

Compact Muon Solenoid

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**Slaytlarin bircogu David Barney tarfindan Temmuz 2007'de verilen sunumdan alinmistir*



Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS)



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

Tracker

ECAL

HCAL

Solenoid

MUON

Lowering

Point 5

Outside

Inside

Gallery

Underground

Resources

Q & A

- **CMS ve fizik**
- **CMS nedir?**
 - **Compact**
 - Ne demek?
 - **Muon**
 - Muonlara neden ihtiyacimiz var?
 - **Solenoid**
 - Nedir, Ne yapar, Neden çok özeldir?
- **CMS dedektoru bileşenleri**
 - Bilgiler, resimler, vs..
- **The visit to Point 5**
 - SX5 hangar dışı
 - SX5 hangar içi
 - Cavern
- **Bazı sorular ve cevapları**



CMS ve Fizik



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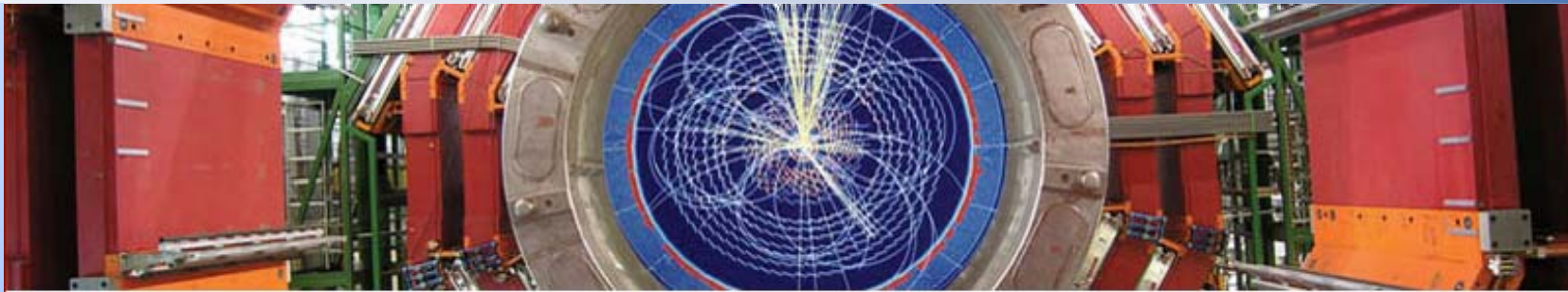
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Underground

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Q & A



CMS

An experiment at the LHC

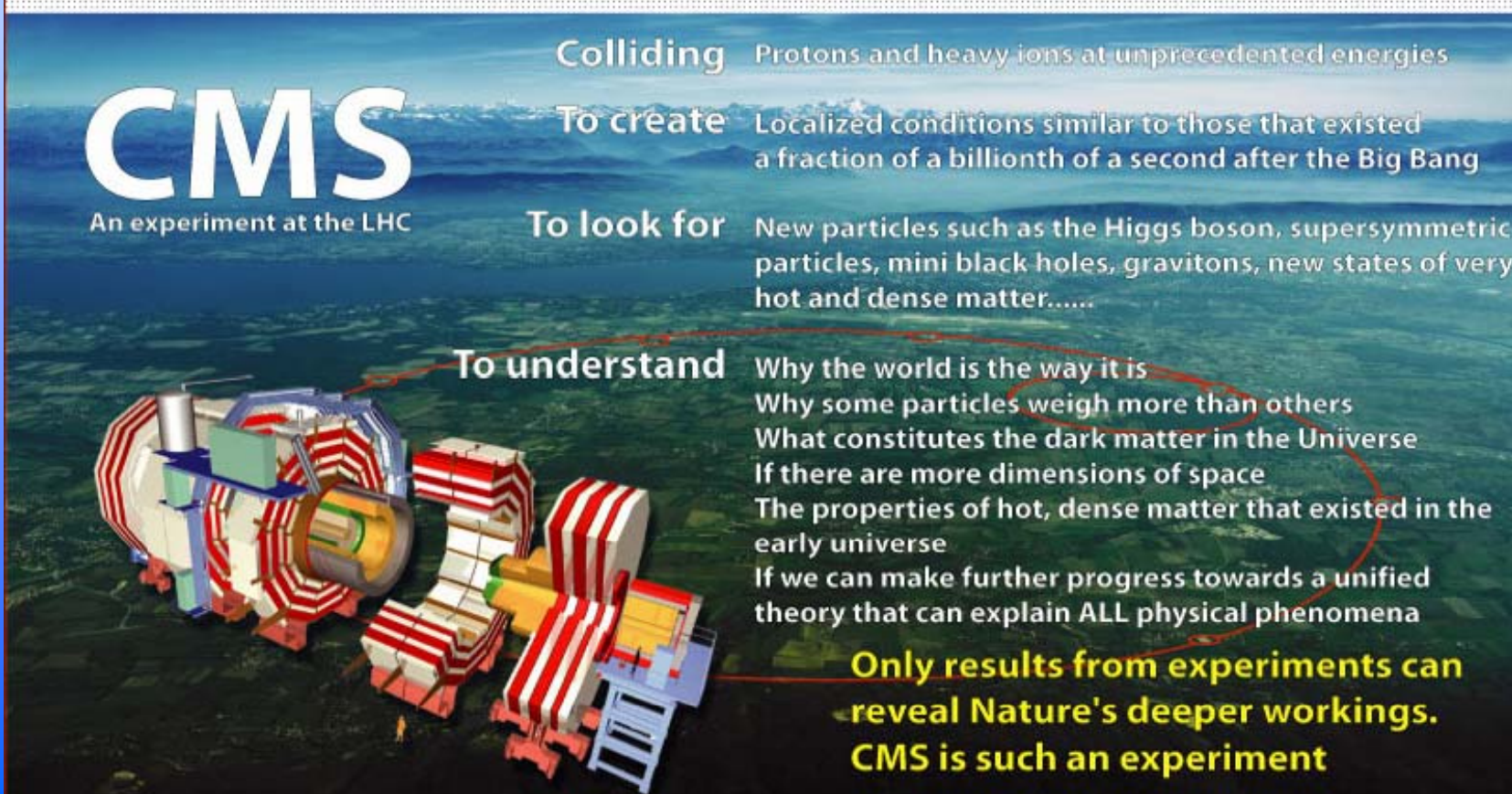
Colliding Protons and heavy ions at unprecedented energies

To create Localized conditions similar to those that existed a fraction of a billionth of a second after the Big Bang

To look for New particles such as the Higgs boson, supersymmetric particles, mini black holes, gravitons, new states of very hot and dense matter.....

To understand Why the world is the way it is
Why some particles weigh more than others
What constitutes the dark matter in the Universe
If there are more dimensions of space
The properties of hot, dense matter that existed in the early universe
If we can make further progress towards a unified theory that can explain ALL physical phenomena

Only results from experiments can reveal Nature's deeper workings. CMS is such an experiment





CMS-Tarihce



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Q & A

- **Ilk dusunce 1990'larda basladi**
- **Buyuk bir magnet icerisinde tum izleyici ve kalorimetre dedektorleri...**
- **Ana parcalarin yeryuzeyinde insa edilmesi ve sonra yeraltina indirilmesi**
- **17 yilda bazi degisikler oldu..**
- **Colaborasyon su an 38 ulkedeki 178 enstituden 2000 den fazla bilimadamindan olusmaktadir.**
- **Buyuk parcalarin insasina 5 yil once baslandi**
- **2008 yili ortalarında ilk carpismaların gözlenmesi beklenmektedir.**



Compact kecil demek degil!



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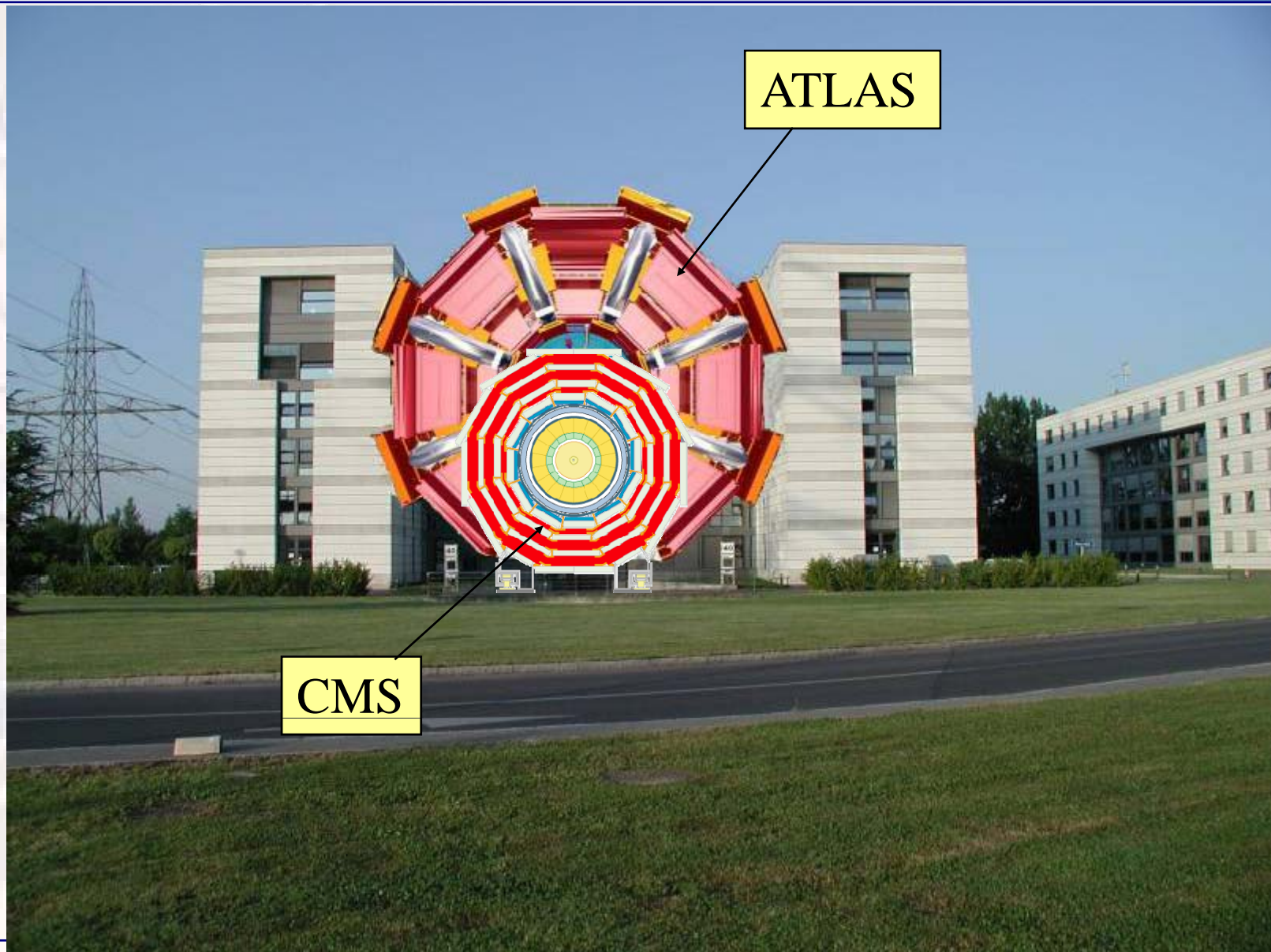
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Q & A





Muonlar onemlidir



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Q & A

- **Varlanmalari cok kolaydir**
 - Carpismadan elde edilen verinin saklanip saklanmamasina cabuk karar verilemsini saglar
- **CMS cok katmanli muon dedektorleri kullanir**



Solenoid nedir?

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Q & A

- Solenoid silindir halinde sarılmış iletkenlerden oluşur. İletkenlerden elektrik akımı geçirilmesiyle manyetik alan oluşur.
- CMS solenoidi silindireksen boyunda 4 tesla'lık manyetik alan oluşturacaktır
 - dünyanınkinden yaklaşık olarak 100000 kat daha büyük..
- Gerekli olan akım ~20 k amper.
 - superiletken kullanılması gerekiyor (0 direnc)
- Superiletken olarak bakır sarılmış halde Niobium Titanium (NbTi) kullanılacaktır
 - ~4K'e kadar soğutulacak
- **CMS solenoidi 13m uzunluğunda ve iç çapı 5.9m'dir.**
- Solenoid içine izleyici ve merkezi kalorimetreleri alacak kadar büyüktür
- **80 milyon CHF!**



ATLAS vs CMS (magnetler!)



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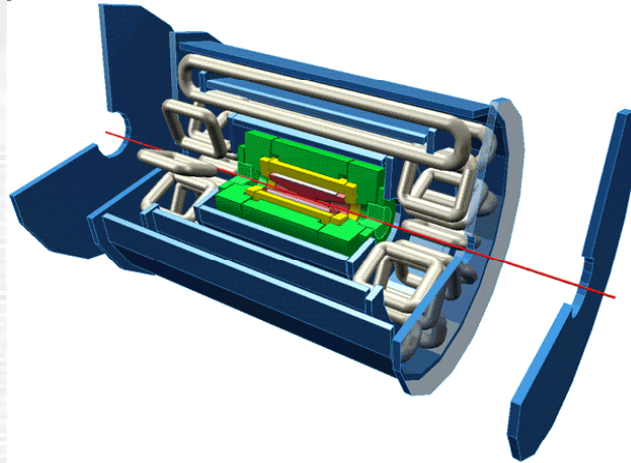
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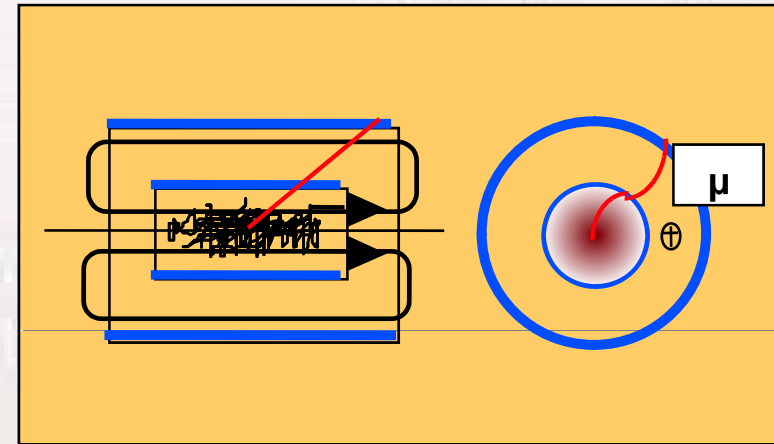
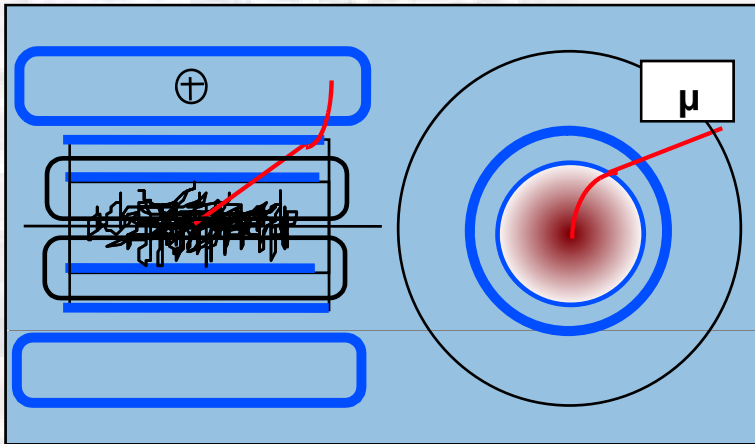
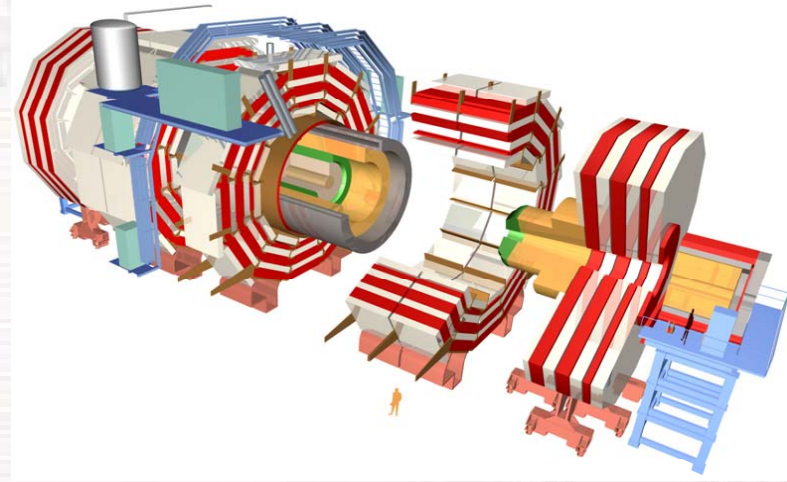
Resources

Q & A

ATLAS A Toroidal LHC Apparatus



CMS Compact Muon Solenoid



Yuklu parcaciklar manyetik alanda sapacaklardir; sapma miktarı bize ne kadar hızlı oldukları hakkında bilgi verecektir



CMS BROSURU



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

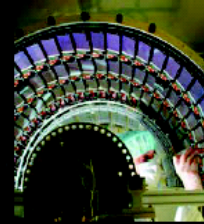
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Q & A

Dedektör ve detektifler
CMS, herbiri belirli bir amaç için tasarlanmış, birçok katmandan oluşan gelişmiş teknolojiye sahip büyük bir dedektördür. CMS'yi oluşturan bütün bu katmanlar, CMS araştırmacılarının CERN'ün Büyük Hadron Çarpıştırıcısındaki (BHÇ) çarpışmalarda oluşacak tüm parçacıkların kimliklerini belirlemelerini, enerji ve momentumlarını hassas olarak ölçmelerini sağlarlar.



İz bulucu

Çok küçük bölümlere (serit ve kutucuklara) ayrılmış silikon algılayıcılar elektrik yüklü parçacıkların izlenmesini ve momentumlarının ölçülmesini sağlarlar. Ayrıca uzun ömürlü kararsız parçacıkların bozunduğu yerleri gösterirler.



Elektromanyetik Kalorimetre

Elektron ve fotonların enerjilerini hassas olarak ölçmek için yaklaşık 80.000 kursum-tungstat ($PbWO_4$) kristali kullanılmaktadır. Silikon algılayıcılara dayalı bir "parçacık sağanagi öncesi" dedektör, uçlardaki kapaklarda parçacıkların kimliklerinin belirlenmesine yardımcı olur.



Hadron Kalorimetresi

Yoğun malzeme (pirinç veya çelik) katmanlarının arasında yerleştirilmiş plastik ışıkdayıcı ya da kuartz fiber katmanları hadronların, yani proton, nötron, pion ve kaon gibi taneciklerin enerjilerini belirlememizi sağlar.



Müon Dedektörleri

CMS, müonları (ağır elektronlar diye de tanımlanabilir) saptamak ve momentumlarını ölçmek için üç tip dedektör kullanmaktadır: sürüklenme tüpleri, serit katod odacıkları ve dirençli plaka odacıkları.

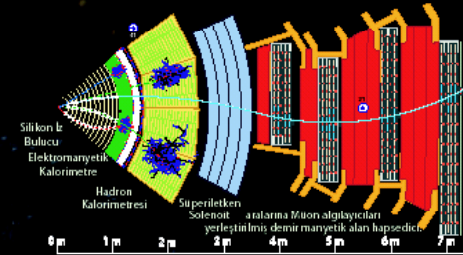


Süperiletken Solenoid

13 m uzunluğunda ve 6 m çapında $-270^{\circ}C$ 'ye soğutulmuş süperiletken niyobiyum-titanyum sarımdan geçen 20.000 amper, 4 Tesla büyüklüğünde (dünyanın manyetik alanının yaklaşık 100.000 katı) bir manyetik alan üretir. Bu alan elektrik yüklü taneciklerin yörüngelerini eğerek birbirlerinden ayrılmalarını ve momentumlarının ölçülmesini sağlar.

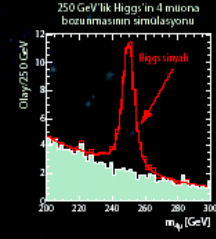
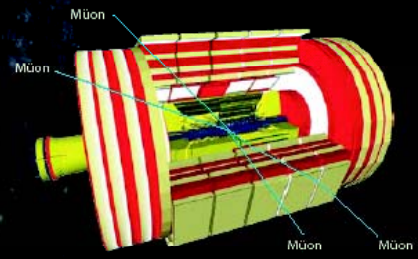
Örüntü Tanıma

CMS'de keşfedilecek yeni parçacıklar çoğunlukla kararsız ve hemen daha hafif daha kararlı ve daha iyi anlaşılabilir parçacıklara çaylayana dönüşen türde olacaktır. CMS'den geçen parçacıklar değişik katmanlarda onların tanınmasını sağlayan kendilerine özgü örüntüler ya da "imzalar" bırakırlar. Herhangi yeni bir parçacığı bulduğumuz ya da bulmadığımızı bu imzalarla anlarız.



Tetikleme Sistemi

Higgs bozunu gibi çok ender olan parçacıkların üretilme olasılığını arttırmak için BHÇ'da parçacık demetleri saniyede 40 milyon kere çarpışılır. Aşağıdaki şekilde görülen dört mtona bozunmuş Higgs parçacıkları gibi sadece yeni fizik içermesi olasılığı yüksek olayları yaklaşıklık olarak saniyede 100 tane kaydetmek (ya da bu tip olaylar oluştuğunda veri alimini tetiklemek) için parçacıkların imzalarını hızlı elektronik birimlerde inceleriz. Böylece veri akışı hızı baş edilebilir düzeylere iner. Yalnızca seçilmiş bu ilginç olayları daha sonraki ayrıntılı çözümleme için kaydederiz.



Veri Çözümleme

Dünyanın her bir yanından fizikçiler, CMS'de kaydedilmiş milyonlarca olayı inceleyip solda görülen (simülasyon) gibi yeni parçacıkların ya da yeni olguların varlığını gösteren grafikler elde etmek için en son bilgi işlem yöntemlerini (GRID gibi) kullanırlar.

Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

Tracker

ECAL

HCAL

Solenoid

MUON

Lowering

Point 5

Outside

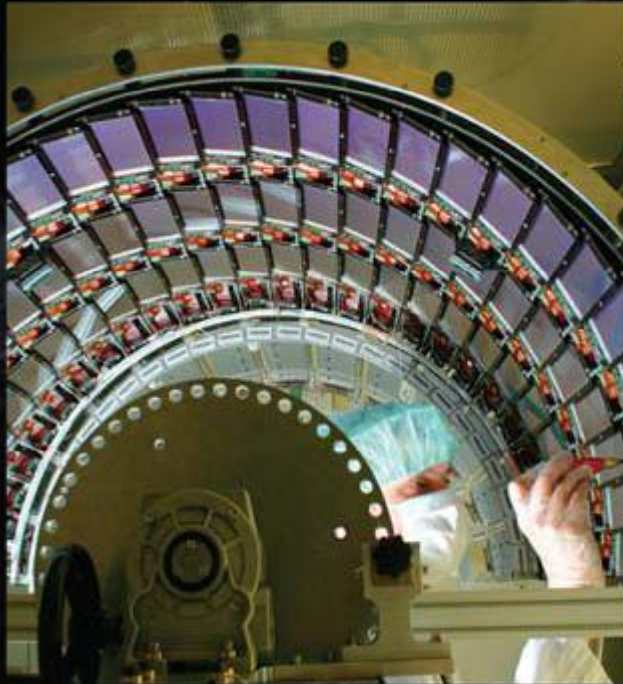
Inside

Gallery

Underground

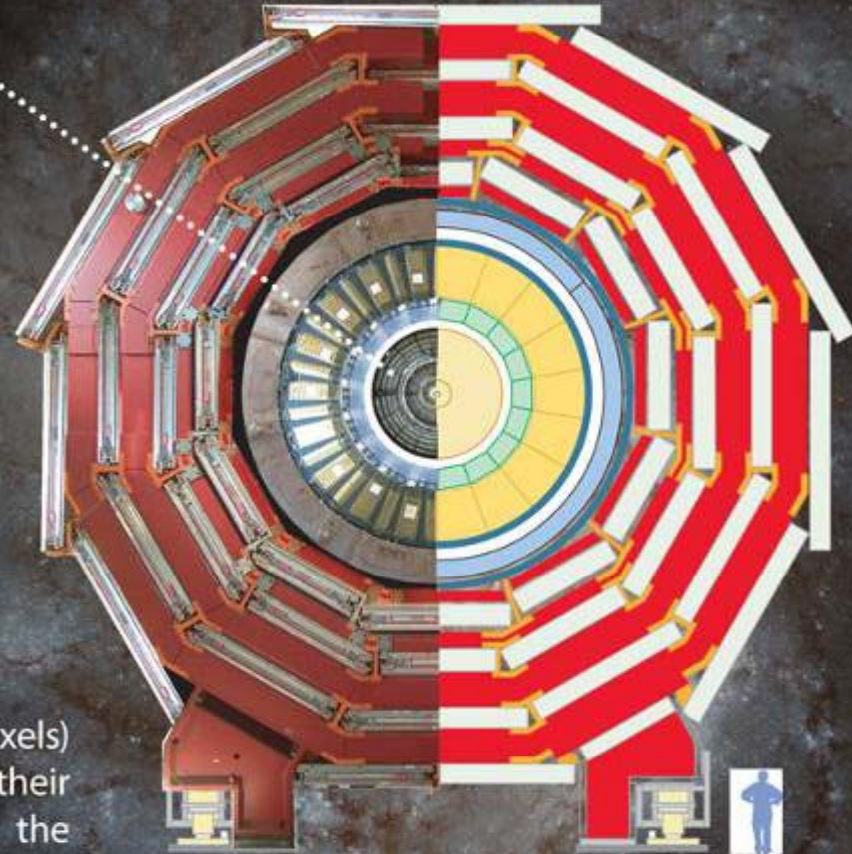
Resources

Q & A



Tracker

Finely segmented silicon sensors (strips and pixels) enable charged particles to be tracked and their momenta to be measured. They also reveal the positions at which long-lived unstable particles decay.





Izleyici Yerlesimi



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

Tracker

ECAL

HCAL

Solenoid

MUON

Lowering

Point 5

Outside

Inside

Gallery

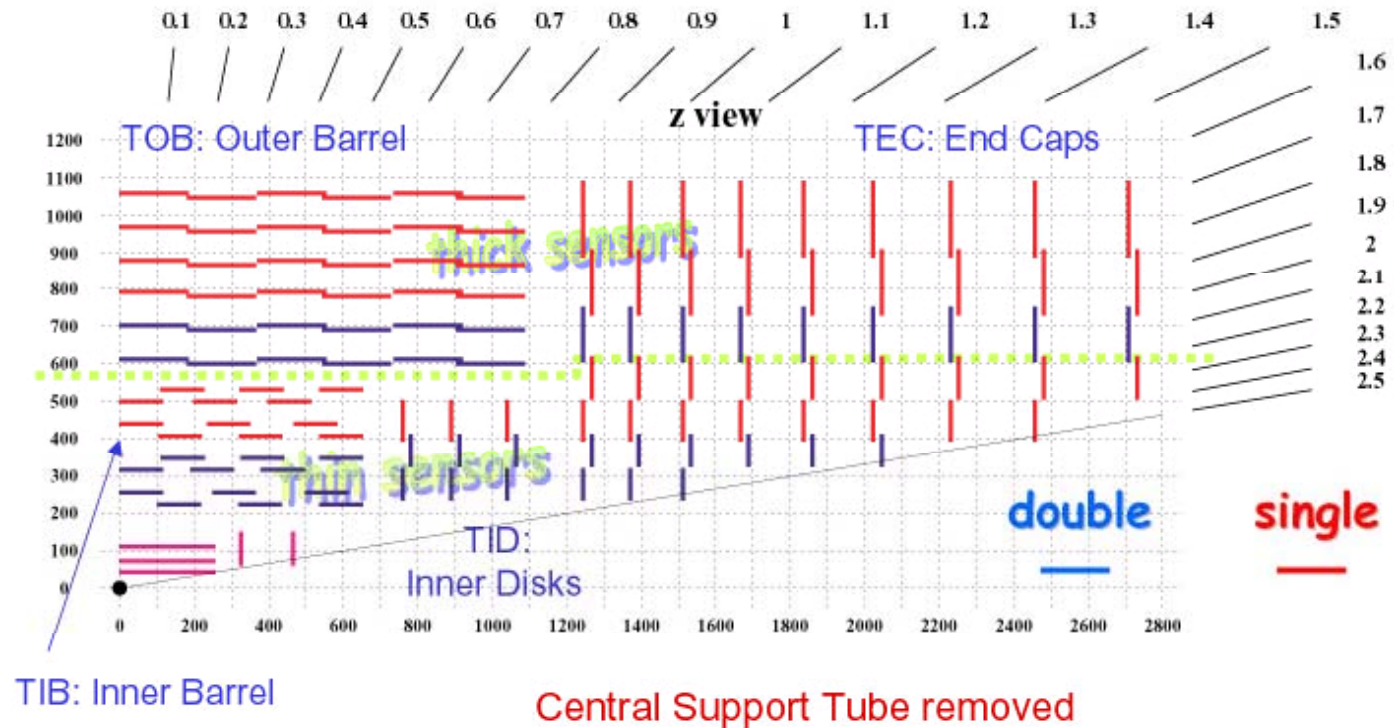
Underground

Resources

Q & A



Optimized Tracker Layout





Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

Tracker

ECAL

HCAL

Solenoid

MUON

Lowering

Point 5

Outside

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Gallery

Underground

Resources

Q & A

- **Dunyada su ana kadar yapilan en buyuk silicon-sensor sistemi**
 - 220m²'den fazla sensor alani
 - 60 milyondan fazla elektronik kanal(pixeler and microstripler)
 - 6m uzunlugunda, ~2.2m capinda, -15°C'de calisacak
- **Durumu**
 - Strip tracker tamamiyla insa edildi; testleri 186'da yapilmakta; onumuzdeki aylarda CMS'e yerlestirilmesi planlaniyor 2007
 - Pixel varlayicilar hemen hemen bitmek uzere; 2008'in baslarinda CMS'e yerlestirilmesi planlaniyor



CMS bileşenleri: ECAL



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

Tracker

ECAL

HCAL

Solenoid

MUON

Lowering

Point 5

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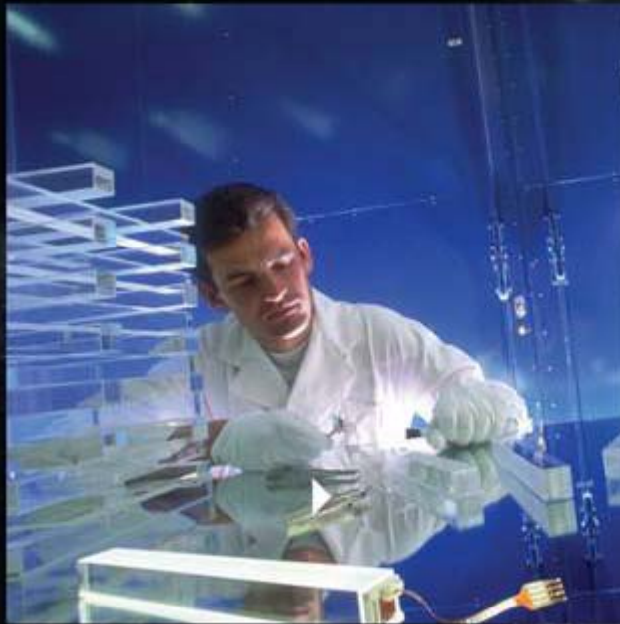
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Underground

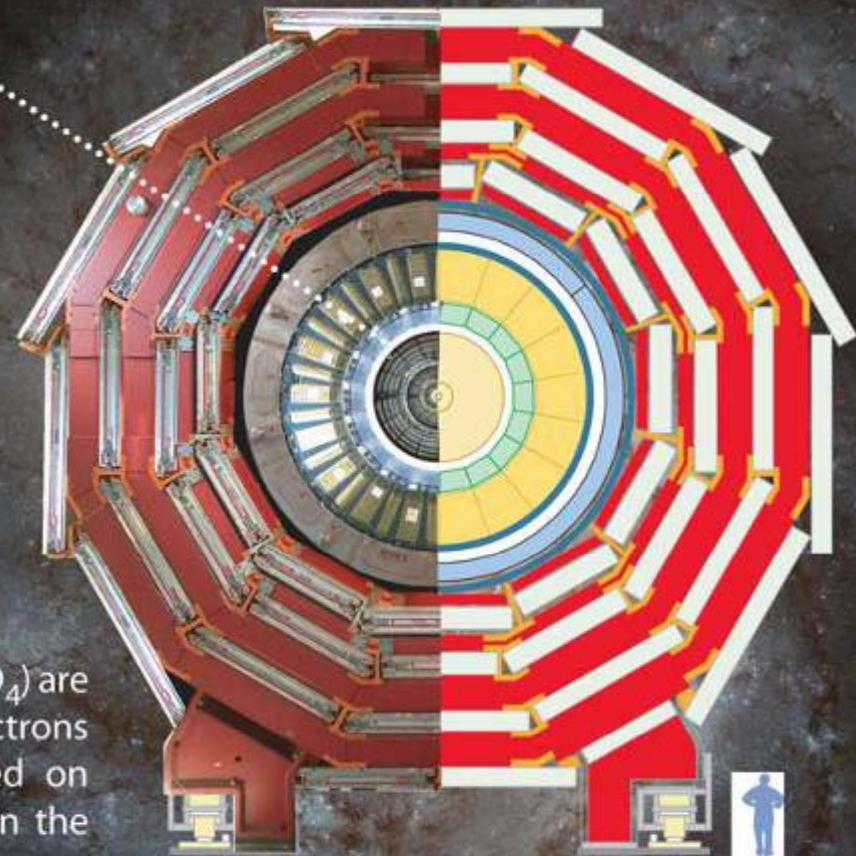
Resources

Q & A



Electromagnetic Calorimeter

Nearly 80 000 crystals of lead tungstate (PbWO_4) are used to measure precisely the energies of electrons and photons. A 'preshower' detector, based on silicon sensors, helps particle identification in the endcaps.





ECAL Yerlesimi



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

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HCAL

Solenoid

MUON

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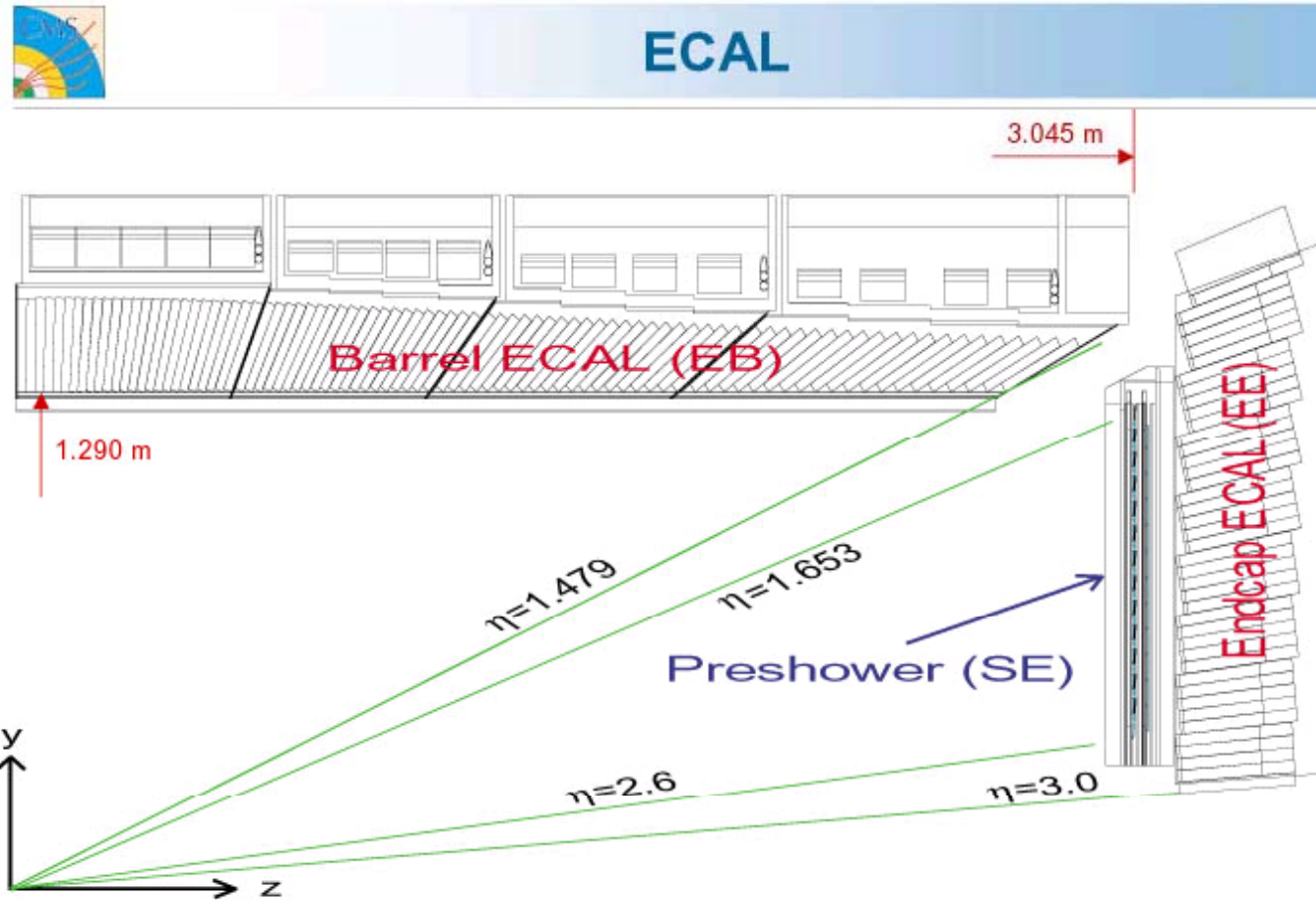
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Q & A



CMS February 2001

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Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

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HCAL

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Resources

Q & A

- **Homojen kalorimetre**

- Kursun-Tungsten ($PbWO_4$) kristaller elektromenyetik dus ve sintilasyon isigi uretir
- Fici: 36 “supermodules” icerisinde ~64000 kristal bulunur (herbirinde 1700 kristal vardir); isik,avalanche photodiodes ile varlanacaktır
- Kapak: ~16000 crystals constructed as “supercrystals” – 5x5 matris seklinde ~16000 kristalden olusur; isik vacuum phototriodes ile varlanacaktır

- **Durum**

- Butun fici supermoduller CMS'e yerlestirildi
- Kapak superkristalleri ise (“Preshower” dahil) 2008 ortalarinda bitirilmis olacaktir

Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

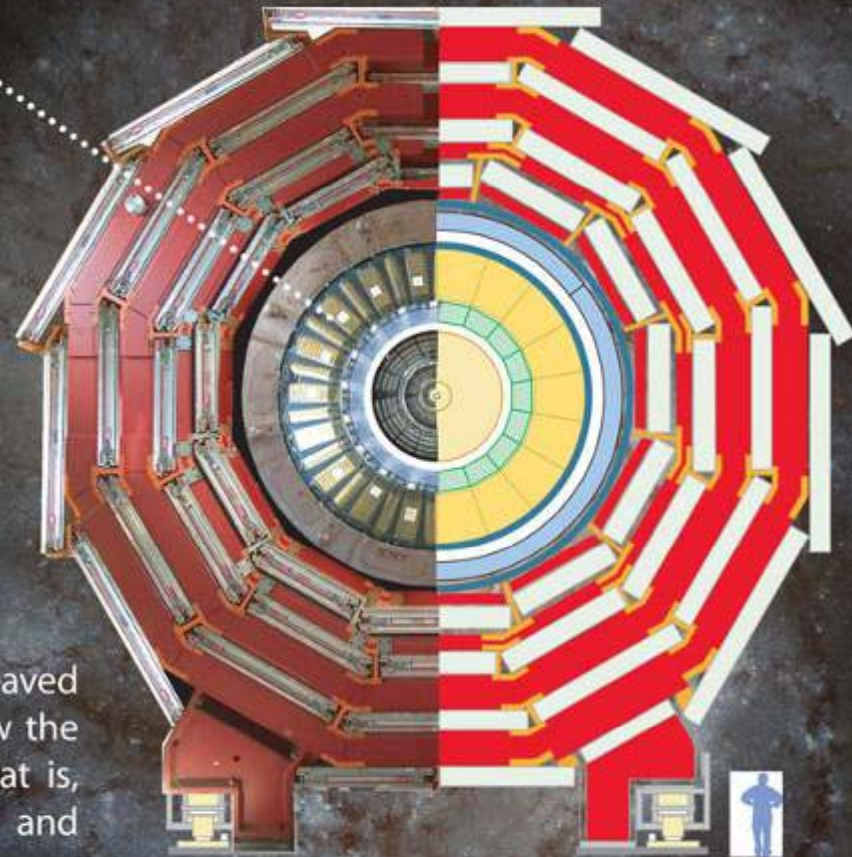
- Tracker
- ECAL
- HCAL**
- Solenoid
- MUON
- Lowering

Point 5

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Resources

Q & A



Hadron Calorimeter

Layers of dense material (brass or steel) interleaved with plastic scintillators or quartz fibres allow the determination of the energy of hadrons, that is, particles such as protons, neutrons, pions and kaons.



HCAL Yerlesimi



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

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Lowering

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Q & A

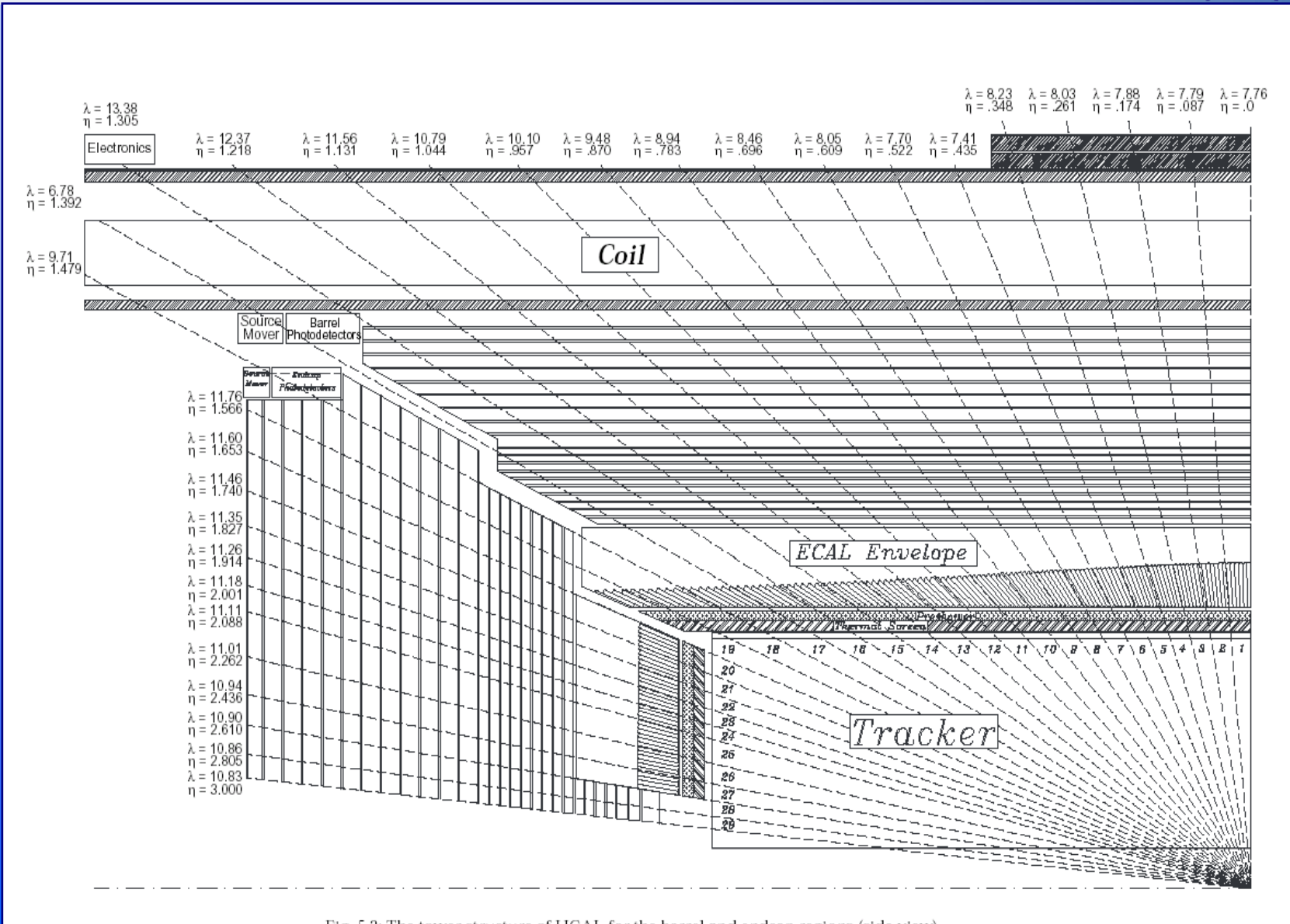


Fig. 5-2: The tower structure of HCAL for the barrel and endcap regions (side view)



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

Tracker

ECAL

HCAL

Solenoid

MUON

Lowering

Point 5

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Resources

Q & A

• Uc parcali bulmaca

- Fici HCAL(HB) 36 brass sectorden olusmustur, herbirinin agirligi ~35 tonnes
- Kapak HCAL(HE) atil durumdaki Rus savas gemilerinin elde edilmistir
- Ileri HCAL (HF) celige gomulu kuartz fiberlerden olusmustur

• Durum

- HB ve HE tamamlanmis ve (HE- haric) yeraltina indirilmistir
- HF+ HB ve HE+ kalite kontrol testleri bitirilerek calisir hale getirilmistir

Physics Goals

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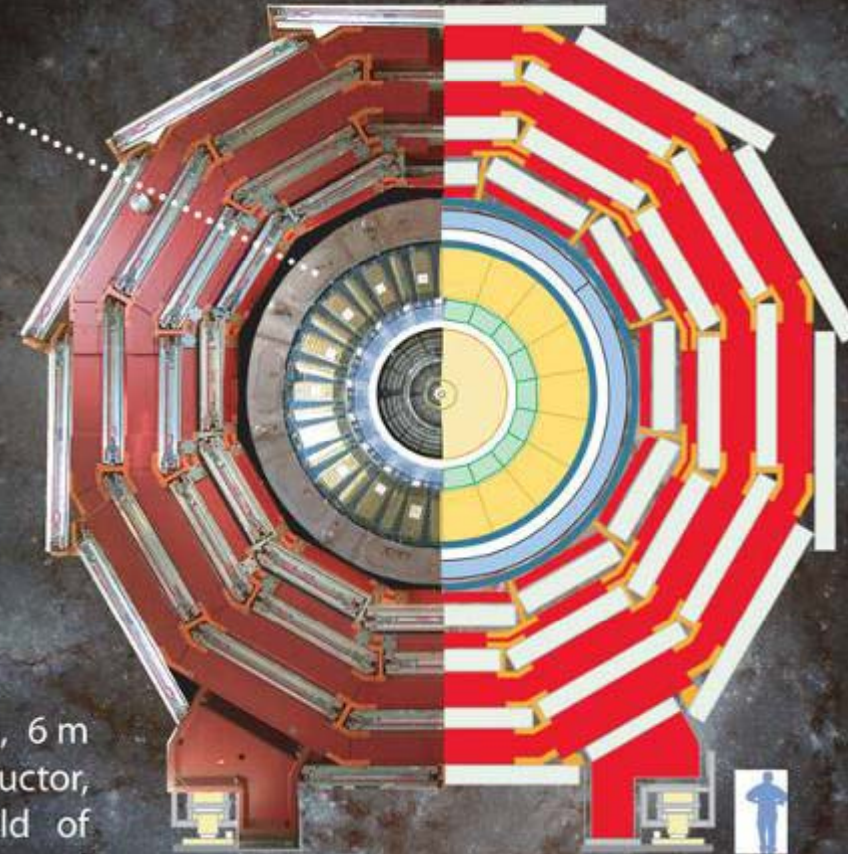
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Q & A



Superconducting Solenoid

Passing 20 000 amperes through a 13 m long, 6 m diameter coil of niobium-titanium superconductor, cooled to -270°C , produces a magnetic field of 4 teslas (about 100 000 times stronger than that of the Earth). This field bends the trajectories of charged particles, allowing their separation and momenta measurements.

Physics Goals

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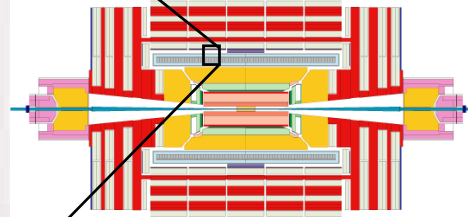
Underground

Resources

Q & A



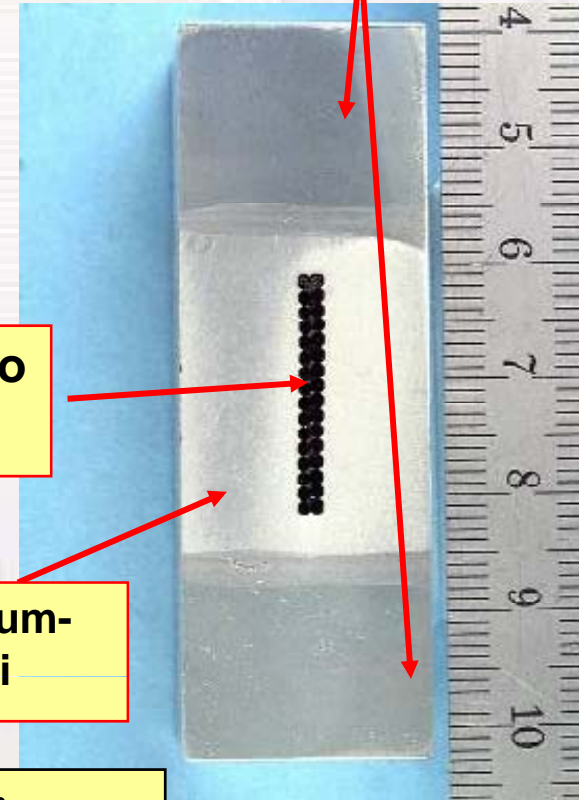
**Solenoid
parcasi**



**Superiletken kablo
- NbTi**

**Ultra – saf Alüminyum-
Magnetik sabitleyici**

**Alüminyum alasm -
mekanik sabitleyici**



***Yaklasik olarak 1 million km of NbTi
flament kullanilmistir!***

<http://cmsinfo.cern.ch/outreach/CMSdocuments/MagnetBrochure/MagnetBrochure.pdf>



Construction of the Solenoid



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

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Q & A

- **7 ana parca:**
 - Dis vakum tanki: 3 parcadan olusmustur ve CERN’de insa edilmistir
 - Ic vakum tanki: tekparca halindedir
 - Solenoid : 5 sarmalin birlestirilmesiyle olusturulmustur
- **“return yoke”(Boyunduruk)**
 - ~10500 tonluk celik parcalar manyetikalani kontrol etmek icin Solenoidi cevreler
 - Ayrica CMS’in iskeleteni olusturur
 - Yoke 5 Fici halkasi ve 6 kapak diskinden (her iki tarafta 3’er tane) olusur



Solenoidin tasinmasi ve kurulmasi



Physics Goals

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Q & A





“Sarmalin dondurulmesi”



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Coil is constructed vertically but needs to be horizontal!



Sarmalin yerlestirilmesi



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Q & A





Bilgiler ve Durum: Solenoid (2)



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

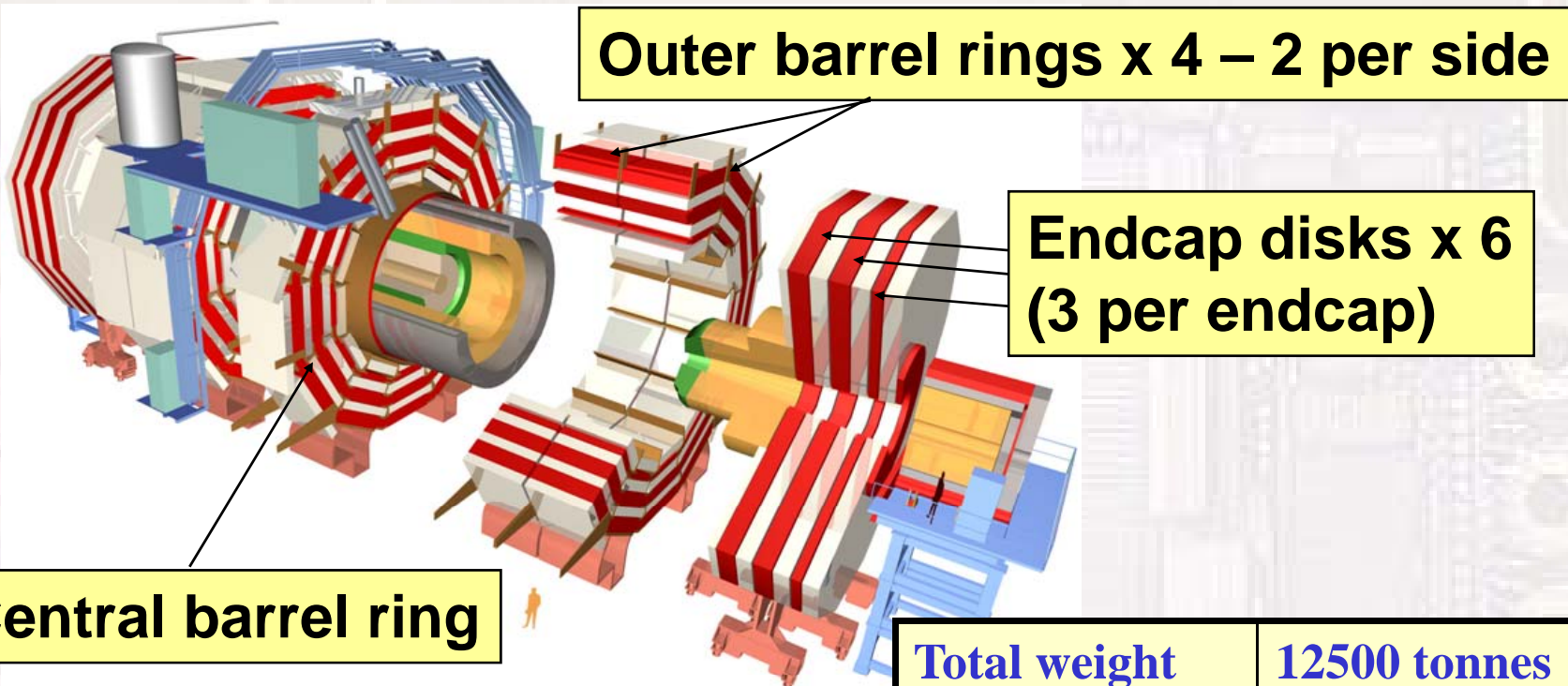
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Resources

Q & A



Central barrel ring

	<i>Central Ring</i>	<i>Outer Rings</i>
Barrel ring	1250 tonnes	1174 tonnes
Vacuum vessel	264 tonnes	-
Superconducting coil	234 tonnes	-
Support feet	72 tonnes	66 tonnes
Cabling on vacuum vessel	150 tonnes	-
Support for racks and cables	10 tonnes	10 tonnes
Total	1980 tonnes	1250 tonnes

Total weight	12500 tonnes
Diameter	15m
Length	21.6m
Magnetic field	4 Tesla

Endcap disk 1 (YE1)	~730 (disk) + 90 (cart) tonnes
Endcap disk 2 (YE2)	~730 (disk) + 90 (cart) tonnes
Endcap disk 3 (YE3)	~300 (disk) + 90 (cart) tonnes



Components of CMS: the MUON system



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

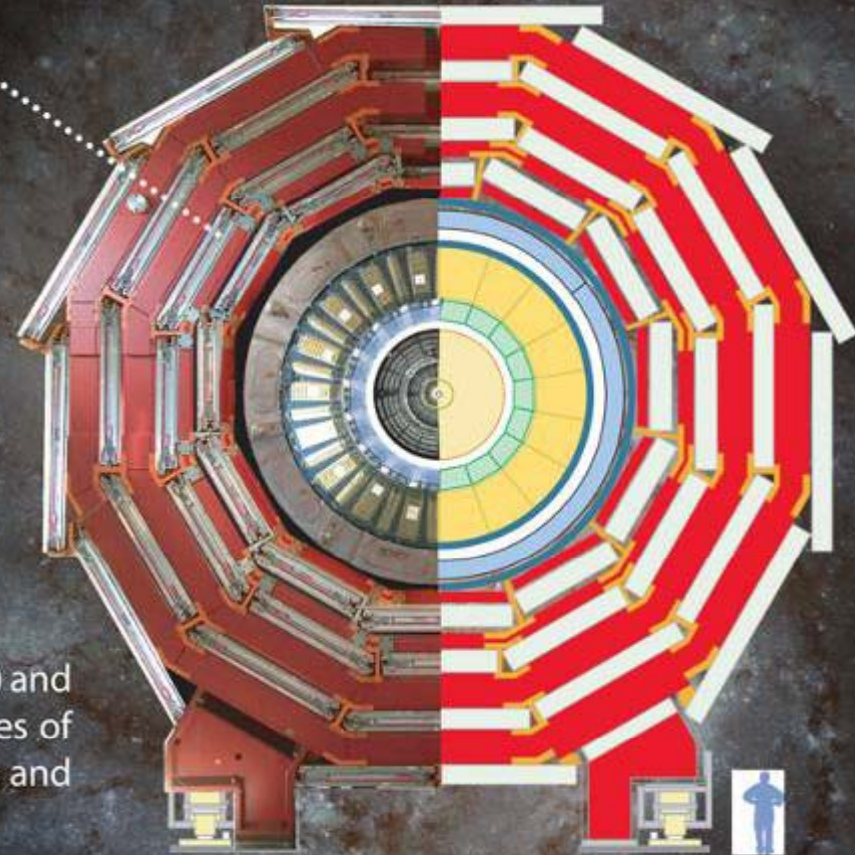
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Resources

Q & A



Muon Detectors

To identify muons (essentially heavy electrons) and measure their momenta, CMS uses three types of detector: drift tubes, cathode strip chambers and resistive plate chambers.



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Q & A

- **Konum olcumu**

- Fici: Drift Tubes (DT)
- Kapak: Cathode Strip Chambers (CSC)

- **Trigger**

- Fici ve kapakta bulunan Resistive Plate Chambers (RPCs)

- **Durum**

- Butun Muon Odaciklari CMS'e yerlestirilmistir



CMS'de Parçacık Tanımlanması



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

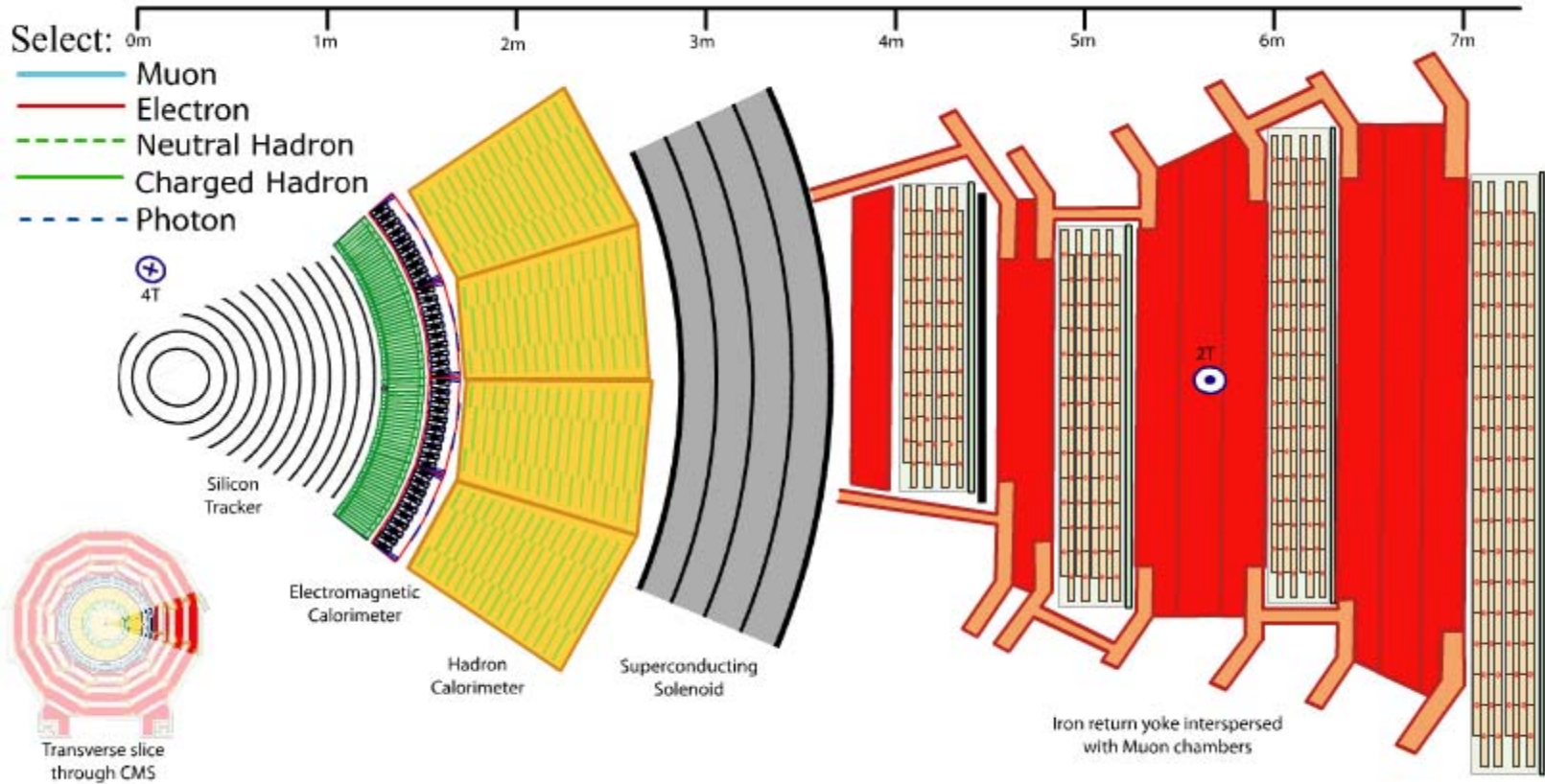
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Q & A



Cogu parçacık sörgülür; birkaci kacabilir(muonlar, notrinolar...)



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

CMS Detector

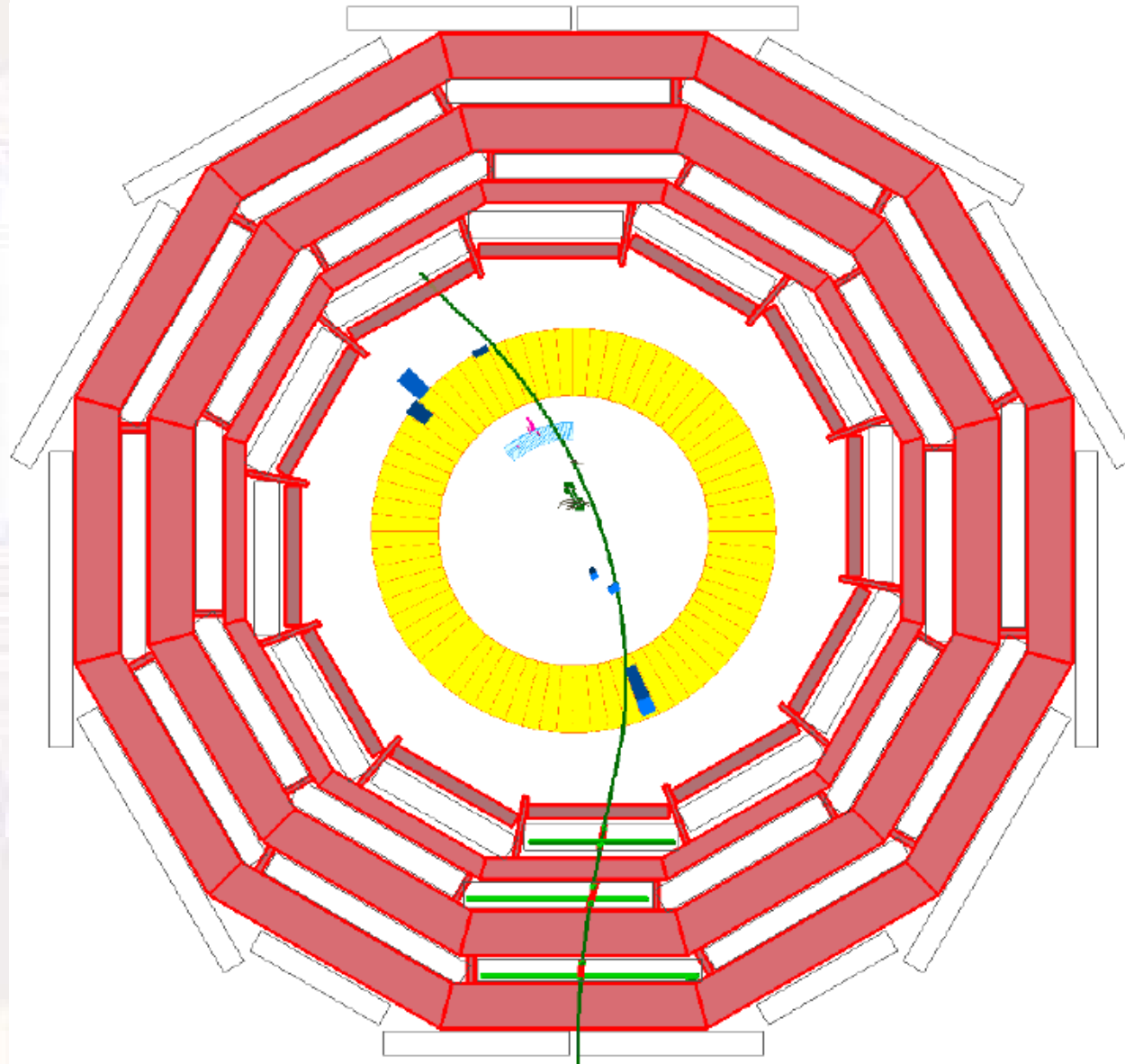
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- ECAL
- HCAL
- Solenoid
- MUON
- Lowering

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Q & A





CMS Parcalarinin Asagi Indirilmesi



Physics Goals

CMS in 3 mins

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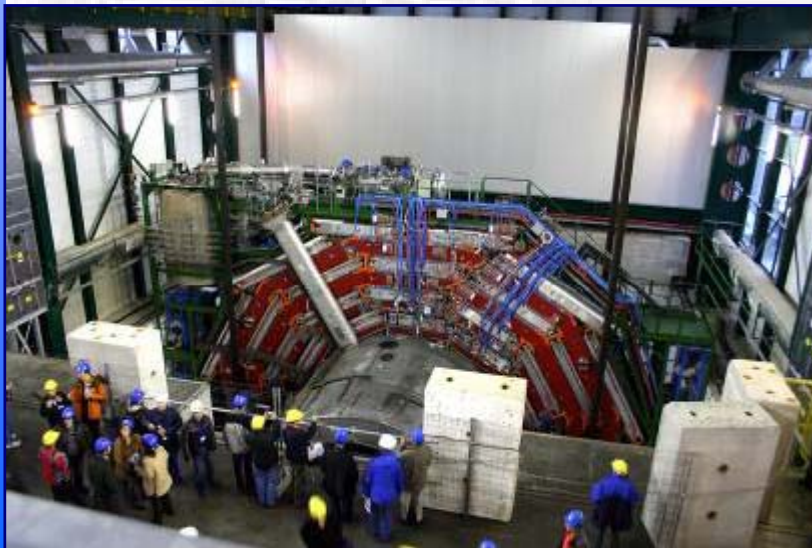
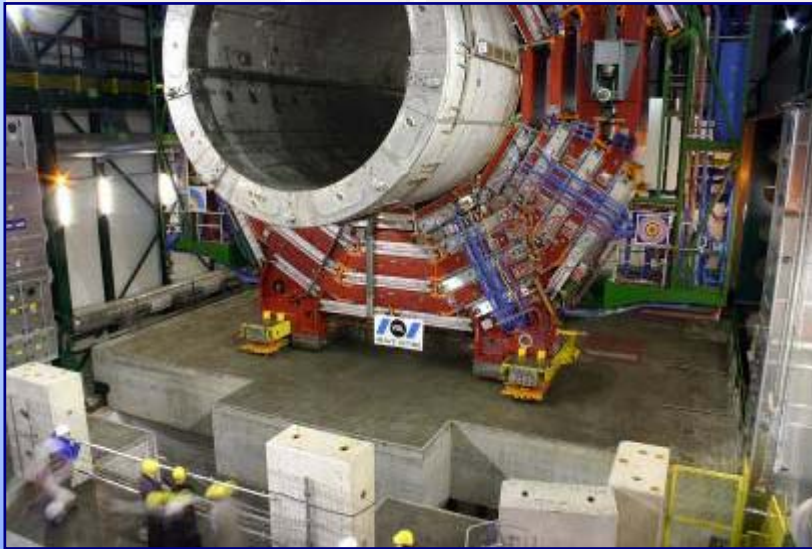
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Sogutma Tanklari



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Q & A

- He gazı ile doludur
- İki silindir CMS solenoid sogutma sistemi icin yaklasik 5000 litre sivi He saglar
- CMS solenoidini ~4K 'e sogutmak 3 hafta surer
- Diger 4 silindir LHC sogutma sistemi icin gerekli sivi He saglar





YE-1



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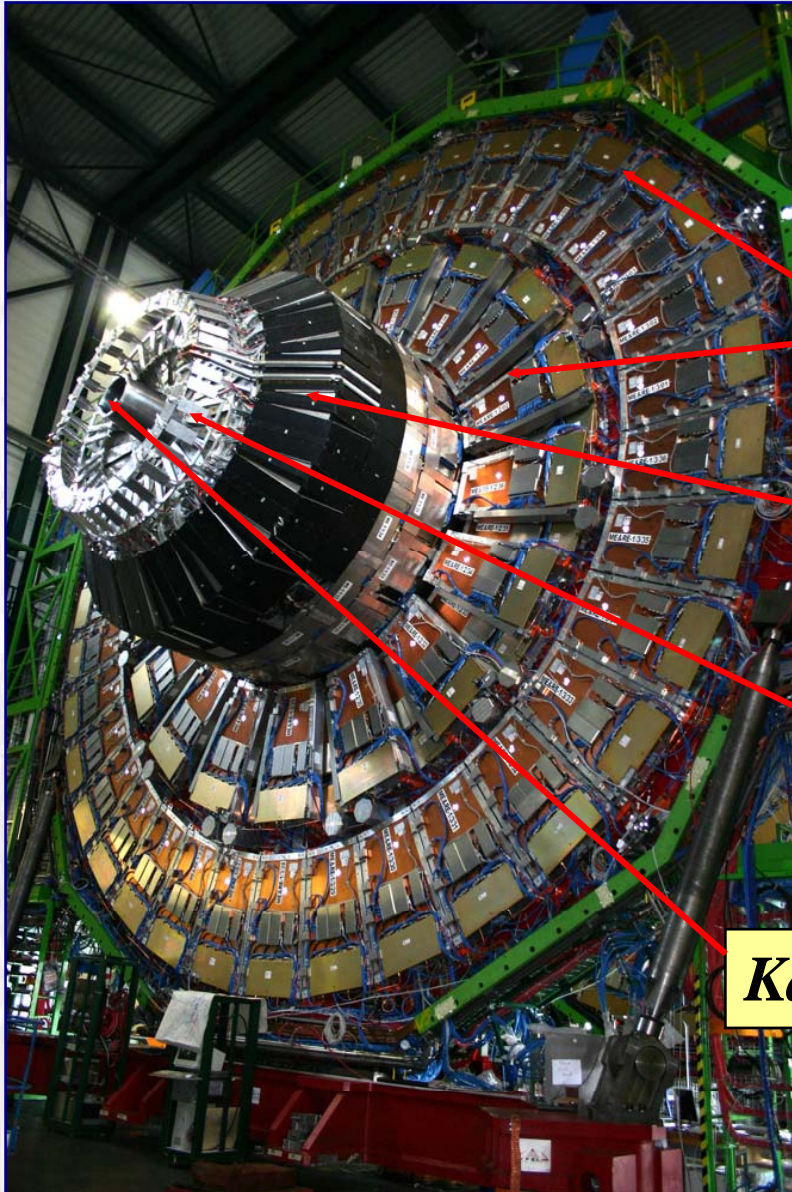
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Q & A



- YE-1 (“**Y**oke **E**ndcap disc **-1**”)

Muon varlayicilari

Kapak Hadron Kalorimetresi

Kapak ECAL (mevcut degil)

Kapak Preshower (mevcut degil)



The UXC55 cavern yesterday



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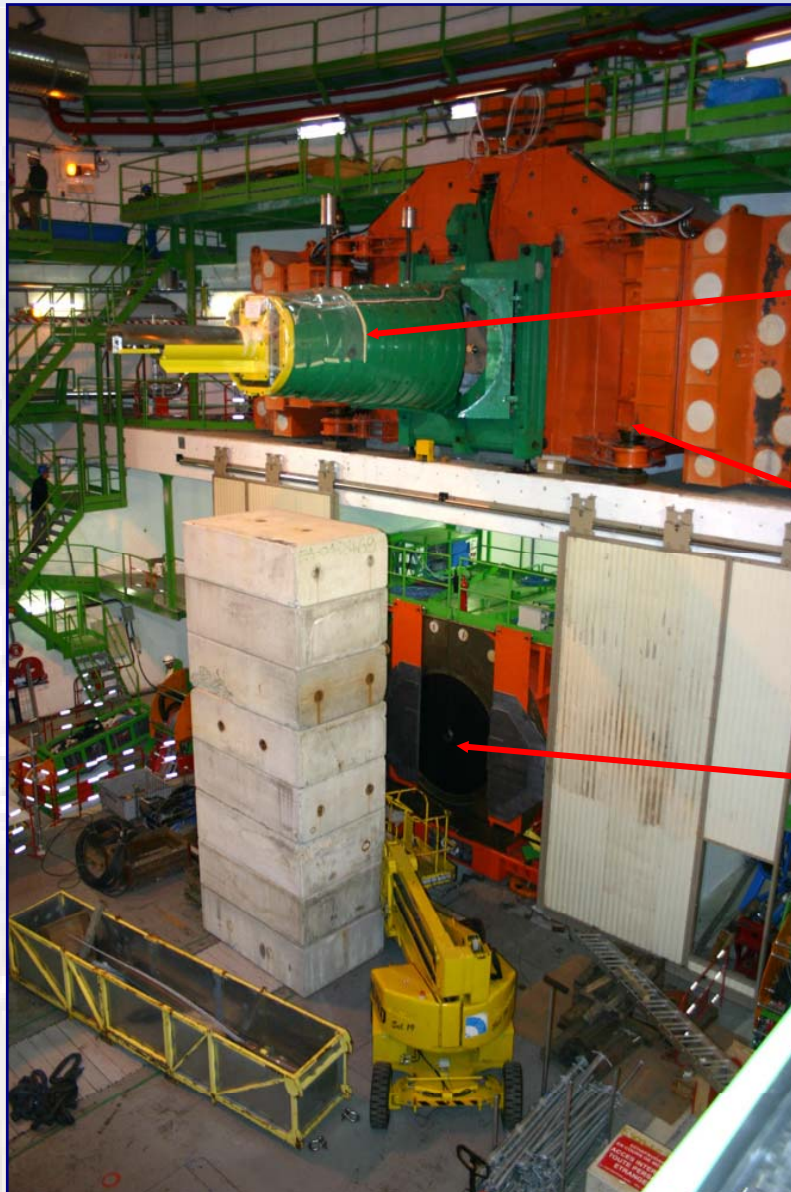
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Fixed iron nose

*Rotating shielding
(100 tonne doors!)*

*One of the forward
Hadron calorimeters*



Fire safety underground



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Can fill the experimental cavern with foam in 7 minutes!



Some Q & A



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Q & A

- *How many people are involved in building CMS ? Do they work 24 hours a day ? Do they work over Christmas ? How many man-years of effort are required to build it ?*
- See <http://cmsdoc.cern.ch/peoplestat.html>
- **At the moment there are about 2700 scientists and engineers from 184 institutes in 39 countries**
- **Also huge effort from industry**
- **Started construction about 5 years ago, but design etc. started nearly 20 years ago!**



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- *How much power does it consume ?*
- **About 10 MegaWatts required during operation**
 - Equivalent to about 3000 average houses
- **About 1200 m³ of water per hour for cooling**
 - The jet d'eau in Geneva pumps 1800 m³ per hour!



Q & A



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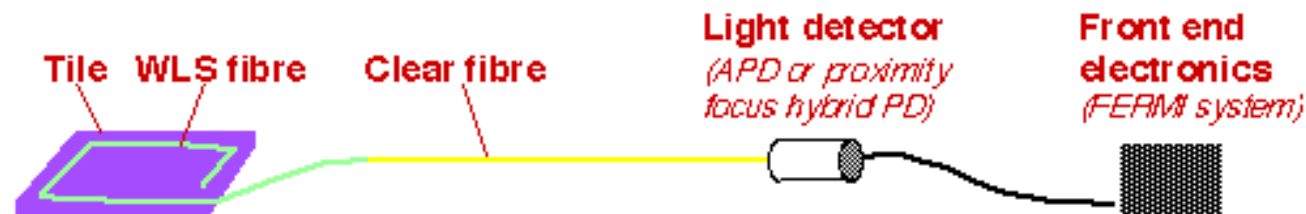
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Q & A

- *Why do we have CMS and ATLAS? i.e. why 2 experiments to do the same thing?*
- **An important part of the “scientific method” is validation. We do not know the “answer” in advance. So having two detectors (built and optimized in different ways) can provide independent verification (or denial!) of discoveries**

HCAL design

- Copper - Scintillator tile calorimeter in barrel ($|\eta| < 1.5$) and endcap ($1.5 < |\eta| < 3$)
Tail Catcher (TC) covers ($|\eta| < 0.4$) to provide adequate depth
Coil instrumented with a scintillator layer ("massless gap")
- Separate forward calorimeters cover $|\eta| > 3 \rightarrow$ see later
- Thickness: HCAL $\sim 5.5 \lambda$ ($\eta = 0$) + 1.1λ in ECAL, 1.5λ in coil, 1.1λ in TC behind coil
 $\sim 10.8 \lambda$ ($\eta = 1.3$)
 $\sim 11 \lambda$ in endcap
- Segmentation: longitudinal — two depths (finer absorber plates in first layer)
transverse — projective towers with $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi = 0.087 \times 0.087$
- Readout: Embedded wavelength-shifting fibres (as in CDF forward upgrade)



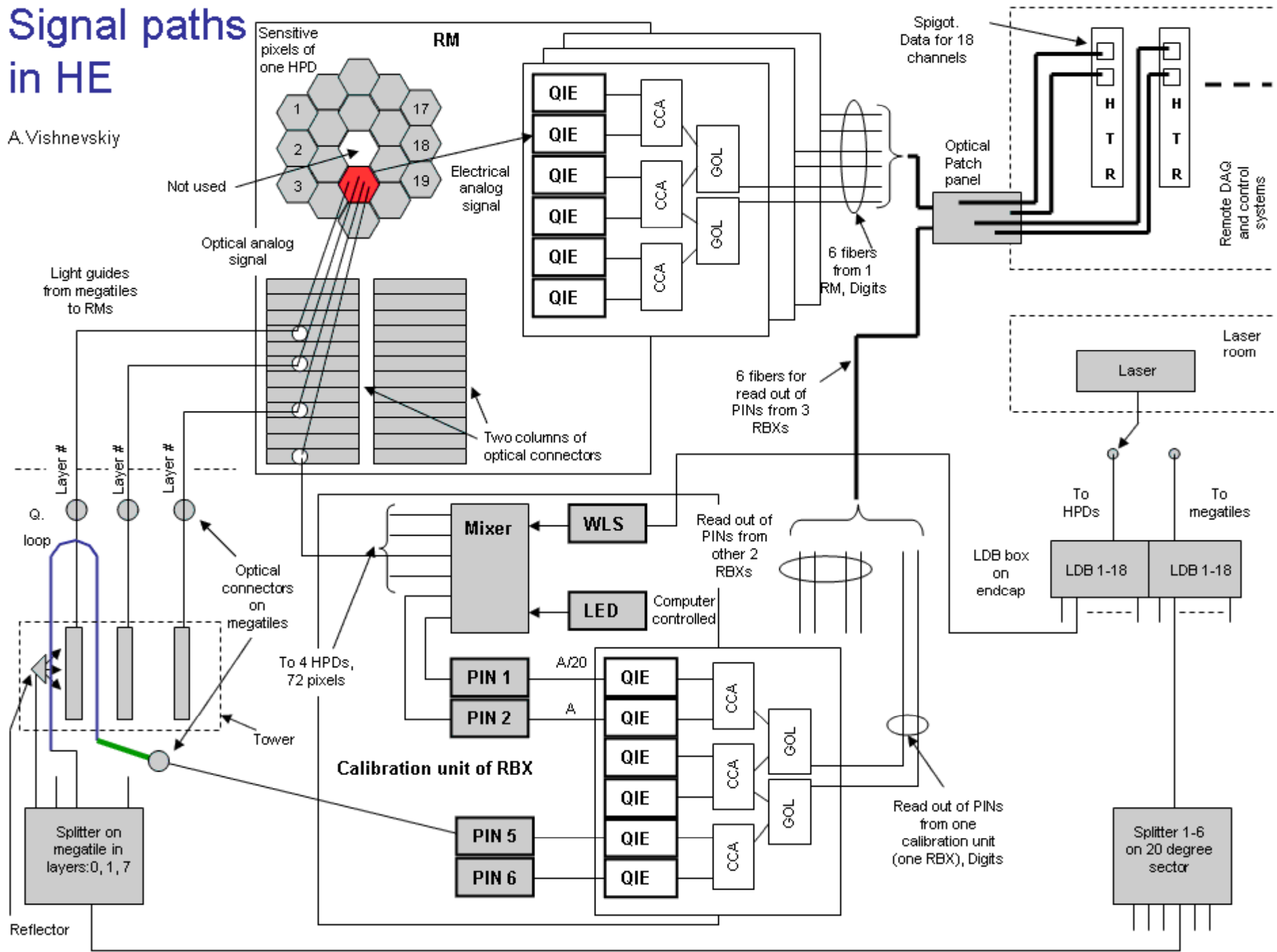
Dynamic range: 20 MeV (muon) \rightarrow 2 TeV (maximum jet energy)

- Calibration: ^{137}Cs sources in tubes, laser light, and collider data



Signal paths in HE

A. Vishnevskiy





The Higgs mechanism. Drawing 1 : To understand the Higgs mechanism, imagine that a room full of physicists quietly chattering is like space filled only with the Higgs field ...



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The Higgs mechanism. Drawing 2 : ... a well known scientist walks in, creating a disturbance as he moves across the room, and attracting a cluster of admirers with each step ...



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The Higgs mechanism. Drawing 3 : ... this increase his resistance to movement, in other words, he acquires mass, just like a particle moving through the Higgs field ...



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The Higgs mechanism. Drawing 4 : ... if a rumour crosses the room ...

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The Higgs mechanism. Drawing 5 ... it creates the same kind of clustering, but this time among the scientists themselves. In this analogy, these clusters are the Higgs particles.



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