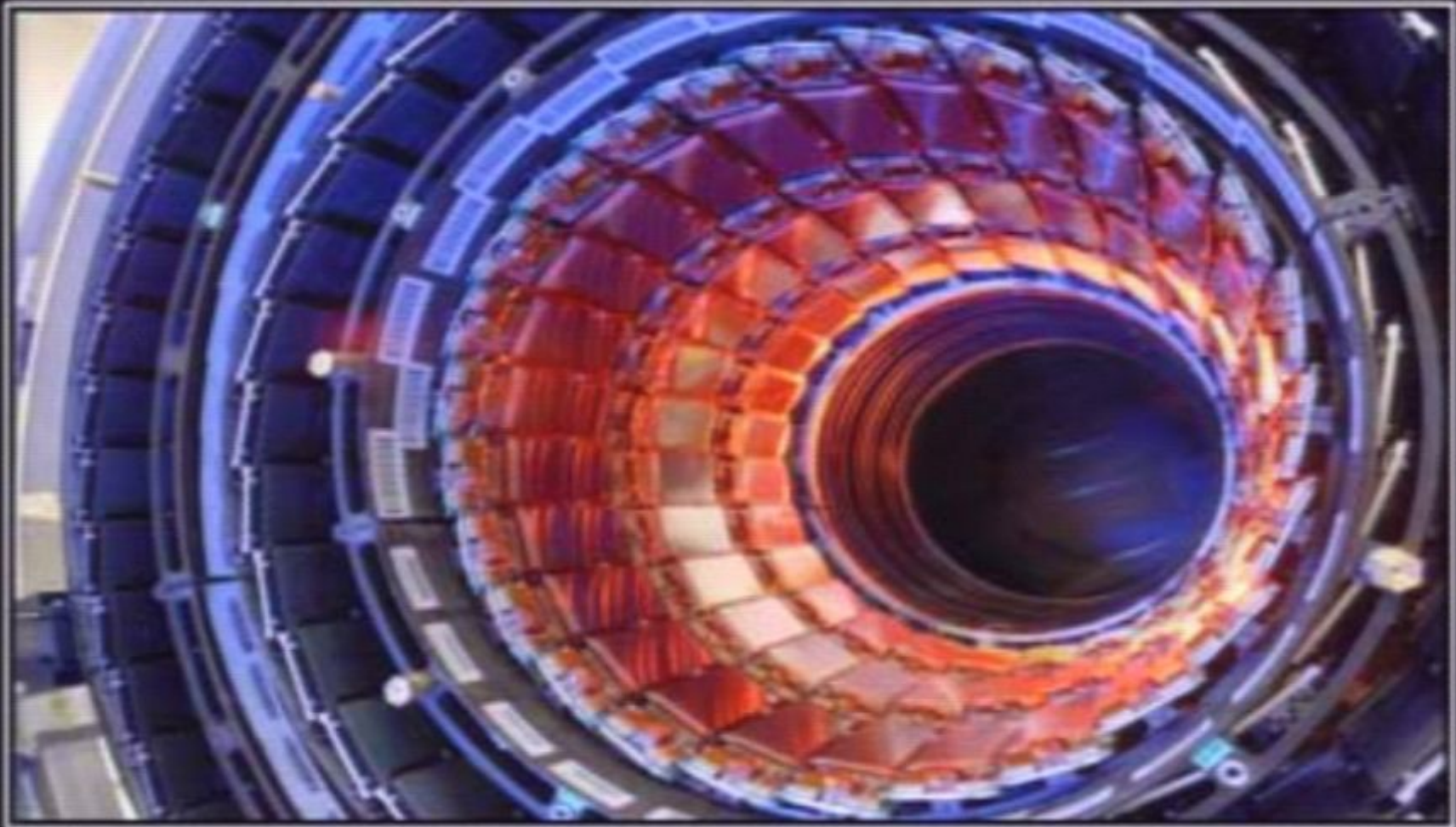


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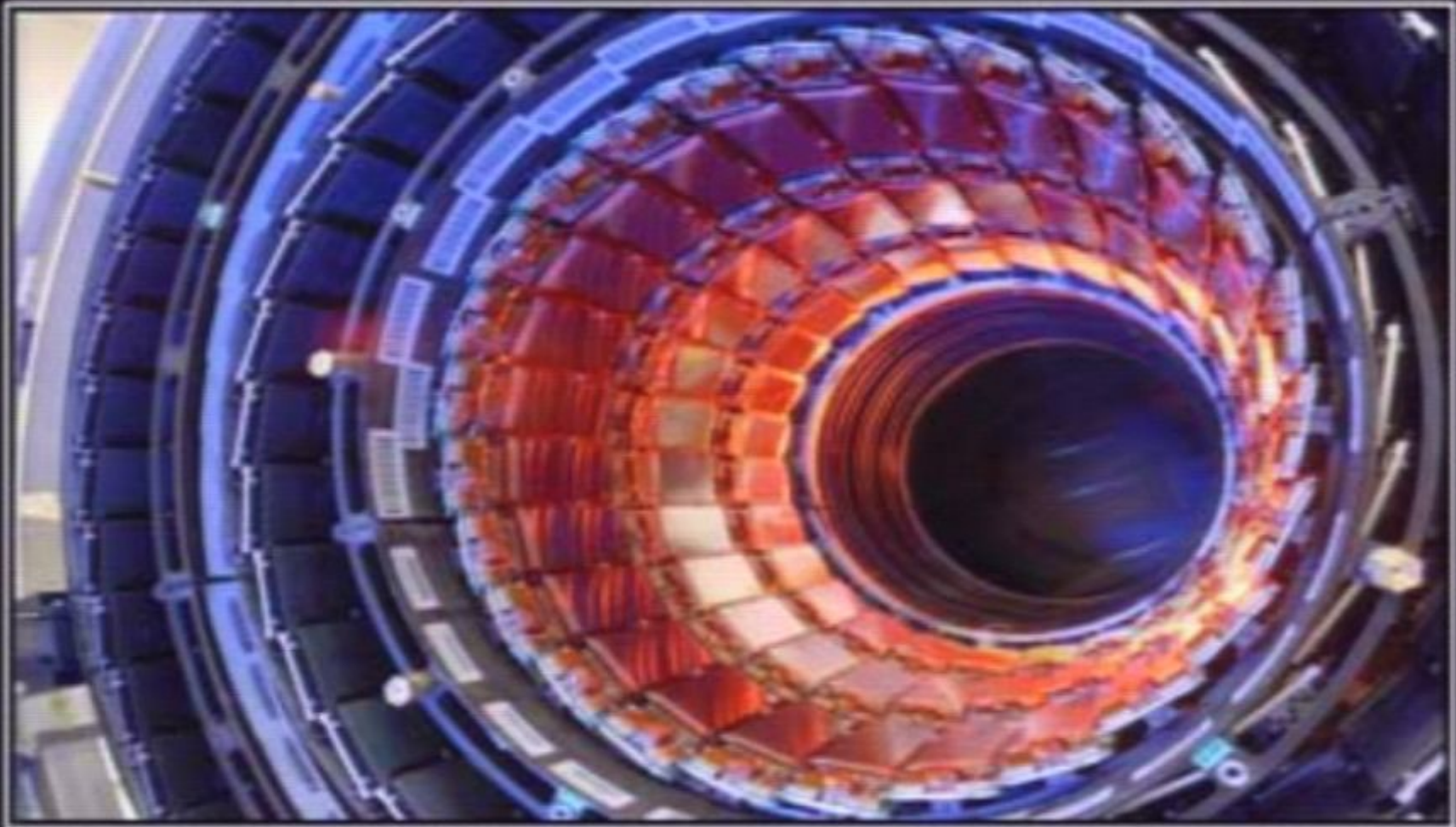
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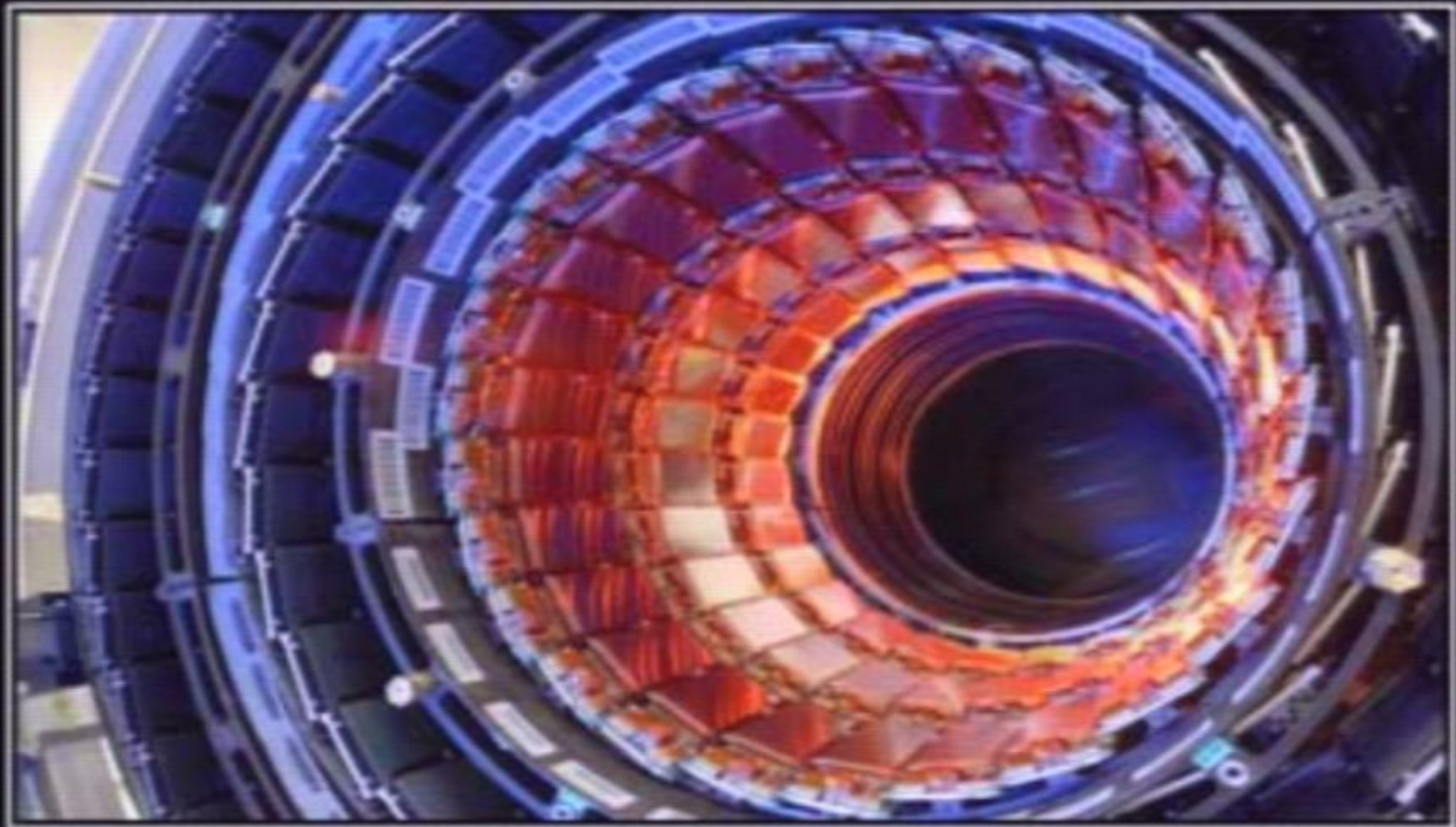
Abstract:



LARGE HADRON COLLIDER



LARGE HADRON COLLIDER



LARGE HADRON COLLIDER

It's going to fucking kill you dead. May 2008.

C.P. Burgess



The Large Hadron Collider

*Start of a New Era
or the End of the World?*

C.P. Burgess

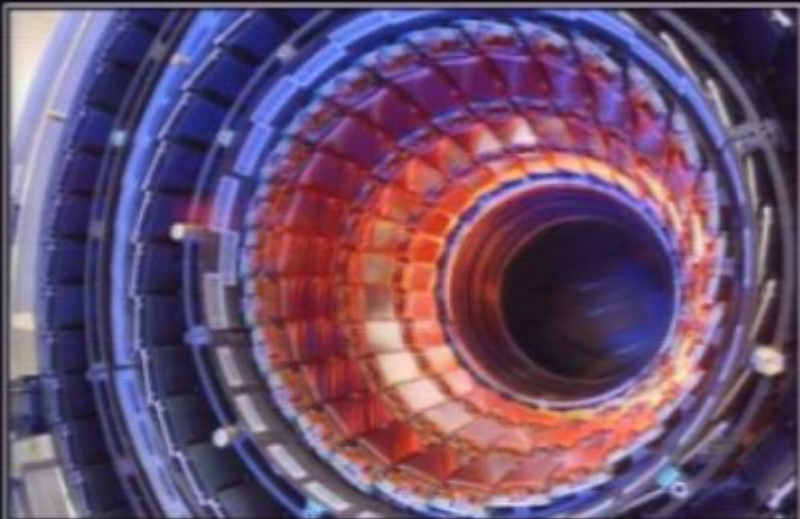


Photo: CERN/ATLAS
LARGE HADRON COLLIDER



The Large Hadron Collider

*Start of a New Era
or the End of the World?*

C.P. Burgess



Outline

- What is it?
 - *The machine and recent events*
- Why was it built?
 - *The Standard Model and its limitations*
- What might it hope to see?
 - *Problems*
- Outlook

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The Machine

- The Accelerator
- The Detectors

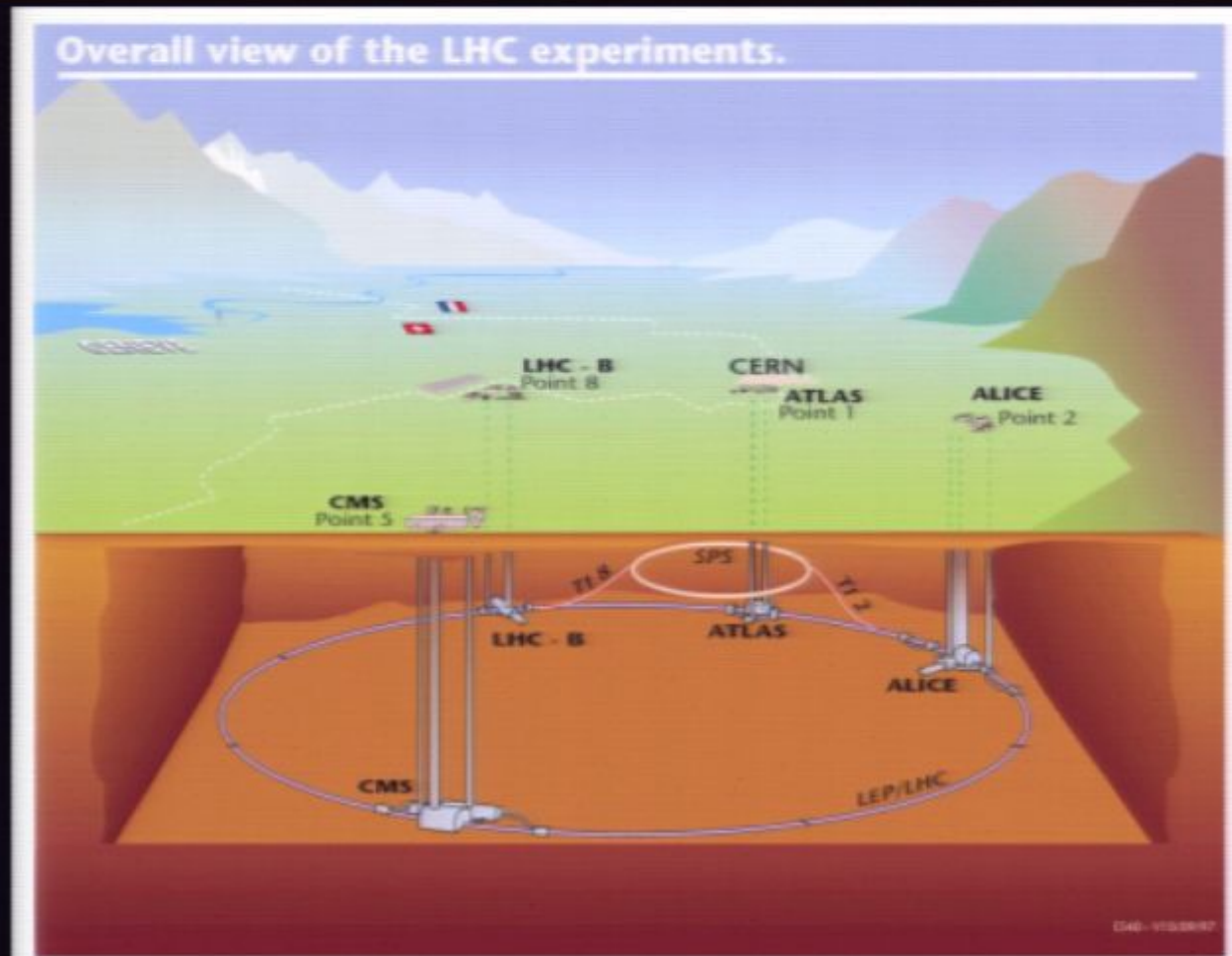
The Machine

- The Accelerator
- The Detector



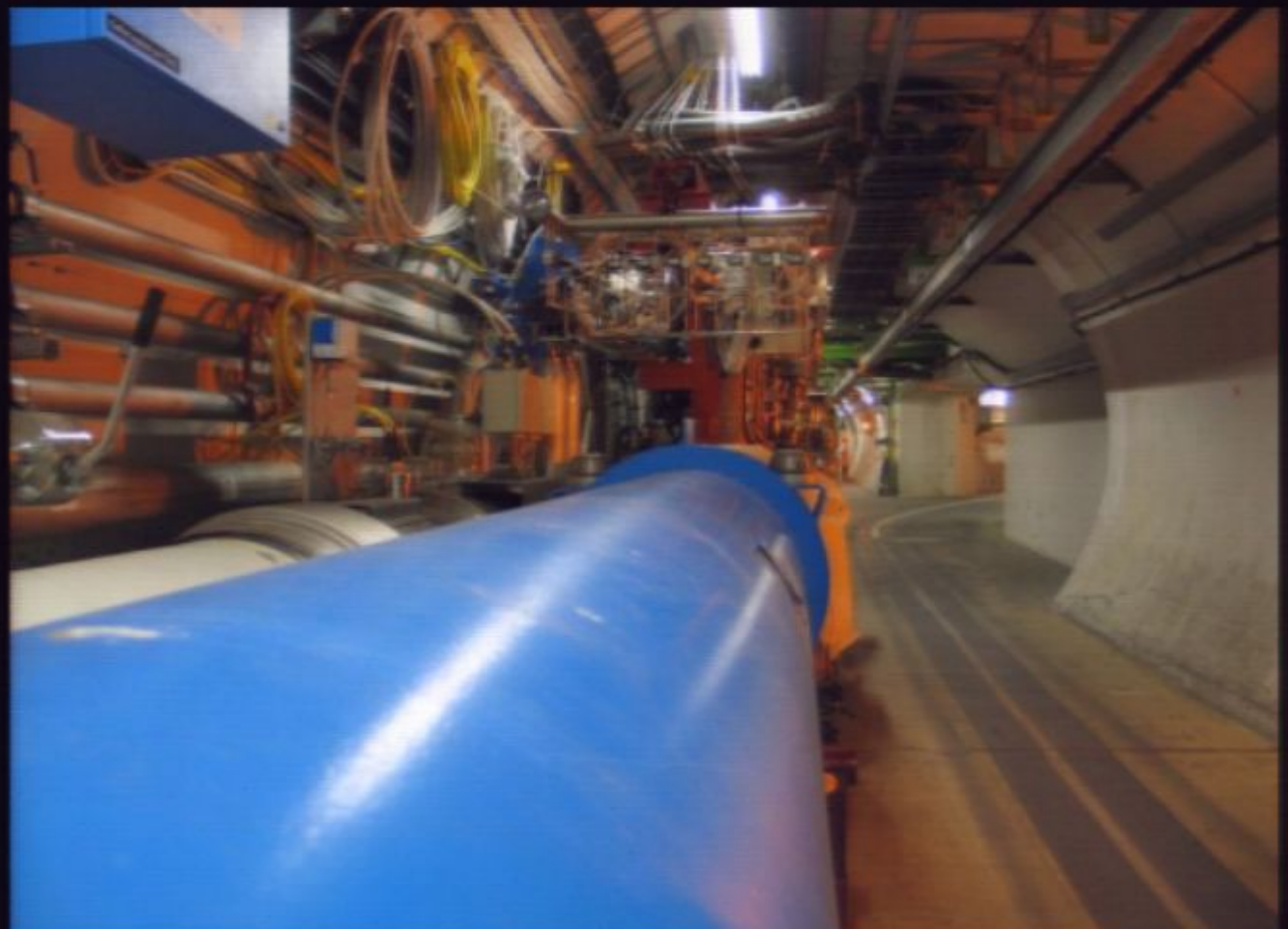
The Machine

- The Accelerator
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The Machine

- The Accelerator
- The Detector



The Movie

- The Plot
- *Scenes at CERN*
- Scenes in Rome



The Movie

- The Plot



The Movie

- The Plot
- *Scenes at CERN*
- Scenes in Rome



CERN

The Movie

- The

- *Scen*

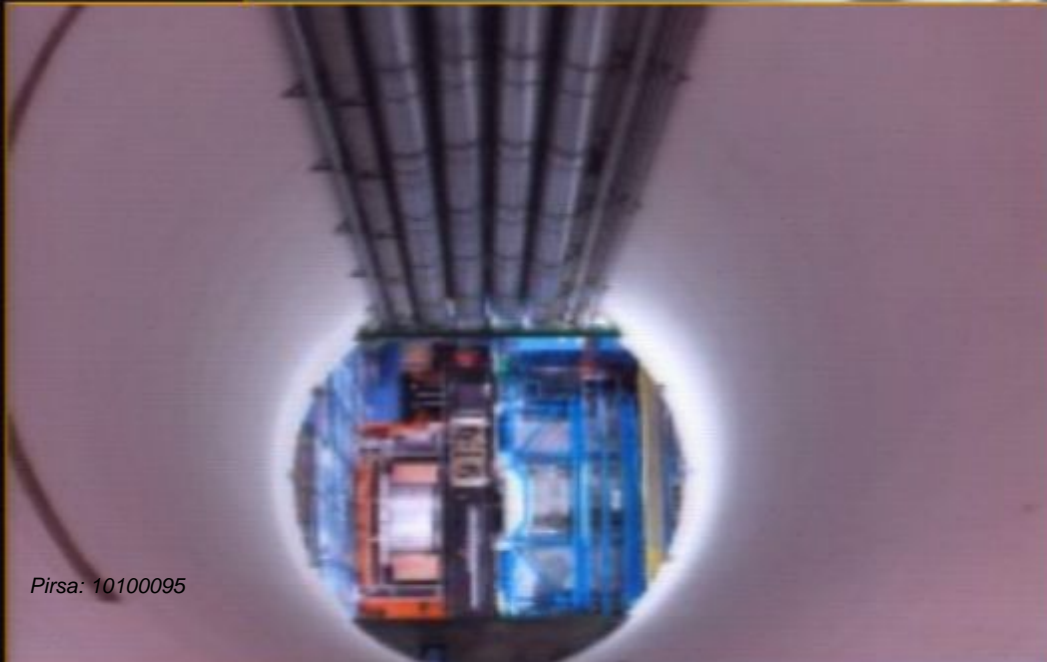


The Movie

- Scenes in Rome

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- The Plot



- Scenes in Rome

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Scenes in Rome

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- The Plot

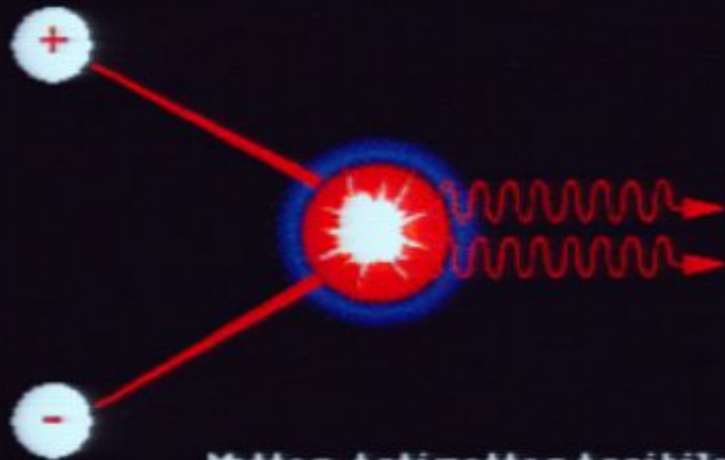


- Scenes in Rome

The Movie

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Matter-Antimatter Annihilation

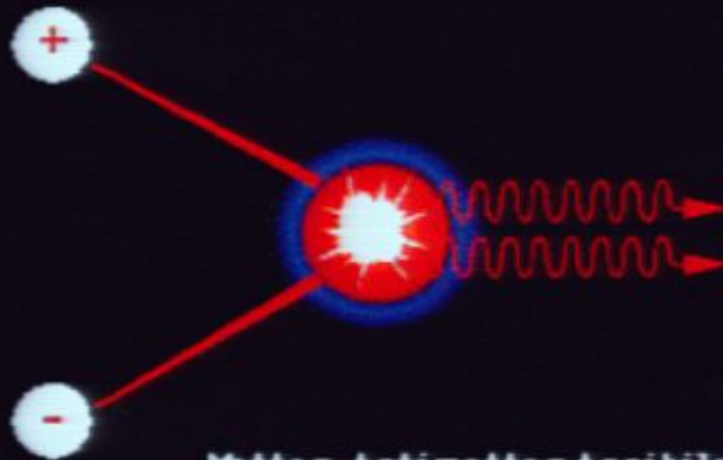
Antimatter: for each elementary particle there is another having precisely the same mass and opposite charge.

Scenes

Movie

The Movie

The D1



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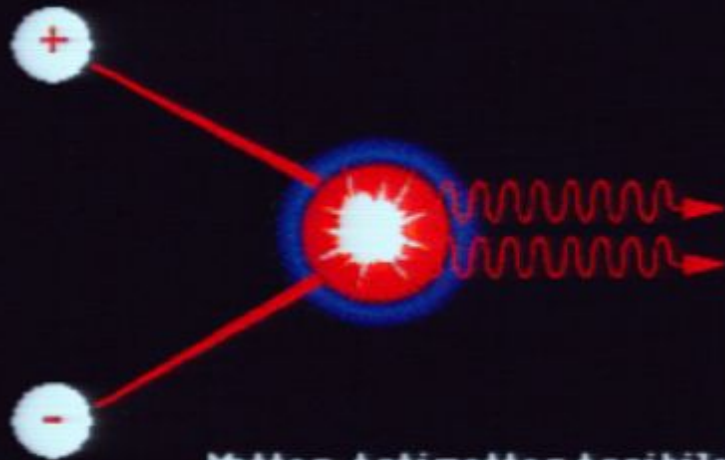


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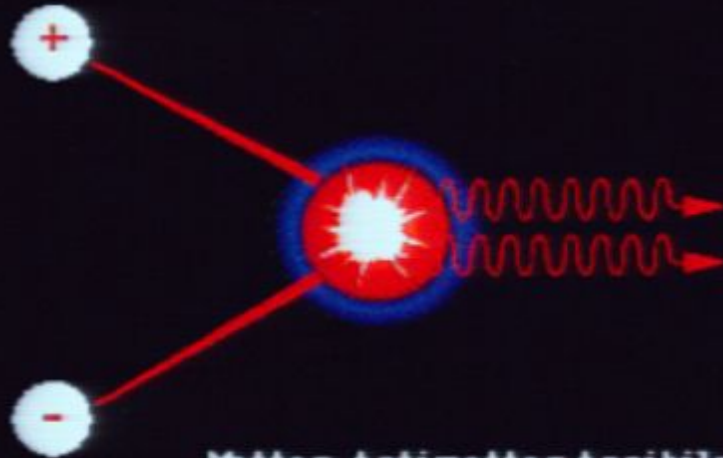
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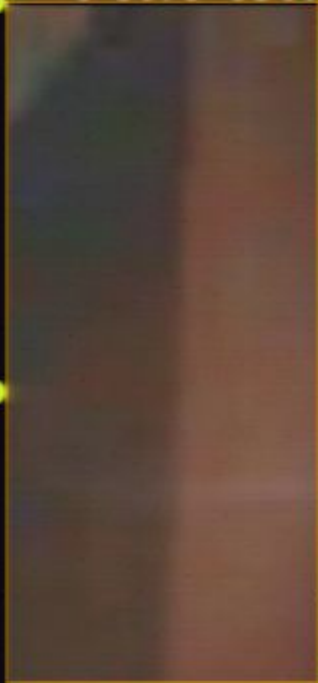
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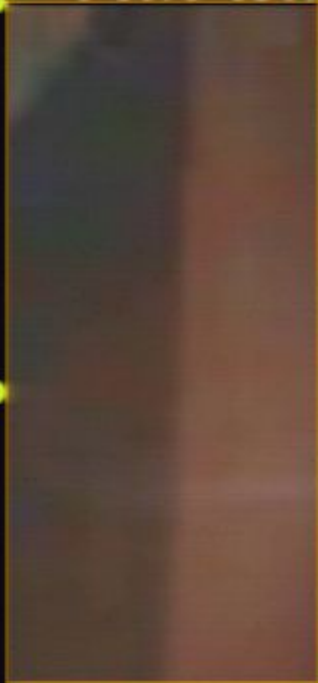


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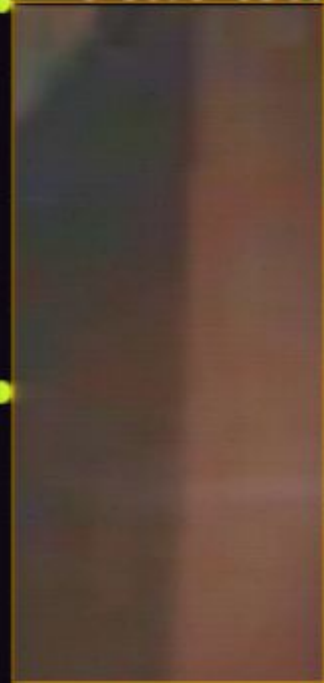


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• Scenes

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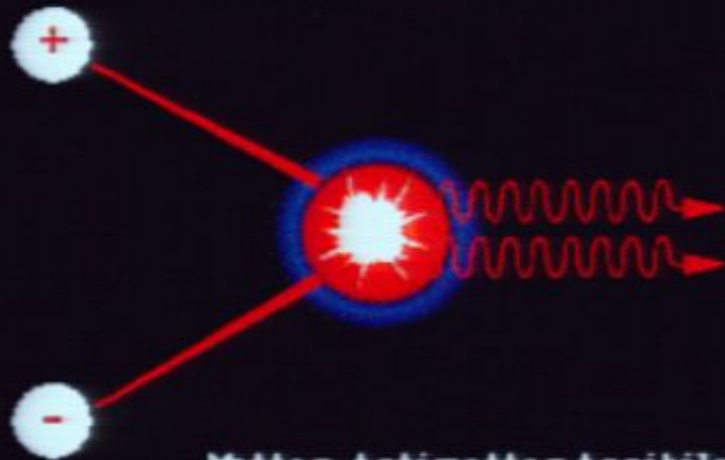
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• Scenes

Movie

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Scenes

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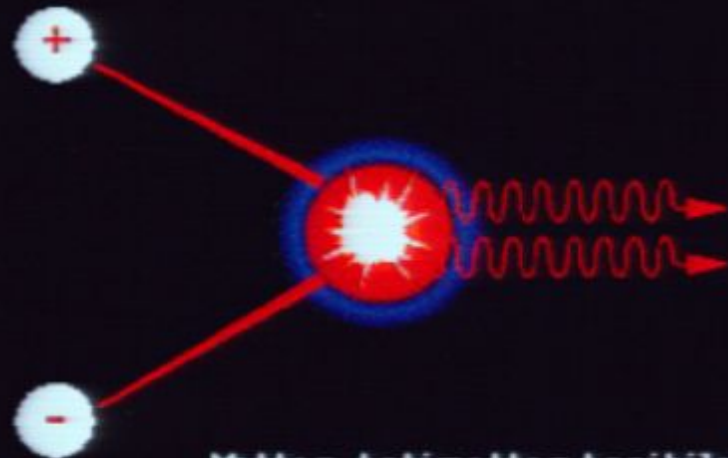
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Scenes



Matter-Antimatter Annihilation

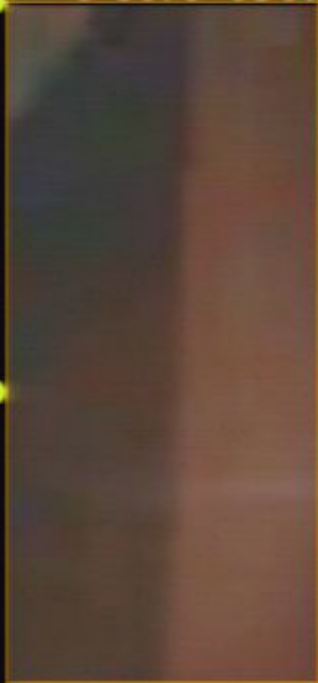
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Movie

The Movie

• The D1



Matter-Antimatter Annihilation

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• Scenes

Movie

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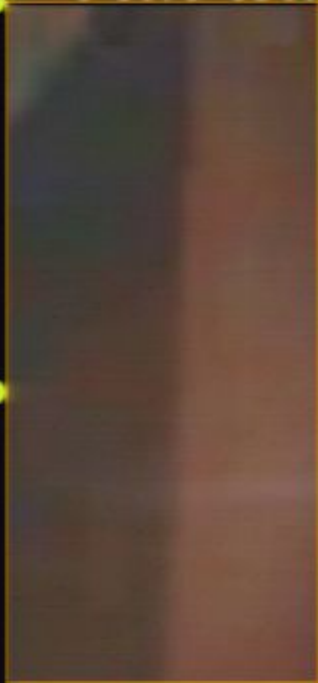


• Scenes

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- Scenes

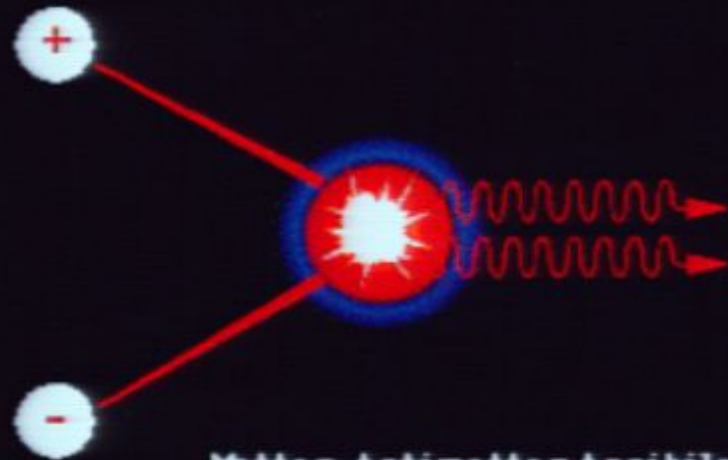
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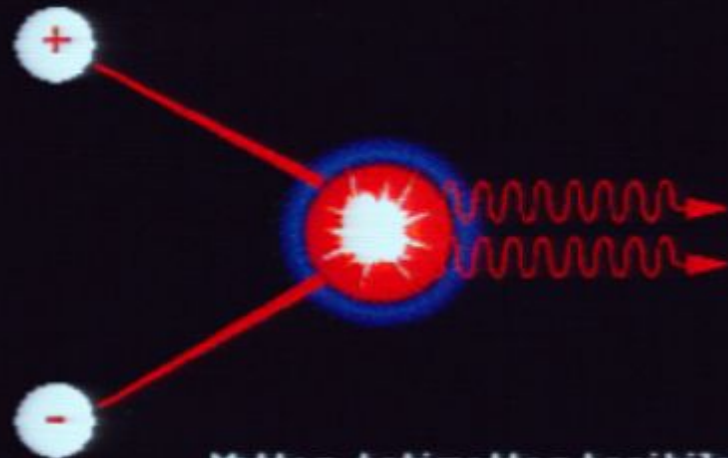
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• Scenes



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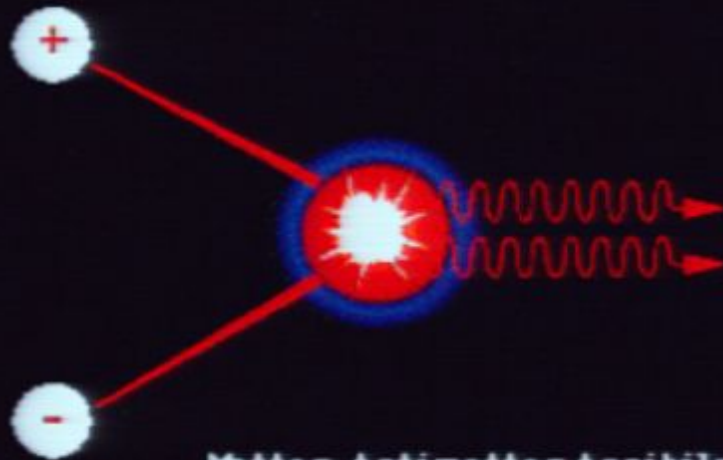
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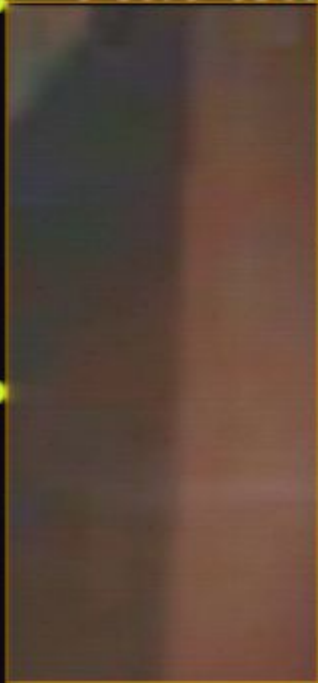
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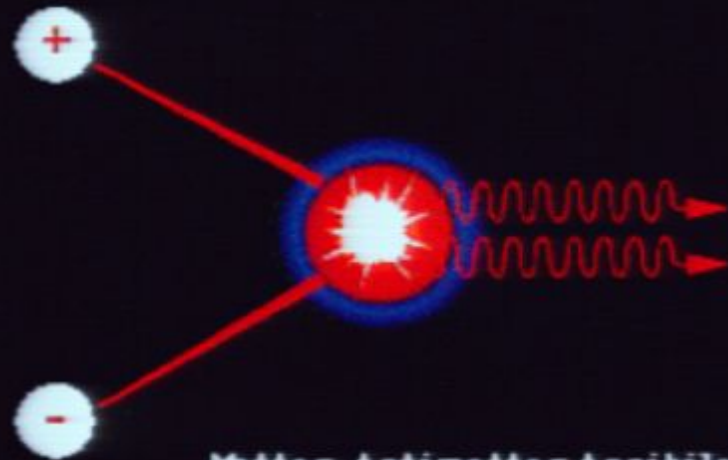
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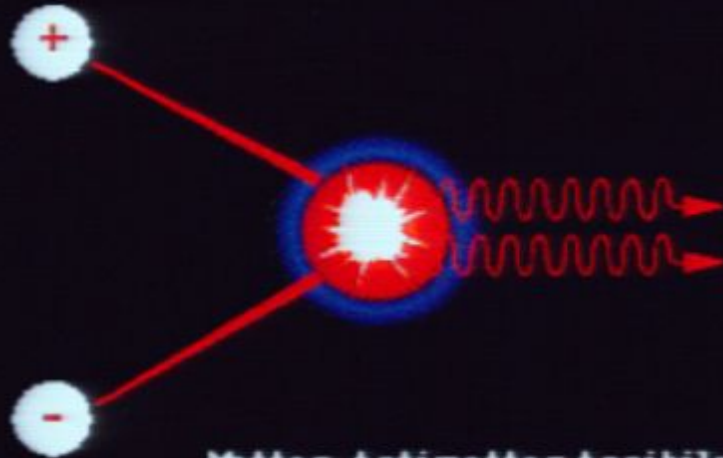
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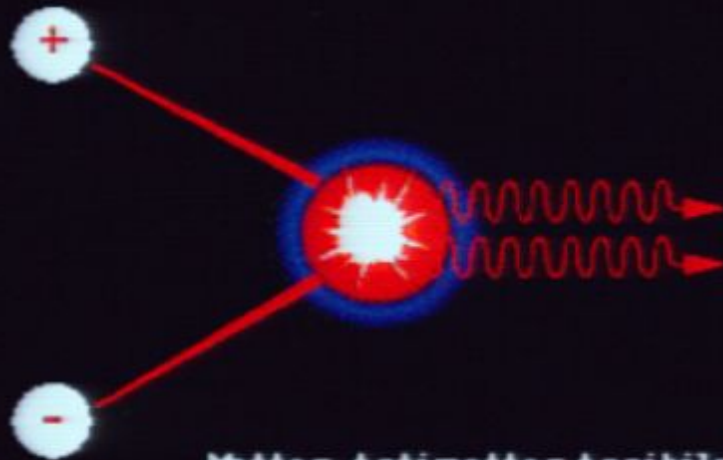
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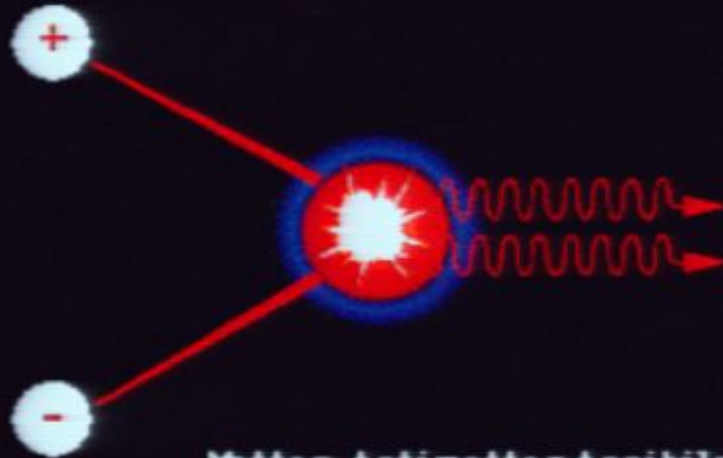


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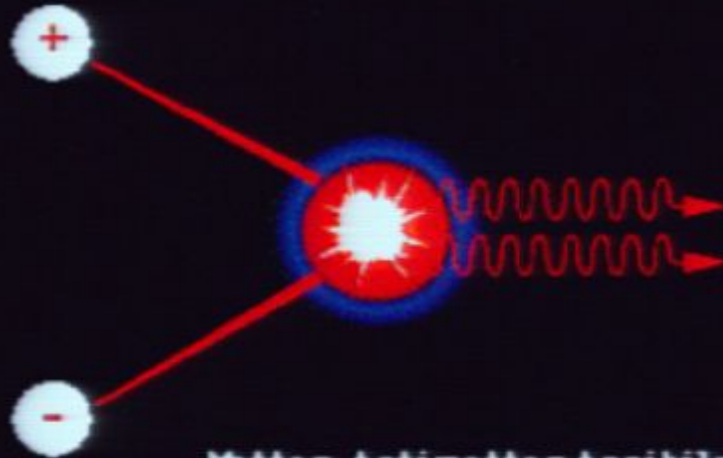
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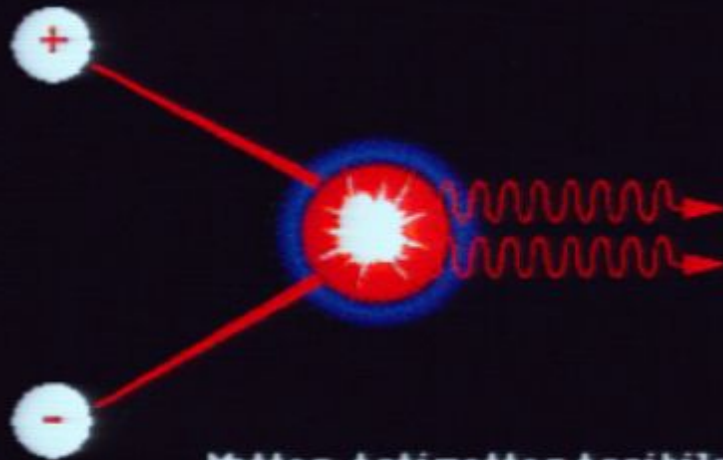
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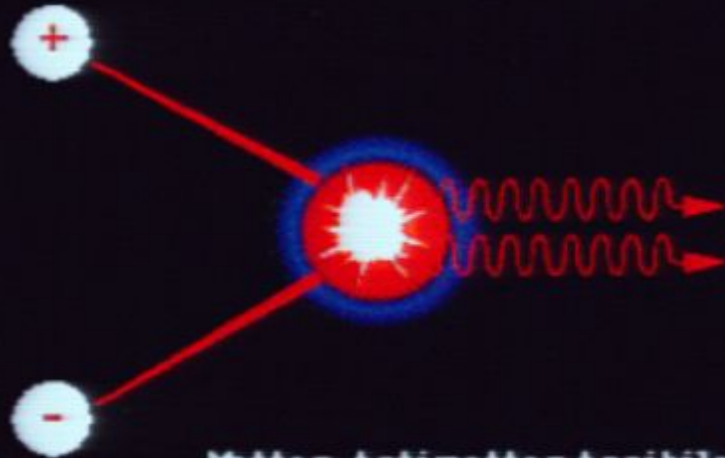


• Scenes

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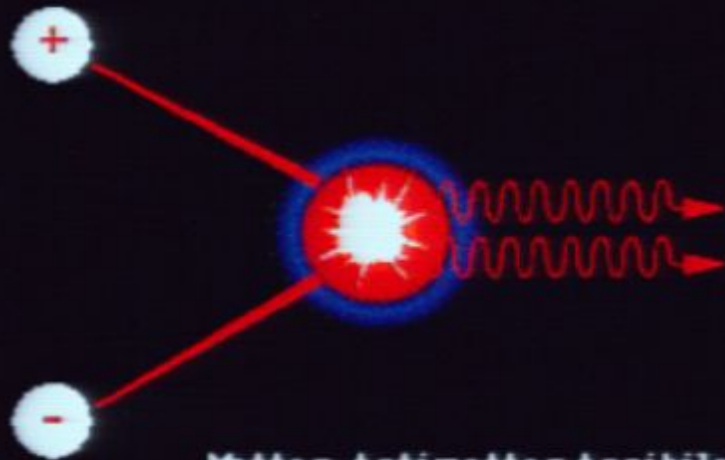
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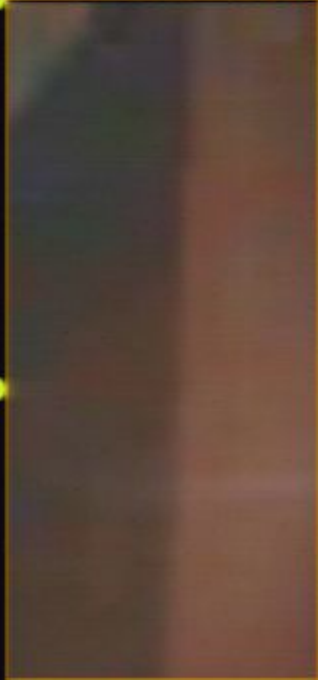
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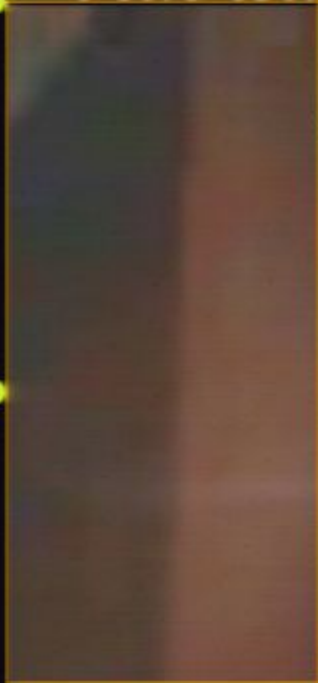


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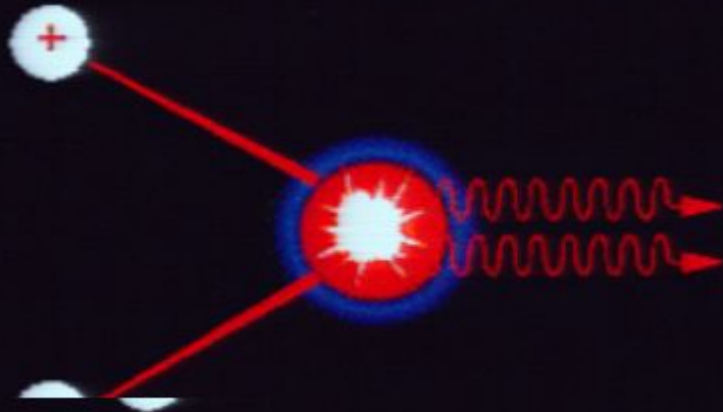


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Movie

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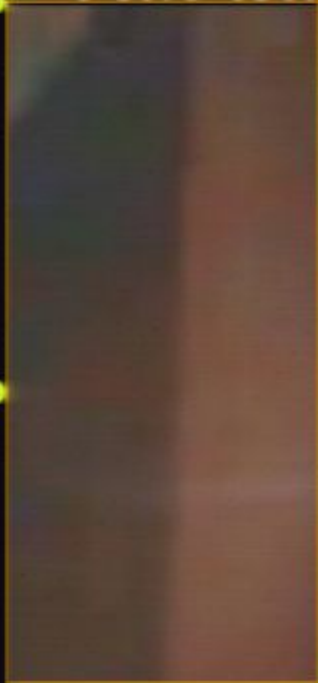


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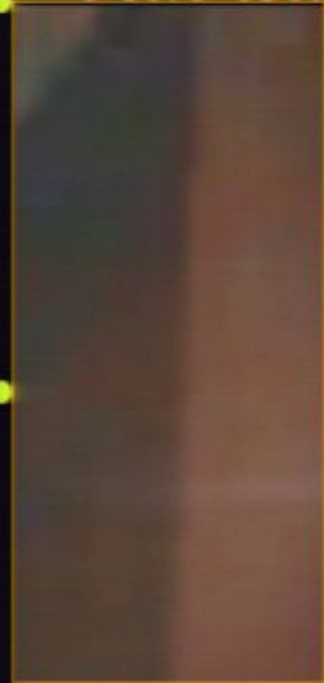


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Movie

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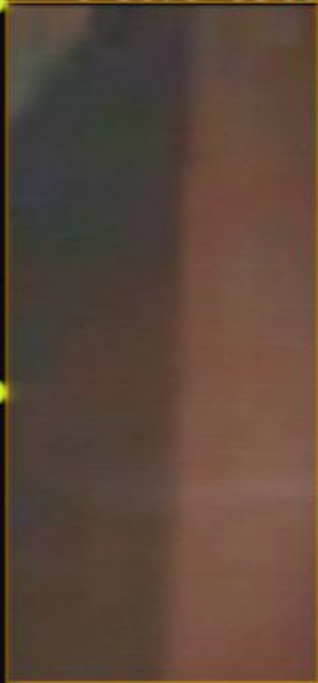


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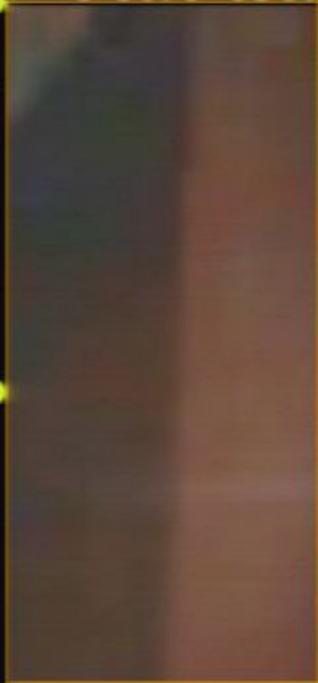
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Matter-Antimatter Annihilation

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• Scenes

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• The D1



• Scenes



Matter-Antimatter Annihilation

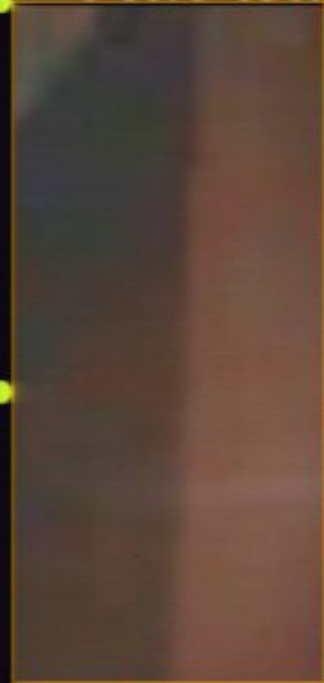
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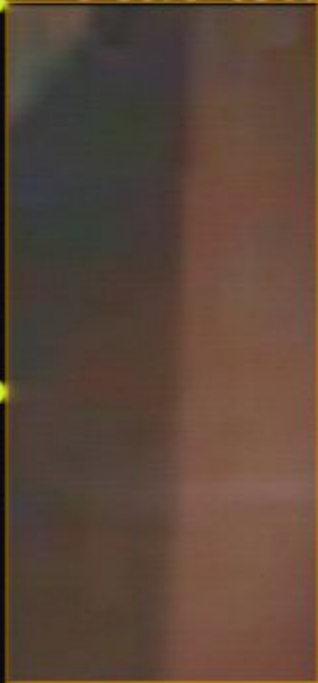


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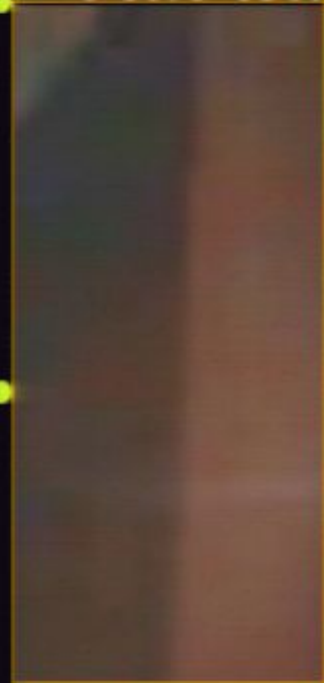


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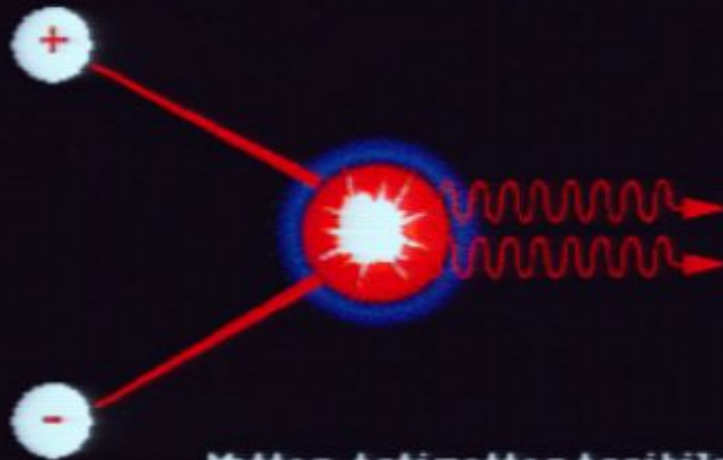
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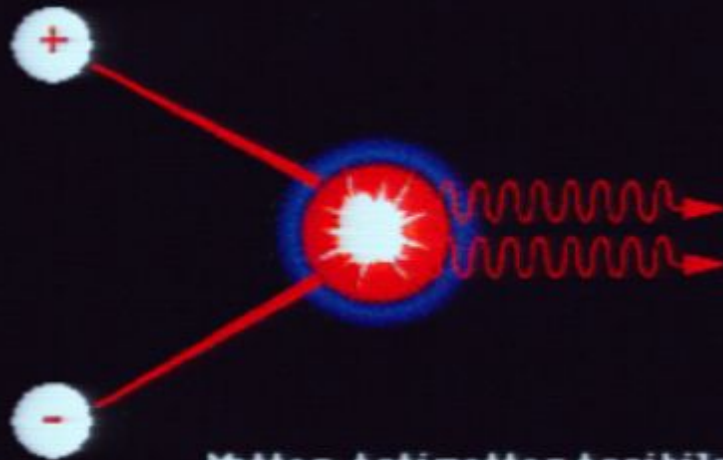
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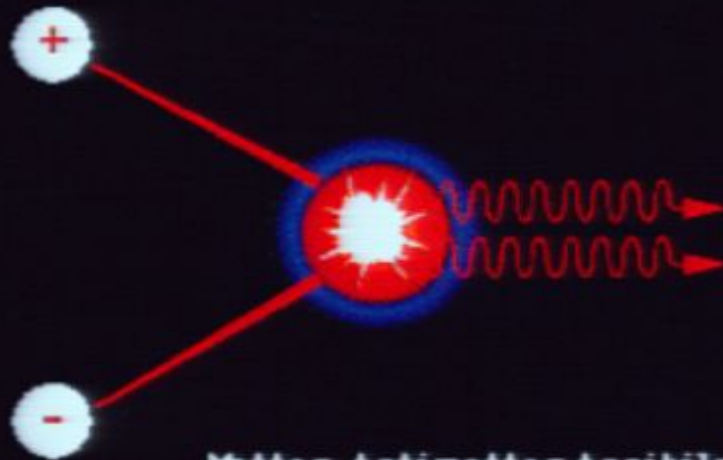
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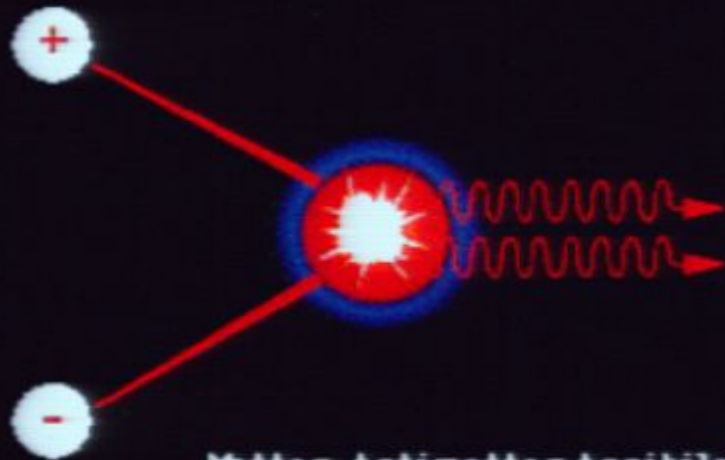
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Scenes

Movie

The Movie



- The Plot

Accelerators make as much antimatter as matter whenever particles collide.

- *Scenes*

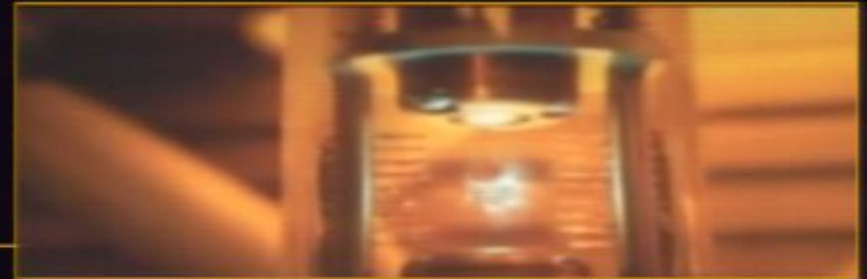
- Scenes

The Movie



- The Plot
Accelerators make as much antimatter as matter whenever particles collide.
Left to itself antimatter annihilates with matter, so is very difficult to collect and contain (but would be a powerful bomb).
- *Scenes*
- Scenes

The Movie



- The Plot

Accelerators make as much antimatter as matter whenever particles collide.

- *Scenes*

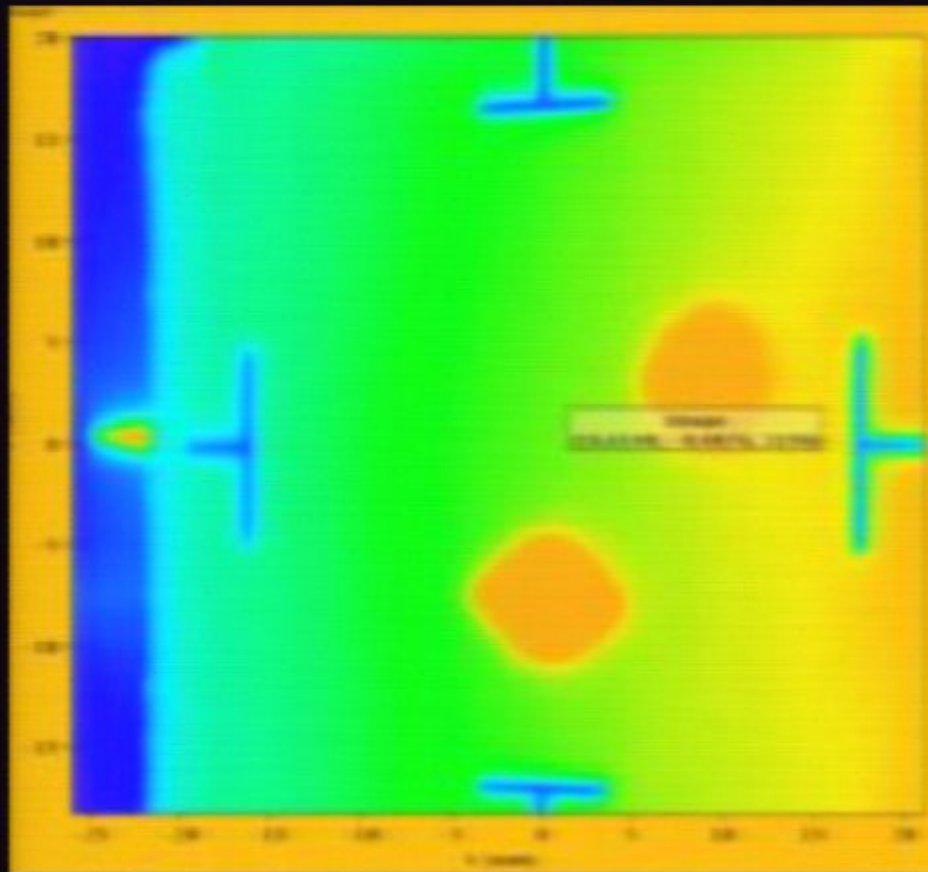
Left to itself antimatter annihilates with matter, so is very difficult to collect and contain (but would be a powerful bomb).

- *Scenes*

Each collision produces only a handful of antiparticles; years of effort were required to accumulate enough to make a few atoms of anti-hydrogen (destroyed after use).

The Machine

- The Accelerator
- The Detector



Recent events

The Machine

W. Trischuk

- The Accelerator
- The Detector



mechanical damage

The Machine

W. Trischuk

- The Accelerator
- The Detector



The Incident

The Machine

W. Trischuk

- The Accelerator
- The Detector

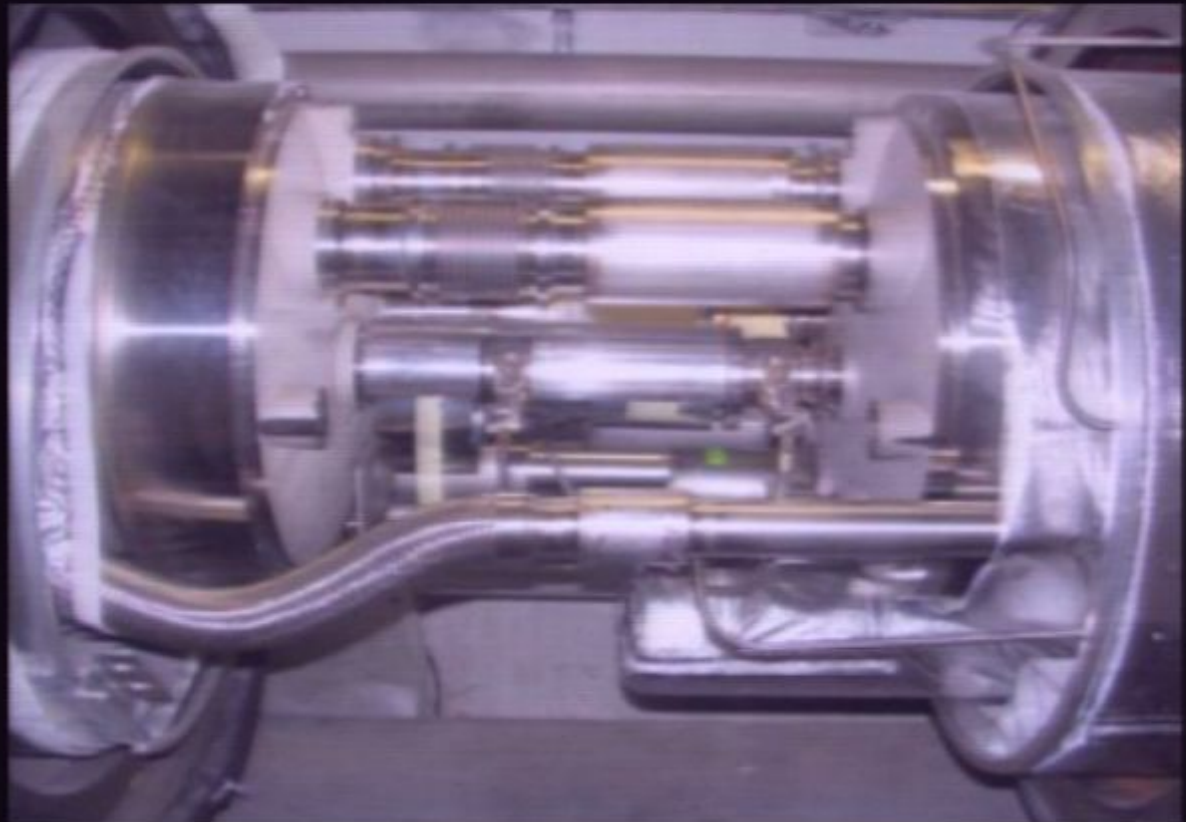


1200 superconducting magnets

The Machine

W. Trischuk

- The Accelerator
- The Detector



dipole interconnect

The Machine

W. Trischuk

- The Accelerator
- The Detector

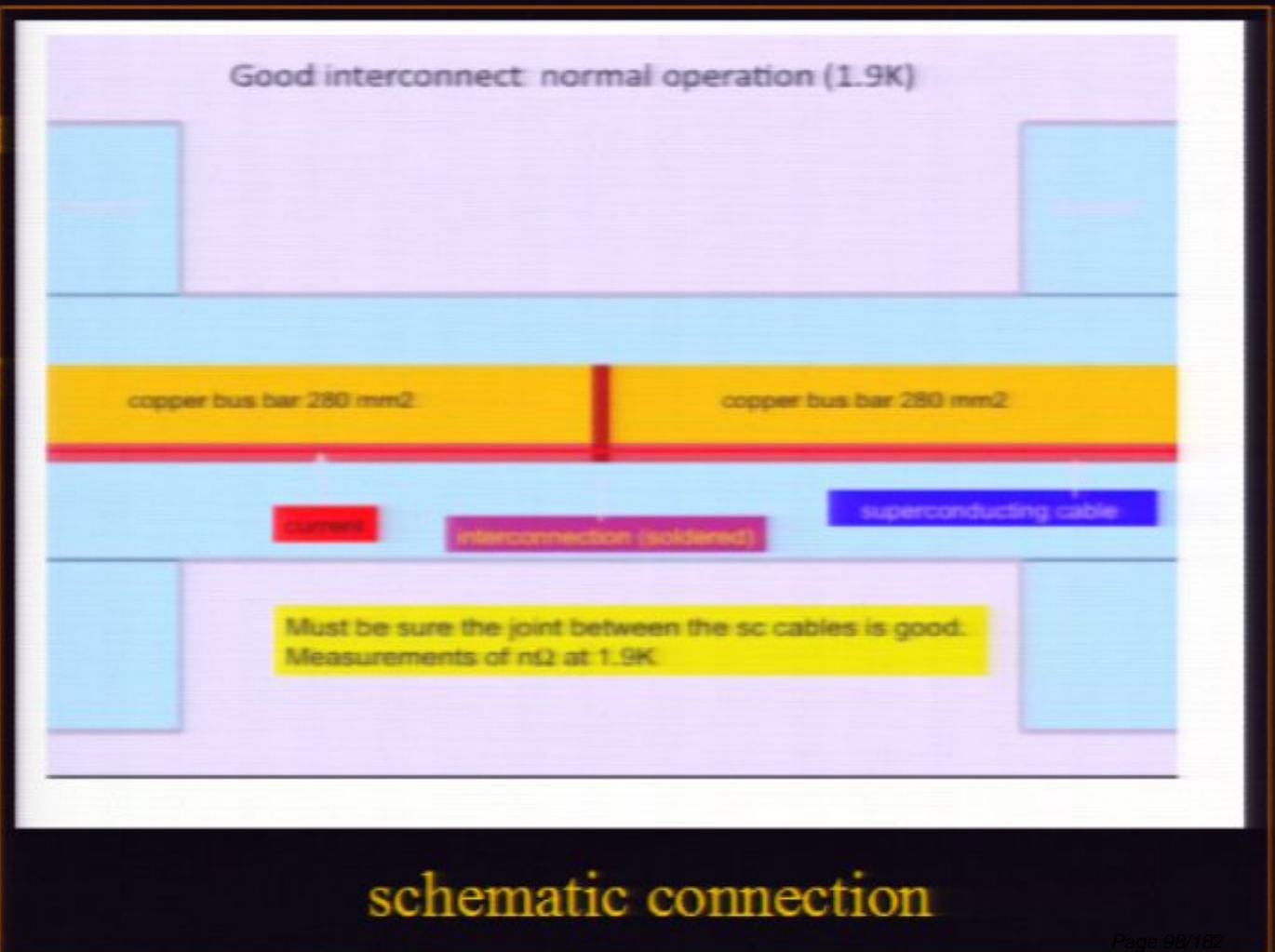


dipole interconnect

The Machine

W. Trischuk

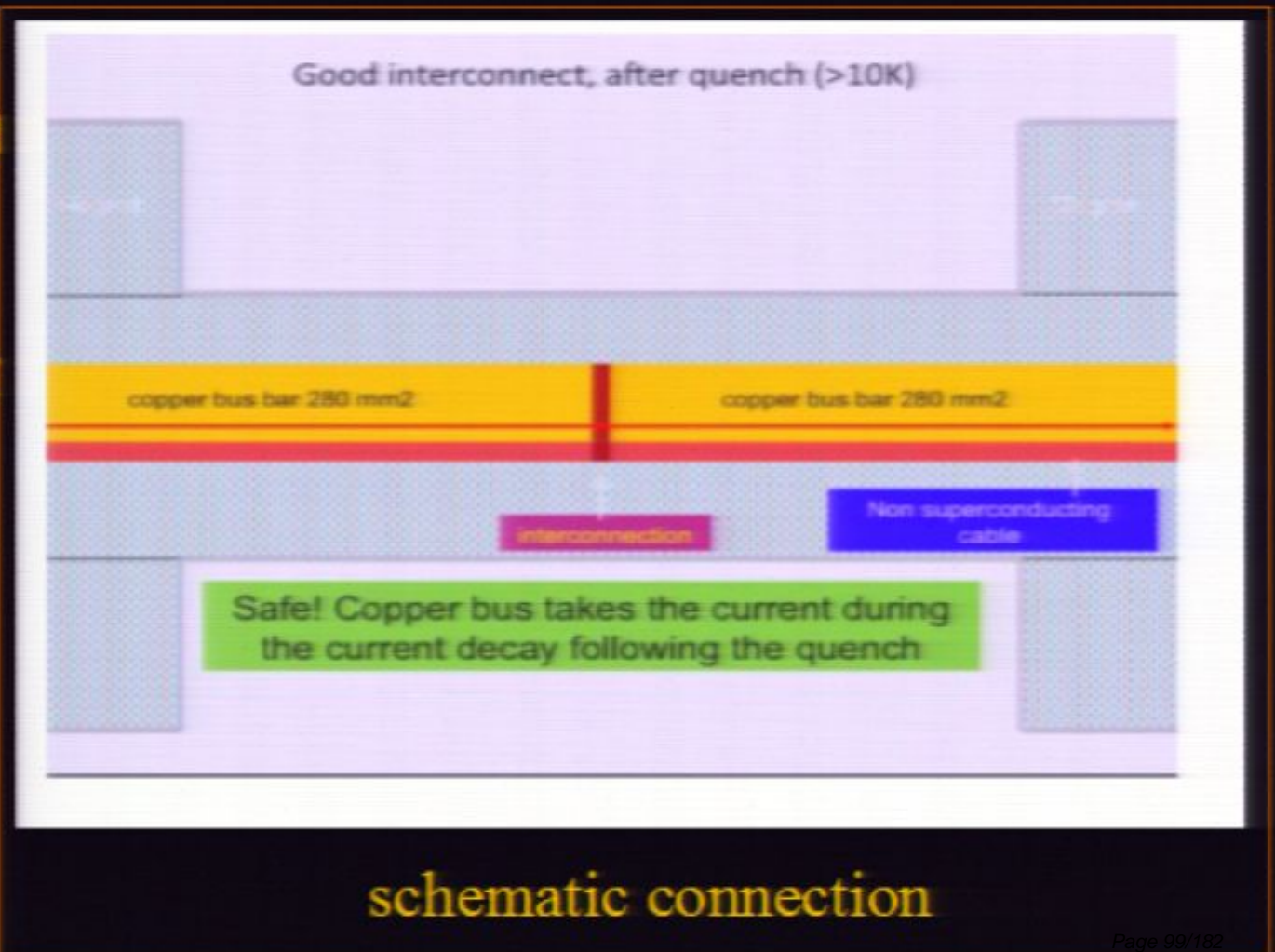
- The Accelerator
- The Detector



The Machine

W. Trischuk

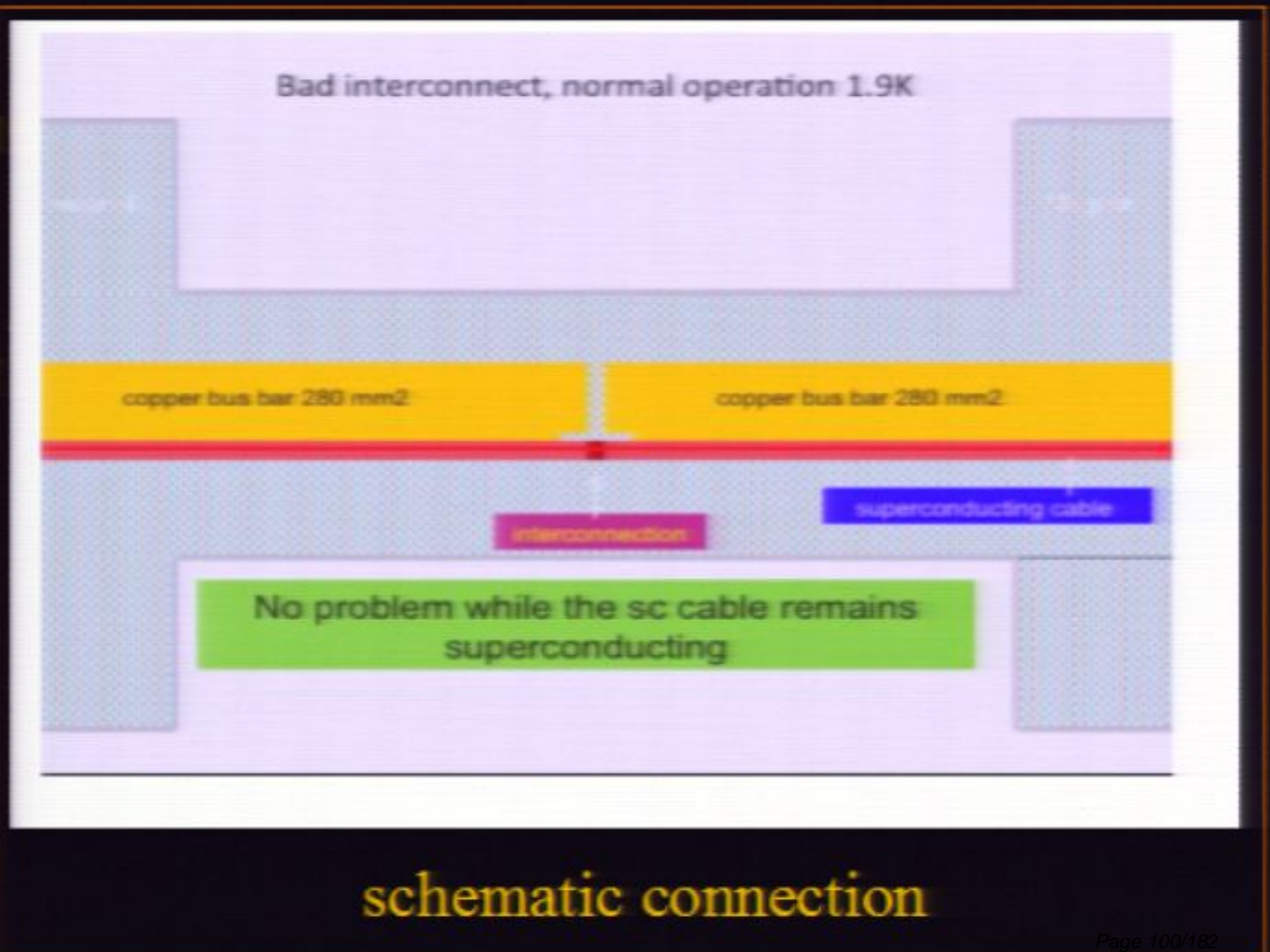
- The Accelerator
- The Detector



The Machine

W. Trischuk

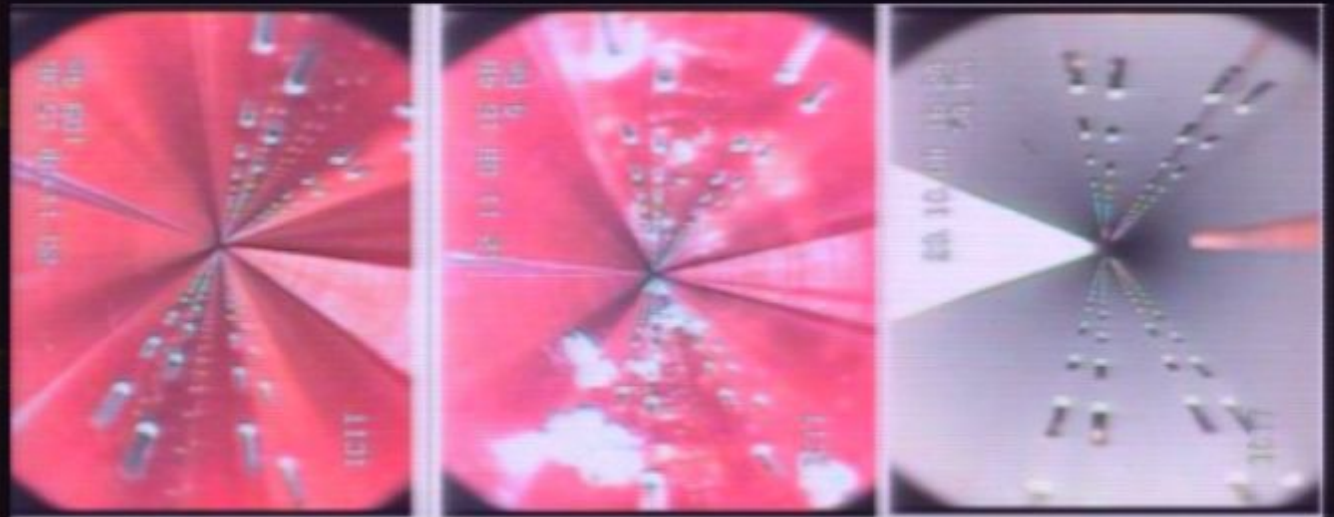
- The Accelerator
- The Detector



The Machine

W. Trischuk

- The Accelerator
- The Detector



soot in the beam pipe
(normal copper looks red)

The Machine

W. Trischuk

- The Accelerator
- The Detector



Replaced 14 quadrupoles and 29 dipoles,
34 interconnections fully repaired

The Machine

W. Trischuk

- The Accelerator
- The Detector

	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector
Circuit	12	23	34	45	56	67	78	81
RB	300		300, 300	300, 300	300	300, 300		
RB		80		80			80	80
RQ	300		300	300	300	300, 300		
RQ		80		80			80	80, 80

- Huge effort of dedicated measurement teams
 - About 35000 manual measurements
 - Over 400 kilometers walked in the tunnel

Some sectors remain cold

Takes months to heat and recool and there is not enough storage for the He

The Machine

W. Trischuk

- The Accelerator

	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector
Circuit	12	23	34	45	56	67	78	81
RB	300		300, 300	300, 300	300	300, 300		
								80
								80, 80

— Over 400 kilometers walked in the tunnel

- The Design

The Plan: *run at 7 TeV (3.5 on 3.5) until 1 inverse fb is accumulated (no later than Dec 2011), then shut down and upgrade to the design of 14 TeV.*

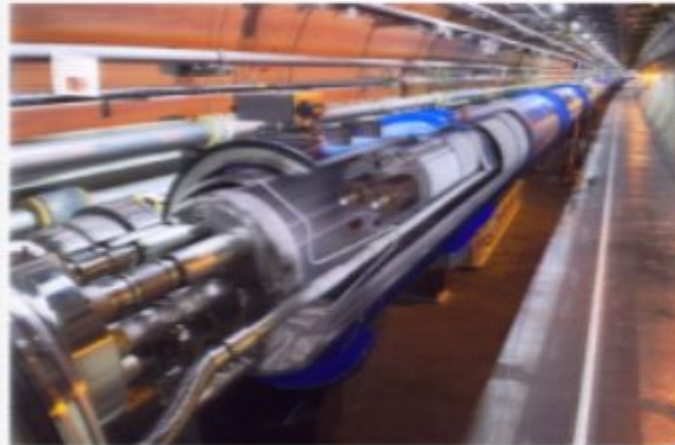
Some sectors remain cold

Takes months to heat and recool and there is not enough storage for the He

The Machine

- The Accelerator
- The Detector

20.11.2009: LHC about to restart



The LHC tunnel. Illustration shows the beampipes inside a dipole magnet. [M.Brice, CERN]

On 18 November, the LHC was handed over for operation. Teams are now preparing for injecting and circulating the first beams of 2009.

For latest updates, follow us on Twitter: twitter.com/cern

The LHC is now back!

The Machine

- The Accelerator
- The Detector

23.11.2009: Two circulating beams bring first collisions in the LHC



Screens showing two beams in the LHC. [More photos >](#)

Geneva, 23 November 2009. Today the LHC circulated two beams simultaneously for the first time, allowing the operators to test the synchronization of the beams and giving the experiments their first chance to look for proton-proton collisions.

MORE INFORMATION:

- [Press release: Two circulating beams bring first collisions in the LHC](#)

The LHC is now back!

The Machine

- The Accelerator
- The Detector

LHC sets new world record 30 November 2009



Scenes of joy in the CERN Control Centre [more photos >](#)

Geneva, 30 November 2009. CERN's Large Hadron Collider has today become the world's highest energy particle accelerator, having accelerated its twin beams of protons to an energy of 1.18 TeV in the early hours of the morning. This exceeds the previous world record of 0.98 TeV, which had

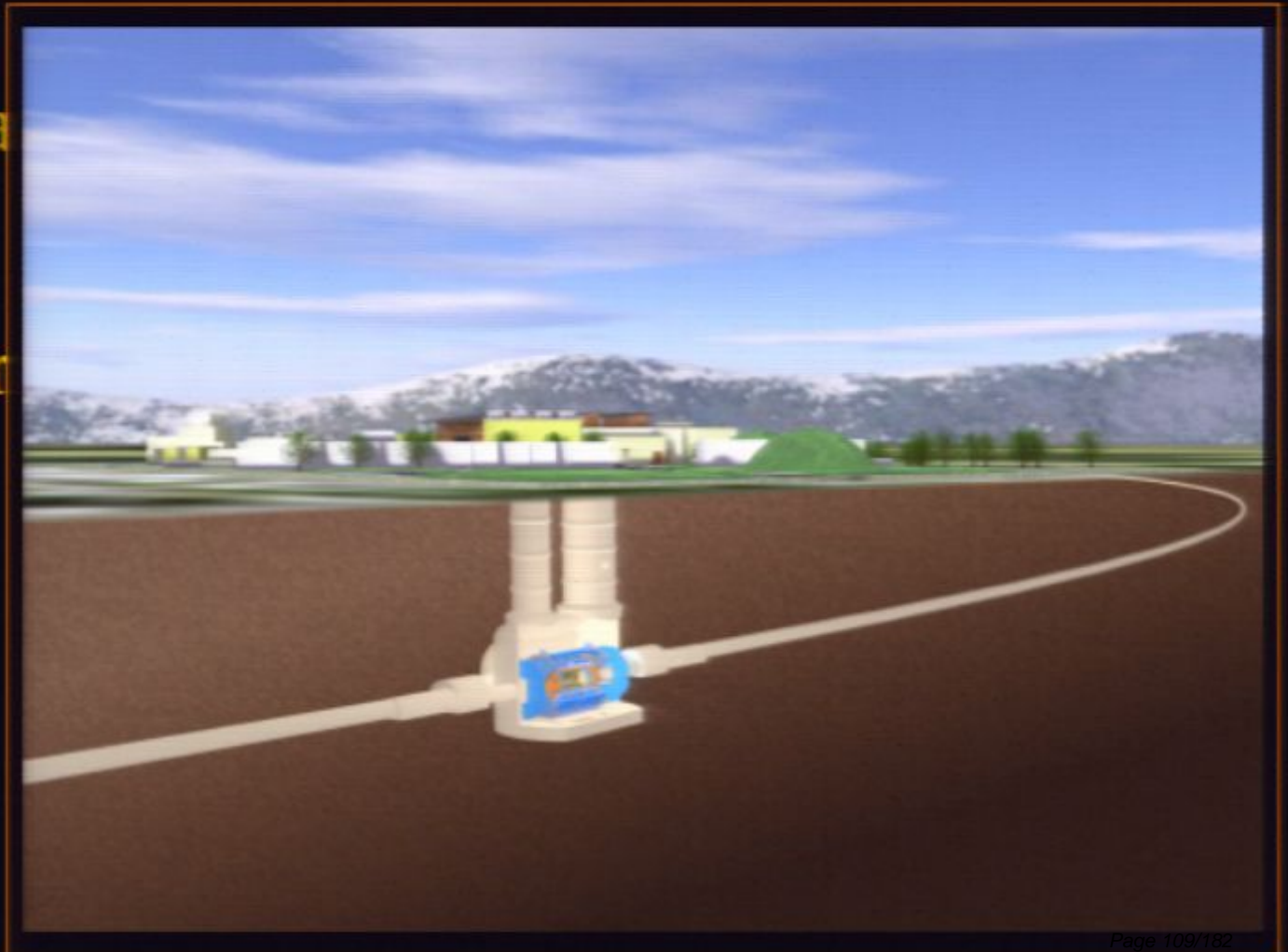
The LHC is now back!

The Machine

- The Accelerator
- The Detectors

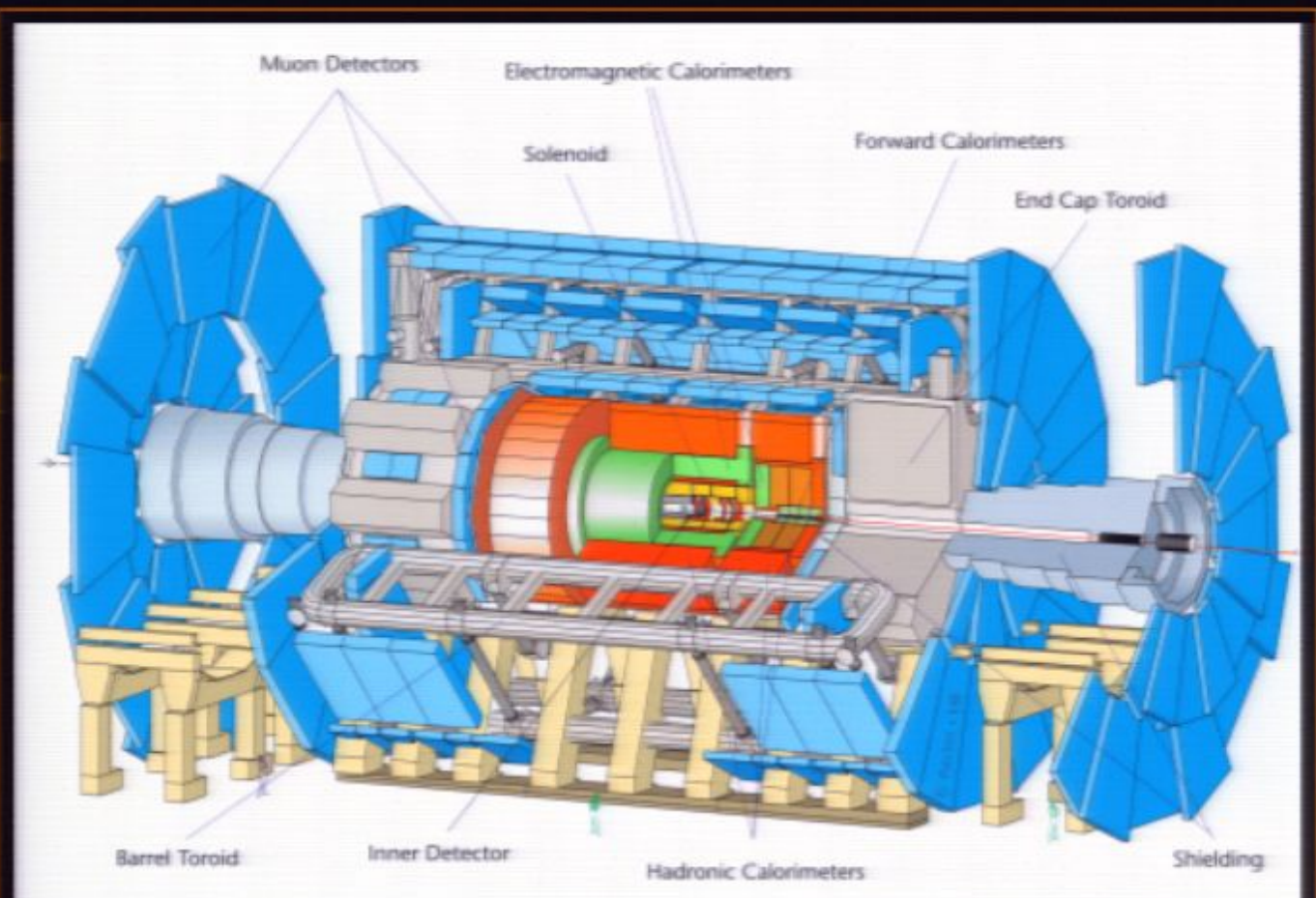
The Machine

- The Accelerator
- The Detector



The Machine

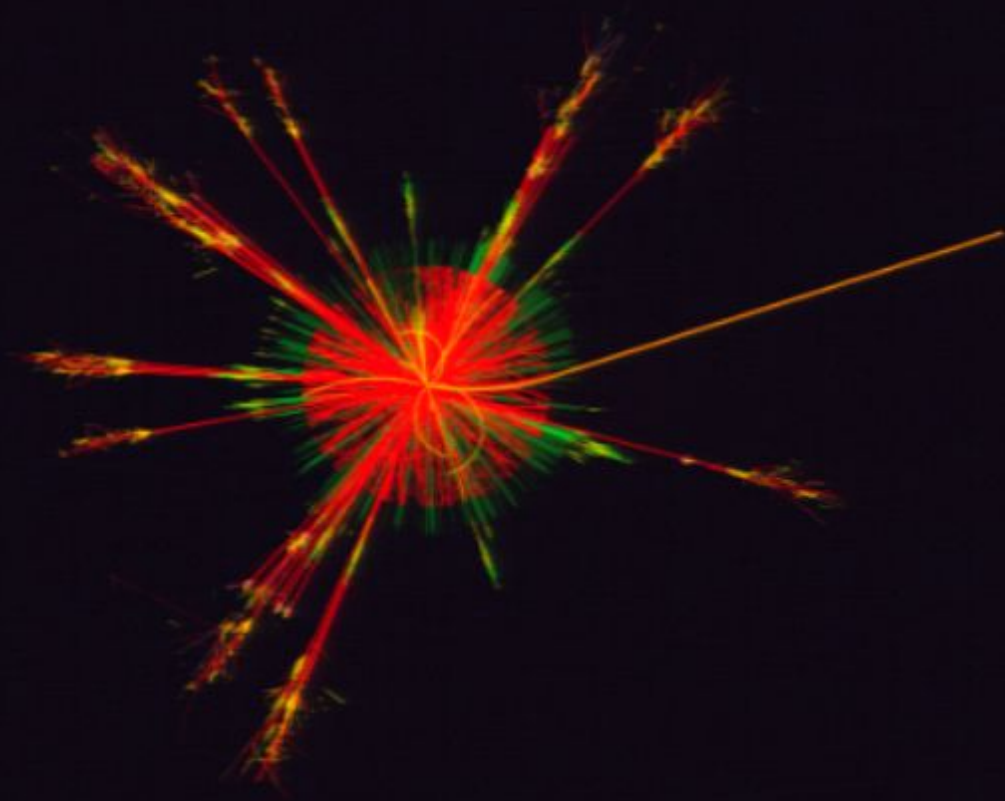
- The Accelerator
- The Detector



The ATLAS Detector

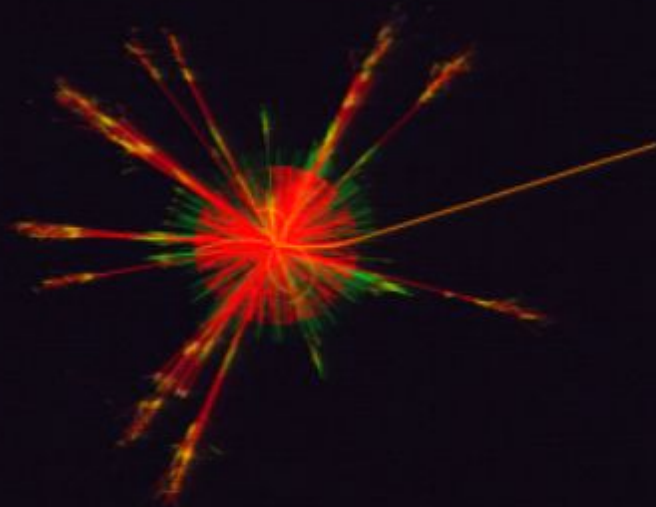
The Machine

- The Accelerator
- The Detector

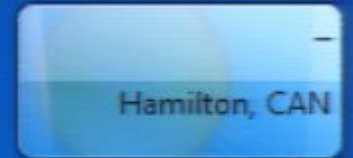
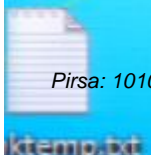
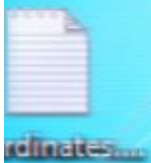
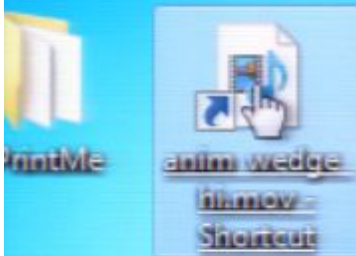


- The Accelerator

- The Detector



PI Oct 2010





ycle Bin



progress



Norton
ntern...



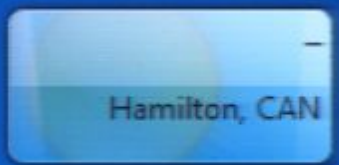
PrintMe

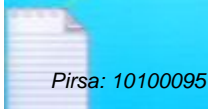
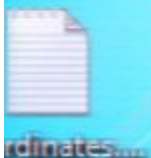
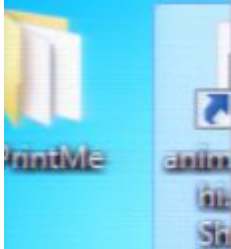


ordinates...

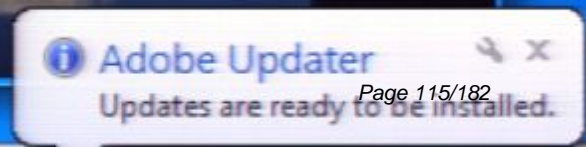


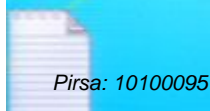
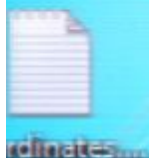
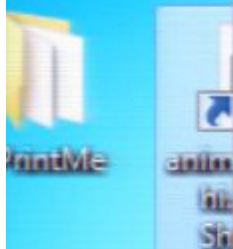
ktemp.txt



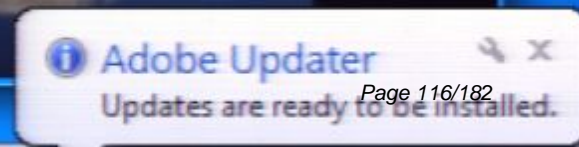


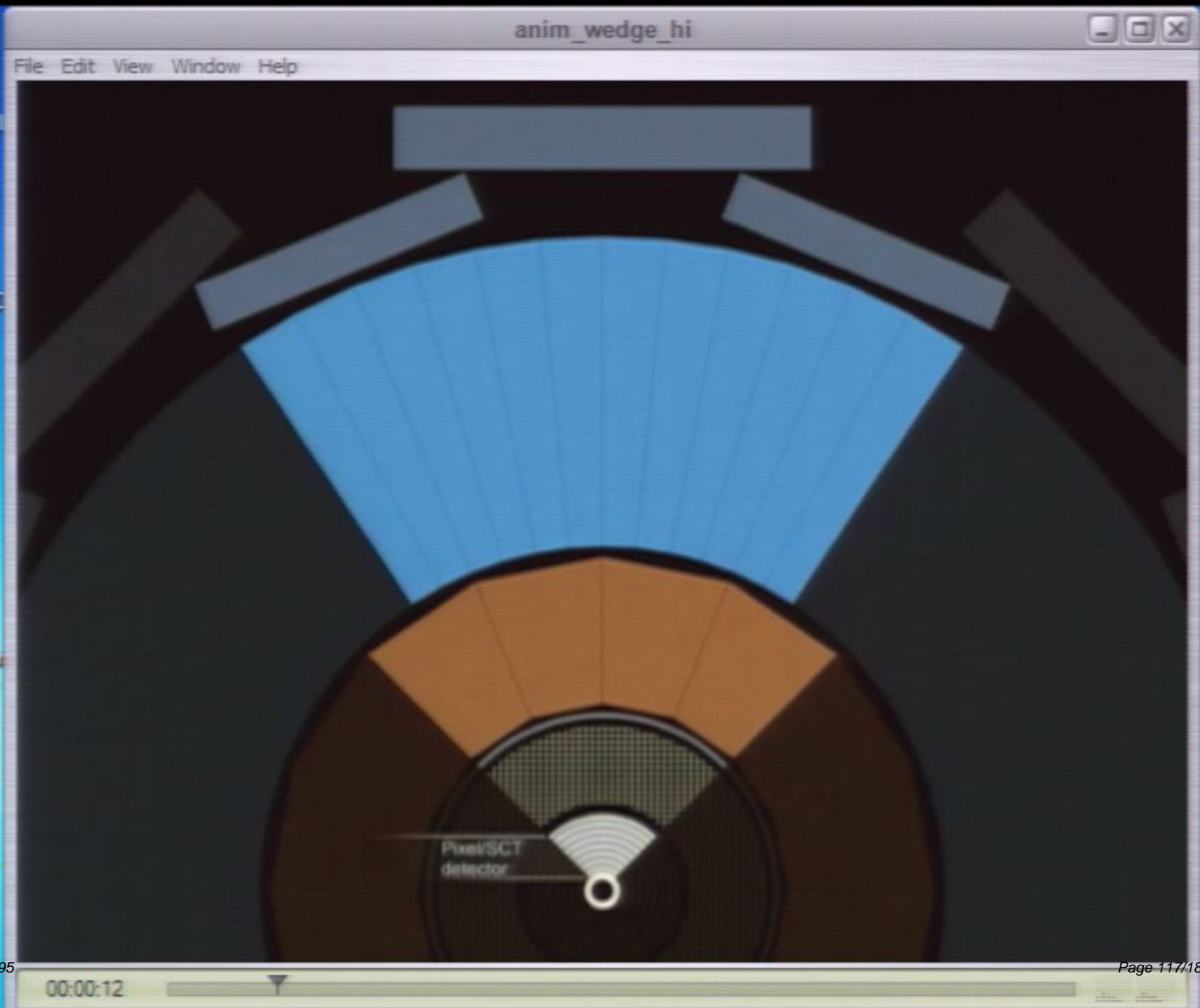
- Play
- Open file location
- Add to Windows Media Player list
- Open with
 - Norton Internet Security
 - WinMerge
- Restore previous versions
- Send to
- Cut
- Copy
- Create shortcut
- Delete
- Rename





- Play
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- Add to Windows Media Player list
- Open with
 - Norton Internet security
 - WinMerge
- Restore previous versions
- Send to
- Cut
- Copy
- Create shortcut
- Delete
- Rename





The Machine

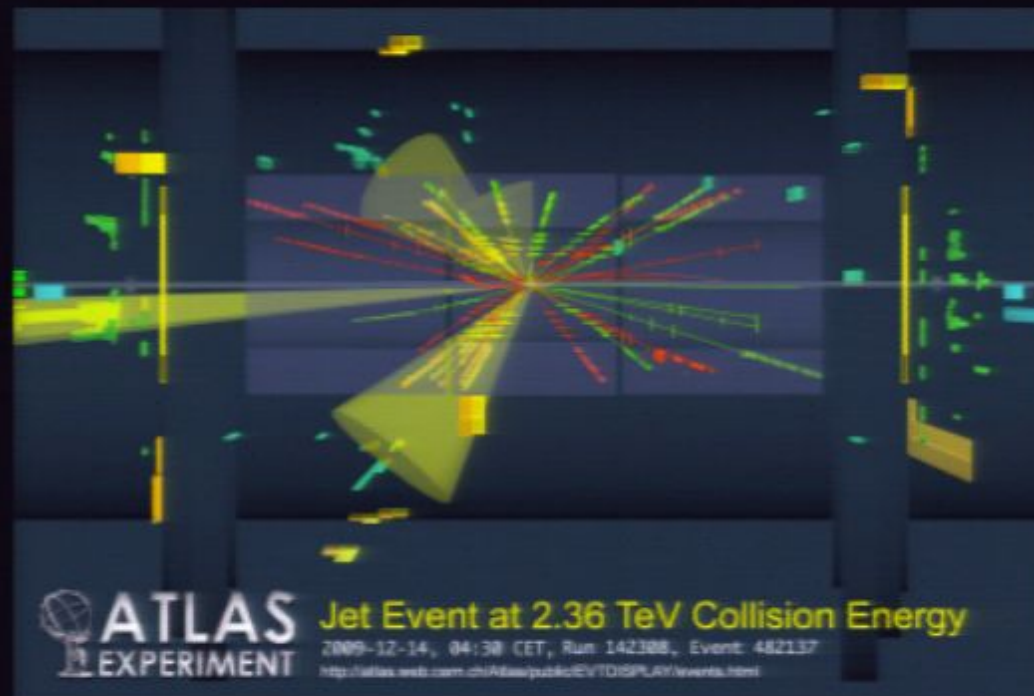
- The Accelerator
- The Detector



The detectors have been recording data

The Machine

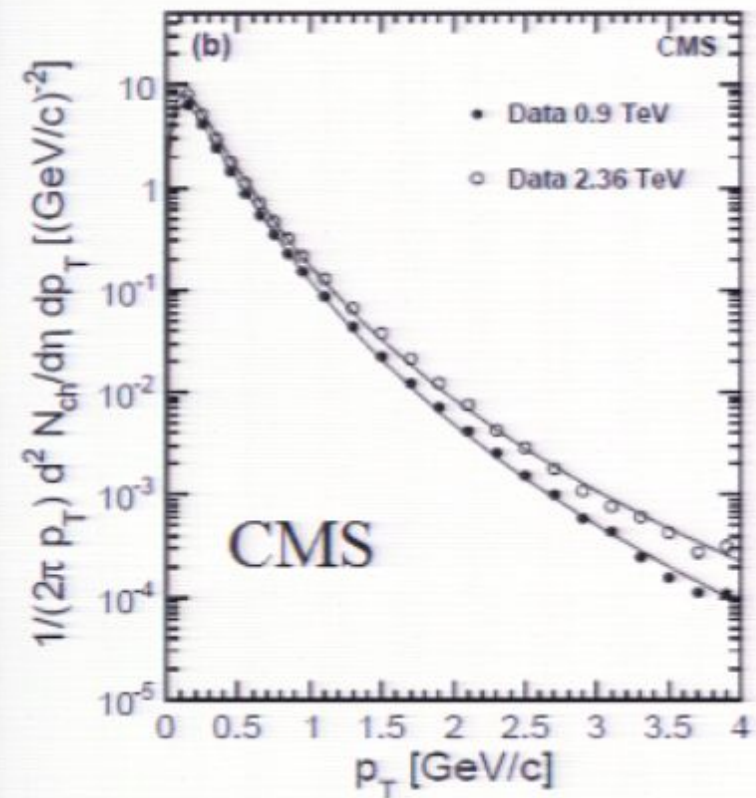
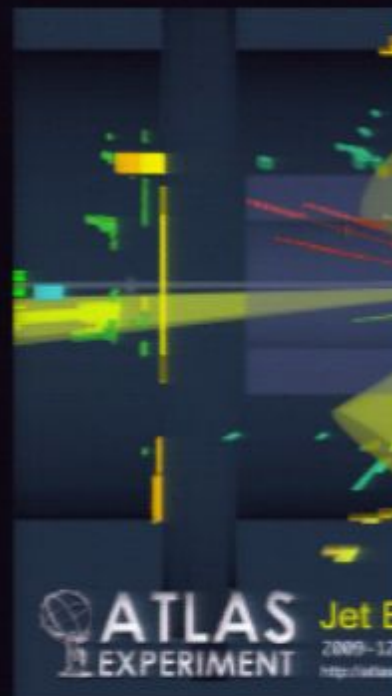
- The Accelerator
- The Detector



The detectors have been recording data

The Machine

- The Accelerator
- The Detector



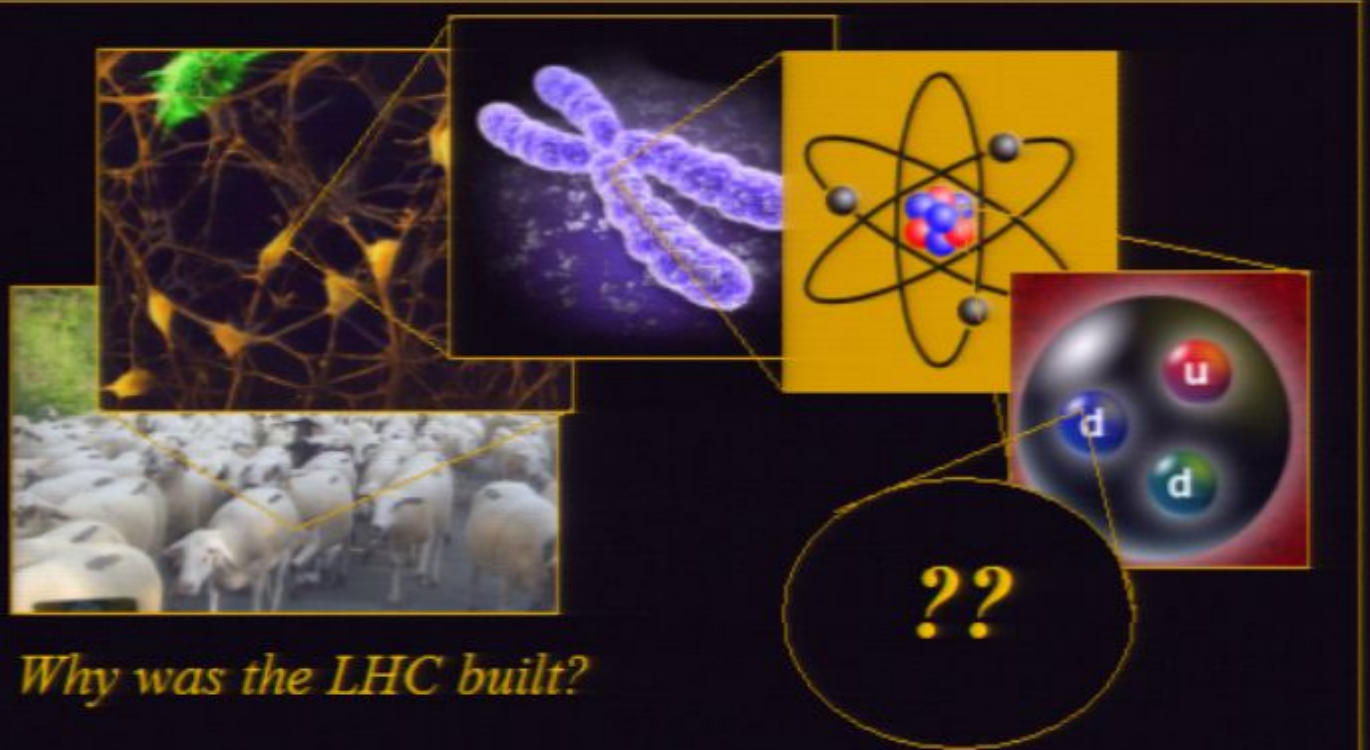
The first papers have come out

Outline

- What is it?
 - *The machine*
- Why was it built?
 - *The Standard Model and its limitations*
- What might it hope to see?
 - *Problems*
- Outlook

Outline

- What is it?
 - *The machine*
- Why was it built?
 - *The Standard Model*
- What might it find?
 - *Problems*
- Outlook



Why was the LHC built?

Our presently successful understanding of elementary particles and the four forces through which they interact must break down at distances just out of reach.

The Standard Model

- The particles and interactions
- Successes
- Limitations

The Standard Model

- The particle interactions
- Successes
- Limitations



The Standard Model is the theory which describes the known elementary particles and their interactions. It describes well all experiments which have been performed to date, with a few recent exceptions.

The Standard Model

- The particles interactions
- Successes
- Limitations

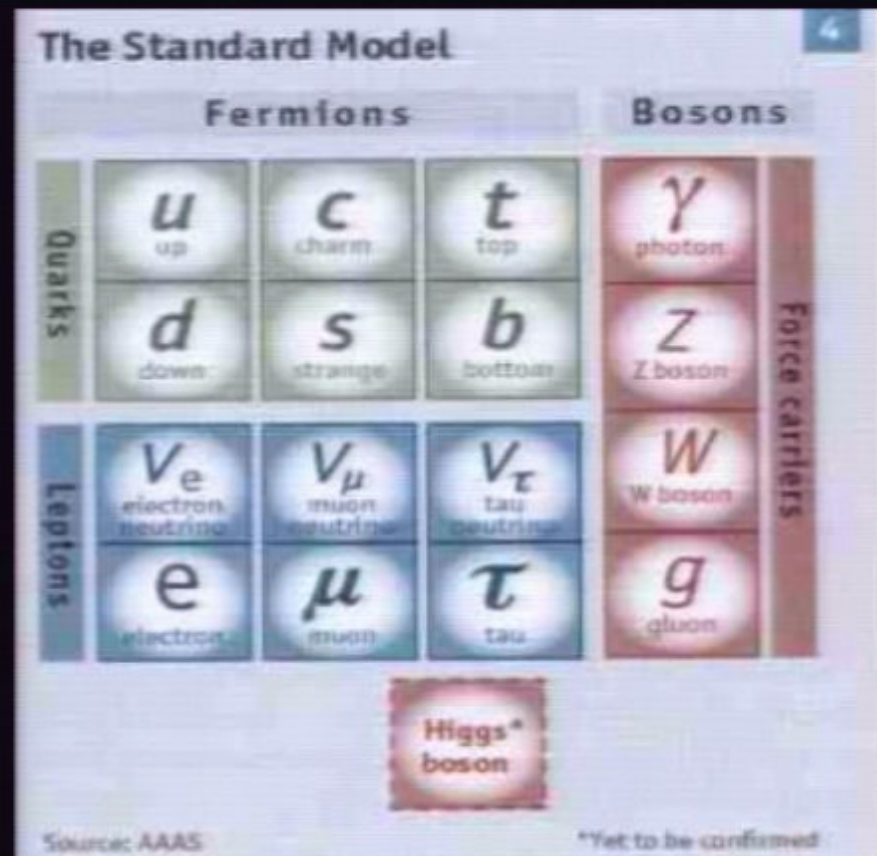
The Standard Model

	Fermions			Bosons	
Quarks	u up	c charm	t top	γ photon	Force carriers
	d down	s strange	b bottom	Z Z boson	
Leptons	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	g gluon	

The 12 known constituents of matter
and the 4 fundamental forces

The Standard Model

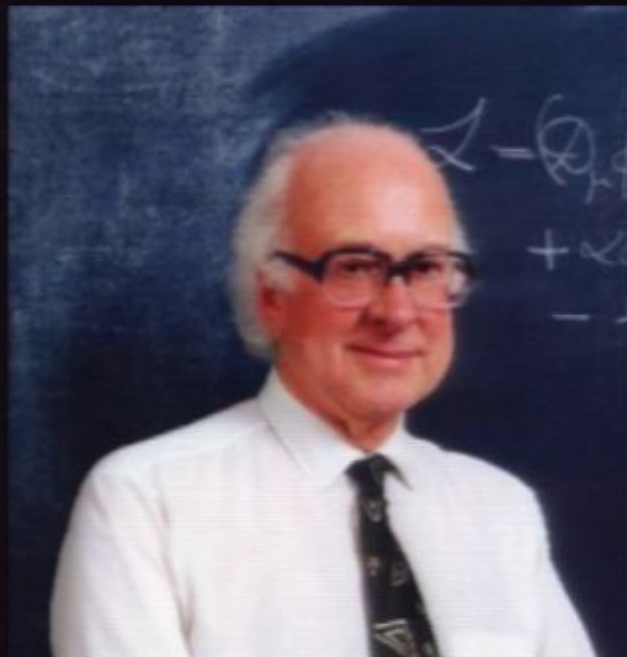
- The particles interactions
- Successes
- Limitations



One SM particle remains AWOL: the Higgs boson

The Standard Model

- The particles interactions
- Successes
- Limitations



The Higgs boson is inferred theoretically, because it is associated with the *Higgs mechanism*: the reason why all of the SM particles have any mass at all.

The Standard Model

- The particles interactions
- Successes
- Limitations



The SM has a symmetry which requires all known particles to be massless. BUT, the vacuum has physical properties, which can break this symmetry.

The Standard Model

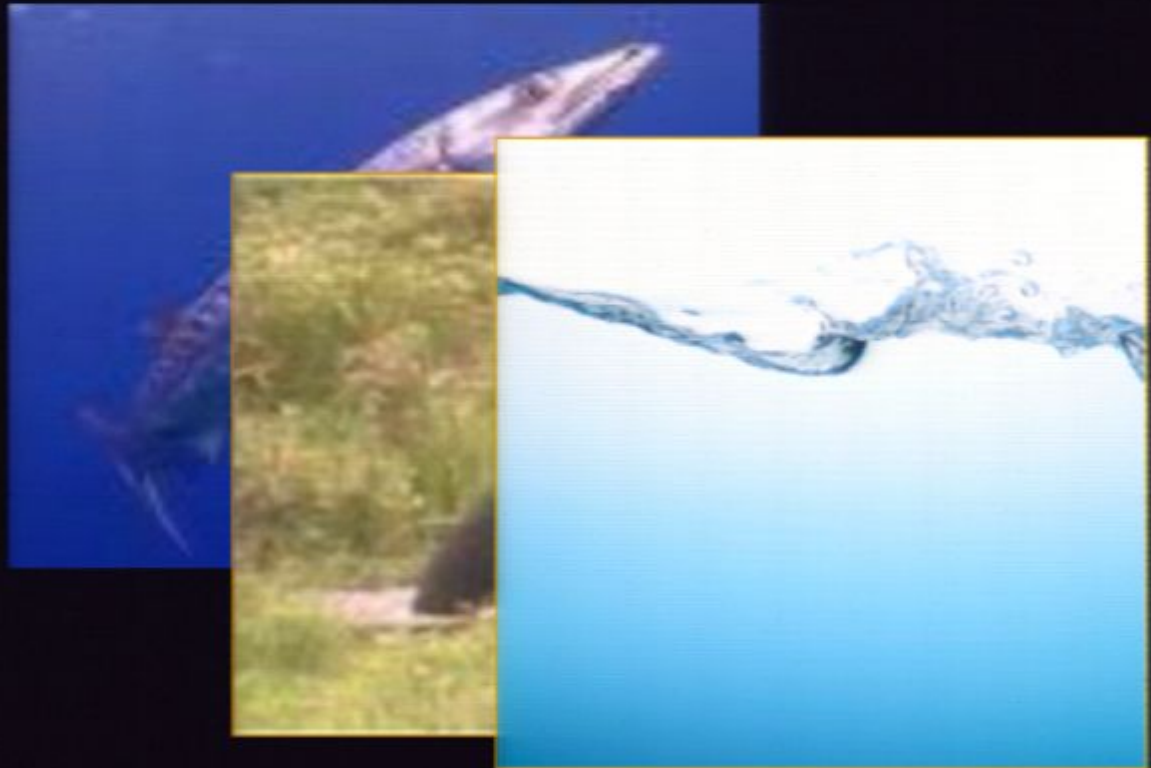
- The particles interactions
- Successes
- Limitations



Particle masses are due to the resistance of moving through the Higgs vacuum.

The Standard Model

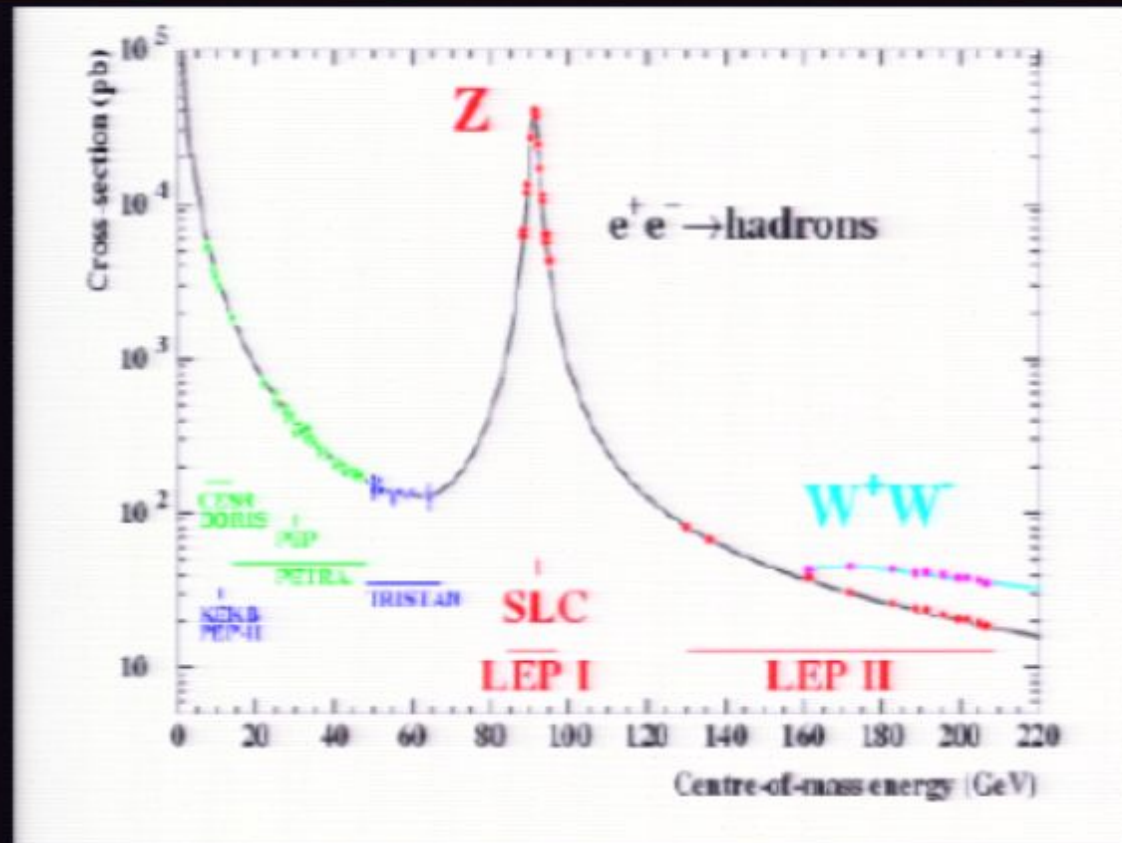
- The particles interactions
- Successes
- Limitations



The Higgs *particle* is a wave moving through this Higgs vacuum.

The Standard Model

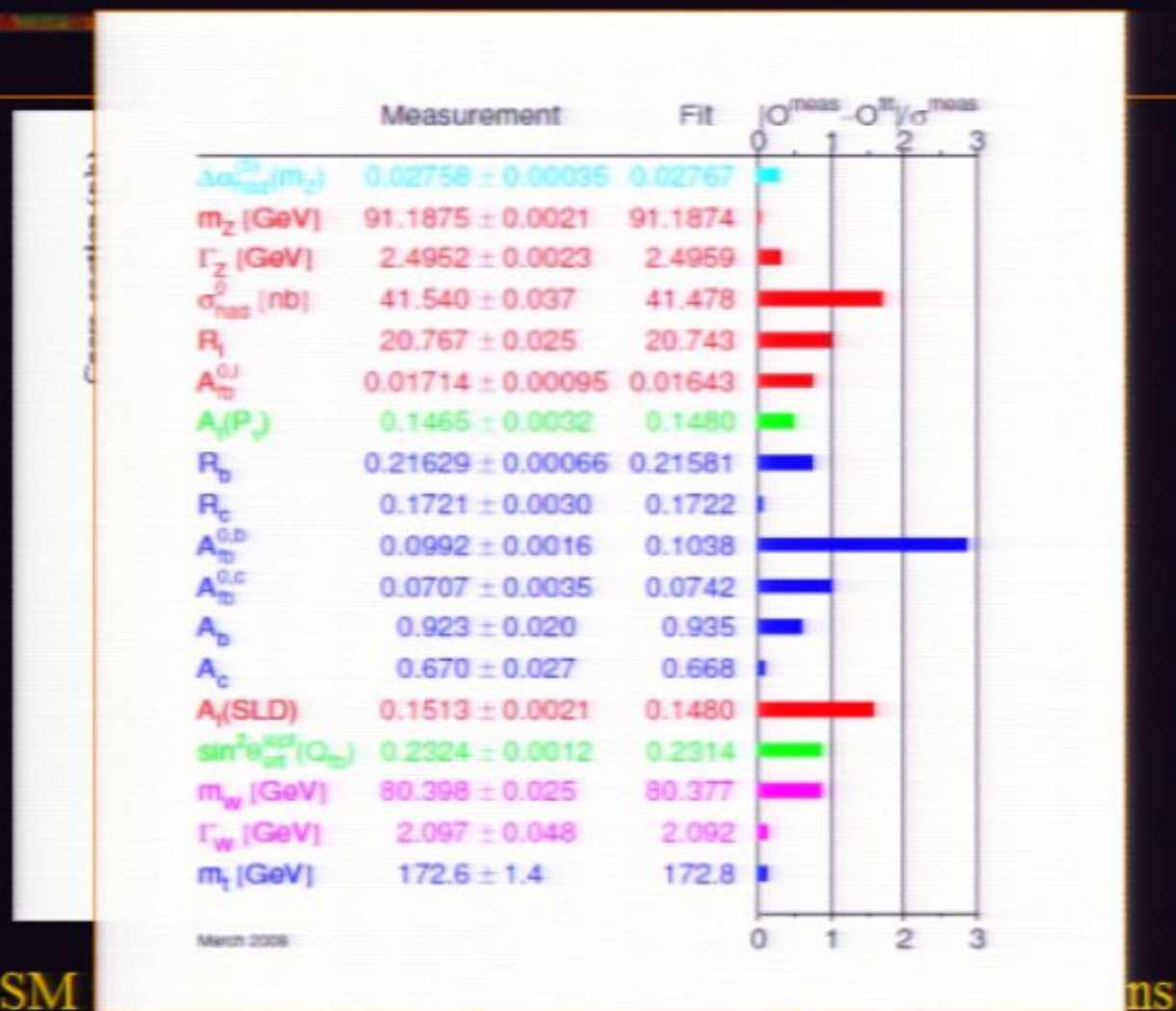
- The particles interactions
- Successes
- Limitations



The SM is tested in detail, such as through e^+e^- collisions

The Standard Model

- The particles interactions
- Successes
- Limitations



The SM

The Standard Model

- The particles interactions
- Successes
- Limitations

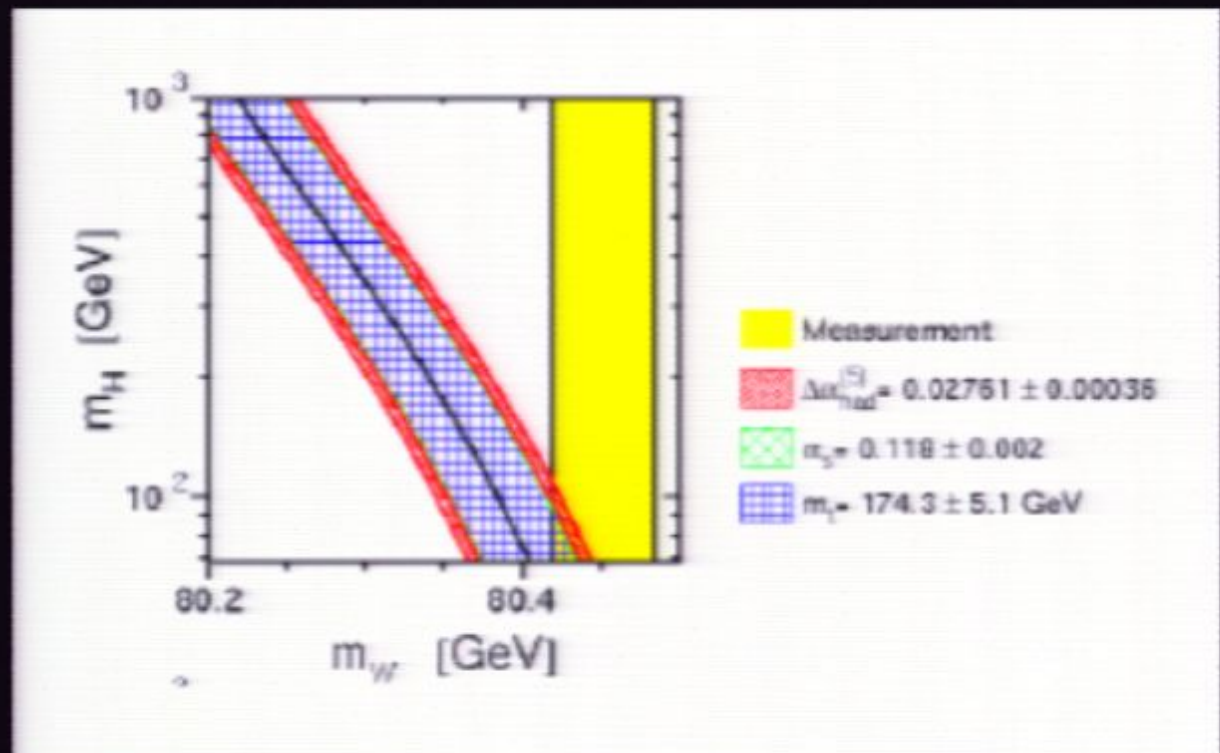
	Measurement	Fit	$10^{10} \text{ MeV}^{-1} \sigma_{\text{had}}^{\text{meas}}$	$10^{10} \text{ MeV}^{-1} \sigma_{\text{had}}^{\text{fit}}$
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(m_Z)$	0.02758 ± 0.00035	0.02767		
m_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	91.1874		
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4959		
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	41.478		
R_l	20.767 ± 0.025	20.743		

LEP measurements were so accurate that they were sensitive to the passage of the TGV (due to electrical grounding currents), as well as to the position of the moon and the load of snow on the nearby Jura mountains (due to the flexing of the Earth's crust changing the length of the ring)!

The SM

The Standard Model

- The particles interactions
- Successes
- Limitations



Unknown quantities, like the Higgs mass, are strongly constrained by the accuracy of these tests

The Standard Model

- The particles and interactions
- Successes
- Limitations

The Standard Model

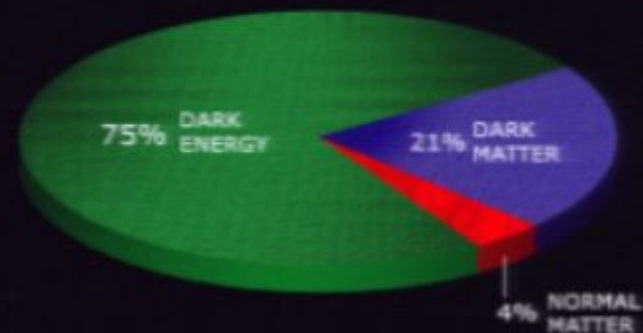
- The particles interactions

So what's wrong with the Standard Model?

Observational Problems:

Neutrinos appear to have masses...

Dark Matter and Dark Energy unexplained..



The Standard Model

- The particles interactions
- Successes
- Limitations

So what's wrong with the Standard Model?

Observational Problems:

Neutrinos appear to have masses...

Dark Matter and Dark Energy unexplained..

Theoretical Problems:

Hierarchy Problem

Cosmological Constant Problem

Who ordered all this?

What about Gravity?

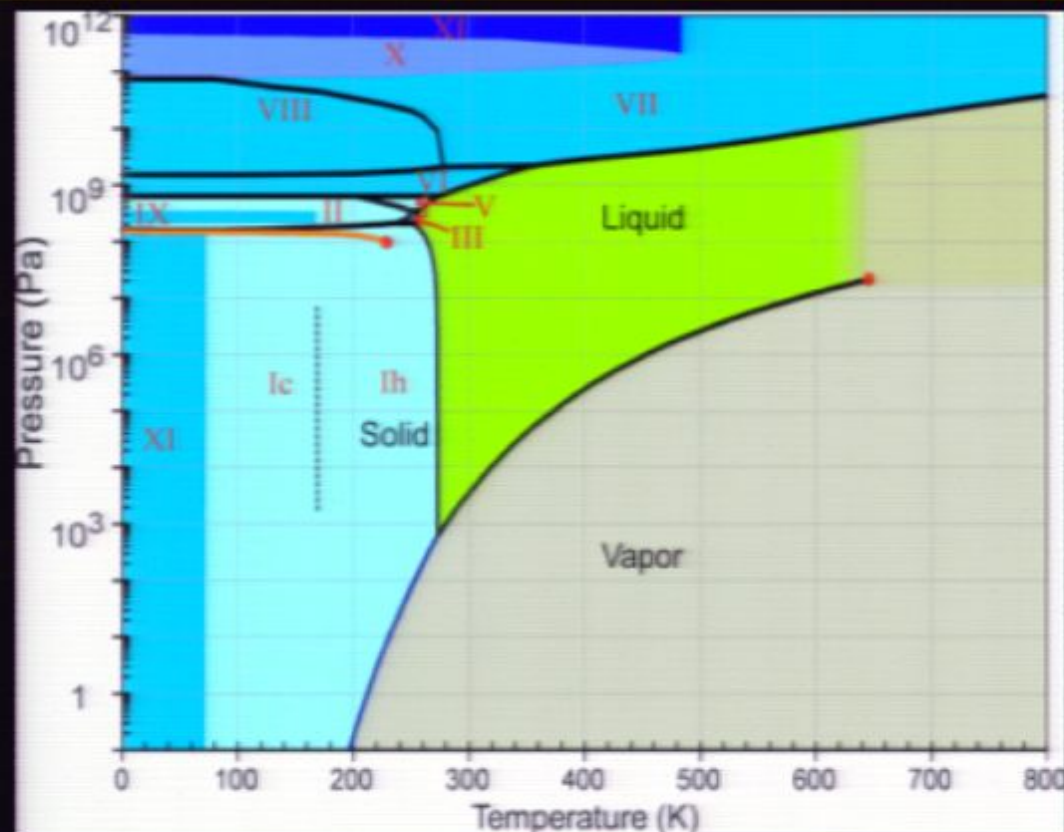
The Standard Model

- The particles interact

$$M_{SUN} \approx M_p^3 / m_p^2$$

- Successes

- Limitations



symmetry
s) so much
I scales about

$$\begin{aligned} m_p &= 1 \text{ GeV} \\ F_p^{-1/2} &\sim 10^2 \text{ GeV} \\ F_N^{-1/2} &\sim 10^{19} \text{ GeV} \\ /m_v &\sim 10^{11} \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

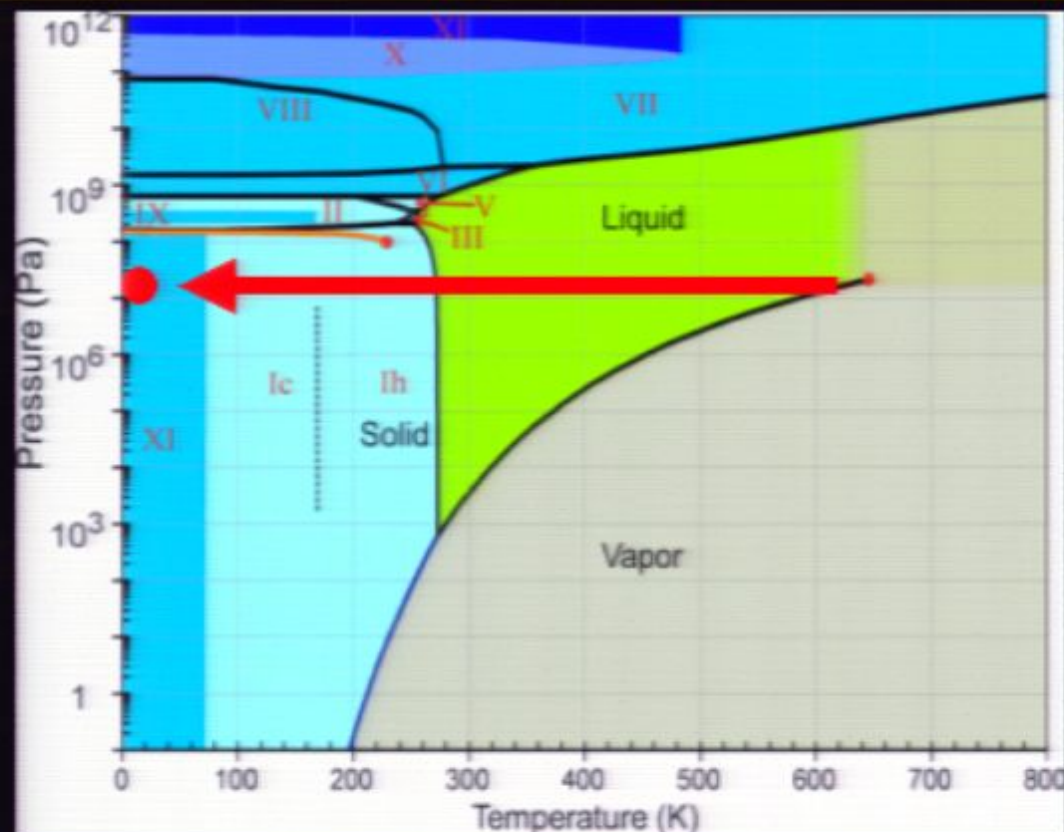
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symmetry
s) so much
I scales about

$$\begin{aligned} m_p &= 1 \text{ GeV} \\ m_F^{-1/2} &\sim 10^2 \text{ GeV} \\ m_N^{-1/2} &\sim 10^{19} \text{ GeV} \\ m_v/m_p &\sim 10^{11} \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

Outline

- What is it?
 - *The machine*
- Why was it built?
 - *The Standard Model and its limitations*
- What might it hope to see?
 - *Problems*
- Outlook

What might be seen

- Nothing?

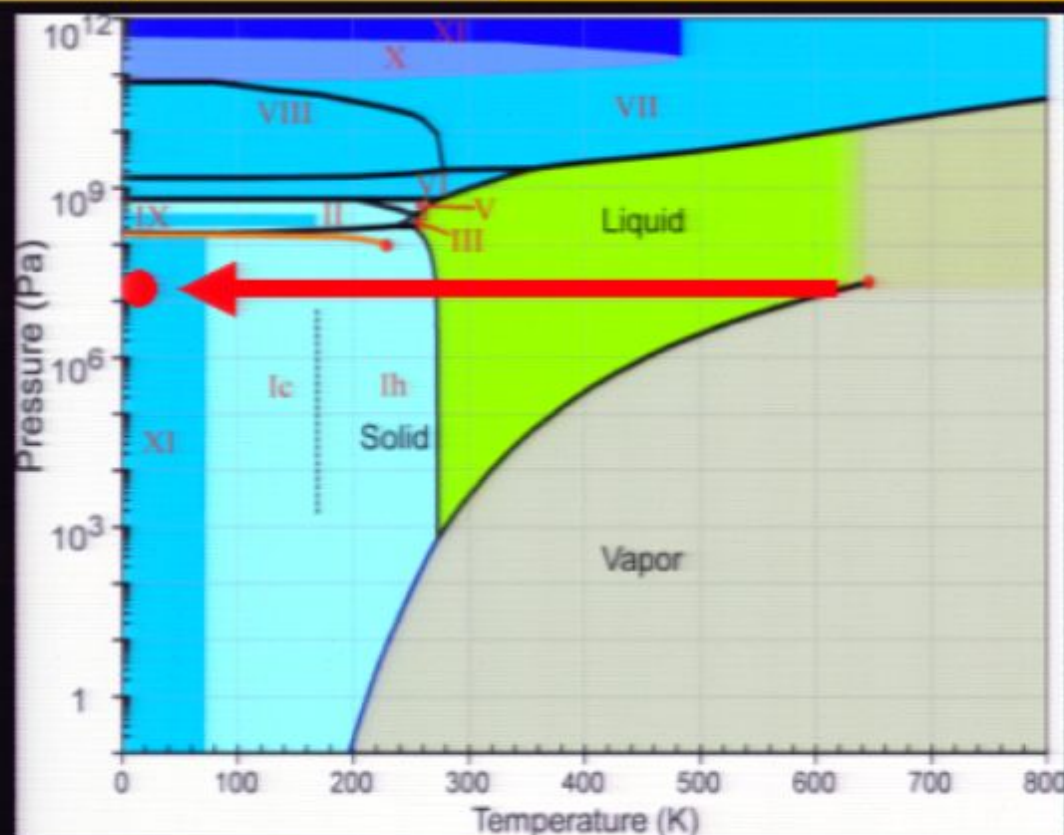
The Standard Model

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Outline

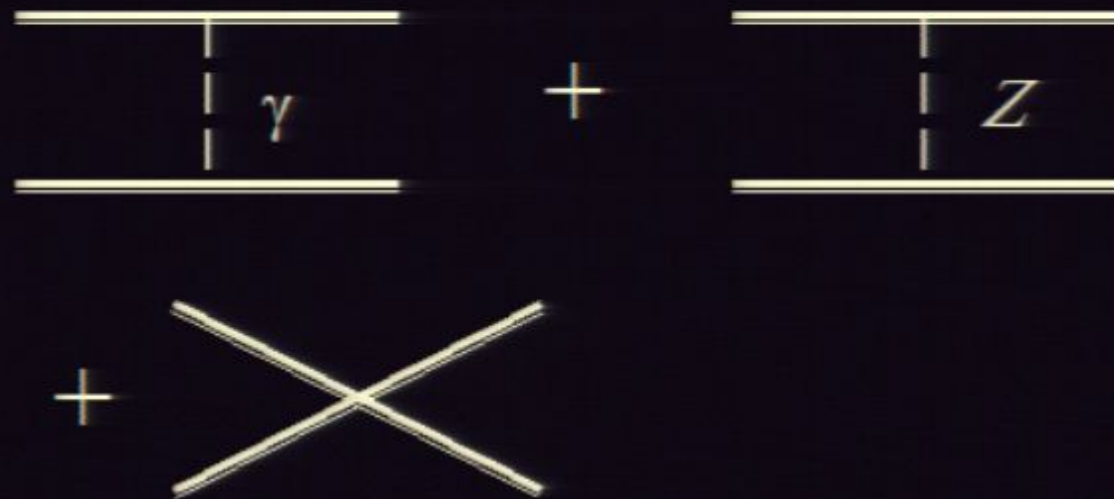
- What is it?
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What might be seen

- Nothing?

What might be seen

- Nothing?

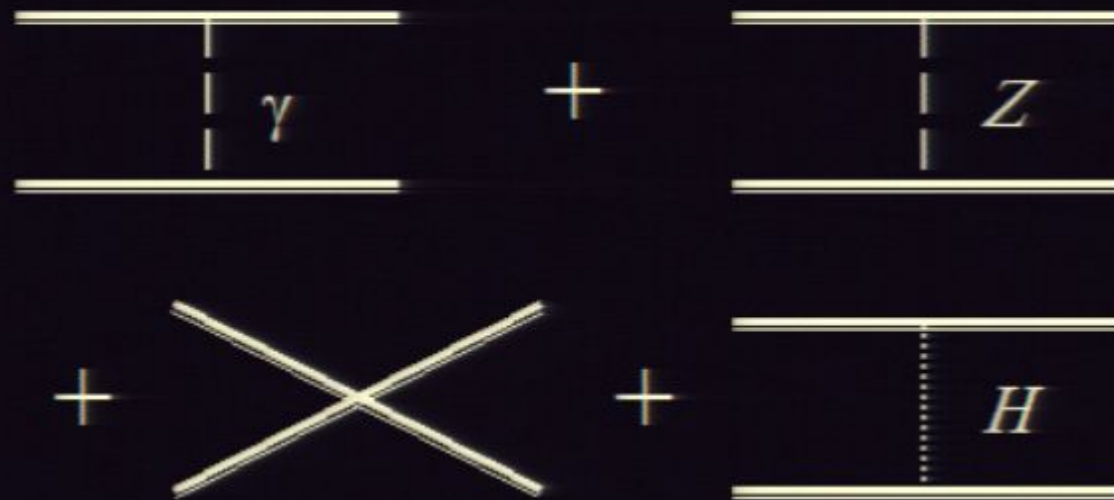


$$W\text{-}W \text{ scattering: } \sigma \sim (\alpha^2 \ln E)/M_W^2$$

The SM without the Higgs boson must break down at energies of order $M_W/\alpha \sim \text{few TeV}$ because $\sigma < 1/E^2$

What might be seen

- Nothing?



W - W scattering: $\sigma \sim \alpha^2/E^2$

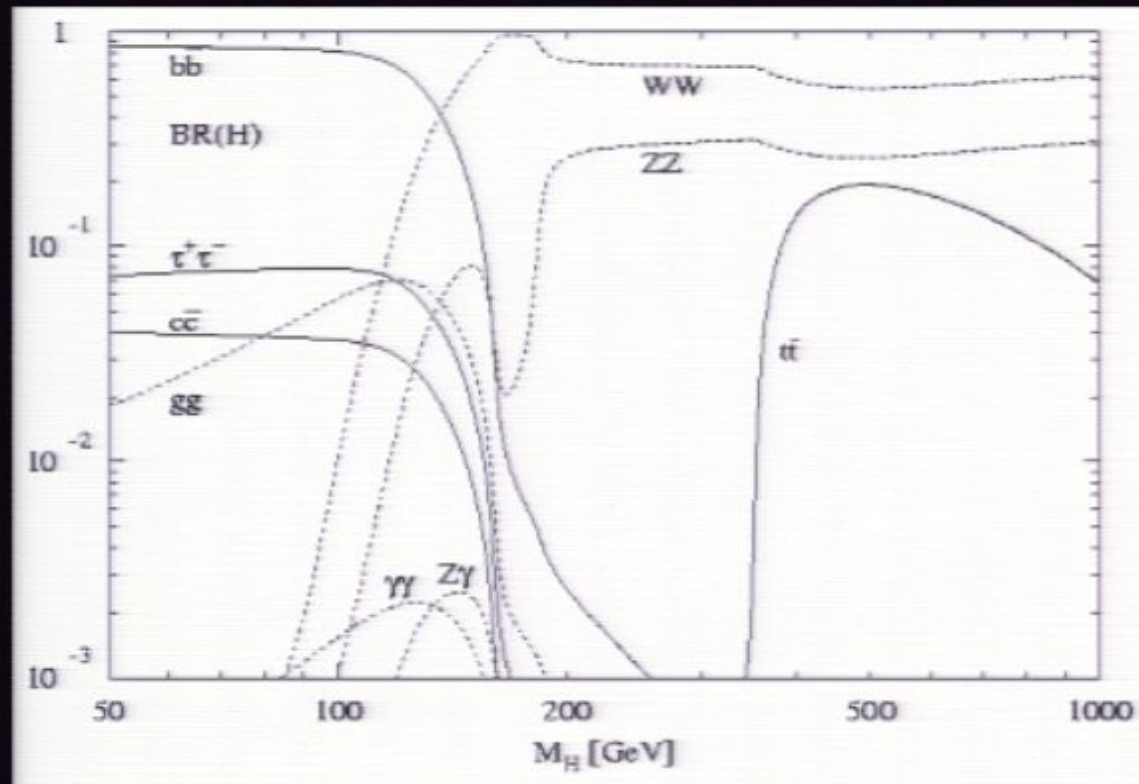
The SM with the Higgs boson can make sense for energies much larger than $M_W/\alpha \sim \text{few TeV}$

What might be seen

- The Higgs Boson?

What might be seen

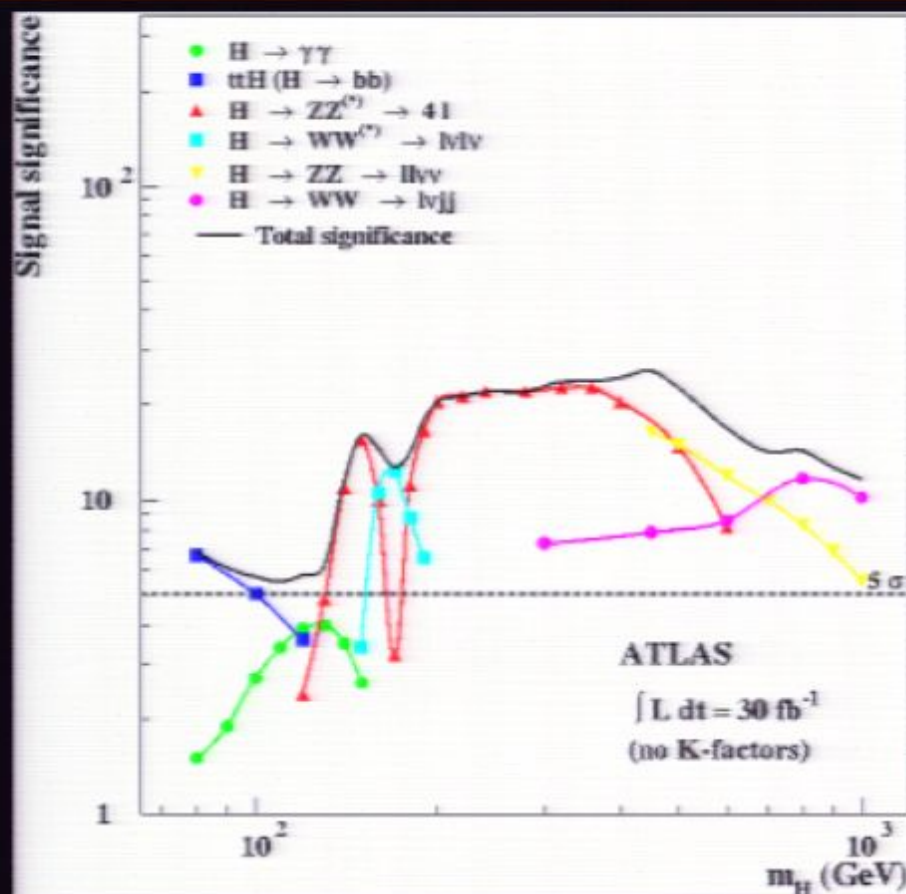
- The Higgs Boson



Search strategies depend on what it decays into,
and this depends on its mass

What might be seen

- The Higgs Boson



Expect it to be visible for the allowed mass range

What might be seen

- Beyond the Standard Model?

What might be seen

- Beyond the S
- *Beyond the SM: the Hierarchy problem provides clues as to what else might be found, since any explanation of what allows $M_w \ll M_p$ must change physics at energies just above M_w*

What might be seen

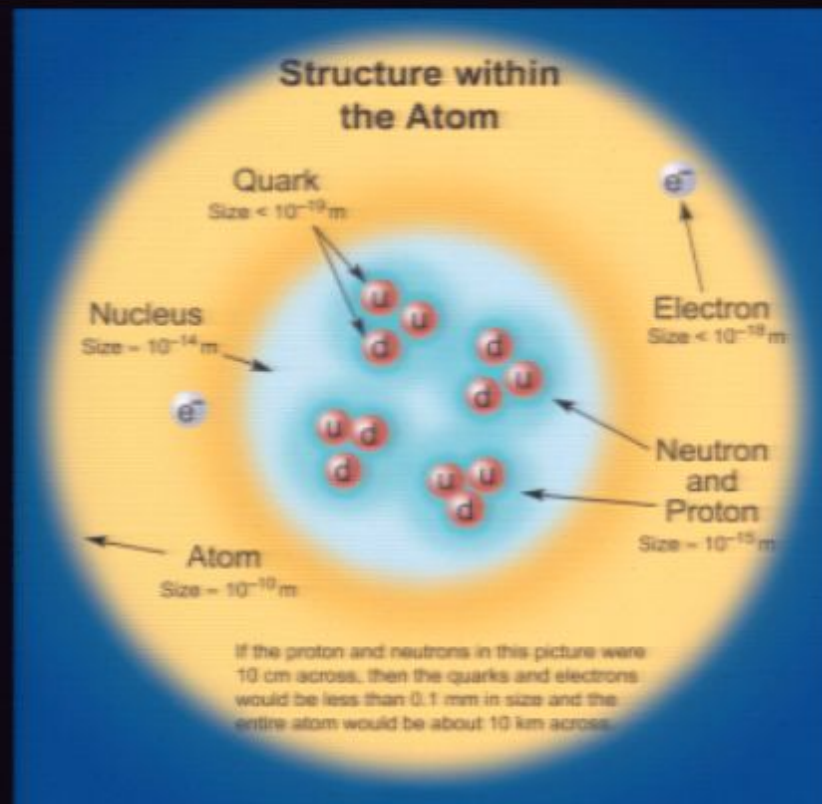
- Beyond the S
- *Beyond the SM*: basically three options:

What might be seen

- Beyond the S
- *Beyond the SM*: basically three options:
 - No elementary Higgs:
 - *Composite models*

What might be seen

- Beyond the S



- Another level of substructure is historically the most conservative guess

What might be seen

- Beyond the S
- *Beyond the SM*: basically three options:
 - No elementary Higgs:
 - *Composite models*
 - New symmetry alleviating fine tuning:
 - *Supersymmetry*

What might be seen

- The Higgs
- Beyond the



LIBERALS

Best served with a liberal helping of shut the fuck up.

via MotivatedPhotos.com

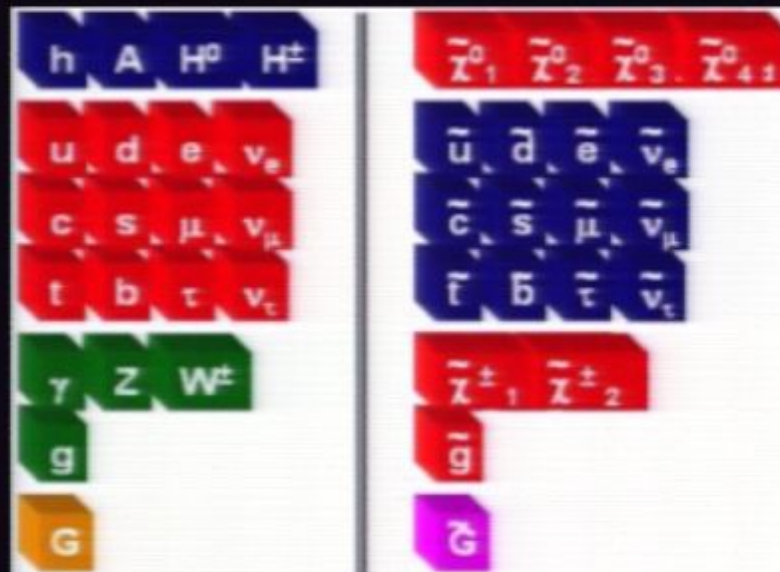
SUPERSYMMETRY

For every Liberal douche, there is a Conservative with an equal magnitude of douchiness.

via MotivatedPhotos.com

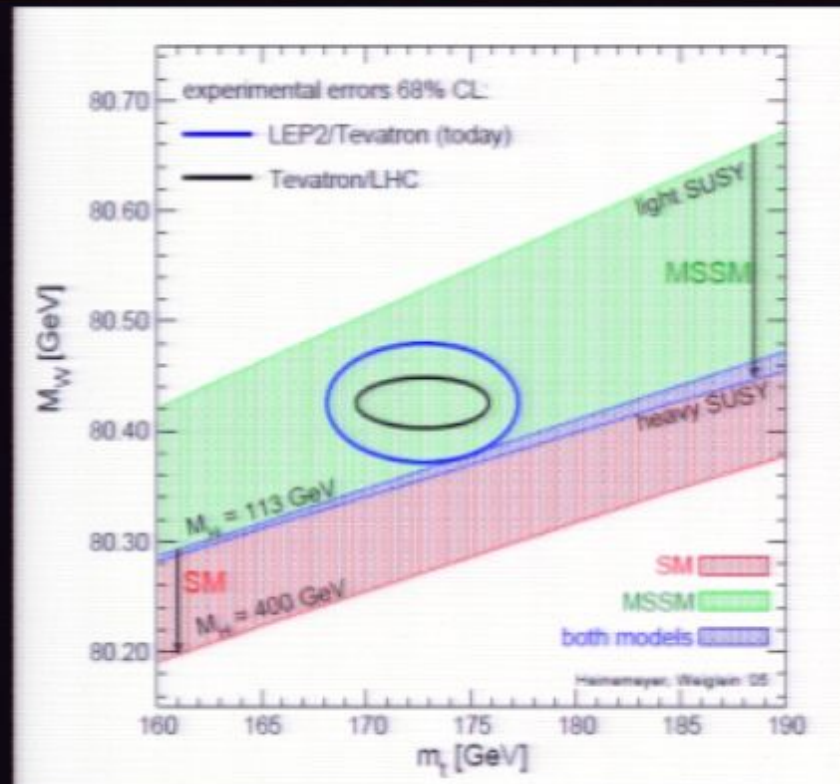
What might be seen

- The Higgs Boson
- Beyond the Standard Model
 - Usually implies 'superpartners' for each kind of known particle
 - lightest superpartner is usually a good dark matter candidate



What might be seen

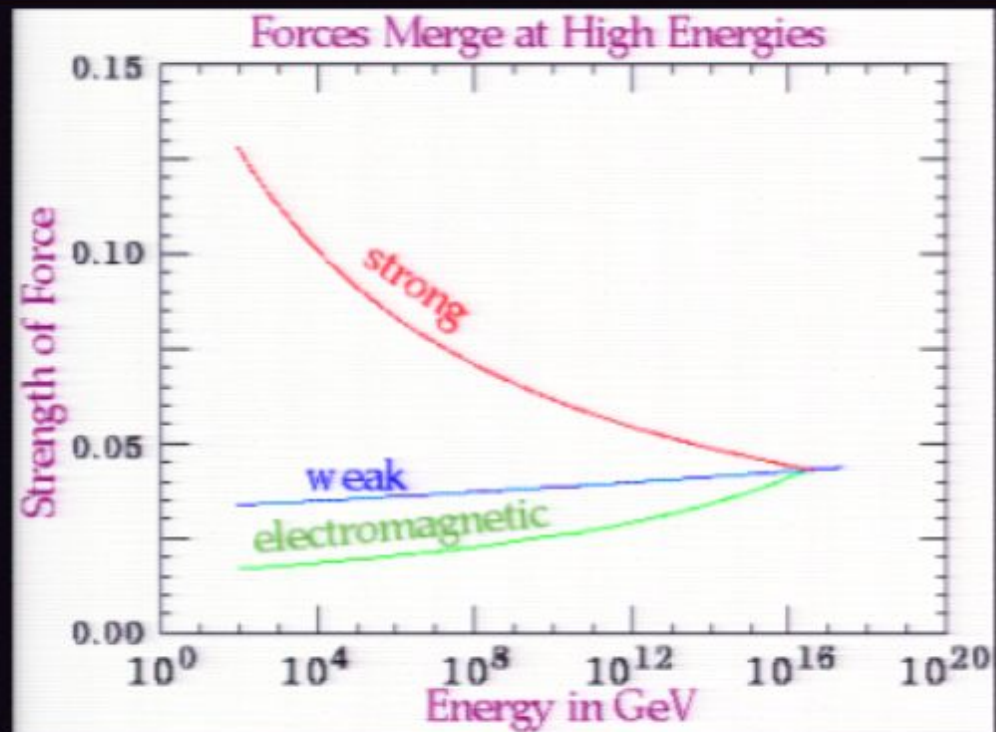
- The Higgs Boson
- Beyond the Standard Model



- Hint for supersymmetry: in the preference for light Higgs in precision measurements

What might be seen

- Beyond the S



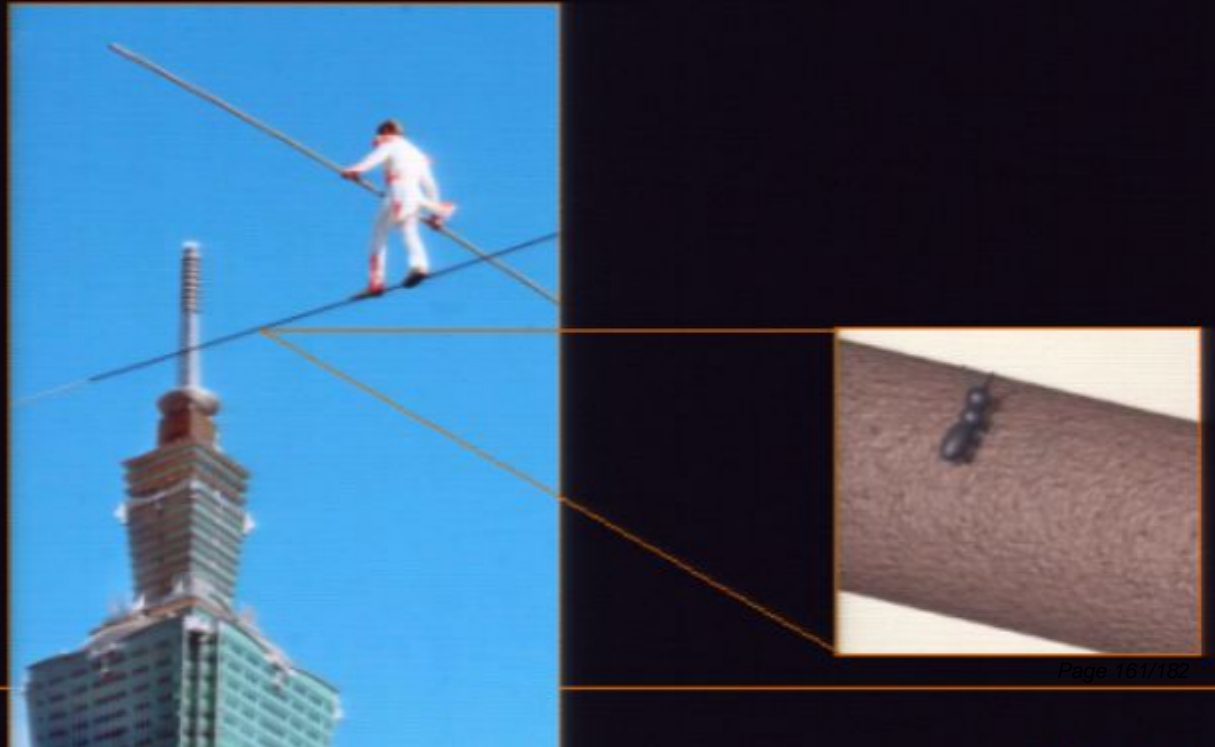
- Hints for supersymmetry: apparent unification of SM couplings

What might be seen

- Beyond the S
- *Beyond the SM*: basically three options:
 - No elementary Higgs:
 - *Composite models*
 - New symmetry alleviating fine tuning:
 - *Supersymmetry*
 - Gravity scale is not really M_p
 - *Extra dimensions*

What might be seen

- The Higgs Boson
- Beyond the Standard Model
- If there are extra dimensions and they are large, then the gravity scale could be much lower than we think....



What might be seen

- Beyond the S *This is the scenario that potentially leads to black hole production...*



I'VE INVENTED A QUANTUM COMPUTER, CAPABLE OF INTERACTING WITH MATTER FROM OTHER UNIVERSES TO SOLVE COMPLEX EQUATIONS.



ACCORDING TO CHAOS THEORY, YOUR TINY CHANGE TO ANOTHER UNIVERSE WILL SHIFT ITS DESTINY, POSSIBLY KILLING EVERY INHABITANT.

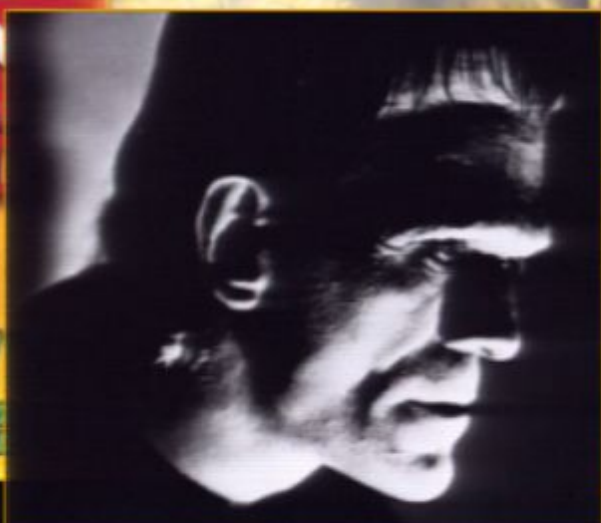


SHIFT HAPPENS.

FIRE IT UP.



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What might be seen

- Beyond the S *This is the scenario that potentially leads to black hole production...*



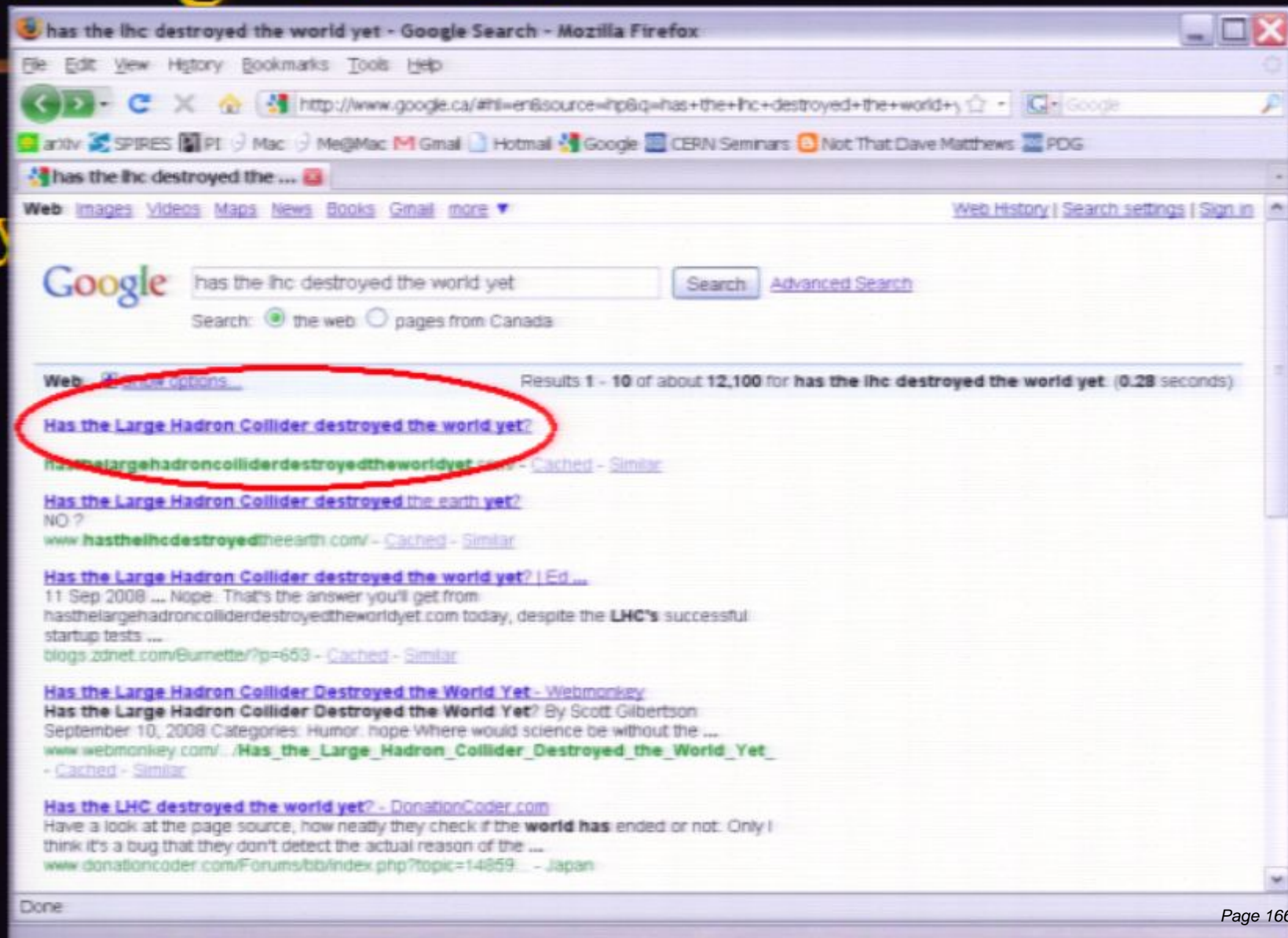
What might be seen

- Beyond the S *This is the scenario that potentially leads to black hole production...*



What might be seen

- Bey



What might be seen

- Beyond the S *This is the scenario that potentially leads to black hole production...*



What might be seen

- Beyond the S *This is the scenario that potentially leads to black hole production...*



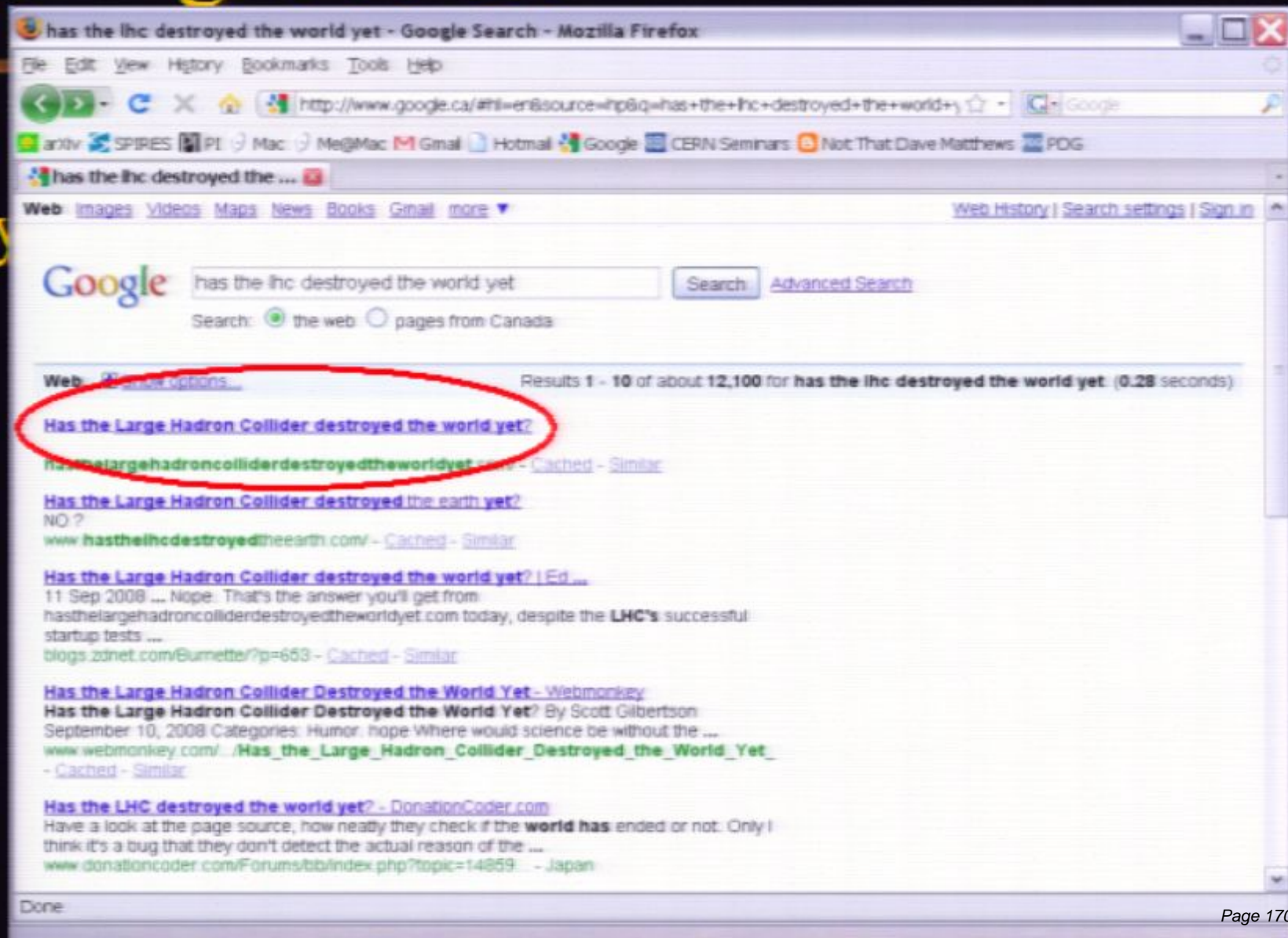
What might be seen

- Beyond the S *This is the scenario that potentially leads to black hole production...*



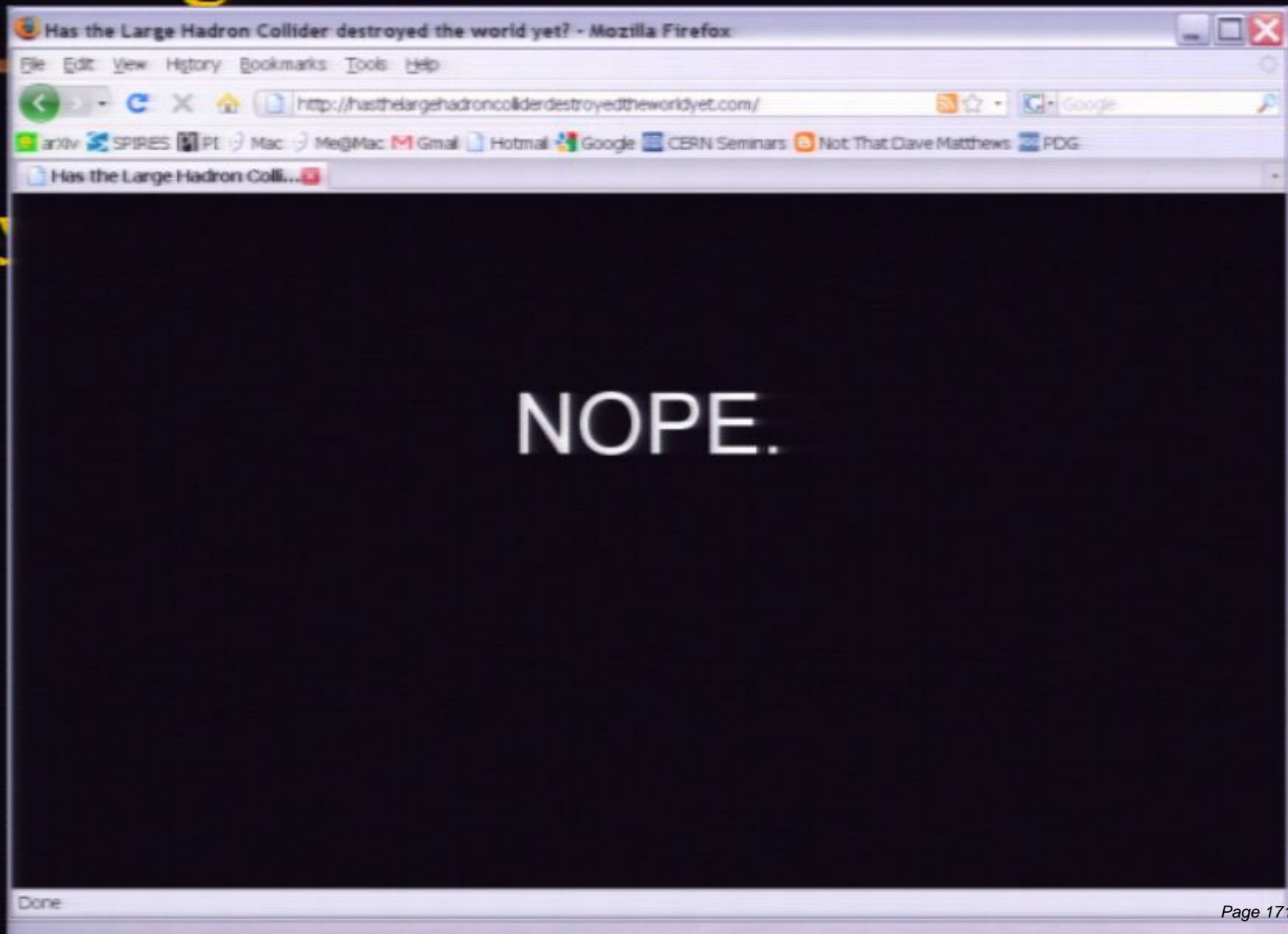
What might be seen

- Bey



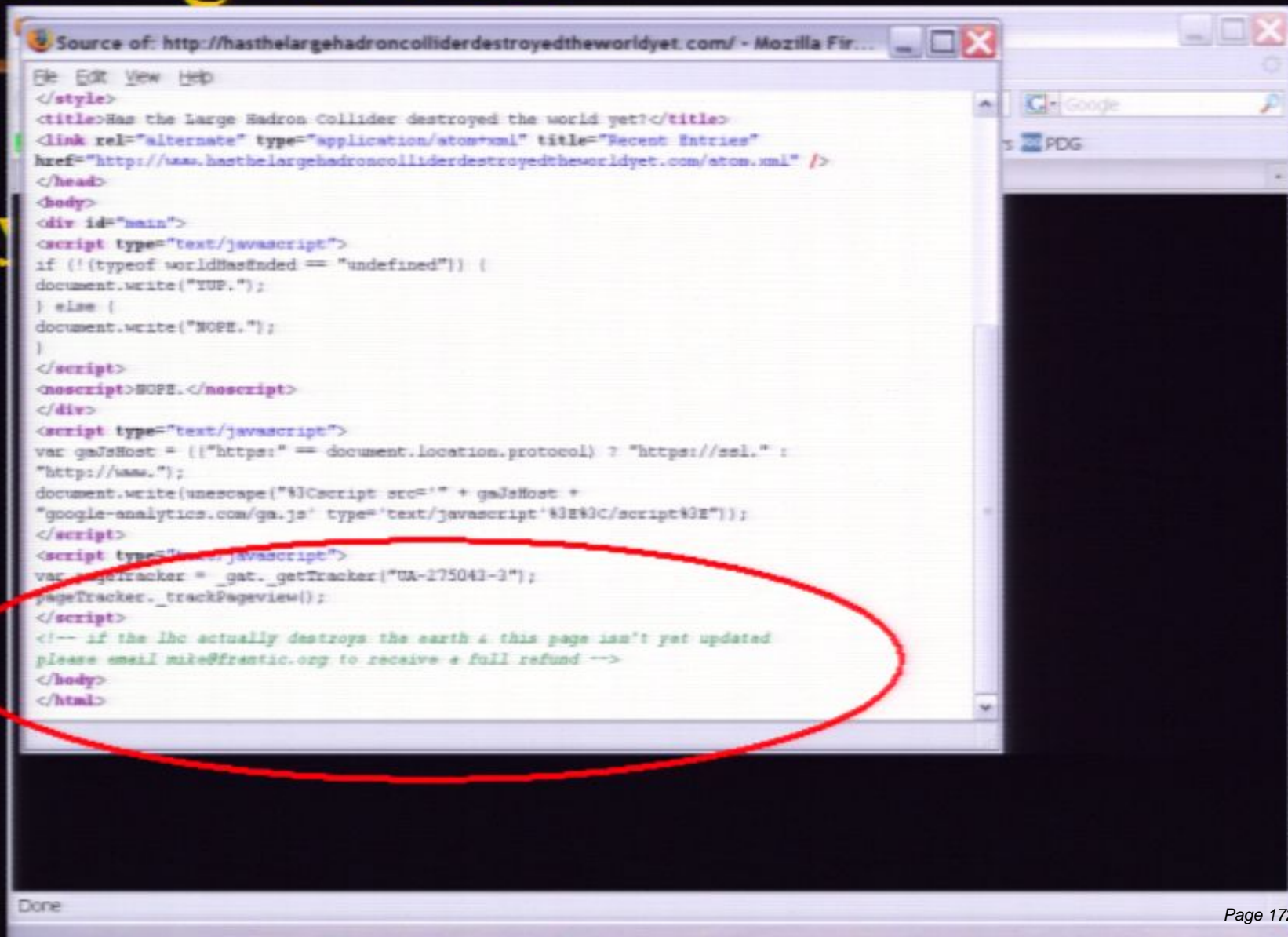
What might be seen

- Beyond



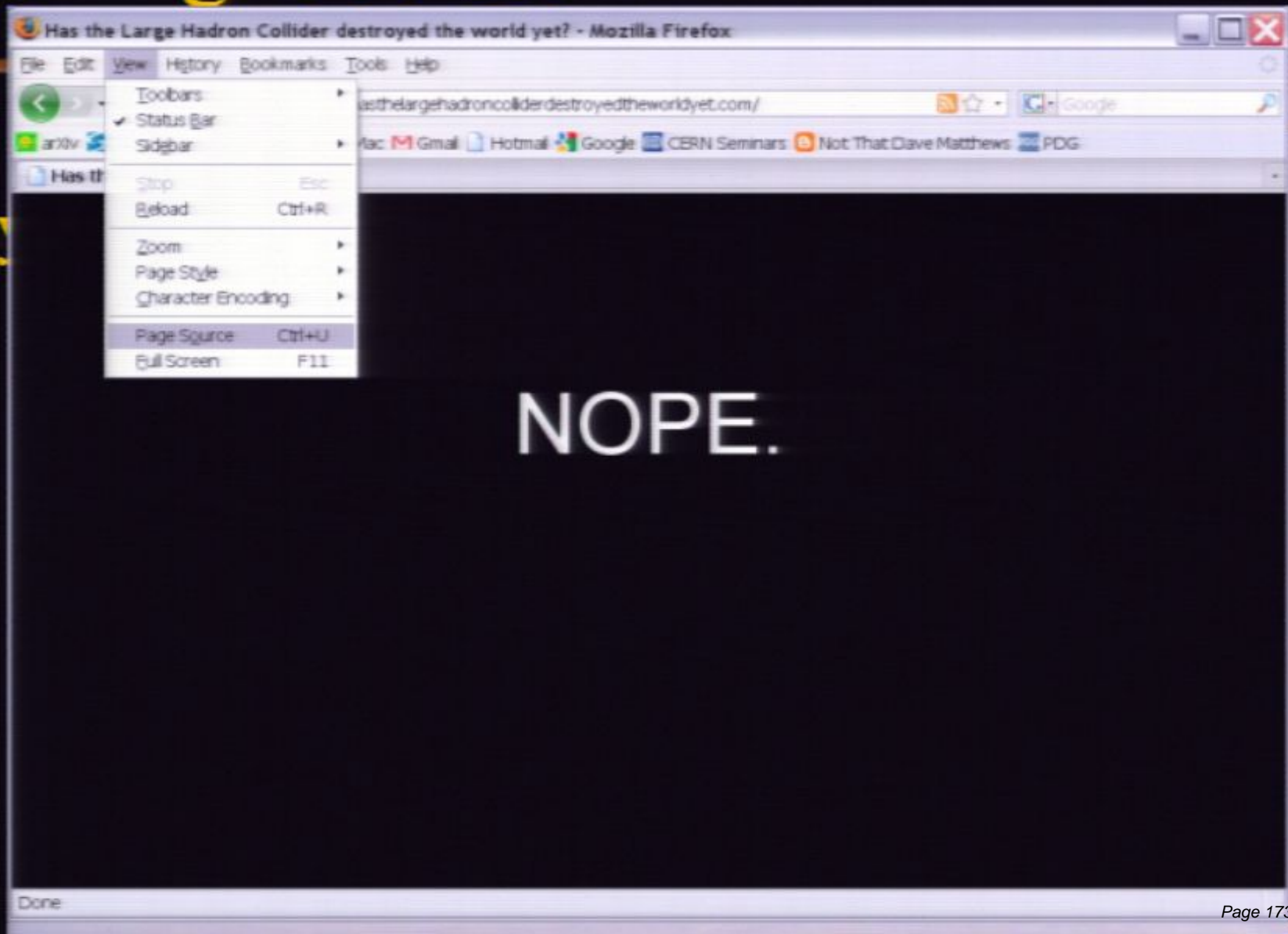
What might be seen

- Bey



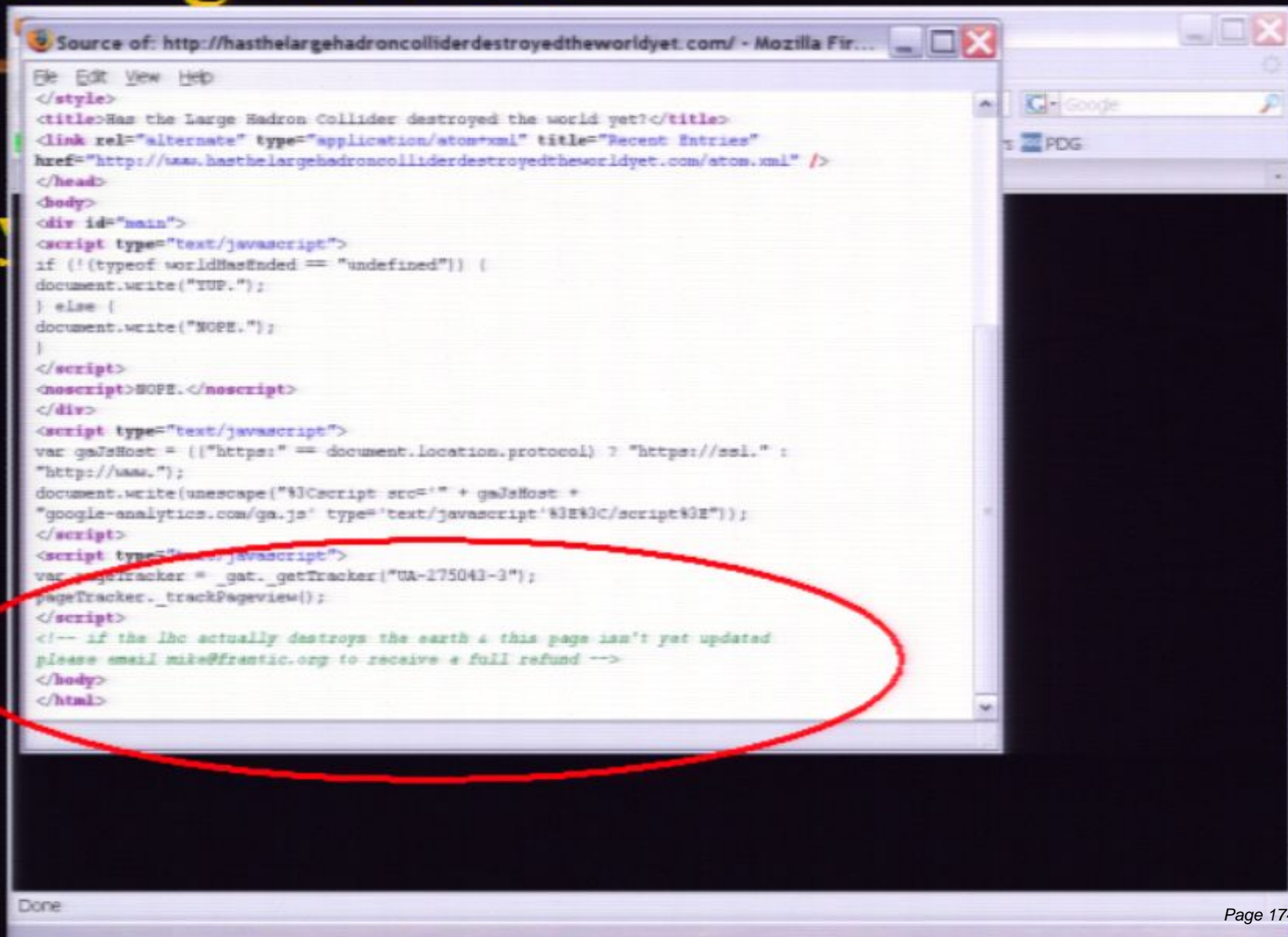
What might be seen

- Beyond



What might be seen

- Bey



Outline

- What is it?
 - *The machine*
- Why was it built?
 - *The Standard Model and its limitations*
- What might it hope to see?
 - *Problems*
- Outlook

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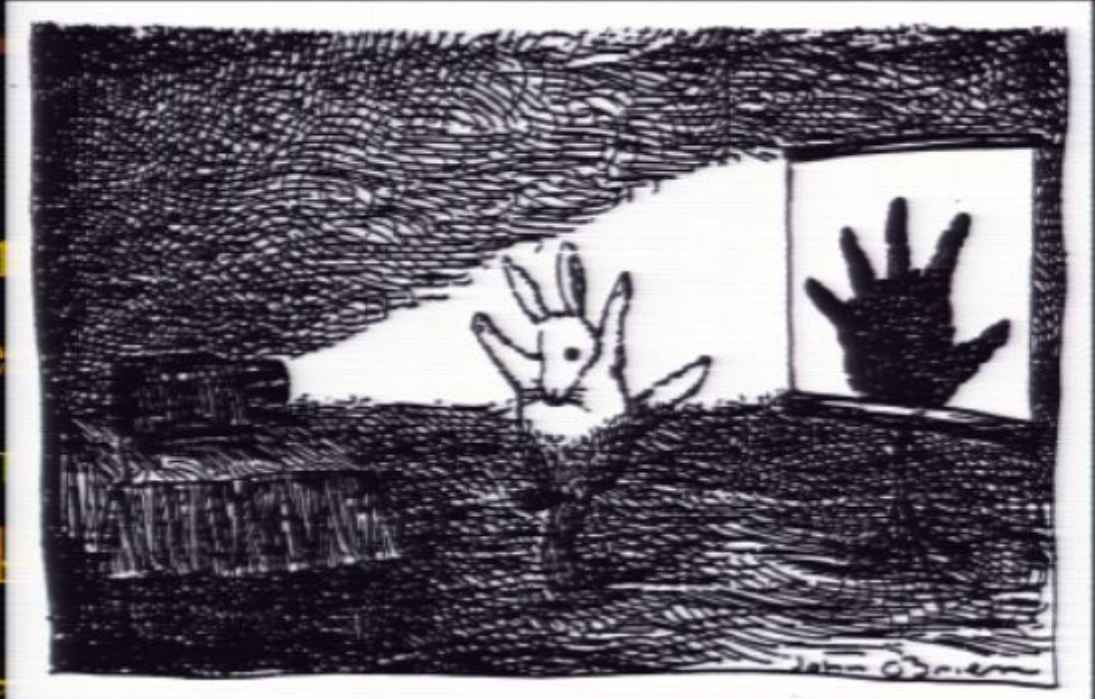
HOLYSHIT!!

Outlook

- The LHC started a long physics run a few months ago!
 - Runs at full beam energy could begin late next year.
- The LHC should tell us if the Higgs mechanism is right, and how it works.
 - The SM Higgs boson, or its alternative, should be found.

Outlook

- The LHC started a long journey
 - Runs at full beam energy
- The LHC should tell us what is right, and how it works
 - The SM Higgs boson, etc.
- Surprises are inevitable!
 - The LHC is likely to represent a major change to our understanding of Nature at its most elementary level.



Outlook

- The LHC started in 2009
 - Runs at full beam energy
- The LHC should tell us if the SM is right, and how wrong it is
 - The SM Higgs boson
- Surprises are in the air
 - The LHC is like a microscope for understanding nature

My personal pick: *large extra dimensions and string theory in your face!*

End of slide show, click to exit.

Websites with more information

- The ATLAS and CMS detectors:
 - <http://atlas.ch>, <http://cms.cern.ch>
- LHC outreach:
 - <http://lhc-machine-outreach.web.cern.ch/lhc-machine-outreach/>
- Particle Data Group outreach:
 - <http://pdg.lbl.gov/2006/html/outreach.html>
- LHC Rap: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v-j50ZssEojtM>