The LHC: challenges on the way to the Higgs discovery

CMS



CERN Prévessin



ATLAS

CERN Meyrin

ALICE

Felicitas Pauss ETH Zurich



4 July 2012: CERN press conference

"CERN experiments observe particle consistent with long-sought Higgs boson"



2013 Nobel Prize in Physics

to François Englert & Peter Higgs



"For the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider"



2- (D, 4) D* 4 - U(4) - 4 Fron F ~ Dr q= dr q-ie Arq $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu} A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu}$ $\mathcal{V}(\phi) = \mathcal{C}(\phi^{\dagger}\phi + \beta (\phi^{\star}\phi)^{2})$ Peter Angges

CERN, July 2012

The LHC: challenges on the way to the Higgs discovery

all start? the challenges? motivation / goals choice of technologies time schedule and milestones financing, upper limit of costs ("design-to-co management (number of institutes and colla

increasing)

What is next?

CMS

.... will focus on ATLAS and CMS

ATLAS



The LHC Project: how it all started

- 1984 Lausanne workshop official starting point for work at the LHC: $E_{cm} = 18 \text{ TeV }$?, L = 10³³ cm⁻² s⁻¹ ?
- 1987 La Thuile workshop: comparison of LHC, CLIC (e⁺e⁻), e-p option LHC: $E_{cm} = 16$ TeV, L = 10^{33} cm⁻² s⁻¹ $\rightarrow 10^{34}$ cm⁻² s⁻¹ (D. Treille) e-p: 1.3 - 1.8 TeV, CLIC: 2 TeV

Conclusion: La Thuile workshop (CERN-TH.4682/87; March 1987) J. Ellis, F. Pauss (convener of WG beyond SM)

"It seems to us inevitable that a pp collider in the LHC/SSC range will be built in Europe and/or the United States. Such a machine certainly has very great physics capabilities

(also strongly encouraged R&D for CLIC)

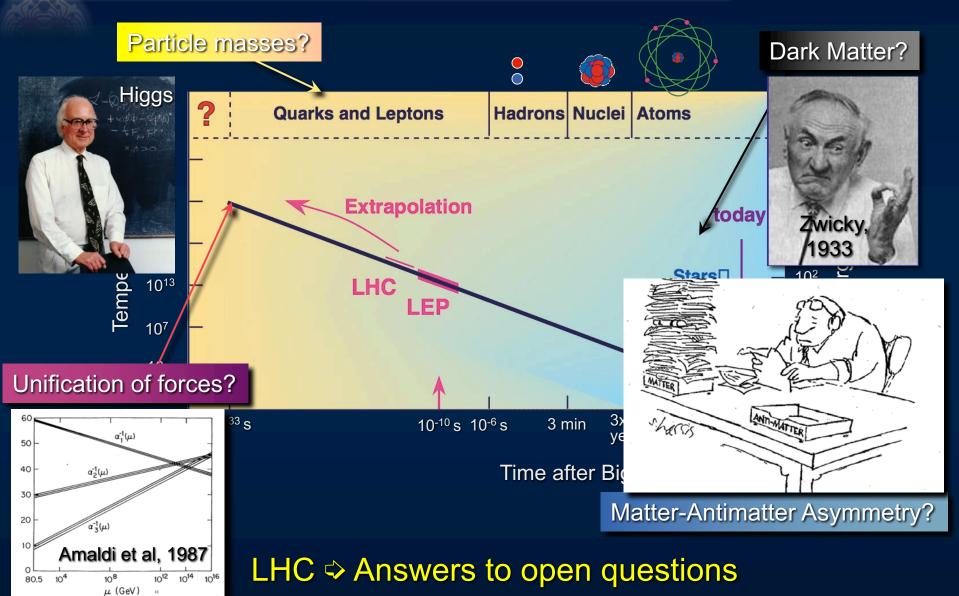
- 1995 LHC conceptual design: 14 TeV, $L = 10^{34}$ cm⁻² s⁻¹
- 1993 SSC cancelled (87 km, 40TeV)



ental

Physics motivation / goals – as in the late 1980's

before the start of LEP



..... some (theoretical) Higgs history

Back in 1964: 3 important publications

- 1) F. Englert and R. Brout, June1964: Broken Symmetry and the Mass of Gauge Vector Mesons
- 2) P. Higgs, August 1964: Broken Symmetries and the Masses of Gauge Bosons
- 3) G. Guralnik, T. Kibble, C. Hagen, October 1964: Global Conservation Laws and Massless Particles



Back in 1975: first comprehensive phenomenological investigations

J. Ellis, M.K. Gaillard, D.V. Nanopoulos: A Phenomenological Profile of the Higgs Boson

We should perhaps finish with an apology and a caution. We apologize to experimentalists for having no idea what is the mass of the Higgs boson, unlike the case with charm [3,4] and for not being sure of its couplings to other particles, except that they are probably all very small. For these reasons we do not want to encourage big experimental searches for the Higgs boson, but we do feel that people performing experiments vulnerable to the Higgs boson should know how it may turn up.



Higgs

Open Questions in SM and Possible Solutions (late 80's)

Higgs sector: is Higgs mechanism in SM correct description? m_H = ?
 ♦ Hierarchy problem: elw scale ~ 10² GeV; Planck scale ~ 10¹⁹ GeV
 ♦ Naturalness problem/fine tuning: Rad. correct.: m_{Higgs} ~ Λ (Higgs is scalar !!)

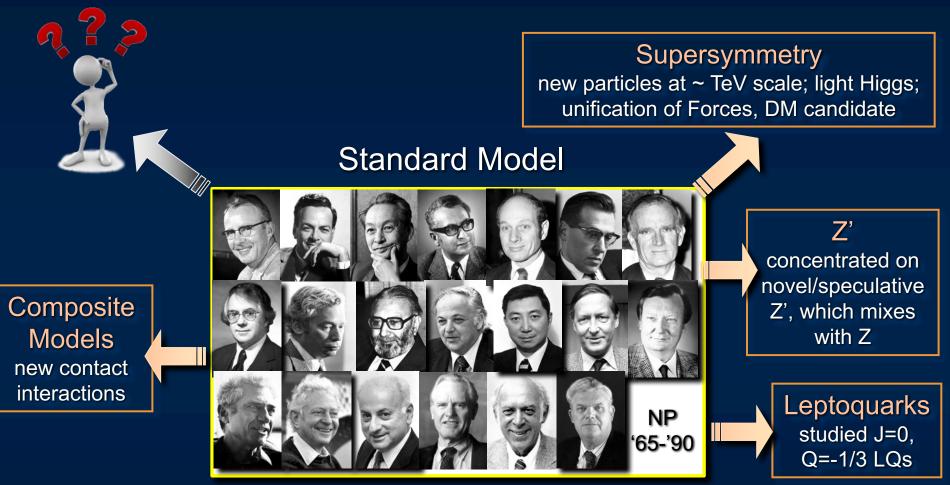
Standard Model



successful for ever?

Open Questions in SM and Possible Solutions (late 80's)

La Thuile 1987 Conveners: J.Ellis, F.Pauss



successful for ever?

For all proposed solutions: new particles should appear at TeV scale or below

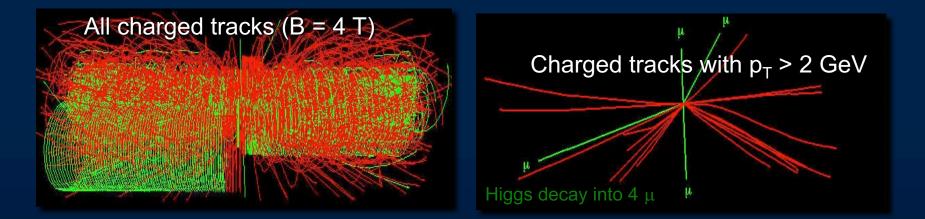


Experimental Challenges at LHC

LHC: $E_{cm} = 14 \text{ TeV}$, Luminosity $\mathcal{L}_{Design} = 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Every 25 ns on average about 1000 charged particles produced in η < 3 (θ ~ 4° w.r.t. beam axis)

Require high granularity, i.e. many channels O(10⁷) (no pixel detector)
 Require fast (25 ns!), radiation hard detectors and electronics



★ Trigger: 40 MHz collision rate → O(100 Hz)
★ Data volume per year: 10 Petabytes → GRID computing



Which technology? ←→ R&D

Magnet: ✤ toroid ✤ solenoid ** or both?

Calorimetry:

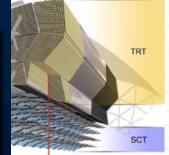
✤ sampling ✤ scintillating crystals





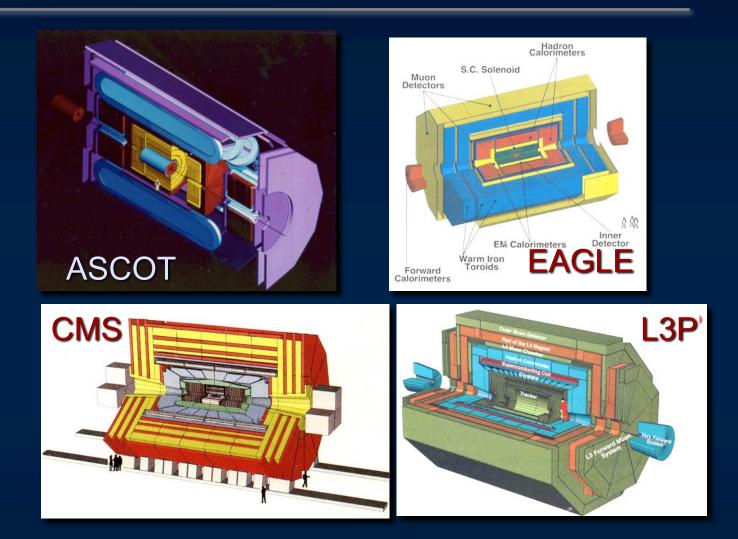
Many Tracking: ✤ gas (MSGC) TRT ✤ silicon







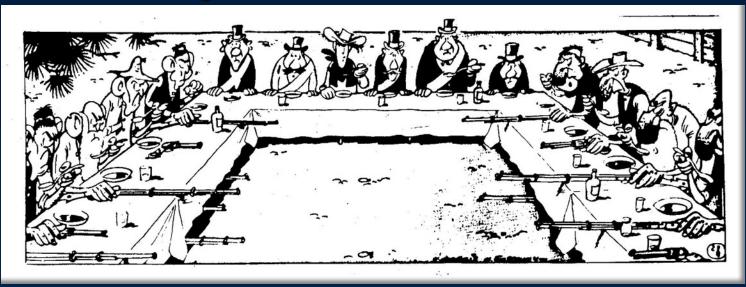
1992: EOI (Evian workshop) → LOI (CERN)



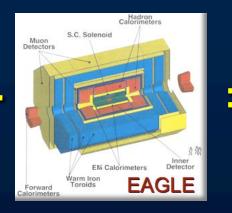
Evian meeting: also first ideas about b-physics and heavy ion physics

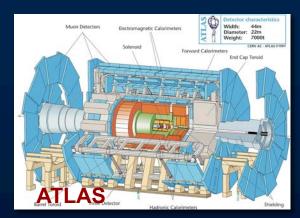
.... from 4 to 2 experiments ...

Period of negotiations





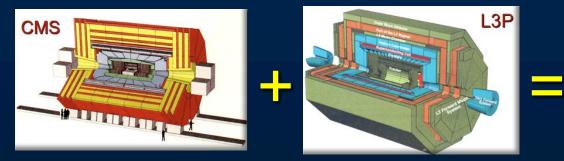




.... from 4 to 2 experiments ...

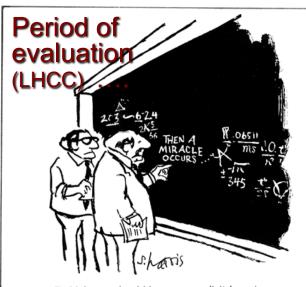
Period of negotiations







Eol \Rightarrow Lol \Rightarrow TP \Rightarrow approval \Rightarrow TDR (subsystems)



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

- Dec 1994: Council approves LHC project, initially for construction in two stages 'missing magnet machine'
- 1996: single-stage construction approved
- ❖ Technical Proposals (TPs):
 ◇ 1994: ATLAS and CMS
 ◇ 1995: ALICE
 ◇ 1998: LHCb

Approval of experiments:



February 1996





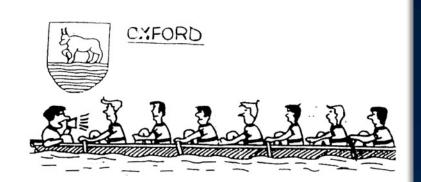
LHCb

February 1997

September 1998

"We are ready for an unforeseen event that may or may not occur" (A. Gore)

Big Collaborations Management duties ...





Construction starts



1998

Civil engineering work for the ATLAS experiment



About 10 years later



Construction starts



1998

Gallo-Roman ruins and coins discovered at CMS dig site \rightarrow 6 months delay



2006

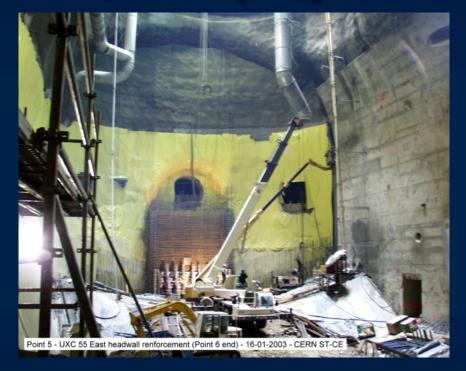
Construction starts



Civil Engineering at ATLAS (Point 1): Cavern delivered in April 2003

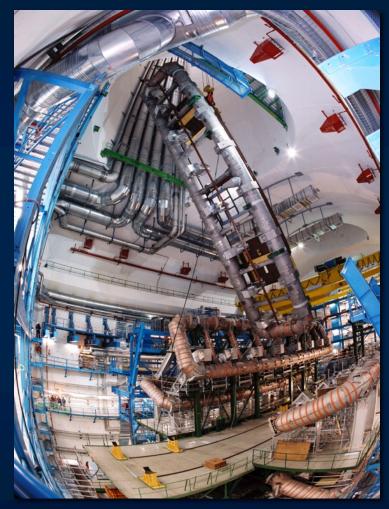


Civil Engineering at CMS (Point 5): Cavern delivery in July 2004

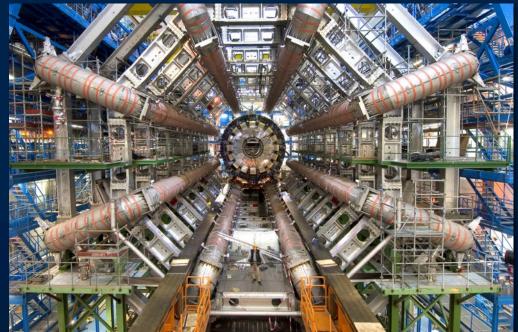


ATLAS: assembly in cavern





Barrel toroid system: eight 25m-long, 5m-wide, 100 ton superconducting coils Field ~0.5 T; ~1GJ stored energy



The famous ATLAS picture

Closing CMS for the first time in July 2006



28. August: CMS SC Solenoid: stable magnet operation at 4 Tesla ! 19.14 kA, 2.5 GJ stored energy, sufficient to melt 18 t of gold

~ 25 million cosmic events recorded





SC Magnet: 4 Tesla, I = 13 m, $\emptyset = 6 \text{ m}$, weight > 10'000 tons

Lowering of heavy elements into cavern



Lowering of central and heaviest element (~ 2000 t) on 28 February 2007



Lowering of the last heavy element on 22 January 2008



Technical Coordination, TriDAS,







Schedule: towards first collisions at the LHC

Schedule (Aachen workshop 1990): start civil engineering in 1992; commissioning in 1998; LEP + LHC concurrent operation

- ✤ 1995: start LHC project, duration 10 years (2005 first collisions)
- ✤ 2003: DG (LM) confirms LHC start-up in 2007

2007: DG (RA) confirms LHC start-up in May 2008: 2008: $E_{cm} = 10$ TeV: 40 physics days, $L_{peak} = 5 \cdot 10^{31}$ cm⁻² s⁻¹, $L_{deliv} \sim 20$ pb⁻¹ 2009: $E_{cm} = 14$ TeV: 150 physics days, $L_{peak} = 10^{33}$ cm⁻² s⁻¹, $L_{delive} \sim 2.5$ fb⁻¹



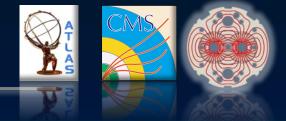
10 Sept 2008: first protons circulating in the LHC ring

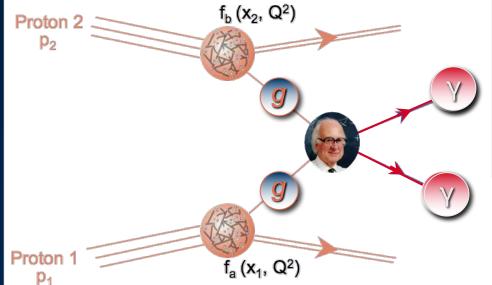
19 Sept 2008: incident in sector 3-4
 Nov 2009: 2 beams circulating
 March 2010: collisions at E_{cm} = 7 TeV
 See talk by L. Evans



Film: first protons injected into LHC



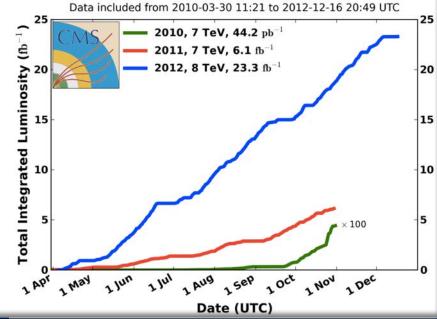




December 2011 (run @ 7 TeV: ~5 fb⁻¹)

ATLAS und CMS see "hints" in 120 - 130 GeV mass region

CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp



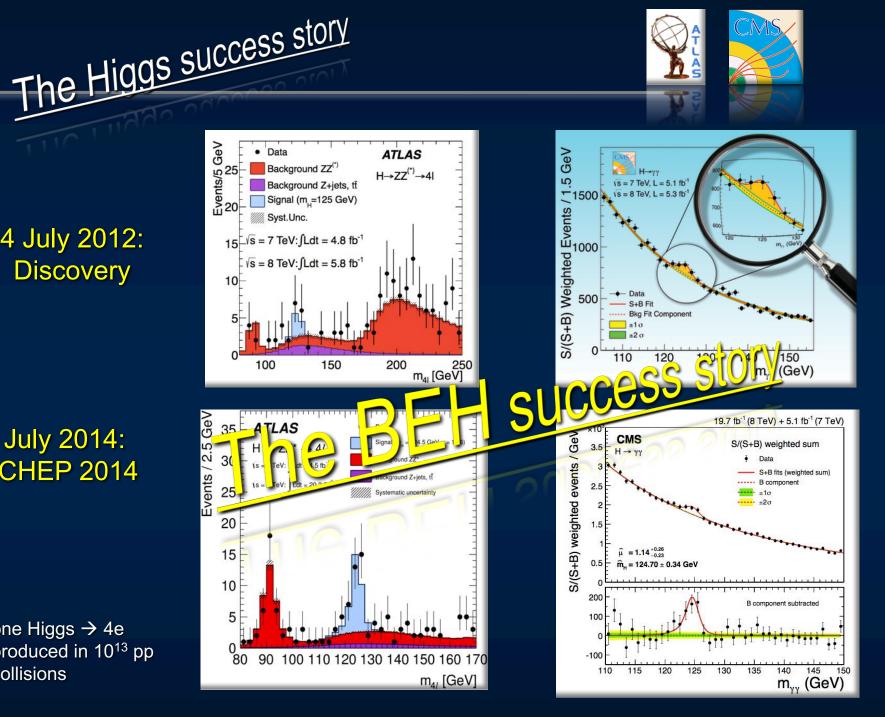
2012 run @ 8 TeV: December 2012: ~25 fb⁻¹





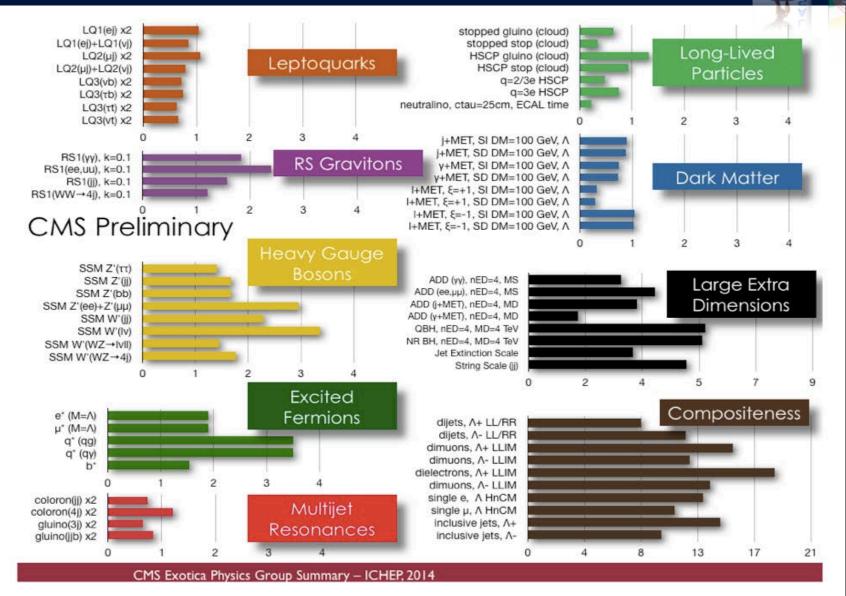
July 2014: **ICHEP 2014**

one Higgs \rightarrow 4e produced in 10¹³ pp collisions

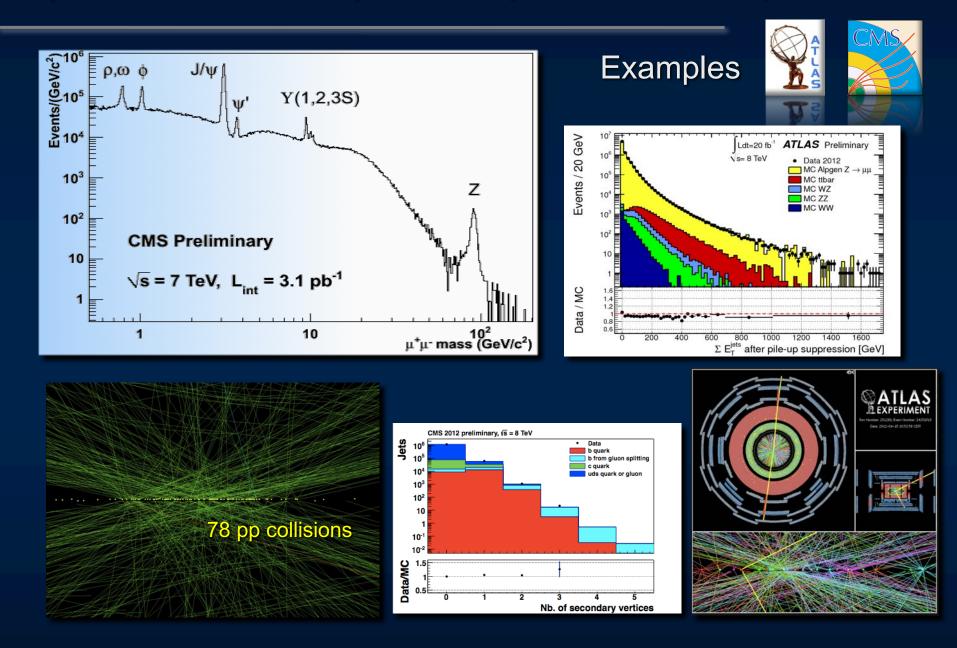




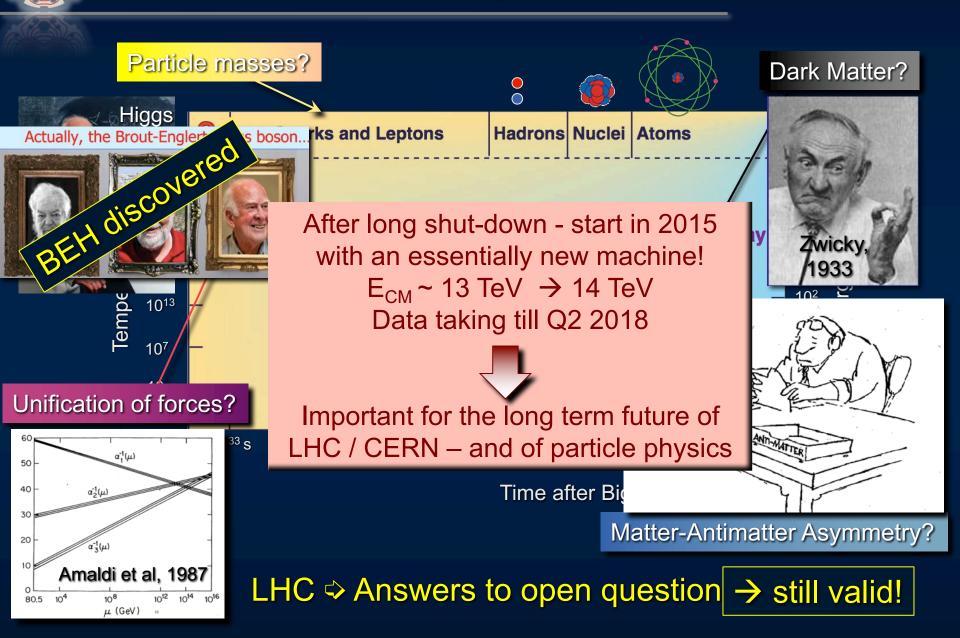
Impressive scientific output from Run1@LHC



Impressive scientific output $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ impressive detector performance



Physics motivation / goals - in 2014

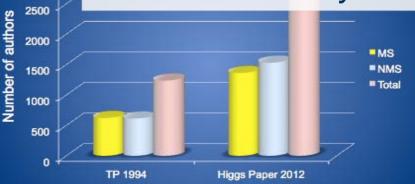


Success of a truly global scientific project

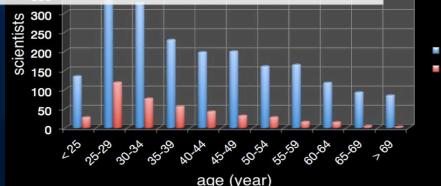


Collaborations: ~3000 scientists, ~40 countries, ~200 institutes

Sir Ben Lockspeiser "Scientific research lives and flourishes in an atmosphere of freedom – freedom to doubt, freedom to enquire and freedom to discover. These are the conditions under which this new laboratory has been established."



3000



■ Male ■ Female

Success



 European scientists and political leaders with visionary minds created CERN 60 years ago:

- Building strong links between scientists of large and small countries
- Tying together human and financial resources for a common scientific goal
- Realization of long-term goals with strong support from all Member States



To meet the challenges posed by the increasing global (and competitive) nature of frontier facilities, a clear scientific vision and strong political support is needed for a bright future of CERN

3rd International Conference on New Frontiers in Physics

New Frontiers in Physics ICNFP 2014

28 July - 6 August 2014, Kolymbari, Crete, Greece http://indico.cem.ch/event/icnfp2014

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Thank you !!! Lybuk Aon !!!

Felicitas Pauss



ETH Institute for Particle Physics