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for a

HiggsDiscovery@10 Symposium for the 10 years from the Higgs boson observation

June 30 and July 1, 2022
University of Birmingham



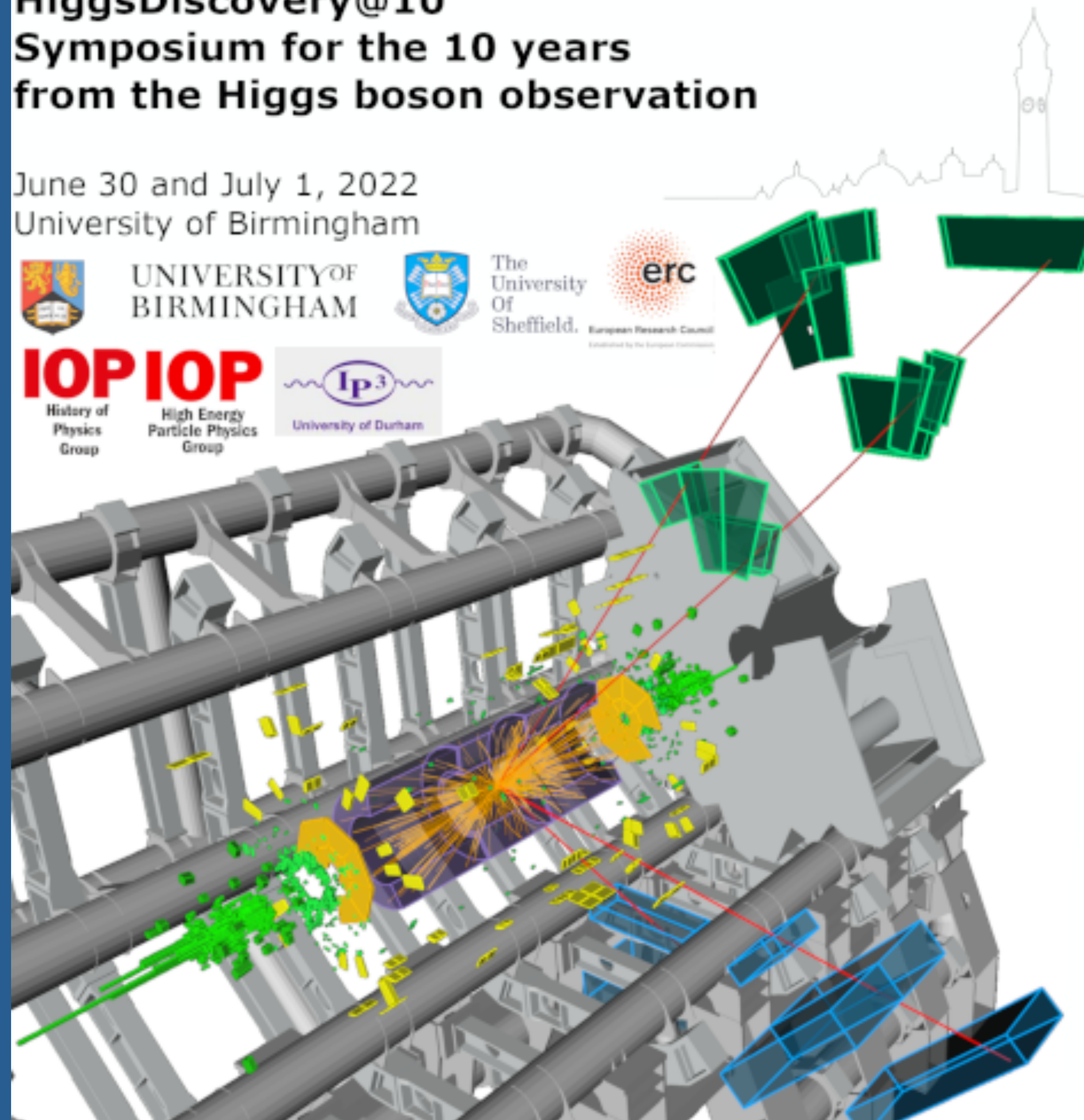
UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM



The
University
Of
Sheffield.

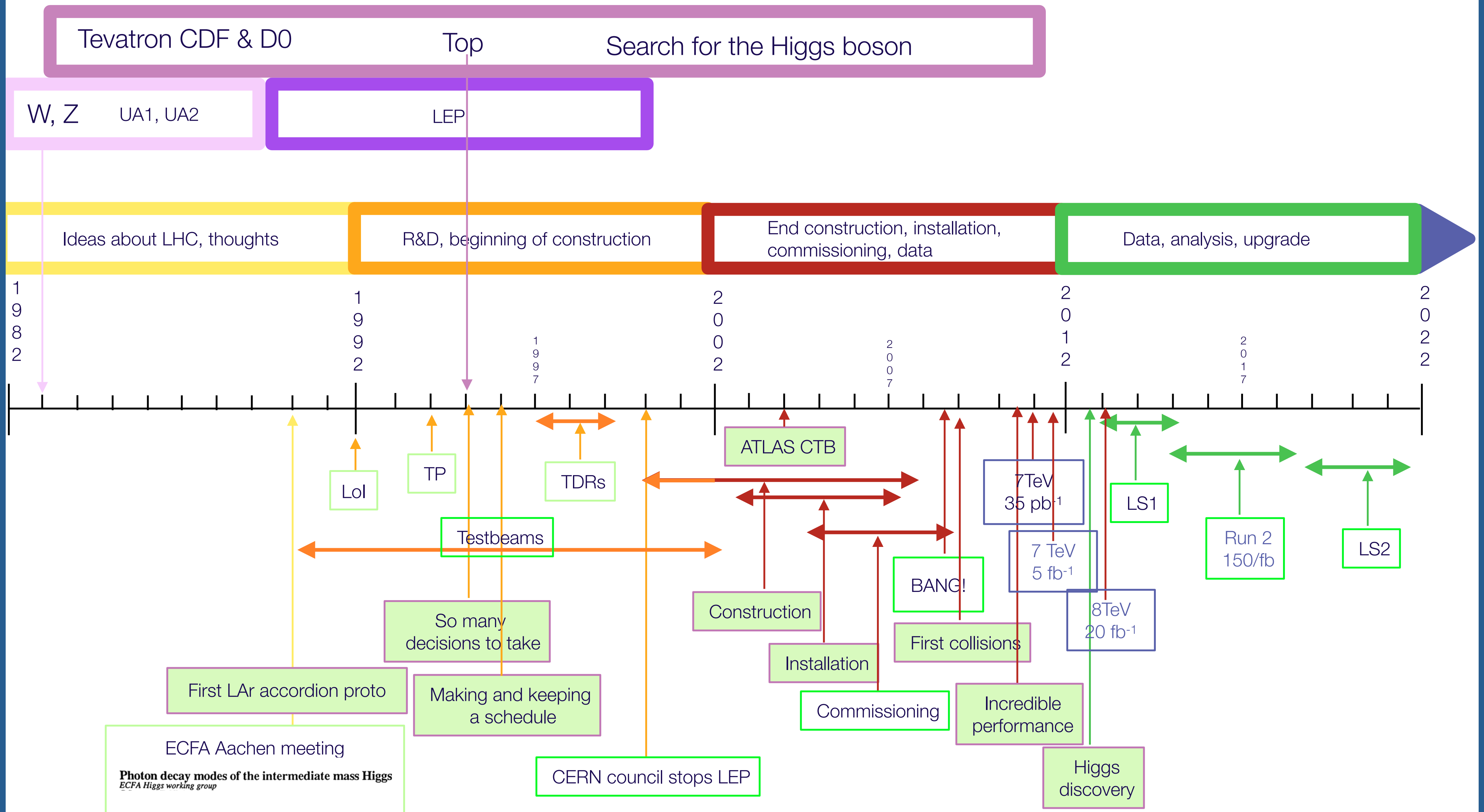


IOP IOP
History of
Physics
Group High Energy
Particle Physics
Group

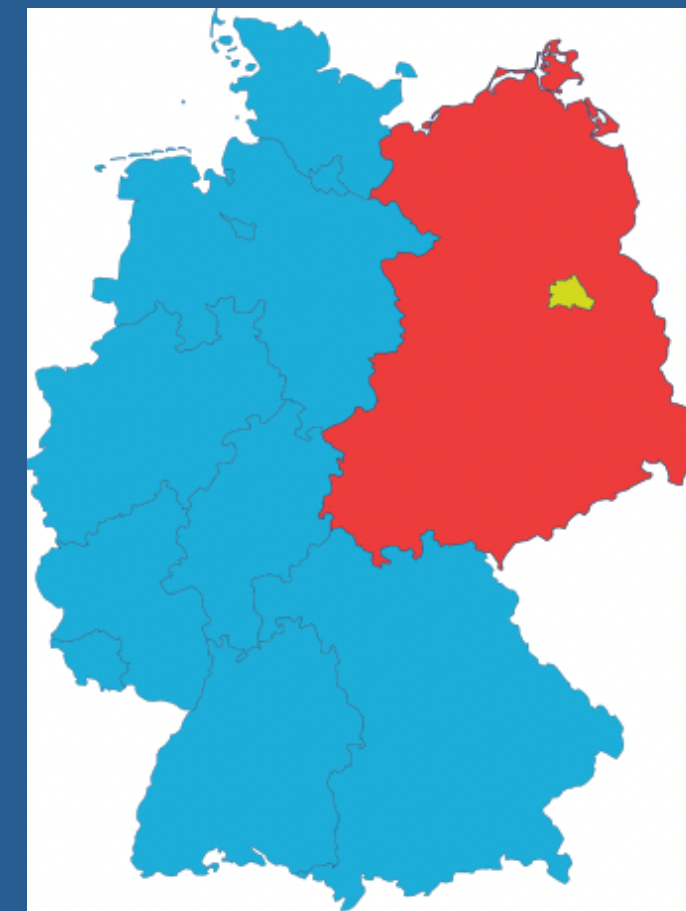
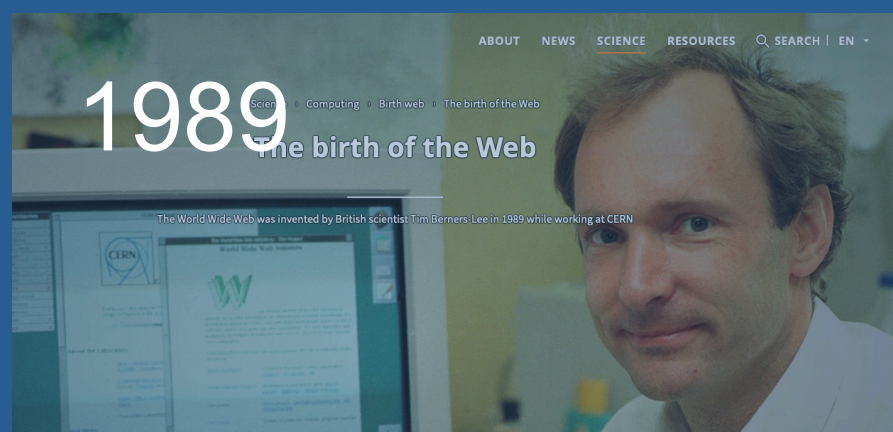


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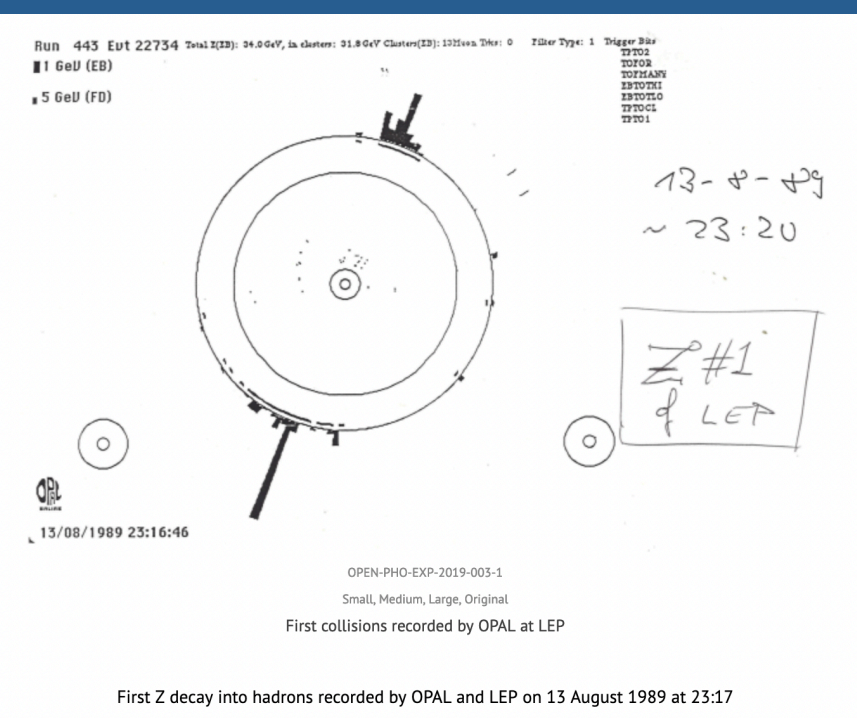
Isabelle Wingerter-Seez
CNRS - Centre de Physique des Particules de Marseille
HiggsDiscovery@10 - Birmingham



Back in 1990



A man talks on his mobile phone while standing near a conventional telephone box, which stands empty. Enabling technology for mobile phones was first developed in the 1940s but it was not until the mid 1980s that they became widely available. By 2011, it was estimated in Britain that more calls were made using mobile phones than wired devices.^[1]



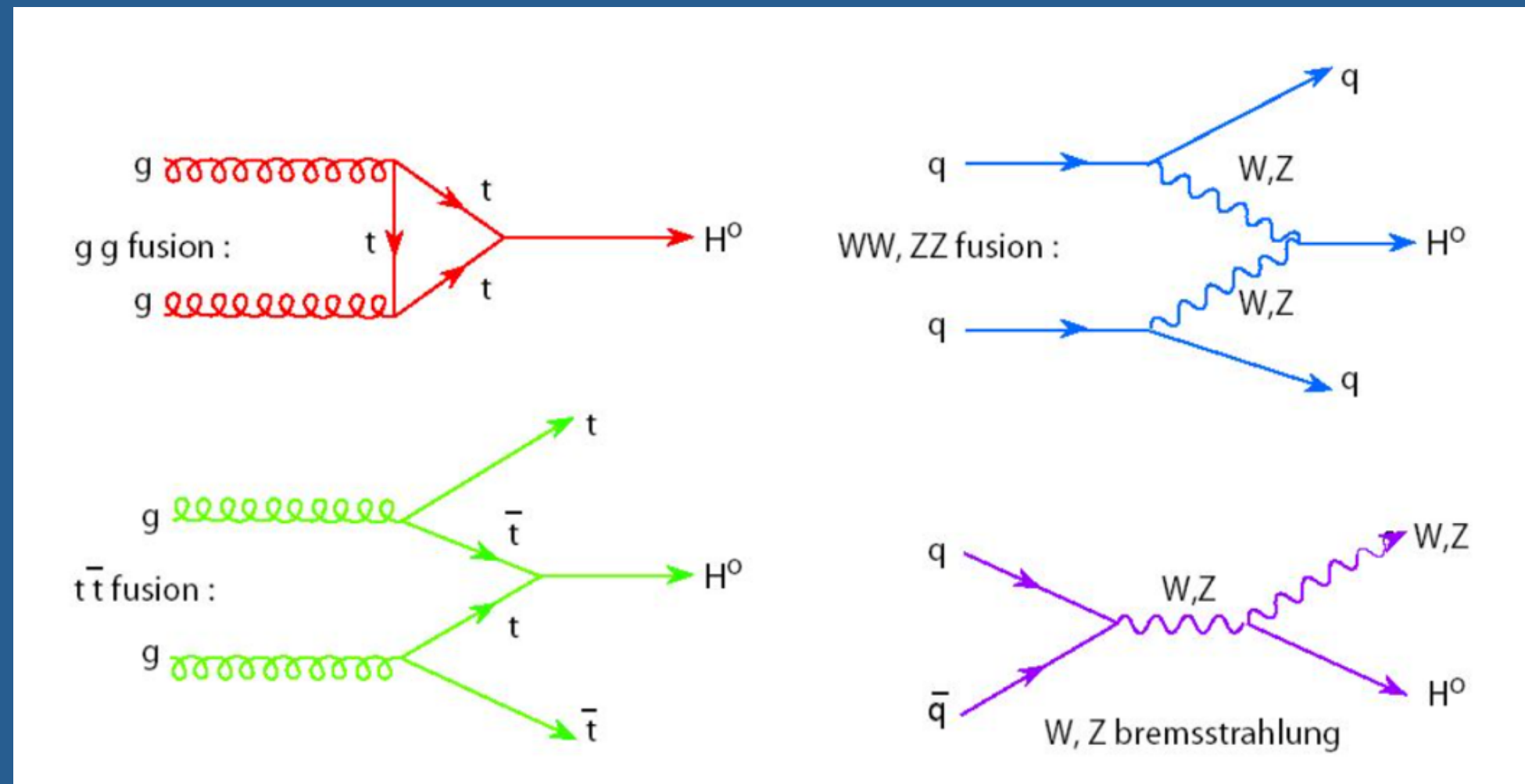
30.06.2022



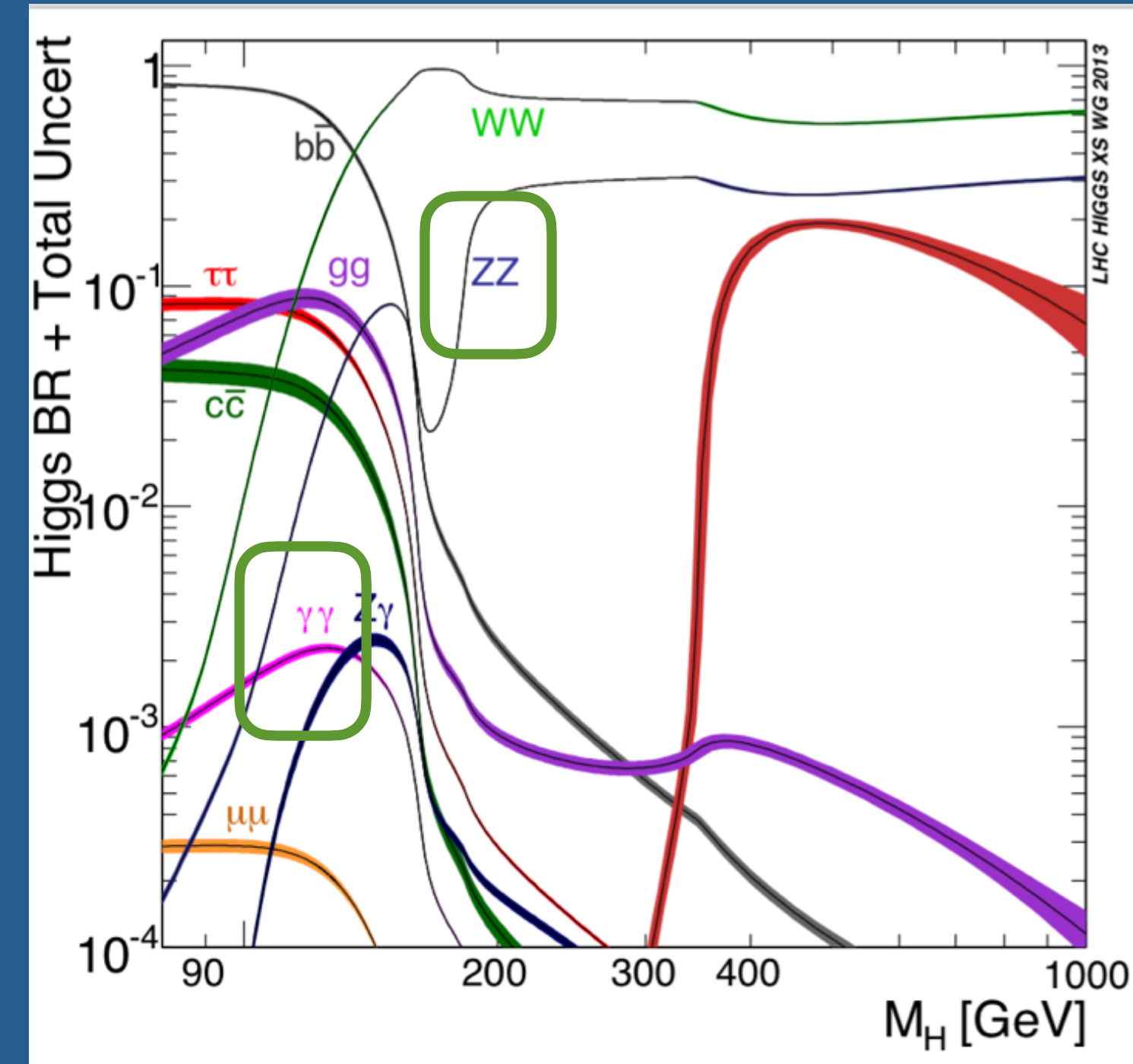
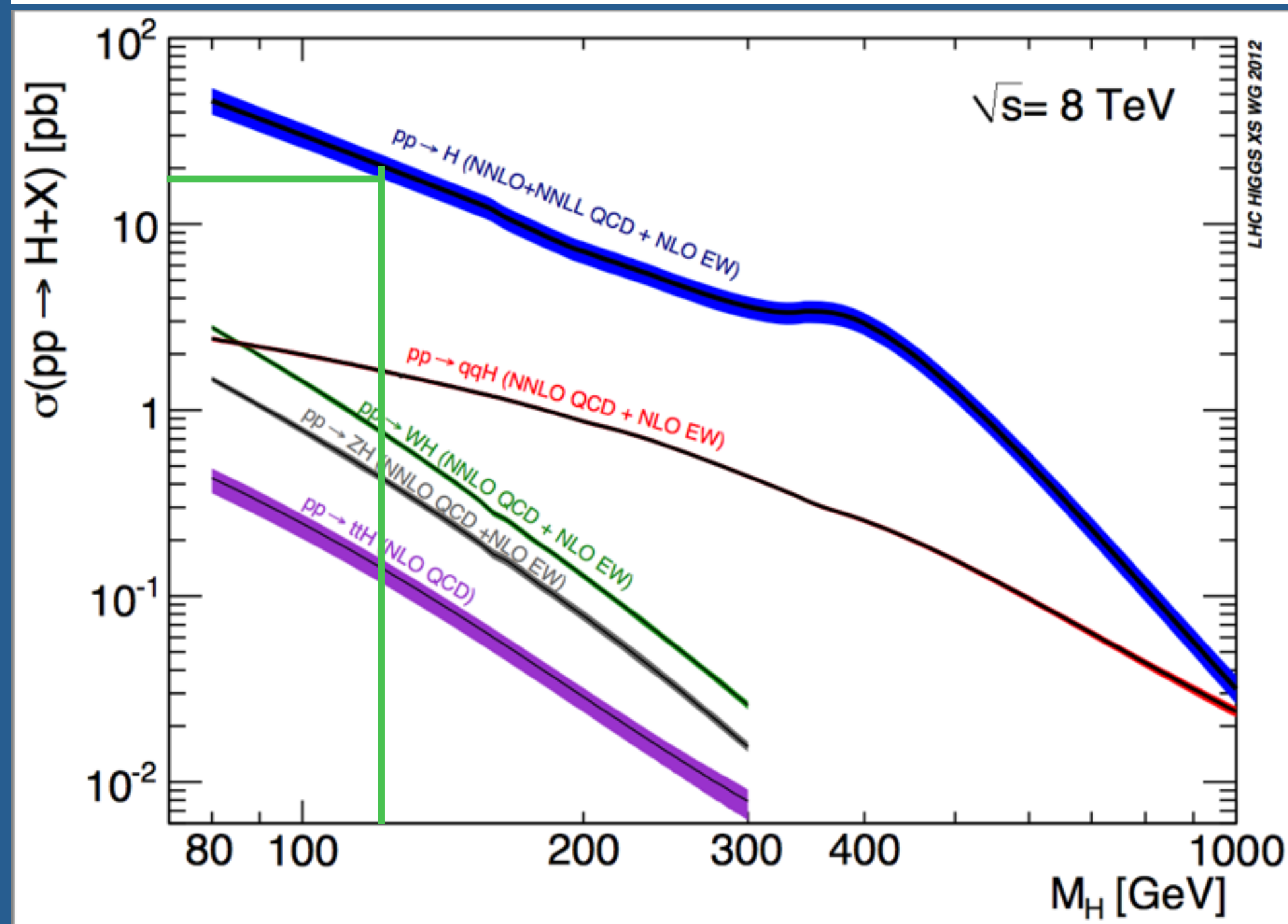
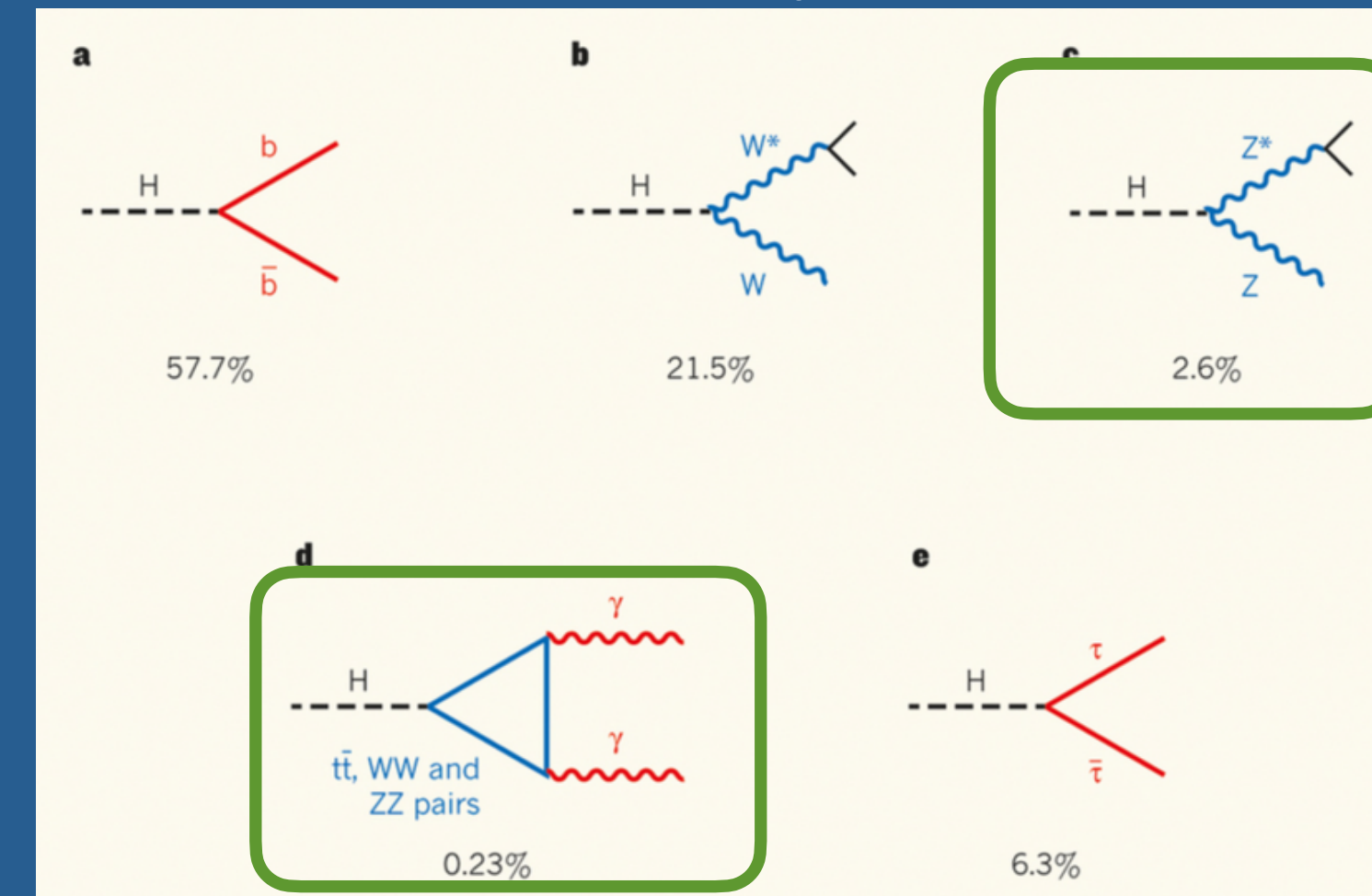
HOW CAN the HIGGS BOSON be PRODUCED ?

STANDARD MODEL PREDICTIONS

Production

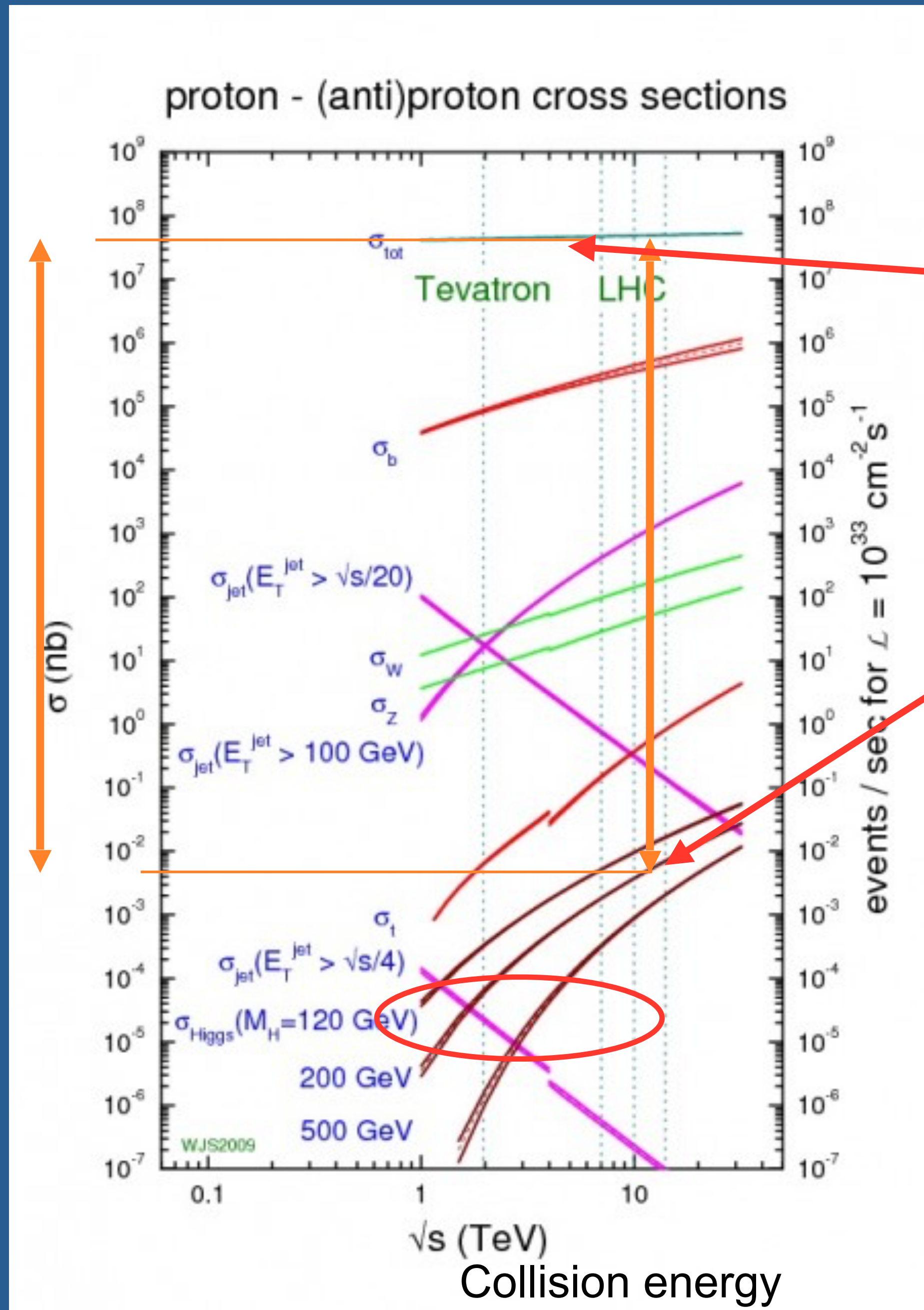


Decays



HIGGS PRODUCTION in proton-proton collisions

10^{-9}



Higgs boson production is a very small fraction of the standard p-p collisions: 10^{-9}

Higgs production is rare: cross-section is ~ 10 - 100 pico-barn.

High energy to explore unknown territory

High frequency & high beam intensity:

Maximize number of proton-proton collisions

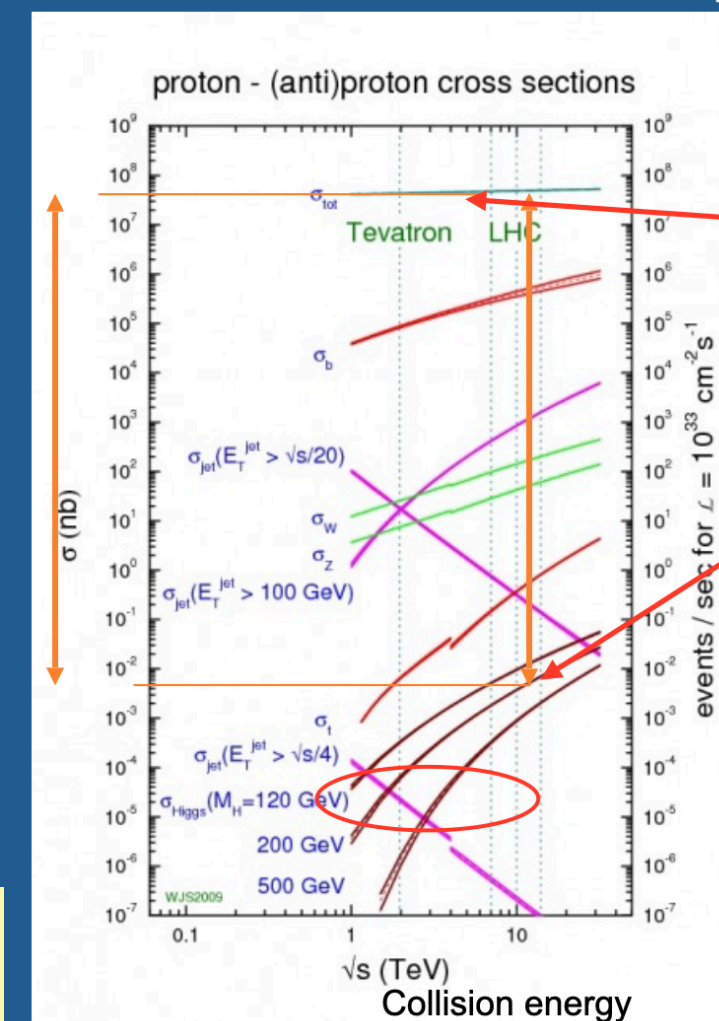
Try to reveal rare phenomena.

This good idea came with many many obstacles to master

No access

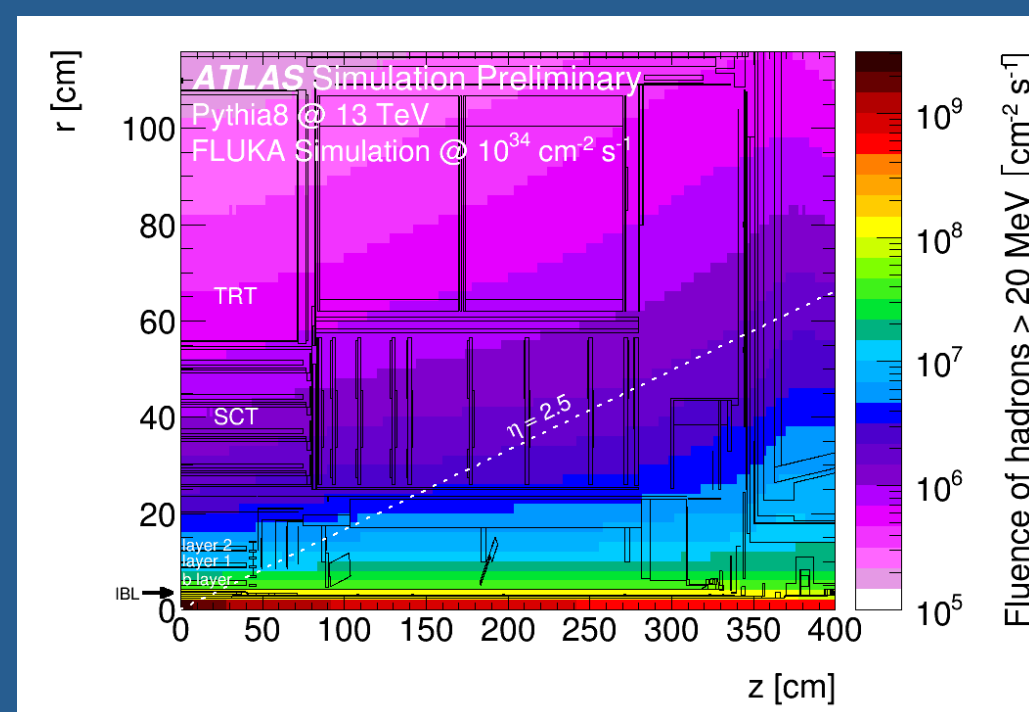
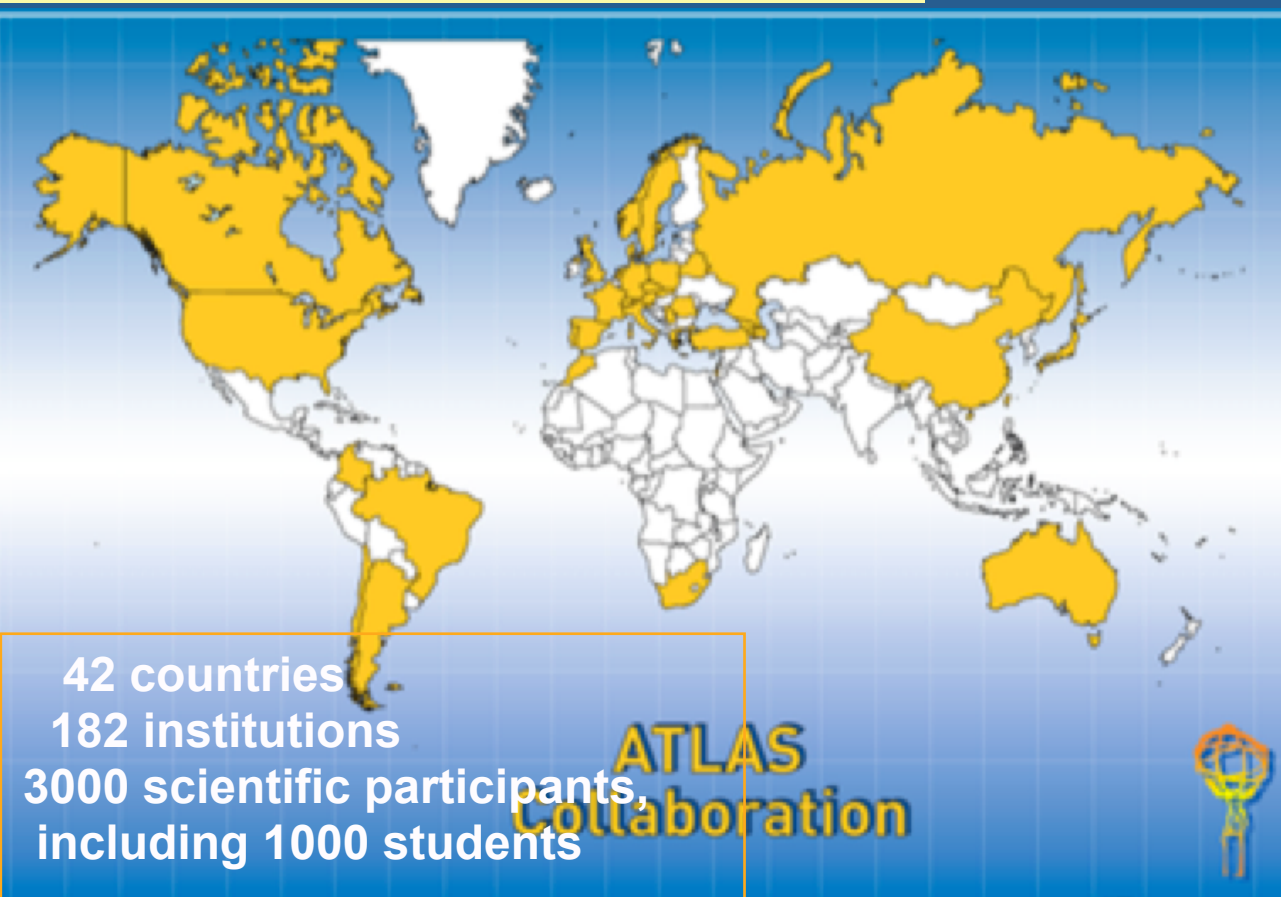


	LHC design	LHC 2012	LEP
\sqrt{s} [TeV]	14 TeV	7 TeV	0.09 - 0.2
Δt [ns]	25	50	2000
Nbre bunchs	2808	1380	4-8
p/bunch [10^{11}]	1.15	1.7	2.5
Peak luminosity [10^{34} cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$]	1	0.77	0.01 Max
Max nbre events/corssing	20	35	1
Stored beam energy [MJ]	362		



Trigger

A large collaboration

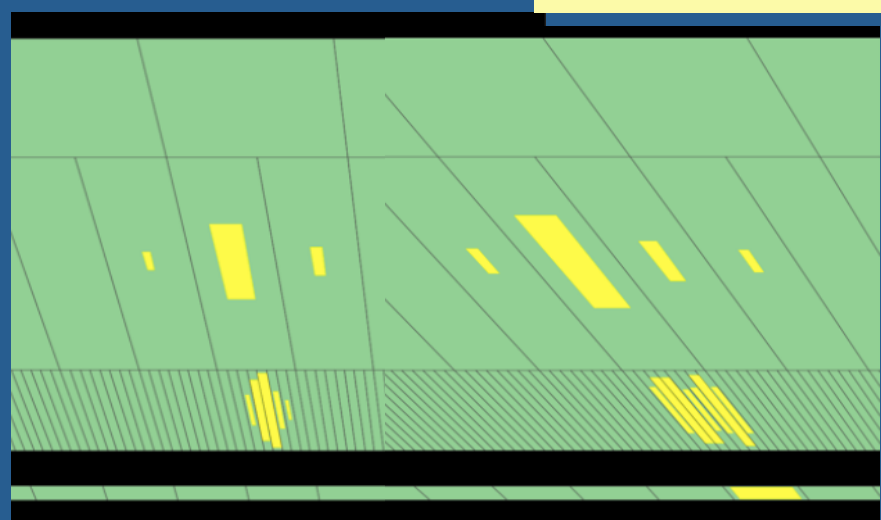


Radiations

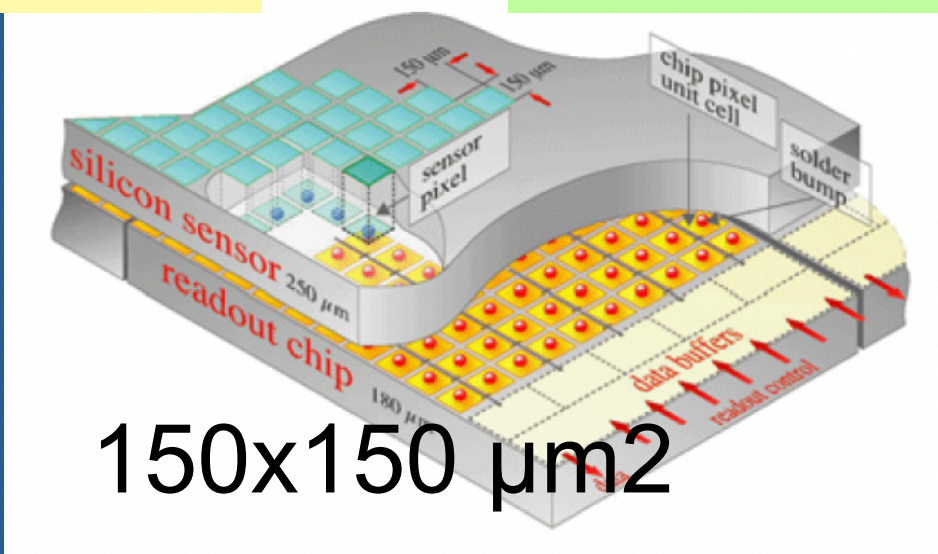
L1 Calo@Birmgham

	LHC	LEP
Crossings	40 MHz	50 kHz
L1 trigger	100 kHz	1 Hz
On disk	1 kHz	-

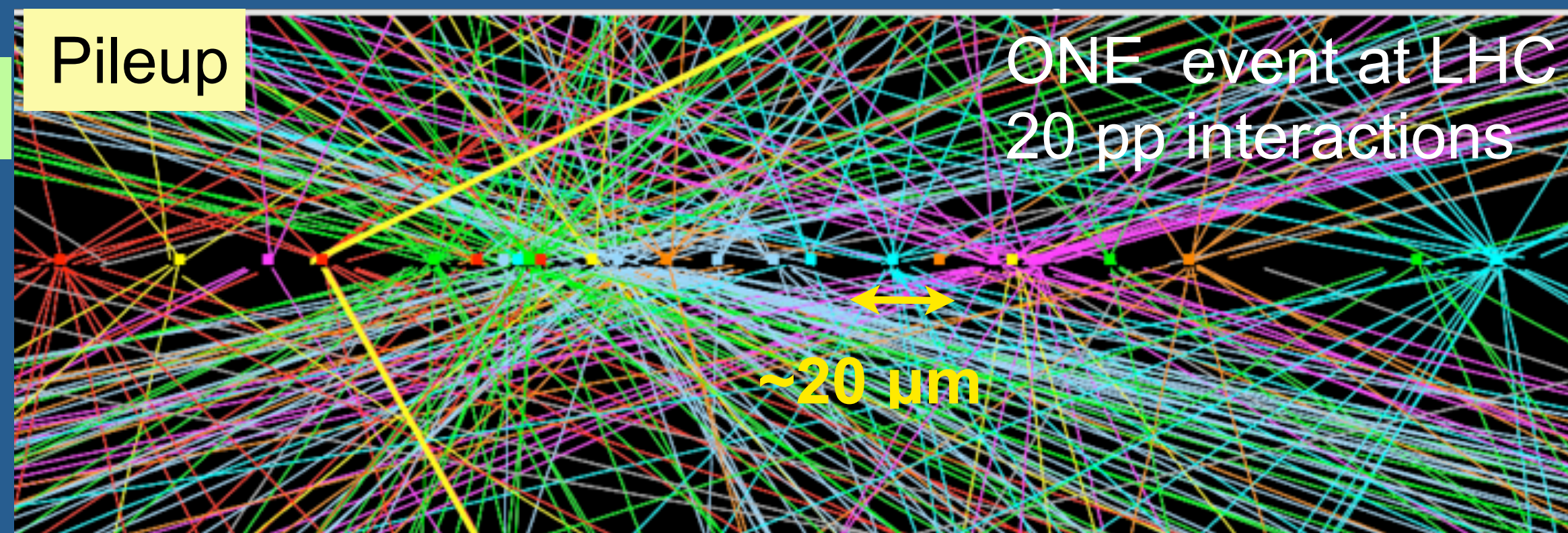
Segmentation



SCT@Birmingham



Pileup

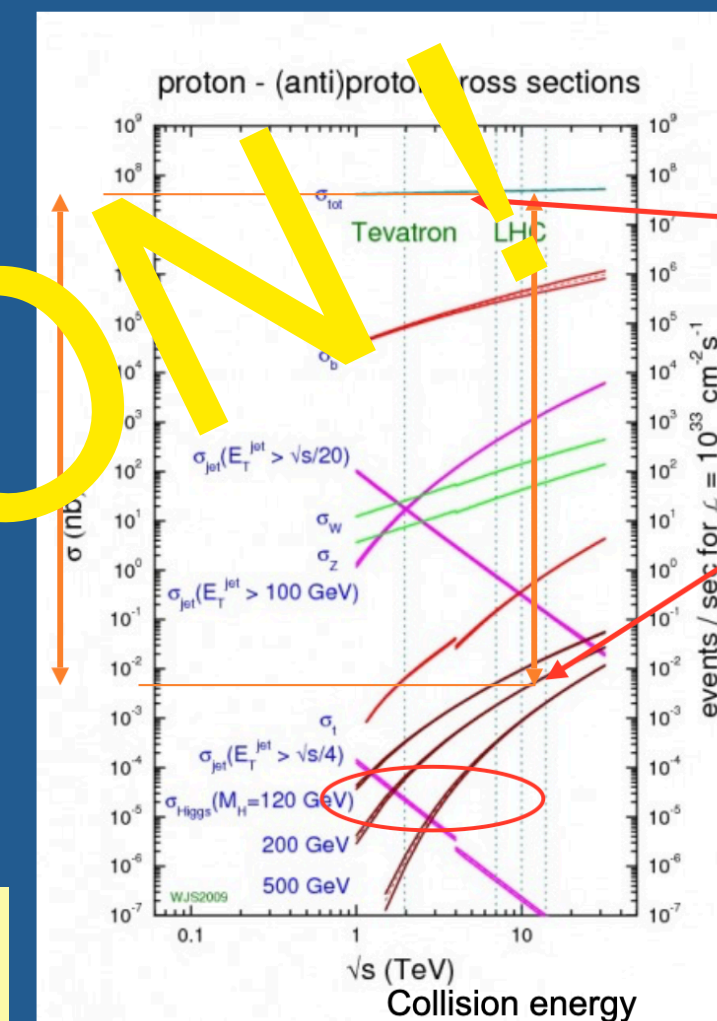


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A large collaboration



42 countries
182 institutions
3000 scientific participants,
including 1000 students

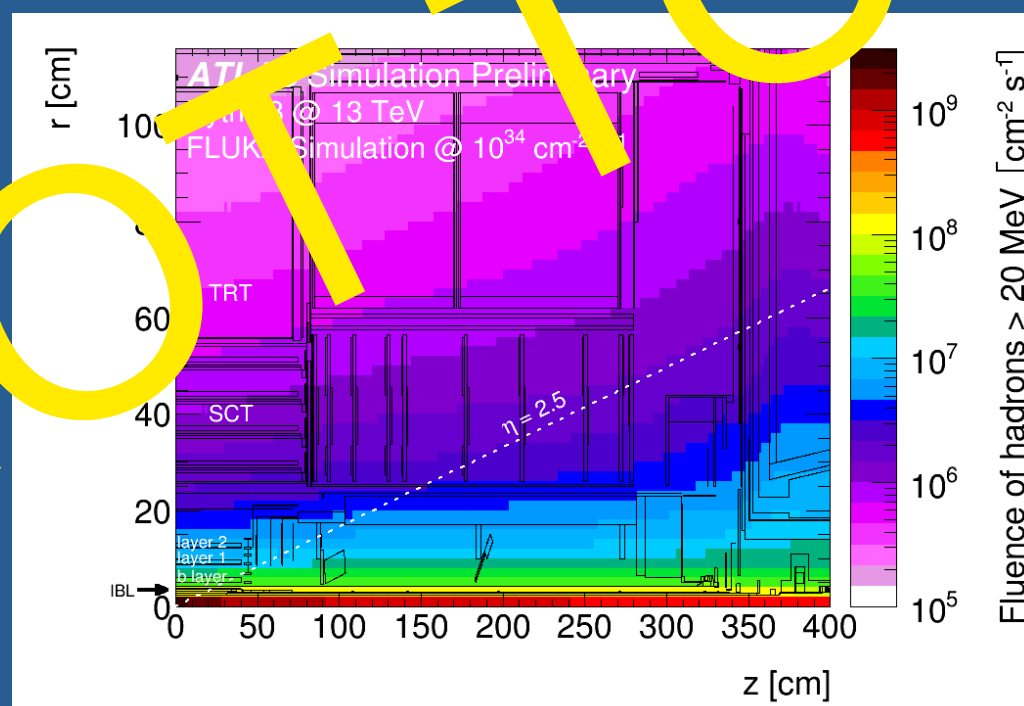
ATLAS Collaboration

CHALLENGE

Trigger

L1 Calo@Birmgham

	LHC	LEP
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L1 trigger	100 kHz	1 Hz
On disk	1 kHz	-

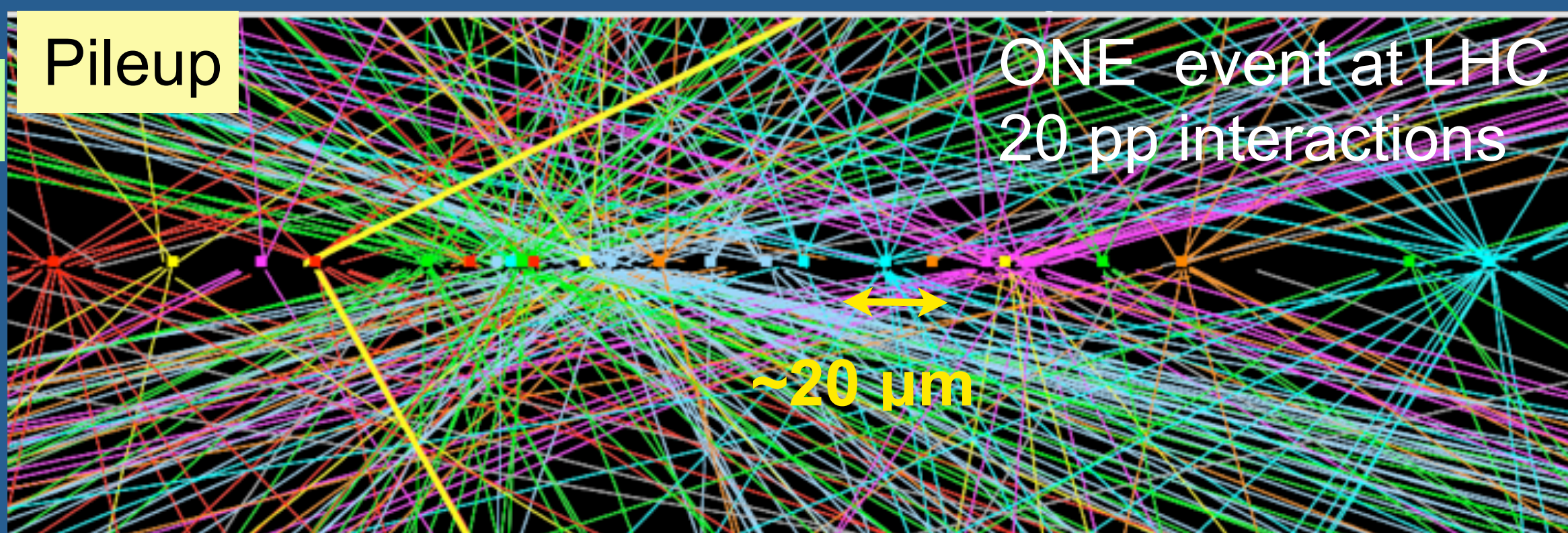


Radiations

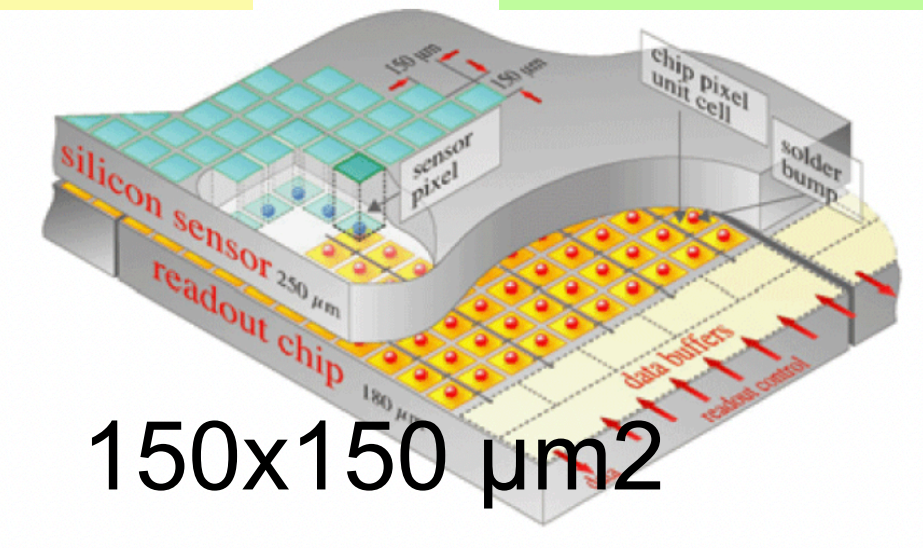
SCT@Birmingham

Segmentation

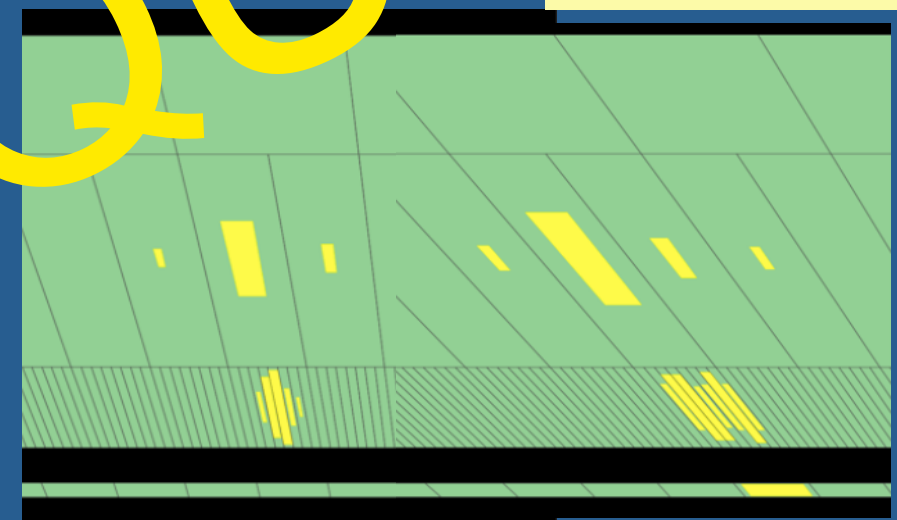
Pileup

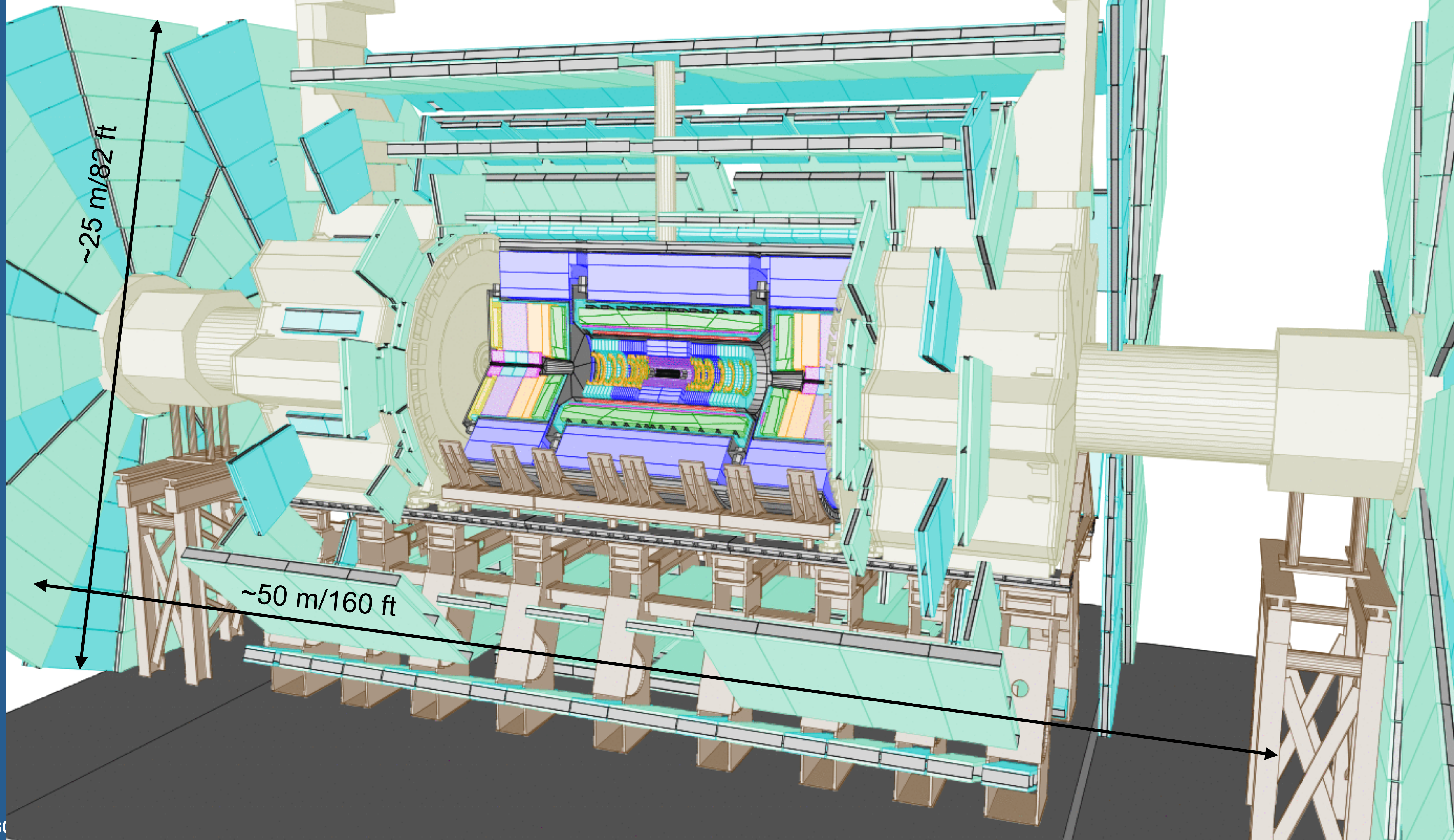


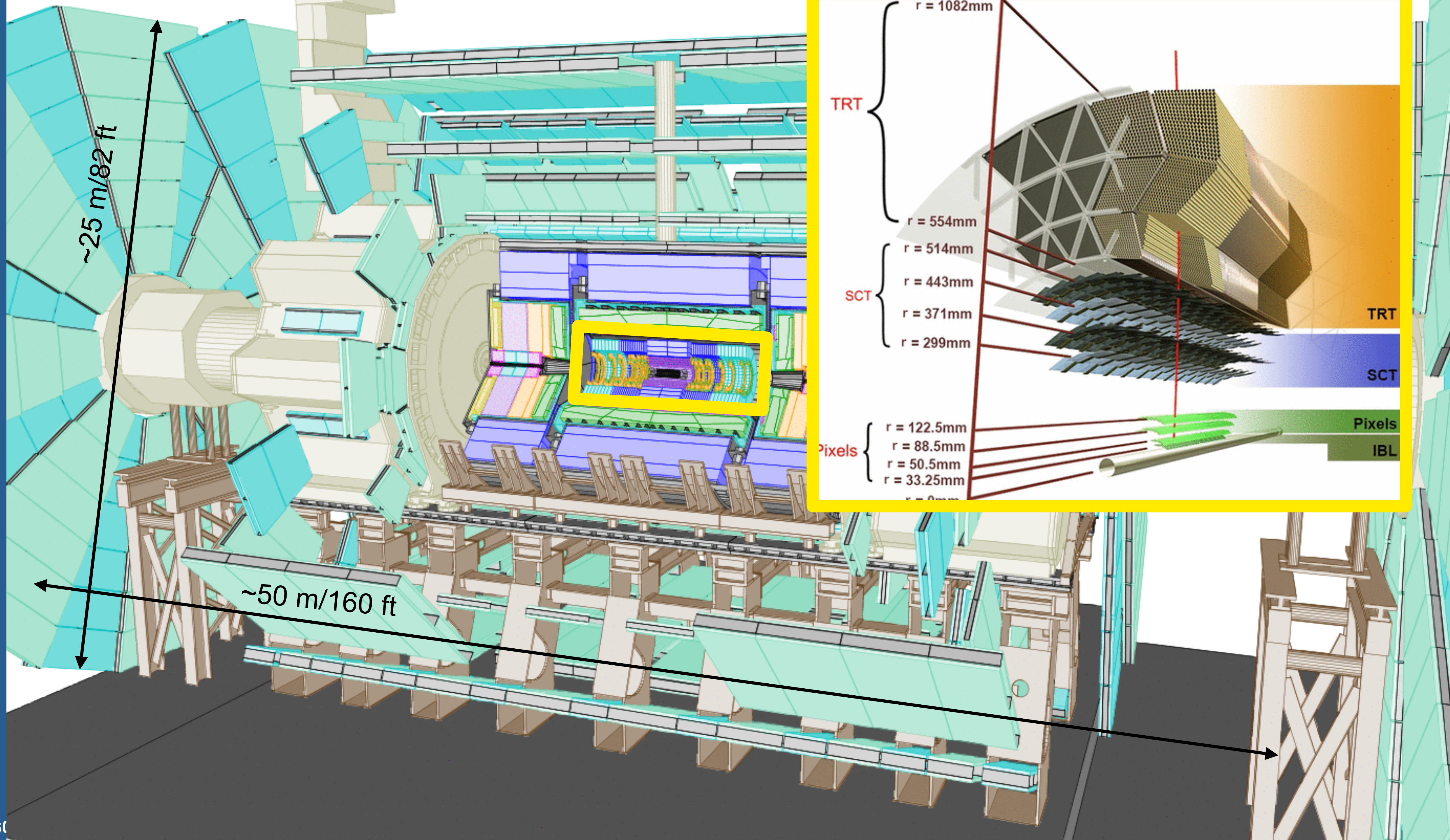
ONE event at LHC
20 pp interactions

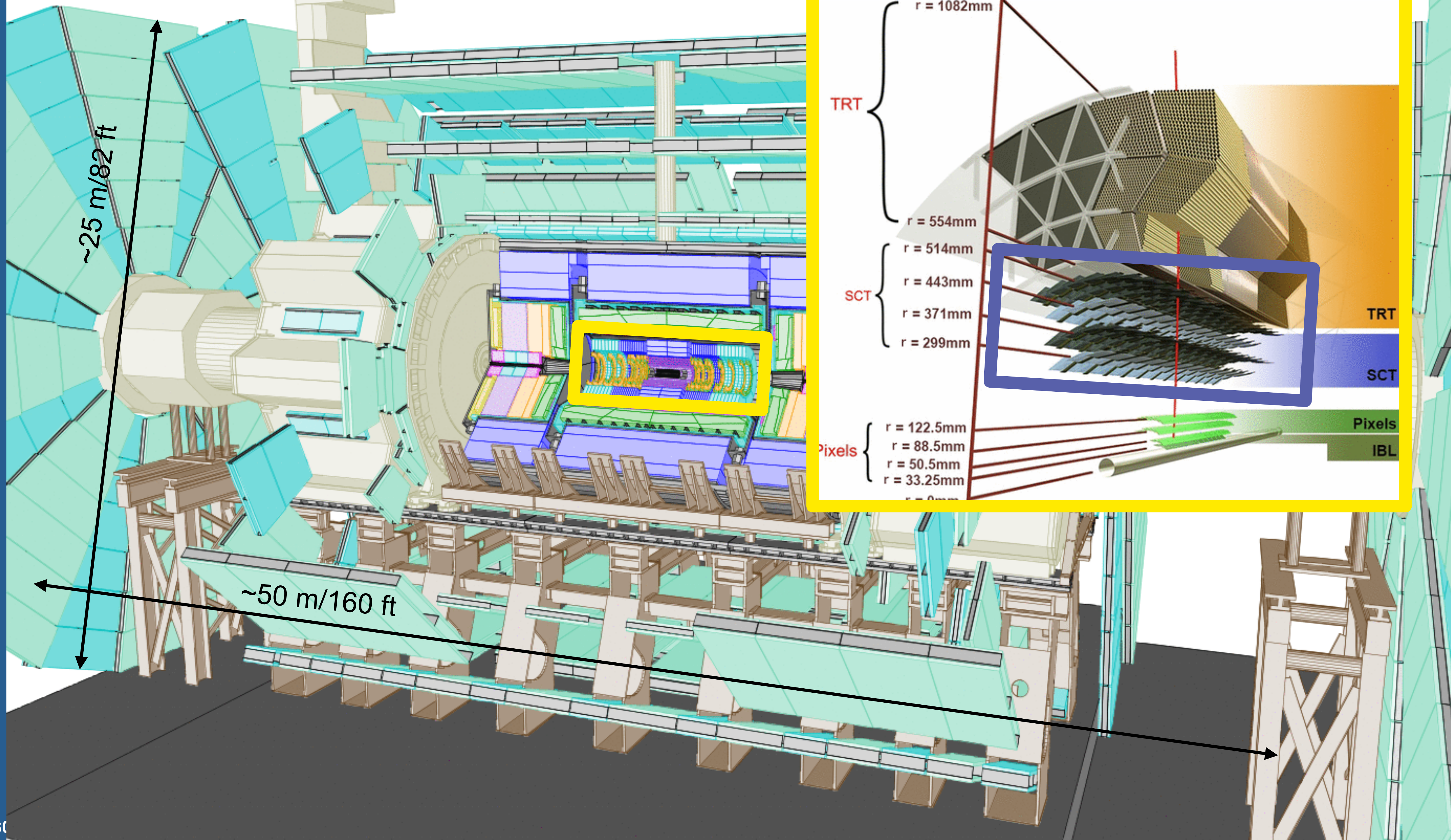


150x150 μm^2

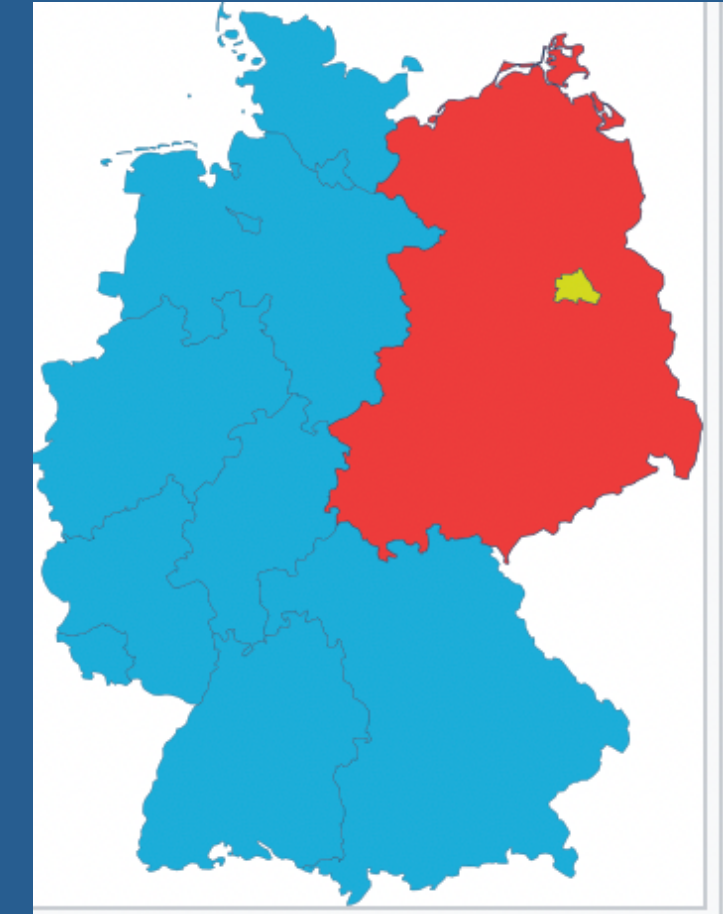
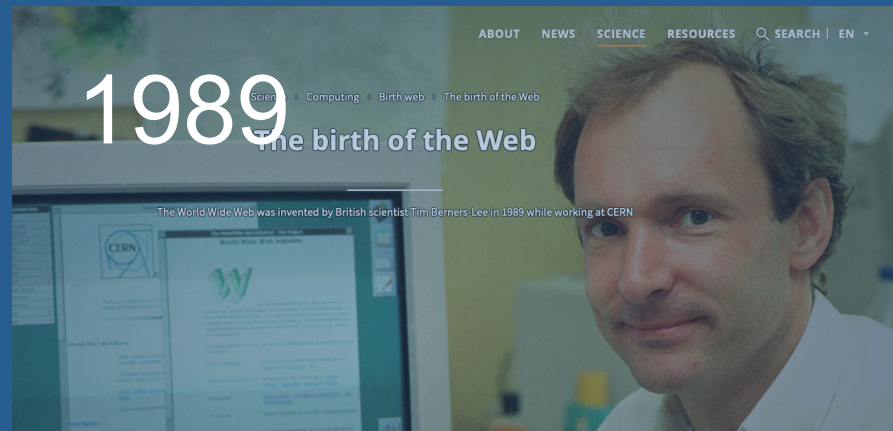




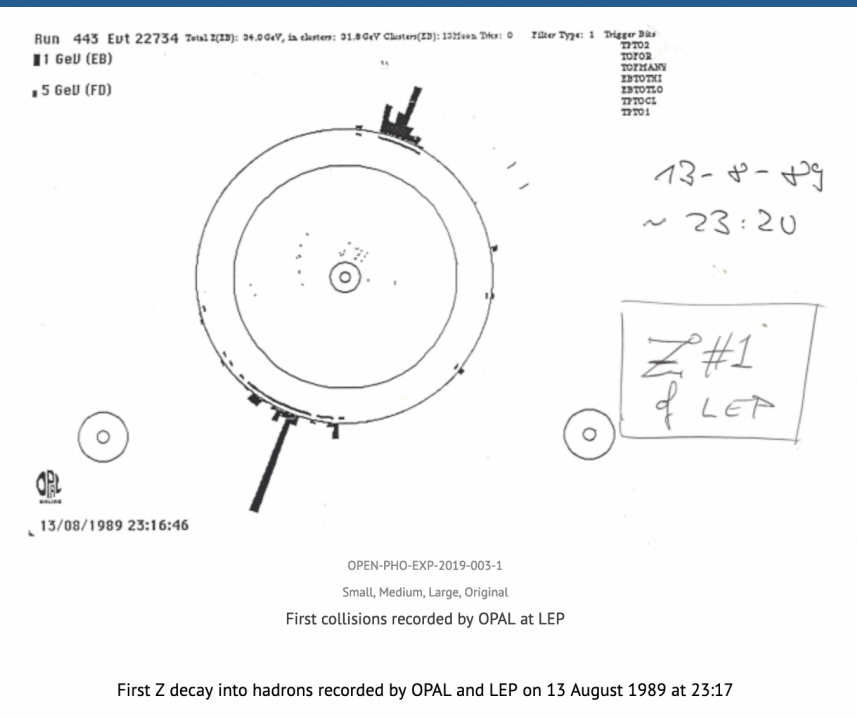




Back in 1990



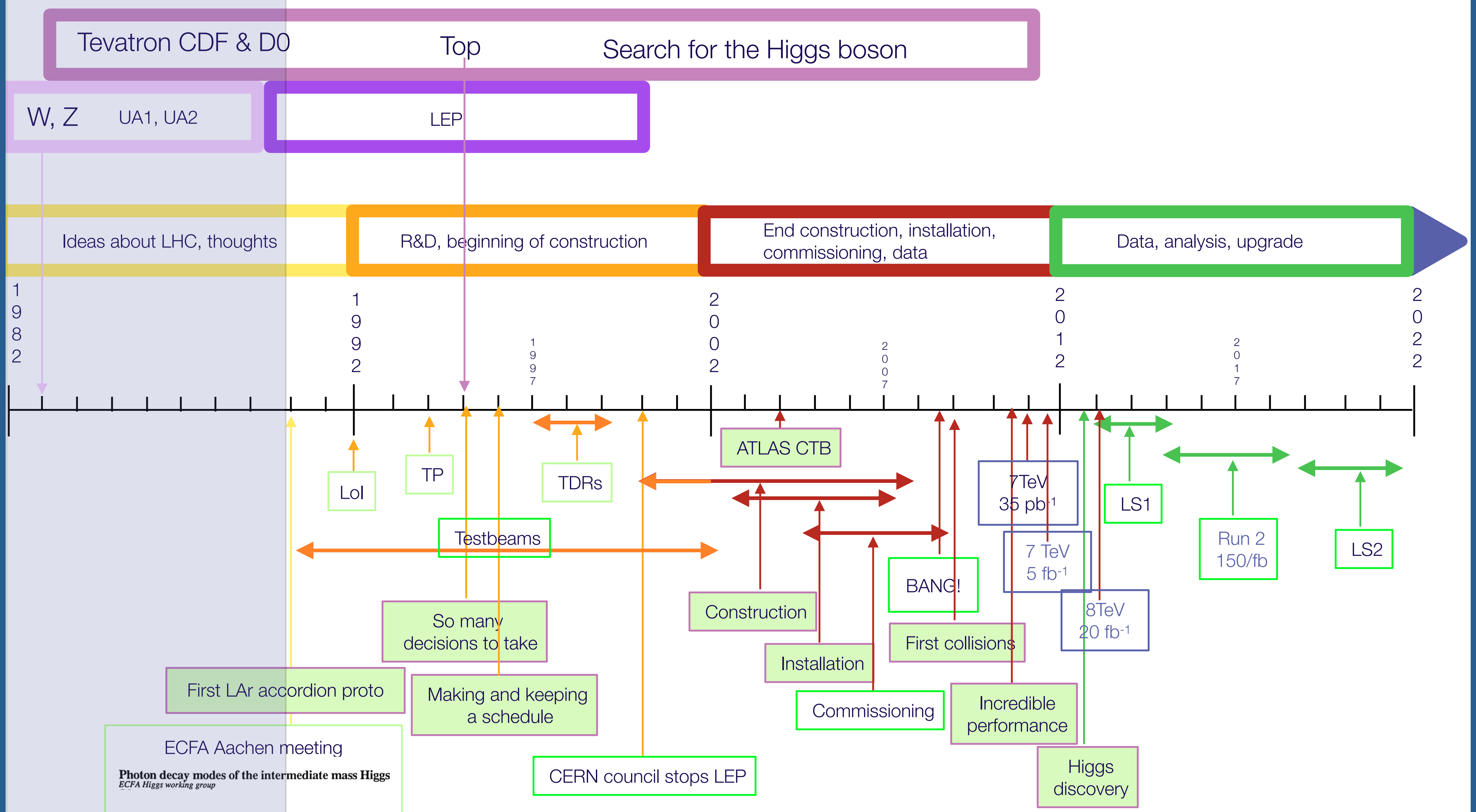
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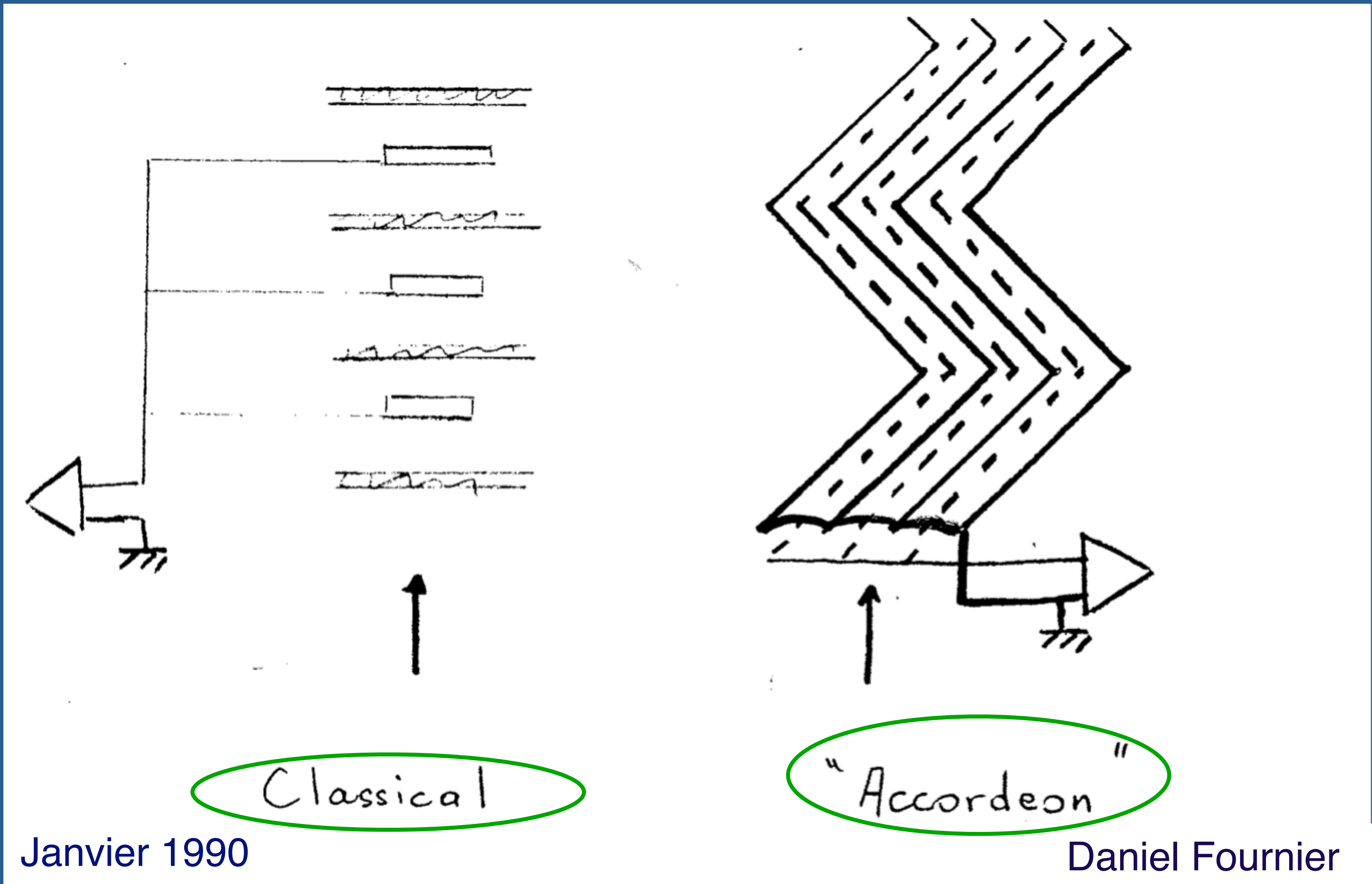


1964 - Higgs mechanism proposed by P. W. Higgs, F. Englert and R.Brout, G.S. Guralnik, C.R. Hagen and T.W.B. Kibble.



A fast calorimeter

Reminder $\Delta t = 25$ ns

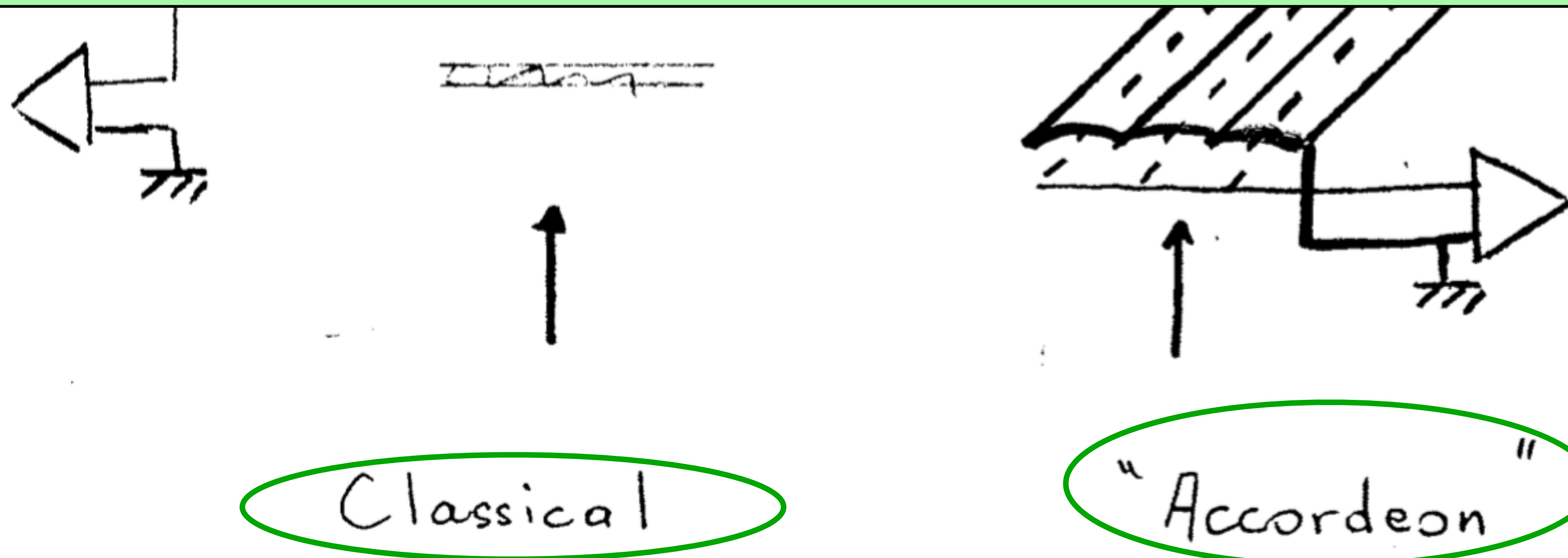


A fast calorimeter

Reminder $\Delta t = 25$ ns

The benefit of such a scheme is that each tower can be connected to a preamp located on the tower itself, in the front or back of the calorimeter.

Thus this proposal solves (in principle) the problem of dead space around modules to allow for connections. Such a problem is harder and harder when the granularity increases. It also implies the use of long connecting lines, which are a serious adverse effect against speed (Radeka & Rescia NIM A265)



Janvier 1990

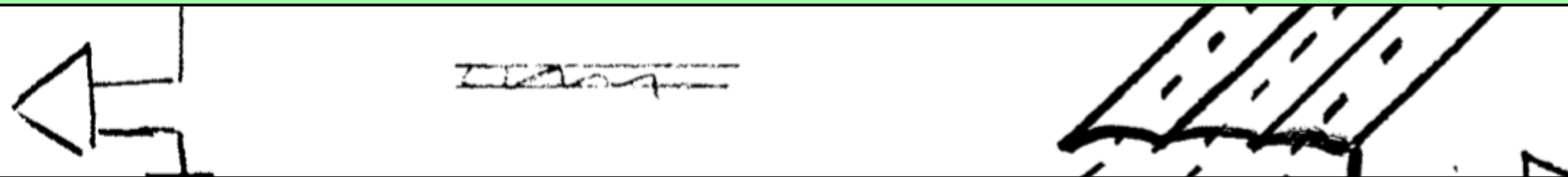
Daniel Fournier

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Although it is clear that difficulties will show up when trying to make a real design, one could envisage to use such

Classical

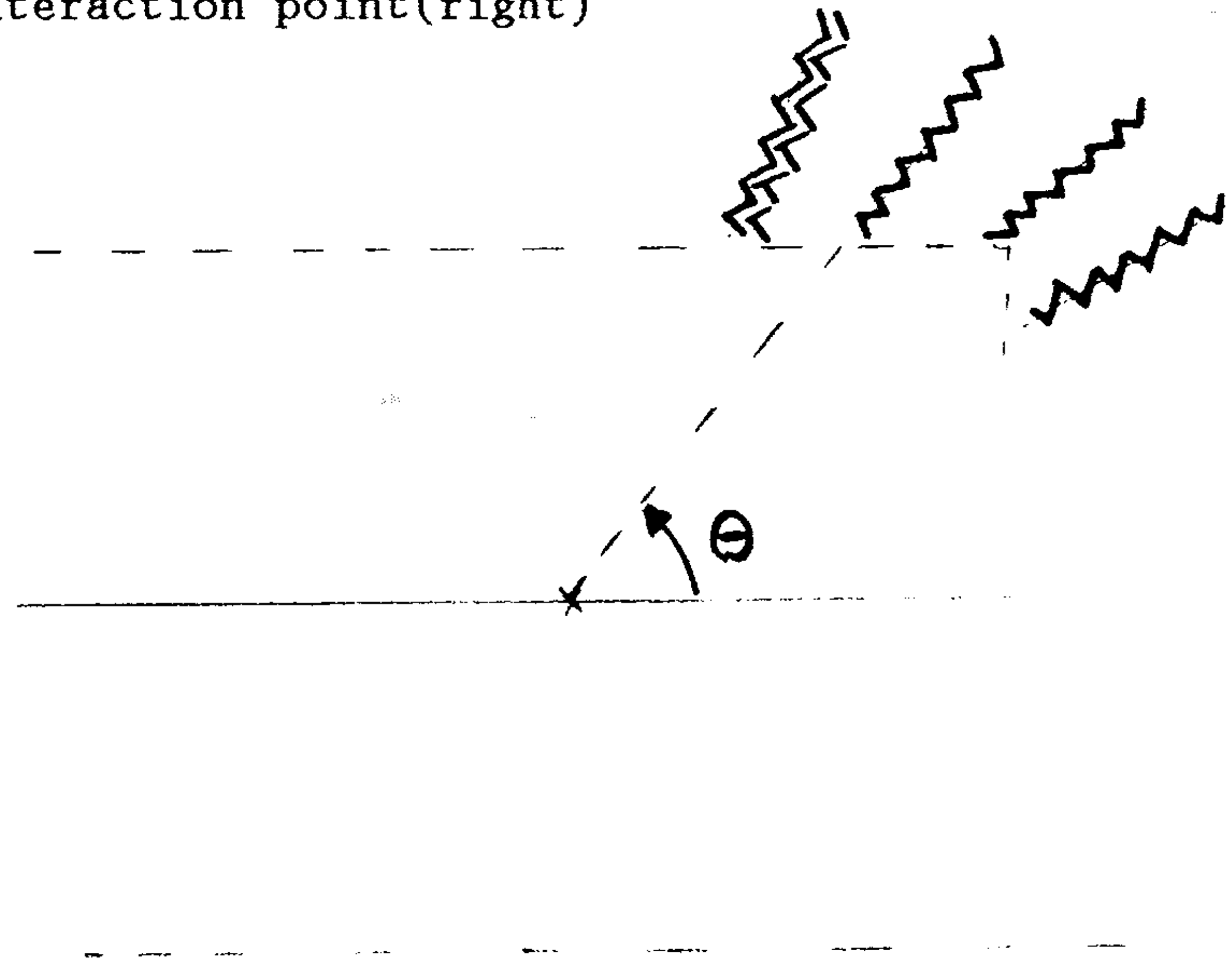
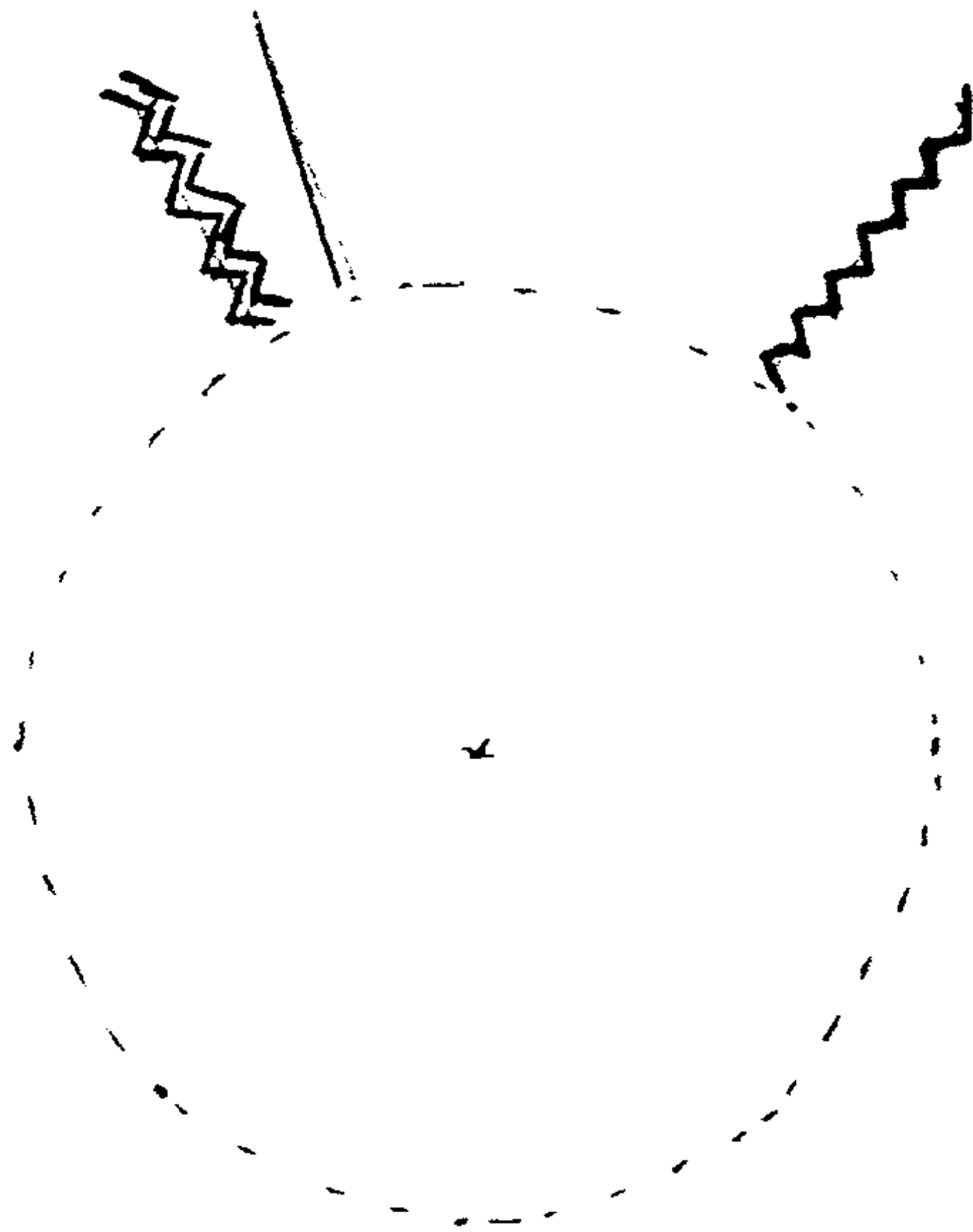
"Accordeon"

Janvier 1990

Daniel Fournier

An hermetic calorimeter

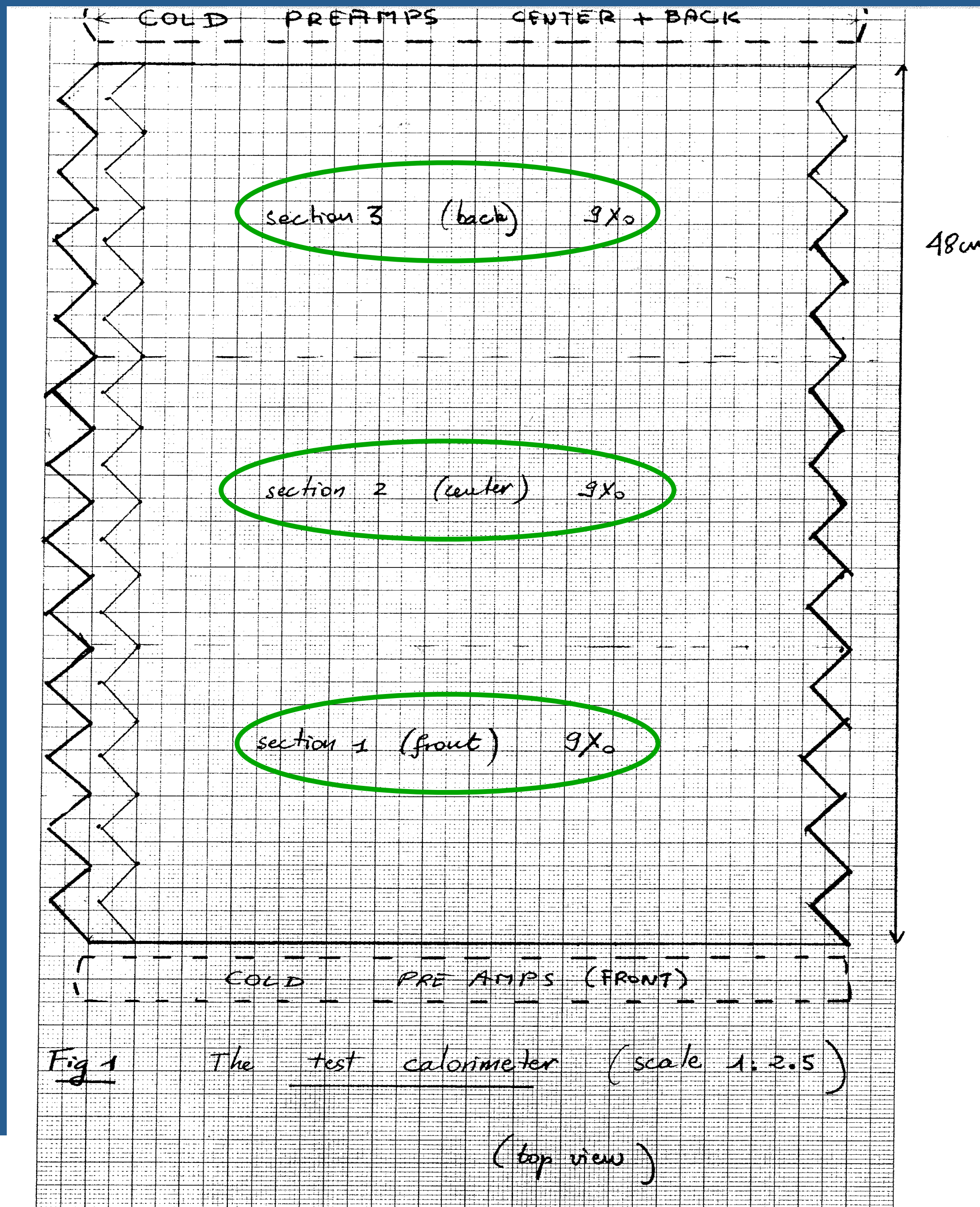
a scheme either with
- "wiggled" plates parallel to the beam axis (left)
or with
- "wiggled" cones pointing to the interaction point (right)



Janvier 1990

Daniel Fournier

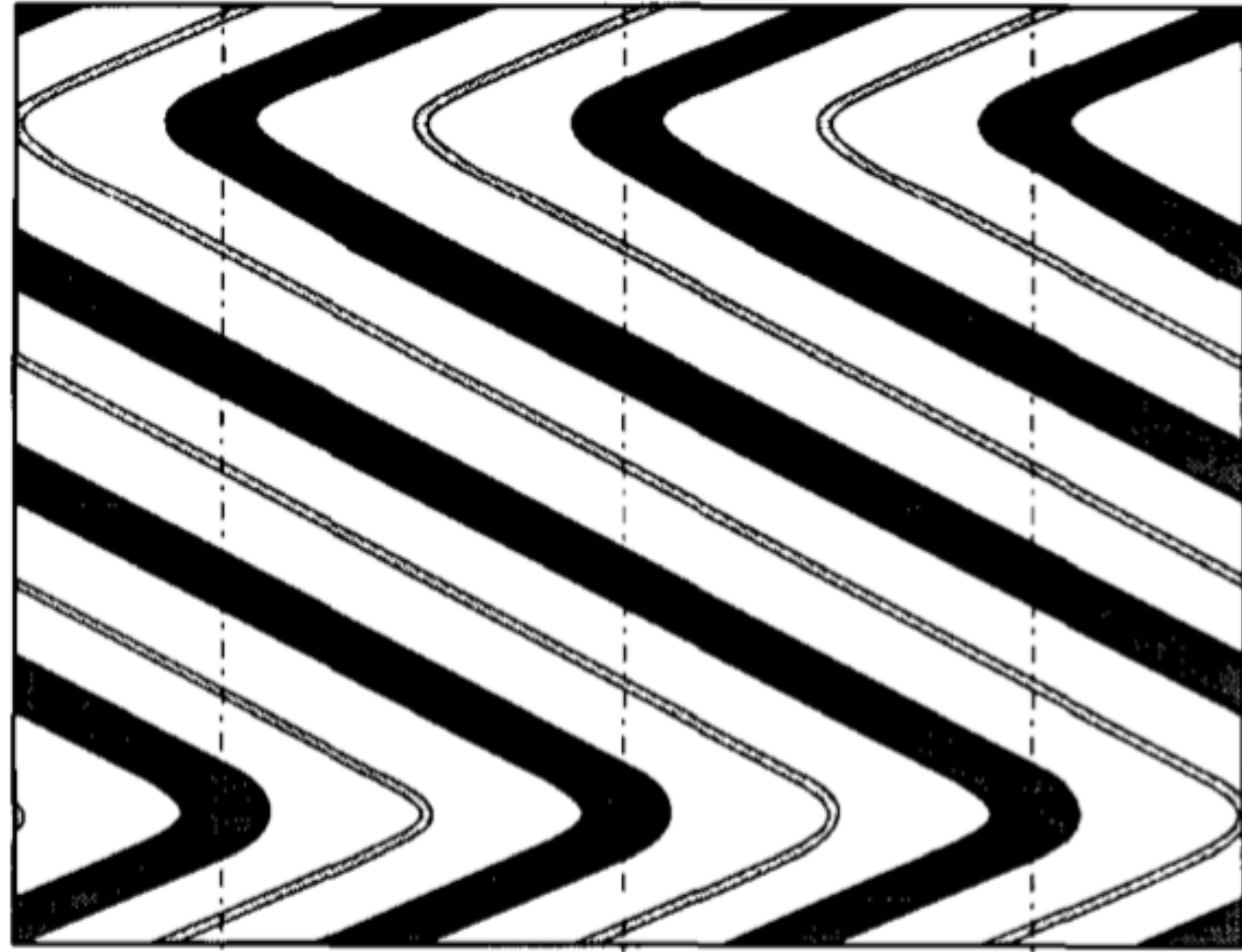
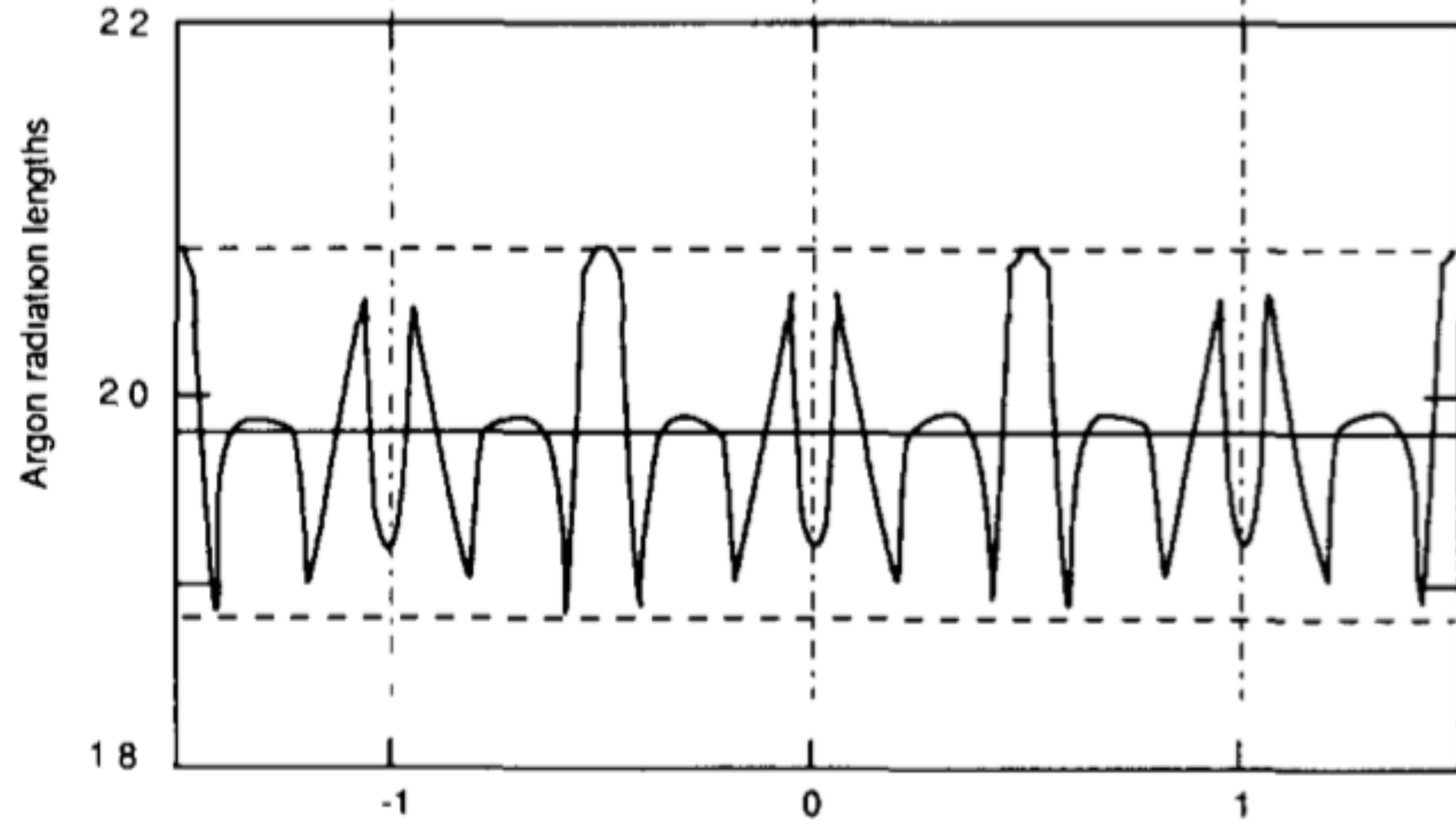
A segmented calorimeter



Juillet 1990

Performance of a liquid argon electromagnetic calorimeter
with an “accordion” geometry

RD3 Collaboration

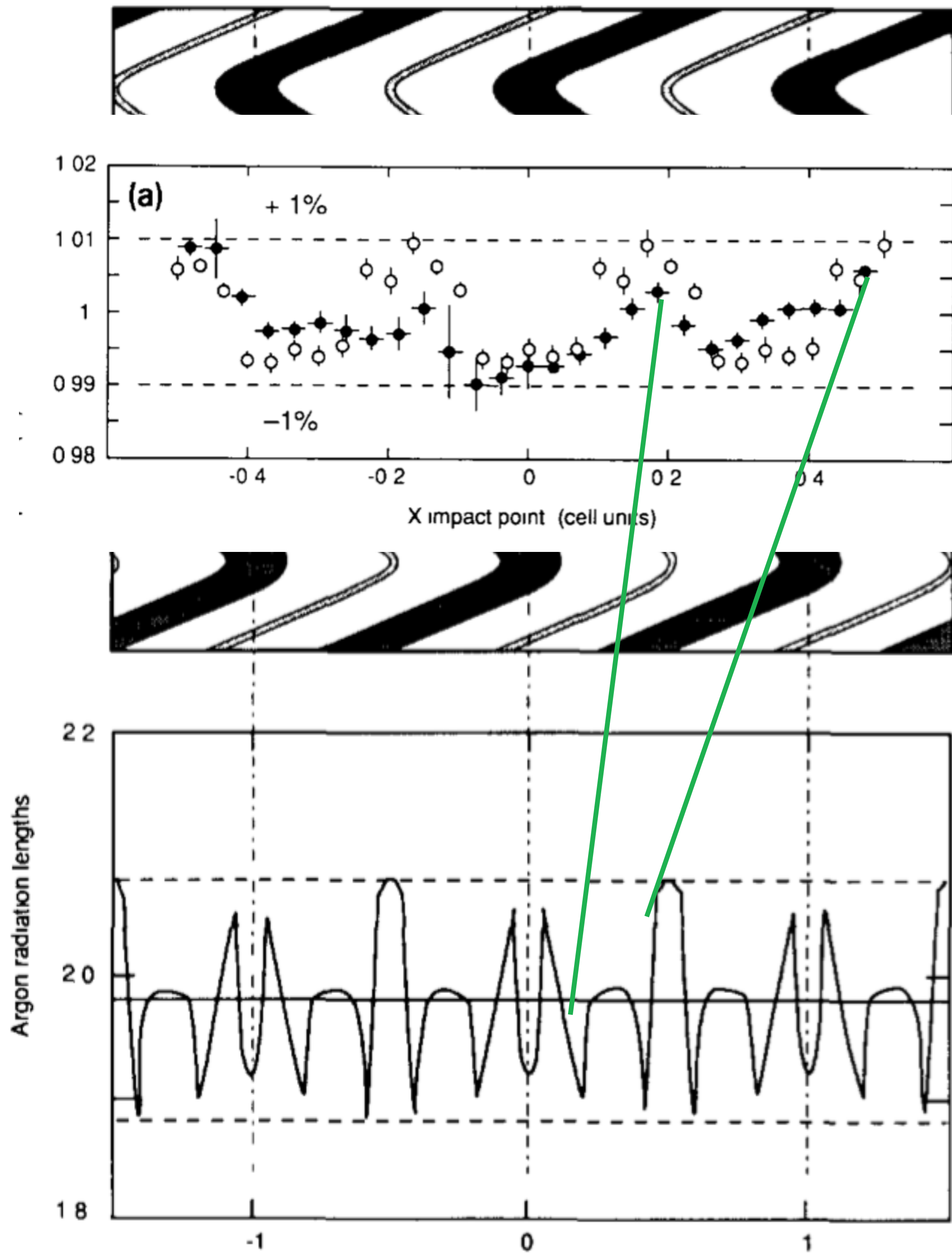


Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A309 (1991) 438–449
North-Holland

Performance of a liquid argon electromagnetic calorimeter
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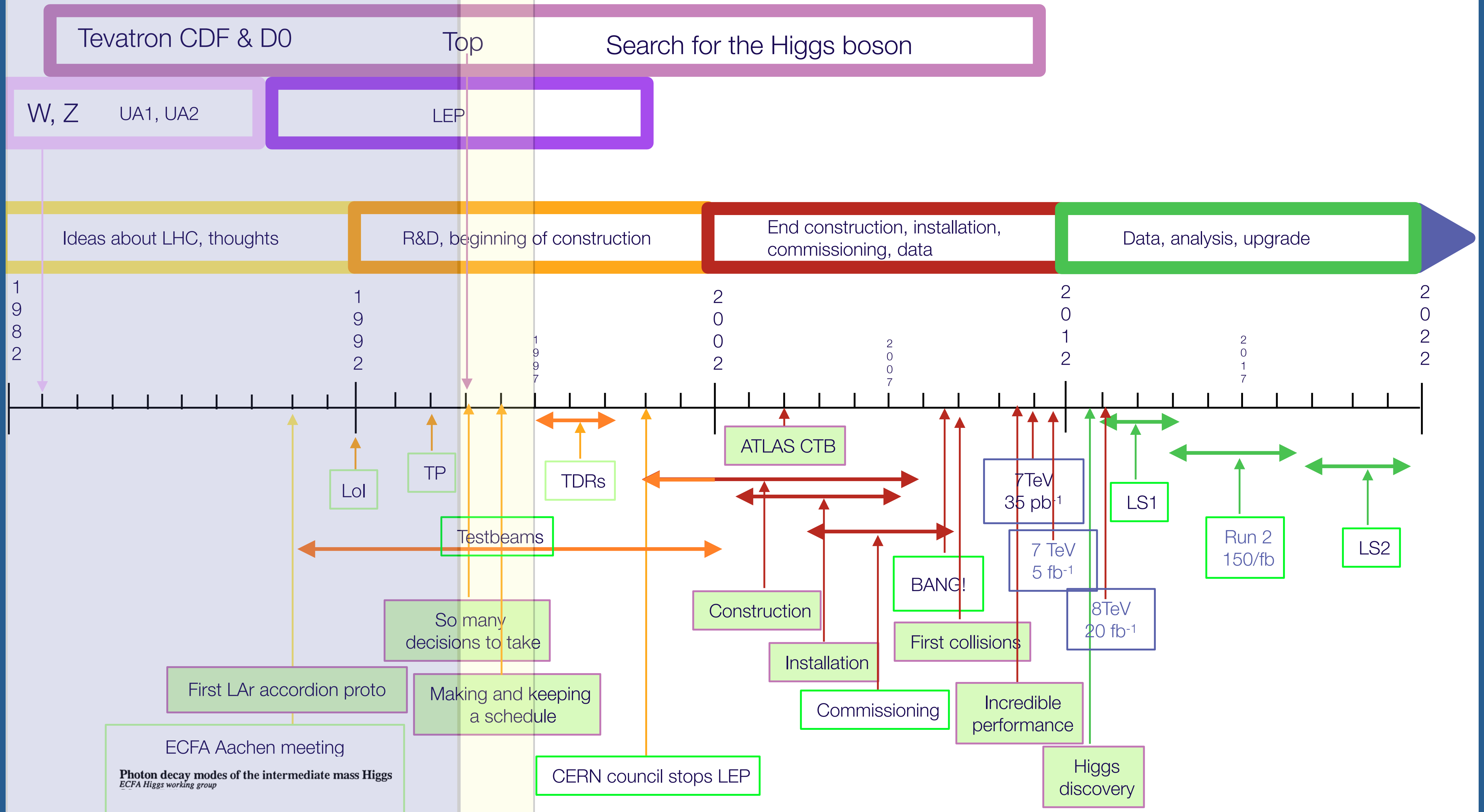
RD3 Collaboration

Juillet 1990

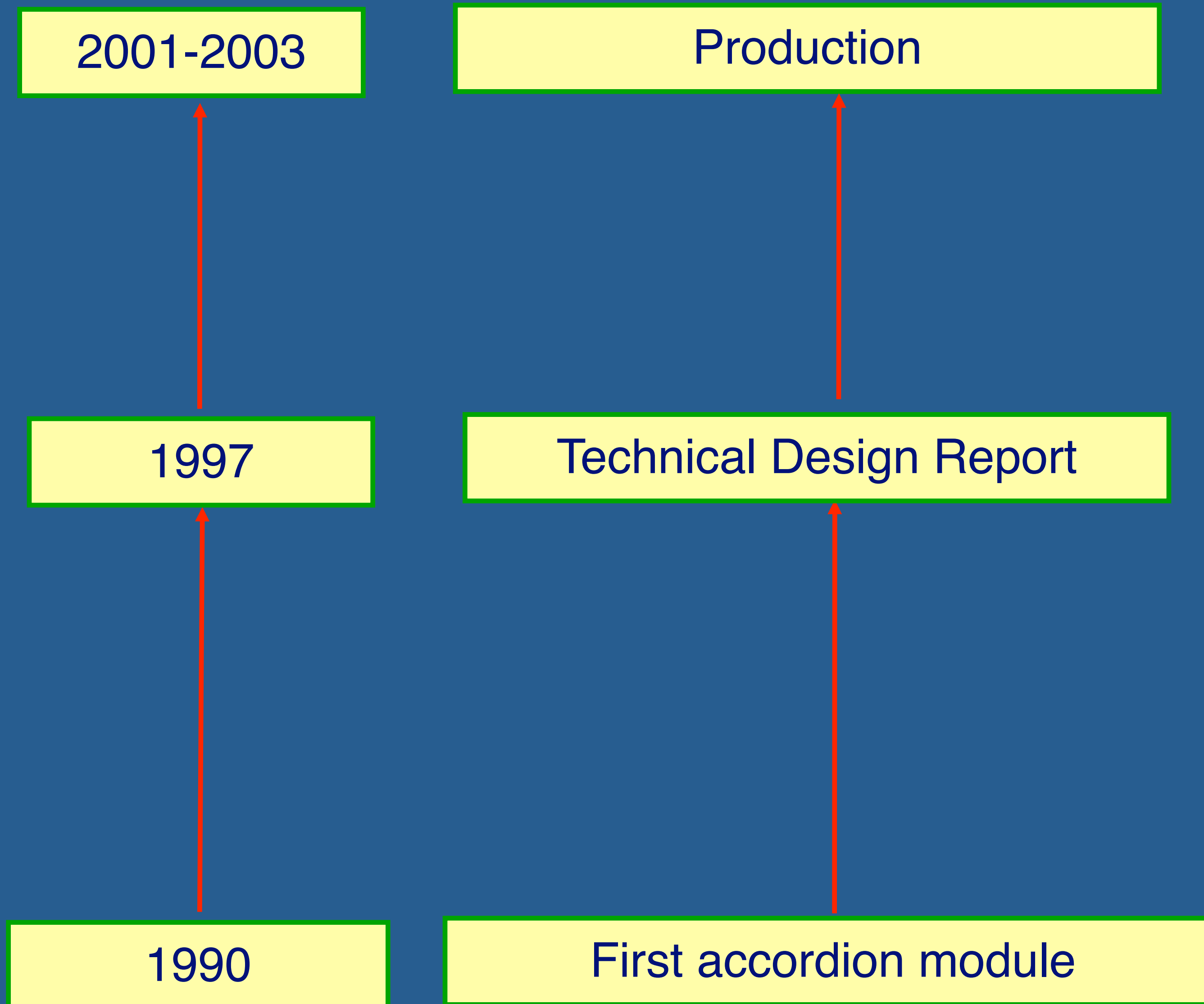


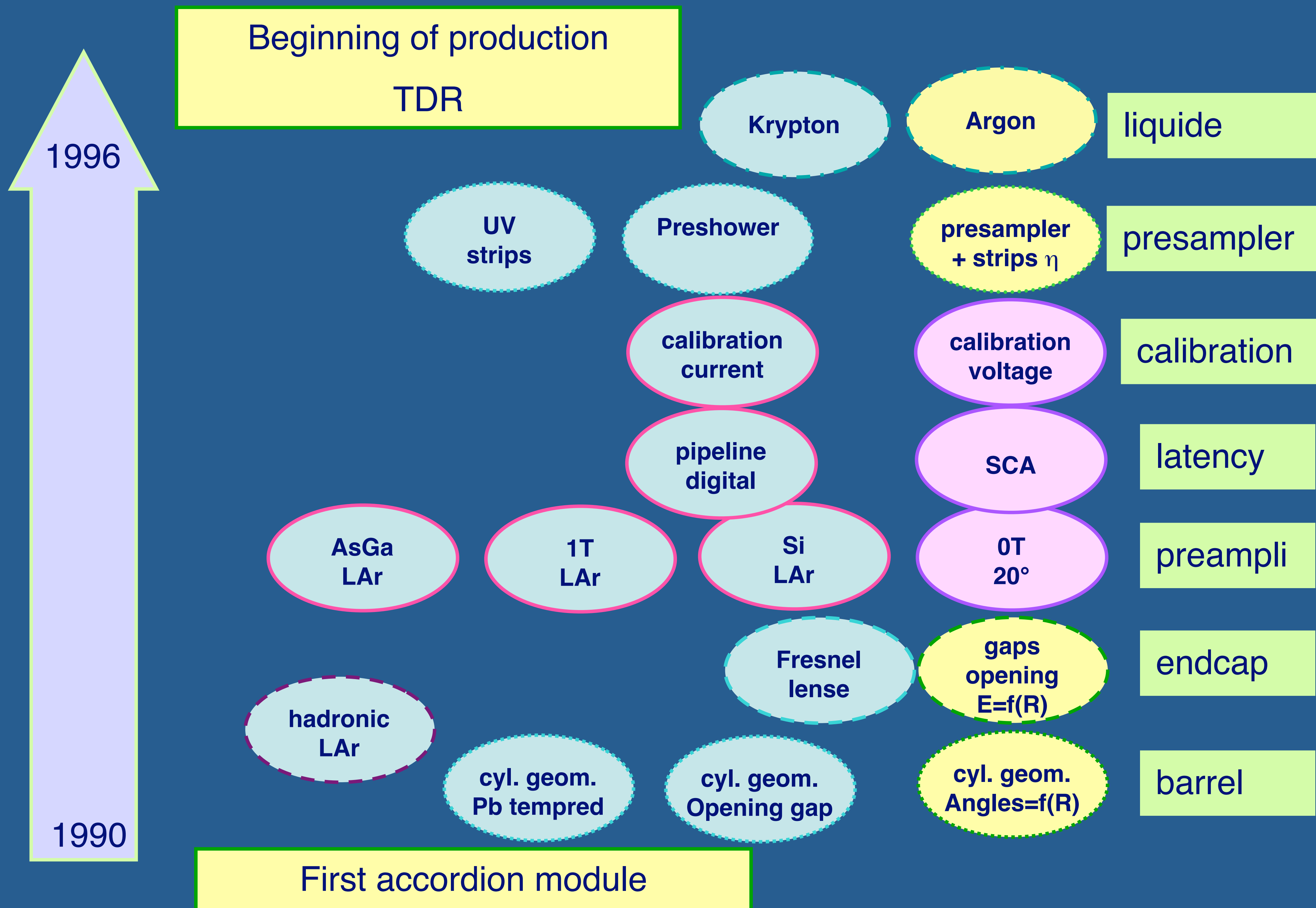
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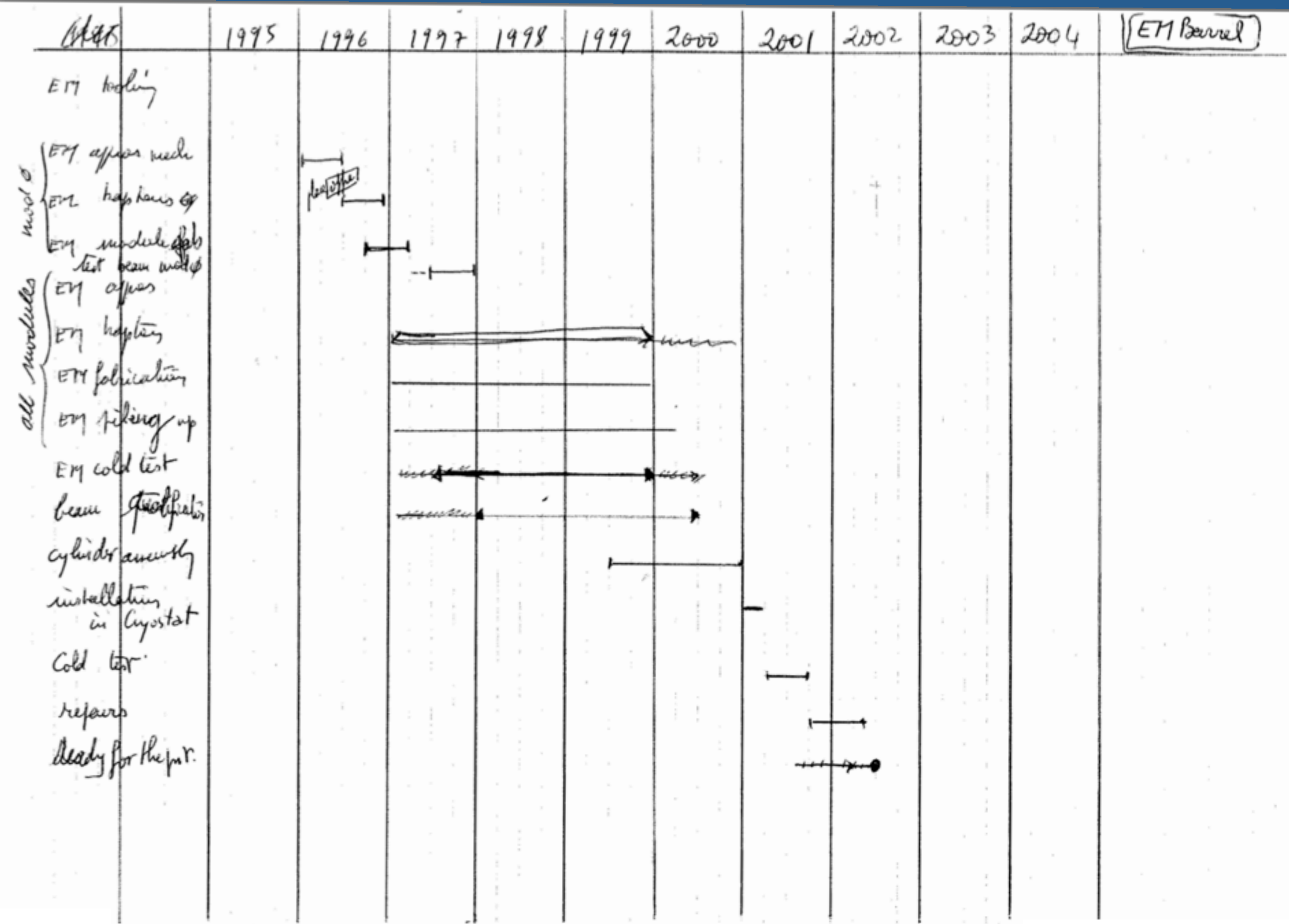
1964 - Higgs mechanism proposed by P. W. Higgs, F. Englert and R.Brout, G.S. Guralnik, C.R. Hagen and T.W.B. Kibble.



So many questions to answer

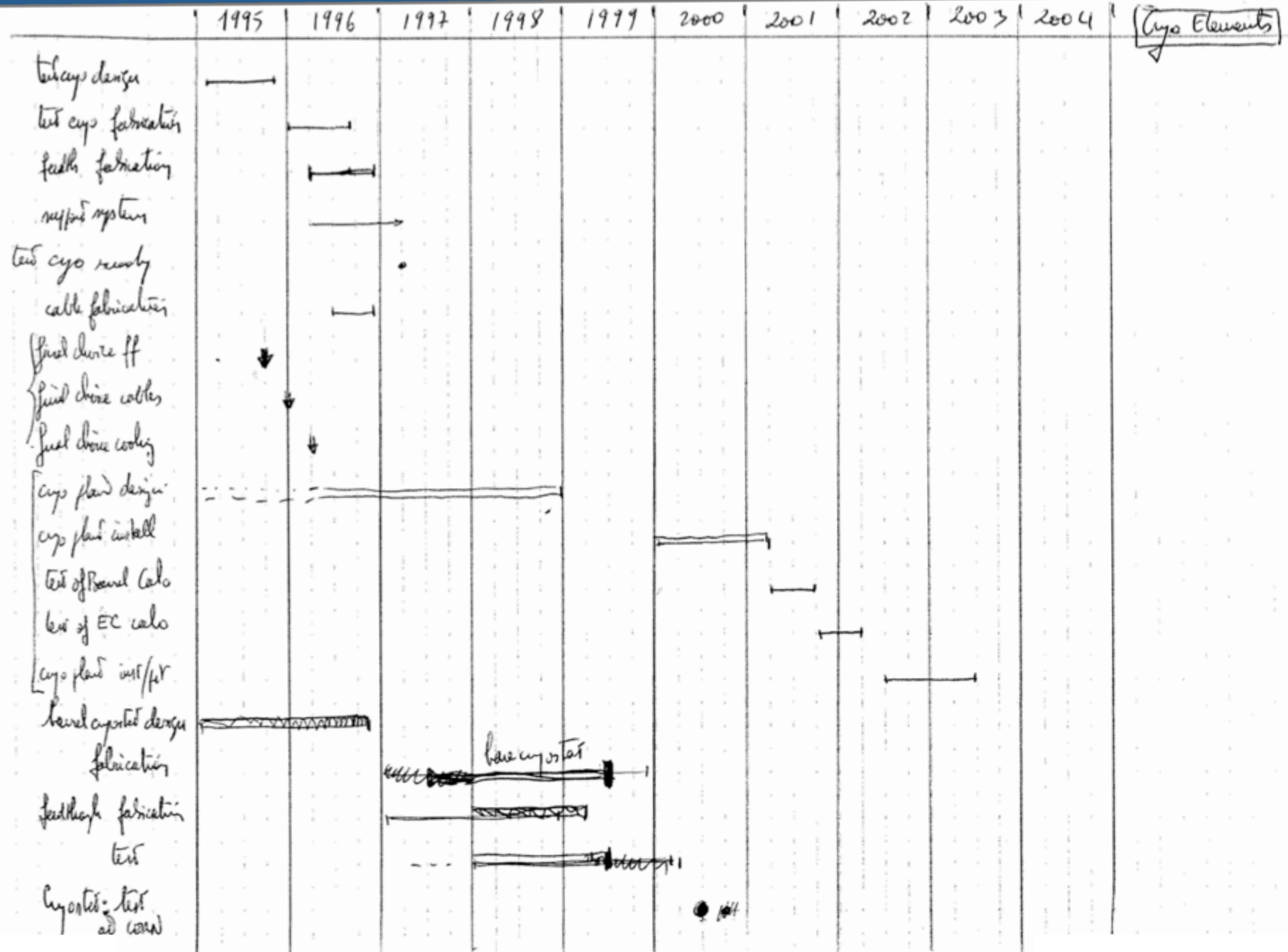






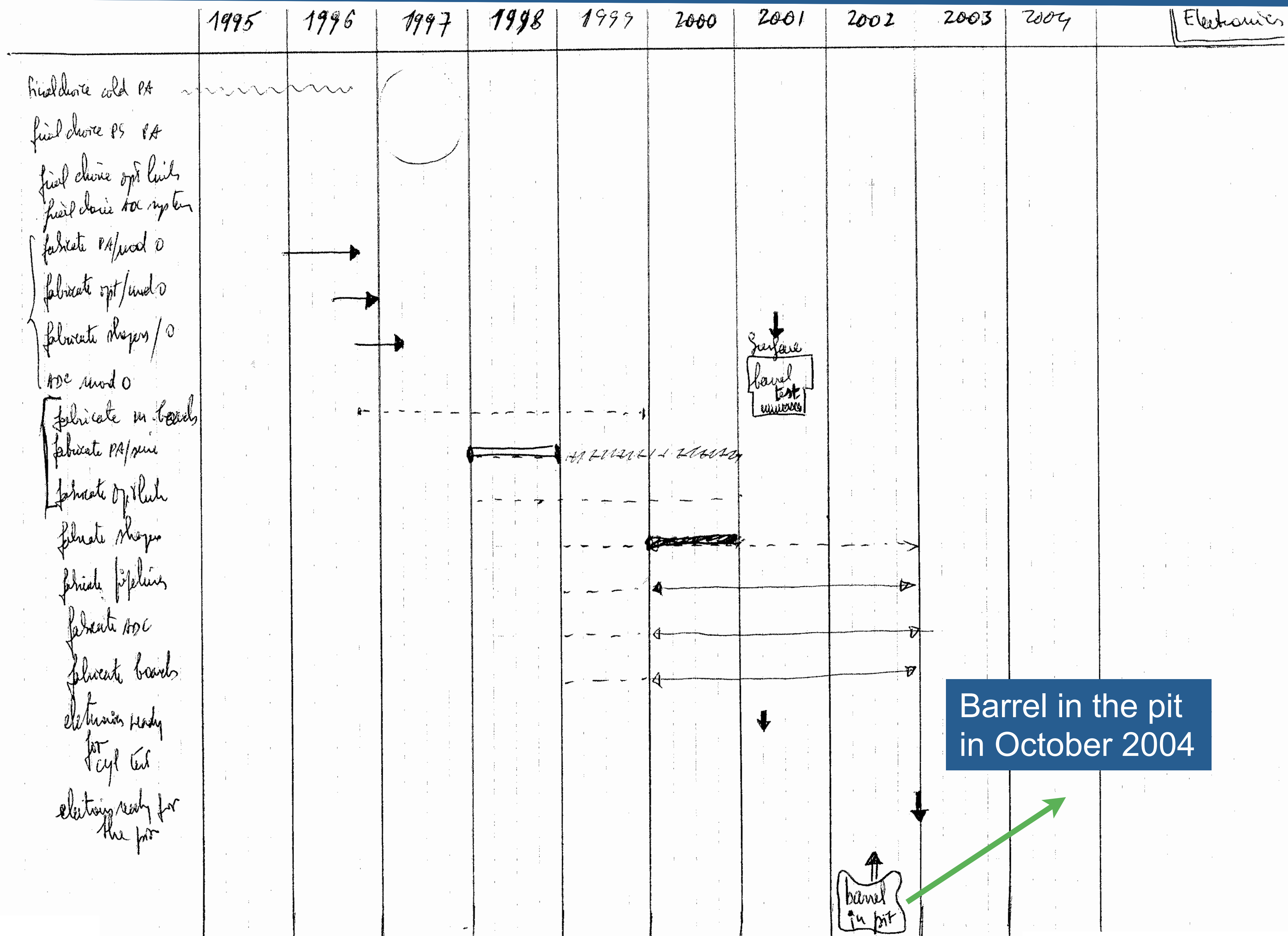
1995

Daniel Fournier



1995

Daniel Fournier

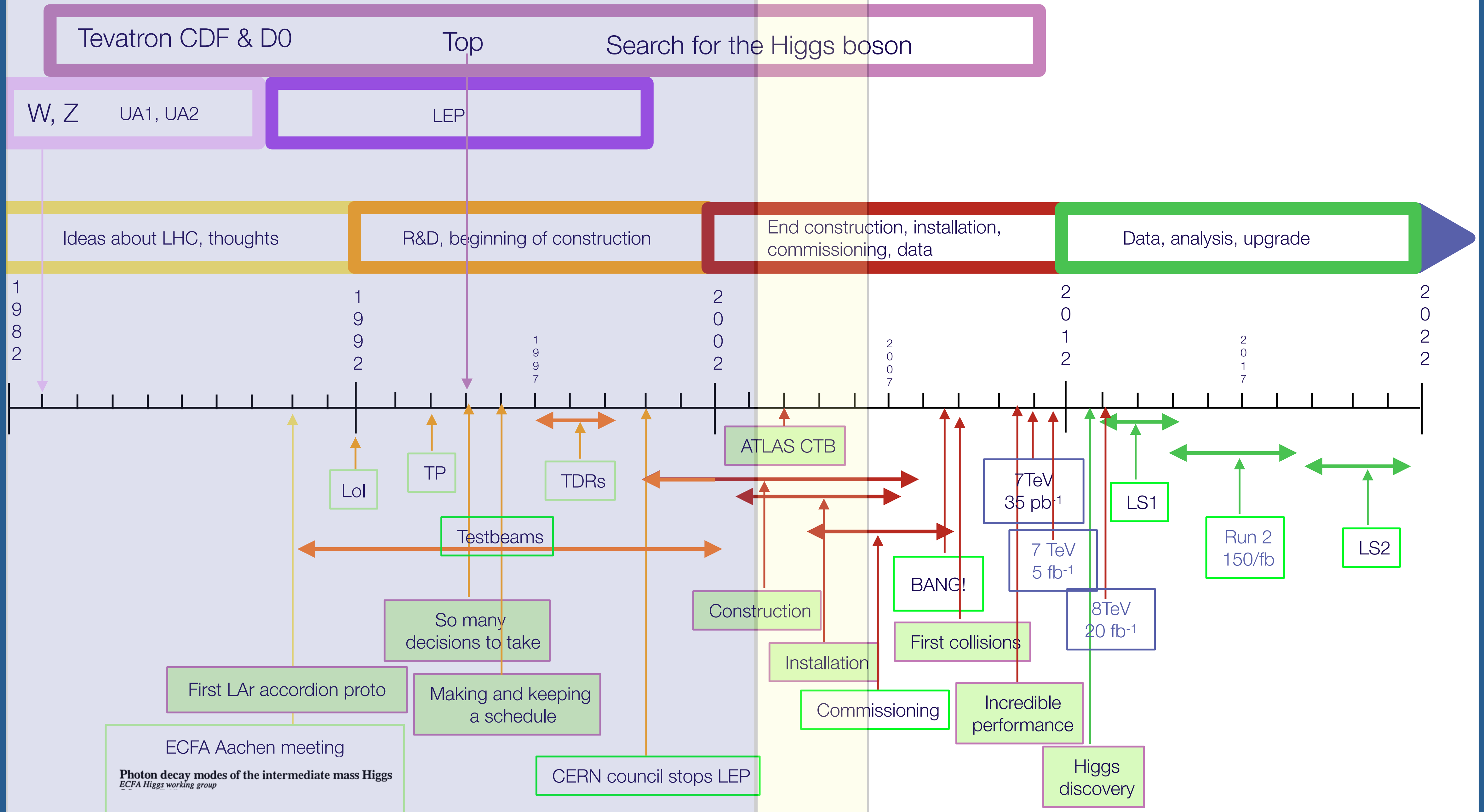


Barrel in the pit in October 2004

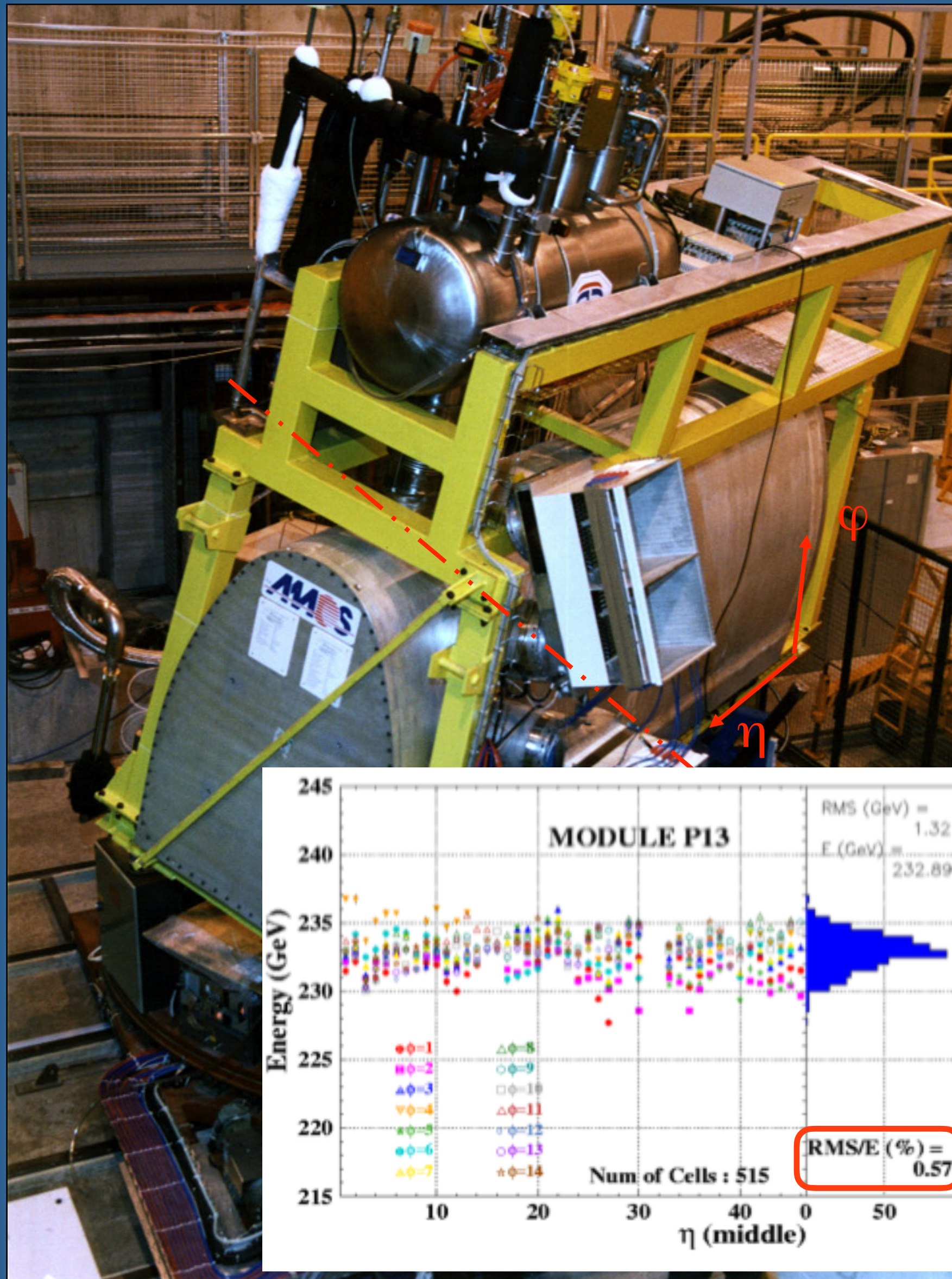
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Daniel Fournier

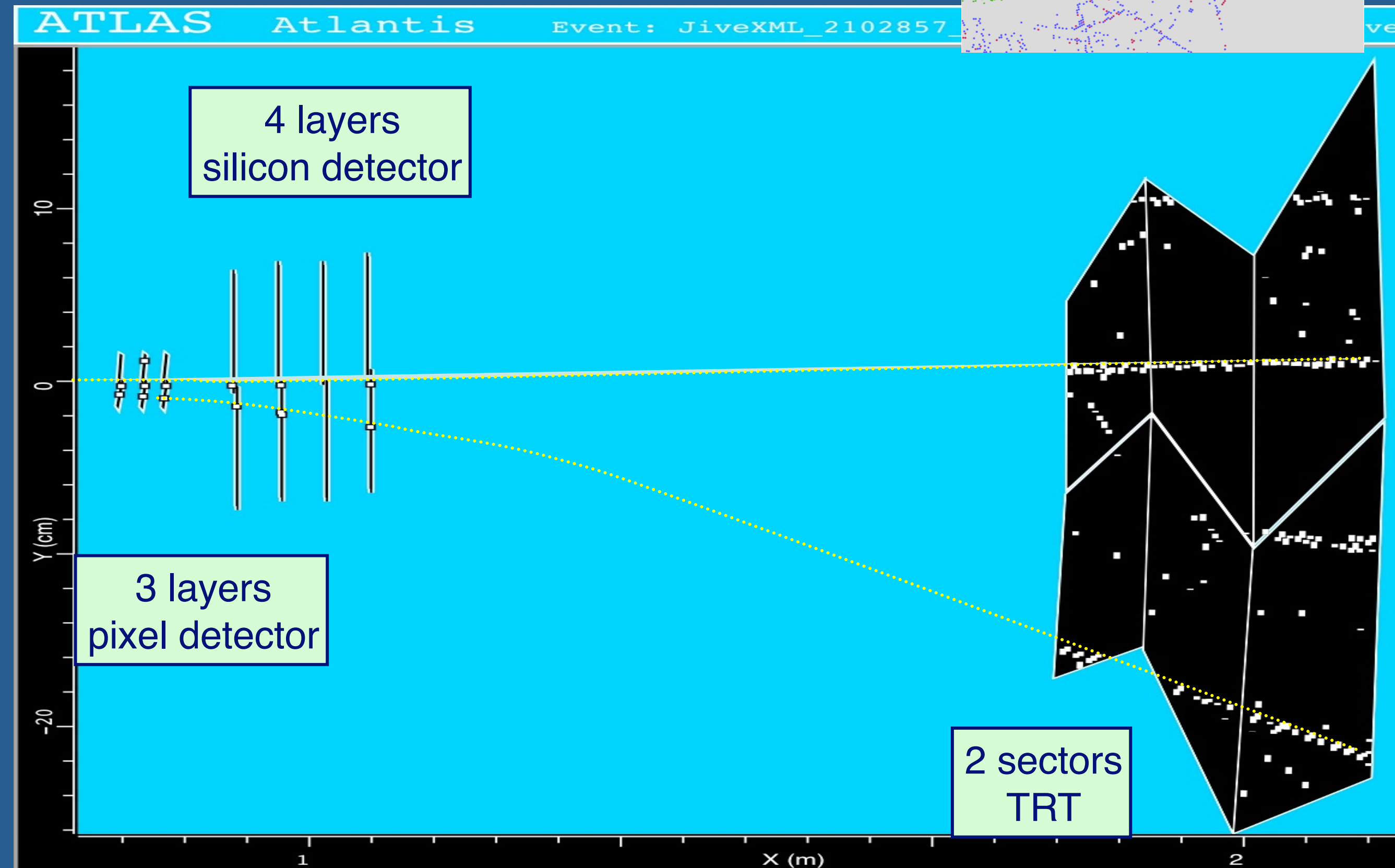
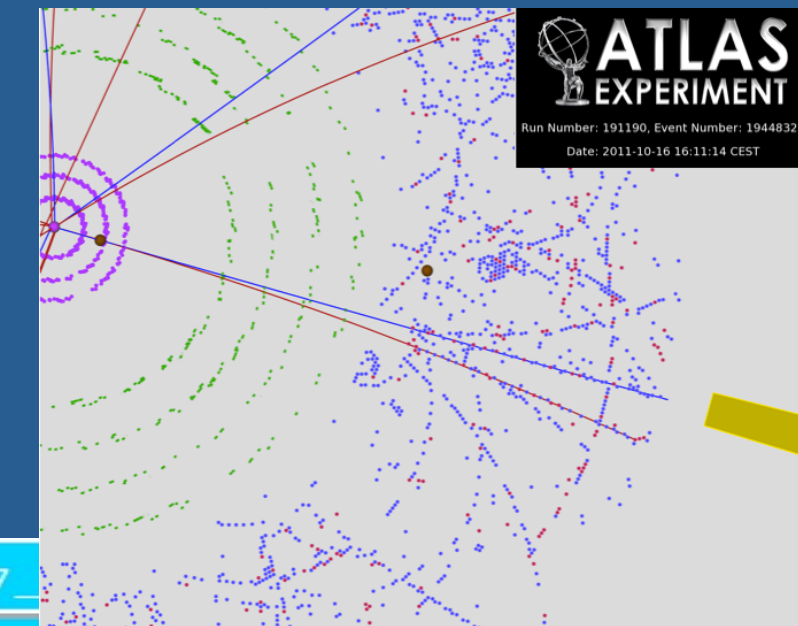
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Testbeams, testbeams, testbeams



The ATLAS combined testbeam in 2004



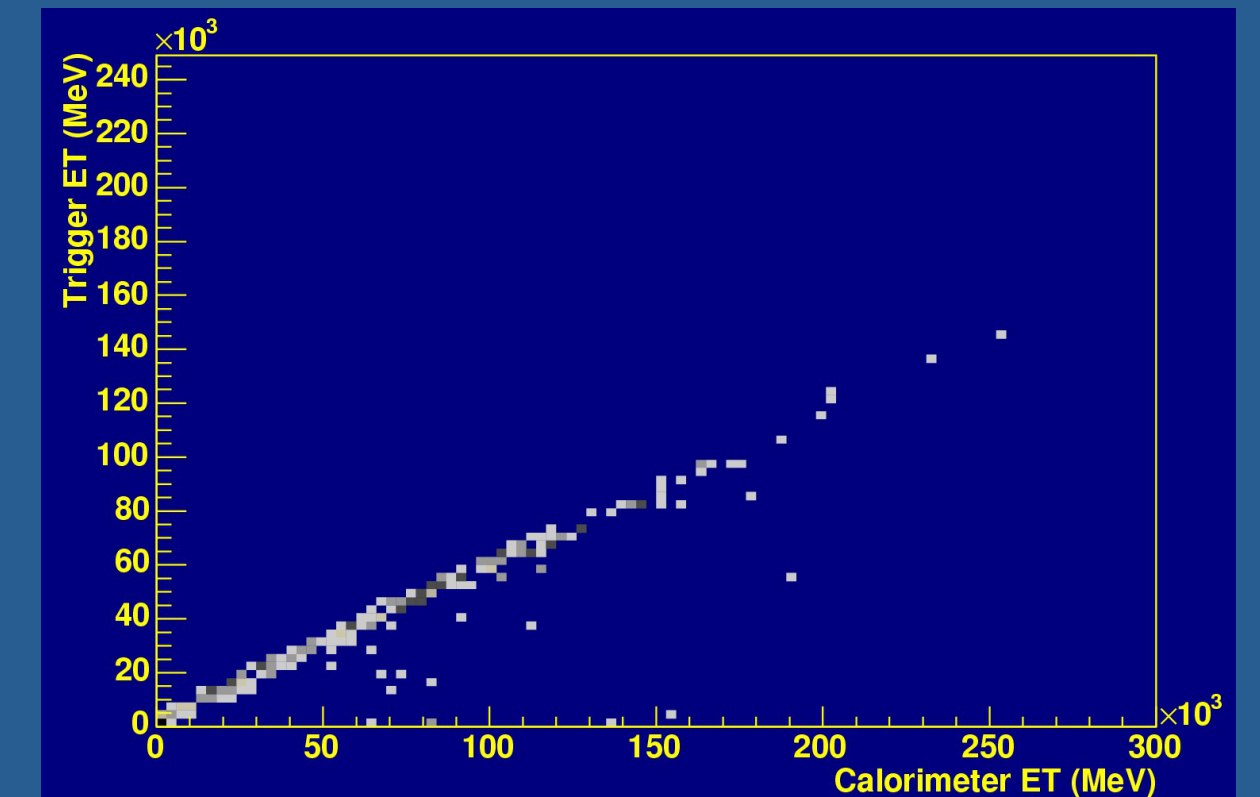
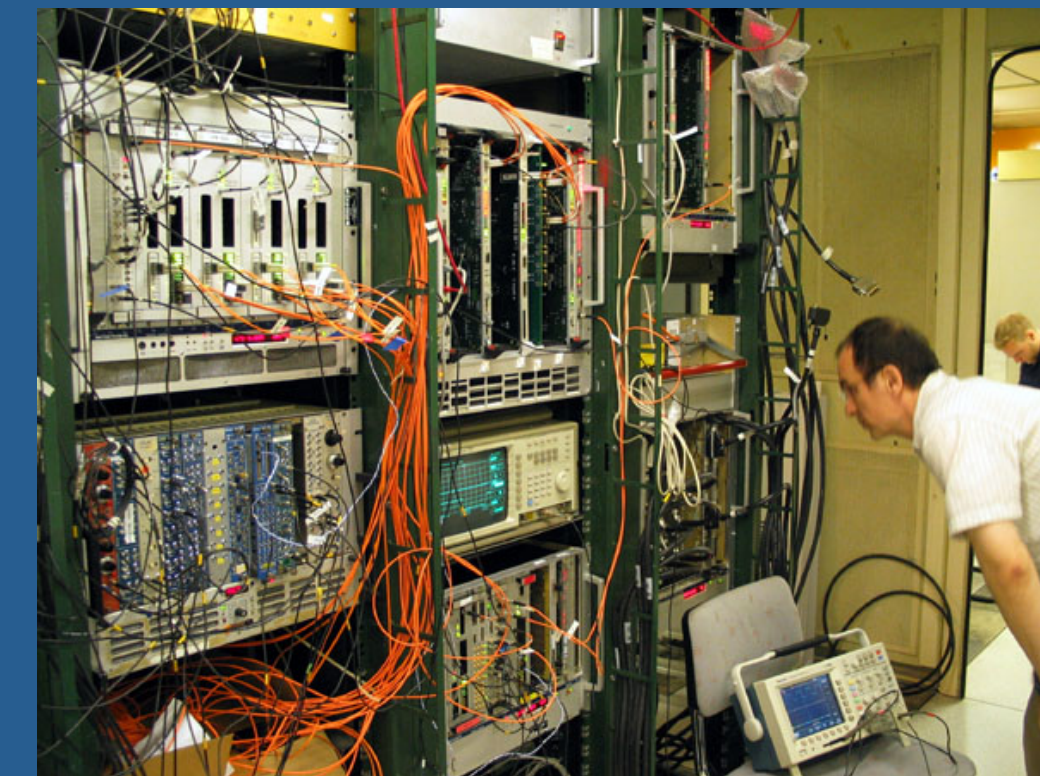
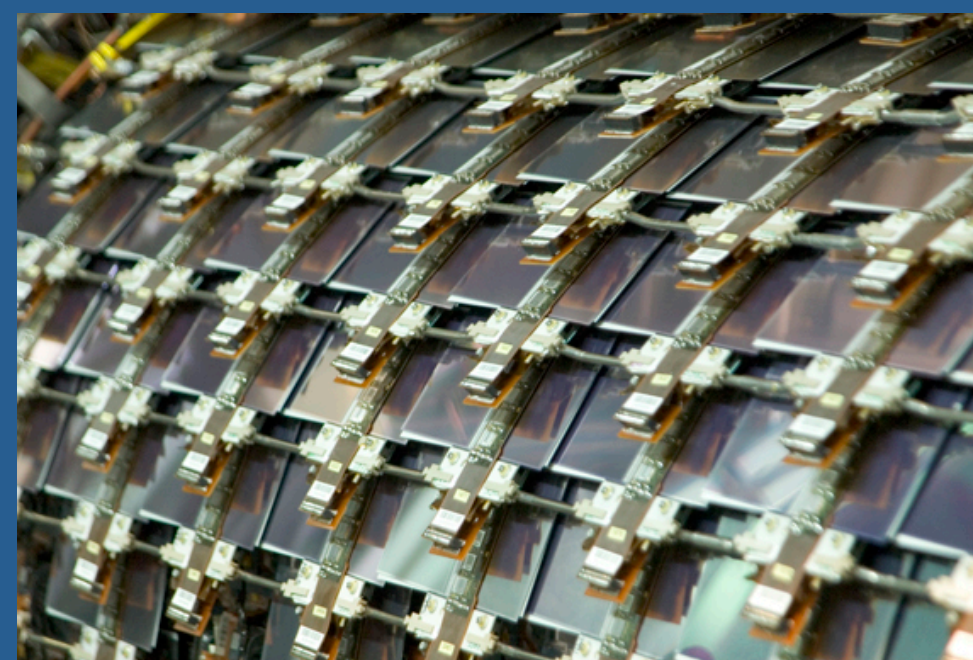
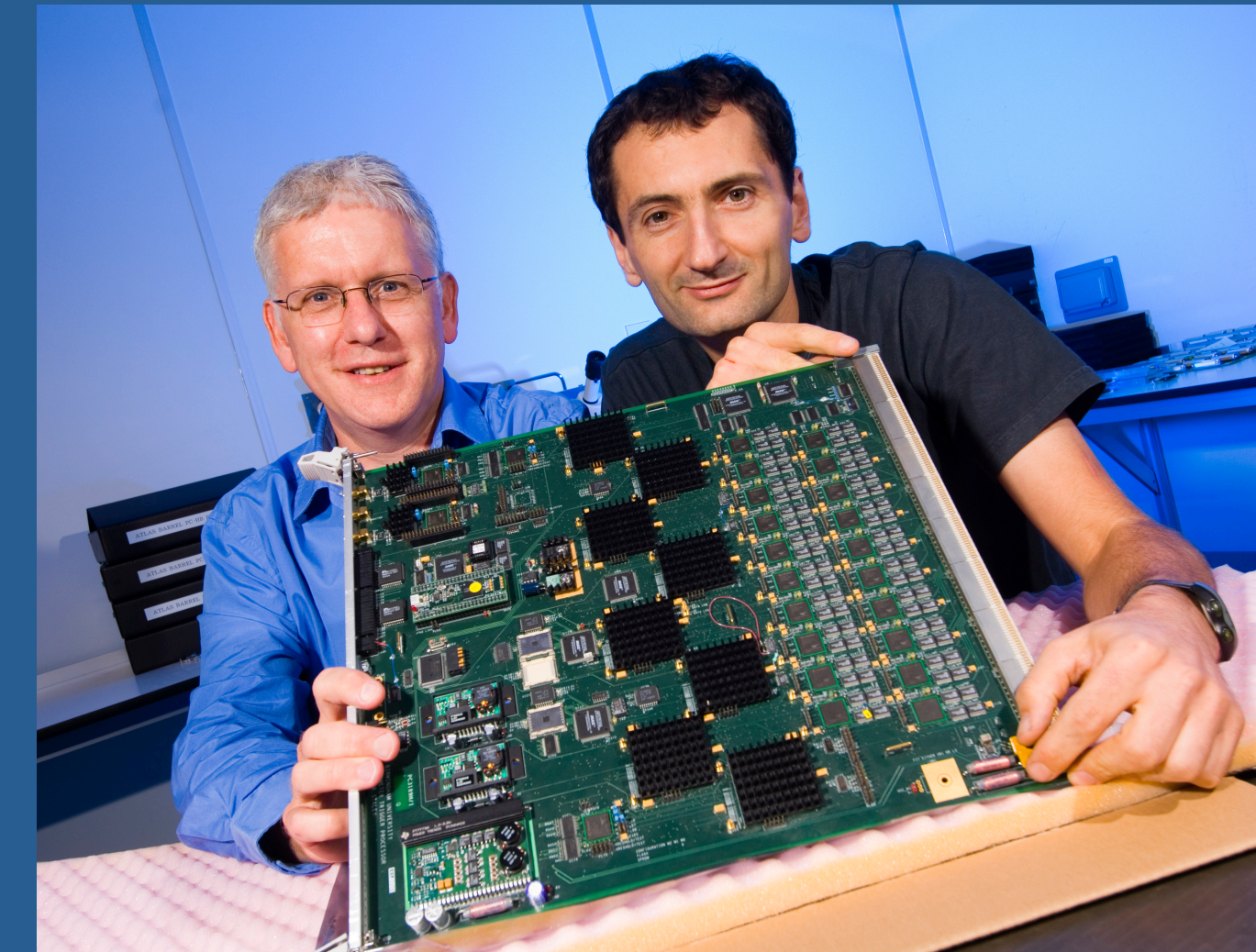
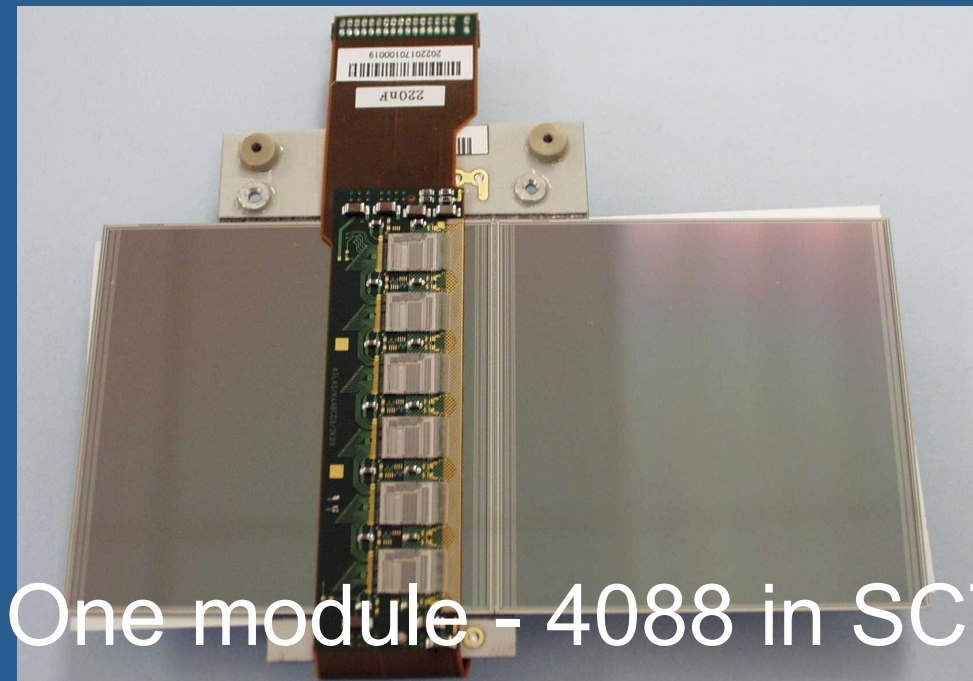
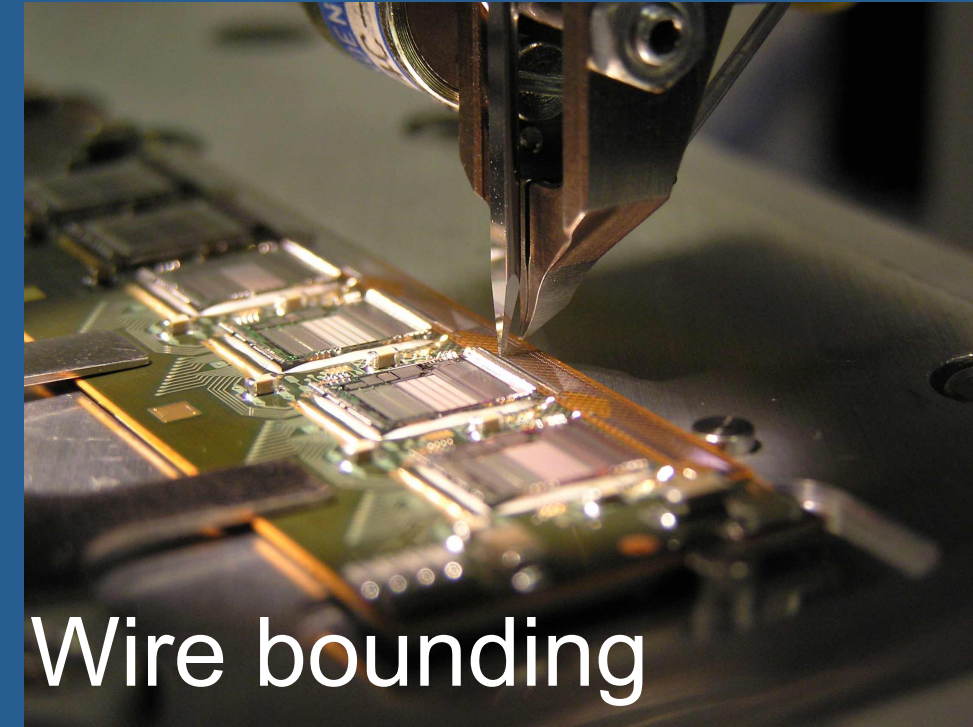
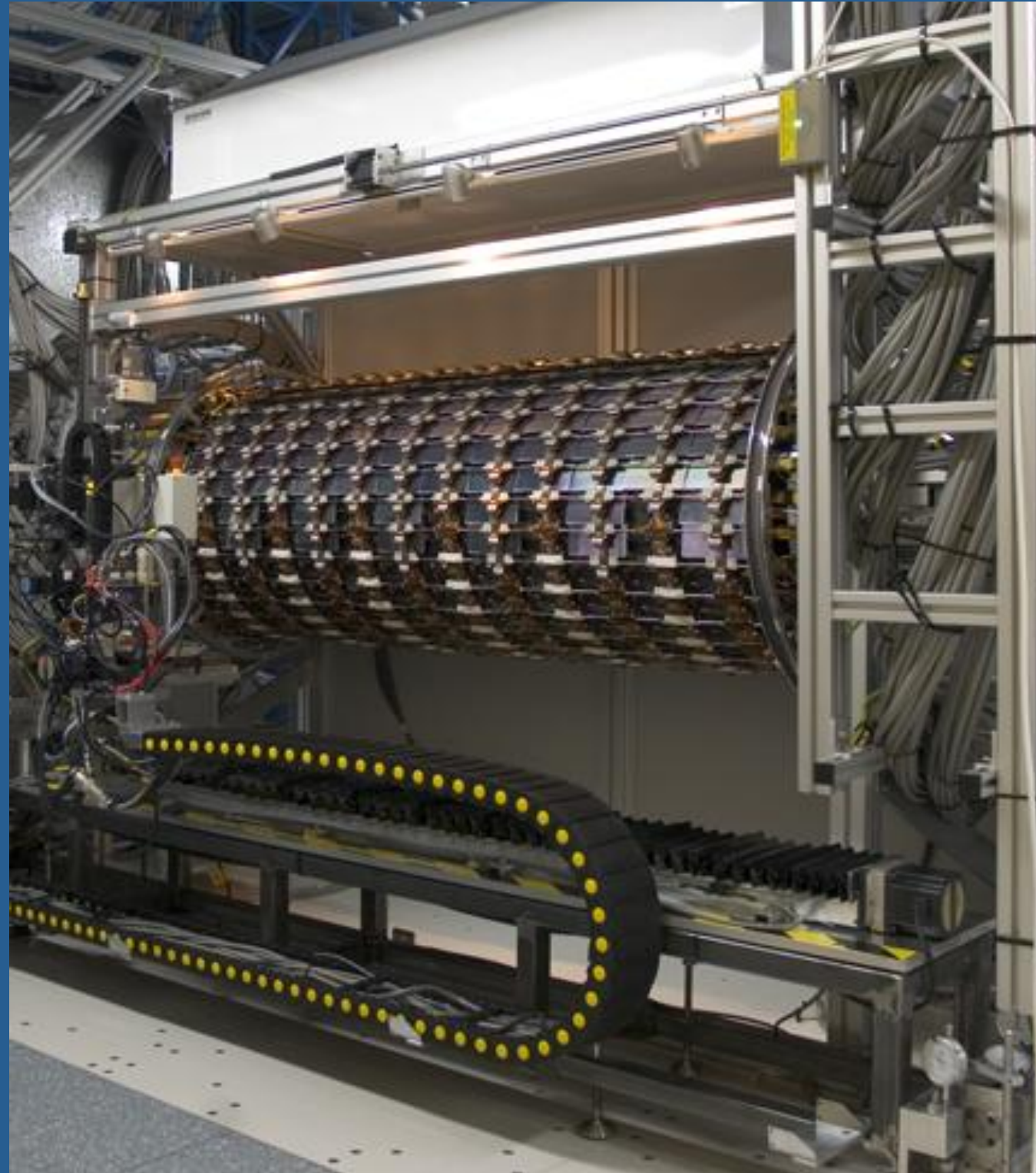
Where the ATLAS reconstruction was born.
Lines of code dating from the CTB are still running today.

Construction at Birmingham

L1Calo

Silicon Tracker - SCT

Richard Staley & Gilles Mahout with a Cluster Processor Module at Birmingham (Richard designed the module)



L1Calo @ CTB in 2004
Trigger saw the beam.

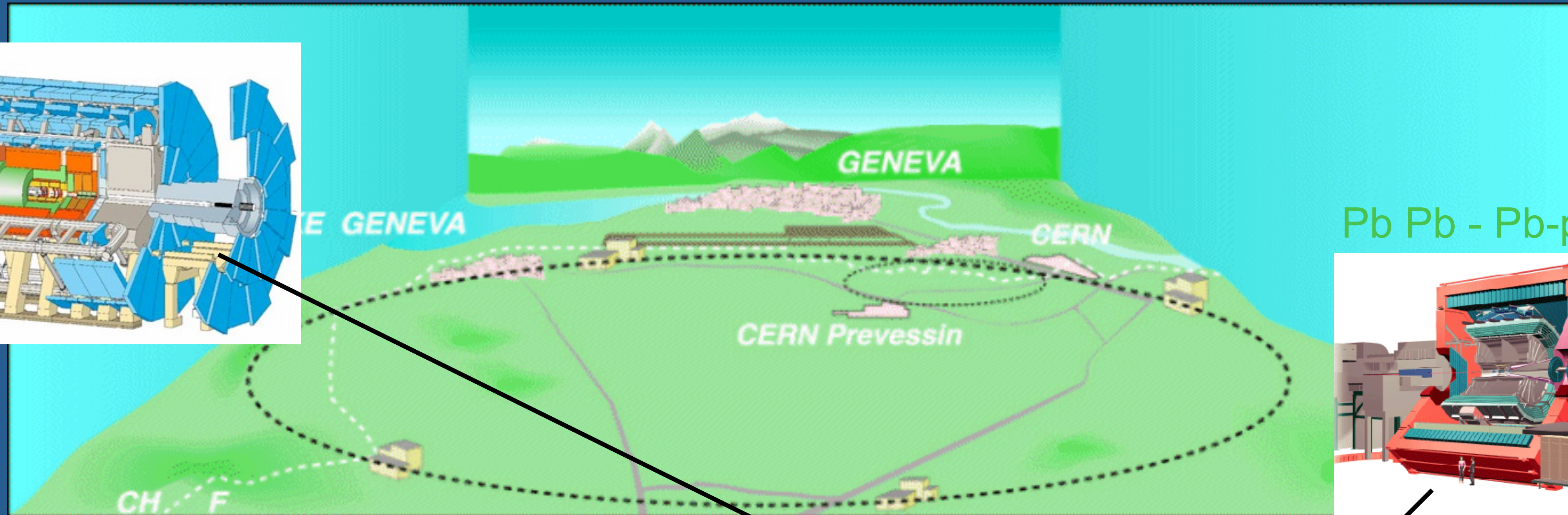
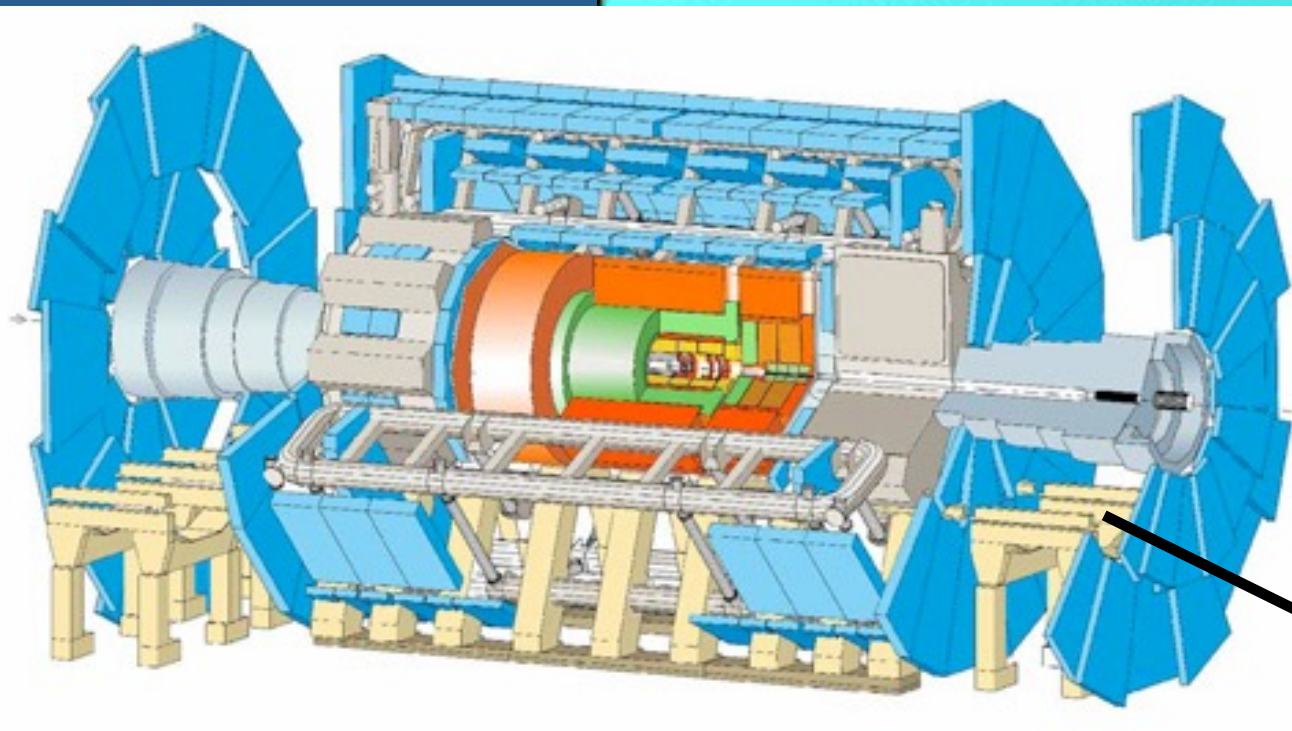
Silicon strip sensors, 80 μ m pitch \rightarrow
23 μ m spatial precision

High precision tracking

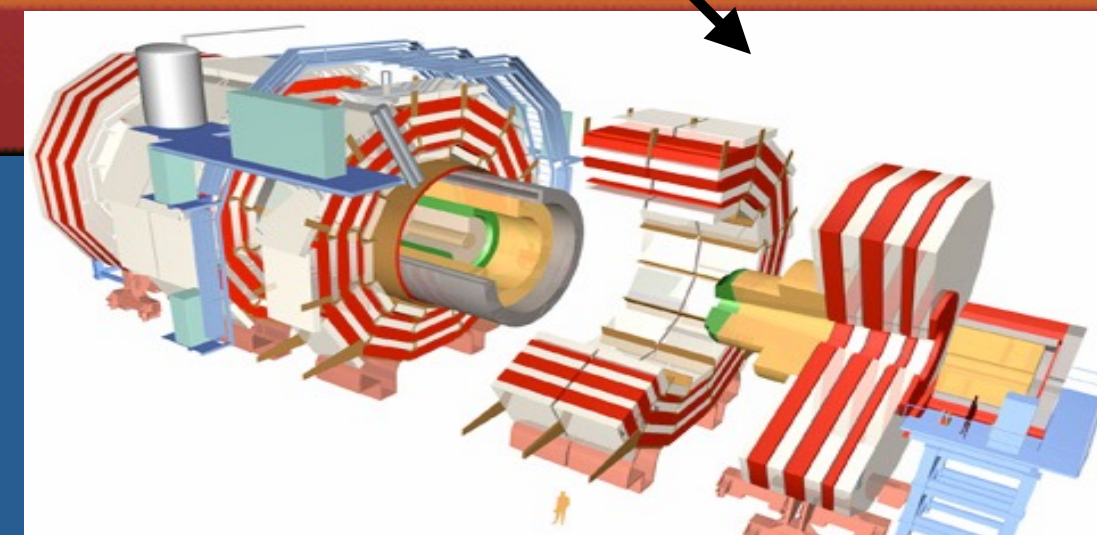
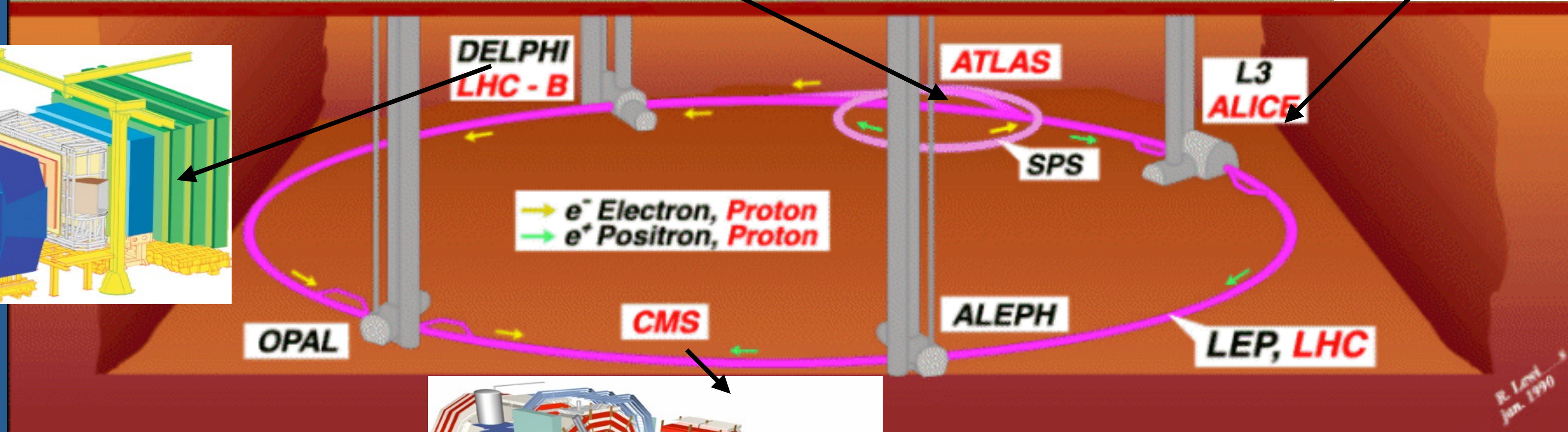
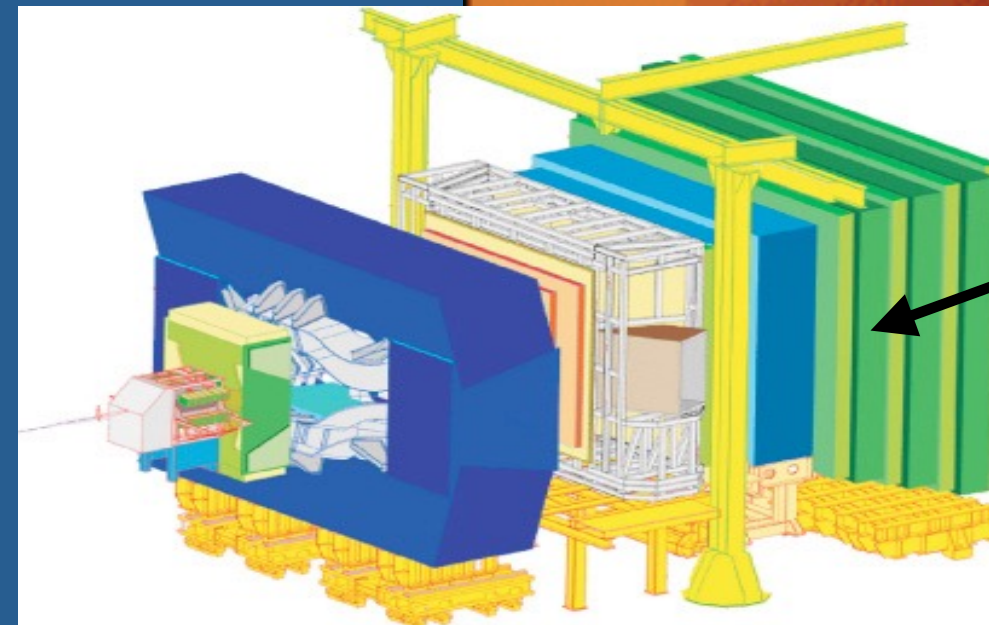
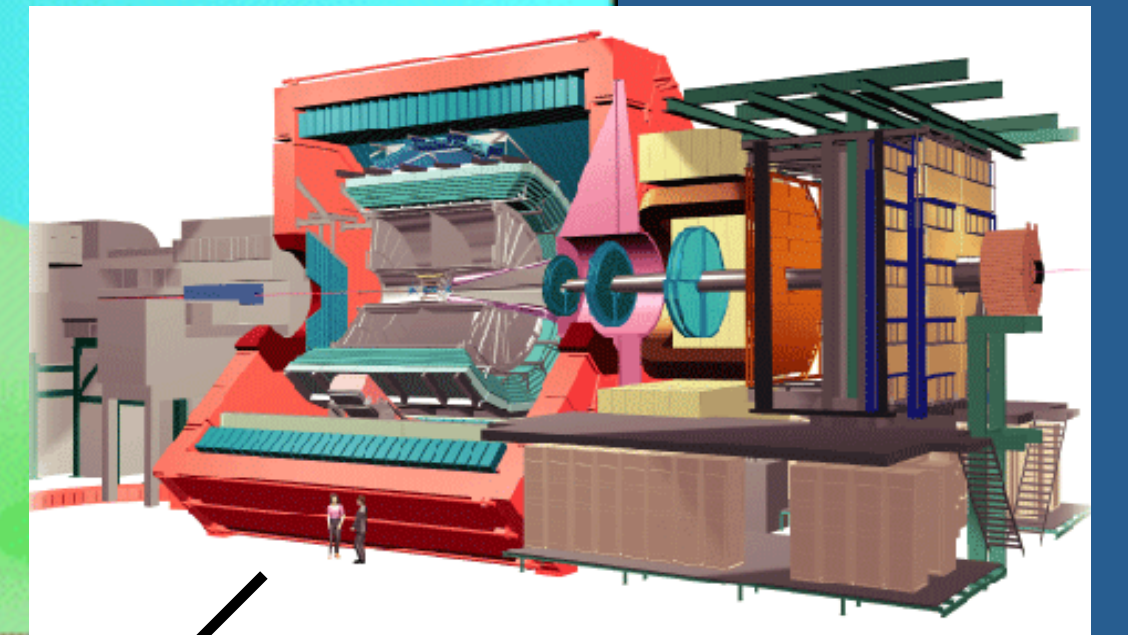
Measure momenta very well – esp. high
momentum particles

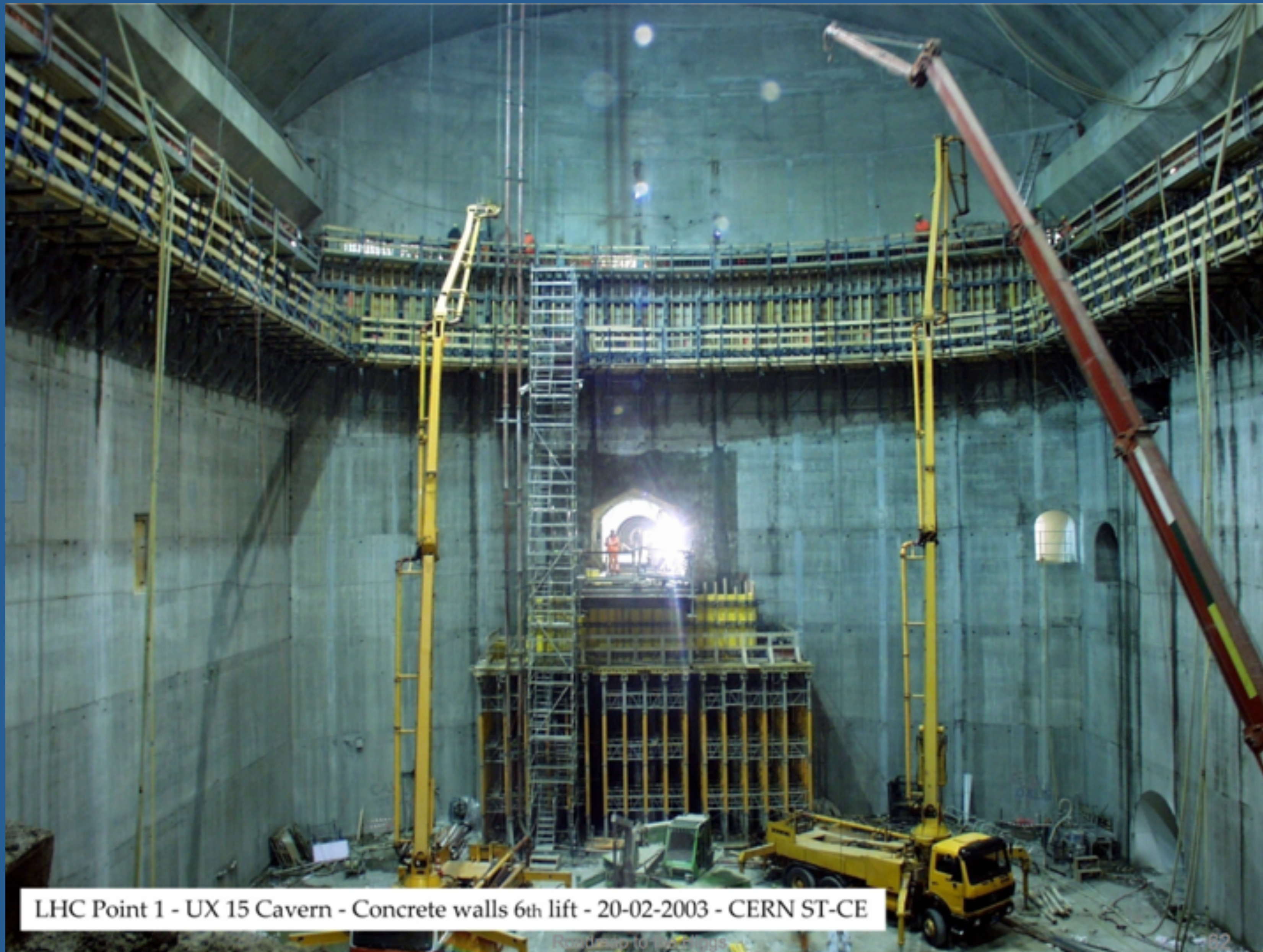
Reconstruct decay vertices (b, c, τ)

ARTIST view of the LHC and the experiments



Pb Pb - Pb-p collisions





LHC Point 1 - UX 15 Cavern - Concrete walls 6th lift - 20-02-2003 - CERN ST-CE





LHC Point 1 - UX 15 Cavern

ESIPAP, Archamps, 26-1-2015
Jenni (Freiburg and CERN)

Installation in the ATLAS counting room

Xen supervising Pete Watkins and Eric Eisenhander pulling underfloor cables



Steve with a lot of cables



Dave as part of the underfloor crew



ATLAS

is a giant microscope
with 100 M channels



ATLAS

is a giant microscope
with 100 M channels

100 metres underground

50m long

25m high

7000 tonnes (one Eiffel tower)



ATLAS

is a giant microscope
with 100 M channels

100 metres underground

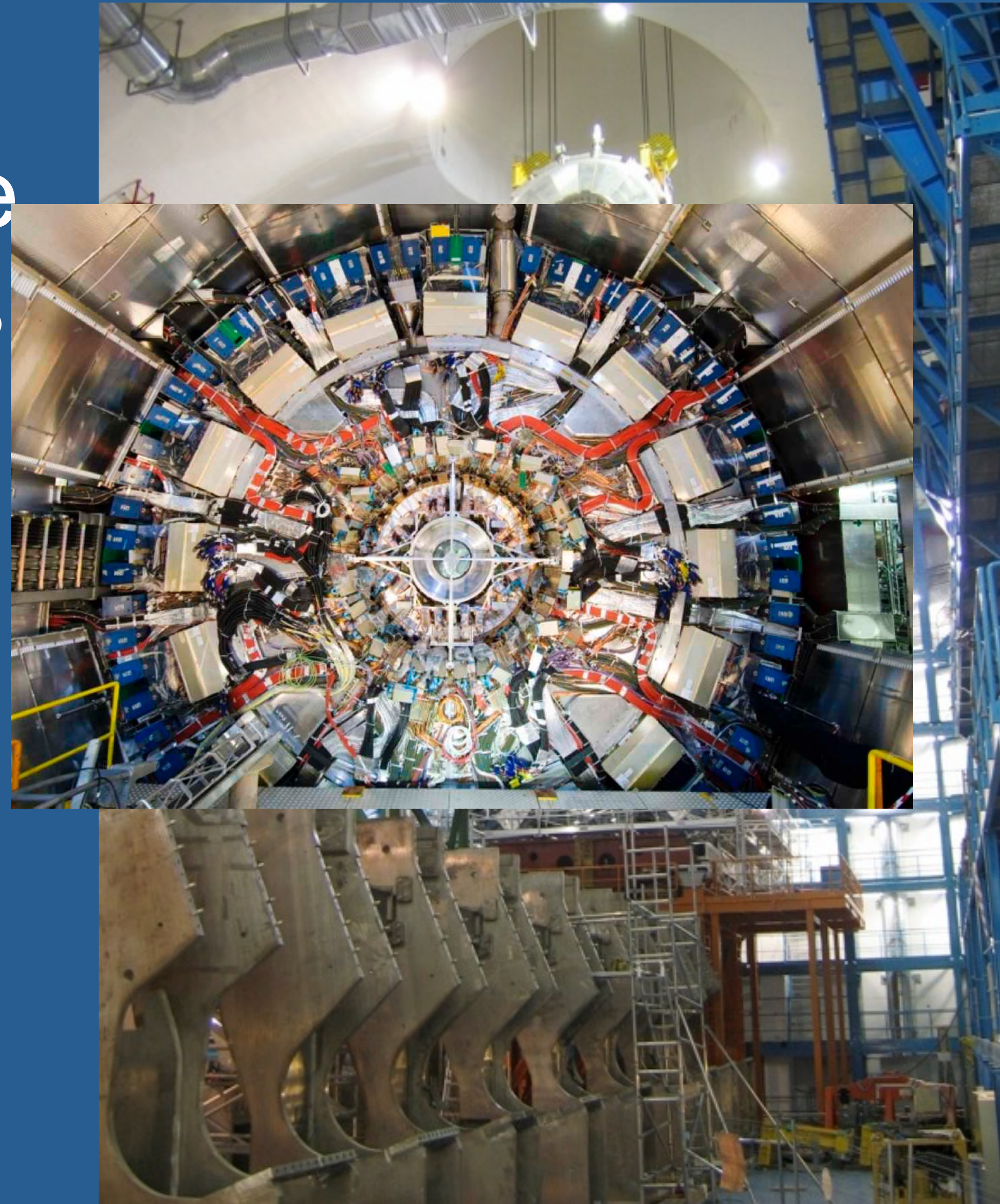
50m long

25m high

7000 tonnes (one Eiffel tower)

Measure particle trajectory
with a precision of

0.0002 m (20 μ m)



ATLAS

is a giant microscope
with 100 M channels

100 metres underground

50m long

25m high

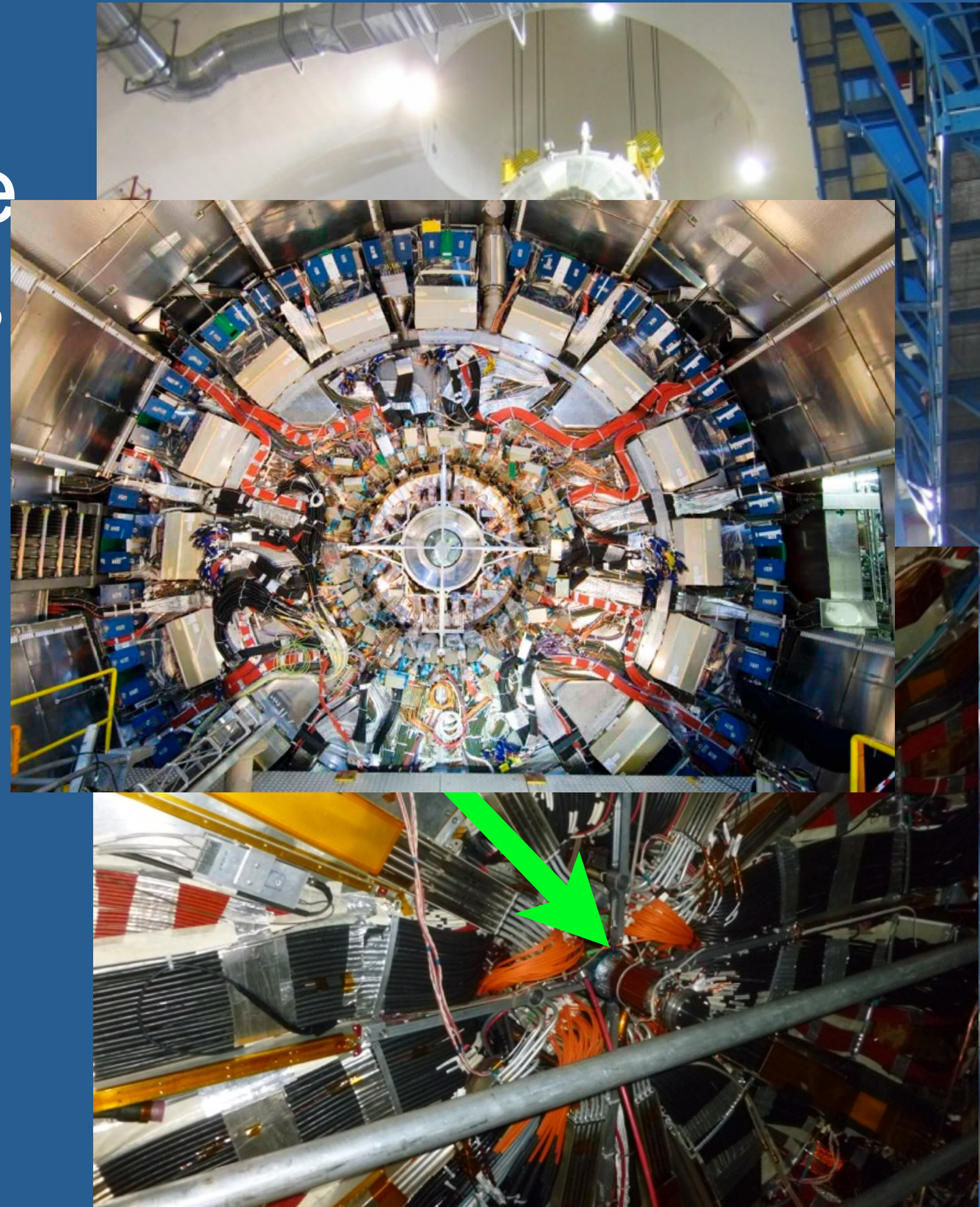
7000 tonnes (one Eiffel tower)

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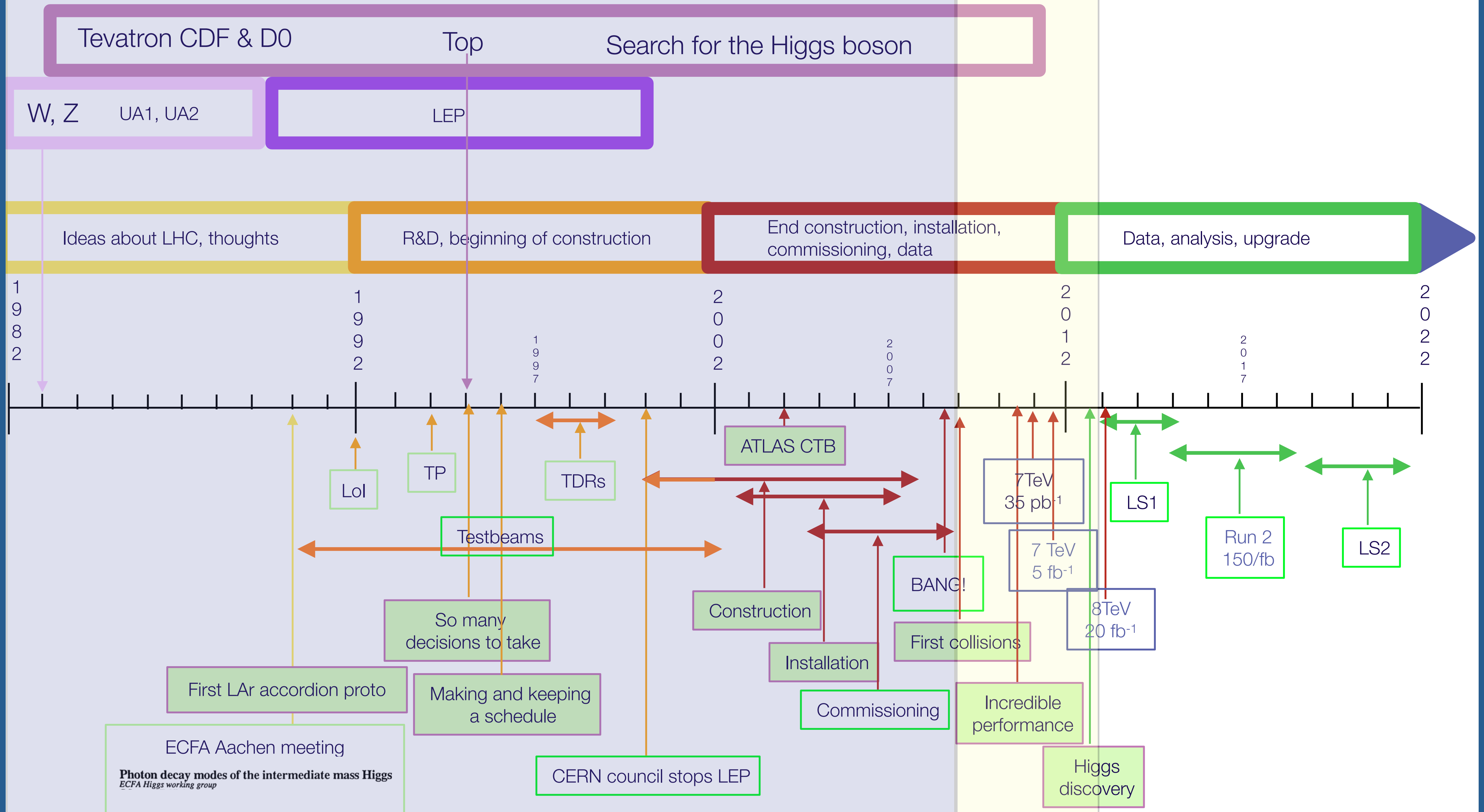
0.0002 m (20 μ m)

and the energy

at 1%



1964 - Higgs mechanism proposed by P. W. Higgs, F. Englert and R.Brout, G.S. Guralnik, C.R. Hagen and T.W.B. Kibble.



Expecting in the ATLAS Control Room the first LHC beam to collide on November 23rd, 2009....



Beams collide on 23rd November 2009



2009

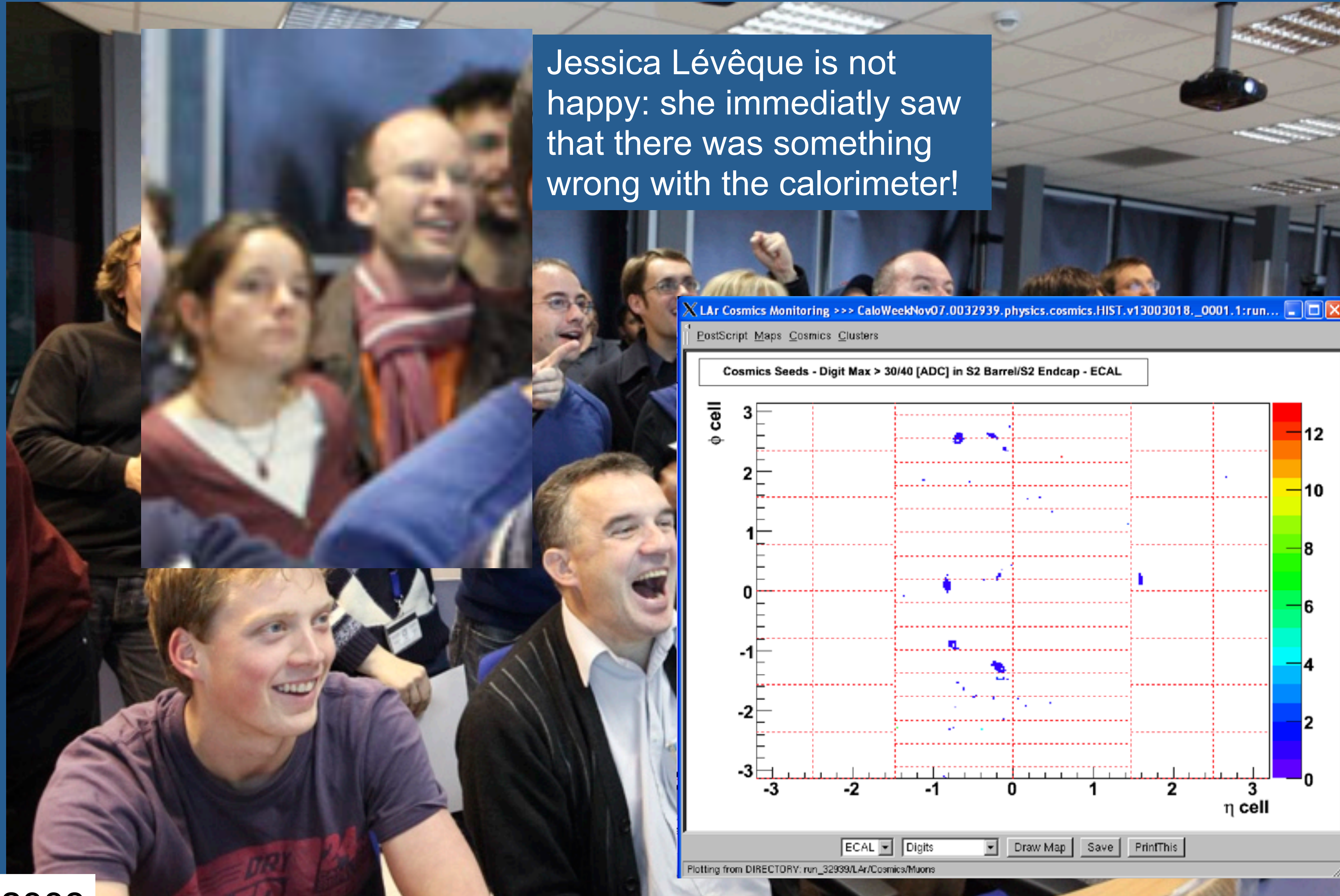
Beams collide on 23rd November 2009



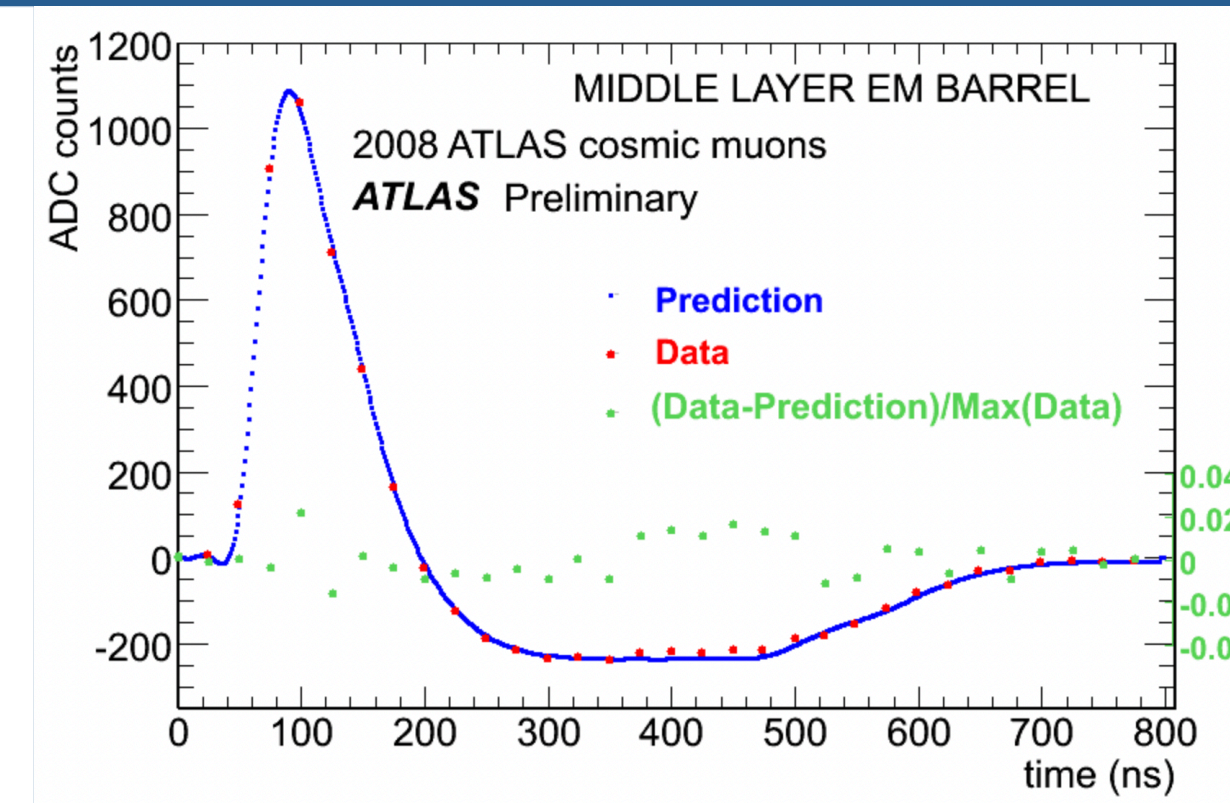
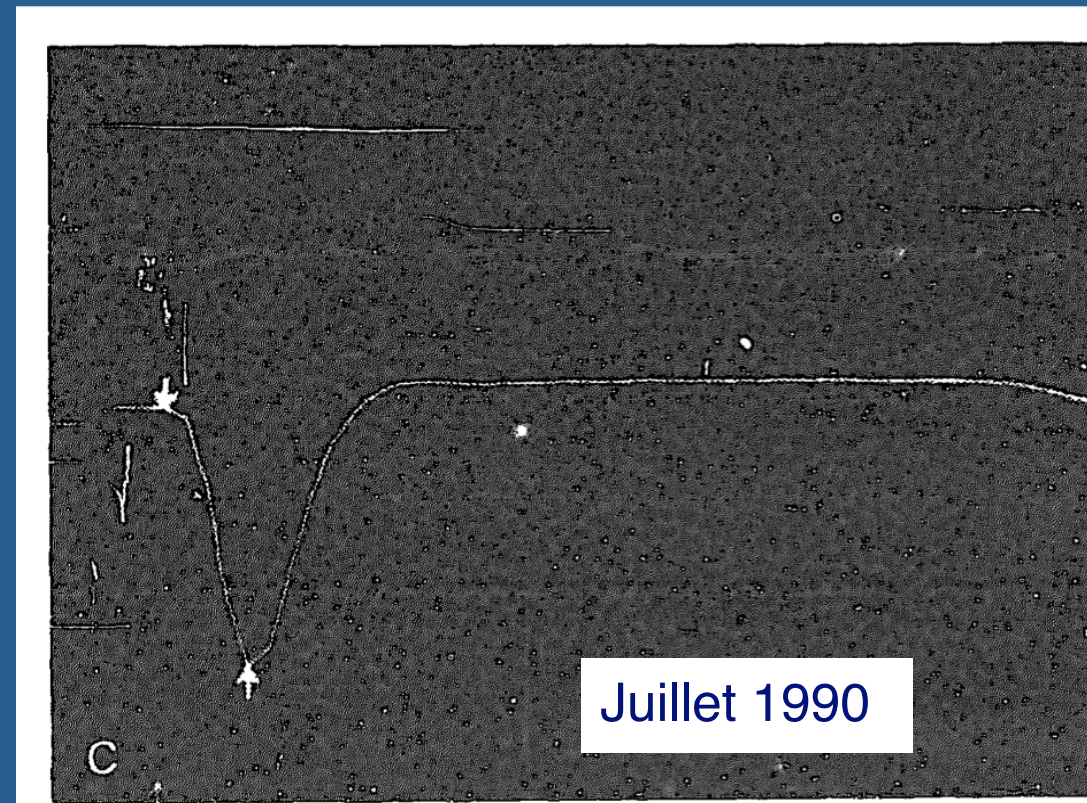
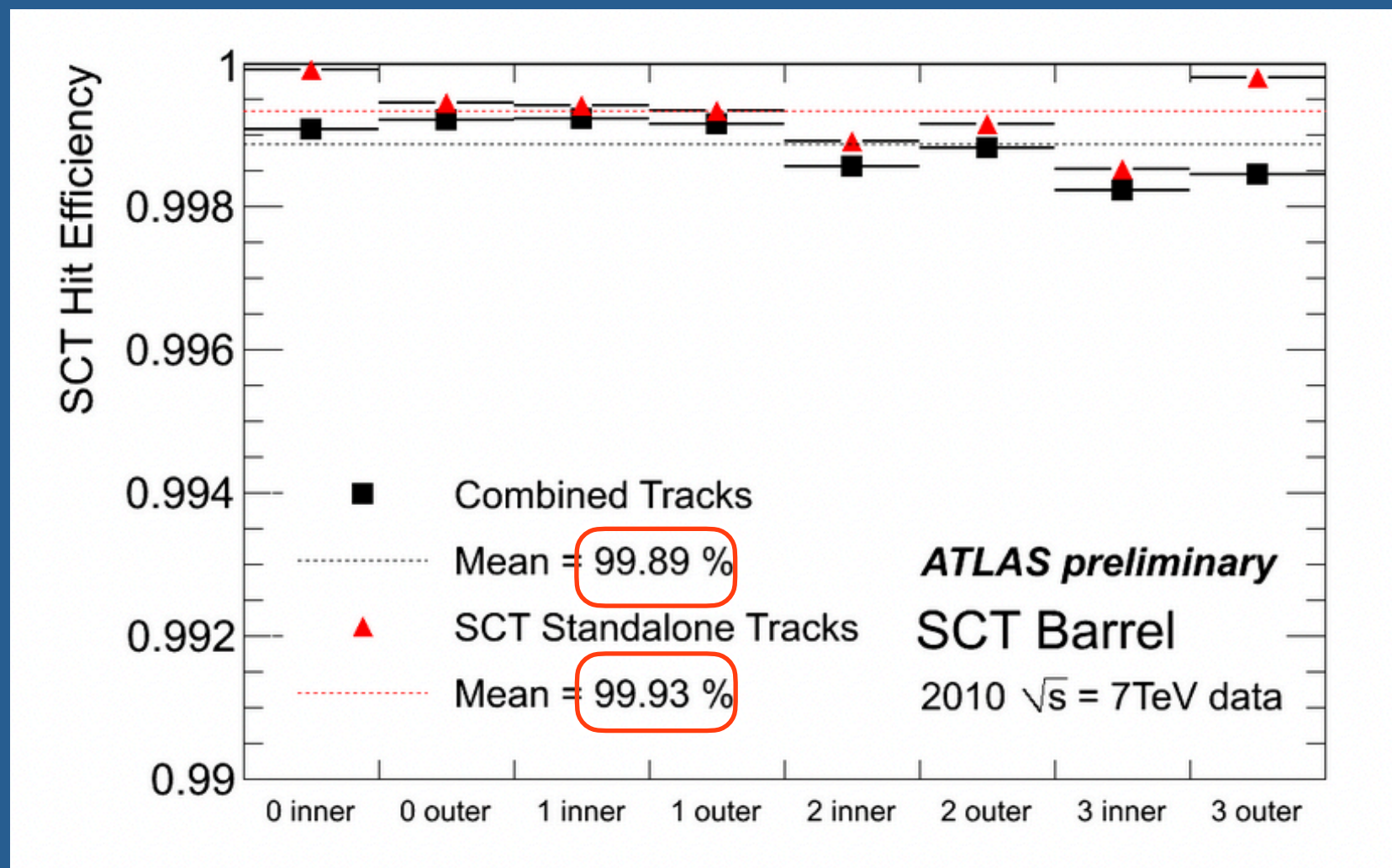
Jessica Lévêque is not happy: she immediately saw that there was something wrong with the calorimeter!

2009

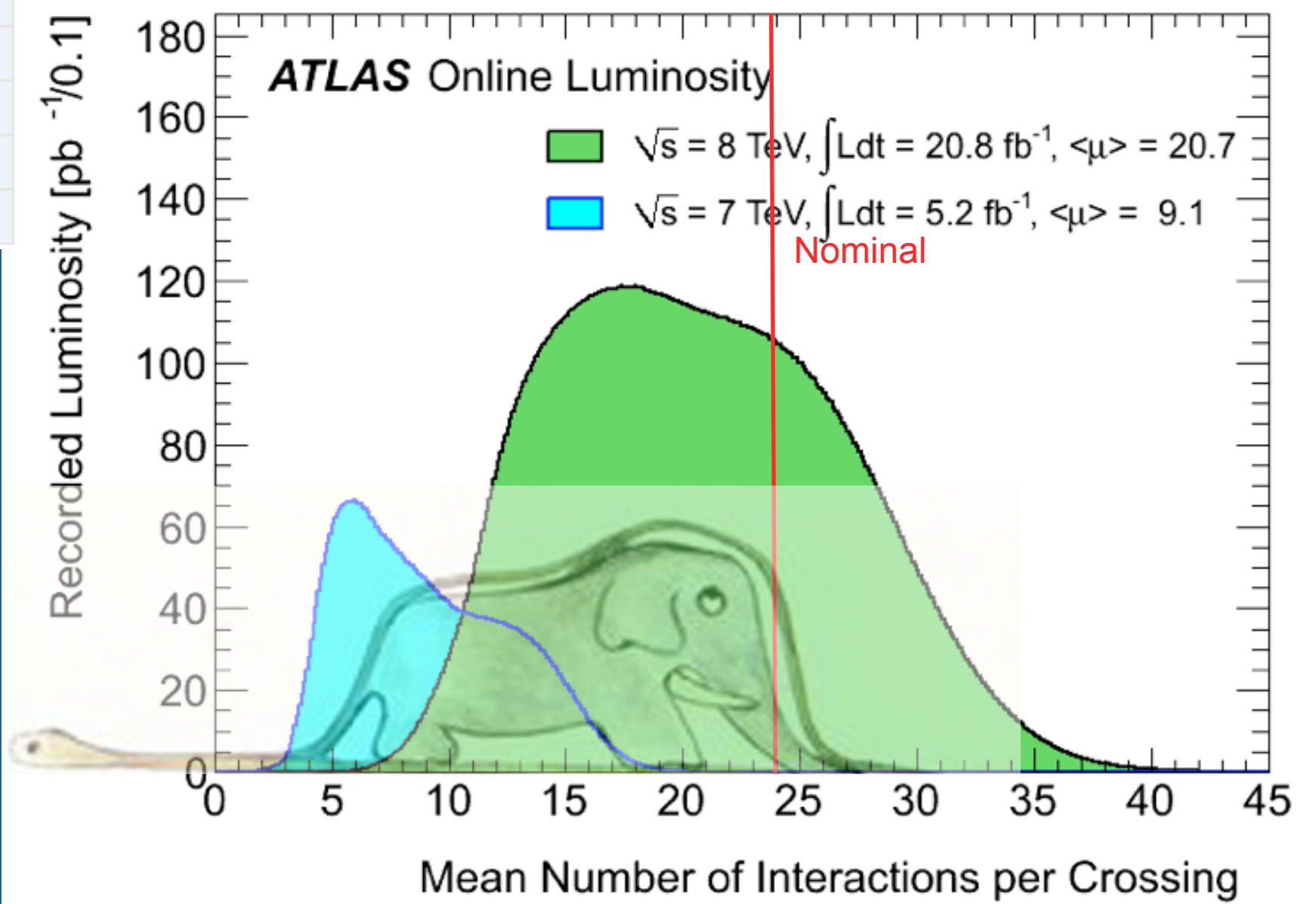
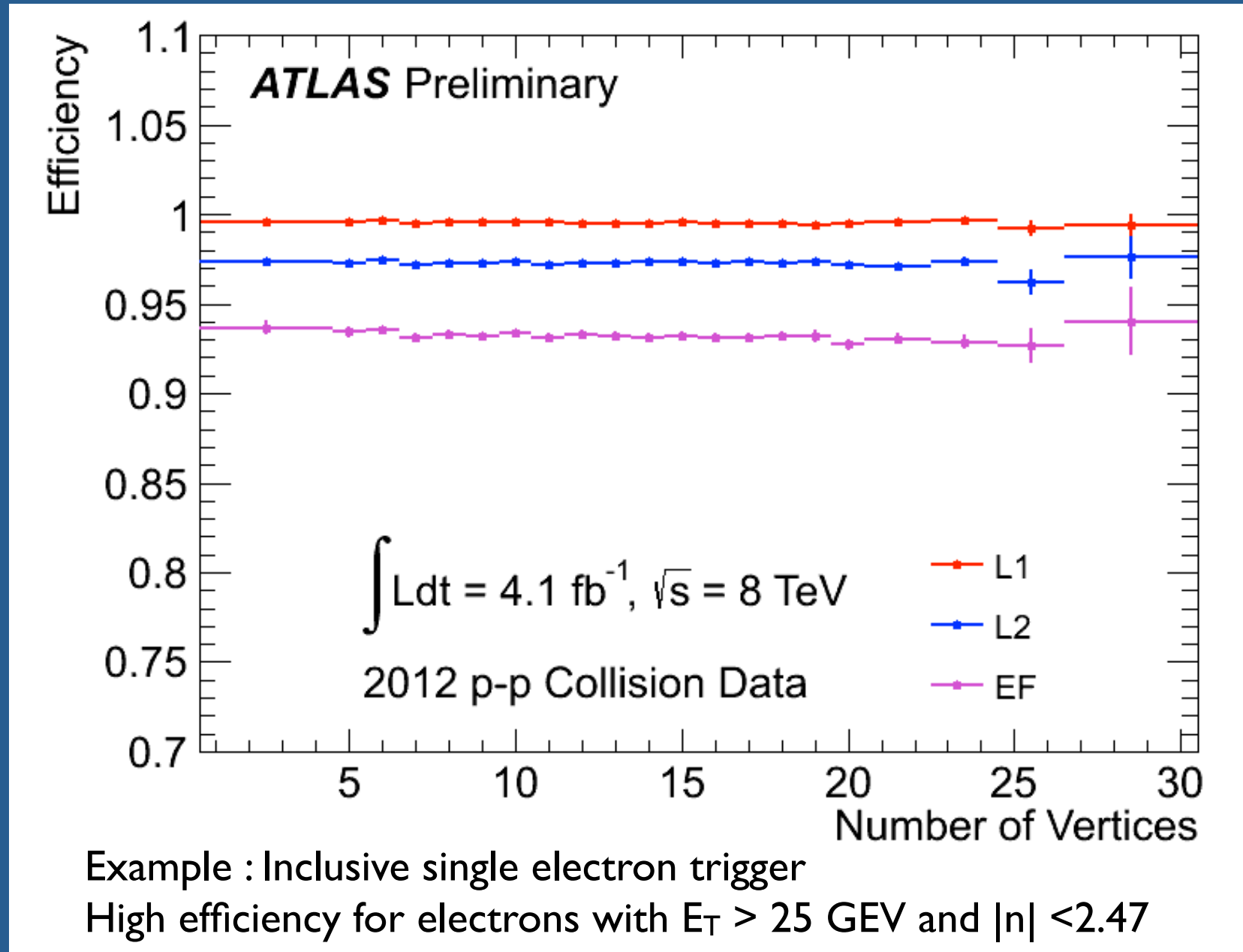
Beams collide on 23rd November 2009



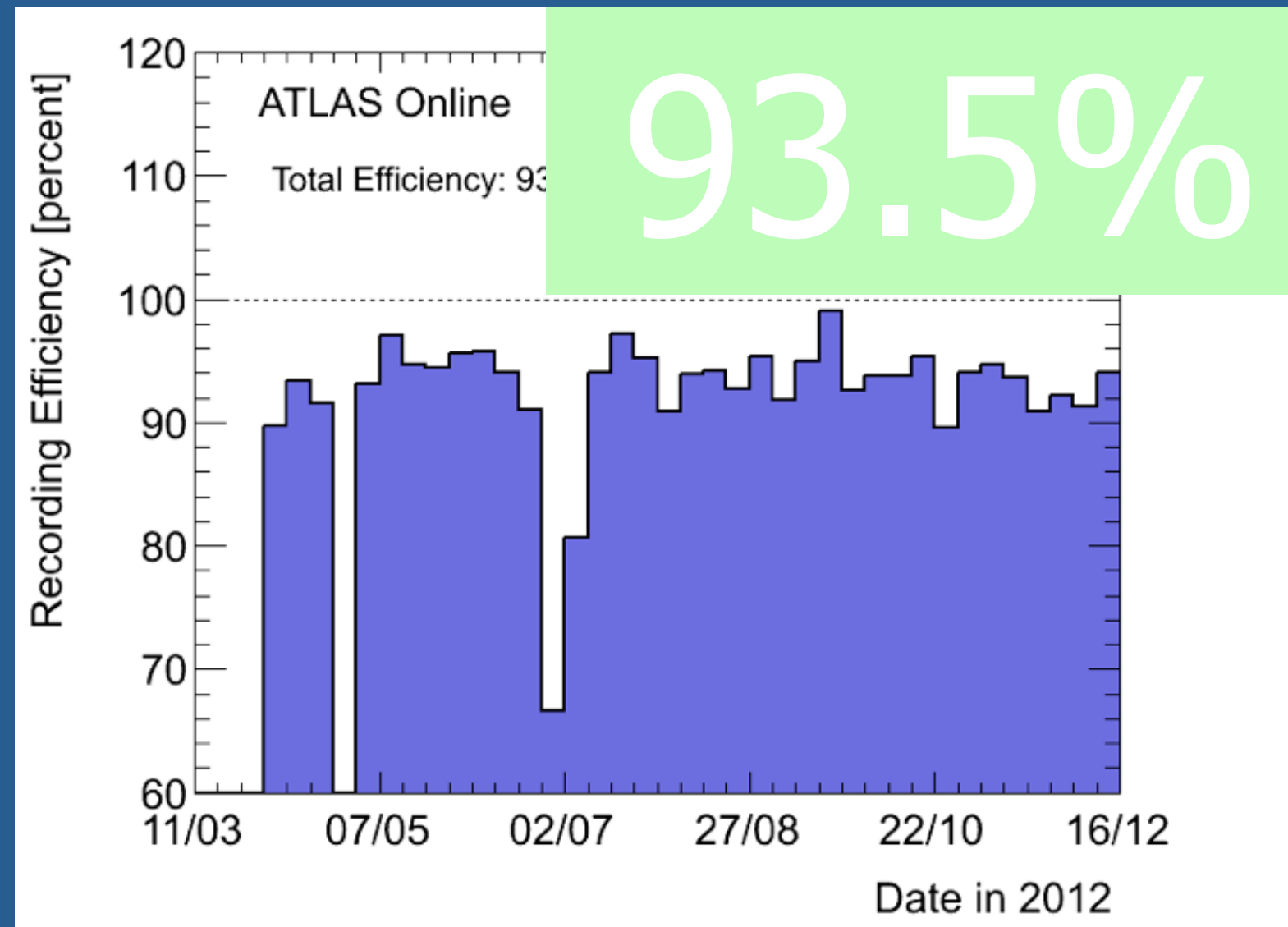
A glimpse at performance



Subdetector	Number of Channels	Approximate Operational Fraction
Pixels	80 M	95.0%
SCT Silicon Strips	6.3 M	99.3%
TRT Transition Radiation Tracker	350 k	97.5%
LAr EM Calorimeter	170 k	99.9%
Tile calorimeter	9800	98.3%
Hadronic endcap LAr calorimeter	5600	99.6%
Forward LAr calorimeter	3500	99.8%
LVL1 Calo trigger	7160	100%
LVL1 Muon RPC trigger	370 k	100%
LVL1 Muon TGC trigger	320 k	100%
MDT Muon Drift Tubes	350 k	99.7%
CSC Cathode Strip Chambers	31 k	96.0%
RPC Barrel Muon Chambers	370 k	97.1%
TGC Endcap Muon Chambers	320 k	98.2%



ATLAS data taking and data quality



X

DQ		ATLAS p-p run: April-December 2012								
Inner Tracker			Calorimeters		Muon Spectrometer				Magnets	
Pixel	SCT	TRT	LAr	Tile	MDT	RPC	CSC	TGC	Solenoid	Toroid
99.9	99.4	99.8	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.8	100.	99.6	99.8	99.5

95.8%
All good for physics

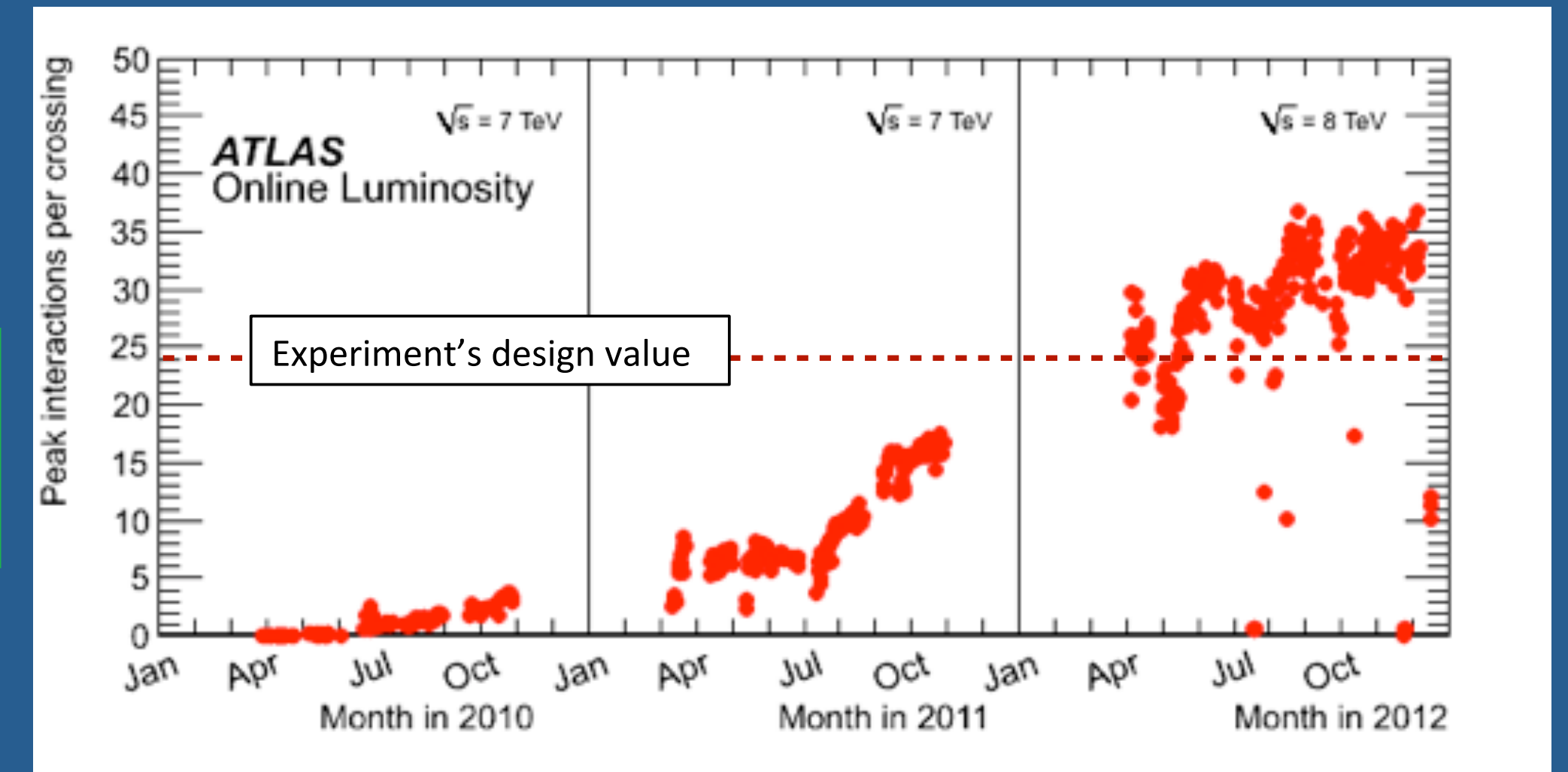
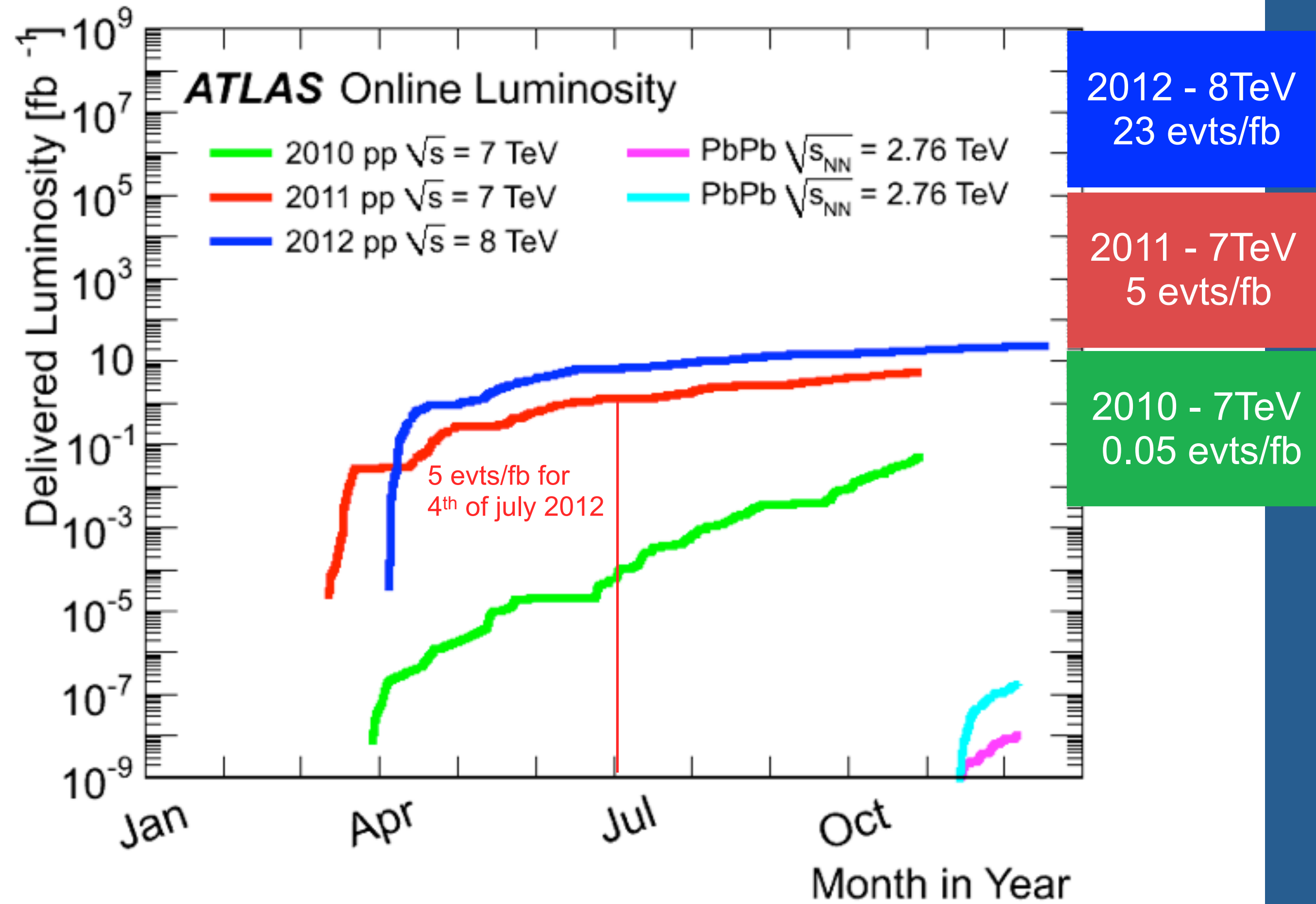
In 2012, 89.5% of DELIVERED data were good for physics.

To my knowledge, never an experiment has reached such a level of efficiency. Even experiments at e⁺e⁻ colliders, pp at lower intensity, with much less challenges.

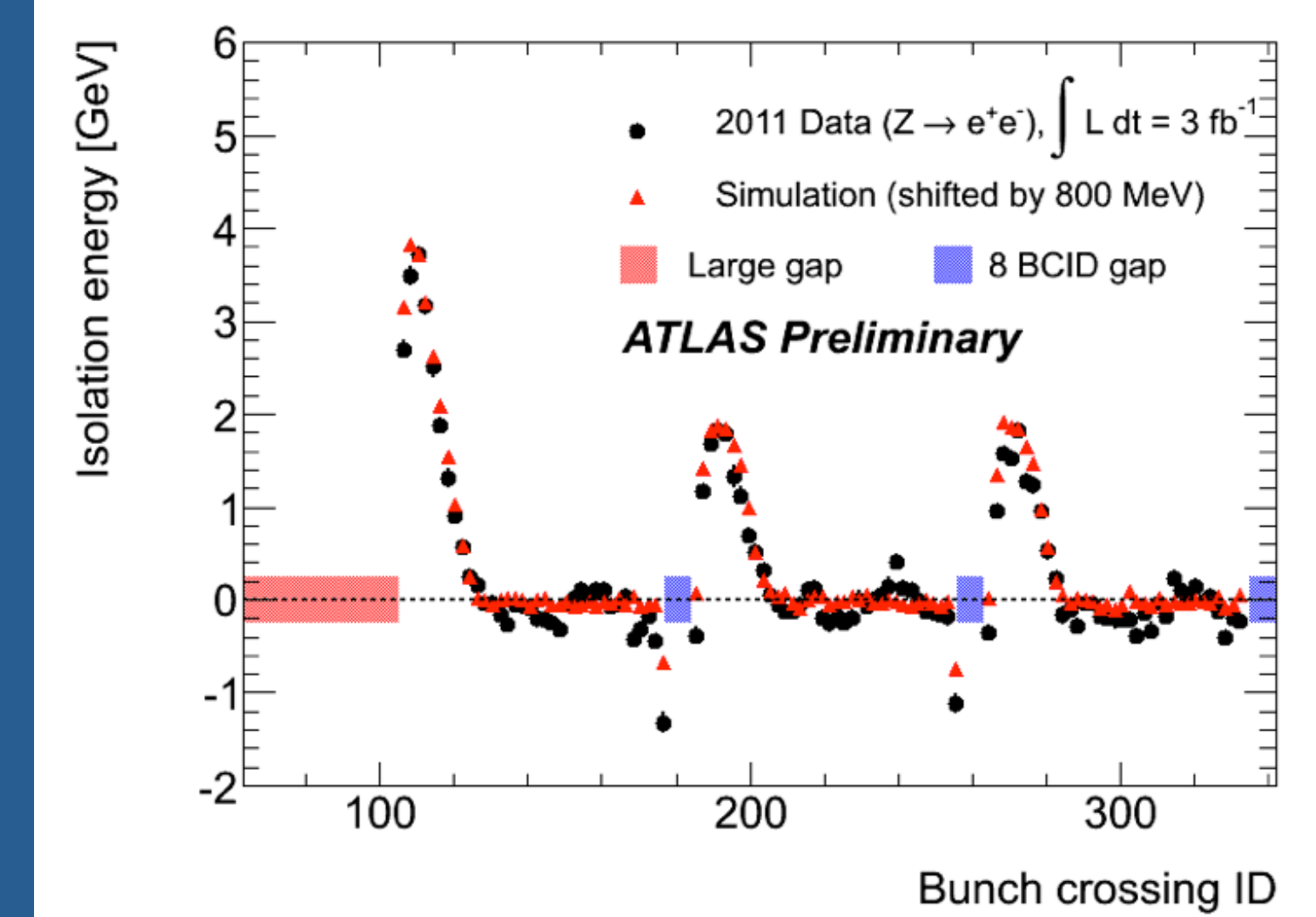
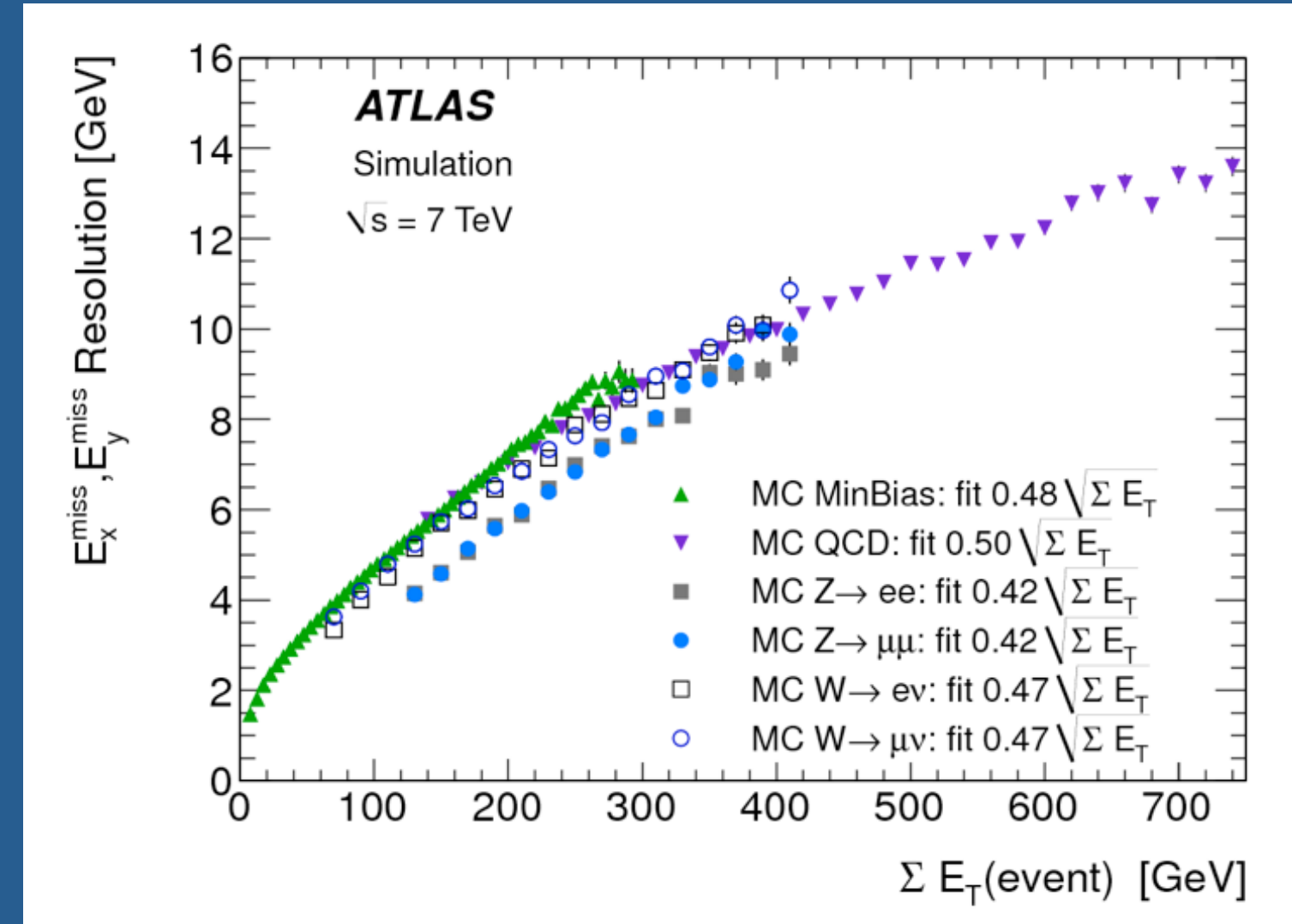
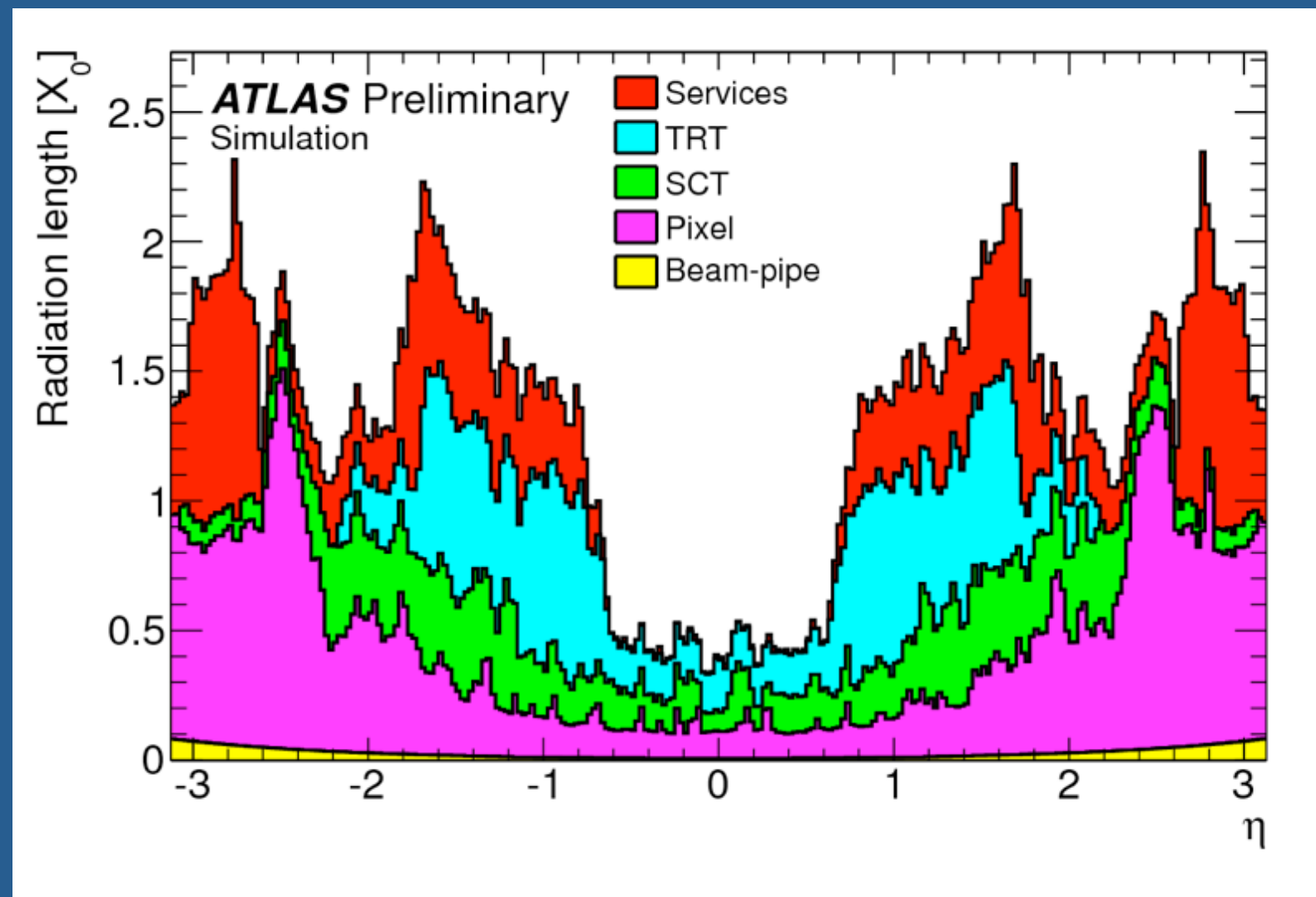
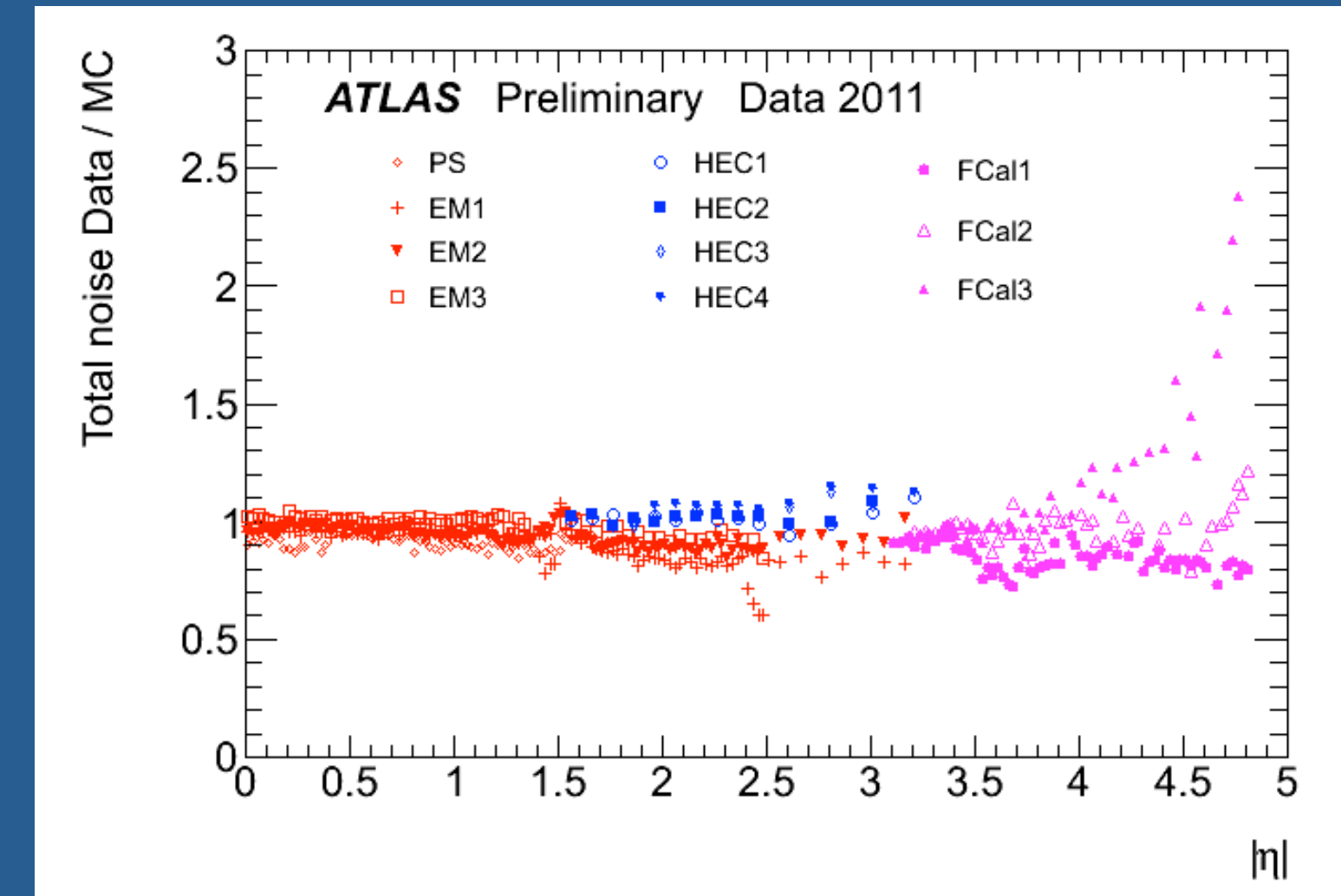
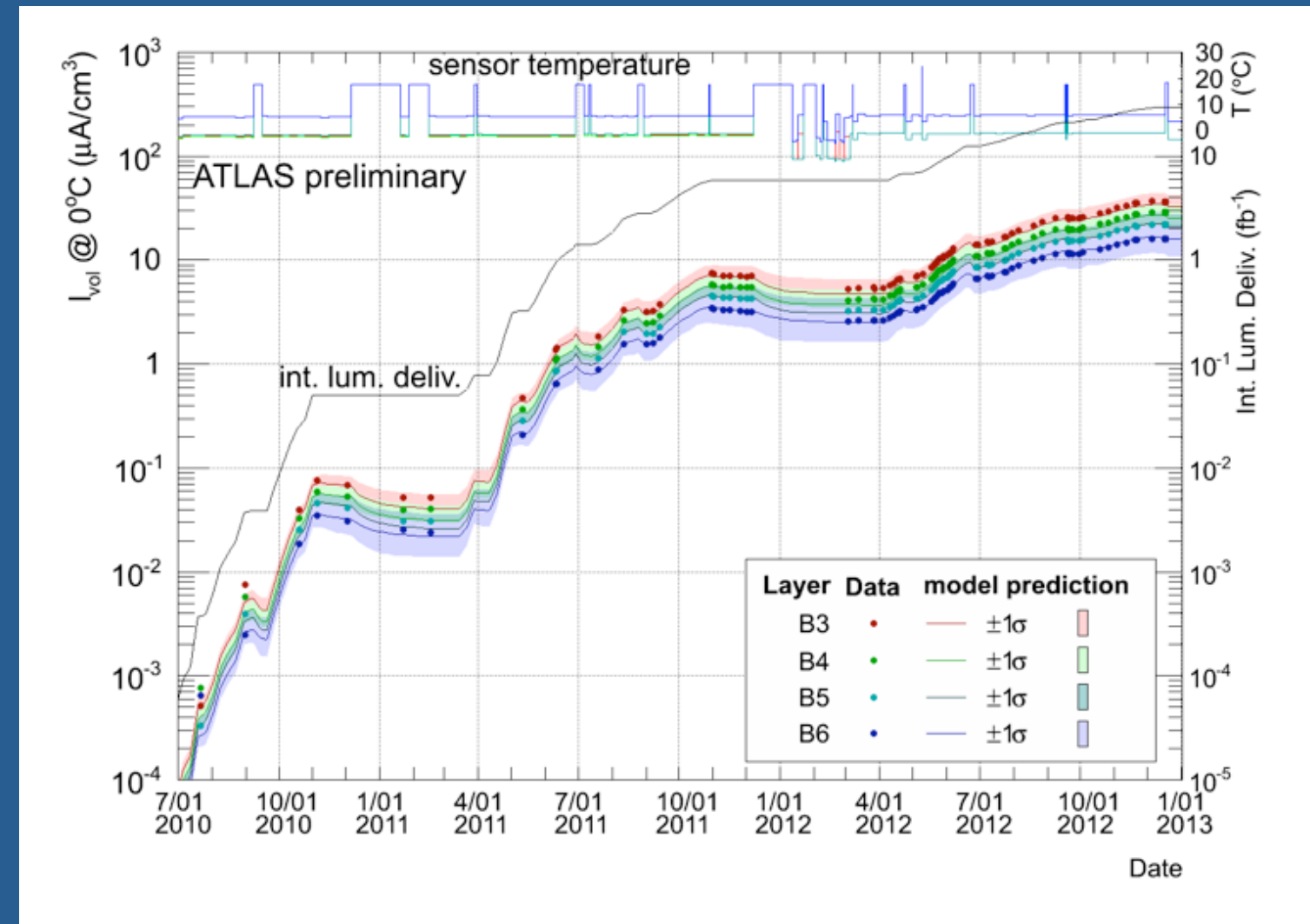
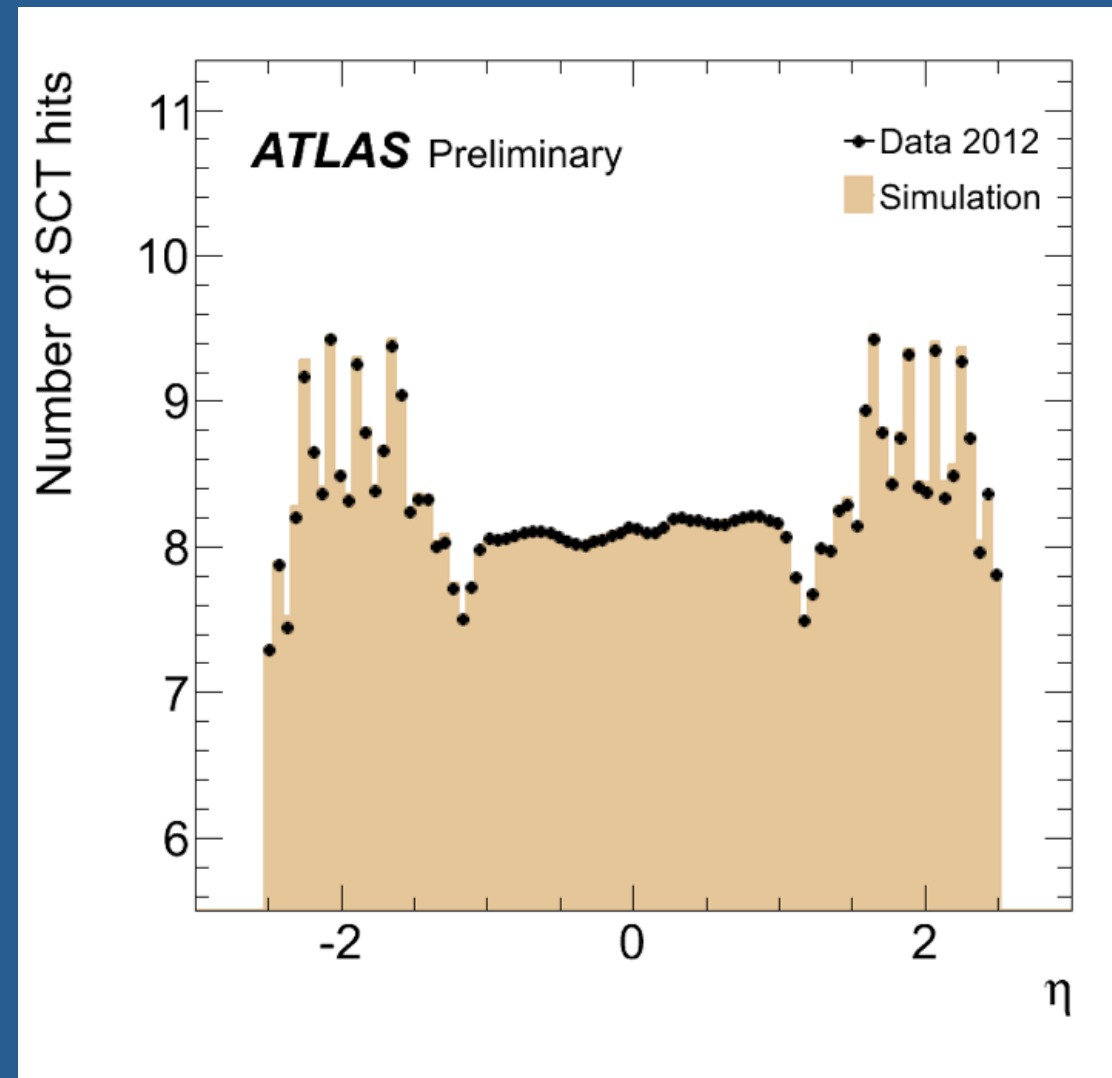
At LHC, even with more pile-up than designed, we are happy!

My interpretation: the coherence between motivation, rigour, the challenging physics aim (the aim is not to discover; it is to find out what is there), the very spirited people.

2010-2012 data taking



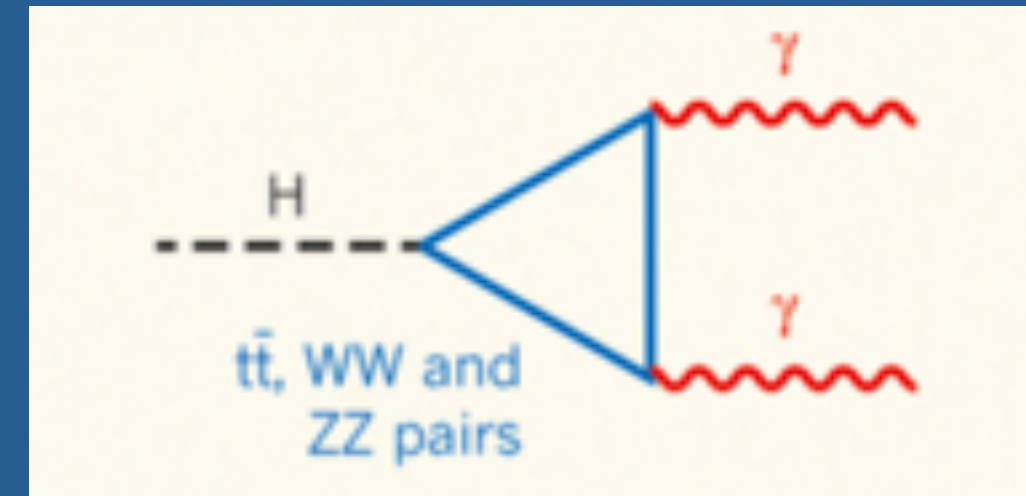
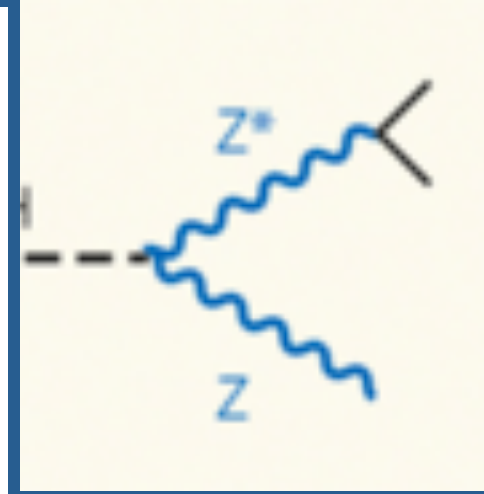
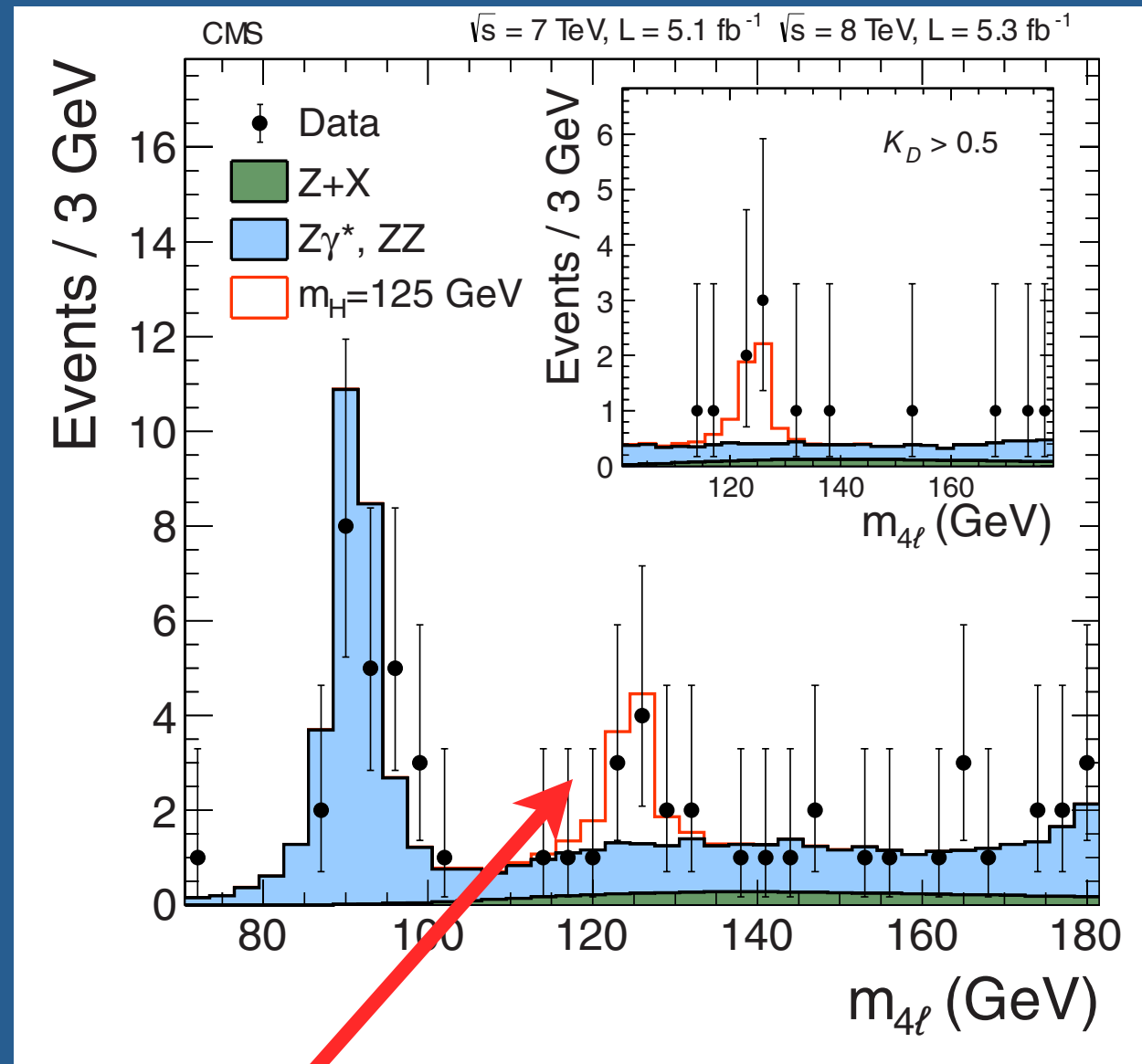
ATLAS detector simulation: a tool towards physics



4th July 2012

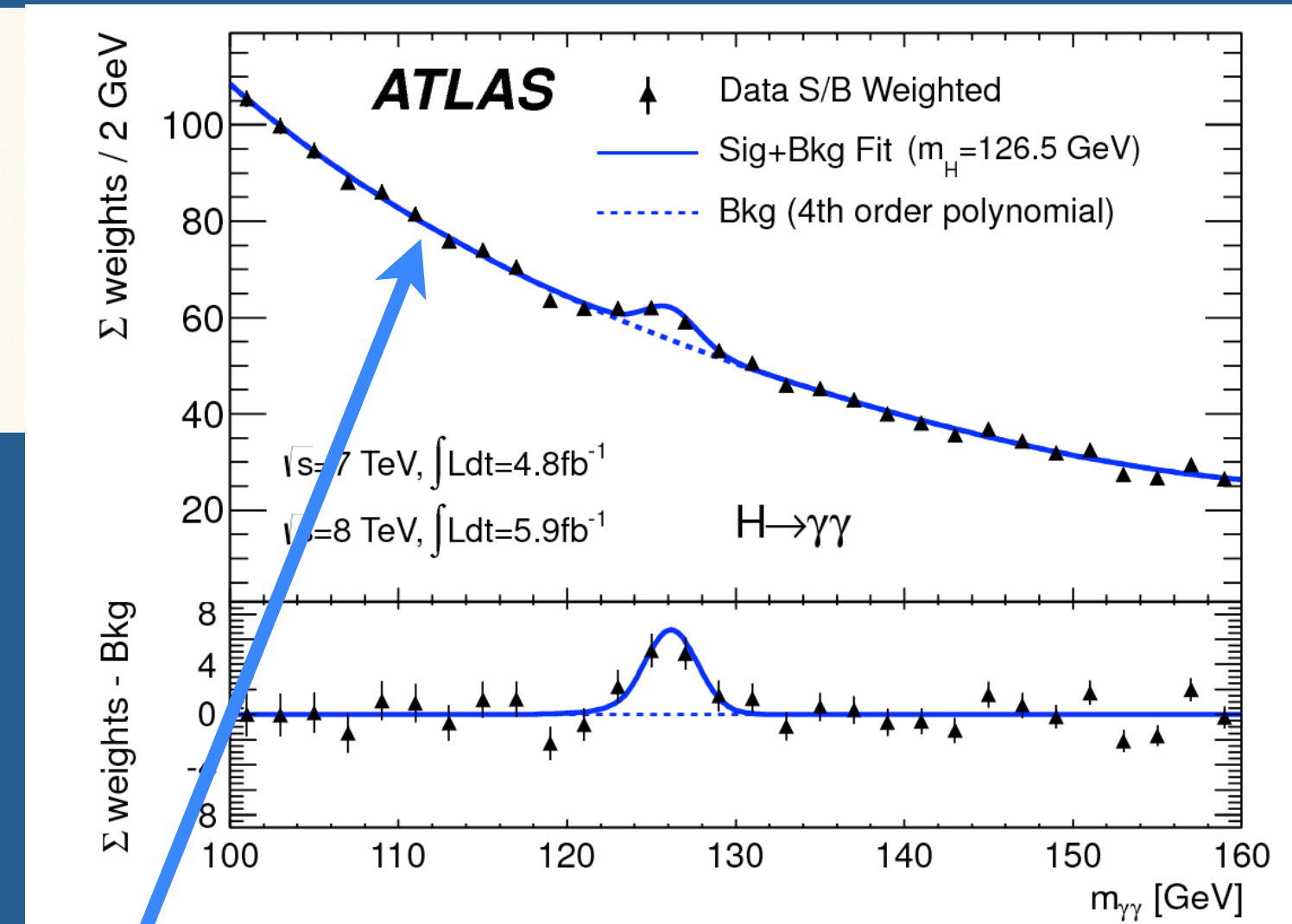
4th July 2012 - HIGGS DISCOVERY with ATLAS & CMS

$H \rightarrow 4$ leptons



● ▲ : THE data

$H \rightarrow 2$ photons



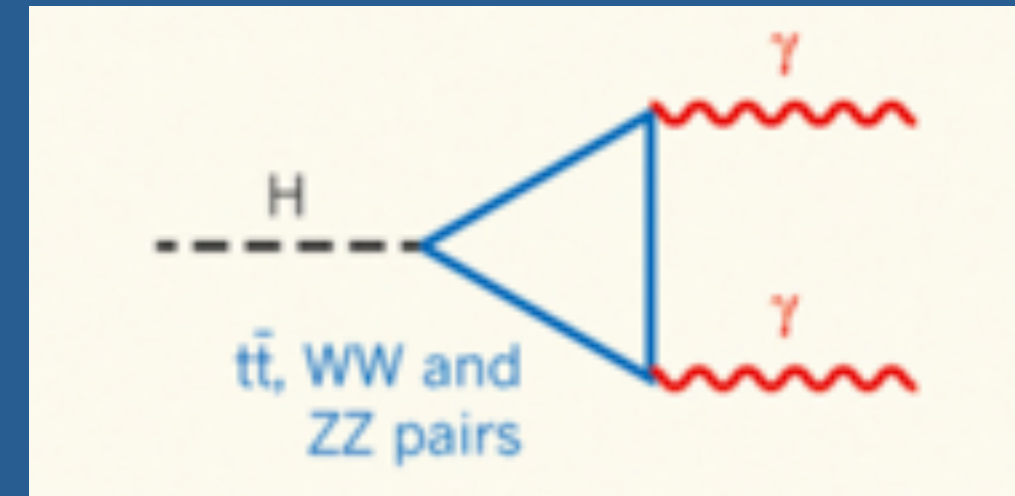
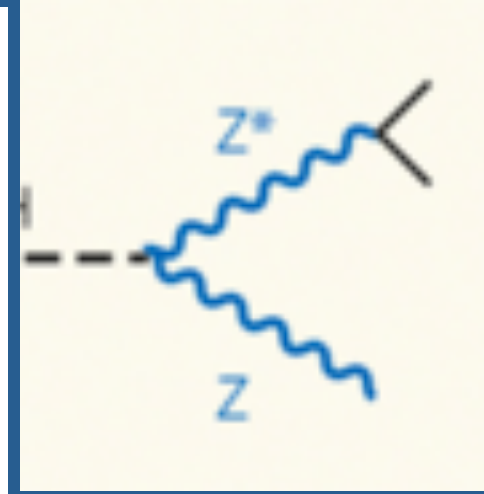
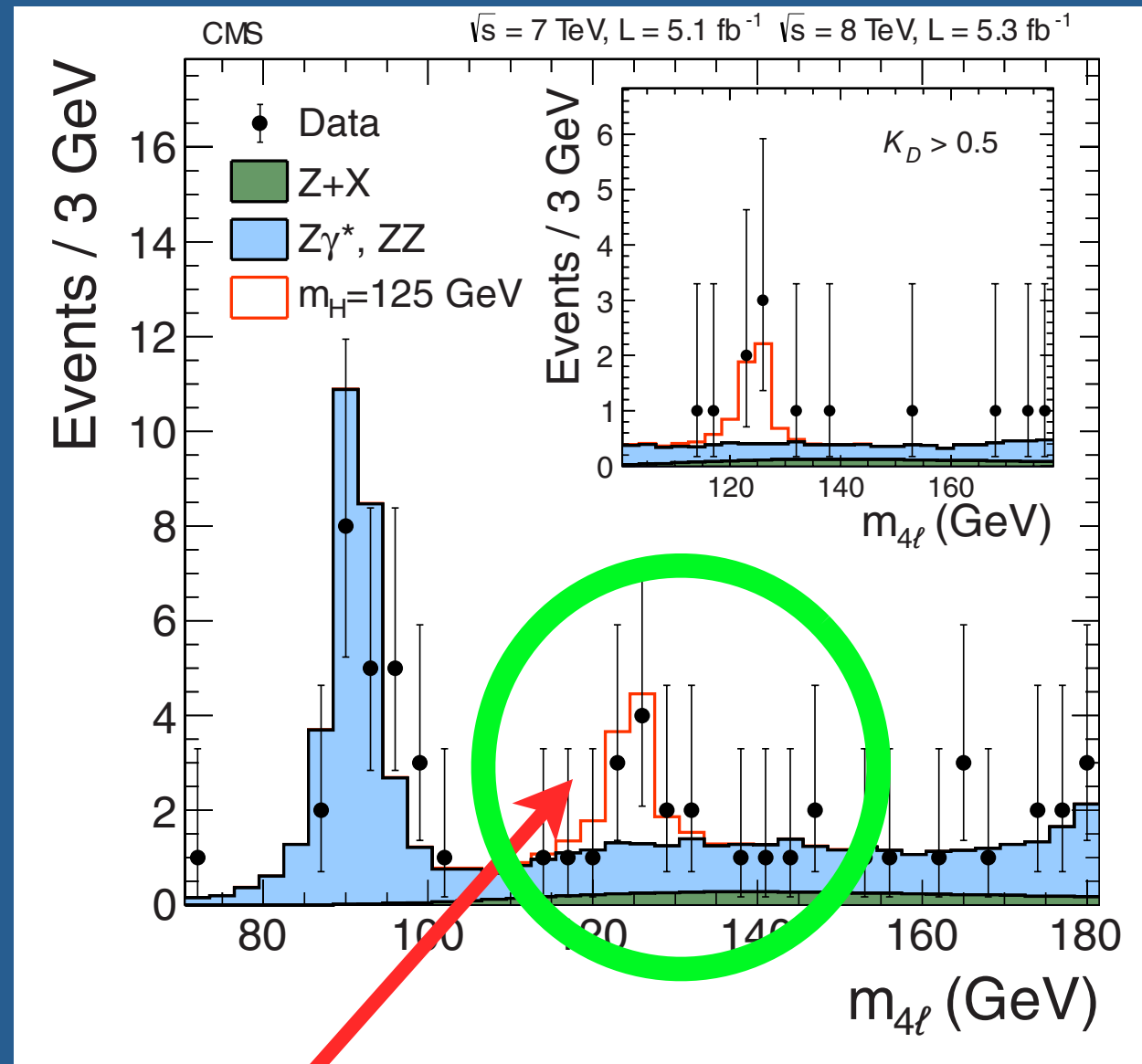
Higgs boson (prediction)

background

background + Higgs boson

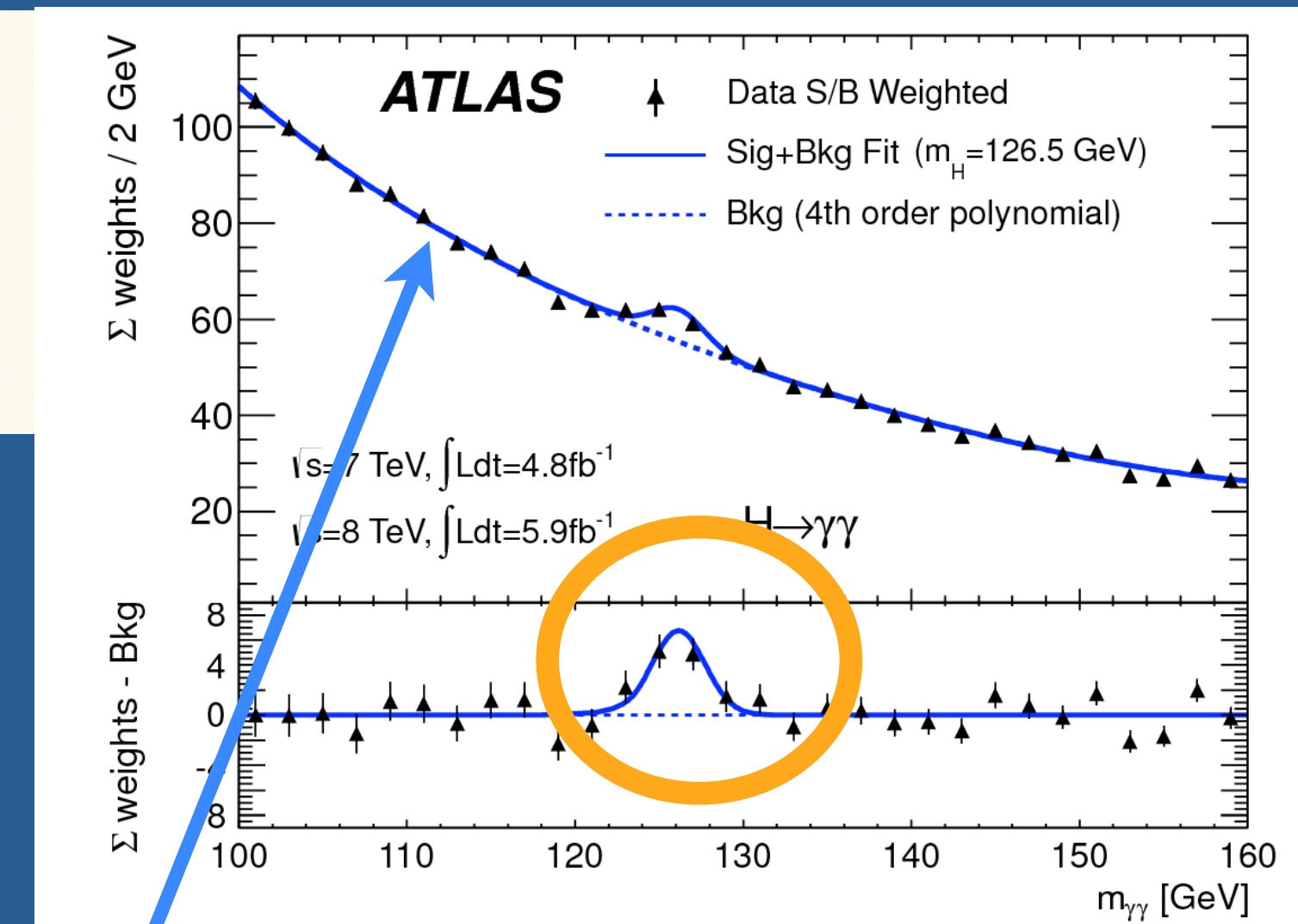
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Higgs boson (prediction)

background

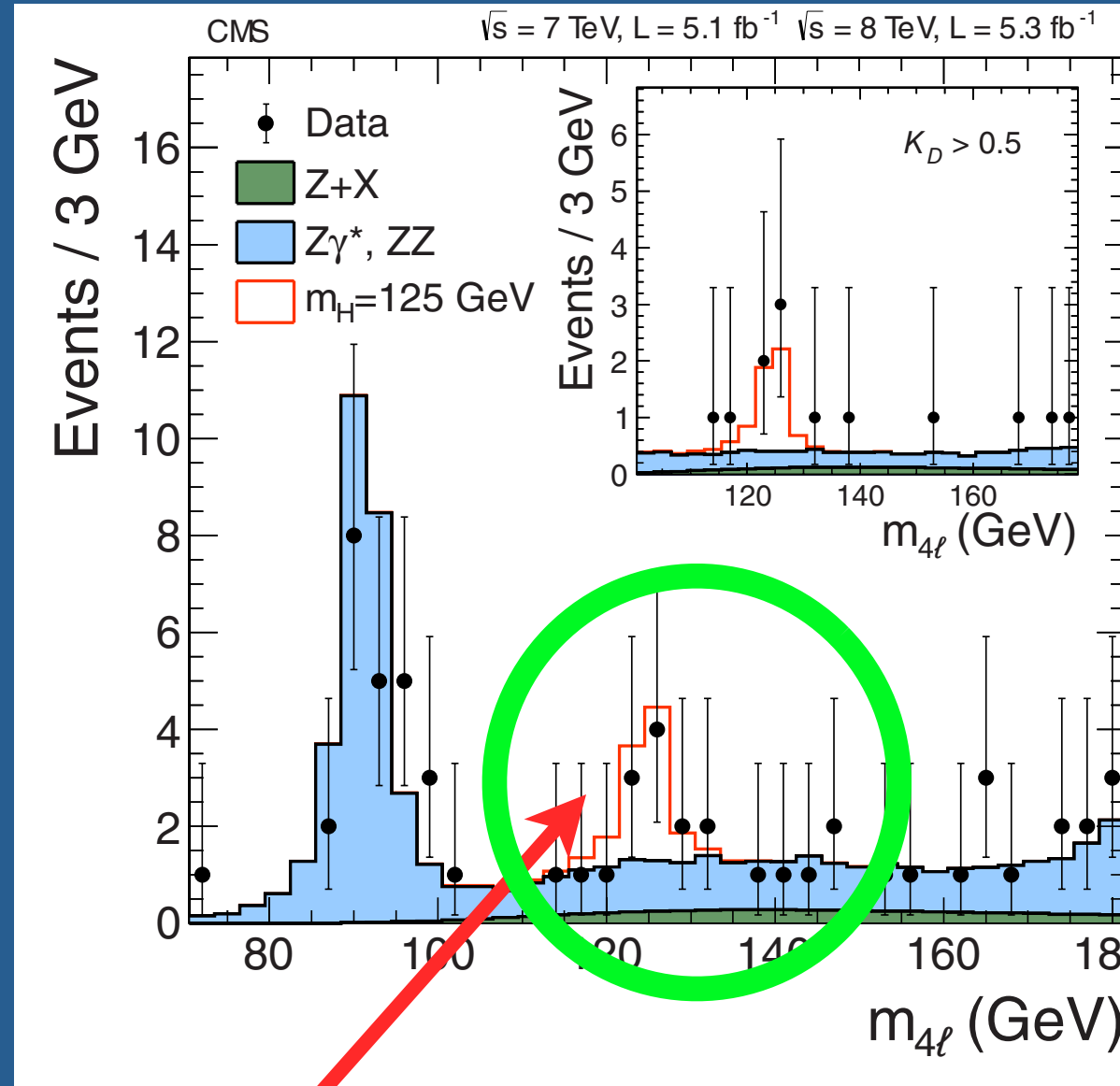
background + Higgs boson

Data *need* the Higgs boson.

Excess also observed in WW channel

ATLAS & CMS collaborations have observed the Higgs boson

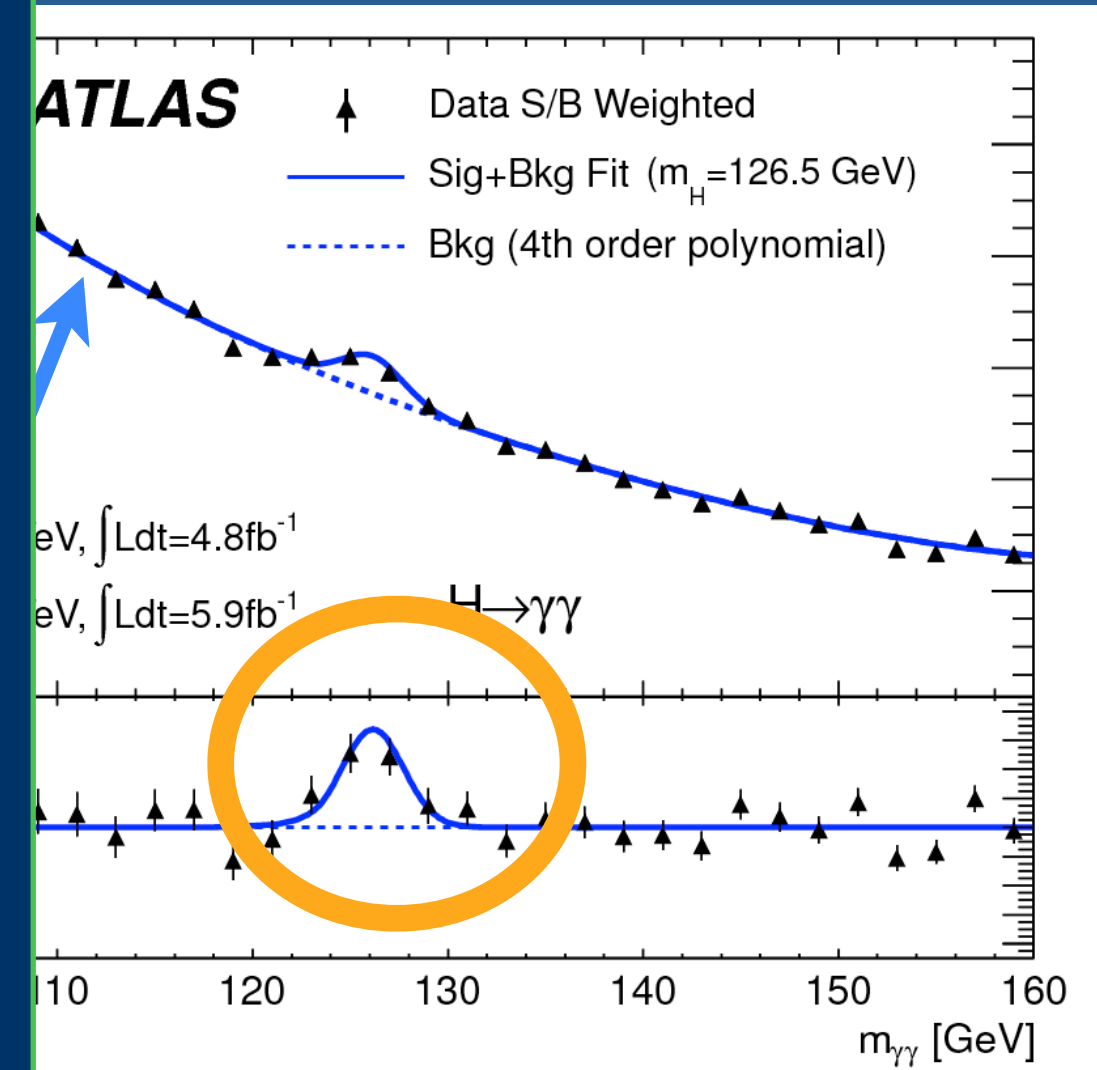
H → 4 leptons



Higgs boson (prediction)

background

H → 2 photons



background + Higgs boson

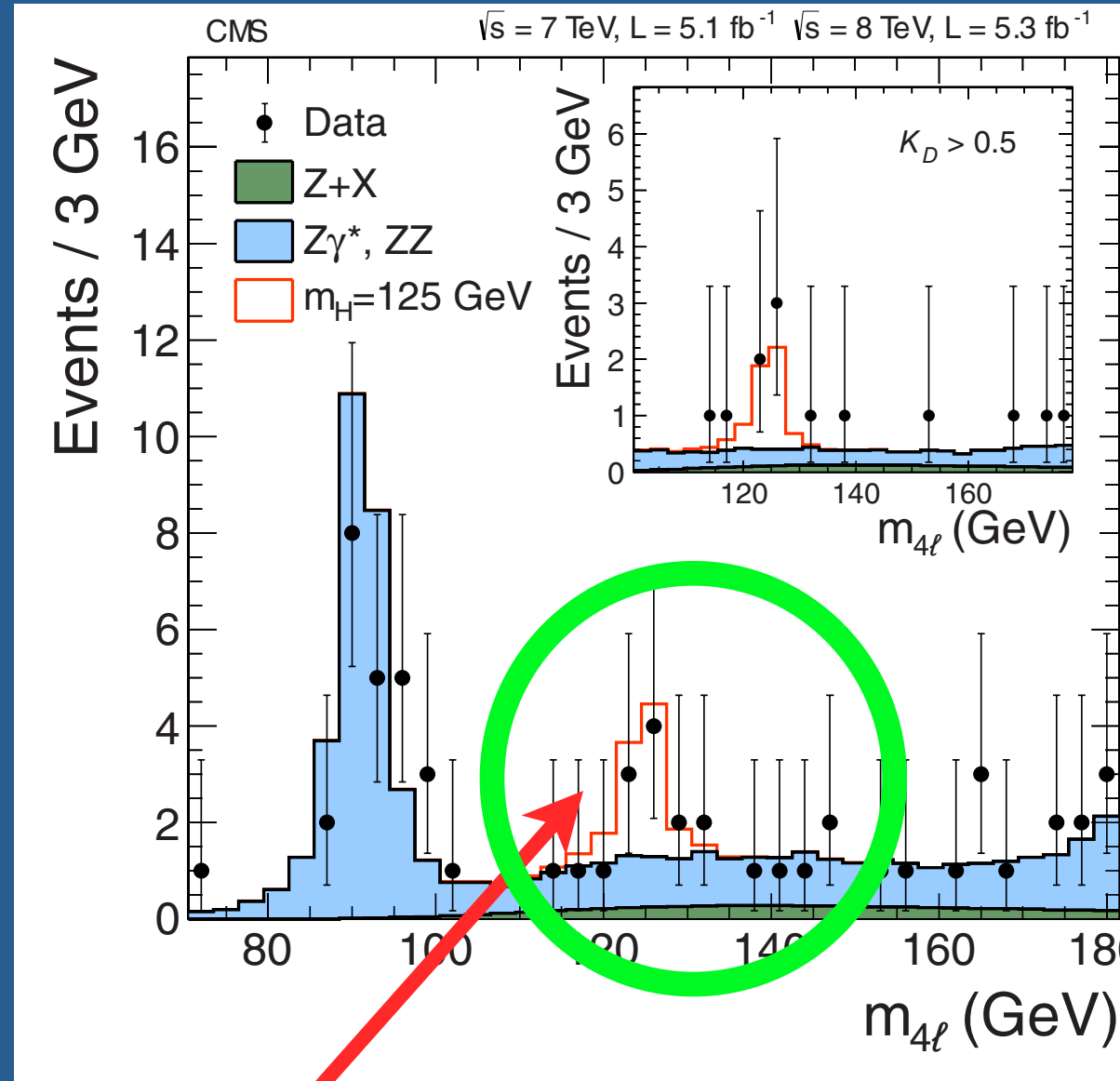
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4th July 2012 - HIGGS DISCOVERY with ATLAS & CMS

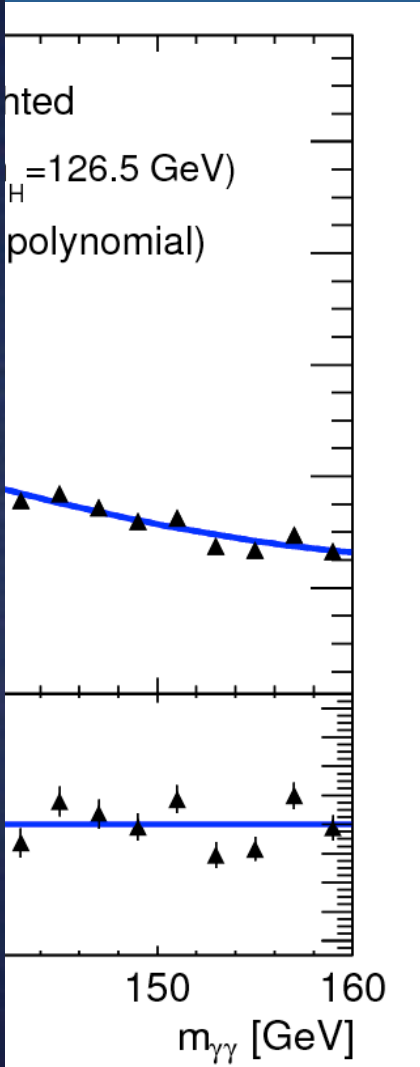
ATLAS & CMS

$H \rightarrow 4$ leptons



Higgs boson (prediction)

background

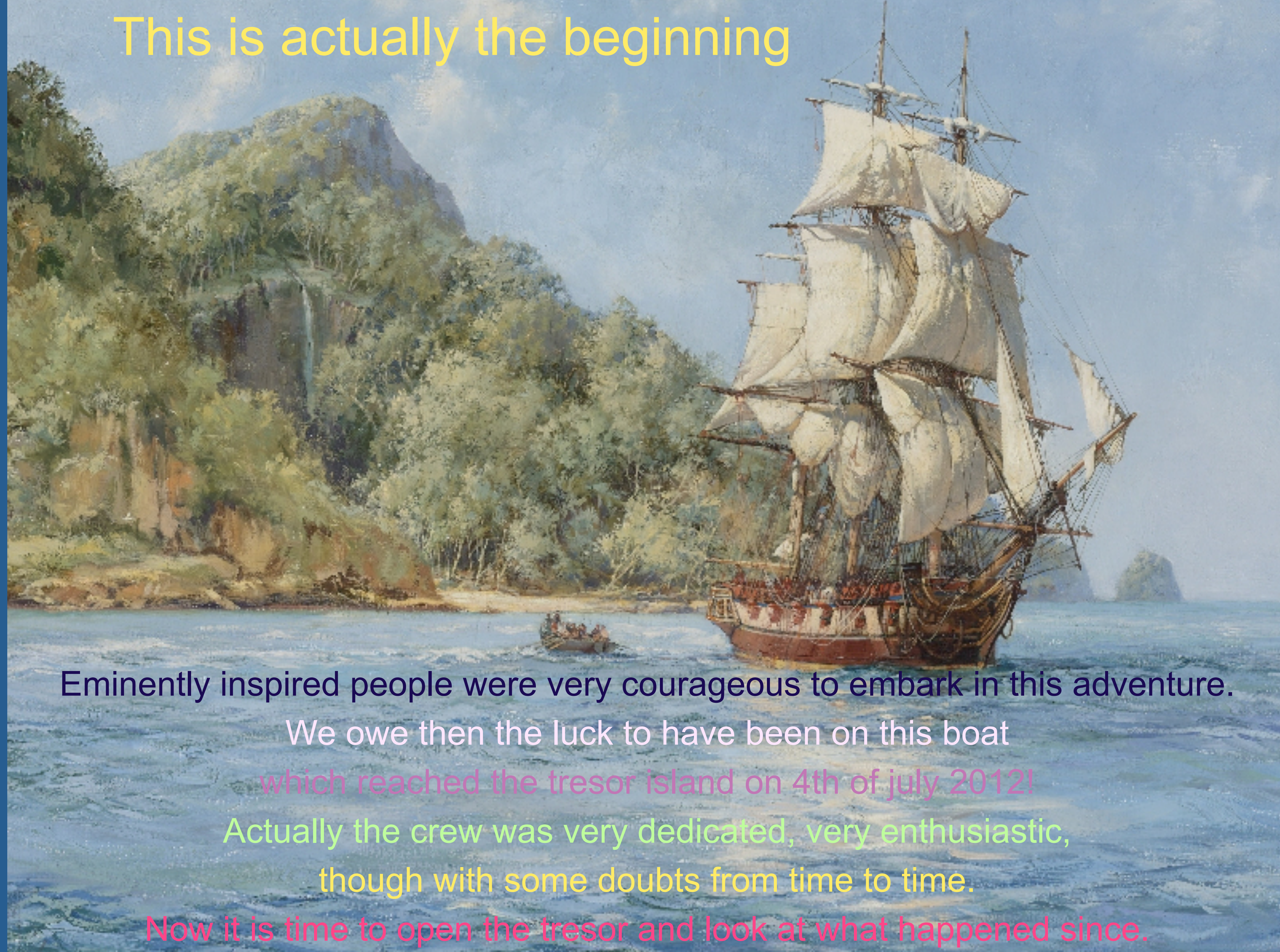


s boson

Data *need* the Higgs boson.

Excess also observed in WW channel

This is actually the beginning



Eminently inspired people were very courageous to embark in this adventure.

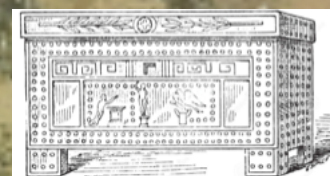
We owe then the luck to have been on this boat

which reached the tesor island on 4th of july 2012!

Actually the crew was very dedicated, very enthusiastic,
though with some doubts from time to time.

Now it is time to open the tesor and look at what happened since.

This is actually the beginning



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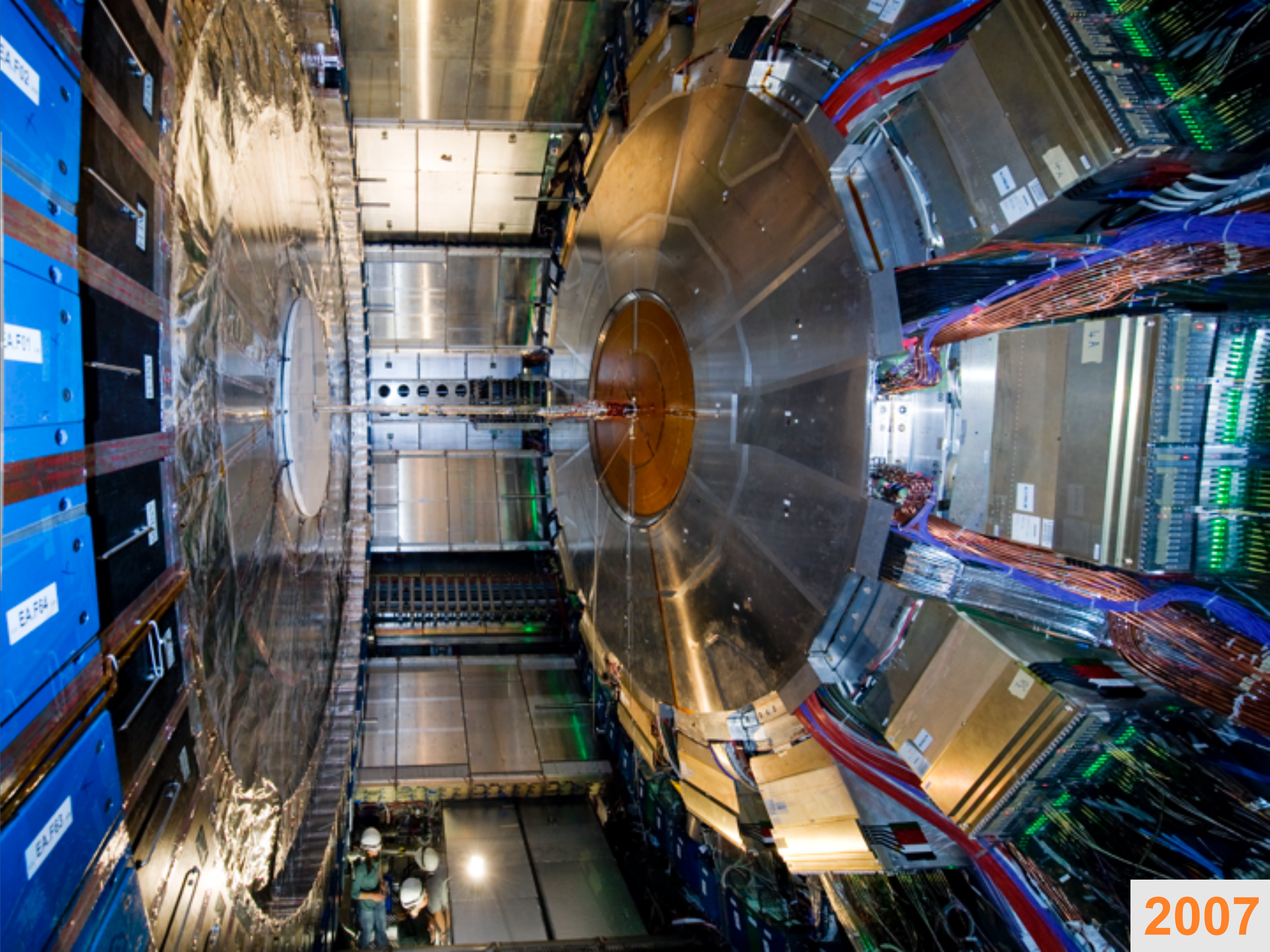
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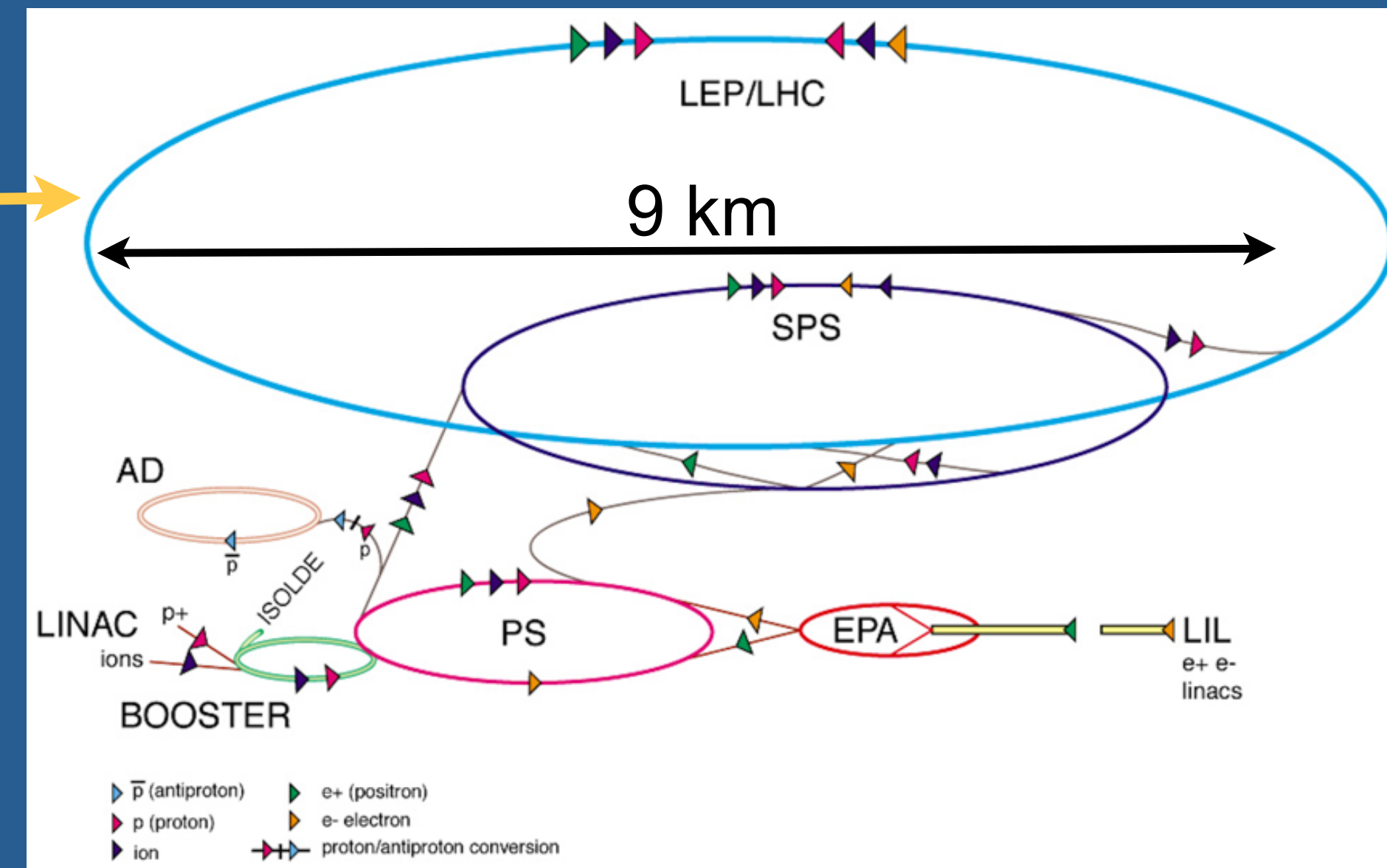
EXTRA



The LARGE HADRON COLLIDER at CERN

LEP tunnel exists at CERN:
27 km circumference

It was built in the 80's to produce
electron-positron collisions:
to study the Z boson
to test the standard model
discover the Higgs boson



December 1994: the LHC will be installed inside the LEP tunnel
proton-proton collider at very high energy

LEP operation stops in 2000
The Higgs boson has not been observed:
The Higgs boson mass is higher than 114.6 GeV

The HIGGS mechanism and the HIGGS boson

Peter Higgs, François Englert, Robert Brout and a few more theoreticians, proposed in **1964** a mechanism to explain how the W and Z bosons can acquire a mass: *the Higgs mechanism*, and at the same time preserves the requirements from the theory.

The Higgs field fills the space and interacts with particles, following rules.

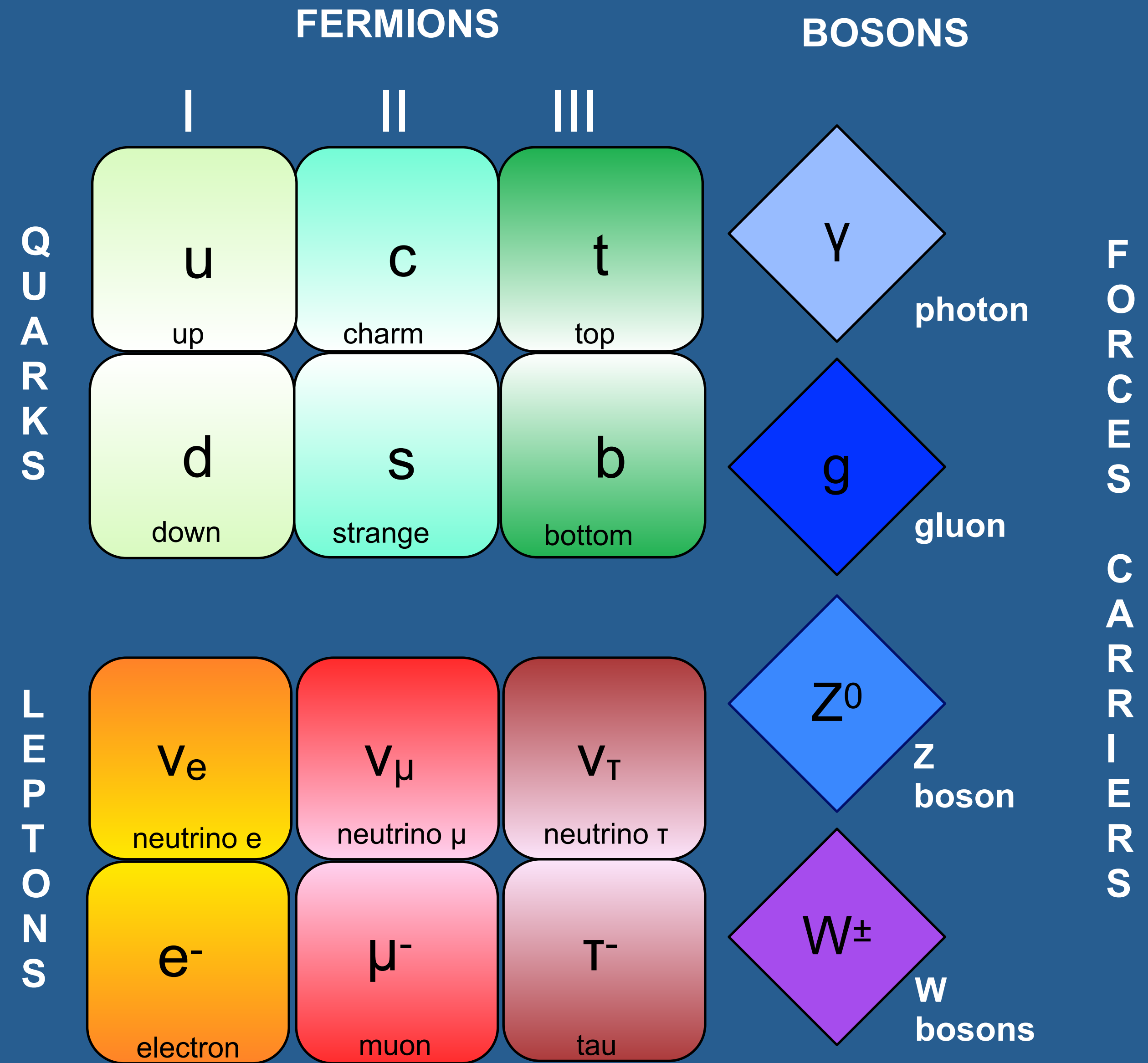
The existence of this field leads to the existence of a massive spin-0 particle which mass is not predicted.

The search for the Higgs boson started.

Several experiments have looked for the Higgs boson:

the four LEP experiments in 1989-2000 ($m_H > 114.6$ GeV);

the CDF and DZero at the Tevatron at Fermilab (USA) (1985-2011)



The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

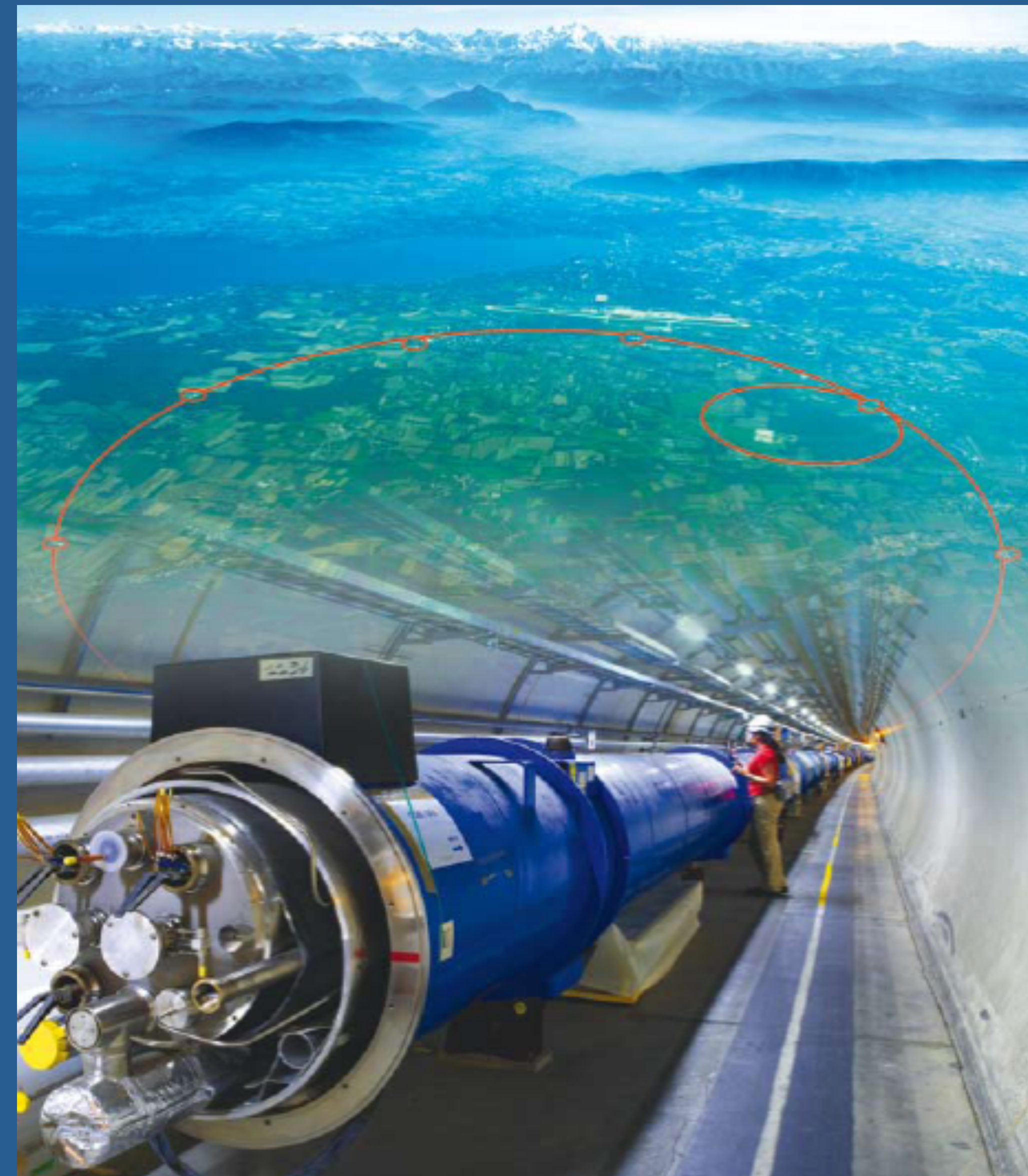
1983	First studies for the LHC project
1988	First magnet model (feasibility)
1994	Approval of the LHC by the CERN Council
1996-1999	Series production industrialisation
1998	Declaration of Public Utility & Start of civil engineering
1998-2000	Placement of the main production contracts
2004	Start of the LHC installation
2005-2007	Magnets Installation in the tunnel
2006-2008	Hardware commissioning
2008-2009	Beam commissioning

~ 25 years

2010-2040... Physics exploitation

2010 – 2012	Run 1 ;7 and 8 TeV
2015 – 2018	Run 2 ; 13 TeV
2021 – 2024	Run 3 (14 TeV)
2025 – 2026	<u>HL-LHC installation</u>
2027 – 2040...	HL-LHC operation

~ 30 years



A 27 km circumference collider...