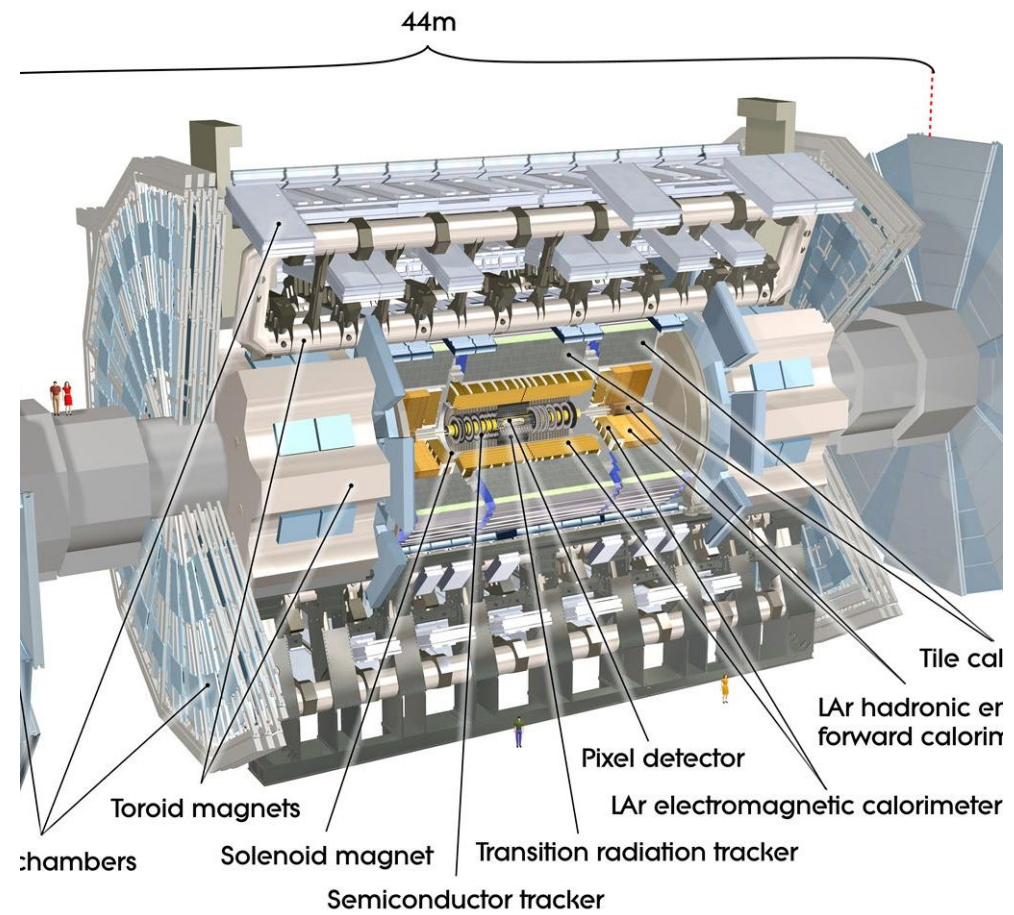
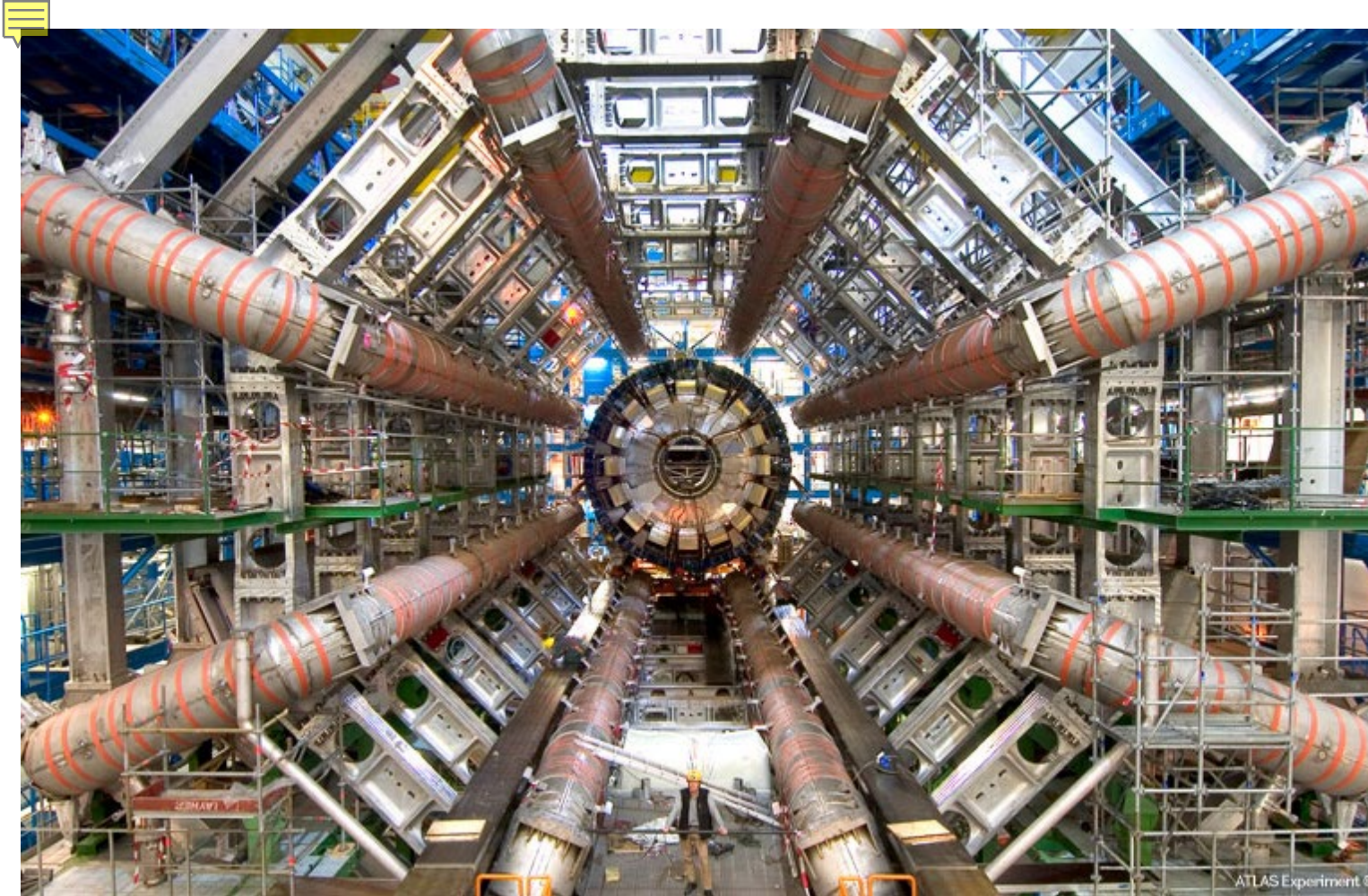


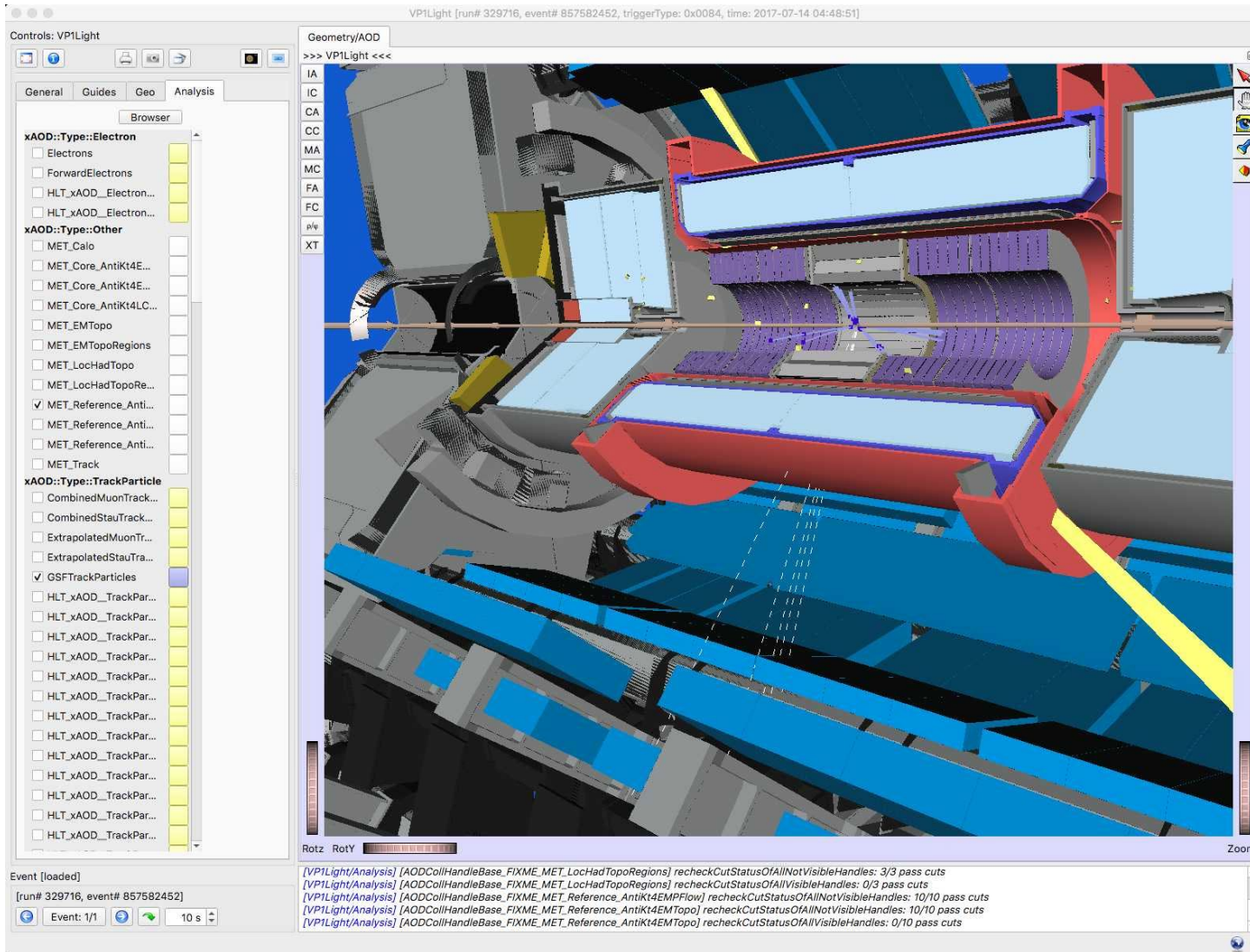
Particles: A Study of The Hidden Forces

ALEX MCDONOUGH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT PROFESSOR JOE BOUDREAU



ATLAS

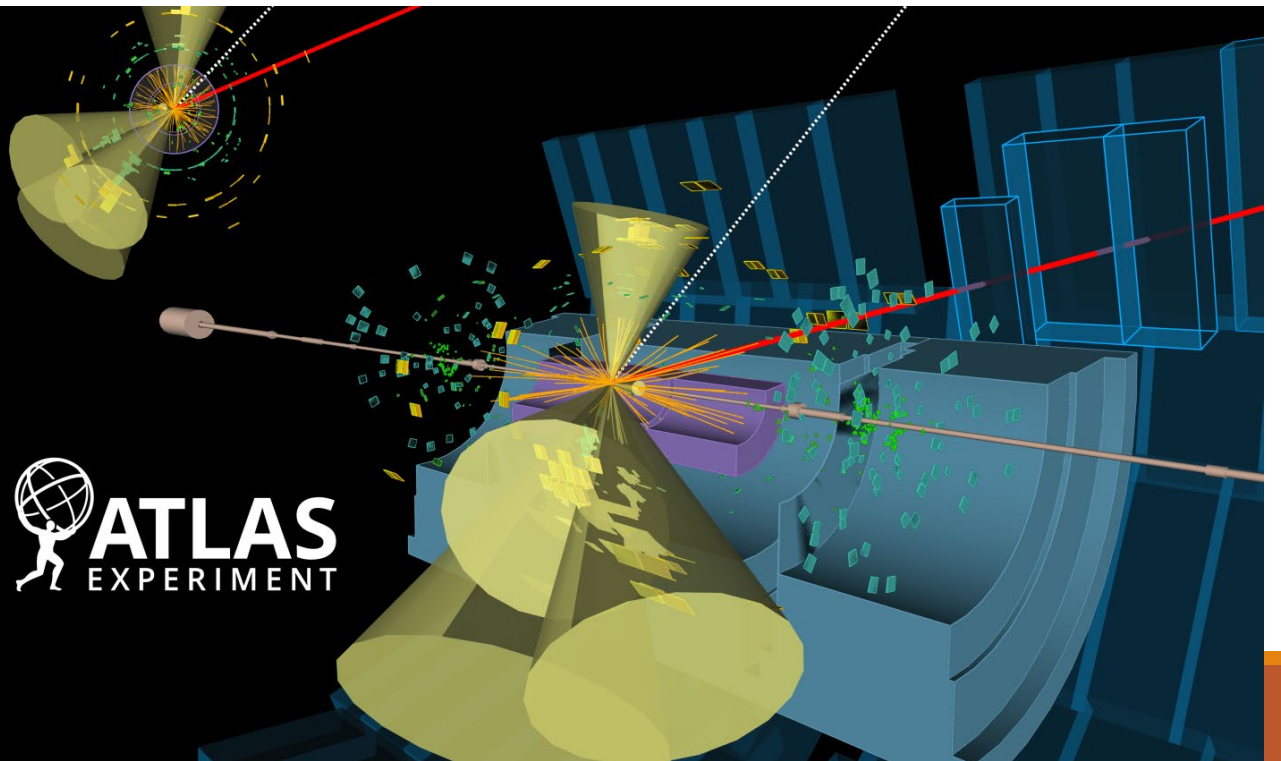
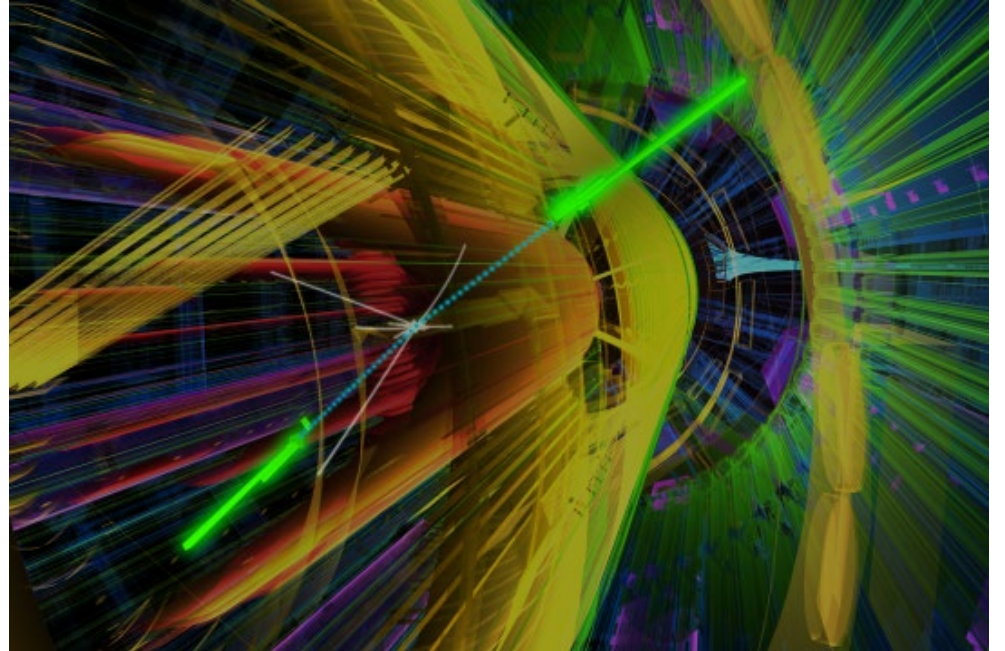


Event Displays & Physics Plots



Run: 286665
Event: 419161
2015-11-25 11:12:50 CEST

first stable beams heavy-ion collisions





Physics

- Law of Conservation
 - Energy can neither be created nor destroyed; rather, it can only be transformed or transferred from one form to another.

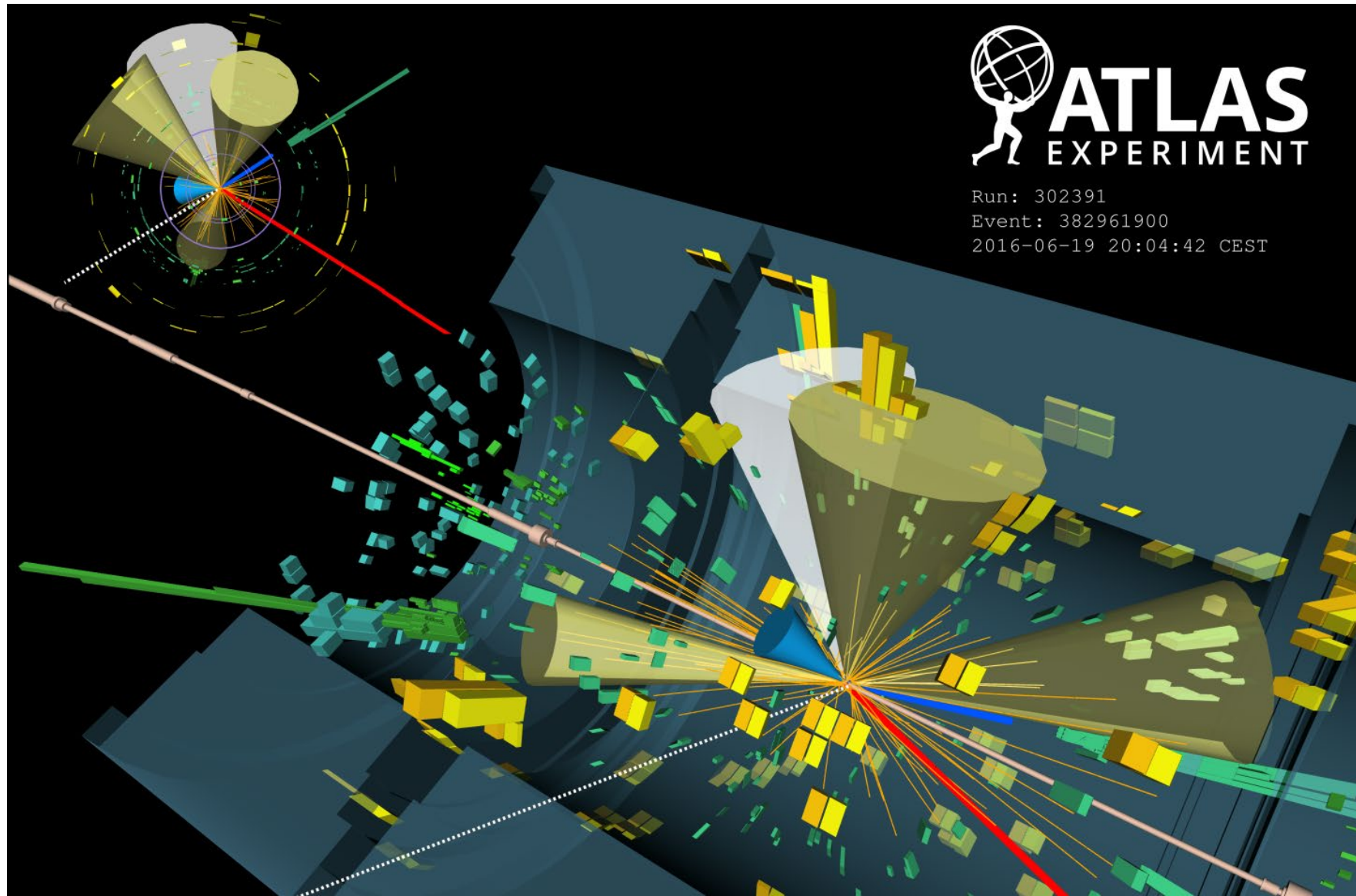
$$E_{\text{mass}} = mc^2.$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}.$$

- Kinetic Energy in Relations to the Law of Conservation
 - “Increasing the kinetic energy of the colliding particles increases the mass of the particles that may be created in the collision and thus opens up the possibility of creating previously undiscovered forms of matter” (OpenLearn).

$$E_{\text{trans}} = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - mc^2.$$

- Quarks and Antiquark
- Jets
- “Hidden” Forces



Process of Piece

- Medium of acrylic paints on mdf canvas
- Influence from the cross section data
- Vectors, particles, electrons, etc. represented in different shades
 - Color palette
 - Electron pathways
- Moving beyond the data
 - Cross sections
 - Interpretation of energy
 - Electrons
- Set of Perpendicular Lines



Work Cited

- Atlas. "<https://cds.cern.ch/record/1459502>." CERN Document Server, ATLAS. Accessed 12 Apr. 2019.
- "Collisions and Conservation Laws." OpenLearn, www.open.edu/openlearn/science-maths-technology/collisions-and-conservation-laws/content-section-7.2.