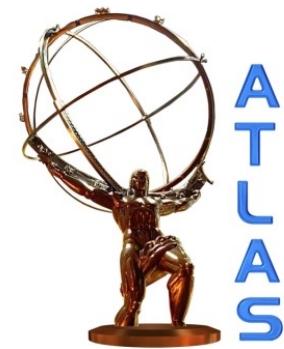


# The discovery of the Higgs boson



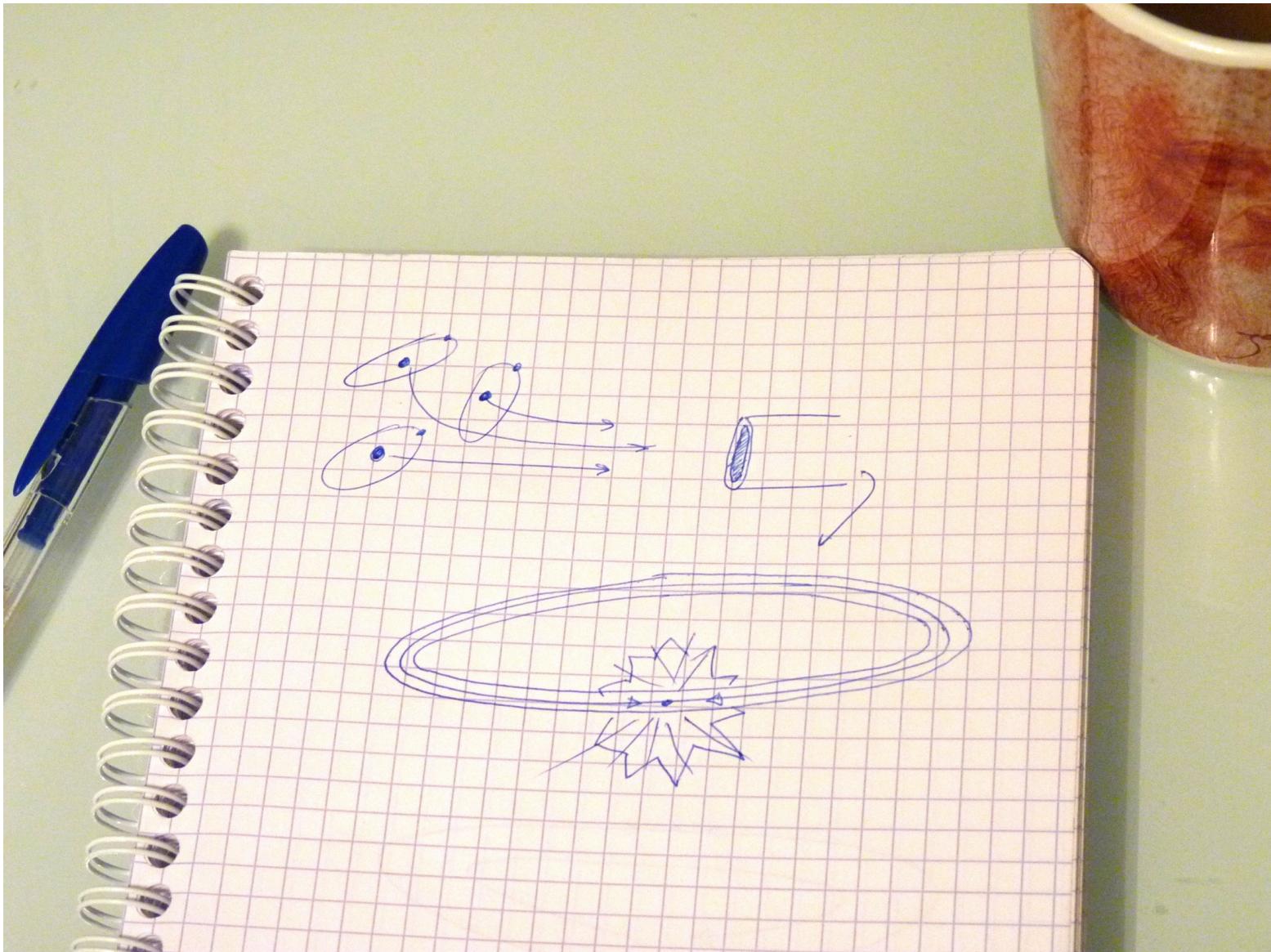
Luis Roberto Flores Castillo  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong



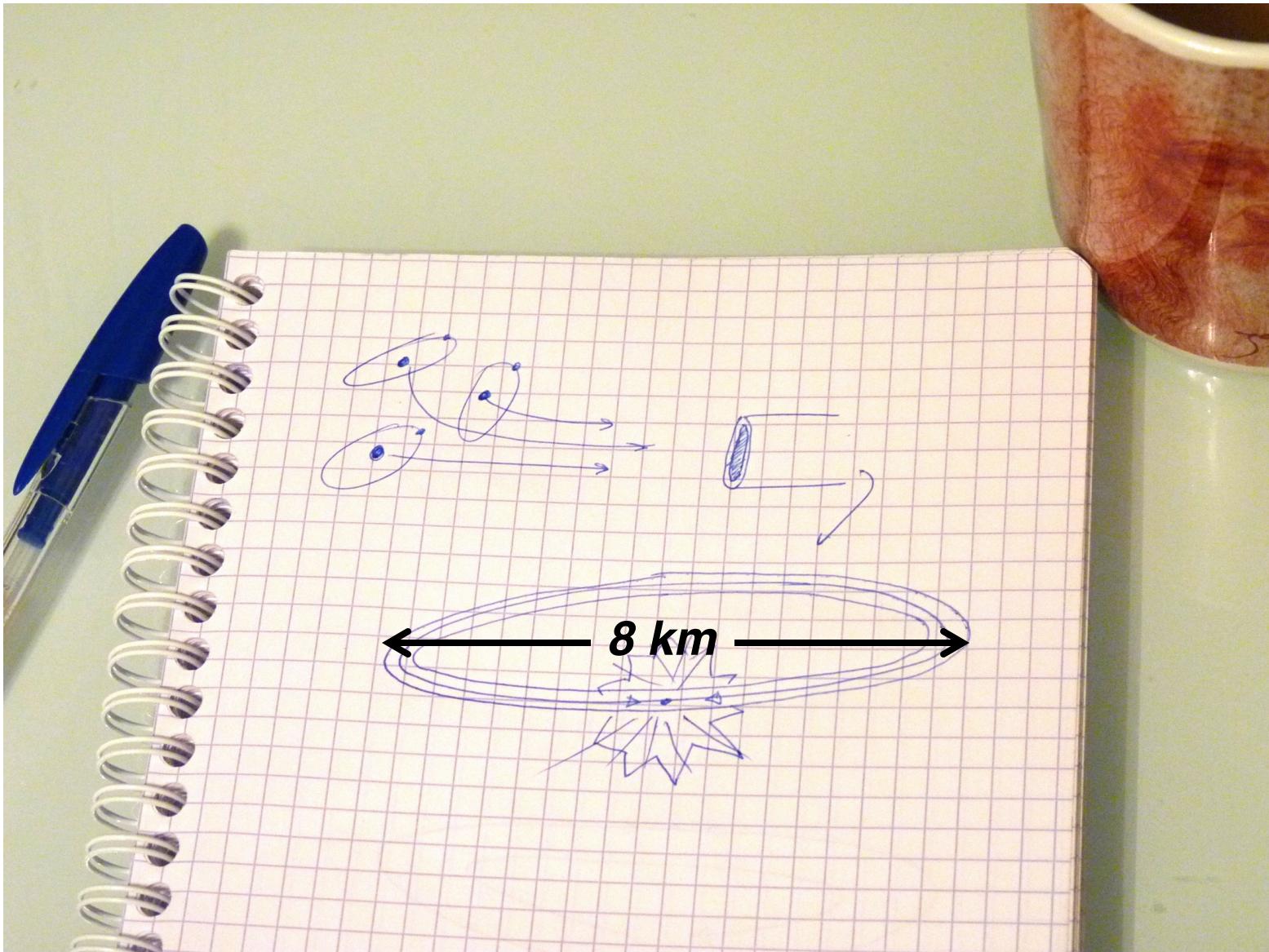
International Teacher Weeks Program 2023  
CERN, Switzerland

August 7, 2023

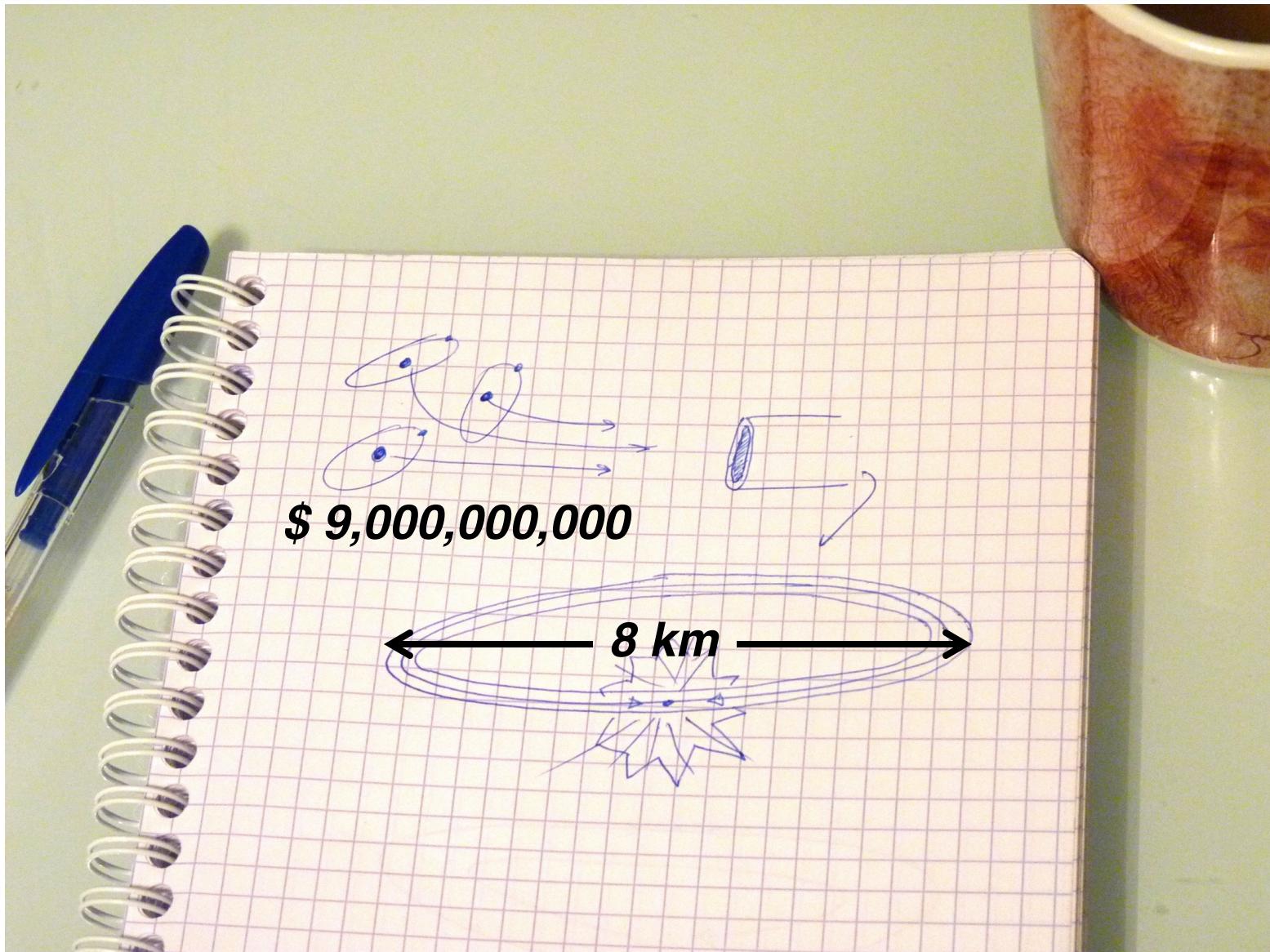
# Aiming high



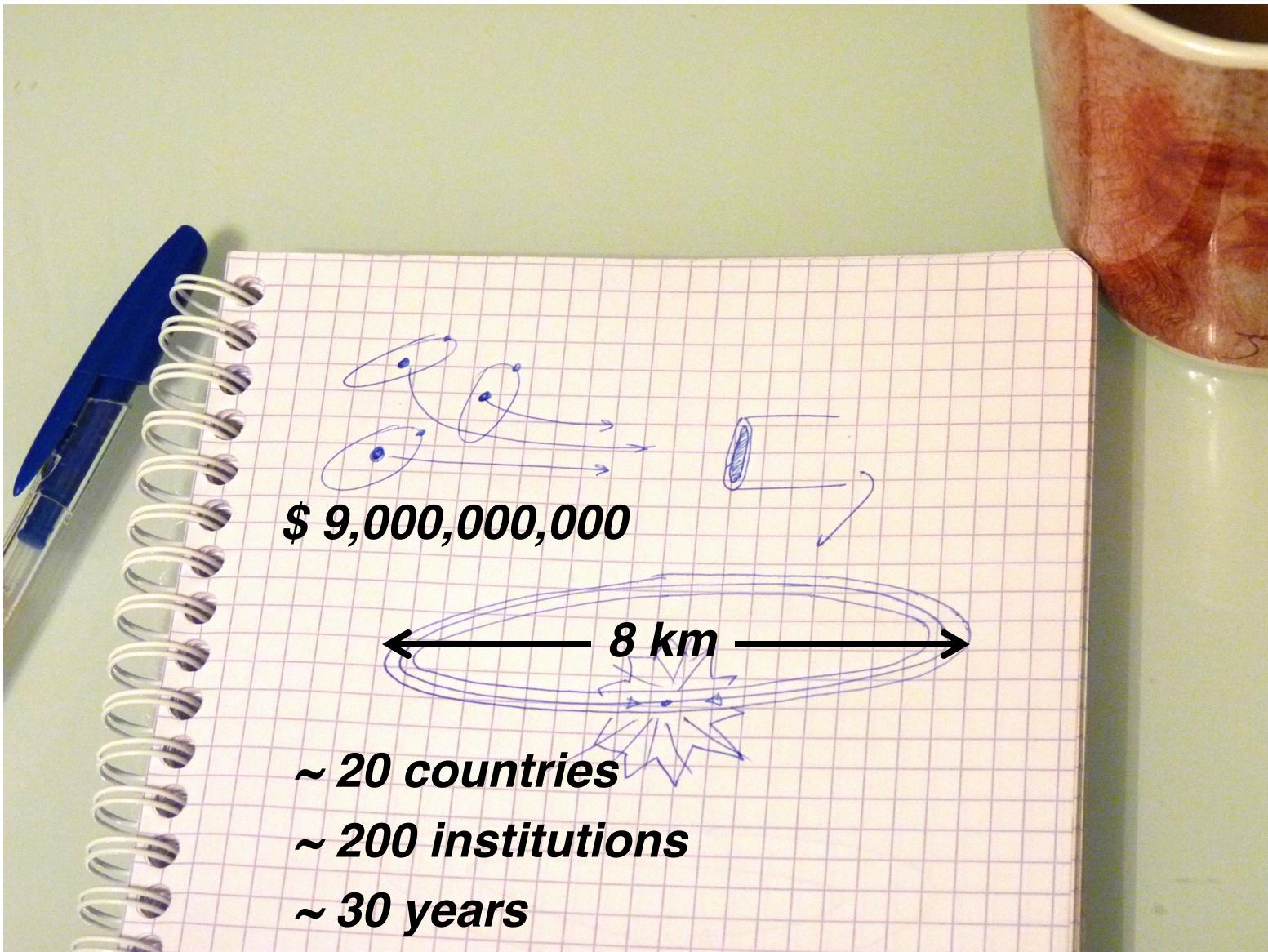
# Aiming high



# Aiming high



# Aiming high





July 4, 2012



***“I think we have it” – Rolf Heuer, CERN’s Director General***



The  
Economist

JULY 7TH - 13TH 2012

Economist.com

In praise of charter schools  
Britain's banking scandal spreads  
Volkswagen overtakes the rest  
A power struggle at the Vatican  
When Lonesome George met Nora

# A giant leap for science



Finding the  
Higgs boson

Worldwide excluding UK

JULY 7TH - 13TH 2012

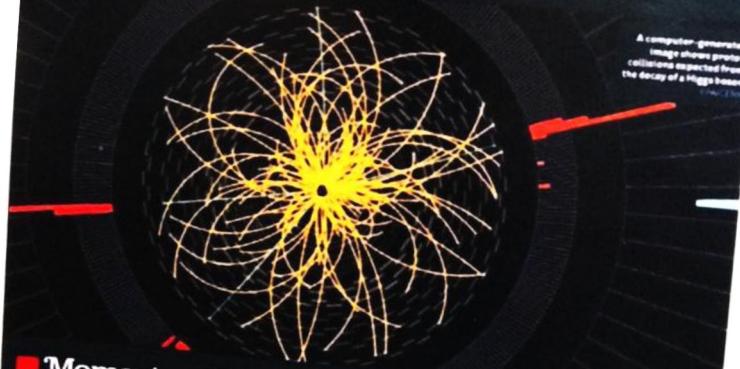
NEWSPAPER OF THE YEAR

Wimbledon 2012

Dramatic victory takes Murray through to semi-finals



# Scientists prove existence of 'God particle'

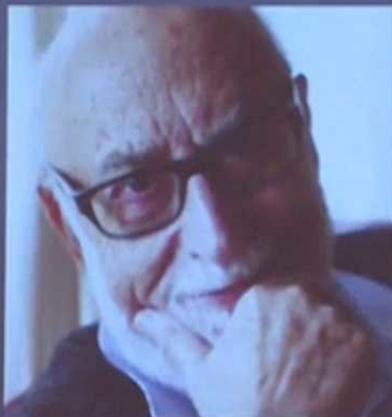


A computer-generated image shows predicted collisions expected from the decay of a Higgs boson.  
CERN/CMS

- Momentous find after 45-year hunt for Higgs boson
- Professor weeps as his life's work finally bears fruit
- Physicist deserves the Nobel Prize, says Hawking



# The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013



François Englert

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium



Peter W. Higgs

University of Edinburgh, UK

*"För den teoretiska upptäckten av en mekanism som bidrar till förståelsen av massans ursprung hos subatomära partiklar, och som nyligen, genom upptäckten av den förutsagda fundamentala partikeln, bekräftats av ATLAS- och CMS-experimenten vid CERN:s accelerator LHC."*

*"For the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider."*

What is the Higgs boson?











# Fundamental building blocks?

	Group 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Period	IA															VIIIA			
1	H															He			
2	Li	Be																	
3	Na	Mg																	
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
6	Cs	Ba	*	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
7	Fr	Ra	+	Rf	Ha	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg		Uut	Uuq	Uup	Uuh	Uus	Uuo	
	s-block		d-block										p-block						
f-block	Lanthanide Series		57 *La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu		
	Actinide Series		89 +Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr		

H - Gas

Non-Metals

Alkali Metals

Li - Solid

Transition Metals

Alkali Earth Metals

Br - Liquid

Rare Earth Metals

Other Metals

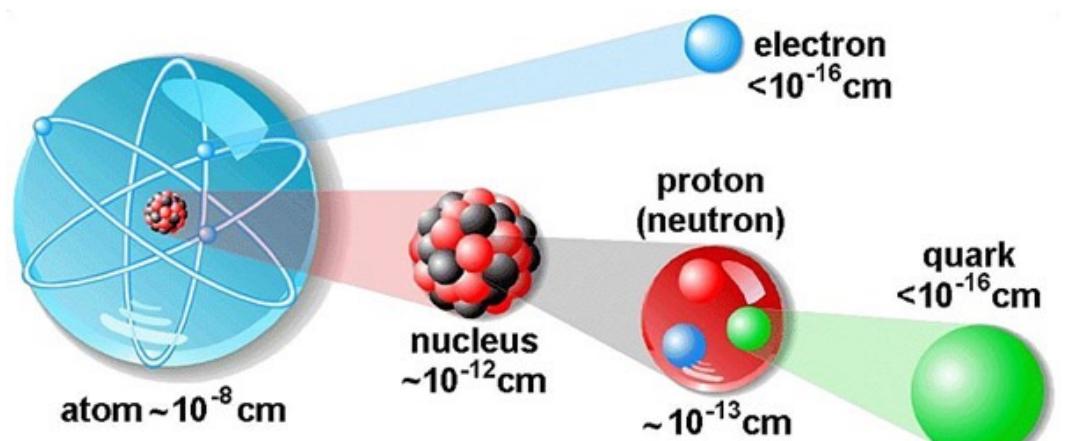
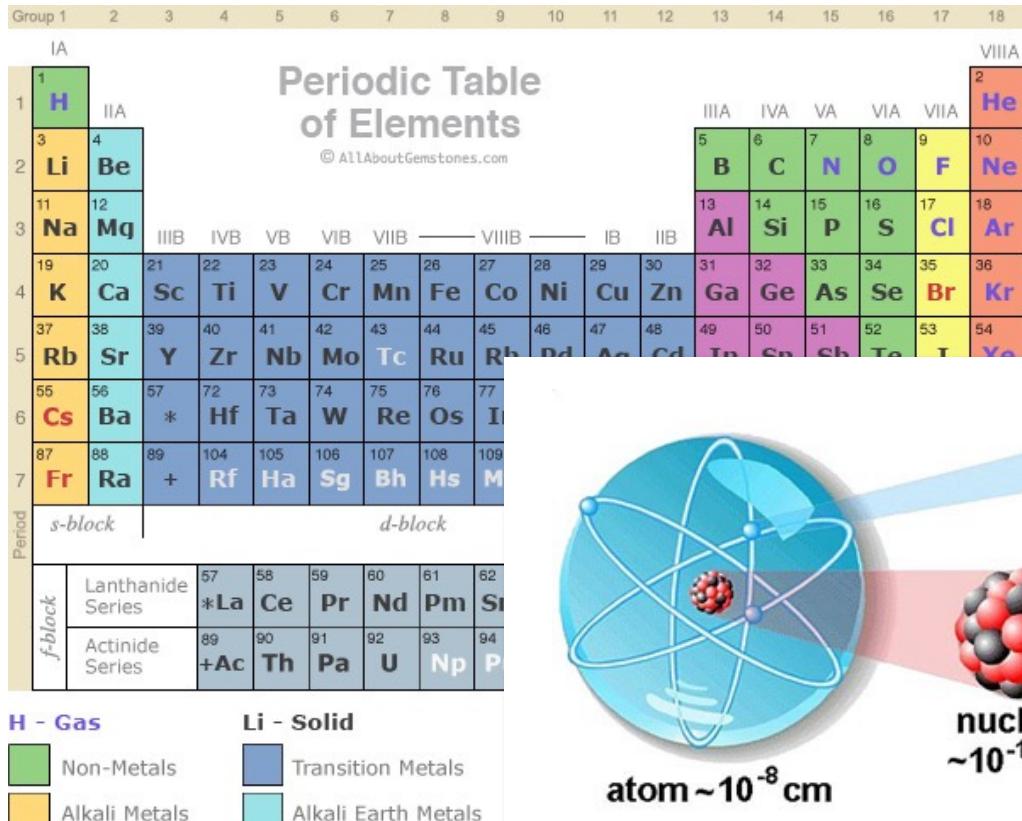
Tc - Synthetic

Halogens

Inert Elements

- ~1869, Mendeleev published “**Principles of Chemistry**”
- All that complexity from ~100 “elements”

# Fundamental building blocks?

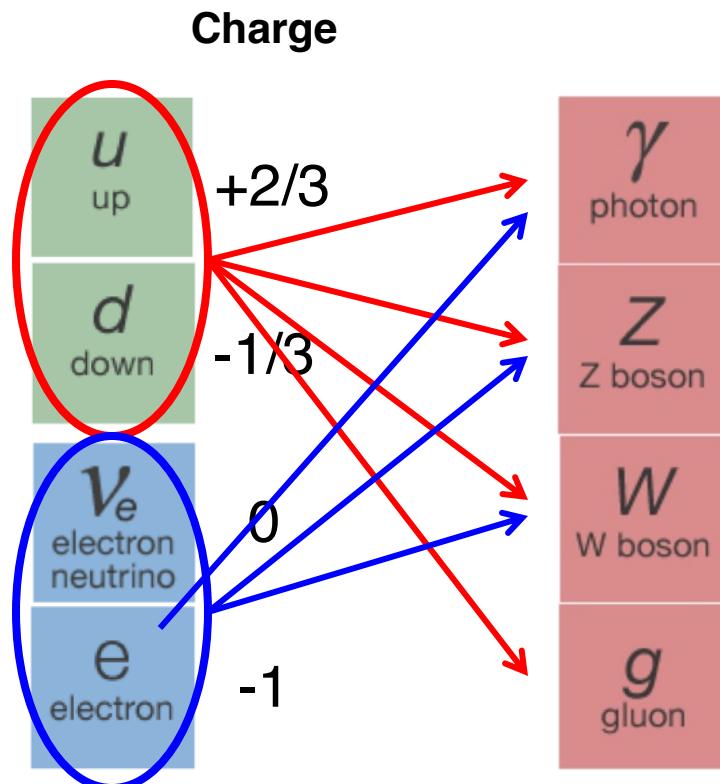


... but all of them are combinations of THREE particles.



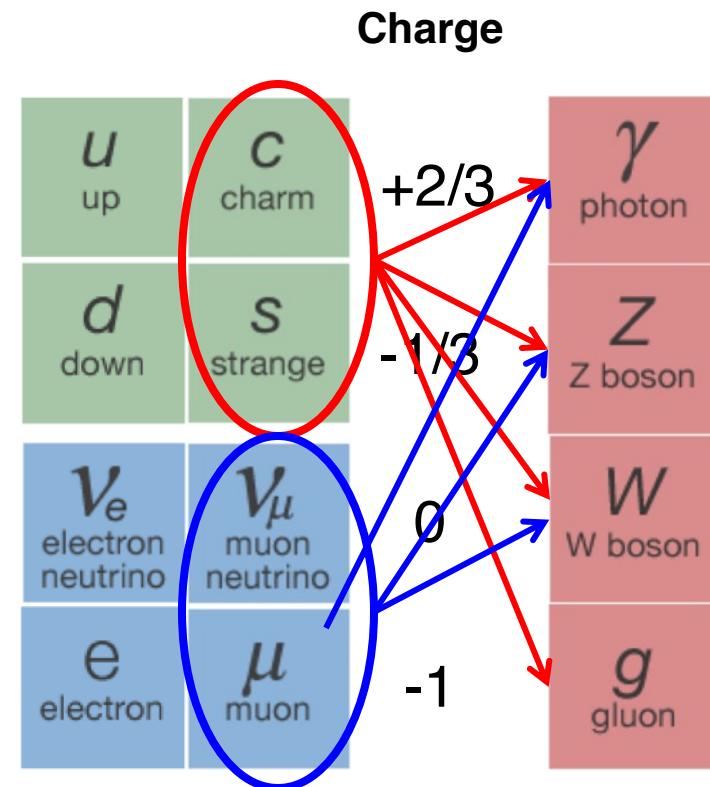
# Fundamental building blocks?

- Besides those three, ...



# Fundamental building blocks?

- Besides those three, ...



# Fundamental building blocks?

- Besides those three, there are **13 more**
- They describe **almost all known physical phenomena**

Fermions			Bosons	Force carriers
Quarks	$u$ up	$c$ charm	$t$ top	
	$d$ down	$s$ strange	$b$ bottom	$Z$ Z boson
Leptons	$\nu_e$ electron neutrino	$\nu_\mu$ muon neutrino	$\nu_\tau$ tau neutrino	$W$ W boson
	$e$ electron	$\mu$ muon	$\tau$ tau	$g$ gluon

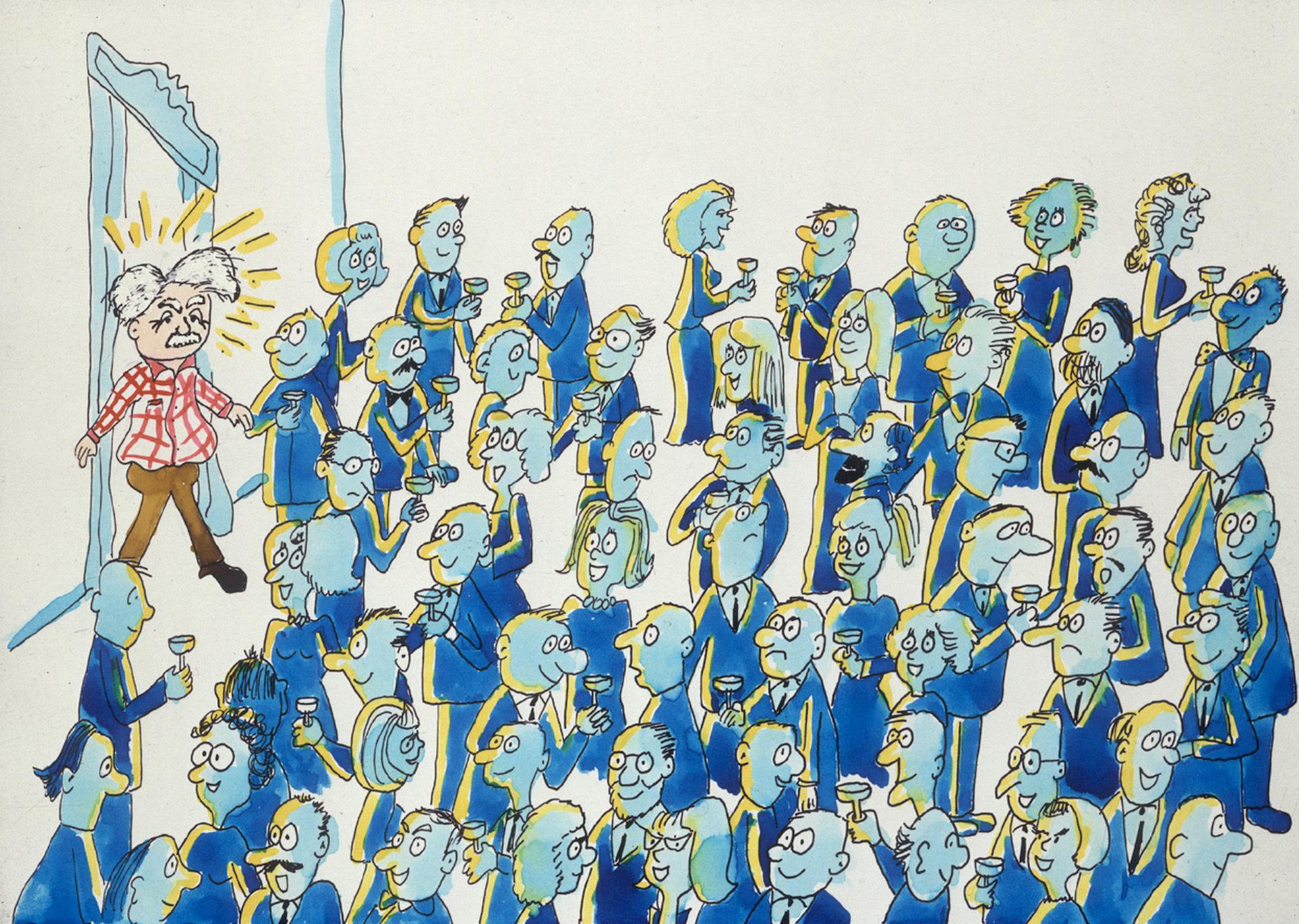
- In 1964, there was a problem: the model worked **only if all elementary particles had ZERO mass**

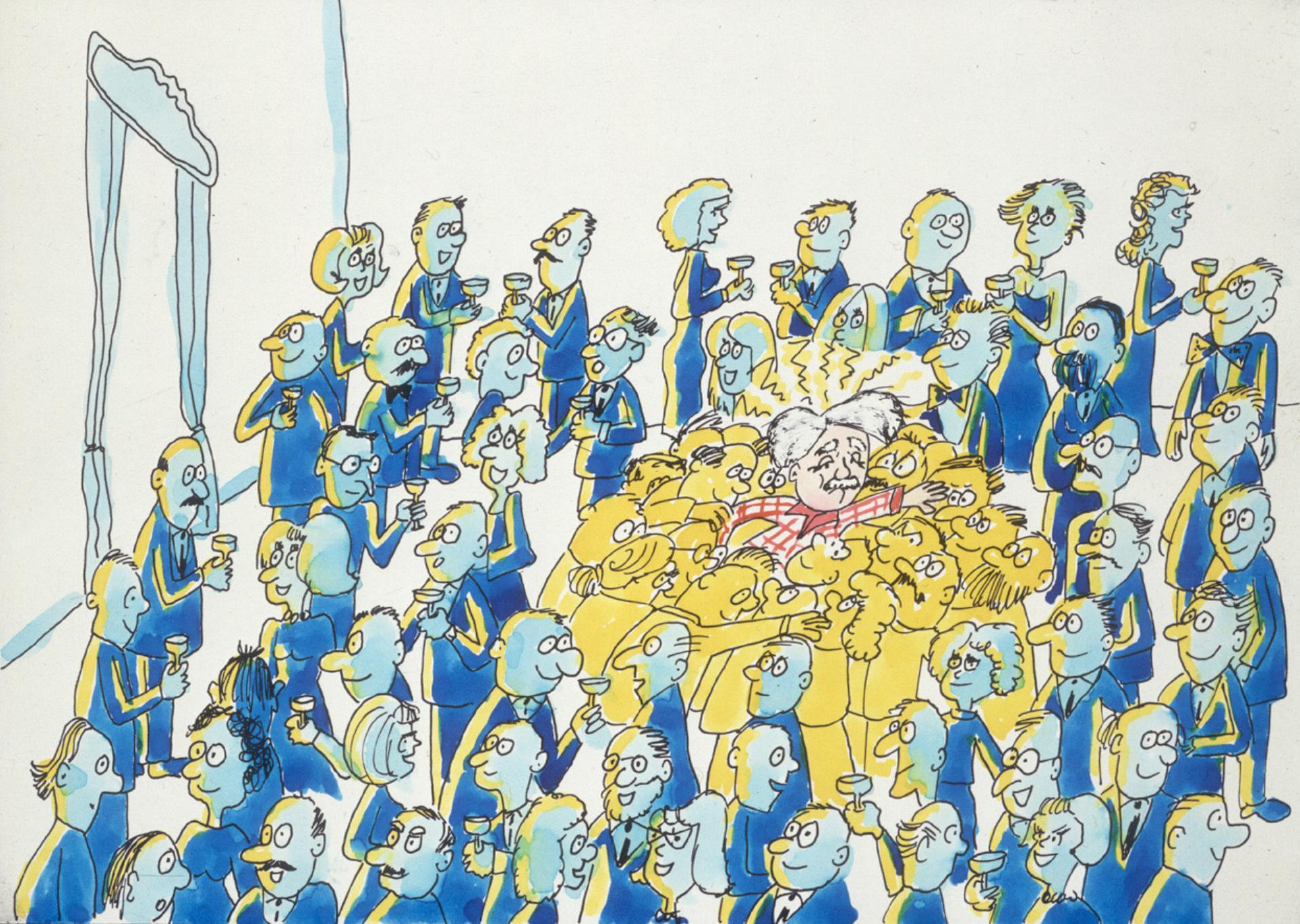
# “Zero mass”?

- “Mass” is the resistance to transform **energy** into **motion**  
Black beach ball vs bowling ball:  
the lower the mass, the larger the speed acquired
- Are there any particles with mass = 0 ?  
Yes: photons and gluons travel at the speed of light
- What if **all elementary particles** traveled at light speed?
  - There would be no atoms
  - No clusters of matter (hence: no stars, no planets)
  - No life as we know it
- In 1964, Higgs, Englert+Brout, Guralnik+Hagen+Kibble found a solution by postulating a new field,  
... and a new elementary particle.

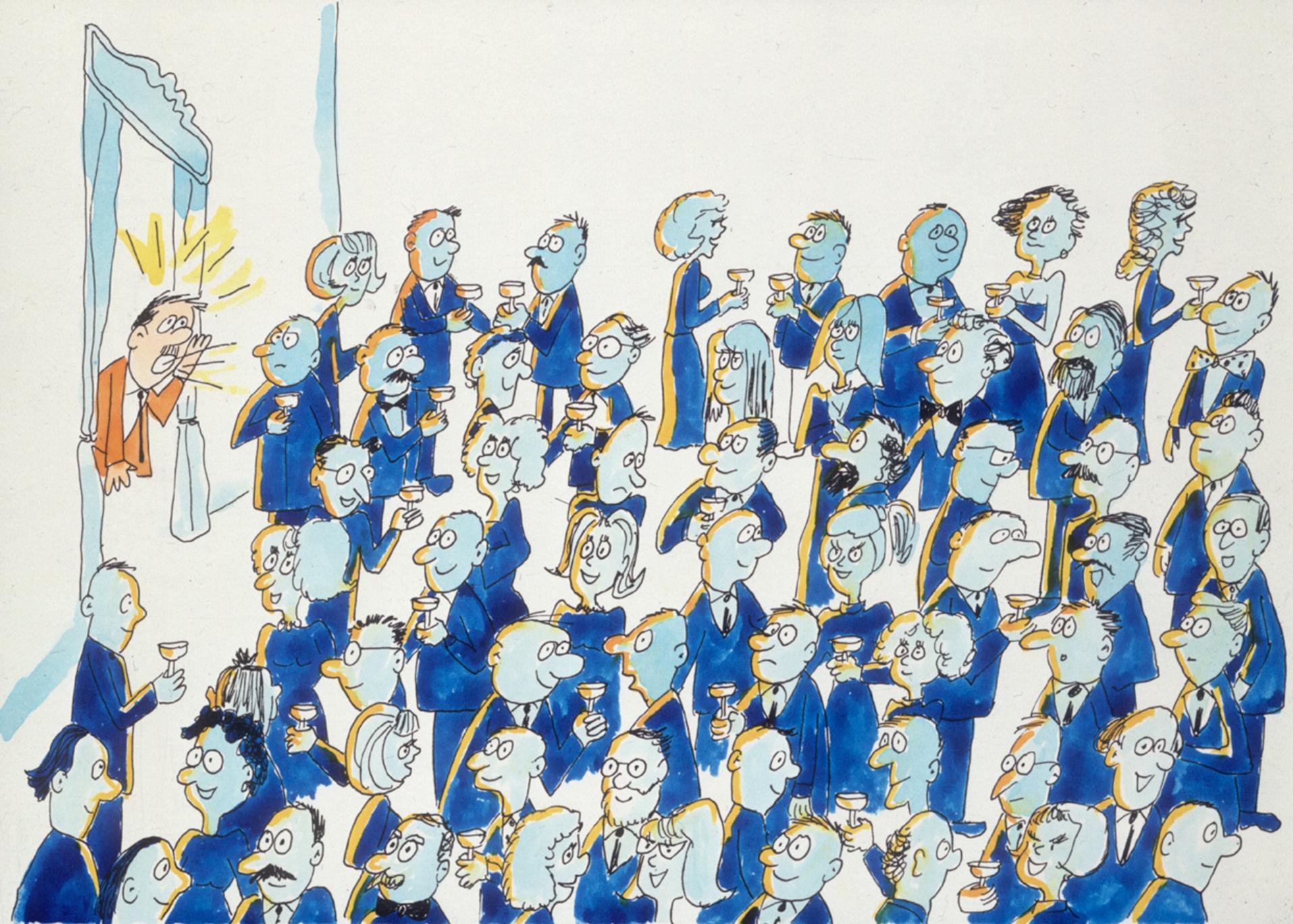


Idea: Prof. David J. Miller    Image: CERN





Idea: Prof. David J. Miller    Image: CERN

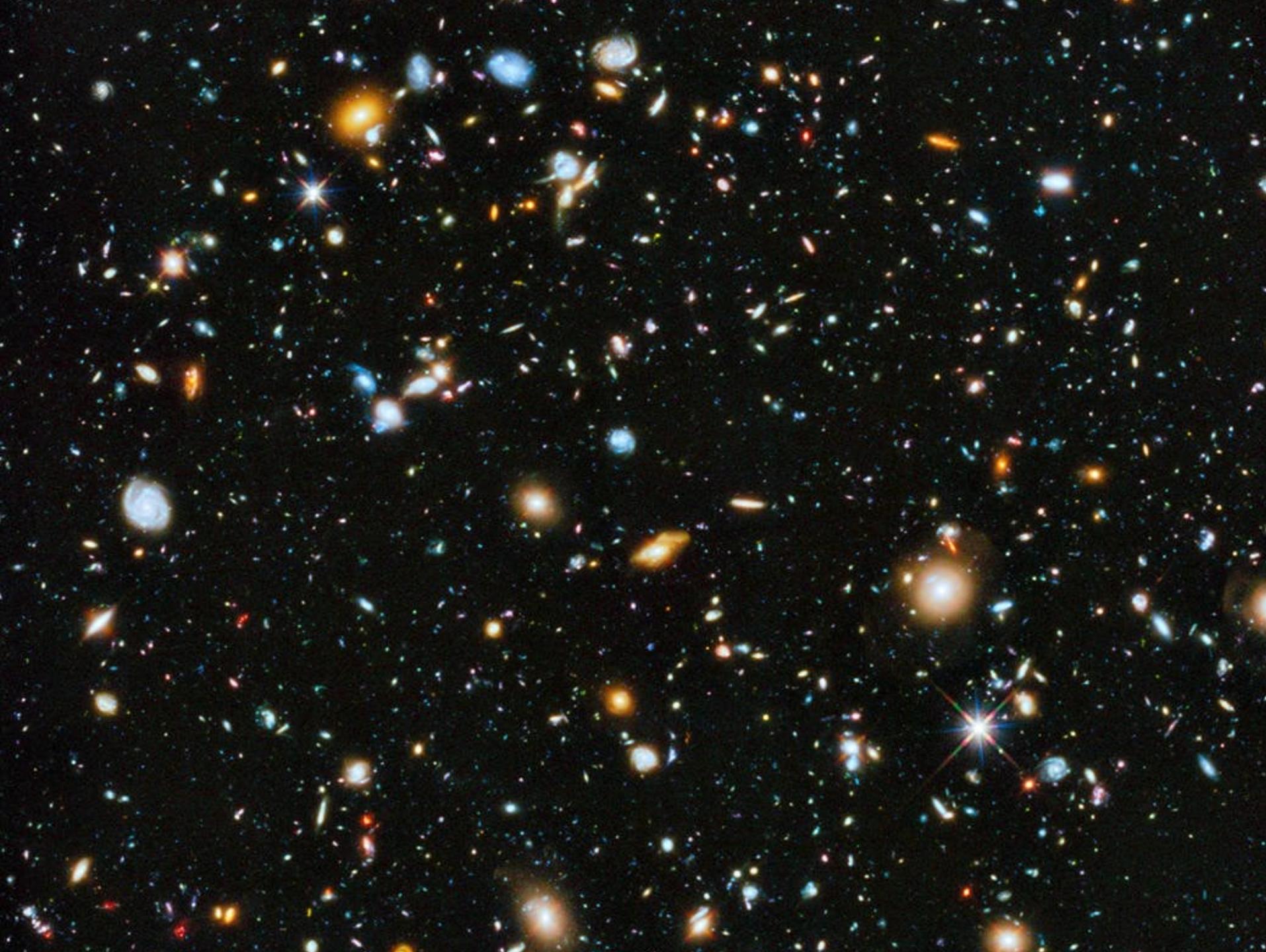




“For every complex problem there is an answer that is clear, simple, ...

“For every complex problem there is an answer that is clear, simple, and **wrong.**”

– H. L. Mencken



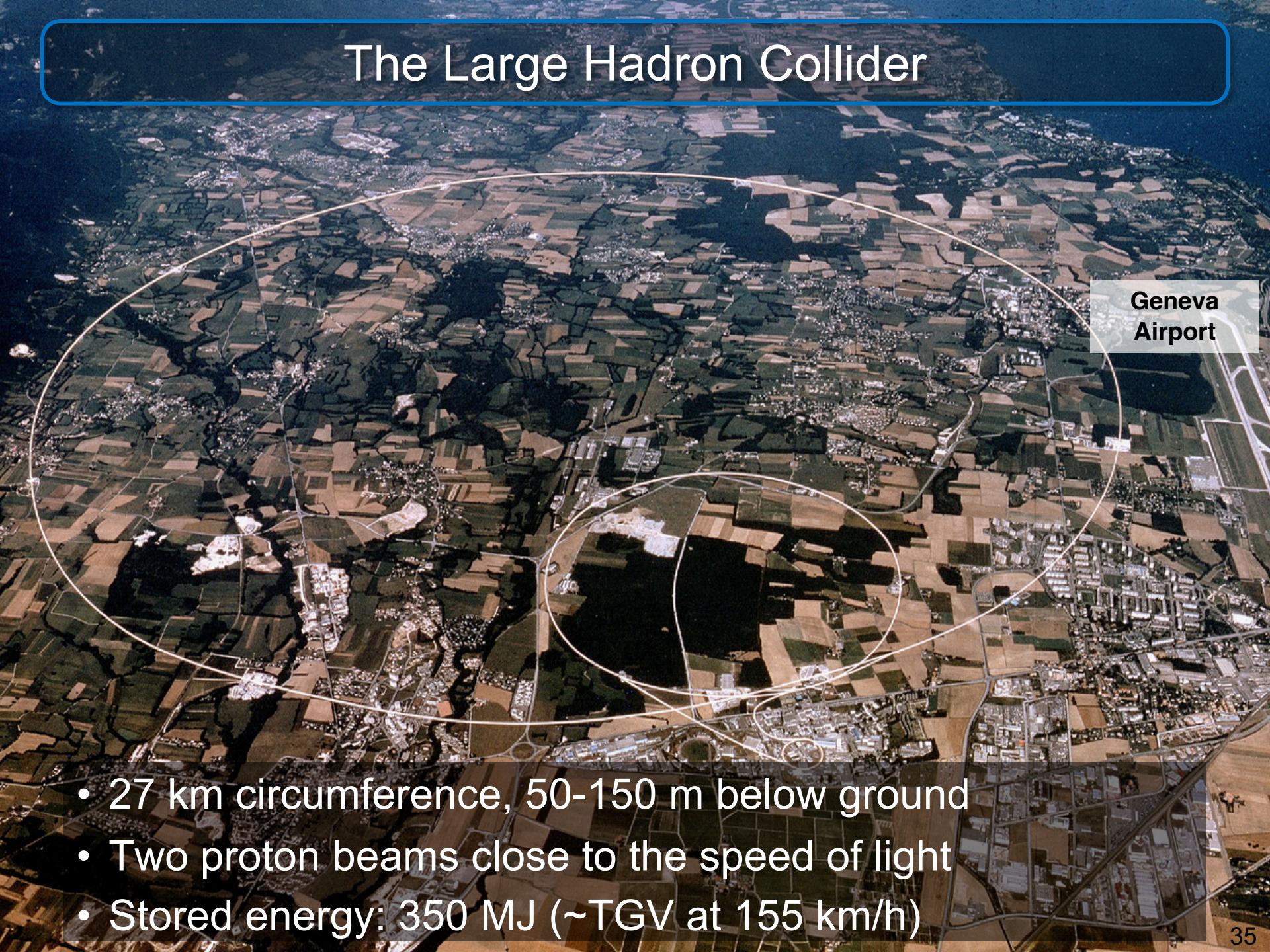


How was this particle discovered?

$$E = mc^2$$

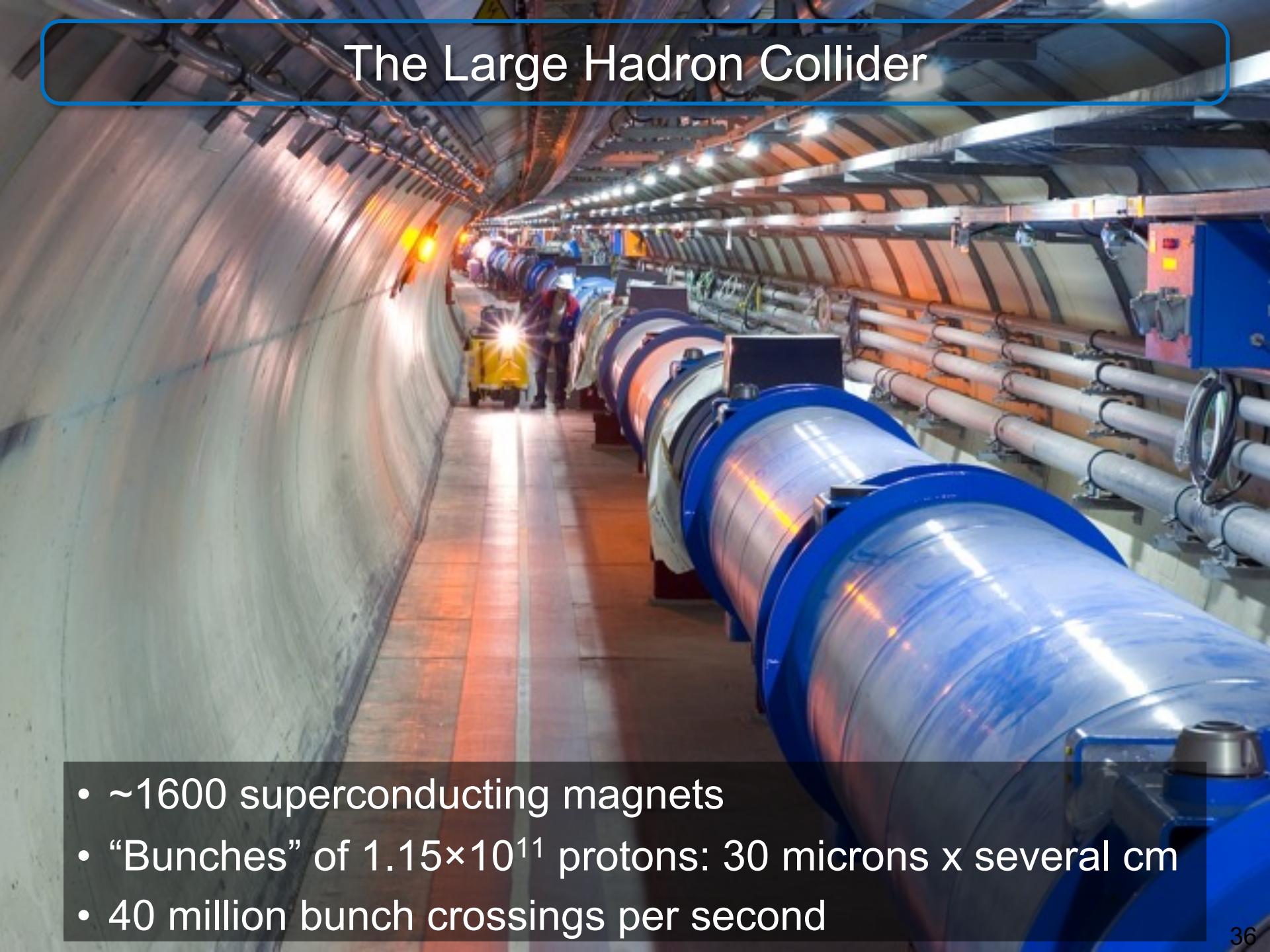


# The Large Hadron Collider



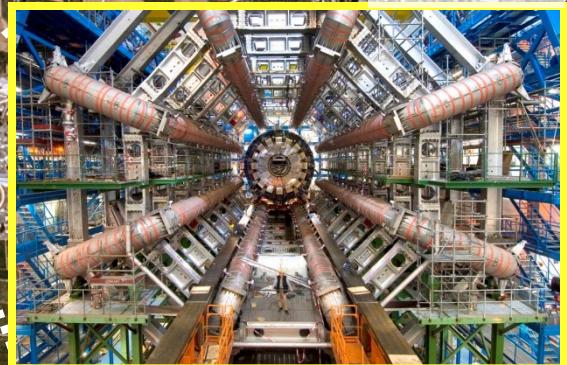
- 27 km circumference, 50-150 m below ground
- Two proton beams close to the speed of light
- Stored energy: 350 MJ ( $\sim$ TGV at 155 km/h)

# The Large Hadron Collider



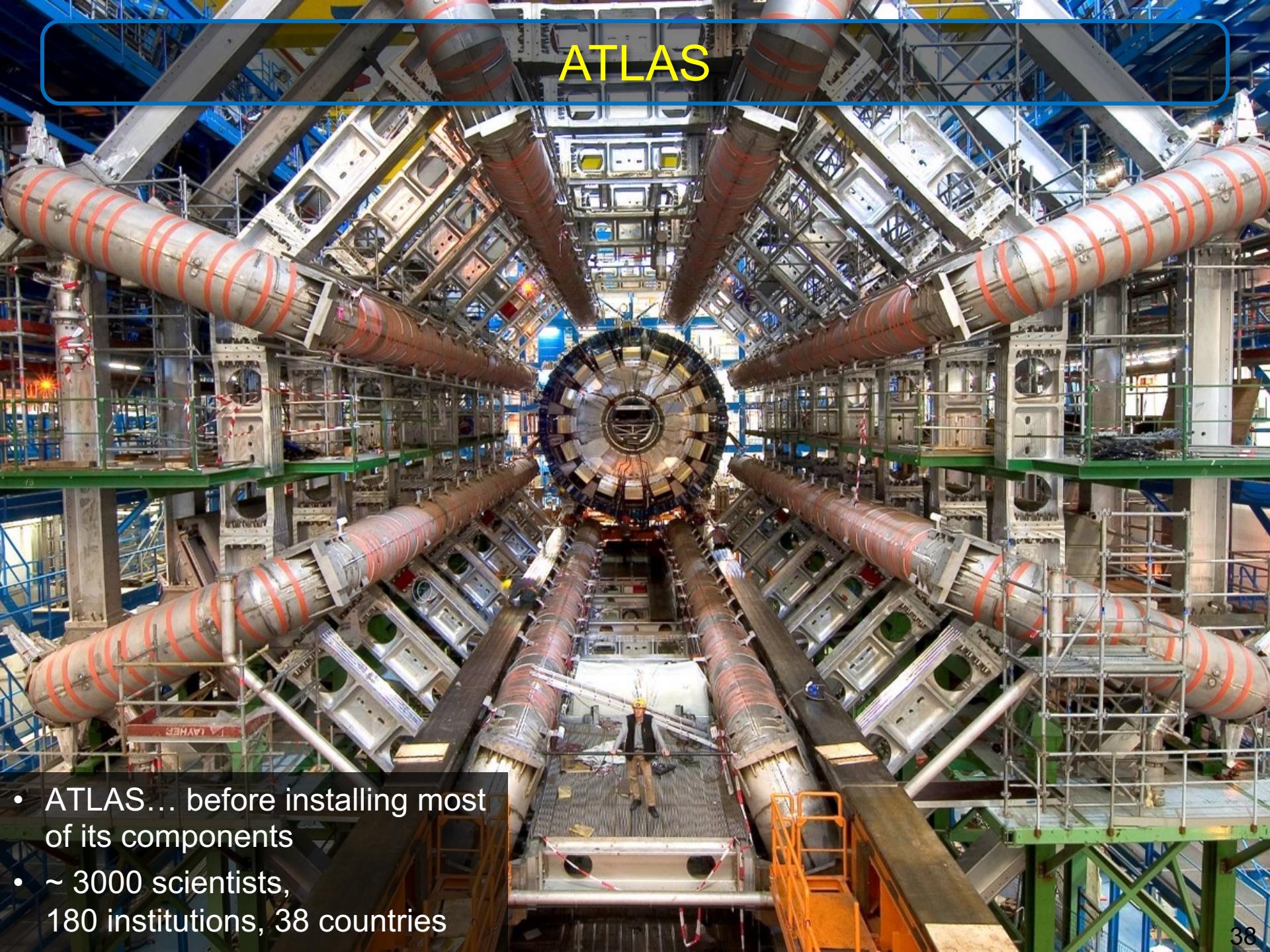
- ~1600 superconducting magnets
- “Bunches” of  $1.15 \times 10^{11}$  protons: 30 microns x several cm
- 40 million bunch crossings per second

# Detectors



- Four collision points
- One detector on each
- Discovery: ATLAS, CMS

# ATLAS

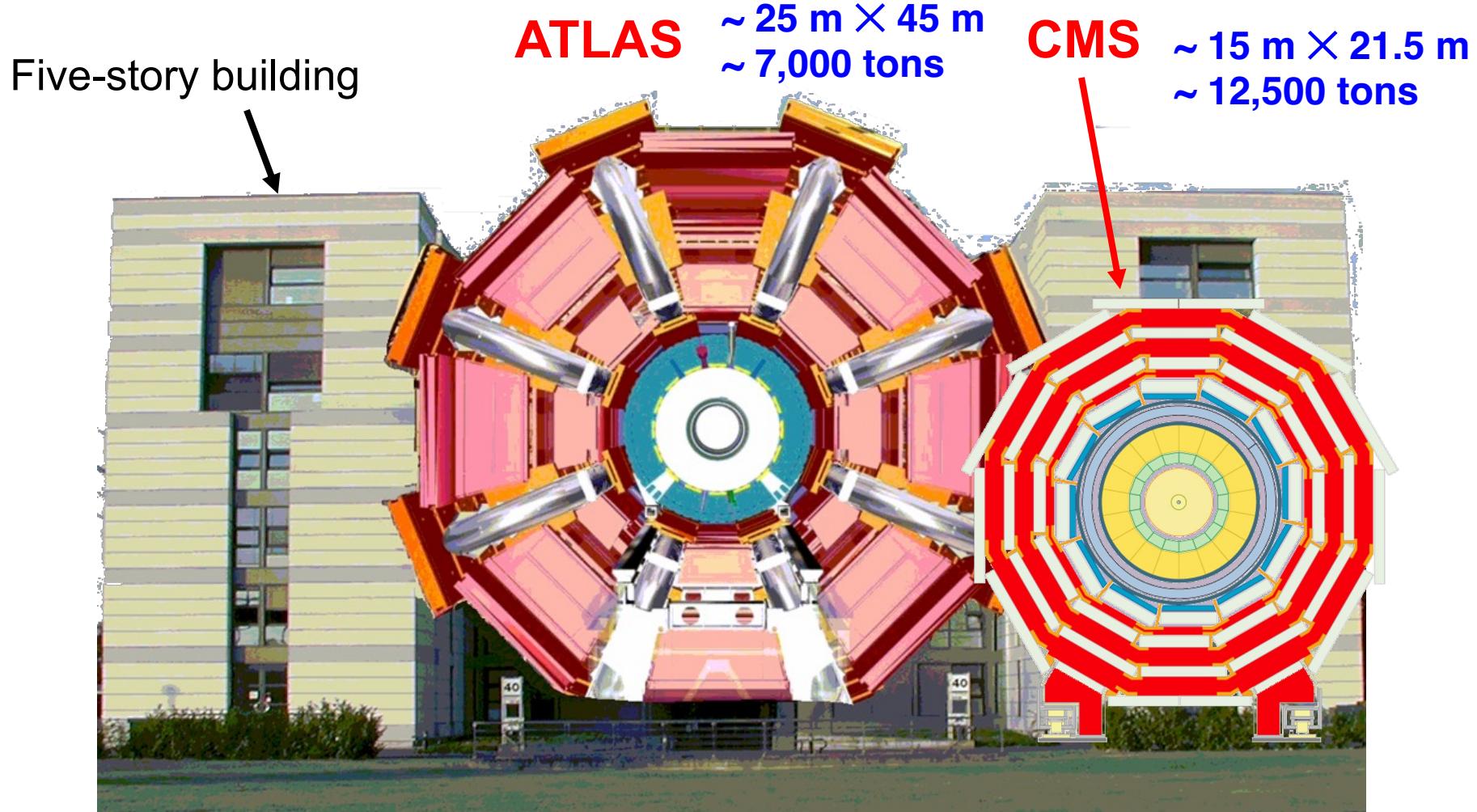


- ATLAS... before installing most of its components
- ~ 3000 scientists, 180 institutions, 38 countries

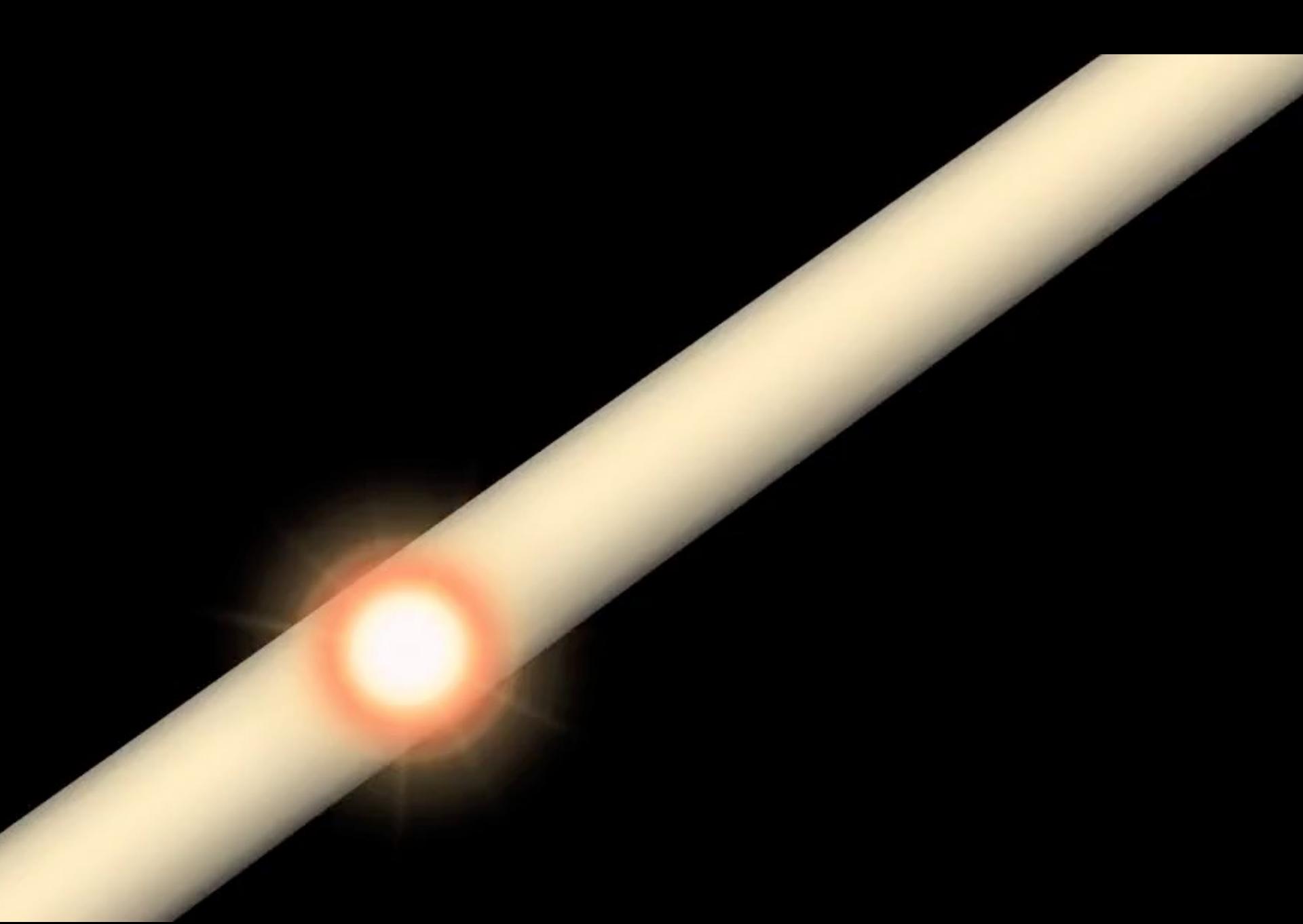
# CMS



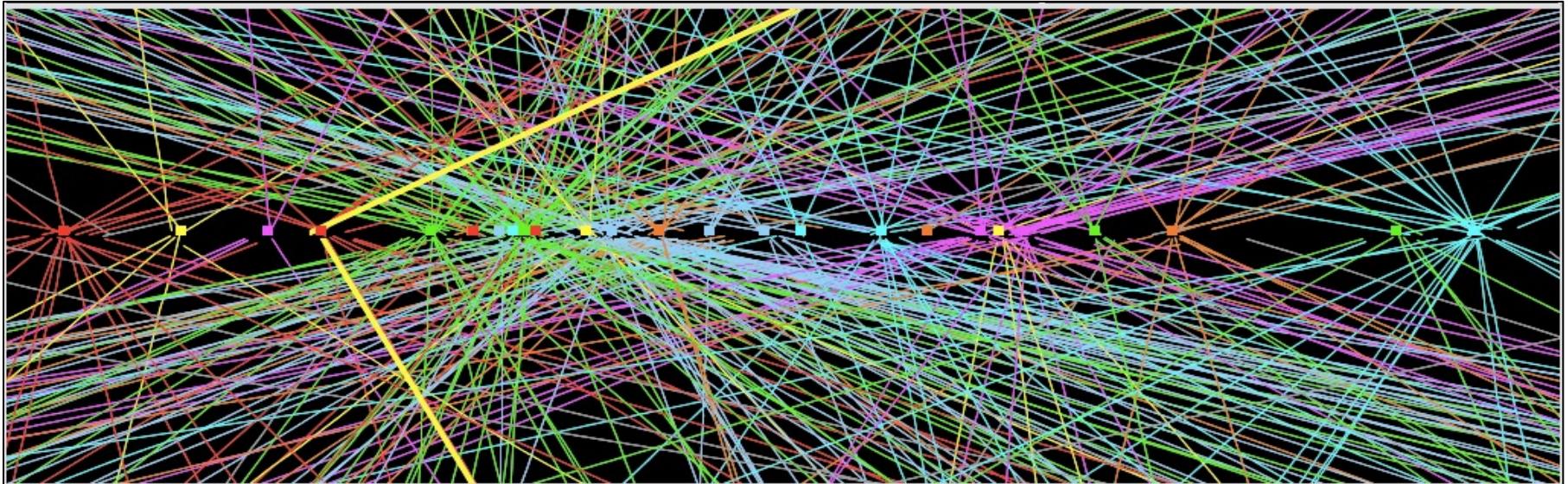
~ 3000 scientists, 182 institutions, 42 countries



- About 100 millions sensors each
- Much beyond a 12-megapixel camera: **40 million pictures/second**



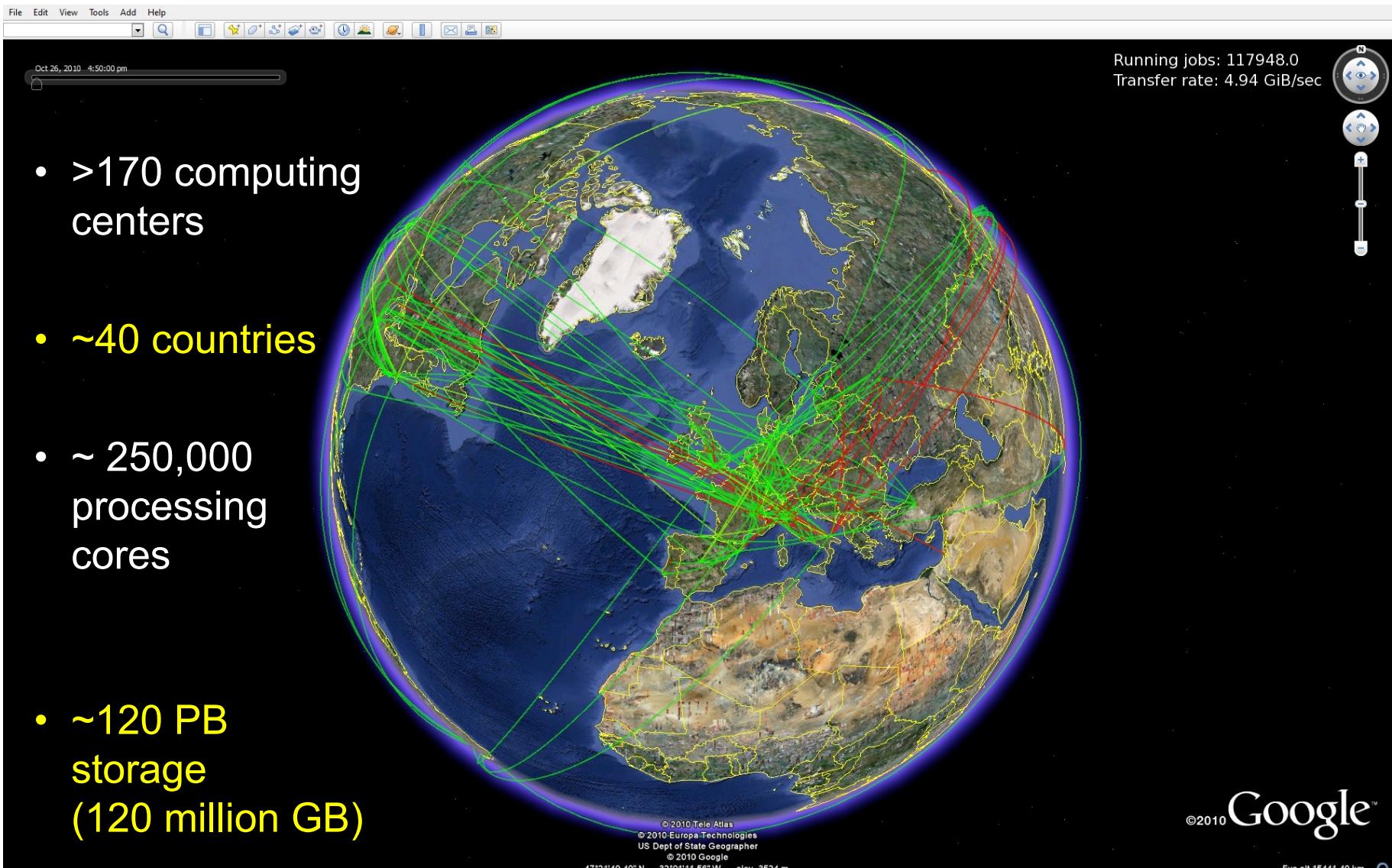
# Data



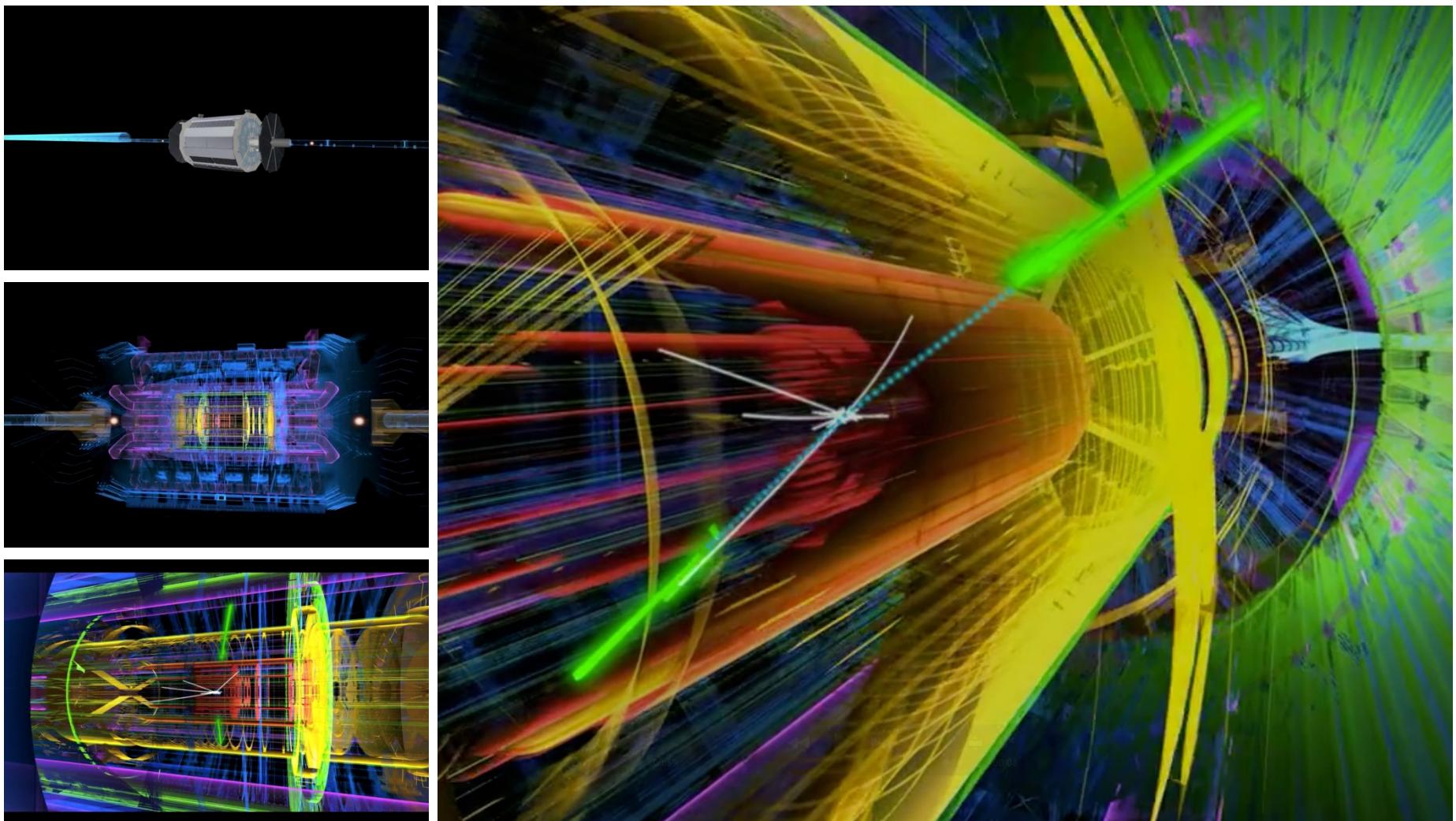
$Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  event from 2012, with 25 reconstructed vertices

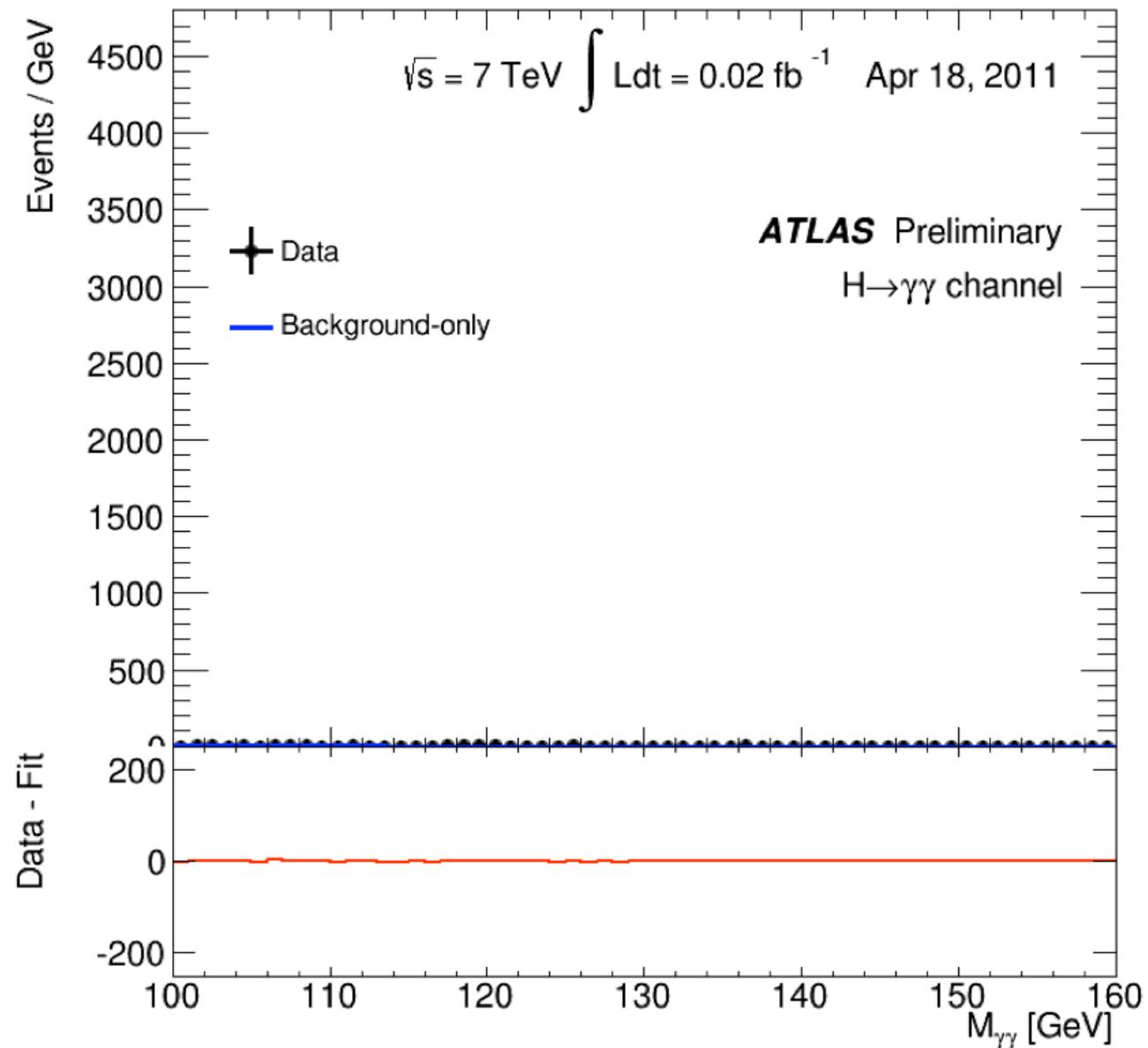
- Each bunch crossing  $\sim 20$   $pp$  interactions
- 40 M crossings per second  $\times$  20 pp per crossing, spacing: 600 M pp/s
- Fast selection systems (“trigger systems”) keep only 400 collisions/s
- Each pp collision produces hundreds of particles
- If stored in musing CD’s, ...

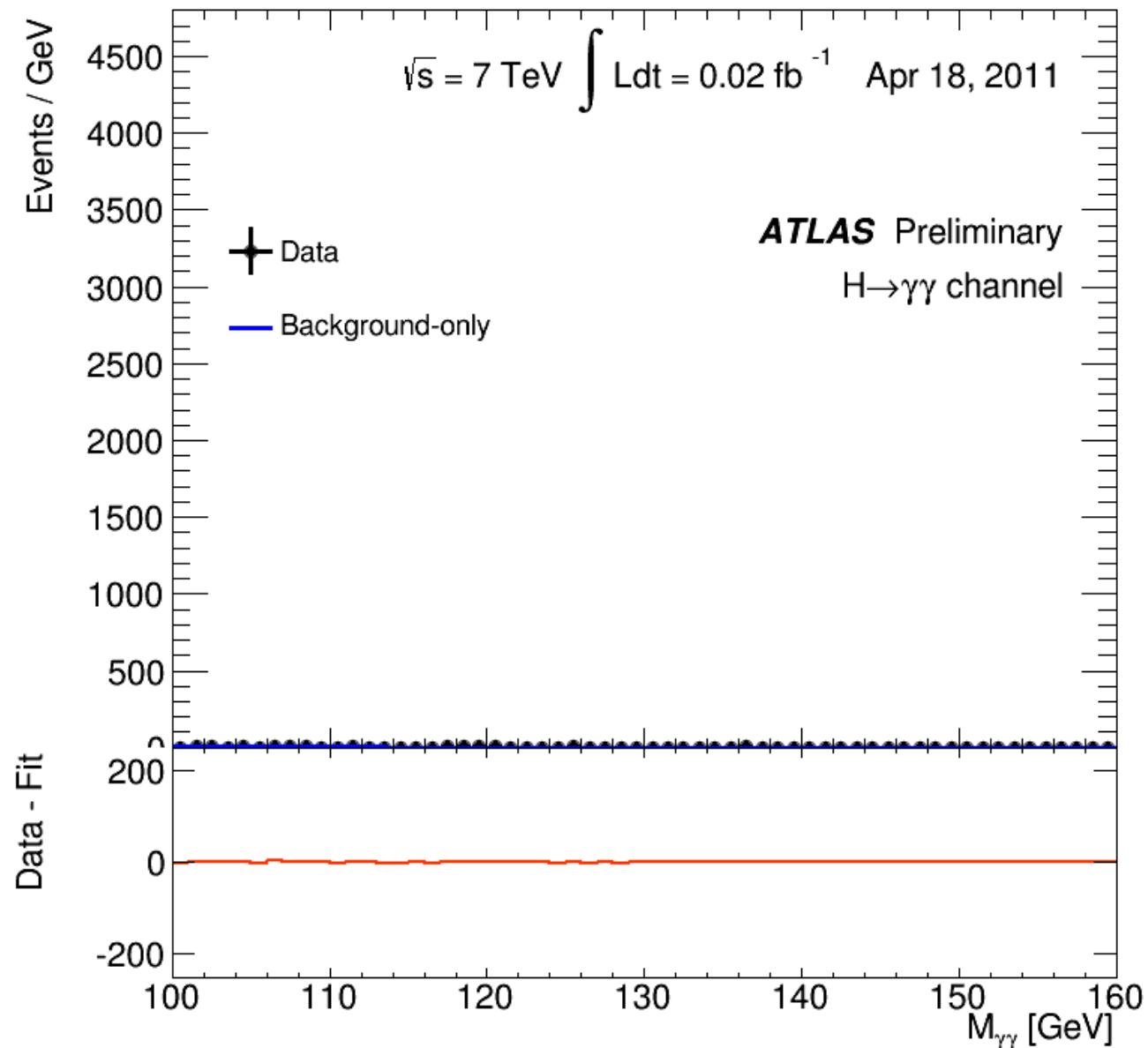
# Worldwide LHC Computing Grid



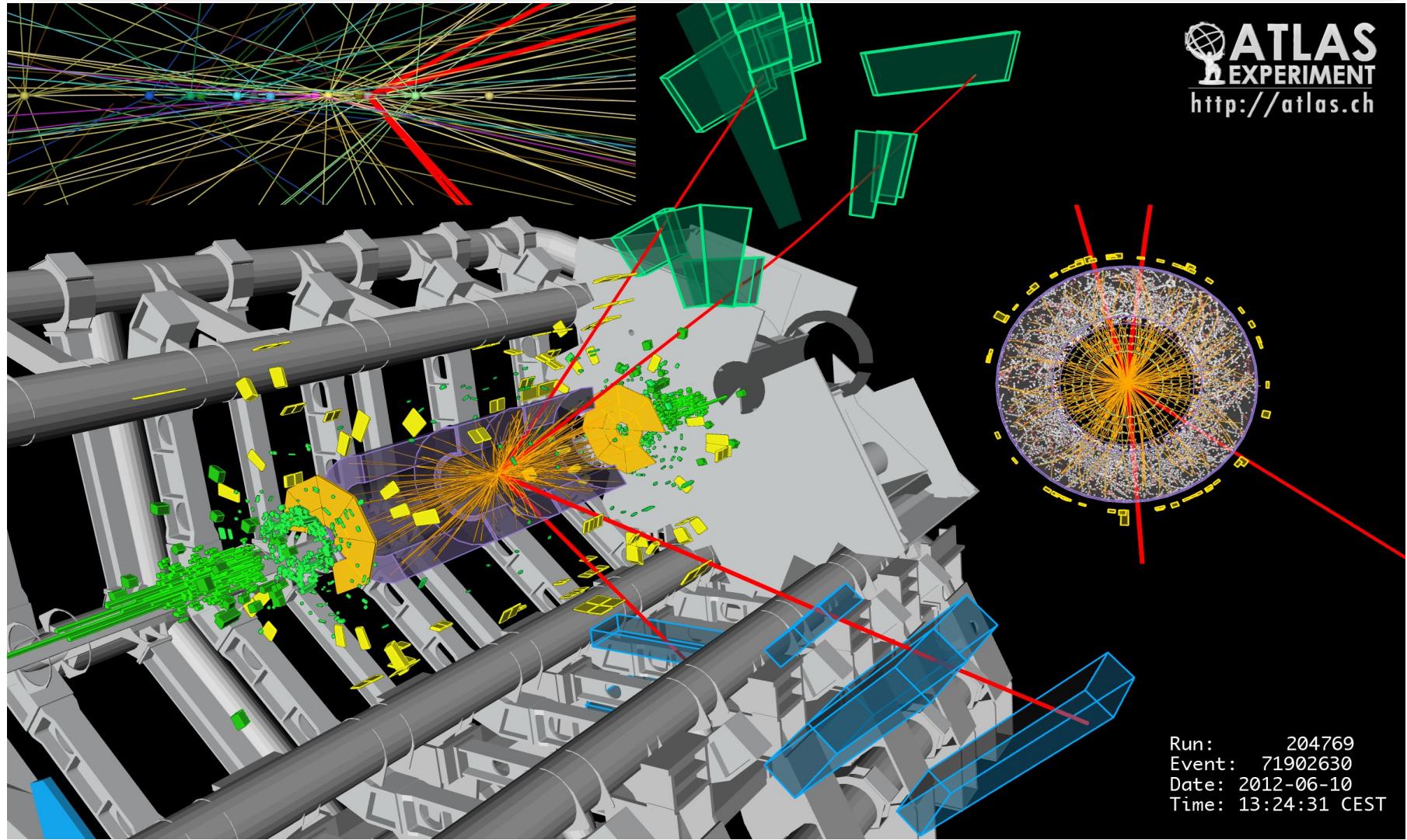
$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$





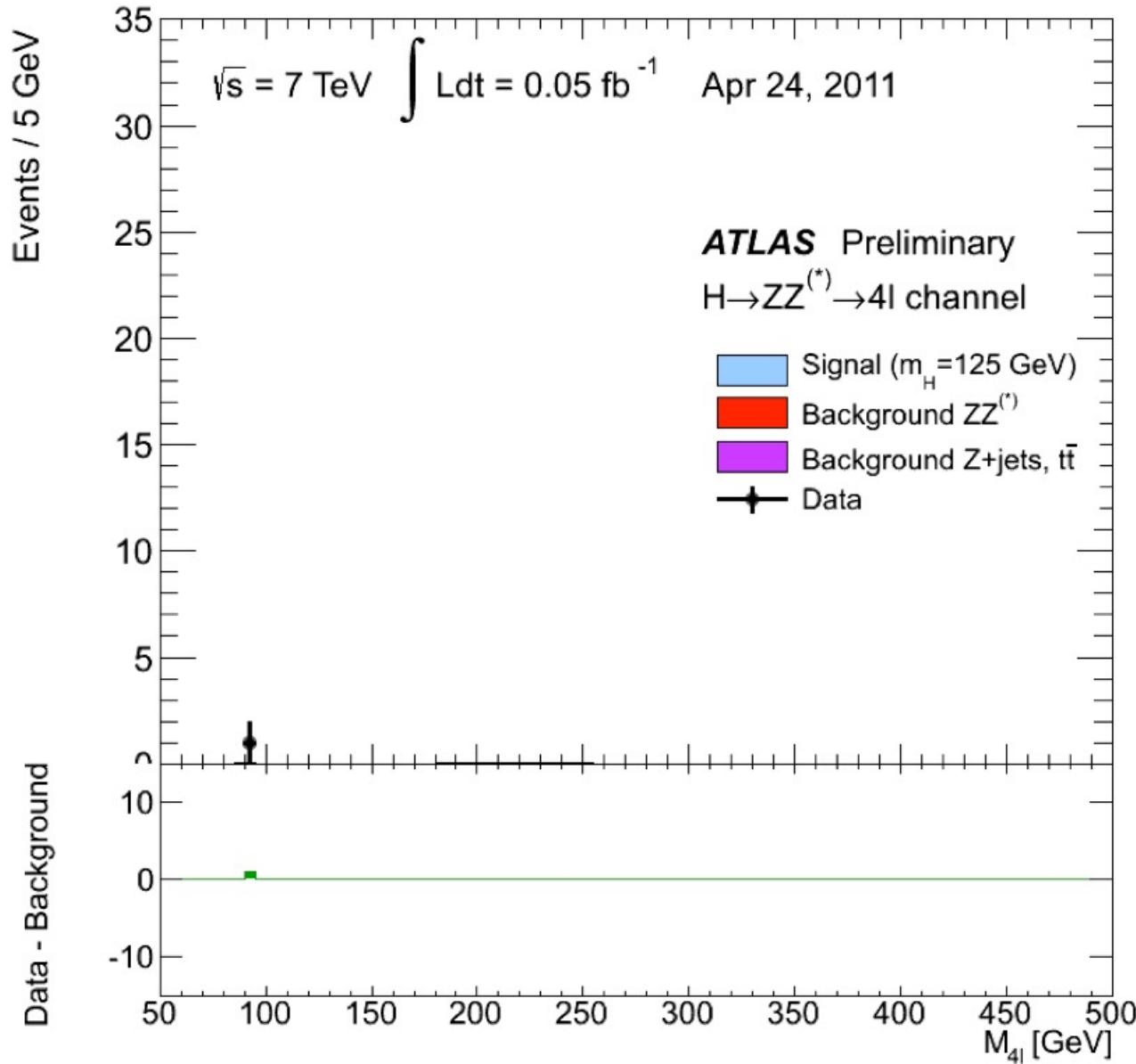


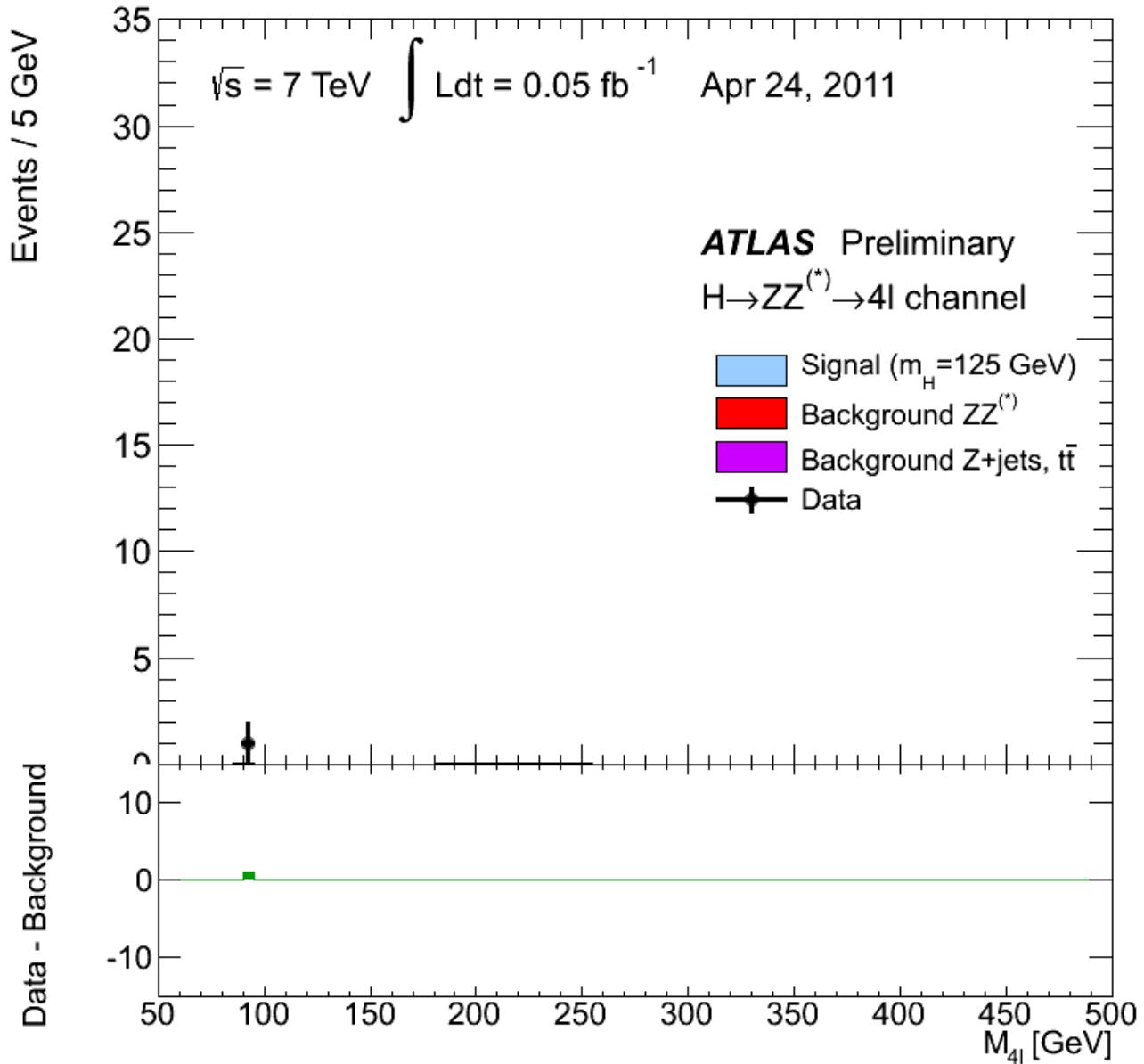
# $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4l$



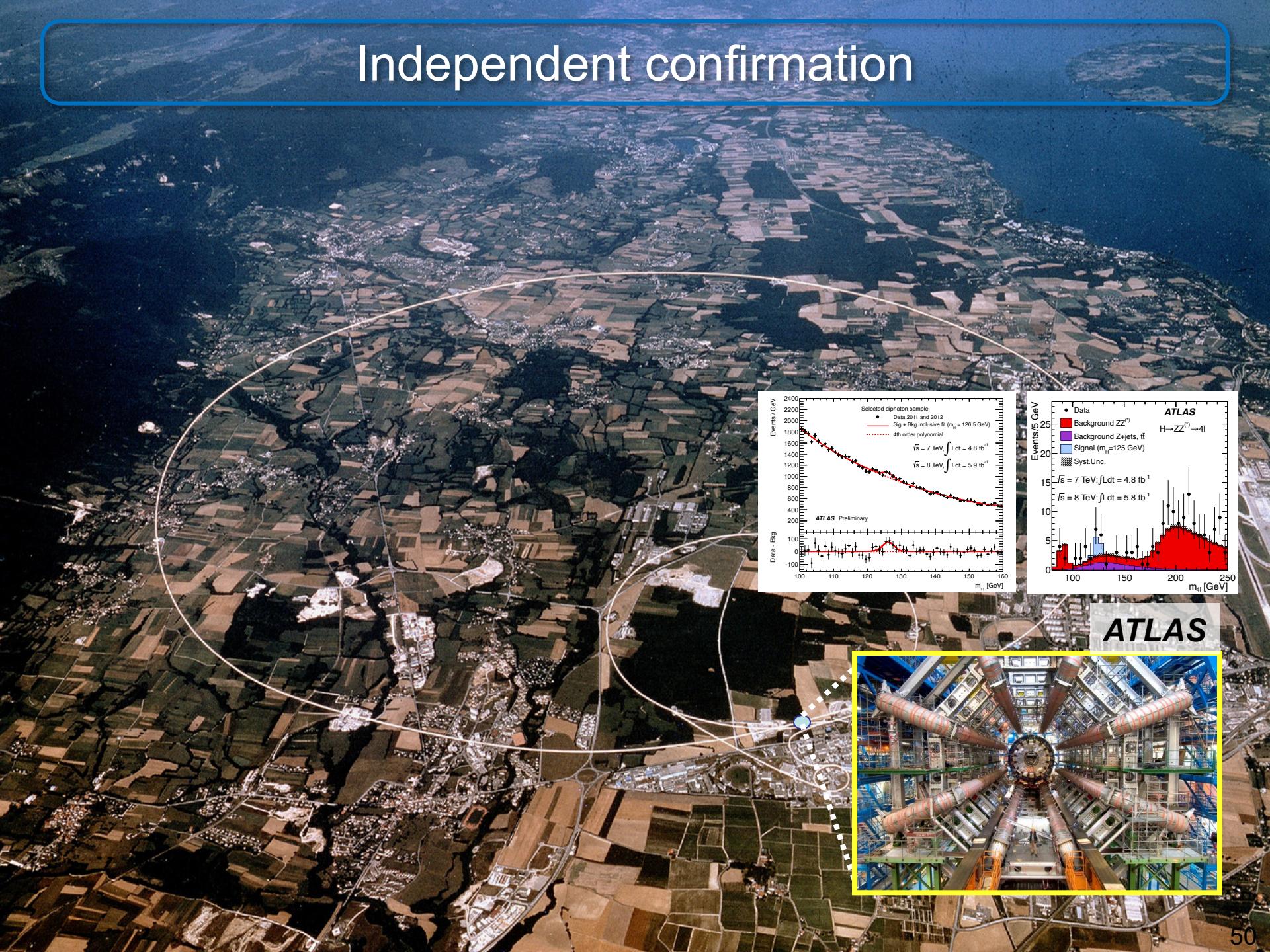
**$H$  to  $4\mu$  candidate, with  $m_{4\mu}=125.1$  GeV**

$p_T$  (muons) = 36.1, 47.5, 26.4, 71.7 GeV     $m_{12}=86.3$  GeV,  $m_{34}=31.6$  GeV. 15 reconstructed vertices

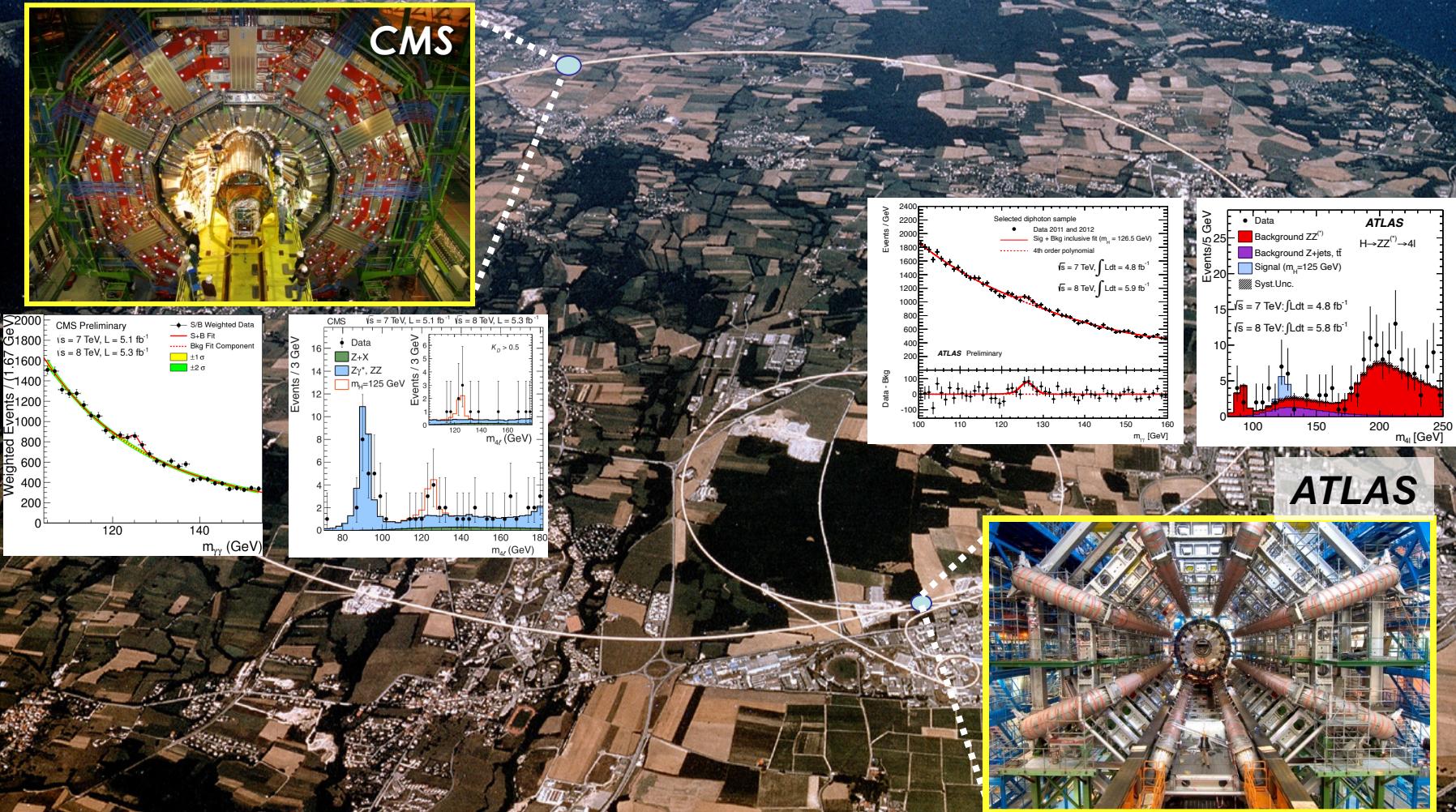




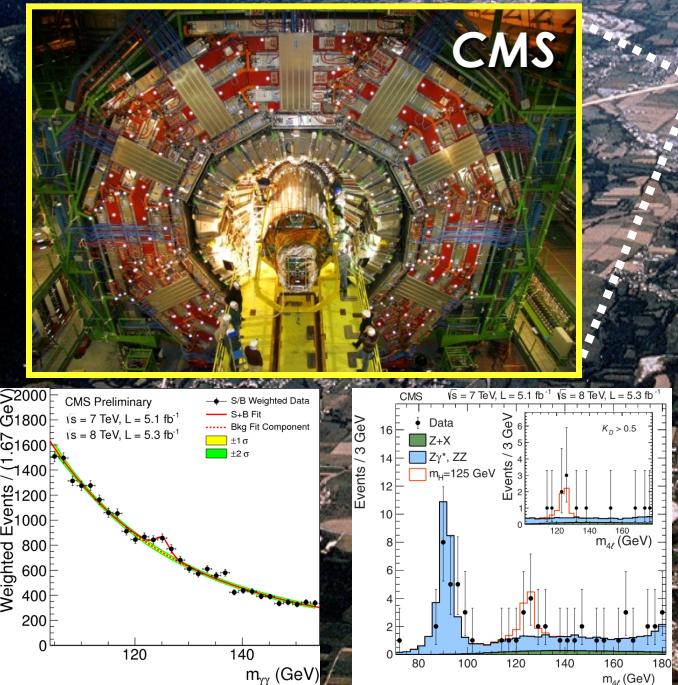
# Independent confirmation



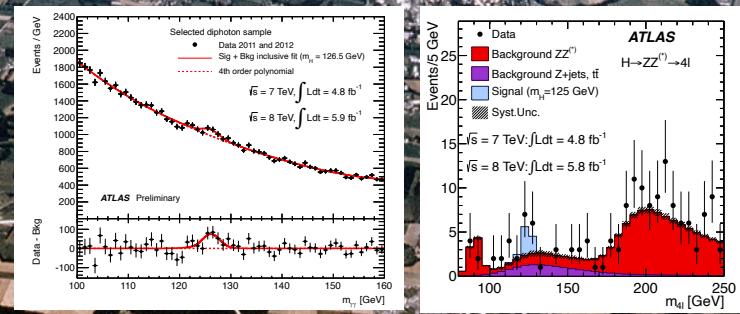
# Independent confirmation



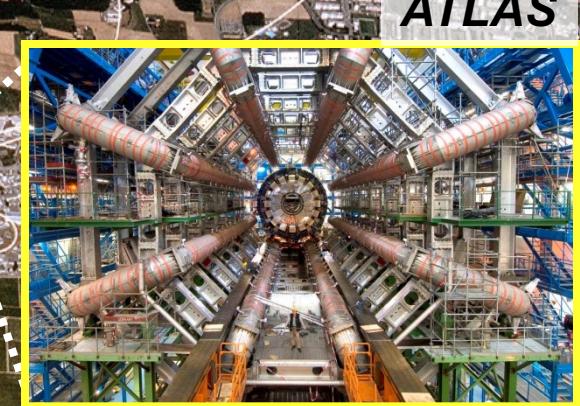
# Combination



Probability < 0.00003%  
= “ $5\sigma$ ” → Discovery!



Probability < 0.00003%  
= “ $5\sigma$ ” → Discovery!



# July 4, 2012

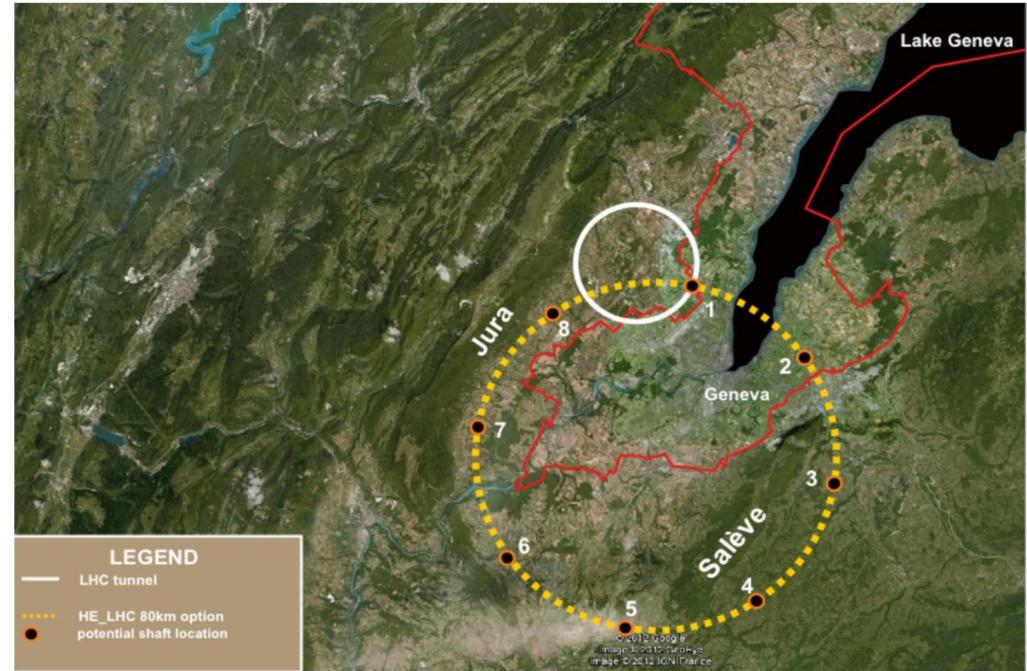


What is next?

# Future colliders

## CERN

- Also in the Geneva area
- *Conceptual Design Report* : January 2019



## China

- Evaluating possible sites
- Strong local support

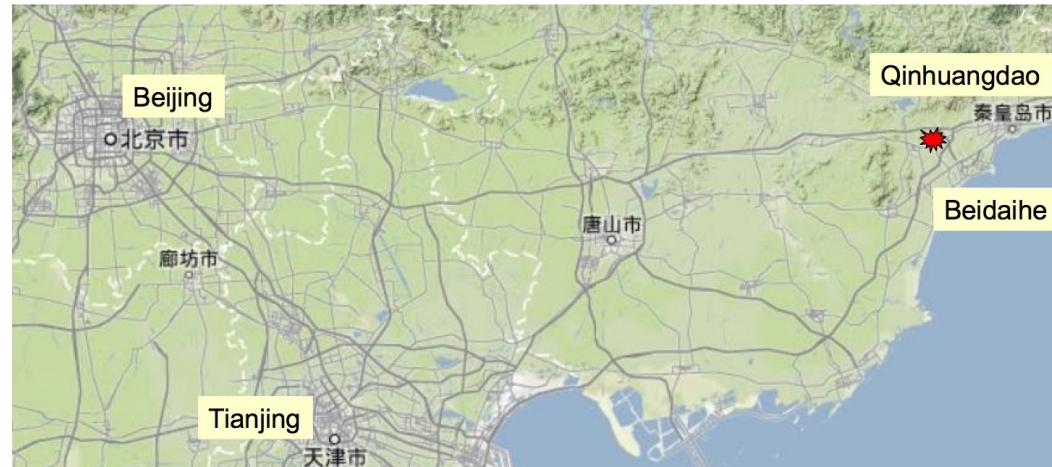




Imagen: CEPC CDR, Vol 1.

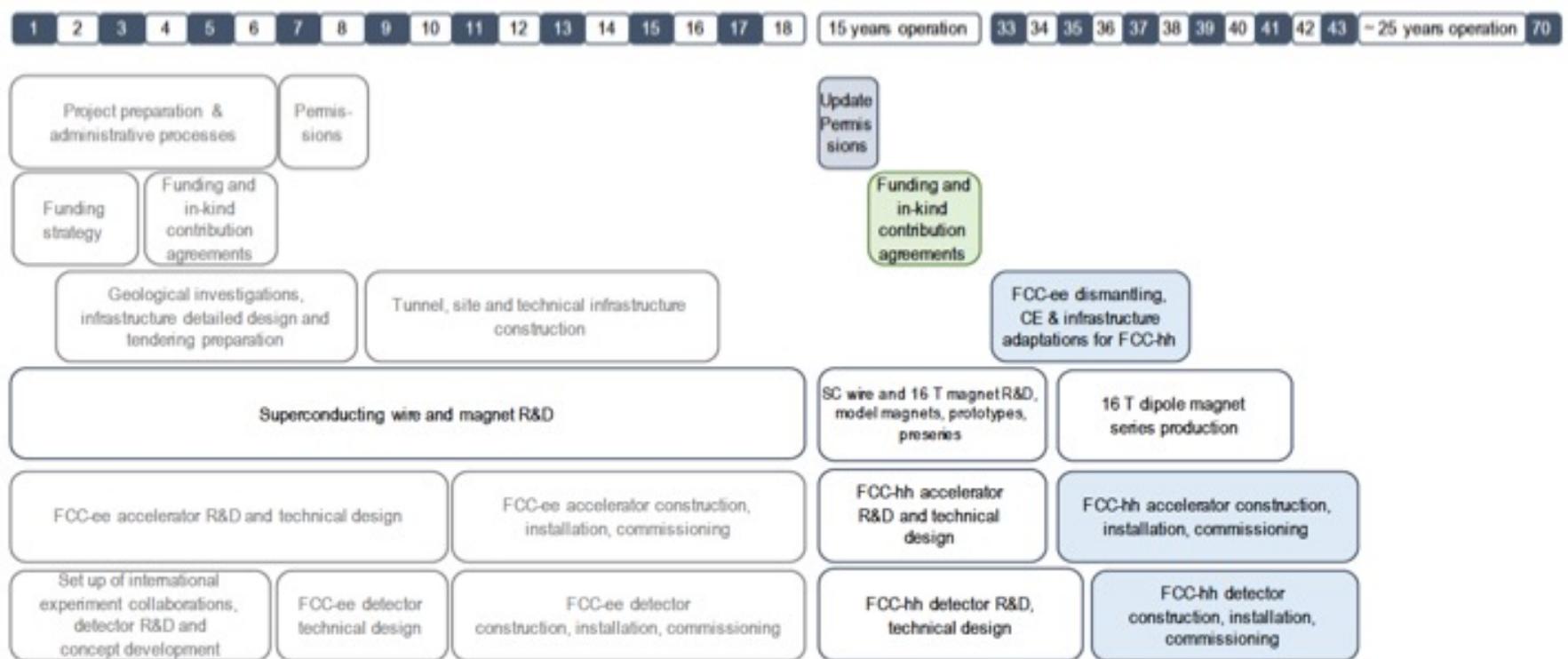
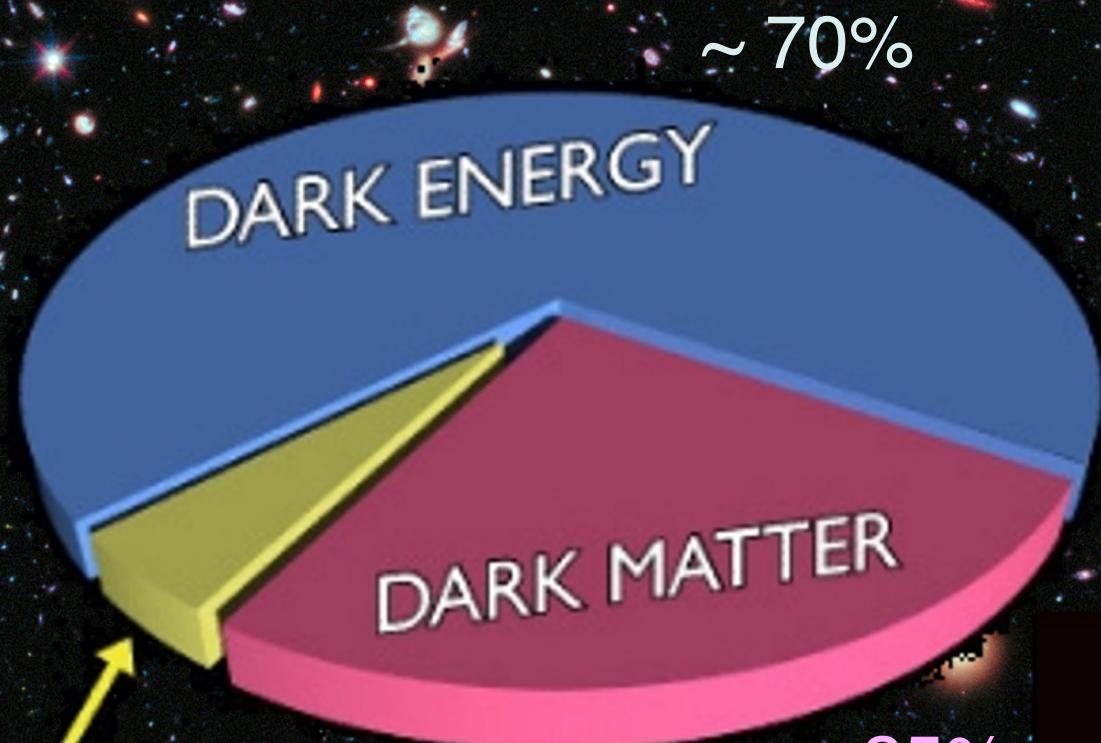


Imagen: Jorgen D'Hondt @ HK IAS Workshop 2019

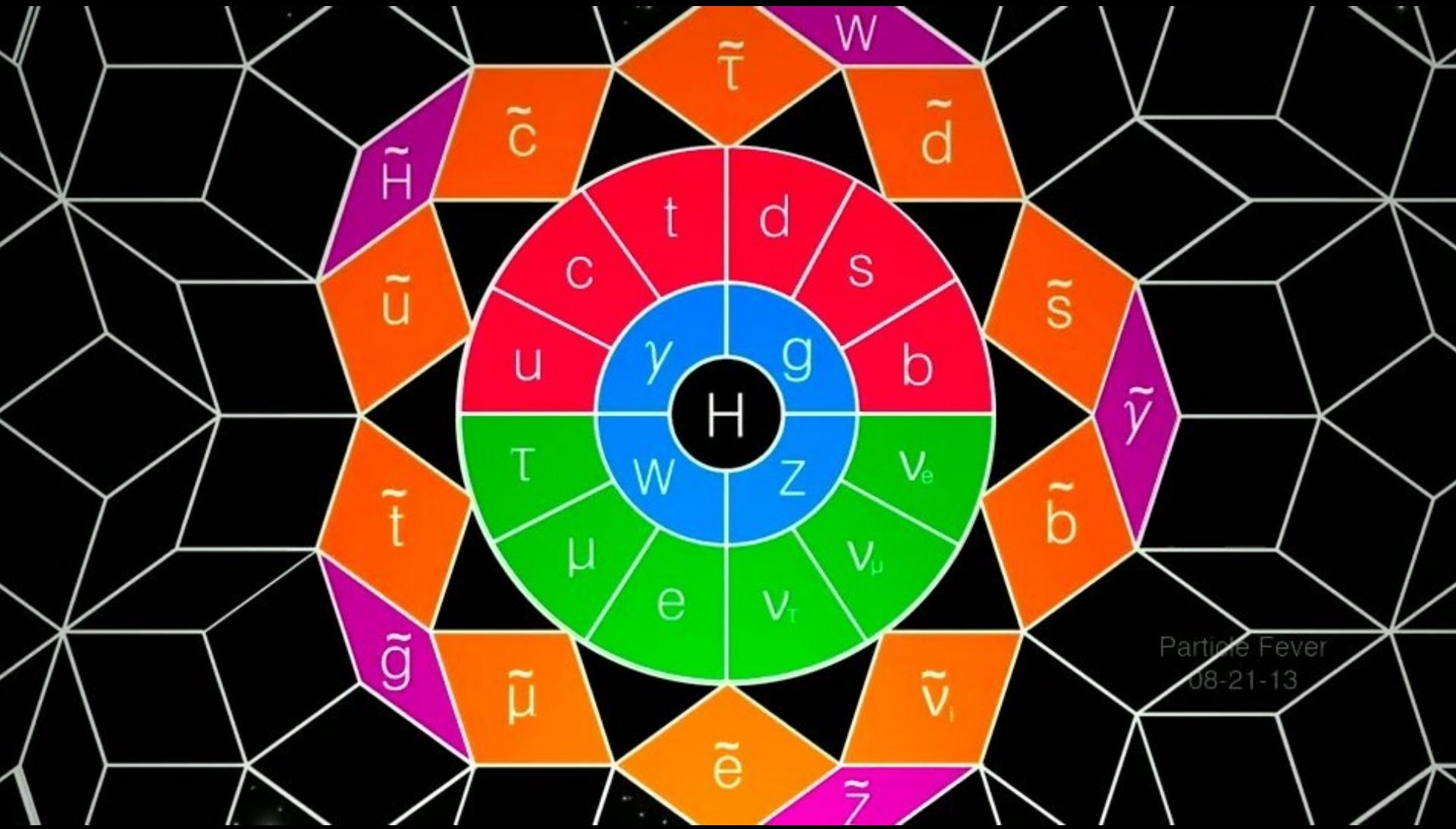


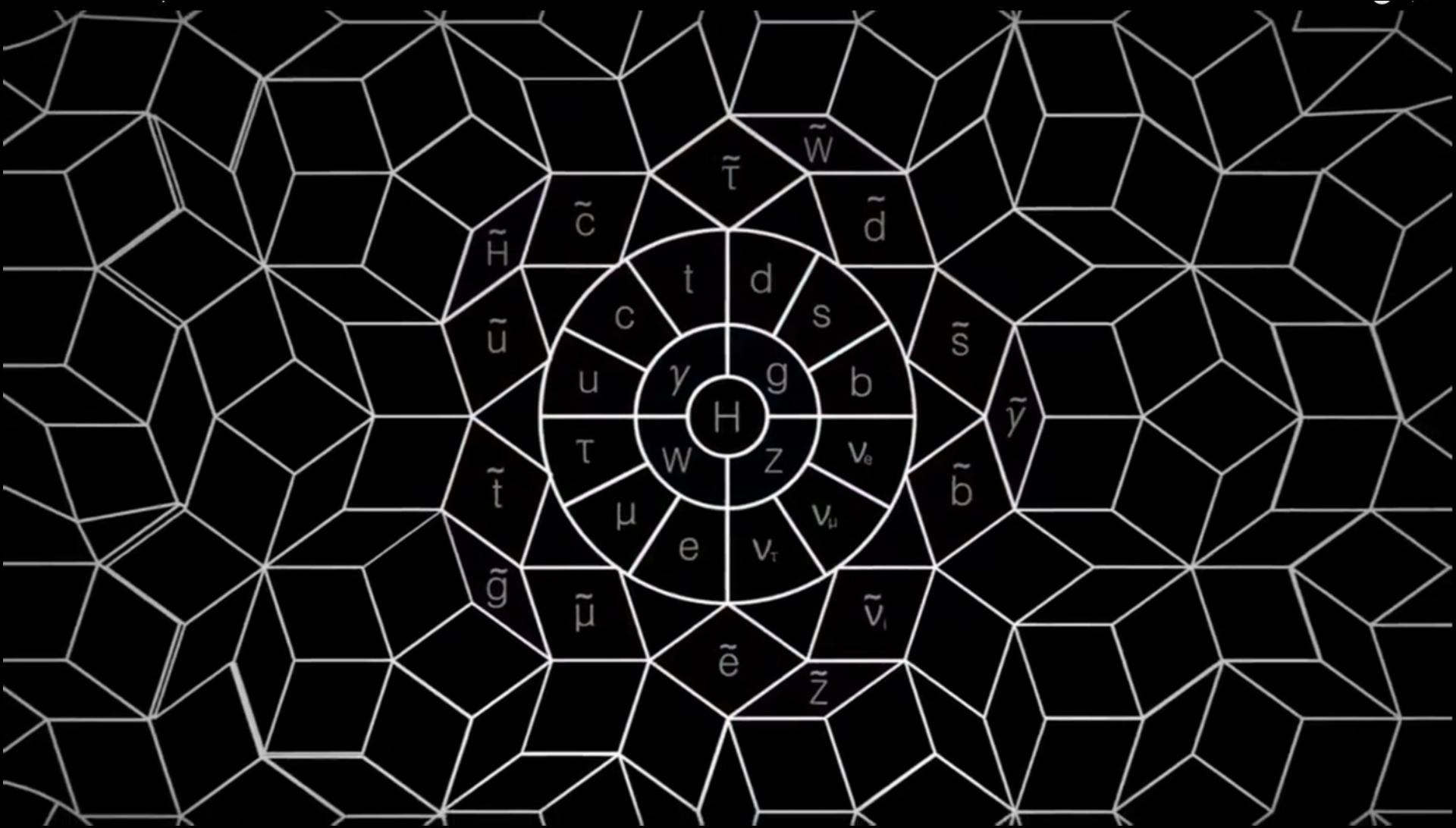
ordinary  
matter

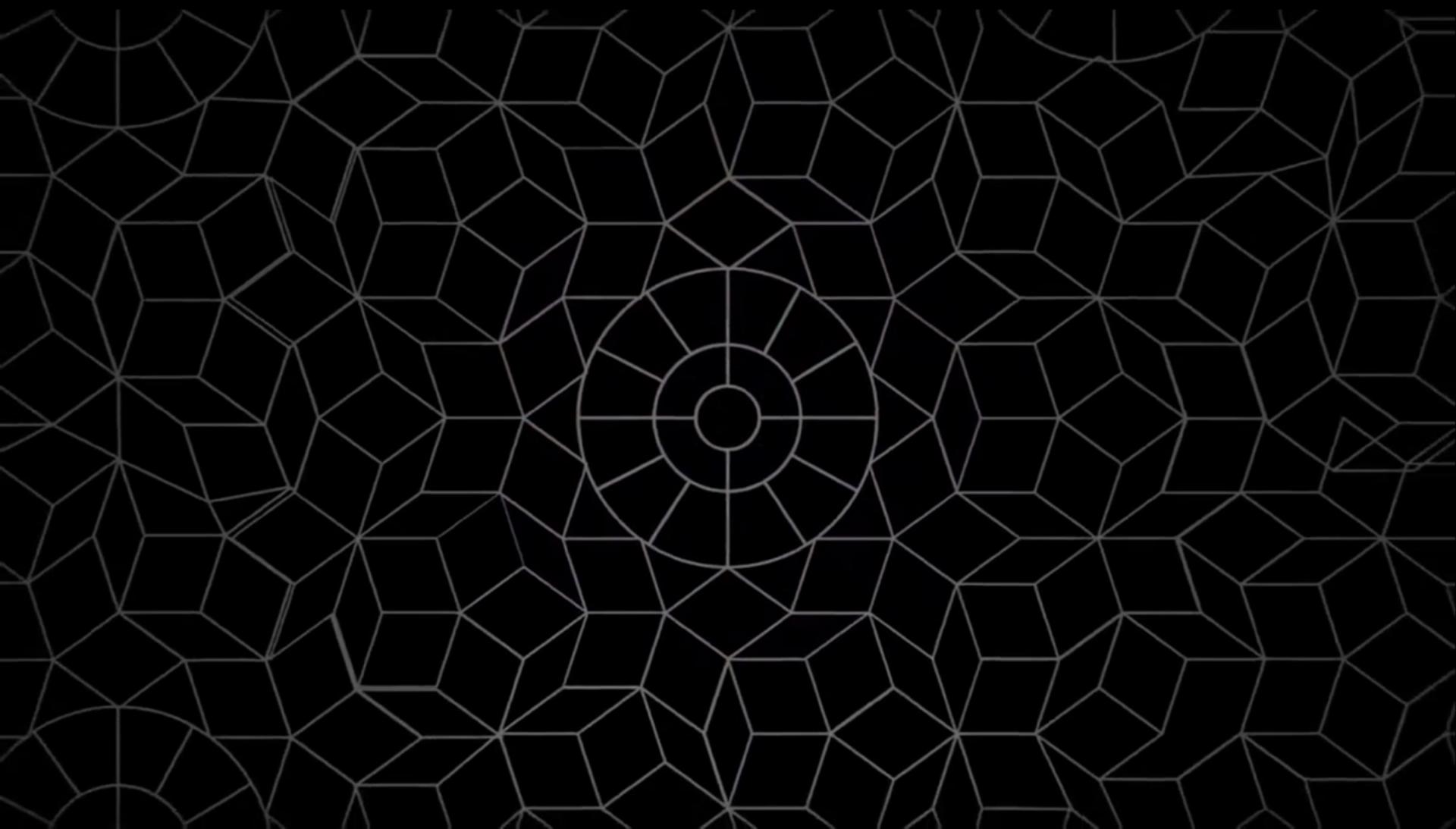
$\sim 5\%$

$\sim 25\%$

$\sim 70\%$







“Particle Fever” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dEcWjMX9oCw>

