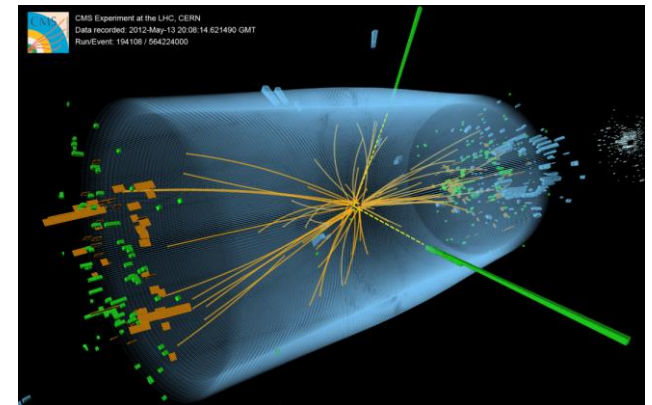


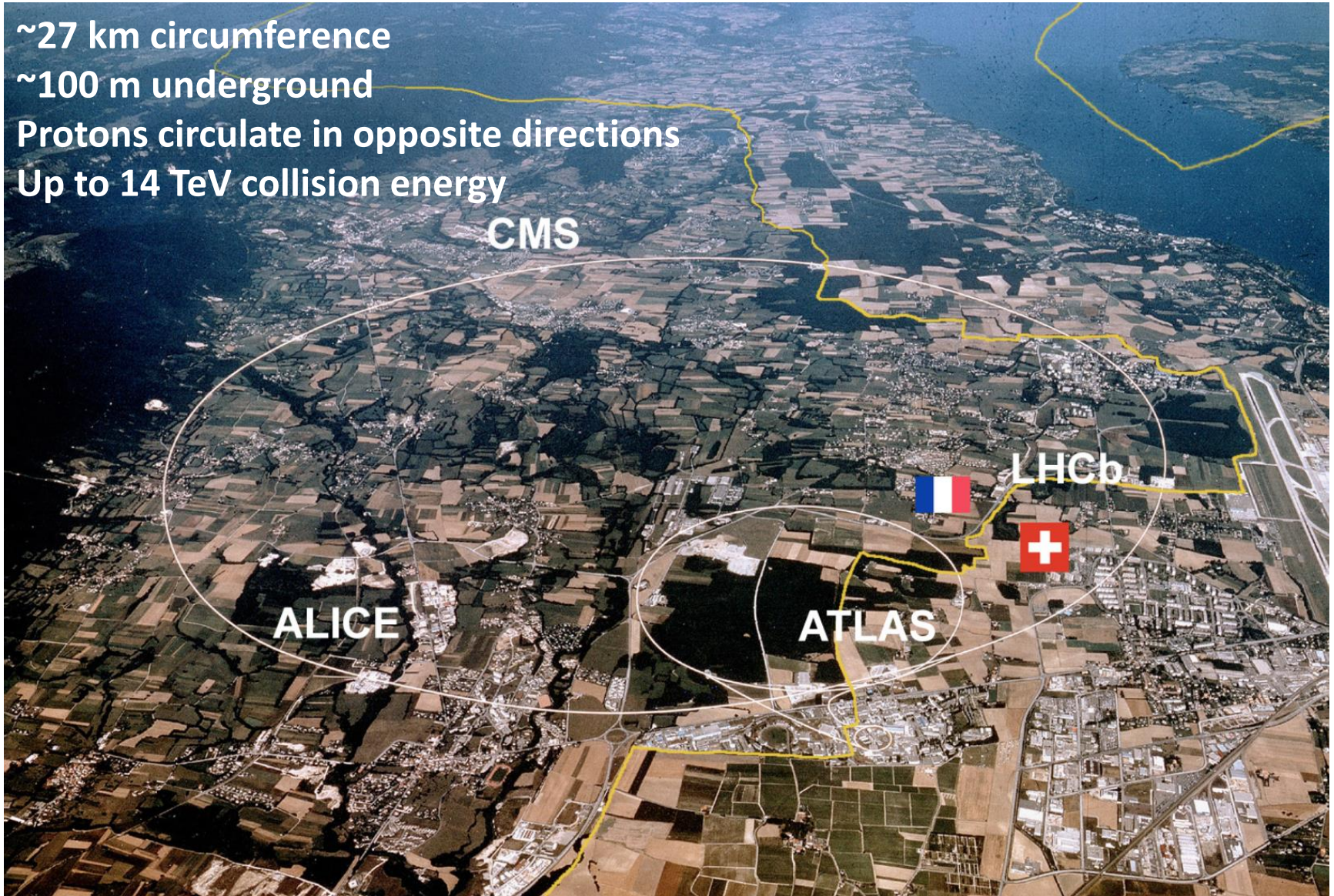
It is a time of exciting new discoveries in particle physics.

At CERN, the LHC is now in Run 3, with its highest collision rates and energies yet. At the same time, there are new questions as the few experimental results vary from the highly reliable Standard Model.

The LHC and CMS are where we need to be to explore these new mysteries.



~27 km circumference
~100 m underground
Protons circulate in opposite directions
Up to 14 TeV collision energy



Generic Design

Cylinders wrapped around the beam pipe

From inner to outer . . .

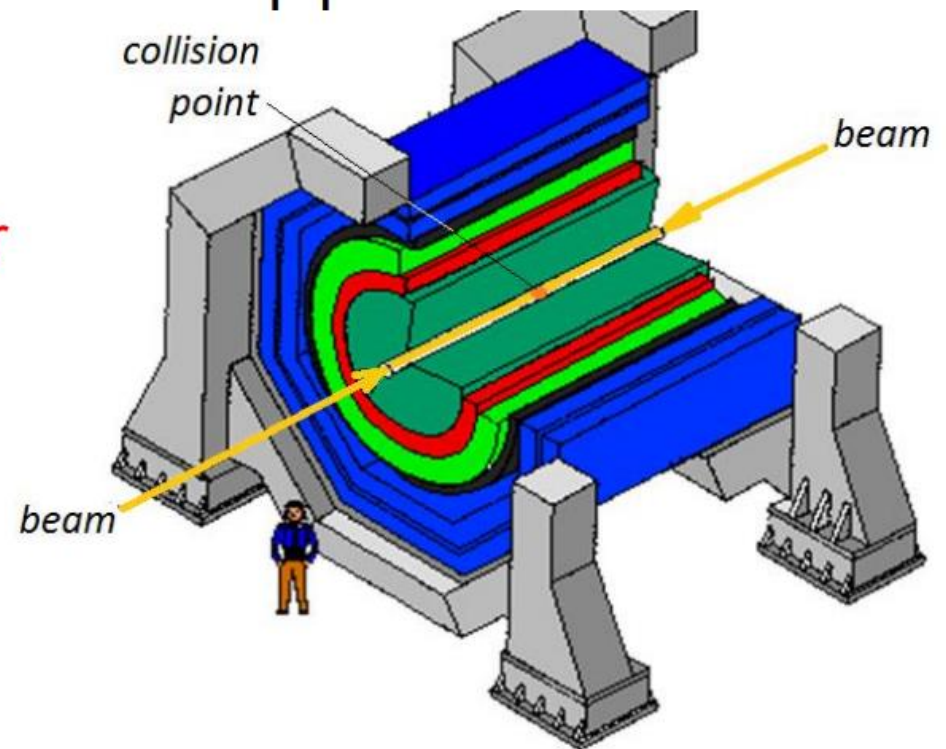
Tracking

Electromagnetic calorimeter

Hadronic calorimeter

Magnet*

Muon chamber



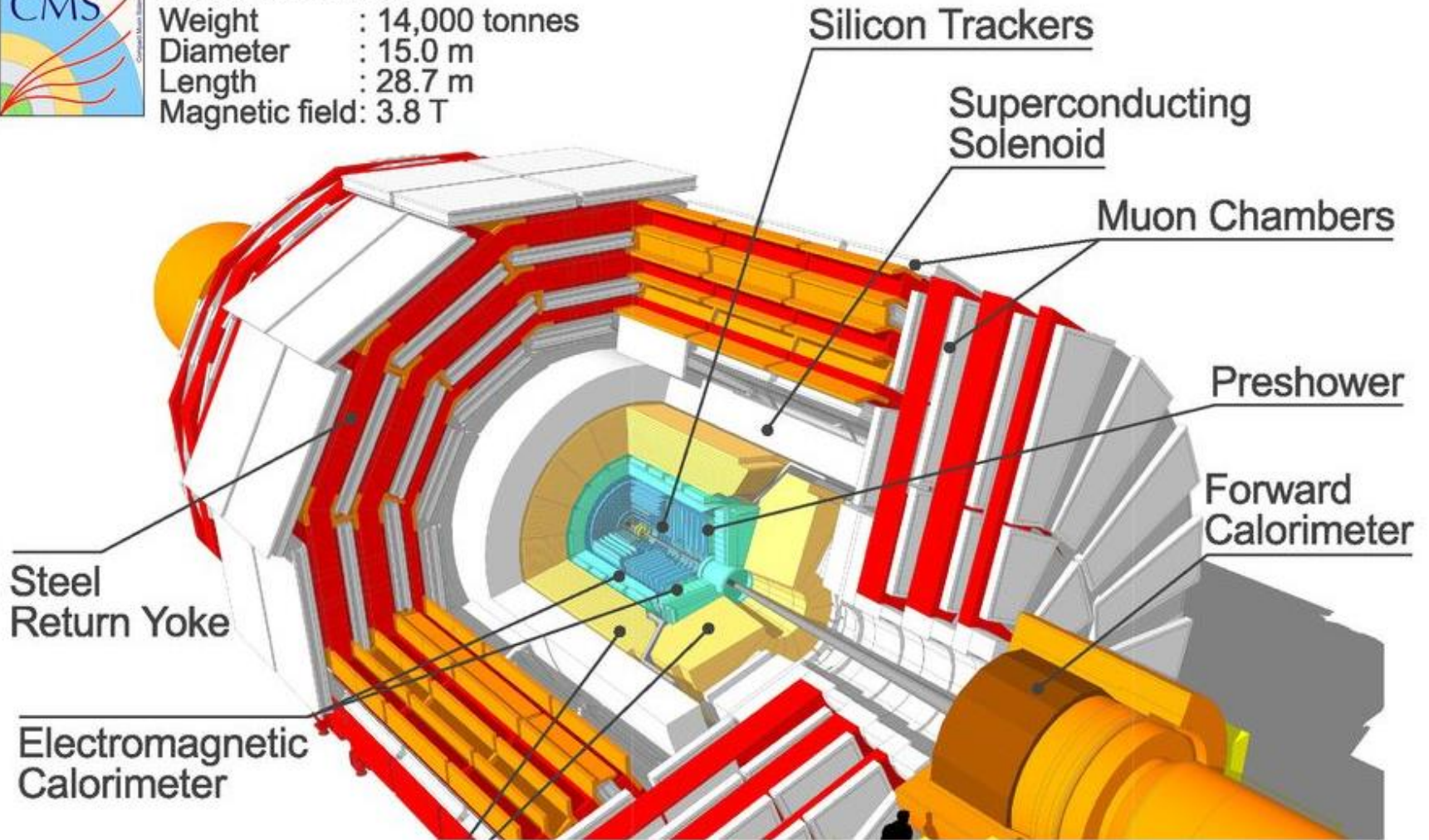
* *location of magnet depends on specific detector design*

The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS)



CMS Detector

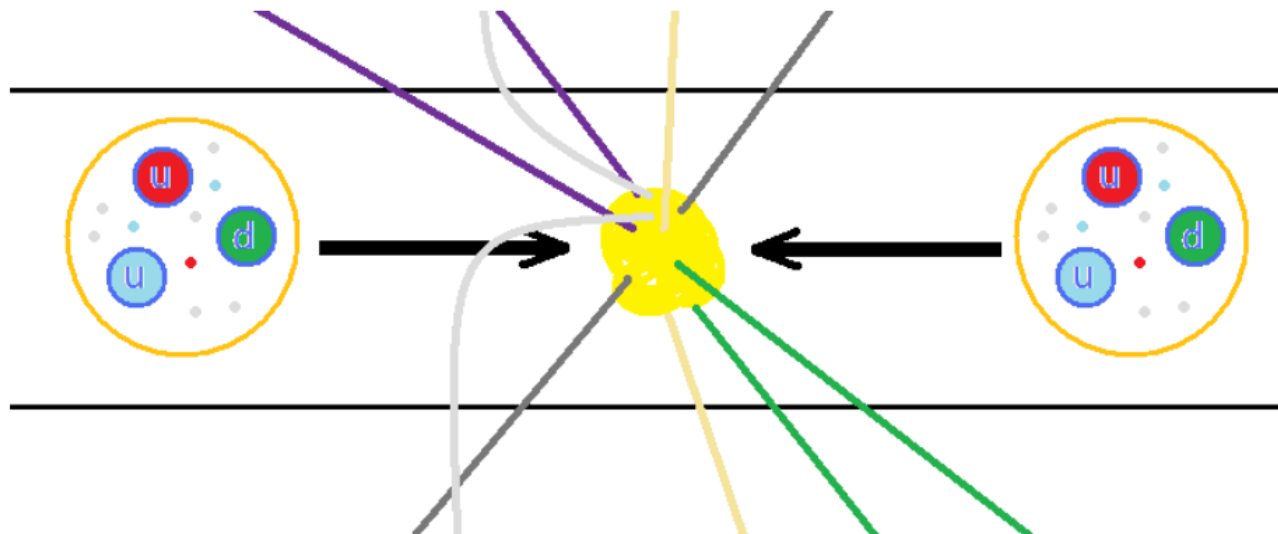
Weight : 14,000 tonnes
Diameter : 15.0 m
Length : 28.7 m
Magnetic field: 3.8 T



Protons collide inside CMS

The LHC accelerates protons to almost 7500 times the energy equivalent of their mass. The protons circulate in opposite directions and collide in the center of CMS.

But protons are not just particles: they are more like bags of quarks and gluons. When protons collide, all sorts of very short-lived particles can be made from all that energy.

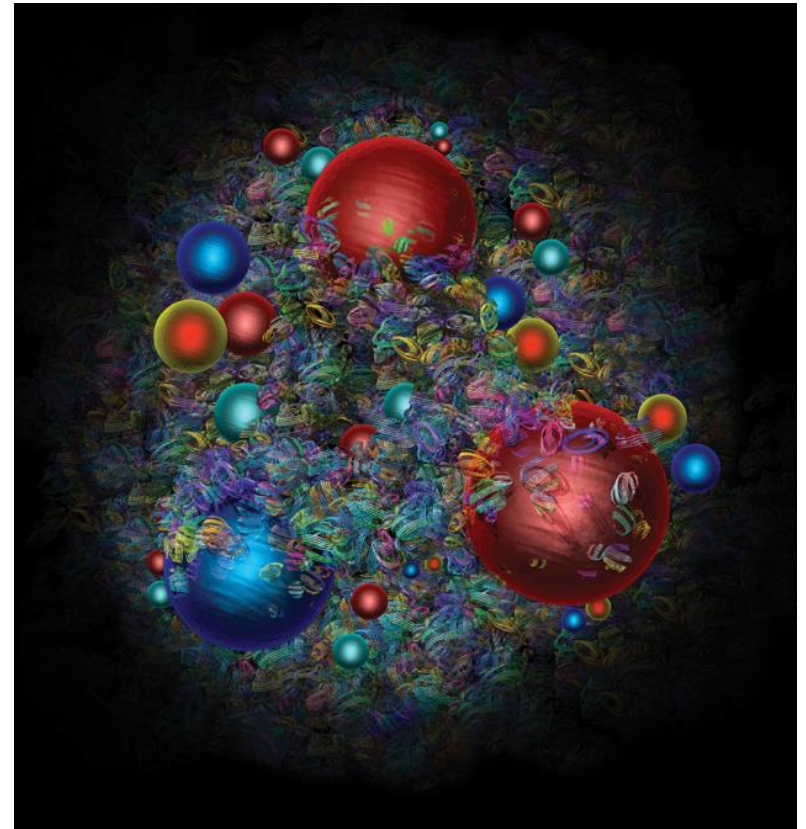


We learn from what proton collisions produce:

W bosons give us clues to the proton structure...and they also present a mystery.

Z bosons decay (sort of) like lighter particles but are also needed to sort out Higgs data.

Higgs bosons, well, are Higgs bosons, the new kid on the block!

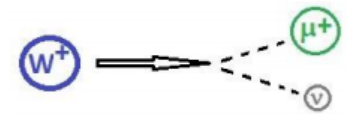
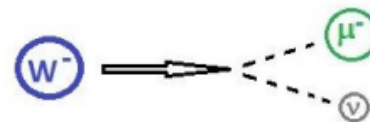
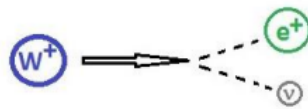
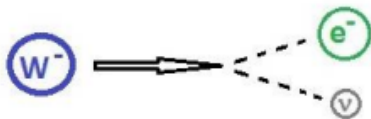
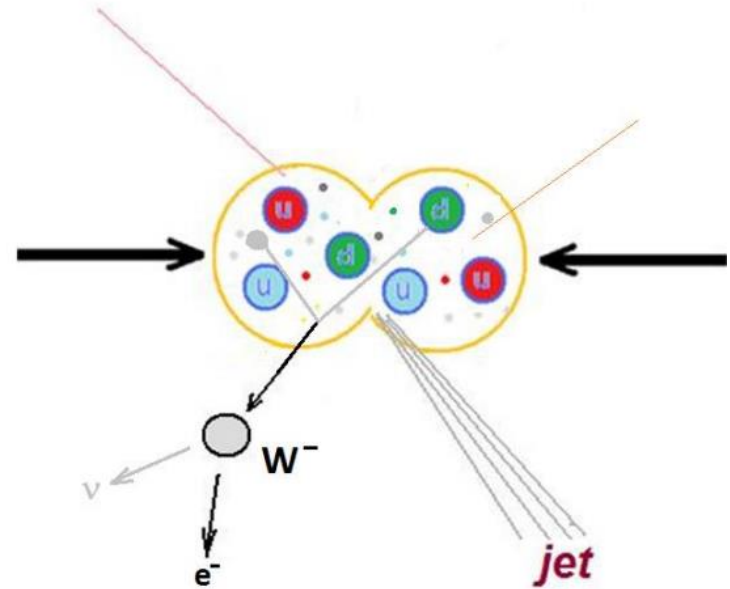


Artist's image of a proton from CERN Courier. [Learn more here](#) and [even more here](#).

One-lepton events

The + or – charged W boson enables radioactive decay by transforming neutrons into protons.

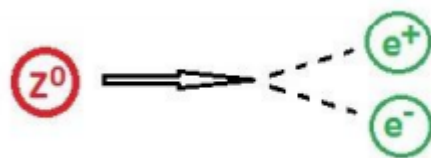
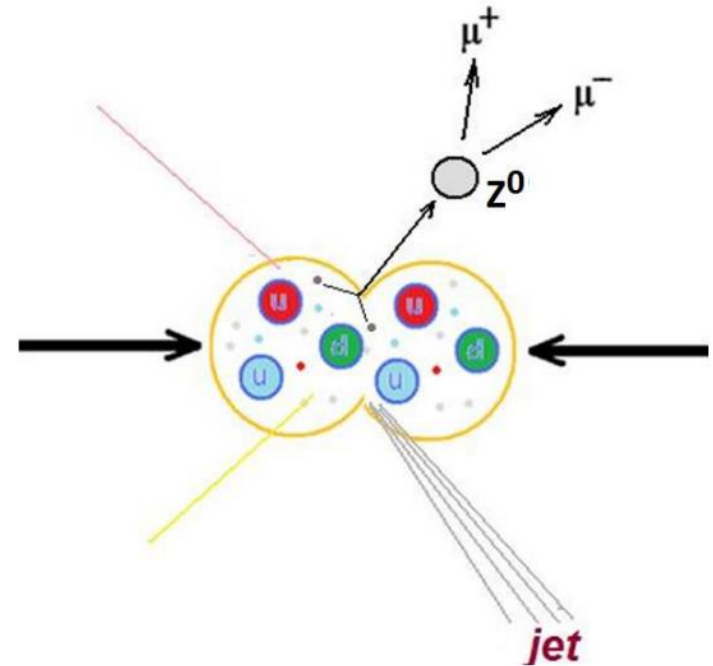
It decays into a neutrino and another lepton. Since CMS cannot detect the neutrino directly, we can call this a one-lepton event.



Two-lepton events

The Z boson is a neutral cousin of the W. It enables the “weak neutral current”.

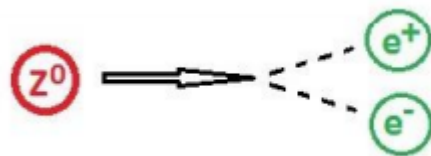
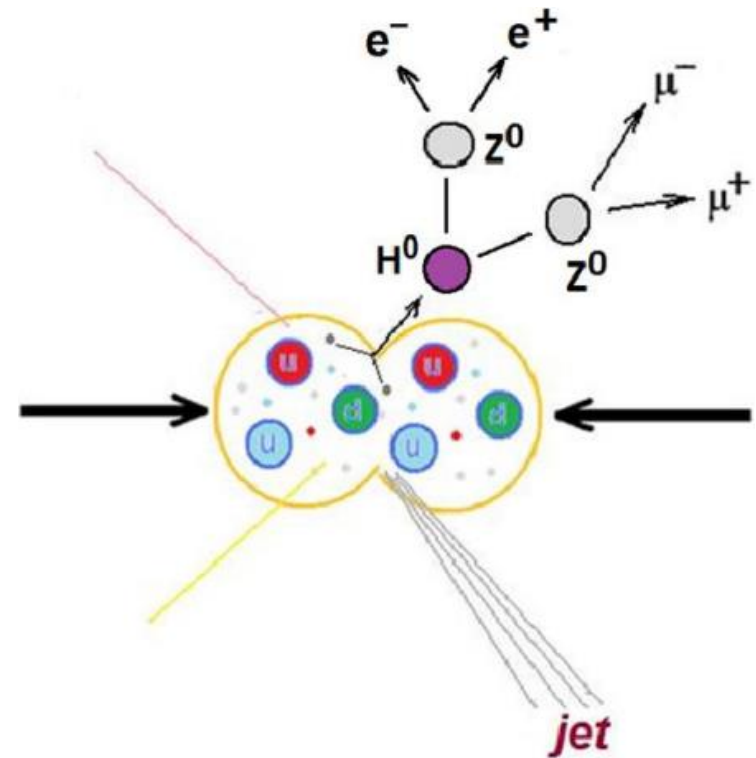
It decays into two leptons of the same type but opposite charge – electron and positron or muon and antimuon. It has other decay paths but we are not looking for these.



Four-lepton events

The Higgs boson is an expression of the field that gives other particles mass.

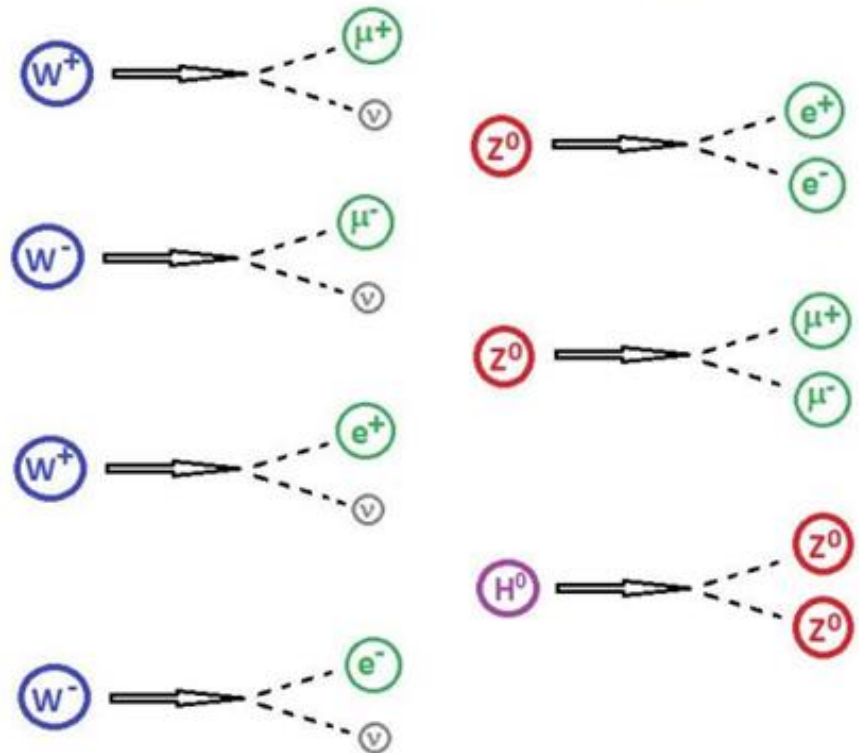
One decay mode of the Higgs is into two Z bosons, which themselves promptly decay. Thus we can get 2 muons and 2 electrons or 4 muons or 4 electrons.



Because bosons only travel a tiny distance before decaying, CMS does not “see” them directly.

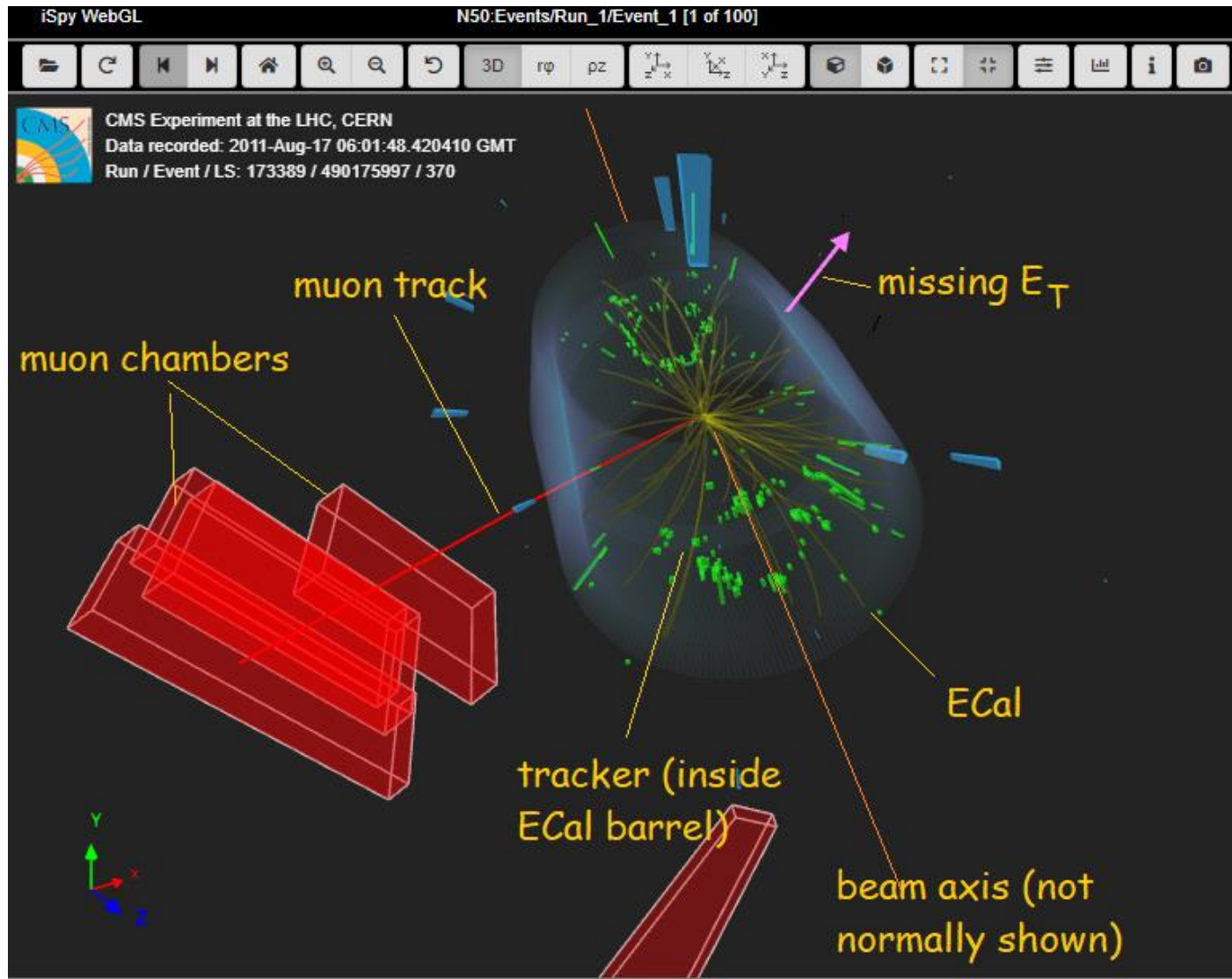
CMS *can* detect :

- electrons
- muons
- photons

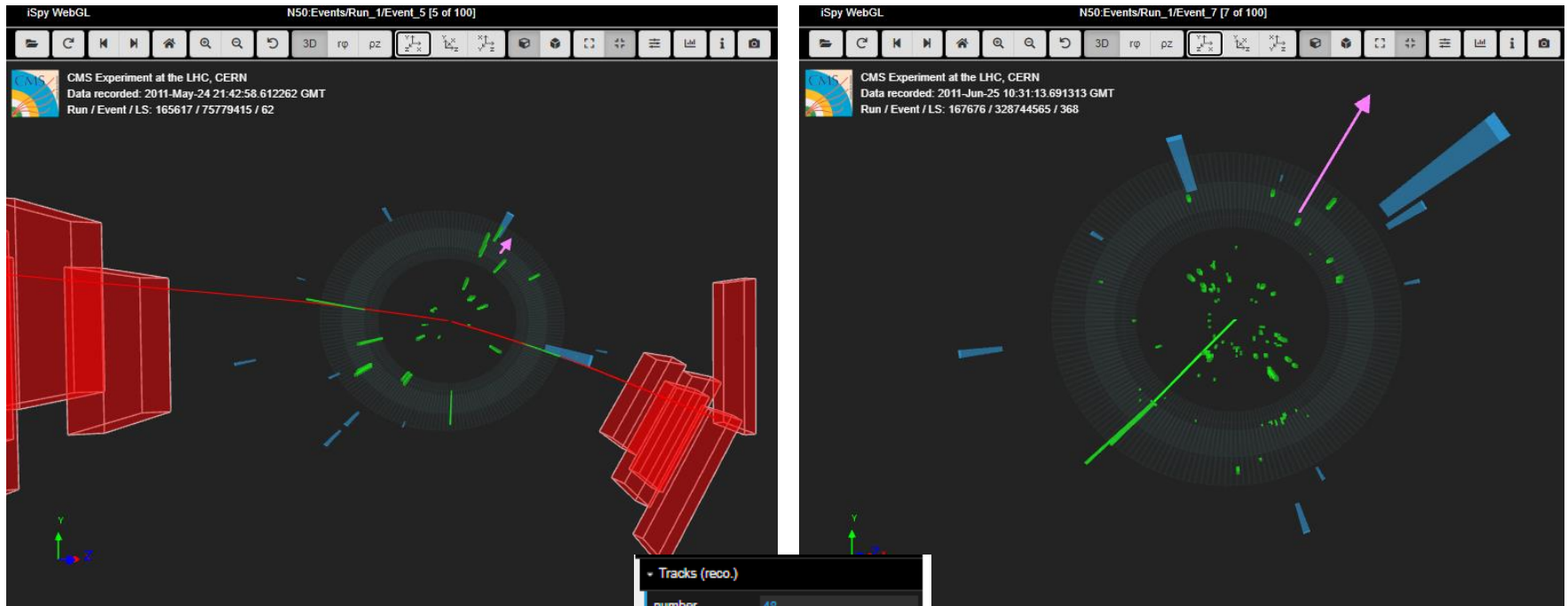


CMS can infer:

- neutrinos from “missing energy”



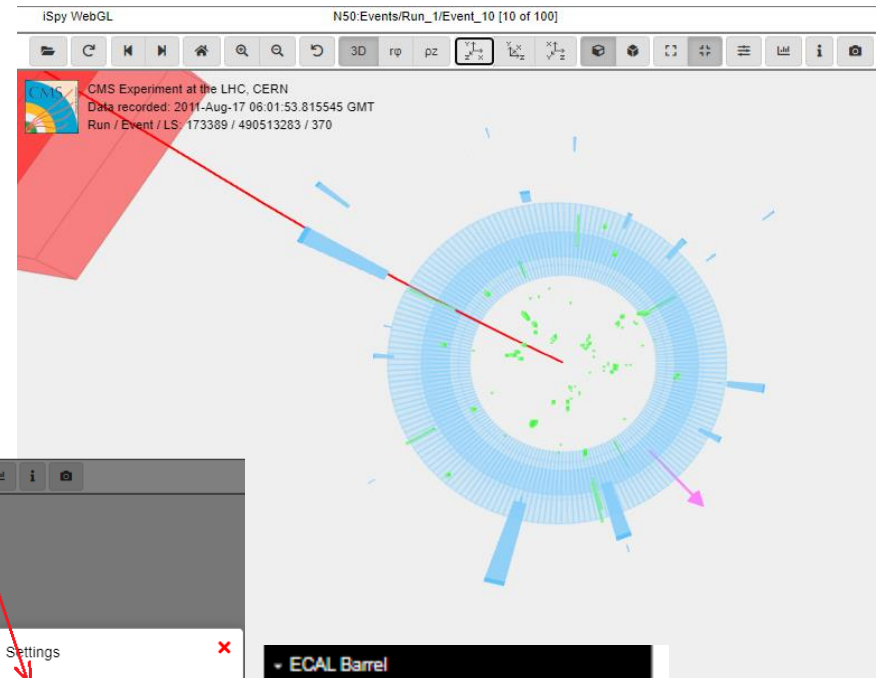
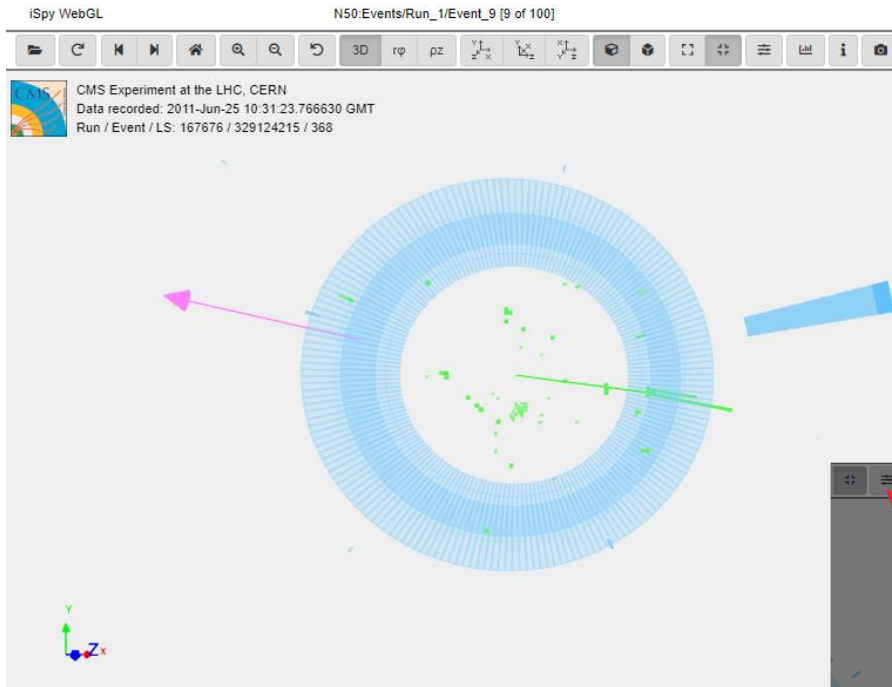
Which of these events is 1-, 2-, or 4-lepton? Which flavors of leptons? What else do you see?



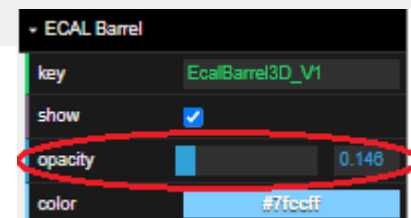
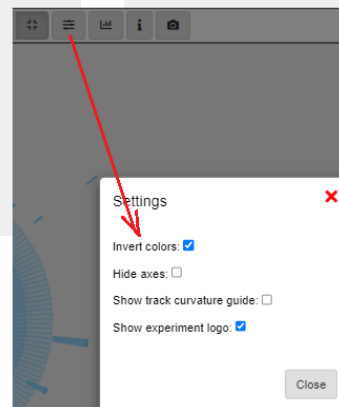
Note Tracks (reco) turned OFF. →

Tracks (reco)	
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key	Tracks_V3
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min_pt	1
color	####00

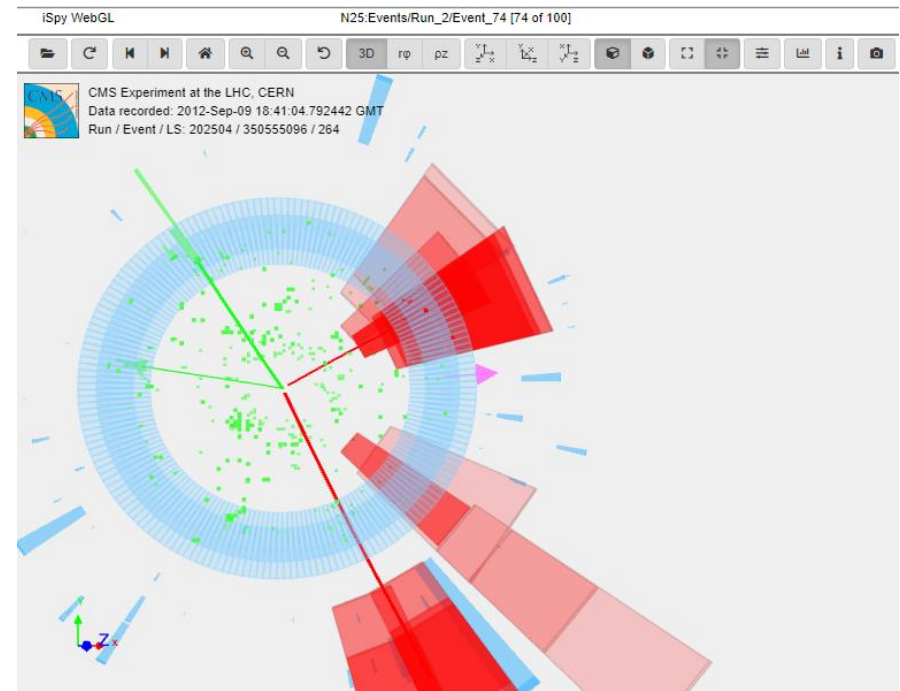
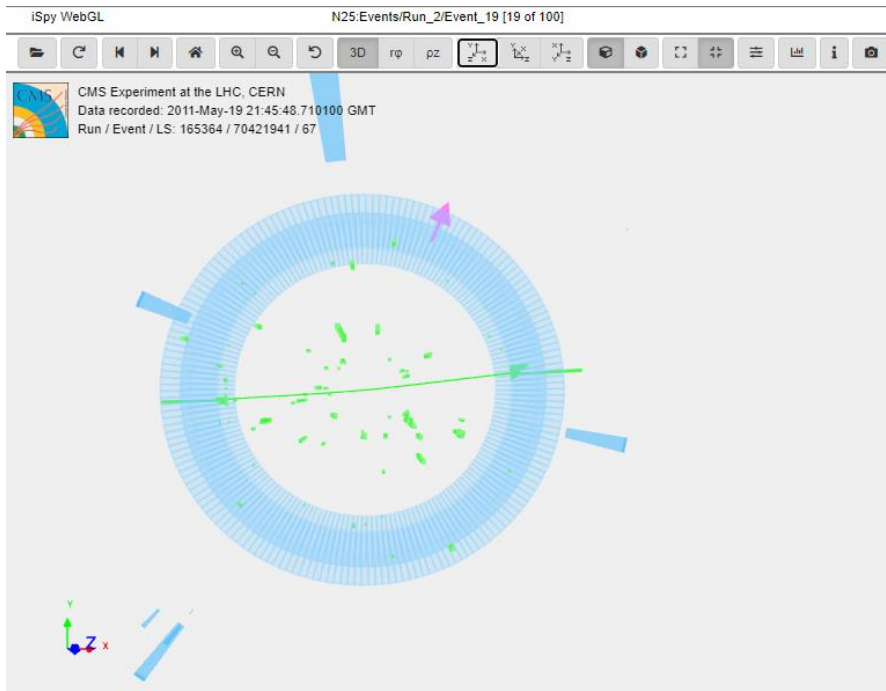
Which of these events is 1-, 2-, or 4-lepton? Which flavors of leptons? What else do you see?



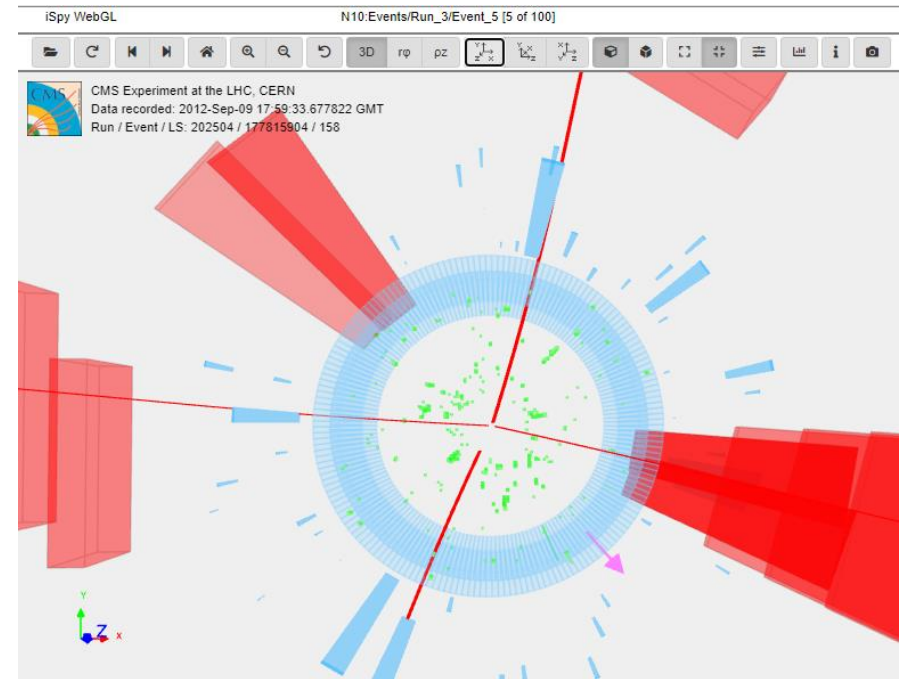
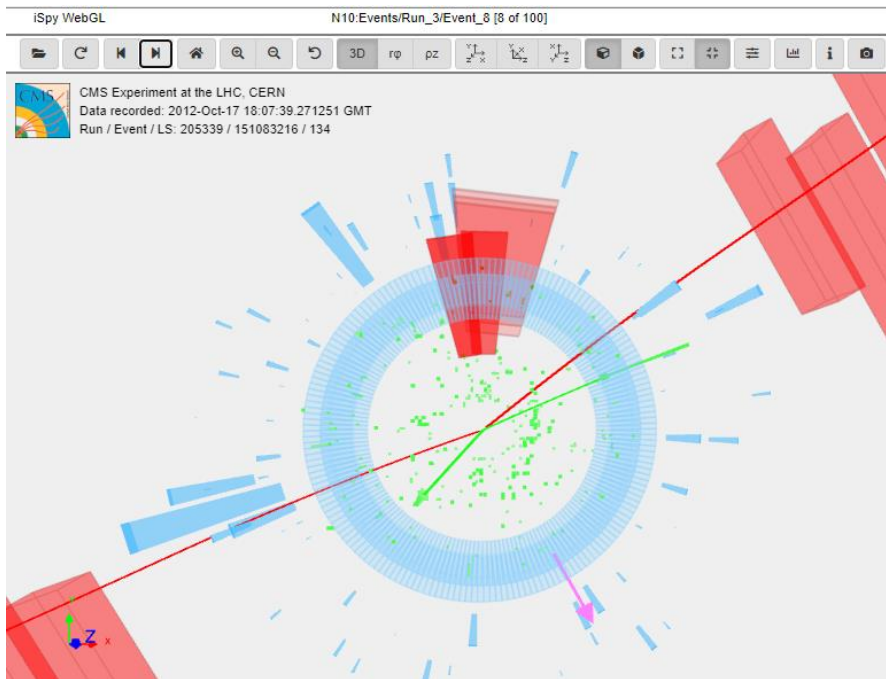
Note Inverted Colors and increased ECal Barrel opacity.



Which of these events is 1-, 2-, or 4-lepton? Which flavors of leptons? What else do you see?



Which of these events is 1-, 2-, or 4-lepton? Which flavors of leptons? What else do you see?



Enter data on each event:

[Back](#)
[Events Table \(Group 1\)](#)
[Mass Histogram \(Table01\)](#)
[Results \(Table01\)](#)
[Event Display](#)

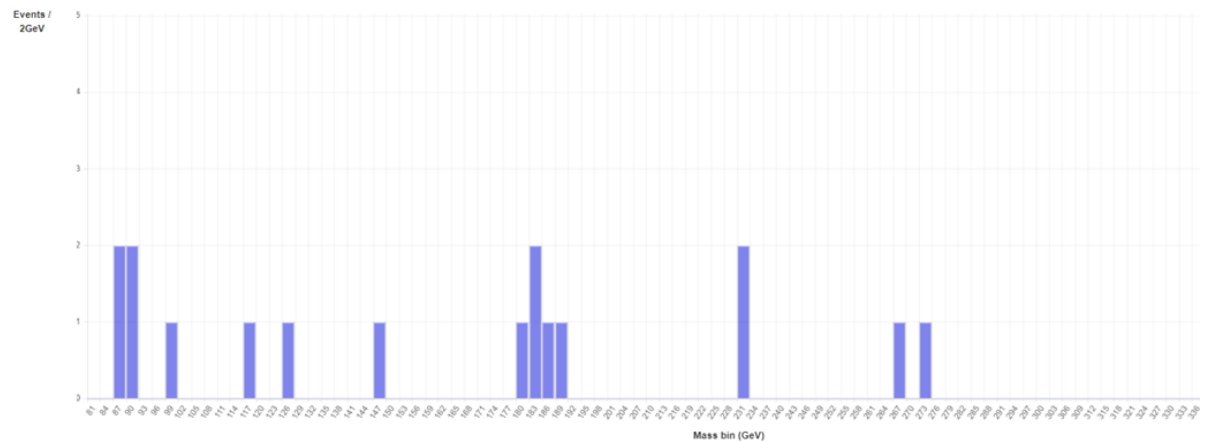
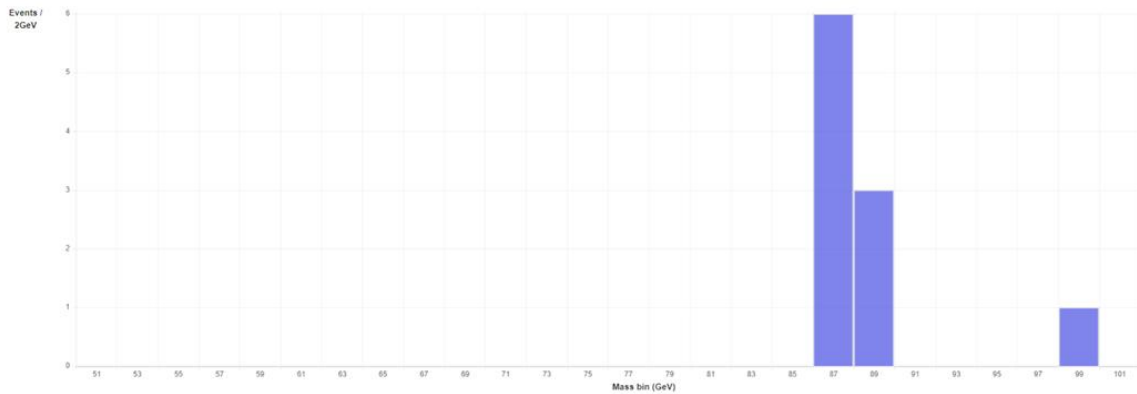
Masterclass: Event01
location: Table01
Group: 1

<p>Select Event</p> <p>Event index: <input type="text" value="14"/></p> <p>Event number: 1-14</p>	<p>Final State</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> e ν <input type="radio"/> μ ν <input type="radio"/> e e <input type="radio"/> μ μ <input type="radio"/> 4e <input type="radio"/> 4μ <input type="radio"/> 2e 2μ </p>	<p>Primary State</p> <p>Charged Particle:</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> W⁺ <input type="radio"/> W⁻ <input type="radio"/> W\pm <input type="radio"/> Neutral Particle (Z, H) <input type="radio"/> Zoo </p>	<p>Enter Mass</p> <p><input type="text"/> GeV/c²</p> <p><input type="button" value="Next"/></p>
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Event index	Event number	Final state	Primary state	Mass
13	1-13	$\mu\nu$	W \pm	

CIMA makes mass histograms automatically:

Masterclass: CUA-FIU-WM-6Aug2019
location: FIU-Aug2019



CIMA tabulate data for key ratios:

Back Events Table (Group 21) Mass Histogram (FIU-Aug2019) Results (FIU-Aug2019)

Masterclass: CUA-FIU-WM-6Aug2019

location: FIU-Aug2019

Group	e	μ	W+	W-	W \pm	Neutral	Zoo	Total
21	26	32	21	21	0	13	0	55
22	41	46	24	38	1	16	1	80
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	10	12	10	5	0	5	1	21

Total:

Group	e	μ	W+	W-	W \pm	Neutral	Zoo	Total
All	77	90	55	64	1	34	2	156

Calculate e/μ and $W+/W-$!

“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.

Form teams of two. Each team analyzes 100 events.

Talk with physicists about interpreting events. Pool results.