

# Introduction to LHC physics

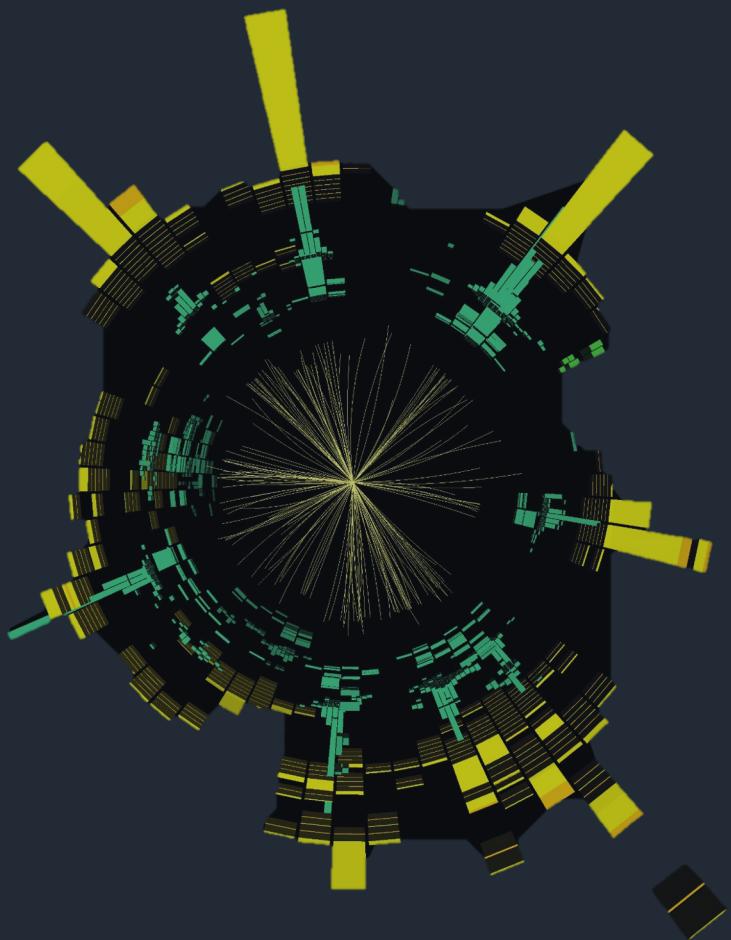
Adam Takacs  
Heidelberg University

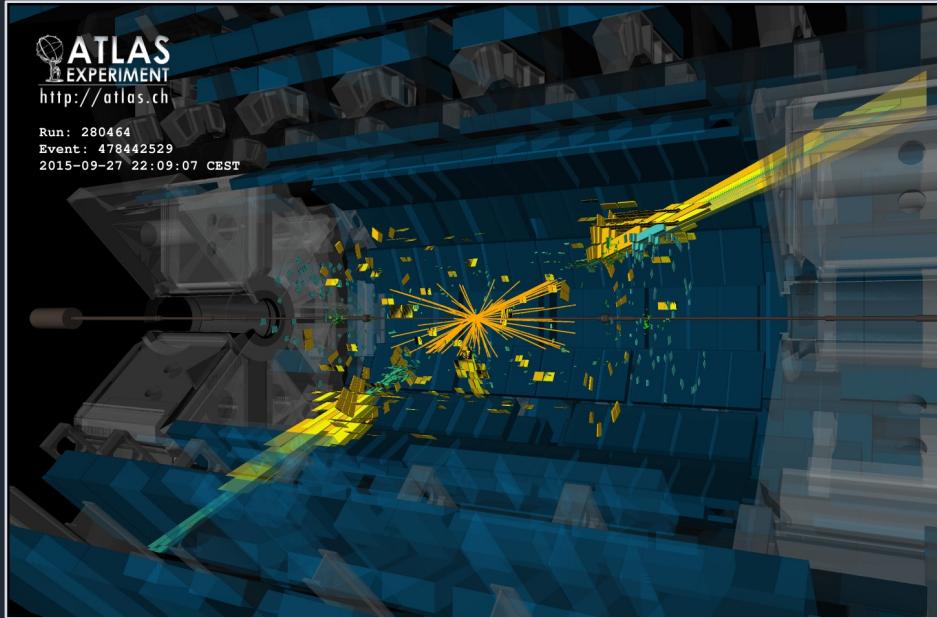
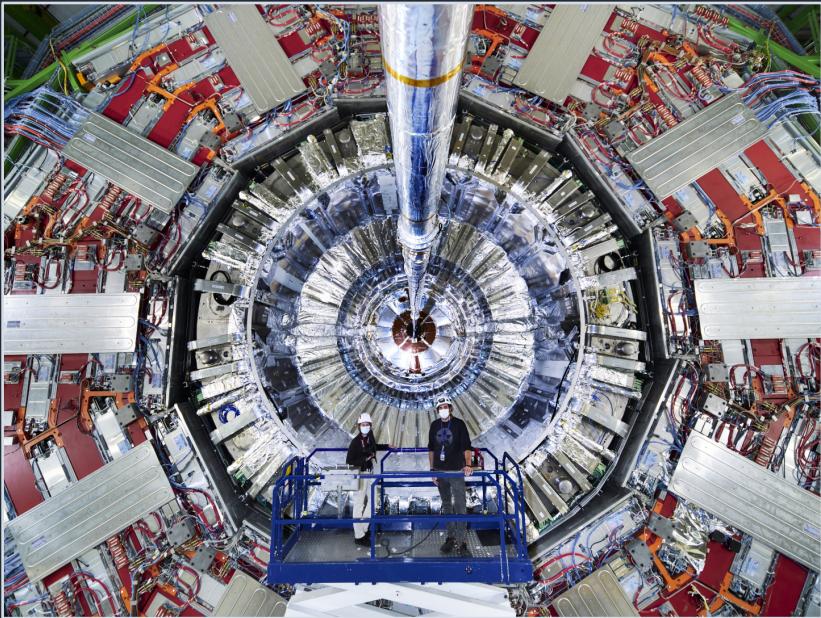
special thanks to A.Mazeliauskas, P.Monni, U.Wiedemann



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ZUKUNFT  
SEIT 1386

# 1. LHC: Stress-testing the SM

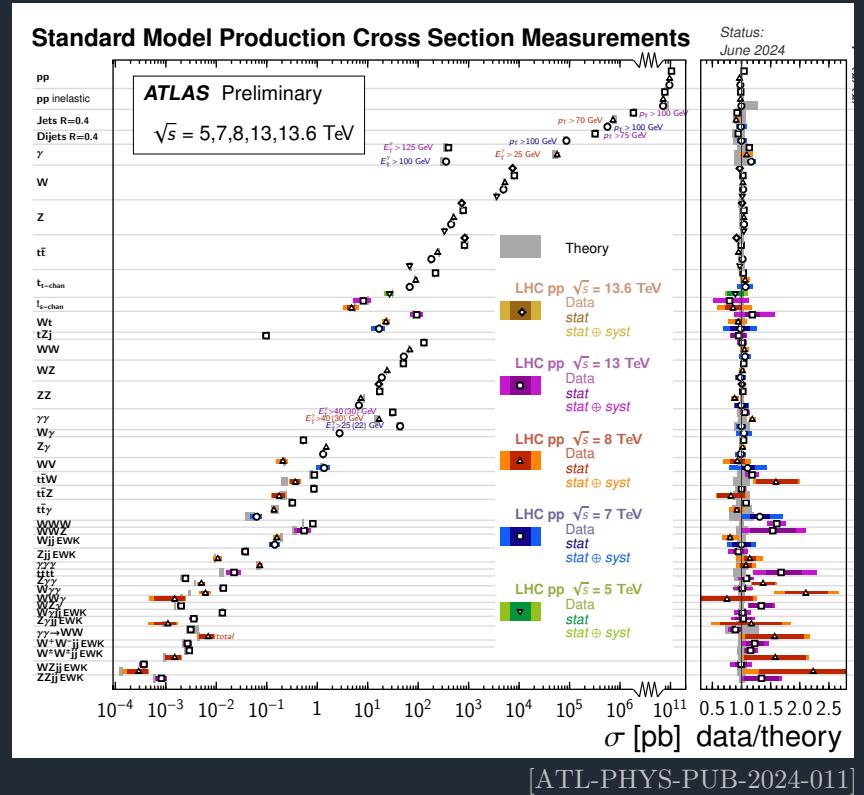




images: home.cern

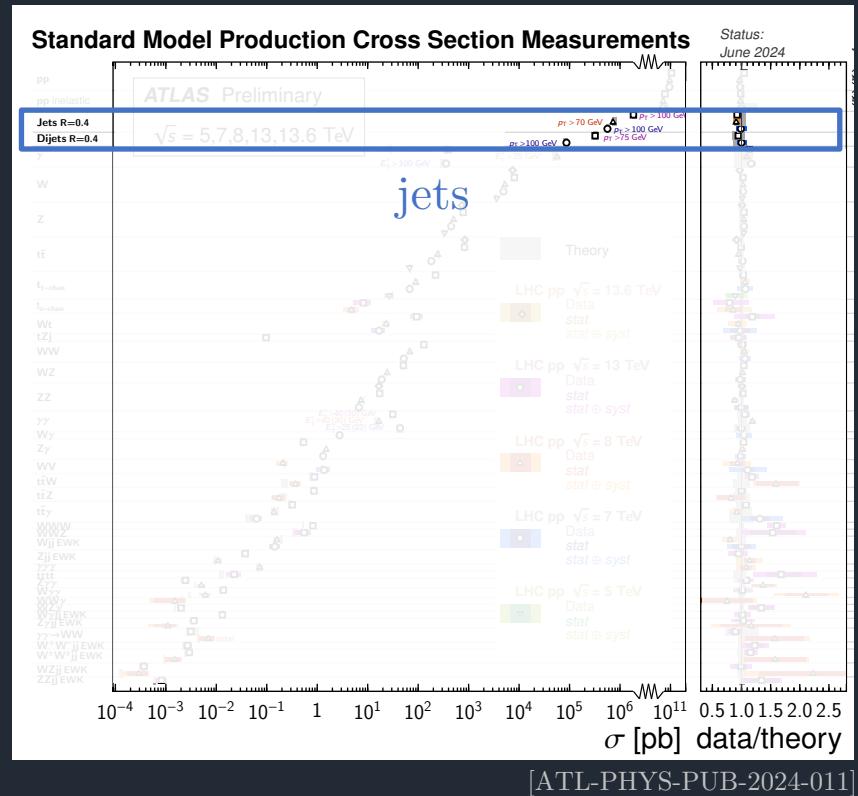
# The Standard Model

- no free parameters (since  $M_H$ )  
→ fully predictive
- Stress-testing the SM at LHC  
Very good overall agreement!



# Jet measurements

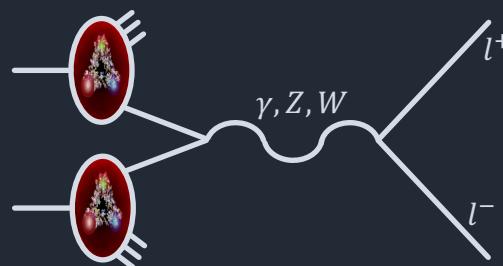
- **Jets:** (the most common process)  
background of most SM/BMS process
- Driven by QCD:  
test of perturbative (and non-perturbative) QCD



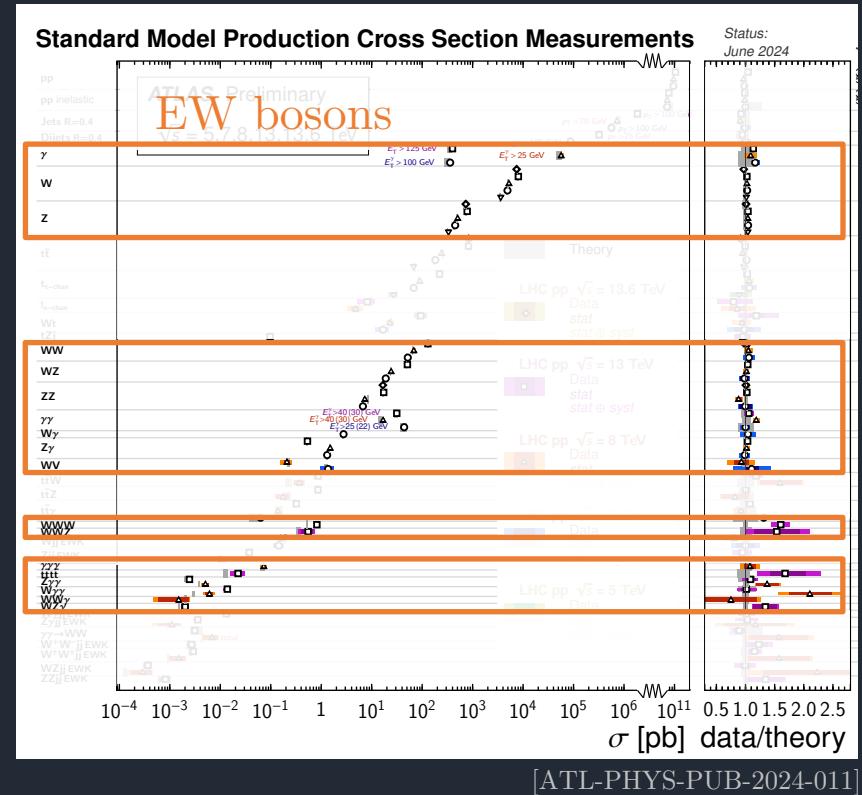
[ATL-PHYS-PUB-2024-011]

# The Standard Model

- Electroweak bosons:  $\gamma, W^\pm, Z$ : involving 1, 2, or 3 of them
- Clean signatures\* ( $<1\%$  unc.)

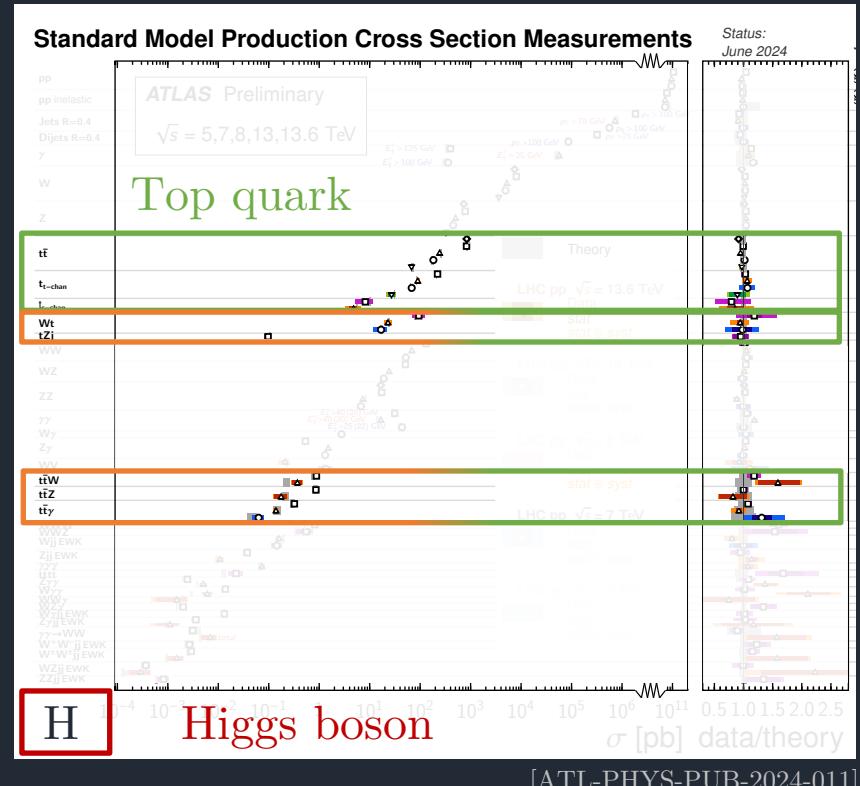


\*QCD contributes at higher orders

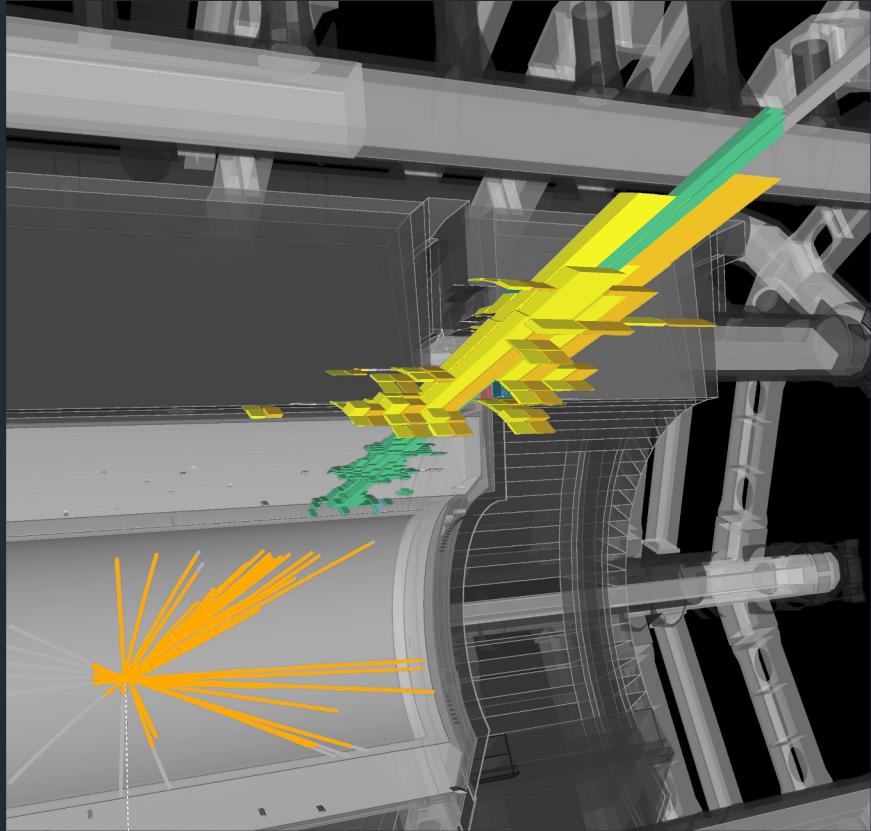


# The Standard Model

- Top quarks: heaviest particle  
small hadronization corr, sensitive to BSM
- Higgs boson: priority of LHC  
first non-electrodynamics like interaction
- New physics searches
  - direct: data driven methods
  - indirect: tension in SM ( $g_\mu - 2$ ,  $M_W$ )?

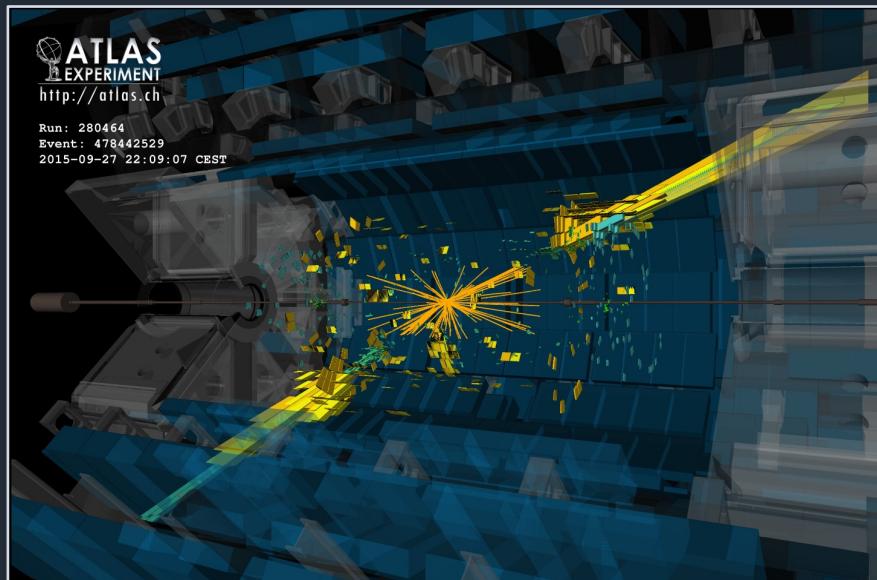


## 2. Precision phenomenology with the SM

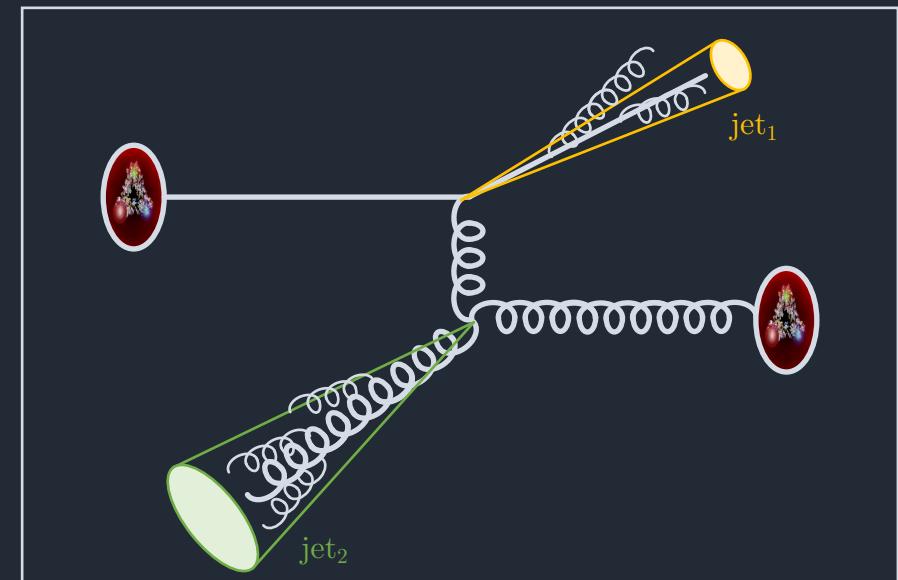


# Most\* common process: jets

experiment



theory

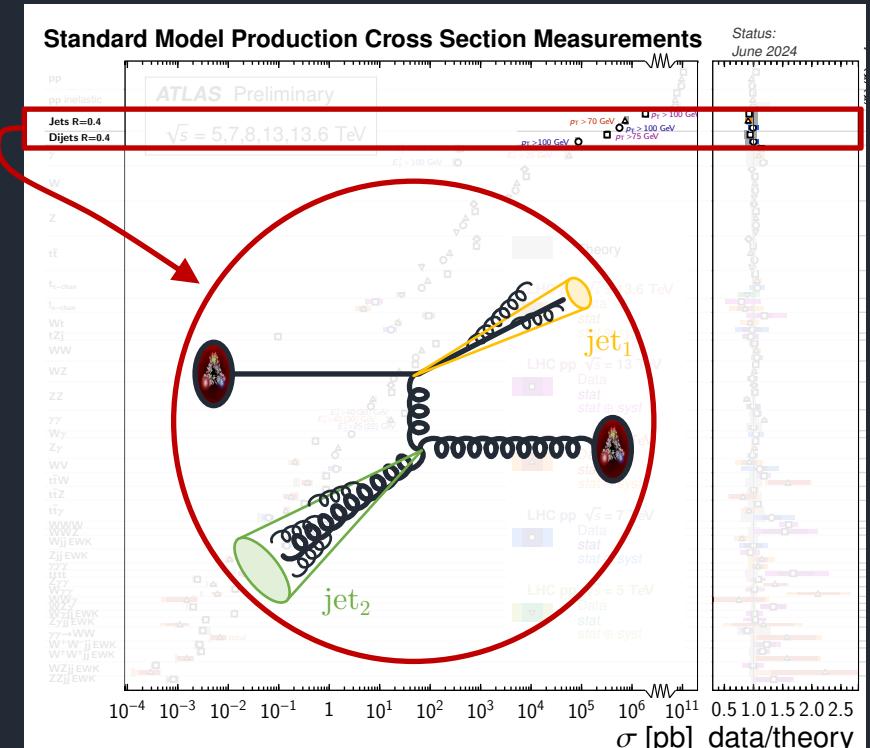
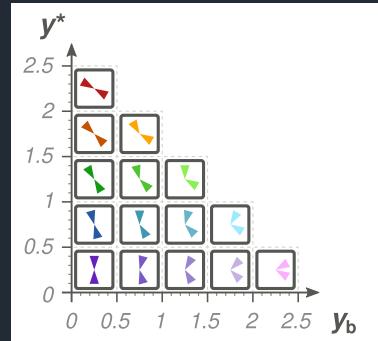


\*The most common is when nothing happens...

# Jet measurements

- Underlying  $2 \rightarrow 2$  scattering:  
3 independent variables (+  $\varphi$ )

$$\frac{d^3\sigma}{dy^*dy_bdm_{jj}}$$



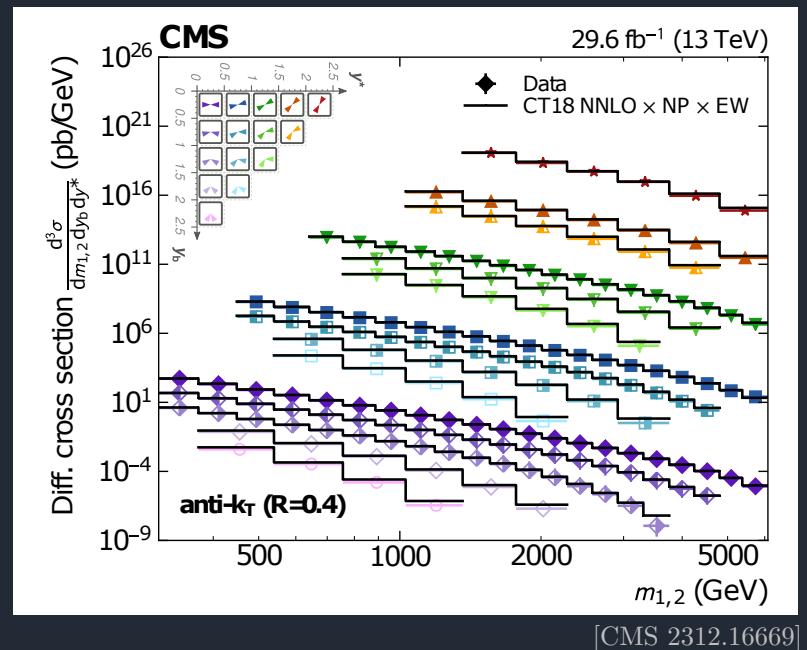
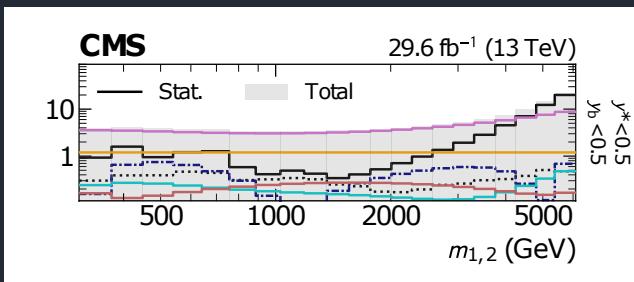
[ATL-PHYS-PUB-2024-011]

# Jet measurements

- Underlying  $2 \rightarrow 2$  scattering:  
3 independent variables (+  $\varphi$ )

$$\frac{d^3\sigma}{dy^* dy_b dm_{jj}}$$

200 bins, few % uncertainty



How to make reliable predictions?

# Calculating cross sections

- Observables = combinations of outgoing momenta

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\mathcal{O}} = \int d\Phi_n \sigma_{pp \rightarrow n} \delta(\mathcal{O} - \hat{\mathcal{O}}(p_1, \dots, p_n))$$

phase space of  
outgoing particles

multileg  
cross-section

observable = combining  
final momenta

- Separation of scales:  $Q_{hard} \gtrsim Q_{jet} \gg \Lambda_{QCD}$

← Implied by choosing clever  $\mathcal{O}$ !

Collinear factorization:

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow n} = \int dx_i dx_j f_i^p(x_i) f_j^p(x_j) \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow n} \otimes \left[ 1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda}{Q}\right)^p \right]$$

parton distribution  
in protons

partonic cross  
sections

power corrections:  
non-fact, hadronization, etc.

# Calculating cross sections

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phase space of outgoing particles      multileg cross-section      observable = combining final momenta

- Separation of scales:  $Q_{hard} \gtrsim Q_{jet} \gg \Lambda_{QCD}$        $\leftarrow$  Implied by choosing clever  $\mathcal{O}$ !

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parton distribution in protons

parton cross sections

power corrections:  
non-fact, hadronization, etc.

# Calculating cross sections

- Observables = combinations of outgoing momenta

Cross section in collinear factorization

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\mathcal{O}} = \int d\text{phase space} \sigma_{pp \rightarrow n} \delta(\mathcal{O} - \hat{\mathcal{O}}(p_1, \dots, p_n))$$

phase space  
outgoing particles

multileg

observable = combining  
final momenta

1

- Separation of scales:  $Q_{\text{hard}} \gtrsim Q_j$

Collinear factorization:

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parton distribution  
in protons

partonic cross  
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power corrections:  
non-fact, hadronization, etc.

# Evaluate cross sections with precision!

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow n} = \int dx_i dx_j f_i^{h_1}(x_i) f_j^{h_2}(x_j) \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow n} \otimes \left[ 1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda}{Q}\right) \right]$$

pdf

LO  $\lesssim 20\%$   
NLO  $\lesssim 10\%$   
N<sup>2</sup>LO  $\lesssim 5\%$

$ij \rightarrow n$

|                   |                 |                   |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| LO                | $\lesssim 40\%$ | LL                | $\lesssim 100\%$ |
| NLO*              | $\lesssim 20\%$ | NLL               | $\lesssim 20\%$  |
| N <sup>2</sup> LO | $\lesssim 5\%$  | N <sup>2</sup> LL | $\lesssim 5\%$   |

pow. corr.

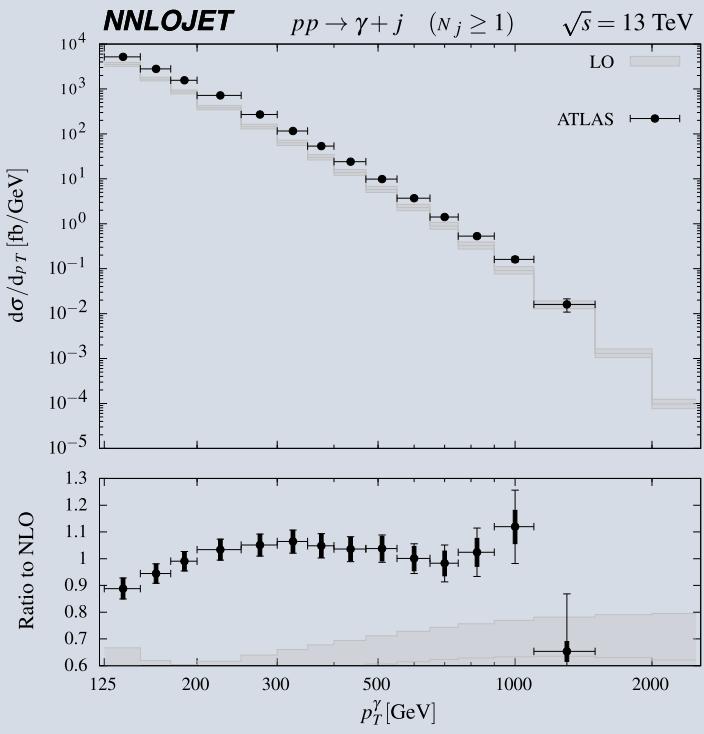
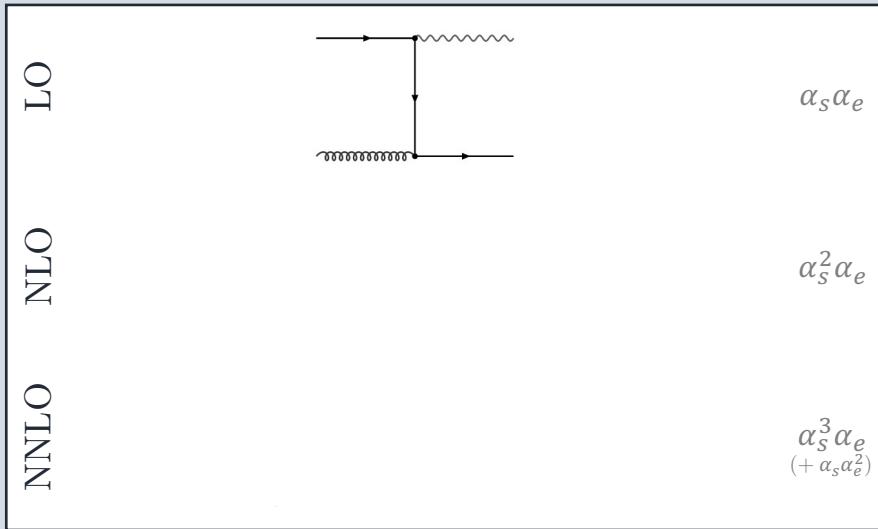
non-fact,  
hadronization,  
MPI, etc.

\*also mixtures of  $\alpha_s$  &  $\alpha_e$ !

# Case study: photon + jet

[adapted from [A.Huss](#)]

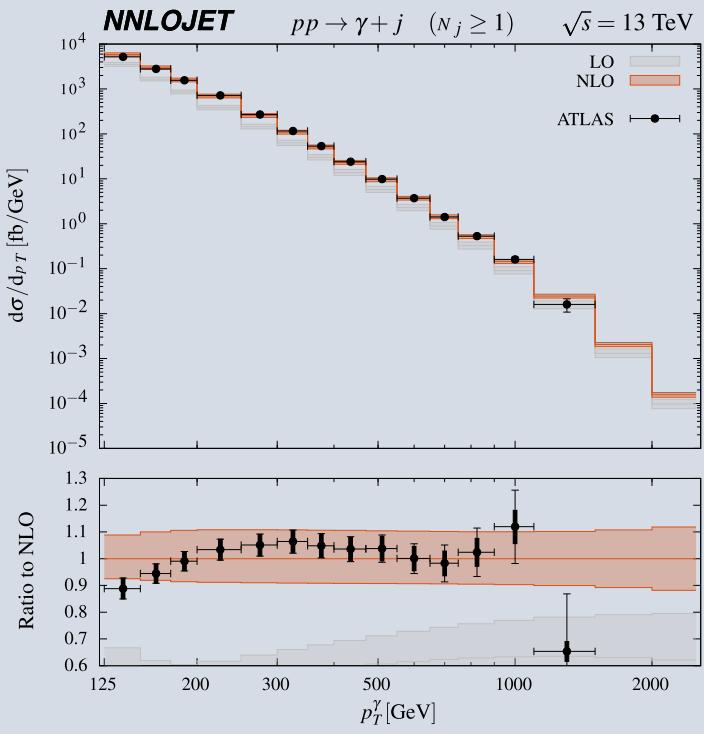
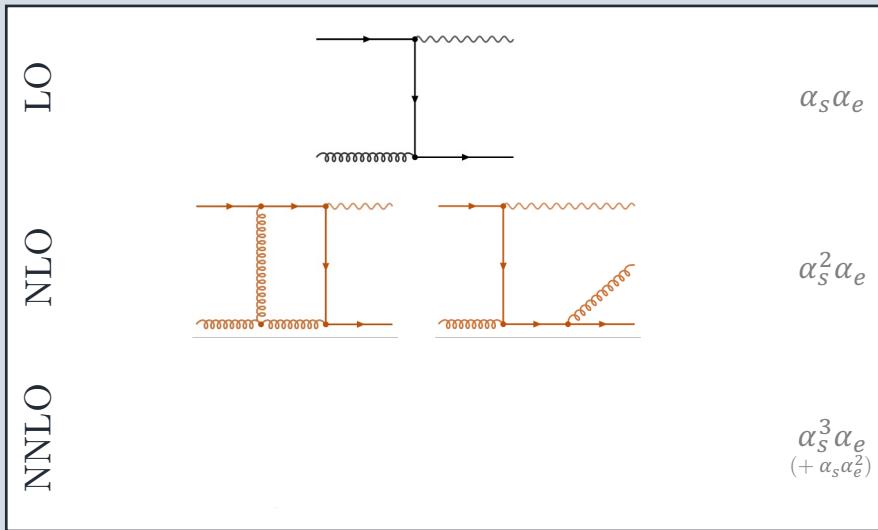
Coupling (loop) expansion



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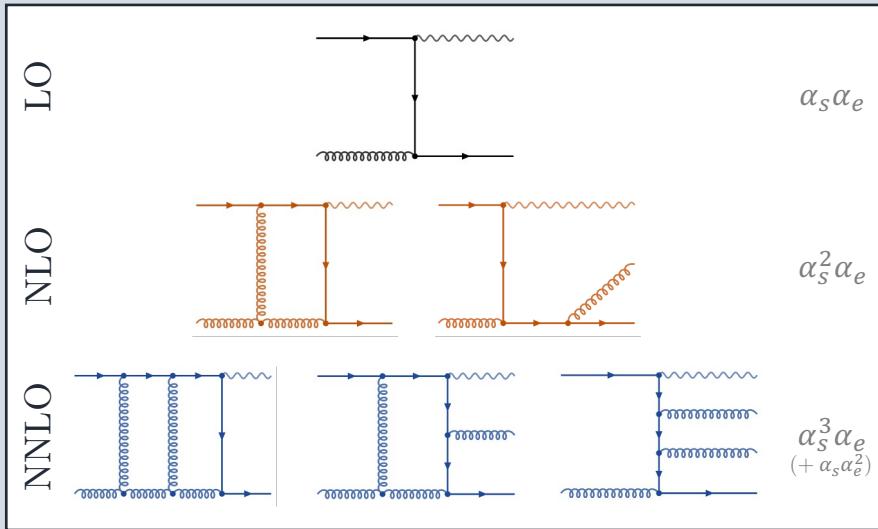
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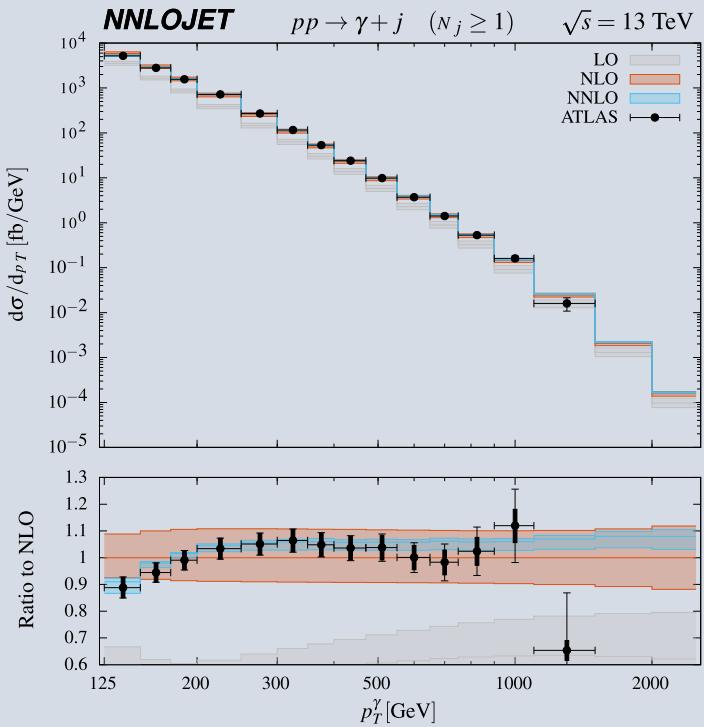
# Case study: photon + jet

[adapted from [A.Huss](#)]

## Coupling (loop) expansion



HL-LHC 1% uncertainty target ( $\alpha_s \approx 0.1$ ,  $\alpha_e \approx 0.01$ ):  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2, \alpha_e)$  and  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3, \alpha_s \alpha_e)$ .



[Chen,Ghermann,Glover,Hofer,Huss 1904.01044]

# Case study: photon + jet

[adapted from [A. Huss](#)]

Main challenges:

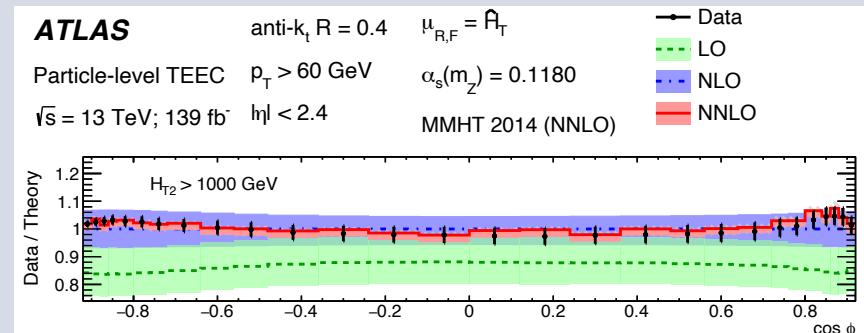
## 1. Multi-dimensional integral

NNLO  $pp \rightarrow jjj$  needs 100M CPUh to measure  $\alpha_s$ .  
[ATLAS 2301.09351]

## 2. Infrared singularity

matrix elements are divergent but their sum is finite

## 3. Multi-loops complexity



# Case study: photon + jet

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Main challenges:

## 1. Multi-dimensional integral

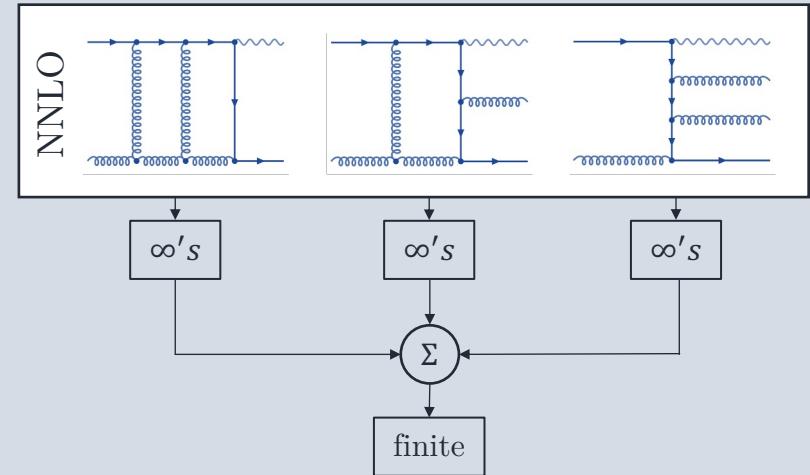
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## 2. Infrared singularity

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## 3. Multi-loops complexity

→ Feasible for a few legs ☹



# Jet resummation

Separation of scales:  $Q_{hard} \gtrsim Q_{jet} \gg \Lambda_{QCD}$

Collinear (to the beam) factorization:

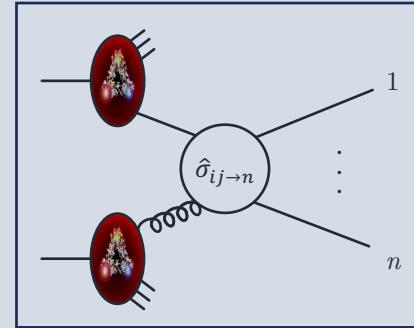
$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow n} = \int f_i^p(x_i) f_j^p(x_j) \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow n}$$

- Additionally:  $Q_{hard} \gg Q_{jet} \gg \Lambda_{QCD}$

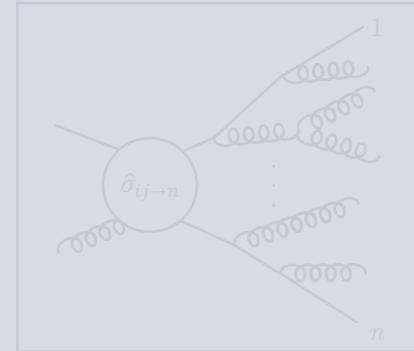
Soft or collinear limit (to the jet)

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow (n+1)} = \hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow n} \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{1 \rightarrow 2}$$

Markov-like process  $\rightarrow$  parton shower



Only for a few legs.



For many legs!

# Jet resummation and event generators

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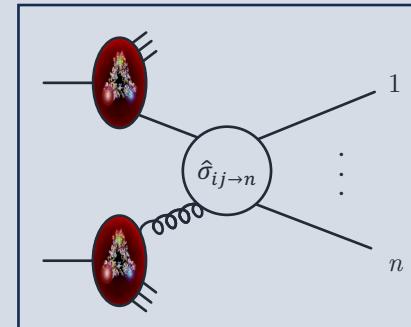
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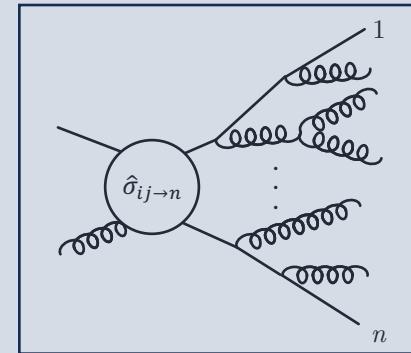
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Markov-like process  $\rightarrow$  parton shower

Recent progression in (N)NLL parton showers!



Only for a few legs.



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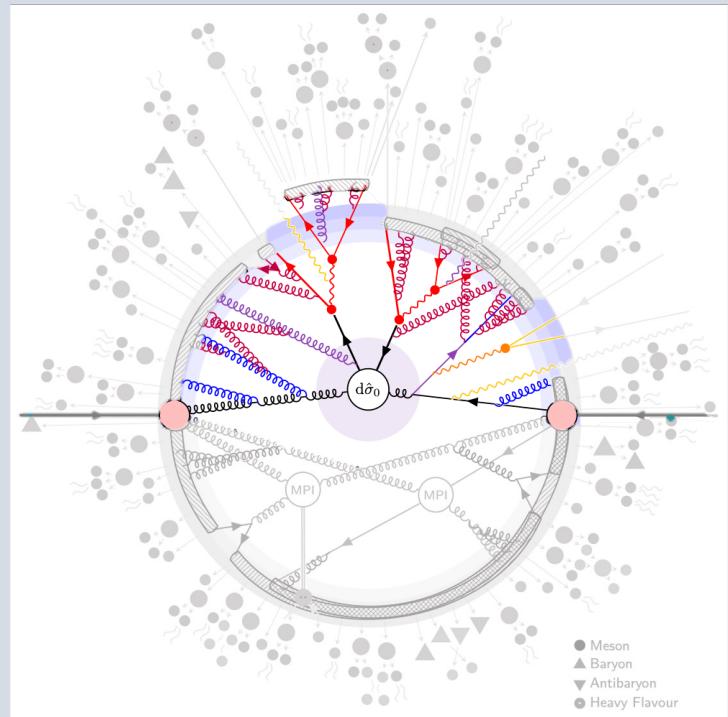
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Markov-like process  $\rightarrow$  parton shower

Theory behind **event generators**.



[Pythia8: P. Skands]

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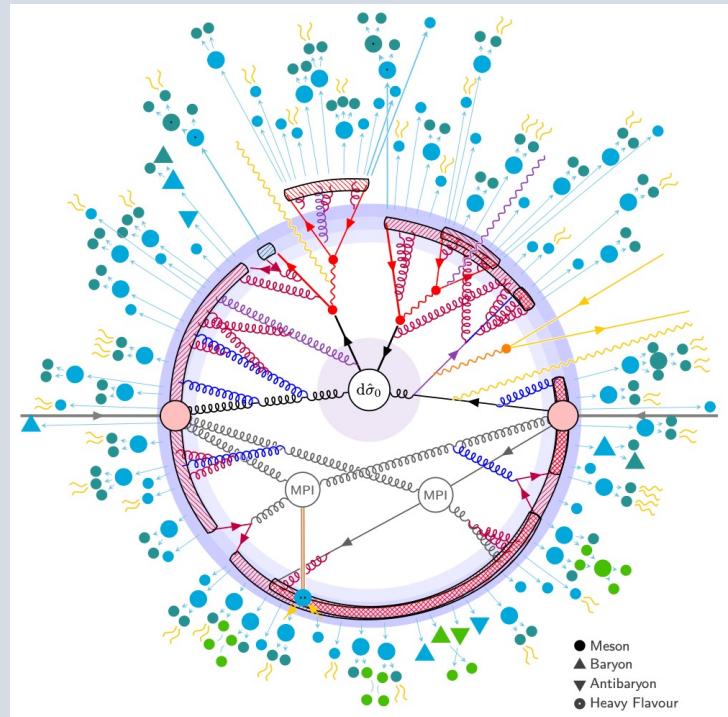
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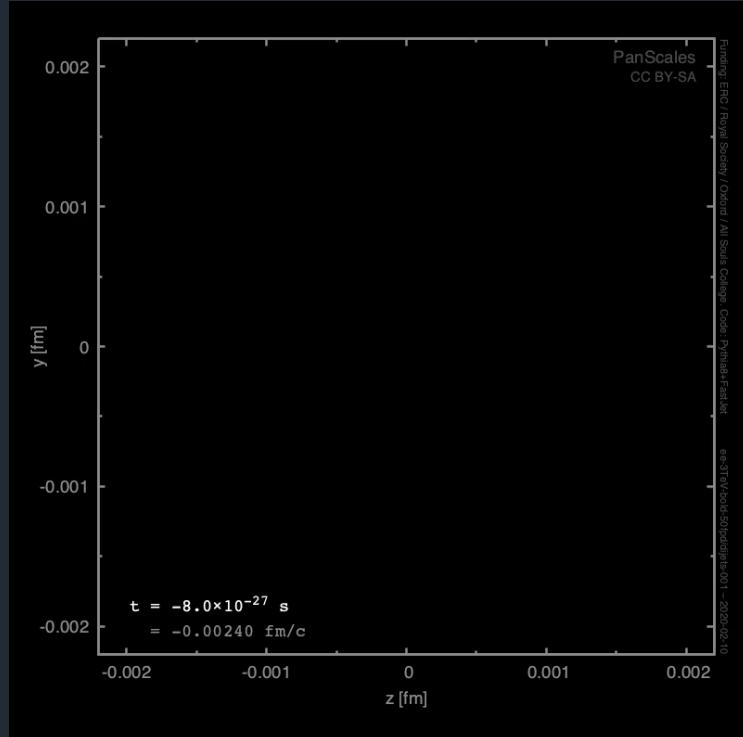
Markov-like process  $\rightarrow$  parton shower

Event generators also include: hadronization, MPI, ...

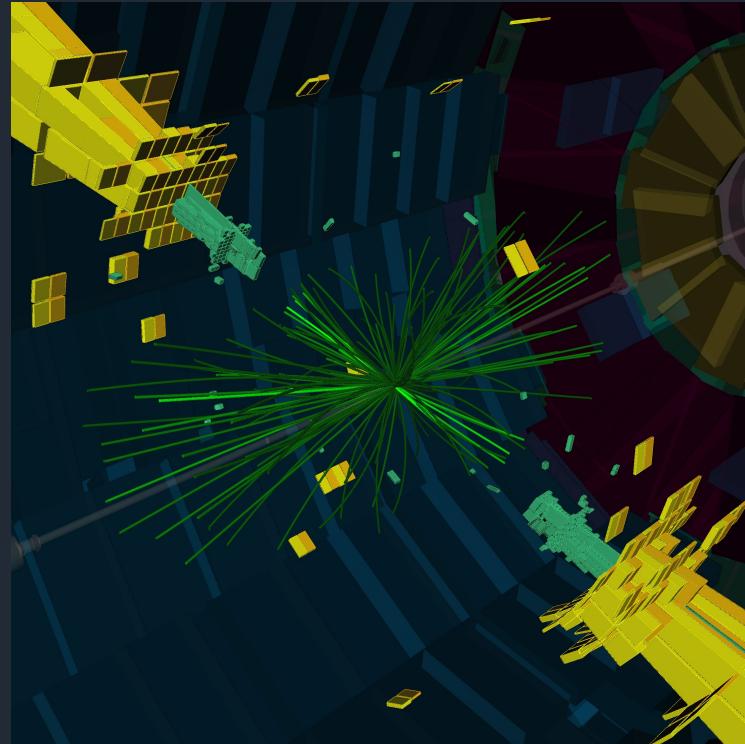


[Pythia8: P. Skands]

## Event generator

Markov process  $\rightarrow$  parton shower

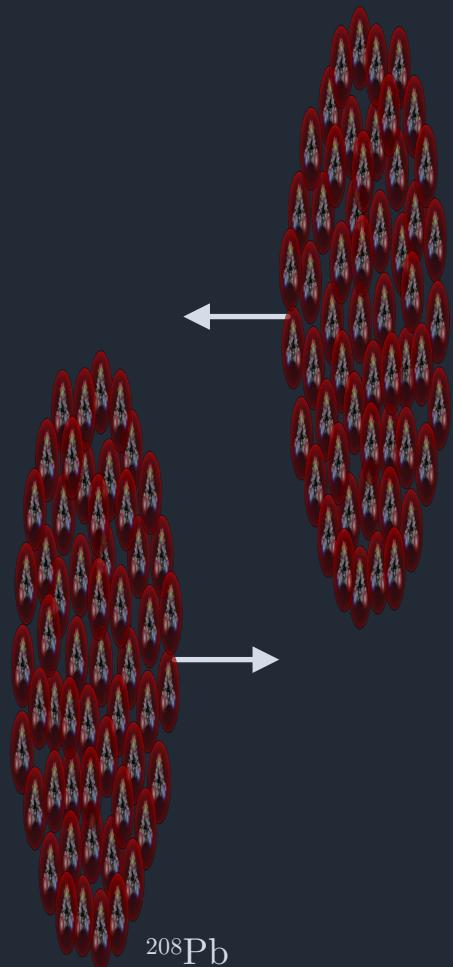
## Experiment



[Pythia8: P. Skands]

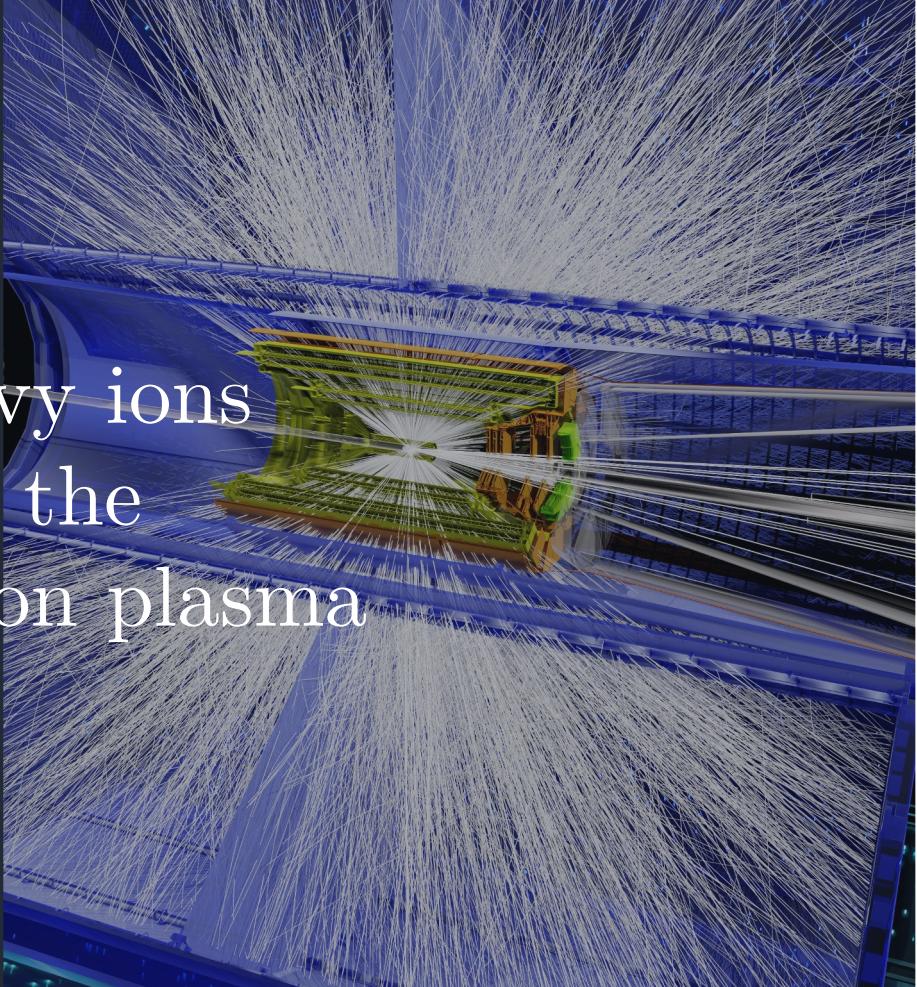
# Summary of SM studies:

- SM is complete: stress testing with LHC → good agreement!
- Predictions are based on perturbation theory.
- At high accuracies QCD & EW diagrams are needed.
- At 1% precision non-perturbative effects also comes to play



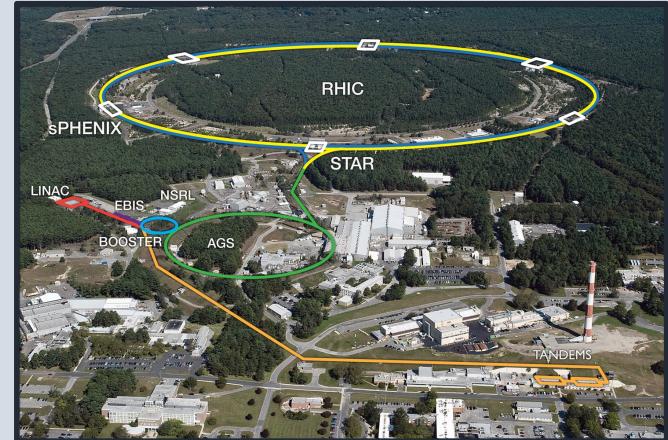
$^{208}\text{Pb}$

### 3. Heavy ions and the quark-gluon plasma



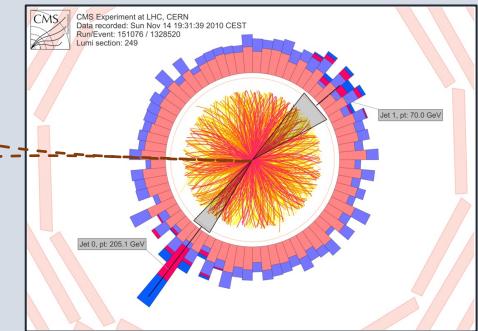
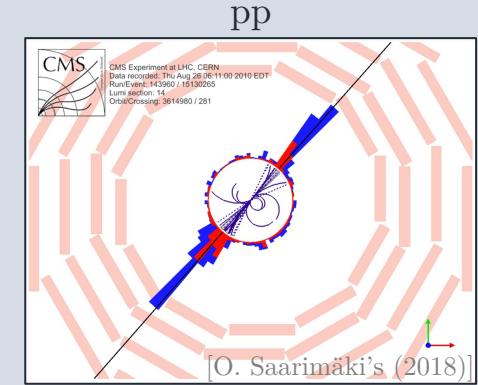
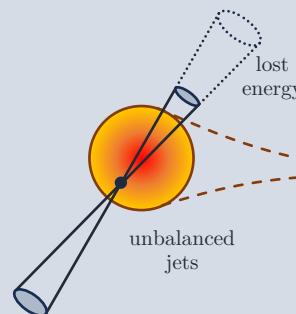
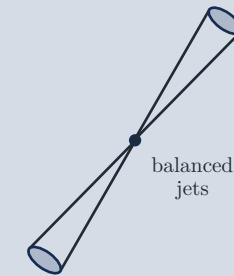
# Heavy-ion collisions

- Heavy-ion program at LHC and RHIC
- Nuclear matter at high energy
- Discovery of the quark-gluon plasma:
  - Quenching (= energy loss)
  - Collective flow
  - Soft photon excess
  - Strangeness enhancement
  - etc.



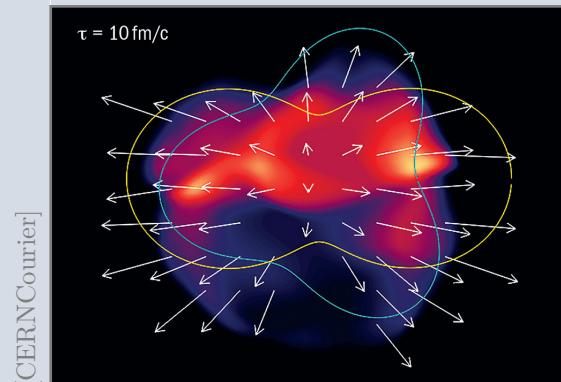
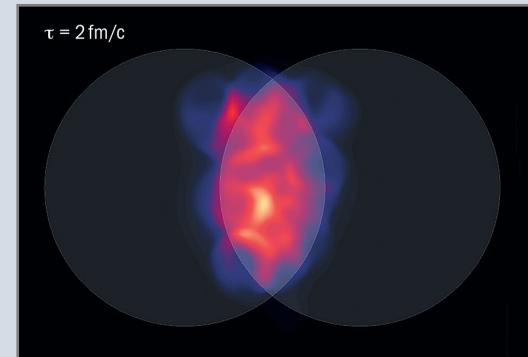
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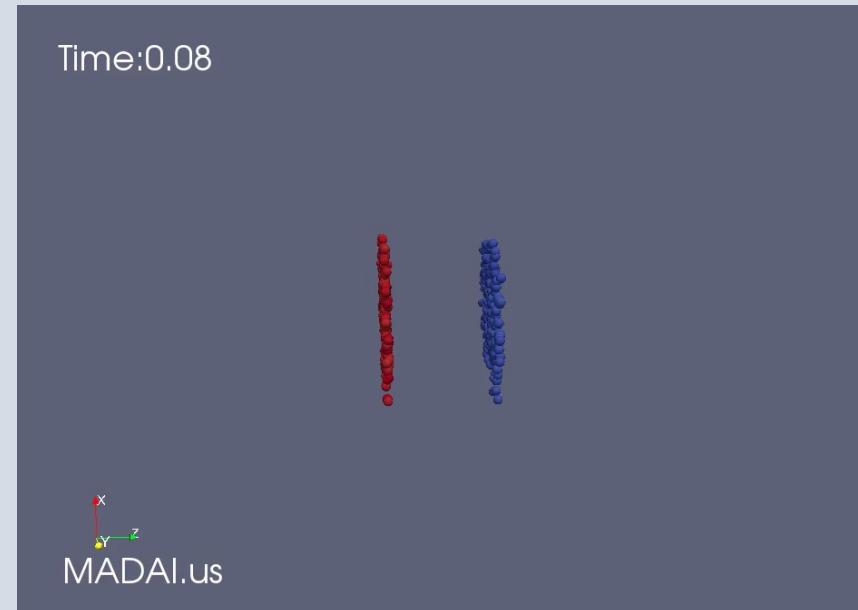


[CERN Courier]

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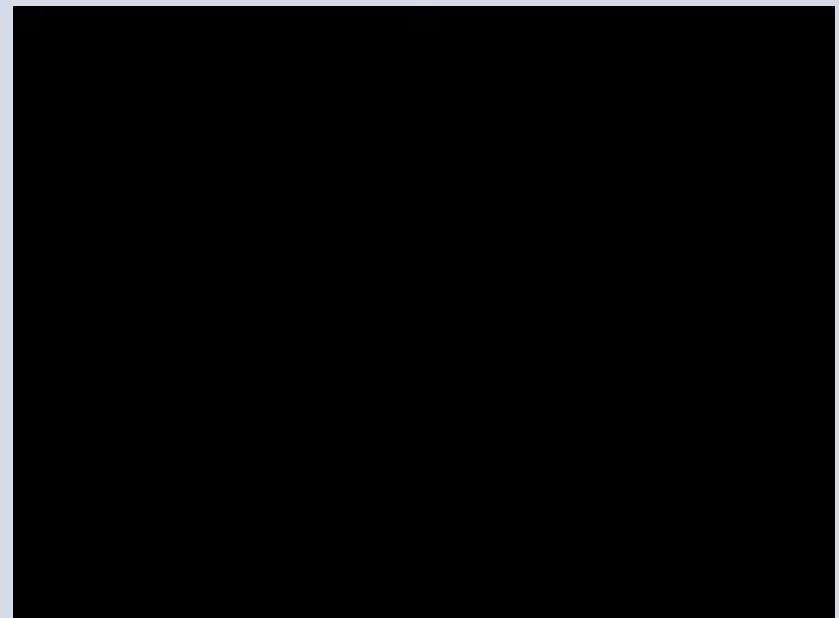
“Hydrodynamic” picture of AA collisions!



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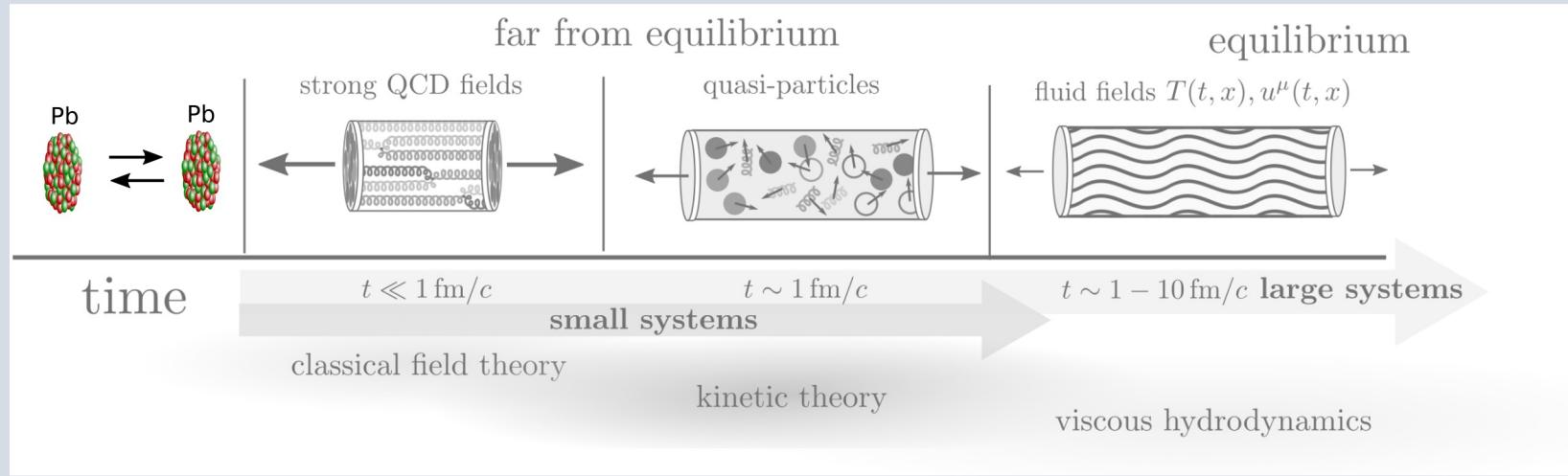
“Hydrodynamic” picture of AA collisions!



[Chun Shen]

# Real-time dynamics of HI collisions

[Berges,Heller,Mazeliauskas,Venugopalan 2005.12299]



## 1. Initial state:

- Nucleus geometry
- (Sub)nucleon structure
- Fluctuations

## 2. Reaching-equilibrium:

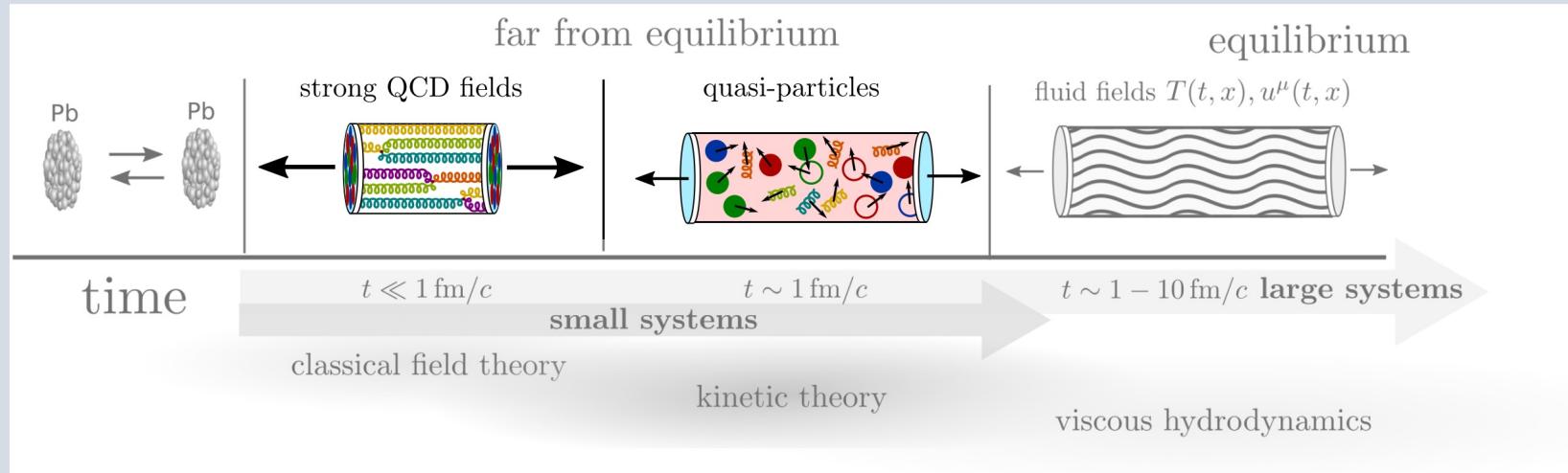
- Dense gluon fields (glasma)
- Far-from-equilibrium evolution
- Attractor behavior

## 3. Hydrodynamics:

- Close to equilibrium
- Very small viscosity
- Freeze-out.

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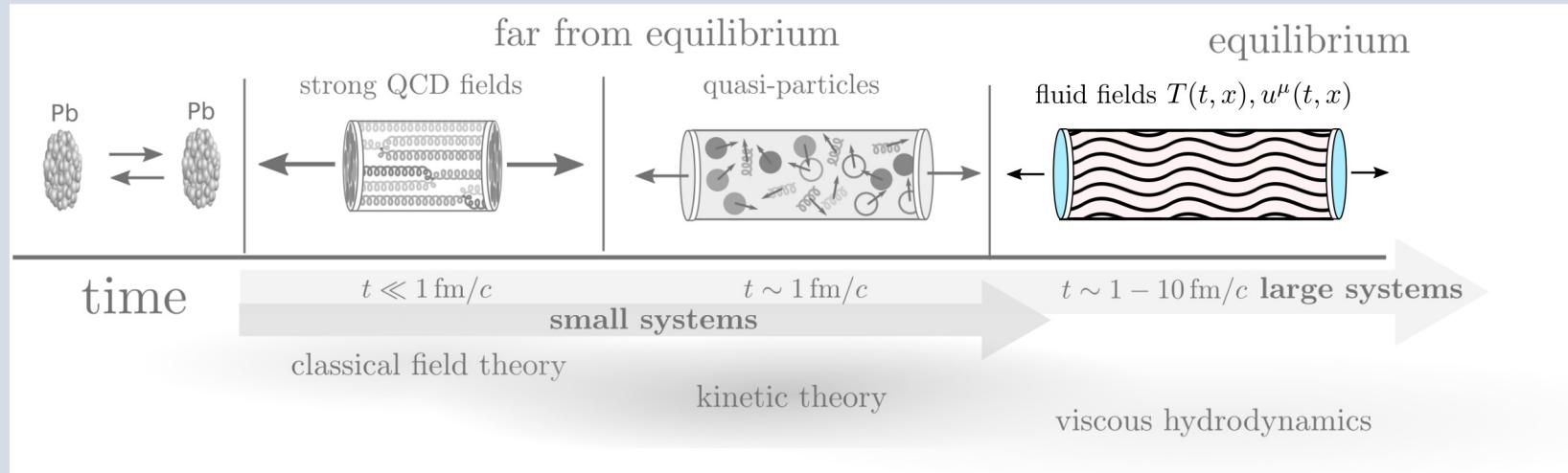
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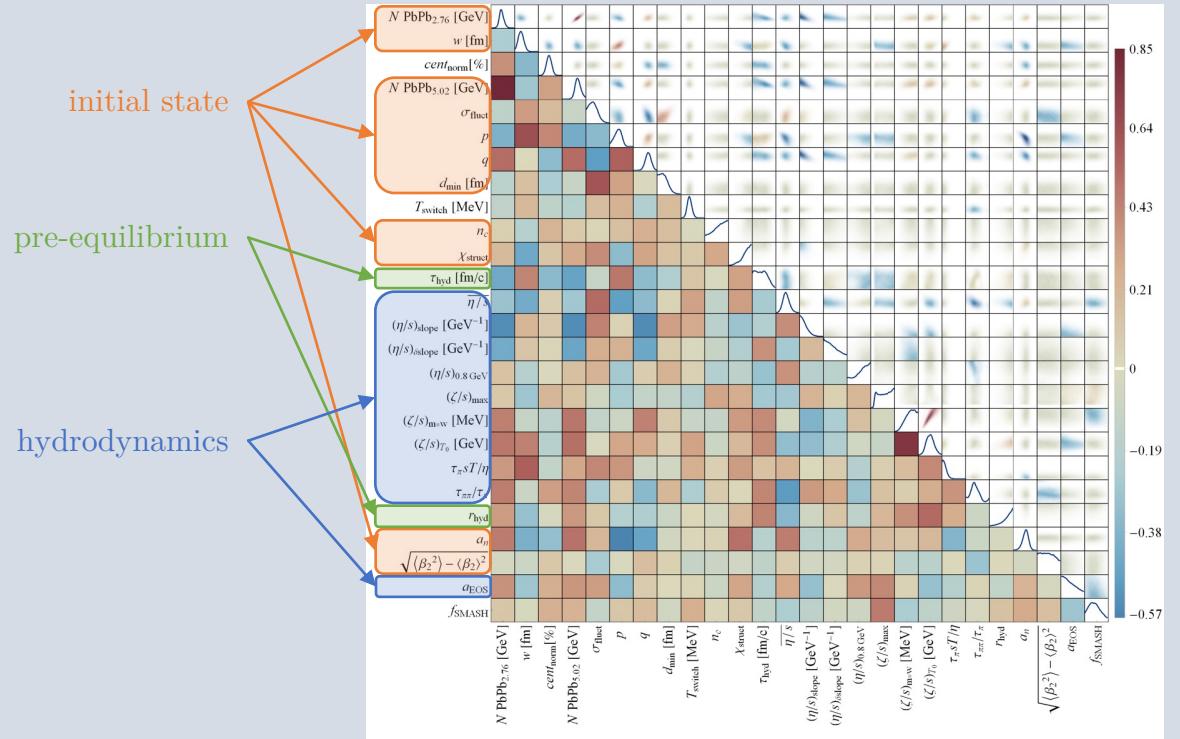
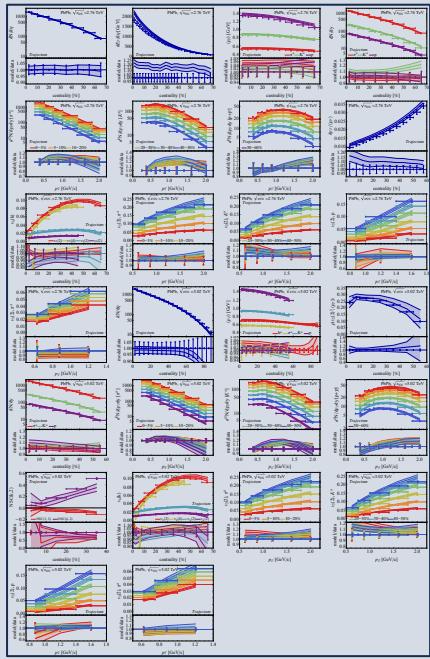
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# Success of the “hydrodynamic picture”

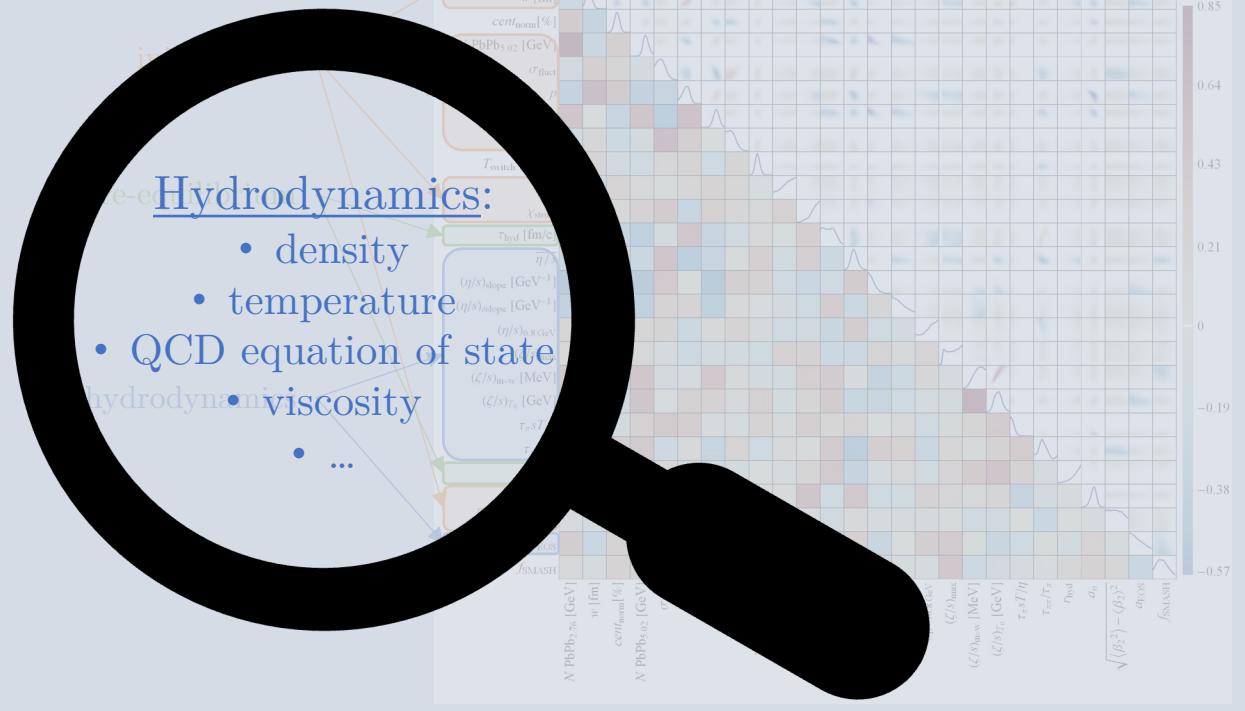
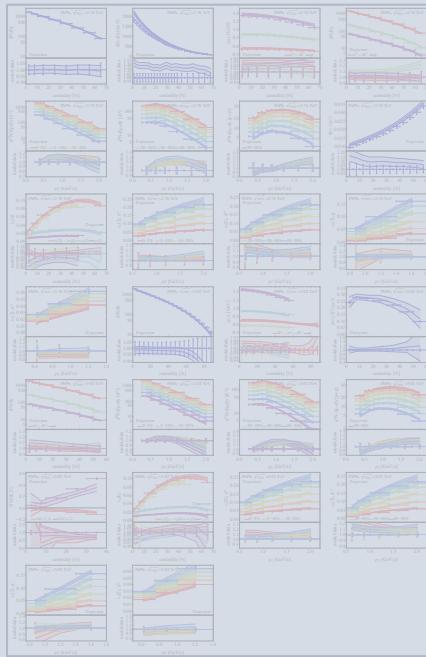
Bayesian analysis:



[Giacalone,Nijs,van der Schee, PRL 131.202302]

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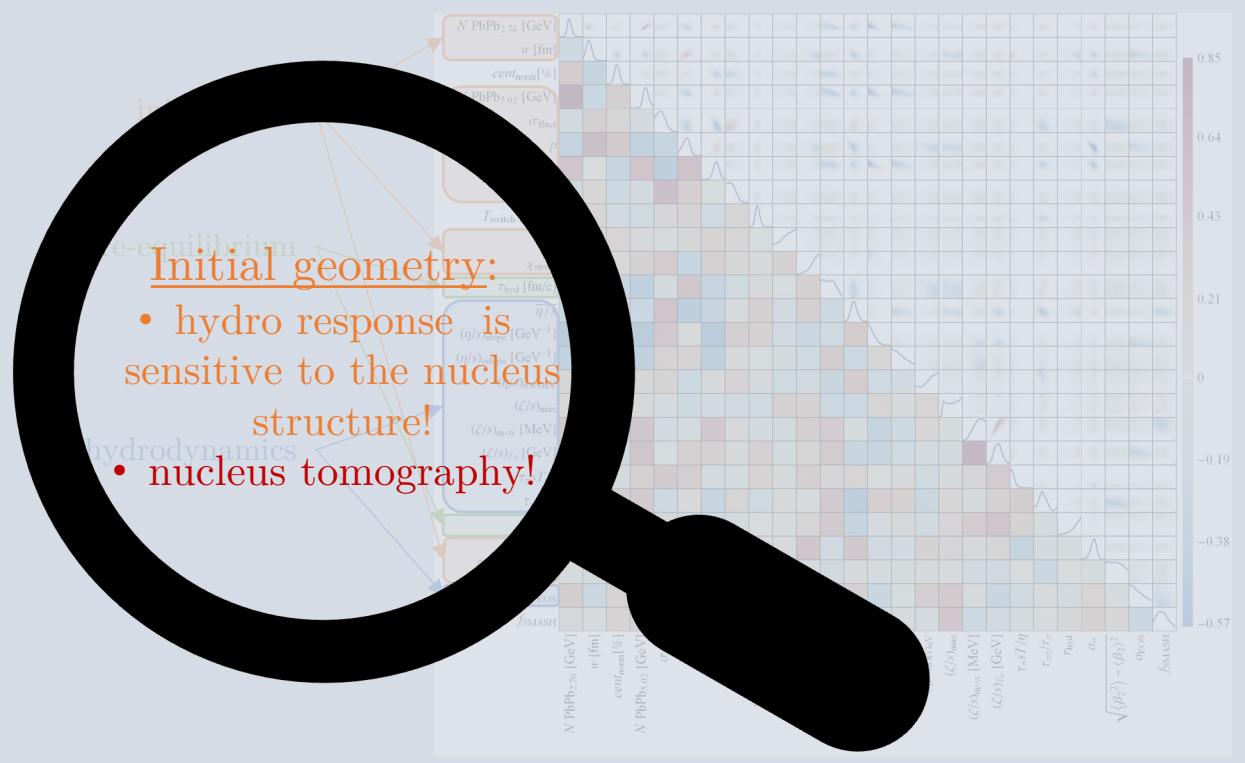
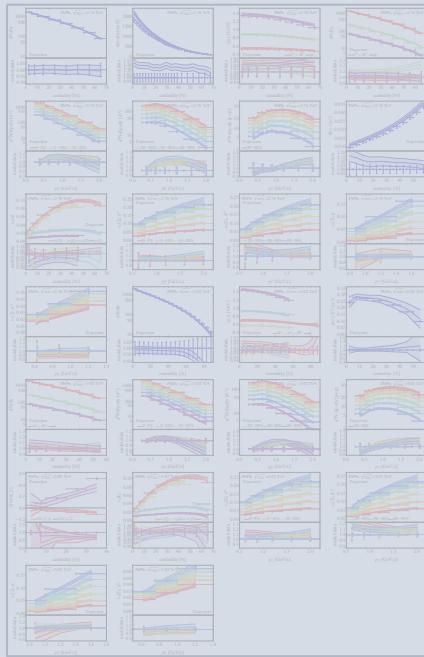


- Hydrodynamics:
- density
  - temperature
  - QCD equation of state
  - hydrodynamic viscosity
  - ...

[Giacalone,Nijs,van der Schee, PRL 131.202302]

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Bayesian analysis:

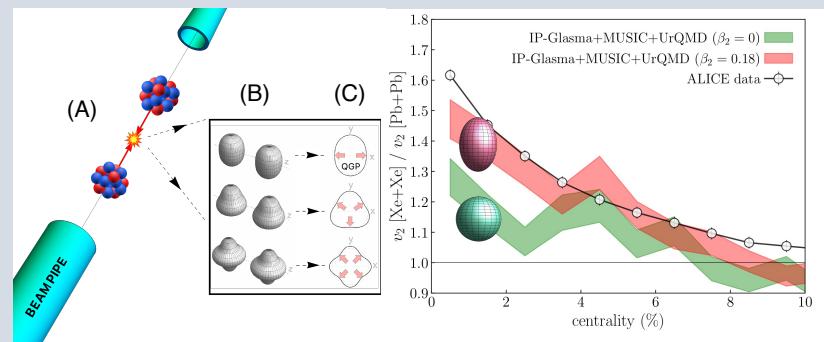


- Initial geometry:
- hydro response **is** sensitive to the nucleus structure!
  - nucleus tomography!

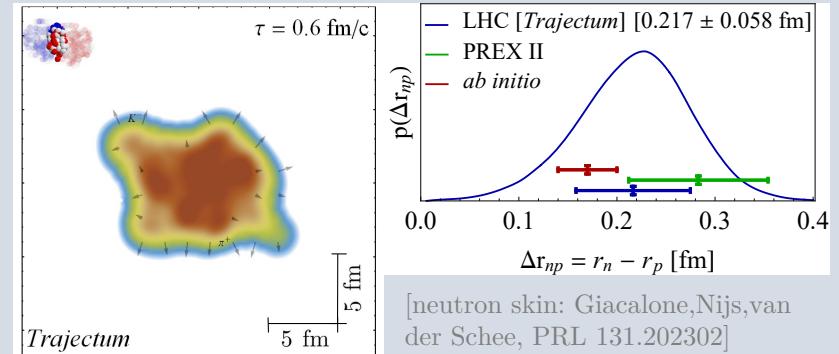
[Giacalone,Nijs,van der Schee, PRL 131.202302]

# Nucleus structure in heavy-ion collisions

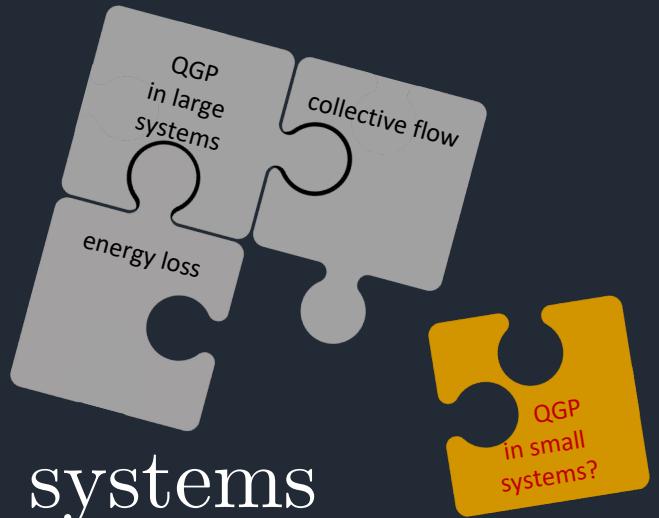
- Hydro response is sensitive to the nucleus shape
- Clever measurements constrains nucleus structures
- State-of-the-art precision in:
  - nucleus shape
  - neutron skin



[Xe shape: Bali et al, 2209.11042]



[neutron skin: Giacalone,Nijs,van der Schee, PRL 131.202302]

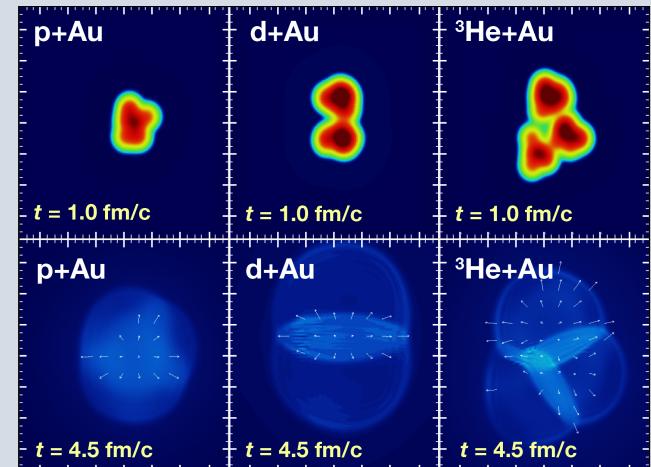


# The puzzle of small systems

# Small system collectivity

[Grosse-Oetringhaus, Wiedemann 2407.07484]

- flow-like signals in: pA, pp,  $\gamma$ A
- strangeness enhancement in: pA, pp
- Hydro description works!
- Quenching haven't been observed
- Why does hydro work?!
- Where is energy loss?  
→ precision is needed! (jets)

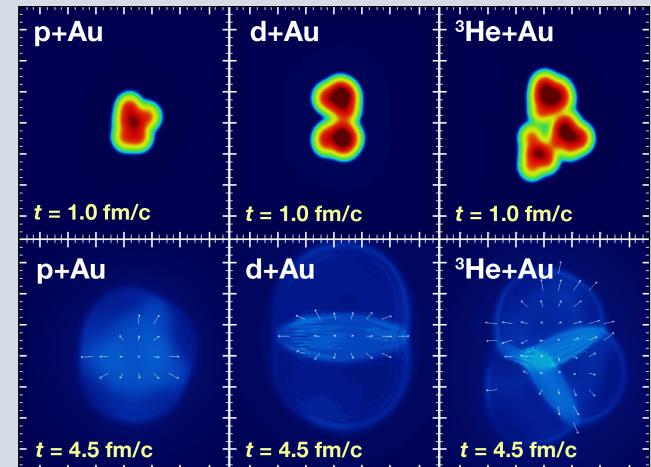


[ALICE: Nature13 (2017)]  
[PHENIX pA: Nature15.214]  
[STAR pA: PRL.130.242301]  
[CMS pp: PRL116.172302]  
[ALICE pp: PRL.132.172302]

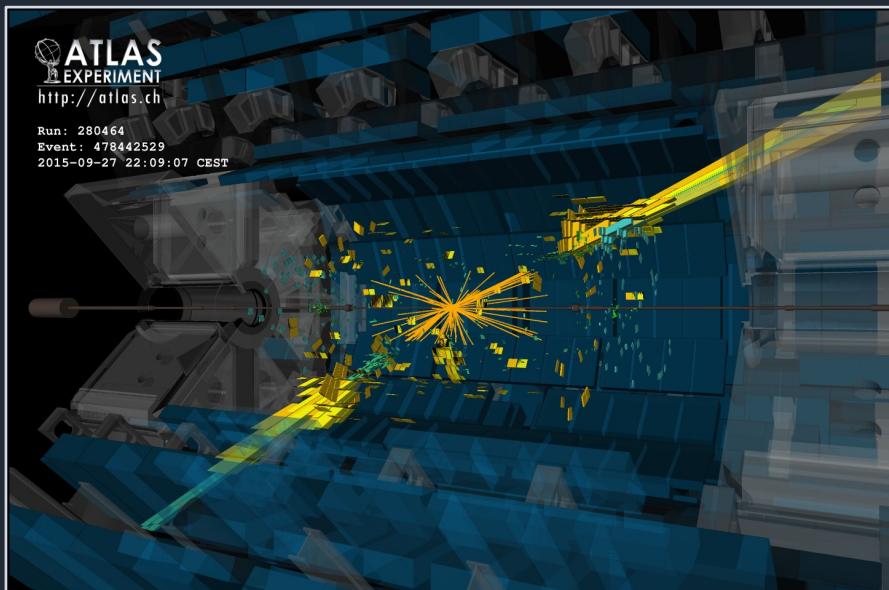
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[Grosse-Oetringhaus, Wiedemann 2407.07484]

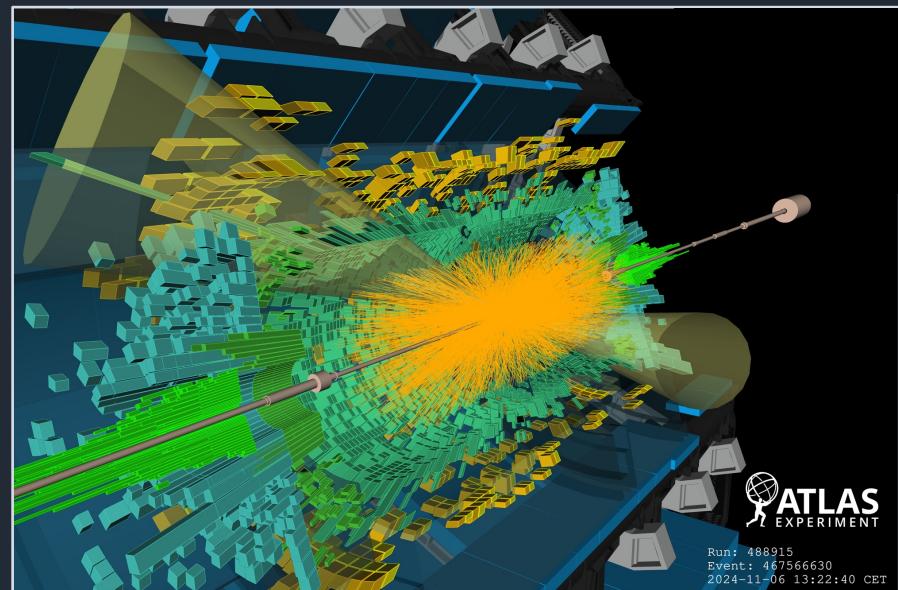
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2-jets in pp collision



2-jets in PbPb collision

Use jets to learn about the PbPb, and pPb!

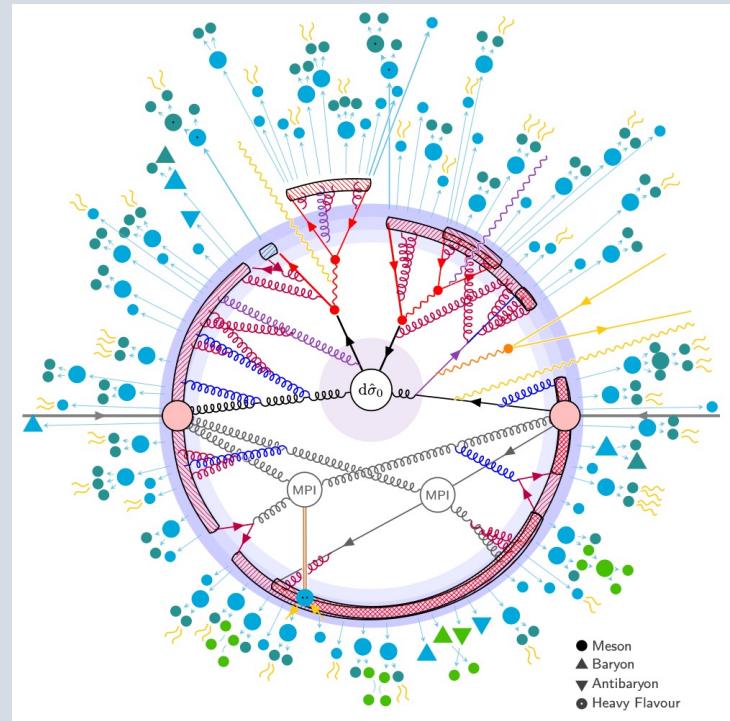
# Summary:

- Heavy-ion collisions → nuclear matter under extreme conditions
- Heavy-ion “standard model” = hydro picture
- Success of hydro:
  - thermodynamic properties of QGP
  - nuclear structure!
- QGP-droplets creates a great challenge for the future

Thank you for your attention!

# Precision with jets

- Adding flavor and masses ( $c$ -,  $b$ -quark jet)
- Identified particles (isolated photons, hadrons)
- mixing QCD & EW corrections
- Resummation at NNLL
- Matching to (N)NLO
- Improve hadronization
- +1 Improve underlying event (needed)



[Pythia8: P. Skands]

# Early-time dynamics in HI collisions

[Berges,Heller,Mazeliauskas,Venugopalan 2005.12299]

