1. Record Nr. UNINA990000714360403321

Autore	Capozzo, Luigi
Titolo	Grafici per il calcolo celere delle piu' comuni strutture in Cemento Armato
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : Hoepli, 1940
Descrizione fisica	50 p. 34 cm
Locazione	FARBC
Collocazione	TECN C 3
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA990000729360403321

Autore	Haberer, Albert
Titolo	Tur + Tor : bewahrte und neue Konstruktionen aus Holz, Metall und Glas, zahlreichemassstabsgerechte Zeichnungen und Werkschnitte... / Albert Haberer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Stuttgart : Konradin verlag, 1952
Descrizione fisica	384 p. : ill. ; 32 cm
Locazione	FARBC DINPU DCATA
Collocazione	TECN C 83 21 A 24 13 236000
Lingua di pubblicazione	Molteplice
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Testi in tedesco, inglese, francese.

3. Record Nr. UNINA9910303438403321

Autore	Keck Thomas
Titolo	Machine Learning at the Belle II Experiment : The Full Event Interpretation and Its Validation on Belle Data / / by Thomas Keck
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2018
ISBN	3-319-98249-4
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (174 pages)
Collana	Springer Theses, Recognizing Outstanding Ph.D. Research, , 2190-5053
Disciplina	006.3
Soggetti	Particles (Nuclear physics) Quantum field theory Artificial intelligence Sociophysics Econophysics Physical measurements Measurement Elementary Particles, Quantum Field Theory Artificial Intelligence Data-driven Science, Modeling and Theory Building Measurement Science and Instrumentation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Doctoral thesis accepted by the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany."
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- From Belle to Belle II -- Multivariate Analysis Algorithms -- Full Event Interpretation -- B tau mu -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	This book explores how machine learning can be used to improve the efficiency of expensive fundamental science experiments. The first part introduces the Belle and Belle II experiments, providing a detailed description of the Belle to Belle II data conversion tool, currently used by many analysts. The second part covers machine learning in high-energy physics, discussing the Belle II machine learning infrastructure and selected algorithms in detail. Furthermore, it examines several machine learning techniques that can be used to control and reduce

systematic uncertainties. The third part investigates the important exclusive B tagging technique, unique to physics experiments operating at the resonances, and studies in-depth the novel Full Event Interpretation algorithm, which doubles the maximum tag-side efficiency of its predecessor. The fourth part presents a complete measurement of the branching fraction of the rare leptonic B decay “Btau nu”, which is used to validate the algorithms discussed in previous parts.