



Universidade do Minho
Escola de Ciências



LABORATÓRIO DE INSTRUMENTAÇÃO
E FÍSICA EXPERIMENTAL DE PARTÍCULAS
partículas e tecnologia

Big
ata
HEP

Probing the Standard Model and Beyond at the LHC

Nuno Castro
nfcastro@lip.pt

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The Standard Model of Particle Physics

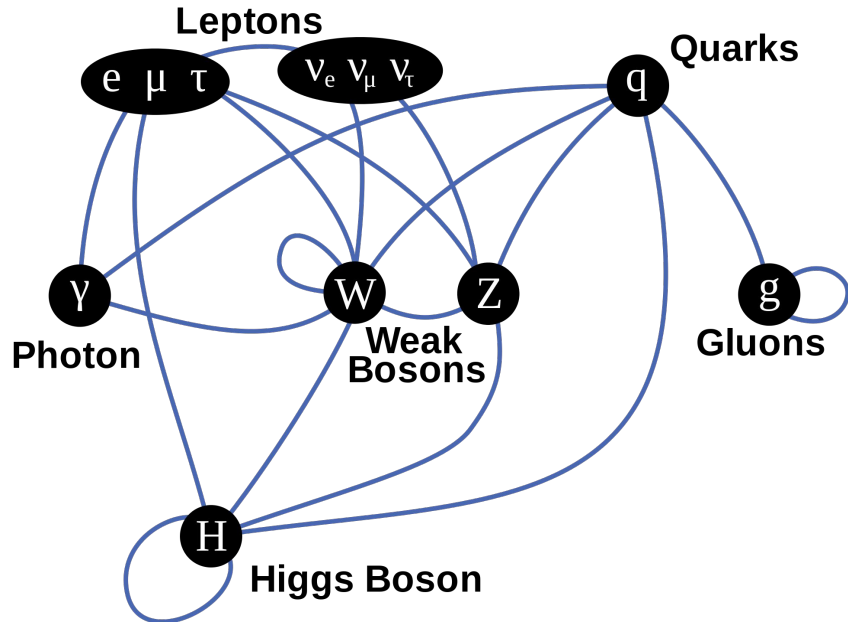
particles & interactions

Standard Model of Elementary Particles

		three generations of matter (elementary fermions)			three generations of antimatter (elementary antifermions)			interactions / force carriers (elementary bosons)	
		I	II	III	I	II	III		
mass		$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge		$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	0	0
spin		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
		u up	c charm	t top	\bar{u} antiup	\bar{c} anticharm	\bar{t} antitop	g gluon	H higgs
	QUARKS	d down	s strange	b bottom	\bar{d} antidown	\bar{s} antistrange	\bar{b} antibottom	γ photon	
		e electron	μ muon	τ tau	e^+ positron	$\bar{\mu}$ antimuon	$\bar{\tau}$ antitau	Z Z^0 boson	GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS
	LEPTONS	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	$\bar{\nu}_e$ electron antineutrino	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ muon antineutrino	$\bar{\nu}_\tau$ tau antineutrino	W^+ W^+ boson	W^- W^- boson
		$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 80.39 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
		-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0	-1
		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
		SCALAR BOSONS							

The Standard Model of Particle Physics

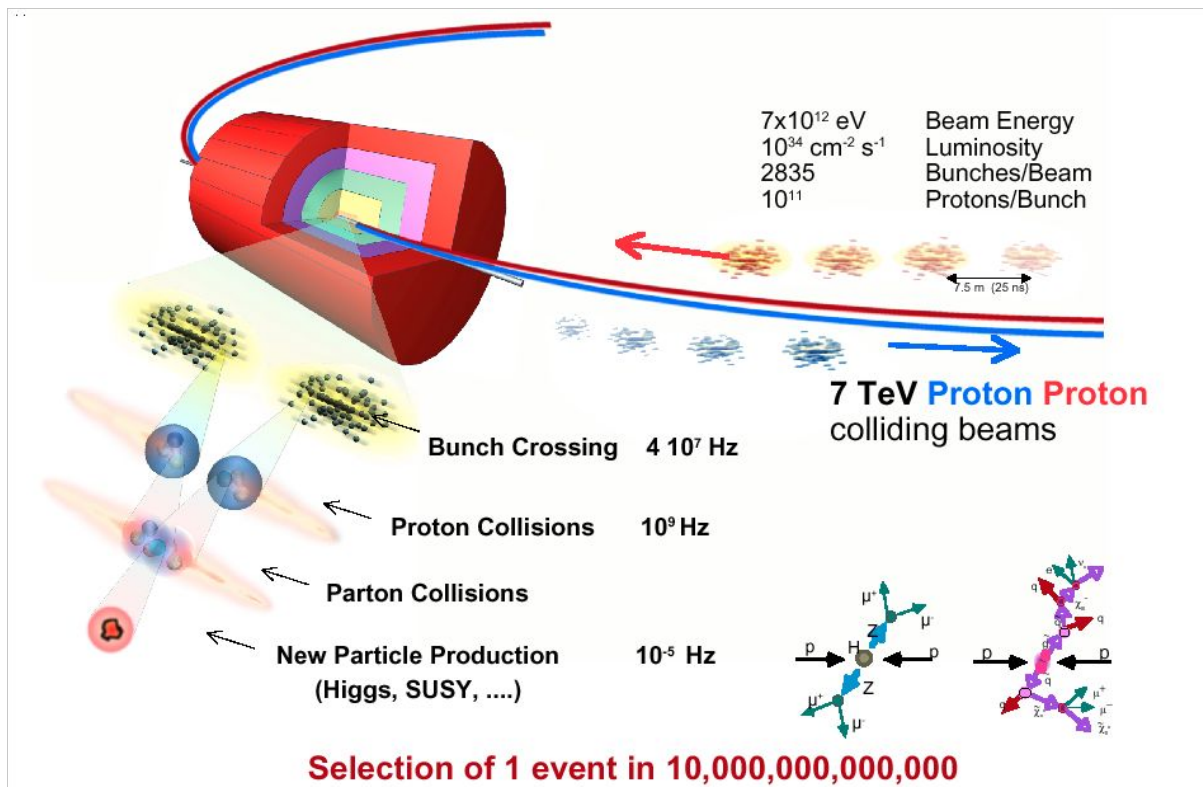
particles & interactions



$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} \\
 & + i\bar{\Psi}\not{D}\psi \\
 & + D_{\mu}\Phi^{\dagger}D^{\mu}\Phi - V(\Phi) \\
 & + \bar{\Psi}_L\hat{Y}\Phi\Psi_R + h.c.
 \end{aligned}$$

The Standard Model of Particle Physics

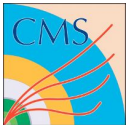
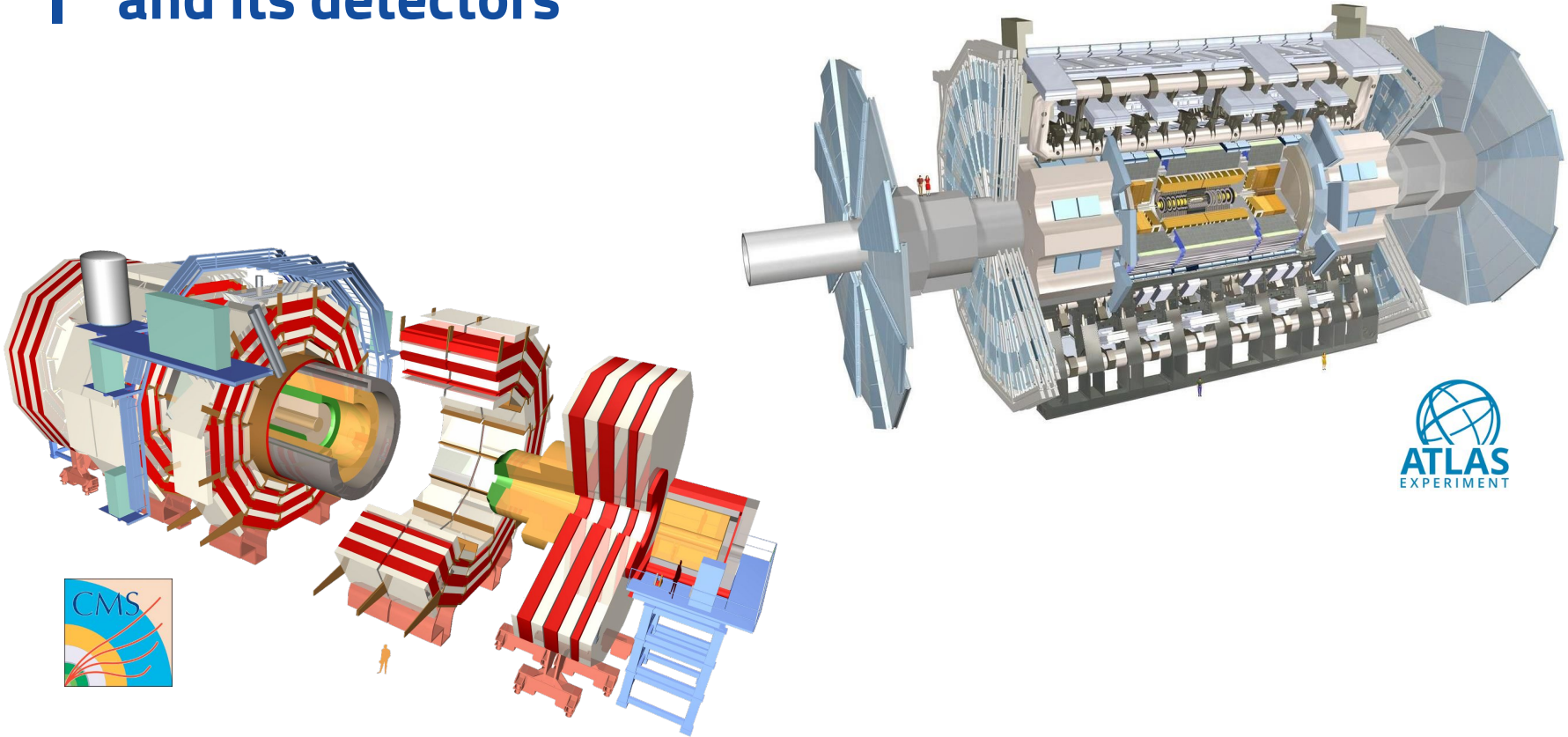
probing it at colliders



The Large Hadron Collider and its detectors



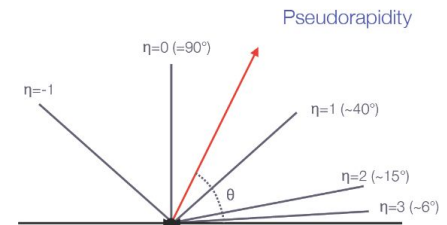
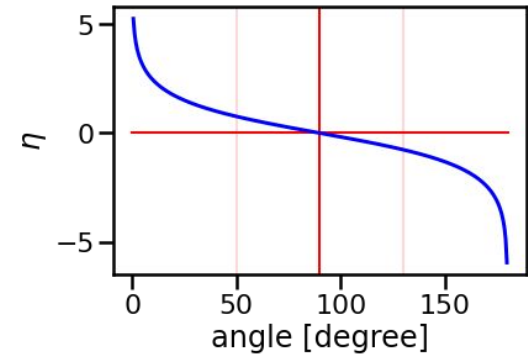
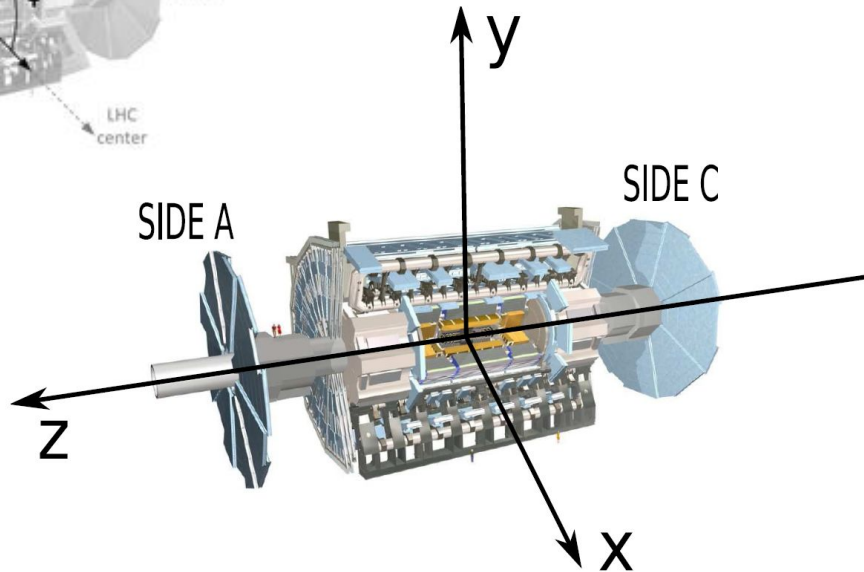
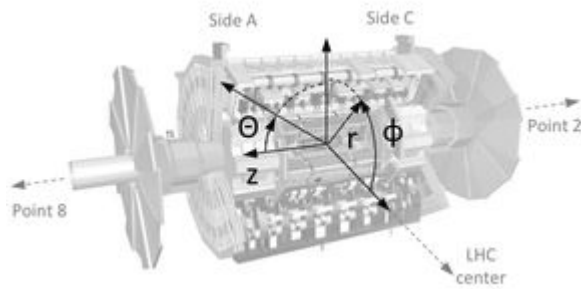
The Large Hadron Collider and its detectors



Hadron colliders kinematic variables

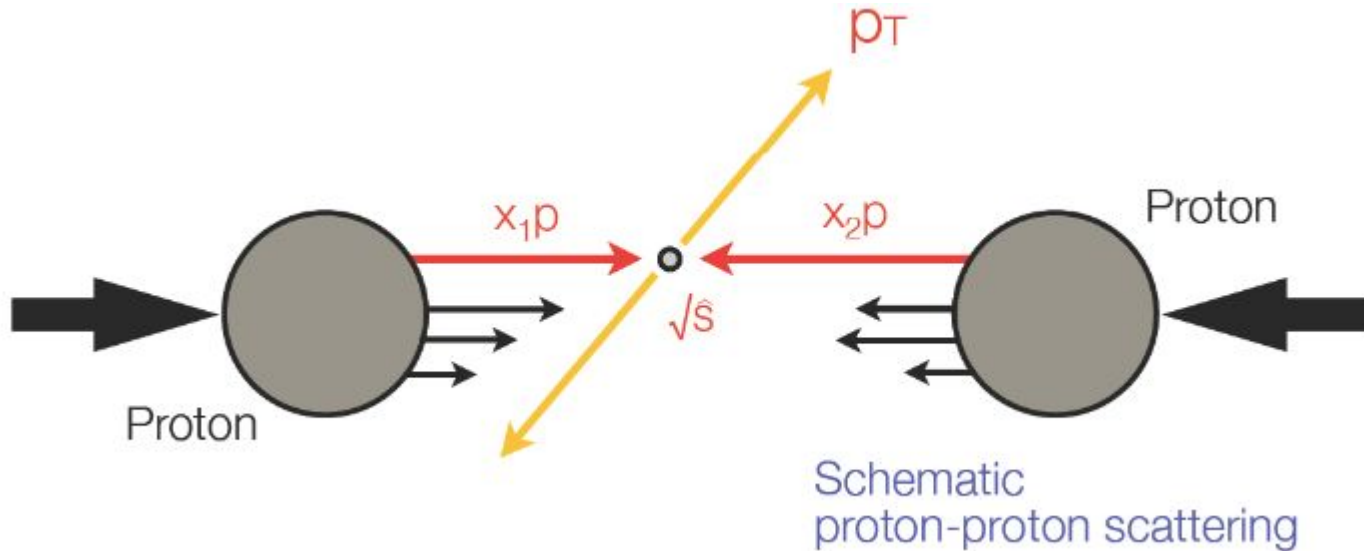
Relevant kinematic variables:

- Transverse momentum: p_T
- Rapidity: $y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \frac{E-p_z}{E+p_z}$
- Pseudorapidity: $\eta = -\ln \tan \frac{1}{2}\theta$
- Azimuthal angle: φ



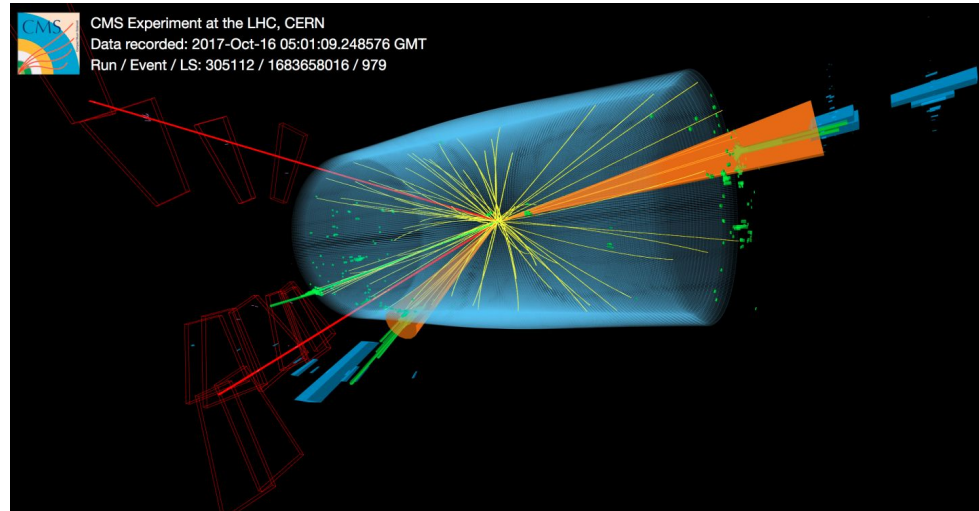
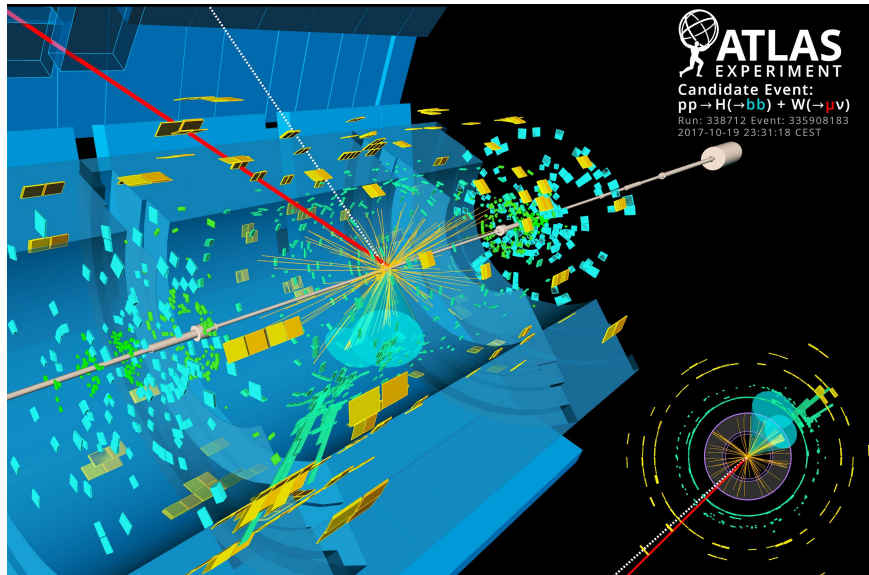
Hadron colliders

protons are not fundamental!



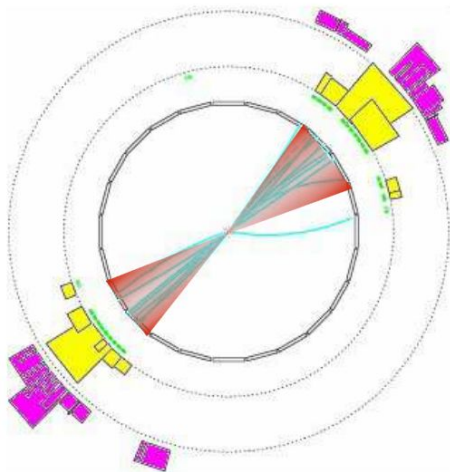
The Large Hadron Collider experiments

what is the outcome of a collision?

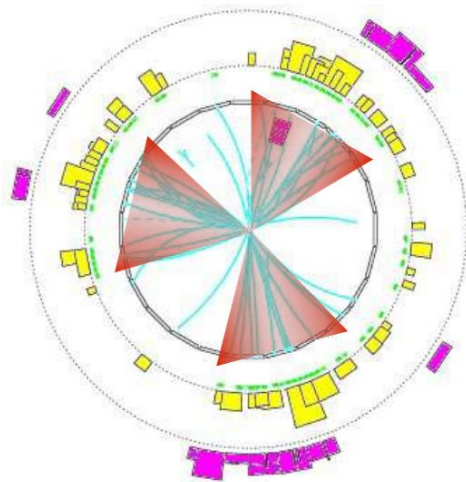


Hadron colliders

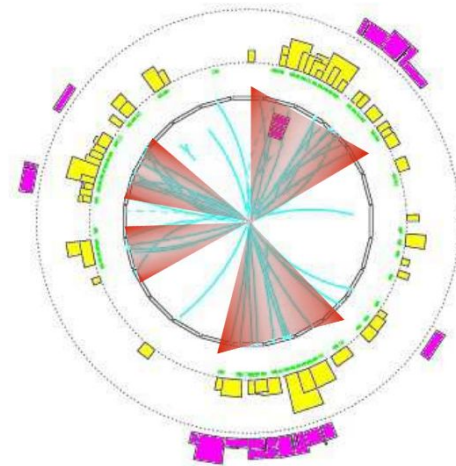
jets, jets and more jets



2 clear jets



3 jets?

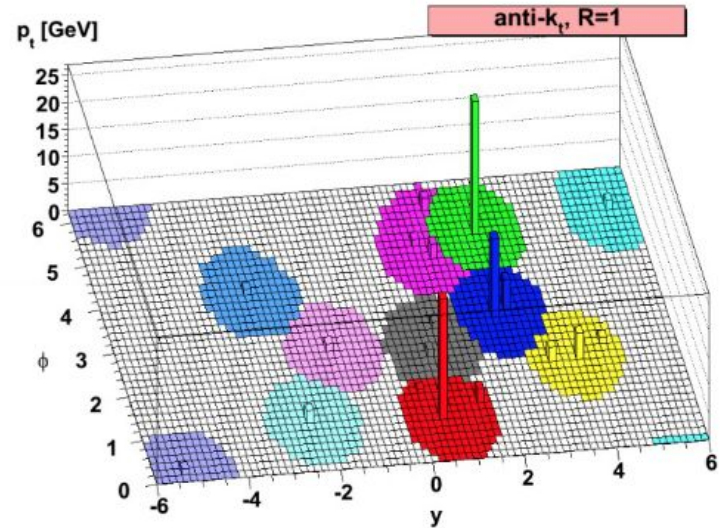
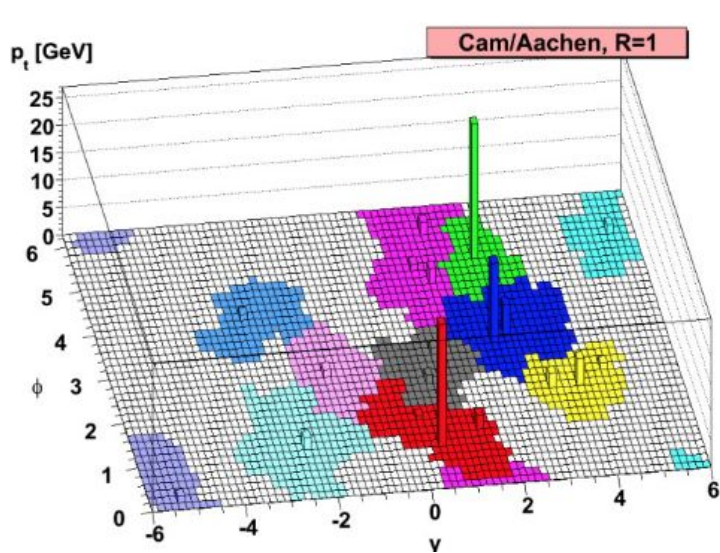


3 jets?
or 4 jets?

Reconstructing jets is an ambiguous task!

Hadron colliders

jets, jets and more jets



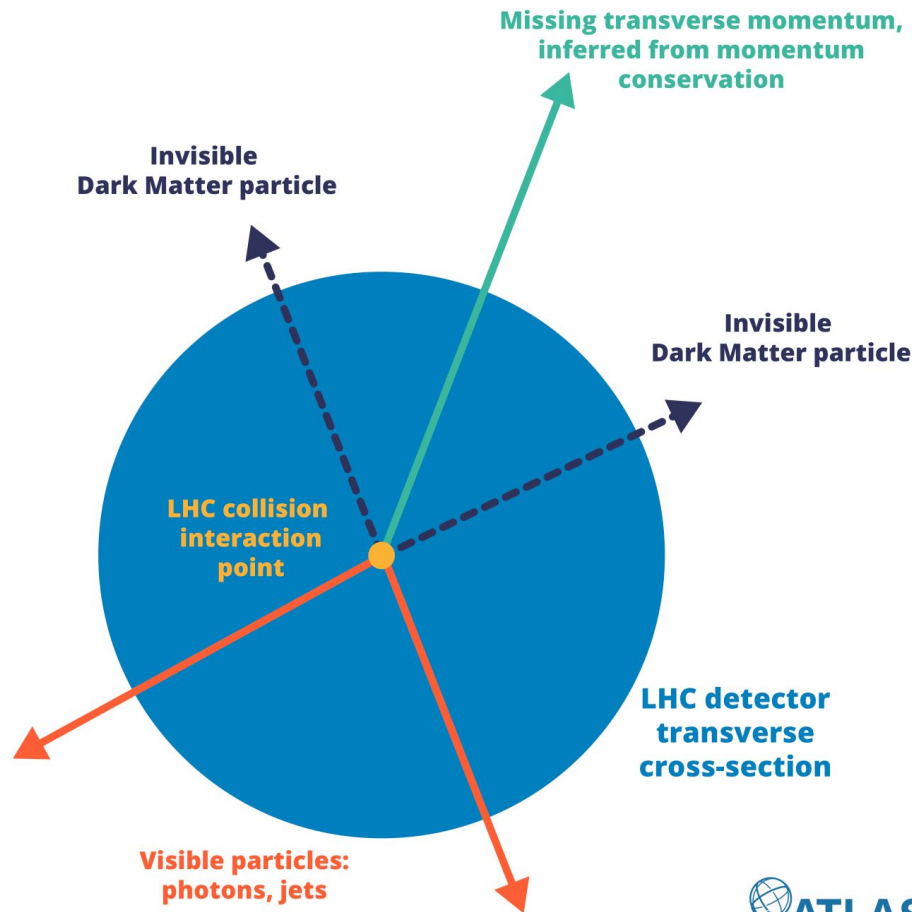
Reconstructing jets is an ambiguous task!

Energy balance

missing transverse energy (MET)

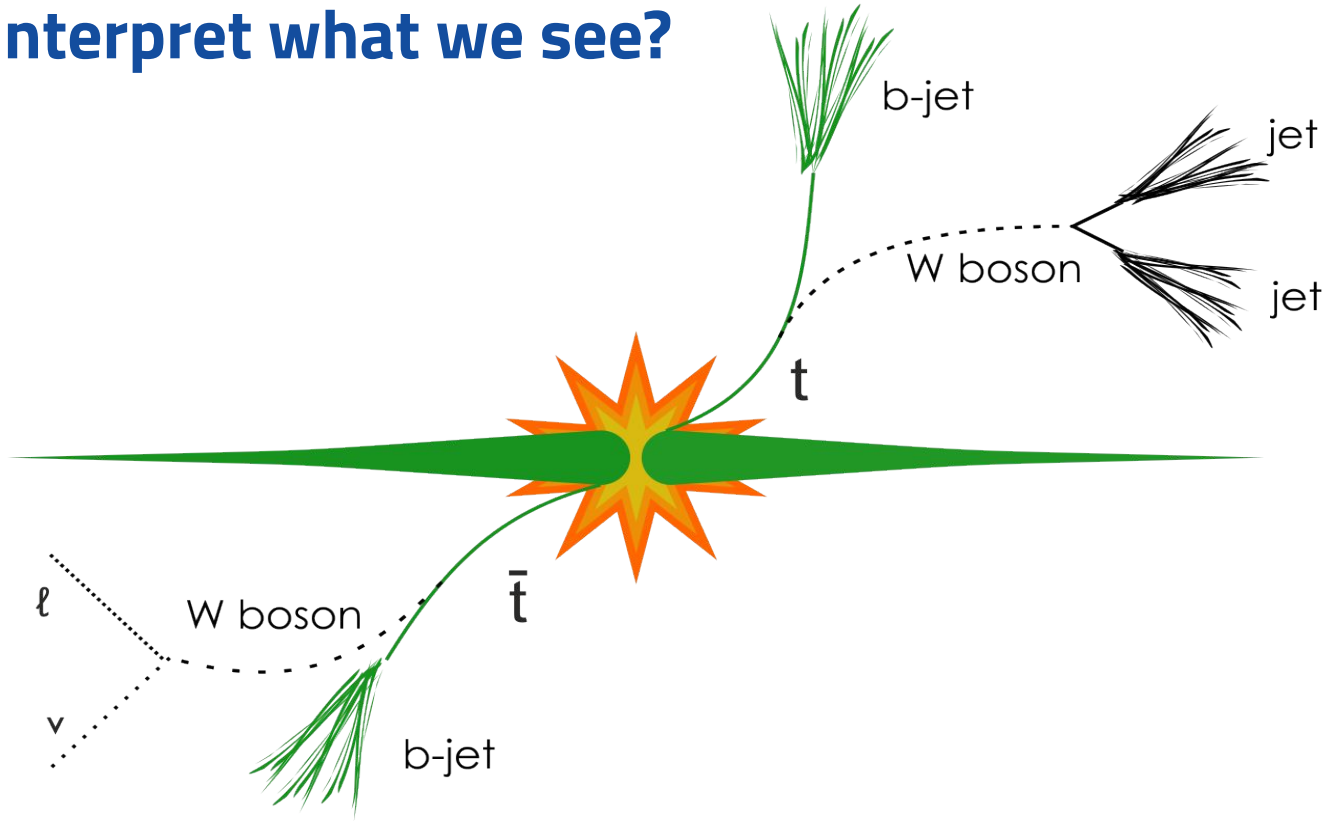
$$\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}} = - \sum_i \vec{p}_T^i$$

transverse momentum
of each visible particle

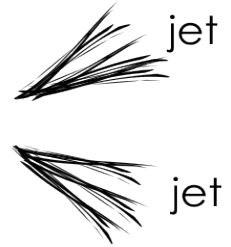


The Large Hadron Collider experiments

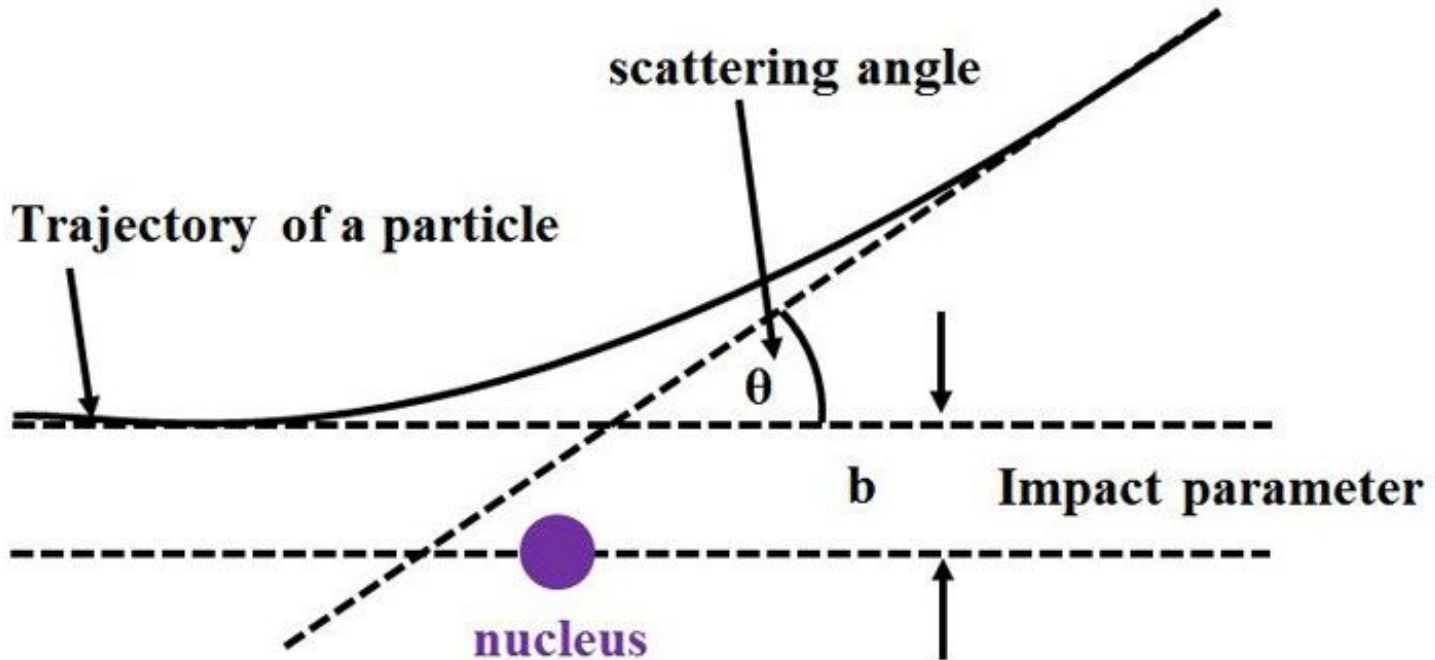
how to interpret what we see?



The Large Hadron Collider experiments how to interpret what we see?

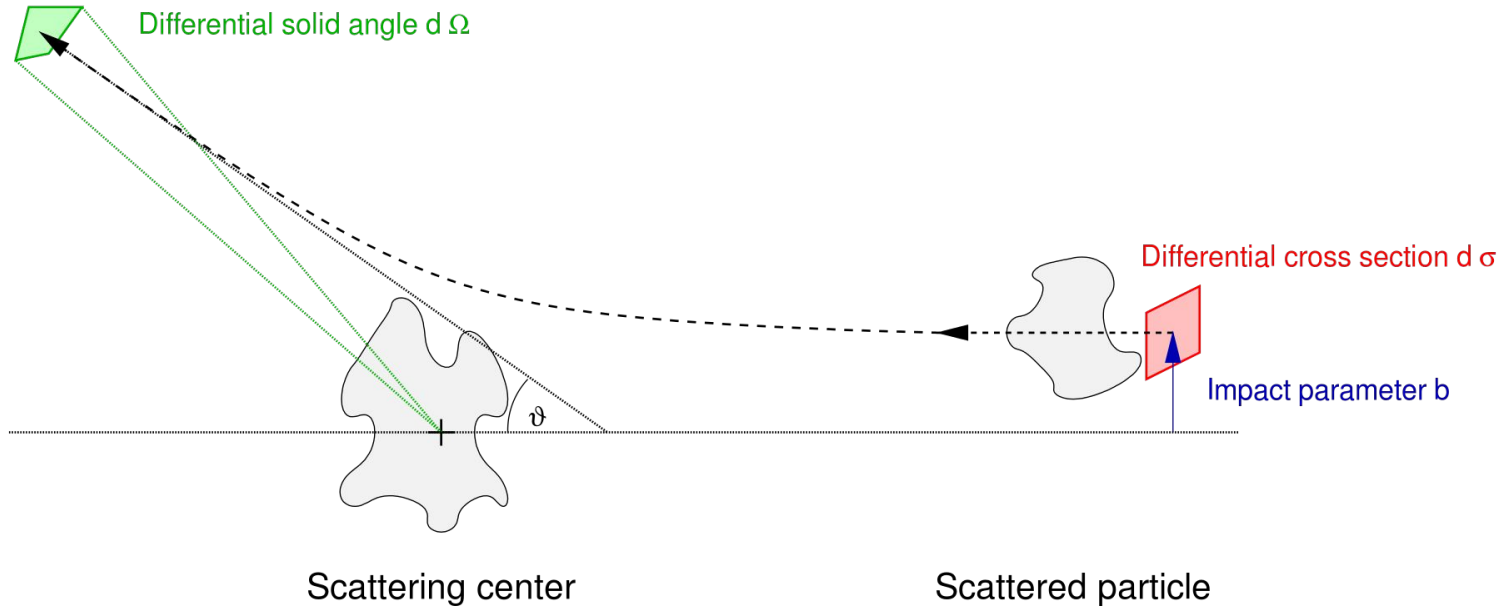


“Probability” for a collision to happen cross-section



“Probability” for a collision to happen

differential cross-section



The Large Hadron Collider experiments

counting events

Number of observed events

just count ...

Background

measured from data or
calculated from theory

$$\sigma = \frac{N^{\text{obs}} - N^{\text{bkg}}}{\int \mathcal{L} dt \cdot \epsilon}$$

Luminosity

determined by accelerator,
triggers, ...

Efficiency

many factors, optimized
by experimentalist

The Large Hadron Collider experiments

counting events

$$L = f \frac{nN_a N_b}{A} = f \frac{nN_a N_b}{4\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y}$$

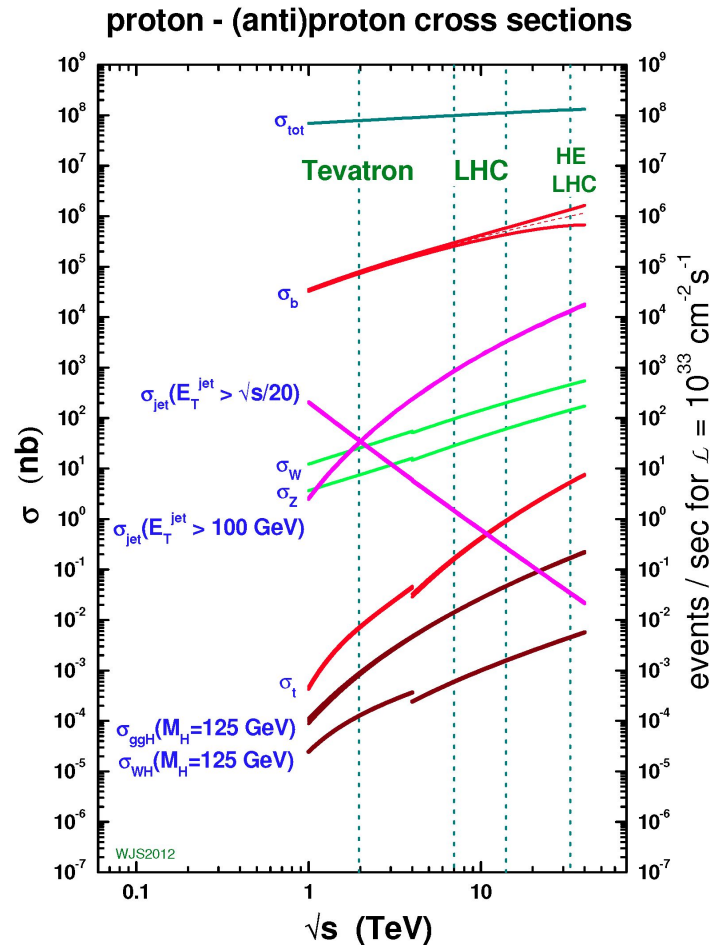
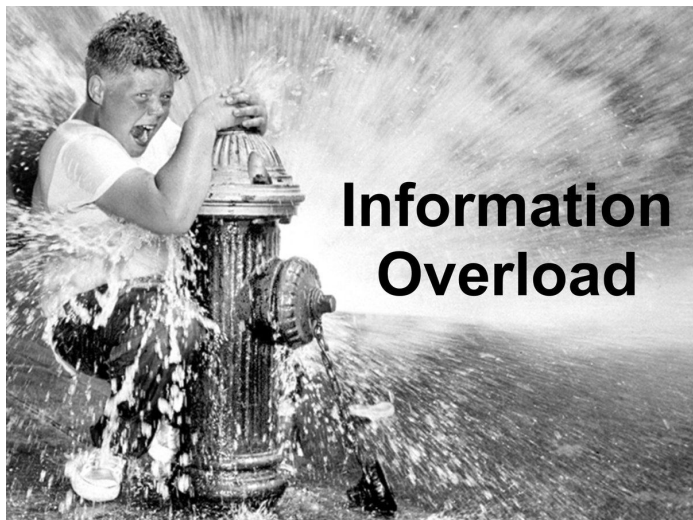
LHC:

$N_x \sim 10^{11}$
 $A \sim .0005 \text{ mm}^2$
 $n \sim 2800$
 $f \sim 11 \text{ kHz}$
 $L \sim 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

N_a : number of particles per bunch (beam A)
 N_b : number of particles per bunch (beam B)
 U : circumference of ring
 n : number of bunches per beam
 v : velocity of beam particles
 f : revolution frequency
 A : beam cross-section
 σ_x : standard deviation of beam profile in x
 σ_y : standard deviation of beam profile in y

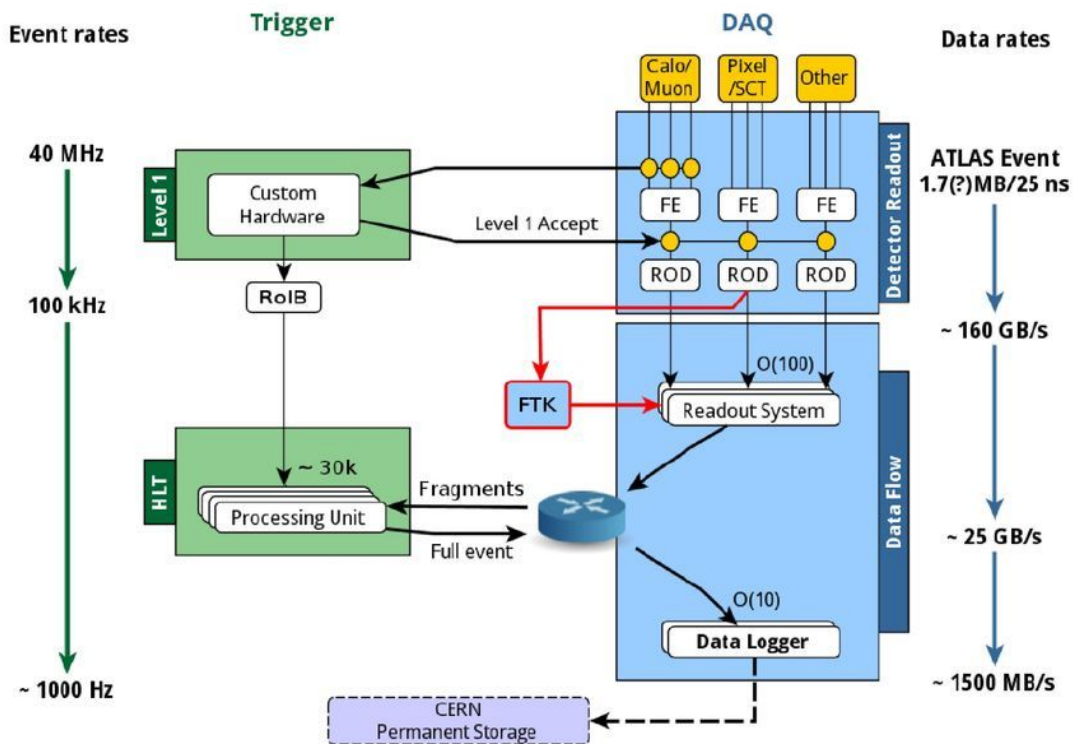
The LHC experiments

the need to select events



The LHC experiments

the need to select events: triggers



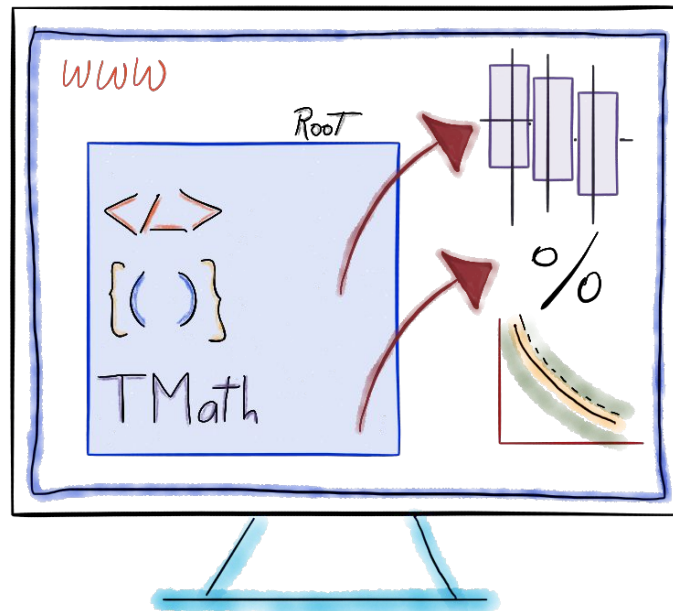
doing a data analysis!

the need to select events

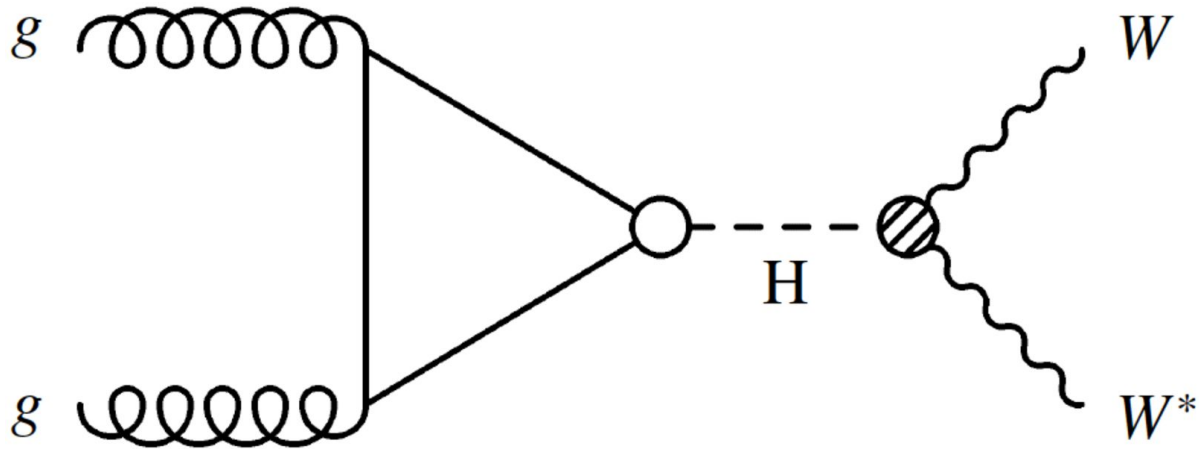


<http://opendata.atlas.cern>

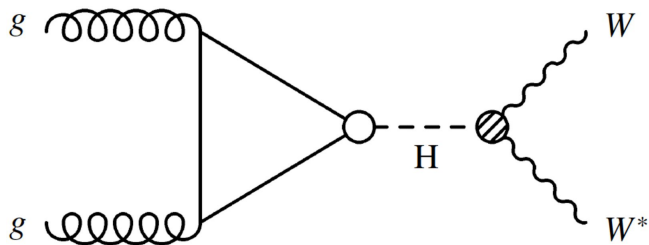
- triggers
- define the physics objects
 - jets
 - electrons
 - muons
 - taus
 - photons
 - MET
 - ...
- define the good set of cuts to increase the signal to background ratio



Higgs boson production in the $H \rightarrow WW$ decay channel in the two-lepton final state



Higgs boson production in the $H \rightarrow WW$ decay channel in the two-lepton final state



looking for events with two charged isolated leptons (electrons or muons) and (almost) no jets

Higgs boson production in the $H \rightarrow WW$
decay channel in the two-lepton final state

$$p_\mu = \left(\frac{E}{c}, p_x, p_y, p_z \right)$$

$$p_\mu p^\mu = -\frac{E^2}{c^2} + p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 = -\frac{E^2}{c^2} + p^2 = m^2 c^4$$

$$E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4$$

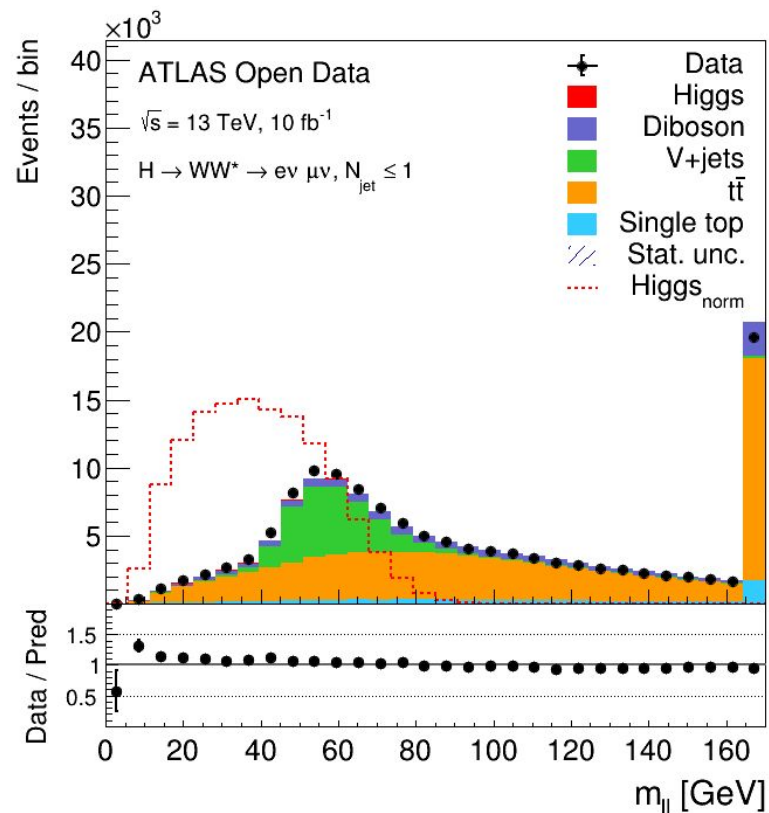
$$\hbar = c = 1$$



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So, let's look at the dilepton invariant mass!

(still no hint for a signal)

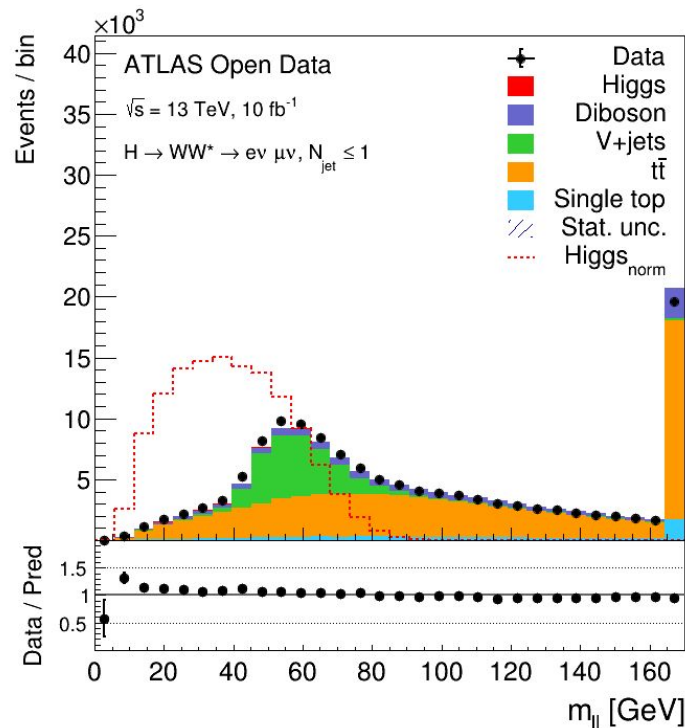




<http://opendata.atlas.cern>

be clever and select “good” events!

- Single-electron or single-muon trigger satisfied;
- Exactly two isolated, different-flavour opposite-sign leptons (electrons or muons) with $p_T > 22$ and 15 GeV, respectively;
- Missing transverse momentum E_T^{miss} larger than 30 GeV;
- Exactly zero or at most one jet with $p_T > 30$ GeV, and exactly zero b -tagged jets (MV2c10 @ 85% WP) with $p_T > 20$ GeV;
- Azimuthal angle between E_T^{miss} and the dilepton system $\Delta\phi(\ell\ell, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > \pi/2$;
- Transverse momentum of the dilepton system $p_T^{\ell\ell} > 30$ GeV;
- The invariant mass of the two leptons $m_{\ell\ell}$ must satisfy: $10 \text{ GeV} < m_{\ell\ell} < 55 \text{ GeV}$;
- Azimuthal angle between the two leptons $\Delta\phi(\ell, \ell) < 1.8$.

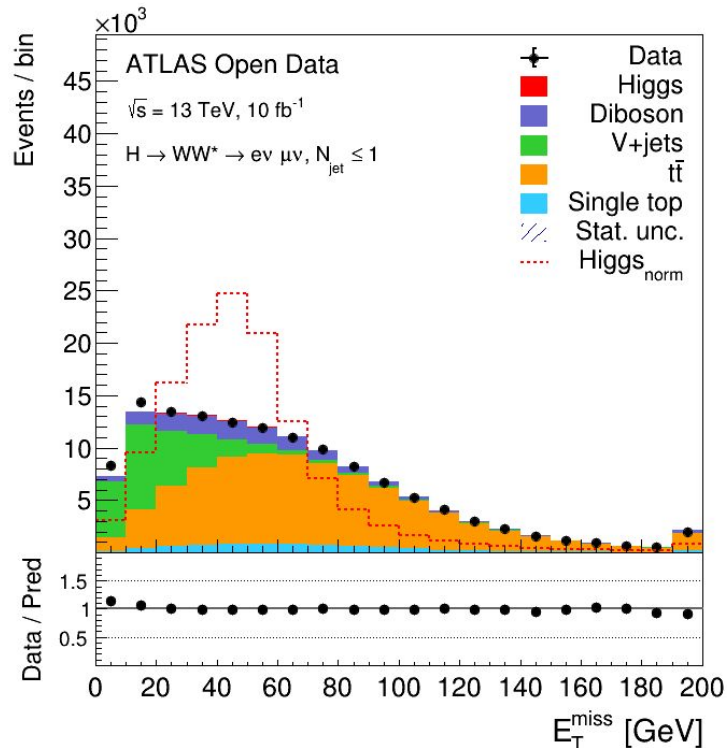




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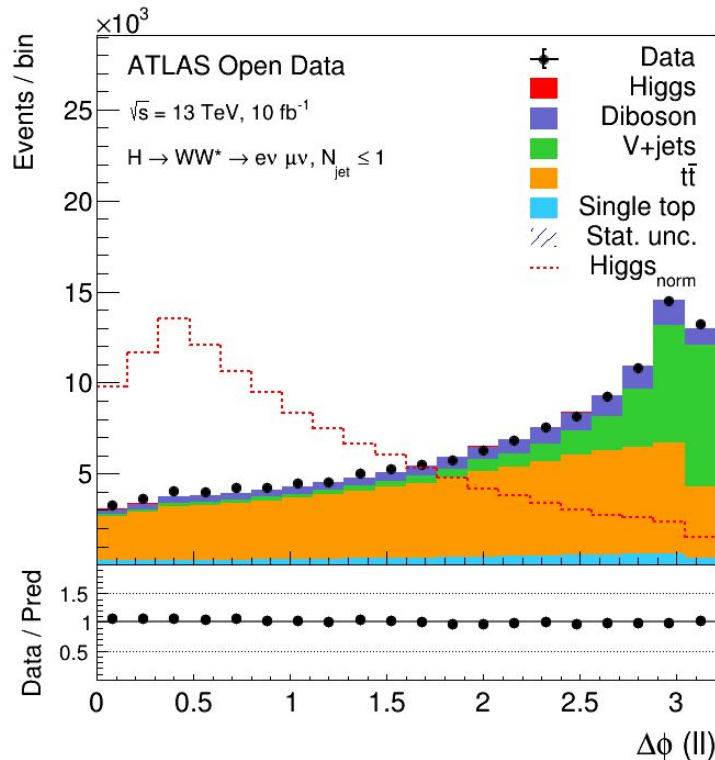




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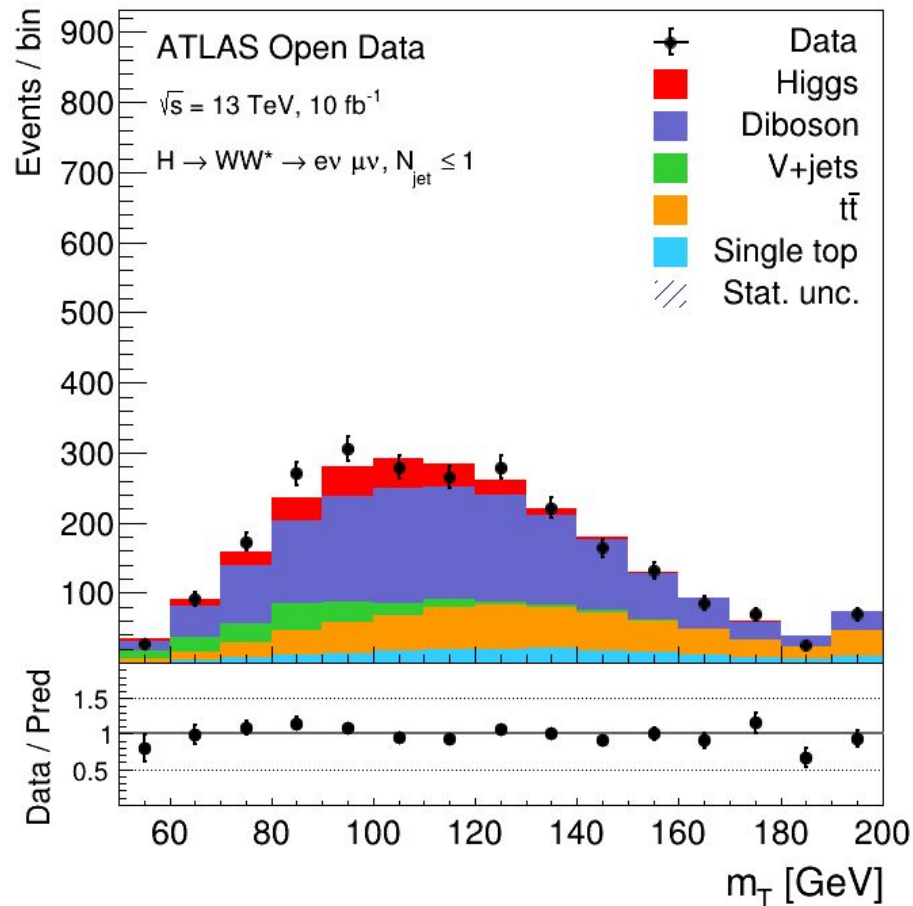




<http://opendata.atlas.cern>

after all cuts...

...voila our signal!



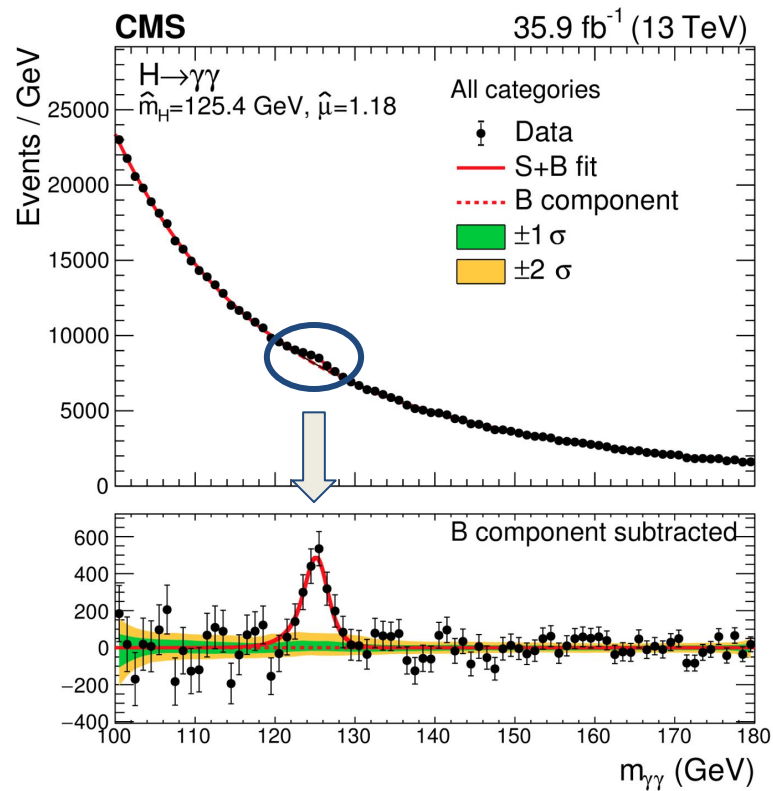
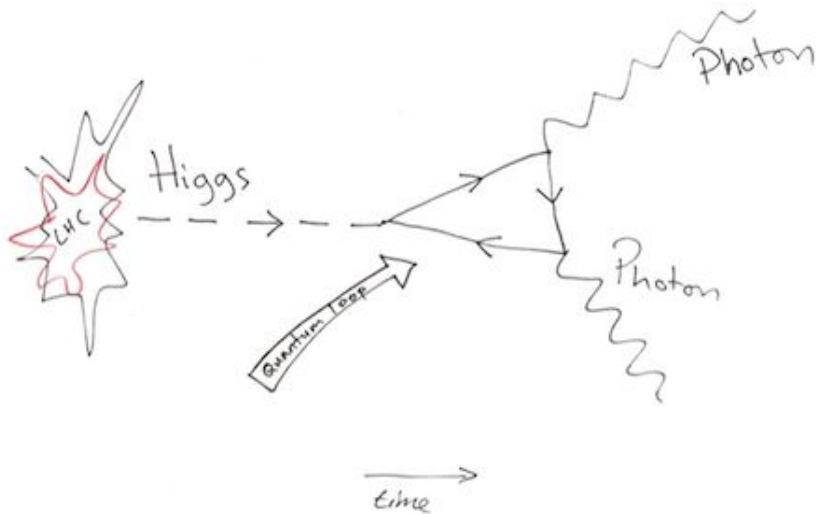
What can we do with the LHC data?

probe the Standard Model - the Higgs boson and its properties



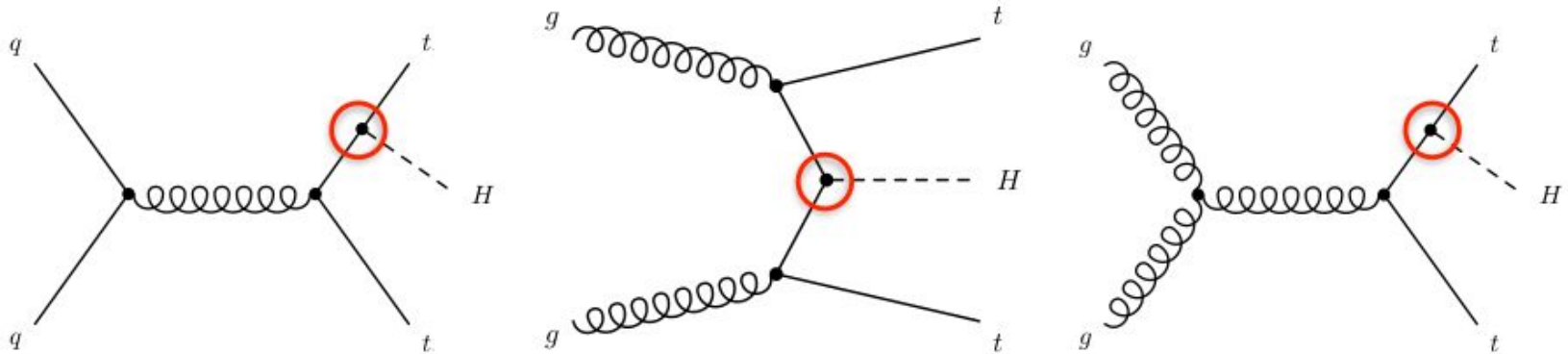
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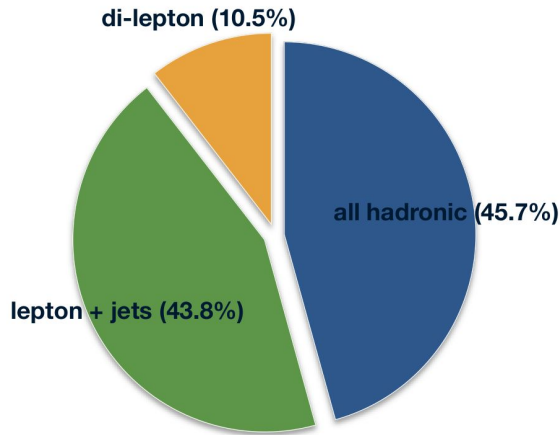
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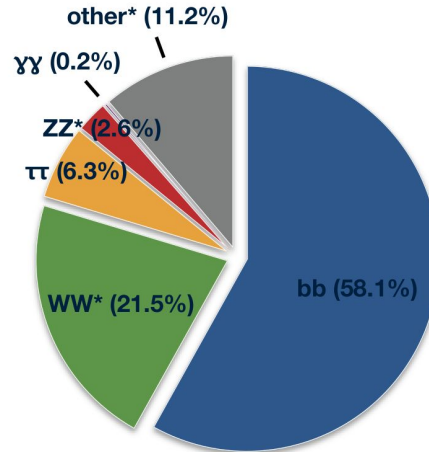
probe the Standard Model - the Higgs boson and its properties

ttbar decay BRs



- all hadronic (45.7%)
- lepton + jets (43.8%)
- di-lepton (10.5%)

Higgs decay BRs

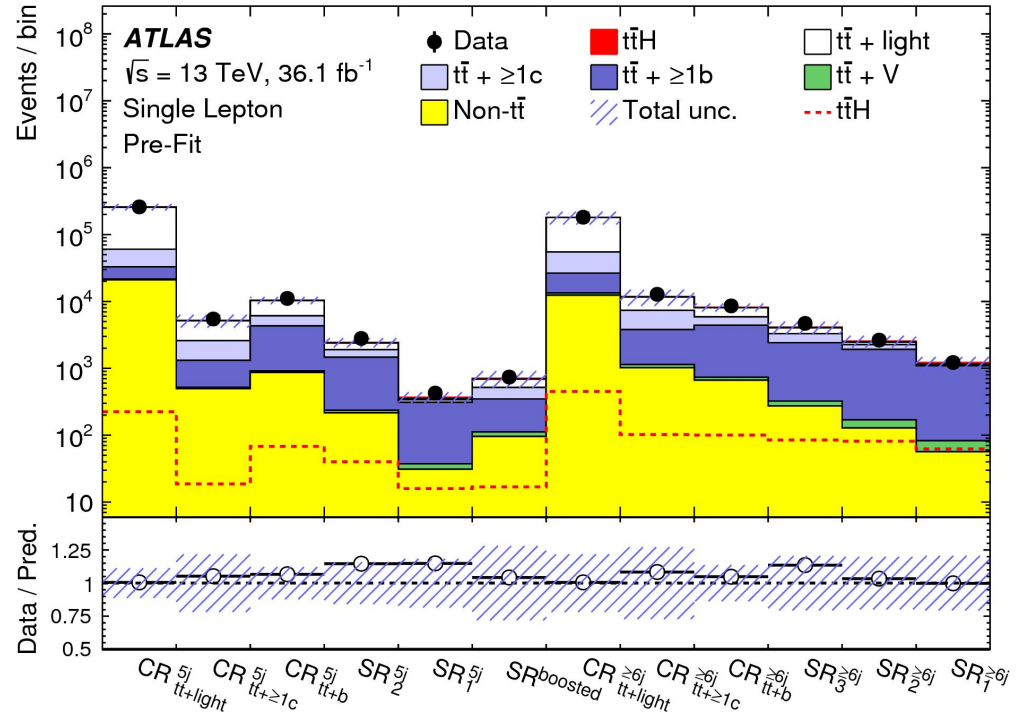


- bb (58.1%)
- WW* (21.5%)
- $\tau\tau$ (6.3%)
- ZZ* (2.6%)
- $\gamma\gamma$ (0.2%)
- other* (11.2%)

↓ smaller BR,
higher purity
(generally)

What can we do with the LHC data?

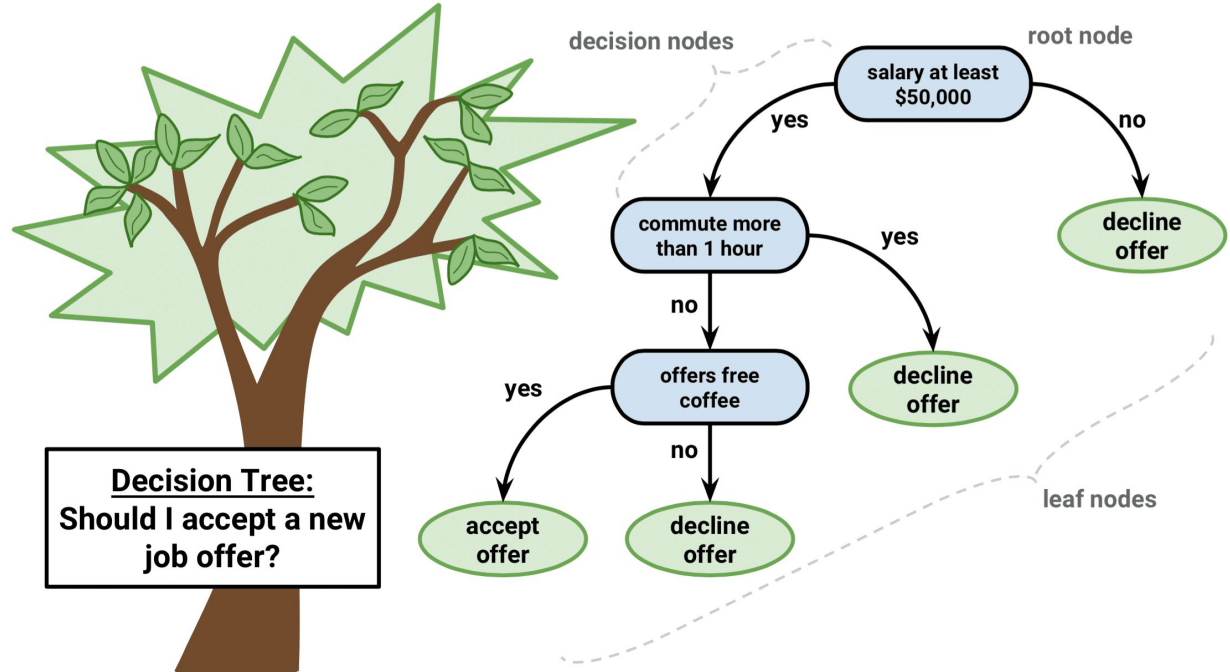
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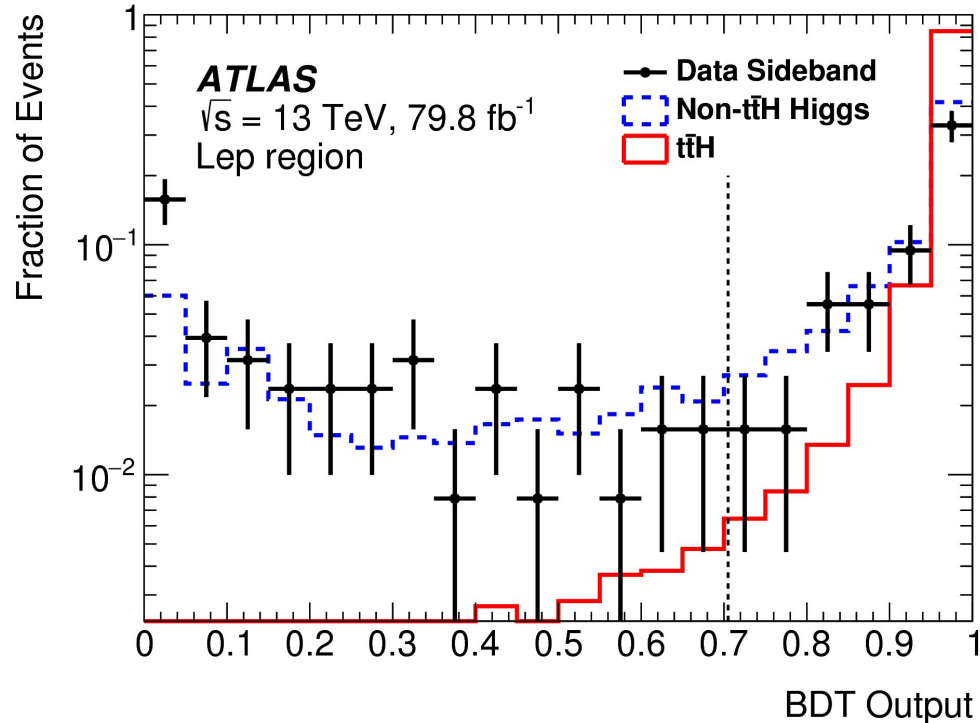
probe the Standard Model - the Higgs boson and its properties

machine learning:
decision trees



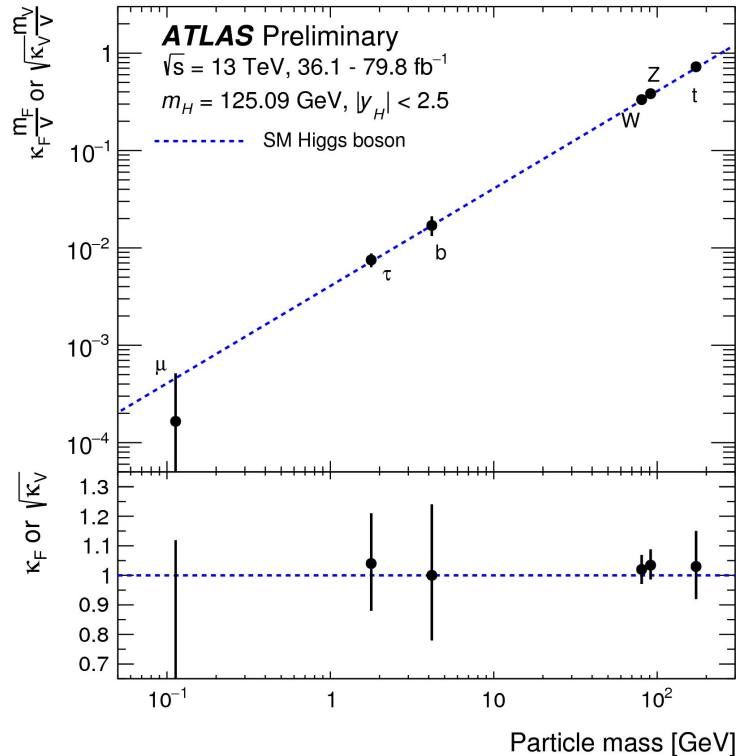
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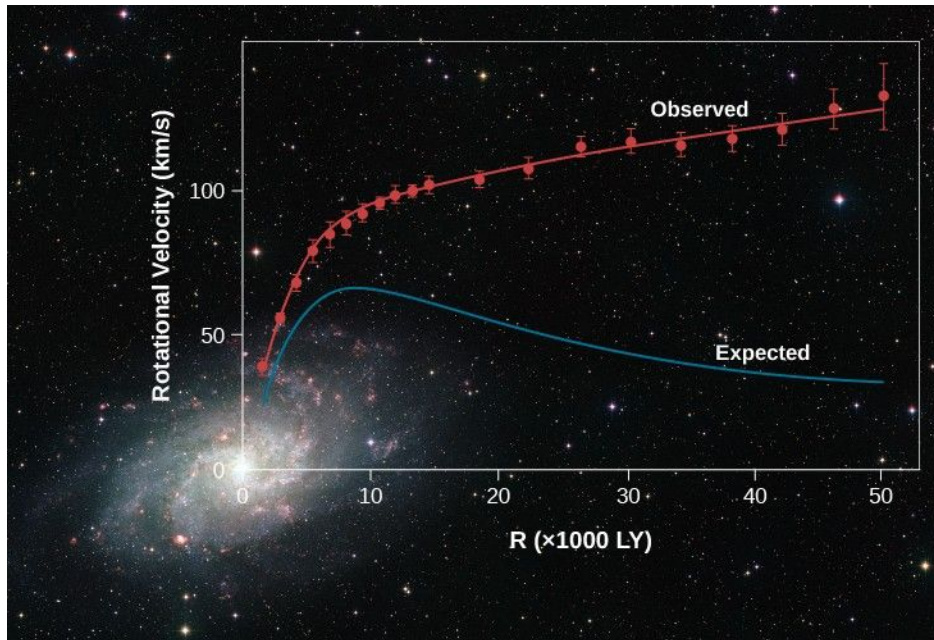
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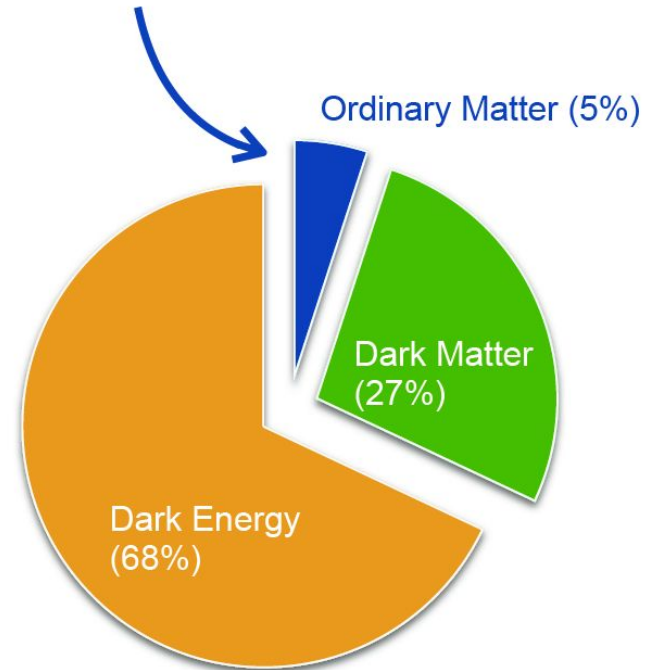


Why going beyond the Standard Model?

there must be new physics!



This is us!



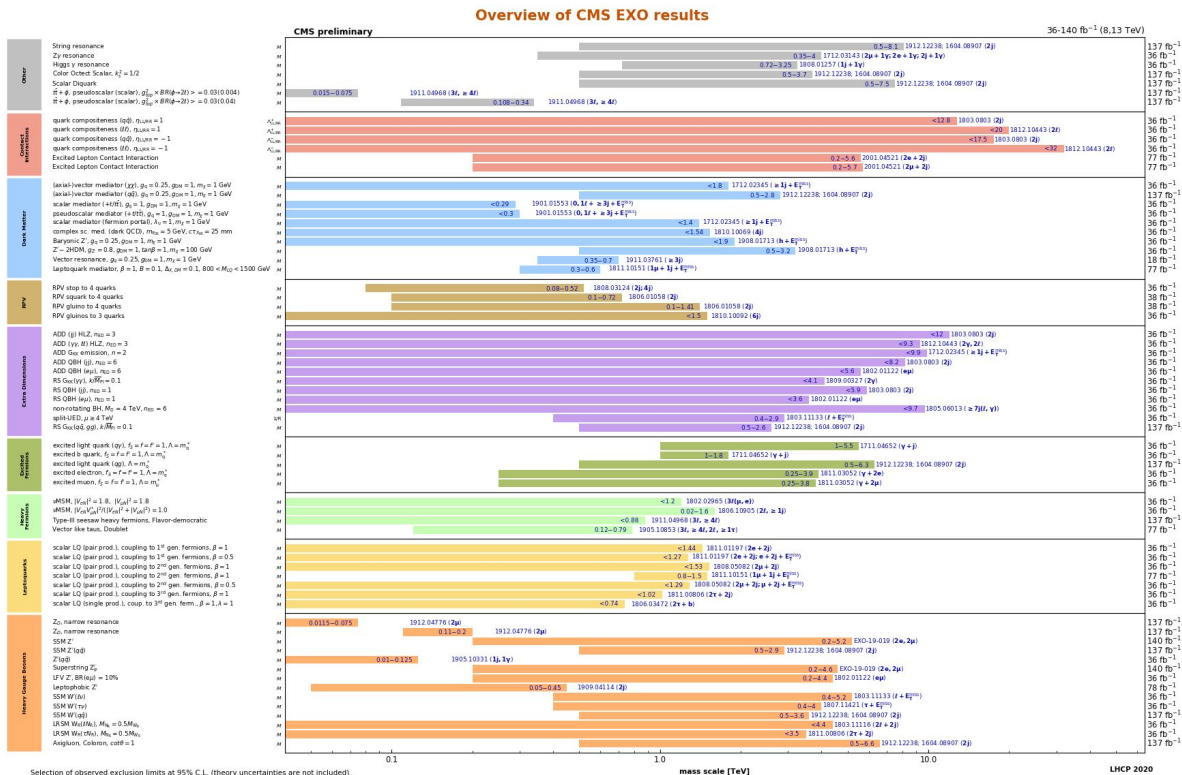
What can we do with the LHC data?

probe the Standard Model - and search for new phenomena beyond it!

- Why should we search for new physics beyond the Standard Model?
 - we *must* leave no stone unturned in data
 - ... and we have good motivations to think that new physics exists
 - mass hierarchy of the fermions
 - matter/anti-matter asymmetry
 - dark matter
 - ...

What can we do with the LHC data?

probe the Standard Model - and search for new phenomena beyond it!



What can we do with the LHC data?

probe the Standard Model - and search for new phenomena beyond it!


- If we assume that the Standard Model is the low energy limit of a more general theory at higher energy
 - the Higgs boson mass can be calculable (and not a free parameter):

$$M_H^2 = 3.2734594296342905438674964732159643$$

"bare mass"

$$-3.2734594296342905438674964732159645$$

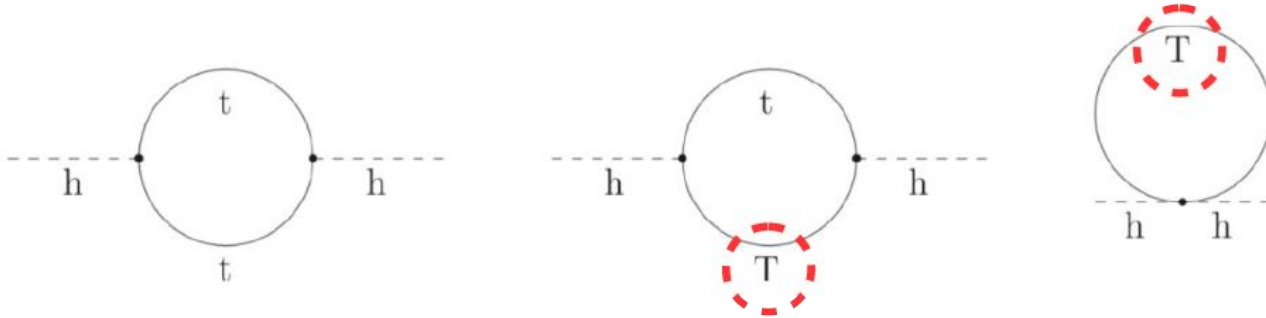
$$= 10^{-32} \quad (\text{in planck units})$$

quantum corrections, e.g. 

searching for the unknown

an example: the hierarchy problem

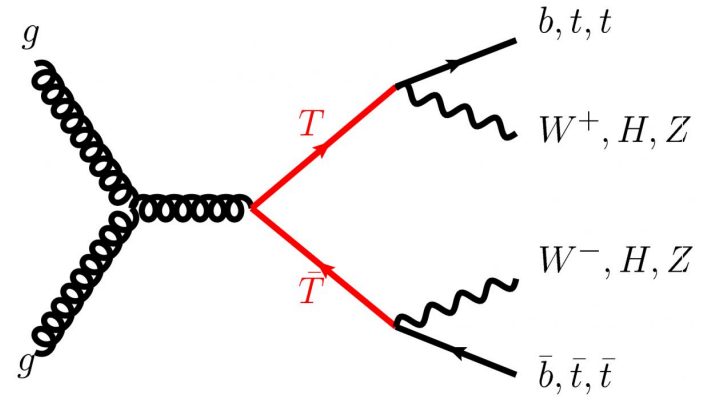
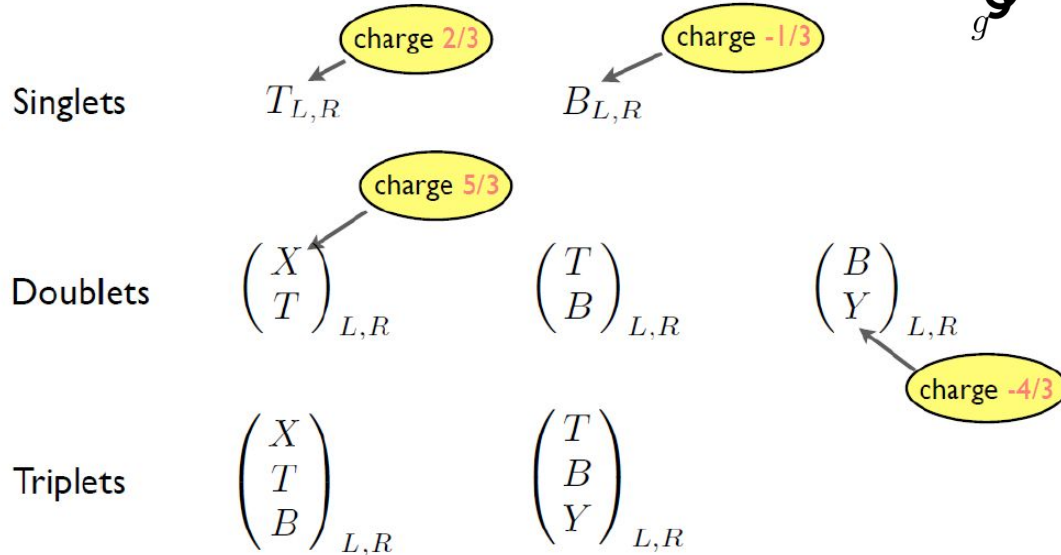
- The *natural* solution for this balancing in mass without fine-tuning is to have counter terms originating from new heavy particles (top partners)



$$M_H^2 \sim 10 - 9 = 1 \text{ (in units of } \sim 100 \text{ GeV squared)}$$

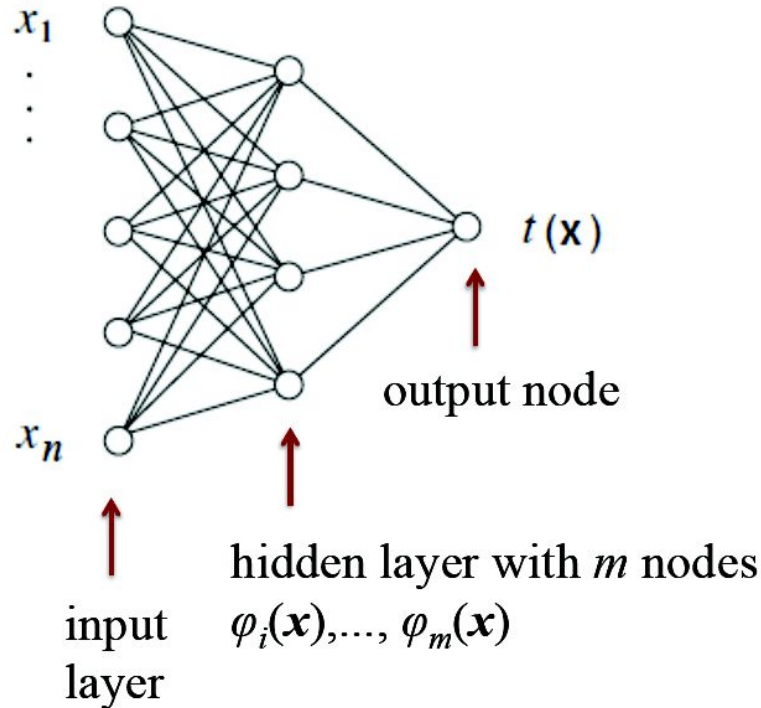
searching for the unknown

an example: vector-like quarks



searching for the unknown

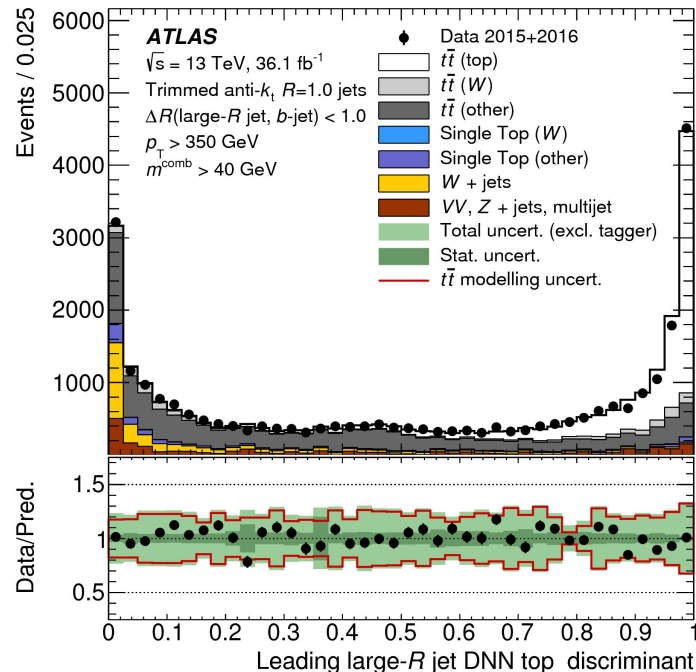
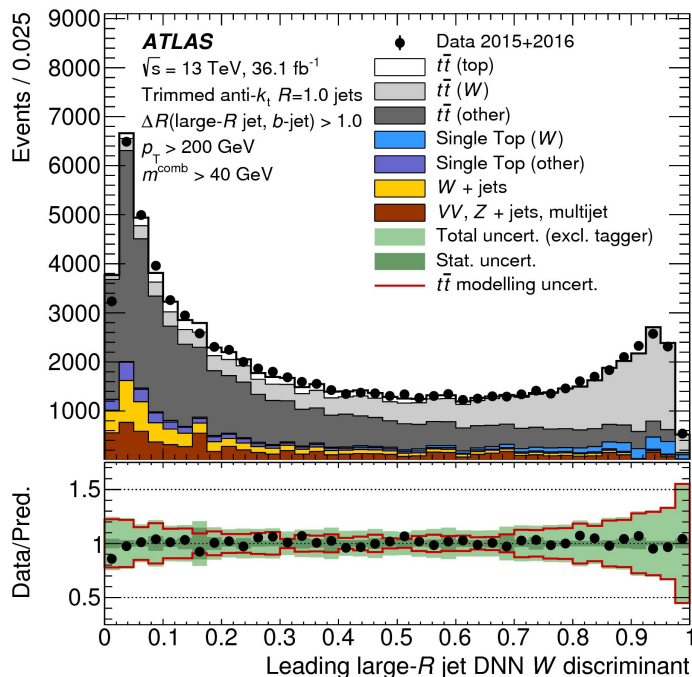
an example: use of neural networks for classification problems



Each line in the graph represents a constant whose value is adjusted using the training data.

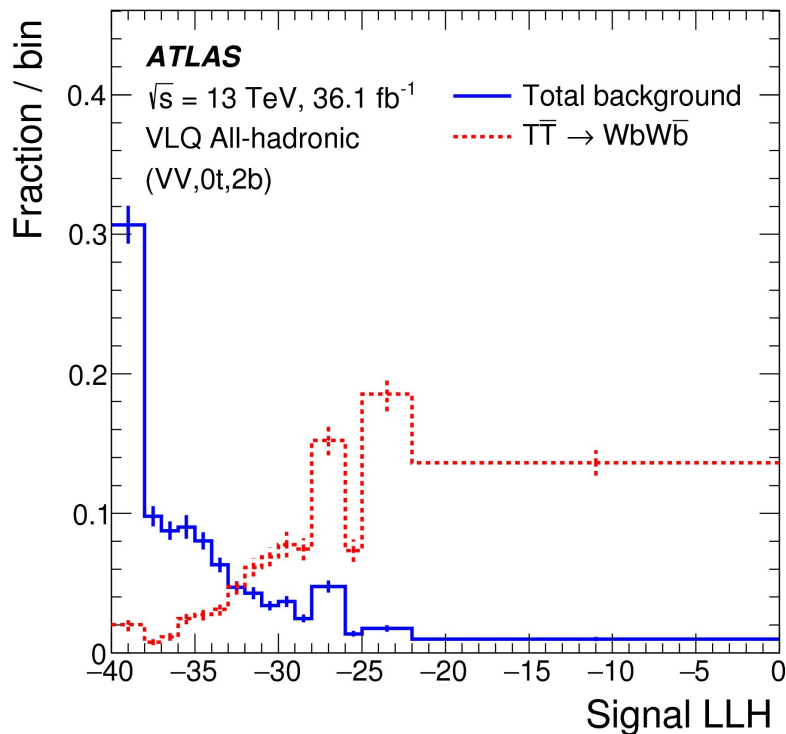
searching for the unknown

an example: use of neural networks in searches



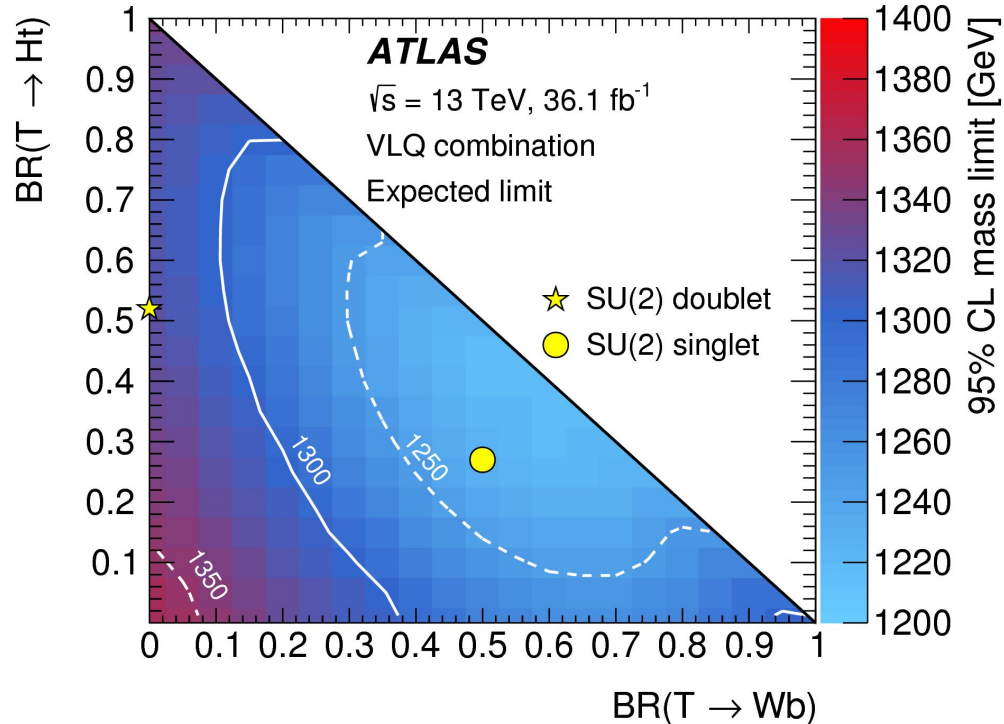
searching for the unknown

an example: use of neural networks in searches



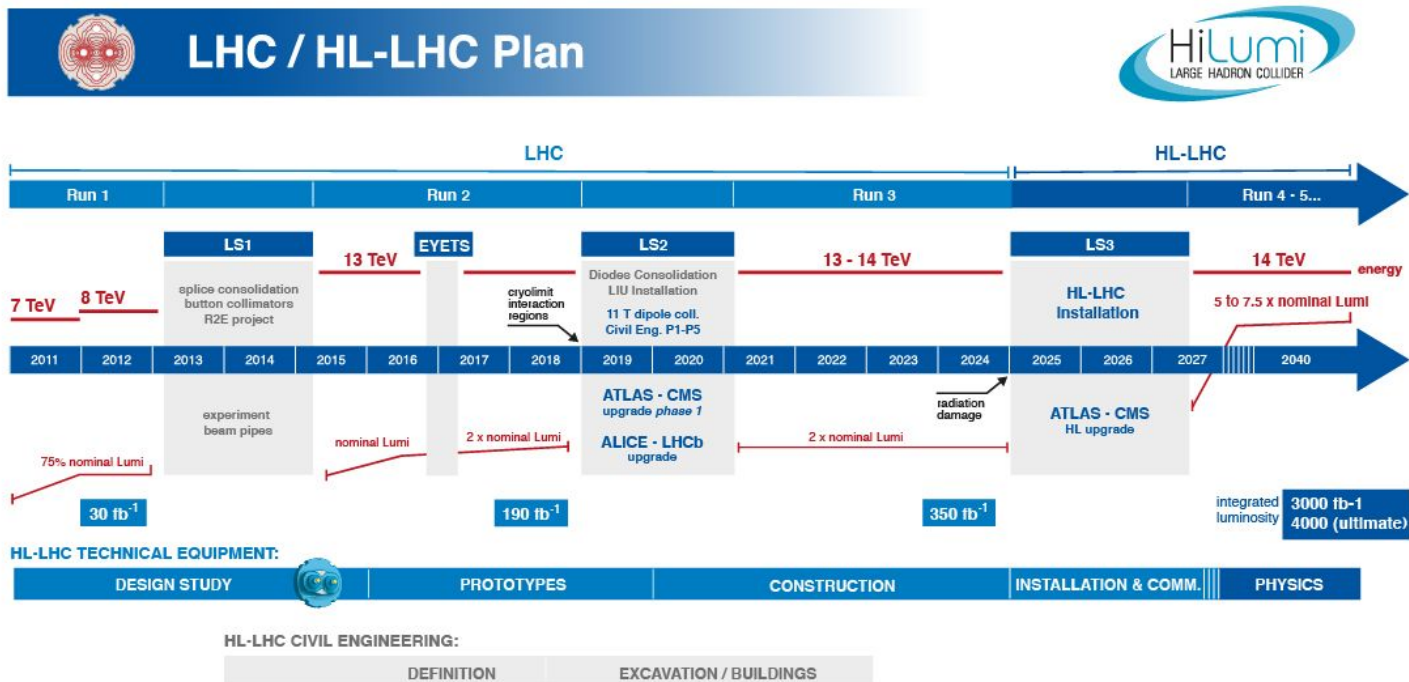
searching for the unknown

an example: vector-like quarks

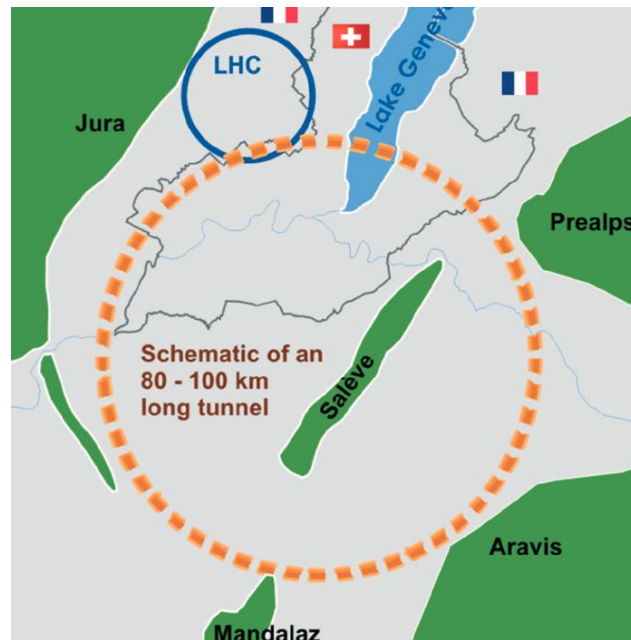
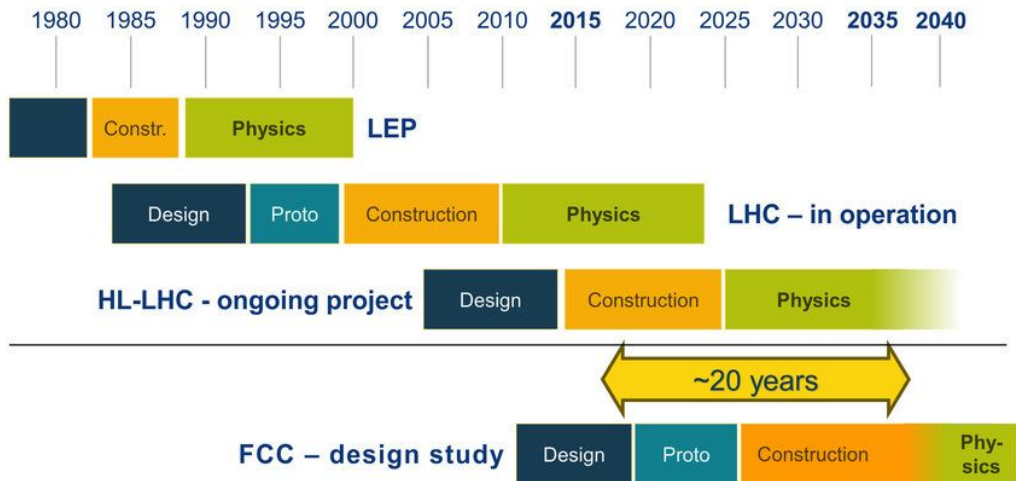


What's next?

LHC and beyond

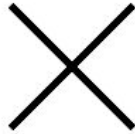


What's next? LHC and beyond



What's next?

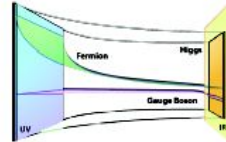
The energy frontier



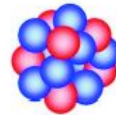
Radioactive
decays...



We are here



Extra
dimensions?



Composite Higgs?

Something completely
unexpected?

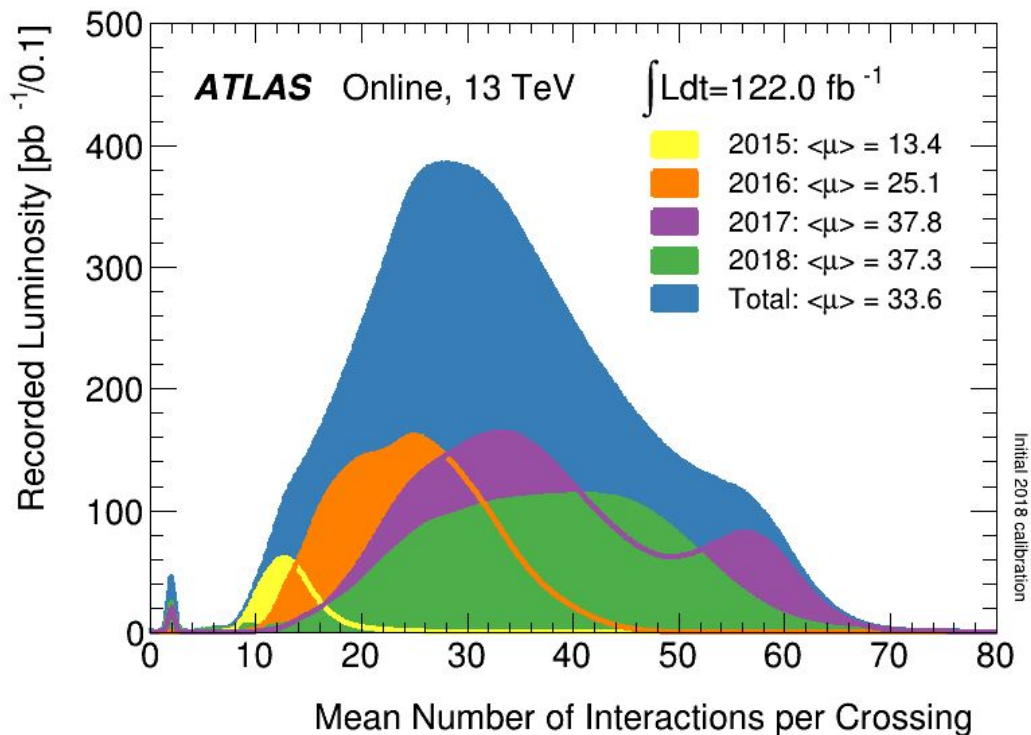
Thanks for your attention

Questions?

you can always reach me at nfcastro@lip.pt

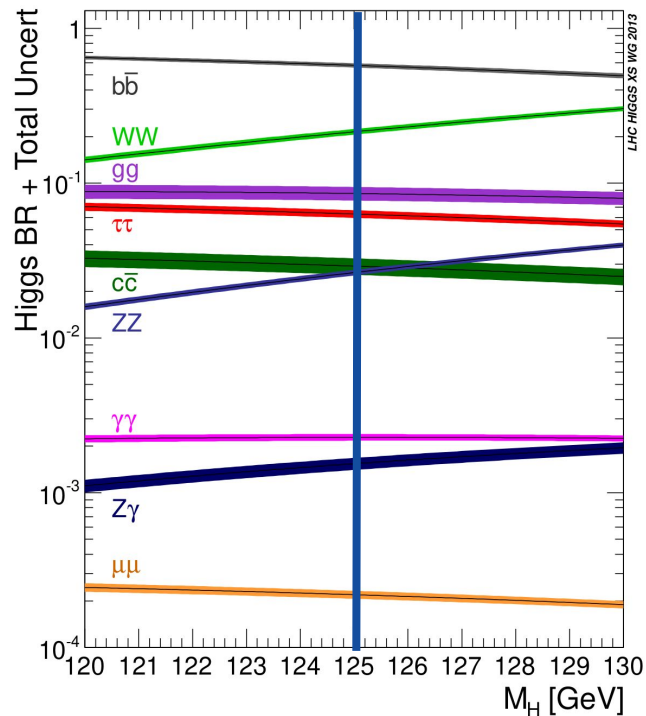
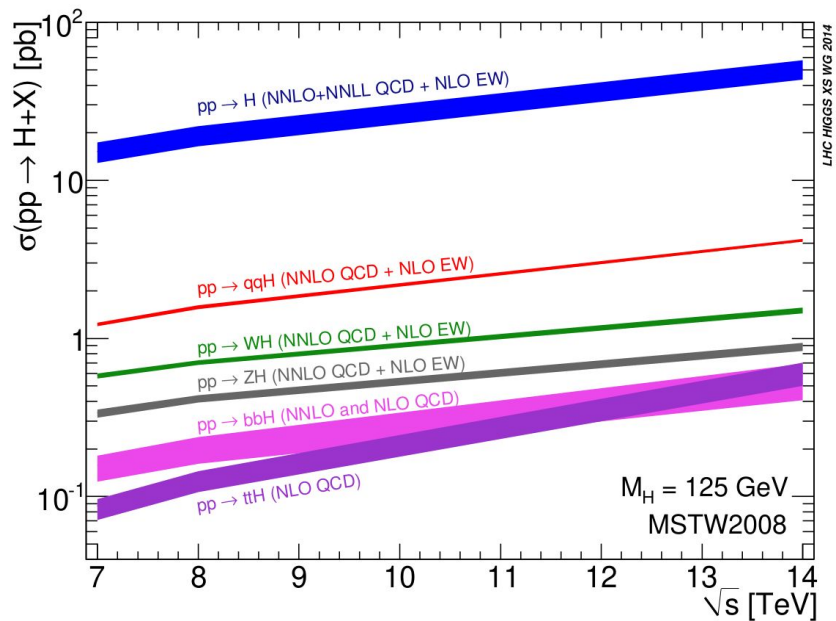
When you ask for more data...

... more data is what you get!



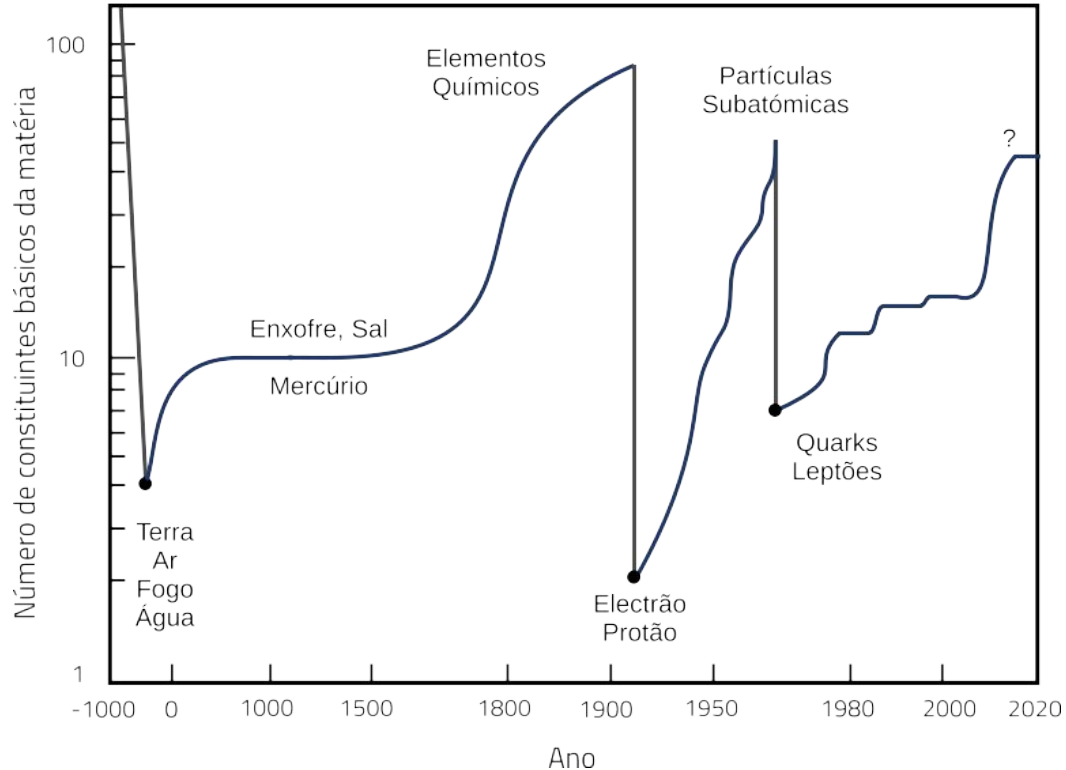
What can we do with the LHC data?

probe the Standard Model - Higgs boson properties



What can we do with the LHC data?

probe the Standard Model - and search for new phenomena beyond it!



searching for the unknown

an example: vector-like quarks

