

# **Introduzione Metodi Computazionali per la Fisica**

Corso di Laurea in  
Fisica

Università degli Studi di Roma  
“La Sapienza”



# Introduzione al Corso (1)

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- Corso rivolto principalmente a studenti di fisica delle alte energie
- Strumenti informatici essenziali nell'elaborazione dei dati
- Ogni parte del corso potrebbe essere argomento di un corso dedicato

# Introduzione al Corso (2)

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- **Formato:**
  - 2 Lezioni la settimana (~ 10 settimane) in due giornate, Lunedì 11-13 (Rasetti) e Giovedì 11-13 (Rasetti)
  - Non si programma (anche se si studia un linguaggio di programmazione nuovo)
- **Argomenti:**
  - Trigger & DAQ
  - Metodi MC
  - Linguaggi di scripting (PERL)
  - Database

# Introduzione al Corso (3)

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- Pagina Web del corso
  - <http://www.roma1.infn.it/people/barone/metinf/>
- Materiali
  - sulla pagina web: slides, articoli, materiale vario
- Esami
  - prova scritta con esercizi numerici, temi, domande a scelta multipla

# Introduzione al Corso (5)

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- Mio indirizzo e-mail:
  - [luciano.barone@roma1.infn.it](mailto:luciano.barone@roma1.infn.it)
- Ricevimento mercoledì 14-15 o previa mail
- Date esami: vedi pagina web

# Dalla teoria...

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## 10. ELECTROWEAK MODEL AND CONSTRAINTS ON NEW PHYSICS

Revised August 1999 by J. Erler and P. Langacker (Univ. of Pennsylvania).

- 10.1 Introduction
- 10.2 Renormalization and radiative corrections
- 10.3 Cross-section and asymmetry formulas
- 10.4  $W$  and  $Z$  decays
- 10.5 Experimental results
- 10.6 Constraints on new physics

### 10.1. Introduction

The standard electroweak model is based on the gauge group [1]  $SU(2) \times U(1)$ , with gauge bosons  $W_\mu^i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3$ , and  $B_\mu$  for the  $SU(2)$  and  $U(1)$  factors, respectively, and the corresponding gauge coupling constants  $g$  and  $g'$ . The left-handed fermion fields  $\psi_i = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_i \\ e_i^- \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\begin{pmatrix} u_i \\ d_i' \end{pmatrix}$  of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  fermion family transform as doublets under  $SU(2)$ , where  $d_i' \equiv \sum_j V_{ij} d_j$ , and  $V$  is the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa mixing matrix. (Constraints on  $V$  are discussed in the section on the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa mixing matrix.) The right-handed fields are  $SU(2)$  singlets. In the minimal model there are three fermion families and a single complex Higgs doublet  $\phi \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

Particle Data Group,  
Barnett et al

# Phenomenology

A good theory contains very few numbers

But it can predict a large number of reactions

Getting those predictions from the theory is called “phenomenology”

## 10.4. $W$ and $Z$ decays

The partial decay width for gauge bosons to decay into massless fermions  $f_1\bar{f}_2$  is

$$\Gamma(W^+ \rightarrow e^+\nu_e) = \frac{G_F M_W^3}{6\sqrt{2}\pi} \approx 226.5 \pm 0.3 \text{ MeV} , \quad (10.41a)$$

$$\Gamma(W^+ \rightarrow u_i\bar{d}_j) = \frac{CG_F M_W^3}{6\sqrt{2}\pi} |V_{ij}|^2 \approx (707 \pm 1) |V_{ij}|^2 \text{ MeV} , \quad (10.41b)$$

$$\Gamma(Z \rightarrow \psi_i\bar{\psi}_i) = \frac{CG_F M_Z^3}{6\sqrt{2}\pi} [g_V^{i2} + g_A^{i2}] \quad (10.41c)$$

$$\approx \begin{cases} 300.3 \pm 0.2 \text{ MeV} (u\bar{u}), & 167.24 \pm 0.08 \text{ MeV} (\nu\bar{\nu}), \\ 383.1 \pm 0.2 \text{ MeV} (d\bar{d}), & 84.01 \pm 0.05 \text{ MeV} (e^+e^-), \\ 375.9 \mp 0.1 \text{ MeV} (b\bar{b}). \end{cases}$$

From Particle  
Data Book

# ...all'esperimento

```
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•0x01e84c20: 0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x4d08 0x01e8 0x5b7c
•0x01e84c30: 0x01e8 0x87e8 0x01e8 0x8458 0x7061 0x636b 0x6167 0x6500
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•0x01e84c50: 0x01e8 0x8788 0x01e8 0x8498 0x7072 0x6f63 0x0000 0x0000
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•0x01e84cd0: 0x01e8 0x8798 0x01e8 0x8598 0x7265 0x7475 0x726e 0x0000
•0x01e84ce0: 0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
•0x01e84cf0: 0x01e8 0x87ec 0x01e8 0x85d8 0x7363 0x616e 0x0000 0x0000
•0x01e84d00: 0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
•0x01e84d10: 0x01e8 0x87e8 0x01e8 0x8618 0x7365 0x7400 0x0000 0x0000
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•0x01e84d30: 0x01e8 0x87a8 0x01e8 0x8658 0x7370 0x6c69 0x7400 0x0000
•0x01e84d40: 0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
•0x01e84d50: 0x01e8 0x8854 0x01e8 0x8698 0x7374 0x7269 0x6e67 0x0000
•0x01e84d60: 0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
•0x01e84d70: 0x01e8 0x875c 0x01e8 0x86d8 0x7375 0x6273 0x7400 0x0000
•0x01e84d80: 0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
•0x01e84d90: 0x01e8 0x87c0 0x01e8 0x8718 0x7377 0x6974 0x6368 0x0000
```



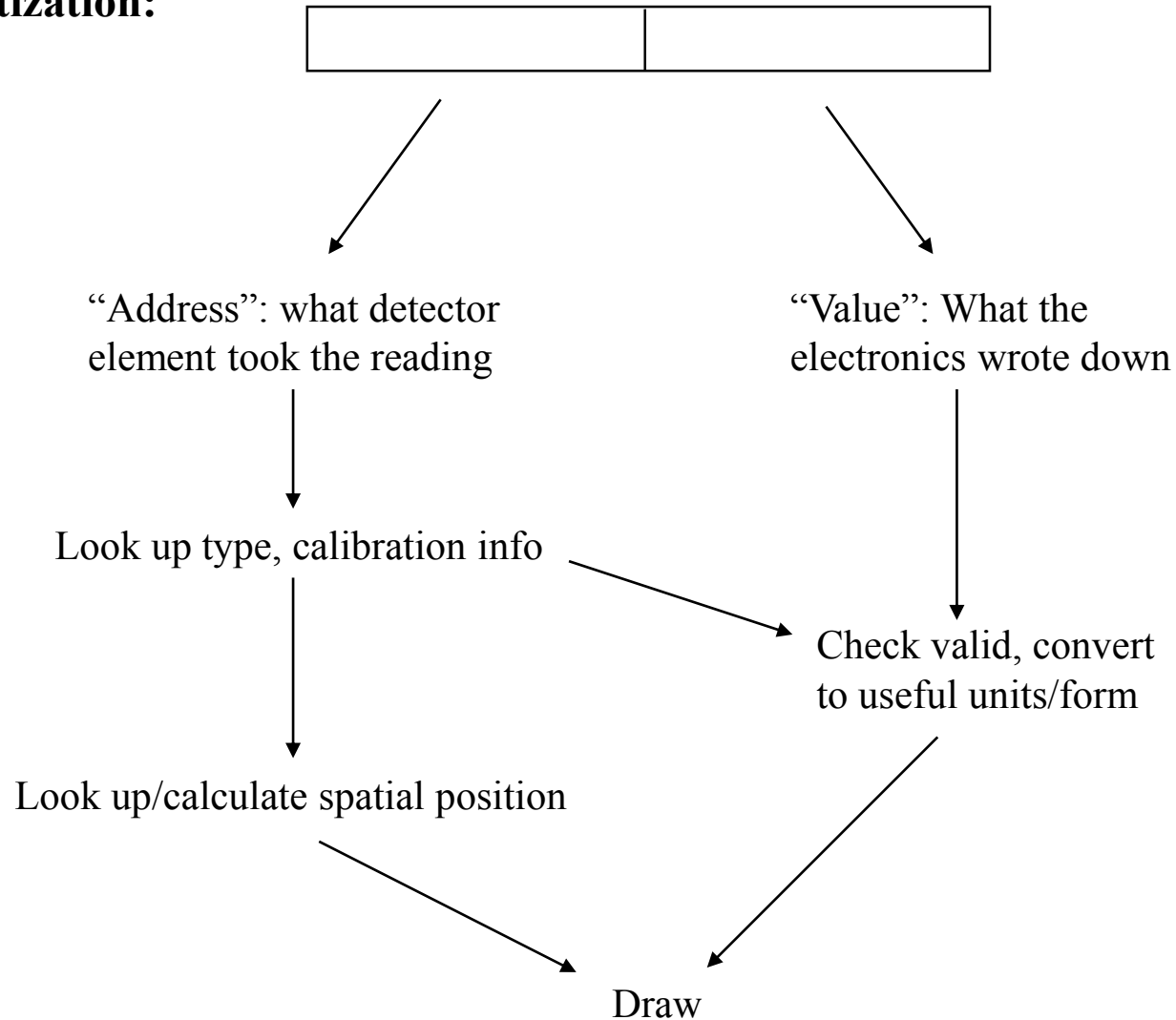
# Data taking

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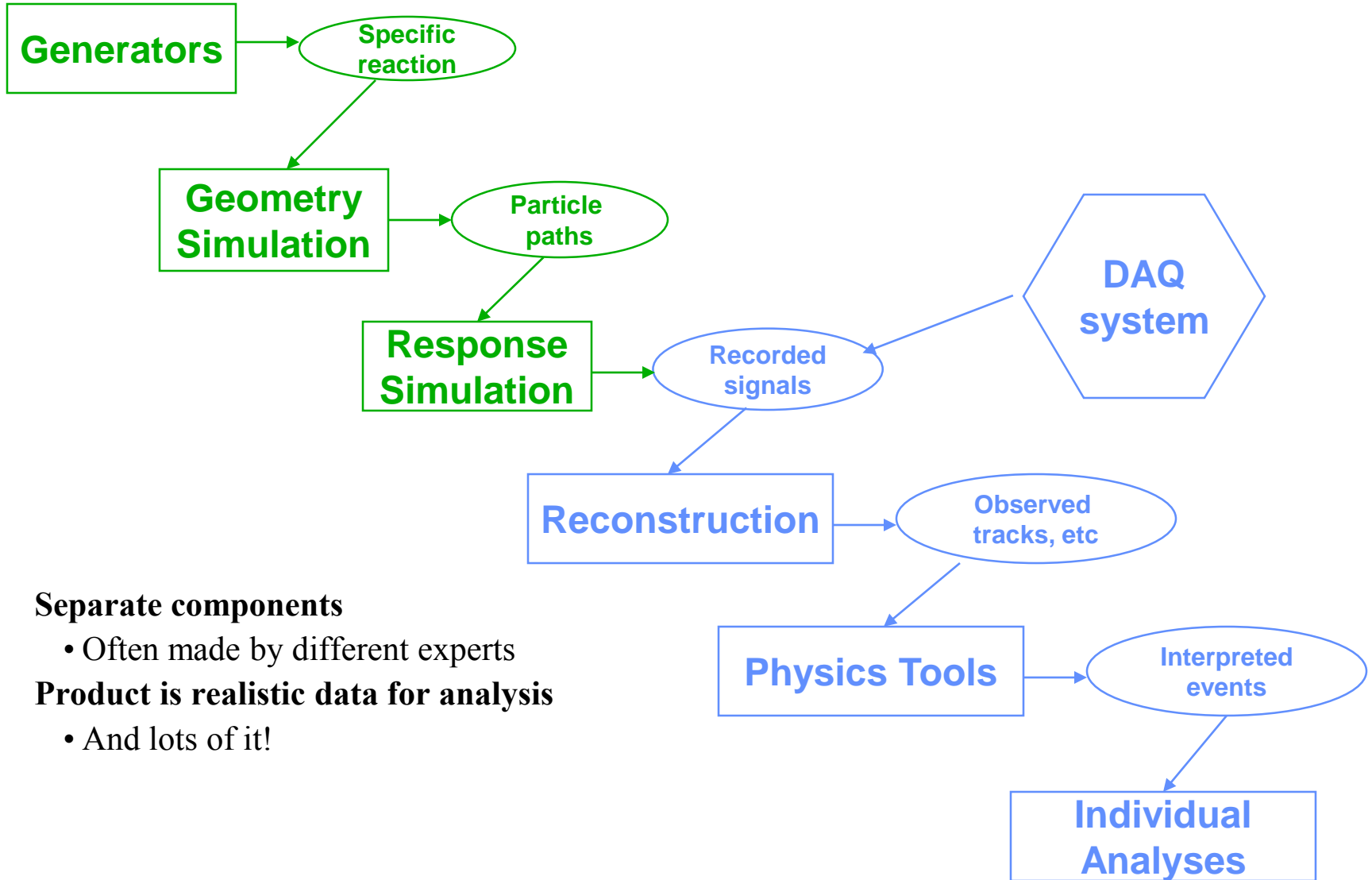
- Evento: interazione tra proiettile e bersaglio che produce  $N$  particelle
  - leggi di conservazione
  - particelle instabili
  - prodotti di decadimento
- Detector: un apparato complesso composto in genere da sottorivelatori dedicati che acquisiscono dati in forma analogica e/o digitale

# What does the data mean?

## Digitization:



# Traditional flow of data - real and simulated



## **Separate components**

- Often made by different experts

## **Product is realistic data for analysis**

- And lots of it!