

Science

BREAKTHROUGH
of the YEAR

The **HIGGS**
BOSON

*The discovery of the Higgs boson –
was an unusually easy choice,
representing both a triumph of the
human intellect and the culmination of
decades of work by many thousands
of physicists and engineers*

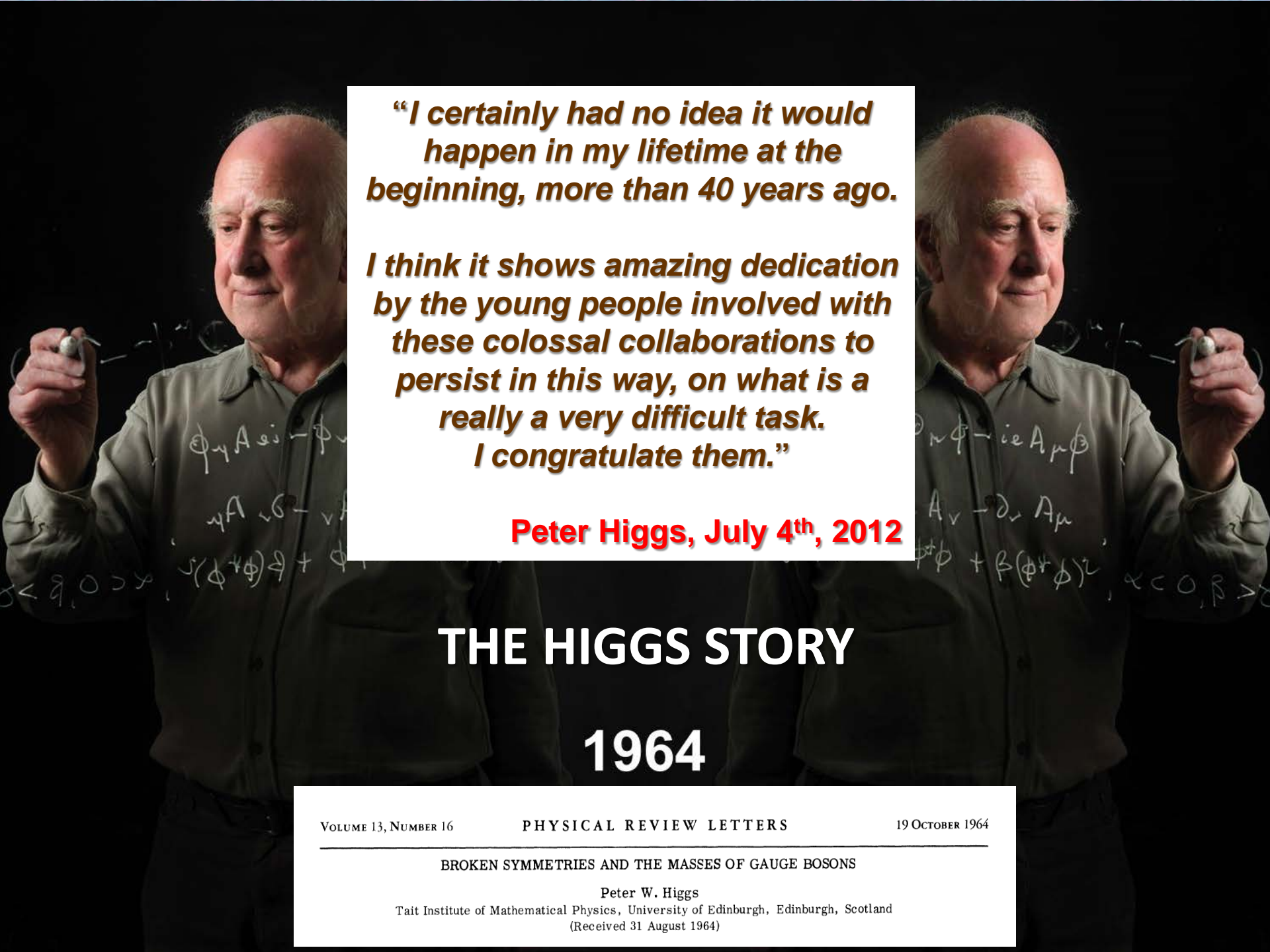
Higgs Discovery and Detector Instrumentation: Past, Present, Future

**Maxim Titov,
CEA Saclay, France**

OUTLINE:

- ❖ Higgs Discovery
- ❖ LHC Performance
- ❖ Towards a Higgs boson in ATLAS/CMS
- ❖ Future Projects: Trends at Instrumentation Frontier
- ❖ European Strategy for Particle Physics
- ❖ Summary and Outlook

2013 Micro-Pattern Gaseous
Detector (MPGD) Conference,
Zaragoza, Spain, July 1-6, 2013

A photograph of Peter Higgs, an elderly man with white hair, wearing a light-colored button-down shirt. He is standing in front of a chalkboard filled with mathematical equations. He is holding a piece of chalk in his right hand and looking down at it. The background is dark, and the chalkboard is illuminated.

“I certainly had no idea it would happen in my lifetime at the beginning, more than 40 years ago.

I think it shows amazing dedication by the young people involved with these colossal collaborations to persist in this way, on what is a really a very difficult task. I congratulate them.”

Peter Higgs, July 4th, 2012

THE HIGGS STORY

1964

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 16

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

19 OCTOBER 1964

BROKEN SYMMETRIES AND THE MASSES OF GAUGE BOSONS

Peter W. Higgs

Tait Institute of Mathematical Physics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland

(Received 31 August 1964)

July 4th 2012 – Now It Becomes the “History of Science”

“So, We have it – It is a Discovery”
(Rolf-Dieter Heuer, CERN Director General)



Both ATLAS and CMS Collaborations have reported **observation of a narrow resonance ~ 125 GeV** consistent with long-sought **Higgs boson**

What did we know on that day: it is most probably **“A HIGGS BOSON”**
→ **had to establish** if it is **“THE HIGGS BOSON”** of the Standard Model

Life after July 4th ... has changed once ... and forever



ATLAS

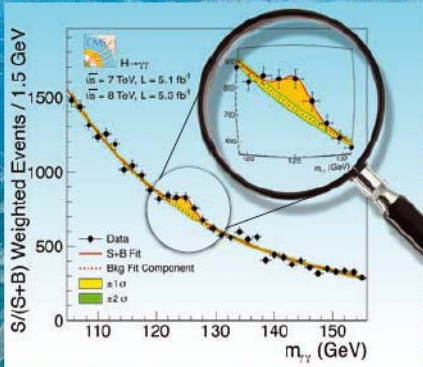
Physics Letters B

Volume 716, Issue 1, 17

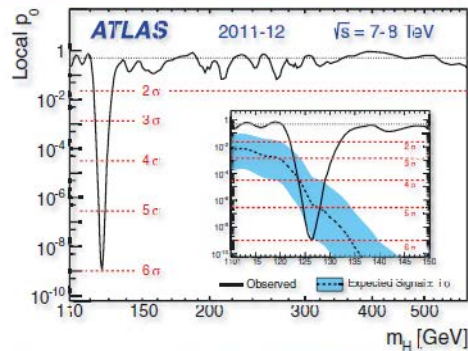
September 2012, Pages 1–29

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

SciVerse Scopus



Theory: 1964
Concept: 1984
Construction: 2001
Discovery: 2012



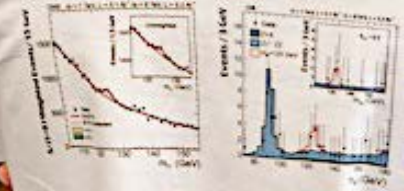
CMS

Physics Letters B

Volume 716, Issue 1, 17

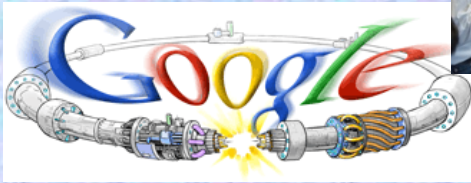
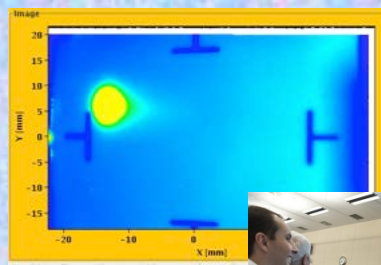
September 2012, Pages 30–61

I FOUND A NEW PARTICLE



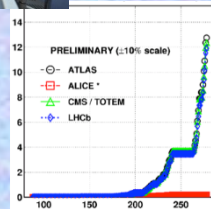
LHC Timeline

August 2008
First injection test



September 10, 2008
First beams around

November 29, 2009
Beam back



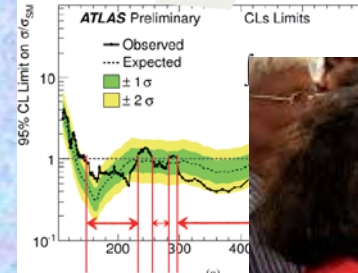
October 14 2010
1e32
248 bunches

April 2010
Squeeze to 3.5 m

June 28 2011
1380 bunches

1380

August, 2011
2.3e33, 2.6 fb
1380 bunches



4 July, 2012

6 June, 2012
6.8e33

18 June, 2012
6.6 fb⁻¹
to ATLAS & CMS

2008

2009

2010

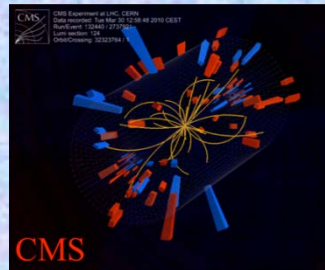
2011

2012

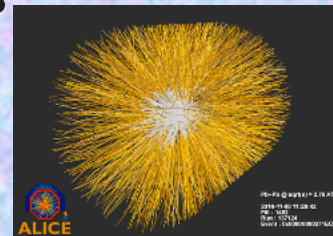
September 19, 2008
Disaster
Accidental release of 600 MJ stored in one sector of LHC dipole magnets



March 30, 2010
First collisions at 3.5 TeV



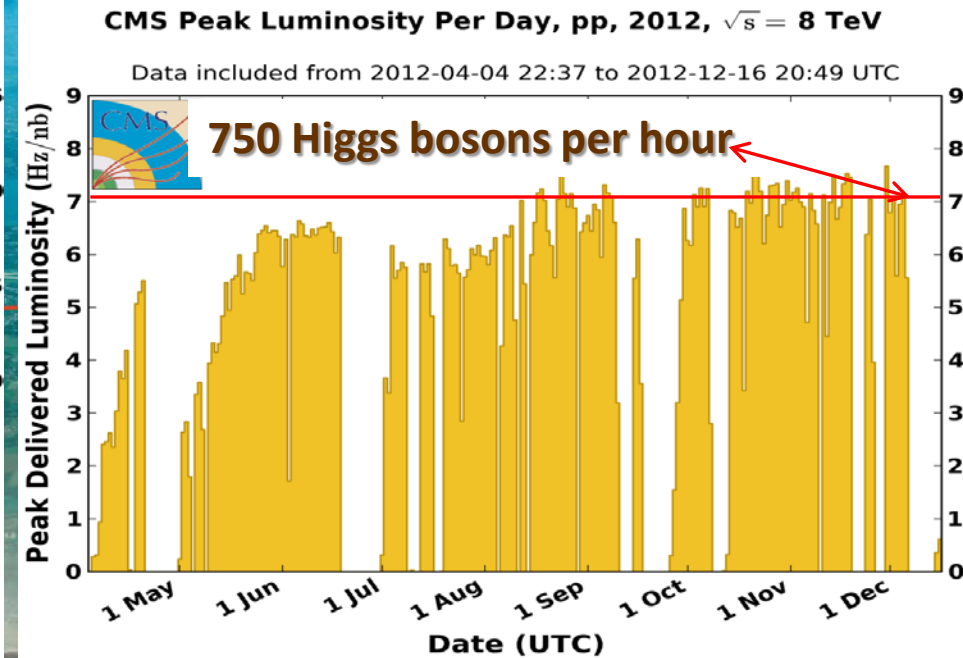
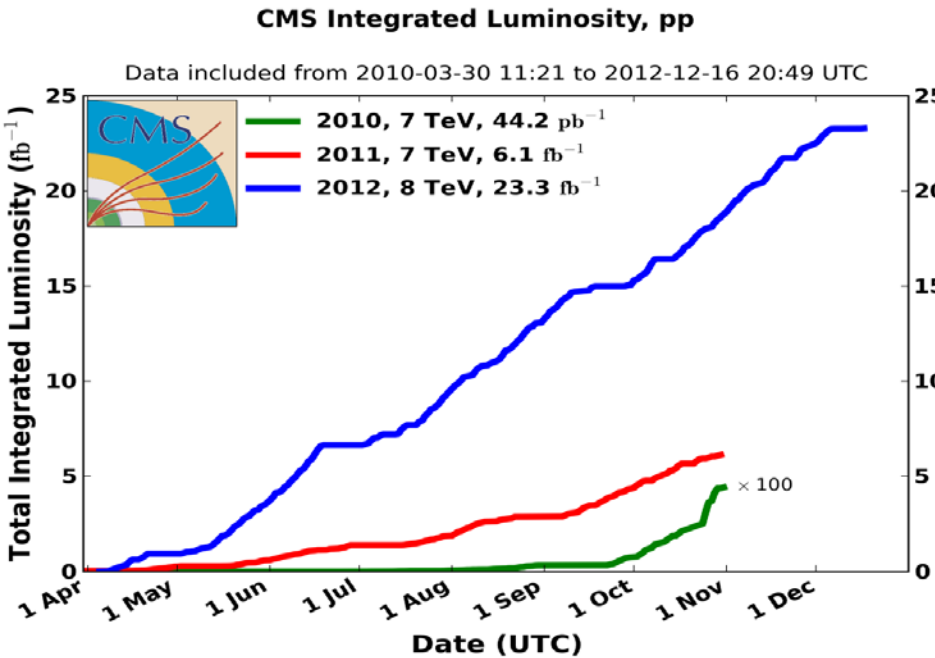
November 2010
Ions



M. Lapont, 2013 Aspen Conference

The LHC Accelerator: Magnificent Performance

Peak Luminosity: 2010: $10^{27} - 2 \times 10^{32}$ 2011: to 3.6×10^{33} 2012: to 6.7×10^{33} (nominal 10^{34})
Integrated Luminosity: ATLAS & CMS Delivered / Recorded $\sim 23 / 21 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



Steve Myers PLHC 2012:

“The first two years of LHC operation have produced sensational performance: well beyond our wildest expectations.

The combination of the performance of the LHC machine, the detectors and the GRID have proven to be a terrific success story in particle physics.”

Comments (16-Feb-2013 08:25:13)

*** END OF RUN 1 ***

No beam for a while. Access required
time estimate: ~ 2 years

AFS: Single_36b_4_16_16_4bpi9inj

The LHC Spectrometers: Triumph of Instrumentation



❖ We are presented with so many measurements (cross section, limits, ...) that we often forget that we are talking about instruments and the measurements they have made, and the methods have been used.

❖ The surprise is how precise the LHC detectors themselves are:

The future challenge of the LHC (super-LHC) is to exploit that precision in the regime where statistics is no longer a problem, and everything is dominated by the performance of the detector (« systematics »)

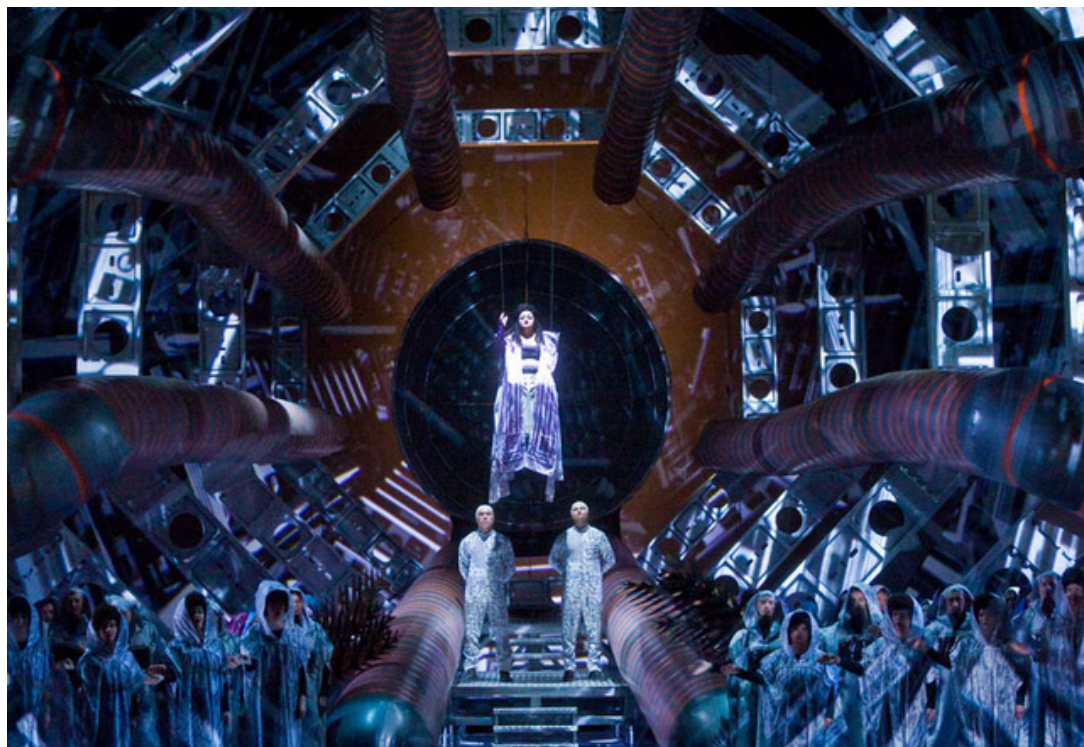


The "Gothic Cathedrals of the 21st Century

The LHC Spectrometers: Impacts can be Unexpected

**the largest and most complex “microscopes”
we’ve ever built**

The opera *Les Troyens* by Berlioz, as shown in Valencia, St. Peterburg and Warsaw (2011) used a set design based on ATLAS Detector



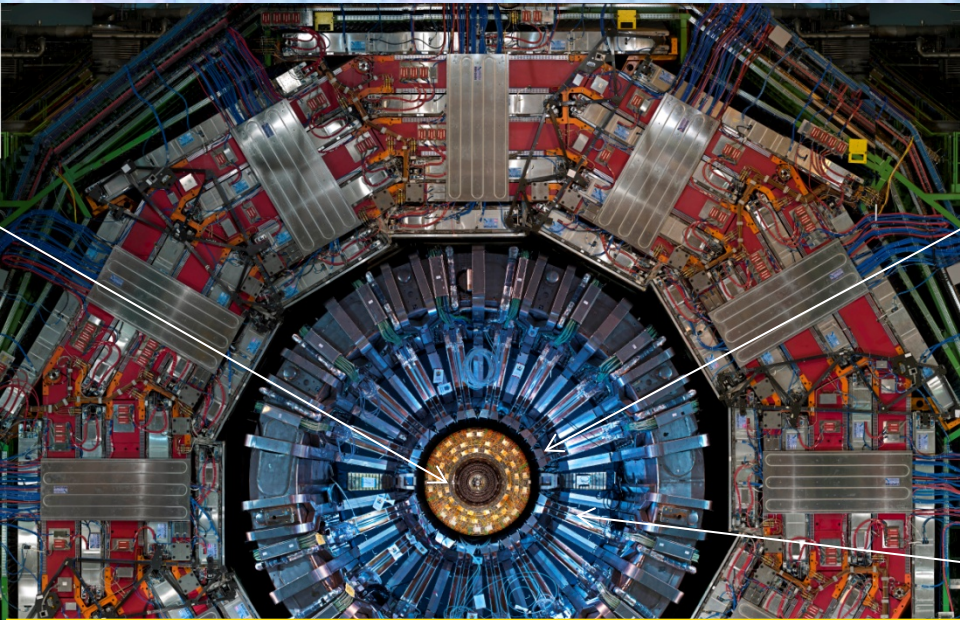
2011 M. Barnett, ICFA Seminar

The CMS Spectrometer: Concept to Data Taking – Took 18 Years !

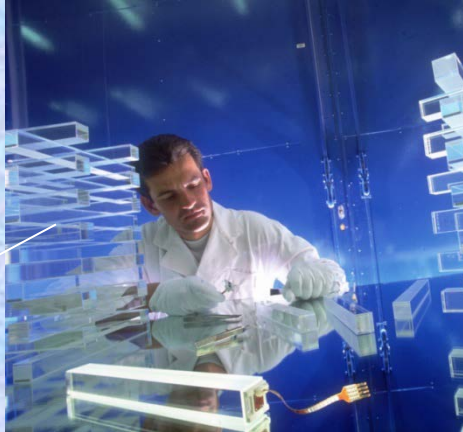
**3000 scientists from 40 countries
CMS Letter of Intent (Oct. 1992)**



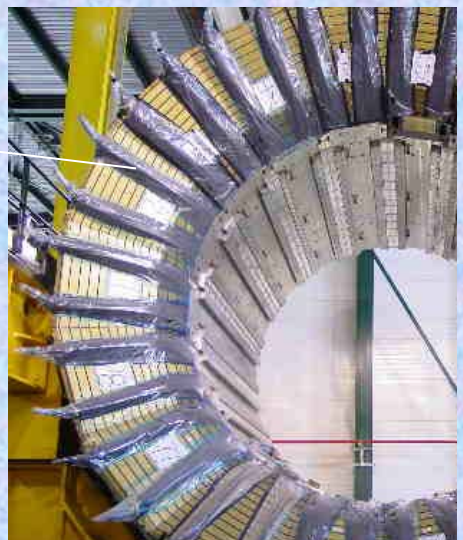
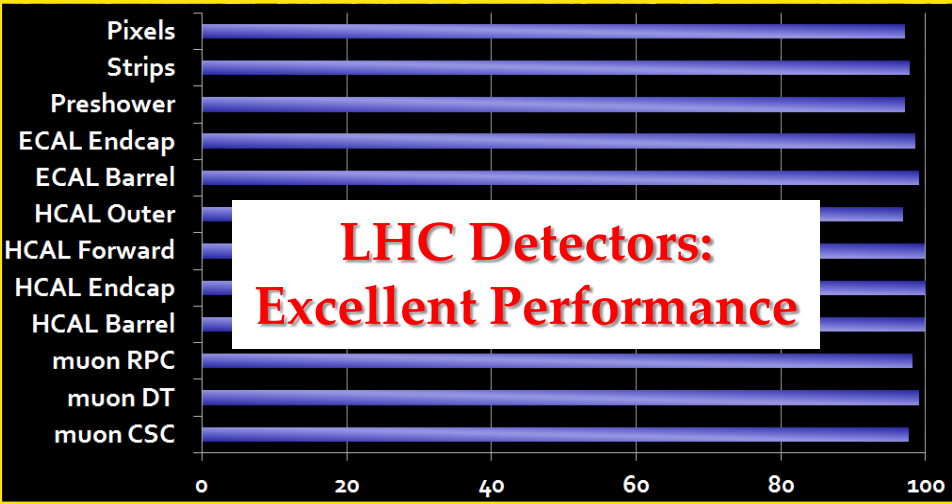
Silicon Tracker



Scintillating Crystals



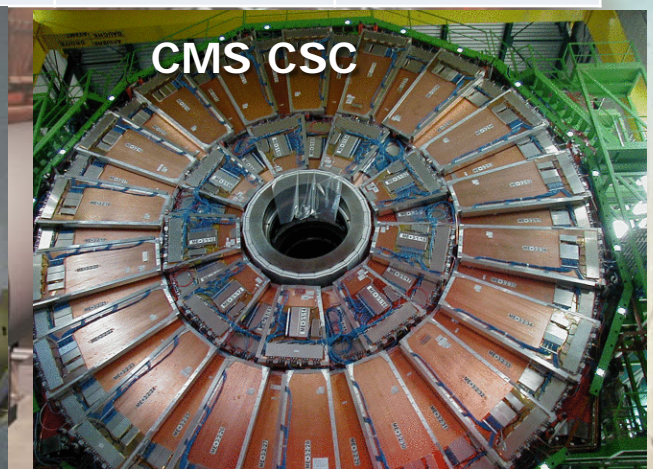
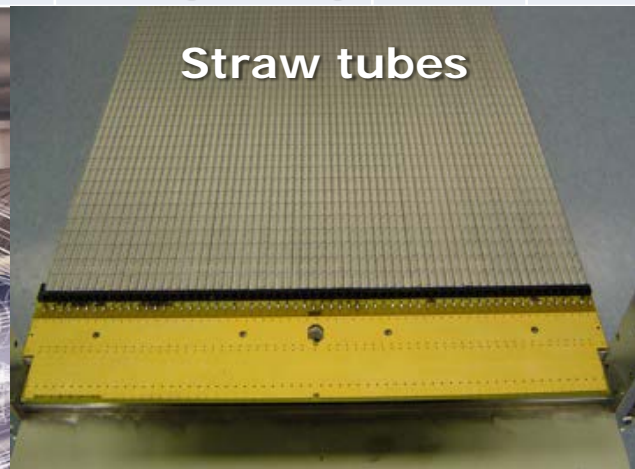
Gas ionization chambers



Brass plastic scintillator

Gaseous Detectors in LHC Experiments

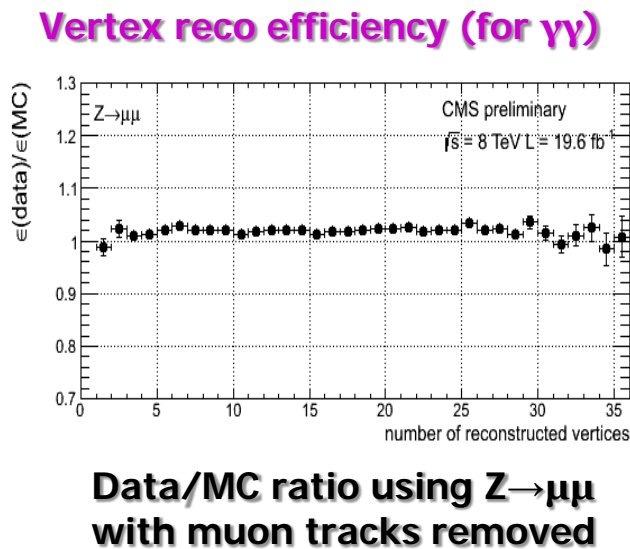
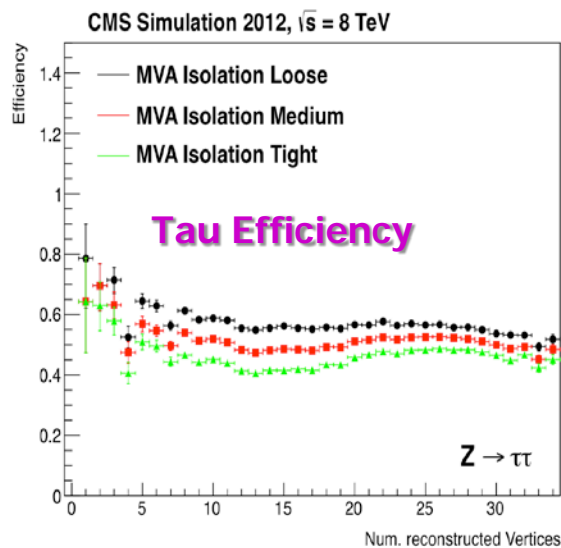
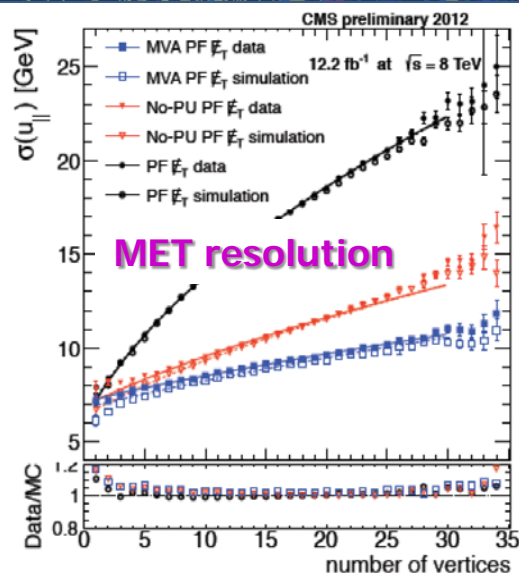
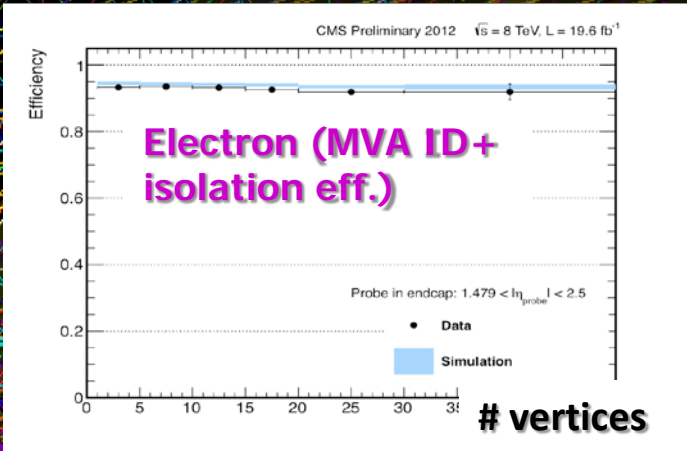
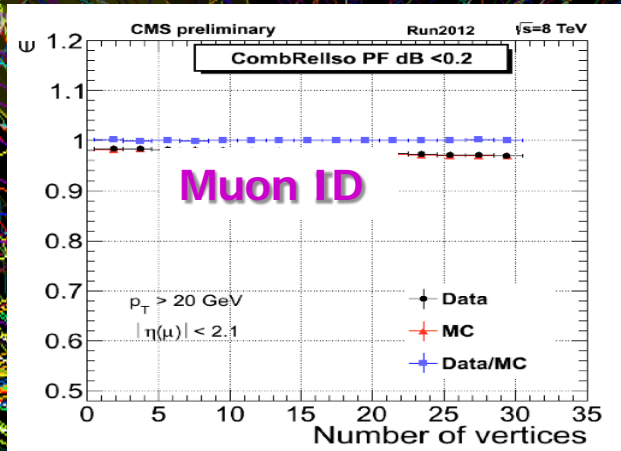
	Vertex	Inner Tracker	PID/ photo-det.	EM CALO	HAD CALO	MUON Track	MUON Trigger
ATLAS	-	TRD (straws)	-	-	-	MDT (drift tubes), CSC	RPC, TGC (thin gap chambers)
CMS	-	-	-	-	-	Drift tubes, CSC	RPC, CSC
----- TOTEM						GEM	GEM
LHCb	-	Straw Tubes	-	-	-	MWPC	MWPC, GEM
ALICE	-	TPC (MWPC)	TOF (MRPC), PMD, HPMID (RICH-pad chamber), TRD (MWPC)	-	-	Muon pad chambers	RPC



The Challenge of Pileup - A Success Story (2012)

- ❖ Pile-up in 2012 exceeded design specifications (50 ns vs 25 ns bunch spacing)
- ❖ Mitigation via extensive use of particle flow and advanced analysis methods

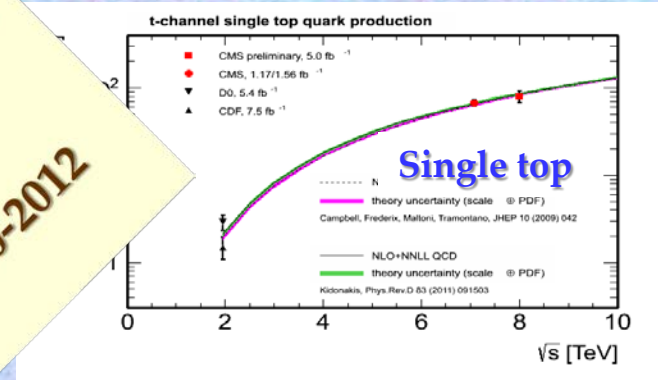
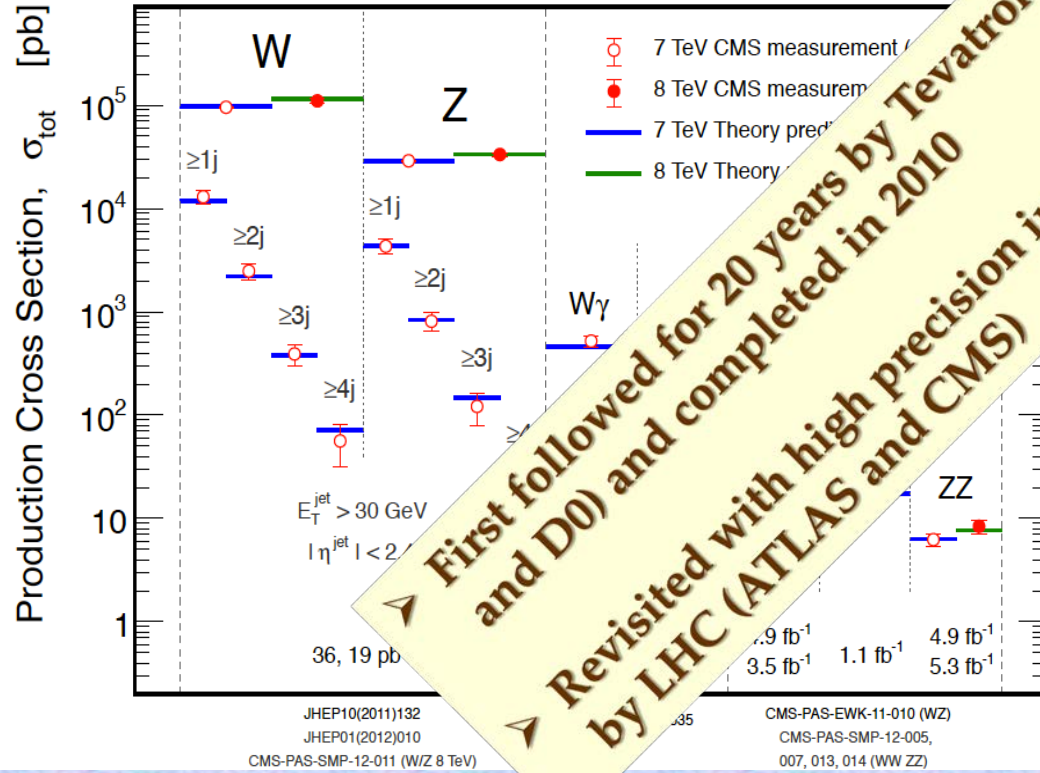
Object performance as a function of the pile-up: ie the number of reconstructed vertices



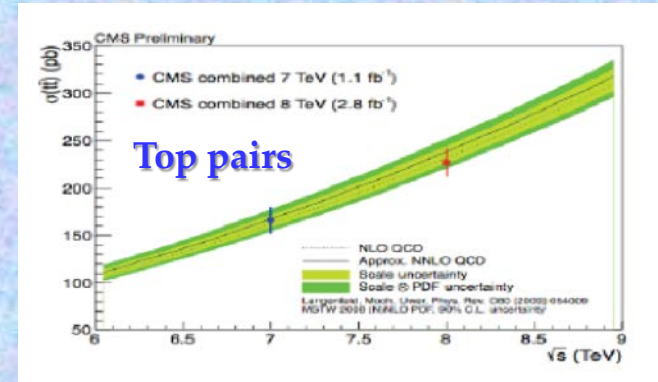
*real LHC pp event (~50 Vertices, 14 Jets, 2 TeV)

Rediscovery of the SM: Electroweak and Top Cross-Section Measurements

Road to Higgs is Paved with Dibosons



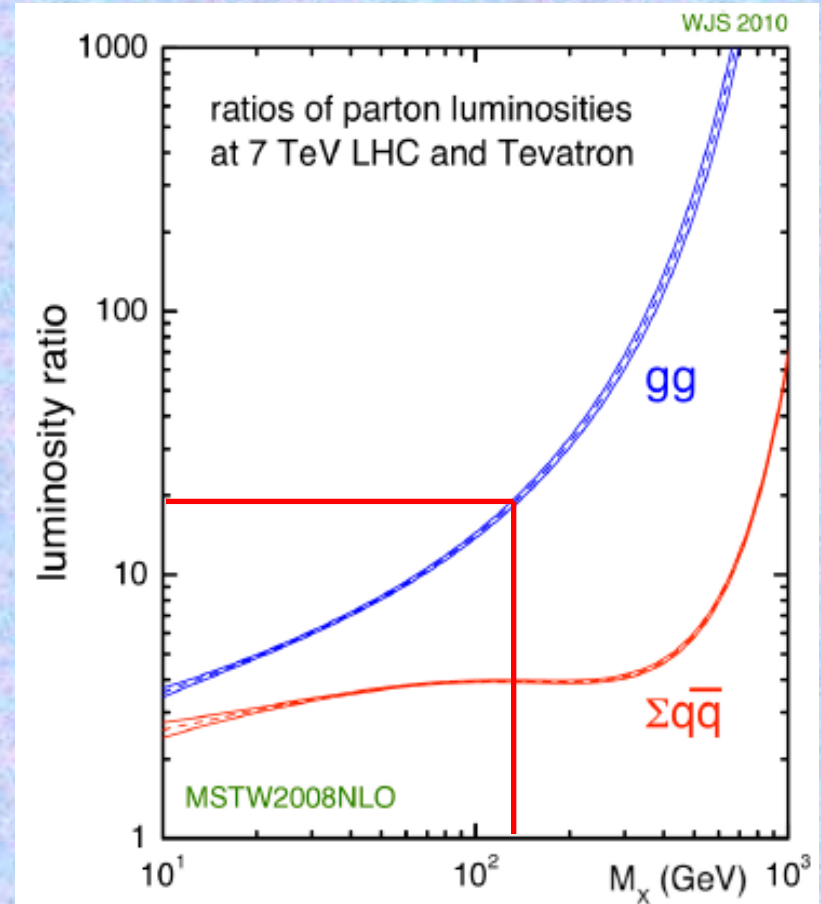
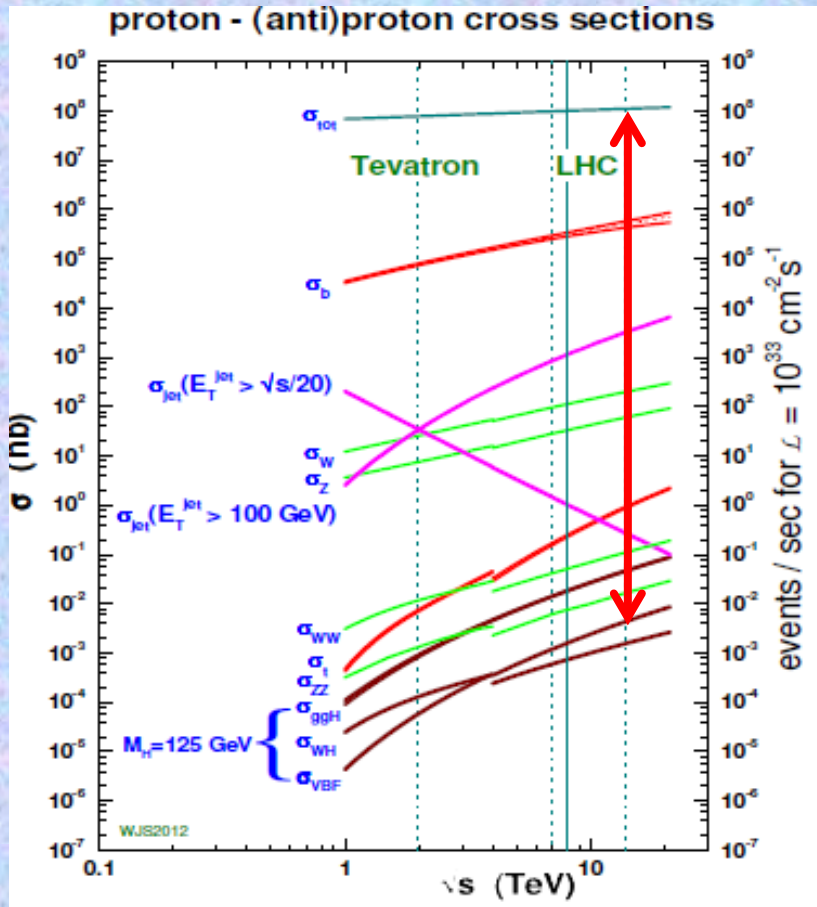
Precision top measurements becomes reality



Good understanding of the detector + accurate theory predictions

- ❖ Important on their own and as foundation for Higgs searches
- ❖ Most of these processes are reducible or irreducible backgrounds to Higgs
- ❖ Reconstruction and measurement of challenging processes (e.g. full hadronic tt , single top, ..) are good training for some complex Higgs final states

Higgs Cross-Sections: Tevatron and LHC



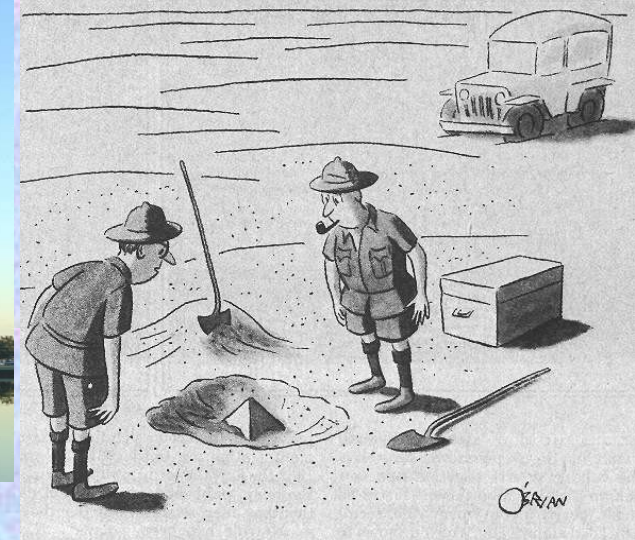
Tevatron @ 1.96 TeV:

Full statistics (D0 + CDF) $\sim 2 * 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
 $\sigma^{\text{tot}} (M_H = 125 \text{ GeV}) \sim 1200 \text{ fb}$

LHC @ 7 - 8 TeV:

2010-2012 (ATLAS + CMS) $\sim 2 * 25 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
 $\sigma^{\text{tot}} (M_H = 125 \text{ GeV}) \sim 22000 \text{ fb}$

$$M_H = 125 \text{ GeV}: (\sigma^{\text{tot}} * L)_{\text{TEVATRON}} * 50 \sim (\sigma^{\text{tot}} * L)_{\text{LHC}}$$



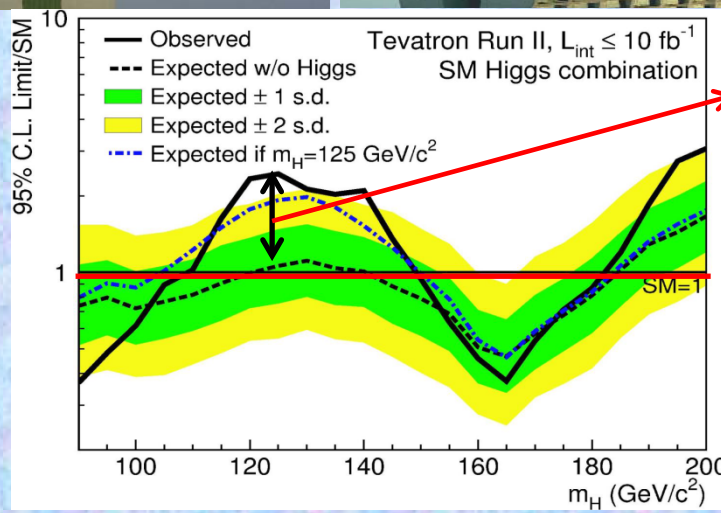
"This could be the discovery of the century. Depending, of course, on how far down it goes."

Top Discovery & Precision Measurements

1995

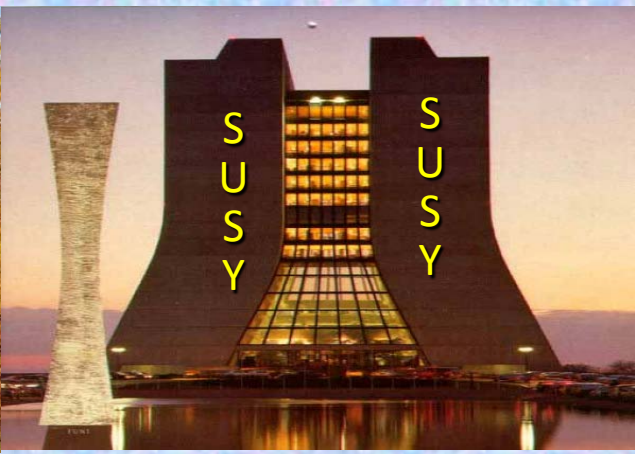
2009

**Final
Tevatron
(CDF + D0)
Higgs
Combination
Result:**

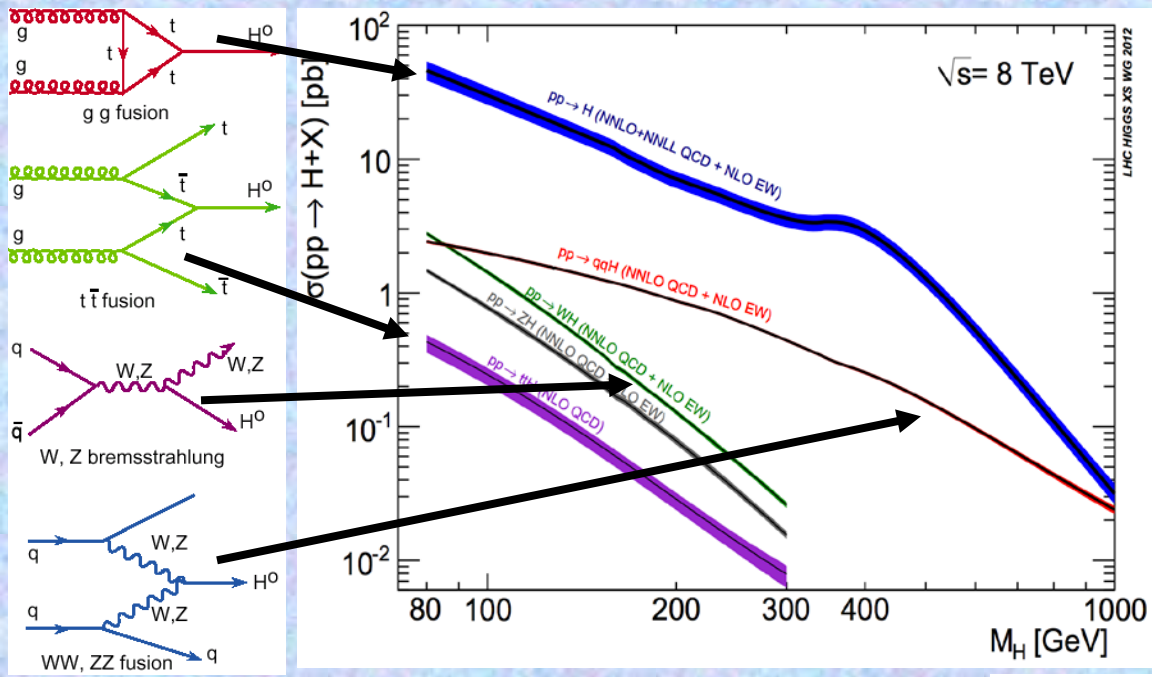


Excess in data (3σ)

The final Tevatron picture is consistent with the boson discovered at the LHC.



Higgs Production and Decay at the LHC

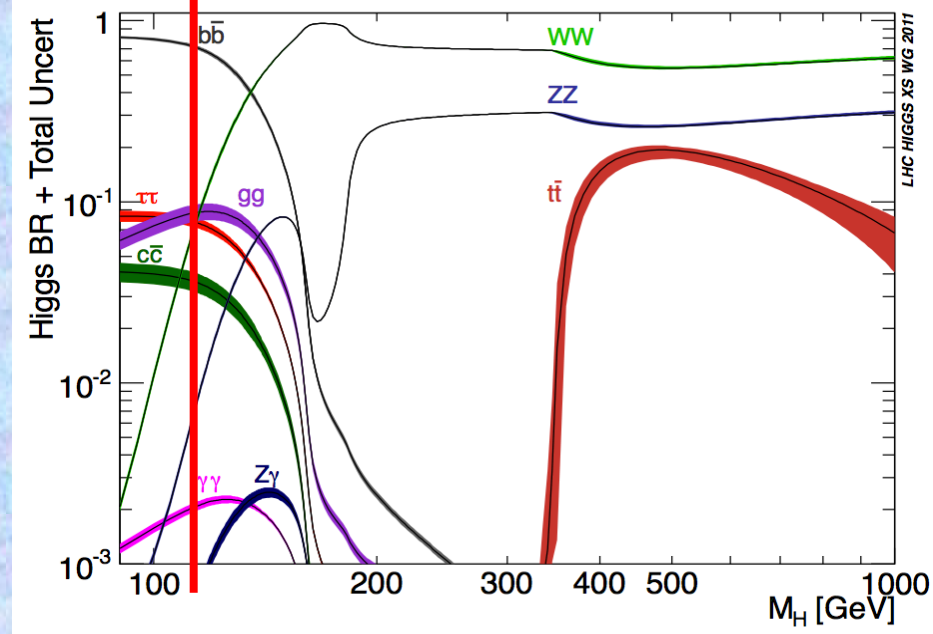


Higgs Production @ 125 GeV:

- ❖ Gluon fusion (87.4%)
- ❖ Vector Boson Fusion (7.1%)
- ❖ W/Z associated prod. (4.9%)
- ❖ Top associated prod. (0.6%)

Higgs Decays @ 125 GeV:
Dream case for experimentalists
→ fun to measure them all !

- bb : large BR, Yukawa coupling
- $\tau\tau$: Yukawa coupling
- WW : large BR, gauge boson coupling
- ZZ : high S/B, high mass resolution, gauge boson coupling
- $\gamma\gamma$: high mass resolution, loop coupling



Towards a Higgs Boson: First Steps in an Incredible Journey

Focus on
high mass resolution &

most sensitive

$h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

$h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

channels



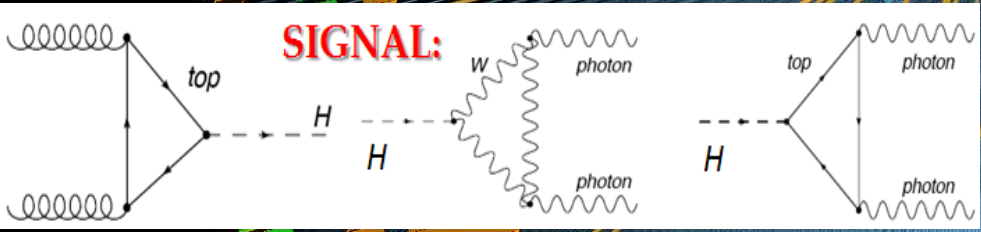
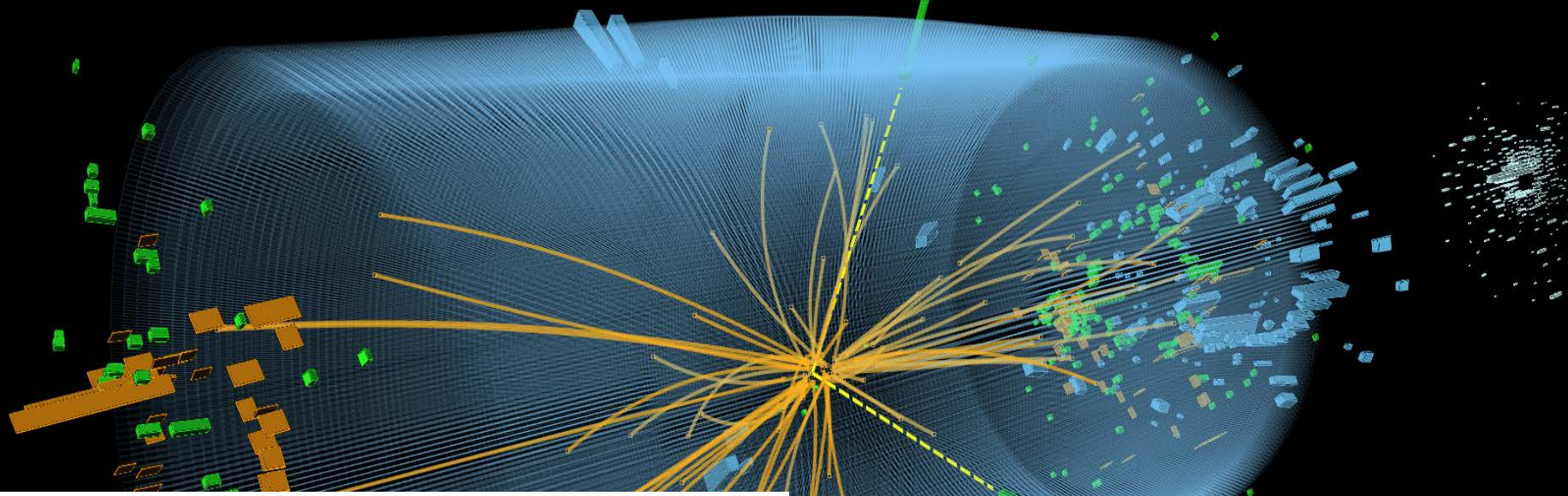
**Higgs is a journey,
not a destination**



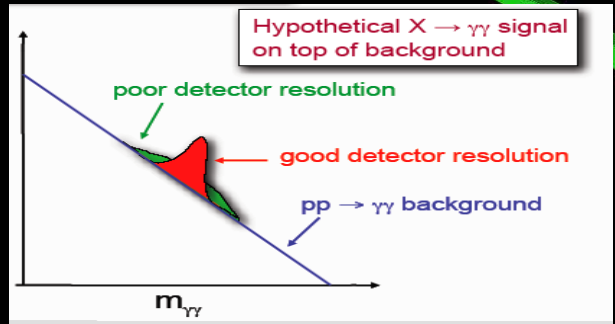
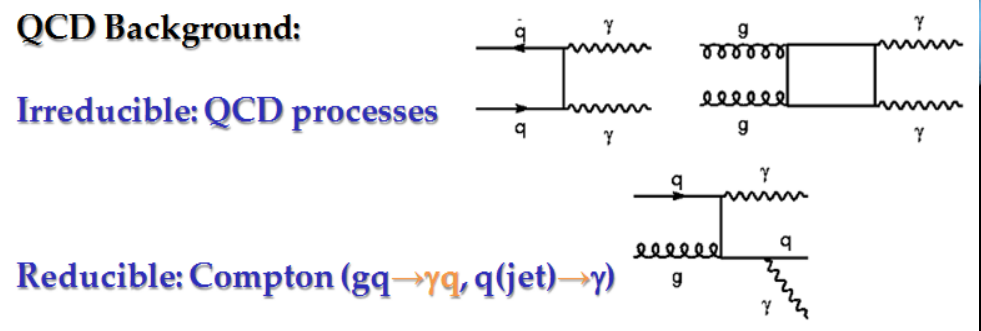
CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN
 Data recorded: 2012-May-13 20:08:14.621490 GMT
 Run/Event: 194108 / 564224000

$M_{\gamma\gamma} = 125.9 \text{ GeV}$
 $\sigma_M/M = 0.9\%$

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
 candidate



Clean topology:
 2 energetic, isolated γ , in a narrow mass peak on top of a large steeply falling background



H \rightarrow $\gamma\gamma$: The Key Channel Driving the ECAL Design

Discovery study/potential depends on:

➤ **Invariant mass resolution**

$$M_{\gamma\gamma} = \sqrt{2 \cdot E_1 \cdot E_2 \cdot (1 - \cos \theta_{12})}$$

- **Energy resolution**

- **Position/angle resolution**

➤ **Background modelling**

ATLAS ECAL: LAr; CMS ECAL: Lead/Tungsten (PbWO₄)

Position/Angle Resolution (Vertex selection):

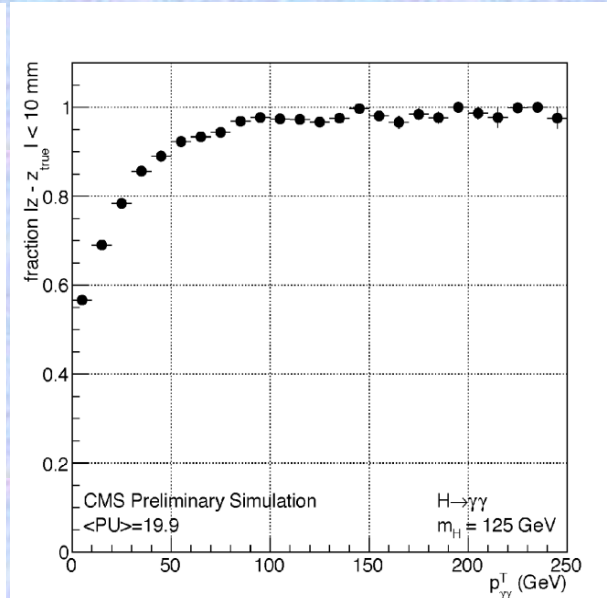
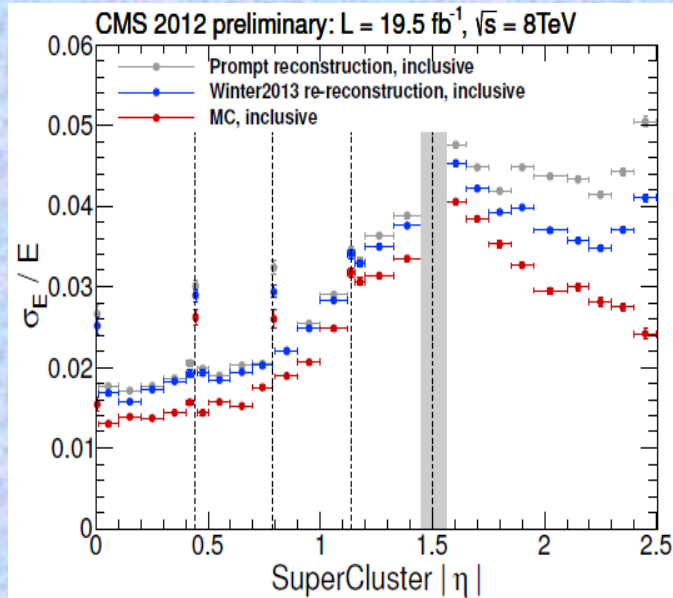
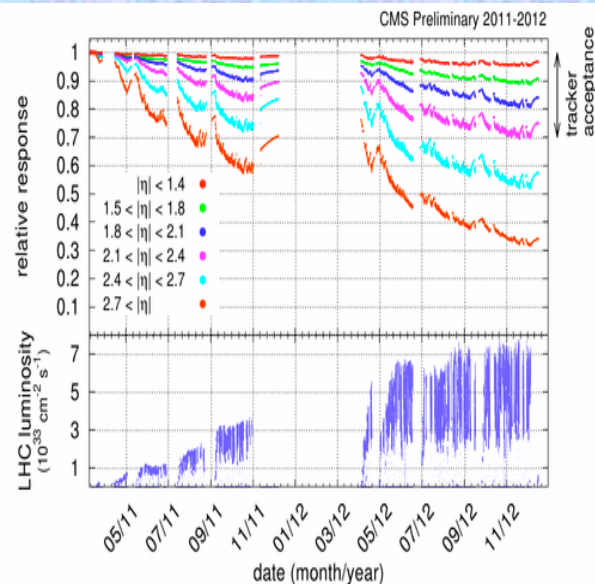
ATLAS: Use longitudinal (and lateral) segmentation to measure γ -polar angle \rightarrow reduce vertex uncertainty (1.5 cm) \rightarrow angular term is negligible; robust against pileup

CMS: Off-pointing geometry; no long. segmentation, vertex selection is based on tracks and di-photon system kinematics ($p_T^{\gamma\gamma}$)

CMS Laser monitoring of response evolution: mandatory to measure crystal transparency in real-time:

CMS ECAL Energy Resolution (after on-time corrections)

CMS Vertex Selection Efficiency



The Higgs Decay: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

Separated in several categories to exploit **different mass res. & S/B**:

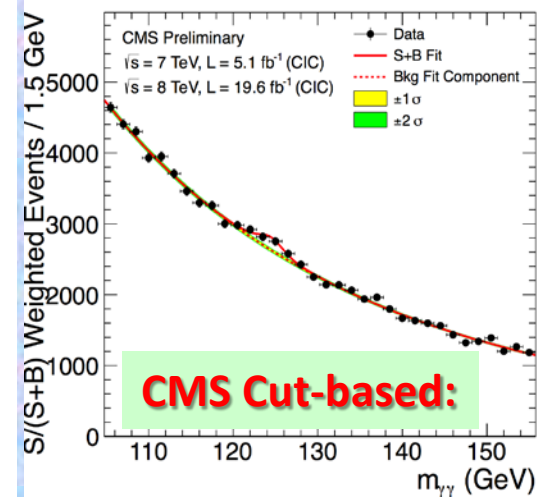
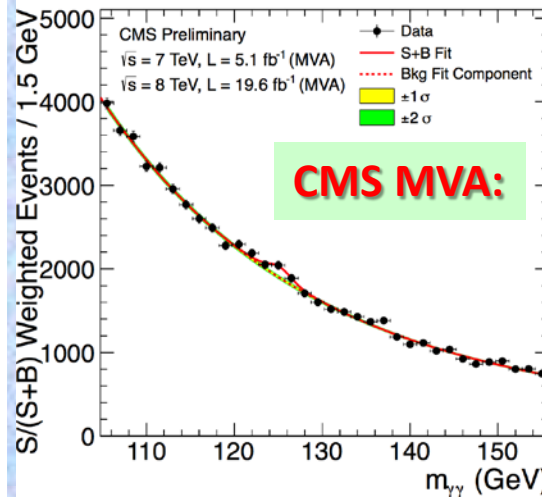
ATLAS: Cut-based

CMS: MVA and Cut-based

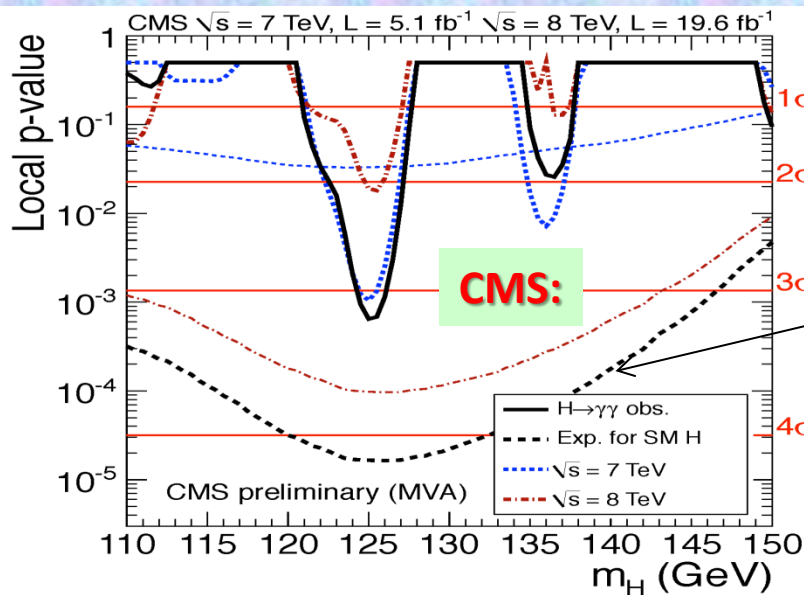
☞ MVA input variables are designed to be mass independent

☞ Fit $m(\gamma\gamma)$ in each of 9 categories:

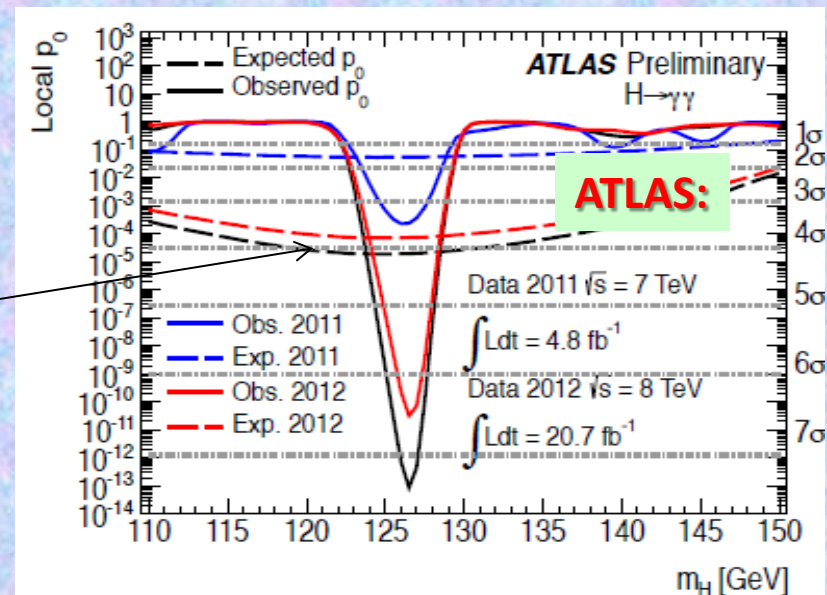
- ☞ 4 diphoton MVA categories
- ☞ 2 dijet-tagged categories
- ☞ 2 lepton-tagged categories
- ☞ 1 MET-tagged categories



Local p-value (consistency of data with background-only hypothesis):



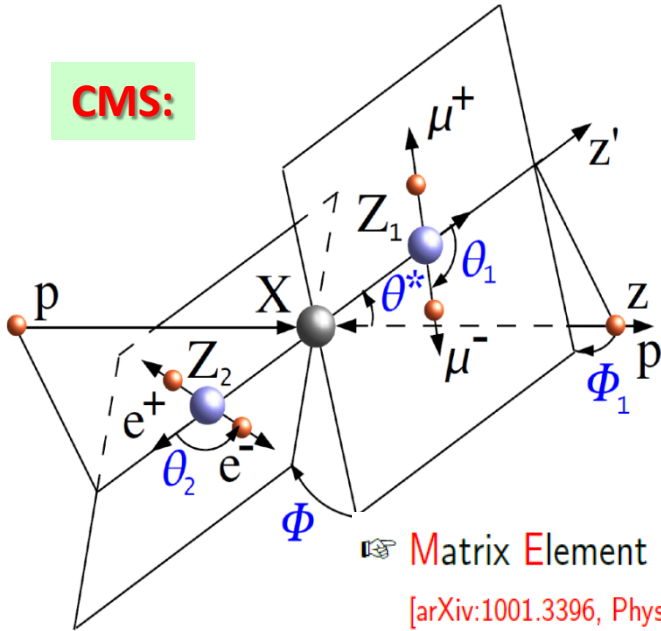
Expected from SM Higgs at given m_H



Established the discovery of the new particle in the $\gamma\gamma$ channel alone ☺

The Higgs Decay: $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

CMS:



- ❖ **Signal:** 4 isolated high- p_T leptons from same vertex
- ❖ **Background:** non-resonant ZZ , Zbb , top($2l2\nu2b$), fakes

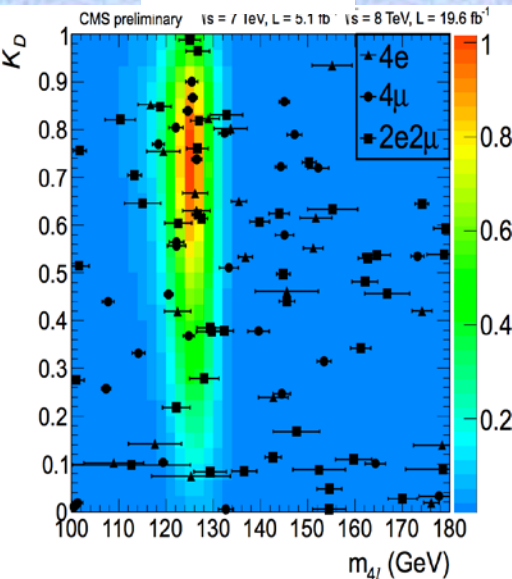
Matrix Element Likelihood Analysis:
uses kinematic inputs to build a kinematic discriminant (K_D) for signal to background discrimination using $\{m_1, m_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \theta^*, \Phi, \Phi_1\}$

$$\text{MELA} = \left[1 + \frac{\mathcal{P}_{\text{bkg}}(m_1, m_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \Phi, \theta^*, \Phi_1 | m_{4l})}{\mathcal{P}_{\text{sig}}(m_1, m_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \Phi, \theta^*, \Phi_1 | m_{4l})} \right]^{-1}$$

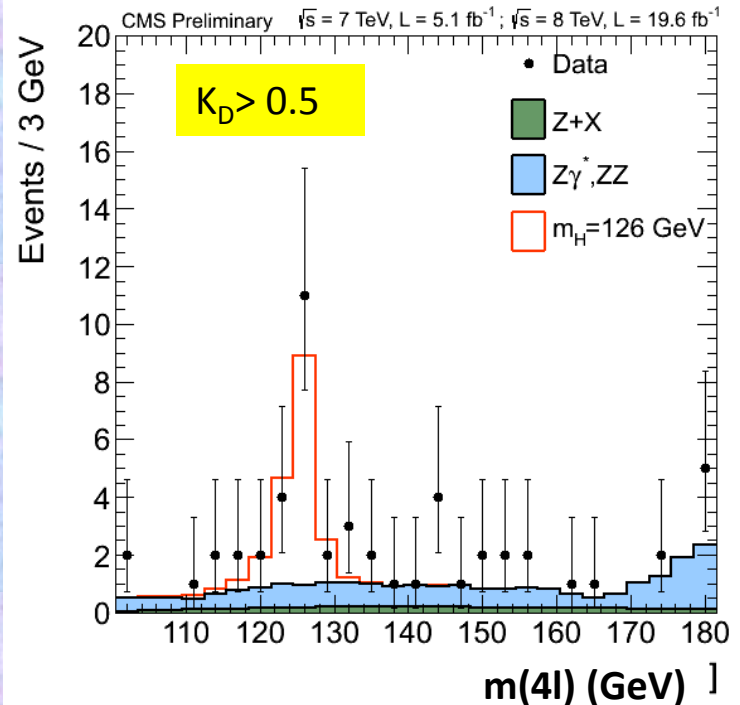
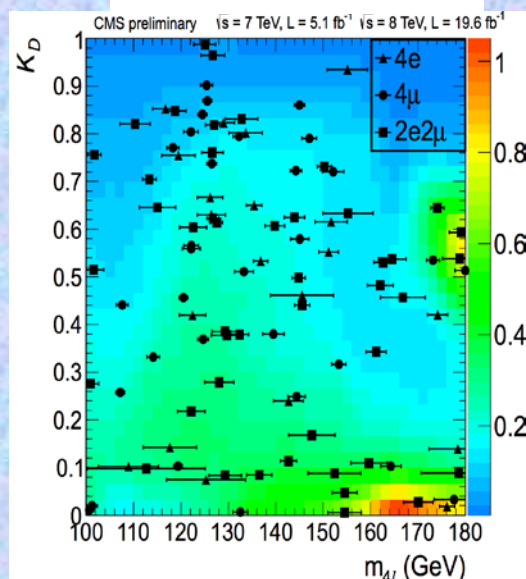
Matrix Element Likelihood Analysis

[arXiv:1001.3396, Phys. Rev. D81, 075022(2010)]

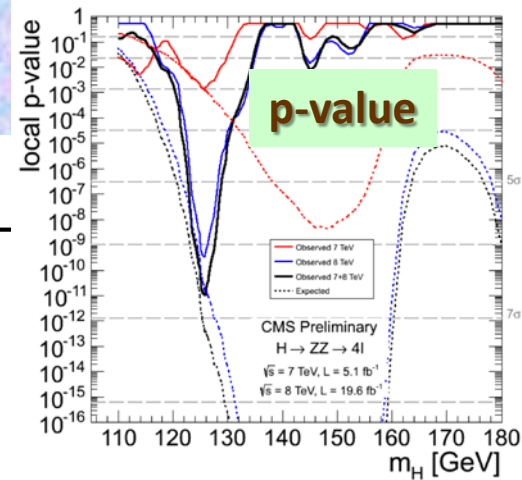
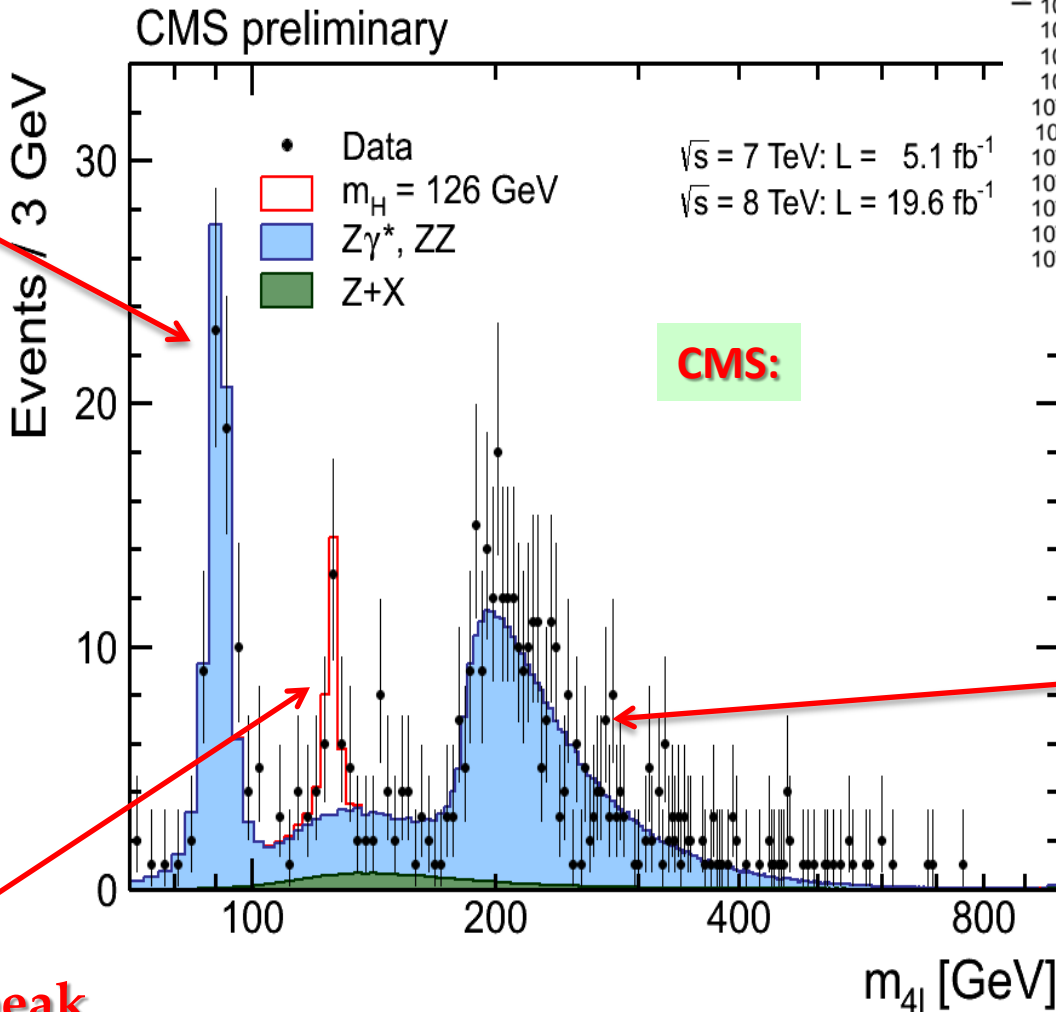
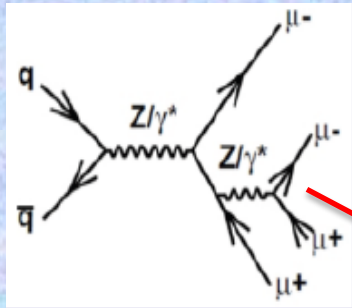
SIGNAL



BACKGROUND



The Higgs Decay: $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$



CMS:

Very good control of the dominant ZZ background

$M(4l) > 160$ GeV:
 Data 380 evts
 MC 364.5 evts

Clean signal peak at ~126 GeV

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow ZZ, 8\text{TeV}) = 8.4 \pm 1.0 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.7 \text{ (syst.)} \pm 0.4 \text{ (lum.) pb}$$

$$\text{SM (ZZ) theory: } \sigma_{\text{SM}}(\text{th}) = 7.8 \pm 0.6 \text{ pb}$$

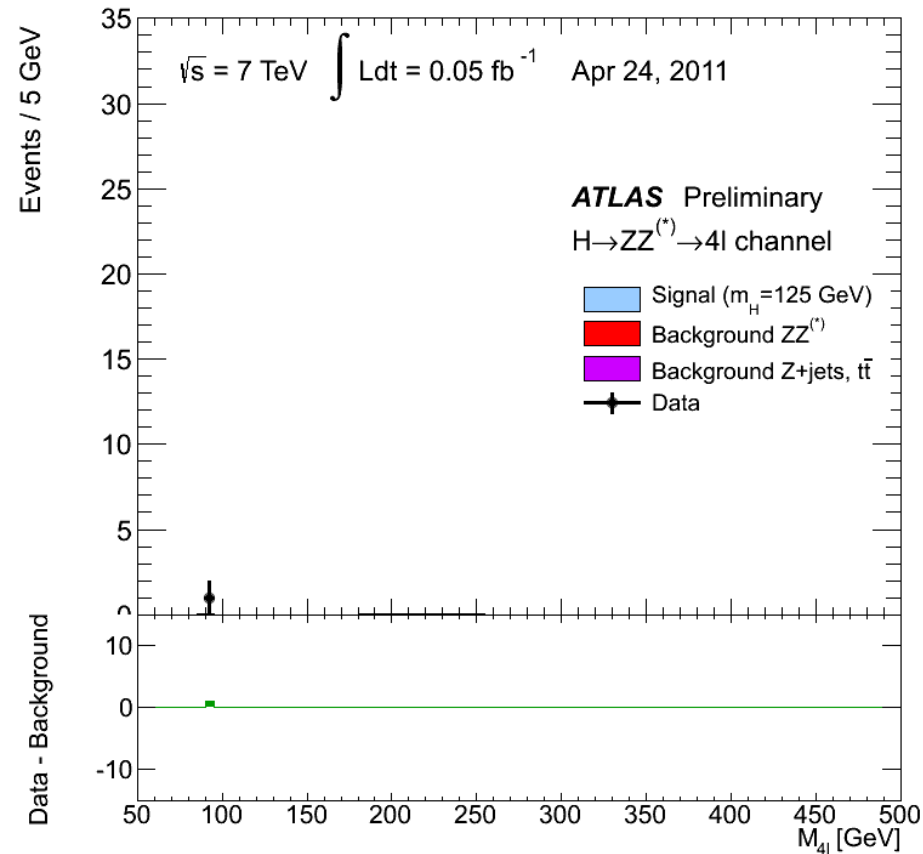
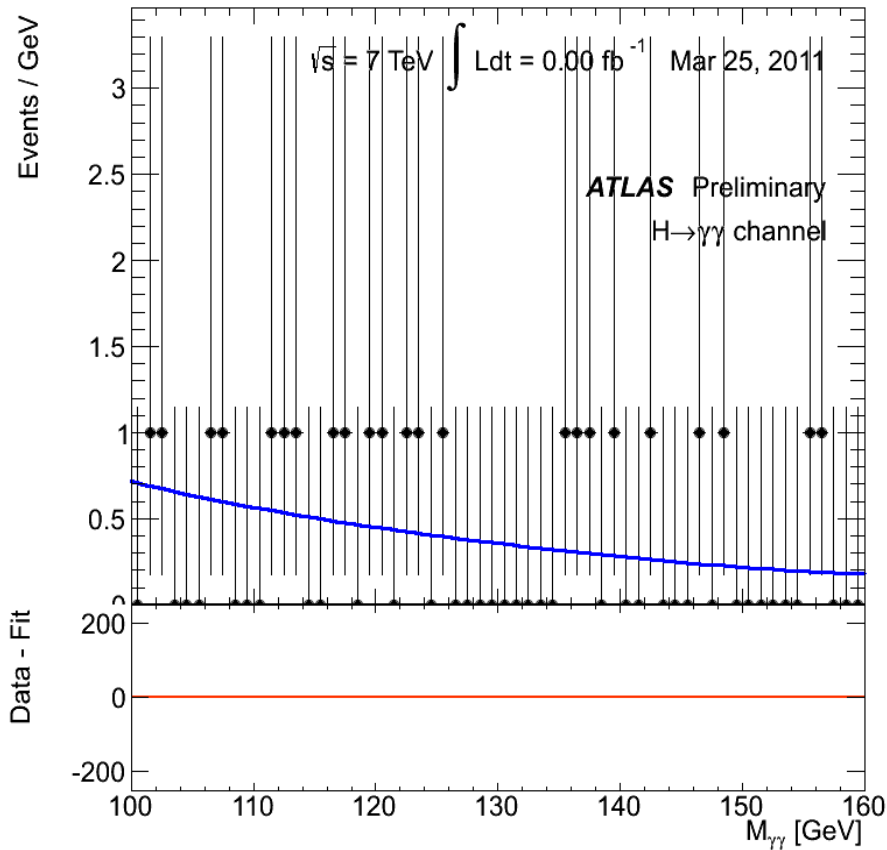
Signal significance (in $H \rightarrow ZZ$) is well over 6 standard deviations

The Birth of a Particle: Higgs Boson - Evolution in Time

“History” of the data accumulation during the last two years (ATLAS)

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

$H \rightarrow ZZ$



☺ The new particle has couplings to bosons ... what about fermions ???

Tau Zooming in on the Higgs: $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$

Good $M(\tau\tau)$ resolution is the most effective tool against $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$

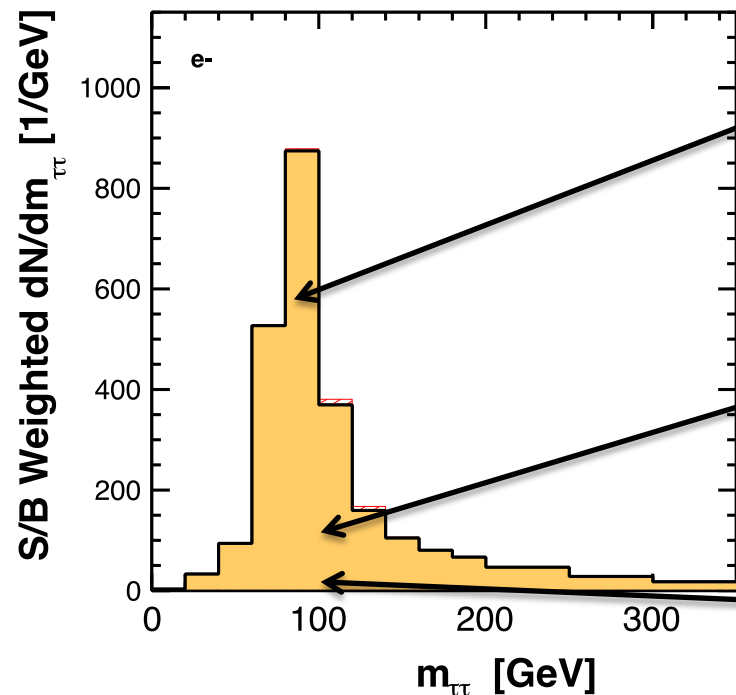
- **ATLAS: Missing Mass Calculator**(NIMA654 (2011)481); **CMS: SVFIT**(CMS PAS HIG-13-004)
- **MMC & SVFIT sophisticated techniques to reconstruct $M(\tau\tau)$ in presence of neutrinos**
→ improve analysis sensitivity by 20%-30% compared to visible mass

SUMMARY PLOT: combine all channels
($e\tau_{\text{had}}$, $\mu\tau_{\text{had}}$, $e\mu$, $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$) weighted with a S/B

Excess building up in the region 120-130 GeV:

Significance:
2.93 σ for $m_H = 120$ GeV
2.85 σ for $m_H = 125$ GeV

Combining $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ channels the significance is 3.4 σ (expected 3.5 σ)



$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ Embedding:
 $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ data, replace μ with simulated τ decay
Normalization from $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ data

W+jets:
Shape from simulation
Normalization from control region

QCD:
SS lepton data, corrected for SS/OS lepton ratio
Syst: 10%

☺ The new particle has couplings to bosons ... and to fermions ☺ !!!

Summary of Higgs Searches at a Glance...

Decay	Signature	S/B & Mass resol.	Experim.	P-value (expect.)	P-value (observed)	Used for
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	2 photons, peak in inv. mass (H)	Low O(1), 2%	ATLAS	4.1 σ	7.4 σ	Mass, spin, Discovery, couplings $K_V K_F$
			CMS	4.2 σ	3.2 σ	
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$	4 leptons, peak in inv. mass (Z_1, H)	High (>1), 1-2%	ATLAS	4.4 σ	6.6 σ	Mass, spin, Discovery, Coupling K_V
			CMS	7.1 σ	6.7 σ	
$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 2l2\nu$	2 leptons, E_T^{Miss}	Medium O(1), 20%	ATLAS	3.7 σ	3.8 σ	Spin, Couplings K_V
			CMS	5.3 σ	3.9 σ	
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	Lepton, τ_{had} , E_T^{Miss}	Low O(1), 15%	ATLAS	1.2 σ	1.9 σ	Couplings K_F
			CMS	2.6 σ	2.9 σ	
$H \rightarrow bb$	Z,W, 2b-jets, peak in inv. Mass (H)	Low O(1), 10%	ATLAS	1.9 σ	1.8 σ	Couplings K_F
			CMS	2.2 σ	2.1 σ	

Also new (based on full statistics):

- $ttH \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (CMS)
- $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ (ATLAS, CMS)
- $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ (ATLAS)
- $WH \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 3l3\nu$ (CMS)
- $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2l2\tau, 2l2\nu, WW \rightarrow l\nu\text{jet}$ (high mass) (CMS)

Latest combinations, non-SM Higgs studies, see

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/HiggsPublicResults>
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIG>

Combining all the channels together to study the Higgs properties and its consistency with the SM (or its inconsistency due to BSM)

Higgs Combination

Since fall 2012, ATLAS and CMS have been especially concentrating on measurements of properties of the new particle

- ❖ Signal Strength
- ❖ Mass
- ❖ Coupling
- ❖ Spin

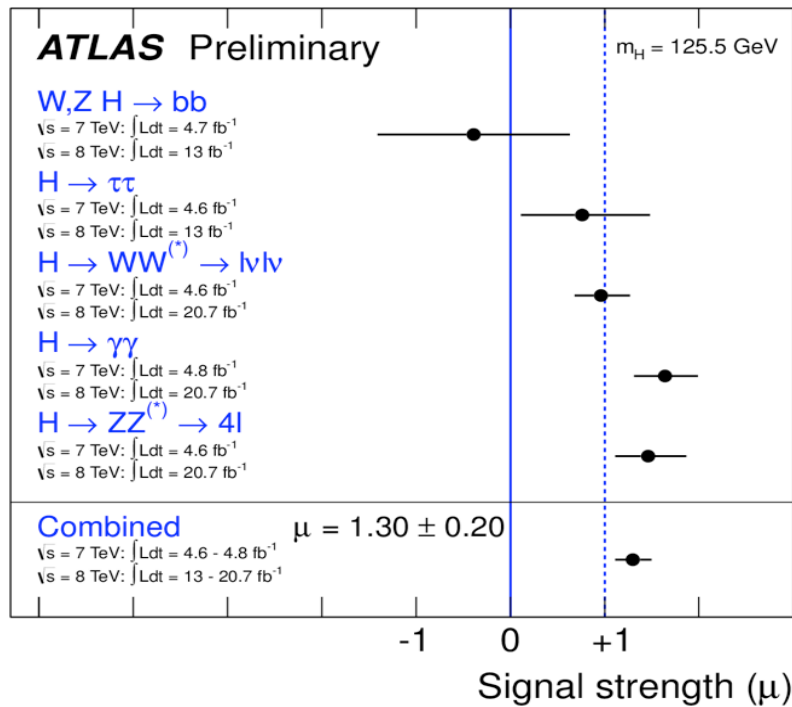
Higgs Boson: Signal Strength (μ)

$$\mu = \frac{\text{Measured event yield}}{\text{Yield expected from SM Higgs}}$$

(Standard Model Higgs: $\mu = 1$)

Once m_H is measured, SM cross sections are uniquely determined --> test the consistency with "THE SM Higgs" measuring deviations from predicted yields ($\mu = 1$)

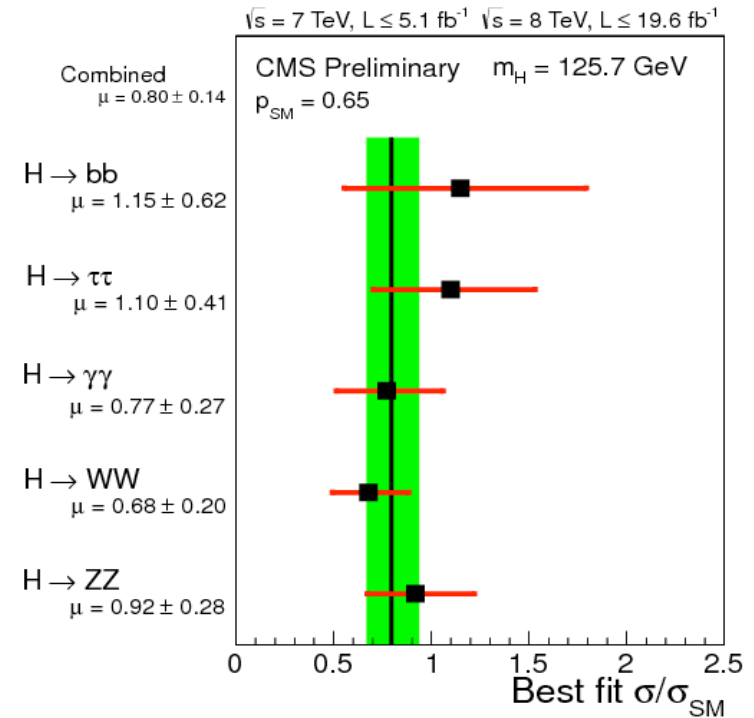
ATLAS: $\mu = 1.30 \pm 0.20$ @ 125.5 GeV



Slight excess in $\gamma\gamma$ / ZZ drives $\mu > 1$ overall
(consistent with $\mu = 1$ within 2σ)

ATLAS-CONF-2013-034

CMS: $\mu = 0.80 \pm 0.14$ @ 125.7 GeV



Slight deficit in $\gamma\gamma$ / ZZ / WW drives $\mu < 1$ overall
(consistent with $\mu = 1$ within 1σ)

CMS PAG HIG-13-005

Higgs Boson: Mass

❖ Combine information from the high resolution channels for mass measurement:

- $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$
- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (ggH and VBF)

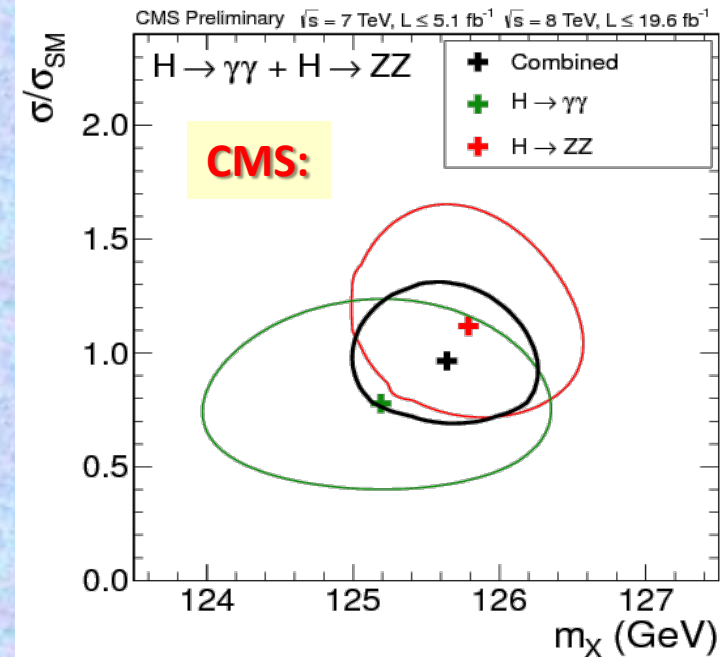
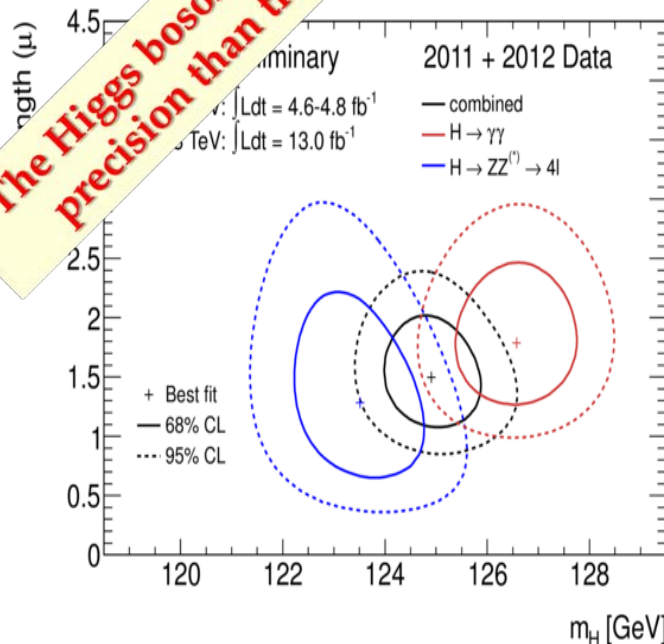
❖ Signal cross section for the channels left floating independently in the fit

Expt.	Decay Process	Measurements	Comments
ATLAS	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$1.65 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.22^*$	CONF-2013-012
	$H \rightarrow ZZ^*$	1.7 ± 0.5	CONF-2013-013
	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	1.6 ± 0.3	CONF-2013-014
	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	1.5 ± 0.4	CONF-2013-034
	$H \rightarrow 2l2\nu$	1.0 ± 0.3	
CMS	$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$	$125.4 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$	PAS HIG-13-001
	$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$	$125.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.2$	PAS HIG-13-002
	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	0.77 ± 0.27	PAS HIG-13-005
	$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$	0.92 ± 0.28	
	$H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow 2l2\nu$	0.68 ± 0.20	

The Higgs boson mass has been already measured to a better precision than the top (or any other quark!) mass (0.50%)

ATLAS:

Taking into account systematic uncertainties, compatibility of the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ & $H \rightarrow ZZ$ measurements is estimated to be at the 2.4σ level.

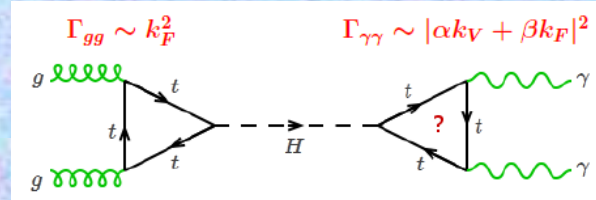
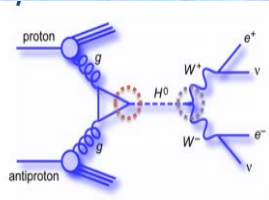


Higgs Boson: Summary of the Couplings Measurements

Study of compatibility with the SM Higgs Boson Couplings:

⚙ Couplings scaled by κ_X :

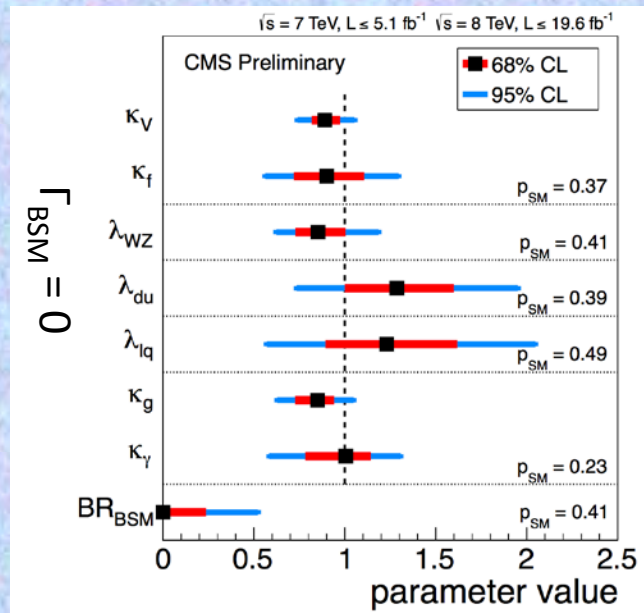
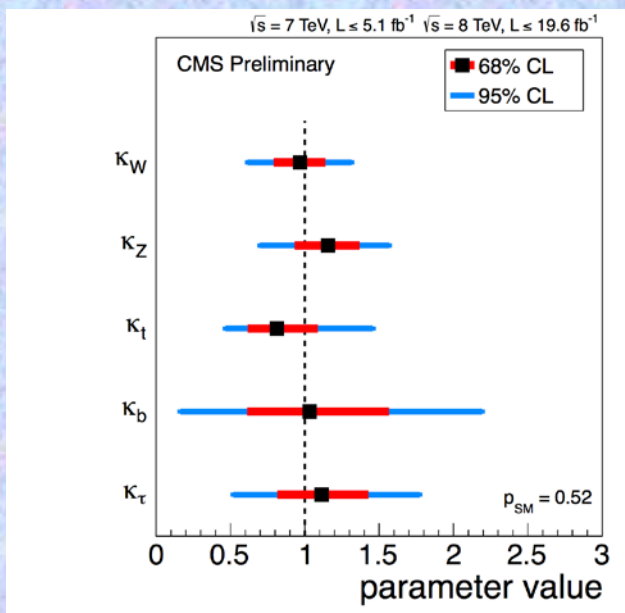
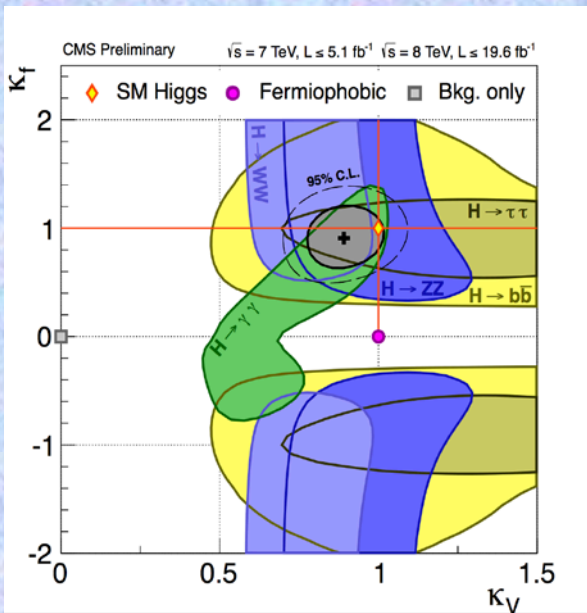
Hff : κ_f HVV : κ_V
 HWZ : κ_W $\lambda_{WZ} = \kappa_W / \kappa_Z$
 HZZ : κ_Z In SM, $\kappa_X = 1$



The generic-five parameter model (no eff. loop couplings)

The LHC XS WG benchmark model (arXiv:1209.0040)

From all decay channels:



The best fit values of the most interesting parameters are shown, with the corresponding 68% and 95% CL intervals, and the overall p_{SM} of the SM Higgs hypothesis is given.

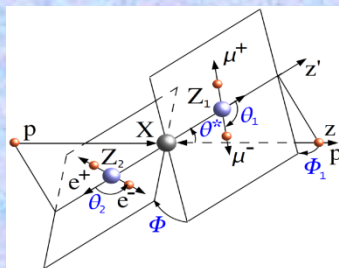
No deviations from the SM Higgs Boson are found so far

Higgs Boson: Spin and Parity Hypothesis

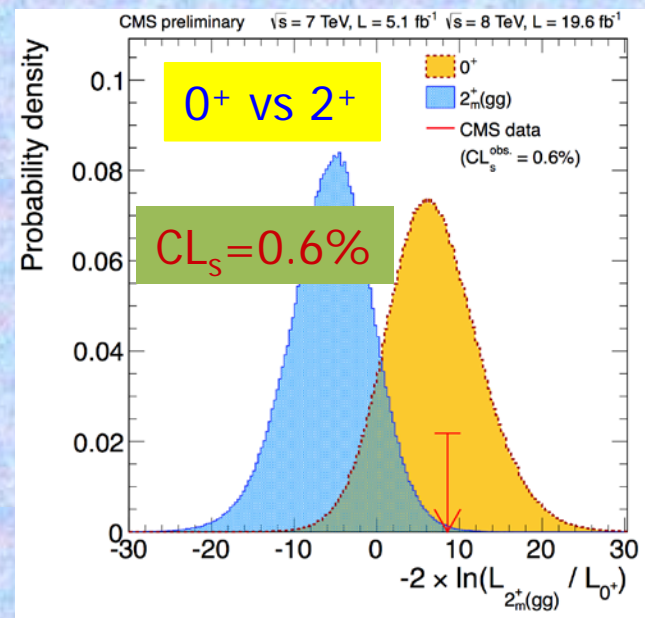
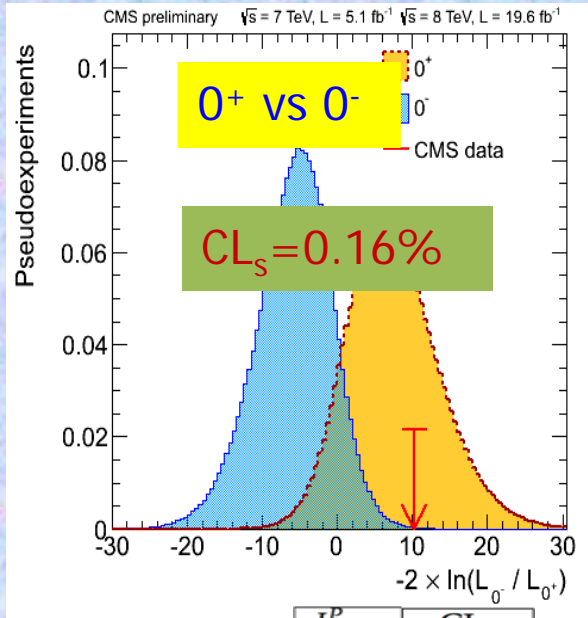
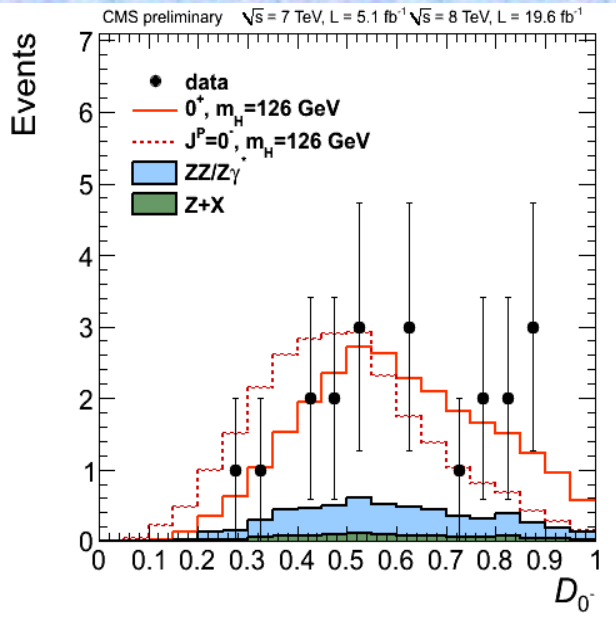
Spin-0 and 2 are only allowed by $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel (spin-1 excluded by Landau/Yang theorem)

$0^+/0^-$ Study: based on $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

Kinematic discriminant built to describe the kinematics of production and decay of different J^P state of a "Higgs"



$0^+/2^+_{m\text{gg}}$ Study: Combining results from WW and ZZ channels



The data disfavours the 0^-_m hypothesis with a 99.8 % CL

Other Hypothesis:

J^P	CL_s
0^-	0.16%
0^+_h	8.1%
$2^+_{m\text{gg}}$	1.5%
$2^+_{mq\bar{q}}$	<0.1%
1^-	<0.1%
1^+	<0.1%

The data disfavours the $2^+_{m\text{gg}}$ hypothesis with a CLs of 0.6%

The current observation is very compatible with the SM Higgs expectations of 0^+ .

Historic Milestone: the Higgs is just Different

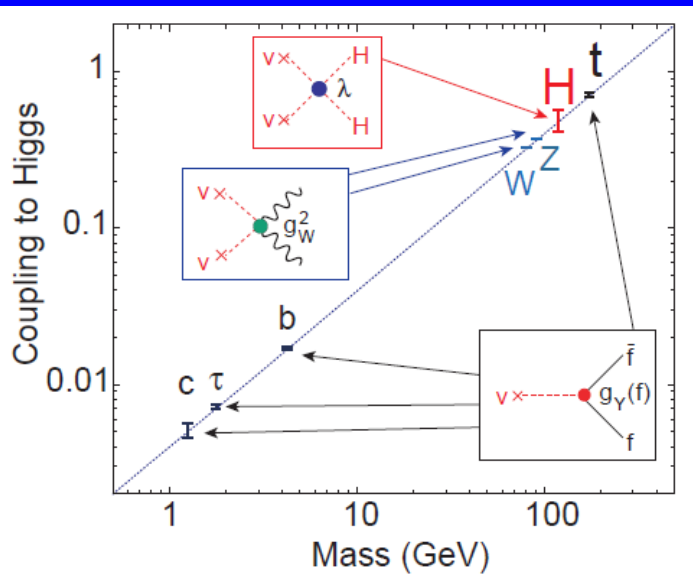
NOBODY UNDERSTANDS ME!



*Higgs is the most exotic particle of the SM
its discovery has profound implications:*

All the matter particles are spin-1/2 fermions.
All the force carriers are spin-1 bosons

- ❖ Higgs particle is spin-0 boson (scalar).
- ❖ The Higgs is a totally new form of matter (neither matter nor force).
- ❖ The Higgs is the only spin 0 particle in the SM but it does the most important job (give masses)



➤ A new force field, the Higgs field, has an average value in the vacuum that became non-zero as the early universe cooled.

➤ We still don't know dynamics behind the Higgs condensate

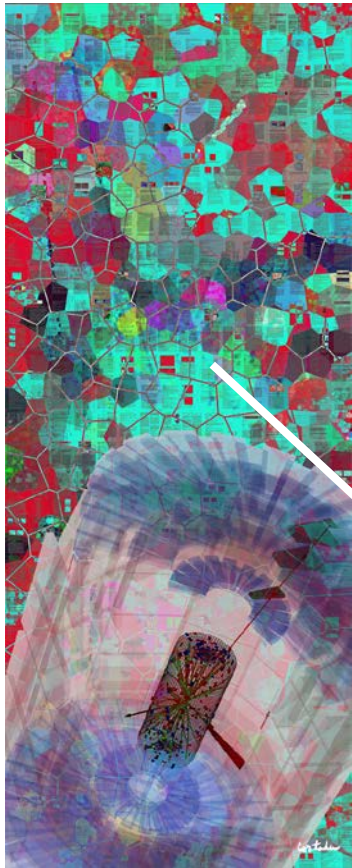
➤ Higgsless theories: now dead

Art @ CMS Project: In Search of the Higgs Boson

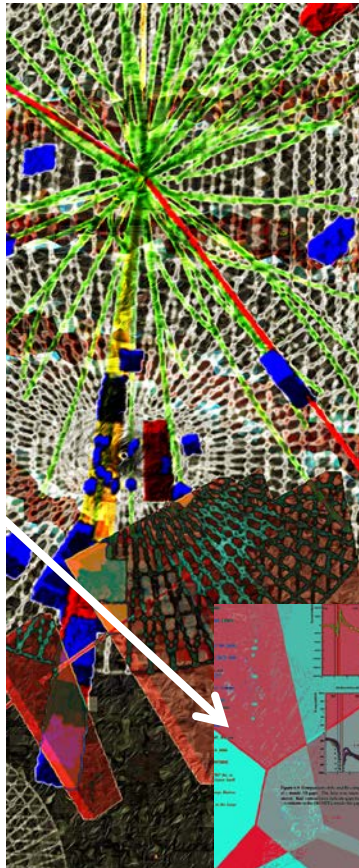
M. Hoch (CMS)

Inspire 'non scientific world' with science instruments & physics topics:
<http://cern.ch/scienceartschool>

Xavier Cortada (with the participation of physicist Pete Markowitz), digital art, 2013



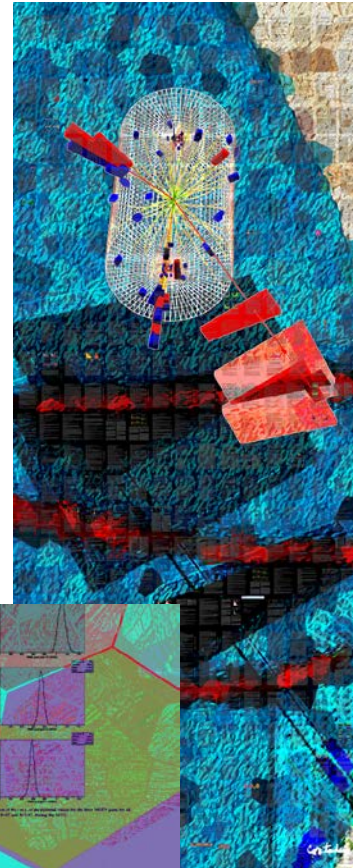
$H \rightarrow WW$



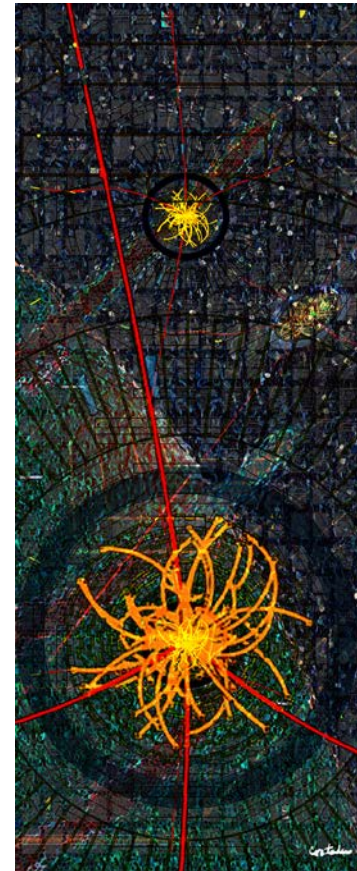
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



$H \rightarrow bb$



$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$



$H \rightarrow ZZ$



CMS Papers in
Art Design:

Real CMS
Event Displays:

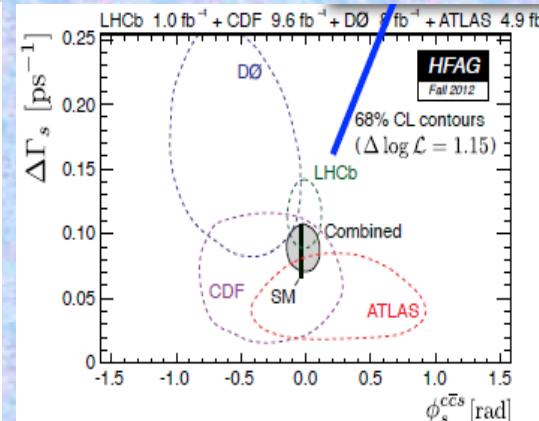
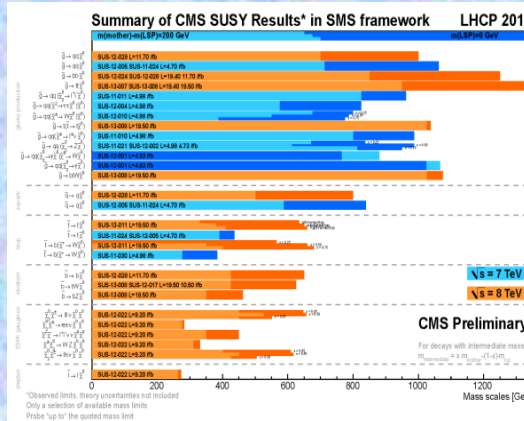
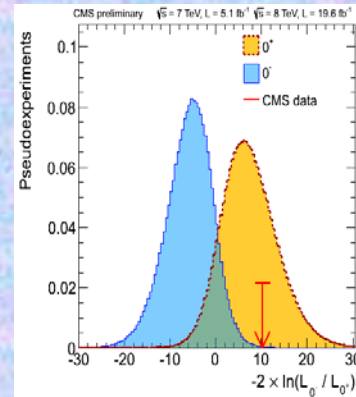
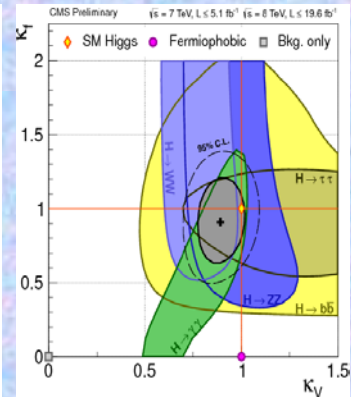
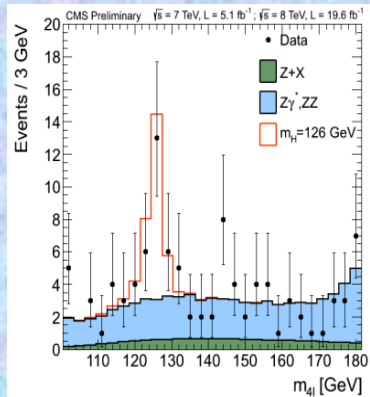
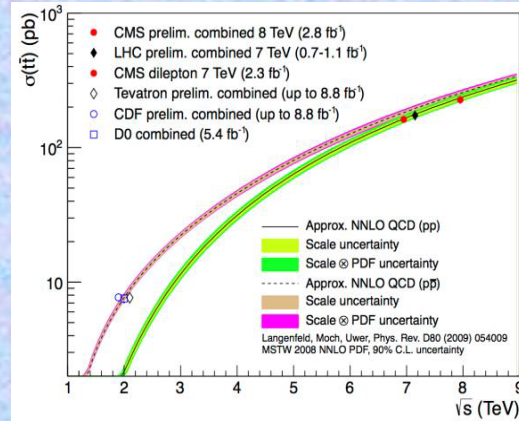
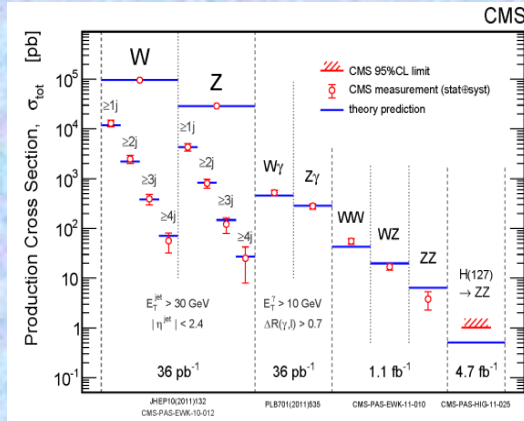
Today (2013): Energy Frontier Landscape

Precision SM measurements consistent with expectation

Discovery of a Higgs boson compatible with the SM

No evidence of sparticles or exotic heavy resonances in ATLAS & CMS (bug chunk of new territory explored)

☹ No sign of new physics in heavy flavor decays (LHCb, B-fact.) → constraints from HF are extremely demanding: adding effective operators to SM generally leads to very large Λ



Standard Model of the Particle Physics

Over the last 100 years → tremendous success of the SM

We believe – the last piece of the SM - HIGGS BOSON has been discovered

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \\ & + i\bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + \text{h.c.} \\ & + \bar{\psi}_i Y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + \text{h.c.} \\ & + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)\end{aligned}$$

← Forces

← Matter

← Higgs :
Vacuum & masses

However, there are (at least) several missing items in the SM:

- ❖ non-baryonic dark matter
- ❖ neutrino mass
- ❖ accelerated expansion of the Universe
- ❖ baryon asymmetry (absence of anti-matter)

We don't really know their energy scales ...

Future Projects in Particle Physics: Experimental Opportunities

**THE FAMOUS THREE
PILLARS
OF PARTICLE PHYSICS:**

**... AND ... THE
INSTRUMENTATION
FRONTIER**



The Energy Frontier

Origin of Mass

Matter/Anti-matter
Asymmetry

Origin of Universe

Unification of Forces

New Physics
Beyond the Standard Model

Neutrino Physics

Proton Decay

Dark Energy

The Intensity Frontier

The Cosmic Frontier

We are at the “turning point”:

- ❖ **2012 - Japan's Strategy for Future Projects**
- ❖ **2013 – European Strategy Update for Particle Physics**
- ❖ **2013-2014 Update of US Roadmap for Particle Physics**

Energy Frontier: Advancing MPGD Technologies

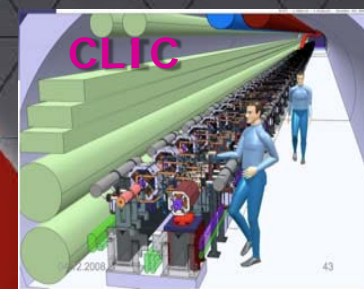
The Energy Frontier (sLHC):

- Rad hard technologies
- High granularity detectors
- Triggering at $L > 10^{35}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$
- Pileup, material activation

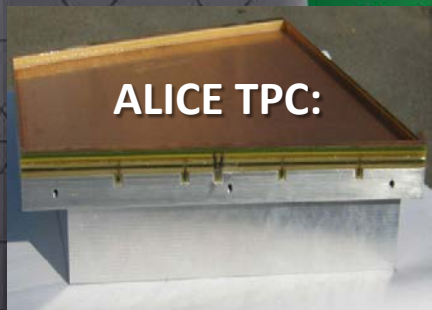


The Energy Frontier (ILC/CLIC):

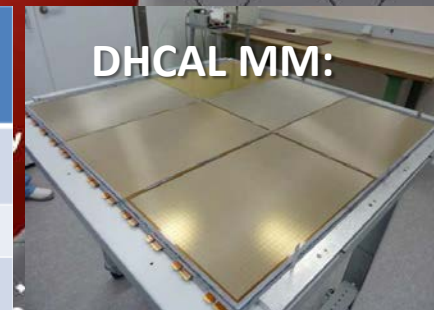
- Minimum material budget
- Ultra-high precision (5 μm space point resolution)
- Imaging calorimetry (jet energy resolution $\sim 3\%$ or better)
- Hermeticity (full angl. cover.)



Micro-Pattern Gas Detectors:



	Vertex	Inner Tracker	PID/ photo-det.	HAD CALO	MUON Track	MUON Trigger
ATLAS	GOSSIP	GOSSIP			Micromegas	Micromegas
CMS					GEM	GEM
ALICE		TPC (GEM)	VHPMID (CsI-THGEM)			
Linear Collider		TPC (GEM, MM, InGrid)		DHCAL (MM, GEM)		



Intensity and Cosmic Frontier: Advancing MPGD Technologies

The Energy Frontier

Origin of Mass

Anti-matter
ometry

Dark Mat

**Micro-Pattern
Gas Detectors:**

The Cosmic Frontier:

- Low backgrounds (down to ~ 1 nuclear recoil/ton/year)
- High purity
- Large sensitive areas

Dark Energy

Proton Decay

The Intensity Frontier:

- Low-cost photo-detectors
- Large volume, long drift LAr TPC, purity and robust readout
- Large area Psec level detectors

Lr LEM
(THGEM):

76 cm

produced by CERN TS/DEM group & ELTOS company (I)

**NEWAGE
(μ PIC):**

**MIMAC
Micromegas:**

European Strategy for Particle Physics



High priority large scale scientific activities:

After careful analysis of many possible large scale scientific activities requiring significant resources, sizeable collaborations and sustained commitment, the following **four activities have been identified as carrying the highest priority***:

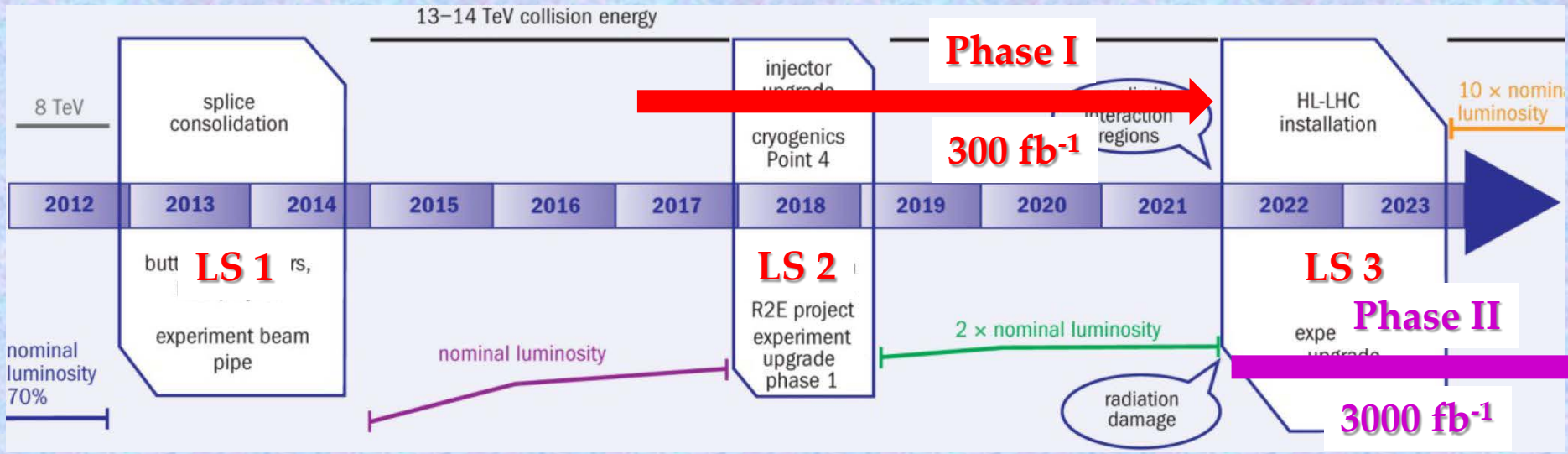
c) The **discovery of the Higgs boson** is the start of a major programme of work to measure this particle's properties with the **highest possible precision for testing the validity of the Standard Model and to search for further new physics at the energy frontier**. The LHC is in a unique position to pursue this programme.

Europe's top priority should be the exploitation of the full potential of the LHC, including the high-luminosity upgrade of the machine and detectors with a view to collecting ten times more data than in the initial design, by around 2030.

This upgrade programme will also provide further exciting opportunities for the study of flavour physics and the quark-gluon plasma.

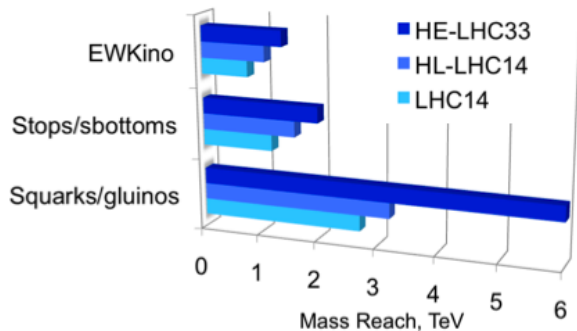
*A priori these 4 activities are not prioritized → all 4 should be pursued

LHC Future (sLHC): From Now to 3000 fb⁻¹



Main Physics Motivations:

❖ **Discovery of new particles @ 14TeV:** SUSY, Exotic, Extra Dimensions, ...



❖ **Precision Higgs physics:** self-coupling (30-40%), couplings (5-15%)

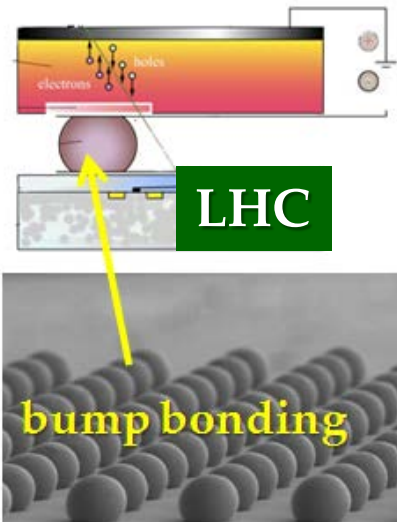
Major Upgrade Directions:

- ❖ **New Pixel and Inner Trackers** (radiation robustness at high luminosity)
- ❖ **Trigger, FE and DAQ** (maintaining low thresholds for precision Higgs measurements)
- ❖ **Muon System** (improve coverage, **new (MPGD) technologies to sustain rates**)
- ❖ **Replace/Upgrade CALO** (Forward/Endcap –Phase 2)

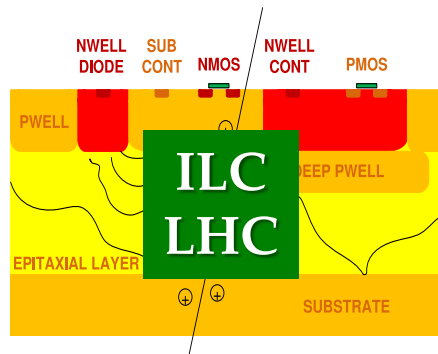
Trends in Vertex and Tracking with Solid State Detectors

- Radiation hardness improvements demand newer technologies
- Improved functionality can only be achieved with higher integration
- Power dissipation and material budget must be reduced

TODAY: Pixels
50 – 100s μm

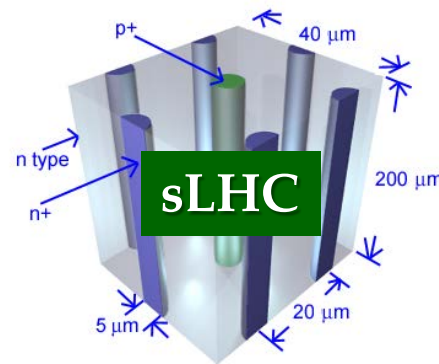


TODAY: Monolithic
25 – 50 μm



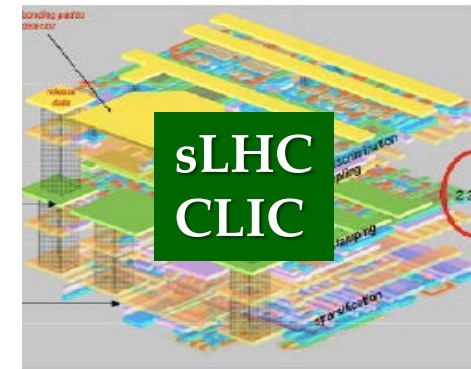
Integrated sensor & electronics: Less X0, no bonding, low noise

TOMORROW: 3D
Detectors (25–50 μm)



Lower V_{dep} (power)
Faster charge collection

Day After Tomorrow:
3D TSV (< 20 μm)



3D vertical
Integration (TSV)

Motivation to develop new Pixel Detectors:

- ❖ Decrease fabrication cost
- ❖ Develop thinner pixel systems
- ❖ Easy fabrication of large area devices
- ❖ **Integrate More (= denser) Intelligence**

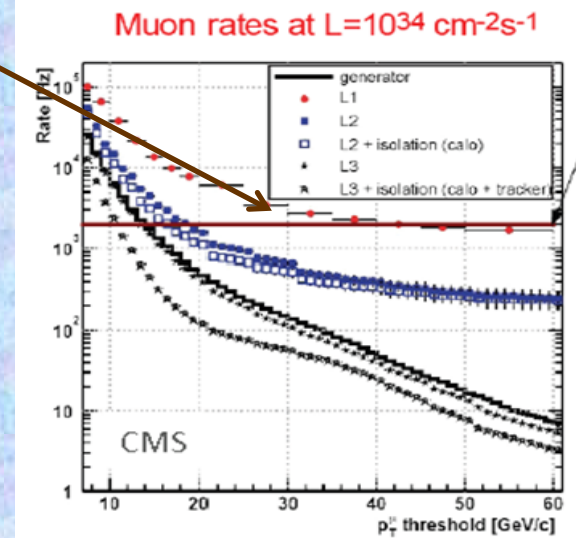
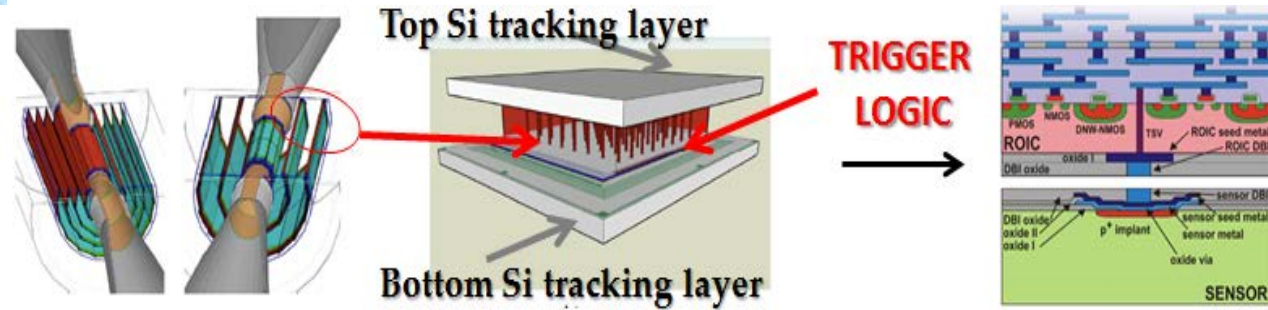
Trends and Perspectives:

- ❖ Improve rad. hardness (p-type bulk)
- ❖ Reduce the thickness to 50 μm
- ❖ From 6" to 8" and 12" wafers
- ❖ **R&D on SLID/TSV interconnect.**

Phase II: Track-Trigger Concept for HL-LHC

Integration of Functionality (the path to fully exploit CMOS potential):

Pixels & Trackers exploit New Concepts (trigger at L1):

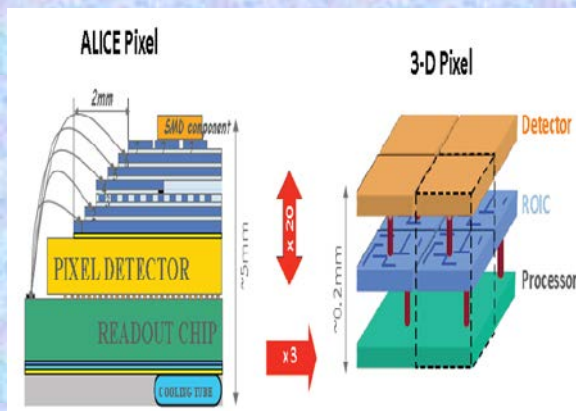


Key technology: Through Silicon Via (TSV) → trigger logic, power, cooling inside the integrated chip layers

❖ **Vertically Integrated 3D Si-sensor (initiated by ILC R&D) → multiple thin Si-processing layers, implementing analog and digital signal processing, stacked on top of sensor layer**

❖ **3D-IT expected to be very beneficial for CMOS sensors: Combine different fabrication processes → choose the best ones for each tier/application**

❖ **Split signal collection and processing on different tiers**



Trends in Gaseous Detectors (MWPC → MPGD)

Wire Chambers, TPC, RPC → MPGD (GEM, Micromegas) → InGrid (3D)

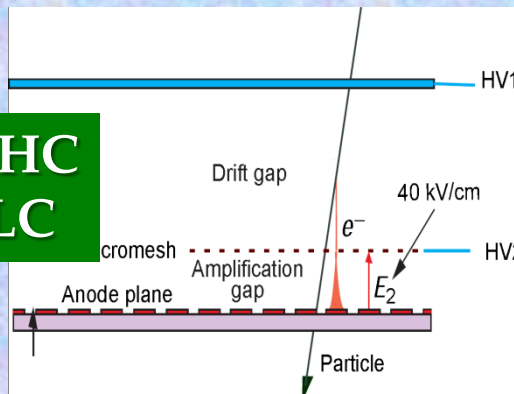
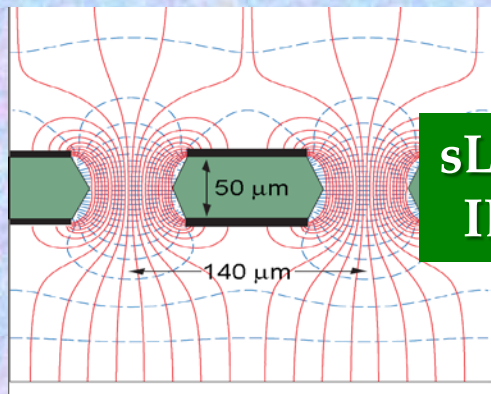
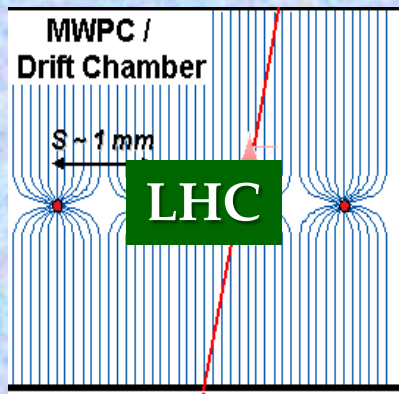
YESTERDAY:

INTEGRATION

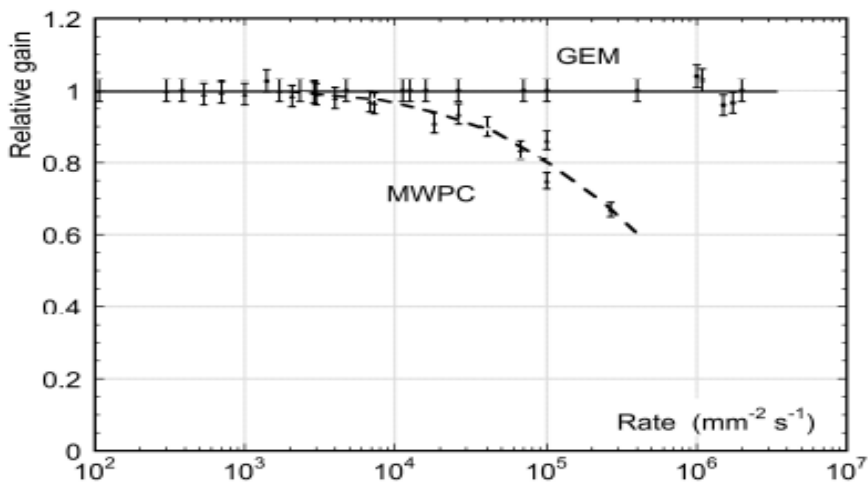
TODAY:

INTEGRATION

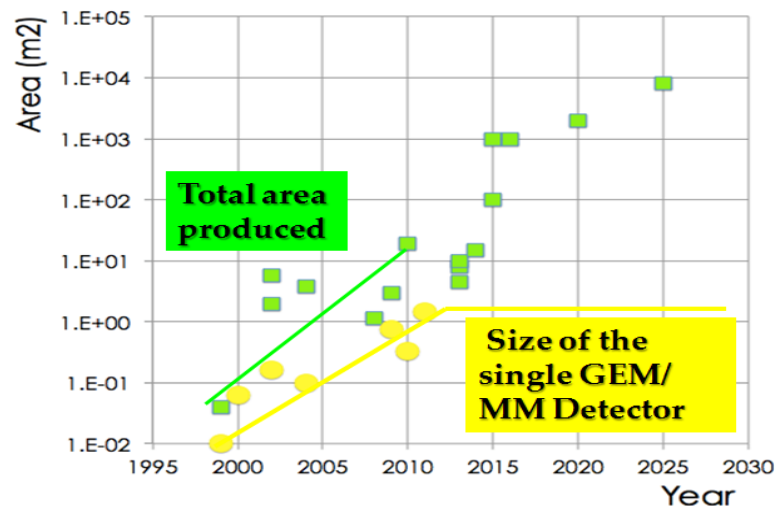
FUTURE:



- High rate capability ~10⁶ Hz/mm²
- Spatial res. ~ 30-50 μm (TRACKING)
- Time res. ~ 3-5 ns (TRIGGER)



Advances in photolithography → Large Area MPGDs (~ m² unit size)



E.g. ATLAS Upgrades (up to Phase I)

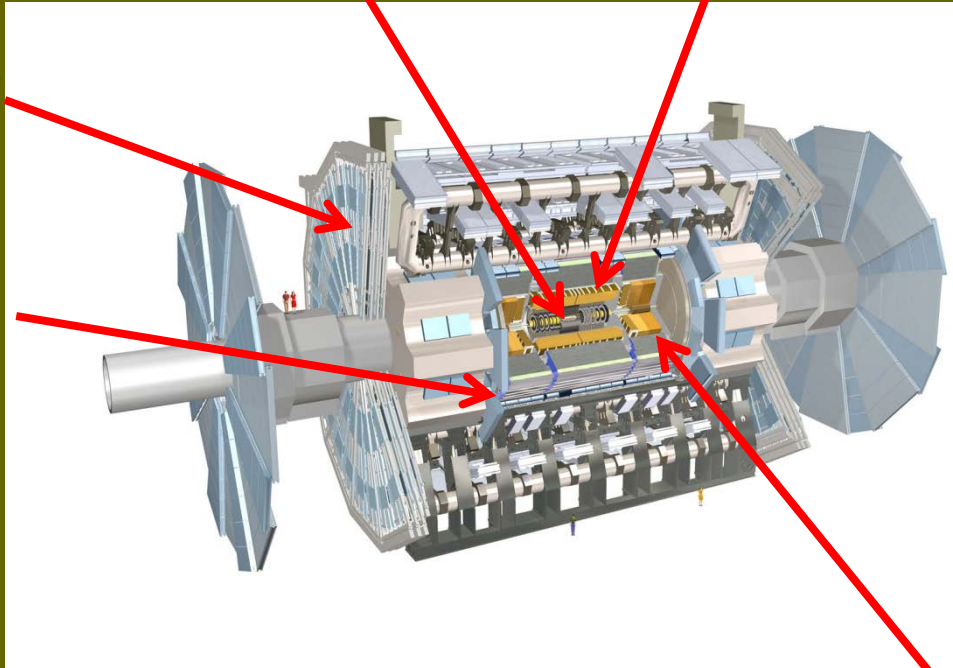
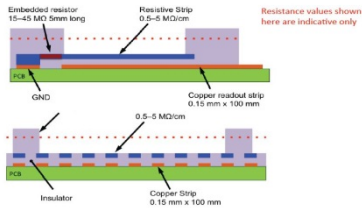
Insertable B-Layer (LS1)
→ and new services for Pixels

LAr Calorimeter (LS2)
(barrel and endcap)
→ fine granularity readout for Level-1

Muons (LS1)
→ complete coverage
→ new shielding

Muons (LS2)
→ New Small Wheel
(sTGC, Micromegas)

The resistive-strip protection concept



❖ Level-1 Trigger
→ new electronics
→ topological trigger
(phased in before LS2)

❖ High Level Trigger
farm (phased in
before LS2)

❖ ATLAS Forward Physics AFP
→ 210m downstream from P1 (before LS2)

Tile Calorimeter (LS2)
→ new gap scintillators
→ new trigger electronics

❖ Fast Track Trigger FTK (LS2)
→ HW tracking input to Level-2

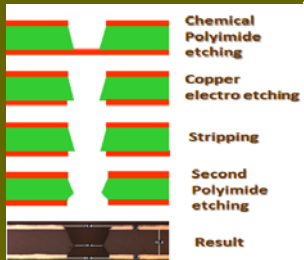


~ 1200 m²

E.g. CMS Upgrades (Phase II)

Muons

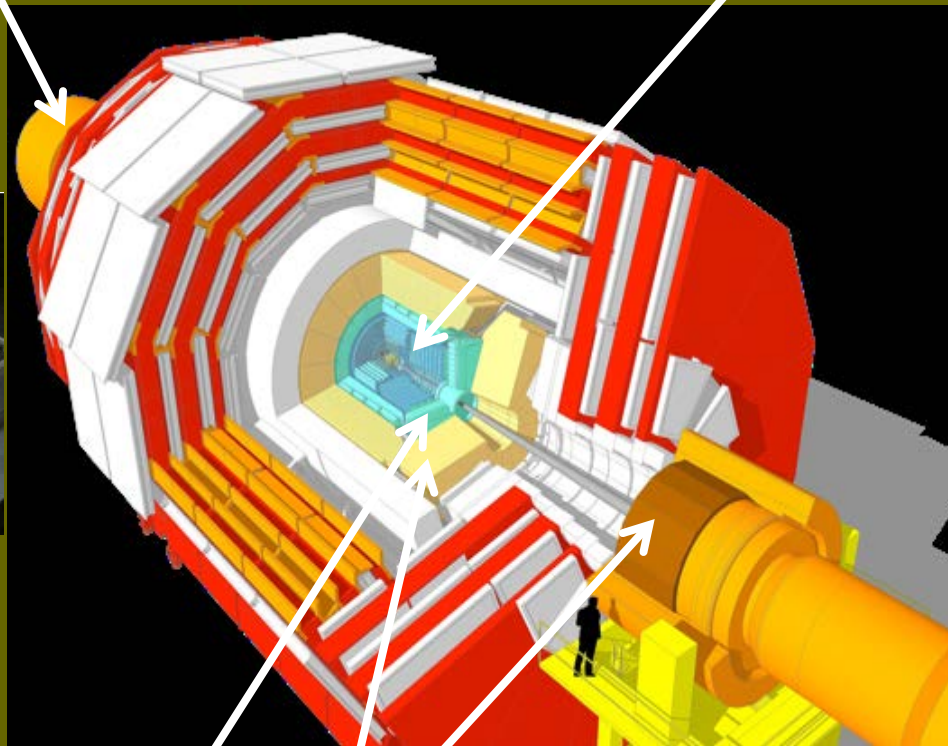
- ➔ complete RPCs in forward region with new technology (GEM or GRPCs)
- ➔ extend η coverage ?



~ 1000 m²

new Inner Tracker:

- ➔ radiation hardness
- ➔ better granularity & faster links
- ➔ improved precision
- ➔ less material
- ➔ extend η coverage ?



❖ T/DAQ

- ➔ Level-1 at 1 MHz (?) (requires all new FE/RO)
- ➔ Tracking at Level-1 (!) (implement track-trigger)
- ➔ HLT output 10 kHz ?

upgrade/replace Forward Calorimeters

- ➔ extend η coverage ?
- ➔ mitigate pileup effects with tracking and precise timing

European Strategy for Particle Physics



d) To stay at the forefront of particle physics, Europe needs to be in a position to propose an ambitious post-LHC accelerator project at CERN by the time of the next Strategy update, when physics results from the LHC running at 14 TeV will be available.

CERN should undertake design studies for accelerator projects in a global context, with emphasis on proton-proton and electron-positron high-energy frontier machines. These design studies should be coupled to a vigorous accelerator R&D programme, including high-field magnets and high-gradient accelerating structures, in collaboration with national institutes, laboratories and universities worldwide.

Propose ambitious post-LHC project at CERN by the next update (>~ 5 years):

The strategy encourages accelerator R&D for **proton-proton and electron-positron Colliders (CLIC, HE-LHC, V-LHC, TLEP)**, and development of **high-field magnets (16-20 T)** and **high-gradient accelerating structures**.

E.g. summary for future pp colliders:

	Years	E_{cm} TeV	Luminosity $10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	Int. Luminosity 300 fb^{-1}
Design LHC	2014-21	14	1-2	300
HL-LHC	2024-30	14	5	3000
HE-LHC	>2035	26-33*	2	100-300/y
V-LHC**	>2035	42-100		

The Rising Sun of the Linear Collider (ILC)

The Discovery of a 125 GeV Higgs has opened the door to the ILC

JAHEP statement Oct 2012

In March 2012, the Japan Association of High Energy Physicists (JAHEP) accepted the recommendations of the Subcommittee on Future Projects of High Energy Physics⁽¹⁾ and adopted them as JAHEP's basic strategy for future projects. In July 2012, a new particle consistent with a Higgs Boson was discovered at LHC, while in December 2012 the Technical Design Report of the International Linear Collider (ILC) will be completed by a worldwide collaboration.

On the basis of these developments and following the subcommittee's recommendation on ILC, JAHEP proposes that ILC be constructed in Japan as a global project with the agreement of and participation by the international community in the following scenario:

(1) Physics studies shall start with a precision study of the "Higgs Boson", and then evolve into studies of the top quark, "dark matter" particles, and Higgs self-couplings, by upgrading the accelerator. A more specific scenario is as follows:

- (A) A Higgs factory with a center of mass energy of approximately 250 GeV shall be constructed as a first phase.
- (B) The machine shall be upgraded in stages up to a center of mass energy of ~500 GeV, which is the baseline energy of the overall project.
- (C) Technical extendability to a 1 TeV region shall be secured.

Inaugural Speech by PM Abe (Feb. 2013)

'Japan is driving global innovation in cutting-edge areas, including among others ... and our attempts to develop the most advanced accelerator technology in the world.'



Lyn Evans (LCC Director) meets PM Abe



European Strategy for Particle Physics



Strong Japanese initiative to host ILC (potential intent to bid in 2013-2014)

e) There is a strong scientific case for an electron-positron collider, complementary to the LHC, that can study the properties of the Higgs boson and other particles with unprecedented precision and **whose energy can be upgraded**. The Technical Design Report of the International Linear Collider (ILC) has been completed, with large European participation.

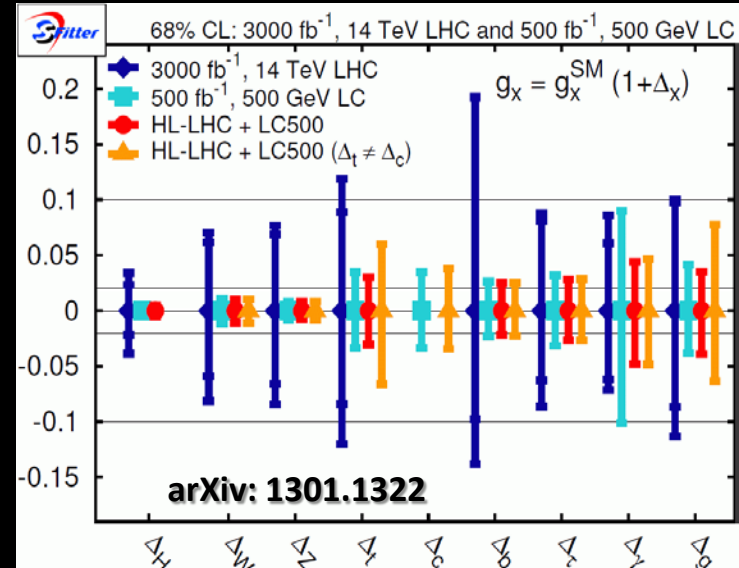
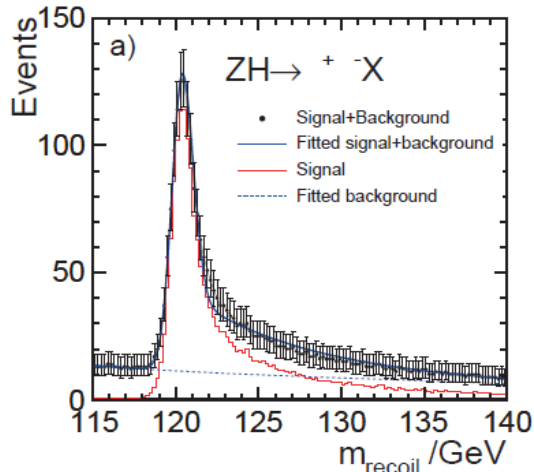
The initiative from the Japanese particle physics community to host the ILC in Japan is most welcome, and European groups are eager to participate.

Europe looks forward to a proposal from Japan to discuss a possible participation.

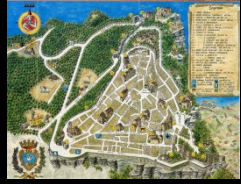
**Model-independent Higgs studies
(incl. invisible Higgs decays):**

**Complementarity of ILC and LHC
(ILC: Higgs couplings at O(%) level)**

Z-recoil method: $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-X$

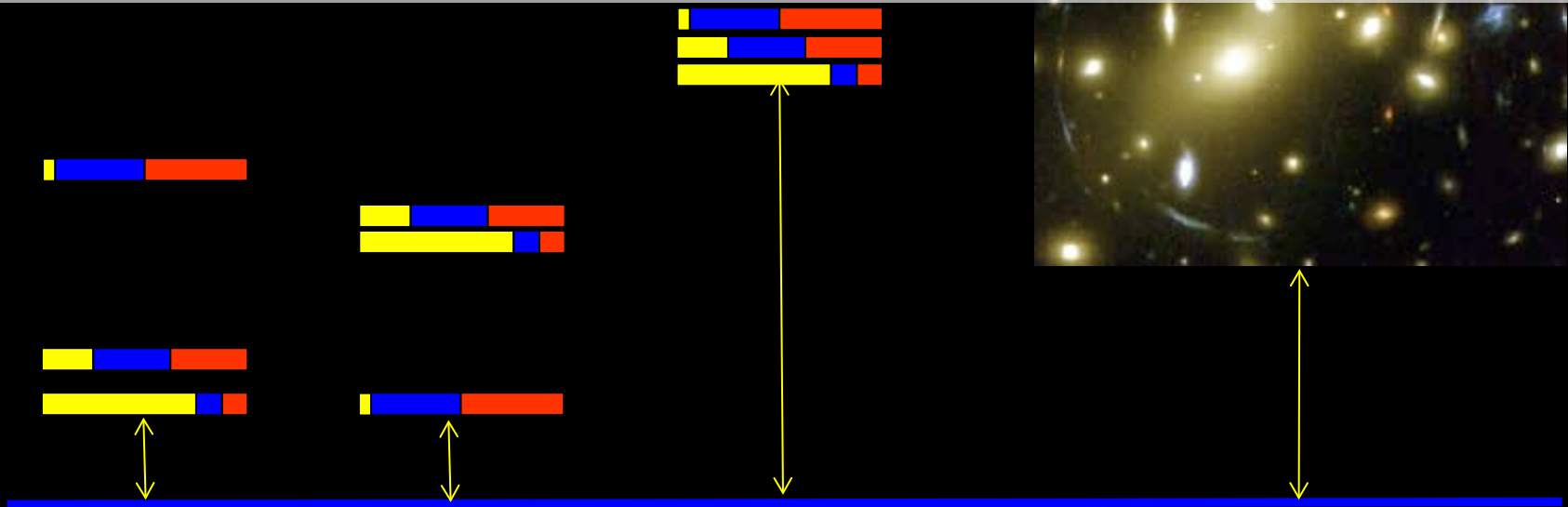


European Strategy for Particle Physics



Rapid progress in neutrino oscillation physics, with significant European involvement, has established a **strong scientific case for a long-baseline neutrino programme exploring CP violation and the mass hierarchy in the neutrino sector.**

*CERN should develop a neutrino programme to pave the way for a **substantial European role in future long-baseline experiments. Europe should explore the possibility of major participation in leading long-baseline neutrino projects in the US and Japan.***



Particle Physics

Cosmology

Neutrino mass scale?

European Strategy for Particle Physics



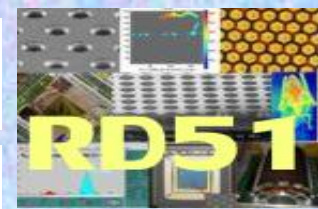
Other scientific activities essential to the particle physics programme:

i) The success of particle physics experiments, such as those required for the high-luminosity LHC, relies on **innovative instrumentation, state-of-the-art infrastructures and large-scale data-intensive computing...**

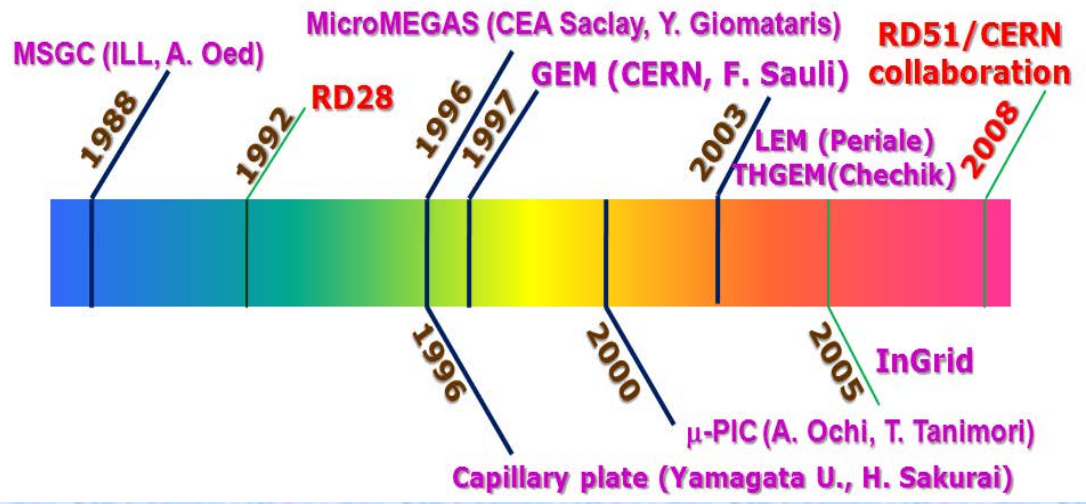
Detector R&D programmes should be supported strongly at CERN, national institutes, laboratories and universities. Infrastructure and engineering capabilities for the R&D programme and construction of large detectors, as well as infrastructures for data analysis, data preservation and distributed data-intensive computing should be maintained and further developed.

- ❖ **A constant investment in detector R&D is needed to retain the viability of the field**
- ❖ **Need to retain the technical expertise to maintain current projects and mount new projects**

RD51 – Development of Micro-Pattern Gas Detector Technologies



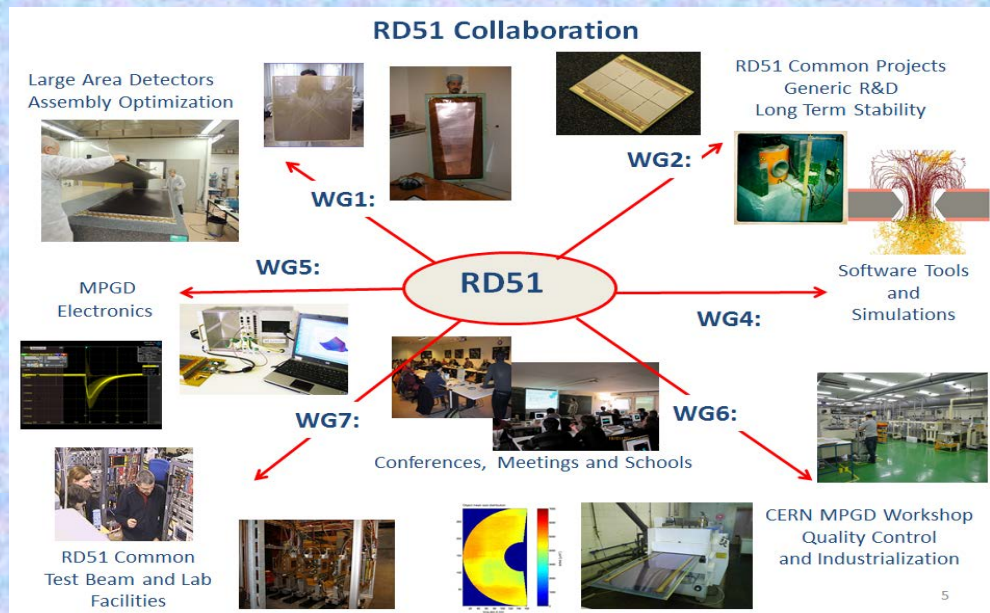
Current R&D Collaborations @ CERN: RD39 (Cryogenic), RD42 (Diamond), RD50 (Silicon), RD51 (MPGD), RD52 (Dual-Readout Calorimetry)



Major RD51 Milestone :
LHCC has supported the extension of RD51 efforts for another 5 years term beyond the 2013

Worldwide Collaboration for R&D developments of MPGD → RD51 (86 institutes, 450 people):

- ❖ Large Scale R&D program to advance MPGD Technologies
- ❖ Access to MPGD “know-how”
- ❖ Foster Industrial Production



Summary and Outlook

- ❖ **Fantastic 3 years of physics – A milestone discovery announced in July 2012**
- ❖ **The characteristics of the observed boson consistent so far with the properties of "THE" Standard Model (SM) Higgs Boson**
 - need to study Higgs properties with an ultimate $O(\%)$ precision (sLHC/ILC)
- ❖ **We are about to complete precision studies of 5% of our Universe (SM);**
 - still need to explore 95 % of the Universe and understand EWSB mechanism
 - **the adventure in the TeV energy regime has just begun**
- ❖ **Novel technologies and detector instrumentation are of a key importance to advance future physics projects**
 - **MPGDs is one of the major technologies at the Instrumentation Frontier**



**Congratulations to all RD51 teams !
wish the next 5 years to be as successful !**