



Introduction by Peter Skands
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COEPP

ARC Centre of Excellence for
Particle Physics at the Terascale

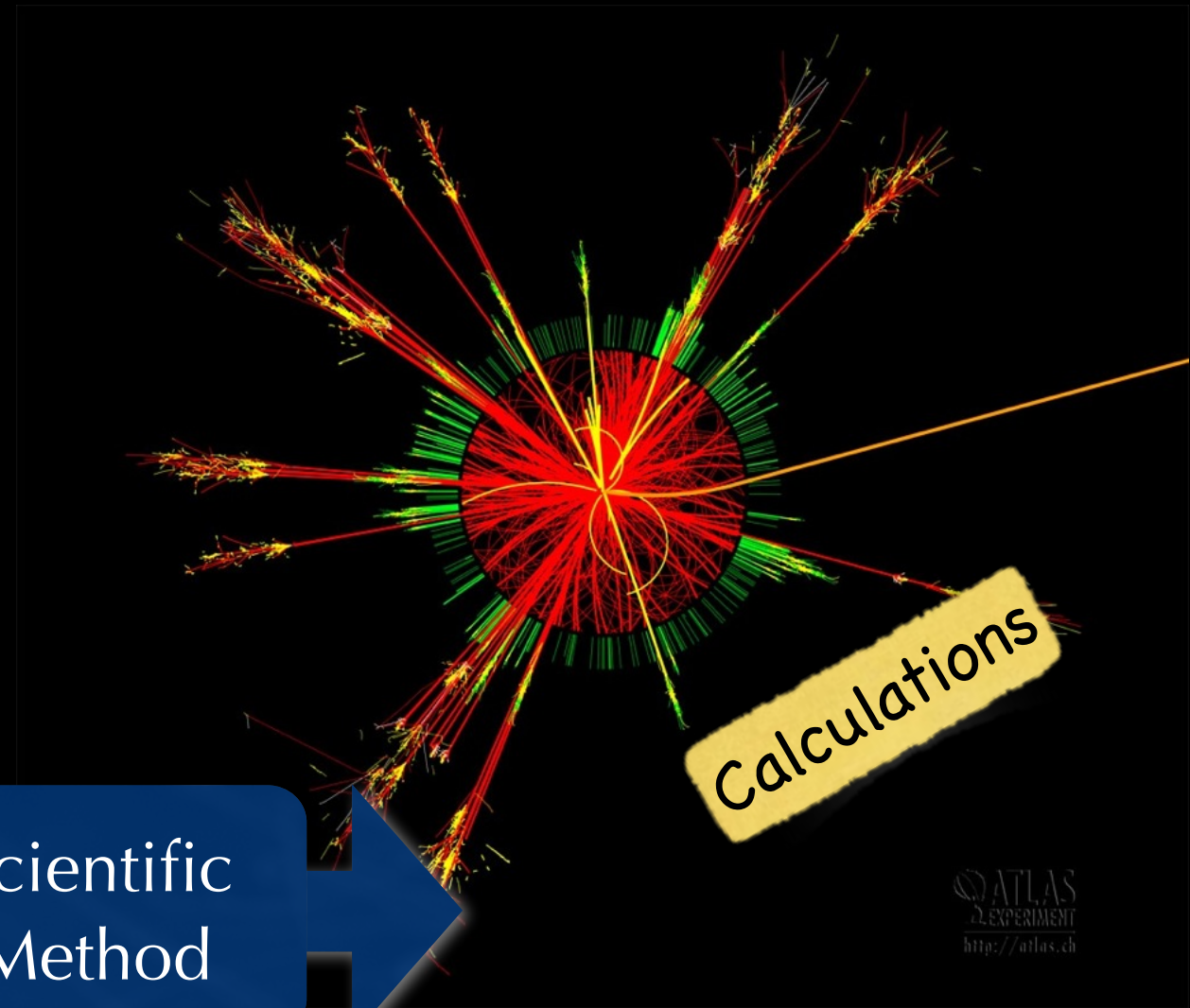
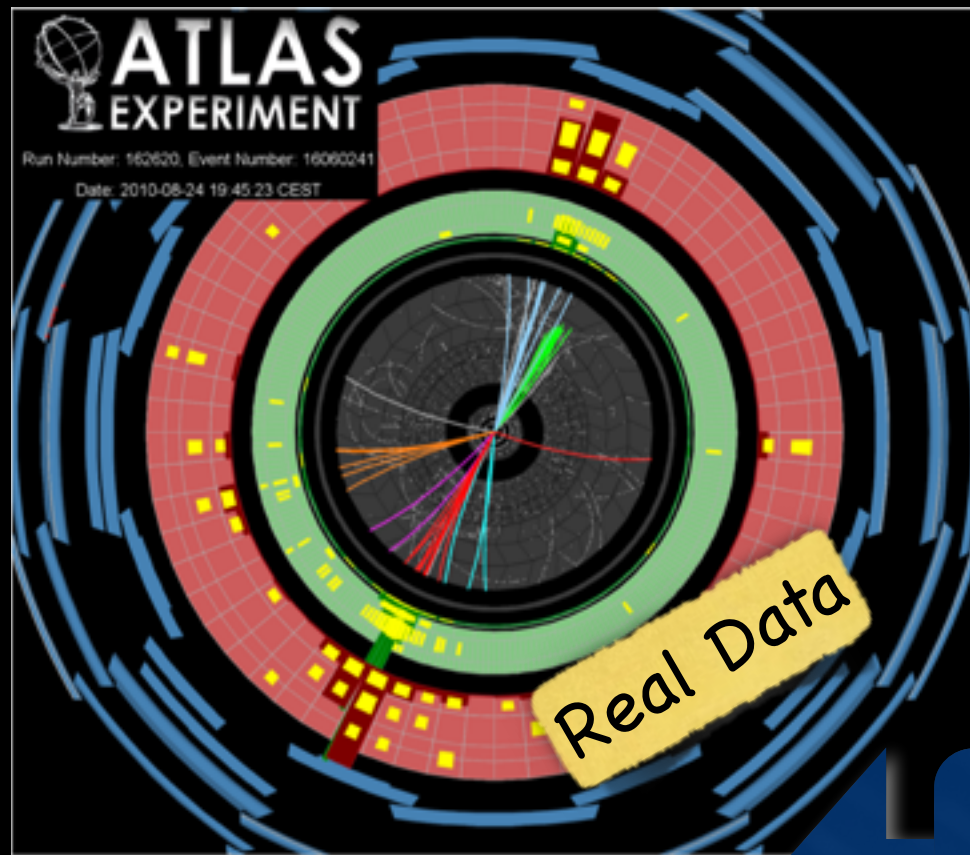
Particle Fever

A visualization of a particle detector event, showing a central collision point with numerous tracks radiating outwards. The tracks are color-coded, with red and yellow being the most prominent, and green tracks also visible. The tracks form a complex, star-like pattern against a black background.

The aim of **particle physics** is to study **matter and force**

at the most fundamental level

Theory vs Experiment

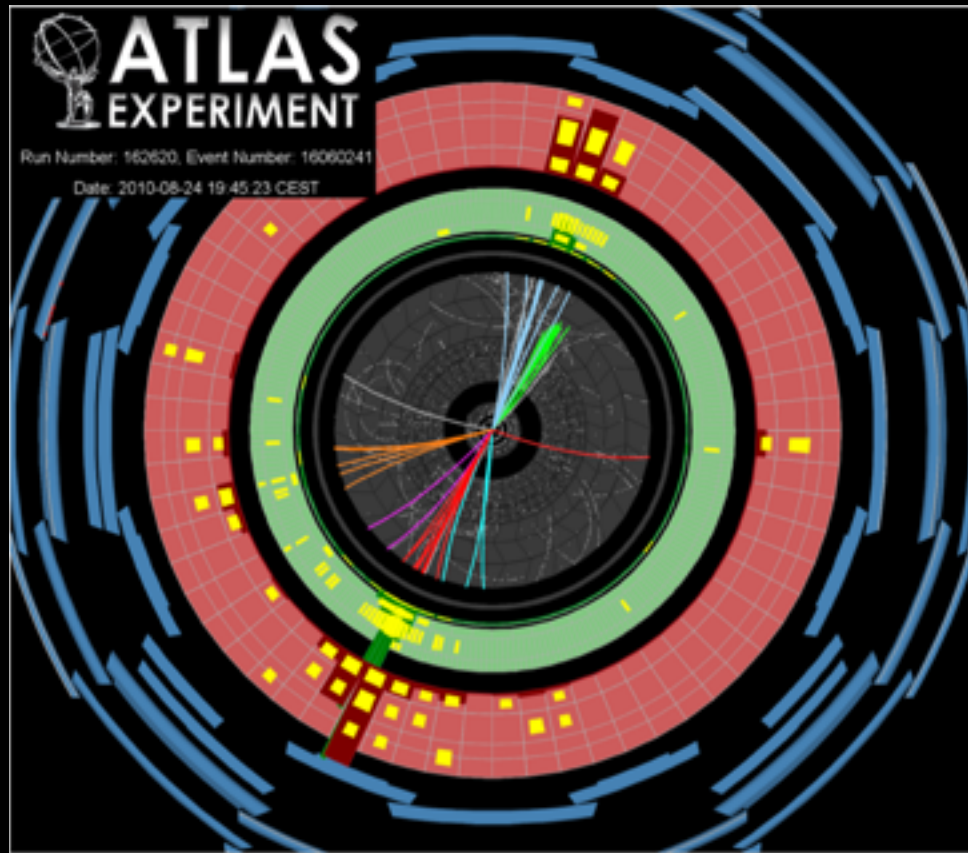


Scientific Method

Scientific Method



The Large Hadron Collider



The LHC at CERN currently produces the highest energies we can create in lab conditions

“Stable beams” for run 2: June 3rd, 2015

Collision Energy now: 13 Tera-eV
(~ 1 million times higher than nuclear fusion)

Geneva,
Switzerland

An aerial photograph of Geneva, Switzerland, showing the city, Lake Geneva, and the surrounding mountains. A black box with white text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

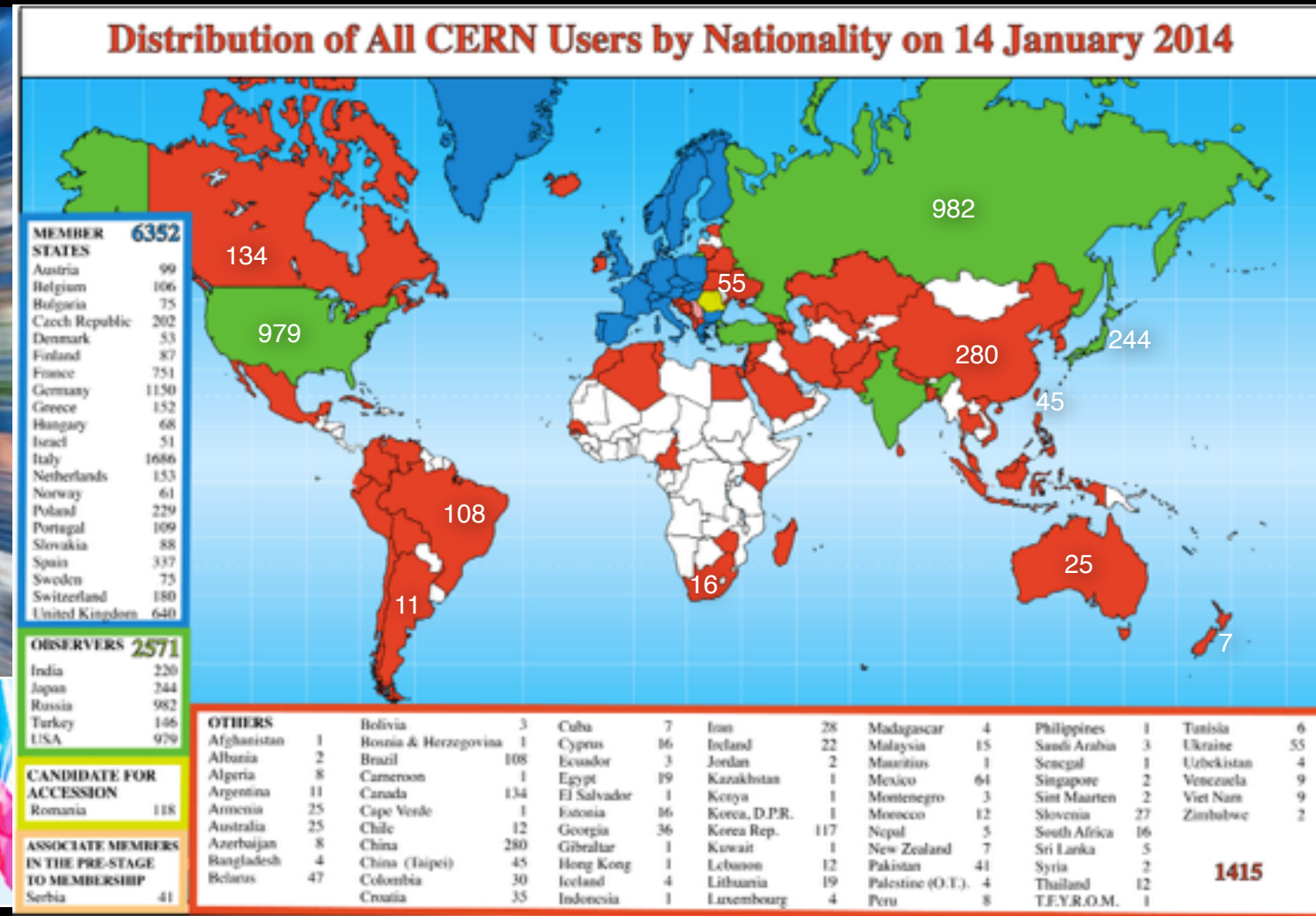
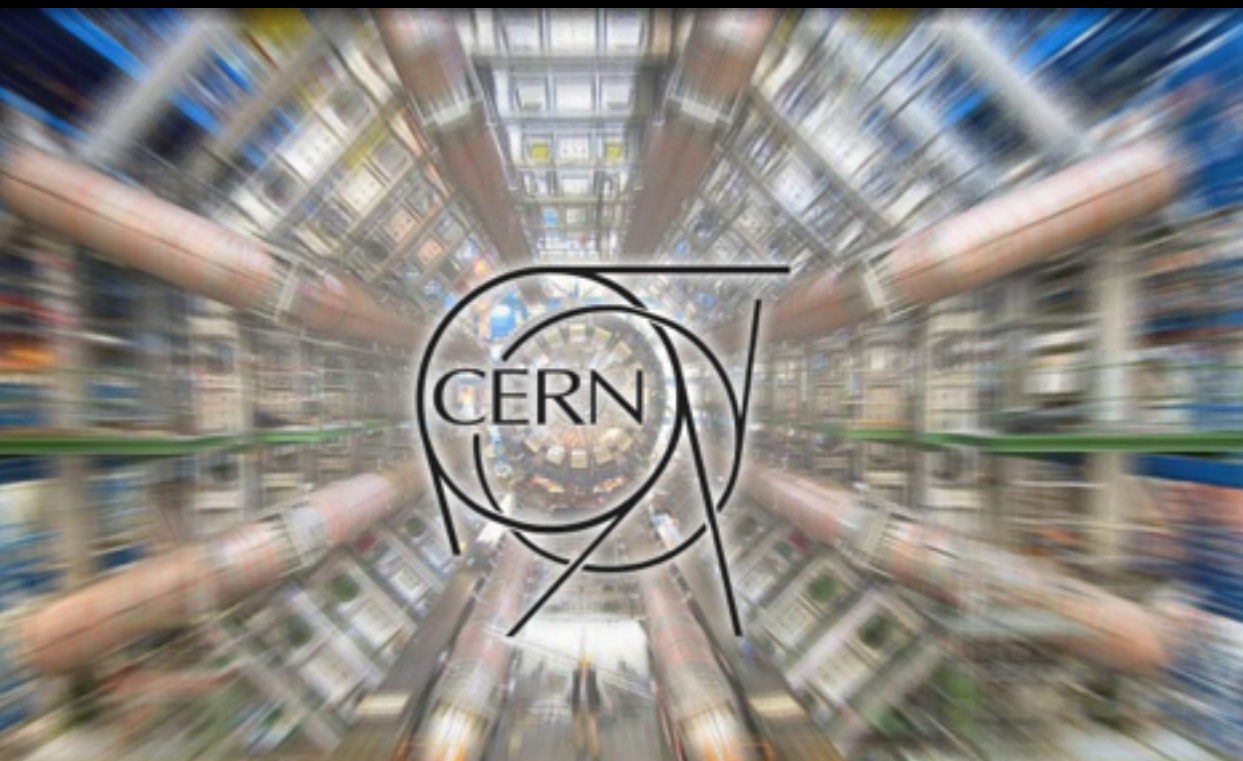


The Large Hadron Collider

CERN: European Organization for Nuclear Research

20 European Member States and around 60 other countries

~ 10 000 scientists work at CERN.



Flags of CERN's Member States

Yearly budget ~ 1 billion CHF ~ 1.4 billion AUD

Colliding Protons

Many from One (well ... from Two, really)

Quantum processes can convert the kinetic energy of the beam particles into rest energy (mass) + momentum of outgoing particles

$$E = mc^2 \sqrt{1 + p^2 / (m^2 c^2)}$$

$E = \text{energy}$

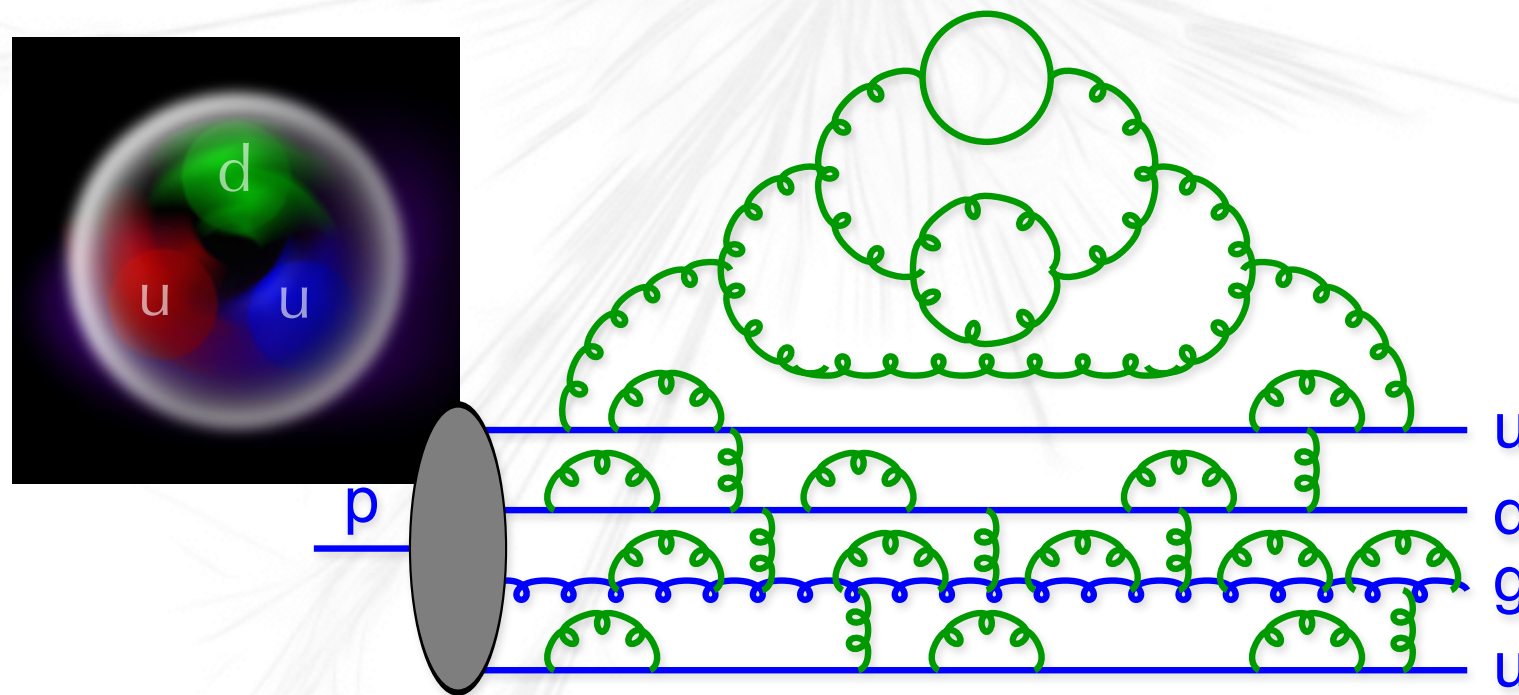
$m = \text{mass}$

$p = \text{momentum}$

$c = \text{speed of light}$

What are we really colliding?

Take a look at the quantum level



Such Stuff as Beams are Made Of

Lifetime of typical fluctuation $\sim r_p/c$ (=time it takes light to cross a proton)

$\sim 10^{-23}$ s; Corresponds to a frequency of ~ 500 billion THz

To the LHC, that's slow! (reaches "shutter speeds" thousands of times faster)

Planck-Einstein: $E=h\nu \rightarrow \nu_{\text{LHC}} = 13 \text{ TeV}/h = 3.14$ million billion THz

→ Protons look "frozen" at moment of collision

But they have a lot more than just two "u" quarks and a "d" inside

Hard to calculate, so use statistics to parametrise the structure

Every so often I will pick a gluon, every so often a quark (or antiquark)

Measured at previous colliders, as function of energy fraction

Then compute the probability for all possible quark and gluon reactions and compare with experiments ...

OK... there's a bit more to it, but you get the idea

Test4Theory - LHC@home

<http://lhcatome.web.cern.ch/projects/test4theory>

LHC@home 2.0 Test4Theory volunteers' machines seen since Sat Sep 27 2014 09:00:00 GMT-0500 (CDT) (2737 machines overall)

The LHC@home 2.0 project [Test4Theory](#) allows users to participate in [running simulations of high-energy particle physics](#) using their home computers.

The results are submitted to a [database](#) which is used as a common resource by both experimental and theoretical scientists working on the [Large Hadron Collider](#) at CERN.



