

The ATLAS experiment educational printables

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Five years after launching the first ATLAS Colouring Book, the ATLAS experiment increased the number of educational printables. We present here two ATLAS Colouring Books, the ATLAS Fact Sheets, the ATLAS Physics Cheat Sheets, and ATLAS Activity Sheets. These materials are intended to cover key topics of the work done by the ATLAS Collaboration and the physics behind the experiment for a broad audience of all ages and levels of experience. In addition, there is ongoing work in translating these documents to different languages, with one of the colouring books already available in 18 languages. These printables are prepared to complement the information found in all ATLAS digital channels, they are particularly useful in outreach events and in classroom activities.

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<https://pos.sissa.it/>

1. Introduction

Science is crucial to technological, social, cultural, and economic growth and it has a strong influence on all aspects of our daily life. Therefore, it is important that the whole universe of science is not confined to the space in which it is produced. Communication is the key to achieve that purpose. Communication is the link between the production of scientific knowledge and the general public [1]. This is particularly true for the large, publicly-funded international collaborations of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN [2]. Not only does the public have the right to know how and towards what aim their resources are being spent, but they are key stakeholders of the knowledge that is being gained. The ATLAS Collaboration takes advantage of its communication platforms to bring these messages to a variety of global audiences, thus securing support for the field through key stakeholders and decision makers and sparking interest in the broader public and the next generation of scientists and engineers.

Relying on this premise that science must reach the public, a wide range of educational printables were developed communicating the research by the ATLAS experiment [3]. Audiences of all ages and levels of expertise can benefit from these visual resources to learn something about particle physics. The development of these printables was done believing that information is often better understood when presented in a clear, concise, and visually appealing way. Due to the recent pandemic situation, these educational printables also turned out to be very useful since they are easy to print – available in colour and black and white versions – and don't require any further equipment to teach particle physics concepts working both in a classroom setting but also individually at home.

2. The ATLAS experiment colouring books

2.1 The ATLAS colouring book

The first ATLAS Colouring Book [4] was launched in 2016, it is aimed at an audience between six and ten years old and for now is available in 18 languages. This book teaches about:

- The ATLAS detector, for example how it has different layers that are designed to detect different types of particles.
- Introduces the Standard Model and the concept that it is a “recipe” with the basic ingredients (elementary particles and forces) that make up everything.
- Highlights the international nature of the ATLAS experiment.

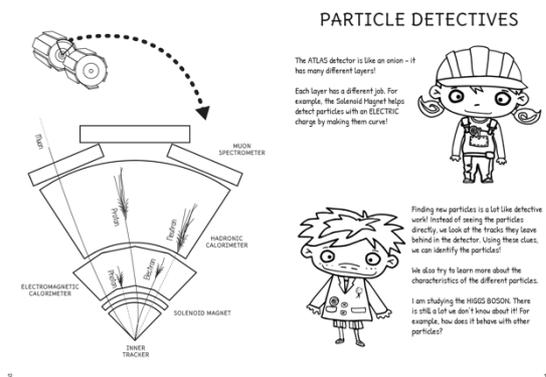


Figure 1: ATLAS detector slice in the ATLAS Colouring Book explaining the different layers of the ATLAS detector.

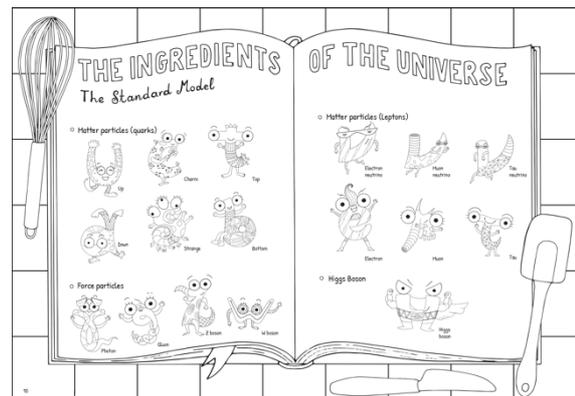


Figure 2: Standard Model represented as a recipe in which the ingredients are the elementary particles.

2.2 Particles of the Universe

The ‘Particles of the Universe’ Colouring Book [5] is the second ATLAS colouring book and was launched in January 2021. This second colouring book builds upon the introduction of the Standard Model made in the previous colouring book and presents all the elementary particles in more detail. The elementary particles introduce themselves and reveal interesting facts about the role they play in the Universe. It also introduces the concept of scale where the path from atom to nucleus, proton/neutron to quarks is made and the concept of colour charge is introduced. This colouring book is for now available in ten languages.

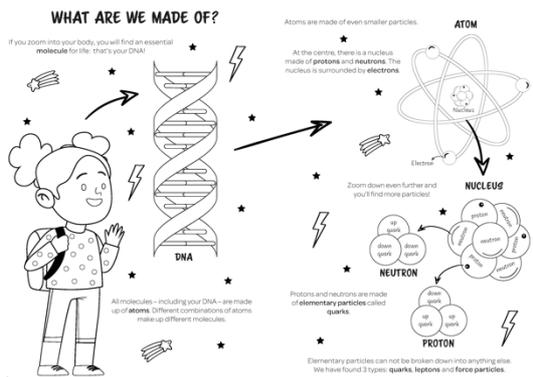


Figure 3: Introducing the scale concept and how elementary particles can not be broken down into anything else.

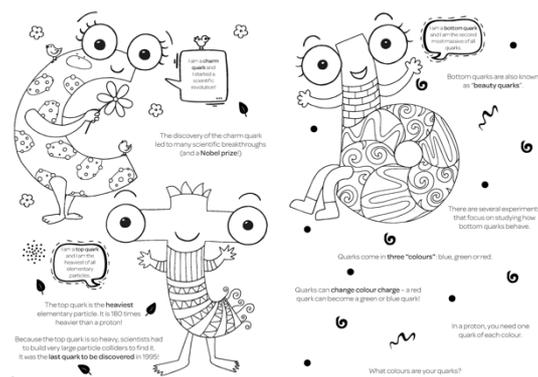


Figure 4: Elementary particles presenting themselves and interesting facts about them.

3. The ATLAS sheets

3.1 The ATLAS Cheat Sheets

The ATLAS Cheat Sheets [6] were developed with the goal to make the material on ATLAS public website [7] – such as briefings, news pieces – as well as ATLAS publications easier to comprehend and accessible to a wider audience. These sheets also provide resources for students and teachers (students beginning in particle physics and looking for definitions of common concepts all in one place, or professors looking for posters or handouts for classrooms). The target audience of these sheets is the general public interested in particle physics rather than experts, so using jargon or equations was avoided during their development. There are three sheets available as of now: ‘Conservation Laws’, ‘Feynman Diagrams’ and ‘The Standard Model’.

CONSERVATION LAWS

Conservation laws govern the reactions we observe in particle physics. The deep relationship between fundamental symmetries of nature and conservation laws has been a guiding principle in the development of the Standard Model. Particle physicists study these laws with high precision, as their violation would be a sign of new physics.

WHY WE NEED THEM

The Standard Model describes all fundamental particles and their interactions. It has been tested with extreme precision and found to describe nature very well. It relies on certain conservation laws, which allow some processes to occur, while forbidding others.

ENERGY AND MOMENTUM

One of the most important conservation laws is the conservation of energy. This means that energy can be neither created nor destroyed. Since energy and mass can be exchanged, one result of conservation of energy is that a particle cannot decay into particles whose summed masses are greater than its own mass.

Mass: $91 \text{ GeV} > 2 \times 4.18 \text{ GeV}$ $91 \text{ GeV} < 2 \times 173 \text{ GeV}$

Momentum is another important quantity which must always be conserved. This is useful for estimating the “missing transverse momentum” in a proton-proton collision event. Since the incoming protons have no momenta in the direction perpendicular to the beam (transverse direction), the transverse momenta of all particles resulting from the collision must sum to zero. If they do not, this missing transverse momentum can be associated with undetected particles such as neutrinos or, possibly, dark matter.

ELECTRIC CHARGE, LEPTON NUMBER, BARYON NUMBER

These properties are expected to be conserved in all processes. The lepton number is defined to be 1 for leptons, -1 for anti-leptons and 0 for all other particles. Similarly, baryon number is 1/3 for each quark, -1/3 for anti-quarks and 0 for other particles. Below are some examples of these conservation ratios:

Charge:	$1 \rightarrow 0 + 1$ ✓	$1 \rightarrow -1/3 + 1/3$ ✓	$1 \rightarrow 0 + 1/3$ ✗
Lepton number:	$0 \rightarrow -1 - 1$ ✓	$0 \rightarrow 0 + 0$ ✓	$0 \rightarrow -1 + 0$ ✗
Baryon number:	$0 \rightarrow 0 + 0$ ✓	$0 \rightarrow 1/3 - 1/3$ ✓	$0 \rightarrow 0 - 1/3$ ✗

BREAKING CONSERVATION LAWS

ATLAS physicists are searching for evidence of processes breaking these laws. For example, some theories hypothesize the existence of heavy right-handed neutrinos, which would be their own anti-particle, leading to a violation of lepton number conservation.

<https://atlas.cern>

Figure 5: Example of an ATLAS Cheat Sheet about Conservation Laws.

3.2 The ATLAS Fact Sheets

The ATLAS Fact Sheets [8] were developed with the aim of collecting facts about the ATLAS detector and the collaboration all in one place (for example: detector components; organisation of the ATLAS Collaboration; technology transfer) and to provide resources for students, teachers, and guides (students looking for clear, up-to-date facts about ATLAS; posters or handouts in classrooms). The target audience of these sheets are people like the ATLAS guides but also the general public that is interested in ATLAS and wants to learn some more details (they are the more detailed of all the ATLAS educational printables, but still designed to be understood by the general public). There are ten fact sheets available in three languages as of now.



Figure 6: Example of an ATLAS Fact Sheet about the inner detector.

3.3 The ATLAS Activity Sheets

The ATLAS Activity Sheets [9] were developed based on the ATLAS colouring books and with the aim to allow the target audience (kids between 6 and 16 years old) to put into practice what they learned with the other ATLAS educational printables. Some of these sheets are available with different levels of difficulty and introduce some new concepts (for example, particle decays or antiparticles) but use the same particles used in the colouring books. For now, there are five types of activity sheets available in five languages.

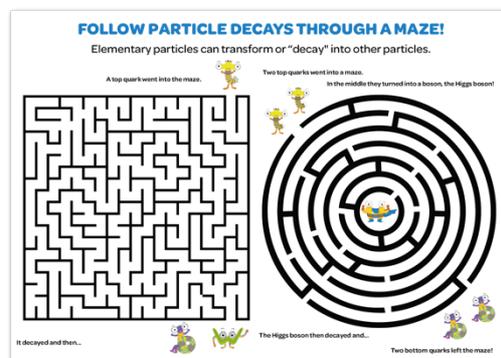


Figure 7: Example of an ATLAS Activity Sheet introducing the concept of particle decay.

4. Summary

The ATLAS experiment educational printables have been a success with the whole set being downloaded more than 140,000 times already. This data suggests significant interest in these materials and that people look for them to get more information about the ATLAS experiment. The ATLAS experiment aims to keep developing more of these resources and currently more educational printables are under development.

References

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- [9] ATLAS Activity Sheets: <https://atlas.cern/resources/colouring-books>.