



CONCORSO N. 23521/2021 PER TITOLI ED ESAMI PER L'ASSUNZIONE DI 18 POSTI CON IL PROFILO PROFESSIONALE DI RICERCATORE DI III LIVELLO PROFESSIONALE CON CONTRATTO DI LAVORO A TEMPO INDETERMINATO.

Note: this is a courtesy translation. The Italian version of this text is the only legally valid.

Written test – n. 3

The time for the test is set in three hours

The test consists in an essay and the answers to 3 out of 10 questions as specified below.

The candidate must strictly respect the allocated space and indicate the number of the question which is being answered.

Write the following essay remaining within the allocated space

Precision measurements of certain observables in high energy physics experiments (for example: lifetime, invariant mass, energy, momentum of a particle, ...) need to be performed in order to achieve physics results. Describe how the detectors, the technical aspects (electronics, trigger, DAQ), the data processing and the data analysis have an impact on the measurement of an observable of your choice in a specific experimental context, discussing:

1. The present state.
2. The limitation of the current implementations for future applications.
3. The ongoing R&D and the possible future developments.

Answer in the allocated space to 2 out of the following 7 questions. At the beginning of each answer, indicate the number of the question.

1. Illustrate the detector radiation damage problem in current HEP experiments discussing a specific case.
2. Cherenkov radiation is an important tool for particle detection and identification. Describe its features and give an example of at least one realistic use case.
3. Illustrate the working principles of a micropattern gaseous detector and an example of application.
4. Describe a data analysis technique to determine the efficiency of an experimental system directly on its collected data.
5. Nowadays the use of GPUs and FPGAs is changing the design of triggers, DAQs, data processing and simulation software traditionally used in HEP experiments. Discuss a specific example.
6. Describe a multivariate data analysis technique and provide an application example.
7. Describe possible sources of CP violation and at least one signature, observable in present or future experiments.

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Answer in the allocated space to 1 out of the following 3 questions. At the beginning of the answer, indicate the number of the question.

8. The electron drift velocity in a gas mixture is $v = 5 \text{ cm}/\mu\text{s}$. What is the spatial resolution of (a) a multiwire chamber with wire pitch of $s = 4 \text{ mm}$, and (b) a drift chamber read out by a TDC with a granularity of 2 ns ? Consider a purely digital readout.
9. A system measuring the coincidence of a signal particle through two identical counters has an average signal rate $R = 0.1 \text{ Hz}$. The time resolution of each counter is 1 ns . Estimate the maximum tolerable noise rate for each counter if the accidental coincidence rate must be kept one order of magnitude lower than the signal rate.
10. In the absence of background, which is the minimum integrated luminosity needed to exclude at the 95% confidence level a process with a cross section of 1 fb ? With which luminosity there would be a 95% probability of observing the process? Describe qualitatively how the answer changes in presence of background.

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Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
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Written test – n. 1

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Write the following essay remaining within the allocated space

Particle physics experiments at accelerators exploit many different techniques for particle detection, triggering, data acquisition and data analysis. Referring to a future experiment or to the improvement of a running experiment, discuss a relevant technique, providing:

1. The working principles
2. The requirements from the experiment
3. The state of the art
4. The required R&D topics

Indicate a physics goal of the research program of that experiment, for which this technique is relevant.

Answer in the allocated space to 2 out of the following 7 questions. At the beginning of each answer, indicate the number of the question.

1. Explain the concept of charge sensitive preamplifier and the main contribution to its electronic noise.
2. The energy resolution of a sampling calorimeter is given by $\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus \frac{b}{E} \oplus c$, where E is the energy of the impinging particle and \oplus stands for the sum in quadrature. Describe the meaning of the a , b , c constants and the critical factors they depend on.
3. Using a finely segmented detector, how could be obtained spatial resolutions better than the ones provided by the electrodes' pitch?
4. Which features of an experimental apparatus are critical for the precision measurement of the Higgs boson mass?
5. Illustrate an algorithm used for particle tracking or for vertex reconstruction in a typical HEP experiment, highlighting its performances and major limitations.
6. Describe a jets reconstruction technique in the context of a high energy physics experiment.
7. Describe a forbidden or very suppressed process in the Standard Model which could be sensitive to effects of new physics, and its experimental signature in a realistic context.

10 Ake Q AQ AE E



Answer in the allocated space to 1 out of the following 3 questions. At the beginning of the answer, indicate the number of the question.

8. A TOF system consists of two detectors located at a distance L . If the time resolution of the system is $\sigma_t = 0.2$ ns, compute the minimal distances L to discriminate at a 3σ level p from K and π from K in a 1 GeV/c momentum beam.
9. Compute the minimal beam energy required for antiproton production by a proton beam impinging on a proton target.
10. S signal events from $A \rightarrow B$ decays are selected with negligible background for an integrated luminosity L . The production cross section of A is σ_A and the selection efficiency ϵ_{MC} is evaluated on the basis of a Monte Carlo simulation of N_{MC} decays. Give the expression for the measurement of the branching fraction B_m . What are the contributions to the relative error due the Monte Carlo statistics and to the number of signal events?

A *A* *B* *A* *A* *A*



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Risposta alla domanda n _____

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Allegato III

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Write the following essay remaining within the allocated space

The study of fundamental interactions at accelerators includes experimental programs devoted to precision measurements and to the search for rare or forbidden processes in the Standard Model.

1. Present the scientific case and the status of one of these measurements or searches.
2. Discuss the relevant experimental techniques, the sensitivity achieved and the main limitations.
3. Describe the possible experimental developments needed for further advancements.

Answer in the allocated space to 2 out of the following 7 questions. At the beginning of each answer, indicate the number of the question.

1. Illustrate a detection technique able to measure the arrival time of a particle with sub-ns precision and discuss a specific application in a HEP experiment.
2. What are the Single Event Upsets (SEU)? What are the methods to limit their occurrence?
3. What is the dead time? Briefly discuss some of its sources.
4. Provide a definition of the bending power of a magnetic system and describe its relationship with the measurement of charged particle momentum.
5. Describe a data-driven statistical technique to evaluate the background in a counting measurement.
6. Detectors with improved performances and higher instantaneous luminosities are continuously increasing the amount of data to be read from the detectors. Discuss one strategy adopted in the data acquisition, data selection or data handling to cope with this large amount of data.
7. The neutron, muon, and tau lepton decay via weak interactions with very different mean lives (886 s, 2.2 μ s, 0.29 ps). Qualitatively explain the huge difference between these values.

Answer in the allocated space to 1 out the following 3 questions. At the beginning of the answer, indicate the respective question.

8. A cylindrical tracking system is embedded in a magnetic field of $B=0.6$ T. Provide the transverse momentum (and its uncertainty) of a muon, generated with momentum perpendicular to the magnetic field, which produces a track with length $L=2$ m and sagitta $s=1$ cm ($\sigma_s = 200$ μ m).

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9. The final state C is obtained from the $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$ decay chain. If t_0 and t_C are the production times of A and C, and τ_1 e τ_2 are the mean lives of the $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow C$ decays, respectively, give the distribution of $t = t_C - t_0$.
10. Compute the required integrated luminosity to achieve a 5σ significance on the presence of a signal if after an integrated luminosity of L_0 a 3σ significance has been reached by the observation of N events with an expected background of b events.

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