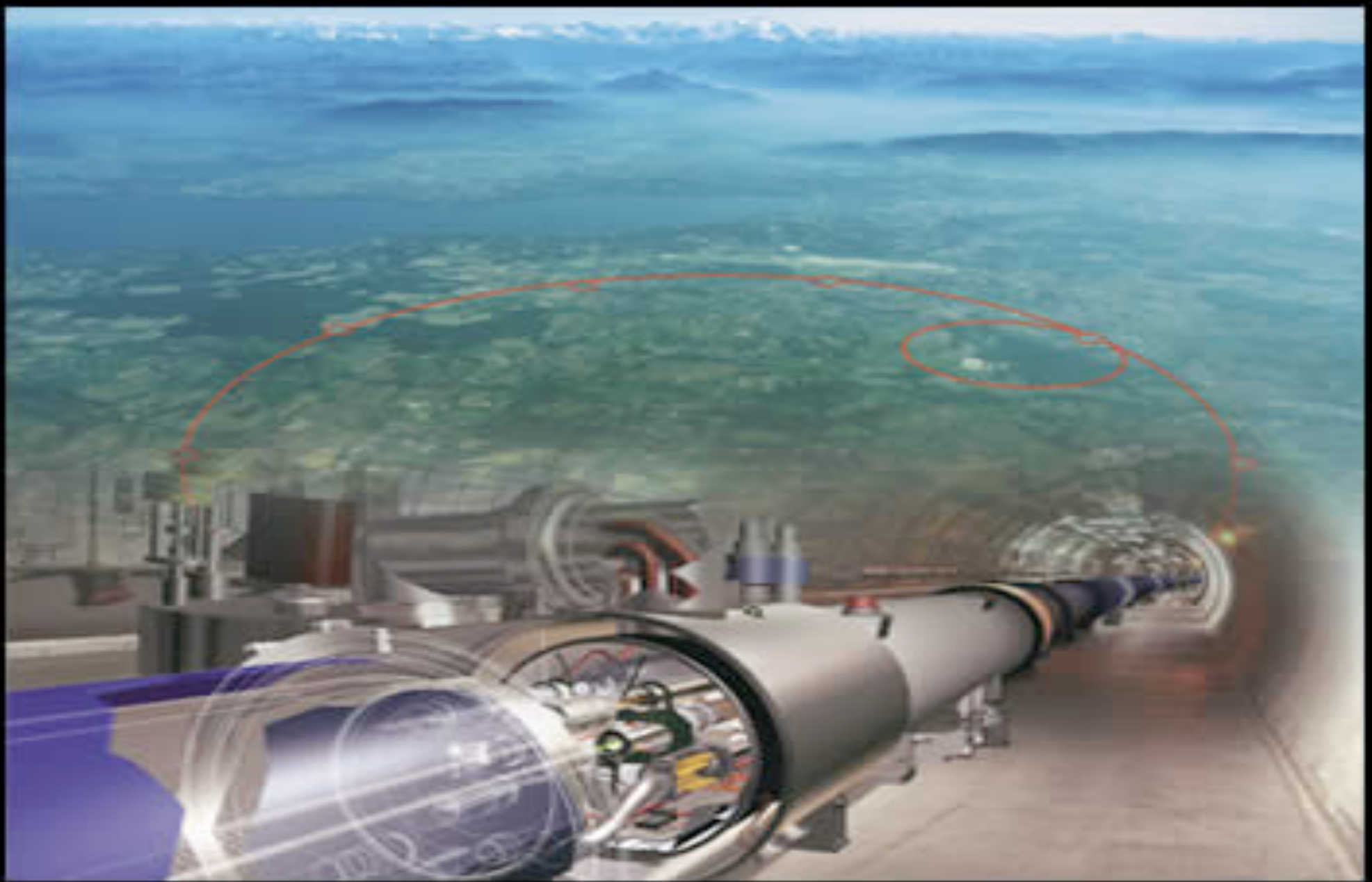
Fysikken
Akseleratoren
Detektorene

Presentasjon av Erik Adli og Steinar Stapnes
2009



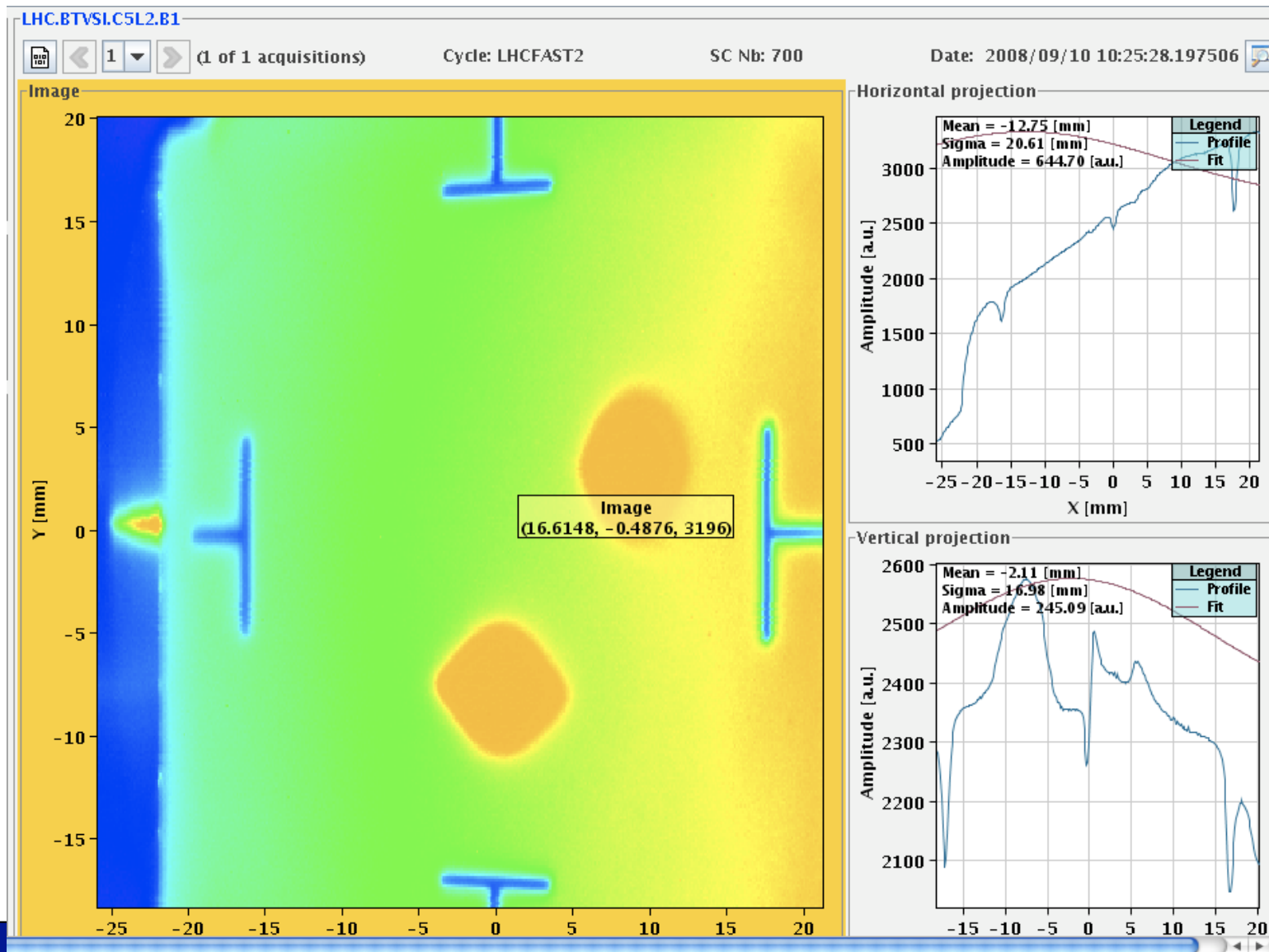
CERN-området



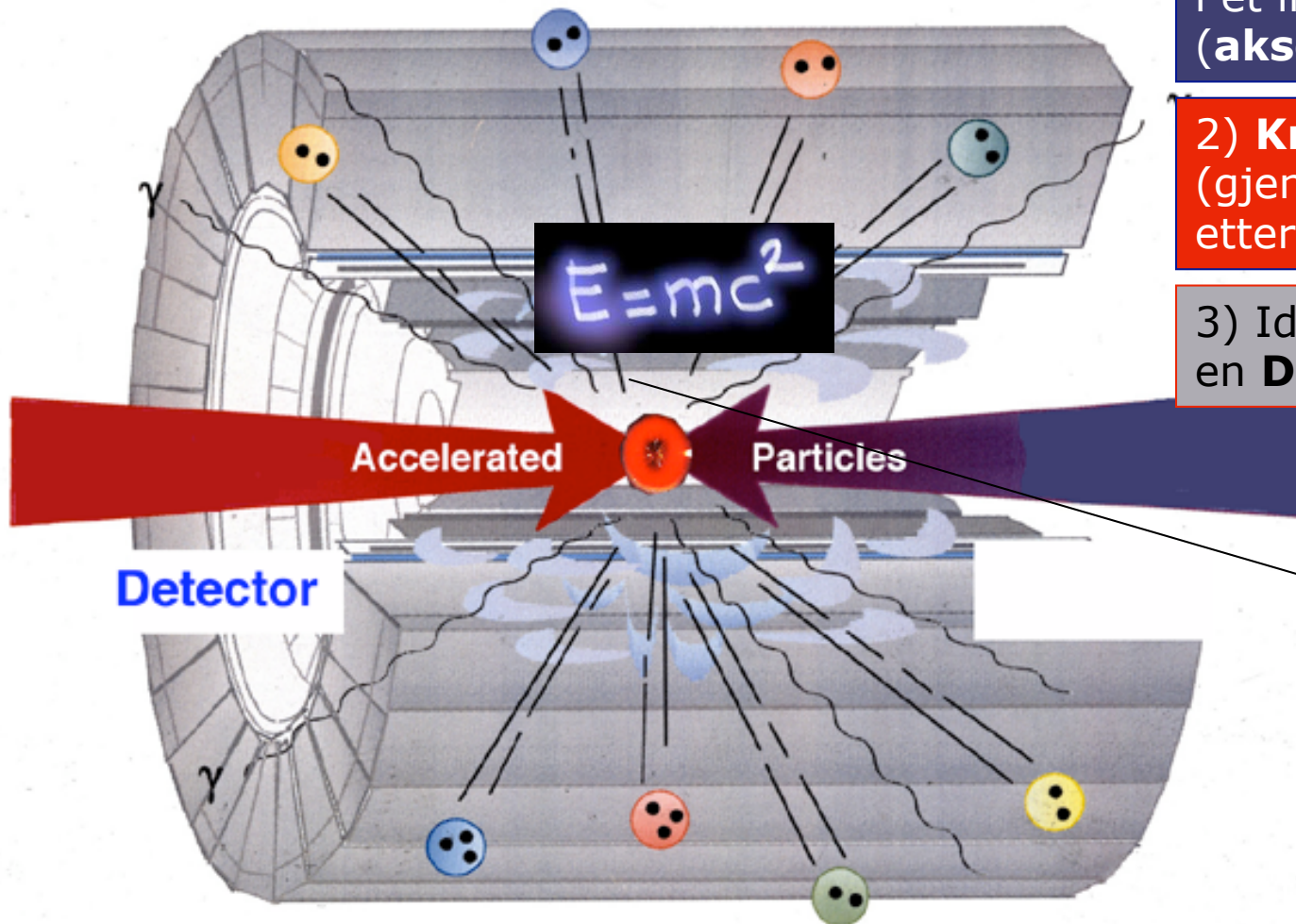




LHC FIRST BEAM 10 Sep. 2008



Hva er partikkelfysikk?



1) Konsentrere stor energi i et lite volum
(**akselerator**)

2) **Knuse** partikler
(gjenskaper forholdene like etter Big Bang)

3) Identifisere skapte partikler i en **Detektor** (ny fysikk)

+ dataanalyse (IT, GRID ...)

Vi skal se nærmere på...

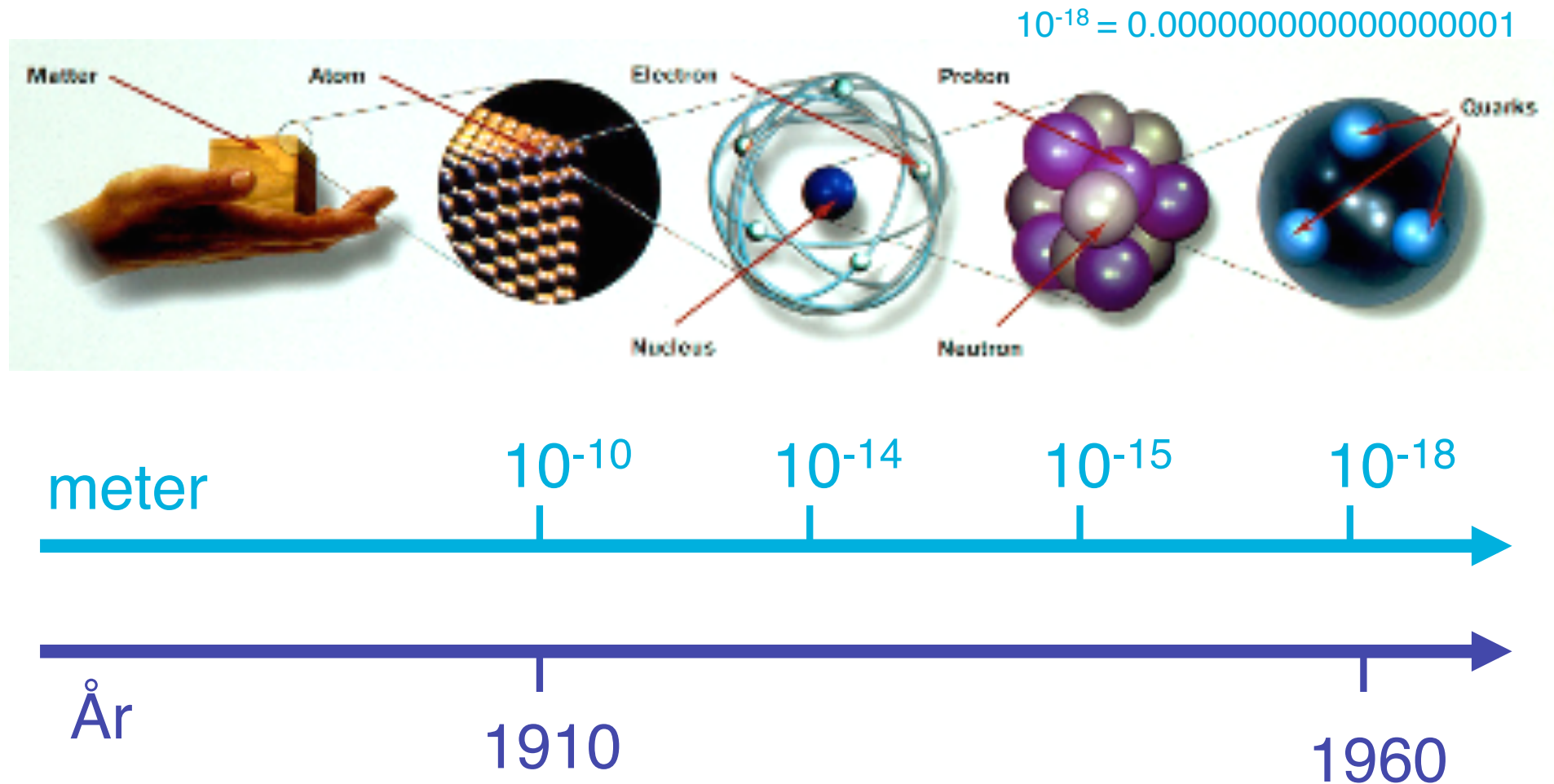
I. Partikkelfysikken

II. Akseleratoren LHC

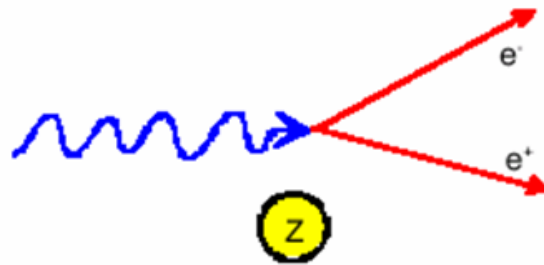
III. Detektoren ATLAS

...først skal vi få en liten smakebit av partikkelfysikken - det CERN er til for



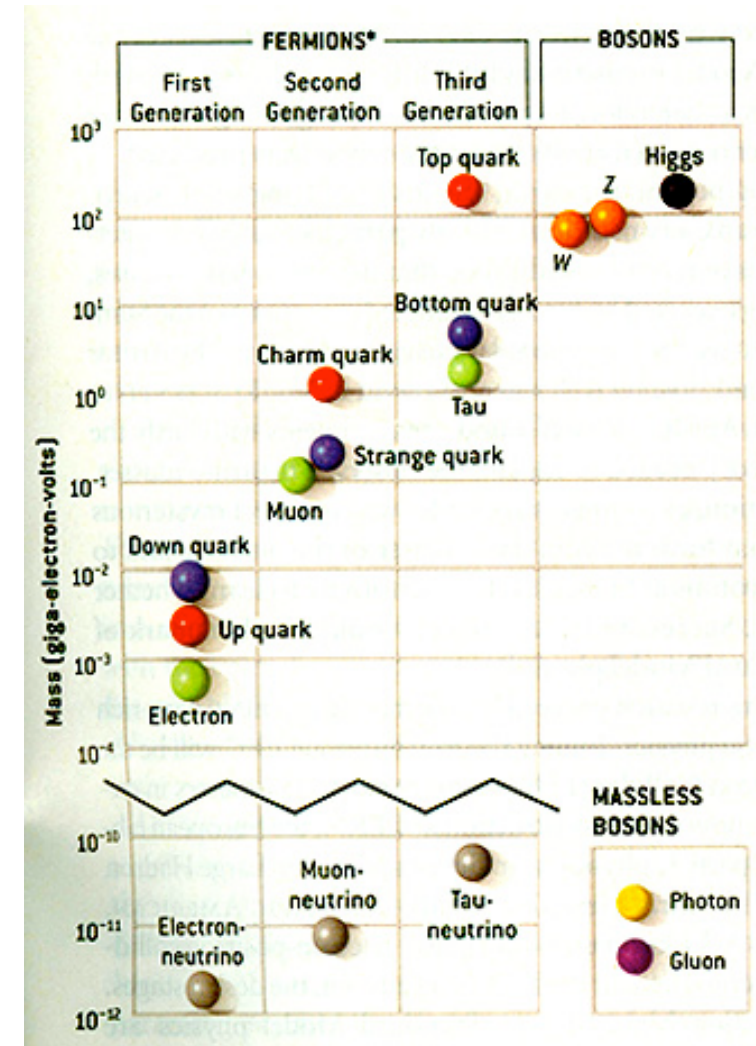


Hvorfor akseleratorer? $E = mc^2$

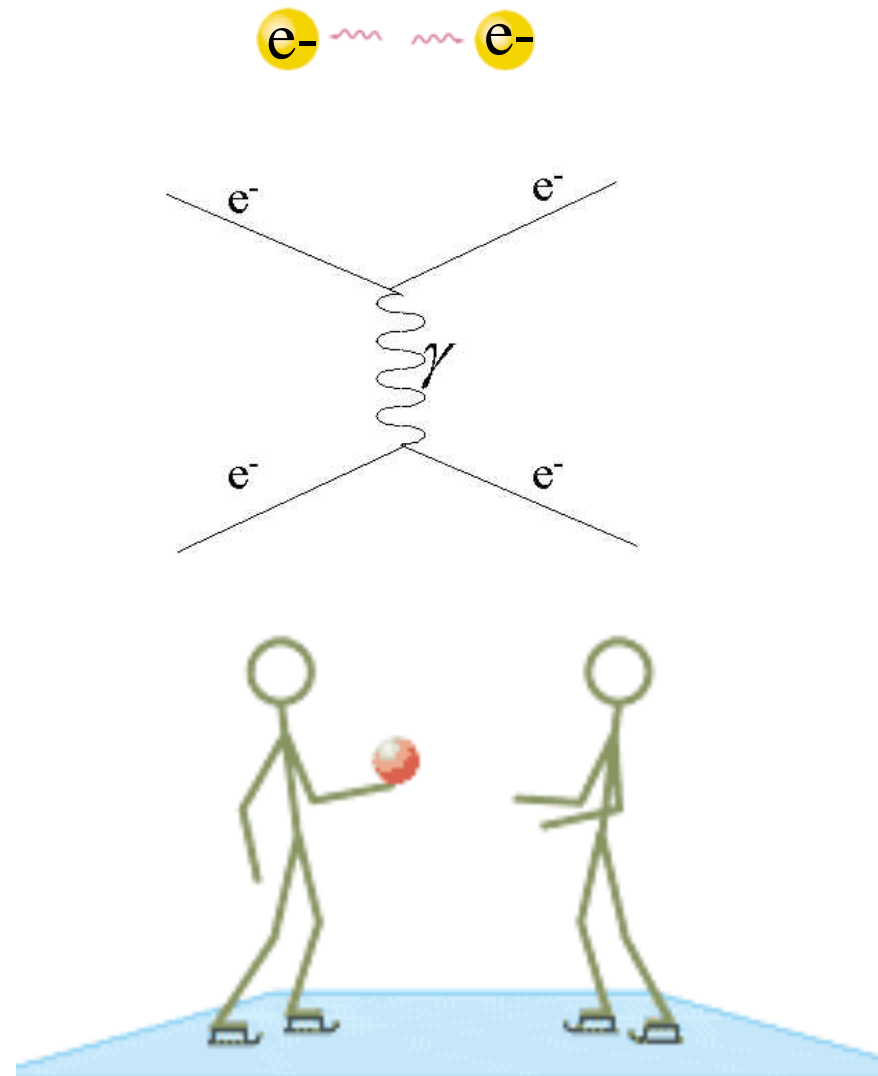


Pardanning: $E_{\text{foton}} = 2m_e c^2 + E_k$ 3FY

Nye partikler: større masse enn de som hittil er funnet $\Rightarrow$ **mer energirike** kollisjoner trengs, $E_{\text{C.O.M}} = mc^2$



Krefter: utveksling av elementærpartikler!

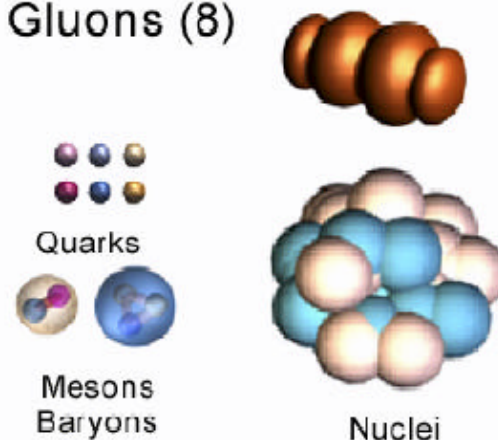


Leptons

Tau		-1	0		Tau Neutrino
Muon		-1	0		Muon Neutrino
Electron		-1	0		Electron Neutrino
Electric Charge					

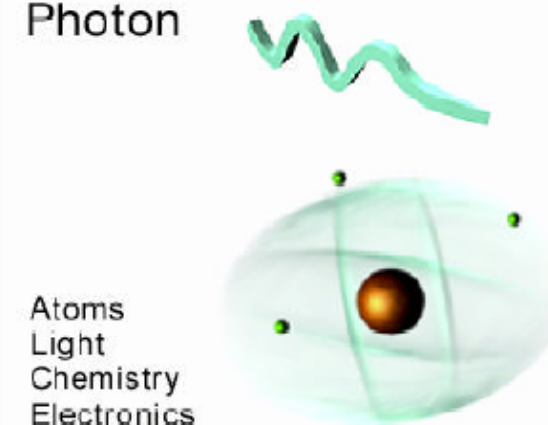
Strong

Gluons (8)



Electromagnetic

Photon

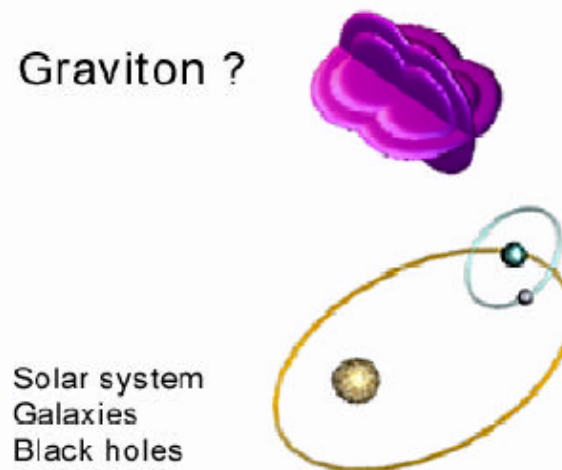


Quarks

Electric Charge					
Bottom		-1/3	2/3		Top
Strange		-1/3	2/3		Charm
Down		-1/3	2/3		Up
each quark: R, B, G 3 colors					

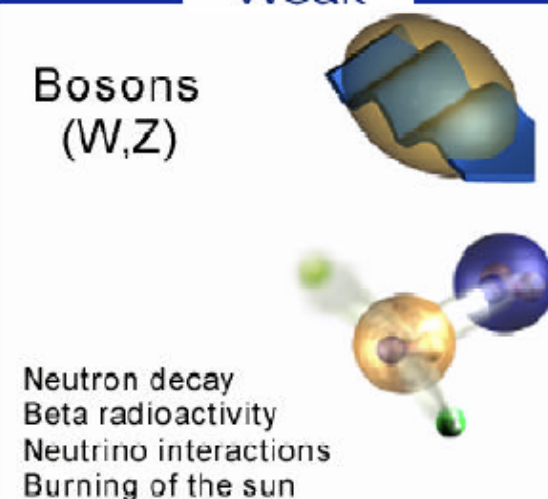
Gravitational

Graviton ?

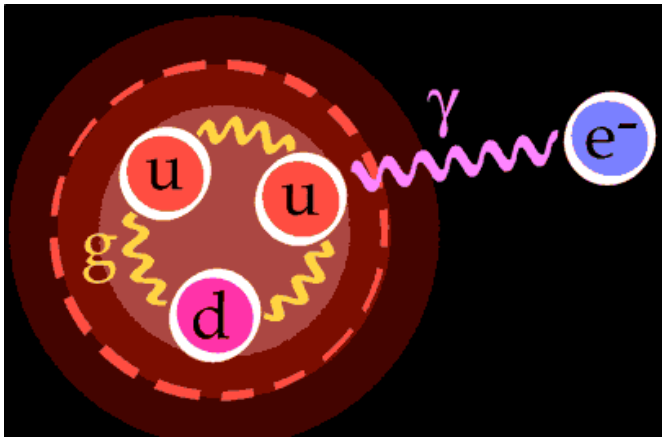


Weak

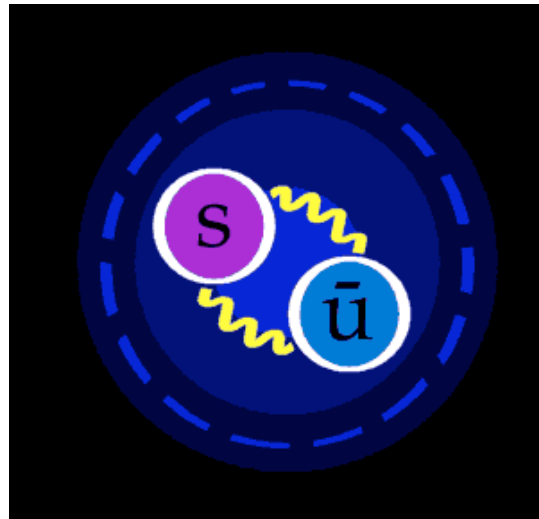
Bosons (W,Z)



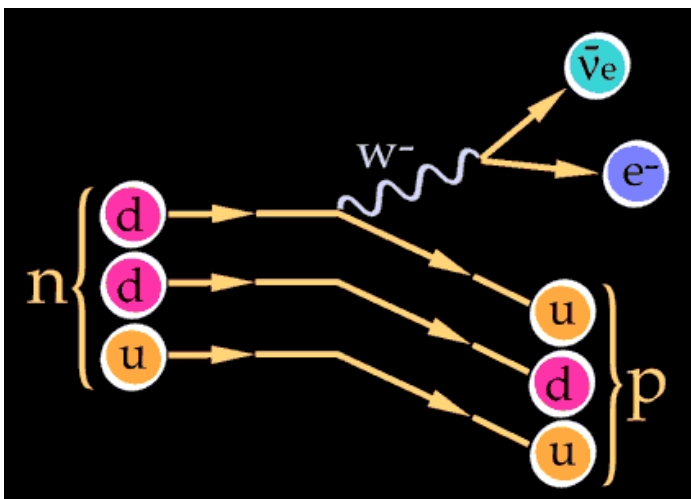
Noen partikler og fysiske prosesser



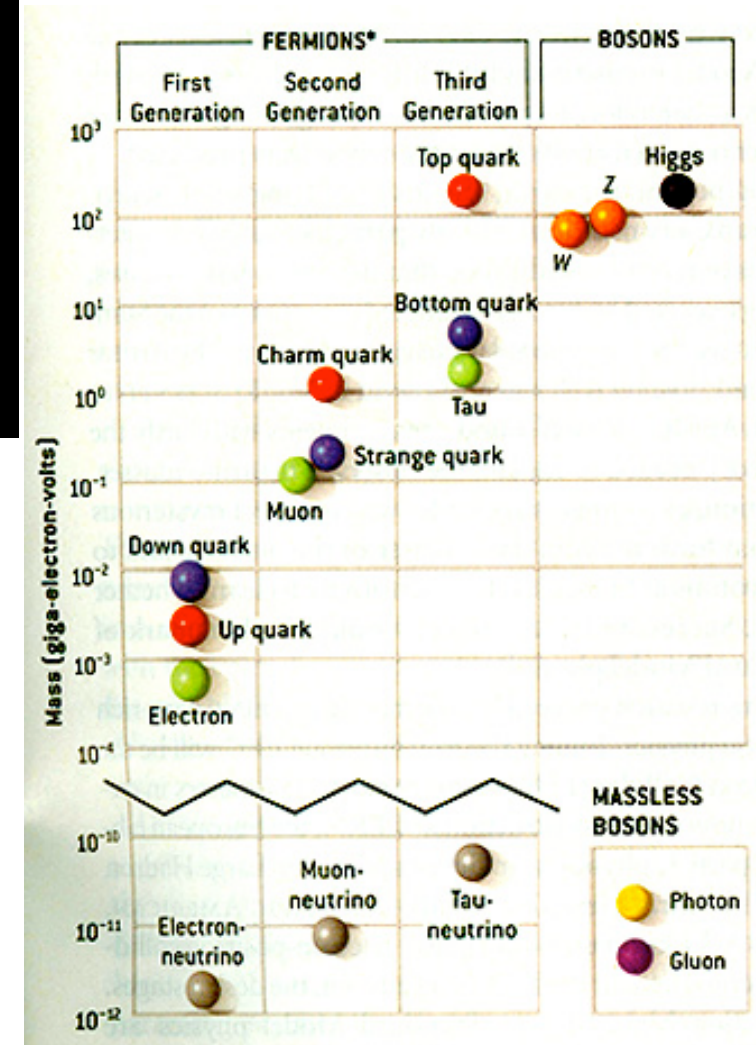
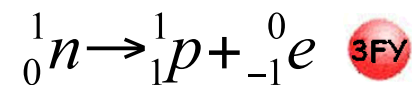
Hydrogenatom



Mer eksotiske (ustabile!) partikler i akseleratorer



Betastråling



Higgs...?

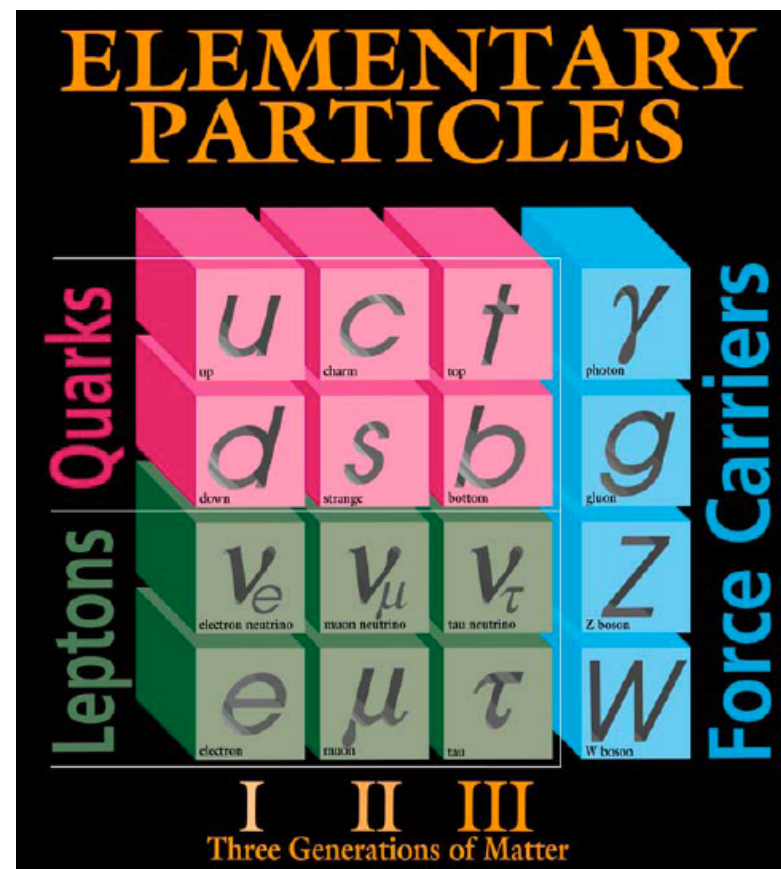


Et av de viktigste bærebjelkene for standardmodellen for partikkelfysikk er **Higgspartikkelen**

For å forklare partiklers masse **forutsettes** i modellen et Higgsfelt som fyller hele universet – med en tilsvarende **Higgspartikkel**

Til nå har **intet fysikkekspperiment** oppdaget Higgs - finnes Higgsfeltet, er det andre mekanismer inne i bildet_

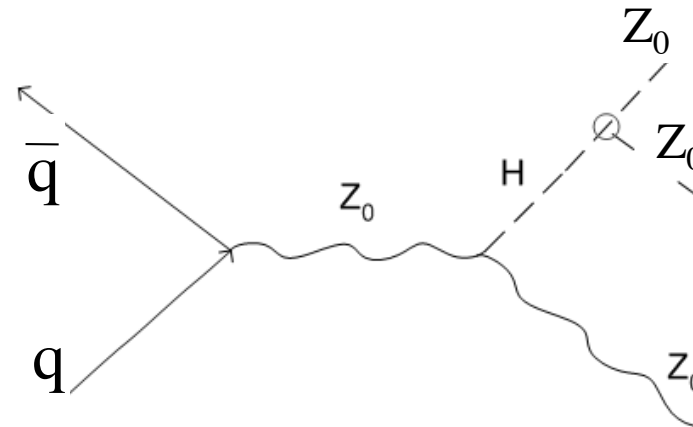
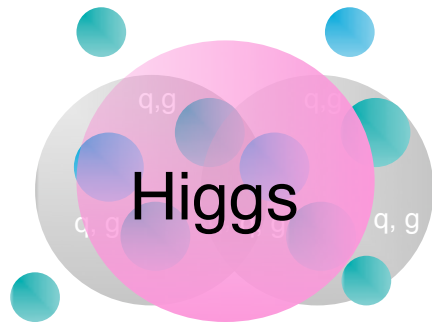
LHC skal garantert kunne finne Higgs – hvis den eksisterer



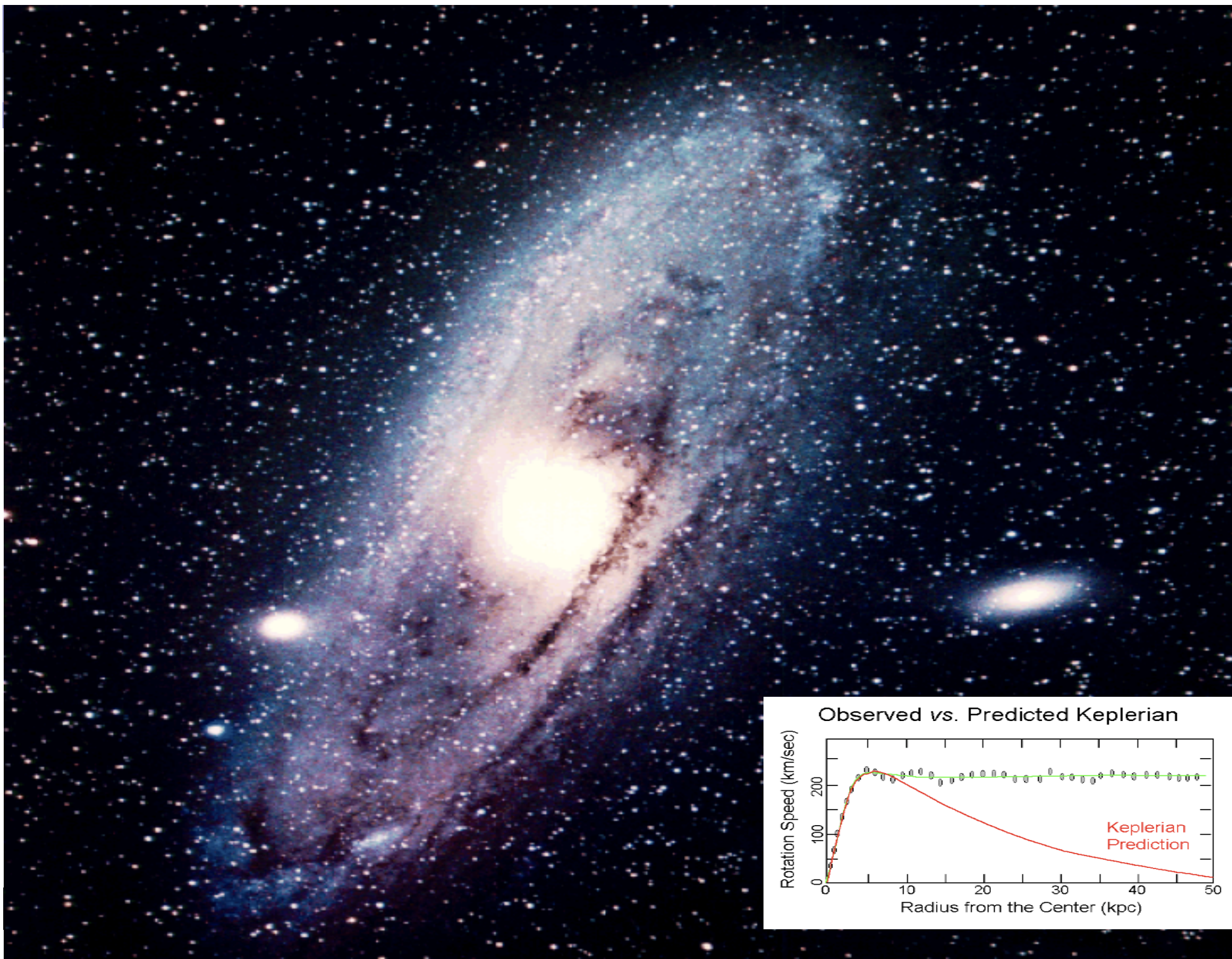
STANDARDMODELLEN
- 3 familier -

Jamfør kvantefeltteori (basis for standardmodellen) kan nye partikler bli skapt i kollisjonspunktet

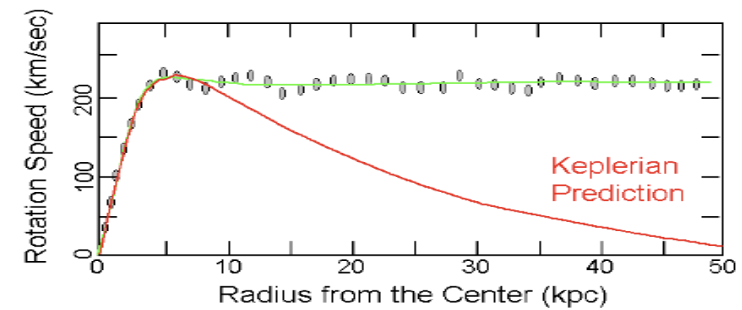
- **Annihilasjon** av to elementærpartikler (f.eks. en kvark og en antikvark)
- Nye partikler kan genereres (tenk: pardanning)



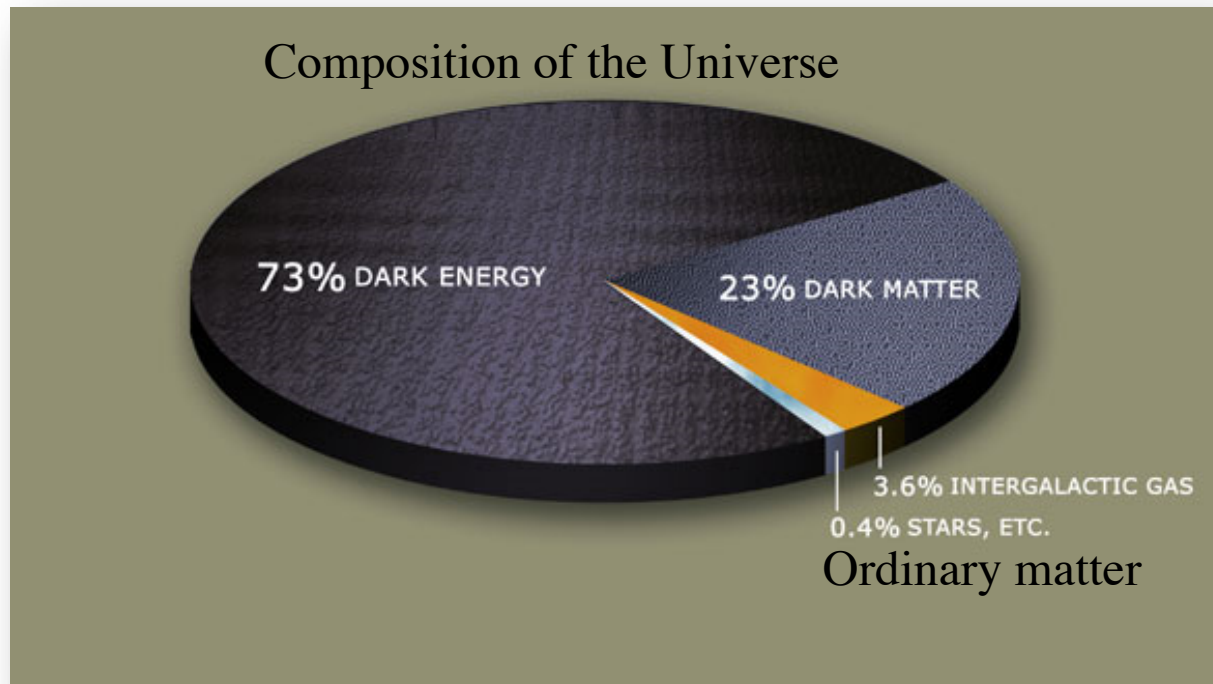
- To store utfordringer:
 - De fleste partikler er ustabile, noen lever kun 10^{-20} sekunder. Disse partiklene vil derfor nesten umiddelbart henfalle til andre partikkeltyper
 - Det er en prosentvis svært liten sjanse for at de mest sjeldne partikkeltypene blir dannet i en kollisjon. Derfor trenger vi **mange kollisjoner** for å observere dem.



Observed vs. Predicted Keplerian



Looking at our Universe we see much more
than ordinary matter (or antimatter)



We call this extra stuff “dark matter”
because we cannot see it. But what is it?



Mystery



Hvorfor akkurat tre familier? Antimaterie?

Mystery



Standardmodellen krever
denne merkelige Higgs
for å gå opp

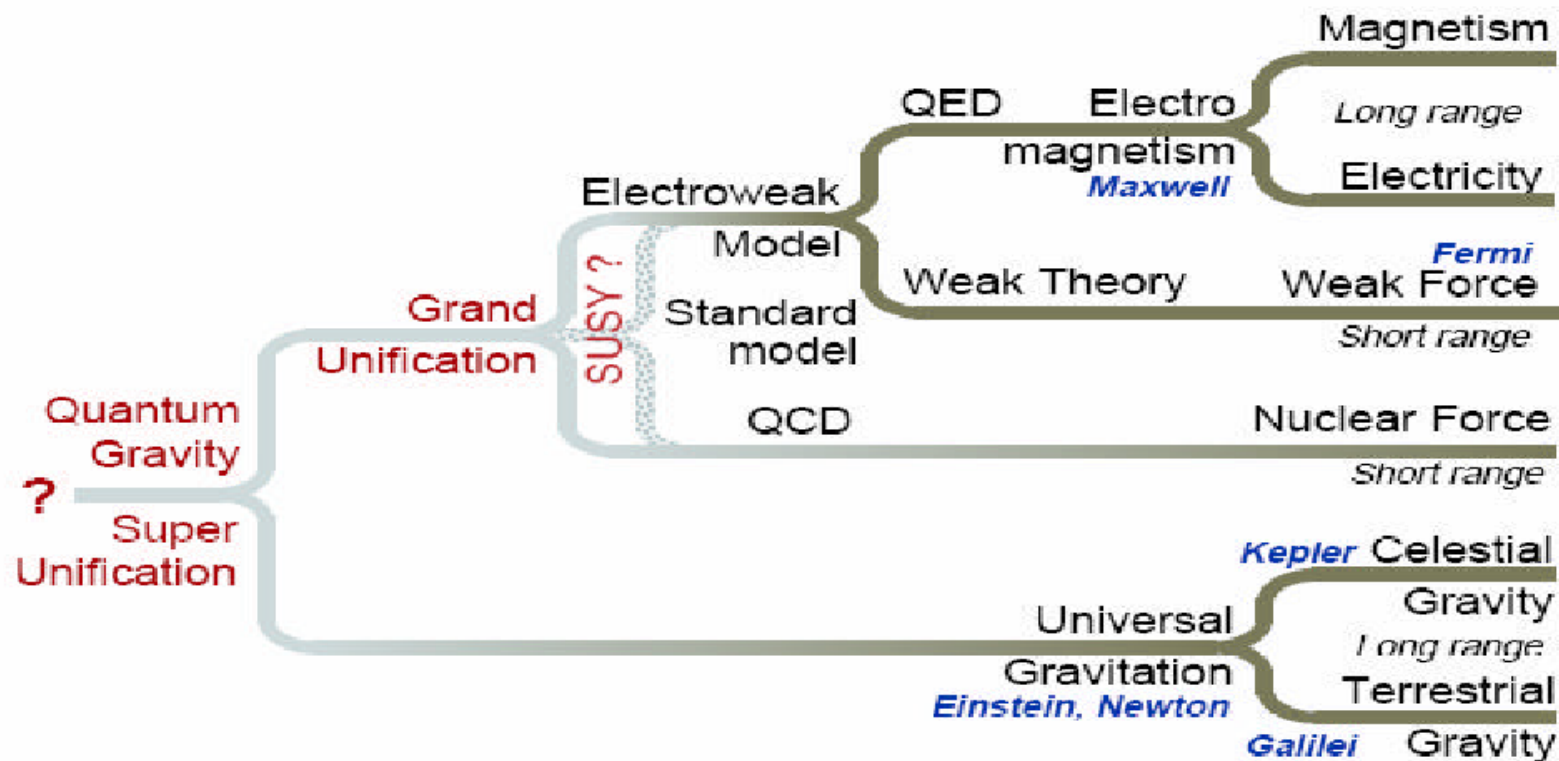
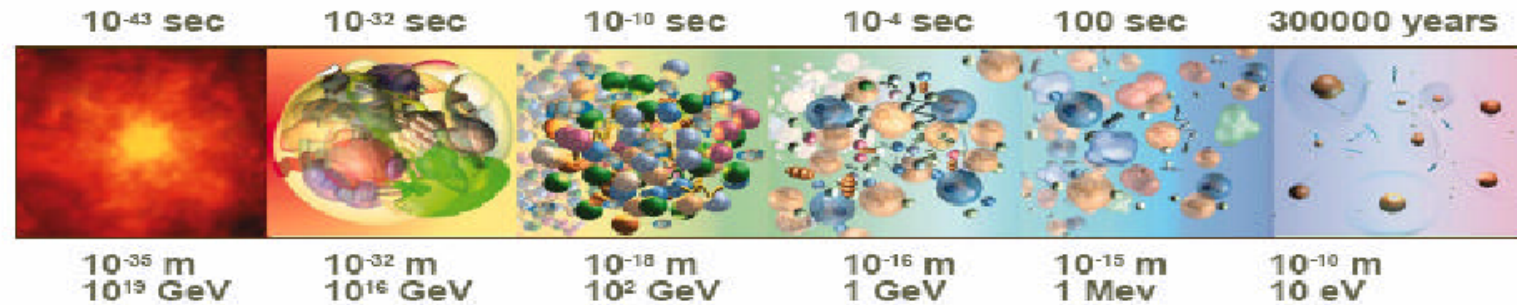
LHC vil hjelpe
oss å forstå noe
av dette!

Mystery

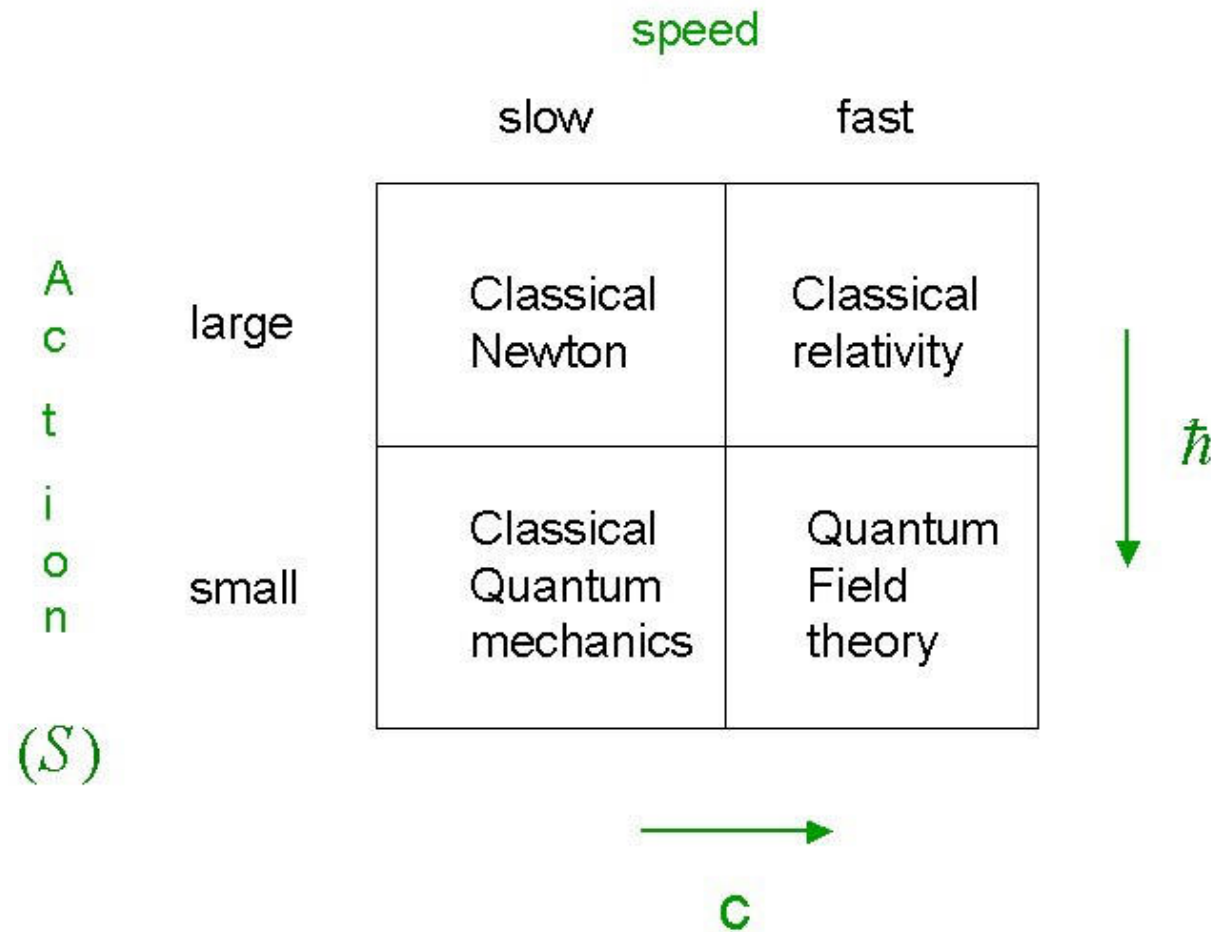


Mørk materie, supersymmetri,
Forening av vekselvirkningene...

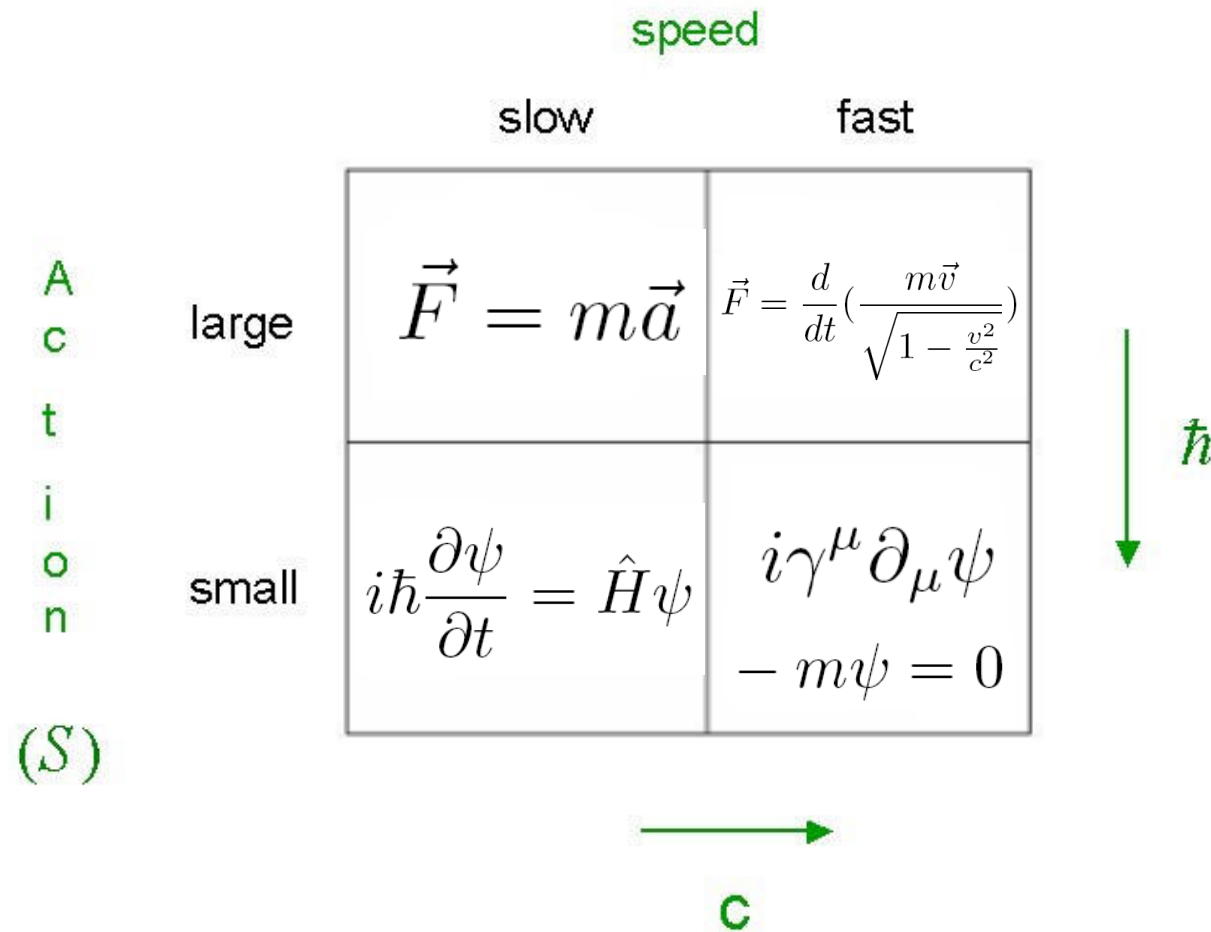
Vekselvirkningene – en og samme kraft?



Fundamental division of physicist's world :



Fundamental division of physicist's world :



Vi skal se nærmere på...

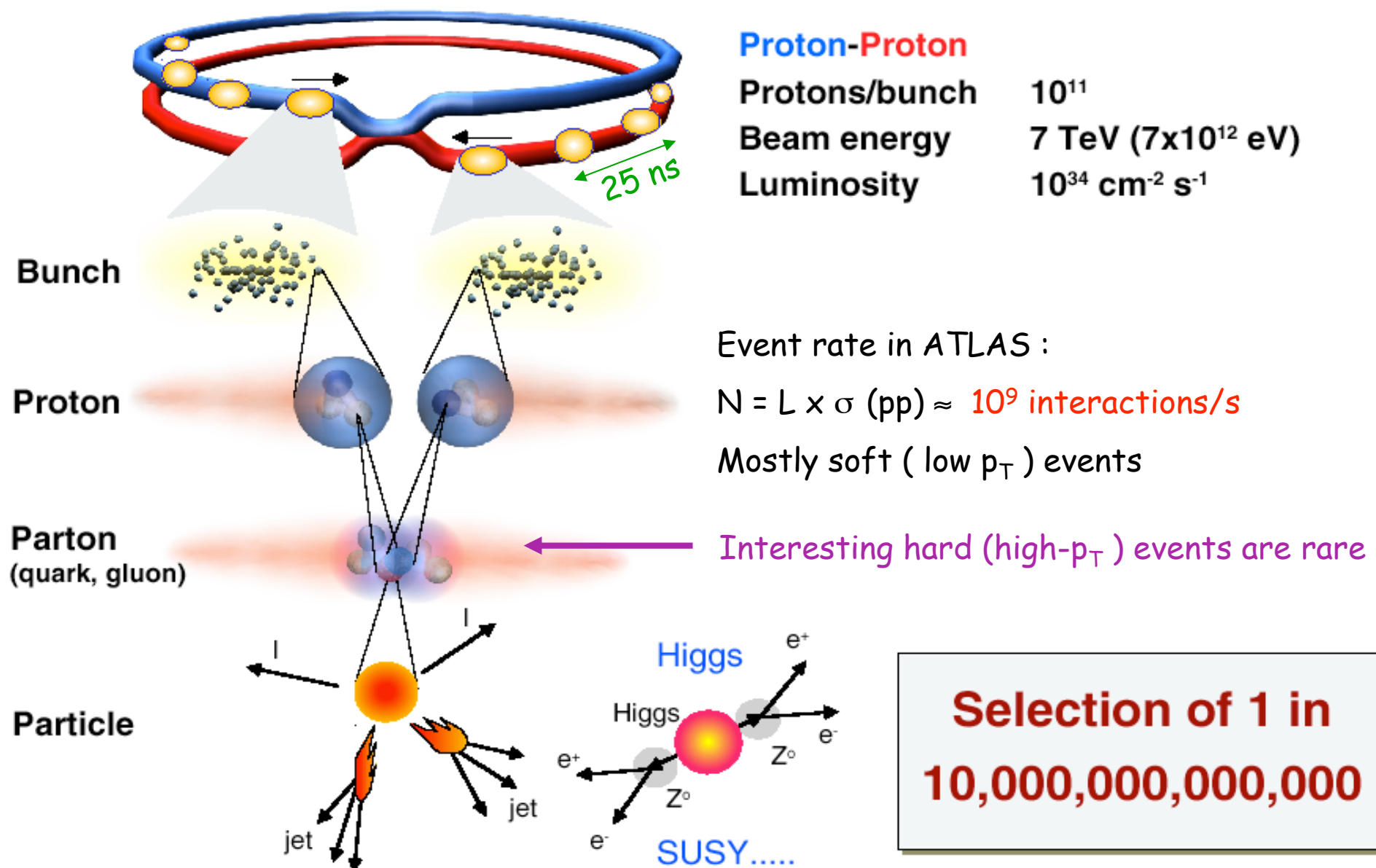
I. Partikkelfysikken

II. Akseleratoren LHC

III. Detektoren ATLAS

...grunnen til at vi trenger denne enorme partikkelakseleratoren
LHC for å gjøre partikkelfysikk

Collisions at LHC



Event rate in ATLAS :

$$N = L \times \sigma \text{ (pp)} \approx 10^9 \text{ interactions/s}$$

Mostly soft (low p_T) events

Interesting hard (high- p_T) events are rare

**Selection of 1 in
10,000,000,000,000**

→ very powerful detectors needed

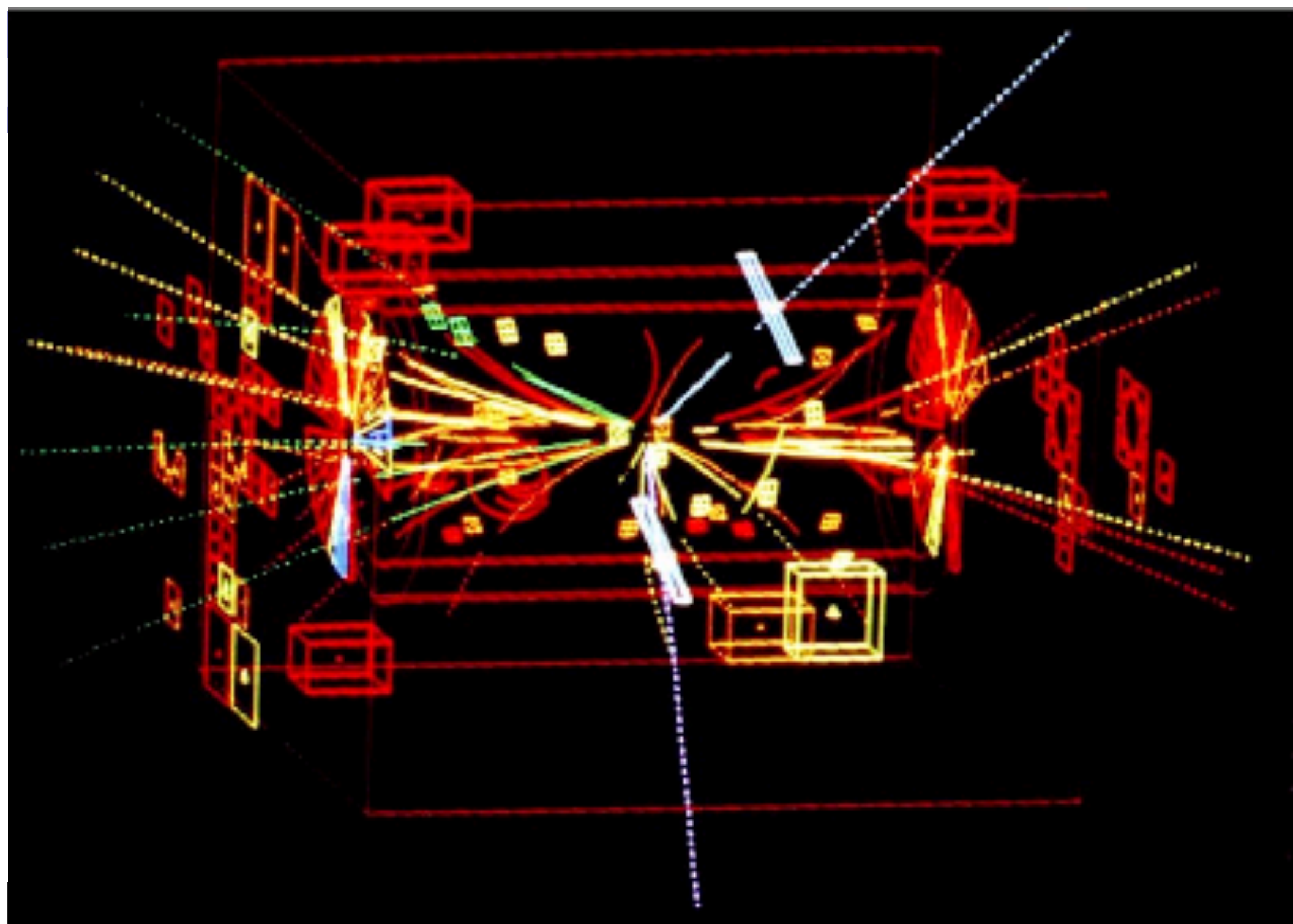
Vi skal se nærmere på...

I. Partikkelfysikken

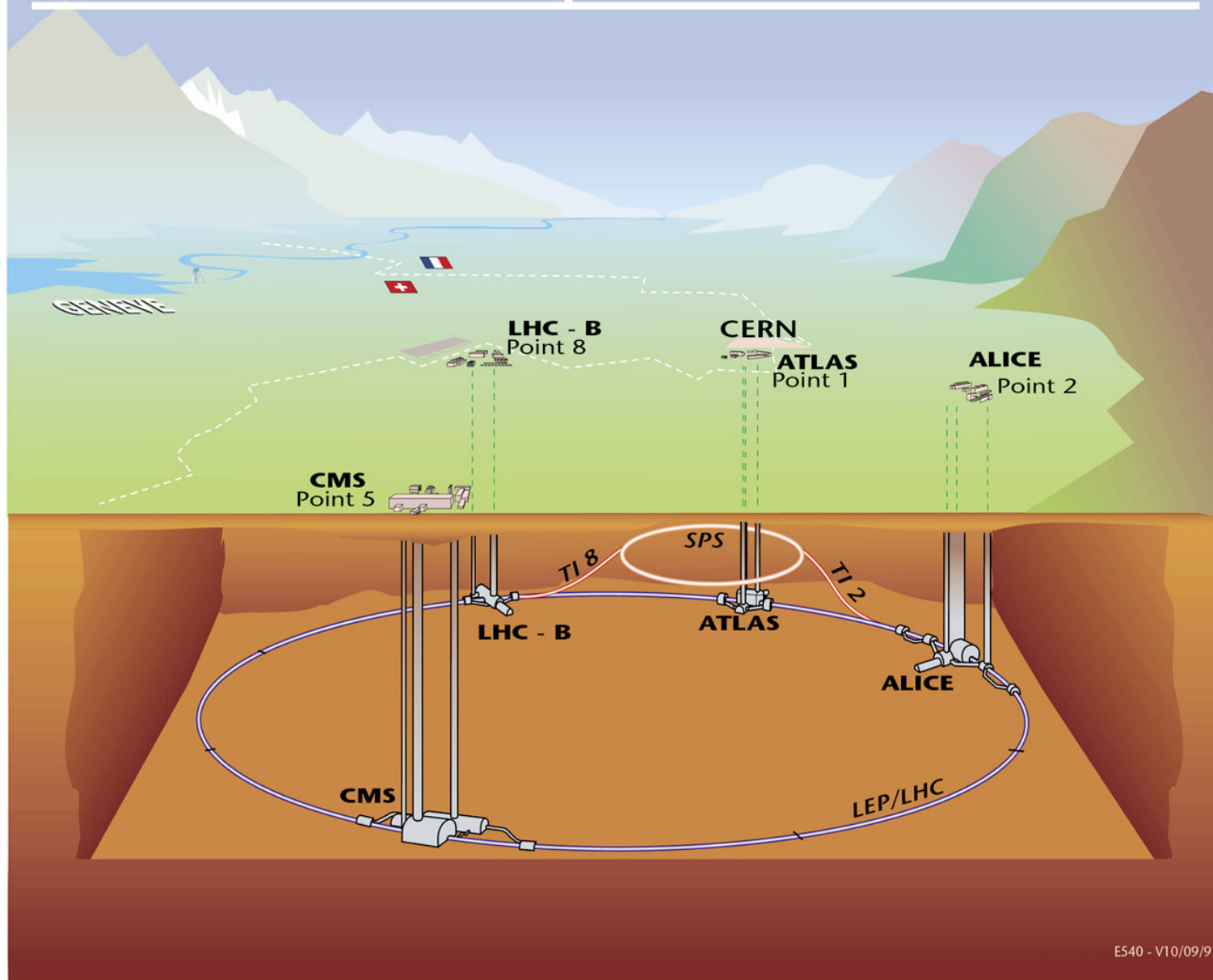
II. Akseleratoren LHC

III. Detektoren ATLAS

...å skape nye partikler er ikke nok. Vi må observere dem også. Til det trengs partikkeldetektorer

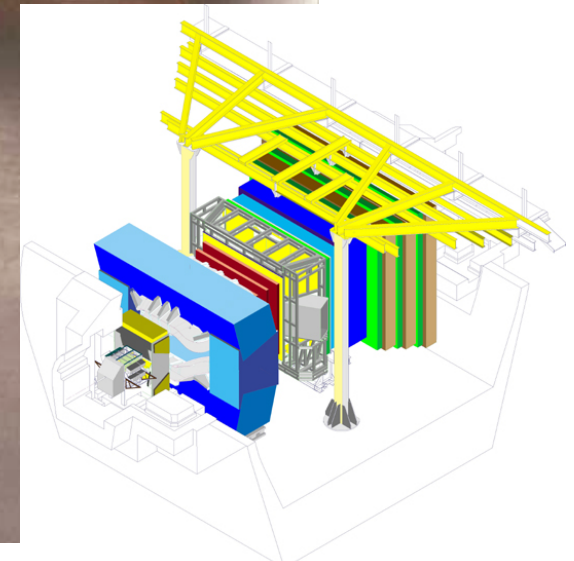
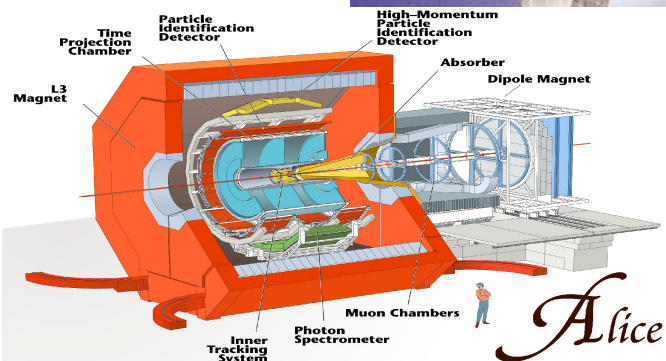
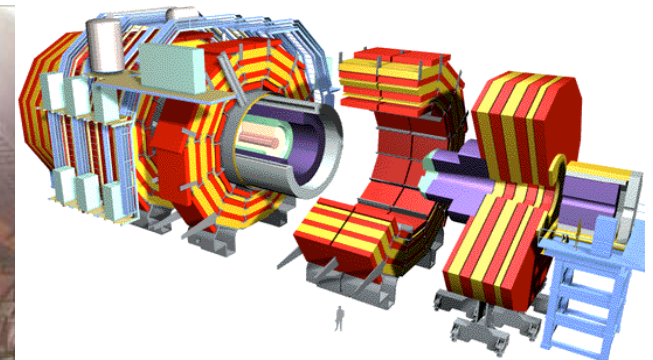
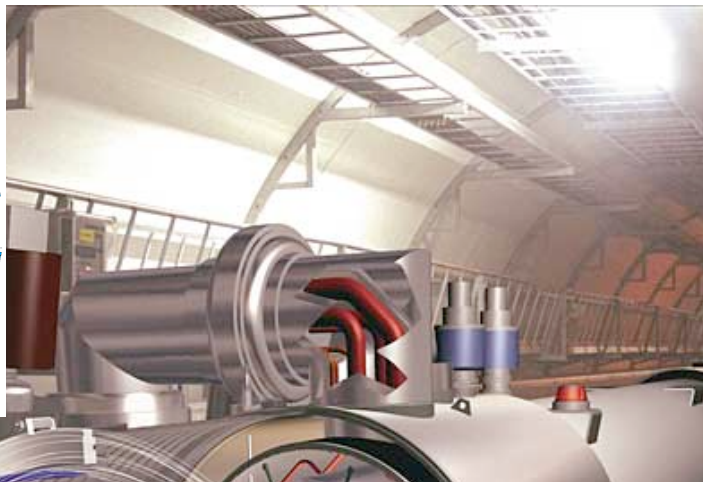
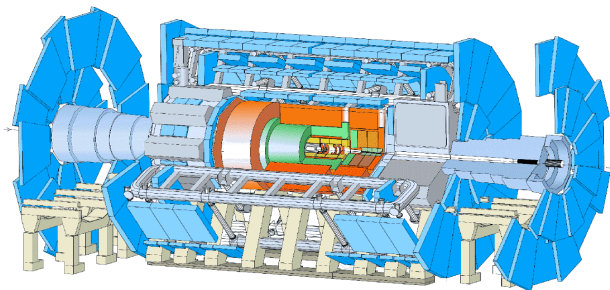


Overall view of the LHC experiments.

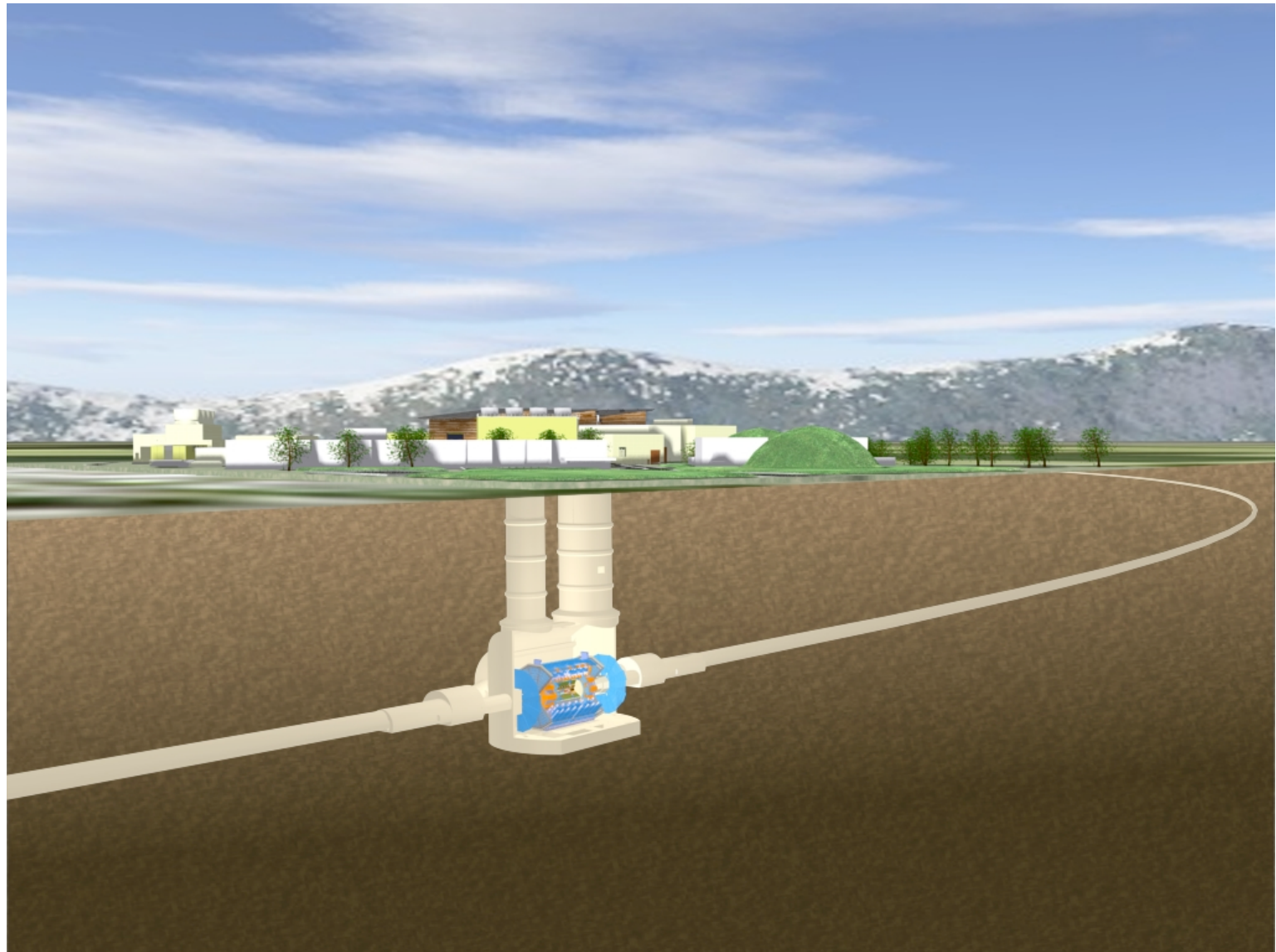


E540 - V10/09/97

LHC vil starte opp i 2009, og forskere fra hele verden venter spent på de første resultatene...



The ATLAS Experiment



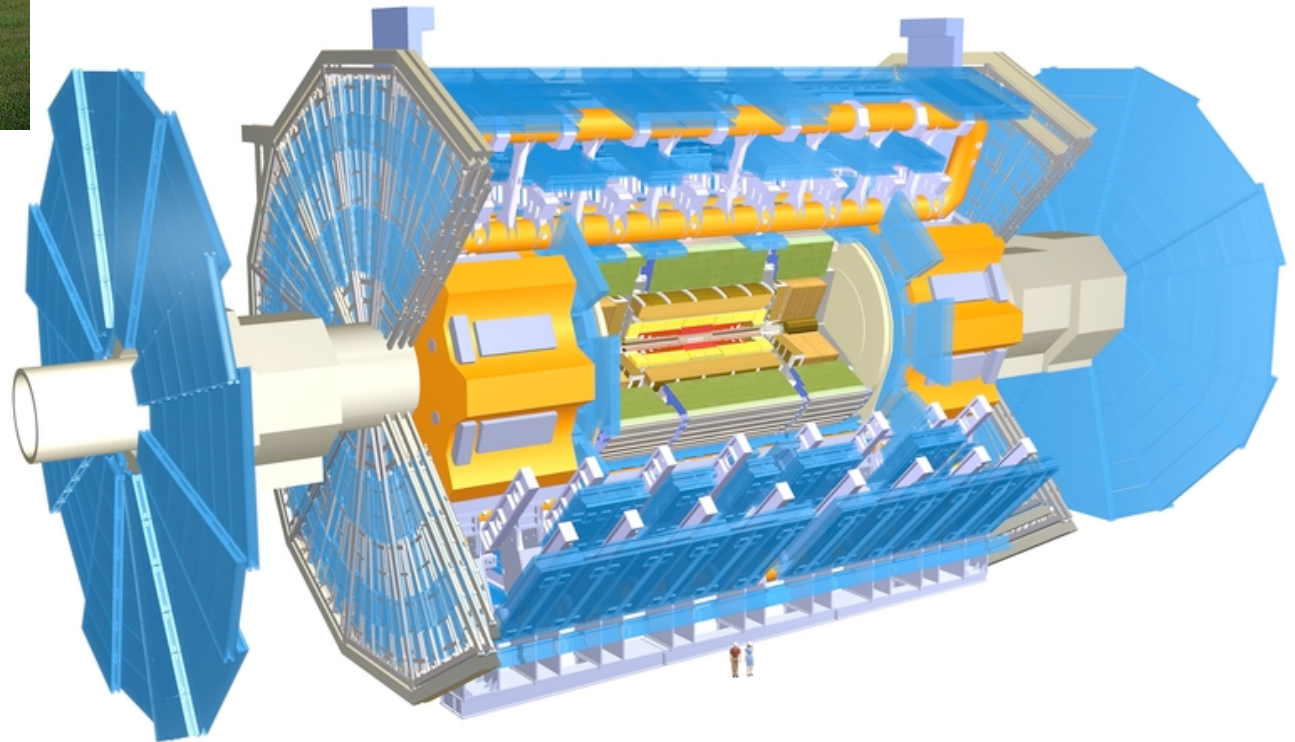
Formål: detektoren ATLAS

- Å observere resultatet av partikkelkollisjonene
- ...av de MANGE partikkelkollisjonene
- ...og luke ut de få interessante



ATLAS sammenlignet med den
5 etasjes bygning 40

ATLAS-detektoren

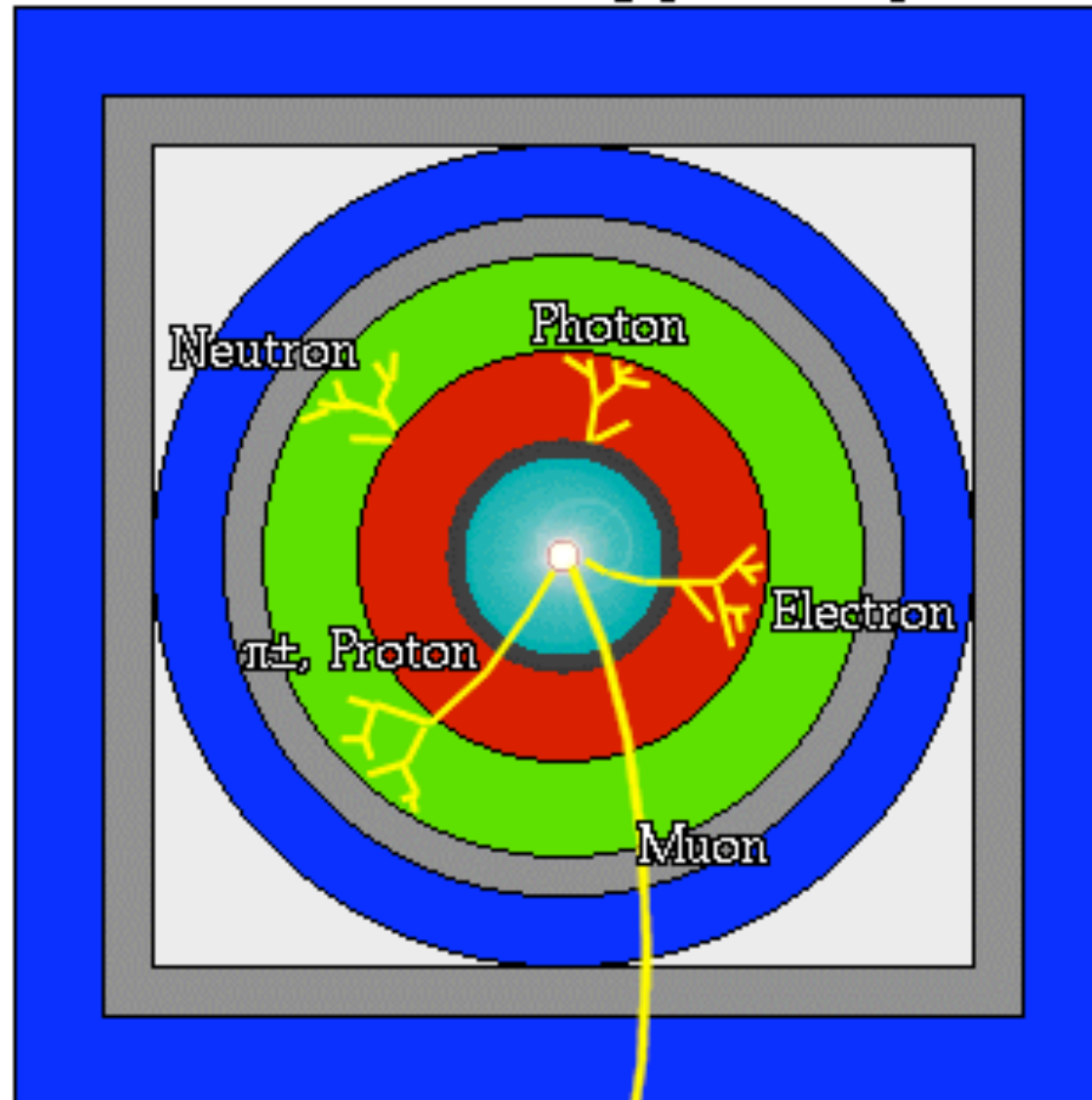


Diameter
Lengde toroidemagnet
Ende-til-ende lengde
Vekt

25 m
26 m
46 m
7000 tonn

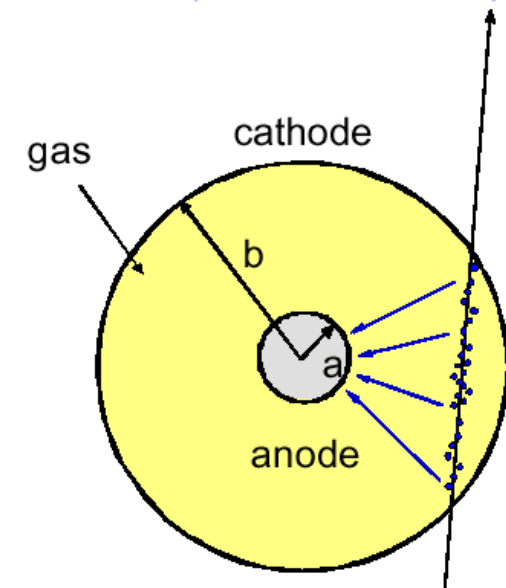
A detector cross-section, showing particle paths

-  Beam Pipe (center)
-  Tracking Chamber
-  Magnet Coil
-  E-M Calorimeter
-  Hadron Calorimeter
-  Magnetized Iron
-  Muon Chambers



Hva kan vi måle i en partikkeldetektor?

- Vi ønsker å observere partikler samt identifisere partikkeltypen (p^+ , e^- , n etc.)
- Hva karakteriserer en partikkel?
 - Hvilemasse, m_0
 - Ladning, q
 - Energi, E
 - Spinn, s
- Hvordan kan vi overhodet observe en partikkel?
 - Ladde partikler vekselvirker med (ioniserer) atomiske elektroner i detektormaterialet
 - Vi kan observere denne ionisering som e.g. elektrisk signal eller lysutsending
 - Derav kan vi spore partikkelens bane gjennom detektormaterialet



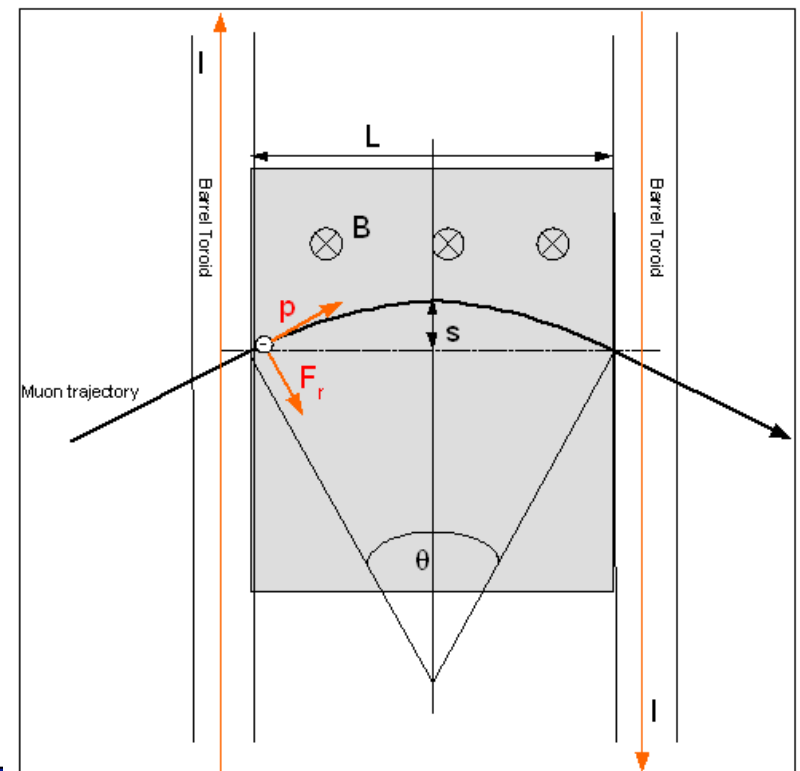
Å se sporet til en partikkel i detektoren sier oss i utgangspunktet ikke så mye om dens egenskaper...

Ved å sette opp et (kjent) magnetfelt, B , inne i detektoren vil partikkelen gå i en krum bane.

- Retningen på krumningen vil avhenge av partikkelens ladning (+/-1)
- Krumningen vil avhenge av partikkelens bevegelsesmengde:

$$F_B = m \frac{v^2}{r} \Rightarrow p = qBr = \frac{eBL^2}{8s}$$

3FY



ATLAS:

Separate magnetsystem

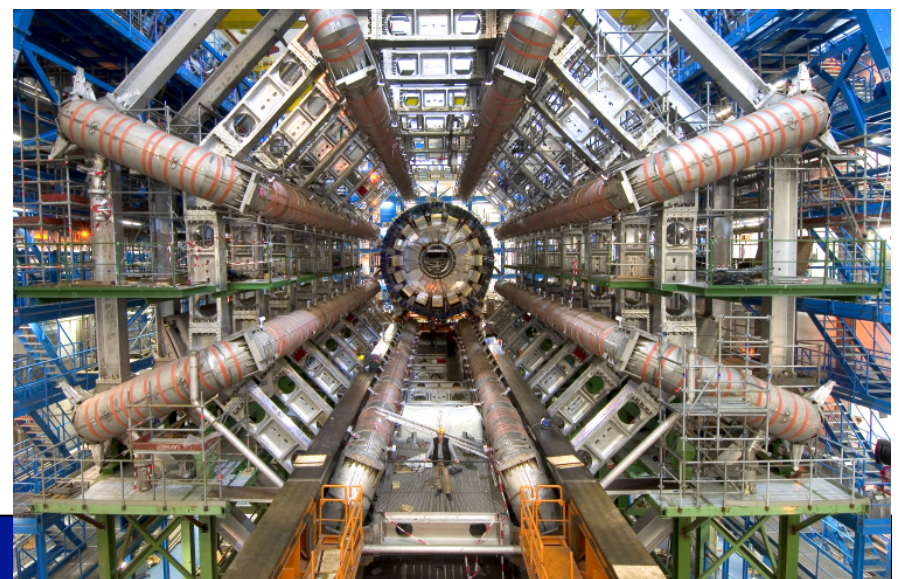
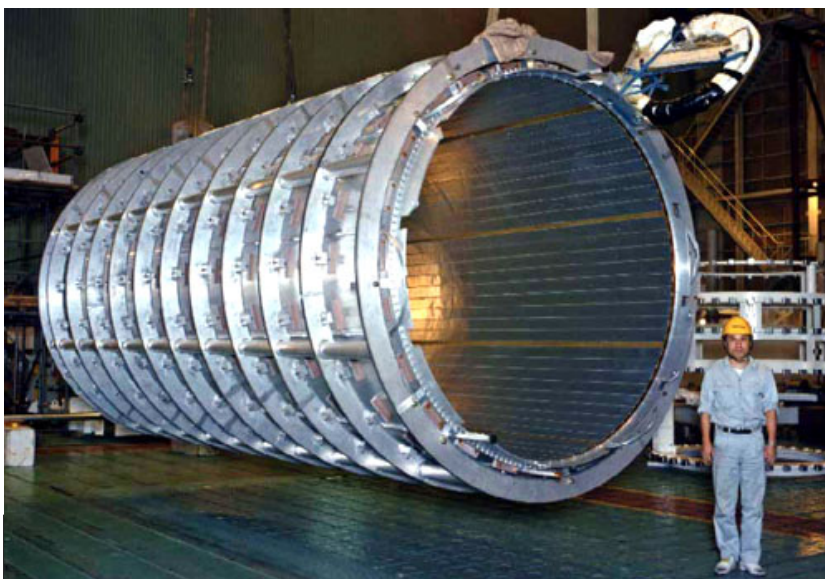
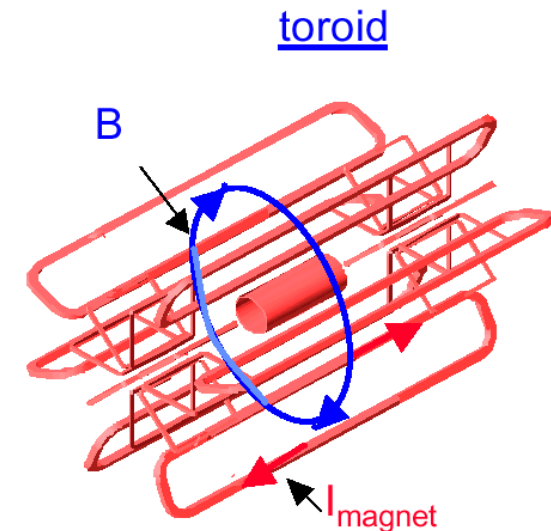
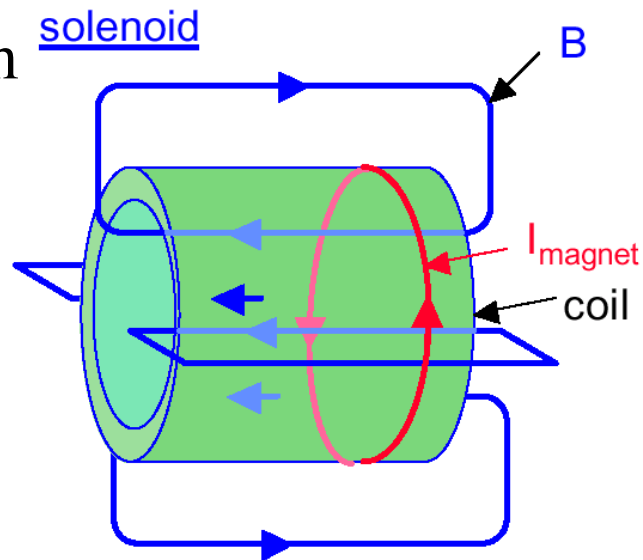
1) Indre detektor)

(Solenoidmagnet)

1) Myonspektrometer

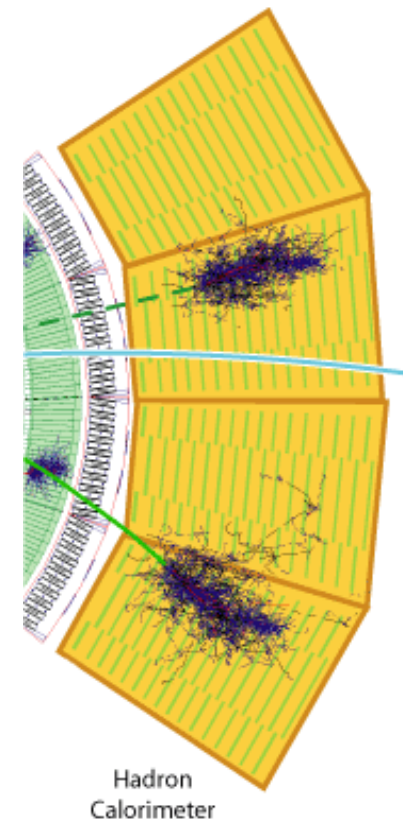
(Toroidemagnet)

Magnetic field configurations:



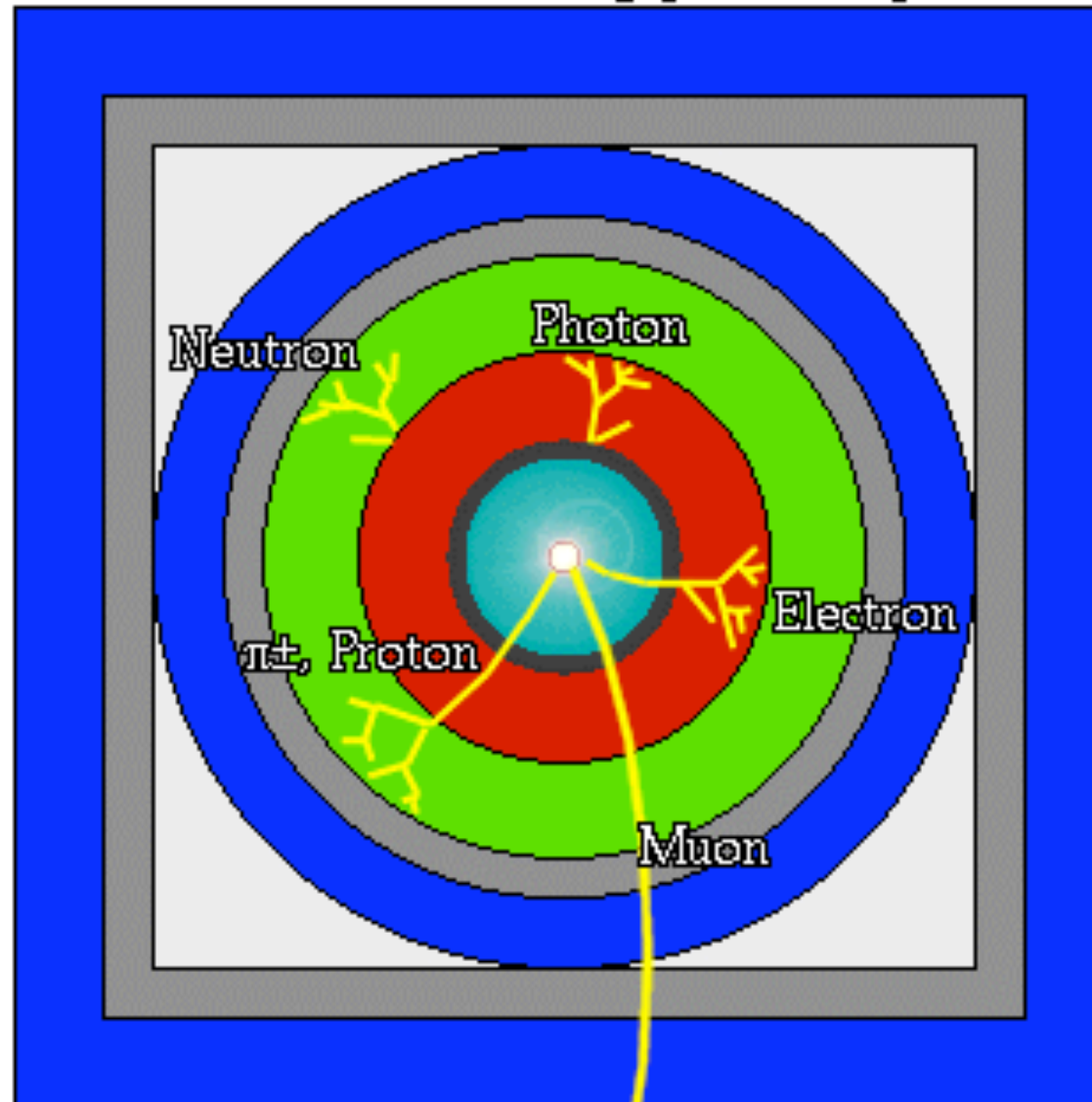
Energien, E , kan også måles:

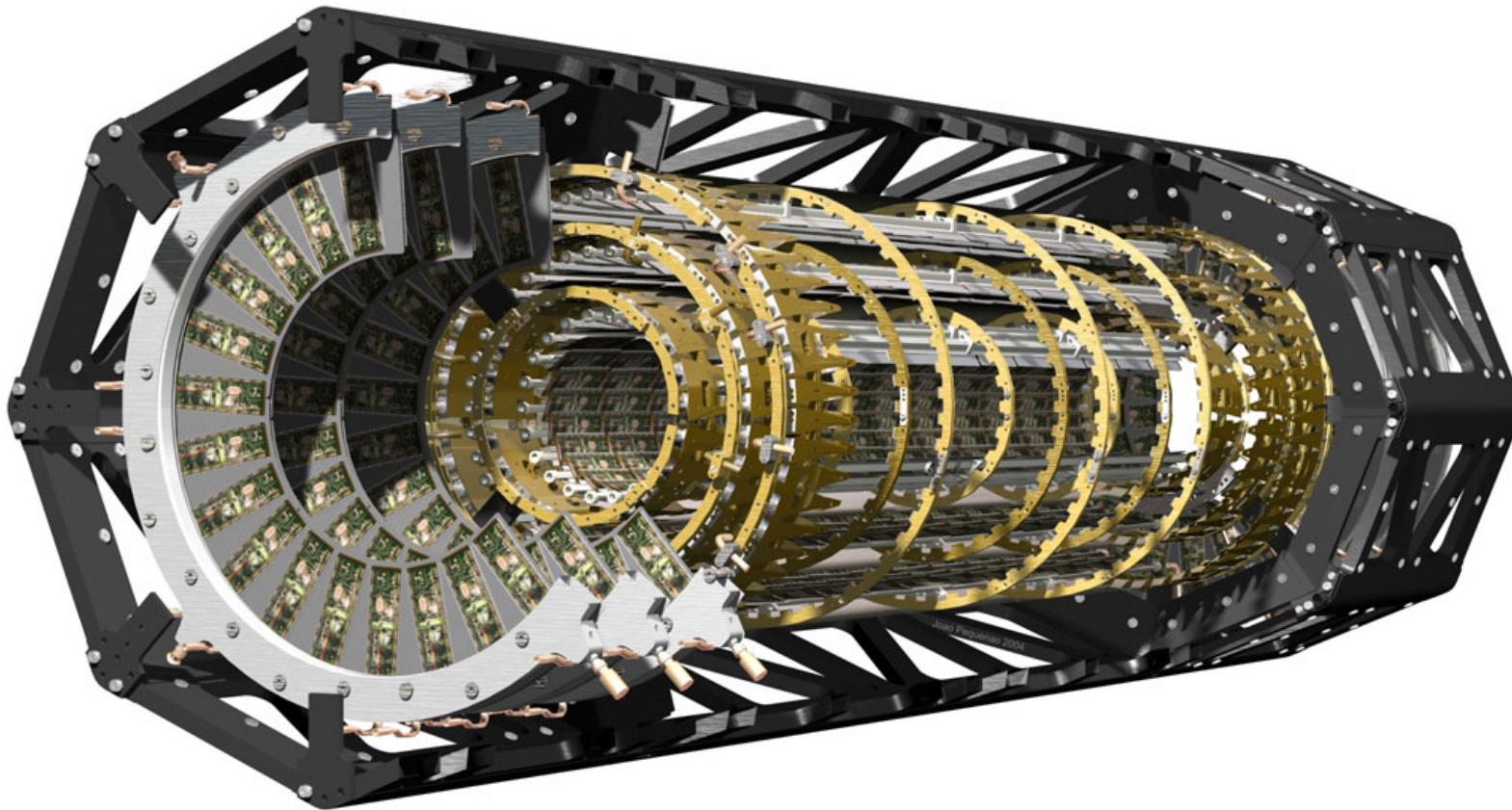
Et tykt lagt materiale som partikkelen vekselvirker med, vil bremse partikkelen helt opp $\Rightarrow$ den vil **legge igjen hele sin energi** i dette materialet. Denne energien kan avleses elektronisk. Disse lagene av detektoren kalles kalorimetre.



A detector cross-section, showing particle paths

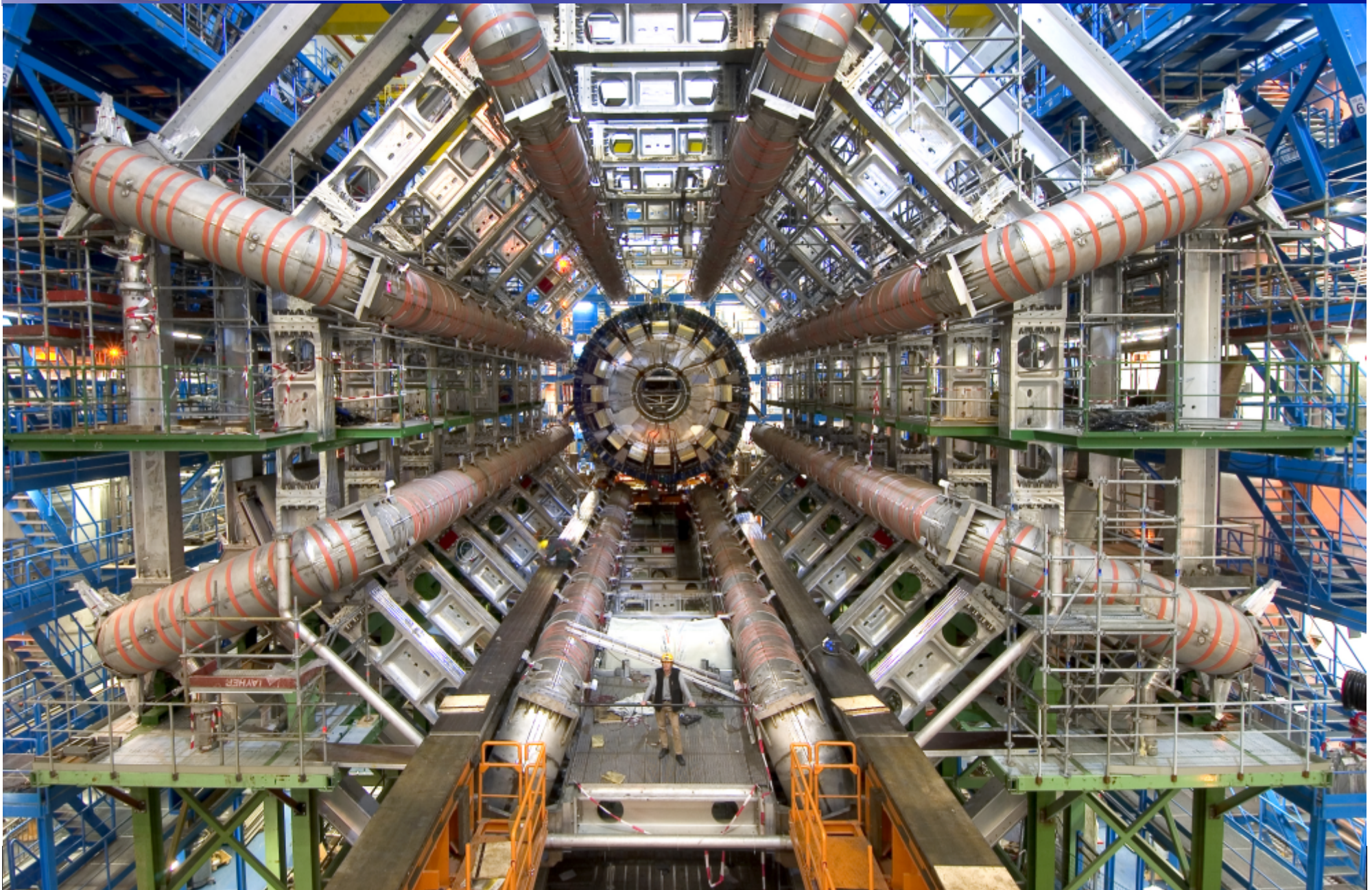
- Beam Pipe (center)
- Tracking Chamber
- Magnet Coil
- E-M Calorimeter
- Hadron Calorimeter
- Magnetized Iron
- Muon Chambers





ATLAS halvlederdetektor for sporfølging

ATLAS toroidemagnet



Installasjon av en toroidemagnet i ATLAS-hulen



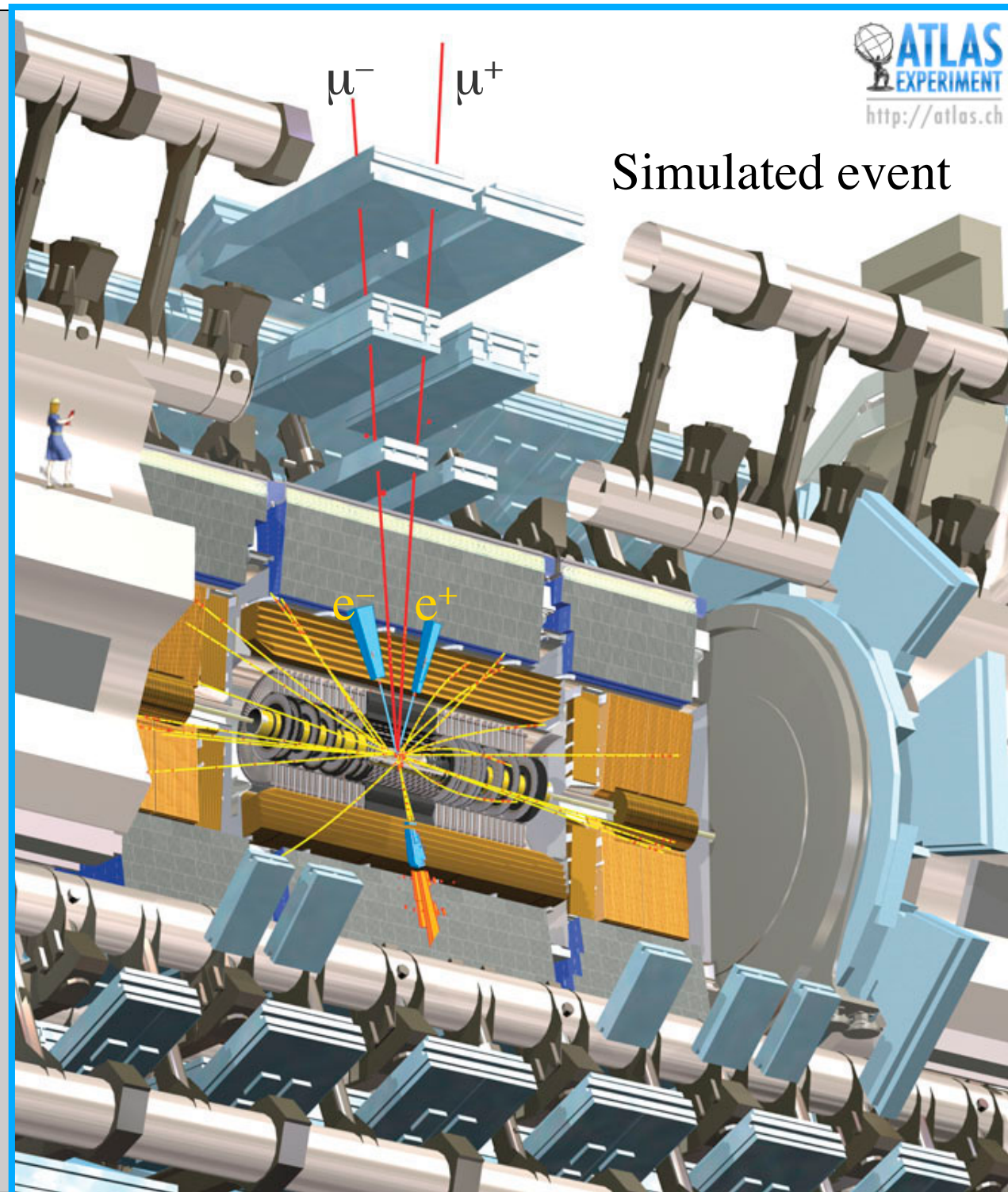
How a Higgs boson event might look in ATLAS

In this event, a cluster of particles was produced going downward, and a Higgs was produced going upward but decayed almost instantly.

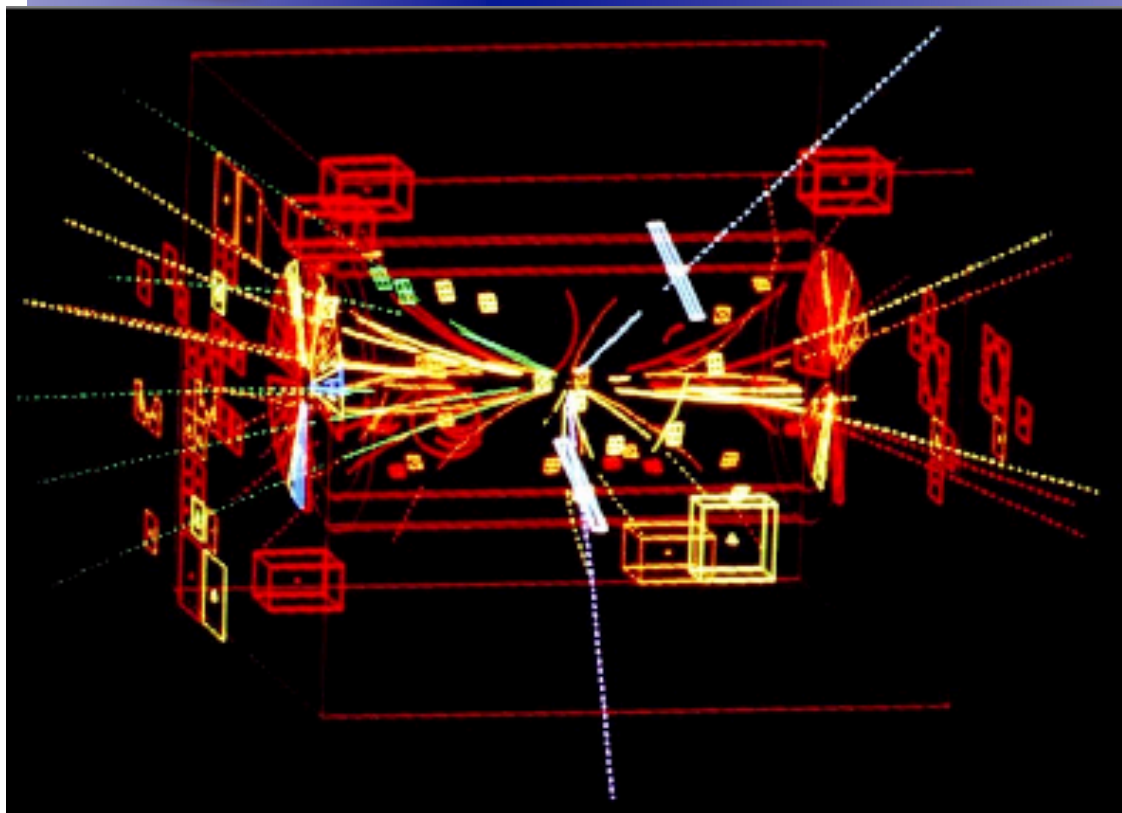
$$H \rightarrow Z + Z$$

$$Z \rightarrow e^- + e^+$$

$$Z \rightarrow \mu^- + \mu^+$$



Spørsmål om del III ?



Reell Z_0 -produksjon i UA1,
1983, Nobelpris til CERN 1984

**Simulert Higgsproduksjon i
ATLAS. Nobelpris til CERN...?**





ANGELS&DEMONS

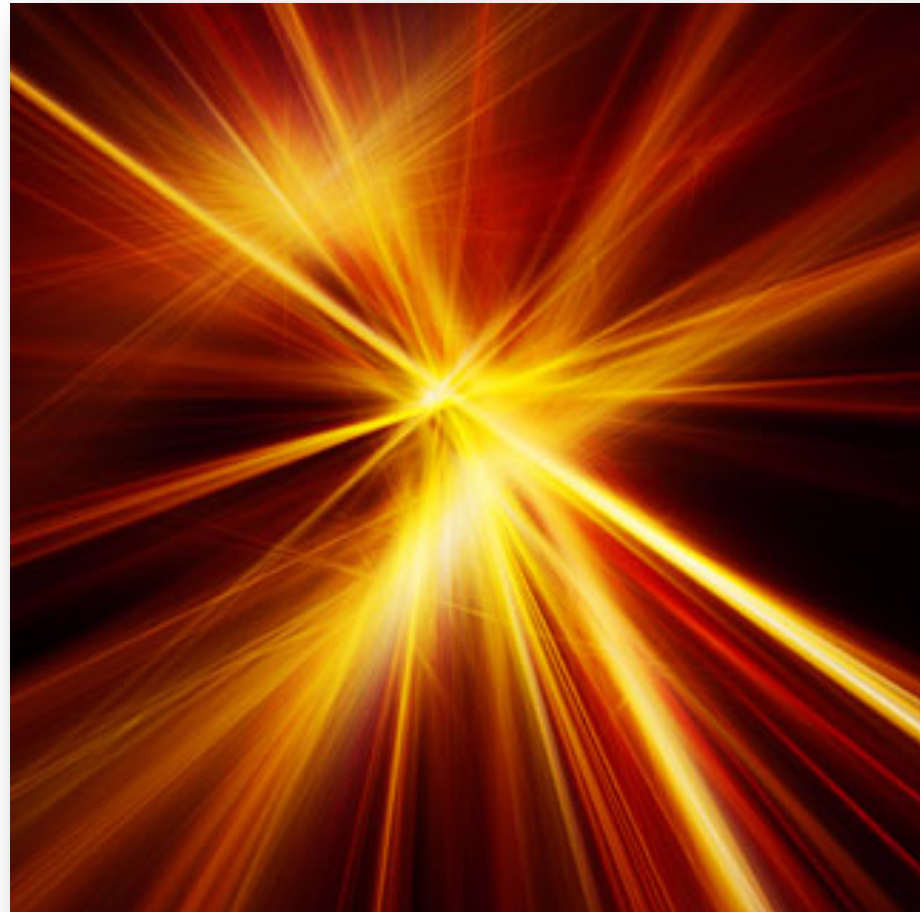


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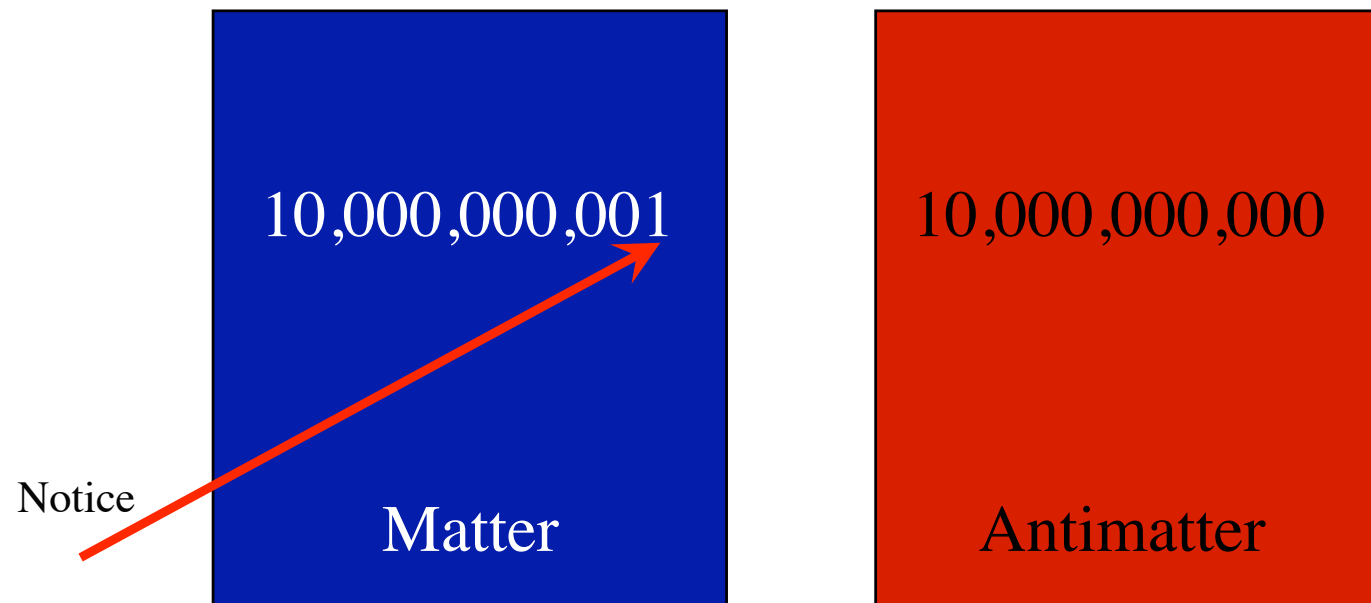
In ATLAS equal amounts of matter and antimatter is produced.

All the antimatter produced in ATLAS annihilates within a fraction of a second.

ANGELS&DEMONS

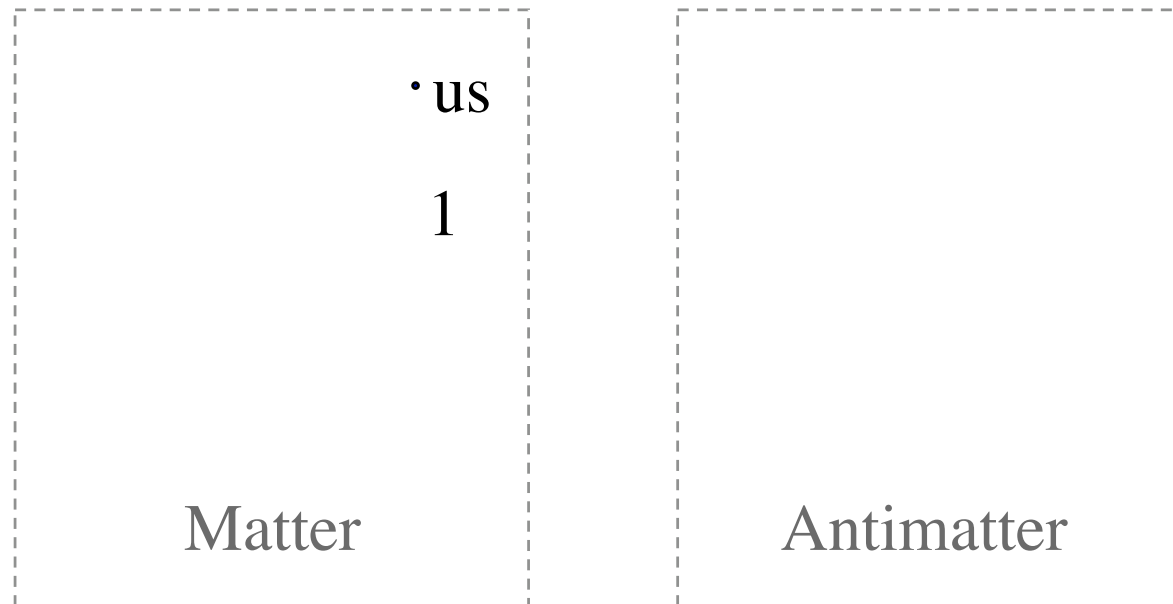


Immediately after the Big Bang,
the matter and antimatter... were not exactly equal

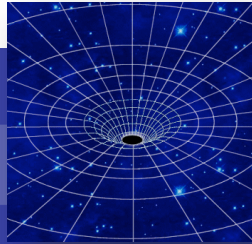


The Great Annihilation followed

After the Great Annihilation



All the antimatter, and all but a tiny part of the matter were gone...
and that tiny part is us.



All clear ?

