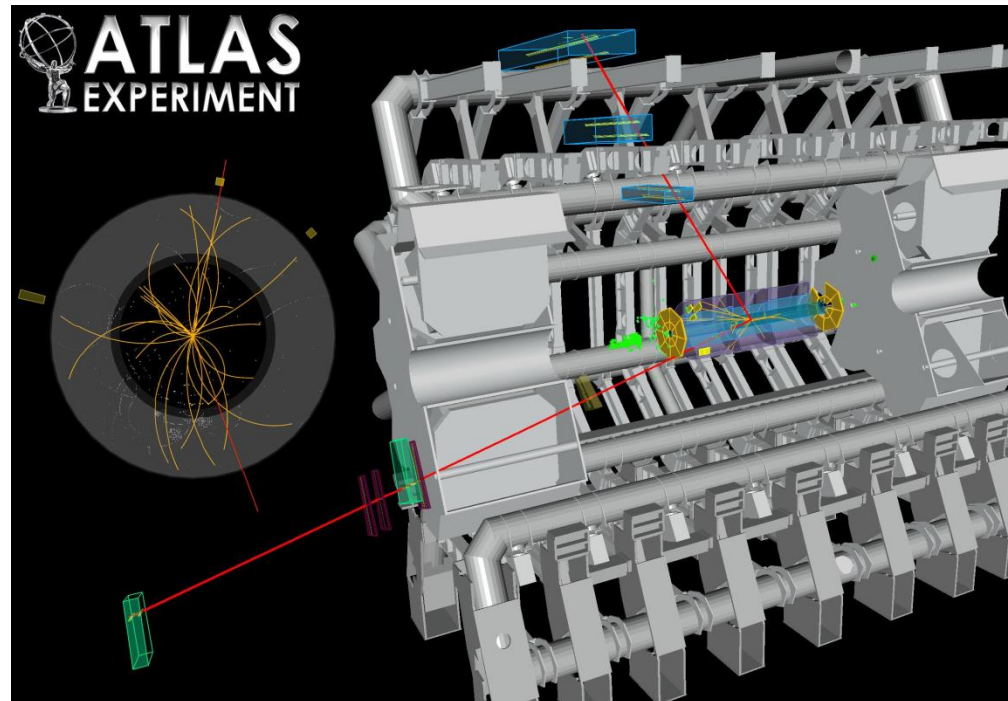
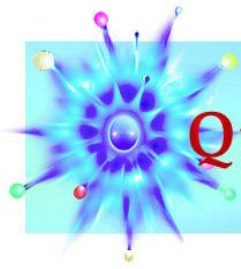


ATLAS Z-Path Masterclass Start-up





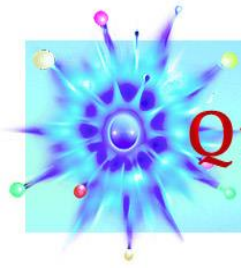
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The LHC and New Physics

It's a time of exciting new discoveries in particle physics!

*At CERN, the LHC successfully completed Run I at 8 TeV of collision energy, confirming that the measurements correspond well to the **Standard Model** and then finding the Higgs boson. The LHC is now into Run II at an amazing 13 TeV and the task is to look for new phenomena...and we are off to a great start.*



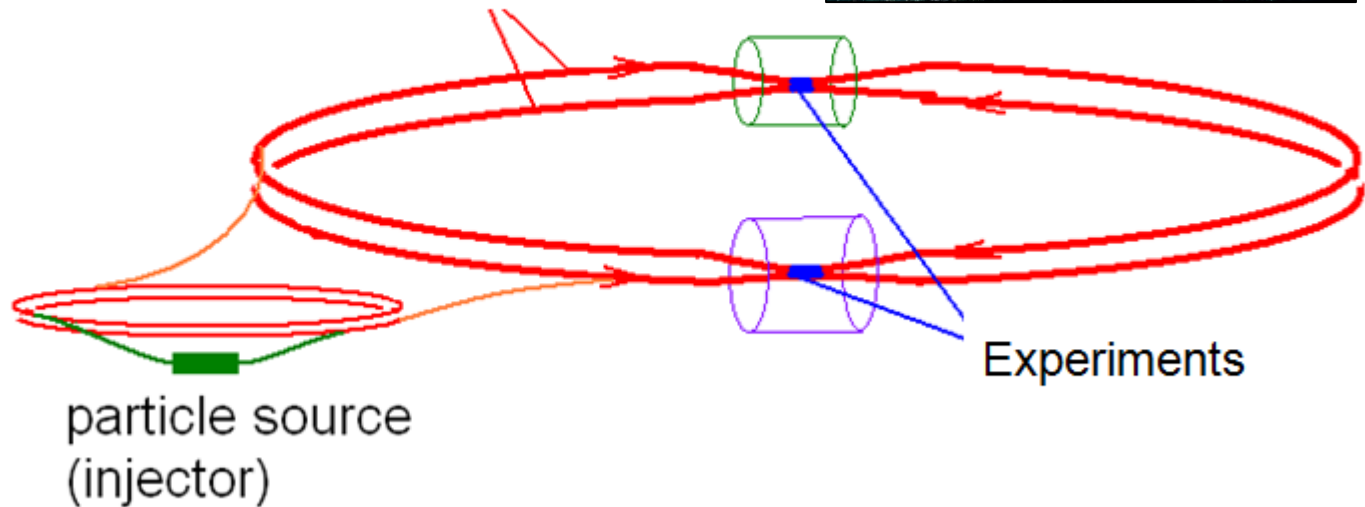


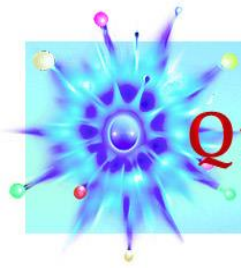
QuarkNet

The LHC and New Physics

The LHC is buried ~100 m below the surface near the Swiss-French border.

beams accelerated in large rings
(27 km circumference at CERN)





Generic Design

Cylinders wrapped around the beam pipe

From inner to outer . . .

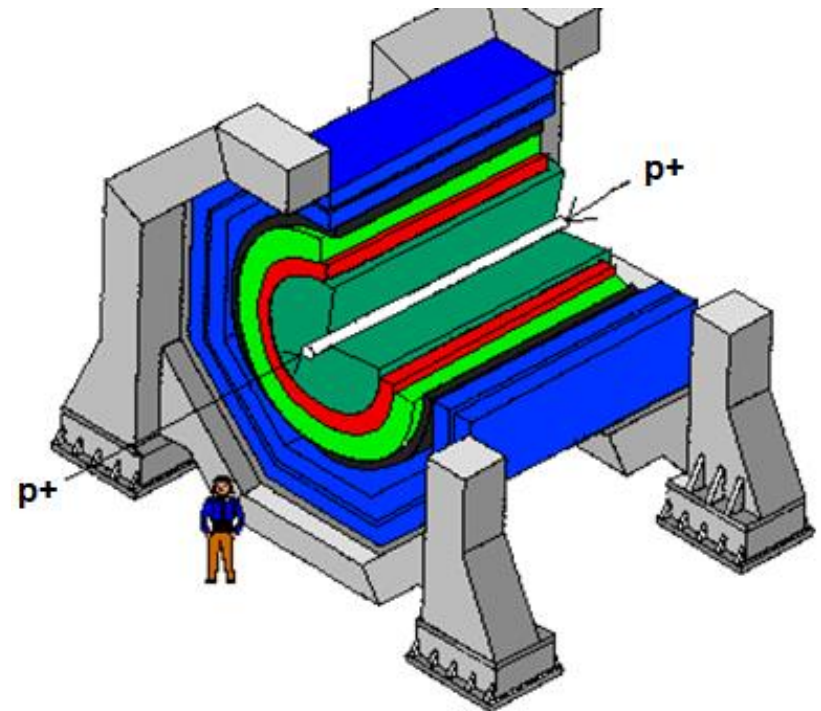
Tracking

Electromagnetic calorimeter

Hadronic calorimeter

Magnet*

Muon chamber



** Location of magnet depends on specific detector design.*

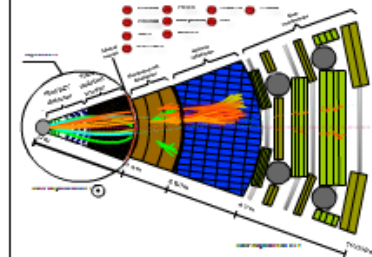
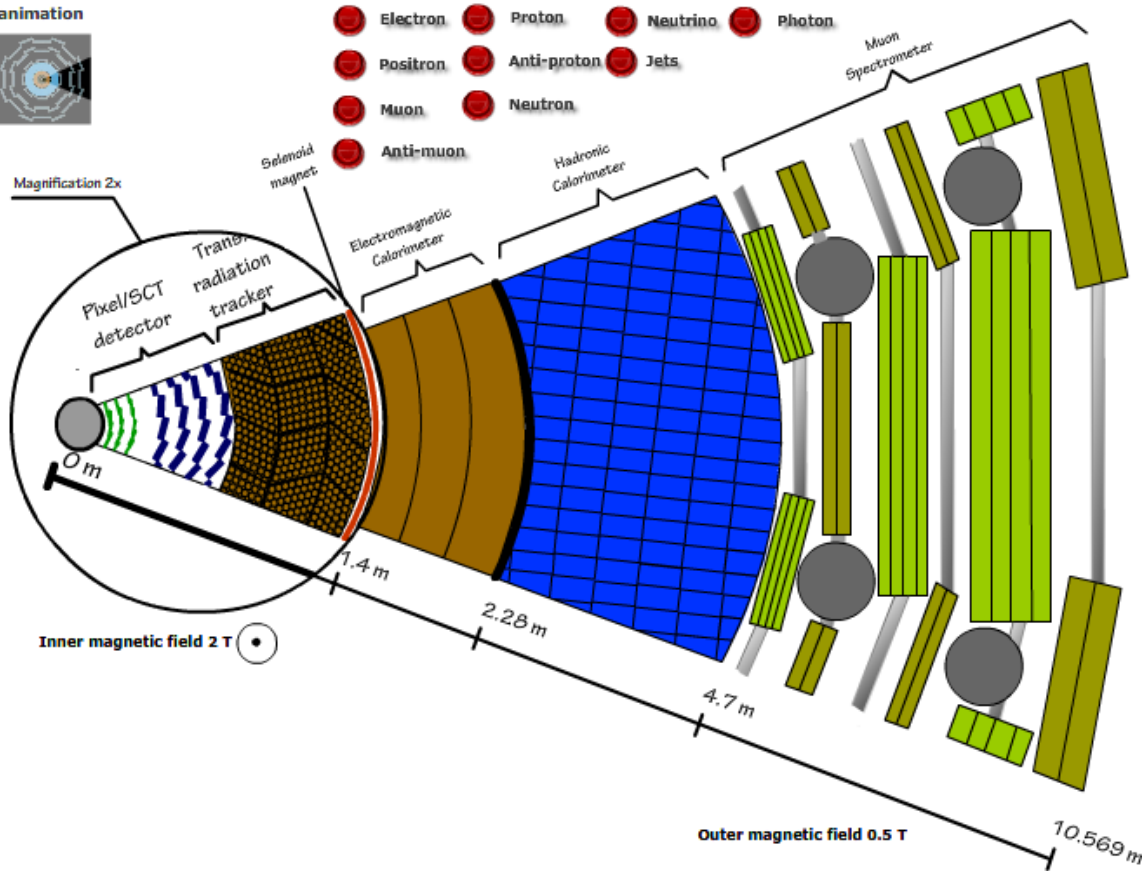
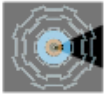


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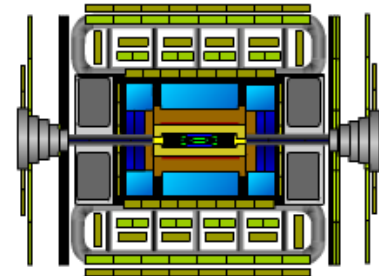
ATLAS Detector

ATLAS

animation



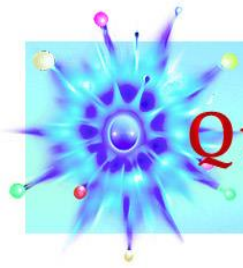
End view



Side view

Created by Jeřábek, Jende 2010

[Play with ATLAS online!](#)

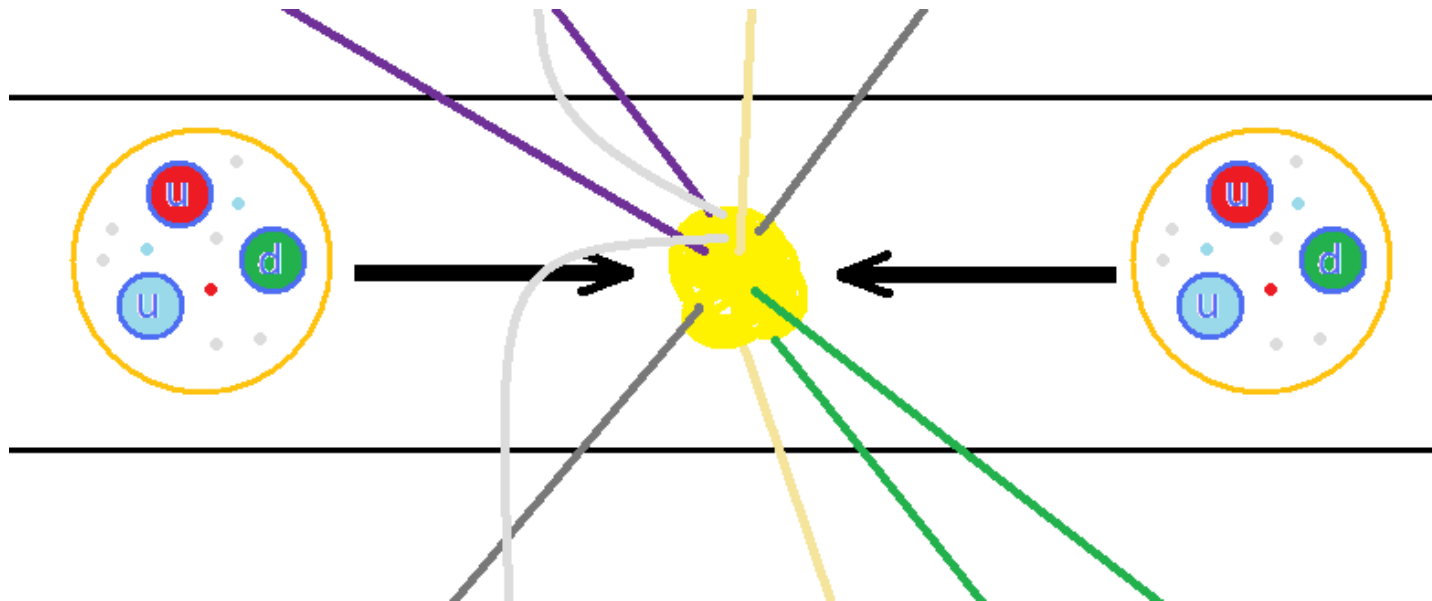


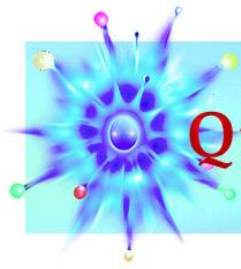
QuarkNet

Proton Interactions

If each beam proton has energy 4 TeV....

- The total collision energy is $2 \times 4 \text{ TeV} = 8 \text{ TeV}$.
- But each particle inside a proton shares only a portion.
- So a newly created particle's mass ***must be*** smaller than the total energy.





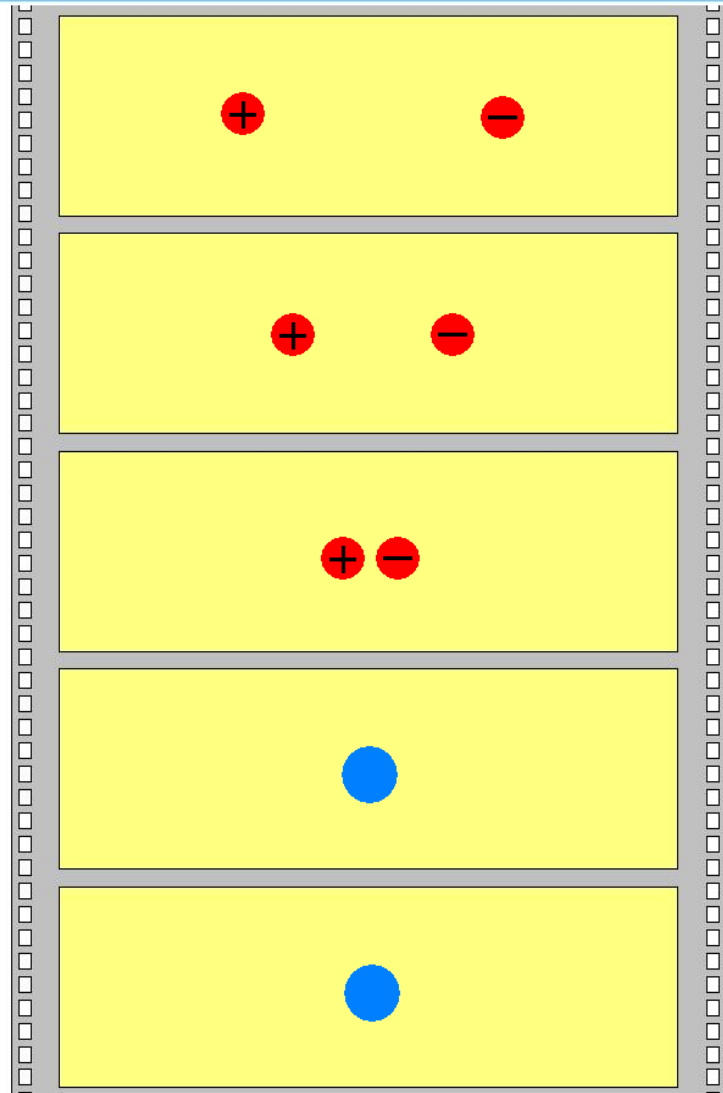
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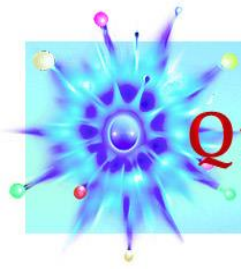
Particle Decays

The collisions create new particles that promptly decay. Decaying particles *always* produce lighter particles.

Conservation laws allow us to see patterns in the decays.

Can you name some of these conservation laws?





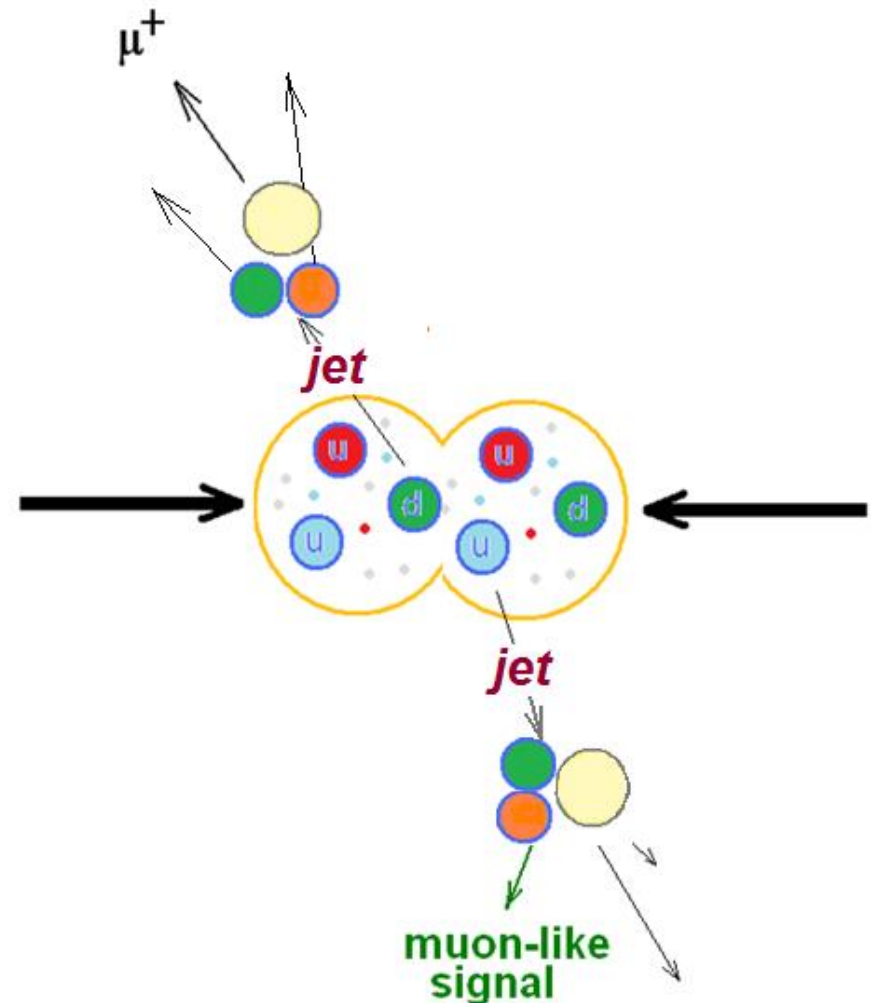
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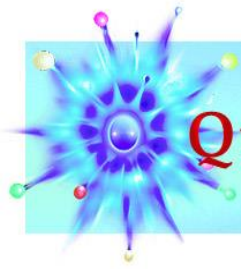
Particle Decays

Often, quarks are scattered in collisions.

As they separate, the binding energy between them converts to sprays of new particles called jets. Also, lower energy electrons and muons can emerge.

They are not what we are looking for.



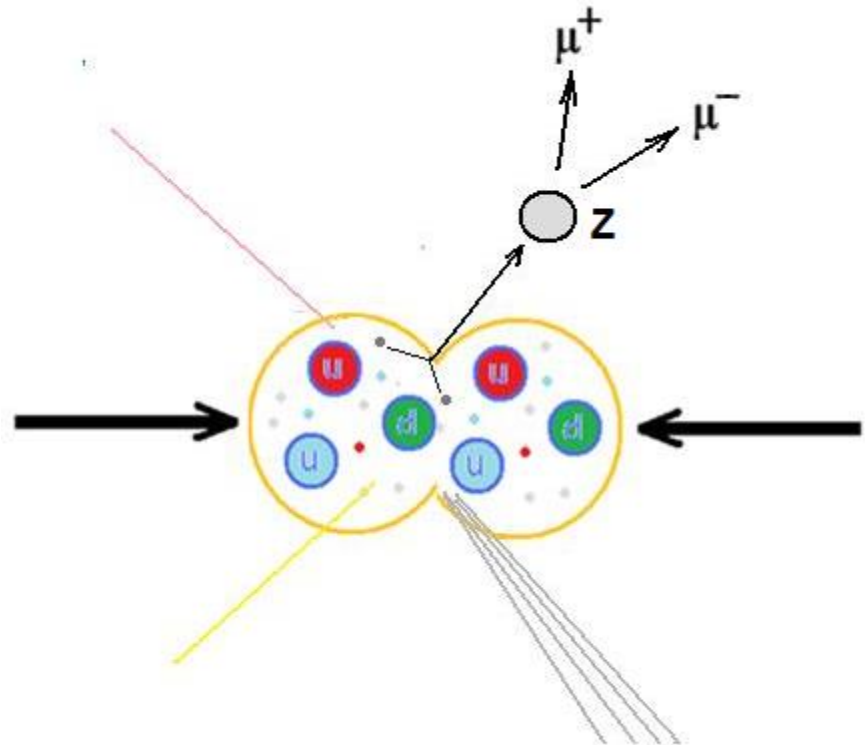


QuarkNet

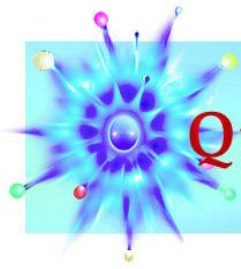
Particle Decays

We are looking for the Z boson, a particle with no charge that decays into two muons or two electrons.*

What do we know about the charges of the muons or electrons? What is the charge of the Z?



**The Z has other decays . . . but these are not what we are looking for.*

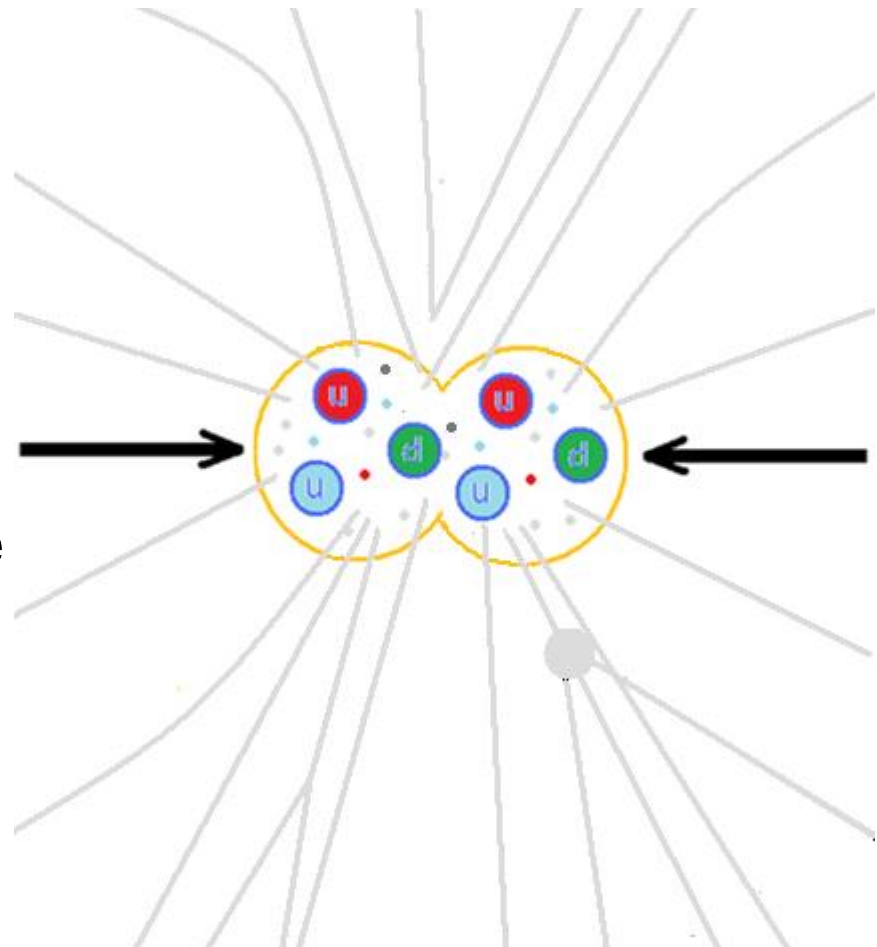


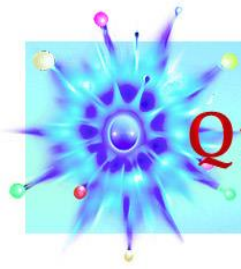
QuarkNet

Particle Decays

A “dimuon” or “dielectron” event *might* be a decay of the particle that we are interested in.

It may be hard to find the tracks we want unless we make a “cut” on low- energy tracks.



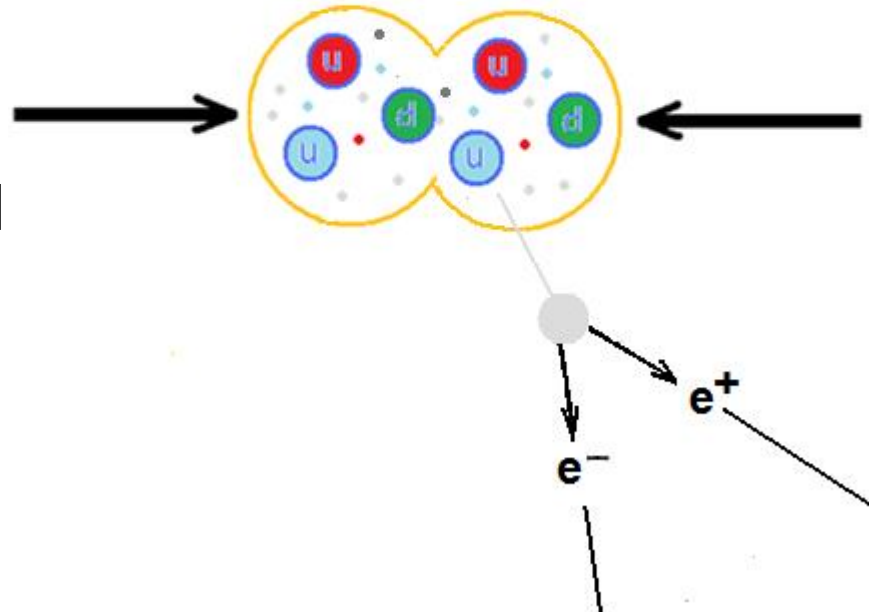


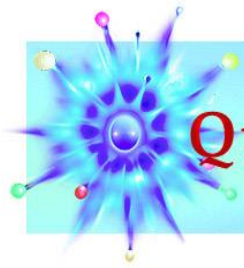
QuarkNet

Particle Decays

If we cut out all tracks below, say, 5 GeV momentum, the picture is clearer.

Today, we will filter many events to find $Z \rightarrow e^- e^+$ and $Z \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+$ signals and use momentum information from these to find the mass of the Z boson.



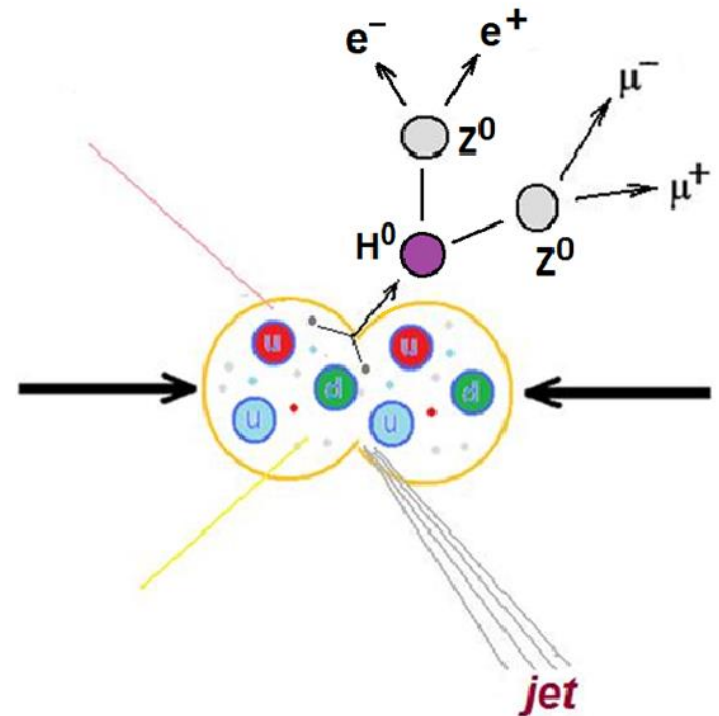


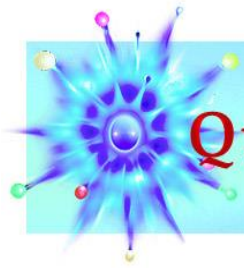
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Particle Decays

The Higgs boson was discovered by CMS and ATLAS and announced on July 4, 2012.

This long-sought particle is part of the “Higgs mechanism” that accounts for other particle having mass.





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Helping Develop America's Technological Workforce

HYPATIA Event Display

Hybrid pupils' analysis tool for interactions in ATLAS - version 6.0 - Invariant Mass Window

File Name	ETMis [GeV]	Track	P [GeV]	+/-	Pt [GeV]	ϕ	η	M(Z _{ij}) [GeV]	M(4l) [GeV]	e/ μ
00036_JiveXML_166964_987982.xml	19.626	Tracks 3	112.6	+	49.4	1.441	-1.464	95.325		μ
		Tracks 69	96.8	-	45.9	-1.720	-1.378			μ

Canvas Window - File: 00036_JiveXML_166964_987982.xml Run: 166964 Event: ...

ATLAS 2010-10-18 04:39:34 CEST run:166964 ev:987982 HYPATIA

HYPATIA - Track Momenta Window

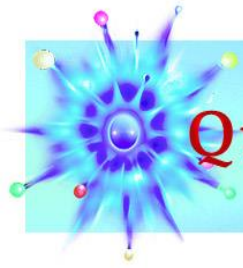
Track	+/-	P [GeV]	Pt [GeV]	ϕ	θ
Tracks 3	+	112.57	49.42	1.441	2.687
Tracks 69	-	96.83	45.88	-1.720	2.648
Tracks 127	-	37.93	30.81	1.803	0.948
Tracks 128	+	25.73	12.70	0.303	2.625
Tracks 134	+	121.30	89.22	-0.597	2.315
Tracks 136	-	34.18	8.63	-3.123	0.255
Tracks 154	+	14.19	8.35	-2.346	2.513
Tracks 176	-	13.53	12.74	0.259	1.915

HYPATIA - Control Window

Parameter Control Interaction and Window Control Output Display

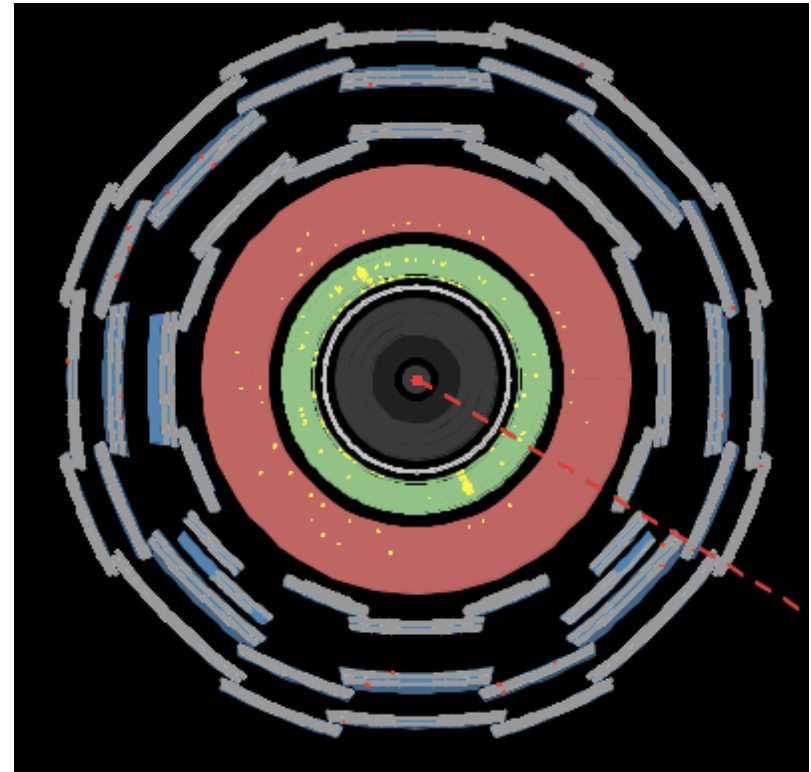
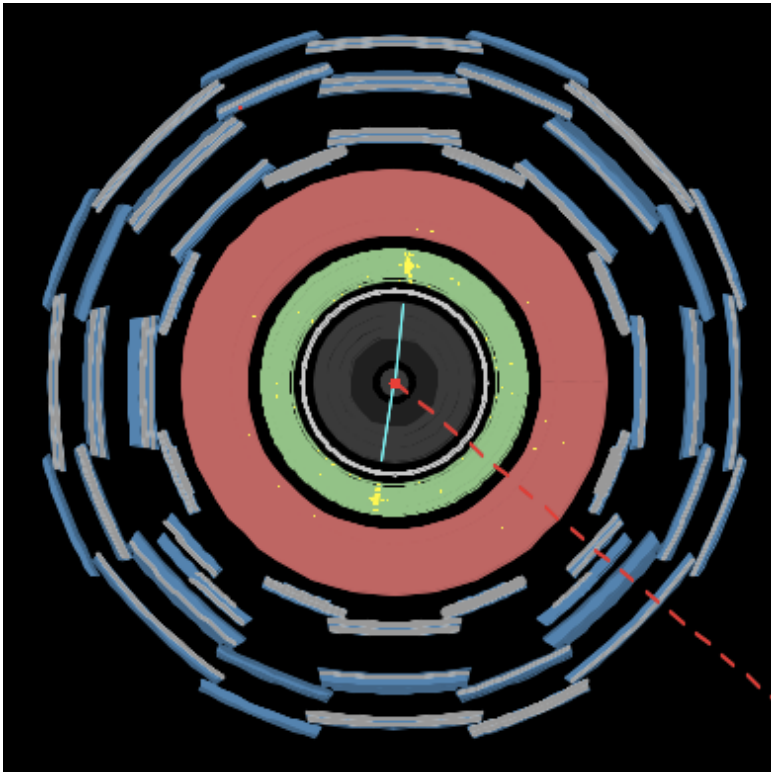
Projection Data Cuts InDet Calo MuonDet Objects Geometry

InDet	Name	Value
Calo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pt	> 5.0 GeV
MuonDet	<input type="checkbox"/> d0	< 2.5 mm
Objects	<input type="checkbox"/> z0	< 20.0 cm
ATLAS	<input type="checkbox"/> d0 Loose	< 2.0 cm
	<input type="checkbox"/> z0-zvtx	< 2.5 mm

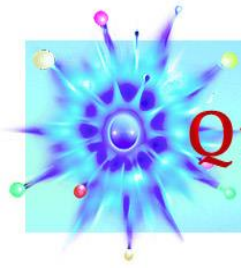


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HYPATIA Event Display

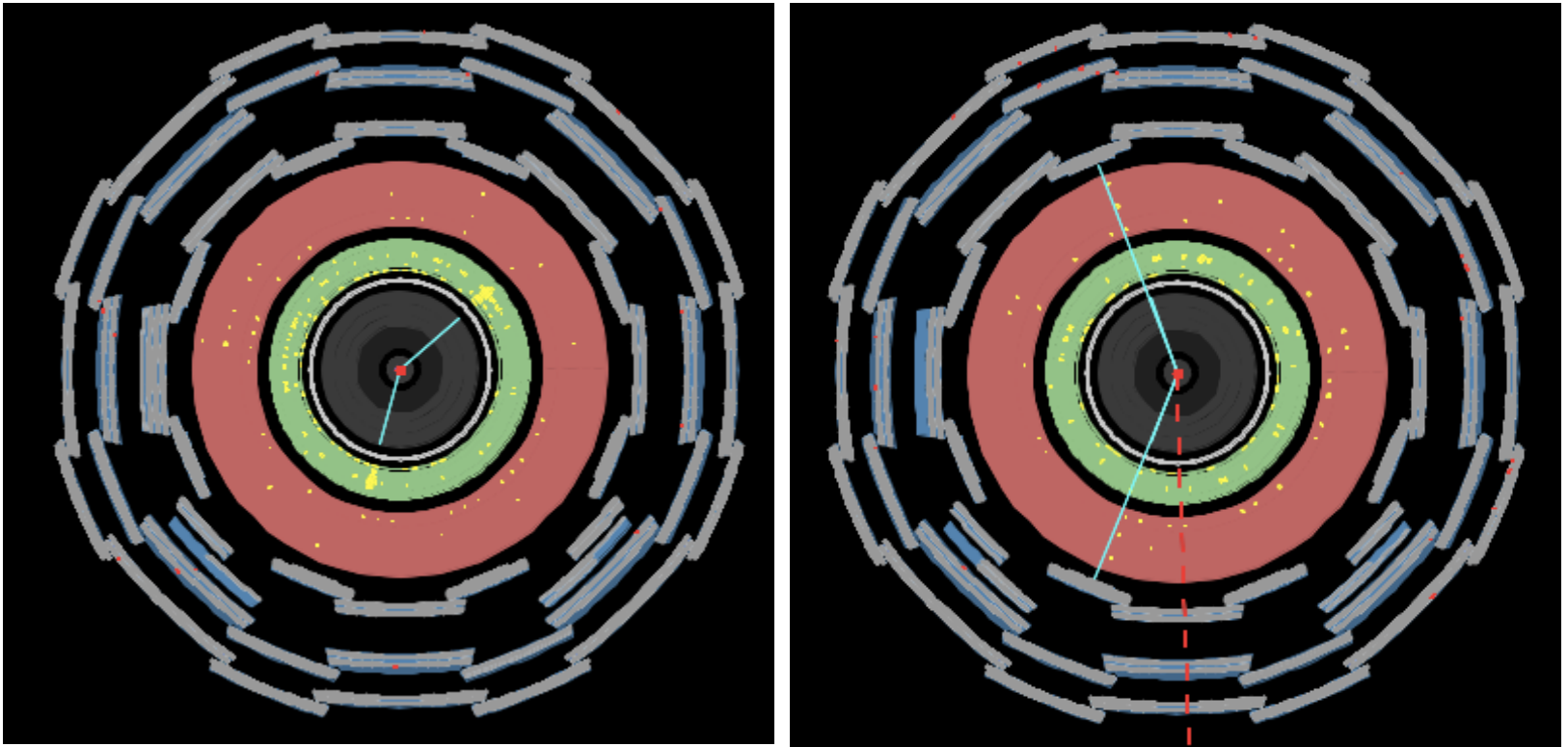


How are these events similar? Different? Why?

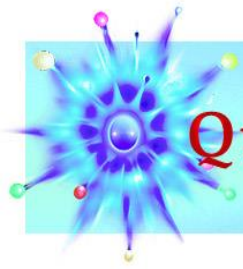


QuarkNet

HYPATIA Event Display

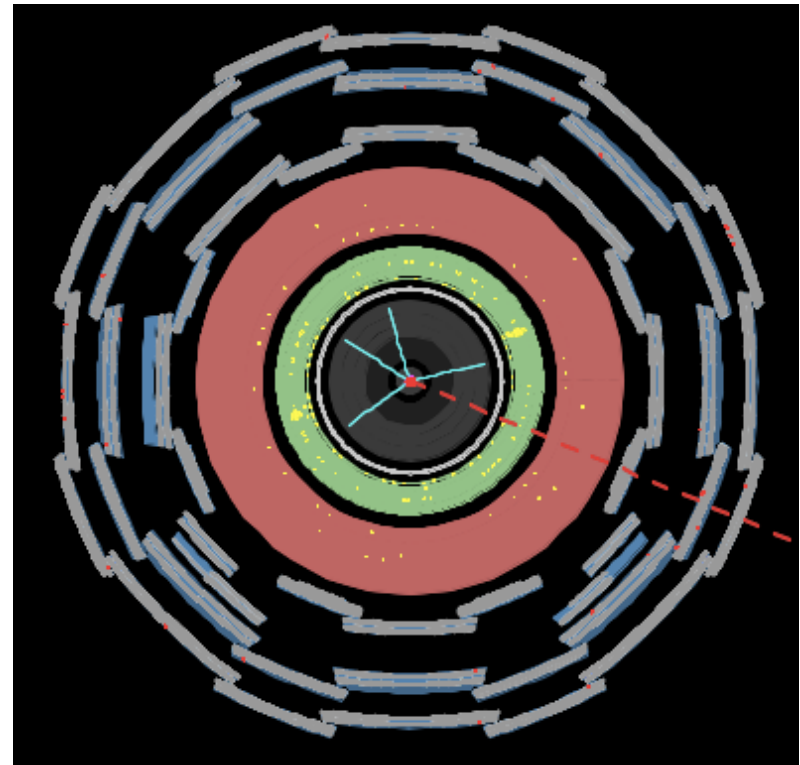
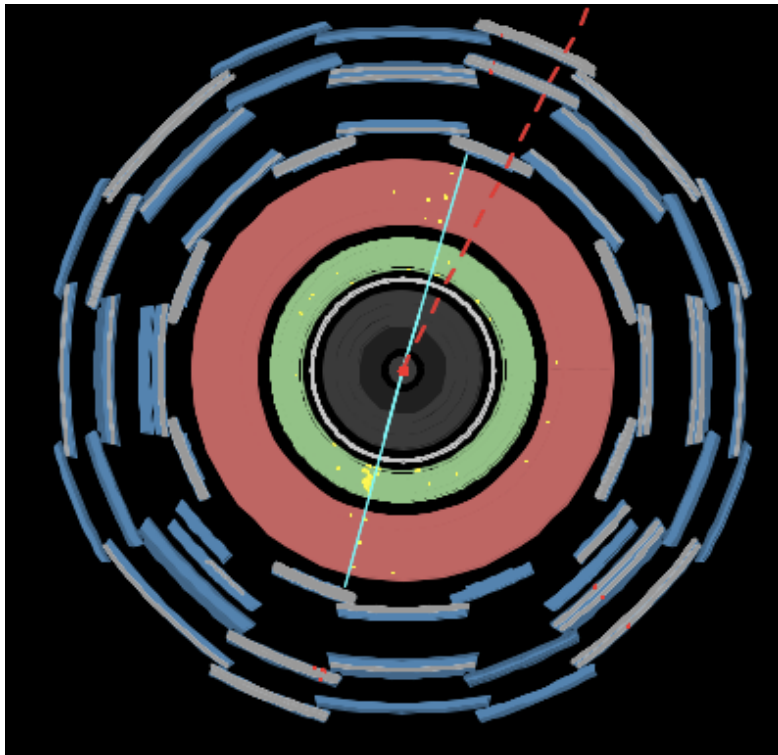


How are these events similar? Different? Why?



QuarkNet

HYPATIA Event Display

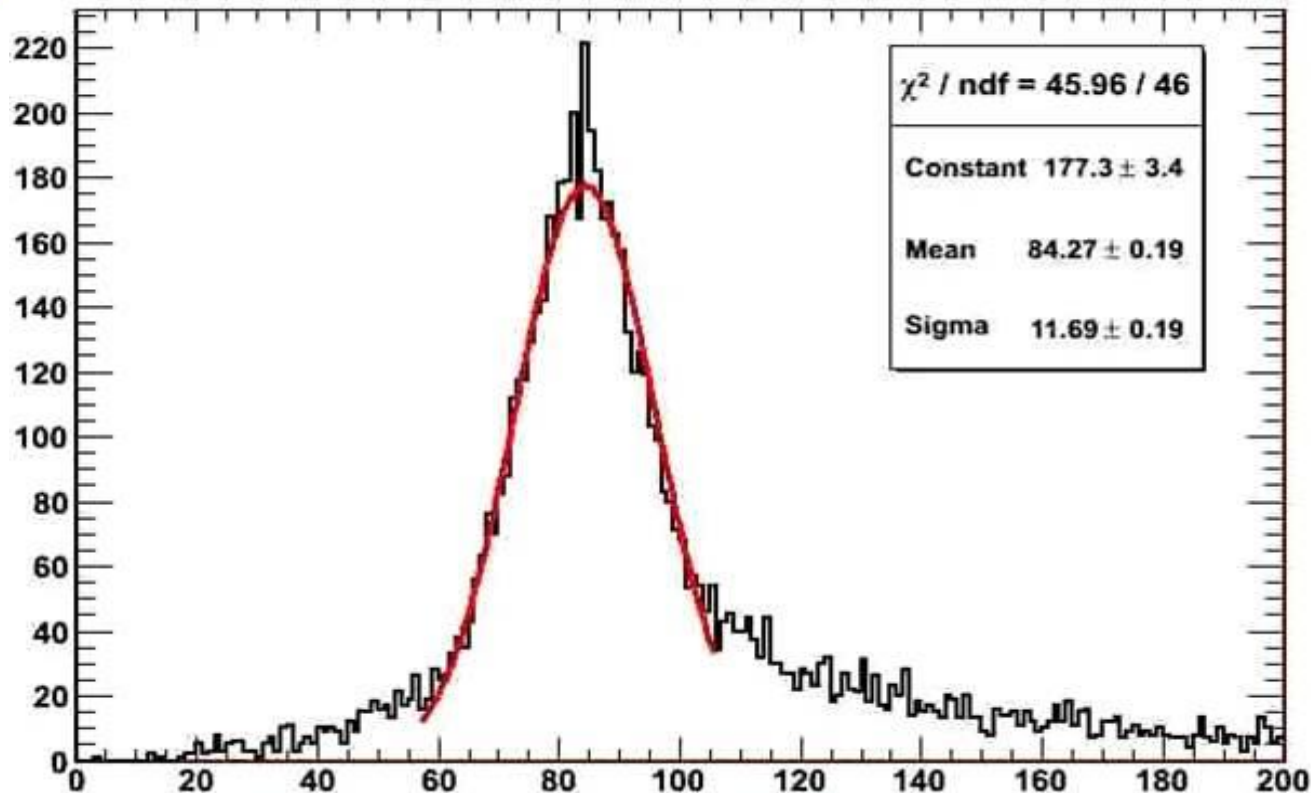


How are these events similar? Different? Why?

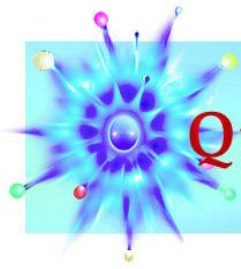


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ATLAS Mass Plot



From: *W Mass as a Calibration of the Jet Energy Scale in ATLAS* (poster, 2008)
Daniel Goldin, Southern Methodist University, for the ATLAS
Collaboration <http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1132028/files/ATL-SLIDE-2008-100.ppt>

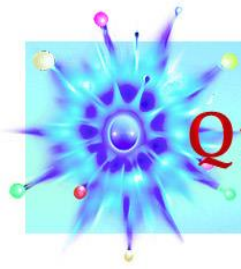


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Keep in Mind . . .

“Science is nothing but developed perception, interpreted intent, common sense rounded out and minutely articulated.” *George Santayana*

- Indirect observations and imaginative, critical, logical thinking can lead to reliable and valid inferences.
- Therefore: work together, think (sometimes outside the box), and be critical of each other's results to figure out what is happening.



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Let's Analyze Events!

Make teams of two.

Practice.

Talk with physicists.

Find good Z and H candidates...and more.

Which events will be included in the mass plot?

AND plot the mass!

Report! Rapport! Rejoice! Relax!