

The Discovery of the Higgs Boson The Final Missing Piece?

Markus Klute (MIT) October 11th, 2012

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- Detector: gigantic instruments that record collisions and resulting particles
- Extreme Computing: to collect, distribute and analyze the vast amount of data produced
- People: thousands of scientist, engineers, to design, build and operate the complex machines and to extract physics



Study particle interaction, resulting reaction products and features Measure energy, direction and identity of collision products

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Boltzmann

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In a controlled environment of a laboratory



de Broglie



Einstein



Boltzmann

Accelerator Technology

"New directions in science are launched by new tools much more often than by new concepts

The effect of a concept-driven revolution is to explain old things in new ways

The effect of a tool-driven revolution is to discover new things that have to be explained" - Freeman Dyson



J.J. Thomson discovered the electron with a cathode ray tube (1887)



The Large Hadron Collider



The Large Hadron Collider



- 27km circular tunnel
 - 50-175m under ground
- accelerates protons to 4.000.000.000.000 eV
- beams of 10¹¹ protons in 1400 bunches
- 1232 superconducting magnets
- average of 30 collisions every 50ns
- trigger from 20Mhz to 300Hz

The CMS detector - dimensions



The CMS detector - 100 mega pixel camera



The CMS detector - components



CMS detector - construction (2000)



CMS detector - cathedral of science (2004)



Computing - data flow



People



- 3200 scientists and engineers
- 39 countries*
- 420 PhD physicists
- 800 graduate students
- MIT is among the largest university groups

the sun never sets on CMS

MIT Higgs Group (PPC)

Faculty





Steve Nahn



Markus Klute

Research Scientist & PostDoc



North Western







now faculty at North Western

Graduate Students

Phil Harris 2007-2012 2005-2011 **Josh Bendavid CERN** fellow **Marie-Curie fellow at CERN Matt Rudolph** 2005-2011 Valentina Dutta 2007-2013 • Toronto 2008-2013 **Matthew Chan** • **Pieter Everaerts** 2006-2011 2009-2013 **Duncan Ralph** • UCLA **Mingming Yang** 2009 Si Xie 2006-2012 CalTec 2011 Aram Apyan **Kevin Sung** 2006-2012 2011 Andrew Levin

Undergrads

7 MIT undergraduates at CERN Summer 2012. 27 worked with PPC since 2009

SM Higgs boson footprint



<mark>m_H = 125 GeV</mark>

Process	Diagram	Cross section [fb]	Unc. [%]	
gluon-gluon fusion	10000000 10000000	19520	15	
vector boson fusion	R S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	1578	3	
WH	abar WIT I'M H	697	4	
ZH	a service in the service of the serv	394	5	
ttH	10000000 10000000 10000000 10000000 1000000	130	15	

<mark>m_н = 125 GeV</mark>		
Decay	BR [%]	Unc. [%]
bb	57.7	3.3
тт	6.32	5.7
СС	2.91	12.2
μμ	0.022	6.0
ww	21.5	4.3
99	8.57	10.2
ZZ	2.64	4.3
YY	0.23	5.0
Ζγ	0.15	9.0
ГН [MeV]	4.07	4.0

The roadmap to discovery

• from a CMS meeting April 3rd. First 8 TeV collisions April 5th.

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box opening	Jun 19	29	30					
approvals	Jun 25-28	May						
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Additional dates				1	2	3	4	5
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Discovery channel: $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$



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- Search for narrow resonance in di-photon mass spectrum
- Events categorized by mass resolution, event kinematics and primary vertex probability
- Consistent in 7 and 8 TeV data
- Consistent between ATLAS and CMS
- Local significance > 4 σ
- Signal strength 1.9 ± 0.5 (ATLAS) and 1.6 ± 0.4 (CMS)





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- Search for narrow resonance in 4 lepton mass spectrum
- Consistent in 7 and 8 TeV data
- Consistent between ATLAS and CMS
- Local significance > 3σ





Compatibility with SM Higgs

Investigated by serval groups combining ATLAS and CMS results



Zeppenfeld et al. PRD 62 (2000) 013009

Summary

- Observed new boson near 125 GeV with 5σ significance
 - mass: 125.3 ± 0.6 GeV
 - evidence in 4I and $\gamma\gamma$ channels
 - confirmed by ATLAS
 - consistent with SM Higgs boson
- Open question
 - is this the final missing piece?
- Finding answers
 - characterize new state (mass, J^{CP}, couplings)
 - continue search for physics beyond the standard model





First historic discovery made at the LHC

- Observation of new boson near 125 GeV
- ATLAS and CMS observed it independently
- It behaves like the Standard Model Higgs boson
- Fantastic experience, for me personally and the MIT team, and a truly great moment for physics



What is next?

- Continue searches (hope for 30/fb at the end of 2012)
 - cover all possible production and decay channels
 - expand mass range
- **Measure properties**
 - what is the exact mass
 - measure JCP
 - spin-0 vs spin-2 (spin-1 is already excluded)
 - scalar vs pseudoscalar
 - decompose signal strength in coupling measurements
 - ratio measurements
- **Beyond the SM Higgs searches**
- Use Higgs as probe for new physics
- **Combination with ATLAS results in 2013**
- Increase of LHC energy to 13 TeV in 2015 •



Why is $H \rightarrow \tau \tau$ important?

- Large event yield
- Only probe of coupling to leptons
- Along with b-quark the only direct probe of coupling to fermions
- Potential to explore properties of new state: CP, spin, couplings
- Great potential to discover or constrain models beyond the SM: 4th fermion generation, supersymmetric models, etc.



CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN Data recorded: Wed May 23 20:40:23 2012 CEST Run/Event: 194789 / 61345815 Lumi section: 44 Orbit/Crossing: 11291846 / 3113

VBF candidate event, $\mu \tau_h$



Combination & Mass measurement

σ/σ_{SM}

- Local significance: 5.0σ
- Best fit result: 0.87 ± 0.23
- Three high mass resolution channels included
 - ZZ → 4I
 - yy untagged
 - YY with di-jet tag
- Results are compatible within uncertainties
- Fit of the mass: M = 125.3 ± 0.6 GeV

