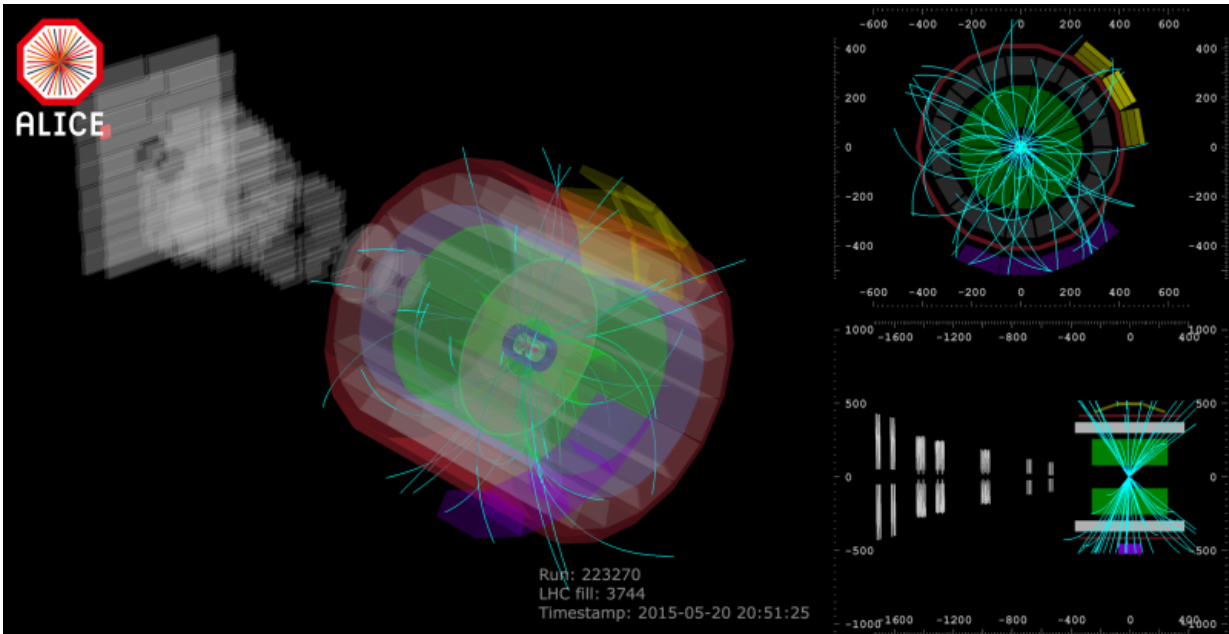


First images of LHC collisions at 13 TeV

May 21 2015



Protons collide at 13 TeV sending showers of particles through the ALICE detector. Credit: ALICE

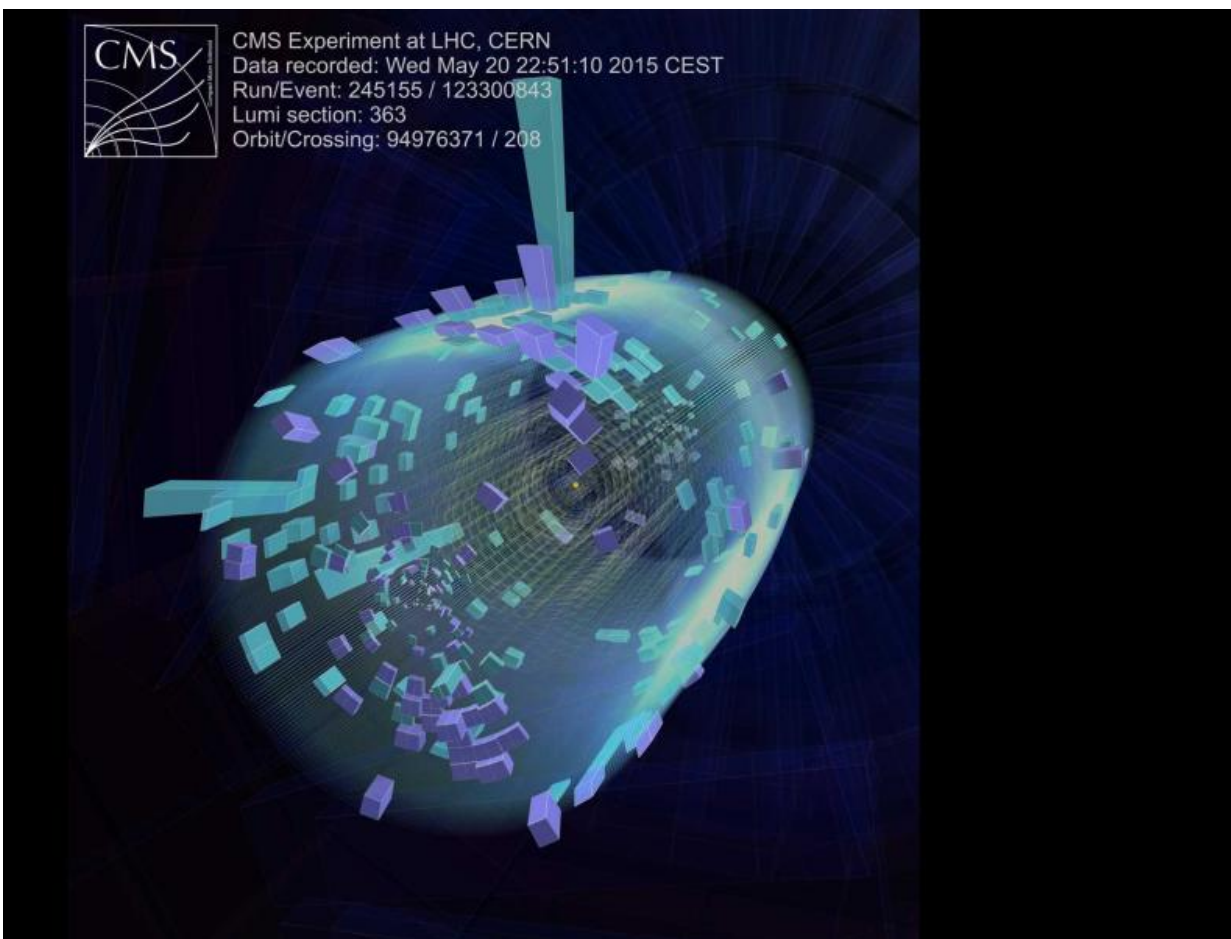
Last night, protons collided in the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at the record-breaking energy of 13 TeV for the first time. These test collisions were to set up systems that protect the machine and detectors from particles that stray from the edges of the beam.

A key part of the process was the set-up of the collimators. These devices which absorb stray particles were adjusted in colliding-beam

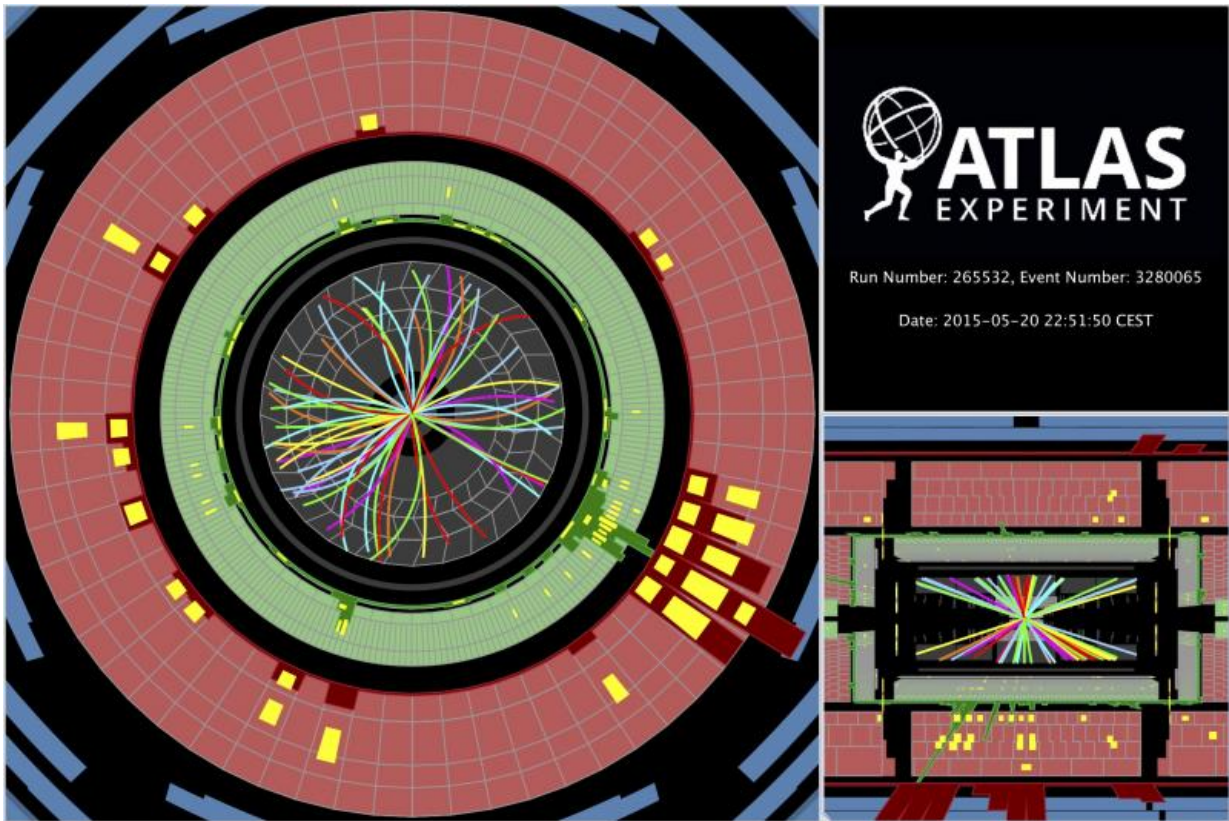
conditions. This set-up will give the accelerator team the data they need to ensure that the LHC magnets and [detectors](#) are fully protected.

Today the tests continue. Colliding beams will stay in the LHC for several hours. The LHC Operations team will continue to monitor beam quality and optimisation of the set-up.

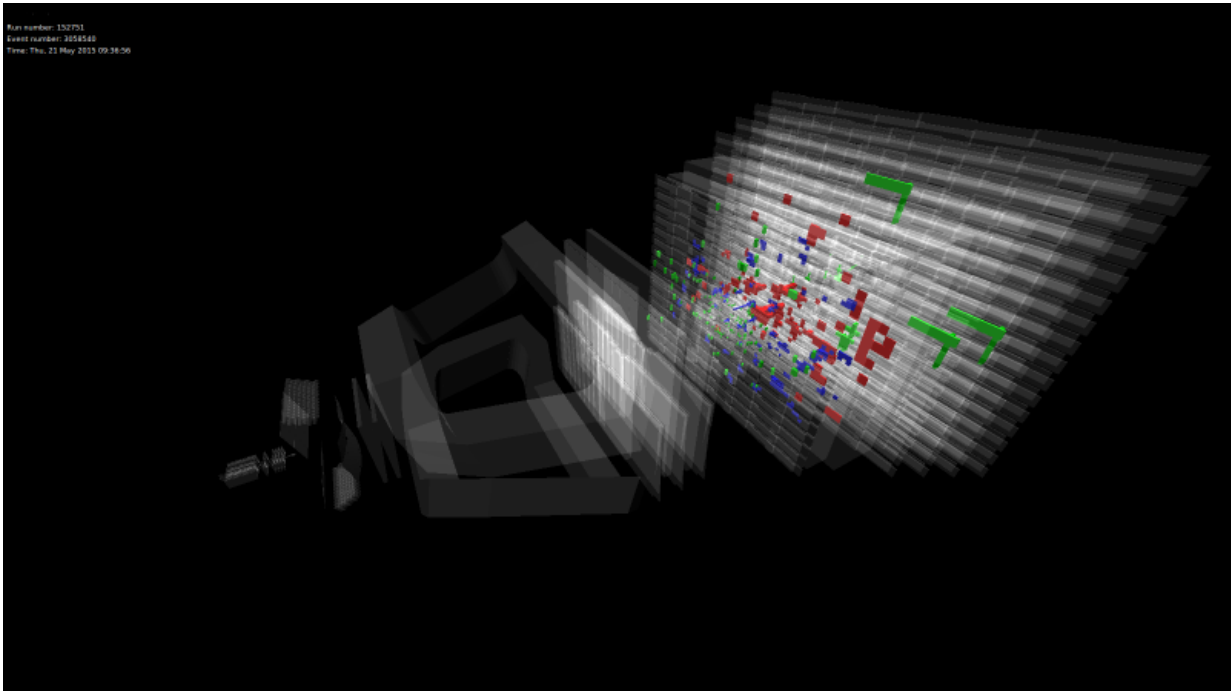
This is an important part of the process that will allow the experimental teams running the detectors ALICE, ATLAS, CMS and LHCb to switch on their experiments fully. Data taking and the start the LHC's second run is planned for early June.



Protons collide at 13 TeV sending showers of particles through the CMS detector. Credit: CMS



Protons collide at 13 TeV sending showers of particles through the ATLAS detector. Credit: ATLAS



Protons collide at 13 TeV sending showers of particles through the LHCb detector. Credit: LHCb

Provided by CERN

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