Search for exclusive top quark pair production at the LHC

Summer Internship

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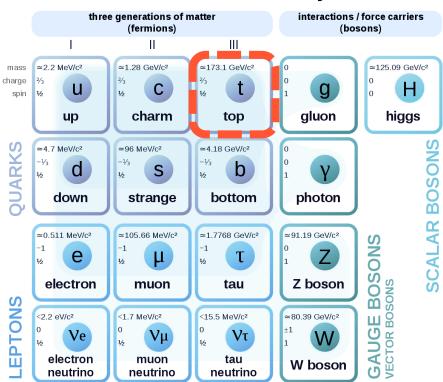
Miguel Nobre Guerreiro





The Top Quark

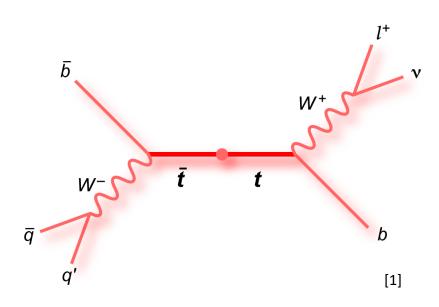
Standard Model of Elementary Particles



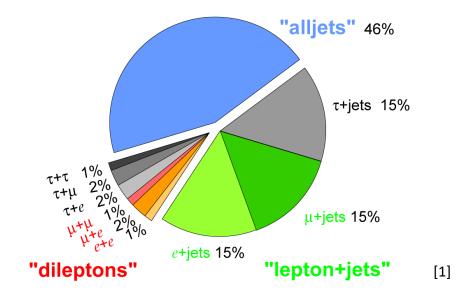
- Heaviest of Standard Model particles
- Produced at the LHC mainly in $t\bar{t}$ pairs



Brief Introduction



Top quark -> b-quark + W boson

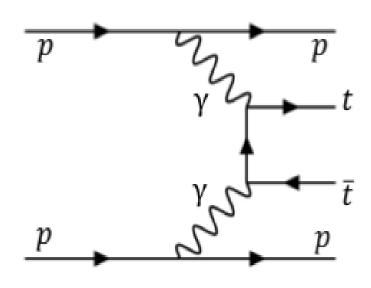


We are interested in the dileptonic decaying channel





Exclusive $t\bar{t}$



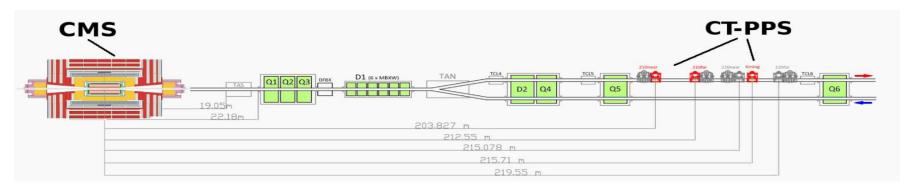
- Dileptonic decaying channel
- Photon-photon interaction
- Missing transverse energy (met) due to neutrinos
- Protons preserved and detected by the PPS (allow the kinematic reconstruction even with met)



PPS Detector

(Precision Proton Spectometer)

- LHC magnets bend scattered protons outside of the beam envelope
- Roman Pots placed a few mm from the beamline
- Detect protons at about ± 200 m of the IP (positive and negative sides)

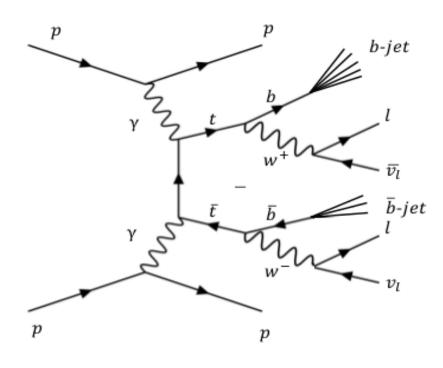


$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$





Central Selection



Require for leptons:

- ≥ 2
- $|\eta| \le 2.5$
- p_T ≥ 13 GeV

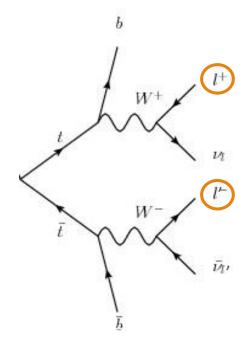
Require for jets:

- ≥ 1
- ≥ 1 b-jet

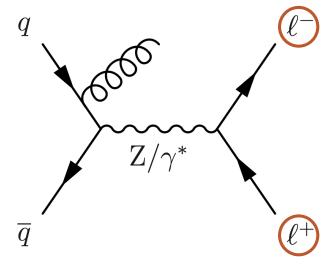


Main Background

Inclusive $t\bar{t}$



Drell-Yan





Kinematic Analysis

- Monte Carlo samples from 2017
 - Inclusive $t\bar{t}$
 - Drell-Yan
 - Exclusive $t\bar{t}$

Tools for multivariable analysis on real data

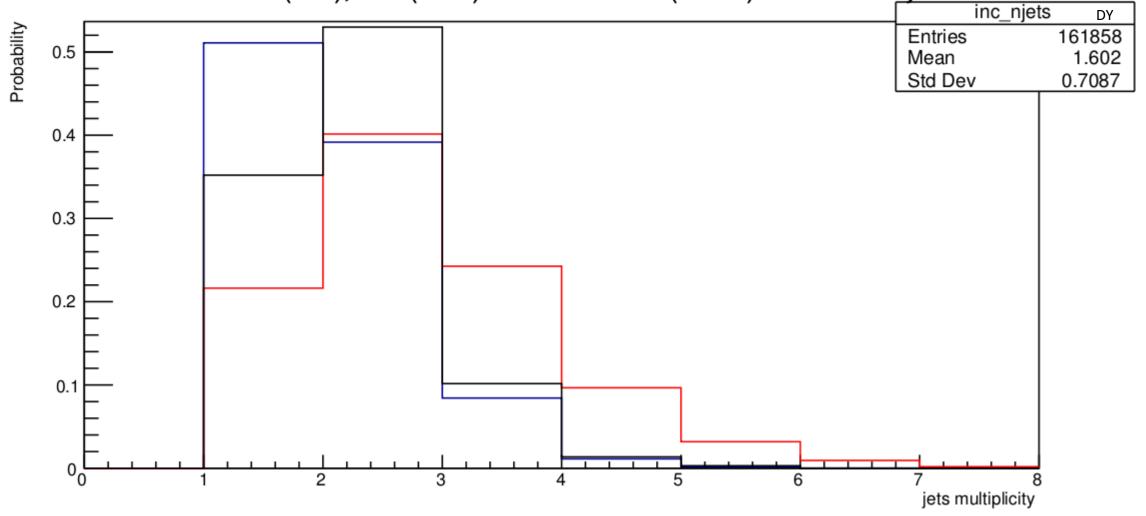
• \sqrt{s} =13 TeV



Central Detector



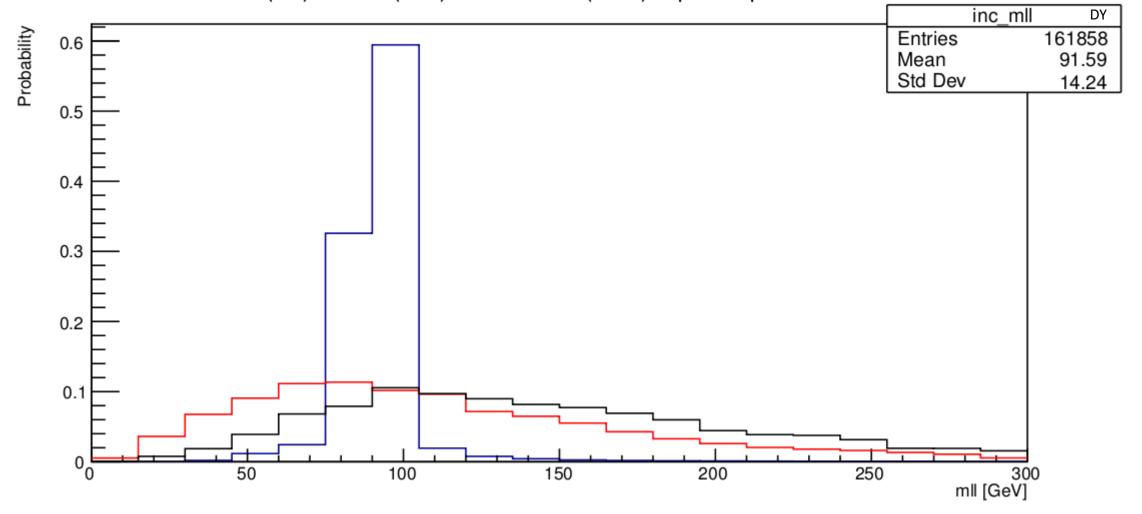
Inc ttbar (red), DY (blue) and Exc ttbar (black) Number of jets





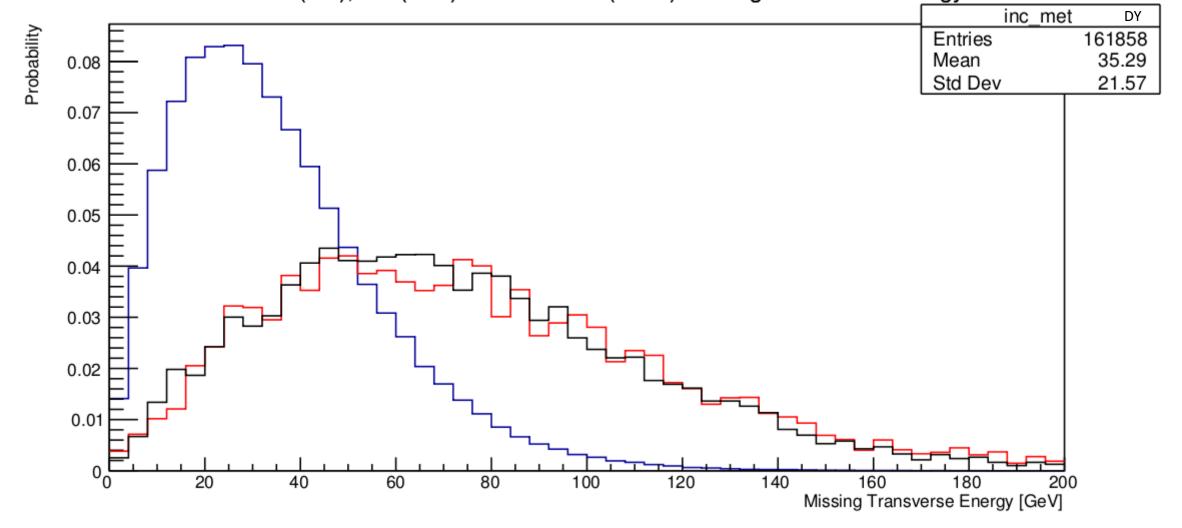


Inc ttbar (red) and DY (blue) and Exc ttbar (black) Lepton-Lepton Invariant Mass





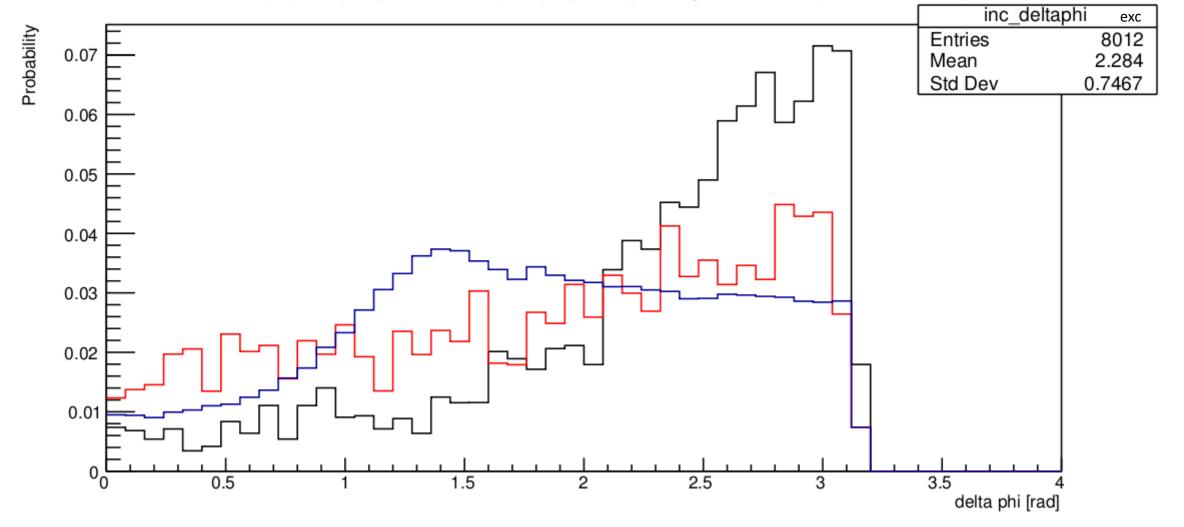
Inc ttbar (red), DY (blue) and Exc ttbar (black) Missing Transverse Energy







Inc ttbar (red), DY (blue) and Exc ttbar (black) Lepton-Lepton Angular Difference (Transverse Plane)







PPS - Roman Pots



Forward Tracks IN PPS

- From each track we get the momentum loss of the proton
- Reconstruct tracks on both sides (ξ_1 and ξ_2)
- We can reconstruct the mass and rapidity of the system

$$m_{RP} = \sqrt{s\xi_1\xi_2}$$

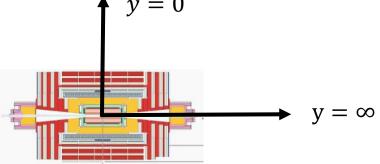
$$\xi = \frac{p_i - p_f}{p_i}$$

1 per track in the RP

for every possible combination

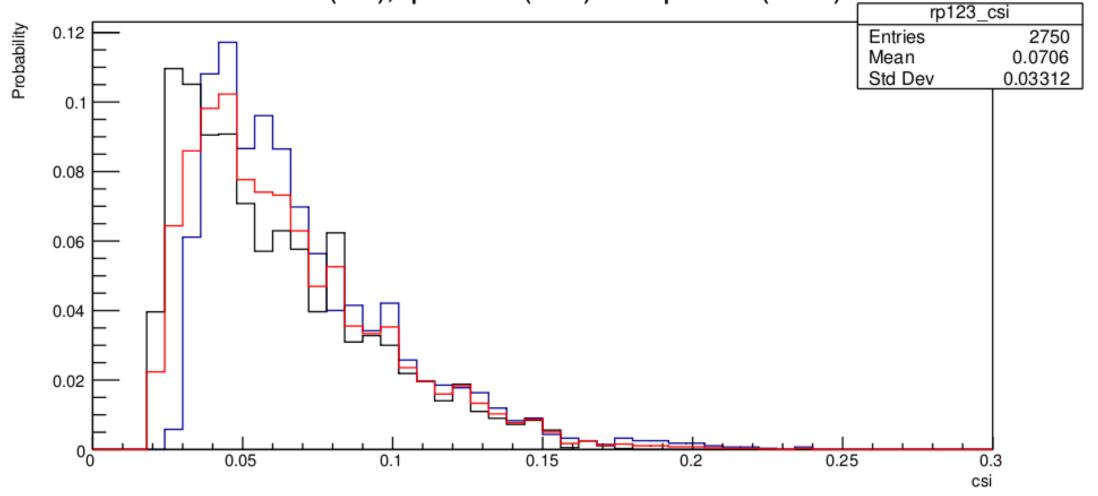
$$y_{RP} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} \right)$$

check which mass and rapidity values are compatible with what we are looking for!



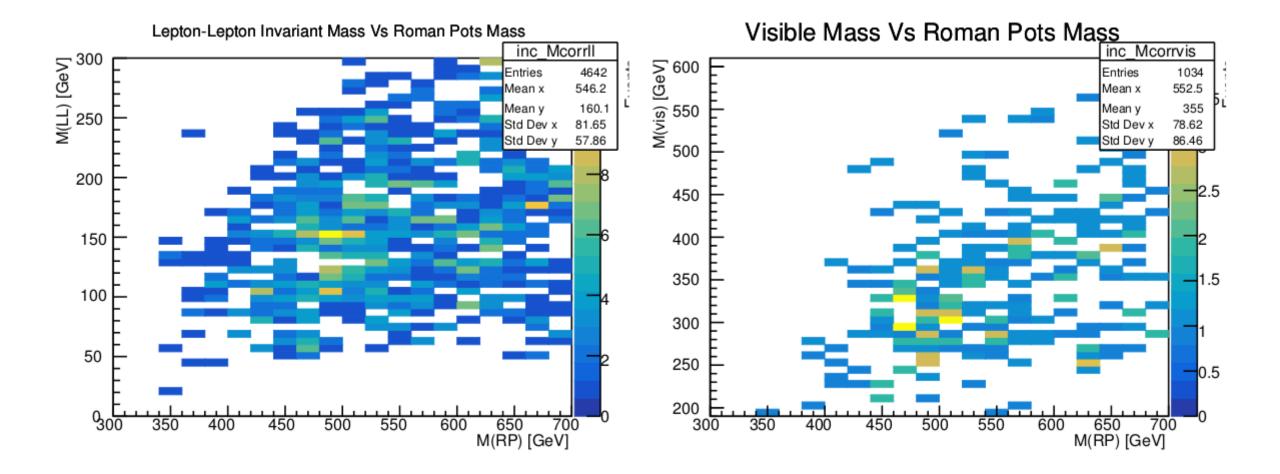


inc csi (red), rp123 csi (blue) and rp23 csi (black)



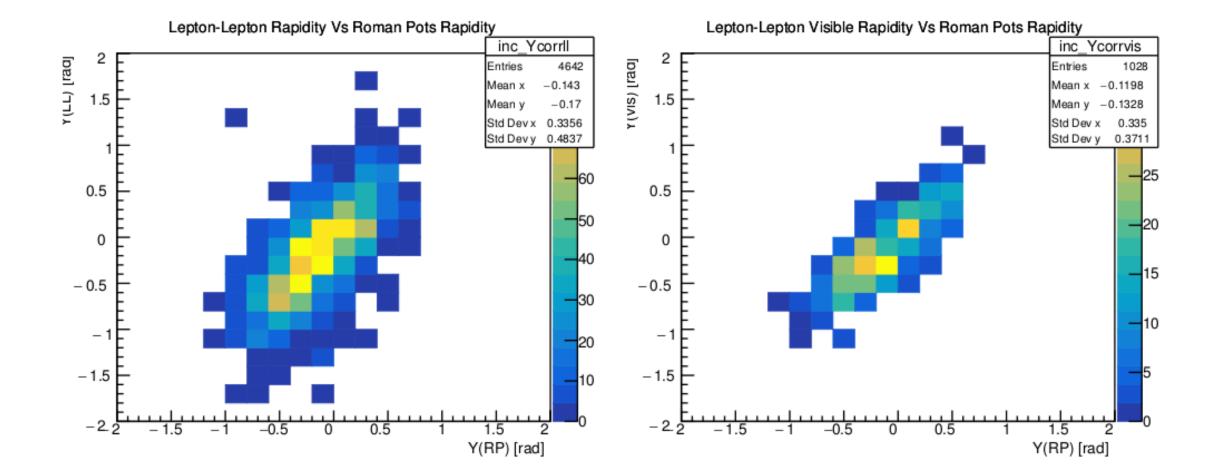
















Conclusions and Future Work

- Developed skills in Root and C++
- Understood the basis of a physics analysis
- Applied a kinematic analysis to a new Monte Carlo signal sample

- Apply a MVA on real data
- Explore the correlations enhanced by PPS



Thank you!



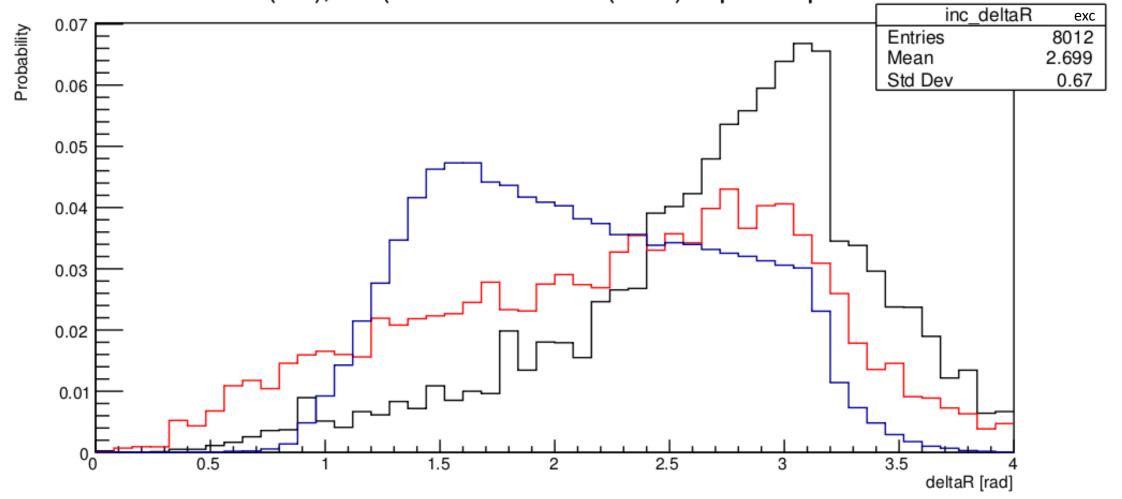


Backup





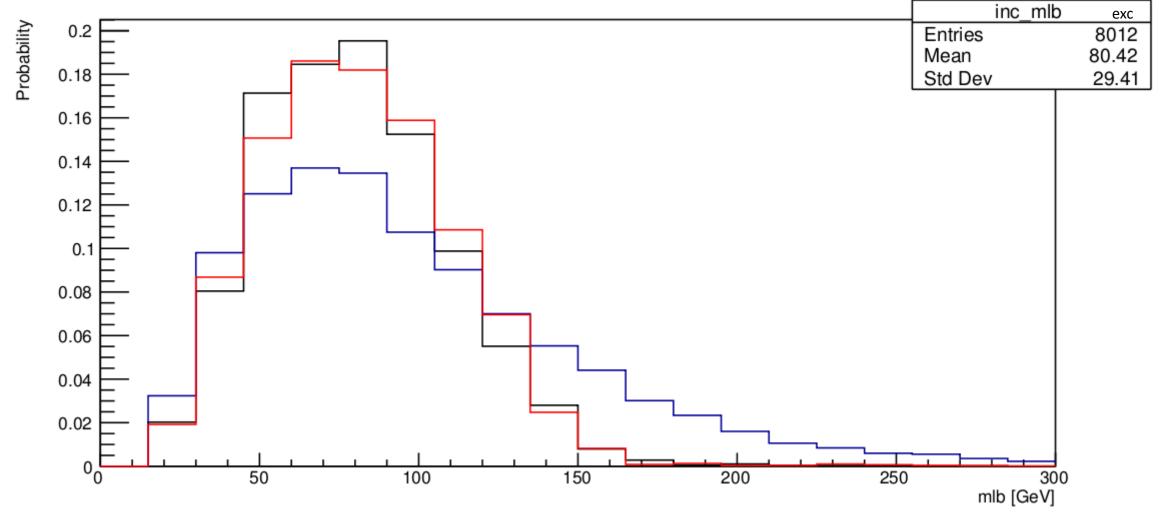
Inc ttbar (red), DY (blue and Exc ttbar (black) Lepton-Lepton deltaR







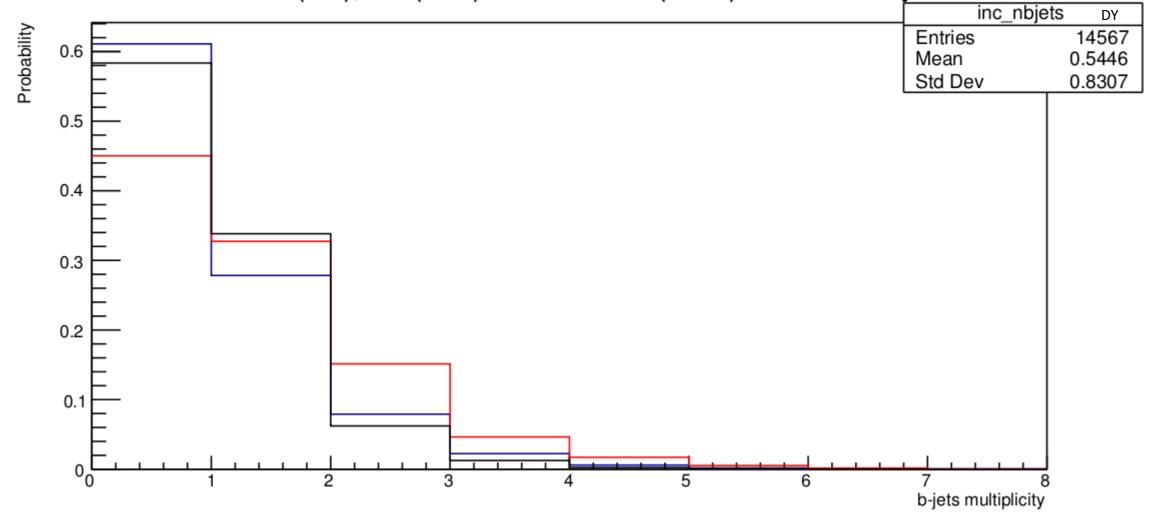
Inc ttbar (red), DY (blue) and Exc ttbar (black) lb-system Invariant Mass







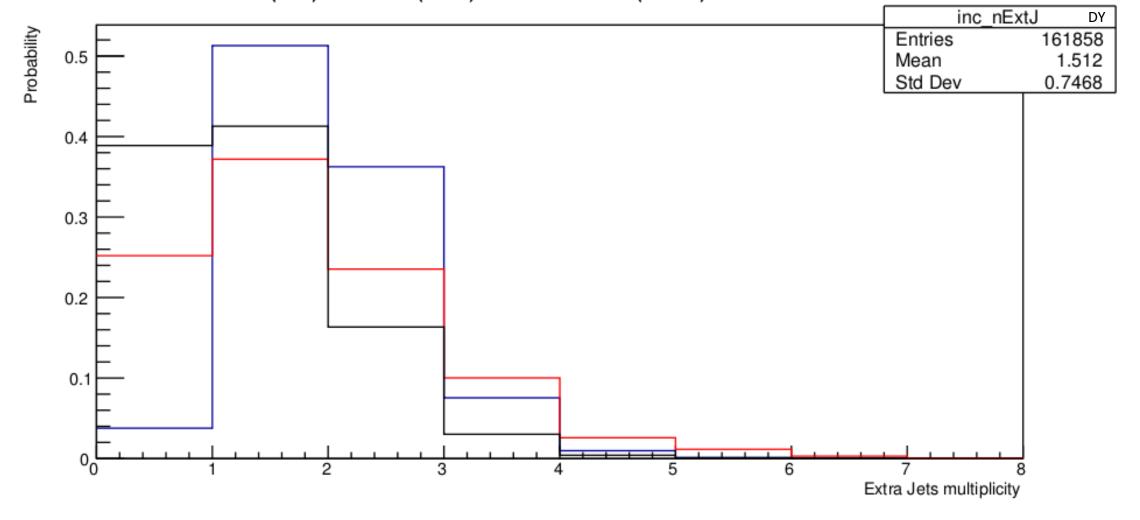
Inc ttbar (red), DY (blue) and Exc ttbar (black) Number of b-jets







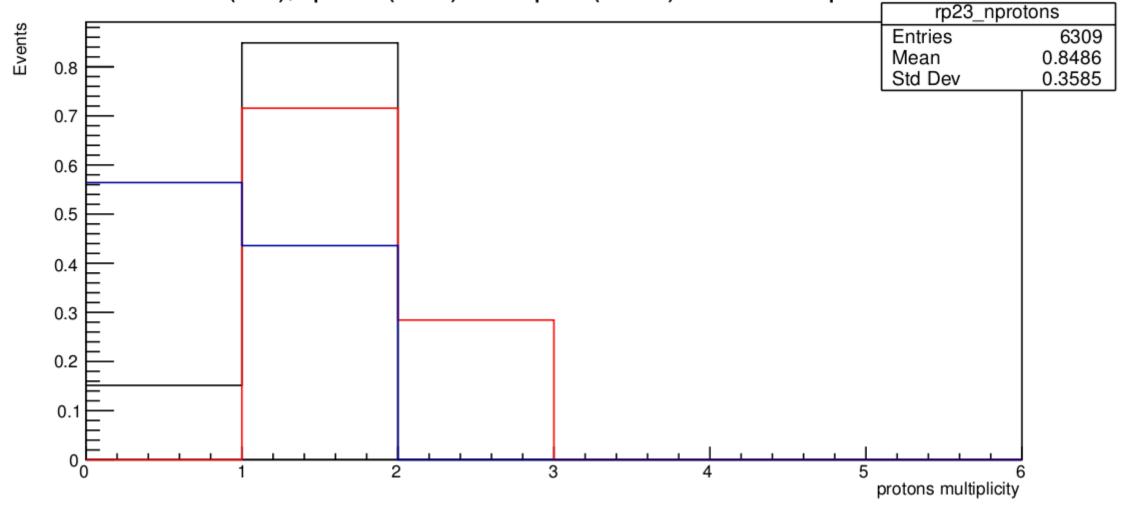
Inc ttbar (red) and DY (blue) and Exc ttbar (black) Number of Extra Jets







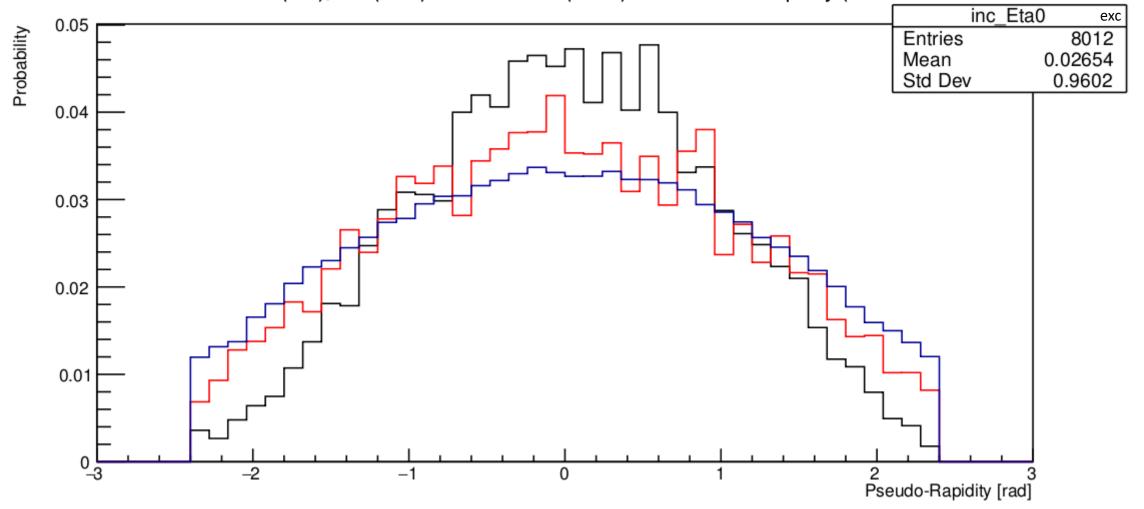
inc (red), rp123 (blue) and rp23 (black) Number of protons







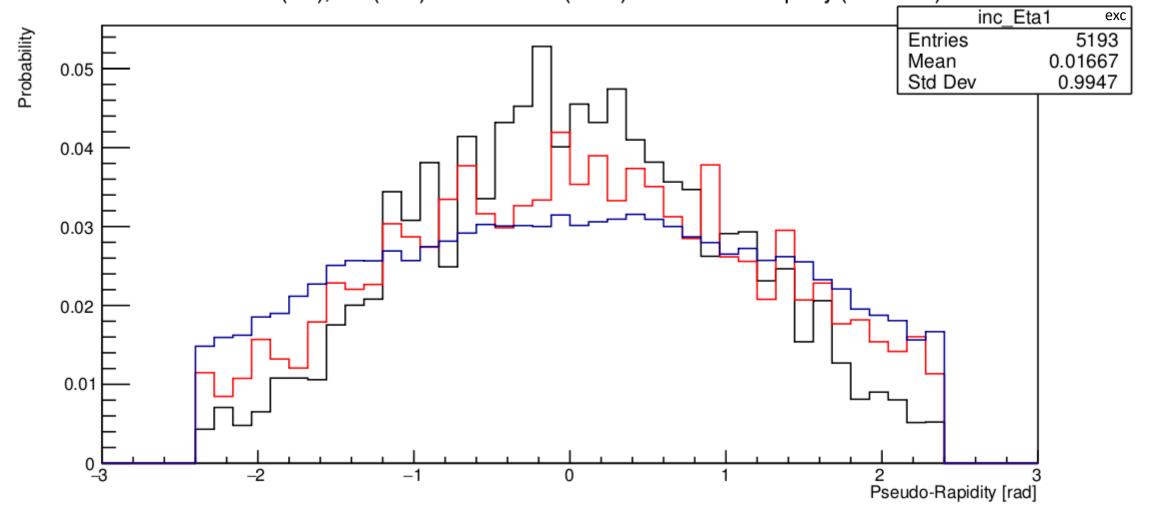
Inc ttbar (red), DY (blue) and Exc ttbar (black) Jets Pseudo-Rapidity (for Jets 1







Inc ttbar (red), DY (blue) and Exc ttbar (black) Jets Pseudo-Rapidity (for Jets 2)







Inc ttbar (red), DY (blue) and Exc ttbar (black) Jets Pseudo-Rapidity (for Jets 3)

