The Standard Model and Beyond

Paris Sphicas
CERN & University of Athens
CERN Accelerator School
Chavannes de Bogis, February 3, 2014

- **The Standard Model of Particle Physics**
  - **And the Higgs boson…**
- **Looking for the Higgs**
  - **A new boson at ≈ 126 GeV!**
  - **Update since the discovery (properties)**
- **Is this all there is to Nature?**
  - **Searching for New Physics; Supersymmetry?**
- **Outlook**

Standard Model of Particle Physics

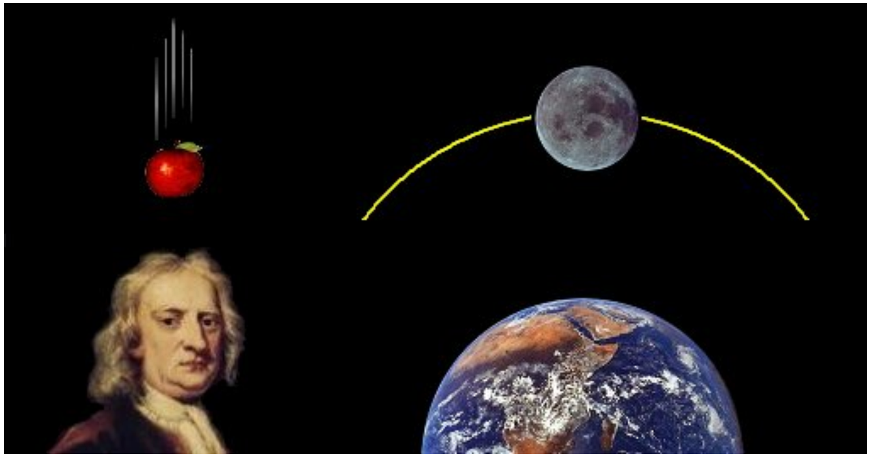
The main ideas

Intermediate vector bosons and their masslessness

The Higgs mechanism

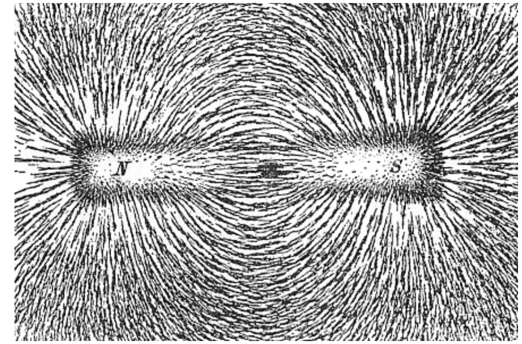
Nature: "forces" between particles?

- Gravity == action-at-a distance: separated objects, in the vacuum, act on each other!
- The "charge" of gravity: mass – the substance of matter!



- What about electricity and magnetism? Same as gravity; except two charges (like ones repel, opposite ones attract). But same spooky "action-at-a-distance, through the vacuum"

Nature: “forces”?!?



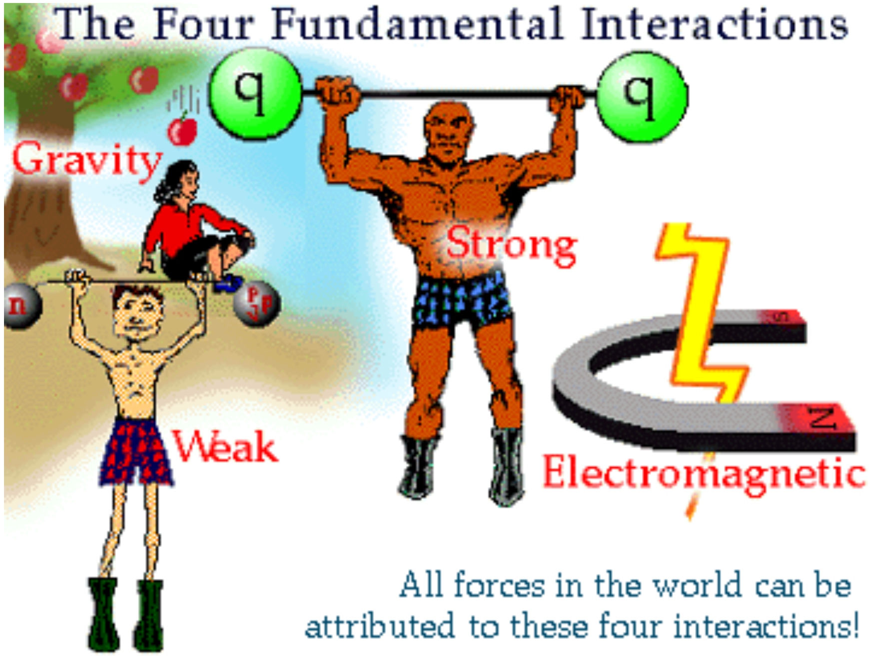
- Maxwell and electromagnetism: the concept of a field; charges generate fields which (can) permeate all of space… Other “charges” feel this field – and thus they feel a force.
- The incredible discovery: the E/B fields can exist alone – they propagate in waves in the vacuum! Thus are radio, TV and cell-phones made possible.

20th century: two more forces at work

- **But nuclei are held together – against the electrostatic repulsion.**
  So there is yet another type of force! And it must be very, very strong.

- **And nuclei break up! Radioactivity! Neutrons become protons.**
  So there is yet another type of force! And it is very, very weak.

There are, in total FOUR different forces in nature



FOUR???

What makes them different?

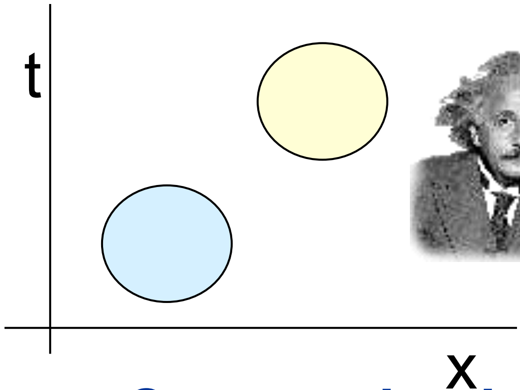
Are all of them “needed”?

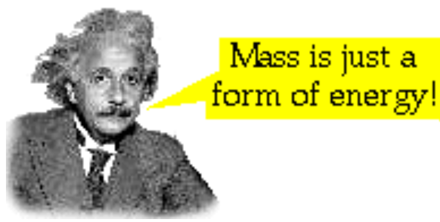
Why not just one?

The two scientific revolutions of the 20th century (Relativity and Quantum mechanics) provide (most of) the answers

20th century physics: quantum mechanics and relativity

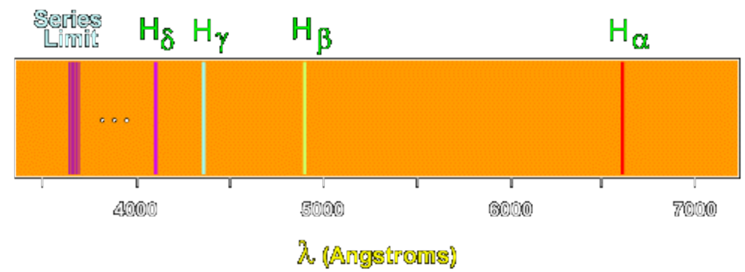
- **Relativity: action can only travel at speed c**
  - Localization





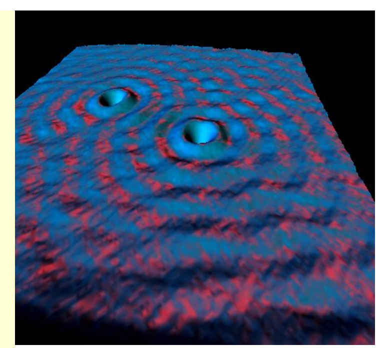
  - Communication between space-time points only as long as within light-cone
- Thus: operators (that finally yield obser-vables) are a function of x,t; i.e. they are fields

- **Quantum Mechanics**
  - Dicretization
    - e.g. of absorption or emission



  - Wave-particle duality
    - demonstrated beyond all doubt:

Electron density waves are seen breaking around two atom-size defects on the surface of a copper crystal



Quantum mechanics

- **System described by wavefunction, $\psi(x,t)$**
  - **Wavefunction: a complex number**
    - **Probability ~ $|\psi(x,t)|^2$**
  - **Changing the phase of the wavefunction by some angle ω, changes nothing:**
    - **$\psi(x,t) \rightarrow \psi(x,t)e^{i\omega}$ still means**
      - ➨ $|\psi(x,t)e^{i\omega}|^2 = |\psi(x,t)|^2$ **(probs unchanged)**
  - **We are thus free to select this phase freely. [As long as it is the same phase everywhere…]**

Quantum Mechanics + Relativity

- **Relativity: we should, in principle, be able to do locally, i.e. $\omega \rightarrow \omega(x)$!!!**
  - **For it takes a while to communicate to other points that we have changed this phase!**
- **BUT: Dirac equation (relativistic analog of Schrodinger's equation) is NOT invariant under local phase changes. Lagrangian shows this:**

$$L = \bar{\psi}\left(i\gamma^{\mu}\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} - m\right)\psi = \bar{\psi}\left(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m\right)\psi$$

  - **NOT invariant under "rotations in U(1)":**

    i.e. under $\psi(x) \rightarrow \psi(x)\, e^{iq\theta(x)}$…

    - **because of the derivative…**

Quantum Electrodynamics (I)

- **The "derivation" of electromagnetism: insist on invariance! So restore it.**
  - **Requires adding a field $A_\mu(x)$ that cancels derivatives, i.e.**

$$L = \bar{\psi}\left[i\gamma^\mu\left(\partial_\mu + iqA_\mu\right) - m\right]\psi; \quad A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu - \partial_\mu\theta$$

- **And… the fields A and ψ now interact:**

$$L_{\text{int}} = -q\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu A_\mu\psi$$

Quantum Electrodynamics (II)

- **But this is the interaction term in the Maxwell Lagrangian:**

$$L = -\frac{1}{16\pi} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} - J^{\mu} A_{\mu} \qquad (\text{with } J^{\mu} = q\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\psi)$$

  - **Thus: matter-A-matter interaction with Force Law:**

$$\vec{F} = q\left(-\vec{\nabla} A^0 + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}\right) + q\vec{v} \times \left(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}\right)$$

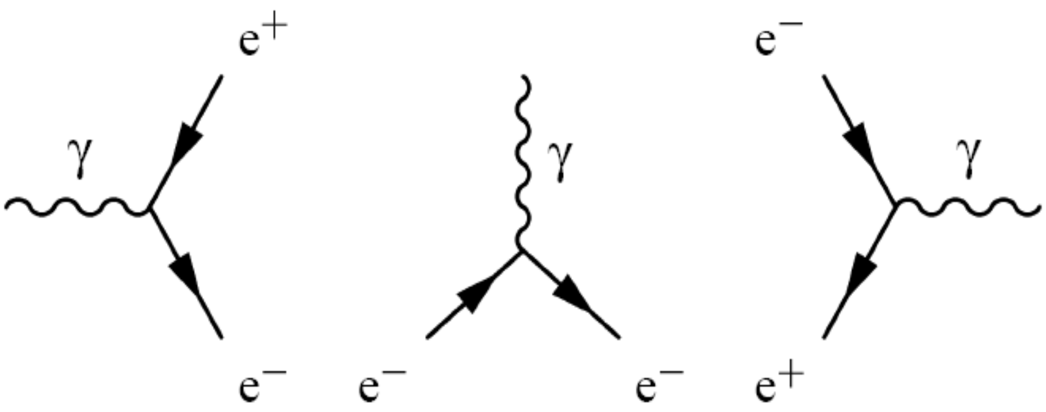
- **"Discovery" of electro-magnetism (!) from the demand that the phase can be set locally**

Quantum Electrodynamics (III)

- **The interaction:**

$$L_{\text{int}} = -q\overline{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}A_{\mu}\psi$$

- **And the quantum excitation of the A field will be particles (photons!)**

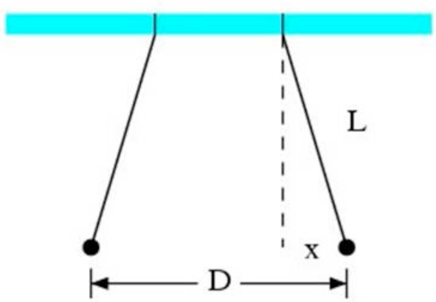


Quantum Field Theory

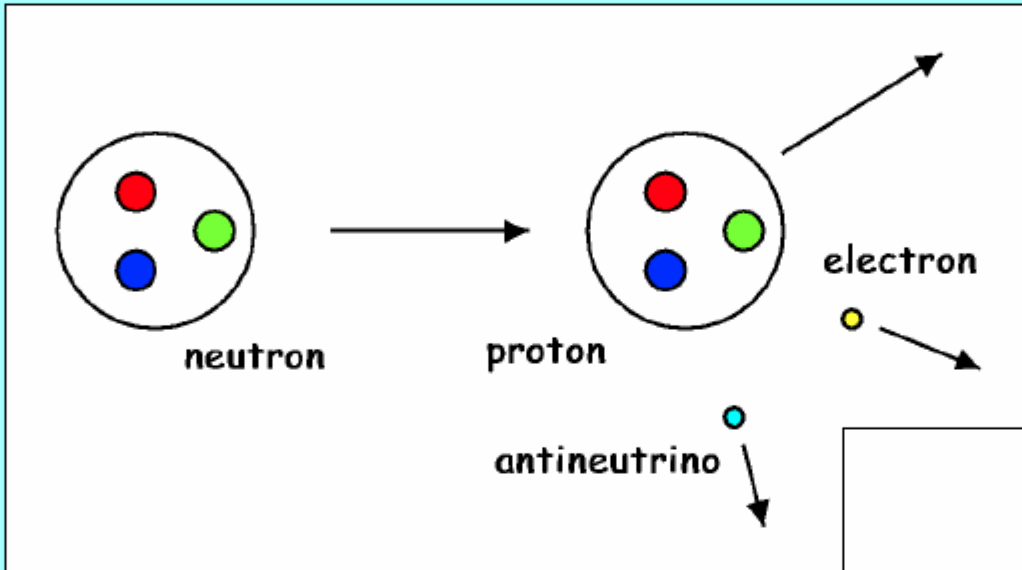
Relativity Theory + Quantum mechanics:
a new picture of what is a "force"

$$L_{\text{int}} = -q\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}A_{\mu}\psi$$

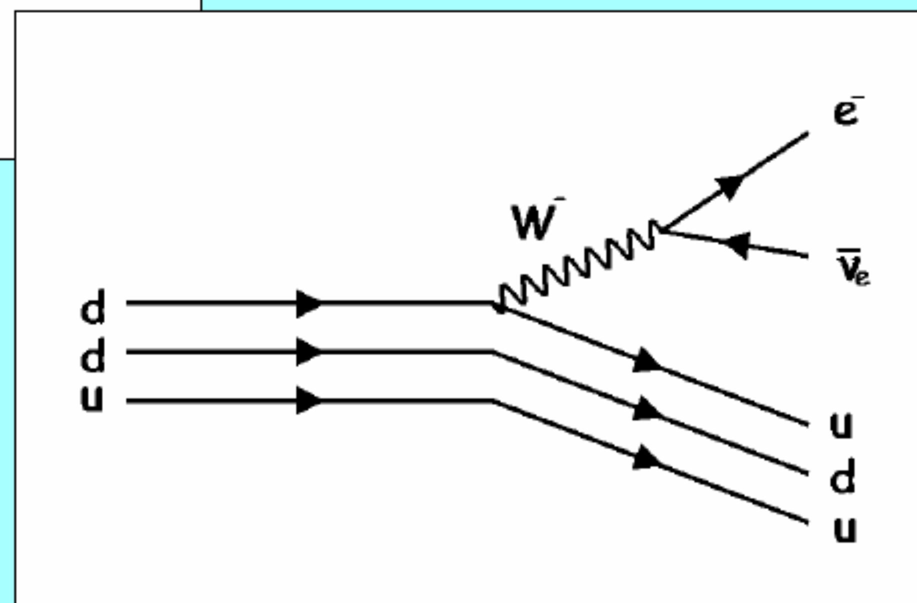
FORCE IS THE EXCHANGE OF PARTICLES!



Weak interaction



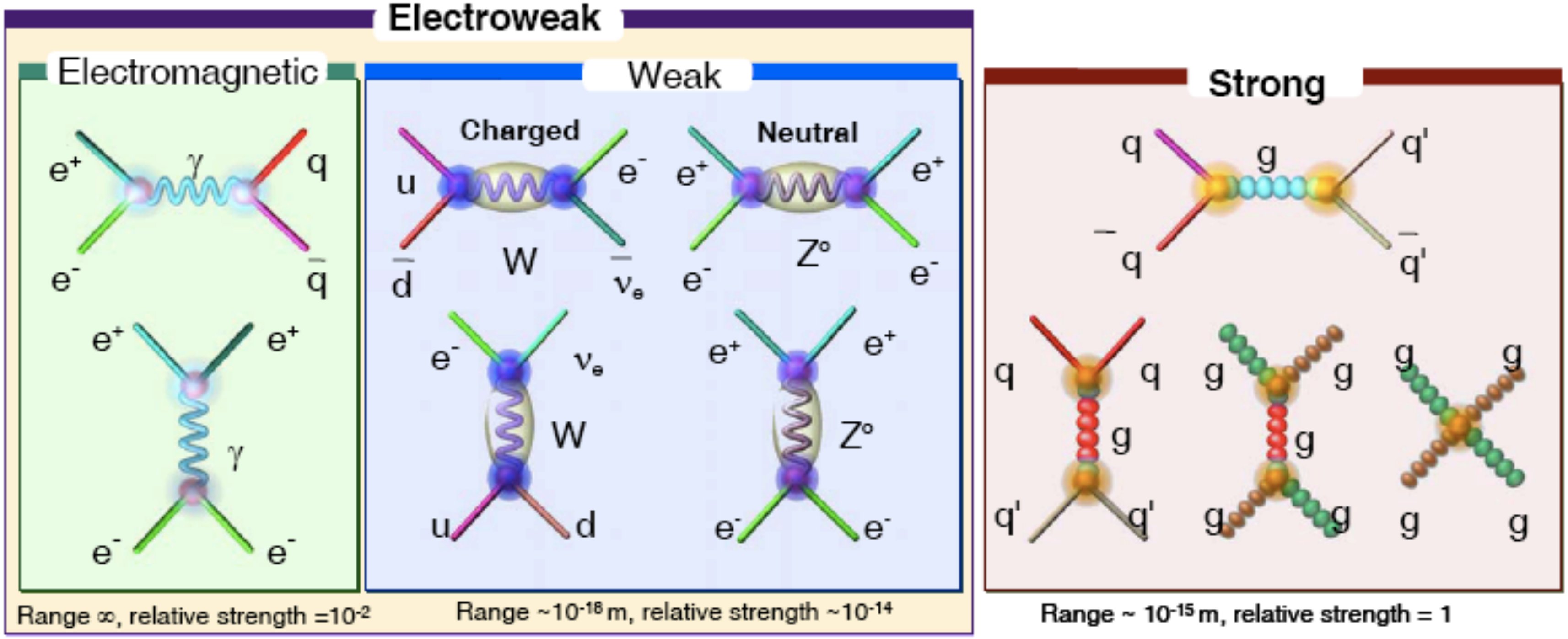
Beta decay $n \rightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$



Mediated by charged W exchange

Standard Model of Particle Physics

- **Quantum Field theory:**
  - Matter particles (spin-1/2) interact via the exchange of force particles (spin-1)



  - Forces: interactions, so need (a) charge(s). Which should be conserved. Which implies some new symmetry…
  - Standard Model: internal symmetry (SU(3)xSU(2)xU(1))

Invariance of the world under phase changes in *$SU(2)\otimes U(1)$* results in four bosons, $W^{\pm}$, Z, γ

Thus the unification of Electromagnetism and the Weak interaction into the "Electroweak" interaction

Except that it gets a basic issue wrong.

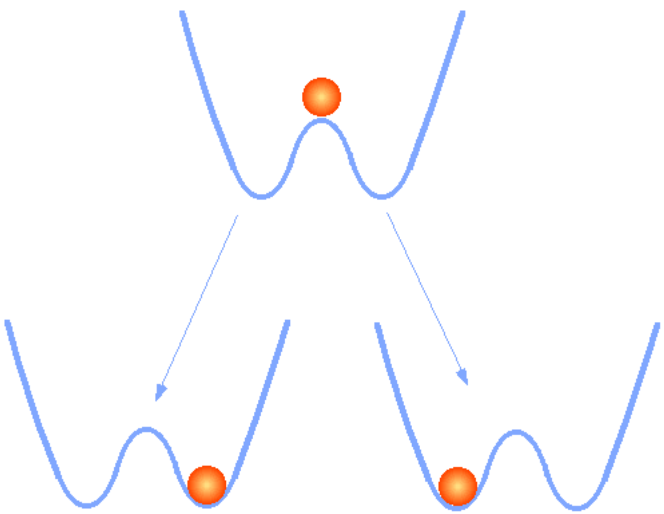
Because the range of the weak force is very small.

Which means the carrier must be massive.

Very massive!

Standard Model & Symmetry Breaking

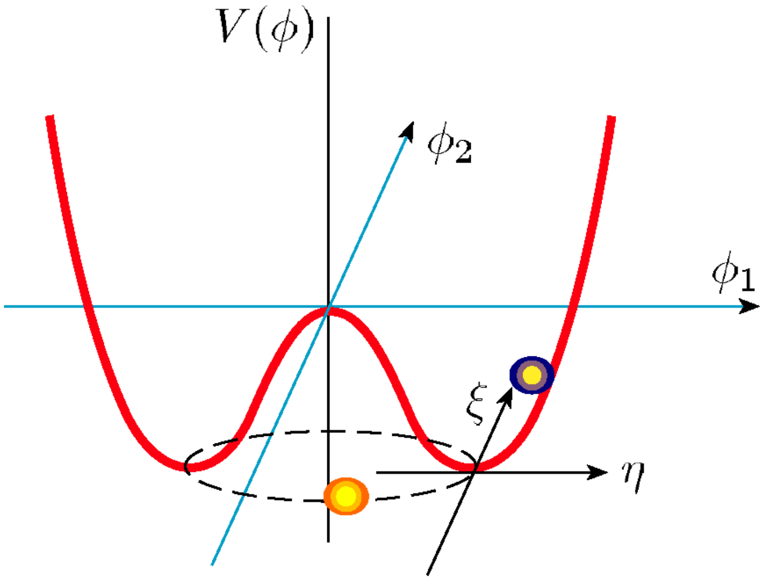
- Yet, the Standard Model symmetry (SU(2)xU(1)) MUST be broken:
  - $M(\gamma)=0$; $M(W)=80\ GeV/c^2$; $M(Z)=90\ GeV/c^2$
    - And we cannot add mass terms by hand (gauge invariance)
  - How can we end up with an asymmetric world when the laws are symmetric?
- Take potential with two minima
  - "Laws of nature" (potential→Lagrangian →equations of motion) right-left symmetric
  - Equilibrium state is not
  - Particle chooses one of the two minima → left-right symmetry is "broken"



Laws are LR symmetric; but low-energy world need not be!

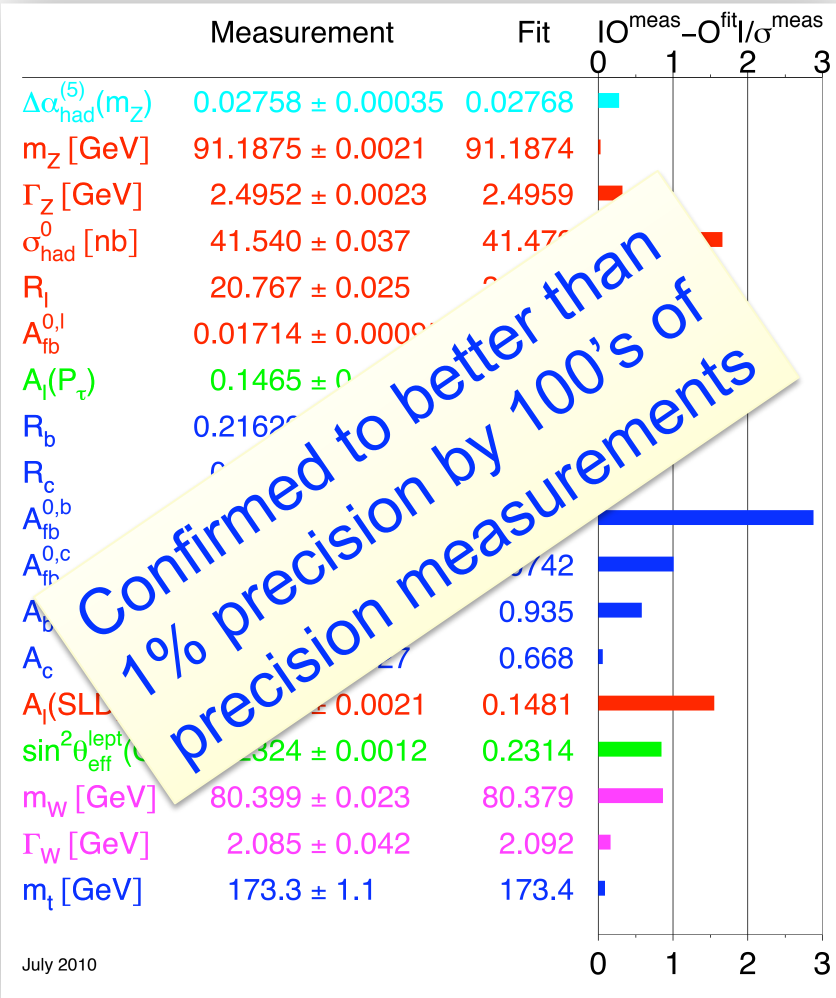
The Higgs Mechanism

- **With two independent (complex) fields**
- **Two "motions" in the potential**
  - One on the plane; "massless" mode that is lost (once a direction is chosen). The degree of freedom appears as additional degree of freedom of the gauge boson
    - Extra polarization state
    - The boson becomes massive!
  - One up/down on potential; massive
    - Higgs boson; for which we know everything, except one parameter: its mass!

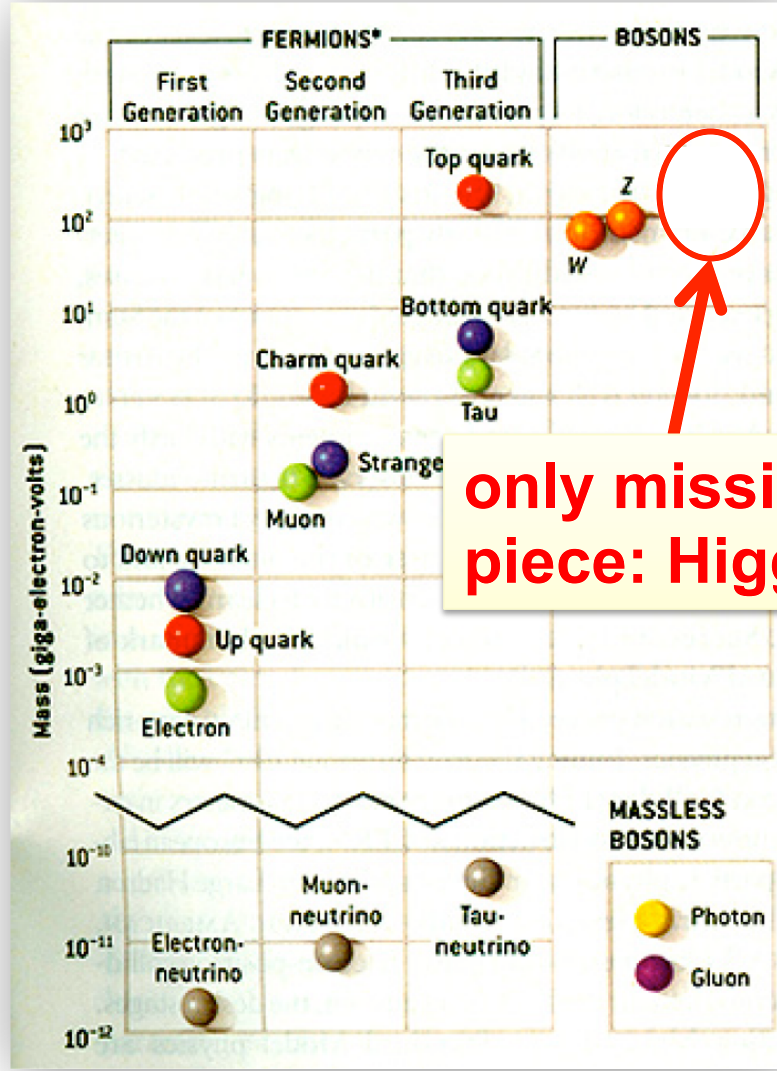


Thus were the W/Z masses born in theory; and discovered (at the right value) @ CERN in 1984.

The Standard Model up until 2012



Confirmed to better than 1% precision by 100's of precision measurements



only missing piece: Higgs

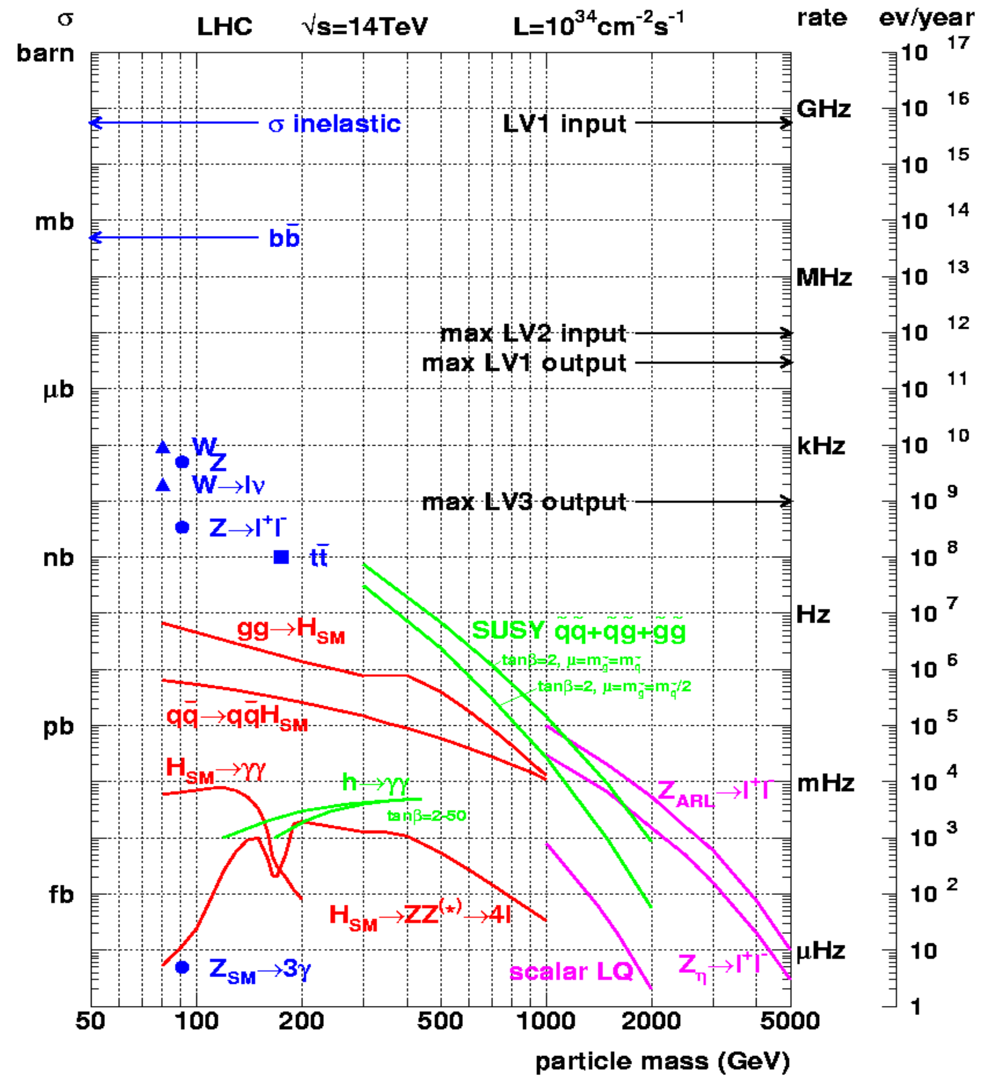
LHC($t_0+\Delta t=2.5$yrs):

Foundations established
a "tour de force" of SM measurements

and, of course,
the hunt for the Higgs boson…

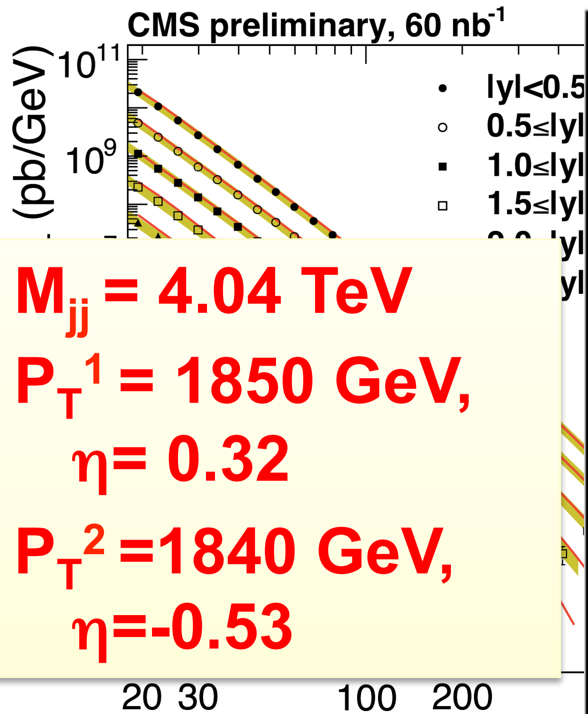
The LHC: signals much smaller than "bkg"

- General event properties
- Heavy flavor physics
- Standard Model physics
  - QCD jets
  - EWK physics
  - Top quark
- Higgs physics
- Searches for SUSY
- Searches for 'exotica'



The problem: the background

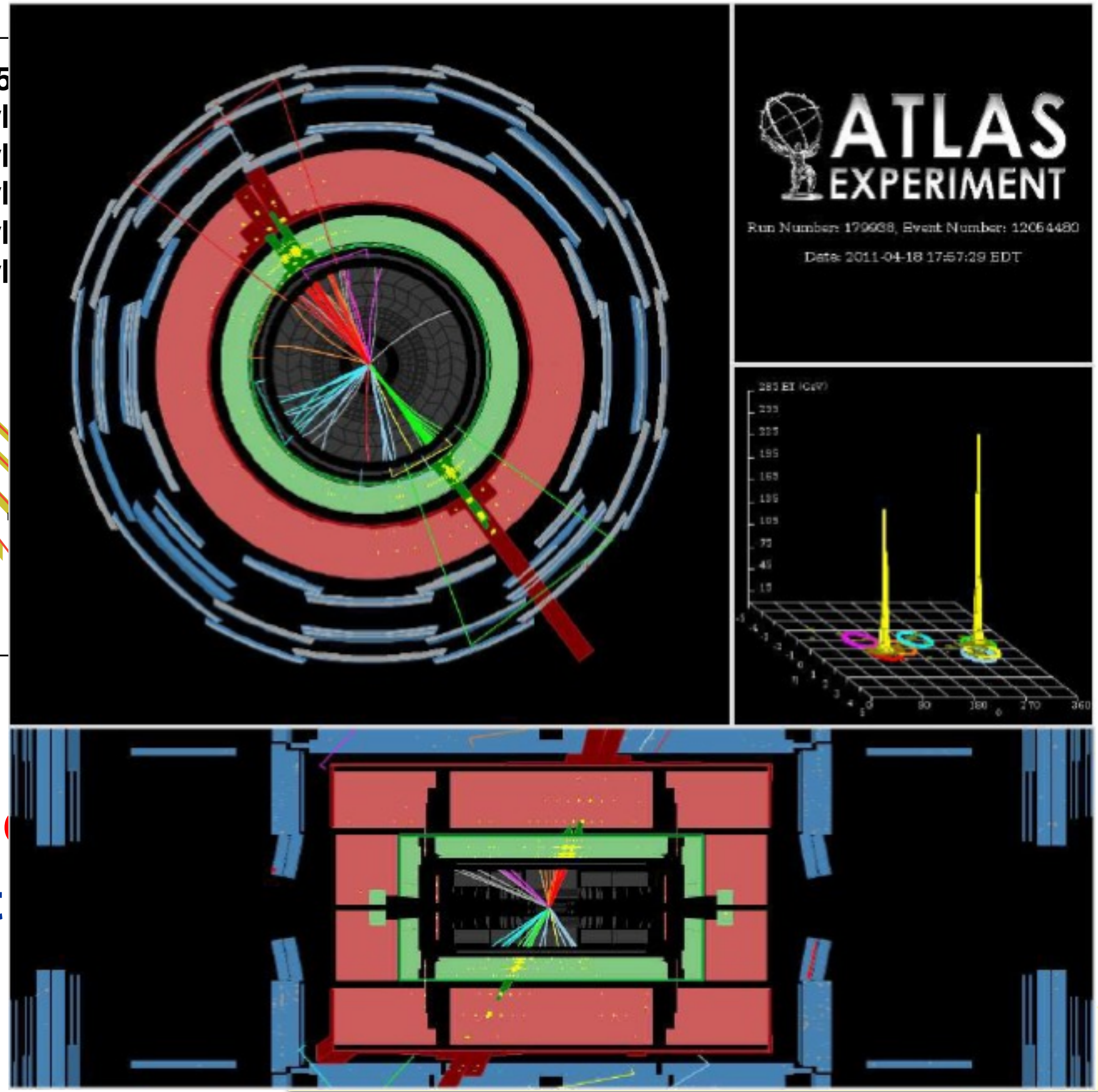
Jets



M_{jj} = 4.04 TeV

P_T^{1} = 1850 GeV,
η= 0.32

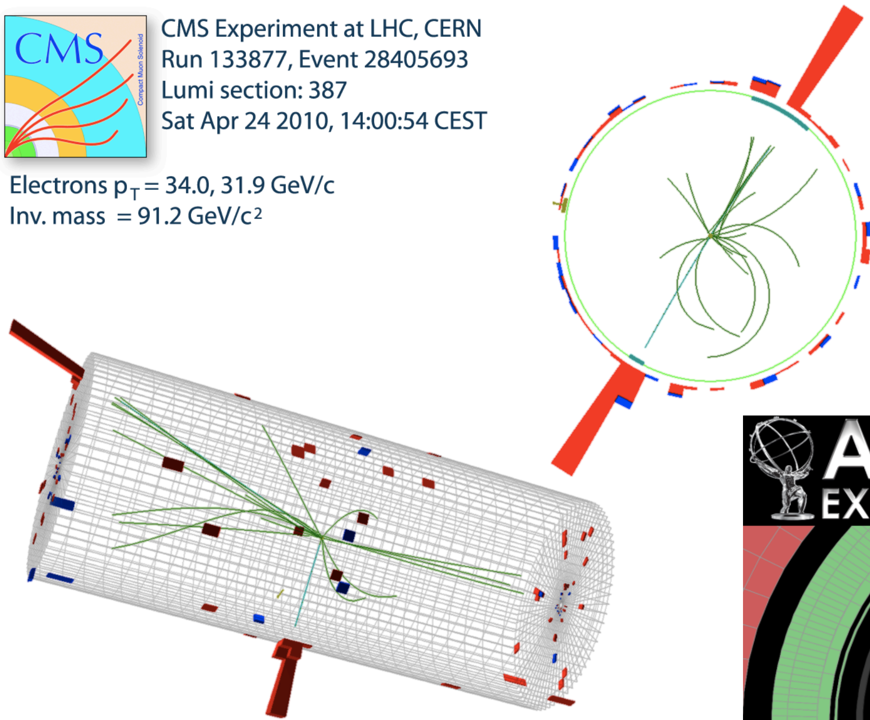
P_T^{2} =1840 GeV,
η=-0.53



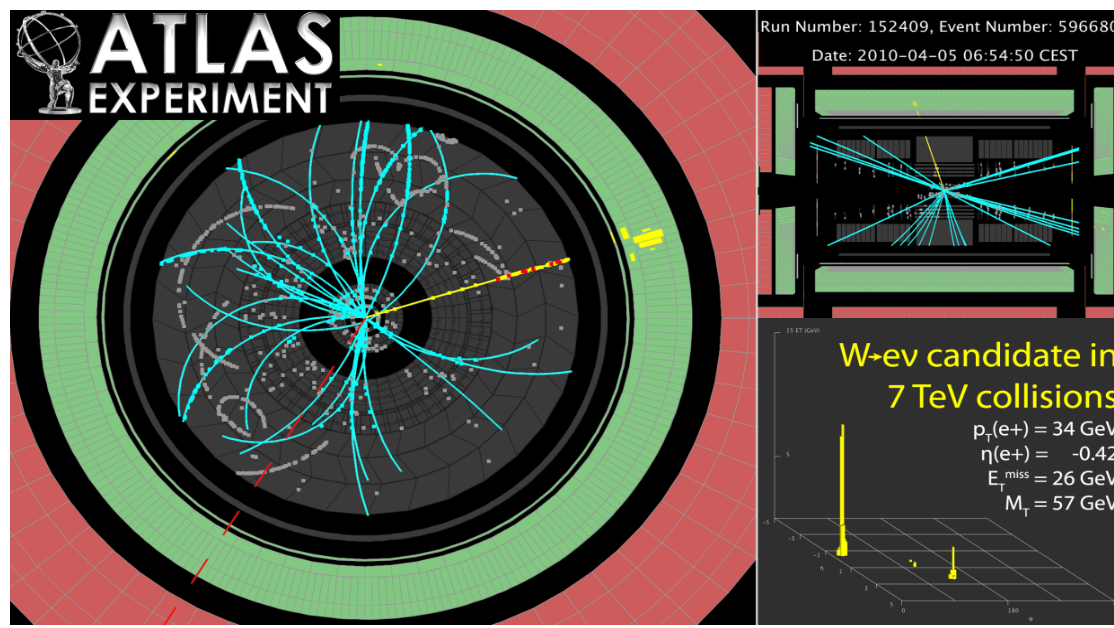
- **To probe the hard s**
  - **The hard scatter: jet**

W/Z at 7 TeV: (still) clean & beautiful

Z → electron + positron

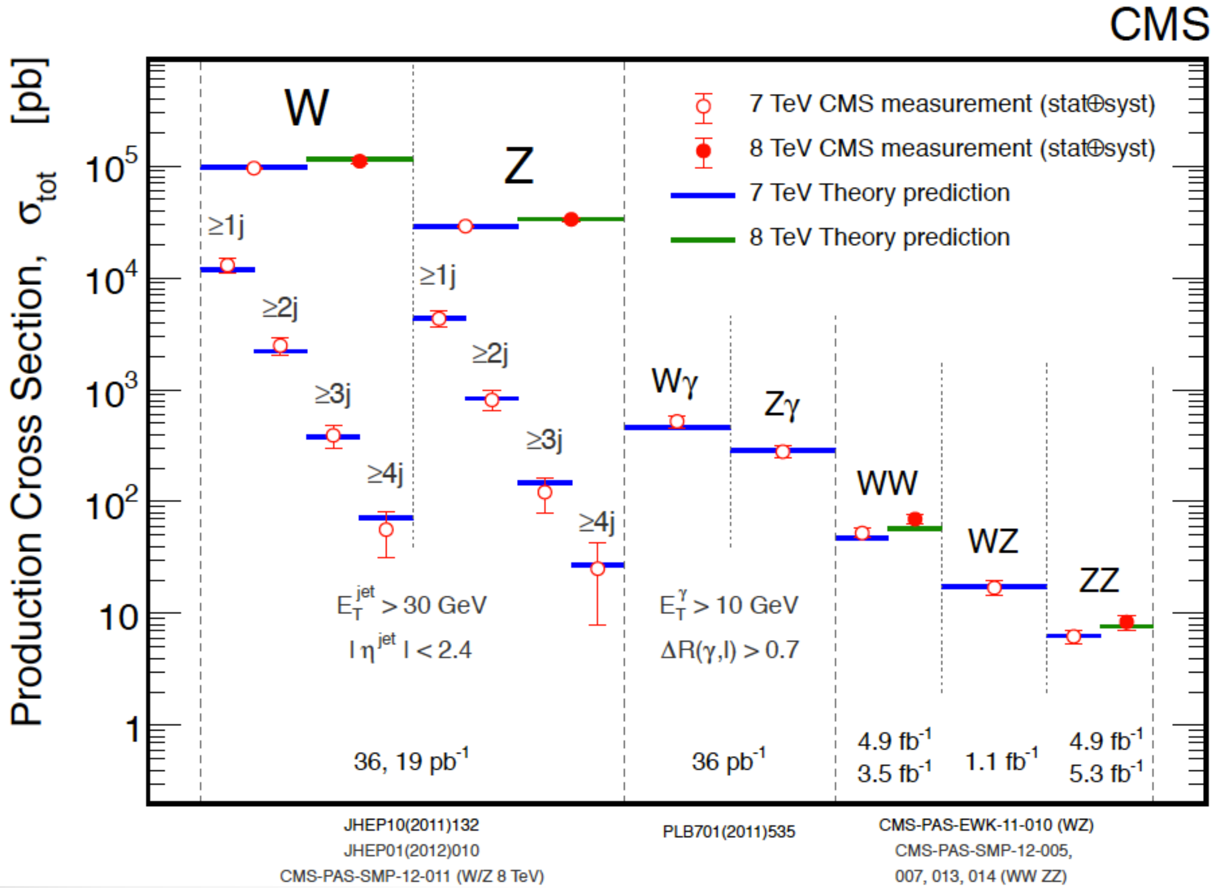


W → electron + neutrino



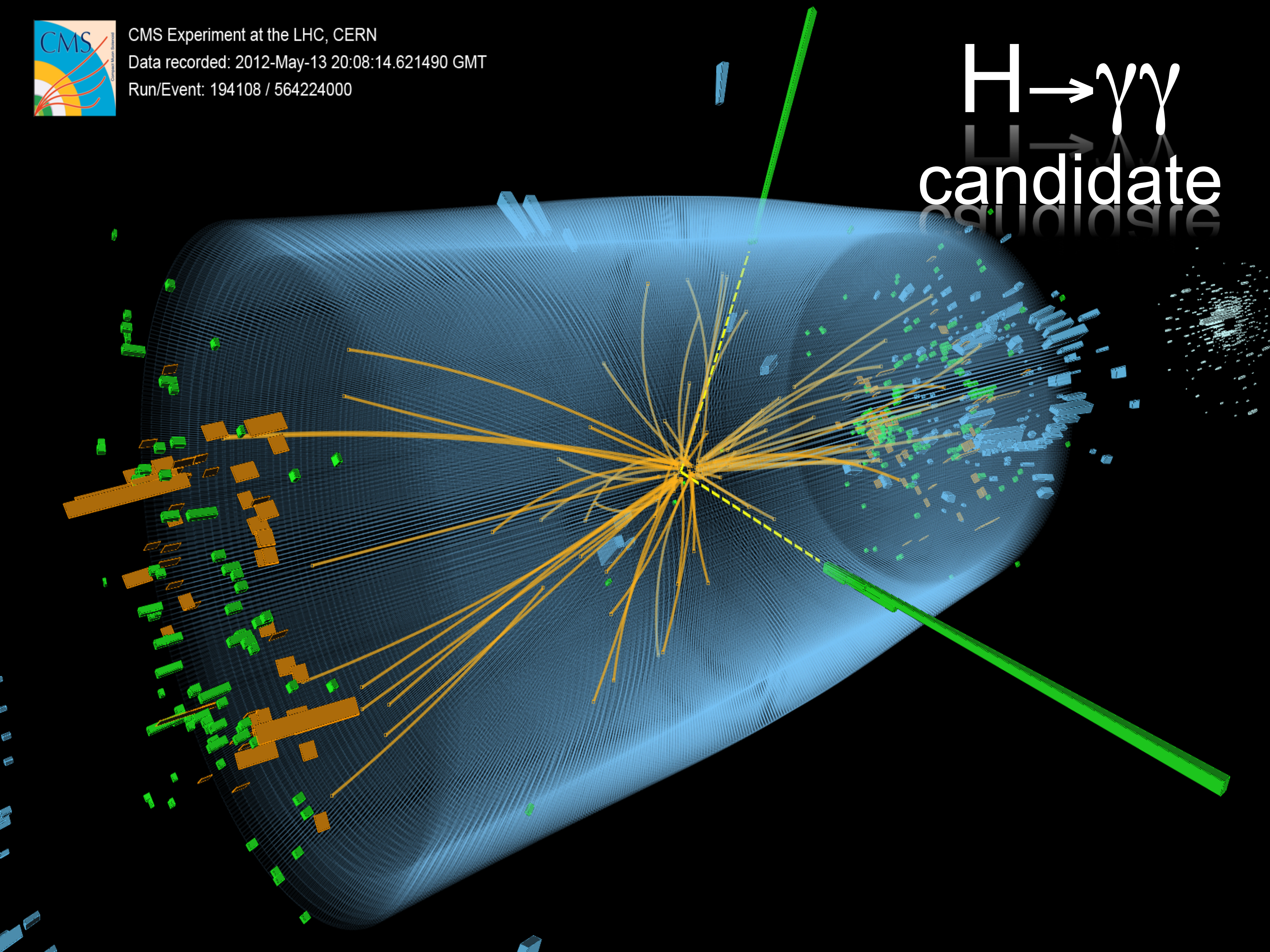
Standard model in pp collisions @ 7 TeV

- **Understanding of SM processes at level of Tevatron experiments – and beyond.**
  - **Let the search begin.**



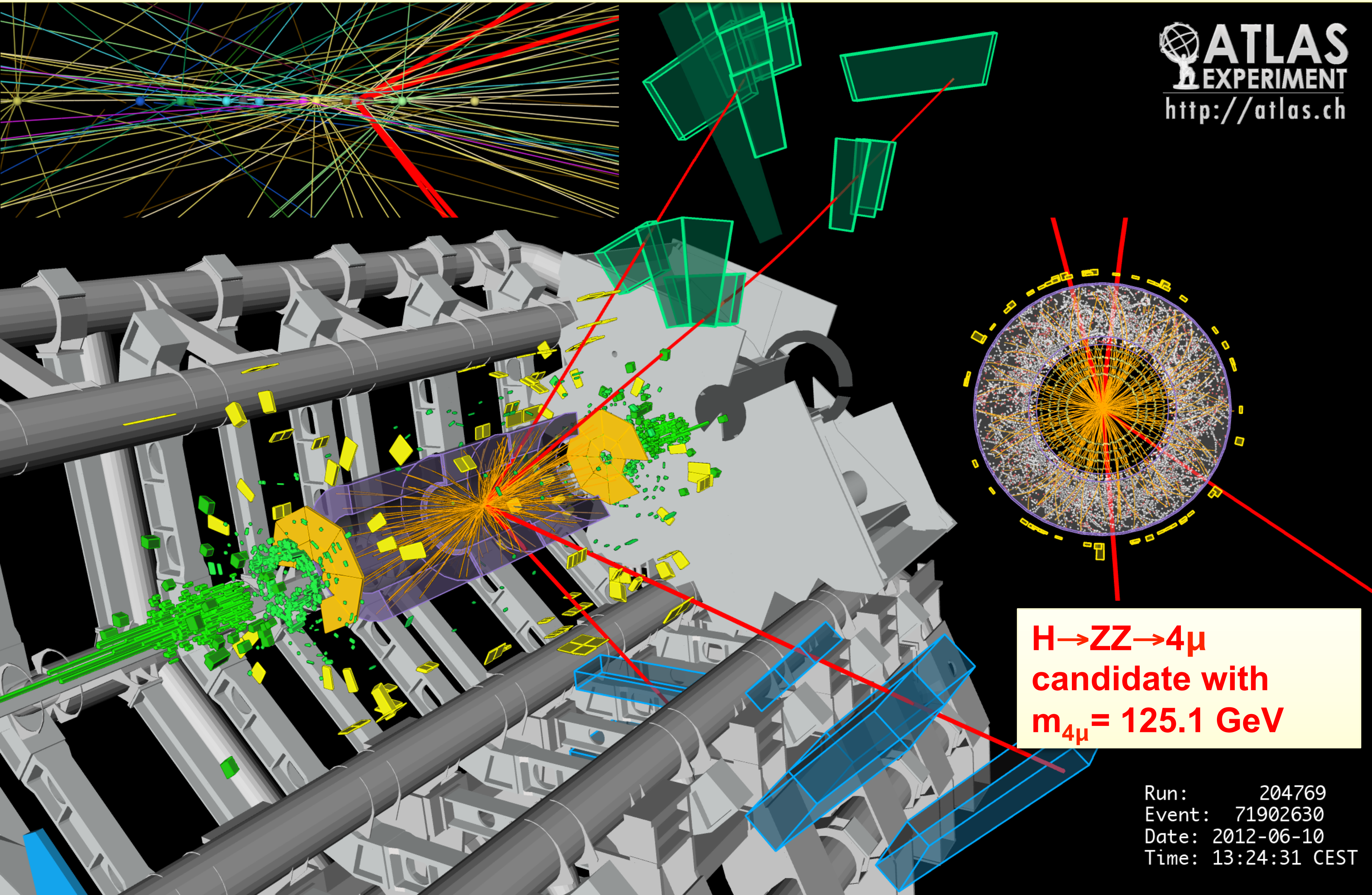
What about the Higgs boson?

Some “signatures”


CMS
CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN
Data recorded: 2012-May-13 20:08:14.621490 GMT
Run/Event: 194108 / 564224000
H→γγ
candidate

$p_T(\mu)$= 36, 48, 26, 72 GeV; m_{12}= 86.3 GeV, m_{34}= 31.6 GeV

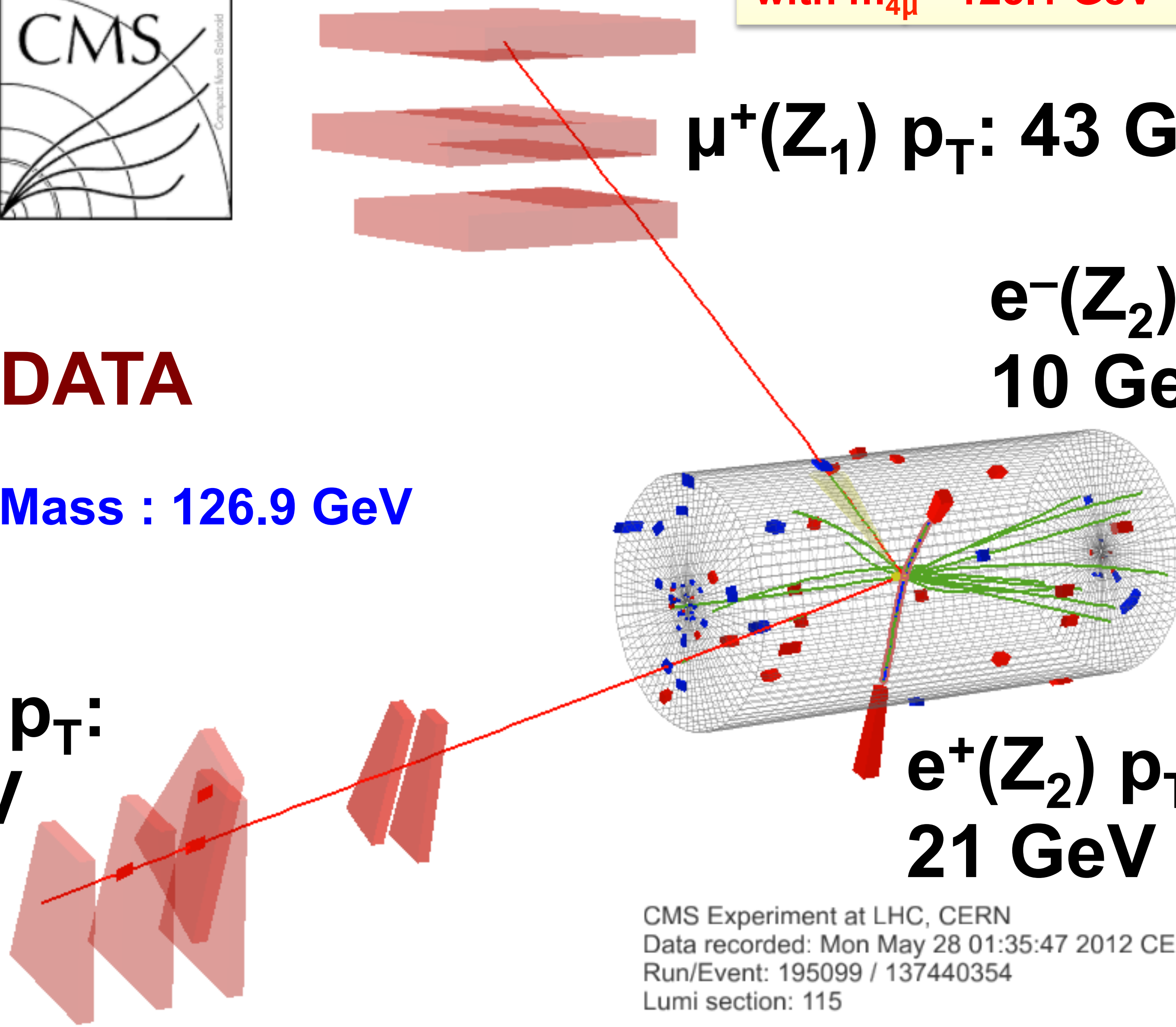
15 reconstructed vertices



$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \mu\mu ee$ candidate with $m_{4\mu}$= 125.1 GeV

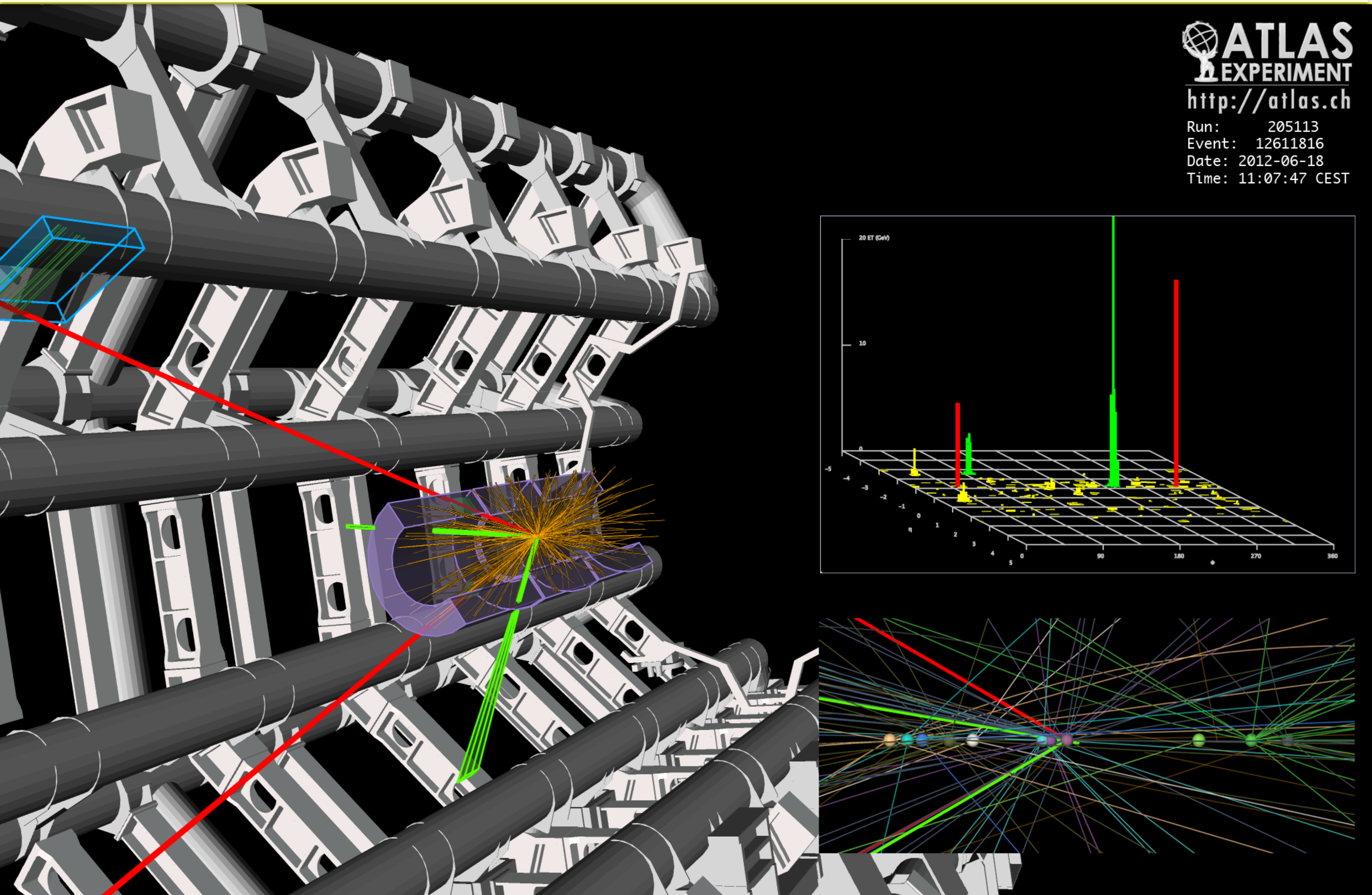
8 TeV DATA

4-lepton Mass : 126.9 GeV

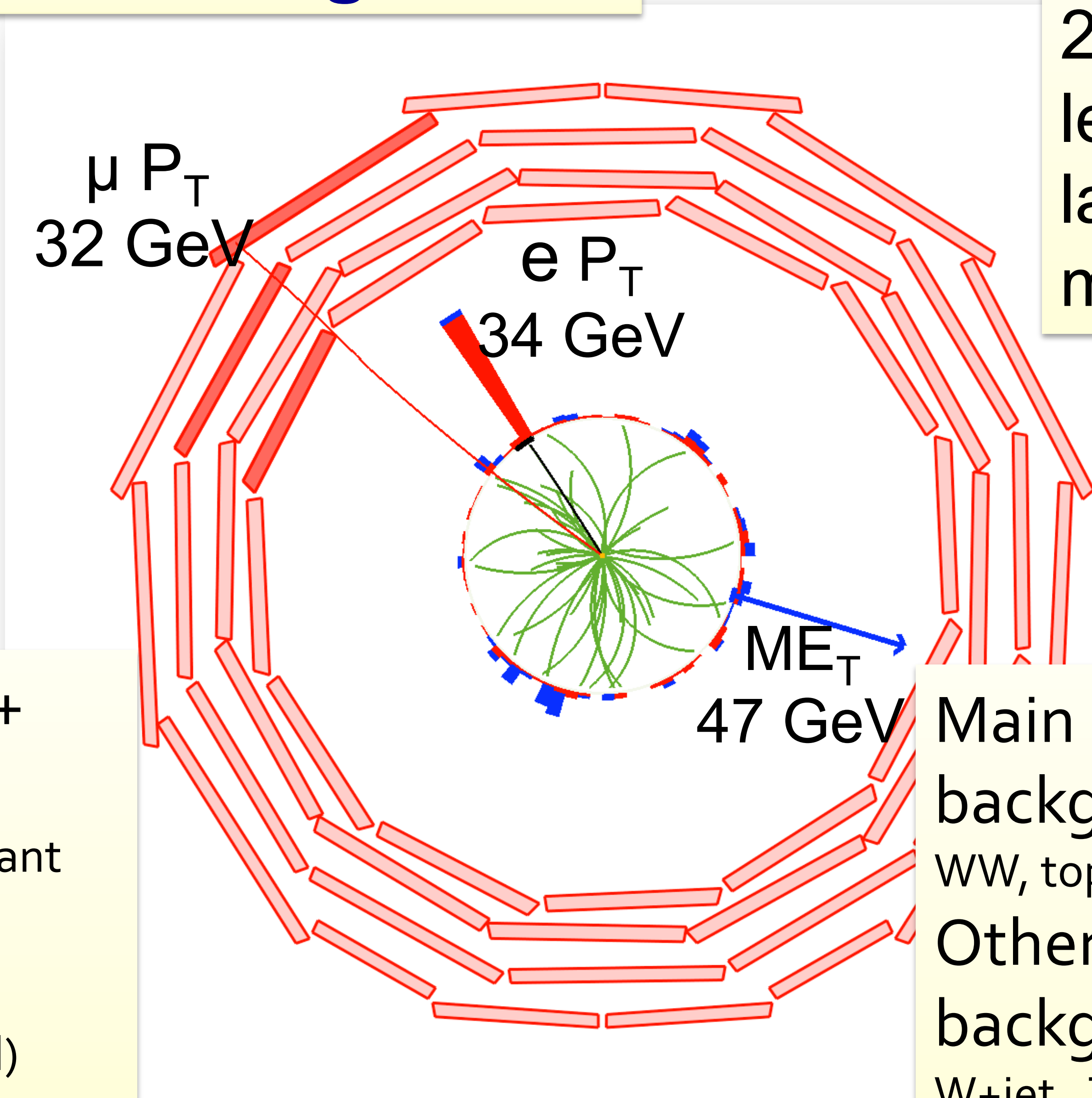


$p_T(e,e,\mu,\mu)$: 19, 76, 20, 8 GeV; m_{e+e-}= 88 GeV, $m_{\mu+\mu-}$=20 GeV

12 reconstructed vertices



H→WW→lνl'ν signature



Signature:
2 high p_T leptons
large missing E_T

qq→WW + gg→WW
- Non-resonant

H→WW
- Large BR
- Small Δϕ(ll)

Main backgrounds:
WW, top

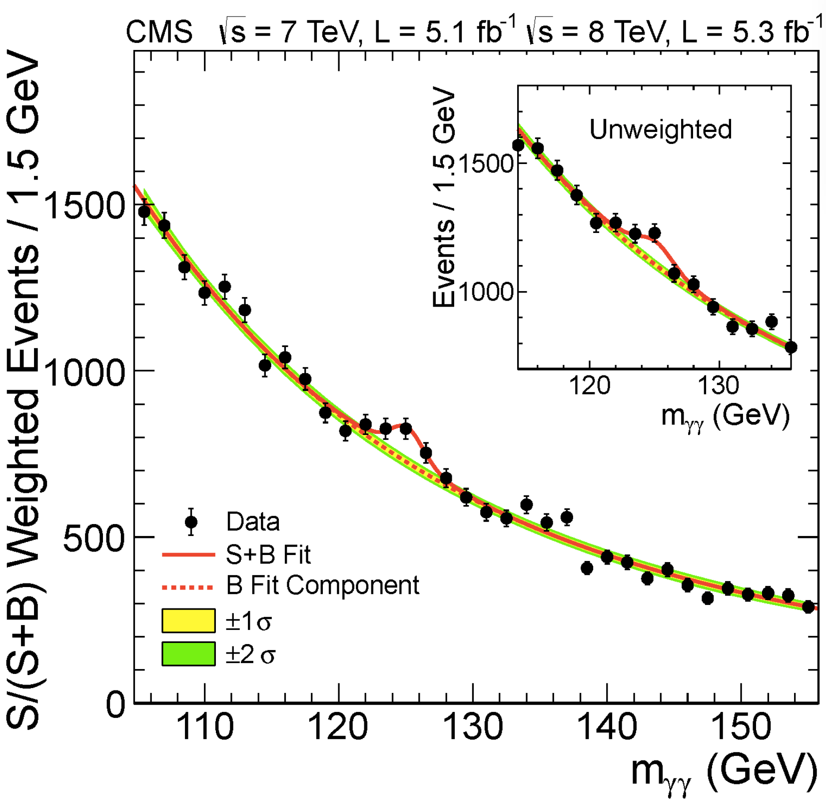
Other backgrounds:
W+jet, Z/γ*, WZ, ZZ, Wγ

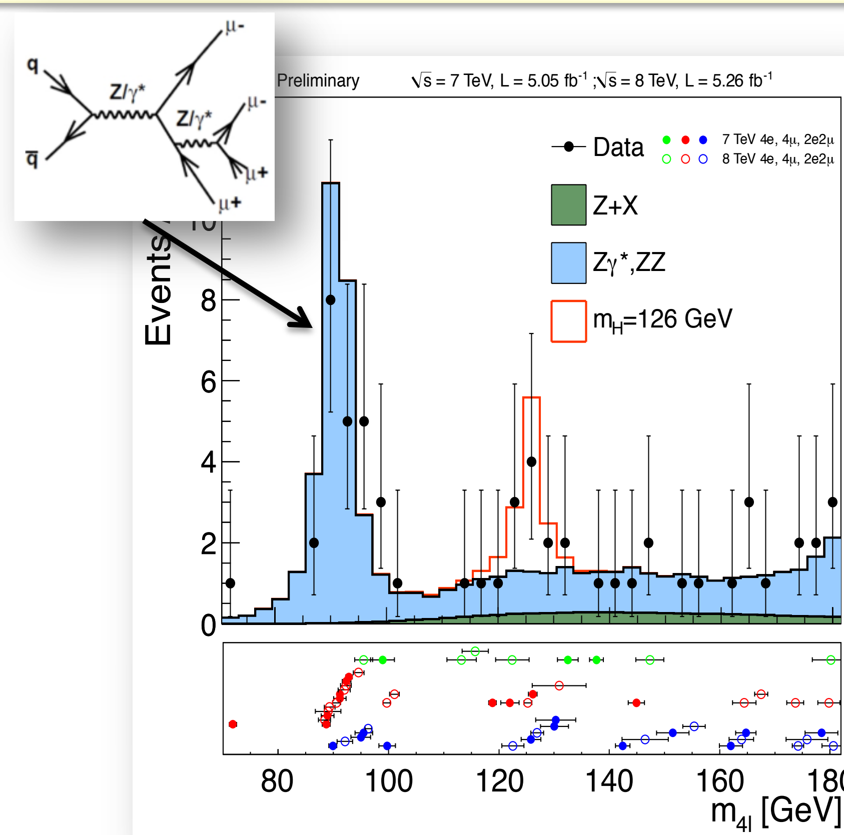
Are these events “significant”?

Searches for the SM Higgs boson
Discovery of a new boson

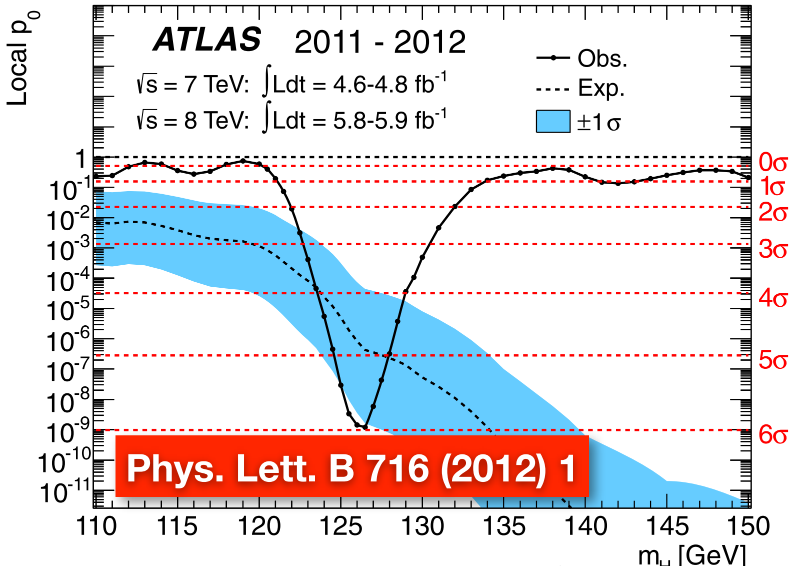
Mass peaks: H(?)→γγ & H(?)→ZZ→4leptons

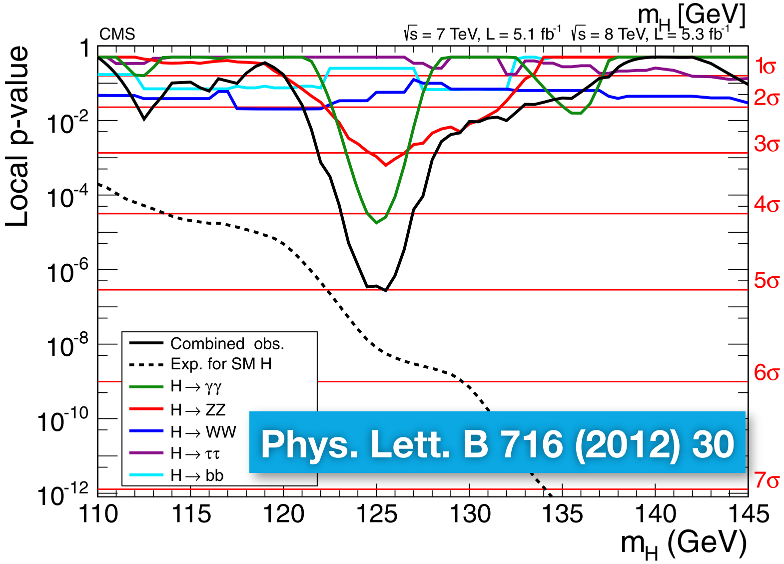
Despite the low branching fraction to the final state, the mass resolution of these two channels enables the siting of a "peak". The ZZ peak has a Z calibration as well(!)

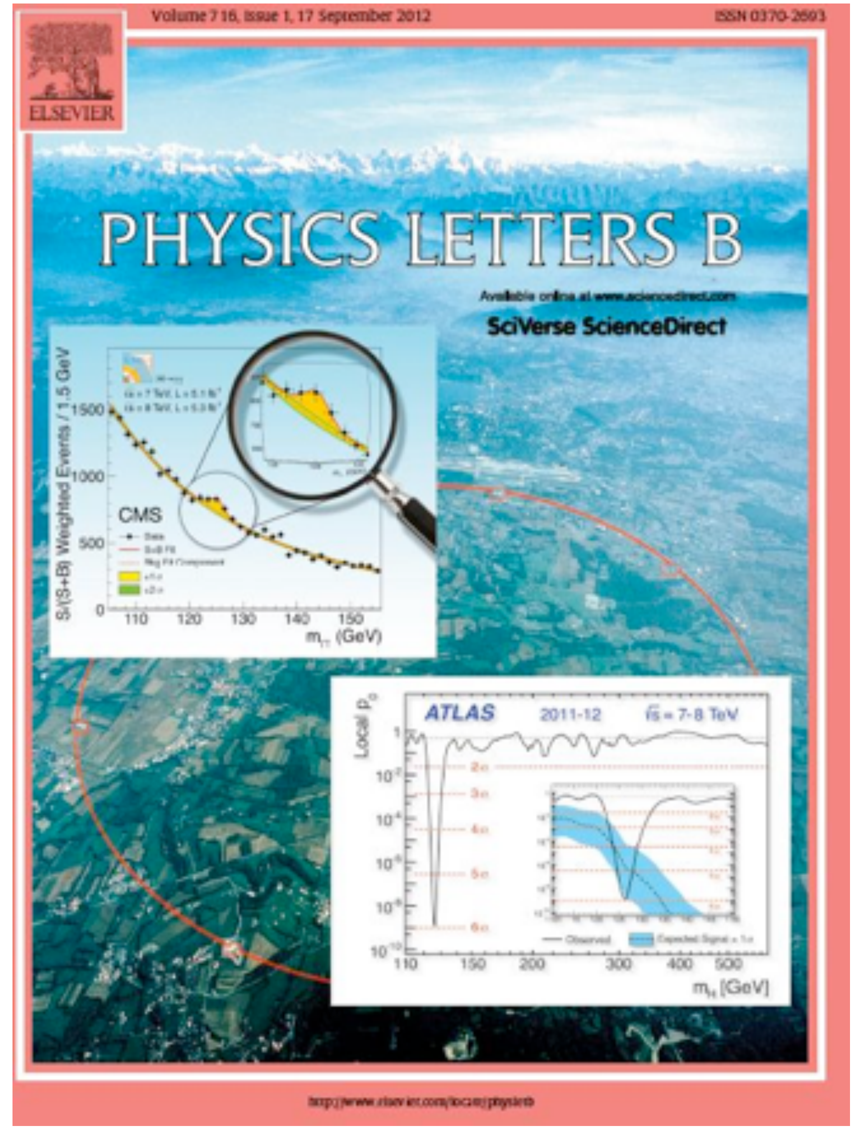




Putting it all together…







And thus was born,
on July 4th 2012,
"a new boson with mass ~126 GeV":

it decayed to two bosons
(two γ; two Z; two W)

It is not spin-1: it decays to two photons (Landau-Yang theorem)

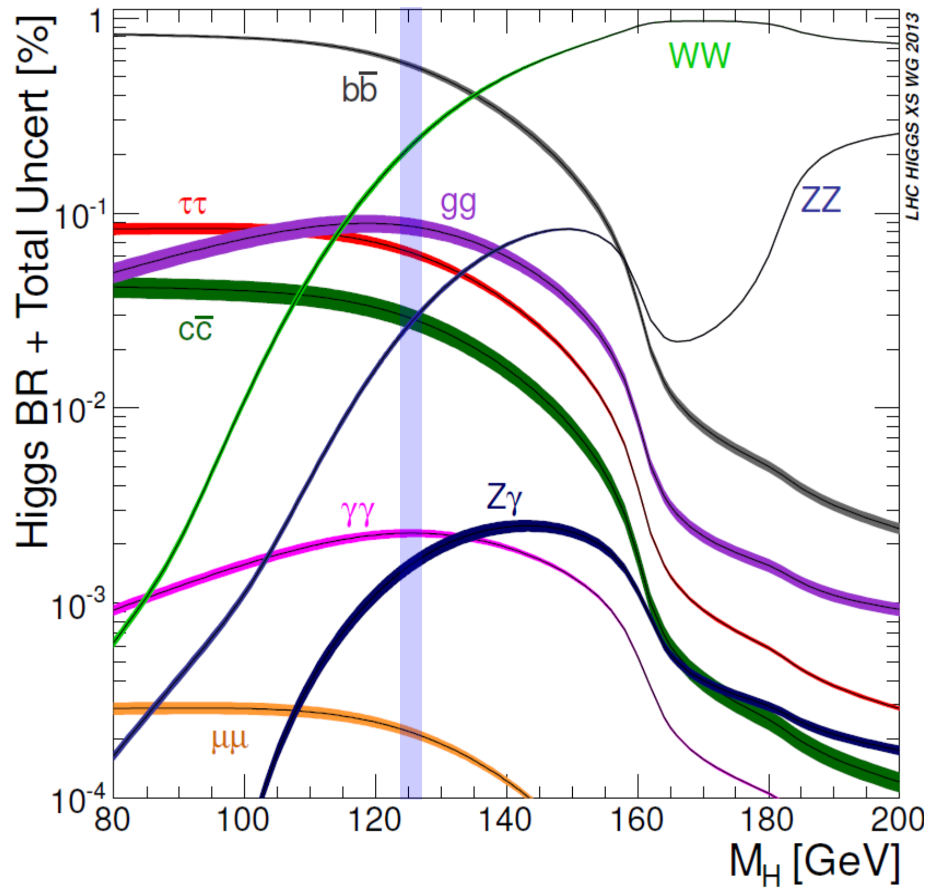
It is either spin-0 or spin-2 (could also be higher spin, but this is really disfavored)

Does it behave like the Higgs boson?

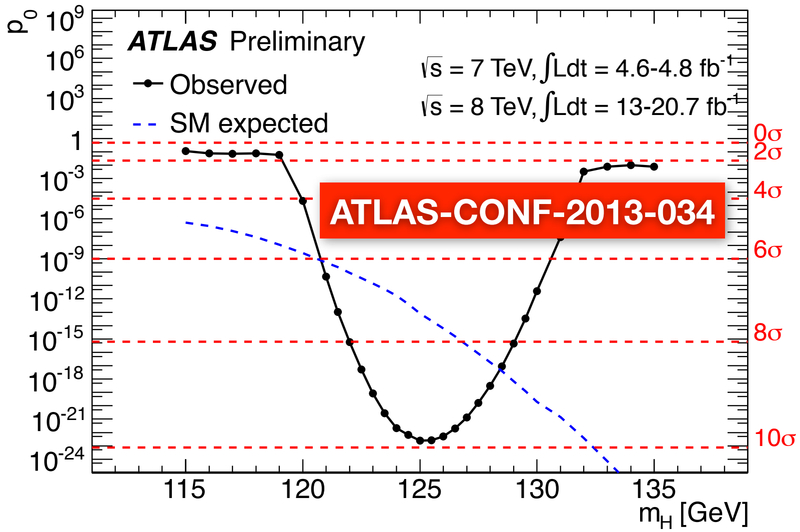
- **Does it couple like a H-boson? (i.e. to mass?)**
  - Measure couplings to fermions and bosons, and see if they come out right
- **What is its spin & CP?**

Decay Modes available

	Exp Sig (CMS) @125.7	σ_M/M
bb	2.2σ	10%
ττ	2.7σ	10%
WW	5.1σ	20%
ZZ	7.1σ	1-2%
γγ	4.2σ	1-2%

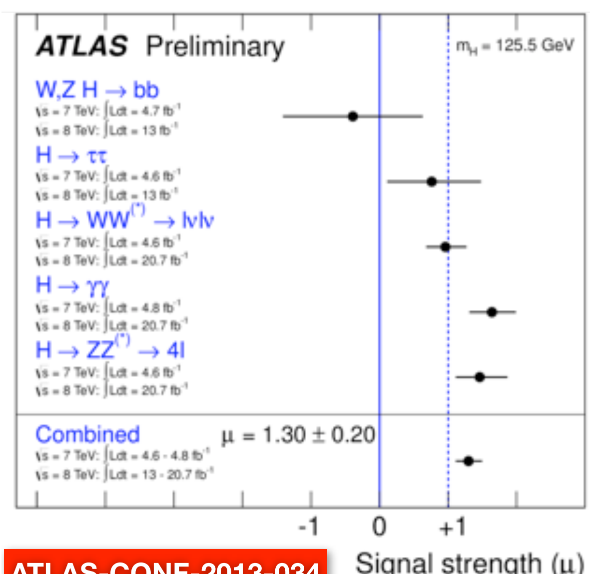


Since the discovery…



	Significance (m_H = 125.7 GeV)		
Combination	Expected (pre-fit)	Expected (post-fit)	Observed
H→ZZ	7.1 σ	7.1 σ	6.7 σ
H→γγ	4.2 σ	3.9 σ	3.2 σ
H→WW	5.6 σ	5.3 σ	3.9 σ
H→bb	2.1 σ	2.2 σ	2.0 σ
H→ττ	2.7 σ	2.6 σ	2.8 σ
H→ττ and H→bb	3.5 σ	3.4 σ	3.4 σ

CMS PAS HIG-13-005



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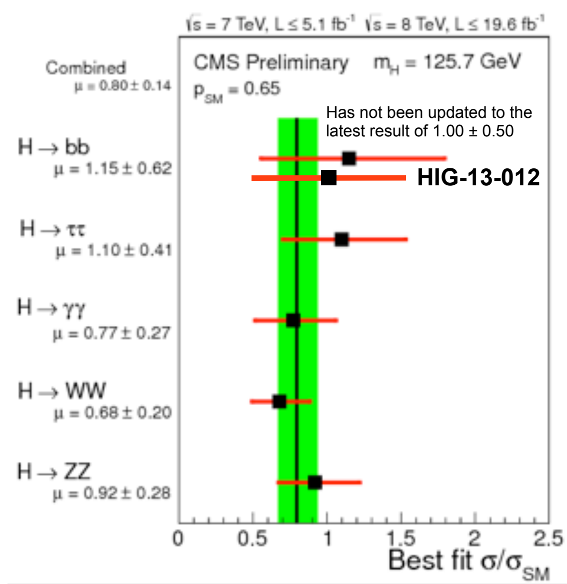
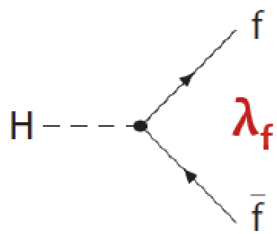
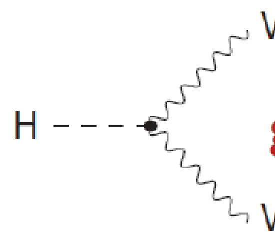


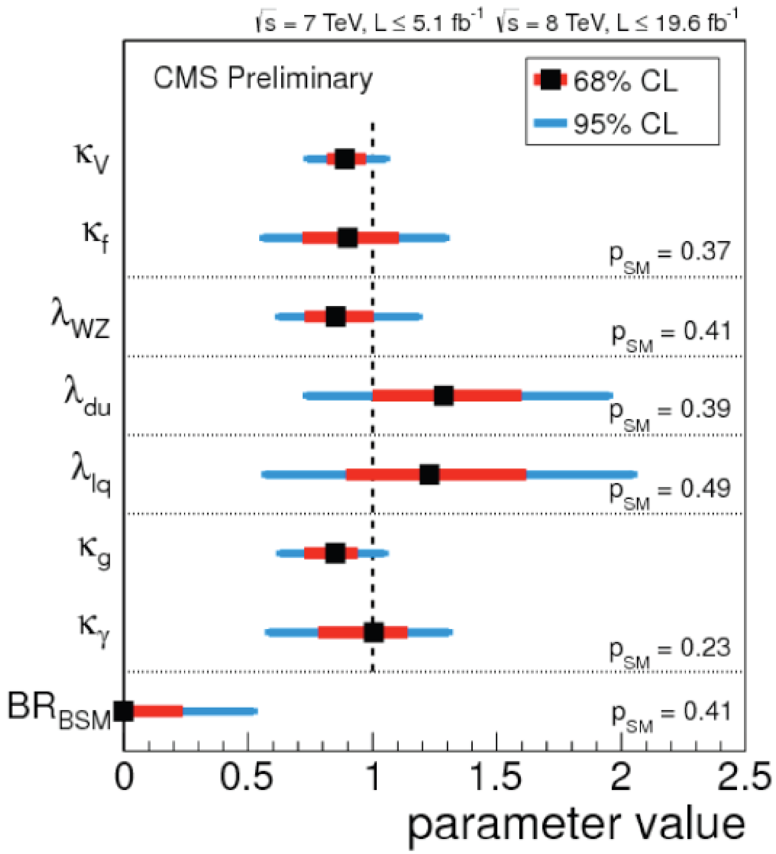
Couplings to particles

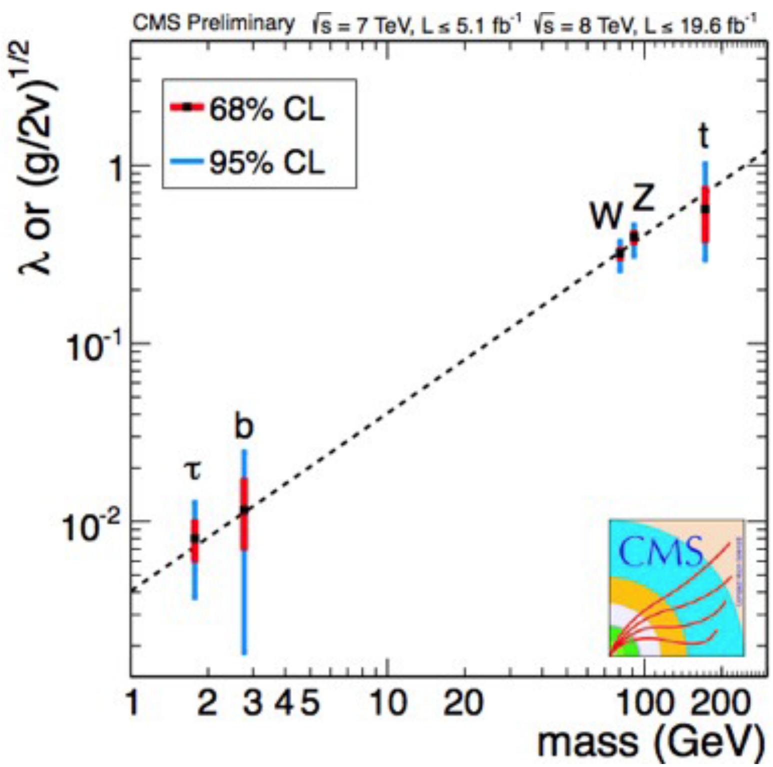


$\lambda_f = m_f / v$

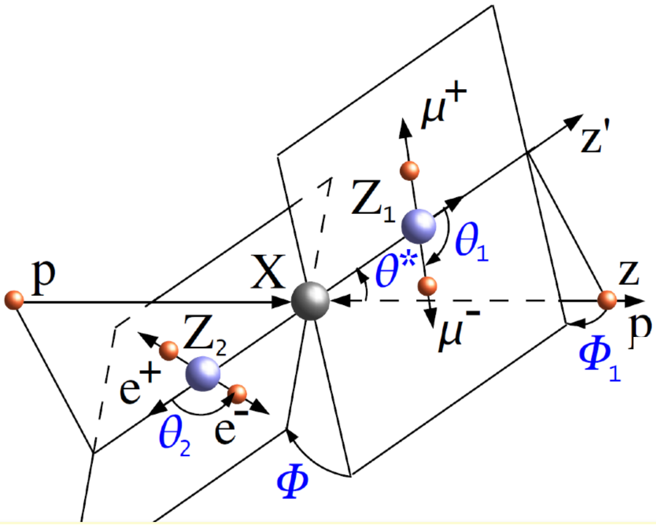


$g_V = 2\, m_V^2 / v$





H→ZZ→4leptons: angular analysis

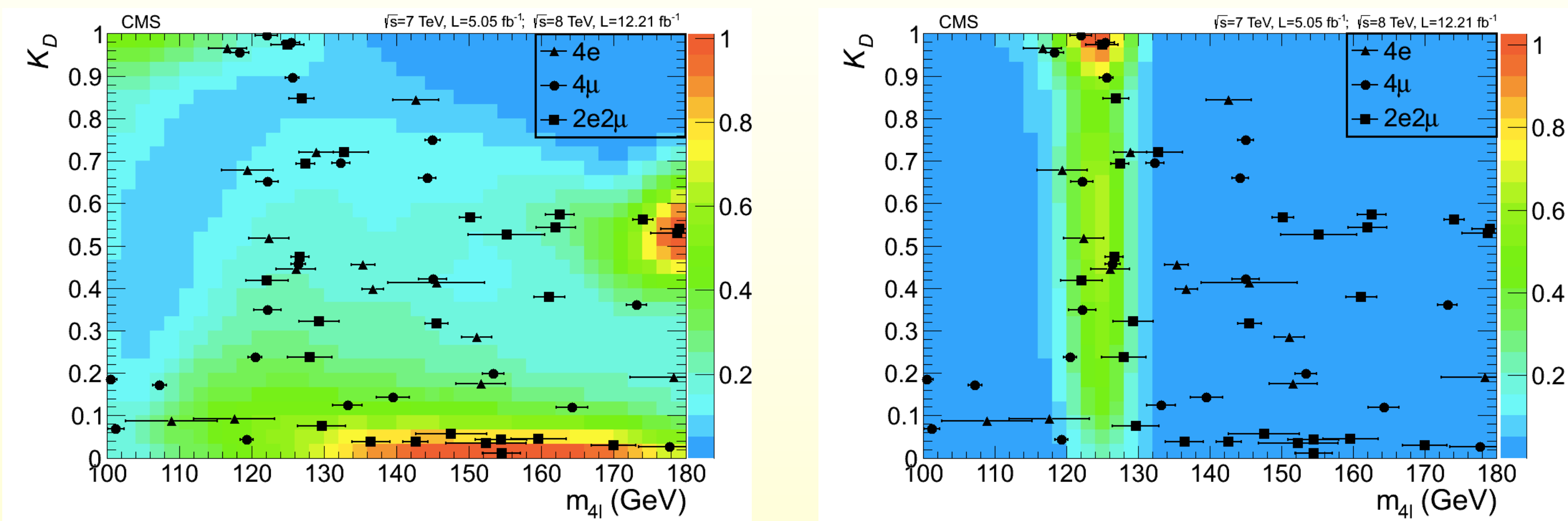


Matrix Element Likelihood Analysis:

uses kinematic inputs for signal to background discrimination

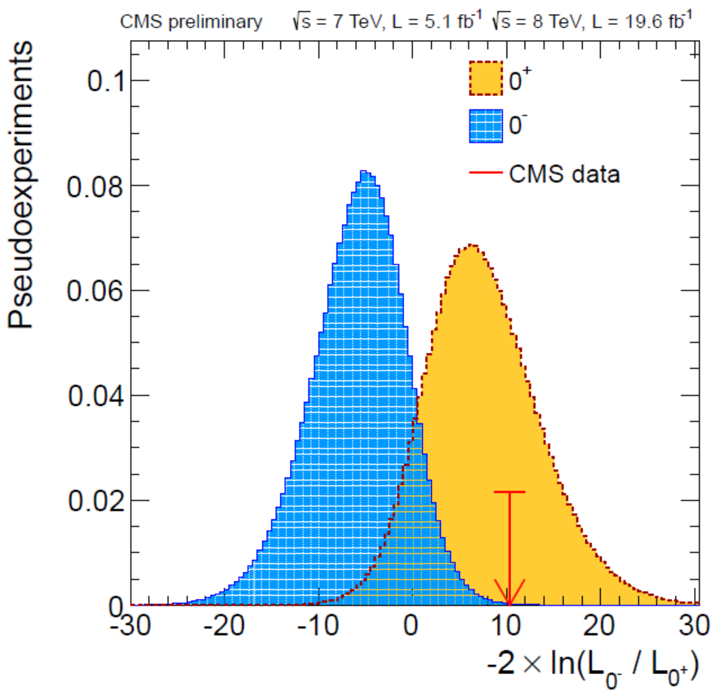
$\{m_1, m_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \theta^*, \Phi, \Phi_1\}$

$$\mathrm{MELA} = \left[1 + \frac{\mathcal{P}_{\mathrm{bkg}}(m_1, m_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \Phi, \theta^*, \Phi_1 | m_{4\ell})}{\mathcal{P}_{\mathrm{sig}}(m_1, m_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \Phi, \theta^*, \Phi_1 | m_{4\ell})}\right]^{-1}$$

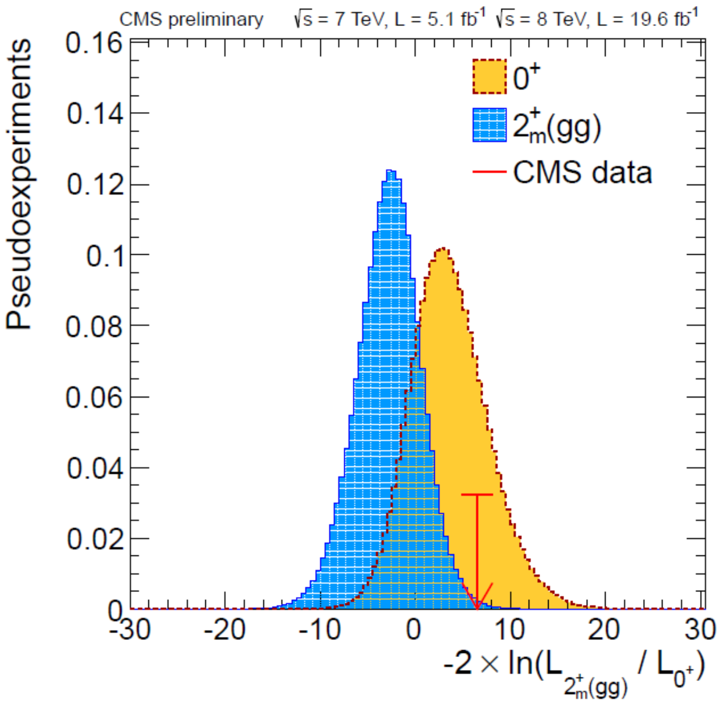


Scalar or pseudoscalar? Spin 2 or 0?

- **Test angular distributions under both the 0^+ and 0^- hypotheses**



- **Test angular distributions under both the 2^+ and 0^+ hypotheses**



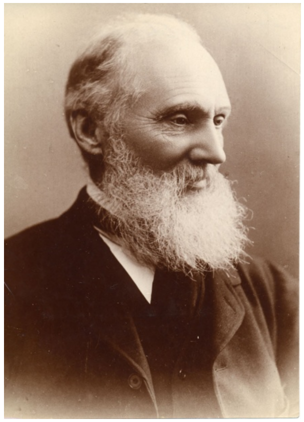
$$CLs\left(0^- / 0^+\right) = 0.16\%, \; CLs\left(2^+ / 0^+\right) = 1.5\%$$

So is this it?

In a world of an SM Higgs, is there any room for new physics?

Learning from history

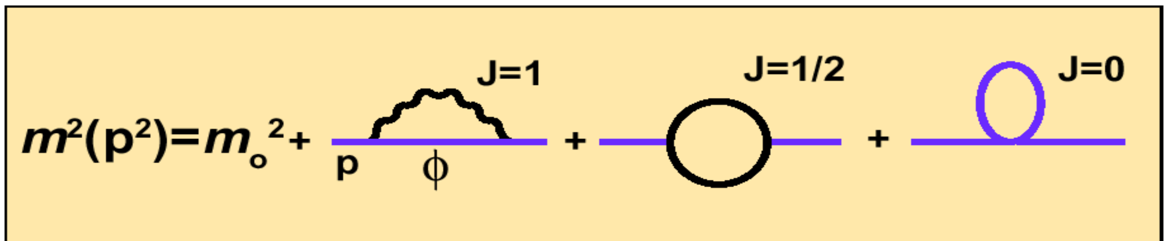
- **With the discovery of the Higgs boson, the Standard Model (SM) is now complete**
  - **The SM provides a remarkably accurate description of experiments with and without high-energy accelerators.**
- **With the physics of the very small [thought to be] understood at energy scales of at least 100 GeV, the situation is reminiscent of previous times in history when our knowledge of nature was deemed to be "complete".**



Lord Kelvin (1900):
There is nothing new to be discovered in physics now. All that remains is more and more precise measurement.

The magic of the Higgs boson mass

- **Quantum Mechanics: ultimate destructor of small numbers (in nature) not protected by some symmetry (thus "law")**
- **Higgs boson: the ultimate example.**



P.A.M Dirac

$$m^2\left(p^2\right) = m^2\left(\Lambda^2\right) + Cg^2\int_{p^2}^{\Lambda^2} dk^2$$

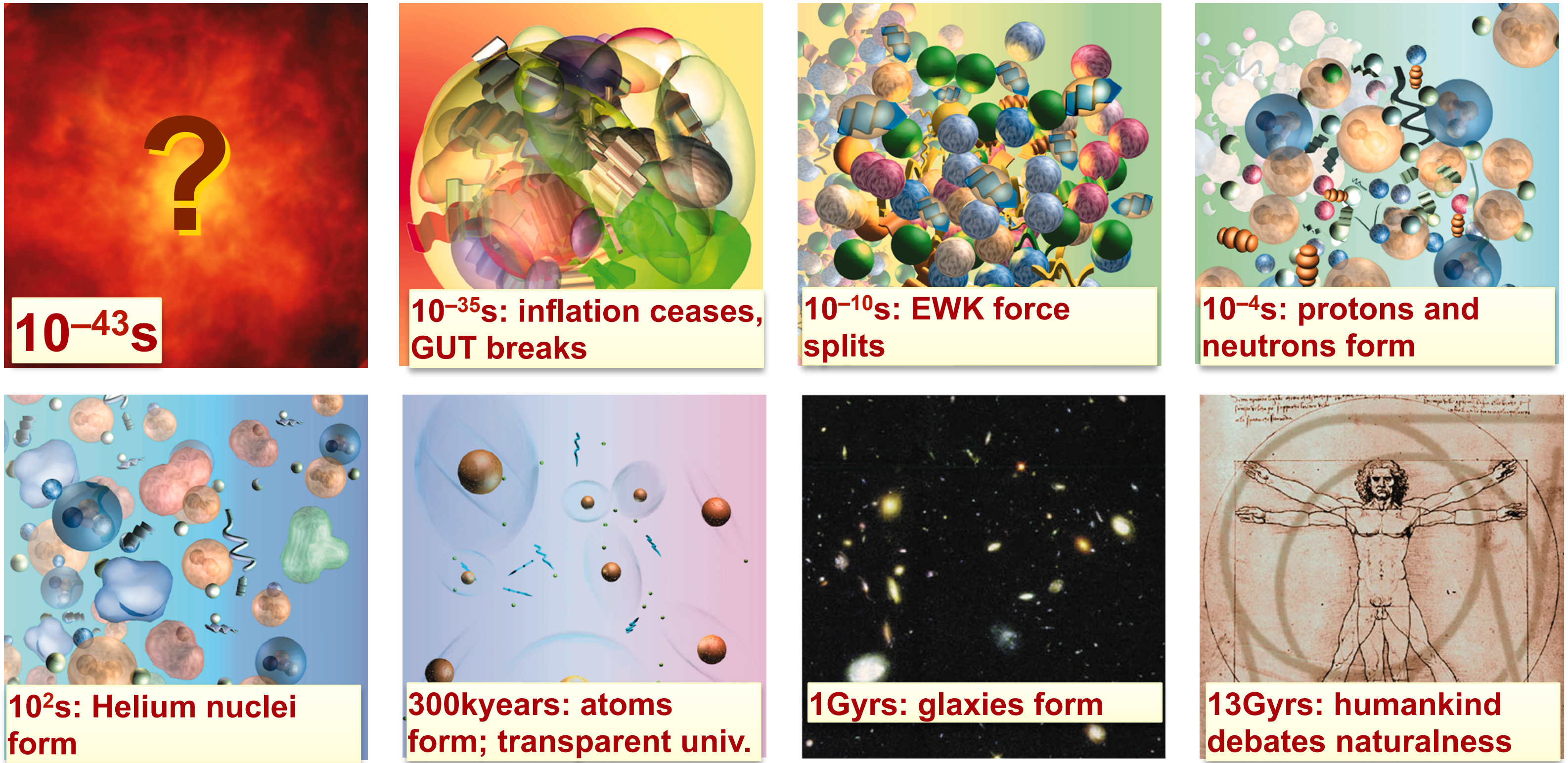
- **If no new physics up to Planck scale, then $\Lambda \sim 10^{19}$ GeV**
- **m^2 = 1234567890123456789012345675432189012 – 1234567890123456789012345675432173136 = 15876 GeV^2**

- **Two possible explanations for this:**

(a) The A word **(b) New Physics**

The A word: anthropic [aka “accident”*]

- **Extreme fine-tuning (ETF) of parameters: no problem!**



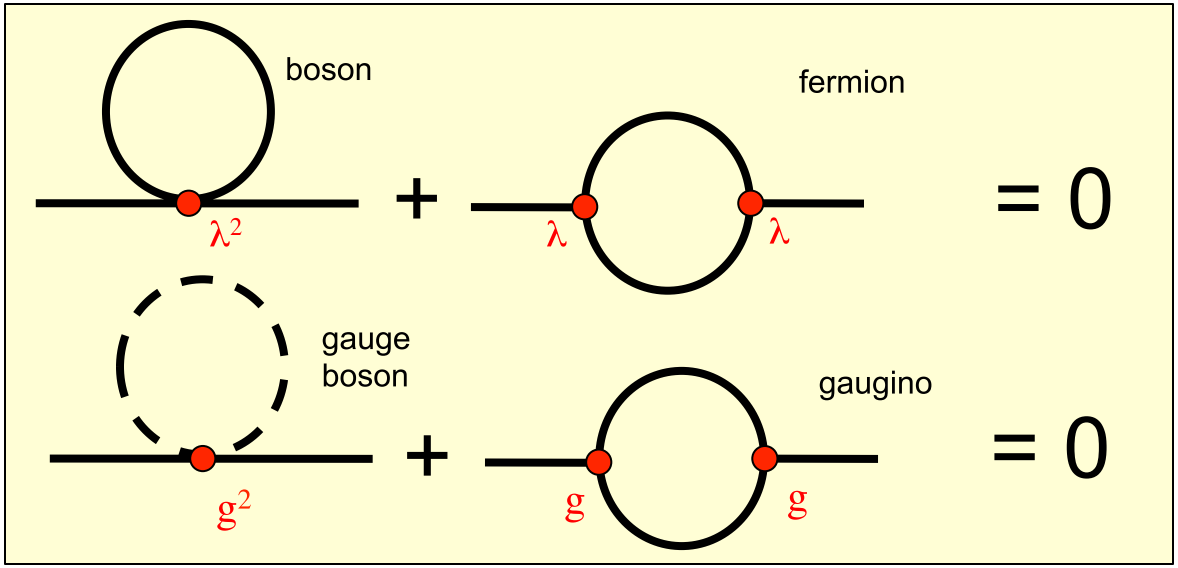
- **Of the 10^{500} possible ways of making a universe, we live in the one that has this cancellation – so as to ensure that we end up with a “livable” universe as we know it**

*Oxford dictionary: an unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, typically resulting in damage or injury

The NP word(s): this is no accident

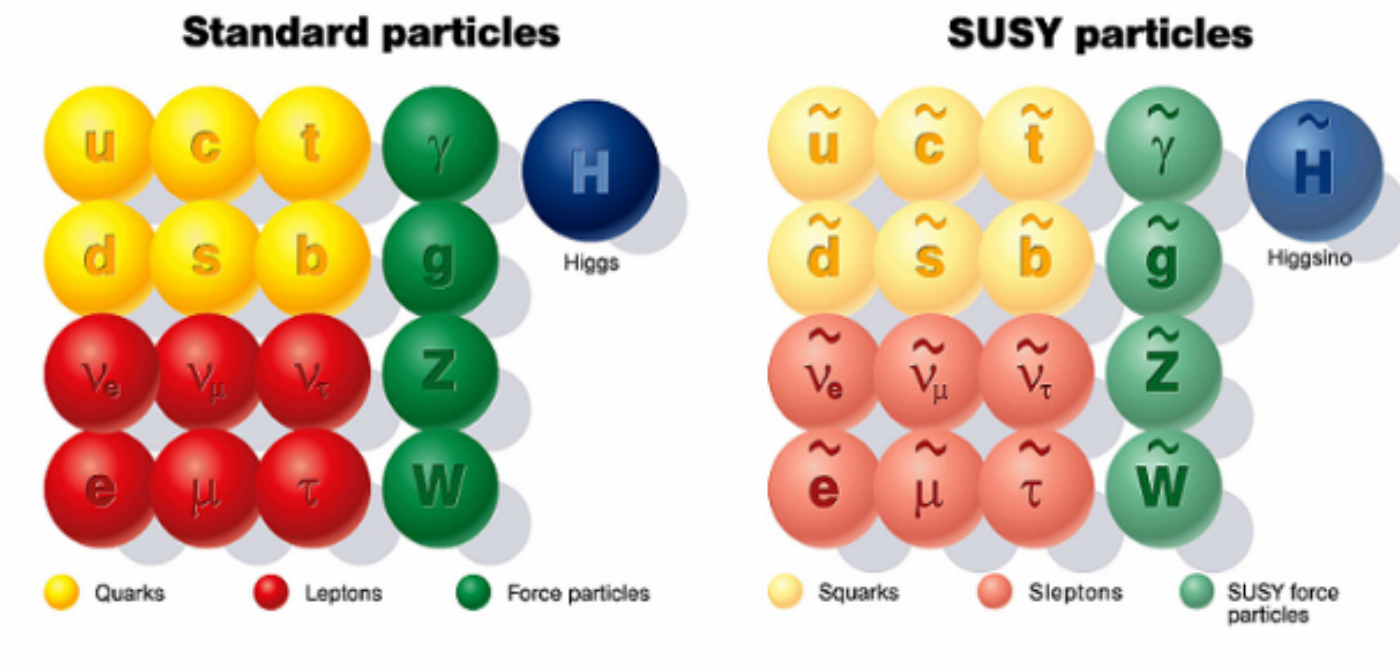
- **Strong dependence of Physics(Λ_{EWK}) on Physics(Λ_{PL})?**
  - **It's like saying that to describe the Hydrogen atom one needs to know about the quarks inside the proton (not true!)**

- **No way. There must be some physics that cancels these huge corrections. A straightforward way:**



Supersymmetry (SUSY)

- SUSY (super-symmetry) premise: for every particle in the SM, there is a super-partner with spin-½ difference



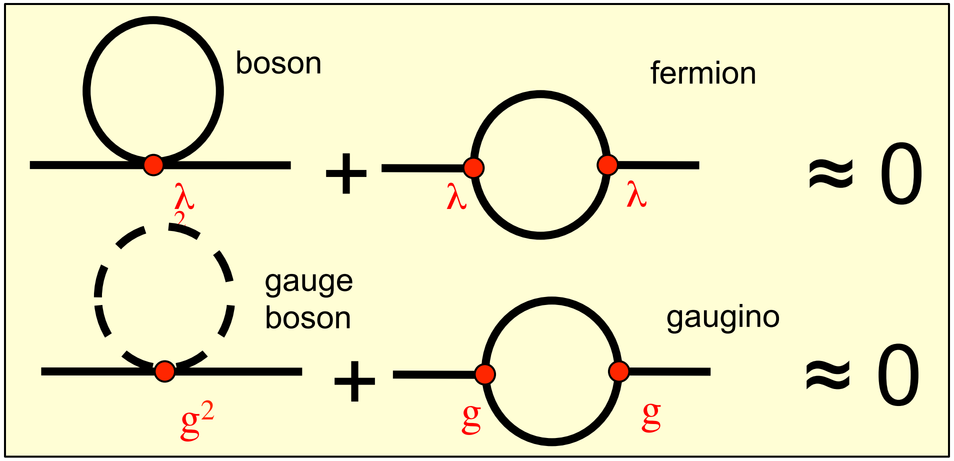
- Before proceeding, need to explain:
  - Why we have not observed spin–0 electrons (or muons…) up to now [simple: spartners are heavy; not produced thus far…]
  - Lack of other new phenomena, e.g. why proton does not decay

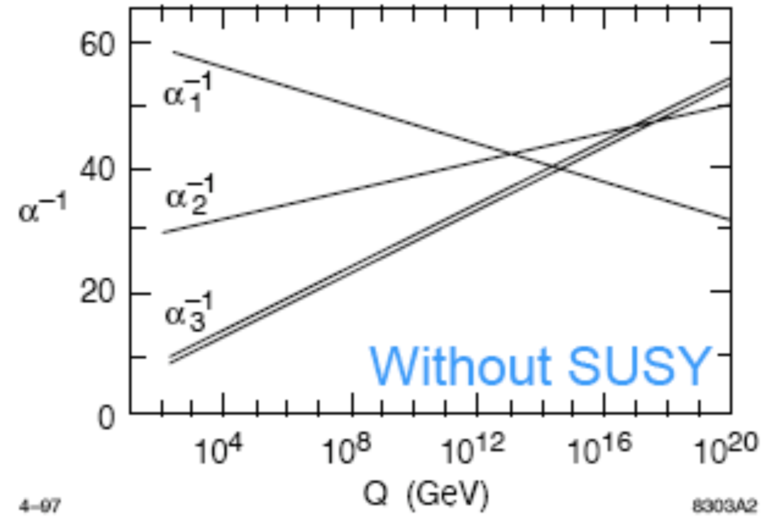
Supersymmetry: TO“AE” at the Weak Scale

- **Despite the complexity (doubling the number of particles) the conceptual price is minimal:**
  - **One new principle plus**
  - **One (unknown) Symmetry Breaking mechanism**

- **Make/keep the mass split at ~TeV and nature’s choice of the Higgs boson mass is natural**

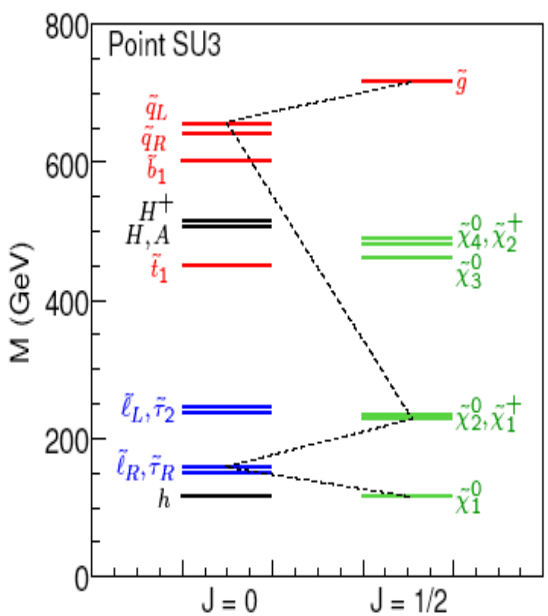
Higgs (mass) is natural ?!



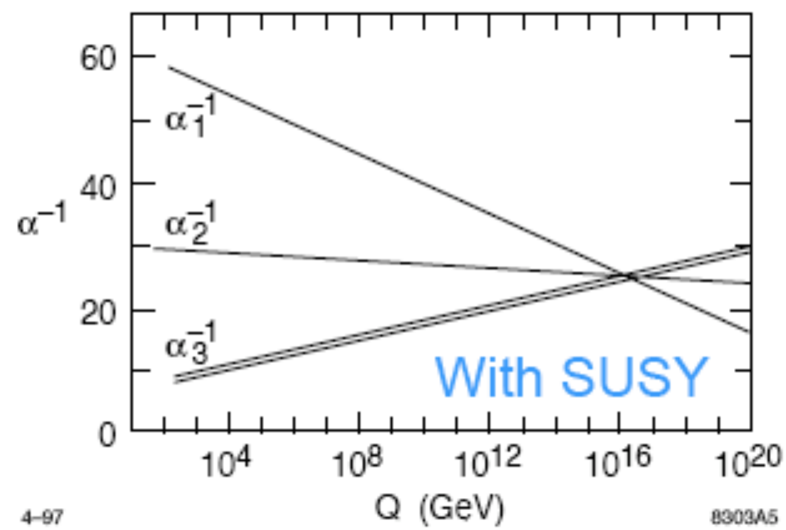


A super(b) symmetry!

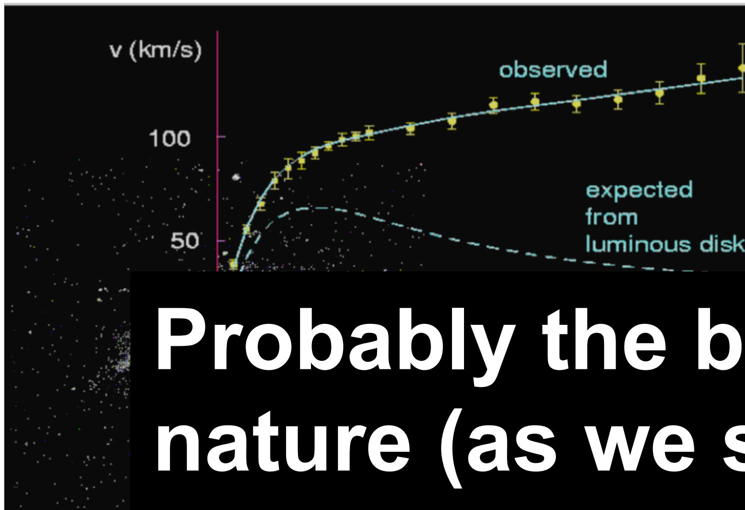
Grand Unifier?



Dark Matter candidate



More reason(s): dark matter



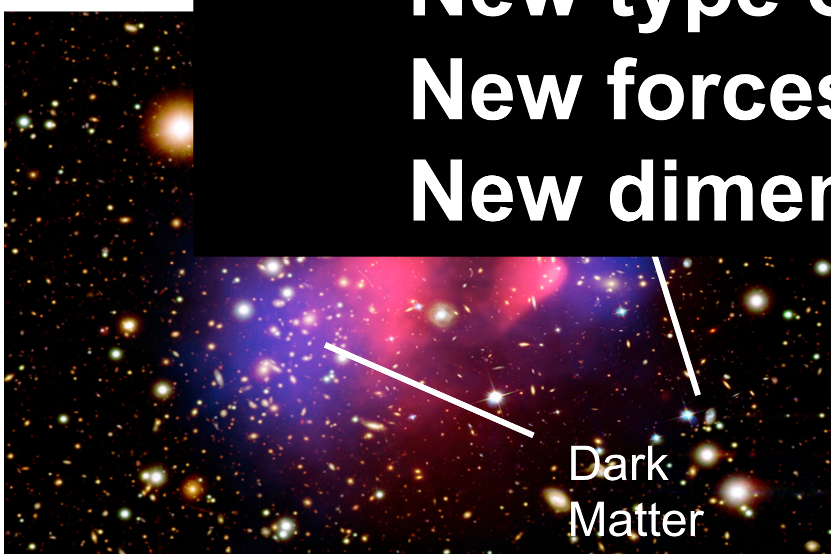
Dark (invisible) matter!

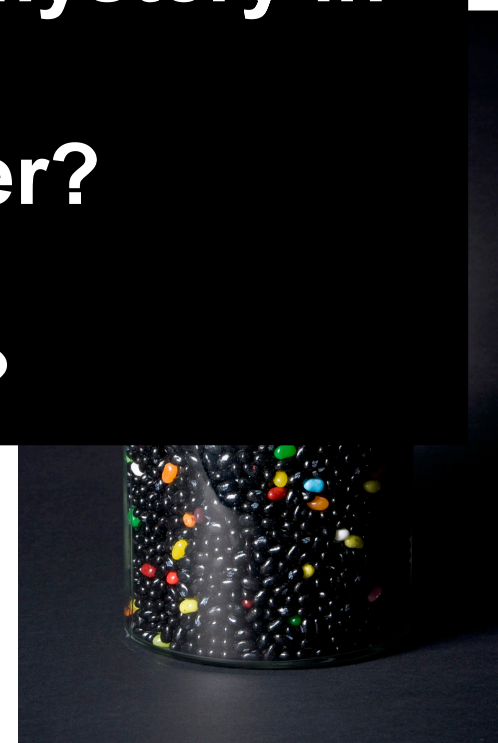
Probably the biggest mystery in nature (as we speak)

New type of matter?

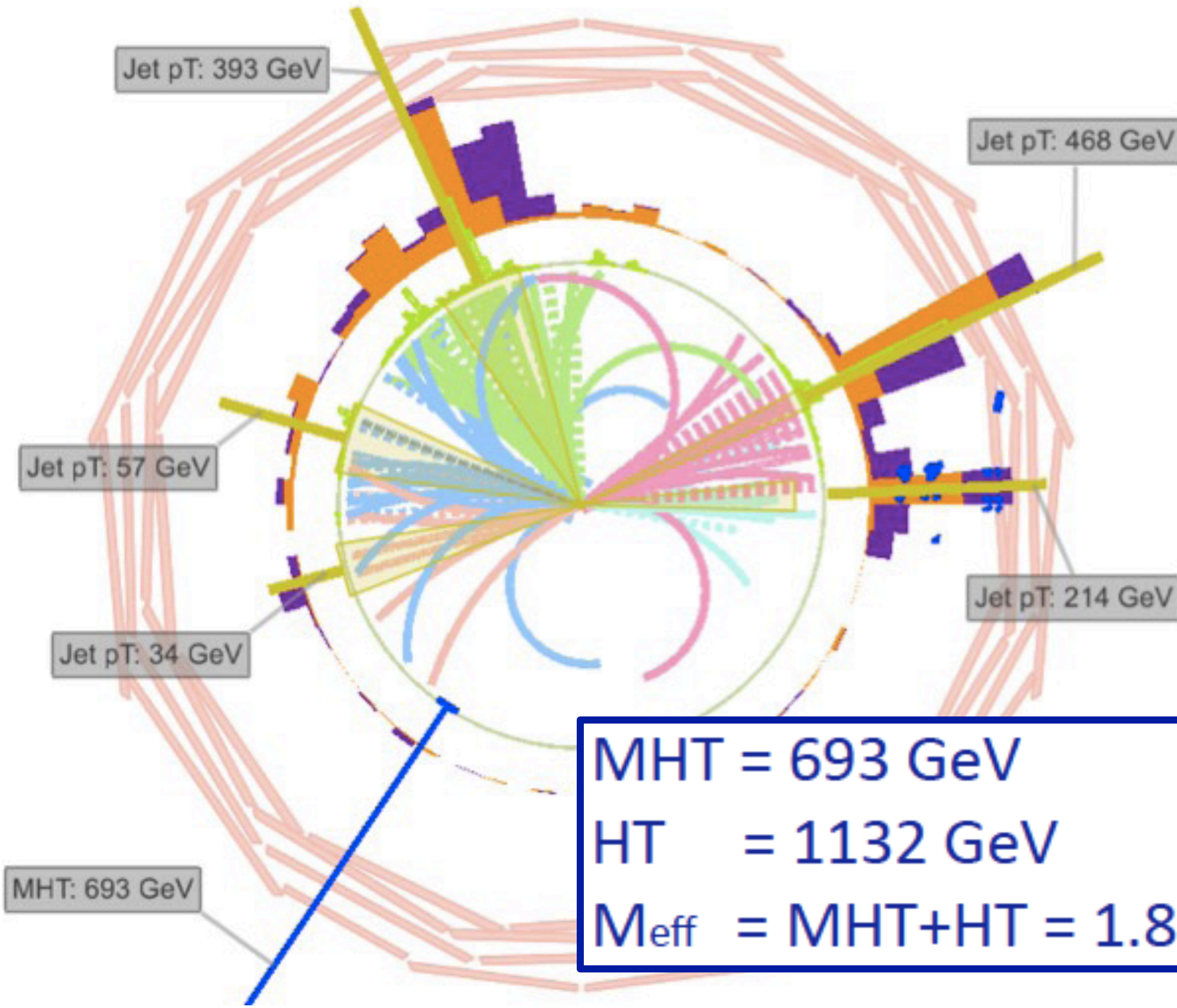
New forces?

New dimensions?



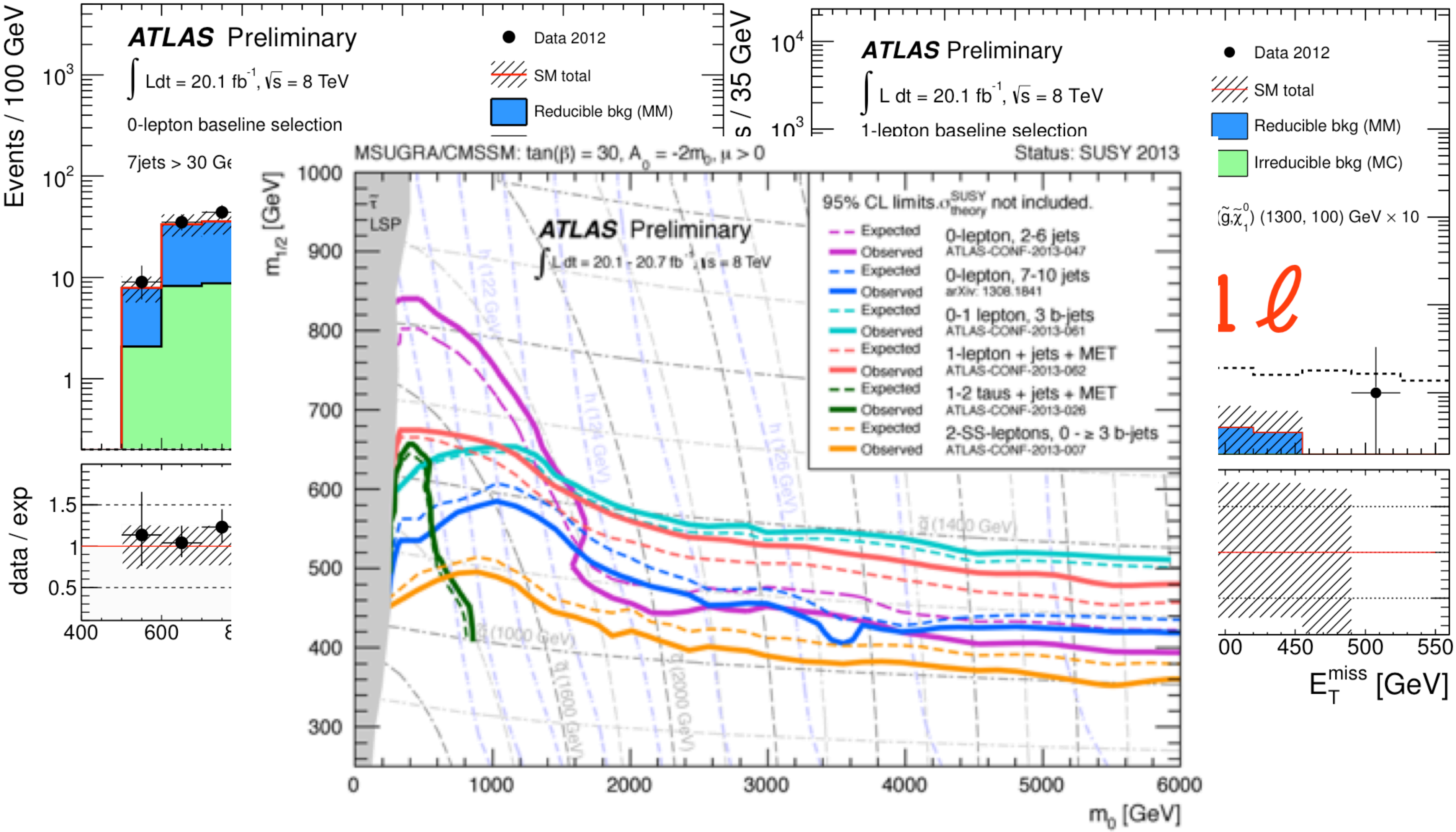


SUSY? What it could look [looks?] like

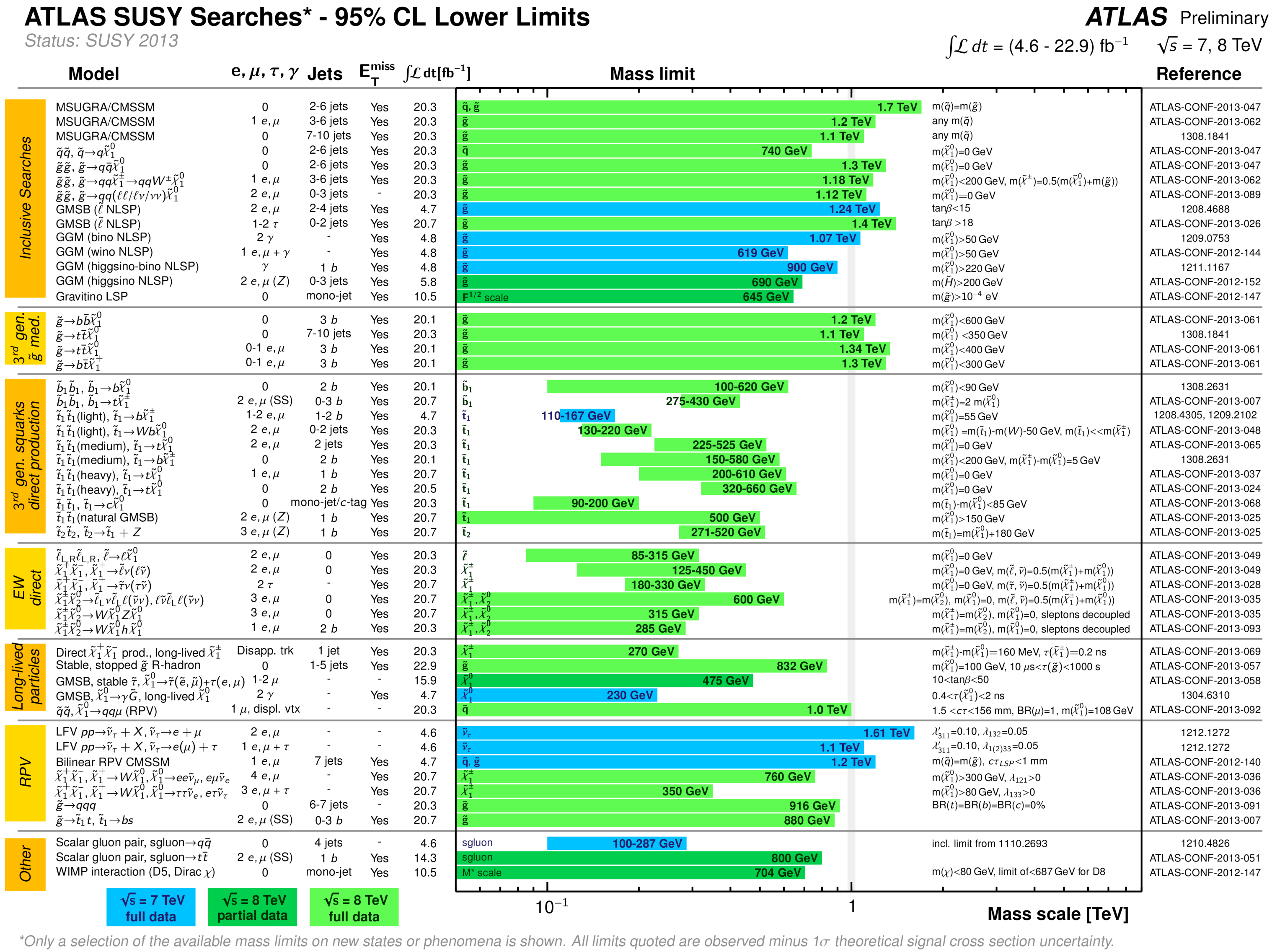


MHT = 693 GeV
HT = 1132 GeV
M_{eff} = MHT+HT = 1.83 TeV

No signs of SUSY yet



A dizzying exclusion map



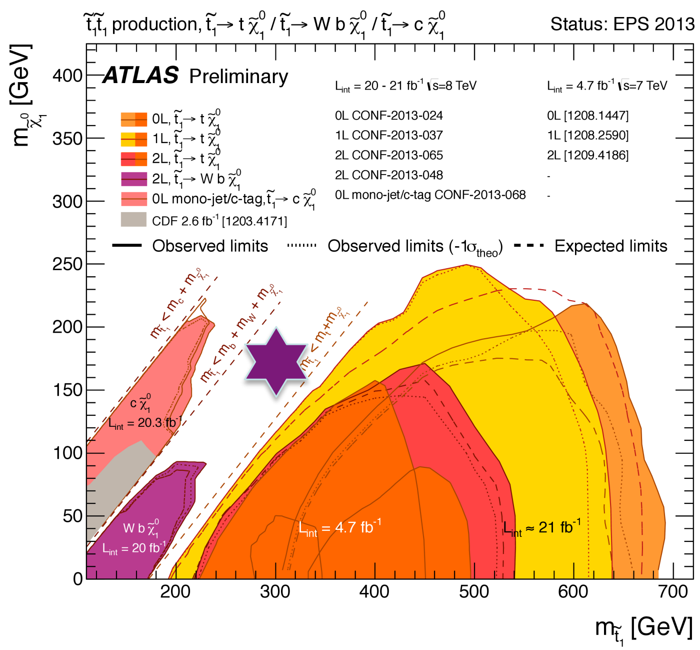
Supersymmetry

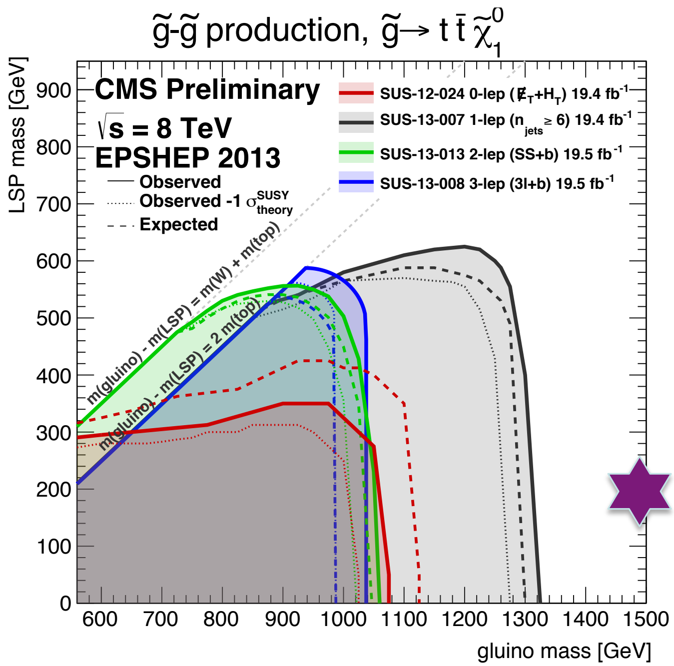
- **The LHC has placed very severe constraints on Supersymmetry**
  - **In fact, the more "constrained" models of SUSY are now almost excluded**
  - **So, is it dead? [it seems the press loves to declare this…]**

- **There is a lot of room still left. But if SUSY is the answer to the "naturalness" problem, then there must exist light colored particles**
  - **Leading hypothesis: a relatively light (~TeV) top squark (partner of the top quark)**

Searches for top squarks

- **Dedicated searches for both direct and indirect production of top squarks; no signs of them (yet):**



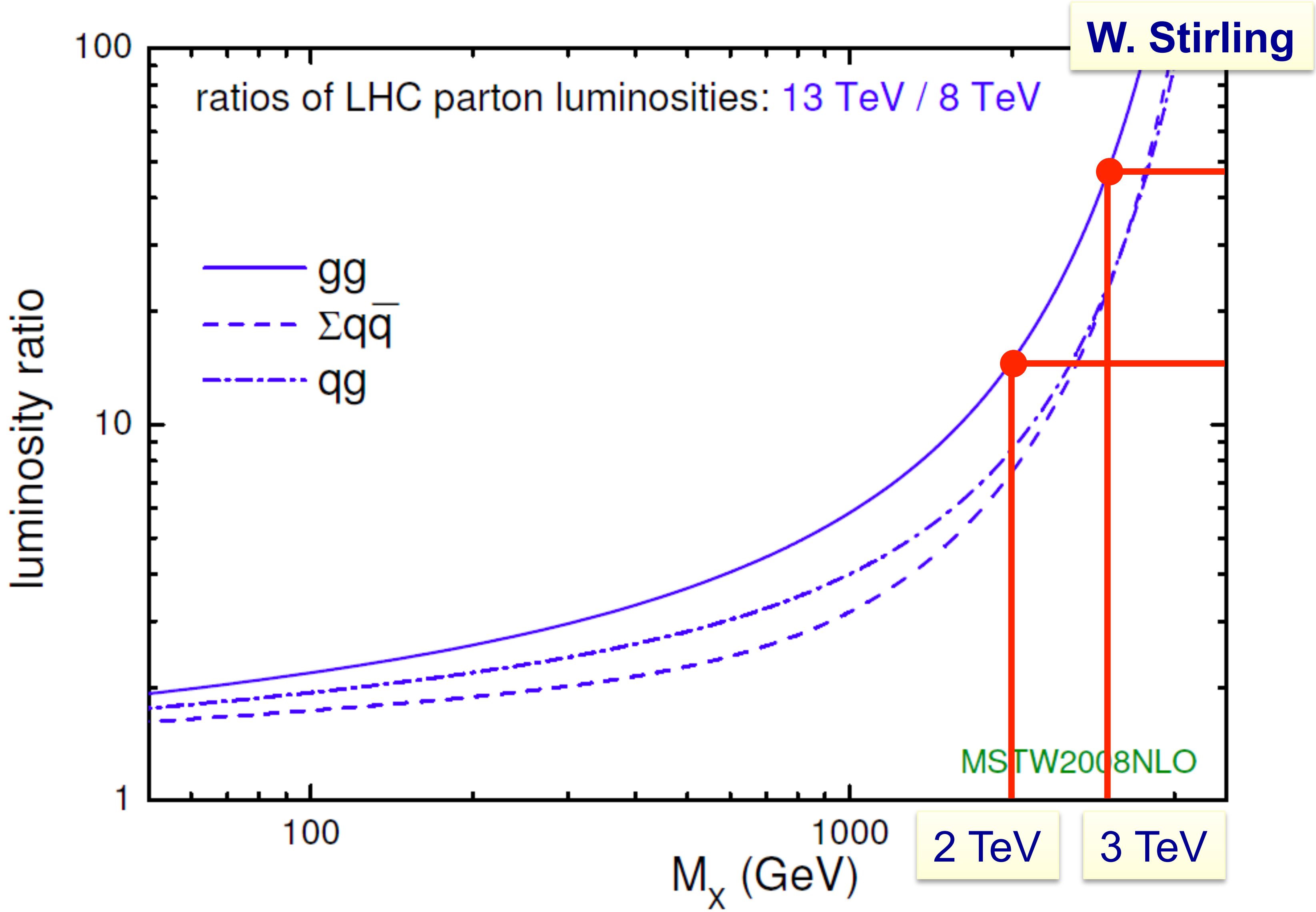


  - **But still room left for naturalness: e.g. M(gluino)~1.5 TeV; m(stop)~300 GeV; m(LSP)~150 GeV**

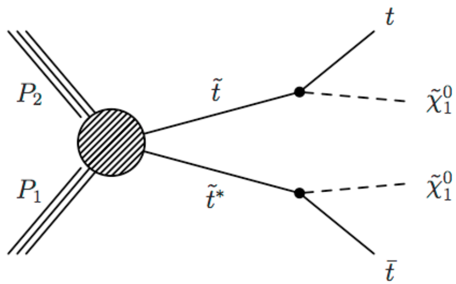
- **Really need more energy!**

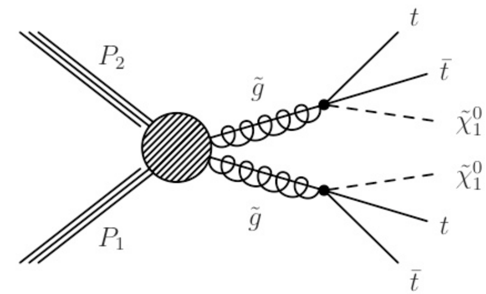
Outlook
(LHC at 13-14 TeV & at very high luminosity)
&
Summary

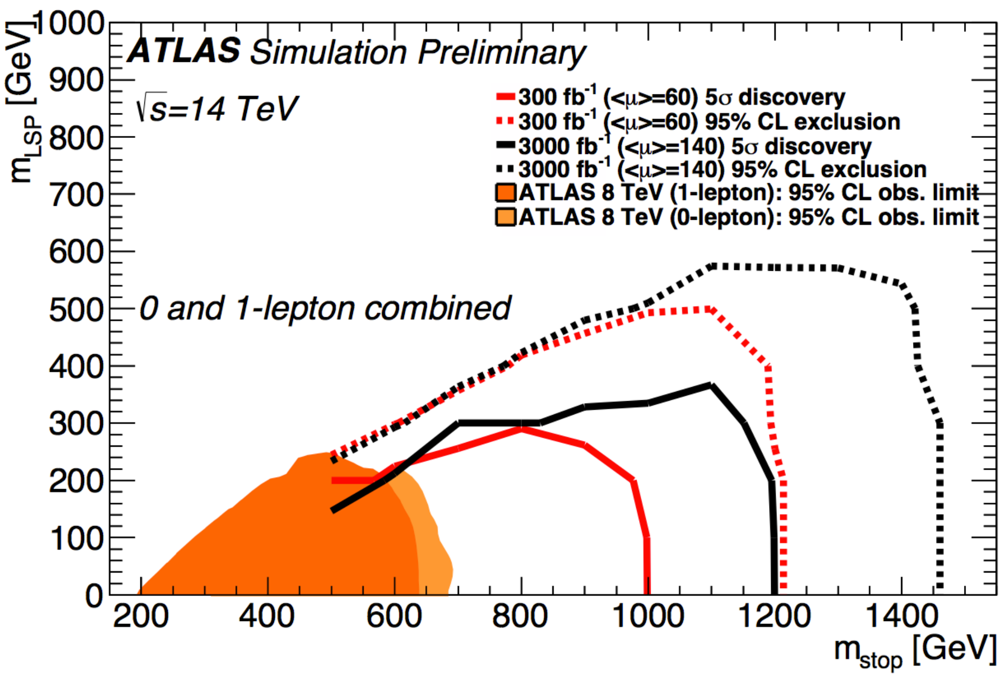
The LHC at 13 TeV vs 8 TeV

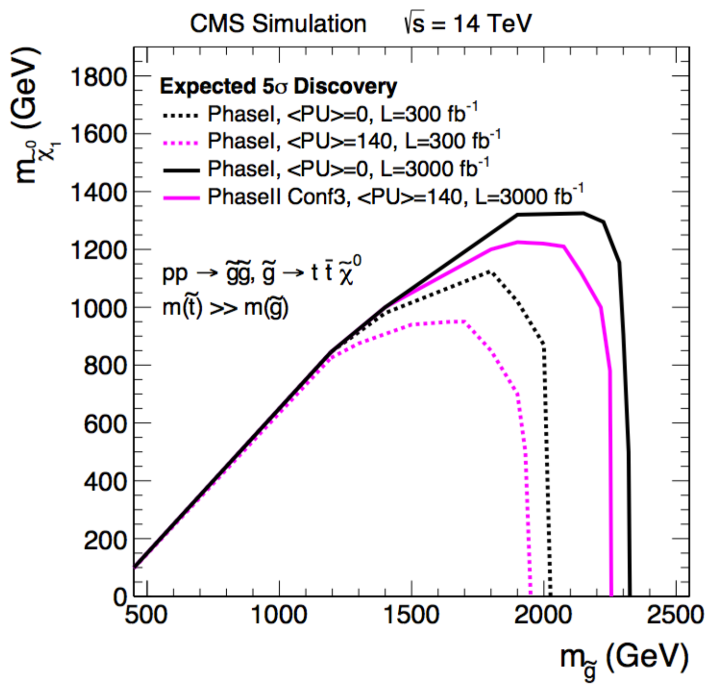


Very significant new reach to SUSY (stop)









Summary

- **The Standard Model of particle physics is actually much more: it's the Standard Theory of particle physics**
  - An elegant description of "interactions", based on Quantum Field Theory (special relativity and quantum mechanics)
  - One tricky issue: symmetry breaking. Needed a truly new mechanism – BEH? There should be a left-over boson
    - For decades, one missing element – the Higgs boson
- **A new boson with mass 125-126 GeV has been found**
  - We are probing its properties. It's a Higgs boson! Is it the SM Higgs boson? Need to study it in more detail
- **Even if this turns out to be the very Higgs boson of the Standard Model, there are huge reasons to believe that new physics is within reach;**
  - A gigantic amount of work on searches for SUSY, extra dimensions, etc…; Null so far, but, the best has yet to come!
- **The increase in energy in 2015 will give very significant new physics reach to the experiments. Stay tuned!**