

PARTICLE DETECTORS

Second Edition

The scope of the detection techniques in particle detectors is very wide, depending on the aim of the measurement. Each physics phenomenon can be used as the basis for a particle detector. Elementary particles have to be identified with various techniques, and relevant quantities like time, energy, and spatial coordinates have to be measured. Particle physics requires extremely high accuracies for these quantities using multi-purpose installations as well as dedicated experimental set-ups. Depending on the aim of the measurement, different effects are used. Detectors cover the measurement of energies from very low energies (micro-electron-volts) to the highest of energies observed in cosmic rays.

Describing the current state-of-the-art instrumentation for experiments in high energy physics and astroparticle physics, this new edition covers track detectors, calorimeters, particle identification, neutrino detectors, momentum measurement, electronics and data analysis. It also discusses up-to-date applications of these detectors in other fields such as nuclear medicine, radiation protection and environmental science. Problem sets have been added to each chapter and additional instructive material has been provided, making this an excellent reference for graduate students and researchers in particle physics. This title, first published in 2008, has been reissued as an Open Access publication on Cambridge Core.

CLAUS GRUPEN is Professor Dr in the Department of Physics at Siegen University. He was awarded the Special High Energy and Particle Physics Prize of the European Physical Society for establishing the existence of the gluon in independent and simultaneous ways, as member of the PLUTO experiment at DESY in 1995.

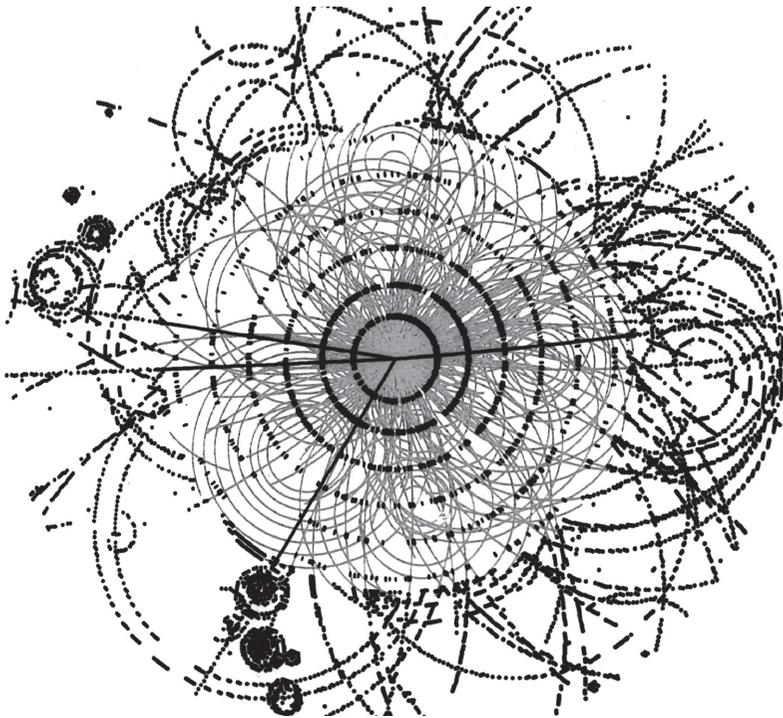
BORIS SHWARTZ is a Leading Researcher at the Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics. He has worked on the development and construction of the detectors used in several projects, including the KEDR and CMD-2 detectors, and WASA and Belle experiments.

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Simulation of a Higgs-boson production in proton–proton interactions in the ATLAS experiment at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN. The Higgs decays into a pair of Z bosons, each of which decays in turn into muons pairs. The four muons are indicated by the four straight lines. The hadronic background originates from the interactions of spectator quarks and other interactions in the same beam crossing.
(With permission of the CERN photo archive.)



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