

Reproducibility In Particle Physics and possible applications to other sciences

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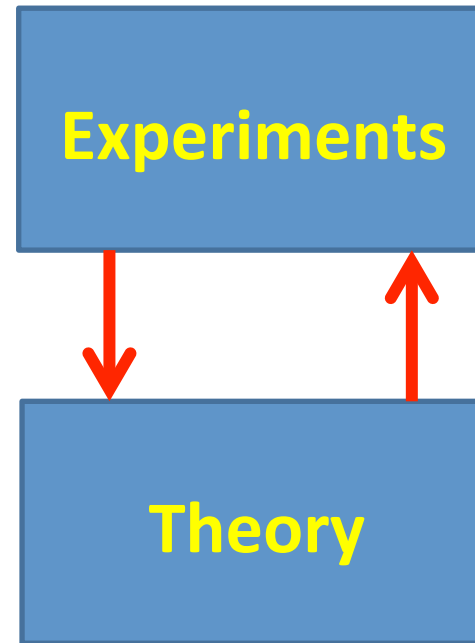
Talk Outline

- **Science & Experiments**
- **Case Studies to illustrate past problems**
 - Wrong claims for discovery of top quark & SUSY.
- **Lessons learned**
 - How to minimise chances of wrong claims of discovery
- **Example of procedures**
 - Higgs boson discovery.
- **Critical issues and possible applications to other sciences**
 - Discussion session not a lecture
 - Aim to provoke discussion.
 - I will act as scientific secretary: document consensus (if any!).

Science & Experiments

Very Naïve Philosophy of Science 2 Way Interactions

- **Complex links between experiment & theory but need both!**
- **“It doesn't matter how beautiful your theory is, it doesn't matter how smart you are. If it doesn't agree with experiment, it's wrong.”**
Richard P. Feynman
- **Science requires reliable experimental results.**
 - **Discuss criteria for obtaining reliable results in this talk.**



Wrong Top Discovery

- G. Arnison et al., 1984, Physics Letters B, 147, p494.
- Claim for top quark discovery:
 - “The two-jet signal has an over-all invariant mass clustering around the W mass, indicating a novel decay of the W”
 - “They are, however, consistent with the process $W \rightarrow tb$, where t is the sixth "top" quark of the Cabibbo current. If this is indeed the case, then the mass of the top is bounded between 30 and 50 GeV/c²”.
- Now known to be wrong, top quark mass ~ 175 GeV
- **Fooled by statistical fluctuation.**

Wrong SUSY

- **Search for Supersymmetry (SUSY)** G. ARNISON, 1984, Phys. Lett B. 139, p115.
 - Supersymmetry allows for Weakly Interacting Massive Particles
 - WIMPs candidate for dark matter in universe.
 - WIMPs don't interact in detector → apparent violation of conservation of momentum.
- **Discovery claim :**
 - “We report the observation of five events in which a missing transverse energy larger than 40 GeV is associated with a narrow hadronic jet and of two similar events with a neutral electromagnetic cluster (either one or more closely spaced photons). We cannot find an explanation for such events in terms of backgrounds or within the expectations of the Standard Model.”
- **Result was wrong because backgrounds were not carefully evaluated.**

Right & Wrong Results in Particle Physics

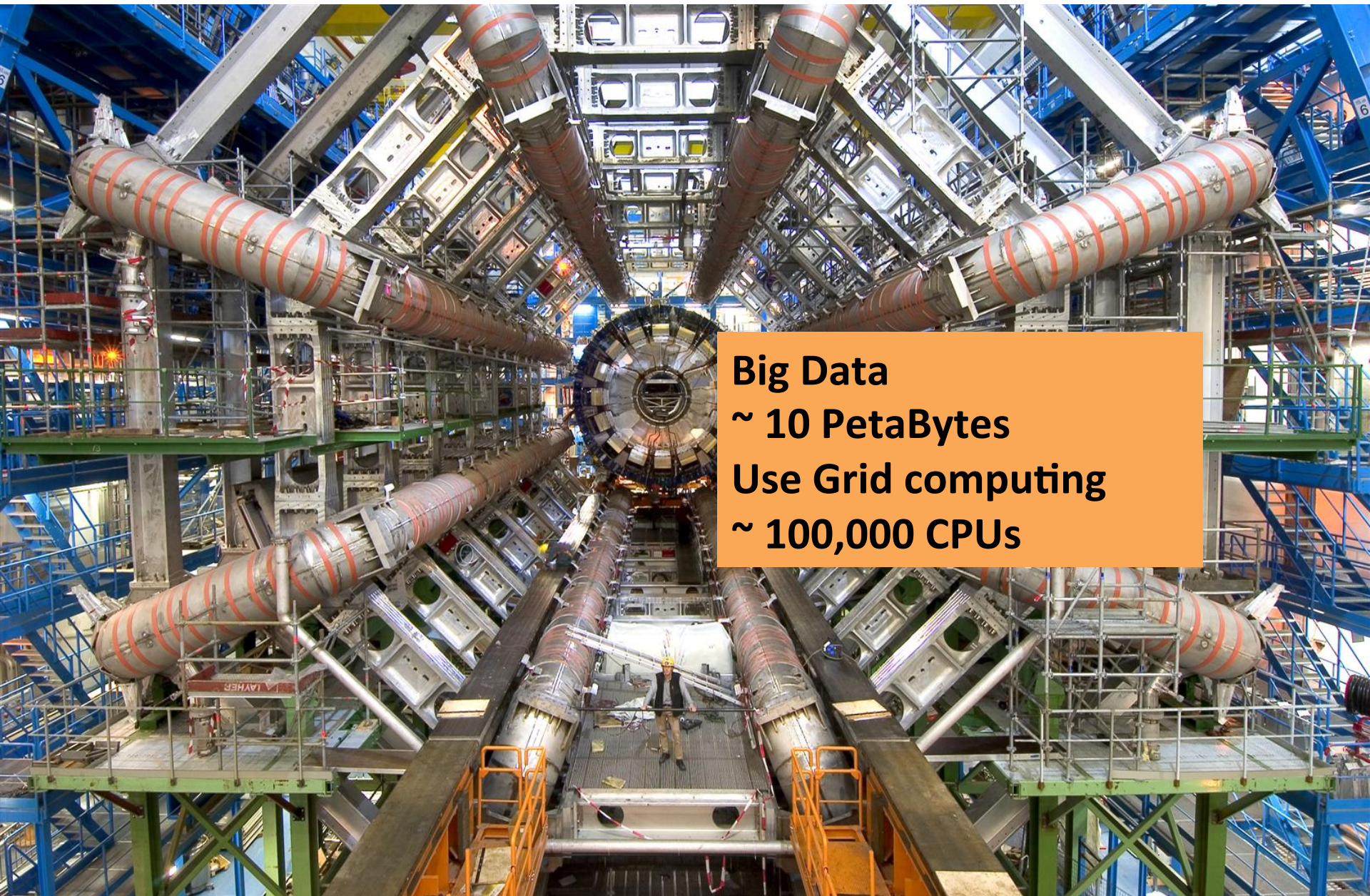
- Several correct discoveries in 1980s-1990s:
 - Overwhelmingly statistically significant.
 - Confirmed by multiple experiments.
- A few wrong results
 - Not confirmed by other experiments
 - Some discovered to be wrong by better background calculations.
- Problem hasn't gone away completely ...
 - e.g. BICEP 2 claim for B mode polarization of CMB.
 - DAMA claim to observe dark matter.

Rewards & Punishment

- **Fame and glory for scientists who are first to make big discoveries**
 - Also £££ in some areas
- **Wrong discoveries can be published in high impact journals → high citation index**
- **No sanctions for making wrong discoveries (unless fraudulent).**

How to avoid mistakes at LHC

- Discussion between two general purpose experiments ATLAS and CMS before data taking.
 - High statistical power
 - Blind analysis
 - 5 sigma significance for discovery claim
 - Rigorous checking of results before publication
 - Need two independent experiments
- Illustrate this approach with Higgs discovery.



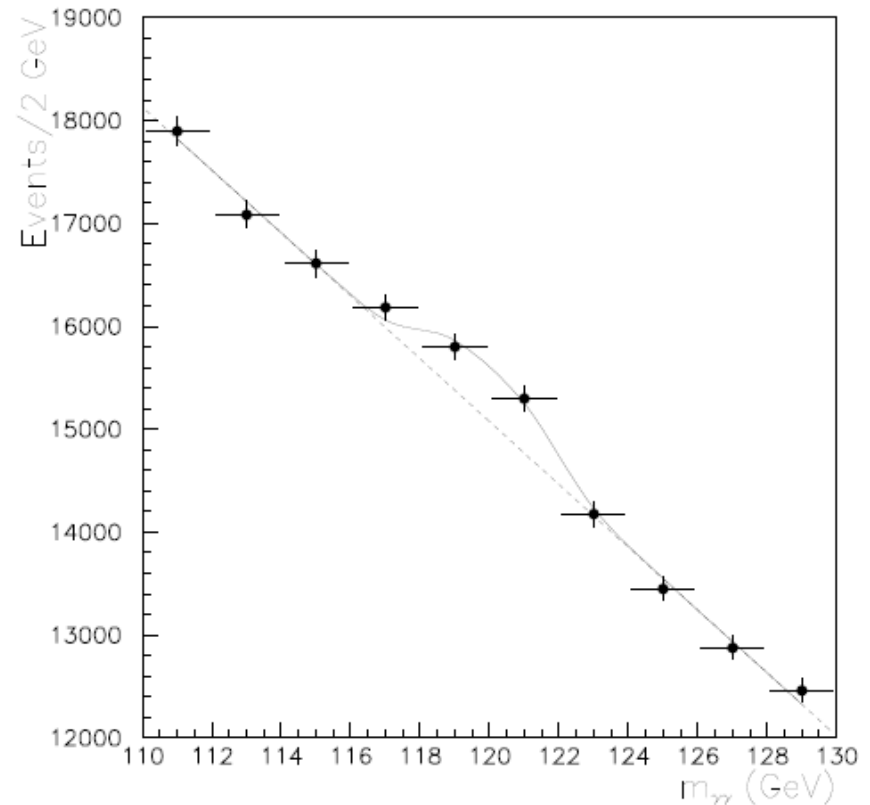
Big Data
~ 10 PetaBytes
Use Grid computing
~ 100,000 CPUs

Case study: Higgs boson discovery

- **Scientific procedures**
 - Statistical
 - Blind analysis
 - 5 sigma threshold for discovery
- **Levels of checking**
 - Low level x-checks
 - Sub-group
 - Working groups
 - Editorial Board
 - (Several further levels)
 - Collaboration
 - Refereed journals
 - Confirmation by another experiment.

Statistical Power Higgs Search

- Assume a value for the mass of the Higgs boson
- Detailed Monte Carlo for signal & background & detector response.
- Expected significance $> 5\sigma$.
- If experiment works as expected, either confirm or reject Standard Model Higgs boson theory.



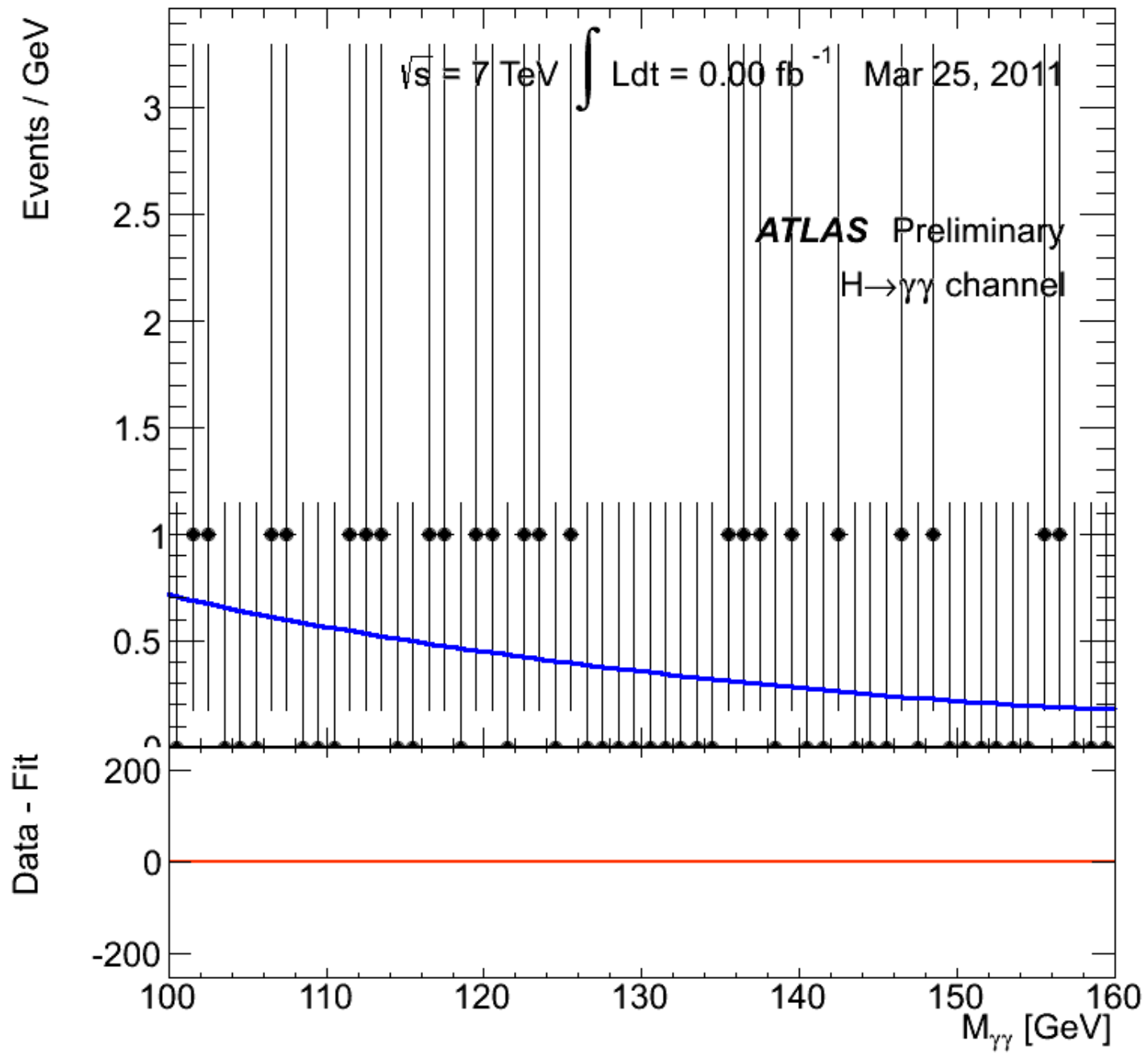
Expected mass spectrum for assumed m_H
Bump above smooth background.

Blind Analysis

- Avoid finding spurious signals in very large data sets → use blind analysis:
 - Monte Carlo simulations for signals and backgrounds
 - Optimise analysis (separation of signal from background) using Monte Carlo samples
 - Review analysis and then “open box” and look at data without changing analysis
 - **Warning: this is a very simplified description!**

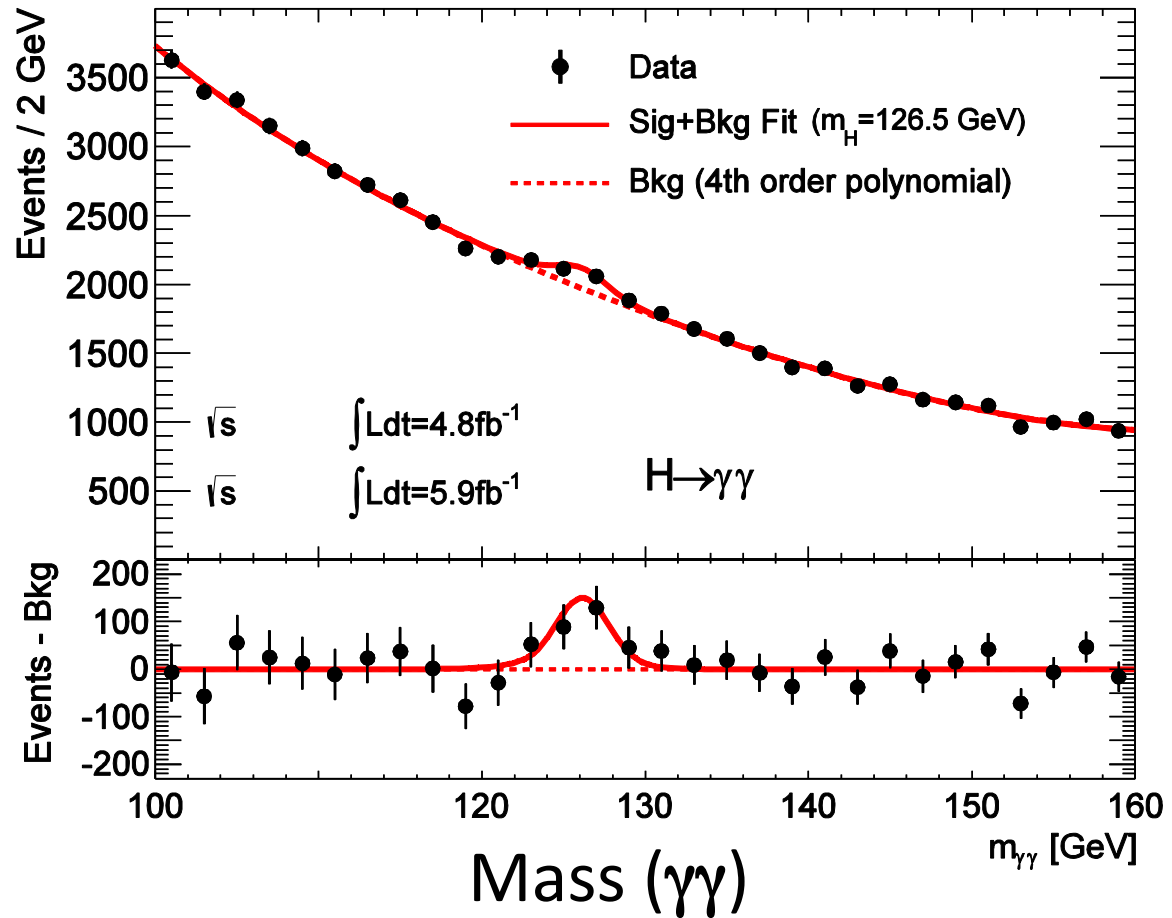
Higgs Boson

- In the Standard Model of particle physics Higgs boson gives mass to other elementary particles.
- Use high energy proton-proton collisions to try to produce Higgs bosons.
- Reconstruct decay products and use $E=mc^2$
- Look for peak in mass spectra at mass of Higgs boson (m_H)



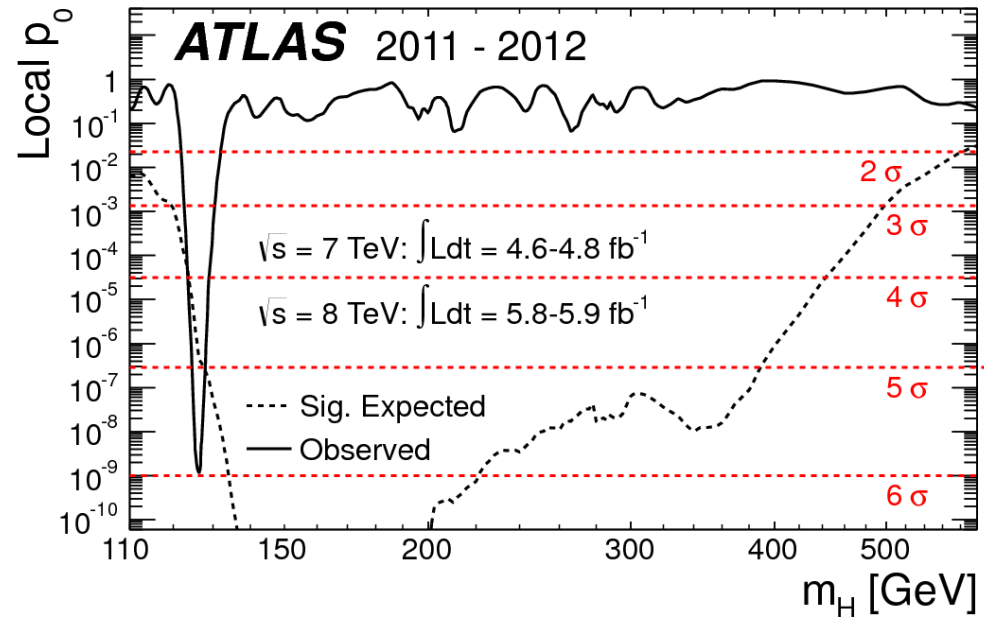
Higgs boson discovery

- One channel:
 $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is the
“bump” a
statistical
fluctuation or
significant
evidence for a
Higgs boson?



Statistical Procedures

- Frequentist approach:
 - Define probability p_0 that if experiment were repeated infinite number of times that we would see a larger discrepancy with the no-signal model than in the actual data set.
- Combine all channels
- Plot p_0 vs Higgs mass (m_H)
- Look Elsewhere Effect → Global significance.
- **5 σ rule**



Checking Results

- **Internal**
 - Low level x-checks
 - Sub-group
 - Working groups
 - Editorial Board
 - (Several further levels)
 - Collaboration
- **Refereed journals**
- **Confirmation by another experiment.**

Works well because of scientific culture in which everybody is encouraged to give critical feedback

Applicability to other sciences (1)

- Don't do low power experiments?

Applicability to other sciences (2)

- **Blind analysis**

Applicability to other sciences (3)

- High level of statistical significance for claiming discovery
 - 5σ may be very high but is 95% c.l. appropriate?

Applicability to other sciences (4)

- **Internal checking by collaboration before publication**
 - Requires healthy scientific culture in which junior PhD student can criticize results.

Applicability to other sciences (5)

- Confirmation of claim by at least one other independent experiment