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# HEP Search

## High-Energy Physics Literature Database

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Brief format  [Easy Search](#) [Advanced Search](#)

[find j "Phys.Rev.Lett.,105"](#) :: [more](#)

### HOW TO SEARCH

SPIRES syntax is (mostly) supported (requires "find")  
find a richter, b and t quark and date > 1984  
find i phys rev D50 1140 or i ihen 0903 112

higgs

Brief format

Search

[find | "Phys.Rev.Lett.,105\\*" :: more](#)

Sort by:

Display results:

earliest date

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single list

## 8. Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

<sup>(4244)</sup> [ATLAS Collaboration](#) ([Georges Aad \(Freiburg U.\)](#)) *et al.*. Jul 2012. 24 pp.

Published in **Phys.Lett. B716 (2012) 1-29**

CERN-PH-EP-2012-218

DOI: [10.1016/j.physletb.2012.08.020](#)

e-Print: [arXiv:1207.7214 \[hep-ex\]](#) | [PDF](#)

[References](#) | [BibTeX](#) | [LaTeX\(US\)](#) | [LaTeX\(EU\)](#) | [Harvmac](#) | [EndNote](#)

[CERN Document Server](#); [ADS Abstract Service](#); [Link to all figures including auxiliary figures](#); [Interactions.org article](#)

[Detailed record](#) - Cited by [4244 records](#) **1000+**

## 9. Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS experiment at the LHC

<sup>(4166)</sup> [CMS Collaboration](#) ([Serguei Chatrchyan \(Yerevan Phys. Inst.\)](#)) *et al.*. Jul 2012. 42 pp.

Published in **Phys.Lett. B716 (2012) 30-61**

CMS-HIG-12-028, CERN-PH-EP-2012-220

DOI: [10.1016/j.physletb.2012.08.021](#)

e-Print: [arXiv:1207.7235 \[hep-ex\]](#) | [PDF](#)

[References](#) | [BibTeX](#) | [LaTeX\(US\)](#) | [LaTeX\(EU\)](#) | [Harvmac](#) | [EndNote](#)

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## 16. Broken Symmetries and the Masses of Gauge Bosons

(3153) [Peter W. Higgs \(Edinburgh U.\)](#). Oct 1964. 2 pp.

Published in **Phys.Rev.Lett. 13 (1964) 508-509**

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.13.508](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.13.508)

[References](#) | [BibTeX](#) | [LaTeX\(US\)](#) | [LaTeX\(EU\)](#) | [Harvmac](#) | [EndNote](#)  
[CERN Document Server](#) ; [ADS Abstract Service](#); [Phys. Rev. Lett. Server](#)

[Detailed record](#) - [Cited by 3153 records](#) **1000+**

## 17. Broken symmetries, massless particles and gauge fields

(3085) [Peter W. Higgs \(Edinburgh U.\)](#). Sep 1964. 2 pp.

Published in **Phys.Lett. 12 (1964) 132-133**

DOI: [10.1016/0031-9163\(64\)91136-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0031-9163(64)91136-9)

[References](#) | [BibTeX](#) | [LaTeX\(US\)](#) | [LaTeX\(EU\)](#) | [Harvmac](#) | [EndNote](#)  
[CERN Document Server](#) ; [ADS Abstract Service](#)

[Detailed record](#) - [Cited by 3085 records](#) **1000+**

HW for next week May 5<sup>th</sup> :

Read papers and answer questions:

Why is the Higgs particle important

What are the particle properties?

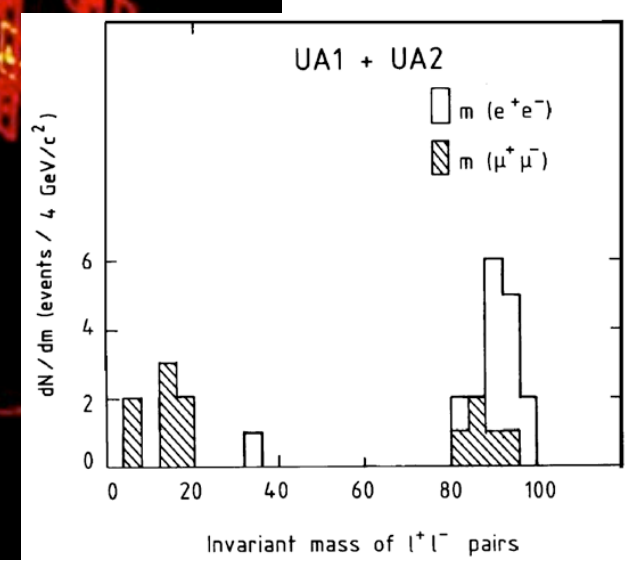
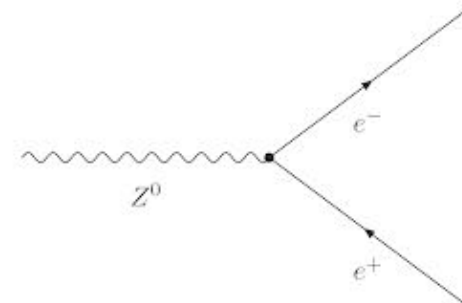
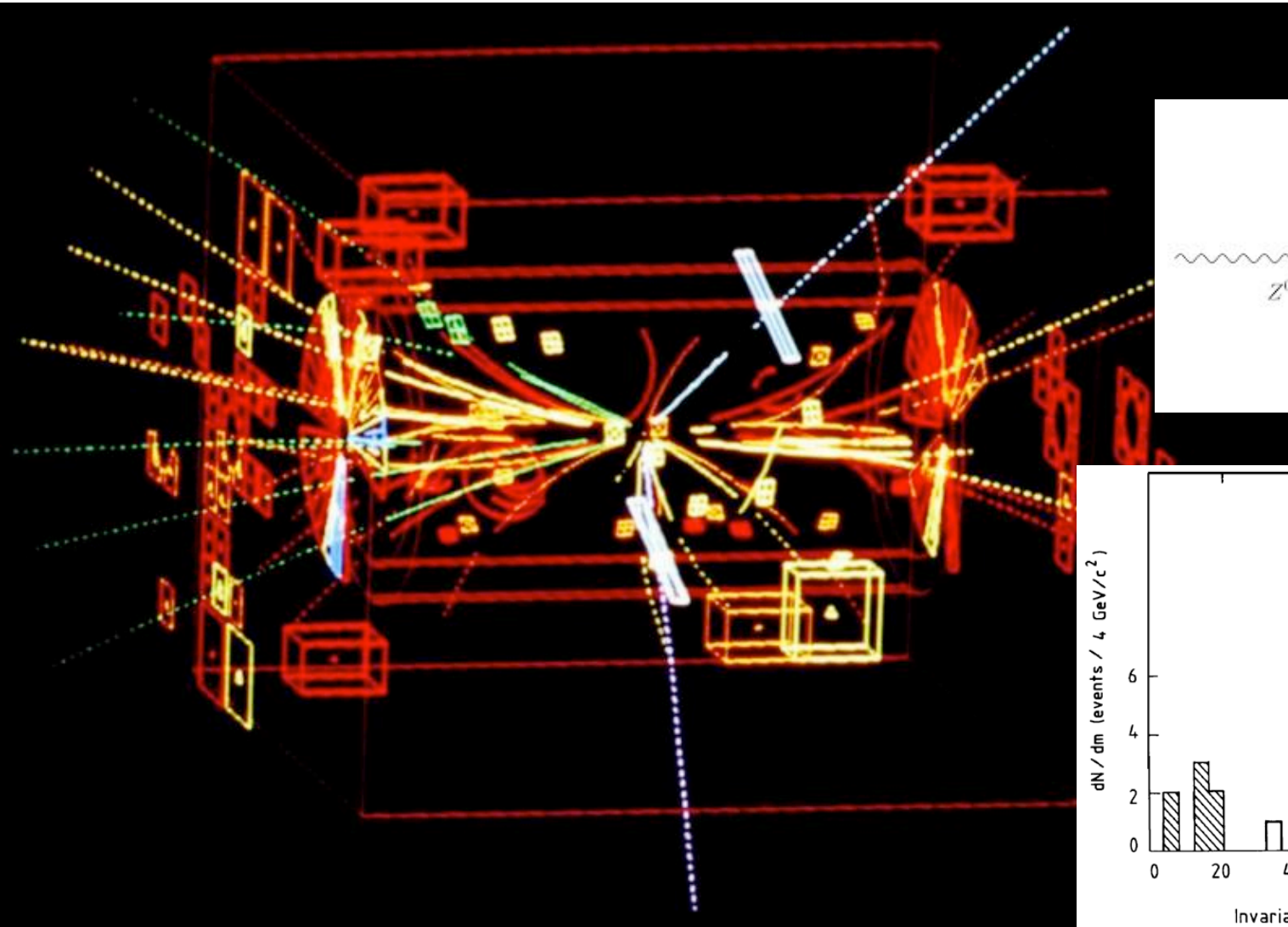
How is the Higgs measured ?

decay, detectors,...



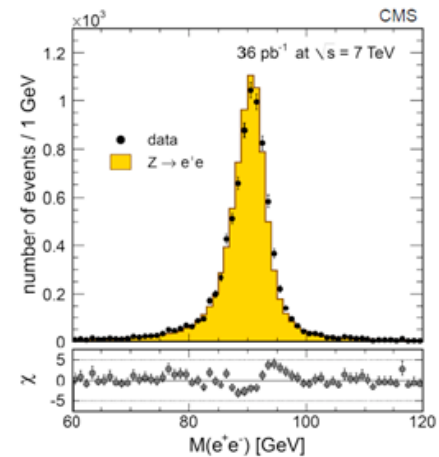
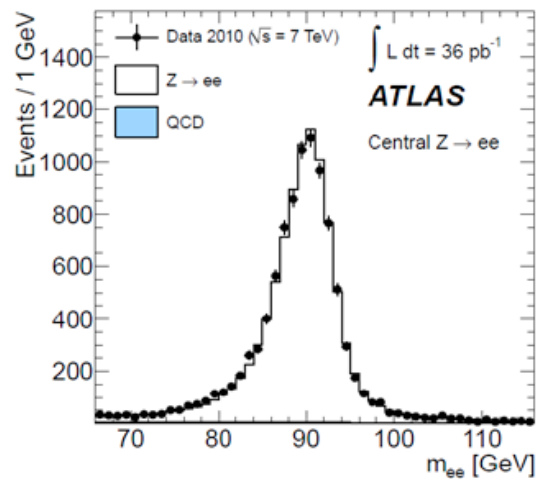
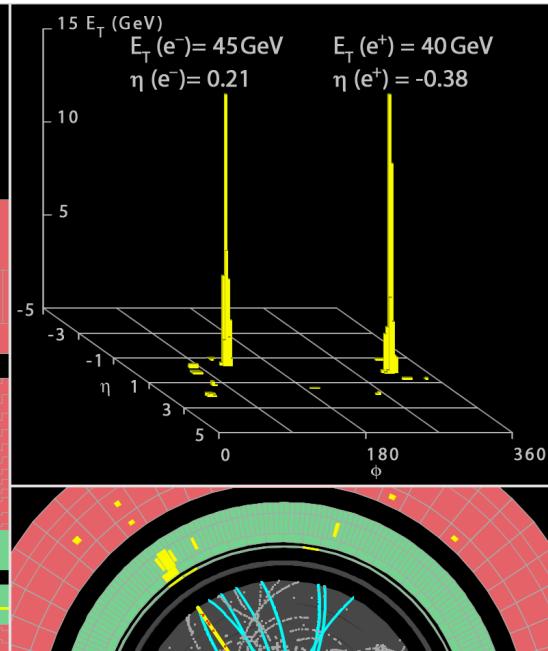
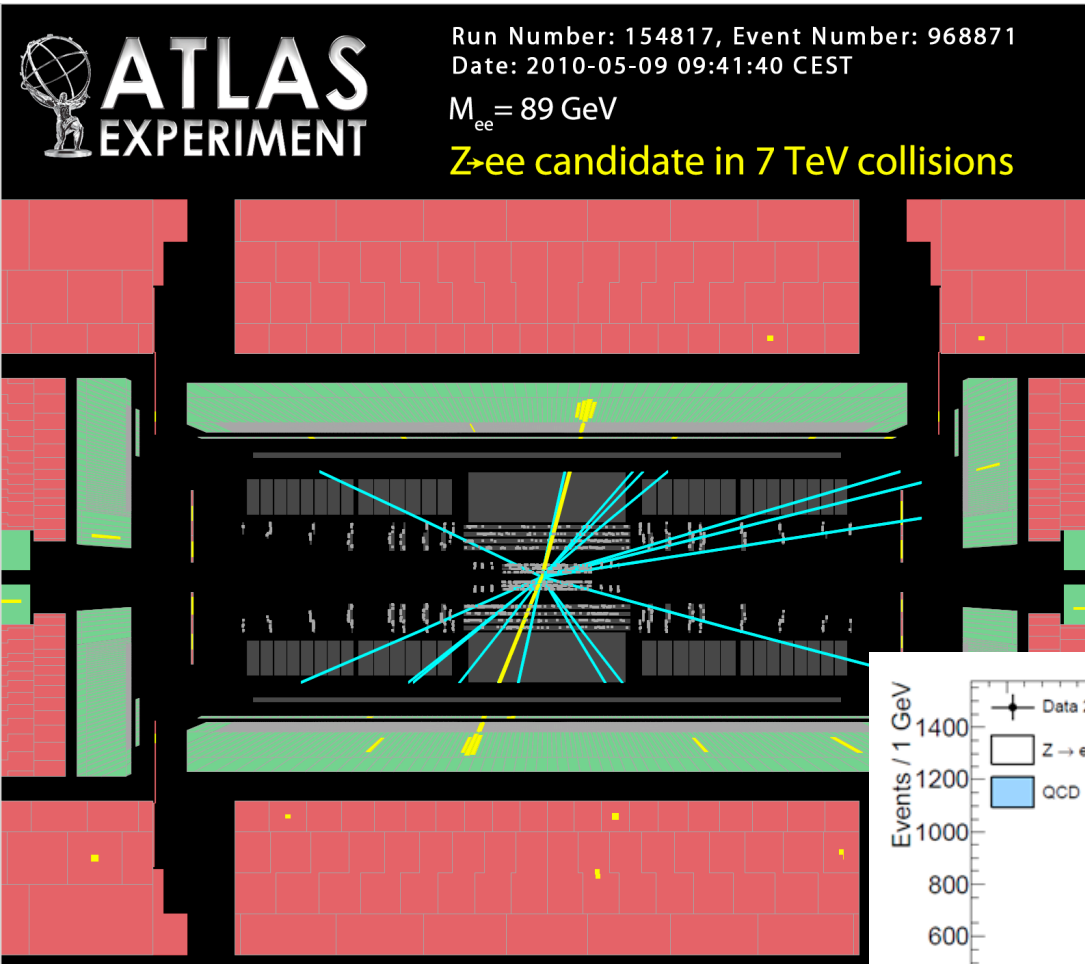
# Z Boson at UA1 experiment CERN SPS 1983

270 GeV proton+antiproton



# Z Boson at ATLAS experiment CERN LHC

## 270 GeV proton+antiproton



HW for next week May 5<sup>th</sup> :

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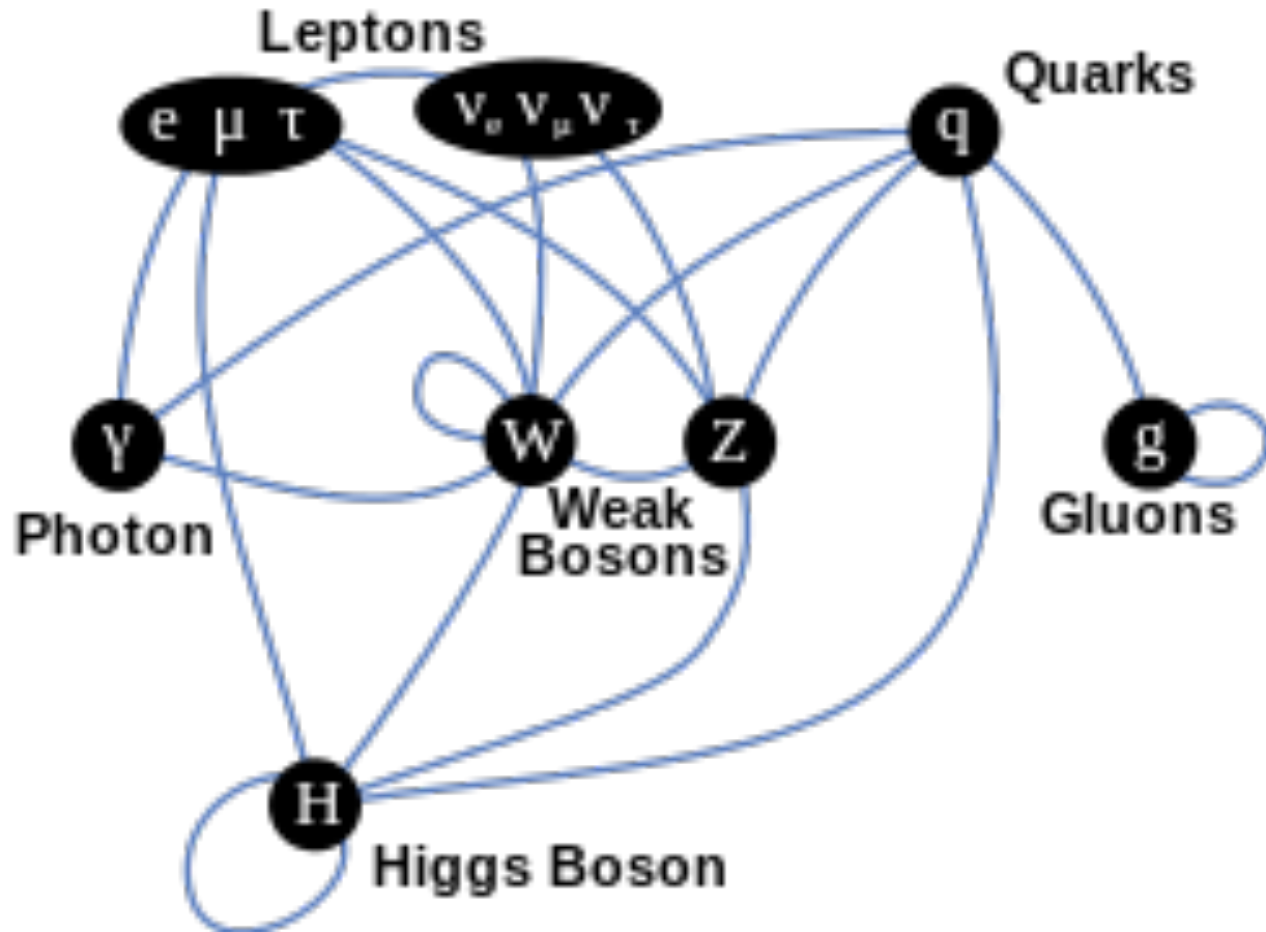
Why is the Higgs particle important

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# Higgs Boson



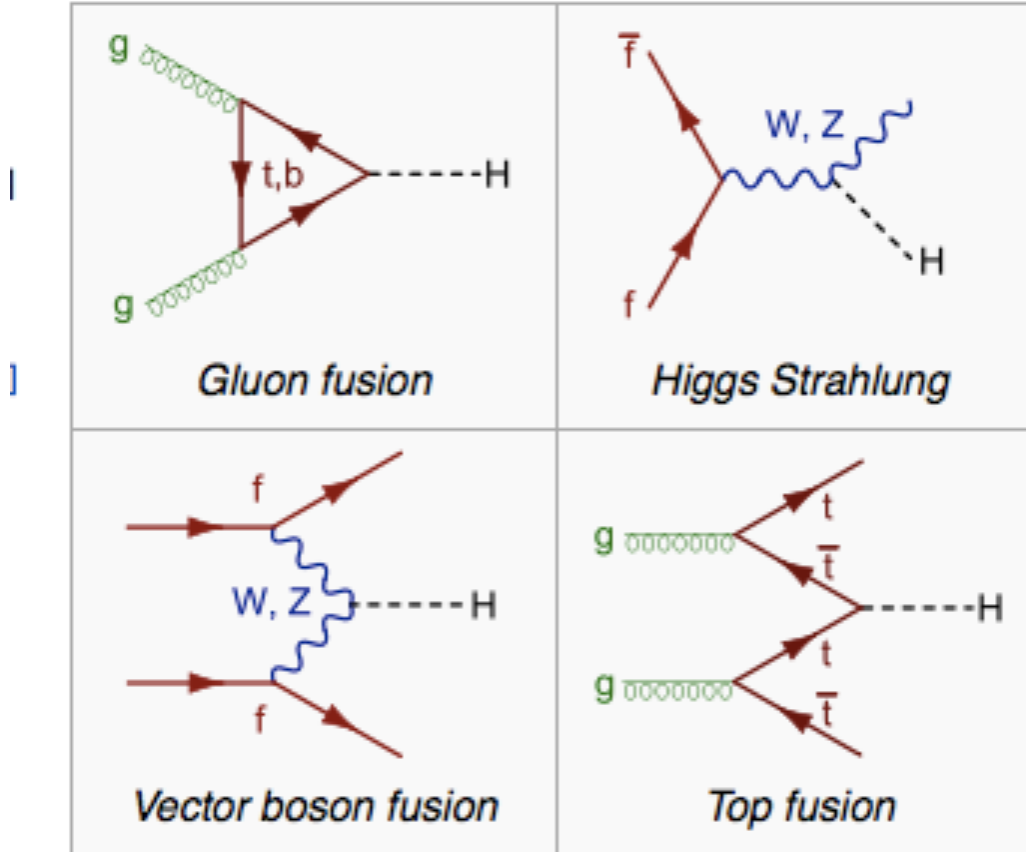
# Higgs Production

f = fermion (spin  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

two gluons combine to form a loop of virtual quarks. Since the coupling of particles to the Higgs boson is proportional to their mass, this process is more likely for heavy particles.

## Feynman diagrams for Higgs production

**p+p (LHC)**



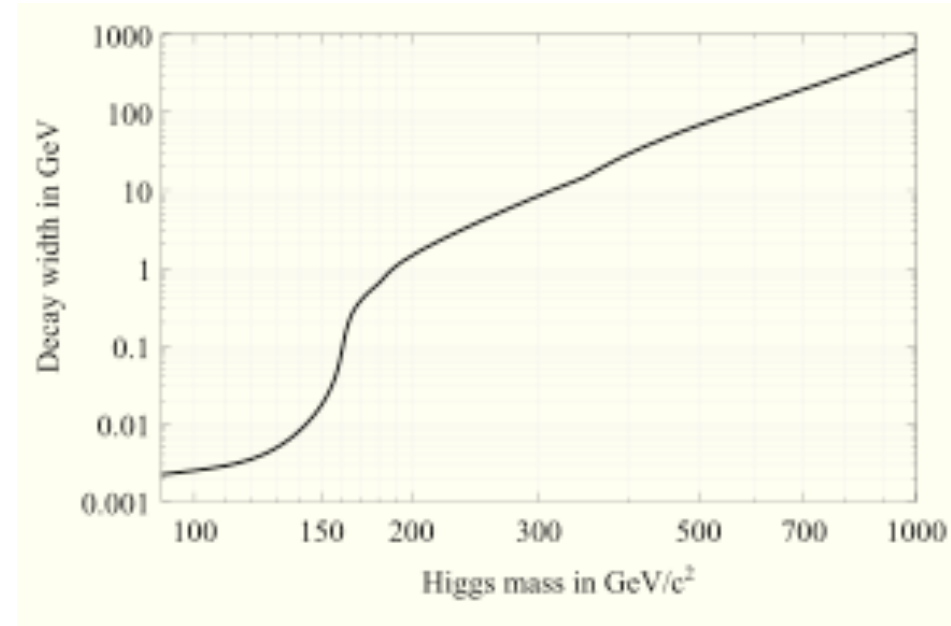
quark with an anti-quark or an electron with a positron (LHC only 3th largest process)

two (anti-)fermions collide  
(LHC second most important process)

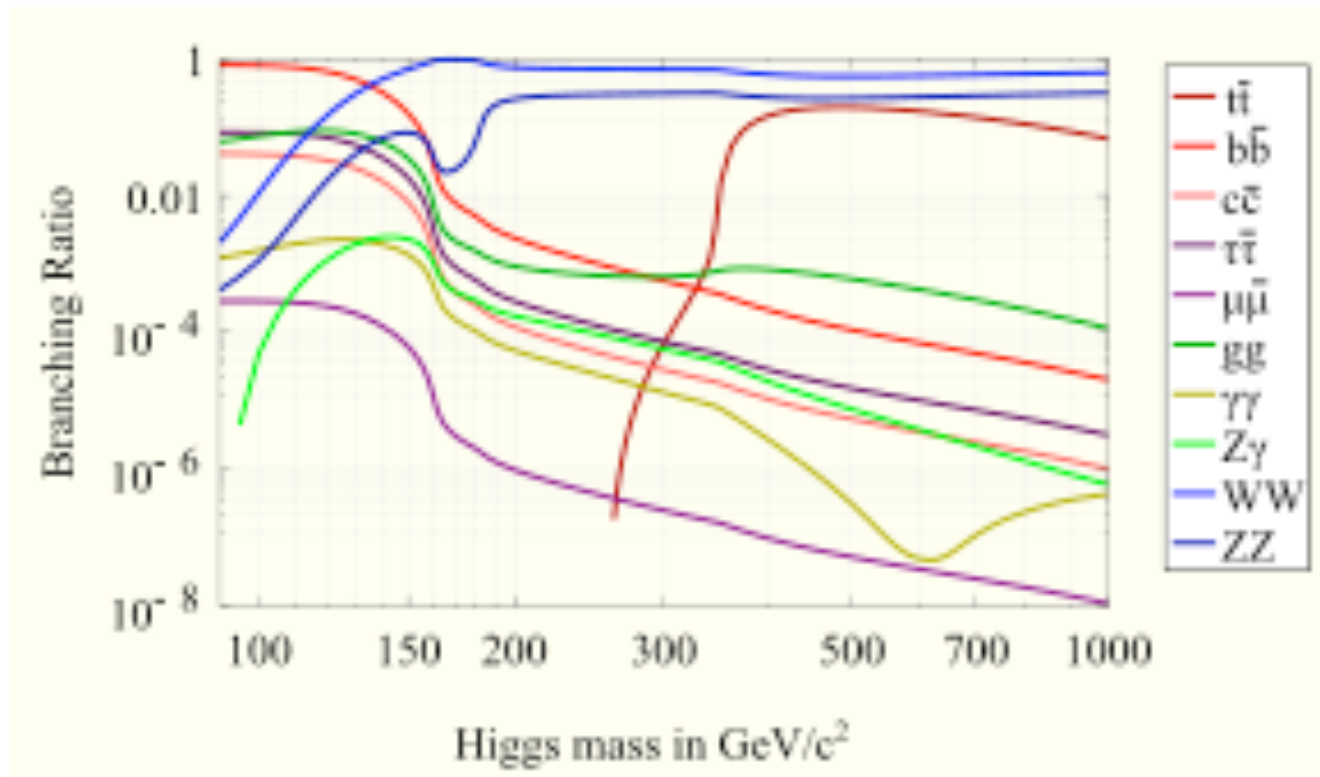
by far the least likely  
(by two orders of magnitude)

# Higgs Decay

Quantum mechanics predicts that if it is possible for a particle to decay into a set of lighter particles, then it will eventually do so. [92] This is also true for the Higgs boson. The likelihood with which this happens depends on a variety of factors including: the difference in mass, the strength of the interactions, etc. Most of these factors are fixed by the Standard Model, except for the mass of the Higgs boson itself. For a Higgs boson with a mass of 126 GeV/c<sup>2</sup> the SM predicts a mean life time of about  $1.6 \times 10^{-22}$  s.

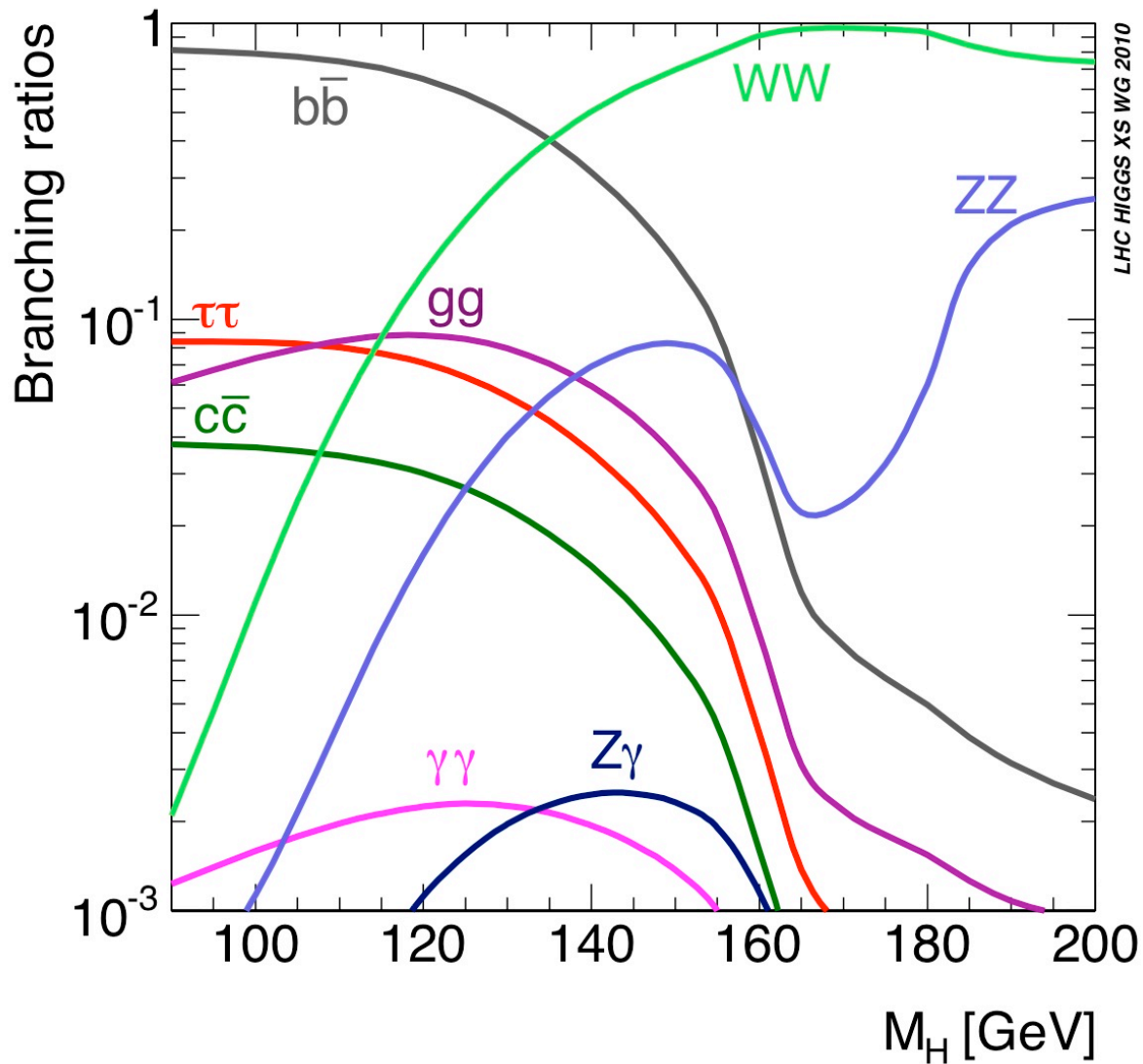


# Branching ratio

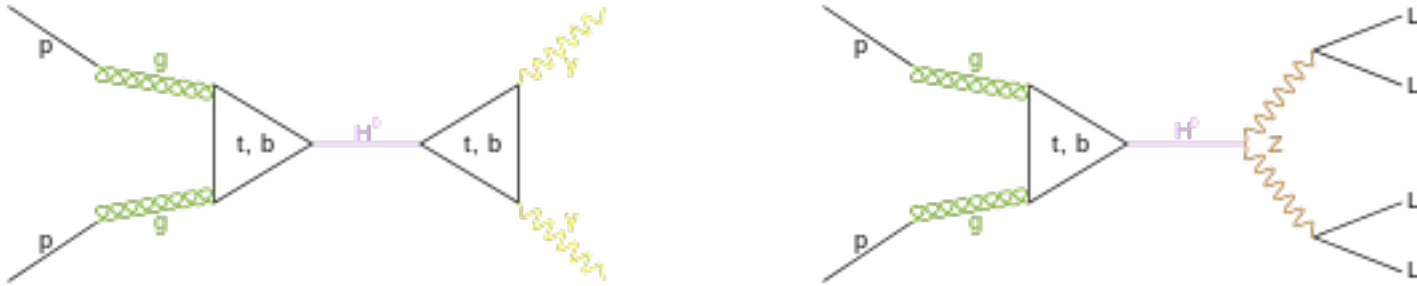


Since it interacts with all the massive elementary particles of the SM, the Higgs boson has many different processes through which it can decay. Each of these possible processes has its own probability, expressed as the branching ratio; the fraction of the total number decays that follows that process. The SM predicts these branching ratios as a function of the Higgs mass

# Branching Ratio of Higgs Decays



# Discovery at CERN



left: Diphoton channel: Boson subsequently decays into 2 gamma ray photons by virtual interaction with a W boson loop or top quark loop.

Right: 4-Lepton "golden channel": Boson emits 2 Z bosons, which each decay into 2 leptons (electrons, muons).

Experimental analysis of these channels reached a significance of more than 5 sigma in both experiments

# The Higgs

