Overview of Beyond the Standard Model Phenomenology

Patrick Fox

UGRITICAE

ANGER

\$Fermilab



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The Standard Model





Standard Model of Elementary Particles

18 parameters:

 $\alpha, \sin \theta_W, \alpha_S, \langle H \rangle, m_H, m_{e,\mu,\tau}, m_{u,d,s,c,b,t}, V_{CKM}(\theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23}, \delta)$

Why we (might) <u>need</u> BSM physics

- Neutrino masses
- Baryogenesis
- Dark Matter
- Inflation and cosmological constant/quintessence
- Quantum gravity
- Explain <u>anomalies</u>...
- Fermion masses and mixings
- Strong CP problem
- Hierarchy Problem
- Gauge coupling unification
- Explain anomalies...

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- Hierarchy Problem Weak scale
- Gauge coupling unification
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Dark Matter





•DM makes up 27% of the mass-energy of universe
•Gravitates like ordinary matter, but is non-baryonic
•Is dark i.e. neutral under SM (not coloured, or charged)
•Does not interact much with itself
•Does not couple to massless particle
•Non-relativistic at time of CMB
•Long lived NO SUCH PARTICLE IN SM

0.27

0.26

0.₂₃

2×10-

baryon density Que



So far all probes have been gravitational in nature

Neptune discovered by wobble in orbit of Uranus —original DM!

Advance in Perihelion of Mercury needed new physics (general relativity) to explain it. (Originally thought to be planet Vulcan!)





What about other interactions?







Theories of Dark Matter



WIMP

- DM interacts through weak (or weak scale) couplings
- Lee-Weinberg and Unitarity constrain mass range
 - •~1 GeV —~10 TeV

SD

Usually consider a thermal relic



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SD

Usually consider a thermal relic



Dark sectors and direct detection

WIMP mass (GeV/ c^2)

10²

10³



Dark sectors and direct detection



10²



10³

Dark sectors and direct detection



 10^{2}

10³



Hidden sector DM

- DM interacts through *new* mediators
 - "dark photon", U-boson, Z', secluded mediator,....
 - dark Higgs

•

- pseudo scalars, ALPs
- Portal interactions
- Thermal relic, now can annihilate within the dark sector
- Allows for lighter DM
 - •~1 keV ~100 TeV
- Search for all dark sector particles
 - Direct, indirect, collider, self-coupling





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$$\frac{\epsilon}{16\pi^2} F'_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}_Y$$

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- dark Higgs $\phi |H|^2 + |\phi|^2 |H|^2$
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 $p \longrightarrow \bigcap_{Z} \pi^{0}, \eta \longrightarrow_{A'} \chi_{1}$ χ_{1} Meson decay
(NA48)

Bremsstrahlung (LDMX, DarkLight, ...)









Crossing the Inelastic Frontier—Xenon100 & PandaX



Crossing the Inelastic Frontier—Xenon100 & PandaX



LLP: new detectors @ LHC



LLP: new detectors @ LHC





MilliQan



DM Outlook

- No longer advisors your s ON Models of DM have come a long way in 20 years
- Result of vibrant experiment-theory interface
- Entering a new era in Dark Matter research, involving physics on many scales (nuclear, cond. matt., and atomic)
- Many possibilities, many search opportunities
- Dark sectors possible (likely?) non-trivial dynamics

No non-gravitational detection yet



DM exists



The hierarchy problem

Hierarchy (Naturalness) problem

 $\mathcal{L}_2 = \pm \mu^2 |H|^2$

Why is μ so much smaller than M_{GUT} , M_{Pl} ?

Unlike fermions (and gauge bosons) no symmetry protects scalar mass parameter
1.Nature is fine-tuned (anthropics?)
2.The SM has no high scales (gravity?, unification?)
3.New dynamics/symmetries keeps mass scale low





The hierarchy problem

Hierarchy (Naturalness) problem



$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \pm \mu^2 |I|$$

Why is μ sc

There is something fascinating about science. One gets such wholesale returns of conjecture out of such a trifling investment of fact.

> —Mark Twain (BSM model builder)

Unlike fermions (and gauge bosons) no symmetry protects scalar mass parameter 1.Nature is fine-tuned (anthropics?) 2.The SM has no high scales (gravity?, unification?) 3.New dynamics/symmetries keeps mass scale low New particles coupled to Higgs Usually have similar quantum numbers as the top, W, etc e.g. SUSY, little Higgs Strong constraints from LHC Twin Higgs resurgence—no coloured partners





q u + h.c.

[Chacko, Goh, Harnik]

 $\mathrm{SM}_A \times \mathrm{SM}_B \times \mathbb{Z}_2$

$\mathcal{L} \supset y \, Q_A H_A U_A^c + y \, Q_B H_B U_B^c$

 $\frac{\text{Higgs is}(a \text{ PNGB}_2 \text{ and } \Theta_{\text{Higgs potential is O(8)}} \text{ symmetric } |H|^2 + |H'|^2)}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{-6y_t^2 + \frac{4}{4}g_2^2 + 10\lambda + 6\delta}{4} \right) \left(\frac{|H|^2}{|H|^2 + |H'|^2} \right) \mathcal{L} \sim y Q_A H U_A^c + y Q_B \left(f - \frac{|H|^2}{2f^2} \right) U_B^c$



$$V = -m^2 \left(H_A^{\dagger} H_A + H_B^{\dagger} H_B \right) + \lambda \left(H_A^{\dagger} H_A + H_B^{\dagger} H_B \right)^2$$

Higgs portal between A and B sectors

- Higgs mixing and corrections to Higgs pheno at $rac{v^2}{f^2}$
- Higgs invisible decay width tight B sector stuff



Are there any deviations in Higgs couplings? Already ruled out 4th generation (also direct searches)





New searches





Existing 2-body searches:

_ [Craig et al 60 .09392]										
	e	μ	au	γ	j	b	t	W	Z	h
e	$\pm \mp [4], \pm \pm [5]$	$\pm \pm [5, 6] \pm \mp [6, 7]$	[7]	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
μ		$\pm \mp [4], \pm \pm [5]$	[7]	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
au			[8]	Ø	Ø	Ø	[9]	Ø	Ø	Ø
γ				[10]	[11 - 13]	Ø	Ø	[14]	[14]	Ø
j					[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[18]	Ø
b						[16]	[19]	Ø	Ø	Ø
t							[20]	[21]	Ø	Ø
W								[22-25]	[23, 24, 26, 27]	[28 - 30]
Z									[23, 25, 31]	[28, 30, 32, 33]
h										[34–37]

New searches





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[Craig et al 1601.09392]											
	e	μ	au	γ	j	b	t	\overline{W}	Z		h
e	$\pm \mp [4], \pm \pm [5]$	$\pm \pm [5, 6] \pm \mp [6, 7]$	[7]	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø
μ		$\pm \mp [4], \pm \pm [5]$	[7]	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø
au			[8]	Ø	Ø	Ø	[9]	Ø	Ø		Ø
γ				[10]	[11 - 13]	Ø	Ø	[14]	[14]		Ø
j					[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[18]		Ø
b						[16]	[19]	Ø	Ø		Ø
t							[20]	[21]	Ø		Ø
W								[22-25]] [23, 24, 2]	[6, 27] [2	<mark>8–3</mark> 0]
Z									[23, 25]	31] [28, 3	0, 32, 33]
h										[3	4-37]



Flavour anomalies

LFUV observables

Coeff.	best fit	1σ	2σ	pull
C_9^{μ}	-1.56	[-2.12, -1.10]	[-2.87, -0.71]	4.1σ
C^{μ}_{10}	+1.20	[+0.88, +1.57]	[+0.58, +2.00]	4.2σ
C_9^e	+1.54	[+1.13, +1.98]	[+0.76, +2.48]	4.3σ
C^e_{10}	-1.27	[-1.65, -0.92]	[-2.08, -0.61]	4.3σ
$C_9^{\mu} = -C_{10}^{\mu}$	-0.63	[-0.80, -0.47]	[-0.98, -0.32]	4.2σ
$C_9^e = -C_{10}^e$	+0.76	[+0.55, +1.00]	[+0.36, +1.27]	4.3σ
$C_9^e = C_{10}^e$	-1.91	[-2.30, -1.51]	[-2.71, -1.10]	3.9σ
$C_9^{\prime\mu}$	-0.05	[-0.31, +0.21]	[-0.57, +0.46]	0.2σ
$C_{10}^{\prime \mu}$	+0.03	[-0.21, +0.27]	[-0.44, +0.51]	0.1σ
$C_9^{\prime e}$	+0.07	[-0.21, +0.37]	[-0.49, +0.69]	0.2σ
$C_{10}^{\prime e}$	-0.04	[-0.30, +0.21]	[-0.57, +0.45]	0.2σ



[Altmannshofer at al]

$$\mathcal{H} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{\alpha_{em}}{4\pi} \left(C_9^{\mu} \mathcal{O}_9^{\mu} + C_{10}^{\mu} \mathcal{O}_{10}^{\mu} \right) + \text{h.c.}$$

The physics that generates these operators must be below 100 TeV

Accessible at LHC if loop generated

[Kamenik, Soreq, Zupan; PF, Low, Zhang]

Flavour anomalies

No new flavour violation, a new U(1)'



Flavour anomalies

New flavour violation, a new U(1)' or leptoquarks











High Lumi/High Energy LHC

HL-LHC: $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$; L = 3 ab⁻¹; **HE-LHC:** $\sqrt{s} = 27 \text{ TeV}$; L = 15 ab⁻¹ (post 2040?)



Will shed light on existing anomalies, find new ones? High lumi allows for novel search strategies LLP searches, new detectors, new analyses

Outlook



A better PDG for our students than we got from our advisors Exciting time on many fronts, chances to motivate new searches and new expts.

No guarantees, but that shouldn't stop us looking Still waiting for our generations "I.I. Rabi moment"





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Another diphoton resonance?

Long standing LEP excess, Tevatron tth, CMS/ ATLAS diphoton





2HDM (type 1) with a light H Can it also strengthen EWPT?

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