

A Year of Contemporary Physics at West High School

WEST

HIGH SCHOOL™

— EST. 1890 —

2022-23 Starts and Ends at CERN



August 2022

- CERN ITW (and the Antimatter Factory)
- Meet up at CERN with BL4S student, Thatcher

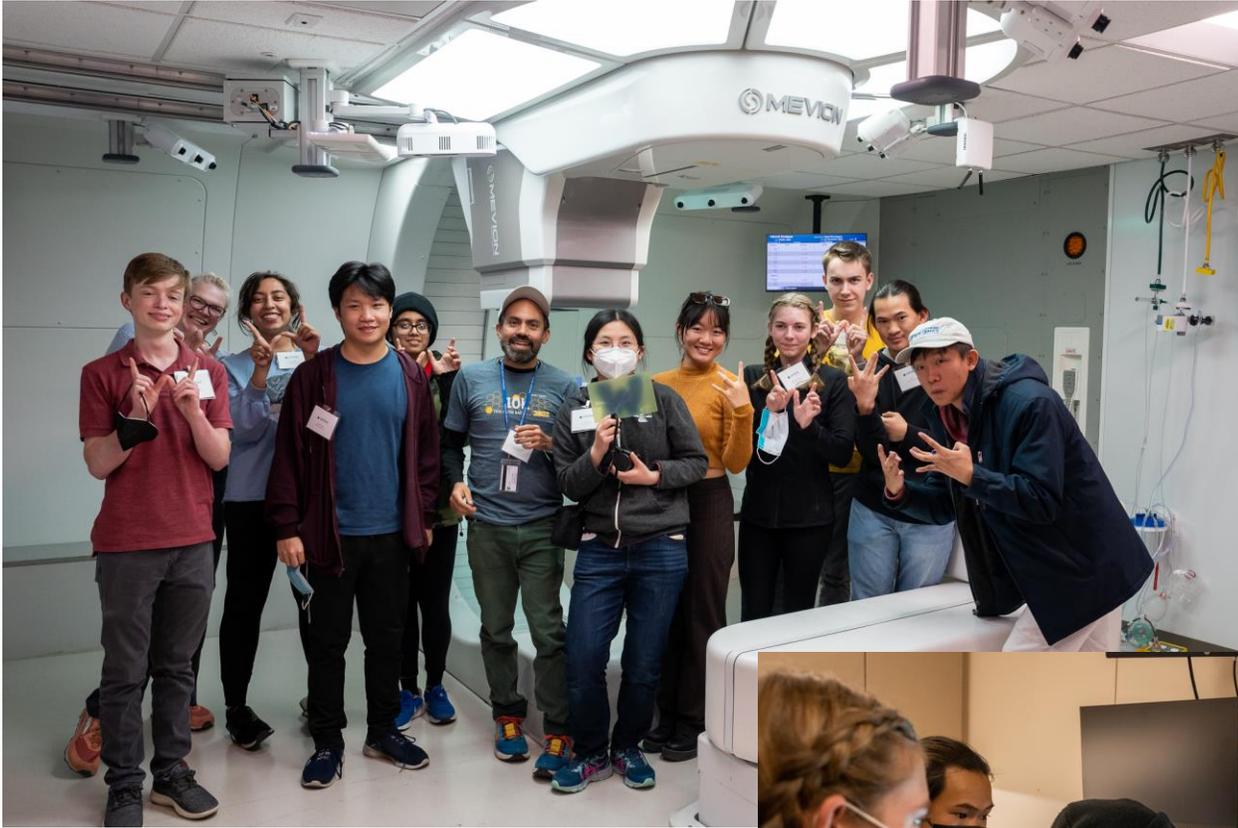




Panther Peak: Beamline for Schools Competition Team

- “Particle Camp” Fall 2022
- Introduction to Contemporary Physics
- Cloud Chambers
- Introduction to BL4S Competition for new teammates

Huntsman Cancer Institute



Fall, 2023

- HCI Proton Therapy Facility
- “real life” physics in our neighborhood
- Medical Physics Inspiration
- (potential) physicist mentors



Research and Writing



example electrons will always emit light in any gas, unlike the other particles. At a given momentum range the discrimination between Electrons, Muons and Pions is possible by tuning the pressure of the gas inside the detector. Identifying heavier particles (Kaons or Protons) is more difficult. Two Cherenkov detectors are part of the fixed setup. You can choose between different gases and tune the pressure of the gas according to what particles you would like to detect. If you choose not to use the Cherenkov detectors in your experiment, they will remain on the beam but can be evacuated, so that they will not interfere with the properties of the beam.

Lead crystal calorimeter

A lead crystal Calorimeter is a detector that measures the energy of impinging particles (therefore it is not a Tracking detector). An electron hitting the calorimeter will produce a fully contained Electromagnetic shower, depositing all its energy in the calorimeter and thus allowing a measurement of its energy. By measuring the deposited energy, the energy of the particles can be determined. The University of Wisconsin Schools has 16 calorimeters, each with a resolution of 13%. The energy resolution, $\frac{\sigma_E}{E}$, is given by:

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E}$$

Additional equipment

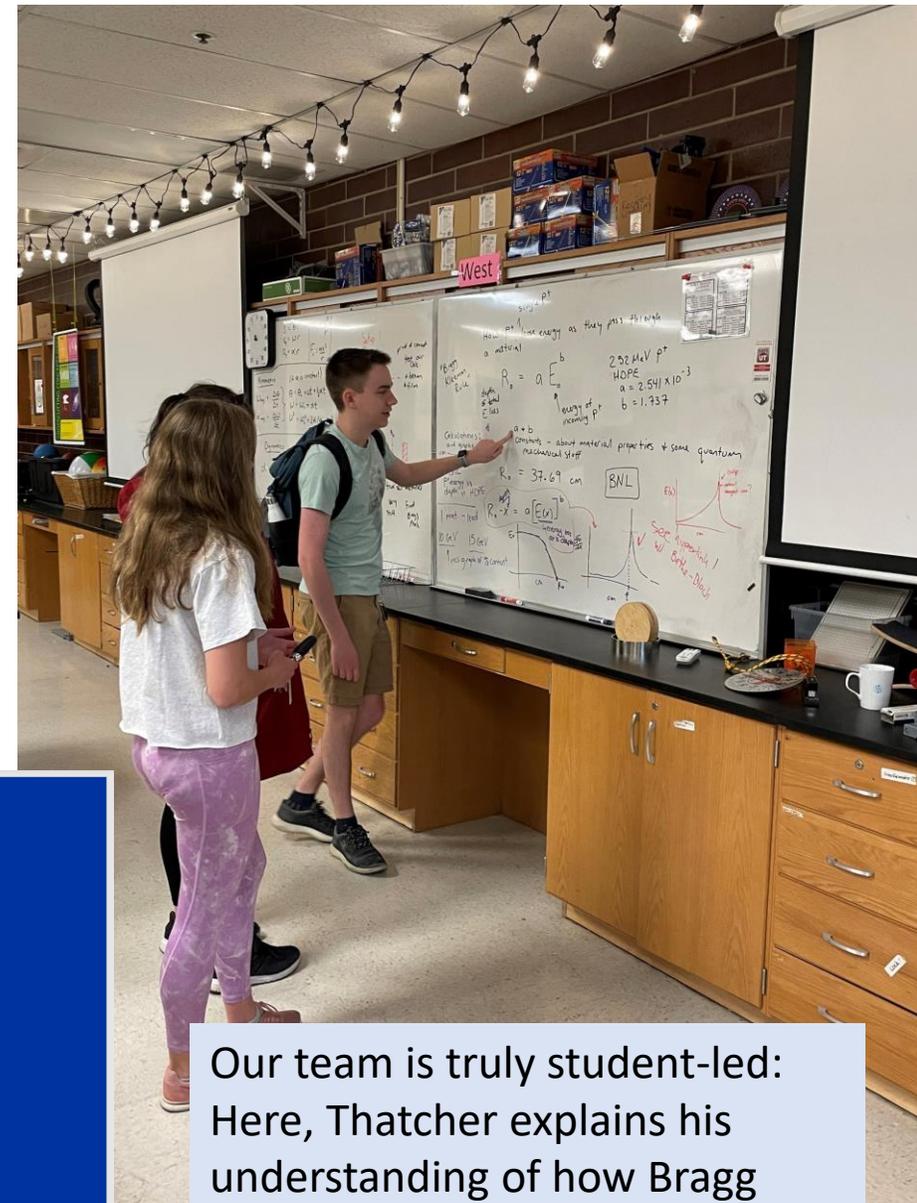
The BRM dipole magnet at

At DESY, a large dipole magnet is the Big Red Magnet (BRM), with a field of 1.4 T. It has an integrated length of 14 m and is 0.35 m high.

Magnet at CERN

Under certain conditions it is possible to use the magnet. We are currently clarifying all the details in order to realize your experiment.

BL4S Coordinators have provided documents and a variety of Zoom presentations with valuable background information.



Our team is truly student-led: Here, Thatcher explains his understanding of how Bragg peaks work to Natalie and Sanskriti





Introduction to Secondary Beams

Beamline for Schools 2023

M. Van Dijk, D. Banerjee, J. Bernhard (BE-EA-LE)

Date: 22.02.2023





Utilizing Proton-Sensitive Film to Visualize Bragg Peaks

Cole Chu, Natalie Germanov, Thatcher Goff, Marriane Liu, Sanskriti Negi,
Christopher Pankow, Hanxiao Shi, Fiona Zara, Tony Zhang

2023 April 12

1 Motivation

On a visit to the Huntsman Cancer Institute Proton Therapy Department, we became intrigued about how high energy hadrons deposit ionizing energy as they travel through matter: Bragg peaks. Approximately one third of the world's population will be diagnosed with cancer in their lifetime — many of whom will choose to use proton therapy as a form of treatment. Bragg peaks can precisely target tumors and minimize collateral tissue damage, making this form of therapy especially preferable for more prevalent cases. However, the invisible, high-energy beam can be extremely disconcerting to the patient due to a lack of understanding of the technology. By harnessing proton-sensitive materials to create visualizations of a particle beam exhibiting Bragg peak behavior, we can not only assuage cancer patients' worries, but also combine art with science to provide valuable insight into the behavior of particle beams through different materials. While this behavior can theoretically be predicted with equations, a physical visualization can help expand our understanding.

2 Experimental Setup

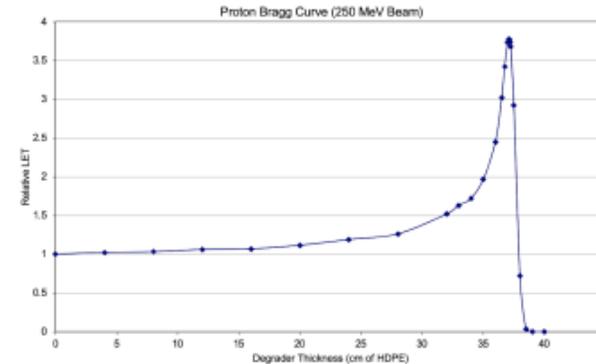
Our experimental setup contains two phases: the first is to gather quantitative information to support theoretical calculations.

In our first phase we used the Bragg-Kleeman rule^[7,9]. We first placed a proton-sensitive film and radiochromic film in the beam path. The radiochromic film correspondents uses EBT3 film. The proton-sensitive film uses EBT3 film. The amount of uncertainty in the data is approximately 5%.

Win or not, every year the students and I find value in the endeavor of producing a proposal. We learn physics content, practice technical writing, make connections with the physics community, and work collaboratively.

Win or not, every year I am proud of the students' final product.

Figure 4:
Graph created using data from BNL. 250 MeV.



We found a close correlation between the measured Bragg peak depth (26.1 cm at 205 MeV and 37.1 cm at 250 MeV) and our calculated values (26.33 cm and 34.67 cm, respectively).

In these graphs, the peak of the curve represents the Bragg peak. The inverse Bragg-Kleeman rule equation graphs a vertical asymptote, representing the mean position of the highest energy loss. However, the Bragg-Kleeman rule is an approximation because it does not account for all relativistic effects and other complex physics^[7,9]. For an in-depth explanation of our understanding of the more precise formulae, see: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bxGBXjTn7FdMJ15IeNxnA3MsyxLYDQJBWJ274Pz10/edit?usp=sharing>.

Once we confirm our understanding of the Bragg-Kleeman rule, we can use it to predict the position of our experiment's Bragg peaks. For example calculations, we will use stainless steel and lead at 1 GeV. Values for α and p of stainless steel and lead were found in Table 2 of "The Physics of Proton Therapy"^[7]. Example calculations:

1. Stainless Steel:

$$\alpha = 5.659 \times 10^{-4}, p = 1.706$$
$$R_0 = 5.659 \times 10^{-4} (1000)^{1.706} \approx 74.257 \text{cm}$$

$$\alpha = 6.505 \times 10^{-4}, p = 1.676$$
$$\alpha = 6.505 \times 10^{-4} (1000)^{1.676} \approx 69.382 \text{cm}$$

at a proton beam at 1 GeV will respectively have an approximate Bragg peak depth in stainless steel and lead of 74 cm and 69 cm, respectively



Contemporary Physics in the General Physics Classroom

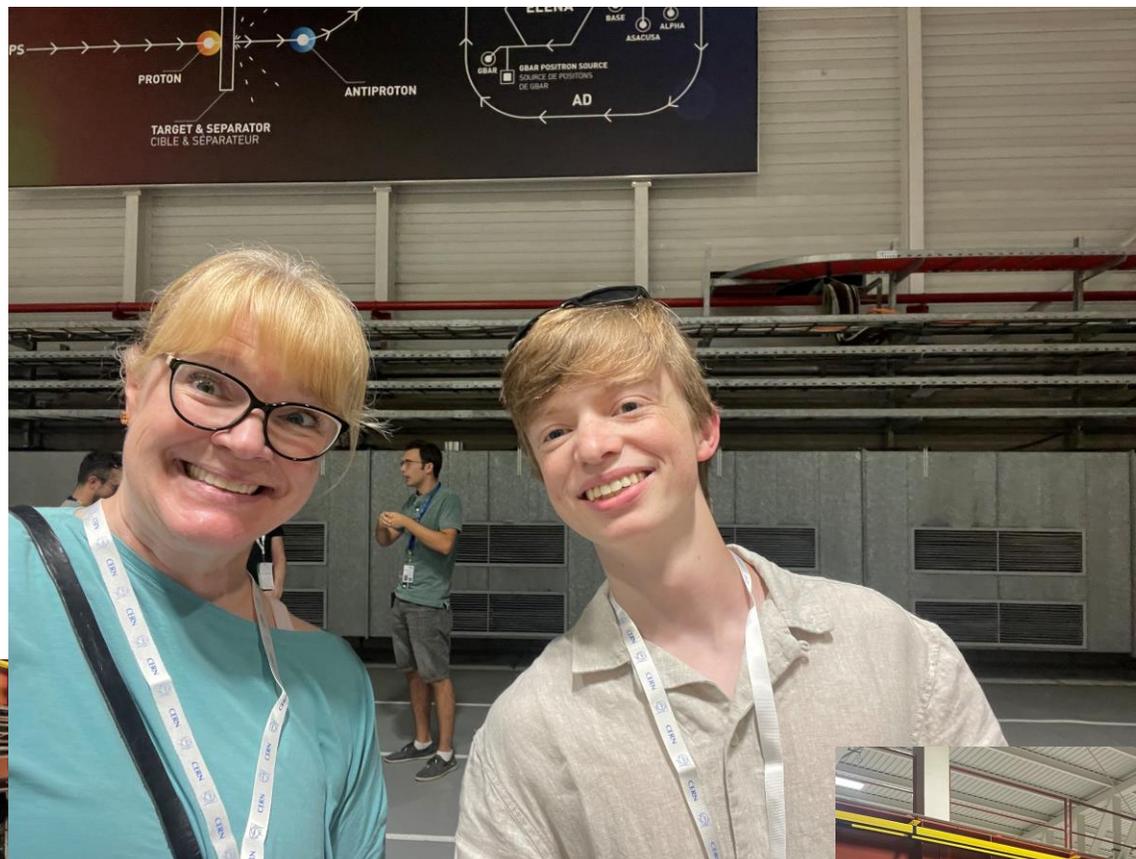
- Good
 - High student interest (as always)
 - Incorporated CRMD Time of Flight study this year, data discussion
 - Lots of discussion about statistical methods, thanks to Derek's interest
 - Fun projects – ATLAS coloring books, particle models
- Bad
 - End of year, student- and teacher burnout
 - Not enough time
 - Not enough background for students in rotation, EM
- To try 2023-24
 - Cram all of mechanics into Semester 1
 - Start Contemporary physics early spring
 - Incorporate a Master Class again (maybe not ATLAS, if we still have to use Hypatia)
 - CRMDs running all. of. the. time. We have 3 CRMDs now!
 - AP Phys 1: get ahead of the content enough to include contemporary physics a couple of times before the exam (?)



ID Quarknet Summer Camp, 2023

- Plateau counters for 2 detectors
- Performance Study for 6780
- Attempt to do a 2-detector shower study with Enrique
 - (zero events in 1 hour)
- Proper single detector shower study
 - (22 potential events in 40-ish hours)
- Thoughts for implementation 2023-24
 - 3 detectors at WHS!
 - “Steve Method”
 - More multi-detector studies
 - Altitude vs. Flux (Snowbird Octoberfest?)





July 2023

- CERN and the Antimatter Factory
- with another BL4S student, Topher

