

Uso de datos públicos del CERN en el aula

Una invitación y una microguía

...y también física
experimental
de partículas en el aula

CosmicWatch, Taller MiniPIX

Motivación:

Imaginemos que vais a una clase de pintura y os encontráis esto:



o que en clase de
matemáticas
no hay nada más que cosas
como esta:

$$\sqrt{6.4253}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{-4}{242} \\ \frac{-225}{01753} \\ \frac{-1509}{0244} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 253 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \times 5 = 225 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 503 \times 3 = 1.509 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

o en física...

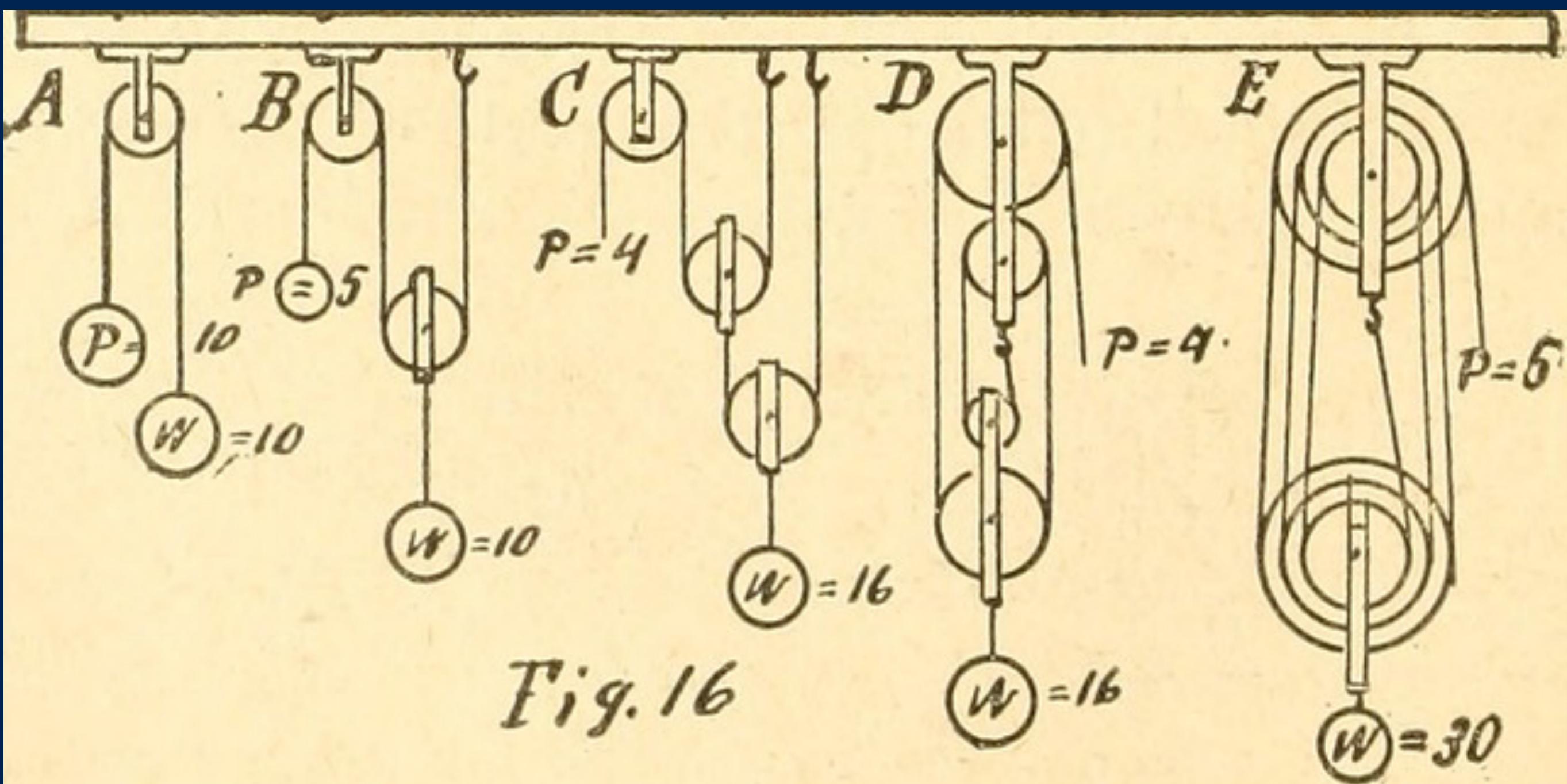


Fig. 16

Hay alternativas...





Diana González Yuste
The October Press, Alicante





Begoña V.

Flickr CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

Motivación

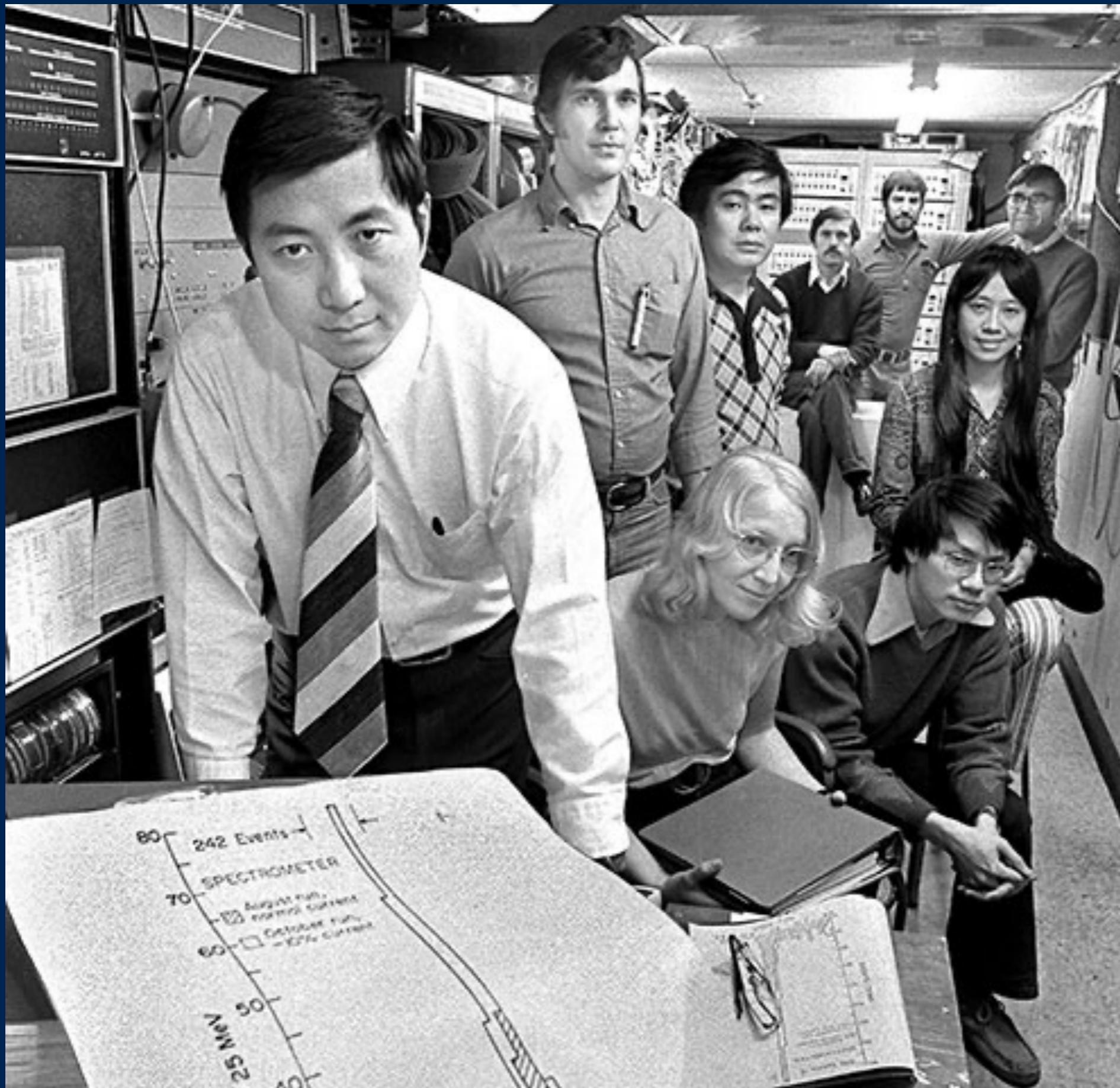
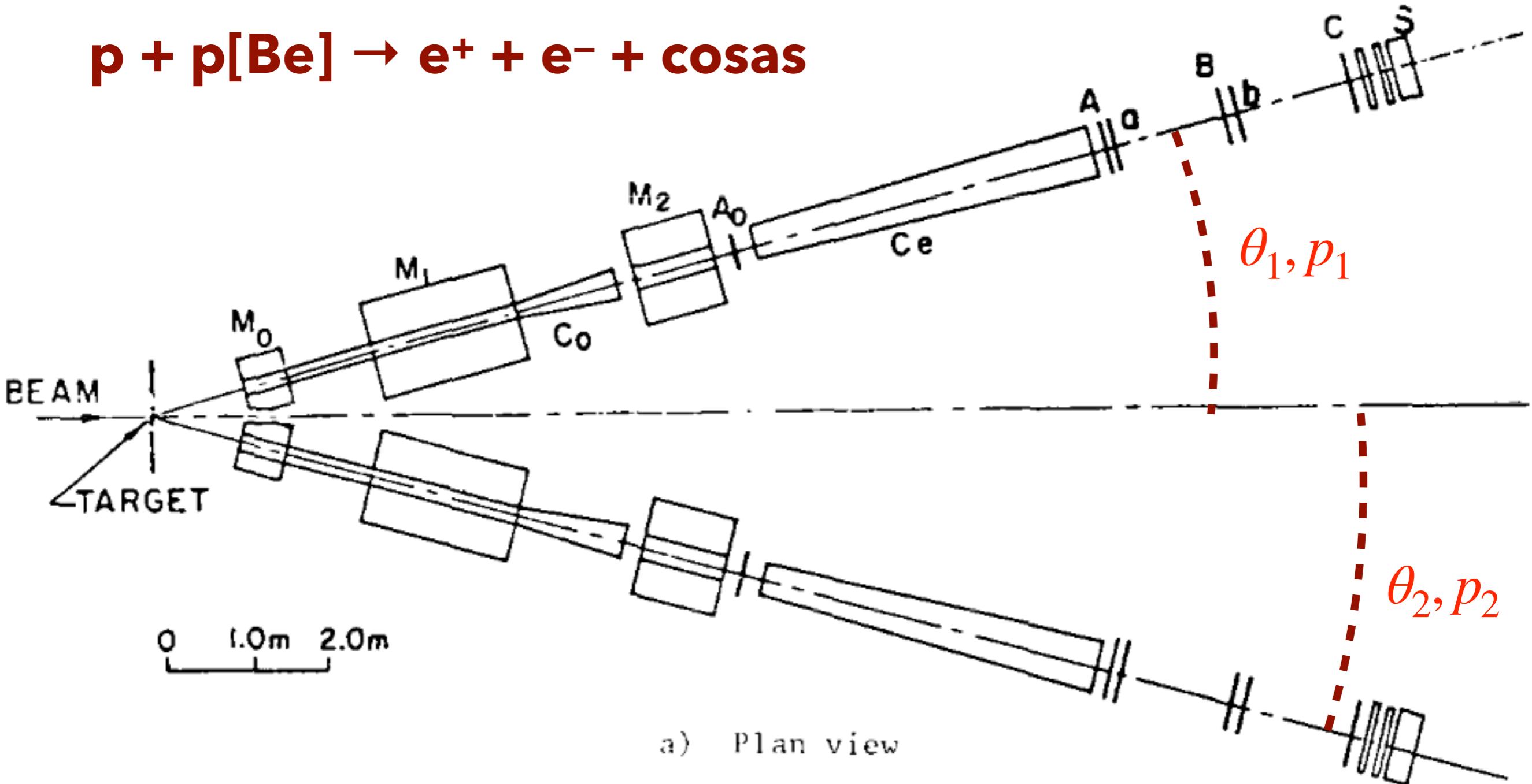


foto BNL



<https://www.nobelprize.org/uploads/2018/06/ting-lecture.pdf>

Si resulta que $p + p \rightarrow X \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$ la masa m de X será:

$$m^2 = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2[E_1 E_2 - p_1 p_2 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

Experimental Observation of a Heavy Particle J^\dagger

J. J. Aubert, U. Becker, P. J. Biggs, J. Burger, M. Chen, G. Everhart, P. Goldhagen, J. Leong, T. McCorriston, T. G. Rhoades, M. Rohde, Samuel C. C. Ting, and Sau Lan Wu
Laboratory for Nuclear Science and Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

and

Y. Y. Lee

Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973
(Received 12 November 1974)

We report the observation of a heavy particle J , with mass $m = 3.1$ GeV and width approximately zero. The observation was made from the reaction $p + Be \rightarrow e^+ + e^- + x$ by measuring the e^+e^- mass spectrum with a precise pair spectrometer at the Brookhaven National Laboratory's 30-GeV alternating-gradient synchrotron.

This experiment is part of a large program to study the behavior of timelike photons in $p + p \rightarrow e^+ + e^- + x$ reactions¹ and to search for new particles which decay into e^+e^- and $\mu^+\mu^-$ pairs.

daily with a thin Al foil. The beam spot size is 3×6 mm², and is monitored with closed-circuit television. Figure 1(a) shows the simplified side view of one arm of the spectrometer. The two

J. J. Aubert, U. Becker, P. J. Biggs, J. Burger, M. Chen, G. Everhart, P. Goldhagen, J. Leong, T. McCorriston, T. G. Rhoades, M. Rohde, Samuel C. C. Ting, Sau Lan Wu, and Y. Y. Lee

Phys. Rev. Lett. 33, 1404 – Published 2 December 1974

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Received 12 November 1974

Discovery of a Narrow Resonance in e^+e^- Annihilation

J. -E. Augustin et al.
Phys. Rev. Lett. 33, 1406 – Published 2 December 1974

Physics See Focus story: [Landmarks—The Charming Debut of a New Quark](#)
An article within the collection: [Letters from the Past - A PRL Retrospective](#)

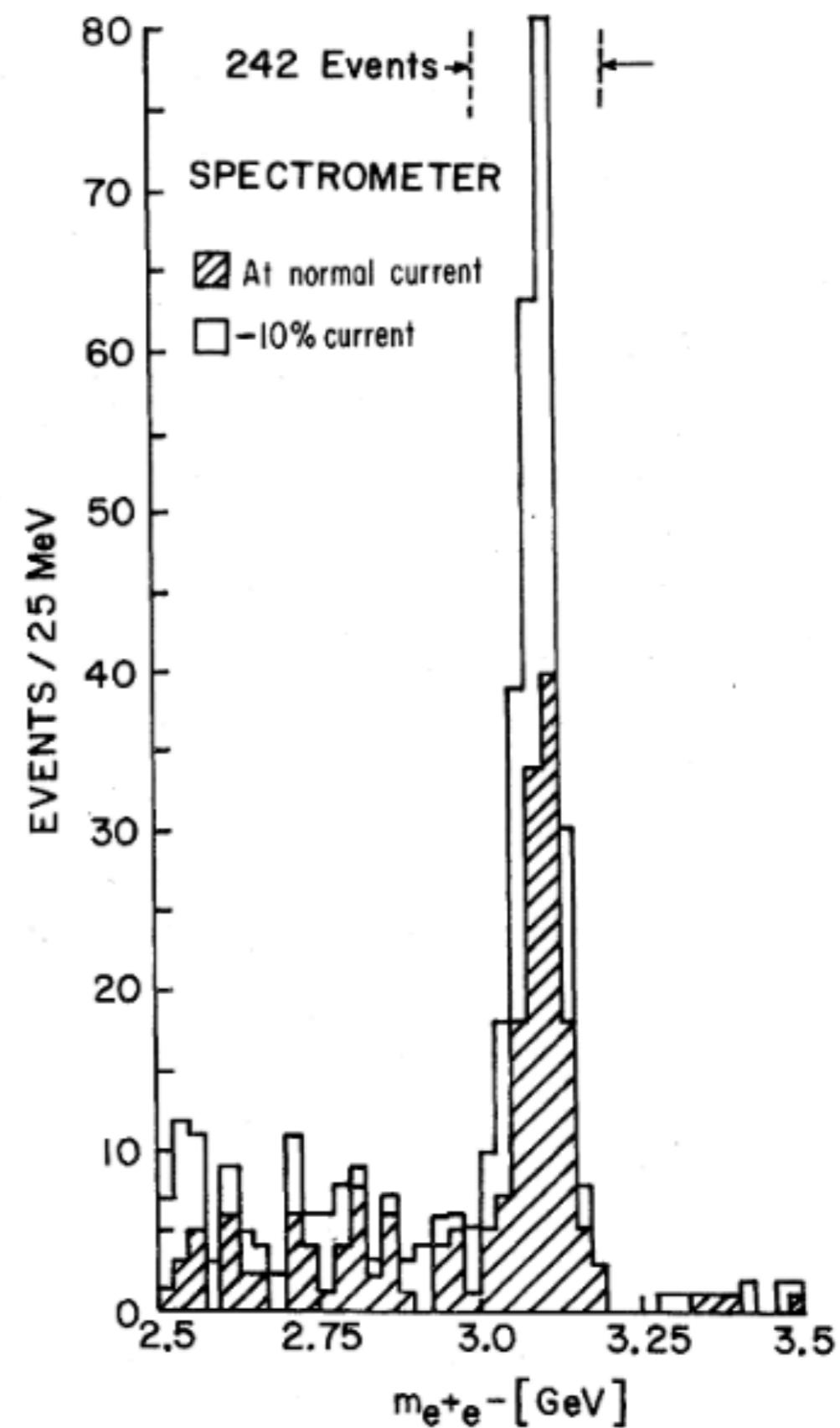


FIG. 2. Mass spectrum showing the existence of J . Results from two spectrometer settings are plotted showing that the peak is independent of spectrometer currents. The run at reduced current was taken two months later than the normal run.

La revolución de noviembre en la física de partículas

With the discovery of the J/Psi particle,
we realized that many diverse strands
of research were converging on a
single theory of physics.

El modelo estándar

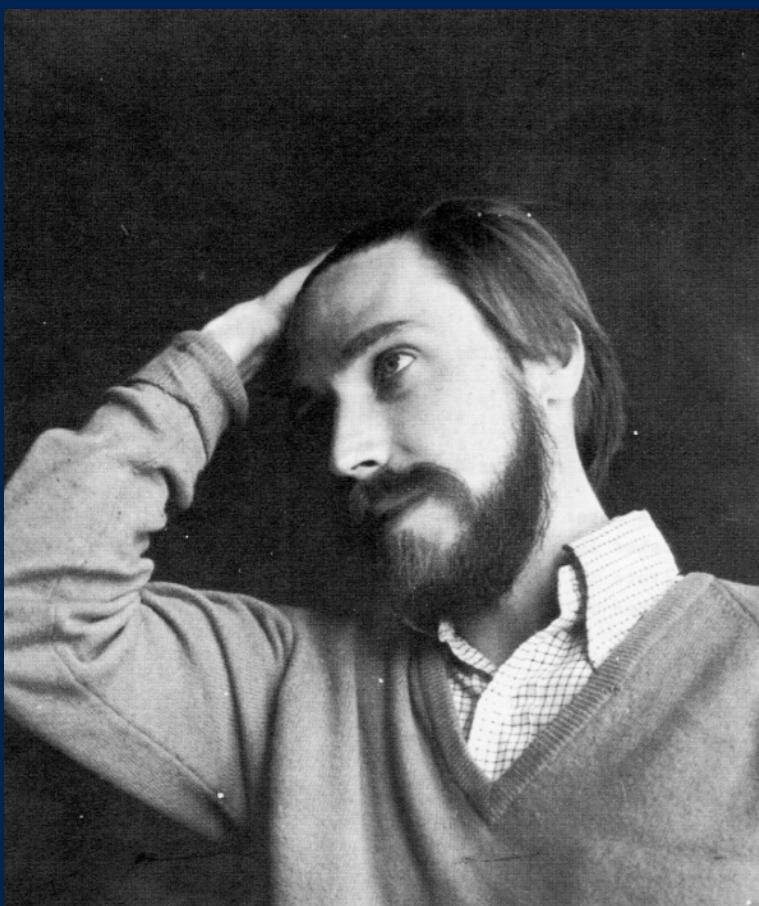
Sheldon Glashow:

In 1969, John Iliopoulos and Luciano Maiani came to Harvard as research fellows. Together, we found the arguments that predicted the existence of charmed hadrons. Much of my later work was done in collaboration with Alvaro de Rujúa or Howard Georgi.

In early 1974, we predicted that charm would be discovered in neutrino physics or in $e^+ e^-$ annihilation. So it was.

With the discovery of the J/Psi particle, we realized that many diverse strands of research were converging on a single theory of physics.

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/physics/1979/glashow/biographical/>



Álvaro de Rújula
AIP Emilio Segrè
Visual Archives



Sheldon Glashow
courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè
Visual Archives

Is Bound Charm Found?*

A. De Rújula

Lyman Laboratory of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

and

S. L. Glashow†

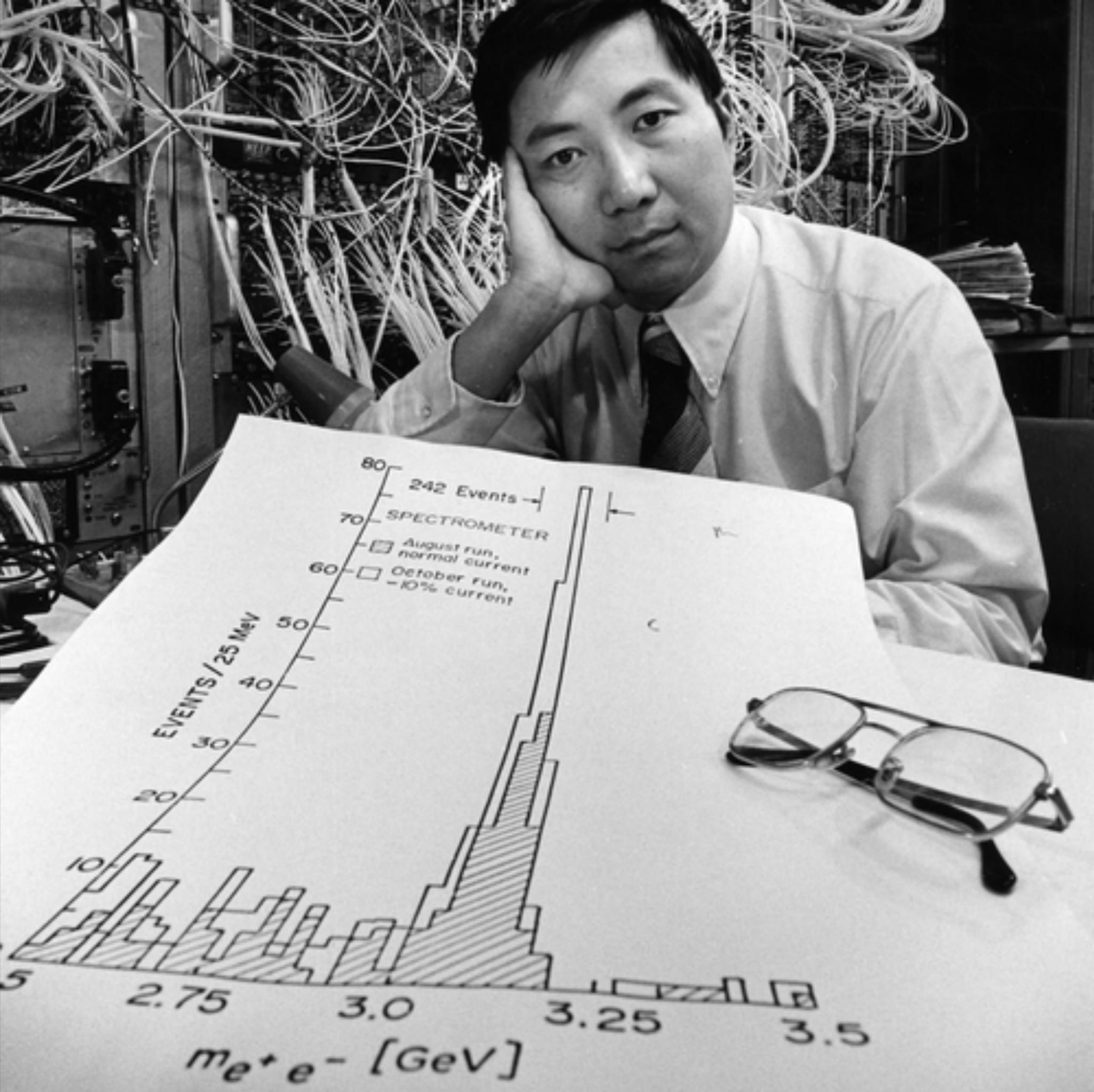
Center for Theoretical Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

(Received 27 November 1974)

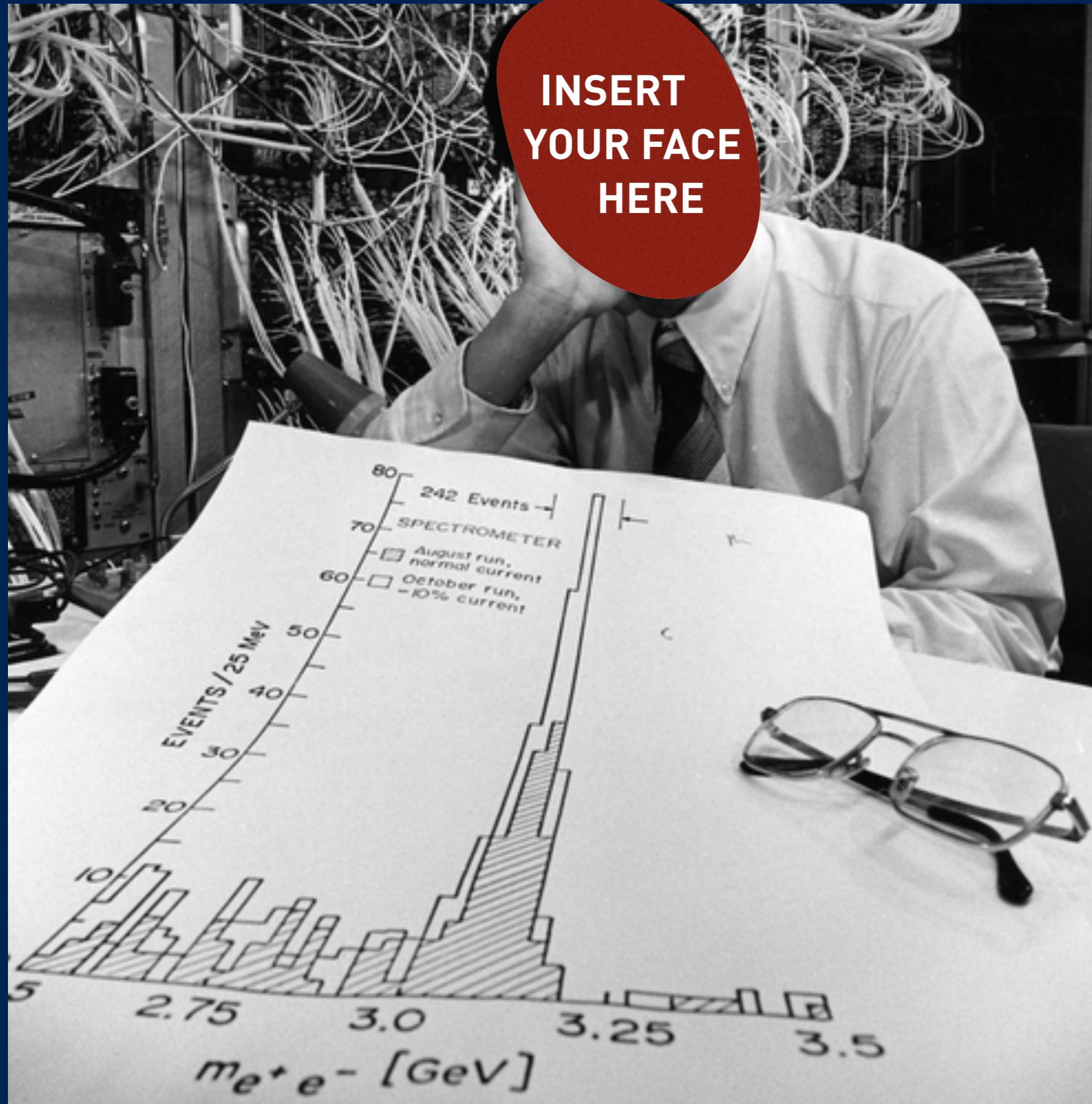
We argue that the newly discovered narrow resonance at 3.1 GeV is a 3S_1 bound state of charmed quarks and we show the consistency of this interpretation with known meson systematics. The crucial test of this notion is the existence of charmed hadrons near 2 GeV.

A surprisingly narrow resonance at $M = 3.1$ GeV was discovered in $p + Be \rightarrow e^+ + e^- + \dots$ ¹ and in $e^+ e^-$ annihilation.² Estimates³ of its decay

variant. It contributes to the singlet mass. We suggest that the remaining term is just the sum of the quark masses plus a common additive con-



Objetivo



<https://opendata.cern.ch/>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the opendata.cern.ch website. At the top, the URL https://opendata.cern.ch is displayed in the browser's address bar. The page features a large search bar with the placeholder text "Search". Below the search bar, there are two main sections: "Explore" on the left and "Focus on" on the right. The "Explore" section includes links to datasets, software, environments, and documentation. The "Focus on" section lists several experiments: ATLAS, ALICE, CMS, LHCb, OPERA, PHENIX, and Data Science. A prominent "Get started!!!" button is located at the bottom right. The background features a circular graphic with concentric arcs and colored dots (blue, orange, grey) in the upper right corner.

Explore more than **five petabytes** of open data from particle physics!

Search

search examples: [collision datasets](#), [keywords:education](#), [energy:7TeV](#)

Explore

[datasets](#)
[software](#)
[environments](#)
[documentation](#)

Focus on

[ATLAS](#)
[ALICE](#)
[CMS](#)
[LHCb](#)
[OPERA](#)
[PHENIX](#)
Data Science

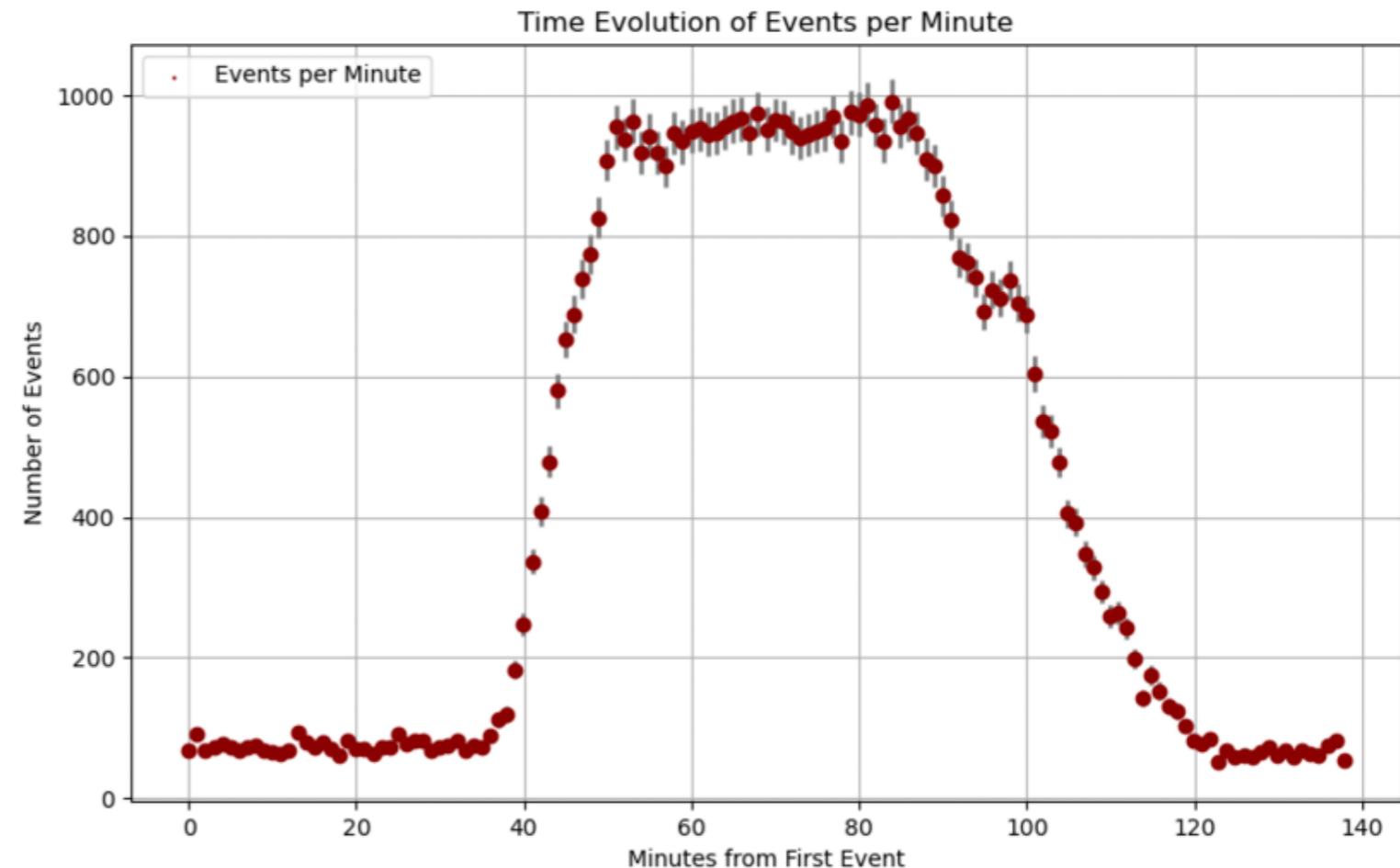
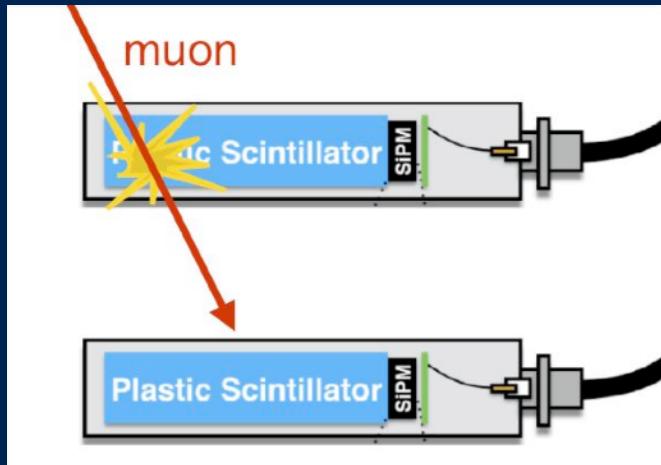
Get started

Get started!!!

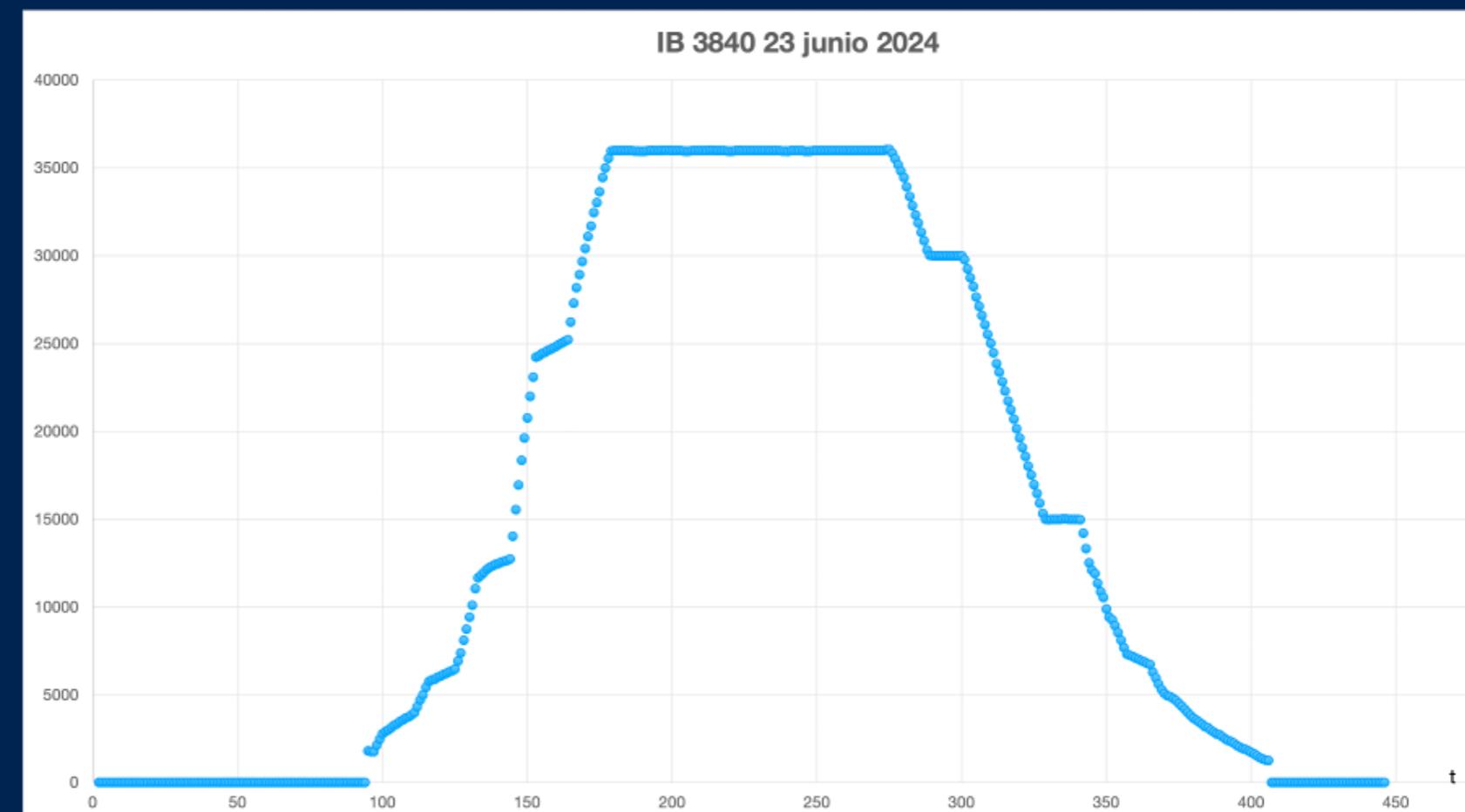
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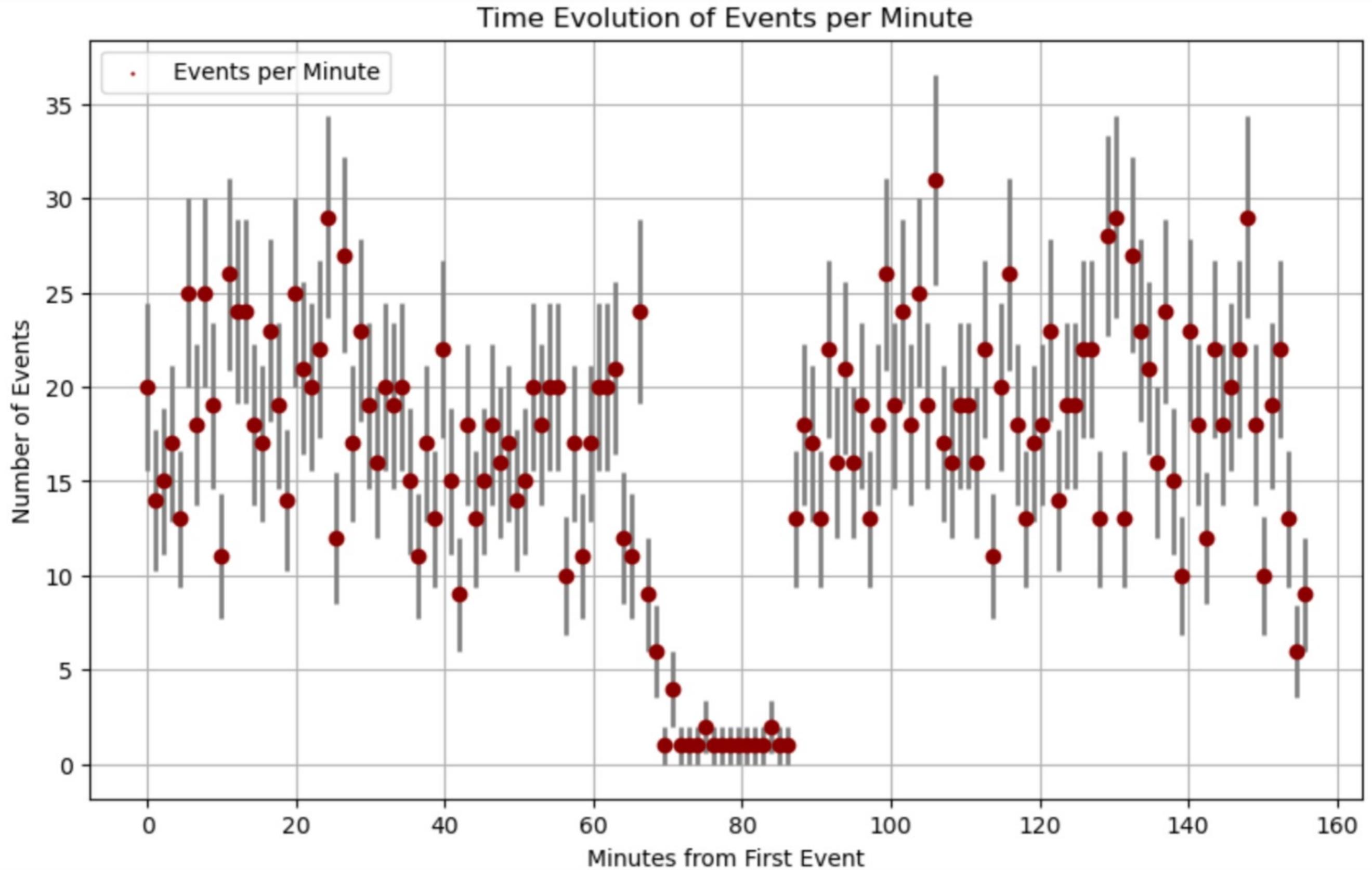
Cosmic Watch



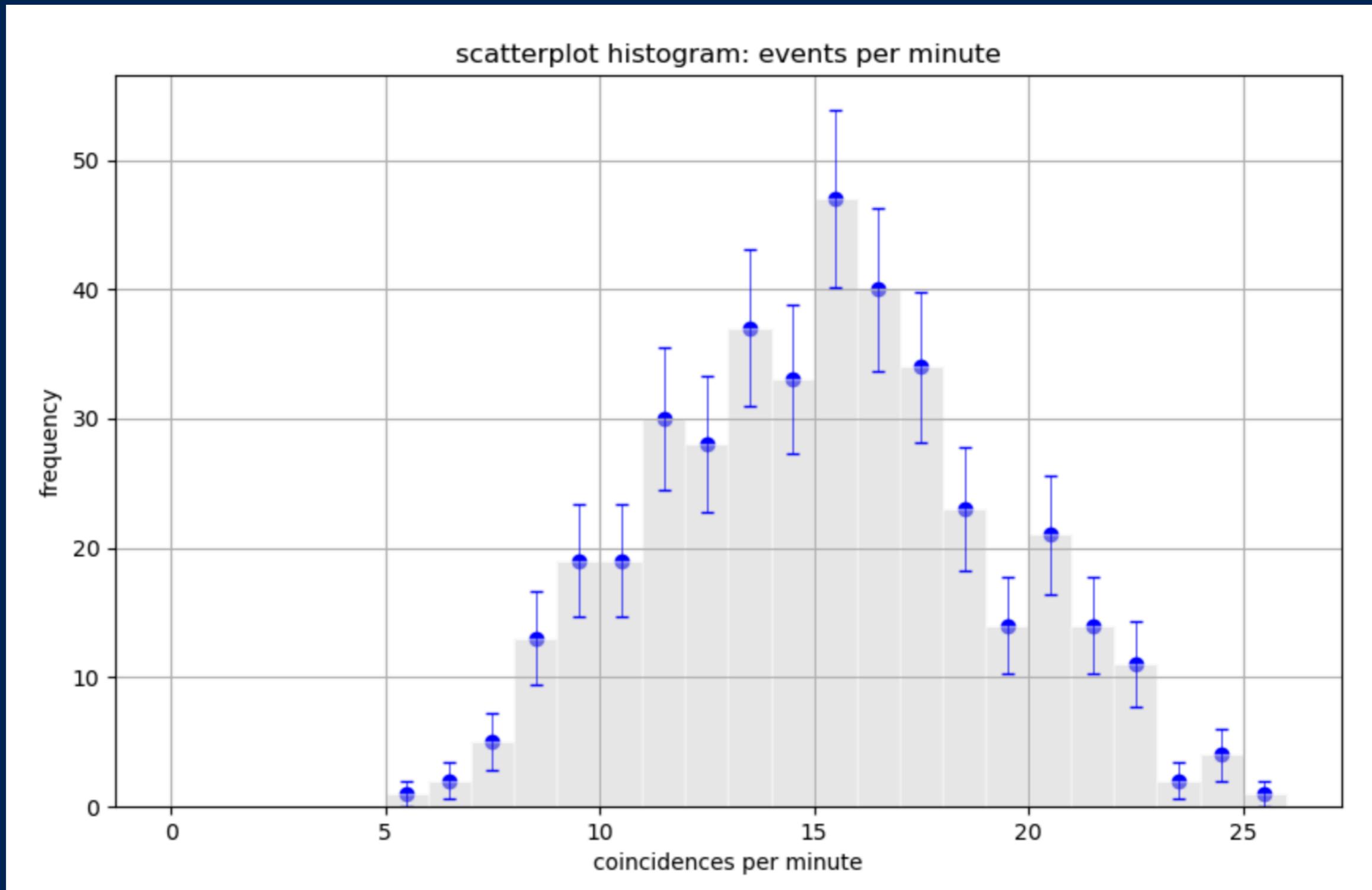
vuelo
MAD -> GVA



visita a la caverna de servicio de CMS



6 horas en el B39



MiniPIX EDU

