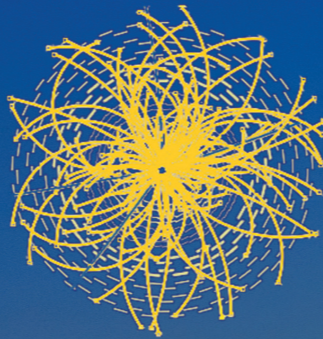


CTEQ/MCnet School 2016

QCD and Electroweak Phenomenology

6-16 July 2016
DESY, Hamburg



Program:

- Introductions to QCD and electroweak theory
- Introduction to Monte Carlo generators
- Parton densities: introduction and tutorial
- Monte Carlo tutorials
- Matching and merging higher orders
- W, Z and Higgs production at the LHC
- Heavy quarks
- Jet physics
- BSM searches at the LHC
- Dark matter and Astroparticle physics
- Future colliders

WELCOME

- to 8 exciting days of lectures & tutorials
- to DESY
- to Hamburg



DFG



Particles, Strings,
and the Early Universe
Collaborative Research Center SFB 676



Local organising committee:

Markus Diehl, Judith Katzy, Katerina Lipka, Sven-Olaf Moch

CTEQ organising committee:

Ed Berger, Joey Huston, Karol Kovarik, Tom LeCompte, Jorge Morfin, Pavel Nadolsky, Fred Olness, Frank Petriello, Zack Sullivan, Dave Soper, Nikos Varelas, Werner Vogelsang

MCnet organising committee:

Stefan Gieseke, David Grellscheid, Stefan Hoeche, Frank Krauss, Peter Richardson, Mike Seymour

<http://qcd2016.desy.de>

Katerina Lipka for the Organizers



- Founded 18 December 1959
- Research centre of Helmholtz Association, *Germany's largest organization for basic research with large-scale infrastructures*
- Located in Hamburg and Zeuthen (Berlin)
- close connections with local universities: **Hamburg, Berlin, Potsdam**
- 2000 staff (650 scientists), 100 apprenticeships, 700 students / postdocs
- 3000 guest scientists from 40 countries
- Fundamental Research & Applied Science:
 - accelerator development and operation
 - photon science,
 - particle and astroparticle physics



ACCELERATORS AT DESY

<http://m.desy.de>

CTEQ/MCnet School 2016
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HERA: Hadron-Electron Ring Accelerator
(1992-2007)
electron (or positron) - proton collider

FLASH: Free Electron Laser in Hamburg
started 2005, the first soft X-ray laser

DESY: Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron
Quantum Electrodynamics studies
started 1964, until 2012 pre-accelerator

European X-ray Free Electron Laser,
34 km long, started 2015,
strongest X-ray laser world-wide

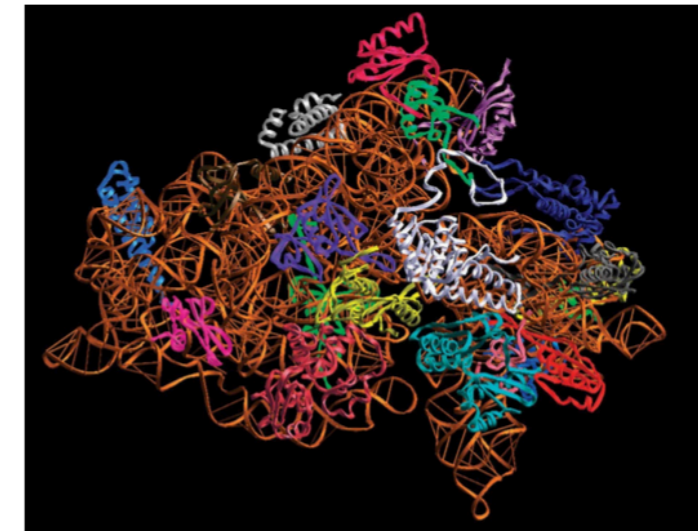
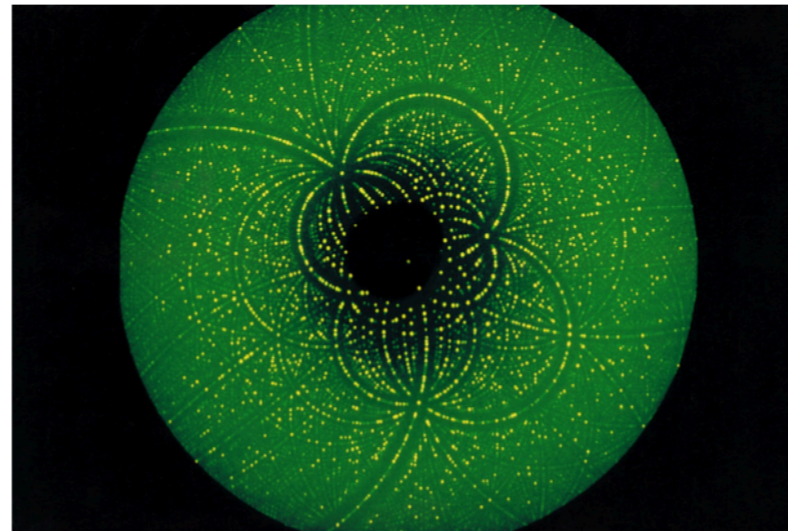
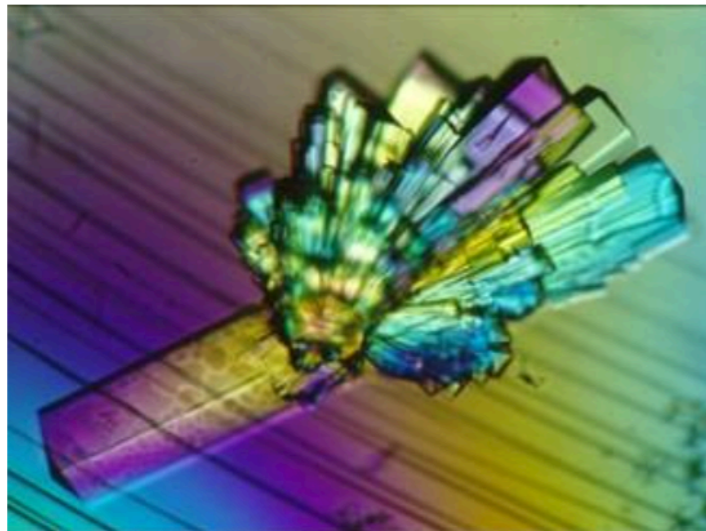
Positron-Electron-Tandem-Ring-Anlage,
started 1978
- > **Gluon Discovery 1979** < -
since 2009 source of synchrotron radiation

XFEL

PETRA

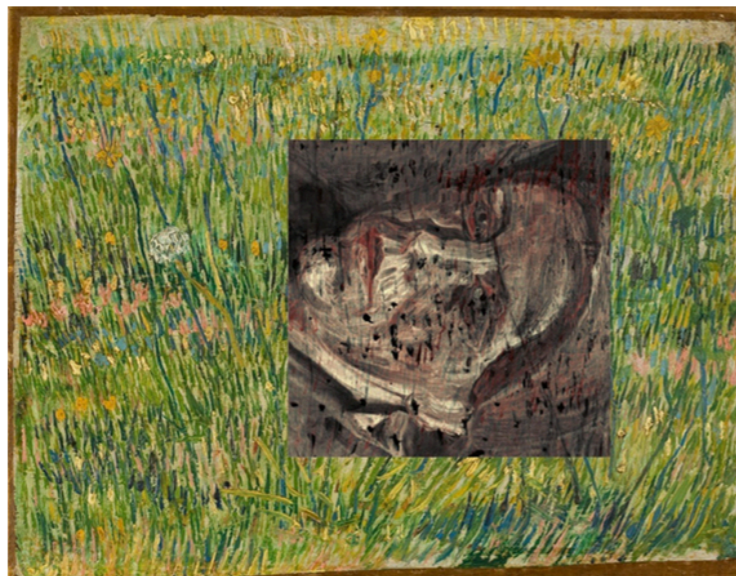


> Structural analysis, e.g. of biomolecules



- From protein crystals ... via diffraction images ... to the 3D structure of ribosomes

> Structure of ribosomes: Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2009 (*Ada Yonath*)



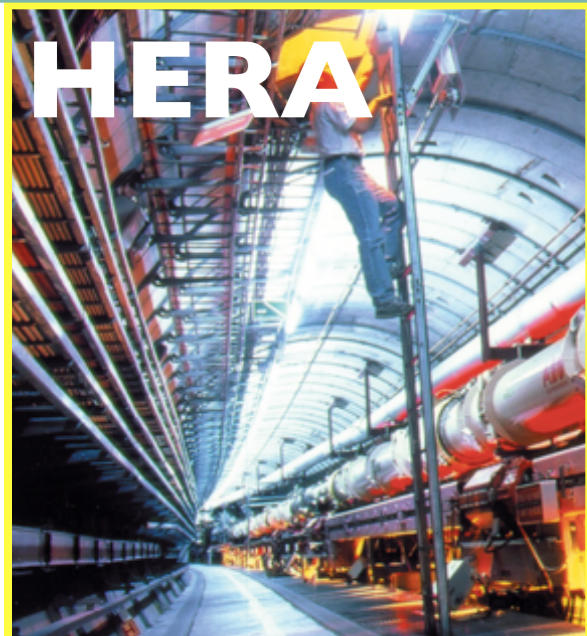
- > **Physics:** Material science, plasmas
- > **Biology:** proteins,...
- > **Chemistry, geology, medicine,...**
- > **Arts:** hidden portrait in Van Gogh's painting *Grasgrond*

PARTICLE PHYSICS AT DESY

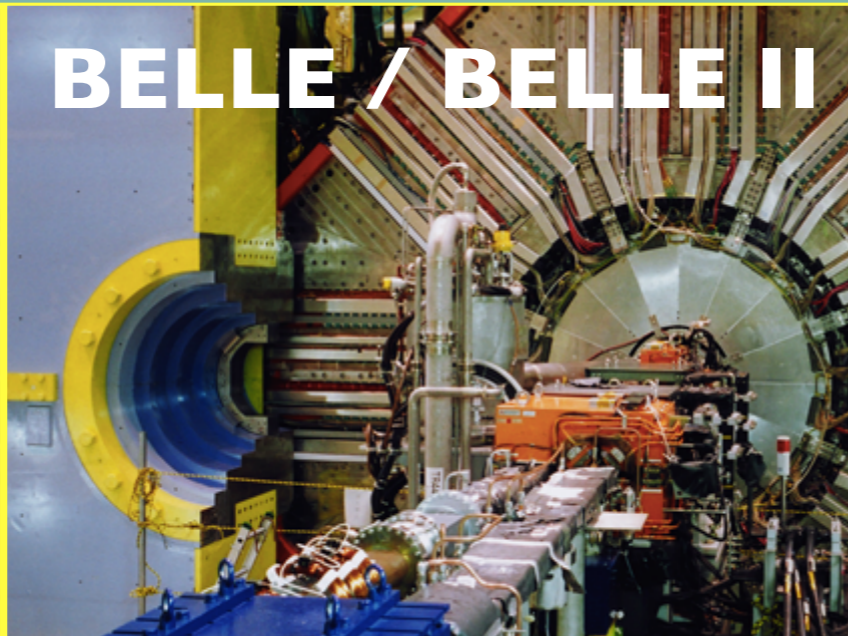
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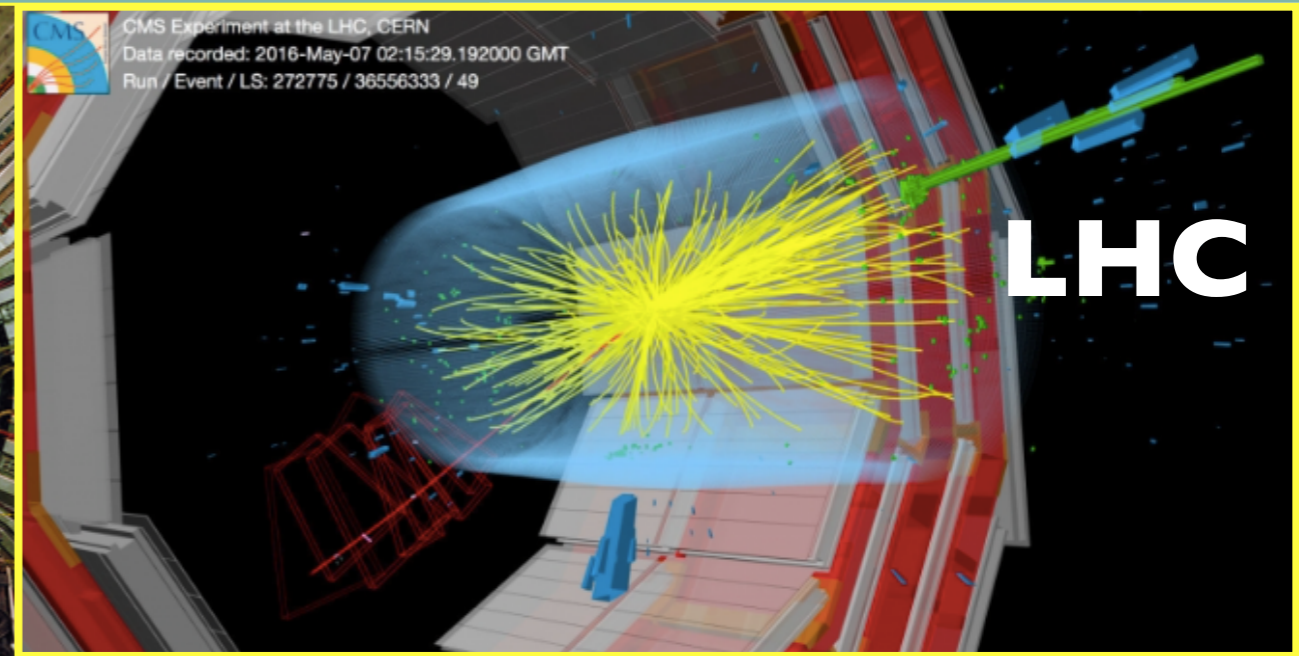
DESY, Hamburg



HERA

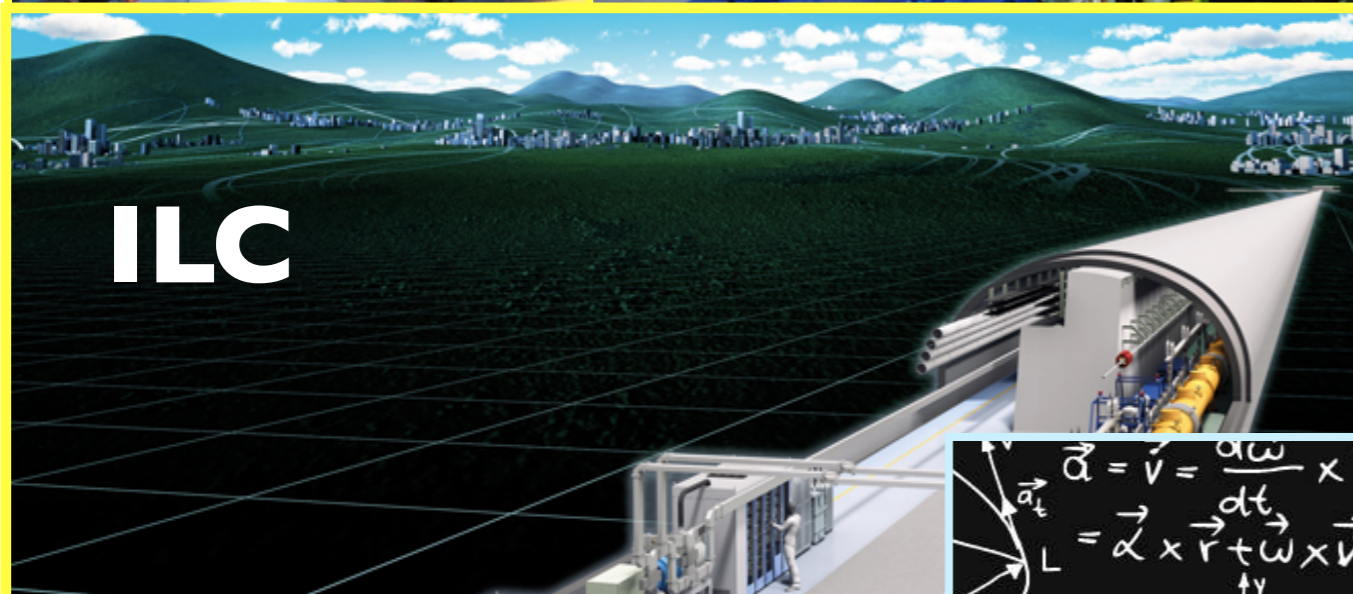


BELLE / BELLE II

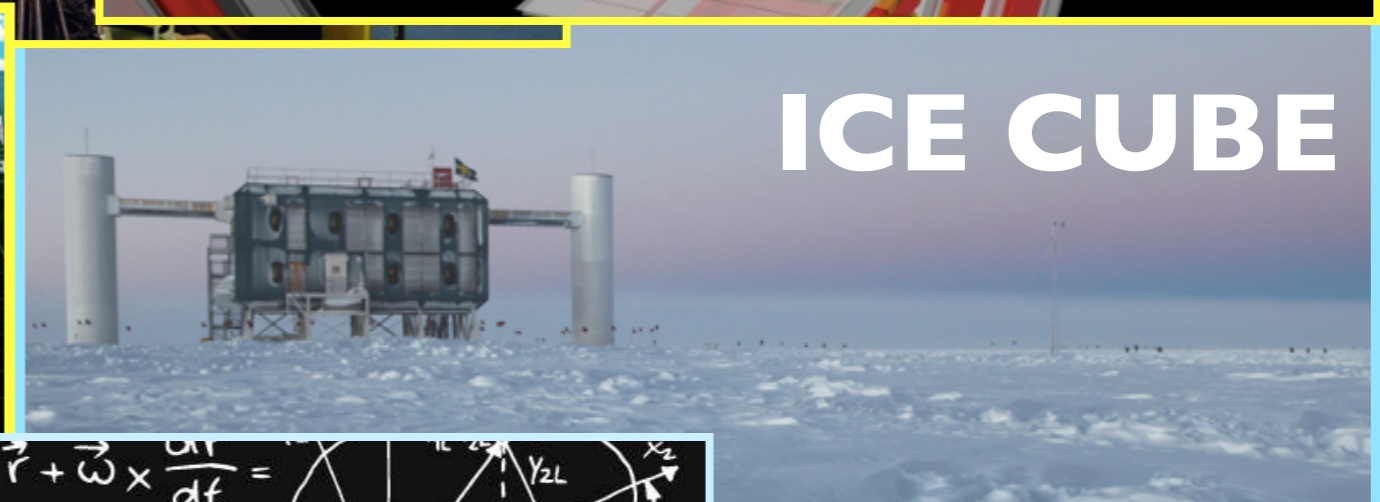


CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN
Data recorded: 2016-May-07 02:15:29.192000 GMT
Run / Event / LS: 272775 / 36556333 / 49

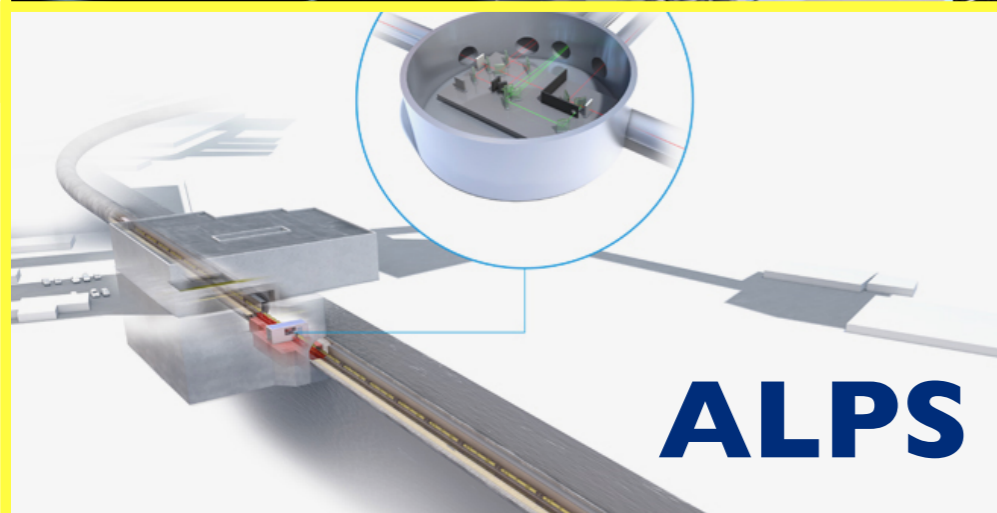
LHC



ILC



ICE CUBE



ALPS

THEORY

$$\vec{a} = \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v} = \vec{a}_t + \vec{a}_c$$

$$\vec{a}_t = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt}(\dot{r}\hat{r} + r\dot{\phi}\hat{\phi}) = \ddot{r}\hat{r} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\phi}\hat{\phi} + r\ddot{\phi}\hat{\phi} - r\dot{\phi}^2\hat{r}$$

$$\vec{a}_c = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v} = \dot{\phi}\hat{\phi} \times (\dot{r}\hat{r} + r\dot{\phi}\hat{\phi}) = \dot{\phi}\dot{r}\hat{\phi} \times \hat{r} + \dot{\phi}r\dot{\phi}\hat{\phi} \times \hat{\phi} = -\dot{\phi}^2 r\hat{r} + \dot{\phi}\dot{r}\hat{\phi} \times \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{a} = \ddot{r}\hat{r} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\phi}\hat{\phi} + r\ddot{\phi}\hat{\phi} - r\dot{\phi}^2\hat{r} - \dot{\phi}^2 r\hat{r} + \dot{\phi}\dot{r}\hat{\phi} \times \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\phi}^2)\hat{r} + (2\dot{r}\dot{\phi} + r\ddot{\phi})\hat{\phi} + \dot{\phi}\dot{r}\hat{\phi} \times \hat{r}$$

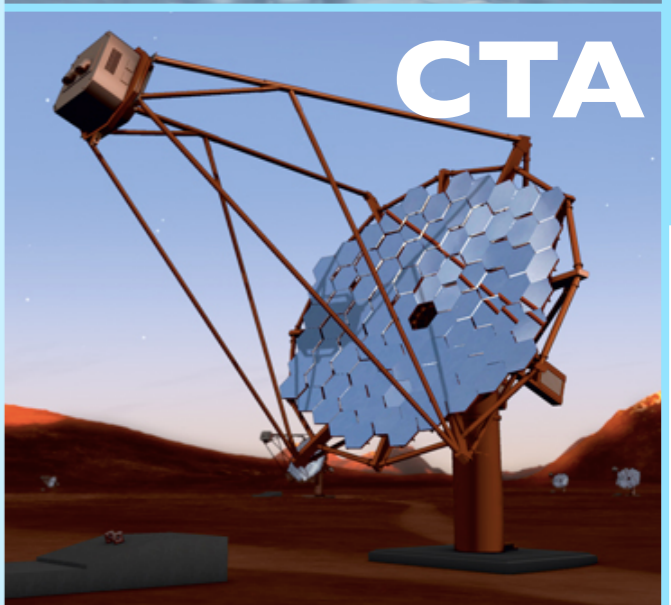
$$\vec{F}_{1L} = \vec{T}_{\phi_z}(\phi_z)\vec{r}_{2L}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1L} \\ y_{1L} \\ z_{1L} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\phi_z & -\sin\phi_z & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\phi_z & \cos\phi_z & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2L} \\ y_{2L} \\ z_{2L} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_{14} = \frac{r_2}{r_1+r_2} \omega_{12}$$

$$\omega_{43} = \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1+r_2} \omega_{12}$$

$$\omega_{43} = \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1+r_2} \omega_{12}$$



CTA

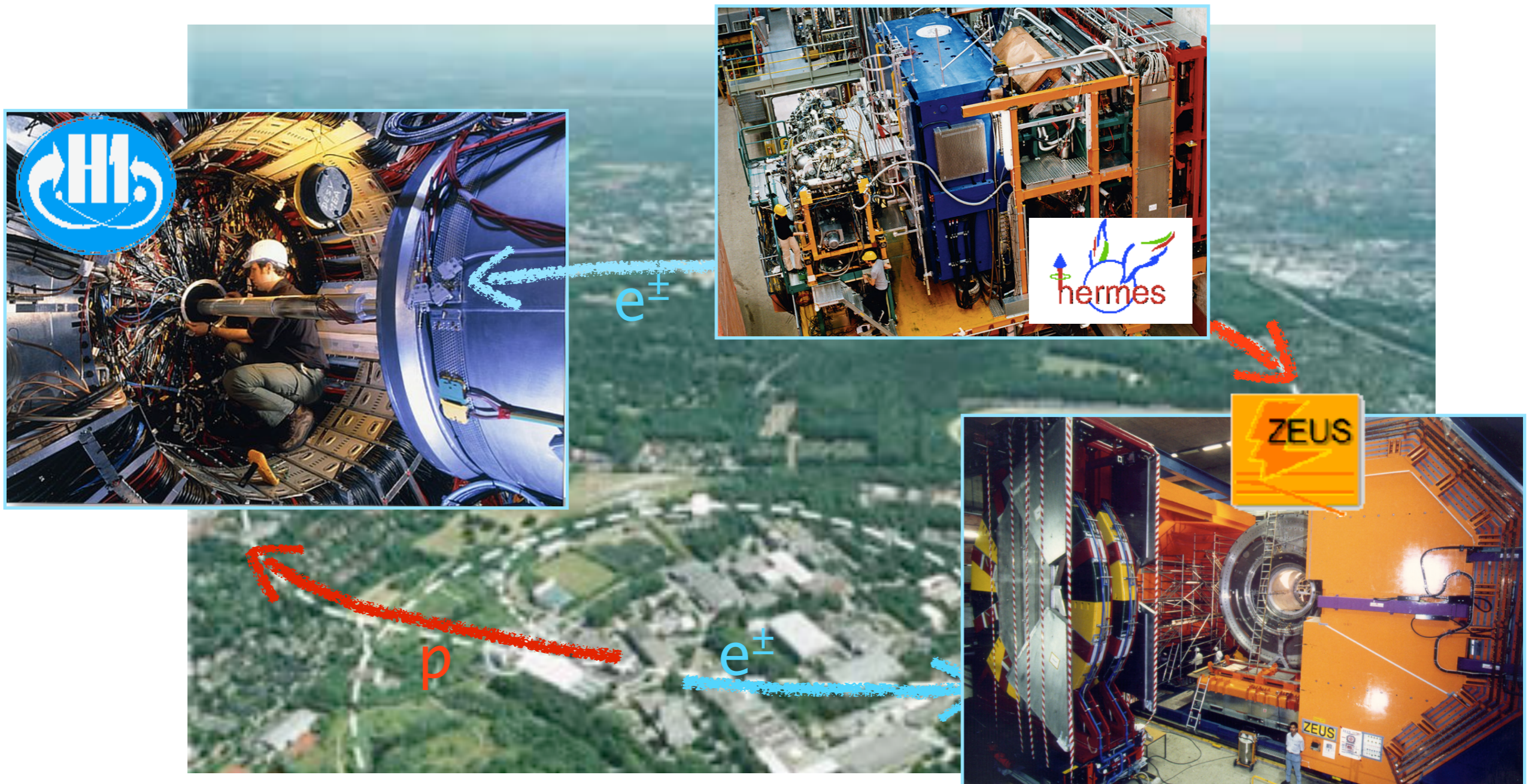
HERA: world's-only ep collider

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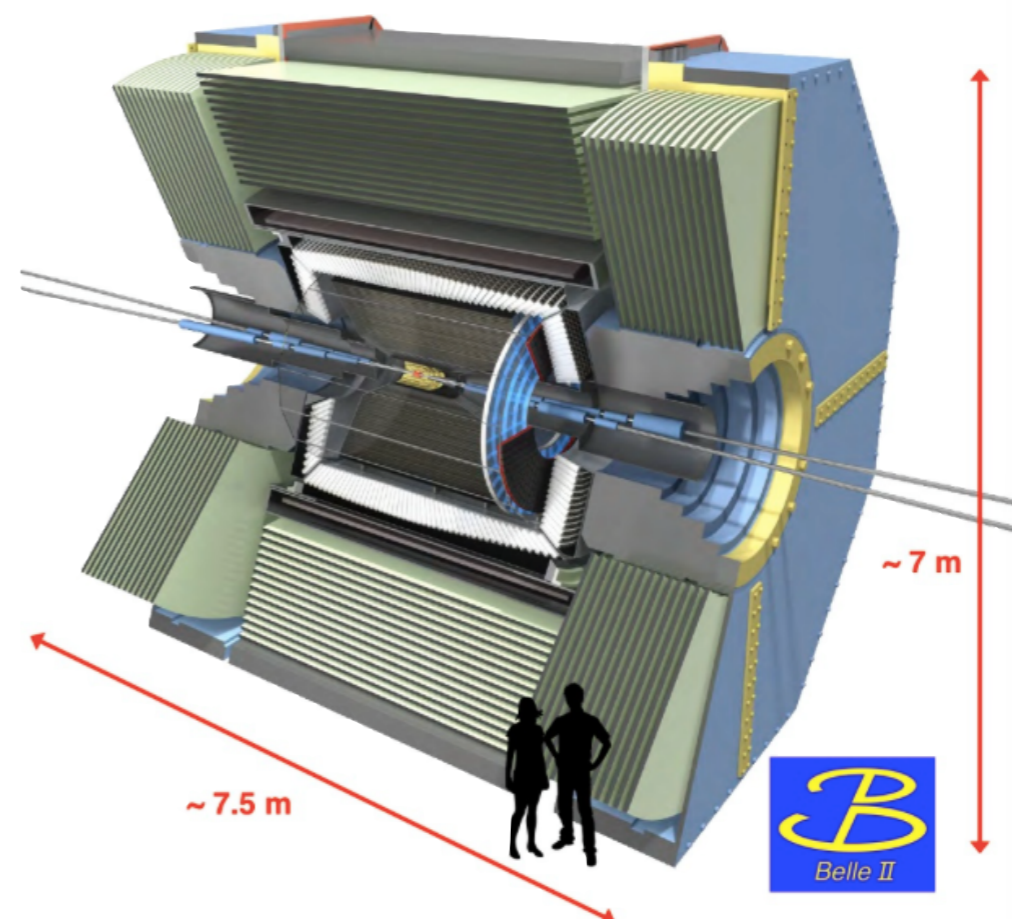
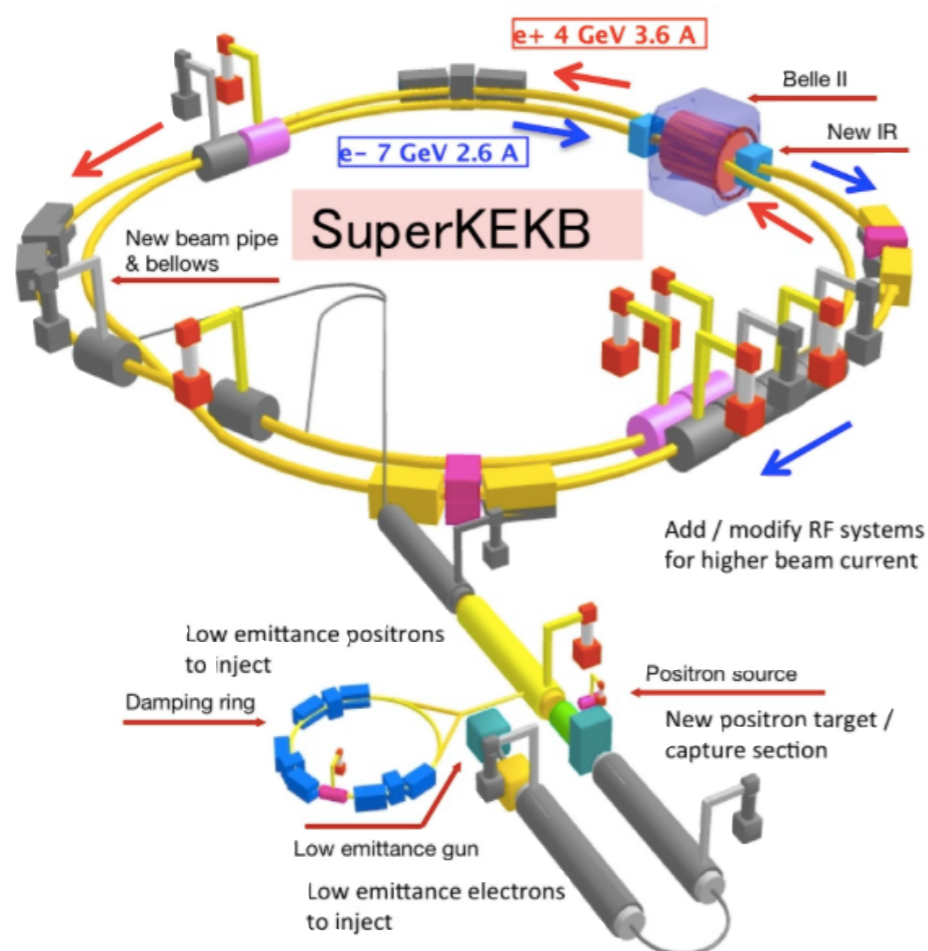
ran 1992 - 2007 with **electrons** (27.6 GeV) and **protons** (460-920 GeV)



insight into polarized and unpolarized proton structure



Understanding CP violation and search for New Physics at B-factory



- vertex detector construction
- computing and reconstruction software
- physics analysis: search for flavour-changing neutral current in $B \rightarrow K^* \ell \ell$
- search for dark photon and understanding fragmentation



<http://atlas.desy.de>

Analysis of LHC data

- properties of hadronic jets and electroweak bosons;
- top-quark and Higgs physics;
- searches for Supersymmetry and dark matter;
- ...

Grid Computing: Tier-2 center

Detector upgrade

for the high-luminosity LHC (2020):
radiation-hard fine-grained sensors

- chip manufacturing technology
- research with new materials
- test beam at DESY

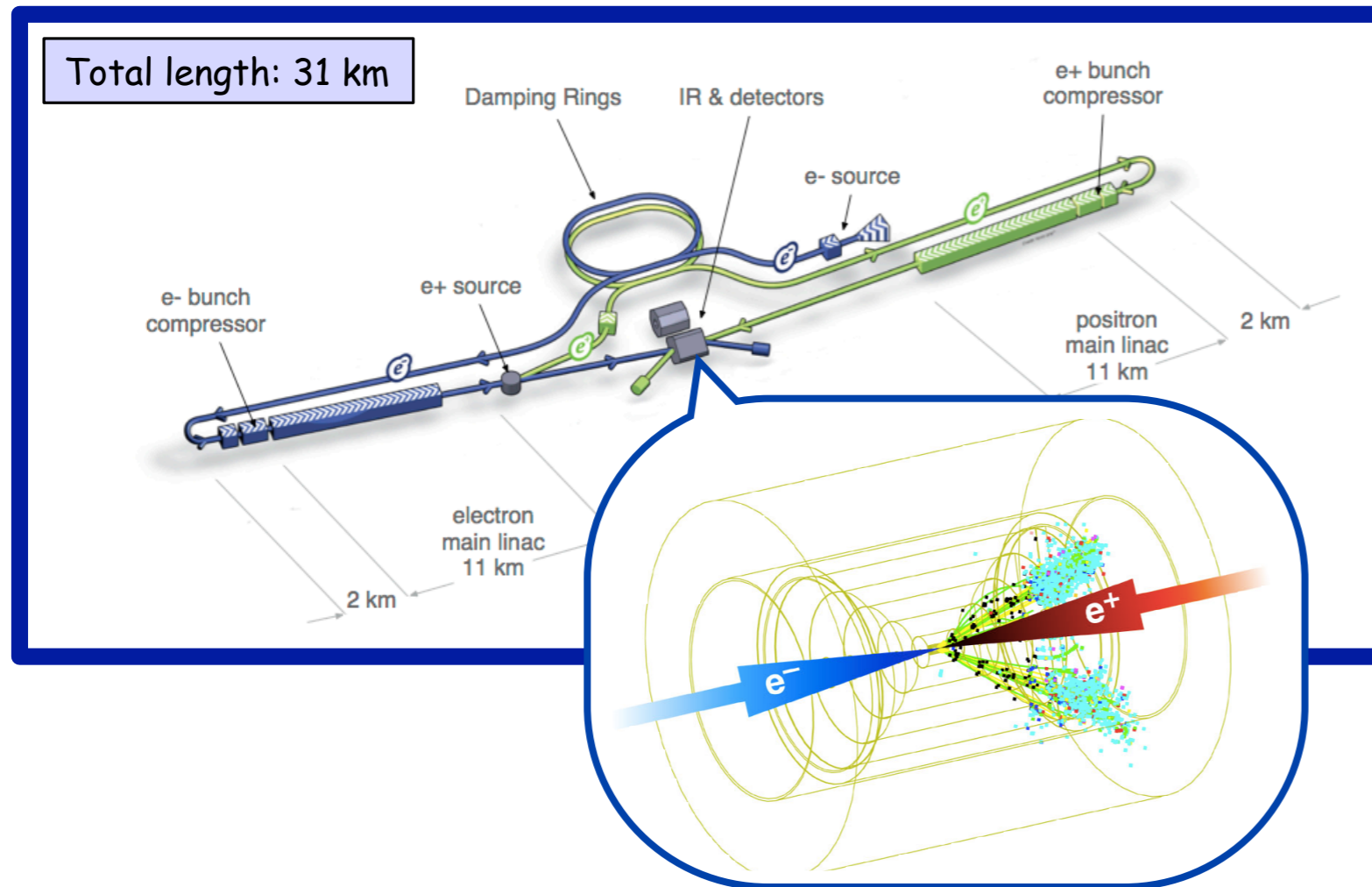


<http://cms.desy.de>



Future electron-positron linear accelerator

to complement and extend the findings of the LHC



energies

500, 350, 250 GeV

2 detectors (push/pull)

- development of superconducting accelerator technology
- development of components for the ILC accelerator
- design and development of the high-precision ILC detectors
- computing and preparation for data analysis

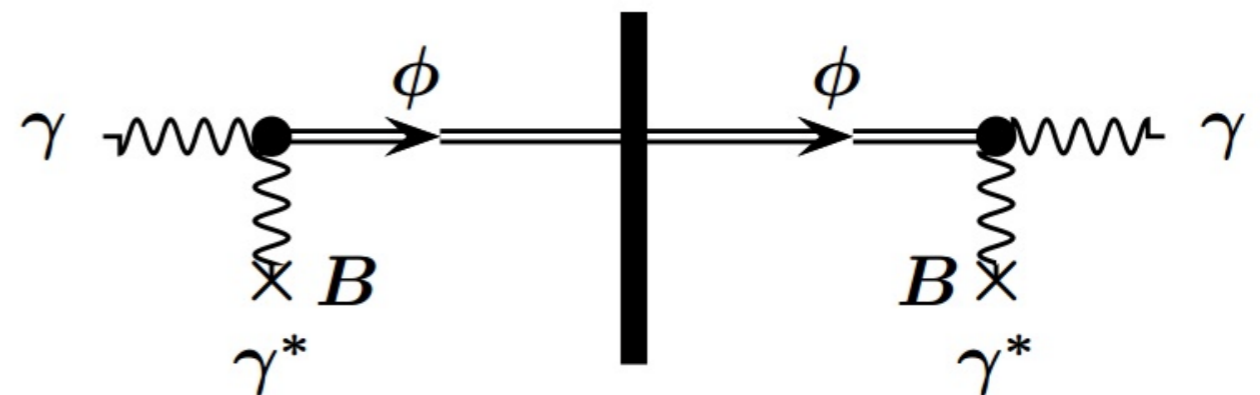
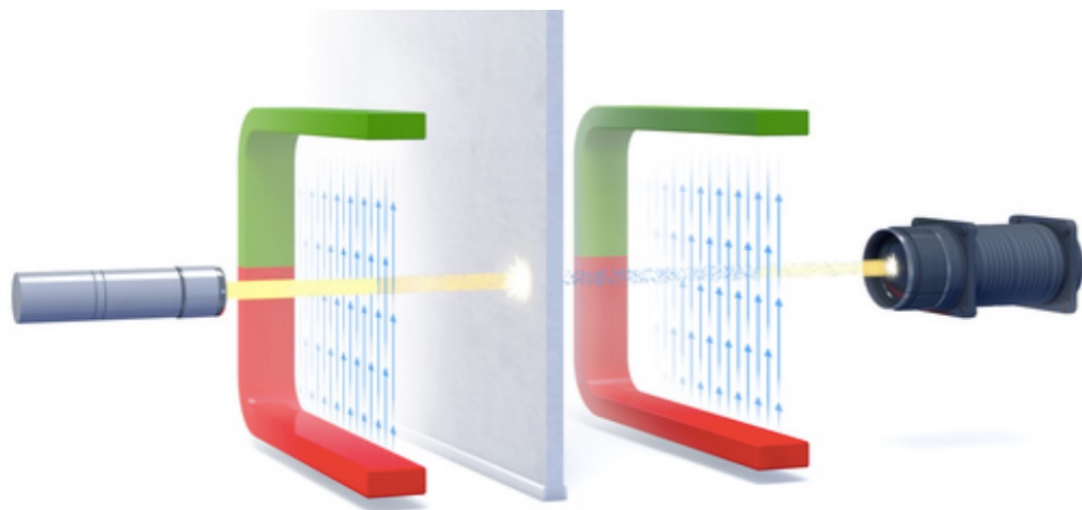


Axions are candidates for **Weakly Interacting Sub-eV Particle (WISP)**

predicted by extensions of the Standard Model:

- could explain smallness of CP violation in QCD
- are candidate for constituent of the dark matter in the universe.

Search for axions in a “light through the wall” experiment



Laser light is shone into a magnetic field. Laser photons can be converted into a WISP in front of a light-blocking barrier (production region) and reconverted into photons behind that barrier (regeneration region).

ASTROPARTICLE PHYSICS

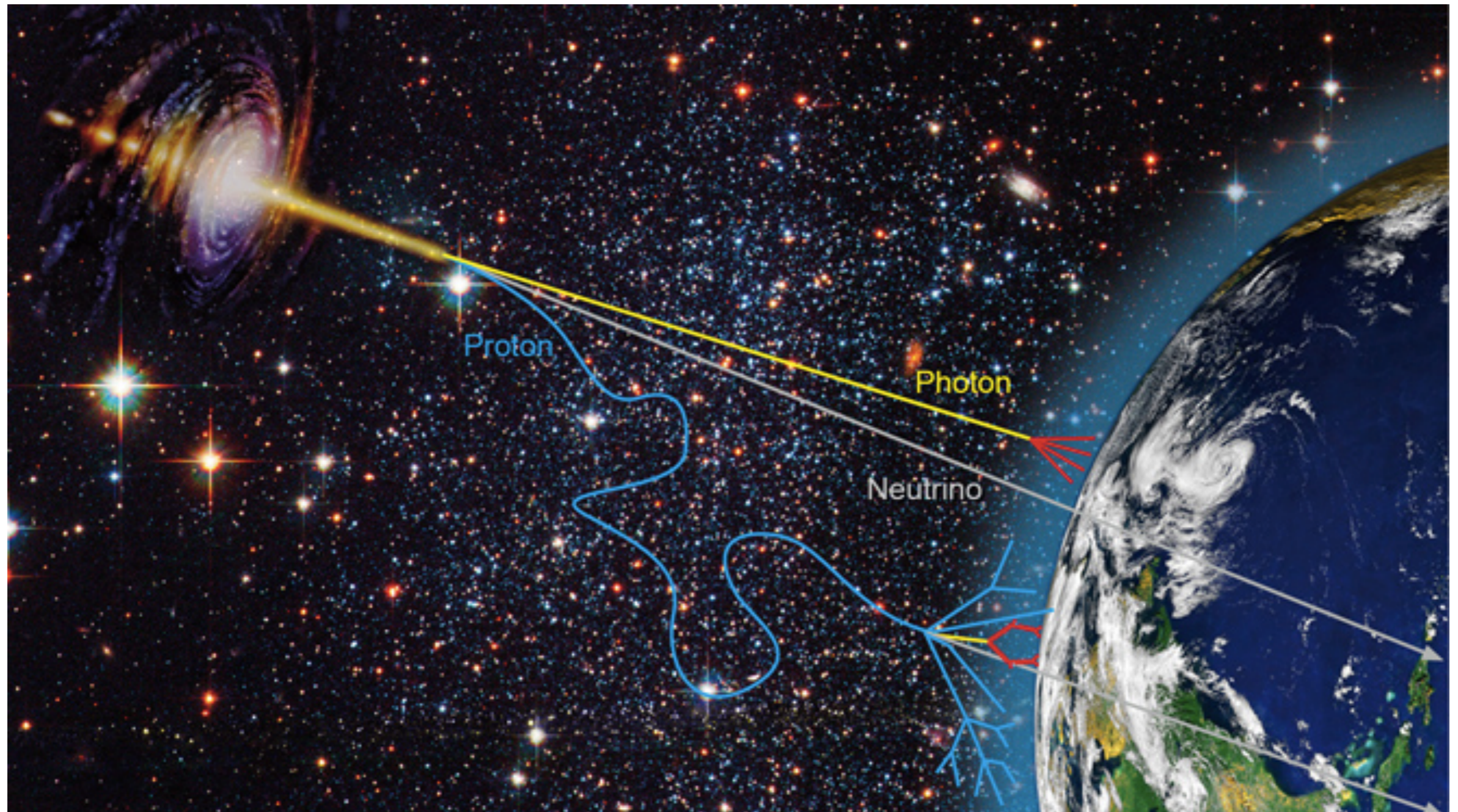
<http://astro.desy.de>

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Cosmic particles constantly reach the Earth – particles that can provide insights into events happening in the depths of the universe. DESY studies two of the cosmic messengers: neutrinos and high-energy gamma rays.



ASTROPARTICLE PHYSICS

<http://astro.desy.de>

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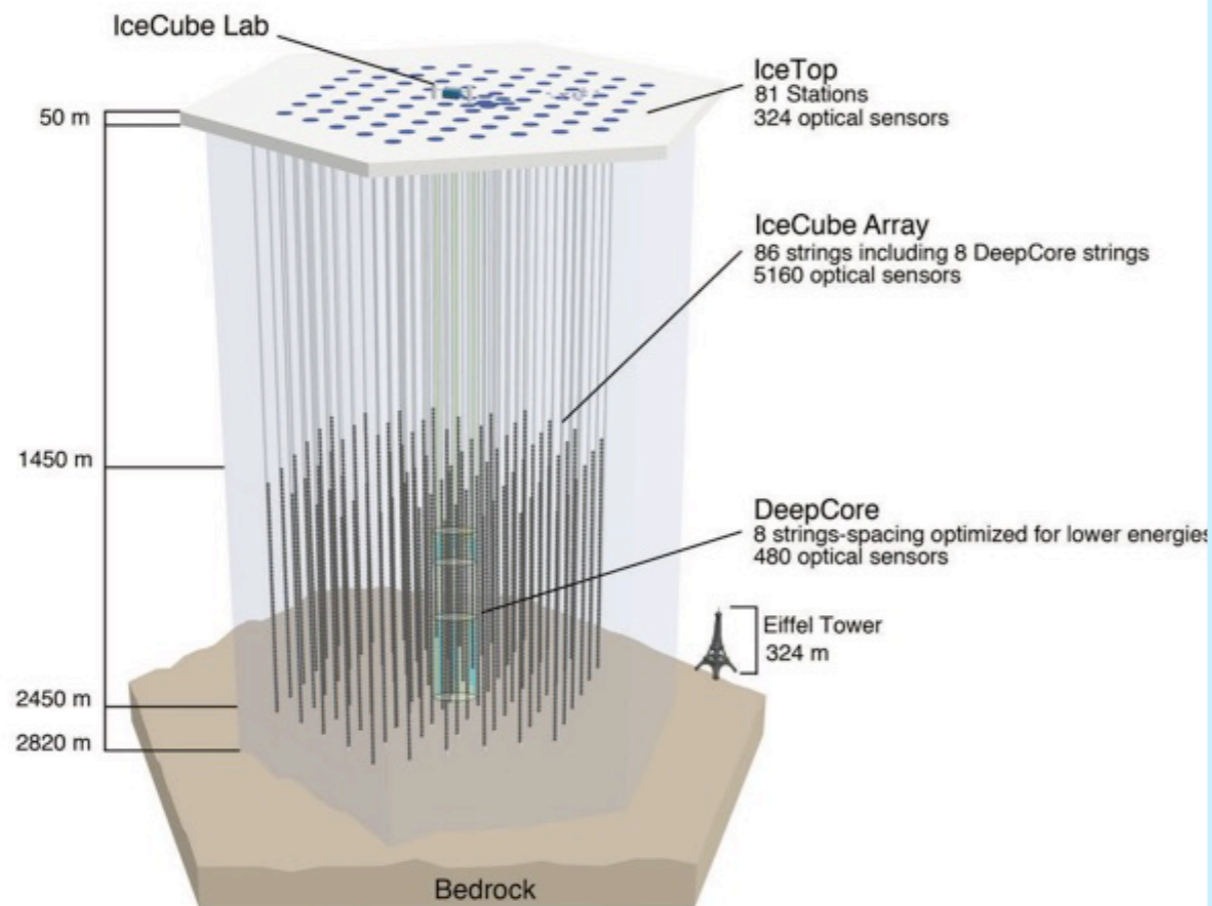
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Cosmic particles constantly reach the Earth – particles that can provide insights into events happening in the depths of the universe. DESY studies two of the cosmic messengers: neutrinos and high-energy gamma rays.

ICE CUBE

CTA



About 100 Cherenkov telescopes planned on two sites in the northern & southern hemisphere

12 m prototype in tests in Berlin

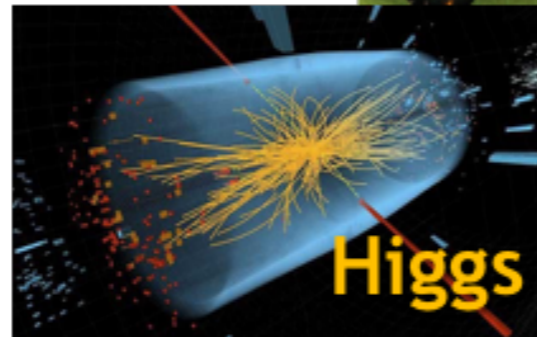
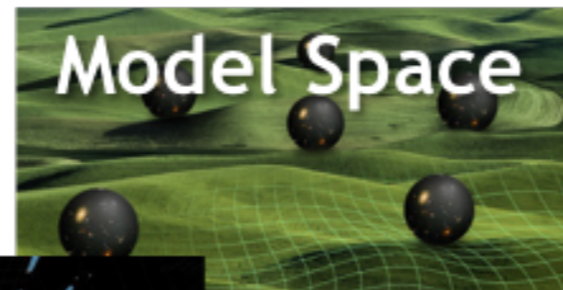


1 km³ of ice at the South Pole instrumented with 5160 photomultipliers



Collider phenomenology

electroweak symmetry breaking
physics beyond Standard Model
precision calculations
QCD



Particle cosmology

dark matter
baryogenesis
cosmic inflation
axions and WISPs



String theory

dualities
strings on curved spacetimes
integrable systems
conformal field theory

Lattice QCD

strong coupling, quark masses
flavour physics
hadron structure, muon $g-2$
algorithms



CLOSE CONNECTION TO UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG

- several institutes situated at DESY campus in Hamburg
- common research activities in accelerator, laser and X-ray, (astro)particle physics
- the II. Institute for Theoretical Physics together with the DESY Theory Group comprises one of the largest theoretical high-energy physics groups in the world
- many topics addressed in collaboration via collaborative research projects, e.g. research programme at the interface of Particle Physics, String Theory and Cosmology:

Particles, Strings,
and the Early Universe
Collaborative Research Center SFB 676



<http://www.wiexp.desy.de/sfb676/>

- such collaboration offers unique opportunities for training of doctoral students

YOUR NEXT DAYS AT DESY

CTEQ/MCnet School 2016
QCD and Electroweak
Phenomenology

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DESY, Hamburg



INFORMATION YOU NEED IS ON INDICO

<http://qcd2016.desy.de>

AGENDA

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

HELP DESK:
building 01b
room 02.202



Europe/Berlin timezone

Search

- Overview
- School Poster
- Week Schedule
- Detailed Timetable
- List of registrants
- Visa Information
- Travel and Accommodation
- Useful Information and Directions inside DESY
- Tutorials: Instructions and Material for Download
- Social Programme

The CTEQ - MCnet School 2016

on QCD & Electroweak Phenomenology and Monte Carlo Generators will be hosted by DESY in Hamburg, Germany.

The school is organised by DESY together with the Coordinated Theoretical-Experimental Project on QCD CTEQ and the Monte Carlo Network MCnet.

This is 23rd CTEQ School. Previous Schools have been held in USA, Mexico, Peru, China, Italy, Hungary, Greece, Spain and Scotland.

Participation Fee

The regular registration fee of 650 Euro includes accommodation and meals.

School Programme

The program includes lectures as well as the hand-on tutorials on the topics of high relevance for modern high-energy physics. In 2016, the main focus of the school will be the physics program of the LHC in Run II:

- Introduction to QCD and electroweak theory
- Introduction to Monte Carlo generators
- Parton Densities: introduction and tutorial
- Monte Carlo tutorials

YOUR NEXT DAYS AT DESY

CTEQ/MCnet School 2016
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Phenomenology

6-16 July 2016

DESY, Hamburg



TUTORIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND MATERIAL

<http://qcd2016.desy.de>



WiFi INFO in your maps

Virtual Machine on USB

Europe/Berlin timezone

Search

- Overview
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- Tutorials: Instructions and Material for Download**
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Tutorial on MC event generators and XFitter

Held by the MCnet and FXitter collaborations at CTEQ/MCnet 2016.

Prerequisites

This tutorial uses a virtual machine. Please install [Oracle Virtual Box](#) on your personal computer prior to the tutorial. Due to time constraints we cannot assist you with setting up software during the tutorial itself. If you have questions regarding installation, please ask them beforehand.

Download

The virtual machine disk can be downloaded from [here](#). Unarchive the disk using 7-Zip. If 7-Zip is missing on your Linux system, install the package `p7zip`. On Windows, download the executable from [here](#). On MacOS, use the [unarchiver](#).

Creating the Virtual Machine

Create a new machine with VirtualBox using the GUI. In the first step, VirtualBox will ask for the name of the machine and its OS. For the latter choose `Linux -> ubuntu (32 bit)`. In the next step, set the size of the memory. About 1GB should be fine. In the last step, select the virtual disk. Choose 'Use an existing virtual hard drive file' and open the *.vdi file you just downloaded and extracted.

Before starting the virtual machine, enter its settings and increase the video RAM size to at least 48MB (`settings -> Display -> Video`). If you have more than two processor cores on your host system, allow the VM to use two cores (`settings -> System -> Processor`). You must enable hardware virtualization in your BIOS to do this!

Support