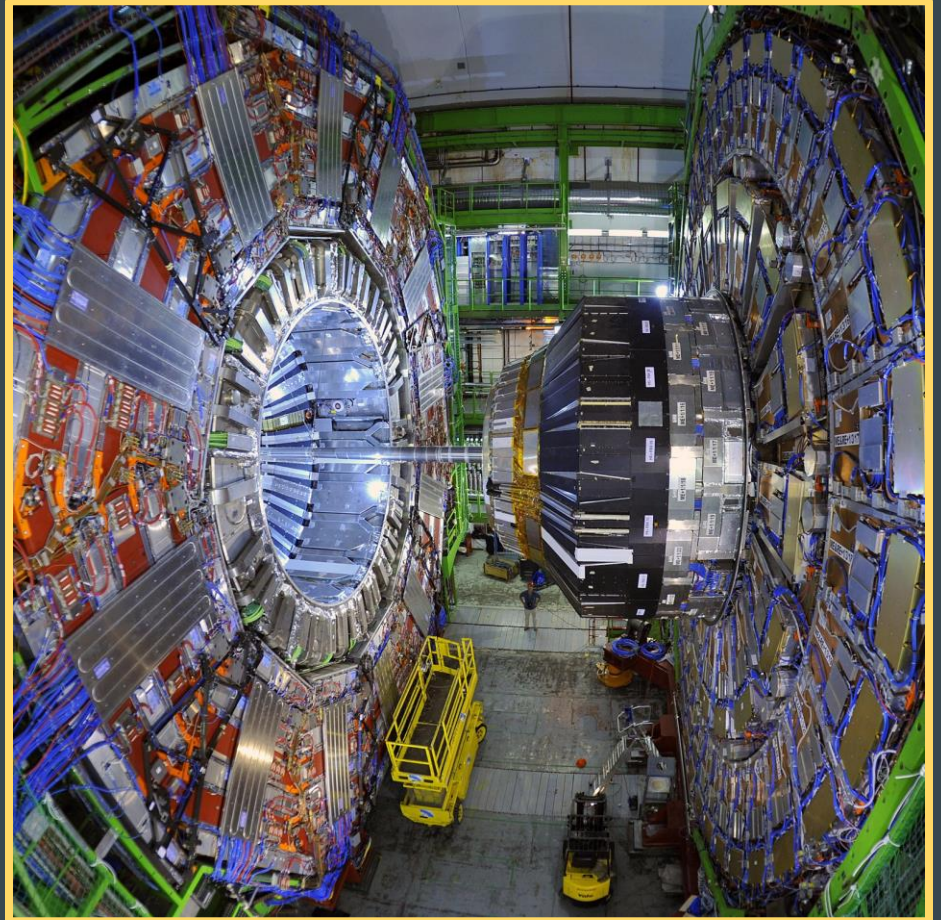


Particle Detectors

Bishakha Banerjee
Danelix Cordero-Rosario
Elīna Neilande
Hannes Stoppel
Philippe Kobel

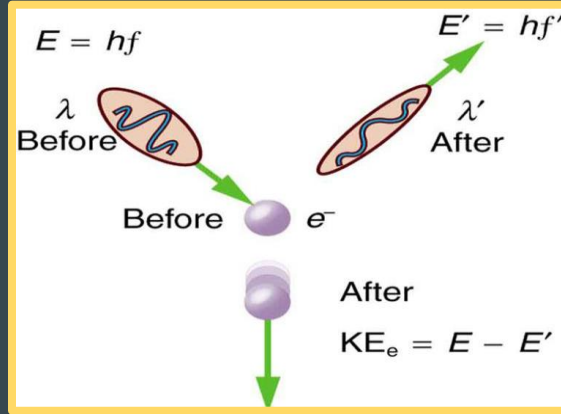
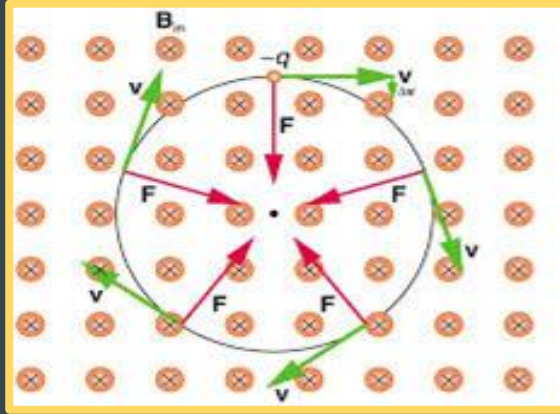


Detectors are fascinating for they
MAKE VISIBLE the INVISIBLE

- *Focus Group 8*

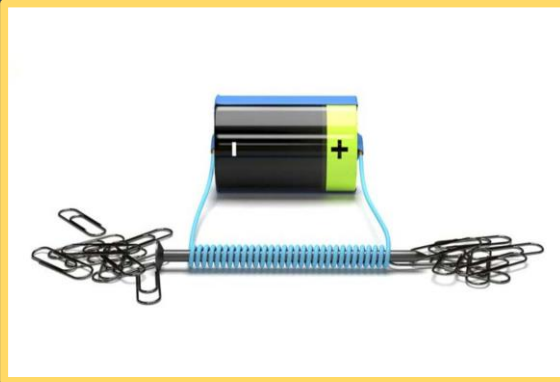
Curriculum & classroom connections

Magnetic
Forces



Momentum
& Energy

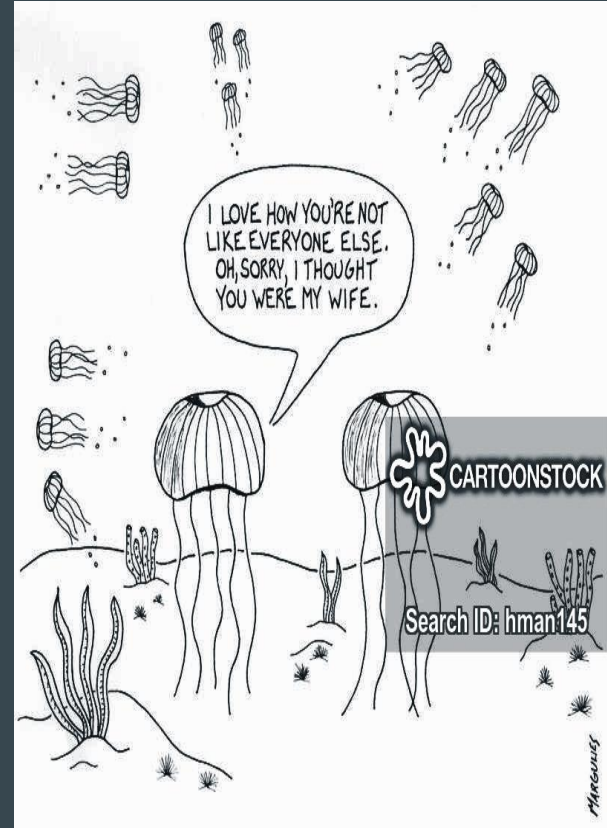
Electro-
magnet



Technology

Students need to understand in before:

- electromagnetic fields
- the right-hand rule of forces
- what is a “particle”
- fundamentals concerning particles such as
 - 1 the invisibility
 - 2 their structure
- trajectories of particles
- how Energy is deposited
- momenta, energy values of particles and how it is measured



Students should be able to understand:

- the concept of detecting particles
- principles and differences between Cloud Chamber & Bubble Chamber
- capture the function of particle accelerators
- the principles of particle detectors
- working of detectors like silicon detectors; EM calorimeter



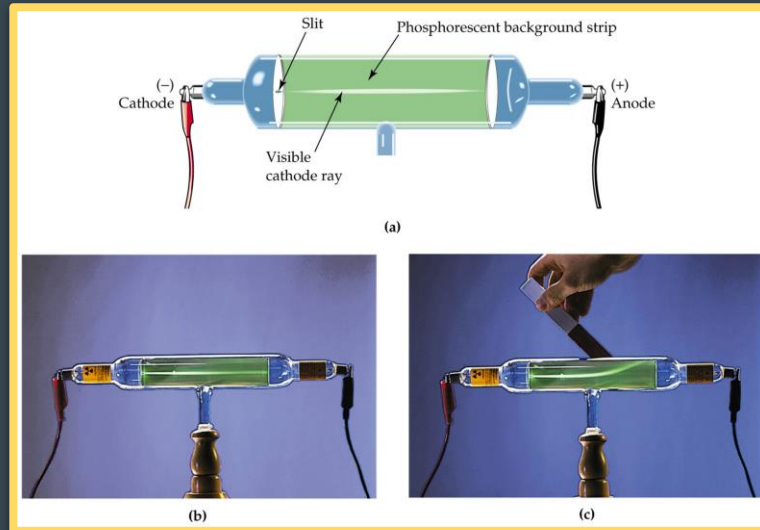
Potential students' conceptions & challenges

- Particles can only be seen when they interact with matter
- Think only 1 proton against 1 proton is being collided in LHC
- When particles collide, they don't just decay, they form secondary particles
- Difficult and frustrating to use data containing momenta and energy values



How we can SEE the particles?

- Cathode ray tube with fluorescent screen \Rightarrow also to measure momentum
 - Real time experiment in classroom



How we can SEE the particles?

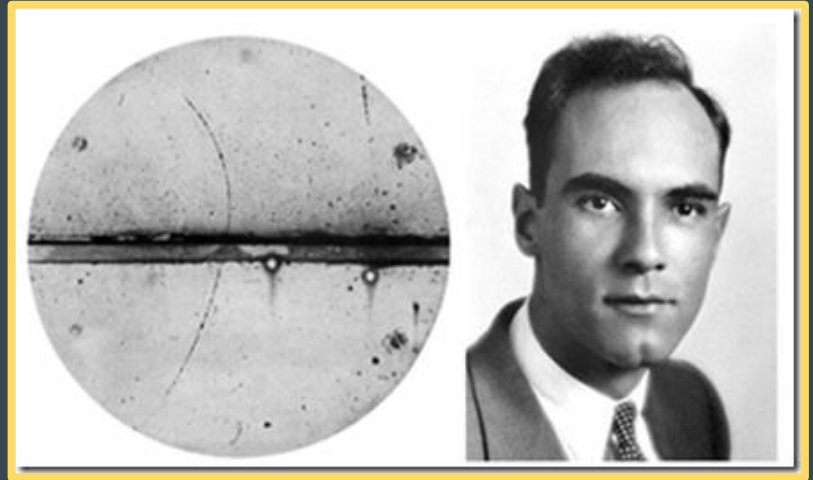
- Cathode ray tube with fluorescent screen \Rightarrow also to measure momentum
 - Real time experiment in classroom
 - Watch documentary, for instance,
[“The Discovery of the Electron” with Brian Cox](#)
- Building a Cloud Chamber
 - Interaction is needed



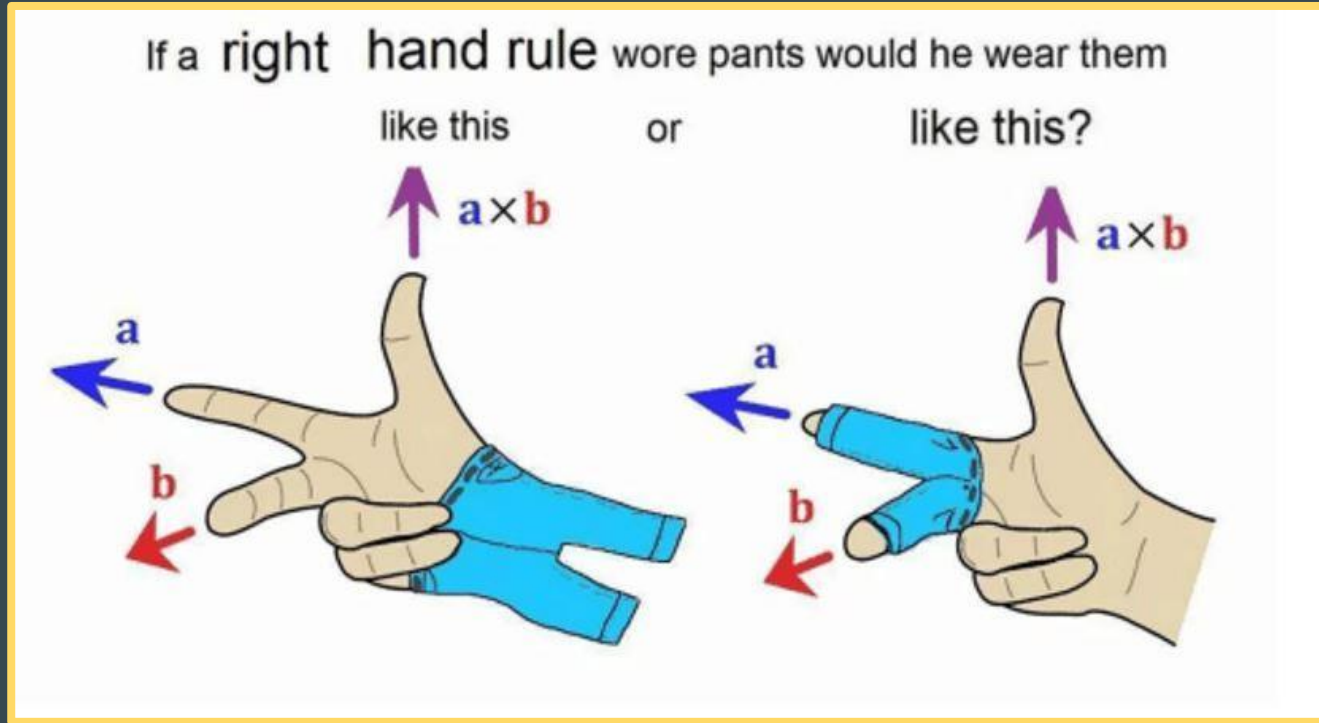
<https://ak5.picdn.net/shutterstock/videos/24304025/thumb/1.jpg>
g

How we can SEE the particles?

- Cathode ray tube with fluorescent screen \Rightarrow also to measure momentum
 - Real time experiment in classroom
 - Watch documentary, for instance, [“The Discovery of the Electron” with Brian Cox](#)
- Building a Cloud Chamber
 - Interaction is needed
 - Discovery of the positron



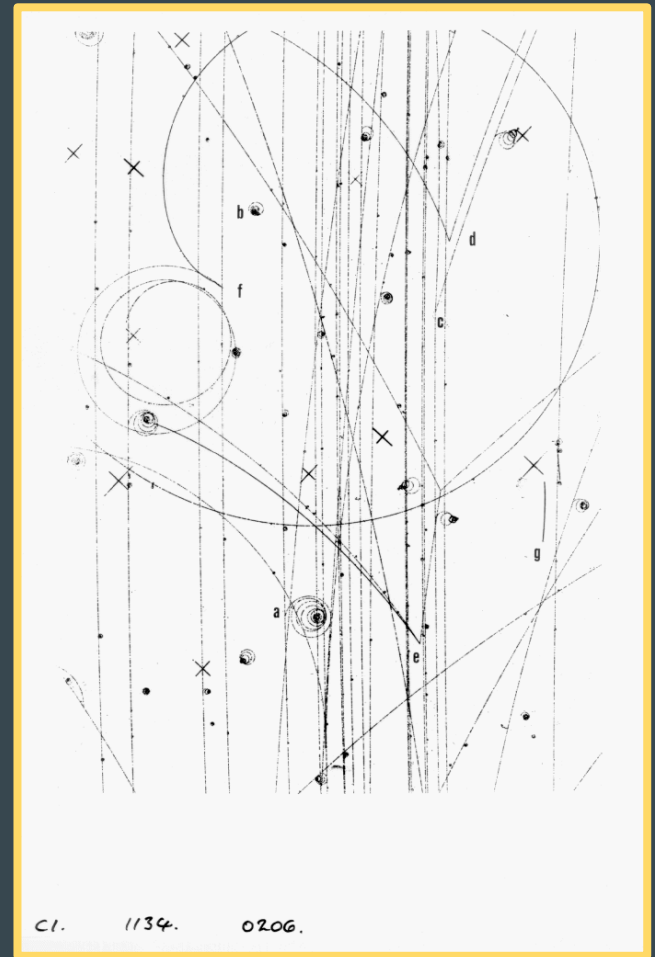
Right hand rule



Right hand rule

Analyzing pictures of bubble chamber:

- Peter Watkins "Seeing Particles"
⇒ also to teach fundamental interactions
- Science in School
⇒ see fundamental interaction (pair production, Compton effect)



Some other helpful materials

- [ATLAS virtual lab](#)
- [Exercises and information in German](#)
- [CERN Open Data](#)
- [Charged particle tracking in 2D](#)
- [Deep Learn Physics Open Data](#)
- [Teachers TV video collection - Secondary Science - KS3 & KS4 Classroom Resources - Physics](#)

Best practice example : Seeing and measuring particles

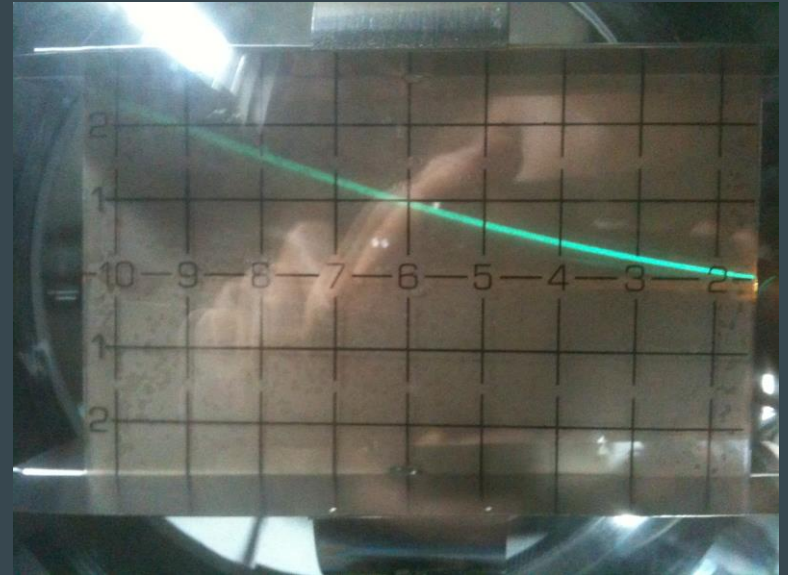
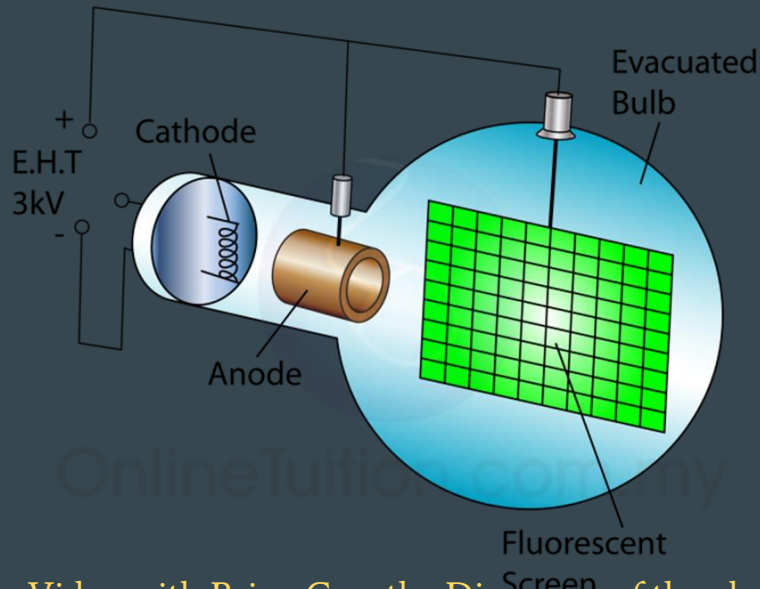
Need interaction with medium :
particles deposit energy in medium
to affect it along their track
⇒ Make their track visible

Activity 1: Build cloud chamber
or show video



Best practice example : Seeing and measuring particles

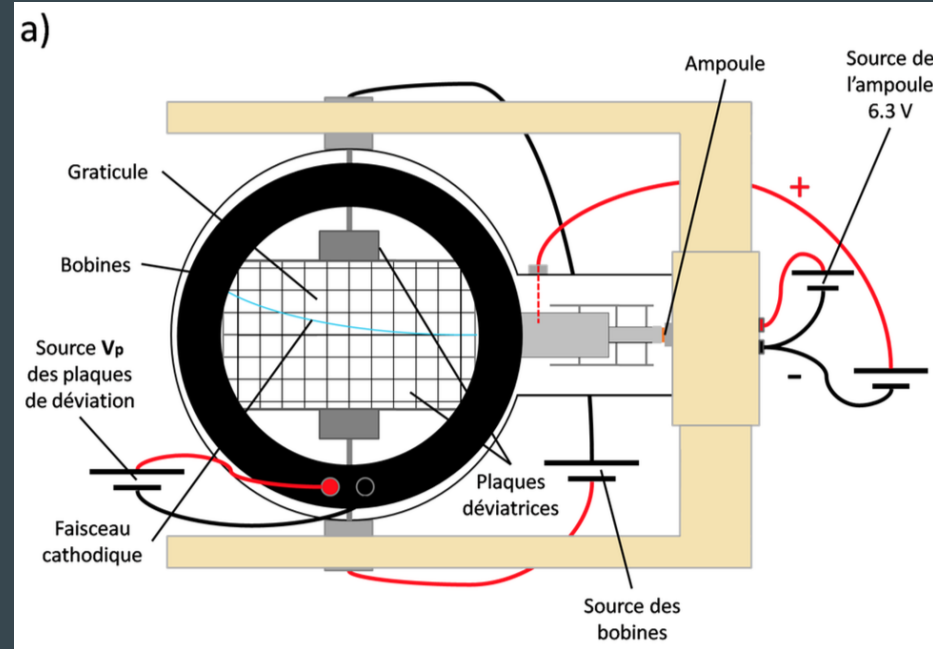
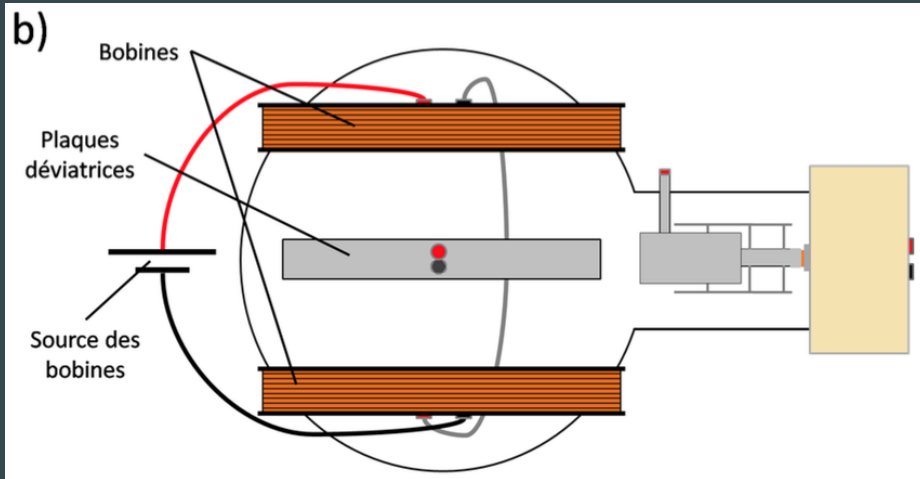
Activity 2: Use cathode ray tube with fluorescent screen; A part of the electron energy excite the fluorescent coating along the track but electrons cannot be seen outside the screen.



Video with Brian Cox: the Discovery of the electron

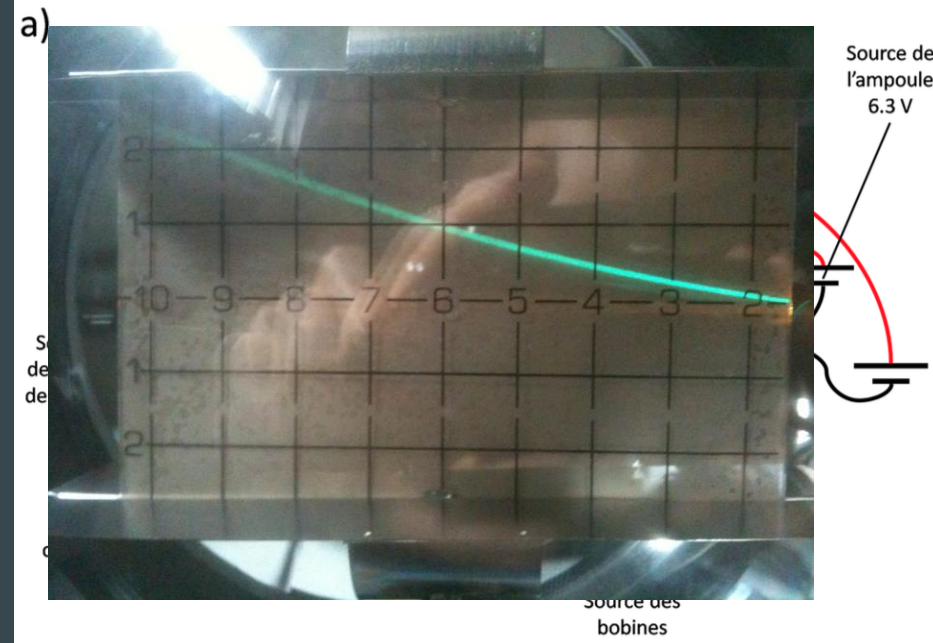
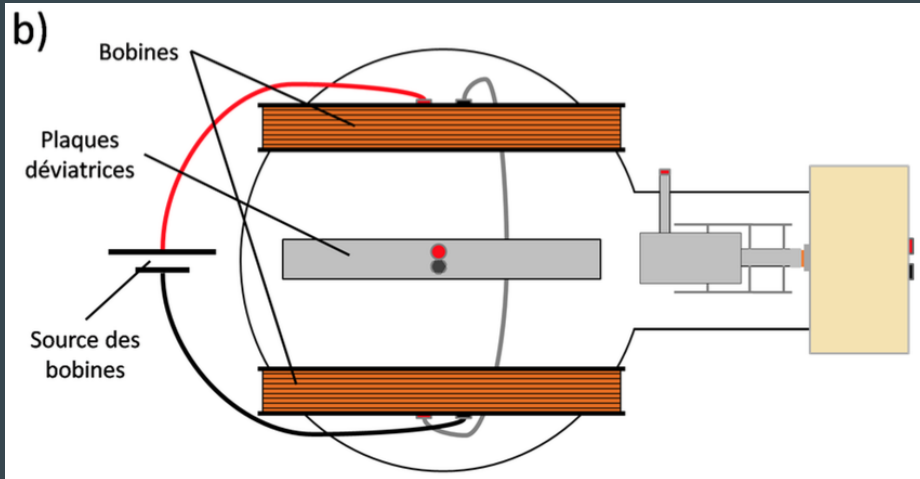
Best practice example : Seeing and measuring particles

Activity 2: How to measure momentum with uniform magnetic field and CRT
When discovering the first elementary particle, JJ Thomson used the same technique as in modern particle detectors!



Best practice example : Seeing and measuring particles

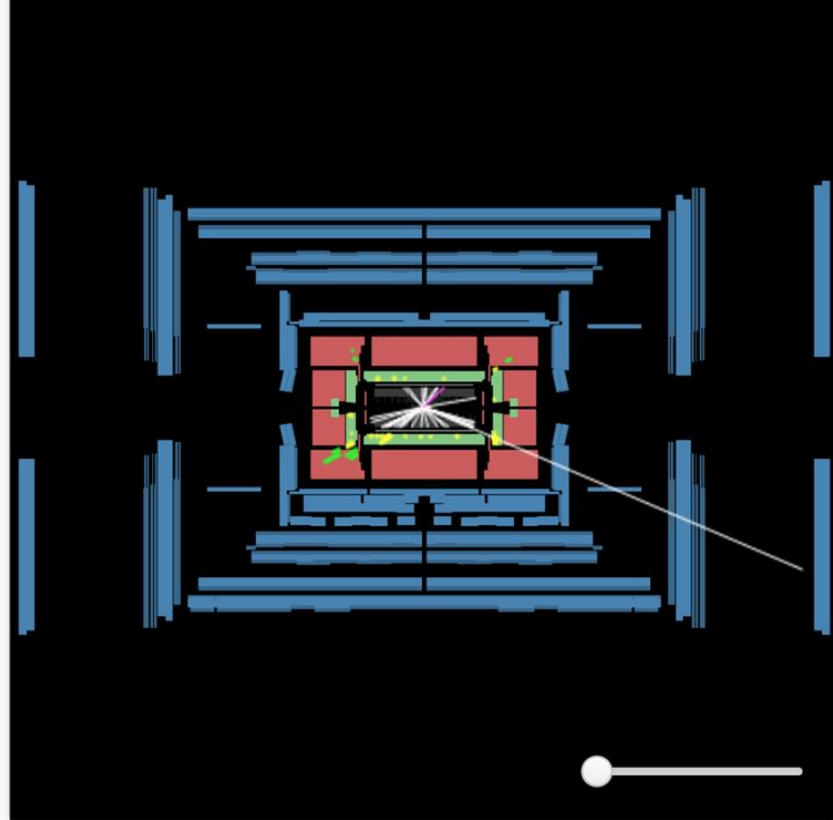
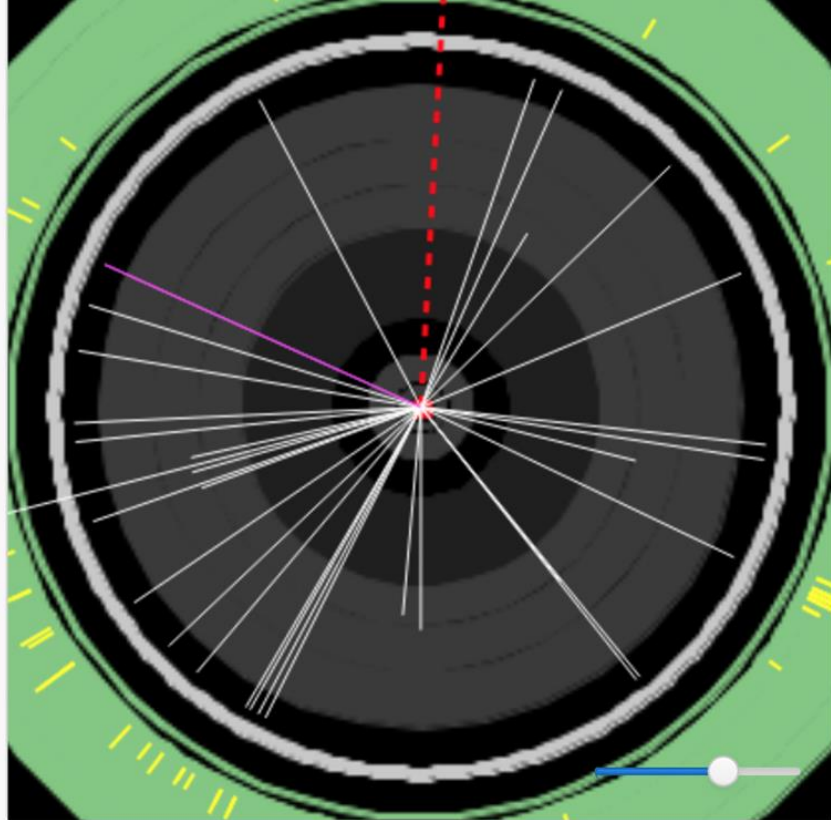
Activity 2: How to measure momentum with uniform magnetic field and CRT
When discovering the first elementary particle, JJ Thomson used the same technique as in modern particle detectors!



Best practice example : Seeing and measuring particles

Activity 4: Use momentum values of tracks in ATLAS online simulator

https://hypatia-app.iasa.gr/Hypatia_Vaadin-1.0/?lang=en&layout=medium



← Previous Event

→ Next Event

+ Insert Electron

+ Insert Muon

- Delete Track

ETMiss: 43.33 GeV ϕ : 1.52 rad

☐ p_T 1 ☒ GeV

B_Field

JiveXML_5...

Start



Track

+/-

p [GeV]

p_T [GeV]

ϕ [rad]

θ [rad]

Tracks_0

+

1.205

0.819

2.718

0.747

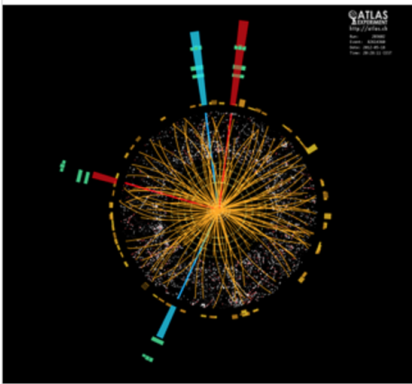
Best practice example : Seeing and measuring particles

Step 5: Use momentum values of tracks in ATLAS to test conservation of momentum

<https://www.golabz.eu/ils/conservation-of-momentum>

GO-LAB Labs Apps Spaces Authoring Support Training News About

Conservation Of Momentum In Particle Colisions



Creator Eleftheria Tsourlidaki

Age Range 13-14, 15-16, Above 16

Big Ideas Of Science Energy Transformation, Fundamental Forces, Structure Of Matter, Microcosm

[more ...](#)

Description

In this activity students have the chance to test the conservation of momentum in particle collisions. Using data from the ATLAS experiment at CERN they determine the total momentum from all particles tracked after a particle collision and they calculate (magnitude & direction) the missing momentum.

Any questions?