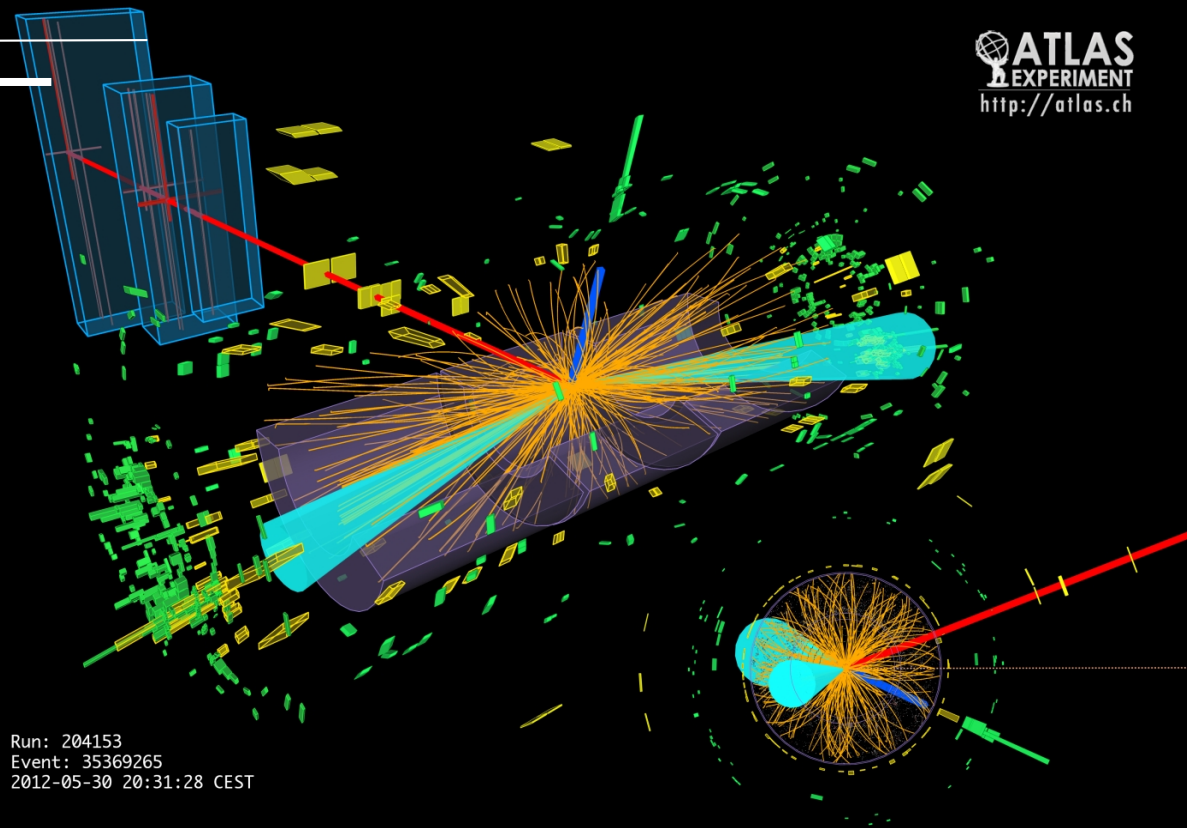


# Experiments in Particle Physics: The LHC and the ATLAS

  
ATLAS  
EXPERIMENT  
<http://atlas.ch>

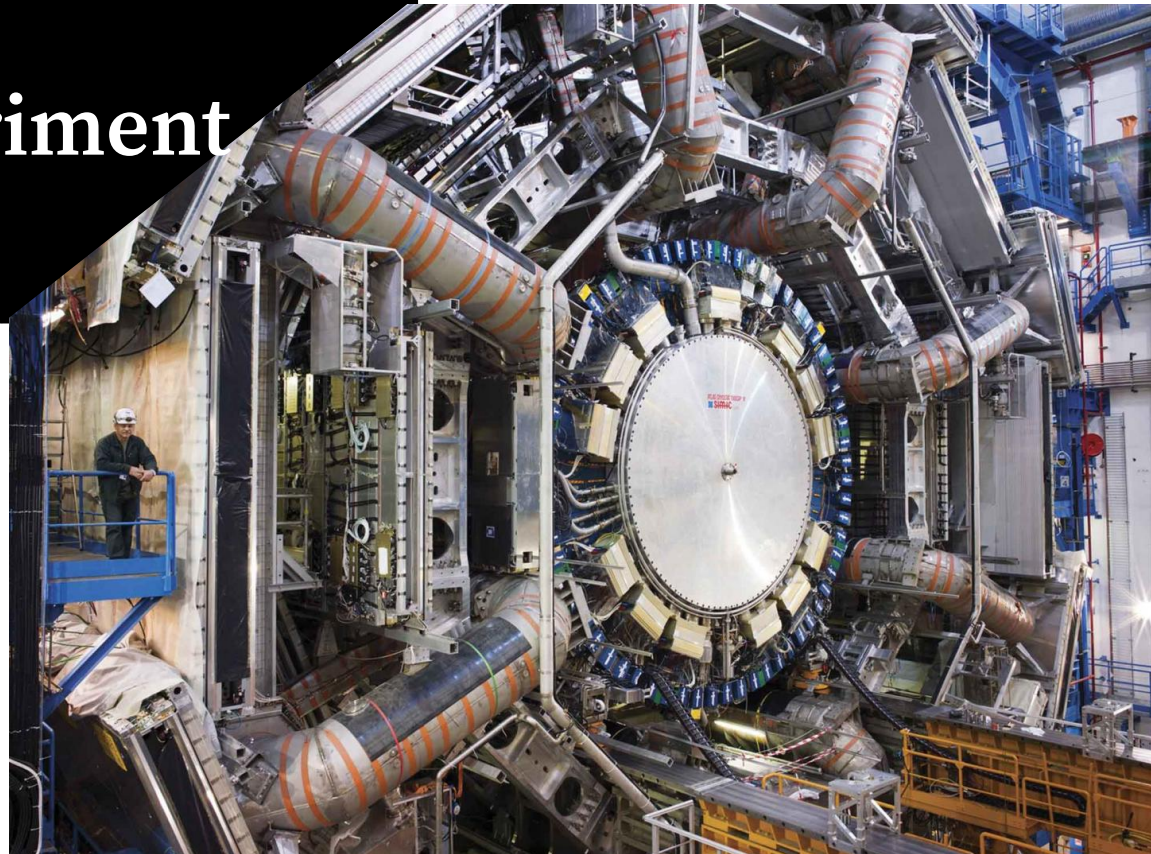


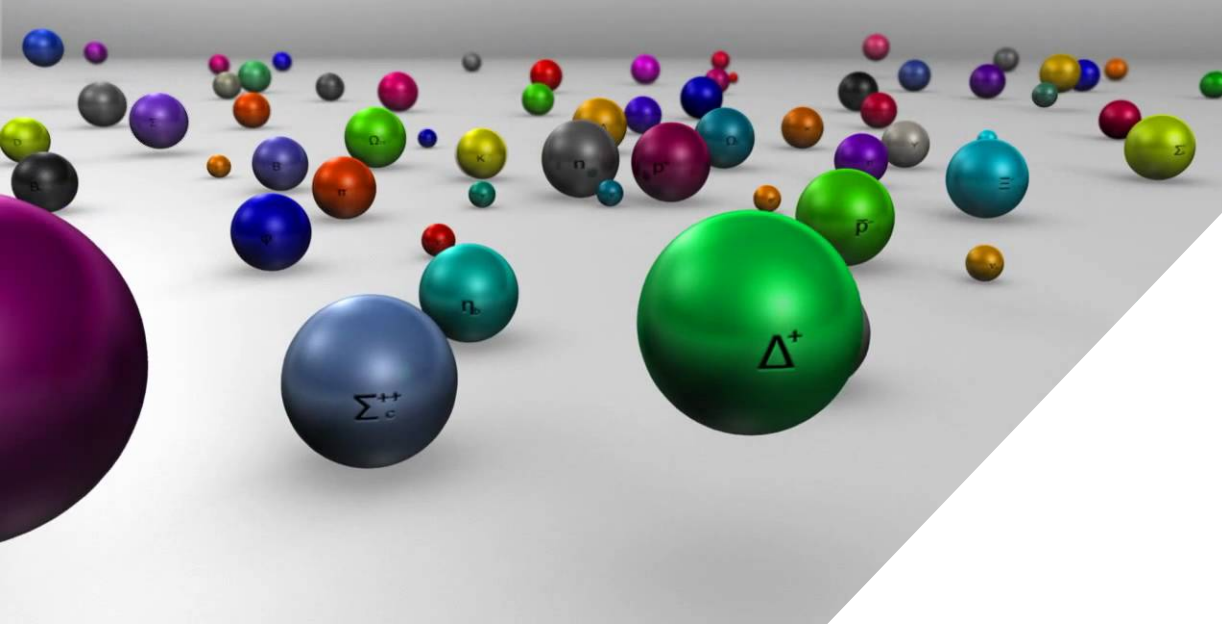
Run: 204153  
Event: 35369265  
2012-05-30 20:31:28 CEST

Archil Durglishvili  
High Energy Physics Institute of  
Tbilisi State University  
*Tbilisi, April 2017*  
[archil.durglishvili@cern.ch](mailto:archil.durglishvili@cern.ch)

# *Outline*

- Introduction
- Standard Model
- Experiments
- LHC and ATLAS experiment





# Introduction

- *What is Physics?*
- *Model building*
- *What is Matter?*



# What is Physics?

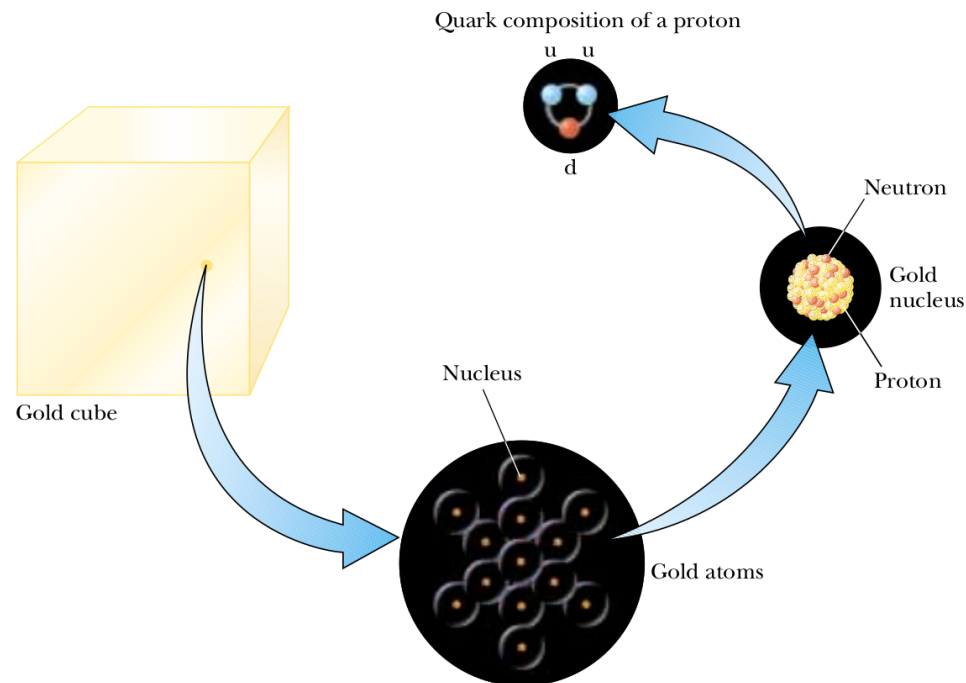
- Physics is about the **properties of natural objects**
- Physics is an **experimental** science
- Physics is about **measurable quantities**, and mathematics is the language of physics
- In physics we try to find relationships between measured quantities in terms of mathematical equations – **Physical Laws**
- Physical laws can be used to **predict** the properties of a physical object

# Model building

- If physicists cannot interact with some phenomenon directly, they often imagine a **model** for a physical system that is related to the phenomenon
- **Model** is a system of physical components
- Make predictions of the behavior of the system based on the interactions among the components of the system and/or the interaction between the system and its surrounding environment

# What is Matter?

- Need to build a model of the matter
- Early Greek philosophers were thinking that the cutting of the matter ultimately must end when it produces a particle that can no longer be cut → matter is built with *atoms*
- In Greek, *atom* means “not sliceable”



# Quarks

u up	c charm	t top
d down	s strange	b bottom

# Force Carriers

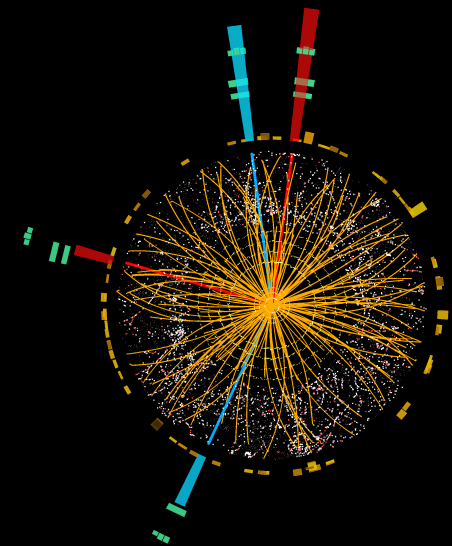
Z Z boson	$\gamma$ photon
W W boson	g gluon

H  
Higgs boson

# Leptons

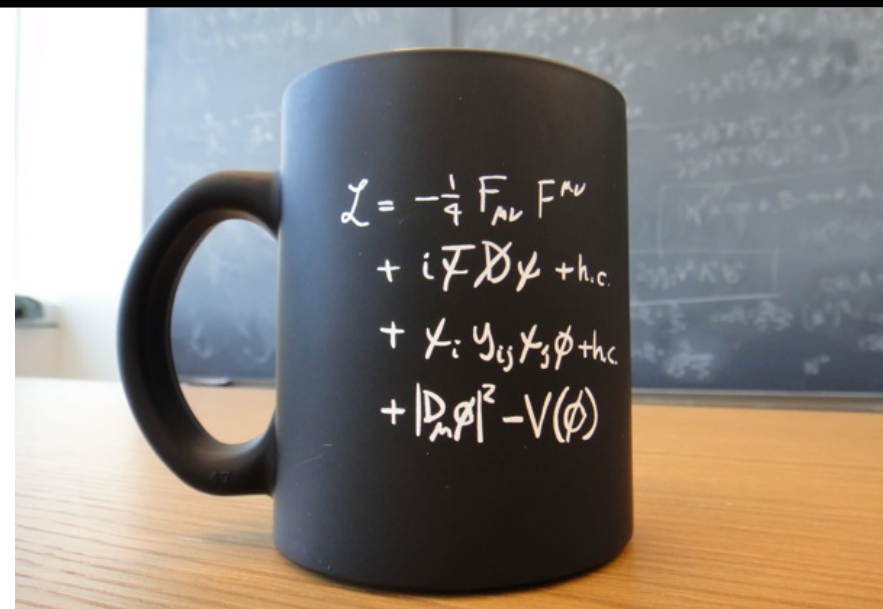
e electron	$\mu$ muon	$\tau$ tau
$\nu_e$ electron neutrino	$\nu_\mu$ muon neutrino	$\nu_\tau$ tau neutrino

# Standard Model



## Standard Model (SM)

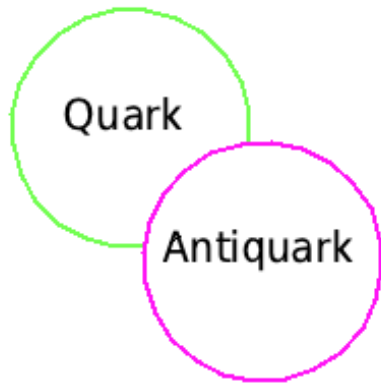
- Quantum field theory based on lagrangians
- Describes elementary blocks of the matter and fundamental forces
- We use the SM to predict experimental observations



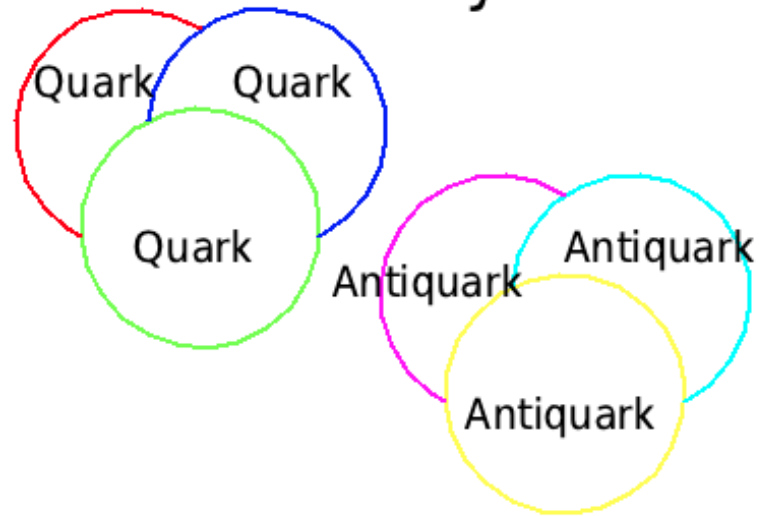
- *Leptons do not form a composite particle (no binding between them)*
- *Quarks do not exist in a free state*
- *They are held together by the strong force in a **hadron***

## Hadrons

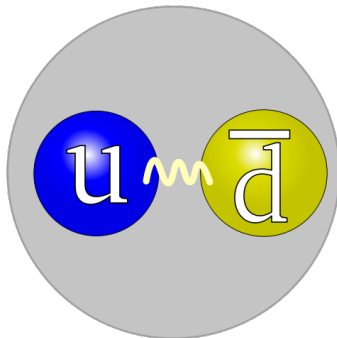
### Meson



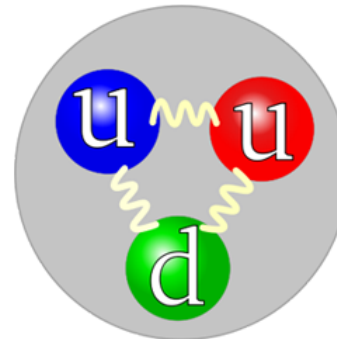
### Baryons



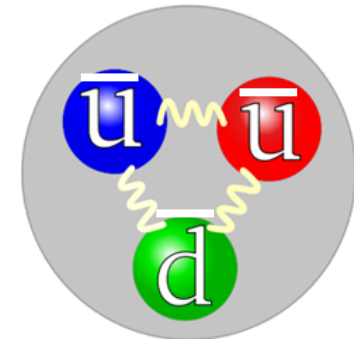
### pion



### proton



### anti-proton





# Energy and mass

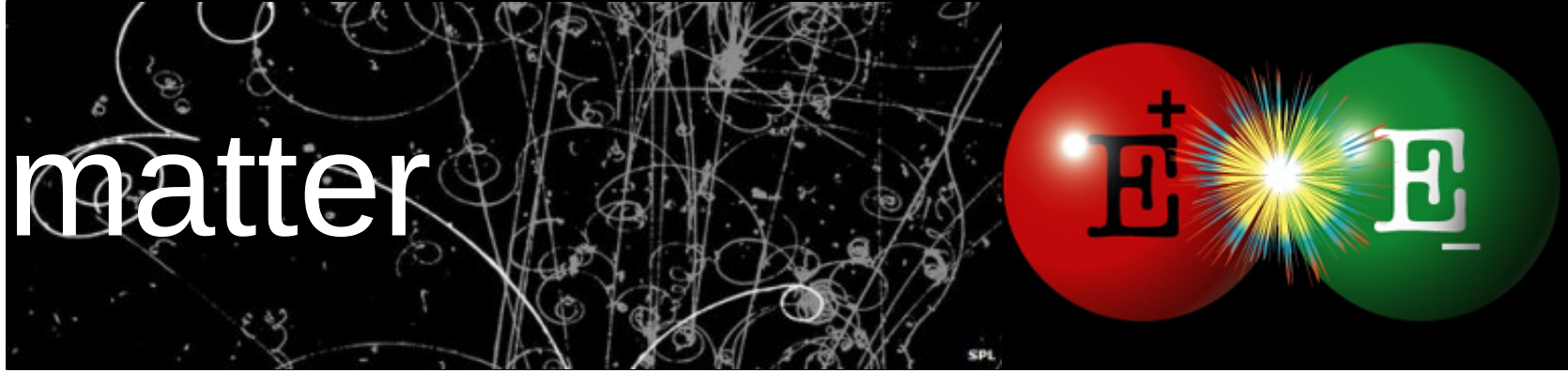
$$E=mc^2$$

## *Energy and mass in Particle Physics*

- *Energy and mass are two sides of the same coin.*
- *Mass can transform into energy and vice versa in accordance with Einstein's famous equation ( $E=mc^2$ ).*
- *Also, because of this equivalence, mass and energy can be measured with the same unit (by setting  $c=1$ ).*
- *At the scale of particle physics these are the **electronvolt** (eV) and its derivatives keV ( $10^3$  eV), MeV ( $10^6$  eV), GeV ( $10^9$  eV) and TeV ( $10^{12}$  eV)*

The definition of the electronvolt comes from the simple insight that a single electron accelerated by a potential difference of 1 volt will have a discrete amount of energy (measured in joules),  $E=qV$  where  $q$  is the charge on the electron in coulombs and  $V$  is the potential difference in volts. Hence  $1 \text{ eV} = (1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}) \times (1 \text{ V}) = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ .

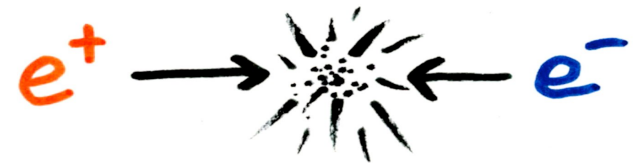
# Antimatter



Einstein's equation of motion\*:  $E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4$

Two energy solutions for the same mass;

- Matter
- Antimatter

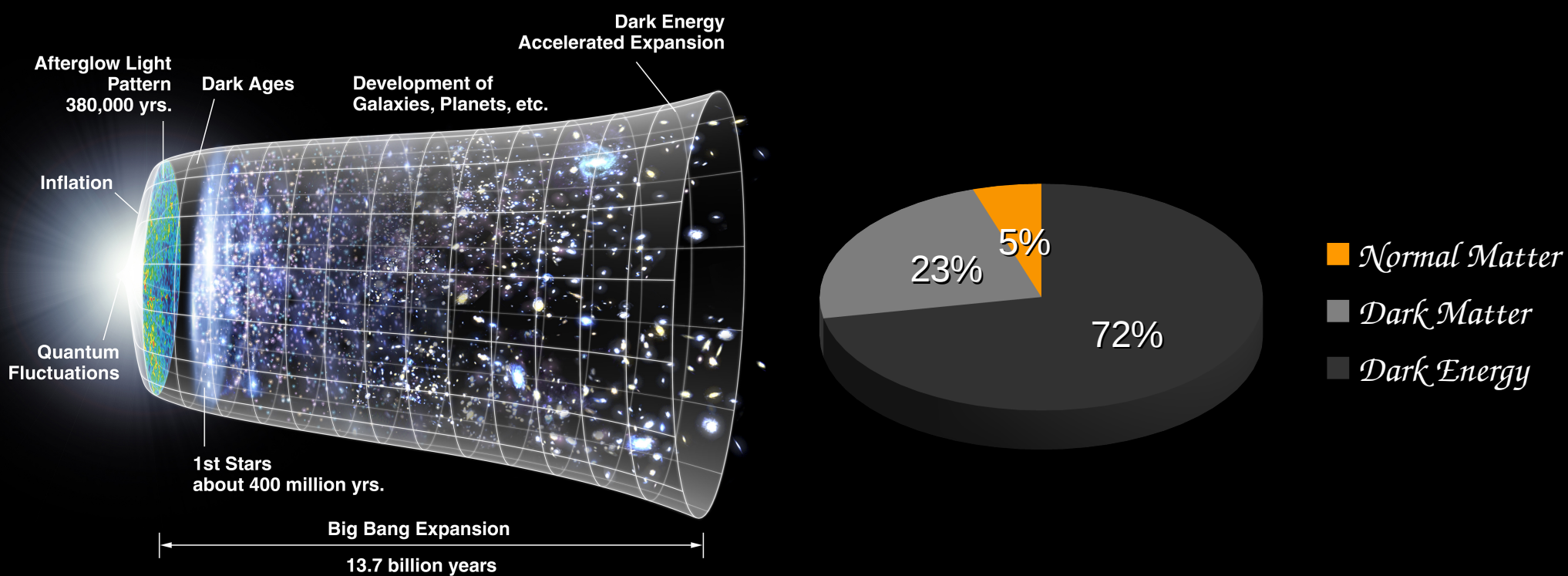


Every fermion has an antimatter version.

Same mass, opposite charge

eg. antiquark  $\bar{q}$ , antimuon  $\mu^+$ , antineutrino  $\bar{\nu}$

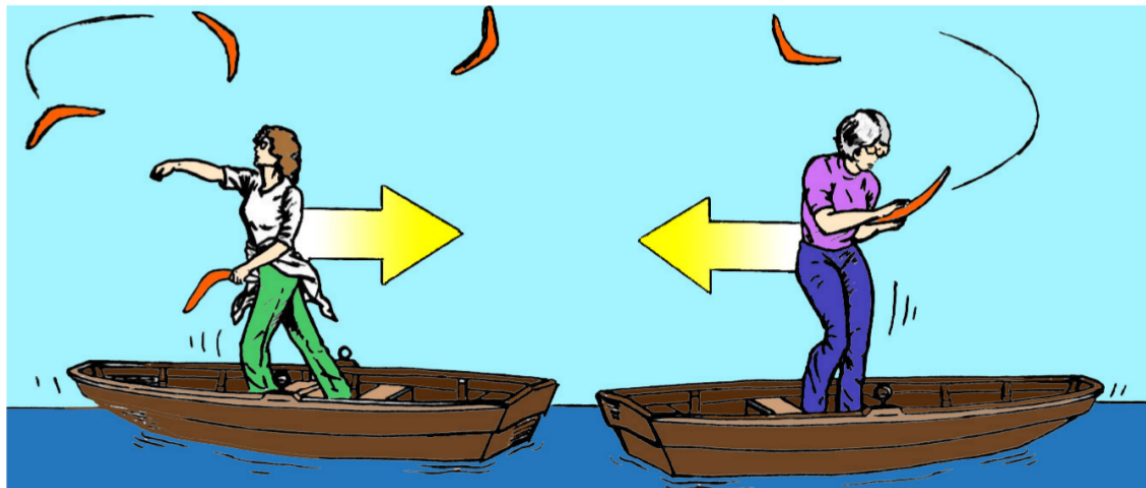
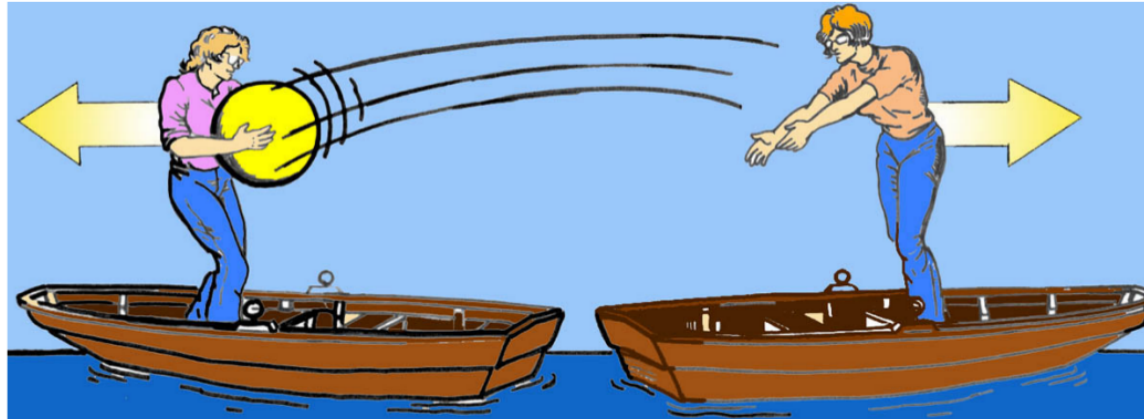
\*(and others, more famously Dirac)



- *Matter and antimatter particles are always produced as a pair*
- *The Big Bang should have created equal amounts of matter and antimatter in the early universe*
- *Everything we see from the smallest life forms on Earth to the largest stellar objects is made almost entirely of matter*
- *Comparatively, there is not much antimatter to be found*
- *One of the greatest challenges in physics is to figure out what happened to the antimatter, or why we see an asymmetry between matter and antimatter*

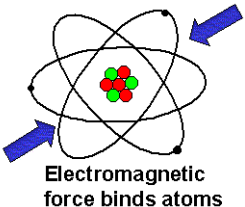
# Matter is held together by forces;

- mediated by force carrying particles (bosons; spin 1)



# Forces

Electromagnetic

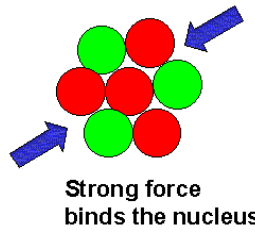


0 eV/c<sup>2</sup>  
0  
1  
photon

U(1)

Strong (QCD)

8 x

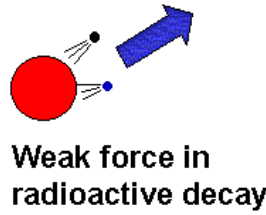


0 eV/c<sup>2</sup>  
0  
1  
gluon

SU(3)

Weak

2 x



80.4 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>  
±1  
1  
W boson

91.2 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>  
0  
1  
Z boson

SU(2)

Note:  
No gravity!!

## **Successes**

Consistent with experiment

No deviations seen

Predictions (eg Higgs)  
proven

## **Holes**

Incomplete (eg. no gravity)

Few explanations

Many ad-hoc additions to  
fit experimental data

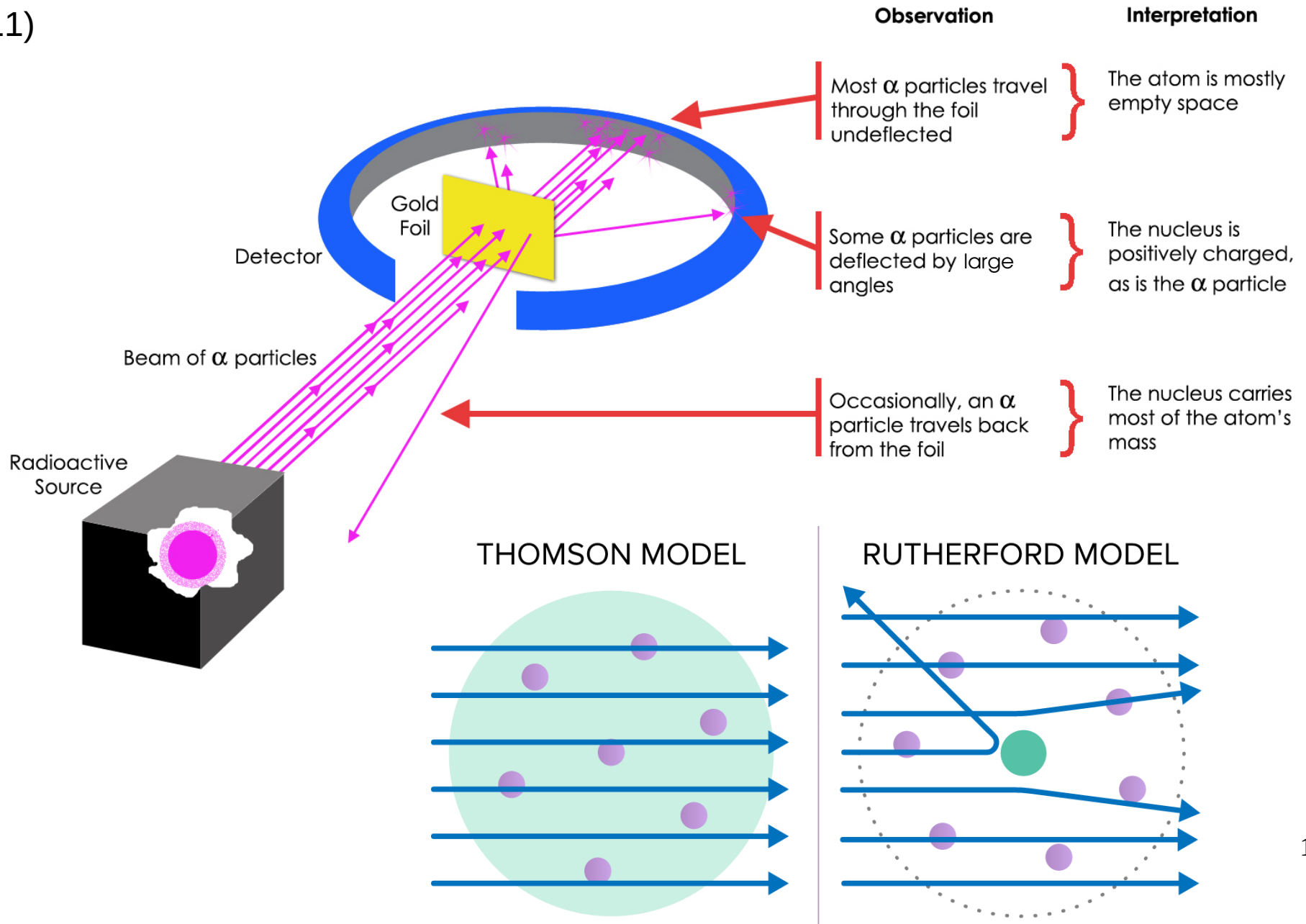
Need to find a breakdown to move forward.

**Need experiments.**



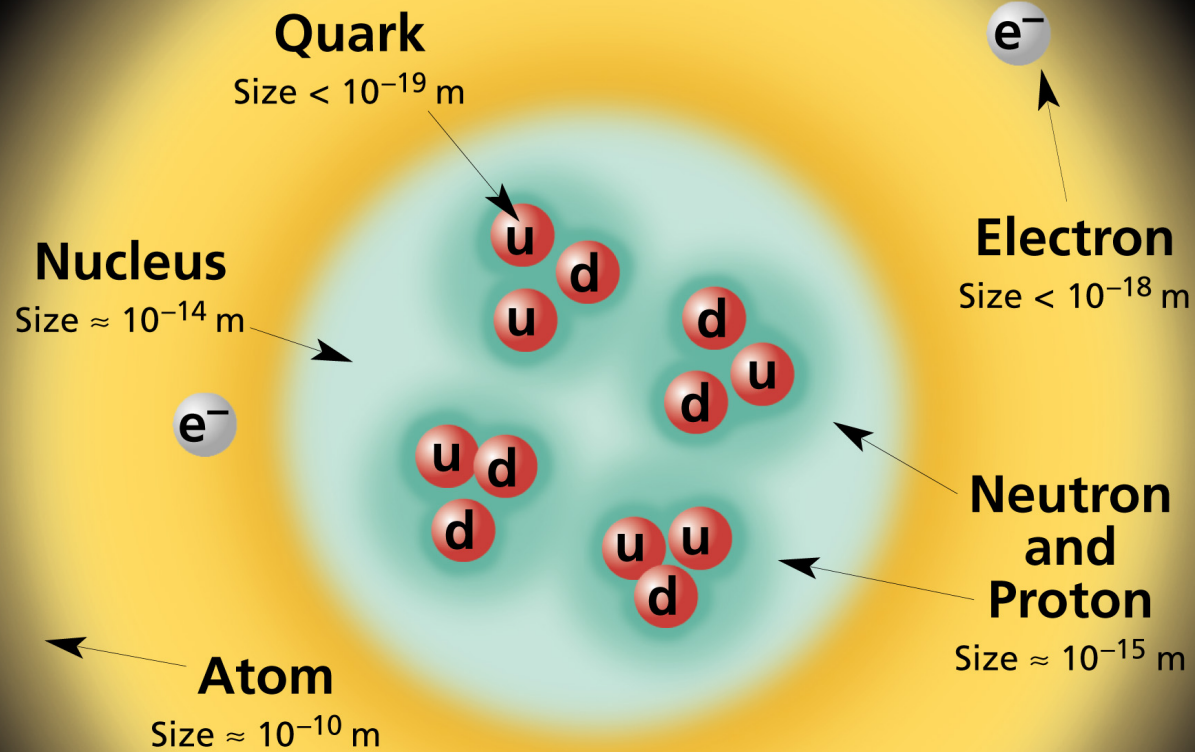
# Rutherford's Experiment

(1911)





# Structure within the Atom



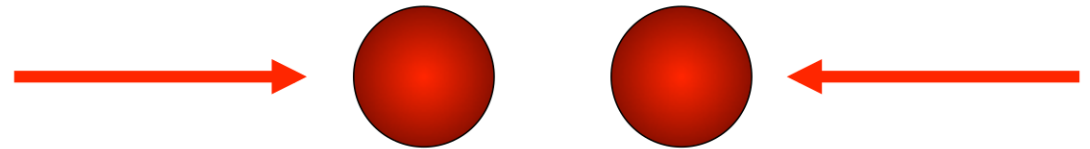
If the protons and neutrons in this picture were 10 cm across, then the quarks and electrons would be less than 0.1 mm in size and the entire atom would be about 10 km across.

# Particle accelerators

*Need a particle accelerator to*

- *produce high mass particles*
- *study processes at high energies*
- *study processes at small distances*

Beams of charged particles accelerated by electromagnetic force\*.



Centre of mass energy:  $\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{\left( \sum_i E_i^2 - \sum_i p_i^2 \right)}$

If a proton with 7 TeV energy collides to a proton at rest, then at the center of mass there is only ~115 GeV energy!

DeBroglie Wavelength:  $\lambda = \frac{hc}{pc}$

where  $hc = 1239.84 \text{ eV nm}$  and  $pc$  is expressed in electron volts.

$\lambda \sim 10^{-18} m$  at TeV scale energies

## Linear

No bremsstrahlung

Long (for high energy)

“one shot” accelerator

## Circular

Bremsstrahlung

Strong magnets needed to maintain circular beam path

Long beam lifetime; many revolutions, many collisions.

Protons vs. electrons

$$d\vec{p}/dt = q\vec{E} + q[\vec{v}\vec{B}]$$

$$E_{\text{kin}} = qU$$

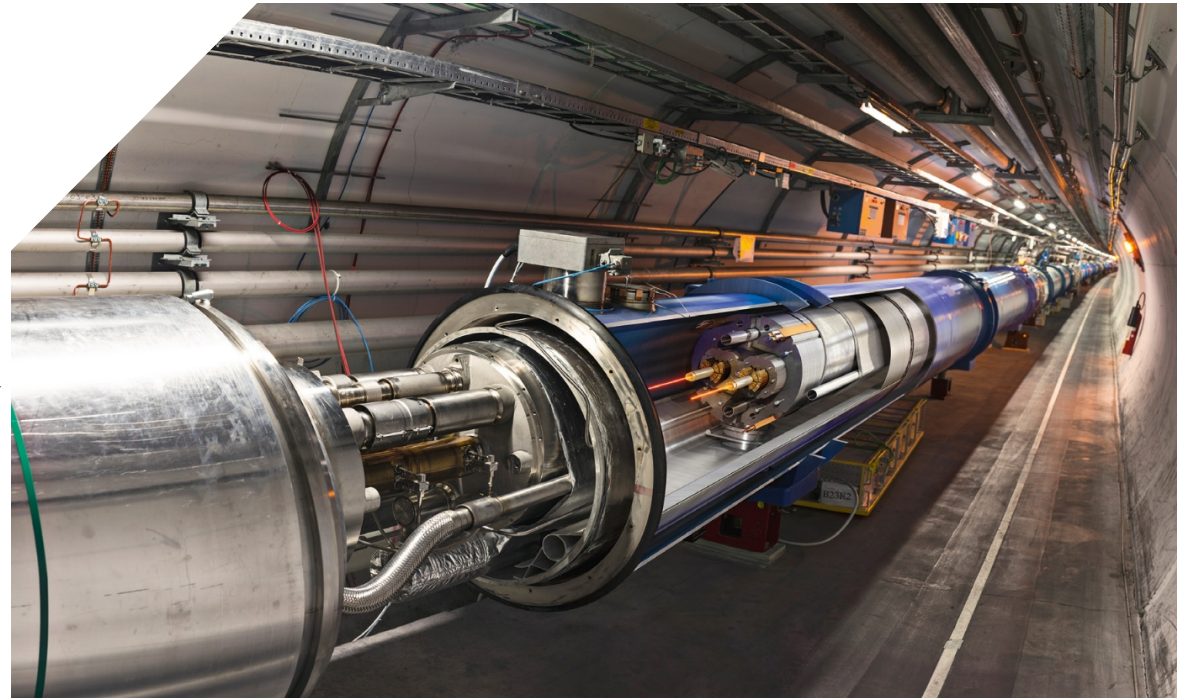
Kinetic energy of a proton (K)	Speed (%c)	Accelerator
50 MeV	31.4	Linac 2
1.4 GeV	91.6	PS Booster
25 GeV	99.93	PS
450 GeV	99.9998	SPS
7 TeV	99.9999991	LHC

Relationship between kinetic energy and speed of a proton in the CERN machines. The rest mass of the proton is  $0.938\text{ GeV}/c^2$

- *The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's largest and most powerful particle accelerator.*
- *The LHC consists of a 27-kilometre ring of superconducting magnets with a number of accelerating structures to boost the energy of the particles along the way.*

# The Large Hadron Collider

- *Inside the accelerator, two high-energy particle beams travel at close to the speed of light before they are made to collide.*
- *The beams travel in opposite directions in separate beam pipes – two tubes kept at ultrahigh vacuum.*
- *The LHC designed to accelerate particle beams to the energy of 7 TeV.*



# Large Hadron Collider

Lake of Geneva

CMS

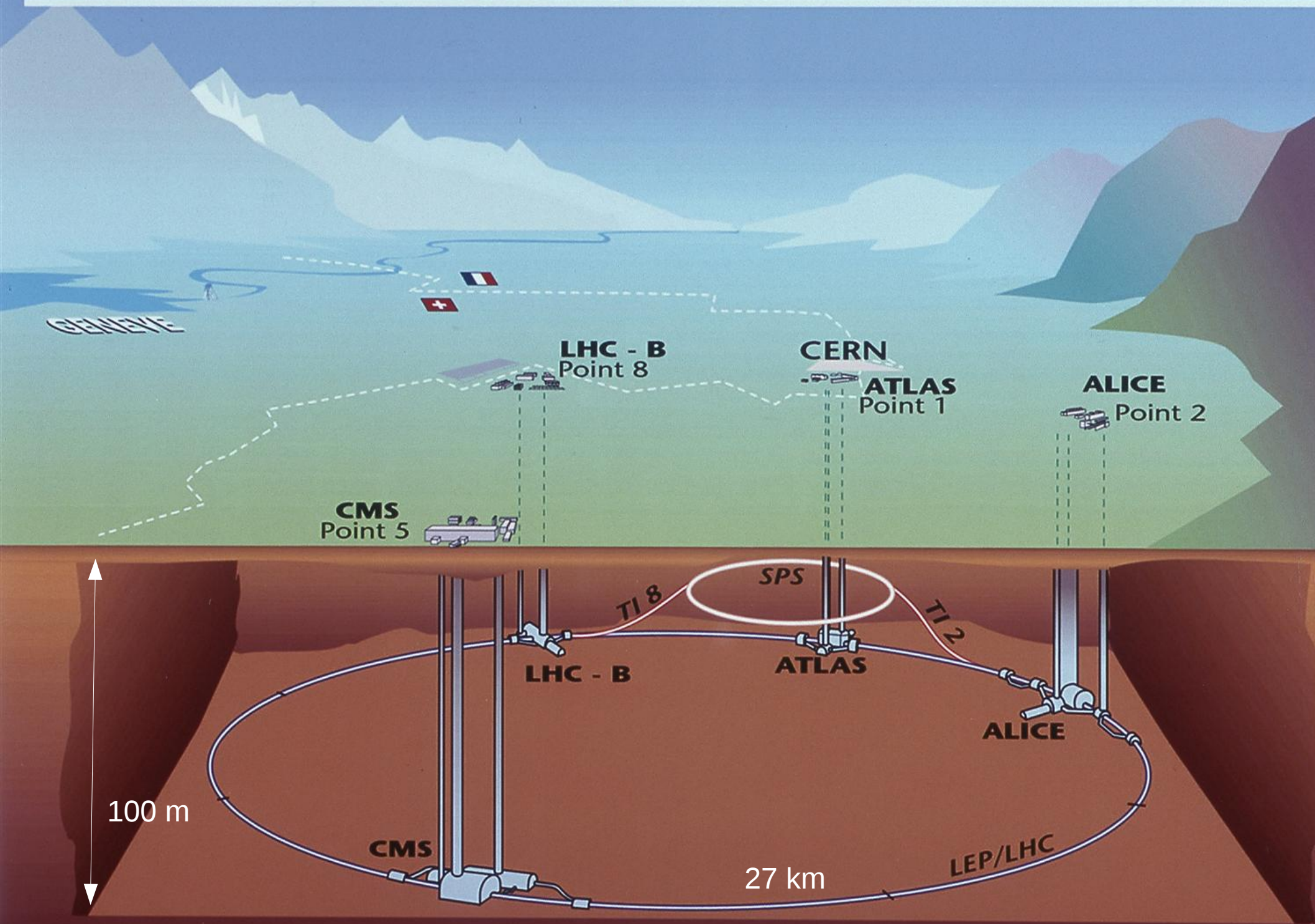
LHCb

ALICE

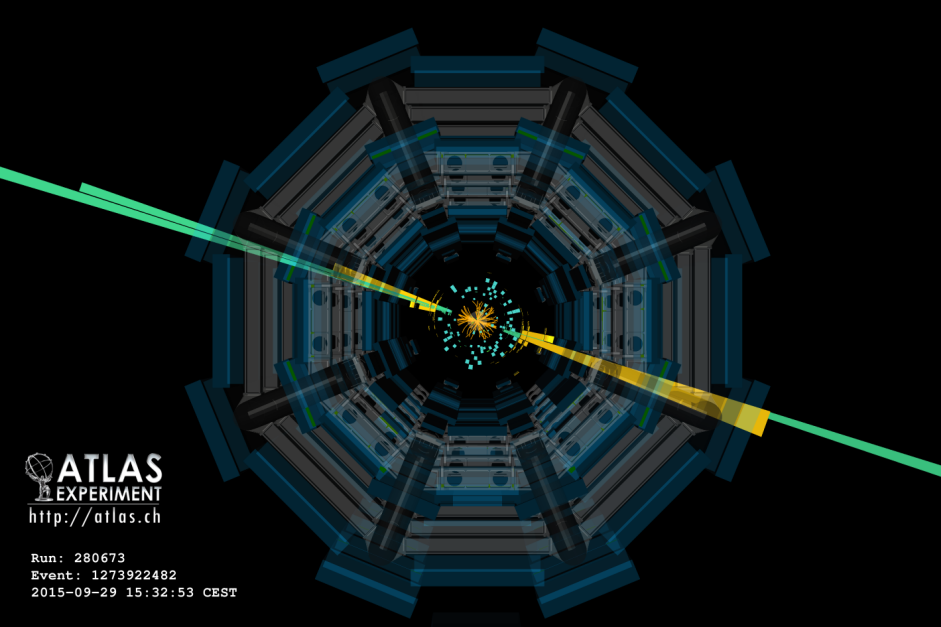
ATLAS



# Overall view of the LHC experiments.







ATLAS  
EXPERIMENT  
<http://atlas.ch>

Run: 280673  
Event: 1273922482  
2015-09-29 15:32:53 CEST

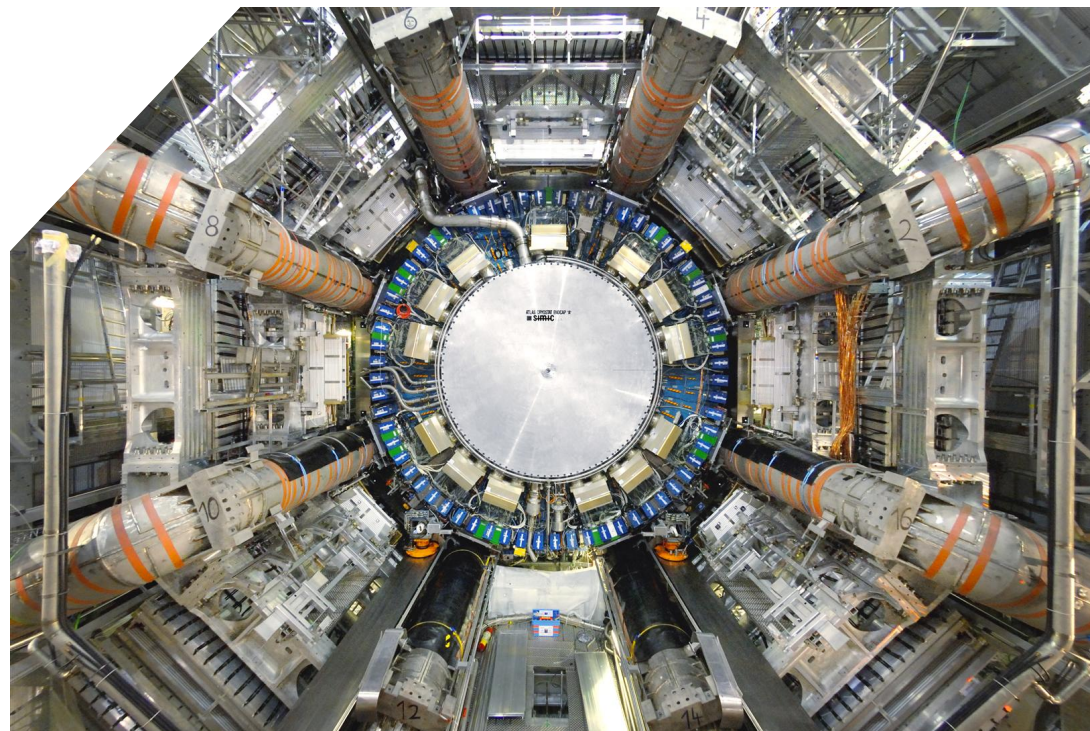
- *ATLAS is one of the four major experiments at the LHC at CERN.*
- *It is designed to exploit the full discovery potential and the huge range of physics opportunities that the LHC provides.*

# The ATLAS experiment

*Some of the key questions that ATLAS addresses are:*

- *What are the basic building blocks of matter?*
- *What are the forces that govern their interactions?*
- *What happened to antimatter?*
- *What is "dark matter"?*
- *What was the early universe like and how will it evolve?*
- *How does gravity fit in?*

*The search for the unknown*





# The ATLAS Collaboration



- *The ATLAS Collaboration comprises 5000 members from about 180 institutions around the world, representing 38 countries from all the world's populated continents.*
- *It is one of the largest scientific collaborative efforts ever assembled.*

## Georgians in the ATLAS Collaboration:

**Physicists** from two institutes of Tbilisi State University

- High Energy Physics Institute
- Andronikashvili Institute of Physics

and **engineers** from

- Georgian Technical University

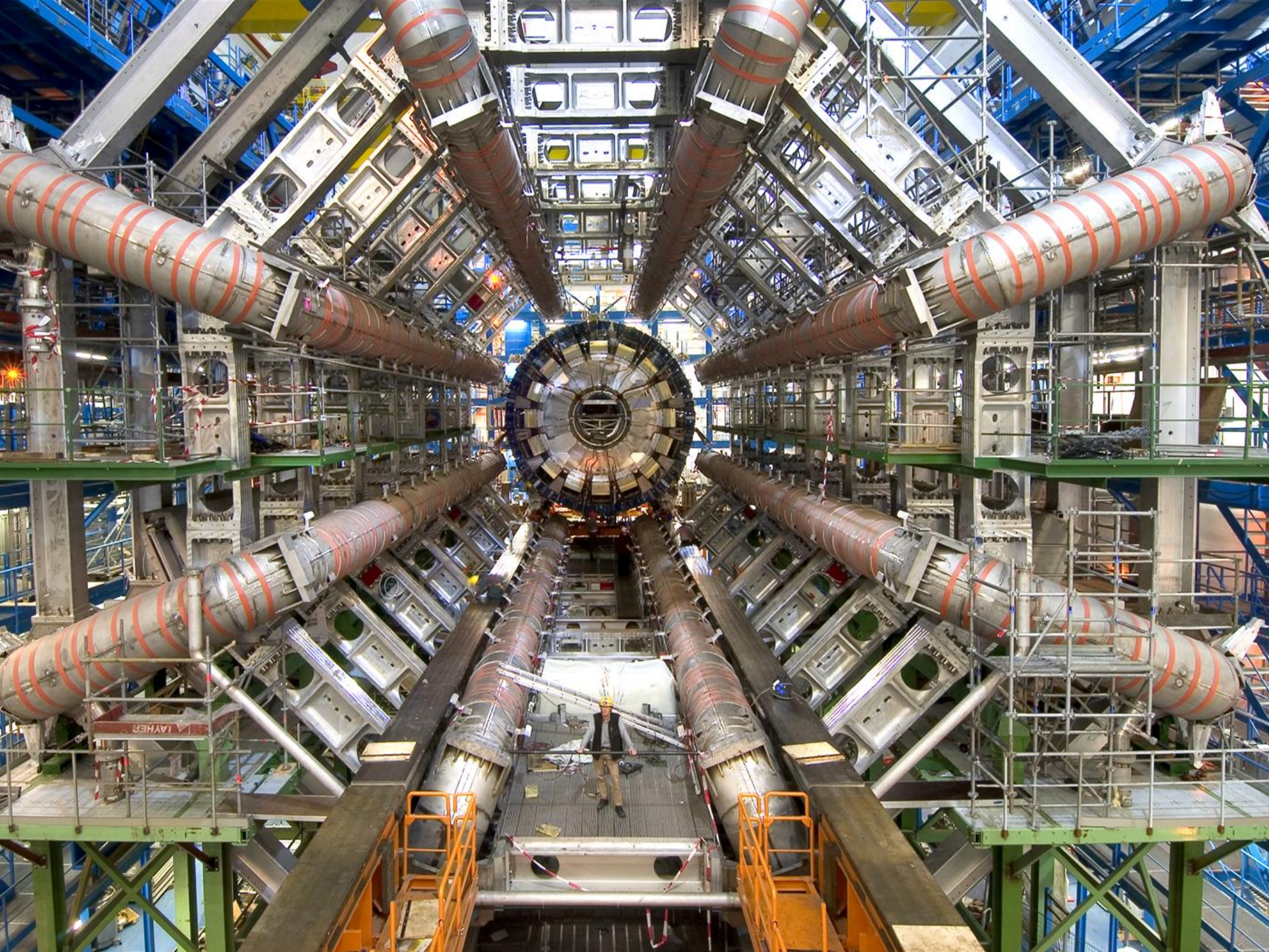
are participating at the ATLAS experiment



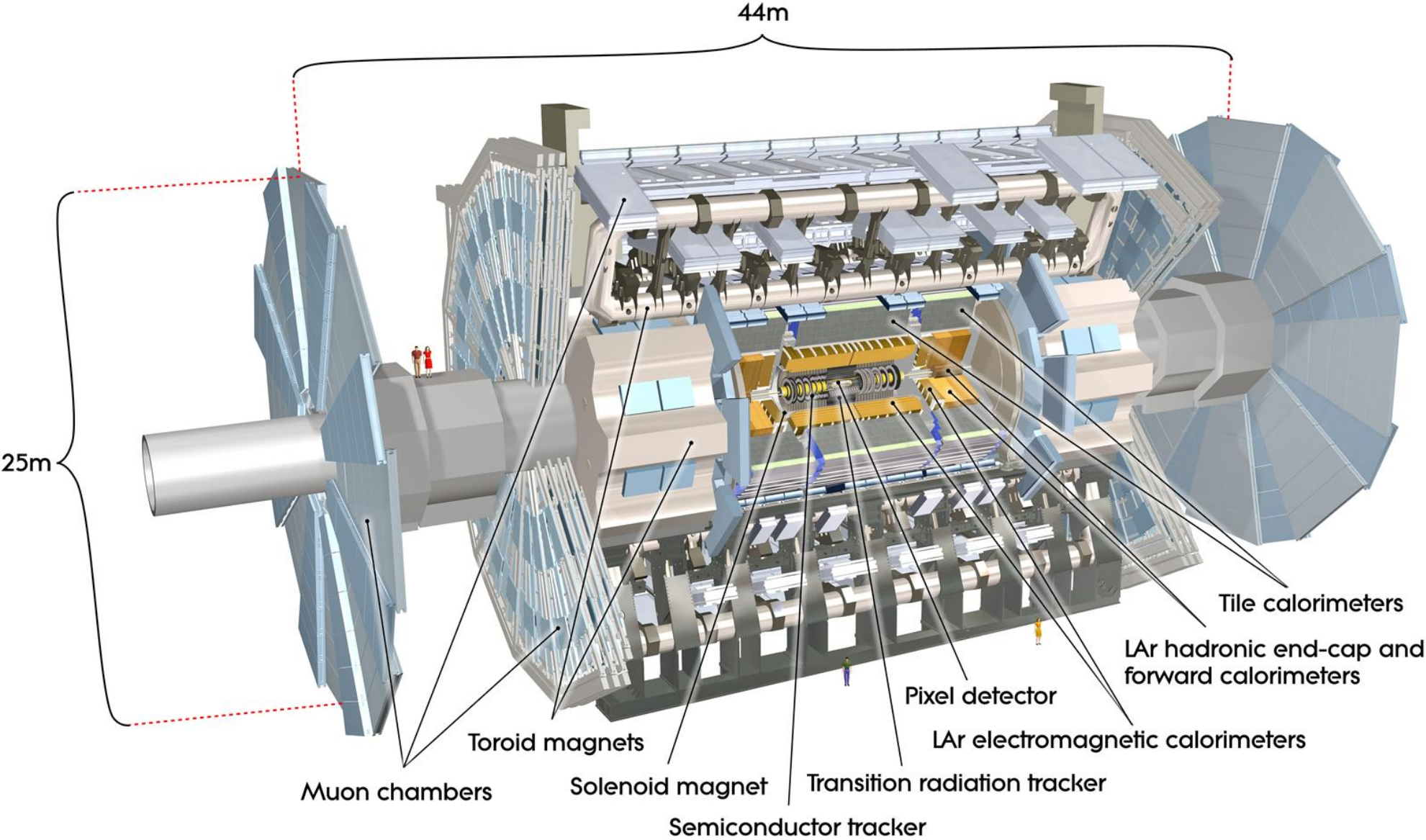
Physics Analysis/Detector Tasks



Detector Software Development



# ATLAS Detector



*Weight ~ 7000 tonnes*

## Inner Detector



Measures the momentum of each charged particle

## Muon Spectrometer



Identifies and measures the momenta of muons

## Trigger and Data Acquisition System



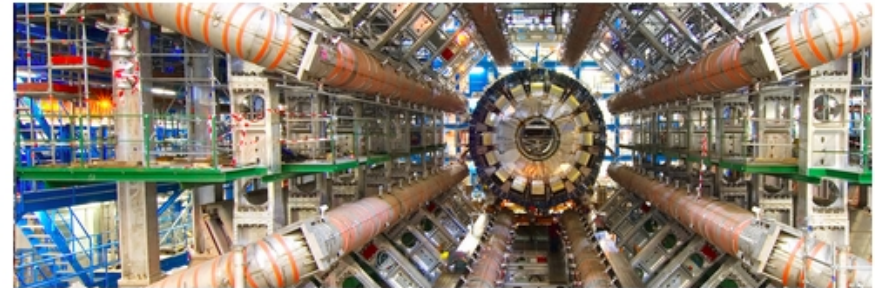
A specialised multi-level computing system, which selects physics events with distinguishing characteristics

## Calorimeter



Measures energies carried by neutral and charged particles

## Magnet System

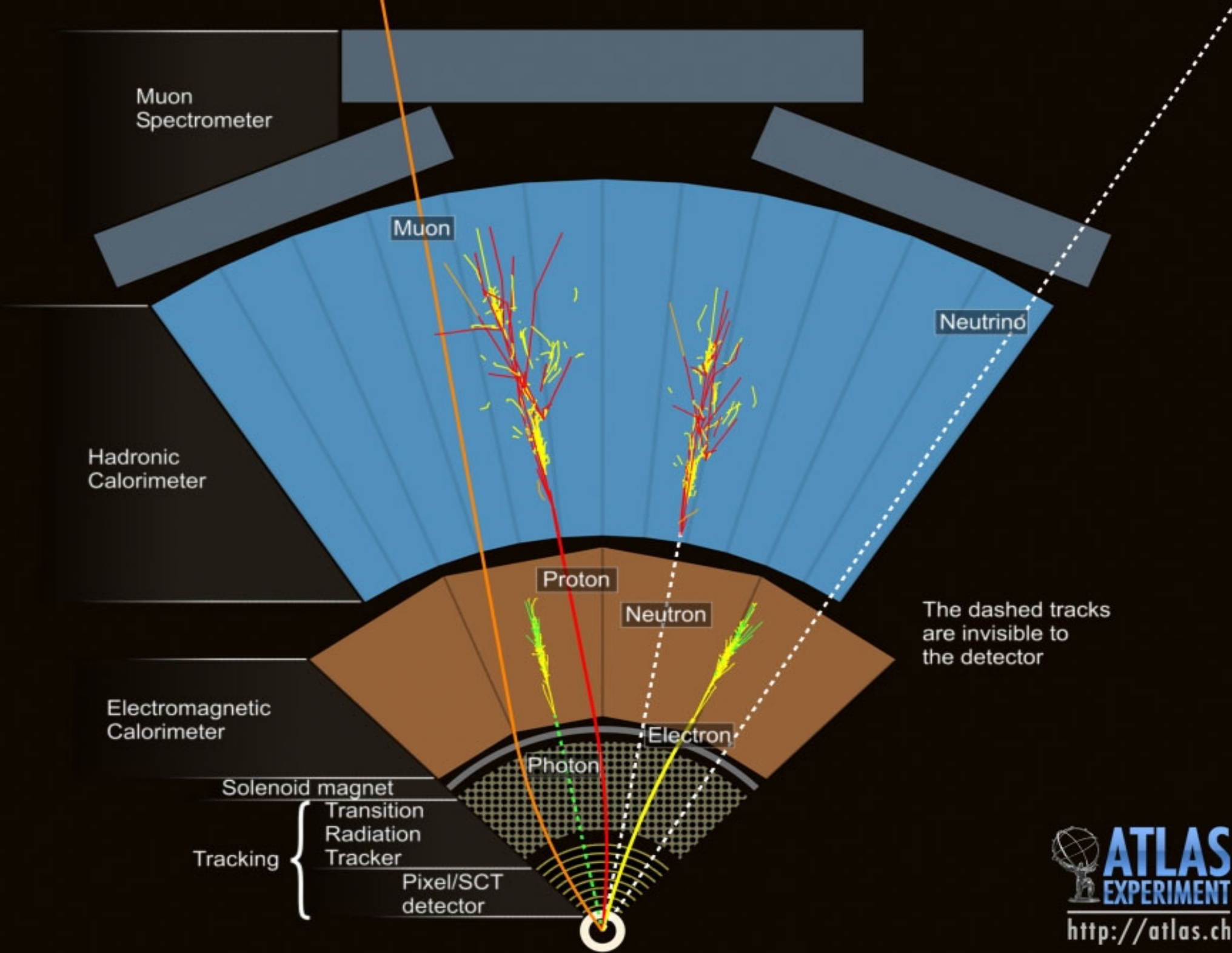


Bends the trajectories of each charged particle to allow the measurement of its momentum

## Computing System



Developing and improving computing software used to store, process and analyse vast amounts of collision data at 100 computing centres worldwide



Muon Spectrometer

Muon

Neutrino

Hadronic Calorimeter

Proton

Neutron

The dashed tracks are invisible to the detector

Electromagnetic Calorimeter

Electron

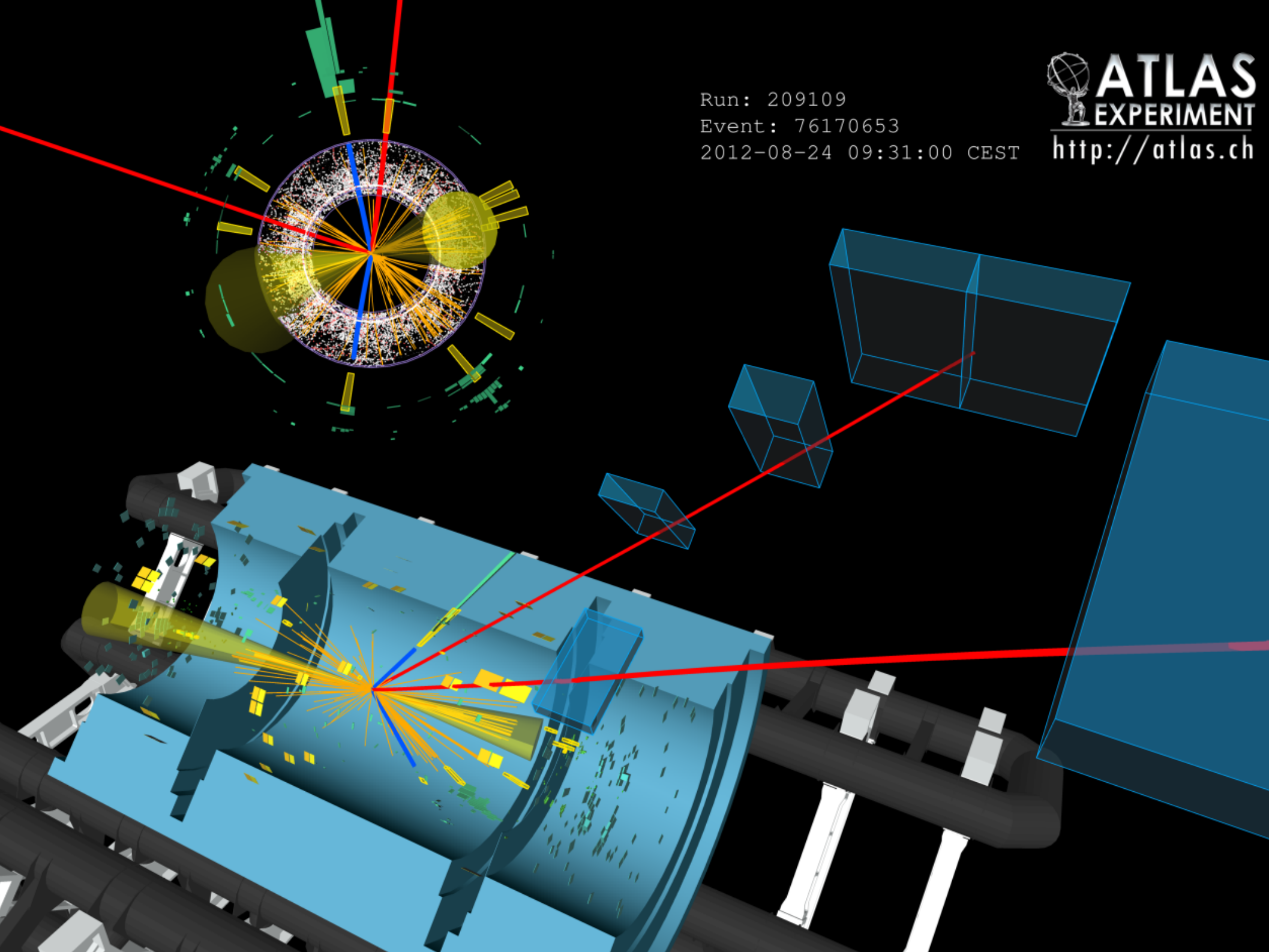
Photon

Solenoid magnet  
 Tracking { Transition Radiation Tracker  
 Pixel/SCT detector

Run: 209109

Event: 76170653

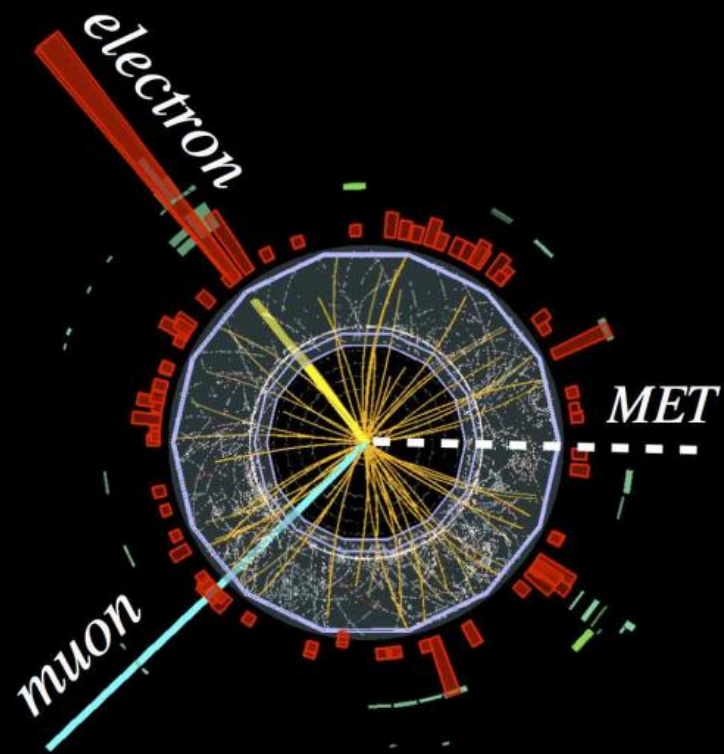
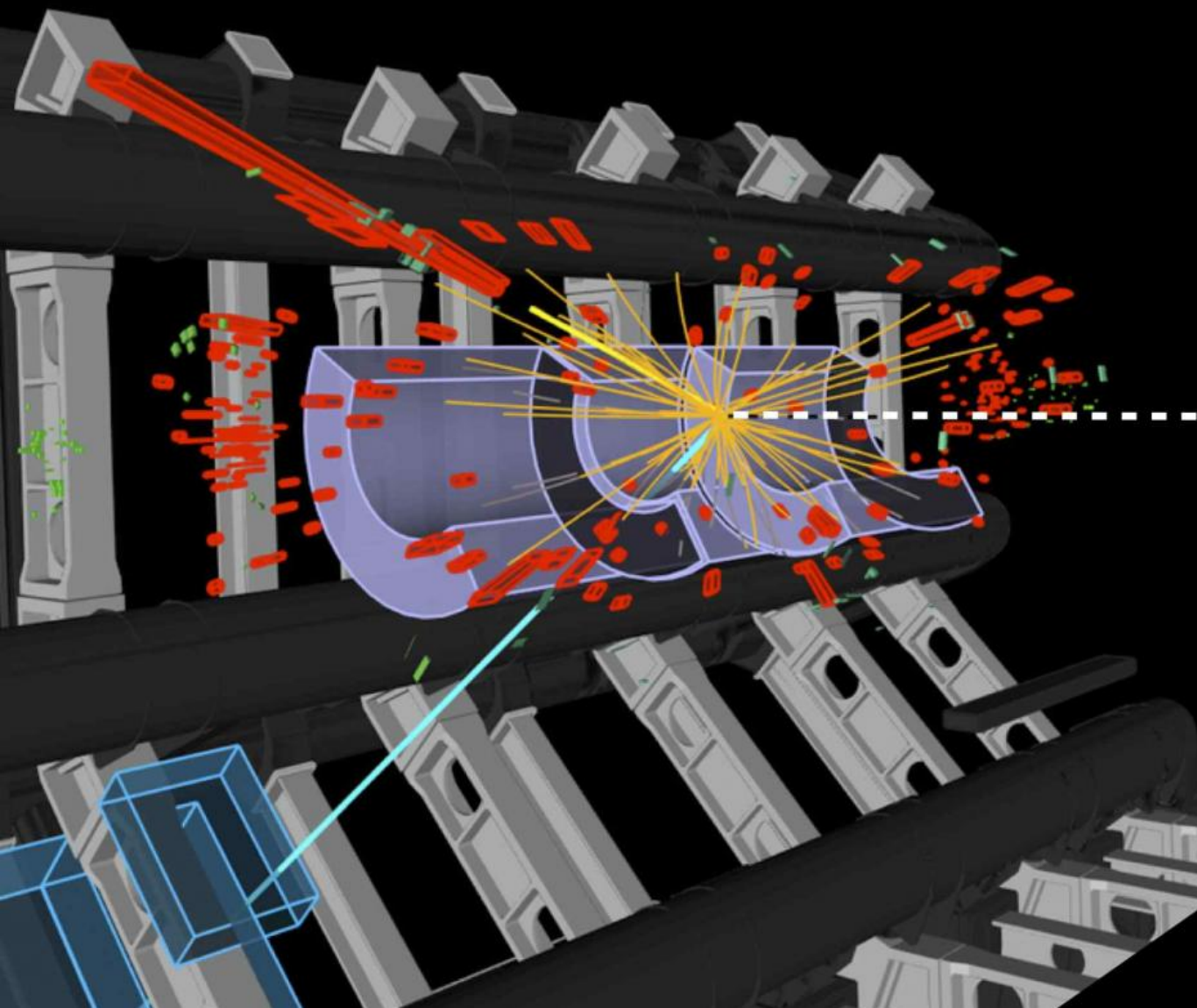
2012-08-24 09:31:00 CEST



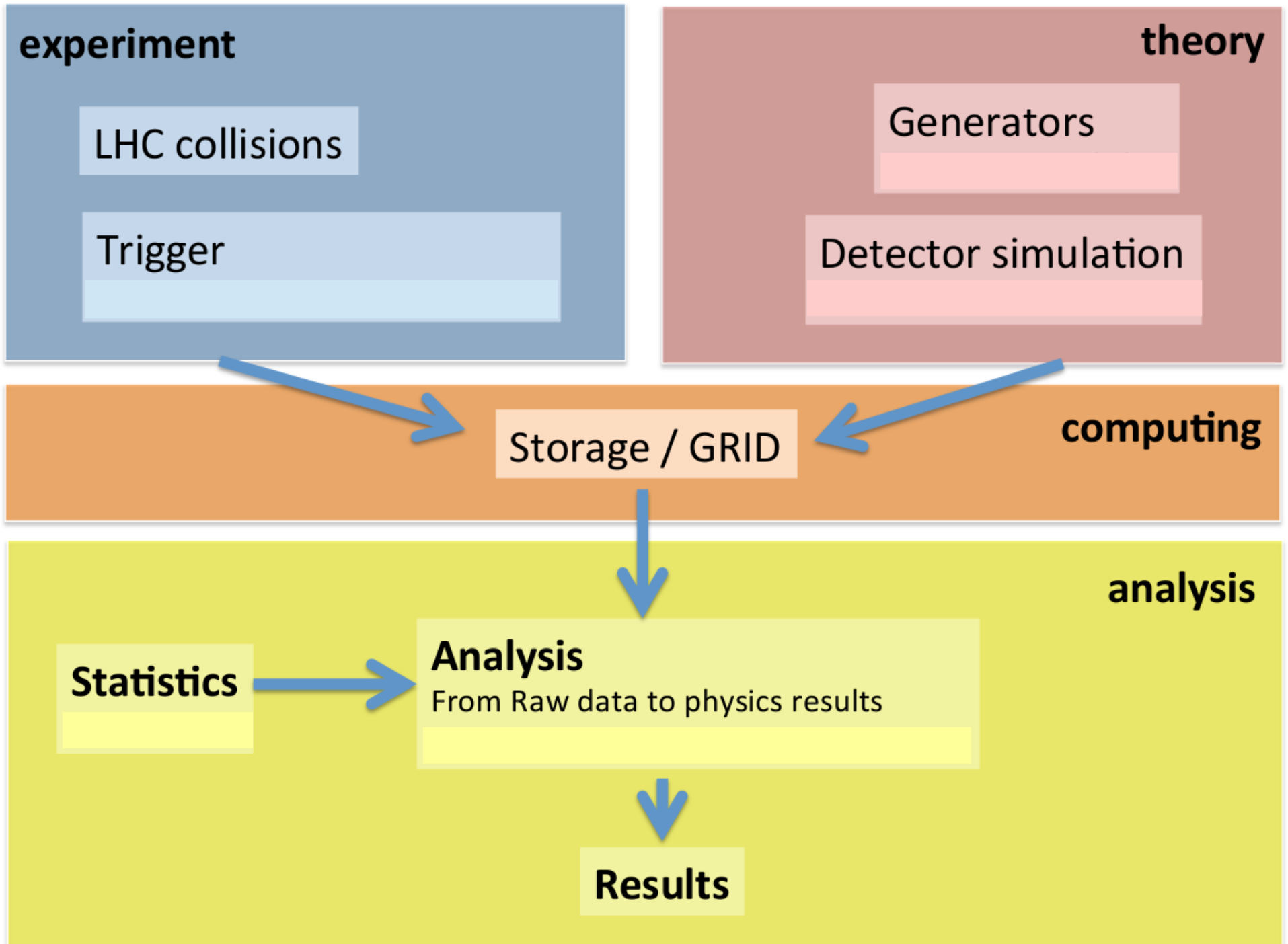
(a)  $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$  candidate and no jets

*Longitudinal view*

*Transverse view*



Run 189483, Ev. no. 90659667  
Sep. 19, 2011, 10:11:20 CEST





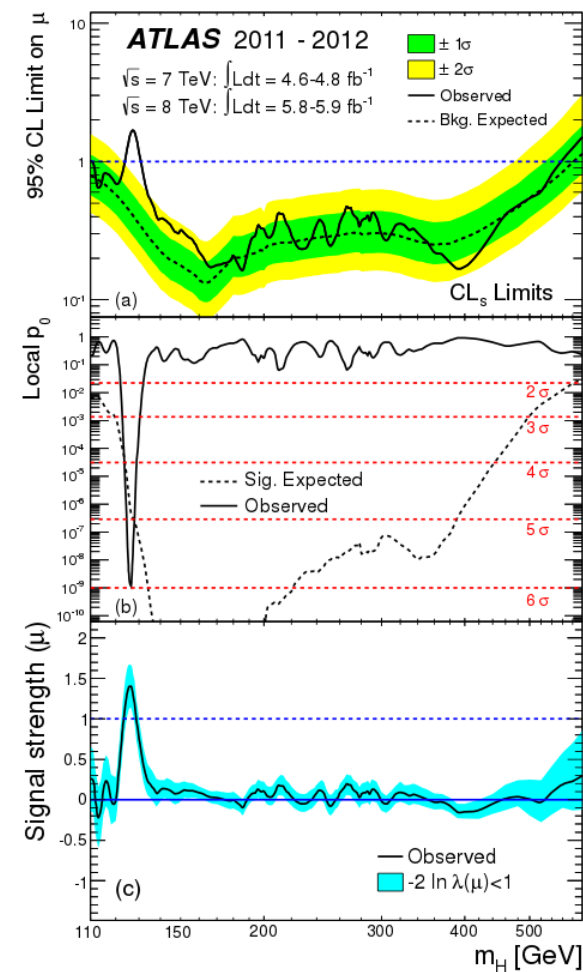
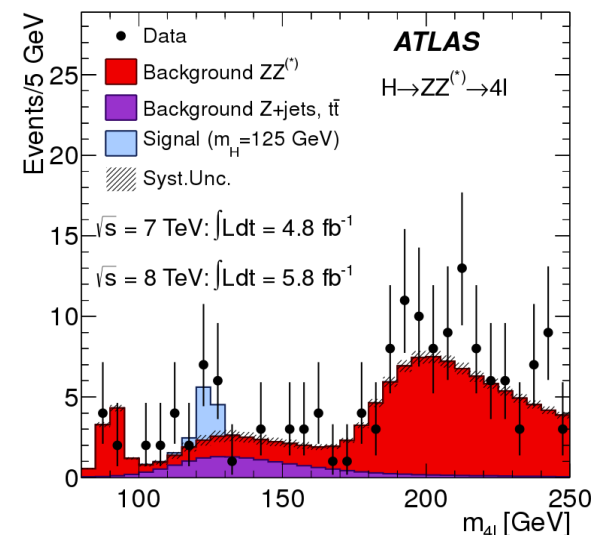
# Observation of a New Particle in the Search for the Standard Model Higgs Boson with the ATLAS Detector at the LHC

The ATLAS Collaboration

This paper is dedicated to the memory of our ATLAS colleagues who did not live to see the full impact and significance of their contributions to the experiment.

## Abstract

A search for the Standard Model Higgs boson in proton-proton collisions with the ATLAS detector at the LHC is presented. The datasets used correspond to integrated luminosities of approximately  $4.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$  in 2011 and  $5.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  in 2012. Individual searches in the channels  $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$ ,  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  and  $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$  in the 8 TeV data are combined with previously published results of searches for  $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)}$ ,  $WW^{(*)}$ ,  $b\bar{b}$  and  $\tau^+\tau^-$  in the 7 TeV data and results from improved analyses of the  $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$  and  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  channels in the 7 TeV data. Clear evidence for the production of a neutral boson with a measured mass of  $126.0 \pm 0.4 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.4 \text{ (sys)} \text{ GeV}$  is presented. This observation, which has a significance of 5.9 standard deviations, corresponding to a background fluctuation probability of  $1.7 \times 10^{-9}$ , is compatible with the production and decay of the Standard Model Higgs boson.



# *Conclusions*

- Particle Physics describes the smallest structures in the universe
- Theory: The Standard Model works fabulously well
- Many big mysteries to solve
- The ATLAS continues to explore the 14 TeV frontier

