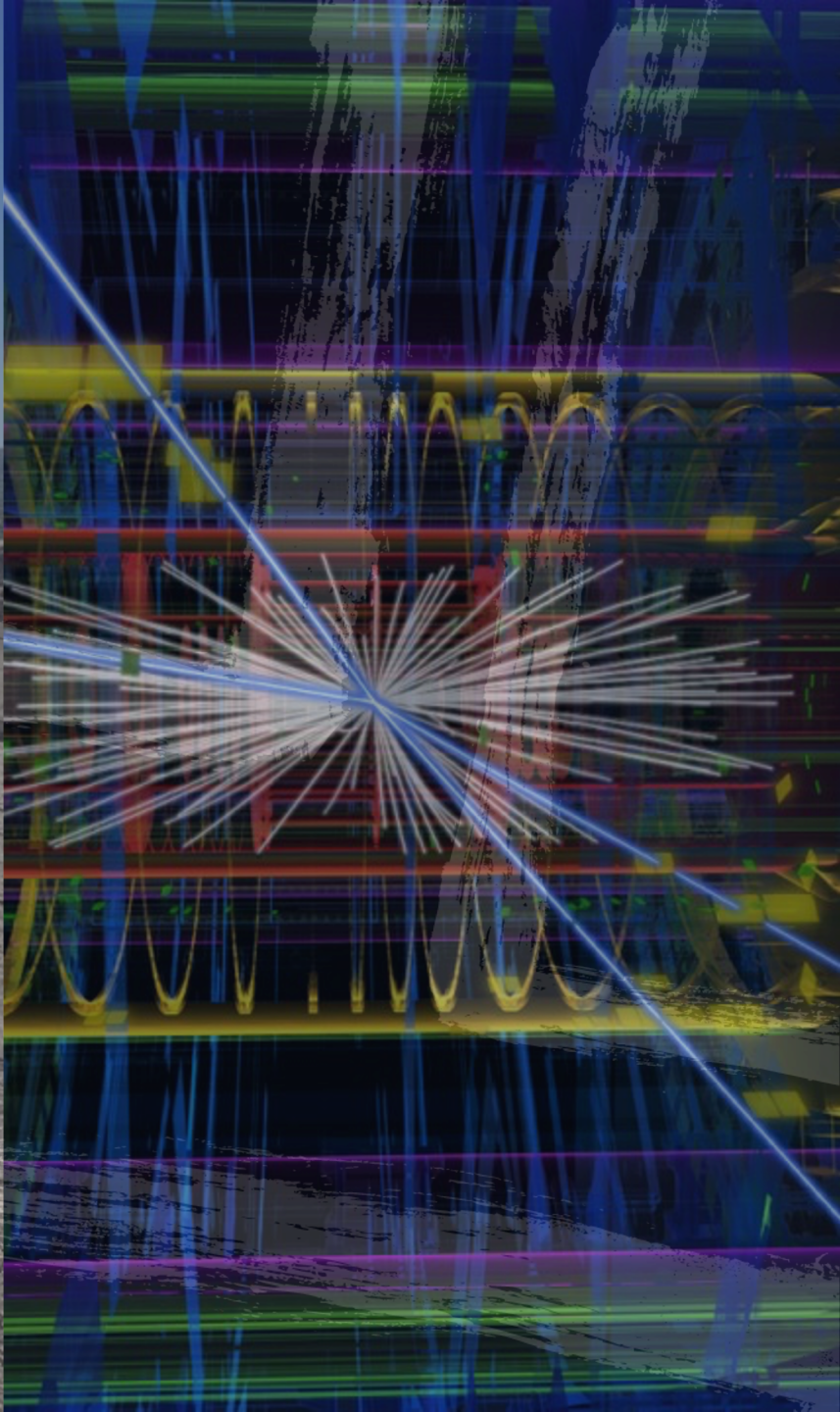
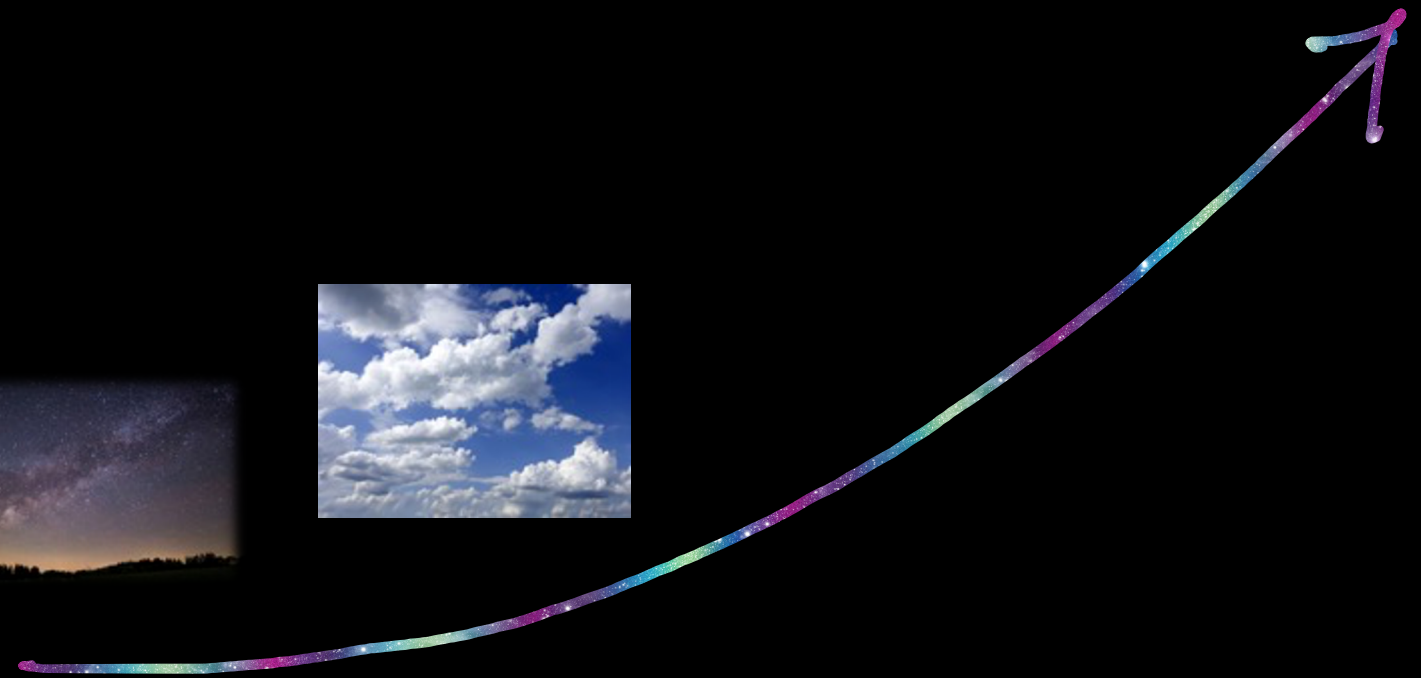




Marzieh Bahmani
Postdoctoral researcher
Experimental particle physicist
Humboldt University of Berlin











Mathematics Houses and Their Impact on Mathematics Education





$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^n}{n} \right) = x^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) = x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right) = x^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^4}{4} \right) = x^3$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^5}{5} \right) = x^4$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^6}{6} \right) = x^5$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^7}{7} \right) = x^6$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^8}{8} \right) = x^7$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^9}{9} \right) = x^8$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{10}}{10} \right) = x^9$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{11}}{11} \right) = x^{10}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{12}}{12} \right) = x^{11}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{13}}{13} \right) = x^{12}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{14}}{14} \right) = x^{13}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{15}}{15} \right) = x^{14}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{16}}{16} \right) = x^{15}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{17}}{17} \right) = x^{16}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{18}}{18} \right) = x^{17}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{19}}{19} \right) = x^{18}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{20}}{20} \right) = x^{19}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{21}}{21} \right) = x^{20}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{22}}{22} \right) = x^{21}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{23}}{23} \right) = x^{22}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{24}}{24} \right) = x^{23}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{25}}{25} \right) = x^{24}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{26}}{26} \right) = x^{25}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{27}}{27} \right) = x^{26}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{28}}{28} \right) = x^{27}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{29}}{29} \right) = x^{28}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{30}}{30} \right) = x^{29}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{31}}{31} \right) = x^{30}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{32}}{32} \right) = x^{31}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{33}}{33} \right) = x^{32}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{34}}{34} \right) = x^{33}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{35}}{35} \right) = x^{34}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{36}}{36} \right) = x^{35}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{37}}{37} \right) = x^{36}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{38}}{38} \right) = x^{37}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{39}}{39} \right) = x^{38}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{40}}{40} \right) = x^{39}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{41}}{41} \right) = x^{40}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{42}}{42} \right) = x^{41}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{43}}{43} \right) = x^{42}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{44}}{44} \right) = x^{43}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{45}}{45} \right) = x^{44}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{46}}{46} \right) = x^{45}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{47}}{47} \right) = x^{46}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{48}}{48} \right) = x^{47}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{49}}{49} \right) = x^{48}$$

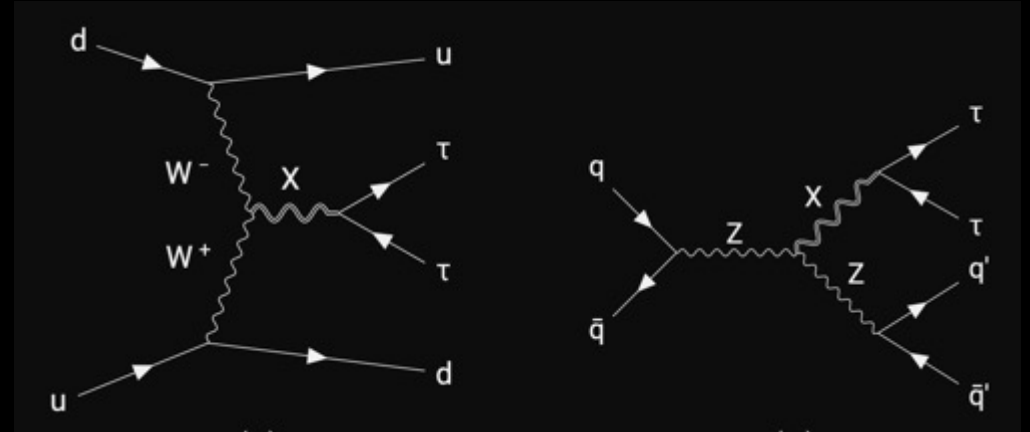
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{50}}{50} \right) = x^{49}$$



1-Development of TauSpinner in Production of $\tau\tau jj$; the spin2 case

[Eur.Phys.J.C\(2018\)78:10](#)

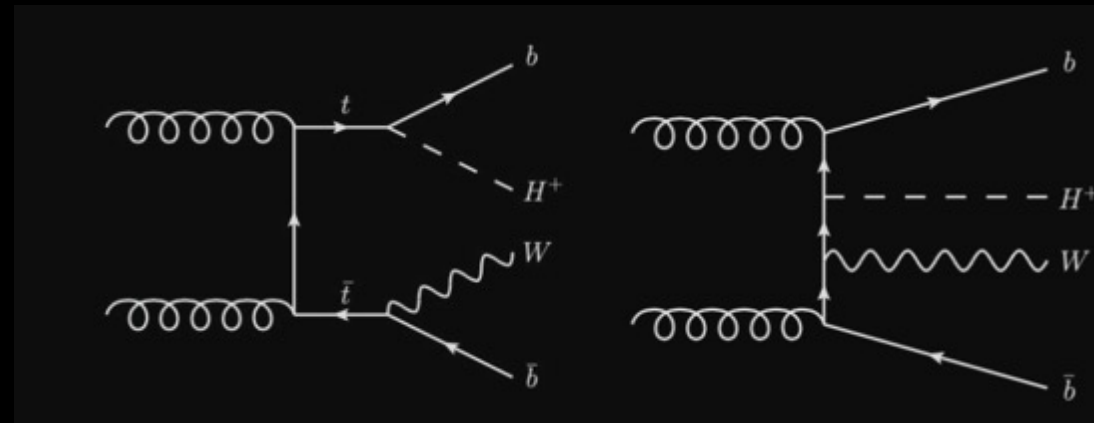
- MadGraph5 package
- τ signature



2-Search for extended scenarios of electroweak symmetry breaking with the ATLAS experiment at LHC

[J.High Energ.Phys.\(2018\)2018:139](#)

- charged Higgs bosons decaying via $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau^\pm \nu_\tau$
- τ polarization Multi Variate Analysis based (MVA) signal selection
- ML (BDT), Background estimation(fake factor method)



Next ...



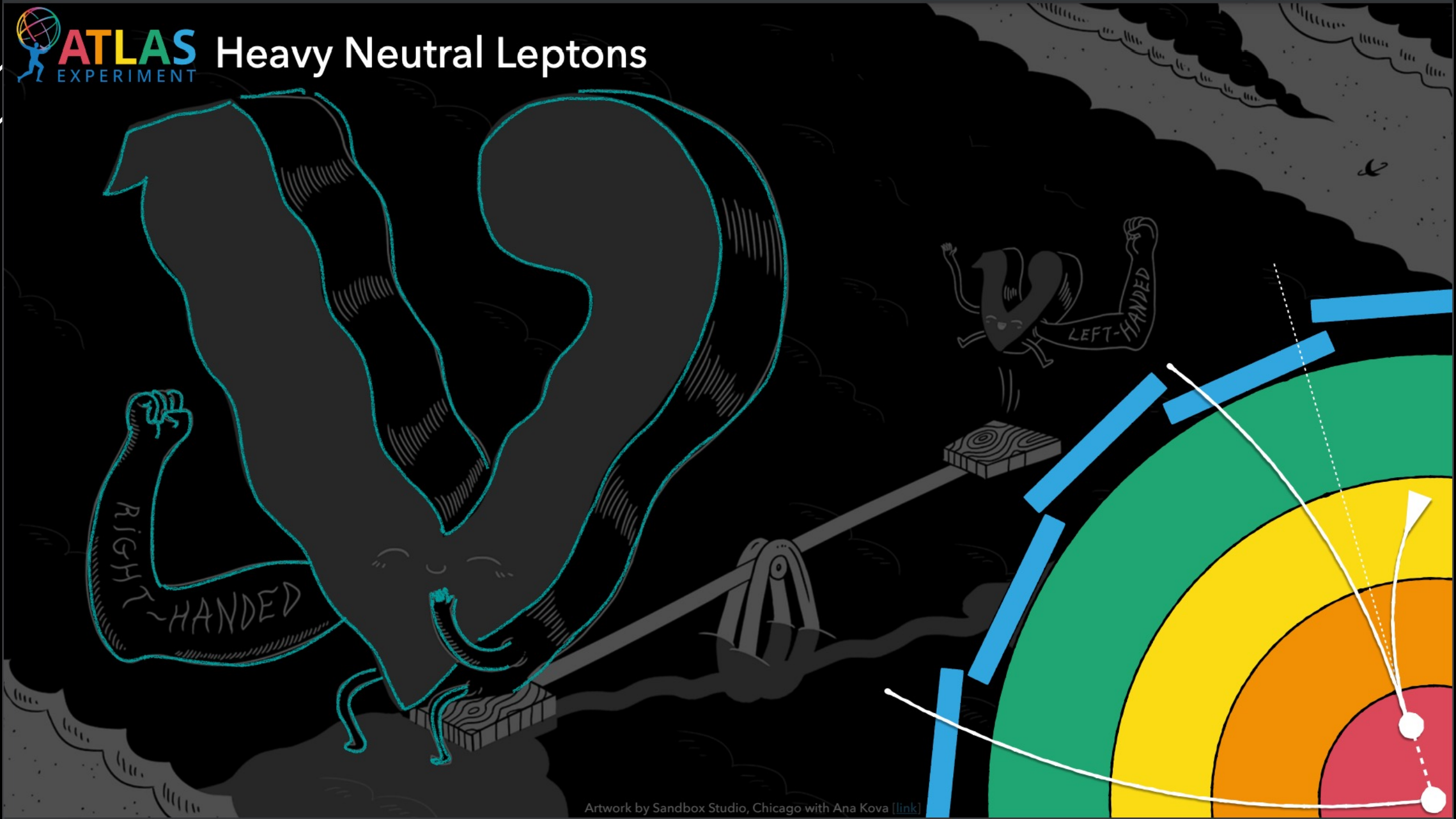
2- Postdoctoral position at Humboldt University of Berlin

*1- phenomenology of heavy ion collision,
properties of Quark Gluon Plasma (STAR
Experiment), Warsaw University of Technology*

A technique to study the elastic and inelastic
interaction of quarkonium with hadrons using
femtoscopic correlations

[Eur.Phys.J.C 81 \(2021\) 4, 305](#)



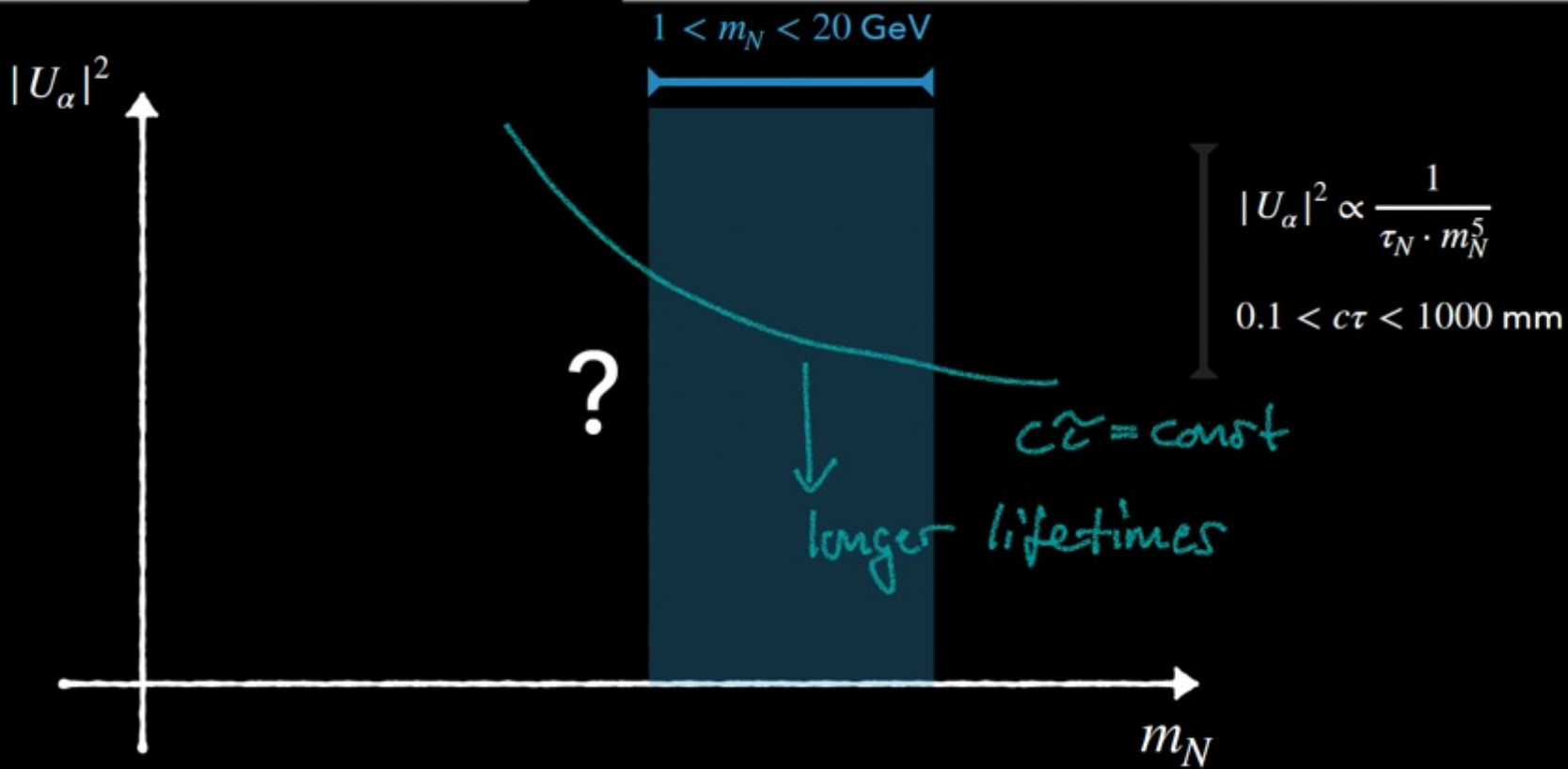


- Neutrino oscillations
 - Observed matter-antimatter asymmetry
 - Dark matter
- } $\mathcal{N} \geq 2$



Add $\mathcal{N} \geq 3$ right handed Majorana neutrinos N_1, N_2, N_3 to the SM Lagrangian

Neutrino minimal SM (ν MSM) [[Asaka PLB 2005](#)]



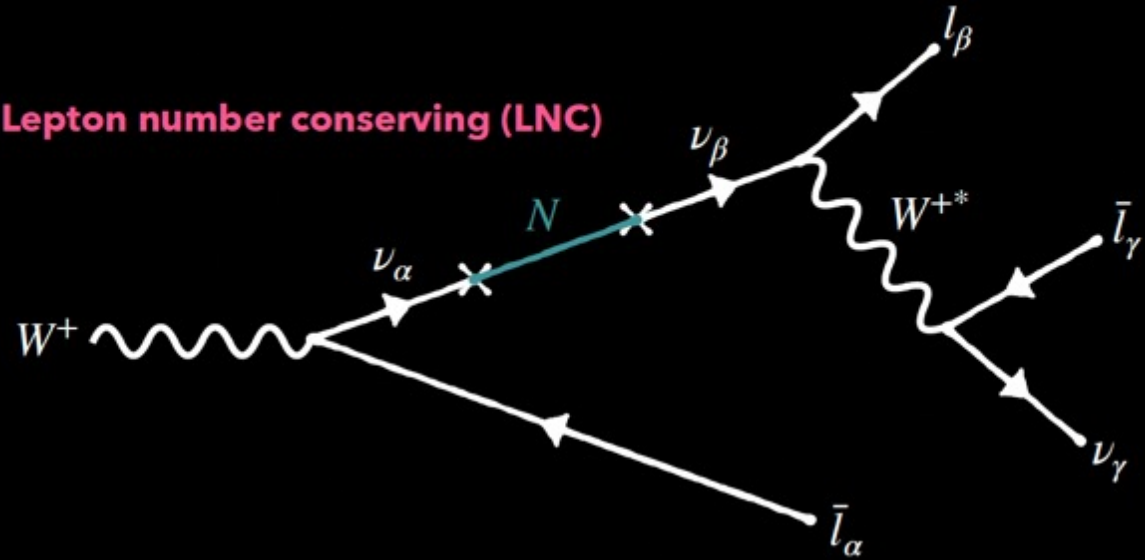
Signature

Majorana HNLs:

50% LNC

50% LNV

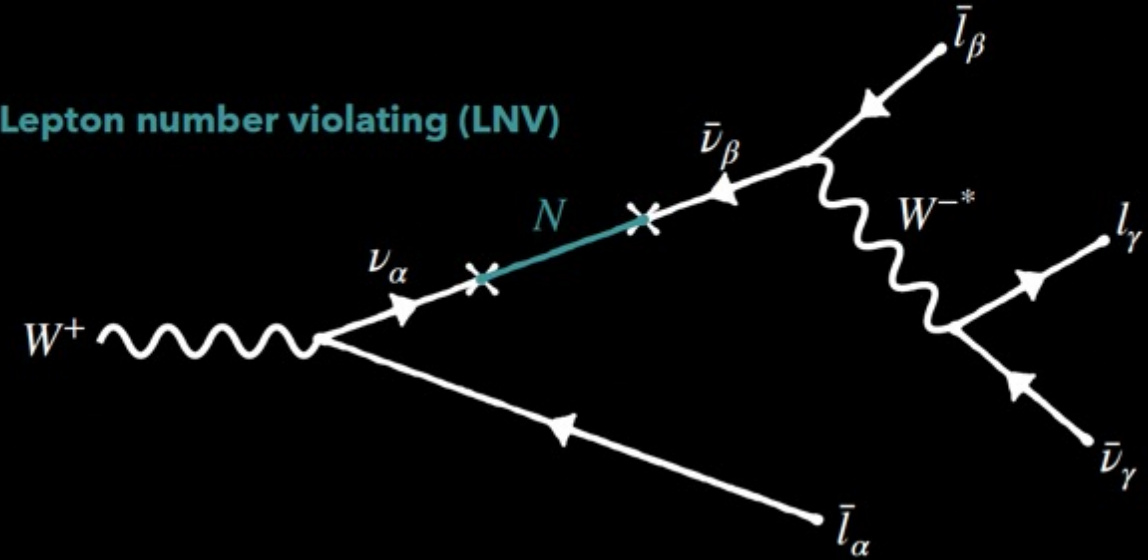
Lepton number conserving (LNC)



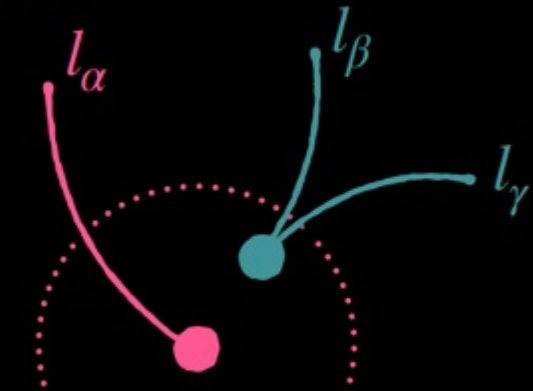
Dirac HNLs:

100% LNC

Lepton number violating (LNV)



Signal:



Prompt lepton with opposite-sign displaced vertex.

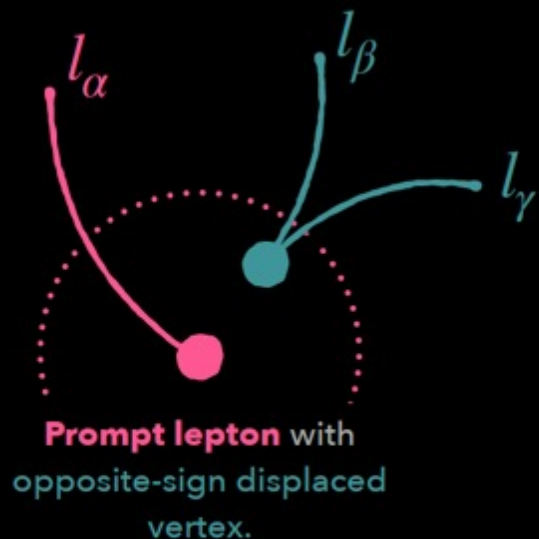
Main discriminating variable:

HNL mass

use $p_W = p_{l_\alpha} + p_{l_\beta} + p_{l_\gamma} + p_\nu$ to calculate

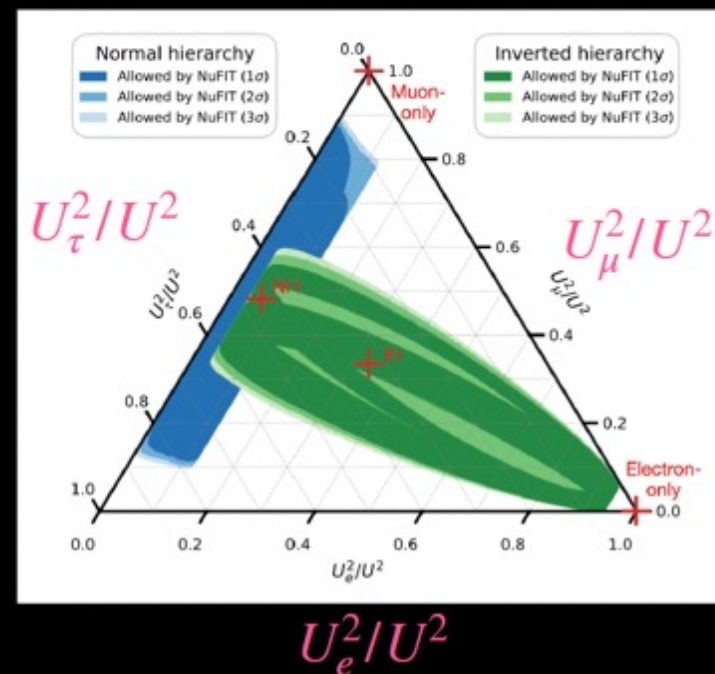
$$m_{HNL}^2 = (p_{l_\beta} + p_{l_\gamma} + p_\nu)^2$$

Model

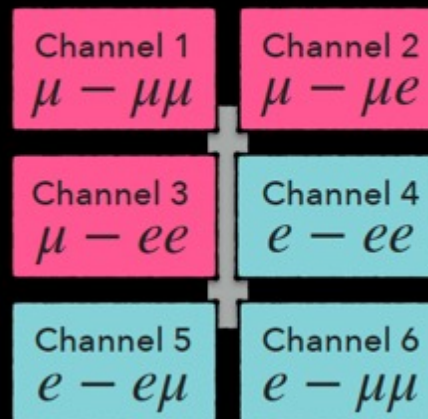
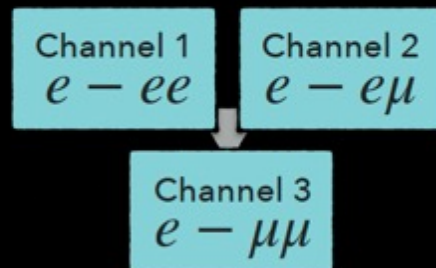
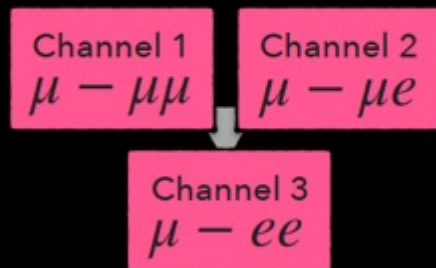


Channel X
 $\alpha - \beta\gamma$

Quasi Dirac pair of HNLs: $M_1 \approx M_2$, see [Tastet et al., 2021]



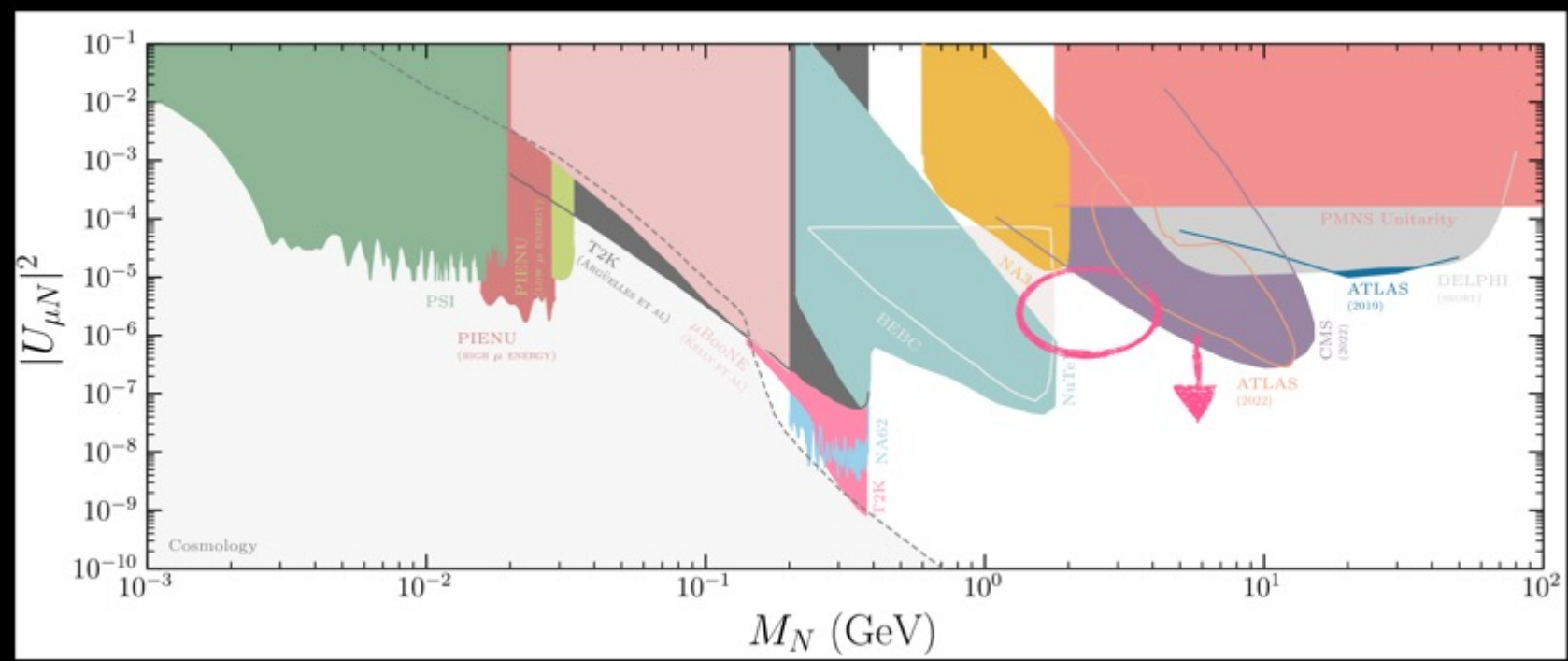
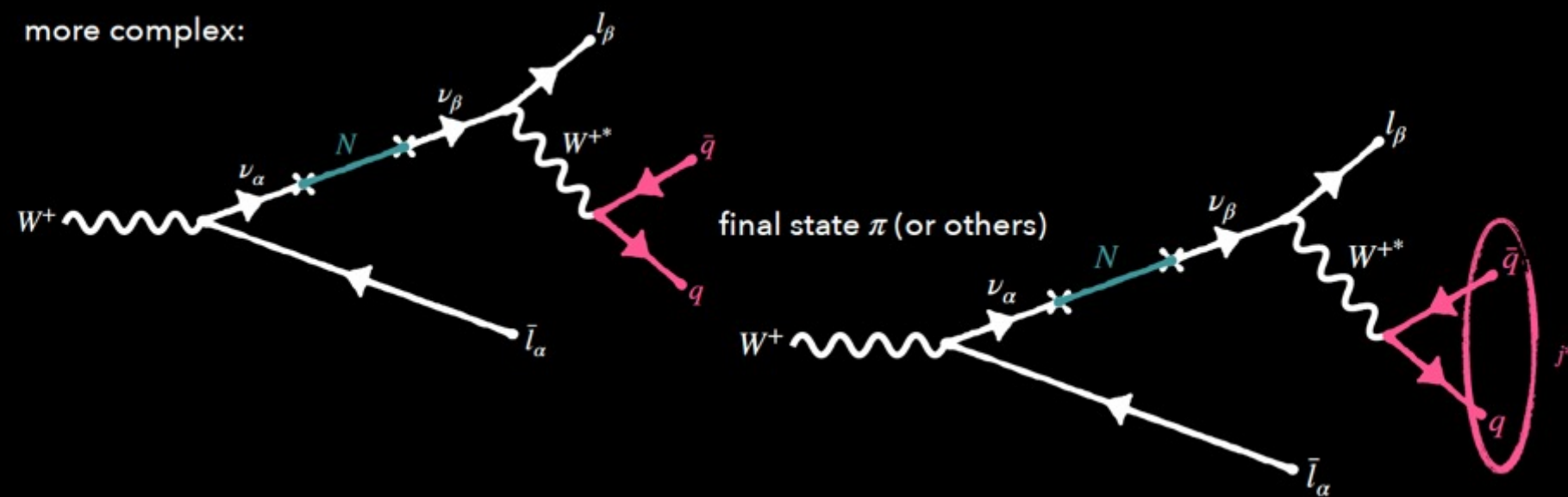
One Dirac / Majorana HNL with single flavour mixing



Quasi Dirac pair of HNLs with IH / NH mixing in Dirac / Majorana Limit



more complex:

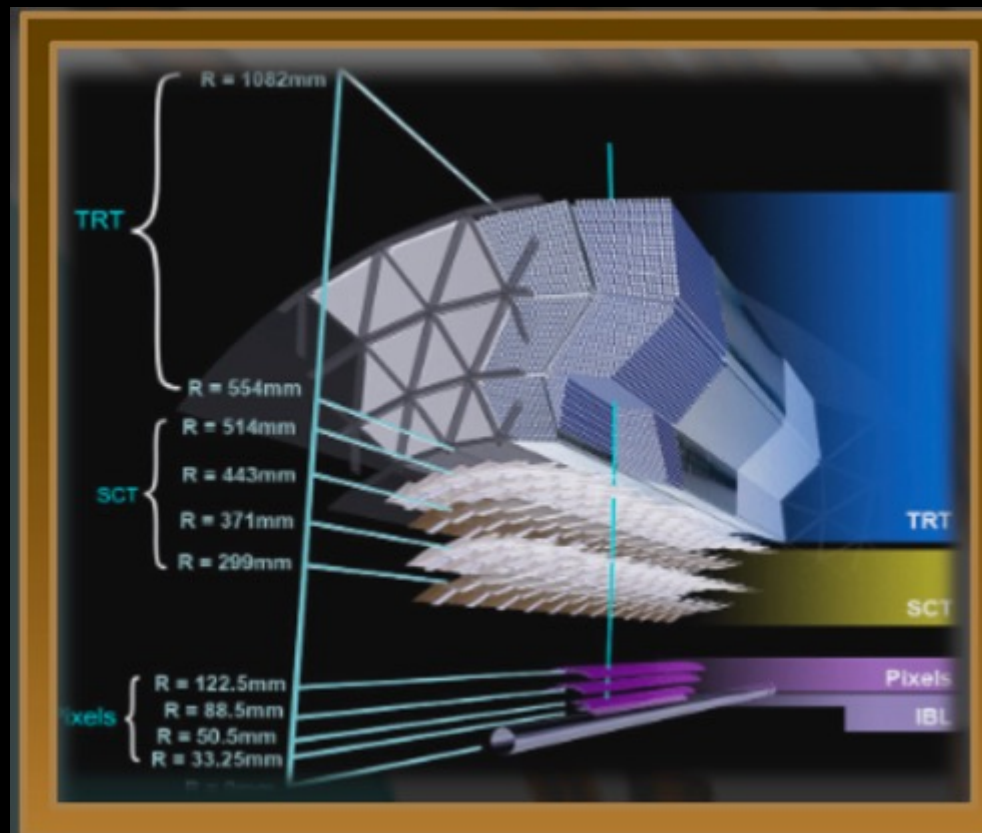




ITK upgrade

Beam Induced Background Identification in ATLAS detector By Tracking System

ATLAS operation



ABCStar Hybrid Module Tests





Iranian scholars for Liberty





Outlook

0- Learn more and develop my own career path

1- Help discovering HNLs



2- Become a leader

