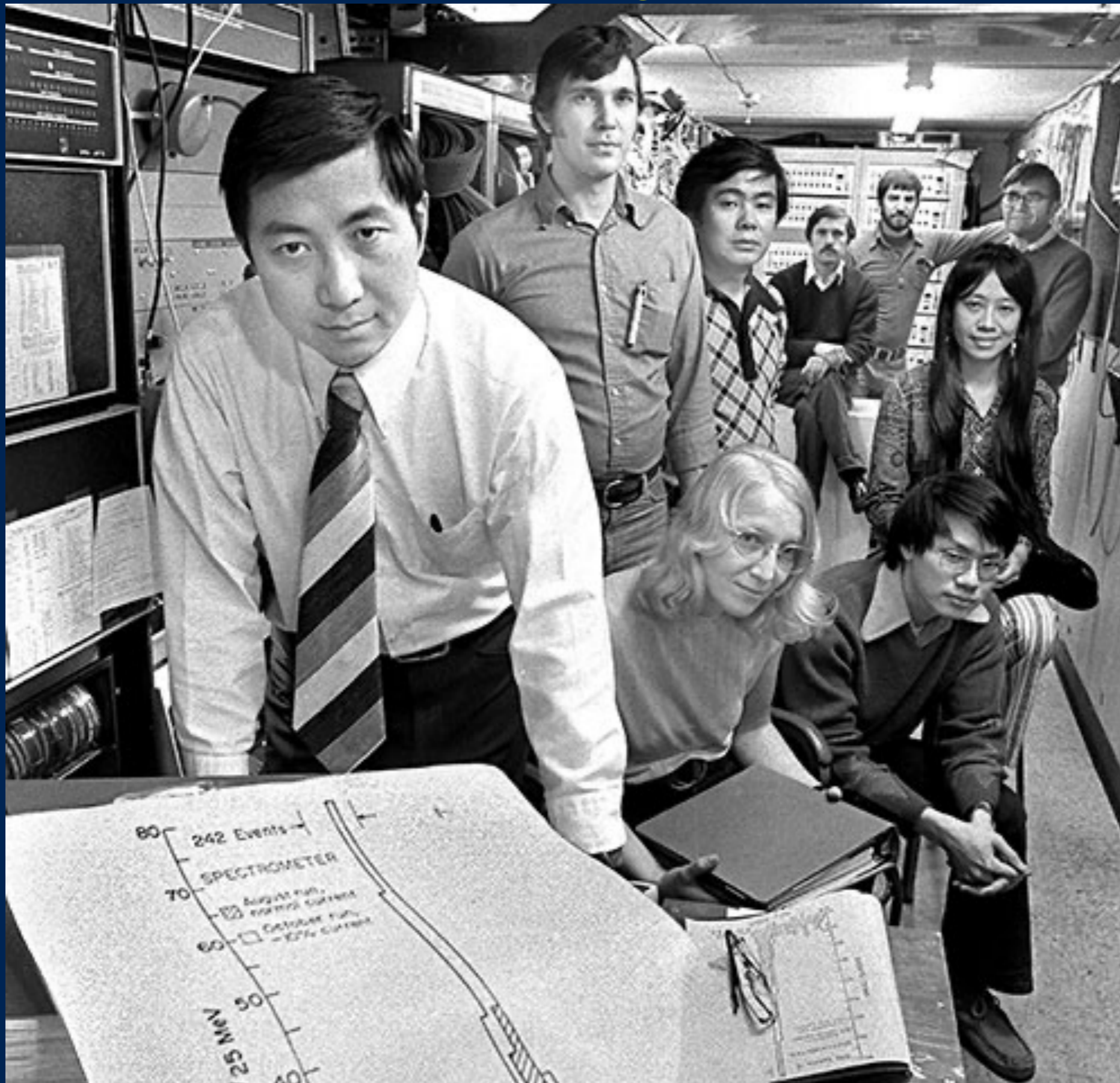
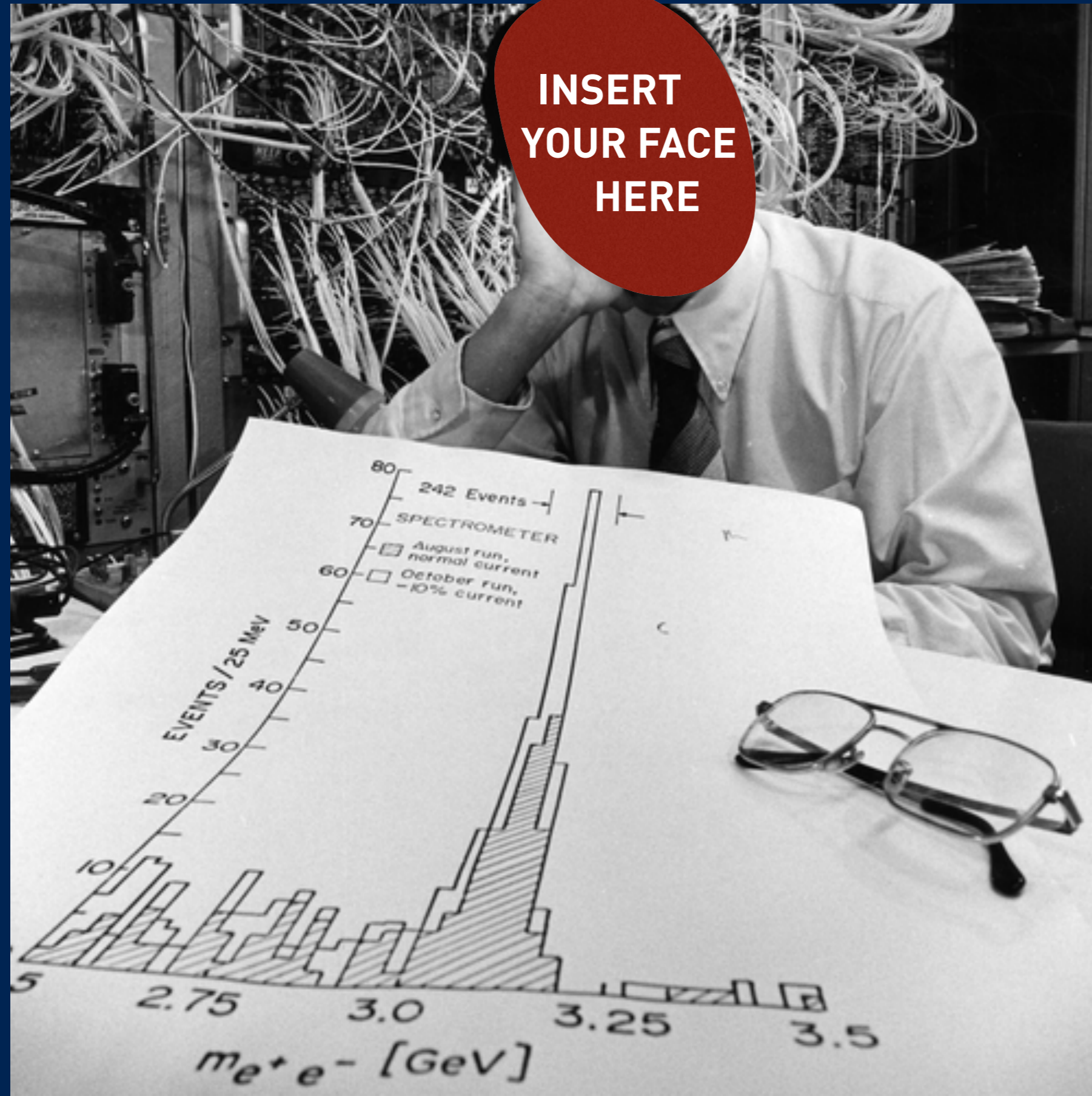


Motivación. Ejercicio J/ψ



Objetivo

INSERT
YOUR FACE
HERE



**Primero conseguir los datos
(ya seleccionados y limpios)
en formato csv**

Events with two muons from 2011 (Primary dataset SingleMu 2011)

<http://opendata.cern.ch/record/5202>

Z to two muons from 2011

<http://opendata.cern.ch/record/5208>

J/psi to two muons from 2011

<http://opendata.cern.ch/record/5203>

Ahora importarlos a una hoja de cálculo como *LibreOfficeCalc* o *Excel*

En LibreOffice basta abrirlo e indicar que el separador es la coma (,)

En Excel hay que abrir primero el programa y después importar desde

Datos -> Obtener datos externos -> De archivo de texto
el separador es la coma (,)

○ usar una herramienta más específica para el análisis de datos y la estadística

(pero esto quizá ya no es para principiantes)

Run	Event
165617	75206813
165617	75678475
165617	74428554
165617	75193169
165617	74832715
165617	74981507
165617	75612982
165617	74760204
165617	75017052

Identificación

Type1	E1	px1	py1	pz1
G	10.1623	0.476262	-8.51642	5.52306
G	15.8799	15.0618	-1.66581	-4.74643
G	21.8279	-6.22138	11.0845	17.7447
G	19.4923	2.76125	-5.57686	-18.4719
G	8.09718	4.61267	-1.83886	6.39492
G	30.5862	15.5218	5.12931	-25.8509
G	7.55441	1.29129	-5.35884	-5.16462
G	24.6376	9.98359	19.1426	-11.8697
G	22.5057	5.62963	-9.94966	19.3857
G	10.7051	-8.46643	-2.23744	-6.15638
G	6.03714	1.16926	-3.40175	-4.84735
G	22.6067	5.02668	-0.315528	22.0383
G	11.6778	10.7636	2.25561	-3.92661
G	22.4059	1.37594	7.20958	-21.1694
G	25.2506	22.5556	2.10002	8.54221

Tipo Parámetros físicos (E, **p**)
(en GeV, GeV/c)

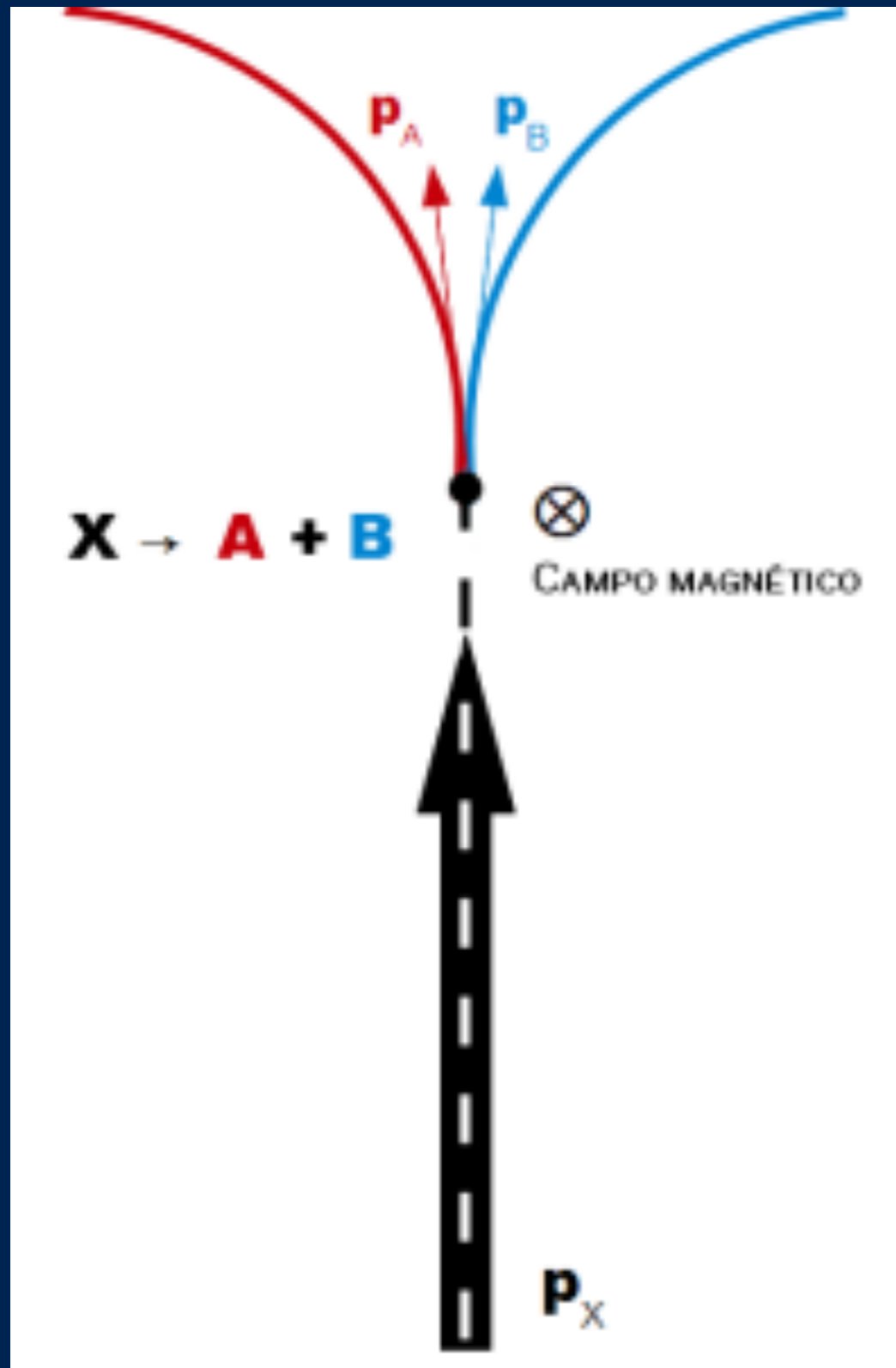
pt1	eta1	phi1	phi2
8.52973	0.609133	-1.51493	
15.1536	-0.308313	-0.110151	
12.7111	1.13566	2.08225	
6.22301	-1.80838	-1.11105	
4.9657	1.071	-0.379345	
16.3474	-1.23906	0.31916	
5.51223	-0.836073	-1.33434	
21.5896	-0.525296	1.09007	

p
en
otras
coordenadas

M
3.11319
4.11735
3.10098
2.33329
4.56326
3.07267
3.10045
3.18964
2.28114

Masa
invariante
calculada
en GeV/c²

Nos han dado ya las masas calculadas, pero...



$$X \rightarrow A + B$$

$$\vec{p}_X = \vec{p}_A + \vec{p}_B$$

$$E_X = E_A + E_B$$

$$E = \left(\vec{p}^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$E_X^2 = \vec{p}_X^2 c^2 + M_X^2 c^4$$

$$M_X = \frac{1}{c^2} \left(E_X^2 - \vec{p}_X^2 c^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$M_X = \frac{1}{c^2} \left[(E_A + E_B)^2 - c^2 (\vec{p}_A + \vec{p}_B)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

¡Y ahora los histogramas!

Es decir, calculamos las masas invariantes las agrupamos en “bines” en el eje horizontal y representamos el número de sucesos en el eje vertical.

ATENCIÓN: NO hay una regla sencilla sobre cómo elegir la anchura de los “bines” o “intervalos”:

PROBAR HASTA QUE SE VEA ESTRUCTURA

¡Feliz caza!

Y por favor, dejad vuestros resultados aquí:

<https://cernbox.cern.ch/index.php/s/iPh3SfRoFmmCZ4Z>

Si lo anterior les parece excesivo
o simplemente para jugar con los histogramas

<http://opendata.cern.ch/visualise/histograms/CMS>

dimuon events with invariant mass between 2-110 GeV ▾

dimuon events with invariant mass between 2-110 GeV

dimuon events with invariant mass between 2-5 GeV

dielectron events with invariant mass between 2-5 GeV

dielectron events with invariant mass between 8-12 GeV

dielectron events around the Z boson mass

dimuon events around the Z boson mass

W bosons decaying to an electron and a neutrino

W bosons decaying to a muon and a neutrino

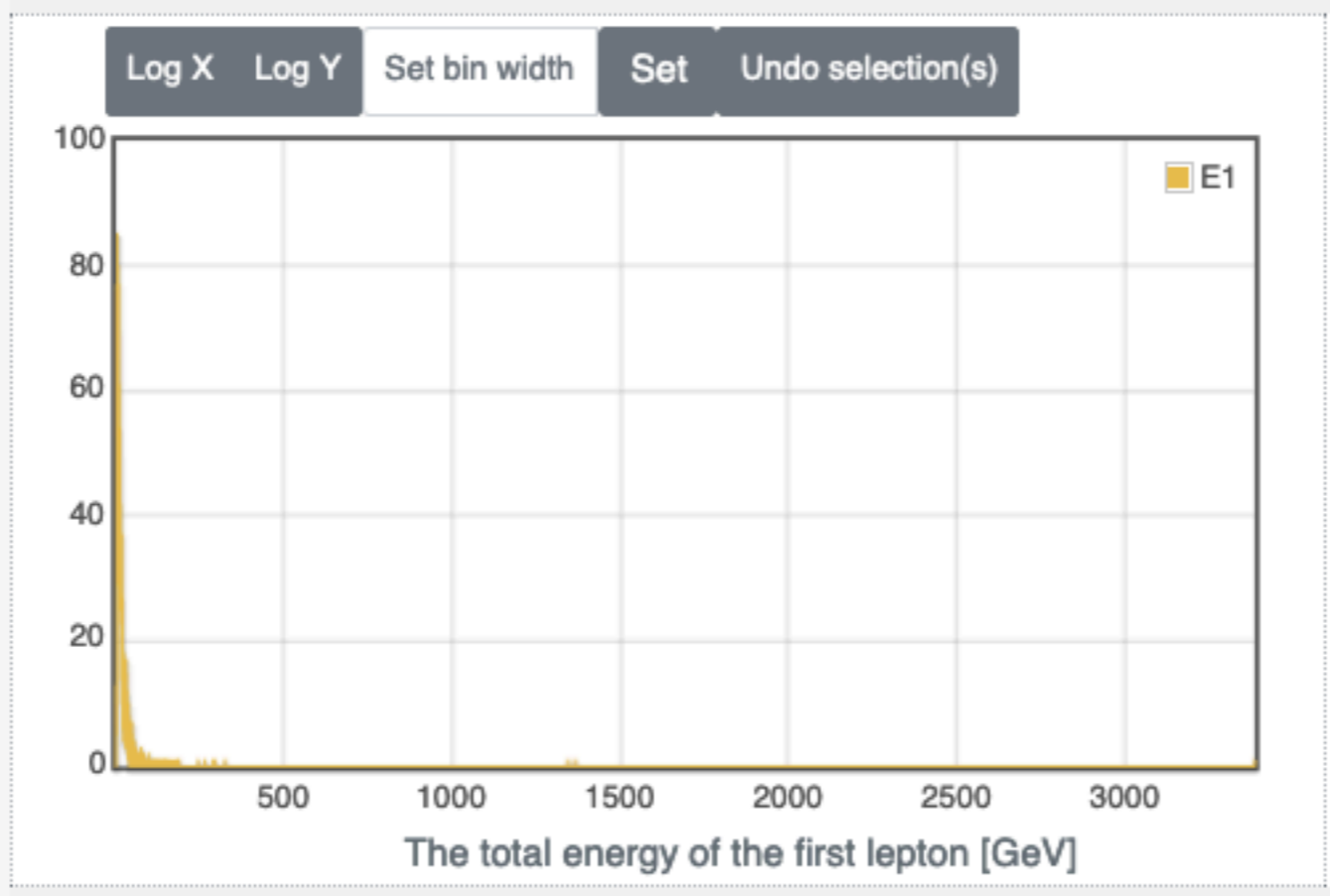
Search 🔍

[Need HELP?](#)

dimuon events with invariant mass between 2-110 GeV ▾

Select one or more parameters:

- E1
- pt1
- eta1
- phi1
- Q1
- E2
- pt2
- eta2
- phi2
- Q2
- M



Controls:

Click on the "LogX" and "LogY" buttons to transform the axes by log10

Enter a bin width and click "Set" to change the bin width of the histogram (the default is 0.1)

Click on the histogram and move to select a region along the x axis. Click "Undo selection(s)" to return to the original range.

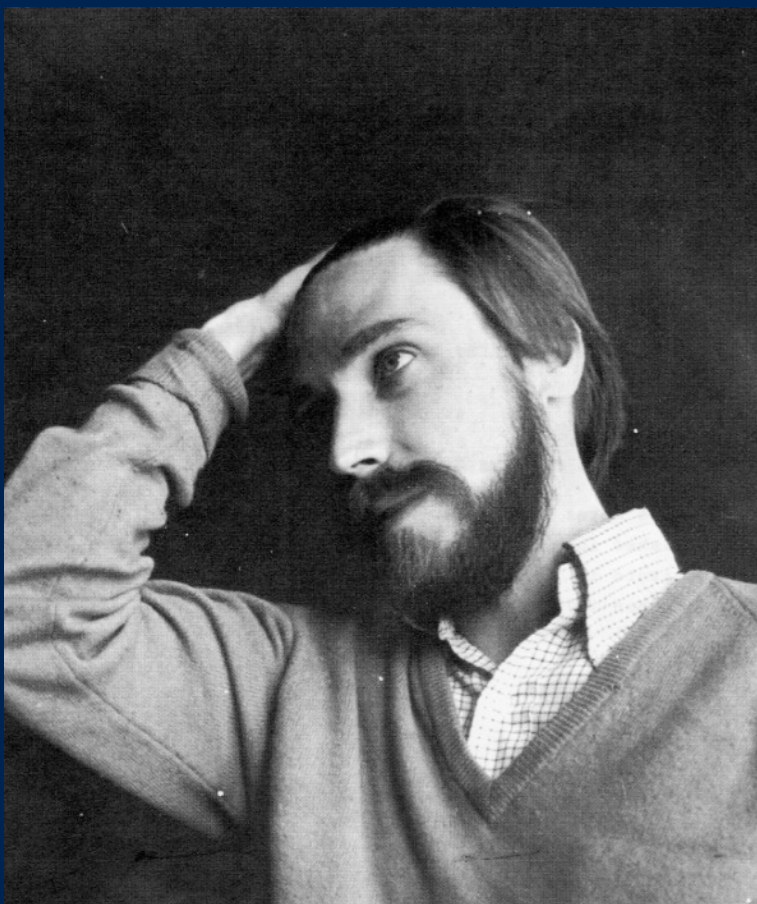
S. Glashow:

In 1969, John Iliopoulos and Luciano Maiani came to Harvard as research fellows. Together, we found the arguments that predicted the existence of charmed hadrons. Much of my later work was done in collaboration with **Alvaro de Rujúla** or Howard Georgi.

In early 1974, we predicted that charm would be discovered in neutrino physics or in $e^+ e^-$ annihilation. So it was.

With the discovery of the J/Psi particle, we realized that **many diverse strands of research were converging on a single theory of physics.**

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/physics/1979/ghashow/biographical/>



Álvaro de Rújula
AIP Emilio Segrè
Visual Archives



Sheldon Glashow
courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè
Visual Archives