

SUPERSTAR IN PARTICLE PHYSICS
OR
ON ONE USELESS PARTICLE EVERYBODY IS
SEARCHING FOR

M. Gintner

U. of Žilina

September 20, 2008

THE LHC D-DAY: *Sep 10, 2008*



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Nigel S. Lockyer, Director of Canada's TRIUMF laboratory:

One short trip for a proton, but one giant leap for mankind!

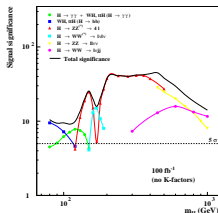
- 300 journalists on site
- 3500 press cuttings on the day
- the LHC featuring on the Google logo
- 450 television stations picked up the CERN broadcast signal
- it was broadcast over 2100 times
- the CERN websites over 100 million hits
- CERN was the lead news story on television news, even demoting the US elections to second place

“The LHC is designed to discover the Higgs boson!”

"The LHC is designed to discover the Higgs boson!"



ATLAS DETECTOR AND PHYSICS PERFORMANCE



Technical Design Report

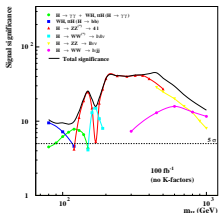
Issue: 1
Revision: 0
Reference: ATLAS TDR 15, CERN/LHCC 99-15
Created: 25 May 1999
Last modified: 25 May 1999
Prepared By: ATLAS Collaboration

Volume II

"The LHC is designed to discover the Higgs boson!"



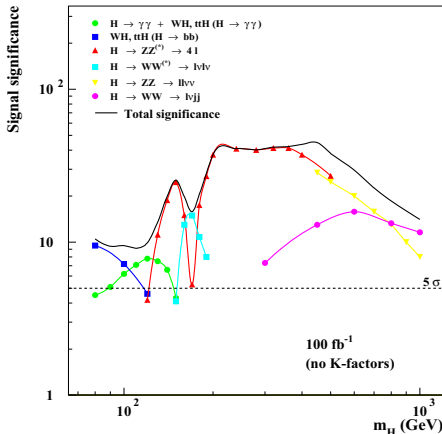
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ESB mechanism - the most pressing problem of the SM

- masses of Z , W^+ , W^-
- spontaneous symmetry breaking
- Higgs boson is not a **MUST**

PARTICLE WORLD: LANGUAGE

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QFT

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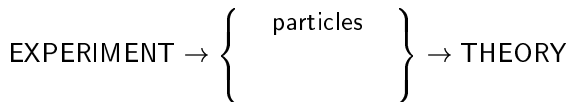
LAGRANGIAN - easy way to reflect symmetries

PARTICLE WORLD: CONTENTS

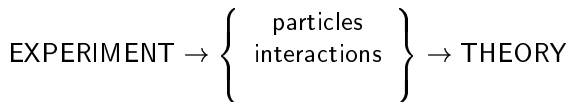
PARTICLE WORLD: CONTENTS

EXPERIMENT \rightarrow { } \rightarrow THEORY

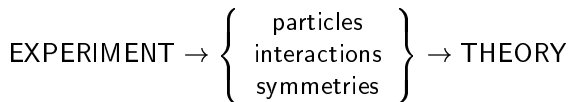
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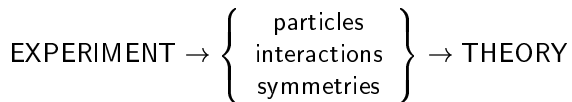
PARTICLE WORLD: CONTENTS



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single scalar field:

$$\text{LT: } \phi \rightarrow \phi$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial^\mu \phi) - \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2 + g\phi^4 + \dots$$

PARTICLE WORLD: CONTENTS

$$\text{EXPERIMENT} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{particles} \\ \text{interactions} \\ \text{symmetries} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{THEORY}$$

two scalar fields:

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additional symmetry:

$$\boxed{SO(2) : \Phi \rightarrow O\Phi, \quad O^T O = I}$$

SPONTANEOUS SYMMETRY BREAKING

Assumptions:

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Goldstone theorem:

$$\text{SSB: } G \rightarrow H \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{the \# of Goldstone Bosons} = \dim G - \dim H$$

SPONTANEOUS SYMMETRY BREAKING: EXAMPLE

$SO(3)$ Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(\underbrace{\pi_1, \pi_2, \sigma}_{\Phi})$$

the lowest energy configuration:

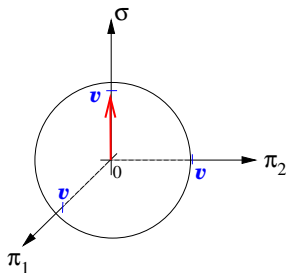
$$\pi_1^2 + \pi_2^2 + \sigma^2 = v^2$$

the vacuum choice:

$$\Phi_{vac} \equiv (0, 0, v)$$

reparameterization:

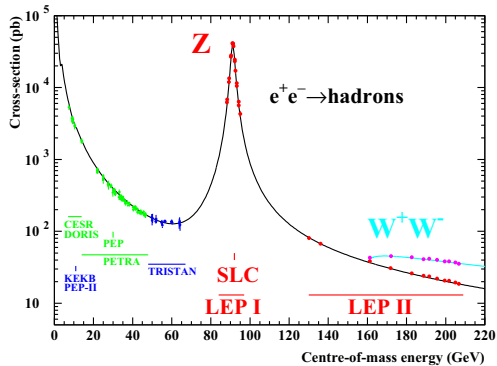
$$\sigma(x) = v + h(x)$$



$$m_{\pi_1} = m_{\pi_2} = 0, \quad m_h \neq 0$$

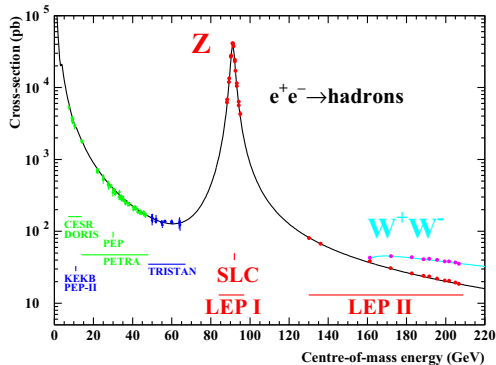
GAUGE SYMMETRY

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GAUGE SYMMETRY

- gauge symmetry of \mathcal{L}_0 : $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \Rightarrow$ massless A, W^\pm, Z
- ... + parity violation \Rightarrow massless fermions



c'mon, get real !!!

Troubles:

- the real masses \neq
 $\text{symm}(\mathcal{L}_0)$
- missing gauge boson
d.o.f.'s
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Any suggestions?

- 1 spoil the gauge symmetry
- 2 **SSB**
 - $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_0 + \mathcal{L}_{SSB}$
 - $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \subset \text{symm} \mathcal{L} \equiv G$
 $U(1)_{em} \subset \text{symm}(\text{vac}) \equiv H$
 - Goldstone bosons must donate
the missing d.o.f.'s (Higgs
mechanism)
 - $\dim G - \dim H = 3$

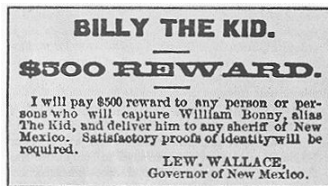
THE SM HIGGS BOSON

- $\mathcal{L}_{SSB}(\Phi), \Phi(x) \propto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \pi_2(x) + i\pi_1(x) \\ h(x) - i\pi_3(x) \end{pmatrix}$
- $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \rightarrow SU(2)_V$
- $m_{\pi_1} = m_{\pi_2} = m_{\pi_3} = 0 \Rightarrow$ d.o.f.'s for massive W^\pm, Z
- $m_h \neq 0$ (free parameter)
- masses: W^\pm, Z , fermions
- gauge symmetry preserved
- SM is renormalizable

...NOT DISCOVERED YET

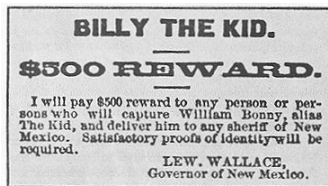
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- direct search



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- indirect limits

$$\chi^2(\vec{p}) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{[X_k^{(exp)} - X_k^{(th)}(\vec{p})]^2}{\sigma_k^2}$$

THE HIGGS MASS LIMITS

direct lower limit:

$$m_H > 114 \text{ GeV}$$

indirect limit:

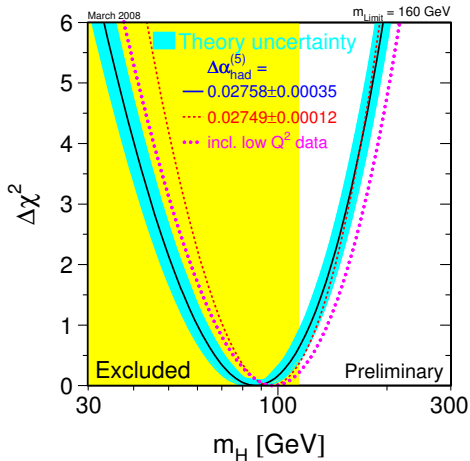
$$m_H = 87^{+36}_{-27} \text{ GeV}$$

direct + indirect:

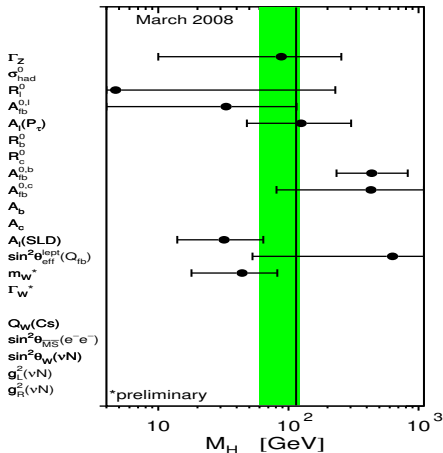
$$m_H < 160 \text{ GeV} \quad @ 95\% \text{ C.L.}$$

“theory ” limit:

$$125 \text{ GeV} < m_H < 175 \text{ GeV}$$



m_H LIMITS FROM VARIOUS OBSERVABLES



Higgs mass values extracted from different EW observables. The average is shown as a green band.

- fit of **all** SM observables: **15%**
- fit of the SM observables **most sensitive to M_H** : **< 2%**

[P.Gambino, Proceedings of the EPS 2007
 Conference at Manchester]

LEP Electroweak Working Group, <http://lepewwg.web.cern.ch/LEPEWWG/plots/winter2007/>

m_H VS. MASS OF TOP QUARK

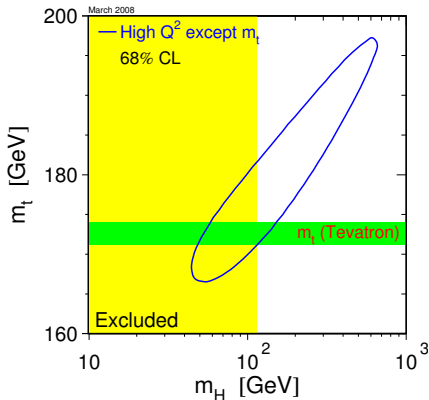
direct CDF/D0 measurement:

$$m_t = 172.6 \pm 1.4 \text{ GeV}$$

EW precision data (w/o direct
Tevatron measurements):

$$m_t = 178.9^{+11.7}_{-8.6} \text{ GeV}$$

the overall SM fit down to 15%
($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 18/13$)



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m_H VS. MASS OF W BOSON

direct measurement:

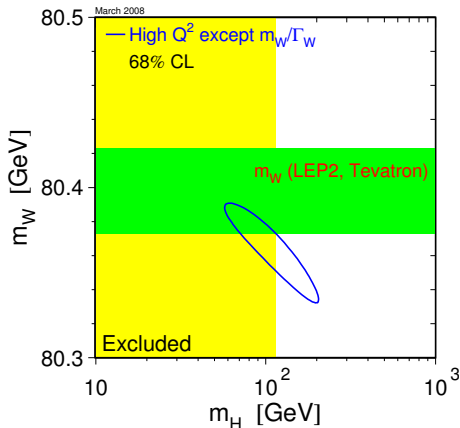
$$M_W^{world} = 80.398 \pm 0.025 \text{ GeV}$$

EW precision data (Z-peak + m_t measurements):

$$M_W = 80.361 \pm 0.020 \text{ GeV}$$



$m_H < \text{direct limit}$



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TROUBLES WITH THE HIGGS

higher-order corrections to Higgs mass:

$$m^2 = m_0^2 + \delta m^2 \approx (10^2 \text{ GeV})^2$$



$$\delta m^2 \sim \frac{gM^2}{8\pi^2}$$

if $M \approx M_{Planck} \approx 10^{17} M_W$:

$$\left| \frac{m_0^2}{\delta m^2} \right| \approx 1 - \mathcal{O}(10^{-32})$$

→ fine-tuning problem

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- unitarizes the SM amplitudes
(other new particles can do the same)

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recent ideas:

- little Higgs models
- Gauge-Higgs unification
- ...

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 - 3 scalar fields (Goldstone bosons)
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 - $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ global symmetry
 - $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ -gauged
- new particle(s) to unitarize amplitudes ≈ 1 TeV

DON'T WORRY, BECAUSE...

...the truth is out there