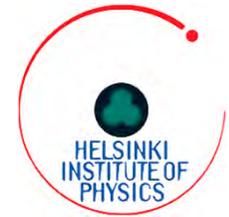
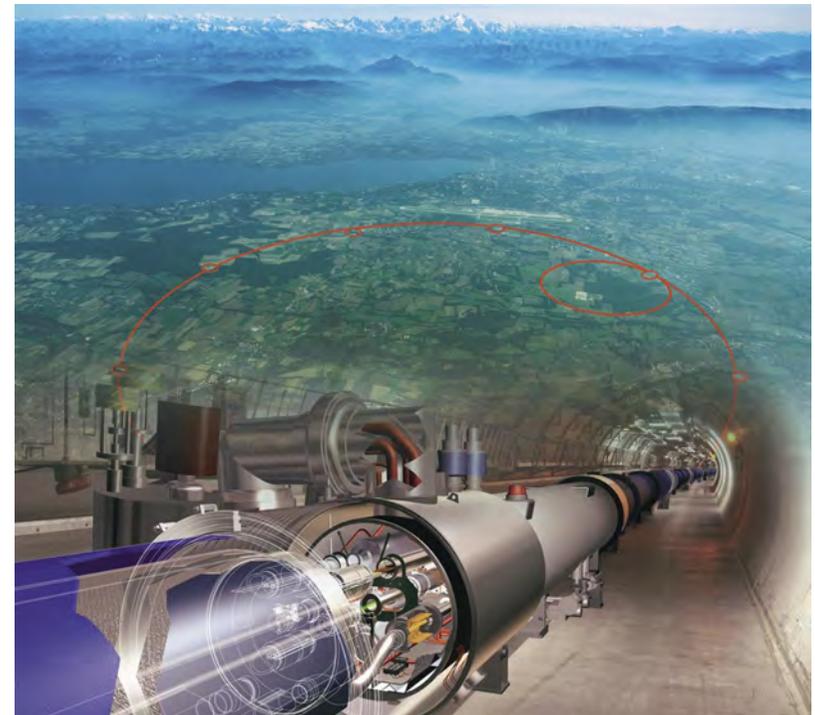
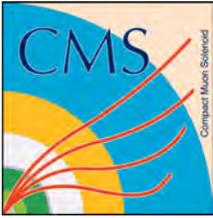


# Two examples of high light results of HIP projects at the CERN LHC

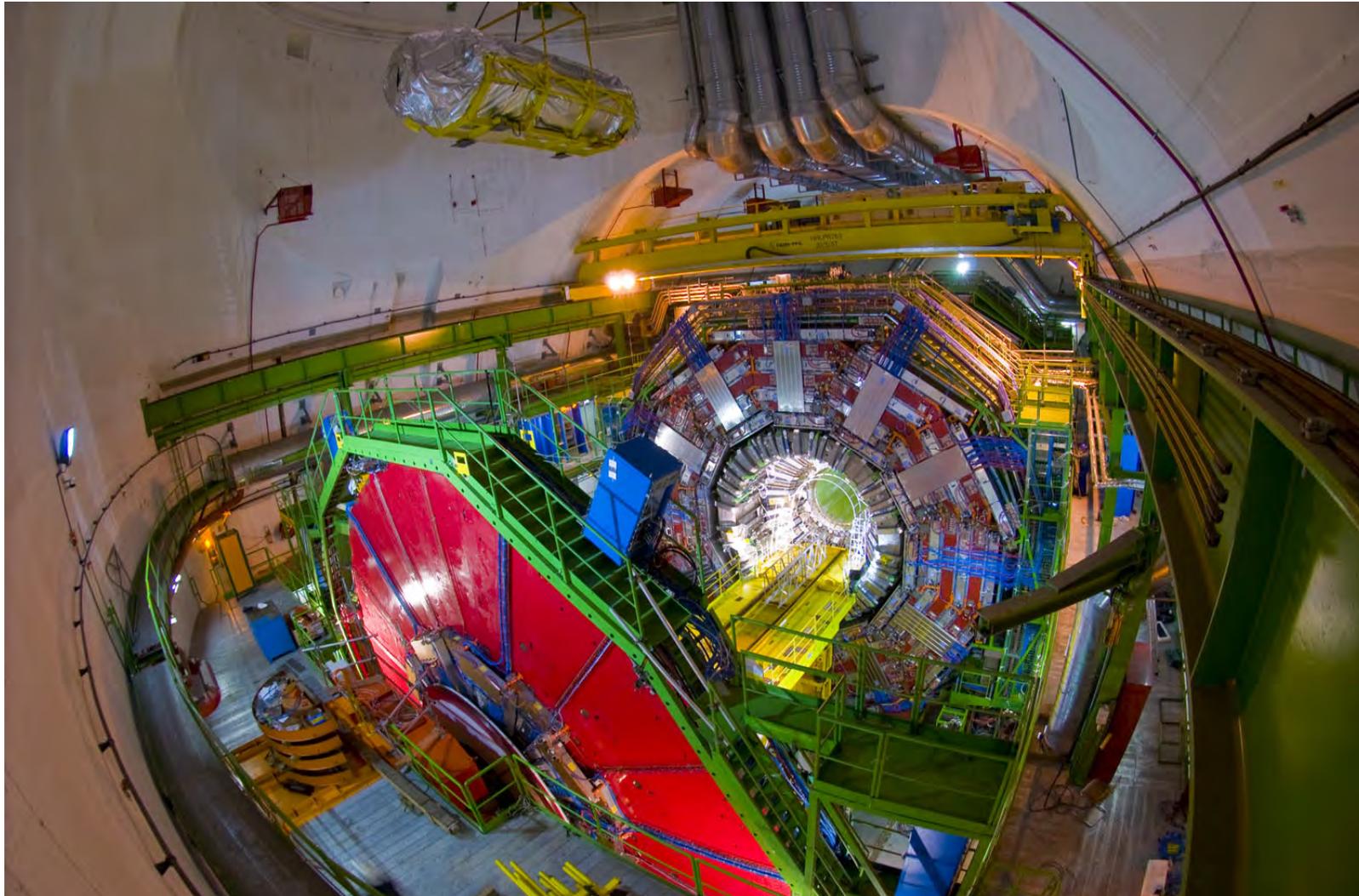


- Discovery of a Higgs boson by CMS and ATLAS in 2012
- Observation of odderon scattering by TOTEM/D0 in 2021

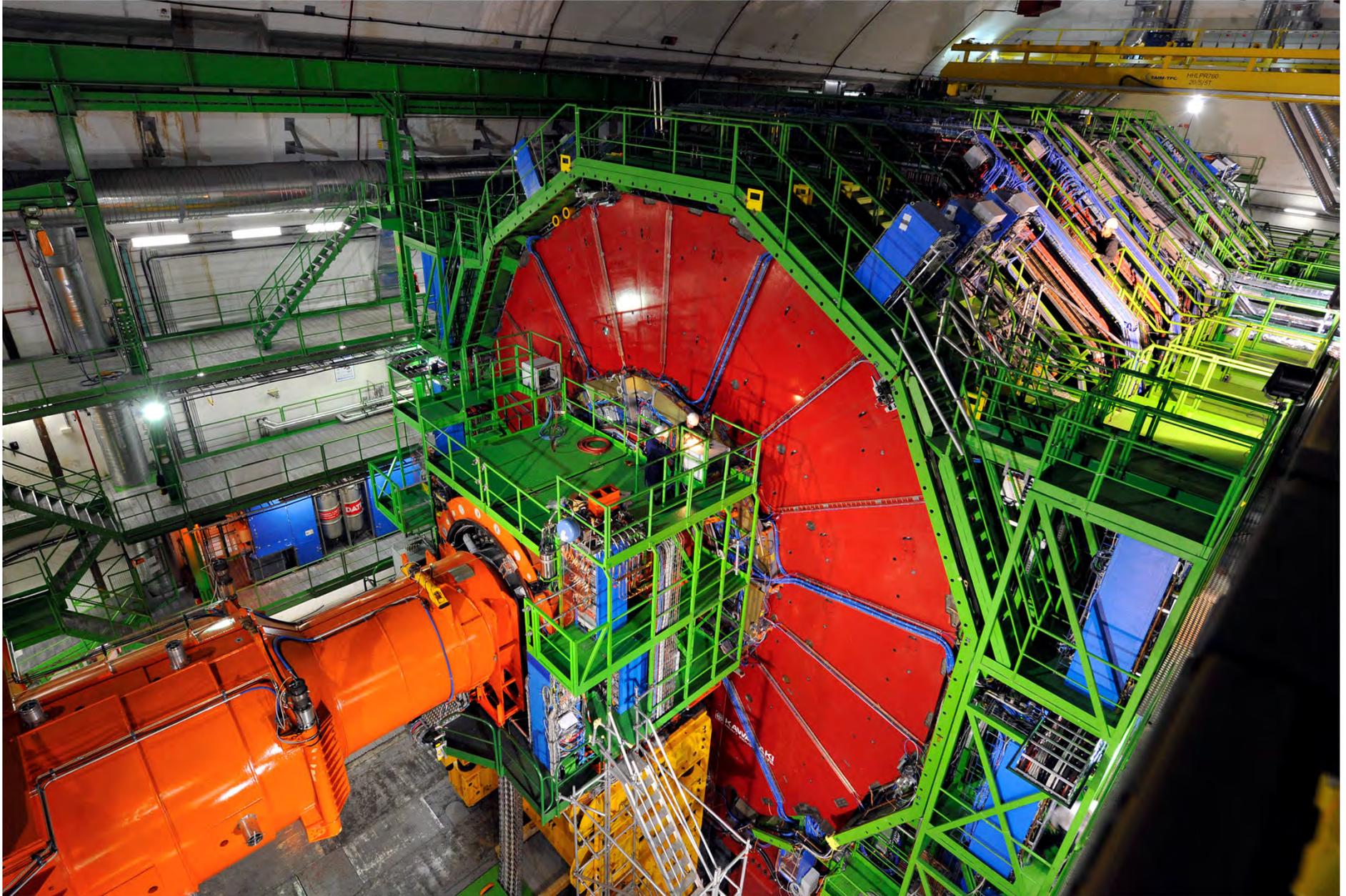




# Installation of the CMS Central Tracker in 2007



# CMS detector 2008



# LHC Run 1

2010-2011

Collision energy:  $3.5+3.5$  TeV,

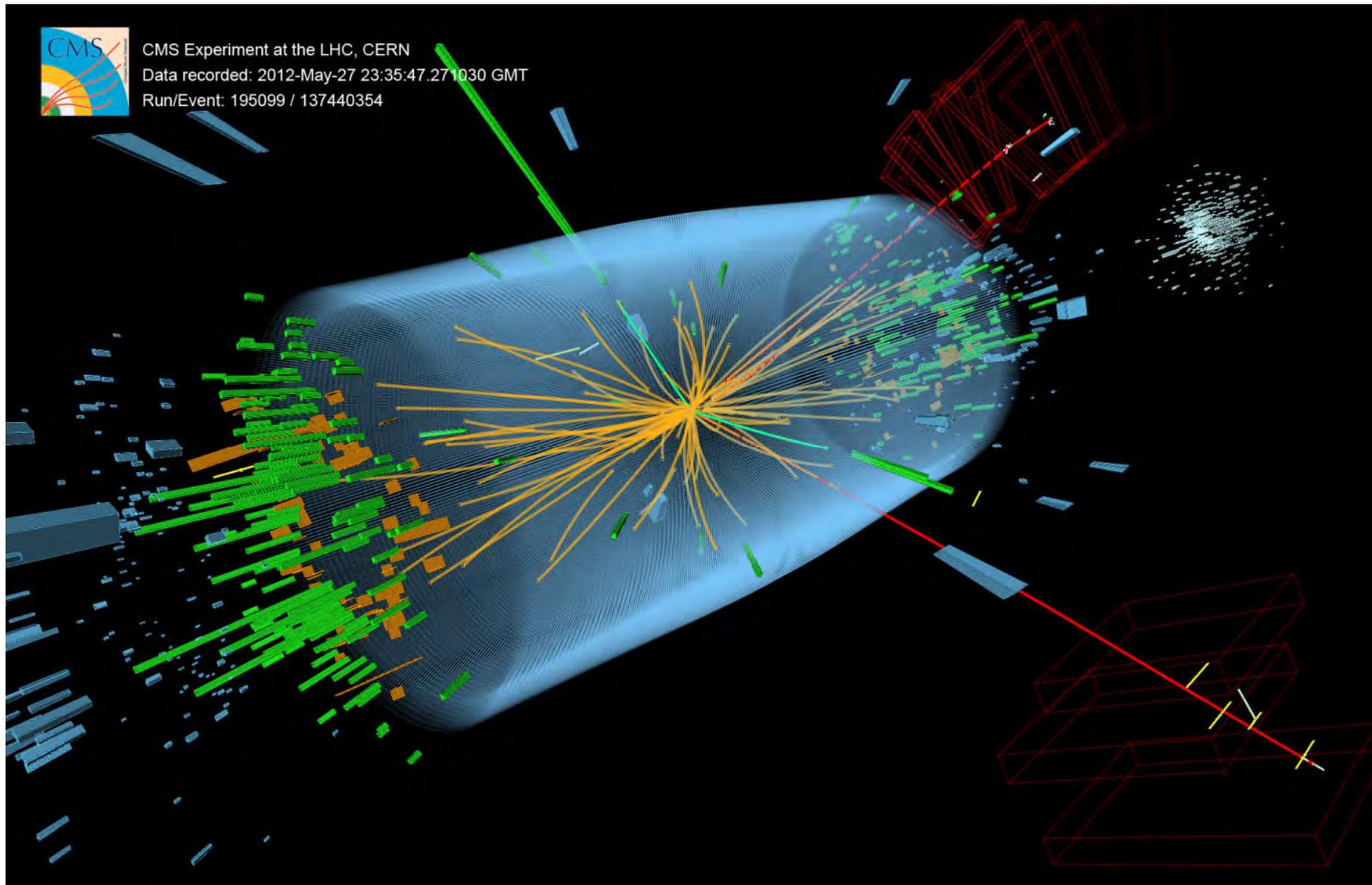
Integrated luminosity:  $L = 5.1$  fb<sup>-1</sup>

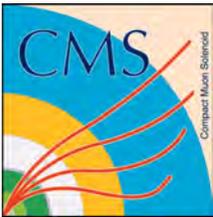
2012

Collision energy:  $4+4$  TeV,

Integrated luminosity:  $L = 19.6$  fb<sup>-1</sup>

$$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^+ e^-$$





# H $\rightarrow$ ZZ $\rightarrow$ 4 leptons

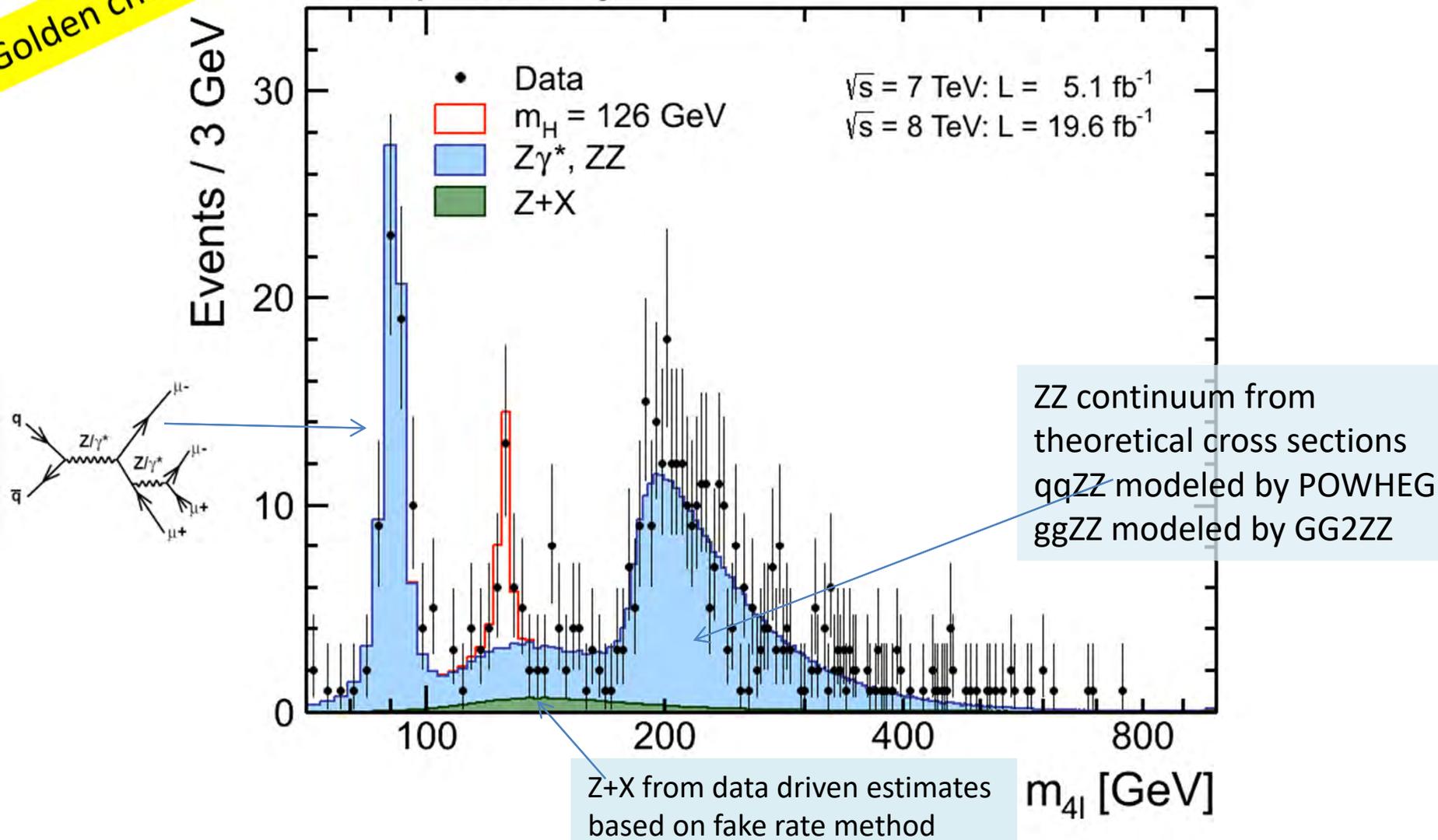
Run1

L = 24.7 fb<sup>-1</sup>

Most sensitive, high-resolution channel for low mass Higgs

Golden channel

CMS preliminary

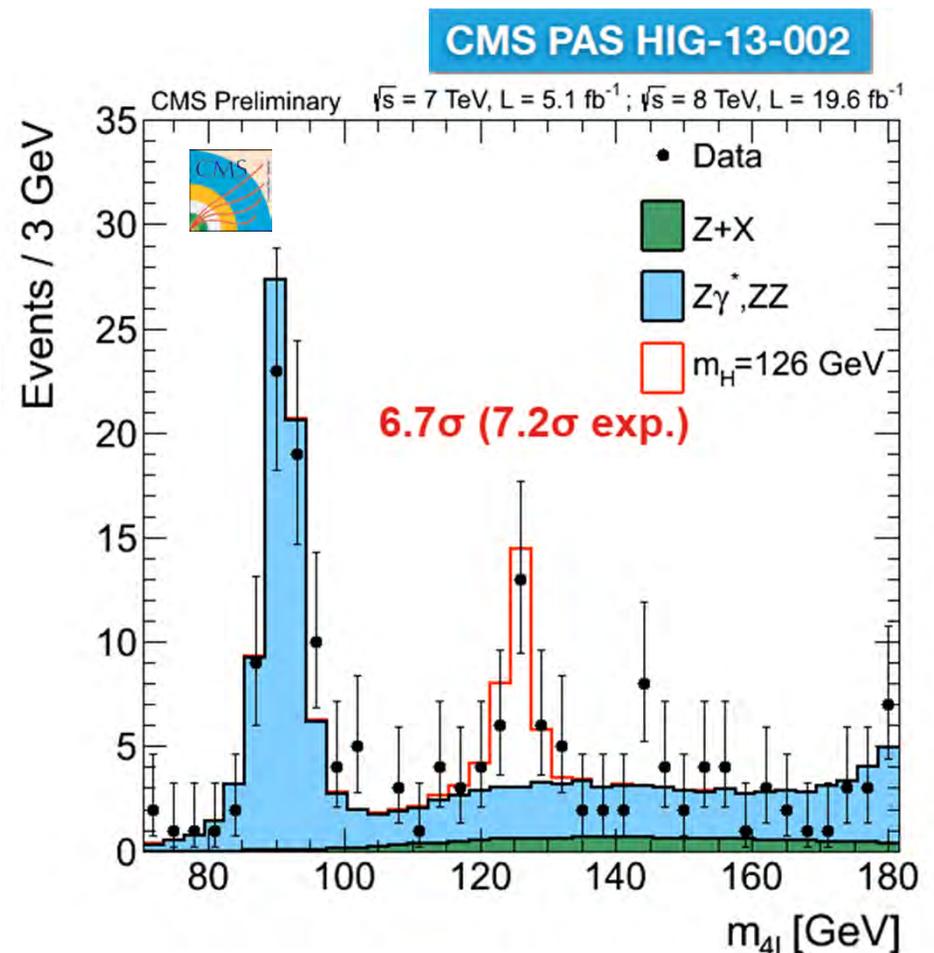
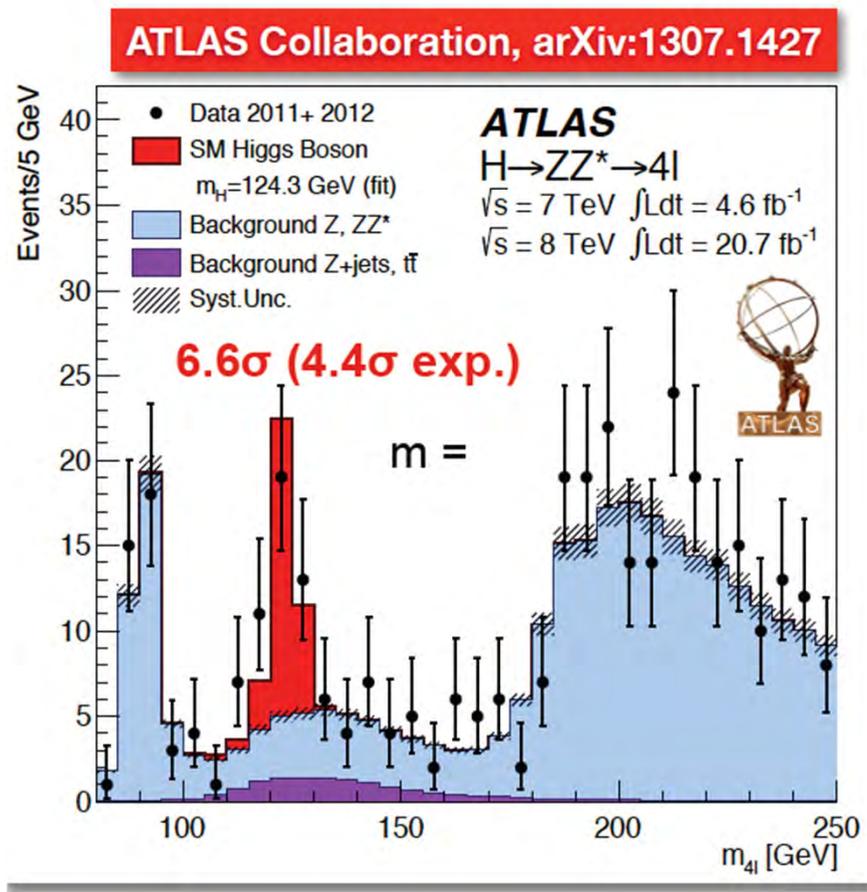


# H -> 4leptons

Run1 2011-2012

L = 24.7 fb<sup>1</sup>

- ATLAS: Cut-in-Categories, FSR accounting, untagged + VBF + VH
- CMS: MELA (angular analysis), FSR recovery, untagged + VBF

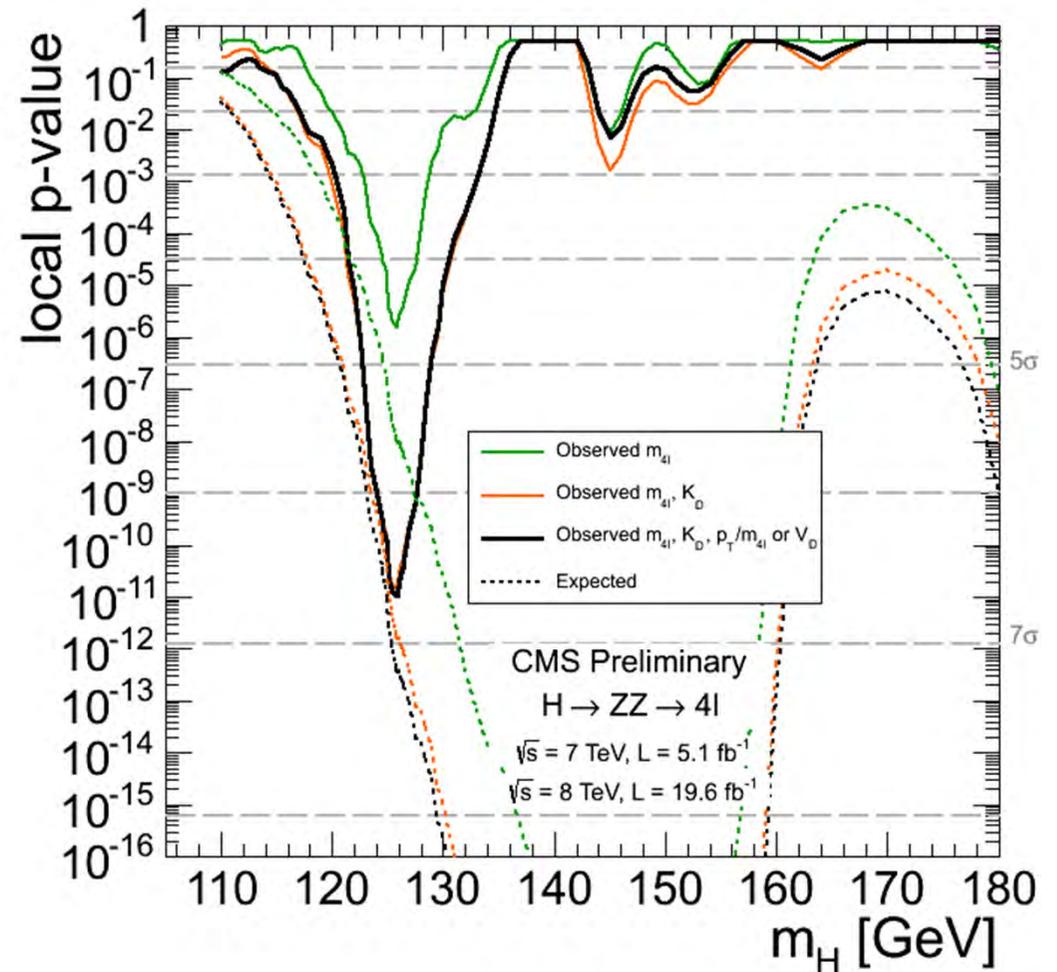


# $H \rightarrow 4l$ significance

Run1

$L = 24.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

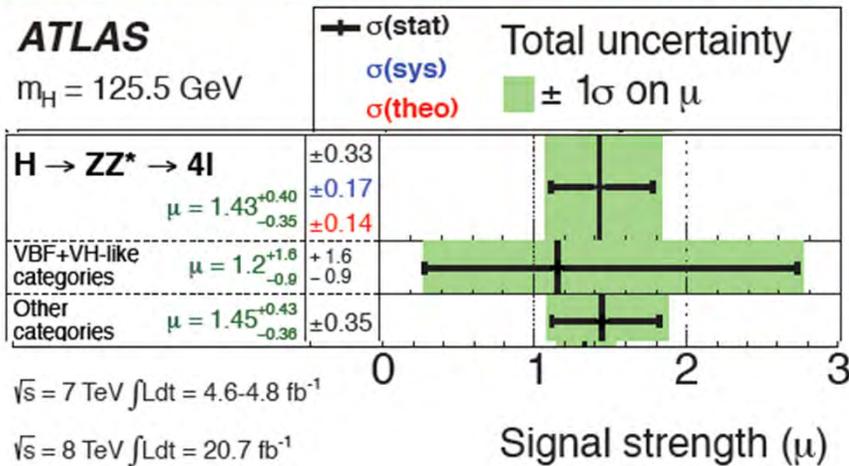
Significance improved with the kinematical discriminant



# H → 4l signal strength and mass

Run1

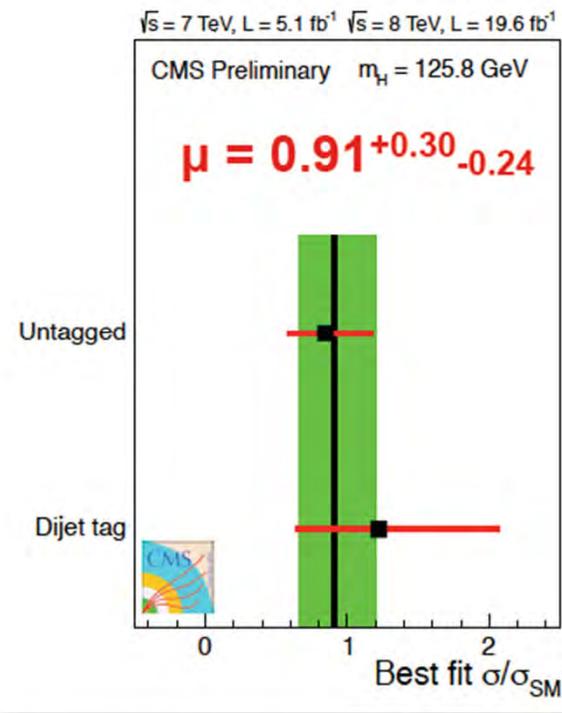
ATLAS Collaboration, arXiv:1307.1427



$$m_H = 124.3^{+0.6}_{-0.5} {}^{+0.5}_{-0.3} \text{ GeV}$$

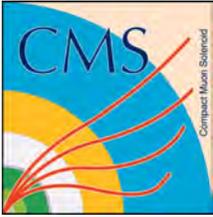


$$m_H = 125.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ GeV}$$

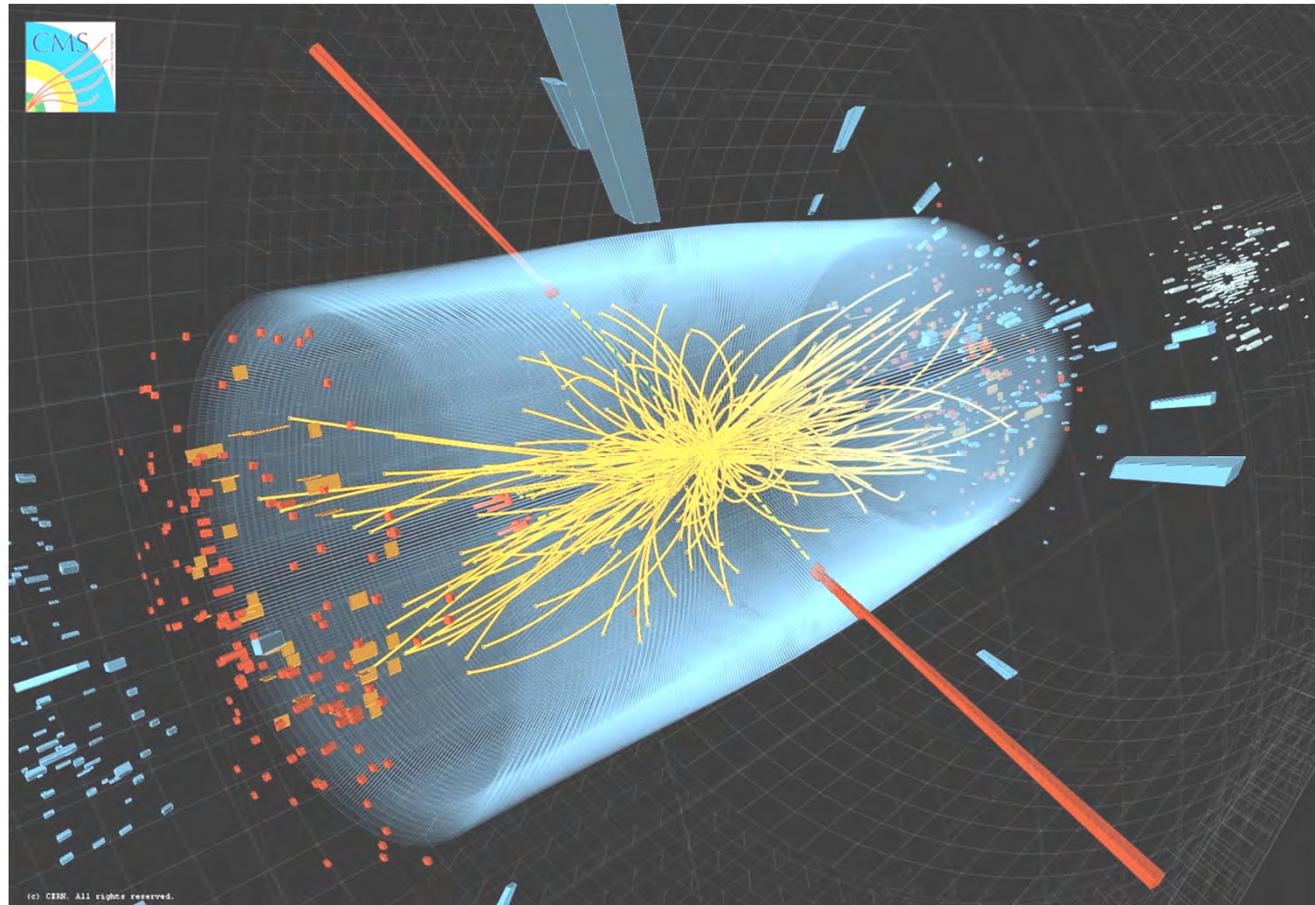


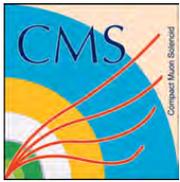
# H $\rightarrow$ $\gamma\gamma$

- Small branching fraction (0.23%), but experimentally favourable.
- *Challenge*: large irreducible QCD background from direct diphotons + photons from neutral pion decays in jets.
  - Background estimated from mass sidebands
- *Second challenge*: selection of the correct vertex (pile-up).
  - ATLAS: photon pointing
  - CMS: dedicated Multivariate Analysis (MVA)



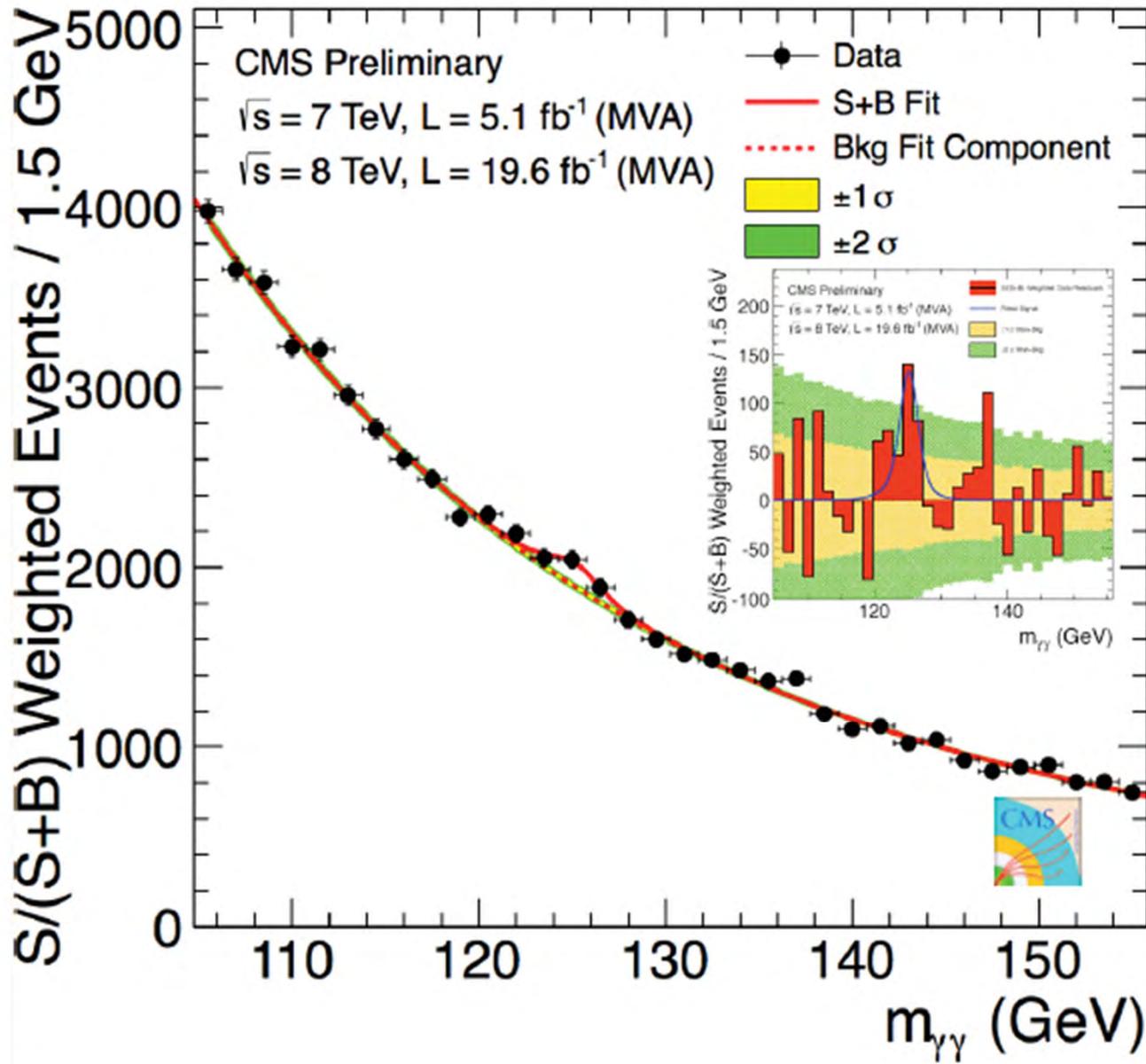
$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$





# CMS $\gamma\gamma$ mass distribution

Run 1  
2012



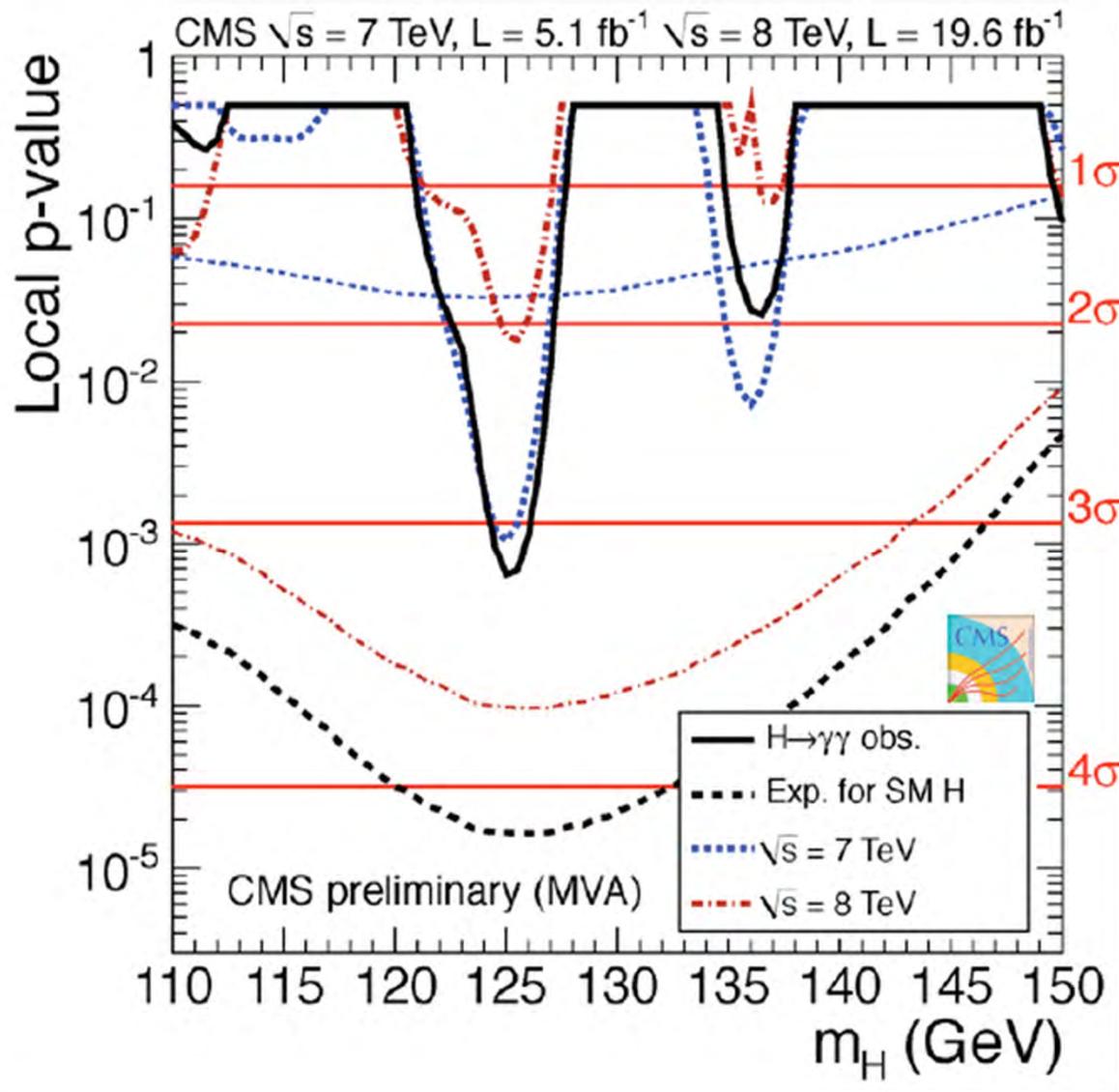
Mass:  $125 \pm 0.8 \text{ GeV}$

Analysis done  
with MVA method  
and cross-checked with  
Cut-in-Categories method.

Significancies:

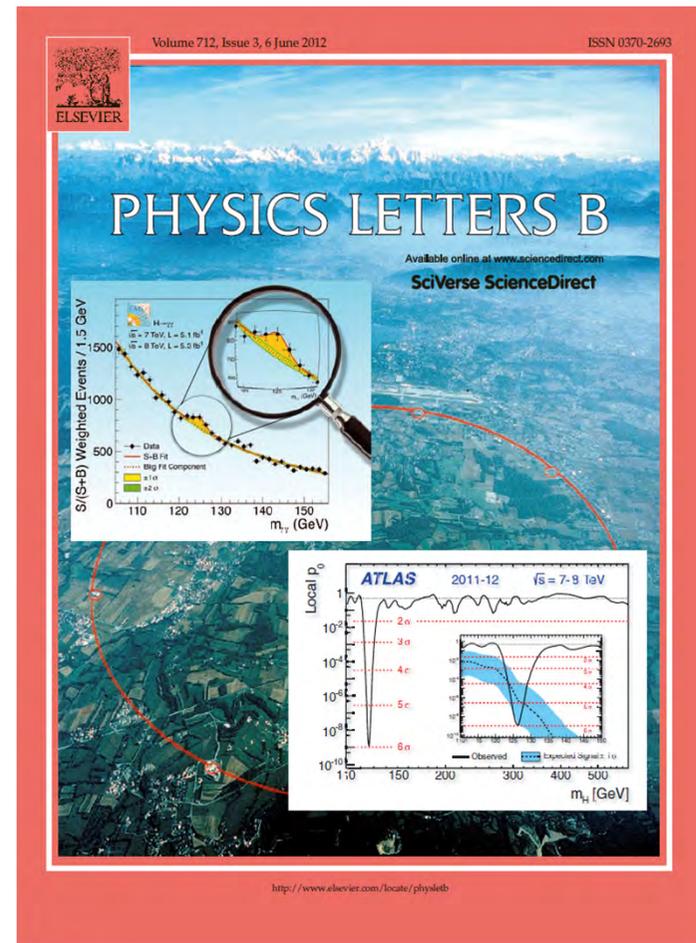
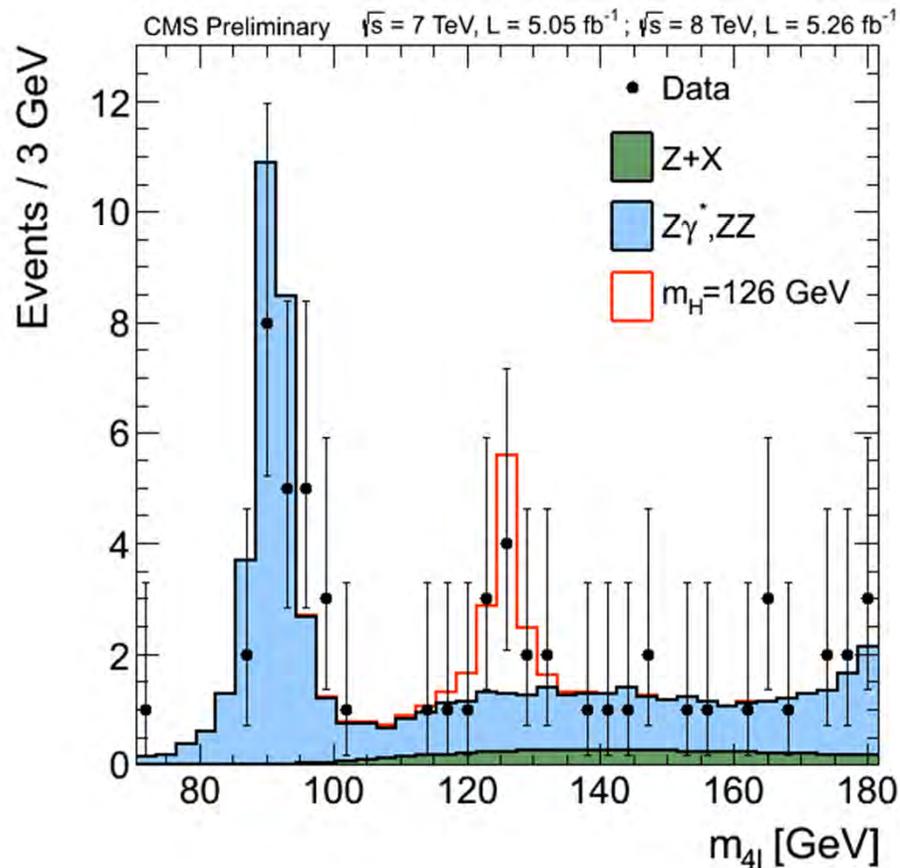
MVA:  $3.2\sigma$  ( $4.2\sigma$   
expected)  
CiC:  $3.9\sigma$  ( $3.5\sigma$   
exp.)

# H $\rightarrow$ $\gamma\gamma$ significance (CMS)



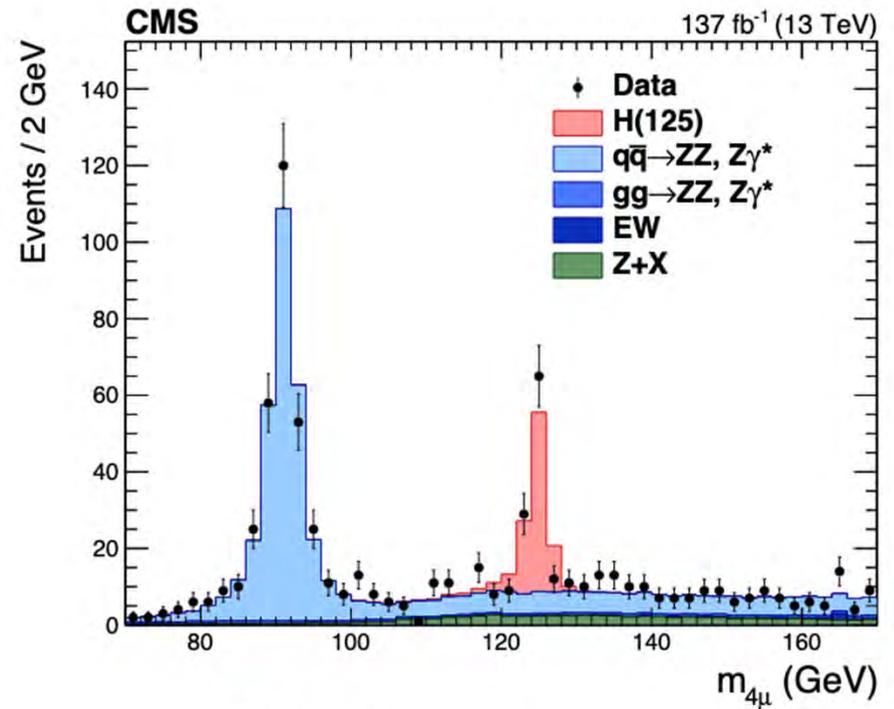
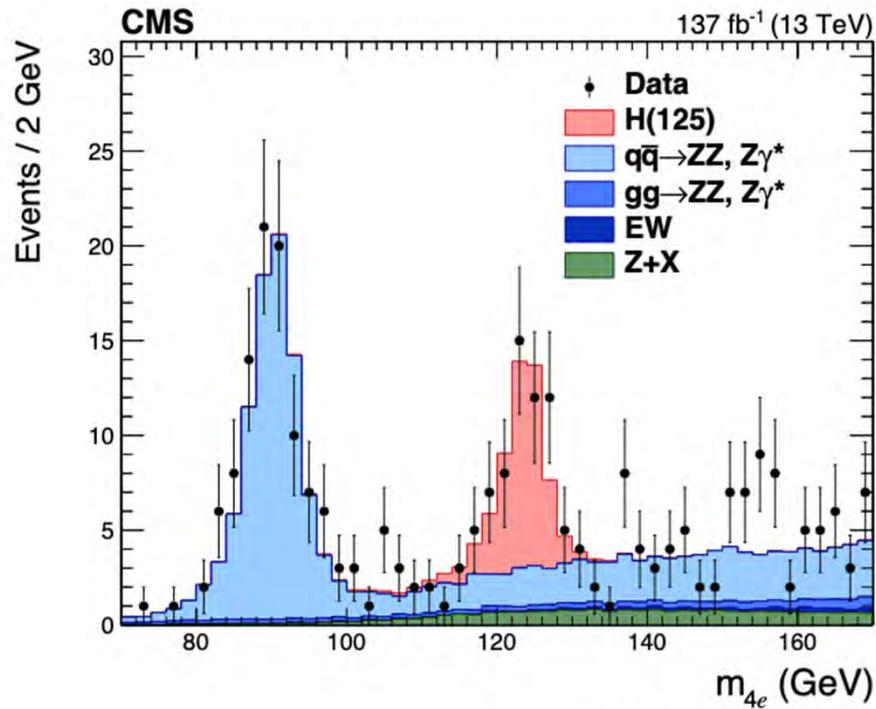
# 2012: start of Higgs physics at LHC

4.7.2012



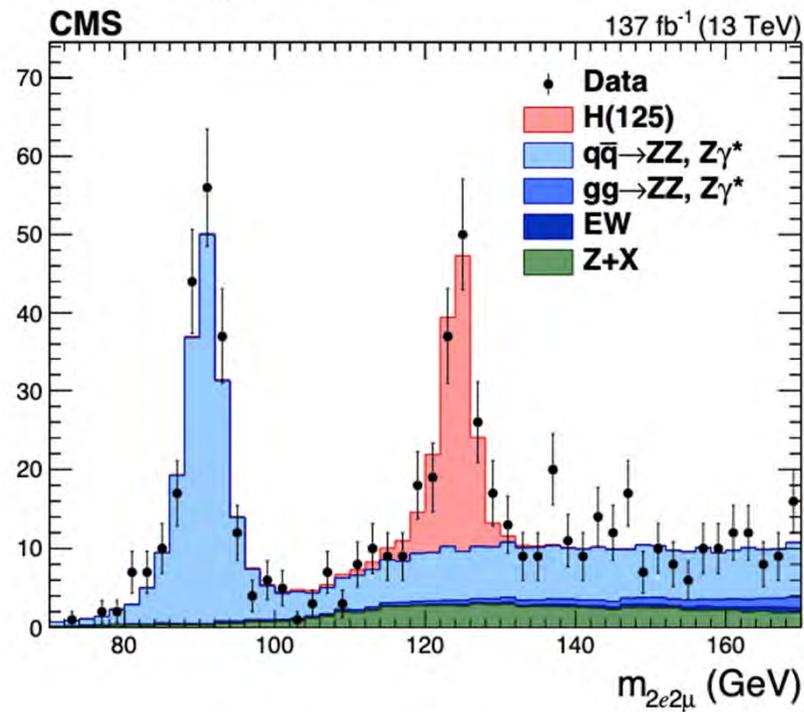
# LHC Run 2 : 2015-2018

- Collision energy: *13 TeV*
- Integrated luminosity 2016-2018: *138 fb<sup>-1</sup>*

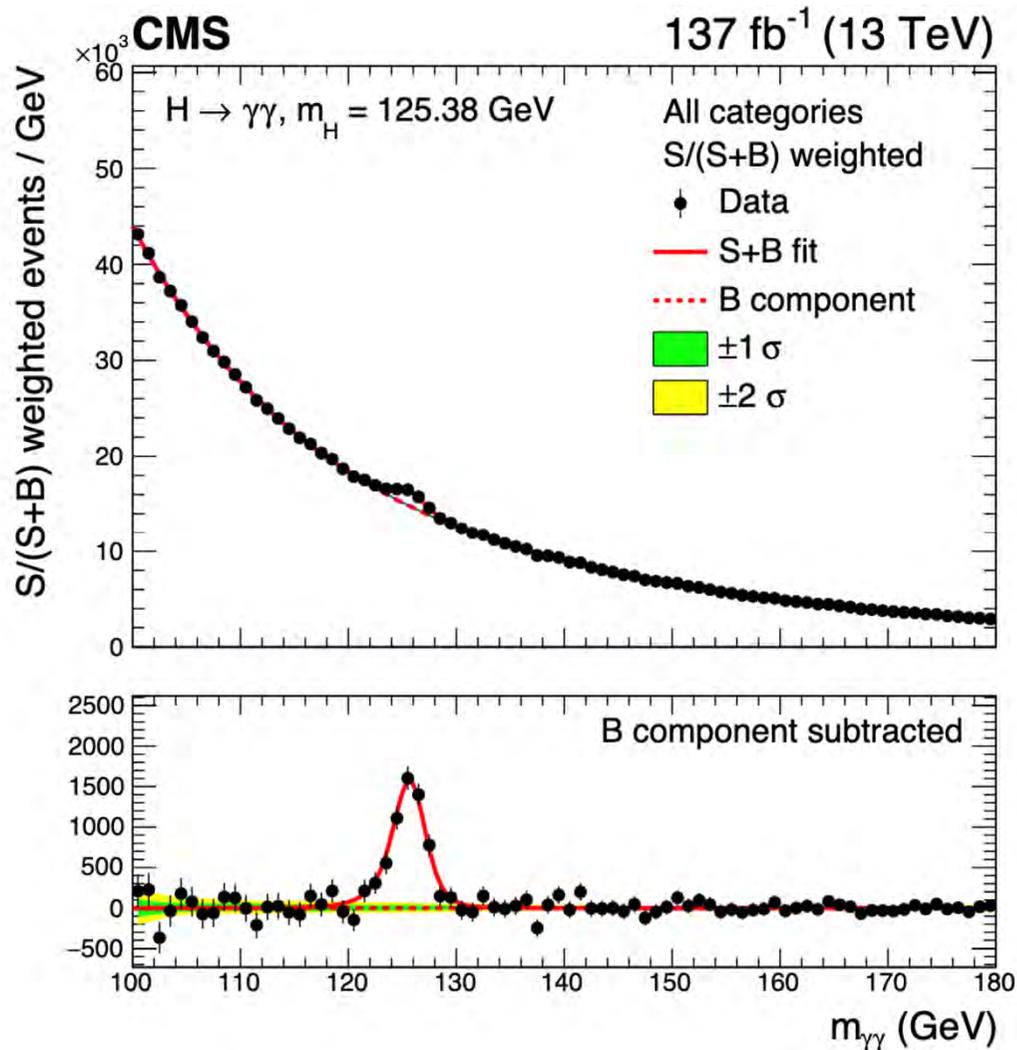


*CMS results*  
2022 (Run2)

$$m_H = 125.46 \pm 0.16 \text{ GeV}$$

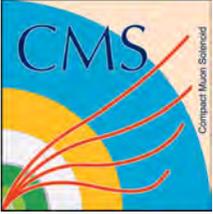


# H $\rightarrow$ $\gamma\gamma$ (Run 2, 2016-2018)



Run2:

$$m_H = 125.78 \pm 0.26 \text{ GeV}$$



# Higgs boson mass 2022

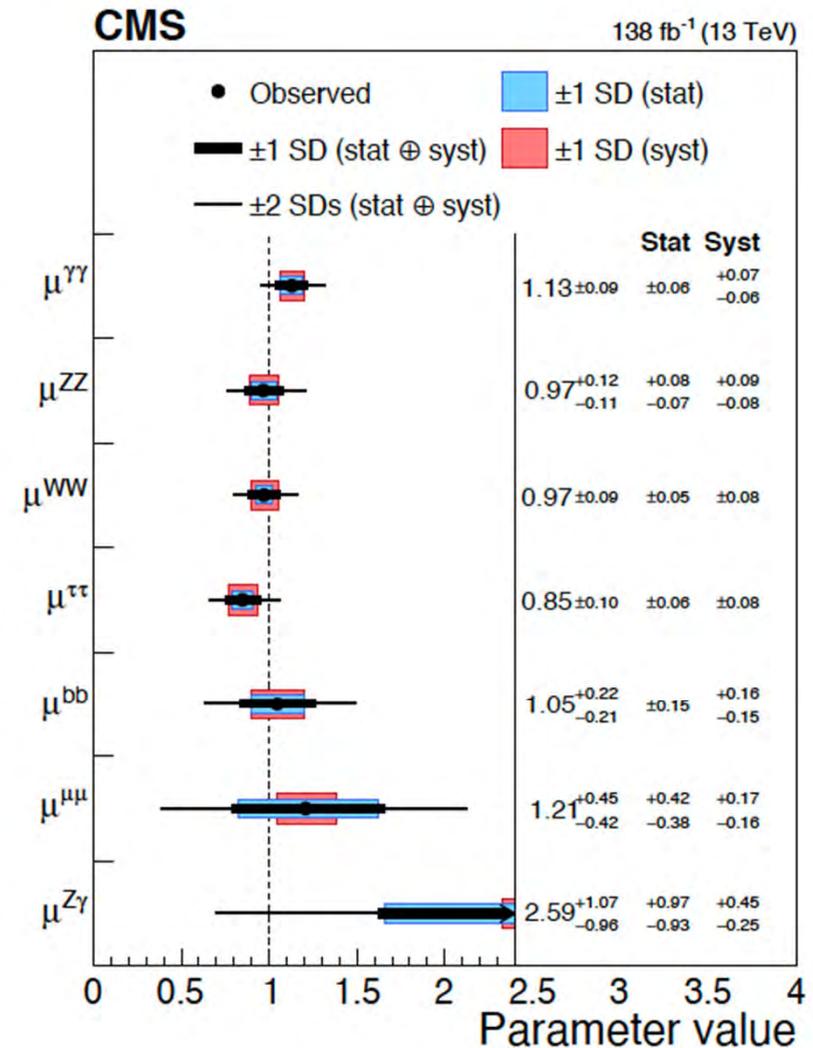
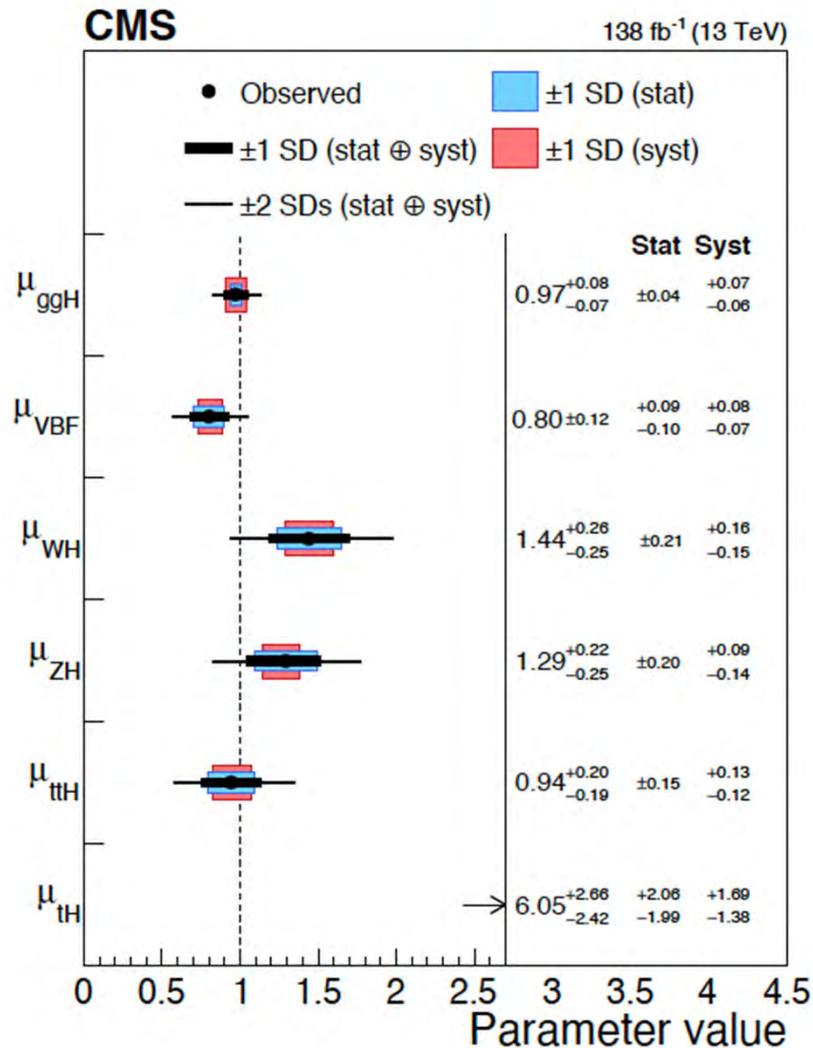
- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  and  $H \rightarrow 4\text{leptons}$  combined

$$m_H = 125.46 \pm 0.16 \text{ GeV}$$

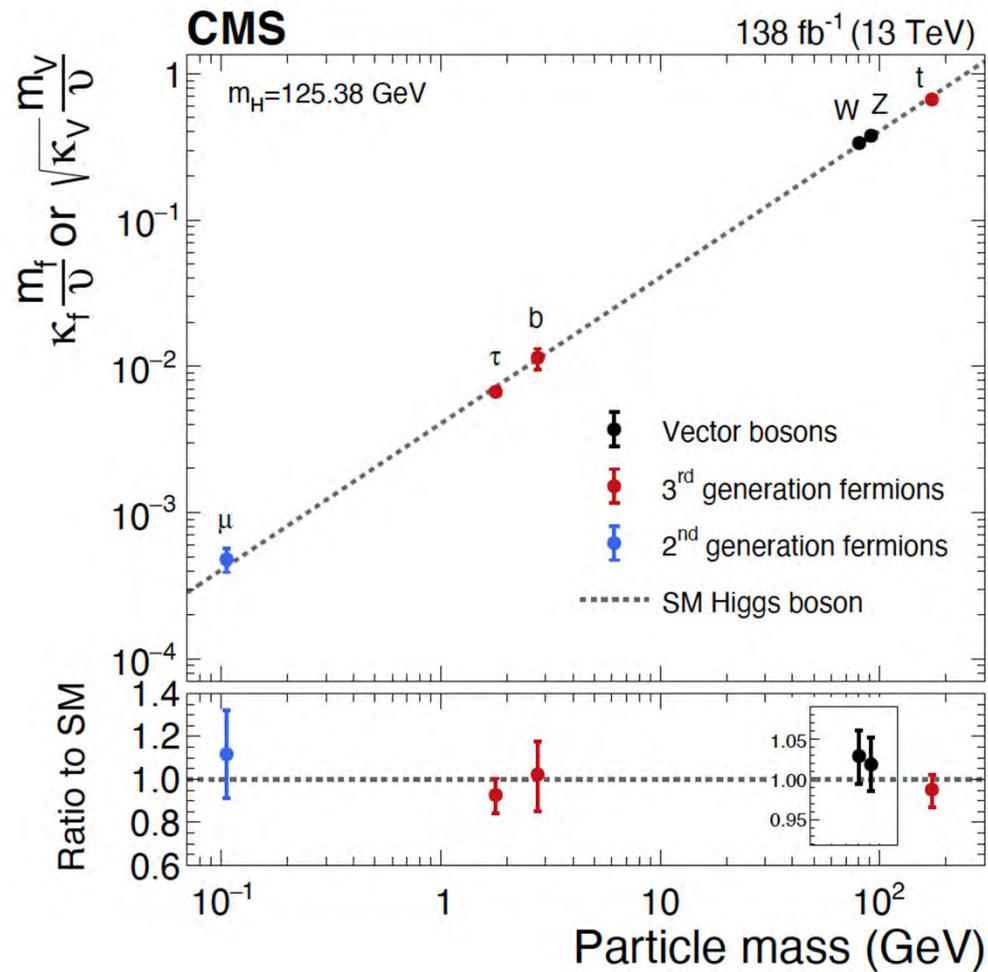
- Run1 and Run2 combined

$$m_H = 125.38 \pm 0.14 \text{ GeV}$$

# Summary of measured decay channels



# Measured couplings versus particle mass



# First measurements of the Higgs boson

## Breit-Wigner *width*

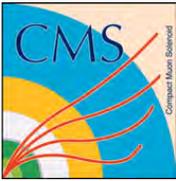
$$\sigma = \int \frac{g_{prod}^2 g_{dec}^2}{(m^2 - m_H^2)^2 + m_H^2 \Gamma_H^2} \dots dm^2$$

On-shell:  $\sigma \propto \frac{g_{prod}^2 g_{dec}^2}{\Gamma_H} \propto \mu_{prod}$

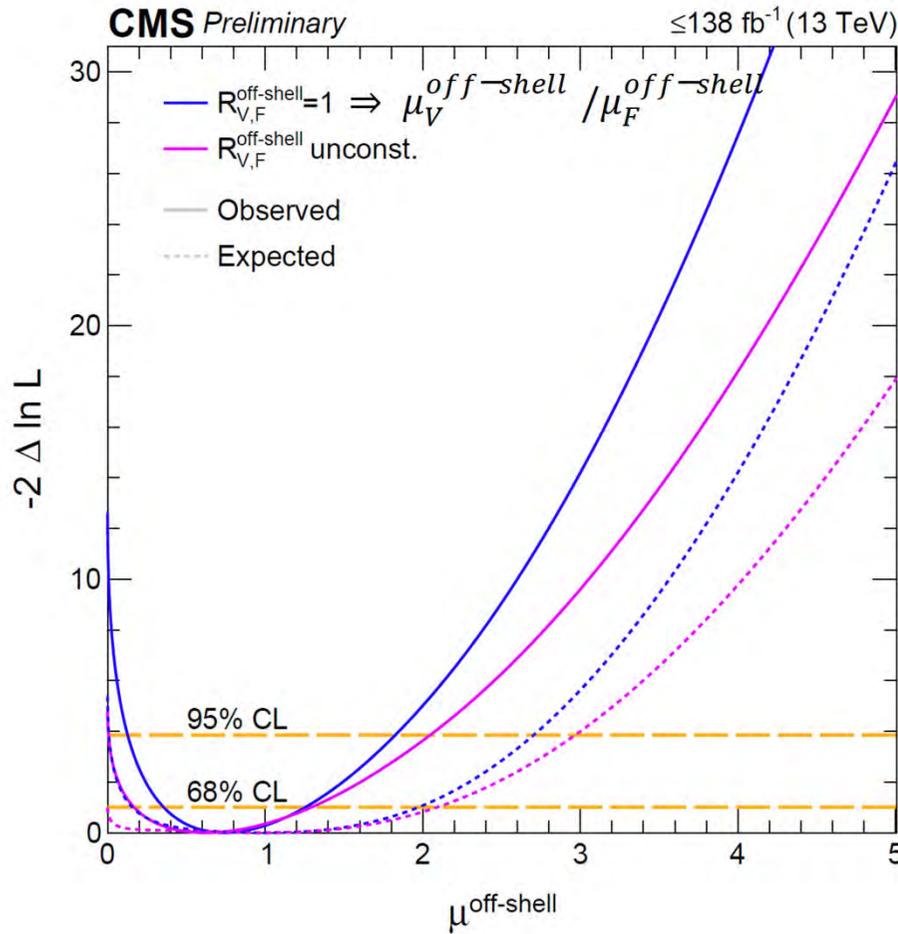
Off-shell  $\sigma \sim \int \frac{g_{prod}^2 g_{dec}^2}{(m^2 - m_H^2)^2} \dots dm^2 \propto \underbrace{\mu_{prod} \cdot \Gamma_H}_{\mu_{prod}^{off-shell}}$

SM:  $m > 2m_Z$  10% of on-shell value

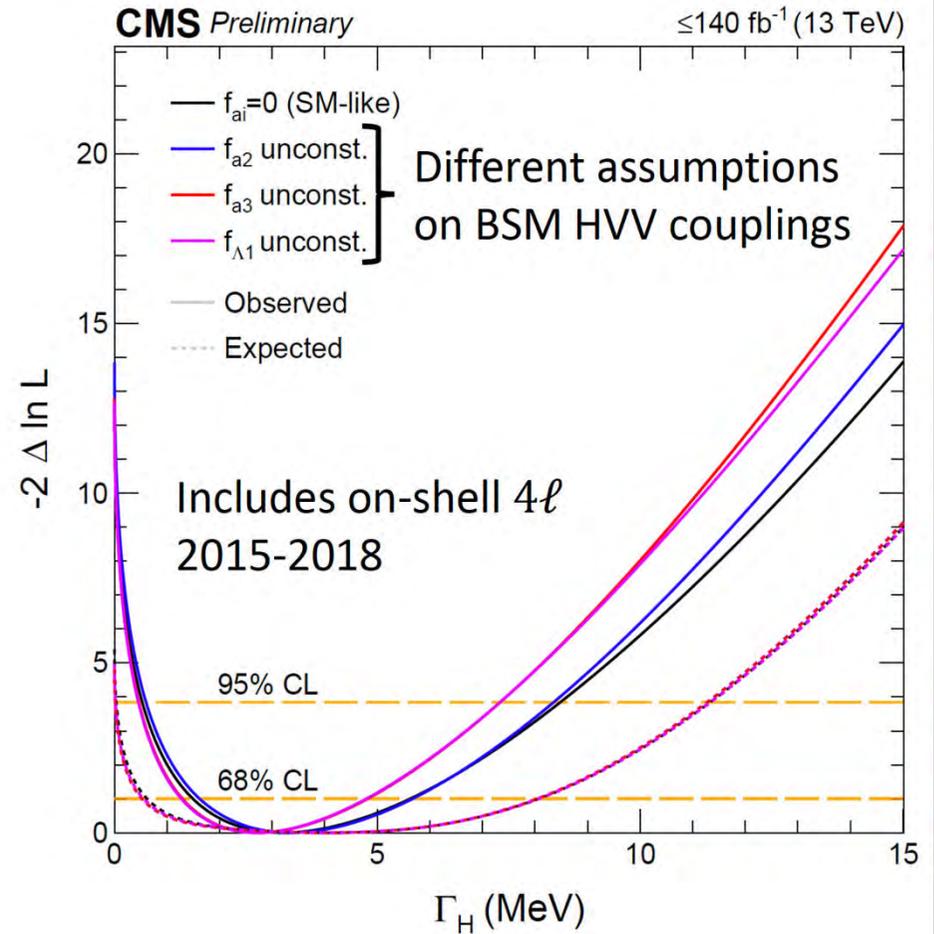
$\mu_{prod}^{off-shell}$



# H → llνν + 4l mass distribution fits



No off-shell ( $\mu_{off-shell} = 0$ ) is excluded by more than 99.9% confidence level



Observed  $\Gamma_H = 3.2 +2.4 -1.7$  MeV at 95% CL  
SM:  $\Gamma_H = 4.1$  MeV

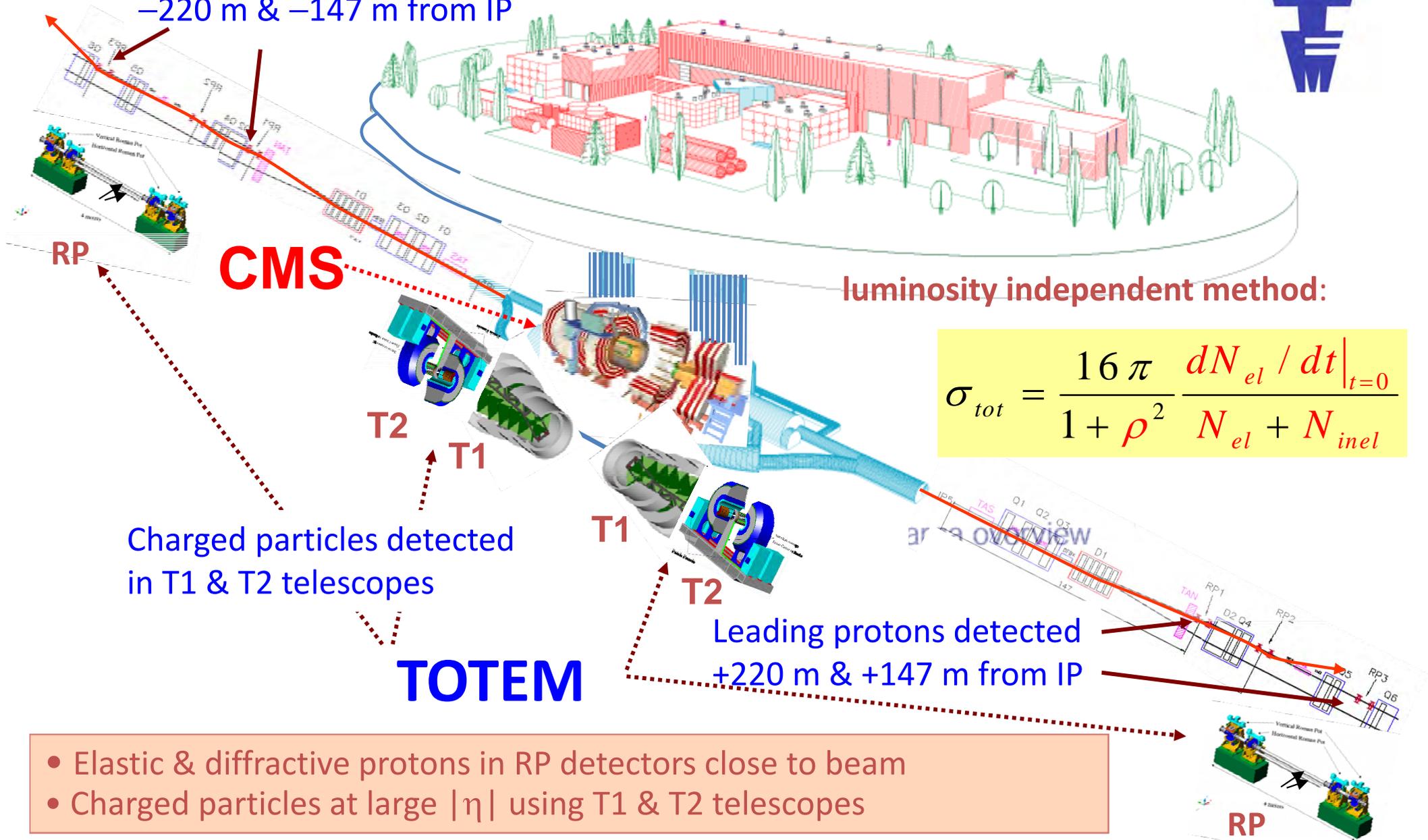
# TOTEM experiment

Courtesy of Kenneth Österberg



LHC - IP5

Leading protons detected  
-220 m & -147 m from IP



**CMS**

luminosity independent method:

$$\sigma_{tot} = \frac{16\pi}{1 + \rho^2} \frac{dN_{el} / dt \Big|_{t=0}}{N_{el} + N_{inel}}$$

Charged particles detected  
in T1 & T2 telescopes

Leading protons detected  
+220 m & +147 m from IP

**TOTEM**

- Elastic & diffractive protons in RP detectors close to beam
- Charged particles at large  $|\eta|$  using T1 & T2 telescopes

# pp elastic scattering



## Elastic scattering: t-channel exchange

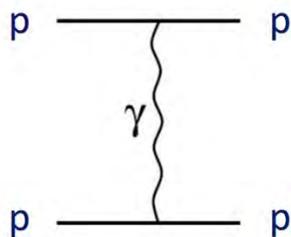


Elastic proton (anti)proton scattering at TeV scale: gluonic exchange

Experimental variable:  $t \approx -P^2\theta^2$ , four-momentum transfer squared

Strong interaction (non-pertutative QCD)

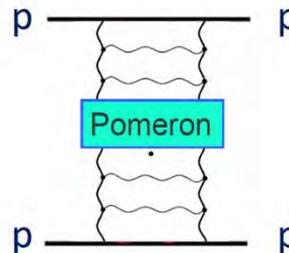
Electromagnetism  
(QED):  $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$



Photon exchange

dominates at very low  $|t|$  ( $< \approx 10^{-3}$ )

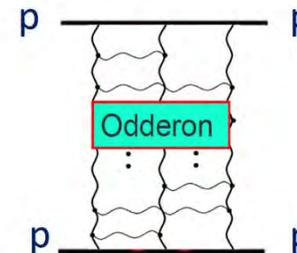
Crossing even  
 $C = +$



"Pomeron" exchange:  
system of 2 (or more  
number of) gluons

dominates at low  $|t|$ ,  
 $\approx$  imaginary part of  $A_{el}^{nucl}$   
same for  $pp$  &  $p\bar{p}$

Crossing odd  
 $C = -$



"Odderon" exchange:  
system of 3 (or more  
number of) gluons

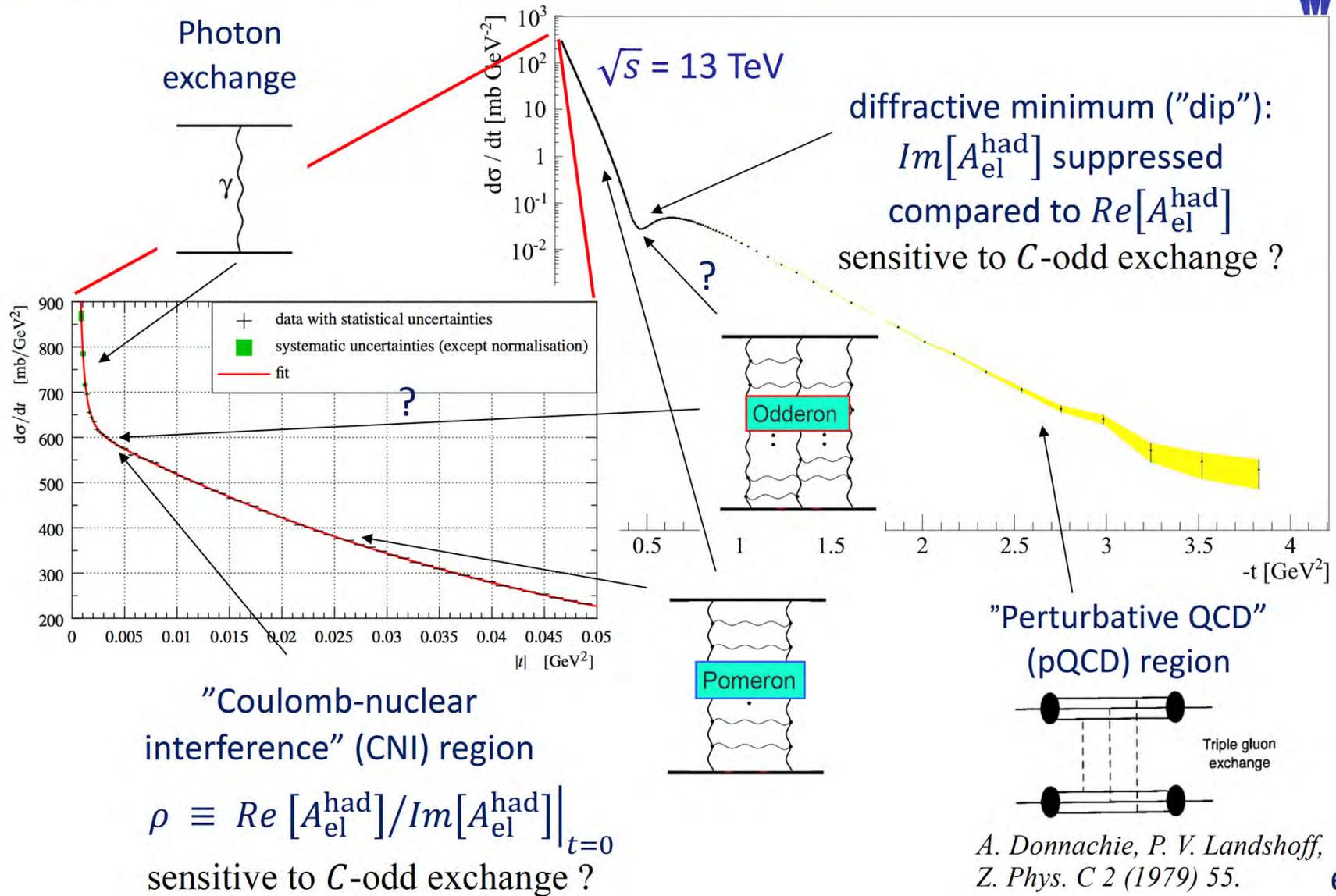
mostly suppressed,  
mainly real part of  $A_{el}^{nucl}$   
different sign for  $pp$  &  $p\bar{p}$

3

Courtesy of Kenneth Österberg



# Elastic $pp$ differential cross-section



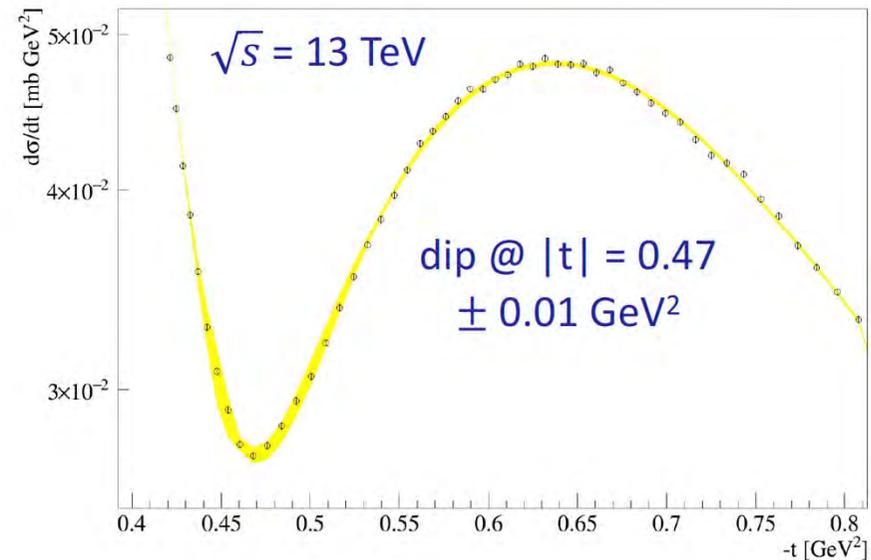
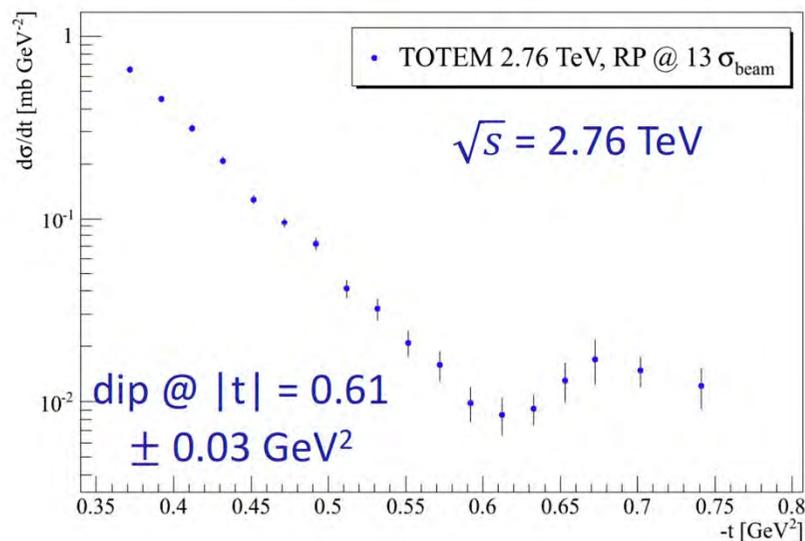
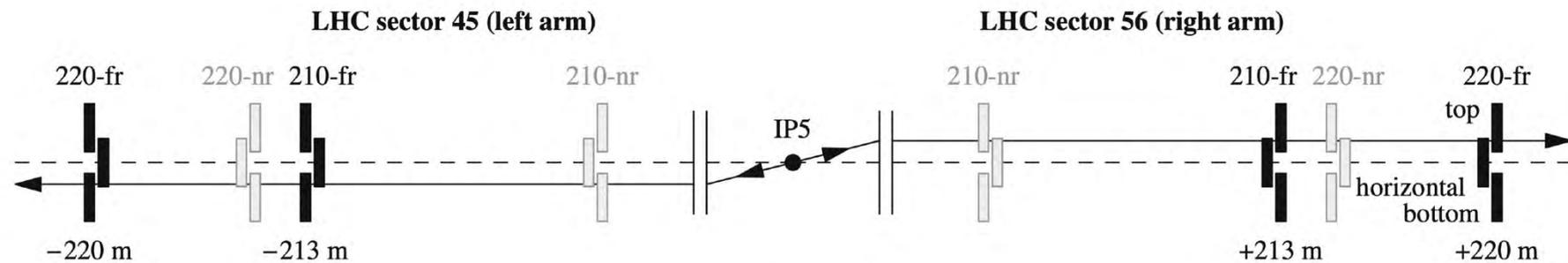
Courtesy of Kenneth Österberg



# Elastic $pp$ cross-section measurements



- ✓ Elastic  $pp$   $d\sigma/dt$  measurements: measure both intact  $p$ 's in TOTEM Roman Pots at 210-220 m from IP with silicon detectors.
- ✓ Precise measurements at  $\sqrt{s} = 2.76, 7, 8$  and 13 TeV: EPJC 80 (2020) 91; EPL 95 (2011) 41004; NPB 899 (2015) 527; EPJC79 (2019) 861.



14

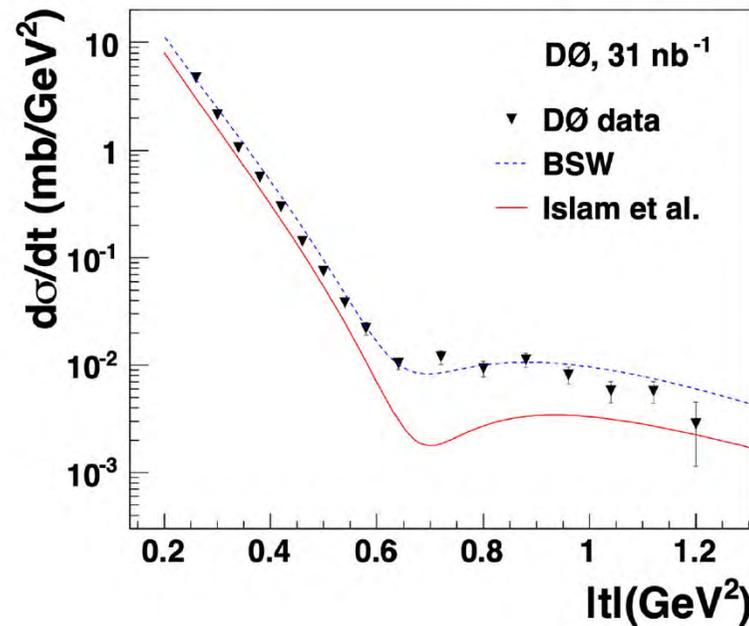
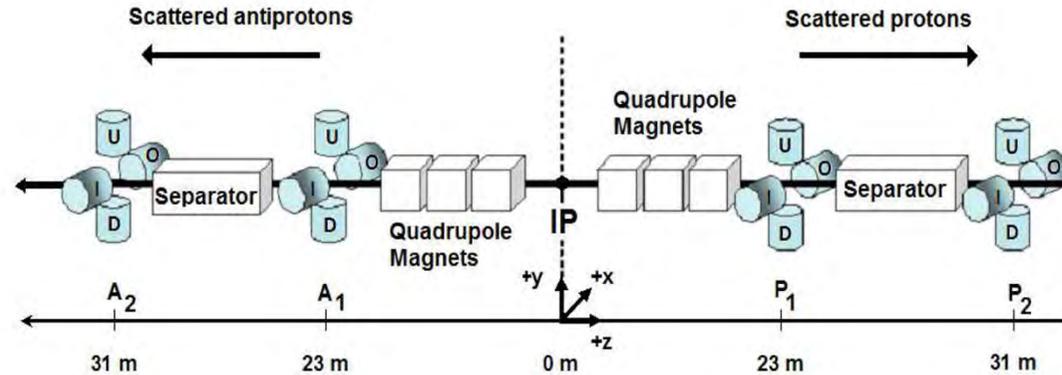
Courtesy of Kenneth Österberg



# Elastic $p\bar{p}$ cross-section measurements



- ✓ Elastic  $p\bar{p} d\sigma/dt$  measurements: measure both the intact  $p$  &  $\bar{p}$  in DØ Roman Pots at 23-31 m from IP with scintillating fibre detectors.
- ✓ Measurement at  $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$  TeV: PRD 86 (2012) 012009.



15

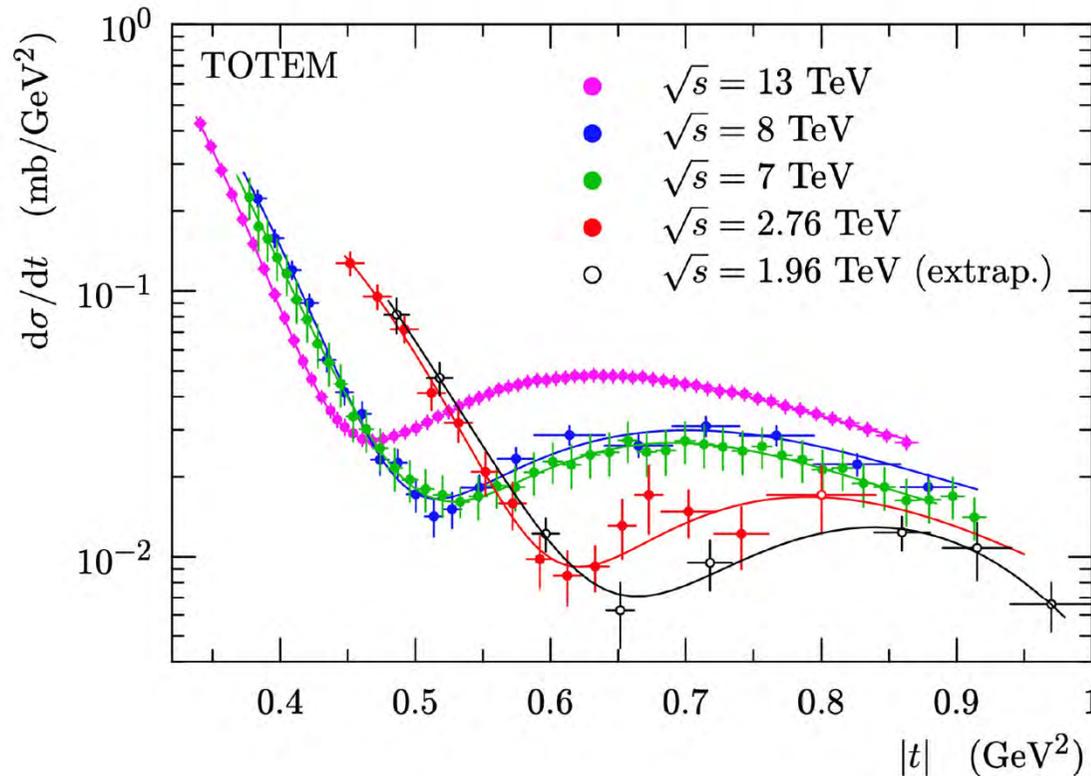
Courtesy of Kenneth Österberg



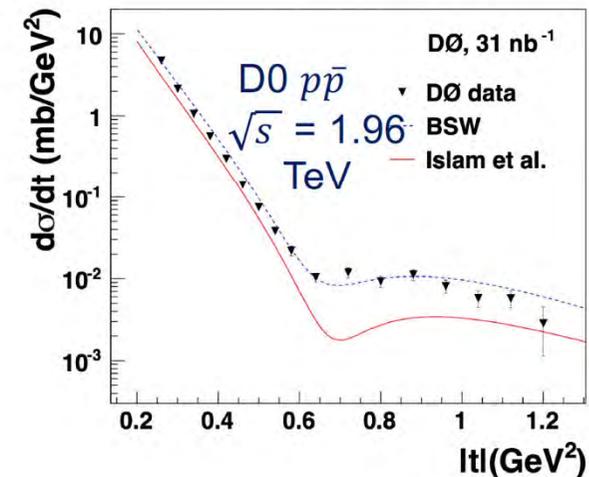
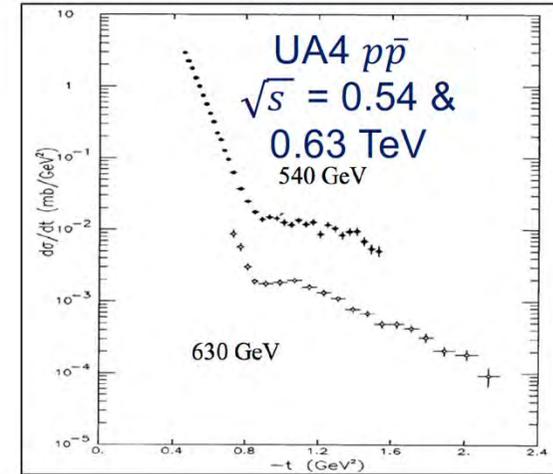
# Elastic $pp/p\bar{p}$ cross-section characteristics



At TeV-scale,  $pp$  elastic  $d\sigma/dt$  characterized by a diffractive minimum (“dip”) & a secondary maximum (“bump”), whereas  $p\bar{p}$   $d\sigma/dt$  characterized only by a “kink”.



@TeV scale: persistancy of dip & bump for  $pp$ , absence of dip & bump for  $p\bar{p}$



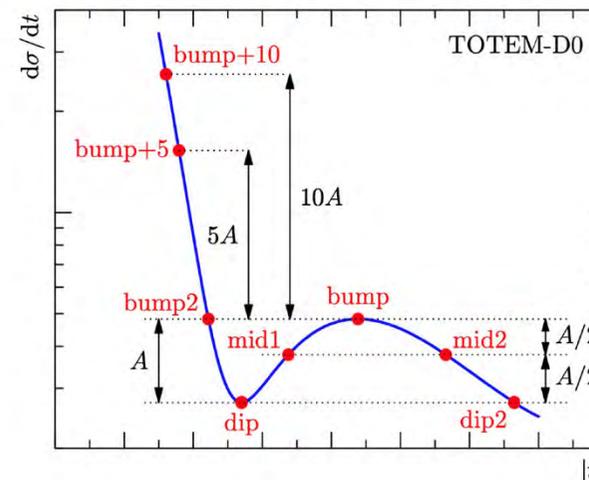
Courtesy of Kenneth Österberg



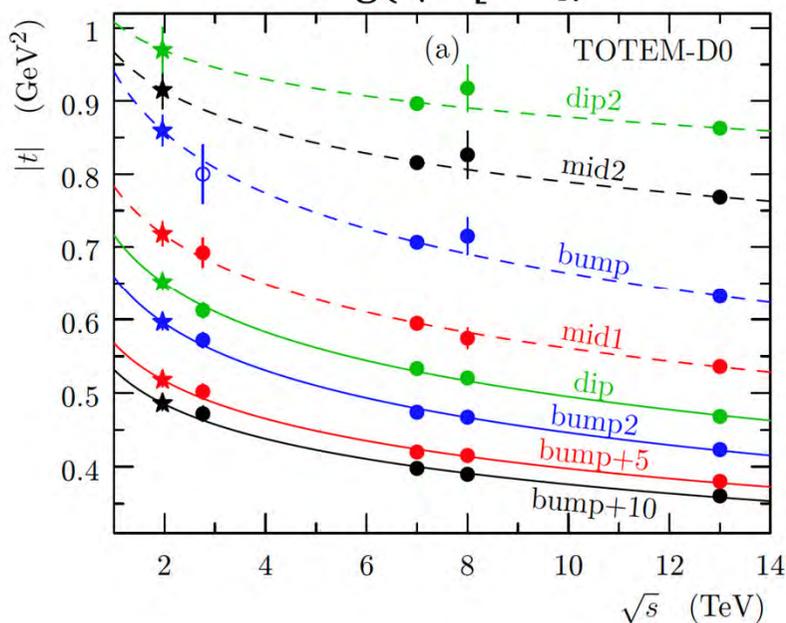
# Extrapolation of $pp$ cross section



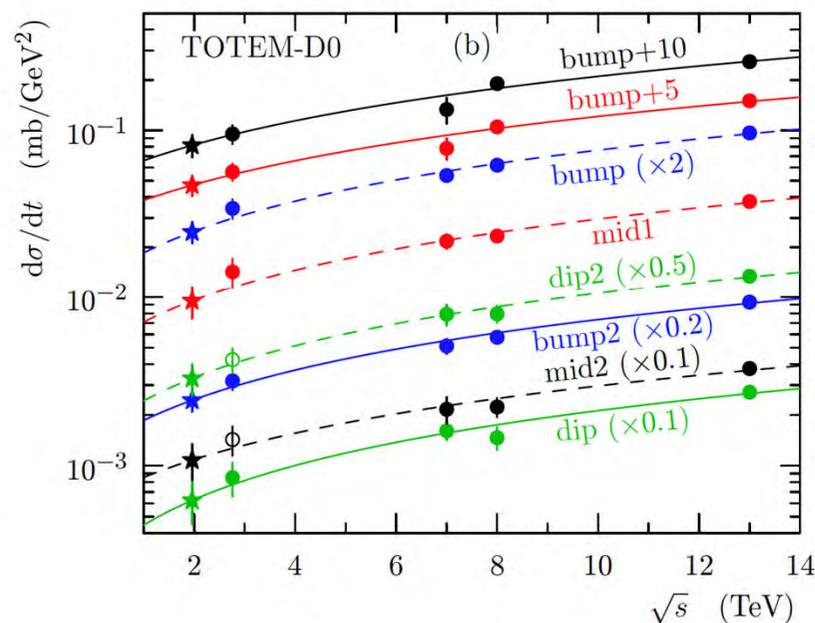
- ✓ Extrapolate 8 characteristic points (both their  $d\sigma/dt$  &  $t$ ) in dip-bump region of the  $pp$  elastic  $d\sigma/dt$  @ 2.76, 7, 8 & 13 TeV to 1.96 TeV  $\Rightarrow$   $pp$  elastic  $d\sigma/dt$  points @ 1.96 TeV
- ✓ Alternative forms lead to compatible results within quoted uncertainties



$$t = a \log(\sqrt{s} [\text{TeV}]) + b$$



$$(d\sigma/dt) = c\sqrt{s} [\text{TeV}] + d$$

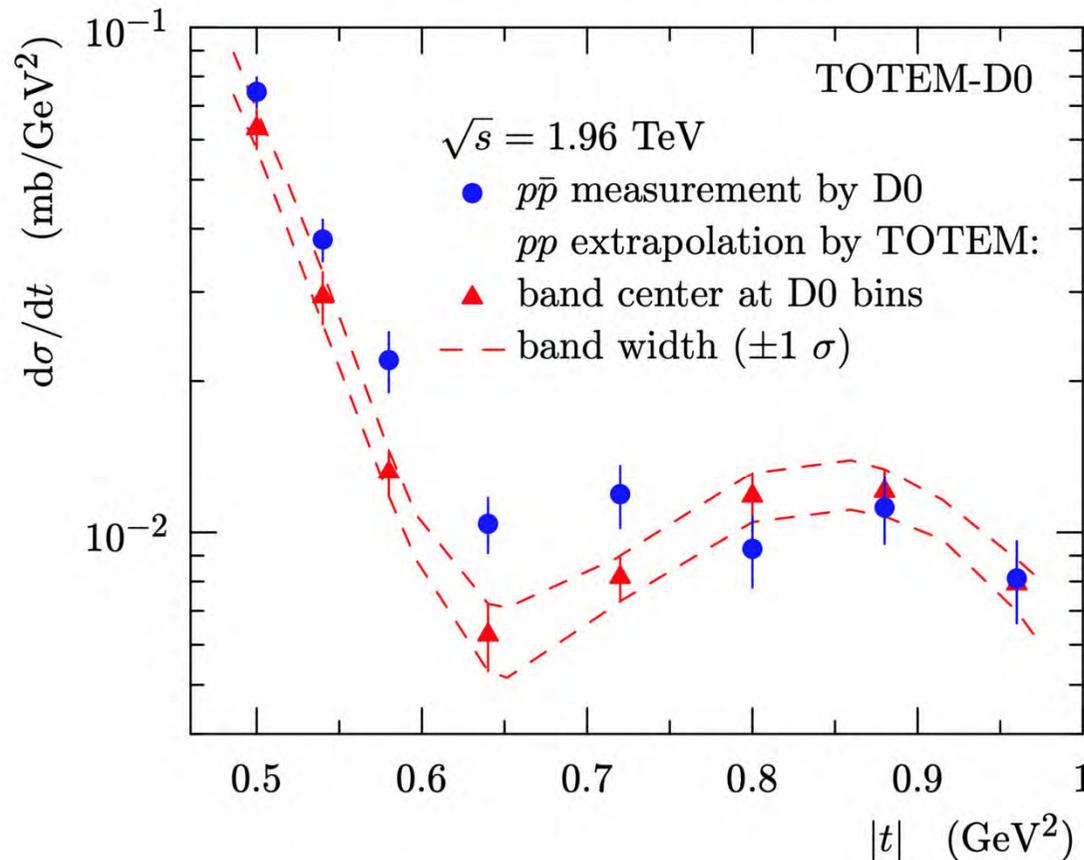




## Comparison of $pp$ & $p\bar{p}$ cross section



Uncertainties of  $pp$  data points @ D0 measured  $|t|$ -values strongly correlated; full covariance matrix used



$\chi^2$  test of  $pp$  &  $p\bar{p}$  difference:  
**3.4 $\sigma$  significance**  
for t-channel  
exchange of a  
colourless  $C$ -odd  
gluonic compound  
("odderon")

Significance  
confirmed by a  
combined Kolmo-  
gorov-Smirnov &  
normalization test

Courtesy of Kenneth Österberg