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interactions at energies near ~1 TeV. While searching for new physics

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The Standard Model has been very successful over the last few decades			
in its agreement with experimental evidence; however there are some remaining puzzles in our understanding of the Universe which have yet to			
be solved. Even if the Higgs boson and Super Symmetry are discovered,			
questions still arise, such as why Nature is primarily made of matter when			
of the Universe, why the fundamental particles have the mass hierarchy			
that they do, what the nature of dark matter is, or whether or not quarks			
and leptons are themselves made of constituent parts, just to name a			
tew. Theories Beyond the Standard Model attempt to tackle these questions, and also provide alternative explanations for electroweak			
symmetry breaking in case the Higgs mechanism in the Standard Model			
contradicts what is observed. The ATLAS detector was built to discover			
new physics from high-energy proton-proton collisions delivered by the			
Large Hadron Collider and to probe the electroweak scale with hard			

processes occurring at a much higher invariant mass than available at previous colliders, understanding the performance of the detector is crucial, especially during the first few months of running. This thesis presents a motivation for using dimuons to search for new physics in early ATLAS data, a measurement of the $Z^0/\gamma \rightarrow \mu\mu$ cross section as a first test of Standard Model theoretical predictions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeVqqµµ, and finally a search for new physics via a four-fermion contact interaction in the dimuon channel (qqµµ) using the full 2010 data set.

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