

- l1. "Towards a superforce" (<http://public.web.cern.ch/public/en/Science/Superforce-en.html>). CERN. 2008. Retrieved 10 October 2008.
- l2. "LHCb – Large Hadron Collider beauty experiment" (<http://lhcb-public.web.cern.ch/lhcb-public/en/Physics/Antimatter-en.html>). *lhcb-public.web.cern.ch*.
- l3. Street, J.; Stevenson, E. (1937). "New Evidence for the Existence of a Particle of Mass Intermediate Between the Proton and Electron" (<https://semanticscholar.org/paper/1ae47904c340d34a8bc77f550fa7fd399b85ed3a>). *Physical Review*. **52** (9): 1003. Bibcode:1937PhRv...52.1003S (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1937PhRv...52.1003S>). doi:10.1103/PhysRev.52.1003 (<https://doi.org/10.1103%2FPhysRev.52.1003>). S2CID 1378839 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:1378839>).
- l4. "The Physics" (<https://atlas.cern/discover/physics>). *ATLAS Experiment at CERN*. 26 March 2015.
- l5. Overbye, Dennis (15 May 2007). "CERN – Large Hadron Collider – Particle Physics – A Giant Takes On Physics' Biggest Questions" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/15/science/15cern.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Retrieved 23 October 2019.
- l6. Giudice, G. F. (2010). *A Zeptospace Odyssey: A Journey Into the Physics of the LHC* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131101054656/http://giudice.web.cern.ch/giudice/zeptospace/zepto-eng.html>). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-958191-7. Archived from the original (<http://giudice.web.cern.ch/giudice/zeptospace/zepto-eng.html>) on 1 November 2013. Retrieved 11 August 2013.
- l7. Brian Greene (11 September 2008). "The Origins of the Universe: A Crash Course" (https://www.nytimes.com/2008/09/12/opinion/12greene.html?_r=1&oref=slogin). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 17 April 2009.
- l8. "... in the public presentations of the aspiration of particle physics we hear too often that the goal of the LHC or a linear collider is to check off the last missing particle of the Standard Model, this year's *Holy Grail* of particle physics, the Higgs boson. *The truth is much less boring than that!* What we're trying to accomplish is much more exciting, and asking what the world would have been like without the Higgs mechanism is a way of getting at that excitement." – Chris Quigg (2005). "Nature's Greatest Puzzles". *Econf C*. **040802** (1). arXiv:hep-ph/0502070 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0502070>). Bibcode:2005hep.ph....2070Q (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2005hep.ph....2070Q>).
- l9. "Why the LHC" (<http://public.web.cern.ch/public/en/LHC/WhyLHC-en.html>). CERN. 2008. Retrieved 28 September 2009.
- l0. "Accordingly, in common with many of my colleagues, I think it highly likely that both the Higgs boson and other new phenomena will be found with the LHC."..."This mass threshold means, among other things, that something new – either a Higgs boson or other novel phenomena – is to be found when the LHC turns the thought experiment into a real one."Chris Quigg (February 2008). "The coming revolutions in particle physics" (<https://www.osti.gov/biblio/987233>). *Scientific American*. **298** (2): 38–45. Bibcode:2008SciAm.298b..46Q (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2008SciAm.298b..46Q>). doi:10.1038/scientificamerican0208-46 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fscientificamerican0208-46>). OSTI 987233 (<https://www.osti.gov/biblio/987233>). PMID 18376670 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18376670/>).
- l1. Shaaban Khalil (2003). "Search for supersymmetry at LHC". *Contemporary Physics*. **44** (3): 193–201. Bibcode:2003ConPh..44..193K (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2003ConPh..44..193K>). doi:10.1080/0010751031000077378 (<https://doi.org/10.1080%2F0010751031000077378>). S2CID 121063627 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:121063627>).