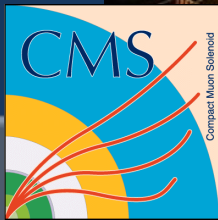


Taller práctico: *Masterclass* CMS

Discusión resultados



Jesús Puerta Pelayo

Programa español para profesores – CERN – Junio 2019



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE CIENCIA, INNOVACIÓN
Y UNIVERSIDADES

Ciemat

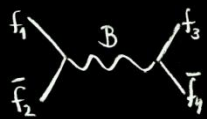
Centro de Investigaciones
Energéticas, Medioambientales
y Tecnológicas



EXCELENCIA
MARÍA
DE MAEZTU

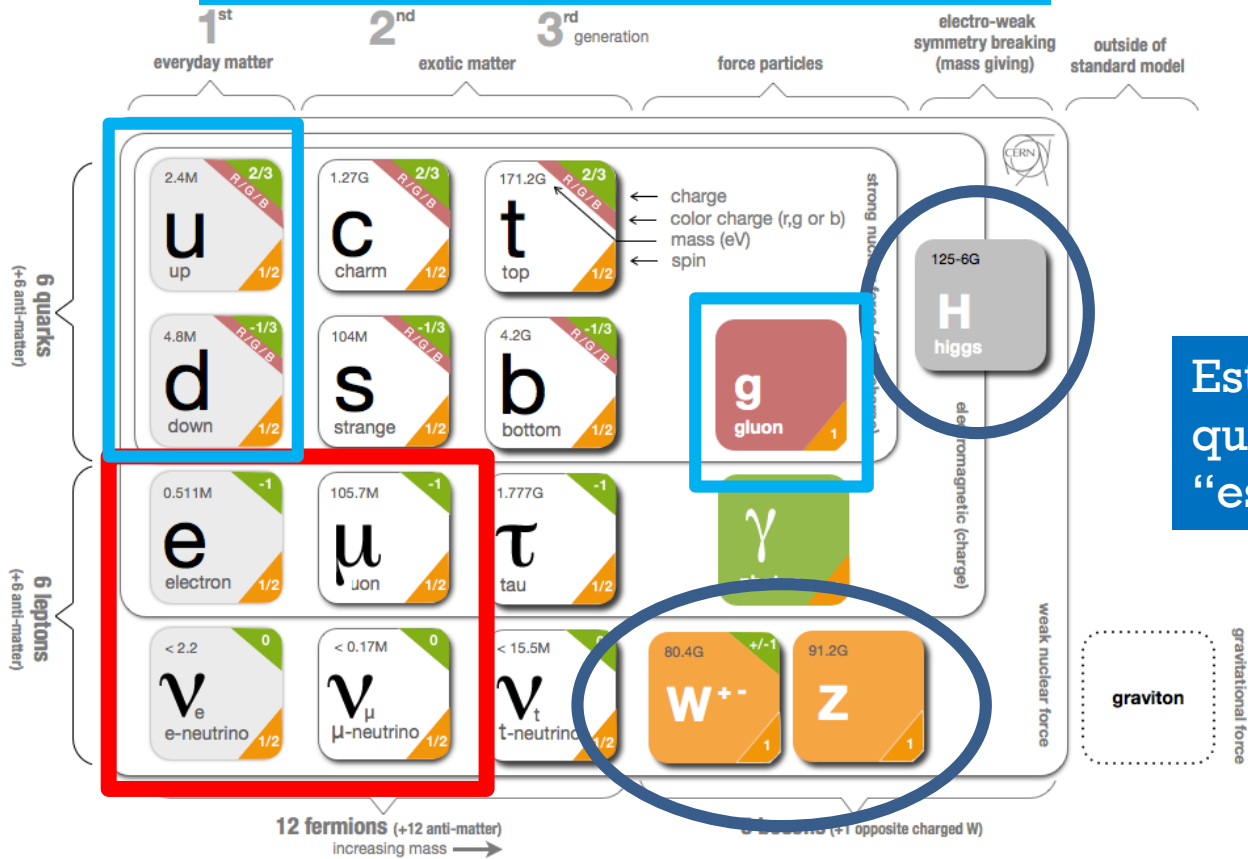


cift
CIEMAT
física de partículas



El Modelo Estándar (ME)

Estas son las que van a interactuar



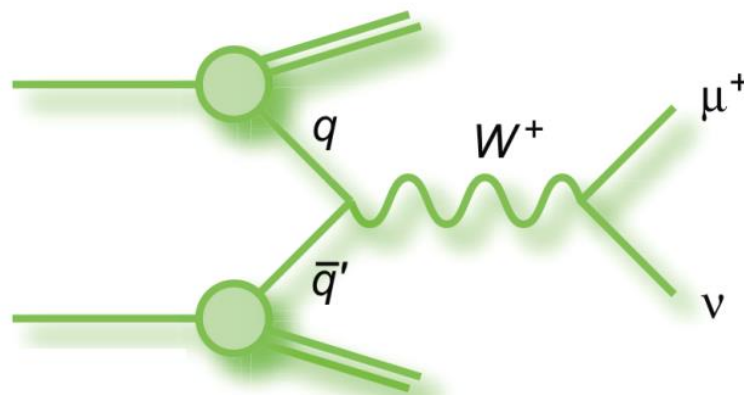
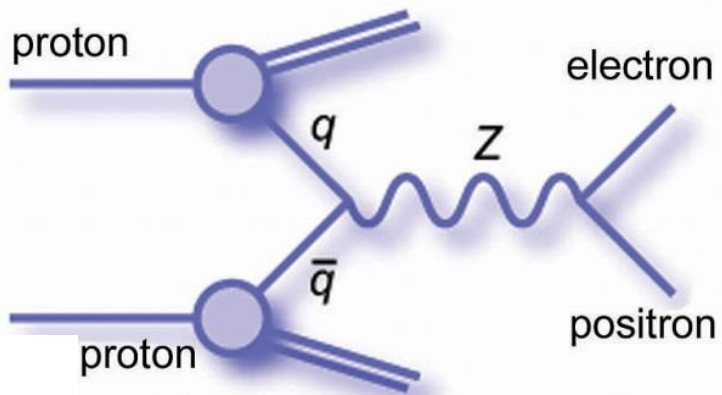
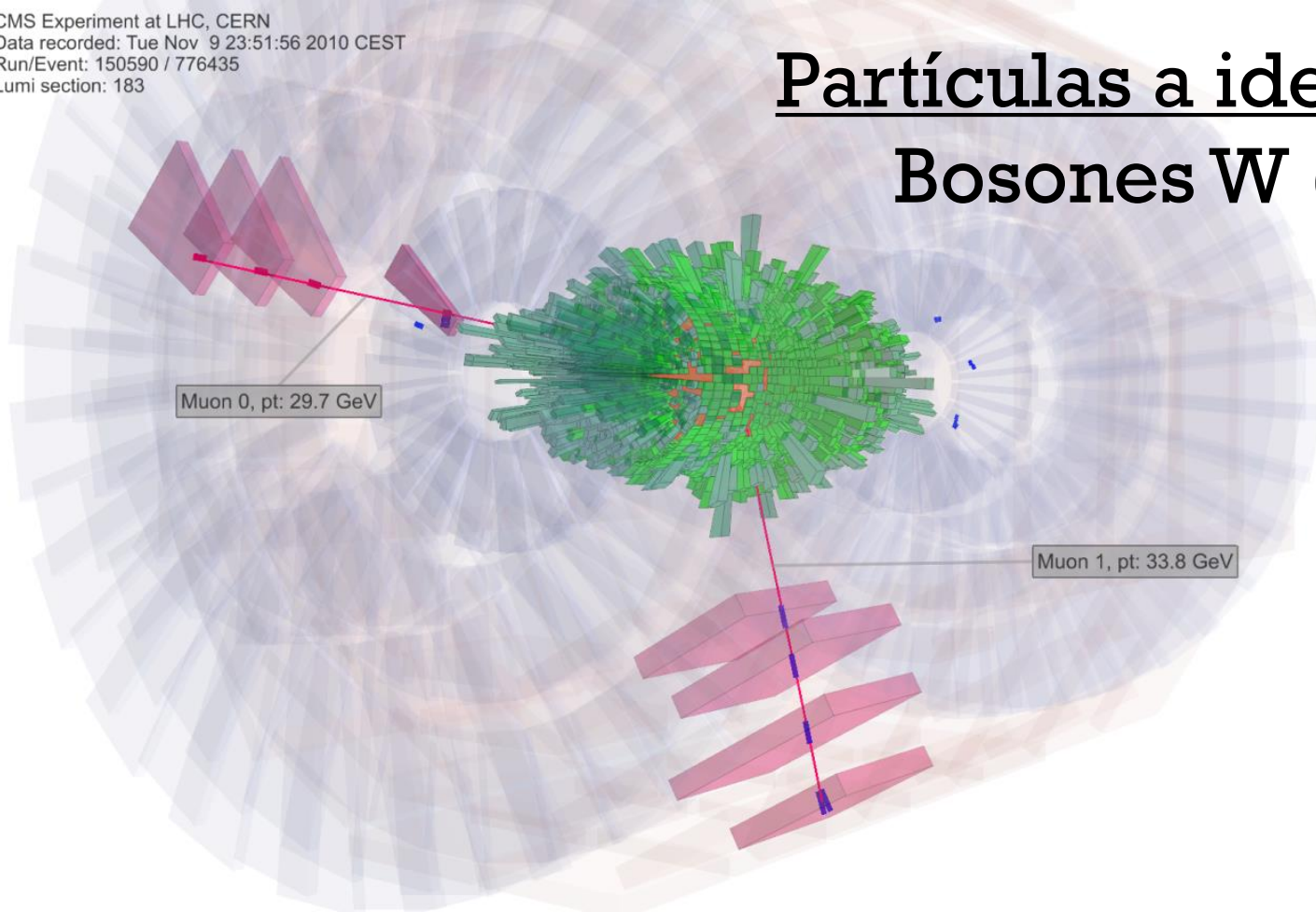
Estas son las que vais a "ver"

Estas son las que vais a "estudiar"

¡Y sus antipartículas también! (μ^+ , anti-u, anti-d, e^+ ...)



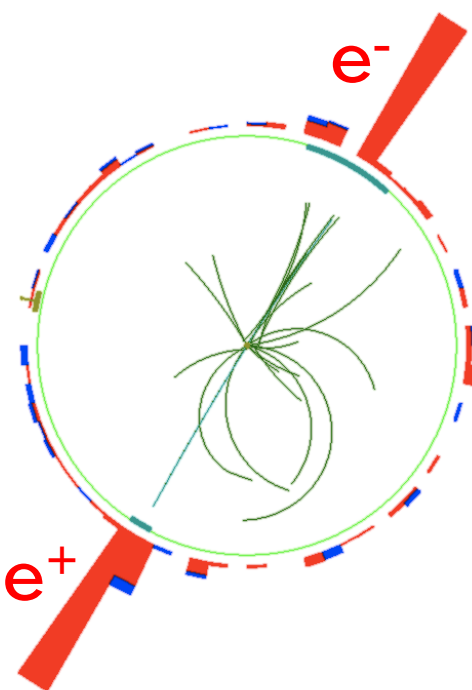
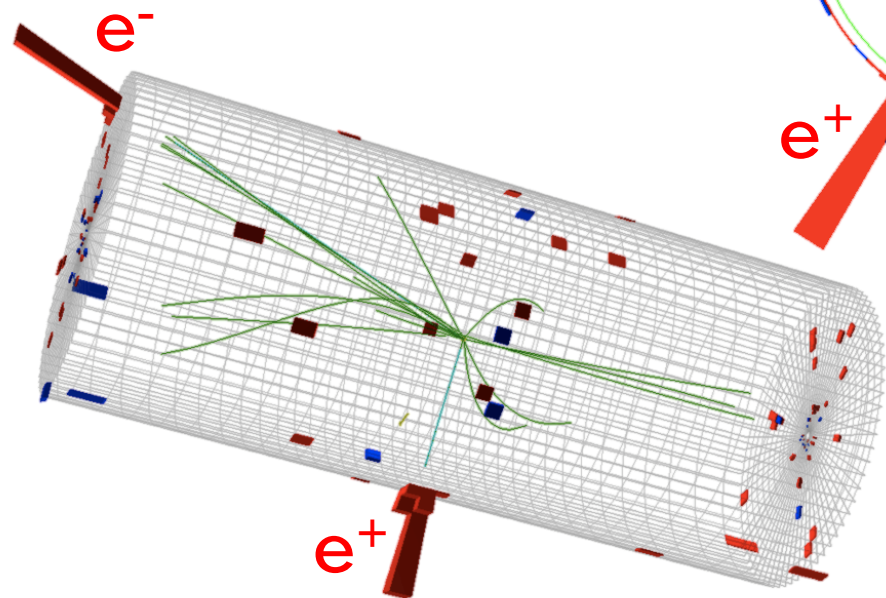
Partículas a identificar: Bosones W (+/-) y Z





CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Run 133877, Event 28405693
Lumi section: 387
Sat Apr 24 2010, 14:00:54 CEST

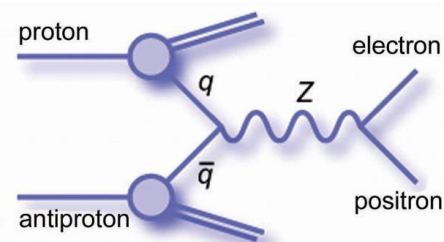
Electrons $p_T = 34.0, 31.9 \text{ GeV}/c$
Inv. mass = $91.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



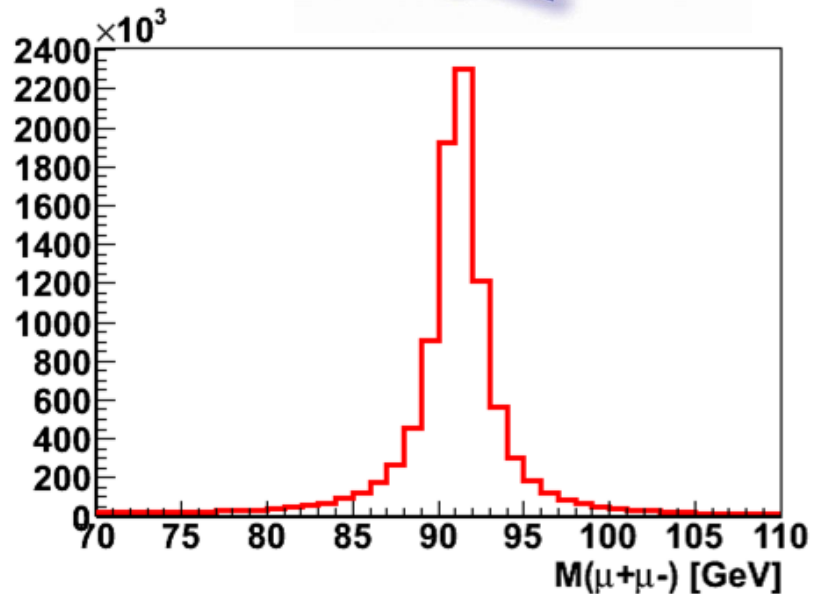
Candidato a Z:

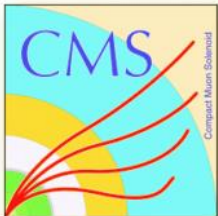
2 *leptones cargados* del mismo sabor (e, μ) y carga opuesta.

Balanceados en el plano transverso.



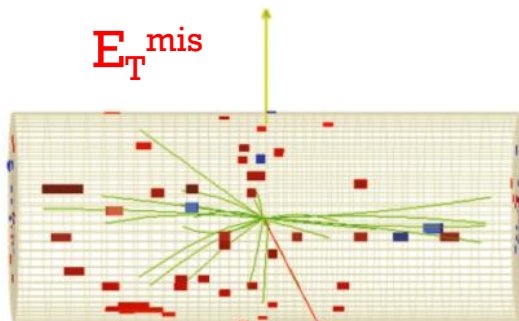
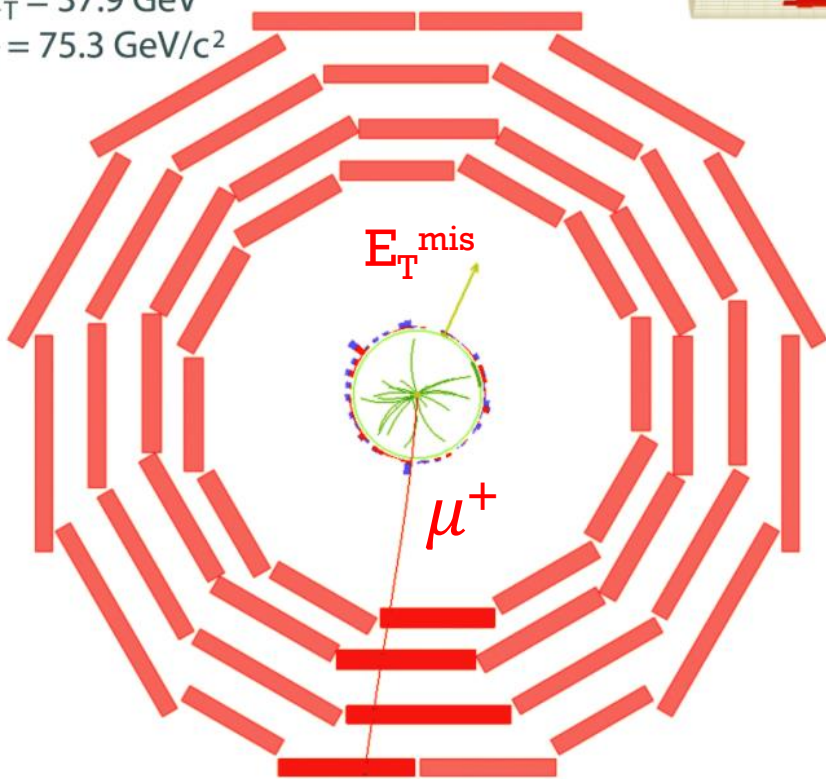
$$pp \rightarrow Z+X \rightarrow e^+e^-+X$$





CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
 Run 133875, Event 1228182
 Lumi section: 16
 Sat Apr 24 2010, 09:08:46 CEST

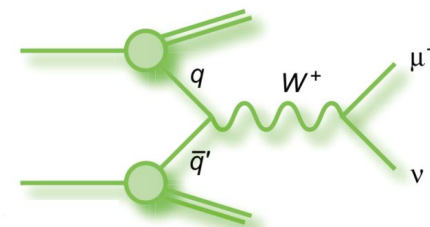
Muon $p_T = 38.7 \text{ GeV}/c$
 $ME_T = 37.9 \text{ GeV}$
 $M_T = 75.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



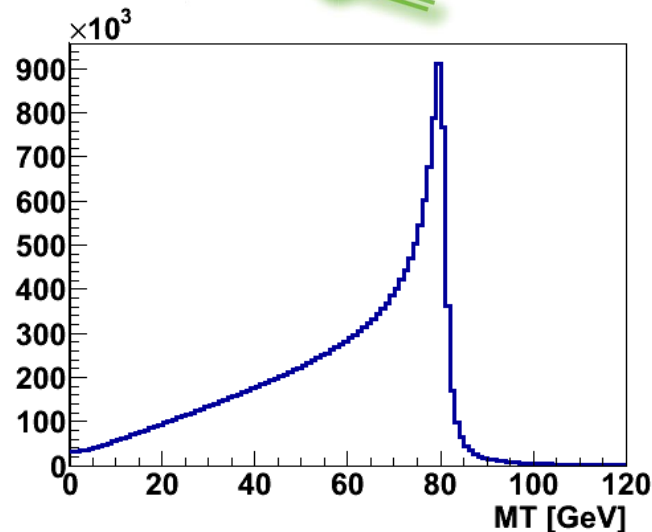
Candidato a W:

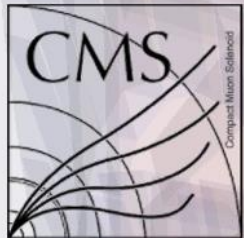
1 *leptón cargado* (e, μ)
 y un **neutrino** (E_T^{mis}).

El neutrino se manifiesta por la *falta aparente* de conservación de energía-momento.

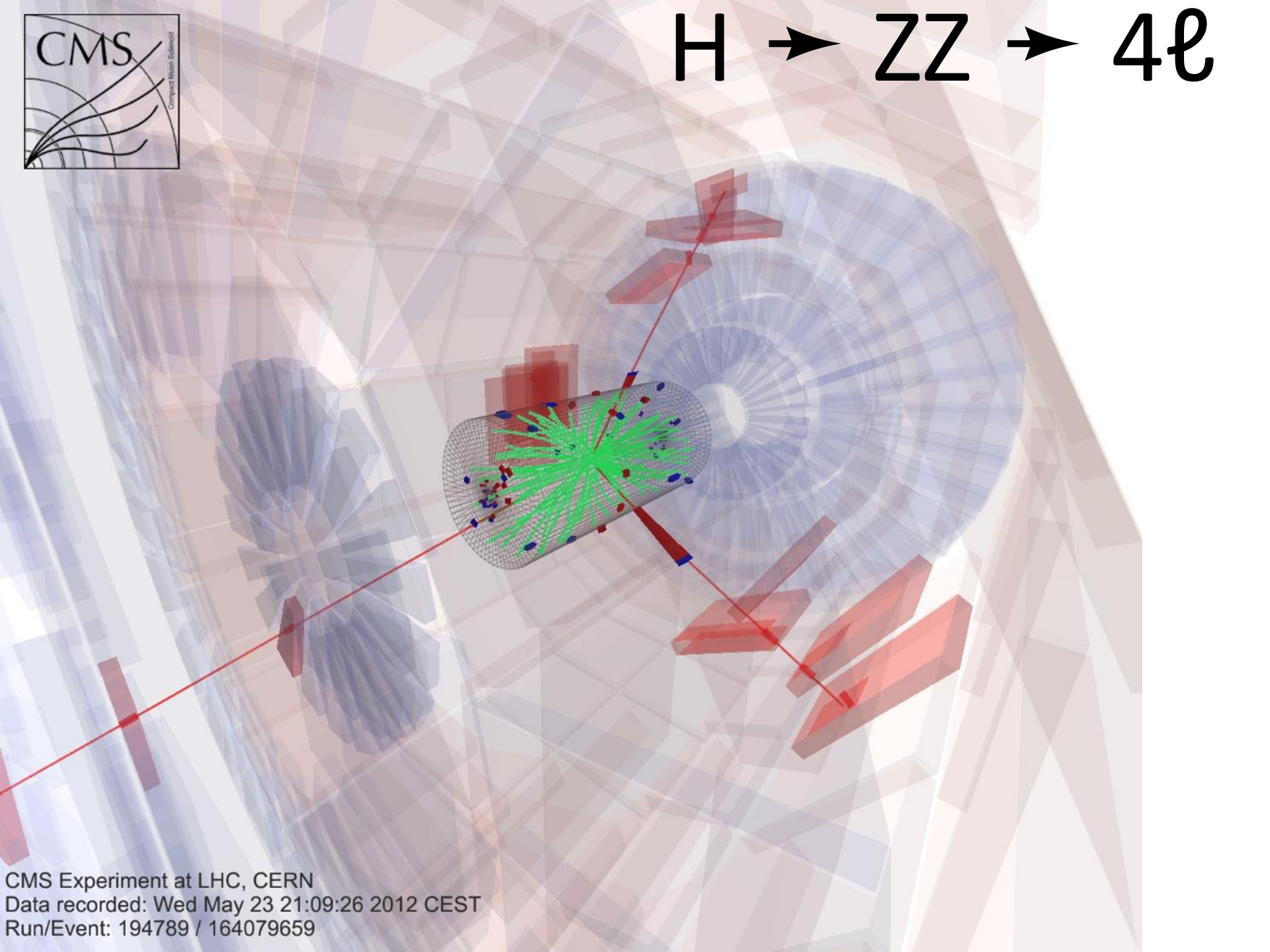


$$pp \rightarrow W+X \rightarrow \mu^+\nu+X$$

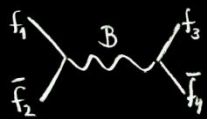




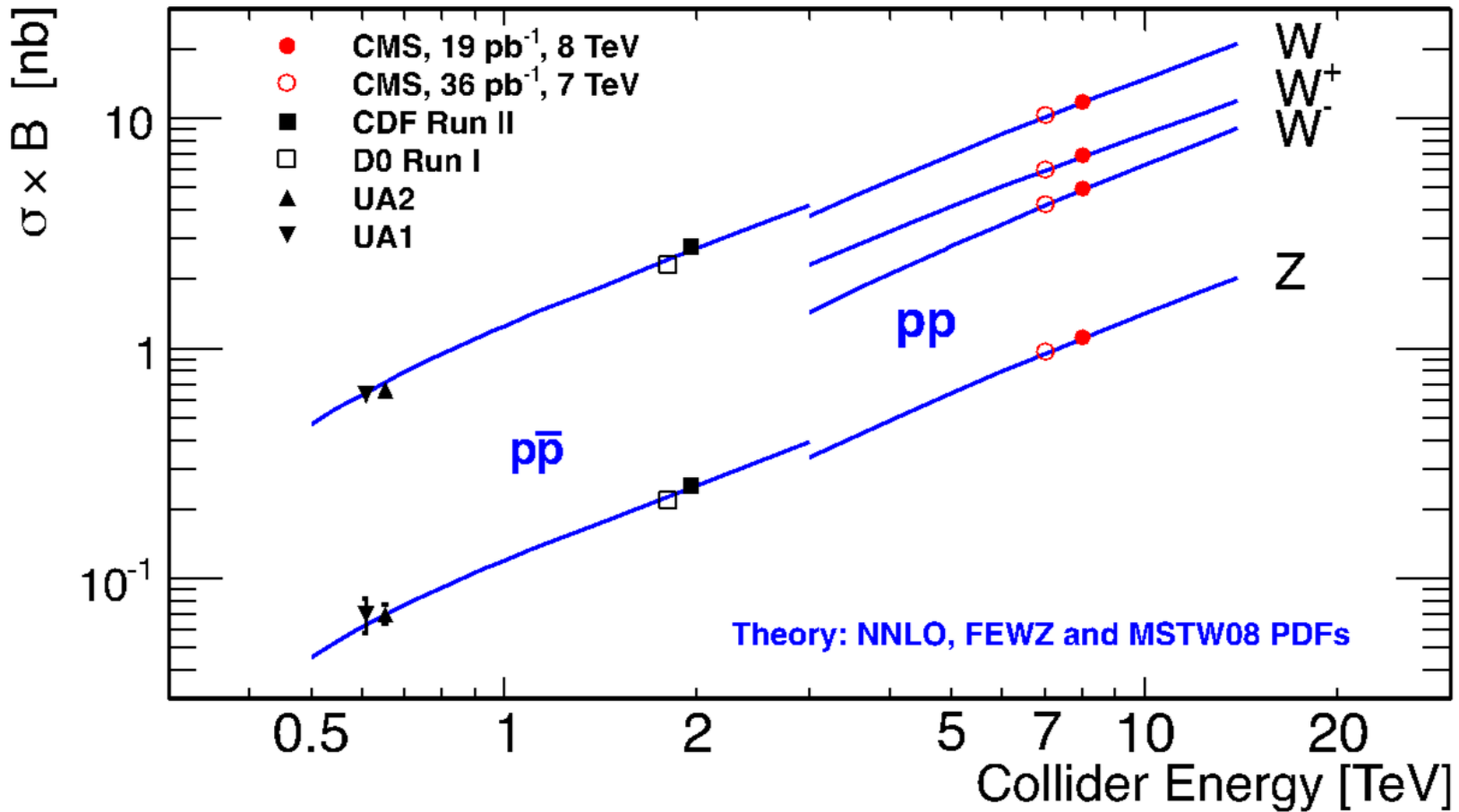
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$



CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Data recorded: Wed May 23 21:09:26 2012 CEST
Run/Event: 194789 / 164079659

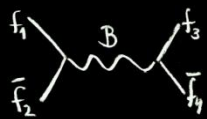


Secciones eficaces de producción de W y Z



Las predicciones teóricas de la *evolución de la sección eficaz* con la energía están de acuerdo con las medidas experimentales.

Los *cocientes W⁺/W⁻ y W/Z* se miden con *mayor precisión*.

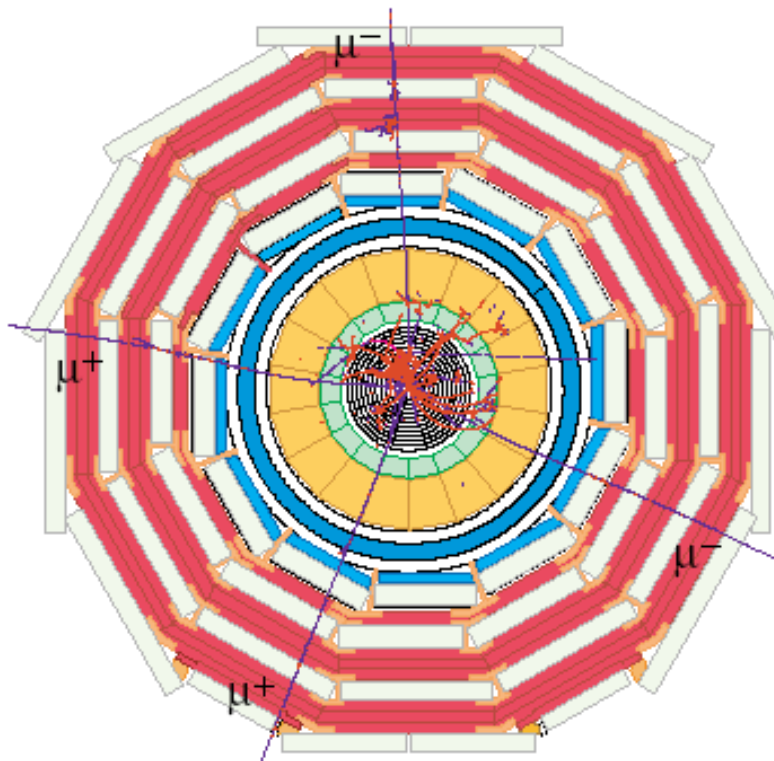


Higgs -> 4 leptones

Otro modo de desintegración del Higgs es su desintegración en 2 bosones Z que a su vez se desintegran en pares de leptones.

Seleccionando sucesos con al menos 4 muones de alto momento se reconstruye la masa de la posible partícula que se desintegró en esos 4 cuerpos

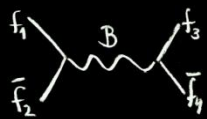
$$M_H^2 = (p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4)^2$$



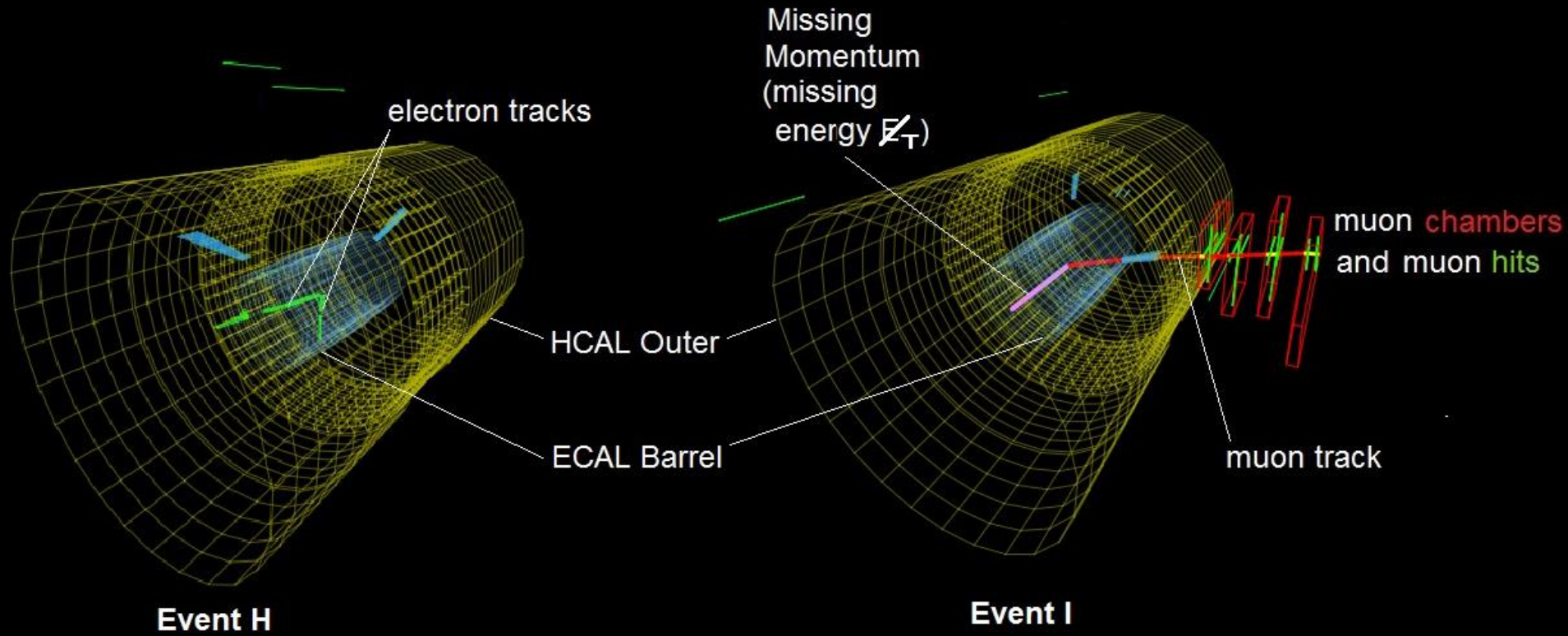
Al ser $M(H)$ alta (125 GeV), los momentos de las partículas hijas serán altos

→ Trayectorias “casi” rectas

$$p = 0.3 \cdot B \cdot R$$



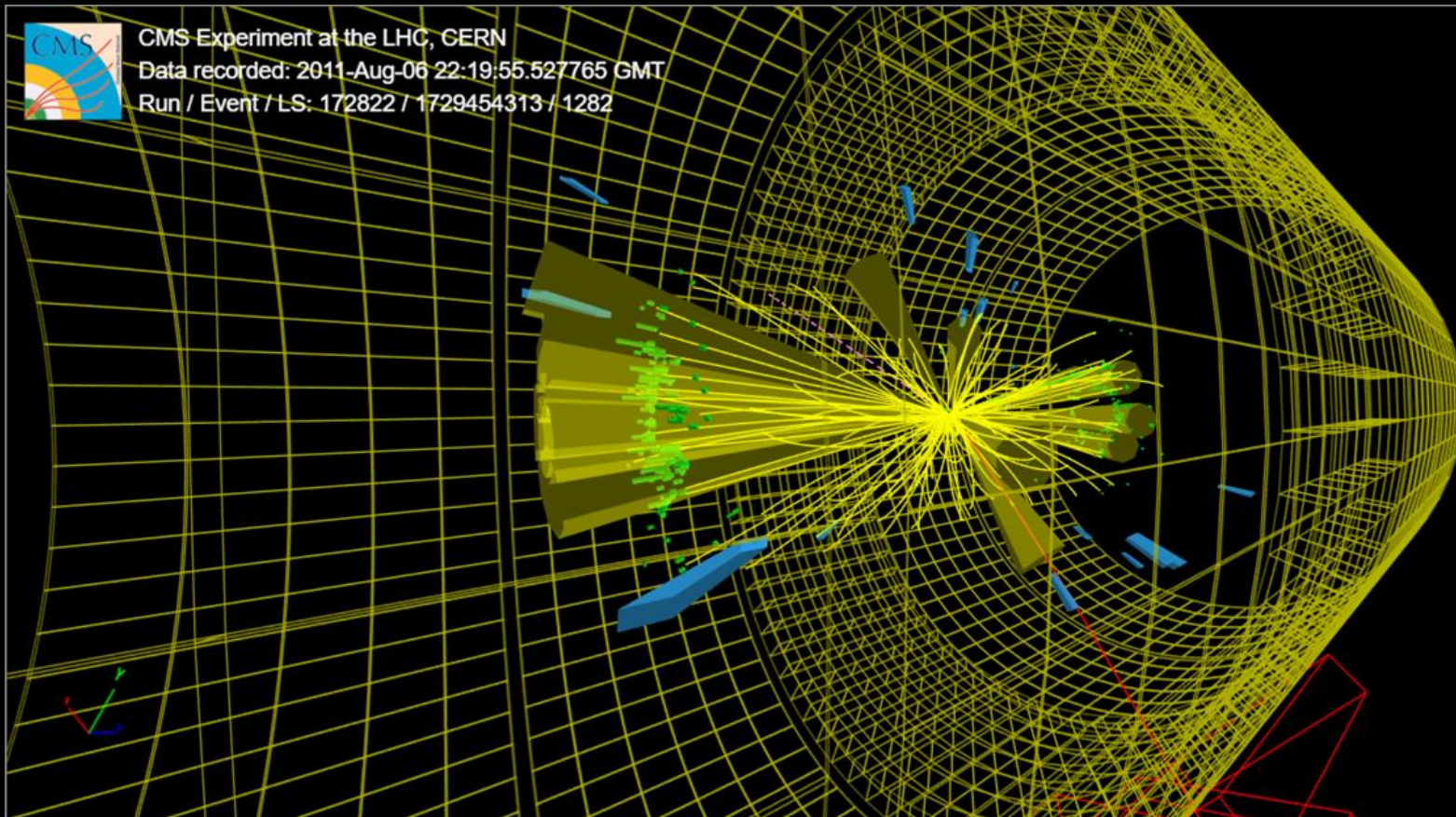
1) Identificación de sucesos

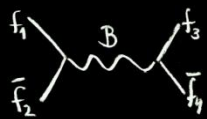


¿Problemas?

1. Manejo del visualizador
2. Identificar estados finales
3. ¿Por qué había eventos “zoo”?
4. ¿Por qué había otras partículas?

Requiere práctica...

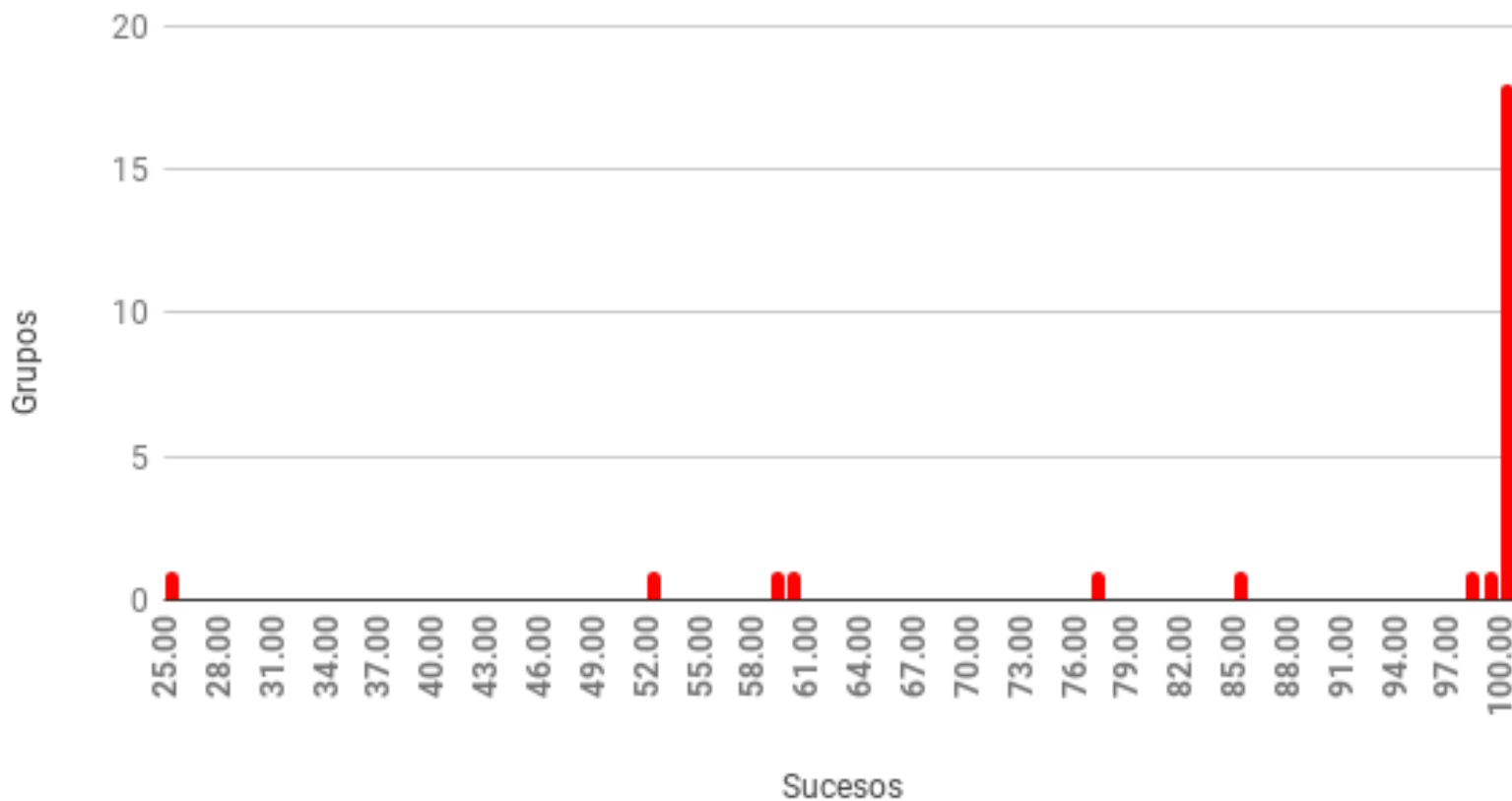


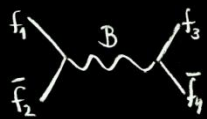


2) Resultados

Índice de pereza

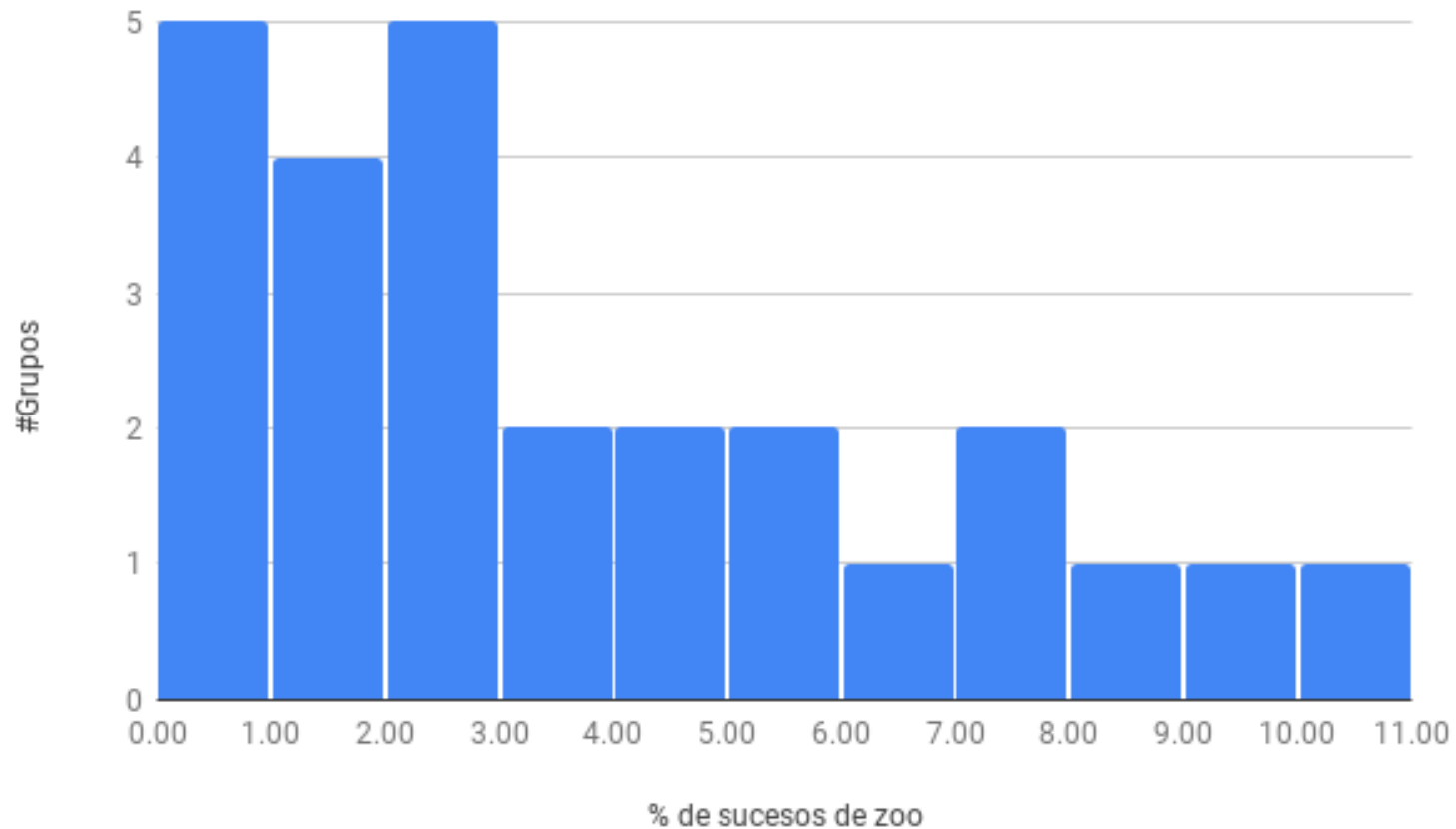
Eventos analizados

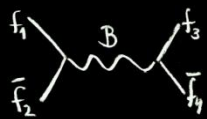




2) Resultados

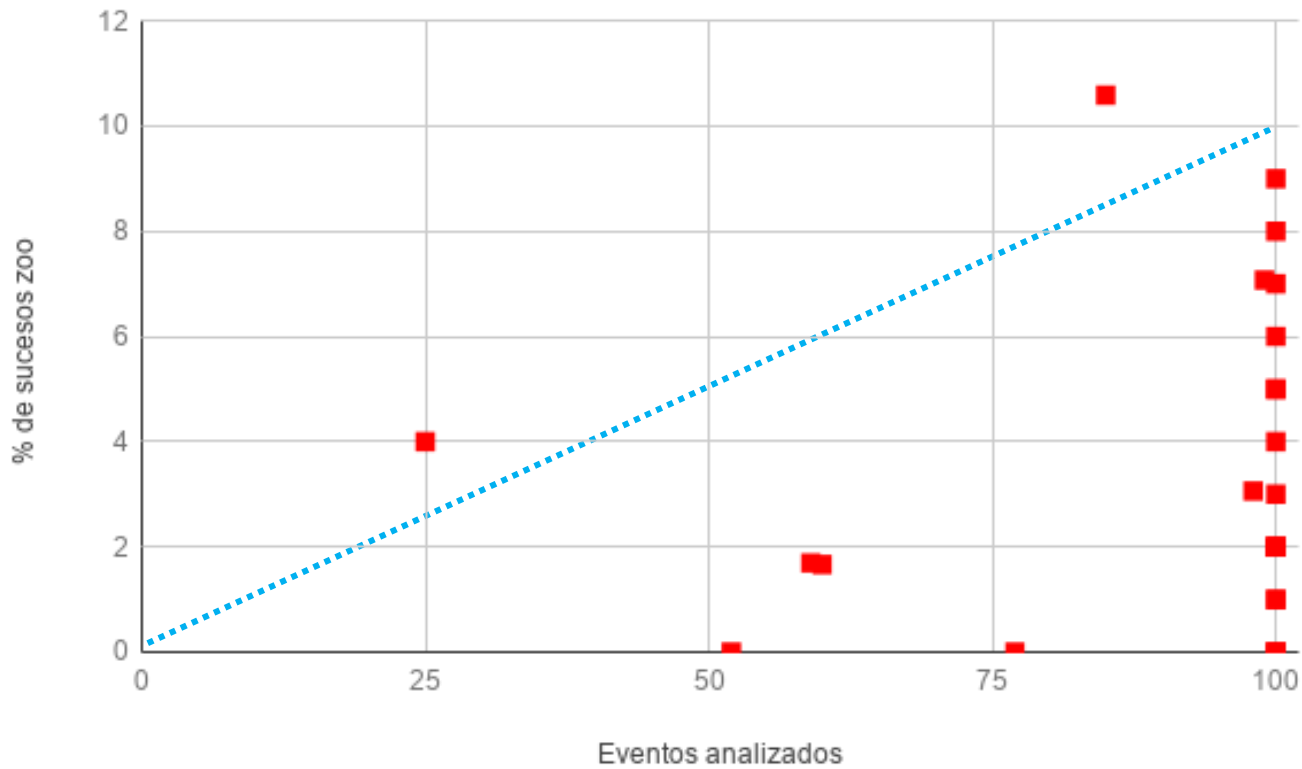
Parámetro de dejadez

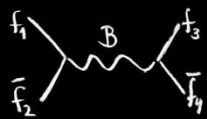




2) Resultados

Coeficiente de perrelación



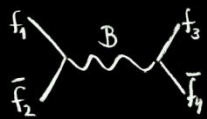


2) Resultados

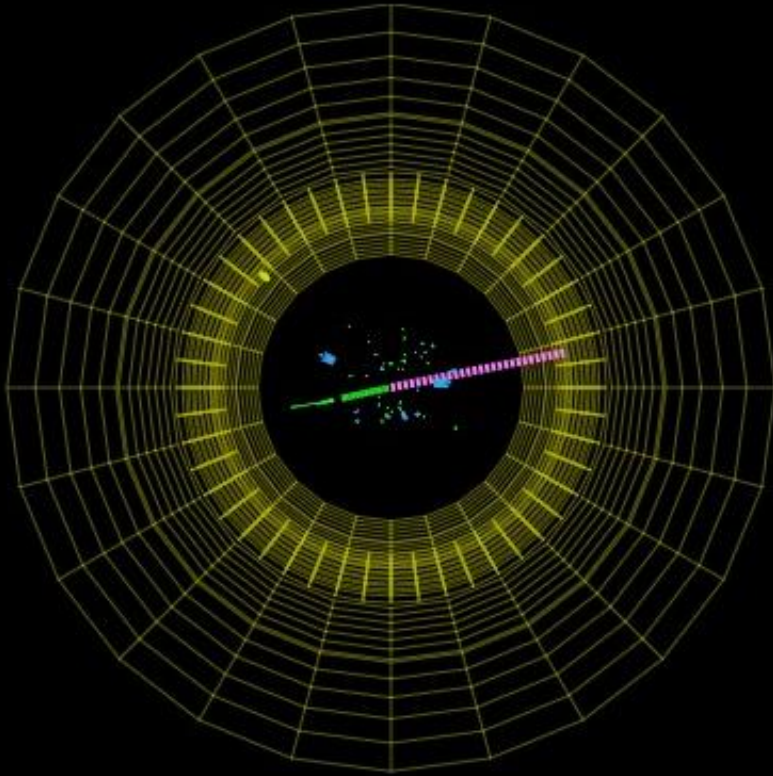
TOTAL										
Suma	μ	e	W	W-	W+	NP	H	Zoo	e/ μ	W+/W-
2355										

> 90% de eventos analizados

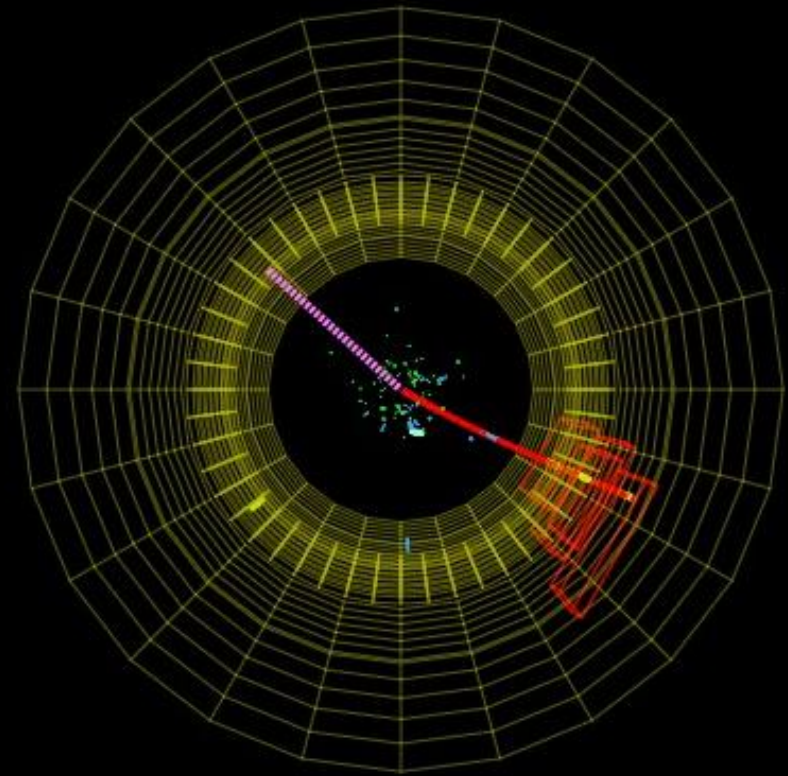




3) Los bosones W

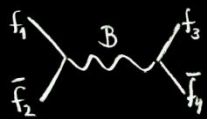


Event A



Event B

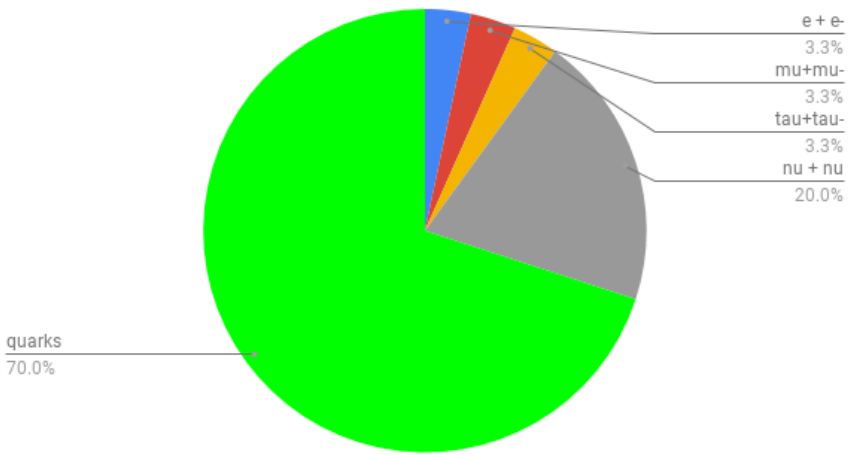
¿Problemas?



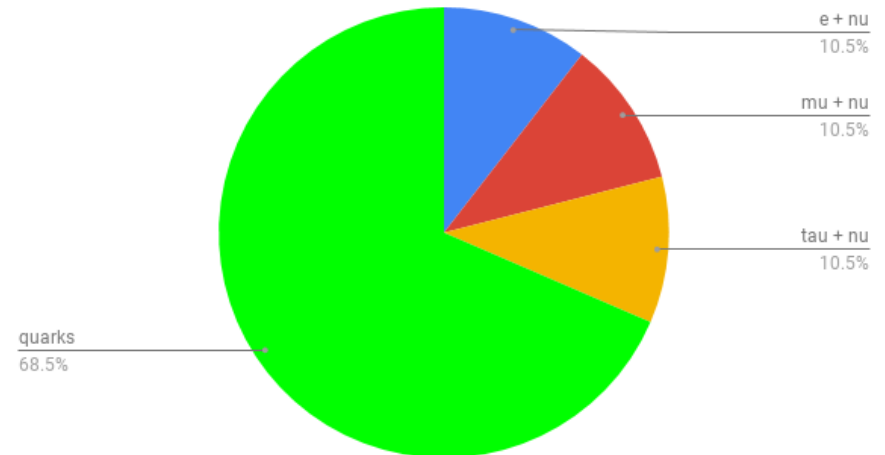
2) Los bosones W

¿Podemos calcular la razón e/μ en estados finales de W (igual para Z)?

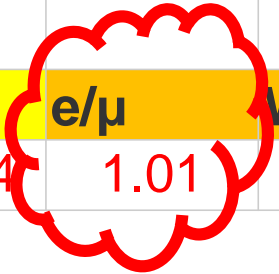
Modos de desintegración del bosón Z



Modos de desintegración del bosón W

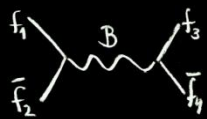


TOTAL	μ	e	W	W-	W+	e/μ	W+/W-
Suma	1115	1128	134	716	874	1.01	1.22



Teoría / medido en CMS : $e/\mu = 1$





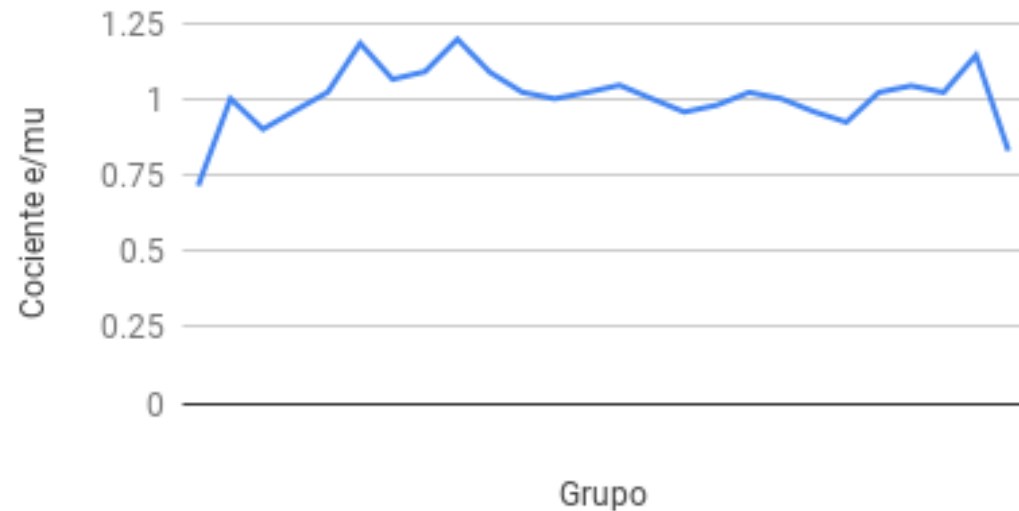
2) Los bosones W

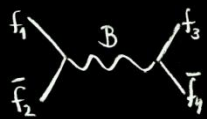
Por grupos

TOTAL							
Suma	μ	e	W	W-	W+	e/ μ	W+/W-
2355	1115	1128	134	716	874	1.01	1.22

Teoría / medido en CMS : $e/\mu = 1$

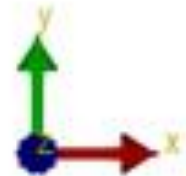
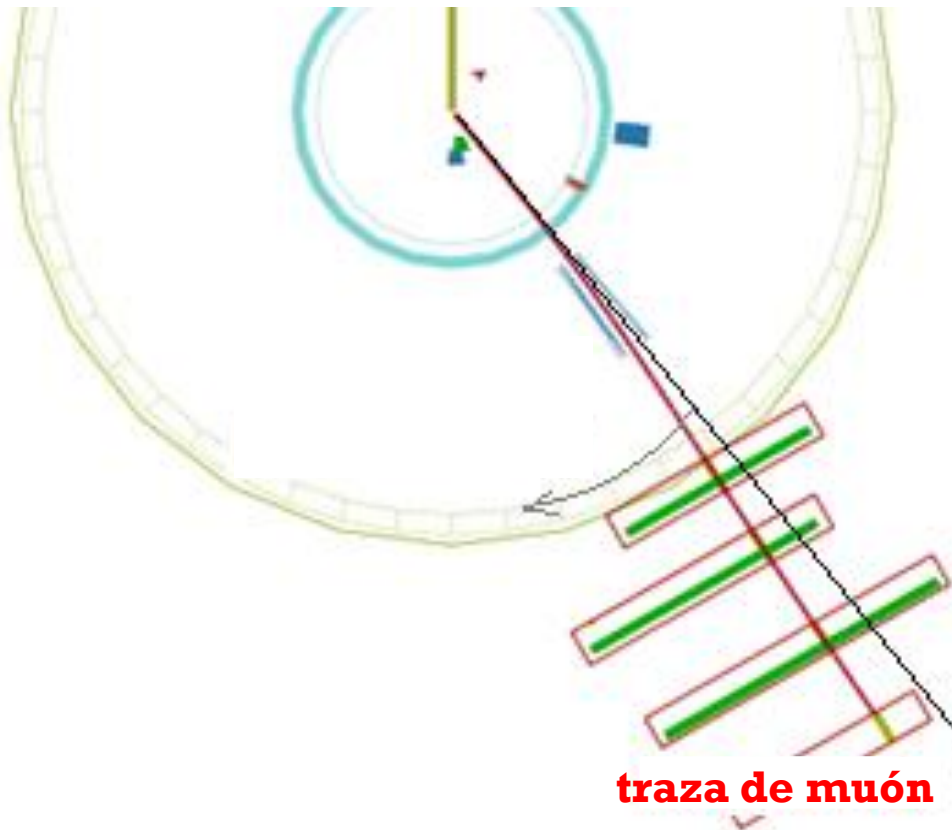
Cociente e/mu por grupos

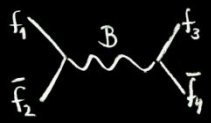




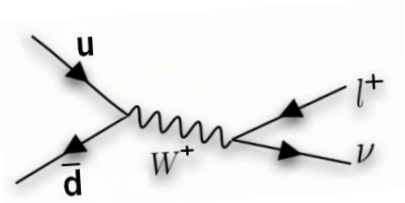
2) Los bosones W

¿Podemos calcular la razón W^+/W^- para CMS?



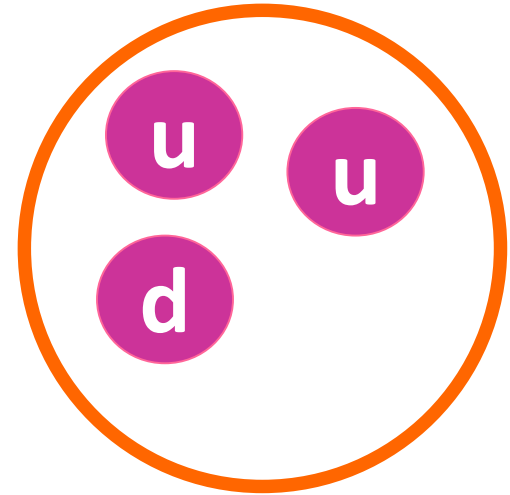
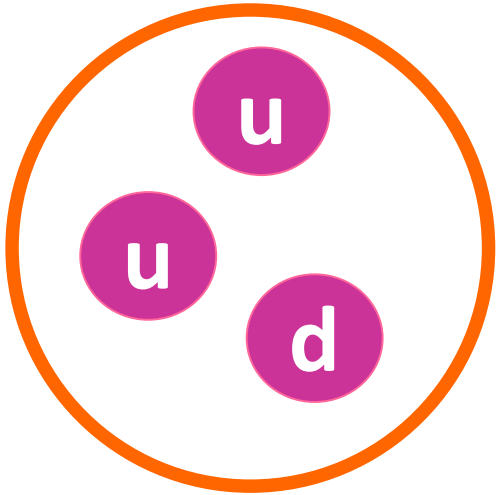
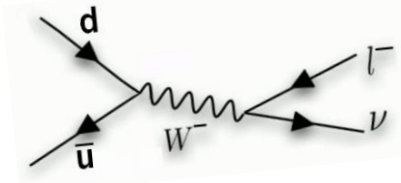


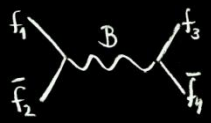
Asimetría en la producción de W



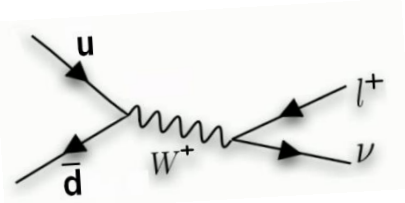
$$u\bar{d} \rightarrow W^+$$

$$\bar{u}d \rightarrow W^-$$



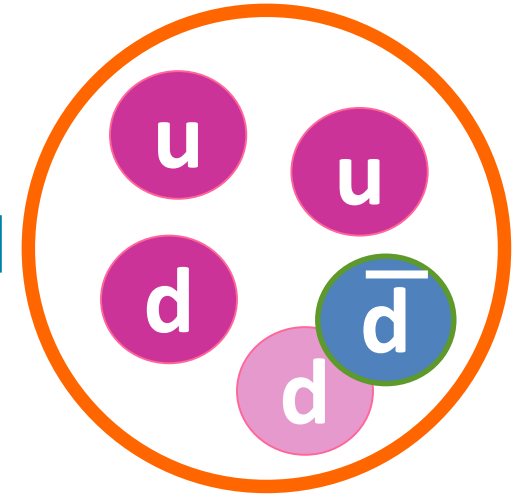
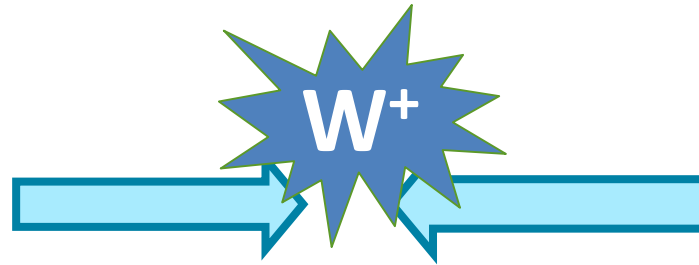
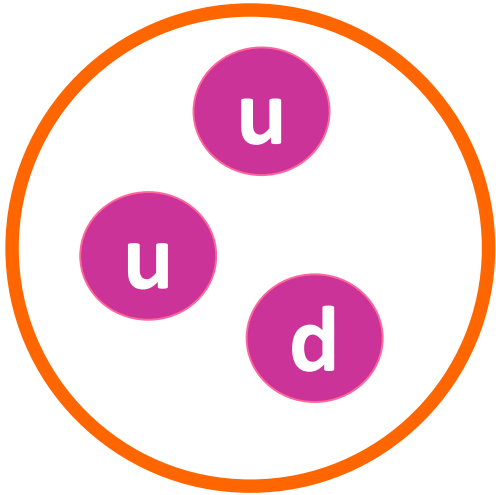
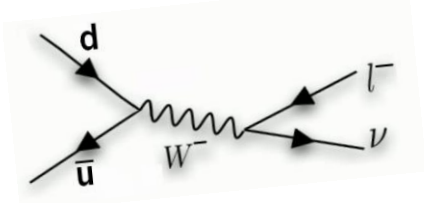


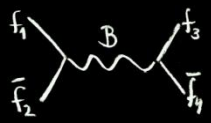
Asimetría en la producción de W



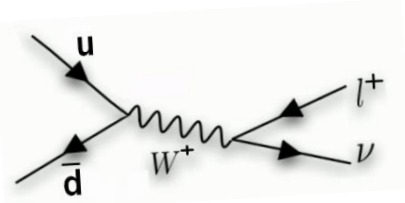
$$u\bar{d} \rightarrow W^+$$

$$\bar{u}d \rightarrow W^-$$



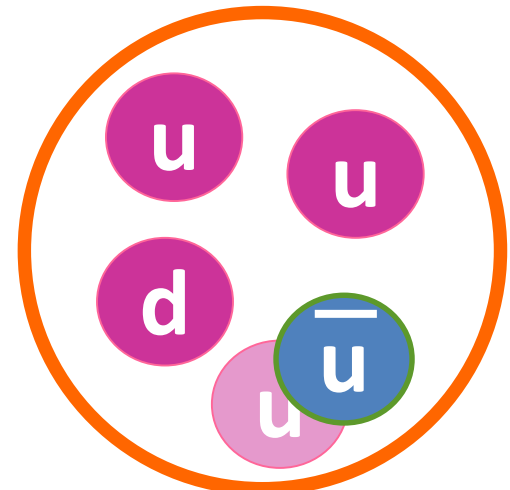
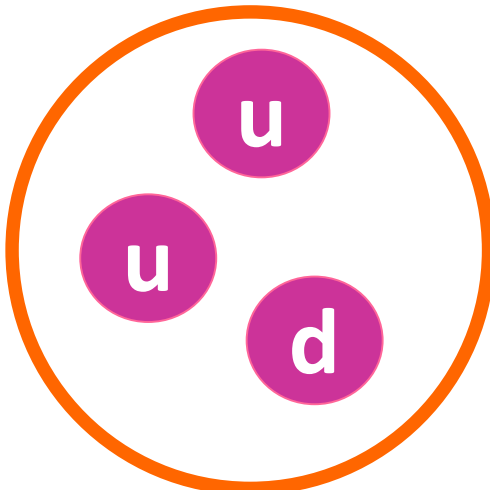
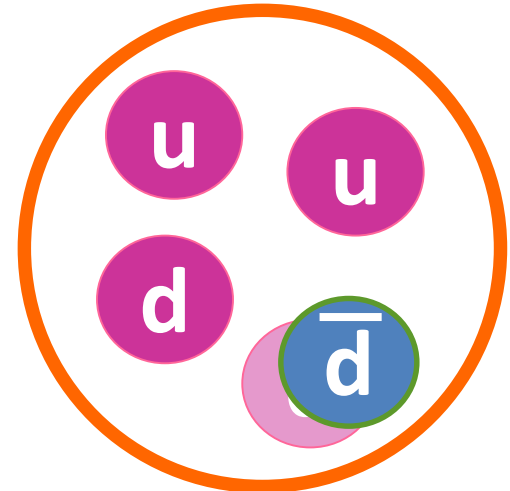
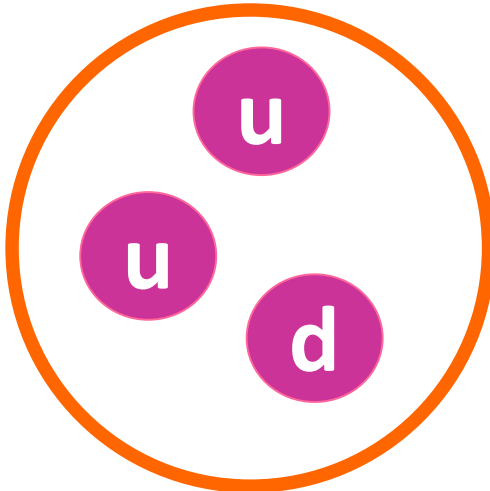
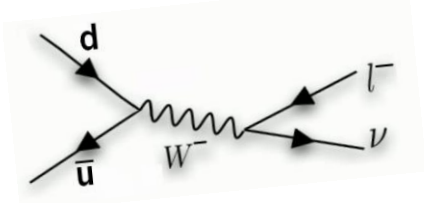


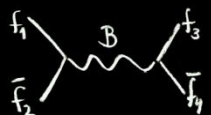
Asimetría en la producción de W



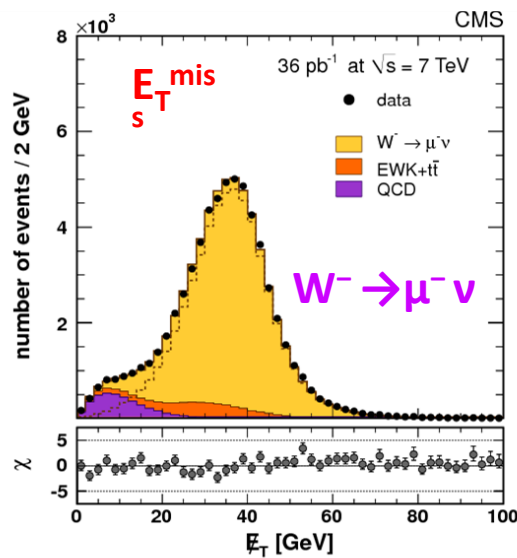
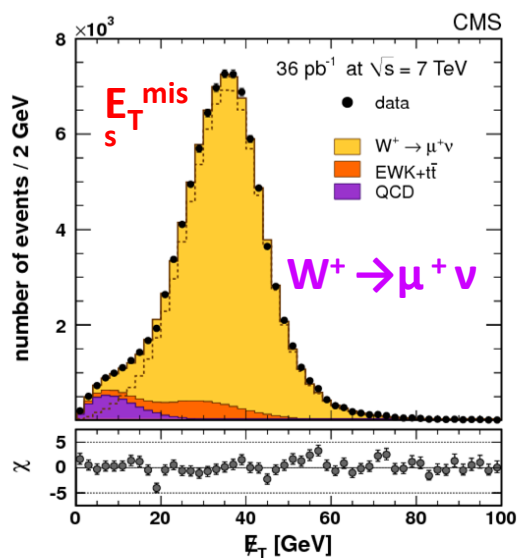
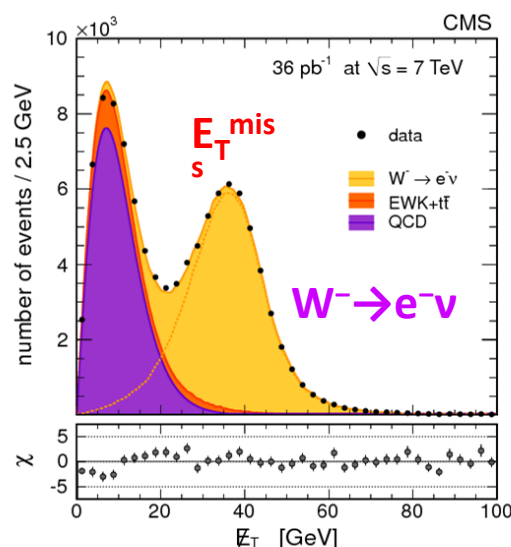
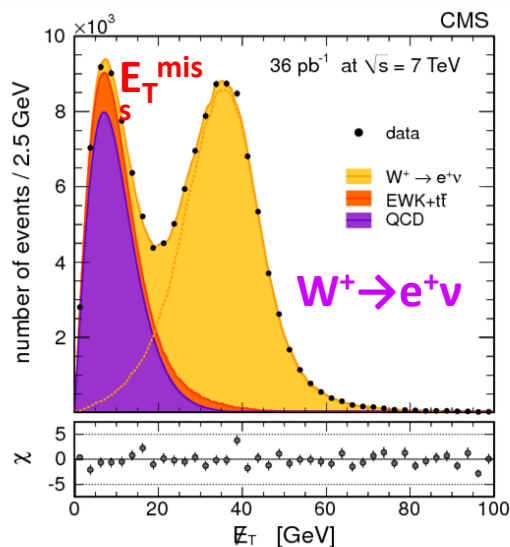
$$u\bar{d} \rightarrow W^+$$

$$\bar{u}d \rightarrow W^-$$

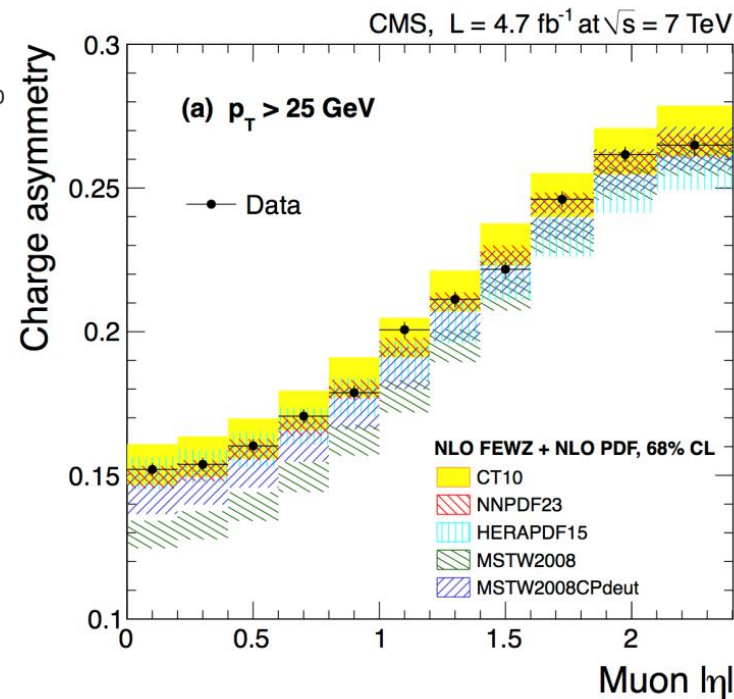


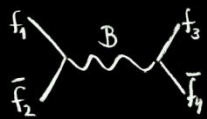


Asimetría en la producción de W



La asimetría depende de las PDFs de los quarks en el protón.

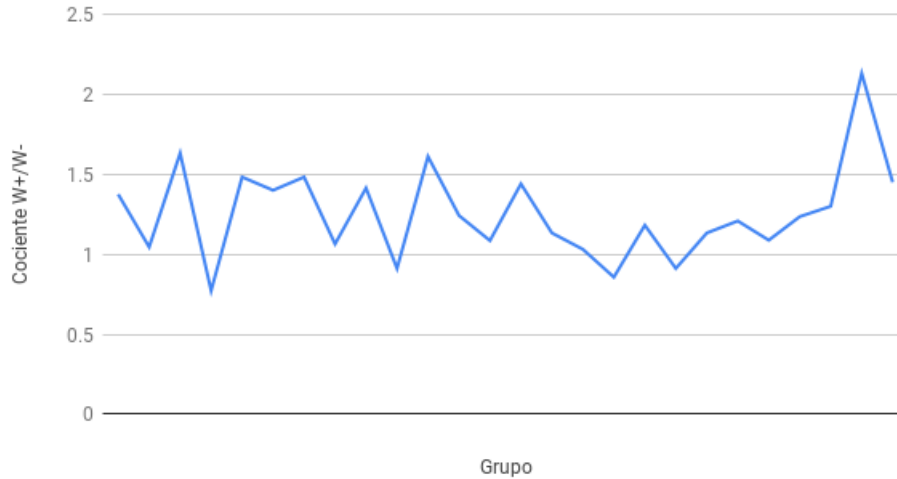




2) Los bosones W

¿Podemos calcular la razón W^+/W^- para CMS?

Cociente W^+/W^- por grupos

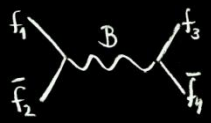


TOTAL							
Suma	Mu	e	W	W-	W+	e/mu	W+/W-
2355	1115	1128	134	716	874	1.01	1.22

CMS: $W^+/W^- \approx 1.4$

~12% (compatible con errores)

Estimar la curvatura "a ojo" no es fiable...



3) Histograma de masas de partículas neutras



Suma	Mu	e	W	W-	W+	NP	H	Zoo	e/mu	W+/W-
2355	1115	1128	134	716	874	515	35	81	1.01	1.22



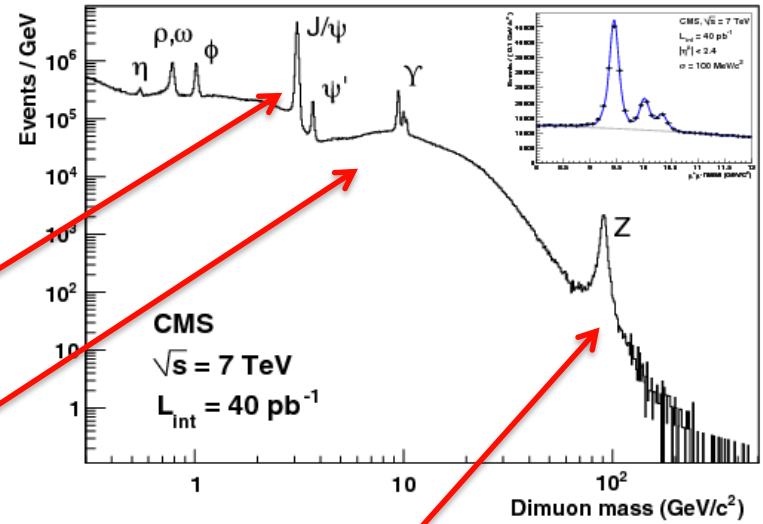
486 NP en el histograma



94% de eficiencia en hacer click

3) Histograma masas

Masa J/ψ ~ 3 GeV
Masa Υ ~ 9.4 GeV



J/ψ ($c\bar{c}$)

Υ ($b\bar{b}$)

Z

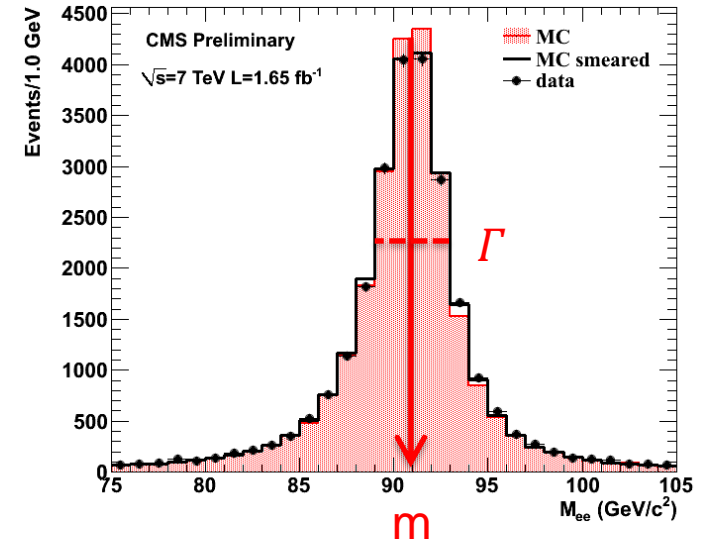
Higgs

γ^*/Z^*

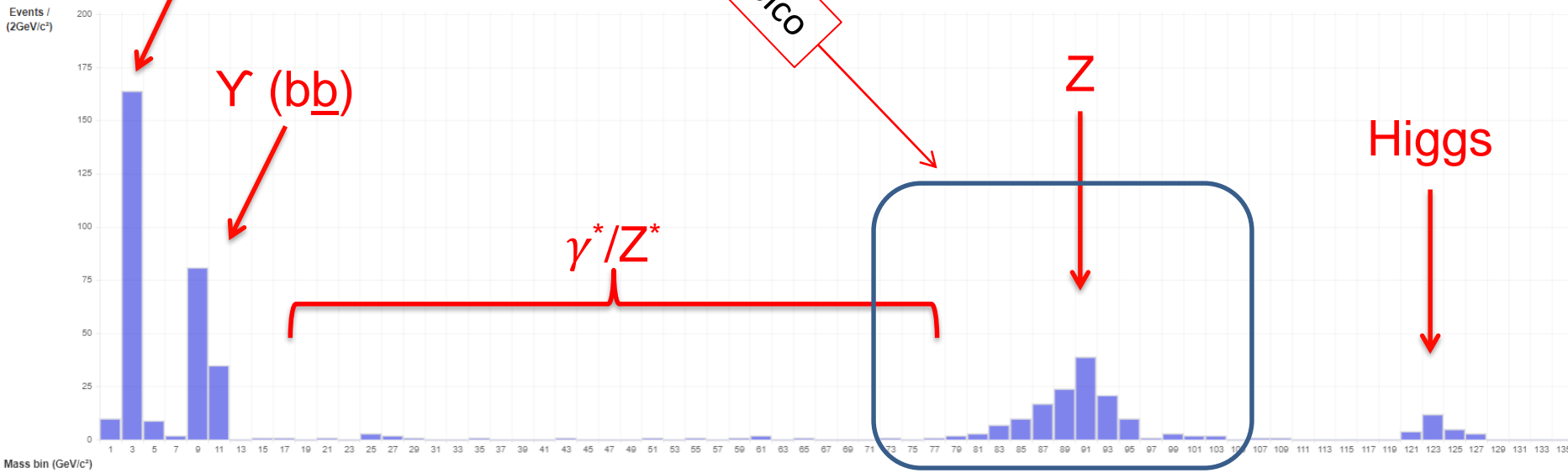


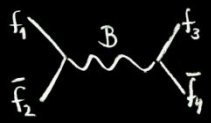
3) Histograma masas

Masa Z ~ 91 GeV



~134 sucesos en este pico

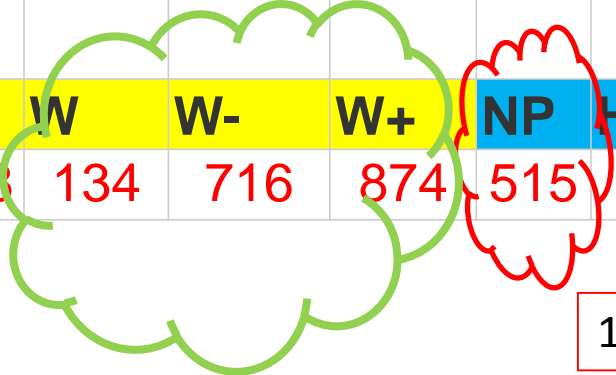




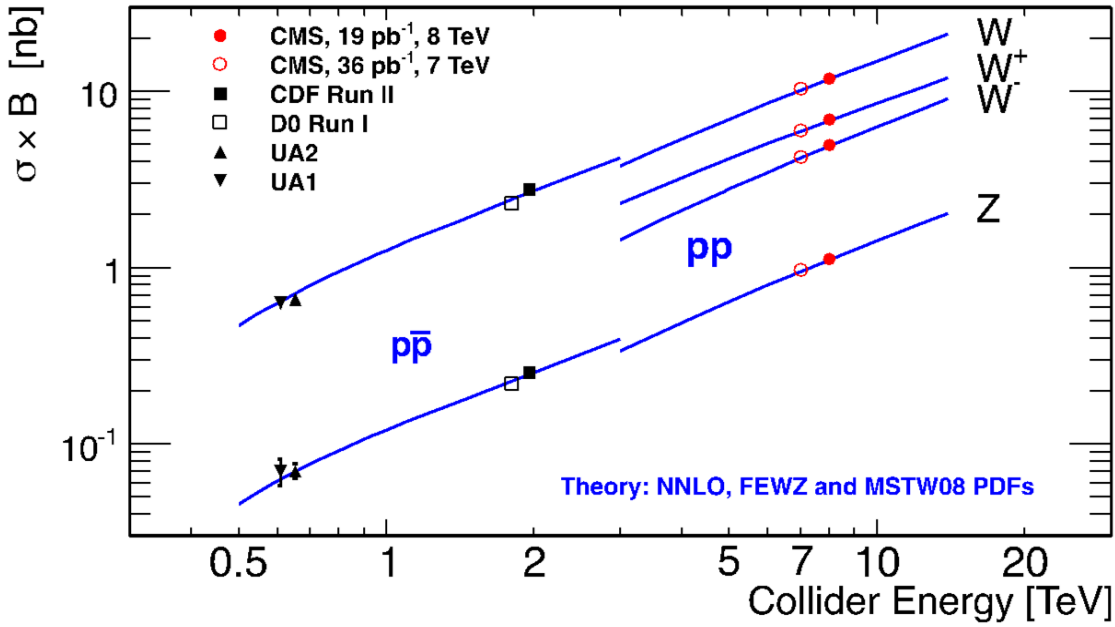
4) ¿Hay más W o Z?

1724 sucesos W

TOTAL											
Suma	Mu	e	W	W-	W+	NP	H	Zoo	e/mu	W+/W-	
2355	1115	1128	134	716	874	515	35	81	1.01	1.22	



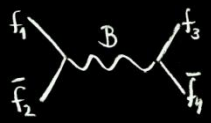
134 sucesos de Z entre estos



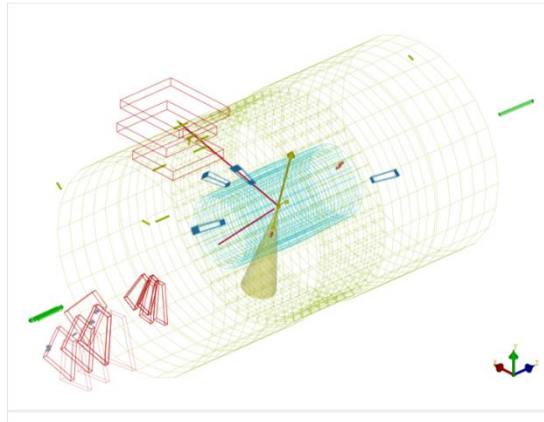
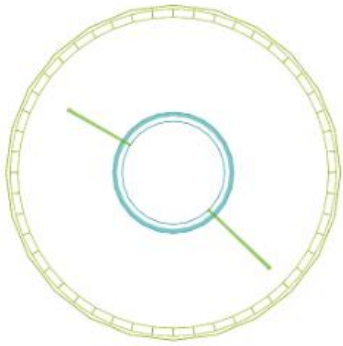
Medido: W/Z = 12.9

CMS: W/Z ≈ 12

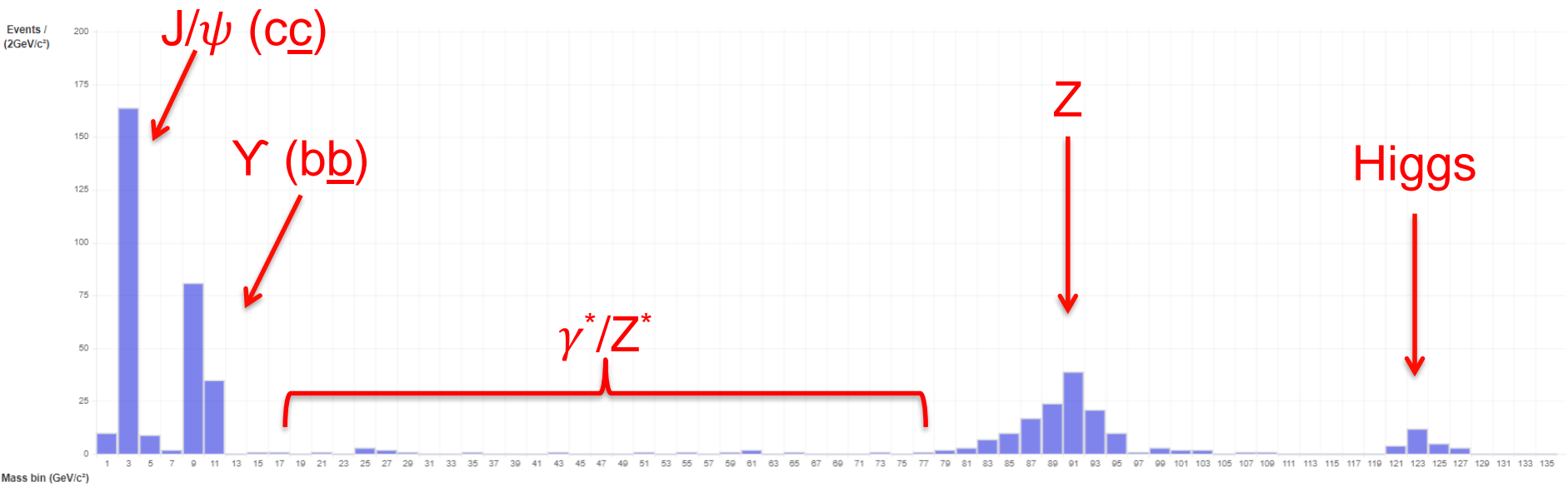
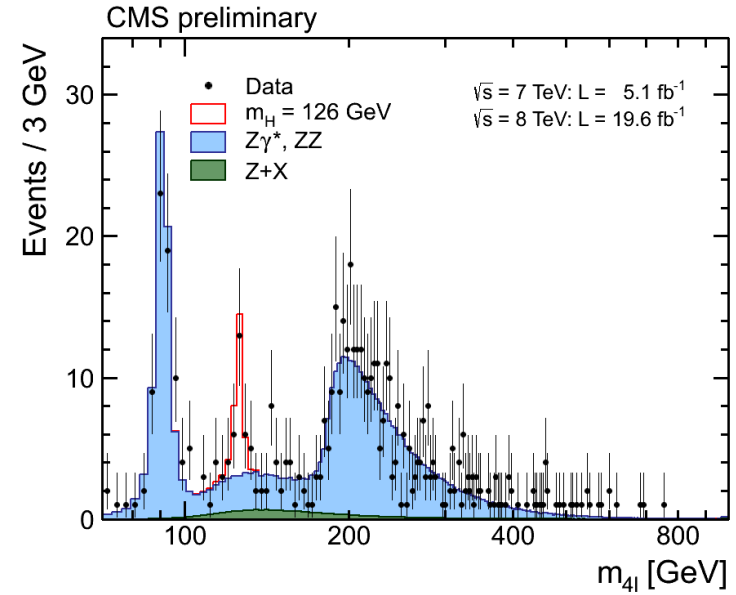


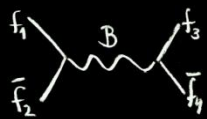


5) ¿Bosones de Higgs?



Masa H ~ 125 GeV

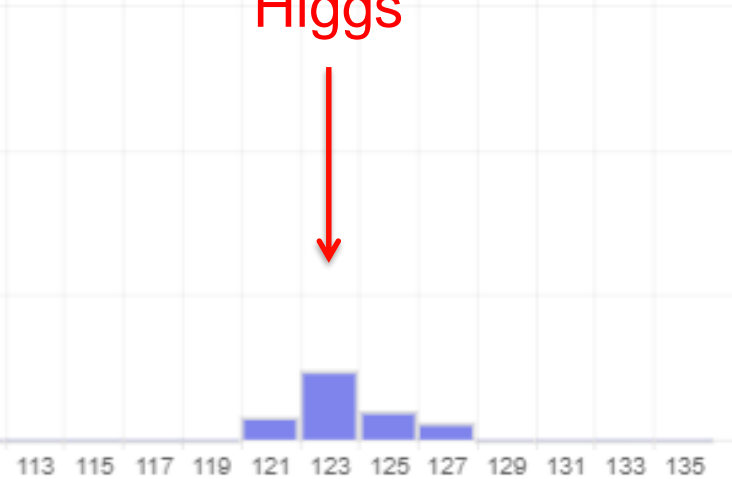




5) ¿Bosones de Higgs?

Masa H ~ 125 GeV

Higgs



24 eventos en ese pico

35 identificados como Higgs en la tabla

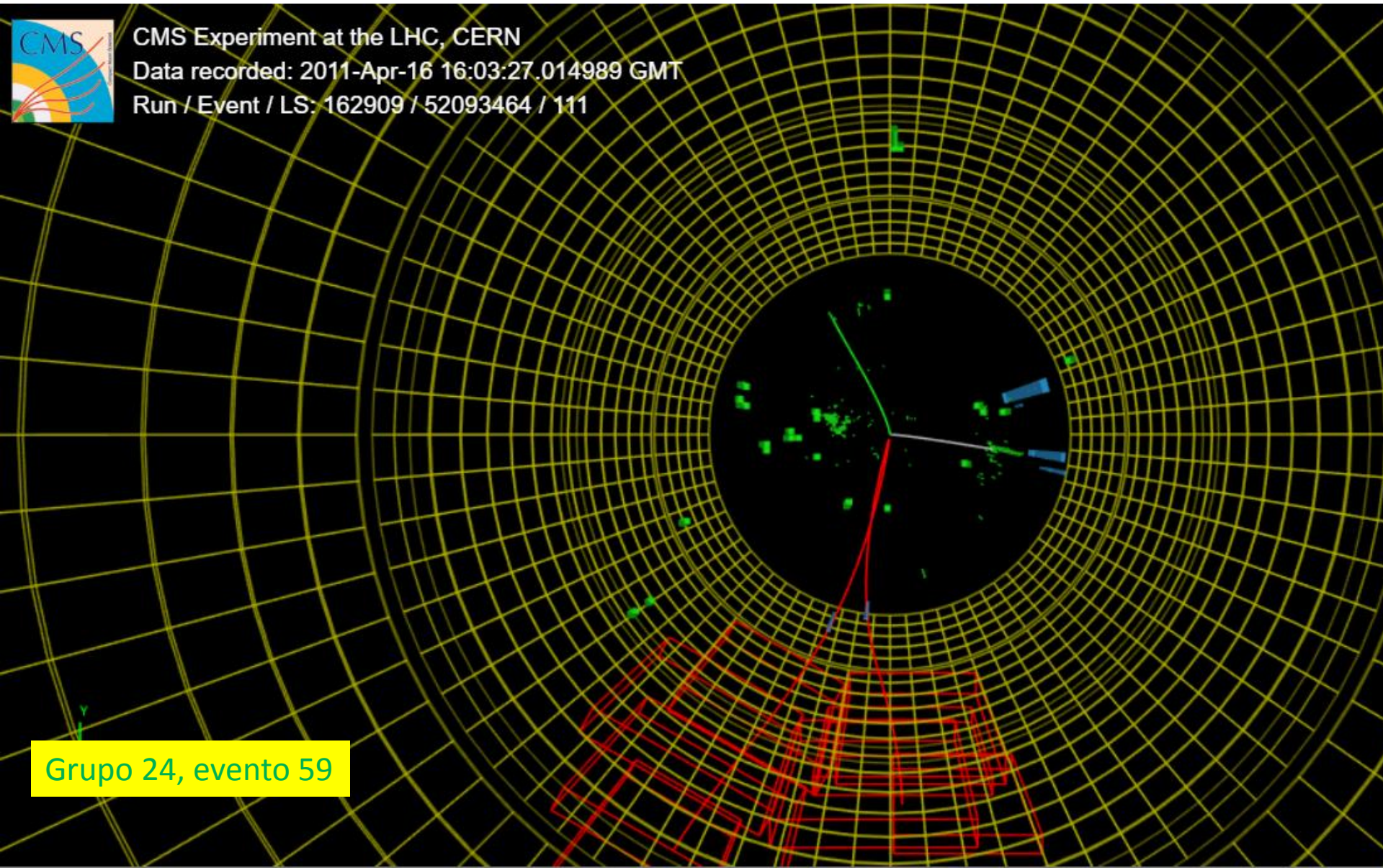
94% de eficiencia click
68% de eficiencia click (Higgs)



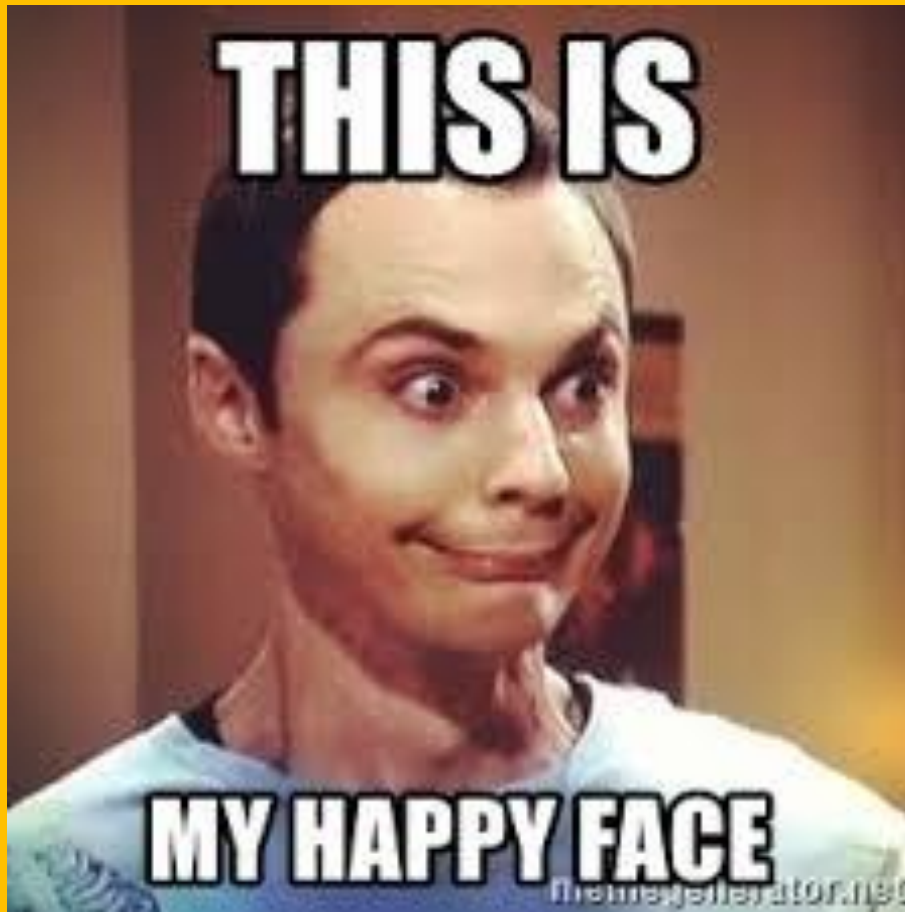
CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

Data recorded: 2011-Apr-16 16:03:27.014989 GMT

Run / Event / LS: 162909 / 52093464 / 111



Grupo 24, evento 59



!!!BUEN TRABAJO!!!



cfp

CIEMAT

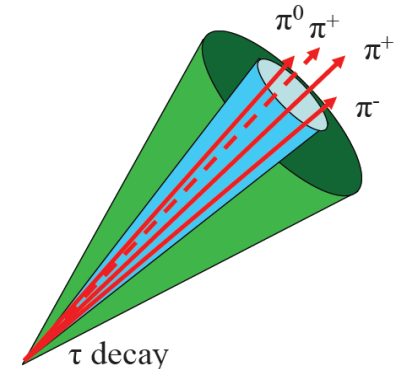
física de partículas

Leptones tau: características

- $c\tau \approx 87\mu\text{m}$, $m_\tau = 1.78 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Desintegraciones leptónicas
 - $\tau \rightarrow e(\mu) \nu \nu : \sim 35.2 \%$
 - Identificados a través del leptón resultante
- Desintegraciones hadrónicas ($\sim 65\%$)
 - 1 rama
 - $\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau + \pi^{+/-} + n(\pi^0) : 49.5 \%$
 - 3 ramas
 - $\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau + 3\pi^{+/-} + n(\pi^0) : 15.2 \%$
 - Producción de “ τ -jets”

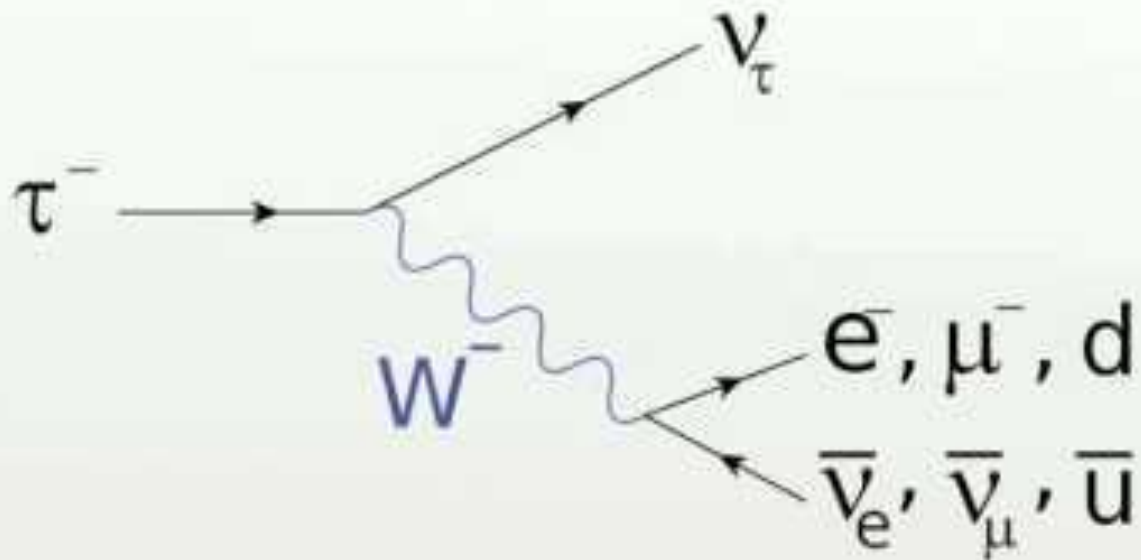
Tau-jets en LHC:

- Muy colimados
 - 90% de la energía contenida en un cono de radio $R=0.2$ alrededor de la dirección del jet para $E_\tau > 50 \text{ GeV}$
- Baja multiplicidad de trayectorias
 - Una o tres ramas
- Depositos hadrónicos y EM
 - Piones cargados
 - Fotones de π^0



La vida media del tau ($ct = 87 \text{ mm}$) permite reconstruir el vértice secundario

Tau (particle)



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Feynman_diagram_of_decay_of_tau_lepton.svg