

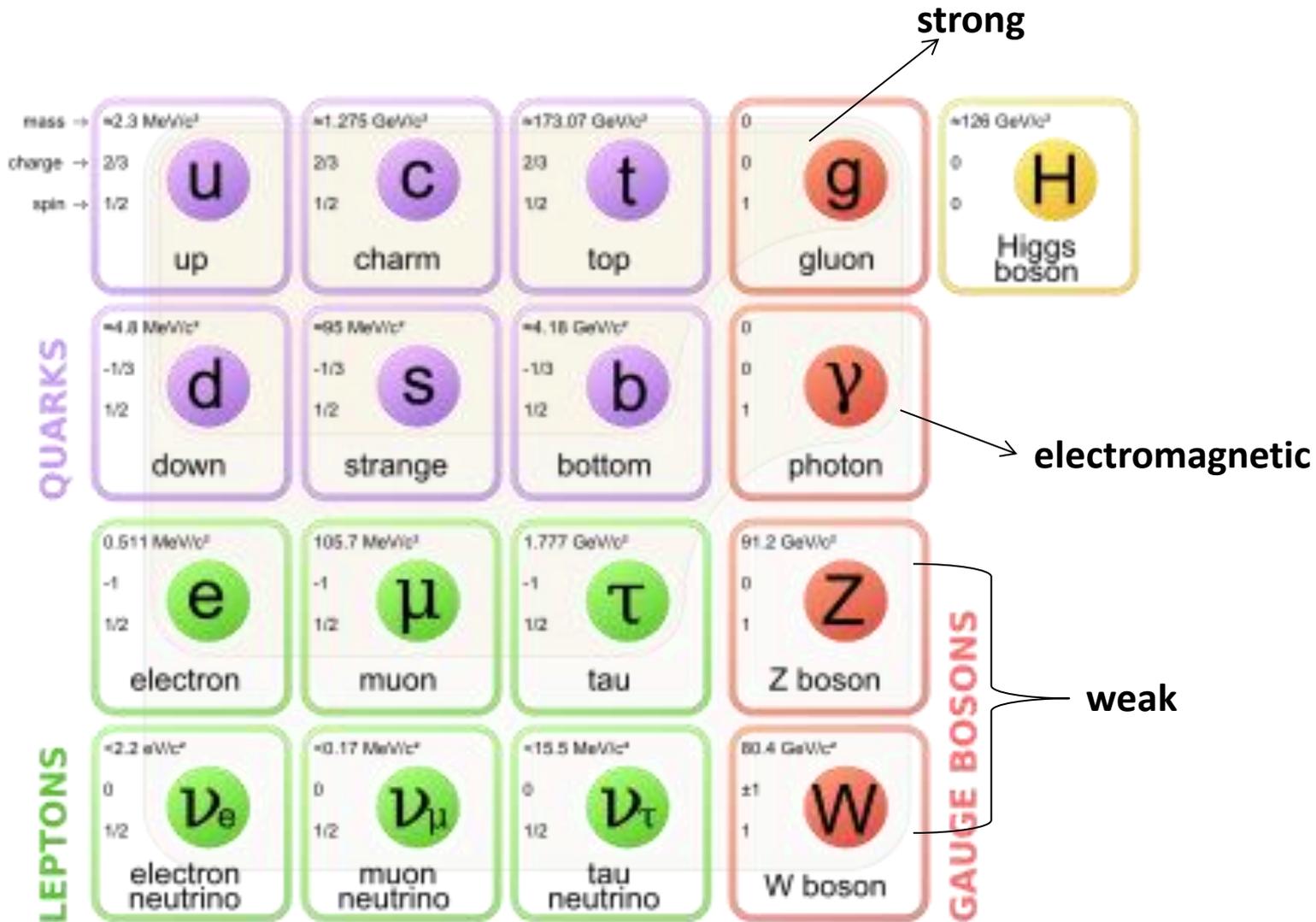
The Higgs Discovery

Trisha Farooque

IAPS Visit

24.04.14

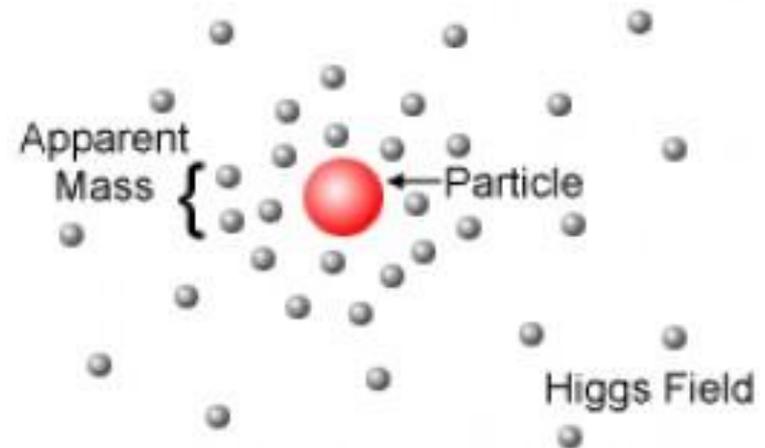
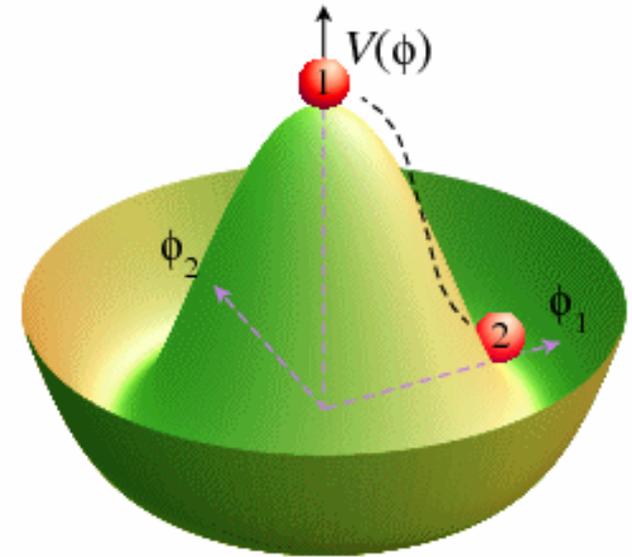
The Standard Model



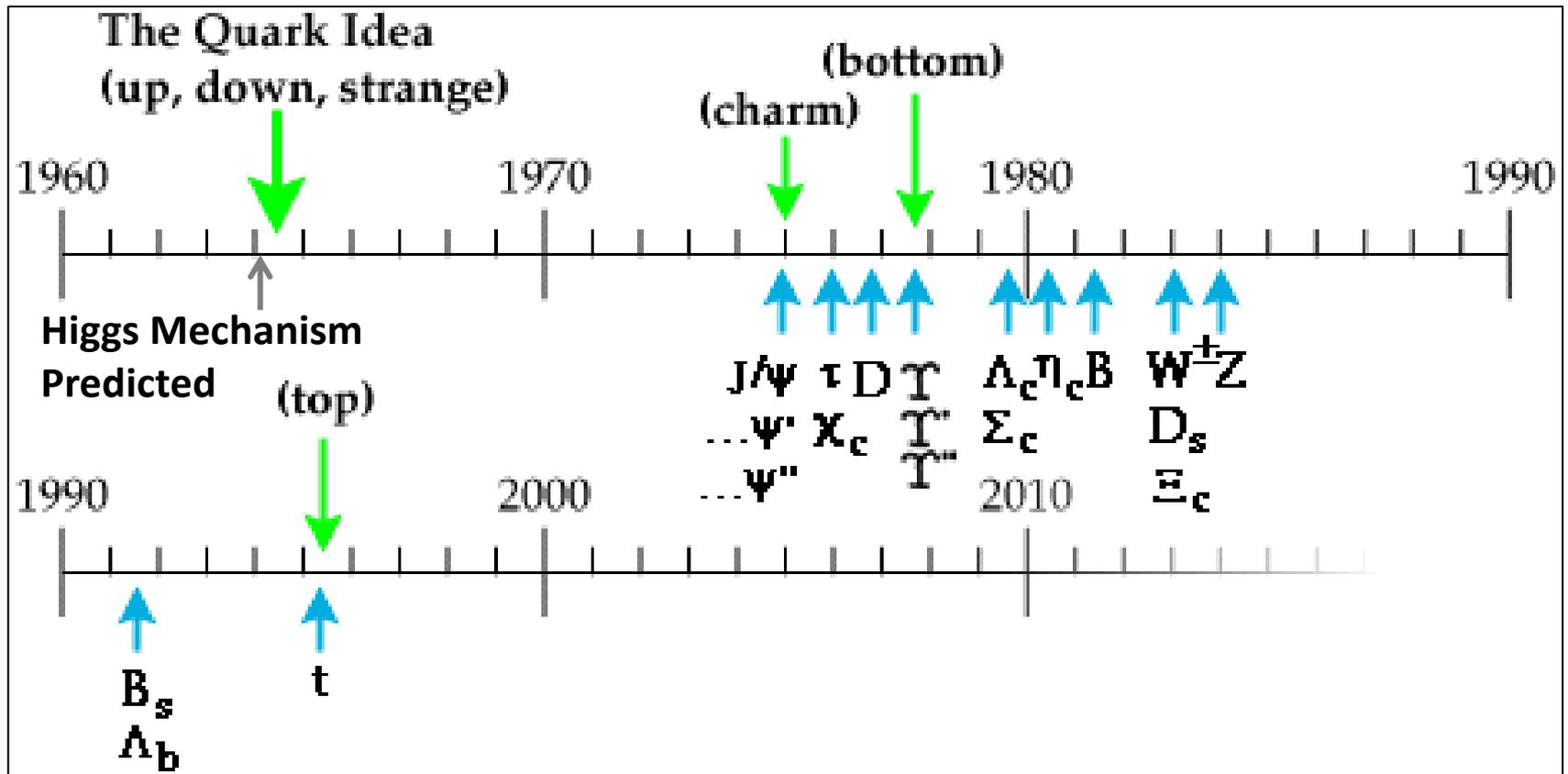
*no gravity

The Higgs Mechanism

- **Breaks electroweak symmetry**
 - Unified electroweak force manifests as separate electromagnetic and weak forces at low energies
- **Allows fundamental particles to have mass**
 - Interaction strength between Higgs boson and SM particle proportional to mass of particle



Particle Discovery Timeline



The Large Hadron Collider

Google the large hadron collider

Web **Images** Videos News Maps More Search tools

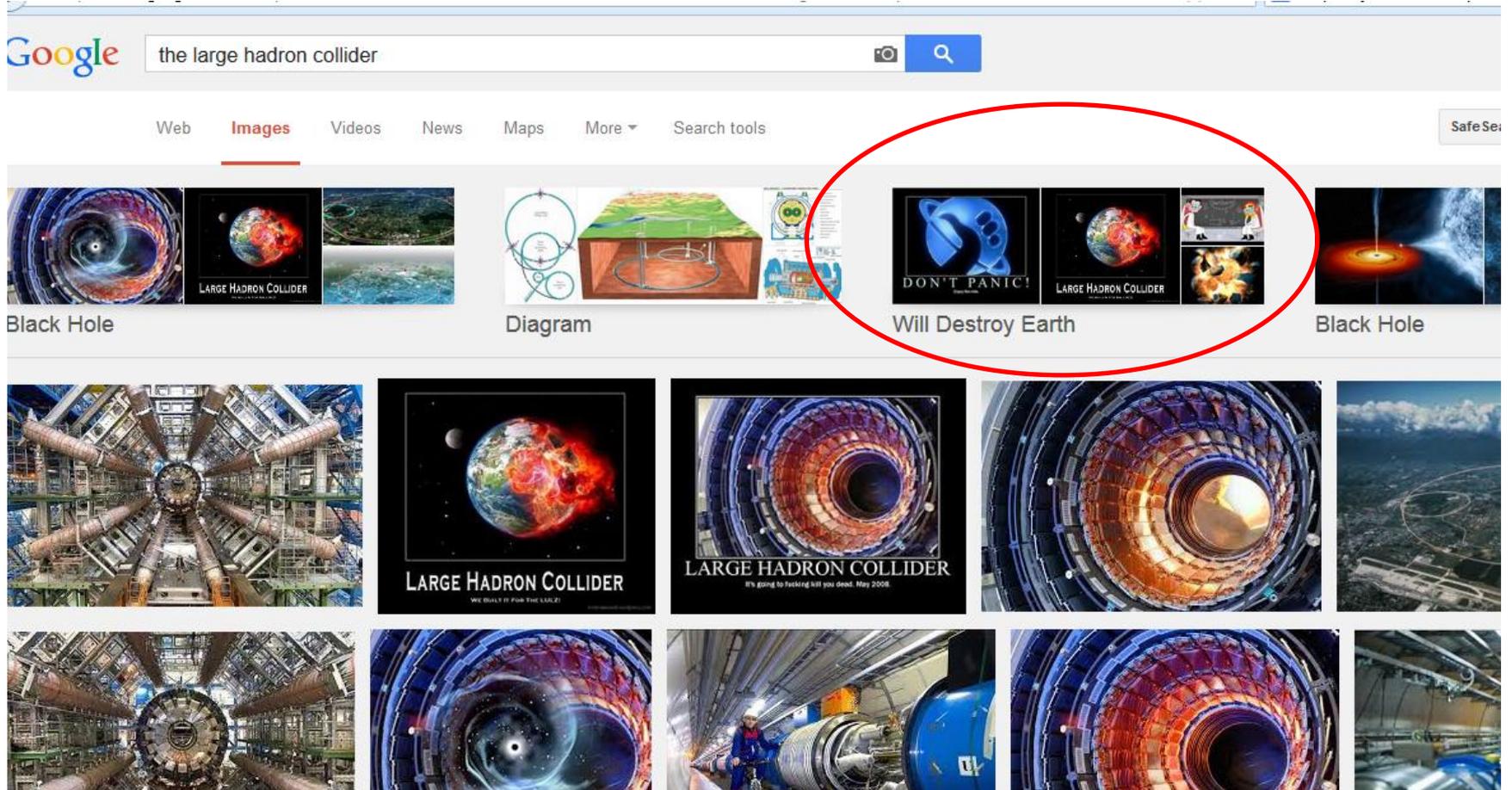
Safe Search

Black Hole

Diagram

Will Destroy Earth

Black Hole



The image shows a Google search interface for 'the large hadron collider'. The search results are displayed in a grid. The second image in the first row is circled in red. It is a meme featuring a blue hand holding a gun, with the text 'DON'T PANIC!' and 'LARGE HADRON COLLIDER' below it. Other images include a black hole, a diagram of the collider, and various views of the collider's interior and exterior.

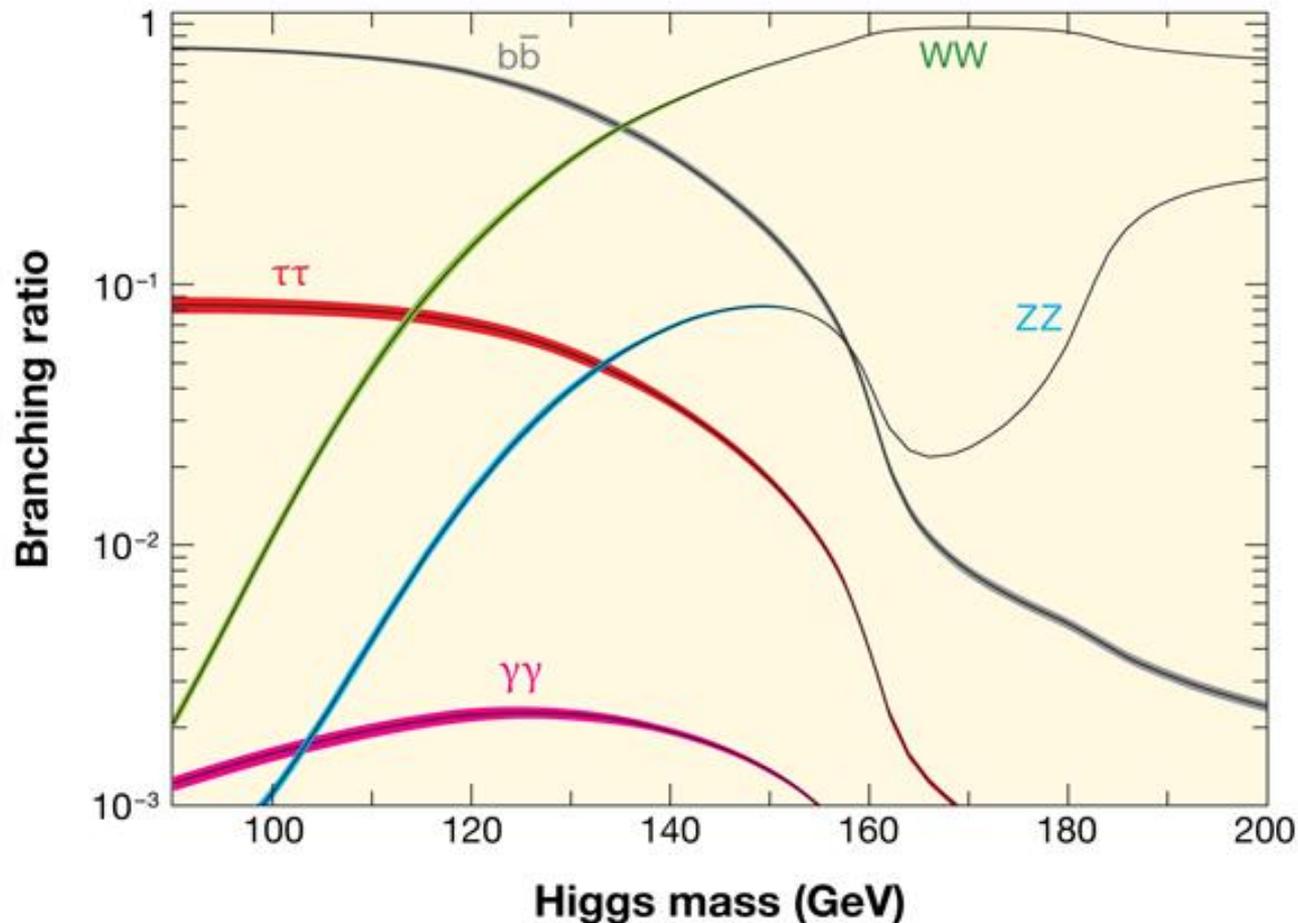
The Large Hadron Collider



- Has not destroyed the Earth (yet)
- pp collider
 - 27 km circumference rings
 - Design centre-of-mass energy (c.o.m.) 14 TeV
 - 7 TeV for each beam
 - Design luminosity $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

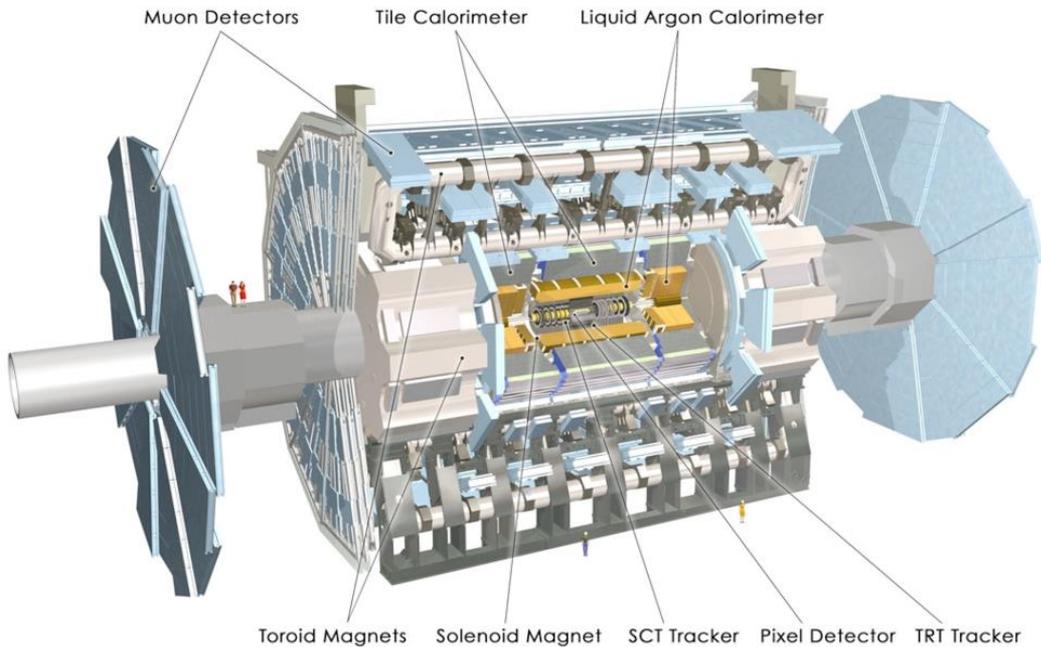
How do you look for a particle that you can't see?

Look for its decay products

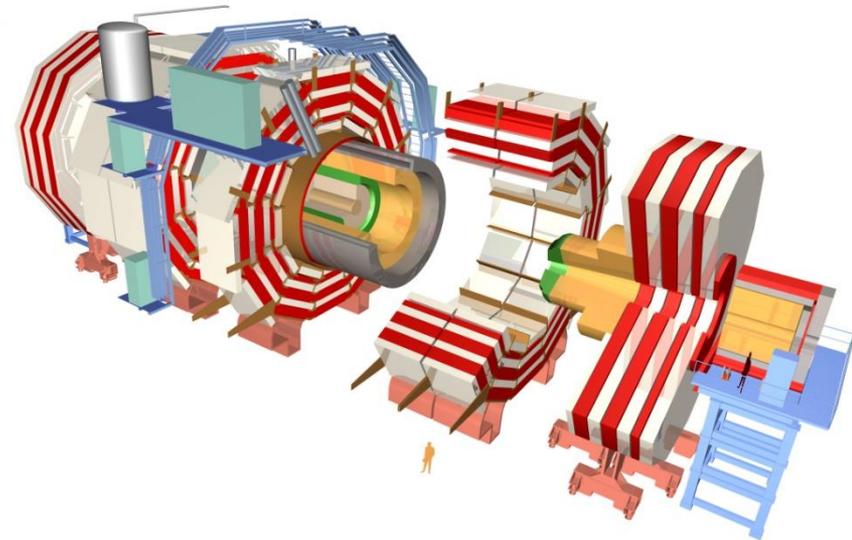


How do you look for decay products that you can't see?

ATLAS

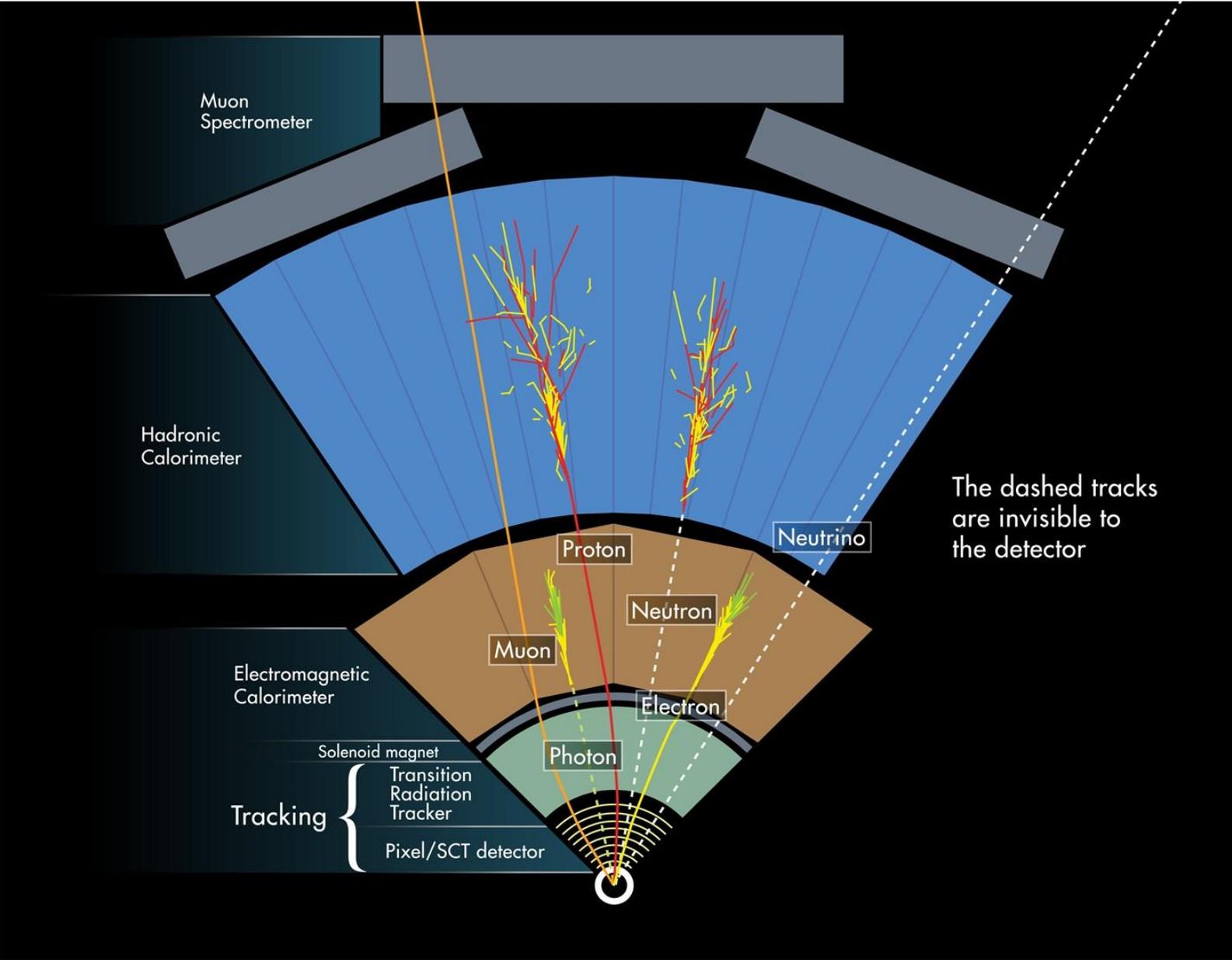


CMS



- They leave their marks in your detectors

Different particles in the Detector



The Cleanest Decay Channels

- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
 - Two high energy photons in the detector
 - One of the cleanest channels (low background) in hadron colliders
 - Low probability of production
- $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4 \text{ leptons}$
 - 2 pairs of leptons with same flavours and opposite charges
 - At least one or both pairs must be consistent with the decay of a Z boson
 - Very clean
 - Low production probability for low-mass Higgs
- In both cases, the Higgs should produce a resonant peak in the invariant mass spectrum of the final state particles

How do you know if you really know?

- Hypothesis testing
 - Null hypothesis H_0
 - Alternate hypothesis H_a
 - Make measurements in data and construct a test statistic T
 - $P(T = T_{\text{meas}} \mid H_0) < \alpha \Rightarrow H_0$ is unlikely
 - Hold H_a to be true at confidence level of $1 - \alpha$
 - **p-value** = $P(T = T_{\text{meas}} \mid H_0)$
 - The smaller the measured p-value, the more H_a likely to be true
- Conventional p-value threshold to claim a new discovery in particle physics is **5.7×10^{-7}**
 - Corresponds to a statistical significance of **5σ**
- Beware the systematics
 - Underestimating the uncertainty sources can lead to overstated confidence limits

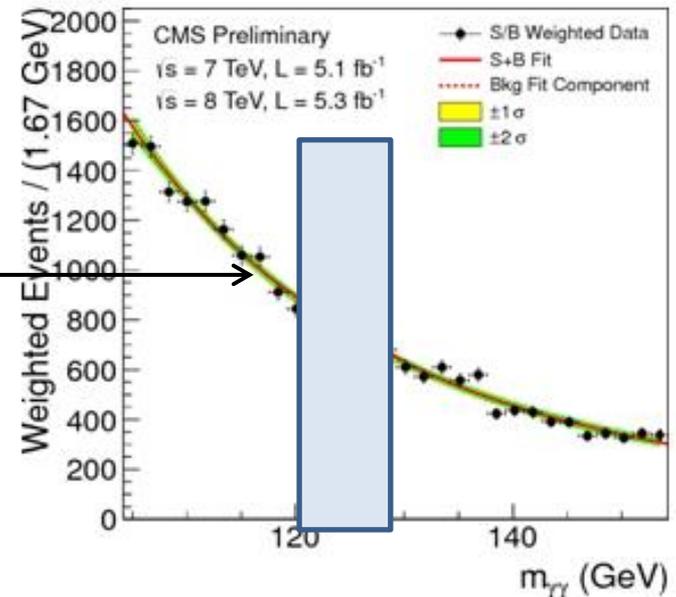
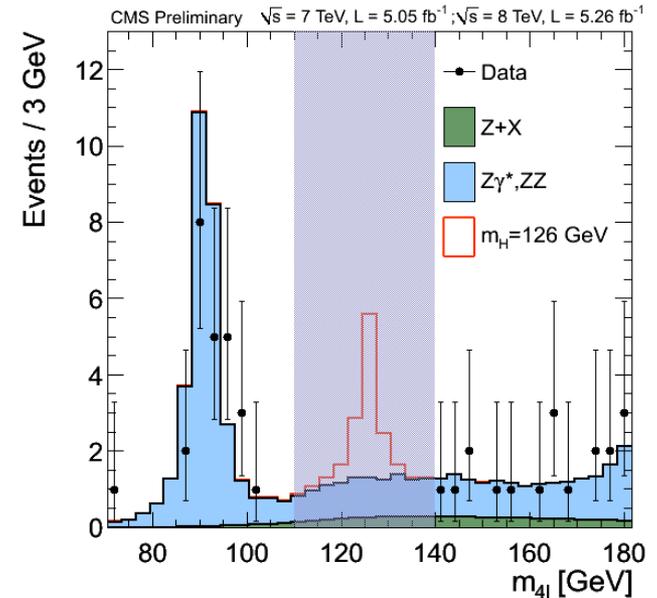
Steps in a Search

- Define signature of signal
 - e.g. $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \Rightarrow$ two good photons in detector
- Identify sources of backgrounds
 - Optimise selections to eliminate as many backgrounds as possible
- Identify sources of systematic uncertainties
 - Uncertainties from detector modelling
 - Selection biases
 - Uncertainties from theory
- Construct statistical test of signal and background hypotheses
- Run test on measured data
- Quantify statistical significance of result

To peek or not to peek – Blind analyses

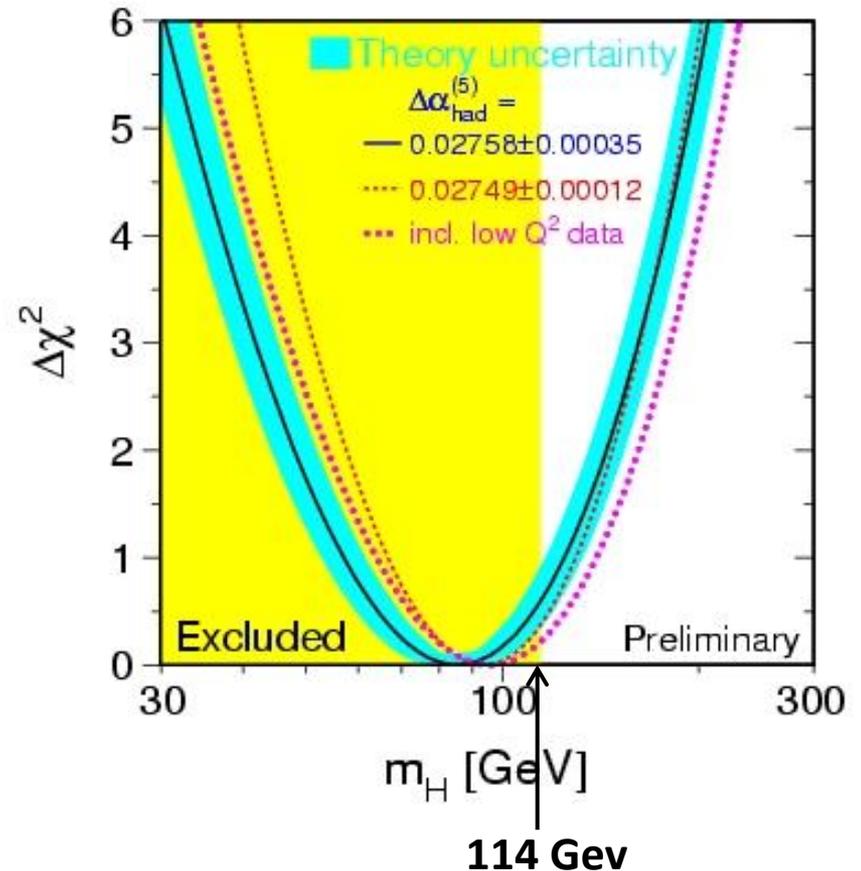
- Protect against bias
 - Quantify background expectations and uncertainties before looking at data
- In practice, background modellings and uncertainty measurements often taken from data
 - Define control regions where backgrounds will be measured and validated
 - Signal region defined by selection cuts and kept blinded

Smoothly falling background spectrum



Legacy from LEP

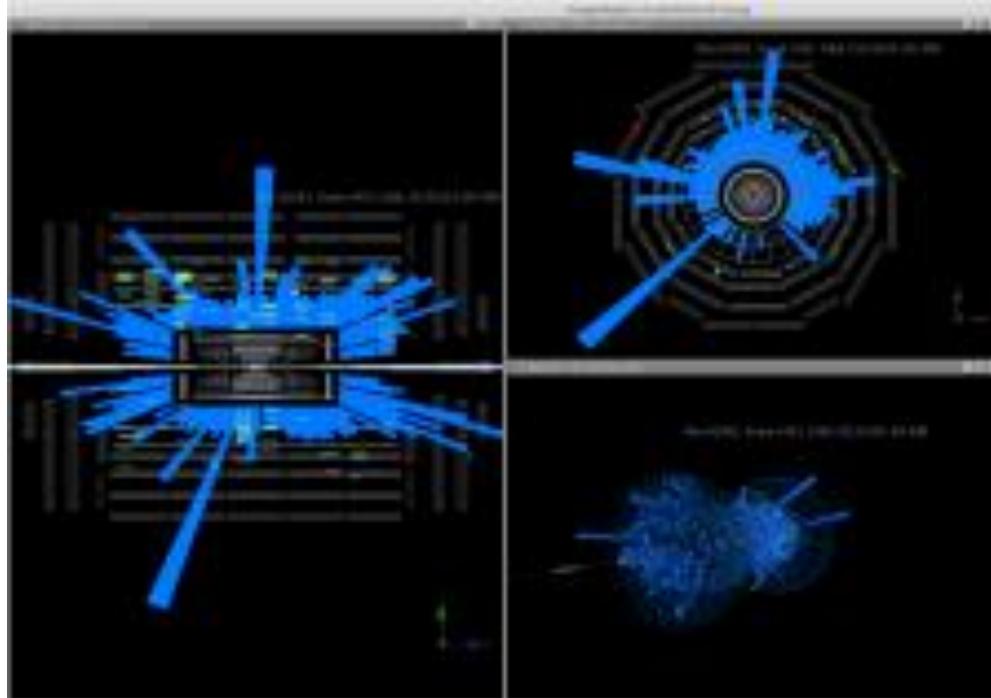
- e^-e^+ collider
- 2.461 fb-1 at 189-209 GeV c.o.m. energy
- Hints of a Higgs excess
 - 1.7σ at $m_H = 115$ GeV



A Brief History of (LHC) Time

First Beam

10th September 2008



First beam activity in CMS

ATLAS Control Room



Setback and Comeback

17th September 2008



- Cautious work plan
 - Beam energy reduced to 3.5 TeV for entire 2010 + 2011 run
 - Increased to 4 TeV in 2012

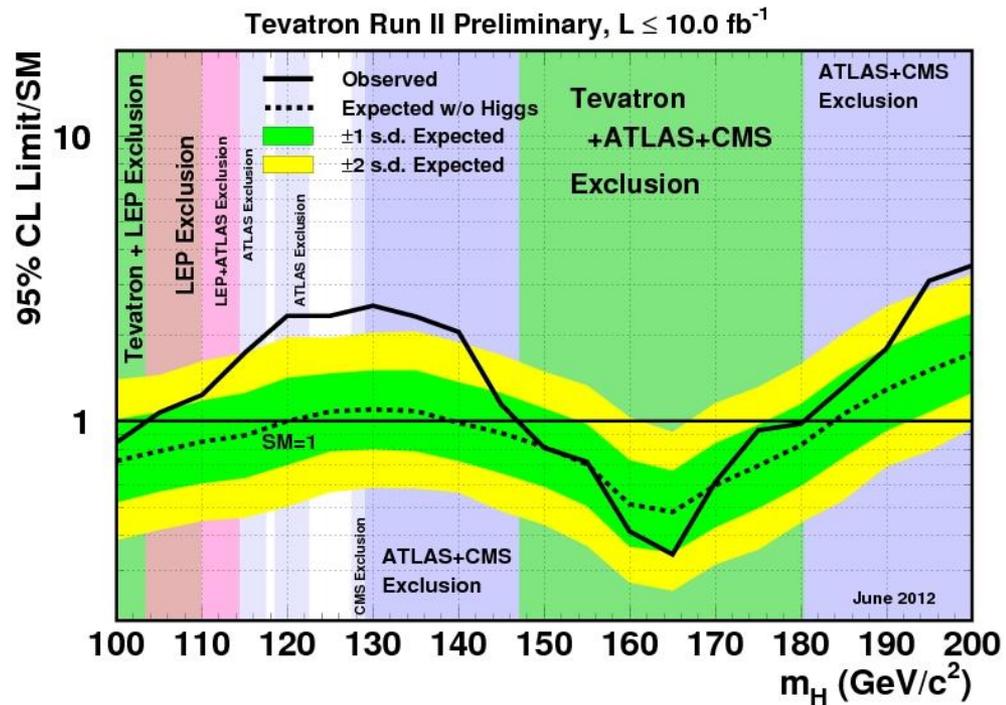
23rd November 2009*



* We are an optimistic bunch

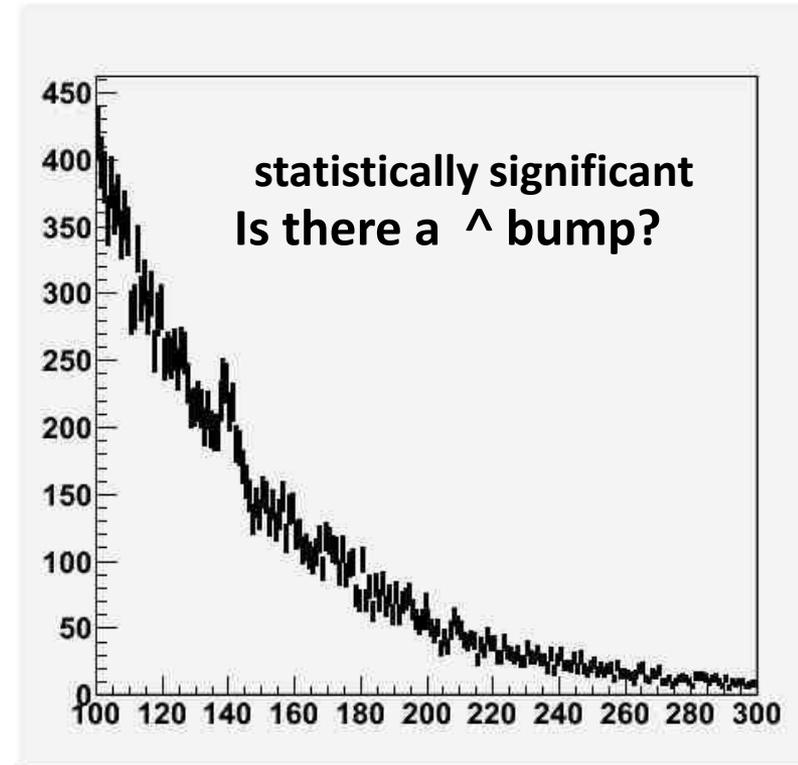
Across the Pond

- The Tevatron at Fermilab
 - p^+p^- collider (1983-2011)
- 10 fb^{-1} collected at 1.96 TeV
- Higgs exclusion
 - m_H in 147-180 GeV
- 2.5σ excess for m_H in 115-135 GeV

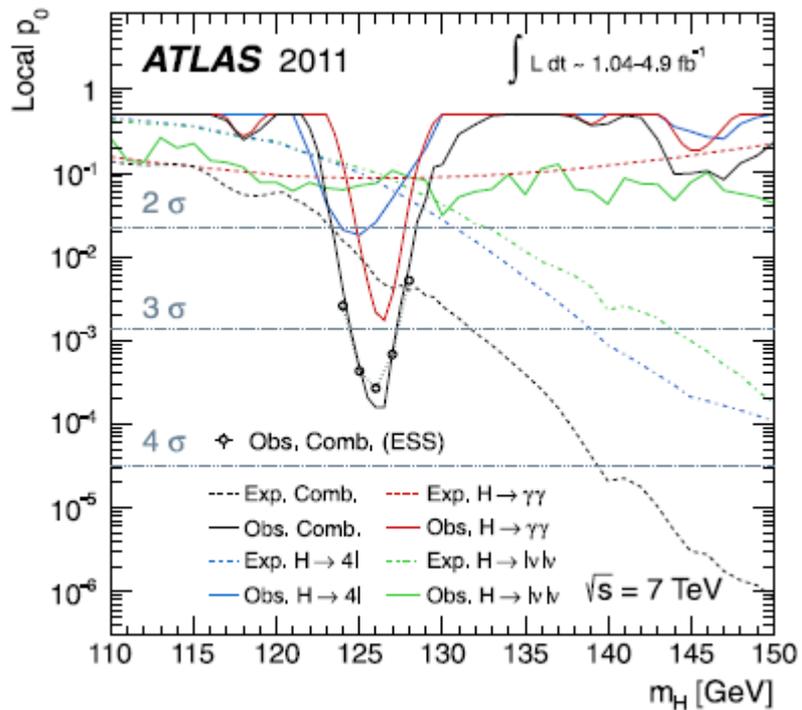


The Look-elsewhere Effect

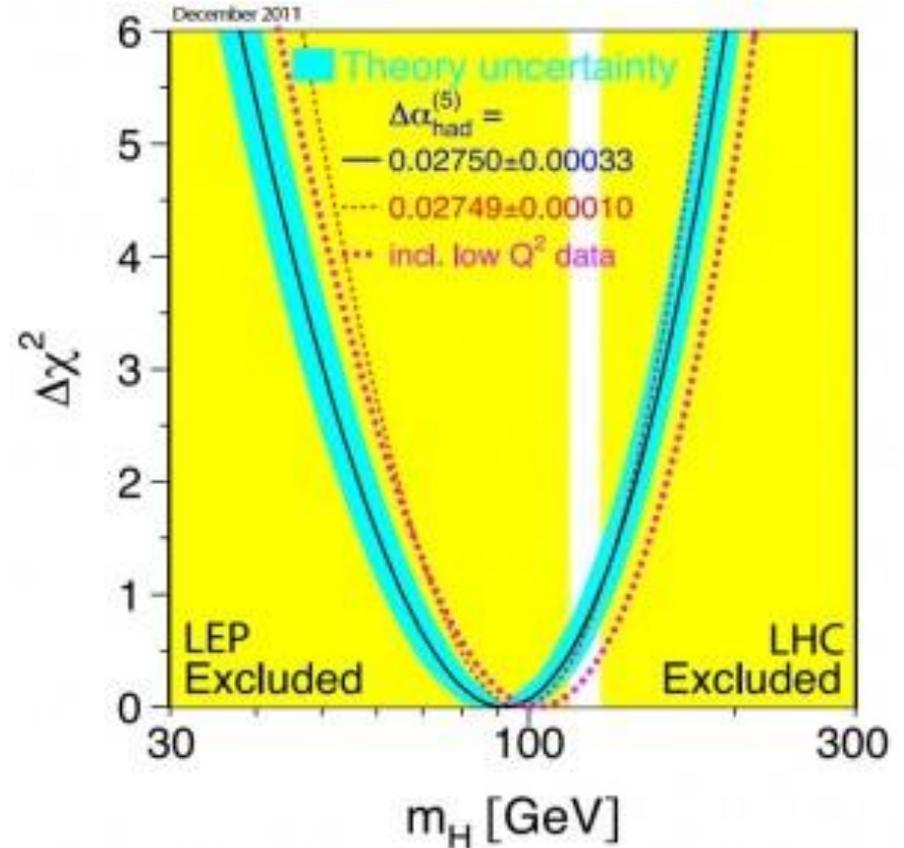
- Random fluctuations can produce false signal-like phenomena in the data
- Probability of local fluctuations increases as the search space is widened
- One needs to consider the **global** p-value
 - What is the probability that such a background fluctuation could have occurred anywhere in my search space?



First Hints at LHC



Global significance 2.5σ



**LEP + LHC combination
2011**

D-Day at CERN

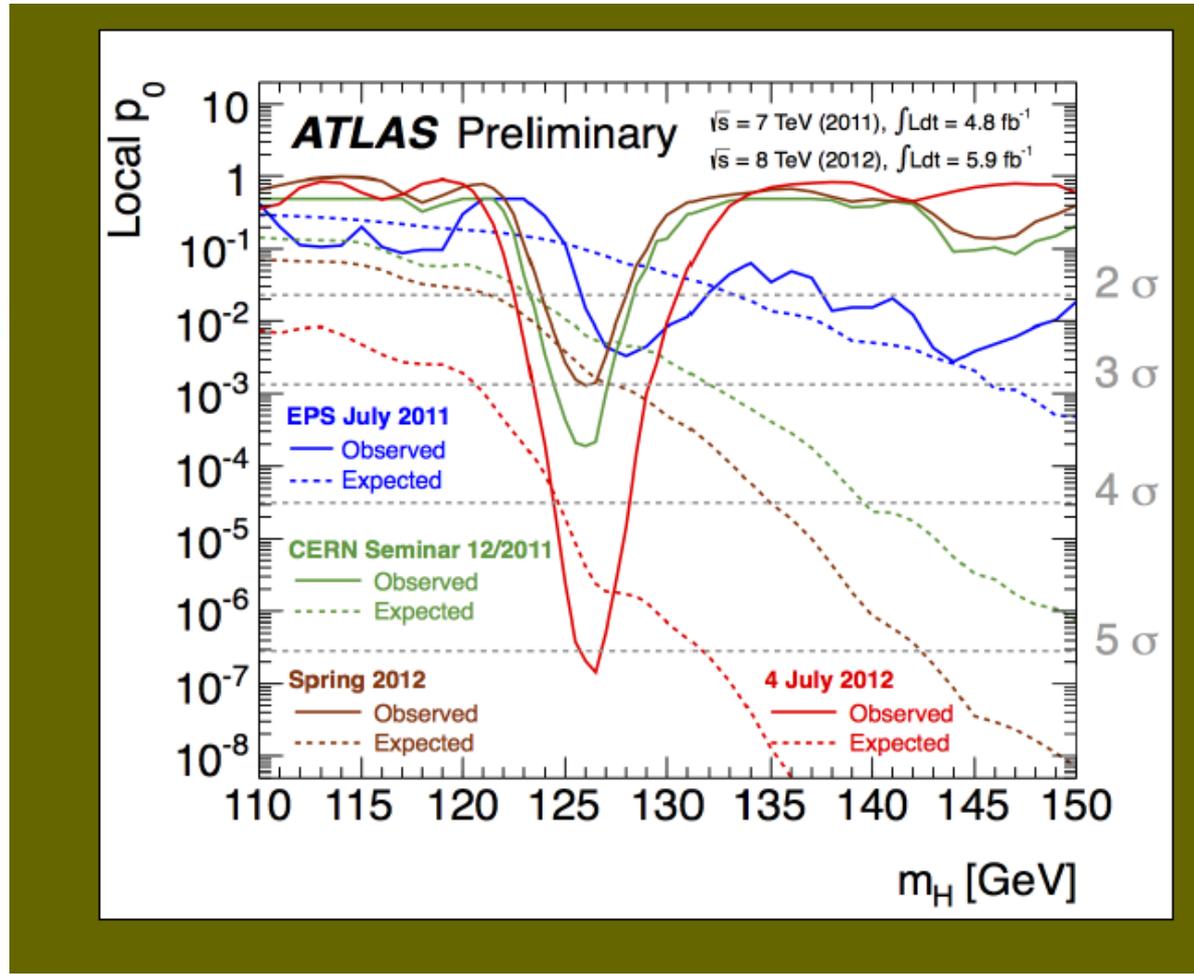
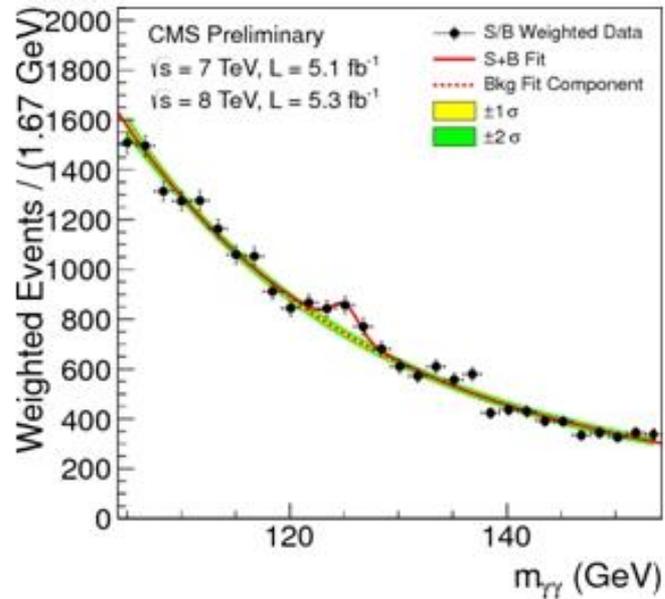
4th July 2012

The Long Wait*



*** We are a patient bunch**

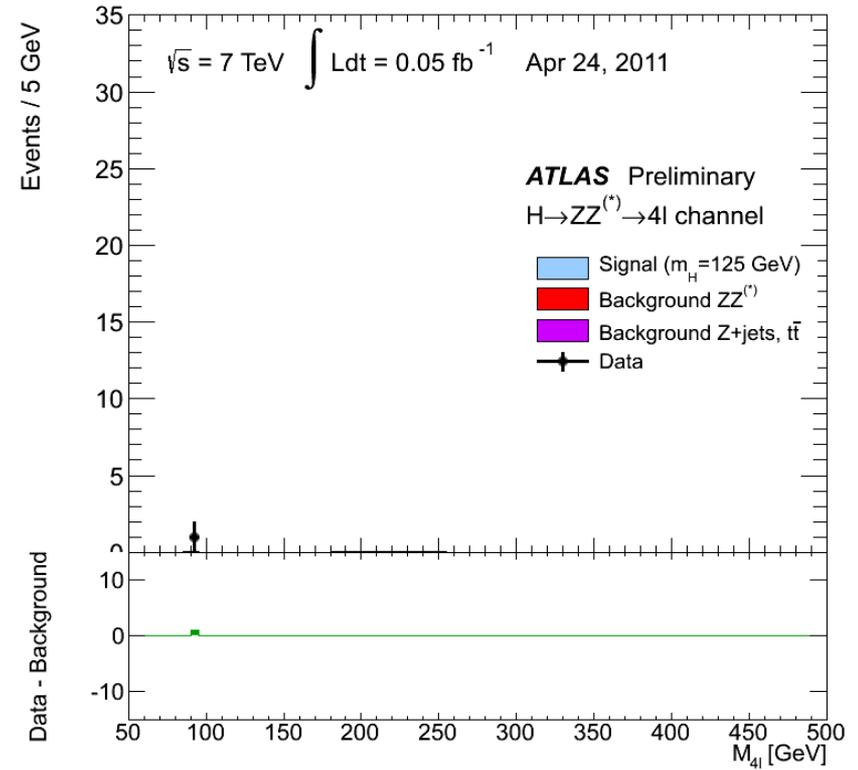
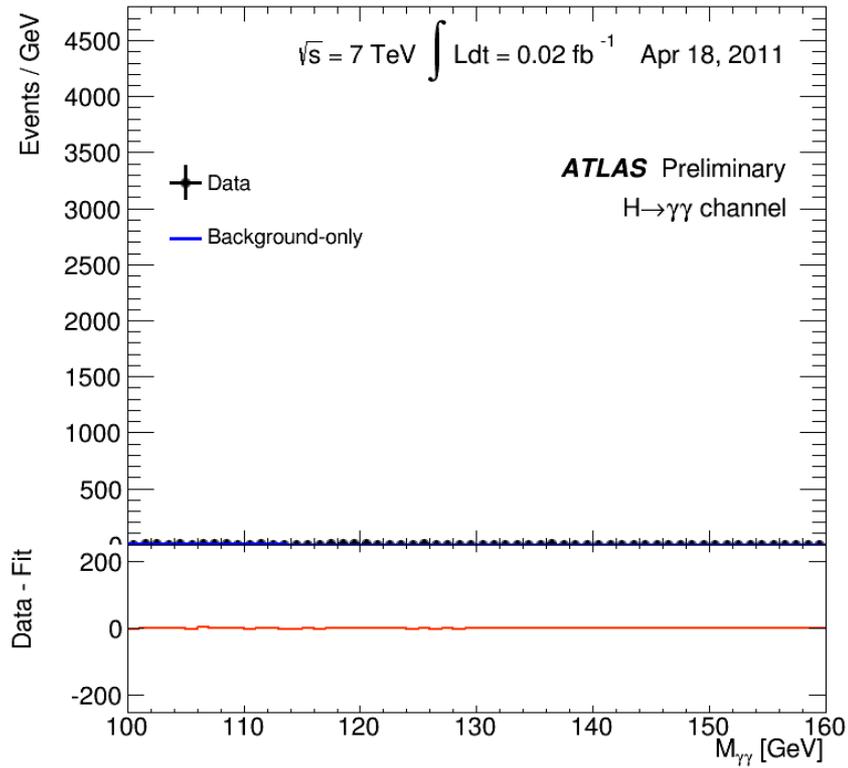
And we have it!



And we have it!

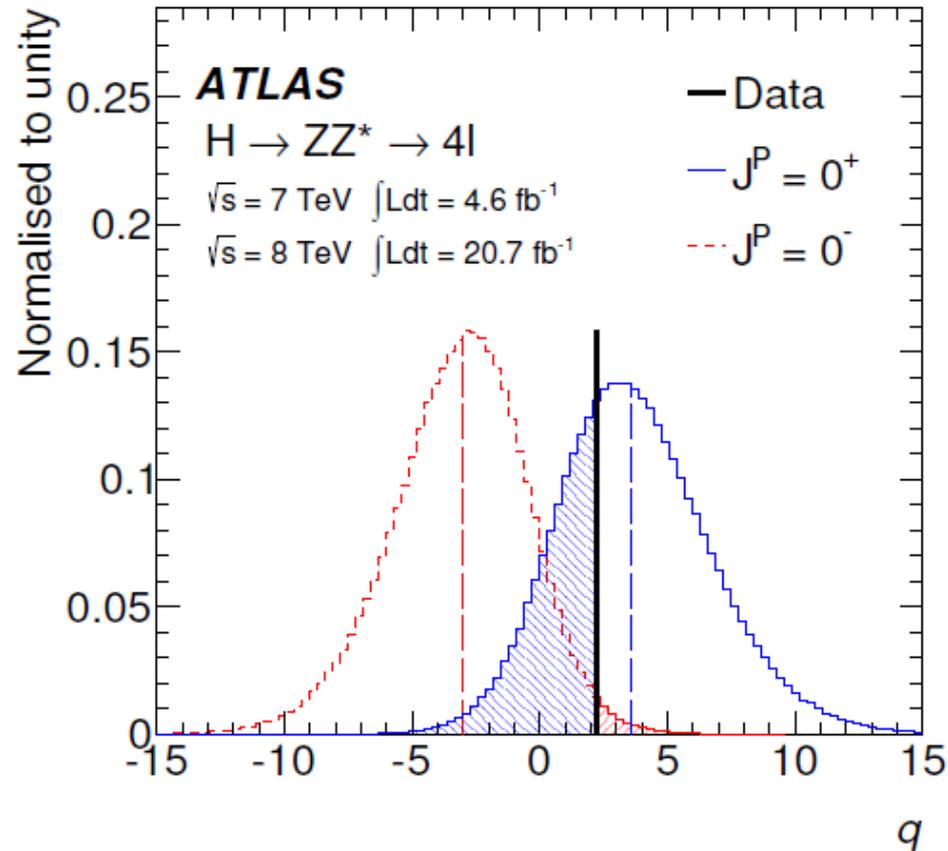


The Long Haul



Moriond 2013: The Higgs-like boson is a Higgs boson

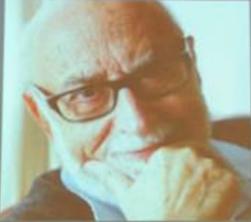
- Spin and parity measured from several angular observables
 - e.g. polar angle difference between photons in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ events
- Data consistent with spin-0 and positive parity



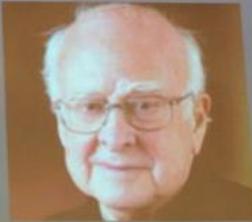
2013 Nobel Prize

Nobelpriset 2013 The Nobel Prize 2013

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."

© Kungl. Vetenskapsakademien

Celebrations at CERN*



* We are a jubilant bunch

Is this the End?

Is this the End?

NO

Higgs Measurements

- Observed particle is very consistent with SM Higgs, but:
 - Many production and decay modes remain to be observed
 - $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$: very challenging due to large backgrounds from other SM processes; look for production in association with W/Z/ top quark pair
 - Associated production of Higgs with top quark pair
 - Top is heaviest fundamental particle – strongest coupling to Higgs boson
 - Direct measurement of this coupling strength
 - Measurements of mass, charge, spin properties of Higgs
 - Test of SM predictions and window into new physics

Beyond the Standard Model (BSM)

- Missing pieces in the Standard Model
 - Gravity
 - Dark matter & dark energy
 - Why three generations?
 - Origin of mass and interaction strength hierarchies in Standard Model
 - Matter-antimatter asymmetry
 - The naturalness problem
- Many BSM theories predict extensions to the Higgs sector
 - Supersymmetry
 - Composit Higgs Models
 - Two-Higgs Doublet Models

Summary and Outlook

- The Higgs discovery was a dramatic culmination of **decades** of work by theorists and experimentalists
- A great validation for the Standard Model
- A huge boost to the particle physics community
 - Great publicity!
 - Hopefully convinces people that science is a worthy investment
- But the universe is full of mysteries
 - Many more riddles to be solved

