

# Habemus Higgssum !

... and other results from LHC:

- precision tests of Standard Model
- top quark mass
- Higgs: discovery and properties
- searches for physics beyond SM

selection, from  $O(1000)$  LHC publications



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# The „Standard Model“ of Particle Physics

... is rather simple (und „übersichtlich“):

Elementary Particles				Elementary Forces		relative strength
	Generation			exchange boson		
	1	2	3			
<b>Quarks</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>g</b>	1
	<b>d</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>el.-magn.</b>	$\gamma$	1/137
<b>Leptons</b>	$\nu_e$	$\nu_\mu$	$\nu_\tau$	<b>Weak</b>	$W^\pm, Z^0$	$10^{-14}$
	<b>e</b>	$\mu$	$\tau$	<i>Gravitation</i>	<i>G</i>	$10^{-40}$

... as well as anti-particles

... describes the unified electro-weak interaction and the Strong force with gauge invariant quantum field theories;

... precisely describes all particle reactions observed to date

... provides a consistent (yet incomplete) picture of the evolution of the very early universe → **cosmology**

... theoretical explanation of particle masses: **the Higgs Boson**

# Limitations of the SM:

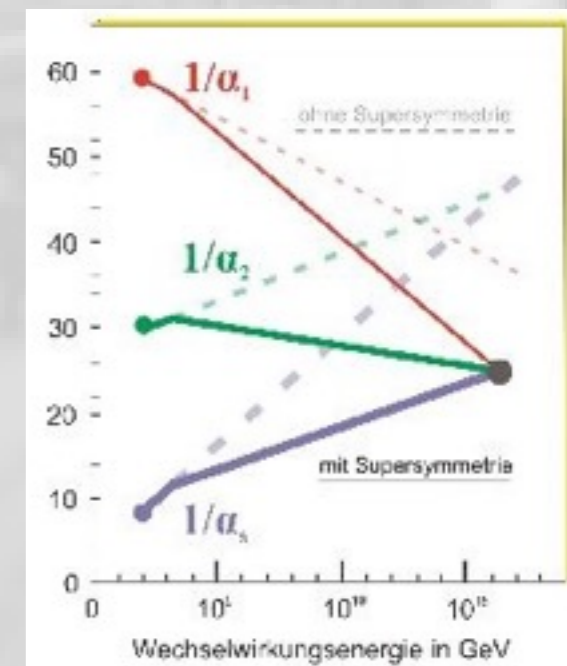
- it is **incomplete** :
  - too many free parameters (26 masses, couplings ... → experiment)
  - symmetry breaking mechanism unclear (Higgs mechanism, masses)

- it leaves open many **fundamental questions** :

- why are there **3 families** of quarks and leptons ?
- why is (electron charge) = -(proton charge) ?
- what happened to the **anti-matter** in the universe ?
- do forces **unify** at high energies (GUT) ?
- ....

→ SM is only an **effective theory**

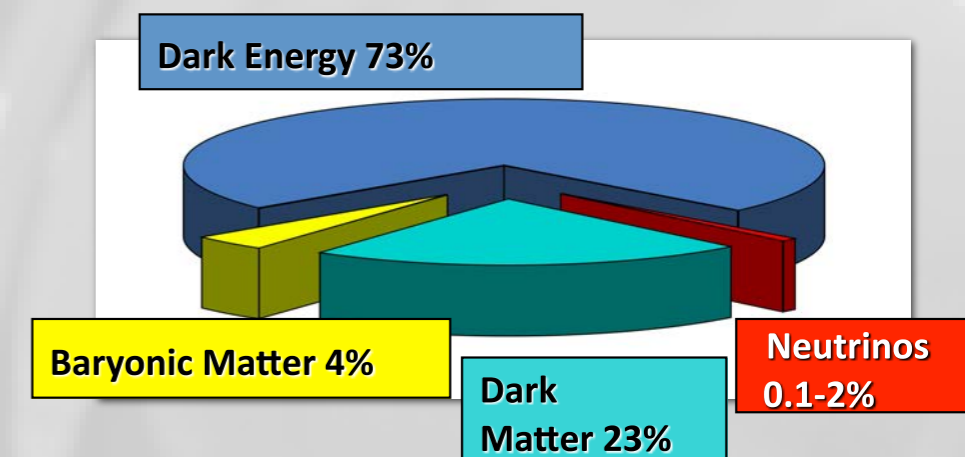
→ there must be physics **beyond SM** (BSM)





today, there are few but significant signals  
for BSM physics:

- neutrinos are not massless
- 95% of the mass/energy budget of the universe cannot be explained by SM particles and forces:
  - Dark Matter (23%)
  - Dark Energy (73%)



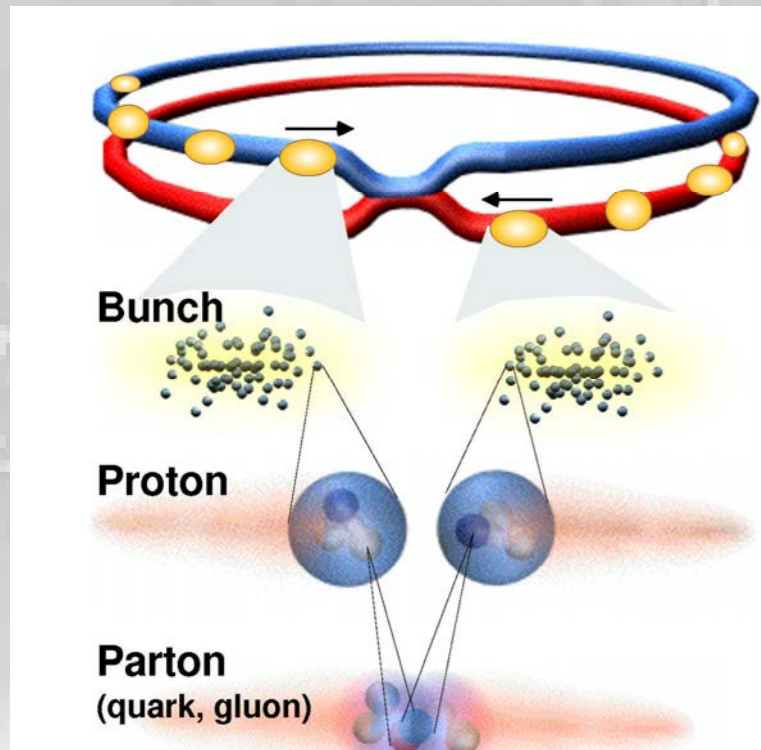




if it's not  
dark  
it doesn't  
matter



# The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)



Proton – Proton collisions at 14 TeV c.m. energy

2835 x 2835 bunches

distance: 7.5 m (25 ns)

$10^{11}$  Protons / bunch

Collision rate: 40 million / sec.

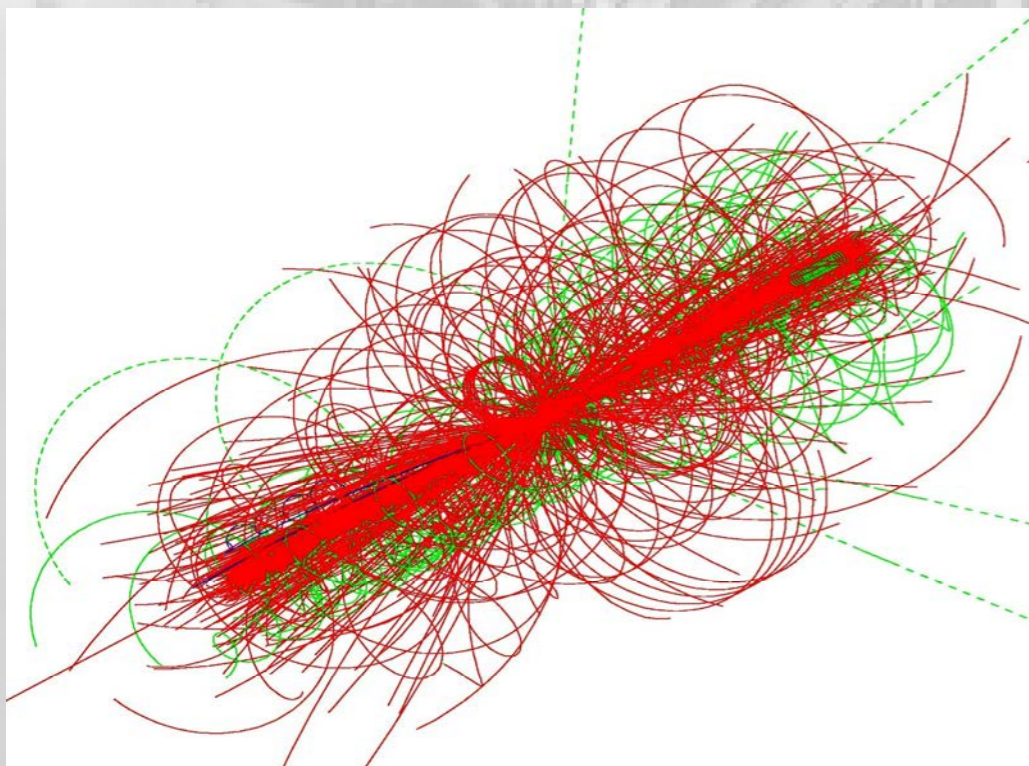
Luminosity:  $L = 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$

Proton-Proton collisions:  $\sim 10^9$  / sec

(about 40 pp-interactions per bunch crossing)

$\sim 1600$  charged particles in detector

high demands on detectors, electronics,  
triggers, data management and analyses



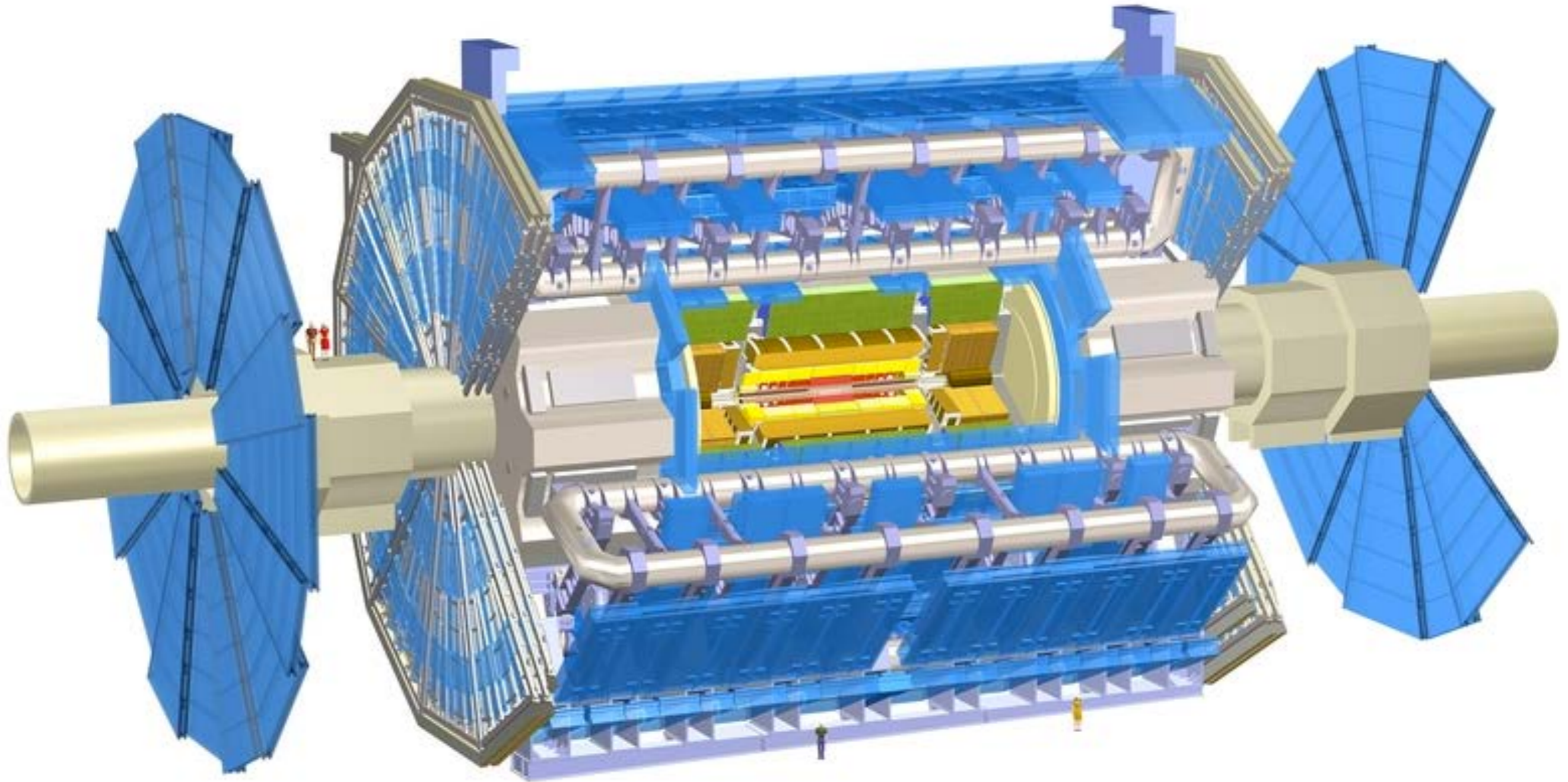


# The ATLAS Detector at the [LHC](#)

Length: 44 m  
Height: 22 m  
Weight: 7000 t

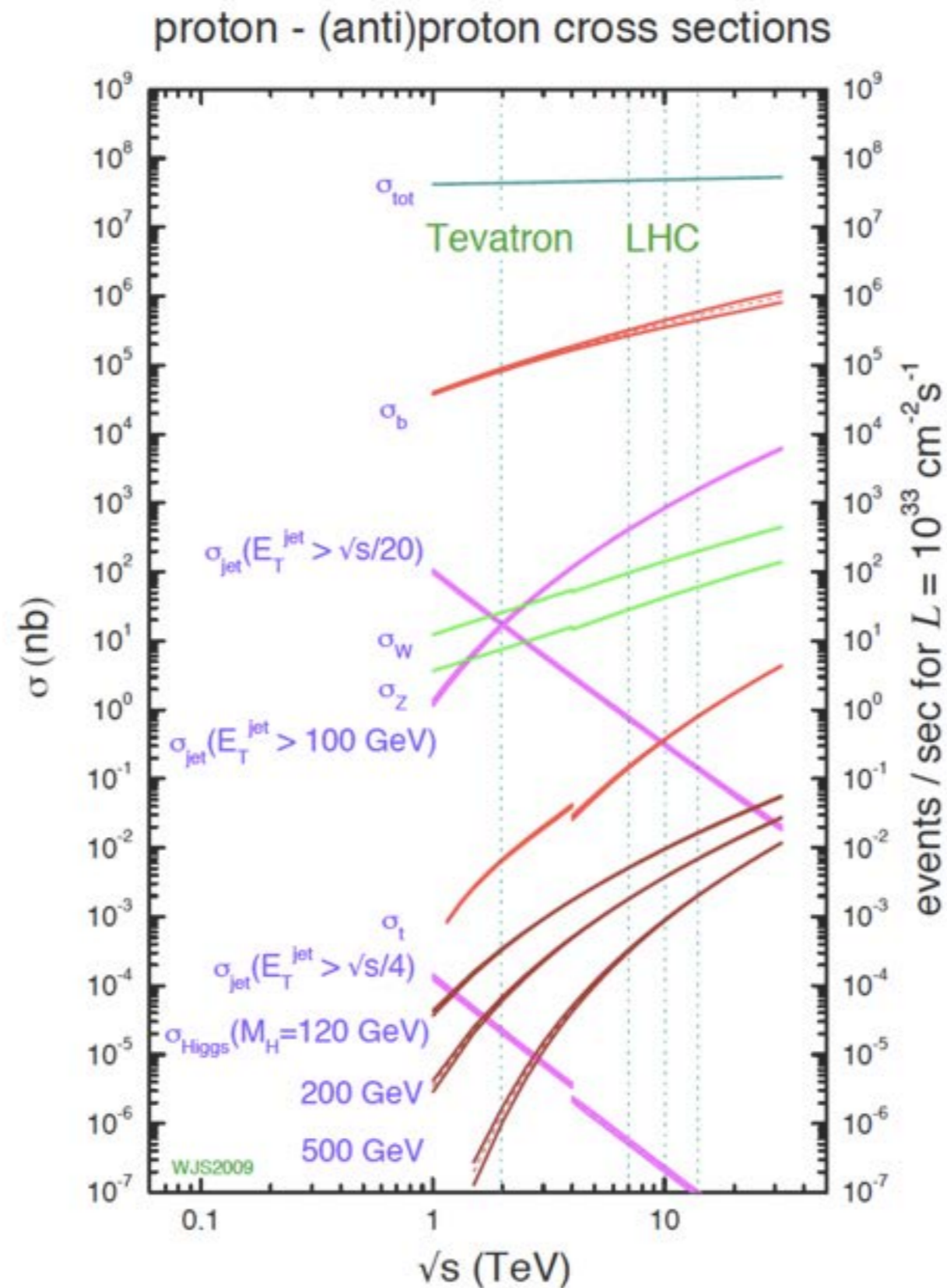
3000 Physicists & Engineers  
(incl. 1000 Students)  
178 Institutes  
38 Nations

$150 \cdot 10^6$  electronic readout channels  
40 MHz collision rate  
 $10^{14}$  B/s raw data flux



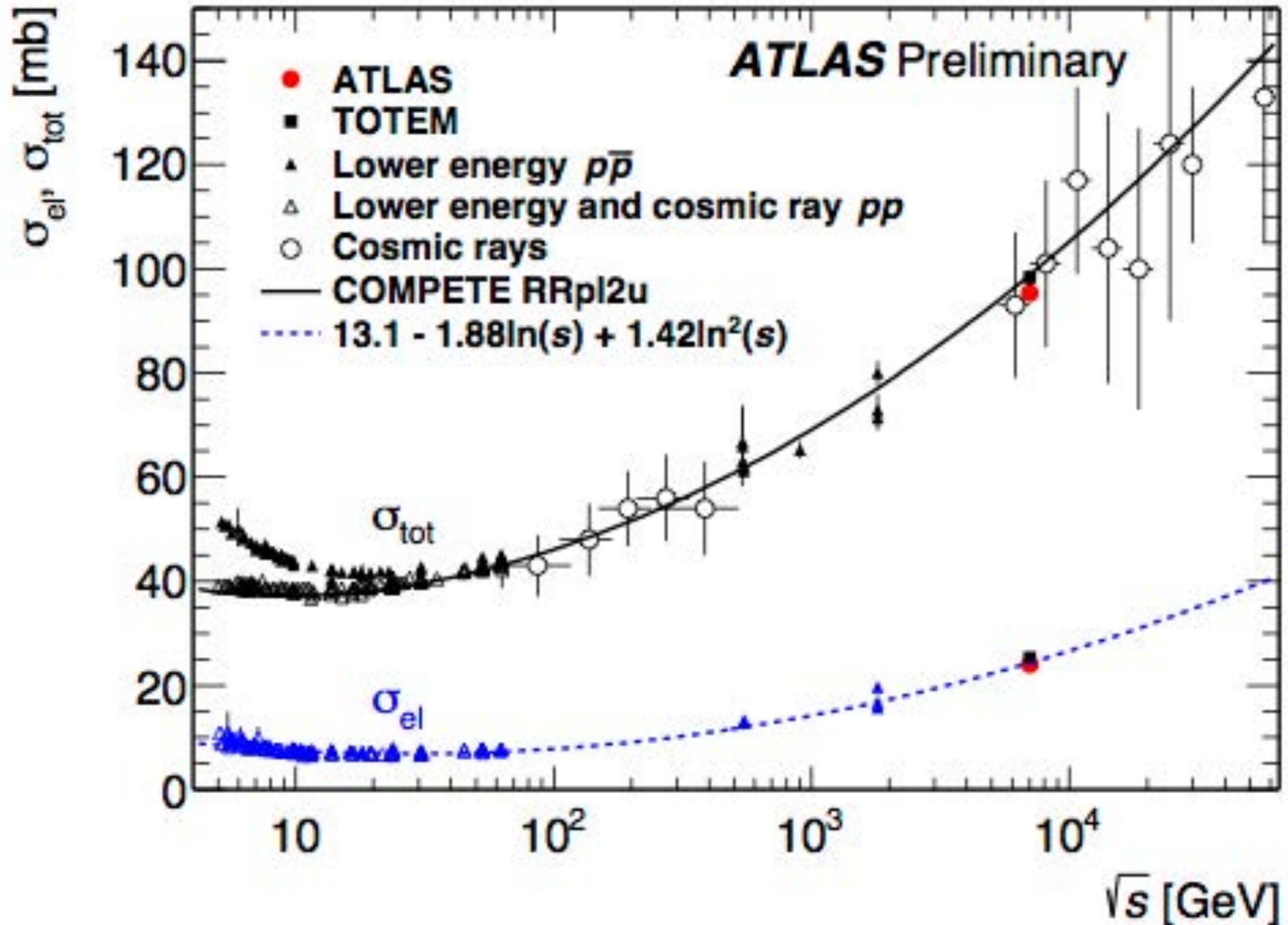
Planning & construction 1990 to 2007, operation from 2009 to ~ 2035

# production cross sections at the LHC



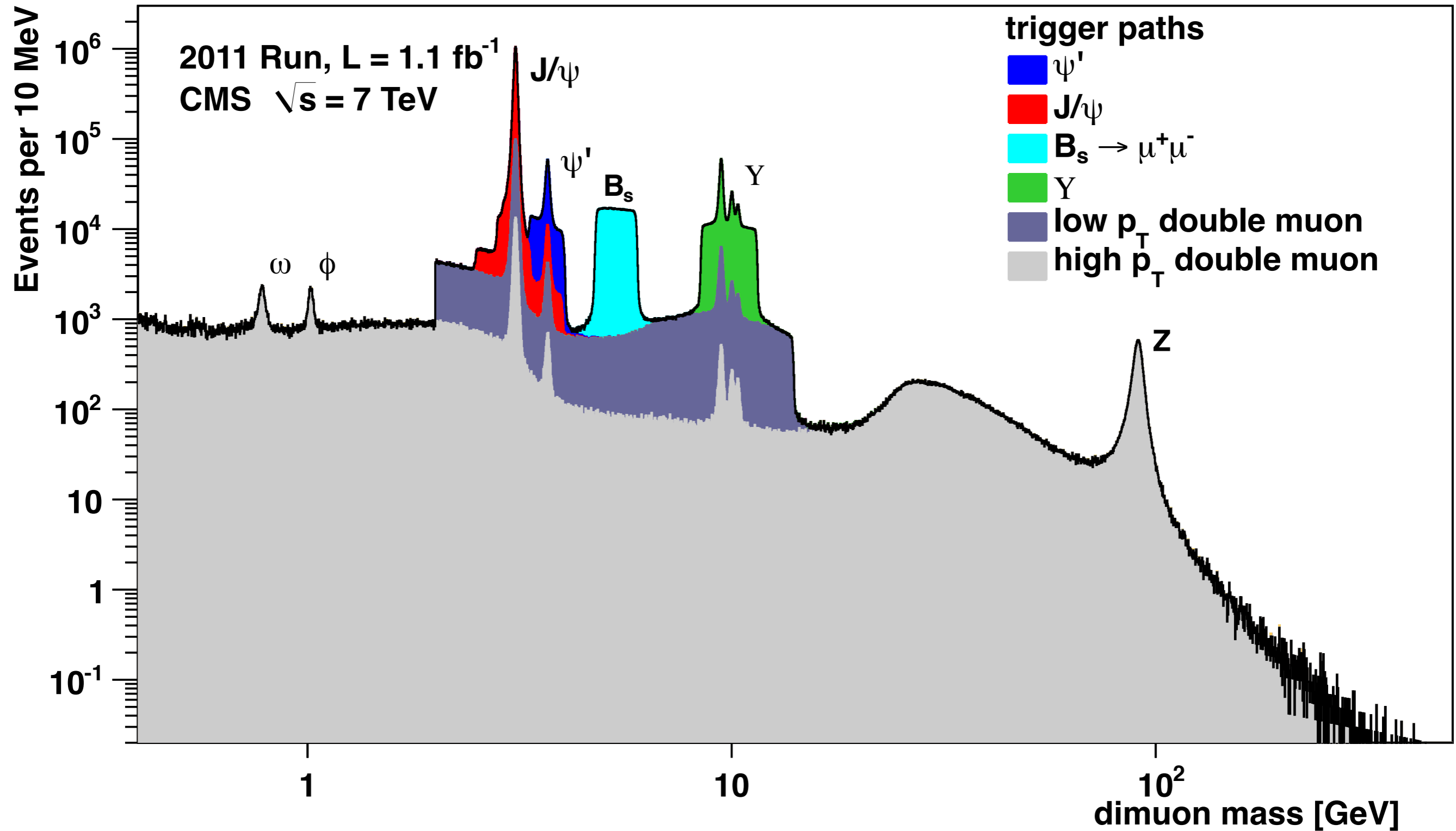


# total cross section at the LHC





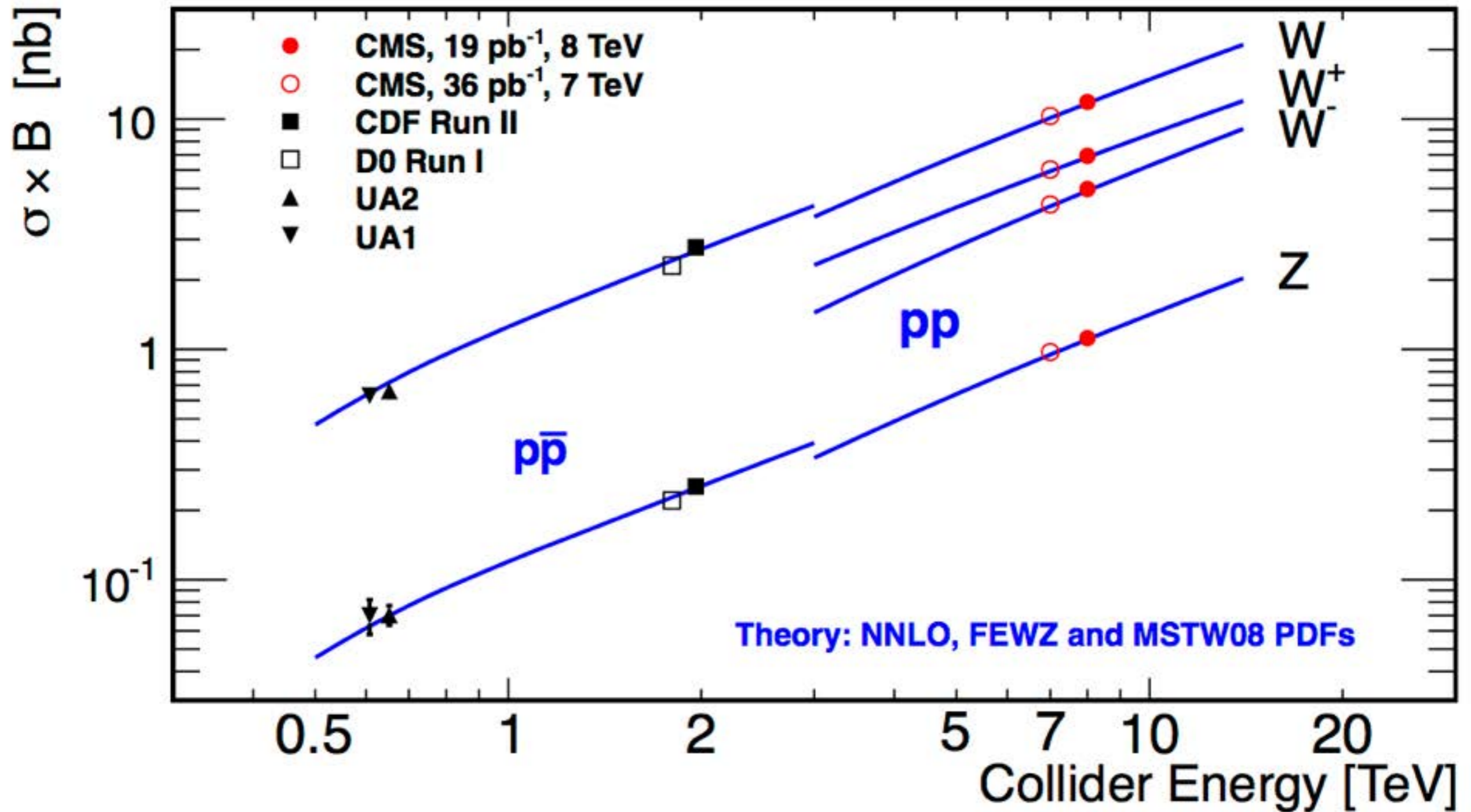
# opposite charge di-muon mass spectrum



→ see all the particle physics of the past ~50 years



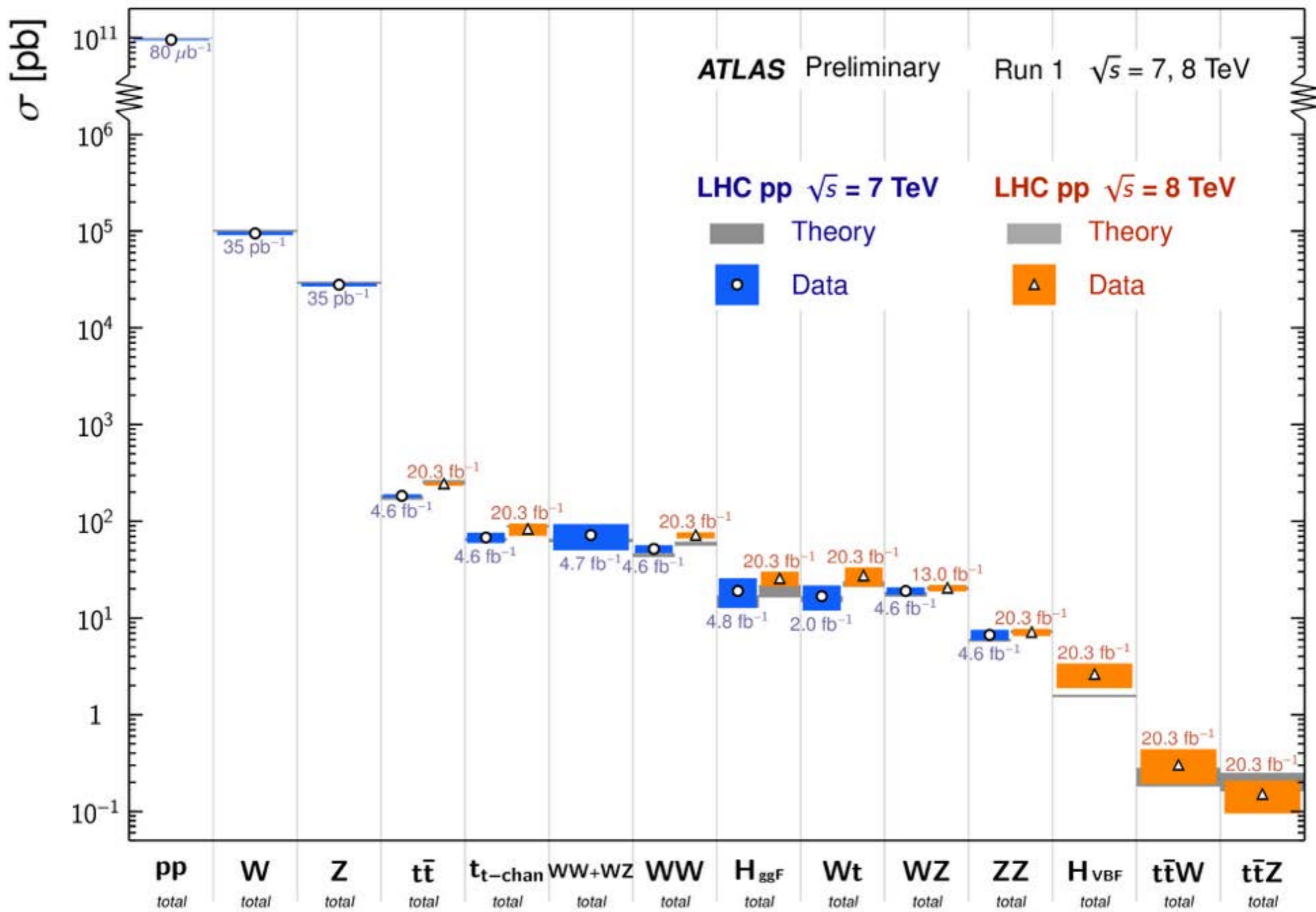
# total production cross sections of W, Z bosons





# Standard Model Total Production Cross Section Measurements

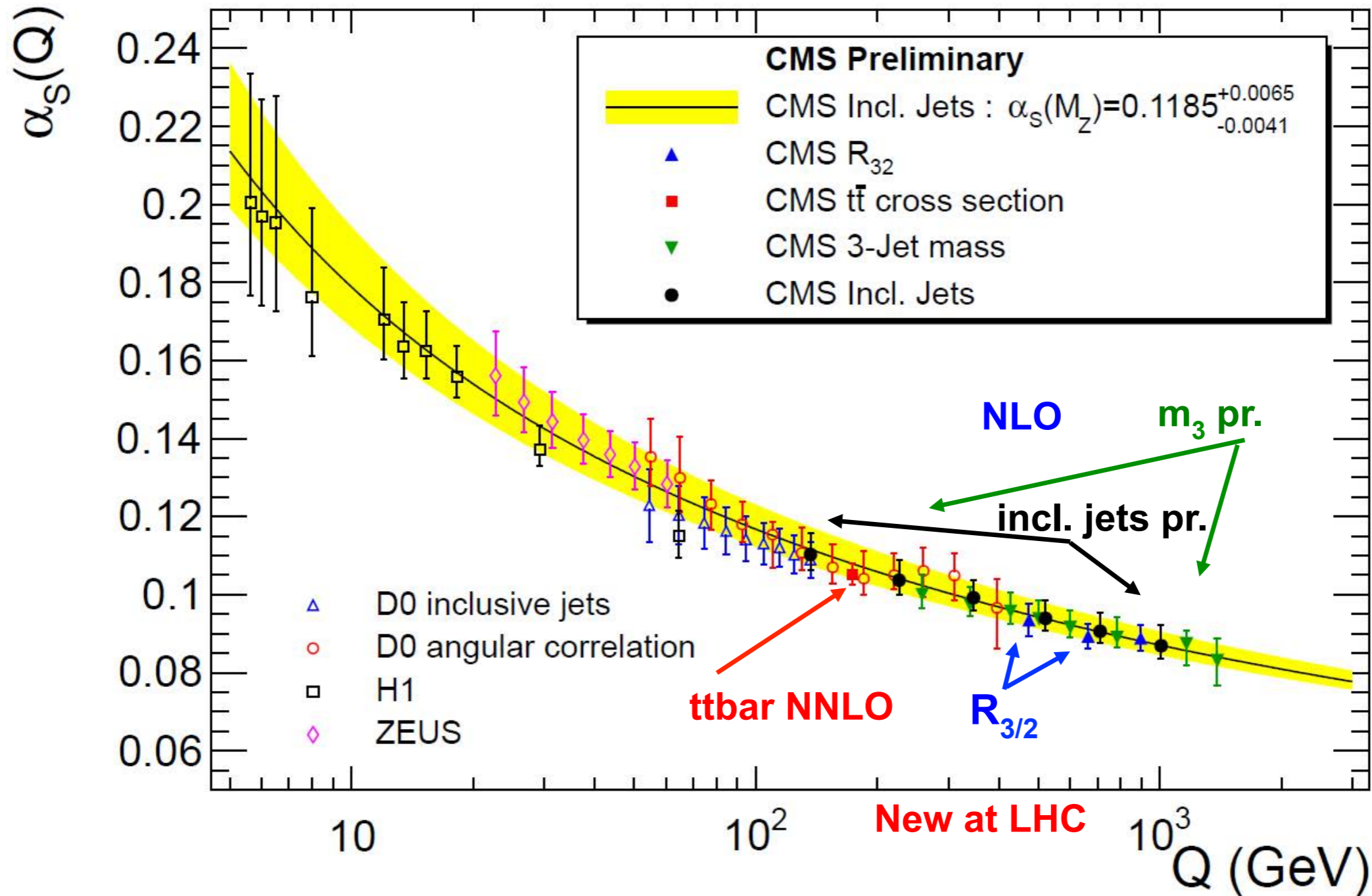
Status: July 2014



# summary of $\alpha_s$ measurements

at hadron colliders (ep, pp, ppbar)

K.Rabbertz, ICFA Beijing 2014



n.b.: world average is  $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1185 \pm 0.0006$  (dominated by Lattice Theory)

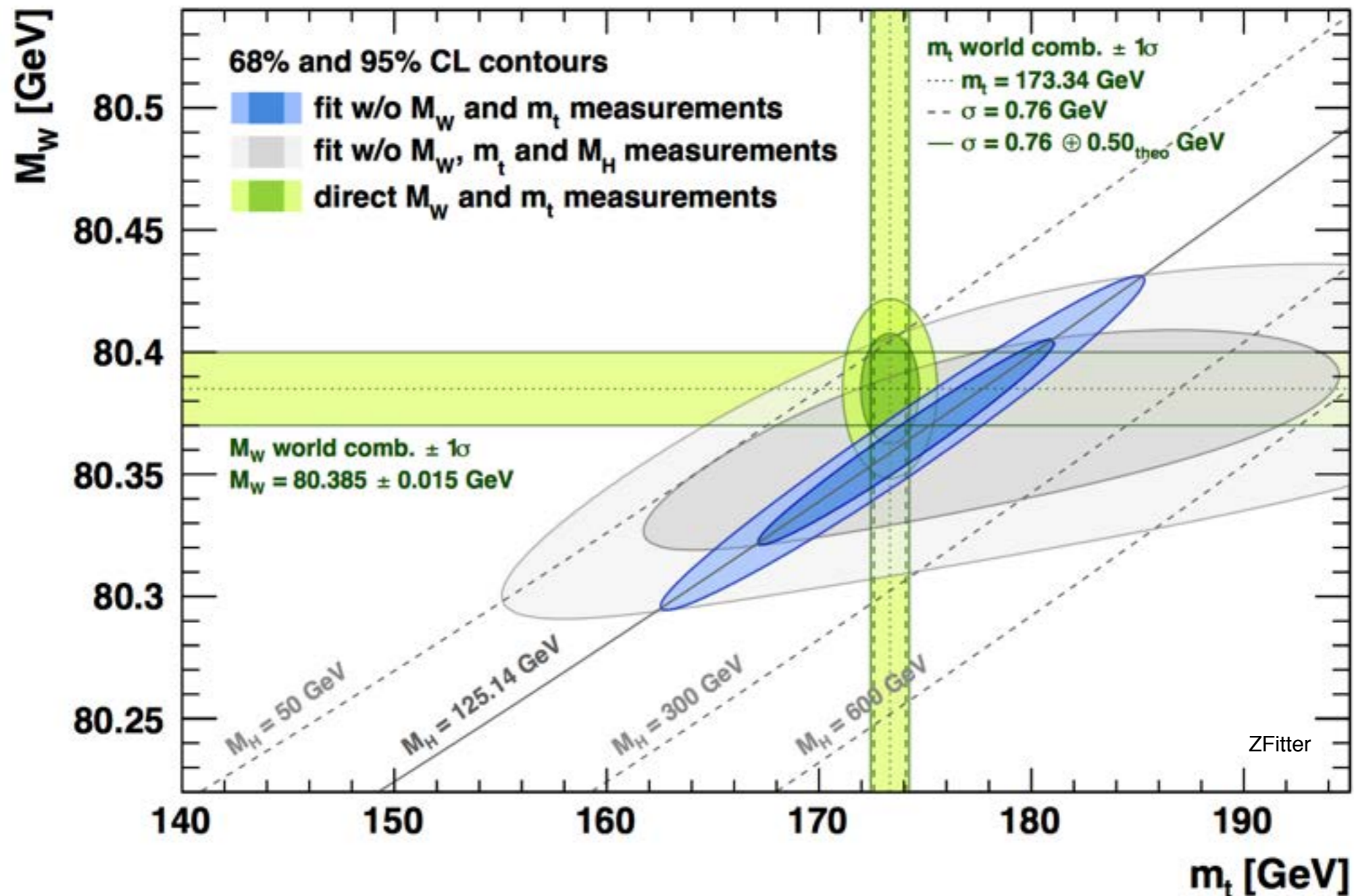


# measurements of top-quark- and W- masses

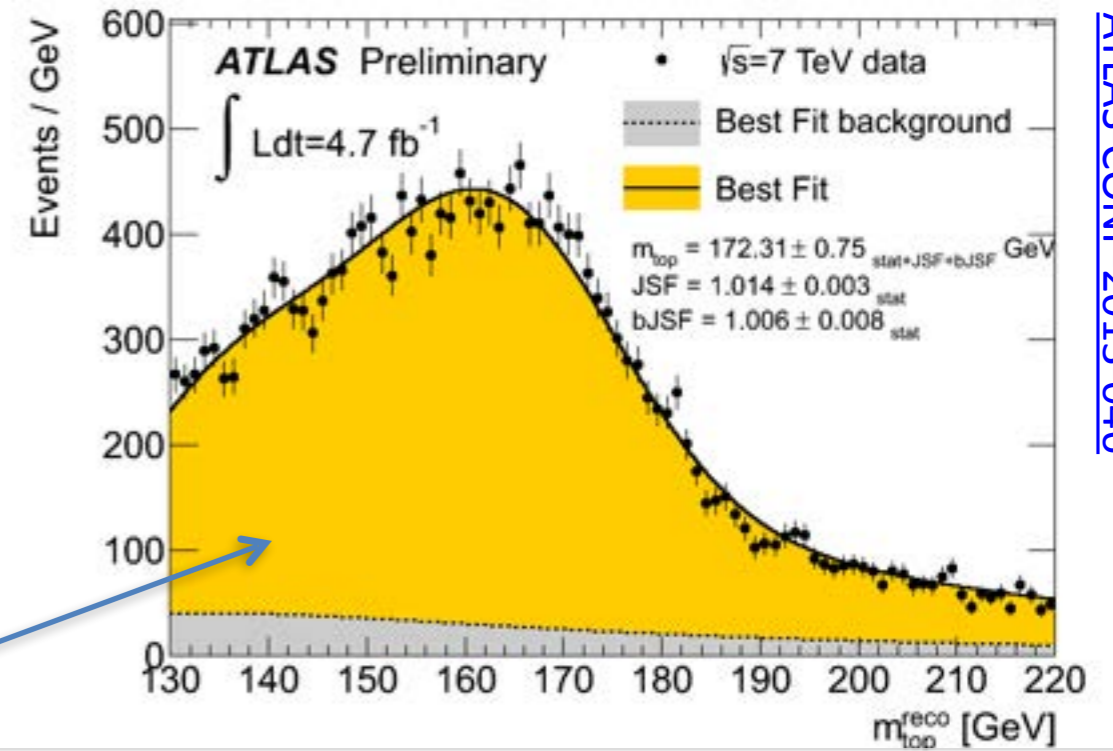
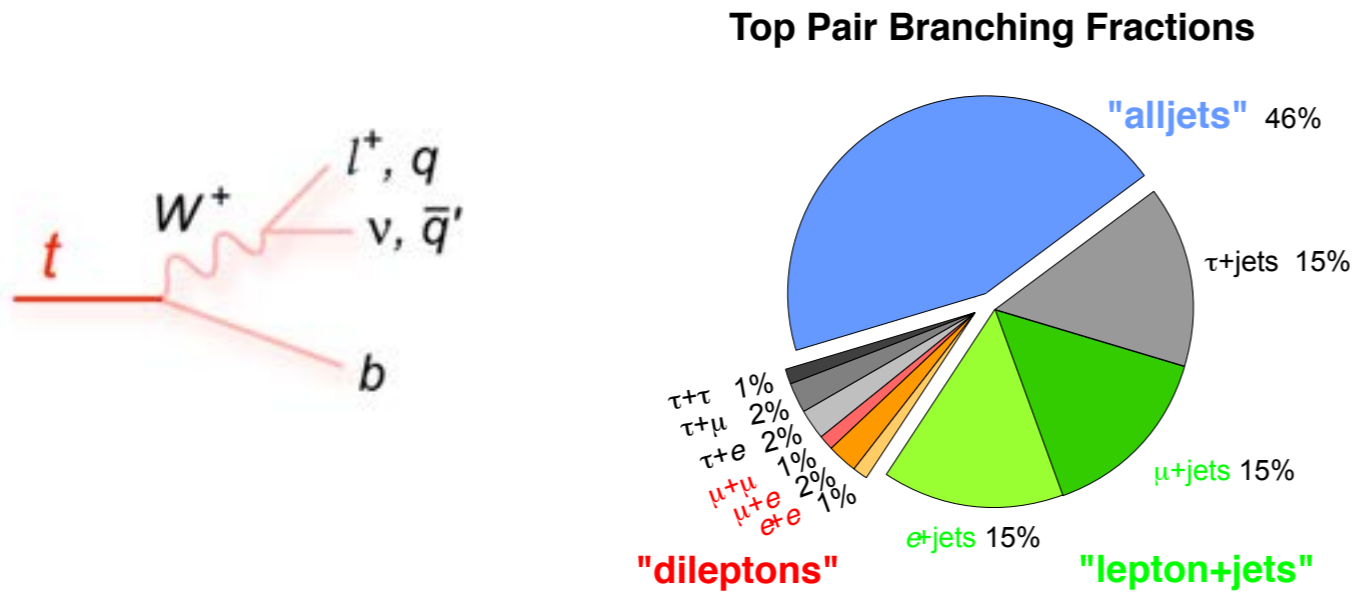
direct: Tevatron (W,t) and LHC (t)

indirect: from world's e.w. precision measurements

$M_{\text{Higgs}}$ : LHC



# Measurements of the top-quark mass in the lepton+jets and dilepton channels



ATLAS-CONF-2013-046

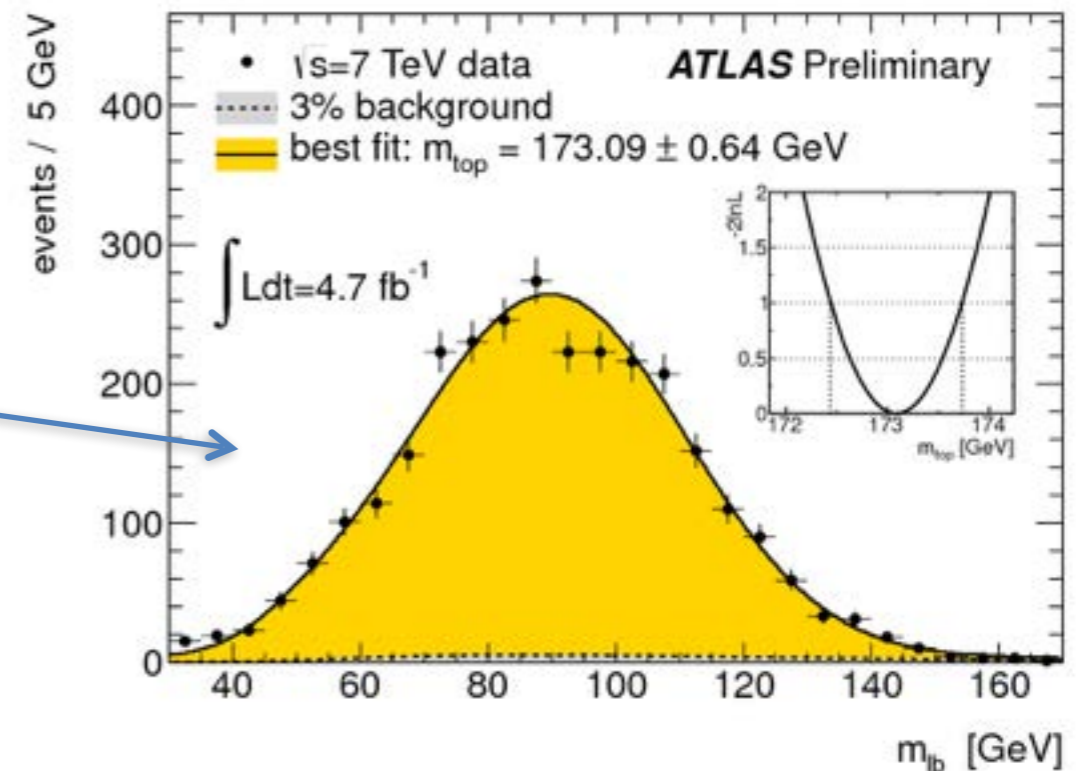
$m_{\text{top}}$  is a fundamental parameter of the SM

- in the lepton+jets channel,  $m_{\text{top}}$  is measured via a three-dimensional template method, together with global jet energy scale factors (JSF, and bJSF) to reduce the impact of the jet energy uncertainties (on light- and b-quark jet, respectively).

- $m_{\text{top}} = 172.31 \pm 1.55 \text{ GeV}$

- In the dilepton channel, a one-dimensional template method is used, based on a partial event reconstruction based on lepton and b-quark jets information ( $m_{lb}$ ).

- $m_{\text{top}} = 173.09 \pm 1.63 \text{ GeV}$



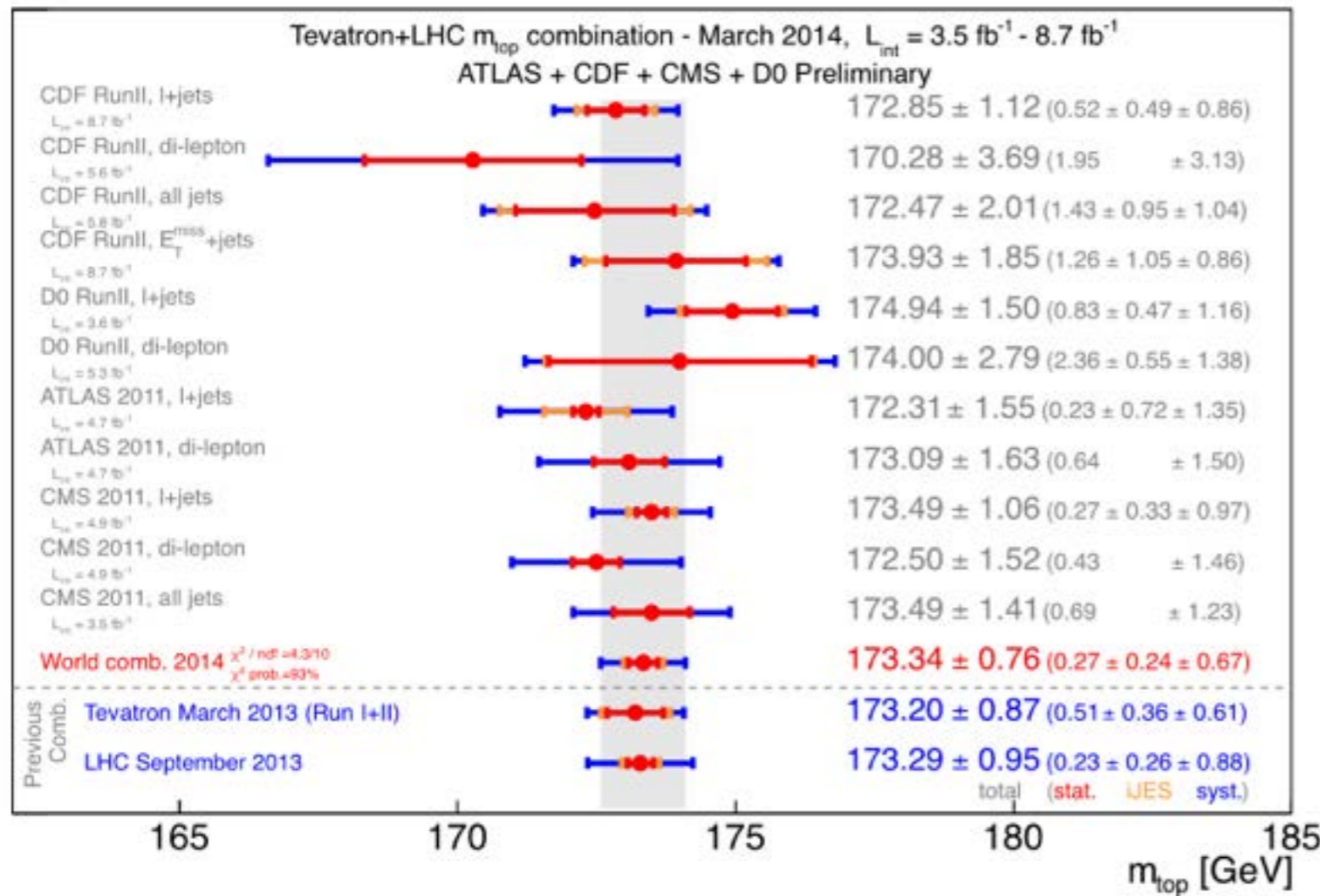
ATLAS-CONF-2013-077



# First $m_{\text{top}}$ world combination



- For the first time,  $m_{\text{top}}$  results from the Tevatron and the LHC colliders have been combined (5 input measurements from the LHC and 6 from the Tevatron).



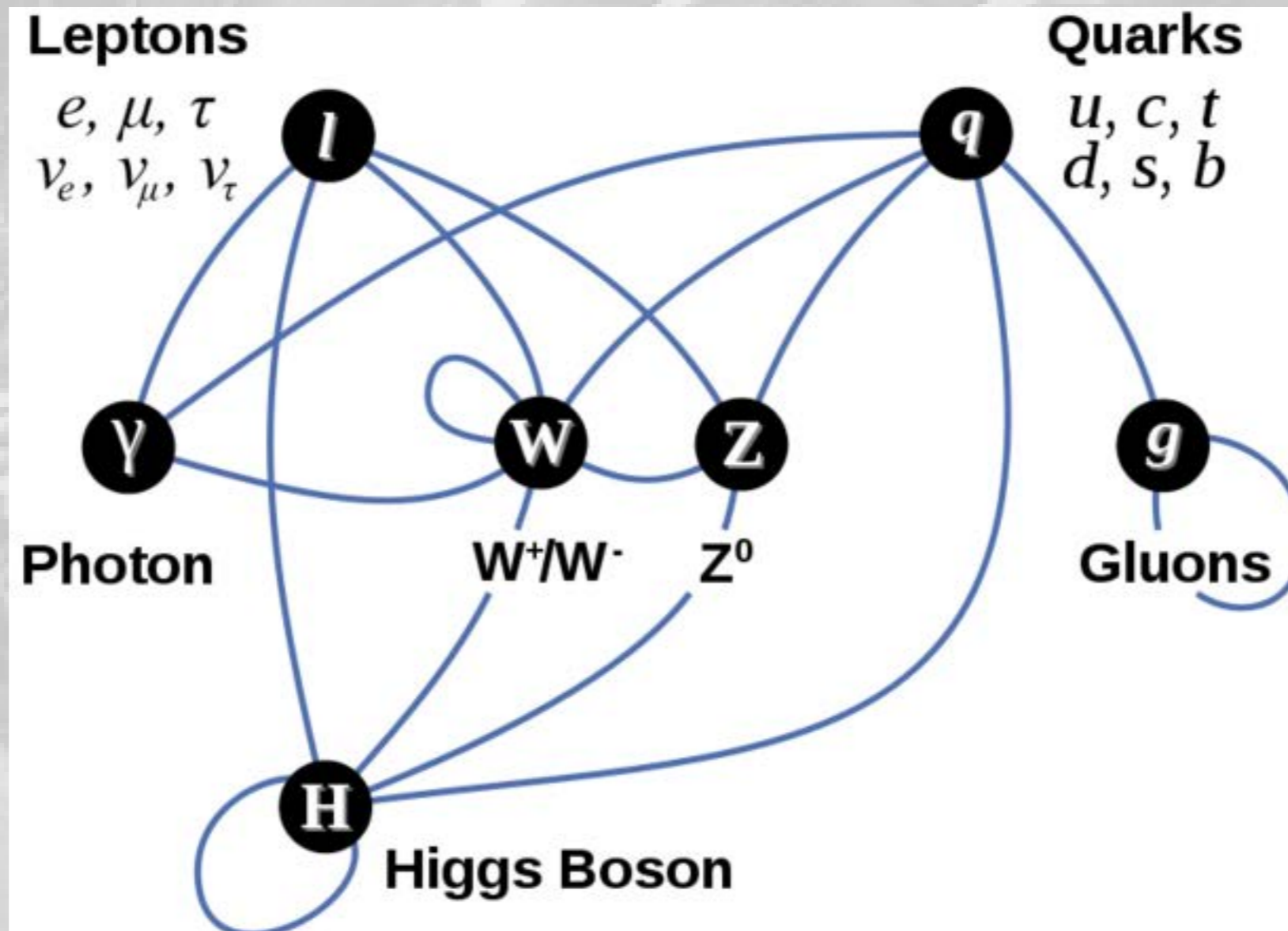
The combined  $m_{\text{top}}$  result is

**$173.34 \pm 0.76 \text{ GeV}$**

- $\approx 28\%$  more precise than the most precise single  $m_{\text{top}}$  determination
- $\approx 13\%$  ( $\approx 20\%$ ) more precise than the previous Tevatron (LHC) combination

# origin of (elementary) particle masses

particles acquire mass through interaction with the Higgs Boson:



in SM: coupling strength proportional to particle mass

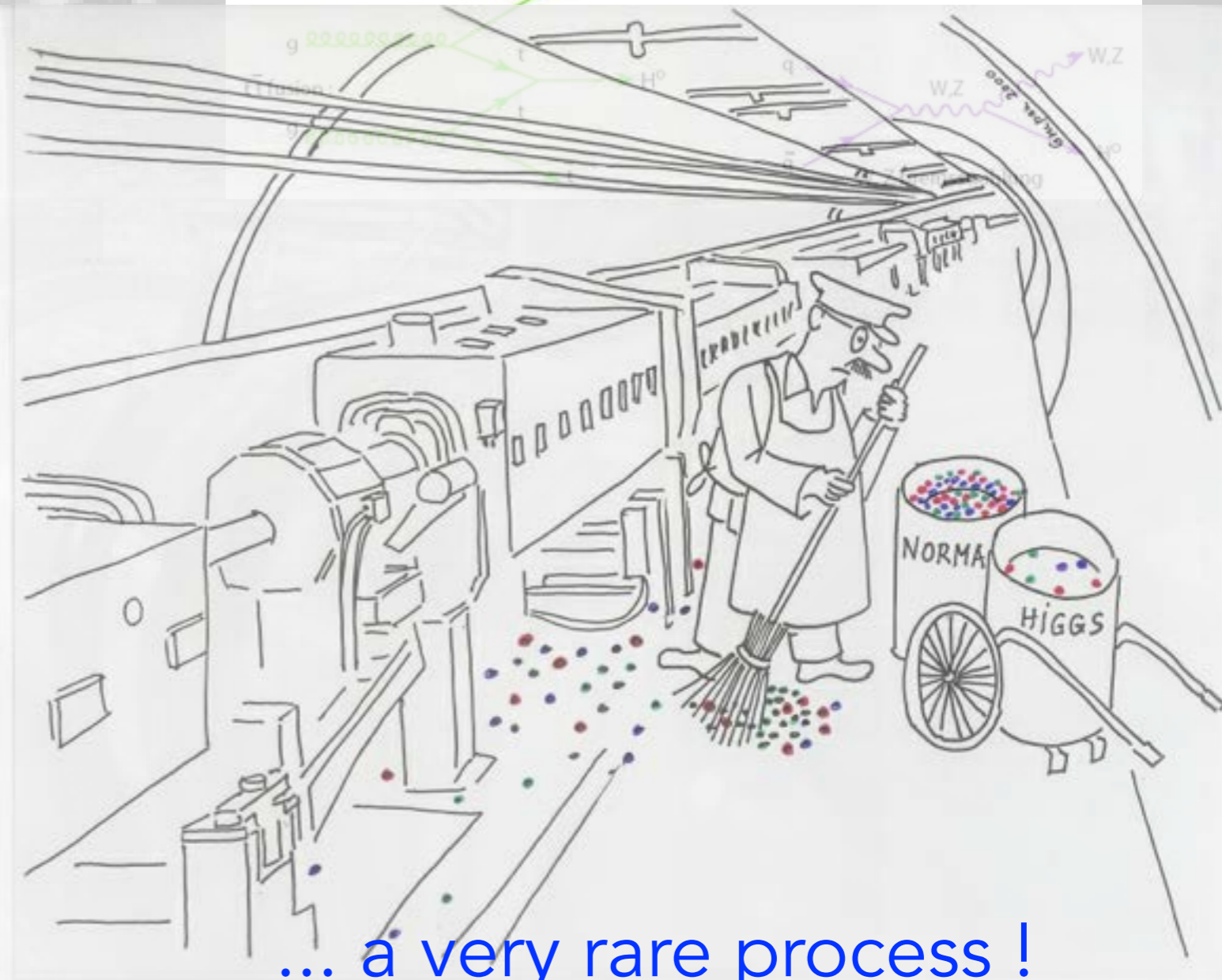
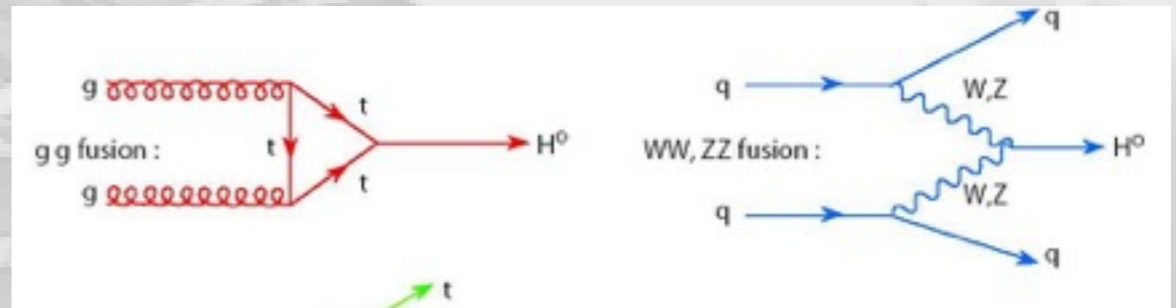
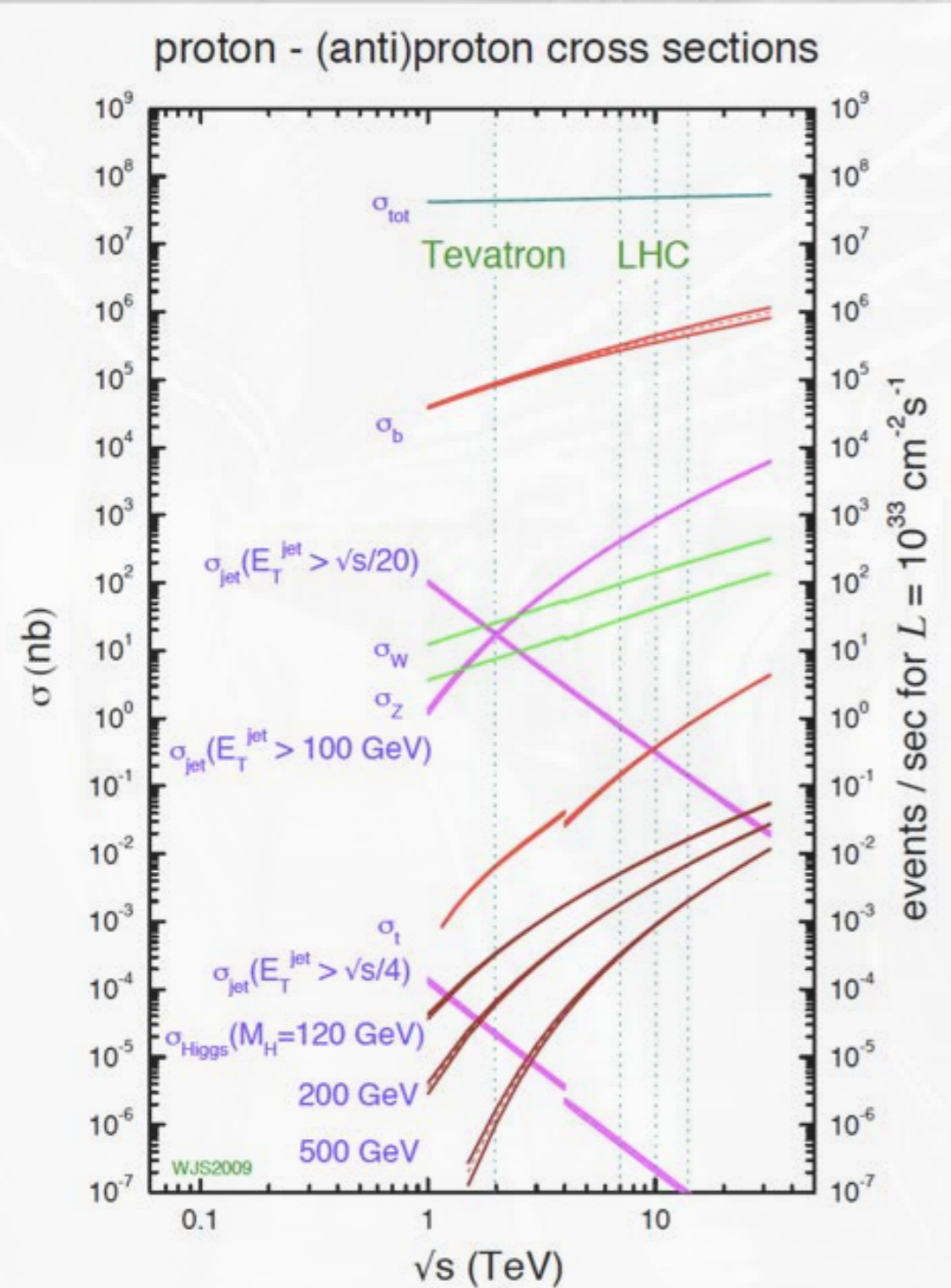
LEP & Co. (2008):  $114.1 \text{ GeV} < M_H < 185 \text{ GeV}$

Tevatron (2011):  $147 \text{ GeV} < \cancel{M_H} < 180 \text{ GeV}$



# Search for the (SM) Higgs boson

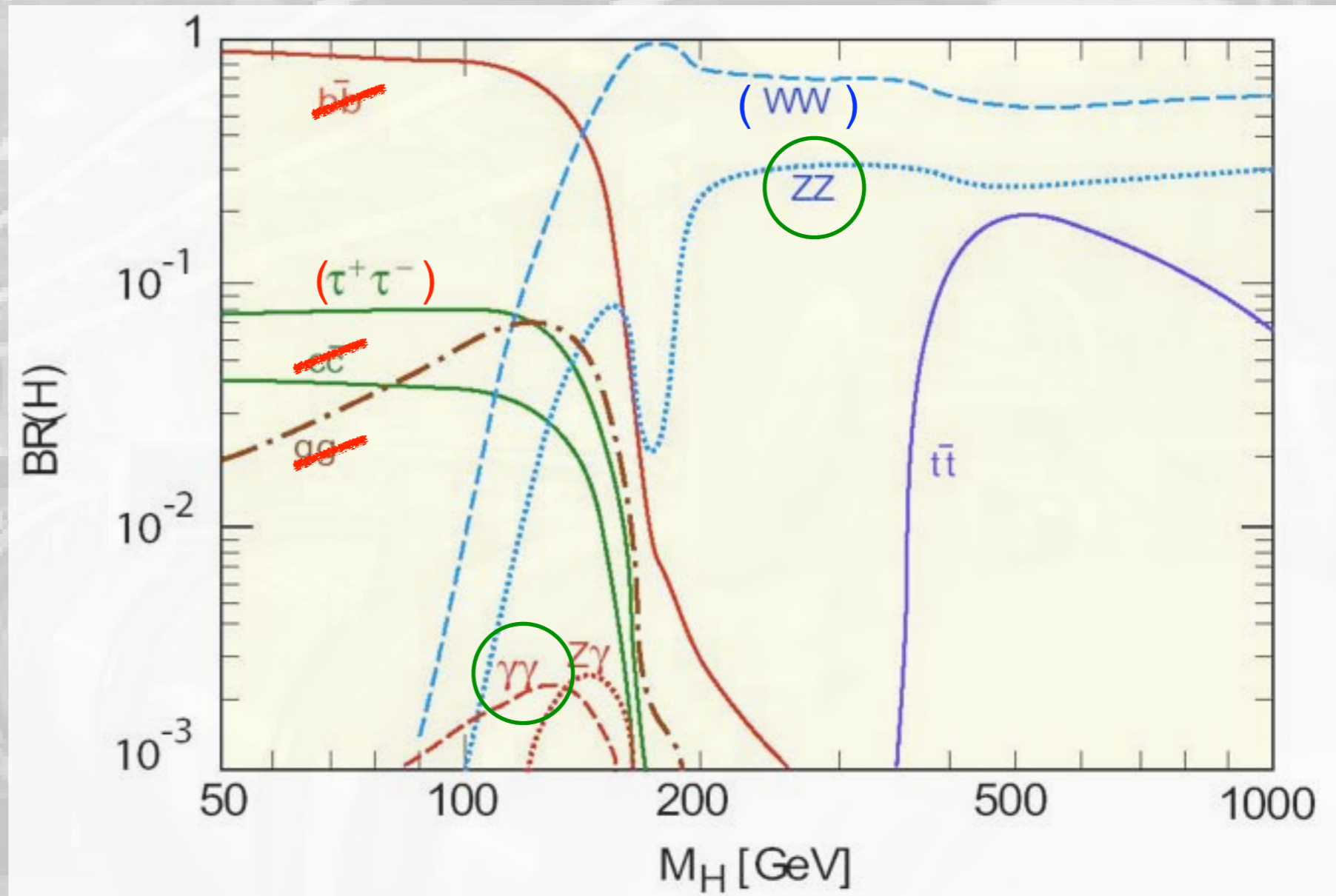
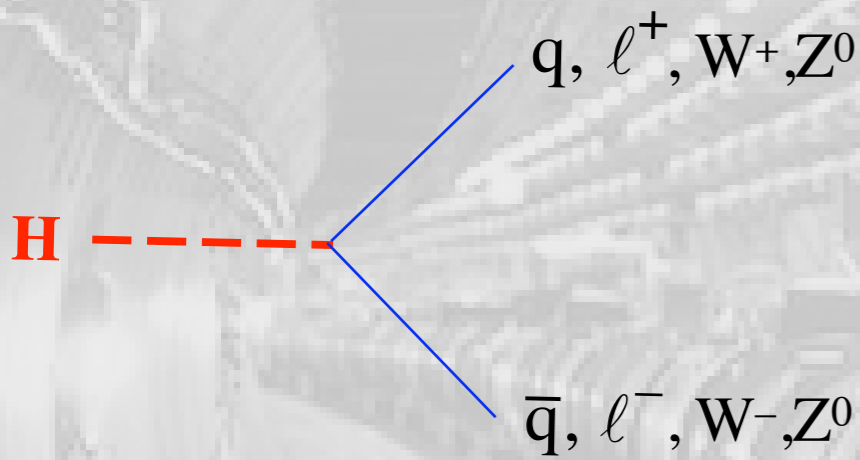
## Higgs production:



... a very rare process !

# Search for the (SM) Higgs boson

## Higgs decays:



... prefers to decay into heaviest particles kinematically accessible!

- however, hadronic decays hopeless due to huge background
- $H \rightarrow WW$ : possible, but only leptonic decays; however, neutrinos ... !
- best exp. signature & mass reconstruction:  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ,  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$

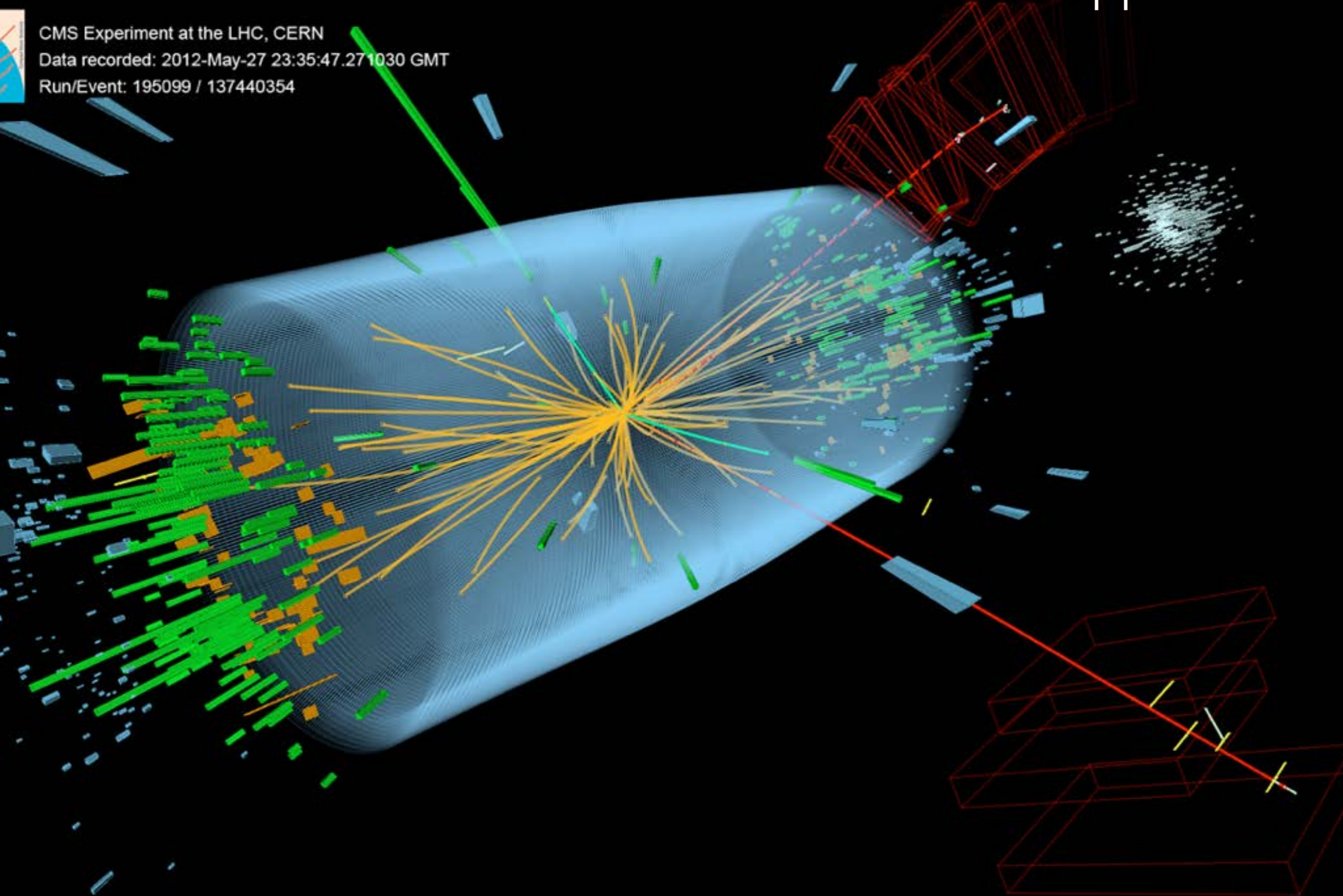


# CMS: candidate event $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow ee\mu\mu$

CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

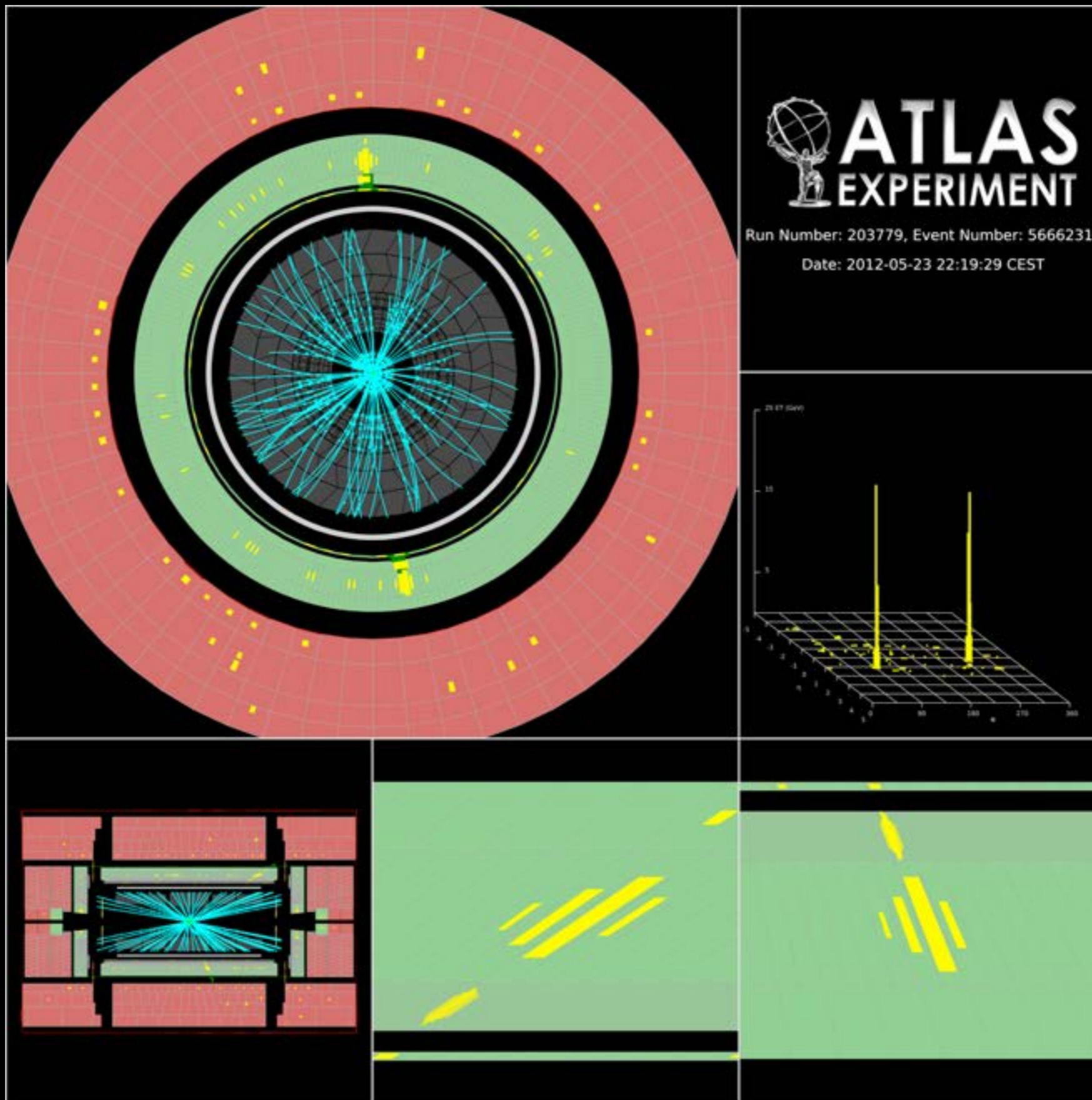
Data recorded: 2012-May-27 23:35:47.271030 GMT

Run/Event: 195099 / 137440354





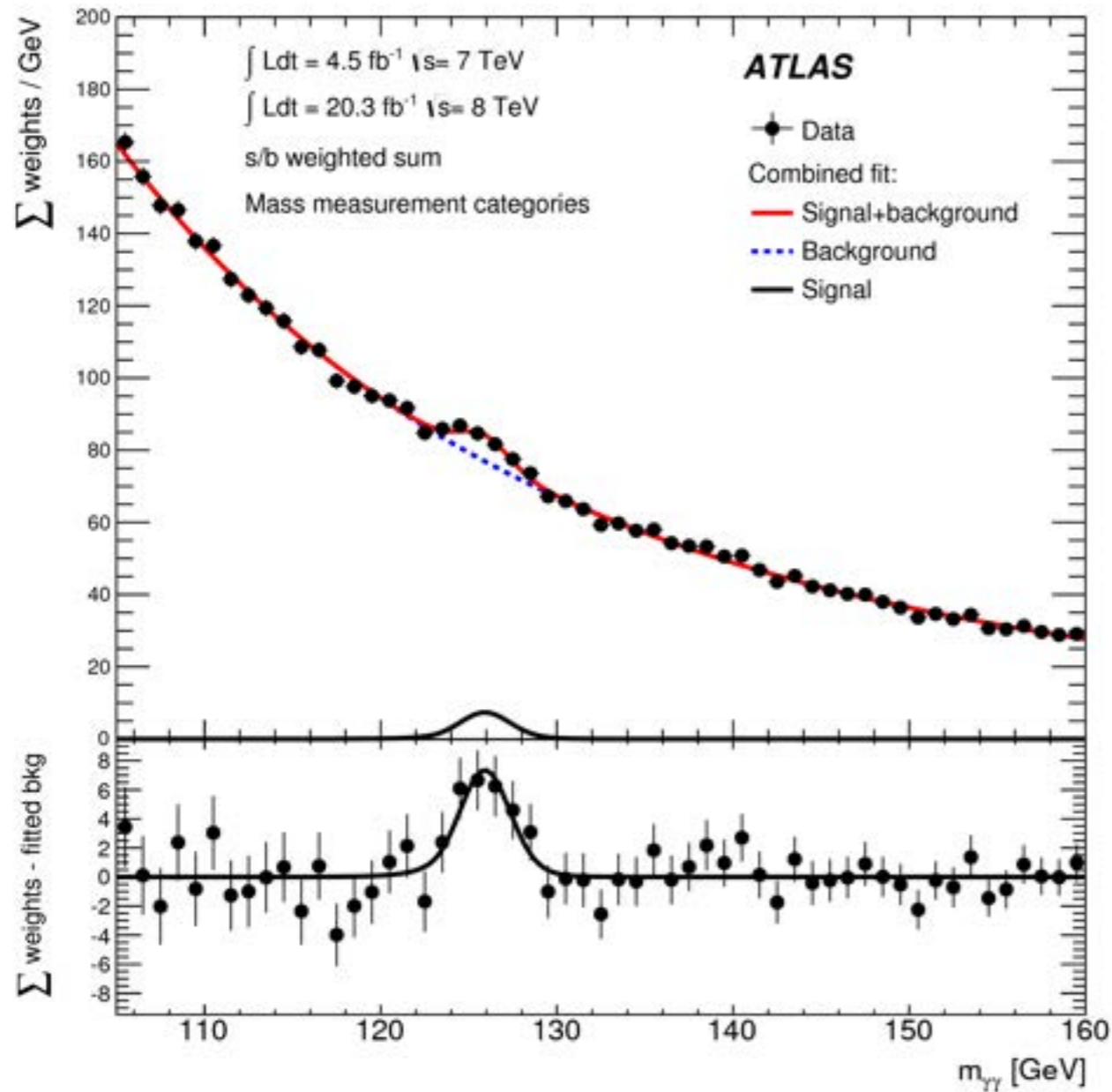
# ATLAS: candidate event $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$





# observation of a new boson

## $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



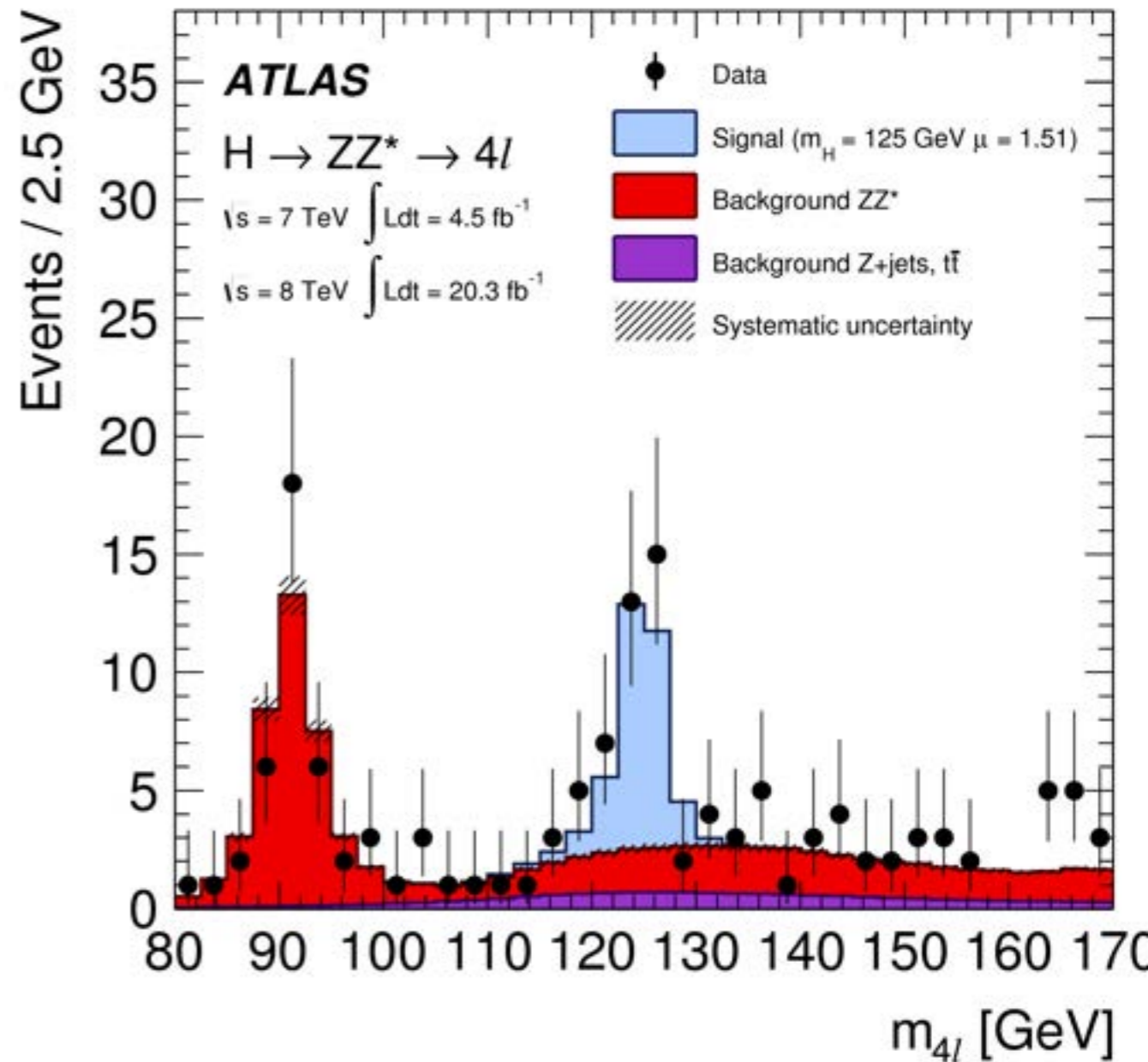
$M_H = 125.98 \pm 0.42(\text{stat}) \pm 0.28(\text{syst}) \text{ GeV}$

significance:  $5.4 \sigma$

Signal strength  $\mu: = \sigma_{\text{obs}} / \sigma_{\text{SM}}$

$\mu = 1.17 \pm 0.23(\text{stat}) \pm {}^{0.10}_{0.08}(\text{syst}) \pm {}^{0.12}_{0.08}(\text{theo})$

## $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell^\pm$

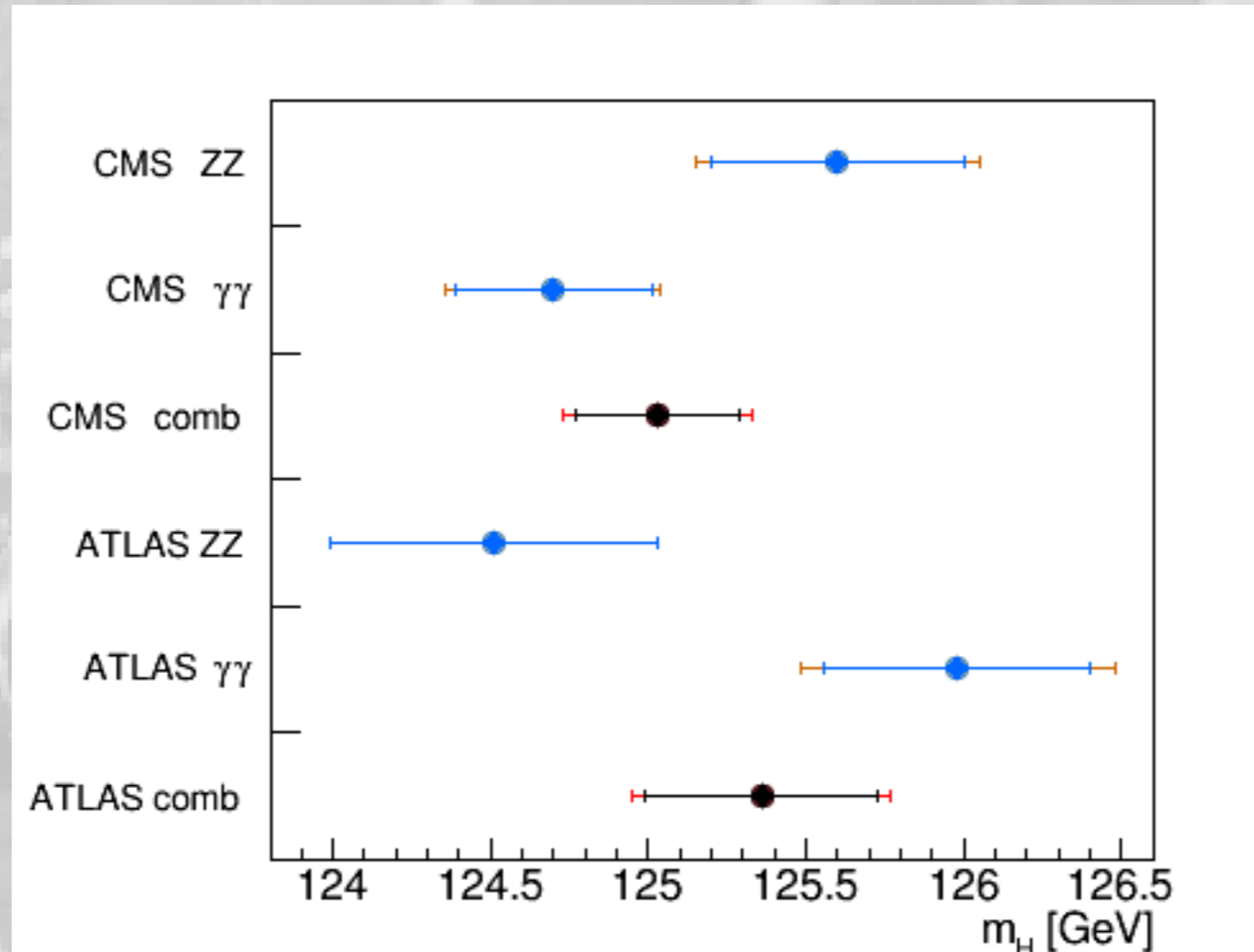


$M_H = 124.51 \pm 0.52 \pm 0.06 \text{ GeV}$

significance:  $8.2 \sigma$

$\mu = 1.7 \pm {}^{0.5}_{0.4}$

# observation of a new boson



ATLAS:  $M_H = 125.36 \pm 0.41$  GeV

CMS:  $M_H = 125.03 \pm 0.30$  GeV



## interim summary:

... it is a **Boson** !

- spin = 0 or 2 (decays into 2 photons) !

(n.b.: first elementary particle with integer spin  $\neq 1$  !)

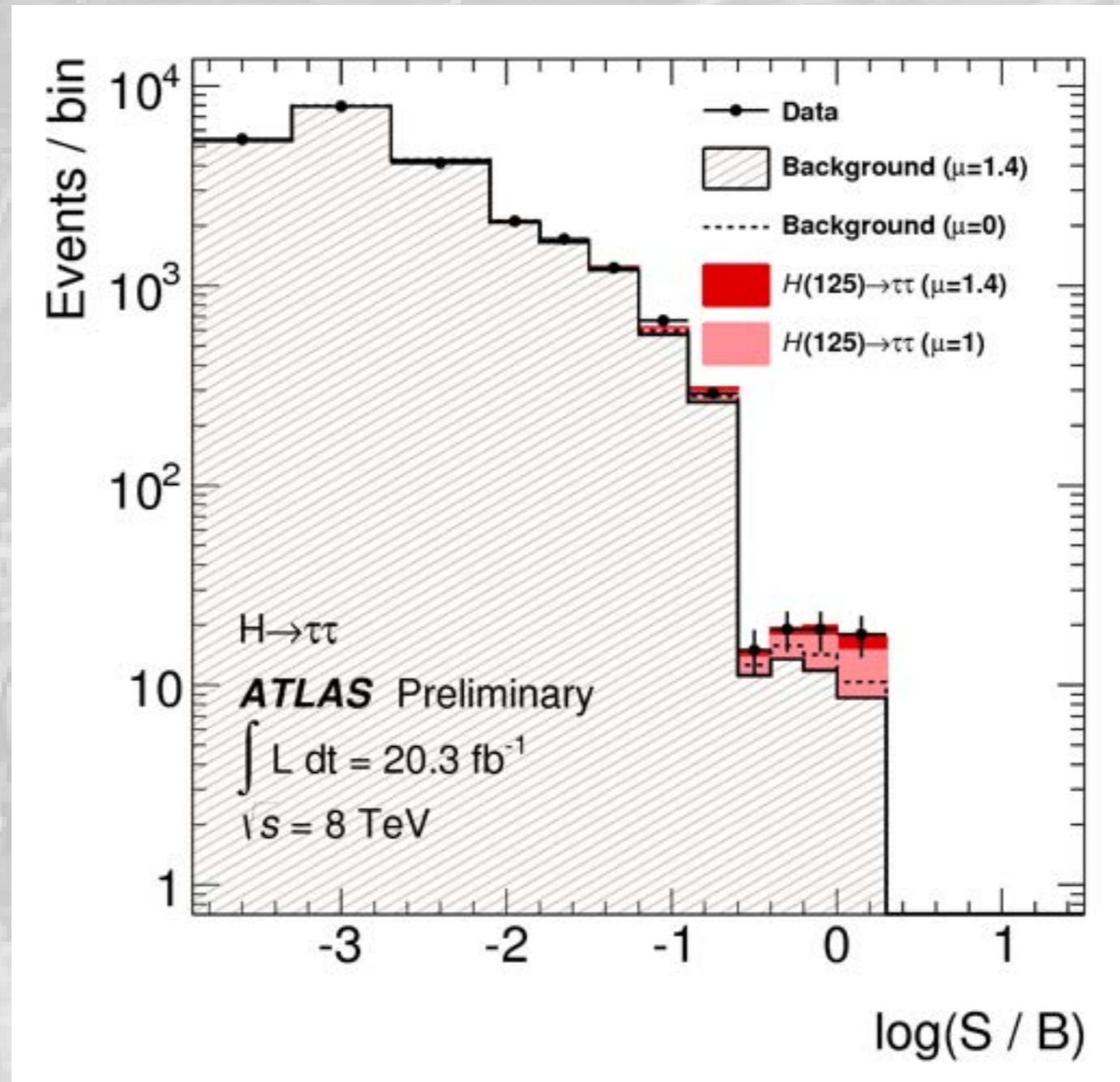
... is it **a** Higgs Boson?

- electro-weak symmetry breaking, i.e. are couplings to fermions/bosons  $\sim$  mass ?
- first of several SUSY Higgs-Bosons?

... is it **the** (SM) Higgs Boson?

- are its couplings exactly as predicted by SM?
- spin/parity =  $0^+$  ?

# H couplings to fermions: $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$

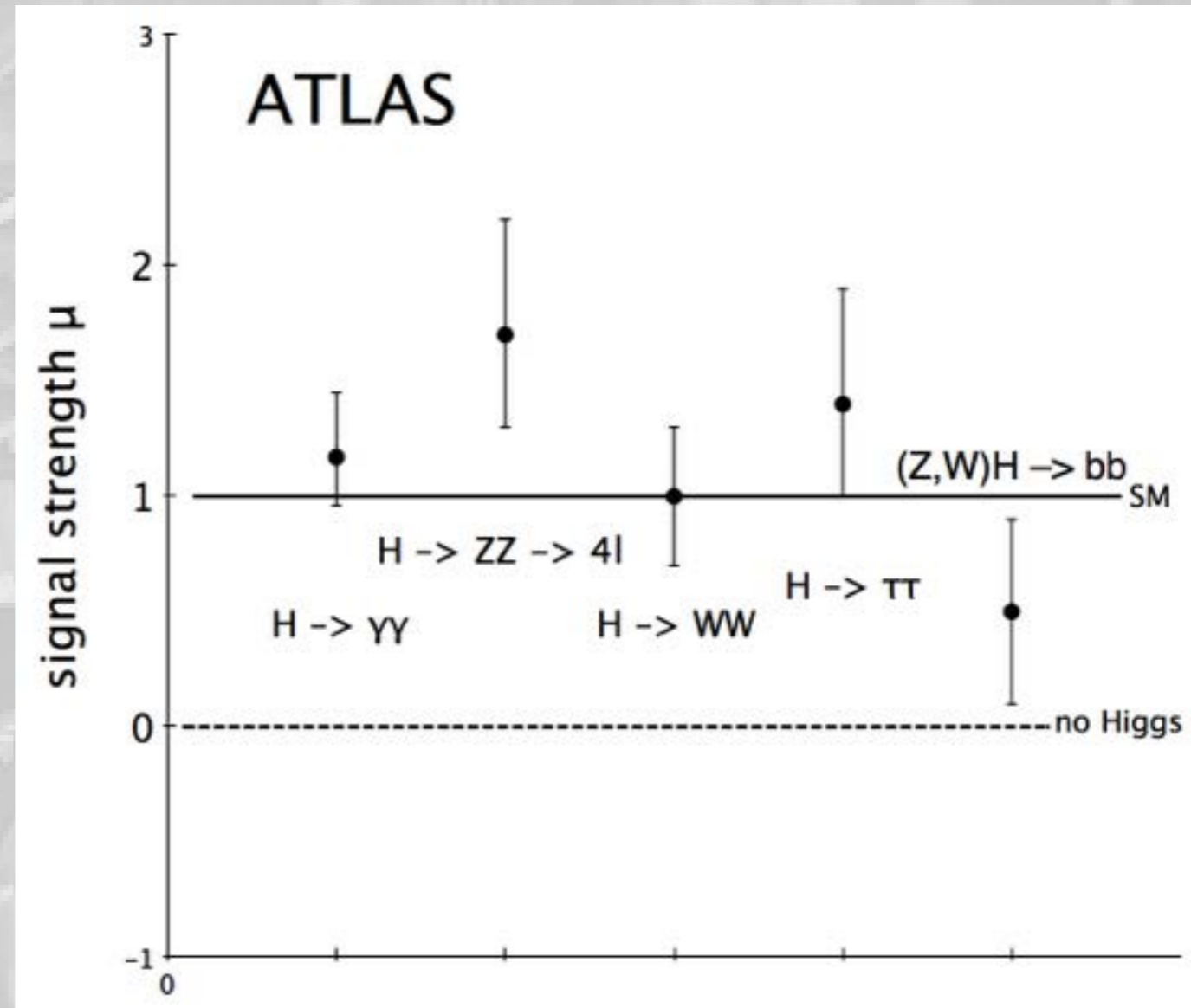
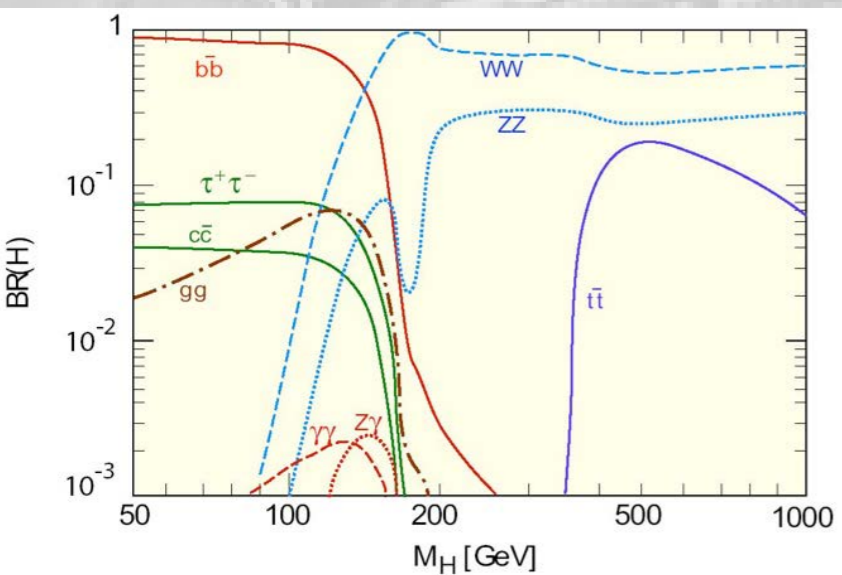


**significance:  $4.1 \sigma$**

**$\mu = 1.4 \pm 0.5_{0.4}$**



# normalised couplings



- absolute **decay rates** in  $\gamma\gamma$  and in  $ZZ/WW$  are different by a factor  $\sim 10$   $\rightarrow$  broken symmetry!  $\rightarrow$  it is „a“ Higgs!
- measured **decay rates compatible** with SM Higgs Boson, but statistics not yet sufficient to „prove“ SM predictions.

# Spin/Parity studies

spin/parity studies in  $\gamma\gamma$ ,  $4\ell$  and  $WW$  channels using observables sensitive to angular distributions:

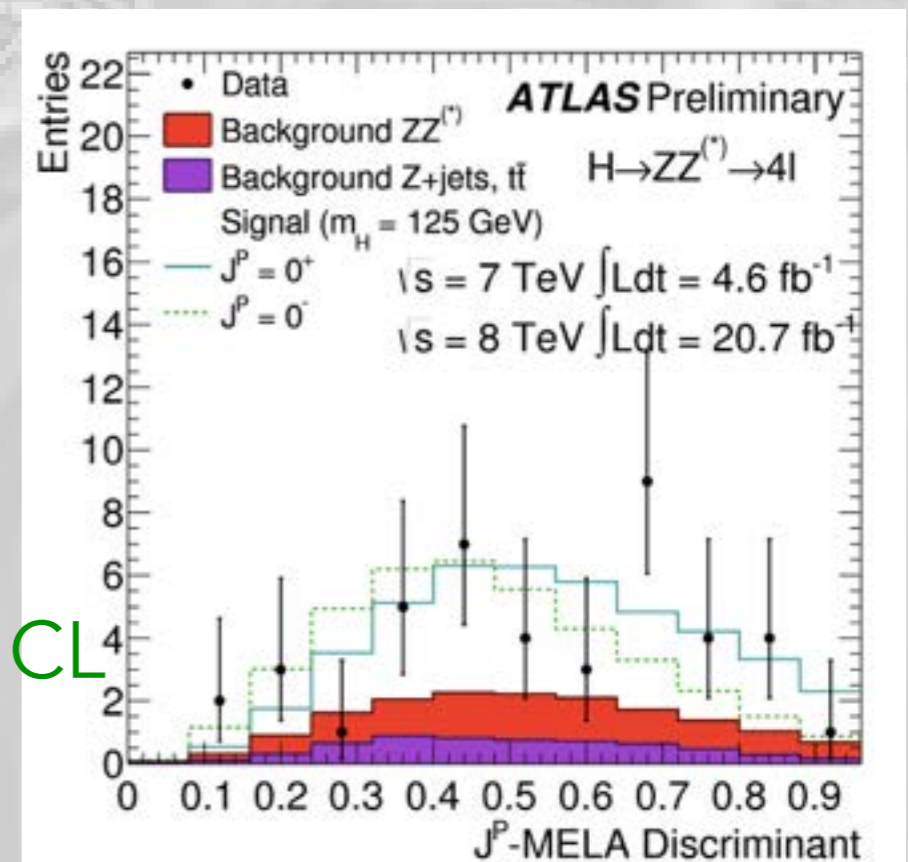
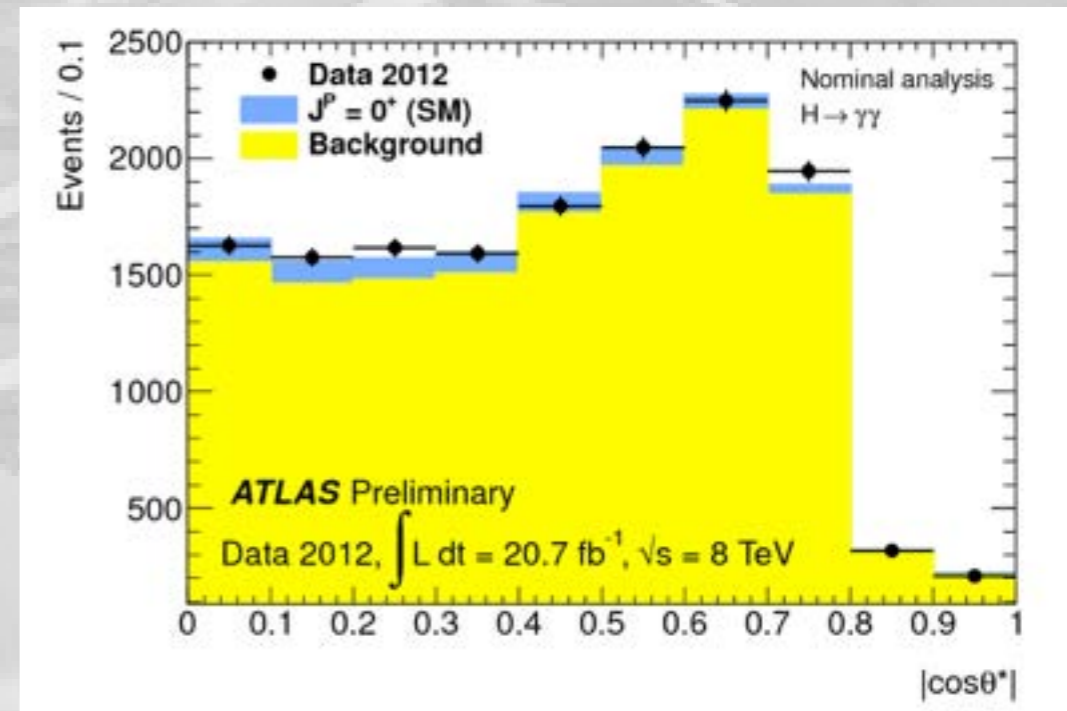
- Collins-Soper  $|\cos\theta^*|$  for  $\gamma\gamma$
- MELA or BDT discriminators in  $4\ell$
- BDTs for  $WW$

data consistent with  $0^+$  in all tests

- $0^-$  excluded with 99.6% CL in  $4\ell$
- $1^+/1^-$  also excluded with >97% in  $4\ell$
- spin-2 case – simple Graviton Model "2m"
- exclusion of all 2m hypotheses with 97-99% CL

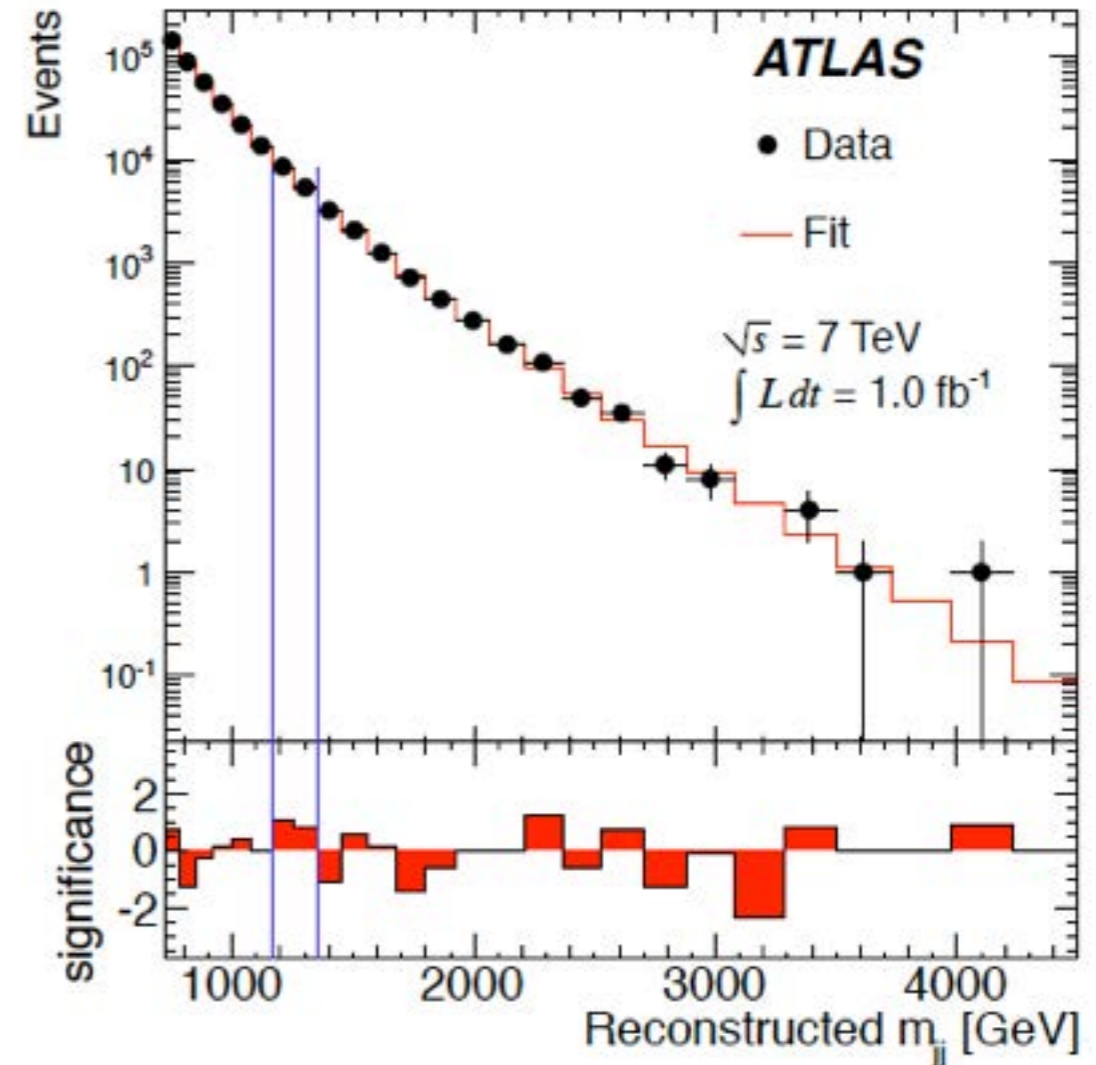
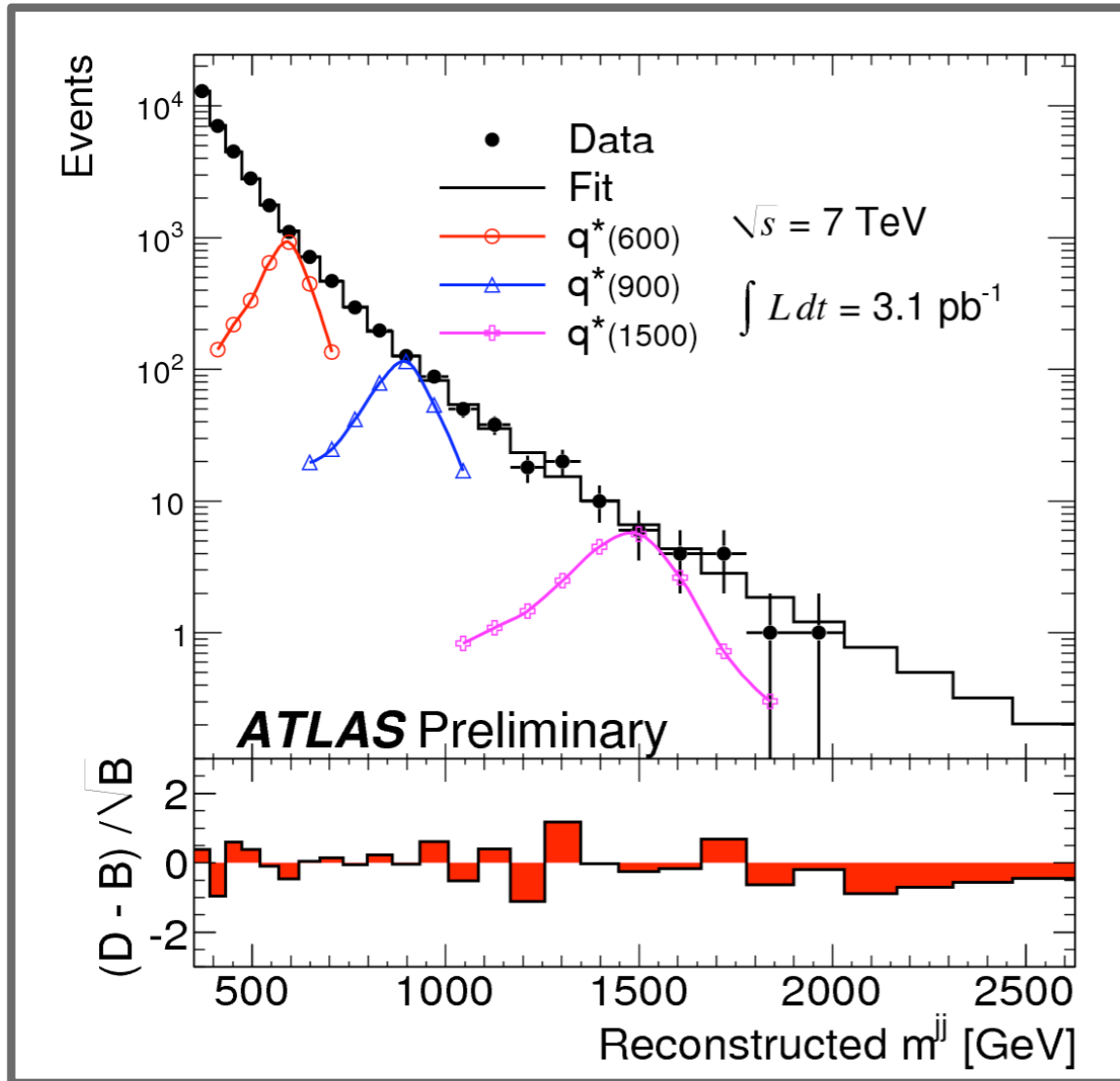
→ it's „a“ Higgs!

## Habemus Higgsum!





# searches for new physics beyond the SM: e.g. excited Quarks



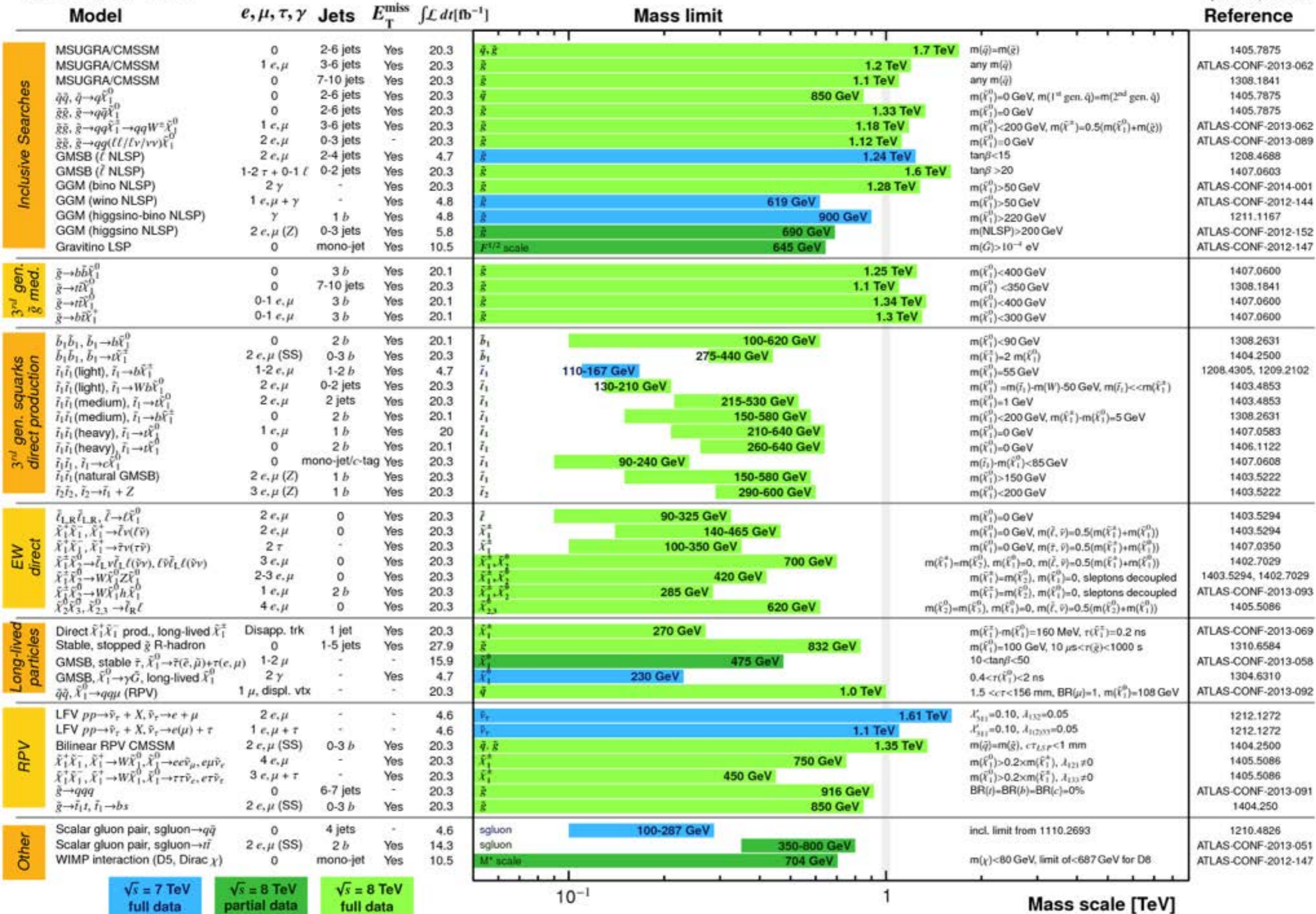
production of excited quarks ruled out  
in mass intervall  $0.3 < m < 4 \text{ TeV}$   
(Tevatron limit: 0.8 TeV)

# ATLAS SUSY Searches\* - 95% CL Lower Limits

Status: ICHEP 2014

ATLAS Preliminary

$\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$



$\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$  full data  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  partial data  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  full data

10<sup>-1</sup> 1 Mass scale [TeV]

\*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. All limits quoted are observed minus 1 $\sigma$  theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.



# ATLAS Exotics Searches\* - 95% CL Exclusion

Status: ICHEP 2014

ATLAS Preliminary

$\int \mathcal{L} dt = (1.0 - 20.3) \text{ fb}^{-1}$   $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$

Model	$\ell, \gamma$	Jets	$E_T^{\text{miss}}$	$\int \mathcal{L} dt [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Mass limit	Reference	
Extra dimensions	ADD $G_{KK} + g/q$	-	1-2 j	Yes	4.7	$M_D$ 4.37 TeV	$n = 2$ 1210.4491
	ADD non-resonant $\ell\ell$	$2e, \mu$	-	-	20.3	$M_S$ 5.2 TeV	$n = 3$ HLZ ATLAS-CONF-2014-030
	ADD QBH $\rightarrow \ell q$	$1e, \mu$	1 j	-	20.3	$M_{bh}$ 5.2 TeV	$n = 6$ 1311.2006
	ADD QBH	-	2 j	-	20.3	$M_{bh}$ 5.82 TeV	$n = 6$ to be submitted to PRD
	ADD BH high $N_{trk}$	$2\mu$ (SS)	-	-	20.3	$M_{bh}$ 5.7 TeV	$n = 6, M_D = 1.5 \text{ TeV}$ , non-rot BH 1308.4075
	ADD BH high $\sum p_T$	$\geq 1e, \mu$	$\geq 2j$	-	20.3	$M_{bh}$ 6.2 TeV	$n = 6, M_D = 1.5 \text{ TeV}$ , non-rot BH 1405.4254
	RS1 $G_{KK} \rightarrow \ell\ell$	$2e, \mu$	-	-	20.3	$G_{KK}$ mass 2.68 TeV	$k/\overline{M_{Pl}} = 0.1$ 1405.4123
	RS1 $G_{KK} \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$	$2e, \mu$	-	Yes	4.7	$G_{KK}$ mass 1.23 TeV	$k/\overline{M_{Pl}} = 0.1$ 1208.2880
	Bulk RS $G_{KK} \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell qq$	$2e, \mu$	2 j / 1 J	-	20.3	$G_{KK}$ mass 730 GeV	$k/\overline{M_{Pl}} = 1.0$ ATLAS-CONF-2014-039
	Bulk RS $G_{KK} \rightarrow HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$	-	4 b	-	19.5	$G_{KK}$ mass 590-710 GeV	$k/\overline{M_{Pl}} = 1.0$ ATLAS-CONF-2014-005
	Bulk RS $g_{KK} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$	$1e, \mu$	$\geq 1b, \geq 1J/2j$	Yes	14.3	$g_{KK}$ mass 2.0 TeV	BR = 0.925 ATLAS-CONF-2013-052
	$S^1/Z_2$ ED	$2e, \mu$	-	-	5.0	$M_{KK} \approx R^{-1}$ 4.71 TeV	1209.2535
UED	$2\gamma$	-	Yes	4.8	Compact, scale $R^{-1}$ 1.41 TeV	ATLAS-CONF-2012-072	
Gauge bosons	SSM $Z' \rightarrow \ell\ell$	$2e, \mu$	-	-	20.3	$Z'$ mass 2.9 TeV	1405.4123
	SSM $Z' \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$2\tau$	-	-	19.5	$Z'$ mass 1.9 TeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-066
	SSM $W' \rightarrow \ell\nu$	$1e, \mu$	-	Yes	20.3	$W'$ mass 3.28 TeV	ATLAS-CONF-2014-017
	EGM $W' \rightarrow WZ \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell'\ell'$	$3e, \mu$	-	Yes	20.3	$W'$ mass 1.52 TeV	1406.4456
	EGM $W' \rightarrow WZ \rightarrow qq\ell\ell$	$2e, \mu$	2 j / 1 J	-	20.3	$W'$ mass 1.59 TeV	ATLAS-CONF-2014-039
	LRSM $W'_R \rightarrow t\bar{b}$	$1e, \mu$	2 b, 0-1 j	Yes	14.3	$W'$ mass 1.84 TeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-050
LRSM $W'_R \rightarrow t\bar{b}$	$0e, \mu$	$\geq 1b, 1J$	-	20.3	$W'$ mass 1.77 TeV	to be submitted to EPJC	
CI	CI $qqqq$	-	2 j	-	4.8	$\Lambda$ 7.6 TeV	$\eta = +1$ 1210.1718
	CI $qq\ell\ell$	$2e, \mu$	-	-	20.3	$\Lambda$ 21.6 TeV	$\eta_{LL} = -1$ ATLAS-CONF-2014-030
	CI $uutt$	$2e, \mu$ (SS)	$\geq 1b, \geq 1j$	Yes	14.3	$\Lambda$ 3.3 TeV	$ \text{CI}  = 1$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-051
DM	EFT D5 operator (Dirac)	$0e, \mu$	1-2 j	Yes	10.5	$M_\chi$ 731 GeV	at 90% CL for $m(\chi) < 80 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2012-147
	EFT D9 operator (Dirac)	$0e, \mu$	1 J, $\leq 1j$	Yes	20.3	$M_\chi$ 2.4 TeV	at 90% CL for $m(\chi) < 100 \text{ GeV}$ 1309.4017
LQ	Scalar LQ 1 <sup>st</sup> gen	$2e$	$\geq 2j$	-	1.0	LQ mass 660 GeV	$\beta = 1$ 1112.4828
	Scalar LQ 2 <sup>nd</sup> gen	$2\mu$	$\geq 2j$	-	1.0	LQ mass 685 GeV	$\beta = 1$ 1203.3172
	Scalar LQ 3 <sup>rd</sup> gen	$1e, \mu, 1\tau$	1 b, 1 j	-	4.7	LQ mass 534 GeV	$\beta = 1$ 1303.0526
Heavy quarks	Vector-like quark $TT \rightarrow Ht + X$	$1e, \mu$	$\geq 2b, \geq 4j$	Yes	14.3	T mass 790 GeV	T in (T,B) doublet ATLAS-CONF-2013-018
	Vector-like quark $TT \rightarrow Wb + X$	$1e, \mu$	$\geq 1b, \geq 3j$	Yes	14.3	T mass 670 GeV	isospin singlet ATLAS-CONF-2013-060
	Vector-like quark $TT \rightarrow Zt + X$	$2/\geq 3e, \mu$	$\geq 2/\geq 1b$	-	20.3	T mass 735 GeV	T in (T,B) doublet ATLAS-CONF-2014-036
	Vector-like quark $BB \rightarrow Zb + X$	$2/\geq 3e, \mu$	$\geq 2/\geq 1b$	-	20.3	B mass 755 GeV	B in (B,Y) doublet ATLAS-CONF-2014-036
	Vector-like quark $BB \rightarrow Wt + X$	$2e, \mu$ (SS)	$\geq 1b, \geq 1j$	Yes	14.3	B mass 720 GeV	B in (T,B) doublet ATLAS-CONF-2013-051
Excited fermions	Excited quark $q^* \rightarrow q\gamma$	$1\gamma$	1 j	-	20.3	$q^*$ mass 3.5 TeV	only $u^*$ and $d^*$ , $\Lambda = m(q^*)$ 1309.3230
	Excited quark $q^* \rightarrow qg$	-	2 j	-	20.3	$q^*$ mass 4.09 TeV	only $u^*$ and $d^*$ , $\Lambda = m(q^*)$ to be submitted to PRD
	Excited quark $b^* \rightarrow Wt$	$1 \text{ or } 2e, \mu$	1 b, 2 j or 1 j	Yes	4.7	$b^*$ mass 870 GeV	left-handed coupling 1301.1583
	Excited lepton $\ell^* \rightarrow \ell\gamma$	$2e, \mu, 1\gamma$	-	-	13.0	$\ell^*$ mass 2.2 TeV	$\Lambda = 2.2 \text{ TeV}$ 1308.1364
Other	LSTC $a_\gamma \rightarrow W\gamma$	$1e, \mu, 1\gamma$	-	Yes	20.3	$a_\gamma$ mass 960 GeV	to be submitted to PLB 1203.5420
	LRSM Majorana $\nu$	$2e, \mu$	2 j	-	2.1	$N^0$ mass 1.5 TeV	$m(W_R) = 2 \text{ TeV}$ , no mixing ATLAS-CONF-2013-019
	Type III Seesaw	$2e, \mu$	-	-	5.8	$N^\pm$ mass 245 GeV	$ V_e =0.055,  V_\mu =0.063,  V_\tau =0$ DY production, $\text{BR}(H^{++} \rightarrow \ell\ell)=1$ 1210.5070
	Higgs triplet $H^{++} \rightarrow \ell\ell$	$2e, \mu$ (SS)	-	-	4.7	$H^{++}$ mass 409 GeV	DY production, $ q  = 4e$ 1301.5272
	Multi-charged particles	-	-	-	4.4	multi-charged particle mass 490 GeV	DY production, $ g  = 1g_D$ 1207.6411
	Magnetic monopoles	-	-	-	2.0	monopole mass 862 GeV	

$\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$   $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$

10<sup>-1</sup> 1 10 Mass scale [TeV]

\*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown.

# LHC - future planning:

2013 / 2014:

- ~20 months shut-down (installation of final safety systems for highest magnet currents to reach design-energy of 14 TeV)

2015 - 2022:

- full energy (14 TeV) and luminosity ( $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ )

————— expect ~10 times more data than available today —————

from ~2025 - 2035:

- upgraded LHC and detectors (hl-LHC; luminosity x 5)

————— expect ~100 times more data than available today —————

> ~ 2035:

- Future Circular Collider (FCC)? 100 km circ., 100 TeV



