

Particle Physics Masterclasses: Sharing LHC Research and Discovery with High School Students

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hands on particle physics



Why LHC Masterclasses?

- HEP is a fascinating topic, but rarely covered at school
- Our duty:
 - Inform about findings, questions and discoveries
 - Inspire the next generation of physicists
 - Create an appreciation for basic research
- Masterclasses: high school students (16-19 y) learn about HEP in a one day course, with help of physicists



Key Features of LHC Masterclasses

High school students are scientists for one day

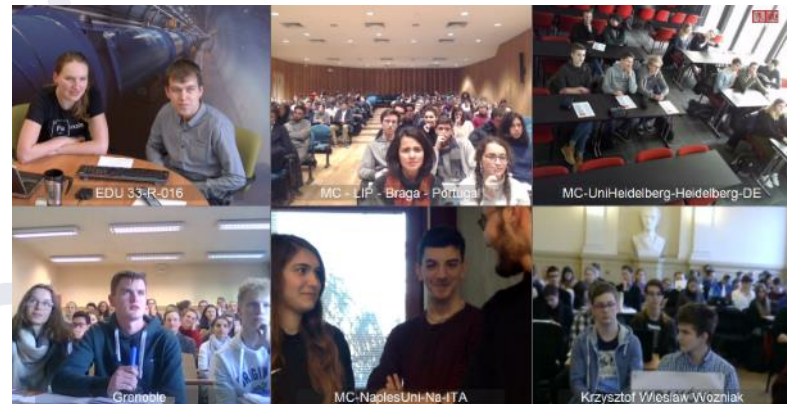
- Own hands-on activities
- Use the same methods and tools like scientists
- As close as possible to current research
- Direct contact with (young) physicists

LHC Masterclasses are organized within several programs

- International Masterclasses (global) www.physicsmasterclasses.org
- Netzwerk Teilchenwelt (German project) www.teilchenwelt.de
- Plus many more use cases

International Masterclasses

- At university or research lab
 - Introductory presentations
 - Taylor-made physics analysis with LHC data (all LHC experiments have designed measurements, translated in many languages)
 - International video conference (5 inst. + CERN/Fermilab)
- Run by IPPOG <http://ippog.web.cern.ch/>



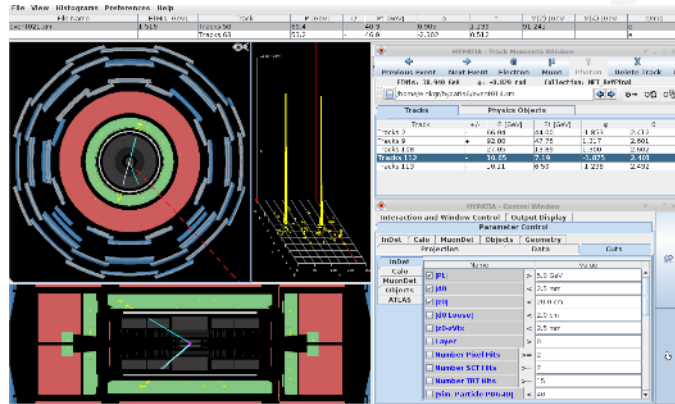
International Masterclasses

- Every year in spring
- 52 countries involved
- 225 universities / research labs
- Reaching 14k high school students
- Coordination:
TU Dresden / QuarkNet



ATLAS Z path

1) Identify events: ll , $4l$, $\gamma\gamma$

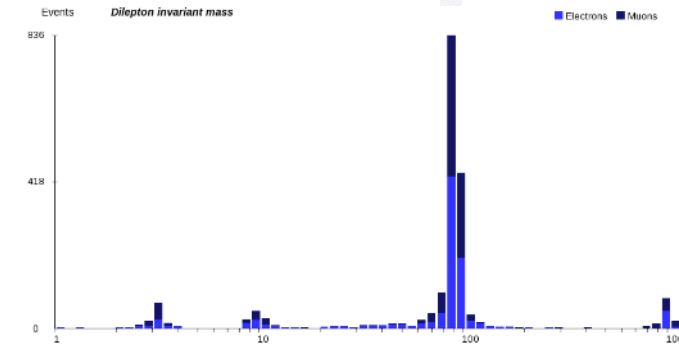
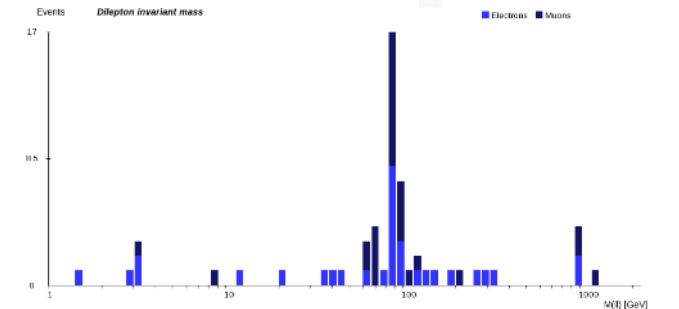


2) Calculate invariant mass

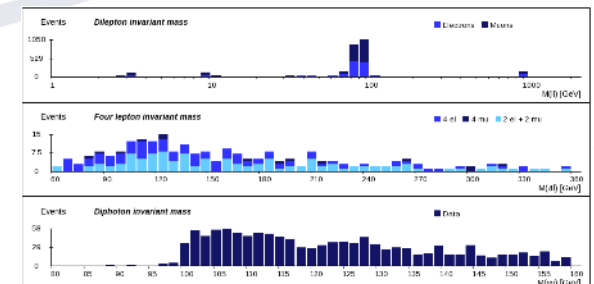
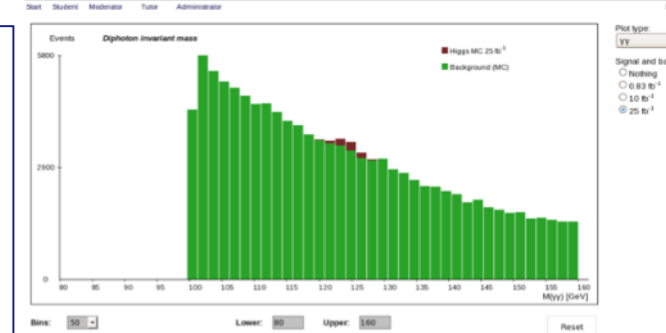
3) Upload results

4) Combine results, discuss, interpret

- ll → Measure mass and width of known particles: $Z^0, J/\psi, Y$
- Search for new force / new gauge boson: Z'
- $4l, \gamma\gamma$ → Provide insight into the process of discovering the Higgs at CERN
- Explain concepts of statistics, modeling, signal significance



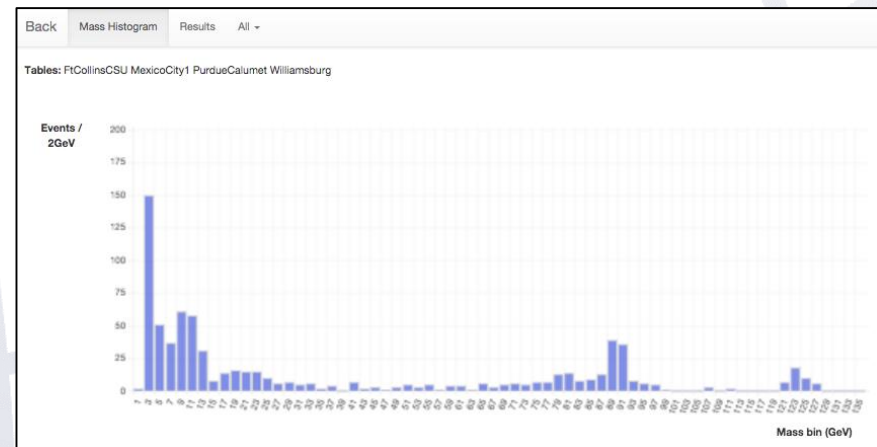
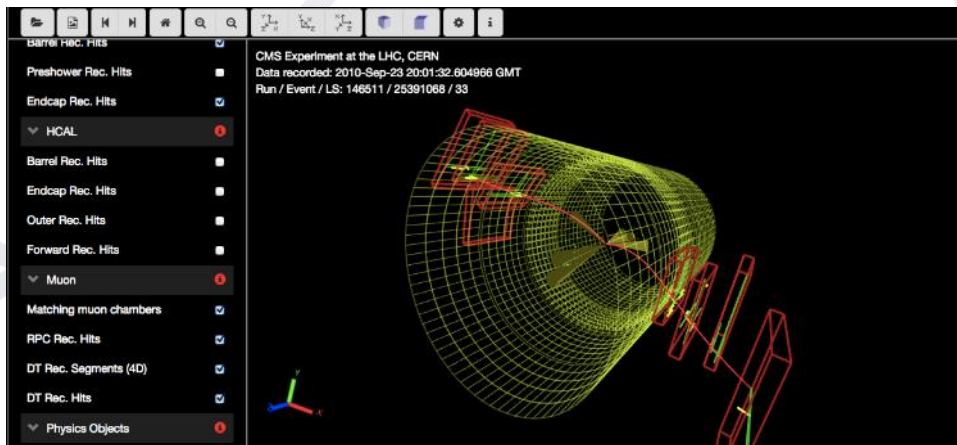
OPlot - MasterClass - Combination for all institutes on 2013-03-15



<http://atlas.physicsmasterclasses.org/en/zpath.htm>

CMS WZH measurement

- WebGL 3D event display
- Students characterize W, Z, and Higgs candidates
- Create mass plot of standard model particles that decay into 2 leptons, plus Higgs
- Ratios W^+/W^- , e/μ



<http://cms.physicsmasterclasses.org/cms.html>

Int. Day of Women and Girls in Science

- Declared by UN: Feb 11th www.un.org/en/events/women-and-girls-in-science-day/
- To support and promote the access of women and girls to science education and research activities
 - Since 2017: MCs for girls http://physicsmasterclasses.org/index.php?cat=women_in_science
 - Female lecturers and tutors (as much as possible)
 - Videoconferences with female moderators
 - Presentation on situation/numbers of women in physics



Netzwerk Teilchenwelt

- 30 univ./labs in Germany + CERN
- Central organization: TU Dresden
- Multi-level program for high school students
- At schools, school labs, science centers, museums...
 - 140 Masterclasses per year
 - In addition: Astroparticle Physics activities (detectors, web experiments)



NTW goes beyond Masterclasses

Workshops at CERN

- 60 s. in two annual CERN workshops (4 d)
- 10 s. at CERN for project weeks

own research projects, e.g. Medipix, CLOUD, ATLAS trigger system, LHC beam steering, ASACUSA, track finding...

www.teilchenwelt.de/mitmachen/jugendliche/projekt-fach-und-forschungsarbeiten/



Fellow Program

- Started in 2017
- Tighten links to research groups (mutual benefit)
- 120 Fellows (Alumni)

www.teilchenwelt.de/mitmachen/fellows/

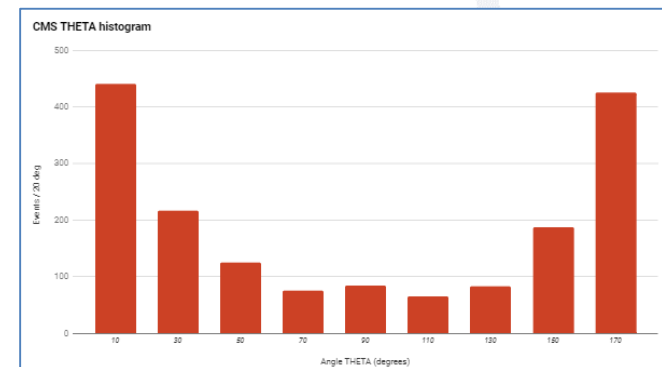
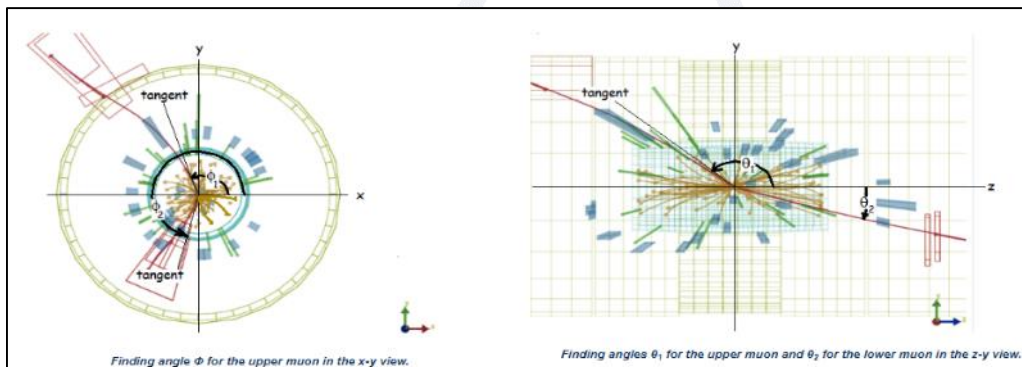


„NTW helped me a lot in deciding to study physics. I learned how exciting physics can be, outside of school.“

World Wide Data Day



- Masterclass with “simple” measurement
- Students measure theta and phi for dimuon events



- Data analysis at school
- Physics discussion in Videoconf.
- Organized by QuarkNet
- Each year in Nov/Dec

<http://tiny.cc/w2d2-17>



Summary

- Masterclasses are a successful tool to engage young people with particle physics
- A variety of measurements from all LHC experiments is available
- Masterclasses can be organized in various settings
- You can contribute:
 - Organize an event / help as a tutor at your research lab
 - Moderate IMC videoconferences at CERN or Fermilab

Next International Masterclasses: March/April 2019

Interested? Contact: uta.bilow@tu-dresden.de

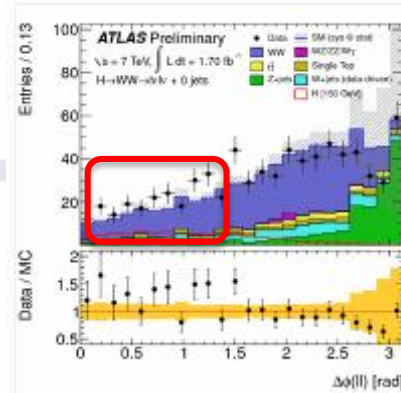
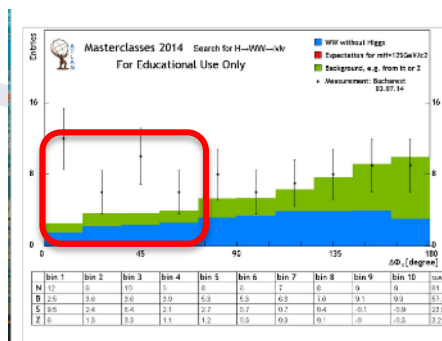
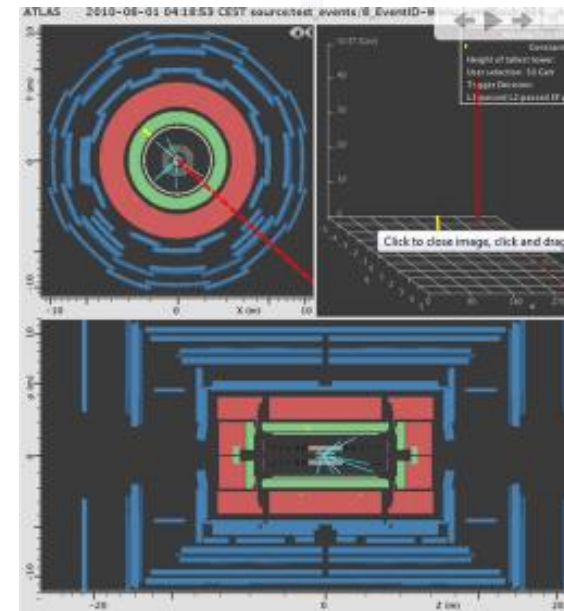
Backup slides

ATLAS W path

<http://atlas.physicsmasterclasses.org/en/wpath.htm>

Each pair of students goes through 50 collision events

- Identify W bosons, count leptons and determine charge
- Resulting W^+/W^- is used to reveal the inner structure of the proton
- \sqrt{s} 2015: 1.48 ± 0.02
- Identify W pairs and measure opening angle
- Resulting histogram is used to provide insight into Higgs discovery process at CERN



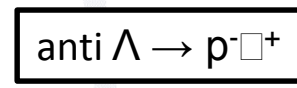
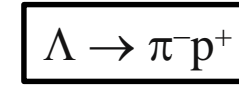
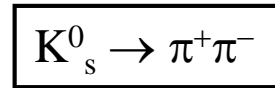
Total #	W → ... + ν				Background
532	e ⁺	e ⁻	μ ⁺	μ ⁻	
group A	9	4	10	1	24
group B	11	12	13	10	19
group C	5	3	1	1	19
group D	7	4	11	5	21
group E	11	10	3	2	31
group F	15	3	3	1	26
group G	6	4	3	5	27
group H	15	10	3	2	13
group I	5	3	3	4	5
group J	4	0	1	0	21
group K	5	1	5	3	18
group L	4	7	4	2	31

ALICE : Looking for strange particles

Search for **strange particles** from their **V0-decays**

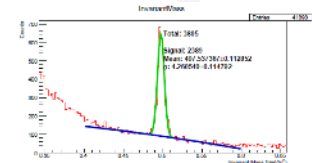
Visual identification of V0s from their decay pattern

Invariant mass calculation



First part : visual analysis of ~ 15 events per group

Merging of results



Second part:

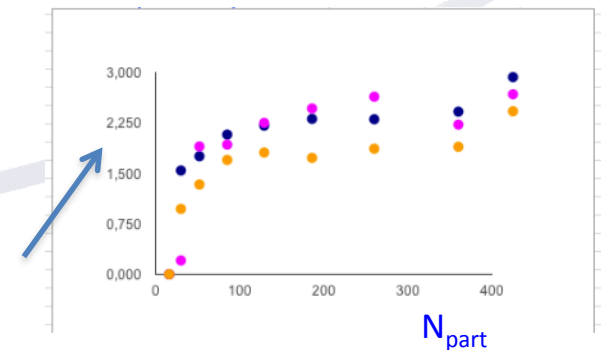
Calculation of numbers of K_s , Λ , $\text{anti } \Lambda$ from invariant mass distributions (fit gaussian/polynomial to peak/background; subtract background) for **different centrality regions** in lead-lead collisions

Concepts conveyed : **invariant mass**; **centrality of PbPb collisions**; **background**

results : **observe strangeness enhancement in Pb-Pb collisions comparing with pp collisions**

Use ROOT-based simplified ALICE event display

Strangeness enhancement: the particle yield normalised by the number of participating nucleons in the collision N_{part} , and divided by the yield in proton-proton collisions



ALICE: nuclear modification factor

- ALICE: heavy-ion experiment at the LHC

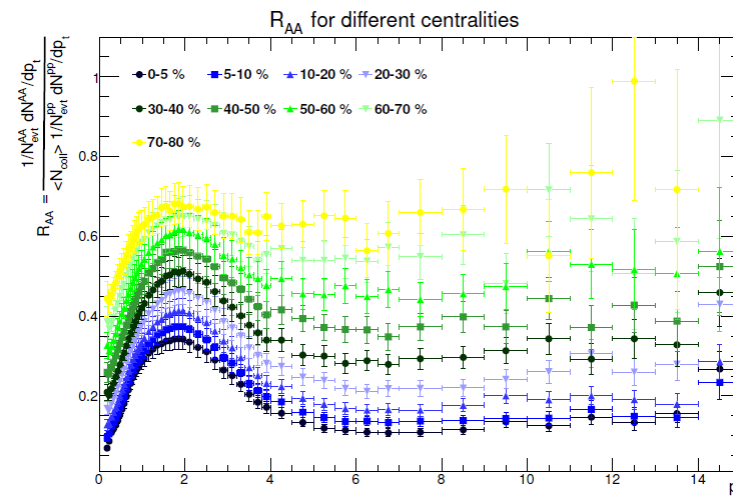
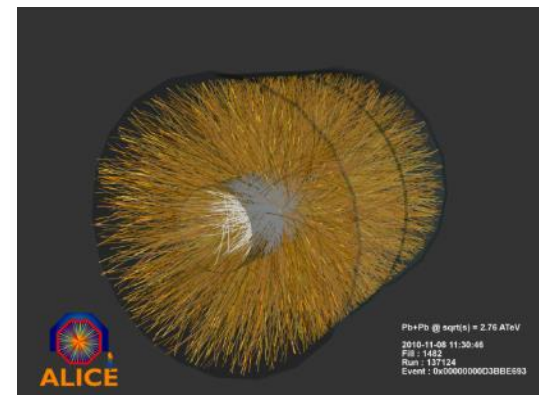
- study properties of deconfined matter: the Quark-Gluon Plasma
- Pb-Pb collision \neq independent pp collisions

- nuclear modification factor $R_{AA} = \frac{\text{yield (Pb-Pb)}}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle \text{yield (pp)}}$

- ratio of transverse-momentum distributions of charged particles in Pb-Pb and pp collisions, taking into account the collision geometry
- $R_{AA} < 1$ implies jet suppression in the QGP

- students' measurement

- necessary concepts: measurement of
 - charged particle momentum
 - collision centrality
- event-display based visual analysis
 - R_{AA} simply via counting of tracks
- ROOT based large scale analysis
 - R_{AA} as a function of momentum in various Pb-Pb centrality classes
 - students discover jet suppression!



LHCb

See presentation from Luca Pescatore

“Status of outreach activities at LHCb”

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/686555/contributions/2971029/>