

The hunt for new physics at the LHC

- The standard model
- Testing the standard model
- Problems
- Beyond the standard model/paradigm
- New physics at the LHC



The Standard Model

- Standard model: $SU(2) \times U(1)$ (extended to include ν masses) + QCD + general relativity
- Mathematically consistent, renormalizable theory
- Correct to 10^{-16} cm:
 - QCD: short distance, long distance symmetries
 - QED, WCC, WNC, W , Z
 - Gauge self-interactions
- Missing: Higgs (or alternative), dark matter, dark energy
- Complicated, free parameters, fine tunings \Rightarrow must be new physics

The Fundamental Forces

Strong	Electromagnetic	Weak	Gravity
<p>The diagram shows two vertical lines representing nucleons. The left line starts with a proton (p) and ends with a neutron (n). The right line starts with a neutron (n) and ends with a proton (p). A dashed line labeled π^0 (pion) connects the two lines. Below this, a wavy line labeled G (gluon) connects the two lines.</p>	<p>The diagram shows two vertical lines representing electrons (e^-). A wavy line labeled γ (photon) connects the two lines.</p>	<p>The diagram shows two vertical lines representing a proton (p) and a neutron (n). A wavy line labeled W^- (W minus boson) connects them. From the W^- boson, two lines emerge: one for an electron (e^-) and one for an anti-neutrino ($\bar{\nu}_e$). The label IVB (Intermediate Vector Boson) is placed below the W^- boson.</p>	<p>The diagram shows two vertical lines representing particles. A wavy line labeled g (graviton) connects the two lines. Below the graviton, it is noted as (spin 2).</p>
$V = g_{\pi}^2 \frac{e^{-m_{\pi}r}}{r}$	$\frac{e^2}{r}$	$g^2 \frac{e^{-M_W r}}{r}$	$G_N \frac{m_1 m_2}{r}$
<p>strength: $\frac{g_{\pi}^2}{4\pi} \sim 14$</p>	<p>$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi} \sim \frac{1}{137}$</p>	<p>$\frac{g^2 E^2}{M_W^2} \sim 10^{-11}$ ($E = 1 \text{ MeV}$)</p>	<p>$G_N m_1 m_2 \sim 10^{-38}$ ($m_1 = m_2 = 1 \text{ GeV}$)</p>
<p>range: $\frac{\hbar}{m_{\pi}c} \sim 10^{-13} \text{ cm} \equiv 1 \text{ fm}$</p>	<p>∞</p>	<p>$\frac{\hbar}{M_W c} \sim 10^{-16} \text{ cm}$</p>	<p>∞</p>

Unification of Forces

Strong	Electromagnetic	Weak	Gravity
<p>hadrons: p, n; pions: π^\pm, π^0; (QCD: quarks, gluons)</p>	<p>charged particles: e^-, μ^-, τ^-; $p; \pi^\pm$</p>	<p>$p, n, \pi; e, \mu, \tau$; neutrinos: ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ</p>	<p>all particles (always attractive)</p>
<p>nuclear binding; energy in stars</p>	<p>atoms, crystals, molecules; light; chemical energy</p>	<p>decays: $n \rightarrow pe^- \bar{\nu}_e$; element synthesis</p>	<p>weight; binding of solar system, stars, galaxies</p>
	$\leftarrow E + B \rightarrow$ (Maxwell)		
\leftarrow QCD \rightarrow	\leftarrow Electroweak ($SU(2) \times U(1)$) \rightarrow		
\leftarrow Grand Unification (GUT)? \rightarrow			
\leftarrow Theory of Everything (superstring)? \rightarrow			

The Standard Model

- Gauge group $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$; gauge couplings g_s, g, g'

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L \quad \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L \quad \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L \quad \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e^- \end{pmatrix}_L$$

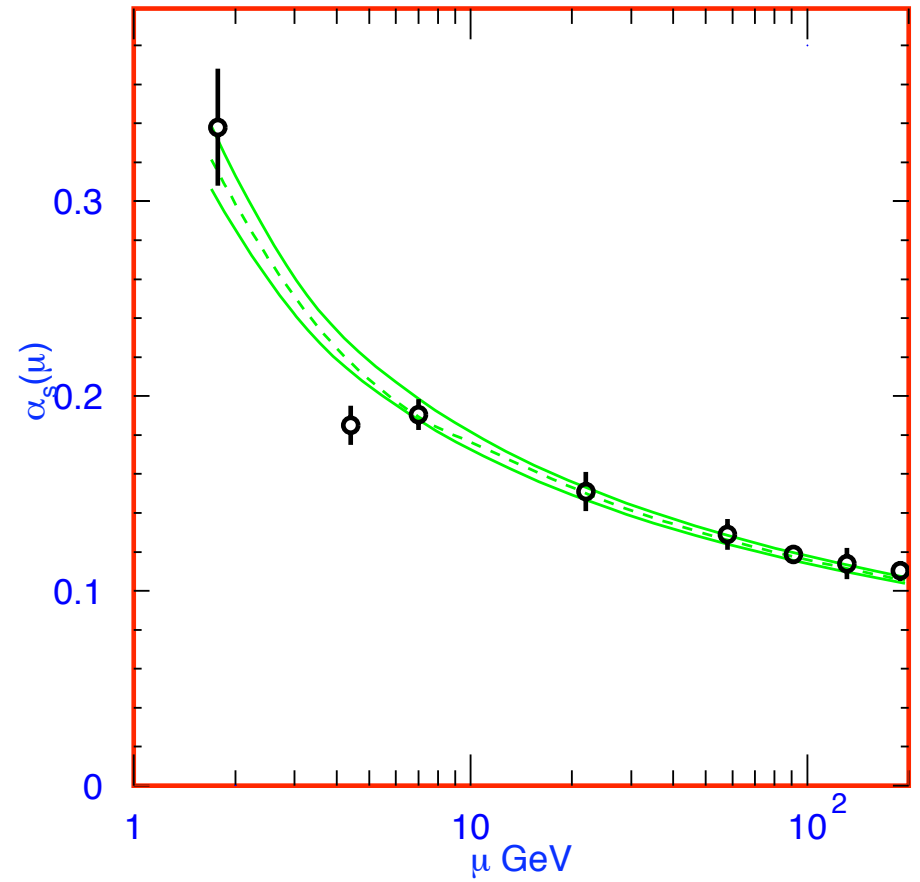
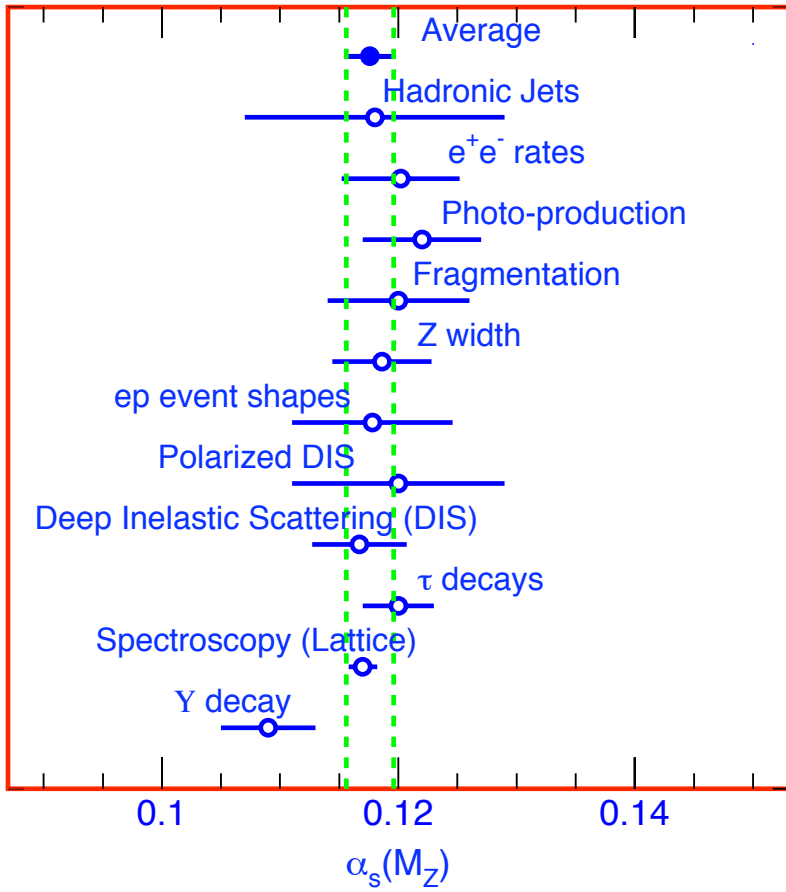
$$\begin{array}{cccc} u_R & u_R & u_R & \nu_{eR}(?) \\ d_R & d_R & d_R & e_R^- \end{array}$$

(L = left-handed, R = right-handed)

- $SU(3)$: $u \leftrightarrow u \leftrightarrow u, d \leftrightarrow d \leftrightarrow d$ (8 gluons)
- $SU(2)$: $u_L \leftrightarrow d_L, \nu_{eL} \leftrightarrow e_L^-$ (W^\pm); phases (W^0)
- $U(1)$: phases (B)
- Heavy families (c, s, ν_μ, μ^-), (t, b, ν_τ, τ^-)

Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD)

- QCD now very well established
- Short distance behavior (asymptotic freedom)
- Confinement, light hadron spectrum (lattice)
 - $g_s = O(1)$ ($\alpha_s(M_Z) = g_s^2/4\pi \sim 0.12$)
 - Strength + gluon self-interactions \Rightarrow confinement
 - Yukawa model \Rightarrow dipole-dipole
- Approximate global $SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$ symmetry and breaking (π, K, η are pseudo-goldstone bosons)
- Unique field theory of strong interactions



Quantum Electrodynamics (QED)

Experiment	Value of α^{-1}	Precision	Δ_e
$a_e = (g_e - 2)/2$	137.035 999 683 (94)	$[6.9 \times 10^{-10}]$	-
h/m (Rb, Cs)	137.035 999 35 (69)	$[5.0 \times 10^{-9}]$	0.33 ± 0.69
Quantum Hall	137.036 003 0 (25)	$[1.8 \times 10^{-8}]$	-3.3 ± 2.5
h/m (neutron)	137.036 007 7 (28)	$[2.1 \times 10^{-8}]$	-8.0 ± 2.8
$\gamma_{p,^3He}$ (J. J.)	137.035 987 5 (43)	$[3.1 \times 10^{-8}]$	12.2 ± 4.3
μ^+e^- hyperfine	137.036 001 7 (80)	$[5.8 \times 10^{-8}]$	-2.0 ± 8.0

Spectacularly successful:

Most precise: e anomalous magnetic moment $\rightarrow \alpha$

Many low energy tests to few $\times 10^{-8}$

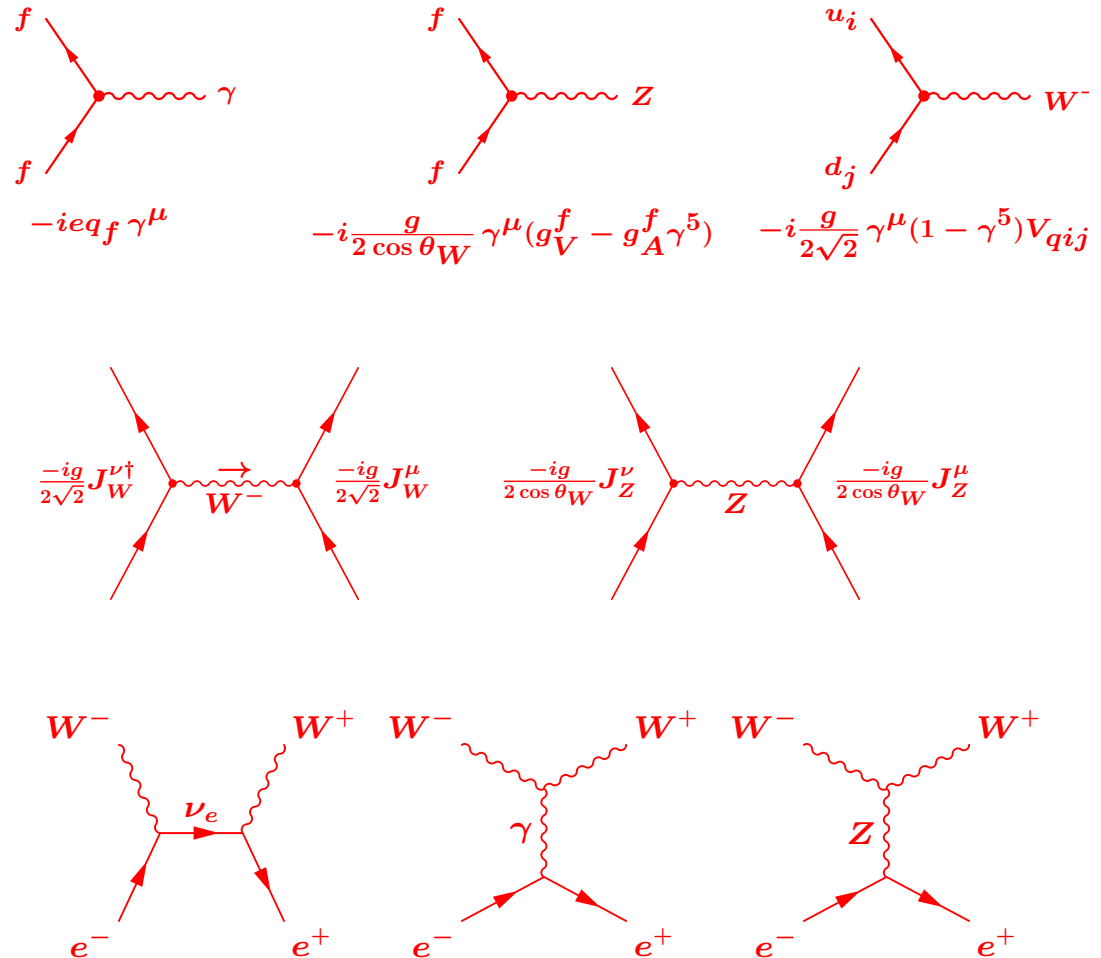
$$m_\gamma < 6 \times 10^{-17} \text{ eV}, \quad q_\gamma < 5 \times 10^{-30} |e|$$

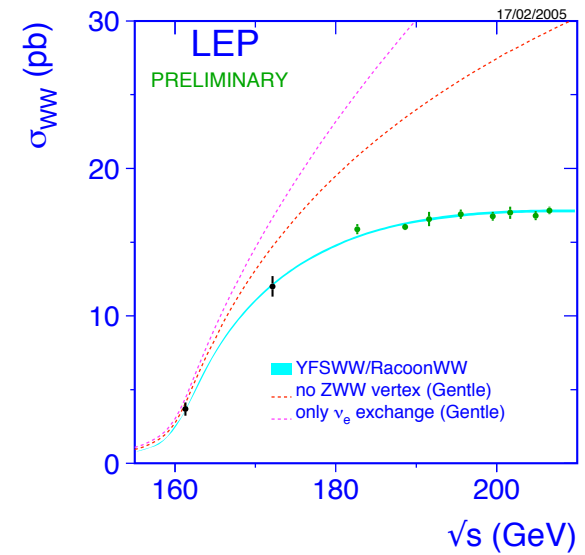
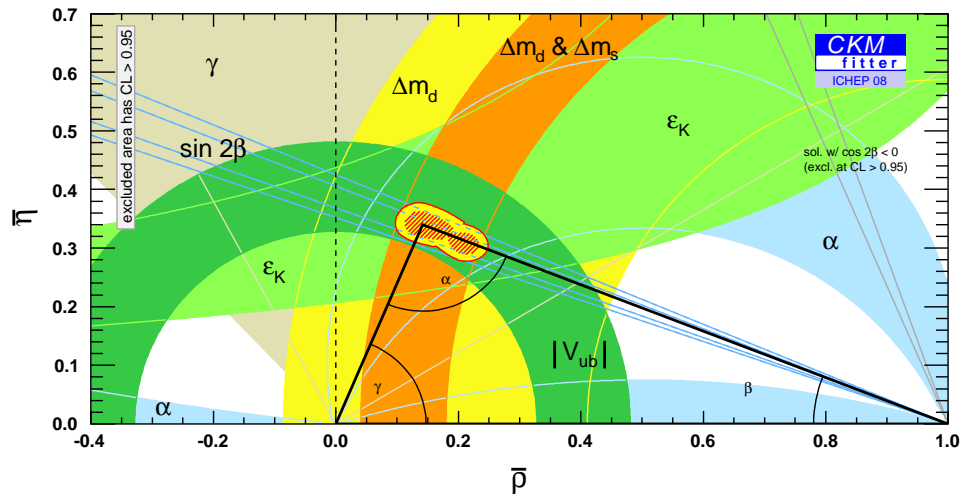
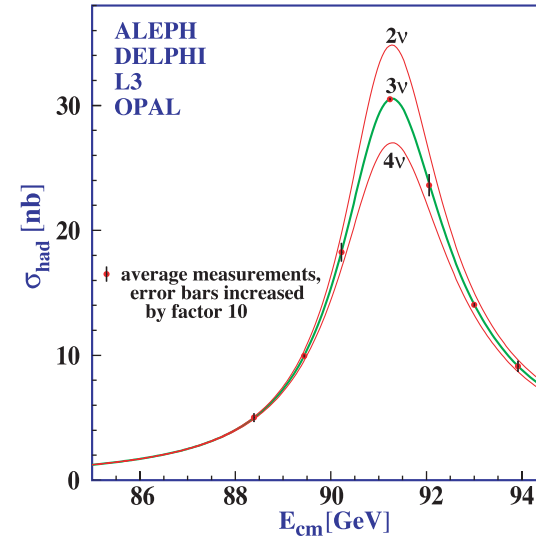
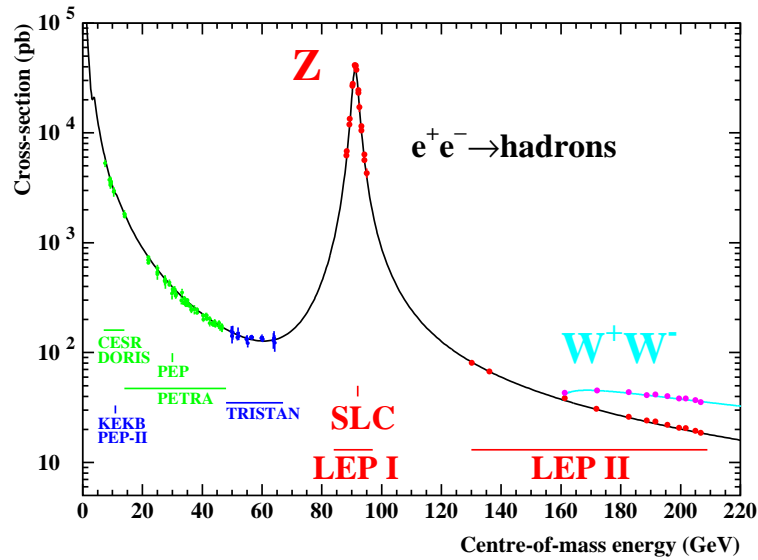
Running $\alpha(Q^2)$ observed

Muon $g - 2$ sensitive to new physics. Anomaly?

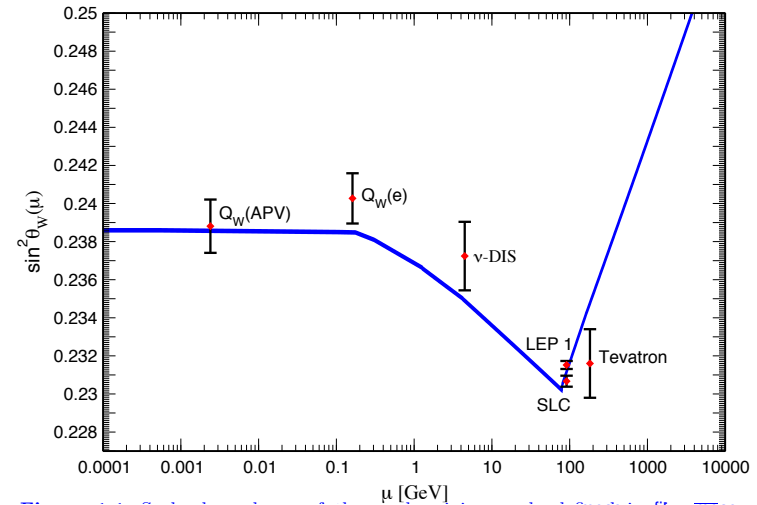
The Electroweak Theory

- QED and weak charged current unified
- Weak neutral current (Z) predicted
($\nu N \rightarrow \nu X$, atomic parity violation)
- Stringent tests of WCC, CP -violation, WNC, Z -pole, beyond
- Fermion gauge and gauge self-interactions





- SM correct and unique to zeroth approx. (gauge principle, group, representations)
- SM correct at loop level (renorm gauge theory; m_t, α_s, M_H)
- TeV physics severely constrained (unification versus compositeness)
- Consistent with light elementary Higgs
- Precise gauge couplings (SUSY gauge unification)

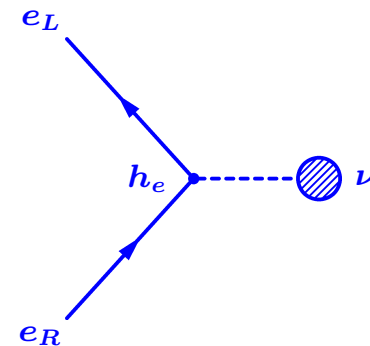
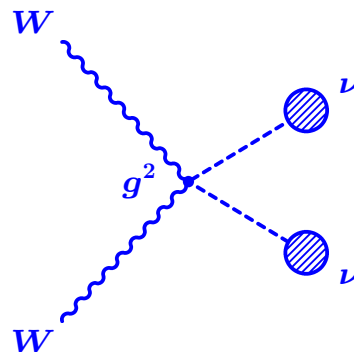
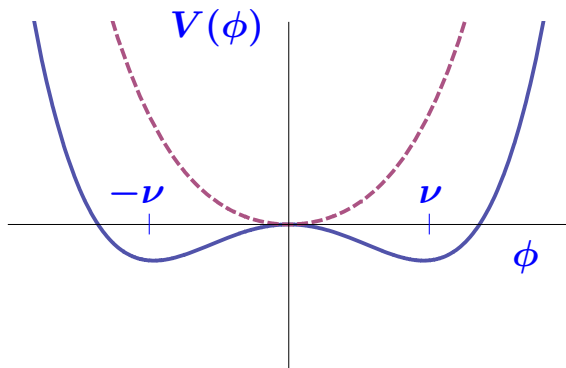


	Measurement	Fit	0	1	2	3
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(m_Z)$	0.02758 ± 0.00035	0.02768				
m_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	91.1874				
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4959				
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	41.478				
R_l	20.767 ± 0.025	20.742				
$A_{\text{fb}}^{0,l}$	0.01714 ± 0.00095	0.01645				
$A_l(P_\tau)$	0.1465 ± 0.0032	0.1481				
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21579				
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.1723				
$A_{\text{fb}}^{0,b}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1038				
$A_{\text{fb}}^{0,c}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0742				
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.935				
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.668				
$A_l(\text{SLD})$	0.1513 ± 0.0021	0.1481				
$\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}(Q_{\text{fb}})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.2314				
m_W [GeV]	80.399 ± 0.023	80.379				
Γ_W [GeV]	2.098 ± 0.048	2.092				
m_t [GeV]	173.1 ± 1.3	173.2				

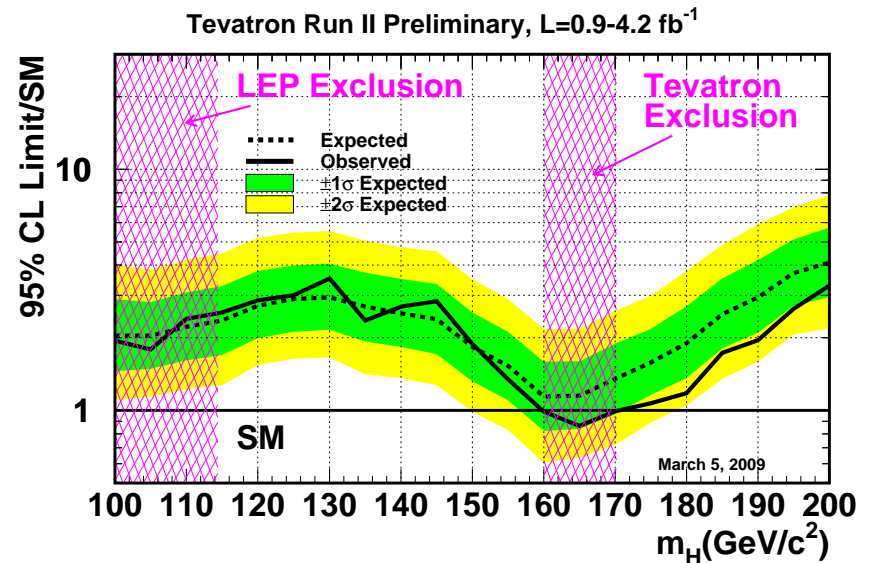
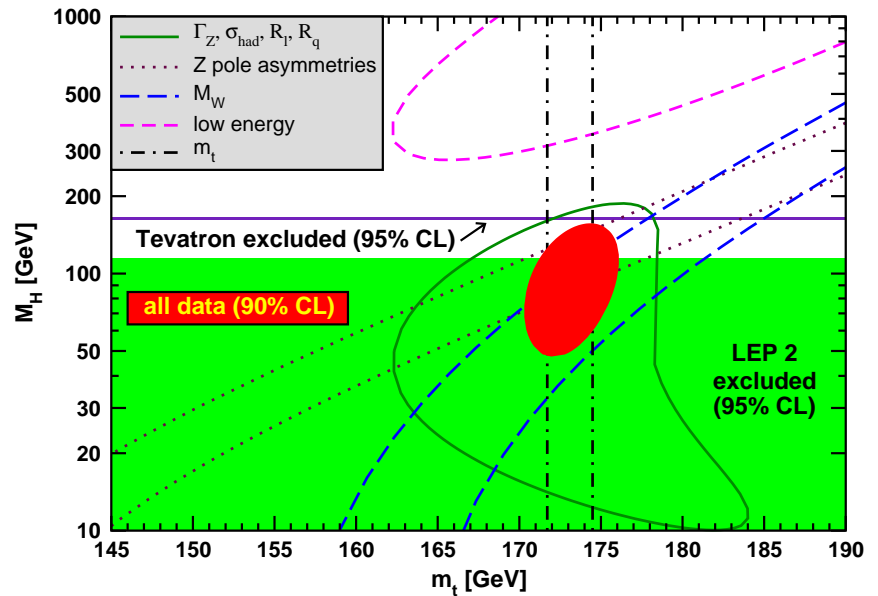
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The Higgs Mechanism

- Gauge symmetry forbids elementary masses for W , Z , fermions
- Introduce Higgs field H , with classical value ν and potential energy
$$V(\nu) = \frac{1}{2}\mu^2\nu^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda\nu^4$$
- W , Z , fermions acquire effective masses by coupling to H (transparent to photon)



- **Higgs mass** $M_H = \sqrt{-2\mu^2} = \sqrt{2\lambda\nu}$ ($\nu \sim 246$ GeV, λ unknown)
- **LEP search** $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^* \rightarrow ZH$: $M_H > 114.4$ GeV
- **Indirect** (electroweak radiative corrections) + **direct**: $M_H < 149$ GeV (95%)
- **Tevatron searches** now sensitive enough for higher masses
- **LHC will cover full range** for standard model Higgs



Problems with the Standard Model

Lagrangian after symmetry breaking:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{gauge}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs}} + \sum_i \bar{\psi}_i \left(i \not{\partial} - m_i - \frac{m_i H}{\nu} \right) \psi_i - \frac{g}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(J_W^\mu W_\mu^- + J_W^{\mu\dagger} W_\mu^+ \right) - e J_Q^\mu A_\mu - \frac{g}{2 \cos \theta_W} J_Z^\mu Z_\mu$$

Standard model: $SU(2) \times U(1)$ (extended to include ν masses) + QCD + general relativity

Mathematically consistent, renormalizable theory

Correct to 10^{-16} cm

However, too much arbitrariness and fine-tuning: $O(27)$ parameters (+ 2 for Majorana ν) and electric charges

- Gauge Problem

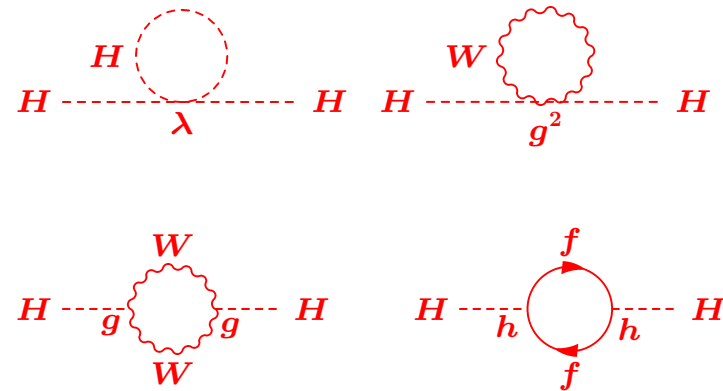
- complicated gauge group with 3 couplings (only EW chiral)
- charge quantization ($|q_e| = |q_p|$) unexplained
- Possible solutions: strings; grand unification; magnetic monopoles (partial); anomaly constraints (partial)

- Fermion problem

- Fermion masses, mixings, families unexplained
- Neutrino masses, nature? Probe of Planck/GUT scale?
- CP violation inadequate to explain baryon asymmetry
- Possible solutions: strings; brane worlds; family symmetries; compositeness; radiative hierarchies. New sources of CP violation.

- Higgs/hierarchy problem

- Expect $M_H^2 = O(M_W^2)$
- higher order corrections:
 $\delta M_H^2 / M_W^2 \sim 10^{34}$



Possible solutions: supersymmetry; dynamical symmetry breaking; large and/or warped extra dimensions; Little Higgs; anthropically motivated fine-tuning (split supersymmetry) (landscape)

- Strong CP problem

- Can add $\frac{\theta}{32\pi^2} g_s^2 F \tilde{F}$ to QCD (breaks, P, T, CP)
- $d_N \Rightarrow \theta < 10^{-11}$, but $\delta\theta|_{\text{weak}} \sim 10^{-3}$
- Possible solutions: spontaneously broken global $U(1)$ (Peccei-Quinn) \Rightarrow axion; unbroken global $U(1)$ (massless u quark); spontaneously broken CP + other symmetries

- Graviton problem

- gravity not unified
- quantum gravity not renormalizable
- cosmological constant: $\Lambda_{SSB} = 8\pi G_N \langle V \rangle > 10^{50} \Lambda_{obs}$
(10^{124} for GUTs, strings)

Possible solutions:

- supergravity and Kaluza Klein unify
- strings yield finite gravity
- $\Lambda_{cosm} = \Lambda_{bare} + \Lambda_{SSB}$. Anthropically motivated fine-tuning (landscape)?

Necessary new ingredients

- Mechanism for small neutrino masses
 - Planck/GUT scale? Small Dirac (intermediate scale)?
- Mechanism for baryon asymmetry?
 - Electroweak transition (Z' or extended Higgs?)
 - Heavy Majorana neutrino decay (seesaw)?
 - Decay of coherent field? CPT violation?
- What is the dark energy?
 - Cosmological Constant? Quintessence?
 - Related to inflation? Time variation of couplings?

- **What is the dark matter?** (Recent anomalies in e^+/e^- , DAMA, etc?)
 - Lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP)? Axion? Gravitino?
Primordial black hole? SuperWIMP?
 - “Ad hoc” weakly coupled dark sector?
- **Suppression of flavor changing neutral currents? Proton decay?
Electric dipole moments?**
 - *Automatic* in standard model, but not in extensions
(“particle Fermi paradox” a.k.a. little hierarchy problem)

New Physics

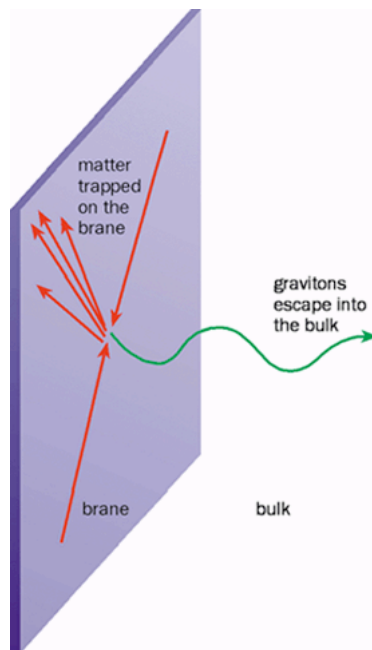
- A new layer at the TeV scale
 - Compositeness, Little Higgs, twin Higgs, Higgsless, dynamical symmetry breaking, strong dynamics
 - Precision electroweak constraints, FCNC, UV completions?
- Large and/or warped extra dimensions; possible low fundamental or string scale
- Unification at the Planck scale, $M_P = G_N^{-1/2} \sim 10^{19}$ GeV
 - Supersymmetry (between fermions and bosons), grand unification, strings?
 - Top-down remnants: Z' , W' , extended Higgs, exotic fermions, ...

Compositeness, Strong Dynamics

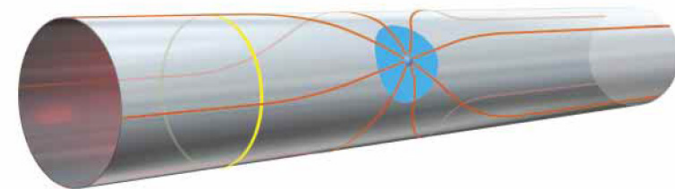
- Composite fermions, scalars (onion-like layers)
 - *Not* like to atom \rightarrow nucleus $+e^- \rightarrow p + n \rightarrow$ quark
- Alternative electroweak breaking: Little Higgs, dynamical symmetry breaking, topcolor, \dots
- At most one more layer accessible (Tevatron, LHC, ILC)
- Rare decays (e.g., $K \rightarrow \mu e$)
- Usually few % effects at LEP/SLC, LEP2, WNC (challenge for models)
- LHC: anomalous VVV , new particles, strong $WW \rightarrow WW$
- Also: FCNC, EDM

Extra dimensions (deconstruction, brane worlds)

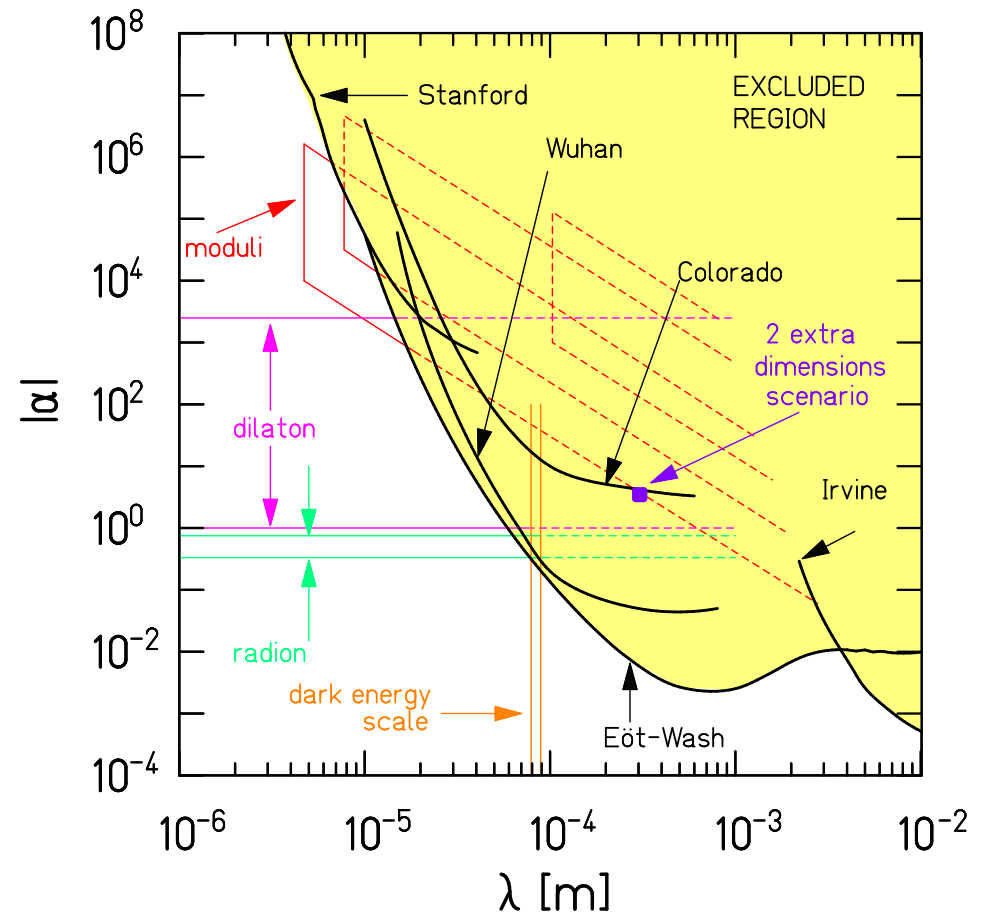
- Motivated by strings
- Can be large, warped, stringy
- Matter can be trapped on branes, at boundaries, or in bulk



- E.g., new dimensions much larger than $M_P^{-1} \sim 10^{-33}$ cm
- Fundamental scale: $M_F \sim (1 - 100) \text{ TeV} \ll \bar{M}_{Pl} = 1/\sqrt{8\pi G_N} \sim 2.4 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$
 - Assume δ extra dimensions with volume $V_\delta \gg M_F^{-\delta}$
$$\bar{M}_{Pl}^2 = M_F^{2+\delta} V_\delta \gg M_F^2$$
(but new hierarchy problem)



- LHC: Kaluza-Klein excitations, string excitations, graviton emission, black holes
- Astrophysics
- Macroscopic gravity effects

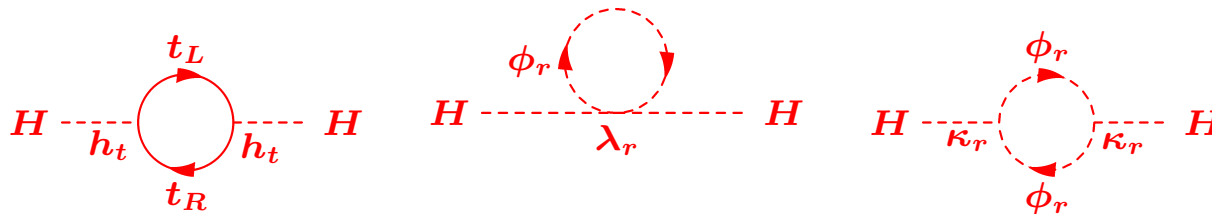


Unification

- Unification of interactions
- Grand desert to unification (GUT) or Planck scale
- Elementary Higgs, supersymmetry (SUSY), GUTs, strings
- Possibility of probing to M_P and very early universe

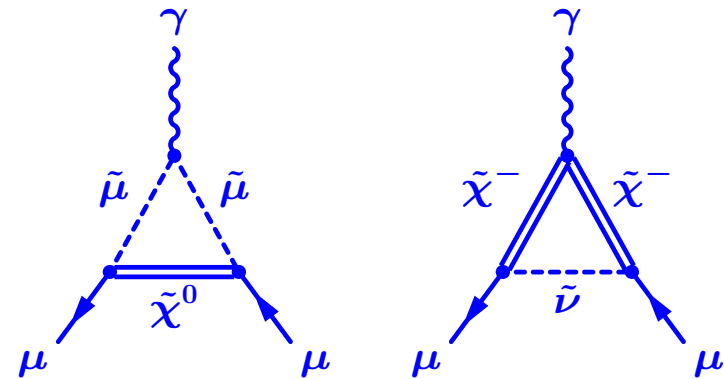
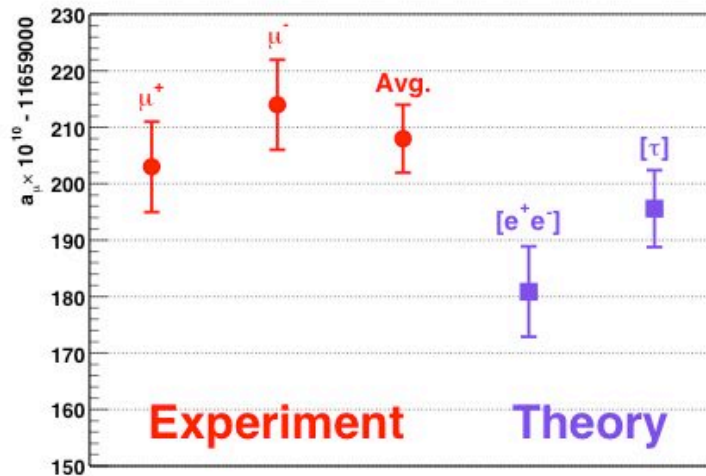
Supersymmetry

- Fermion \leftrightarrow boson symmetry
- Motivations
 - Incorporation of gravity (*but* M_{SUSY} could be very large)
 - Stabilization of electroweak scale



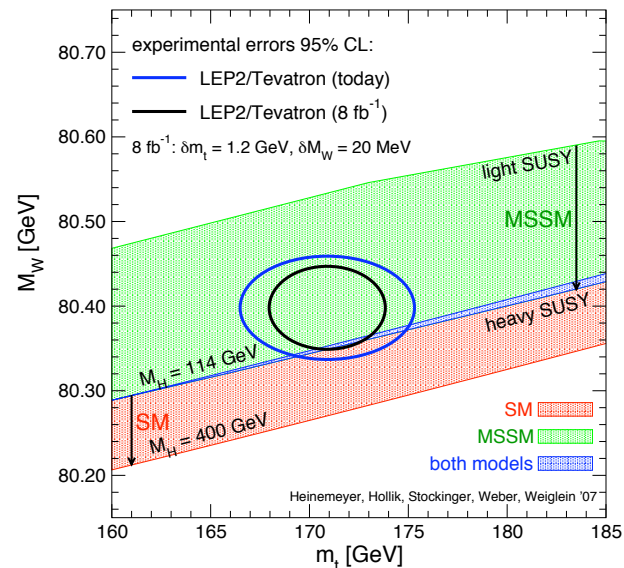
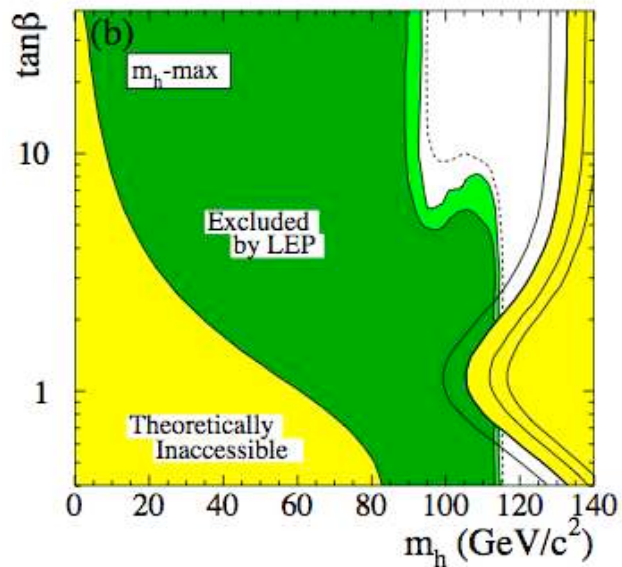
But landscape ideas (anthropically-motivated fine tuning);
variants (e.g., split supersymmetry); alternative EWSB

- Gauge unification
- Cold dark matter (LSP) if R -parity (R_P) conserved
- Z -pole: any new physics decouples
- Radiative electroweak breaking (large $m_t \rightarrow m_{H_u}^2 < 0$)
- Anomalous magnetic moment of muon ($g_\mu - 2$)?



- Additional charged and neutral Higgs particles

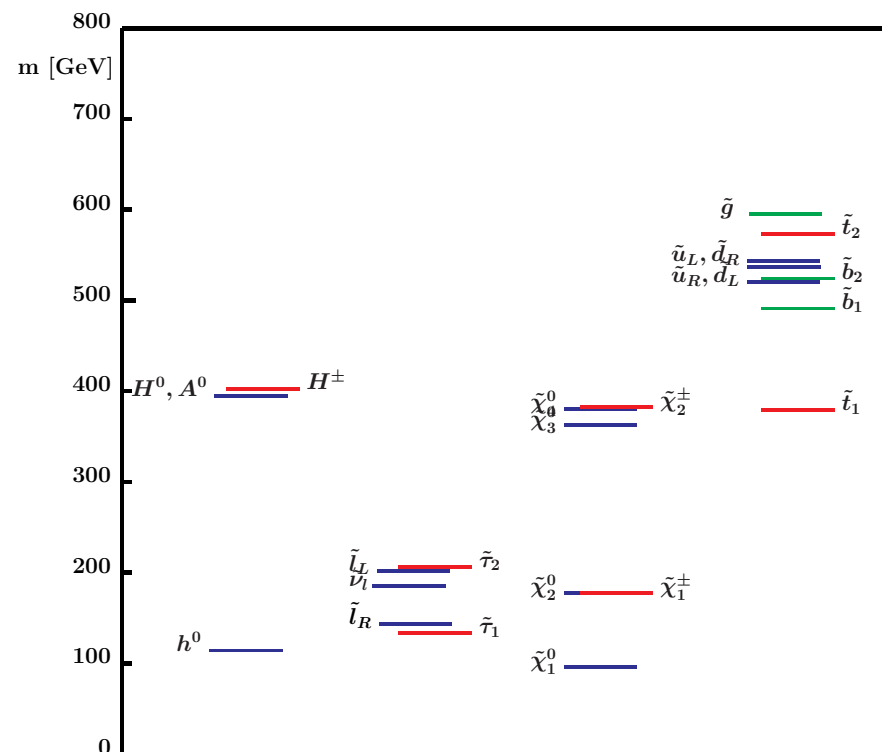
- $M_{H^0}^2 < \cos^2 2\beta M_Z^2 + \text{H.O.T. } (O(m_t^4)) < (130 \text{ GeV})^2$, consistent with **LEP** (standard model: $M_{H^0} < 1000 \text{ GeV}$)
- **CDF/D0** searches for heavier states
- **LHC** ultimately sensitive to entire range



- Simplest version: supersymmetric contribution to Higgs mass must be of $O(100) \text{ GeV}$ (not 10^{19}) (μ problem)

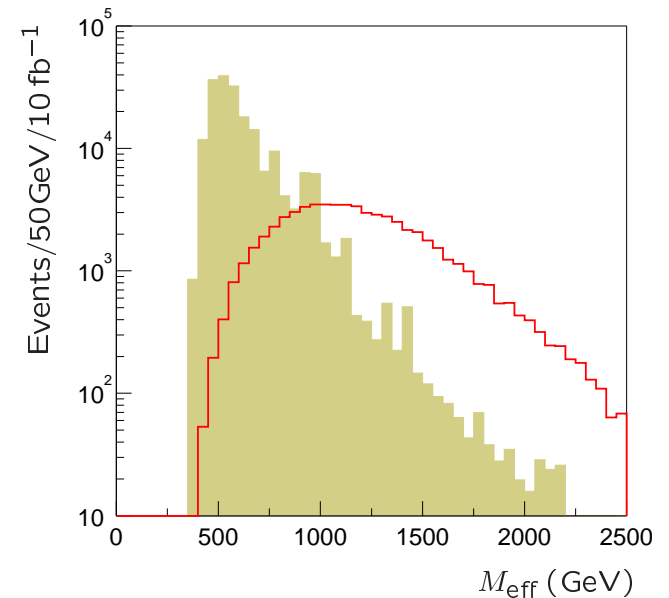
● Superpartners

- $q \Rightarrow \tilde{q}$ (scalar quark)
- $\ell \Rightarrow \tilde{\ell}$ (scalar lepton)
- $H \Rightarrow \tilde{H}$ (Higgsino)
- $G, W, B \Rightarrow \tilde{G}, \tilde{W}, \tilde{B}$ (gauginos)
- typical scale: several hundred GeV
- LSP: dark matter candidate
- SUSY breaking \Leftrightarrow large m_t
- May be large FCNC, EDM, $\Delta(g_\mu - 2)$

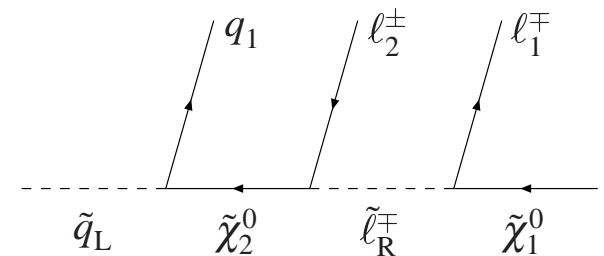


Tevatron, LHC Signatures

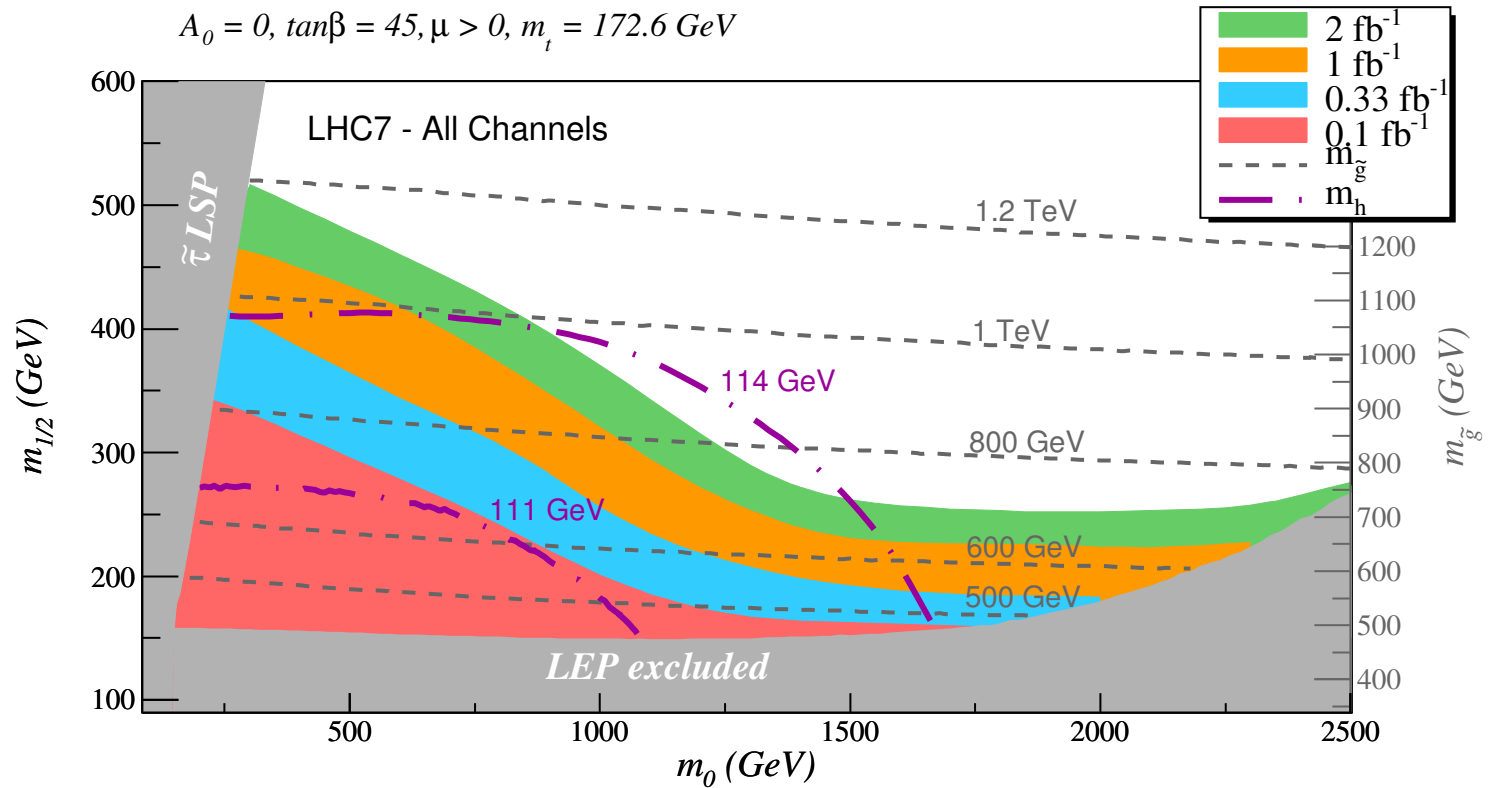
- Squarks, gluinos pair-produced at large rate by QCD
- Sleptons, charginos, neutralinos: smaller direct rate (Drell-Yan and t -channel squark), but occur in squark decay chains
- **Missing transverse energy: decay chains end in LSP** (e.g., $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ in supergravity)
- **Cascade decays \rightarrow multiple jets and leptons** (same/opposite sign dileptons, trileptons); kinematic edges (mass eigenstates); some spin information
- **Same sign leptons \leftrightarrow Majorana fermions**



$$M_{\text{eff}} = \cancel{E}_T + \sum_{i=1}^4 p_T^i$$

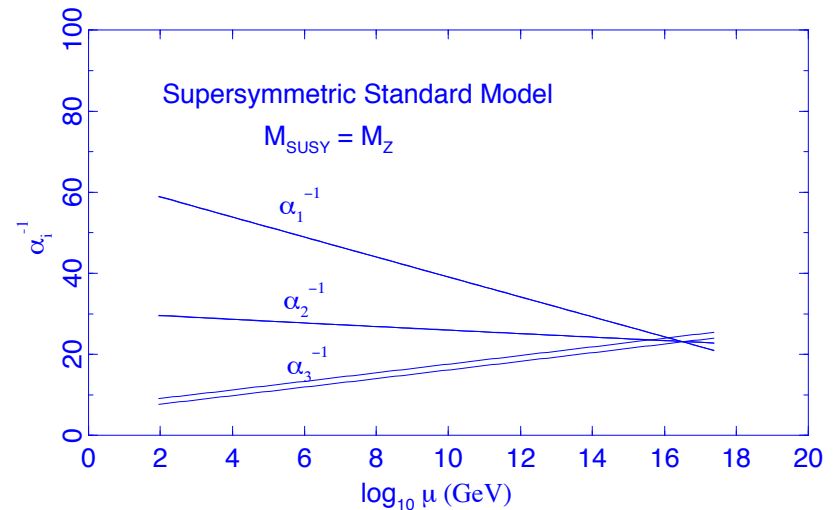
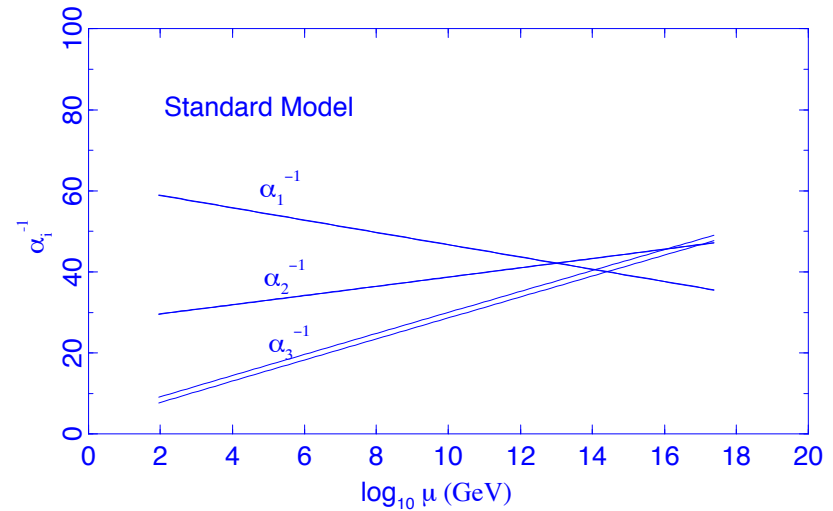


- LHC reach at 7 TeV (Baer, Barger, Lessa, Tata, 1004.3594)

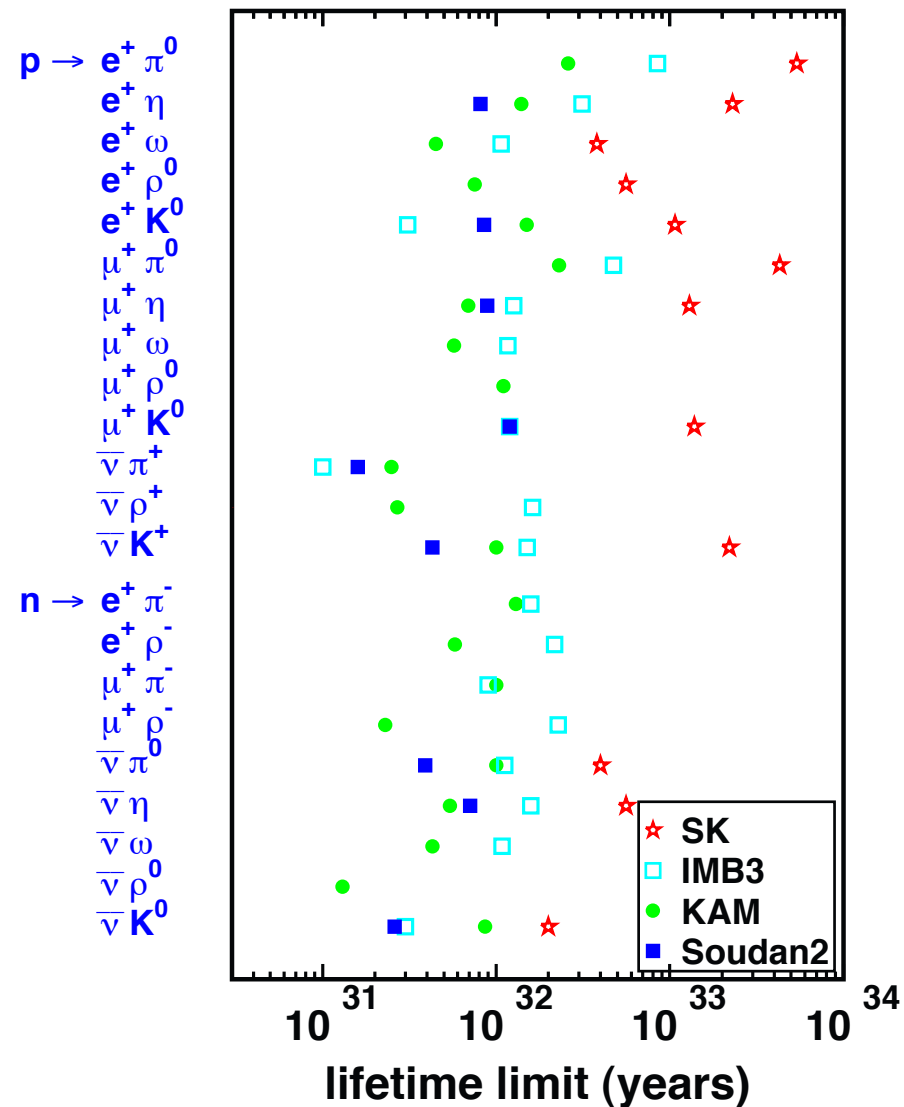


Grand Unification

- Unify strong $SU(3)$ and electroweak $SU(2) \times U(1)$ in simple group (e.g., $SU(5)$, $SO(10)$, E_6), broken at $\sim 10^{16}$ GeV
- Gauge unification (only in supersymmetric version)

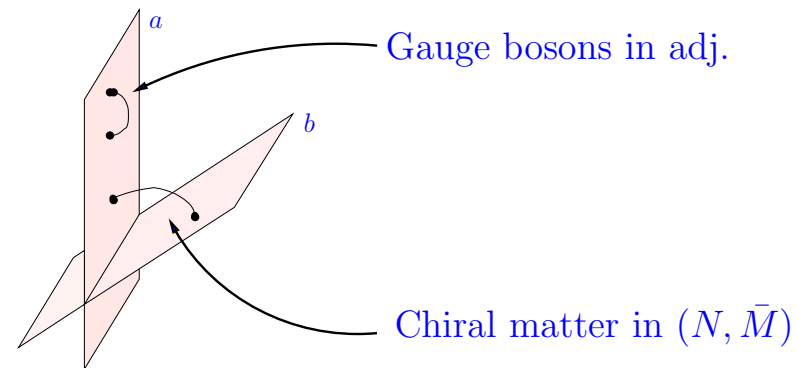
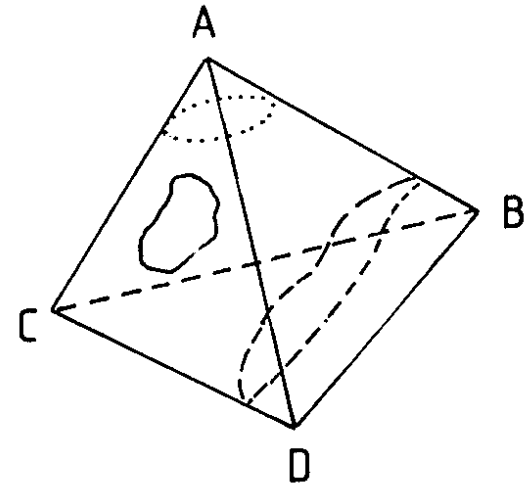


- Seesaw model for small m_ν (but why are mixings large?)
- Quark-lepton ($q - l$) unification (\Rightarrow charge quantization)
- $q - l$ mass relations (work only for third family in simplest versions)
- Proton decay? (simplest versions excluded)
- Doublet-triplet problem?
- String embedding? (breaking, families may be entangled in extra dimensions)



Superstrings

- Finite, “parameter-free” “theory of everything” (TOE), including quantum gravity
 - 1-d string-like object
 - Appears pointlike for resolution $> M_s^{-1} \sim M_P^{-1} \sim 10^{-33}$ cm
 - Vibrational modes \rightarrow particles
 - 10 space-time dimensions \rightarrow 6 must compactify to scale M_s^{-1}
 - 4-dim supersymmetric gauge theory below M_s
 - May also be solitons (branes), terminating open strings



- Problems
 - Which type? Dualities
 - Which compactification manifold?
 - Relation to supersymmetric standard model, GUT?
 - Supersymmetry breaking/mediation? Scale? Cosmological constant?
 - Many moduli/vacua. Landscape ideas - any predictability left? (TOE \Rightarrow TOA?)
- The great debate: is our physics environmental or selected?
 - Small cosmological constant, weak scale appear needed for life
 - Physics depends on location in multiverse? i.e., $O(10^{500})$ vacua of landscape continually sampled by pockets of eternally inflating multiverse!

Remnant Physics from the Top-Down

- Z' or other gauge (μ problem, electroweak baryogenesis, . . .)
- Extended Higgs/neutralino (doublet, singlet)(cascades, dark matter, . . .)
- Quasi-Chiral Exotics (may be quasi-stable)
- Quasi-hidden (SUSY breaking? Dark sector? Composite family?)
- Non-seesaw m_ν
- LED/low M_s (Kaluza Klein/string excitations, TeV black holes)
- Charge 1/2 (Confinement?, Stable relic?)
- Time varying couplings
- LIV, VEP (e.g., v_{\max} , decays (oscillations) of HE γ , e , gravity waves (ν 's))

Conclusions

- The standard model is approximately correct description of fermions/gauge bosons down to $\sim 10^{-16}$ cm $\sim \frac{1}{1 \text{ TeV}}$ (but EWSB?)
- Standard model is complicated/fine-tuned \rightarrow must be new physics
- Precision tests severely constrain new TeV-scale physics
- Promising theoretical ideas at Planck scale
- Promising experimental program at LHC (also flavor, ν , cosmology)
- Challenge to make contact between theory and experiment
- Many semi-realistic string constructions suggest extended gauge, Higgs, neutralino, fermion sectors, alternative m_ν