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Titolo	Search for New Phenomena in Top-Antitop Quarks Final States with Additional Heavy-Flavour Jets with the ATLAS Detector // by Daiki Yamaguchi
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ISBN	981-15-0932-8
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xviii, 279 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Springer Theses, Recognizing Outstanding Ph.D. Research, , 2190-5053
Disciplina	539.72167
Soggetti	Particle acceleration Nuclear physics Heavy ions Particles (Nuclear physics) Quantum field theory Particle Acceleration and Detection, Beam Physics Nuclear Physics, Heavy Ions, Hadrons Elementary Particles, Quantum Field Theory
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Doctoral thesis accepted by Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan."
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- The ATLAS Experiment at the Large Hadron Collider -- Reconstruction of physics objects -- Data and Event simulations -- Signal and background modeling -- Optimisations of heavy object tagging and event categorisation -- Analysis strategy -- Systematic uncertainties -- Statistical analysis -- Results -- Discussion -- Prospect -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	This book reports on the search for a new heavy particle, the Vector-Like Top quark (VLT), in the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN. The signal process is the pair production of VLT decaying into a Higgs boson and top quark (TTHt+X, X=Ht, Wb, Zt). The signal events result in top–antitop quarks final states with additional heavy flavour jets. The book summarises the analysis of the data collected with the ATLAS detector in 2015 and 2016. In order to better differentiate between

signals and backgrounds, exclusive taggers of top quark and Higgs boson were developed and optimised for VLT signals. These efforts improved the sensitivity by roughly 30%, compared to the previous analysis. The analysis outcomes yield the strongest constraints on parameter space in various BSM theoretical models. In addition, the book addresses detector operation and the evaluation of tracking performance. These efforts are essential to properly collecting dense events and improving the accuracy of the reconstructed objects that are used for particle identification. As such, they represent a valuable contribution to data analysis in extremely dense environments.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910960150003321
Titolo	Environmental priorities and poverty reduction : : a country environmental analysis for Colombia // Ernesto Sanchez-Triana, Kulsum Ahmed, Yewande Awe, editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : World Bank, , c2007
ISBN	1-280-94045-X 9786610940455 0-8213-6889-3
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Collana	Directions in development. Environment and sustainable development
Altri autori (Persone)	Sanchez TrianaErnesto AhmedKulsum <1964-> AweYewande
Disciplina	363.7009861
Soggetti	Environmental health - Colombia Poverty - Colombia Industries - Environmental aspects - Colombia Pollution - Colombia Indoor air pollution - Colombia Fuel - Health aspects - Colombia Colombia Environmental conditions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.

Intro -- Contents -- Foreword -- Preface -- Acknowledgments --
Abbreviations -- Local and Regional Environmental Authorities --
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Environmental Analysis -- CEA Process and Summary -- References --
Chapter 2 A Unique Model for Environmental Management --
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and Legal Frameworks: 1975-93 -- The 1991 Constitution and Law 99
of 1993 -- Consolidating Institutions, Regulations, and Planning:
1994-2005 -- Conclusions -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 3 Actors
and Institutions -- Environmental Information Systems -- SINA's
Finances -- The Ministry of Environment -- National Environmental
Council and National Technical Advisory Council -- National Planning
Department -- Investigational Institutes -- National Parks System --
Public Participation -- Control Organizations -- Judiciary --
Conclusions and Recommendations -- Notes -- References -- Chapter
4 Decentralization: A Balancing Act -- Overall Performance of CARs --
Allocation of CAR Resources and Priority Setting -- Sources of CARs'
Financial Resources -- Adequacy of Human and Technical Resources --
Sanitation Infrastructure -- Relationships between CARs and other SINA
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-- Annual Cost of Environmental Damage -- Costs by Environmental
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Effectiveness -- Analysis of Policy Implementation.
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-- Effectiveness of the Waste Management System -- Conclusions and
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-- Chapter 12 Land Degradation and Deforestation -- Soil Erosion and
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Conclusions and Recommendations -- Notes -- References -- Chapter
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Sommario/riassunto

Environmental Priorities and Poverty Reduction: A Country Environmental Analysis for Colombia proposes cost-effective policy and technical interventions aimed at abating the cost of environmental degradation and supporting more equitable and sustainable economic growth. Environmental degradation is associated with increased morbidity and mortality and decreased productivity. Urban and indoor air pollution; inadequate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; natural disasters (mainly floods and landslides); and land degradation are the environmental problems associated with the highest social and economic costs, falling most heavily on vulnerable people, especially poor children under five years old. Environmental Priorities and Poverty Reduction begins by exploring institutional change and environmental priorities in Colombia over the past 50 years, a time of substantial progress in environmental protection and rapid transition from a largely rural to a highly urbanized economy. Part II assesses the burden of disease rooted in inadequate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; poor air quality; and natural disasters; and the environmental management practices to reduce that burden. A discussion of the environmental costs of rapid and unplanned urbanization is also included. Part III assesses the sustainable management of Colombia's rich endowment of natural resources. This book provides a wealth of information for policy decision-makers, government officials, and other professionals working in environmental policy and management, poverty reduction strategies, public health, environmental economics, and civil society issues.
