The Physics Behind the LHC



CERN, July 6, 2006

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Main goal of LHC:

discover mechanism of EW breaking & origin of elementary particle masses

but

What does it mean?

What's the problem of EW breaking?

What's so mysterious in particle masses?

In quantum theory:

particle \Leftrightarrow wave photon \Leftrightarrow EM wave



The EM wave has only 2 independent polarizations Just an empirical fact, but a very lucky one

If 3rd polarization existed



Gauge symmetry is essential to make theory free of nonsense

The "gauge trick" cannot work for massive particles Why?

Einstein relativity: *c* is the same in every reference frame



I can choose a frame where a massive particle is at rest



In that frame: how can I distinguish longitudinal from transverse polarizations?

We have to live with 3 pol. \Rightarrow nonsense in HE scattering!

gauge symmetry \Leftrightarrow massless $\gamma \Leftrightarrow$ sensible HE theory

LEP has proved that Z^0 and W^{\pm} interactions are well described by a gauge theory (EW symmetry)

 M_Z and M_W break EW \Rightarrow nonsense in HE collisions

Where does nonsense appear?



That's why we need LHC to investigate the phenomenon

- generate M_Z and M_W
- no nonsense at HE

Most likely solution: Higgs mechanism

EW symmetry is spontaneously broken What does it mean?

Symmetry of equations, not of solutions

Laws invariant under rotation Configuration not invariant 7

With spontaneously broken symmetry, mass relations implied by exact symmetry can be modified



Characteristic of SBS \Rightarrow degeneracy of solutions

Quantum interpretation \Rightarrow zero-energy excitation \Rightarrow massless particle Goldstone 1961 Goldstone boson main obstacle to apply SBS to EW Solution found by Brout, Englert, Higgs (1964) and implemented to EW by Weinberg, Salam (1967)

In the presence of gauge interactions, zero-energy excitation absorbed by gauge field \Rightarrow massive gauge particle and no Goldstone boson



Less intuitive? Less familiar?

Higgs mechanism already discovered at LHC ! (even without ATLAS & CMS)

How does the Higgs mechanism explain EW breaking?

Higgs field fills space with uniform distribution of EW charge



This distribution affects particle propagation



empty space

Higgs field behaves like dilute molasses



Higgs-filled space

- large distances → mass
 small distances → no effect



How can LHC test the Higgs mechanism?

In relativistic quantum theory field \Leftrightarrow particle \Rightarrow Higgs boson Particle mass \Rightarrow how much it is dragged by Higgs field Coupling of Higgs to \square are proportional to M_p M_{μ} only free parameter: it measures Higgs self-coupling From LEP: 114 GeV < M_H < 220 GeV Inferred from Excluded by direct searches EW data (theoretical bias) 12

We do not wish 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.

Ellis Gaillard Nanopoulos (1976)

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• Test different production and decay channels to verify that Higgs couplings are proportional to mass (5-15% errors can be reached)

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• Test variations of Higgs mechanism with several fields

$$n_H = 120 \text{ GeV}$$

L = 300 fb⁻¹ 15

What if Higgs is not seen?

Test energy growth of gauge boson scattering

A "no-lose theorem" for LHC?



What will we learn from the Higgs discovery?

Unveil the new phenomenon that gives rise to Higgs a fundamental scale in physics (Fermi)

It is not particles with which nature is sparing, but principles but only 1% of my weight

Complete our understanding of the SM by determining its last missing ingredient

Higgs is simplest solution, but other forces could be responsible for the "EW charge density" that breaks EW¹⁷

Disturbing issues related to Higgs

(but not inconsistencies)

• Quarks, leptons, gauge bosons neatly arranged in symmetric and repetitive structures. Higgs?

• The "EW charge density" gives a contribution to the energy density of the universe 10⁵⁶ times too large. (Part of an even bigger problem). Has gravity anything to do with EW breaking?

• The puzzle of the hierarchy problem

In quantum theory, the vacuum is a busy place Particle-antiparticle pairs can be produced out of nothing, borrowing an energy *E* for a time $t \in E \ t \le \overline{h}$

Virtual particles are like ordinary particles, but have unusual mass-energy relations



The Higgs field propagating in vacuum "feel" them with strength $E \Rightarrow \delta m_H \approx E_{max}$ (maximum energy of virtual particles)

temperature T



If ● interacts with ●, after a while, we expect E ~ T $\delta m_H \approx E_{max}$ What is the maximum energy? $M_{GUT} = 10^{16} \text{ GeV}? M_{Pl} = 10^{19} \text{ GeV}?$

Having $M_W \ll M_{Pl}$ requires tuning up to 34th digit !



The "stability" of the hierarchy M_W / M_{Pl} requires an explanation

Higgs mass is "screened" at energies above $m_H \Rightarrow$ new forces and new particles within LHC energy range

What is the new phenomenon? Enter pure speculation...

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Concept of **symmetry** central in modern physics invariance of physics laws under transformation of dynamical variables Now fundamental and familiar concept, but hard to accept in the beginning Ex.: Earth's motion does not affect c Lorentz tried to derive it from EM dynamics determine symmetries Einstein postulates c is constant (invariance under velocity changes of observer) symmetries determine Einstein simply postulates what we have deduced, with some difficulty and not always QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture. satisfactorily, from the fundamental equations of the electromagnetic field 21

General relativity deeply rooted in symmetry SM: great success of symmetry principle

Impose SU(3)×SU(2)×U(1) \Rightarrow determine particle dynamics of strong, weak and EM forces

Will symmetries completely determine the properties of the "final theory"?

Or new principles are needed to go beyond our present understanding?



Just a mathematical curiosity?

- includes (super)gravity ⇒ unification of all forces?
- no HE sensitivity of $m_H \Rightarrow$ solution to hierarchy?²³



New principle

- new concept of space
- deep connection with gravity

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Strongly-interacting sparticles (squarks & gluinos) copiously produced at LHC

$$\begin{split} \sigma(\text{TeV}\,\tilde{g}) &\approx \text{pb} & \begin{array}{c} \text{LHC with 100 fb}^{-1} \Rightarrow 10^5 \\ \text{gluinos Can probe up to } M_g \\ &\approx 2.5 \text{ TeV} \\ \text{Weakly-interacting sparticles mostly} \\ \text{produced in cascades} \\ \end{split}$$

Limits are more model-

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dependent Measurement of spins and couplings to confirm supersymmetry

With leptons, m (or Δm) measurements possible at few % Unique window for HE phenomena like unification and susy-breaking mechanism 25

1990-93 LEP1: the moment of glory for supersymmetry

Supersymmetry (and not SM) leads to successful gauge-coupling unification

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EW data: Supersymmetry passes the test Technicolor, its competitor, falls in disgrace

A rescaled form of QCD, where a new strong force is responsible for EW breaking



1995-99 Data from K and Bphysics worry theoreticians

The problem: Susy breaking does not respect SM accidental symmetries

The reaction: New ways of implementing susy breaking are found: gauge mediation, anomaly mediation, gaugino mediation...

The result: Supersymmetry signals at the LHC could be very different: \mathcal{F}_{τ} accompanied by hard photons, multijets, taus; metastable charged or coloured particles

2000 LEP2: the crisis

The prediction of supersymmetry for new particles with $M \approx M_Z$ and a light Higgs is not confirmed

Supersymmetry is cornered

The reaction: Alternative approaches: extra dimensions, little Higgs, Higgless, Split Susy, superlittle Higgs...



2008-... LHC: the final chapter

Will supersymmetry be discovered???

Extra dimensions

Inspiring public's curiosity as it brings science-fiction words into play (new dimensions, warped space, parallel universes, quantum-gravity crash, man-made black holes, ...)

Hard to visualize, easy to imagine



How to hide extra dimensions?

- confine particles to subspaces
- curled up (compactified) spaces



How to observe extra dimensions?



From KK mass spectrum we can measure the geometry of extra dimensions

Why should extra dimensions be relevant at the weak scale?

Modify gravity: instead of explaining $M_W << M_{Pl}$, make $M_W \approx M_{Pl}$

Newton's law in D spatial dims: $F \propto \frac{1}{r^{D-1}}$





At $r \approx 10^{-17}$ cm gravity is as strong as gauge inter. \Rightarrow no hierarchy

Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos, Dvali 31

Probing gravity at the LHC?



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Extra dimensions can be warped (non-trivial gravitational field in vacuum configuration)

Randall Sundrum



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In brane-world gravity is weak because its effect is redshifted

LHC can observe warped gravitons with weak-scale masses



Unexpected results:

SM in warped extra dims \Leftrightarrow strongly-int'ing 4-d theory KK excitations \Leftrightarrow "hadrons" of new strong force Technicolor strikes back?



New developments in extra dims strongly influenced new constructions

Hierarchy requires a symmetry to have $m_H \approx 0$ (Supersymmetry is an example)

Gauge symmetry?

In extra dimensions, gauge particles have new polarizations (spin-0); Higgs-gauge unification?



Deep connection among different approaches

- many new states accessible to LHC
- new unknown physics not far (~ 10 TeV)

Extra dims can extend validity of Higgsless theory

$$4d \implies E_{\max} \approx \frac{4\pi m_W}{g} \approx \text{TeV}$$

$$5d \implies E_{\max} \approx \frac{24\pi^3}{g_5^2} \approx \frac{12\pi^2 m_W}{g^2} \approx 10 \text{ TeV}$$

KK gauge bosons partially replace the Higgs effect

Breaking symmetries with extra dimensions



no zero modes in restricted extra-D spaces (Scherk-Schwarz mechanism)

What cosmology has to say about the weak scale

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DARK MATTER

- rotational curves of galaxies
- weak gravitational lensing of distant galaxies
- velocity dispersion of galaxy satellites
- structure formation in N-body simulations

If stable massive particle is in thermal equilibrium in the early universe, its density today can be computed



T >> M

 $T \approx M$

T << M

$$\sigma = \frac{k}{128 \pi M^2} \qquad \Omega_{DM} = \frac{0.22}{k} \left(\frac{M}{\text{TeV}}\right)^2$$

Coincidence with weak scale justified in many particle-physics models

Will LHC discover a new form of stable matter?

• excess of $\not{\!\! E_T}$ is a model-independent signal



- often colored particles decaying into DM are present
- reconstruct present DM density from collider data

QuickTime[™] and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture. direct and indirect DM searches depend on unknown DM distribution in galactic halo

• information from collider required

DARK ENERGY

Cosmological constant?

 $\rho_{\Lambda}^{1/4} = 10^{-3} \text{ eV}$ Similar (and more acute) problem as hierarchy

Is there any explanation using symmetries or dynamics?

The LHC will probably not tell us what Dark Energy is, but it will tell us something about principles of naturalness

TWO OPTIONS

• S	SM valid up to $E_{max} \approx \text{TeV}$ and replaced by		
n	ew theory	Cancellation of	Existence of
A	rgument works	electron self-energy π^+ - π^0 mass difference K _L -K _S mass difference	positron ρ charm top

Not free from problems: why no echoes from TeV region?

• $E_{max} >> \text{TeV} \Rightarrow \text{why } m_H \text{ and } \rho_{\Lambda}^{1/4} << E_{max}$?

reject effective-theory approach?

LHC will tell us which is Nature's choice

Complexity

life \leftarrow biochemistry \leftarrow atomic physics \leftarrow SM \leftarrow "final theory"

Microscopic probes

Breaking of naturalness would require new principles

- the "final theory" is a complex phenomenon with IR/UV interplay
- some of the particle-physics parameters are "environmental"

The multiverse

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CONCLUSIONS

LHC at work:

Unveiling the mechanism of EW breaking Higgs? Unconventional Higgs? Alternative dynamics?

If Higgs is found,

New physics at EW scale curing the UV sensitivity? New principle in particle physics?

A new form of stable matter?



