

# Course on Physics at the LHC

## Lecture 2

### Introduction to collisions at LHC



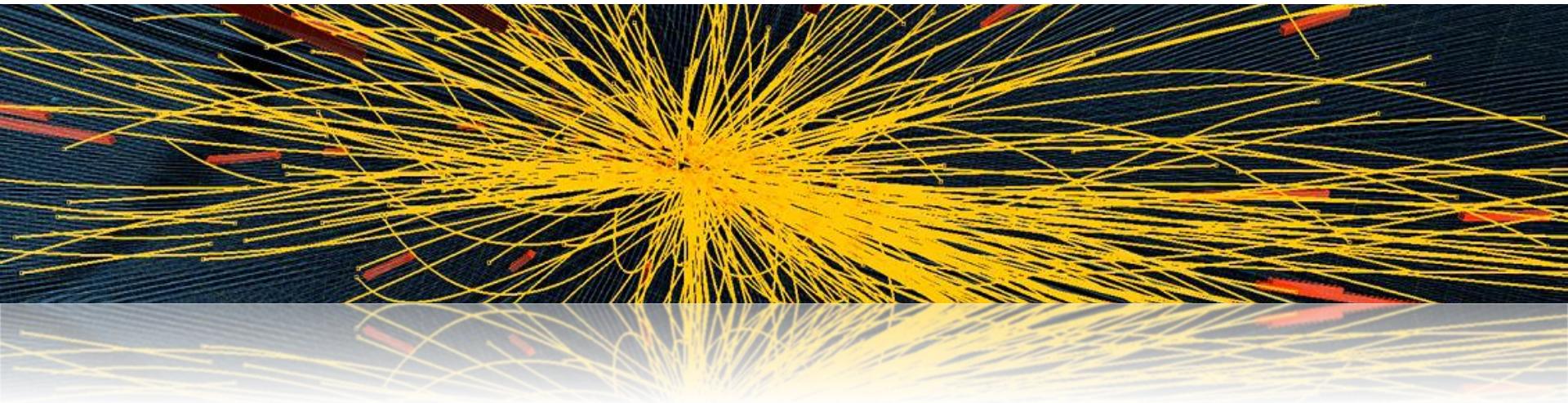
LABORATÓRIO DE INSTRUMENTAÇÃO  
E FÍSICA EXPERIMENTAL DE PARTICULAS  
*partículas e tecnologia*

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Lisbon, PORTUGAL  
MARCH – MAY 2021

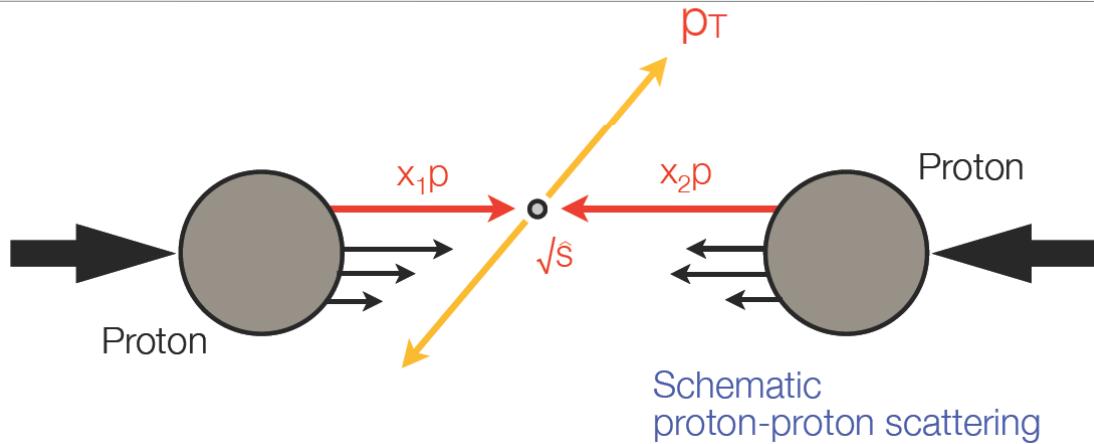
# Introduction to collisions at LHC

1. Hadron interactions
2. QCD and parton densities
3. Monte Carlo generators
4. Luminosity and cross-section measurements
5. Minimum bias events
6. Jet physics

# Hadron Interactions

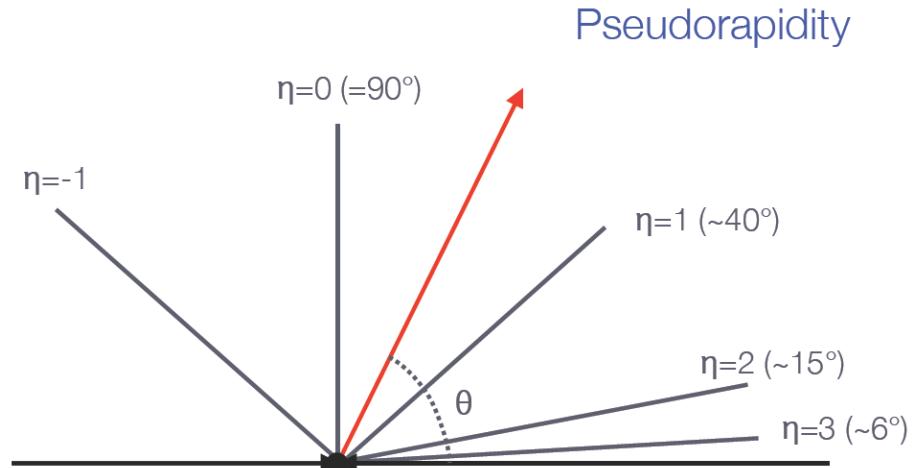


# Kinematical variables

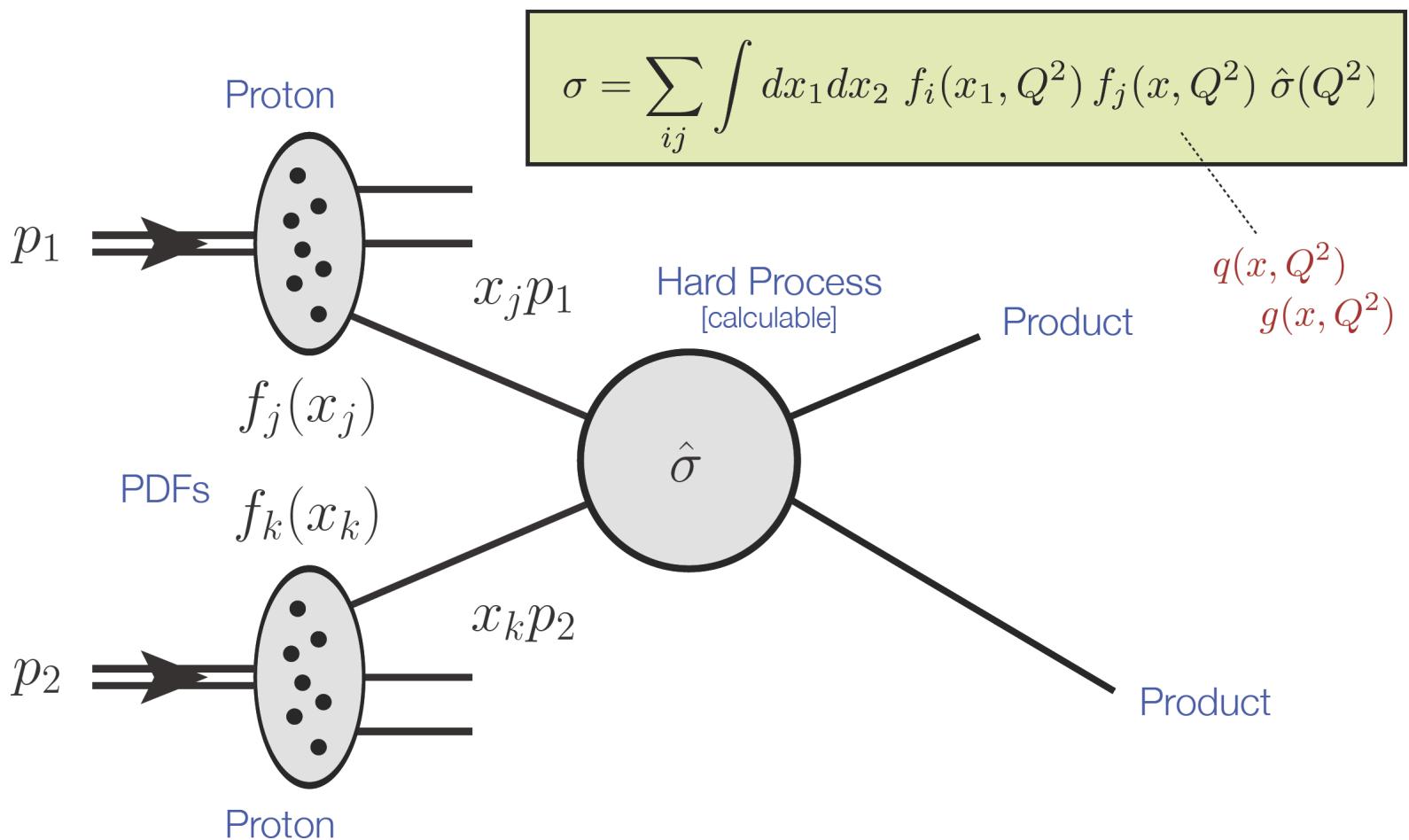


Relevant kinematic variables:

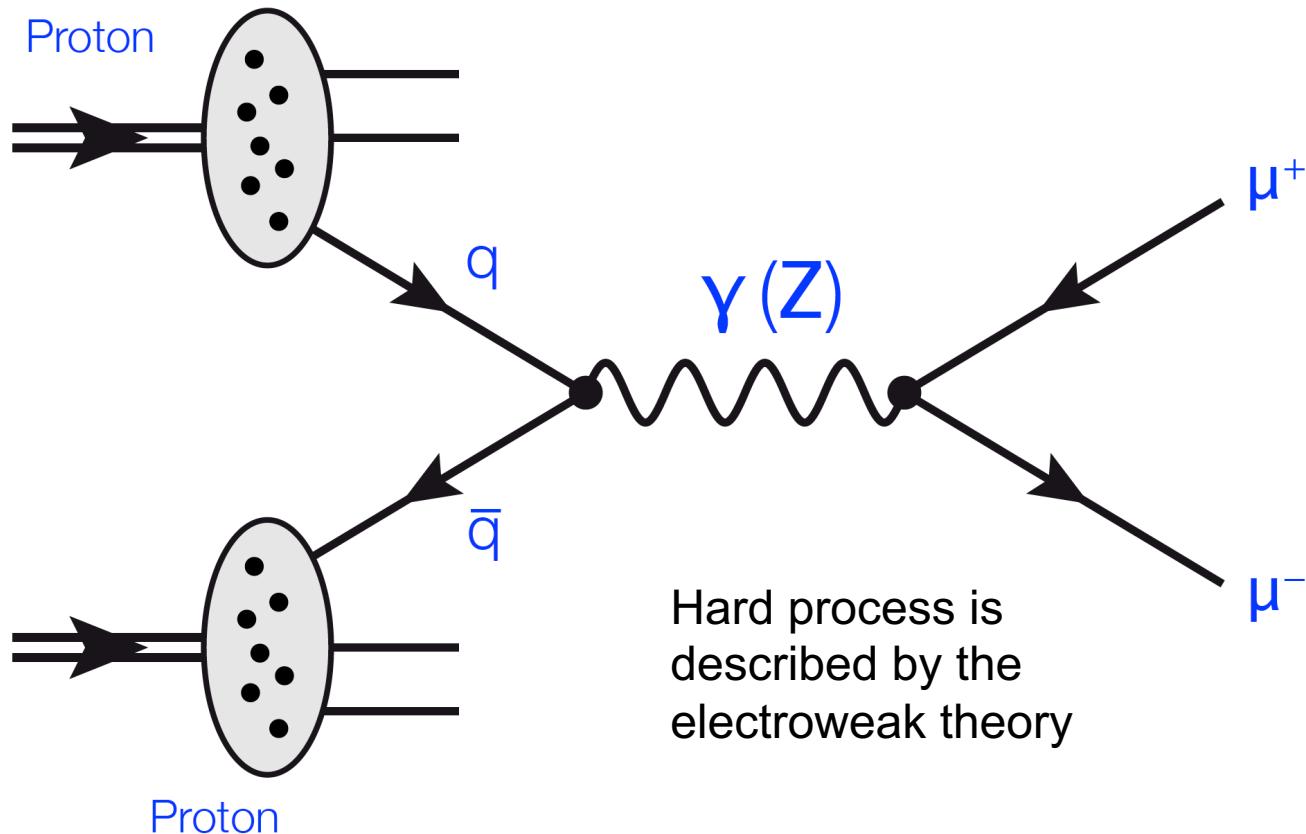
- Transverse momentum:  $p_T$
- Rapidity:  $y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln (E - p_z) / (E + p_z)$
- Pseudorapidity:  $\eta = -\ln \tan \frac{1}{2}\theta$
- Azimuthal angle:  $\varphi$



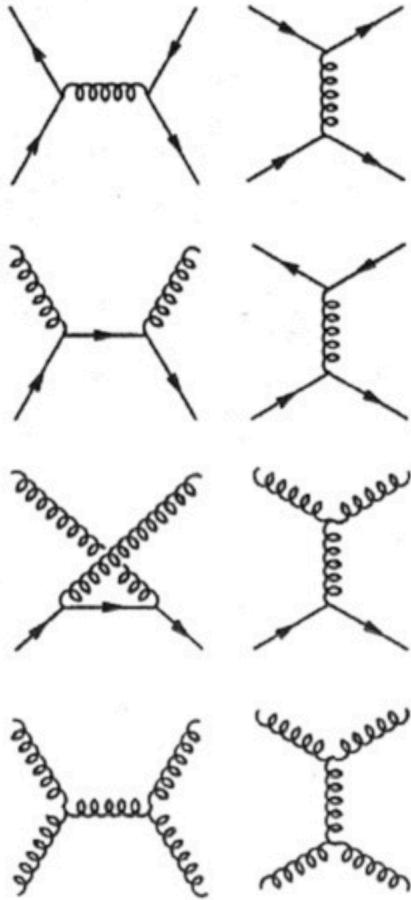
# Proton-Proton Scattering



# Example: Drell-Yan Process

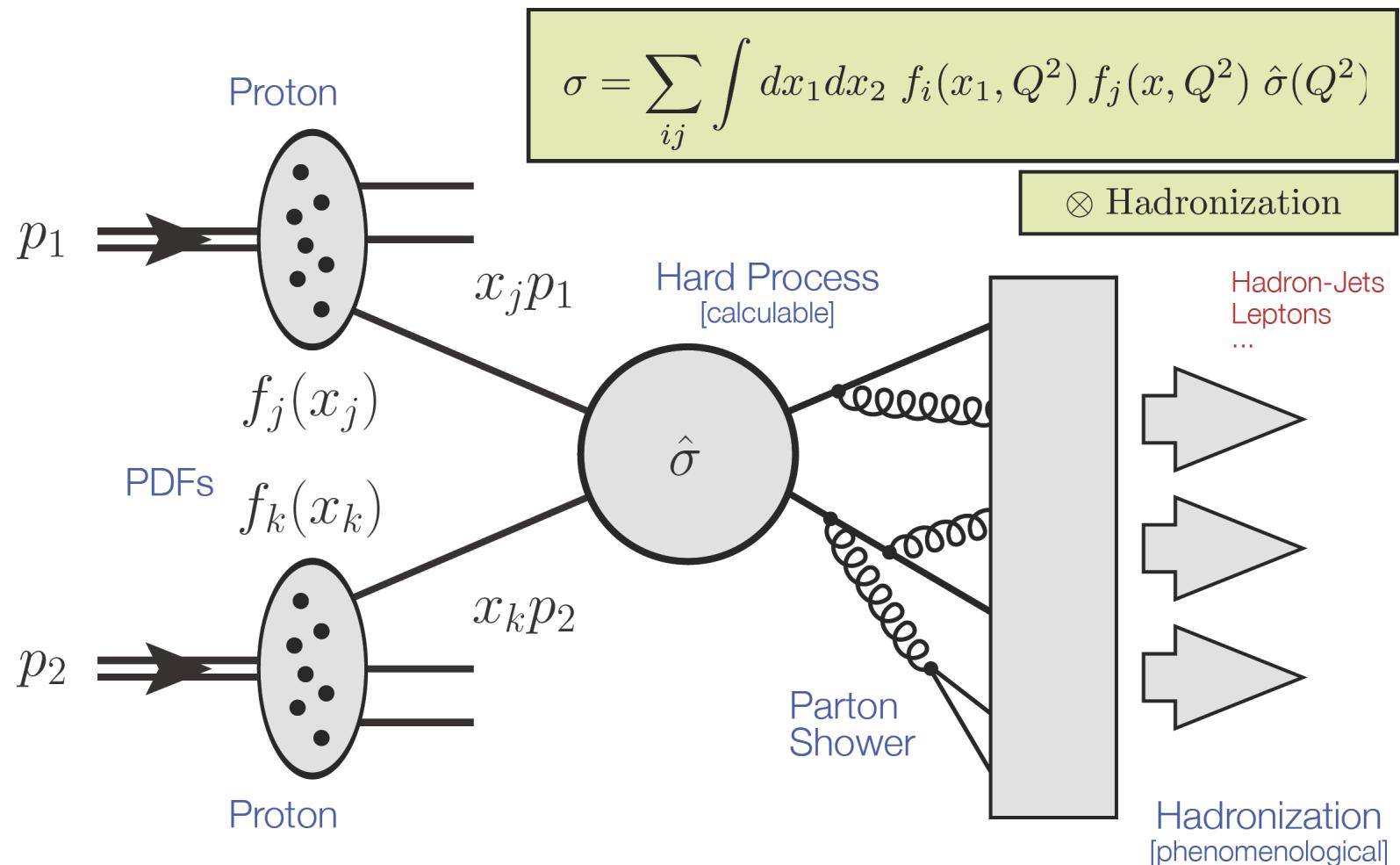


# QCD Matrix Elements

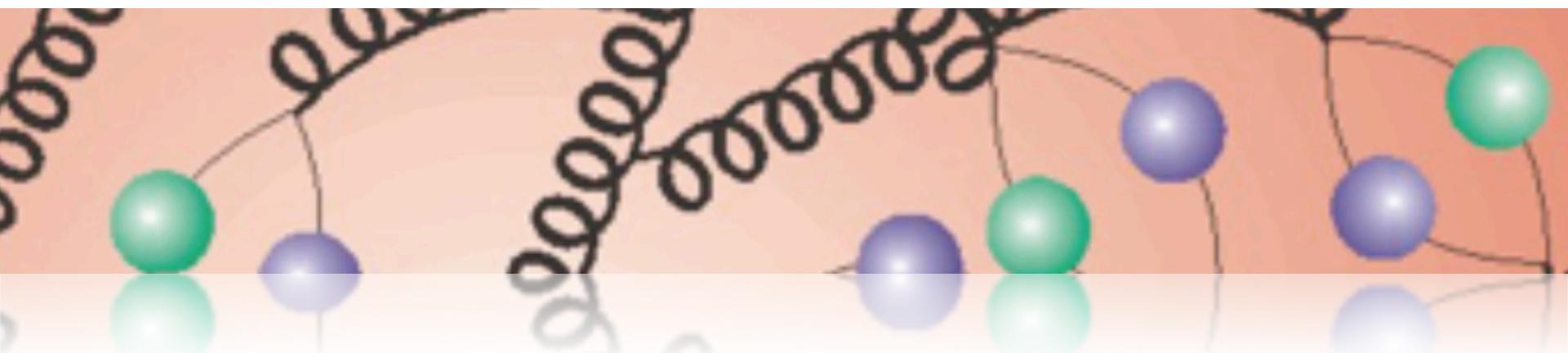


Subprocess	$ \mathcal{M} ^2/g_s^4$	$ \mathcal{M}(90^\circ) ^2/g_s^4$
$qq' \rightarrow qq'$ $q\bar{q}' \rightarrow q\bar{q}'$	$\frac{4}{9} \frac{\hat{s}^2 + \hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^2}$	2.2
$qq \rightarrow qq$	$\frac{4}{9} \left( \frac{\hat{s}^2 + \hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^2} + \frac{\hat{s}^2 + \hat{t}^2}{\hat{u}^2} \right) - \frac{8}{27} \frac{\hat{s}^2}{\hat{u}\hat{t}}$	3.3
$q\bar{q} \rightarrow q'\bar{q}'$	$\frac{4}{9} \frac{\hat{t}^2 + \hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}^2}$	0.2
$q\bar{q} \rightarrow q\bar{q}$	$\frac{4}{9} \left( \frac{\hat{s}^2 + \hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^2} + \frac{\hat{t}^2 + \hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}^2} \right) - \frac{8}{27} \frac{\hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}\hat{t}}$	2.6
$q\bar{q} \rightarrow gg$	$\frac{32}{27} \frac{\hat{u}^2 + \hat{t}^2}{\hat{u}\hat{t}} - \frac{8}{3} \frac{\hat{u}^2 + \hat{t}^2}{\hat{s}^2}$	1.0
$gg \rightarrow q\bar{q}$	$\frac{1}{6} \frac{\hat{u}^2 + \hat{t}^2}{\hat{u}\hat{t}} - \frac{3}{8} \frac{\hat{u}^2 + \hat{t}^2}{\hat{s}^2}$	0.1
$qg \rightarrow qg$	$\frac{\hat{s}^2 + \hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^2} - \frac{4}{9} \frac{\hat{s}^2 + \hat{u}^2}{\hat{u}\hat{s}}$	6.1
$gg \rightarrow gg$	$\frac{9}{4} \left( \frac{\hat{s}^2 + \hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^2} + \frac{\hat{s}^2 + \hat{t}^2}{\hat{u}^2} + \frac{\hat{u}^2 + \hat{t}^2}{\hat{s}^2} + 3 \right)$	30.4

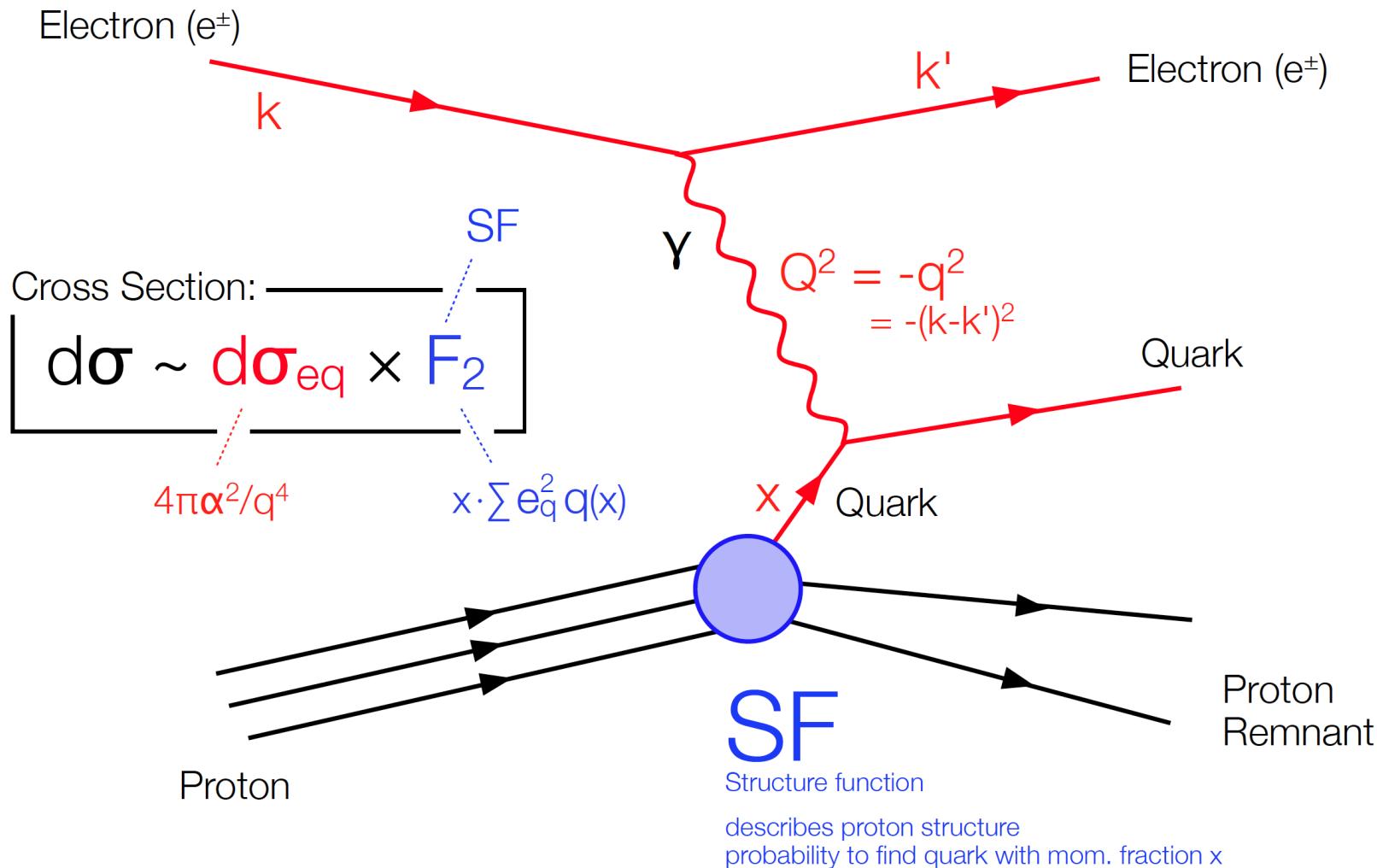
# Proton-Proton Scattering: final state



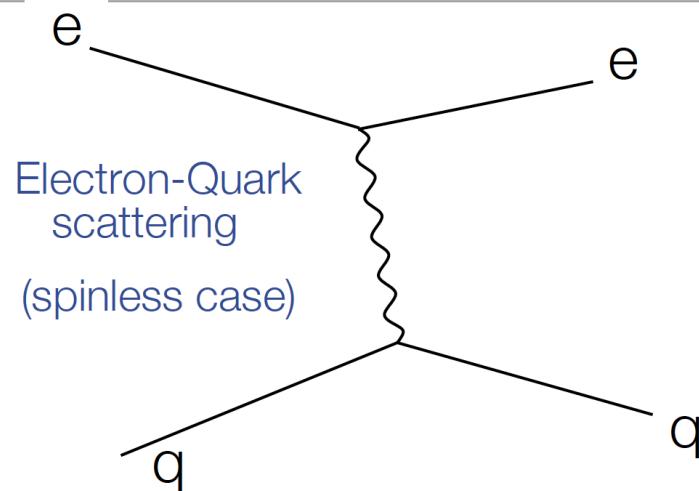
# QCD & parton densities



# Lepton-proton scattering and proton structure

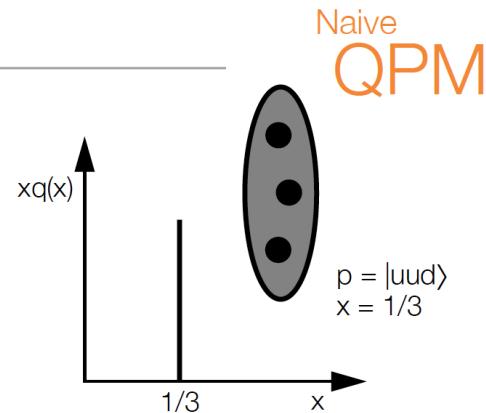


# Structure Function

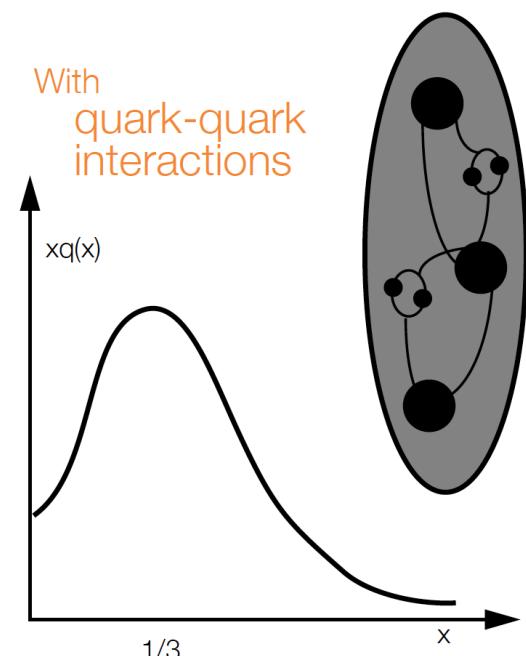


$$\frac{d\sigma(eq)}{dq^2} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{q^4} e_q^2$$

Rutherford scattering  
on pointlike target



$$\frac{d\sigma(ep)}{dq^2} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{q^4} [2e_u^2 + e_d^2] = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{q^4}$$

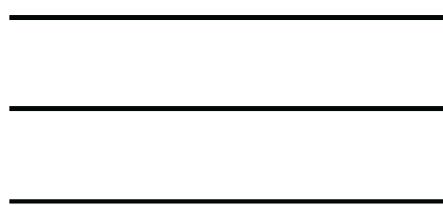


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma(ep)}{dx dq^2} &= \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{q^4} [e_u^2 u(x) + e_d^2 d(x) + \dots] \\ &= \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{q^4} \frac{F_2(x)}{x} \end{aligned}$$

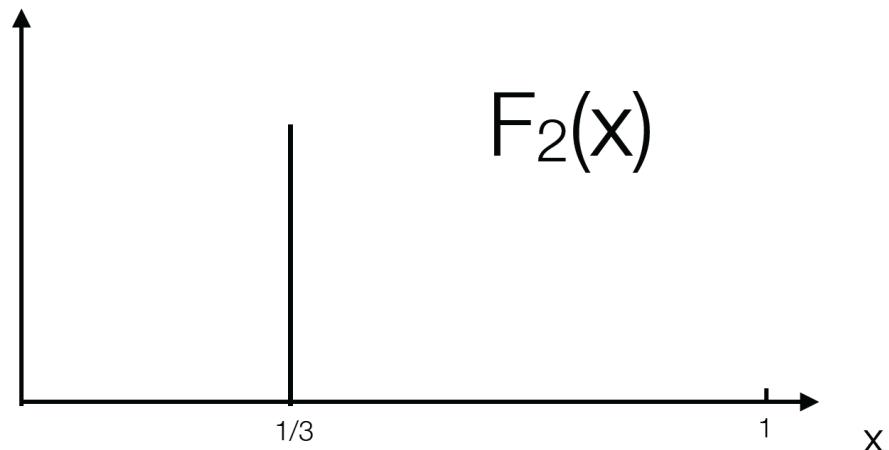
QPM: Structure Functions  $F_2$  independent of  $Q^2$

Proton

Three  
valence quarks

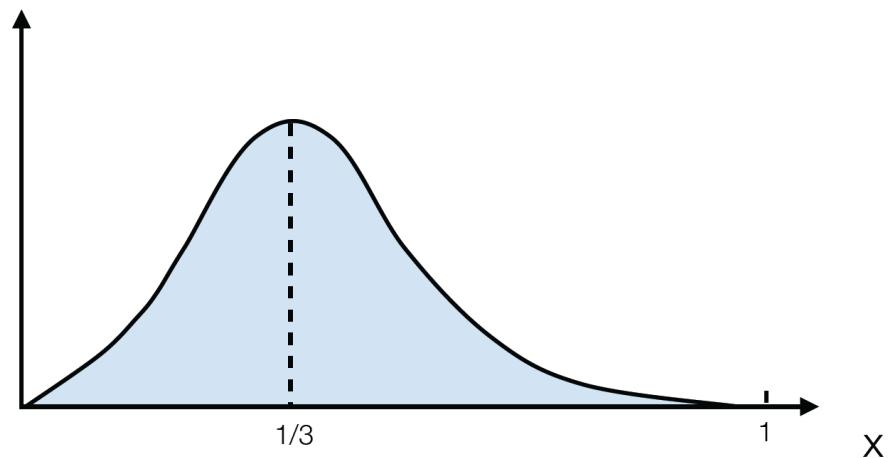
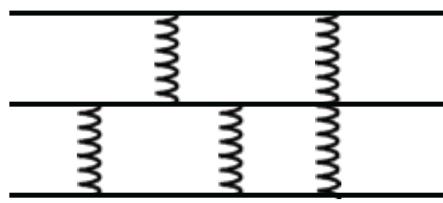


$$F_2(x)$$



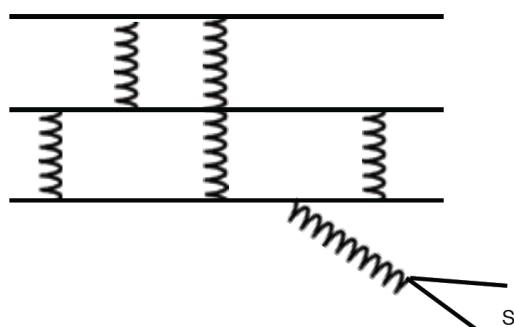
Proton

Three bound  
valence quarks



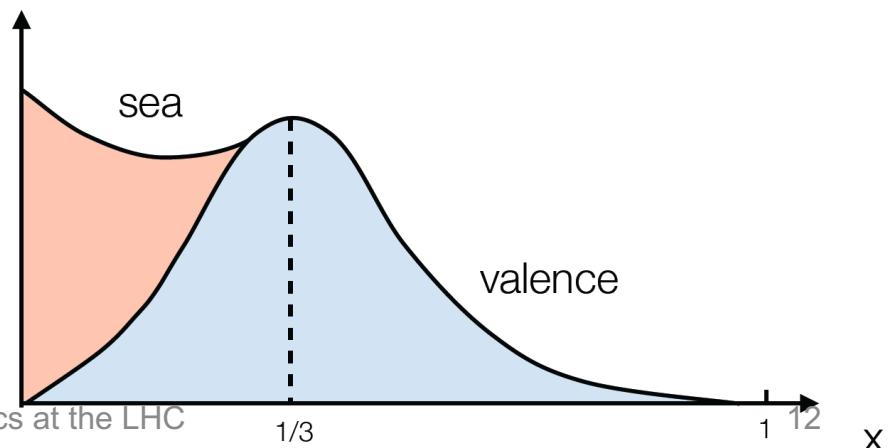
Proton

Bound valence  
quarks + gluon radiation



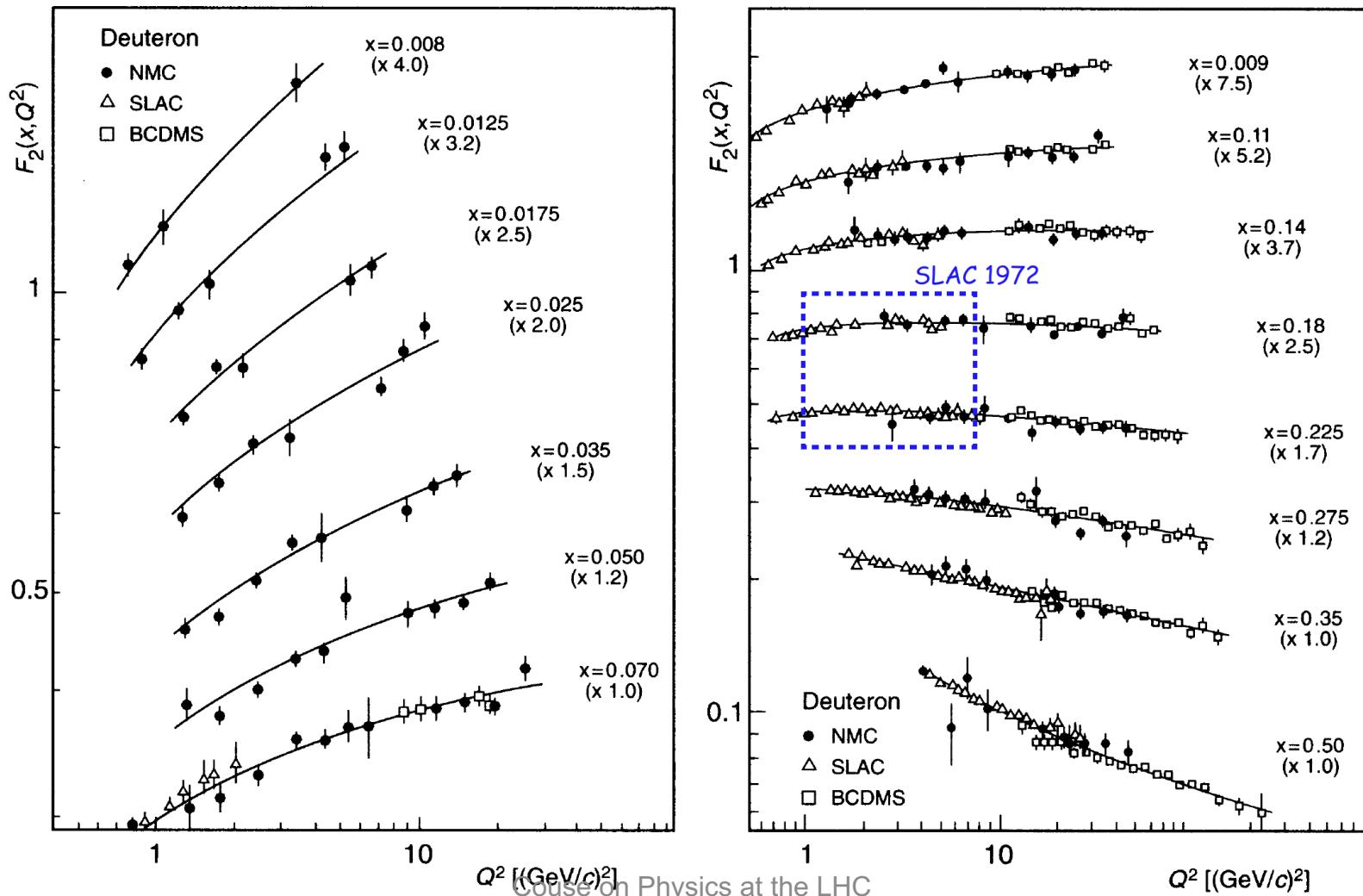
small  $x$

Course on Physics at the LHC



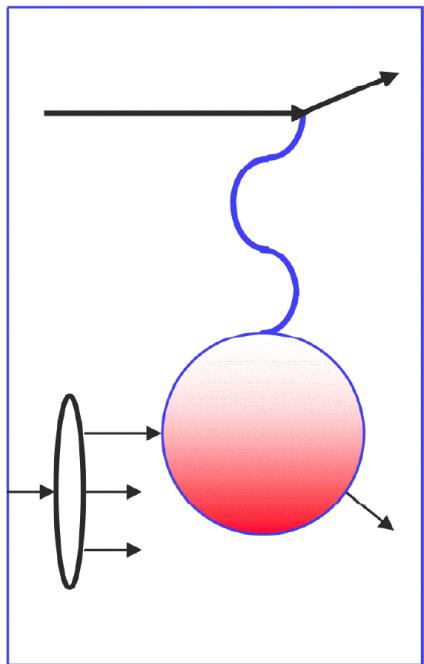
# Scaling violation

$$F_2(x, Q^2) = \sum e_q^2 x q(x, Q^2)$$

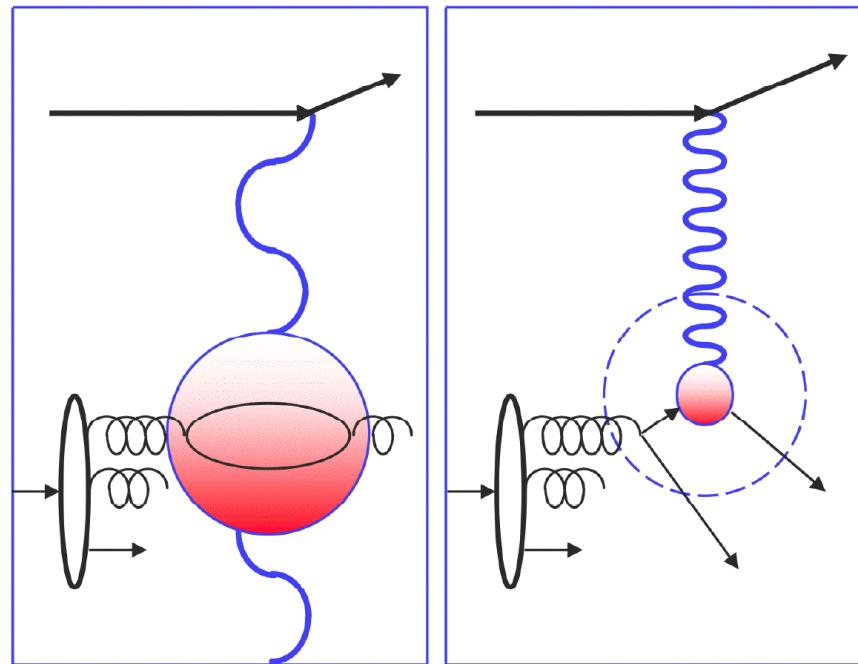


# Scaling violation

Proton quark dominated:  
 $Q^2 \uparrow \Rightarrow F_2 \downarrow$  for fixed  $x$

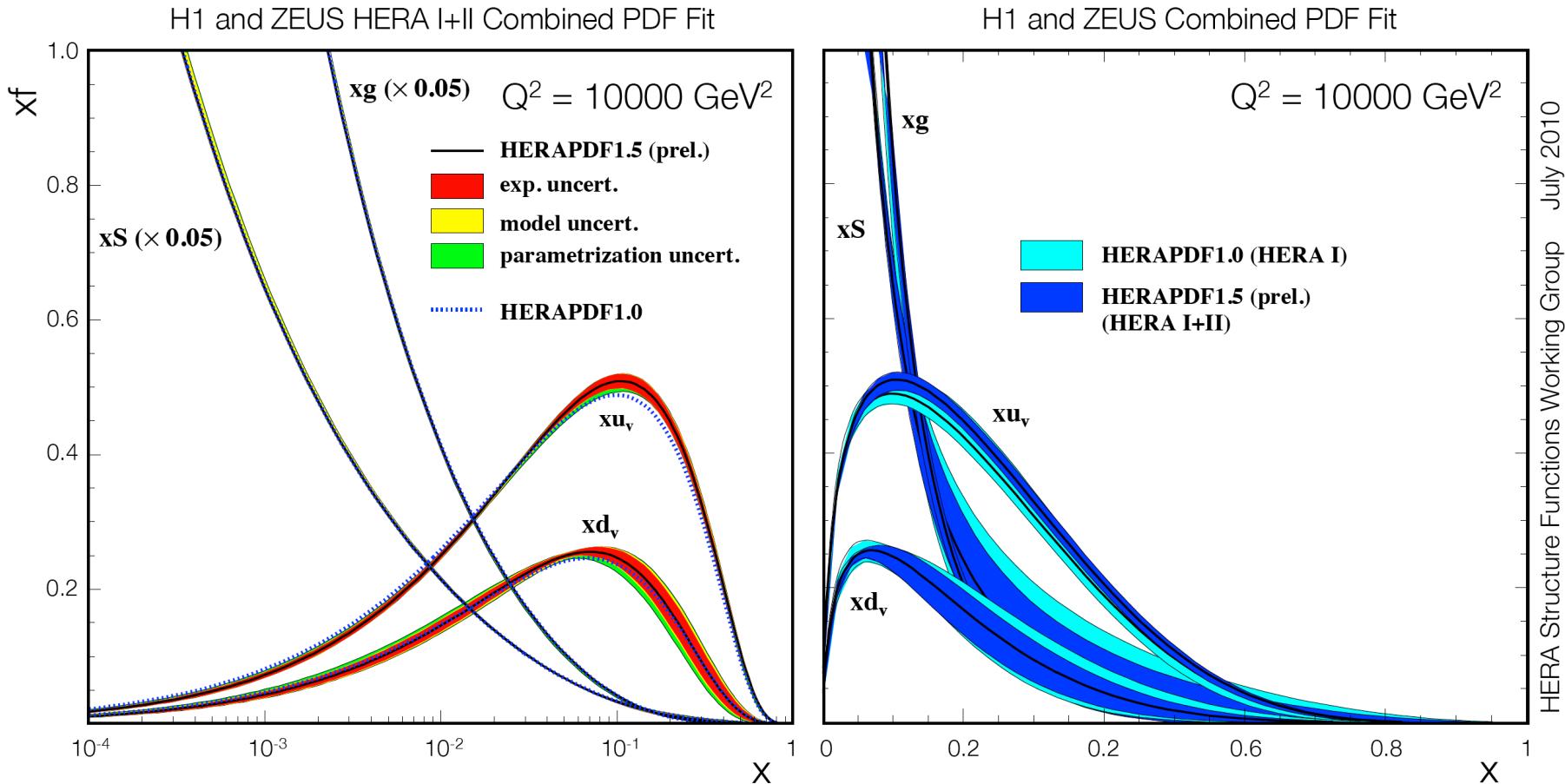


Proton gluon dominated:  
 $Q^2 \uparrow \Rightarrow F_2 \uparrow$  for fixed  $x$

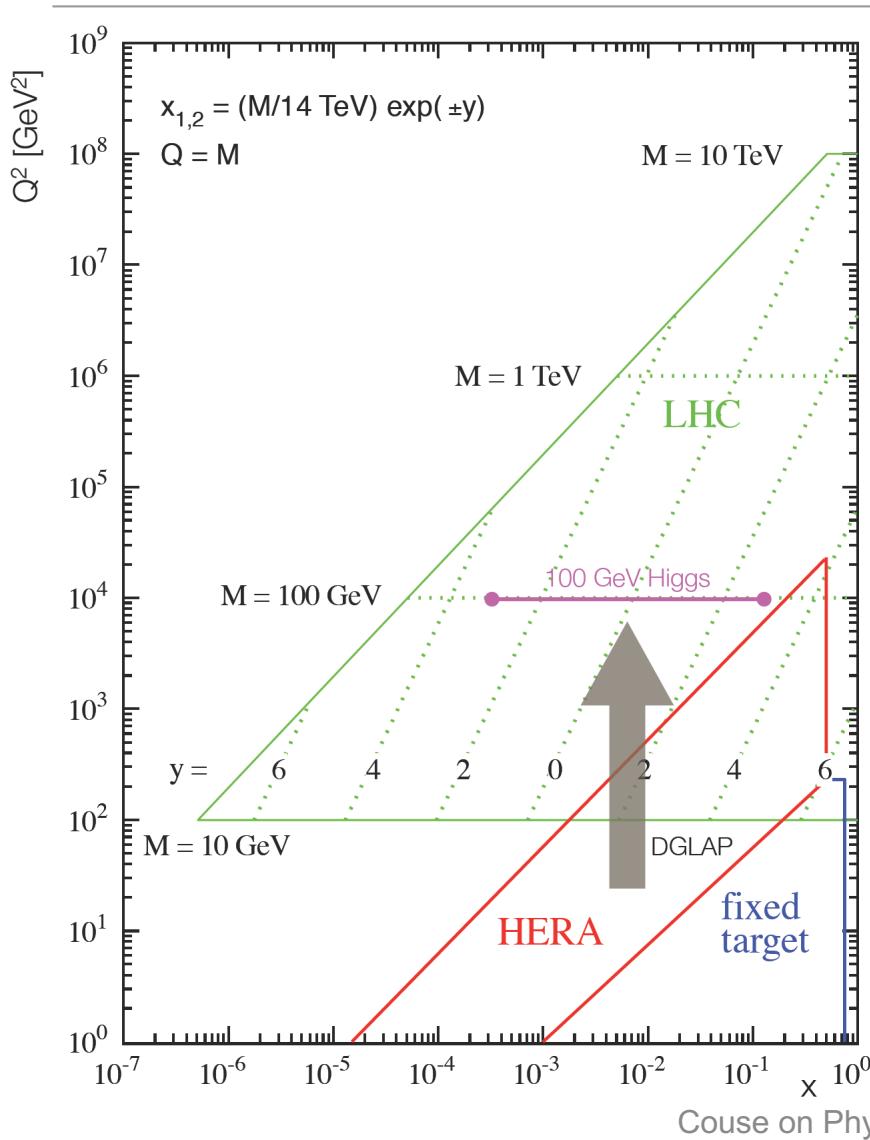


$Q^2$ -evolution described by DGLAP Equations

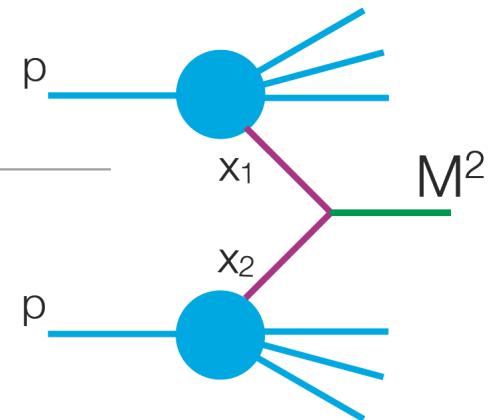
# Proton parton densities



# Particle production @ LHC



LHC parton kinematics



$pp \rightarrow X_M + \text{remnants}$

$X_M$ : particle with mass M  
e.g. Higgs

$$M^2 = x_1 x_2 \cdot s$$

i.e. to produce a particle with mass M  
at LHC energies ( $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$ )

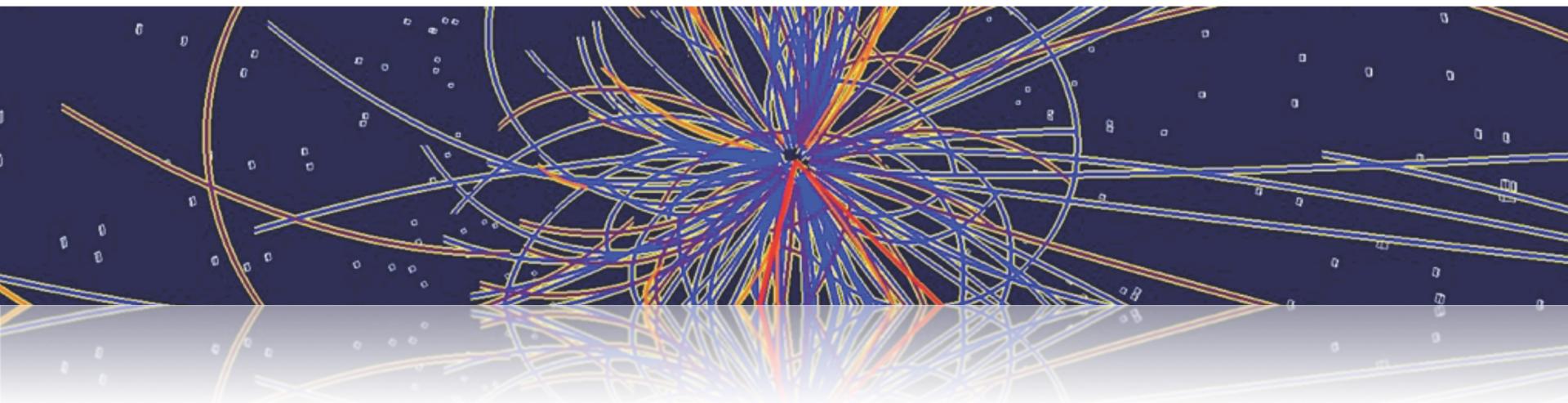
$$\langle x \rangle = \sqrt{x_1 x_2} = M/\sqrt{s}$$

[ $x_1 = x_2$ : mid-rapidity]

LHC needs:

Knowledge of parton densities  
Extrapolation over orders of magnitudes

# Monte Carlo Generators



# Monte Carlo overview

## Monte Carlo simulation ...

Numerical process generation based on **random numbers**

Method **very powerful** in particle physics

Event generation programs:

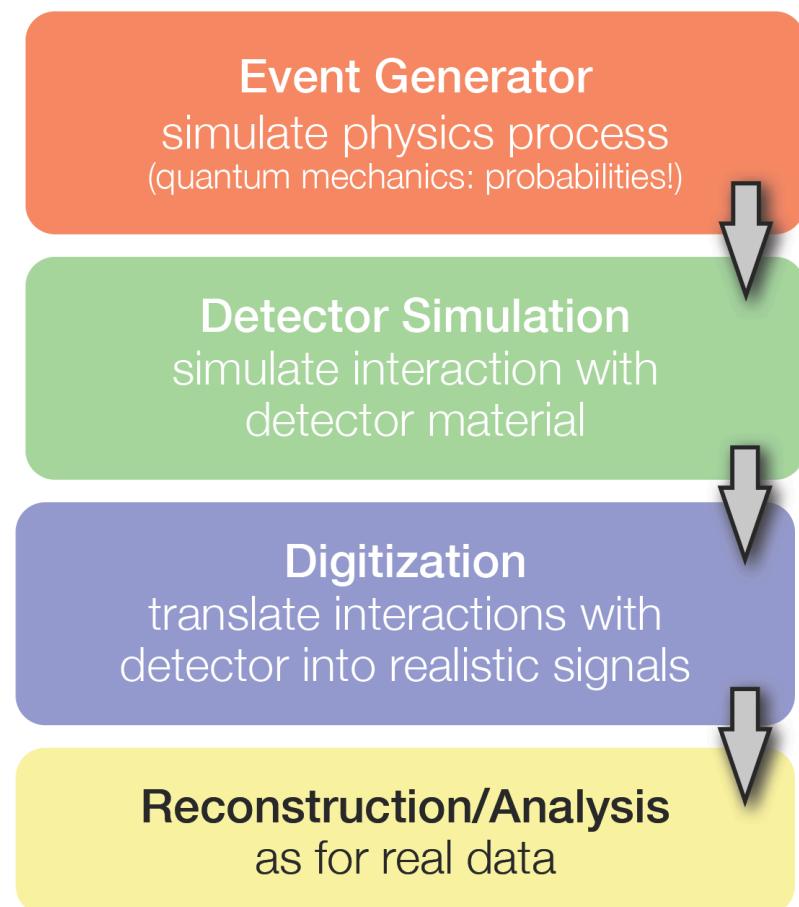
Pythia, Herwig, Isajet  
Sherpa ...

Hard partonic subprocess + fragmentation & hadronization ...

Detector simulation:

Geant ...  
interaction & response of all produced particles ...

MC simulations in particle physics



# Pythia sub-processes

# From Partons to Jets

From partons to color neutral hadrons:

## Fragmentation:

Parton splitting into other partons  
[QCD: re-summation of leading-logs]  
["Parton shower"]

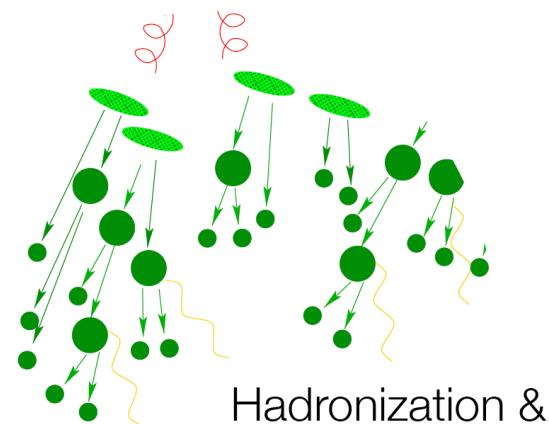
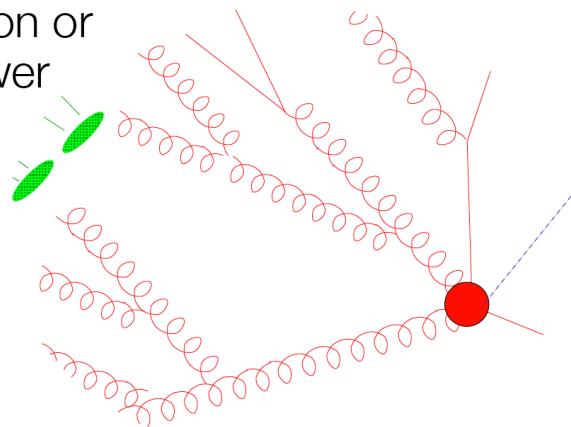
## Hadronization:

Parton shower forms hadrons  
[non-perturbative, only models]

## Decay of unstable hadrons

[perturbative QCD, electroweak theory]

## Fragmentation or Parton Shower



# Detector simulation

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GEANT

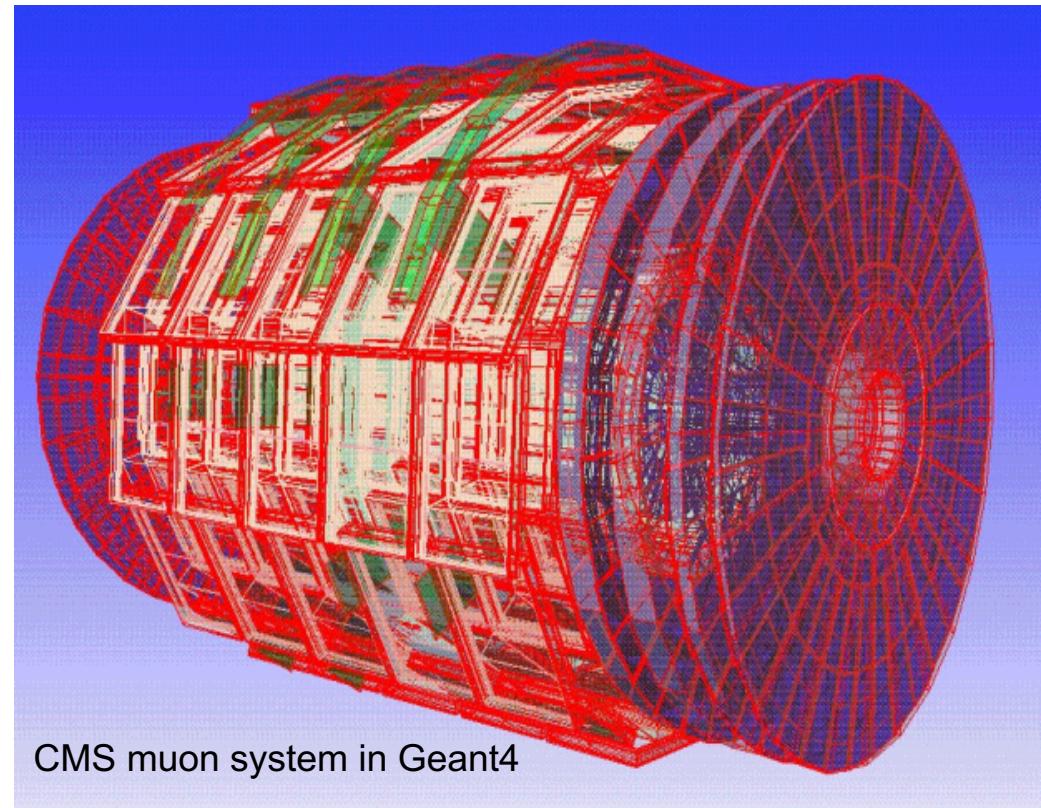
Geometry And Tracking

Detailed description of  
detector **geometry**

[sensitive & insensitive volumes]

**Tracking** of all particles through  
detector material ...

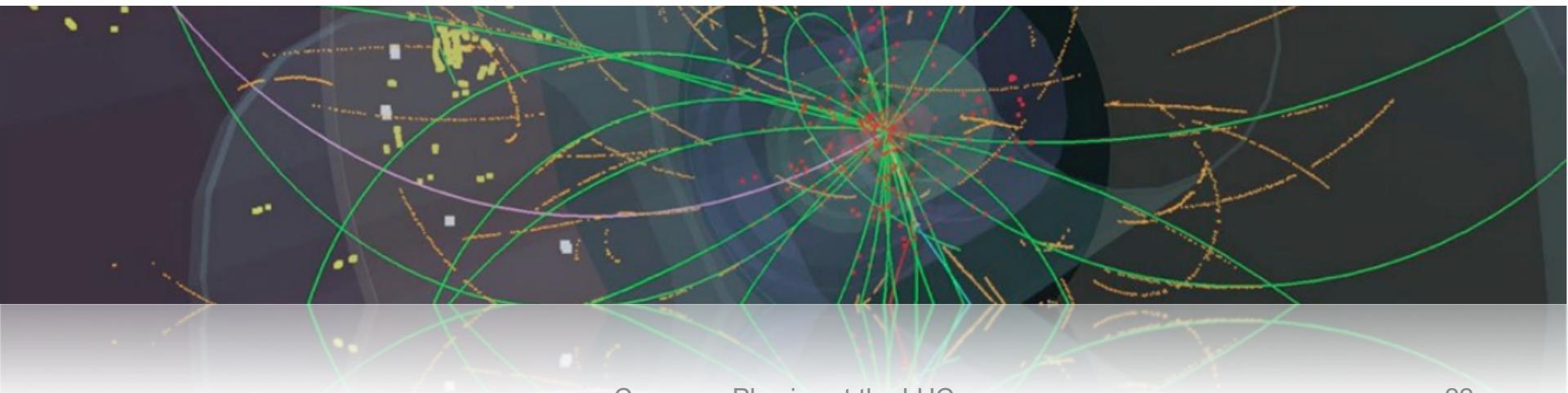
→ Detector response



Developed at CERN since 1974 (FORTRAN)

[Today: Geant4; programmed in C<sup>++</sup>]

# Luminosity and cross-section measurements



# Cross section & Luminosity

---

Number of observed events

just count ...

Background

measured from data or calculated from theory

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

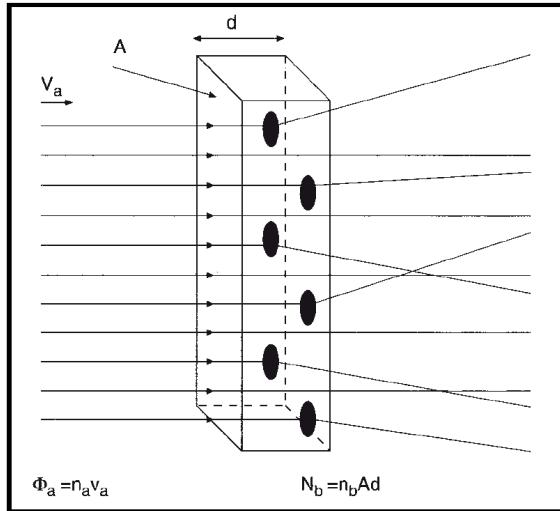
Luminosity

determined by accelerator, triggers, ...

Efficiency

many factors, optimized by experimentalist

# Cross section & Luminosity



$$\dot{\Phi}_a = \frac{\dot{N}_a}{A} = n_a v_a$$

$\Phi_a$  : flux

$n_a$  : density of particle beam

$v_a$  : velocity of beam particles

$$\dot{N} = \Phi_a \cdot N_b \cdot \sigma_b$$

$\dot{N}$  : reaction rate

$N_b$  : target particles within beam area

$\sigma_b$  : effective area of single scattering center

$$L = \Phi_a \cdot N_b$$

$L$  : luminosity

$$\dot{N} \equiv L \cdot \sigma$$

$$N = \sigma \cdot \underbrace{\int L dt}_{\text{integrated luminosity}} \quad \sigma = N/L$$

Collider experiment:

$$\dot{\Phi}_a = \frac{\dot{N}_a}{A} = \frac{N_a \cdot n \cdot v/U}{A} = \frac{N_a \cdot n \cdot f}{A}$$

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

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

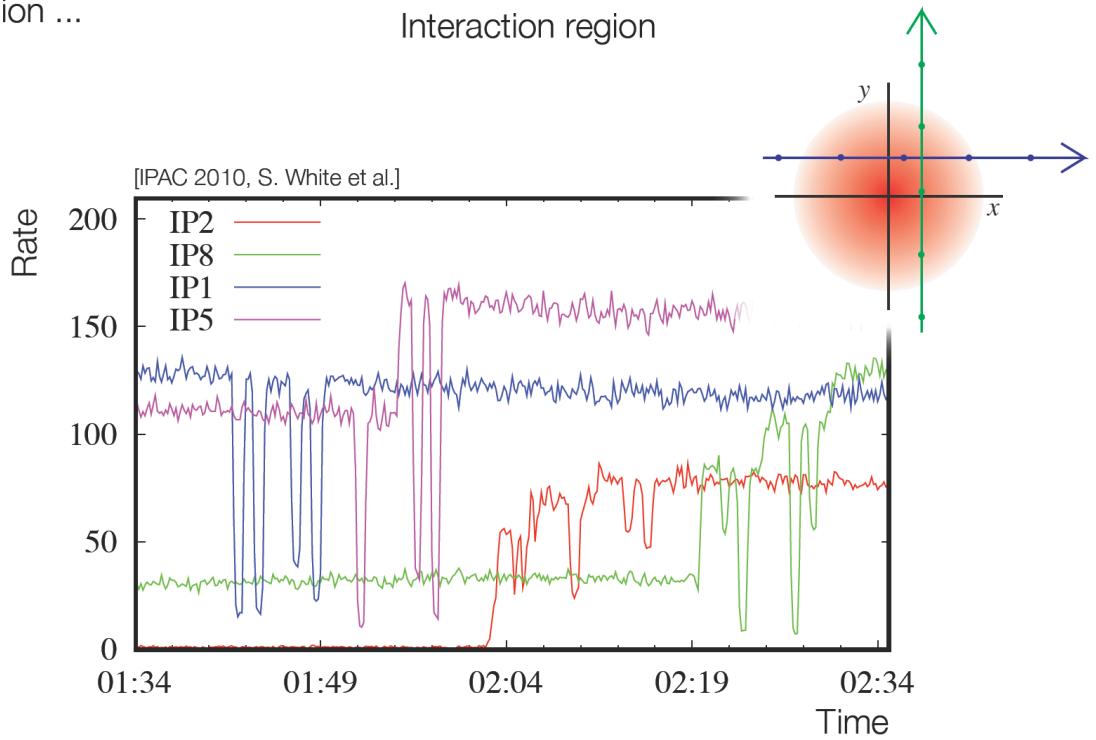
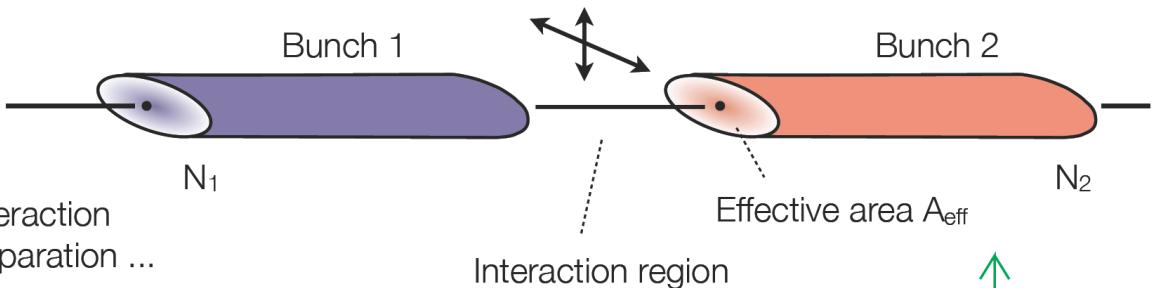
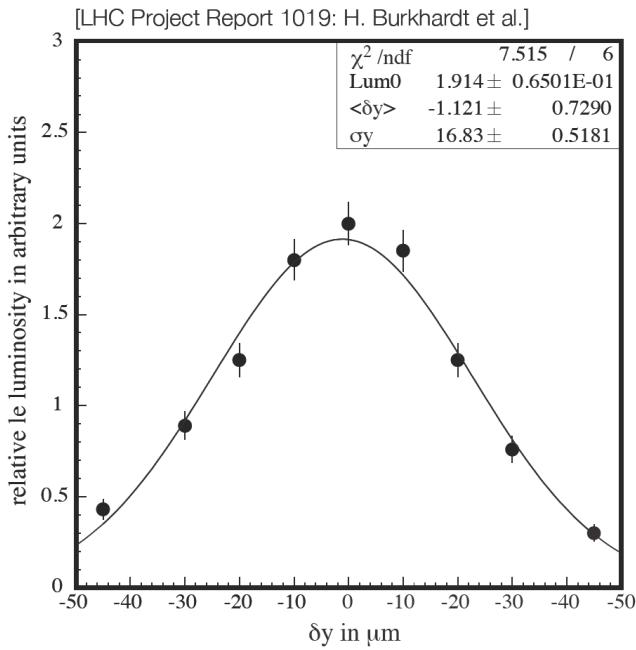
$\sigma_x$  : standard deviation of beam profile in x

$\sigma_y$  : standard deviation of beam profile in y

# Van-der-Meer separation scan

Determine beam size ...

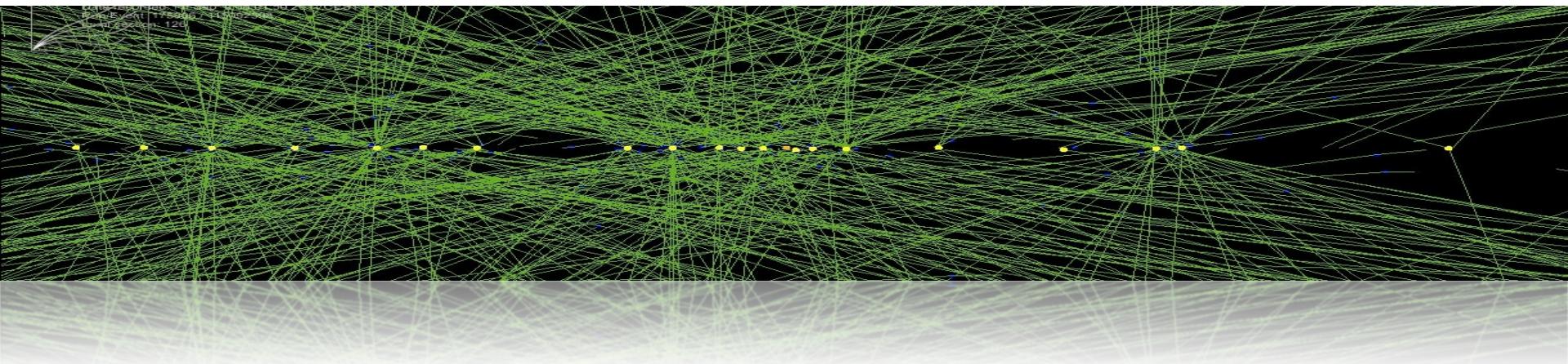
measuring size and shape of the interaction region by recording relative interaction rates as a function of transverse beam separation ...



$$\frac{L}{L_0} = \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{\delta_x}{2\sigma_x} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\delta_y}{2\sigma_y} \right)^2 \right]$$

First optimization scans at LHC performed for squeezed optics in all IPs [November 2009].

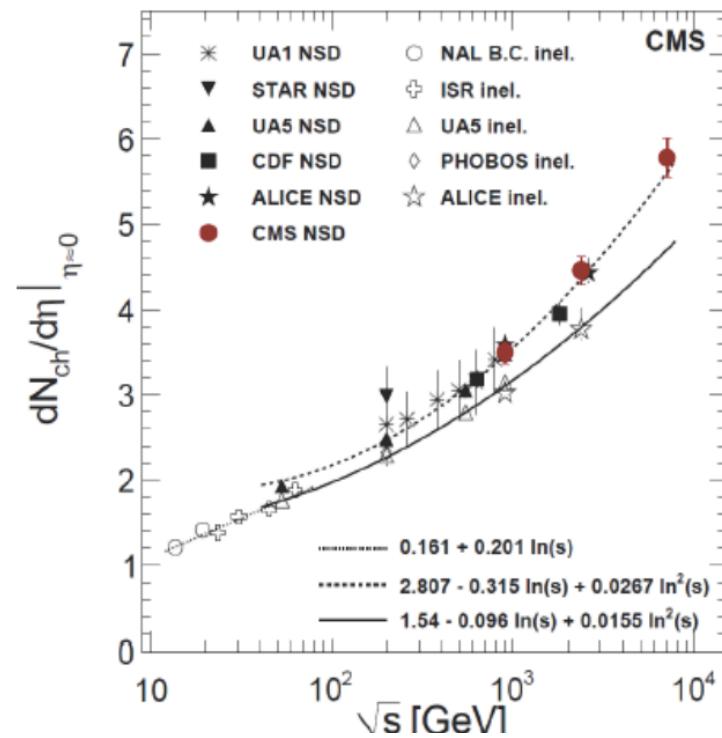
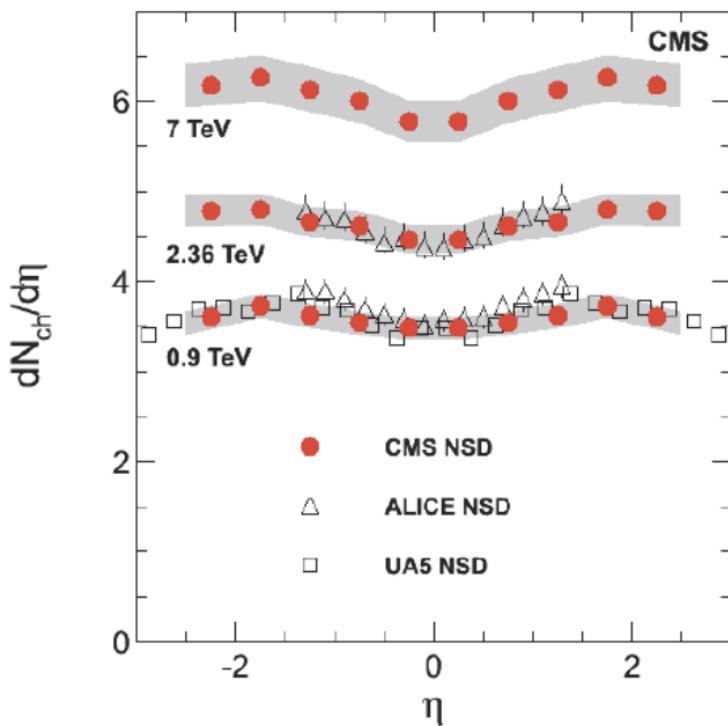
# Minimum bias events



# Characteristics of inelastic p-p collisions

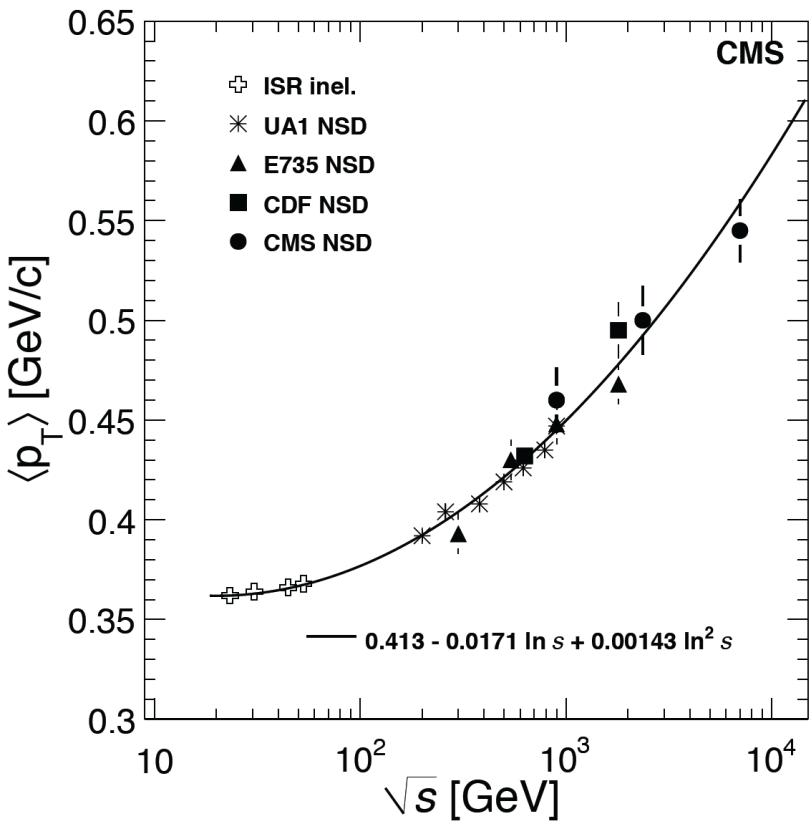
Particle density in minimum bias events

Soft QCD (PT threshold on tracks: 50 MeV)

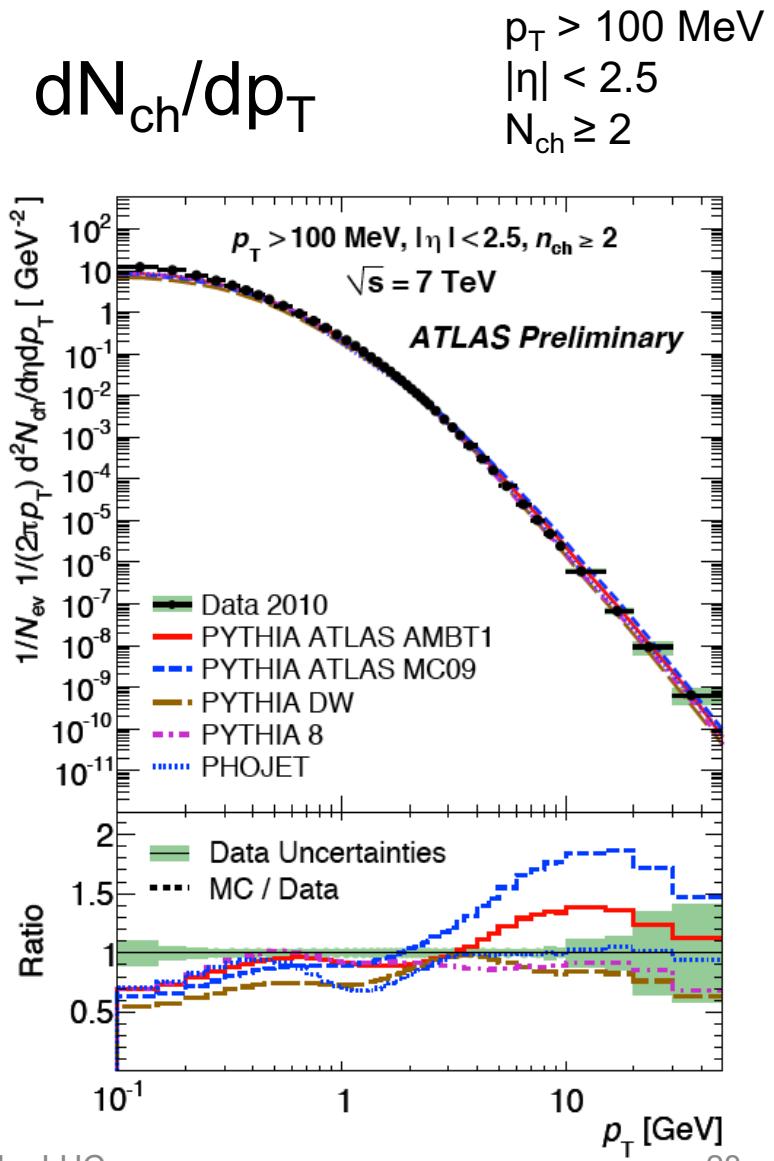


# Charged particle $p_T$ spectrum

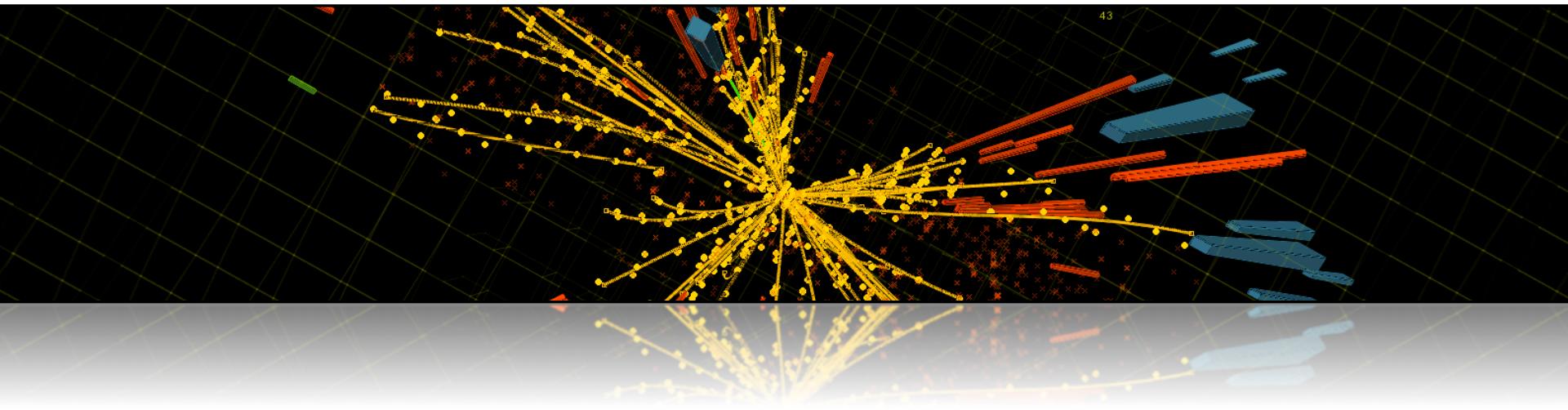
$$\begin{aligned}\langle p_T \rangle &= 0.545 \\ &\pm 0.005 \text{ (stat.)} \\ &\pm 0.015 \text{ (syst.) GeV/c}\end{aligned}$$



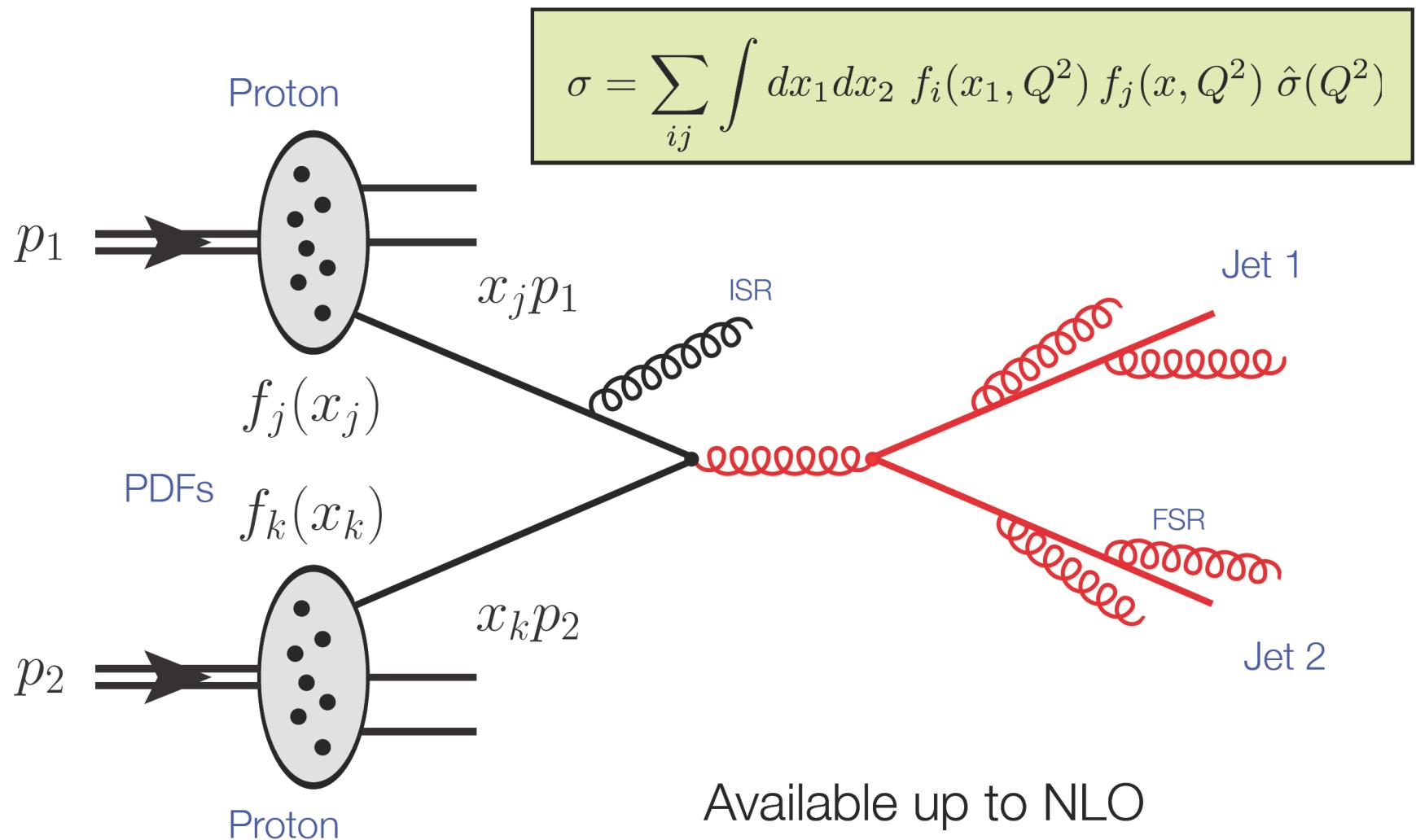
Couse on Physics at the LHC



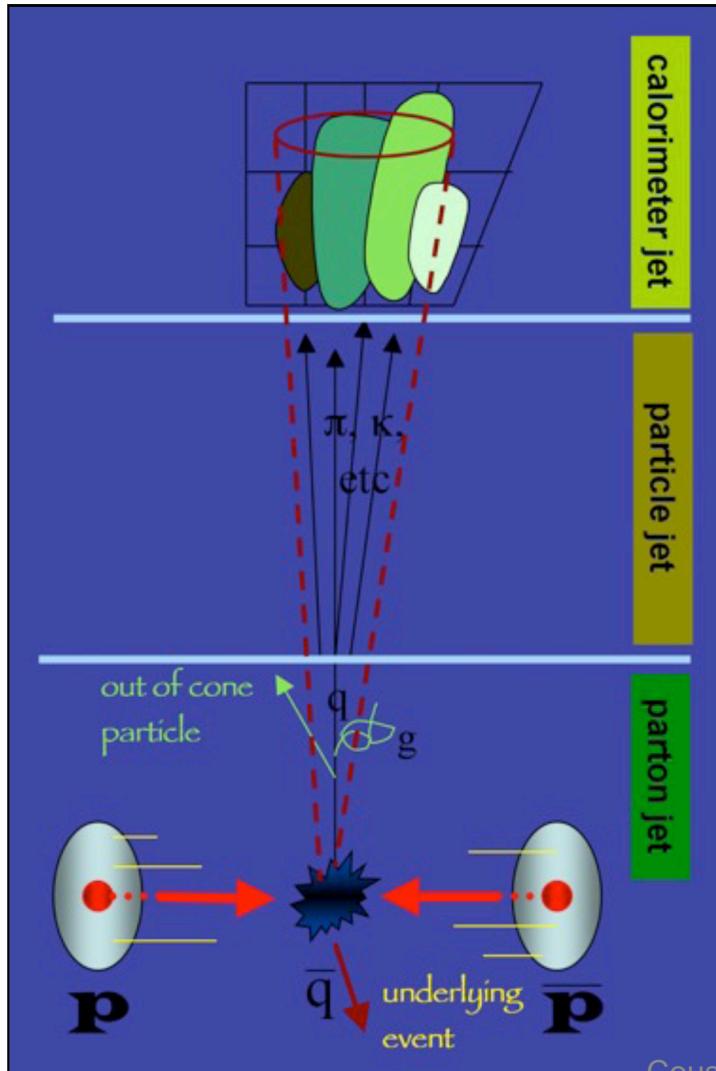
# Jet physics



# Jet production @ LHC



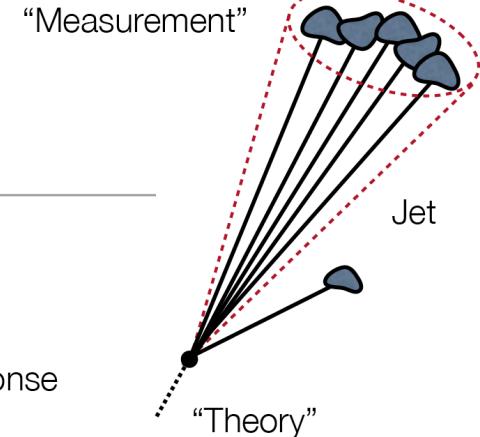
# Jet properties measurement



## Calorimeter Jet

[extracted from calorimeter clusters]

Understanding of detector response  
Knowledge about dead material  
Correct signal calibration  
Potentially include tracks



## Hadron Jet

[might include electrons, muons ...]

Hadronization  
Fragmentation  
Parton shower  
Particle decays

From measured energy  
to particle energy

Compensate energy loss  
due to neutrinos, nuclear  
excitation ...

## Parton Jet

[quarks and gluons]

Proton-proton interactions  
Initial and final state radiation  
Underlying event

From particle energy to  
original parton energy

Compensate hadronization;  
energy in/outside jet cone  
...

Needs  
Calibration

# Jet reconstruction

Iterative cone algorithms:

Jet defined as energy flow within a cone of radius  $R$  in  $(y, \phi)$  or  $(\eta, \phi)$  space:

$$R = \sqrt{(y - y_0)^2 + (\phi - \phi_0)^2}$$

Sequential recombination algorithms:

Define distance measure  $d_{ij} \dots$

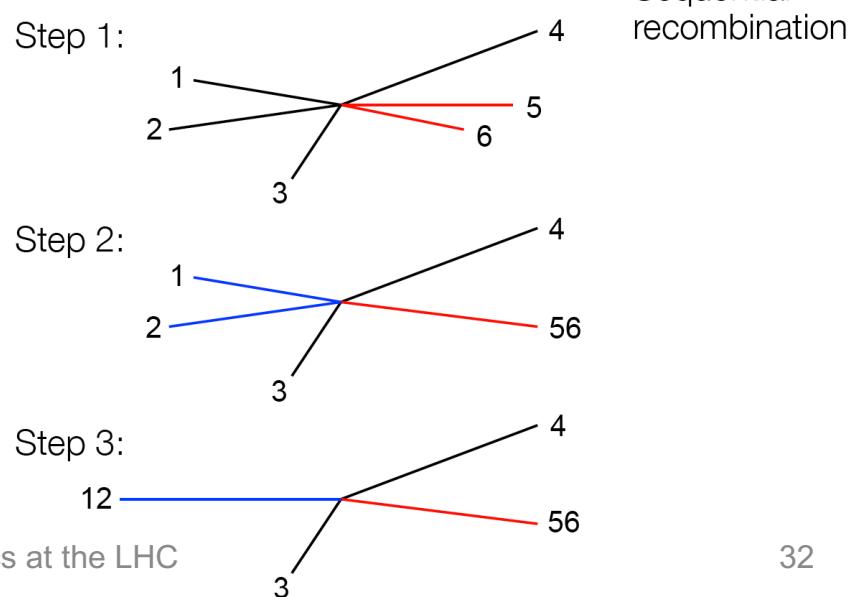
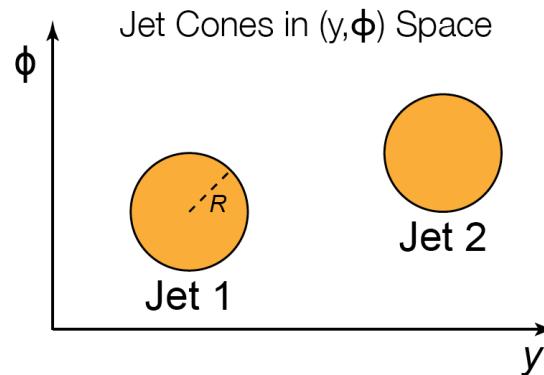
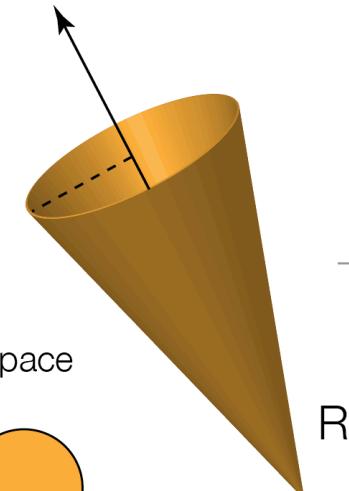
Calculate  $d_{ij}$  for all pairs of objects  $\dots$

Combine particles with minimum  $d_{ij}$  below cut  $\dots$

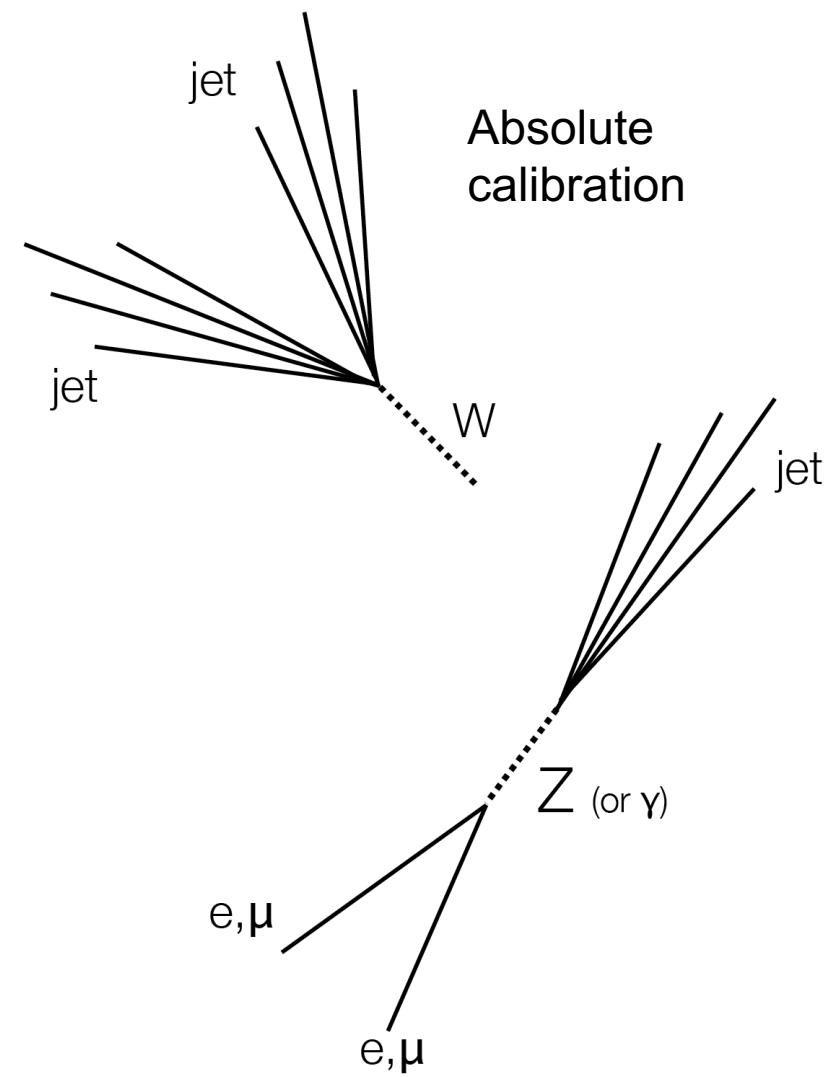
Stop if minimum  $d_{ij}$  above cut  $\dots$

e.g.  $k_T$ -algorithm:  
[see later]

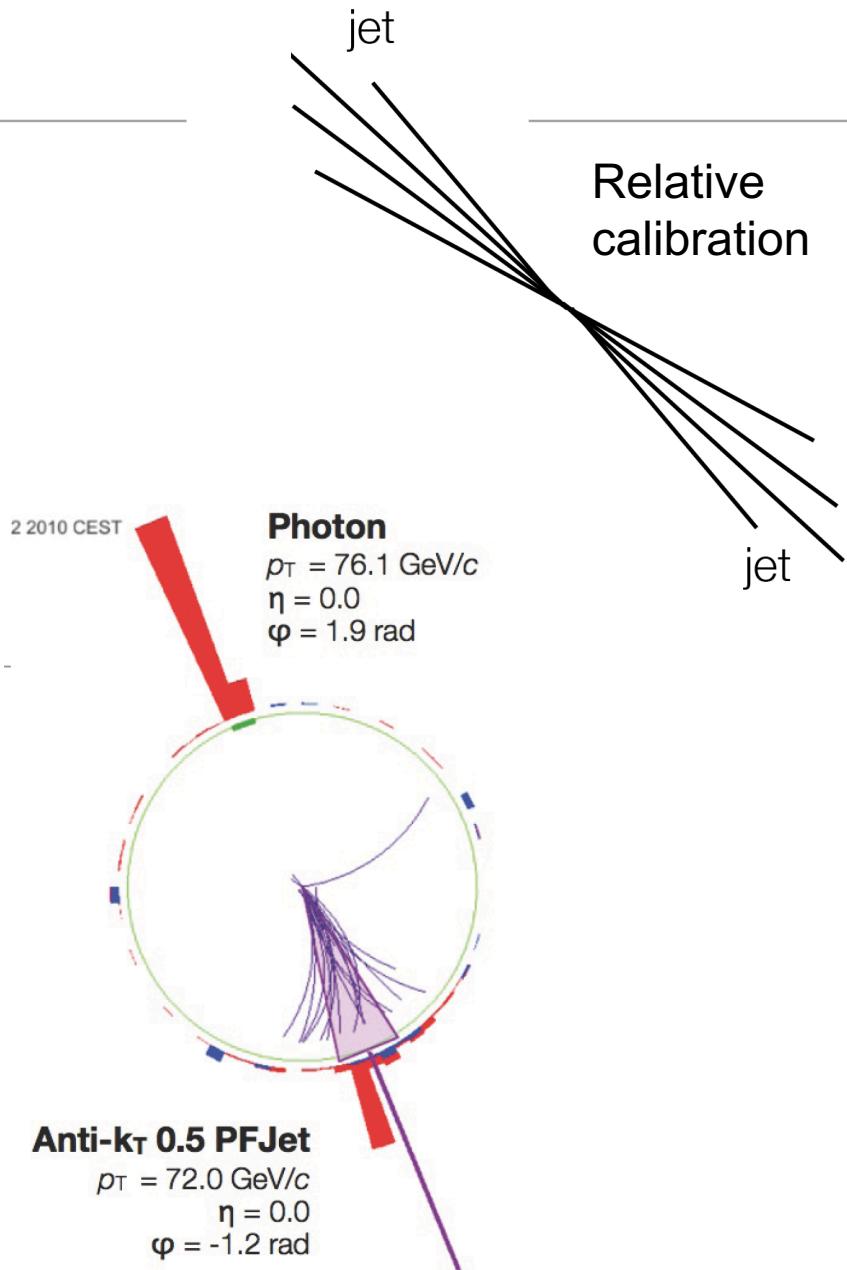
$$d_{ij} = \min(k_{T,i}^2, k_{T,j}^2) \frac{\Delta R_{ij}}{R}$$



# Jet energy calibration



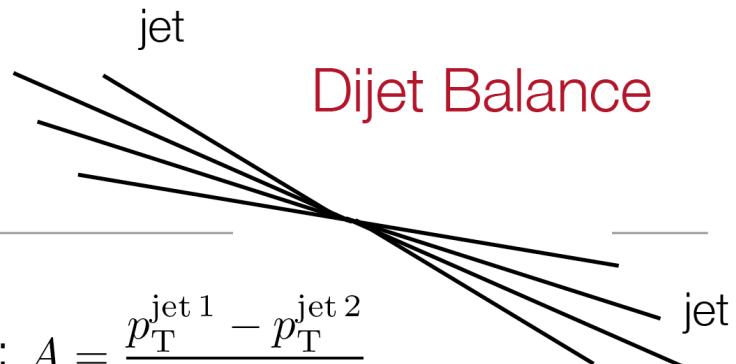
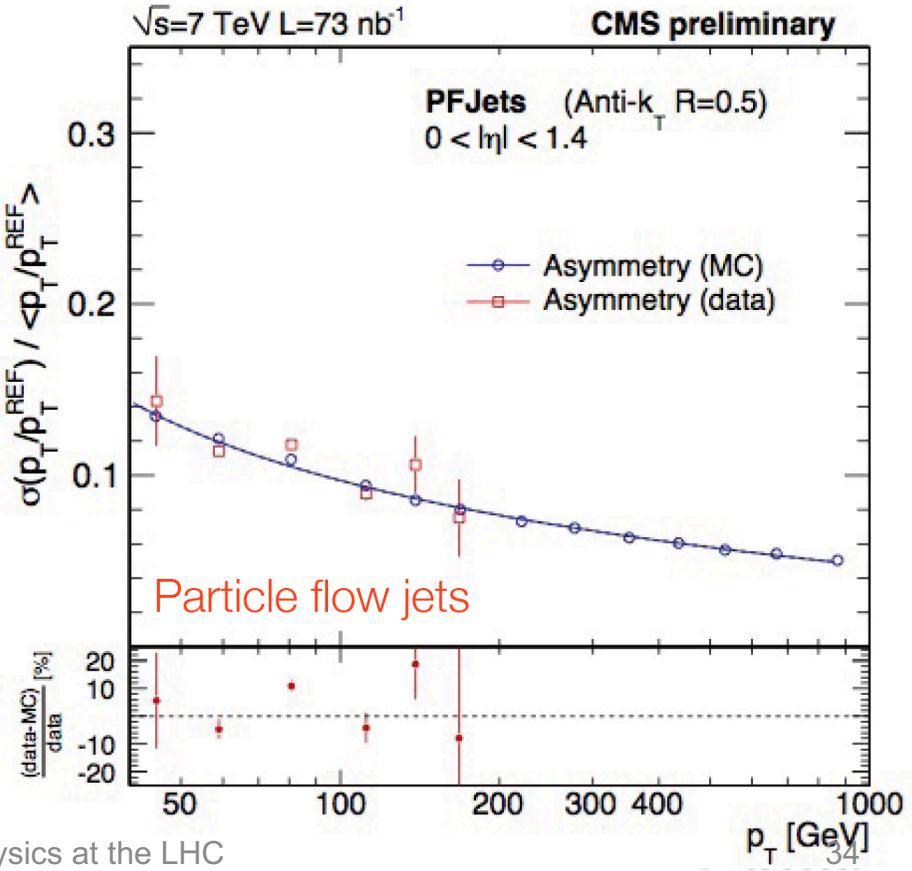
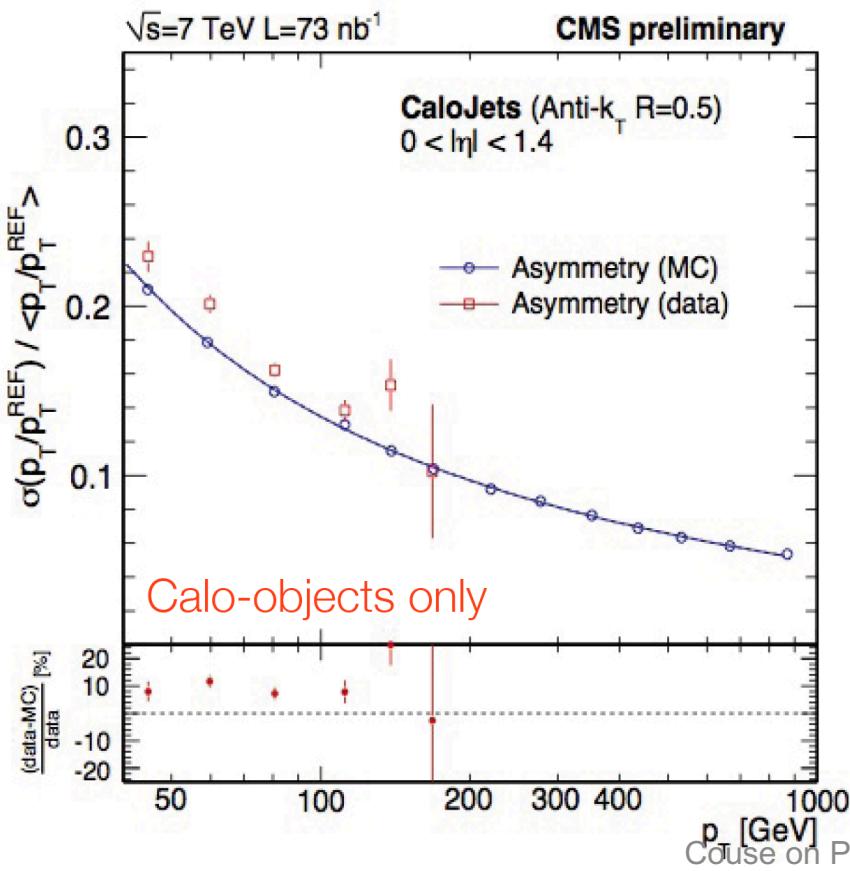
Absolute  
calibration



# Jet energy resolution

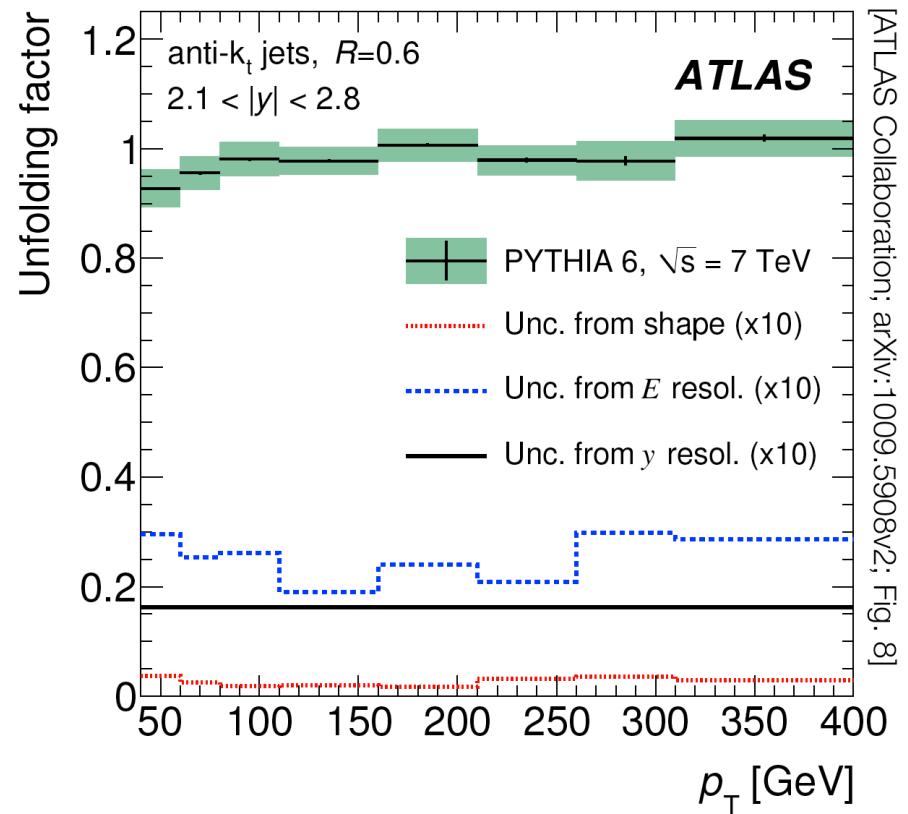
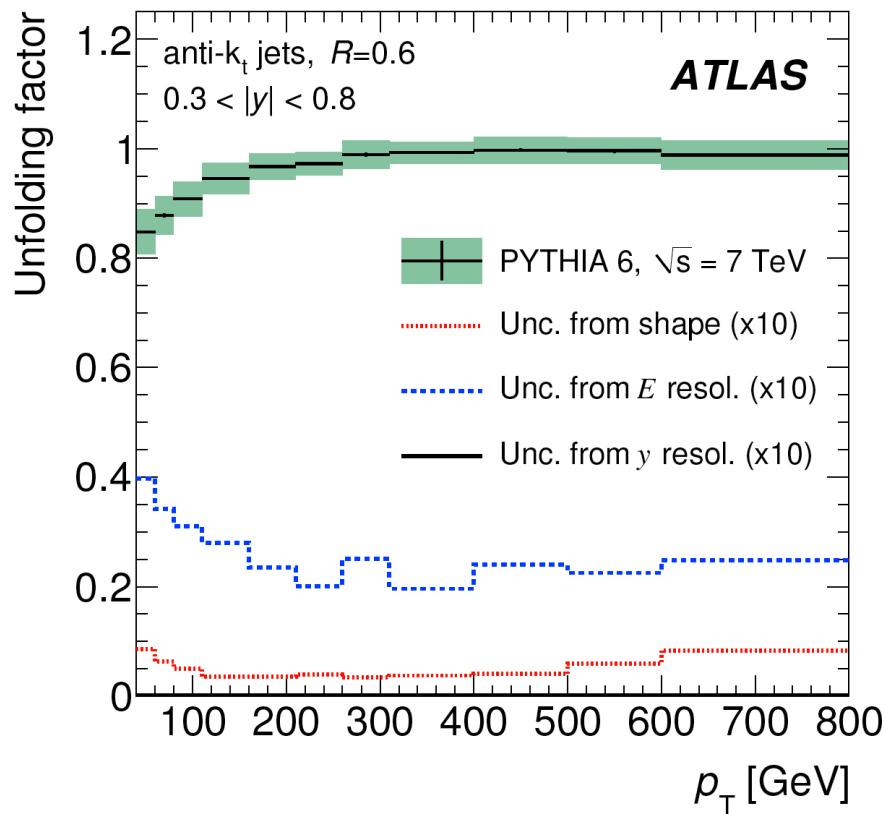
$$\text{Resolution: } \frac{\sigma(p_T)}{p_T} = \sqrt{2}\sigma_A$$

using  $p_T$  asymmetry:  $A = \frac{p_T^{\text{jet } 1} - p_T^{\text{jet } 2}}{p_T^{\text{jet } 1} + p_T^{\text{jet } 2}}$



# Resolution unfolding

Measured spectrum =  
 Real spectrum  $\otimes$  Experim. resolution



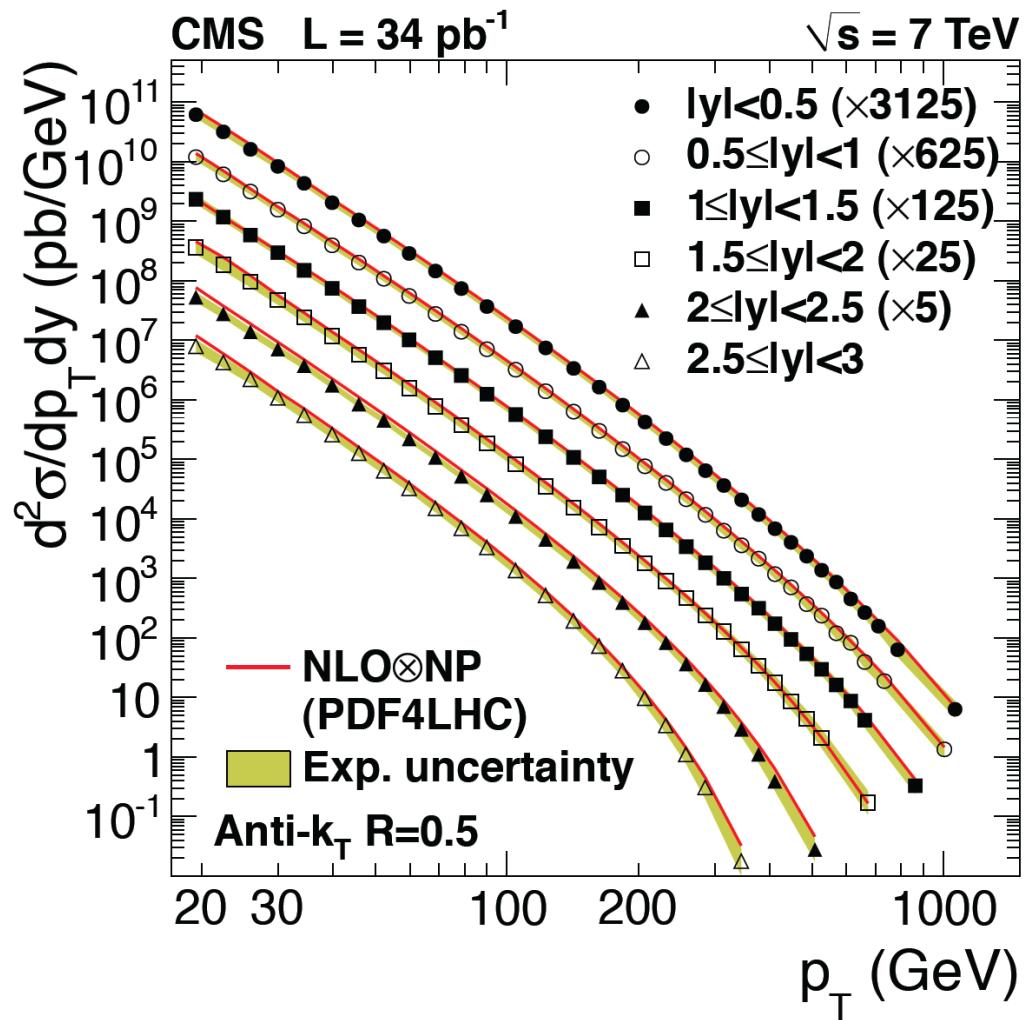
# Inclusive jet cross-section

Cross section is huge  
(~ Tevatron x 100)

Very good agreement with  
NLO QCD over nine orders of  
magnitude

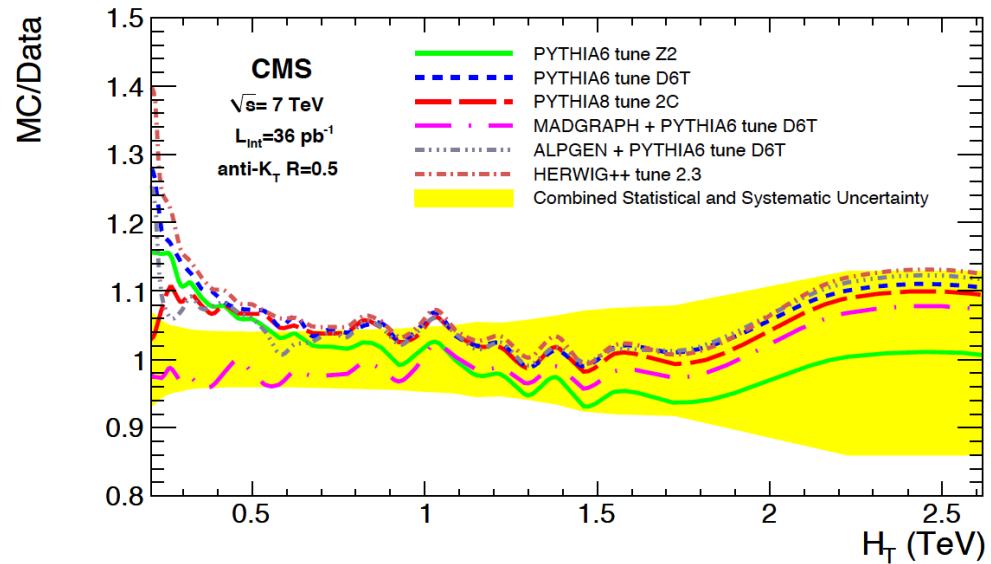
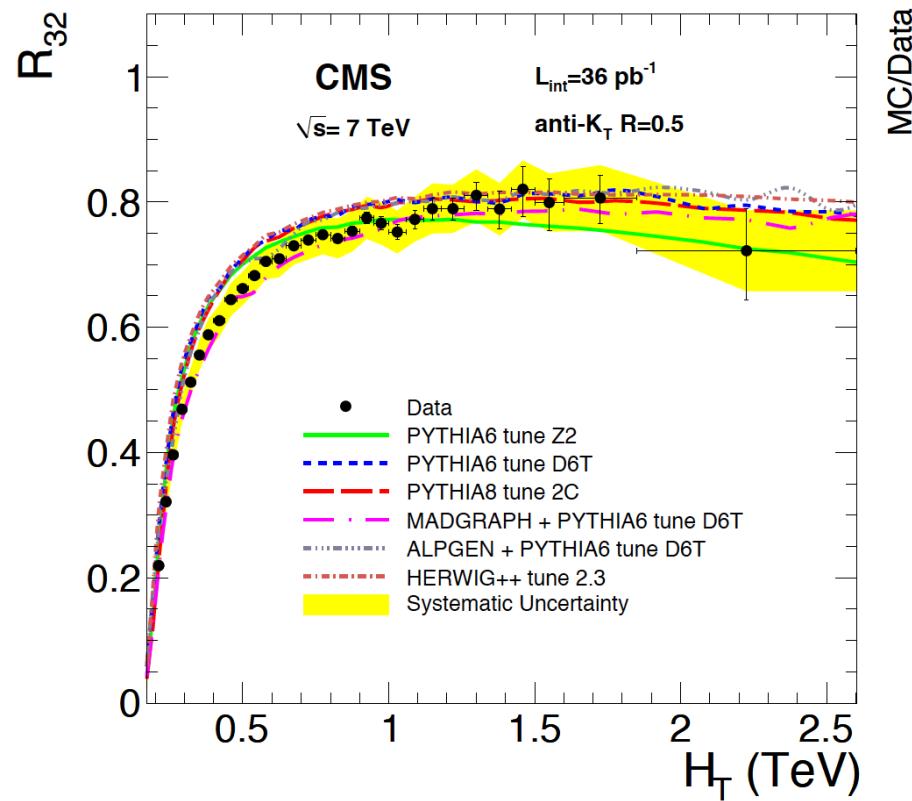
PT extending from 20 to 500  
GeV

Main uncertainty:  
Jet Energy Scale (3-4%)



# Inclusive jet cross sections: 3-jet / 2-jet ratio

hep-ex 1106.0647, PLB 702 (2011) 336



$$H_T = \sum_{i=1}^N p_{Ti}$$

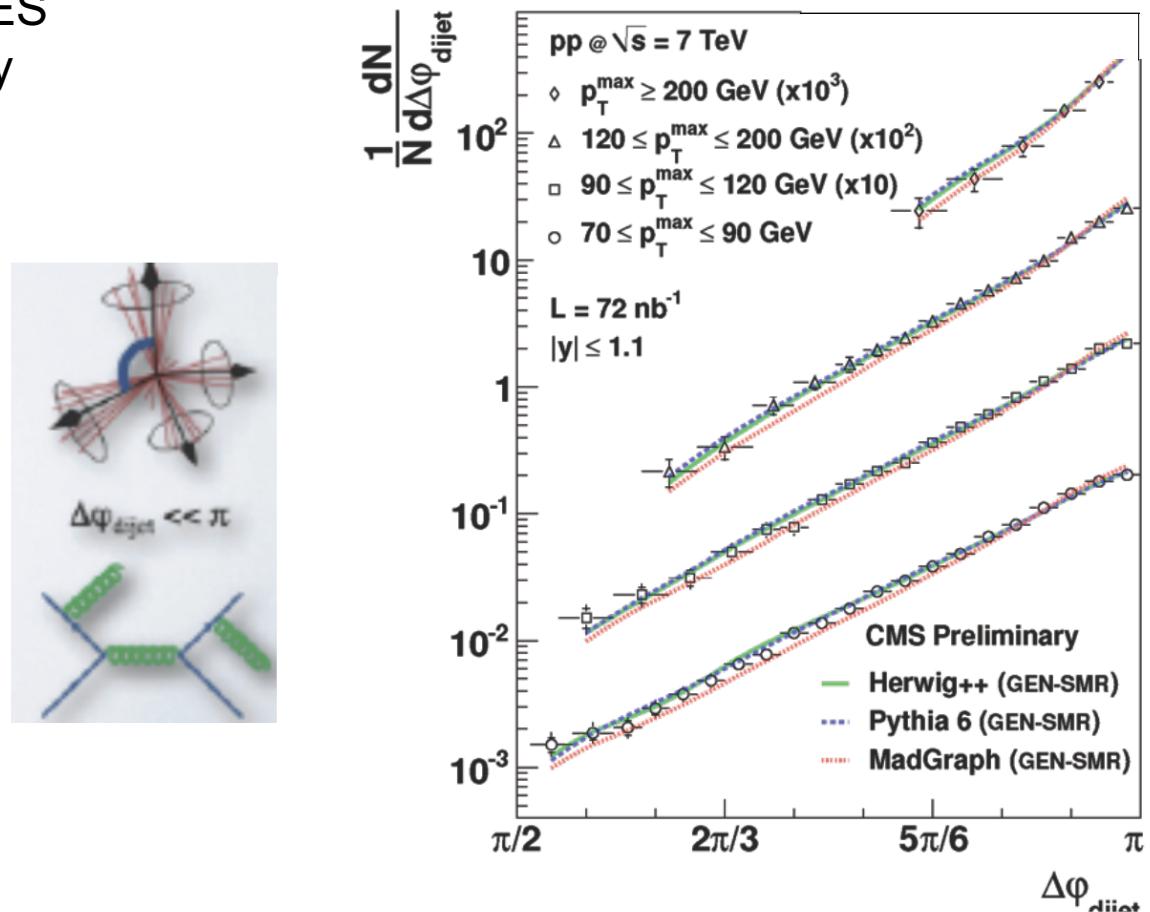
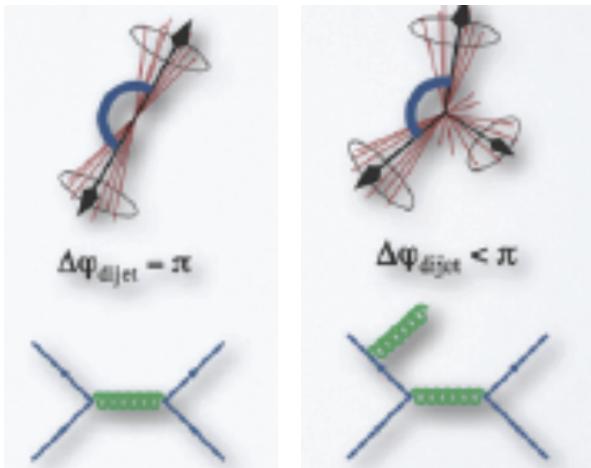
# Jets: angular correlations

Difference in azimuth of the two leading jets

Probe of QCD high-order processes

Very slight dependence on JES

No dependence on luminosity



# Dijet mass

Search for numerous resonances

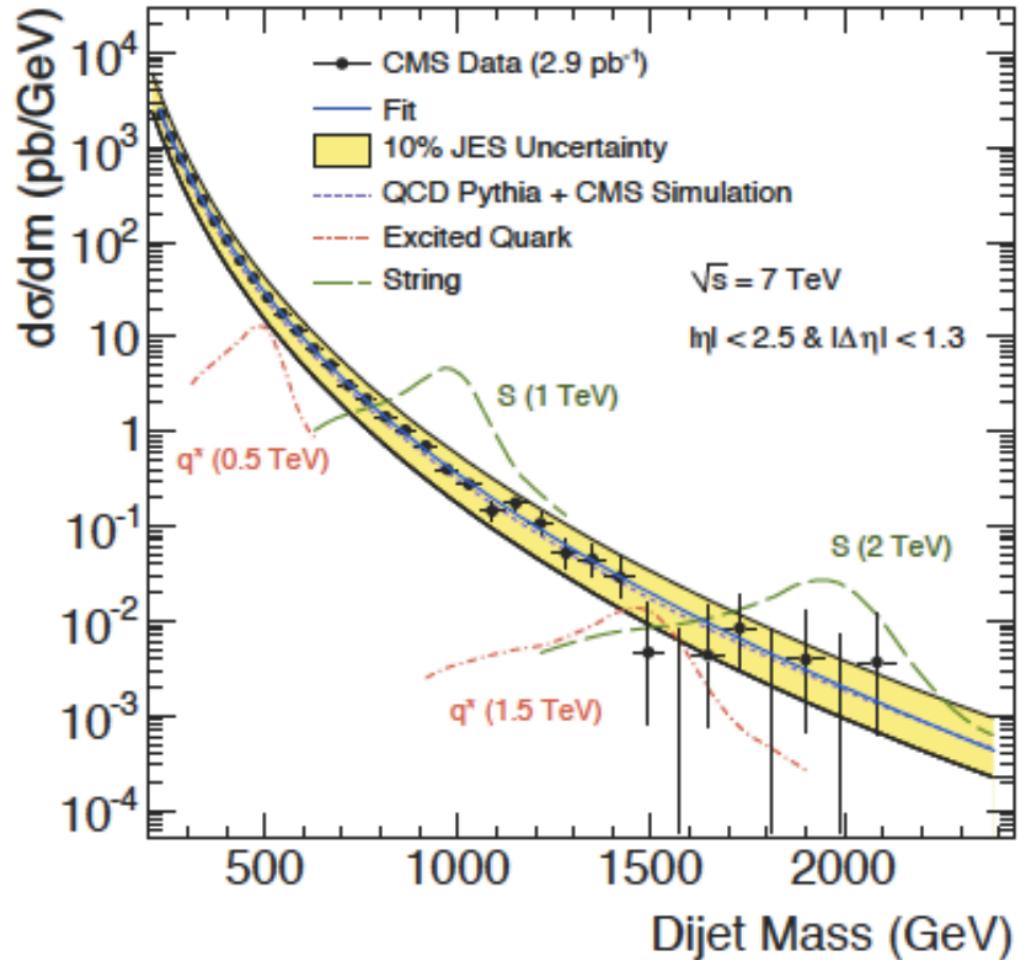
BSM:

string resonance, excited quarks,  
axi-gluons, colorons, E6  
diquarks, W' and Z', RS gravitons

Four-parameter fit to describe  
QCD shape:

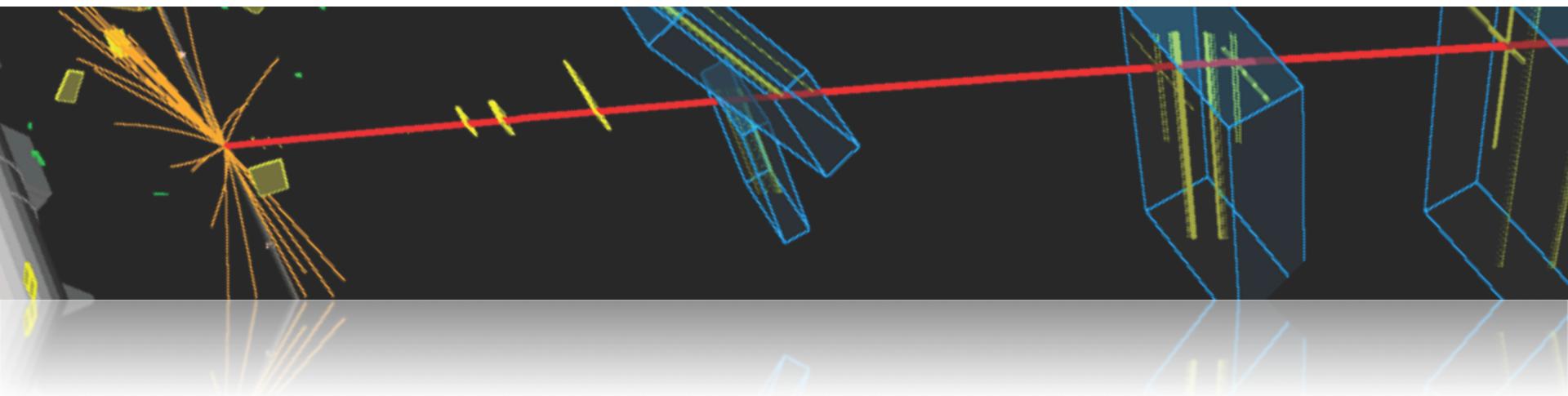
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dm} = p_0 \frac{\left(1 - \frac{m}{\sqrt{s}}\right)^{p_1}}{\left(\frac{m}{\sqrt{s}}\right)^B};$$

$$B = p_2 + p_3 \left(m/\sqrt{s}\right)$$



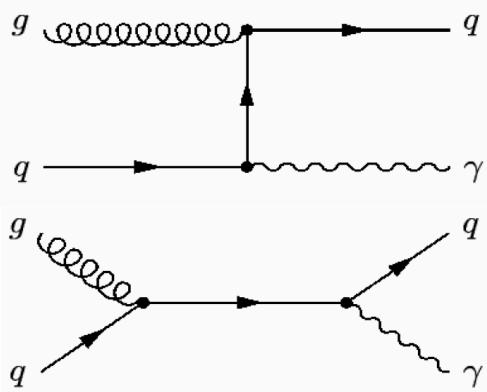
# End of Lecture 2

# W and Z bosons

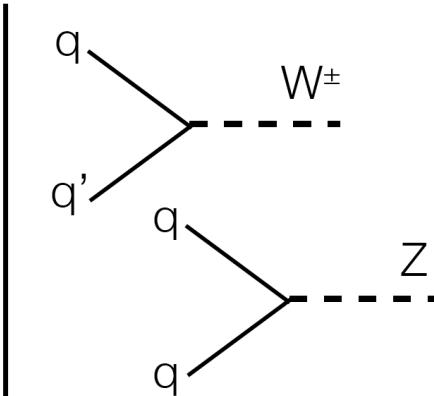


# Vector boson production

Direct  $\gamma$ -production:



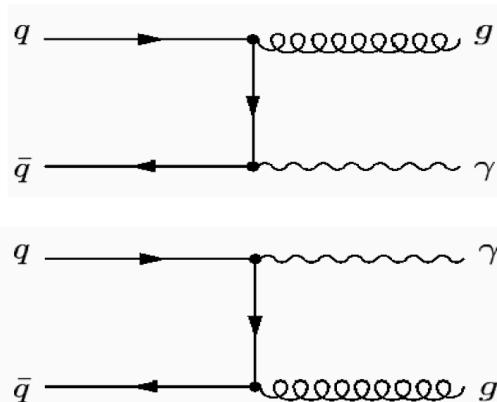
Singel W/Z production:



**W production:** (main contributions)

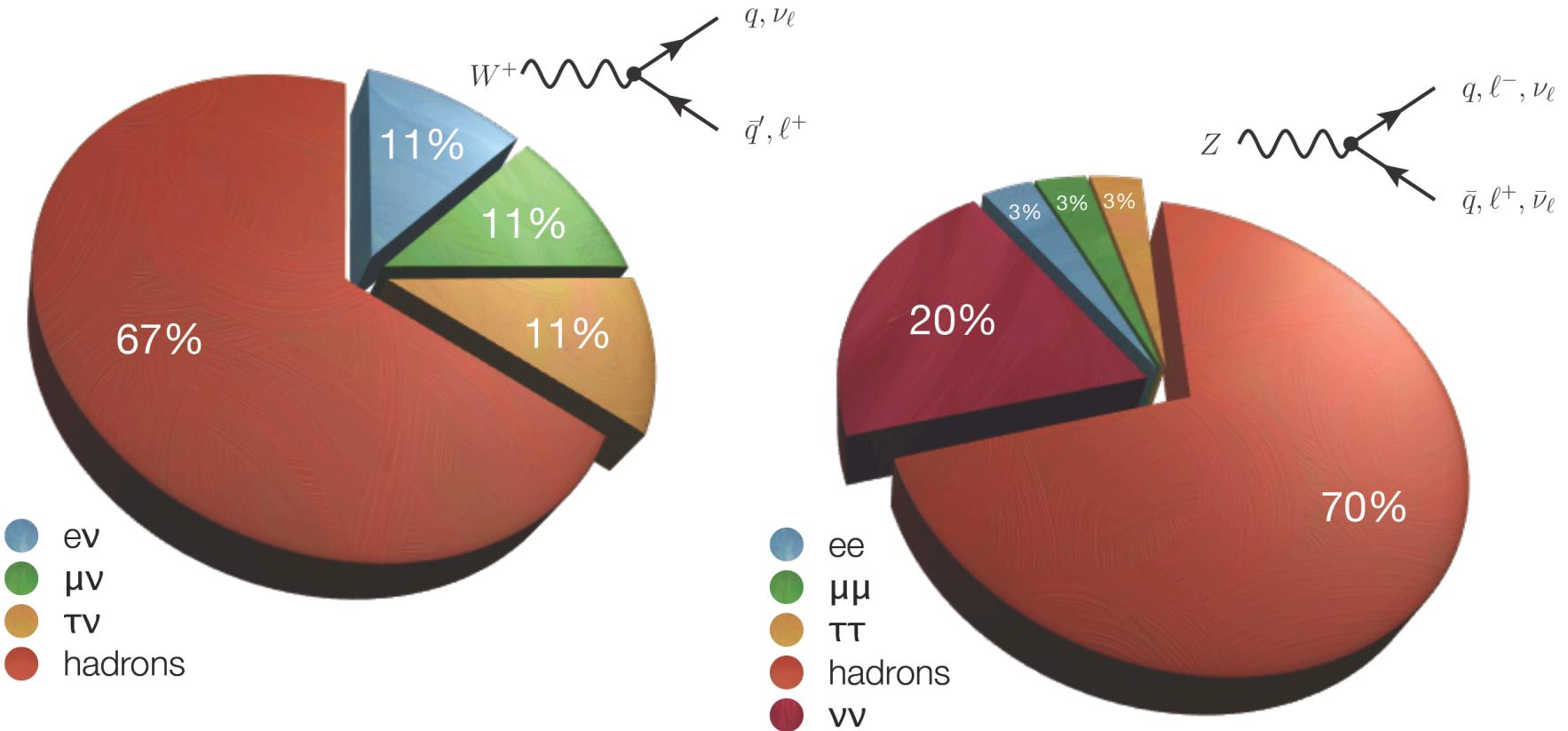
$$\begin{cases} u\bar{d} \rightarrow W^+ \\ d\bar{u} \rightarrow W^- \end{cases}$$

**Z production:** (main contributions)

$$\begin{cases} u\bar{u} \rightarrow Z \\ d\bar{d} \rightarrow Z \end{cases}$$


- At LHC energies these processes take place at low values of Bjorken-x
  - Only sea quarks and gluons are involved
  - At EW scales sea is driven by the gluon, i.e. x-sections dominated by gluon uncertainty
- ➡ Constraints on sea and gluon distributions

# W and Z boson decays



Leptonic decays ( $e/\mu$ ): very clean, but small(ish) branching fractions

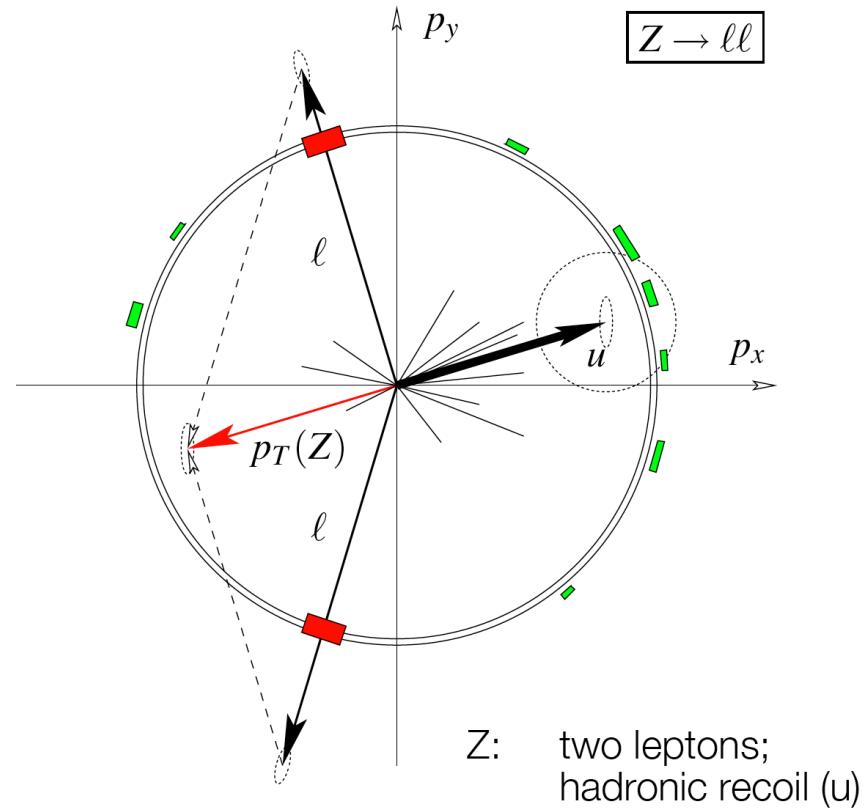
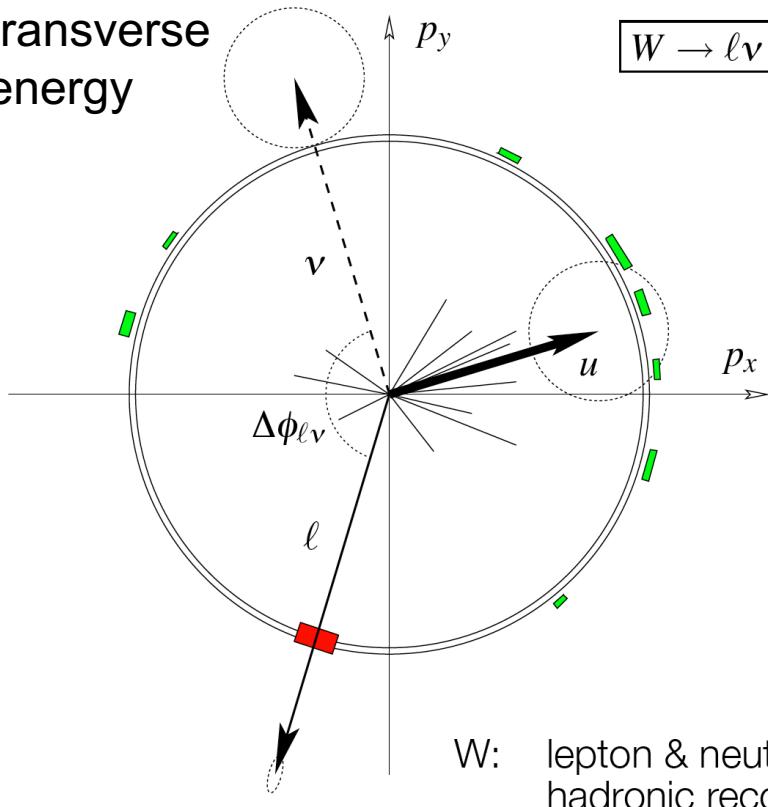
Hadronic decays: two-jet final states; large QCD dijet background

Tau decays: somewhere in between...

# W and Z boson signatures

[CERN-OPEN-2008-020]

Missing  
transverse  
energy



Additional hadronic activity → recoil, not as clean as  $e^+e^-$   
Precision measurements: only leptonic decays

# Isolated High- $p_T$ Leptons

Starting point for many hadron collider analyses:  
isolated high- $p_T$  leptons → discriminate against QCD jets ...

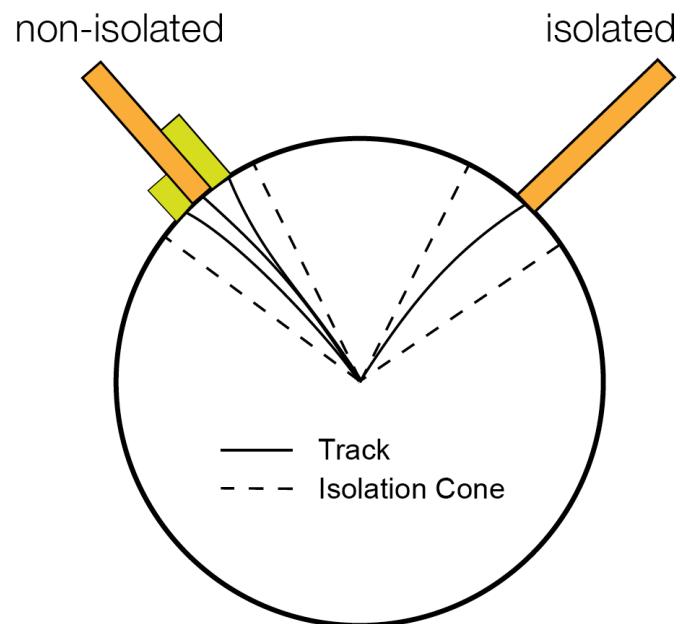
QCD jets can be mis-reconstructed  
as leptons (“fake leptons”)

QCD jets may contain real leptons  
e.g. from semileptonic B decays [ $B \rightarrow l\nu X$ ]  
→ soft and surrounded by other particles

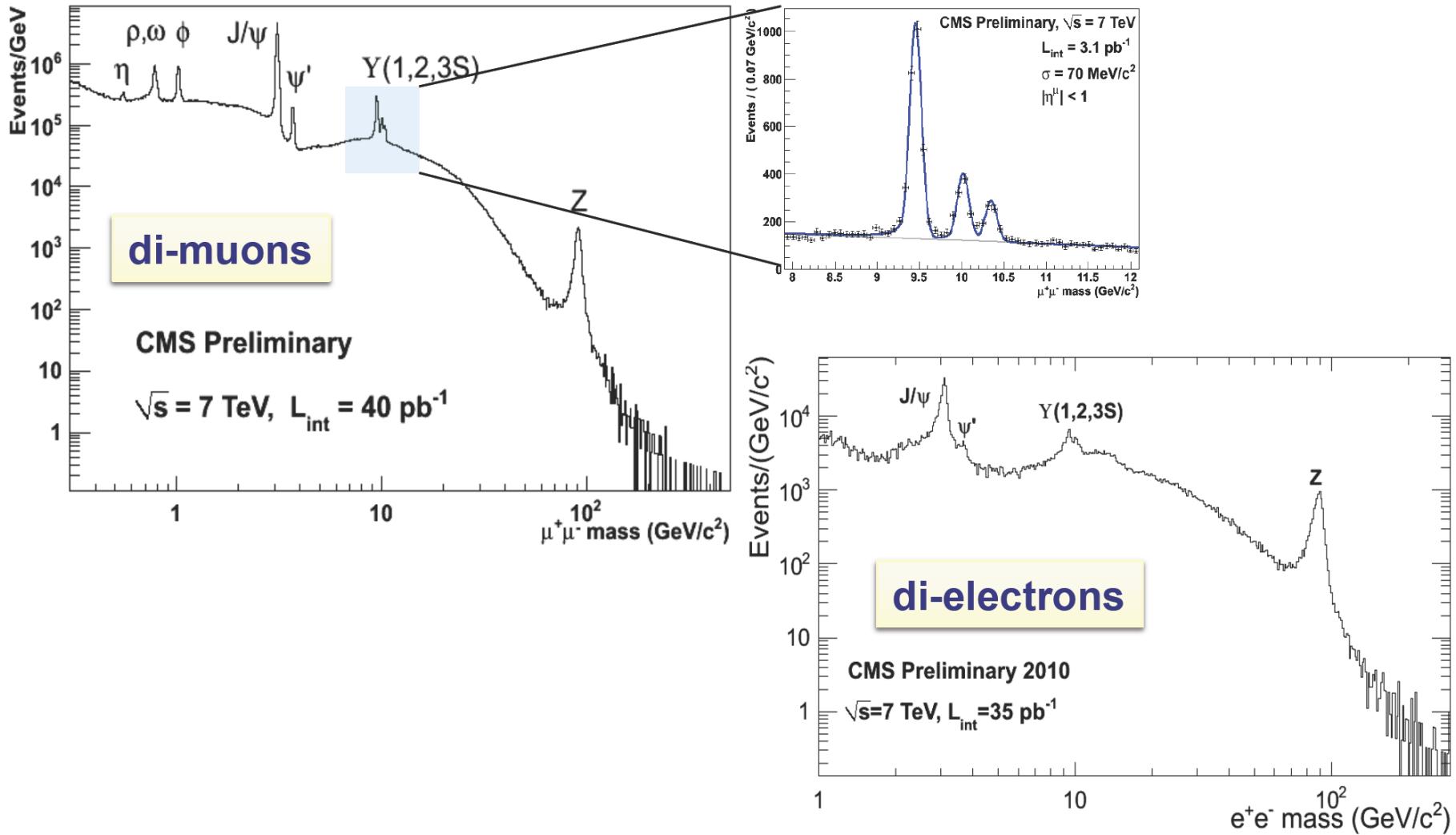
“Tight” lepton selection ...

Require  $e/\mu$  with  $p_T >$  (at least) 20 GeV  
Track isolation, e.g.  $\sum p_T$  of other tracks  
in cone of  $\Delta R=0.1$  less than 10% of lepton  $p_T$

Calorimeter isolation, e.g. energy deposition  
from other particles in cone of  $\Delta R=0.2$  less than 10%



# Dilepton mass spectrum at 7 TeV



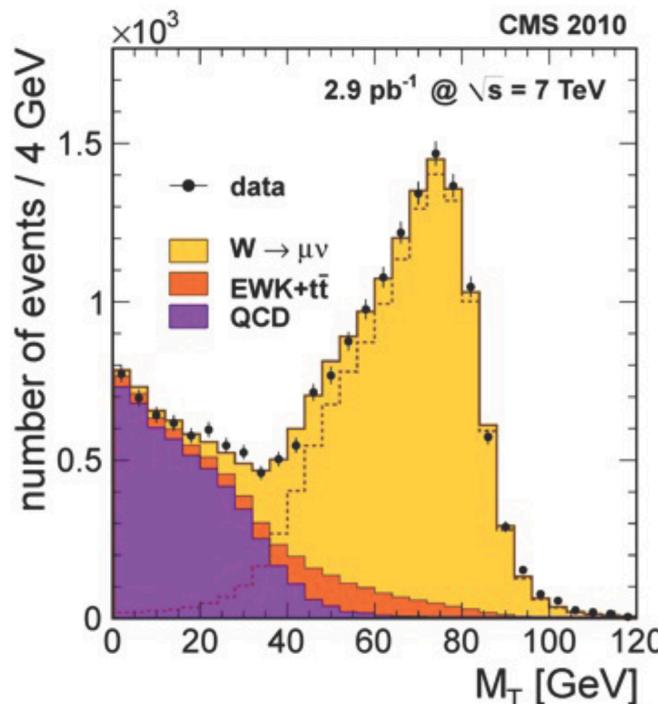
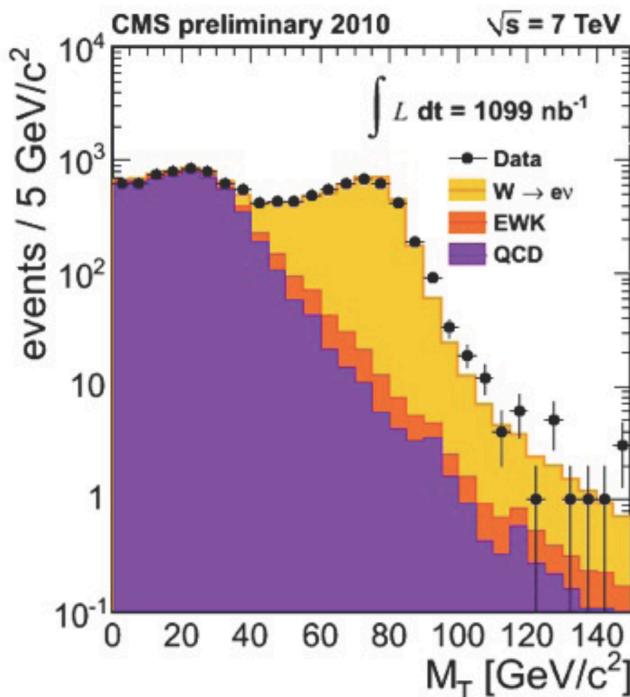
# Example: CMS W Analysis

Select isolated electrons and muons ...

[muons:  $p_T > 9$  GeV; electrons:  $p_T > 20$  GeV]

Investigate transverse mass ...

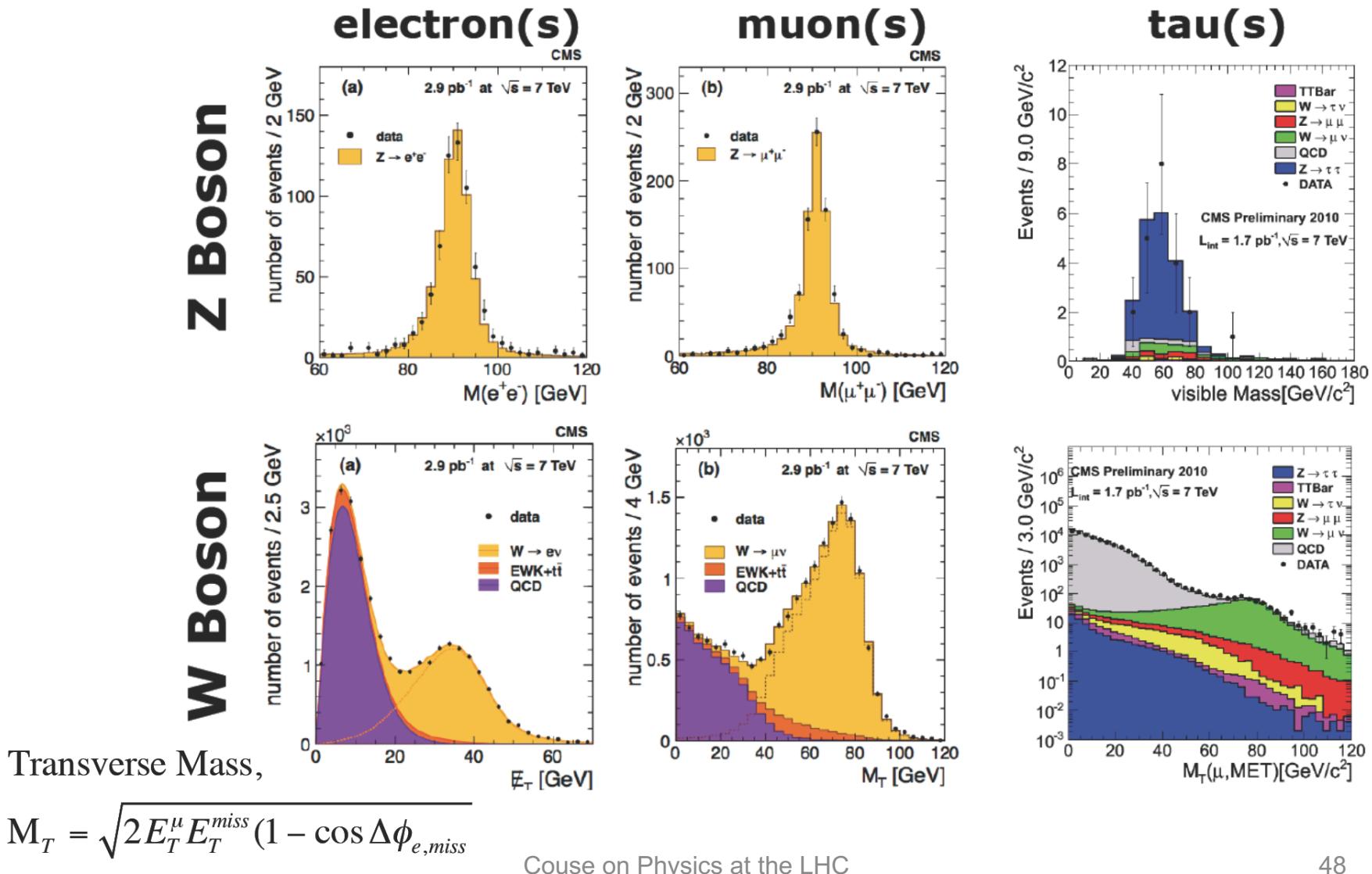
[Use  $E_{T,\text{miss}}$ ;  $M_T = (\vec{p}_{\text{lept}} + \vec{E}_{T,\text{miss}})^{1/2}$ ]



The W signal yield is extracted from a binned likelihood fit to the  $M_T$  distribution. Three different contributions:

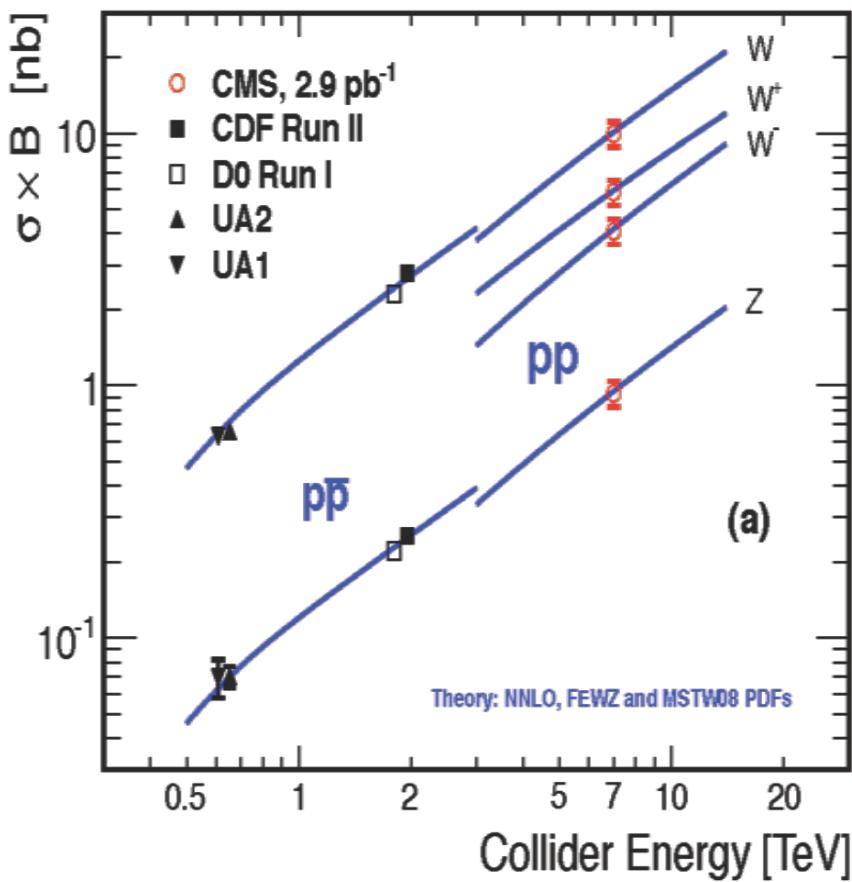
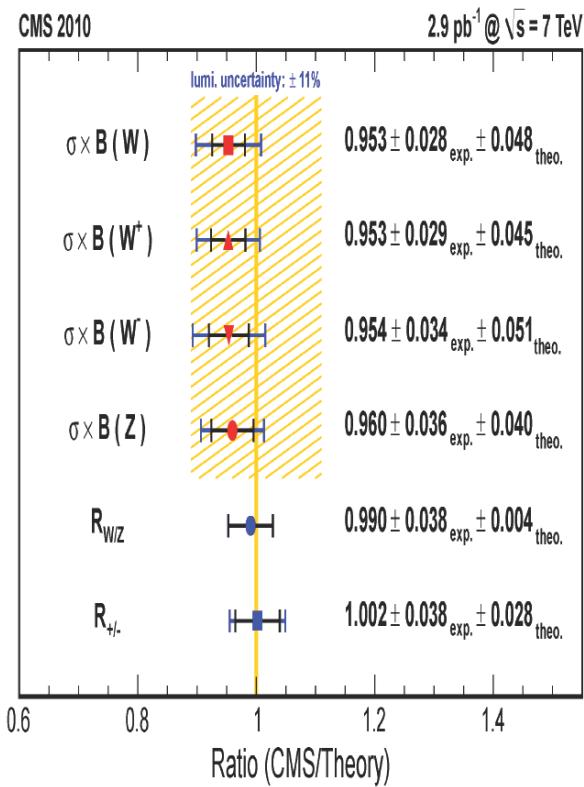
- W signal
- QCD background
- other (EWK) backgrounds.

# W/Z production at 7 TeV



# $W, Z$ cross-section v.s. $\sqrt{s}$

hep-ex 1012.2466, JHEP 01 (2011) 080



# $W^+/W^-$ charge asymmetry

NNLO cross sections:  
scale uncertainties very small

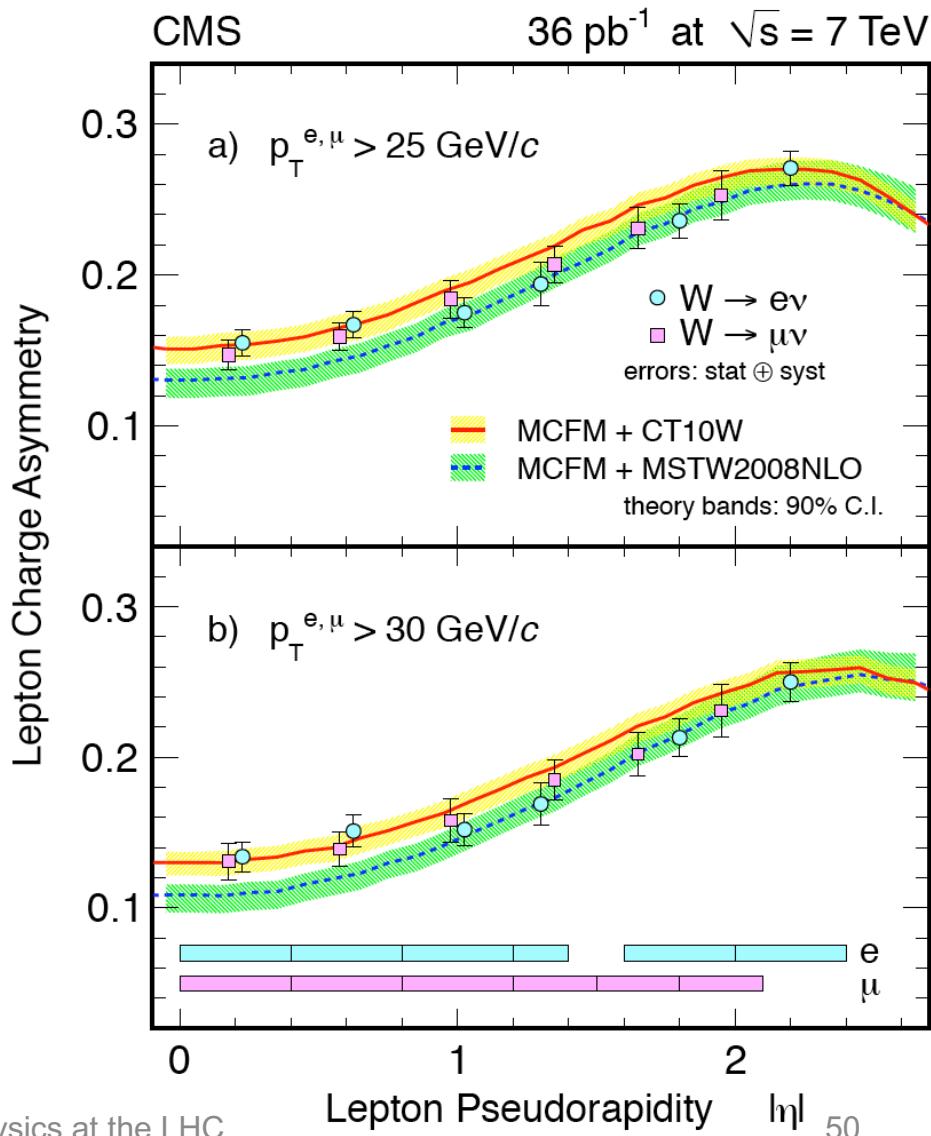
W rapidity: **asymmetry**  
[sensitivity to PDFs]

$$A_W(y) = \frac{d\sigma(W^+)/dy - d\sigma(W^-)/dy}{d\sigma(W^+)/dy + d\sigma(W^-)/dy}$$

Proton-Proton Collider:  
symmetry around  $y=0$  ...

PDFs:

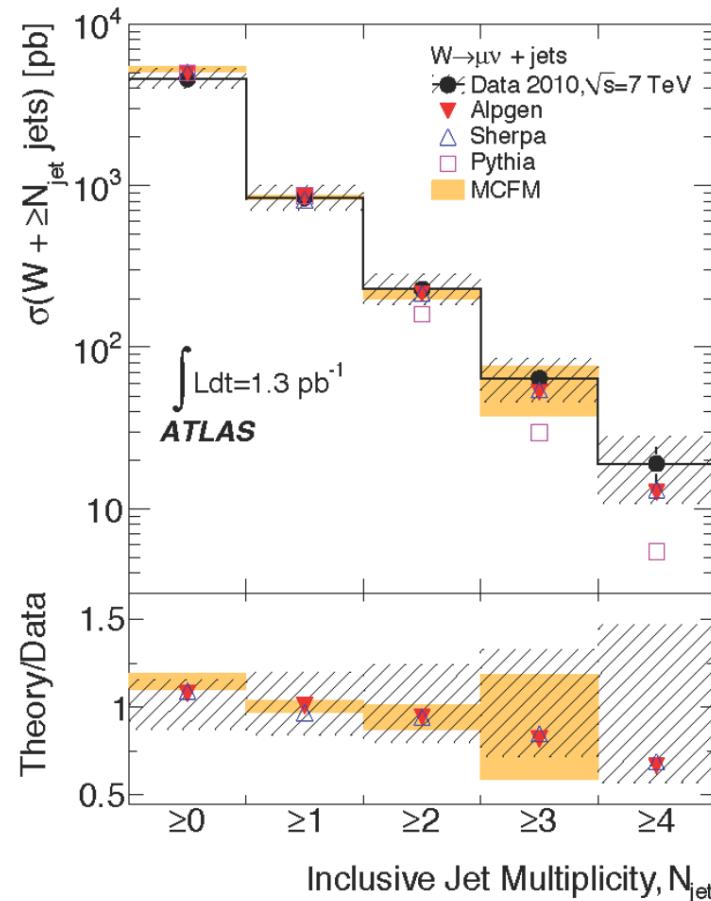
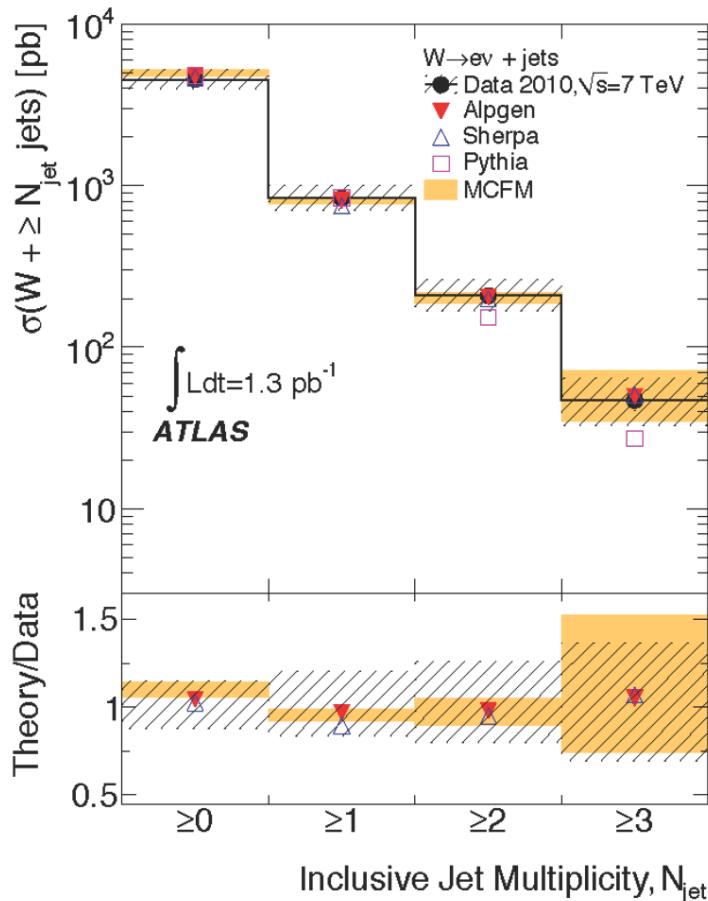
$u(x) > d(x)$  for large  $x$  ...  
more  $W^+$  at positive rapidity  
 $d/u$  ratio  $< 1$  ...  
always more  $W^+$  than  $W^-$



# $W + \text{Jets}$ multiplicity

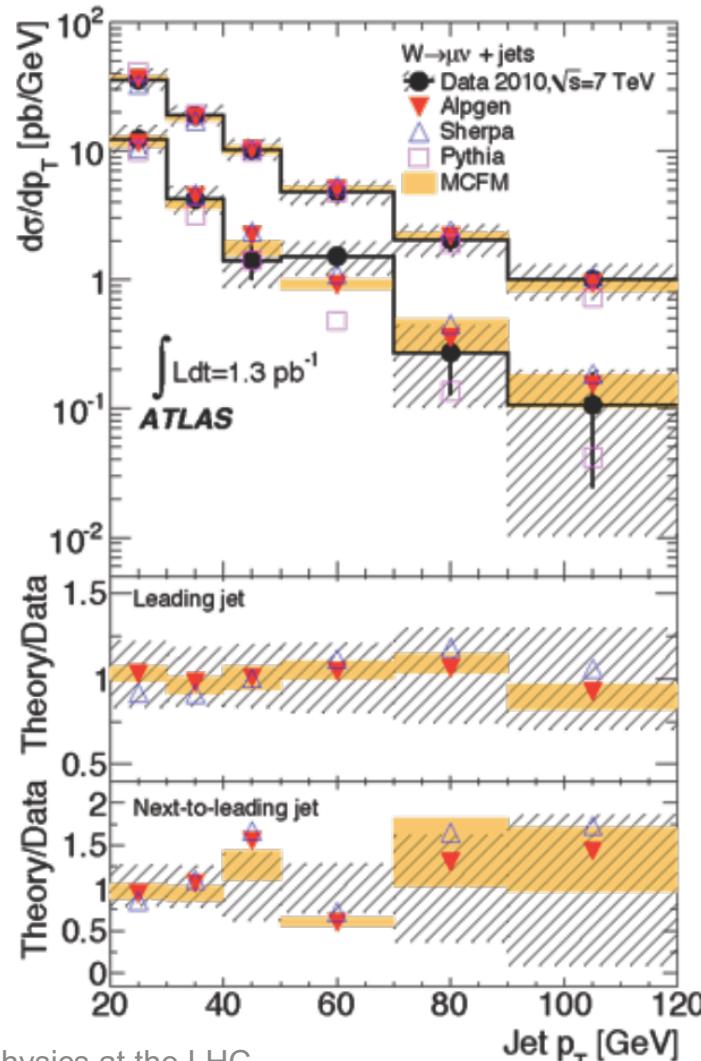
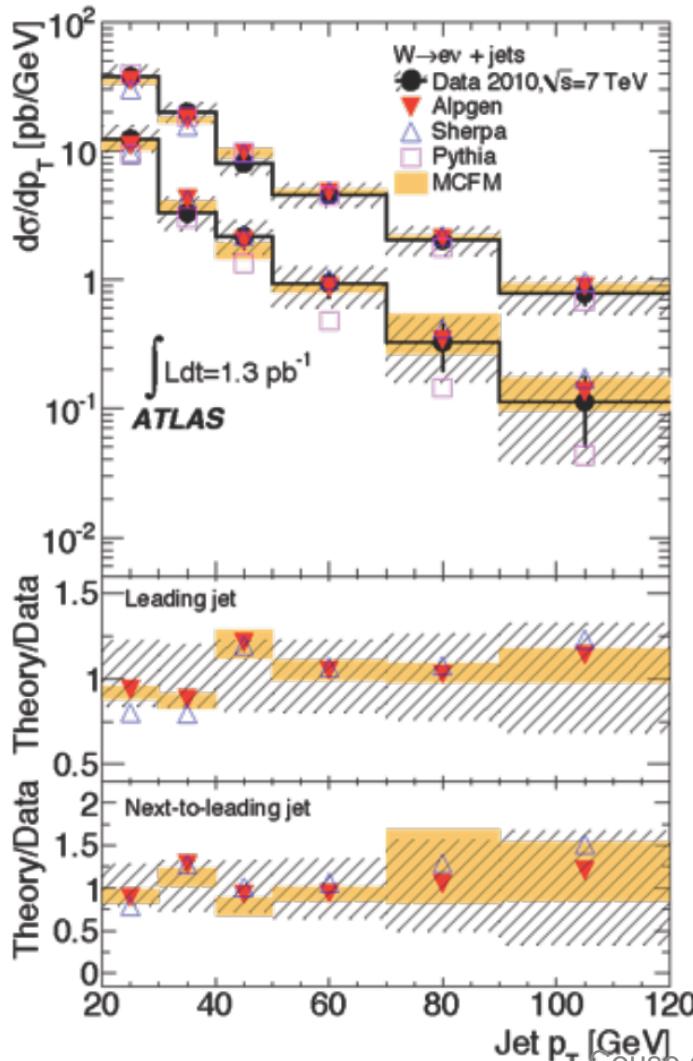
$|\eta| < 2.8$  and  $p_T > 20$  GeV

arXiv:1012.5382

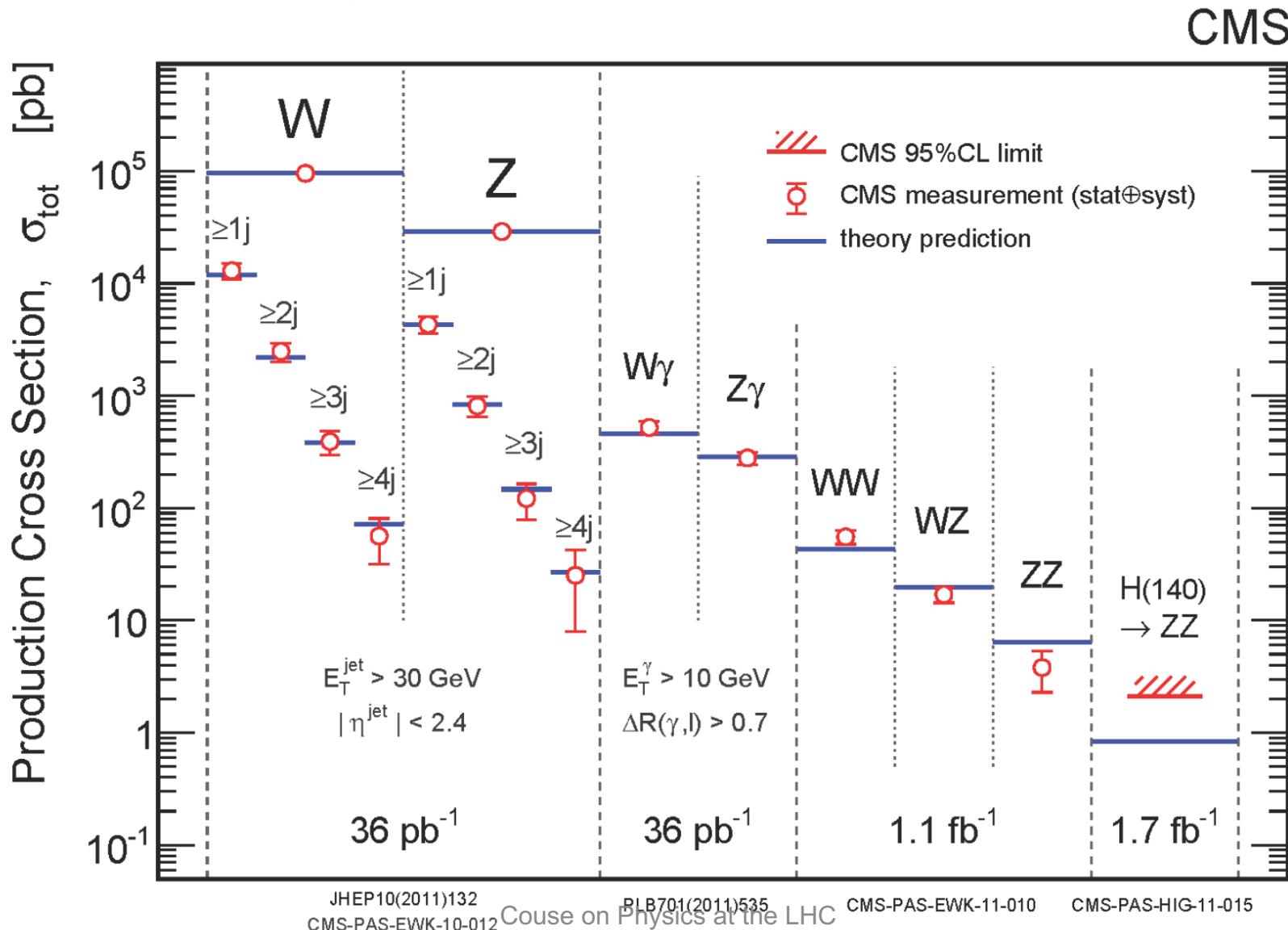


# $W + \text{Jets } P_T$

Tails are important in several Exotica and SUSY searches



# SM processes measured at LHC



# W Mass Determination

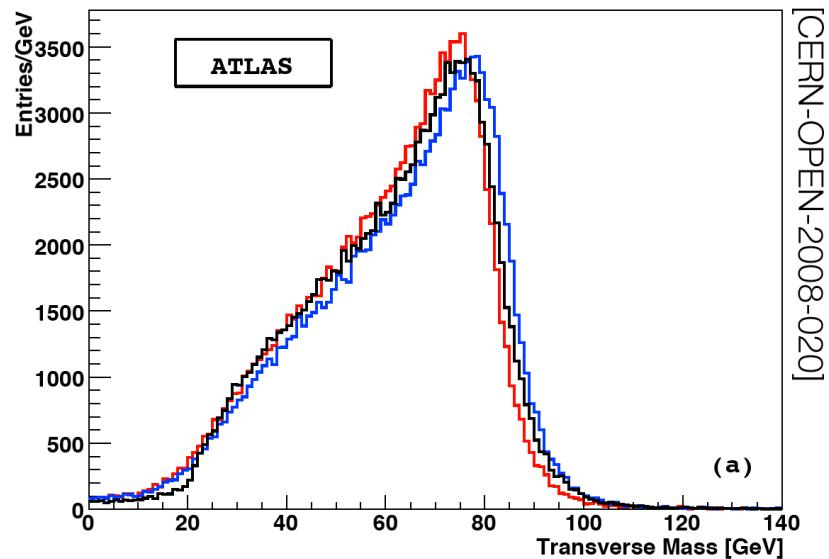
## Template method:

Fit templates (from MC simulation)  
with different  $m_W$  to data

→ W mass from best fit

Requires **very good modeling**  
of physics & detector

Templates for  
 $m_W = 80.4 \pm 1.6 \text{ GeV}$



Ultimate LHC goal:  
 $m_W$  uncertainty of 15 MeV  
[via combination]