

Findings in a heartbeat



Vladimir V. Gligorov

LPNHE, February 12th 2015

Research career summary

2003–2008 : PhD, University of Oxford, LHCb experiment

- Measurement of the CKM angle γ in $B \rightarrow DX$ decays
- Emulation of the L1 displaced vertex hardware trigger and measurement of B meson lifetimes

2007–2009 : Research Associate, University of Glasgow, LHCb

- Implemented first inclusive software triggers and offline selections for the $B \rightarrow DX$ family of decays
- Data-Driven approach to correction of trigger lifetime biases in time-dependent B/D measurements fully commissioned within the LHCb simulation framework

2009–2012 : CERN Marie Curie Fellow, LHCb

- Deputy convener of Gamma-With-Trees WG of LHCb
- Responsible for Hadronic/Radiative LHCb software triggers
- Co-author of trigger section of LHCb upgrade LOI
- Analysis : measurement of B-hadron fractions
- Analysis : measurement of $B_s \rightarrow KK$ lifetime
- Analysis : mixing and CPV in $D^0 \rightarrow hh$ decays

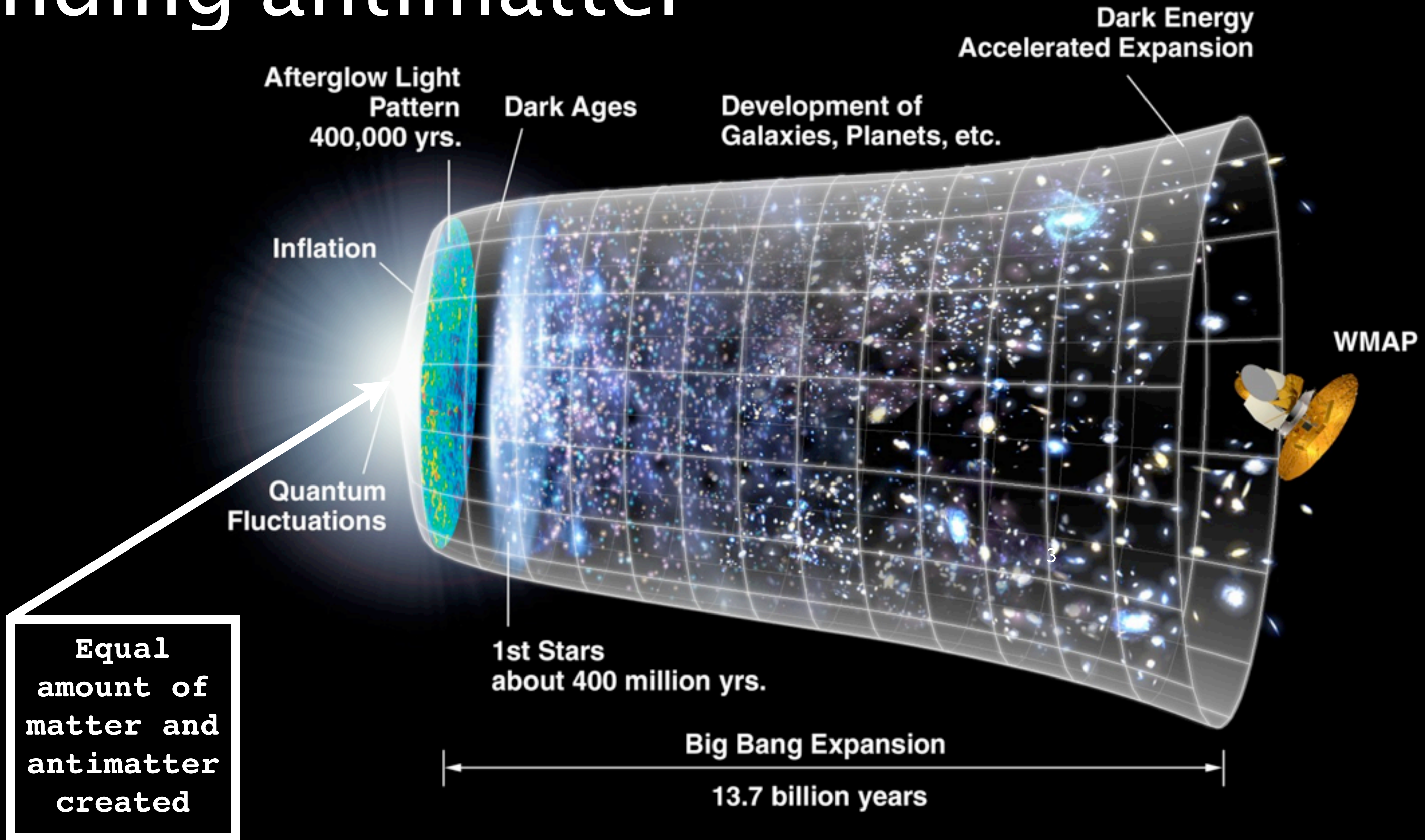
2012–2017 : CERN Staff, LHCb

- Co-convener, B2OpenCharm WG of LHCb
- HLT project leader
- Analysis : first observations of $X_b \rightarrow X_c X_c$ decay modes
- Analysis : measurement of CKM angle γ in $B_s \rightarrow D_s K$
- Analysis : precise measurements of excited B hadrons



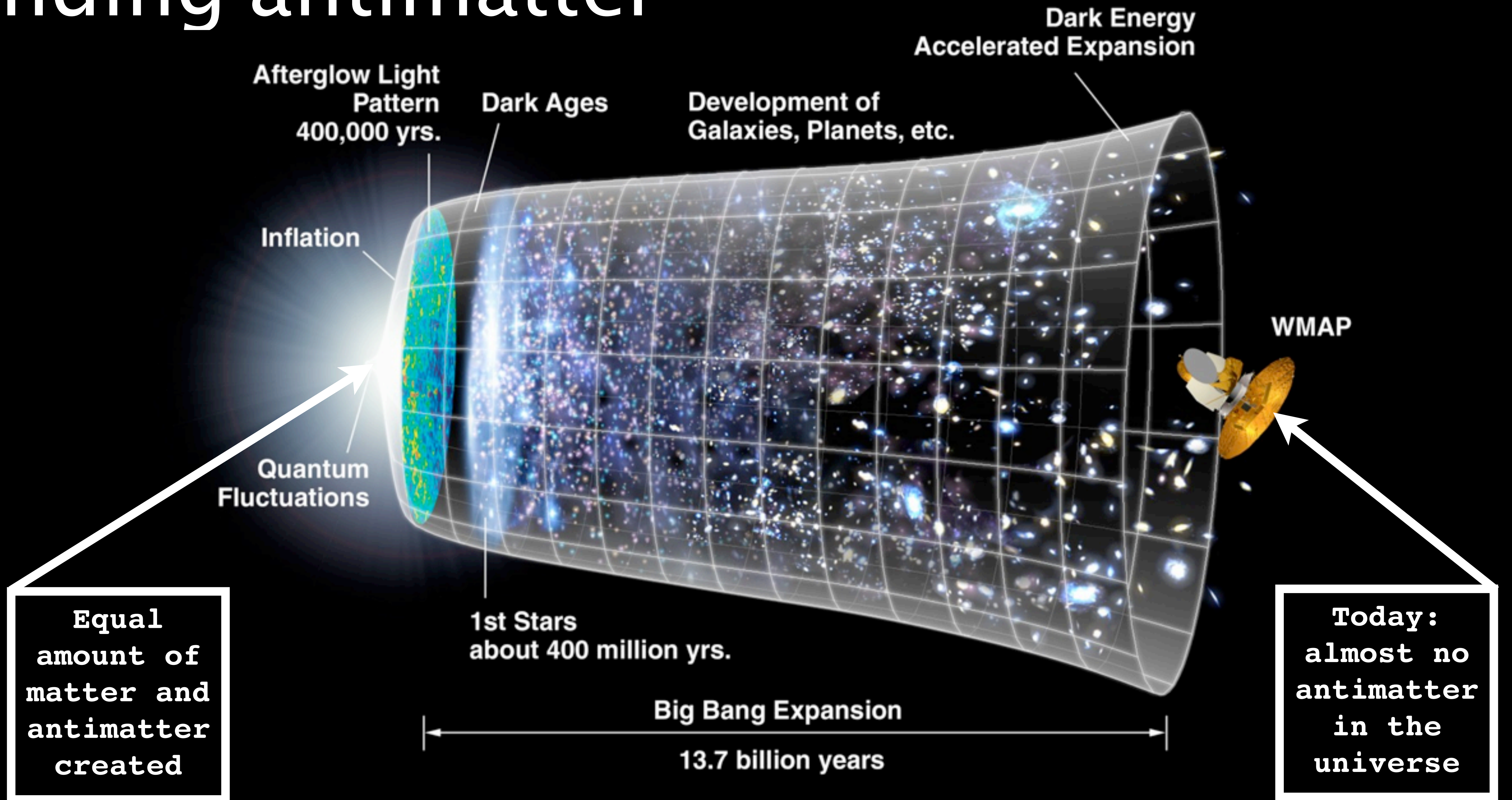
Shift leader & Trigger Piquet
>150 shifts/piquet days in Run I

Finding antimatter

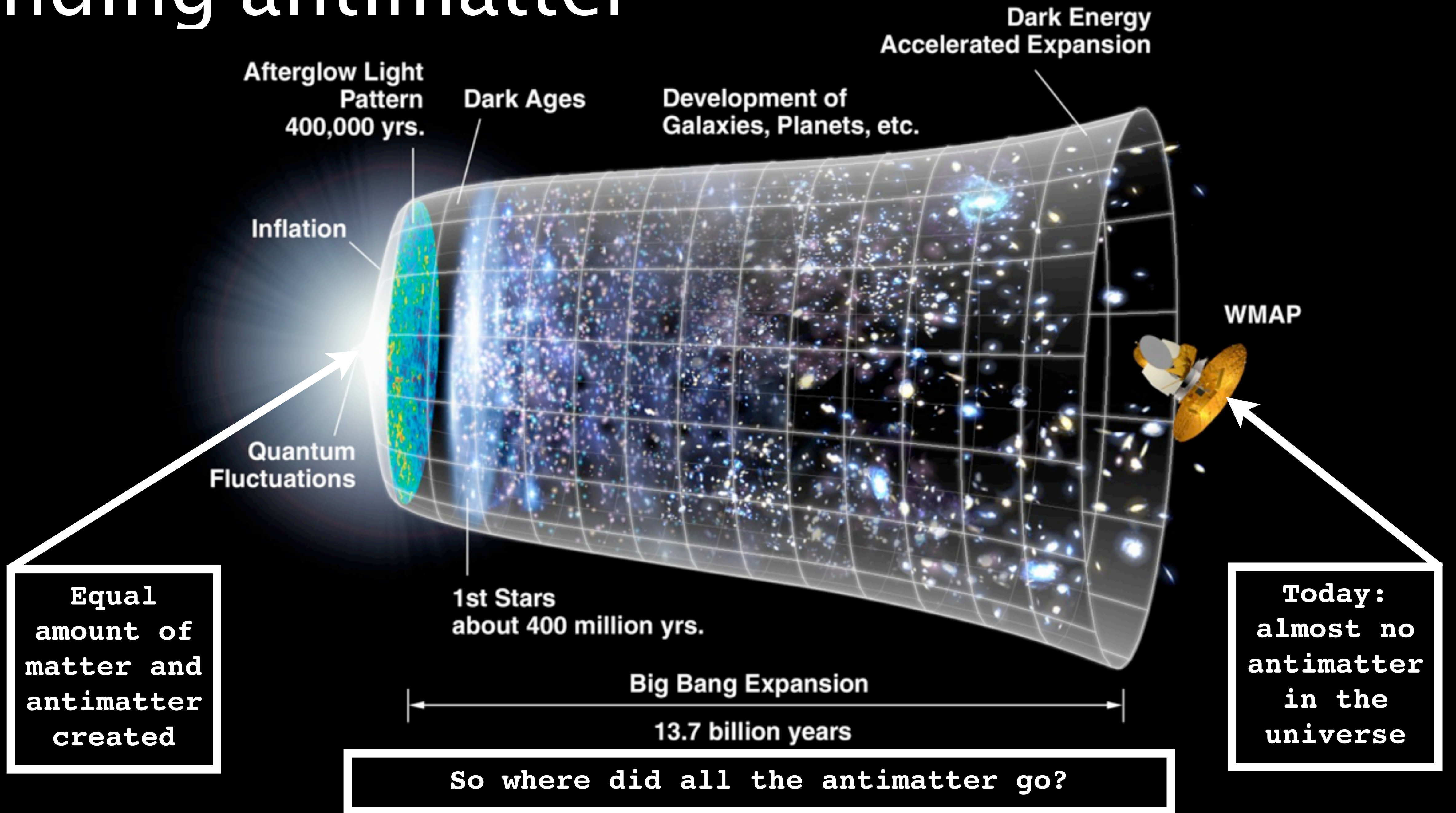


Equal amount of matter and antimatter created

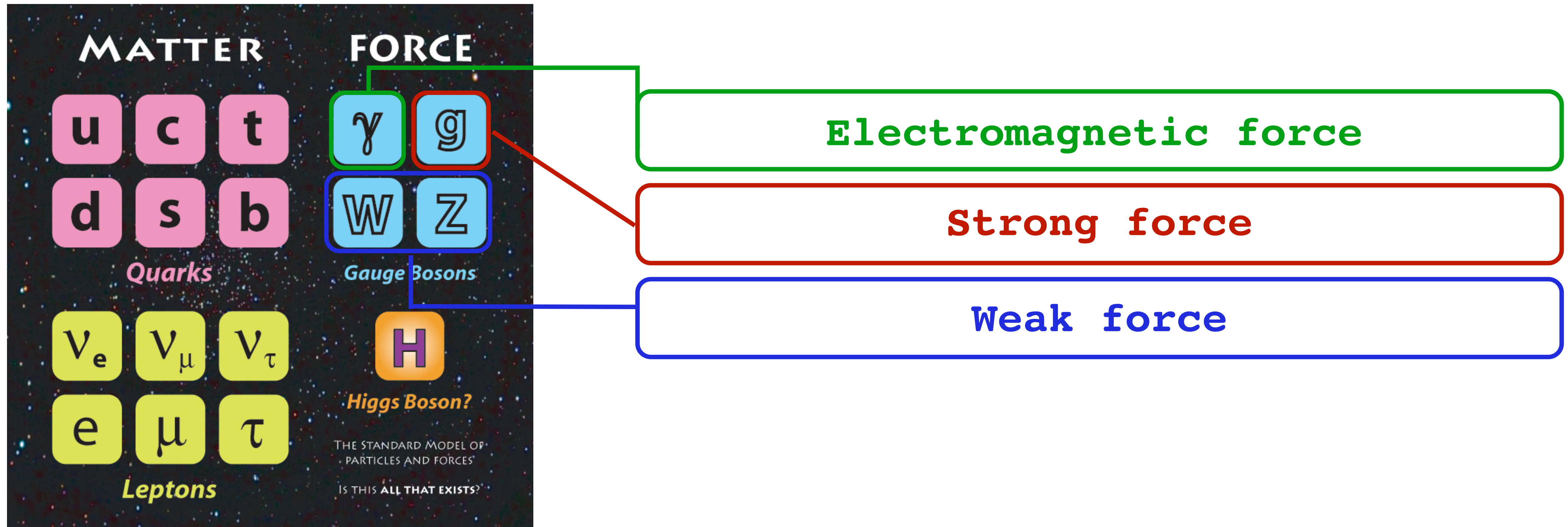
Finding antimatter



Finding antimatter

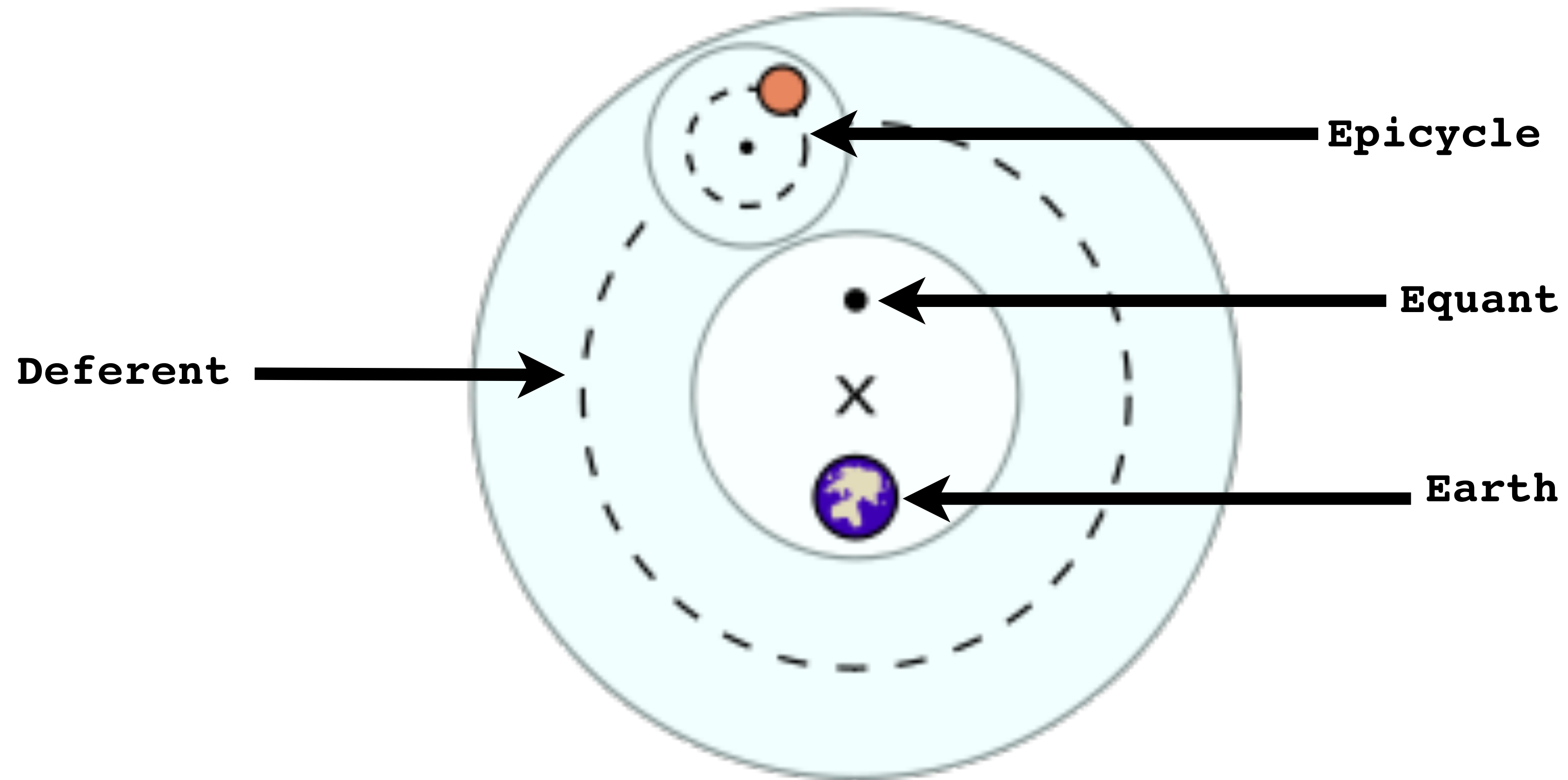


The standard model...



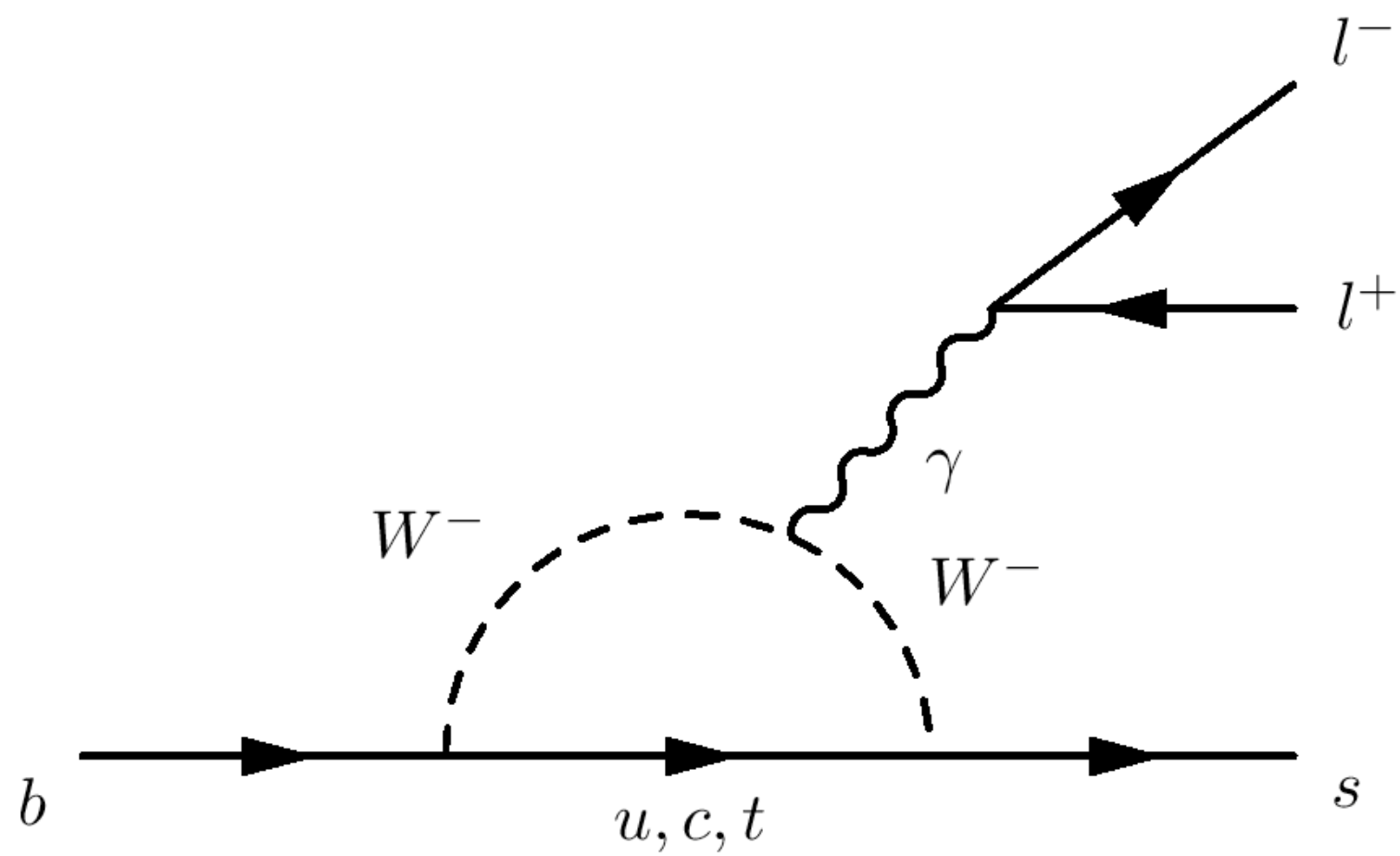
Very predictive, wonderfully accurate, and wholly incompatible with cosmology!

...ptolemaic model?



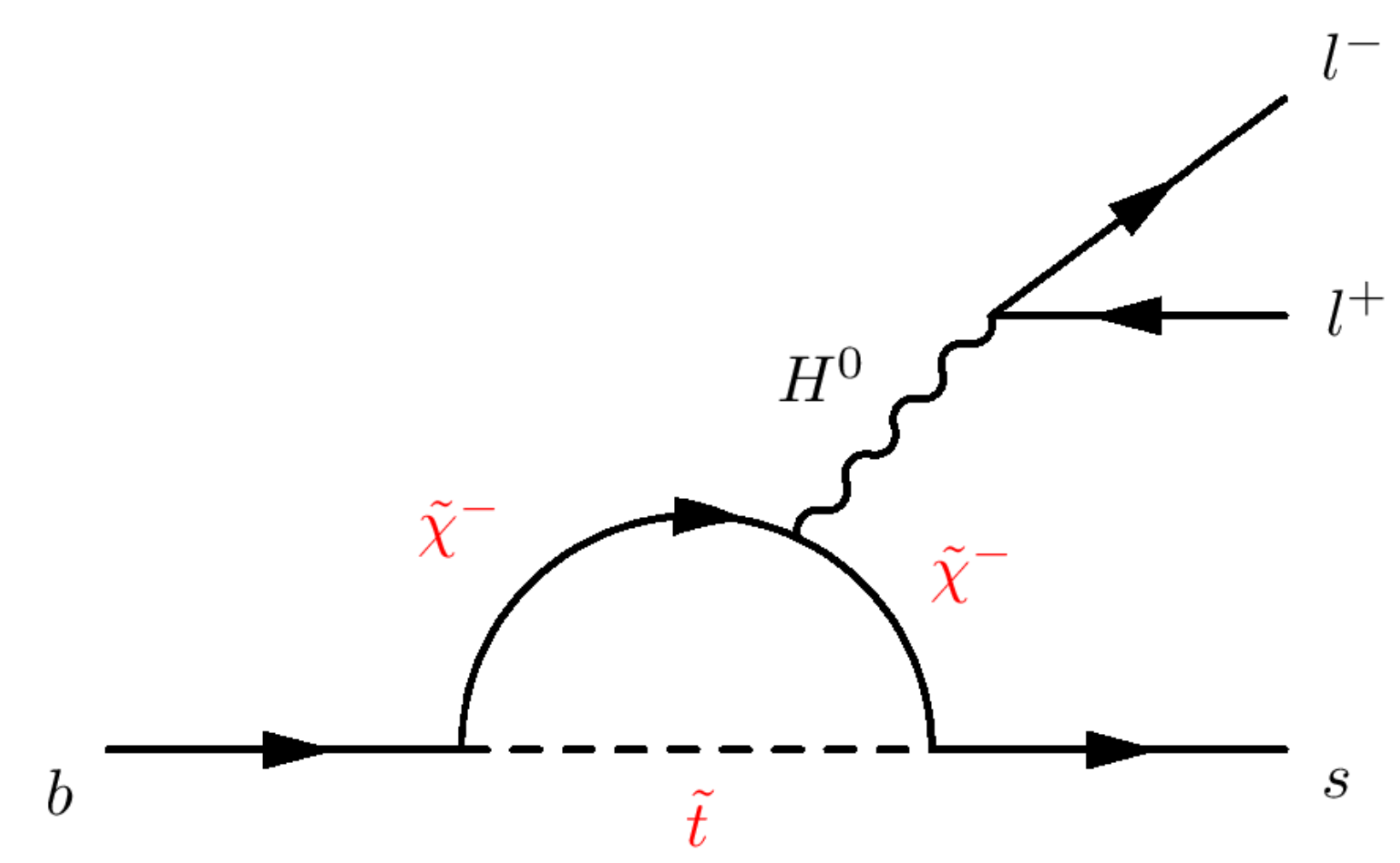
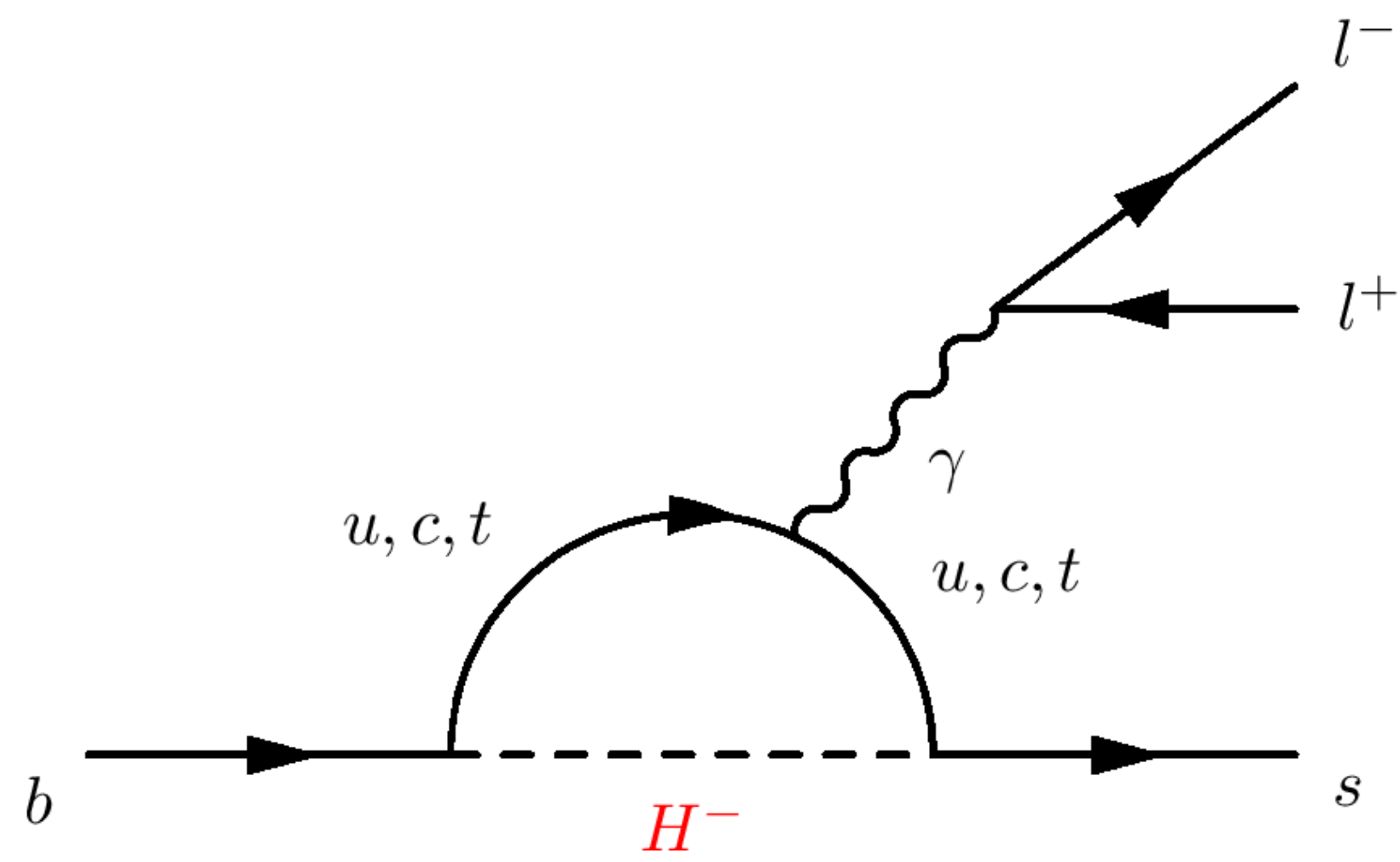
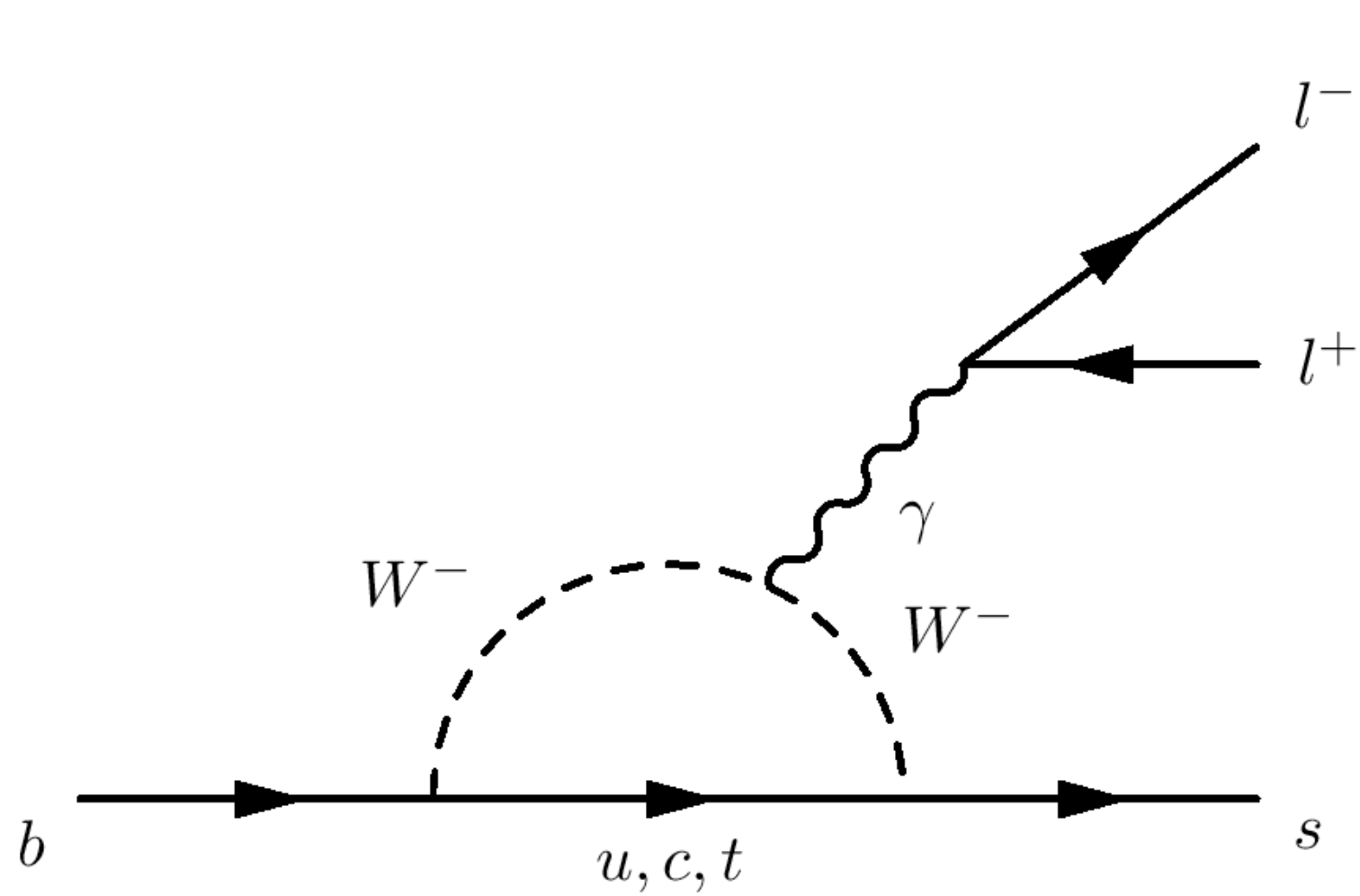
A sometimes forgotten property of the Ptolomeic model : it was very predictive and accurate. One just had to some epicycles (particles?)...

Indirect detection



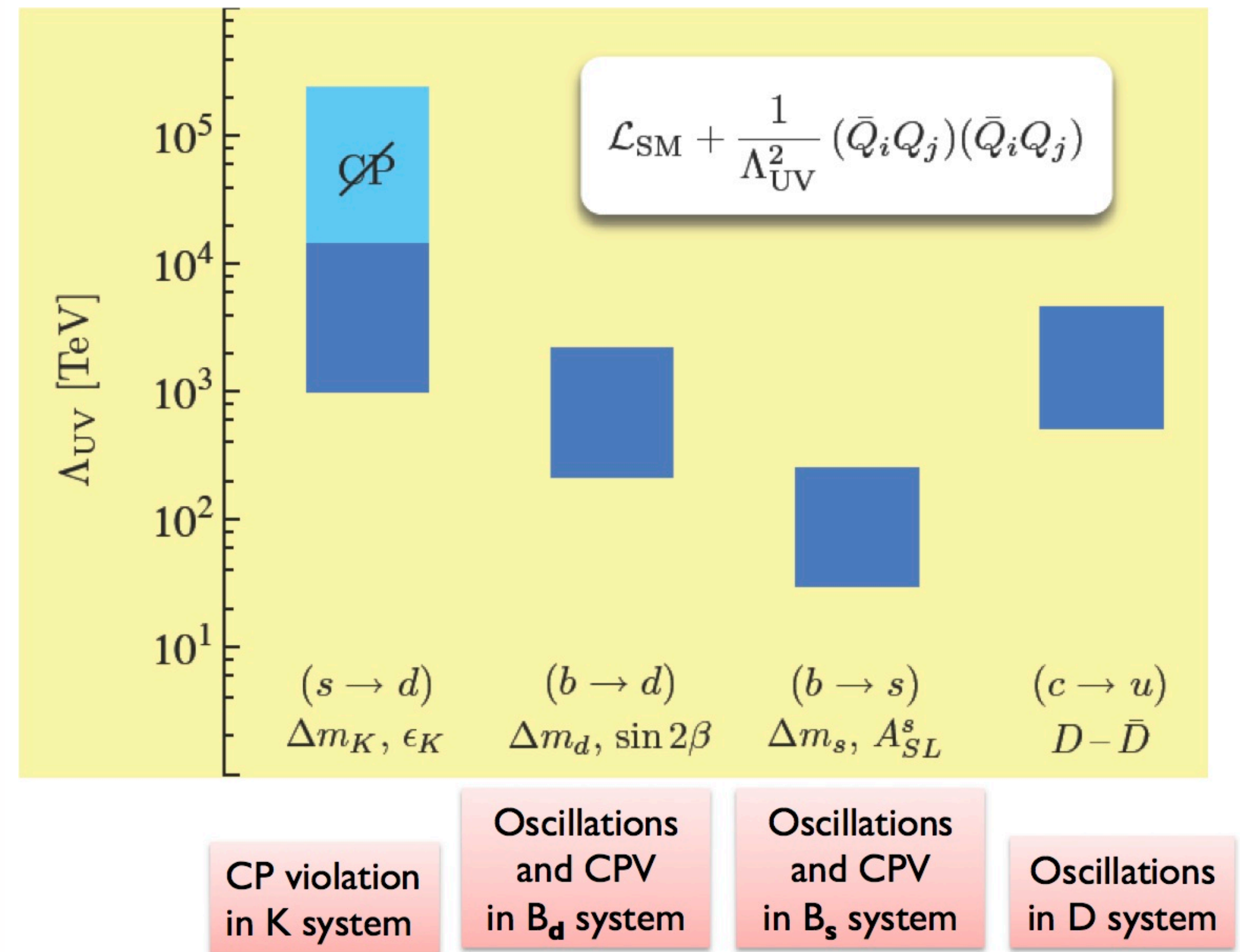
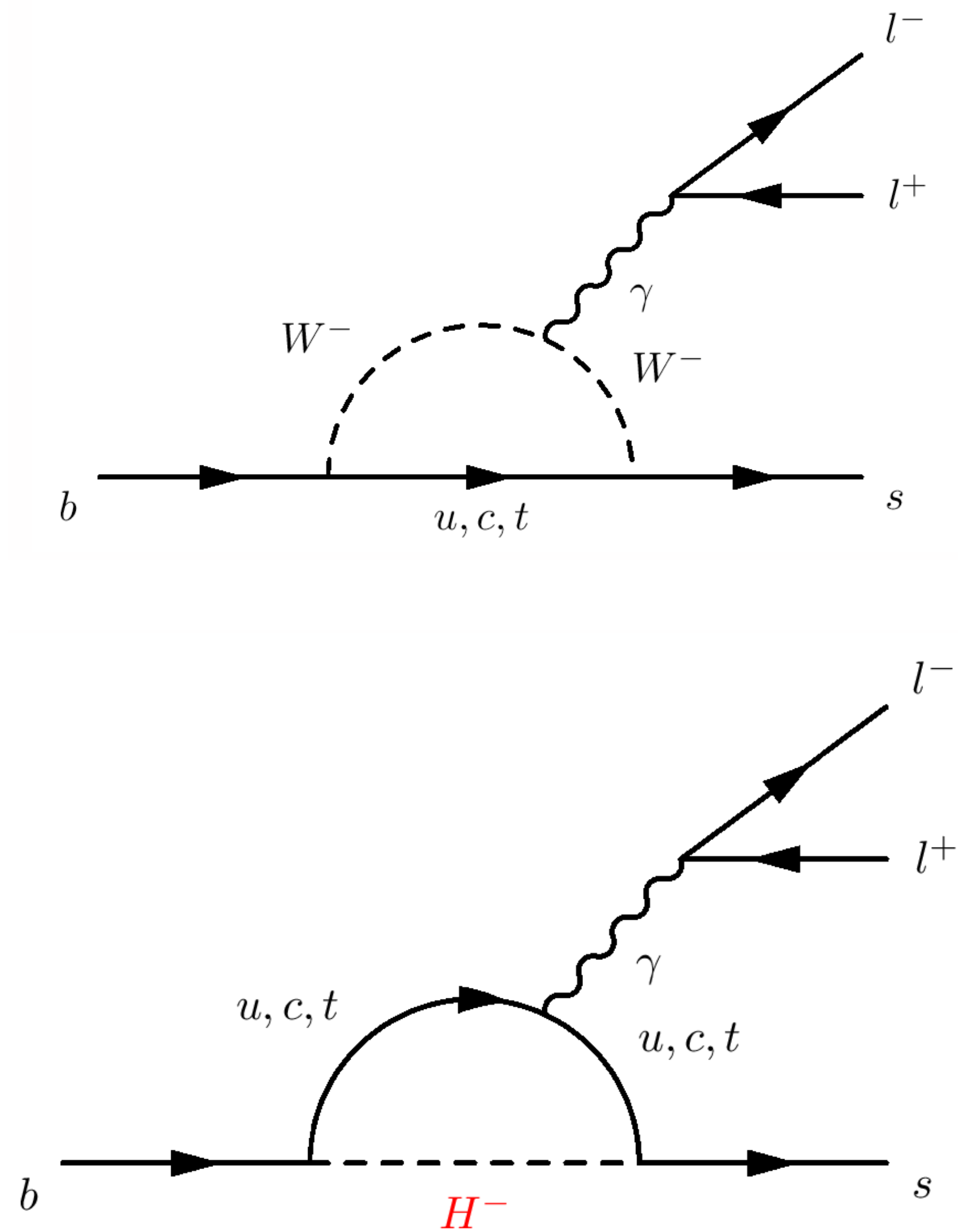
Particles which are too heavy to produce can affect processes virtually

Indirect detection



Particles which are too heavy to produce can affect processes virtually

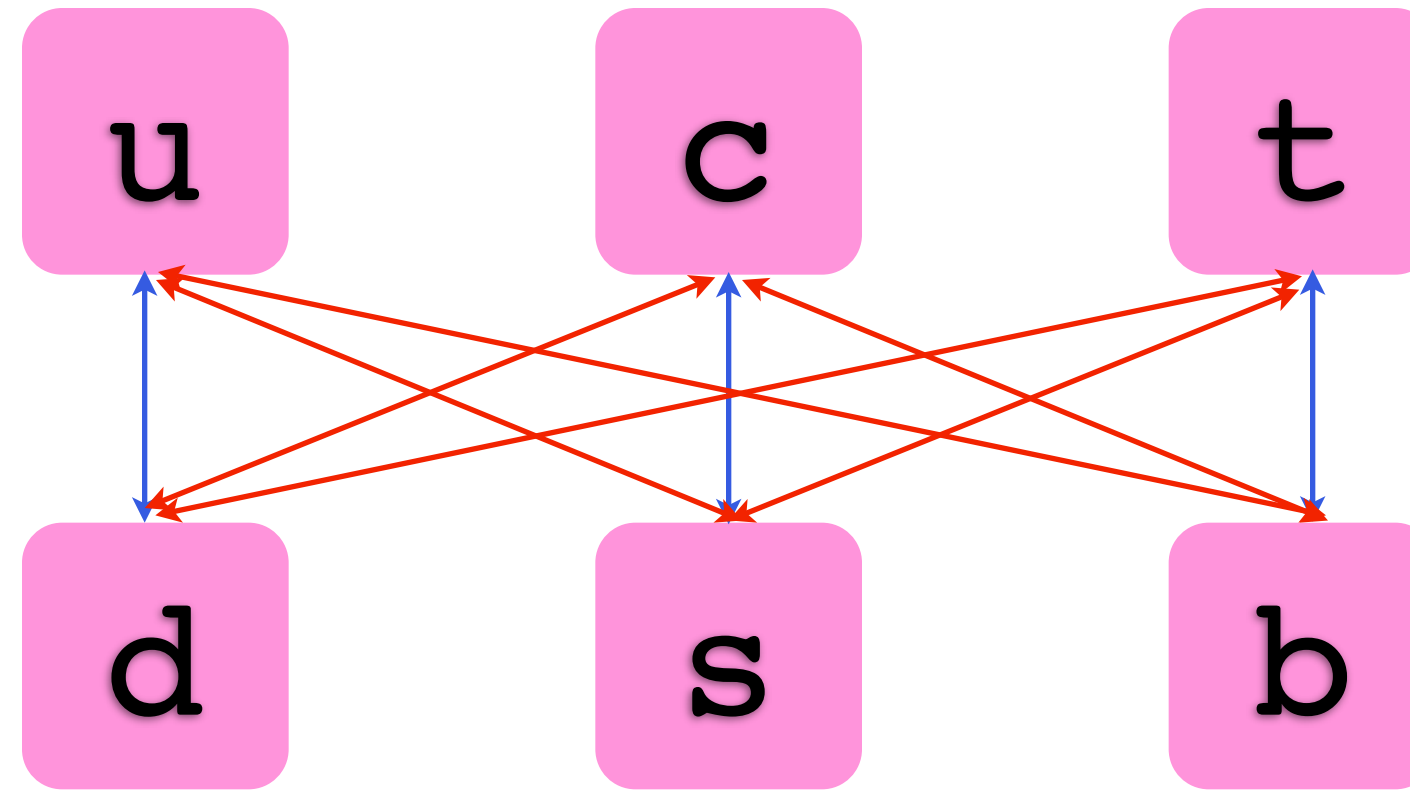
Indirect detection



(Fig. Neubert, EPS-HEP'11)

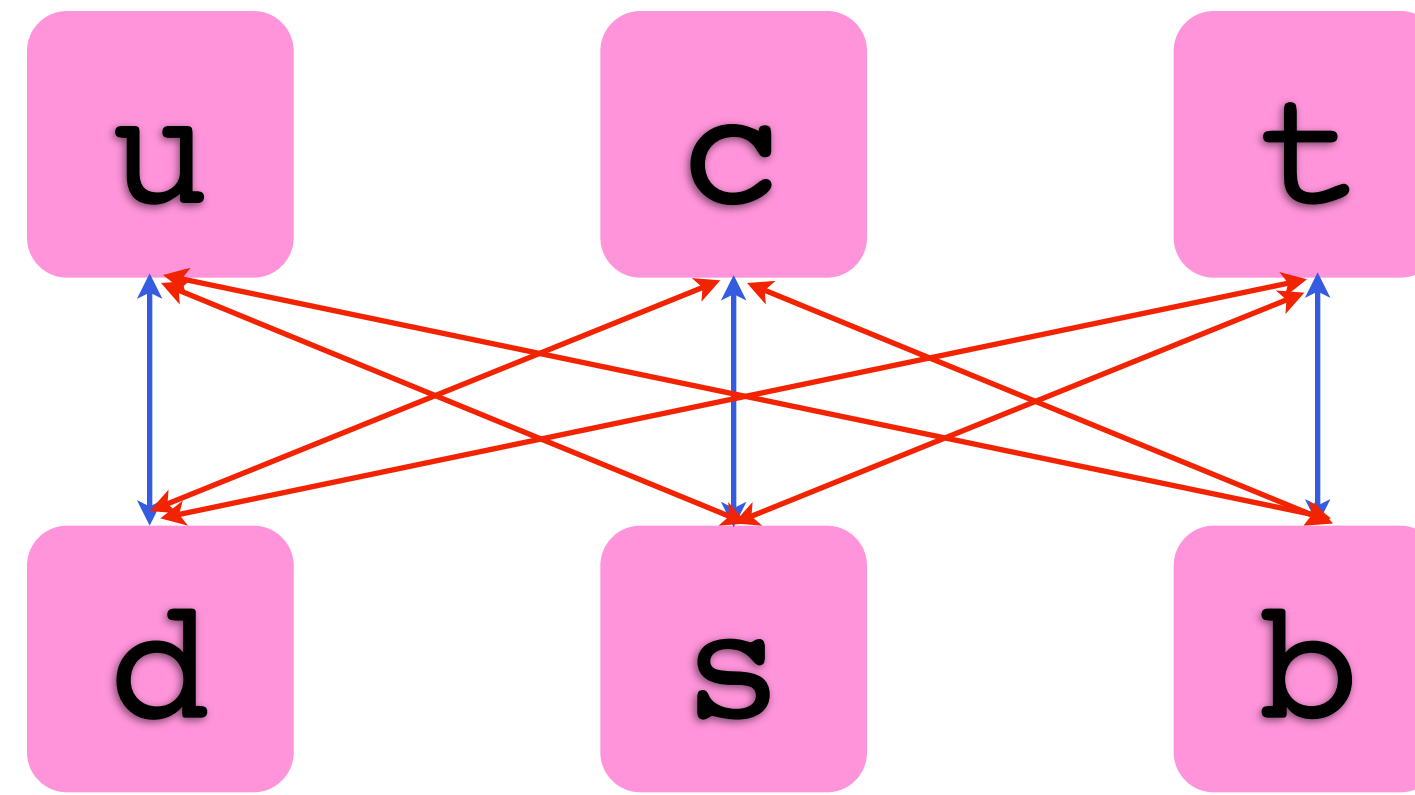
Isidori, Nir, Perez, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 60 (2010) 355 [arXiv:1002.0900],
Isidori, arXiv:1302.0661

Quark mixing in the Standard Model



Transformations between up and down type quarks can be arranged in a 3x3 matrix

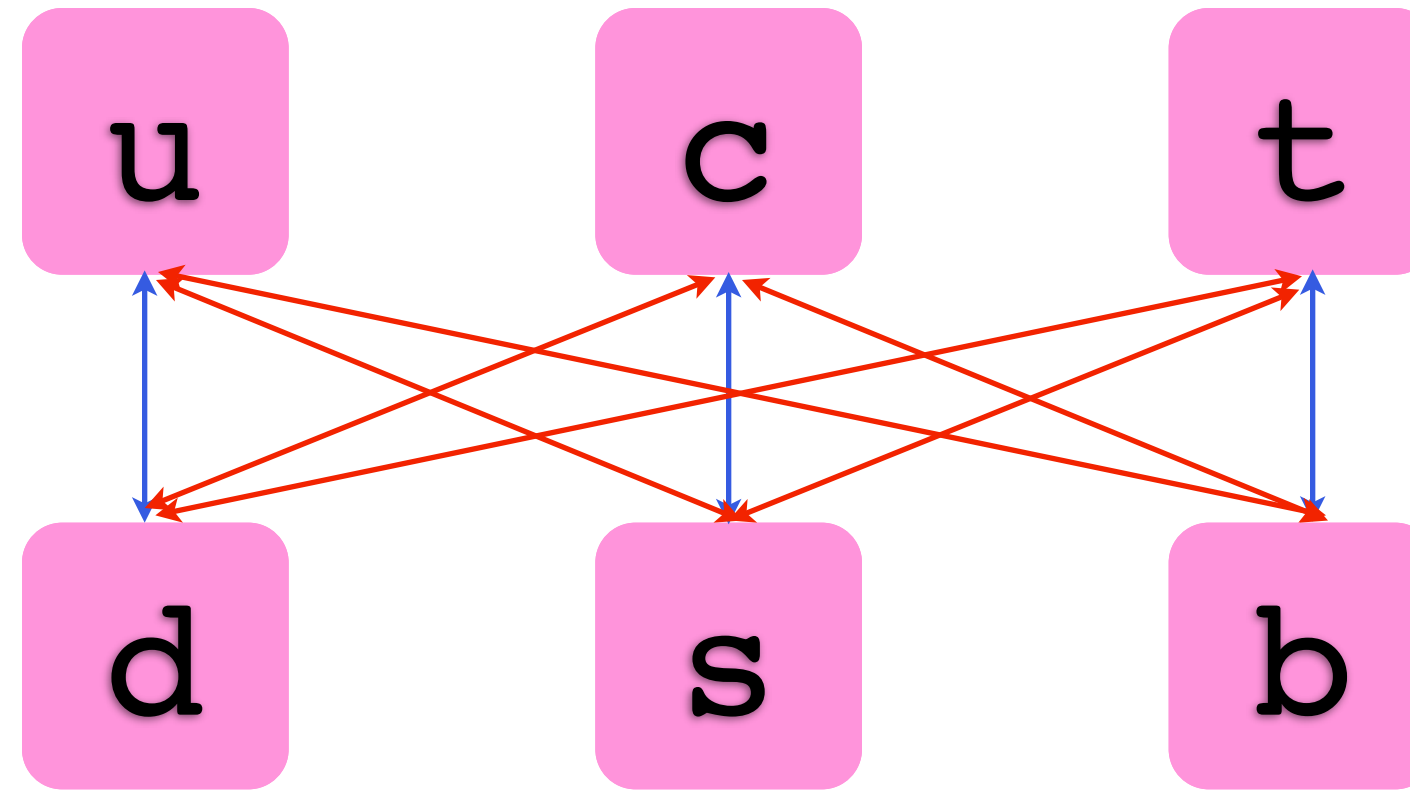
Quark mixing in the Standard Model



$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{t} \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} & \mathbf{d} & \mathbf{s} & \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{u} & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \cdot \\ \mathbf{c} & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \mathbf{t} & \cdot & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \end{bmatrix}$$

These transitions are very hierarchical, quarks in the same column mix almost maximally

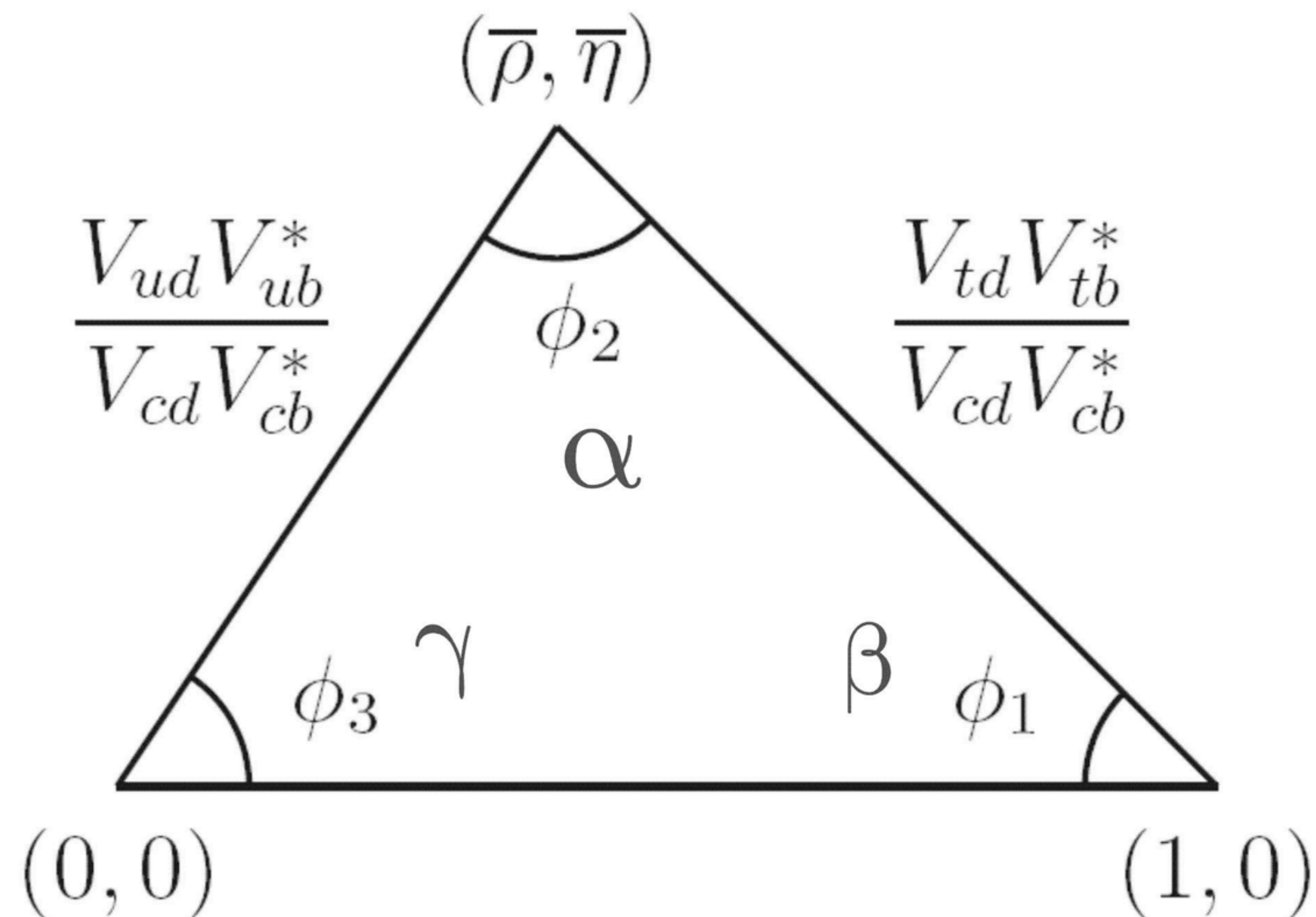
Quark mixing in the Standard Model



$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{n=4}^N O(\lambda^n)$$

Imaginary component gives rise to matter-antimatter asymmetry (CP violation)

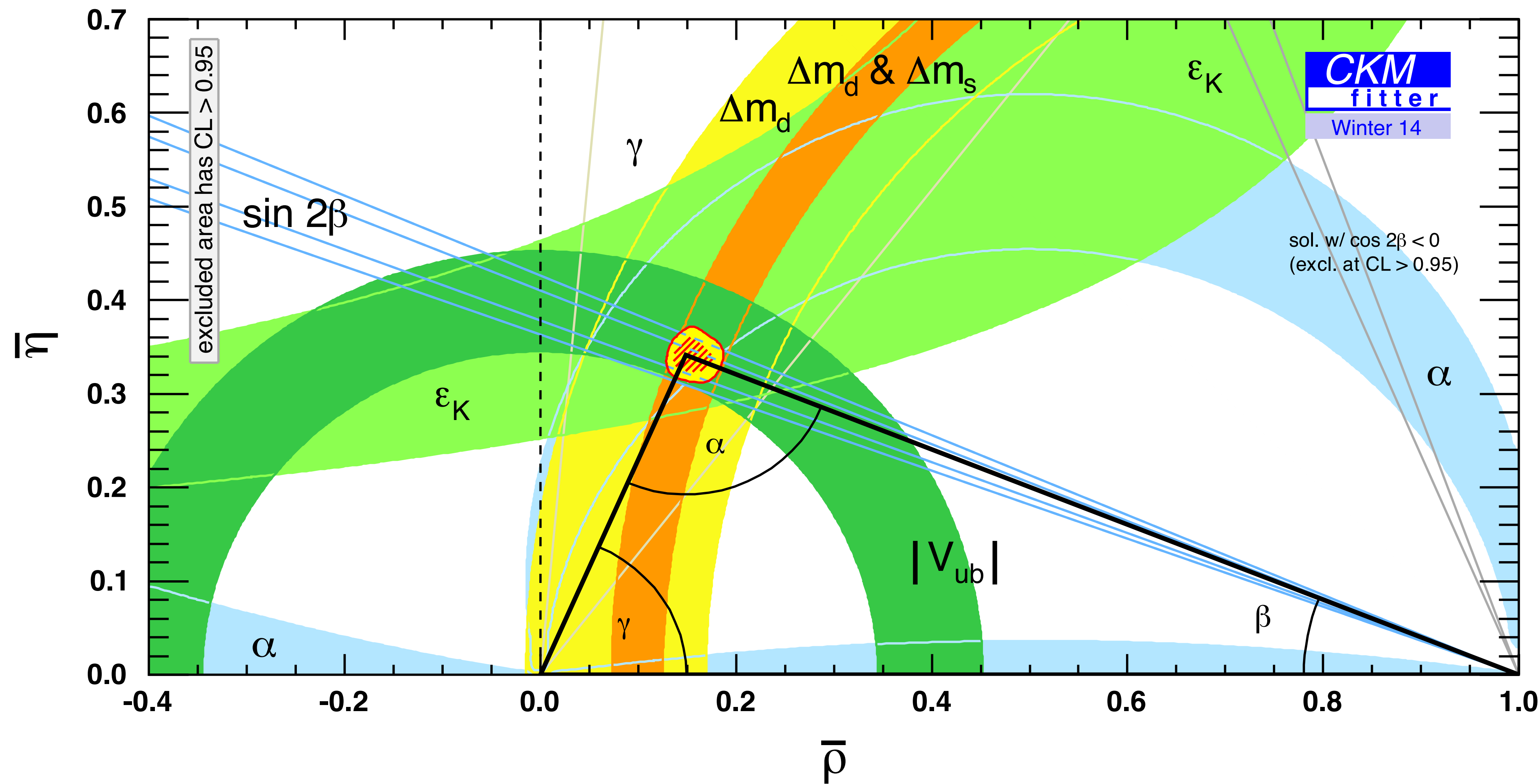
The unitarity triangle



Unitary matrix \Rightarrow 6 triangles in imaginary plane, one experimentally convenient

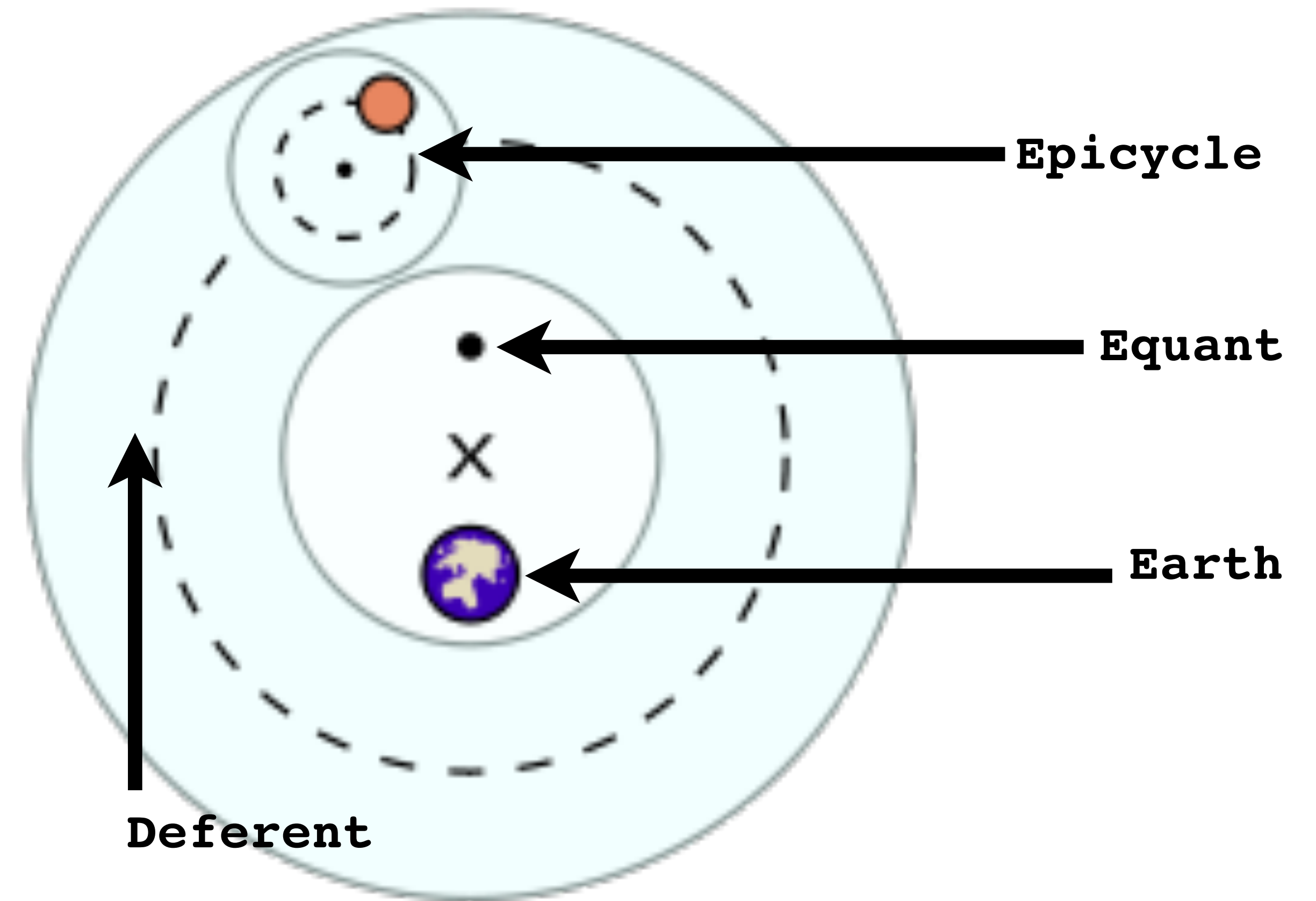
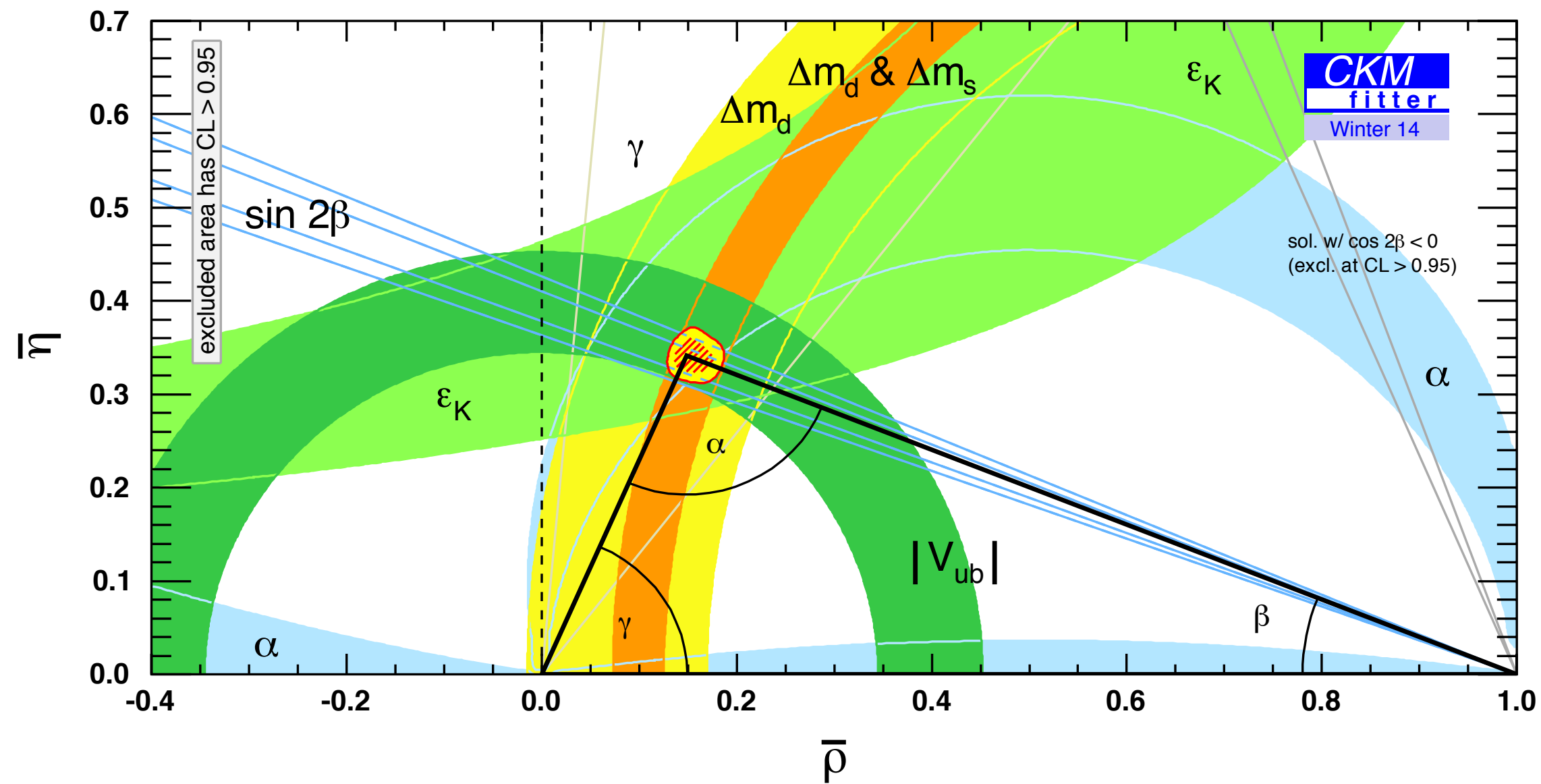
The apex of the triangle

<http://ckmfitter.in2p3.fr>
Similar plots with Bayesian
treatment available at www.utfit.org



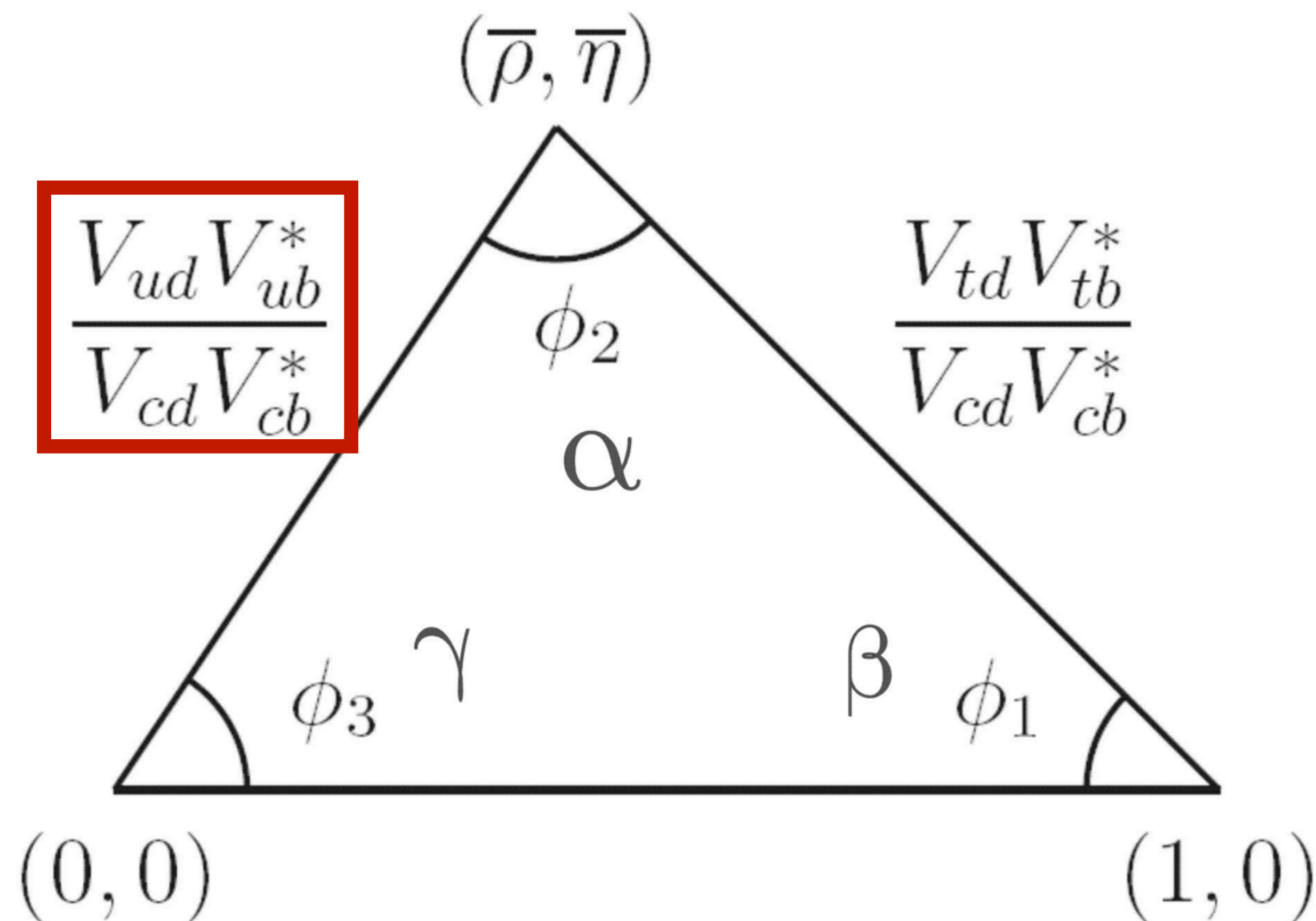
Overconstraining the apex tests the consistency of the SM picture of CP Violation

Overconstraining the epicycles



Any New Physics model must also exhibit consistency in the triangle : a powerful experimental protection against further epicycles!

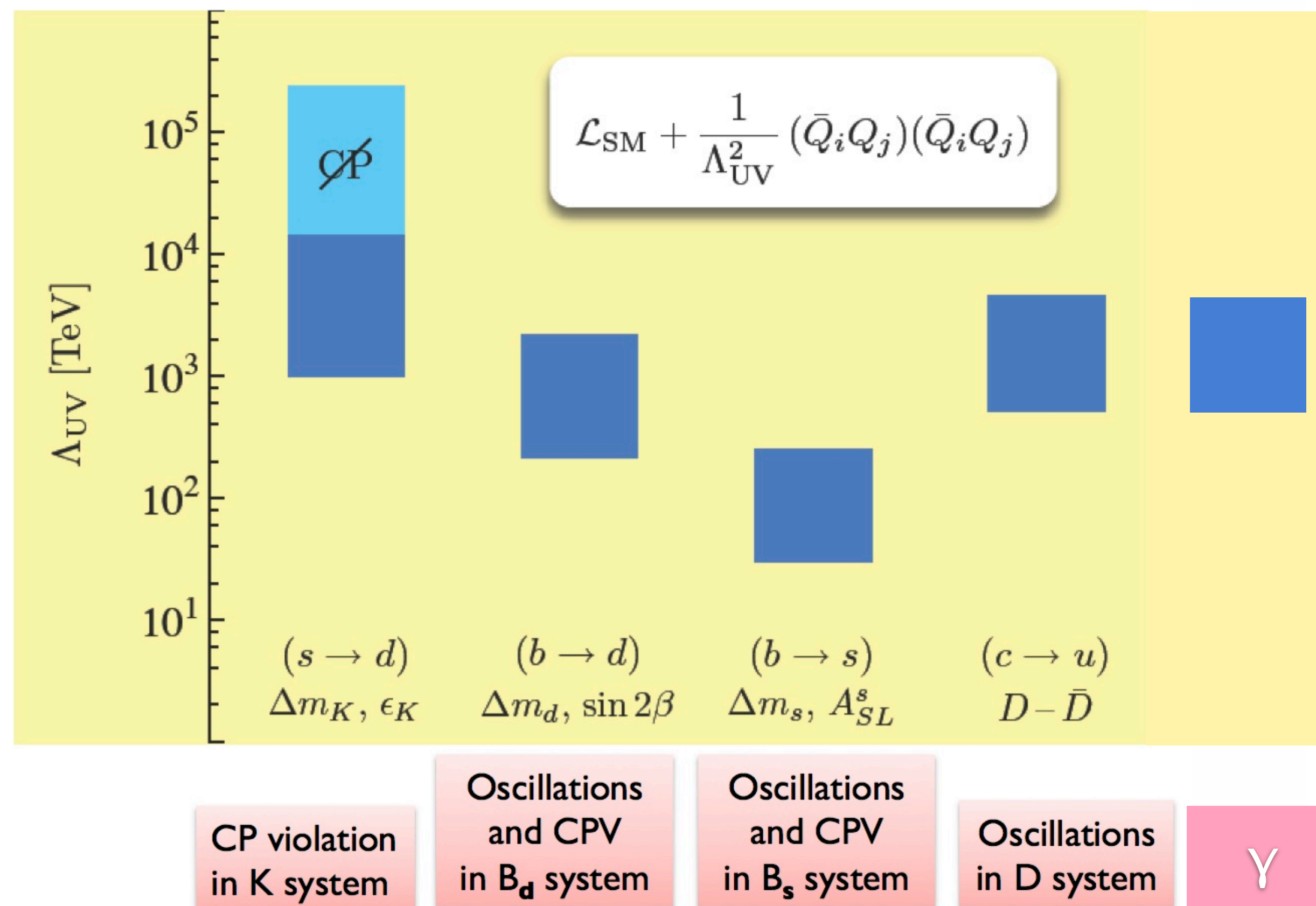
γ and matter-antimatter asymmetries



Because γ is the argument of this term which contains the imaginary V_{ub} , we measure it by observing matter-antimatter asymmetries

What scales does γ probe?

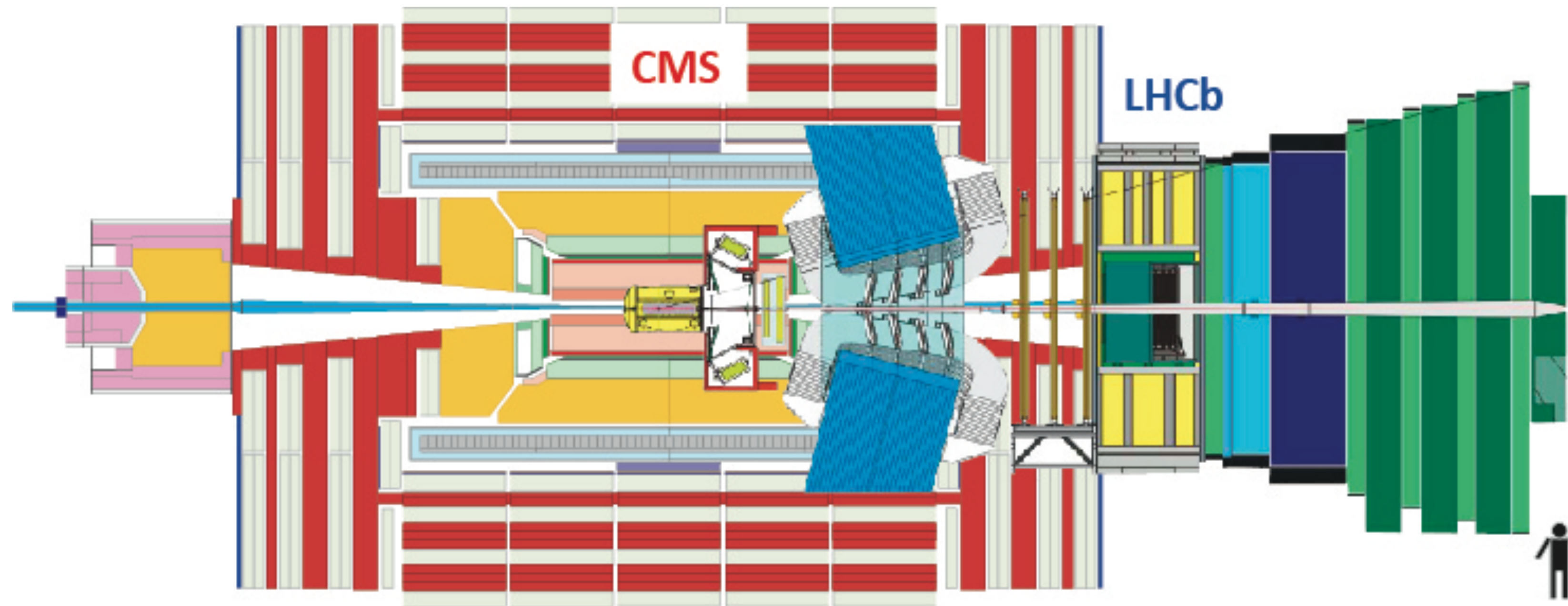
$$|\delta\gamma| \lesssim \mathcal{O}(10^{-7})$$



Isidori, Nir, Perez, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 60 (2010) 355 [arXiv:1002.0900],

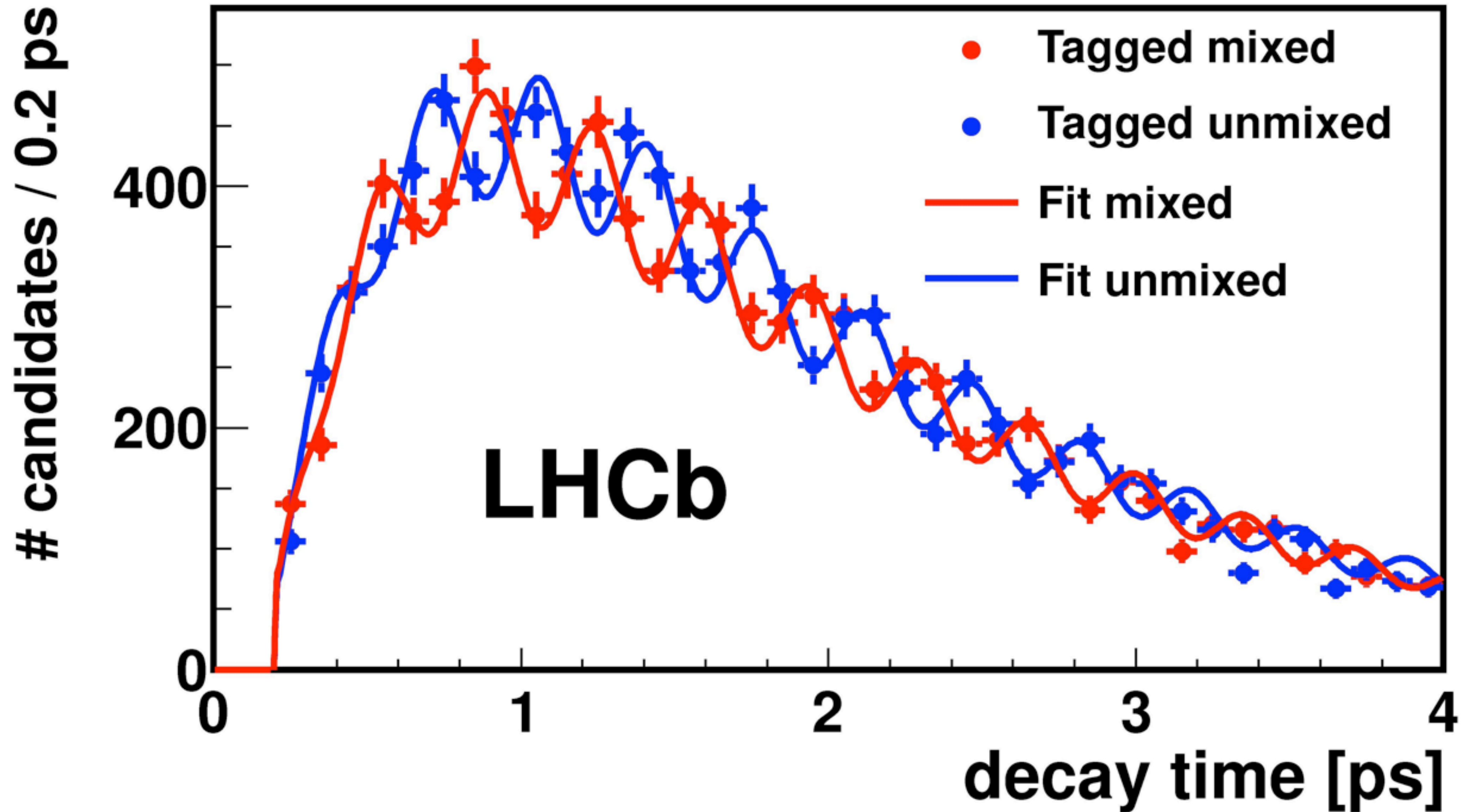
Isidori, arXiv:1302.0661

Dramatis personae



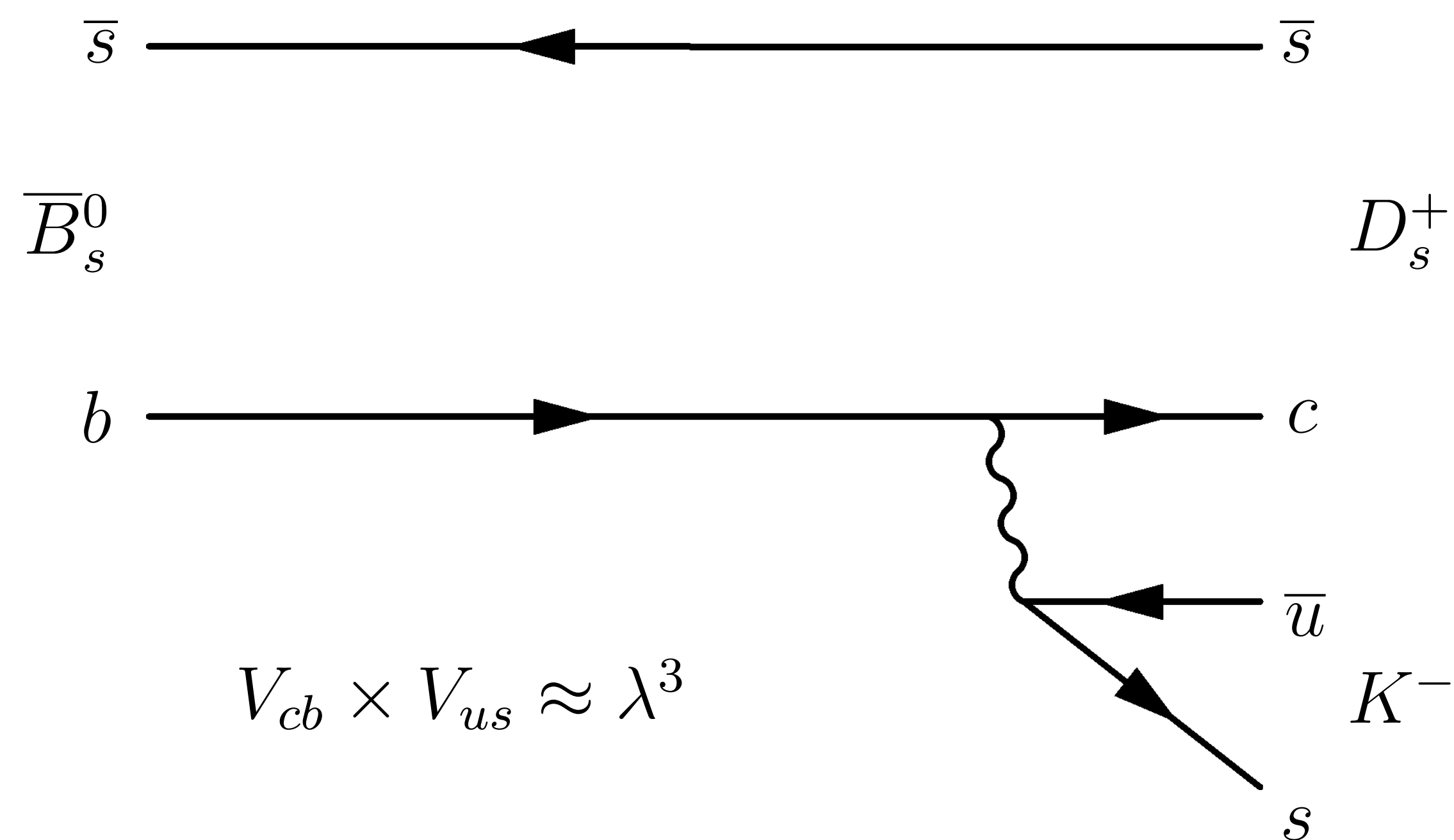
LHCb : forward spectrometer for flavour physics at LHC

Finding CPV in oscillations

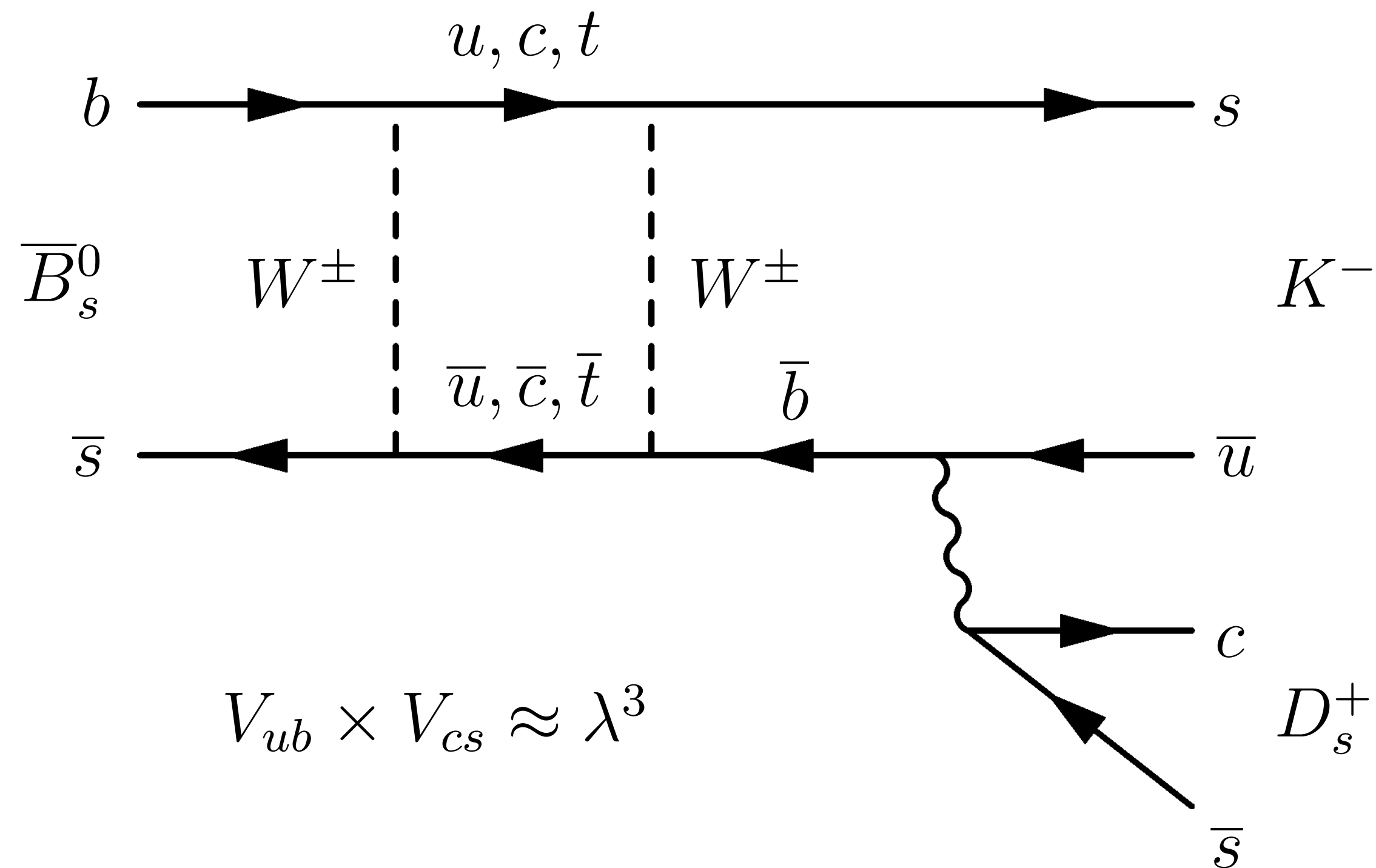


The physics of $B_s \rightarrow D_s K$

UNMIXED



MIXED



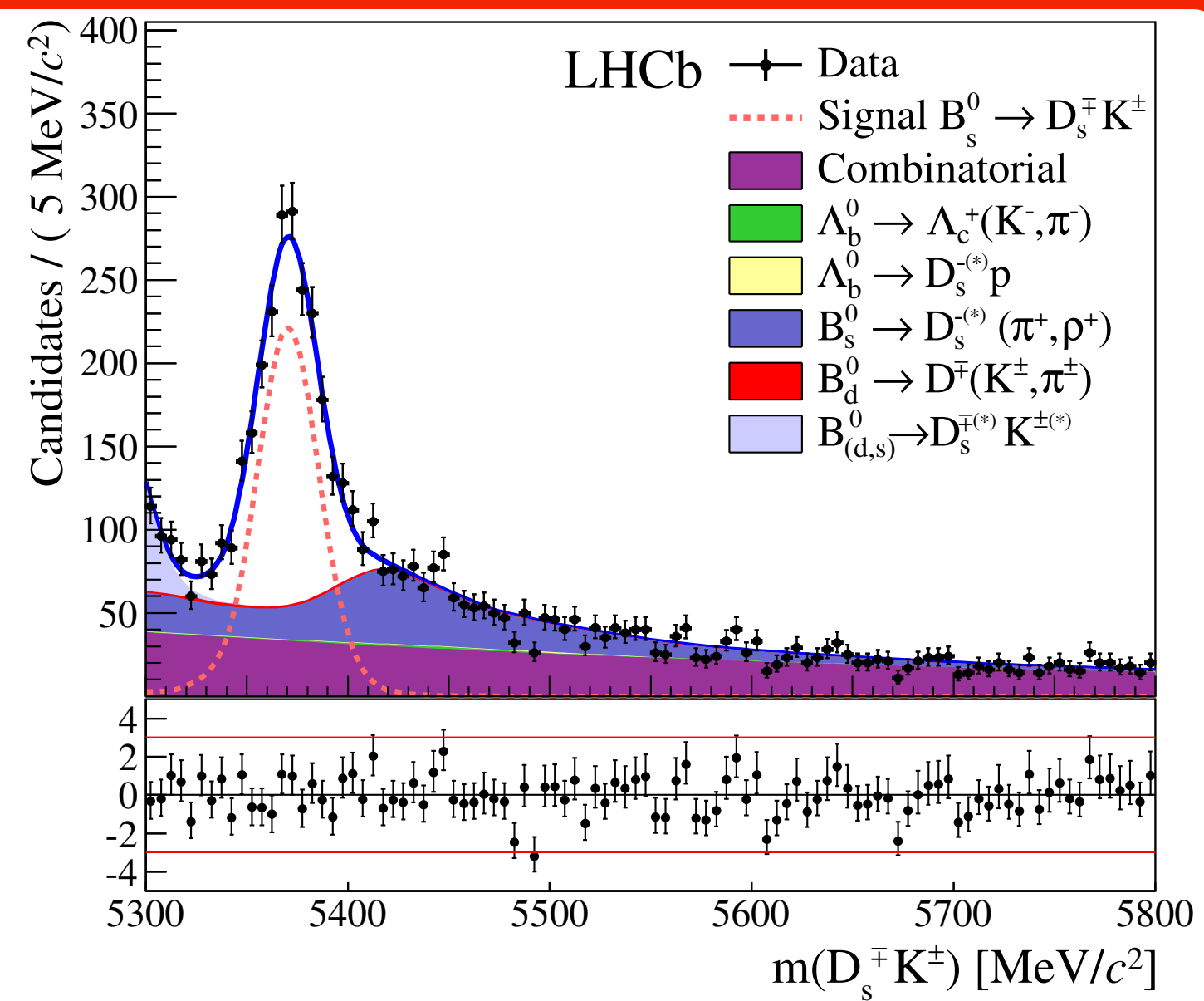
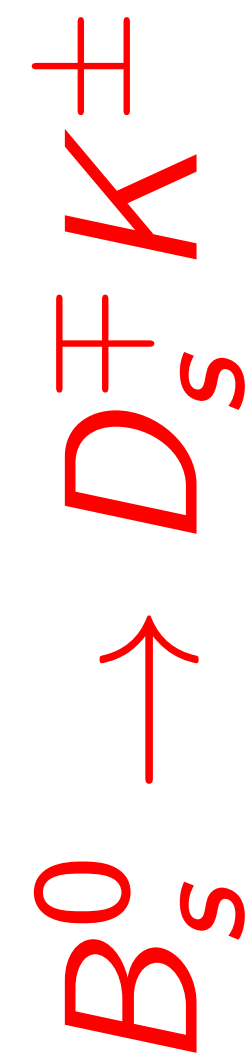
Interference in mixing and decay \Rightarrow CPV

We in fact have four decay rates

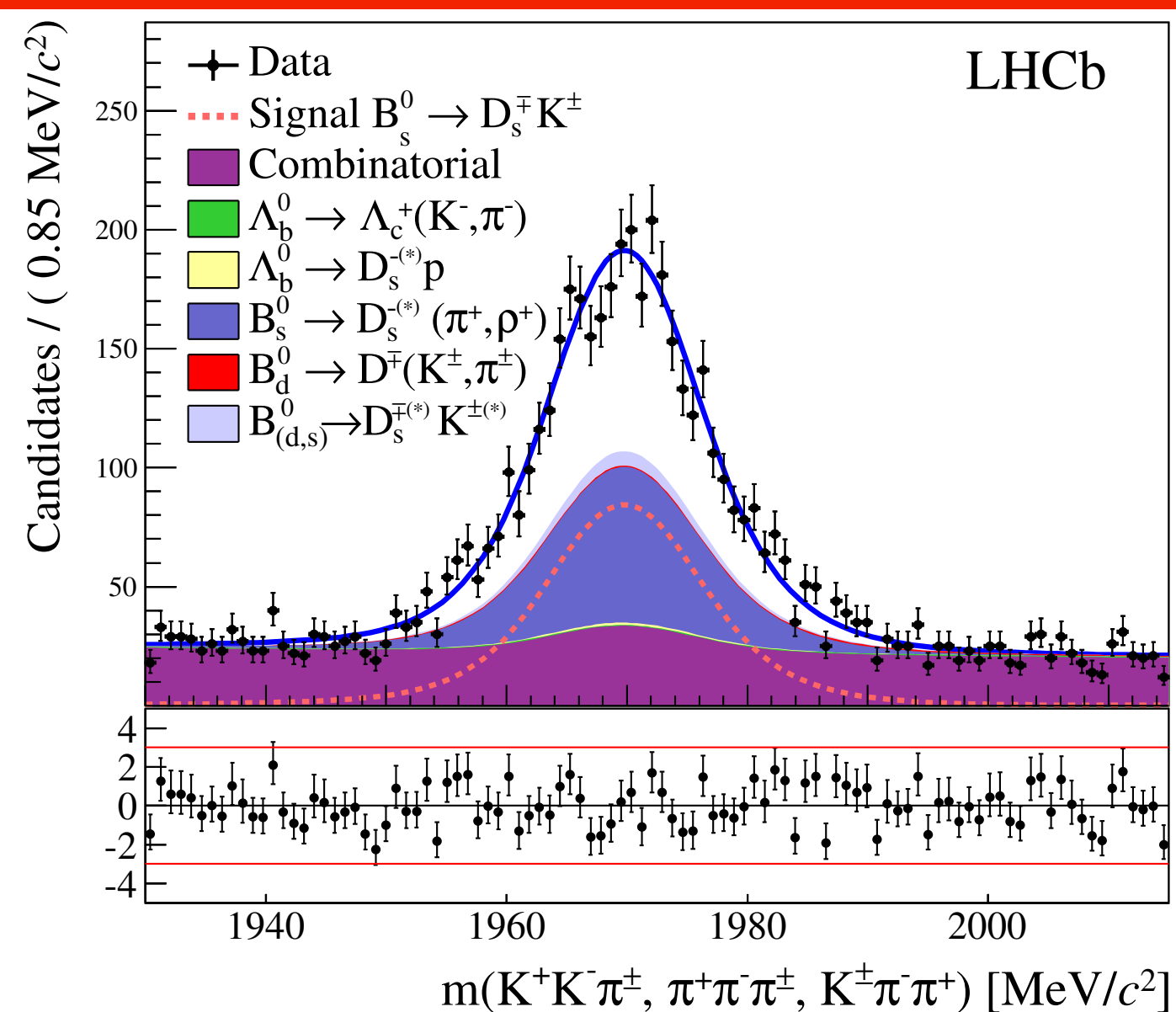
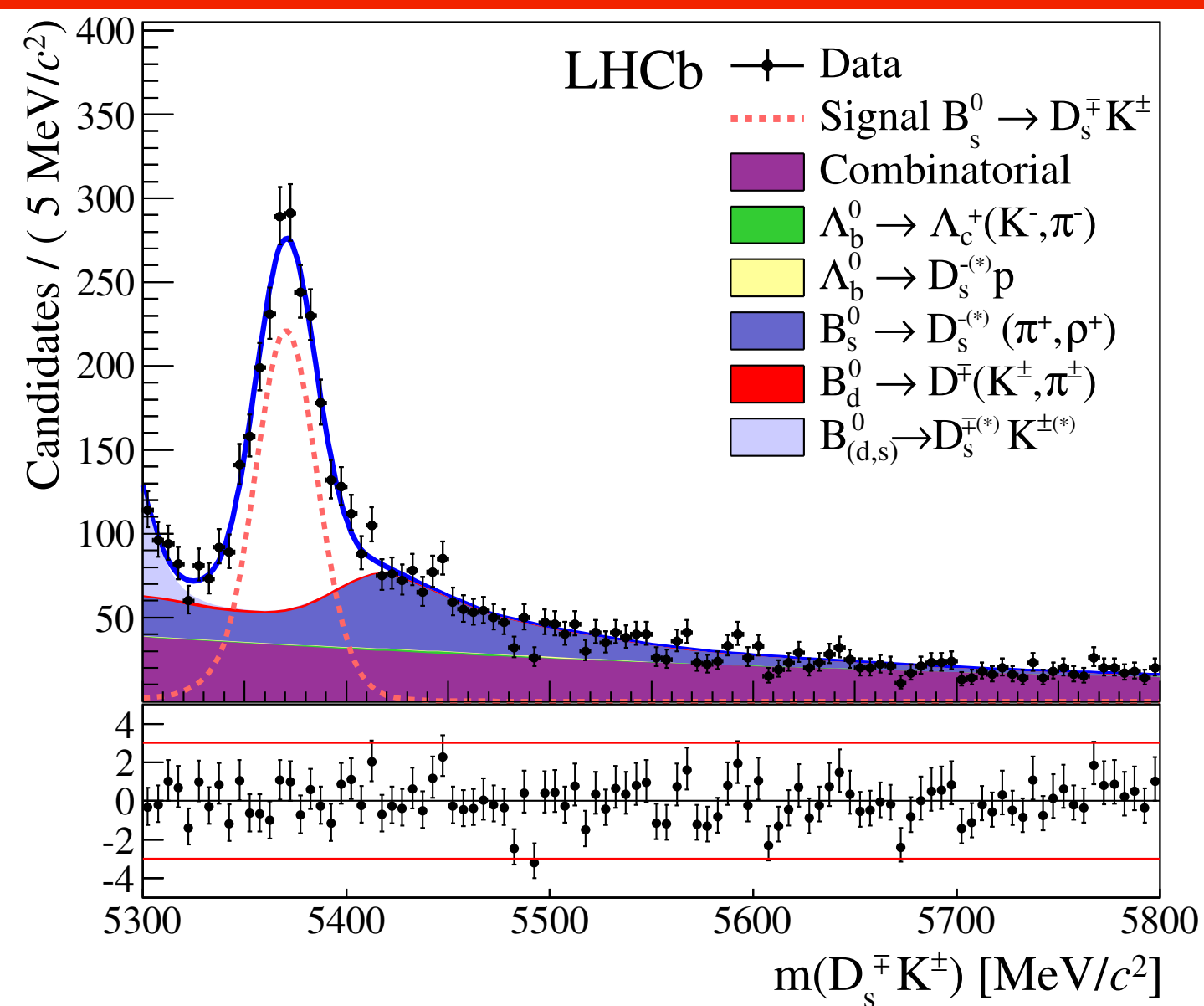
1. $B^0_s \rightarrow D^+_s K^-$
2. $\text{anti-}B^0_s \rightarrow D^+_s K^-$
3. $B^0_s \rightarrow D^-_s K^+$
4. $\text{anti-}B^0_s \rightarrow D^-_s K^+$

Each decay rate is a function of the decay-time of the B^0_s (anti)meson, and the parameters of that function depend on γ

Multidimensional fit

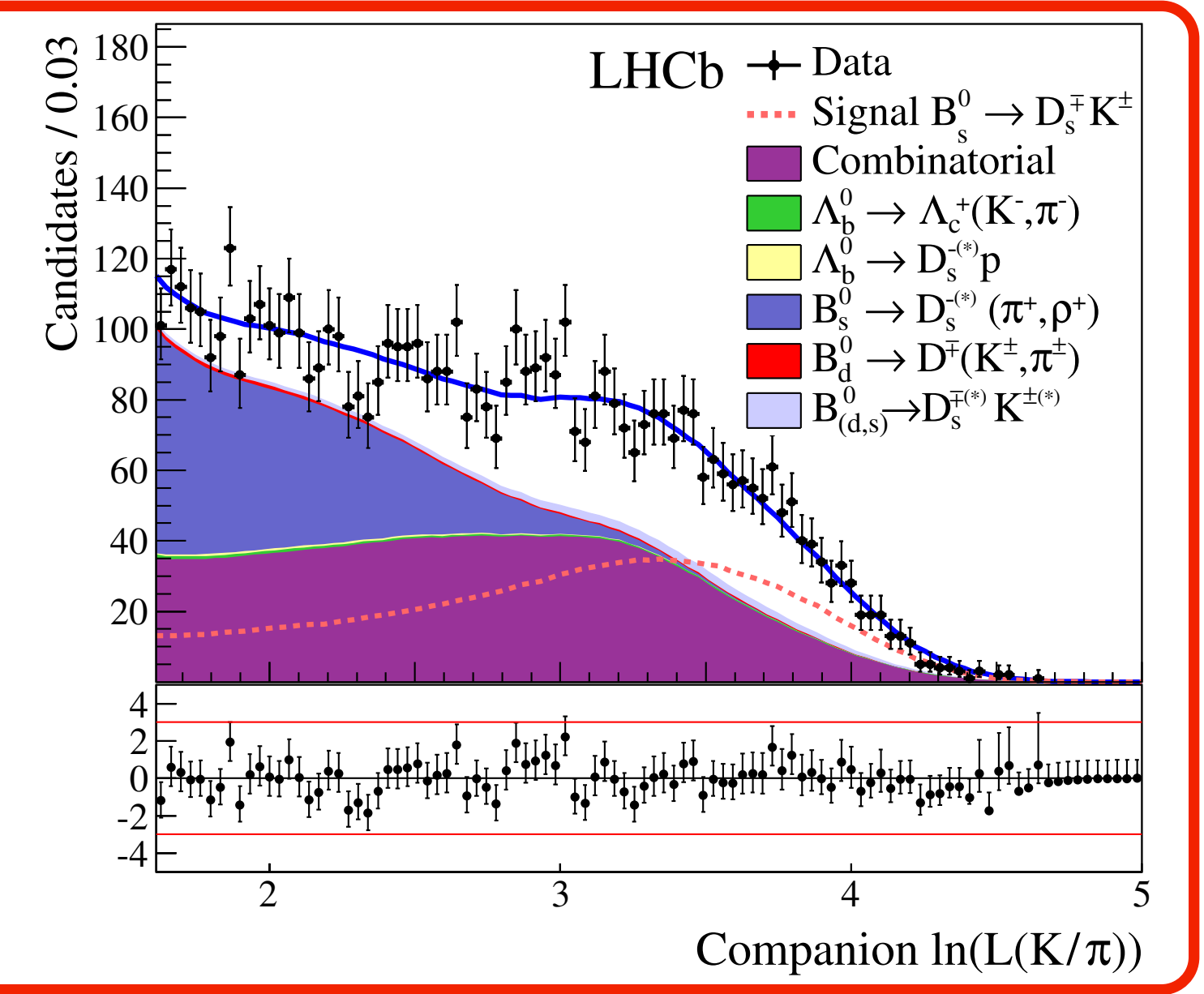
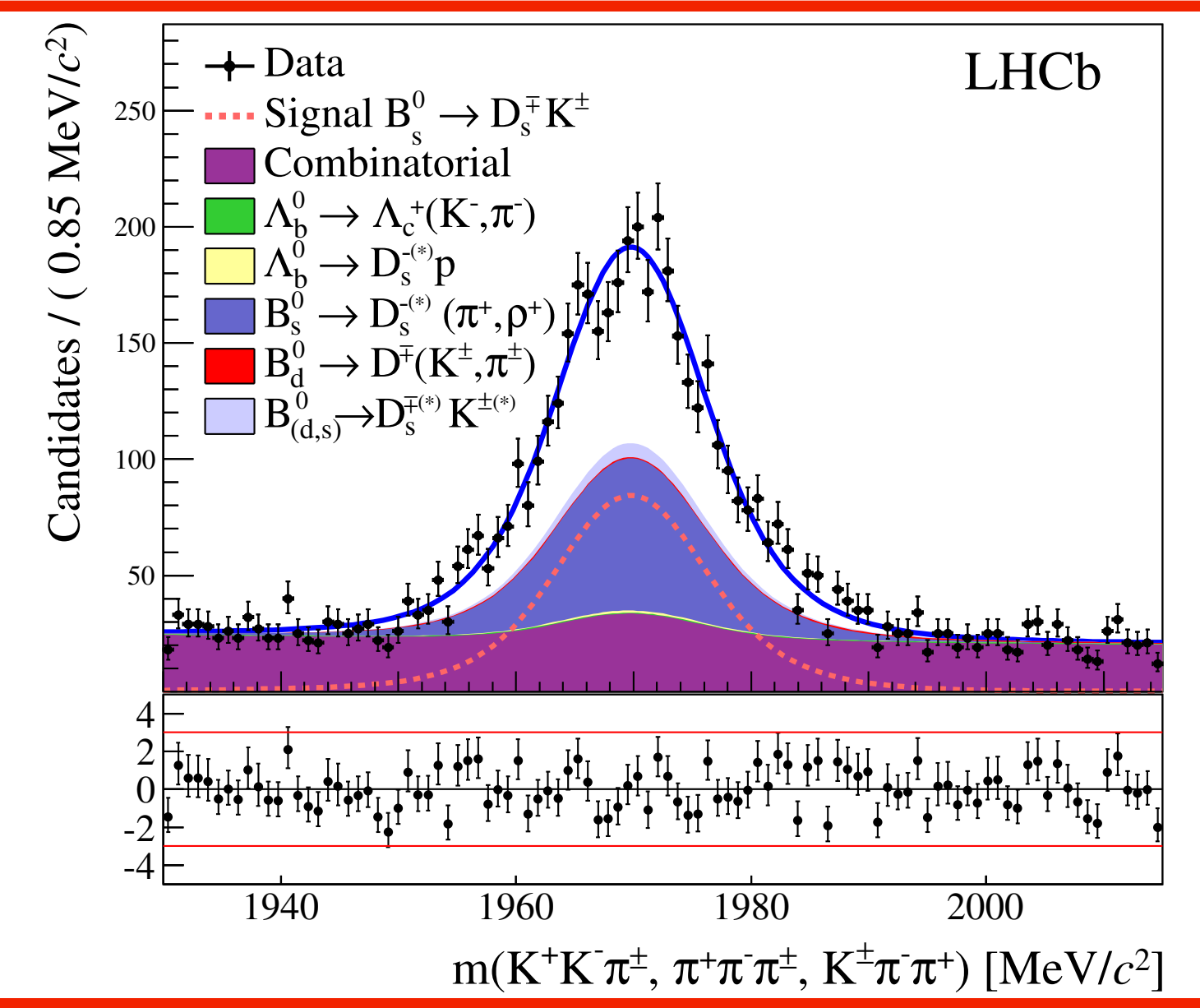
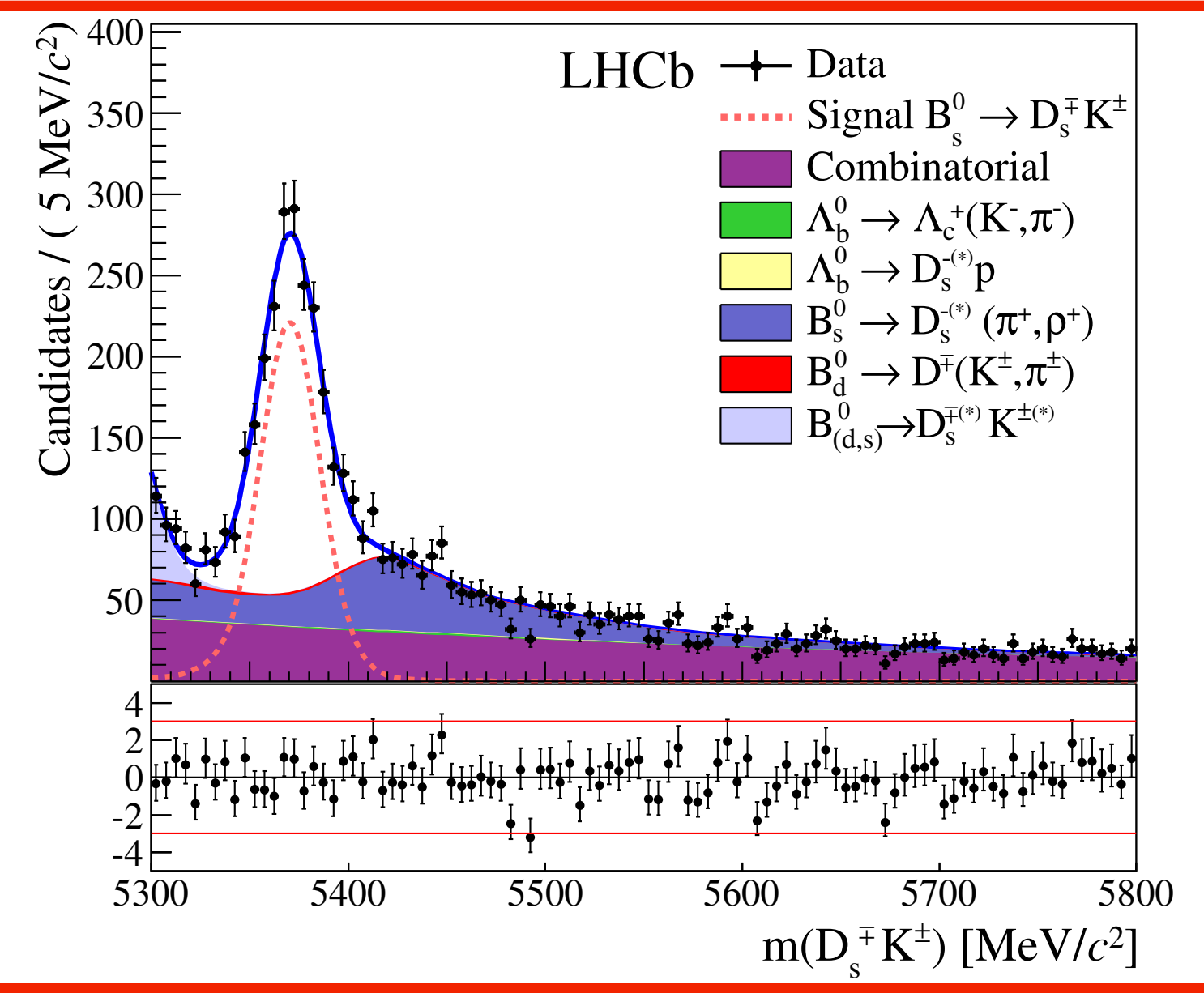


Multidimensional fit

$$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^\mp K^\pm$$


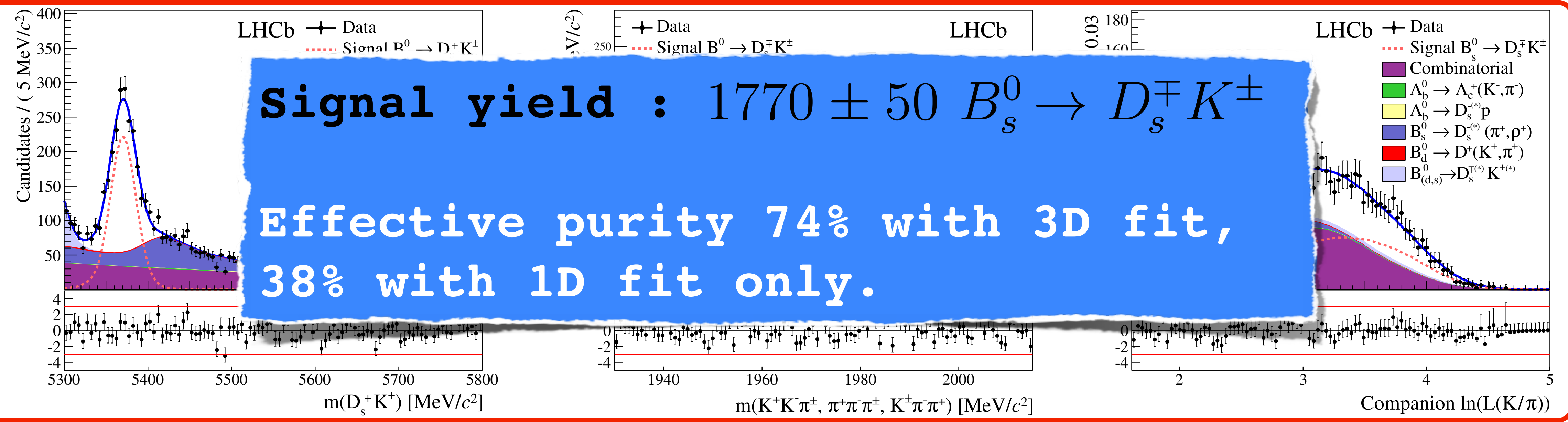
Multidimensional fit

$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^\mp K^\pm$

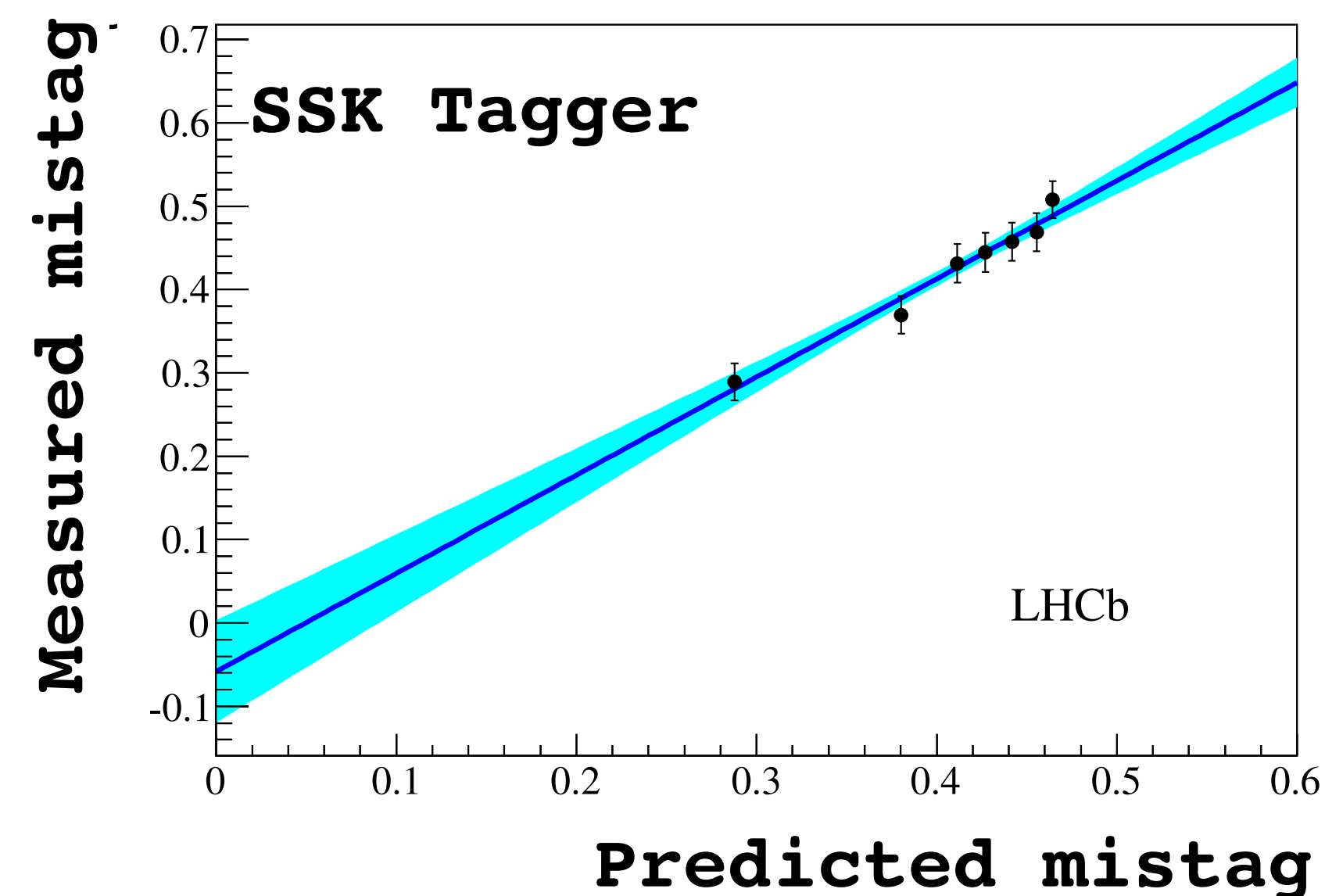
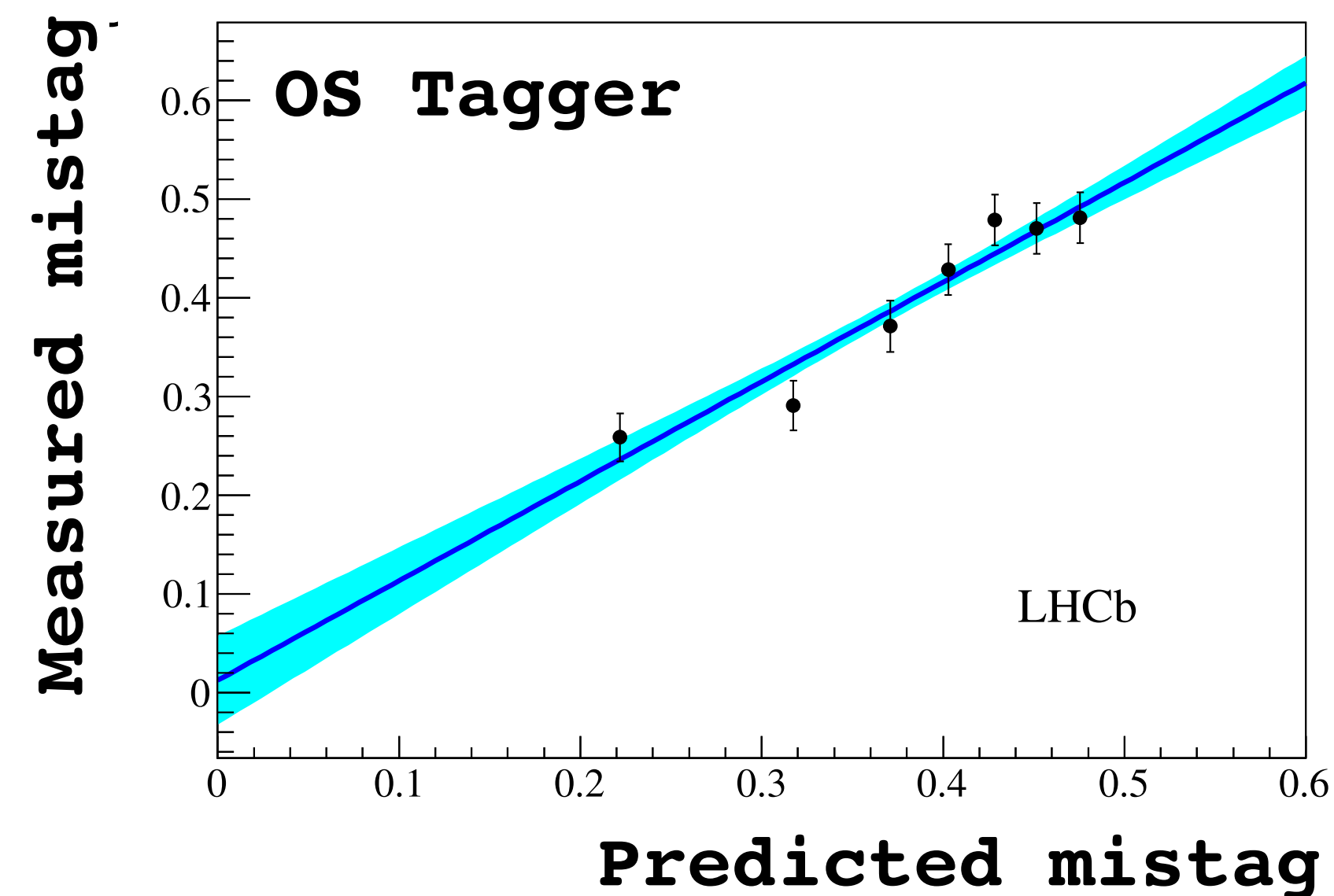
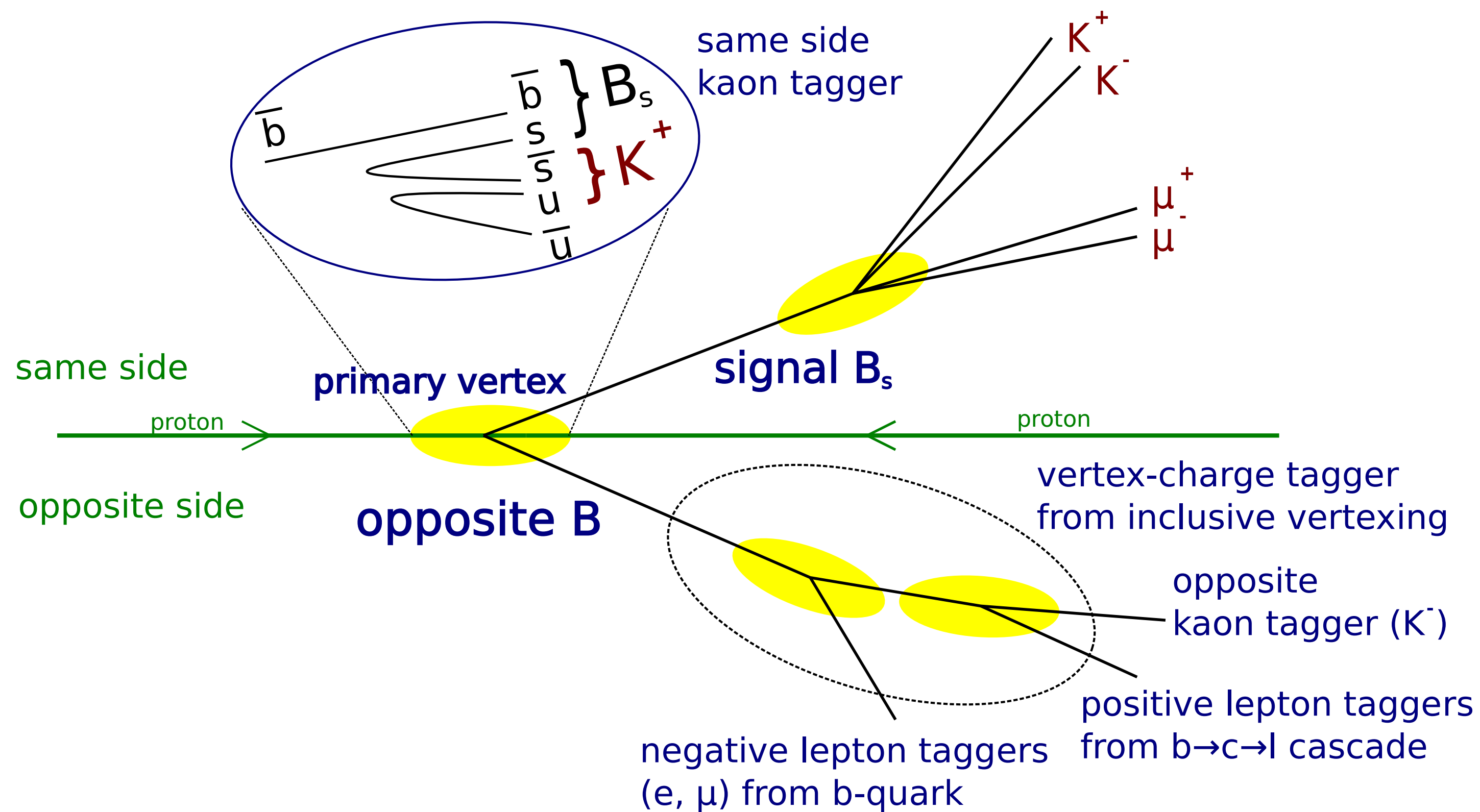


Multidimensional fit

$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^\mp K^\pm$

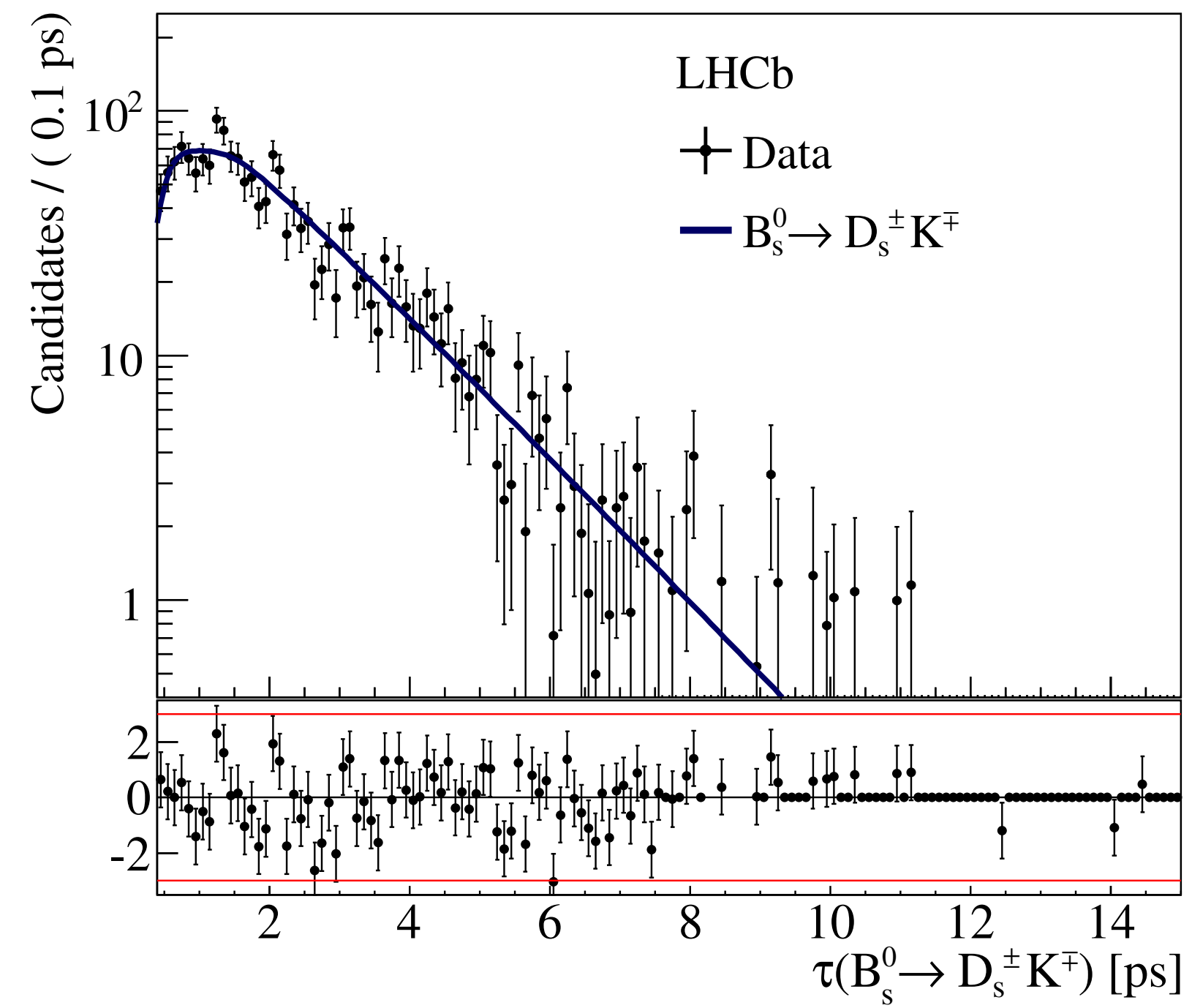


Flavour tagging

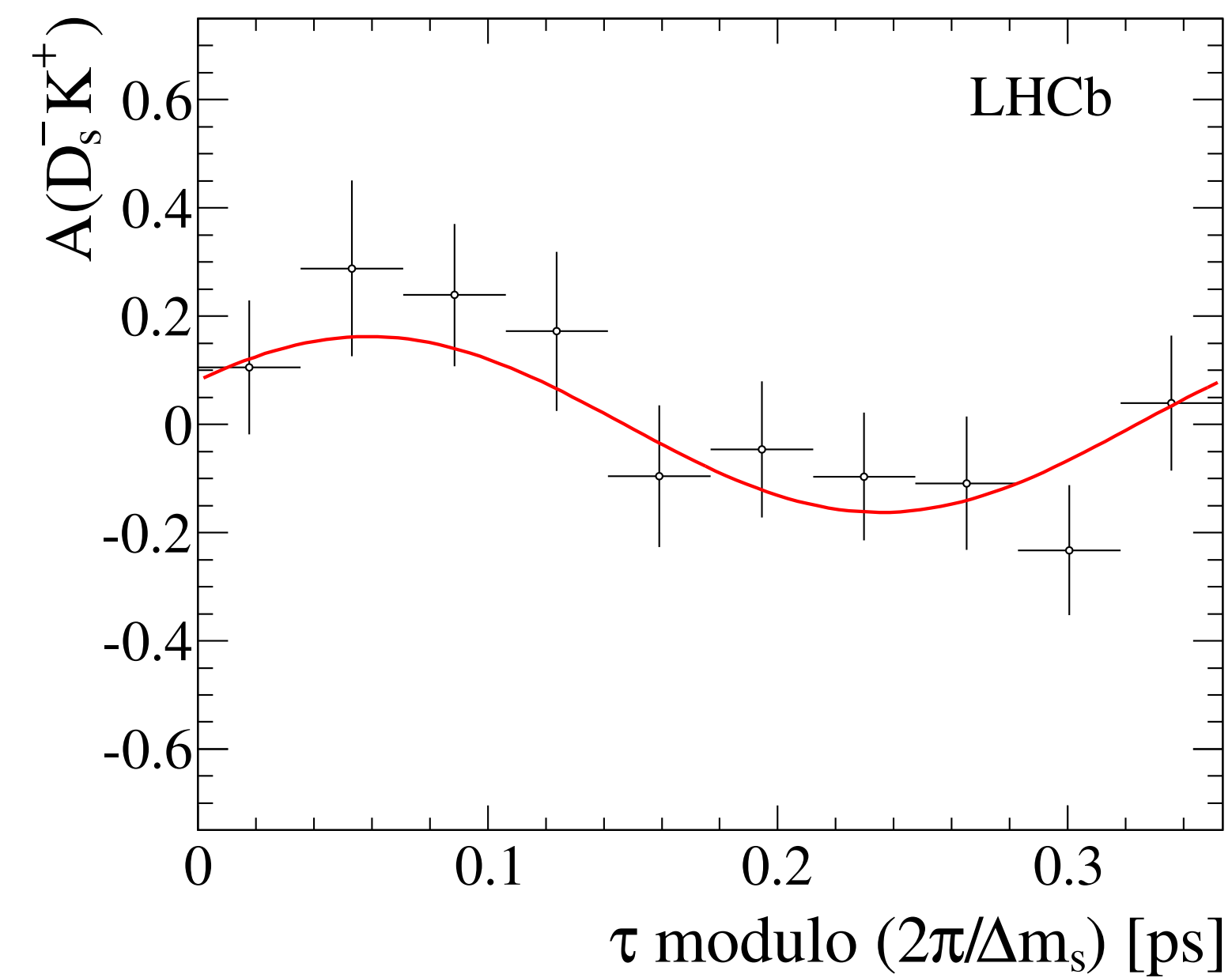
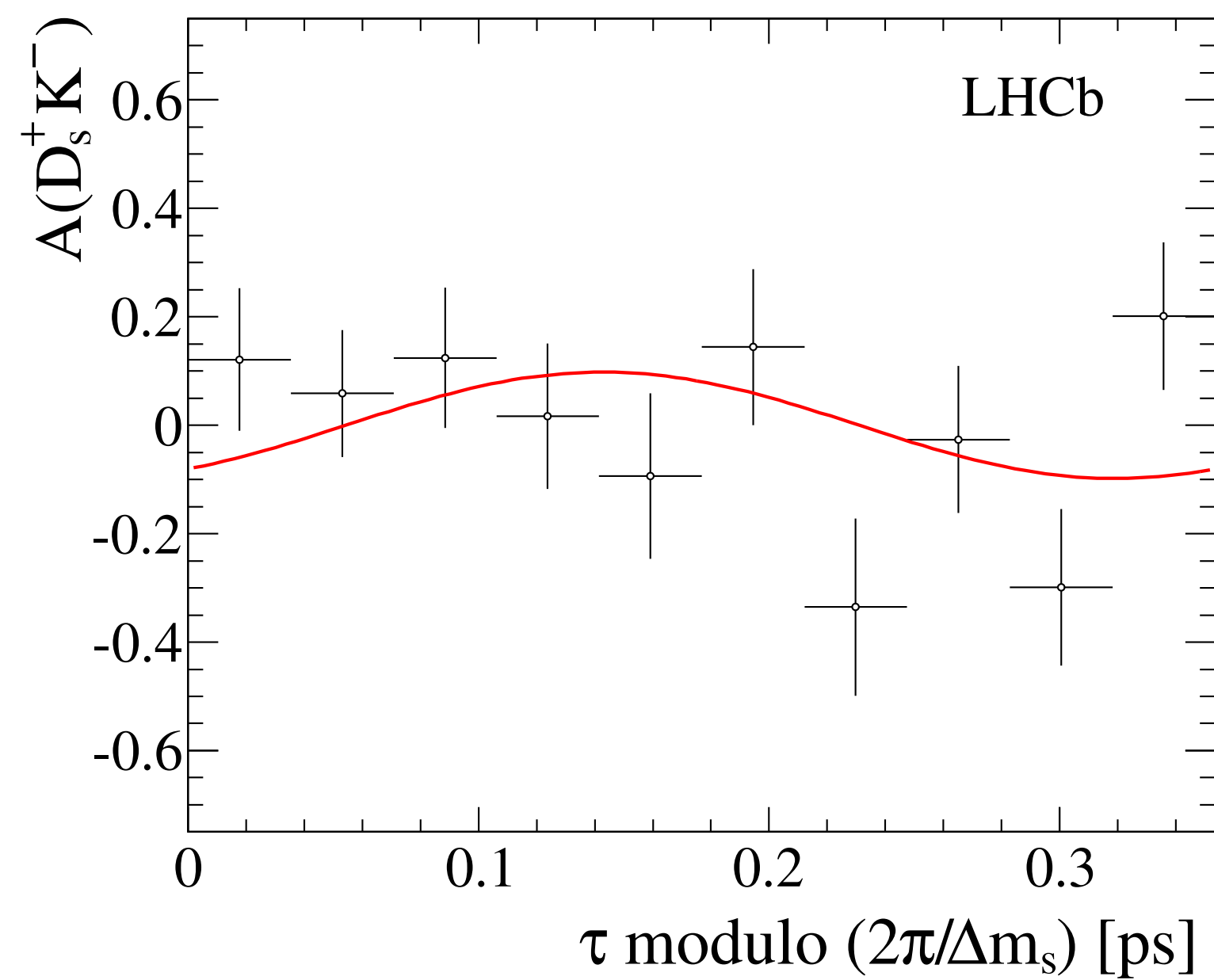
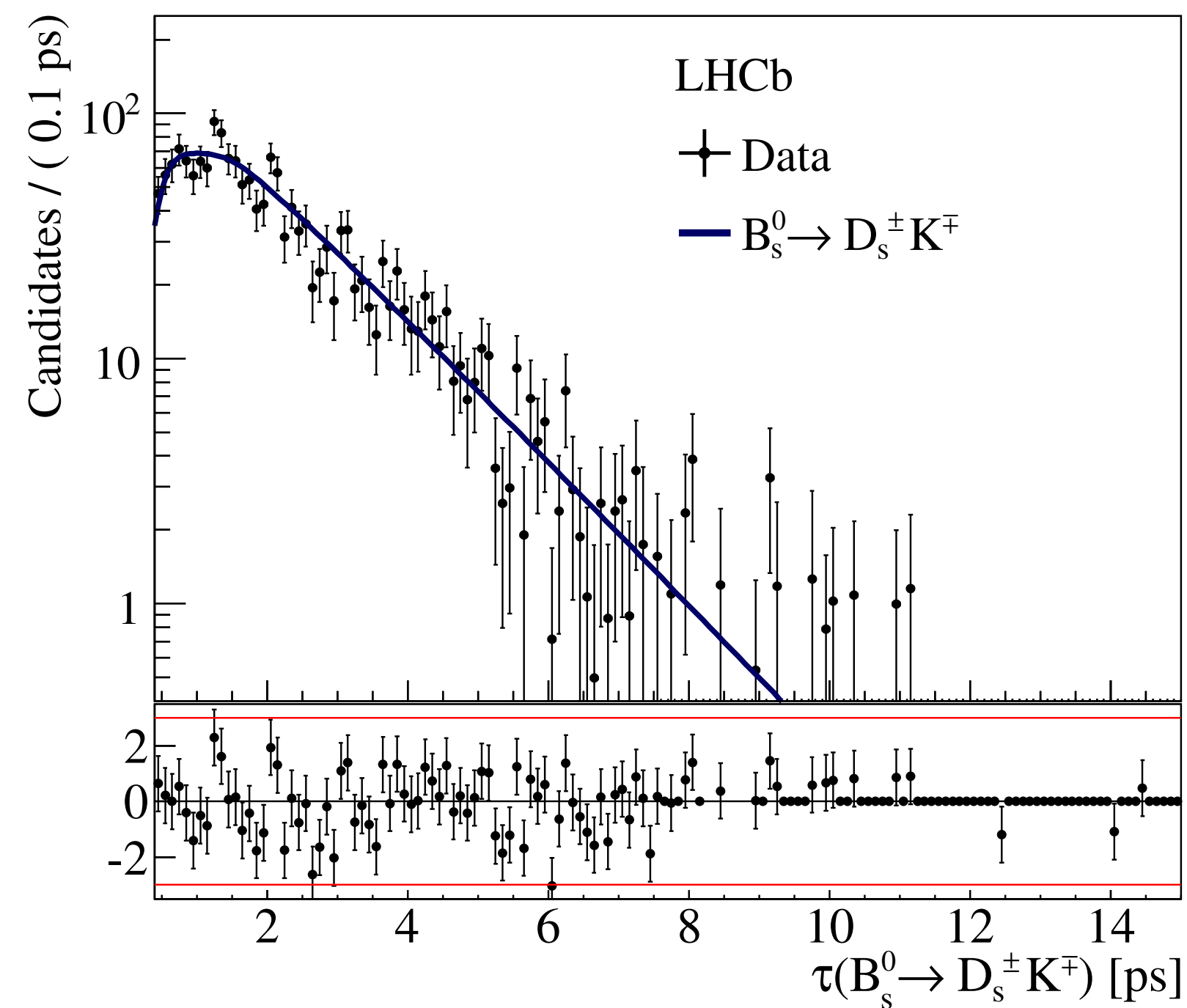


Event type	$\epsilon_{\text{tag}} [\%]$	$\epsilon_{\text{eff}} [\%]$
OS-only	19.80 ± 0.23	$1.61 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.08$
SSK-only	28.85 ± 0.27	$1.31 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.17$
OS-SSK	18.88 ± 0.23	$2.15 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.09$
Total	67.53	5.07

Time fit to $D_s K$

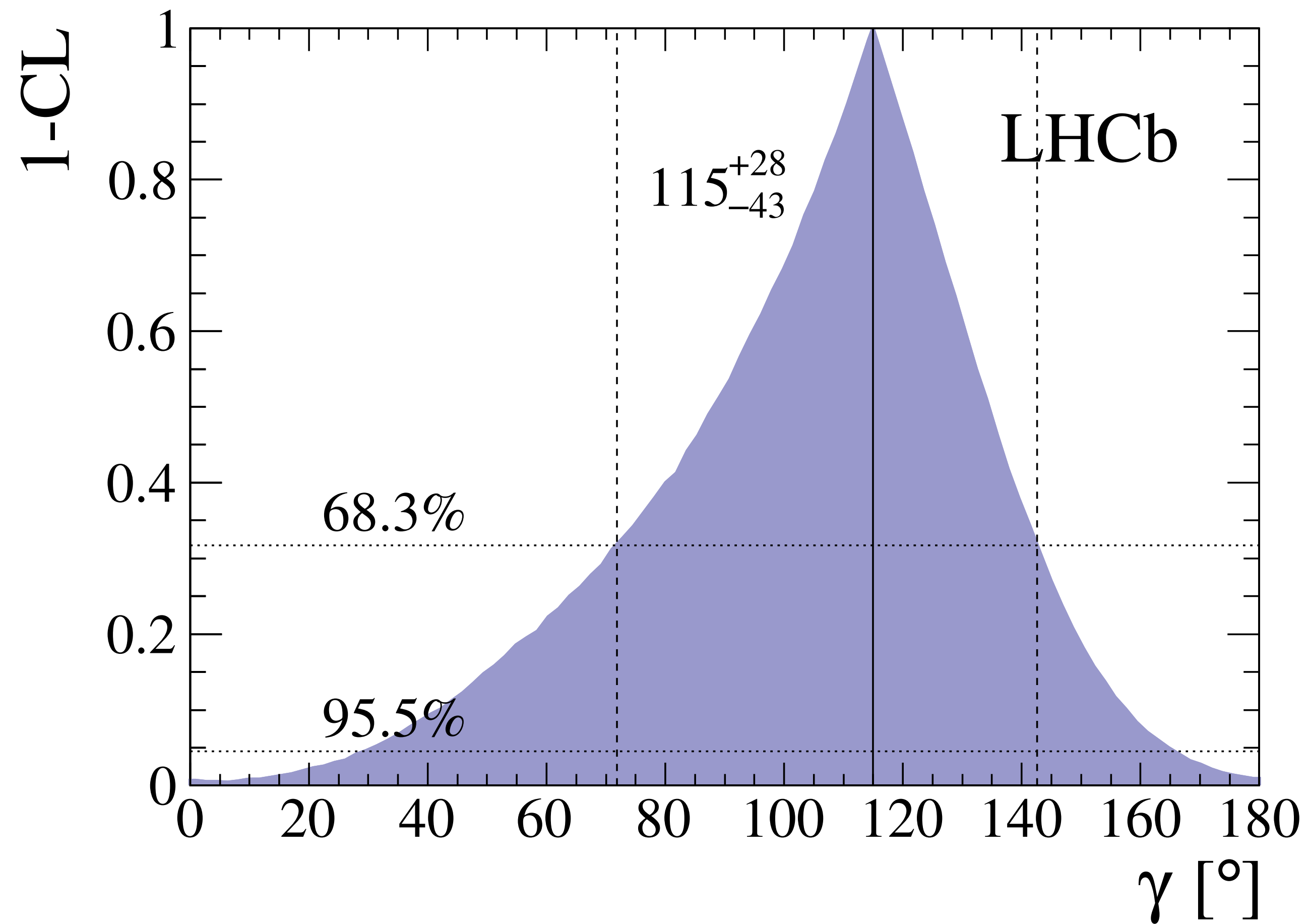


Time fit to $D_s K$



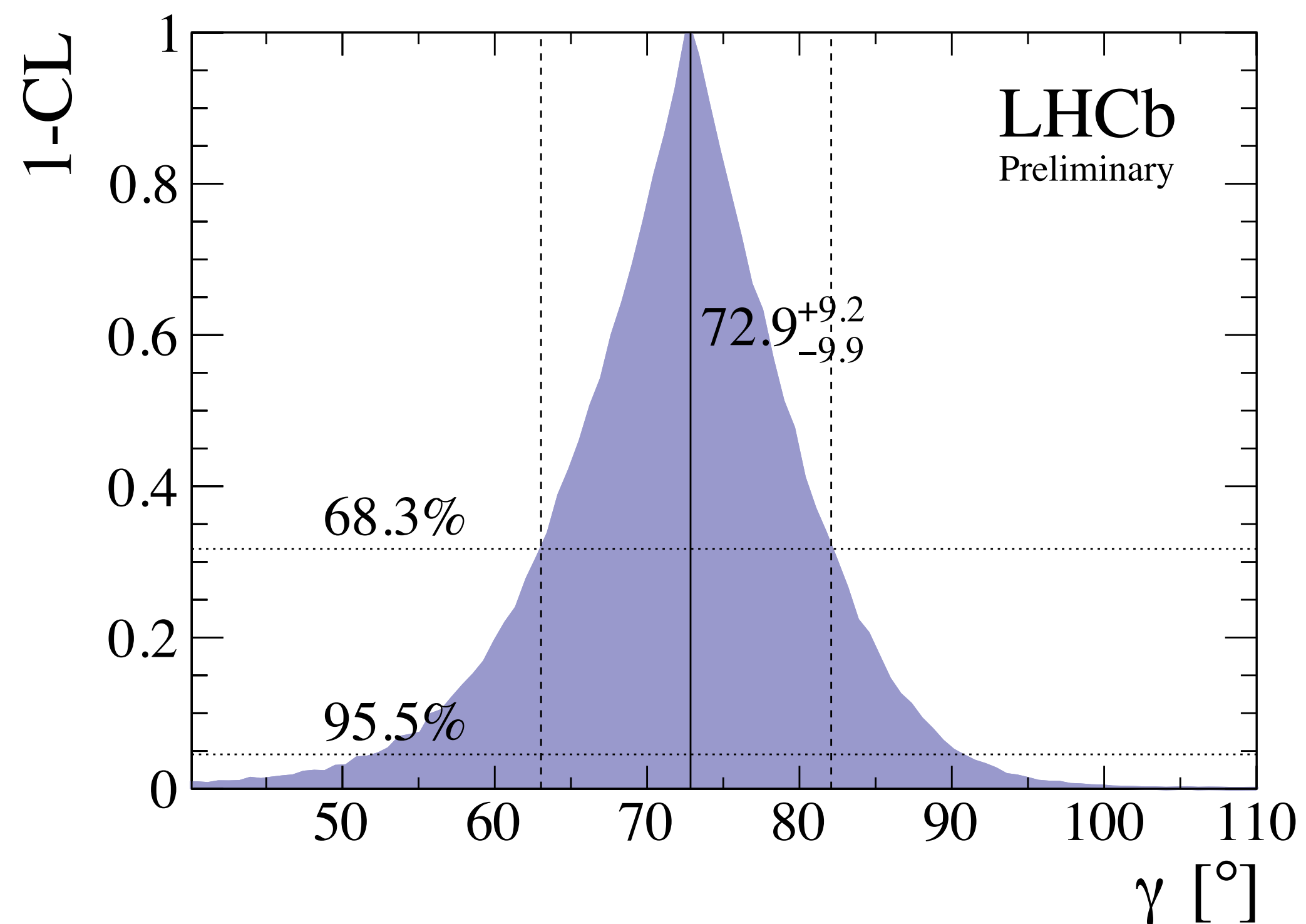
The measurement of γ

$$\gamma = (115^{+28}_{-43})^\circ$$



About 2.8 sigma away from no CP violation point...

The impact of LHCb on γ



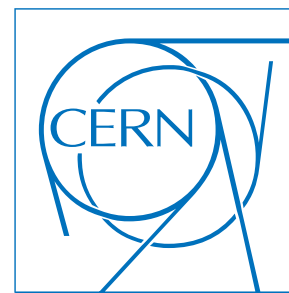
$$\gamma = (72.9^{+9.2}_{-9.9})^\circ \quad @ 68\% \text{ CL},$$
$$\gamma \in [63.0, 82.1]^\circ \quad @ 68\% \text{ CL},$$
$$\gamma \in [52.0, 90.5]^\circ \quad @ 95\% \text{ CL}.$$

Combining all channels, LHCb has the world's most precise measurement of γ . The world average is now approximately $\pm 6.5^\circ$, so we still have a way to go to catch up with α/β .

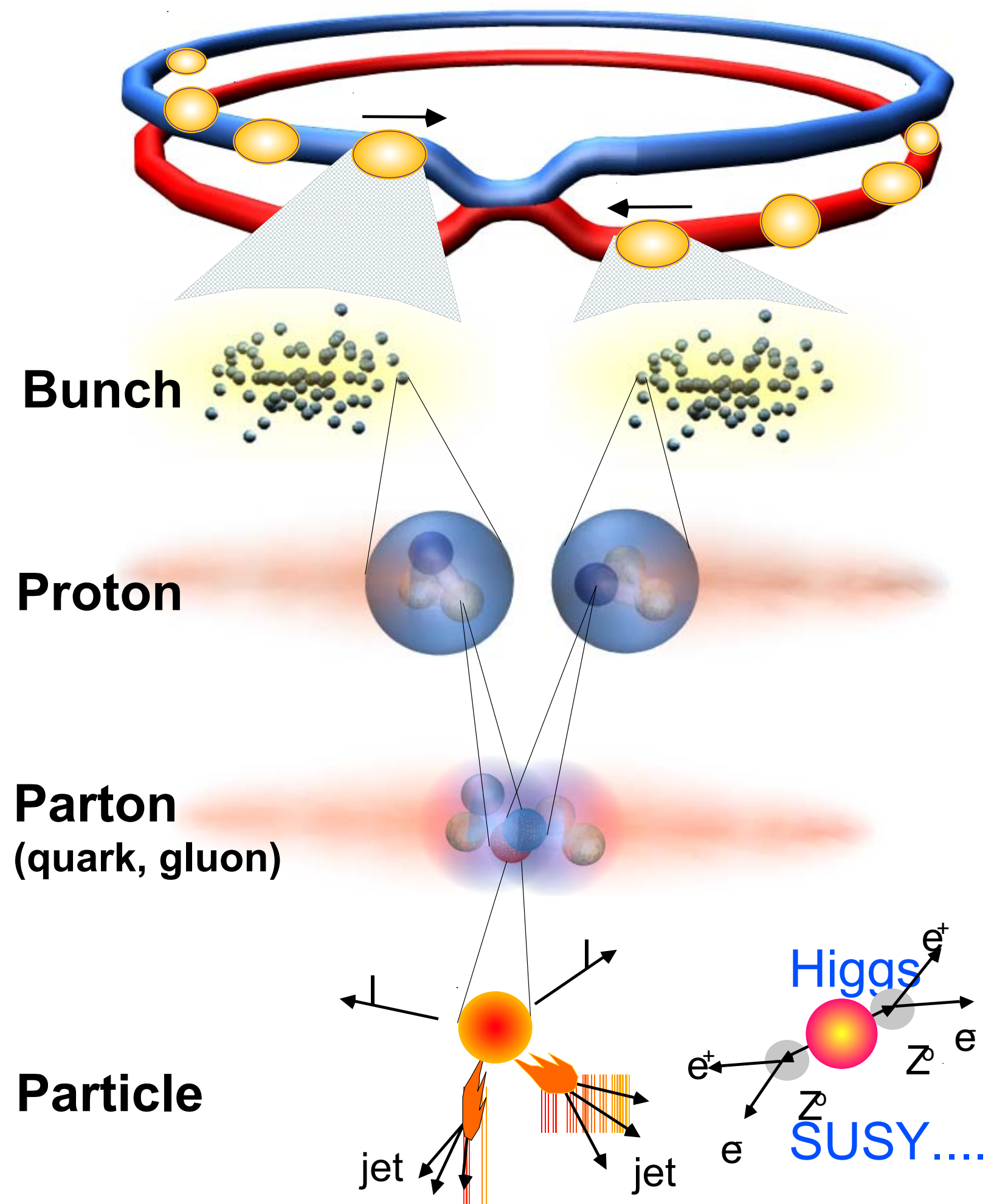
Finding particles at 40 MHz



The heartbeat of the LHC



Collisions at the LHC: summary



Proton - Proton 2804 bunch/beam
Protons/bunch 10^{11}
Beam energy 7 TeV (7×10^{12} eV)
Luminosity $10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

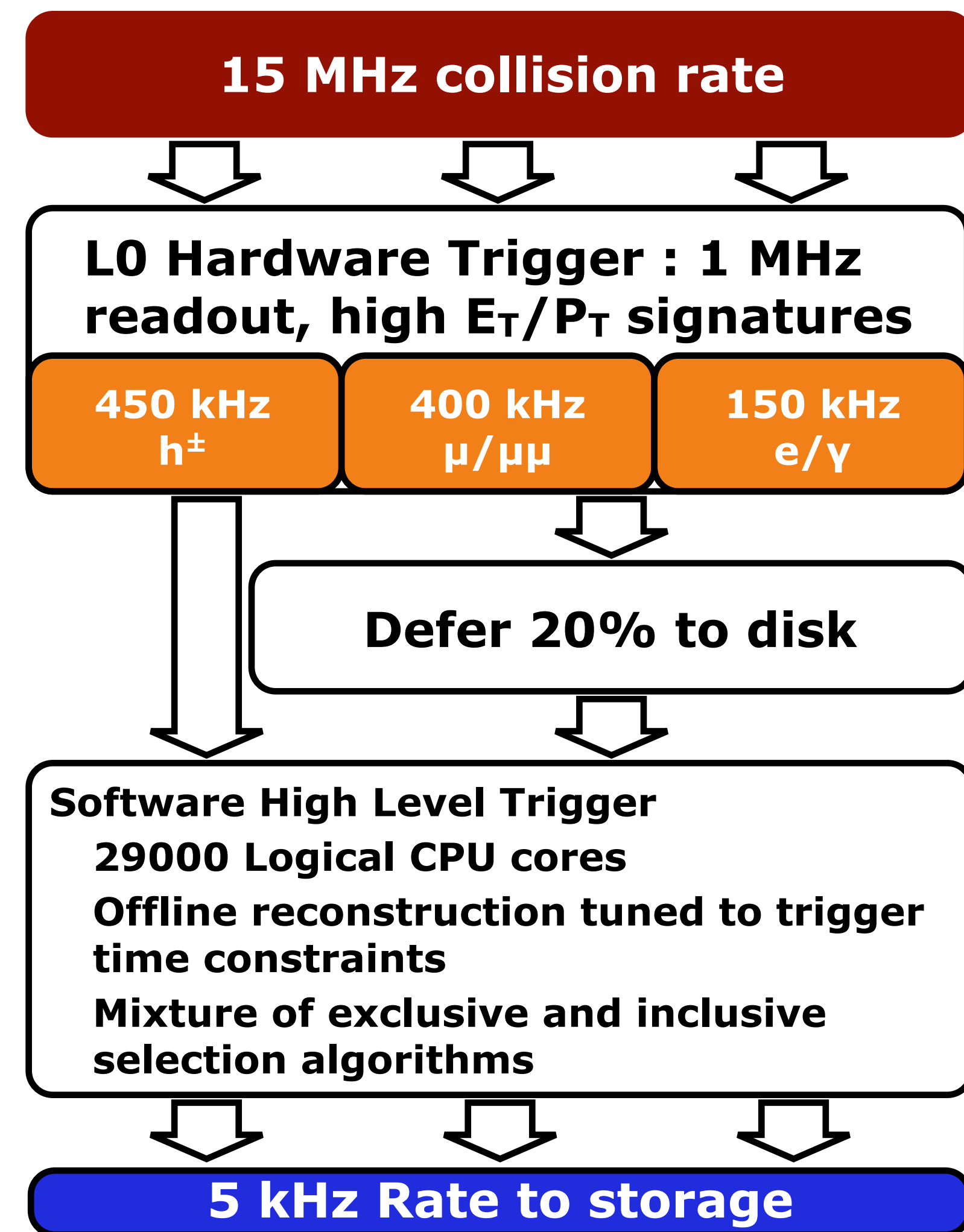
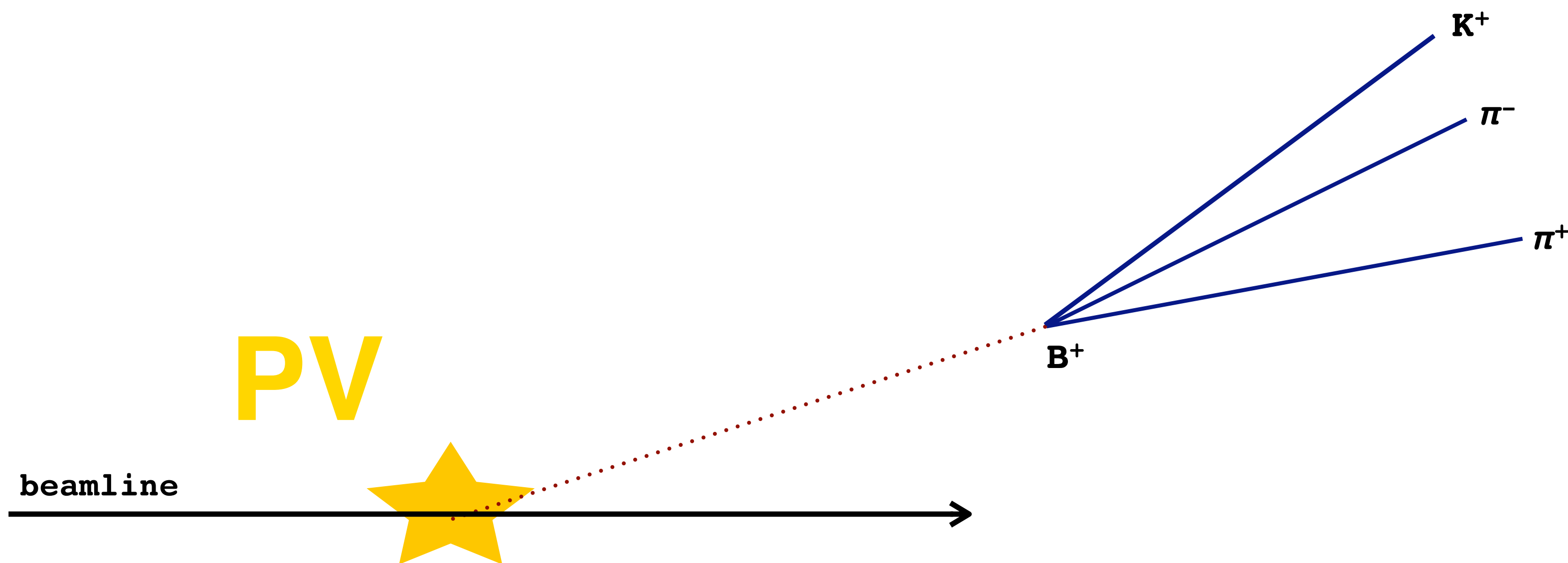
Crossing rate 40 MHz

Collision rate $\approx 10^7 - 10^9$

New physics rate $\approx .00001$ Hz

Event selection:
1 in 10,000,000,000,000

A good approach in Run1



LHCb-PUB-2011-003

In Run I, this was a good approach : only 0.5% of bunch crossings contain $b\bar{b}$, so we can use simple inclusive criteria to distinguish $b\bar{b}$ from the rest and save them

Real time event selection

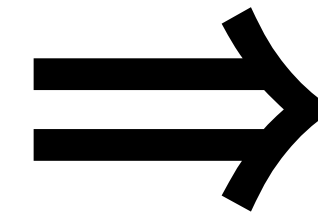
1.

Information gathering
("reconstruction") stage

Real time event selection

1.

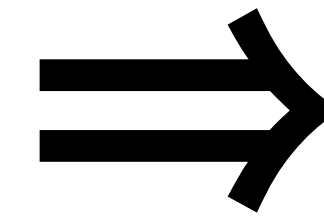
Information gathering
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Real time event selection

1.

Information gathering
("reconstruction") stage



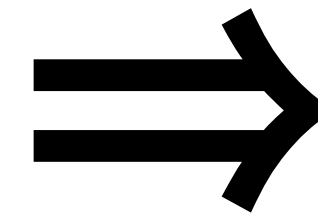
2.

Event selection stage

Real time event selection

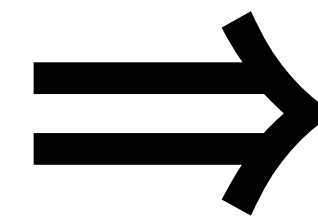
1.

Information gathering
("reconstruction") stage



2.

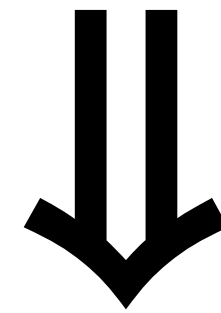
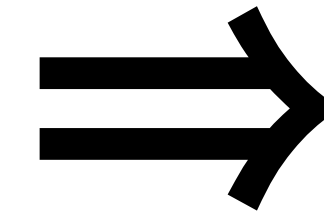
Event selection stage



Real time event selection

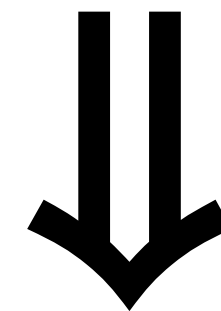
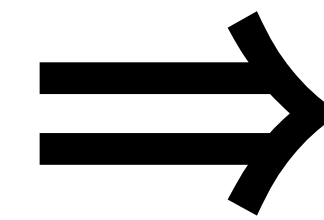
1.

Information gathering
("reconstruction") stage



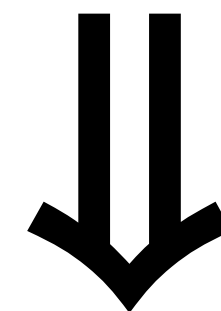
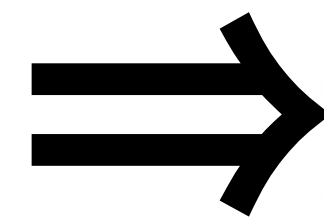
2.

Event selection stage



3.

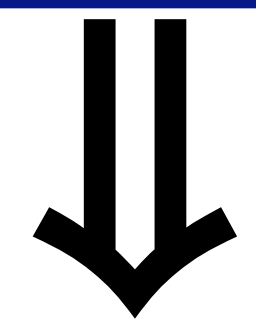
Next reconstruction stage



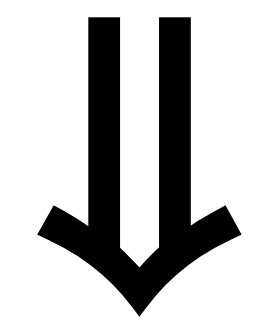
Displaced track trigger

1.

Full reconstruction of tracks in vertex locator

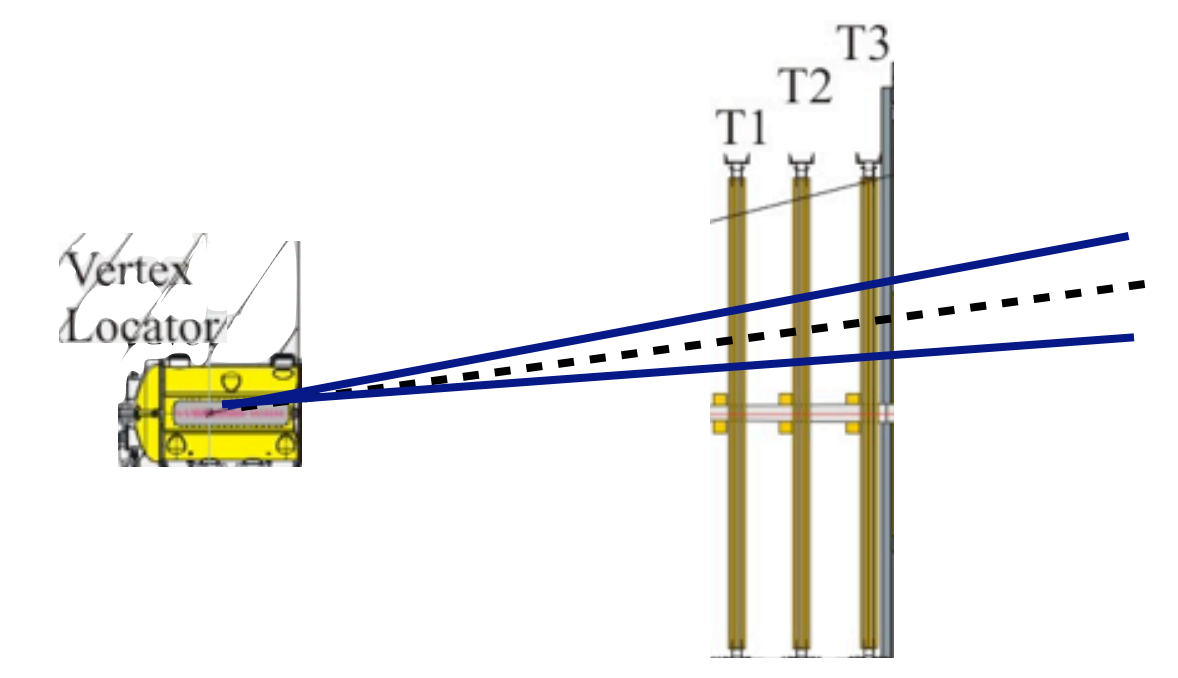
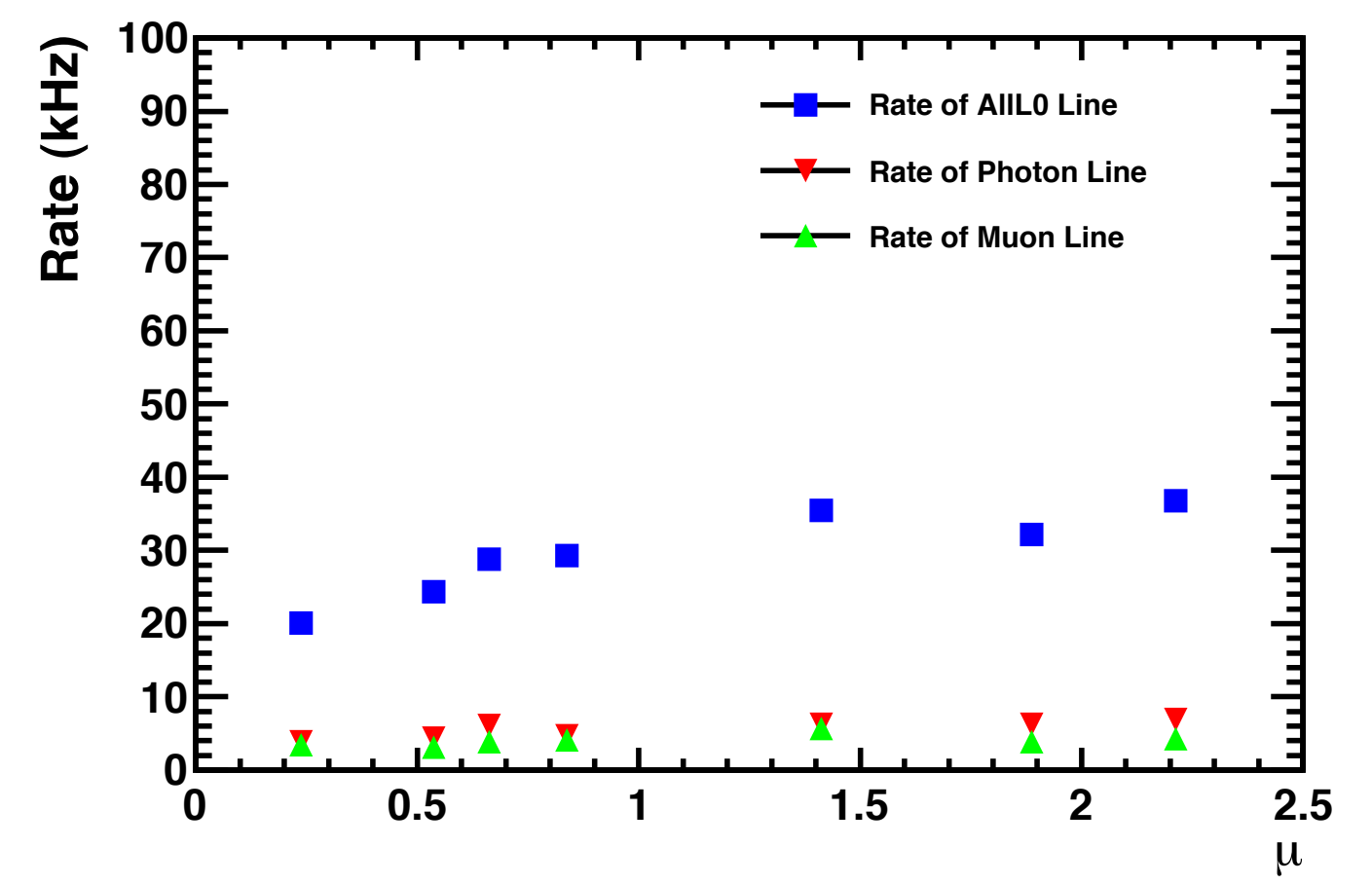
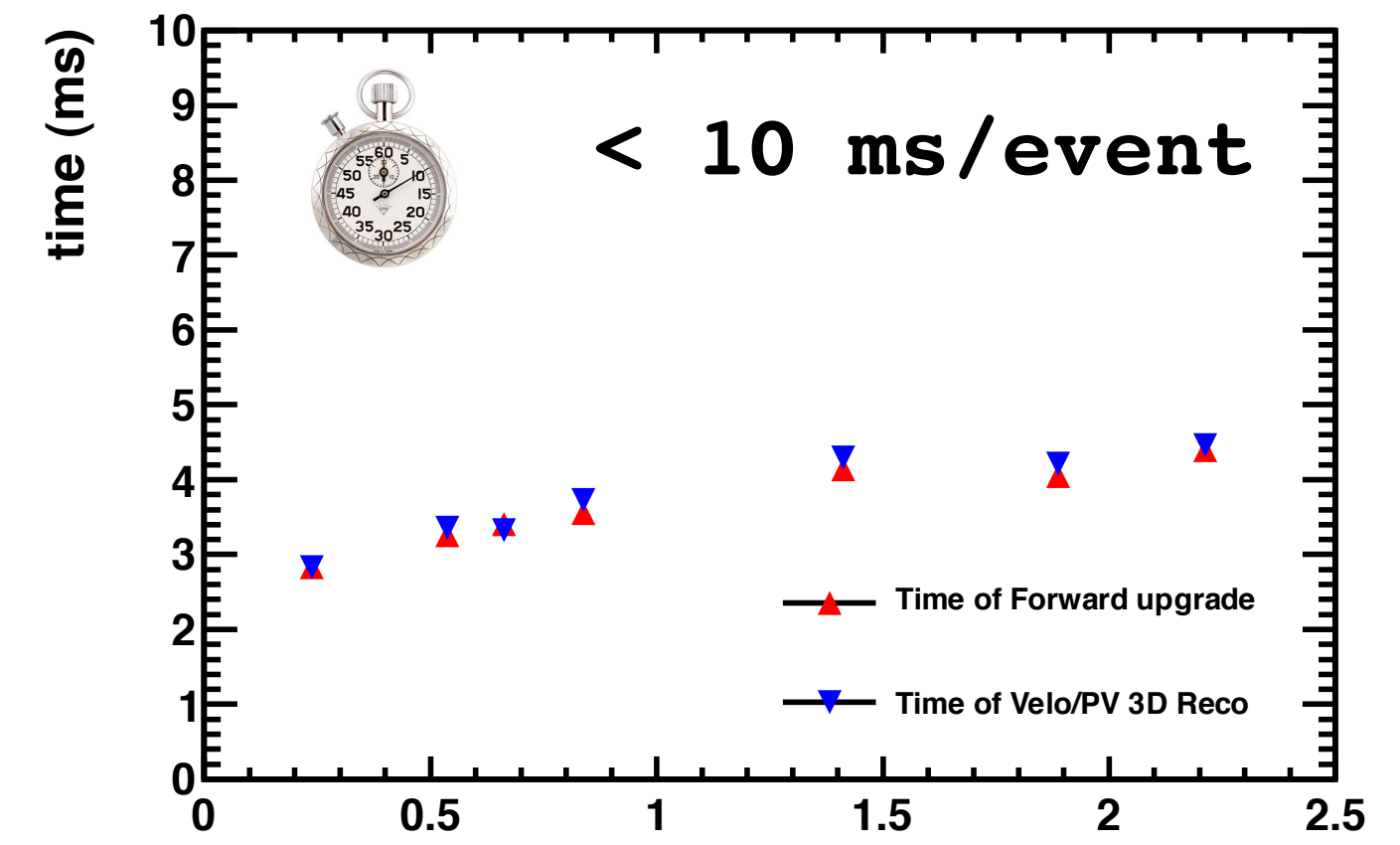


Select displaced tracks



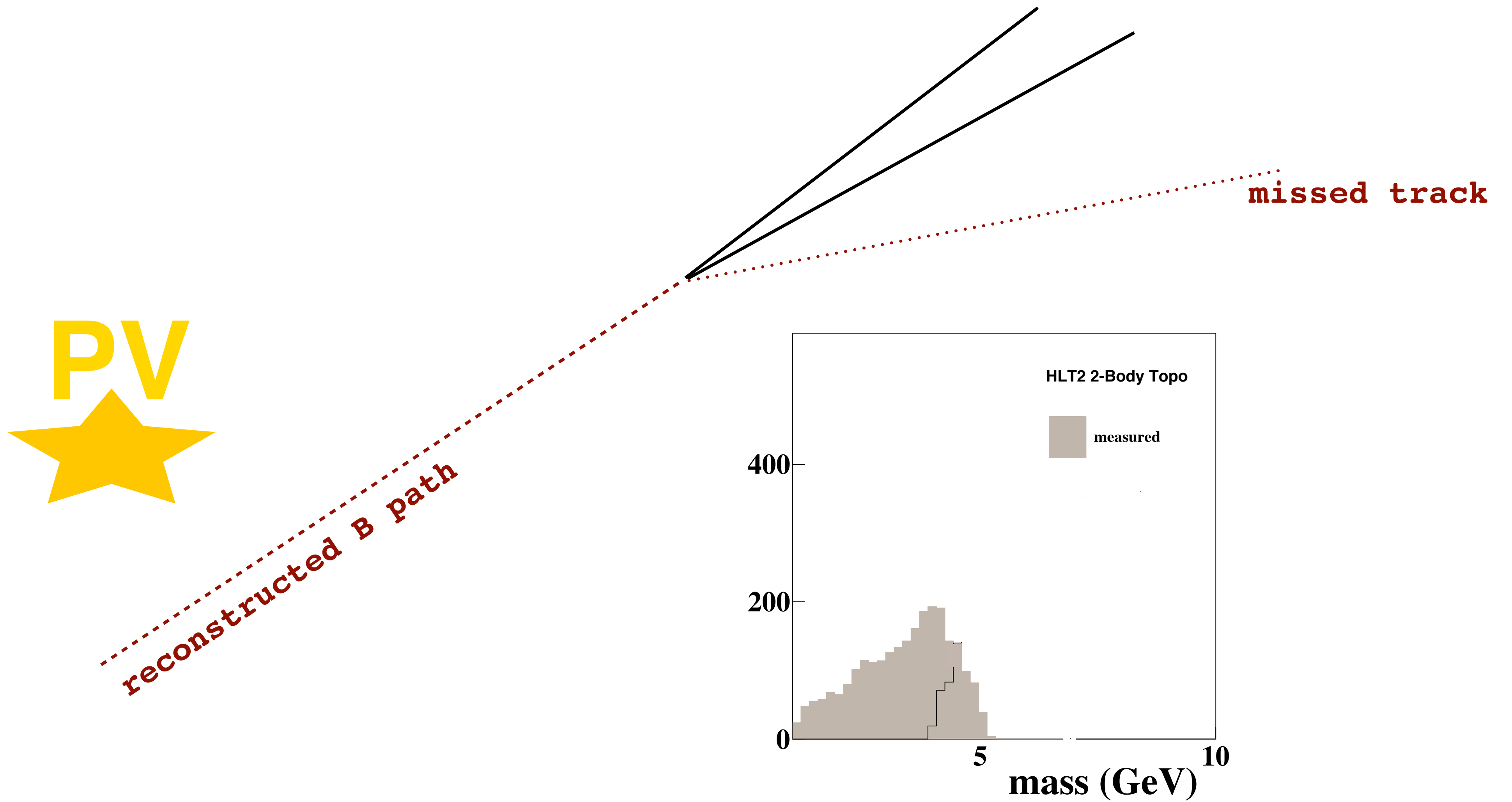
2.

Reconstruction of displaced tracks in regions of interest

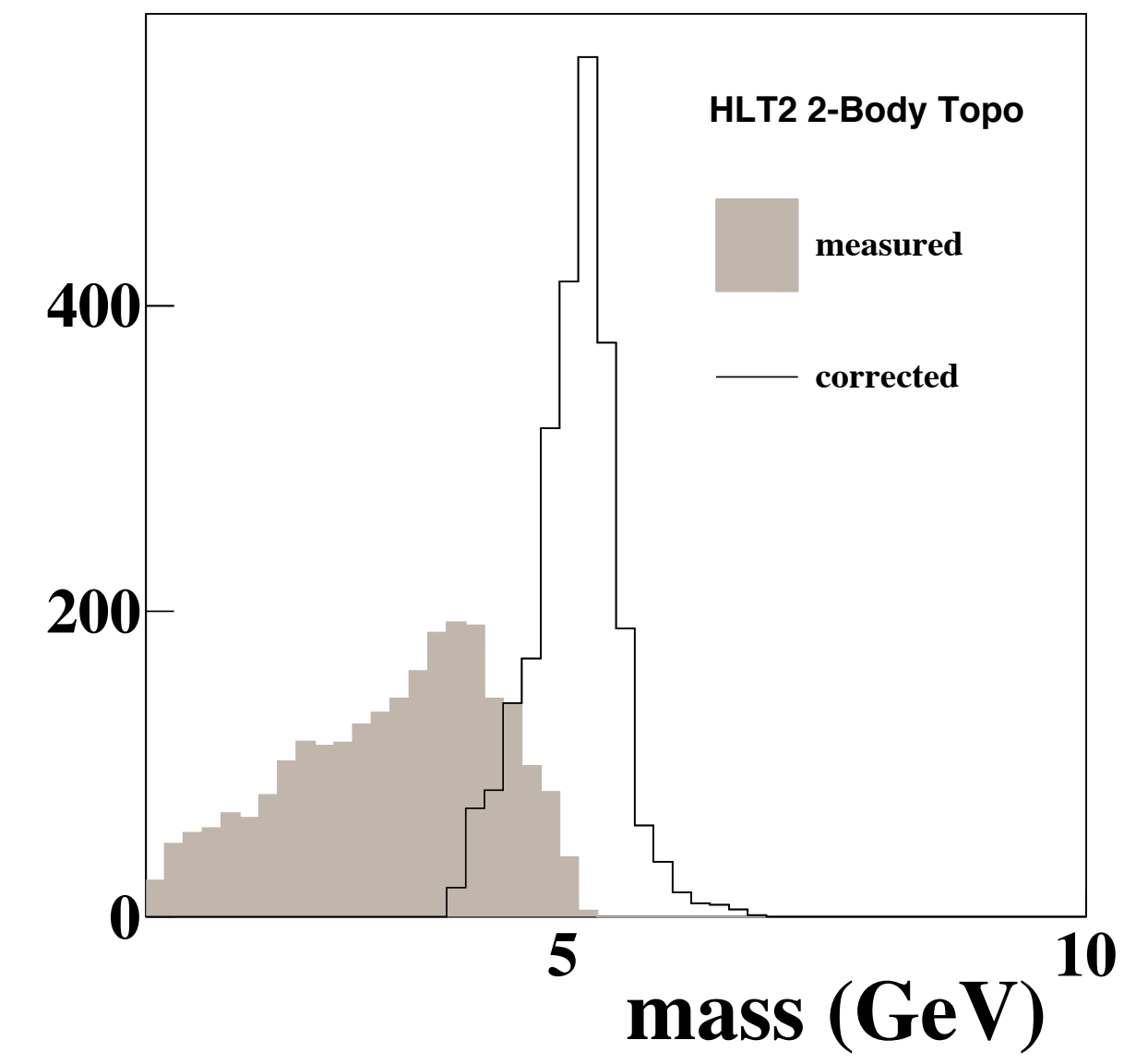
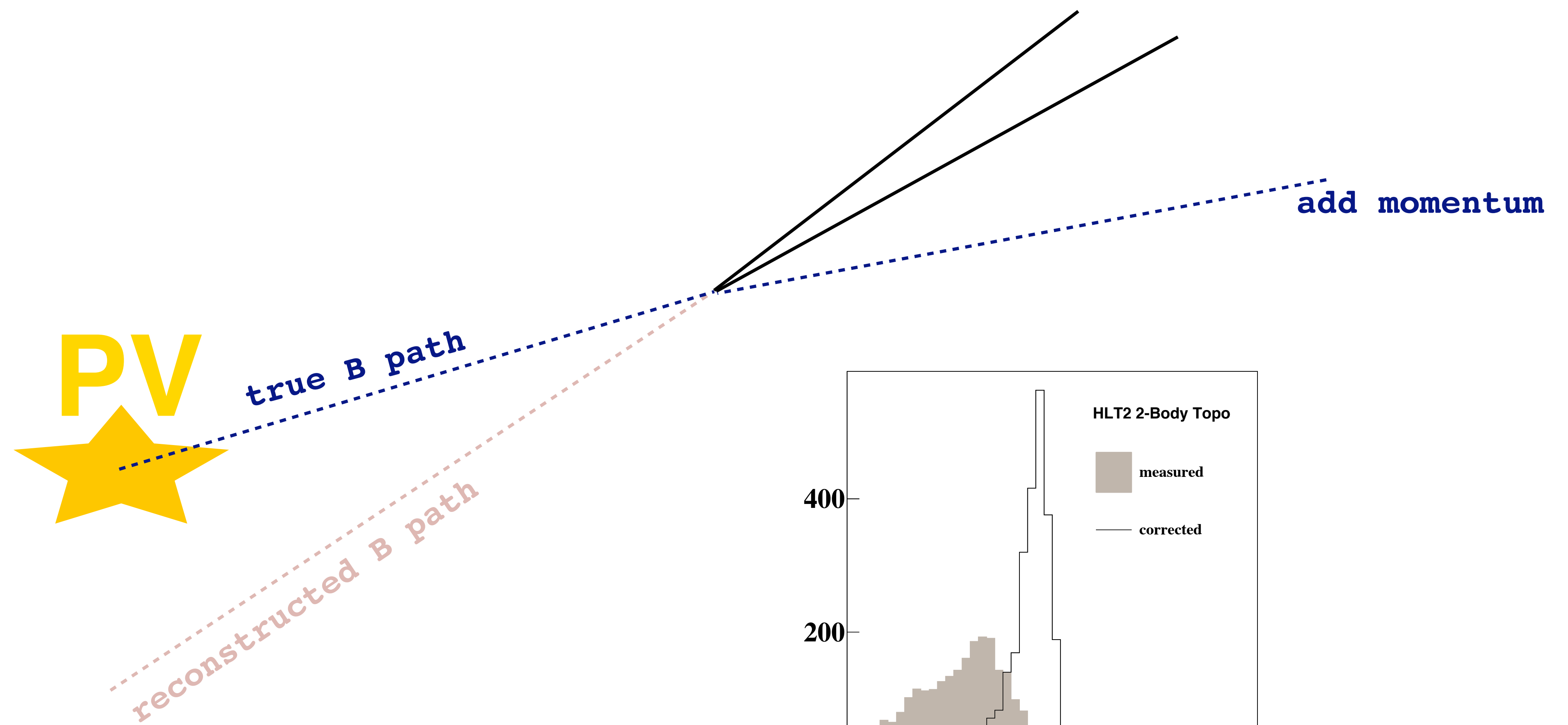


Region of interest defined by assumed track P & P_T

A topological decision tree trigger

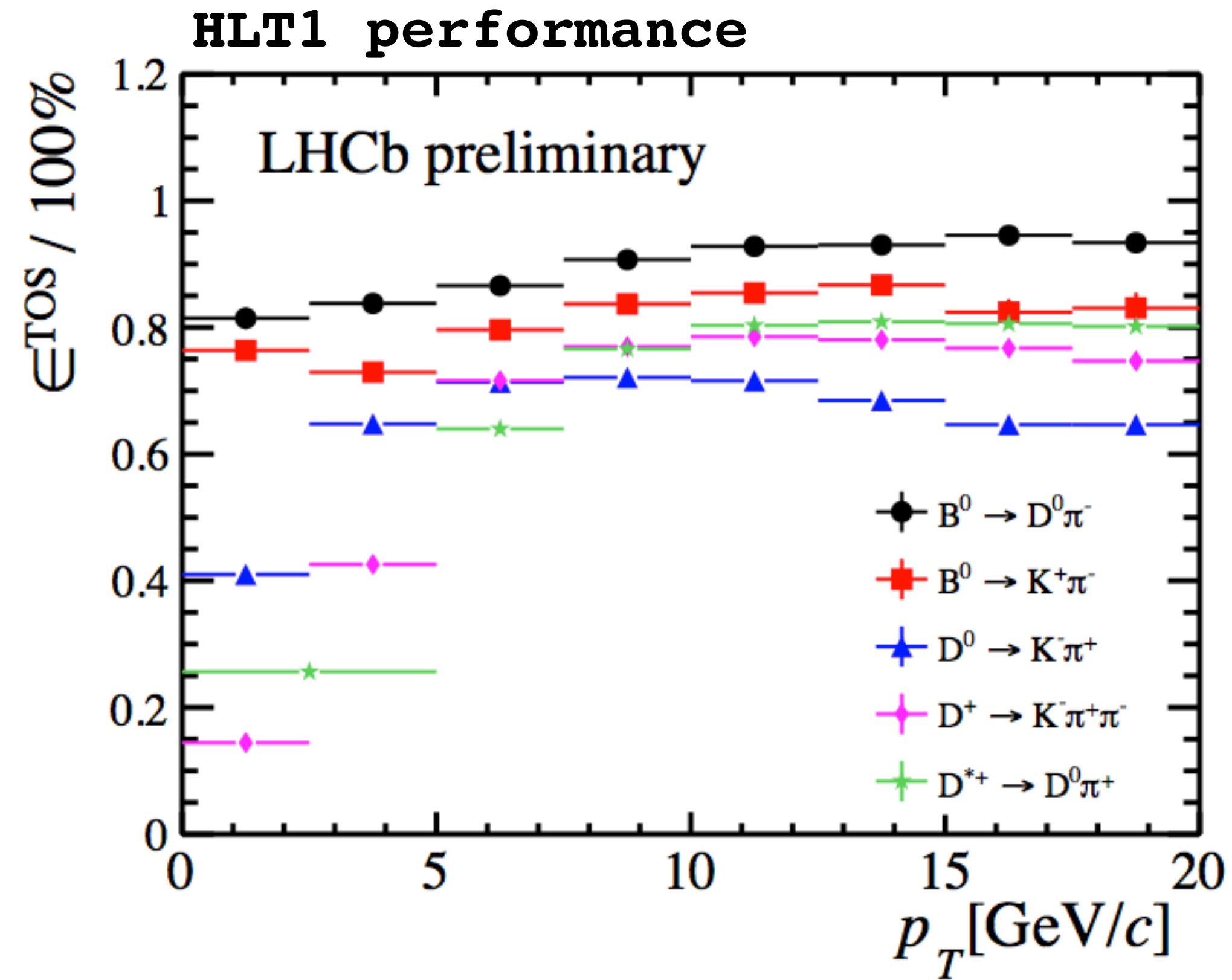


A topological decision tree trigger



$$m_{\text{corrected}} = \sqrt{m^2 + |p'_{T\text{missing}}|^2 + |p'_{T\text{missing}}|}$$

Optimal performance : real-time MVA



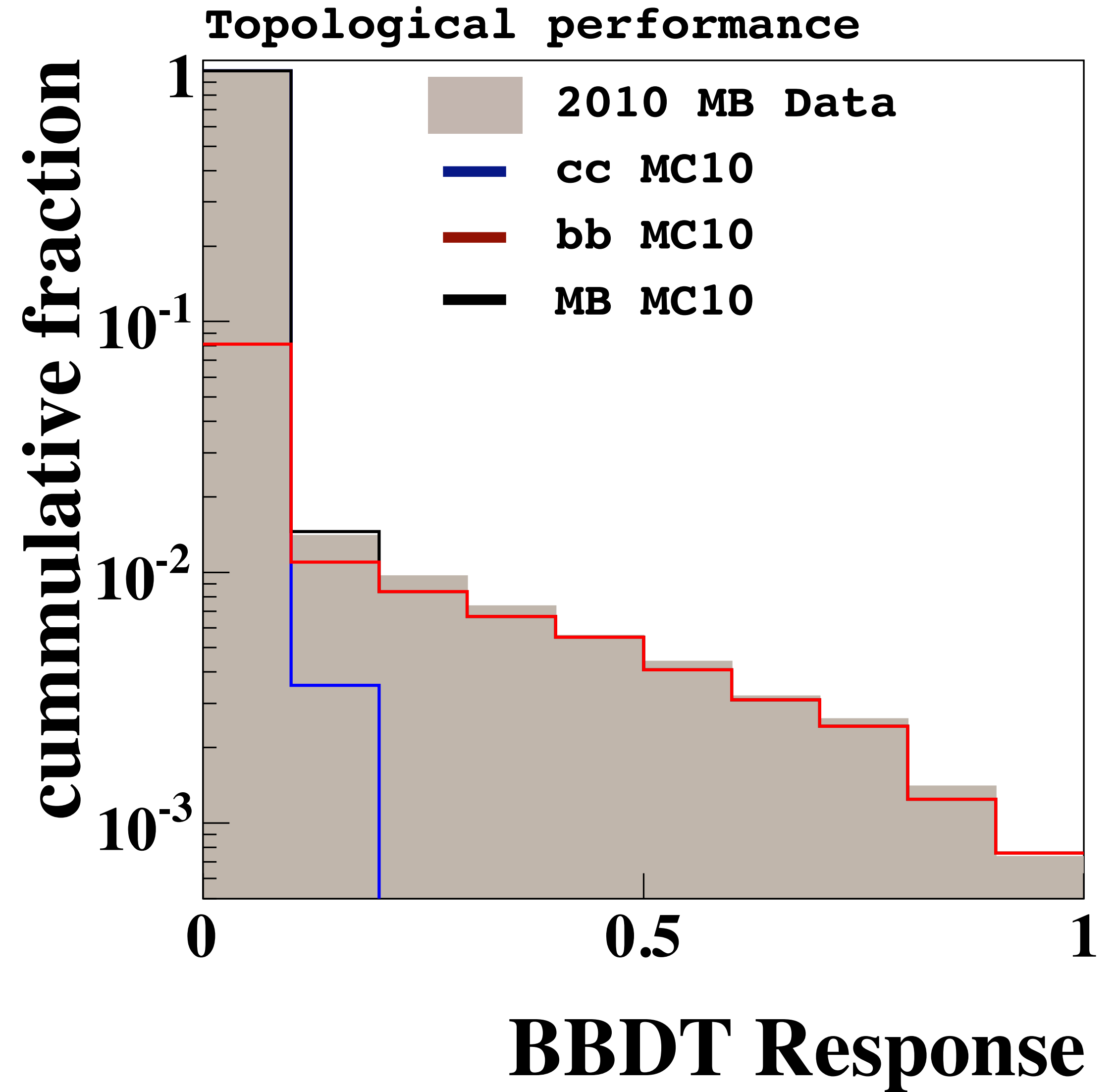
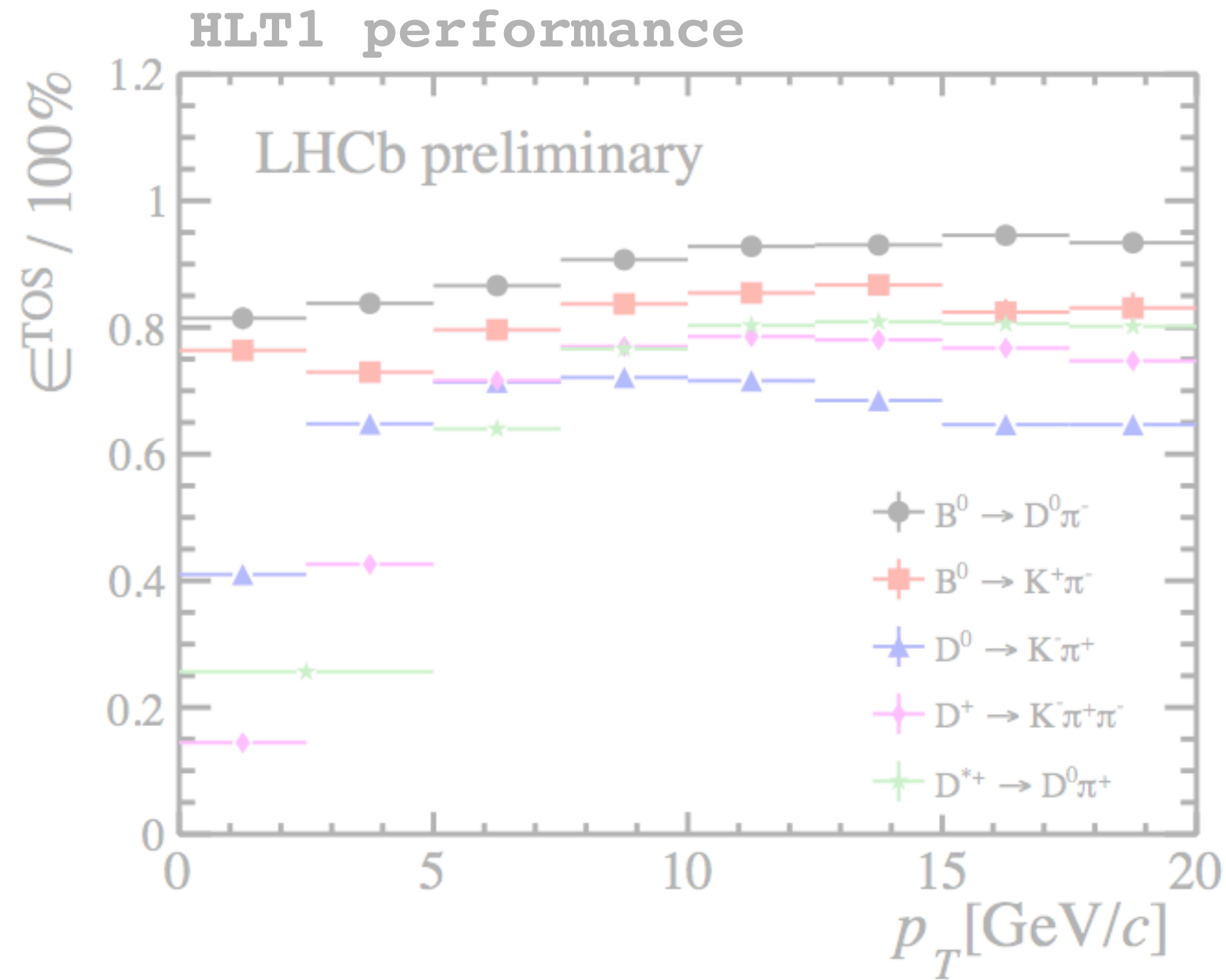
See also LHCb-PUB-2011-002,003,016

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1310.8544>

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1211.3055>

Gligorov&Williams <http://arxiv.org/abs/1210.6861>

Optimal performance : real-time MVA



See also LHCb-PUB-2011-002,003,016

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1310.8544>

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1211.3055>

Gligorov&Williams <http://arxiv.org/abs/1210.6861>



Triggers today

Why do we need triggers at the LHC?

Input data rate of the LHCb
experiment = 1.5 TB/second

NB : ATLAS/CMS about a bit more than one order of magnitude above LHCb

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This means about 15000 PB
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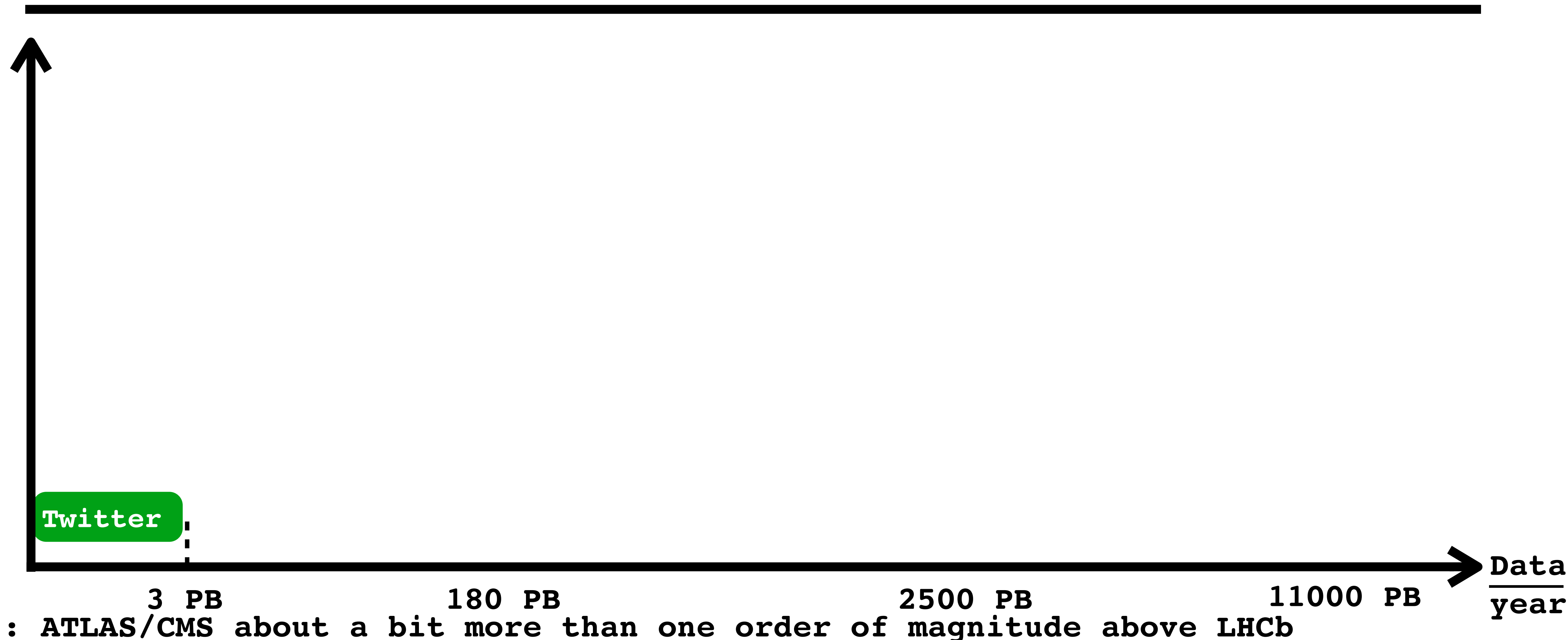
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Why do we need triggers at the LHC?

Input data rate of the LHCb experiment = 1.5 TB/second



This means about 15000 PB of data every year

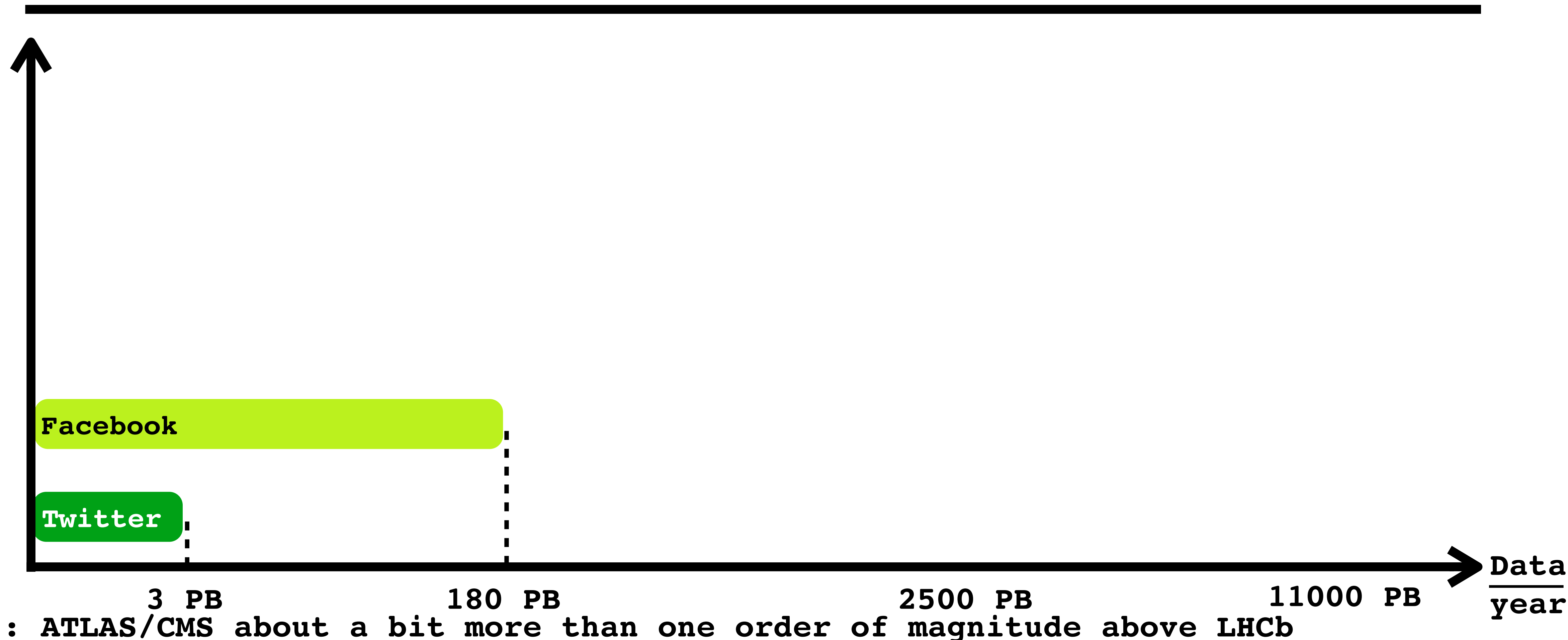


Why do we need triggers at the LHC?

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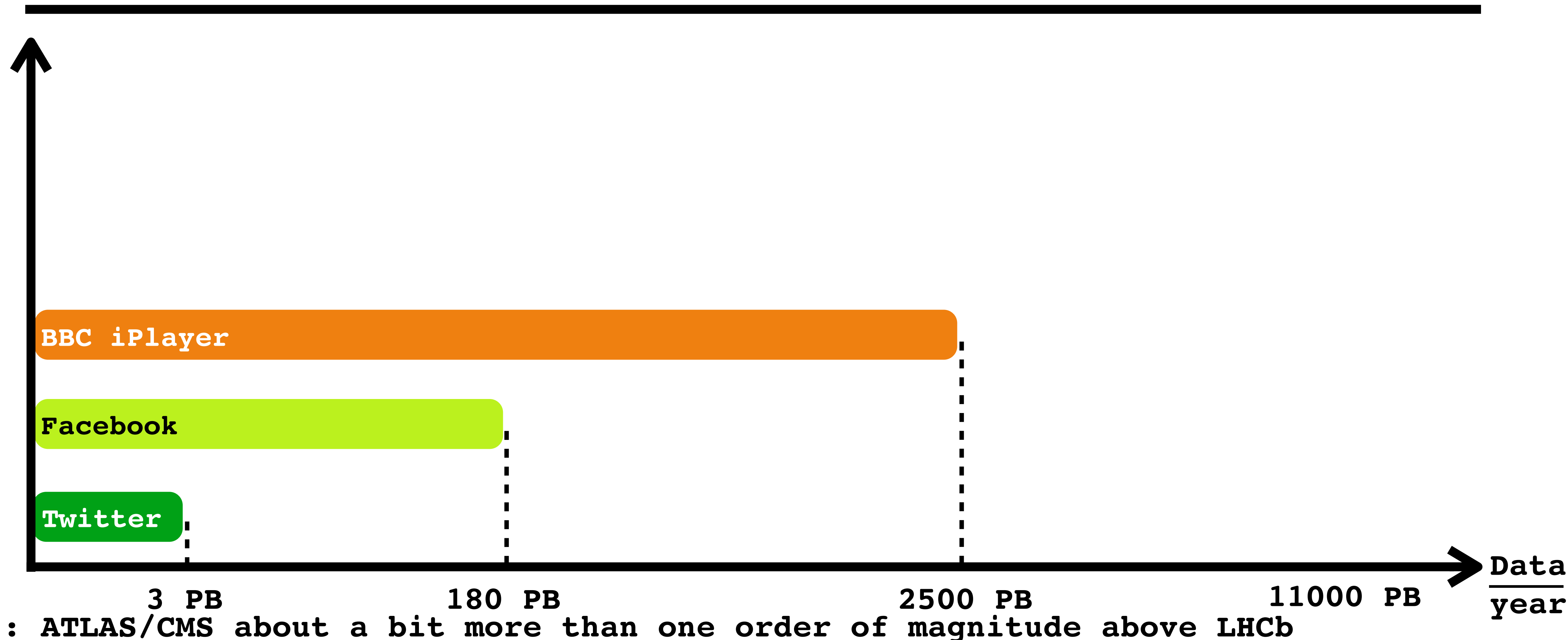


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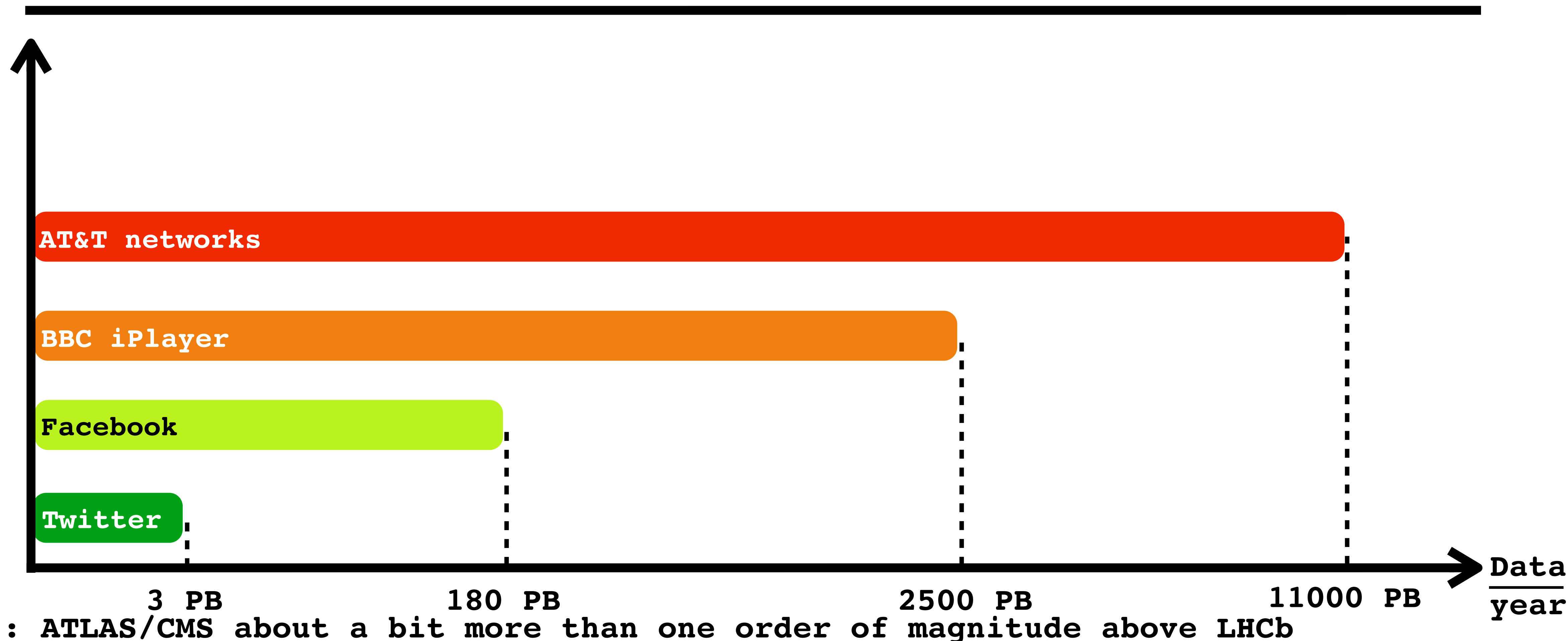


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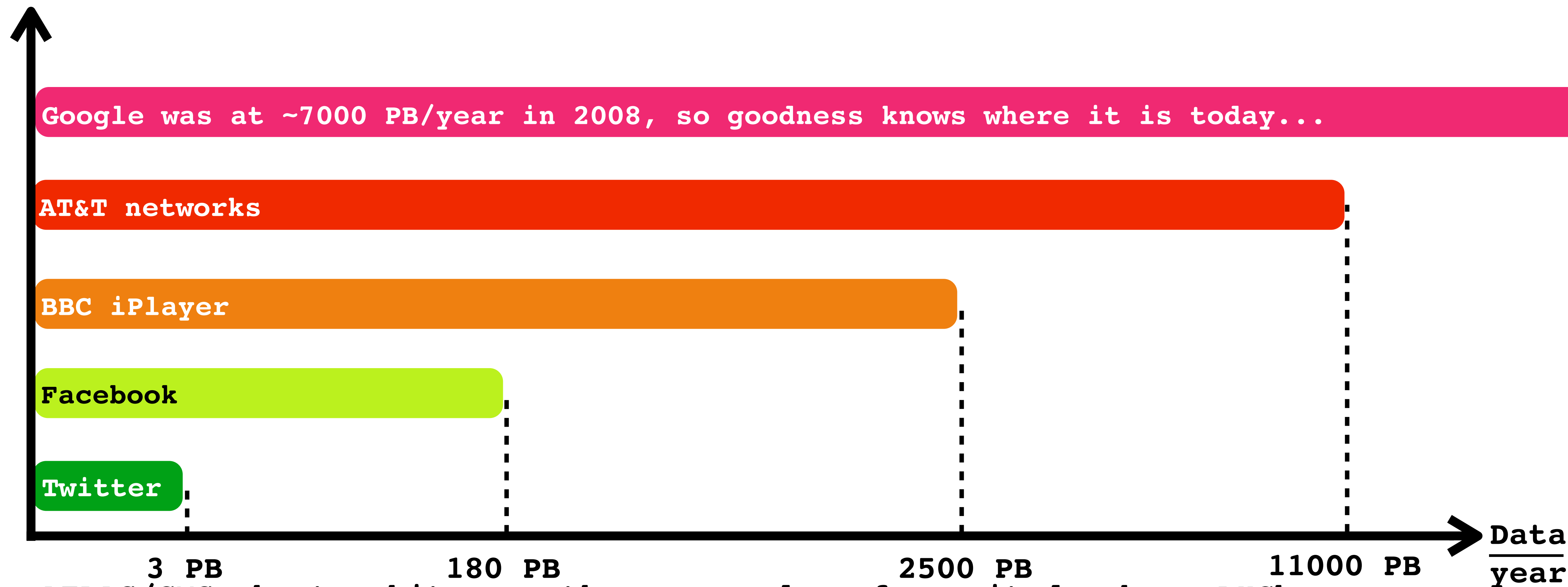


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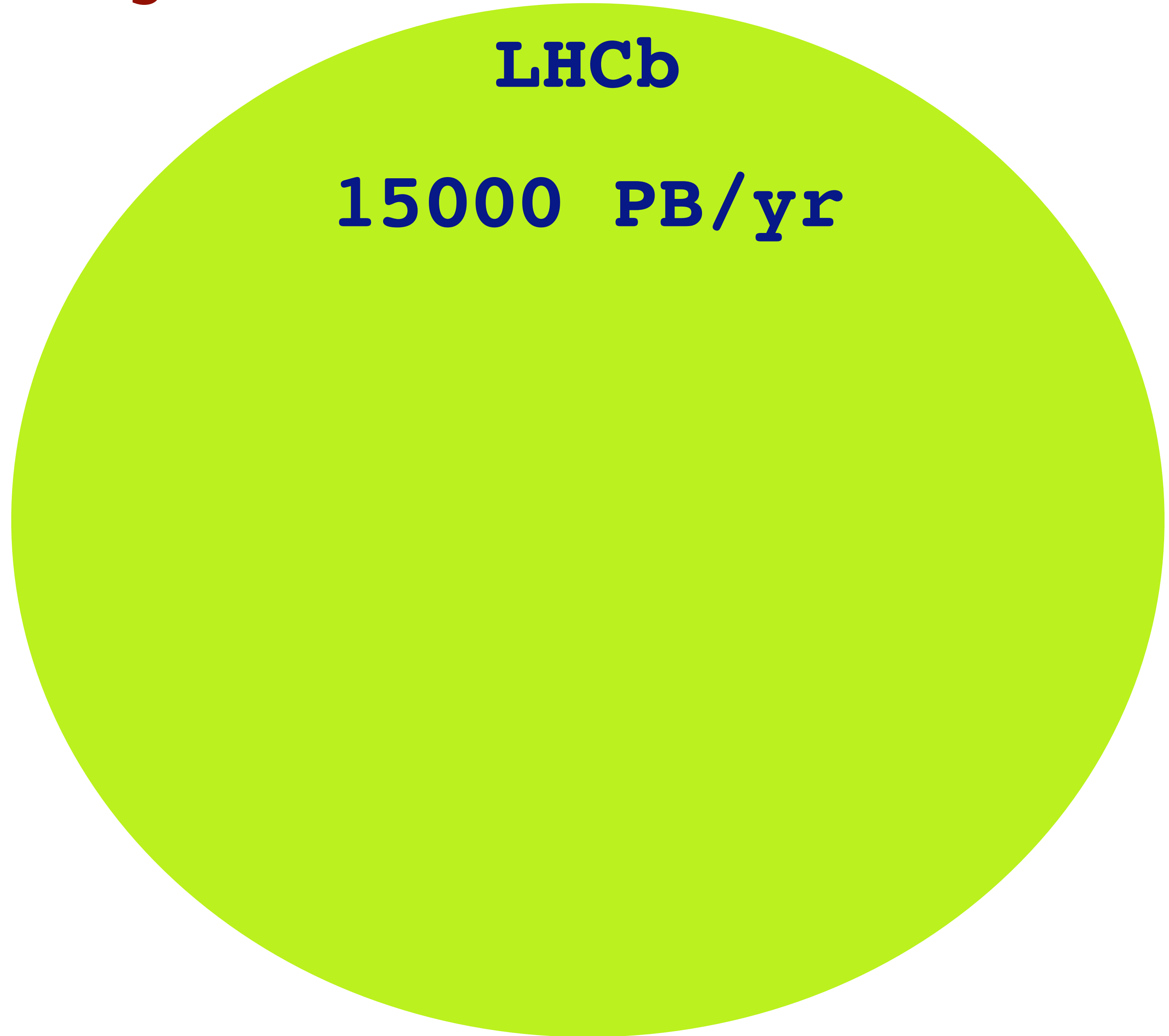


NB : ATLAS/CMS about a bit more than one order of magnitude above LHCb

It's all about the benjamins

Facebook
180 PB/yr

It's all about the benjamins



It's all about the benjamins

Facebook
180 PB/yr

Facebook
Computing
o(500) M\$/yr

LHCb

15000 PB/yr

LHCb
Computing
o(10) M\$/yr

It's all about the benjamins

Facebook
180 PB/yr

Facebook
Computing
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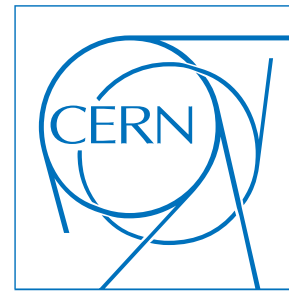
LHCb

15000 PB/yr

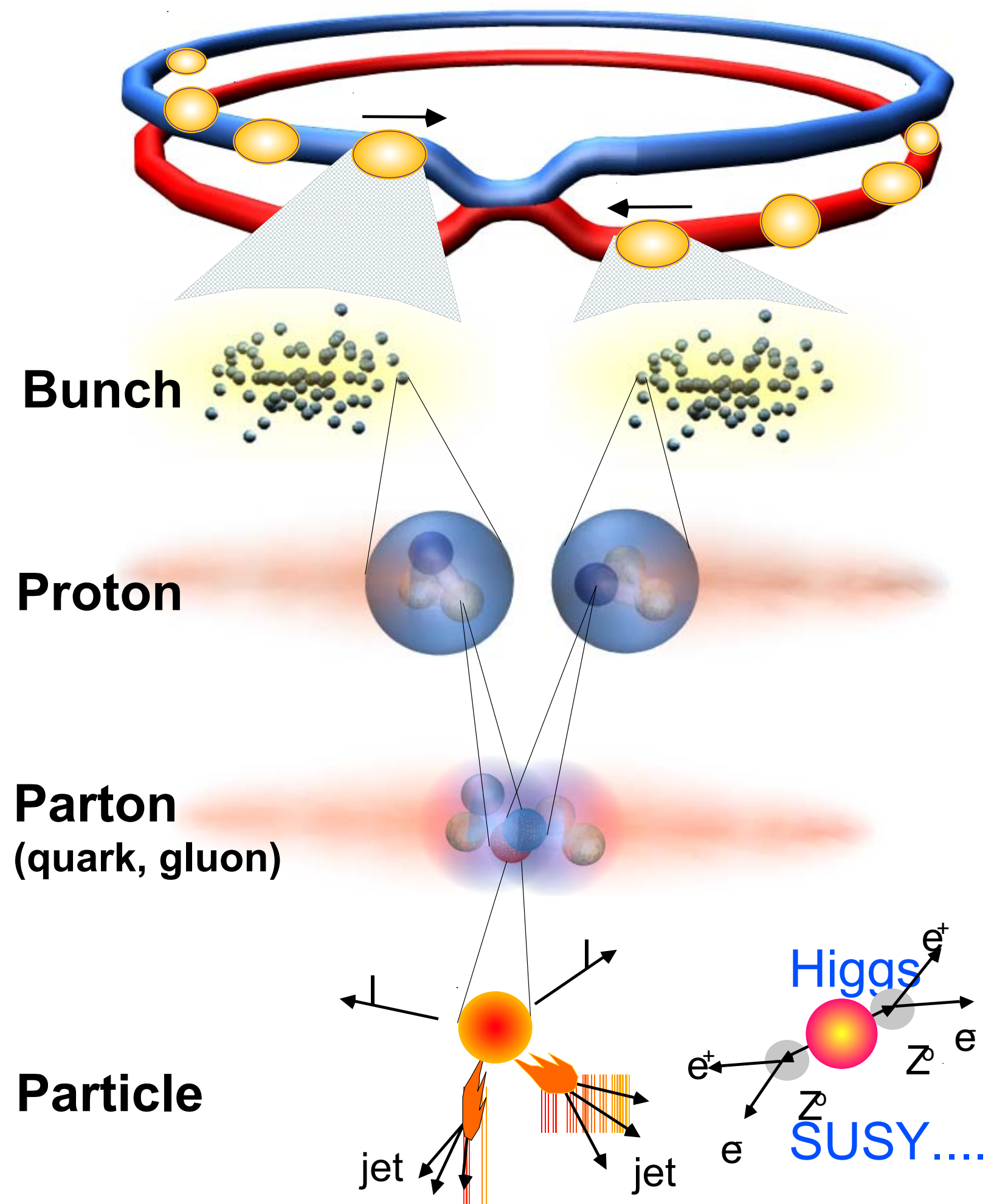
Storing data costs more than processing
=> real time analysis!

LHCb
Computing
o(10) M\$/yr

Back to our traditional outreach slide...



Collisions at the LHC: summary



Proton - Proton 2804 bunch/beam
Protons/bunch 10^{11}
Beam energy 7 TeV (7×10^{12} eV)
Luminosity $10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

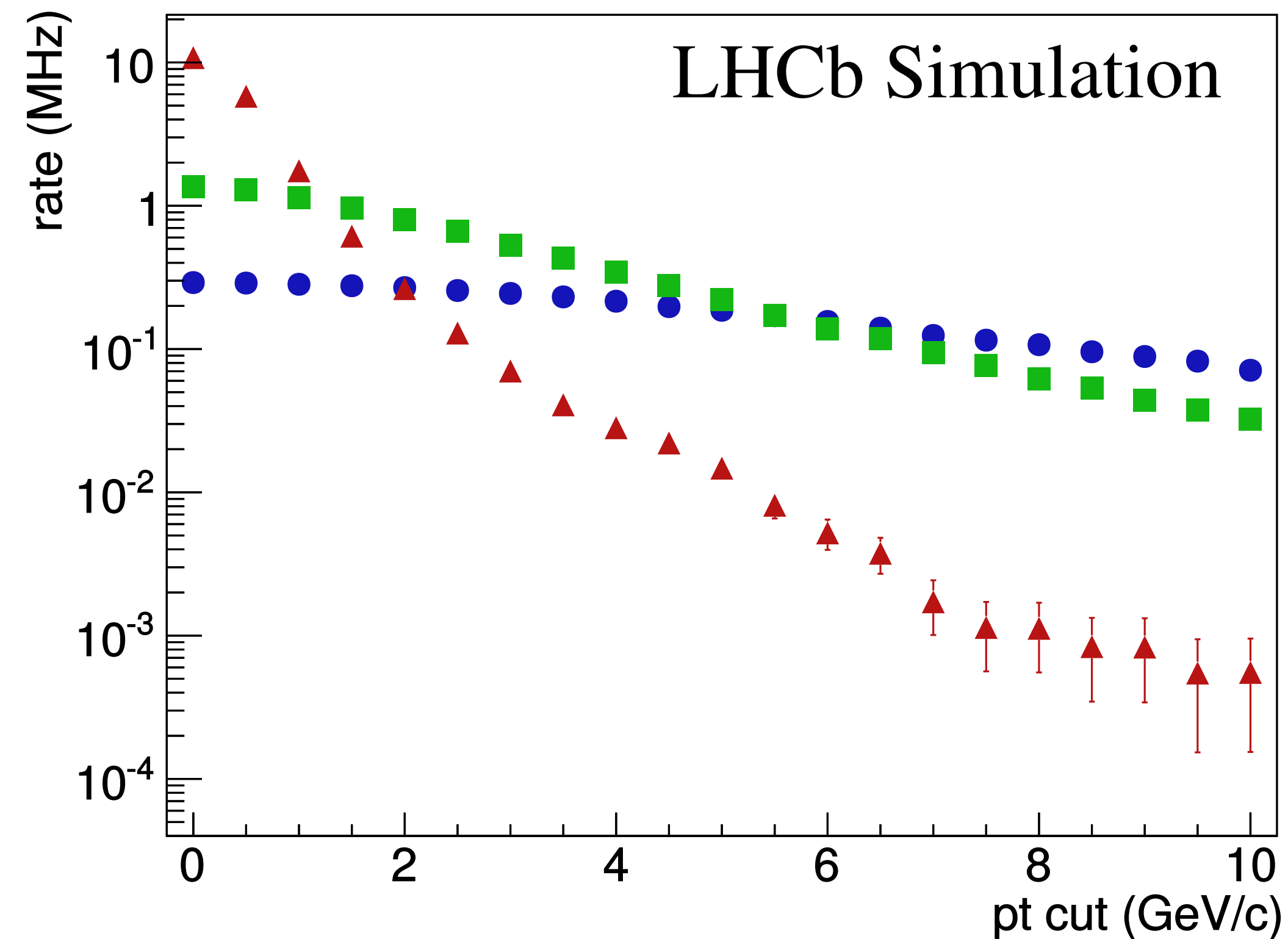
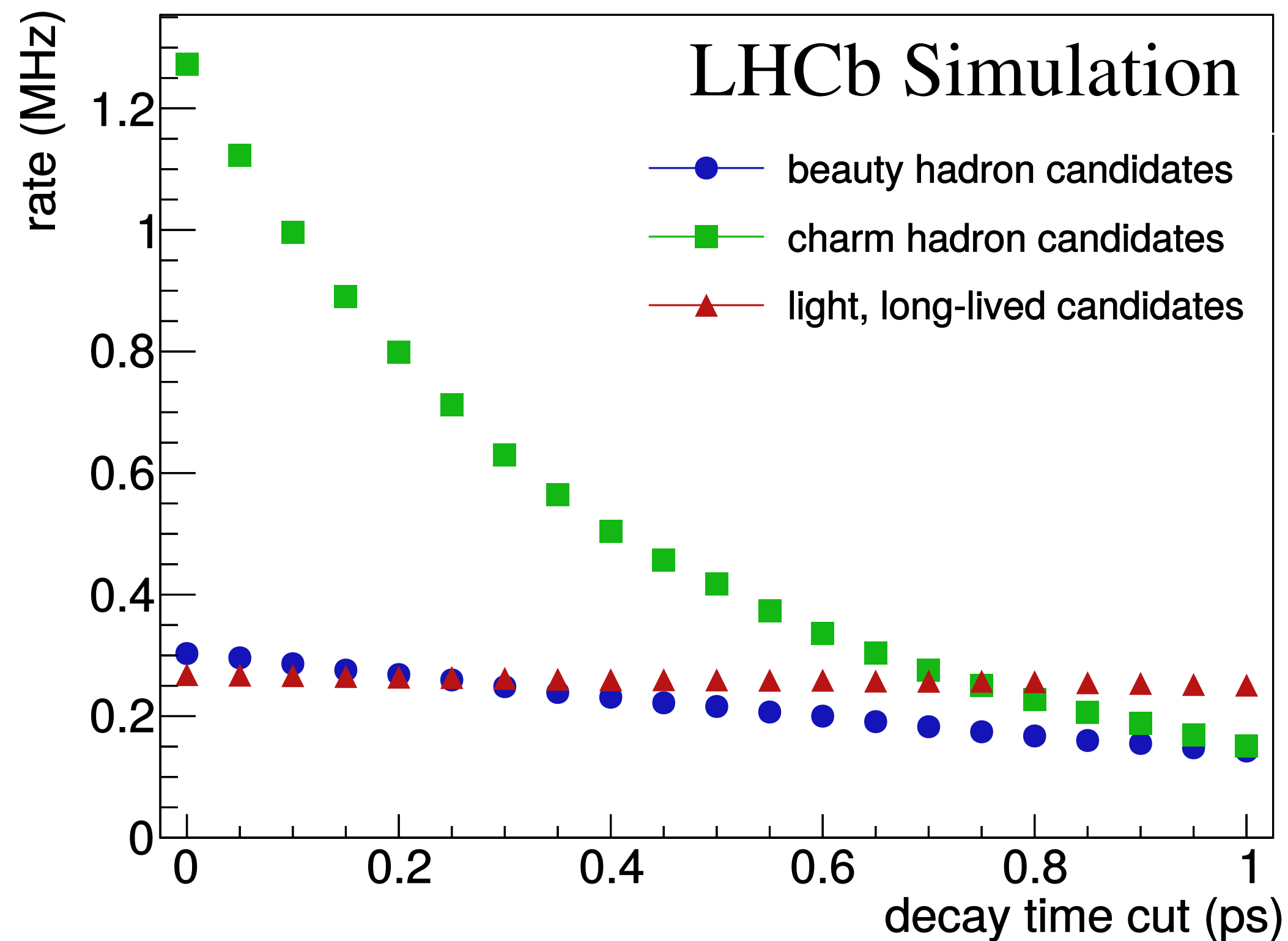
Crossing rate 40 MHz

Collision rate $\approx 10^7 - 10^9$

New physics rate $\approx .00001$ Hz

Event selection:
1 in 10,000,000,000,000

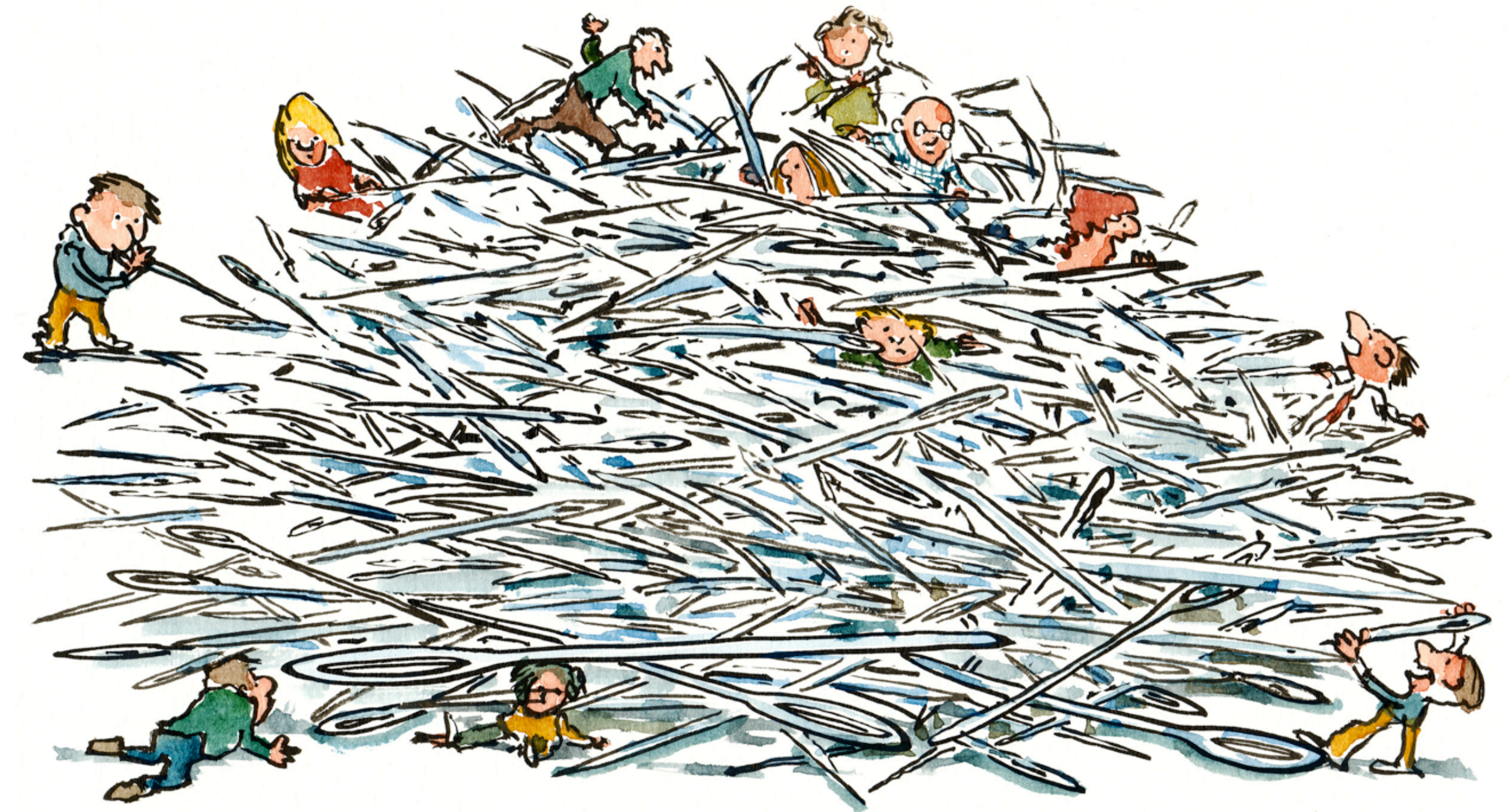
Enter the MHz signal era



In the HL-LHC era triggers will discriminate between different signal classes!

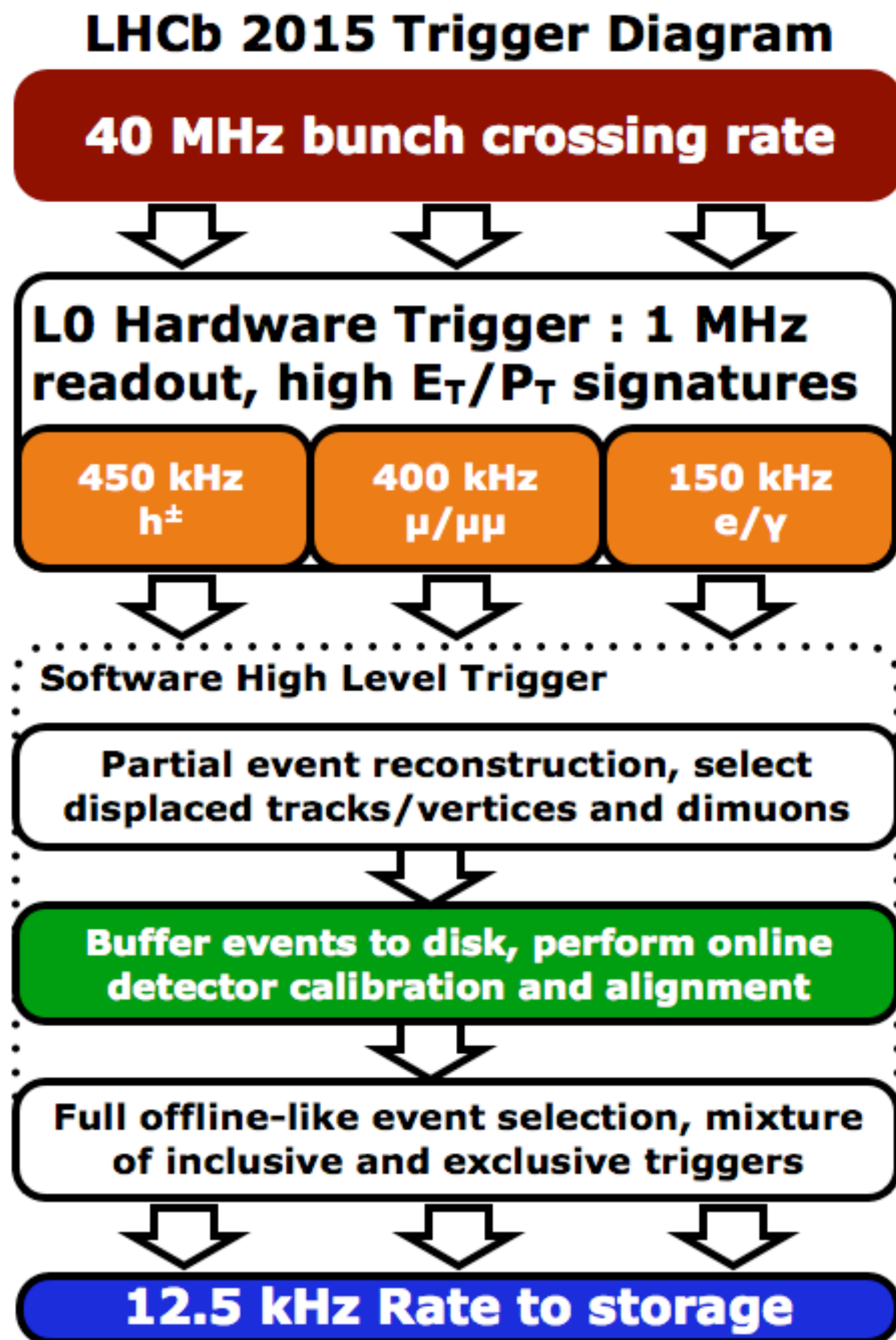


**Triggers
today**

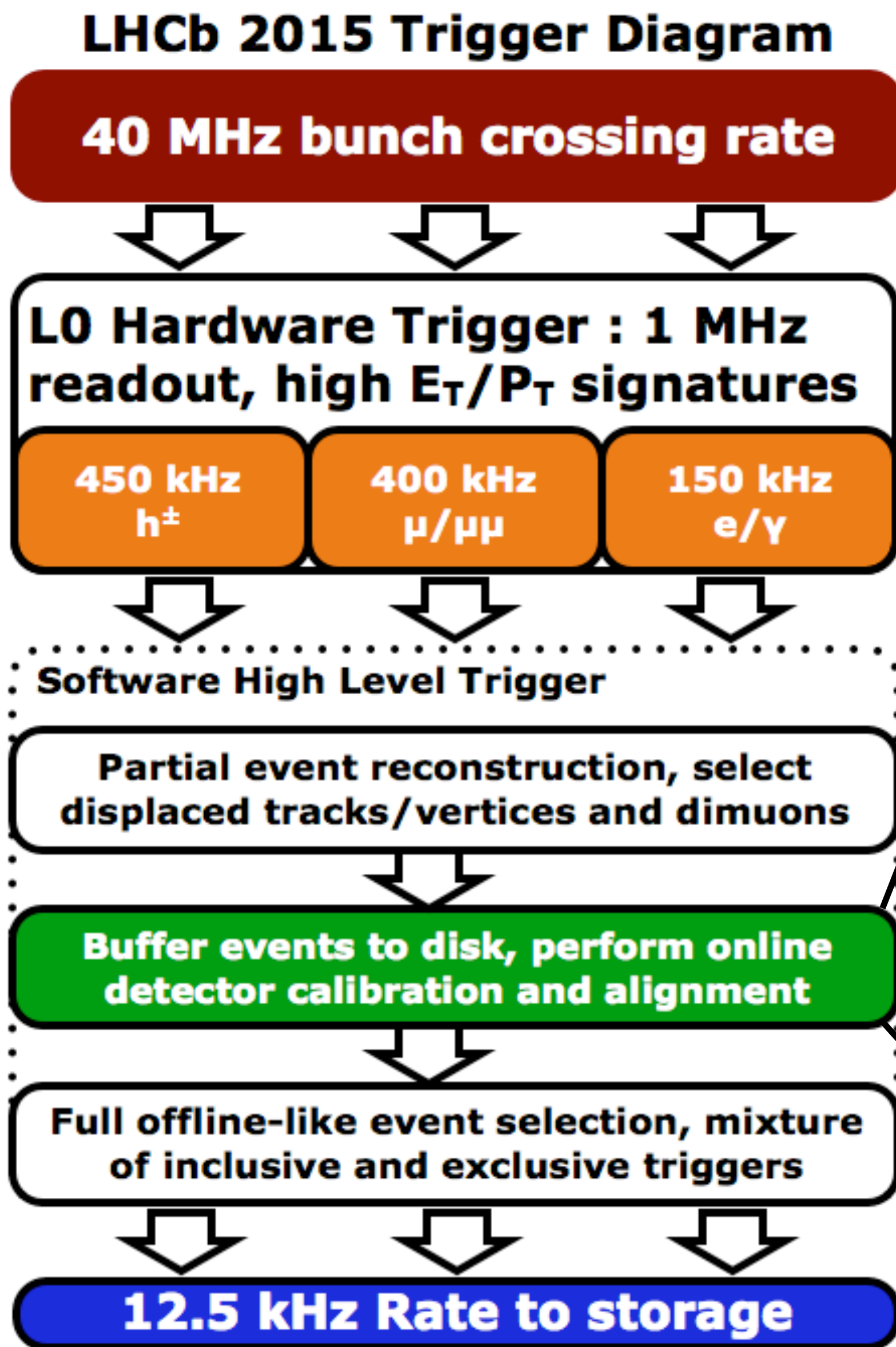


**Triggers
in the future**

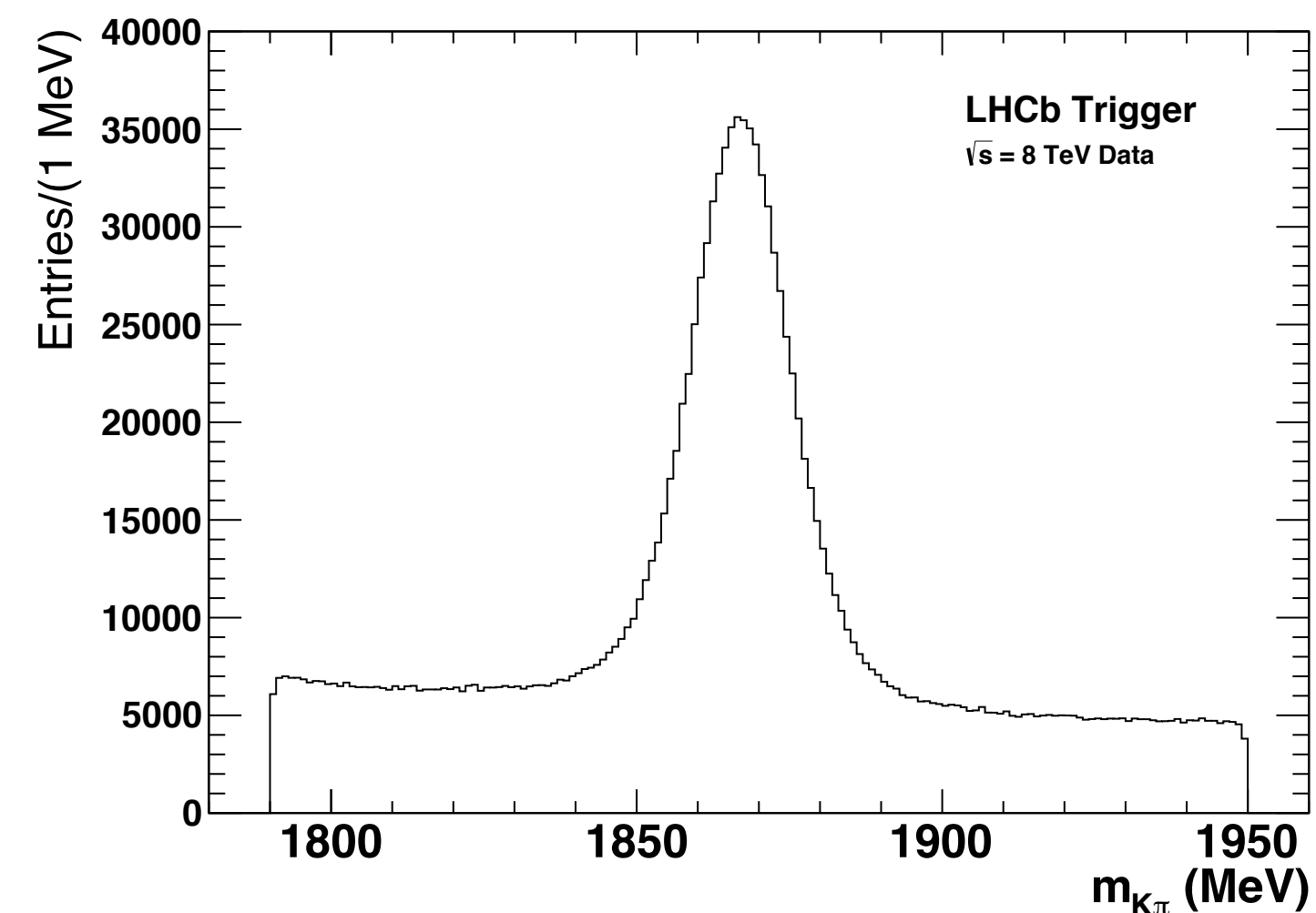
More precision \Rightarrow real time analysis



More precision \Rightarrow real time analysis



Align tracker with D^0 decays tagged in HLT

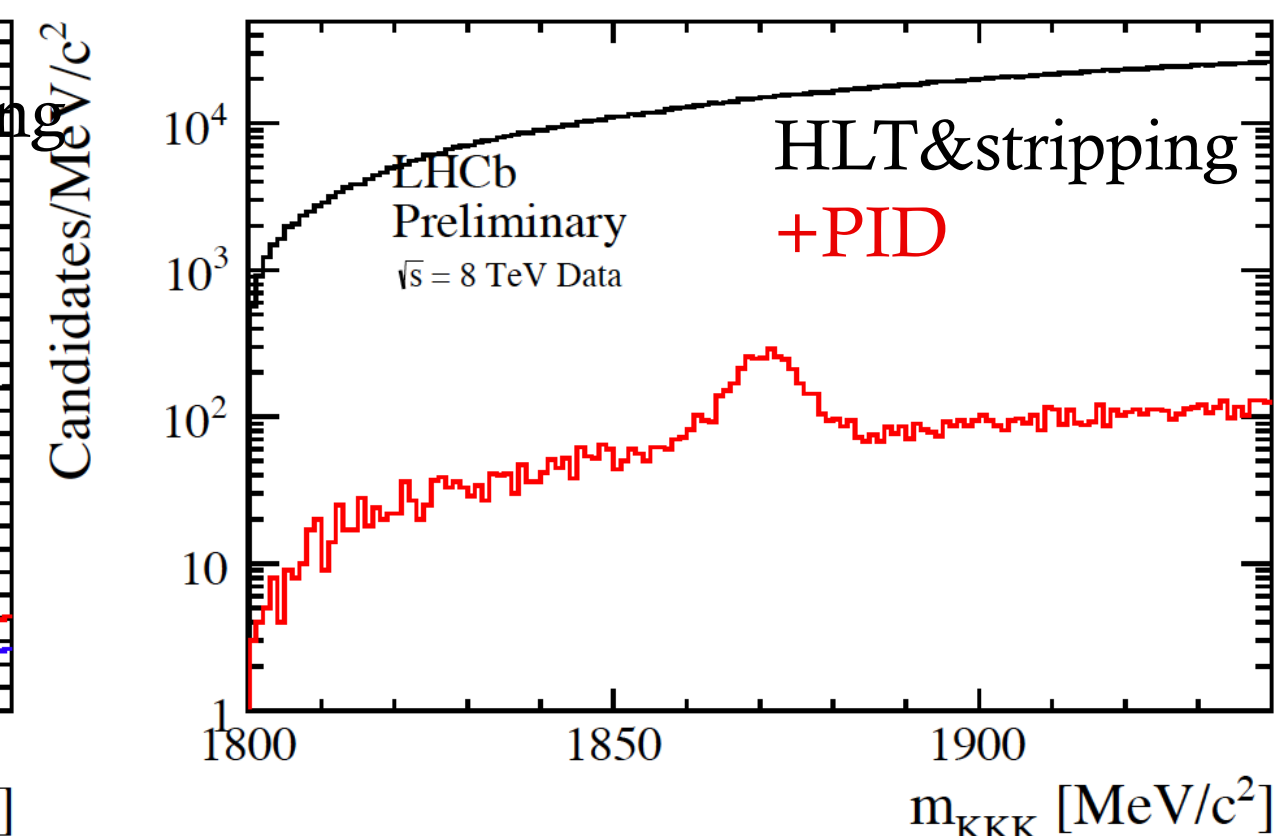
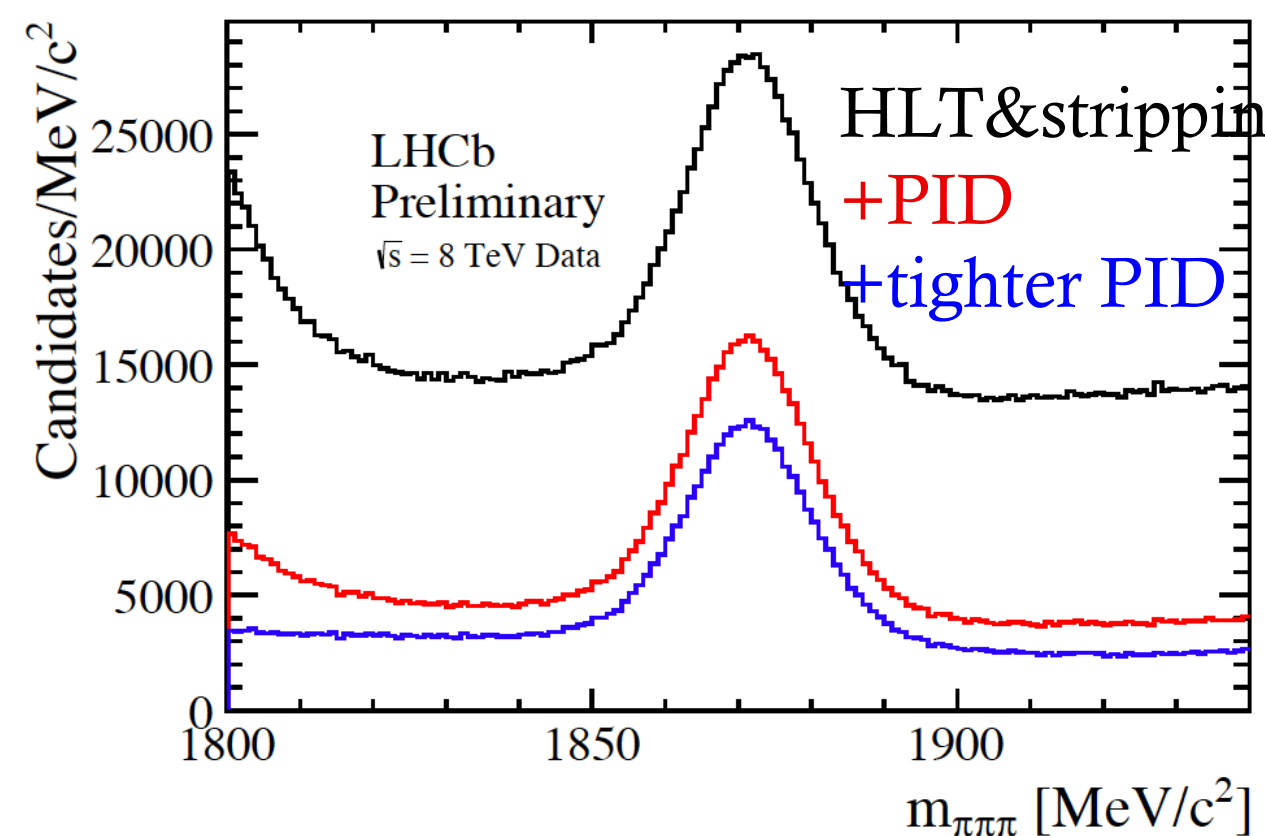


HLT2 $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$

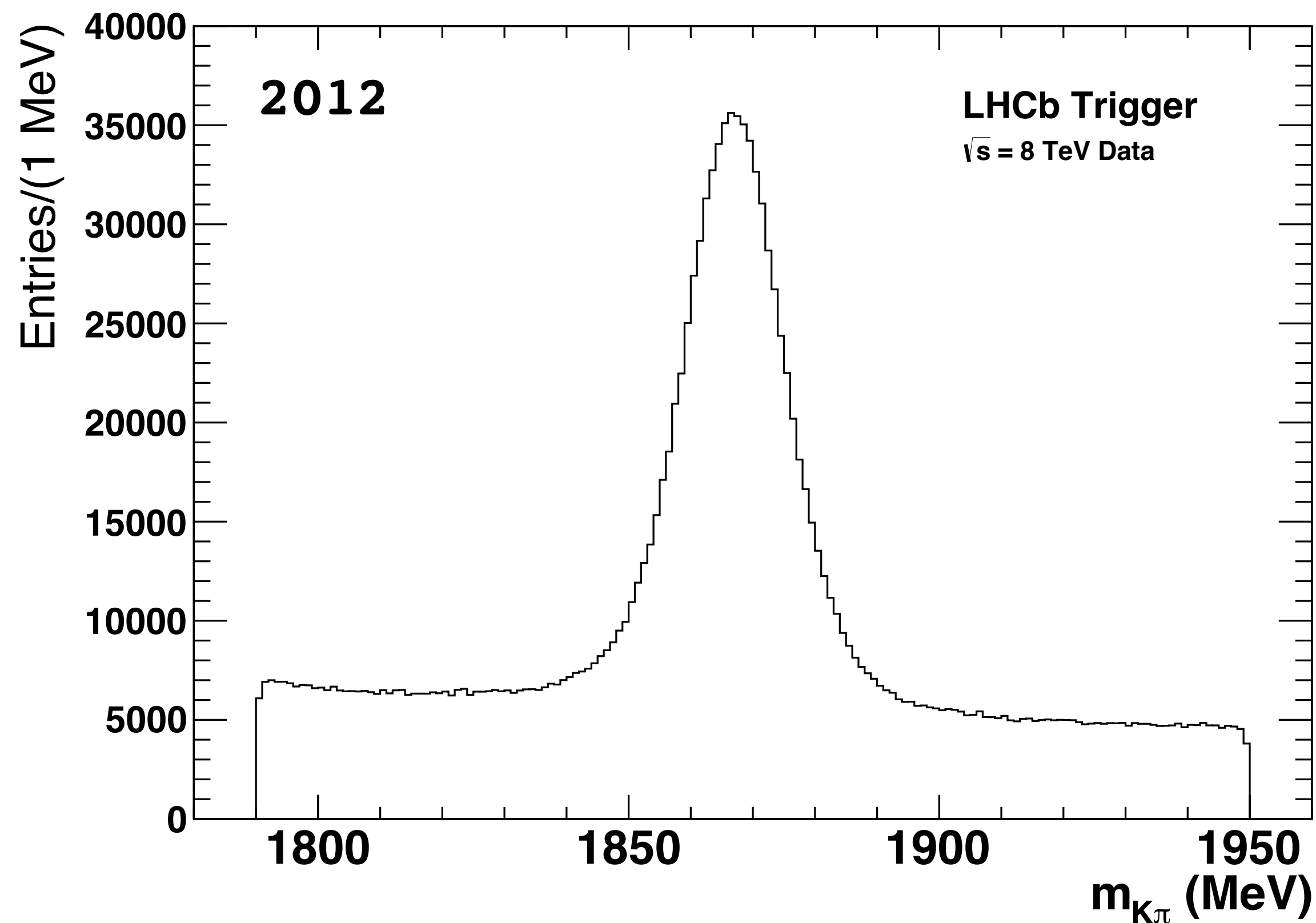
Calibrate particle identification run-by-run

CS: $D^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$

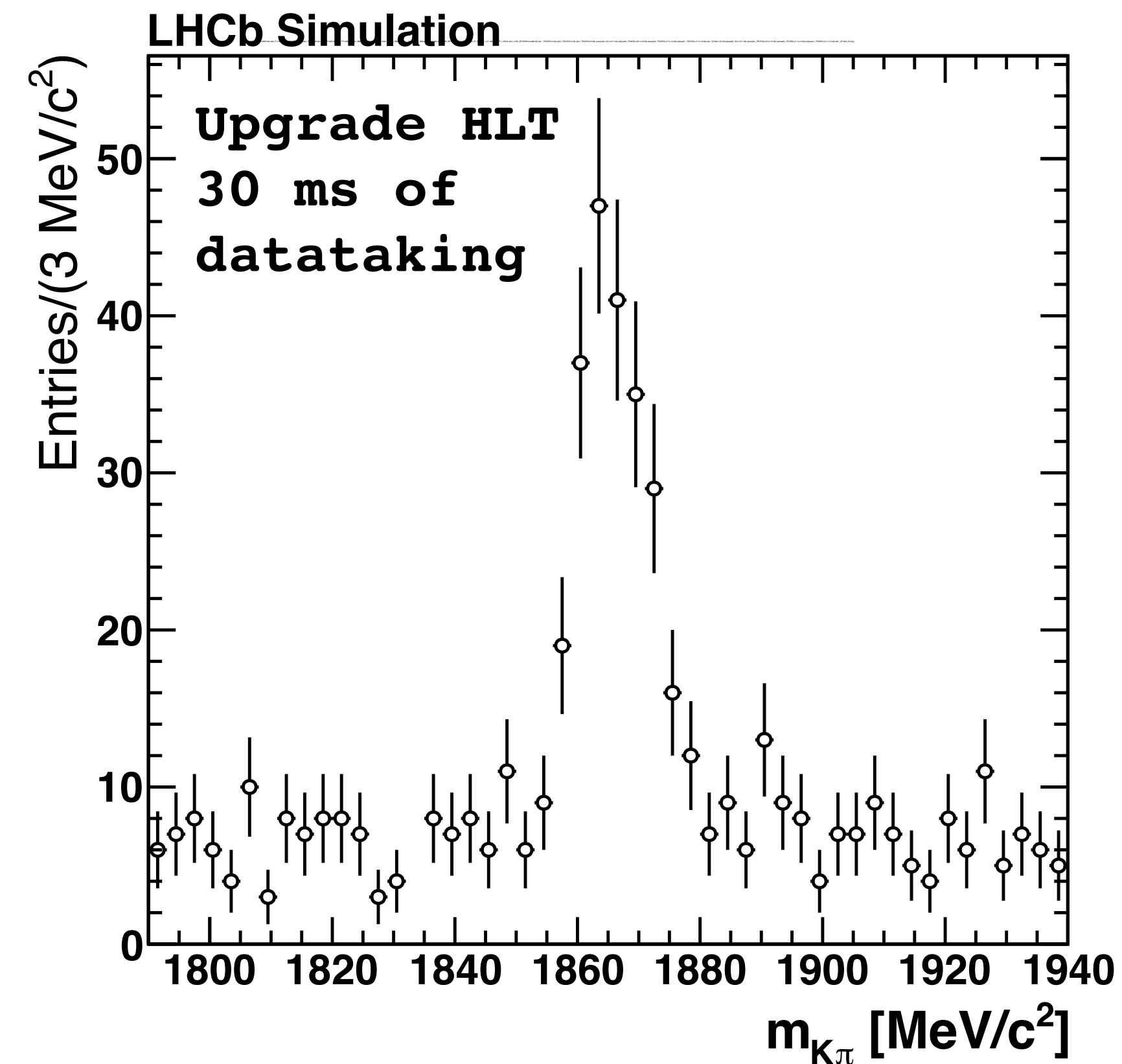
DCS: $D^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- K^+$



Real time data analysis...

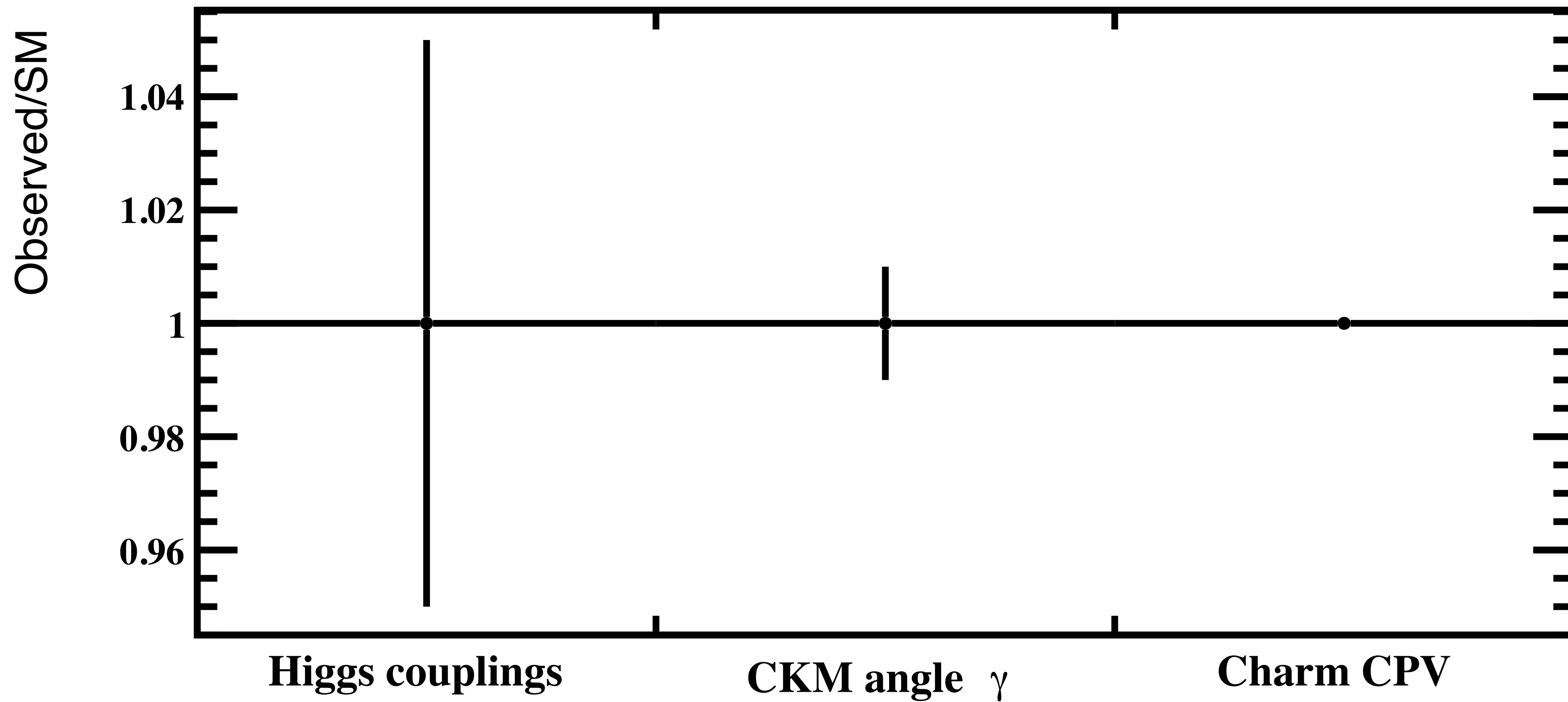


HLT2 $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$

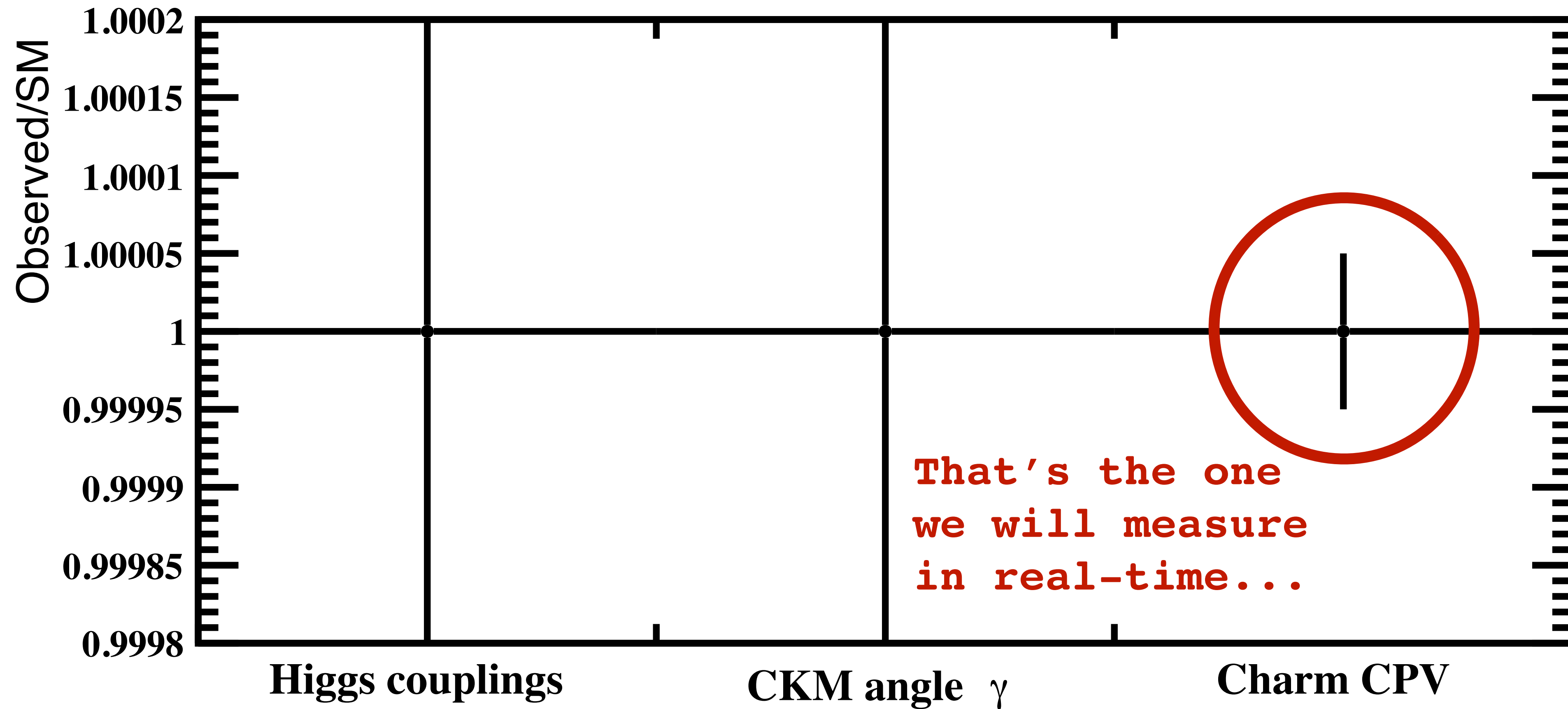


Solve disk space problem by performing analysis online : no going back if we make mistakes.

...at 10^{-5} precision?

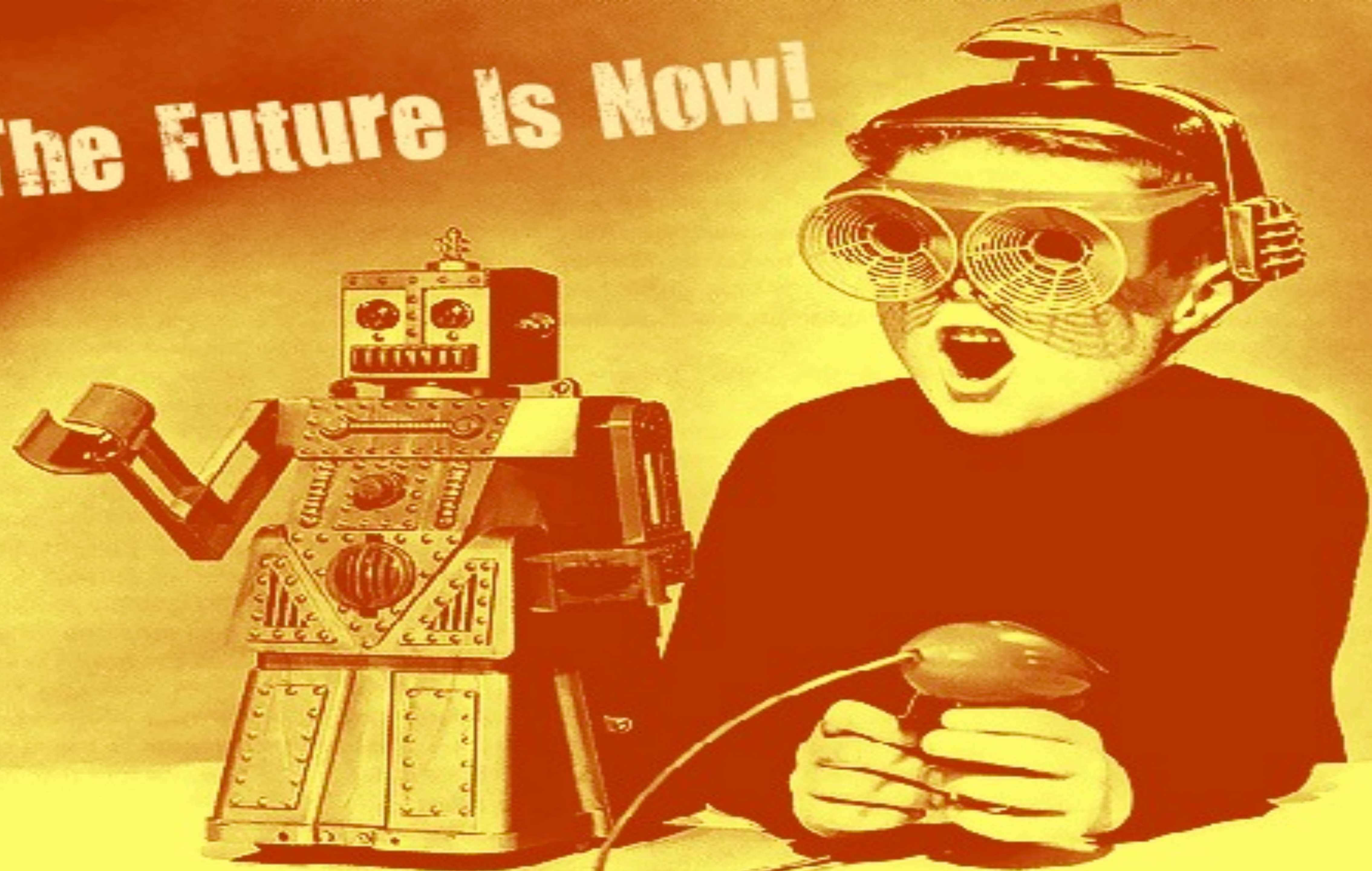


...at 10^{-5} precision?

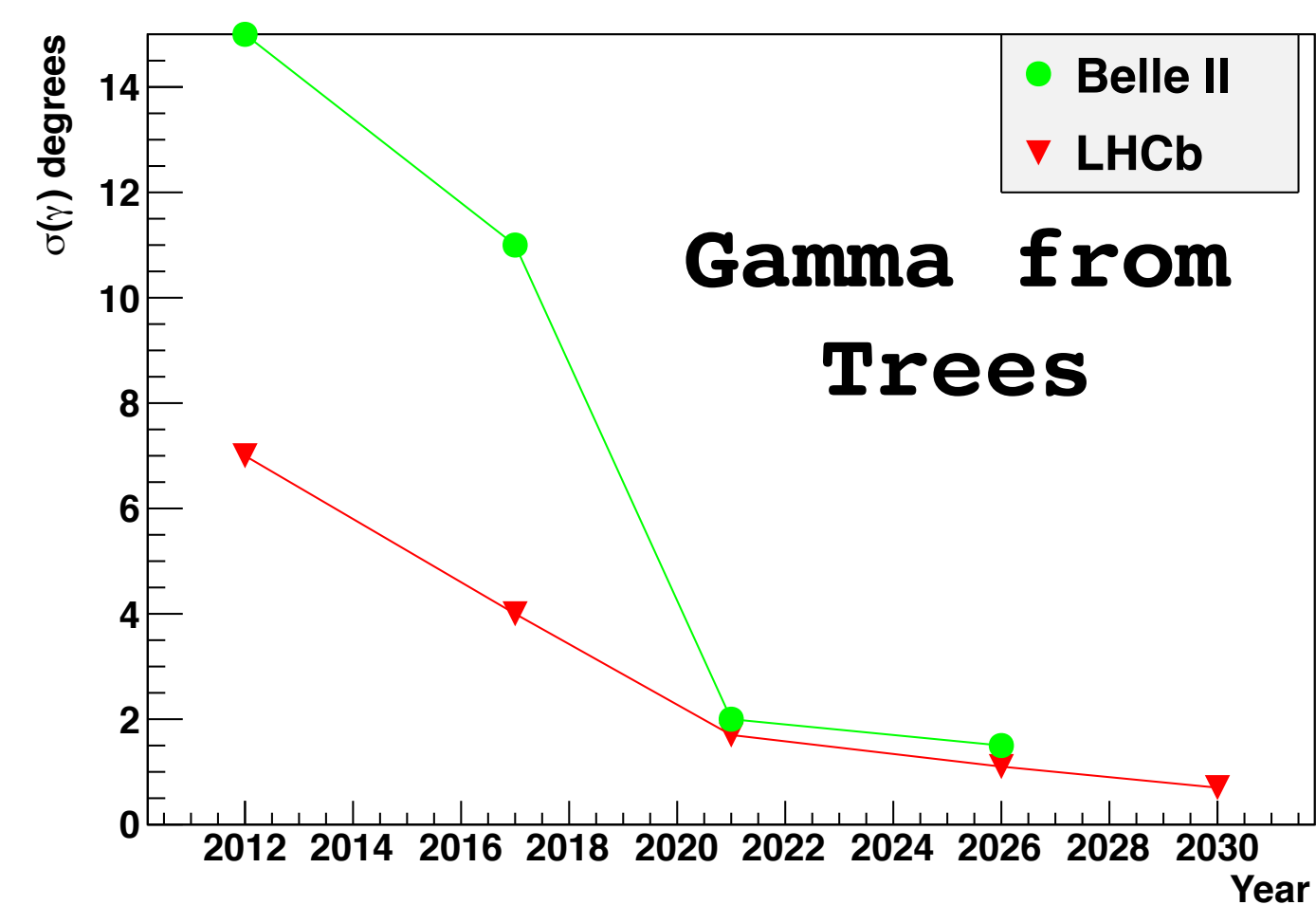
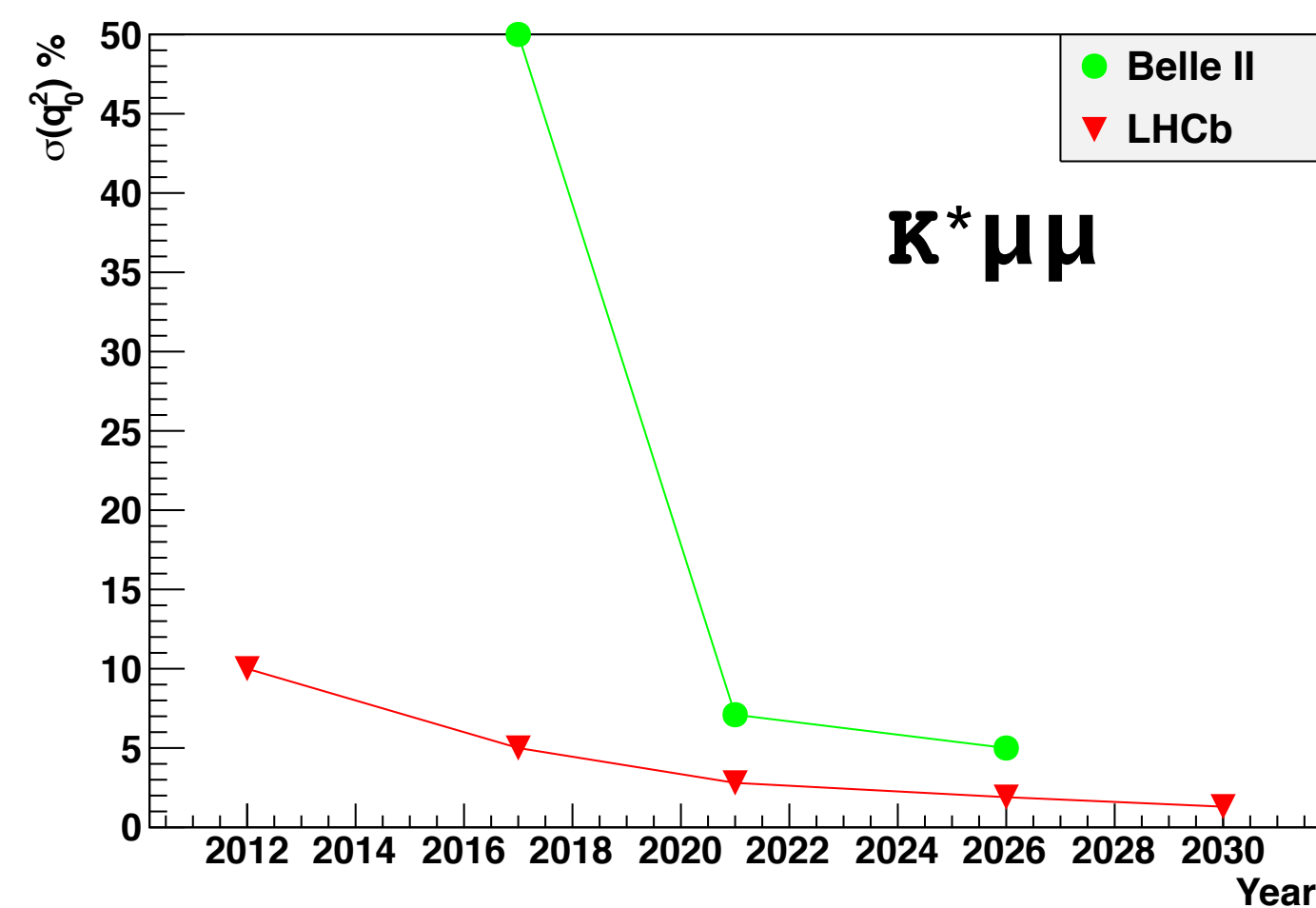
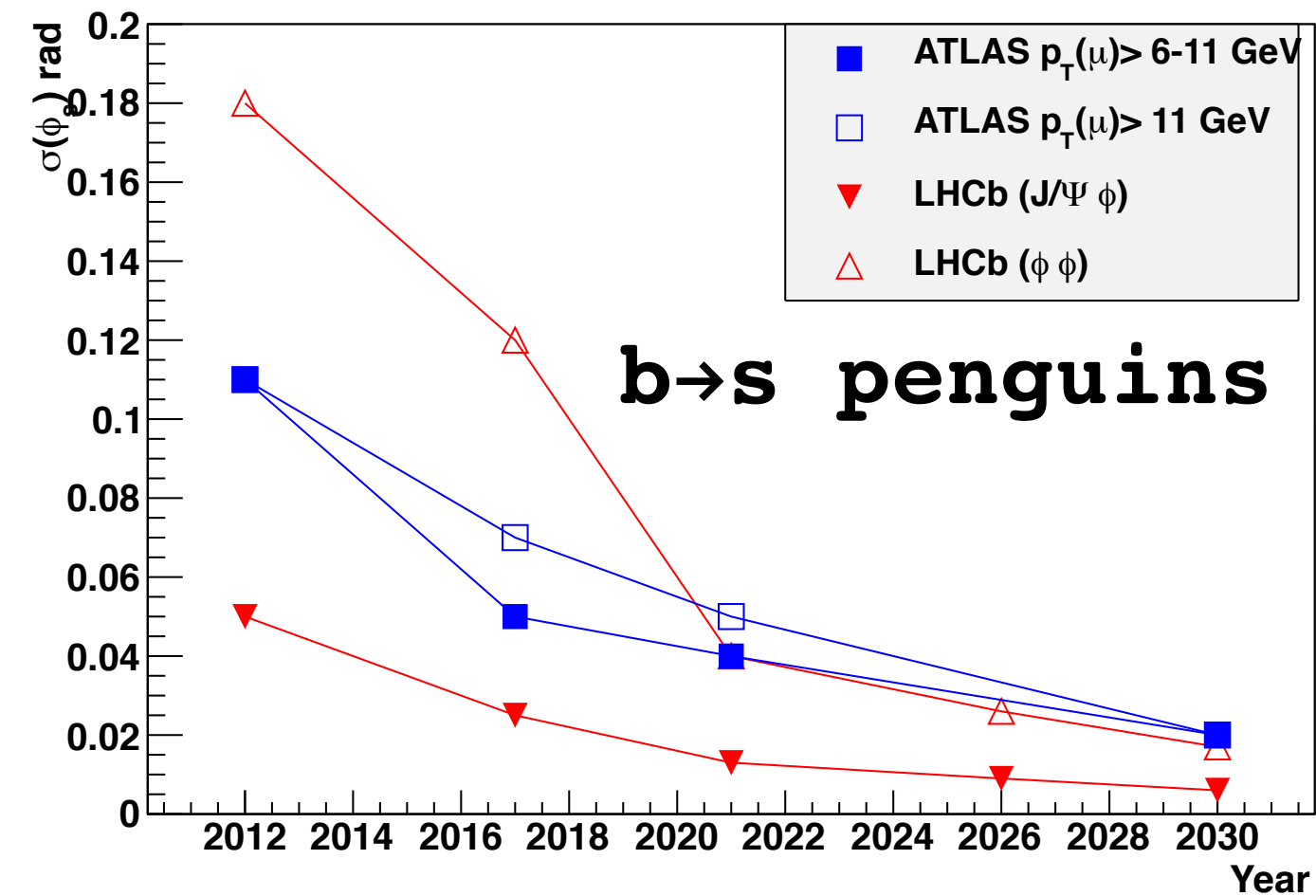
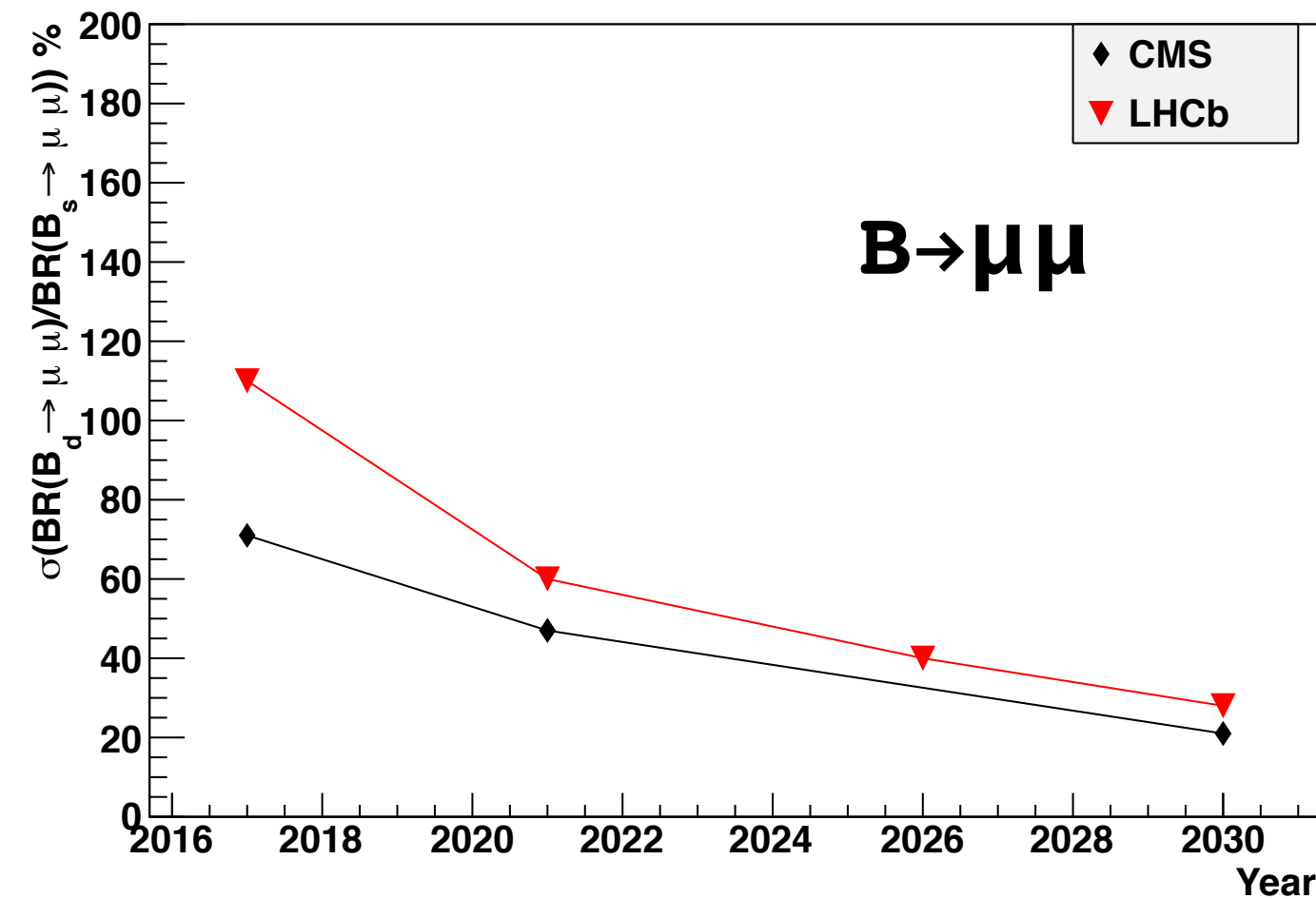


The future is sub-permille measurements in real time. I hope you are scared.

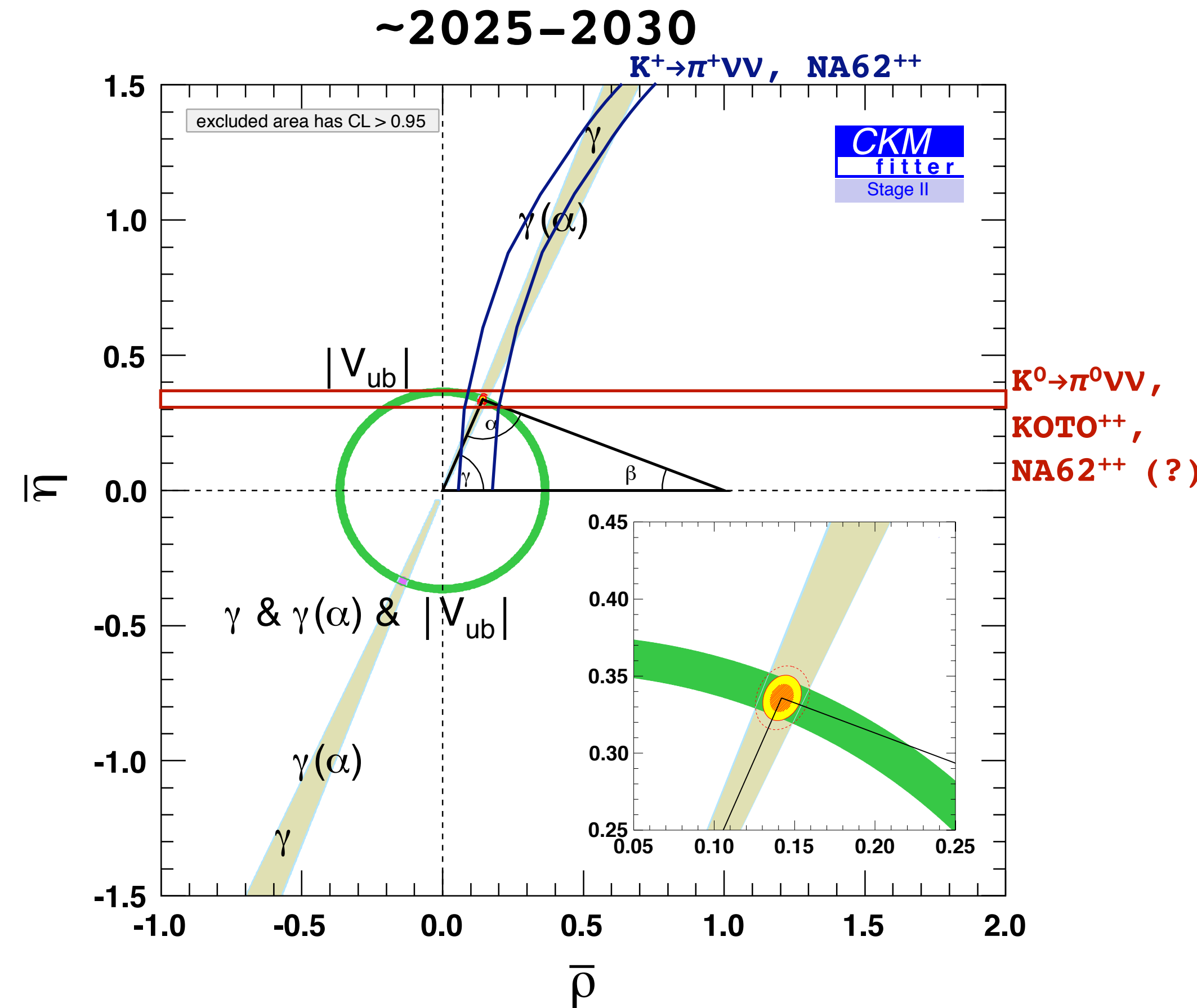
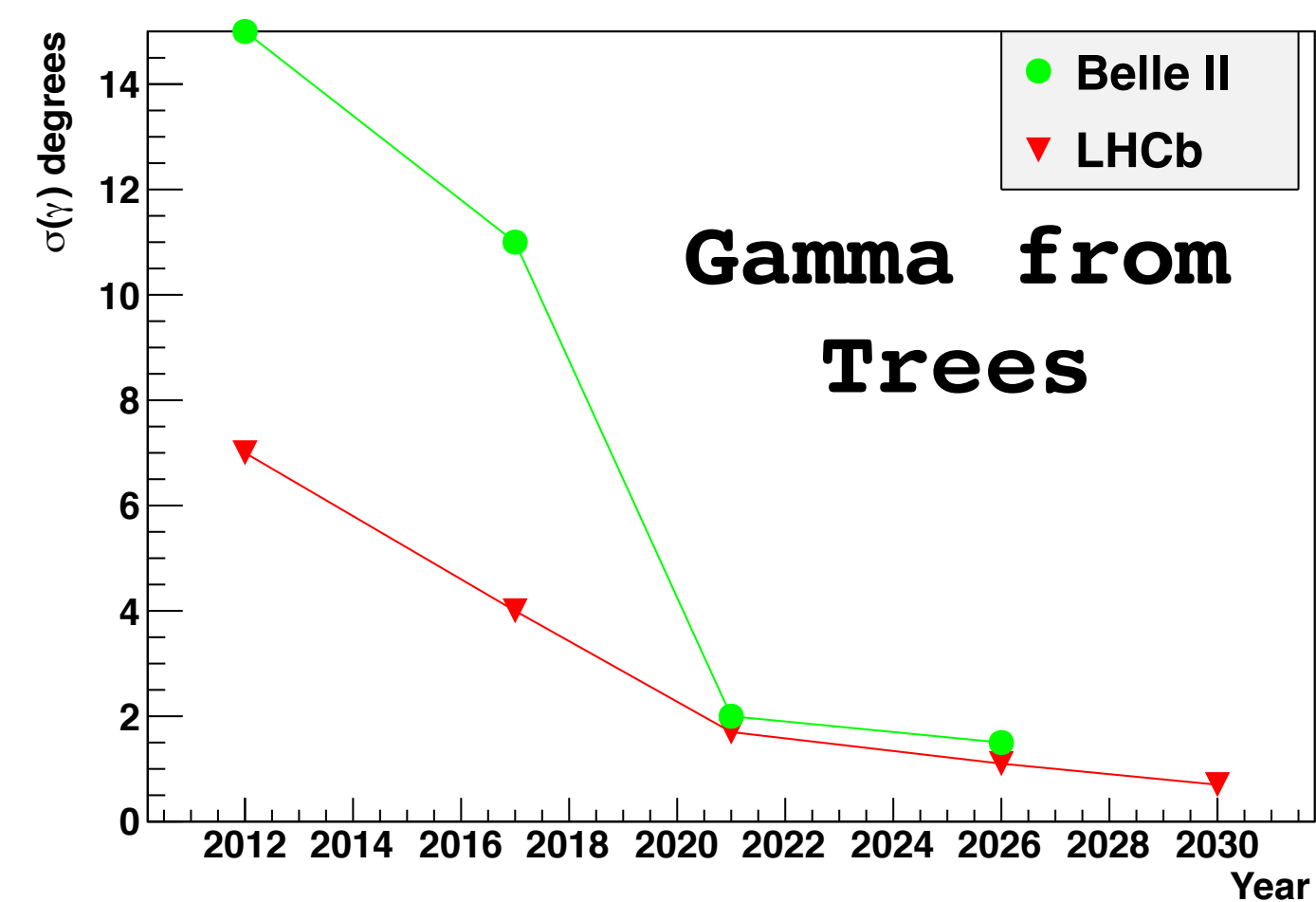
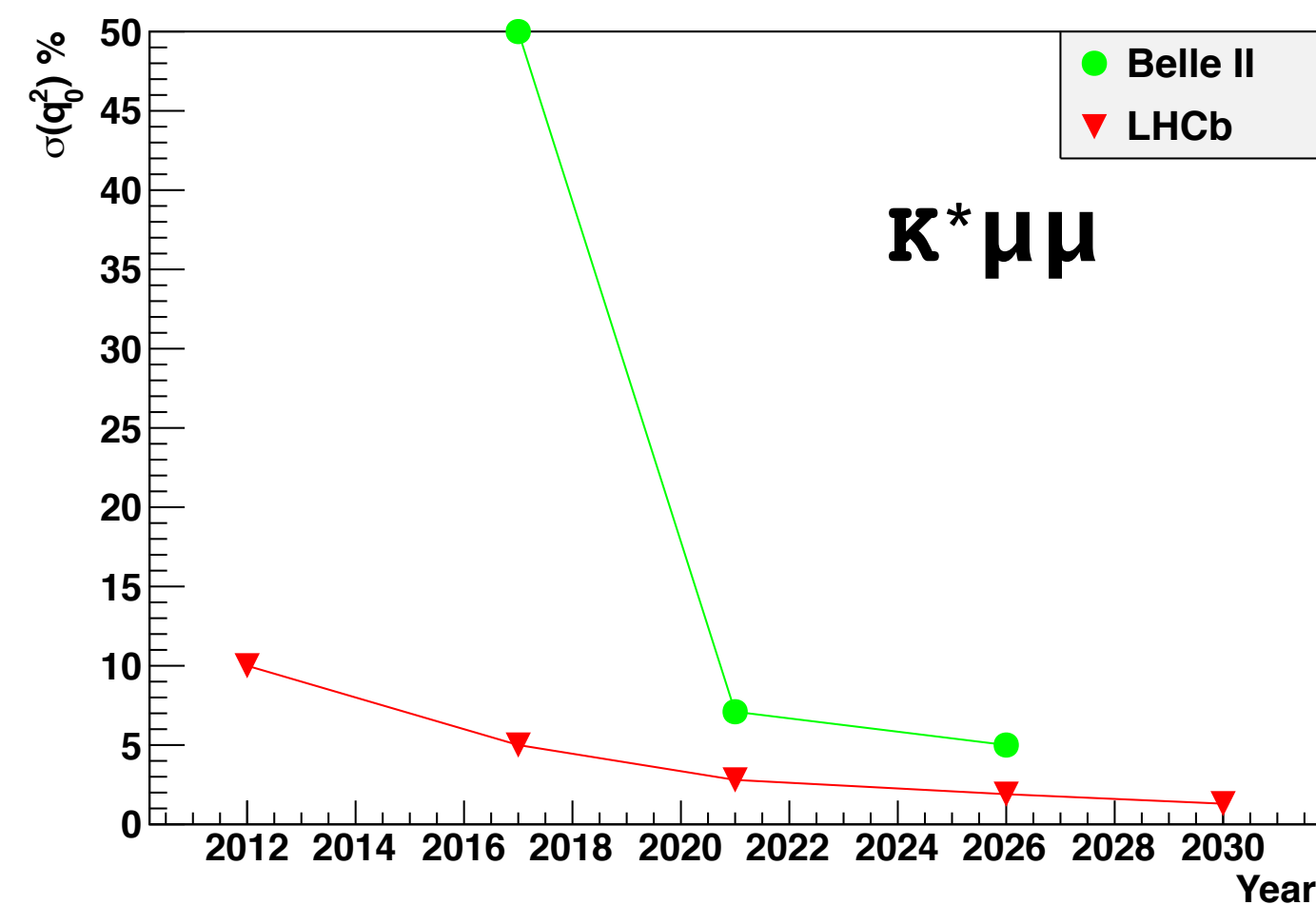
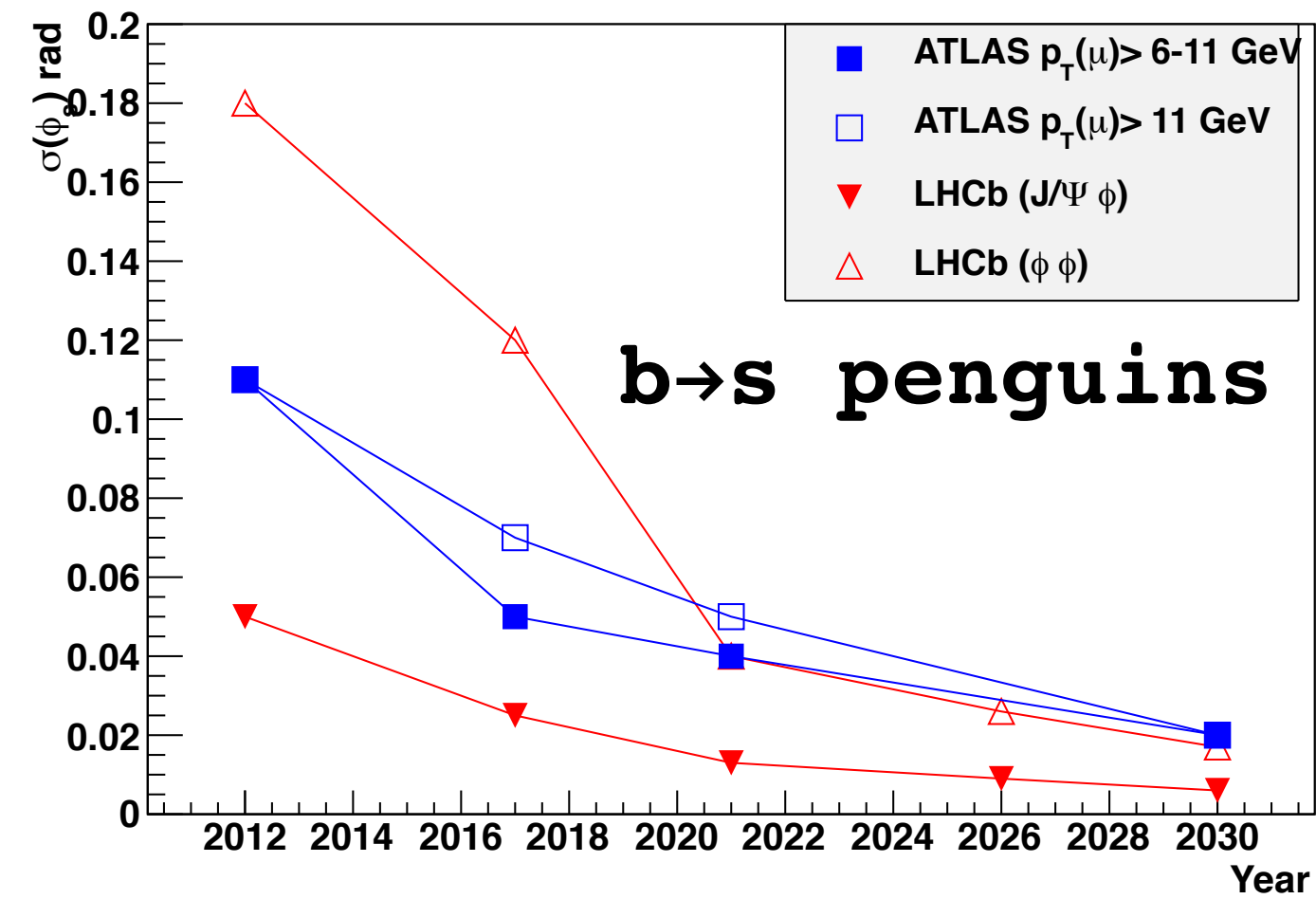
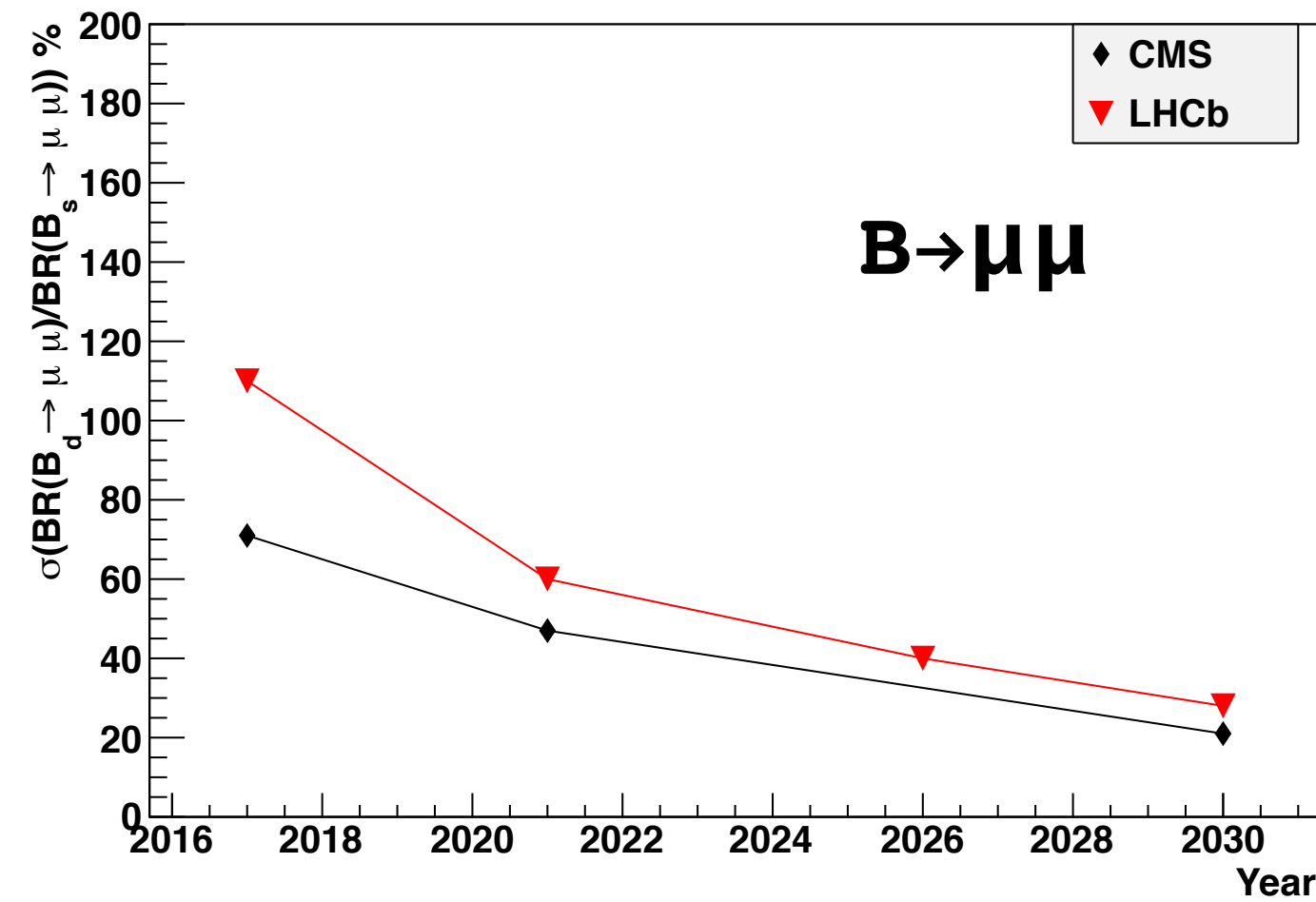
The Future Is Now!



A few key observables

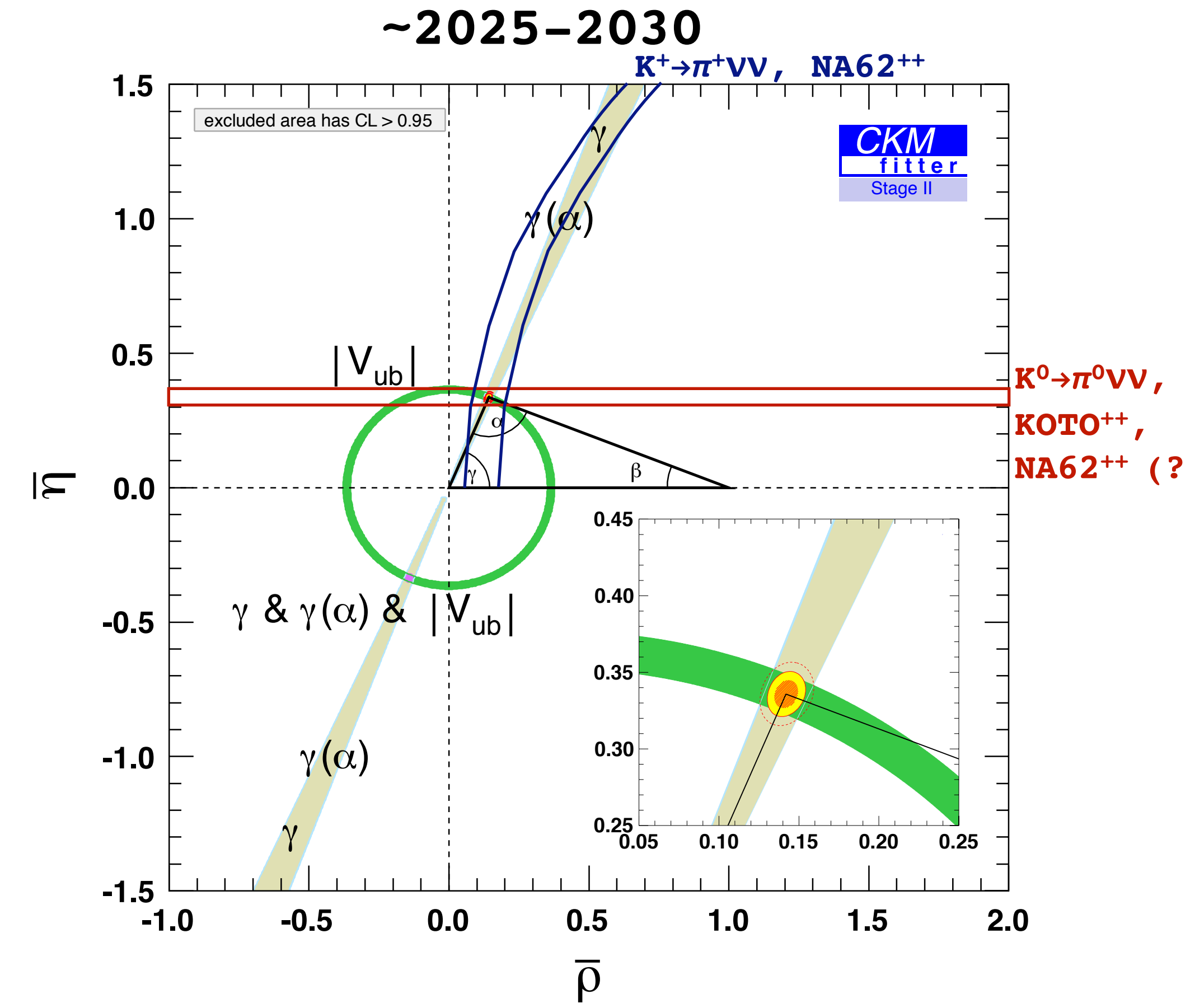
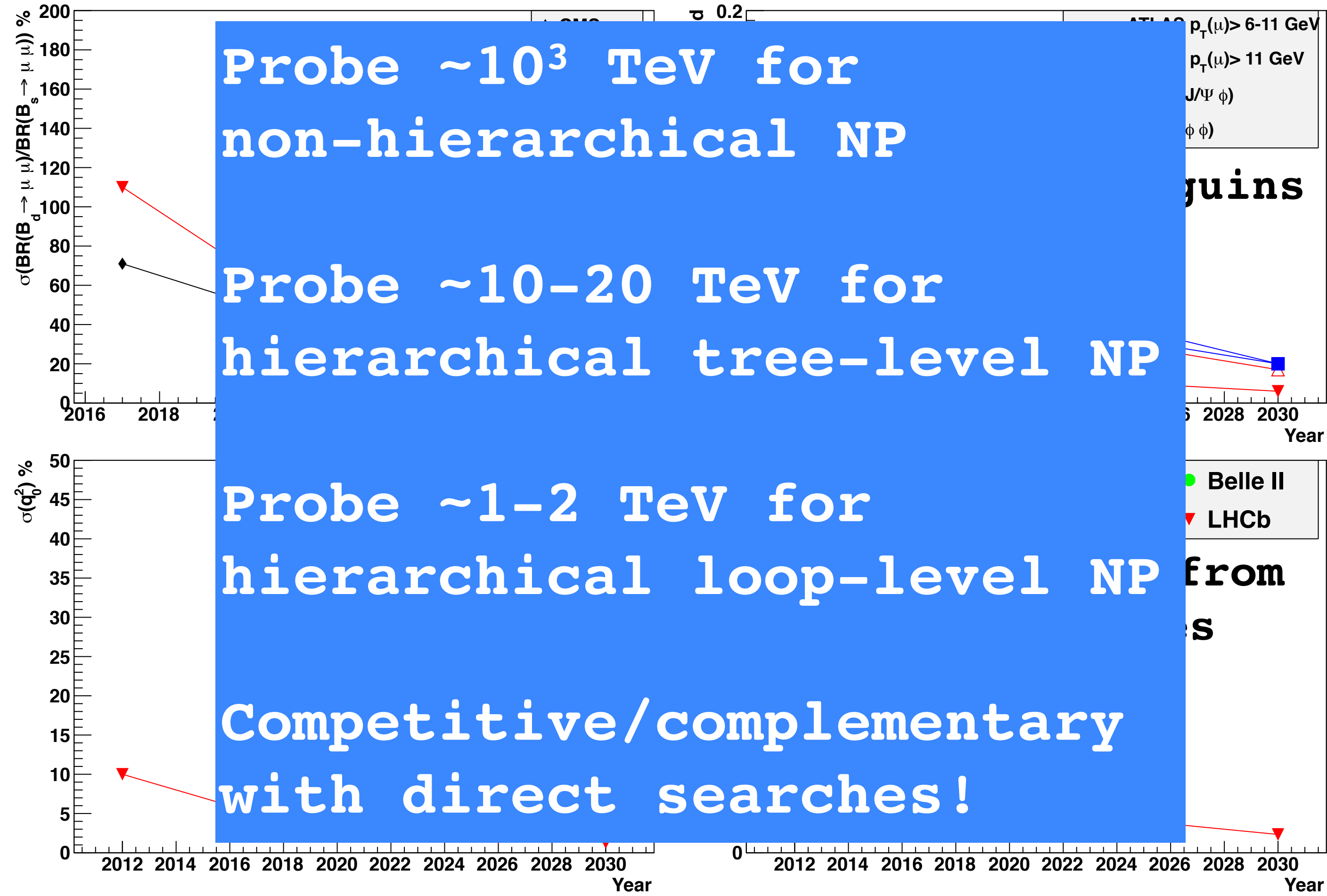


Let's add a bit of wishful thinking



<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/ECFA/PhysicsGoalsPerformanceReachHeavyFlavour>
 J. Charles et al. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1309.2293>

Flavour will continue to constrain NP



<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/ECFA/PhysicsGoalsPerformanceReachHeavyFlavour>

J. Charles et al. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1309.2293>

