

# Thank you for taking part!



Foremost to You, **the Students**, for spending the summer engaging in research work with us. The **Supervisors** for designing the actual research projects and for mentoring them. Everyone at LIP involved in the **organisation** (inc. ECO, IT, directorate, secretariat, etc)

# INDUCTION TUTORIALS

Introductory lectures

Thematic discussion

Hands-on exercises



# MID-TERM ACTIVITIES

'August Chats'

**Student seminar** weekly Sessions

(Students present to colleagues a problem they are addressing)

after-work party in the garden

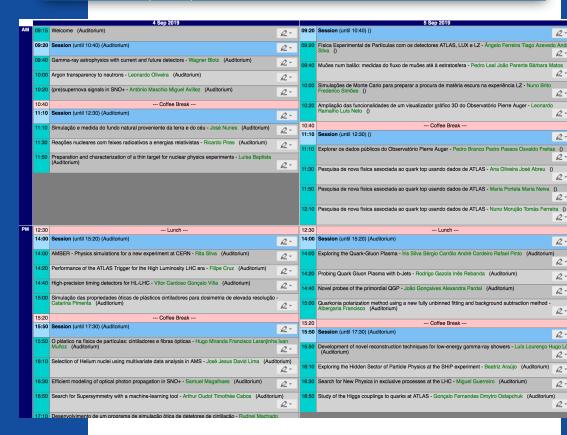


## **Final Workshop**

- 2 days of presentations
- 8 sessions
- 1 report per project
- 15 min per report
- +5 min discussion
- Lisbon + Coimbra + Braga
- sessions transmitted via videoconference

### Summer Student Program 2019 | Final Workshop

- ## 4 Sep 2019, 09:00 → 5 Sep 2019, 18:00 Europe/Lisbon
- Auditorium (LIP 3is)



### **Book of Abstracts**

You are invited to prepare a terse summary of your project.

How Much: O(200) words

WHEN: BY NEXT WEEK





meia centena de estudantes de licenciatura e mestrado participaram activamente em mais de 30 projetos de investigação, integrados em vários grupos de investigação nos três polos do LIP — Lisboa, Coimbra e Minho, O programa iniciou-se com uma semana de tutoriais e terminou com um workshop em que os estudantes apresentaram o seu trabalho. Nesta secção do Boletim, os participantes apresentam um breve resumo do projecto de investigação que desenvolveram.



#### LATTES: Looking for astrophysical gammas with a next generation detector

#### Students: André Torcato, Melissa Serra, José Cordeiro, Sara Margues, José Jesus

Supervisors: Ruben Conceição, Bernardo Tomé, Mário Pimenta

LATTES is a project that aims to build a gamma-ray ground-based experiment to survey the Southern sky. This wide field-of-view experiment is based on a hybrid detector concept (water Cherenkov detectors + resistive plate chambers) to effectively access with a good sensitivity an energy region that is not currently covered by any experiment of this type. While the proof-of-concept is done, this new experiment offers a new set of possibilities to observe the sky that are far from fully explored. This summer we explored some of this opportunities: investigate and optimize the shower core reconstruction of highly energetic events; build an artificial neural network to enhance the gamma (signal) / hadron (background) discrimination; assess the LATTES shower geometry reconstruction for different RPC time resolutions and array configurations. In all these tasks, possible improvement to the current LATTES reconstruction were found which might contribute to enhance its performance in the future.

#### Development of a framework for multimessenger observations

#### Students: Bernardo Dias and Nelson Eiró

Supervisors: Sofia Andringa and Lorenzo Cazon

From last year Cosmic rays, neutrinos, photons and gravitation observed independently over the lastw observatories around Earth, one event can be observed channels, Identification of st of the instantaneous sky coverage of the Auger experiment (that can be consulted at http://www.lip.pt/~ev18117/galatica.html) and the identification of relevant source candidates. Calculations of time of flight delay and deflection angles from different relevant sources were also achieved. The work culminated in a poster presented at ENAA - Encontro Nacional de Astronomia e Astrofísica

#### Rare beauty decays

#### Student: Maria Carolina Faria

Supervisors: Ozlem Ozcelik Nuno Leonardo

The rare meson decays  $B \rightarrow \mu\mu$  are amongst the most sensit probes for physics beyond the standard model at the LHC. Following the Run 1 flagship observation by CMS and LHCb  $\rightarrow \mu + \mu -$ , the accumulation of data will allow detailed measur of the Bo channel along with improved searches for the rare  $B^0 \rightarrow \mu + \mu -$ . In this project, we estimate the sensitivity that w be attainable with the upgraded CMS detector during the hi luminosity LHC (HL-LHC). Using detailed simulations of sign background processes, we determined expected improvement mass resolution relative to the current detector. These were used to generate pseudo-experiments simulating the involve processes. With the sample of 3ab-1 at 14 TeV that we expect collect during HL-LHC, major improvements in the measure will be enabled. In addition to allowing precise measurement the B<sub>o</sub> channel, including of its effective lifetime, a first obse of the Bo channel will be in reach, with a statistical significant

#### Measurement of $H \rightarrow 2$ tau with multivariate analysis tools

#### Students: Luís Sintra, Ricardo Cipriano, Tomás Alvim Supervisor: Pedrame Bargassa

One of the main goals of the CMS collaboration is the precis measurement of the properties of the Higgs boson. The cou of Higgs to different Standard Model (SM) particles can give precious hint to whether it belongs to the SM framework, or otherwise a gateway to physics beyond our present knowled The goal of the internship was to improve on the analysis res of H→2τ performed with a multi-class neural network (NN) instead of the original cut-and-count approach used for the boson discovery. Our NN categorizes events in SM processe exploiting the separation between those processes in the mu

dimensional space of the chosen variables (e.g. missing trans

#### Di-Higgs searches with machine learning

#### Students: Miguel Bengala, Rodrigo Santo Supervisors: Giles Strong, Michele Gallinaro

With the proposed upgrades for the CMS detector in the Hi Luminosity LHC, it is wise to study what kind of results we a expecting to obtain and explore new paths for future analyse our project, we took data produced via a Monte Carlo gener and used it to predict the expected discovery significance of resonant di-Higgs (HH) production for the upgraded detects The methods and results were discussed in an analysis note

be included in the Yellow Report. In the project, we explored

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## Paper write-up

Starting this year, students have the possibility to produce a **research paper** documenting the results obtained in their projects.

Documents will be shared in a **public** repository, following light refereeing inc. by supervisors

All students **strongly encouraged** to submit such report

HOW MUCH: 5 - 10 PAGES
WHEN: BY END OF SEPTEMBER

[latex template may be provided]

#### Final Report - $1^{st}$ Project CERN Summer Student Programme

Search for the  $B_C(2S)$  at CMS

Bruno A. Fontana S. Alves\*

Instituto Superior Técnico, University of Lisbon

Project supervisor: Francesco Fiori

September 14, 2016

#### Abstract

The work was developed during the CERN Summer Student Programme, from June  $27^{th}$  to September  $14^{th}$ . We looked for the excited state of the  $B_C$  meson that has already been found in the ATLAS experiment. Optimized cuts were obtained both for the  $B_C$  and for the  $B_C$  (28) mesons. The final results are not conclusive, but indicate the presence of a signal. Run 2 data set (2015-2016) is required.

#### 1 Theory

The  $B_C^+$  (m $_{BC} \simeq 6.2756$  GeV [1]) meson was observed a loss discovered polymer ago, in 1998, by the CDF experiment [2], and has also been observed in several different decay channels by the LHCb experiment [3], the first of them in 2012, by the beginning of LHC operation. It is a bound state of a quark and a b anti-quark. The major difference between this particle and a  $J/\psi$  or a T is the presence of charge (its anti-particle has opposite charge). One of the interesting-decay channels for CMS is the one into a pion plus (Eq. 1).

There are obviously many other decathenous consists of the non discussed here has a really clear sign ... cMS, given by two muons in the final state and with the constraint on the  $1/\psi$  mass window, which is extensively used in High Level Trigger (HLT) selection. Indeed, CMS, as its name indicates, is able to detect muons better than any other kind of particles. There are still other decay channels which also involve a  $J/\psi$  but they are either less probable, or they include a neutrino which cannot be seen in the experiment (it is a really weak interacting particle), spoiling the mass distribution of the  $B_C$  meson.

Recently, the ATLAS experiment claimed to have found the excited state of the  $B_c^\pm$  meson, the  $B_c^\pm(2S)$ [4]. This particle decays immediately into a  $B_c^\pm$  plus two more pions (see (2)). Although the CMS experiment can easily see the ground state of the  $B_c^\pm$ , the same cannot be stated for the excited state. Indeed, until now, the available data from 2011 ( $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV) and 2012 ( $\sqrt{s}$ =8 TeV) is not enough for CMS to announce a similar observation.

$$B_C^{\pm}(2S) \longrightarrow B_C^{\pm} + \pi^+ + \cdots$$
 (2)

Pro

as some notions of how to interact considering the solution of the whole solutions are considered under the create all sorts of output, as well as the required analysis of the available data and MC samples. I used a package of ROOT called RooFit as well, which is a powerful fitting tool, and which allowed me to fit the mass distribution of both the background and the signal coming from the  $B_C$  and  $B_C(2S)$  particles. The Toolkit for Multivariate Data Analysis with ROOT (TMVA) was also needed to optimize several cuts on many variables. Finally, all the work was done using the  $t_{PD}$ base.

#### 3 Work description / Results

The data employed during the project was obtained in Run 1 (2012), with an energy of 8 TeV, and a luminosity of 19 fb<sup>-1</sup>. It was restrained by an online  $J/\psi$  trigger (HLT\_Dimuon8\_Jpsi) which selects a  $J/\psi$  by looking at

1

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### **Your Feedback**

You shall receive shortly an invitation to fill in a survey to share with us your feedback on the program:

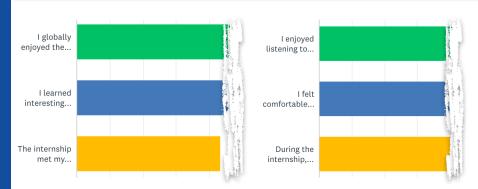
- what you think went well
- how it could be improved

Your feedback is important so we can improve on future editions of the program for your colleagues.





# Survey on the 2017 LIP Summer Student Porgram



Farewell &

# **Certificates** of participation



WILL BE HANDED IN TOMORROW
FOLLOWING THE FINAL SESSION OF THE WORKSHOP

	4 Sep 2019				5 Sep 2019
	AM 09:15	Welcome (Auditorium)	2-	09:20	Session (until 10:40) ()
	09:20	Session (until 10:40) (Auditorium)	2-	09:20	Física Experimental de Partículas com os detectores ATLAS, LUX e LZ - Ângelo Ferreira Tiago Azevedo Ar Silva ()
	09:40	Gamma-ray astrophysics with current and future detectors - Wagner Blotz (Auditorium)	2-	09:40	Muões num balão: medidas do fluxo de muões até à estratosfera - Pedro Leal João Parente Bárbara Matos
THE	10:00	Argon transparency to neutrons - Leonardo Oliveira (Auditorium)	2-		Q
1112	10:20	(pre)supernova signals in SNO+ - António Maschio Miguel Avillez (Auditorium)	2-	10:00	Simulações de Monte Carlo para preparar a procura de matéria escura na experiência LZ - Nuno Brito Frederico Simões ()
AGENDA	10:40	Coffee Break		10:20	Ampliação das funcionalidades de um visualizador gráfico 3D do Observatório Pierre Auger - Leonardo
/\BLI\BA	11:10	Session (until 12:30) (Auditorium)	2-		Hamaino Luis Neto ()
	11:10	Simulação e medida do fundo natural proveniente da terra e do céu - José Nunes (Auditorium)	2-	10:40	Coffee Break Session (until 12:30) ()
	11:30	Reações nucleares com feixes radioativos a energias relativistas - Ricardo Pires (Auditorium)	2-		Explorar os dados públicos do Observatório Pierre Auger - Pedro Branco Pedro Passos Osvaldo Freitas ()
	11:50	Preparation and characterization of a thin target for nuclear physics experiments - Luísa Baptista (Auditorium)			<u> </u>
		,	2-	11:30	Pesquisa de nova física associada ao quark top usando dados de ATLAS - Ana Oliveira José Abreu ()
rules of engagement				11.50	Pesquisa de nova física associada ao quark top usando dados de ATLAS - Maria Portela Maria Neiva ()
3.3.				11.50	resquisa de nova risida associada ao quark top usando dados de ATLAS - mana nonela mana nelva ()
				12:10	Pesquisa de nova física associada ao quark top usando dados de ATLAS - Nuno Morujão Tomás Ferreira
15 min per report:					$\mathcal{Q}$
	PM 12:30			12:30	Lunch
try to keep within time	14:00	Session (until 15:20) (Auditorium)	2-	14:00	Session (until 15:20) (Auditorium)
		AMBER - Physics simulations for a new experiment at CERN - Rita Silva (Auditorium)	2-	14:00	Exploring the Quark-Gluon Plasma - Íris Silva Sérgio Carrôlo André Cordeiro Rafael Pinto (Auditorium)
5 min discussion time	14:20	Performance of the ATLAS Trigger for the High Luminosity LHC era - Filipe Cruz (Auditorium)	2-	14:20	Probing Quark Gluon Plasma with b-Jets - Rodrigo Gazola Inês Rebanda (Auditorium)
	14:40	High-precision timing detectors for HL-LHC - Vítor Cardoso Gonçalo Vília (Auditorium)	2-	14:40	Novel probes of the primordial QGP - João Gonçalves Alexandra Pardal (Auditorium)
do ask questions!	15:00	Simulação das propriedades óticas de plásticos cintiladores para dosimetria de elevada resolução Catarina Pimenta (Auditorium)		15:00	Quarkonia polarization method using a new fully unbinned fitting and background subtraction method -
		,	2-	15.00	Albergaria Francisco (Auditorium)
and the second second second	15:20 15:50	Coffee Break Session (until 17:30) (Auditorium)		15:20	Coffee Break
slides uploaded before			2-	15:50	Session (until 17:30) (Auditorium)
start of session	15:50	O plástico na física de partículas: cintiladores e fibras ópticas - Hugo Miranda Francisco Laranjinha Muñoz (Auditorium)	2 -	15:50	Development of novel reconstruction techniques for low-energy gamma-ray showers - Luís Lourenço Hugo (Auditorium)
ask advisors to	16:10	Selection of Helium nuclei using multivariate data analysis in AMS - José Jesus David Lima (Audi		16:10	Exploring the Hidden Sector of Particle Physics at the SHiP experiment - Beatriz Araújo (Auditorium)
	10.00	Till the state of	2-		
upload	16:30	Efficient modeling of optical photon propagation in SNO+ - Samuel Magalhaes (Auditorium)	2-	16:30	Search for New Physics in exclusive processes at the LHC - Miguel Guerreiro (Auditorium)
	16:50	Search for Supersymmetry with a machine-learning tool - Arthur Oudot Timothée Cabos (Auditori	um) 📿 -	16:50	Study of the Higgs couplings to quarks at ATLAS - Gonçalo Fernandes Dmytro Ostapchuk (Auditorium)
	17:10	Desenvolvimento de um programa de simulação ótica de detetores de cintilação - Rudnei Machad (Auditorium)	2-		