



Particle Physics, CERN and the Large Hadron Collider

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The Stuff of Matter

A table, a cell phone and a squirrel look very different ... but ultimately, they are composed by the same kind of building blocks: we call them atoms

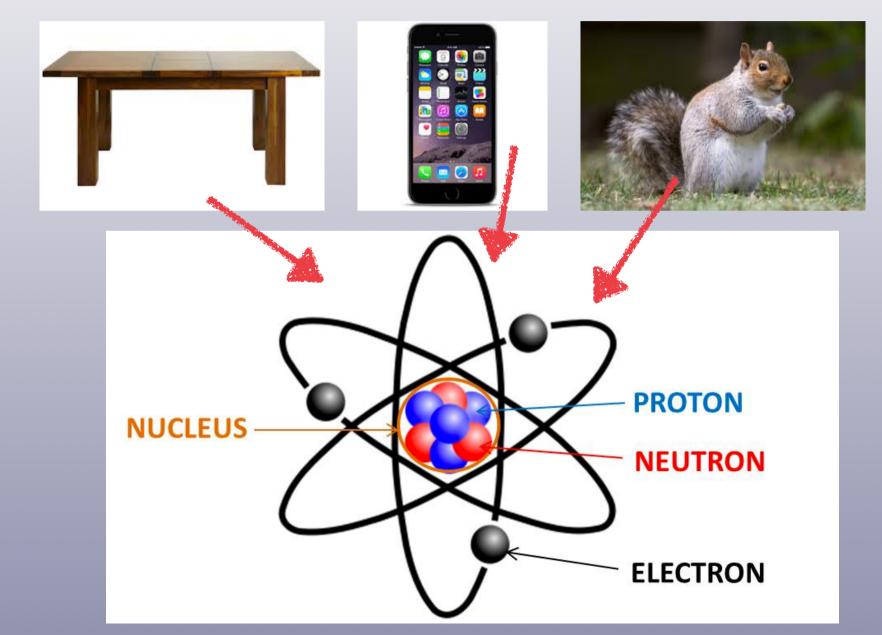






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How small are atoms?



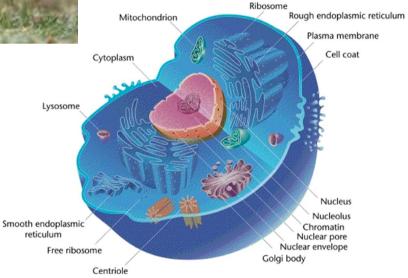
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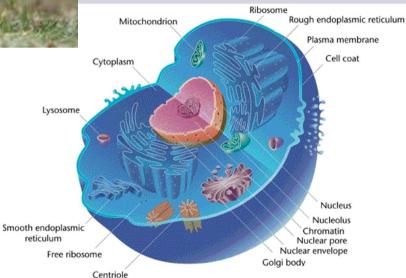


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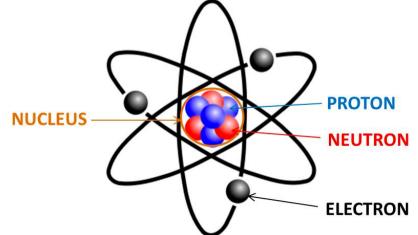


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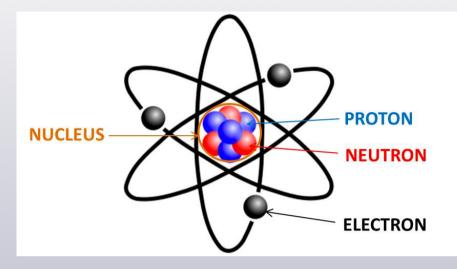
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The size of an atom is 0.1 **nanometers, 1000 million times smaller!** Atoms are really very very small!



From atoms to protons to quarks

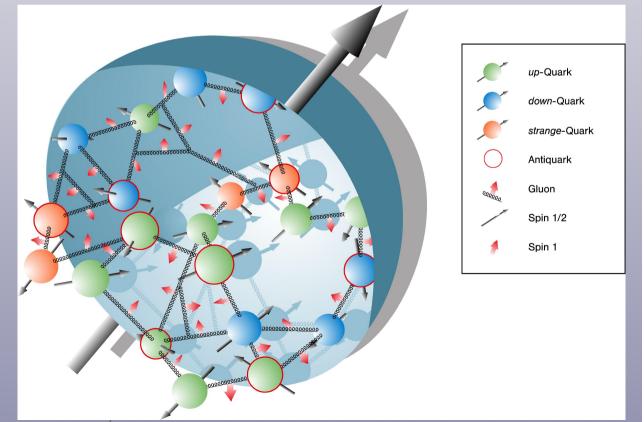


Atoms themselves have even smaller constituents: **protons**, **neutrons** and **electrons**

Protons are 10.000 times smaller than atoms!

Even the tiny protons have **smaller constituents:** we call them **quarks and gluons**

Are there **more**, **even smaller**, **particles** that we can find? We need **to build gigantic experiments** to answer this!

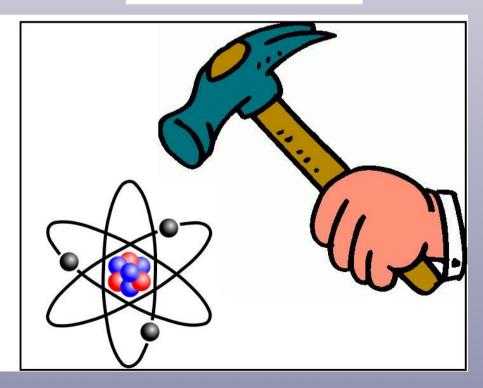


High energy colliders

The idea behind **high-energy colliders** is very simple!

We want to see **what is inside protons**: we need to **break them**. How we do this?

Bad idea!

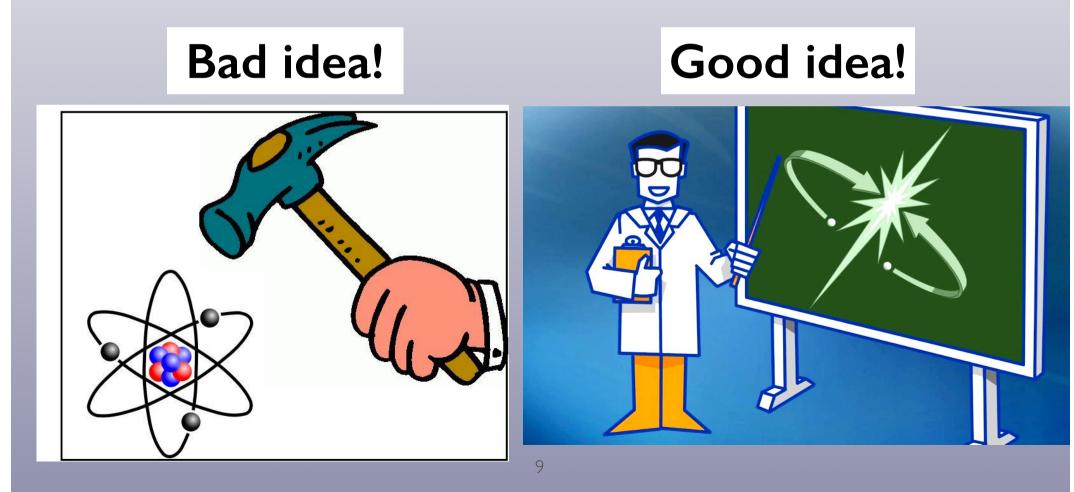


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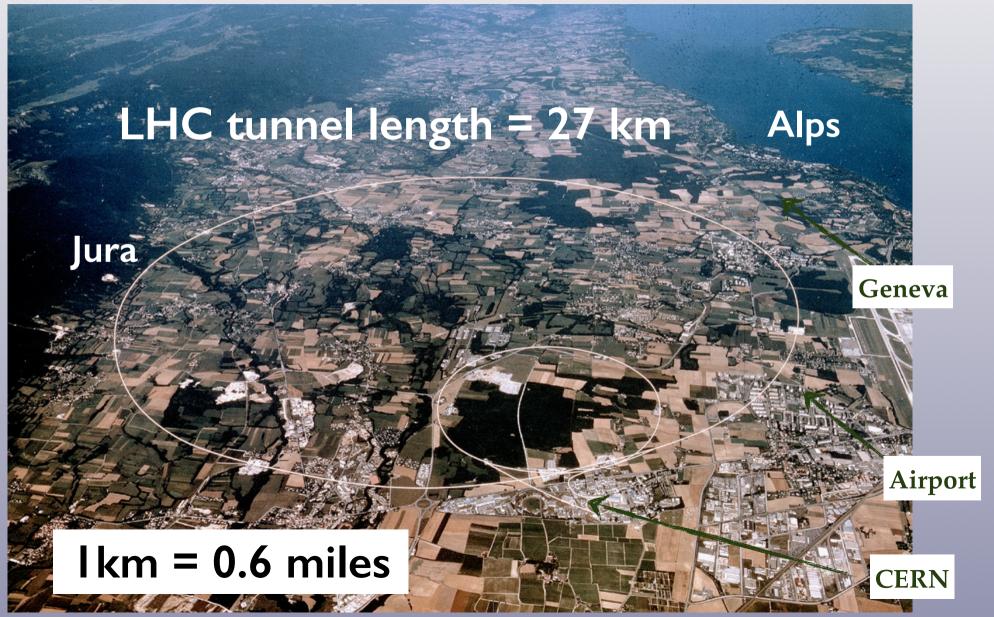
- We make protons **go very fast**, and then collide them: by looking at the results of the collision, we can understand the stuff protons are made of, if there are new particles or forces
- Since protons are very small, we need **extremely high energies to see inside them**: modern colliders are **gigantic machines**!



The Large Hadron Collider

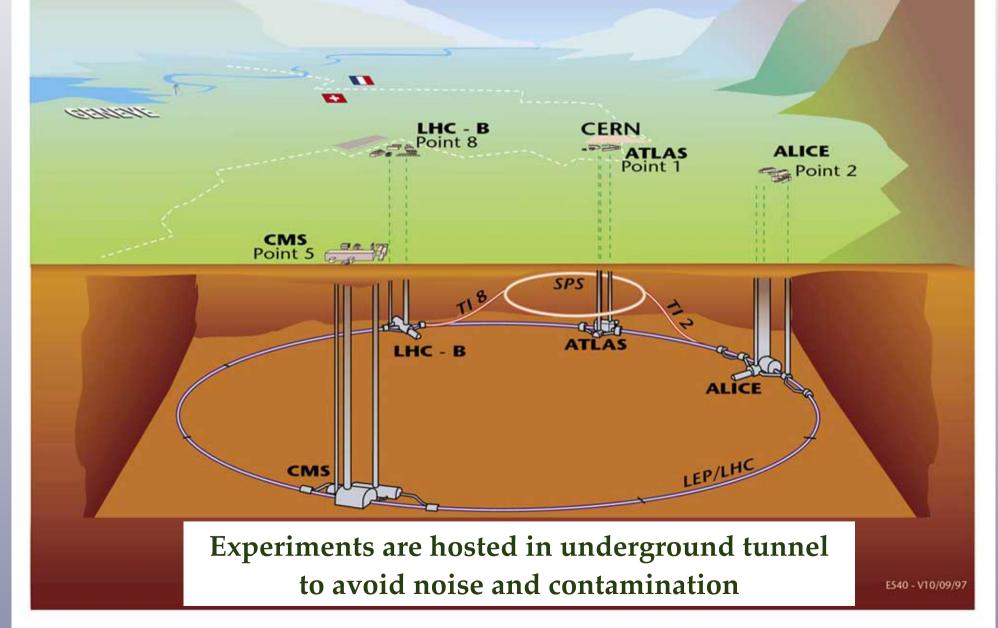
Model The LHC is the **most powerful particle accelerator ever build by mankind**

Mosted by CERN in Geneva, the LHC is composed by a massive 27 km long tunnel with four gigantic detectors



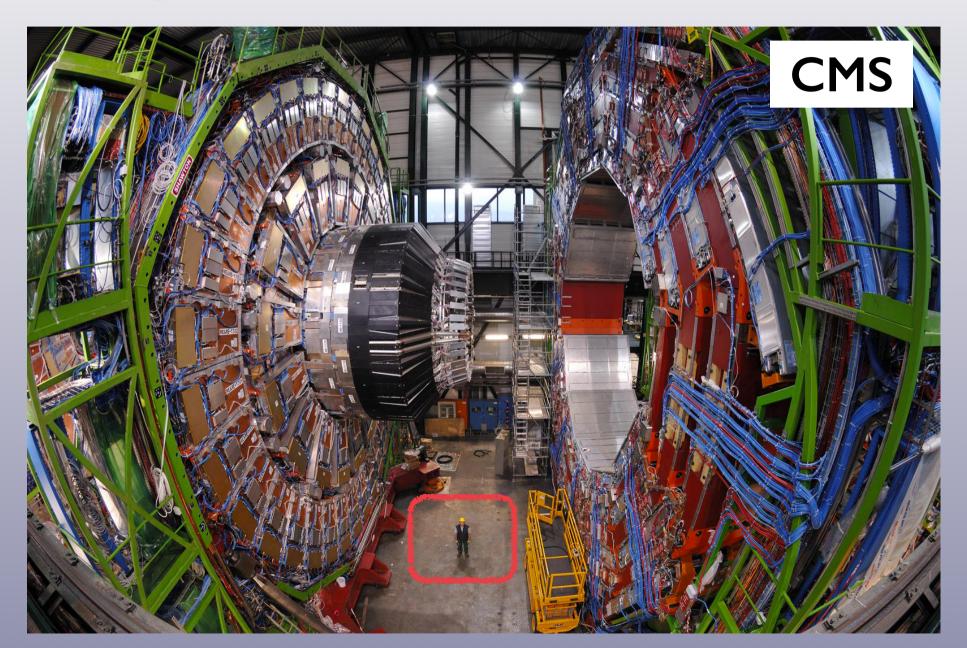
Overall view of the LHC experiments.

Length of LHC tunnel: 20 miles! 1/3 of the distance from Oxford to London



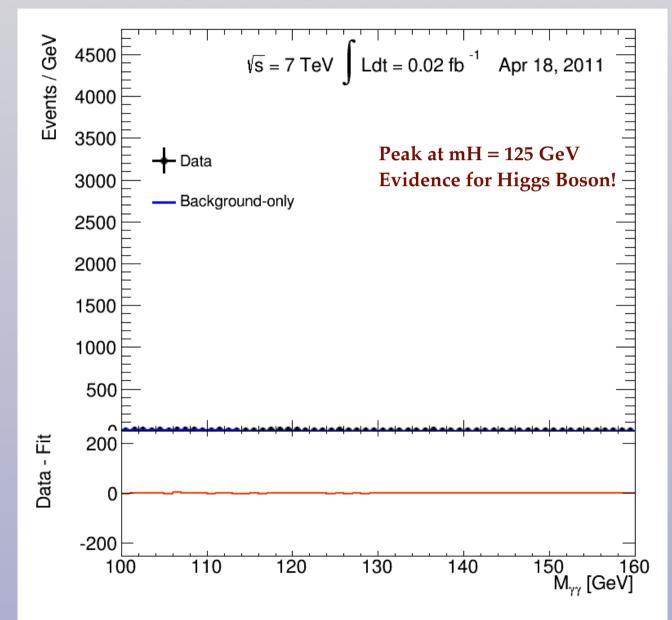
The LHC Detectors

Where proton beams cross and **collisions take place**, huge detectors measure the products of the collision in an attempt to understand **the laws of Nature at the smallest distances**



Discovering New Particles

✓ At the LHC, we search for new Fundamental Particles, like the recently discovered Higgs Boson, by looking for deviations with respect known processes

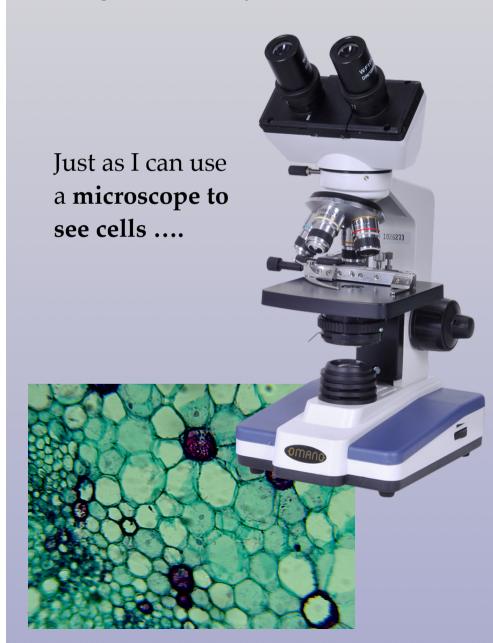


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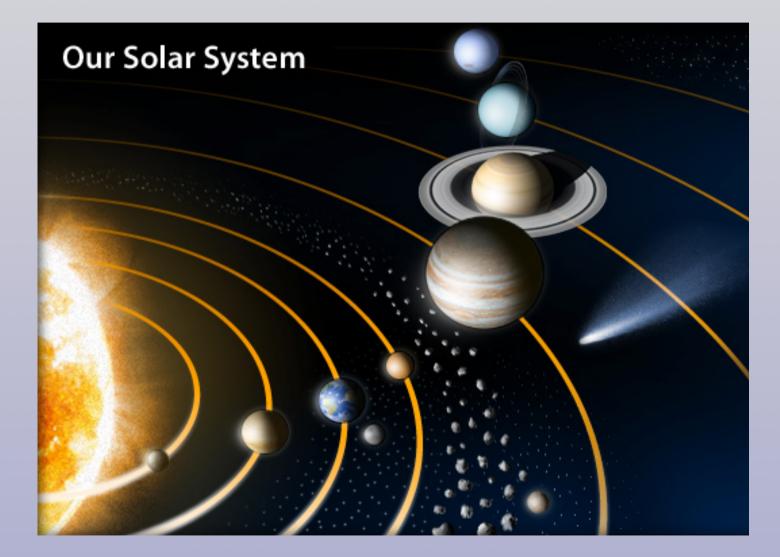
✓ The LHC is the most powerful microscope ever constructed, able to see the smallest things ever seen by mankind!



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... I can use the LHC **to see new** fundamental particles Just as I can use a microscope to see cells JE OF THE THINGS PEOPLE REDICT WILL COME OUT IS FOR GIVING MA OTHER PARTICLE

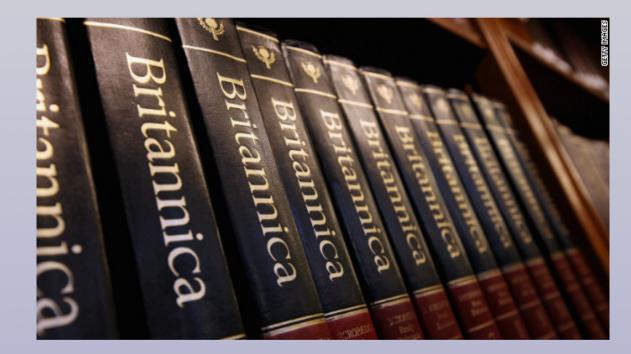
The emptiest place in the Solar System: vacuum in the beam pipe similar to **interplanetary space**



✓ One of coldest places in the Universe: the LHC magnets are kept at only 1.9 degress above absolute zero, colder than interstellar space!

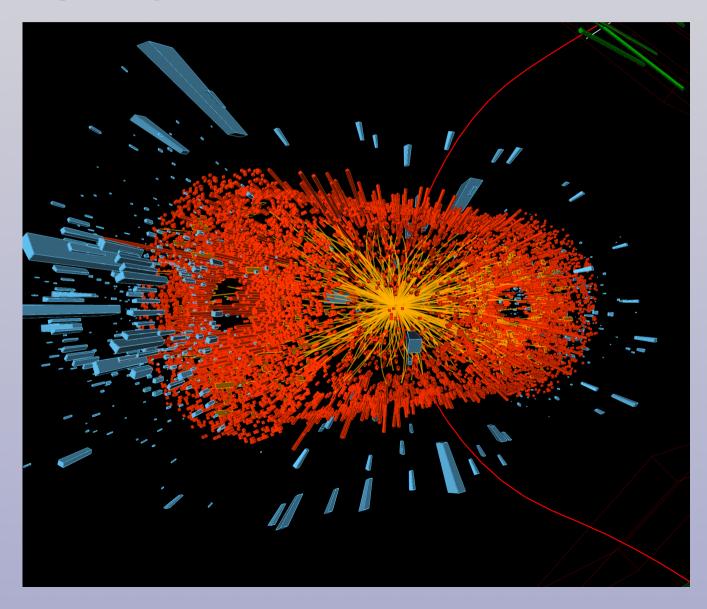


☑ The data volume recorded is like reading 10,000 times the full Encyclopedia Britannica - each second!

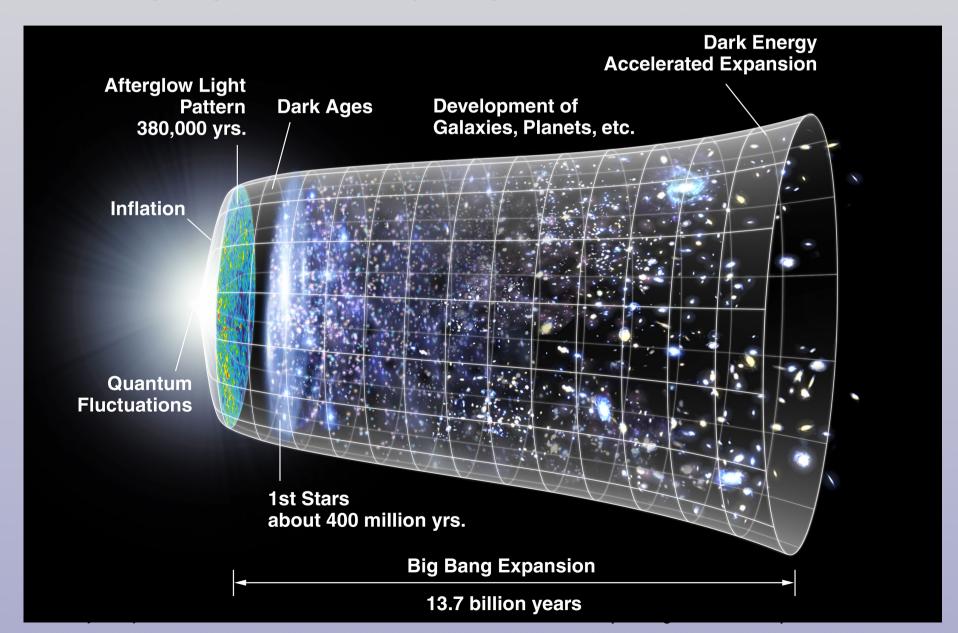




☑ One of hottest places in the Galaxy: collisions generate a temperature billions of times larger than the Sun, reproducing conditions of early Universe



✓ The LHC is so powerful that can reproduce the conditions of the Early Universe, just after the Big Bang, about 14 Billion years ago!



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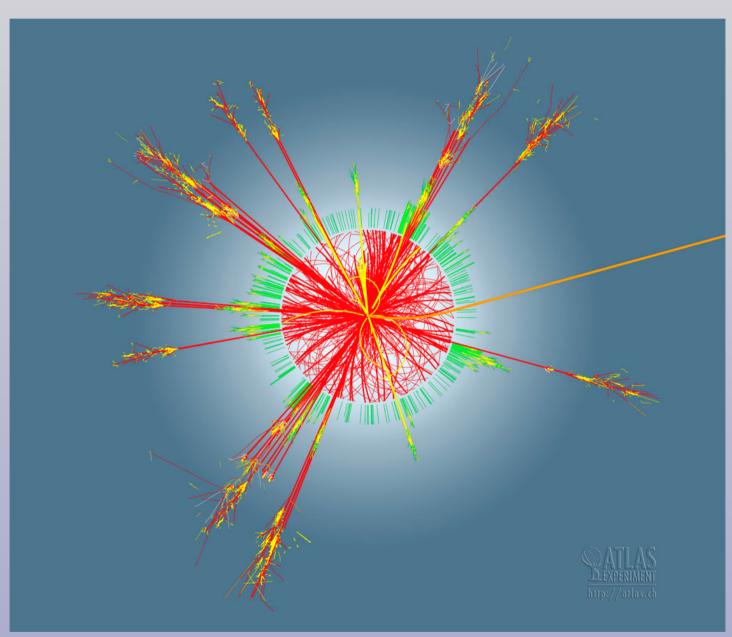
Black Holes at the LHC?

Solution Black holes are one of the most fascinating objects in the Universe: nothing can escape from their attraction, not even light!



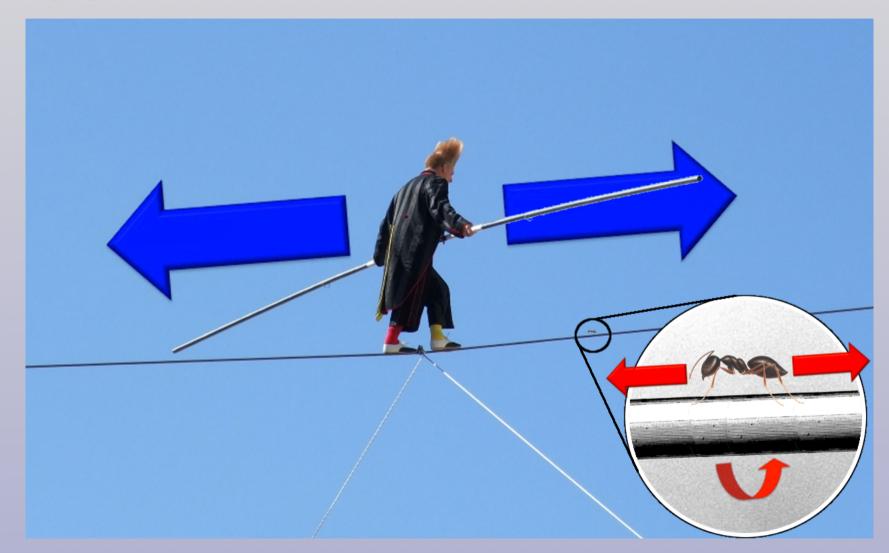
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Mathematical Content At the LHC, we might even create artificially mini Black Holes, for example if there are new space-time dimensions



Extra Dimensions?

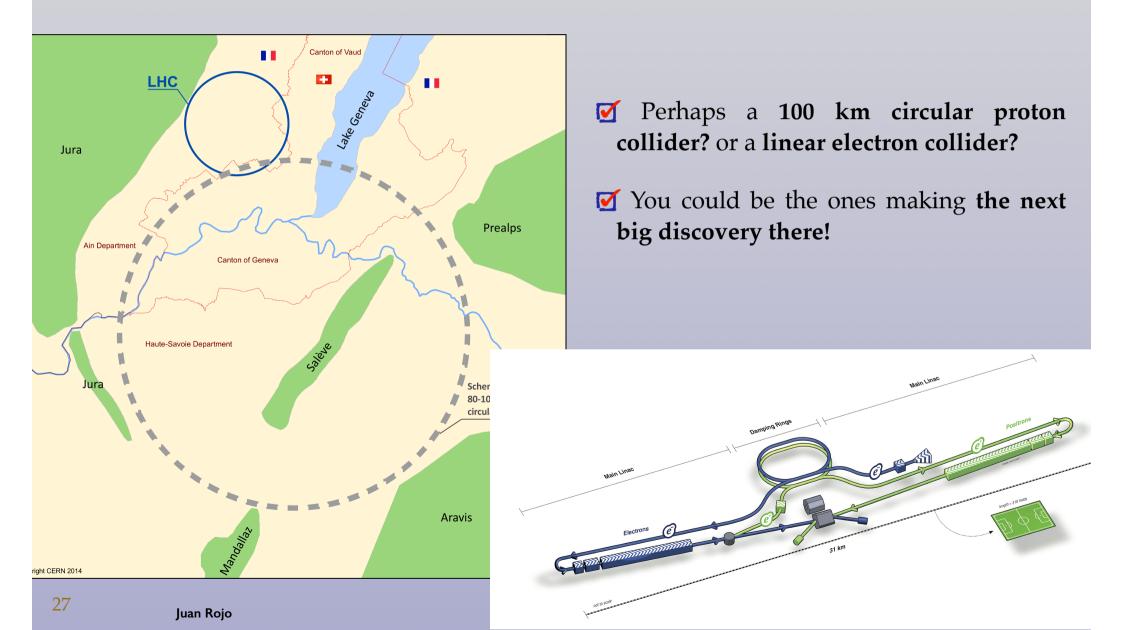
I Perhaps space-time has more **dimensions** that we are used to **if they are small enough**



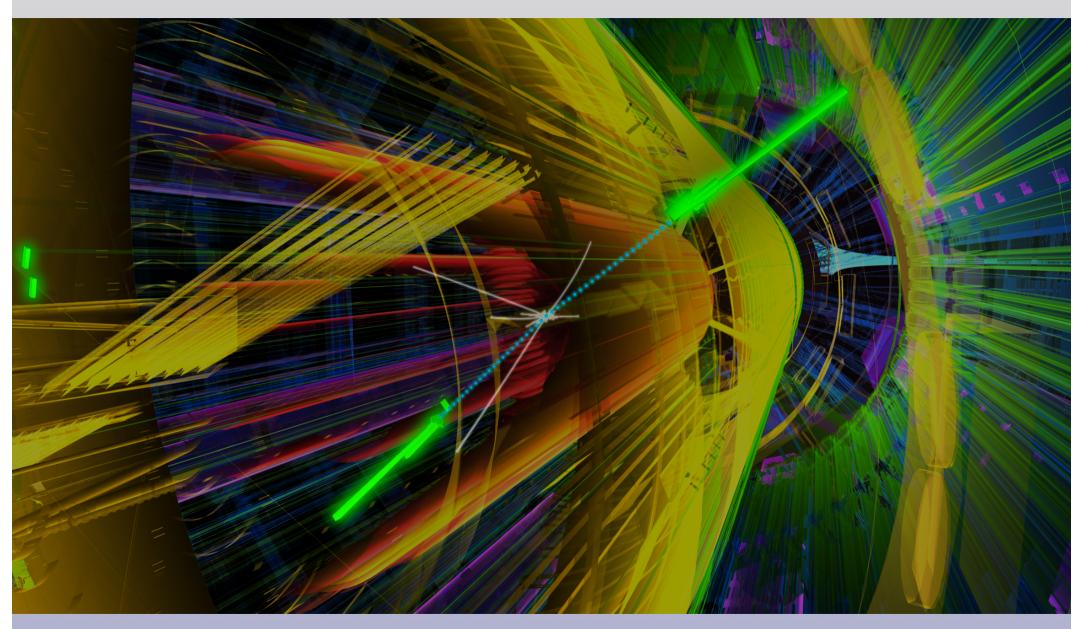
At the LHC, using the very high energy, we might resolve new space-time dimensions!

The future of CERN

✓ Building huge accelerators like LHC takes 10-15 years, so CERN is already thinking about what the next big machine will be



Fascinating times ahead at the high-energy frontier!



Stay tuned for news from the LHC!