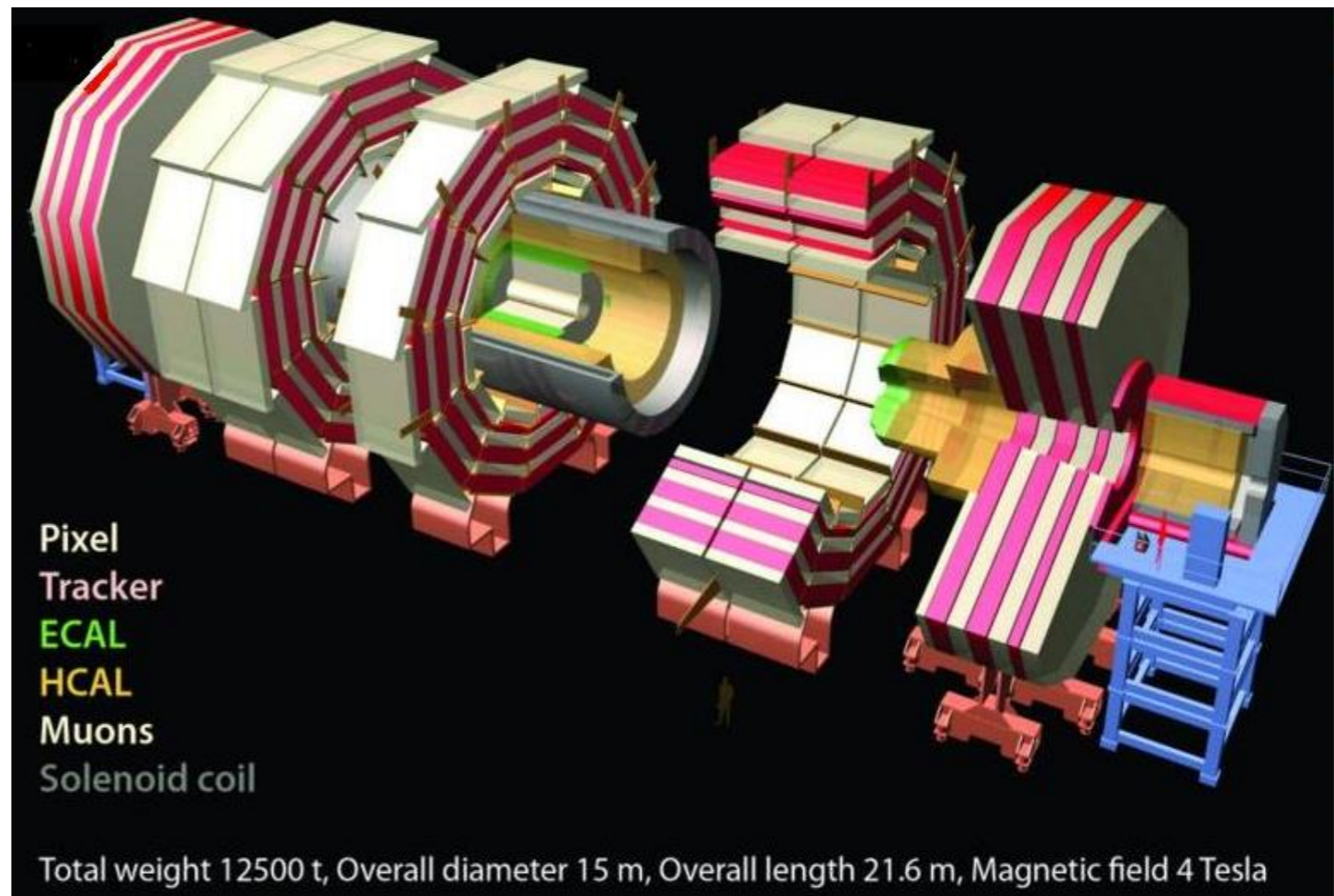
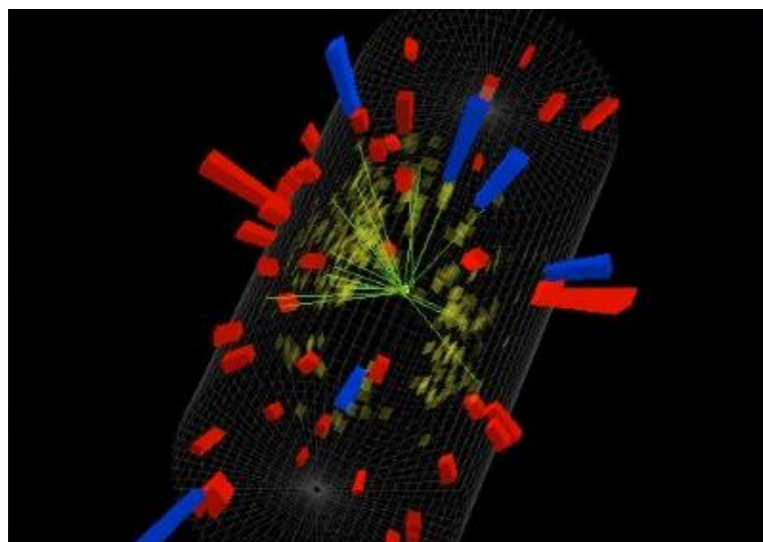
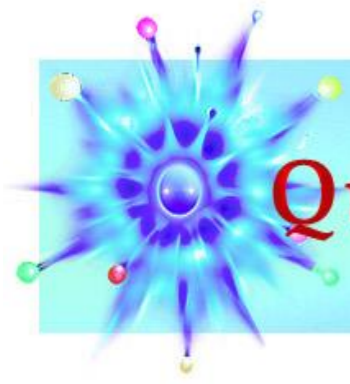




CMS Masterclass 2017





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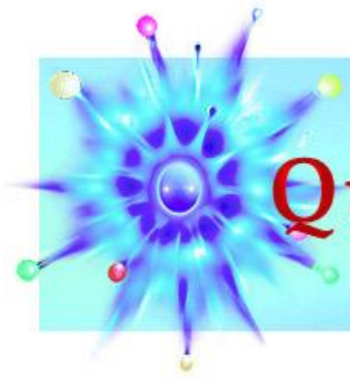
The LHC and New Physics

It's a time of exciting new discoveries in particle physics!

At CERN, the LHC successfully completed Run I

*at 8 TeV of collision energy, confirming that the measurements correspond well to the **Standard Model** and then finding the Higgs boson. The LHC is now into Run II at an amazing 13 TeV and the task is to look for new phenomena...and we are off to a great start.*





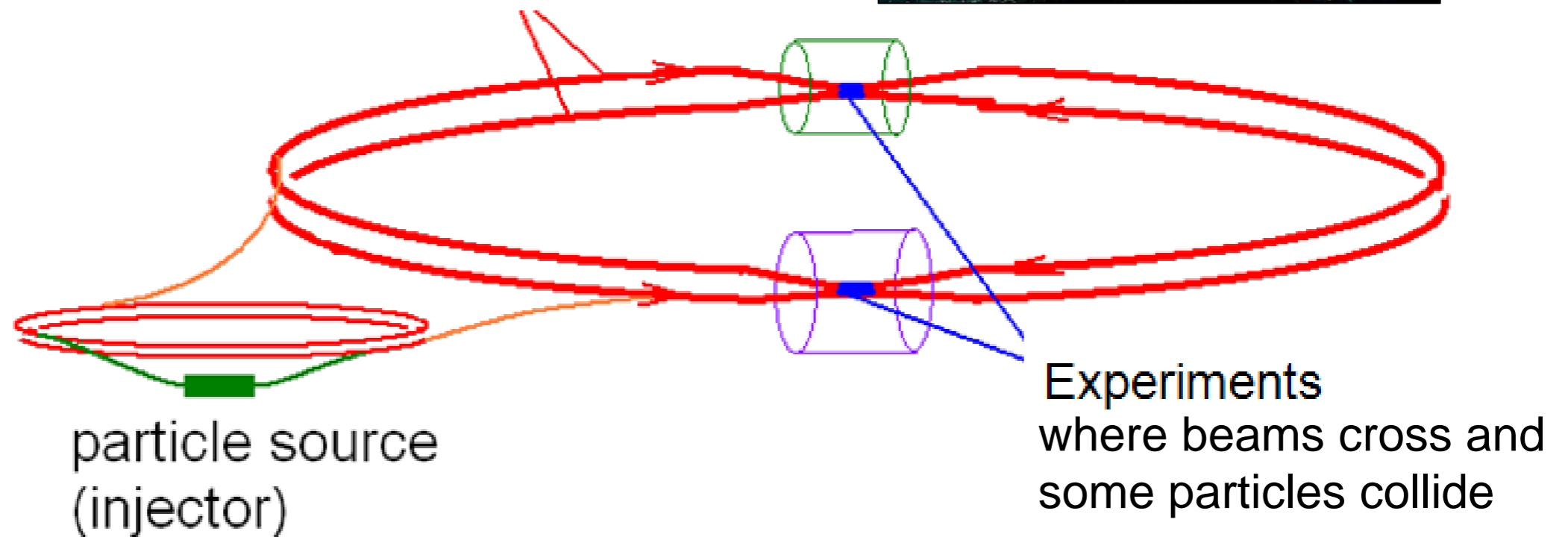
QuarkNet

The LHC and New Physics

The LHC is buried ~100 m below the surface near the Swiss-French border.



beams accelerated in large rings
(27 km circumference at CERN)





Detector Design

Generic Design

Cylinders wrapped around the beam pipe

From inner to outer . . .

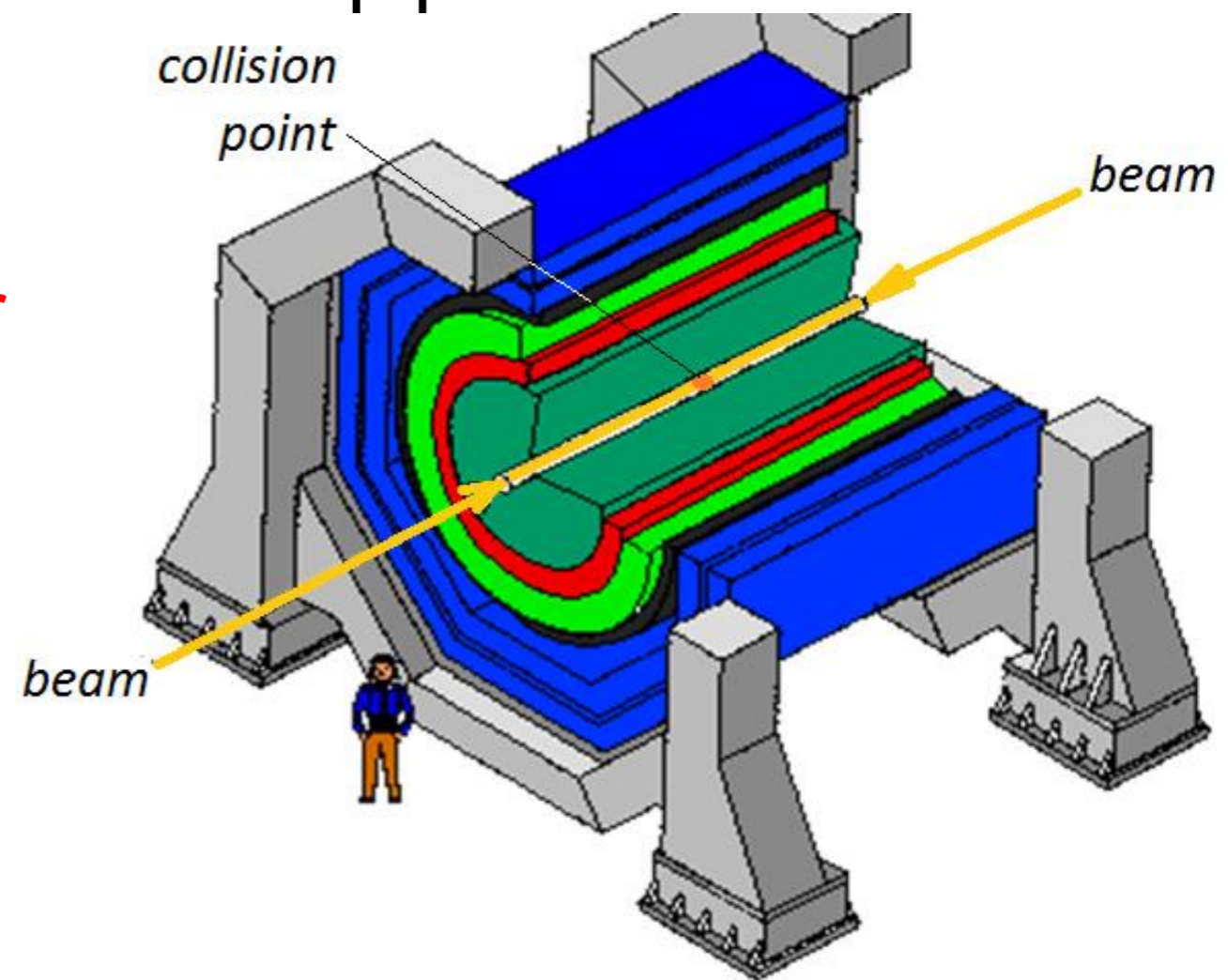
Tracking

Electromagnetic calorimeter

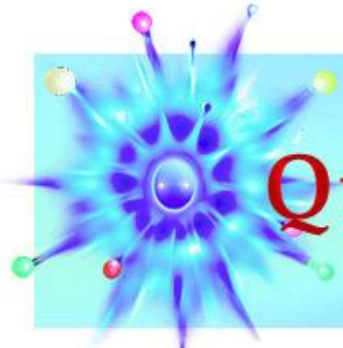
Hadronic calorimeter

Magnet*

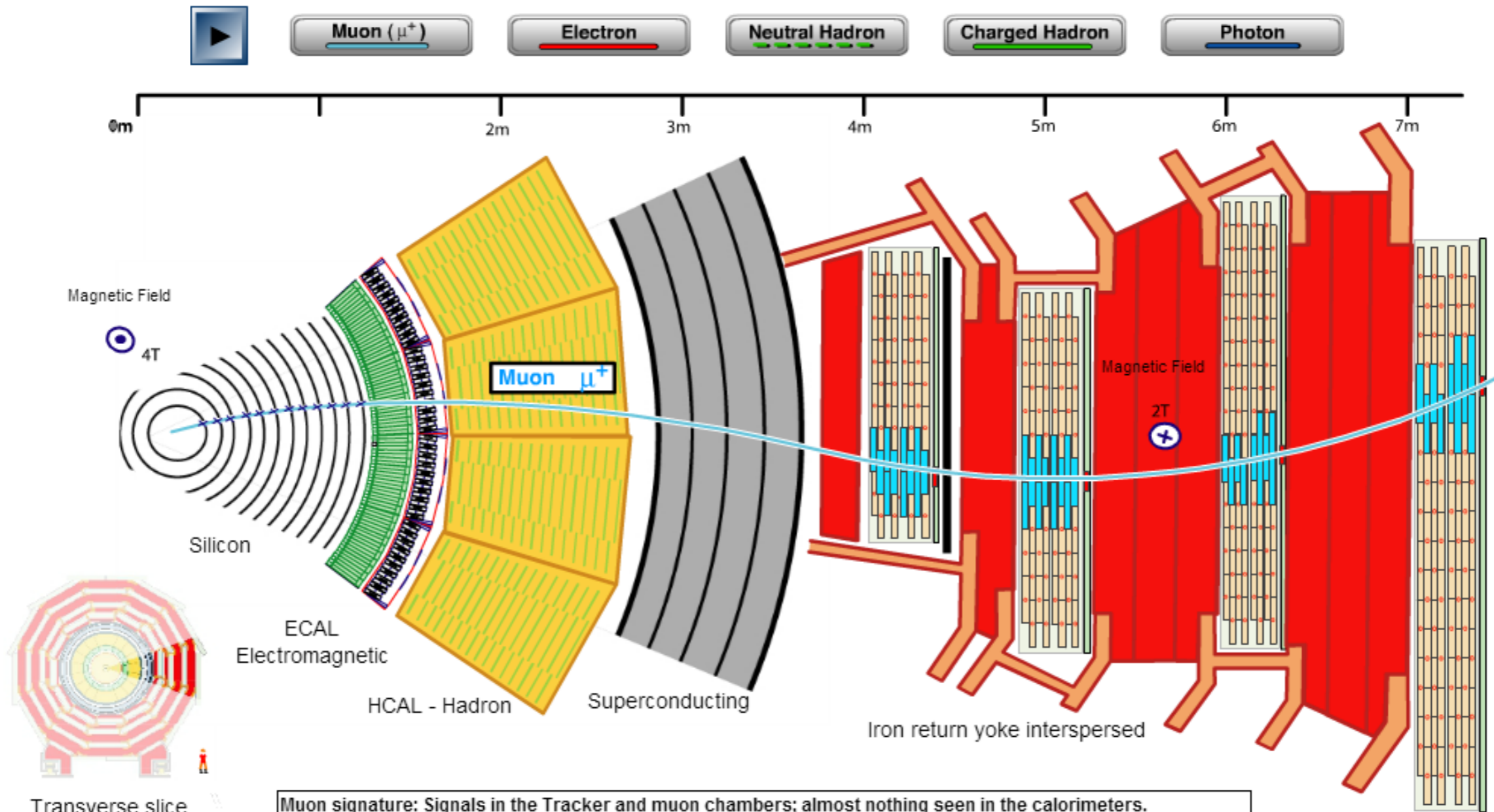
Muon chamber



* *location of magnet depends on specific detector design*



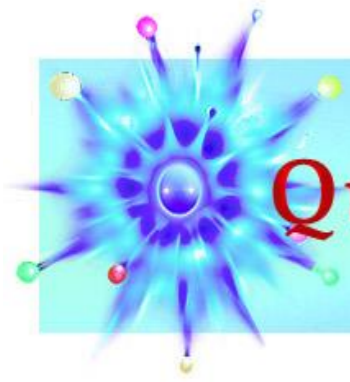
Transverse Slice of the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) Detector



Transverse slice through CMS

Muon signature: Signals in the Tracker and muon chambers; almost nothing seen in the calorimeters. Muons are perhaps the easiest particles to identify in CMS: no other charged particle traverses the whole detector. Being charged, they are bent by the field in one direction inside the solenoid and in the opposite direction outside. As muons can only arise from the decay of something heavier their presence signifies that something potentially interesting has happened.

D. Barney, CERN, 2004



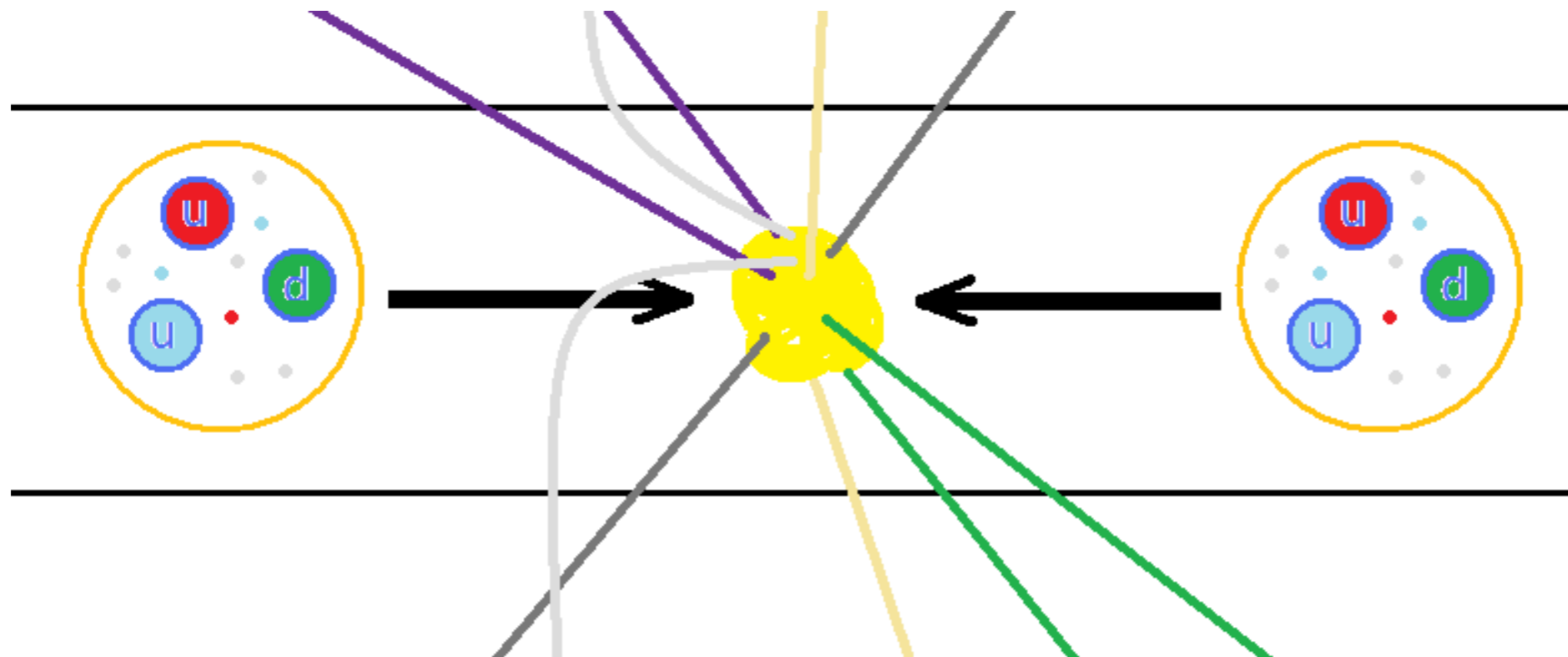
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Energy & Particle Mass

We will look at Run I, in which proton energy is 4 TeV*.

- The total collision energy is $2 \times 4 \text{ TeV} = 8 \text{ TeV}$.
- But each particle inside a proton shares only a portion.
- So a newly created particle's mass **must be** smaller than the total energy.

**In Run II, this was increased to 6.5 GeV!*



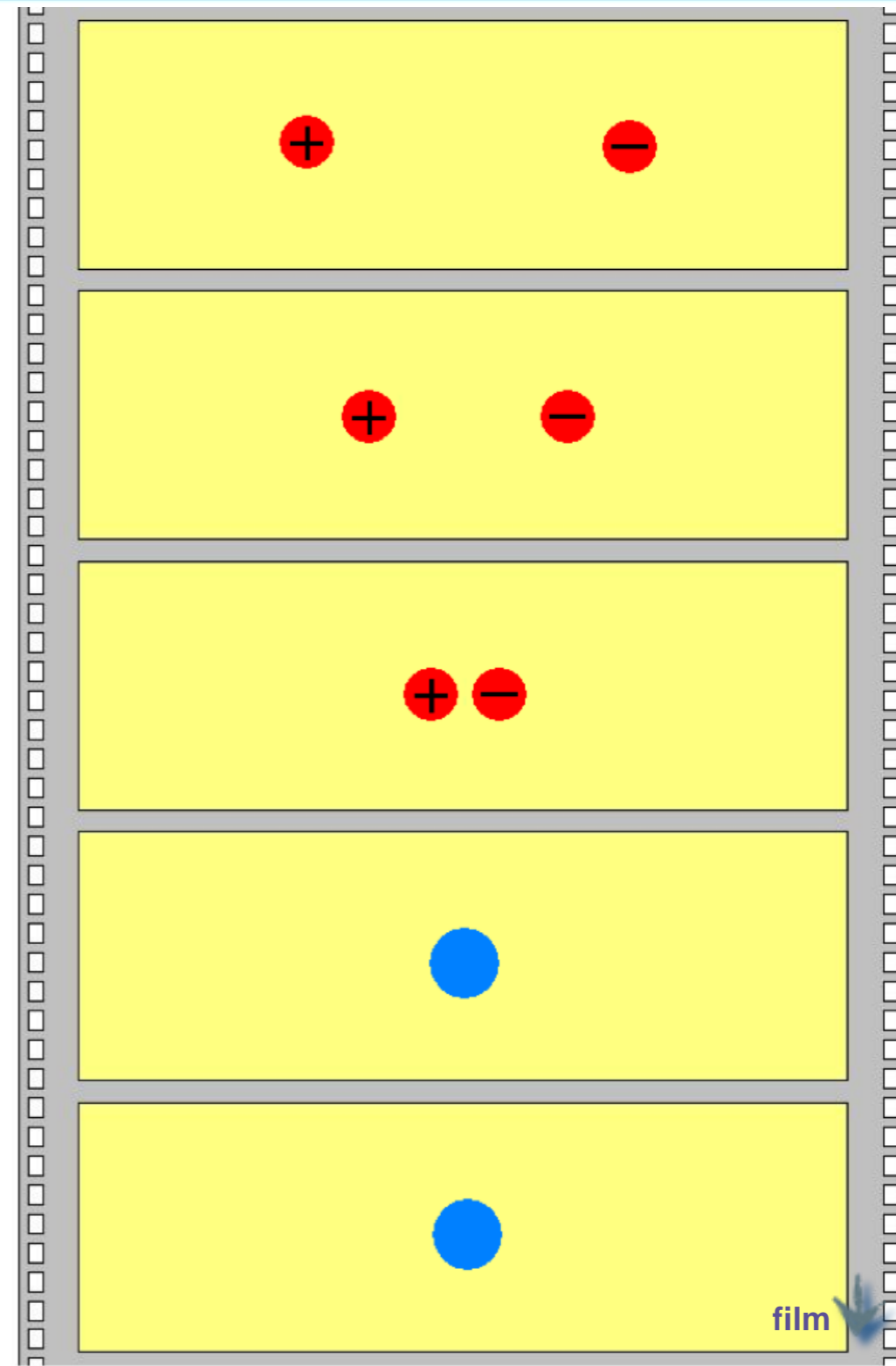


Particle Decays

The collisions create new particles that promptly decay. Decaying particles *always* produce lighter particles.

Conservation laws allow us to see patterns in the decays.

Try to name some of these conservation laws.



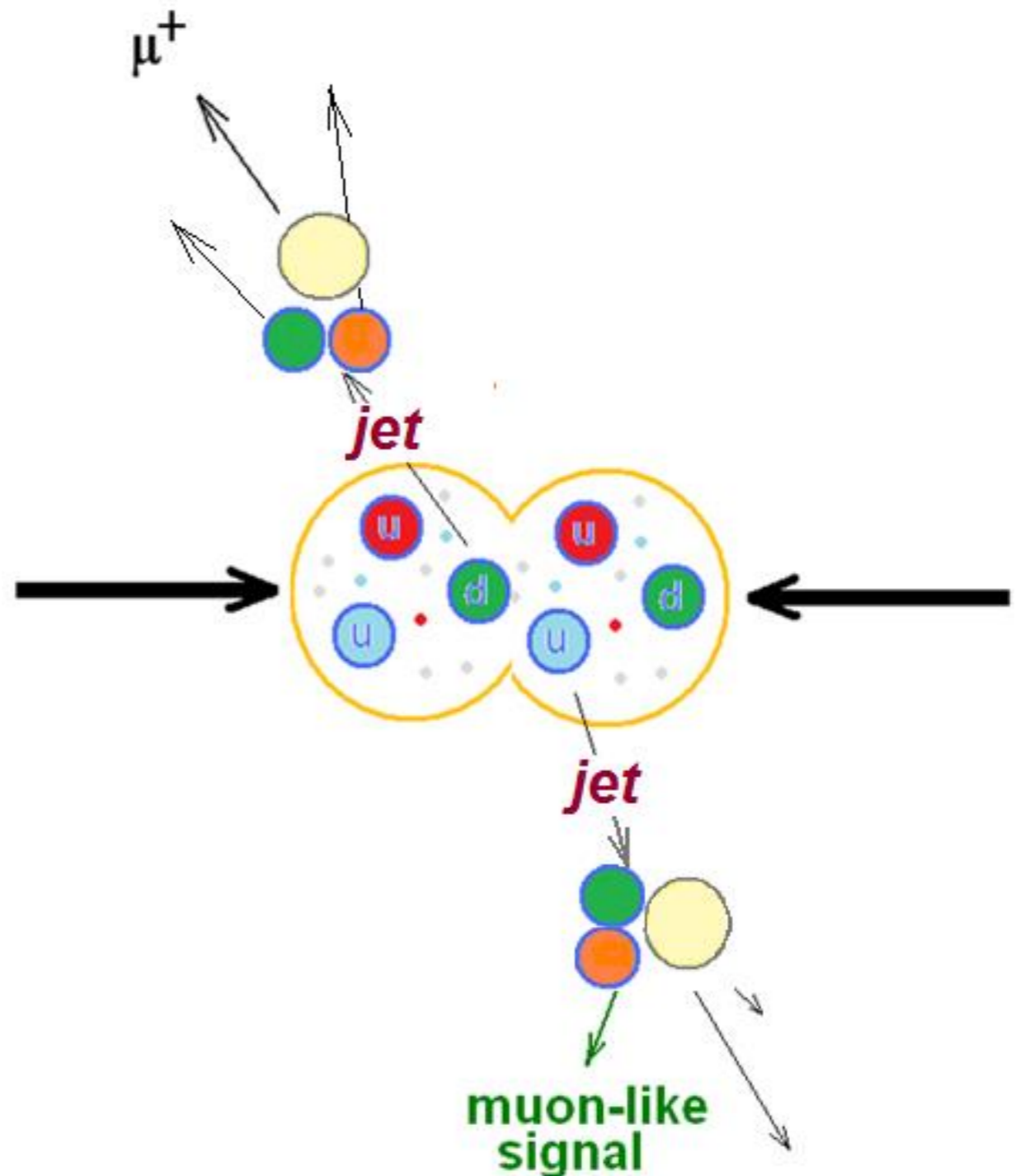


Background Events

Often, quarks are scattered by proton collisions.

As they separate, the binding energy between them converts to sprays of new particles called *jets*. Electrons and muons may be included in jets.

Software can filter out events with jets beyond our current interest.



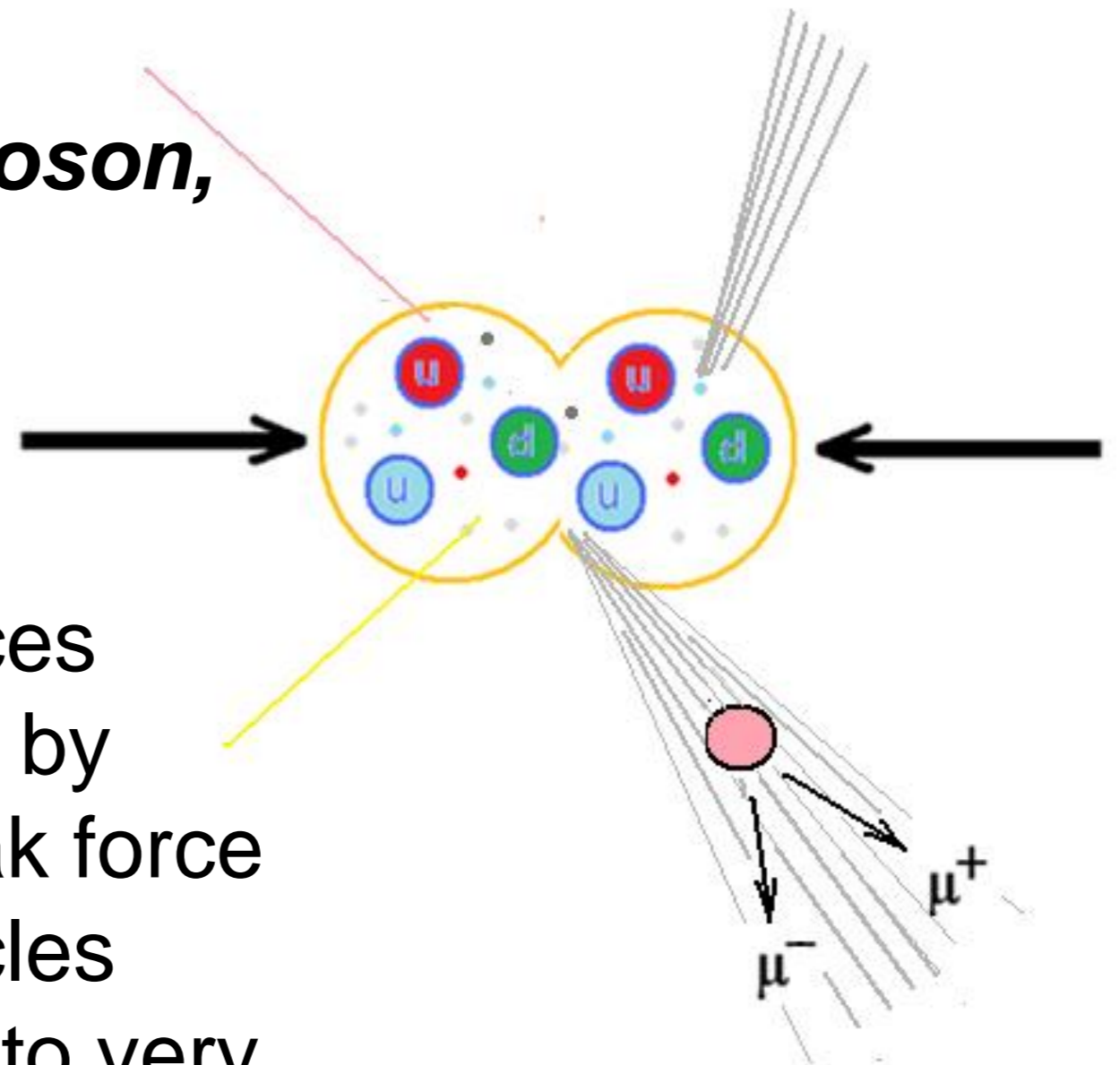


W and Z Particles

We are looking for the mediators of the ***weak interaction***:

- electrically charged **W^+ boson**,
- the negative **W^- boson**,
- the neutral **Z boson**.

Unlike electromagnetic forces carried over long distances by massless photons, the weak force is carried by massive particles which restricts interactions to very tiny distances.



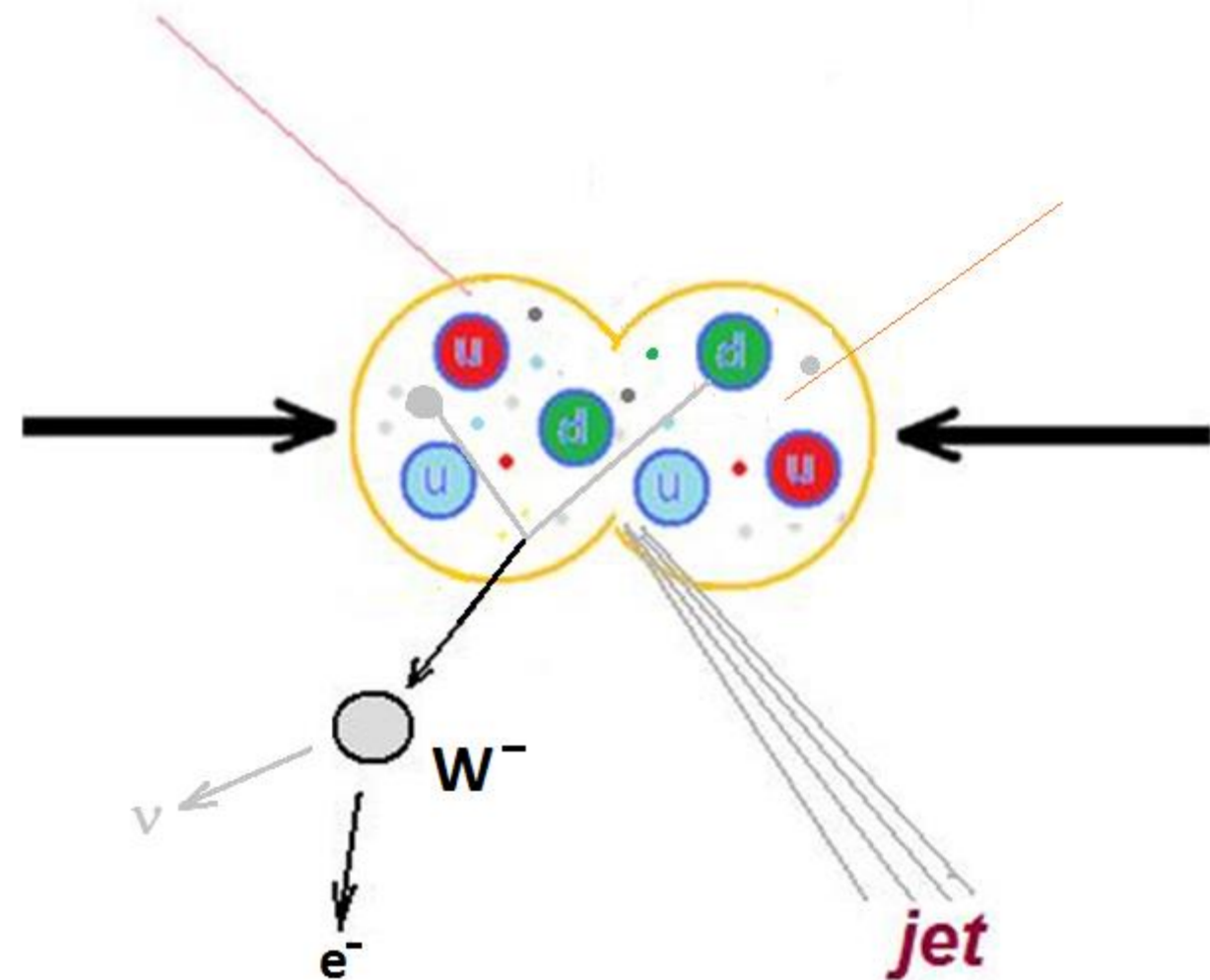


W and Z Particles

The W bosons are responsible for radioactivity by transforming a proton into a neutron, or the reverse.

Z bosons are similarly exchanged but do not change electric charge.

Collisions of sufficient energy can create W and Z or other particles.



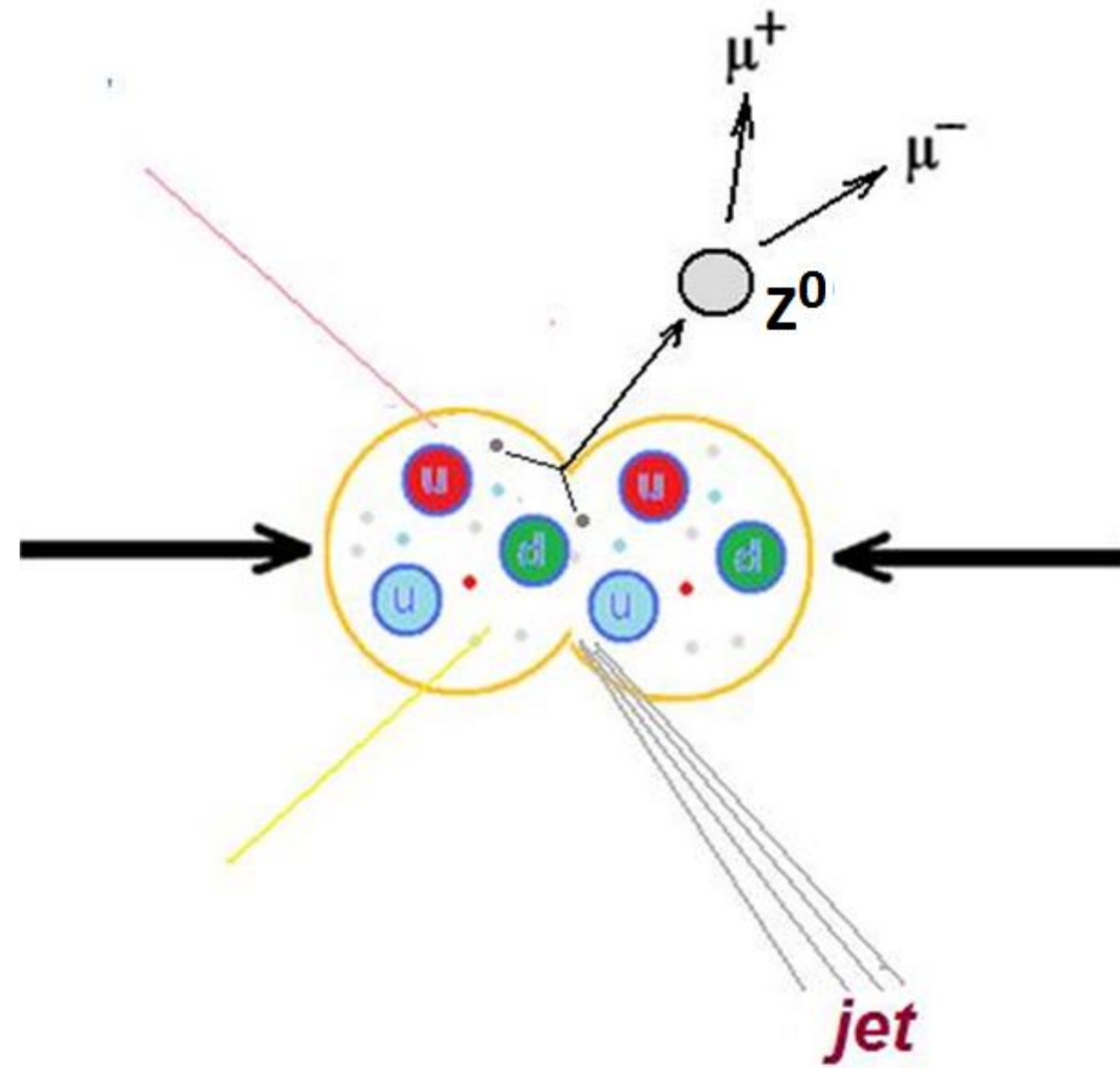


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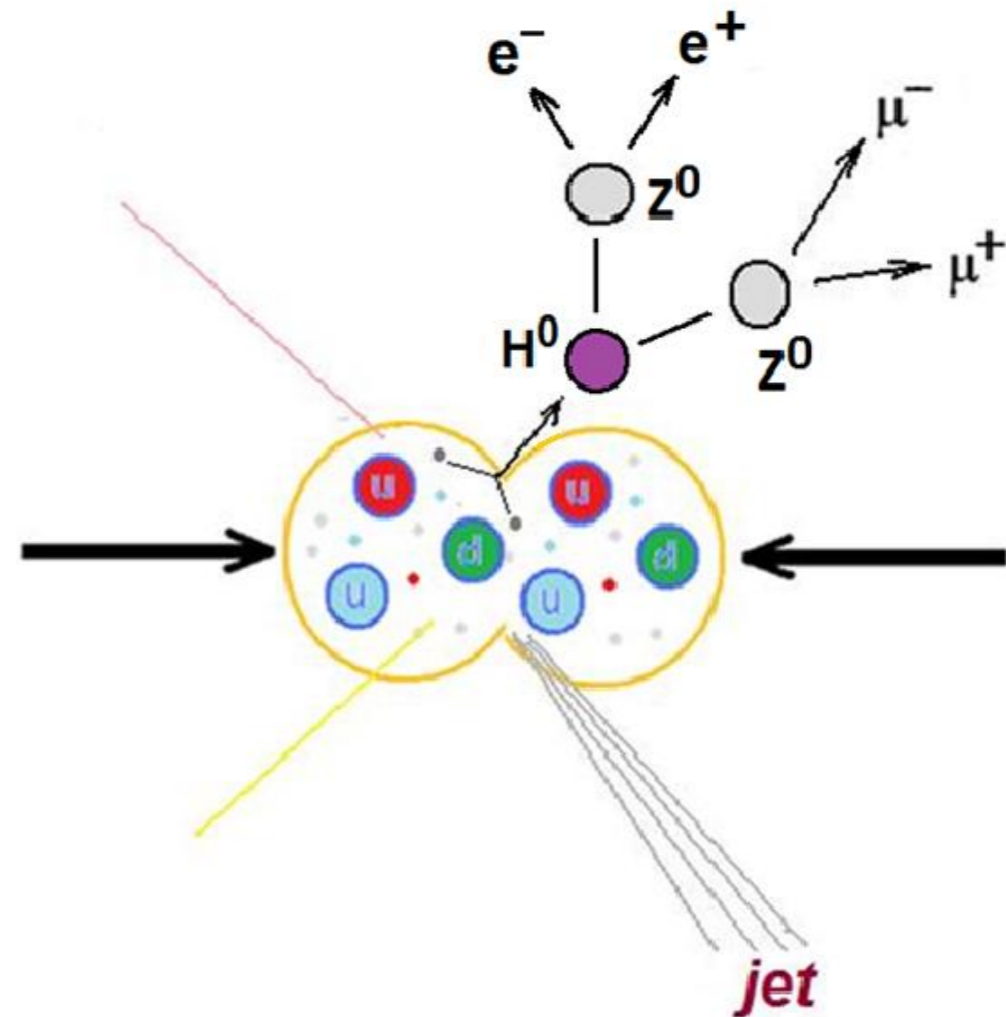




Higgs Particles

The Higgs boson was discovered by CMS and ATLAS and announced on July 4, 2012.

This long-sought particle is part of the “Higgs mechanism” that accounts for other particle having mass.

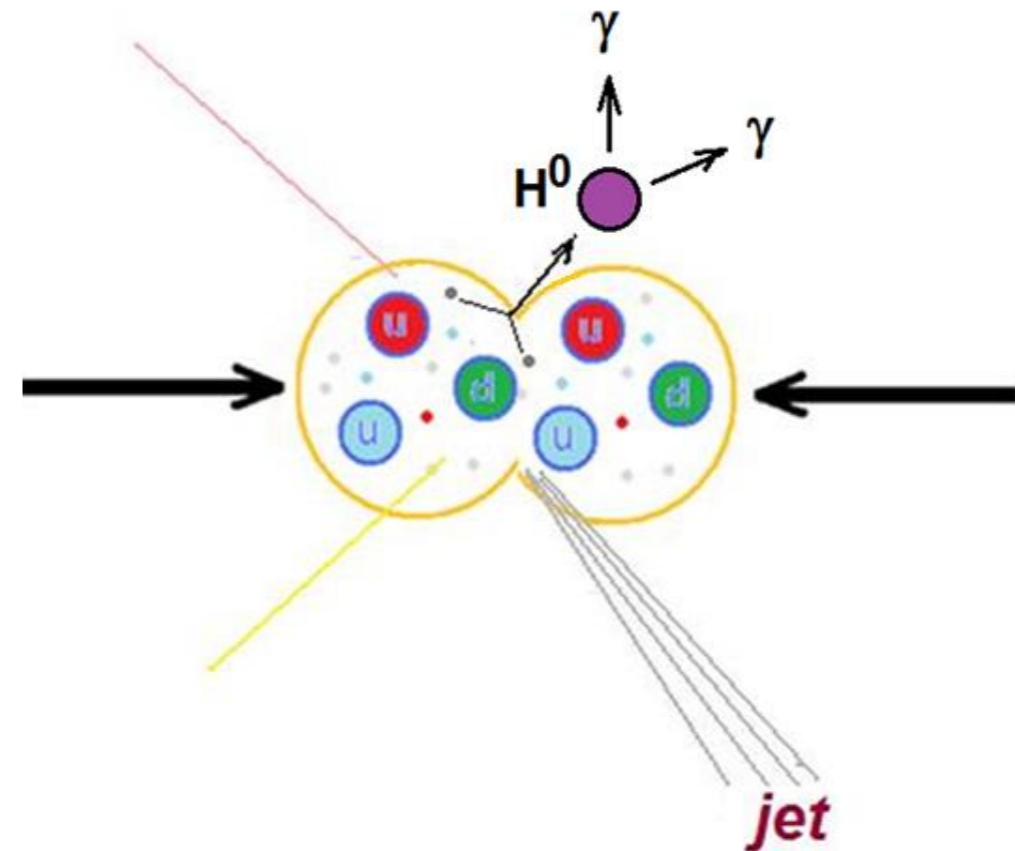




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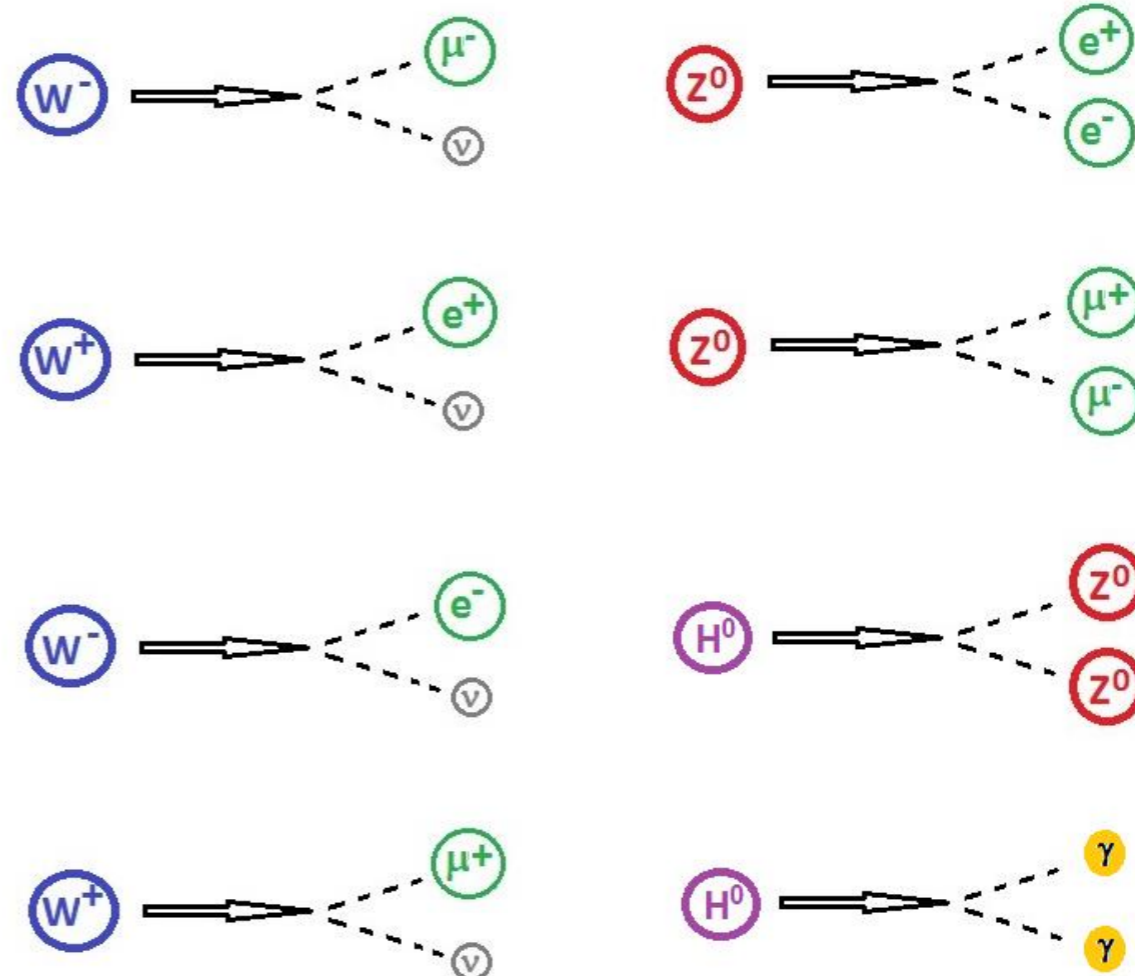


W and Z Decays

Because bosons only travel a tiny distance before decaying, CMS does not “see” them directly.

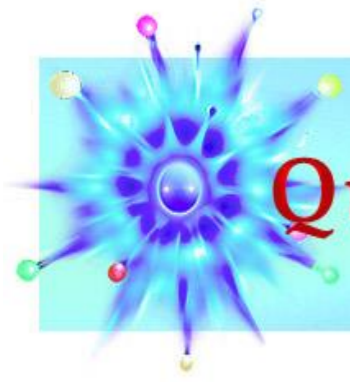
CMS *can* detect :

- electrons
- muons
- photons



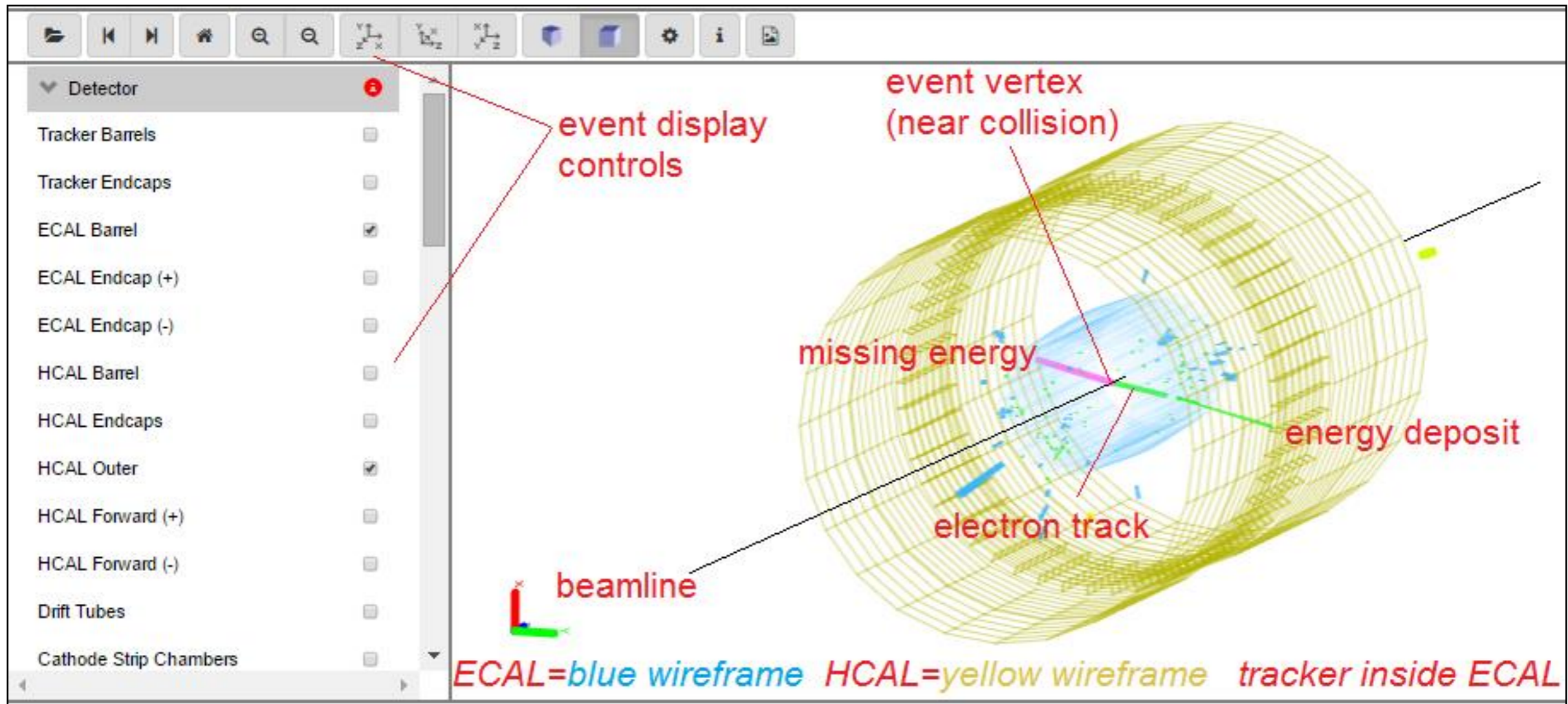
CMS can infer:

- neutrinos from “missing energy”



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iSpy-webgl

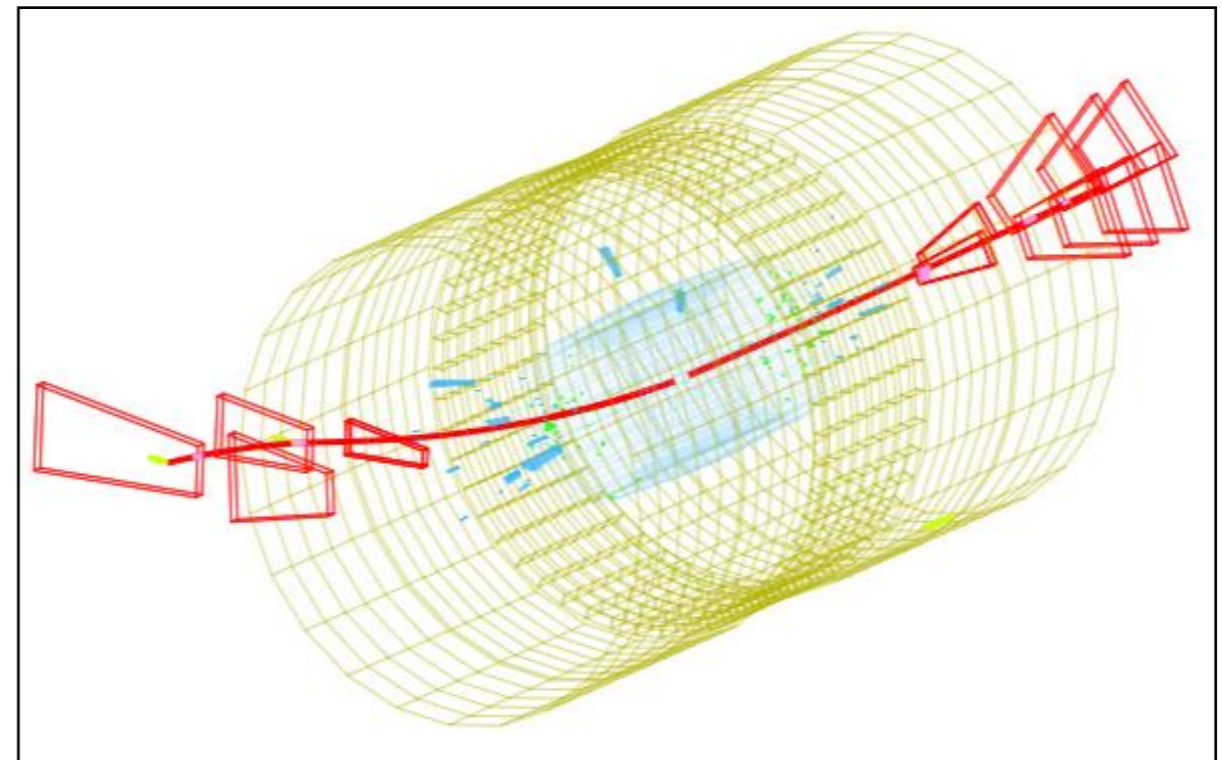
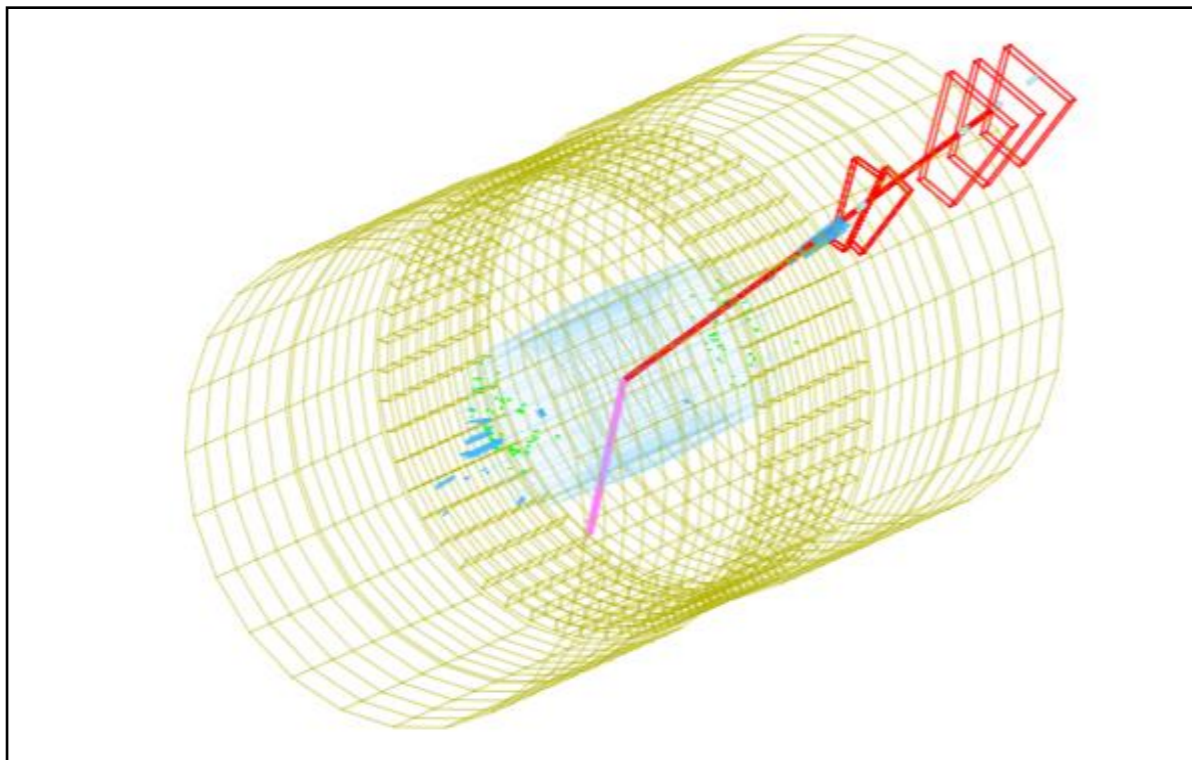


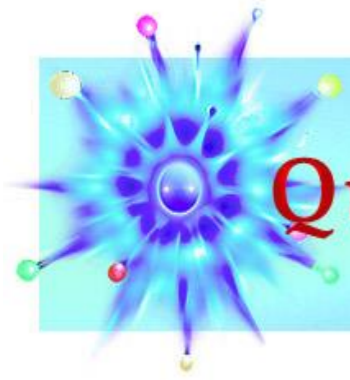


Today's Task

Use new data from the LHC in iSpy to test performance of CMS:

- Can we distinguish W from Z candidates?

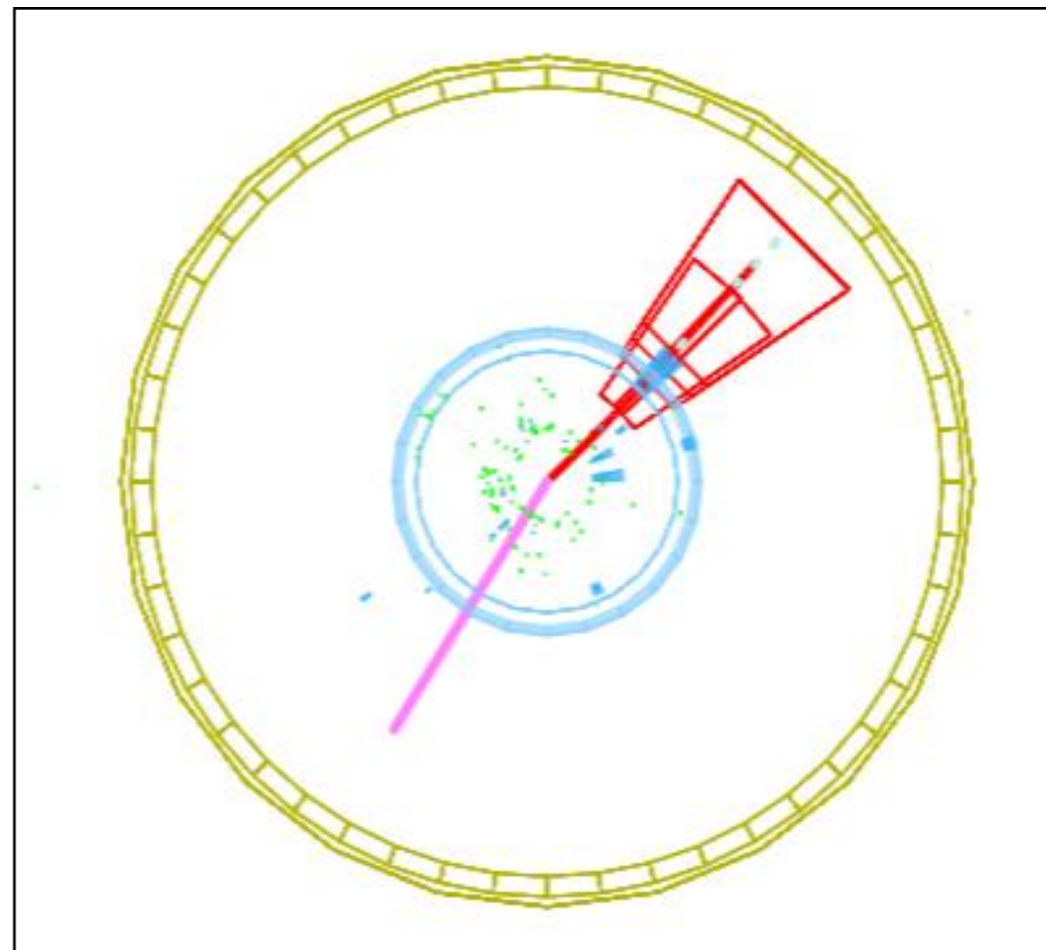
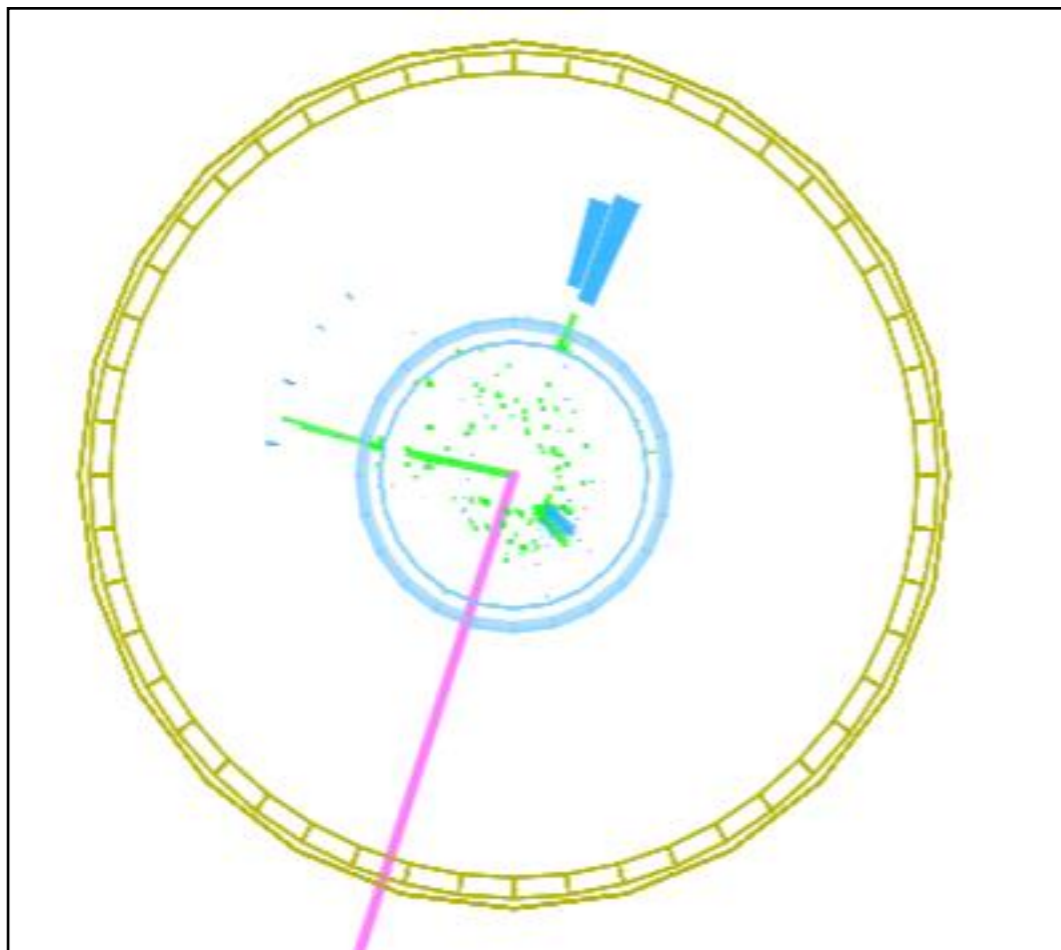


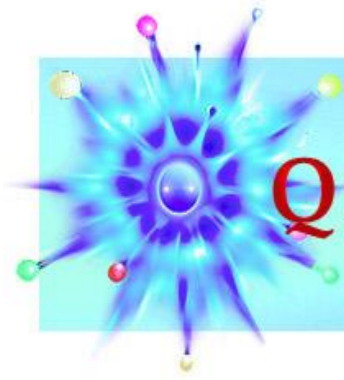


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Today's Task

- Can we calculate the e/μ ratio?

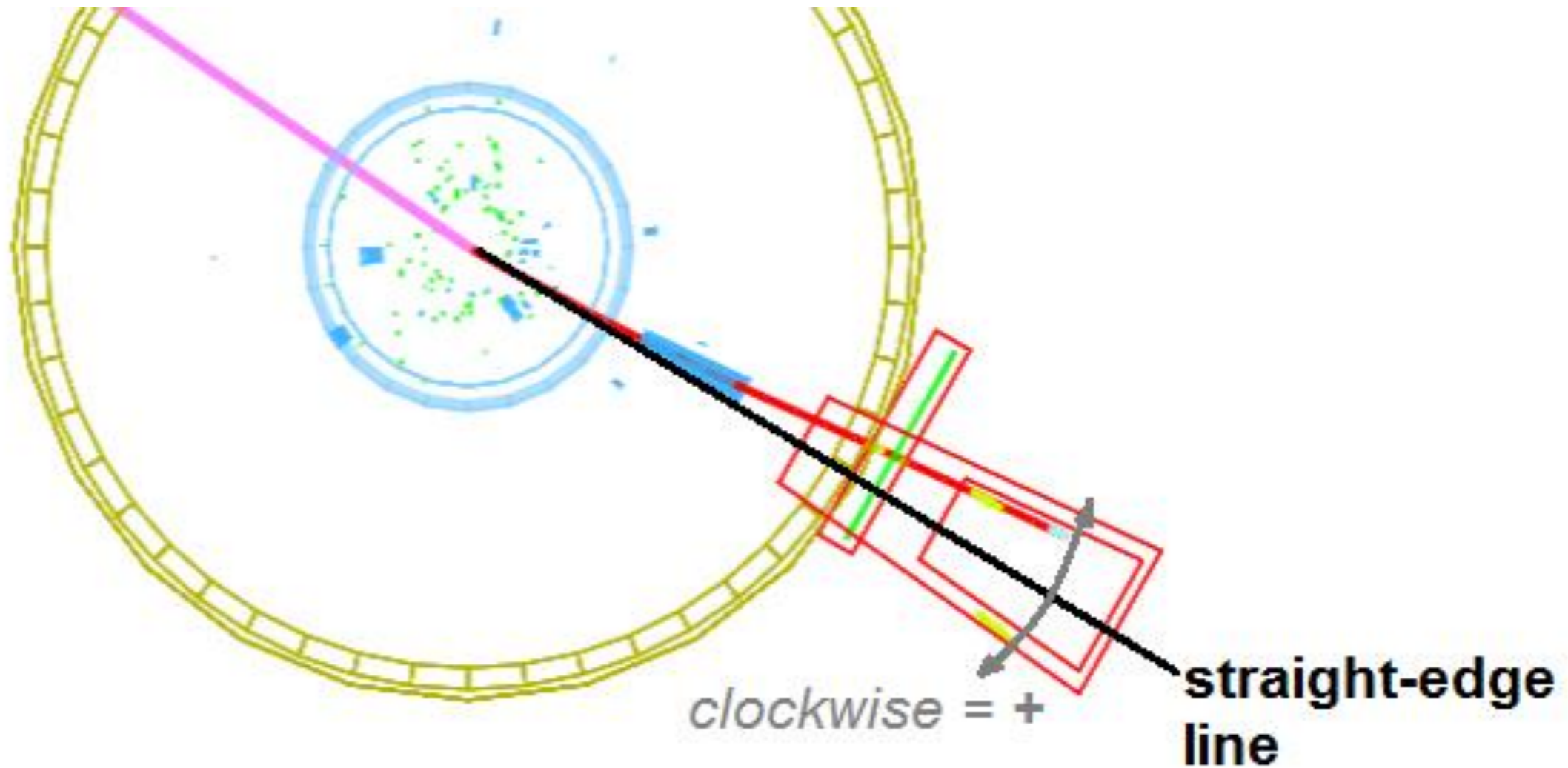




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Today's Task

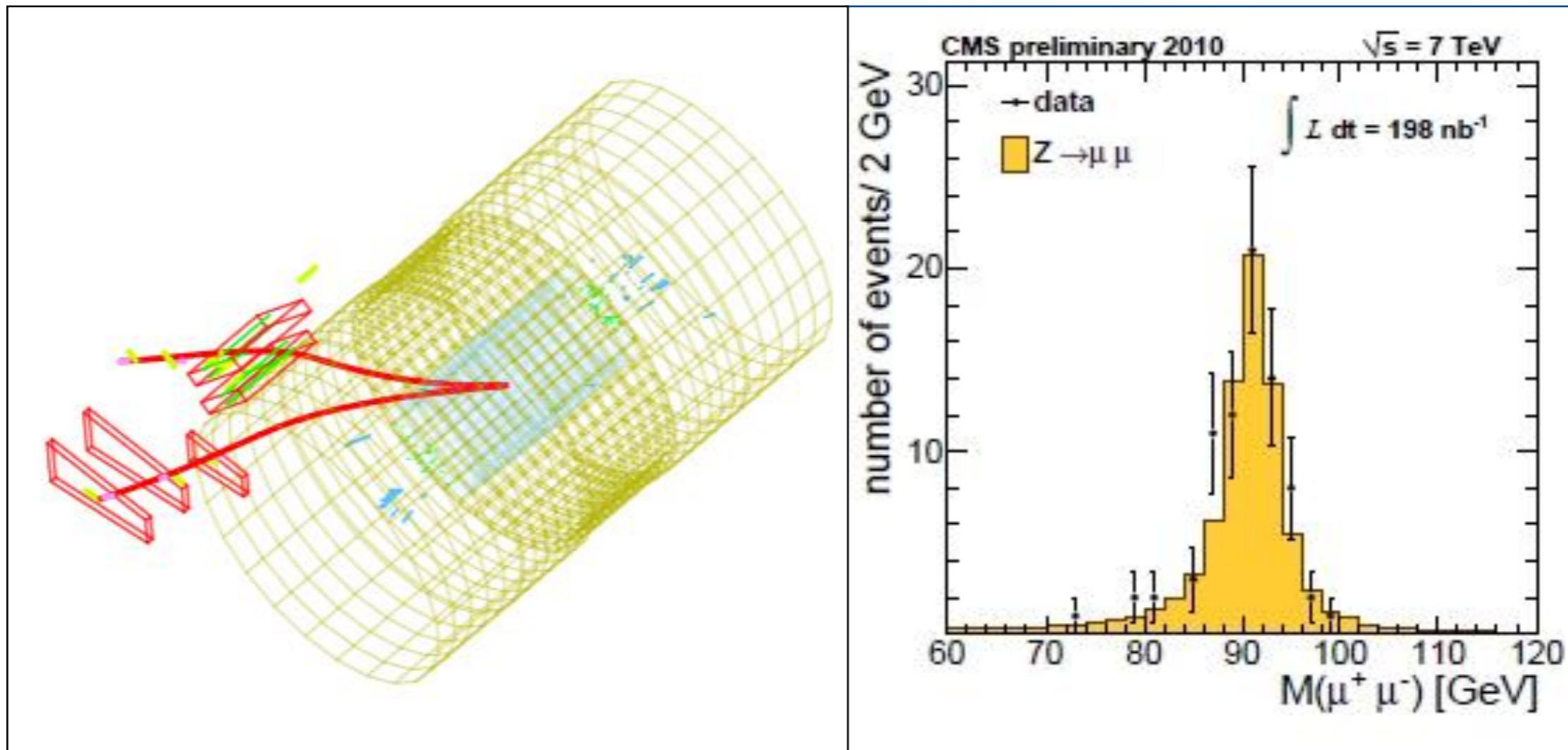
- Can we calculate a W^+/W^- ratio for CMS?





Today's Task

- Can we make dilepton (and more) mass plot?



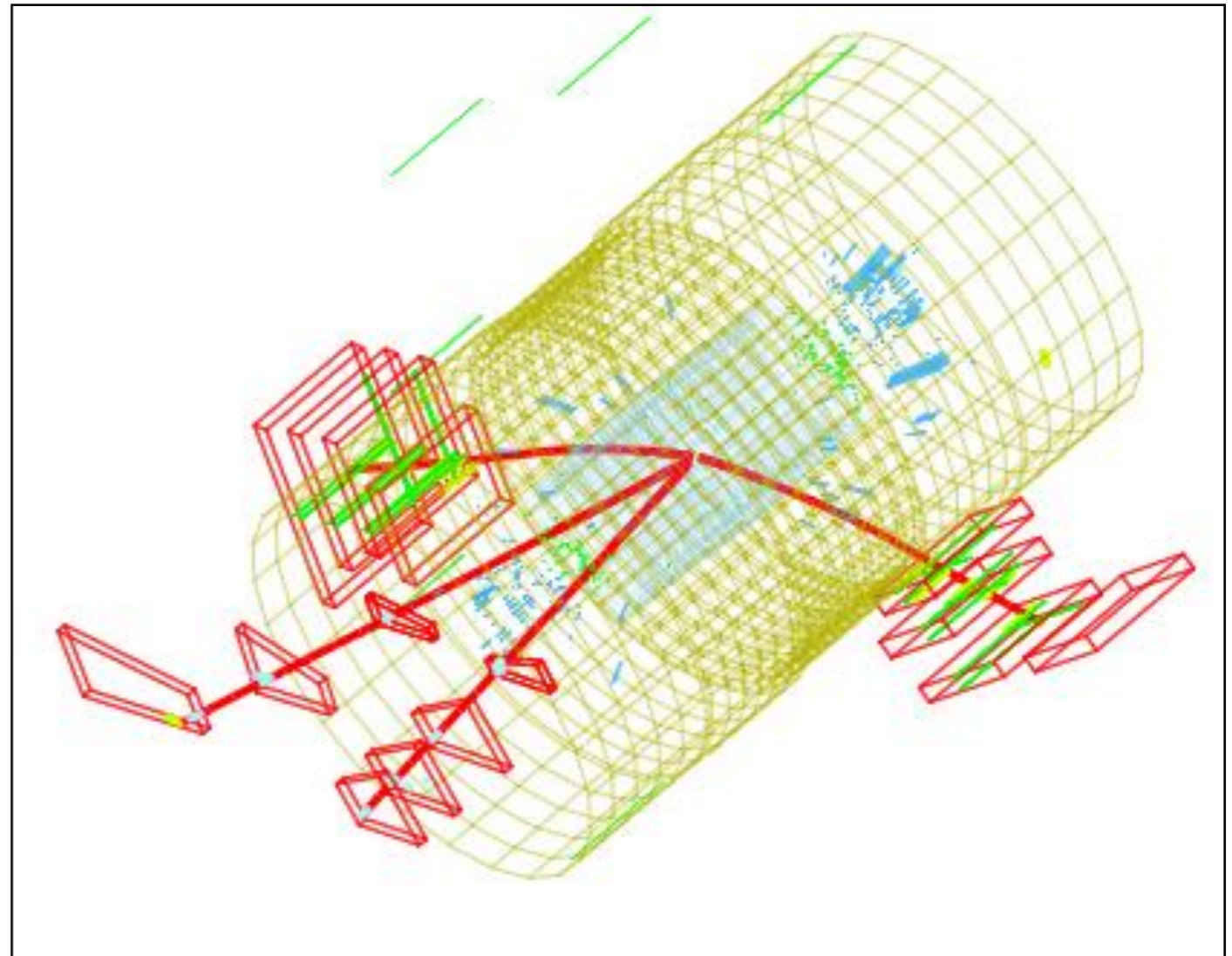


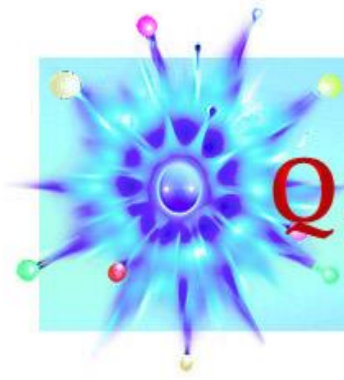
Today's Task

- Can we find rare $H \rightarrow ZZ$ events?
 - $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$
 - $Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

Can we pick out electrons and/or muons?

How should an event be filtered so we can recognize the correct tracks?

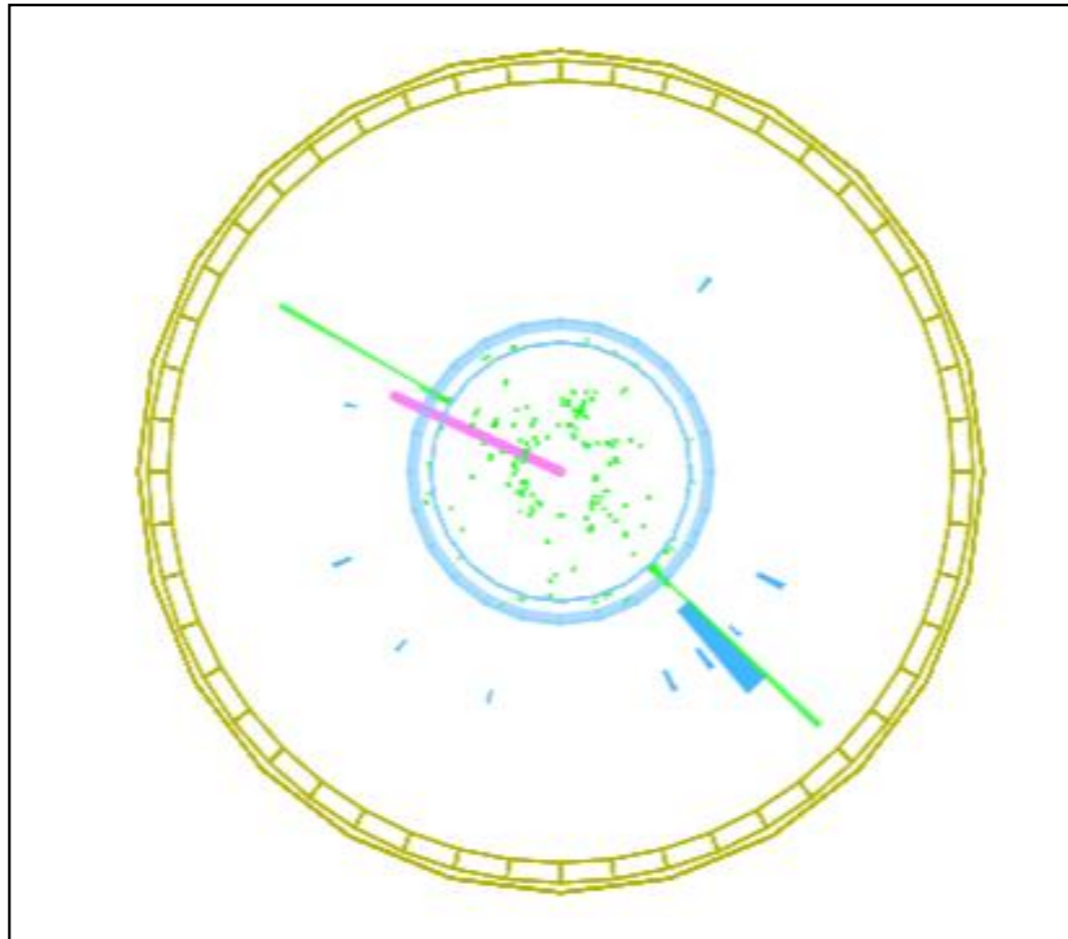




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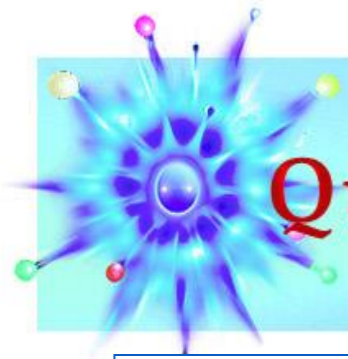
Today's Task

- Can we find some $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ events?



How do we spot photons that leave no track?

Where should we look? What should we see – and not see?



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Recording event data

CIMA
CMS Instrument for Masterclass Analysis

Choose your Masterclass

test
Test2
31Jan2015

Choose your location

Buffalo
MexicoCity
Quito

Choose your group

6
7
8
9
10

Choose the date of your masterclass, the institute, and your dataset.

Find your dataset.

Record parent particles and decay modes.

Back Events Table (Group 1) Mass Histogram (TT1) Results (TT1) ➔ Event Display

Masterclass: TestTables-Feb2017
location: TT1
Group: 1

Instructions (also available as screencast):

- For each event, identify the final state and select a primary state candidate.
 - For Higgs or Zoo candidate, no final state is chosen
 - If you cannot decide between W+ and W-, choose W instead
- If you think the final state is a neutral particle (like a Z), but you don't know its exact type, select NP for "neutral particle." Find its mass from the Event Display and enter it.
- Once you have selected everything, click "Submit".

In case of an error, double clicking the data line will reload it; you can then try it again.

Select Event

Event index:

Event number: 1-10

final state

Electron

Muon (μ)

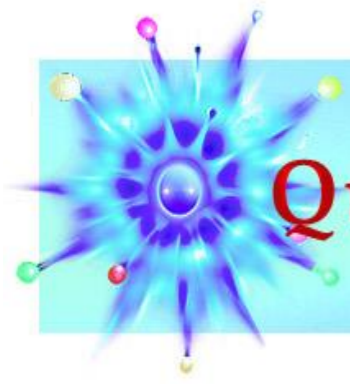
primary state candidate

W⁻ NP Higgs

W⁺ W Zoo

NP Mass: GeV/c²

Event index	Event number	Chosen Values	Mass
9	1-9	Z, μ	mu
8	1-8	e, W ⁺	
7	1-7	μ , Z	95
6	1-6	μ , Z	NaN
5	1-5	e, Z	NaN
4	1-4	μ , W ⁺	
3	1-3	μ , W ⁺	
2	1-2	e, W ⁻	
1	1-1	e, W ⁺	



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Helping Develop America's Technological Workforce

Recording event data

Mass Histogram and Results pages

Back Events Table Mass Histogram Results

Masterclass: 31Jan2015
location: MexicoCity

Group	Muon	Electron	W	W-	W+	Z	Higgs	Zoo	Total
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Total:

Muon	Electron	W	W-	W+	Z	Higgs	Zoo	Sum	amu	W+W-
9	9	3	1	3	11	2	3	23	1	3



Keep in Mind . . .

“Science is nothing but developed perception, interpreted intent, common sense rounded out and minutely articulated.” *George Santayana*

- Indirect observations and imaginative, critical, logical thinking can lead to reliable and valid inferences.
- Therefore: work together, think (sometimes outside the box), and be critical of each other's results to figure out what is happening.

Form teams of two. Each team analyzes 100 events.

Talk with physicists about interpreting events. Pool results.