Introduzione alle misure di fisica delle alte energie:

La ricerca del bosone Z e del bosone di Higgs

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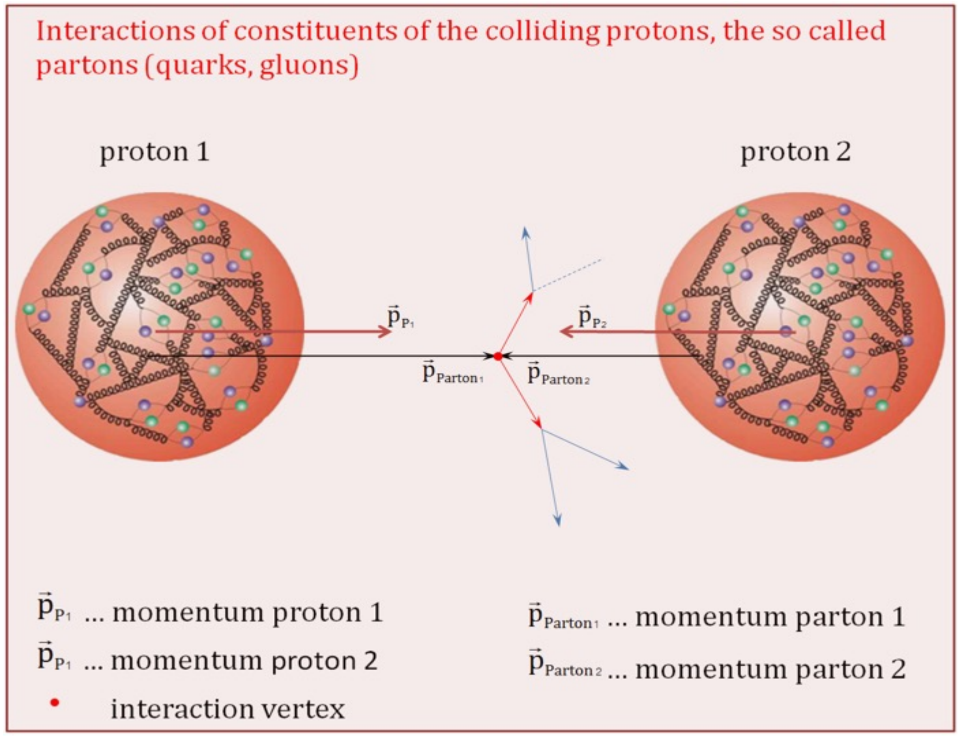
Outline

- What is an “event”?
- Z boson: production and decays
- How one can identify the particles produced?
  - … in ATLAS
- The “Particle Physics Giant”: the ATLAS detector
- Example of a real analysis: signal and backgrounds
- Hands-on session

The event

Every time two beams (10^{11} protons in each beam) collide in the Interaction Point (every 25 ns), on average we have about 40-50 primary vertexes

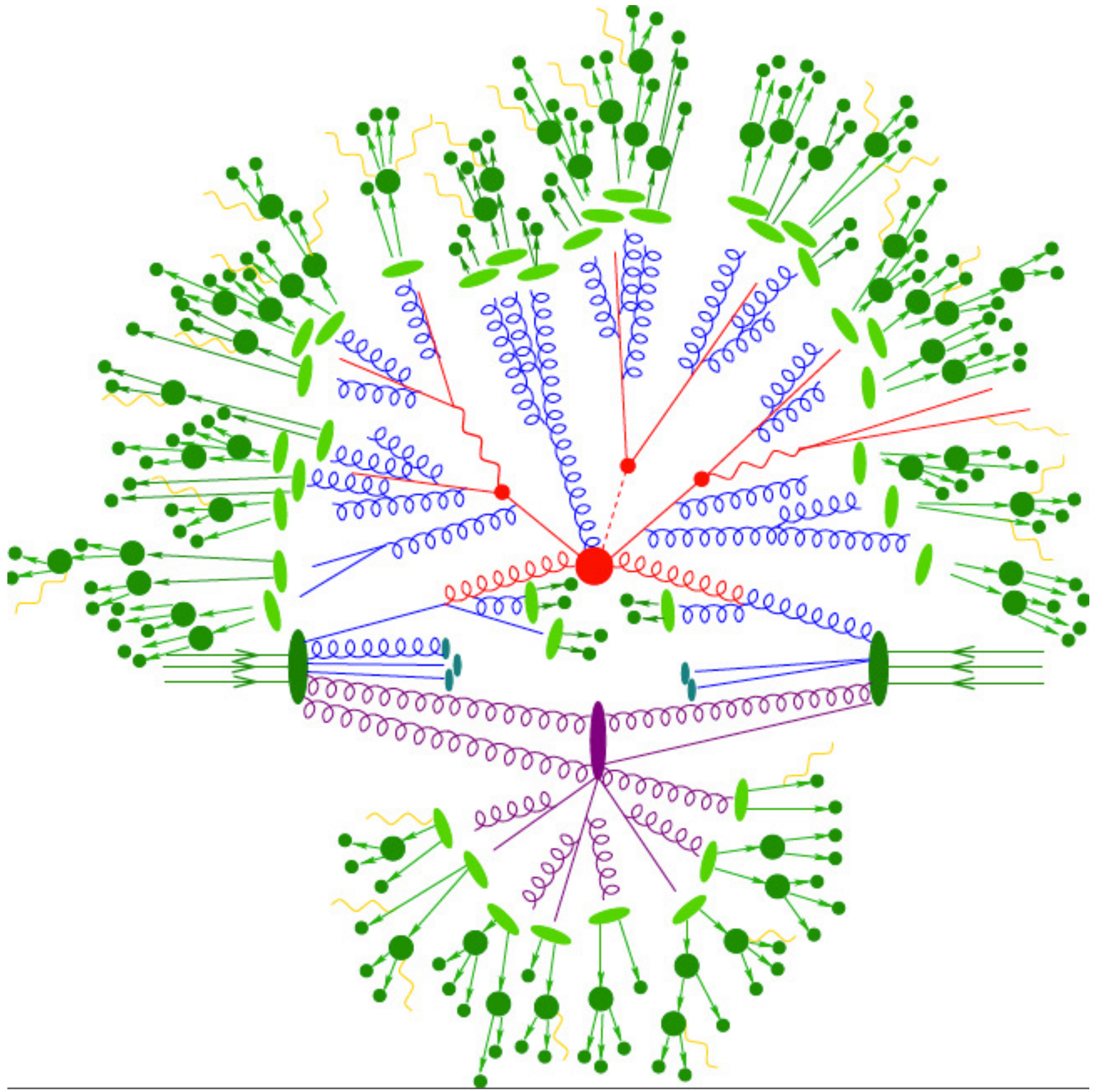
The rest of these collisions are not very interesting (pp → pp)



Protons collide with protons at high speed:
lots of energy (E_1+E_2 = mc^2) which can be used to create **new particles**

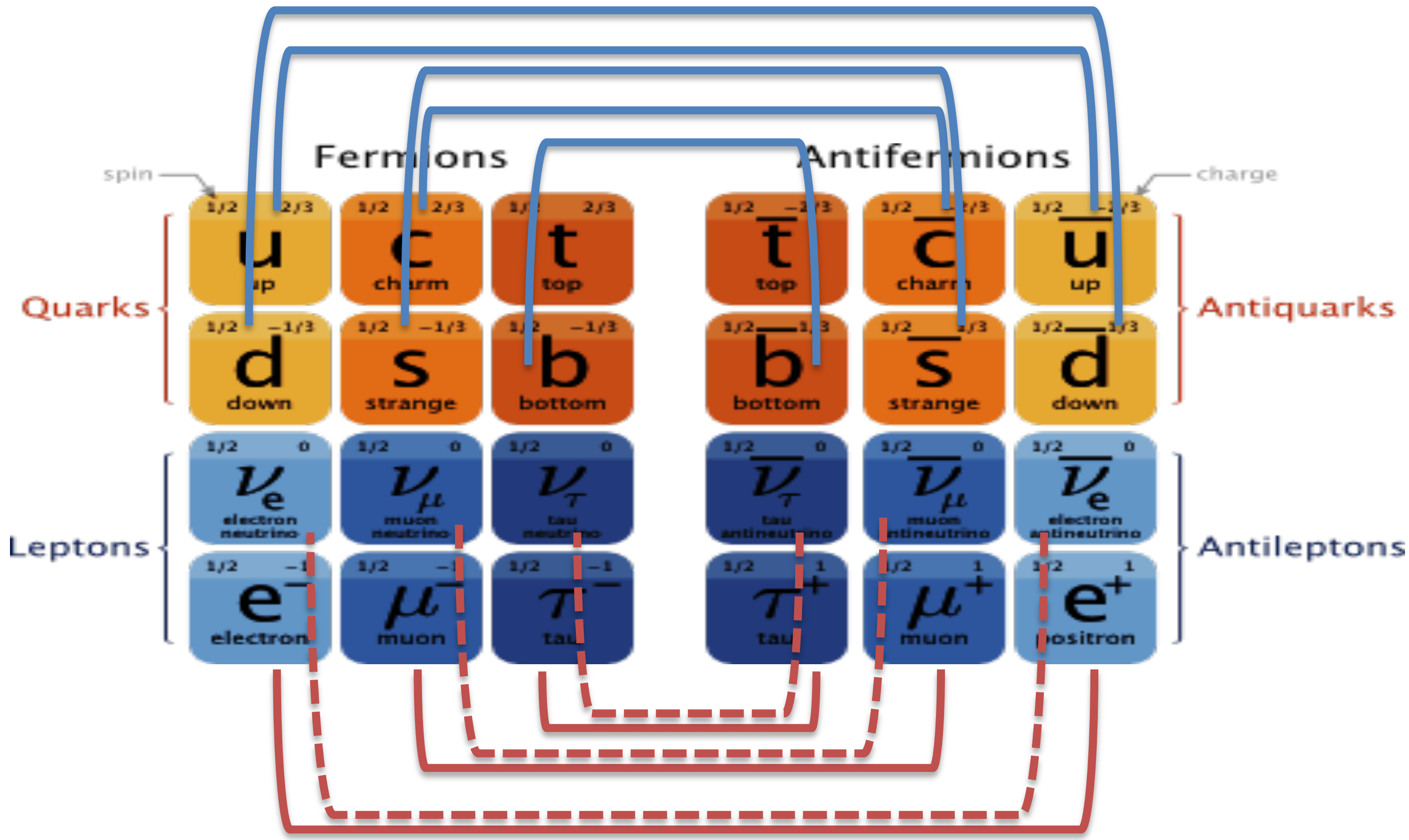
Sometimes a **Z boson** (m = 91.2 GeV/c^2) or a **Higgs boson** (m = 125.1 GeV/ c^2) is created

Things are a bit more complex…



The Z boson

- Responsible for mediating the weak interaction (with the W boson)
- It is not a stable particle – lifetime 3x10^{-25} (0.0000000000000000000000003s) → no hope to measure the Z directly!
- Z bosons decay into a pair of fermion and anti-fermion



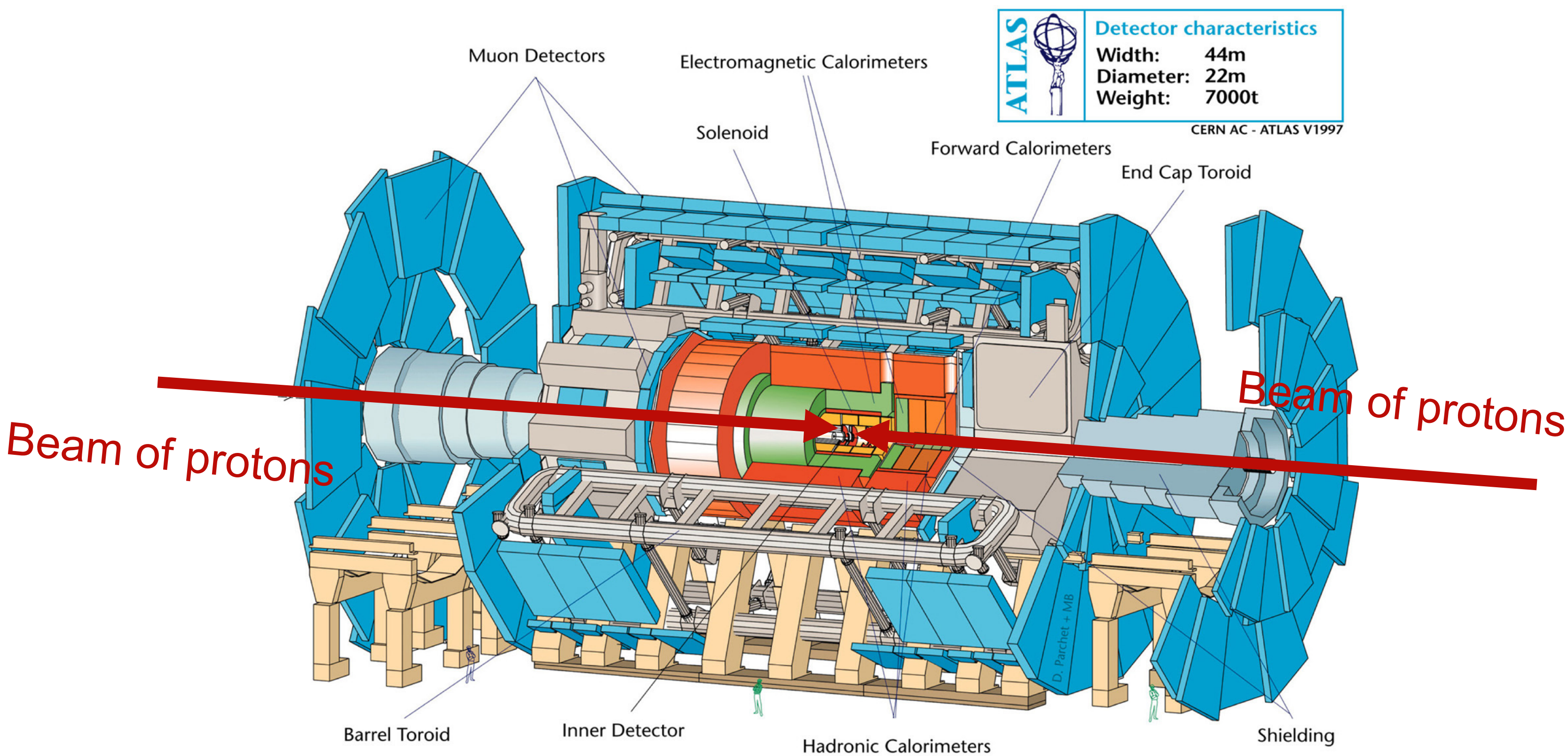
The Z boson

- The possible decays are:
  - 5 types of quark pairs (the top is too heavy to be produced)
  - A pair of taus
  - A pair of muons
  - An electon-positron pair
  - 3 types of neutrinos
- Quarks are not observed free in nature, they *hadronise* which means they produce a collimated “jet” of particles
- Leptons have unique signature which we will explore
  - Taus are more complex, so we only look at muons and electrons
- Neutrino do not interact* with matter, so they escape the detector
  - * they do interact, but the probability is so low we assume it is zero in ATLAS

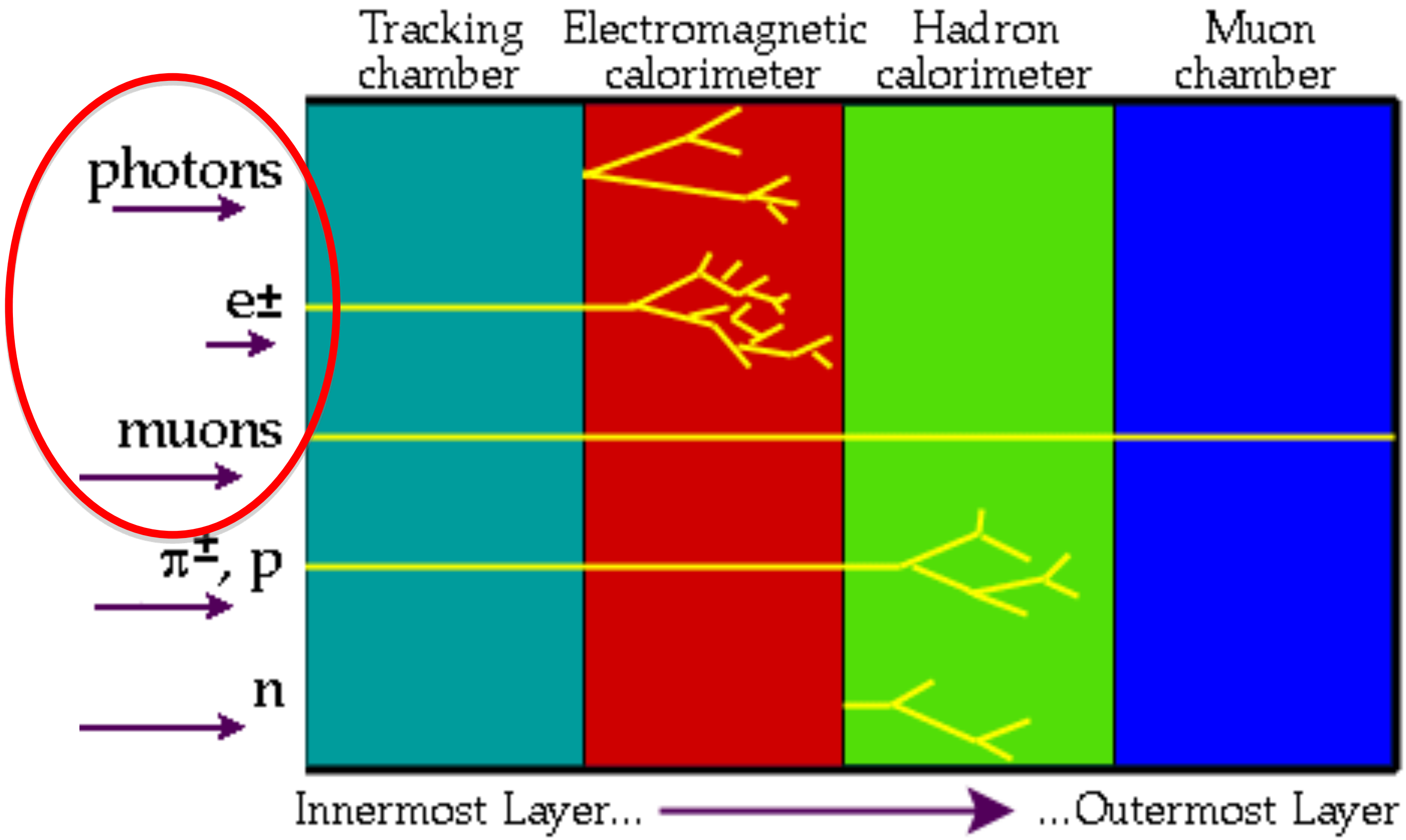
ATLAS

We surround the place where particles collide with a set of detectors.

Different types of particles leave different signals in the various detectors



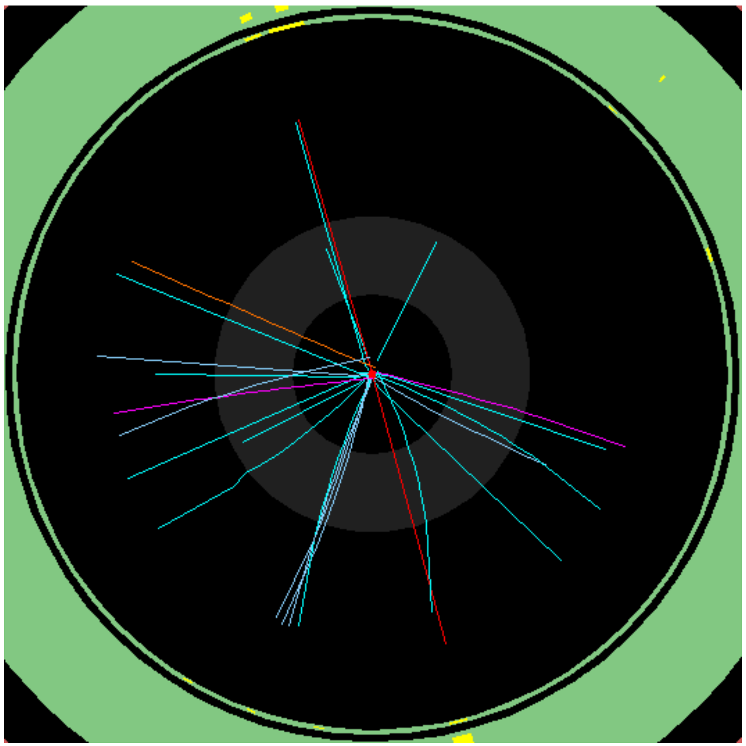
How particles interact with detectors

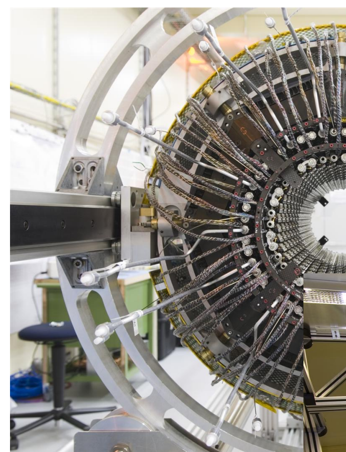


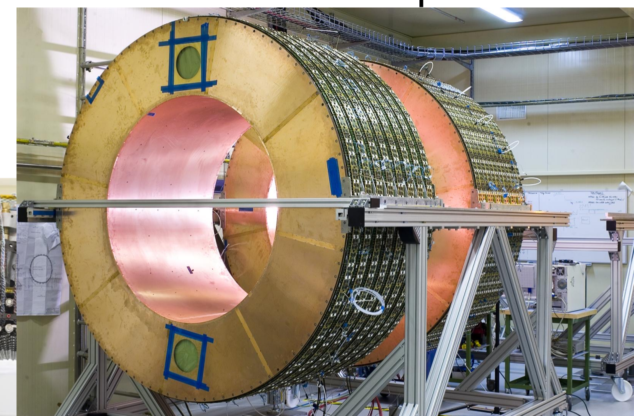
The Inner Detector (tracking detector)

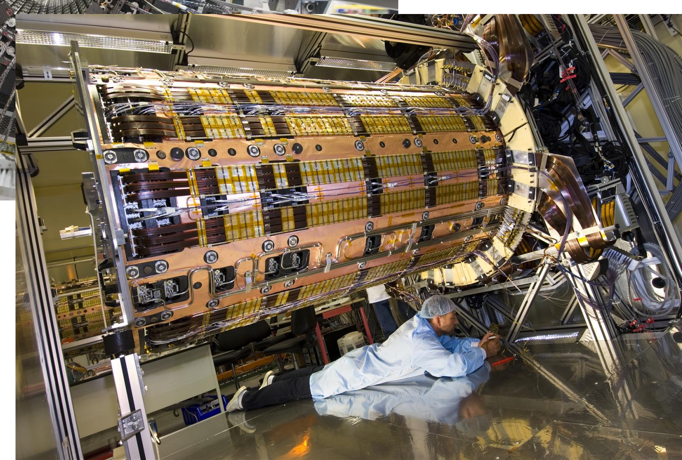
- detects electrically charged particles traversing the detector
  - electrons, muons, protons, quarks (jets) ...
- it is not sensitive to electrically neutral particles
  - photons, neutrons, neutrinos...

- the whole detector "swims" in a magnetic field, that deflects charged particles' trajectories
  - Amount of deflection depends on mass and speed

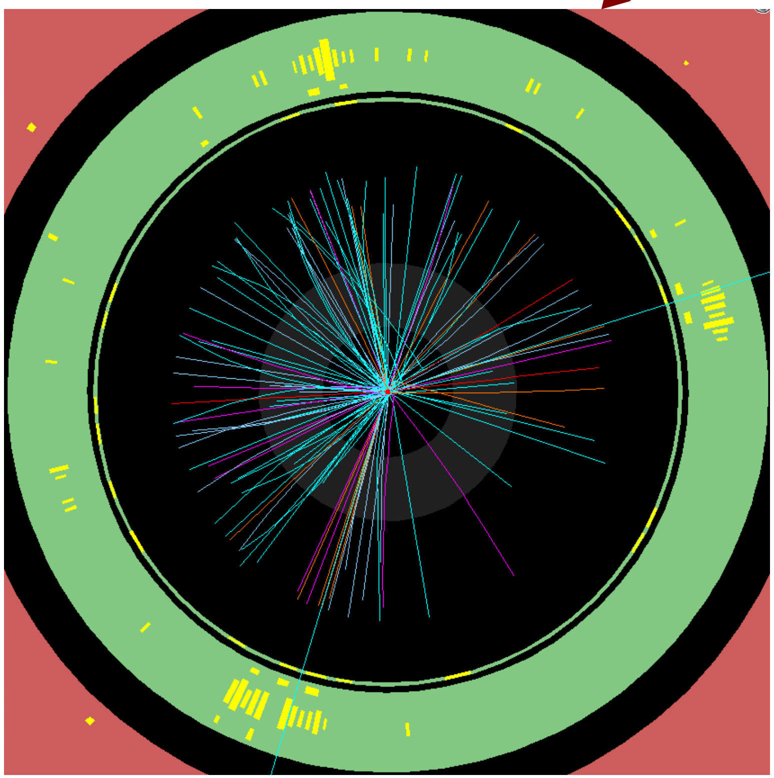




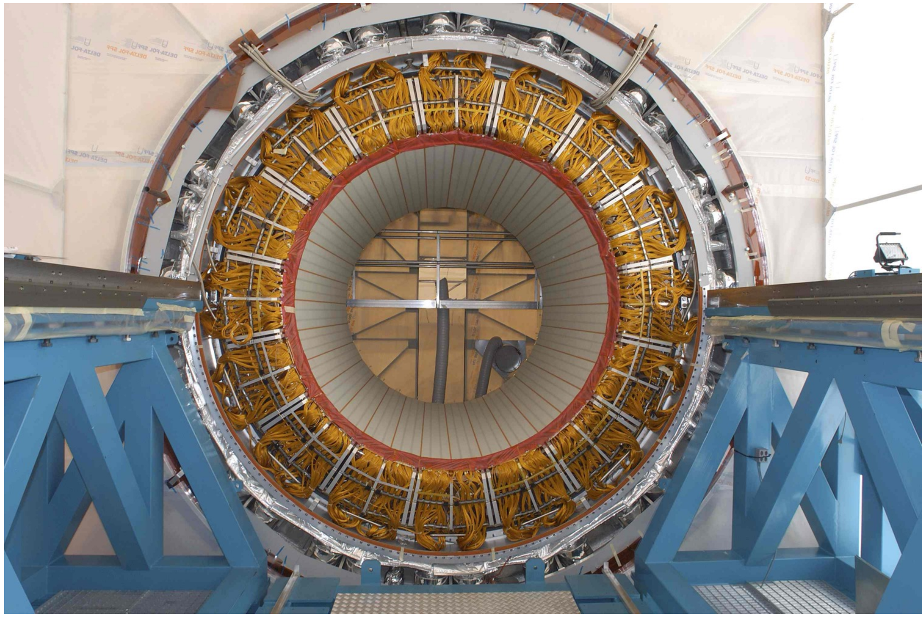




Electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL)

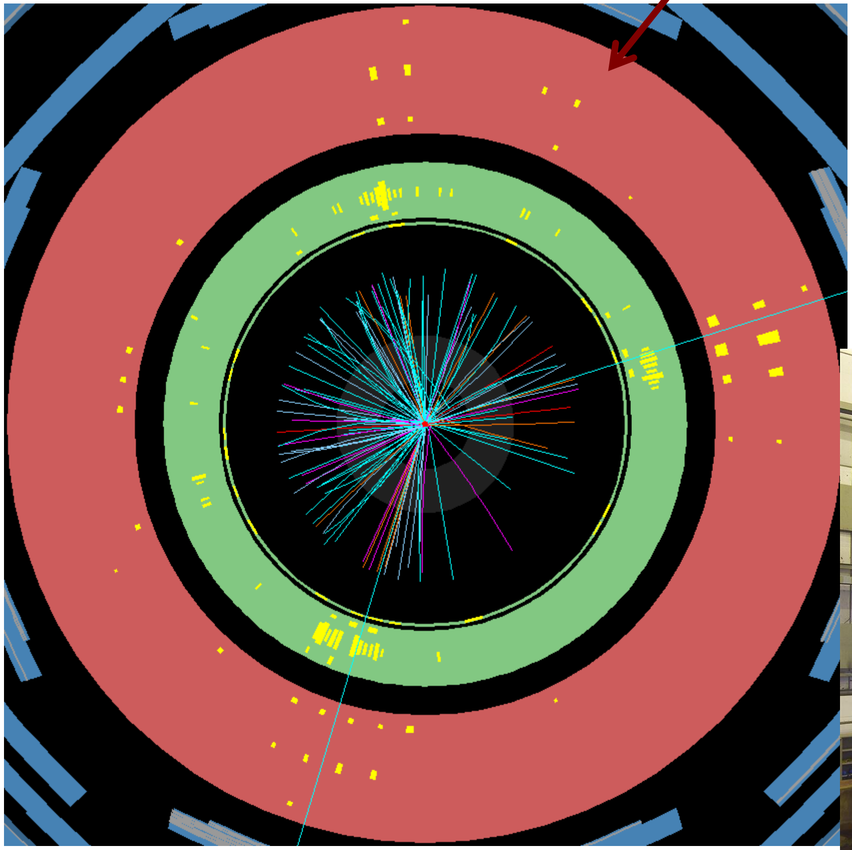


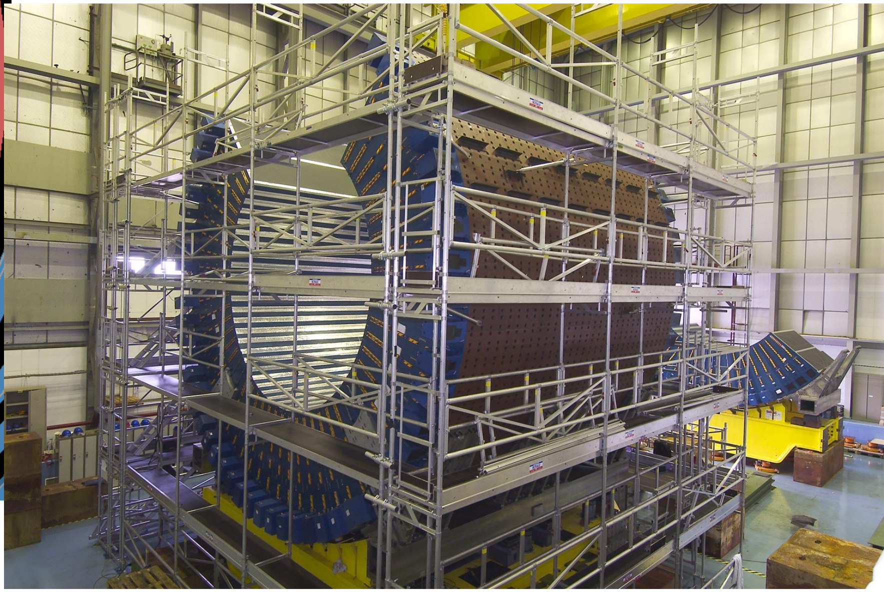
- detects all particles interacting electromagnetically
  - such as electron, positron, photon, …
  - these particles deposit energy in the ECAL and this energy is measured



Hadronic calorimeter (HCAL)

- detects particles subject to strong interactions
  - mainly particles made of various flavours of quarks





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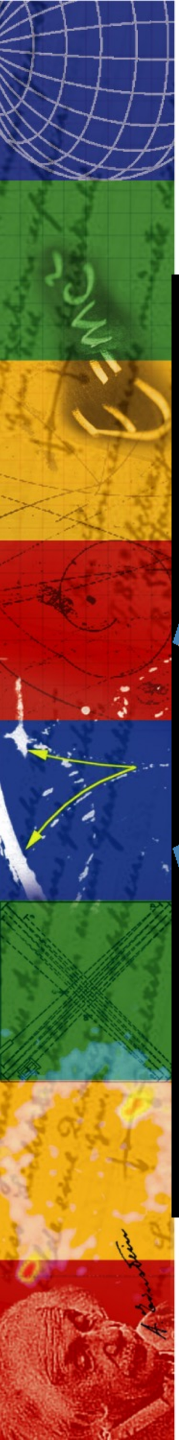
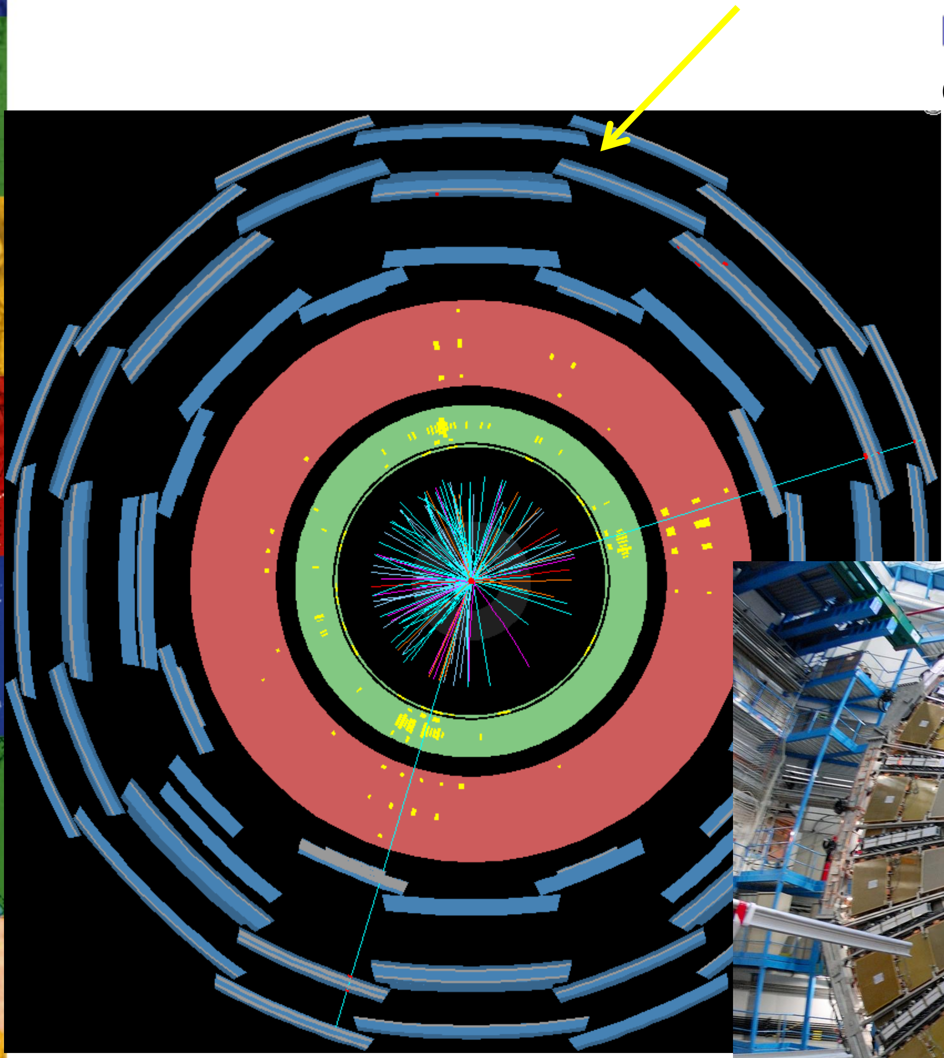
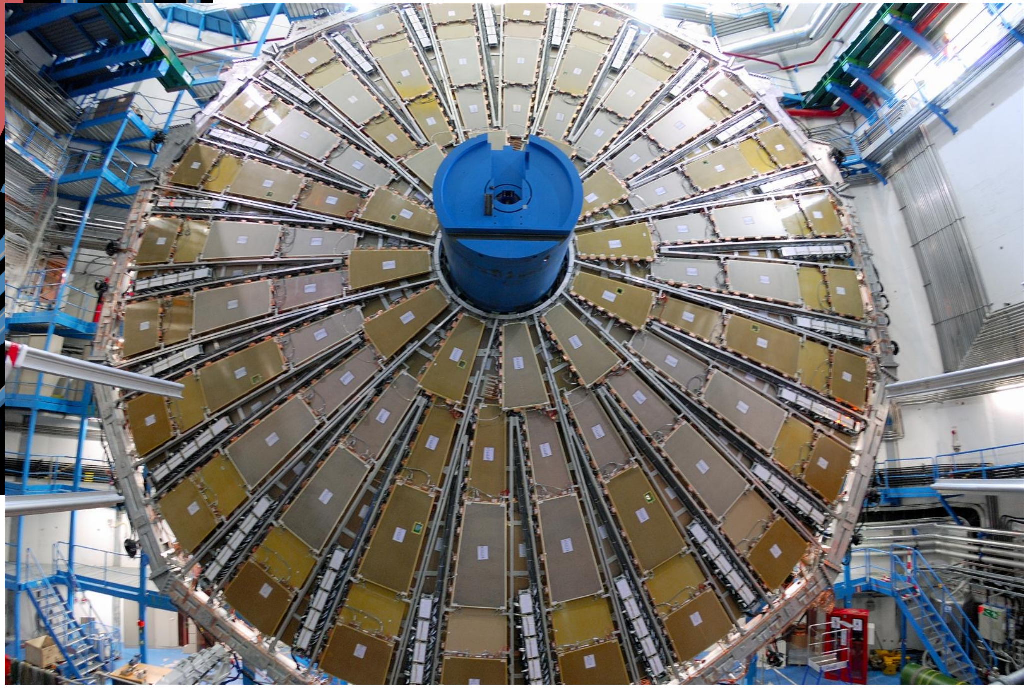
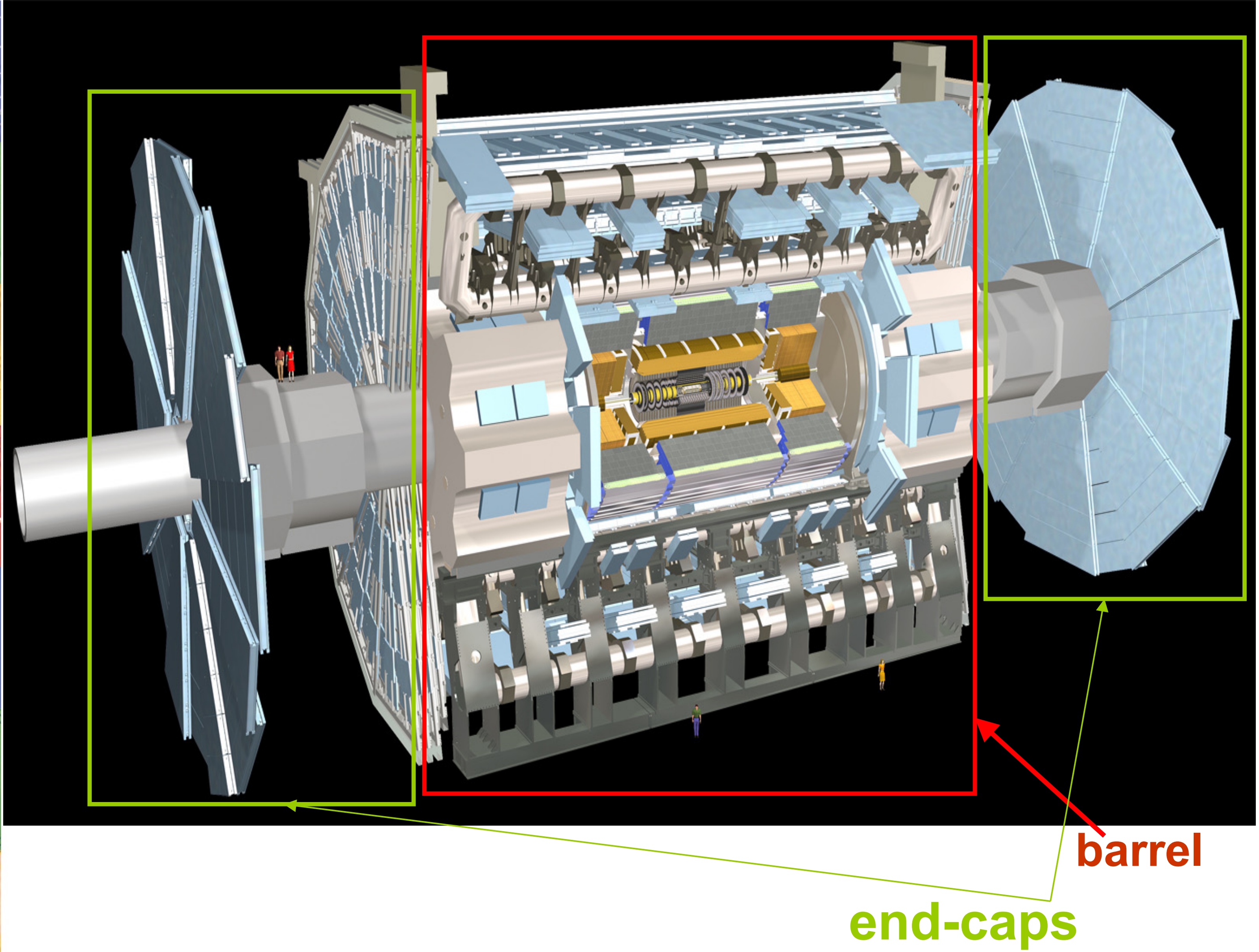
Muon spectrometer (MS)



- is the outermost part of the detector
  - detects muons
  - a strong magnetic field deflects the muon's trajectory allowing a measure of the momentum







- In order to detect as many particles as possible after each collision, the detector is built such that it covers nearly the full solid angle

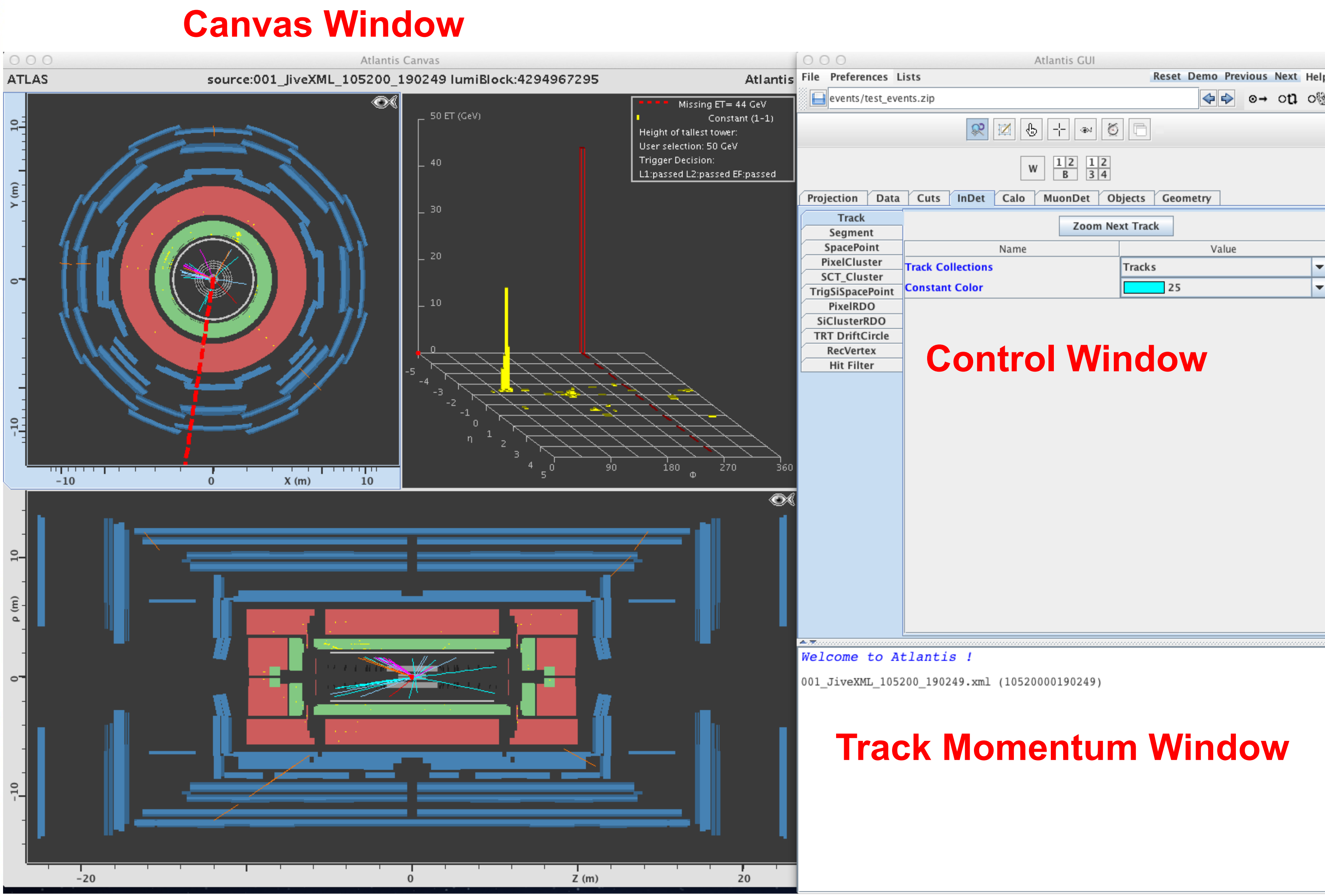
You will:

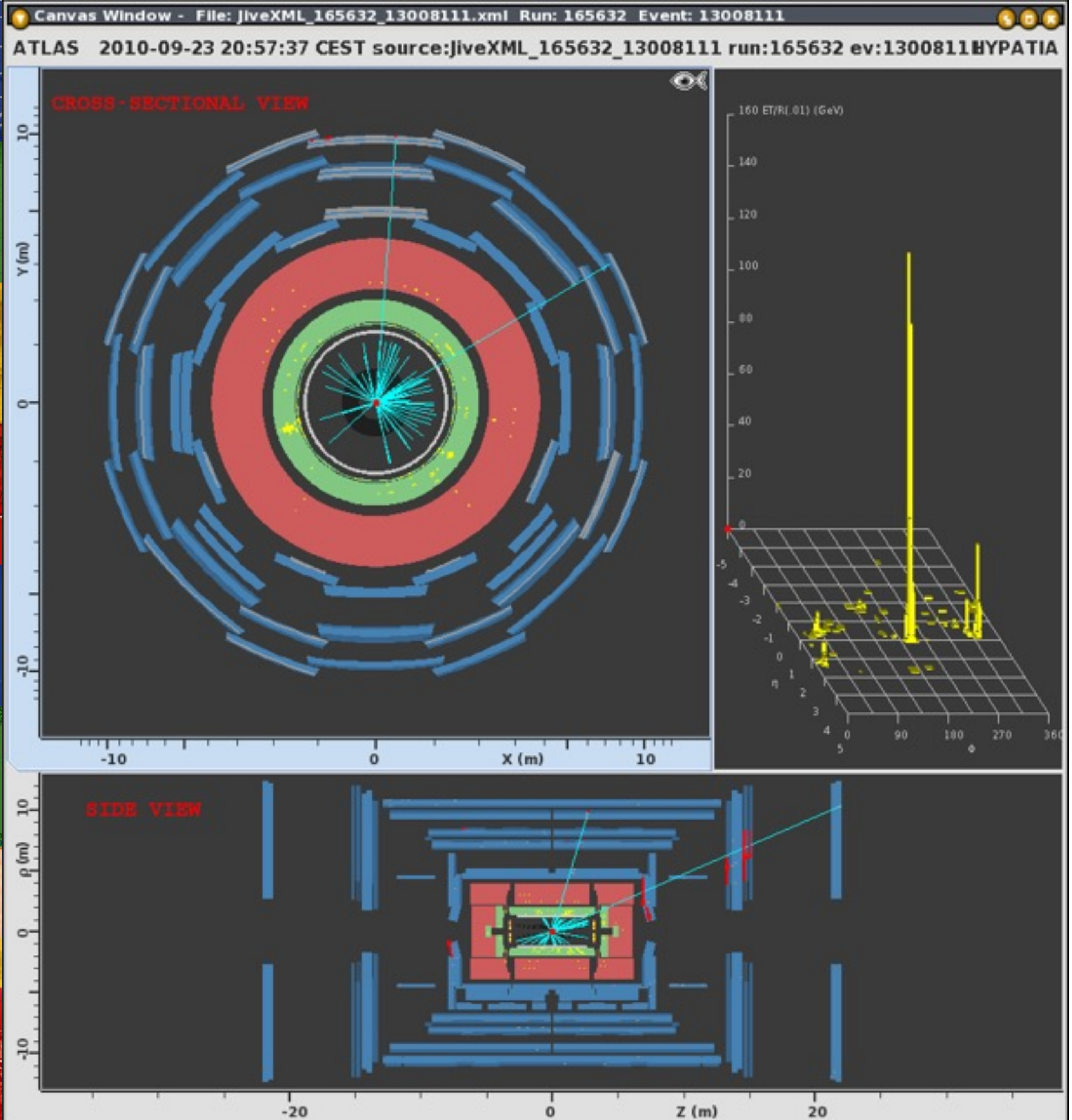
- 1. **Get to know the ATLANTIS event display: a visualisation program for particle collisions in ATLAS**
  - Identify particles in a detector
  - Identify a decay process
  - Find as many correct answers as possible? *

- 2. **Work with real data from LHC**
  - Identify decays of the Z boson from background

*: Can we answer this? What about for real data?

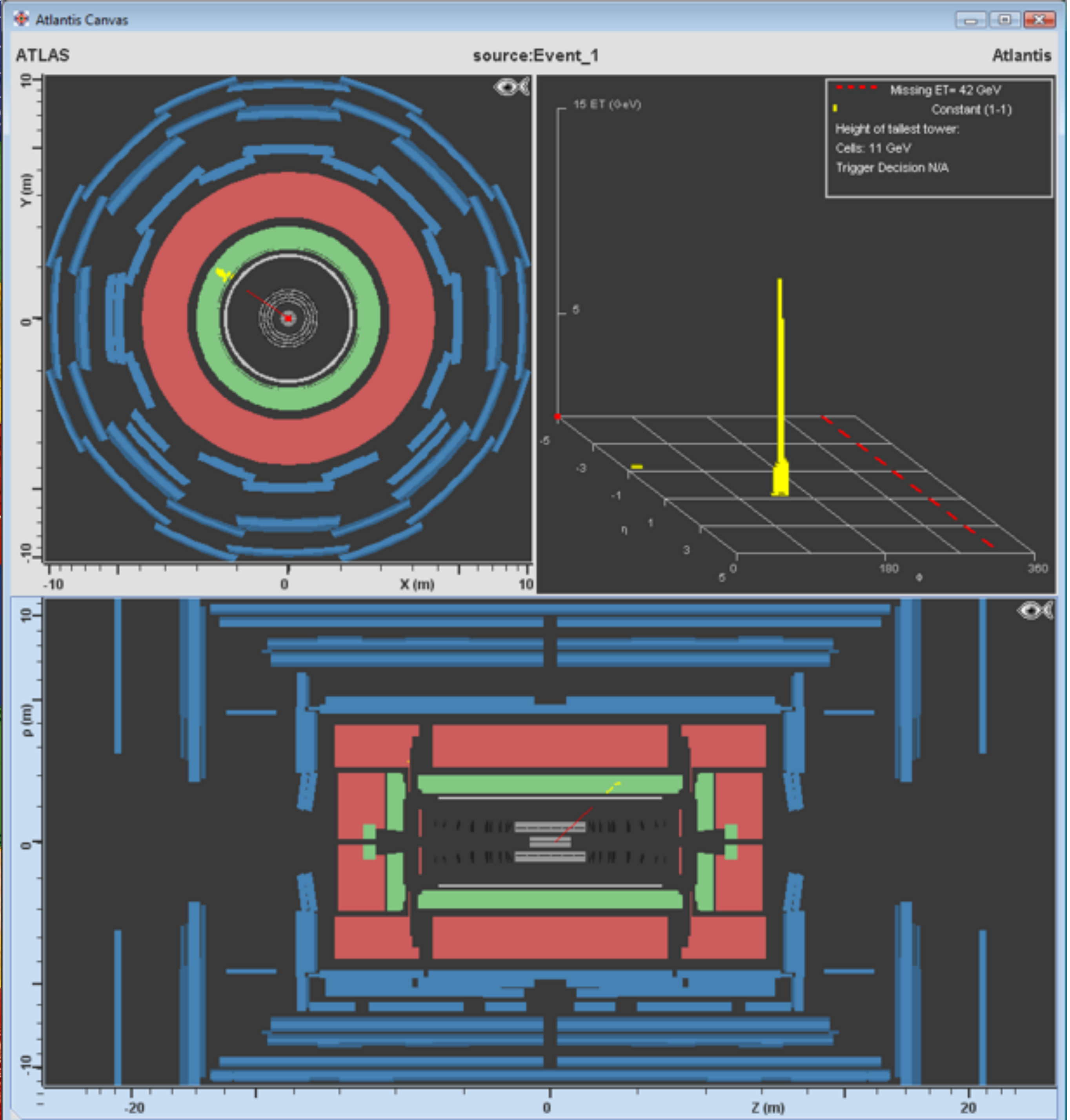
How it looks like…



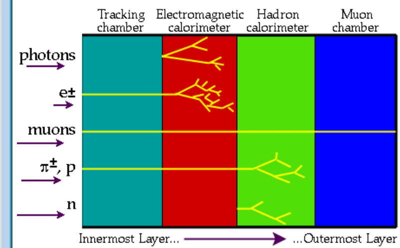


Detector views

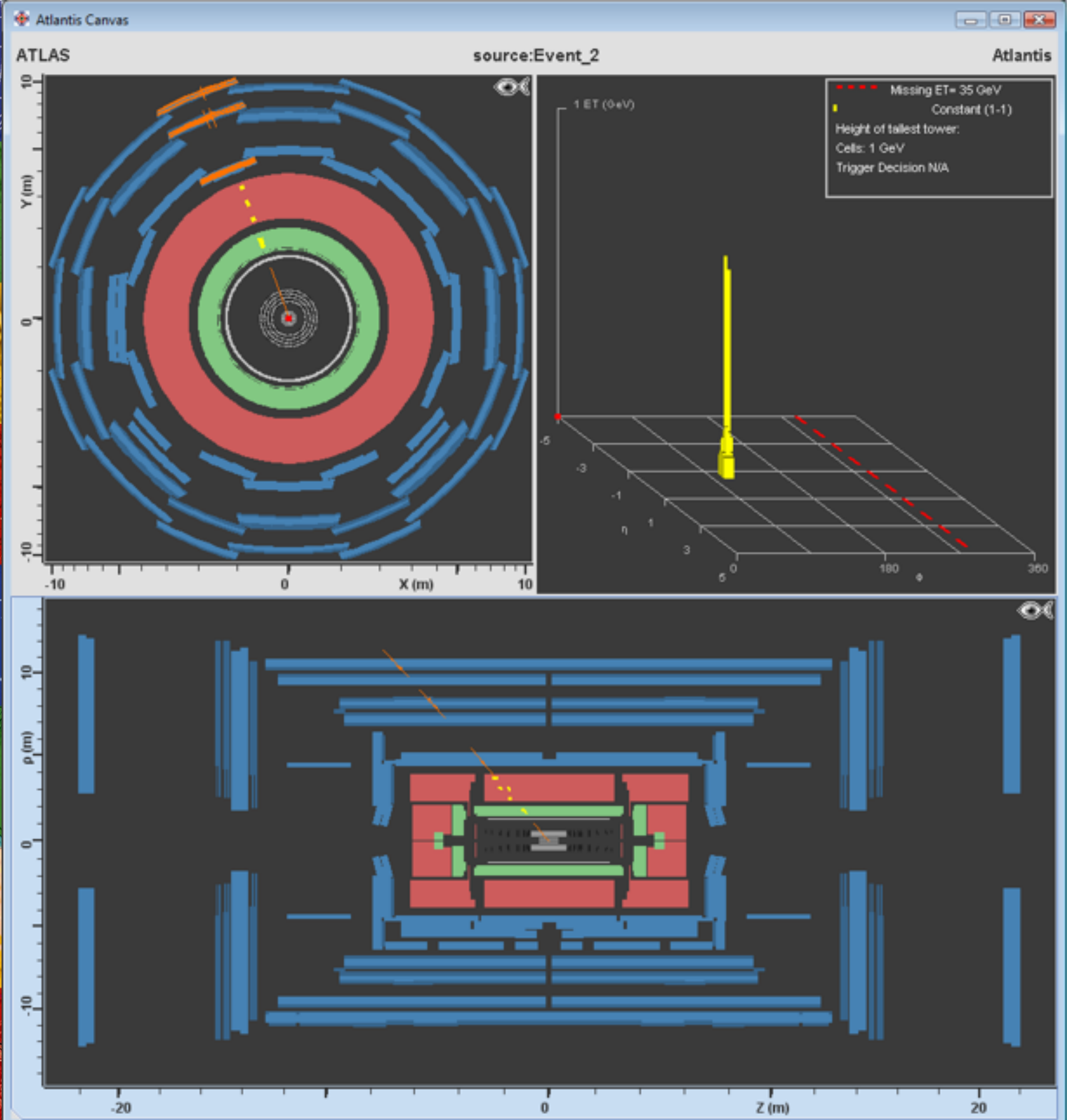
Four sub-detector types, depicted in different colors



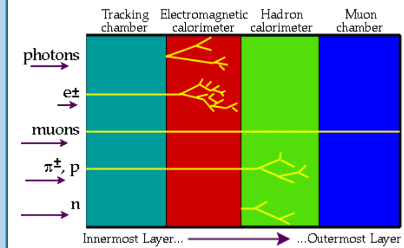
Electron



Electron clusters in the EM calorimeter look like yellow “towers” over a green background



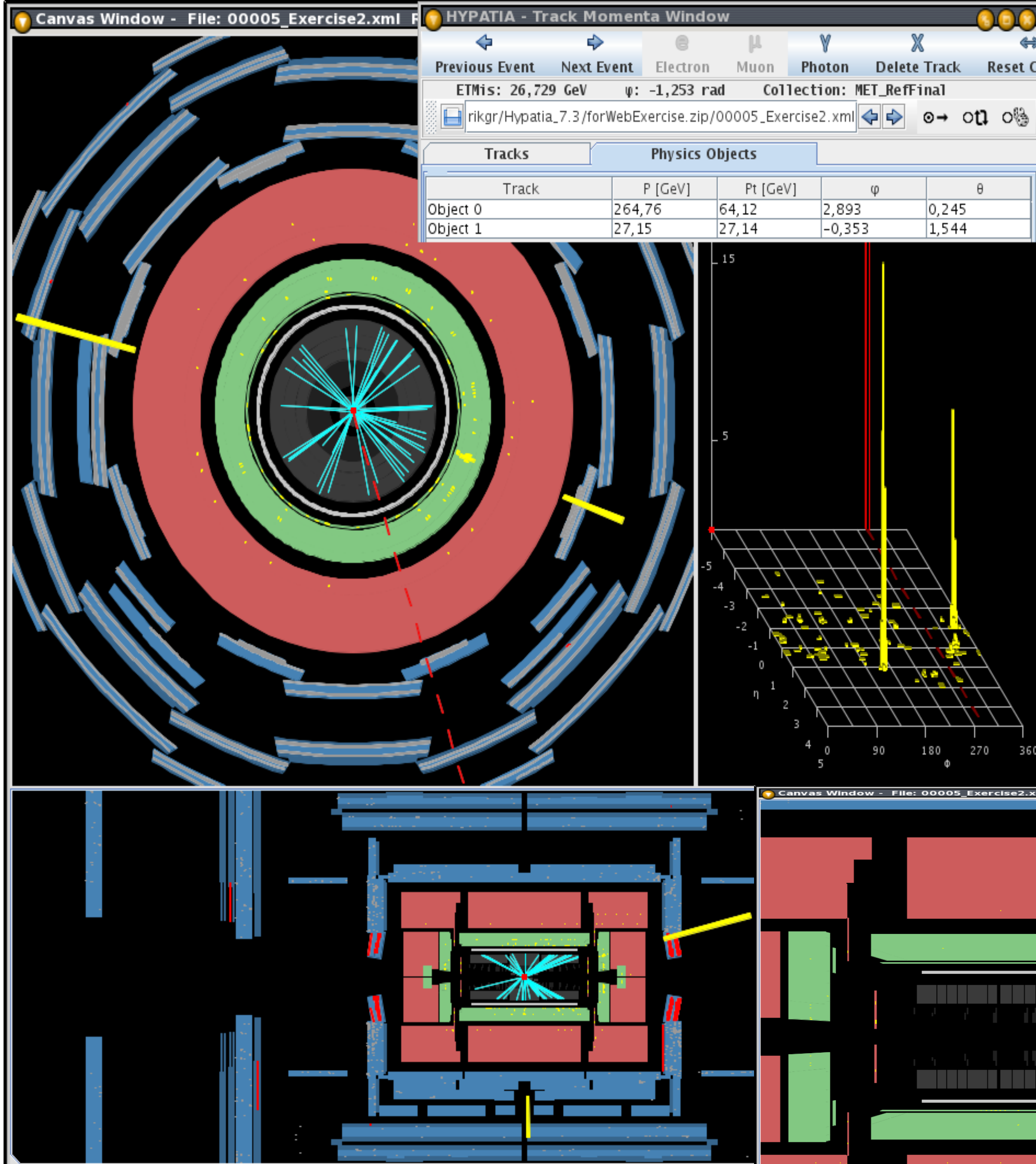
Muon

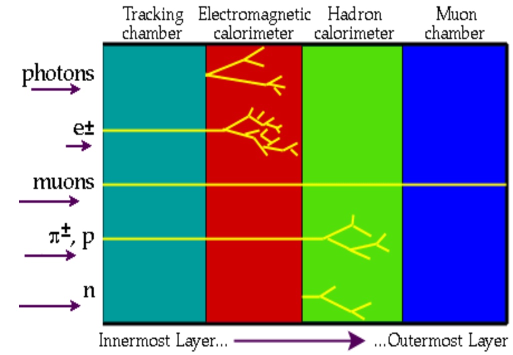


Muon chambers that are hit are colored orange

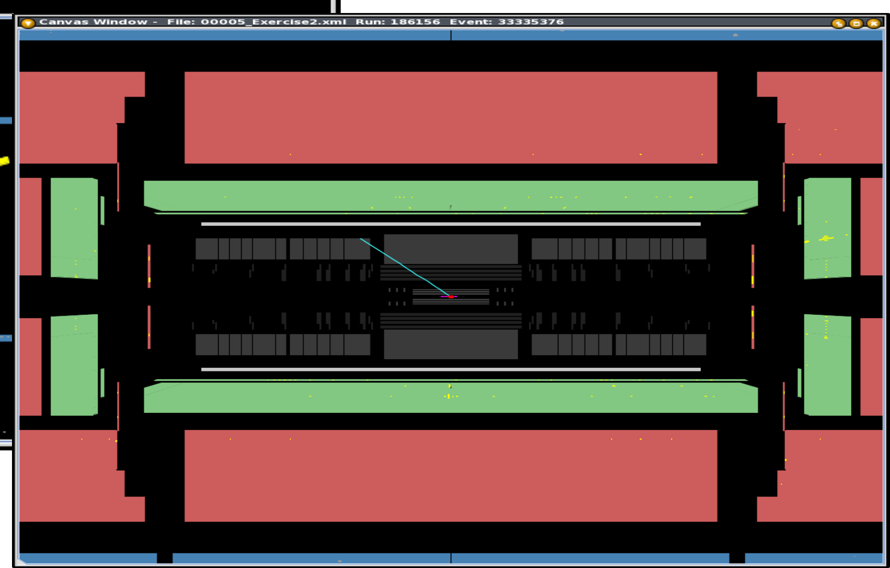
Some of the hits in the outer muon chambers are due to particles in the cavern

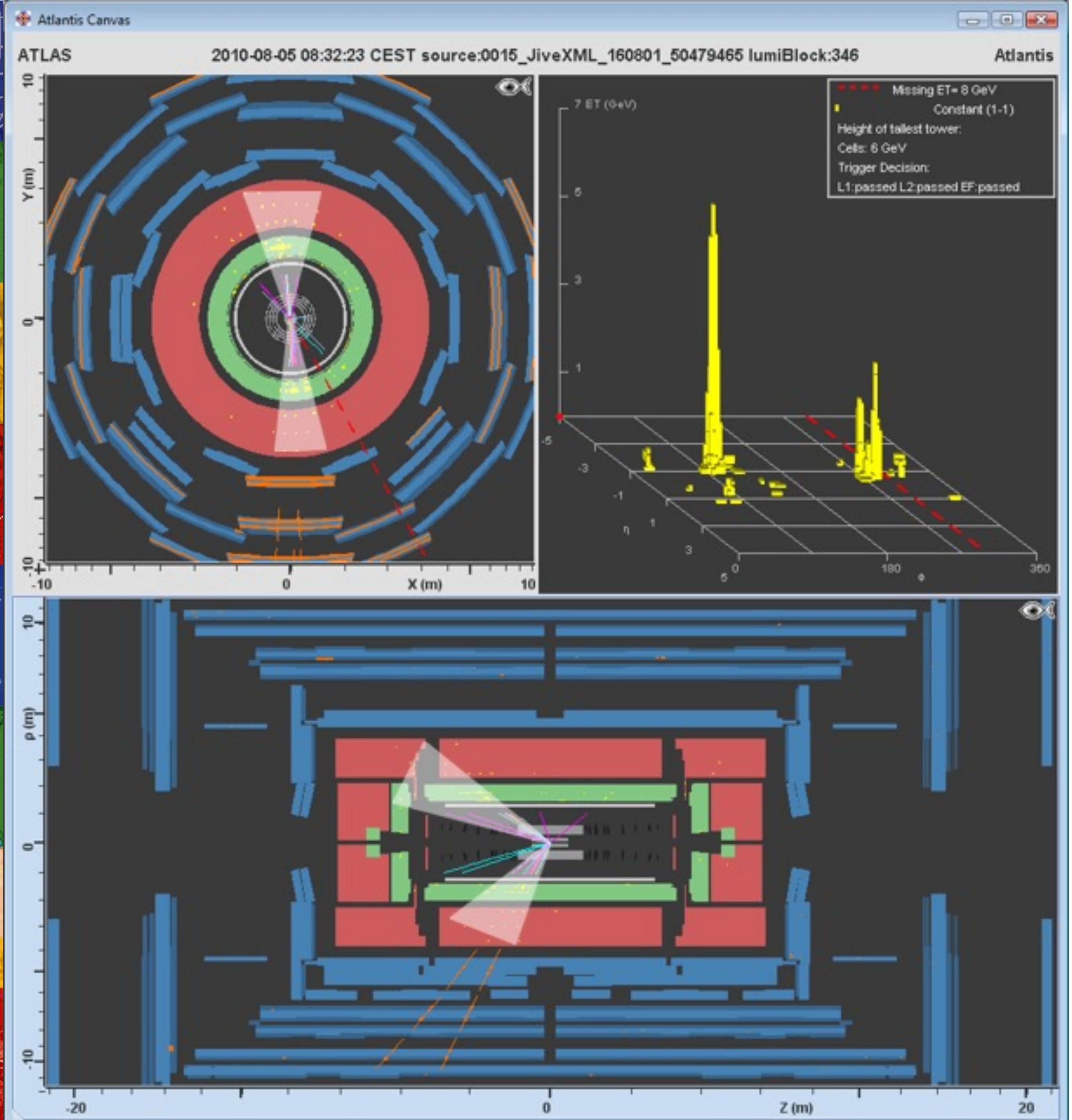
Photon



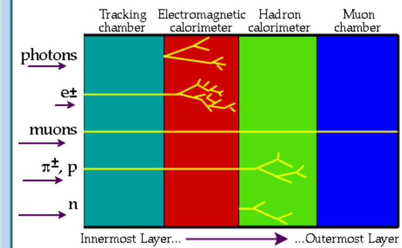


Electromagnetic calorimeter cells fired are marked in yellow

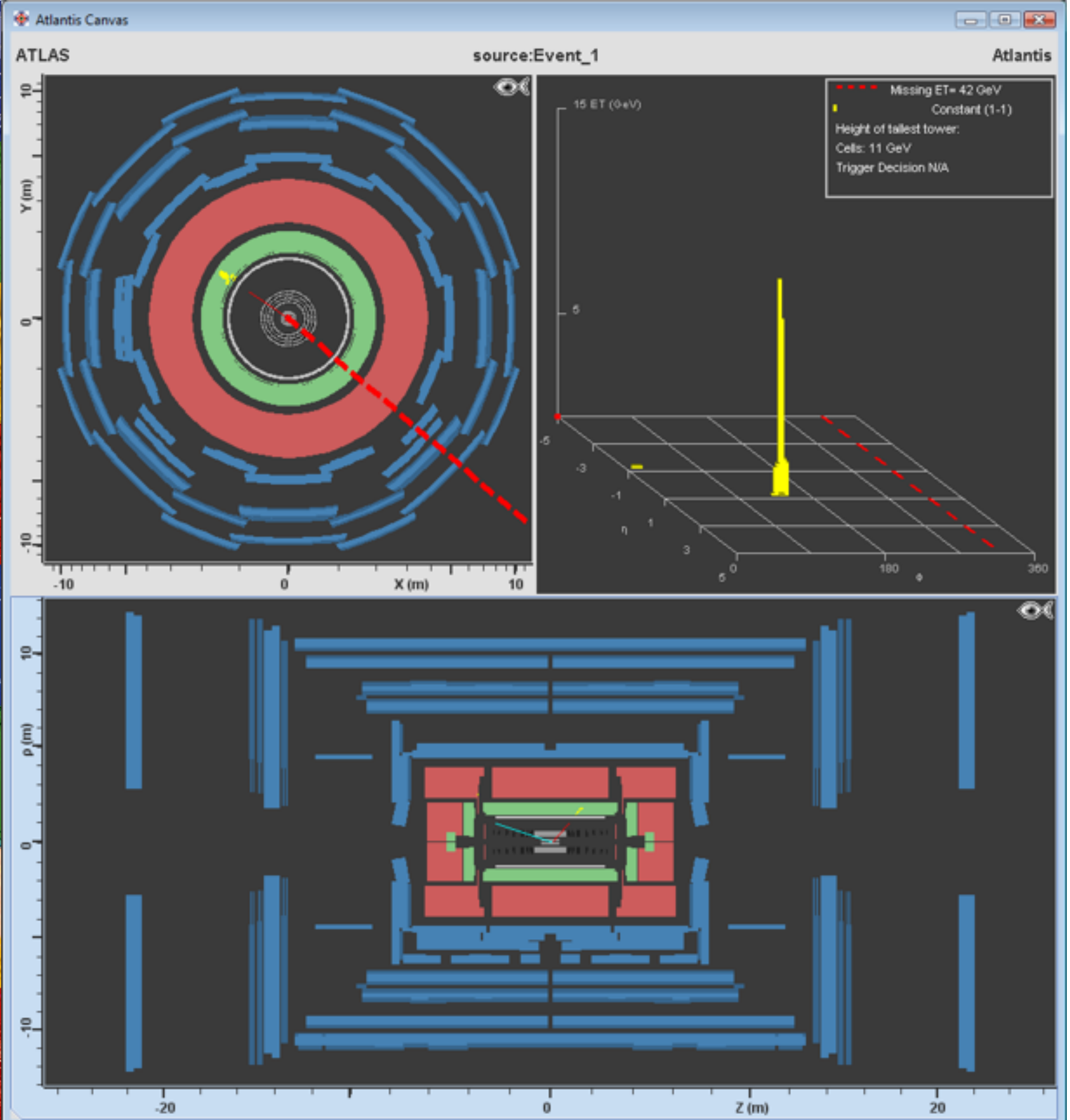




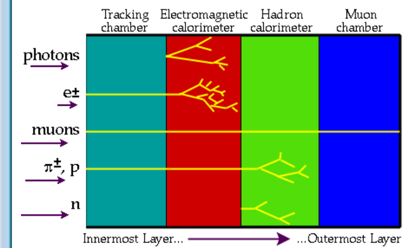
Jets of hadrons



A bundle of several particles flying in one direction. It is the result of quark or gluons being ejected.



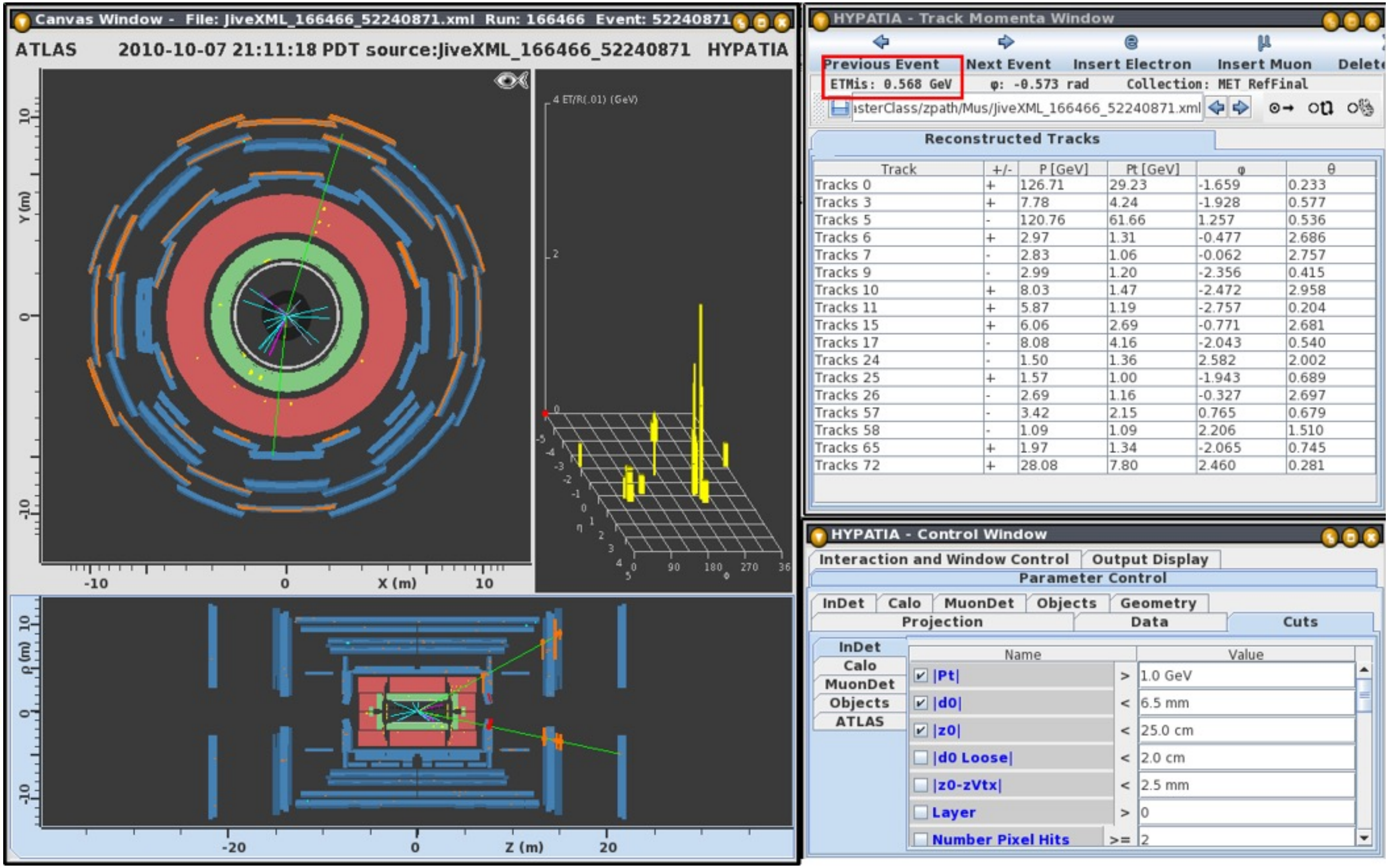
Neutrino



Neutrinos are not directly detected, but inferred from energy imbalance

Indicated by a dashed line, thicker line corresponds to larger missing energy

Signal: Z->$\mu^+\mu^-$



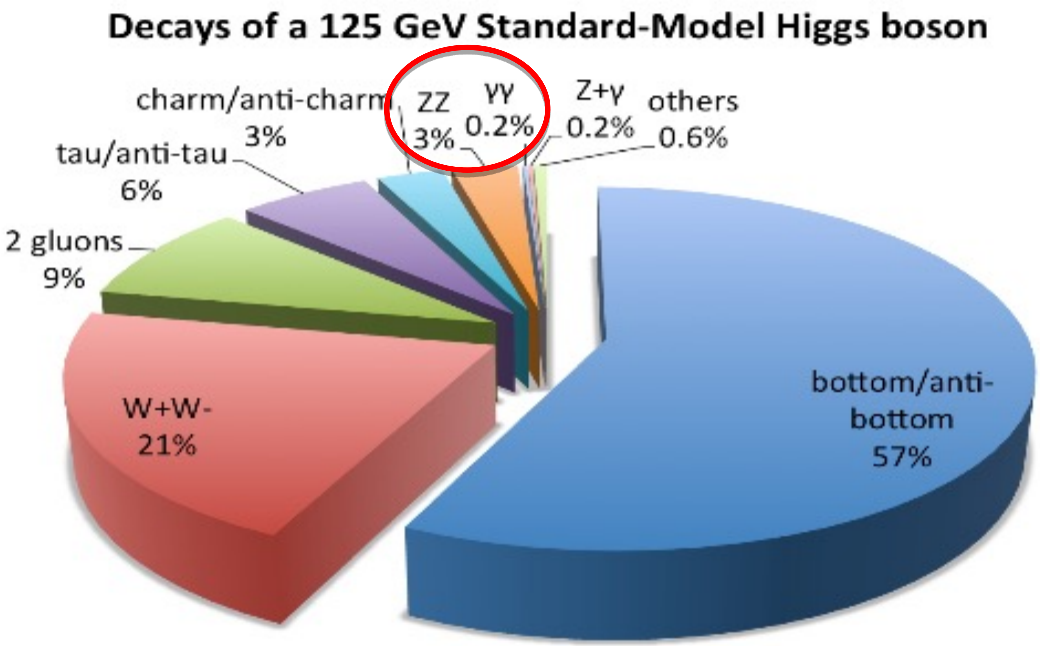
Track	+/-	P [GeV]	Pt [GeV]	φ	θ
Tracks 0	+	126.71	29.23	-1.659	0.233
Tracks 3	+	7.78	4.24	-1.928	0.577
Tracks 5	-	120.76	61.66	1.257	0.536
Tracks 6	+	2.97	1.31	-0.477	2.686
Tracks 7	-	2.83	1.06	-0.062	2.757
Tracks 9	-	2.99	1.20	-2.356	0.415
Tracks 10	+	8.03	1.47	-2.472	2.958
Tracks 11	+	5.87	1.19	-2.757	0.204
Tracks 15	+	6.06	2.69	-0.771	2.681
Tracks 17	-	8.08	4.16	-2.043	0.540
Tracks 24	-	1.50	1.36	2.582	2.002
Tracks 25	+	1.57	1.00	-1.943	0.689
Tracks 26	-	2.69	1.16	-0.327	2.697
Tracks 57	-	3.42	2.15	0.765	0.679
Tracks 58	-	1.09	1.09	2.206	1.510
Tracks 65	+	1.97	1.34	-2.065	0.745
Tracks 72	+	28.08	7.80	2.460	0.281

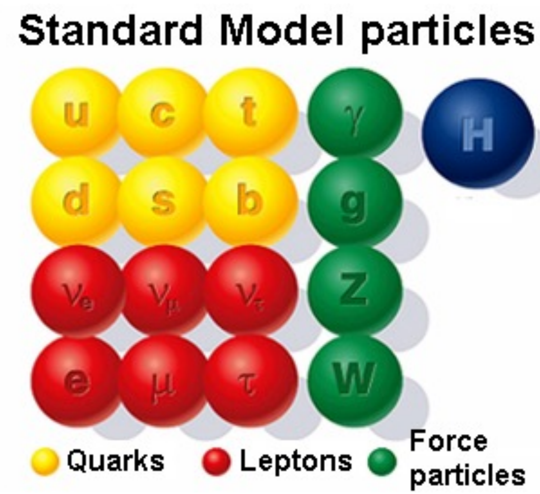
The Higgs Boson

- Responsible for the mass of all particles
- It is not a stable particle – lifetime 1.5×10^{-22} (0.000000000000000000000015s) → no hope to measure H directly!

-H bosons decay either into:

- a pair of fermion and anti-fermion
- a pair of gauge bosons (W^+W^-, ZZ, gg, γγ)



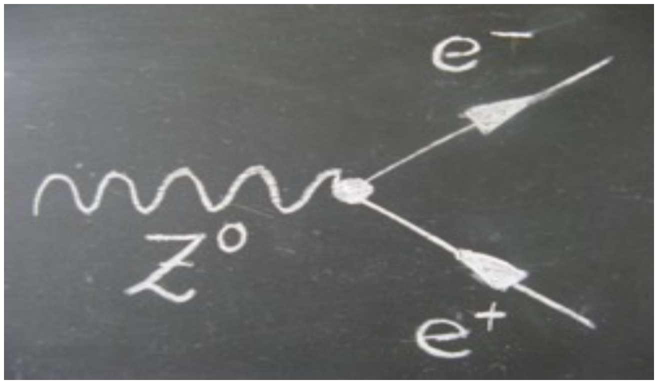


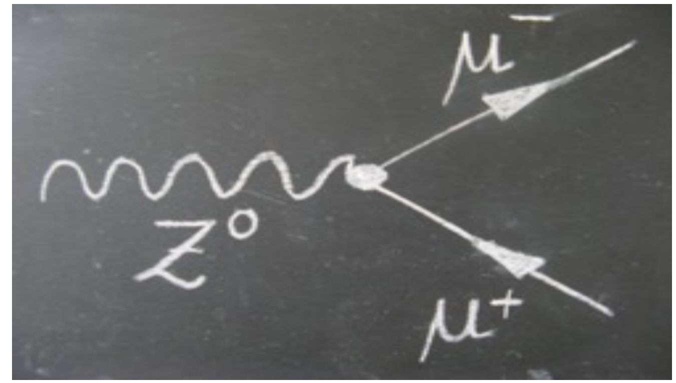
Today we are interested only in two decays: ZZ (and γγ, if you want)

Why these two decays and not the most probable one in bb?

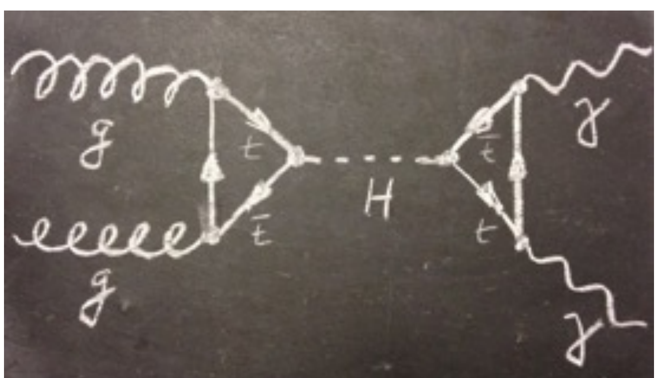
Signals summary

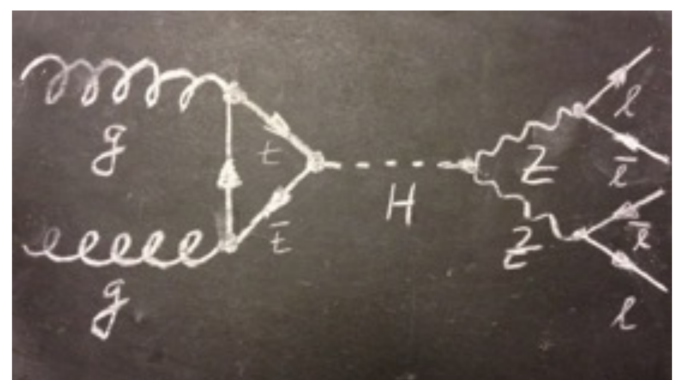
Z boson – electrically neutral mediator of the weak force





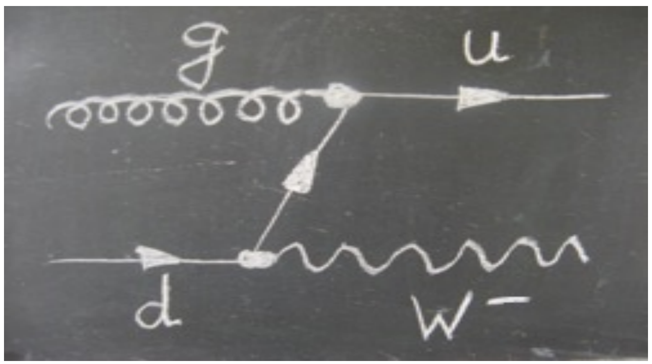
H boson – electrically neutral responsible of the mass of all elementary particles

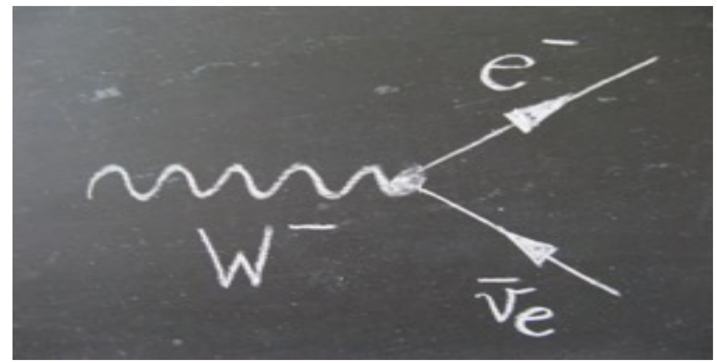




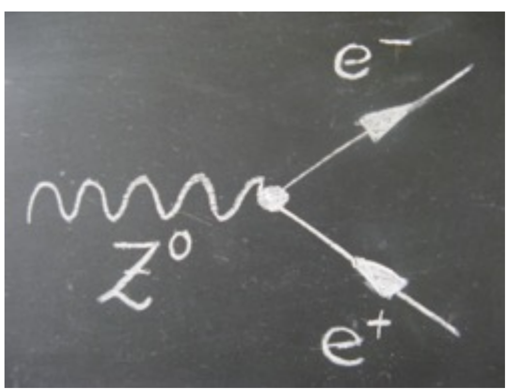
Background (fondo) events

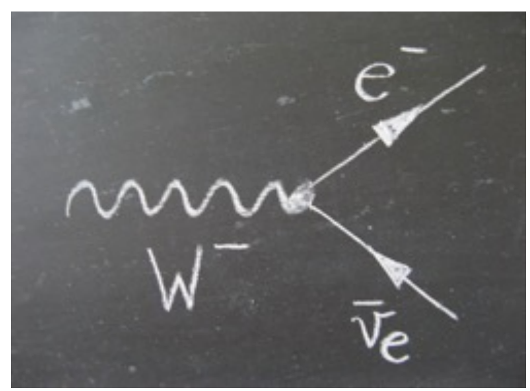
- In any pp collision, a lot of particles are produced! Not only Z and H…
- But we reconstruct Z and H (signals) based on their decay products: muons, electrons and photons
- All other physics processes producing muons, electrons and photons are called background events





- How can we distinguish background events from signal events?
- By looking at ALL particles we want in the final state!



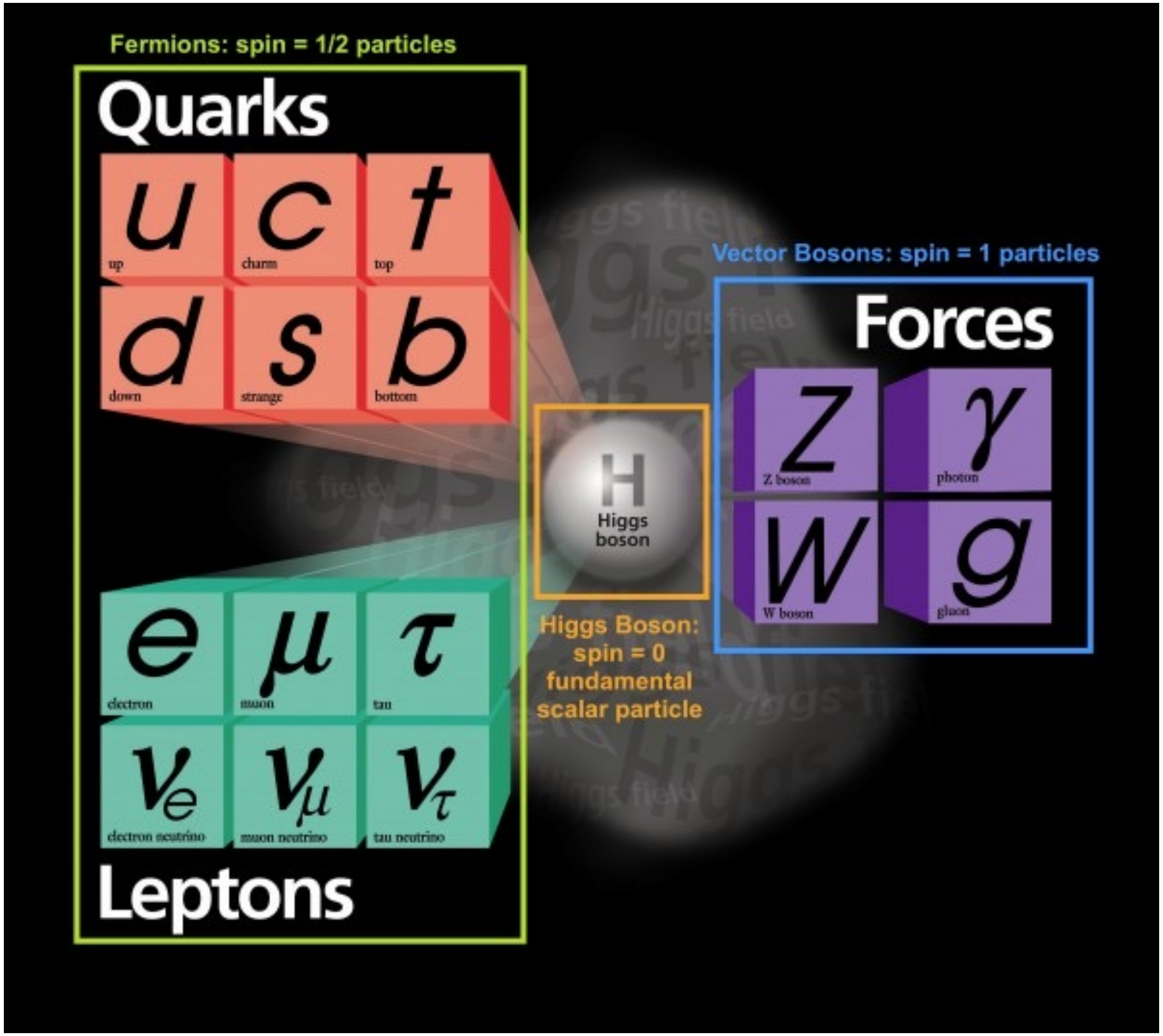


Are they the same??

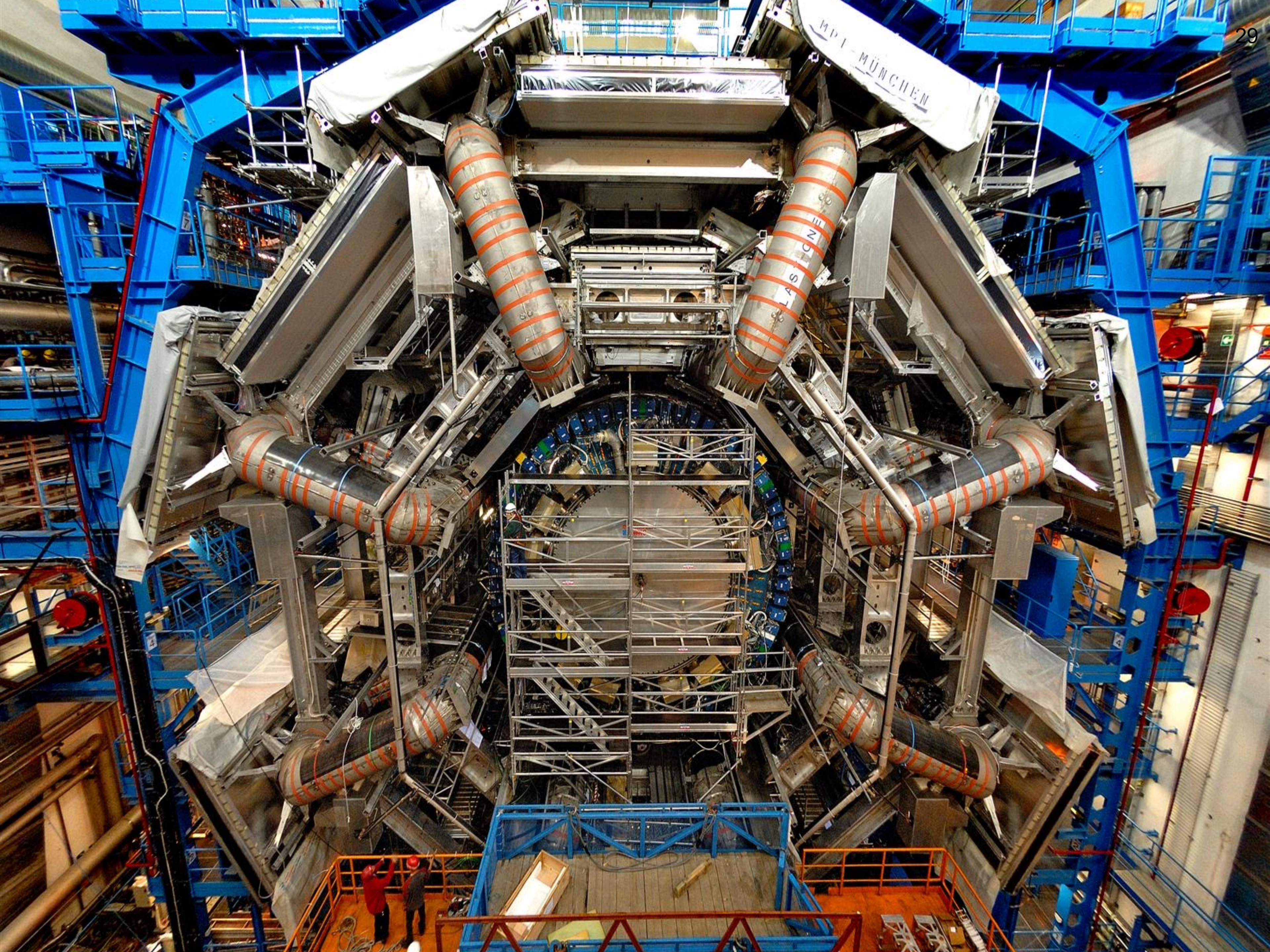
And now

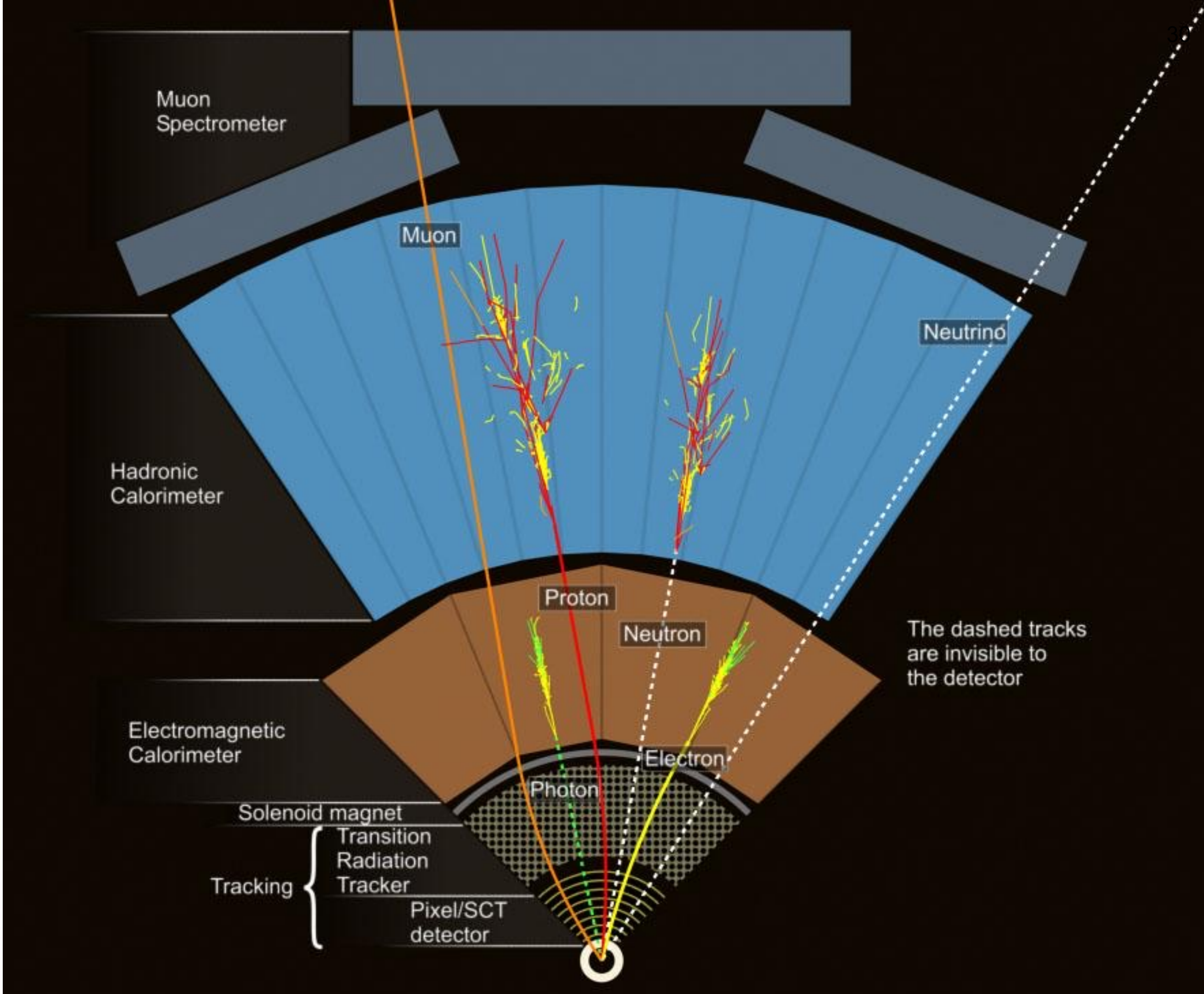
Hands-on!

Reminder: the Standard Model



Which of these is stable (i.e. can travel for ~100m) ?


MPI-MÜNCHEN


Muon Spectrometer
Muon
Hadronic Calorimeter
Neutrino
Proton
Neutron
The dashed tracks are invisible to the detector
Electromagnetic Calorimeter
Electron
Photon
Solenoid magnet
Transition Radiation Tracker
Tracking
Pixel/SCT detector