



LABORATÓRIO DE INSTRUMENTAÇÃO
E FÍSICA EXPERIMENTAL DE PARTÍCULAS
partículas e tecnologia

III LIP Summer Student Program / 2019

Final Presentations Workshop

Lisbon - Coimbra - Braga
September 4-5, 2019

[NUNO@CERN.CH](mailto:nuno@cern.ch)

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)

LIP SUMMER STUDENT 2019

INDUCTION TUTORIALS

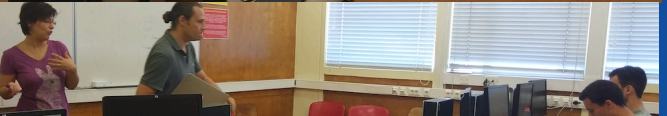
Introductory
lectures

+

Thematic
discussion

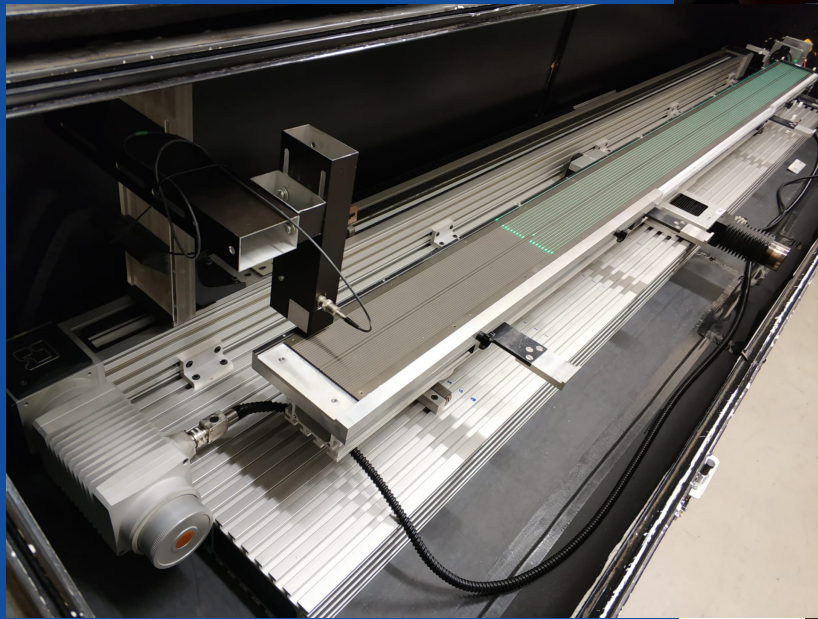
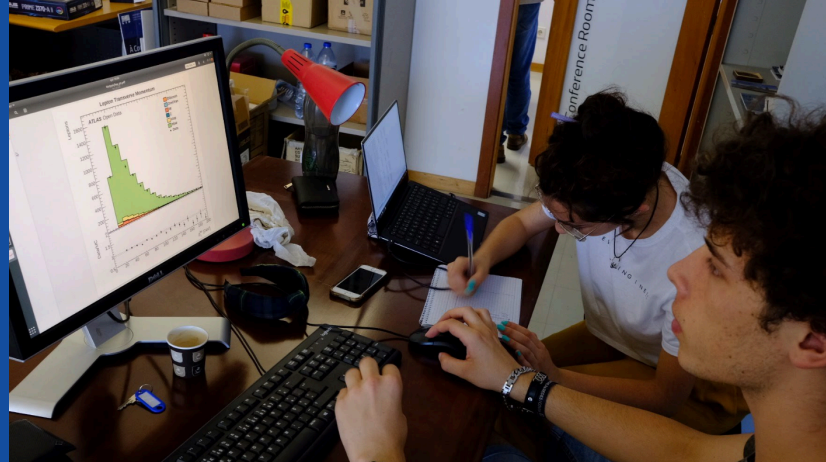
+

Hands-on
exercises



LIP SUMMER STUDENT 2019

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT



LIP SUMMER STUDENT 2019

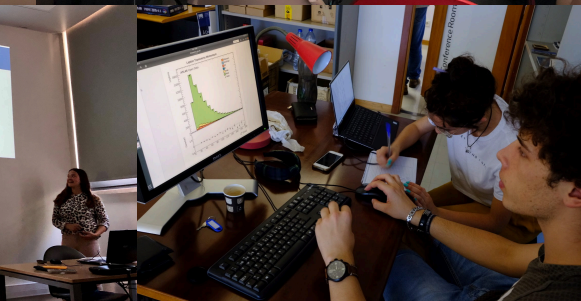
MID-TERM

'August Chats'

Student seminar
weekly Sessions

(Students present to colleagues a
problem they are addressing)

after-work party
in the garden



LIP SUMMER STUDENT 2019

FINAL WORKSHOP

4 Sep 2019		5 Sep 2019	
AM	09:15 Session (until 10:45) (Auditorium)	09:30 Session (until 10:45) ()	09:30 Session (until 10:45) ()
09:25	Gemma-ray astrophysics with current and future detectors - <i>Wagner Buzi</i> (Auditorium)	09:35	Física Experimental de Partículas com os detectores ATLAS, LUX e LZ - <i>Ângelo Ferreira Tiago Azevedo André Silva</i> ()
09:40	Muons num baço: medidas do fluxo de múons até à estratosfera - <i>Pedro Luis João Pereira Bárbara Mátos</i> ()	09:40	Muons num baço: medidas do fluxo de múons até à estratosfera - <i>Pedro Luis João Pereira Bárbara Mátos</i> ()
10:00	Argon transparency of neutrons - <i>Leonardo Oliveira</i> (Auditorium)	10:00	Argon transparency of neutrons - <i>Leonardo Oliveira</i> (Auditorium)
10:20	(pre)selection signals in SHiP - <i>António Machado Miguel Antez</i> (Auditorium)	10:20	(pre)selection signals in SHiP - <i>António Machado Miguel Antez</i> (Auditorium)
10:40	--- Coffee Break ---	10:40	--- Coffee Break ---
11:10	Session (until 12:30) (Auditorium)	11:10	Session (until 12:30) ()
11:10	Simulação e medida do fundo natural proveniente da terra e do céu - <i>João Nunes</i> (Auditorium)	11:10	Simulação e medida do fundo natural proveniente da terra e do céu - <i>João Nunes</i> (Auditorium)
11:30	Reações nucleares com feixes radioativos e energias relativistas - <i>Ricardo Pires</i> (Auditorium)	11:30	Reações nucleares com feixes radioativos e energias relativistas - <i>Ricardo Pires</i> (Auditorium)
11:50	Preparation and characterization of a thin target for nuclear physics experiments - <i>Luís Baptista</i> (Auditorium)	11:50	Preparation and characterization of a thin target for nuclear physics experiments - <i>Luís Baptista</i> (Auditorium)
12:30	--- Lunch ---	12:30	--- Lunch ---
PM	14:00 Session (until 15:20) (Auditorium)	14:00	Session (until 15:20) (Auditorium)
14:00	AMBER - Physics simulations for a new experiment at CEPP - <i>Rita Silva</i> (Auditorium)	14:00	AMBER - Physics simulations for a new experiment at CEPP - <i>Rita Silva</i> (Auditorium)
14:20	Performance of the ATLAS Trigger for the High Luminosity LHC era - <i>Filipe Cruz</i> (Auditorium)	14:20	Performance of the ATLAS Trigger for the High Luminosity LHC era - <i>Filipe Cruz</i> (Auditorium)
14:40	High-precision timing detectors for HL-LHC - <i>Vitor Cardoso Gonçalo Vila</i> (Auditorium)	14:40	High-precision timing detectors for HL-LHC - <i>Vitor Cardoso Gonçalo Vila</i> (Auditorium)
15:00	Simulação das propriedades óticas de plásticos cintiladores para geometria de elevada resolução - <i>Colámbia Pinheiro</i> (Auditorium)	15:00	Simulação das propriedades óticas de plásticos cintiladores para geometria de elevada resolução - <i>Colámbia Pinheiro</i> (Auditorium)
15:20	--- Coffee Break ---	15:20	--- Coffee Break ---
15:50	Session (until 17:30) (Auditorium)	15:50	Session (until 17:30) (Auditorium)
15:50	O plástico na física de partículas: cintiladores e fibras ópticas - <i>Hugo Miranda Francisco Lanerinha Ivan Muñoz</i> (Auditorium)	15:50	O plástico na física de partículas: cintiladores e fibras ópticas - <i>Hugo Miranda Francisco Lanerinha Ivan Muñoz</i> (Auditorium)
16:10	Selection of Helium nuclei using multivariate data analysis in AMS - <i>João Jesus David Lima</i> (Auditorium)	16:10	Selection of Helium nuclei using multivariate data analysis in AMS - <i>João Jesus David Lima</i> (Auditorium)
16:30	Efficient modeling of optical photon propagation in SHiP - <i>Samuel Magalhães</i> (Auditorium)	16:30	Efficient modeling of optical photon propagation in SHiP - <i>Samuel Magalhães</i> (Auditorium)
16:50	Search for Supersymmetry with a machine-learning tool - <i>Arthur Oudiz Timothy Cabos</i> (Auditorium)	16:50	Search for Supersymmetry with a machine-learning tool - <i>Arthur Oudiz Timothy Cabos</i> (Auditorium)
17:00	Desenvolvimento de um programa de simulação ótica de detectores de cintilação - <i>Paulo Machado</i>	17:00	Desenvolvimento de um programa de simulação ótica de detectores de cintilação - <i>Paulo Machado</i>



LIP SUMMER STUDENT 2019

Book of Abstracts

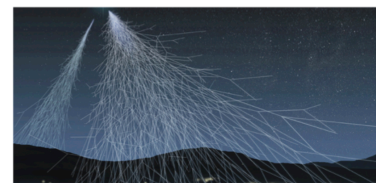
You are invited to prepare a
terse summary of your project.

HOW MUCH: 0(200) WORDS
WHEN: BY NEXT WEEK

LIP Summer Students Programme 2018

Book of abstracts

Entre Julho e Setembro de 2018, decorreu a 2ª edição do Programa de Estudantes de Verão do LIP, dirigidos a estudantes universitários de Física, mas também de áreas relacionadas, como a Engenharia. Mais de meia centena de estudantes de licenciatura e mestrado participaram ativamente 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 Marques, 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 these 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 multi-messenger observations

Students: Bernardo Dias and Nelson Eiró
Supervisors: Sofia Andringa and Lorenzo Cazon

Cosmic rays, neutrinos, photons and gravitational waves are observed independently over the last years by different observatories around Earth. However, the detection of one event can be observed by several observatories in different channels. Identification of such events is a challenging task, allowing to understand the physical processes behind the violent phases of the Universe (e.g. the merger of two black holes, the GW170817 and the GW150914). The objectives of the internship were the development of display tools of the instantaneous sky coverage of the Auger experiment (that can be consulted at <http://www.lip.pt/~ev117/galactic.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 sensitive probes for physics beyond the standard model at the LHC. Following the Run1 flagship observation by CMS and LHCb $\rightarrow \mu\mu$, the accumulation of data will allow detailed measurement of the B^0 channel along with improved searches for the rare $B^{\pm} \rightarrow \mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$. In this project, we estimate the sensitivity that will be attainable with the upgraded CMS detector during the high luminosity LHC (HL-LHC). Using detailed simulations of signal background processes, we determined expected improvements in mass resolution relative to the current detector. These were used to generate pseudo-experiments simulating the involved processes. With the sample of $3ab^{-1}$ at 14 TeV that we expect to collect during HL-LHC, major improvements in the measurement will be enabled. In addition to allowing precise measurement of the B^0 channel, including of its effective lifetime, a first observation of the B^{\pm} channel will be in reach, with a statistical significance in excess of 6 σ .

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

Students: Luis Sintra, Ricardo Cipriano, Tomás Alvim
Supervisor: Pedrame Bargaça

One of the main goals of the CMS collaboration is the precise measurement of the properties of the Higgs boson. The coupling of Higgs to different Standard Model (SM) particles can give a precious hint to whether it belongs to the SM framework, or otherwise a gateway to physics beyond our present knowledge. The goal of the internship was to improve on the analysis results of $H \rightarrow 2\tau$ performed with a multi-class neural network (NN) instead of the original cut-and-count approach used for the Higgs boson discovery. Our NN categorizes events in SM processes exploiting the separation between those processes in the multidimensional space of the chosen variables (e.g. missing transverse momentum). The signal of the Higgs signal is extracted from this category. To achieve a higher precision if the latter is selected, we explored two ways to improve the selection accuracy: by diminishing the background on the number of b jets; by optimizing the cut on the output of a NN trained for the purpose of maximizing the signal. This work hints at an improvement of 11.1% of previous results.

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 High Luminosity LHC, it is wise to study what kind of results we are expecting to obtain and explore new paths for future analysis on our project. We took data produced via a Monte Carlo generator and used it to predict the expected discovery significance of resonant di-Higgs (HH) production for the upgraded detector. The methods and results were discussed in an analysis note that will be included in the Yellow Report. In the project, we explored

from last year's

LIP SUMMER STUDENT 2019

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 the report

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

[**latex** template may be provided,
suggest <https://www.overleaf.com/>]

Final Report - 1st 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 27th to September 14th. 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 $B_C(2S)$ 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^+ ($m_{B_C} \simeq 6.2756$ GeV [1]) meson was observed a long time 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 c quark and a b anti-quark. The major difference between this particle and a J/ψ or a Υ 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

$$B_C^+ \longrightarrow J/\psi + \pi^+$$

There are obviously many other decay channels for the one discussed here has a really clear signature in CMS, given by two muons in the final state and with the constraint on the J/ψ 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/ψ 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^+ meson, the $B_C^+(2S)$ [4]. This particle decays immediately into a B_C^+ plus two more pions (see (2)). Although the CMS experiment can easily see the ground state of the B_C^+ , the same cannot be stated for the excited state. Indeed, until now, the avail-

able data from 2011 ($\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV) and 2012 ($\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV) is not enough for CMS to announce a similar observation.

$$B_C^+(2S) \longrightarrow B_C^+ + \pi^+ + \pi^+ \quad (2)$$

2 Program

The ROOT framework is a powerful and independent software for data analysis. It is written in C++ and most of its functionalities are implemented in the previously mentioned language. ROOT is the only programming language that can be used to analyze data and to interact with the CMS database. It is also possible to interact with some notions of how to interact with the CMS database while using Linux. ROOT was extensively used in order to 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 *laptop* server.

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^{-1} . It was restrained by an online J/ψ trigger (HLT.DimMuon8.Jpsi) which selects a J/ψ by looking at

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Your Feedback

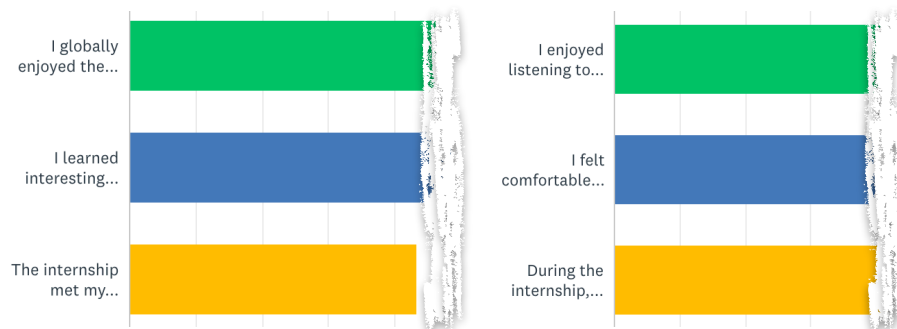
You shall receive shortly an invitation to fill in a survey to share with us your feedback on the program:

- 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 Program





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partículas e tecnologia

2019 / **Summer Student
Program**

CERTIFICATE

We certify that

Student's Name

has successfully concluded the program

"LIP - Estágios de Verão"

which took place at LIP, between July and September 2019.

Organized by

Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas (LIP)

Lisbon, 5th September 2019
Program Coordinator

Thanks
&
Farewell!

Certificates of participation