
Discovery of the new Higgs-like particle

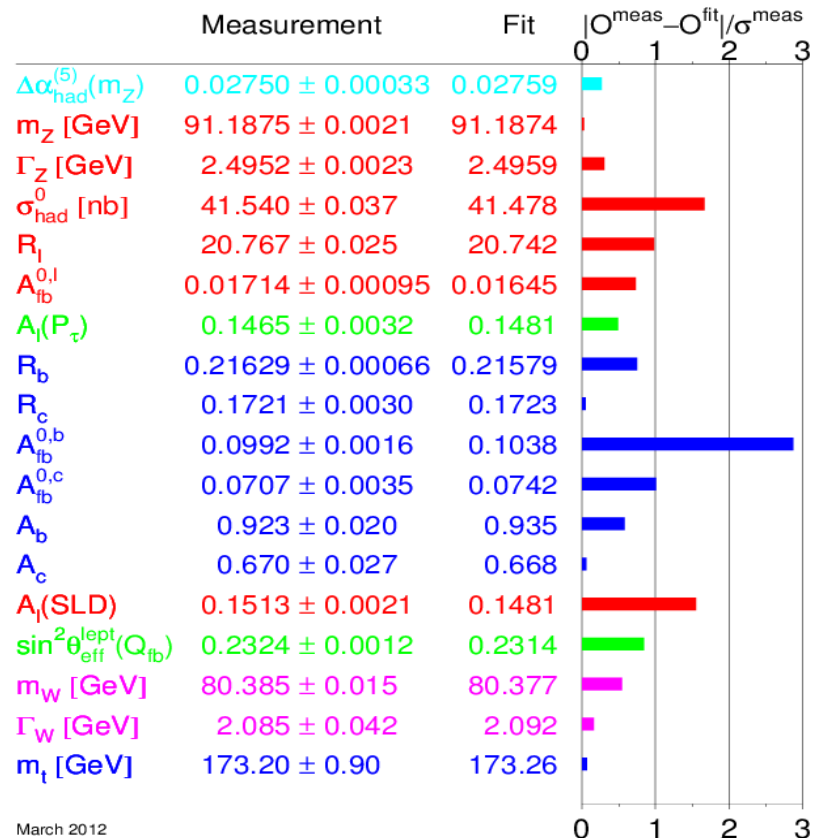
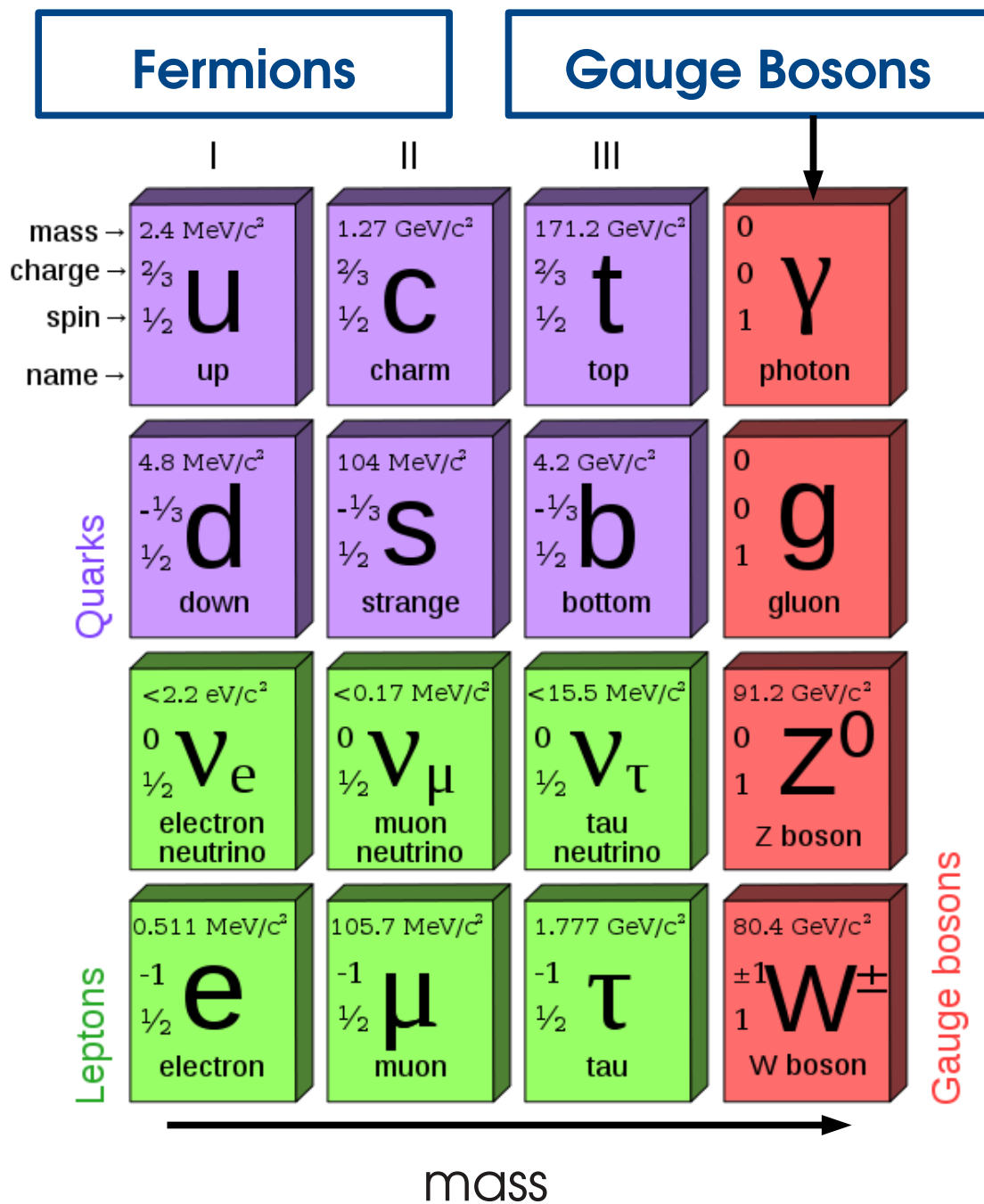
Nicolas Berger (LAPP)

Outline

- The standard model and the Higgs boson
- The X(126) particle and its properties

The Higgs boson

The Standard Model



Excellent agreement with measurements!

Some open questions:

- **What gives mass to the fermions ?**
- **What breaks electroweak symmetry (And gives mass to the gauge bosons) ?**

Electroweak symmetry breaking

Classic mechanism for EWSB:

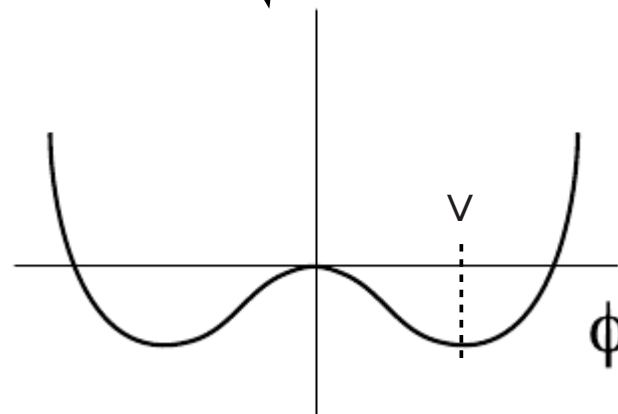
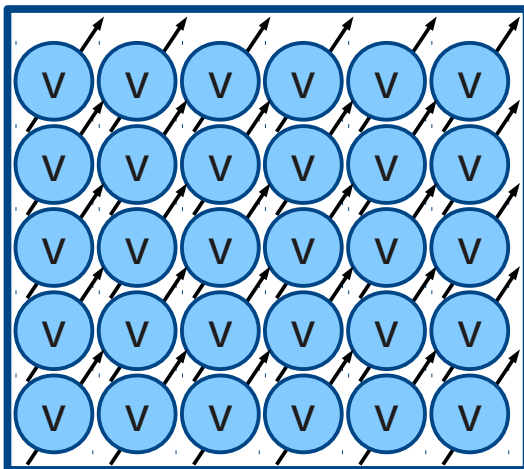
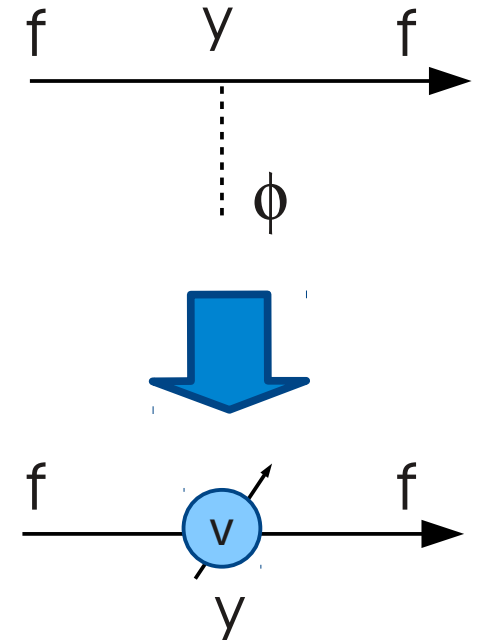
introduce a **new scalar doublet**:

Give it a "Mexican hat" potential

Then the field acquires a VEV:

$$\langle \varphi^0 \rangle = v = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi^p + i \varphi^{\bar{m}} \\ \varphi^0 + i \varphi'^0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Fermion interactions with ϕ give mass terms

$$m \mu y$$

mass goes like Higgs coupling

Electroweak symmetry breaking

Classic mechanism for EWSB:

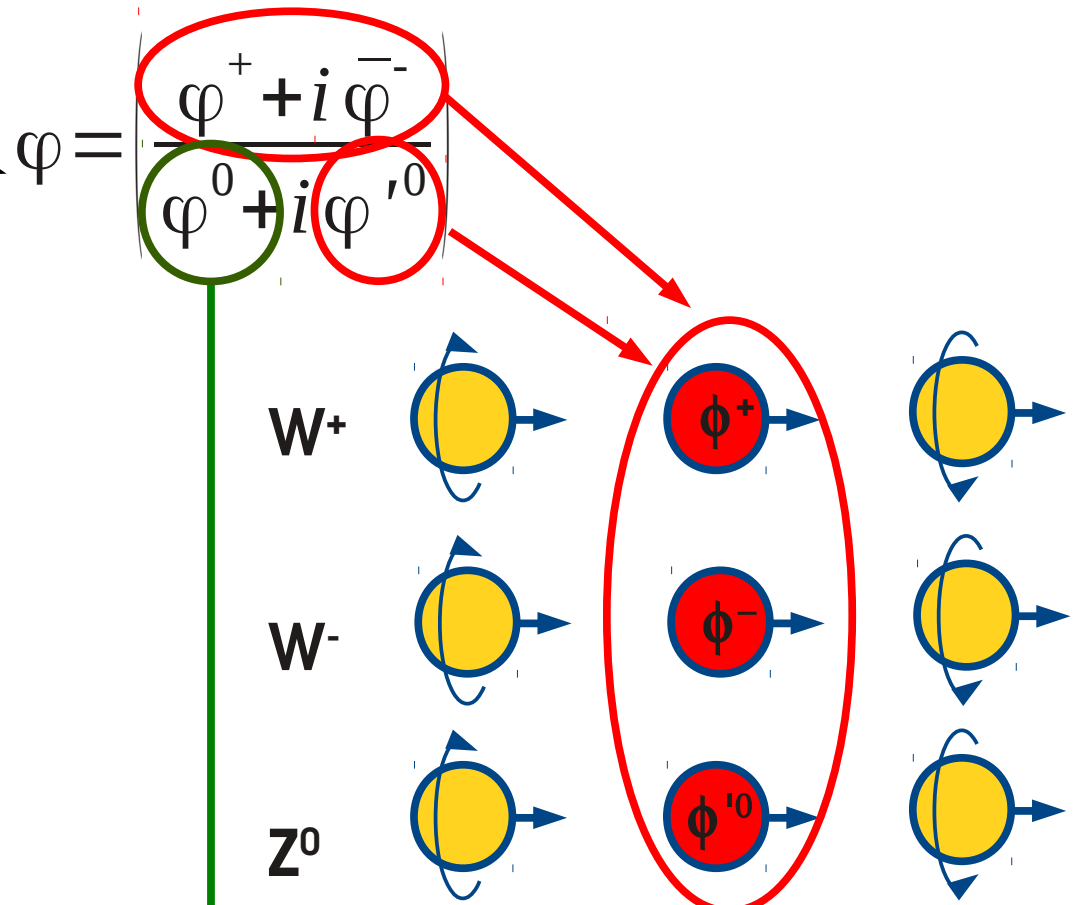
introduce a **new scalar doublet**:

Give it a "Mexican hat" potential

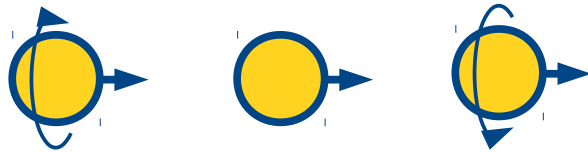
Then vacuum acquires a VEV:

$$\langle \varphi^0 \rangle = v = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

3 fields provide the longitudinal W^+ , W^- and Z^0



Massive vector Boson



Gauge Boson

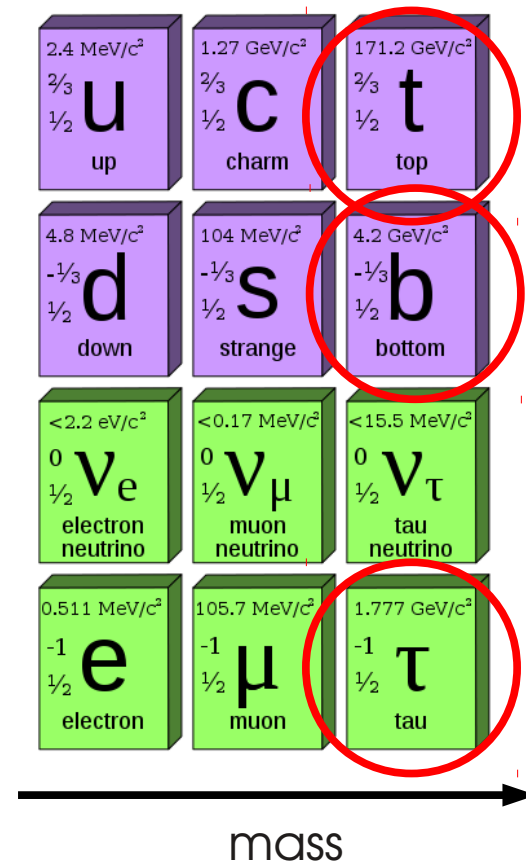
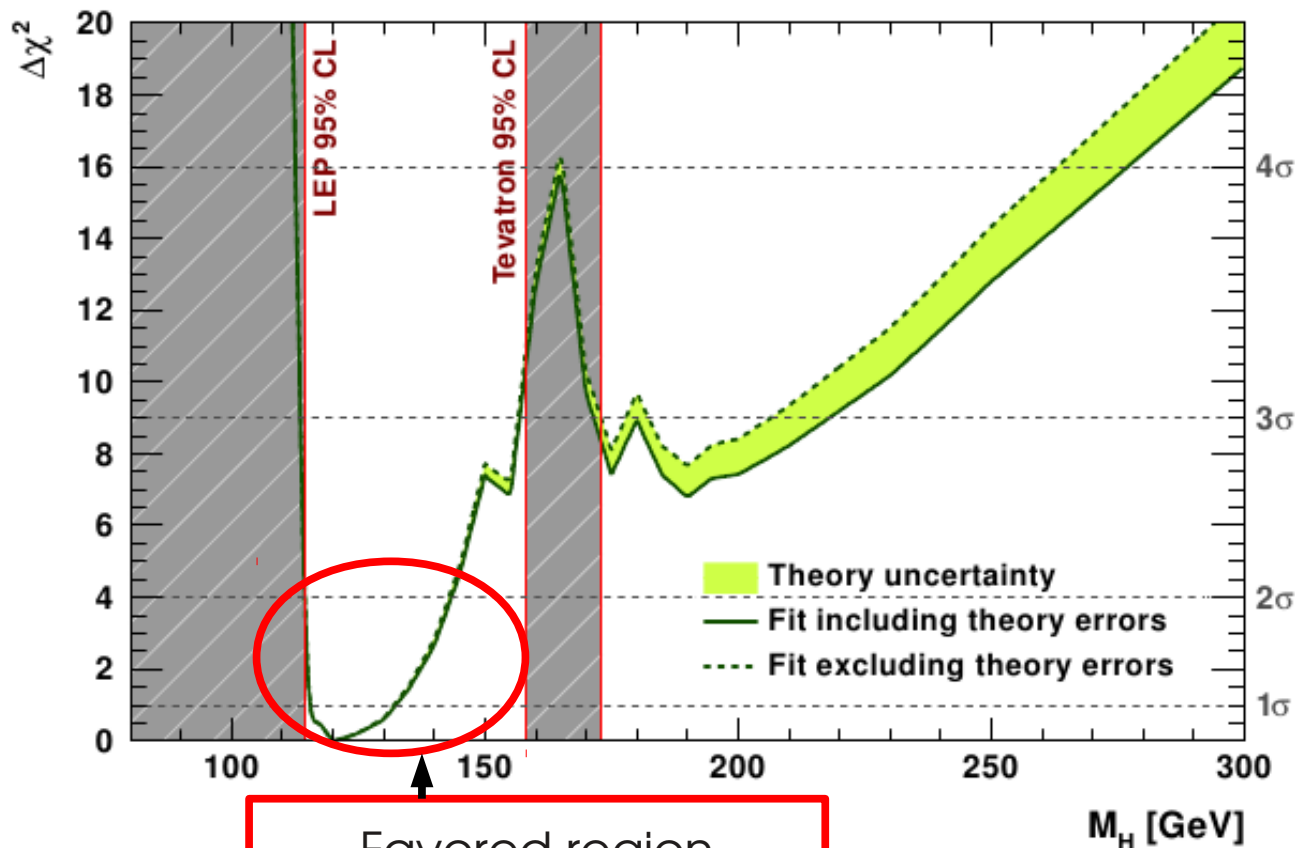


Forbidden by gauge invariance

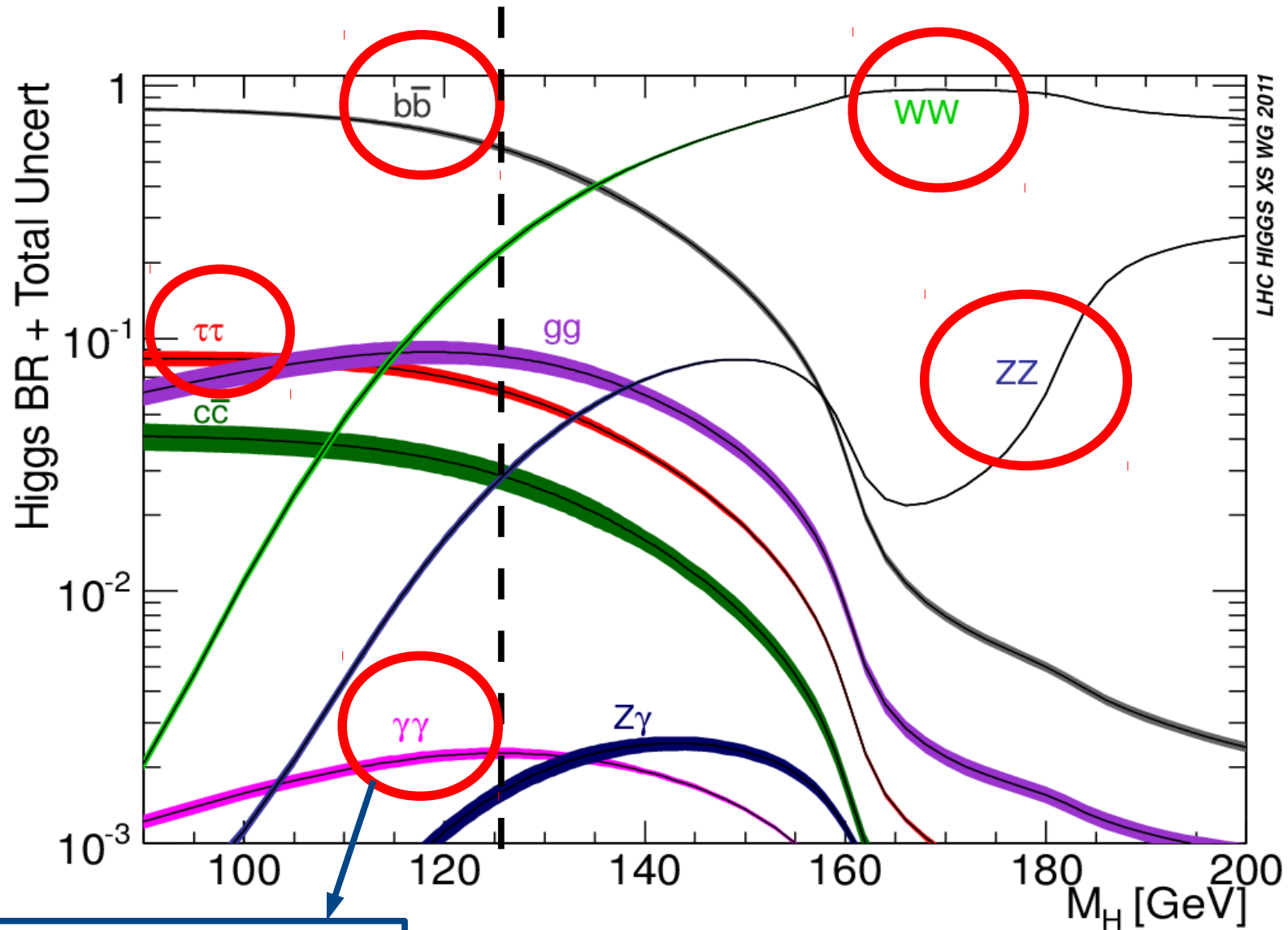
Remaining field: $H^0 = \varphi^0 - v$

Higgs Boson Properties

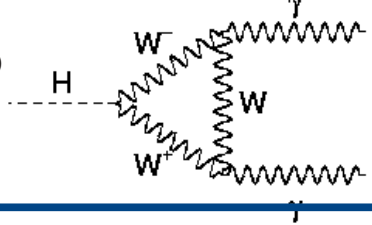
- Quantum numbers of vacuum: **0^+ scalar boson.**
- Couplings to fermions go like mass => **mostly couples to 3rd generation**
- → Precision electroweak and m_t, m_W measurements
 - + LEP and Tevatron direct searches : **$114 < m_H < \sim 150 \text{ GeV}$**
- It should be **narrow** in the favored mass range



Higgs decays



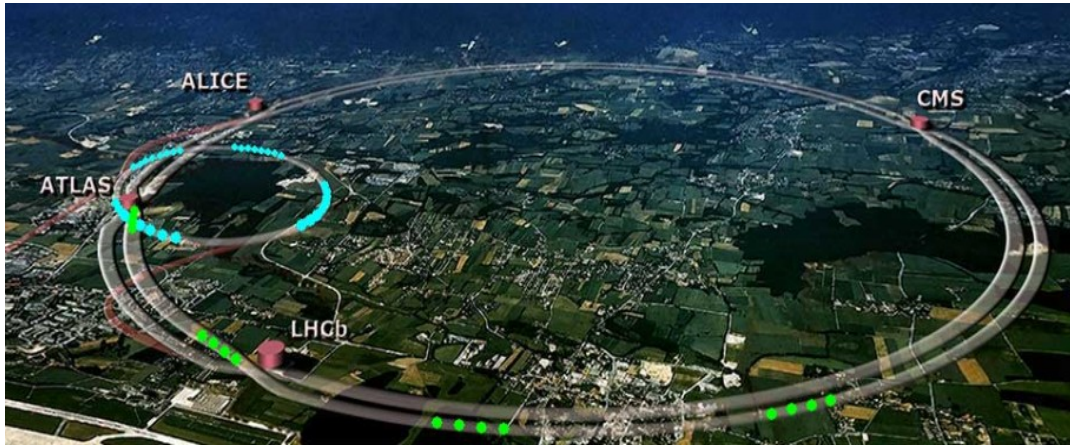
Through loop diagram



Many decay channels
→ good for determining properties!

Searches at LHC

LHC

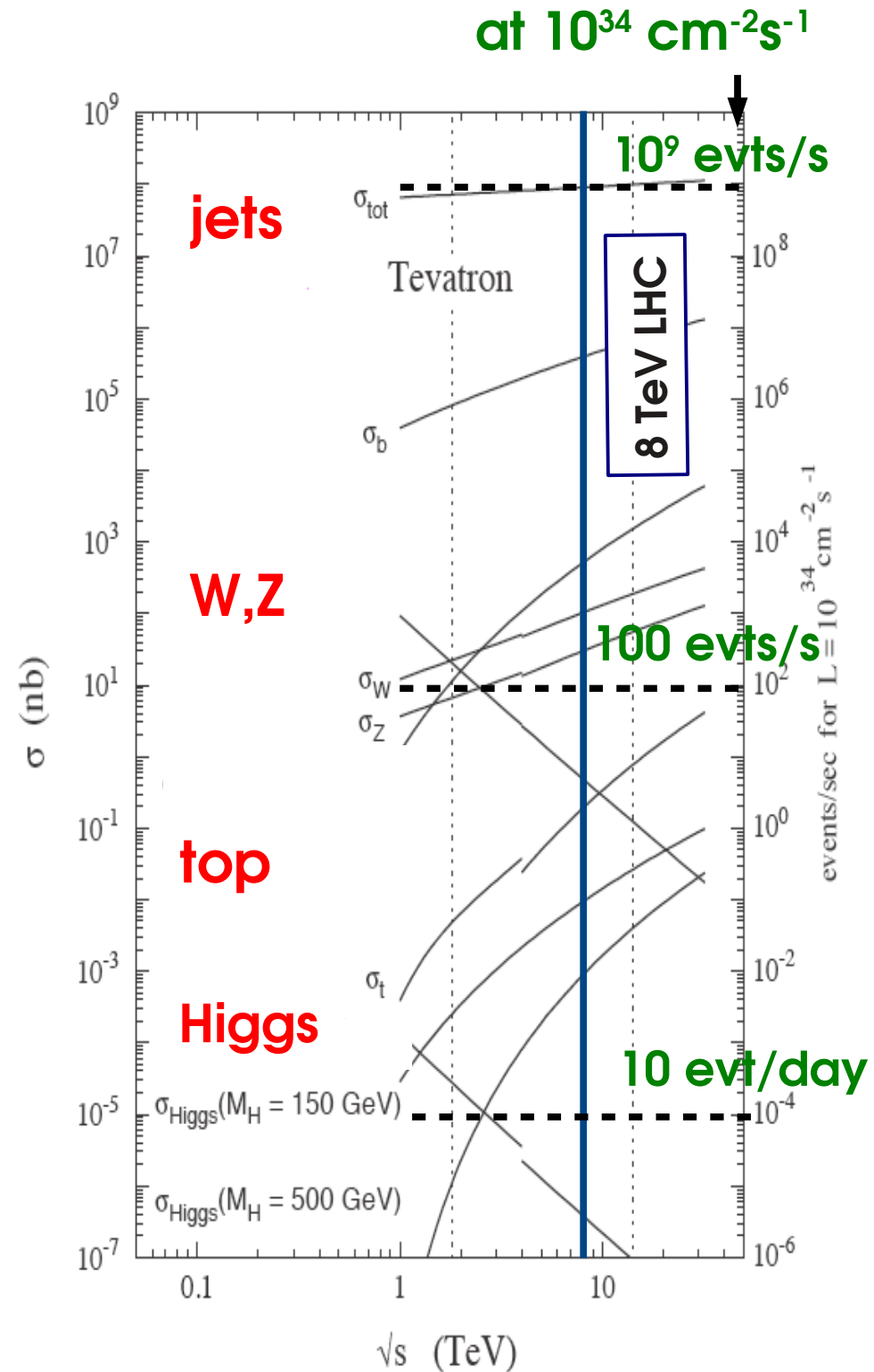


Proton-proton collider with $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ in **2012**. 4 main experiments, 2 relevant here (**ATLAS** and **CMS**)

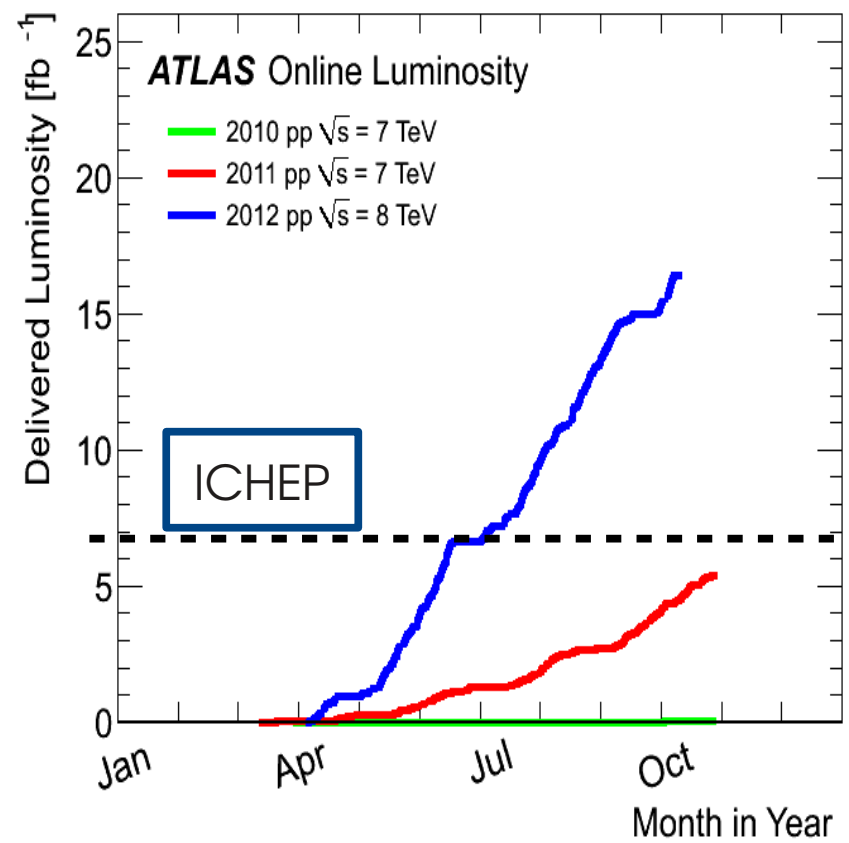
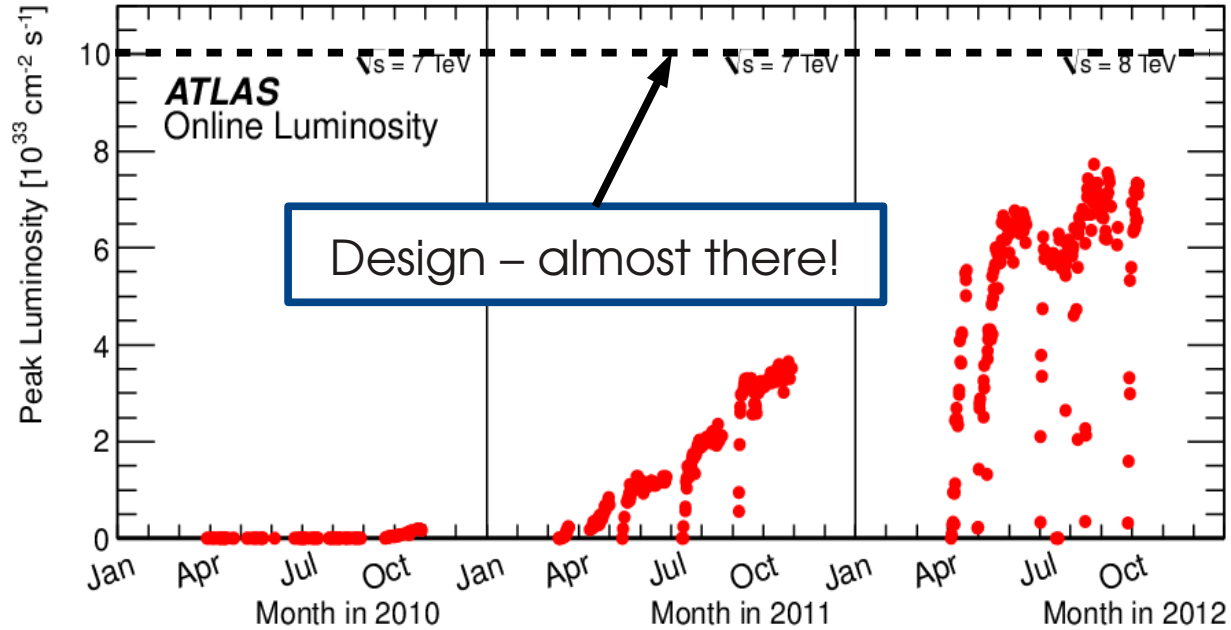
→ Proton made up of light particles: u, d, g
 ⇒ **small couplings to Higgs**.

→ **8 TeV** \gg m_H : Higgs produced in low-energy collisions ⇒ mostly gluons

⇒ **Need high lumi!**



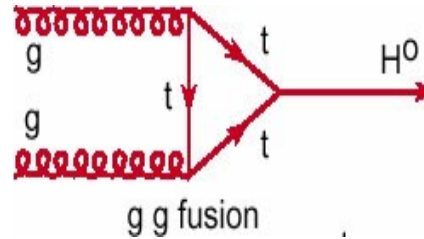
LHC Luminosity



Higgs Production at the LHC

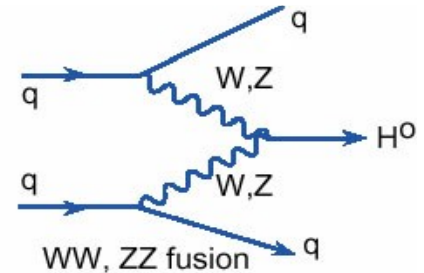
Gluon fusion:

loop-suppressed,
but large due to gg
initial state

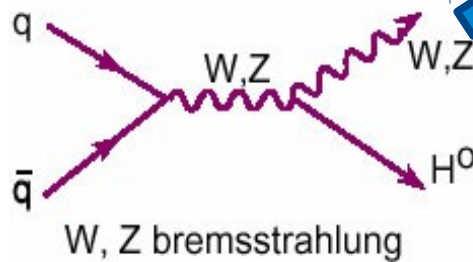


Vector boson Fusion:

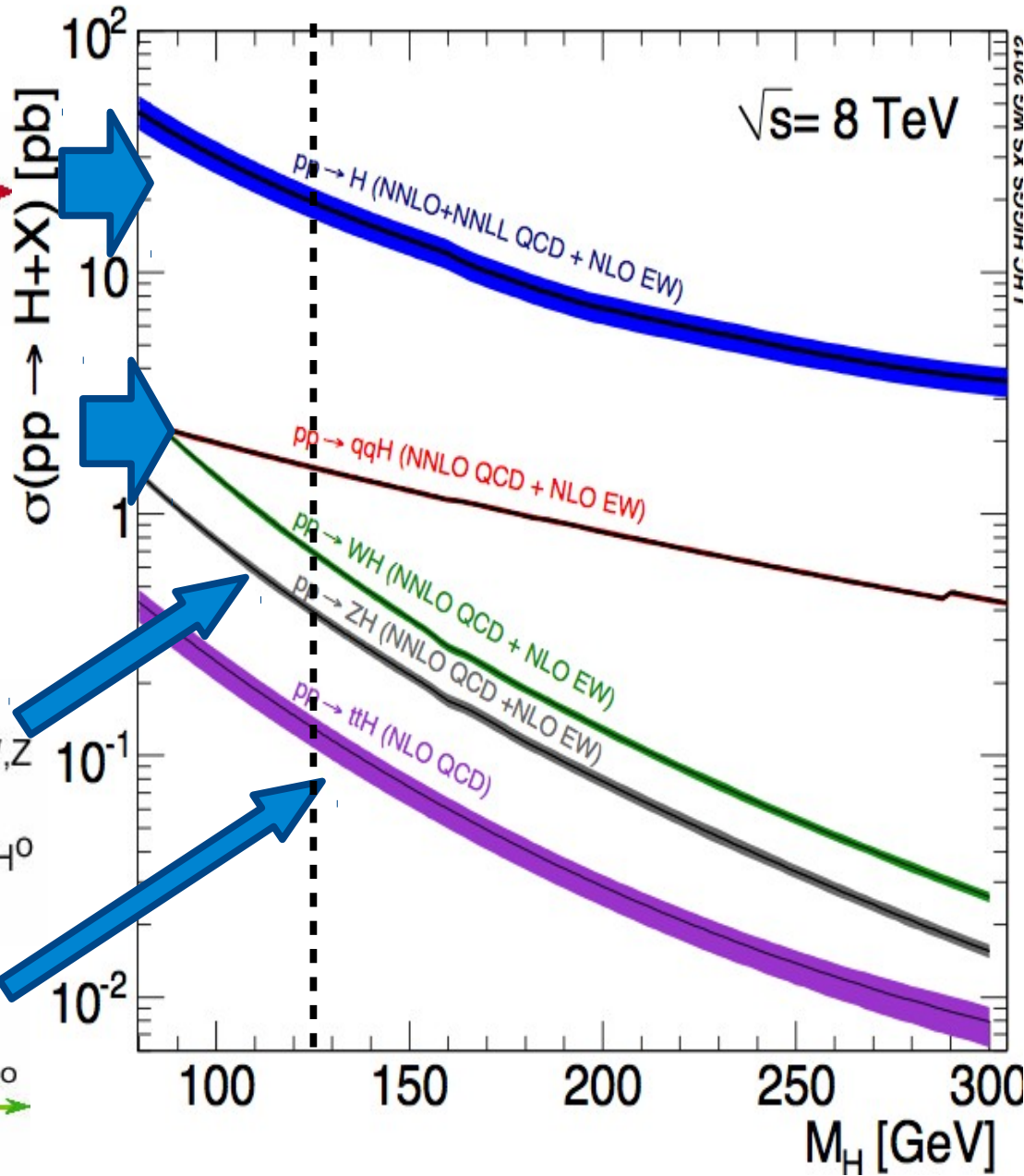
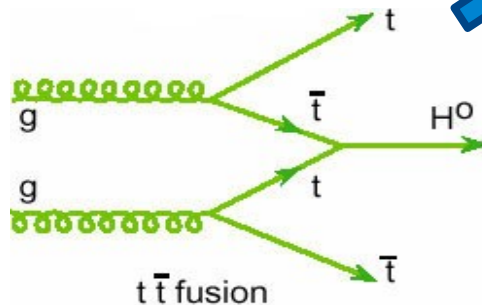
low backgrounds
(tagging jets)



**Radiation from
W's and Z's.** Low
bkg, small rate



**Radiated from top
quarks: Small rate**

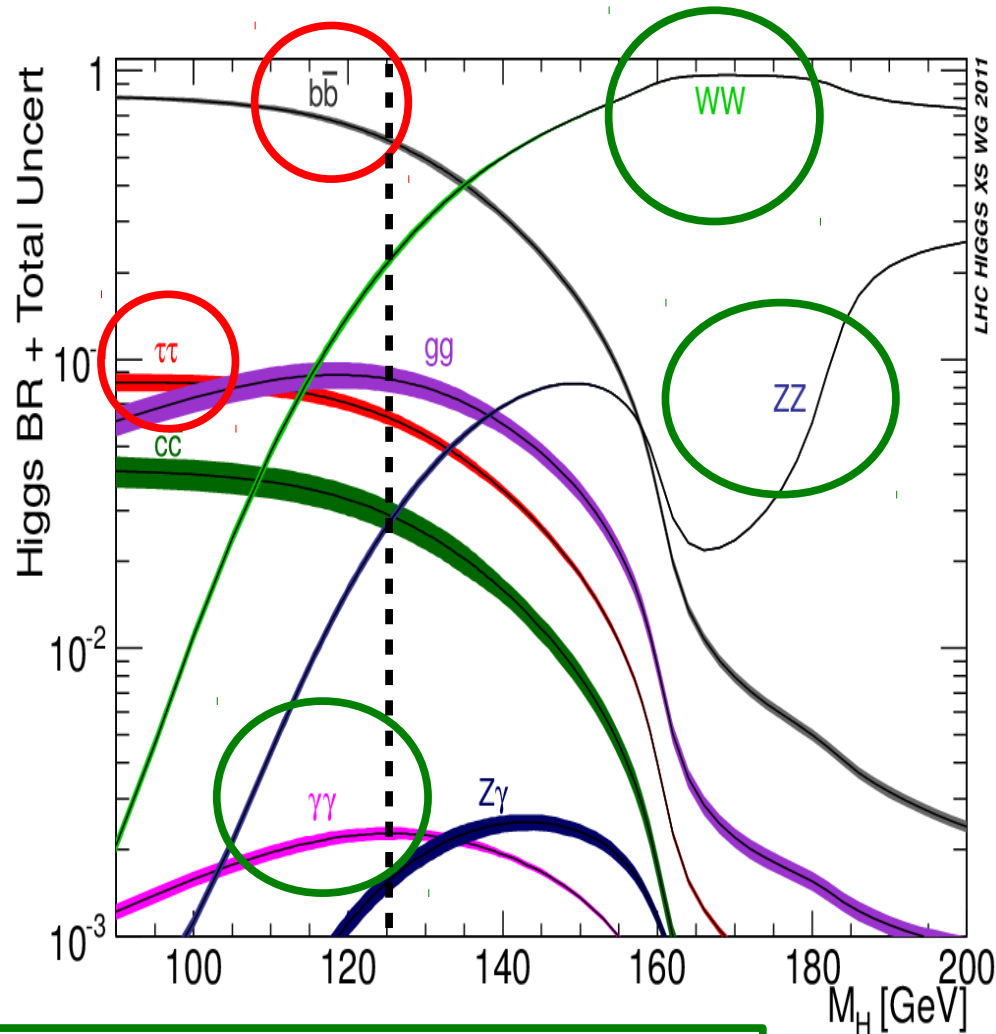


Search strategy

WW: Look for **WW*** (below threshold)
Mainly with **WW* \rightarrow lvlv** to reduce bkg
Neutrinos => **cannot reconstruct mass**

bb:
High QCD bkg
Look for **WH or ZH**
production with
boosted Higgs

$\tau\tau$:
High QCD bkg,
concentrate on
VBF production



ZZ: Look for **ZZ***
(below threshold)
Mainly in
ZZ \rightarrow 4 leptons

Excellent mass resolution,
low event yield
low backgrounds

$\gamma\gamma$: **Small BF => small event yield,**
High SM $\gamma\gamma$, γ jet backgrounds, but smooth shape
Excellent mass resolution

Need to
combine all
the channels!

H \rightarrow $\gamma\gamma$

→ **Small, narrow** signal over large, smooth bkg

Calorimeter performance is crucial

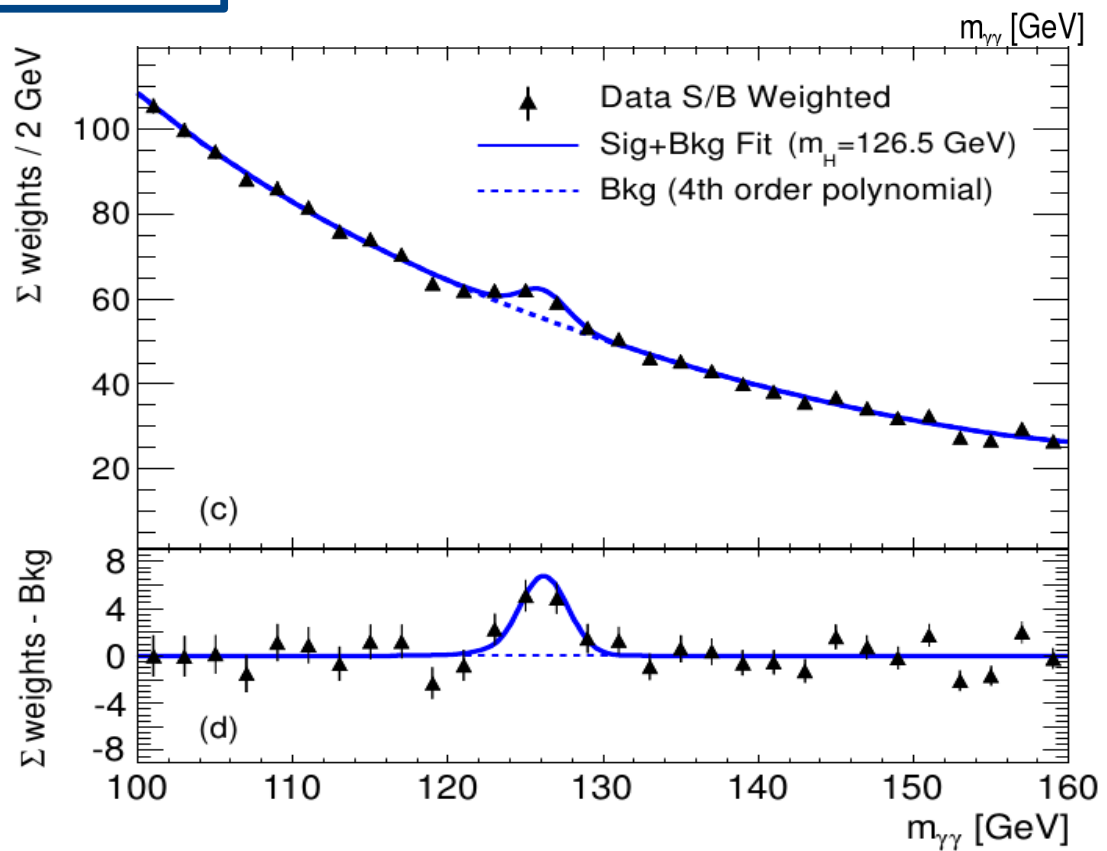
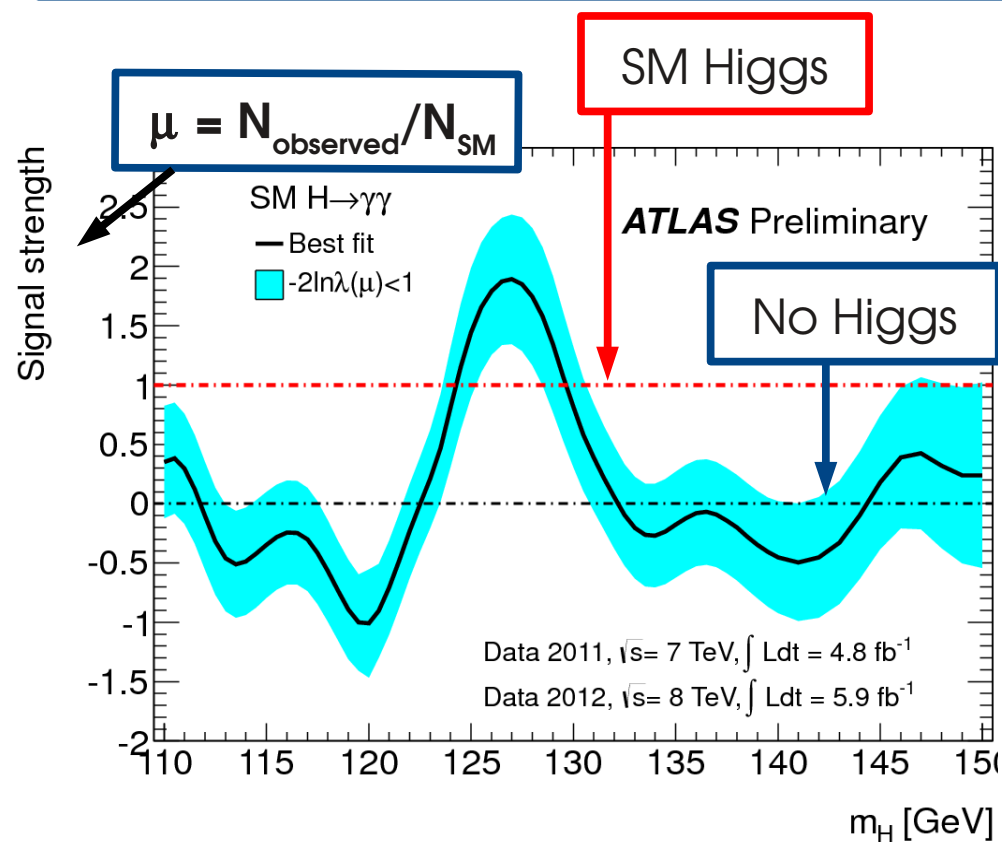
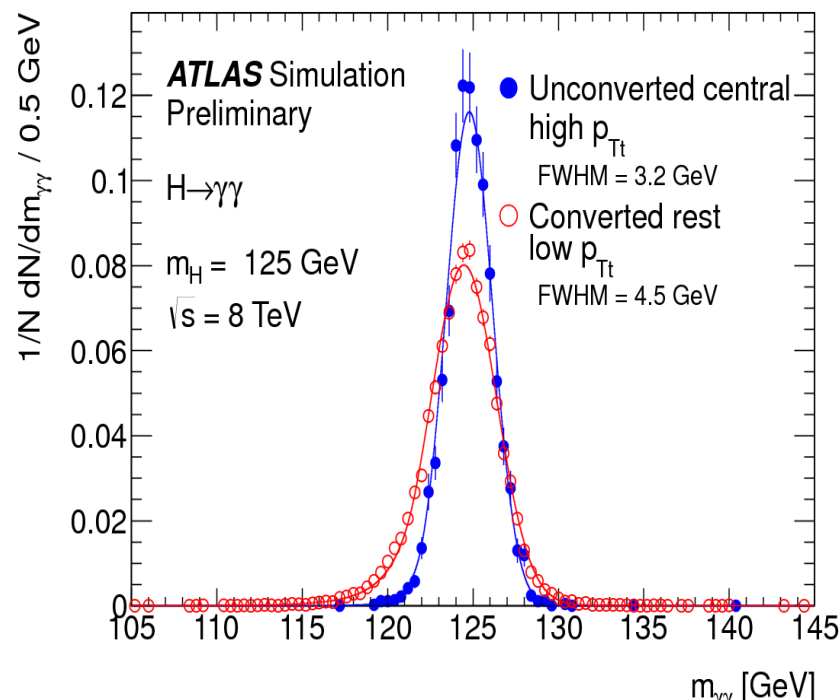
→ Data split to isolate “good” regions

high- p_T photon pairs,

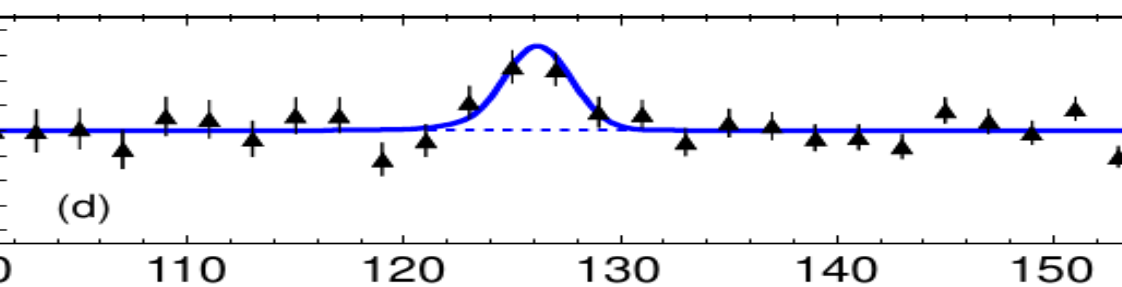
VBF production with forward jets,

→ Background mostly $\gamma\gamma$, some γ +jet

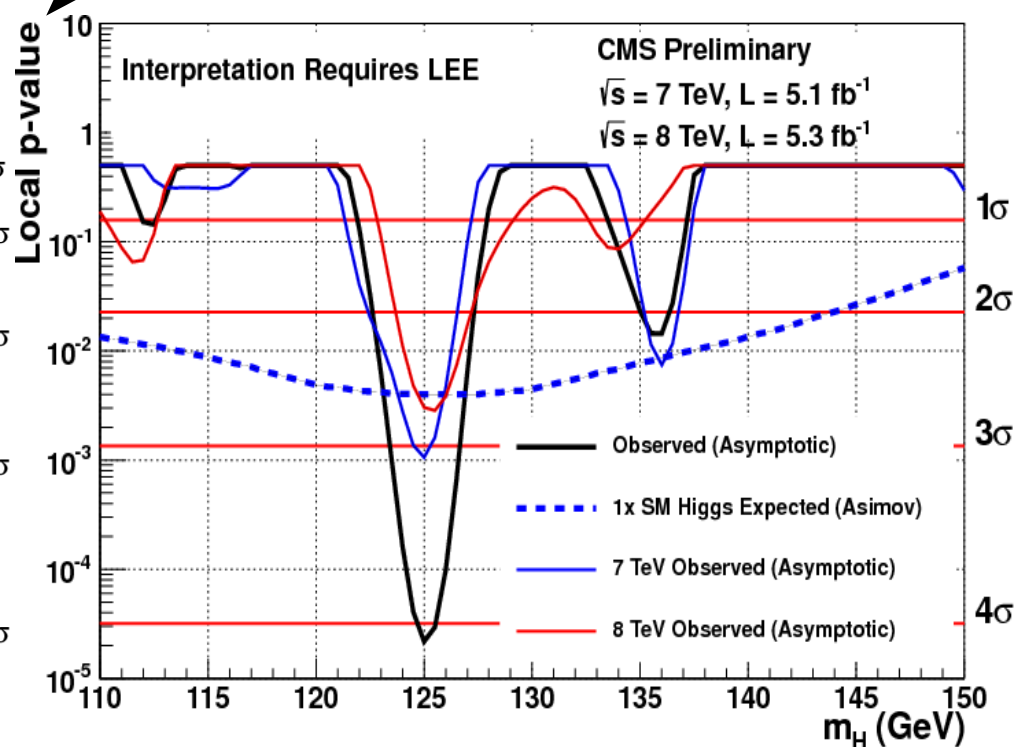
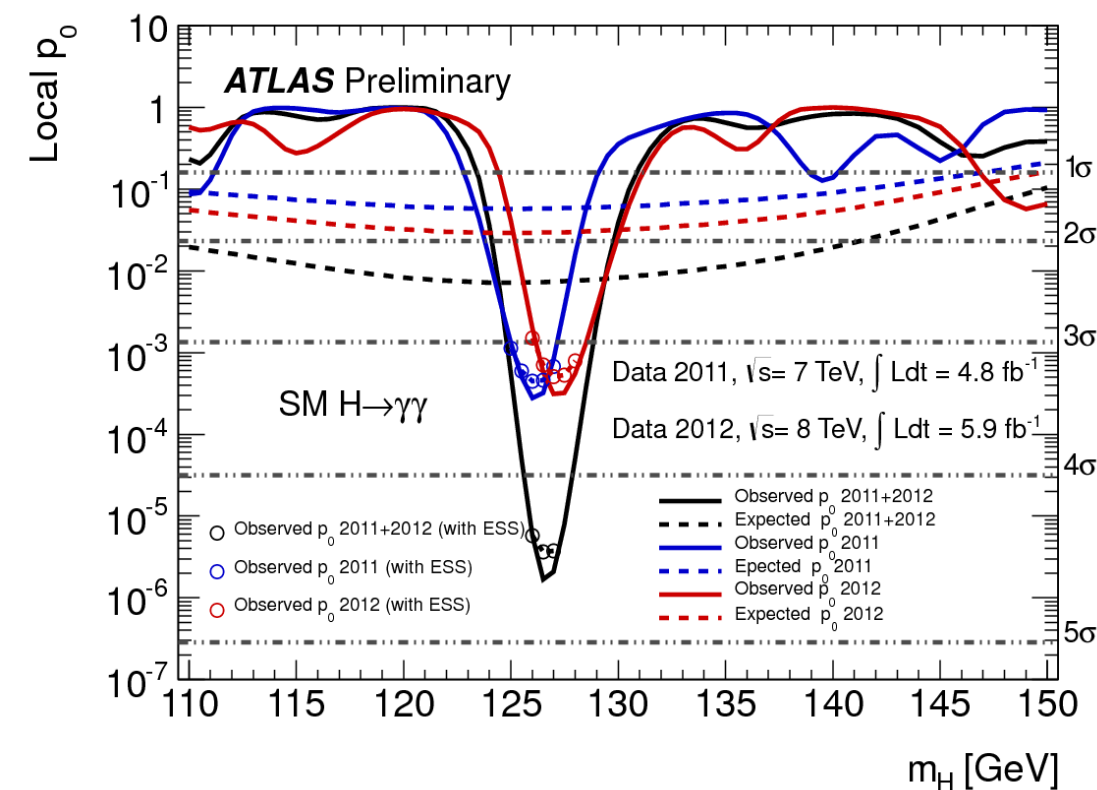
→ See excess at **~ 126 GeV**



H → $\gamma\gamma$ results

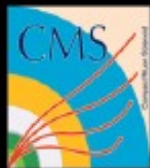


p_0 /p-value : probability that deviations are due to background fluctuations



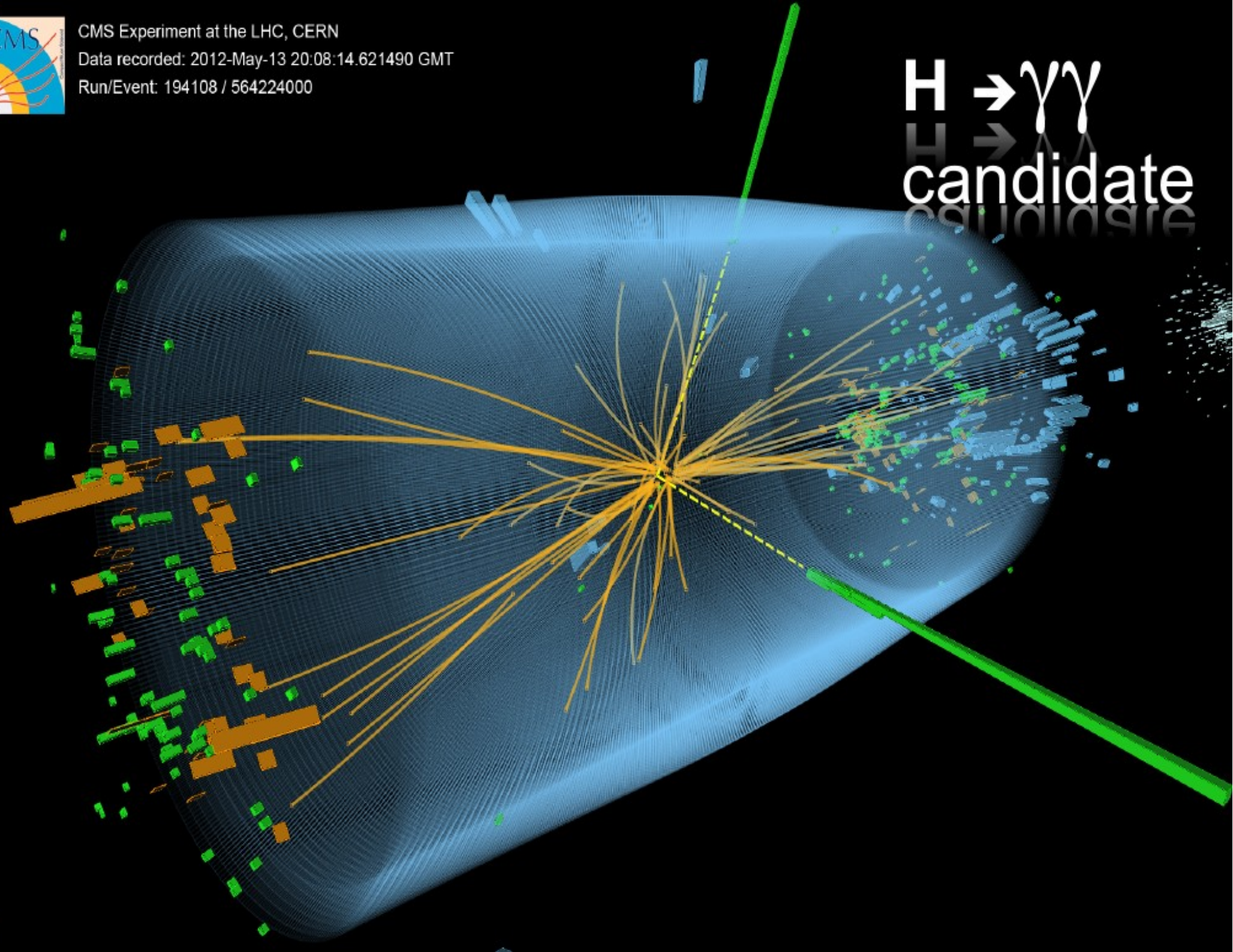
ATLAS : **4.5 σ** at **126.5 GeV**

CMS : **4.1 σ** at **125 GeV**



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

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
candidate



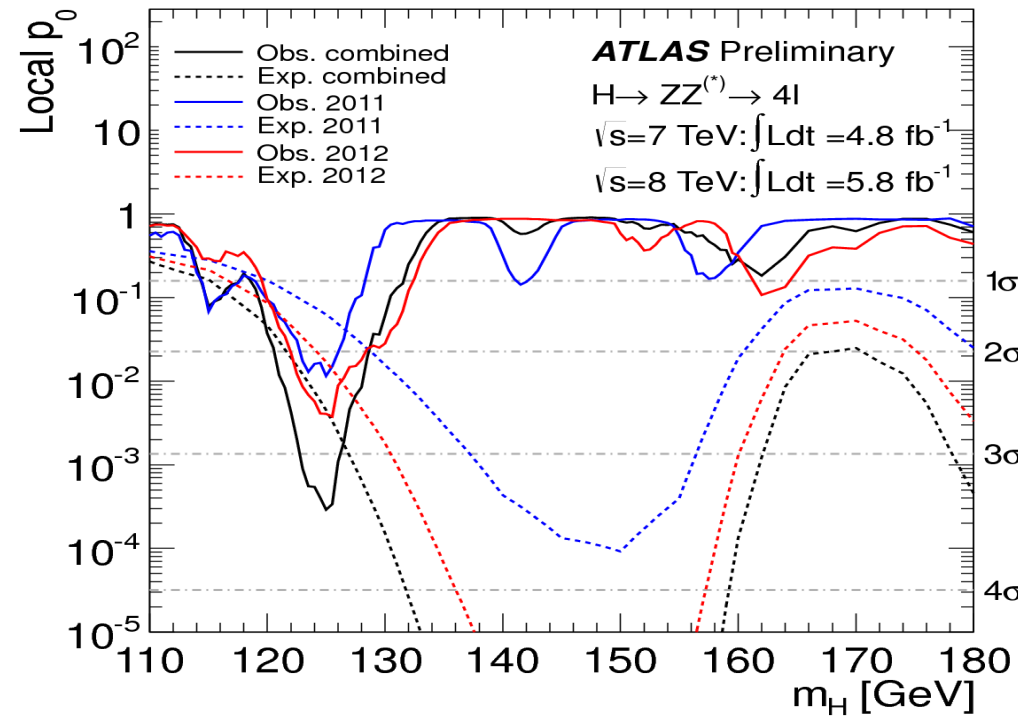
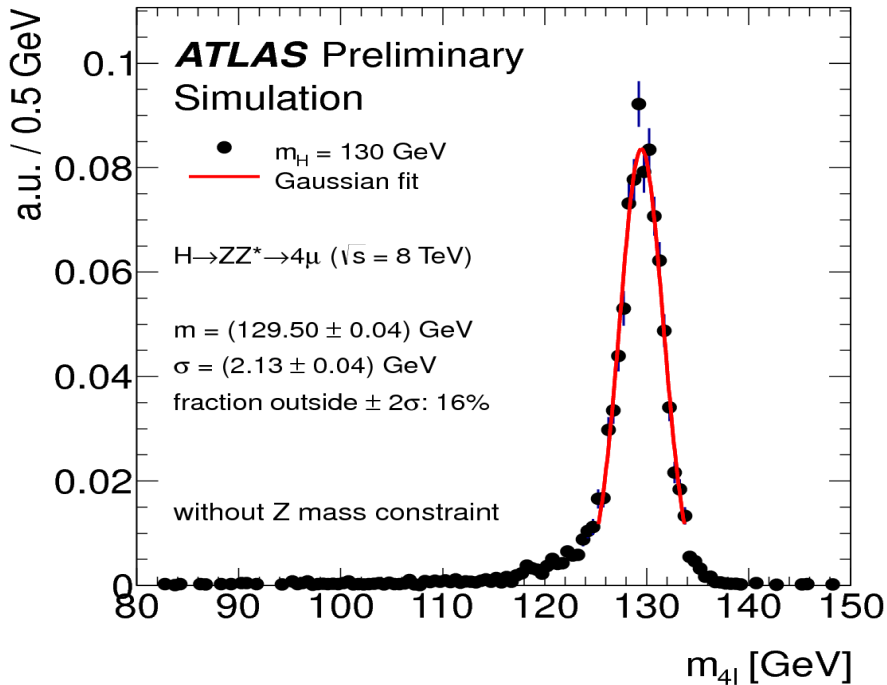
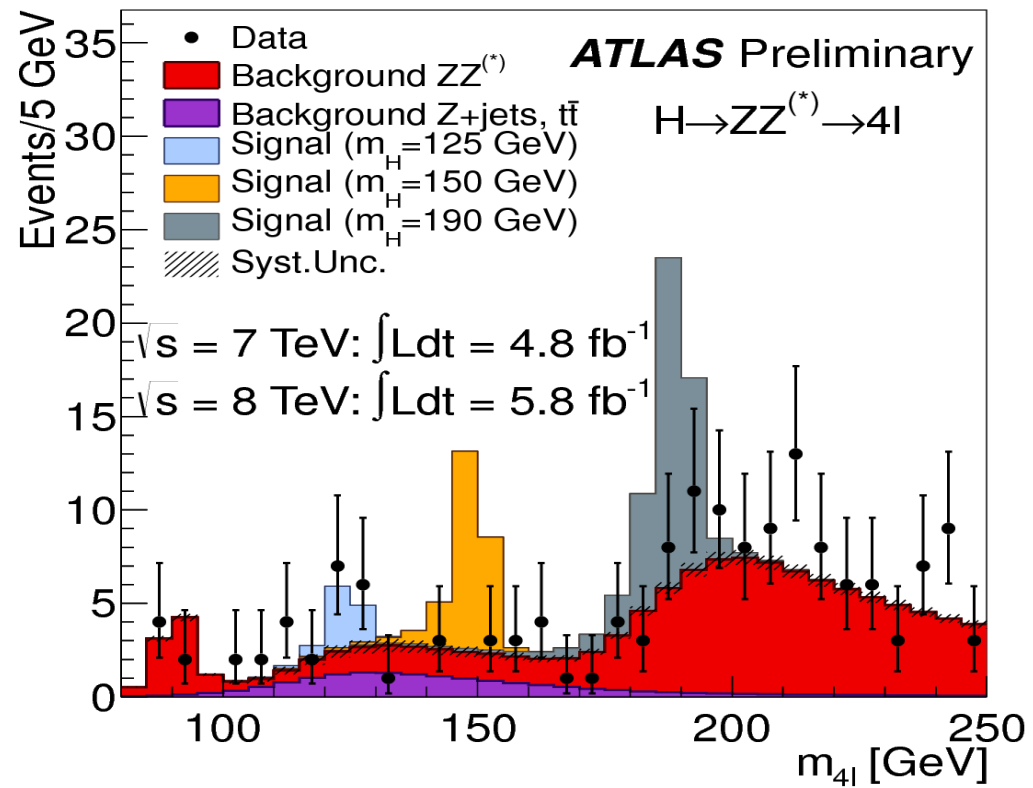
$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$

→ Look at $ZZ \rightarrow 4e$, $Z \rightarrow 4\mu$ and $ZZ \rightarrow 2e2\mu$ separately

→ Background mostly real ZZ

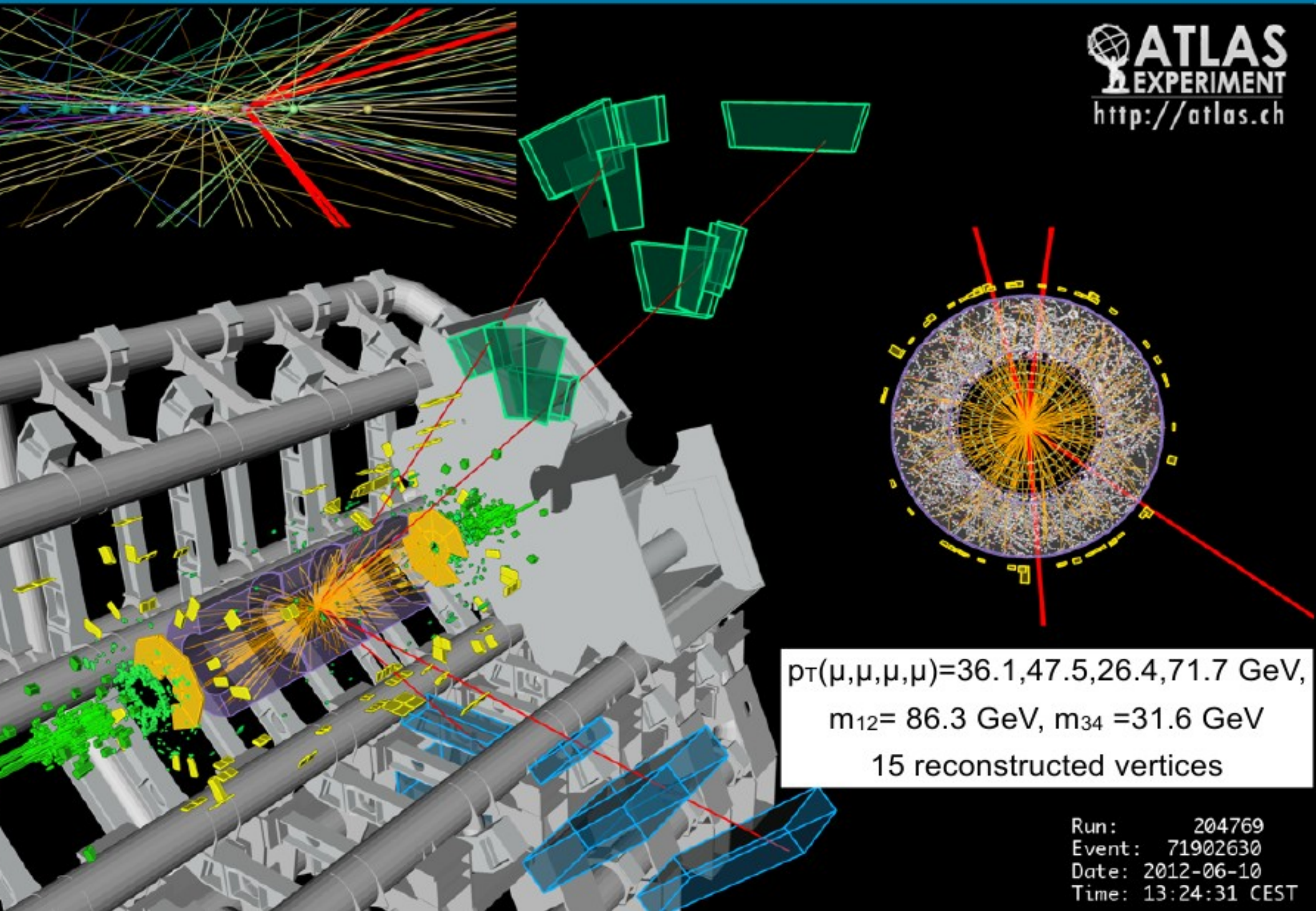
→ ATLAS : 3.6σ at 125 GeV

→ CMS : 3.2σ at 125.6 GeV



$\mu\mu\mu\mu$ candidate with $m_{4l} = 125.1$ GeV

ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
<http://atlas.ch>



H → WW

2 ν's in final state => poor m_H resolution

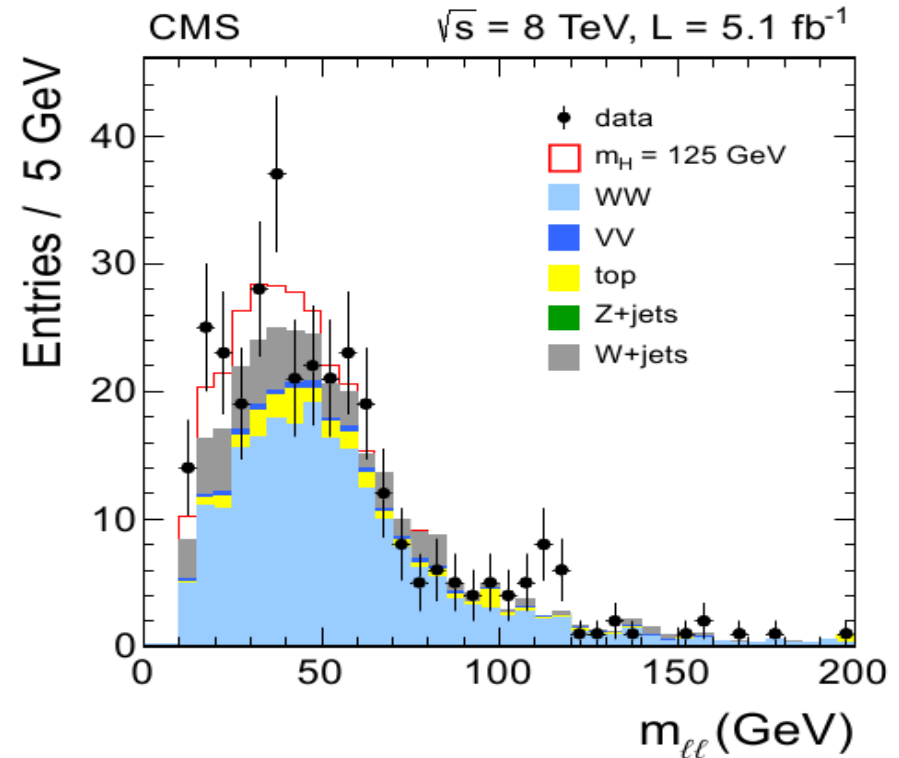
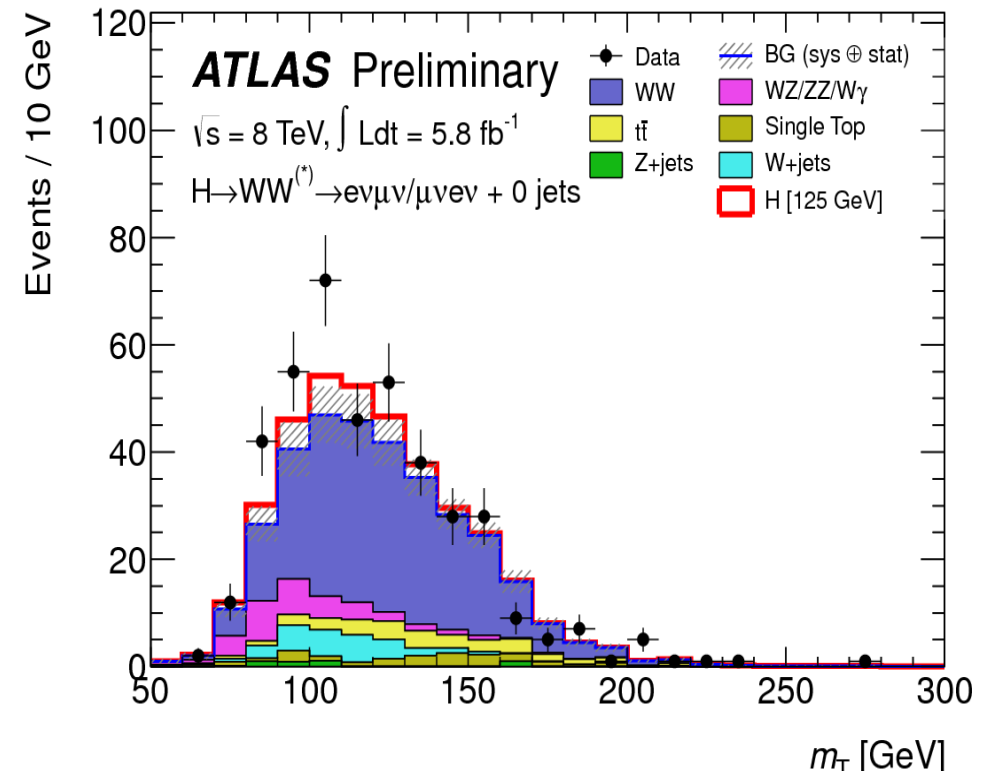
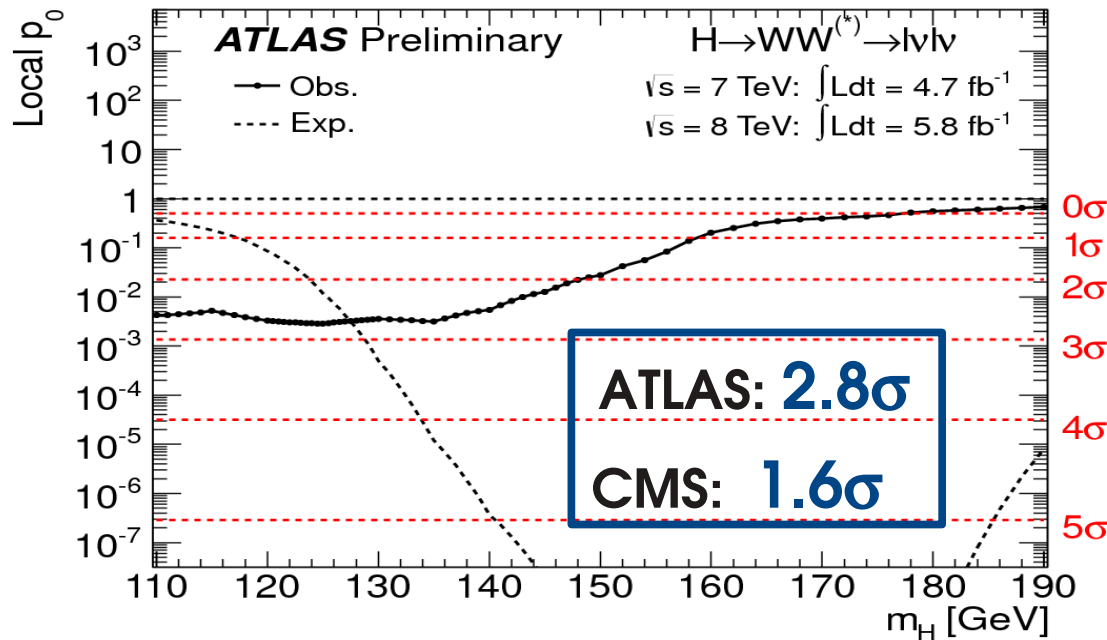
→ ATLAS uses m_T :

$$m_T = \sqrt{(E_T^{\ell\ell} + E_T^{\text{miss}})^2 - |\mathbf{p}_T^{\ell\ell} + \mathbf{E}_T^{\text{miss}}|^2}$$

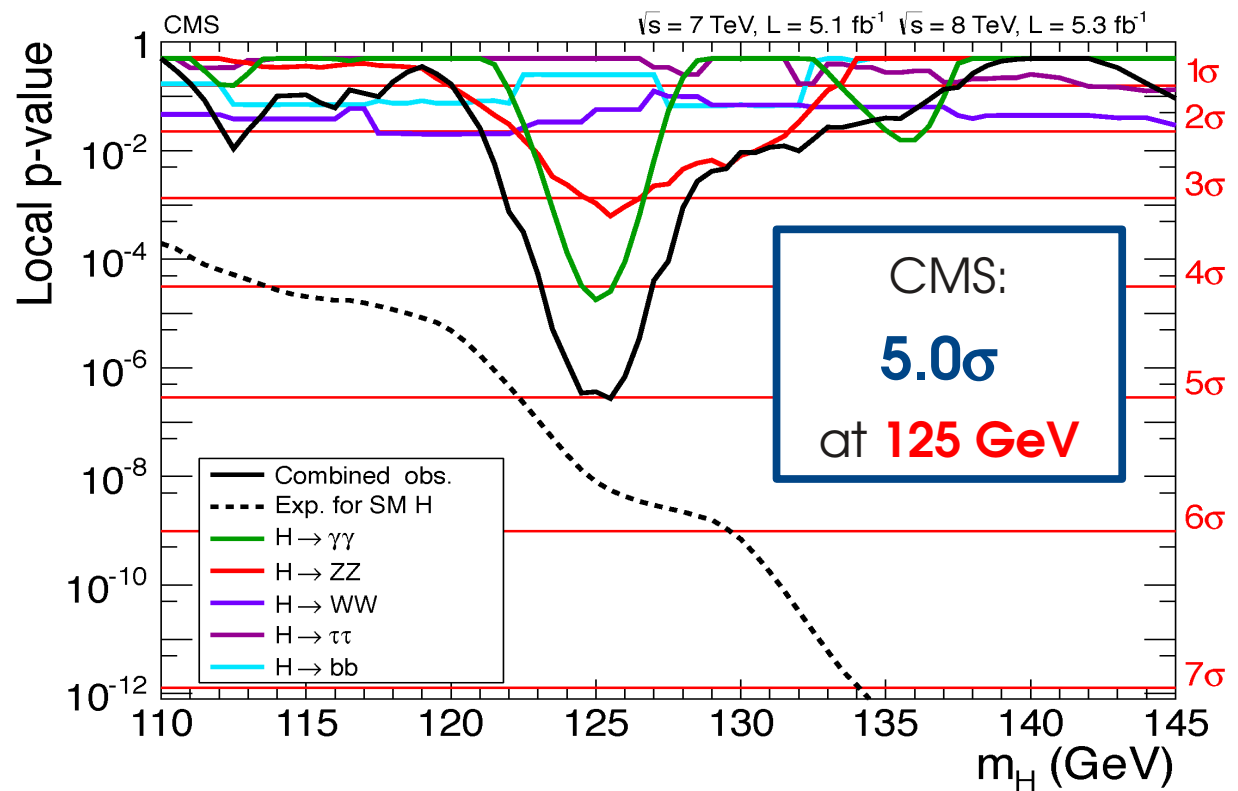
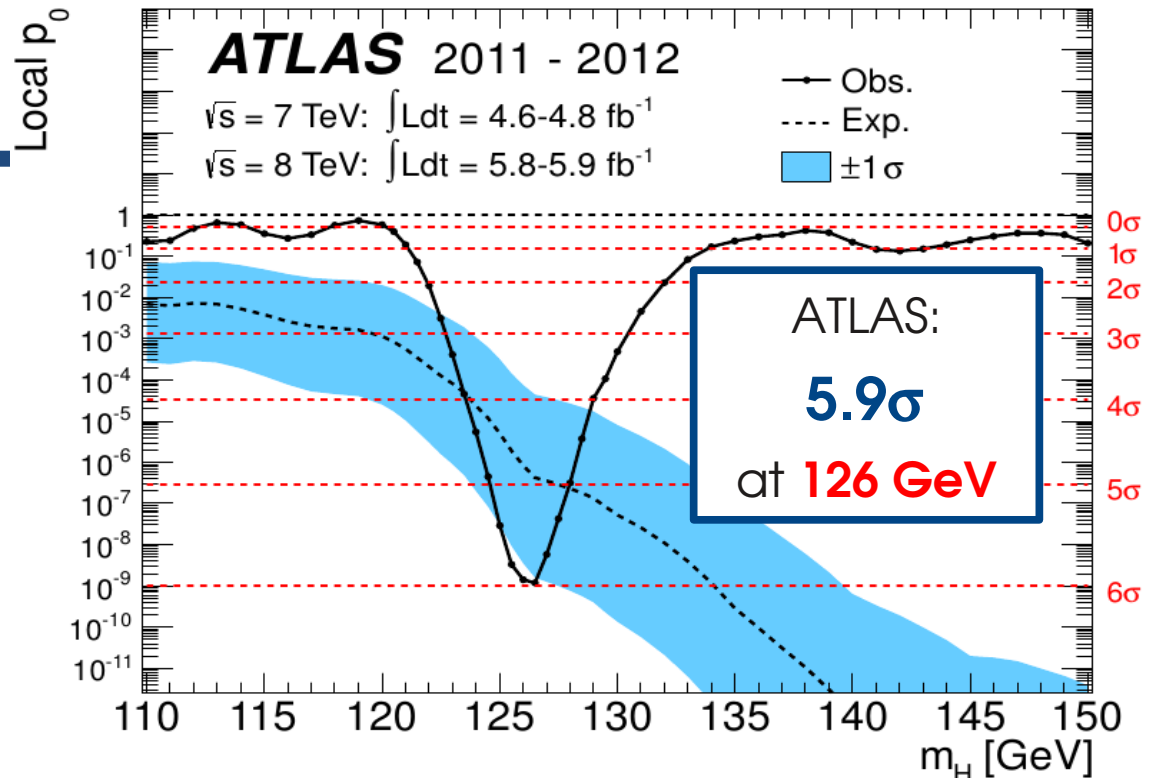
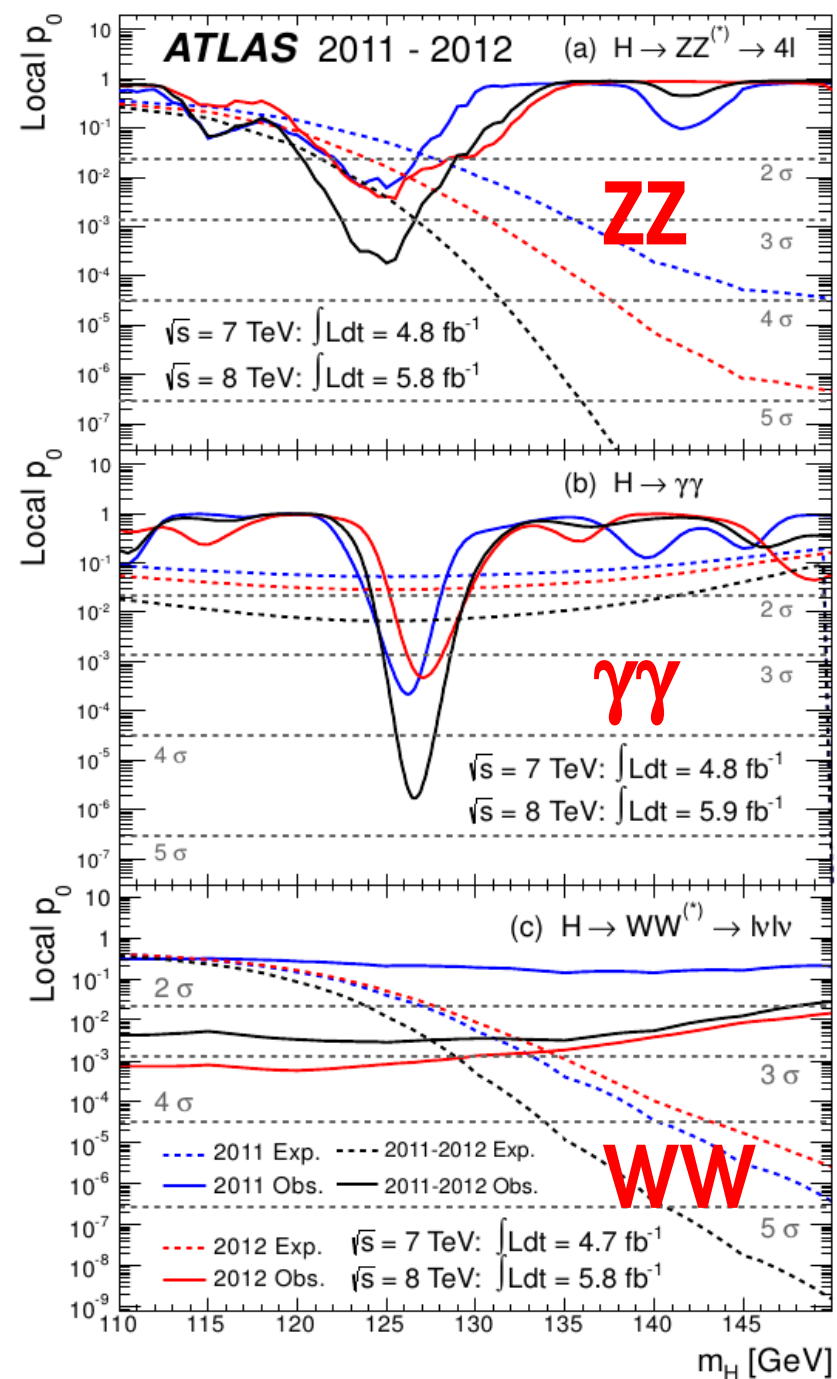
→ CMS uses m_{\parallel} or a BDT.

→ Separate categories for **0, 1, 2 jets**, and **ee, eμ, μμ**. Best is **0-jet eμ**.

→ Main bkg: **SM WW, W+jets, top**, determined from sidebands, MC



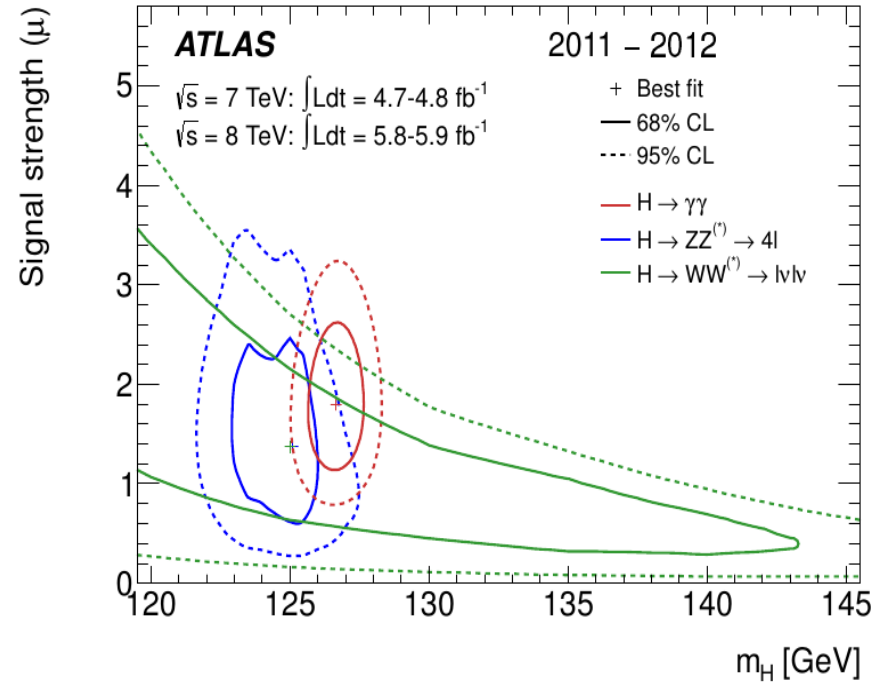
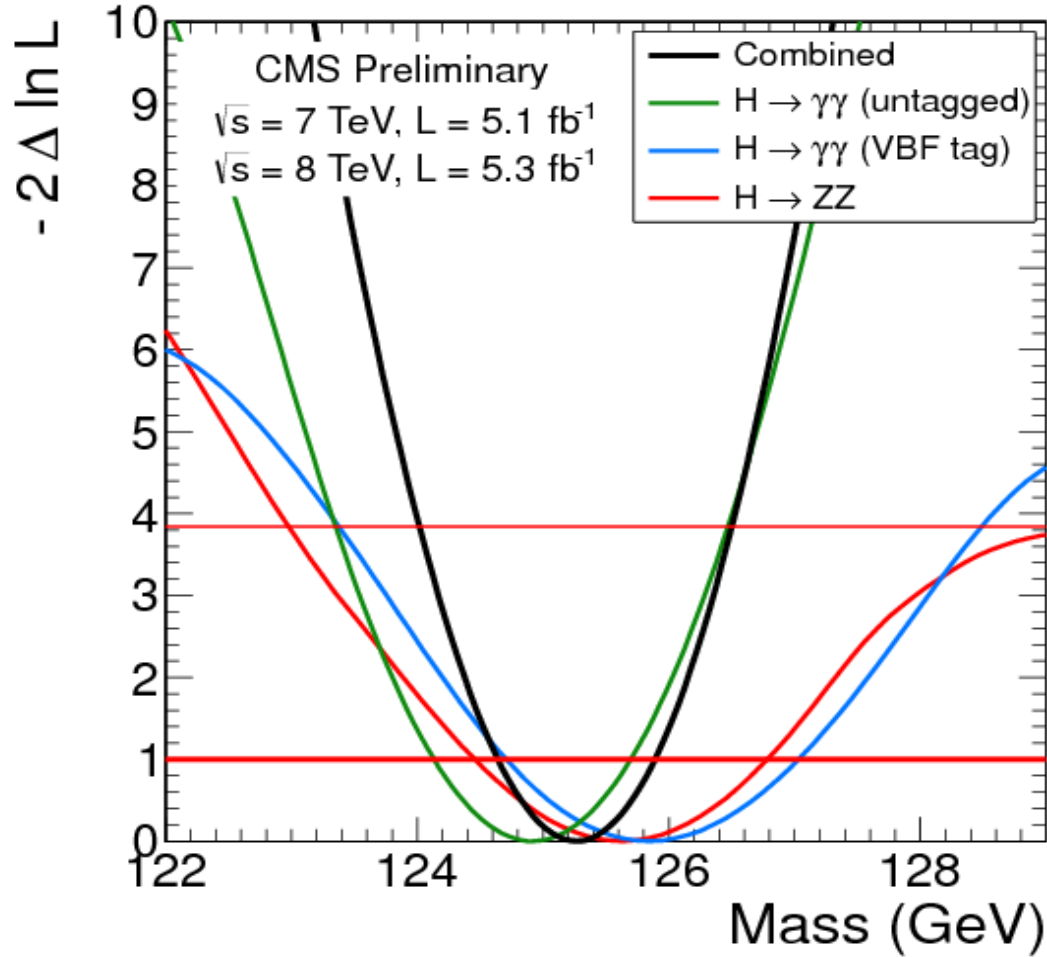
Combination





Is it the Higgs boson ?

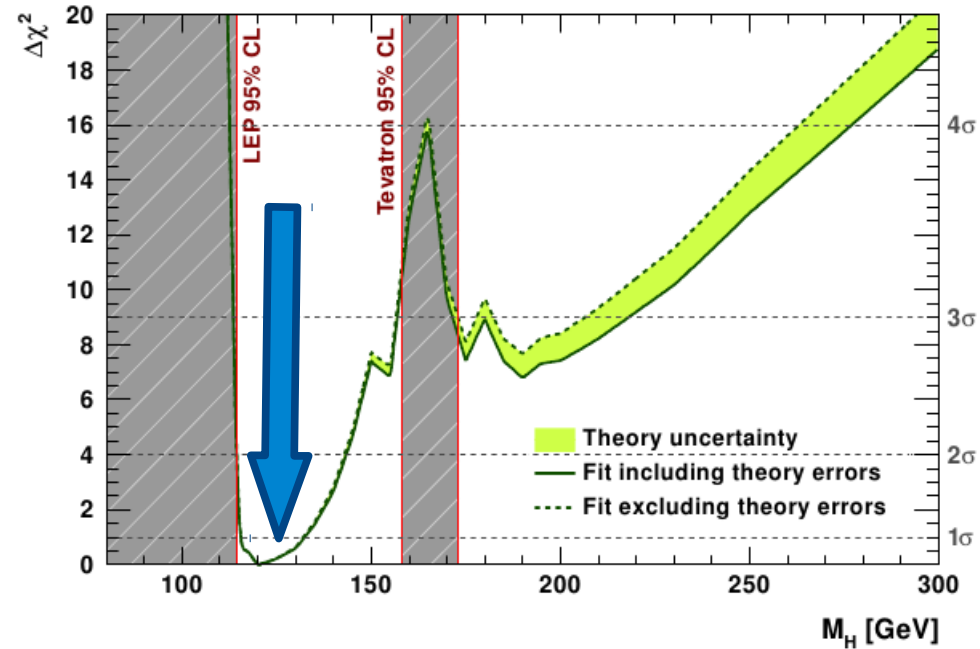
Mass measurement



ATLAS: $126.0 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4 \text{ GeV}$

CMS: $125.3 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.5 \text{ GeV}$

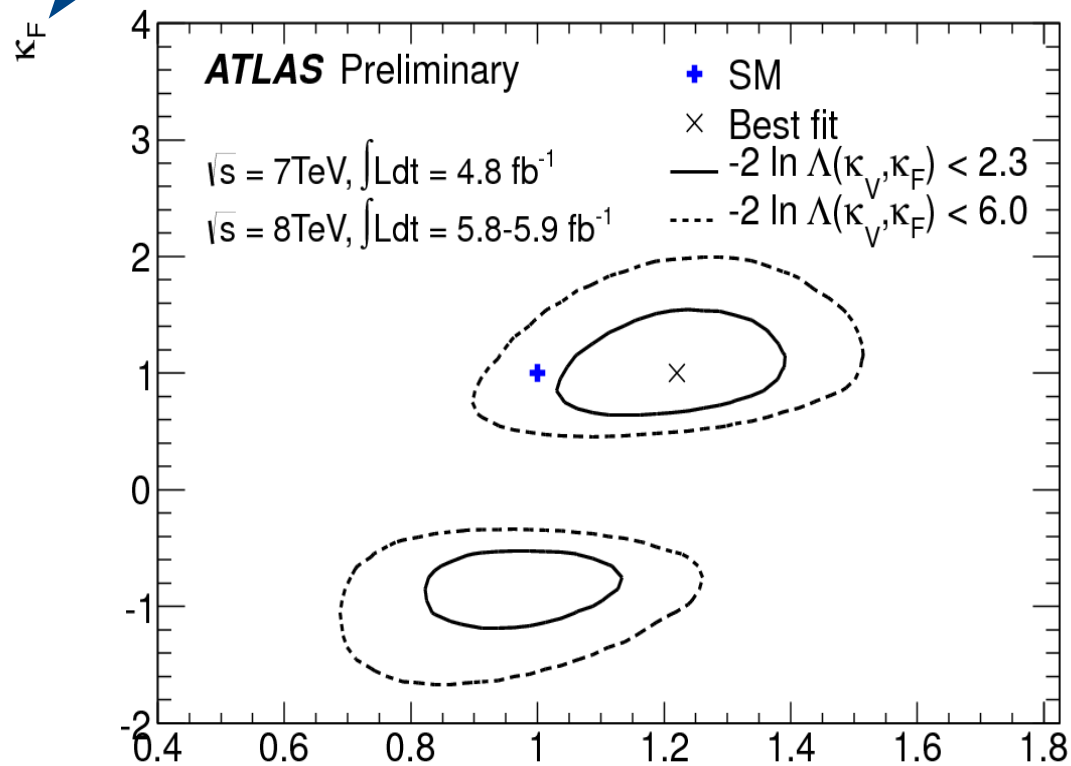
Very good agreement!



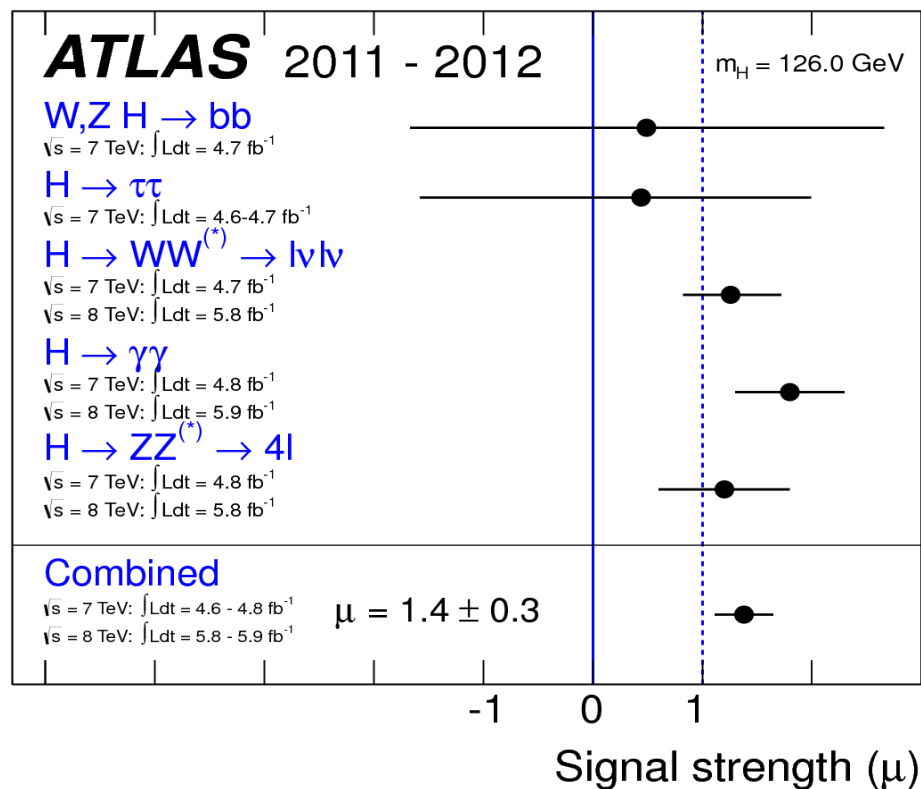
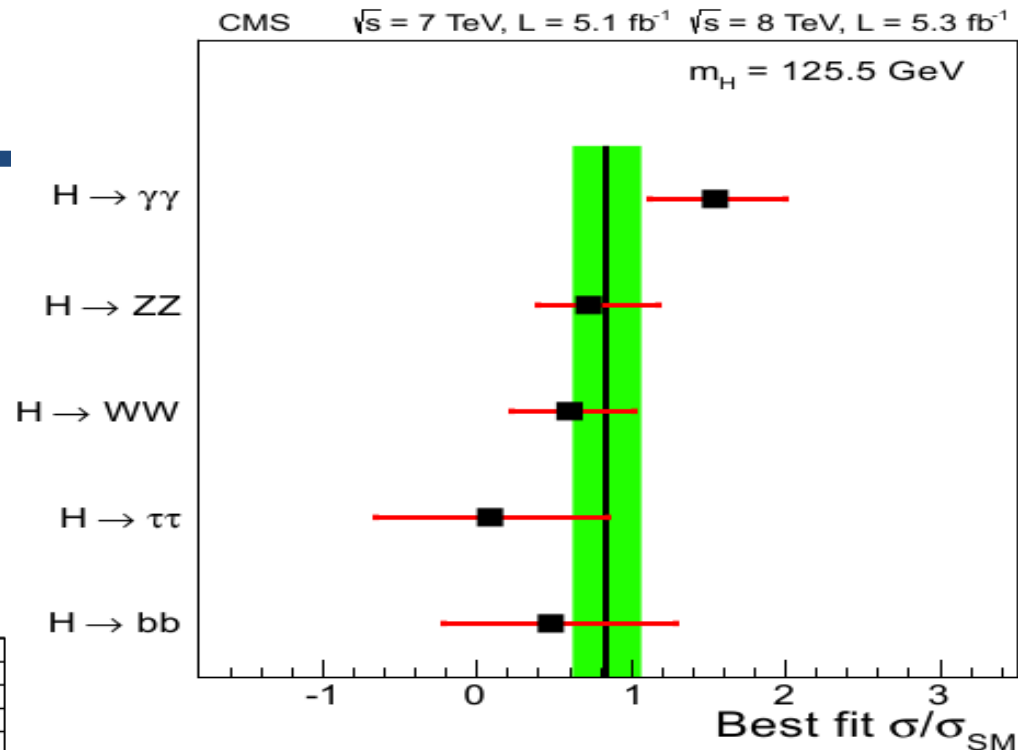
Couplings

So far everything in agreement with SM ($H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$? $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$?)

Correction to fermion couplings



Correction to gauge boson couplings



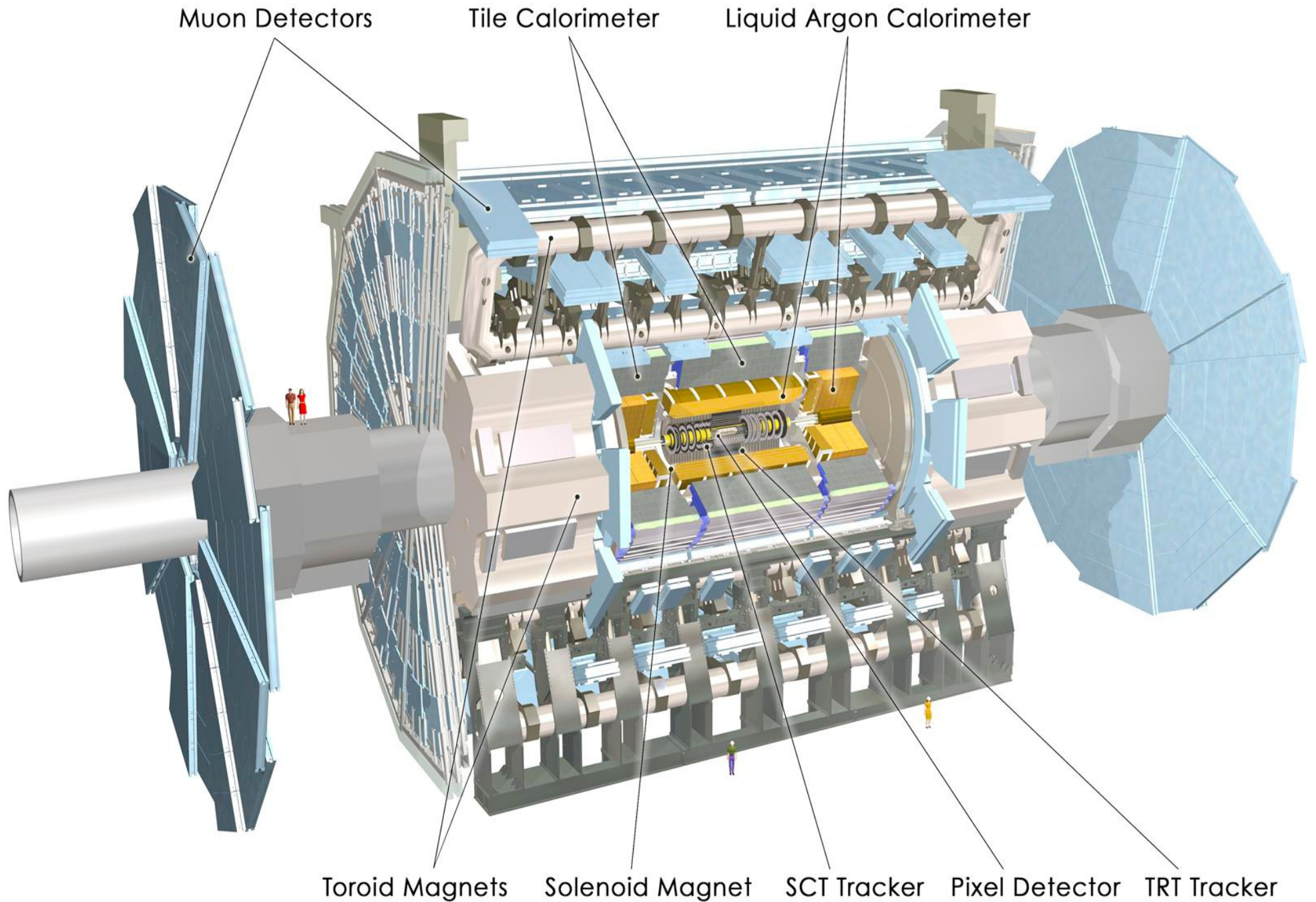
Conclusion

- A new particle, “X(126)”, has been observed by ATLAS and CMS
- It is a boson, and not with spin=1
 - Spin measurements coming soon...
- Its couplings are consistent with that of an SM Higgs
- In the next few months we should learn much more about its properties – and hopefully some deviations from the SM will show up!



Backup Slides

The ATLAS experiment



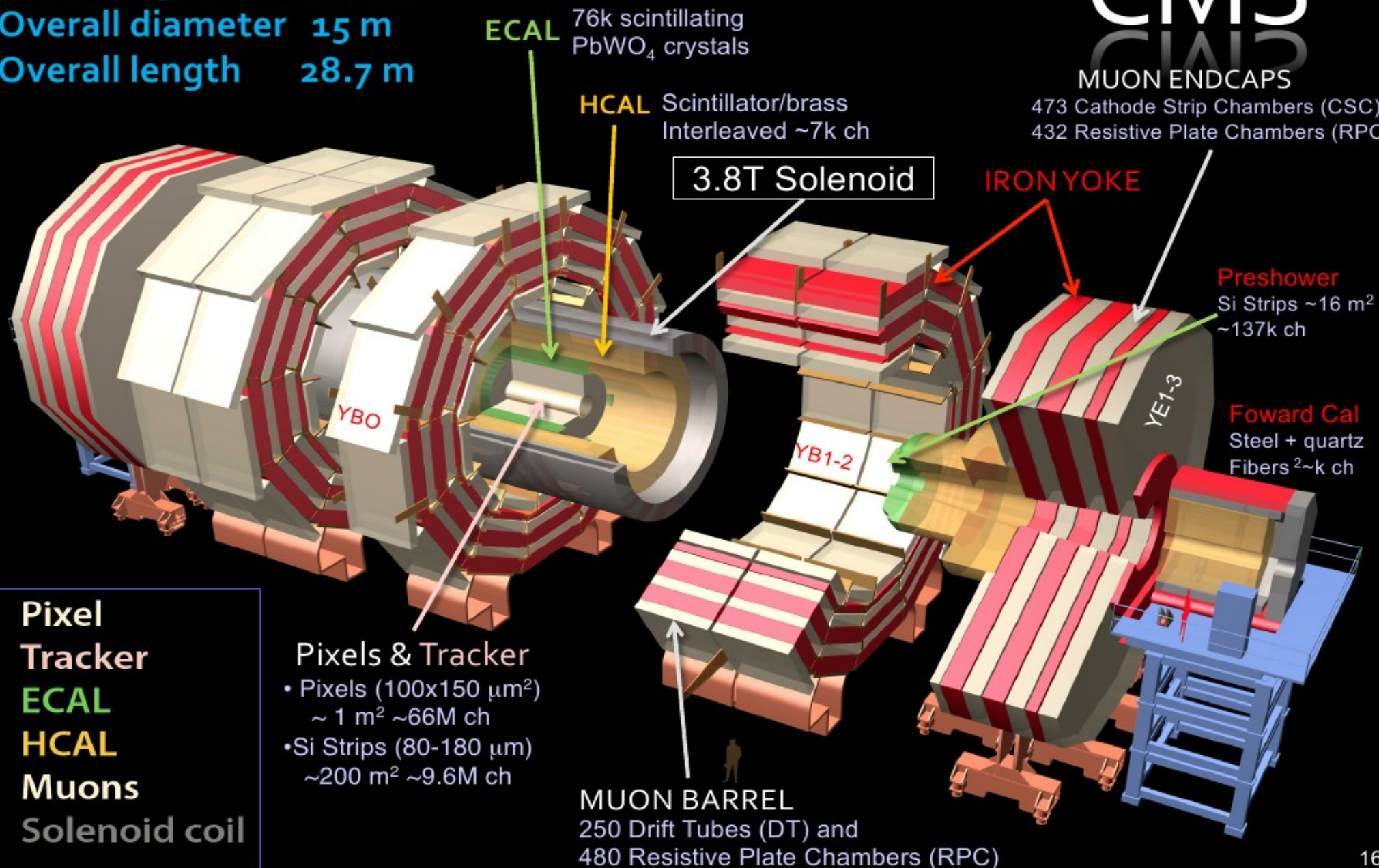
The CMS experiment

Total weight 14000 t
 Overall diameter 15 m
 Overall length 28.7 m

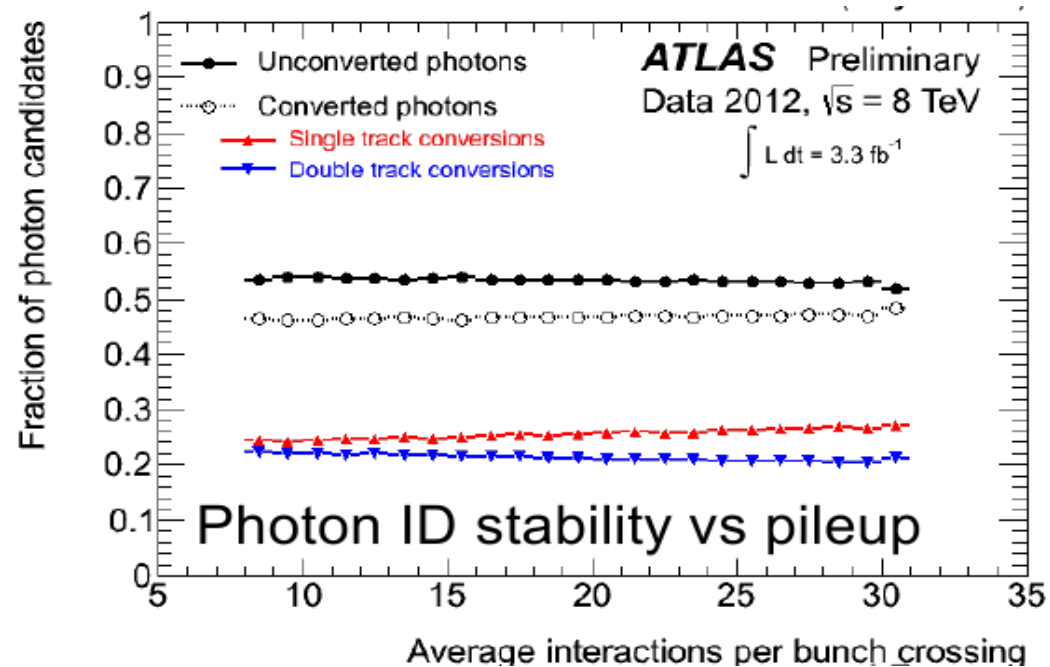
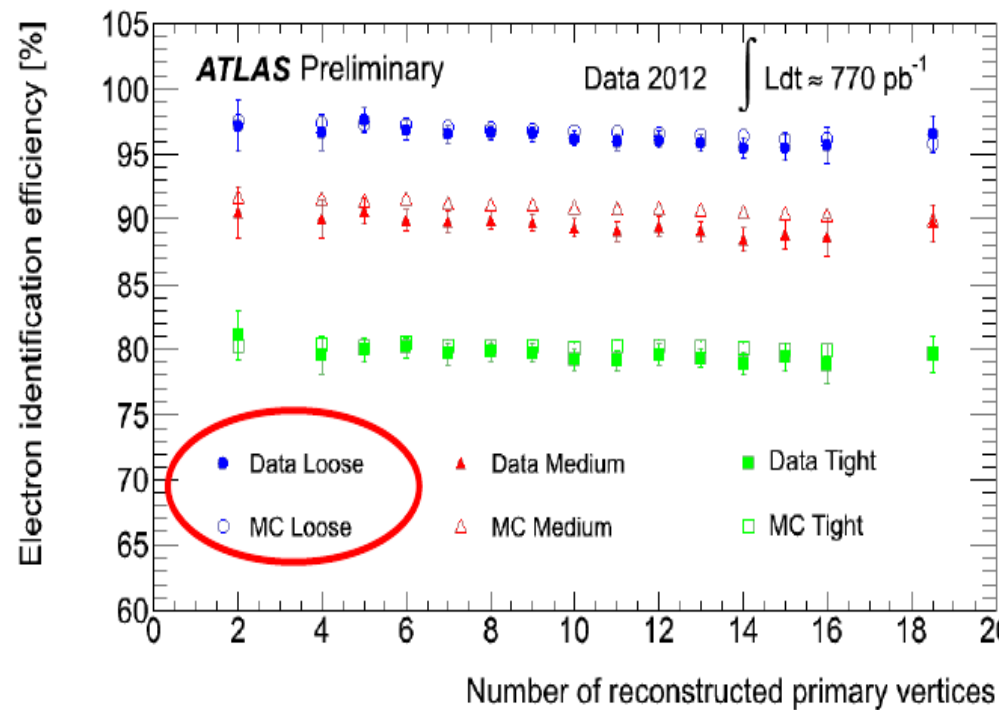
CMS

MUON ENDCAPS

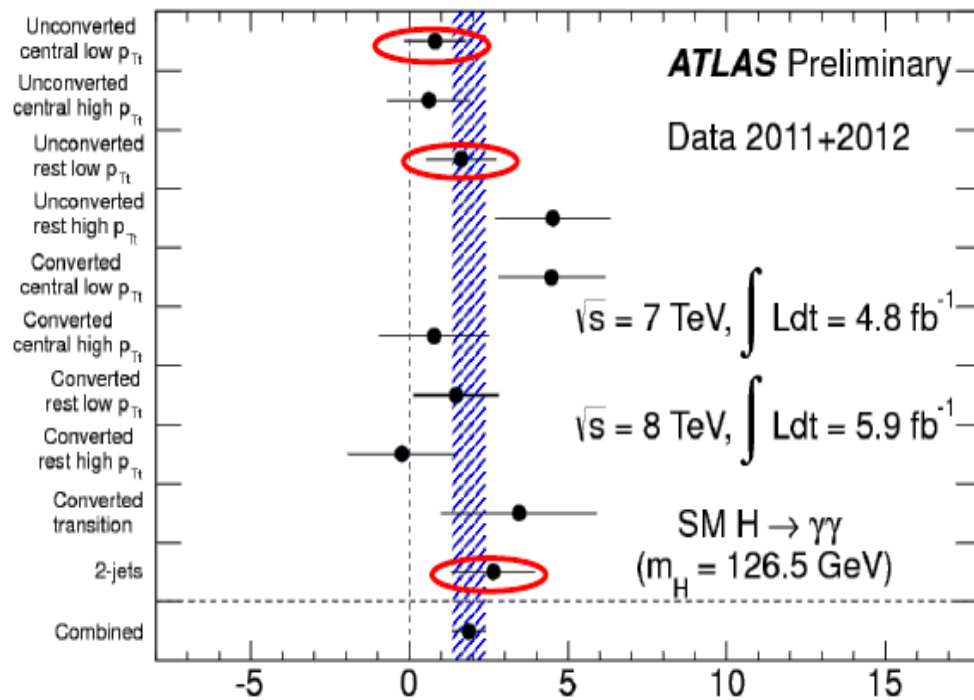
473 Cathode Strip Chambers (CSC)
 432 Resistive Plate Chambers (RPC)



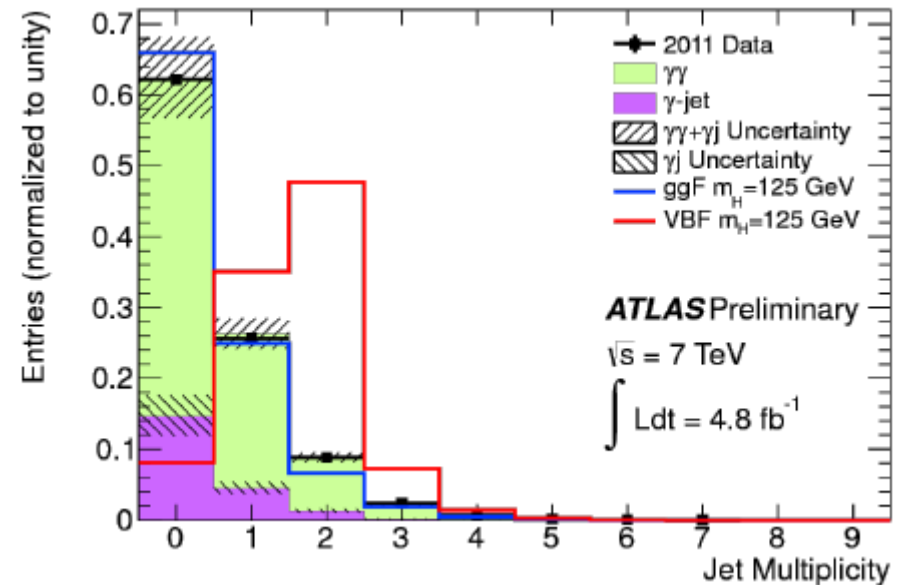
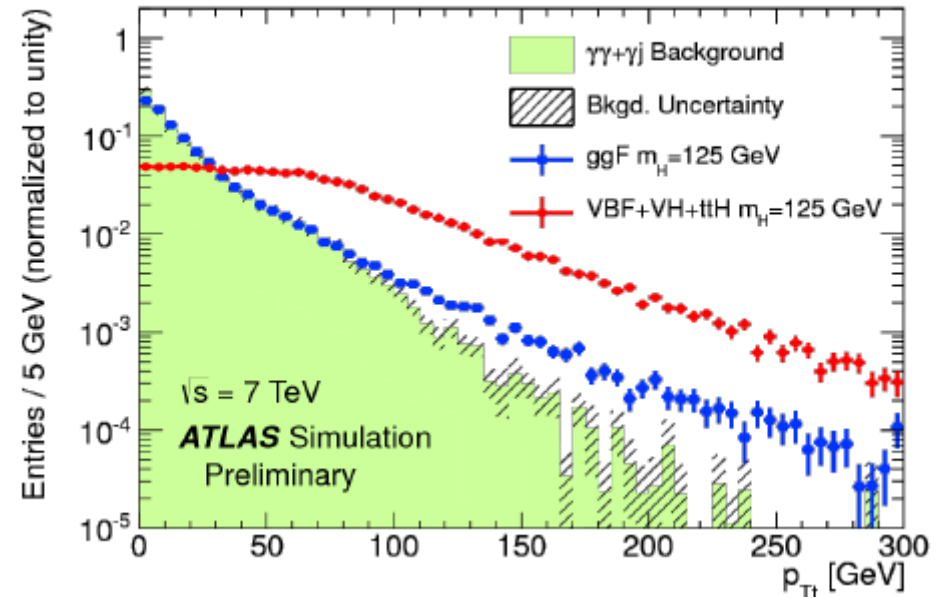
Pileup

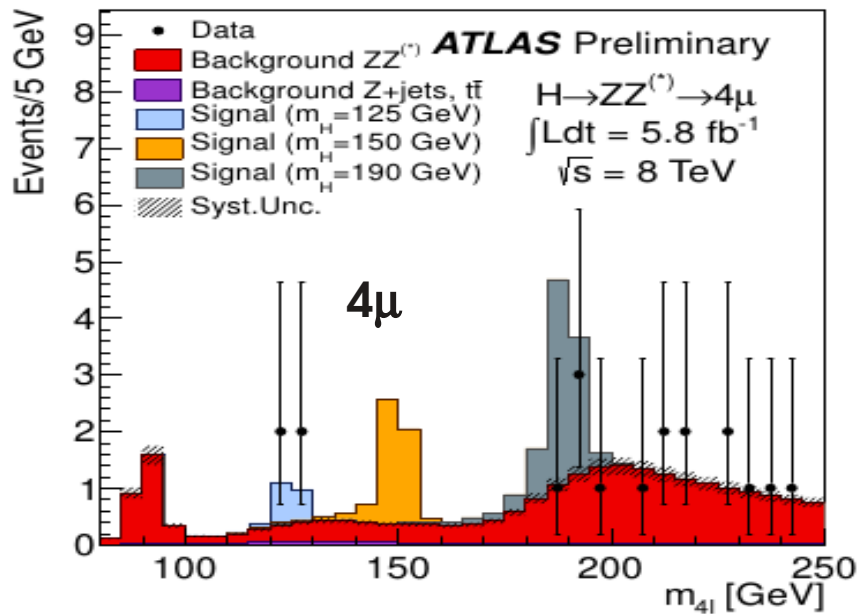


Hgg Categories

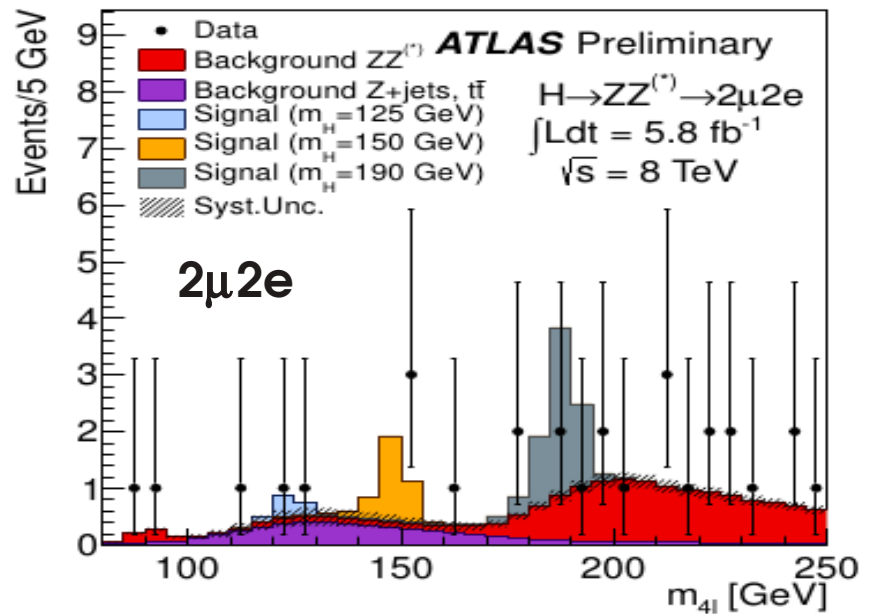


Diphoton transverse momentum wrt thrust

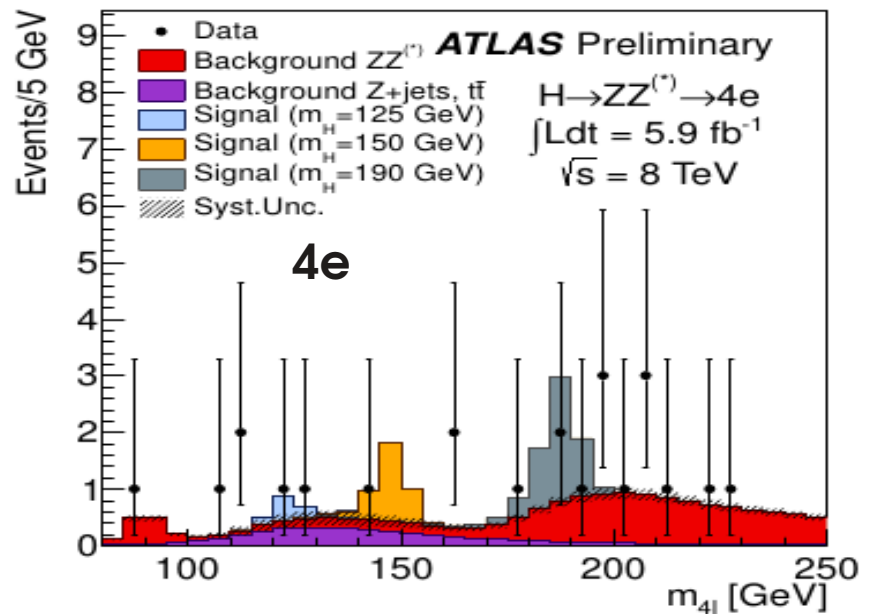
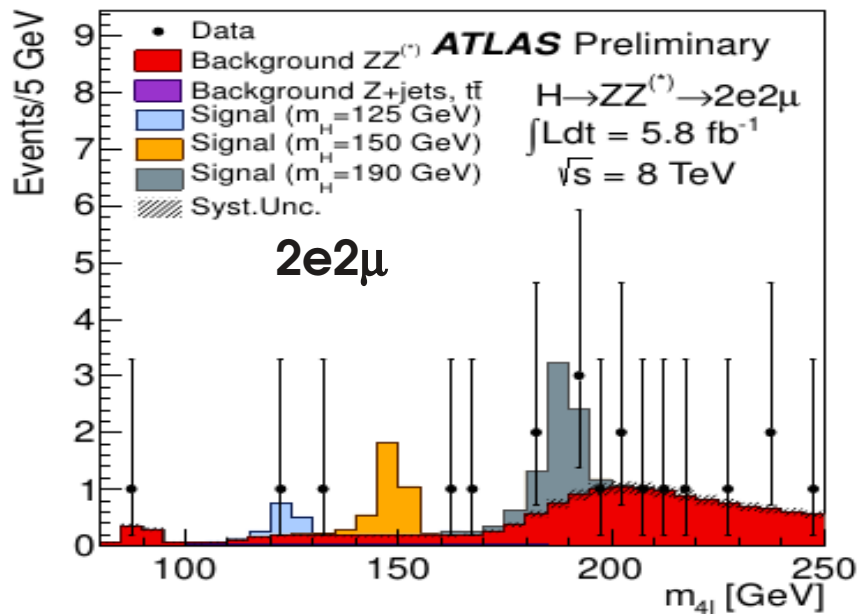


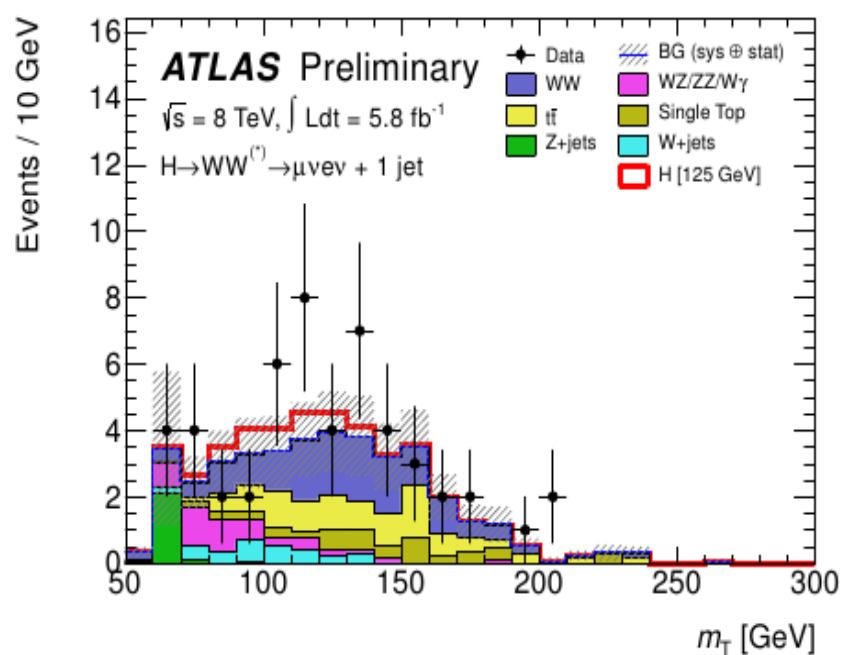
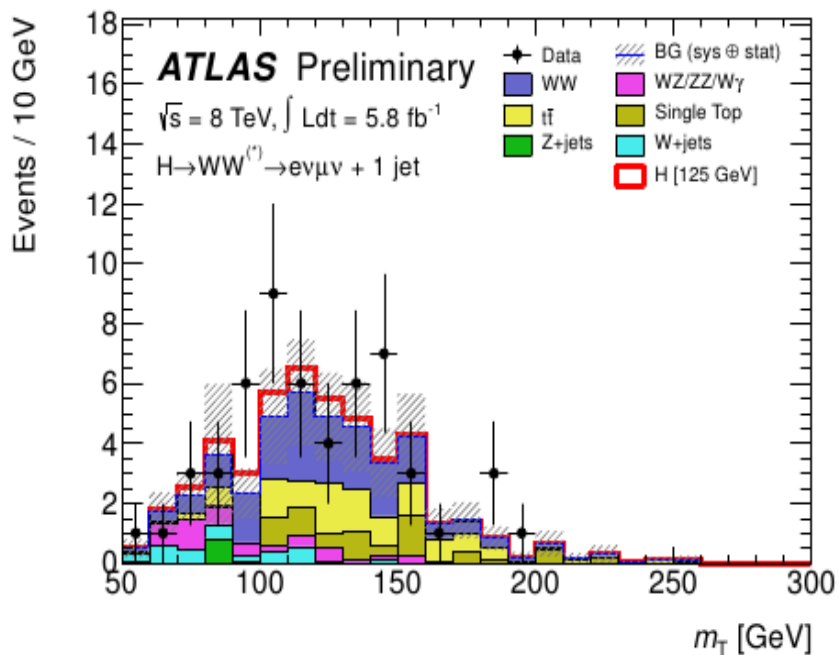
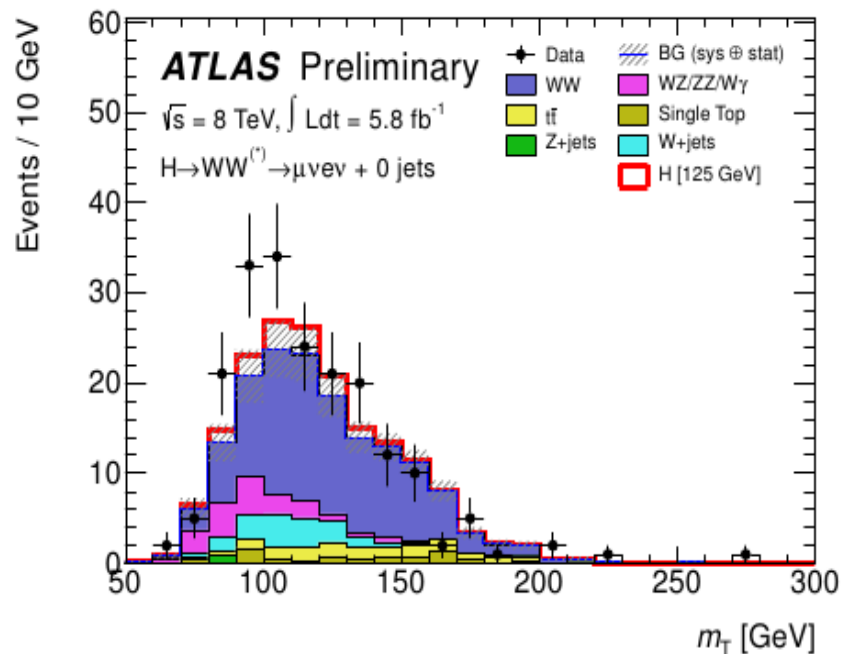
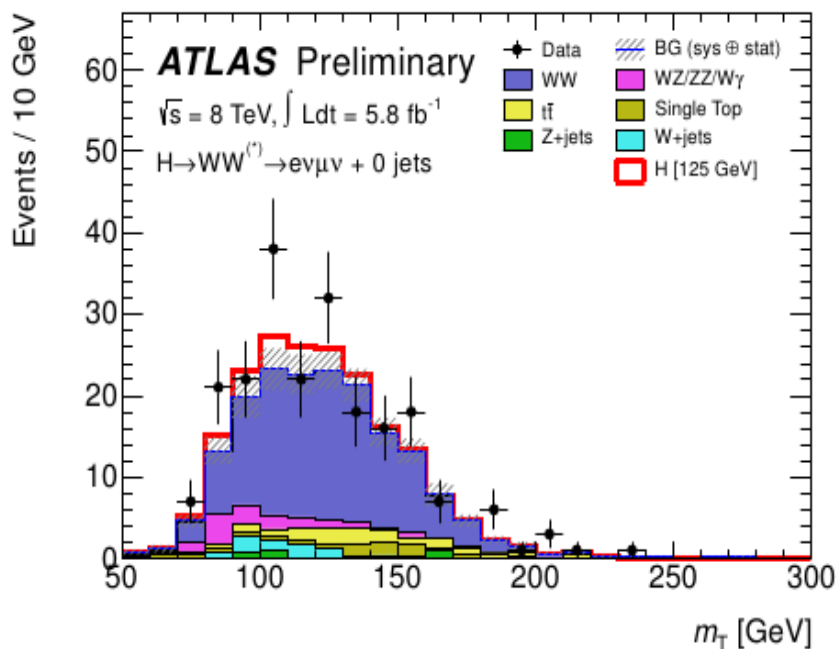


(a)



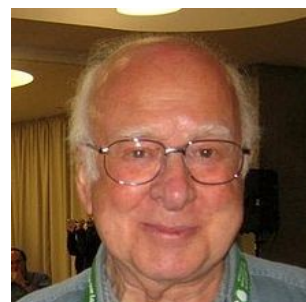
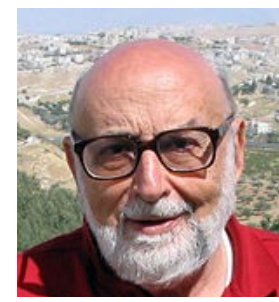
(b)





Naming issues

- BEGHHK ?
- BEH ?
- Higgs ?



Englert, F.; Brout, R. (1964). "Broken Symmetry and the Mass of Gauge Vector Mesons". *Physical Review Letters* 13 (9): 321.

P. Higgs (1964). "Broken Symmetries, Massless Particles and Gauge Fields". *Physics Letters* 12 (2): 132

Guralnik, G.; Hagen, C.; Kibble, T. (1964). "Global Conservation Laws and Massless Particles". *Physical Review Letters* 13 (20): 585.