



# Lessons from the Higgs: What your Taxes have taught us about Mass

Paul Tipton, *Yale University*SUNY Binghamton Colloquium, Oct. 15, 2012

### Outline

- Introduction:
  - History of Mass
  - Mass and the Higgs
- The Higgs Search:
  - The LHC
  - Higgs Decay; Experimental Signatures
  - ATLAS and CMS
  - Search Results
- What is Next for the LHC
- Lessons beyond the Science

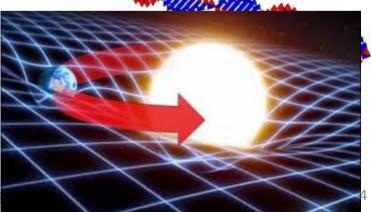
### Thanks to:

Special thanks to Beate Heinemann, Haijun Yang, Fabiola Gianotti, and my Yale colleagues Tobias Golling and Sarah Demers for help in preparing this presentation.

## A Brief History of Fields

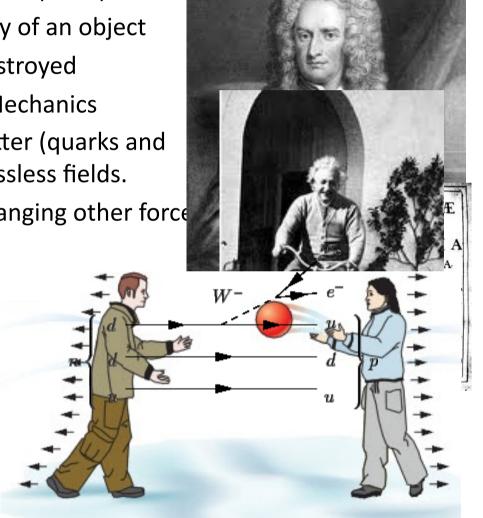
- Before Faraday: E&M, gravitational
   Fields=a math convenience
- Faraday: Fields contain energy
- Maxwell: Light comprised of oscillating E&M fields
- Einstein: Fields an independent entity w/o medium
- Alter the space they subtend





### A Brief History of Mass

- Newton: (1687) and his mechanics, Lavoiser (1760)
  - Mass is an inherent essential property of an object
  - It is conserved, neither created or destroyed
- After Einstein, DeBroglie and Quantum Mechanics
  - Both light and building-blocks of matter (quarks and leptons) are quantized oscillating massless fields.
- Yukawa: (1935) Particles interact by exchanging other force mediating particles
  - $-\gamma$  for E&M
  - W,Z bosons for Weak force
  - Gluon for strong force=QCD
  - Graviton(?) for gravity
- Feynman taught us how to do the calcula easily, pictorially



## One More Thing: Some 3<sup>rd</sup> year QM

• If you start with SE:

$$(\frac{1}{2m})(-i\overrightarrow{\nabla})^2\Psi(\overrightarrow{r},t) = i\frac{\partial\Psi(\overrightarrow{r},t)}{\partial t}$$

• And require local U(1) Gauge invariance:

$$\Psi'(\overrightarrow{r},t) = e^{i\alpha(\overrightarrow{r},t)}\Psi(\overrightarrow{r},t)$$

• Then  $\Psi'$  will not satisfy SE unless it is modified to be

$$[(\frac{1}{2m})(-i\overrightarrow{\nabla} - \mathbf{q}\overrightarrow{A})^2 + \mathbf{q}\mathbf{V}]^2\Psi(\overrightarrow{r}, t) = i\frac{\partial\Psi(\overrightarrow{r}, t)}{\partial t}$$

• With

$$\overrightarrow{A}' = \overrightarrow{A} + (\frac{1}{q})\overrightarrow{\nabla}\alpha(\overrightarrow{r},t)$$

$$V' = V - (\frac{1}{q}) \frac{\partial \alpha(\overrightarrow{r}, t)}{\partial t}$$

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Year QM, Cont.

- By requiring local U(1) gauge invariance we arrive at S.E. for Electrodynamics...very suggestive...
- Mills and Yang (1954):
  - "Perhaps the dynamics of all field theories can be derived from local gauge invariance"
- The answer appears to be:

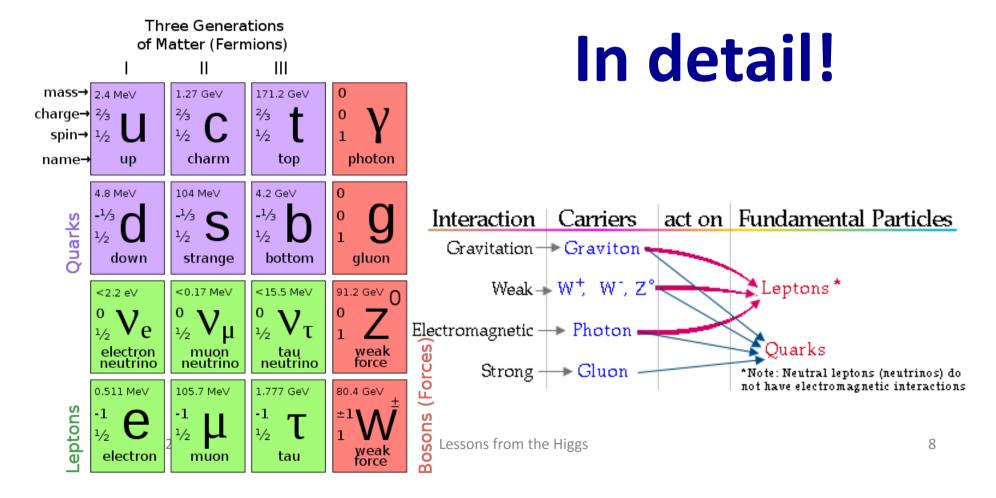


## The Essence of the Standard Model (SM) of Particle Physics

Gauge group of SM:  $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_i \times U(1)_v$ 

Weak Gives properties of Strong

**EM** forces



## One Last Big Problem

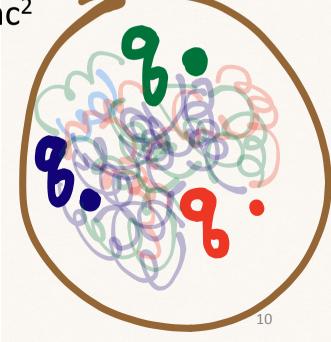
- Flaw in theory: all fundamental objects want to be massless like photons
- The Fix: add a ubiquitous Higgs field
  - Mass of quarks, leptons, W and Z arise via a dynamical interaction with the Higgs field
- One prediction of this theory:
  - The Higgs field self-interacts giving rise to a new particle, the Higgs Boson

## Lies in Newsprint

- "... the Higgs field is responsible for all mass in the universe..."

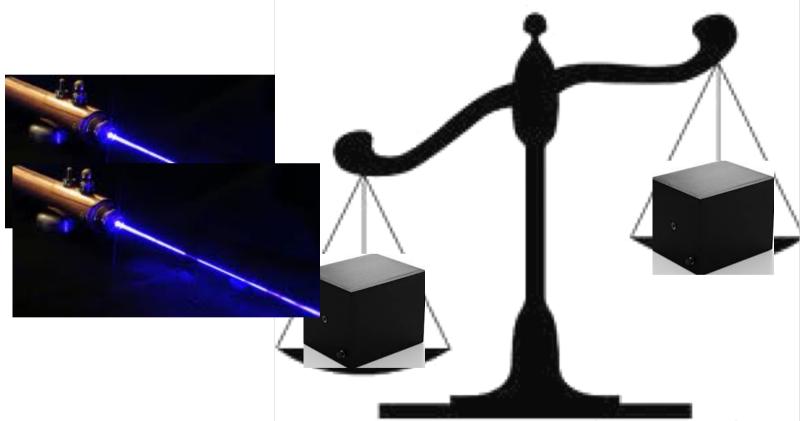
  NOT TRUE
- ~99% of (our) mass arises dynamically within the proton, without the Higgs field
  - Swarms of gluons around quarks

– Energy in gluon field = mass via E=mc<sup>2</sup>



### Mass From Massless Fields

- How can a massless field give a massive object?
- Consider a Laser beam sent into a mirrored box.



• Relativity: box is heavier with (massless) light trapped octinside, like a proton filled, with gluons

### To Summarize So Far

- In ~1812, mass was real, fields were mathematical
- In 2012, all that is real (particles, light) is comprised of quantized fields
- Mass is dynamically generated, not inherent
- Many mysteries swept into the ubiquitous Higgs field
- If this theory is `correct': One more piece:

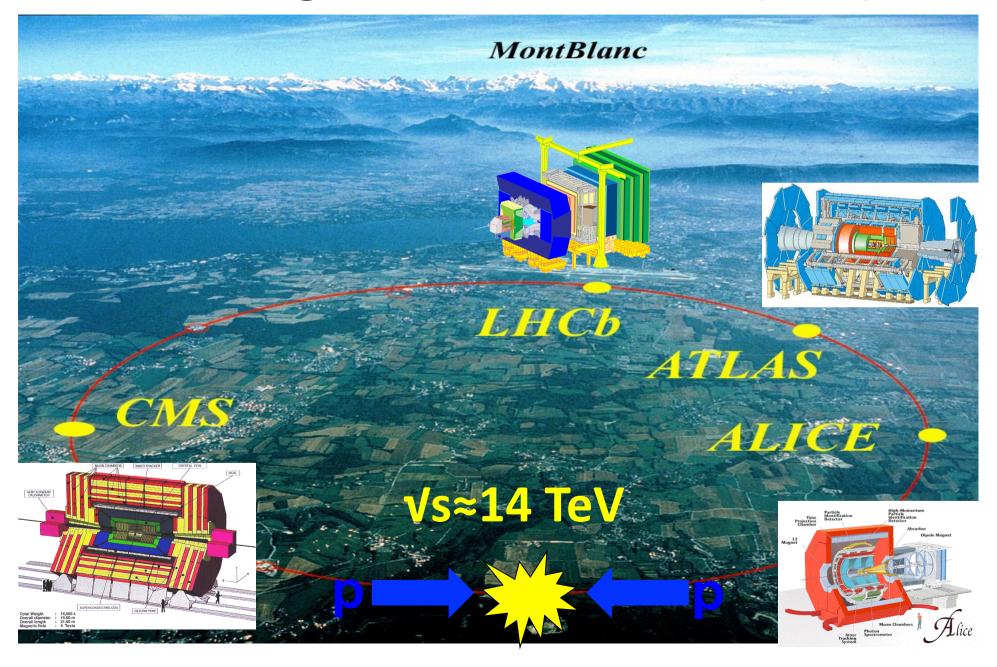
## The Higgs Boson

## Finding the Higgs

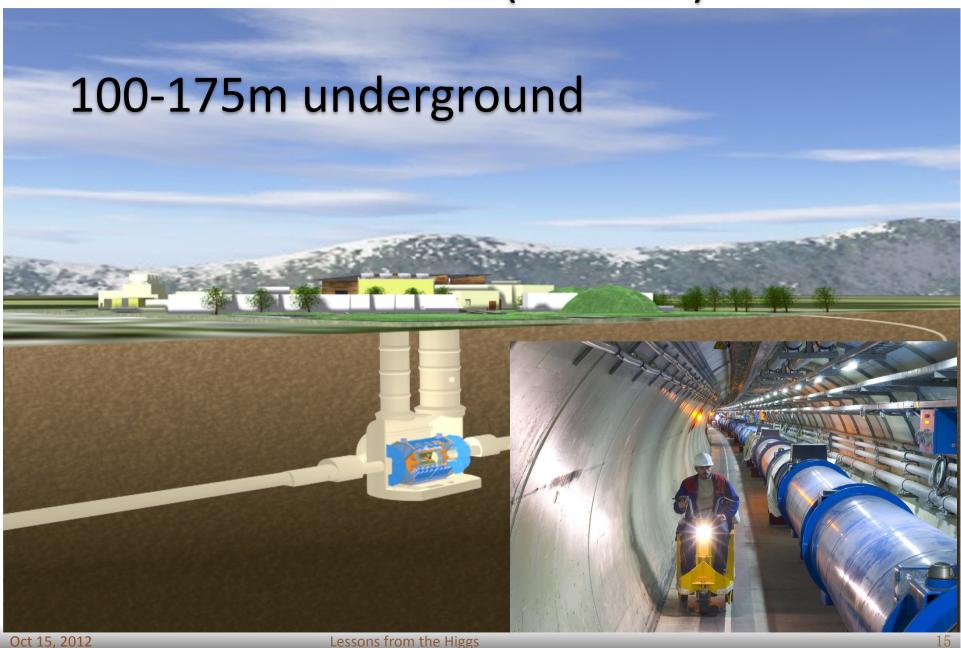
- The Higgs Boson is very unstable
  - Can't find one, need to create it with an accelerator
  - Use E=mc², turn energy into matter
- The accelerator is the LHC

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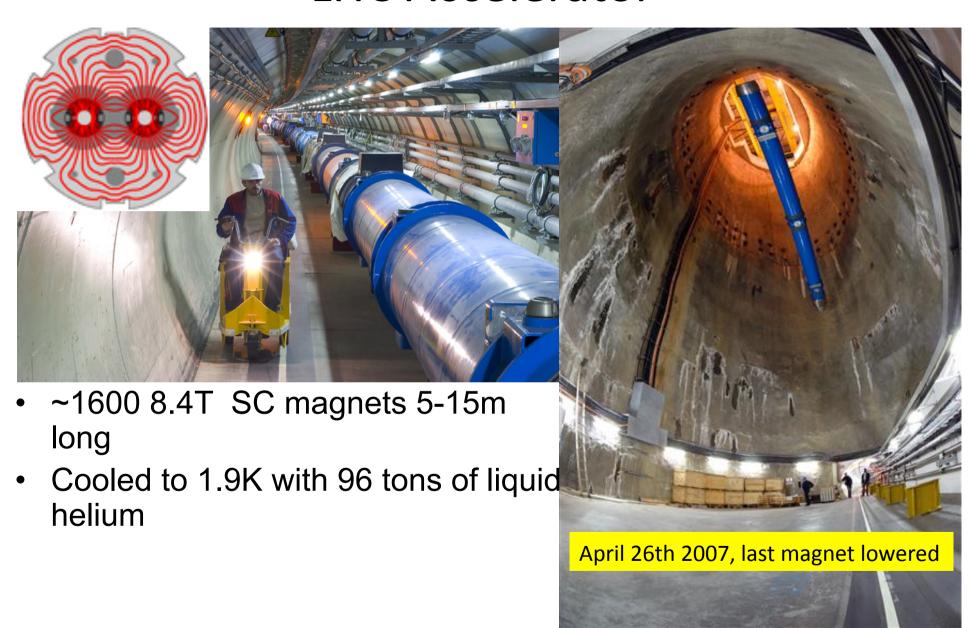
## The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)



## LHC Tunnel (26.7 km)



### LHC Accelerator



## The LHC Design Parameters

- Large: 27-km circumference
  - Maximum energy scales with radius and magnetic dipole field
- Collide Hadrons (protons)
  - The more massive the particles the smaller their energy loss due to synchrotron radiation
- Number of interactions depends on
  - Number of particles in each bunch:  $1.1 \times 10^{11}$
  - Collision frequency: 40 MHz
  - Number of bunches: 2808
  - Beam cross-section: 16 µm
- Huge Stored Energy:
  - 700 MJ in the beams (think 400 ton passenger train at 95 mph)
  - 11GJ stored in the magnets/magnetic field (think 15 such trains)

### First LHC Data

We have collision data from September 2008

Unfortunately they were magnet-magnet

collisions

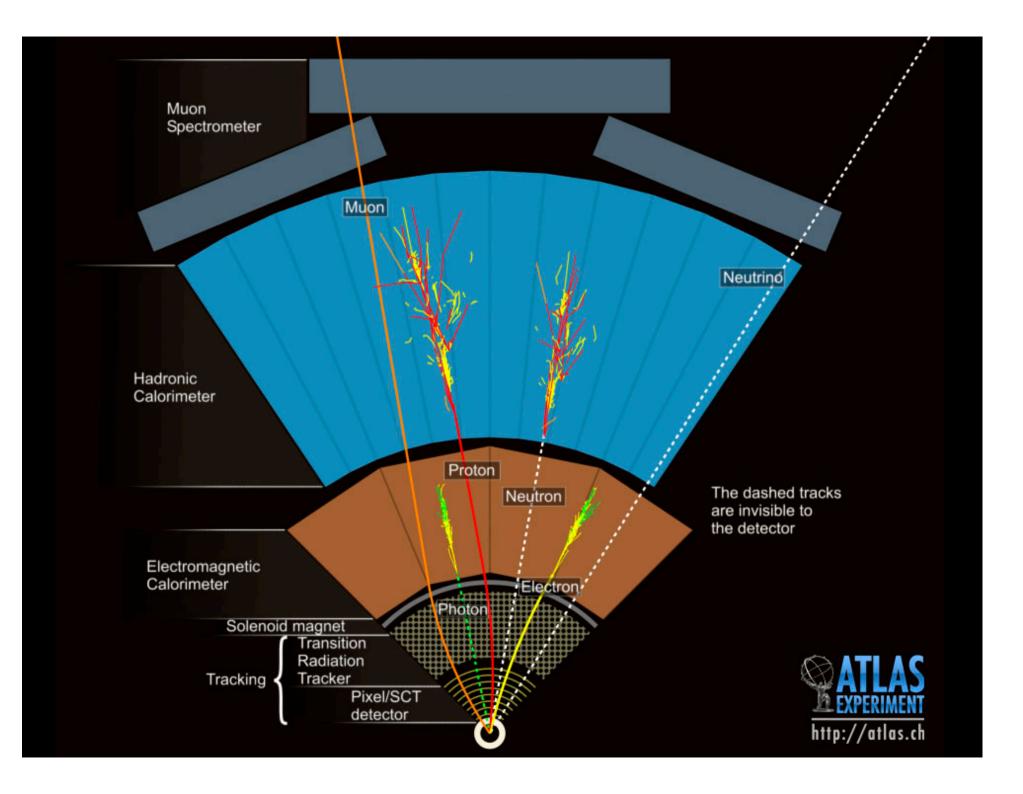


• On to better times:

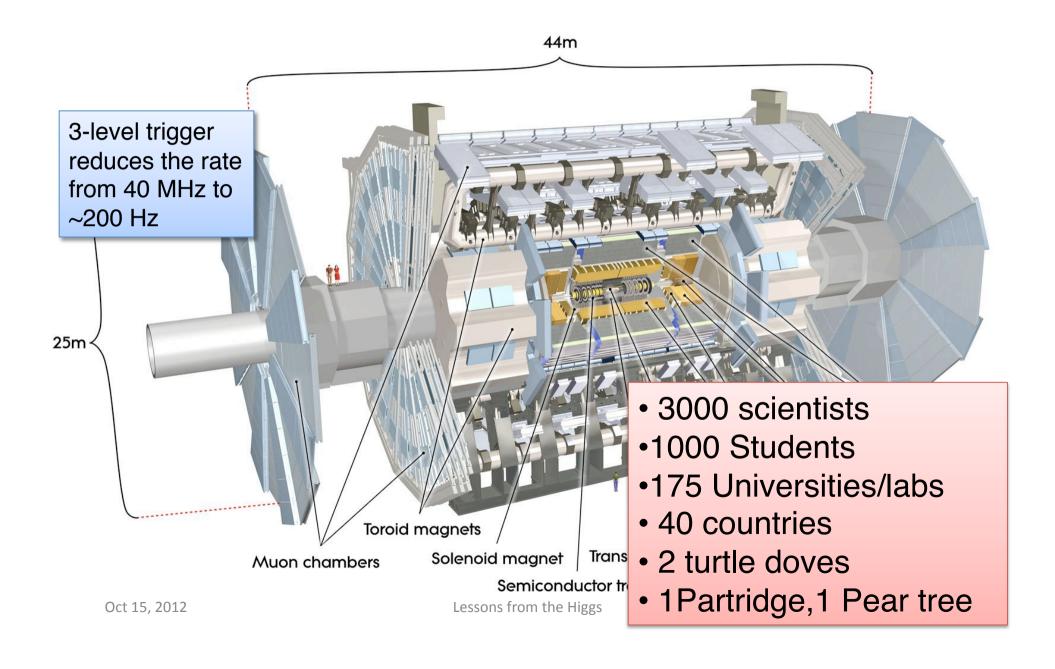
2011+2012, LHC performing flawlessly

### Finding the Higgs: Detection

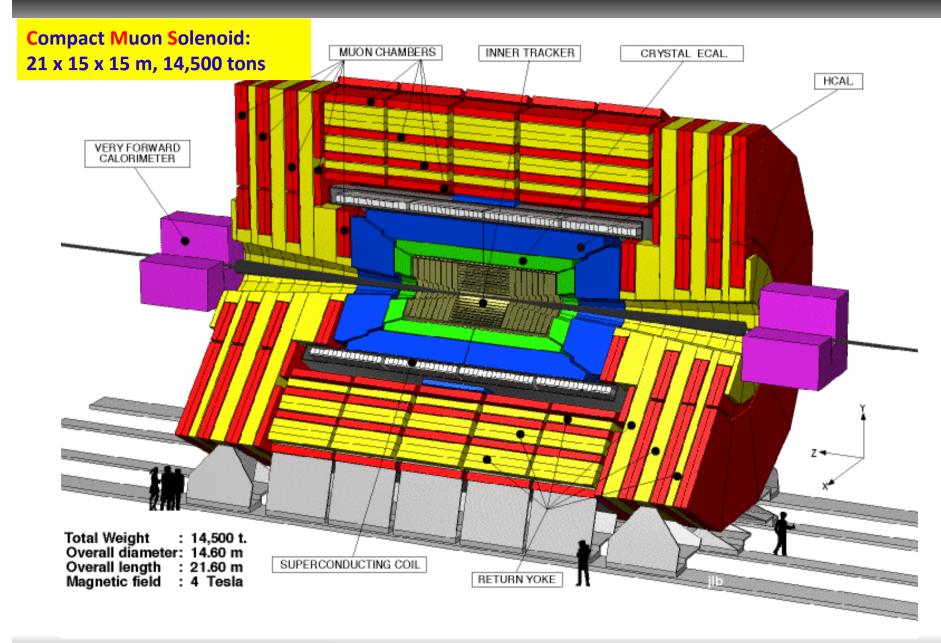
- We detect the Higgs by observing its decay products
- A SM Higgs at ~125 GeV would decay into:
- 2 b-quarks: ~60% (huge QCD background)- Quarks (and Gluons) appear as sprays of particles called jets
- WW: ~20% (easy identification in di-lepton mode, complex background)
- ττ: ~6% (complex final states with τ leptonic and/or hadronic decays)
- ZZ\*: ~3% ("golden-plate", clean signature of 4-lepton, high S/B, excellent mass peak)
- γγ: ~0.25% (excellent mass resolution, high sensitivity)



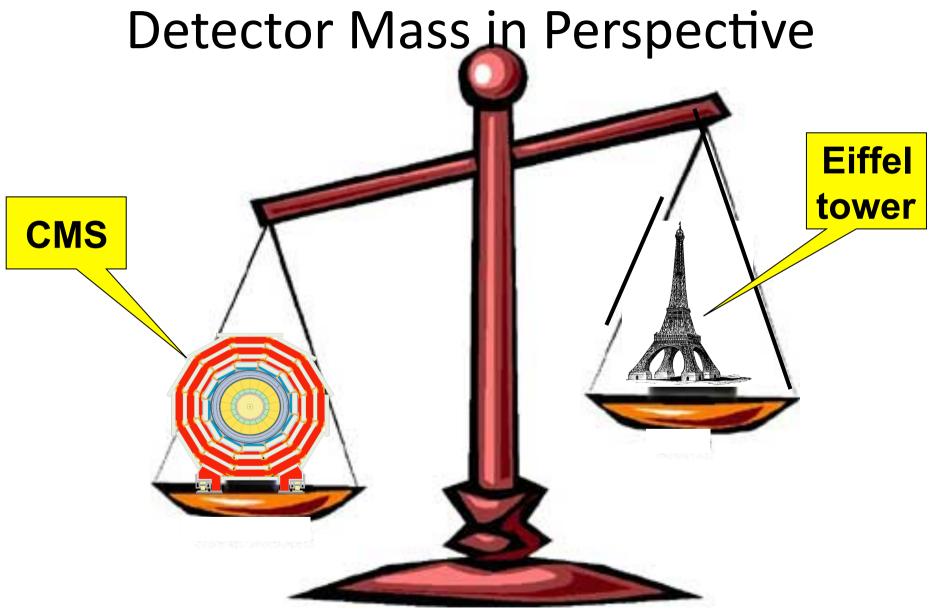
### The ATLAS Detector



### The CMS Detector



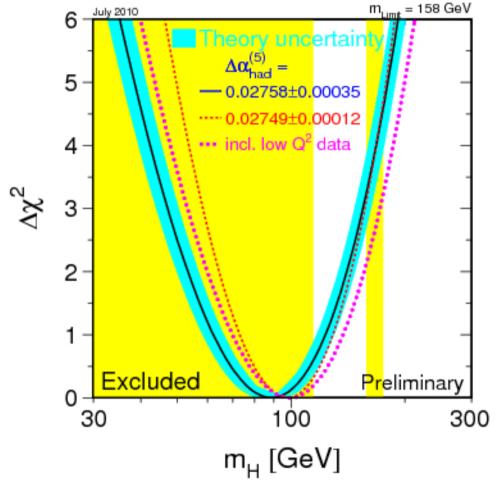
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CMS is 30% heavier than the Eiffel tower

## The Higgs Search

## Experimental Constraints on the Higgs Mass, circa 2011



Not excluded: 115 GeV  $< m_H < 158$  GeV

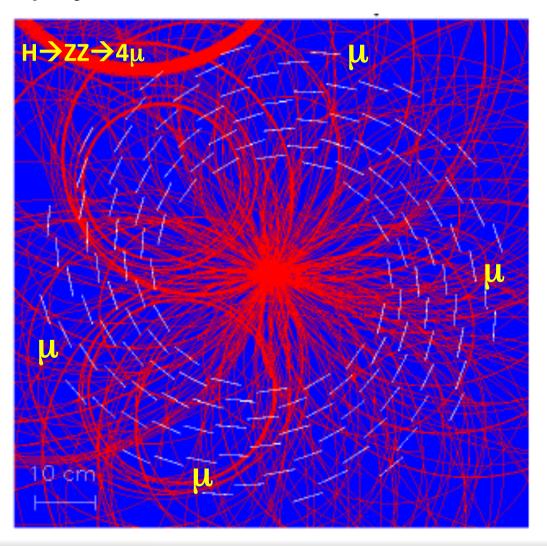
### Higgs Rate from LHC

## Unfortunately: Higgs boson production rate: 1 out of 10<sup>12</sup> pp interactions

- **7 TeV data samples (2011)** 
  - 4.8 fb<sup>-1</sup> of data  $\sim$ 70,000 Higgs in  $\sim$ 10<sup>17</sup> interactions
  - Peak luminosity 3.6×10<sup>33</sup>cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> ~10 interactions per beam crossing
- 8 TeV data samples (2012)
  - 5.8 fb<sup>-1</sup> of data  $\sim$ 120,000 Higgs in  $\sim$ 2x10<sup>17</sup> interactions
  - Peak luminosity 6.8×10<sup>33</sup>cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> ~20 interactions per beam crossing
- Also unfortunate: only capture ~0.2% of Higgs (the rest look too much like background)

### Challenges due to High collision Rate

The physics we care about



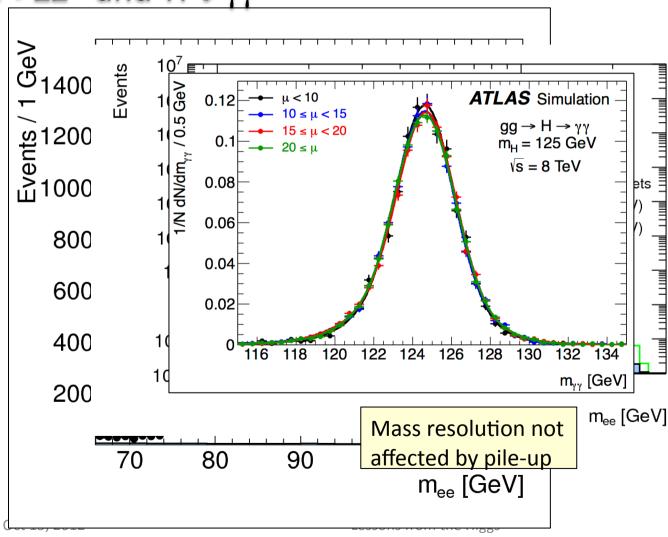
Background from other pp collisions!

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## Control Samples for the Higgs

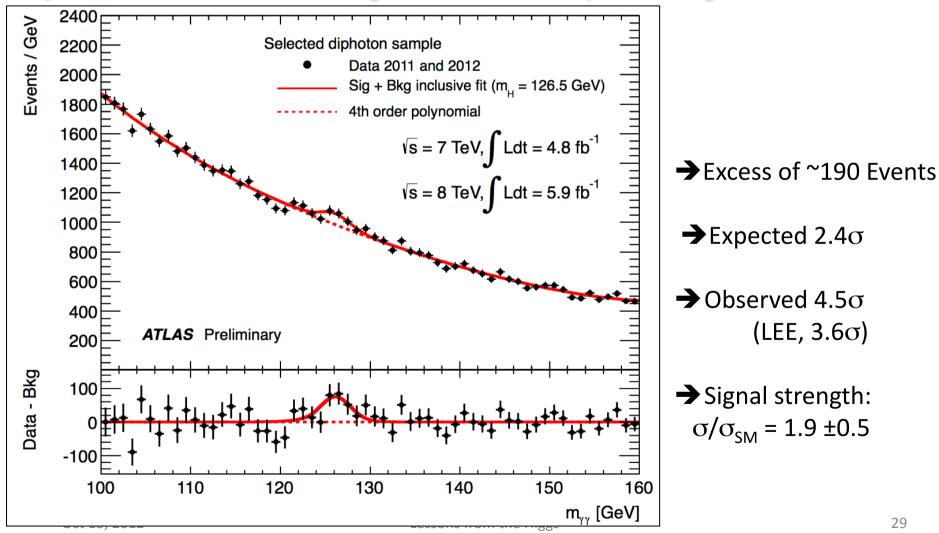
■Z->e+e-, helps to understand two higgs decay modes.

■H->ZZ\* and H $\rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ 



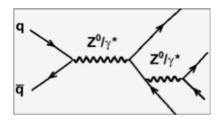
## The Signal: $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

- ■m<sub>vv</sub> spectrum fit (in 10 categories of photon quality) for signal plus background model
- Selection optimized using Monte Carlo
- ■Systematic: Max deviation of background model from expected background distribution

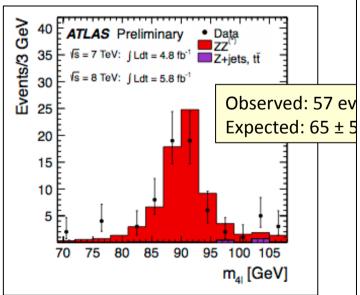


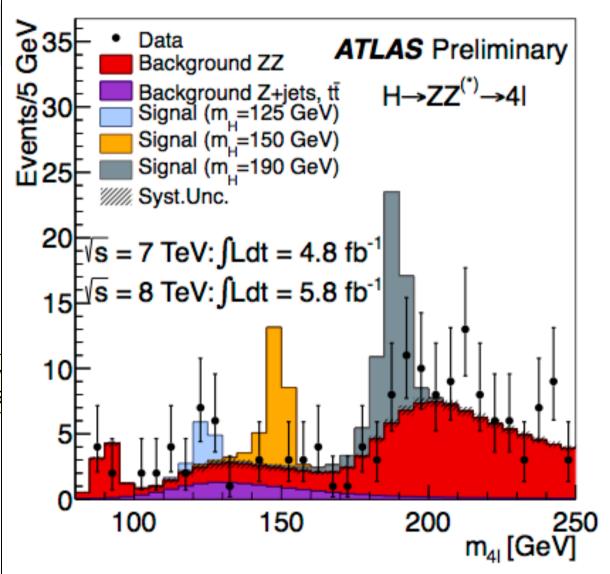
### H > 41 mass spectrum after all selections: 2011+2012

Peak at m(4l) ~ 90 GeV from single-resonant Z→ 4l production



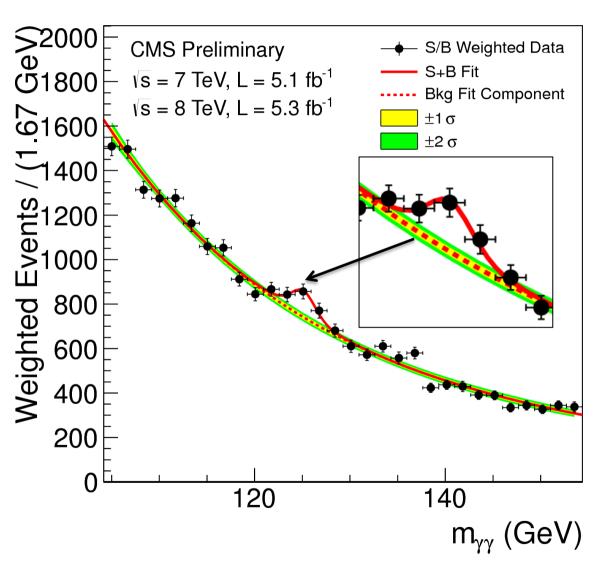
Enhanced by relaxing cuts on  $m_{12}$ ,  $m_{34}$  and  $p_{T}(\mu_{4})$ 





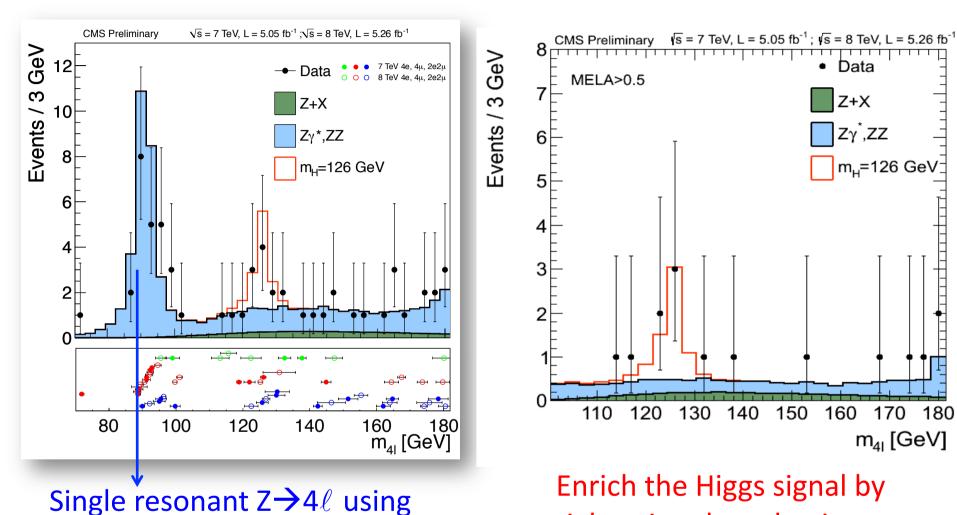
Obs. 13, expected BG: 3.1, 3.6  $\sigma$ , expect 2.7 $\sigma$ 

### Results from CMS on $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$



- $\rightarrow$  Expected 2.5  $\sigma$
- $\rightarrow$  Observed 4.1 $\sigma$  (LEE, 3.2 $\sigma$ )
- Signal strength:  $\sigma/\sigma_{SM} = 1.56 \pm 0.43$

### Results from CMS $(H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell)$



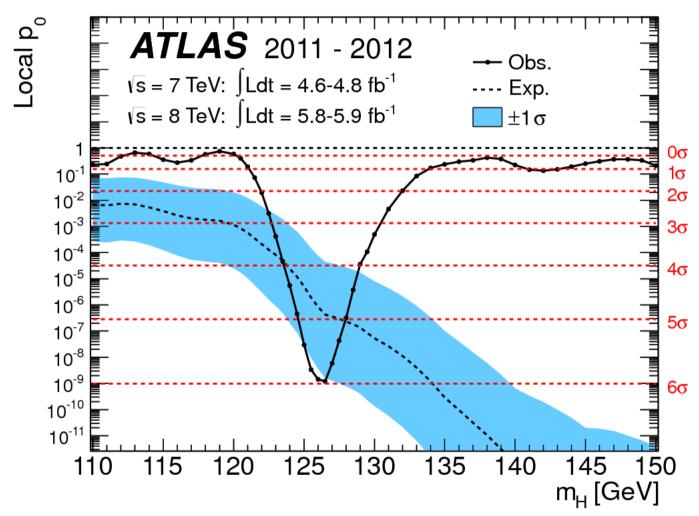
Significance:  $3.8\sigma$  (expected),  $3.2\sigma$  (observed)

loose selection cuts

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tightening the selection cuts

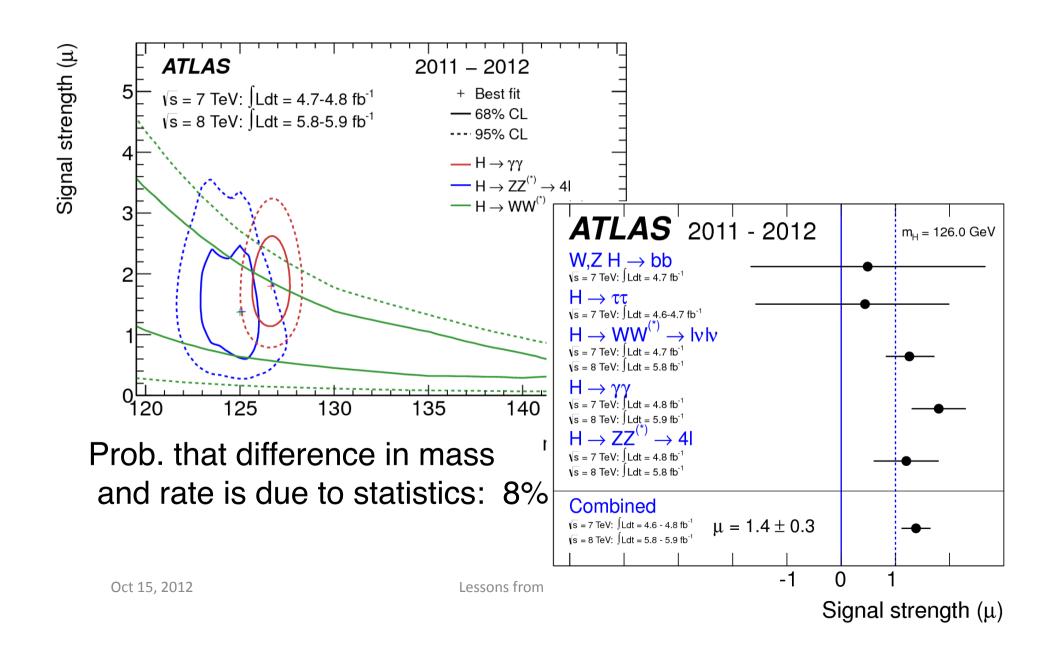
### Consistency of Data with BG only Hypothesis



Observed significance 5.9 $\sigma$  (expected 5.0 $\sigma$ ) prob. of BG only fluctuation: 1.7x10<sup>-9</sup>

Fitted mass:  $126.0 \pm 0.4$  (stat)  $\pm 0.4$  (syst) GeV

### Is everything consistent?



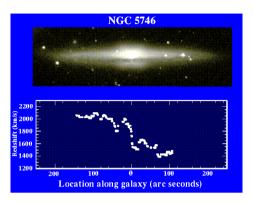
### Are we finished?

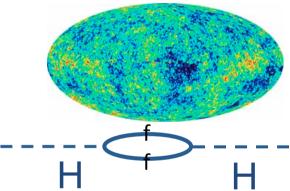
- Is the Standard Model complete, is it the end?
- First need to make sure 125 GeV object is the Higgs
- Measure its quantum numbers via angular distribution of decay products
- Then.....

### Problems in the Standard Model include:

- Doesn't address what is apparently 95% of the Universe
  - No dark matter candidate (DM)
  - No dark energy (or gravity, for that matter)
- Hierarchy Problem
  - •EW radiative corrections to the M<sub>H</sub>
  - integrated to scale  $\Lambda$ , shifts bare Mass by:

$$\delta m_H^2 \cong (115 \, GeV)^2 \left[ \frac{\Lambda}{400 \, GeV} \right]^2$$





#### **❖**Need either:

- canceling counter terms (CT)
- some other New Physics by  $\sim$  1-few TeV to maintain fine tuning at O(10<sup>-3</sup>)

## Direct and Indirect Search for New Physics

- Direct searches for event signatures common to many BSM but rare in SM
  - Mulitple Leptons, rare in SM, common in NP
  - Excess missing energy as search for DM Candidate
- Indirect searches:
  - Higgs decay signatures could give indirect evidence for something heavy in virtual loops needed to explain Higgs decays
  - Motivates precision, high statistics study of this new object

## What it all means (my opinion)

#### **Science Lessons:**

- We have a (relatively) `complete' picture of mass:
- Mass is beautifully complicated and elegantly revealed in Quantum Mechanics:
  - In ~1810, matter was real, fields were math
  - Now everything is comprised of quantized fields
  - Mass is dynamic in origin, not innate. It arises from fundamental interactions and is calculable (at some level)
- Last puzzle piece, Higgs Boson; intellectual & experimental tourde-force

## What it all means (my opinion)

### **Beyond the Science:**

- The higgs discovery was global:
  - International Cooperation 1 Nationalistic Rancor
- Publically Supported, by practically all taxpayers:
- Glory and Virtue of Taxation 1 Hyper Individualism

Higgs Boson



Boson 0

- Human Curiosity trumped all else:
  - Human Curiosity
- 1
- Other motives lower on Maslow's hierarchy 0

- Opportunity Cost:
  - Everything else Dichotomy Big Science