

### High Energy Physics and the CMS WZH Masterclass



Total weight 12500 t, Overall diameter 15 m, Overall length 21.6 m, Magnetic field 4 Tesla



hands on particle physics













🛟 Fermilab





https://medium.com/@cottlesam/guantum-gravity-will-force-us-to-cut-the-standard-model-in-half-c073e2033968







sics-the-absolutely-amazing-theory-of-almost-everything-9470



We know a few things

#### All chemistry from just a few particles?





#### **Really? We have questions.**

#### What holds the atom together?



#### And what about these?





#### More questions.

#### Like antimatter...





What shall we do?

# Let's throw things at each other and study them to see what happens.







#### **Activity break**





~27 km circumference ~100 m underground Protons circulate in opposite directions Up to 14 TeV collision energy CMS





#### The LHC and the new physics

#### **Generic Design**

Cylinders wrapped around the beam pipe From inner to outer . . . Collision Tracking Electromagnetic calorimeter Hadronic calorimeter Magnet\*



\* location of magnet depends on specific detector design





### **QUARKNET** Protons collide inside CMS

The LHC accelerates protons to almost 7500 times the energy equivalent of their mass. The protons circulate in opposite directions and collide in the center of CMS.

But protons are not just particles: they are more like bags of quarks and gluons. When protons collide, all sorts of very short-lived particles can be made from all that energy.



### **What do the protons tell us?**

We learn from what proton collisions produce:

W bosons give us clues to the proton structure...and they also present a mystery.

*Z bosons* decay (sort of) like lighter particles but are also needed to sort out Higgs data.

*Higgs bosons*, well, are Higgs bosons, the new kid on the block!



Artist's image of a proton from CERN Courier. Learn more here and even more here.



#### **One-lepton events**

The + or – charged W boson enables radioactive decay by transforming neutrons into protons.

It decays into a neutrino and another lepton. Since CMS cannot detect the neutrino directly, we can call this a one-lepton event.







#### **Two-lepton events**

The Z boson is a neutral cousin of the W. It enables the "weak neutral current".

It decays into two leptons of the same type but opposite charge – electron and positron or muon and antimuon. It has other decay paths but we are not looking for these.









#### **Four-lepton events**

The Higgs boson is an expression of the field that gives other particles mass.

One decay mode of the Higgs is into two Z bosons, which themselves promptly decay. Thus we can get 2 muons and 2 electrons or 4 muons or 4 electrons.









#### **Decay summary**

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"



### iSpy event display for CMS





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#### **Google Sheet analysis**

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