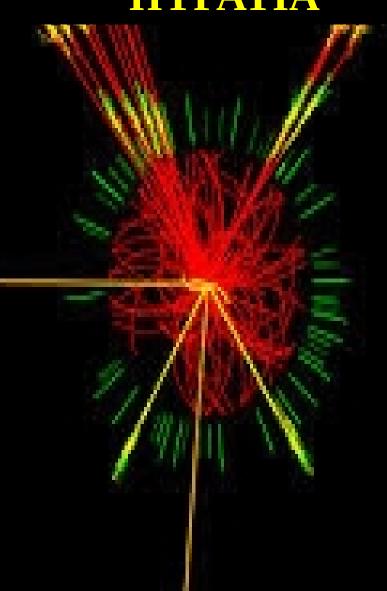


HYPATIA





 $E = mc^2$

The Standard Model of Elementary Particles



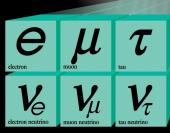


Mediate the fundamental

interactions

Bosons

Leptons



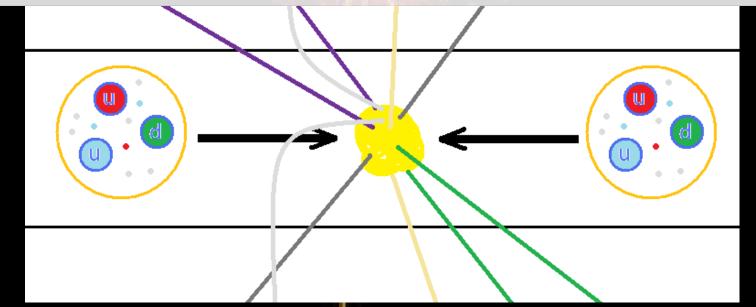
Higgs: Responsible for the mechanism of mass acquisition by the elementary particles

Proton-Proton interactions

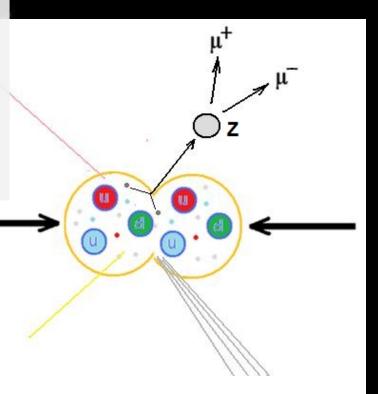
At the LHC each proton in the beam is accelerated to 6.5 TeV:

in the center of mass: $2 \times 6.5 \text{ TeV} = 13 \text{ TeV}$

Quarks and Gluons, the constituents of the proton, **share this energy.** The available energy (13 TeV) transforms in new particles as $E = mc^2$.



In HYPATIA we are primarily looking for the **Z boson**, which is a particle without **electric charge** and decays into **muon-antimuon**, or **electron-positron**, or **tau-antitau** pairs. We will ignore the later, though (why?).

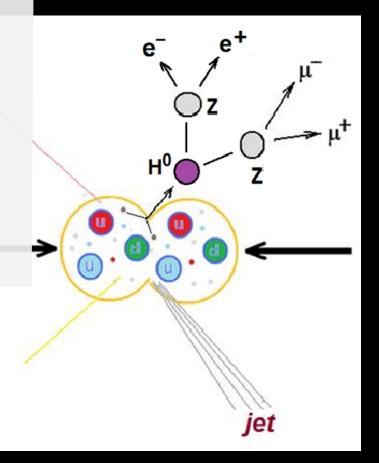


The **Higgs** (**H**) boson was discovered at ATLAS and CMS experiments at LHC/CERN in 2012.

Among many decay channels we can find Higgs bosons candidates in events like:

H → ZZ* → 4 leptons

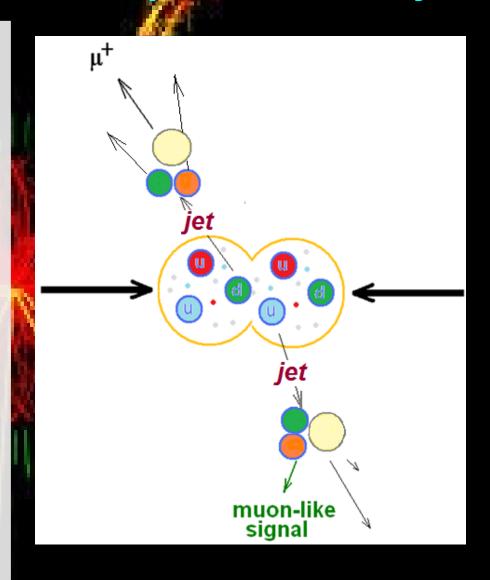
 $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ (2 photons)



Quarks are scattered in the collisions very often.

These **quarks** fragment and originate **jets** (collimated sprays of particles)

Very interesting objects *per* se, but they are our "background"!
Low energy muons and electrons can be produced in jets and mimic those from Z decay.



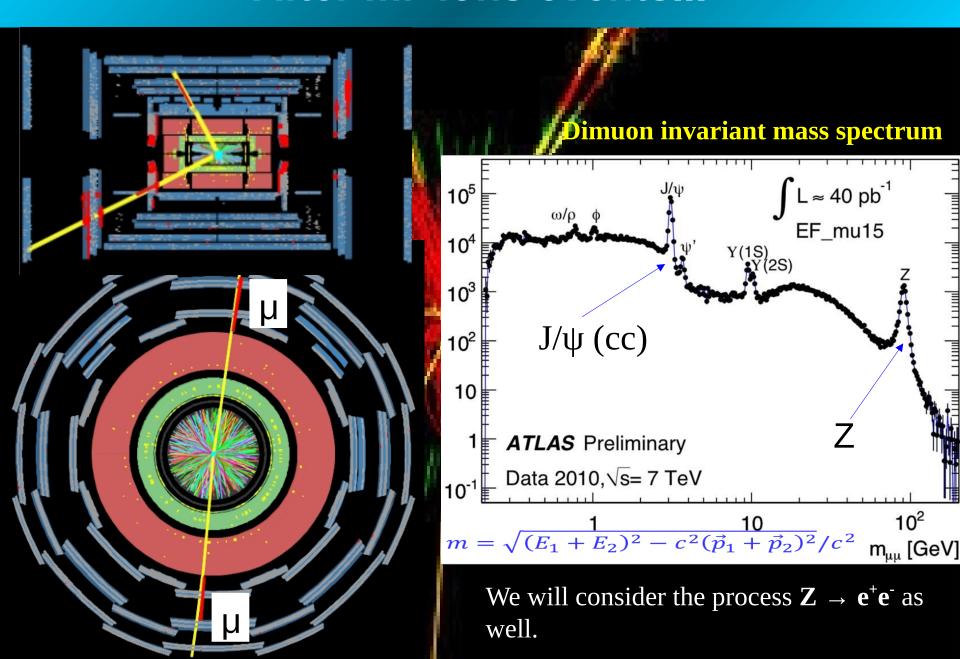
We will select several events with the $Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^$ and **Z→e**+e- topologies and use the information of the invariant mass to know if they are Z boson candidates or other particles.

$$E^{2} = m^{2}c^{4} + c^{2}p^{2}$$

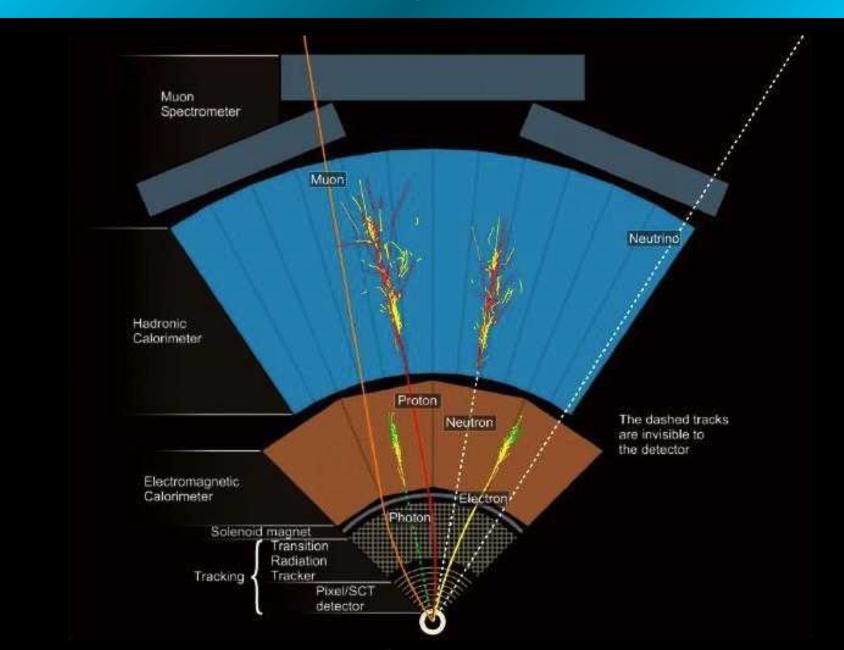
$$E = E_{1} + E_{2} p = |\vec{p}| = |\vec{p}_{1} + \vec{p}_{2}|$$

$$m = \sqrt{(E_{1} + E_{2})^{2} - c^{2}(\vec{p}_{1} + \vec{p}_{2})^{2}/c^{2}}$$

After millions events...



Detecting Particles

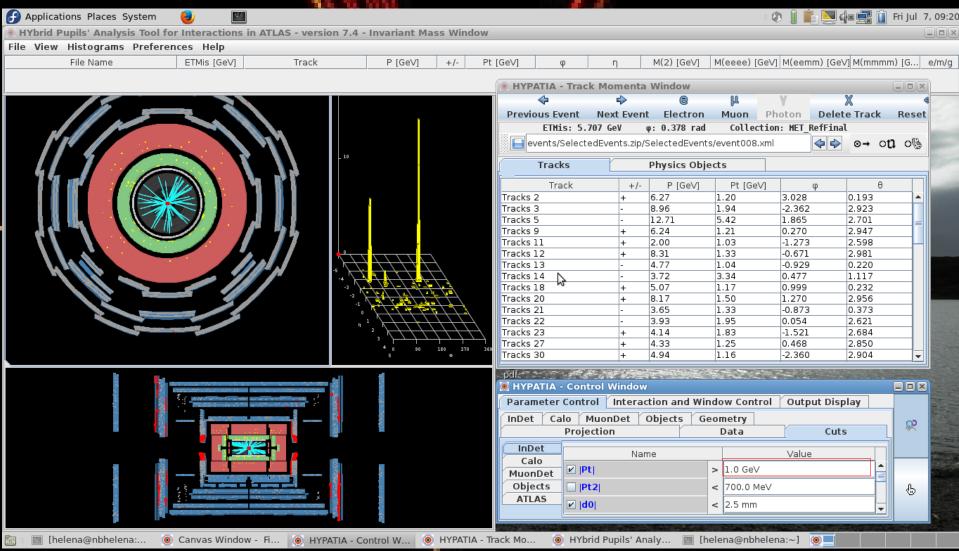


Z Boson Properties

- The Z boson is heavy mass: 91.2 GeV/c^2 and its live timee is short: $4x10^{-25} \text{ s.}$
- The Z boson is neutral \rightarrow The sum of the electric charges of the descendents is zero.
- It does decay to:
 - quark-antiquark pair (70%) \rightarrow identified by jets in the calorimeter;
- neutrino-antineutrino pair (20%). Neutrinos cross the entire detector untouched. They are infered from missing transverse momentum, MET.
- lepton-antilepton (10%) pair. The three types of leptons (electron, muon and tau) are equally probable.

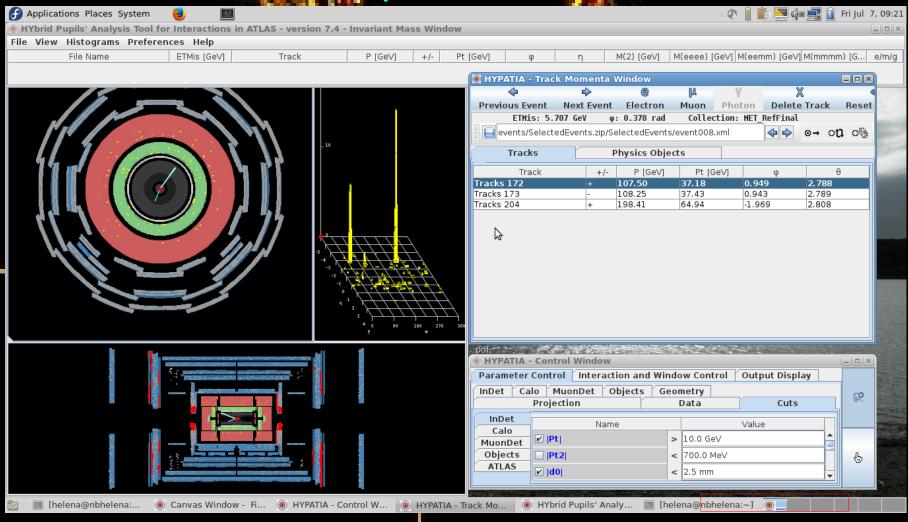






Cut in the p_{\perp} variable

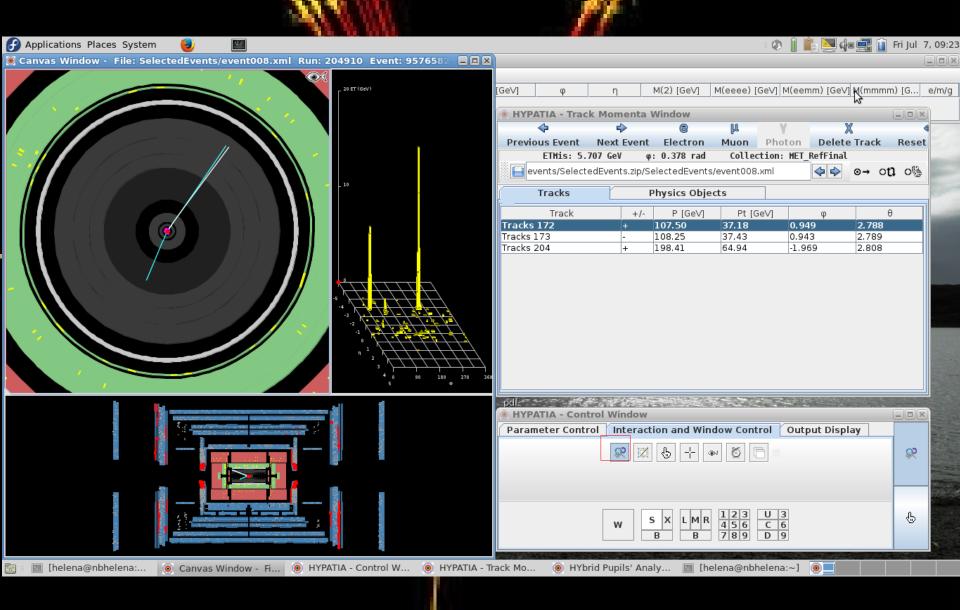




The cut in the $p_{_{\rm T}}$ (transverse momentum - the linear momentum projected in the transverse plan of the detector – p.sin θ) allows the low- $p_{_{\rm T}}$ track removal, which helps to improve greatly the signal to background ratio.

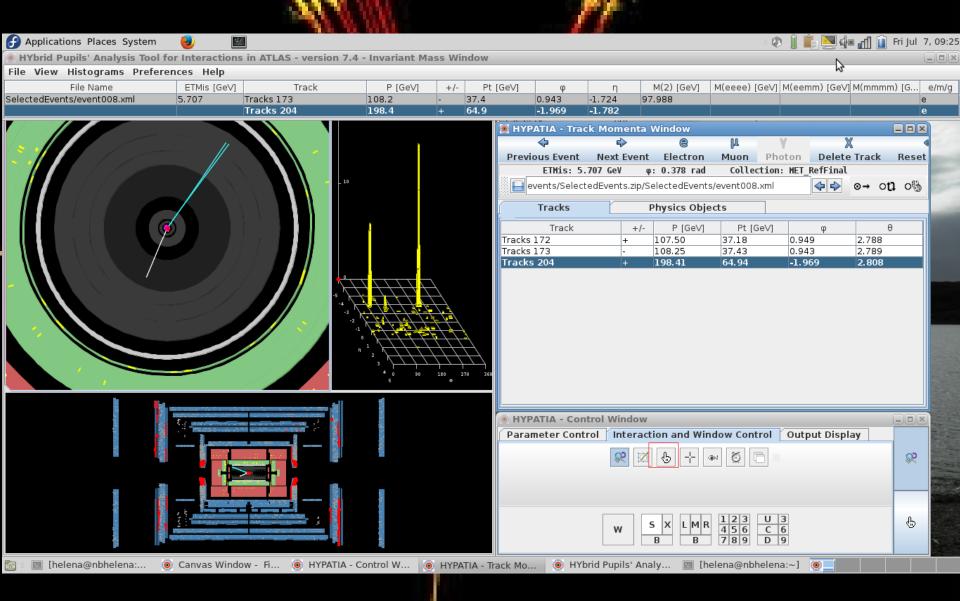
Zoom

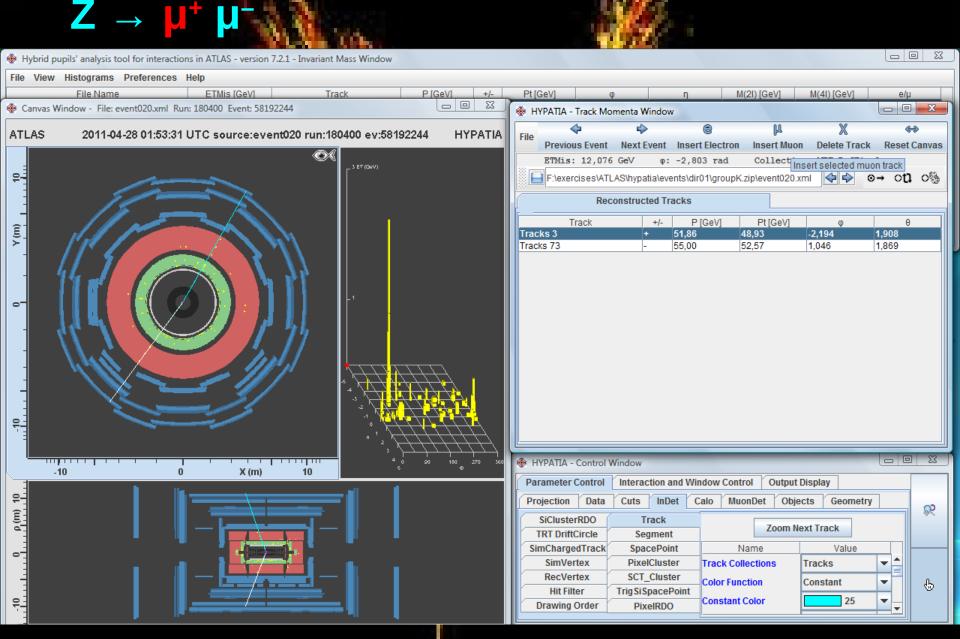






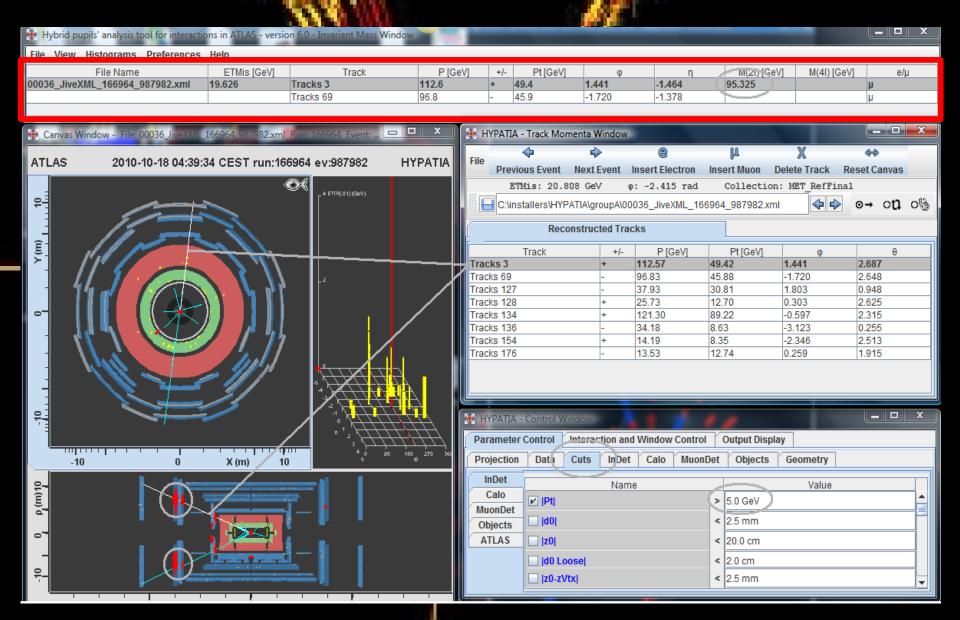




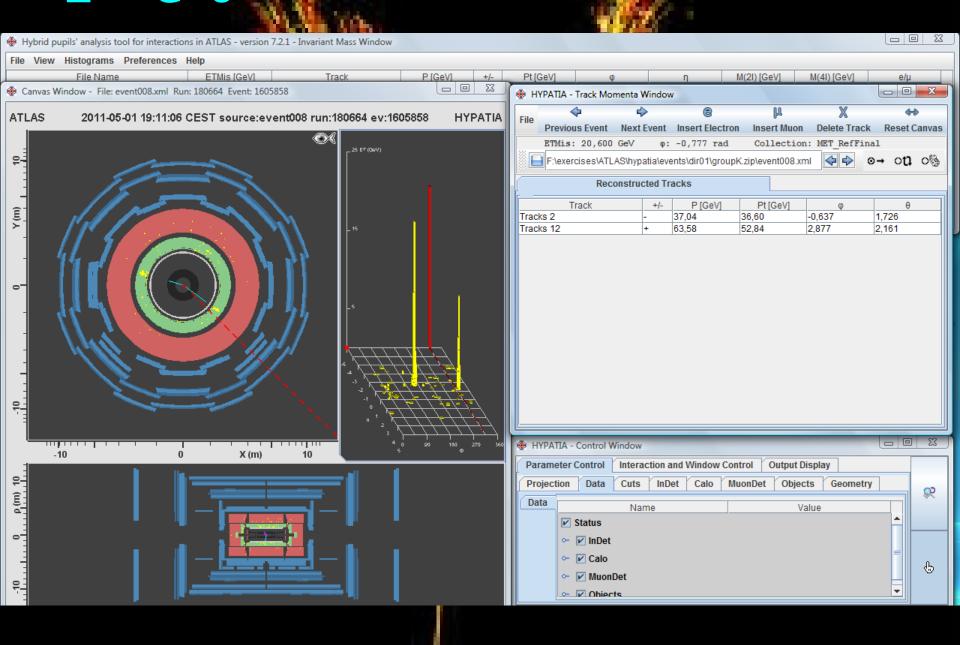


Only combinations of opposite charges are allowed

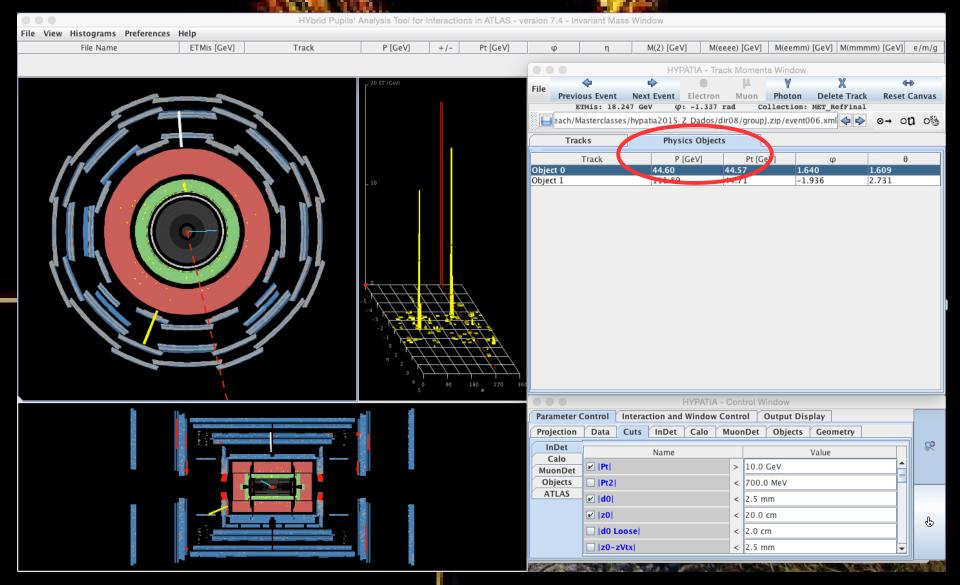
Invariant mass calculation



$Z \rightarrow e^+ e^-$

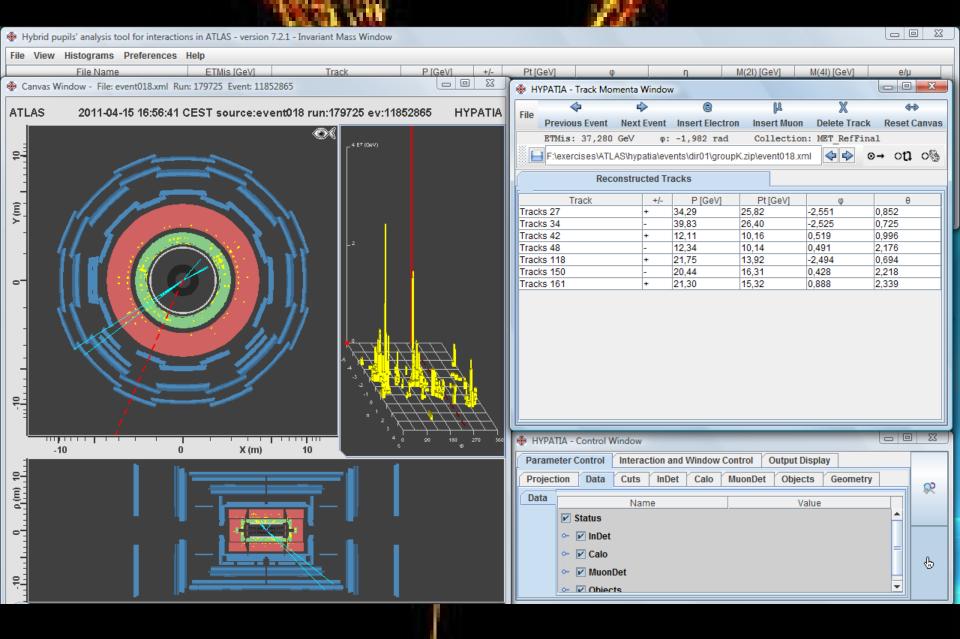






Photons are neutral particles; they do not leave tracks in the inner detector; only energy deposits in the electromagnetic calorimeter.

Z → jets (background)



Use script startHypatia.sh Get the file with 10 events and make the exercise in https://atlas.physicsmasterclasses.org/en/zpath_exercise2.htm