

INTRODUCTION TO EXPERIMENTAL PARTICLE PHYSICS: 3

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INTRODUCTION TO HIGGS PHYSICS



Celebrations on 4
July 2012

CERN , ICHEP Melbourne
and all over the world!

Both CMS and ATLAS
reporting 5 sigma evidence
for a new particle with mass
 ~ 125 GeV

HIGGS MECHANISM

Symmetry in description of Electromagnetic and Weak forces allows unification: -> electroweak interaction

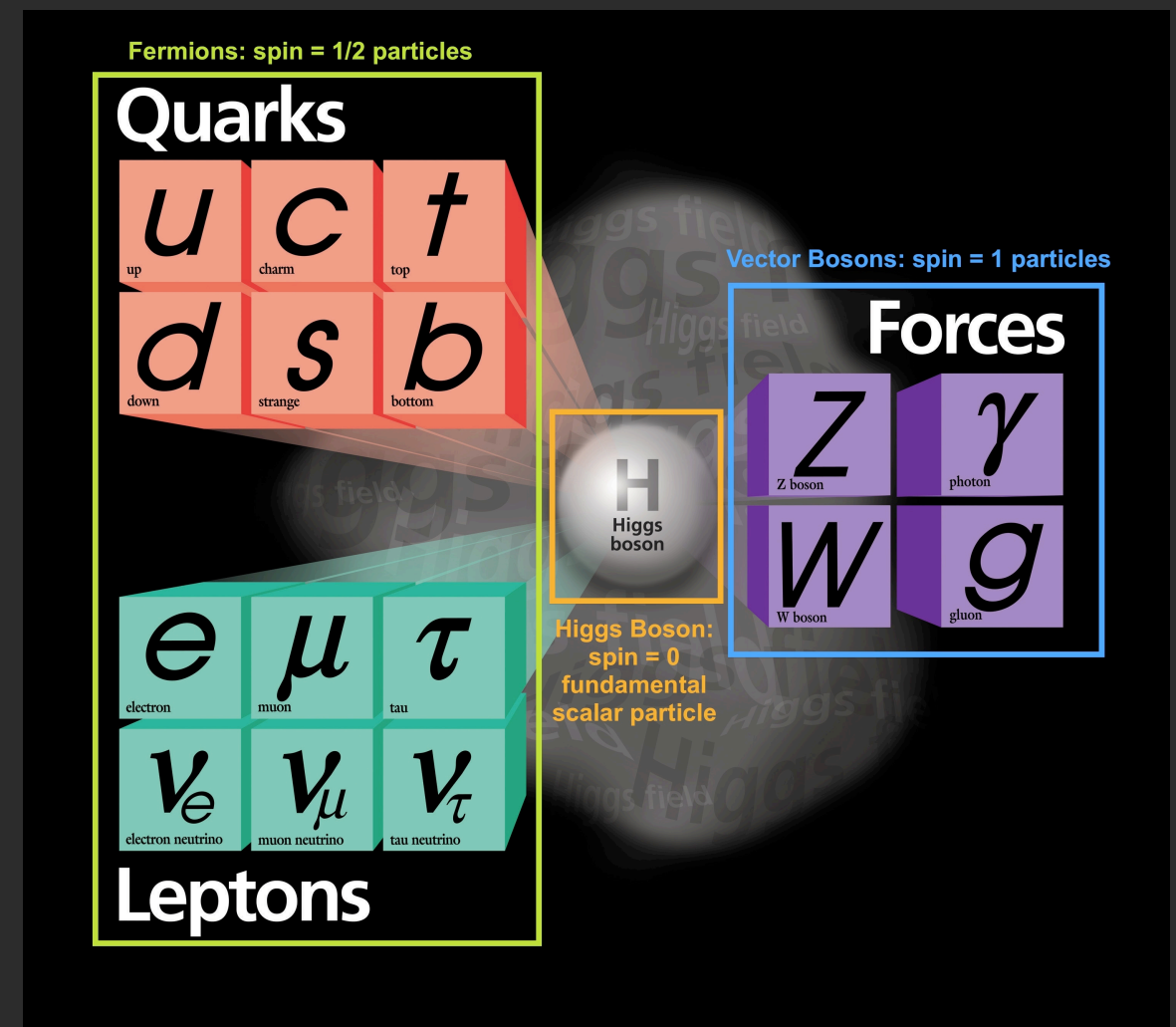
In the Standard Model with no Higgs mechanism, interactions are symmetric and particles do not have mass

Symmetry is *broken* however:

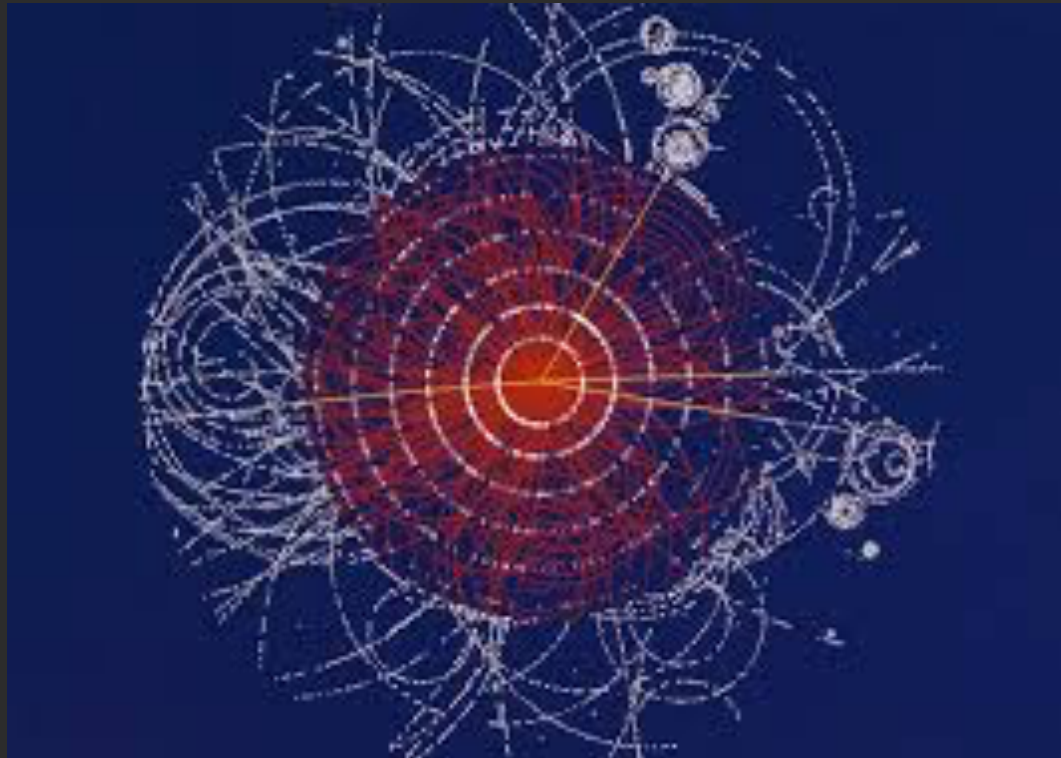
- Photon massless
- W, Z very massive -> **How?**

Higgs Mechanism:

- Higgs field breaks EWK symmetry
- Explains masses of W, Z and photon, and other particle's masses
- Additional consequence: new particle predicted to exist - **Higgs boson!**



HIGGS BOSON AND THE ORIGIN OF MASS



The Higgs boson is the 'quantum excitation' of the Higgs field

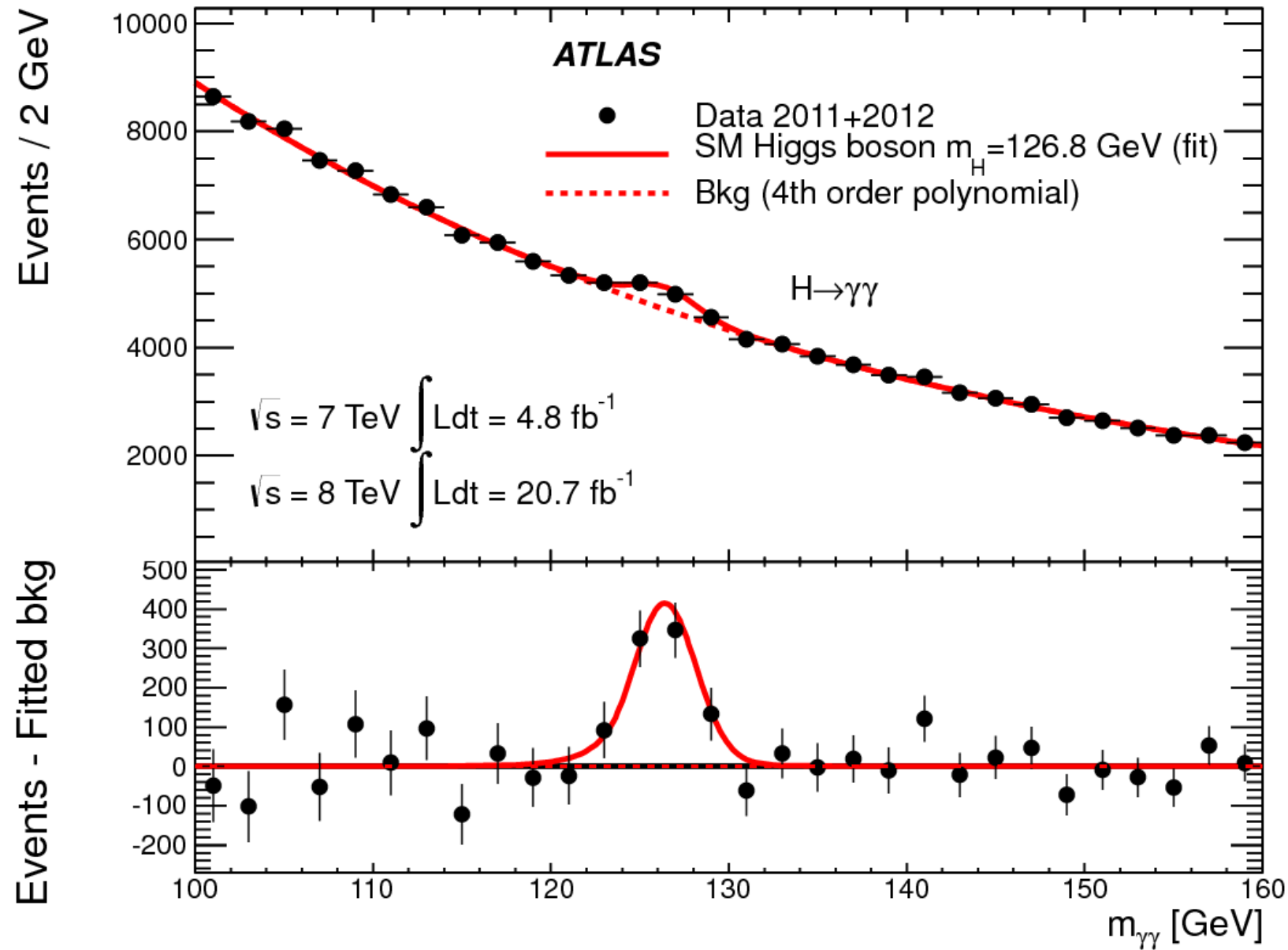
Just as the photon is the quantum excitation of the electromagnetic field

The theory predicts that the Higgs is a boson with zero spin, zero electric charge, zero colour charge

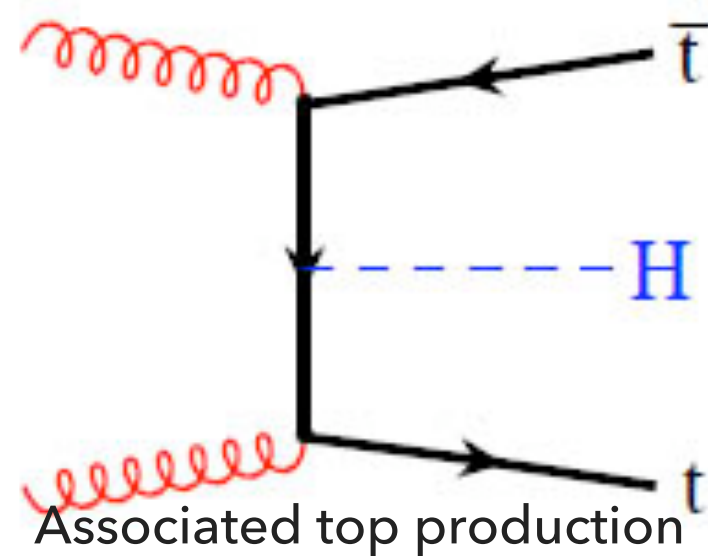
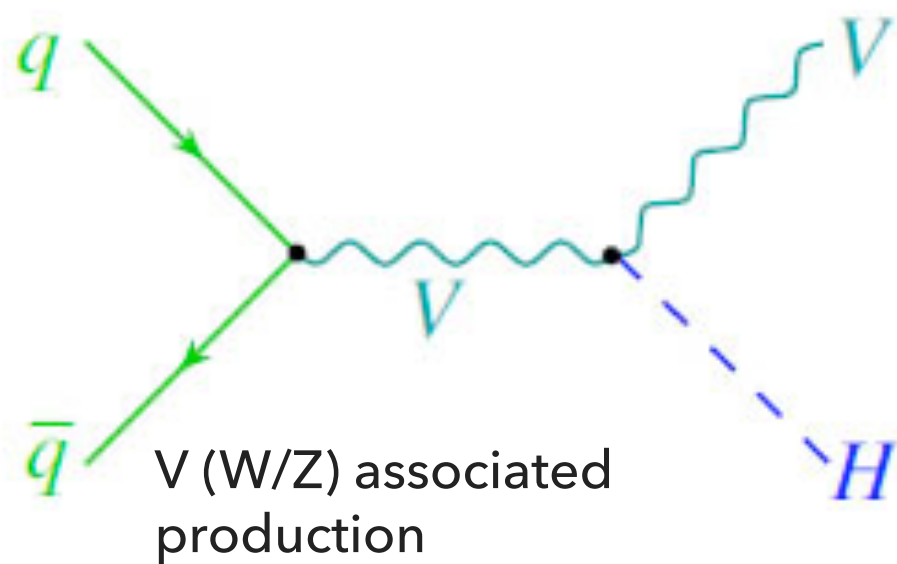
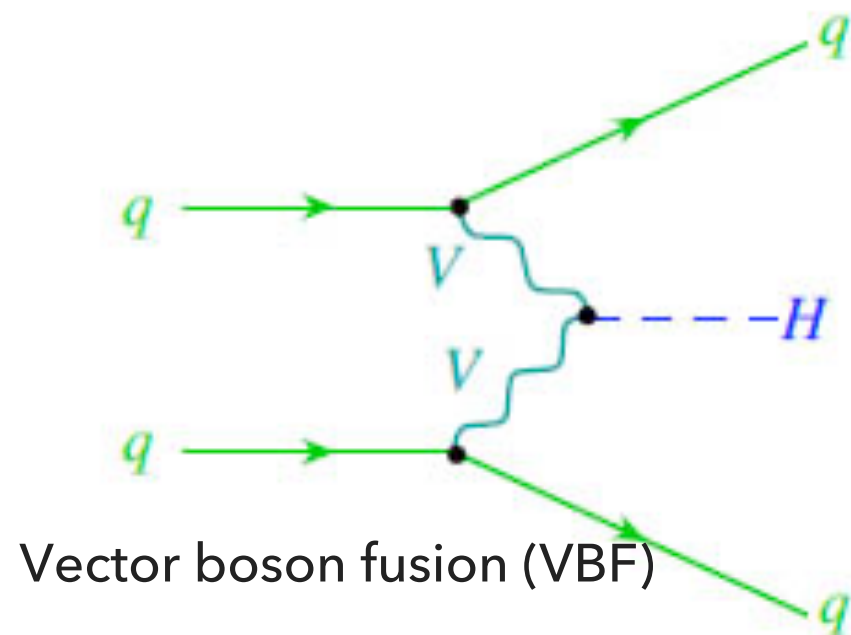
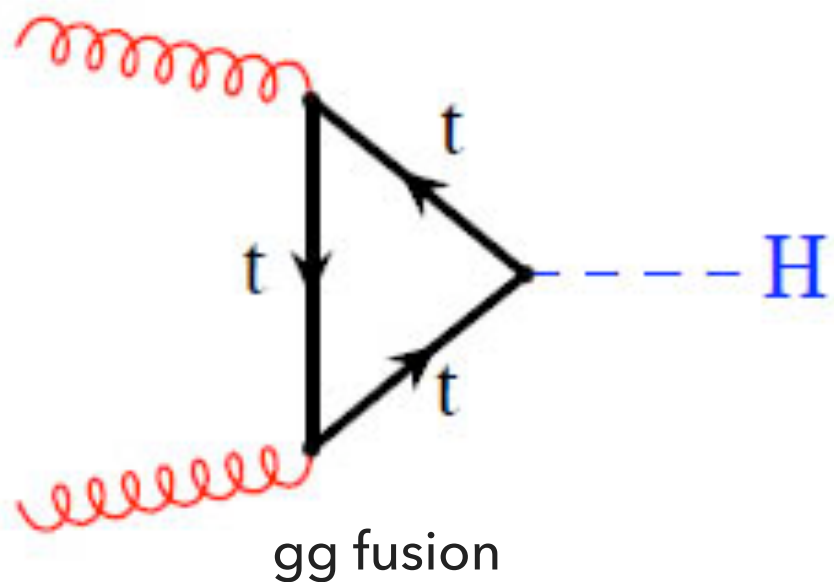
Zero spin -> a scalar particle. The first known scalar elementary particle in nature!

If we found the Higgs we would verify the Higgs field is how elementary particles acquire mass.

HIGGS BOSON AND THE ORIGIN OF MASS

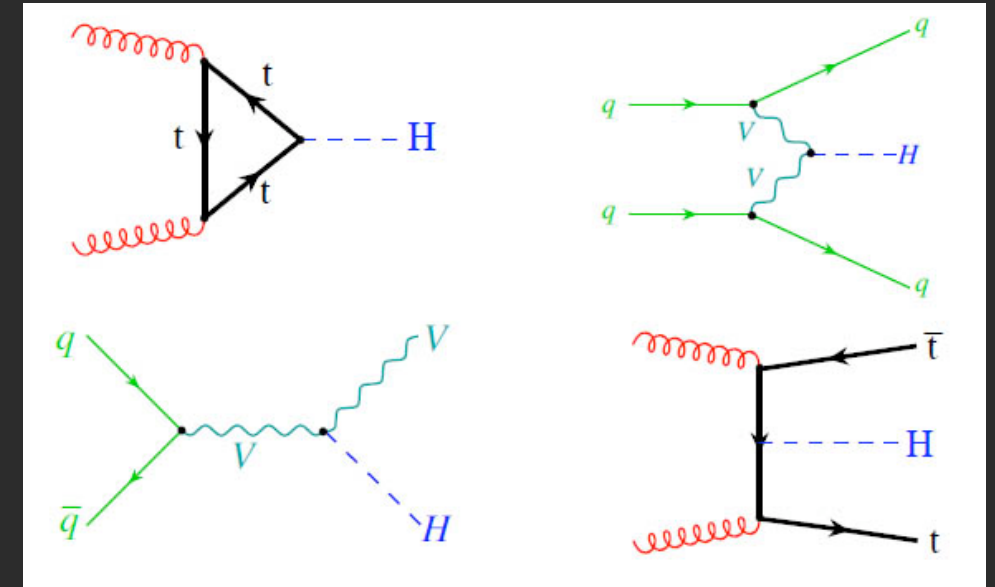
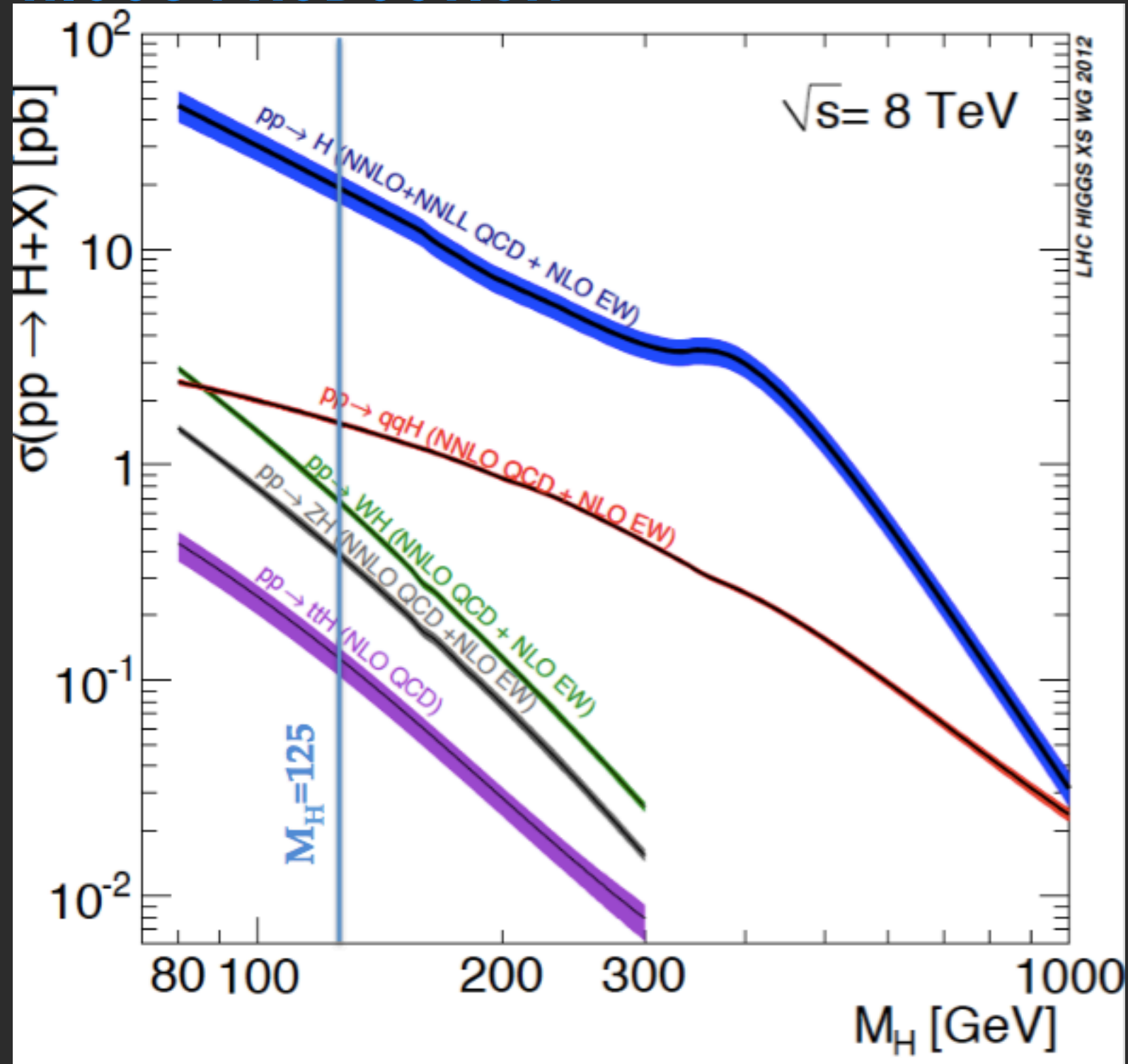


HIGGS PRODUCTION

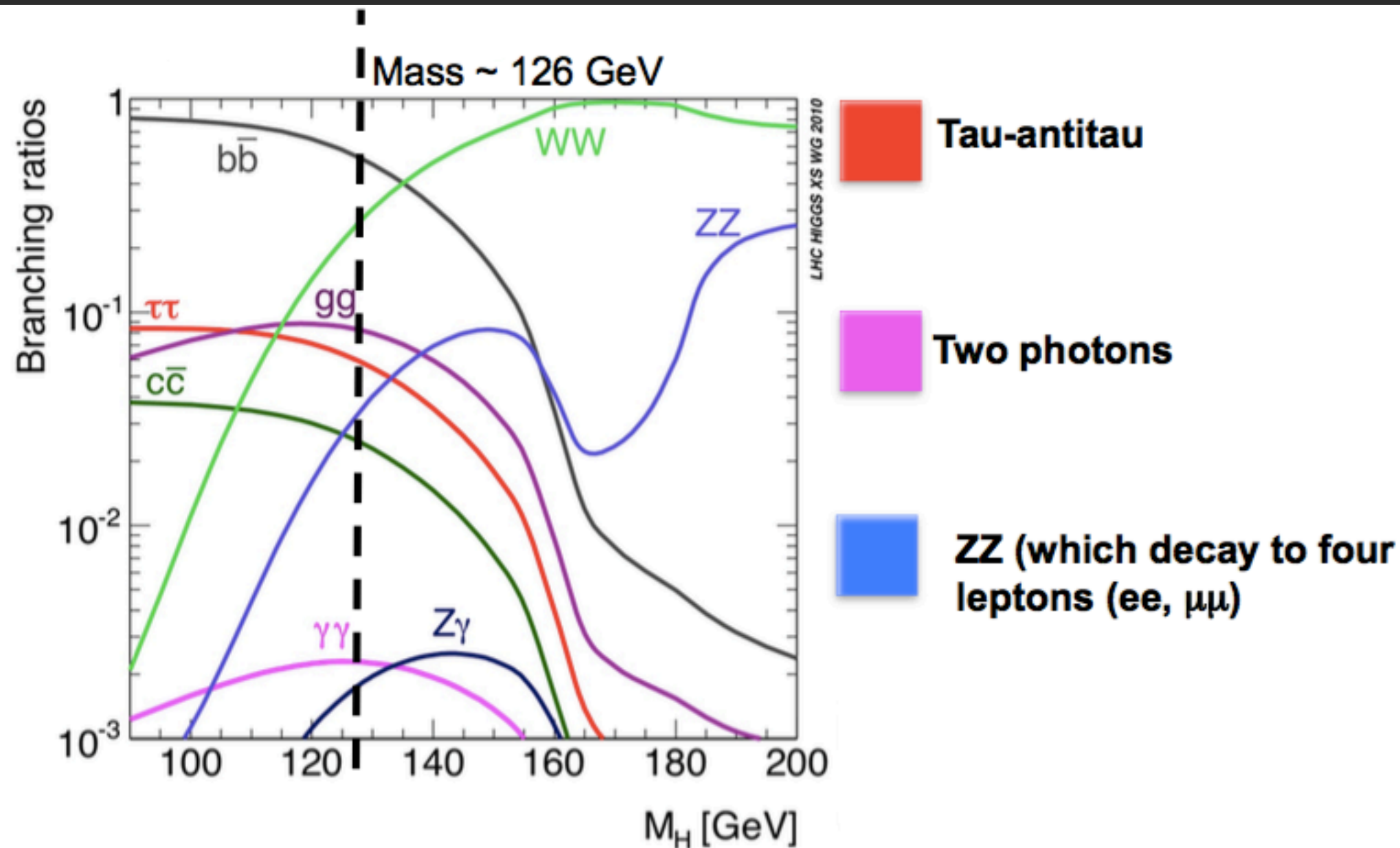


$t\bar{t}H$ is the most favorable production mode for a direct measurement of the top-quark's Yukawa coupling

HIGGS PRODUCTION



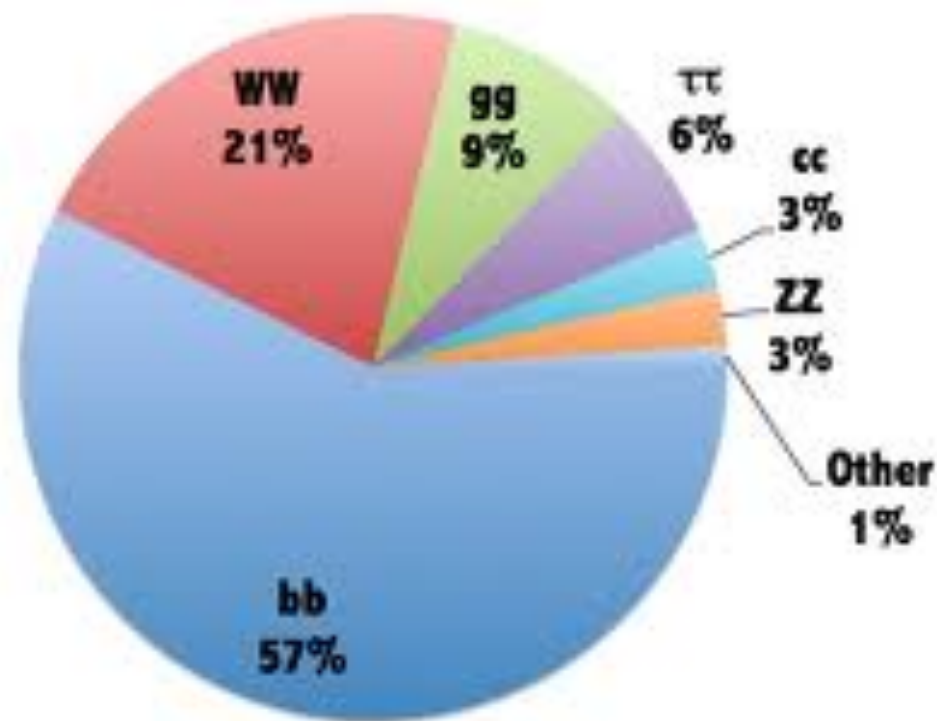
HIGGS DECAY



Rarer decay modes suffer from statistics but generally have lower levels of background processes obscuring the signal AND have a higher resolution on the mass of the Higgs before decay.

HIGGS DECAY

Higgs decays at $m_H=125\text{GeV}$



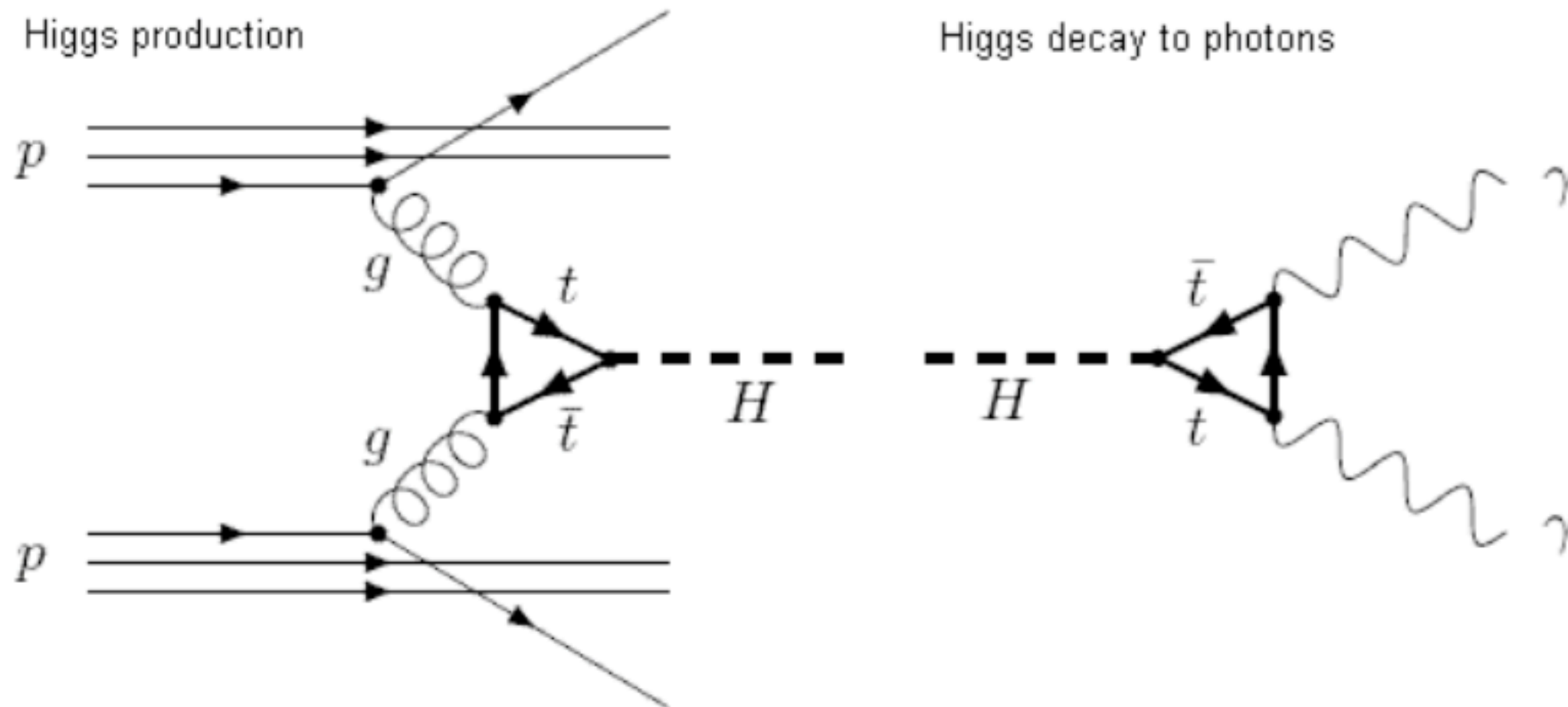
Dominant decay mode:

b-quark pair, large multijet background

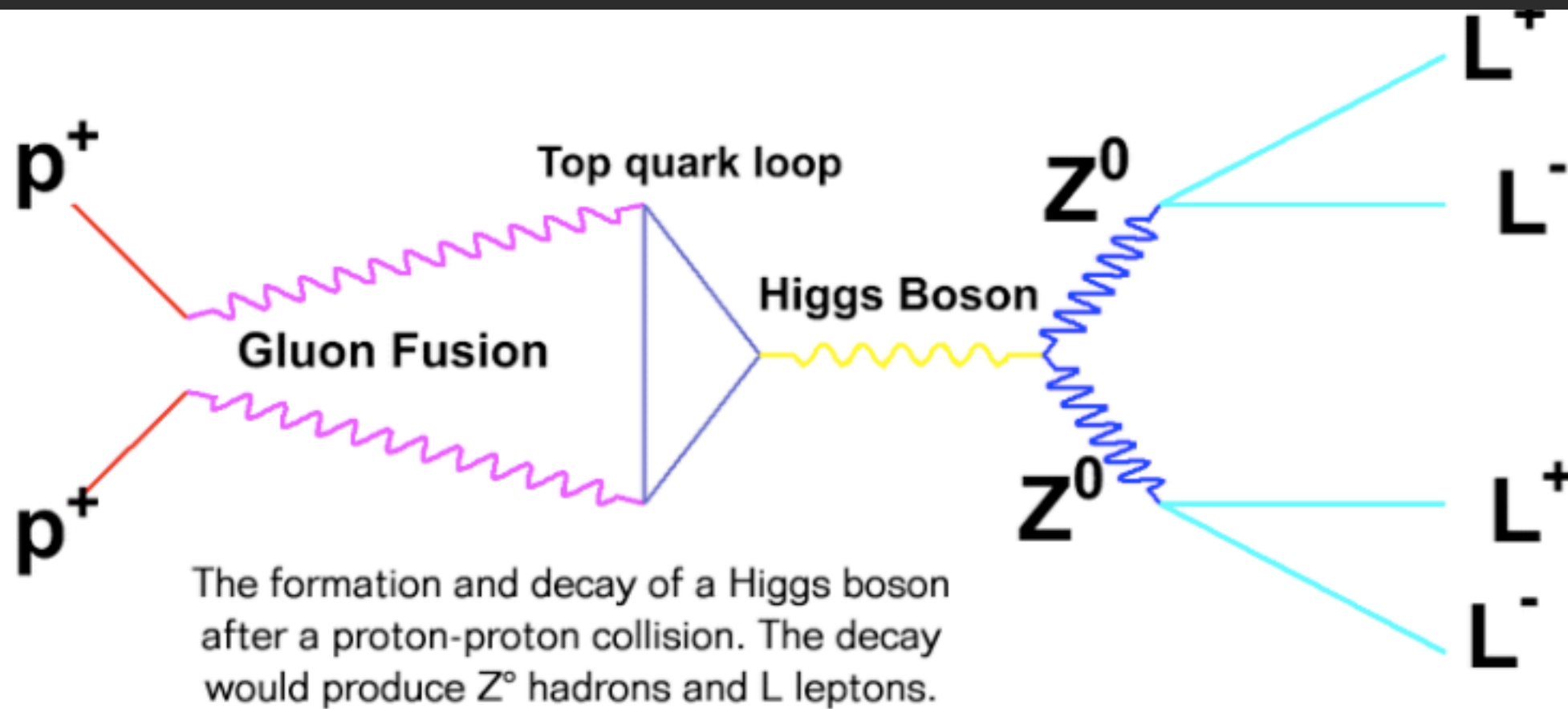
Golden channel:

ZZ → 4 leptons (e, μ)

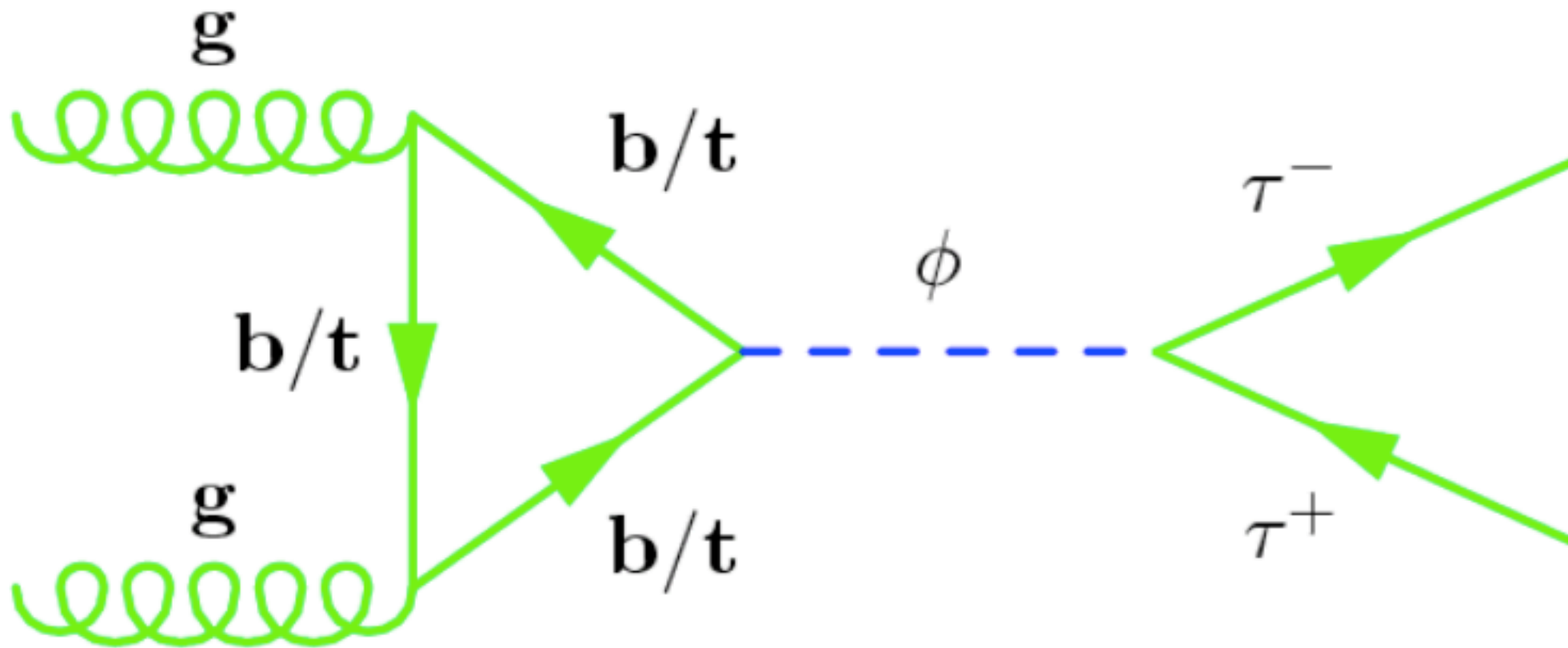
HIGGS PRODUCTION AND DECAY



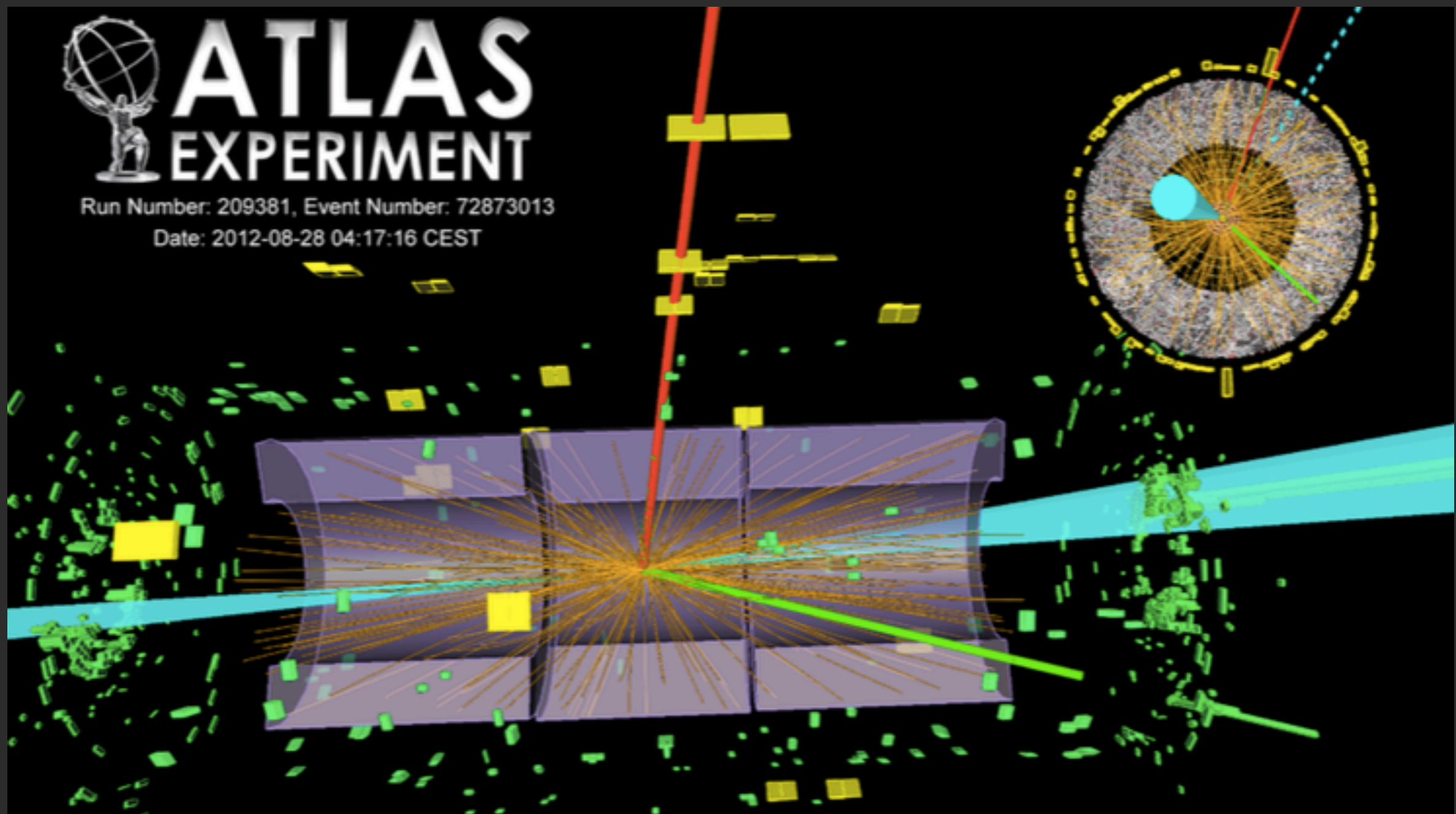
HIGGS PRODUCTION AND DECAY



HIGGS PRODUCTION AND DECAY

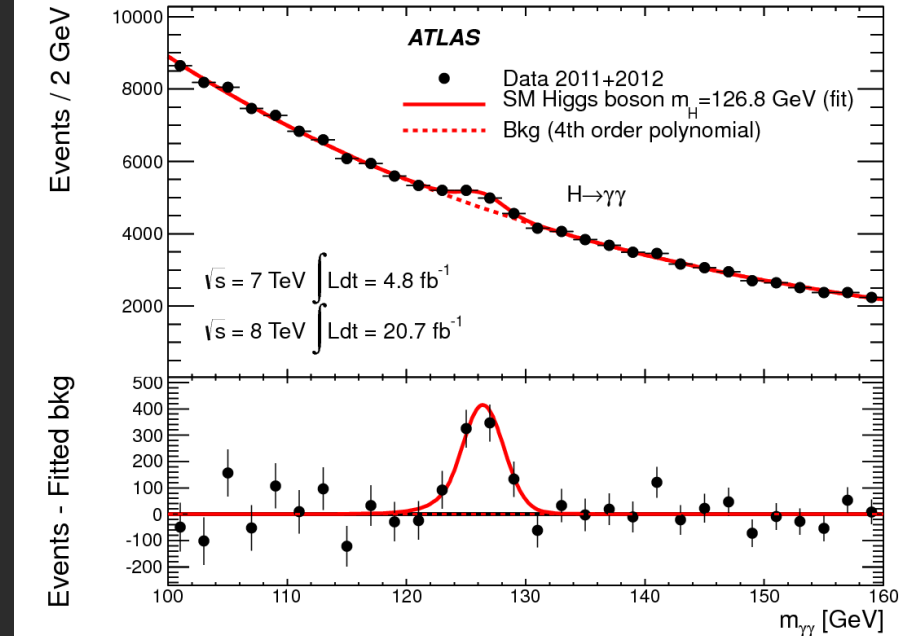
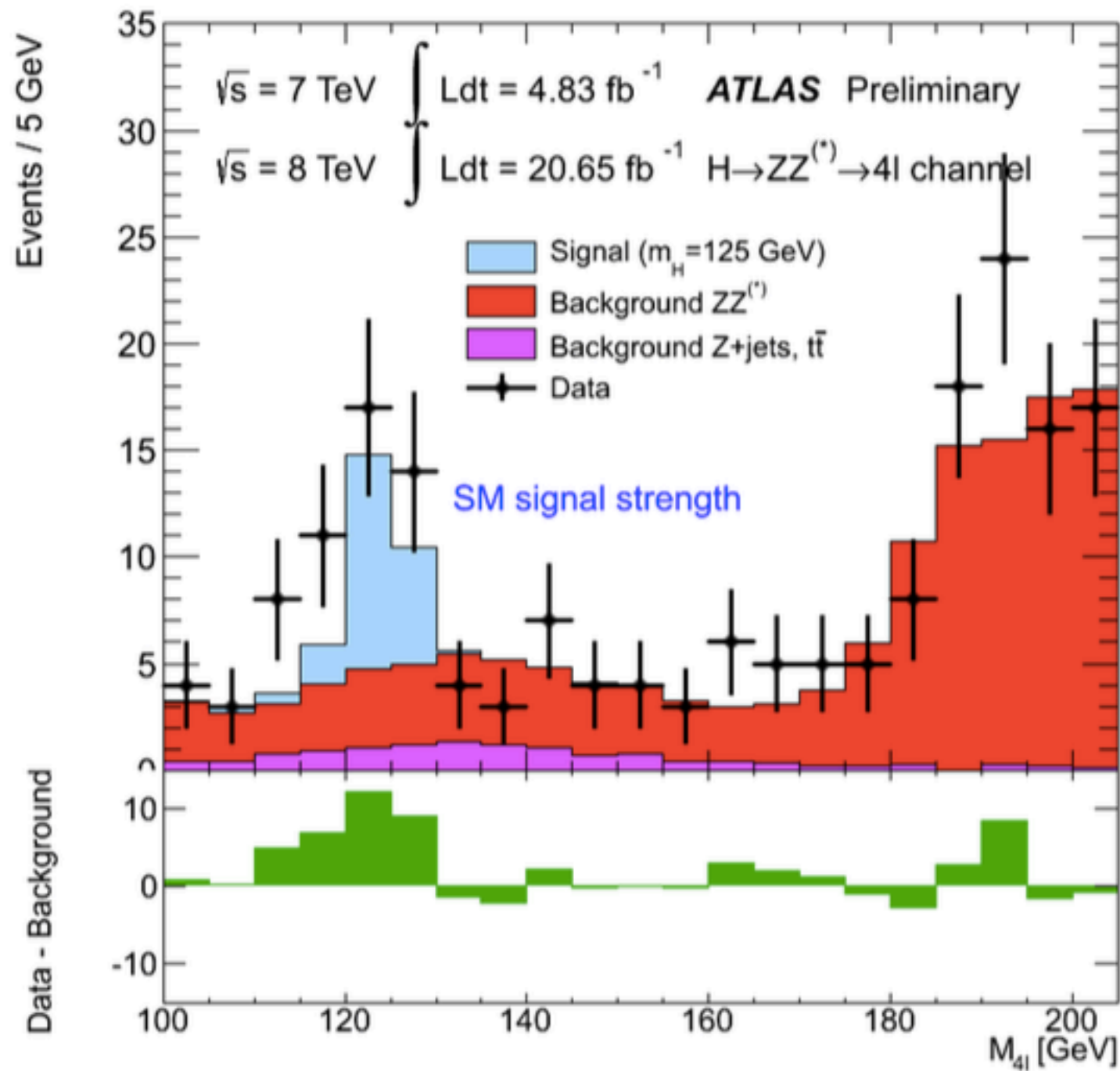


HIGGS PRODUCTION AND DECAY



Higgs \rightarrow tau tau (One decays into an electron and the other into a muon)

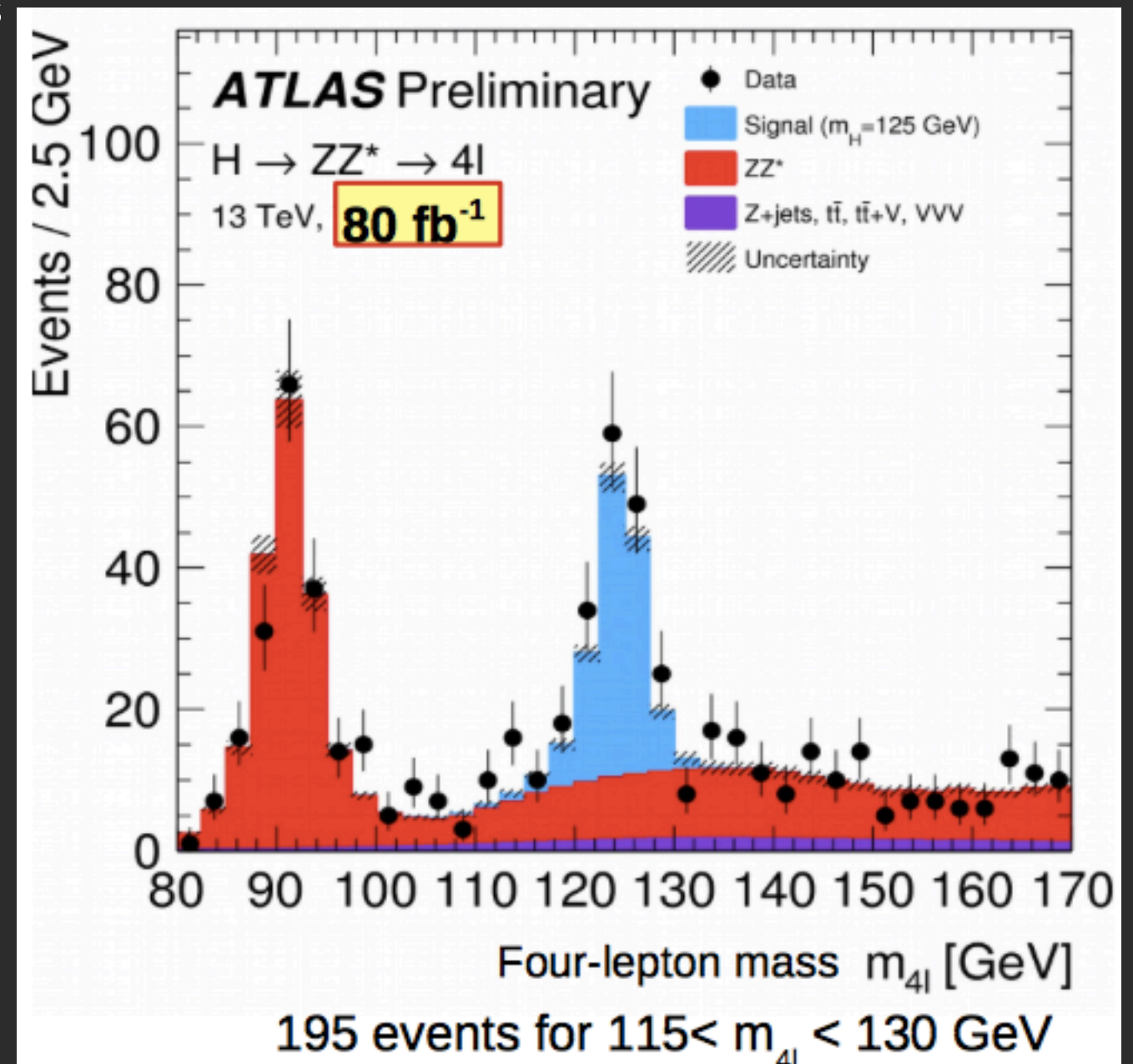
HIGGS DISCOVERY



NEW HIGGS SLIDE

New Higgs boson discovered in 2012 – how did we discover it

Questions – is it the SM Higgs boson? Measure its properties – need all production and decay modes



INTRODUCTION TO HIGGS PHYSICS

HIGGS DISCOVERY



WHAT HAVE WE MEASURED

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi + h.c.$$

Describes everything experimentally confirmed before 2012

Higgs sector

$$+ \sum_i y_{ij} \bar{\psi}_i \psi_j \phi + h.c.$$

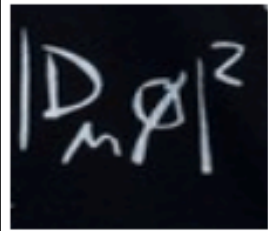
$$|D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

Yukawa coupling with new scalar (completely new interaction type)
 $t\bar{t}H$, $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ and $H \rightarrow \tau\bar{\tau}$ are important!

Higgs potential ($\mu^2 \phi^2 + \lambda \phi^4$)
(to be explored by High Lumi-LHC)

Gauge boson interaction with new scalar
(new for scalar, but known for fermions)

WHAT HAVE WE MEASURED



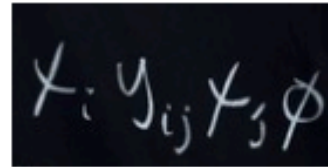
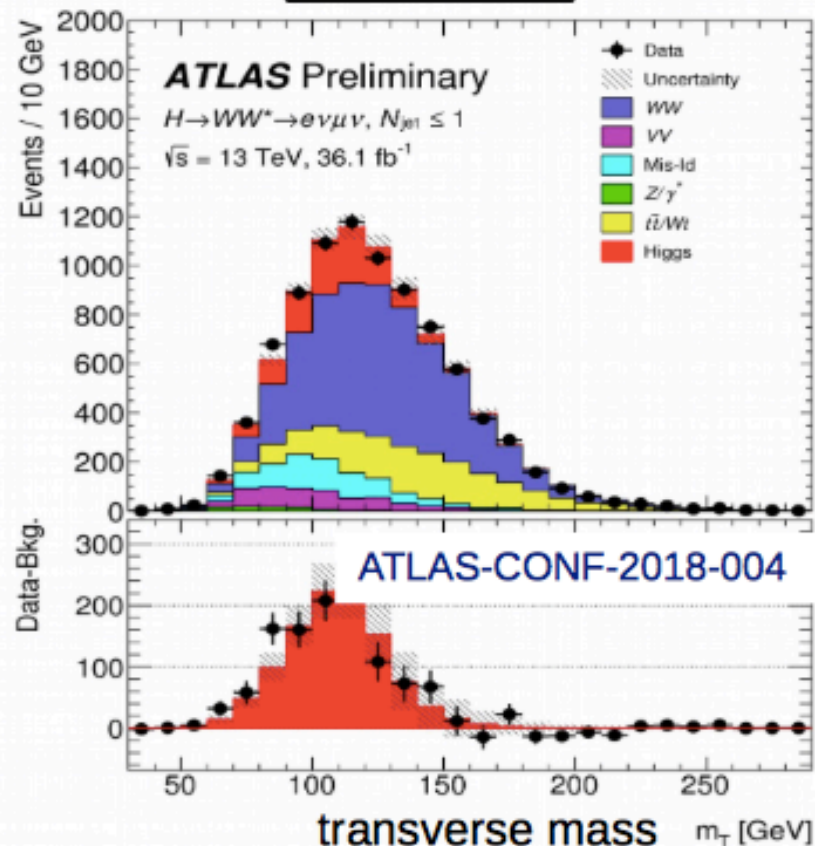
Interaction with gauge bosons:

Earlier 7 and 8 TeV results:

At 7 and 8 TeV Higgs boson discovered.
Main channels: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow ZZ$, $H \rightarrow WW$

Recent 13 TeV results:

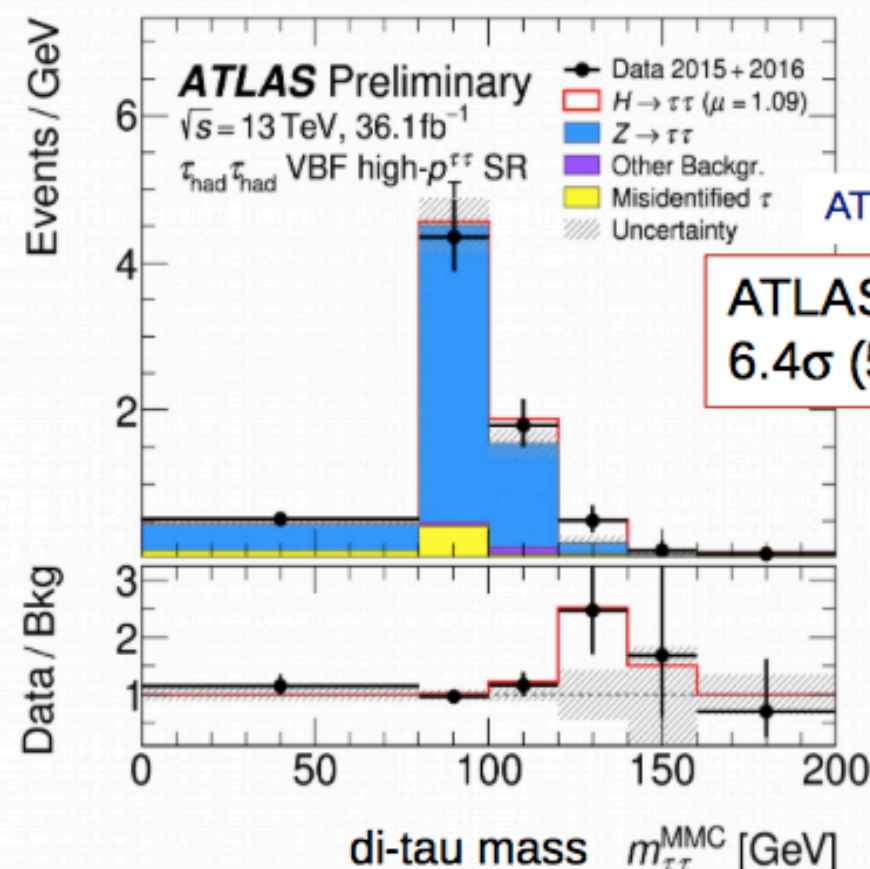
$H \rightarrow WW$



Yukawa coupling to fermions:

Only glimpse at 7 and 8 TeV (2012)
ATLAS/CMS combined $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$:
 5.5σ (5.0σ) obs (exp) for 7/8 TeV
JHEP 08 (2016) 045

$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$



ATLAS 7/8/13 TeV:
 6.4σ (5.4σ) obs (exp)

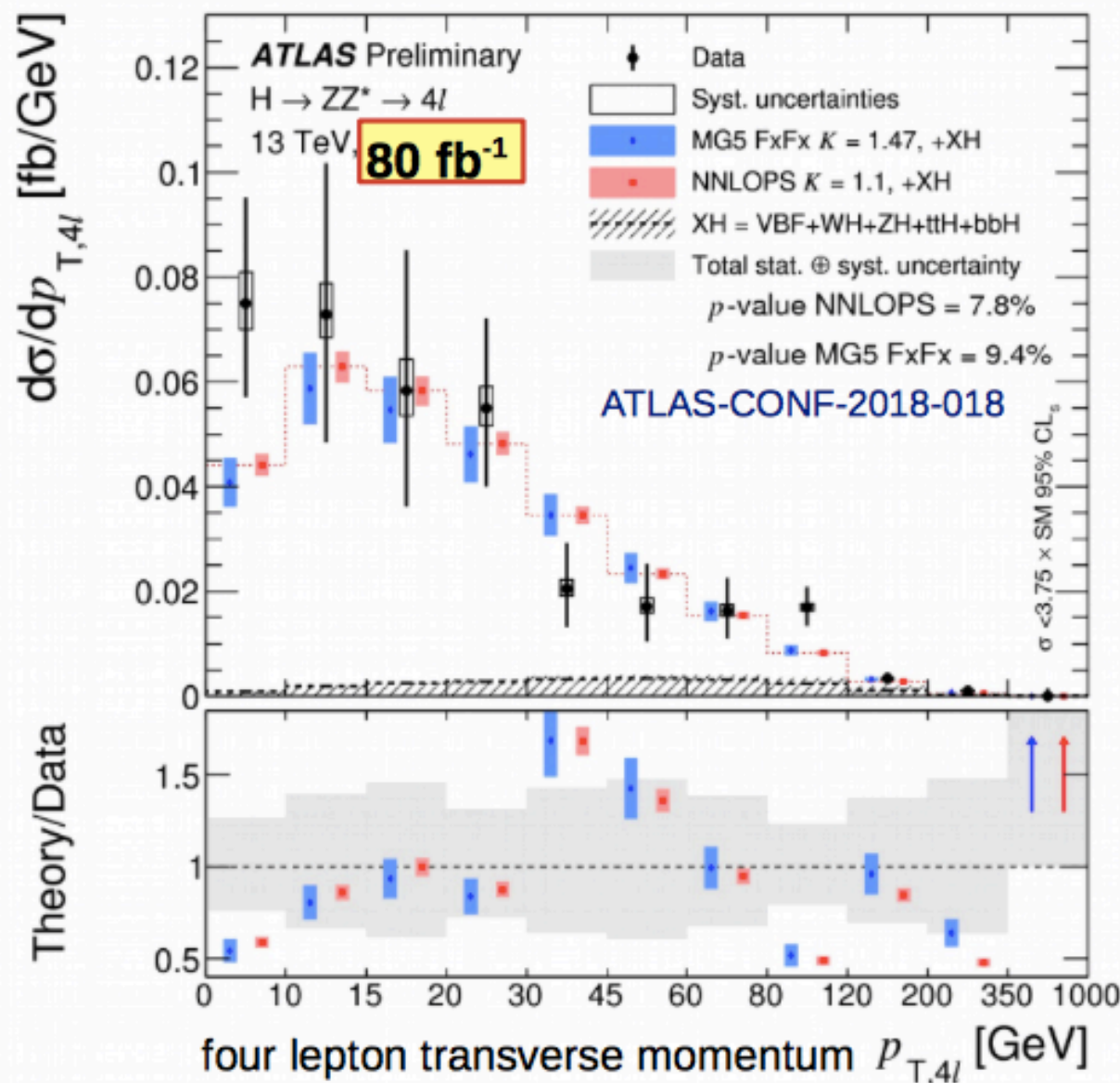
Example of mass in
1/13 signal categories

WHAT HAVE WE MEASURED

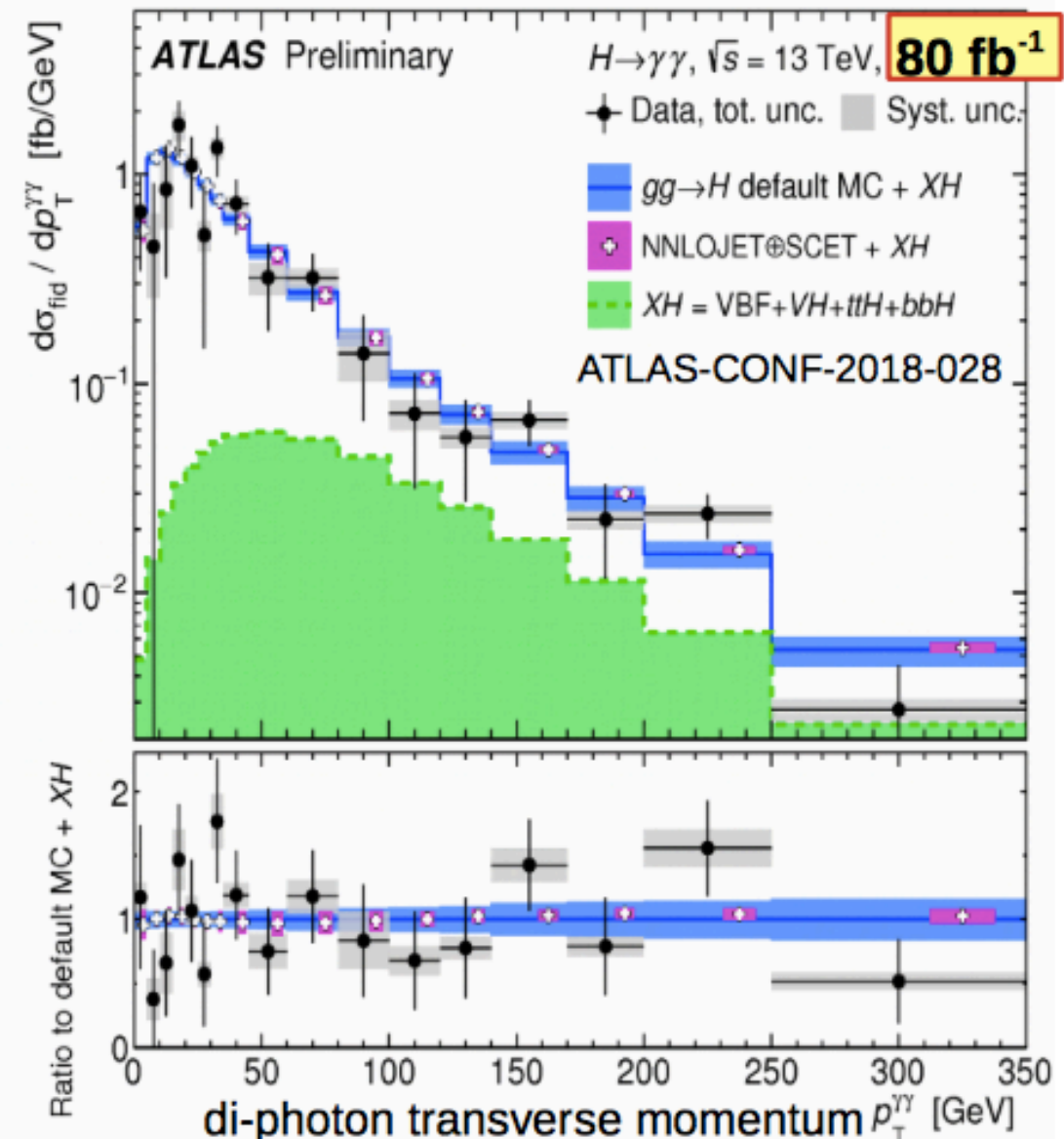
Higgs decays to gauge bosons used for differential cross-section measurements.

New

4 lepton channel



2 photon channel



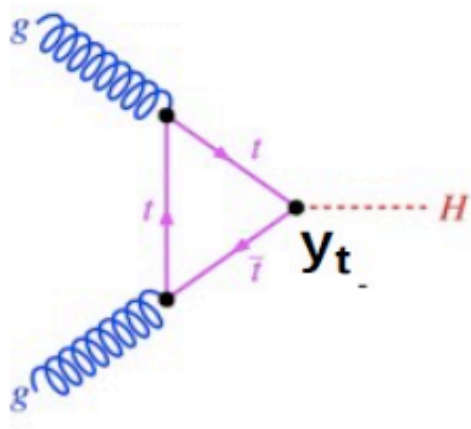
Differential cross-section becoming more and more precise with increasing statistics.
 Data well described by recent SM predictions.

WHAT HAVE WE MEASURED

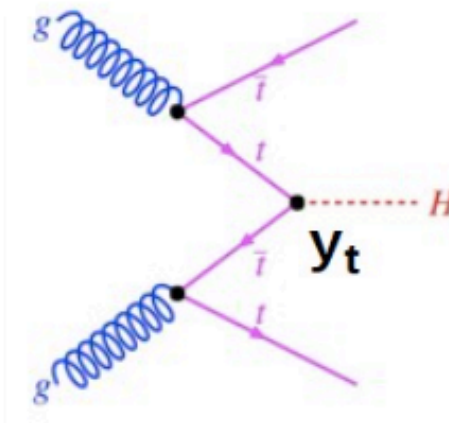
Associated Higgs top quark pair production

Higgs production:

Gluon-gluon fusion (ggF)



Associated ttH production (ttH)



Yukawa coupling:

$$y_t \approx v / (m_t \sqrt{2}) \approx 1$$

Large top mass \rightarrow Higgs coupling is strong.
Top Yukawa y_t coupling is in loop for ggF
(might contain BSM contribution).
but ttH production gives direct constraint on y_t

$$\sigma(ttH) \sim 1\% \sigma(H)$$

Branching fraction:

$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	58%
$H \rightarrow WW^*$	21%
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	6%
$H \rightarrow ZZ^*$	2.6%
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	0.2%

For $H \rightarrow WW$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ$
only leptonic decays

Evidence in December 2017 (36 fb^{-1}):

Channel	Significance	
	Observed	Expected
Multilepton	4.1σ	2.8σ
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	1.4σ	1.6σ
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	0.9σ	1.7σ
$H \rightarrow 4\ell$	—	0.6σ
Combined	4.2σ	3.8σ

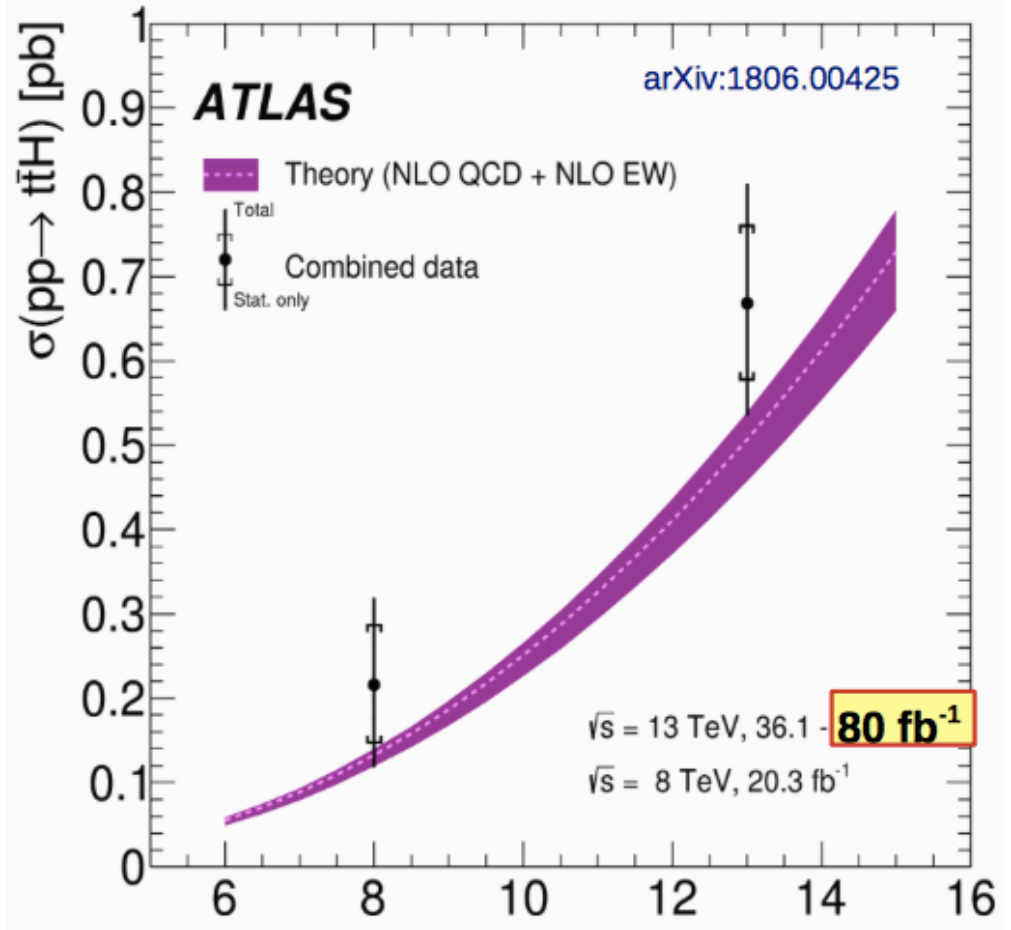
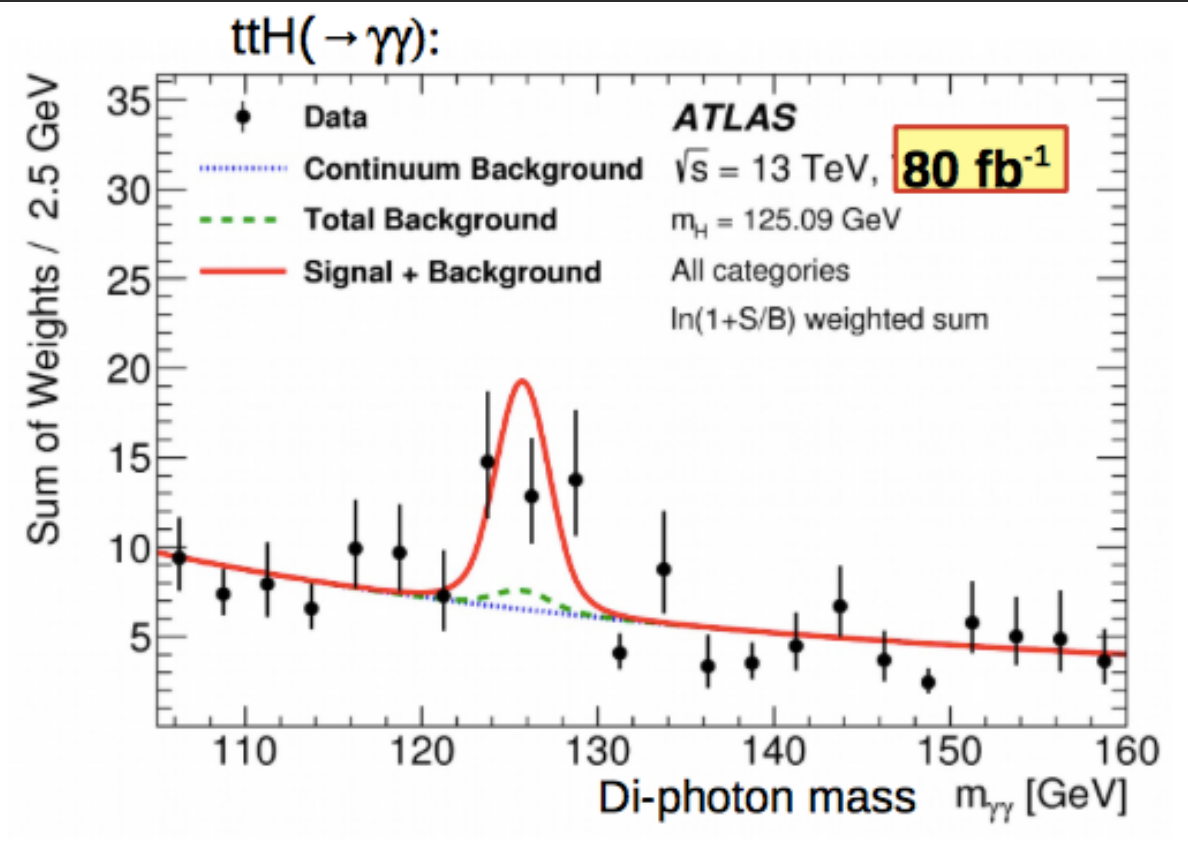
Phys.Rev. D 97 (2018) 072003
Phys. Rev. D 97 (2018) 072016
arXiv:1802.04146

INTRODUCTION TO HIGGS PHYSICS

TTH

Direct observation of top Higgs coupling
Confirmation of Yukawa coupling to fermions

Analysis	Integrated luminosity [fb ⁻¹]	Expected significance	Observed significance
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	79.8	3.7 σ	4.1 σ
$H \rightarrow \text{multilepton}$	36.1	2.8 σ	4.1 σ
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	36.1	1.6 σ	1.4 σ
$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$	79.8	1.2 σ	0 σ
Combined (13 TeV)	36.1–79.8	4.9 σ	5.8 σ
Combined (7, 8, 13 TeV)	4.5, 20.3, 36.1–79.8	5.1 σ	6.3 σ



HIGGS \rightarrow BB

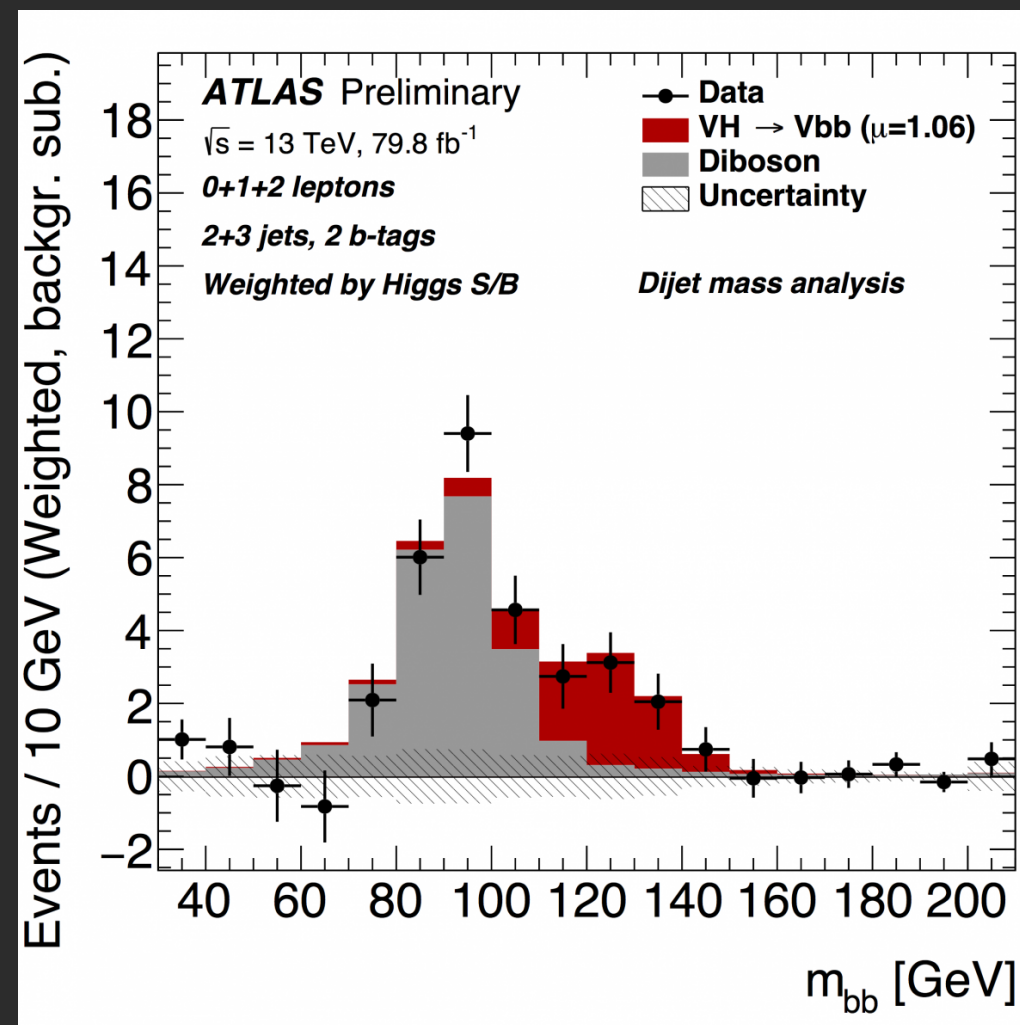
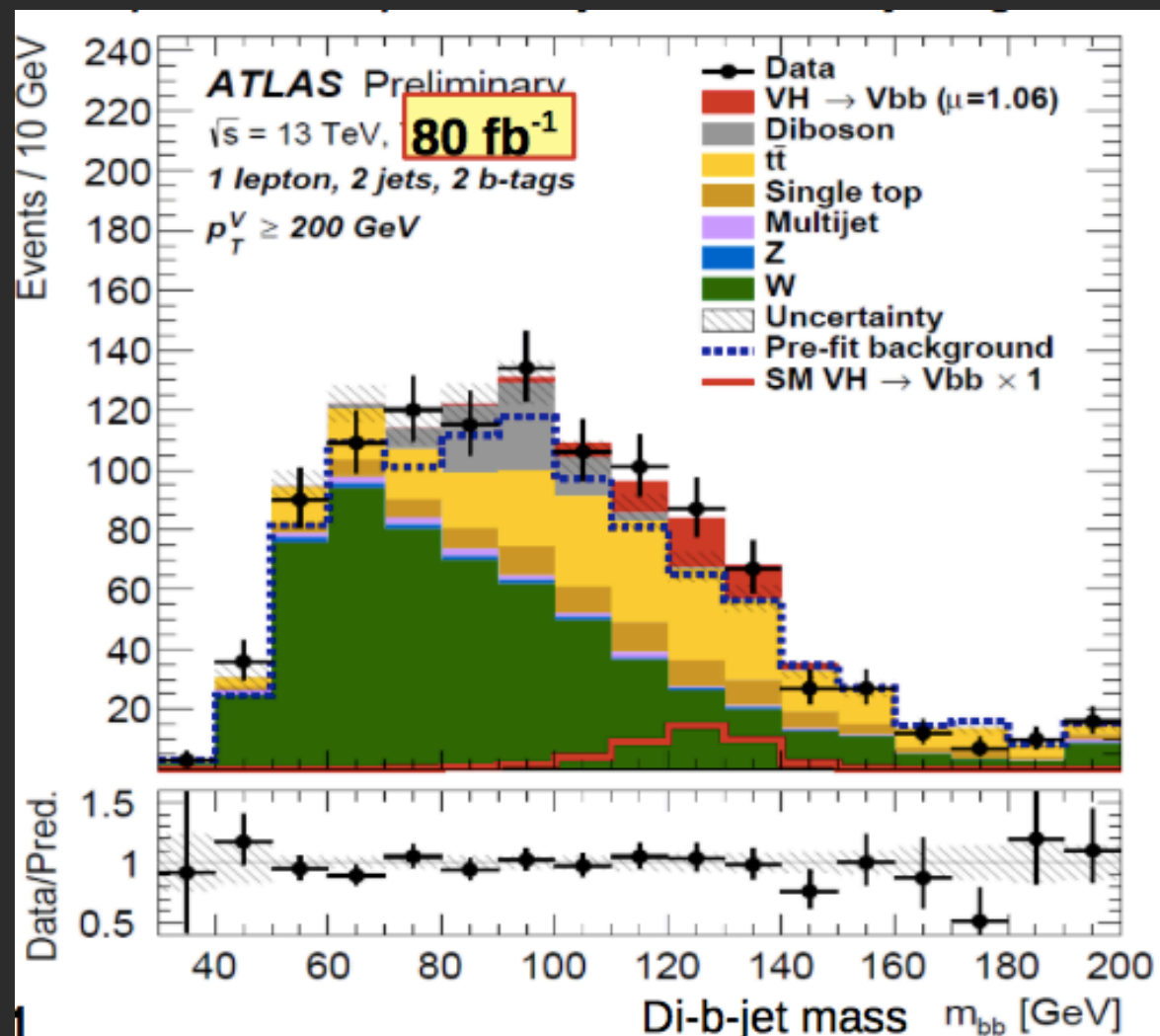
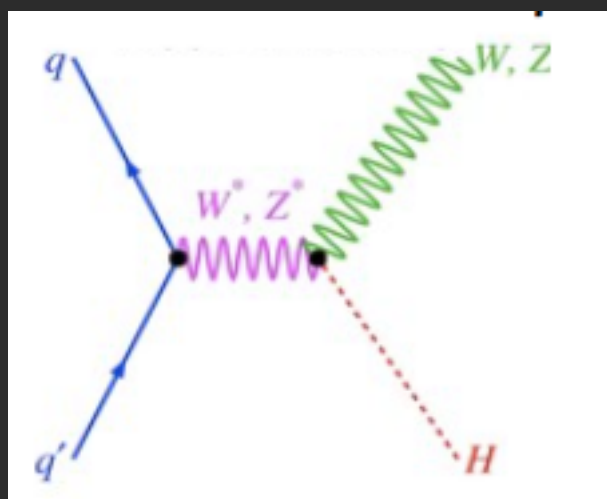
Associated VH production and $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay!

$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ highest branching ratio BR= 58 %

VH alone: 4.9σ (4.3σ) obs (exp) (13 TeV)

Combined (7,8,13 TeV) VBF, ttH, VH:

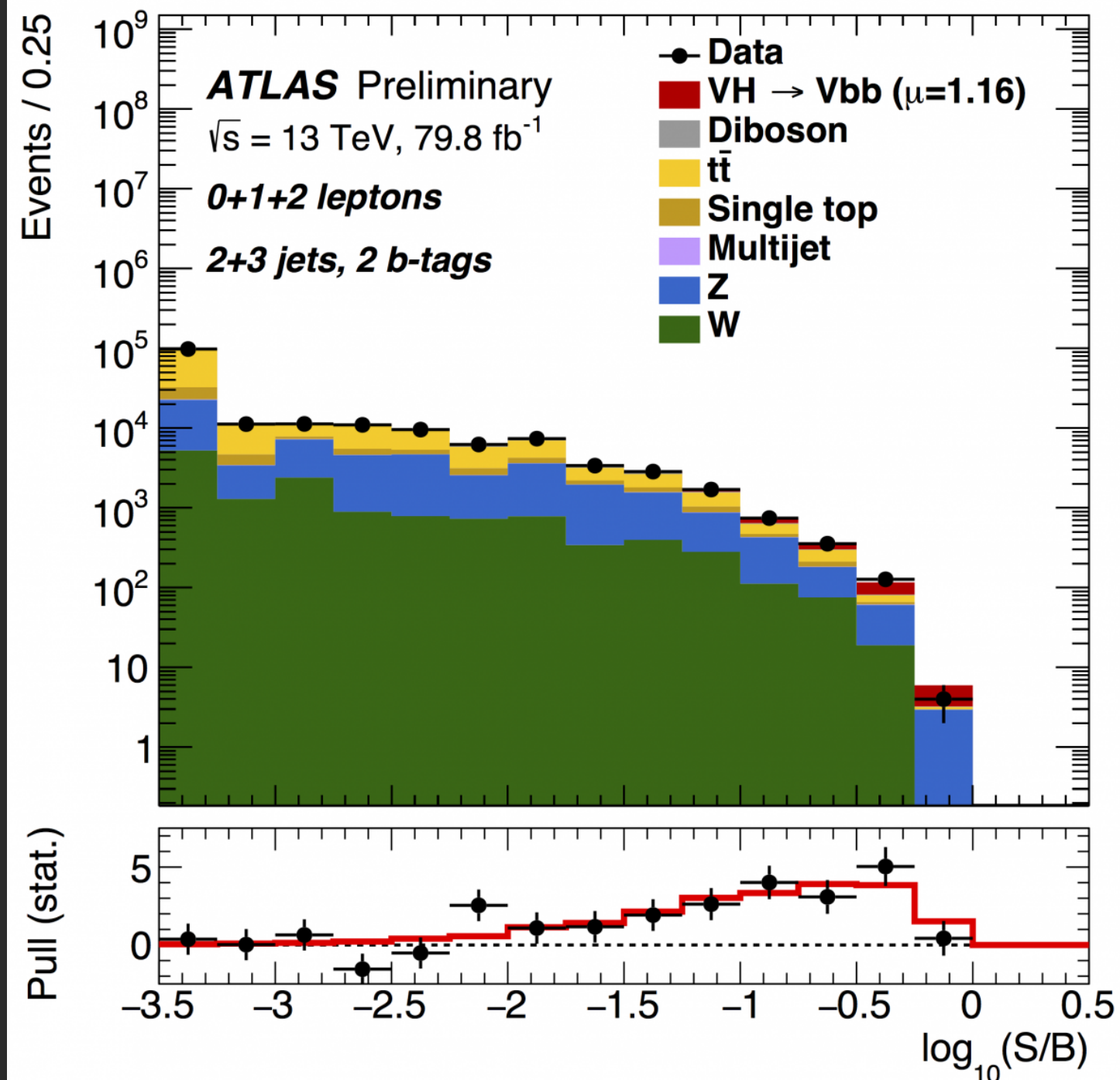
5.4σ (5.5σ) obs (exp)



HIGGS \rightarrow BB

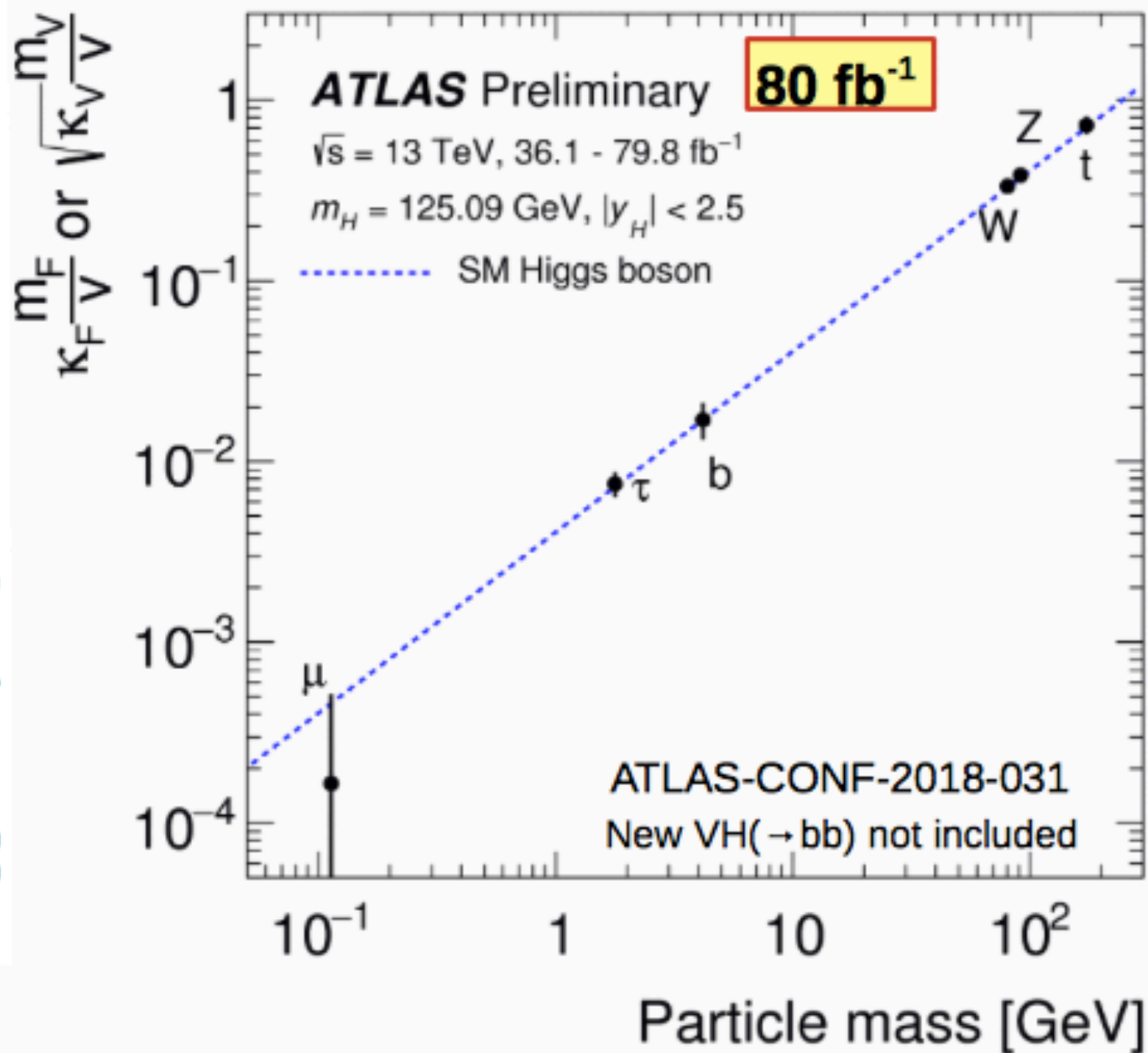
Mass of the b-jet pair is combined with other kinematic variables that show distinct differences between the signal and the various backgrounds,

This combination of multiple variables is performed using the technique of boosted decision trees (BDTs).



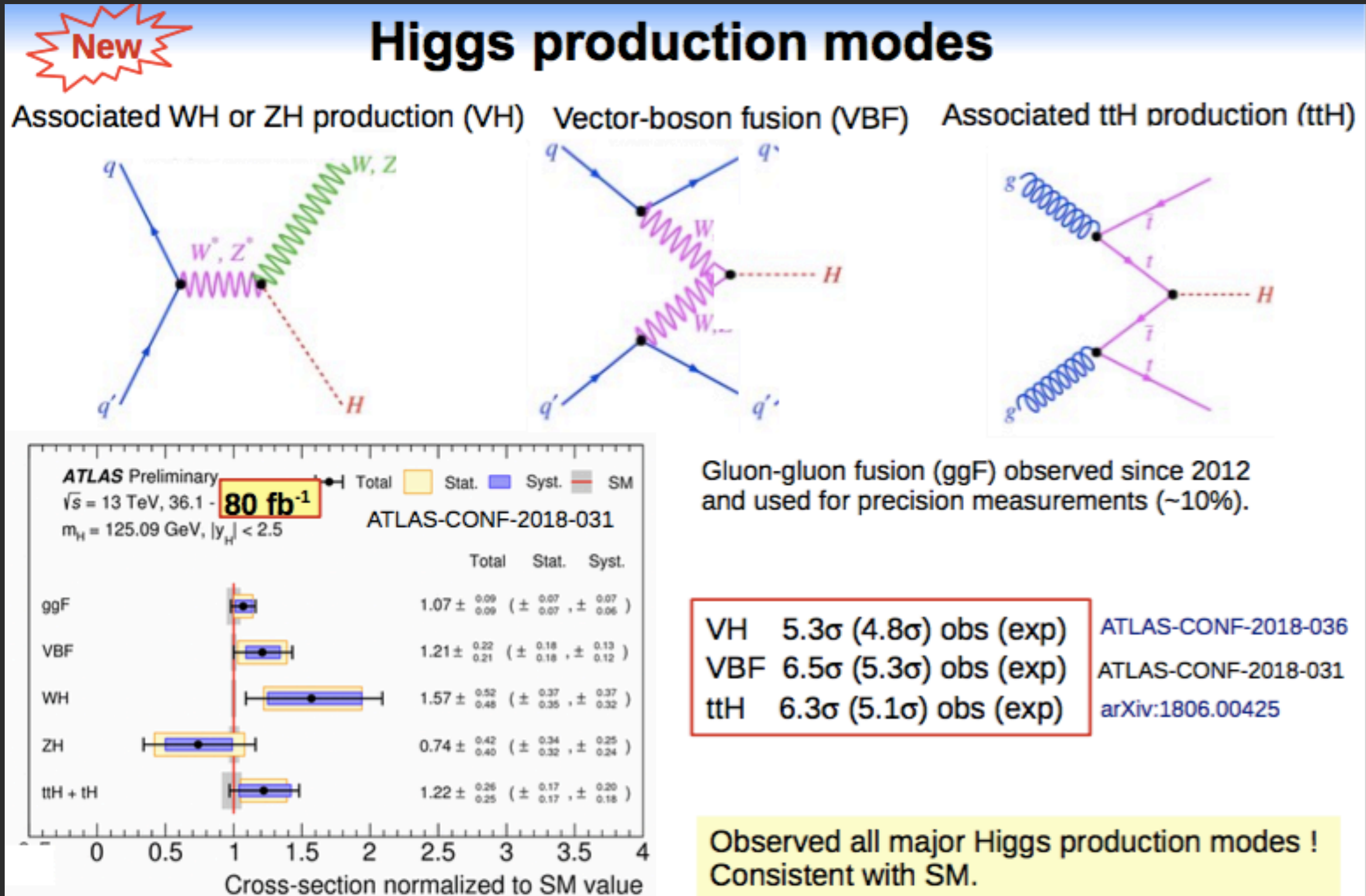
HIGGS COUPLING

Higgs coupling to fermions or bosons

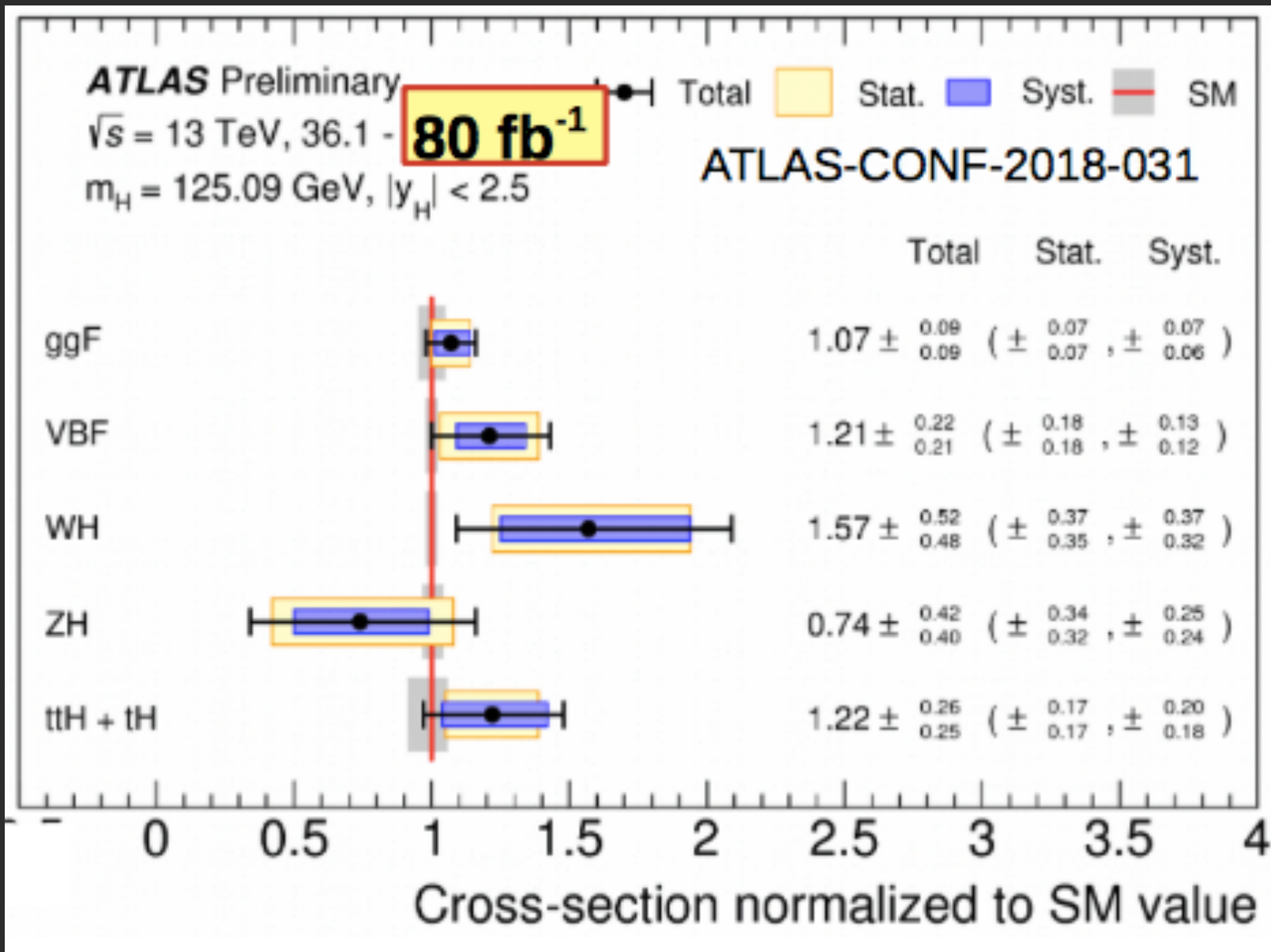


Higgs coupling depends on the particle mass

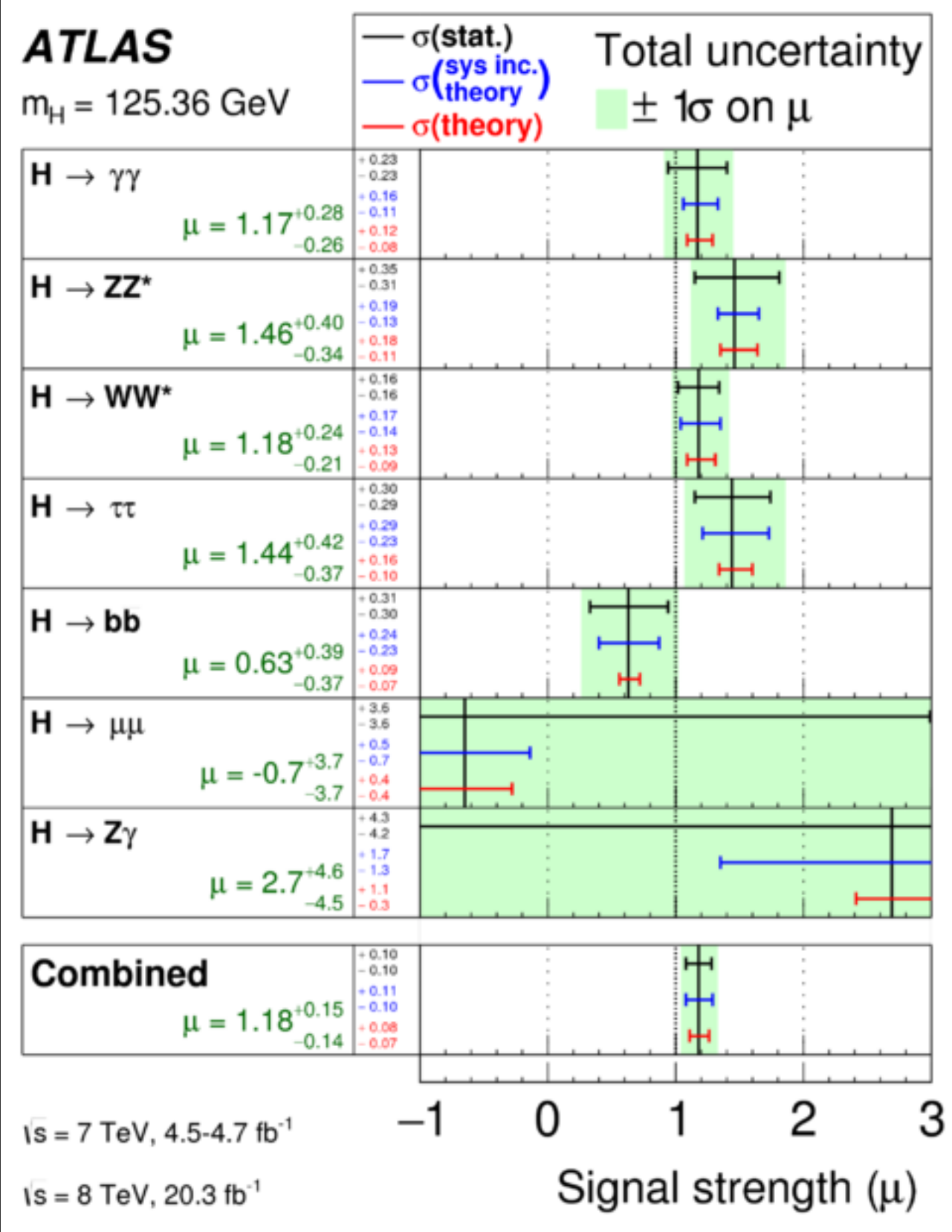
HIGGS PRODUCTION



HIGGS PRODUCTION



HIGGS DECAY



HIGGS MASS COMBINATION

