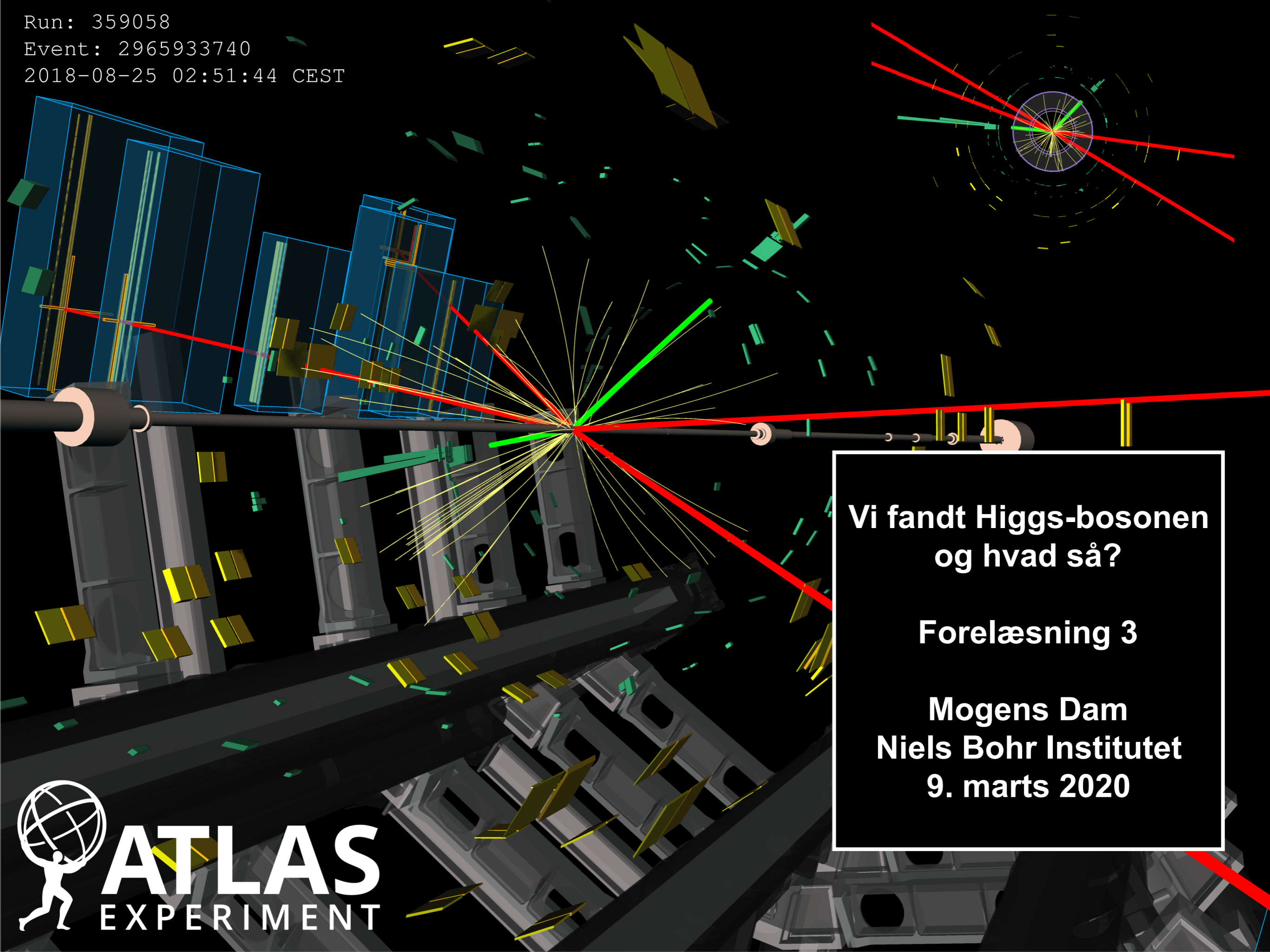


Run: 359058

Event: 2965933740

2018-08-25 02:51:44 CEST



**Vi fandt Higgs-bosonen
og hvad så?**

Forelæsning 3

**Mogens Dam
Niels Bohr Institutet
9. marts 2020**

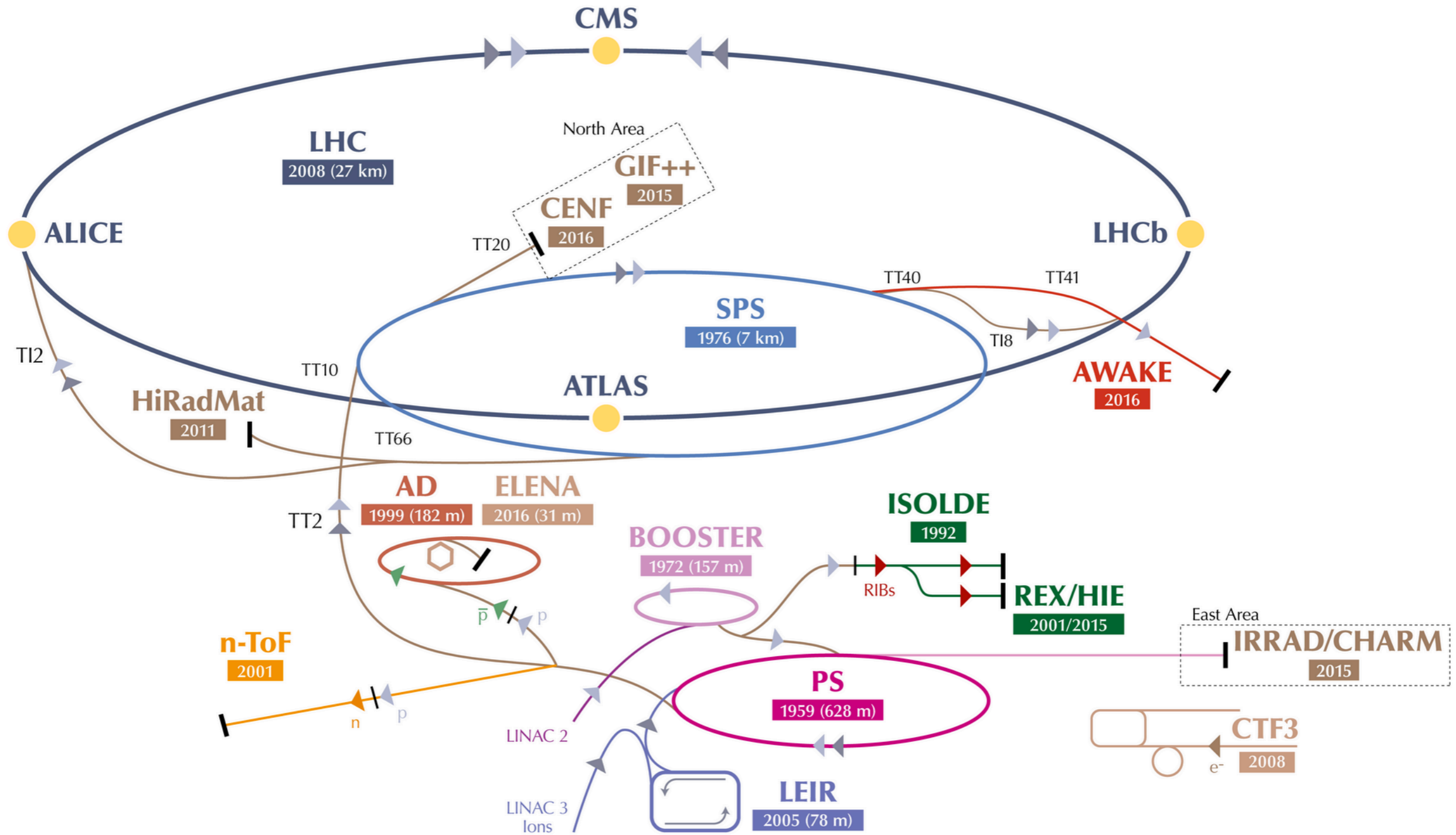
- * Apparatur
- * Opdagelsen af Higgs-bosonen ved LHC
- * Præcisionsmålinger af Standardmodellen ved LEP
- * Standardmodellen - en succesrig præcisionsteori
- * Udsyn
- * Hinsides Standardmodellen
- * Tilbage til Higgs-mekanismen
- * Eksperimentel fremtid - LHC
- * Eksperimentel fremtid - Future Circular Collider

Apparatur

* Europæisk Center for Partikelfysik

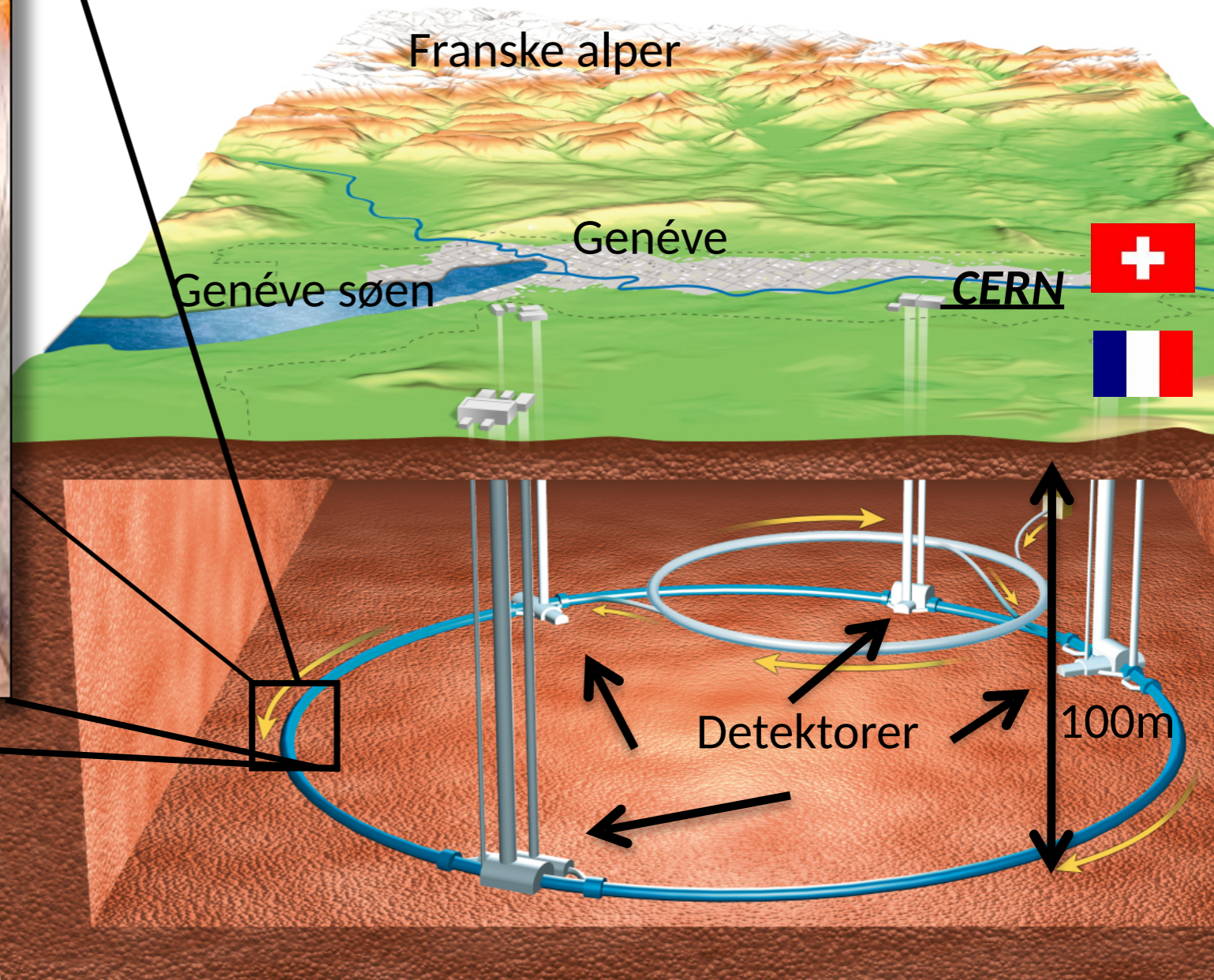


- * Verdens største og ledende partikelfysiklaboratorium
- * Multinationalt laboratorium ved den Schweiz-franske grænse ved Geneve
- * Samarbejdet startede i 1954, initieret af blandt andre Niels Bohr





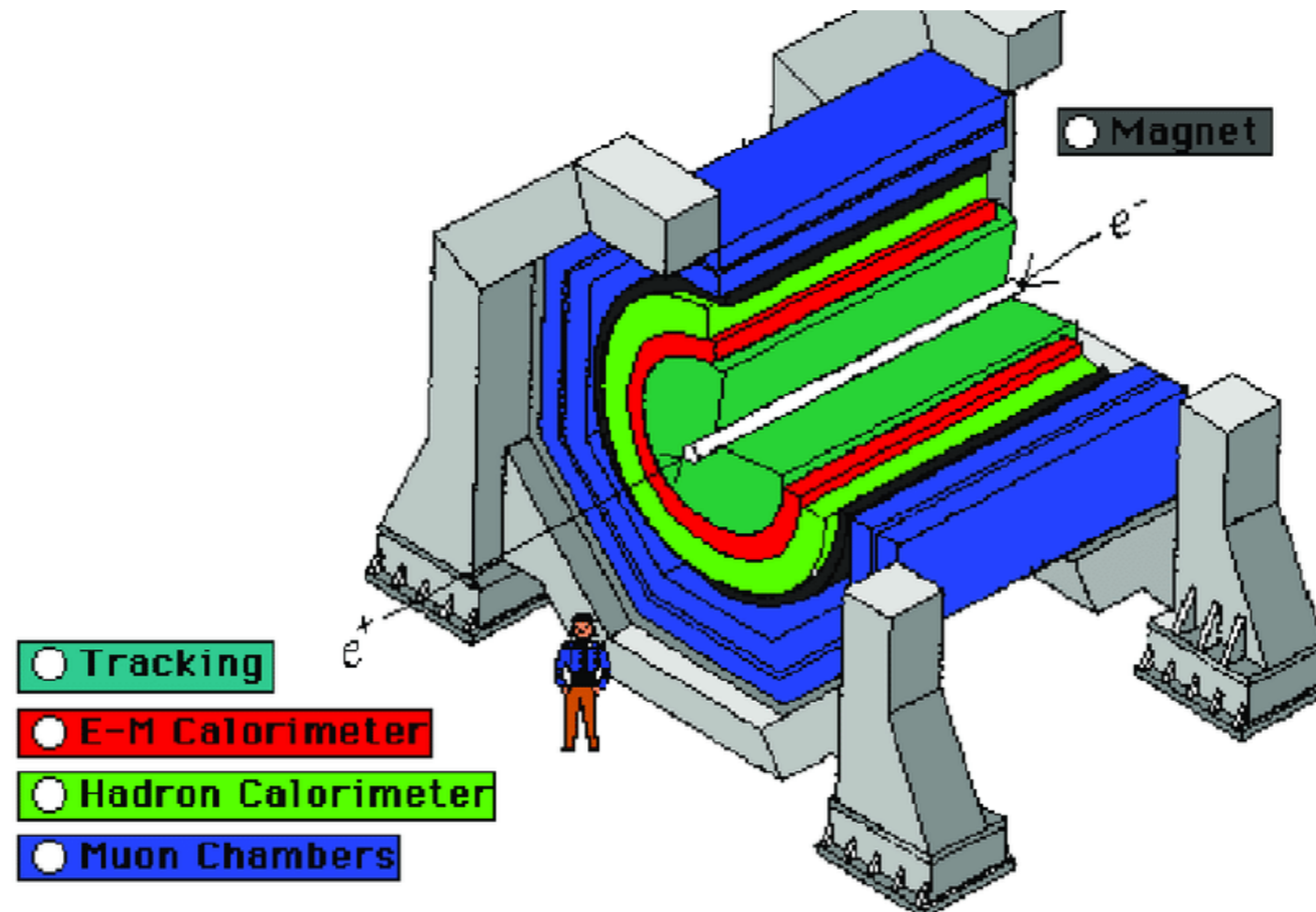
Proton-proton-kollisioner med meget høj energi: 14.000 GeV

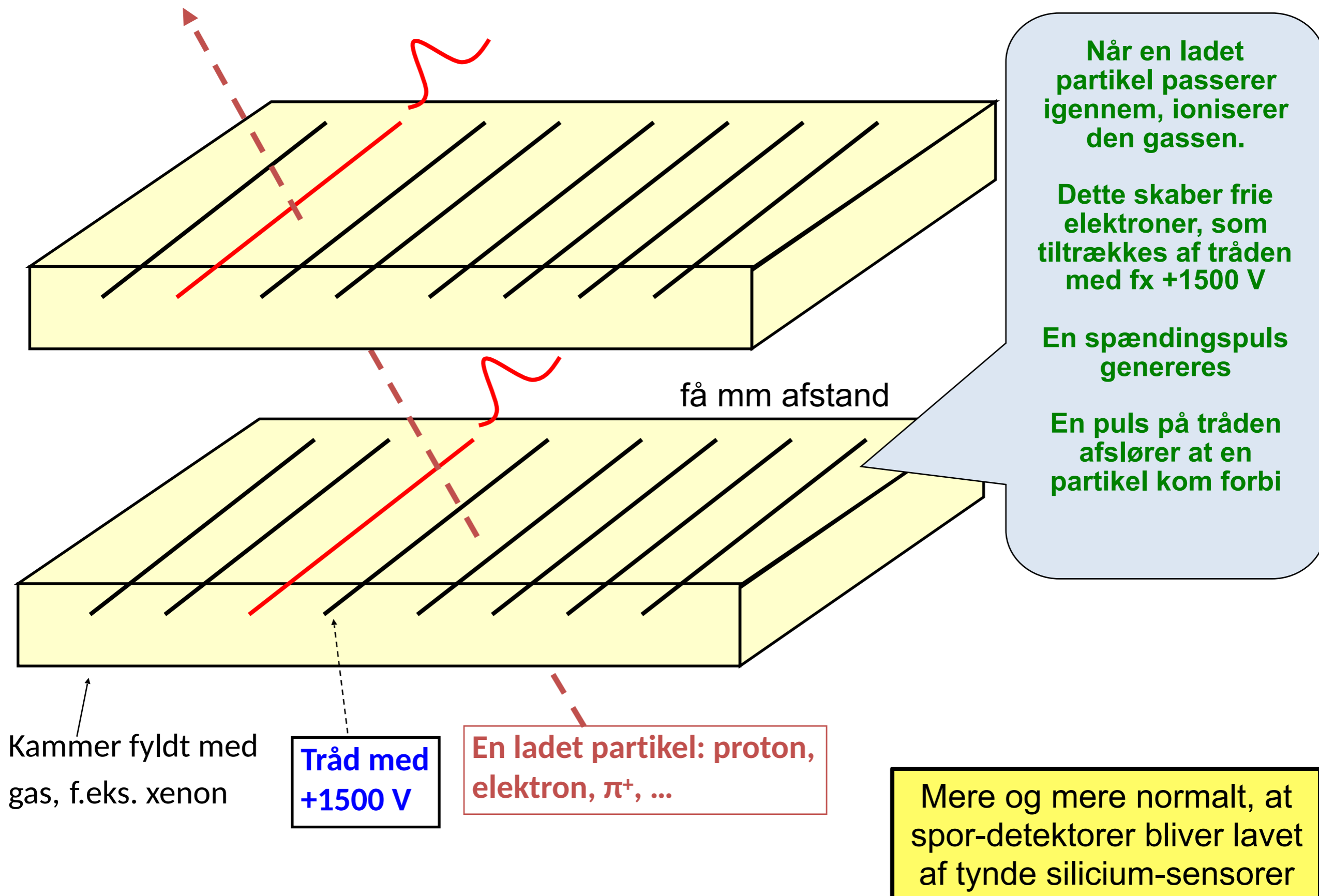


Protoner bevæger sig med 99.9999...% af lysets hastighed (11 km/t langsommere)
 Pakker med 100 milliarder partikler
 40.0000.000 kollisioner i sekundet!



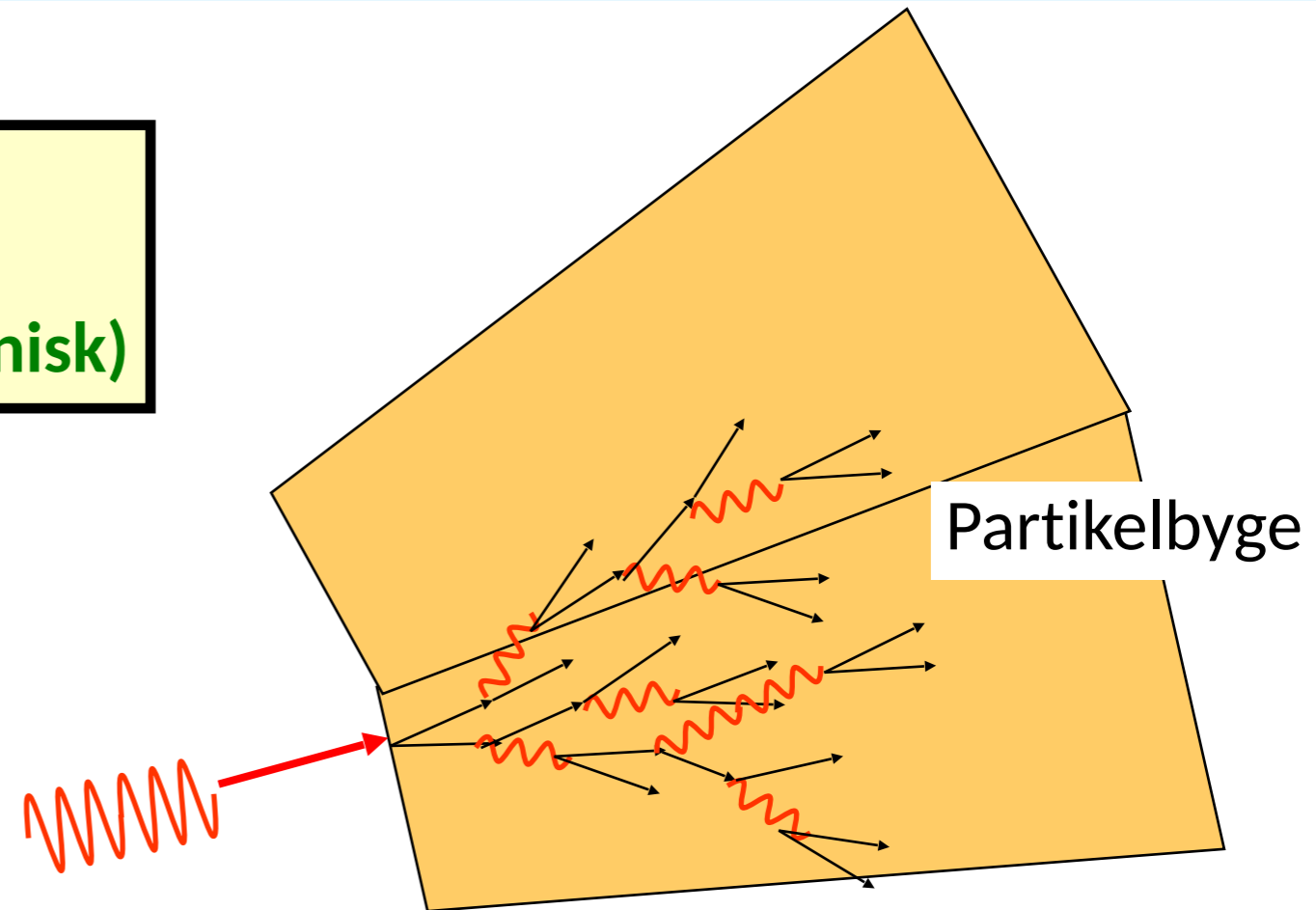
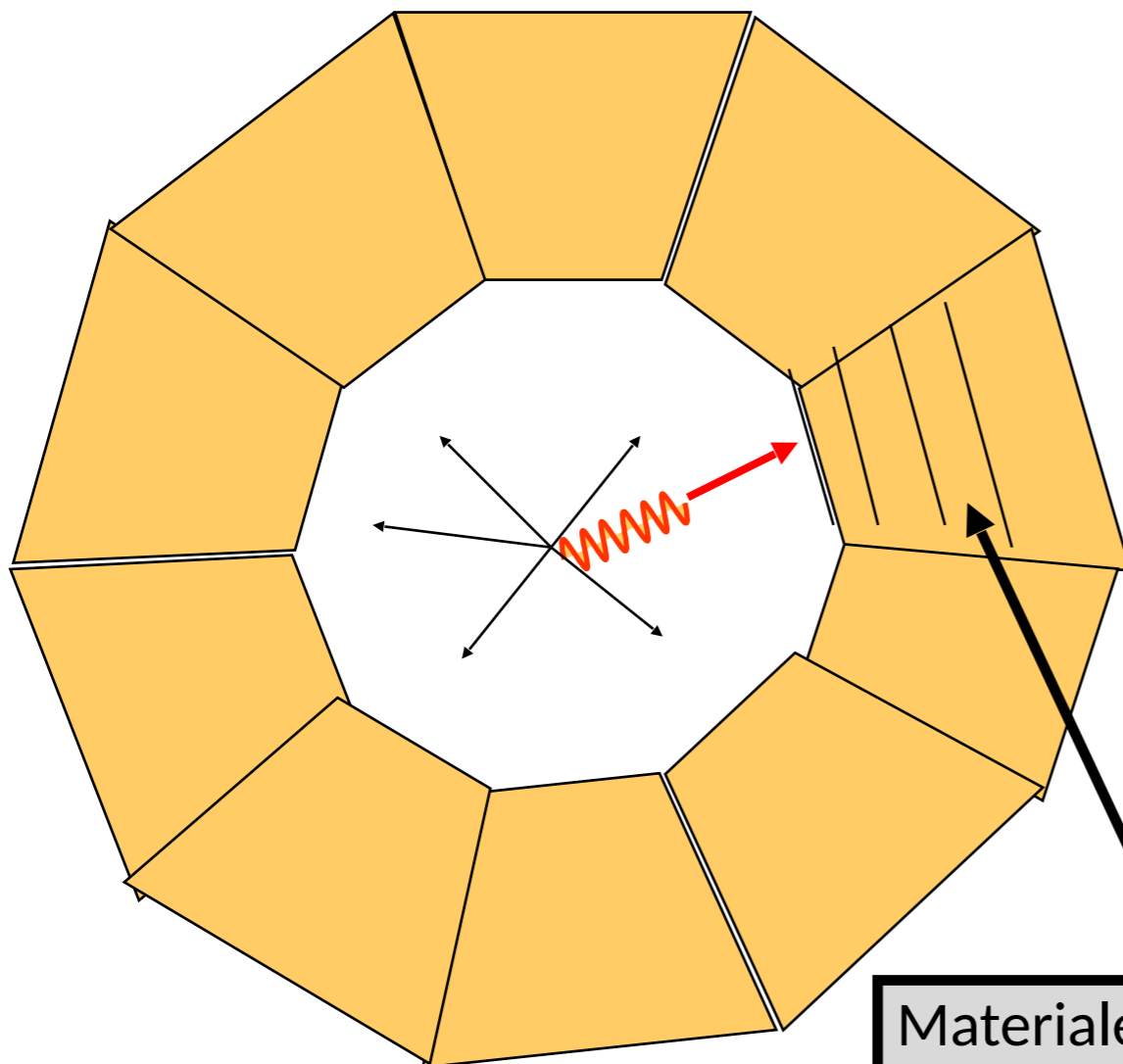
- * Opbygget som et løg, med lag på lag af detektorelementer:
- * Tracking: bestemme ladede partiklers retning og impuls
- * Kalorimetre: Stoppe partikler for at måle deres energi
- * Partikel-identifikation: Bestemme partikeltype (elektron, proton, ...)





Bruges til at detektere elektroner og fotoner (ElektroMagnetisk) eller protoner, neutroner, π ,... (Hadronisk)

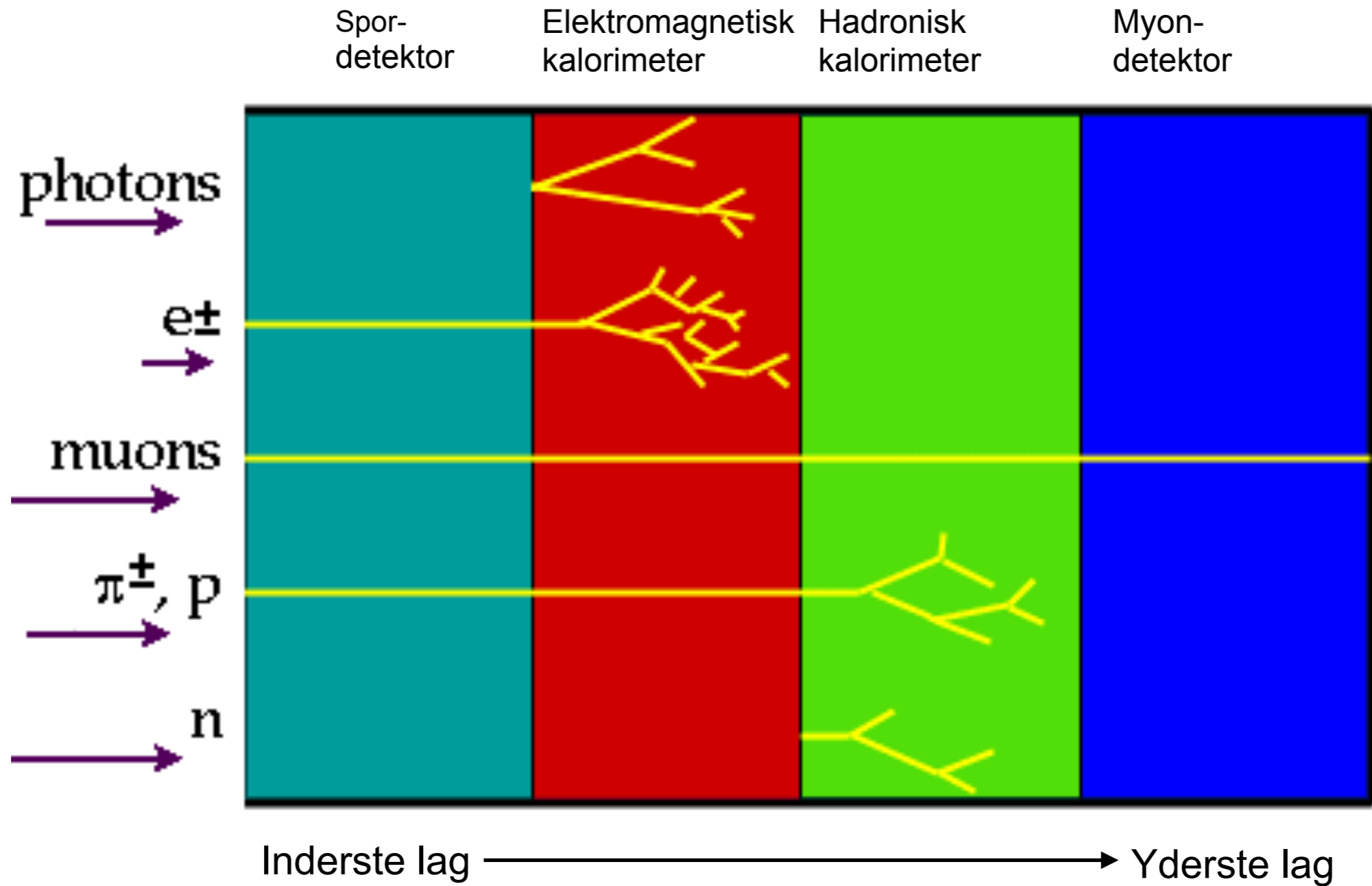
Et **kalorimeter** set fra gavlen

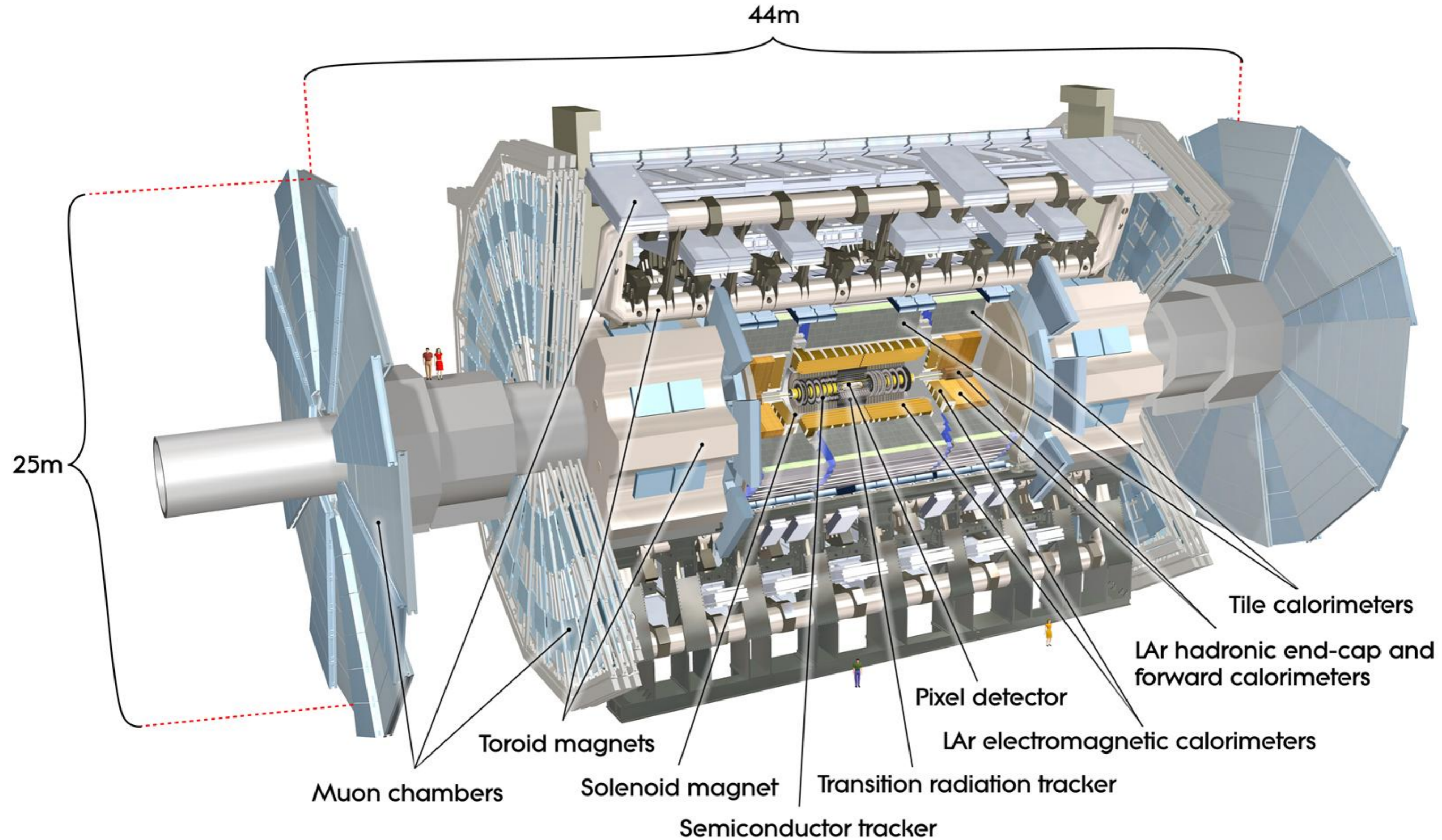


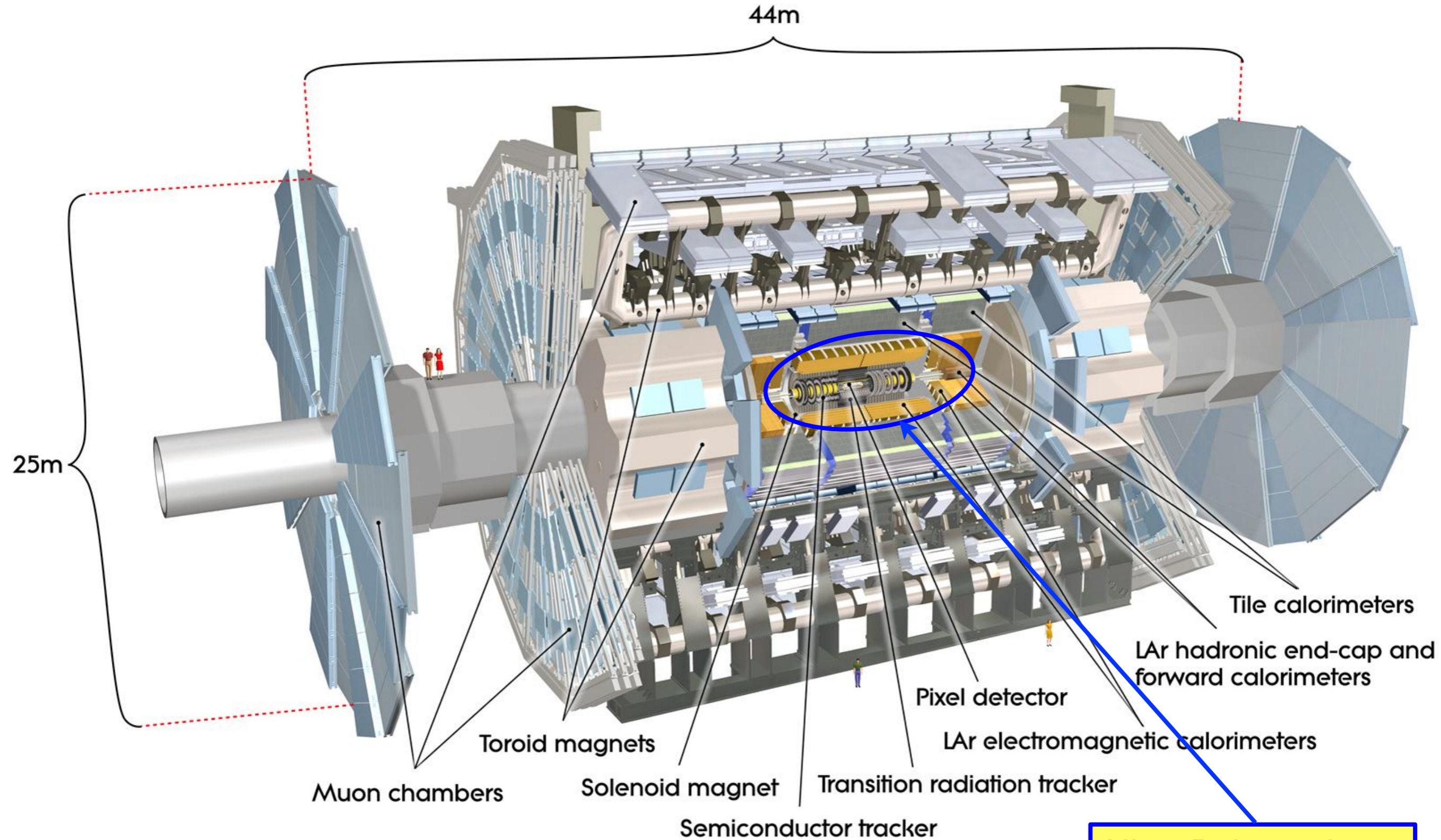
Kalorimetre måler energi ved at omsætte en partikels energi til nye ladede partikler (kan måles)

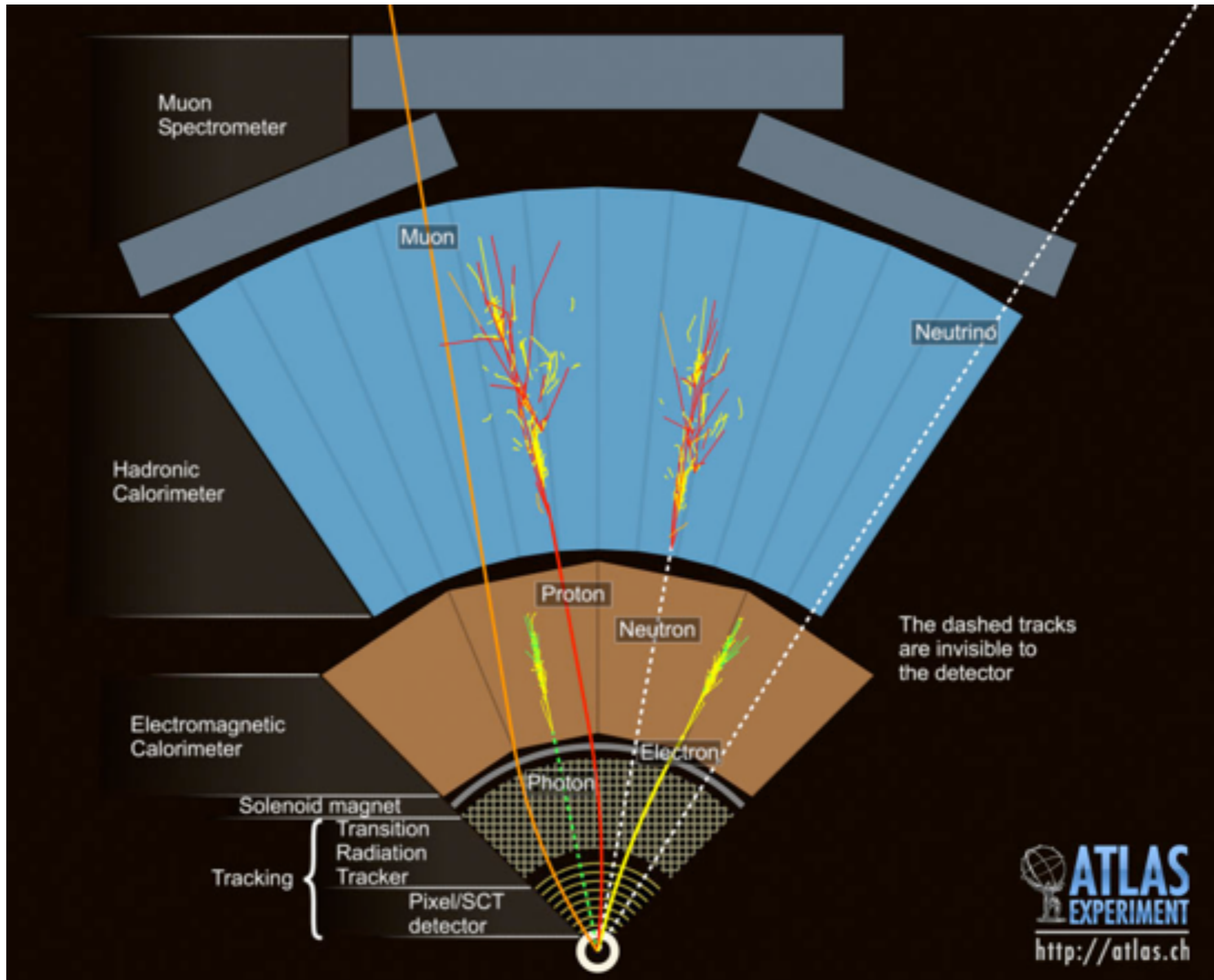
**“des højere energi,
des flere partikler,
des højere signal”**

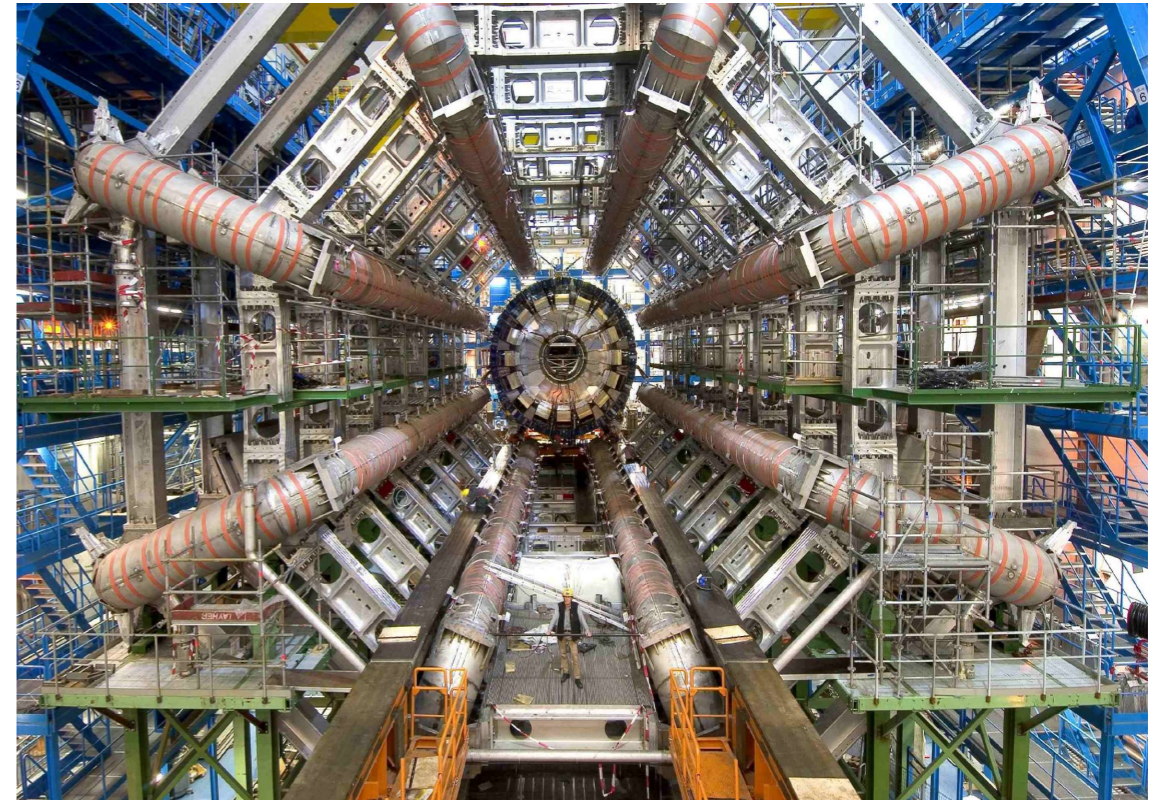
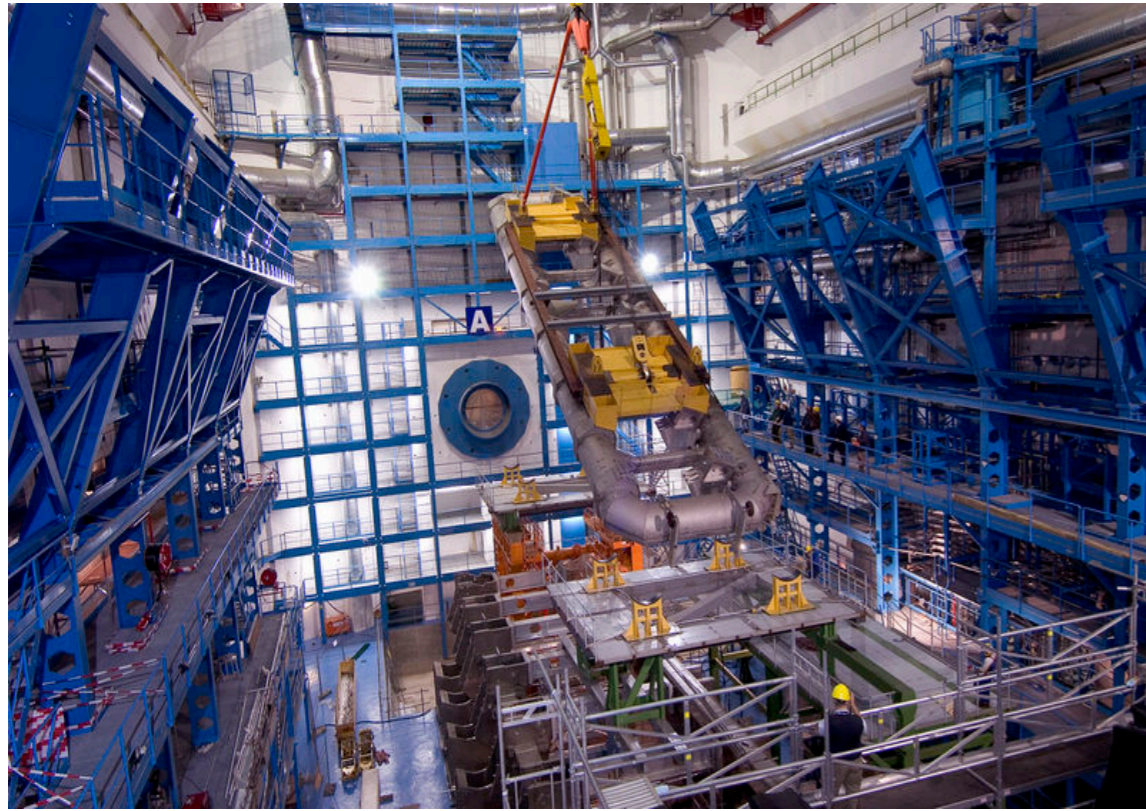
Materiale med høj tæthed, såsom bly (EM) eller jern (hadronisk) med indlejrede detektorer



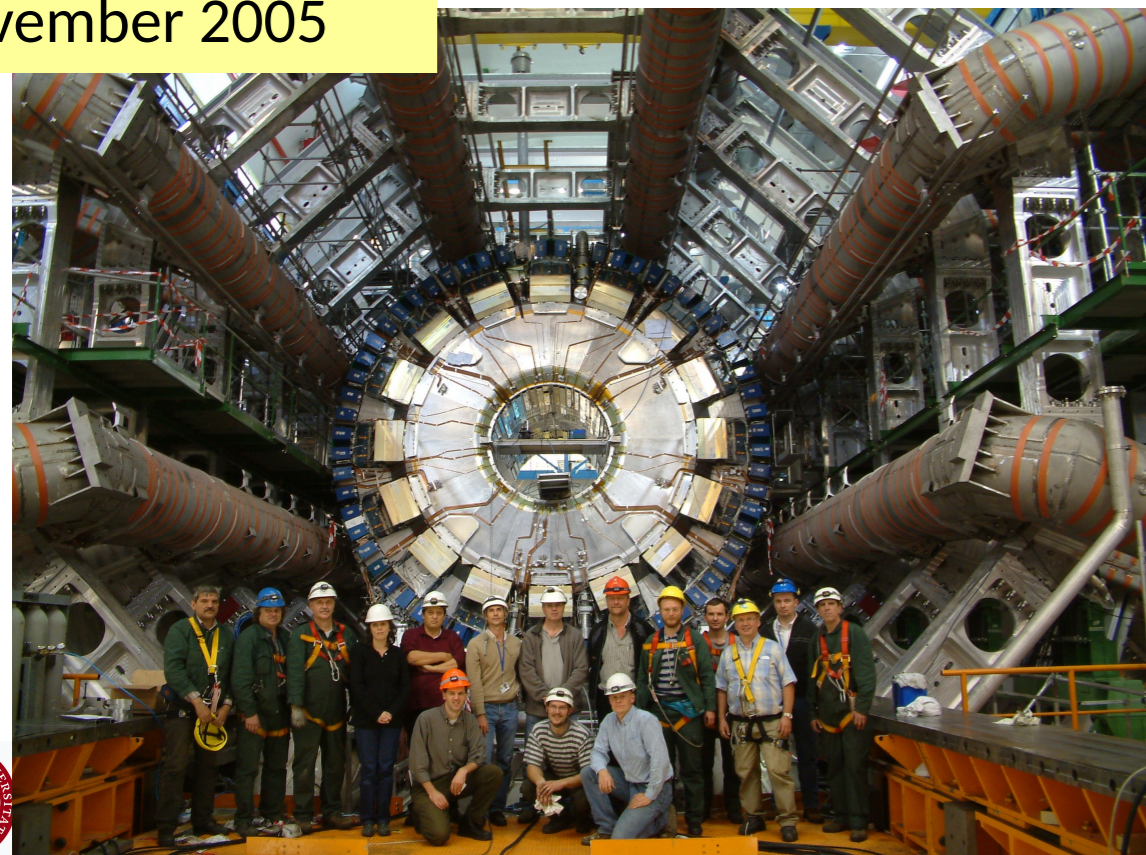








November 2005



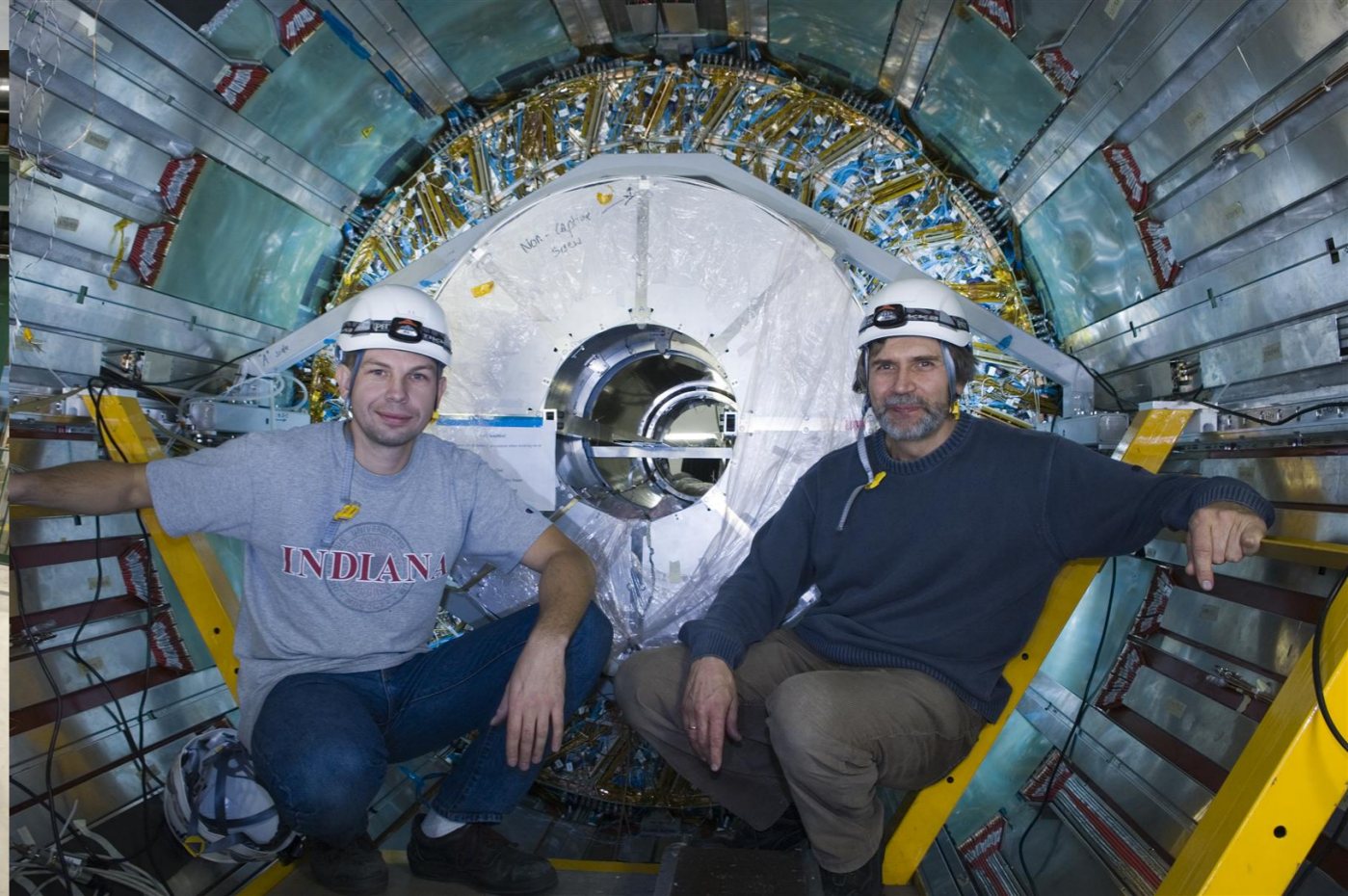
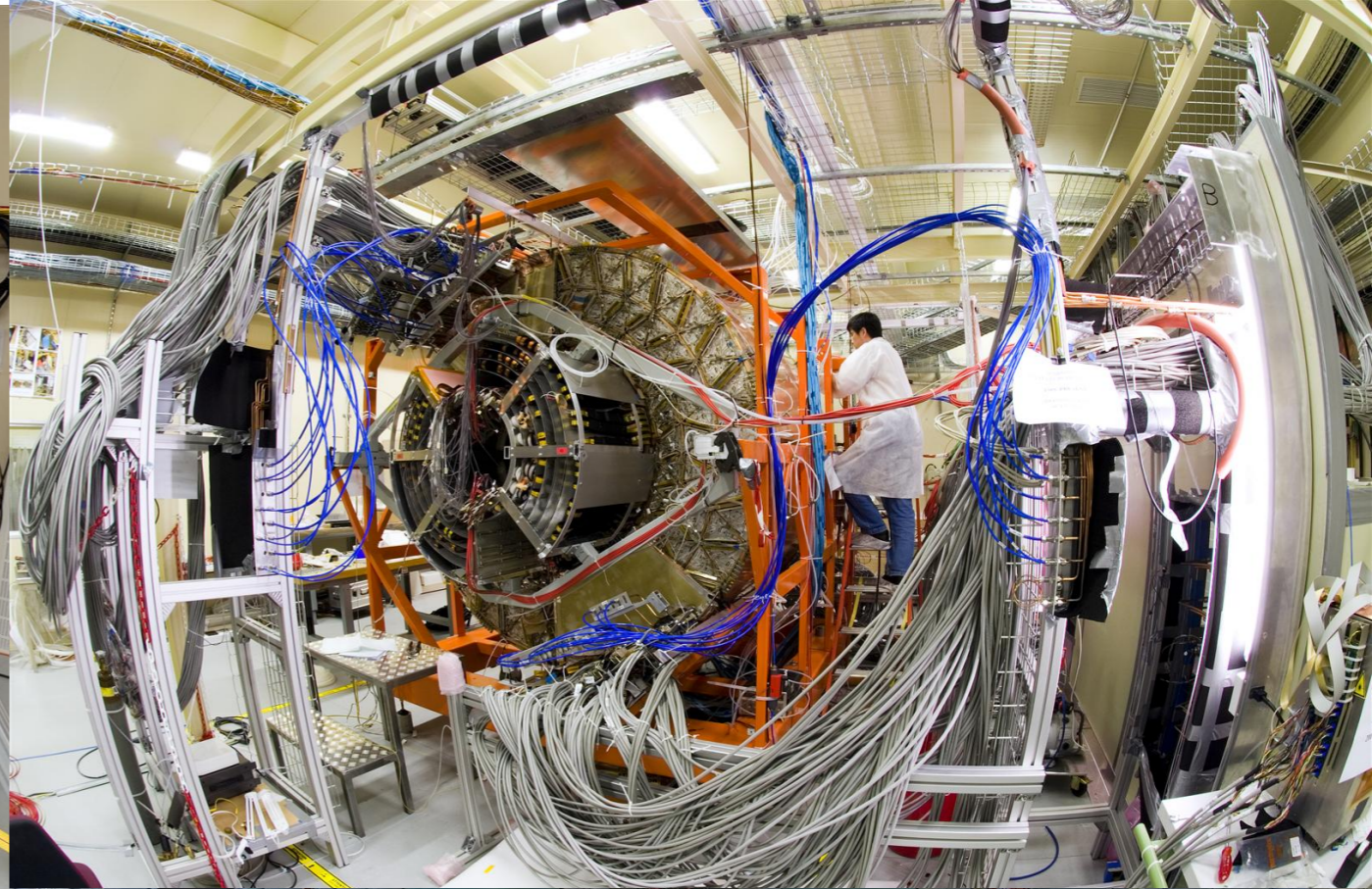
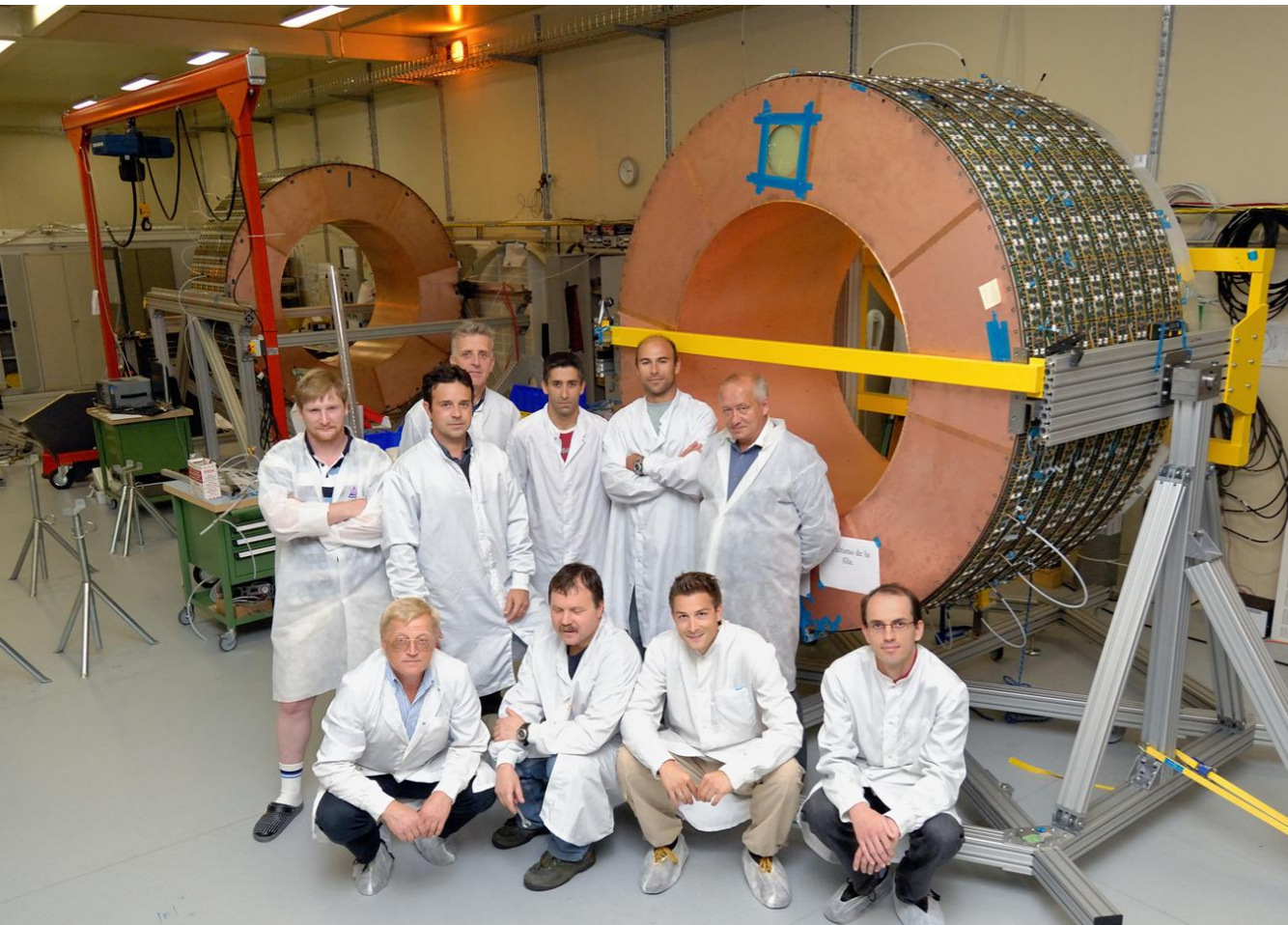
Maj 2007



STITUTE

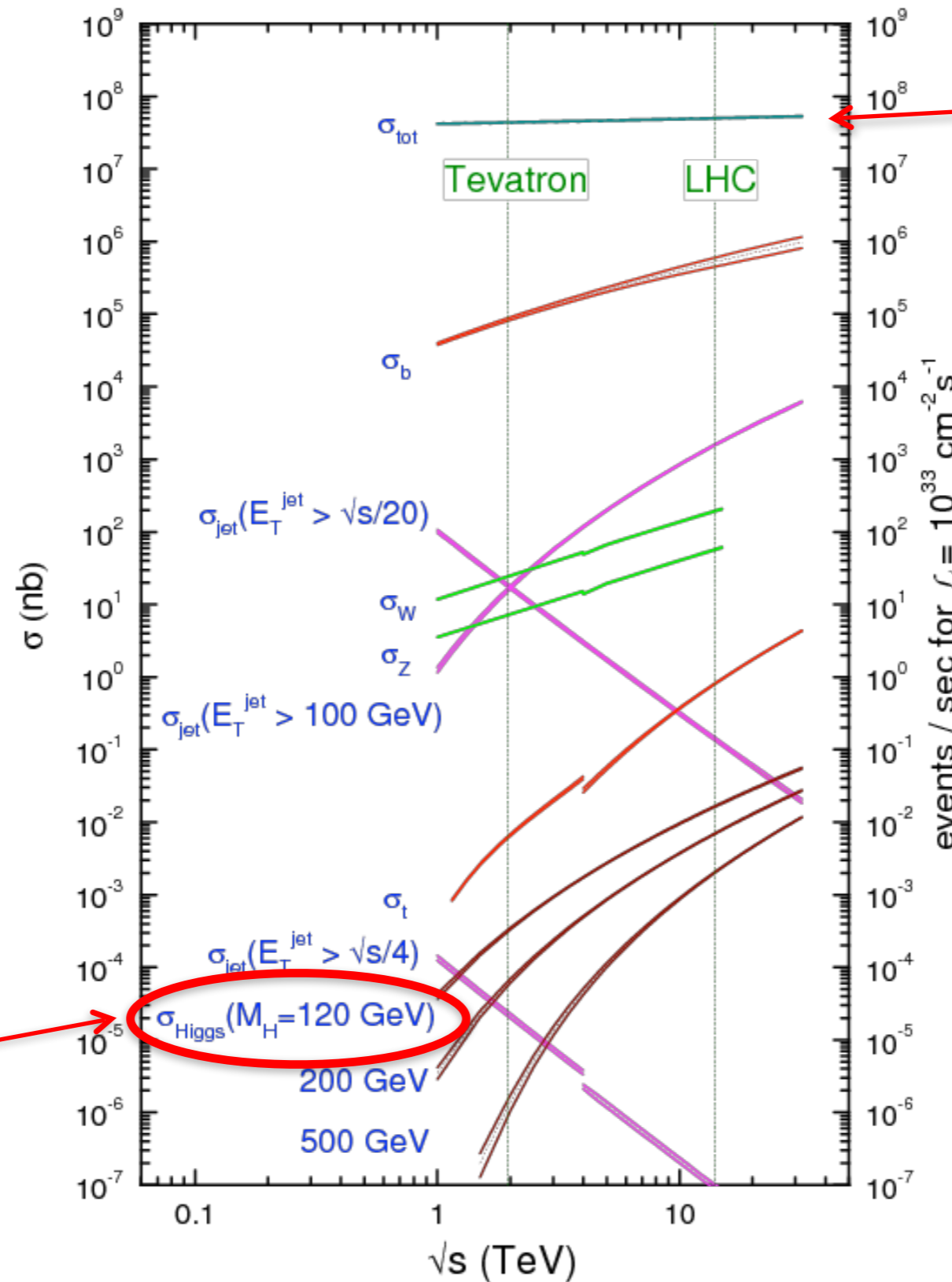
MOGENS DAM, NIELS BOHR







proton - (anti)proton cross sections



Higgs!!

Total-rate

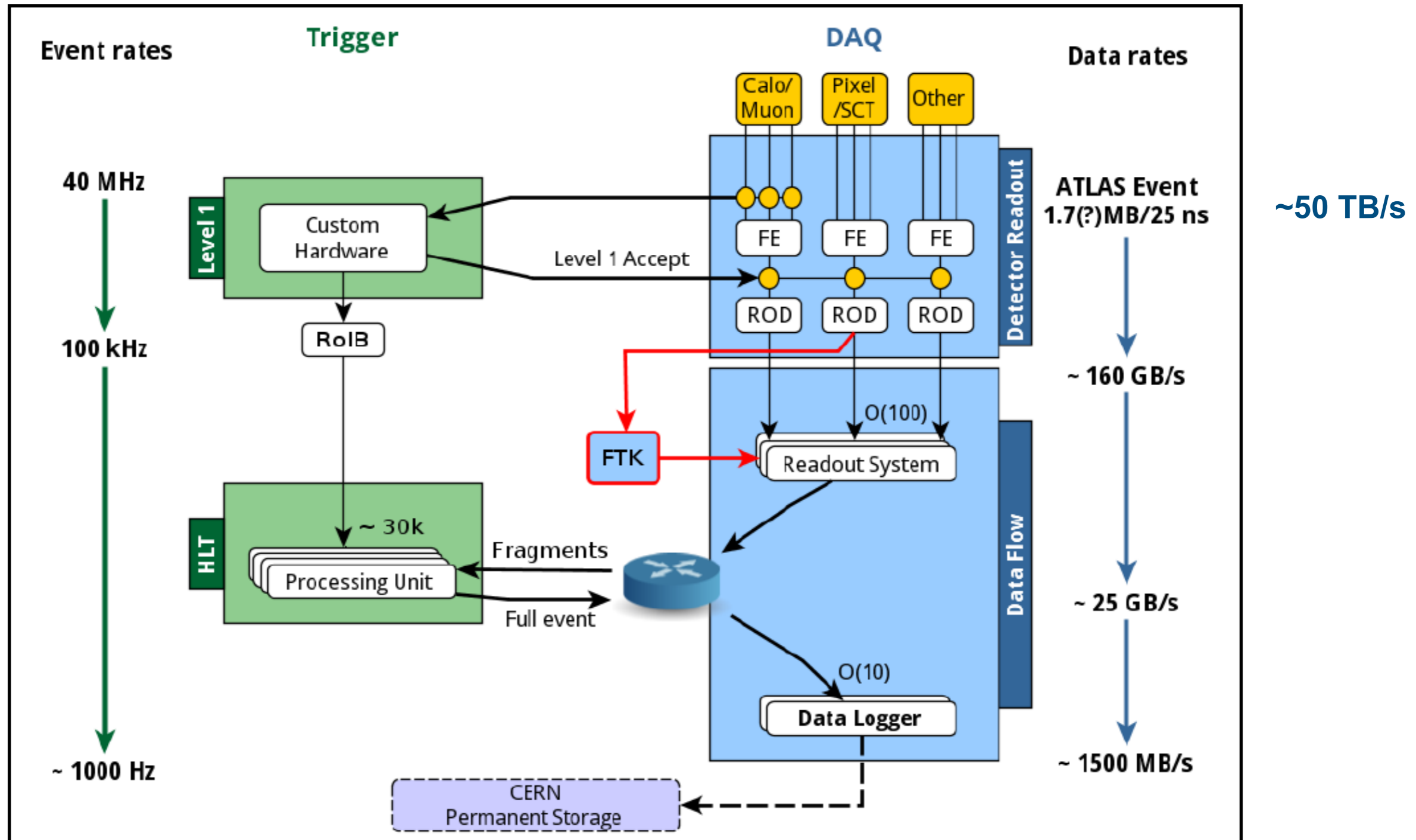
1/1.000.000 –
1/1.000.000.000

“Interessant” fysik

events / sec for $\mathcal{L} = 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

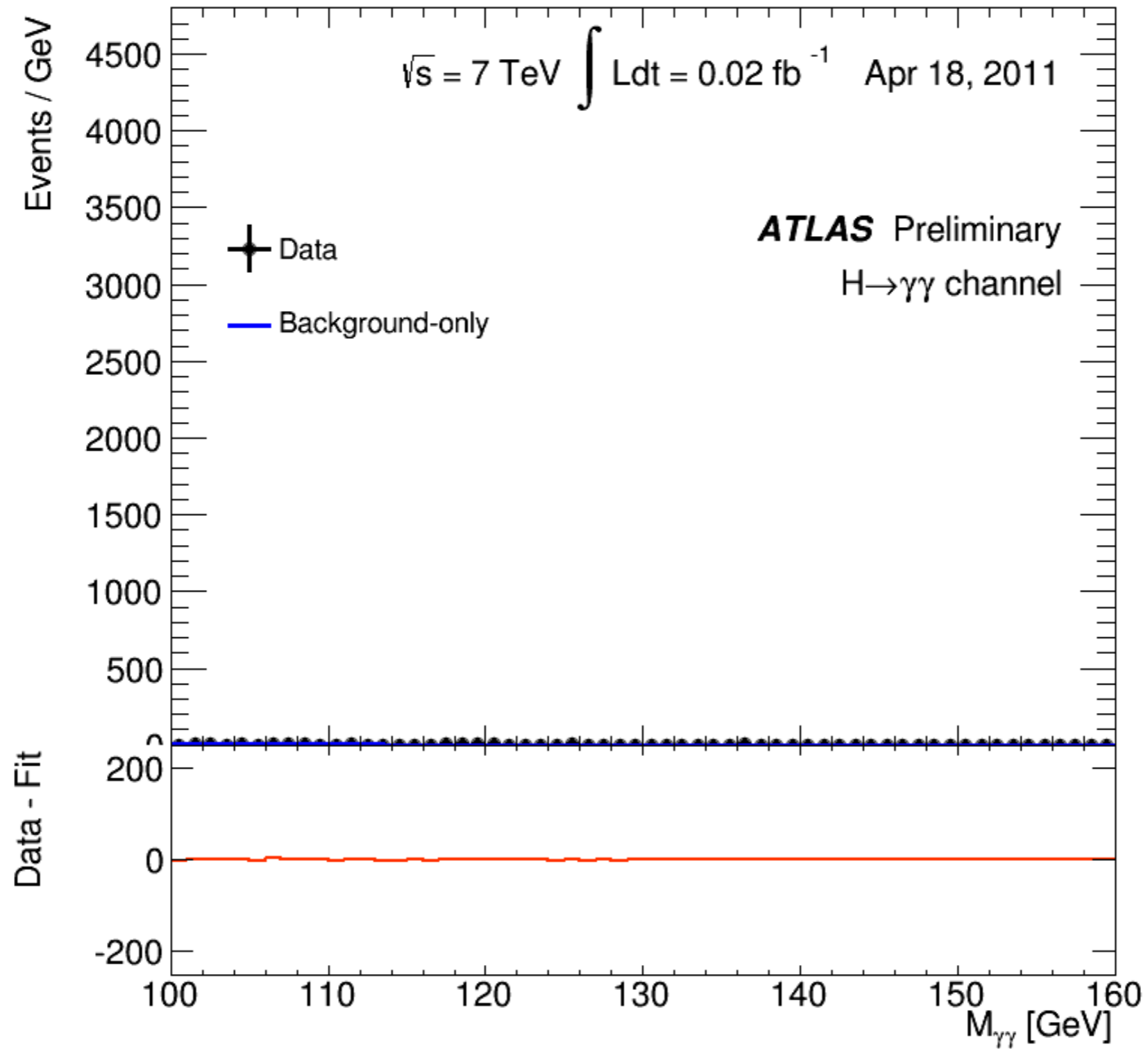
* Formål:

* Hurtig udvælgelse af interessante begivenheder, som gemmes for videre analyse



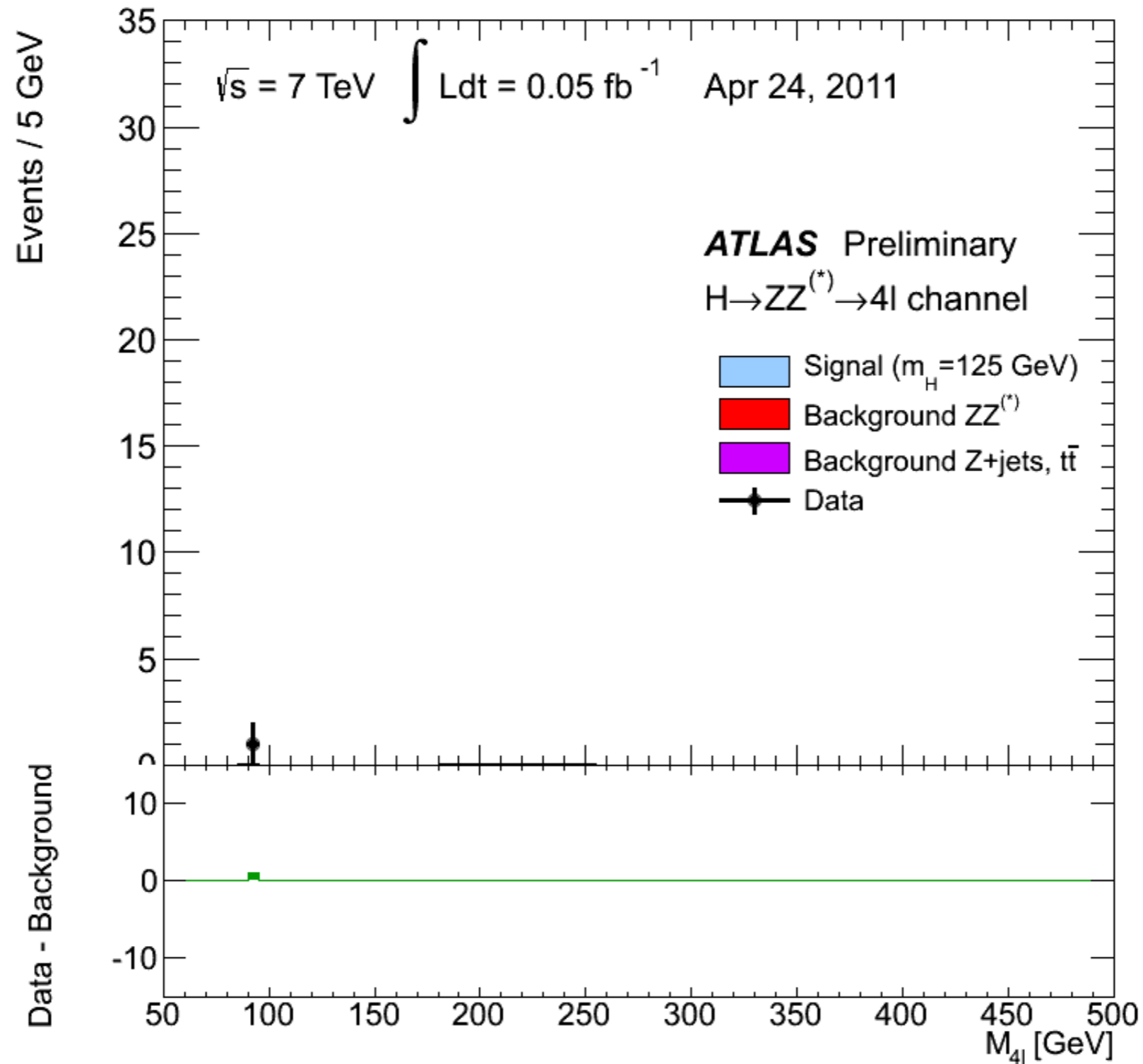
Opdagelsen af Higgs-bosonen ved LHC

Her i 2-foton-sluttilstande

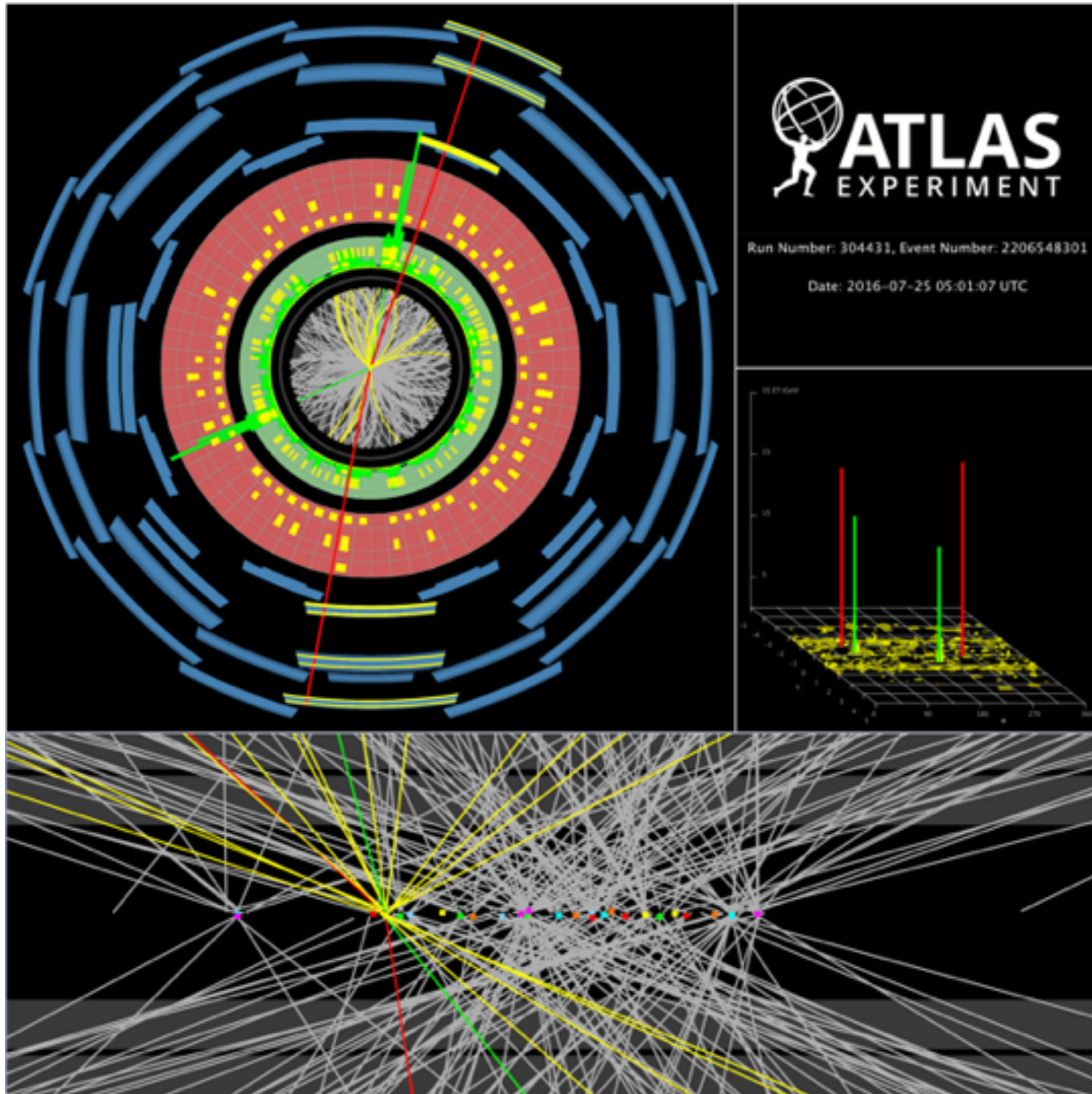


0.23% af alle Higgs-henfald

Her i 4-lepton-sluttilstande



0.01% af alle Higgs-henfald

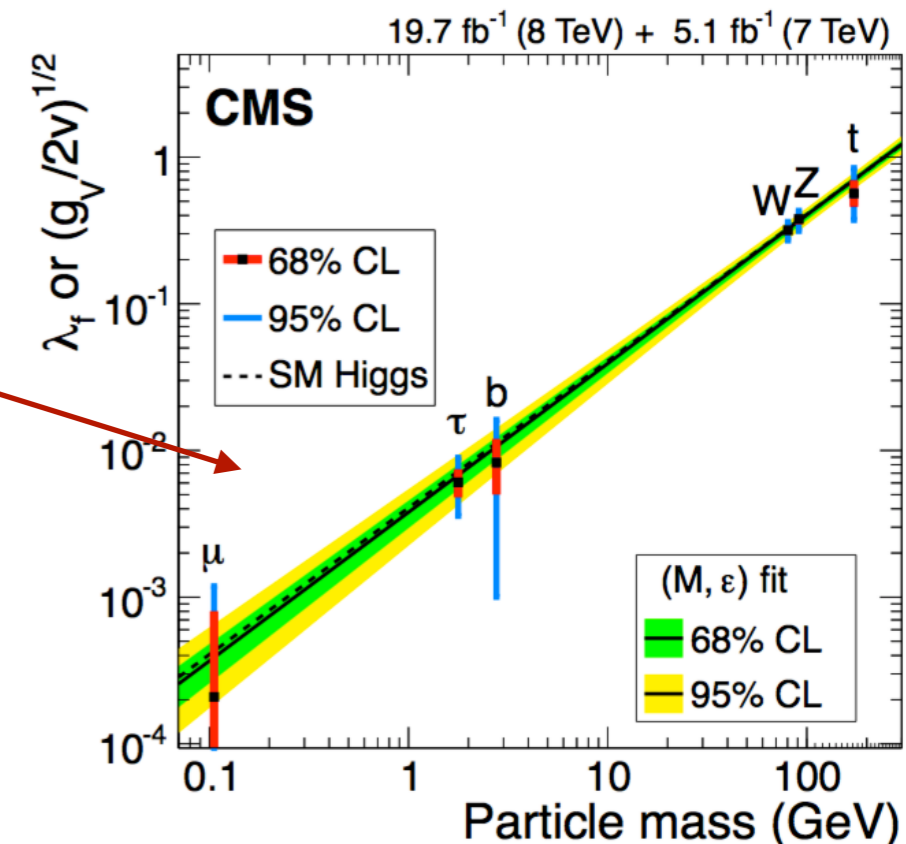


- * Higgs-mekanismen giver masser til W^\pm - og Z -bosonerne og til de stofflige partikler (fermioner: leptoner og kvarker)
- * Ved denne mekanismer bliver koblingen mellem Higgs-bosonen og de andre partikler proportional med disses masser.
- * Dette betyder fx at sandsynlighed for henfald til b -kvark i forhold til c -kvark bliver

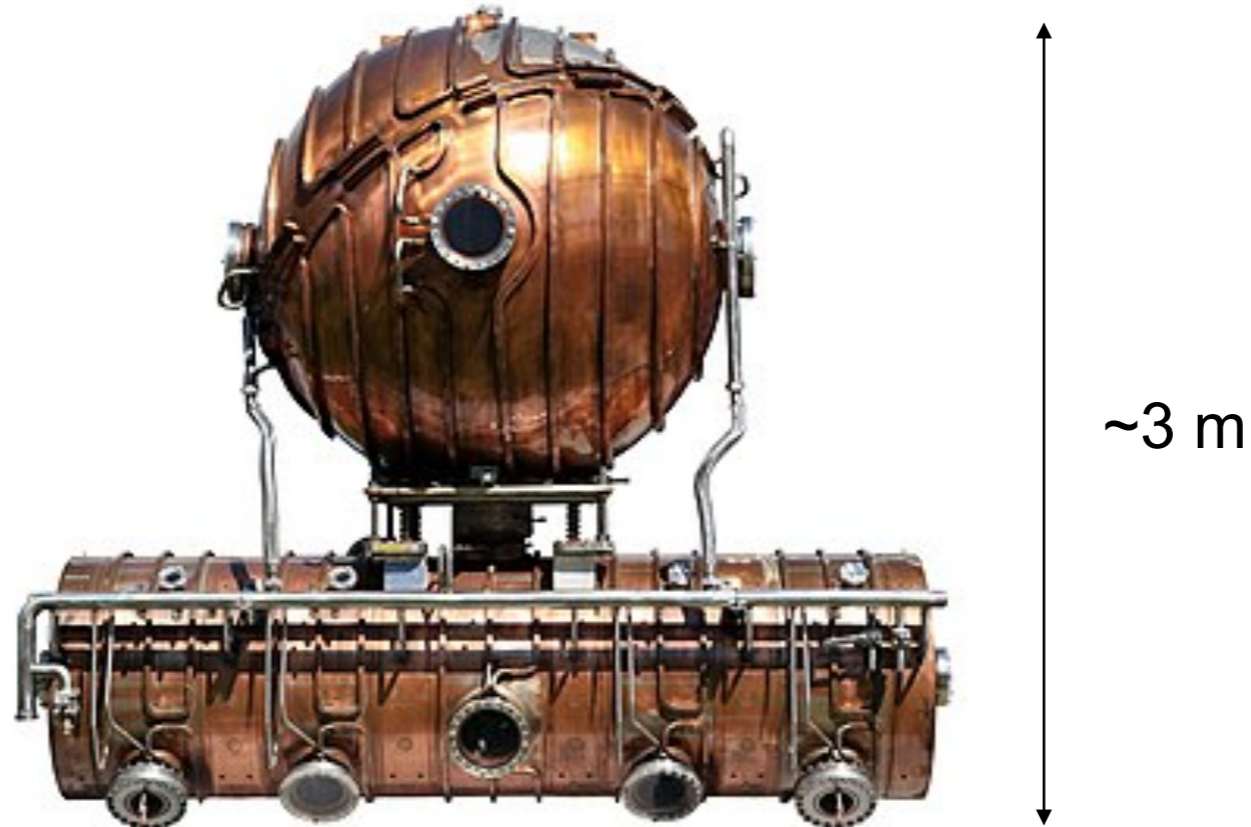
$$R = \left(\frac{m_b}{m_c} \right)^2 \simeq \left(\frac{5 \text{ GeV}}{1.25 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2 \simeq 16$$

- * Stemmer godt med data inden for den nuværende præcision

$m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$		
Decay	BR [%]	Unc. [%]
bb	57.7	3.3
$\tau\tau$	6.32	5.7
cc	2.91	12.2
$\mu\mu$	0.022	6.0
WW	21.5	4.3
gg	8.57	10.2
ZZ	2.64	4.3
$\gamma\gamma$	0.23	5.0
$Z\gamma$	0.15	9.0
Γ_H [MeV]	4.07	4.0



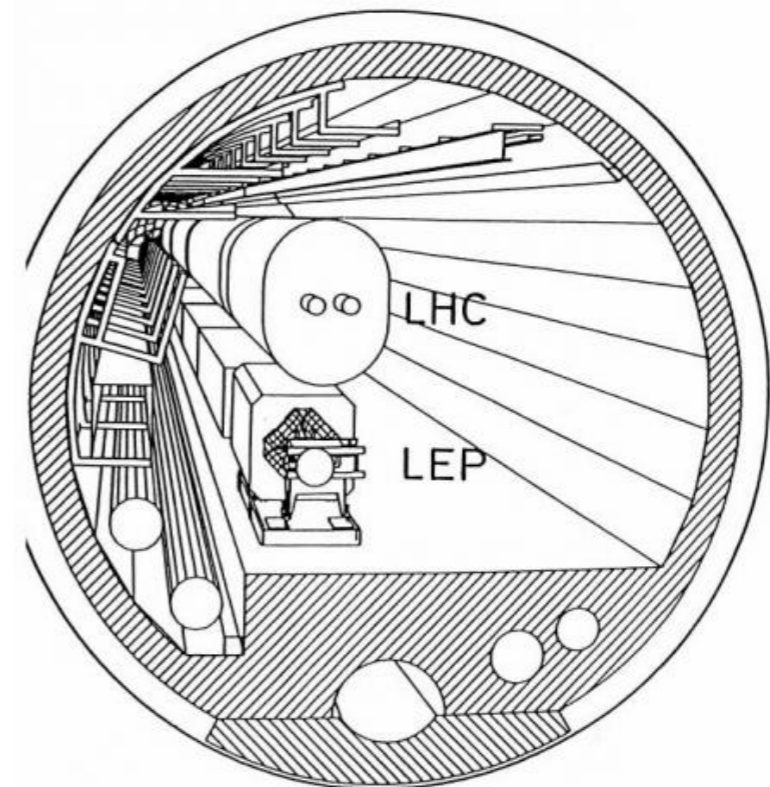
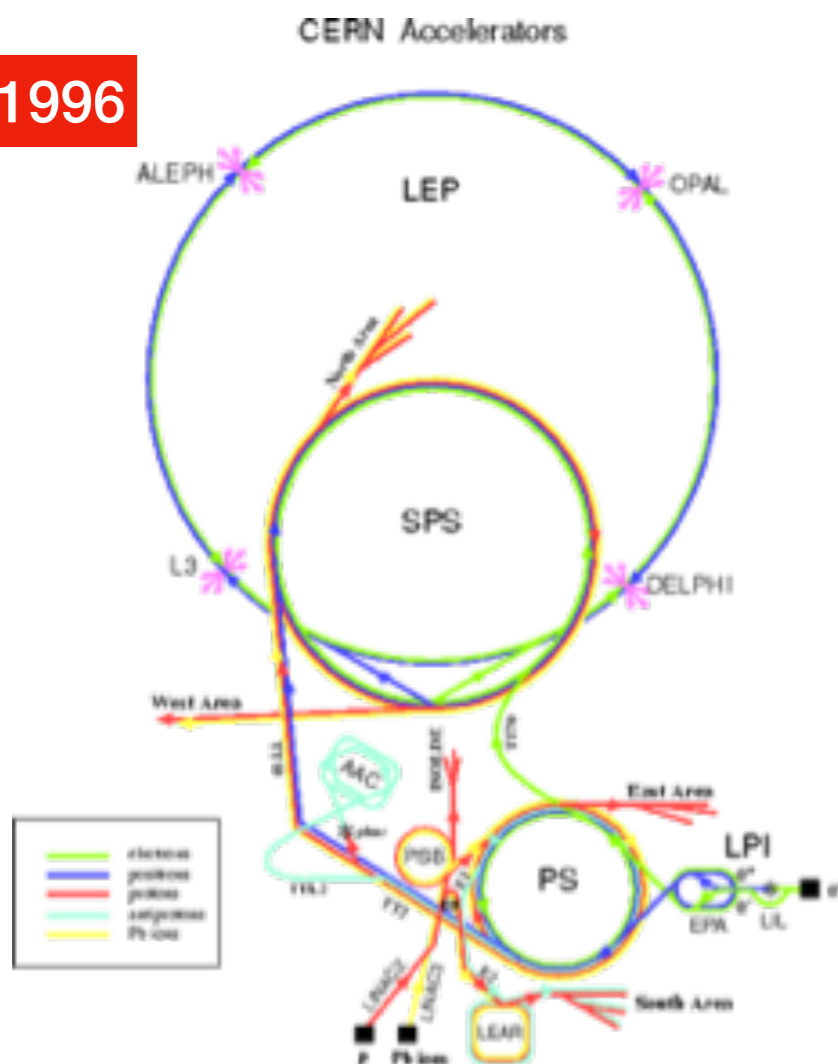
Præcisionsmålinger af Standardmodellen ved LEP



LEP accelerations-kavitet

- * I perioden 1989-2000 opererede LEP acceleratoren i denne samme tunnel, som nu huser LHC
- * **Formål: Præcisionsmålinger af Standardmodellen gennem høj-statistik studier af Z- og W-bosonerne**
 - * 1989-1995: Produktion af 20.000.000 Z-bosoner ved energier 89-100 GeV
 - * 1996-2003: Produktion af 80.000 W-bosoner ved energier 160-209 GeV

1996



Figur fra oprindelig designrapport (1984), hvor man forestillede sig, at LEP og LHC kunne være installeret samtidigt

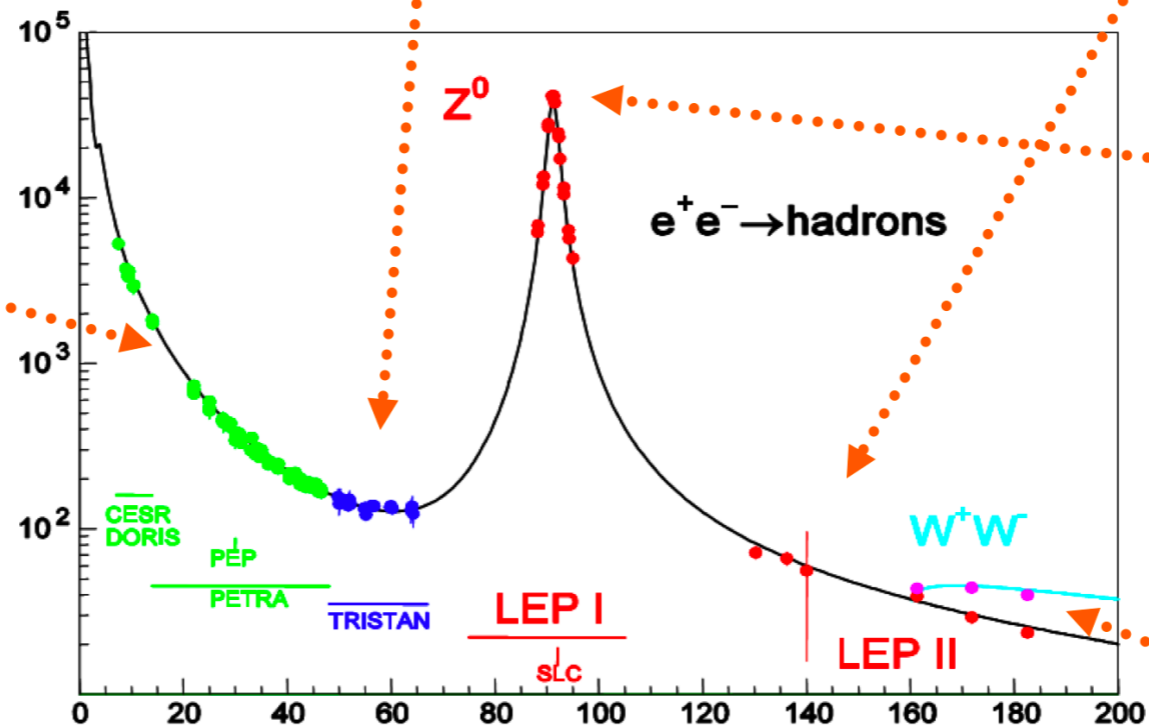
e^+e^- Annihilation in Feynman Diagrams

In general e^+e^- annihilation involves both photon and Z exchange : + interference

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} e^+ \\ \swarrow \\ \gamma \\ \searrow \\ e^- \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bar{f} \\ \swarrow \\ \searrow \\ f \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} e^+ \\ \swarrow \\ Z \\ \searrow \\ e^- \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bar{f} \\ \swarrow \\ \searrow \\ f \end{array} \right|^2$$

$\left| \begin{array}{c} e^+ \\ \swarrow \\ \gamma \\ \searrow \\ e^- \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bar{f} \\ \swarrow \\ \searrow \\ f \end{array} \right|^2$

Well below Z: photon exchange dominant



$\left| \begin{array}{c} e^+ \\ \swarrow \\ Z \\ \searrow \\ e^- \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bar{f} \\ \swarrow \\ \searrow \\ f \end{array} \right|^2$

At Z resonance: Z exchange dominant

High energies: WW production

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} e^+ \\ \swarrow \\ \gamma \\ \searrow \\ e^- \end{array} \begin{array}{c} W^+ \\ \swarrow \\ \searrow \\ W^- \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} e^+ \\ \swarrow \\ Z \\ \searrow \\ e^- \end{array} \begin{array}{c} W^+ \\ \swarrow \\ \searrow \\ W^- \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} e^+ \\ \swarrow \\ \nu_e \\ \searrow \\ e^- \end{array} \begin{array}{c} W^+ \\ \swarrow \\ \searrow \\ W^- \end{array} \right|^2$$



- * De kendte neutrinoer er alle ekstremt lette, omkring en faktor 1.000.000 lettere end elektronen
- * Skulle der eksistere en fjerde neutrino-generation, så er der god grund til at antage, at denne også vil være let

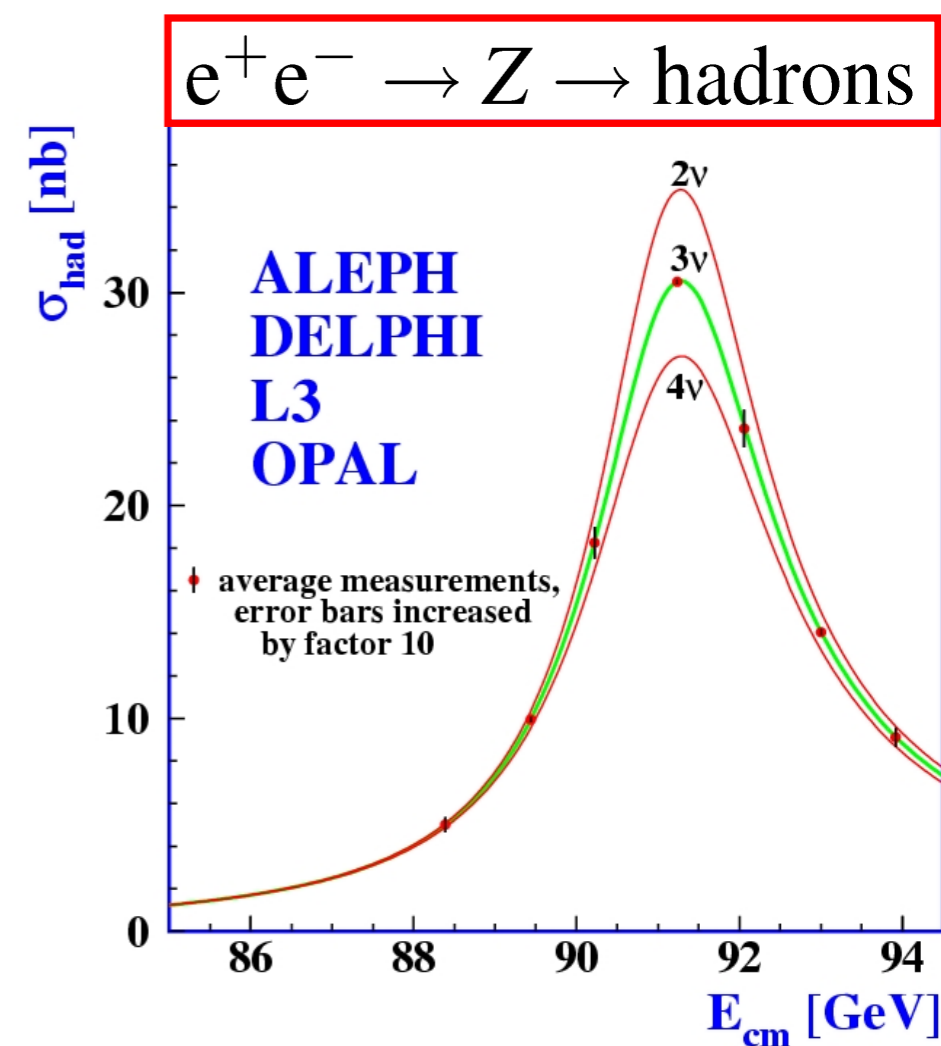
- * Dermed ville Z-bosonen kunne henfalde til disse

$$Z \rightarrow \nu_4 \bar{\nu}_4$$

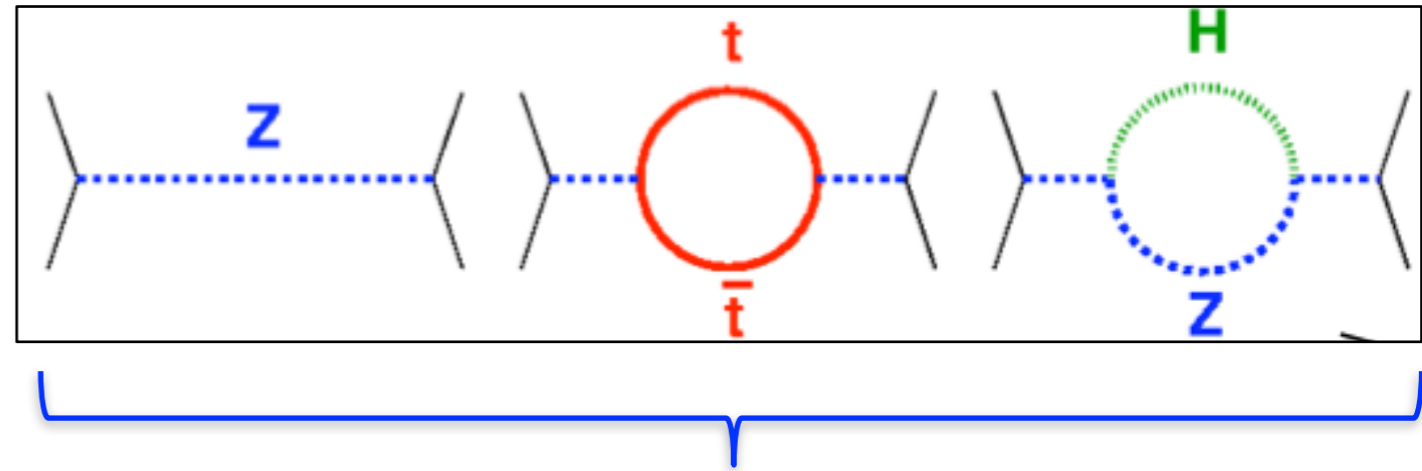
- * Ved LEP målte vi produktionssandsynligheden (tværsnittet) som funktion af kollisionsenergien af e^+e^-
- * Ser at dataene stemmer med tre neutrino-generationer:

$$N_\nu = 2.984 \pm 0.008$$

- * **Altså tre og kun tre generationer !**



Via **kvantemekaniske fluktuationer** (“*loop diagrams*”) er præcise målinger følsom over for partikler ved (langt) højere energier end dem, der er direkte eksperimentelt tilgængelige

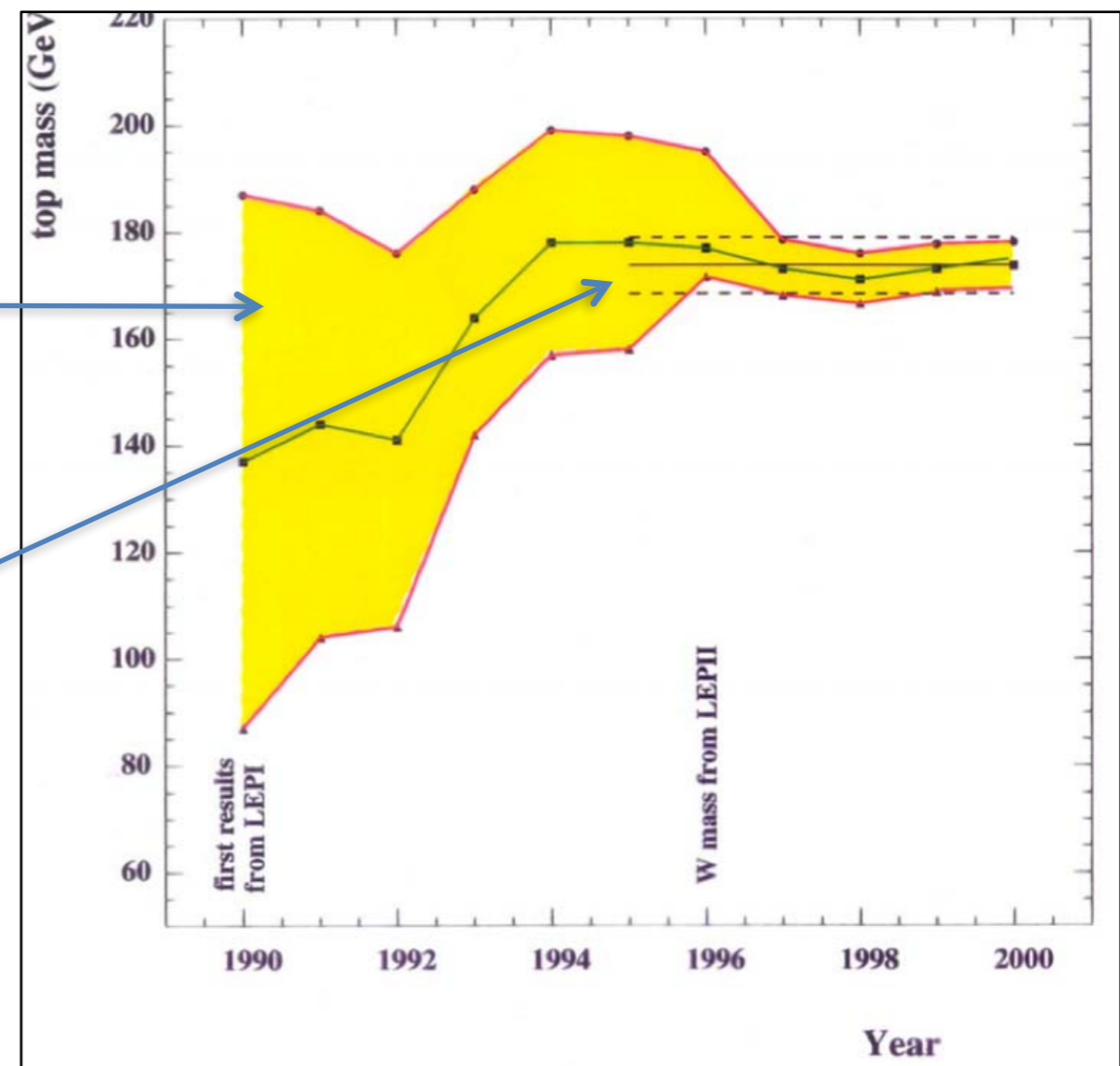


Vigtigt eksempel: Top-kvarken

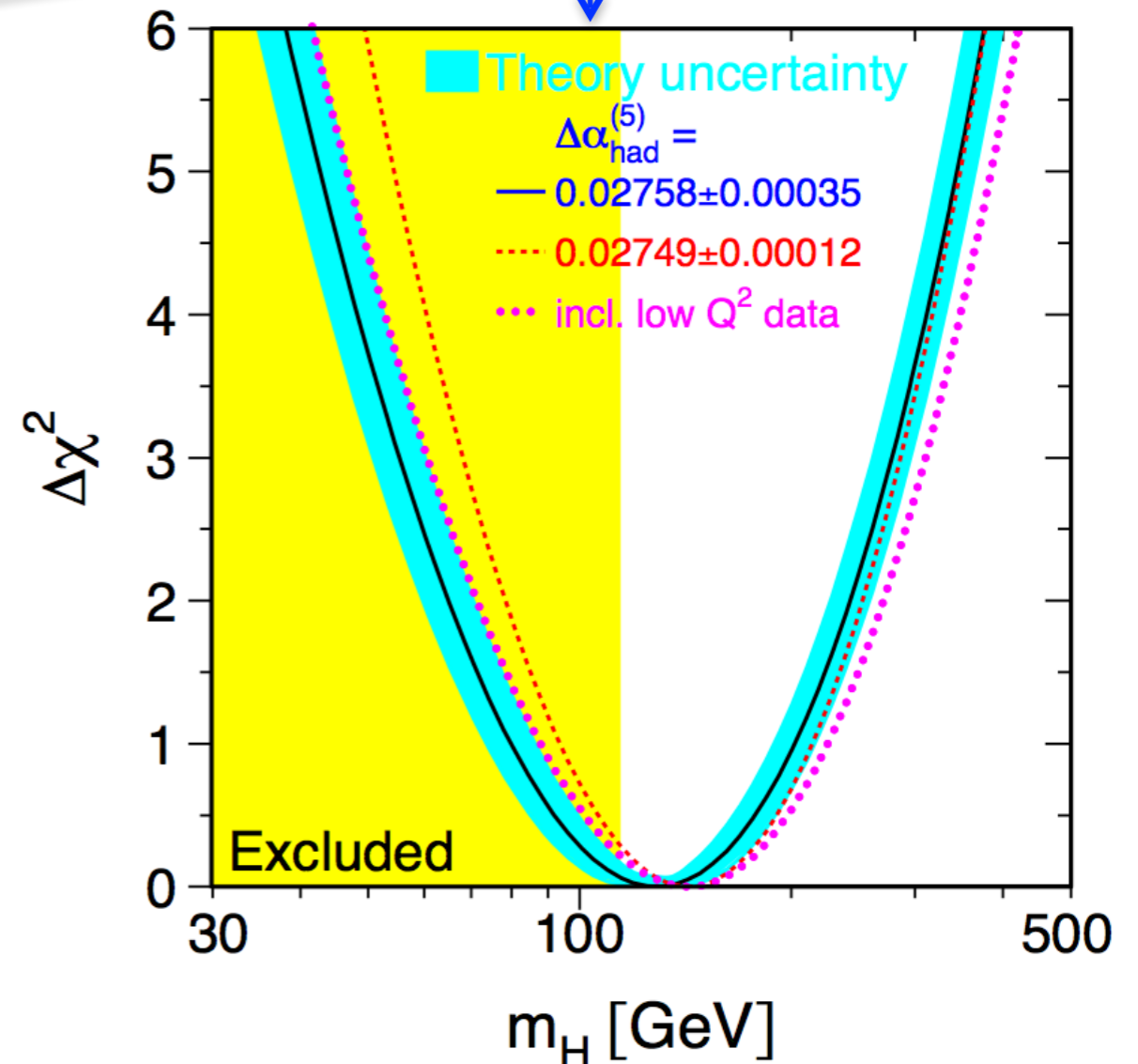
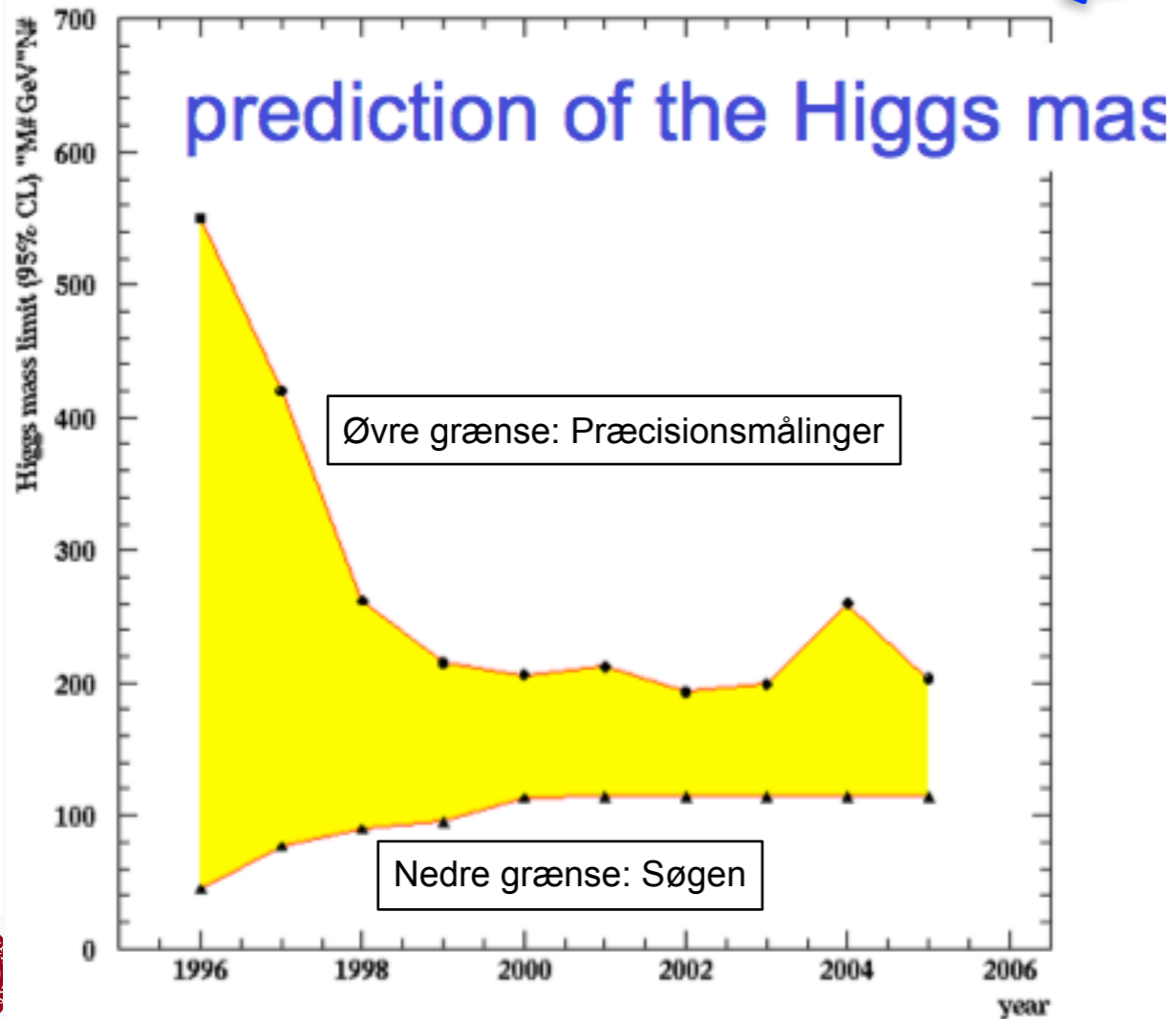
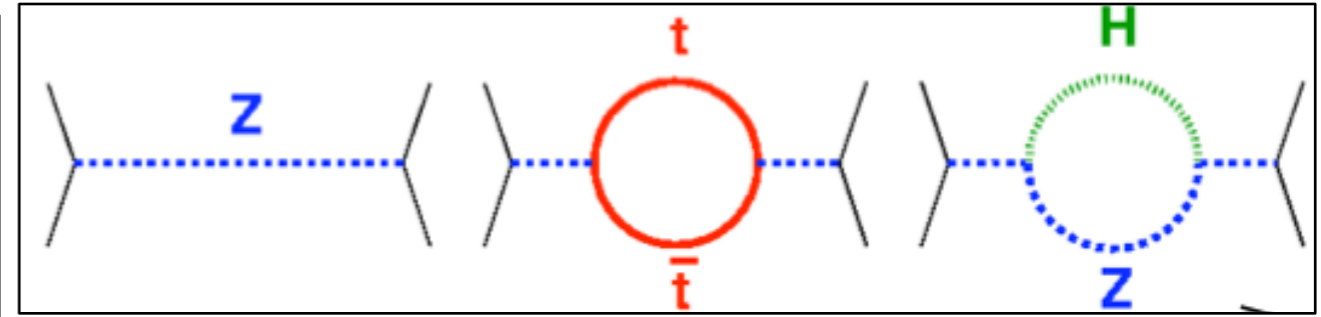
Gult bånd:
LEP *indirekte* måling af
top-kvark massen

Stiplede linjer:
I 1995 opdagedes top-kvarken i proton-
antiproton-kollisioner ved Fermilab
(Chicago) præcis ved den af LEP
forudsagte masse

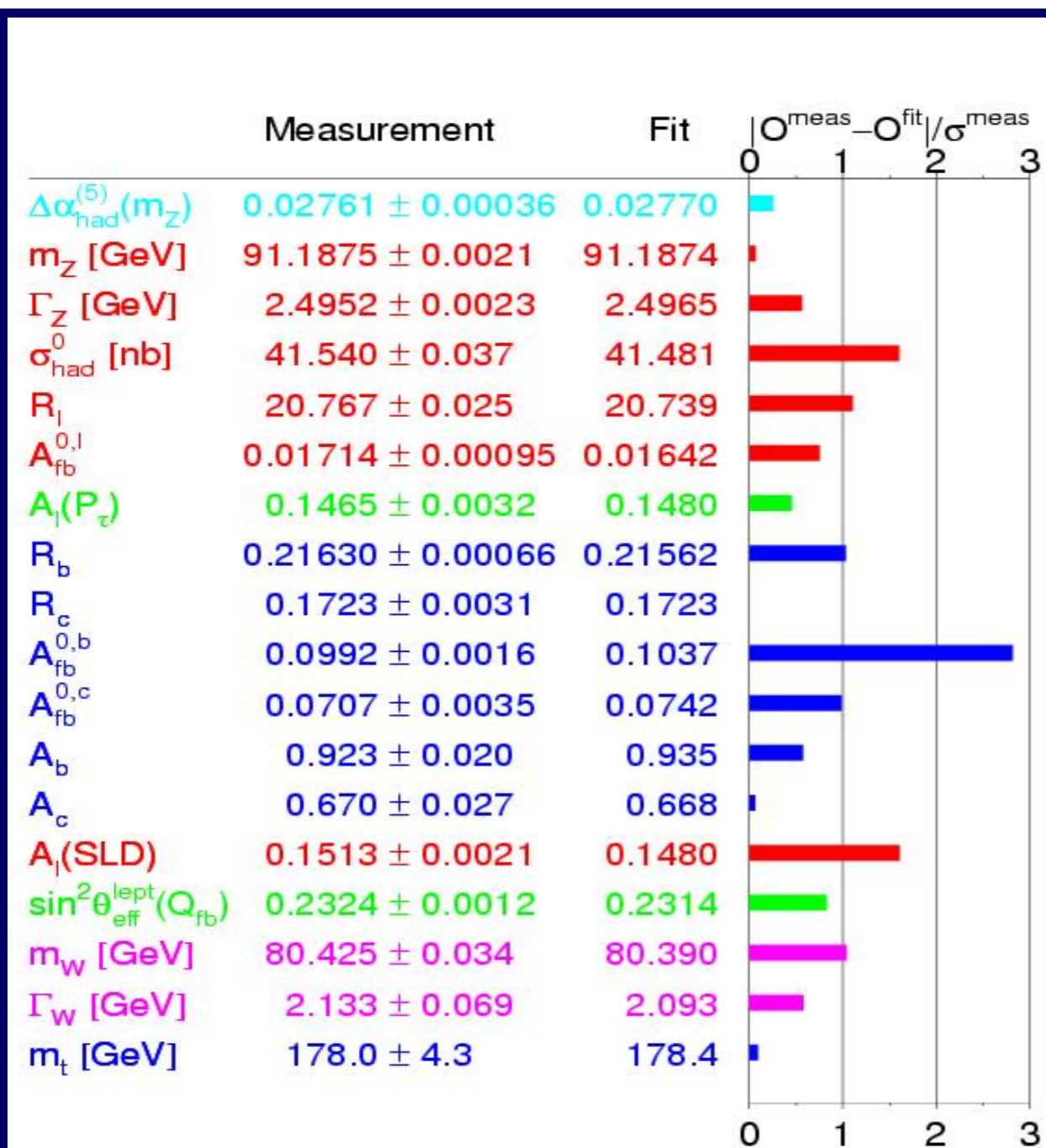
Præcisionsmålinger og direkte
søg er komplementære



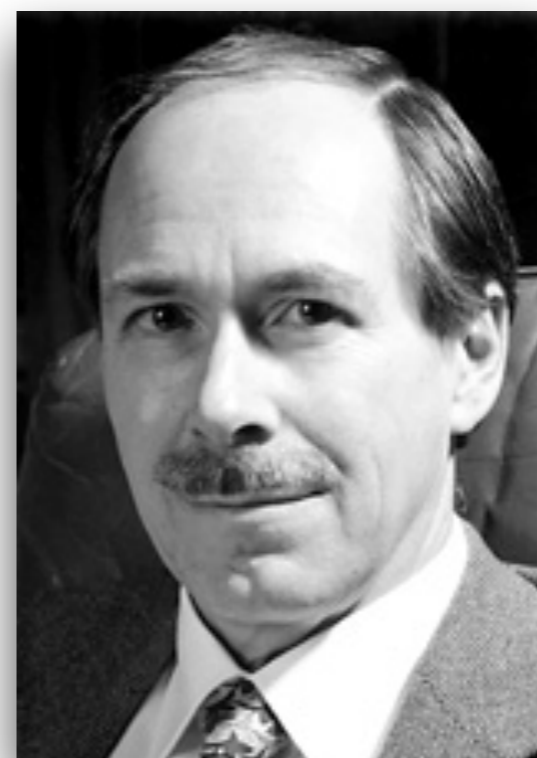
Da man fra 1996 kendte top-kvark-massen, begyndte præcisionsmålingerne fra LEP (og andre) at give information om Higgs-massen: Higgs'en er let !



Standardmodellen - en succesrig præcisionsteori



Renormaliserbar teori, der virker bedre end til 1%!



t'Hooft

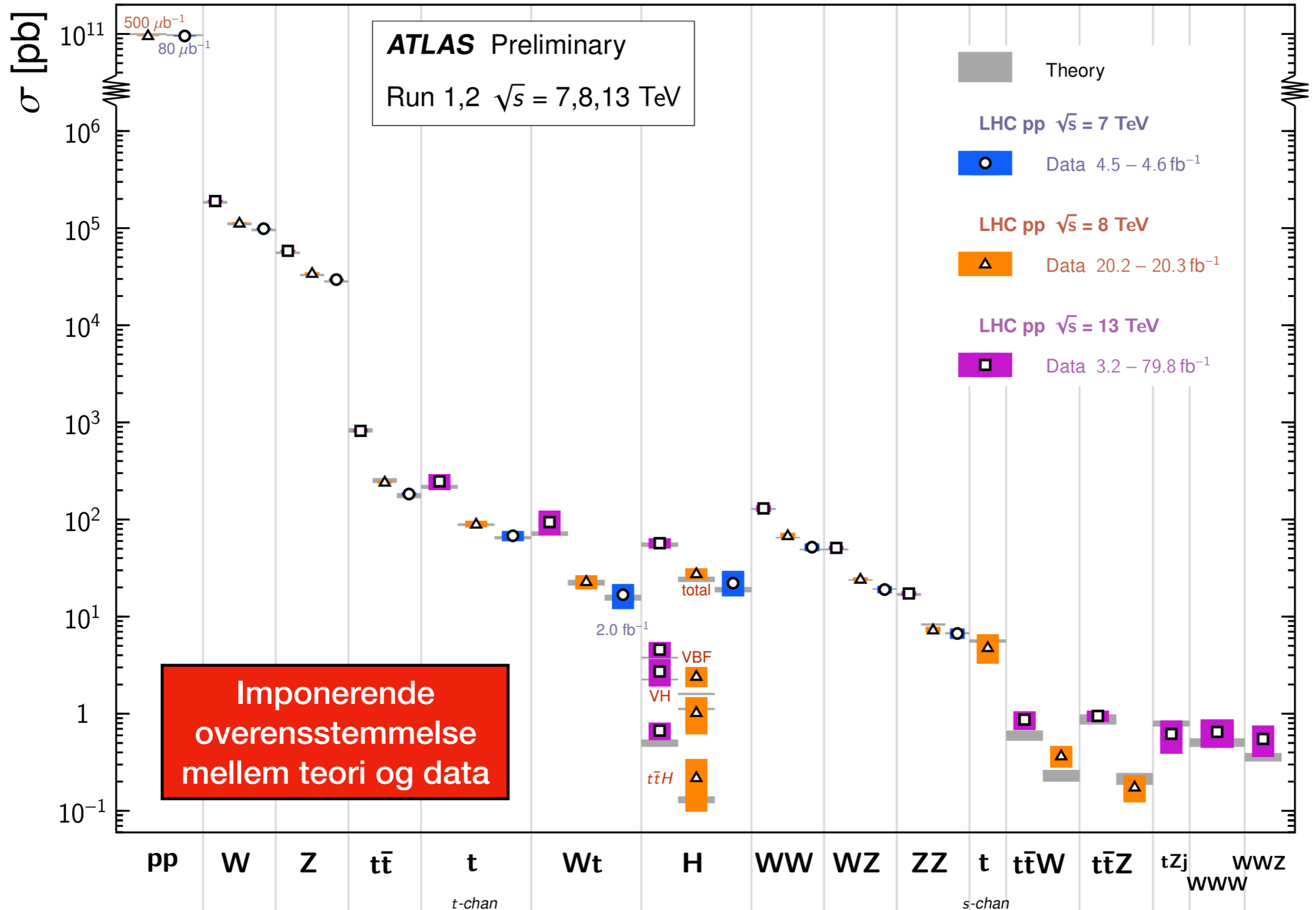


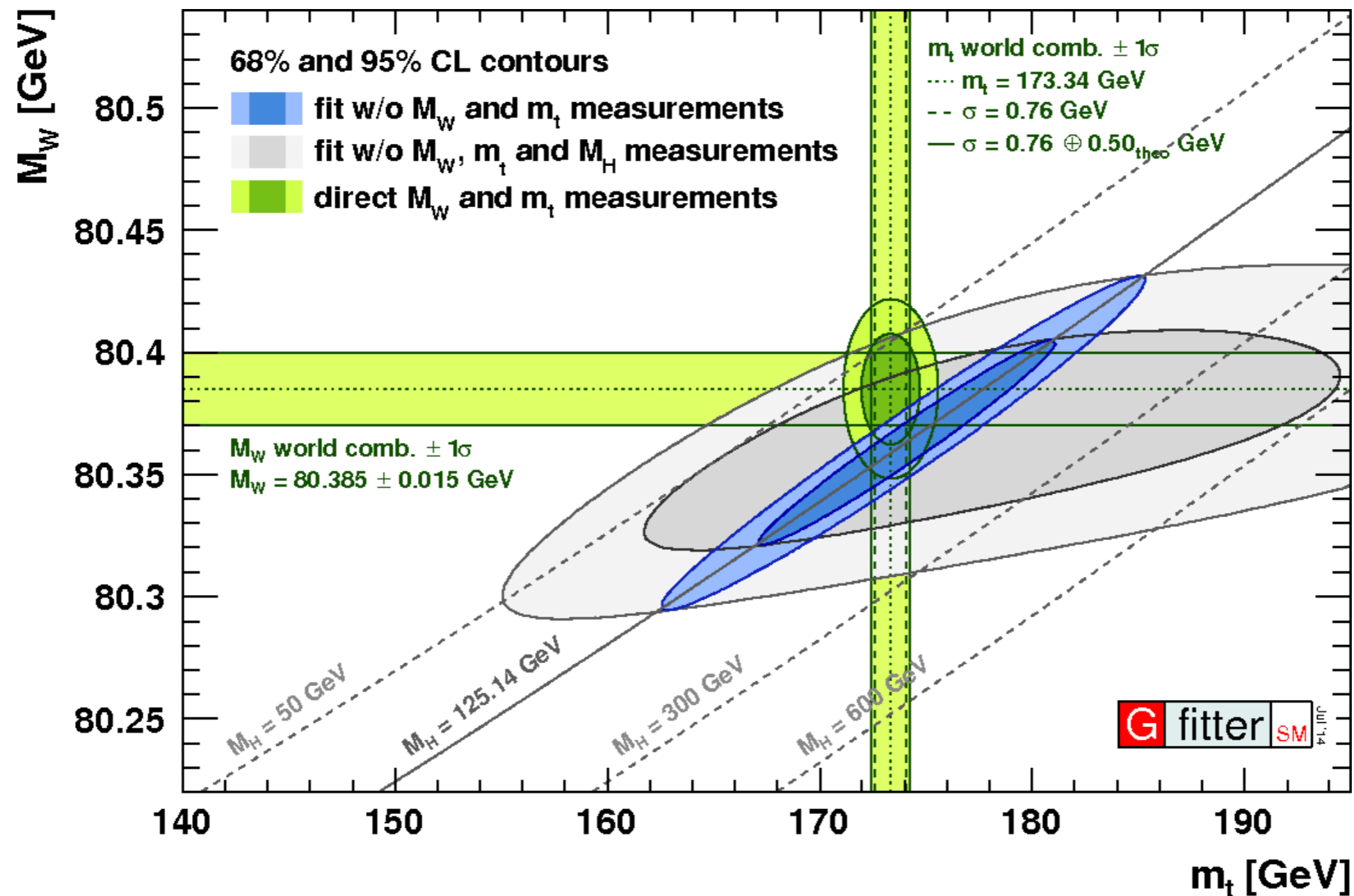
Veltman

Arbejdet 1971 (PhD thesis)
Nobelpris 1999

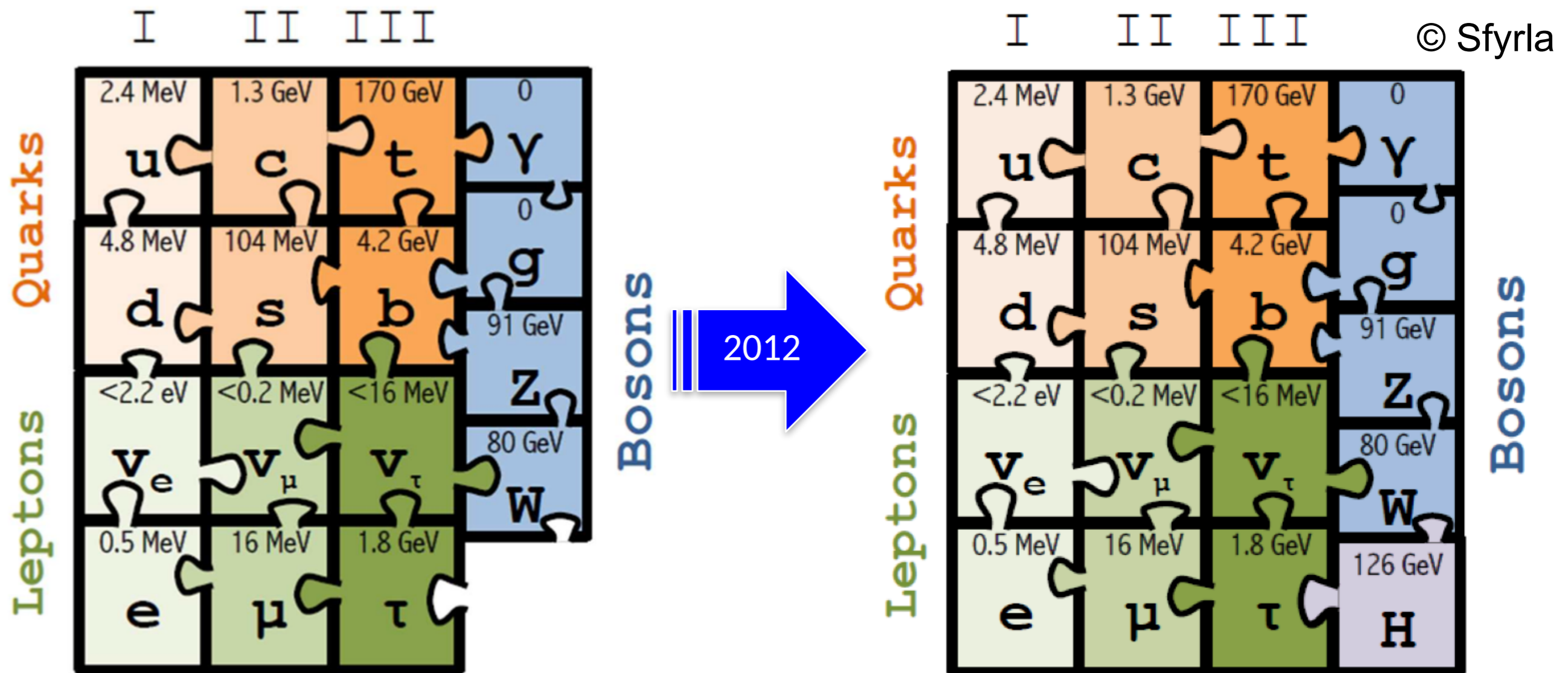
Konsistens af (mange) målbare størrelser

Standard Model Total Production Cross Section Measurements Status: November 2019





- * Overordnet konklusion:
- * Vi har målt og kender Standardmodellen til en imponerende præcision
- * Inden for denne præcision er (stort set) alle målinger i overensstemmelse med teorien



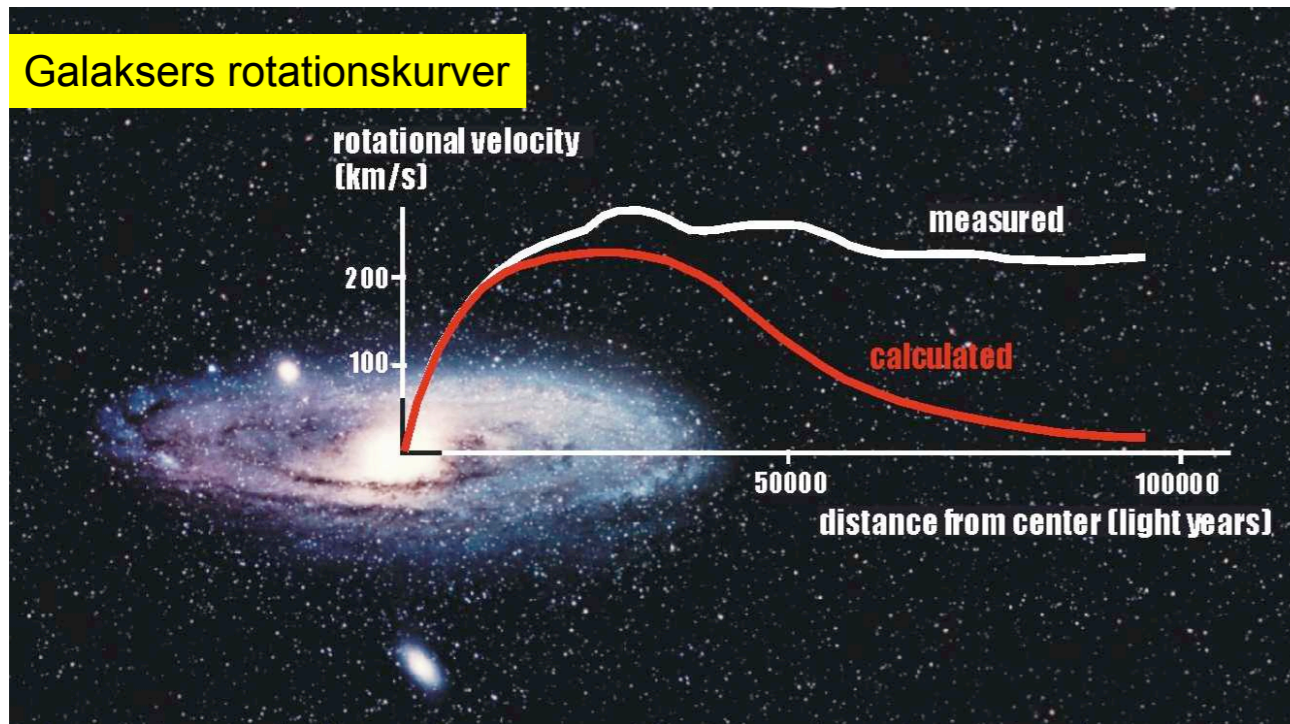
- * Med opdagelsen af Higgs-bosonen har vi for første gang i historien en **komplet, selv-konsistent** teori som lader sig ekstrapolere til eksponentielt højere energier
- * Fra et teoretisk synspunkt, ikke tvingende nødvendig, at der findes yderligere, ny fysik

Udsyn

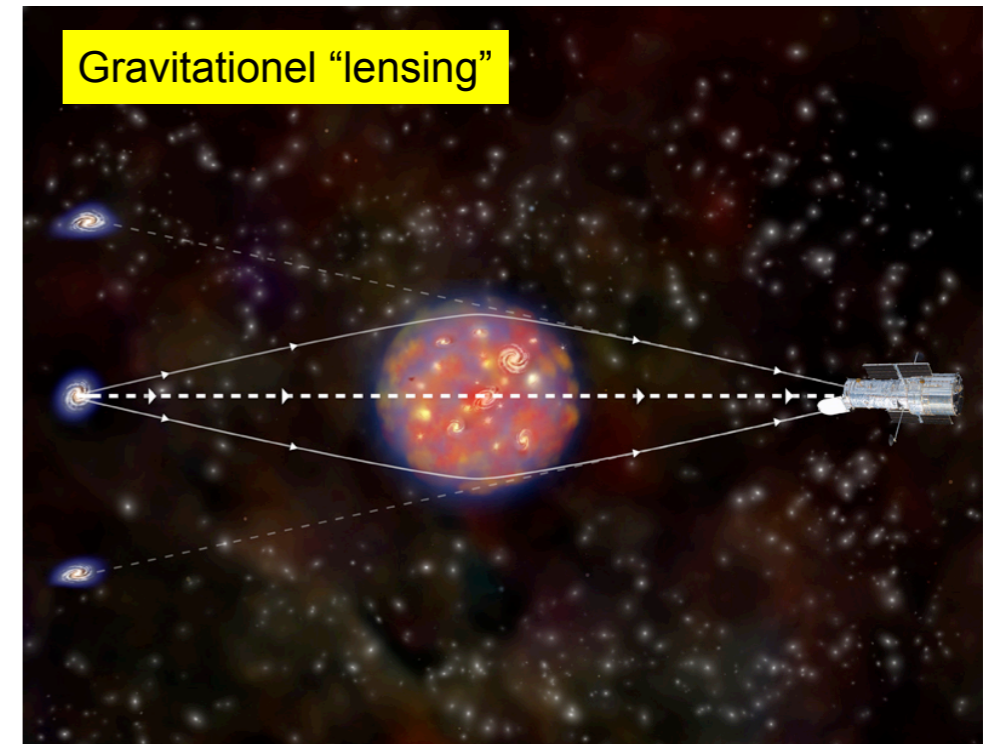


- * Med opdagelsen af Higgs-bosonen er partikel-indholdet af Standardmodellen (tilsyneladende) komplet. Betyder det, at vores færd er fuldbyrdet? Har vi nået vort mål? Er dette enden på partikelfysikken?
- * Absolut ikke!
- * Standardmodellen giver en beskrivelse af fysikken vi betragter, men efterlader en lang mængde fundamentale spørgsmål ubesvarede.
- * Eksperimentelle iagttagelser, som fortjener svar:
 - * Hvad er mørks stof ?
 - * Hvad forklarer dominansen af stof over antistof i Universet
 - * Hvad er forklaringen bag de (meget små) neutrino-masser?
- * Derudover et “teoretisk” problem:
 - * Hierarki-problemet: hvorfor er Higgs-bosonen så let ?

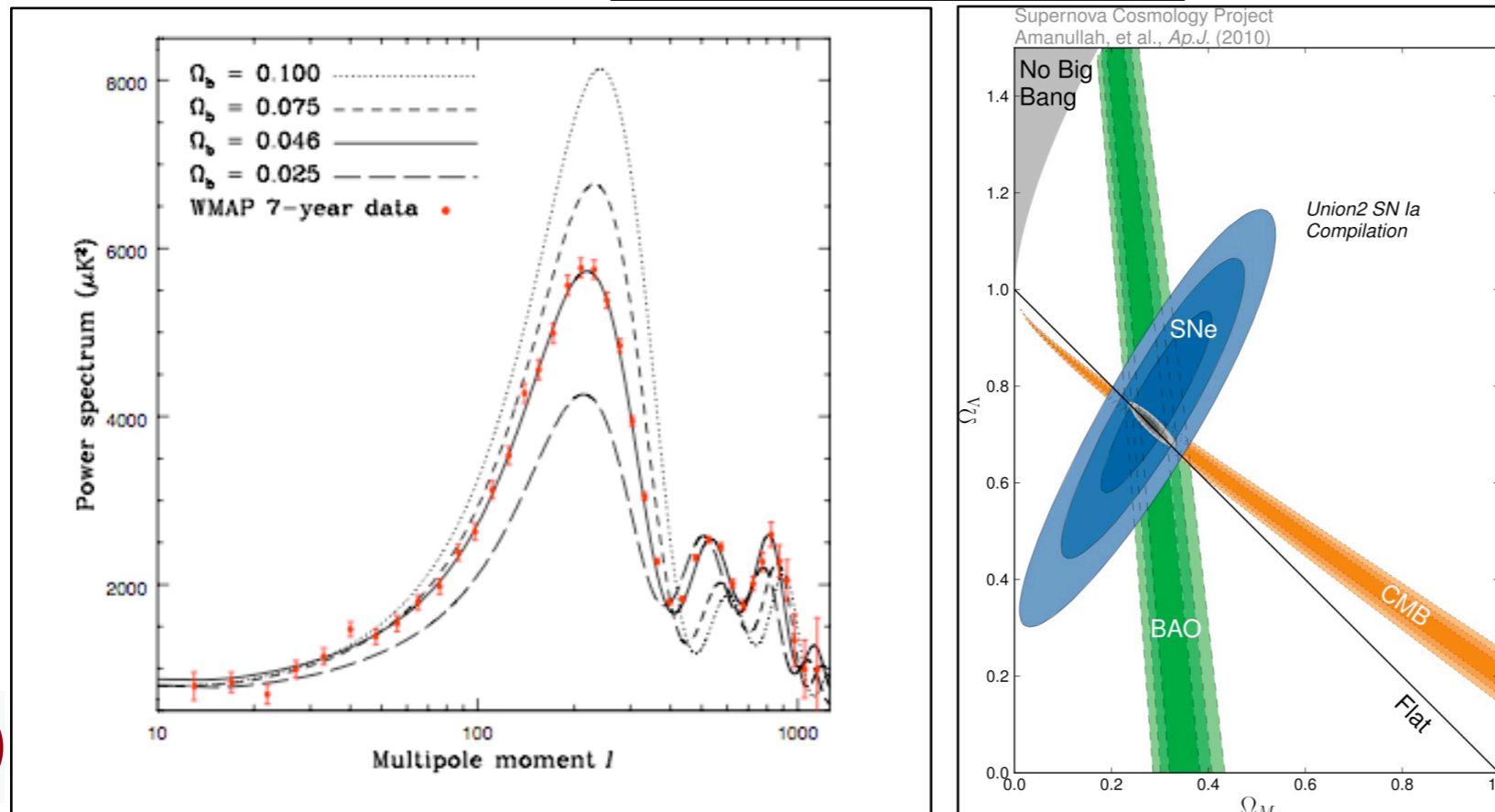
Galaksers rotationskurver



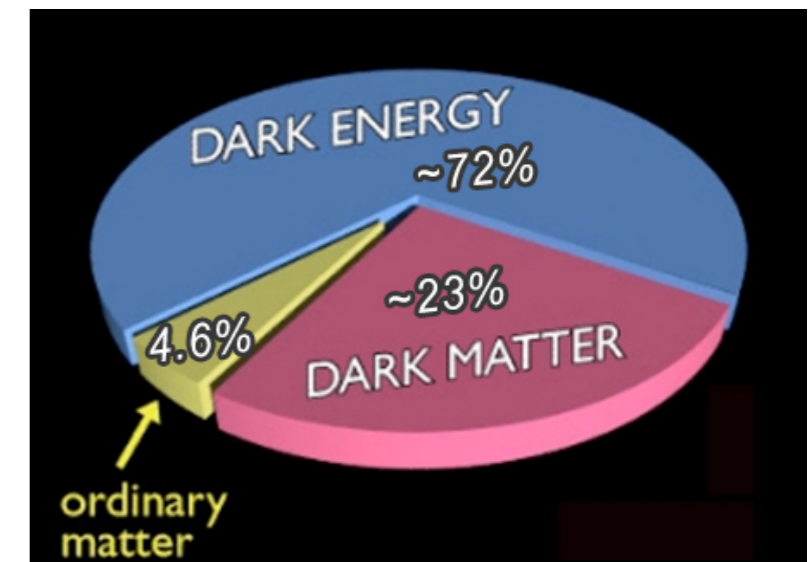
Gravitationel "lensing"



Cosmic microwave background



Konklusion: Under 20% af al Universets stof er ordinær, baryonisk stof. Resten er "mørkt stof".

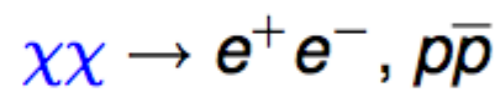


"Mørk energi": spørg ikke mig...

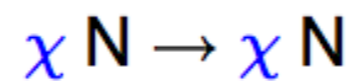
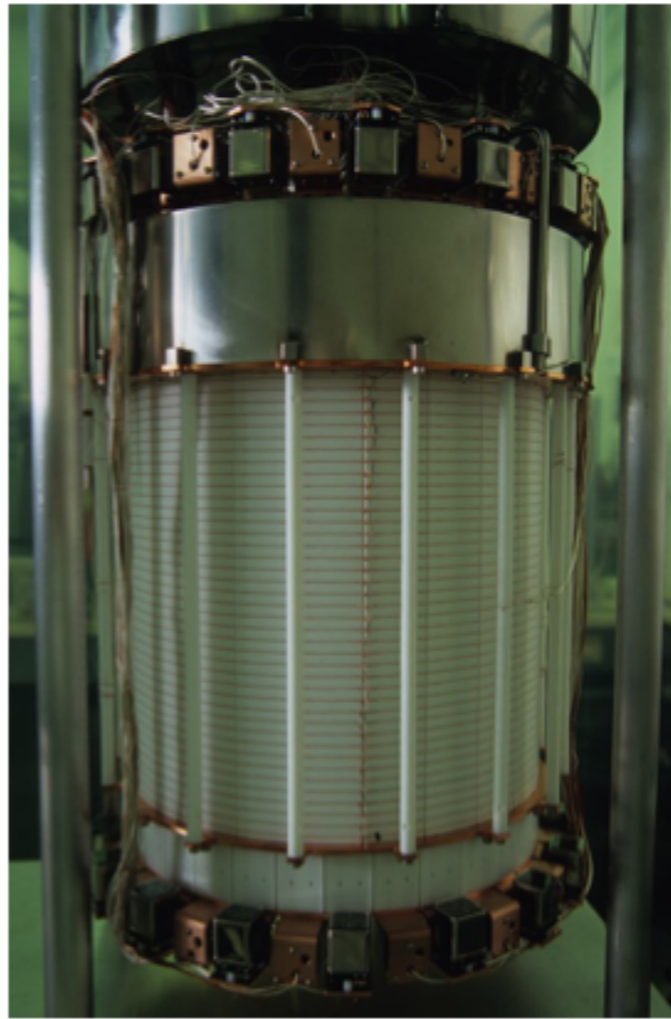


WIMP = Weakly Interacting Massive Particle

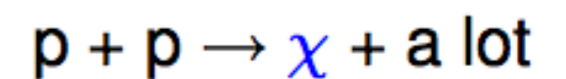
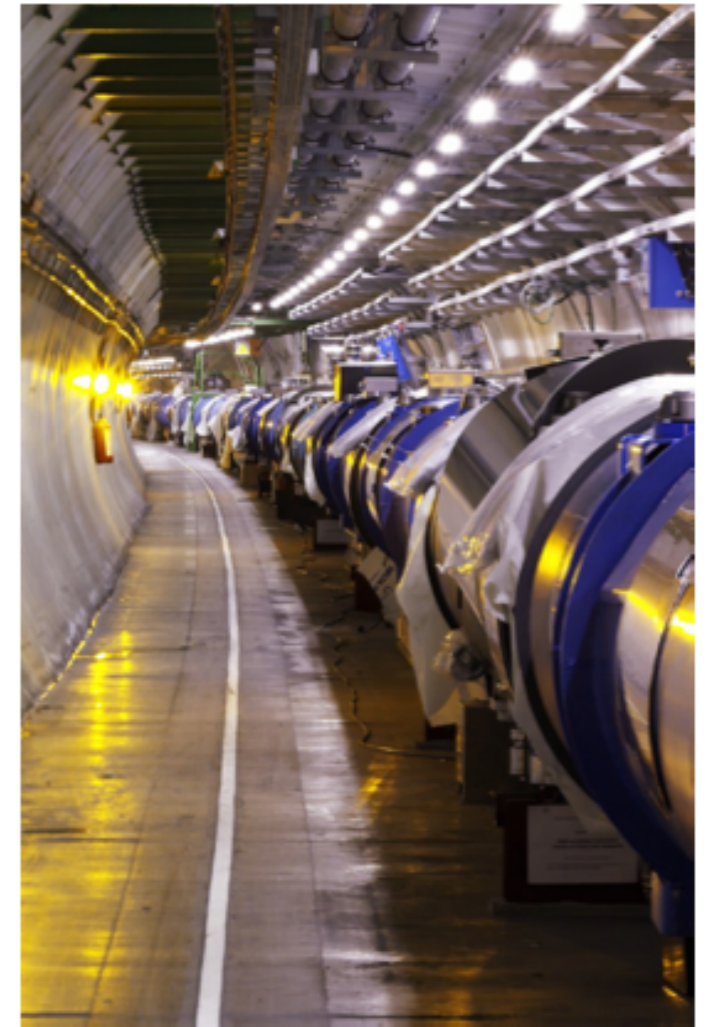
- Indirect detection



- Direct detection



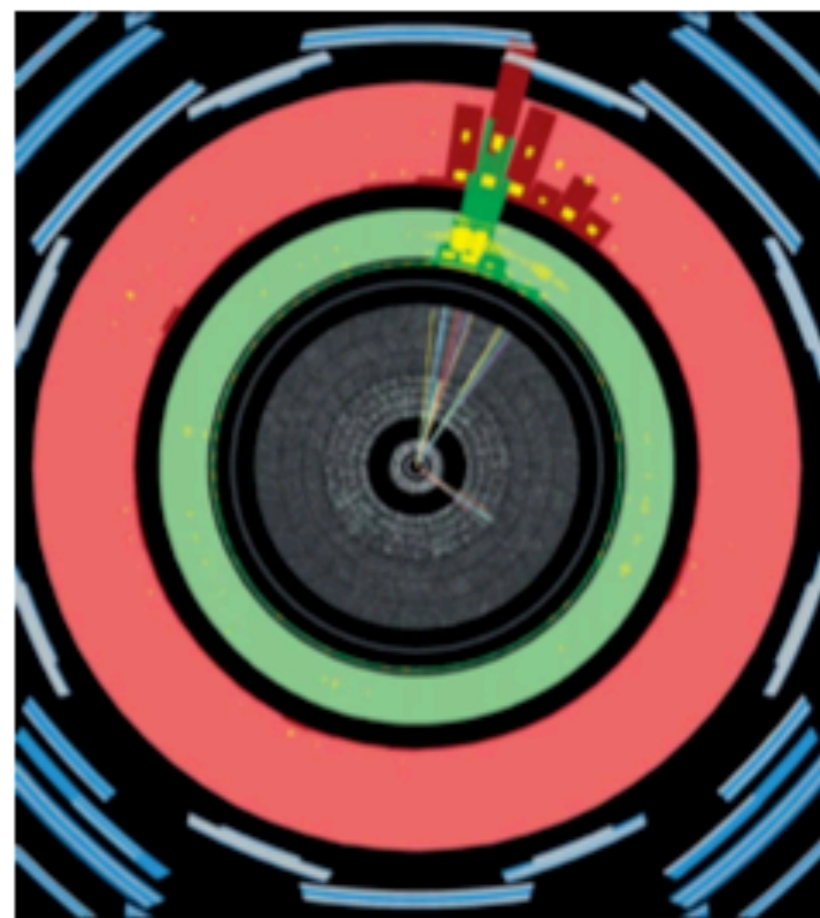
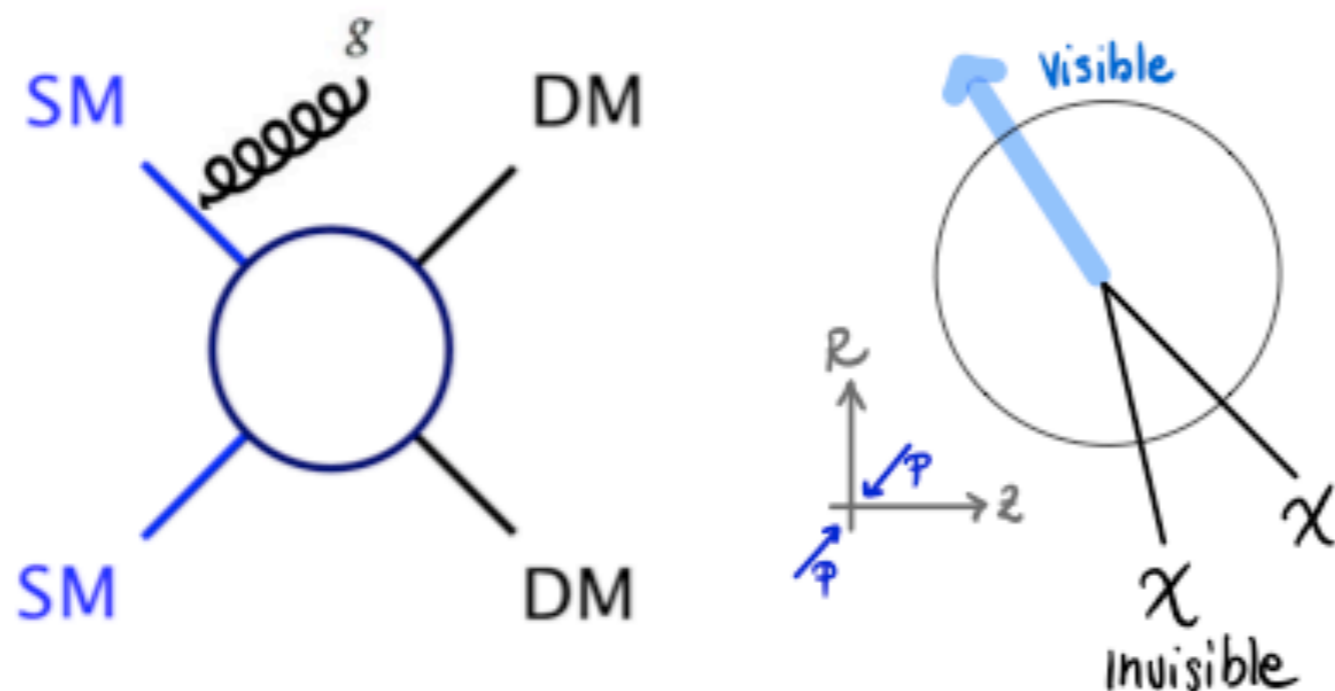
- Production at LHC



Looking for invisible particles at the LHC

Rely on **visible particles** to detect invisible particles

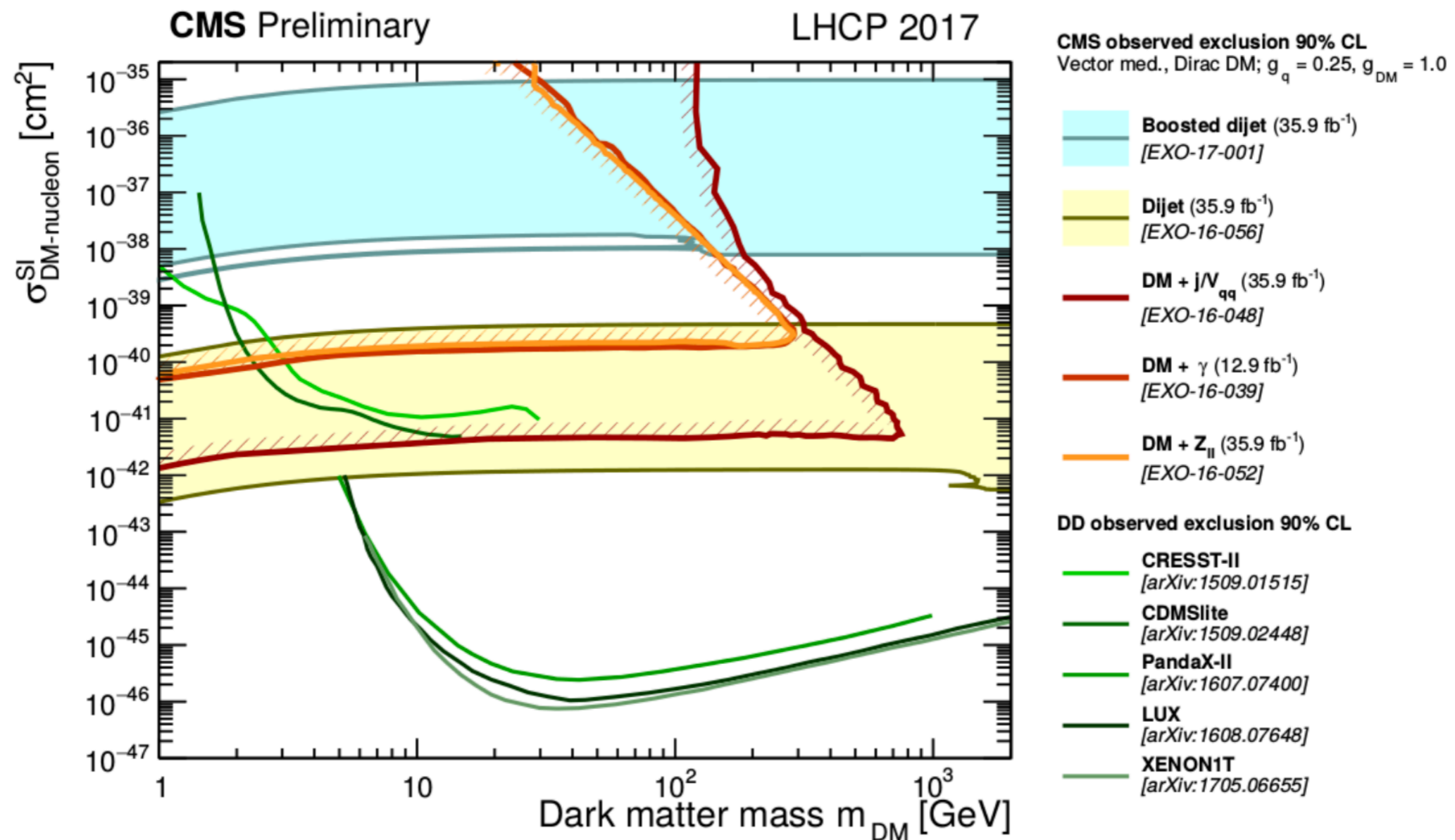
"Mono-X" searches (example)



Signature of invisible particles
(like Dark Matter):

missing transverse momentum (E_T^{miss})

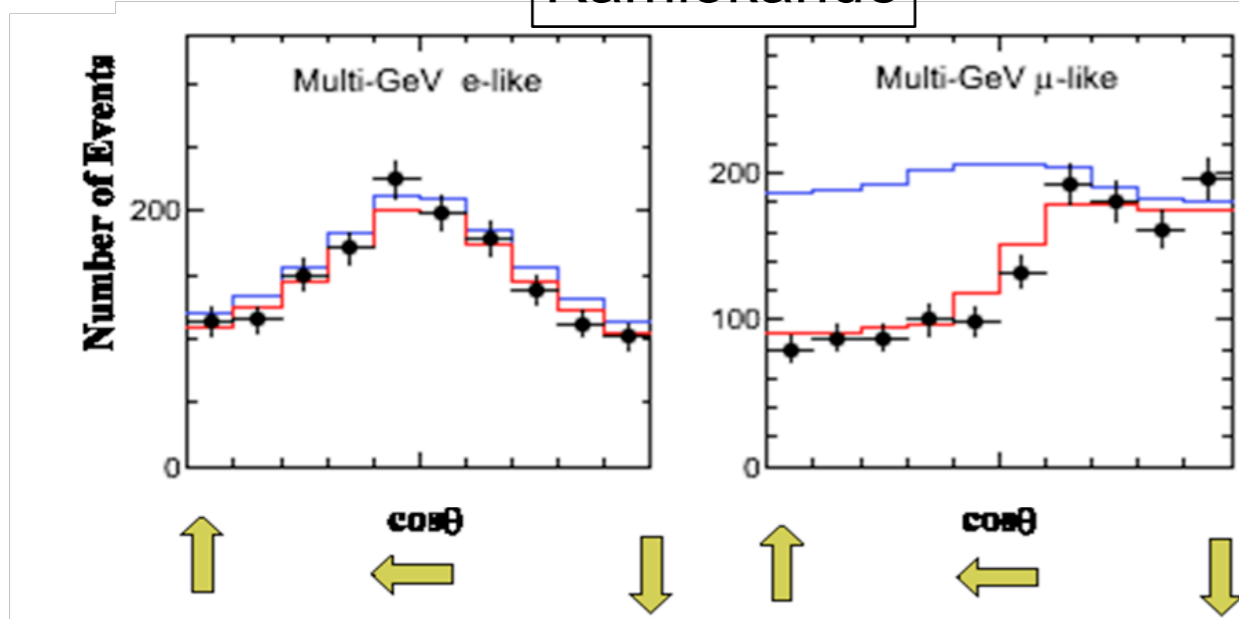
- * Mange forskelligartede eftersøgninger
- * Et par eksperimenter mener at have fundet noget, men generelt ikke reproducerbar af andre
- * Opsummeret i et plot af denne type:



- * Ved Big Bang kunne man forvente, at der blev skabt lige store mængde af stof og anti-stof.
- * Men idag observerer vi kun stof i Universet, intet anti-stof. Alle galakser synes at bestå af stof.
- * Det gængse billede fortæller, at der for hver 1 milliard antistof-partikler blev produceret 1 milliard + 1 partikler
 - * De 1 milliard partikel-antipartikel-par fandt hinanden og annihilerede, og blev til stråling
 - * Tilbage blev den ene, tiloversblevne partikel, som er det stof vi nu observerer
- * Vi har målt (og beskrevet i Standardmodellen) et brud på stof-antistof-symmetri i kvark-sektoren
 - * Dette er ikke stærkt nok til at forklare den observerede BAU
- * Der må være endnu et symmetri-bidrag, som vi endnu ikke kender
 - * Lepton-sektoren, neutrinoer ?

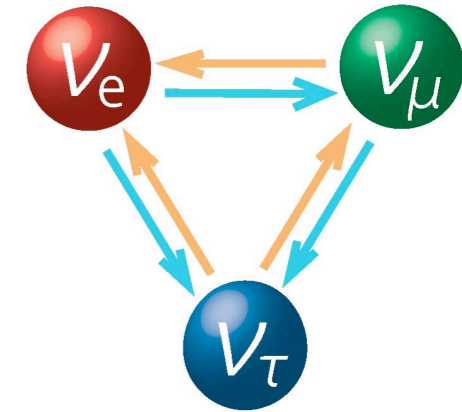


Kamiokande

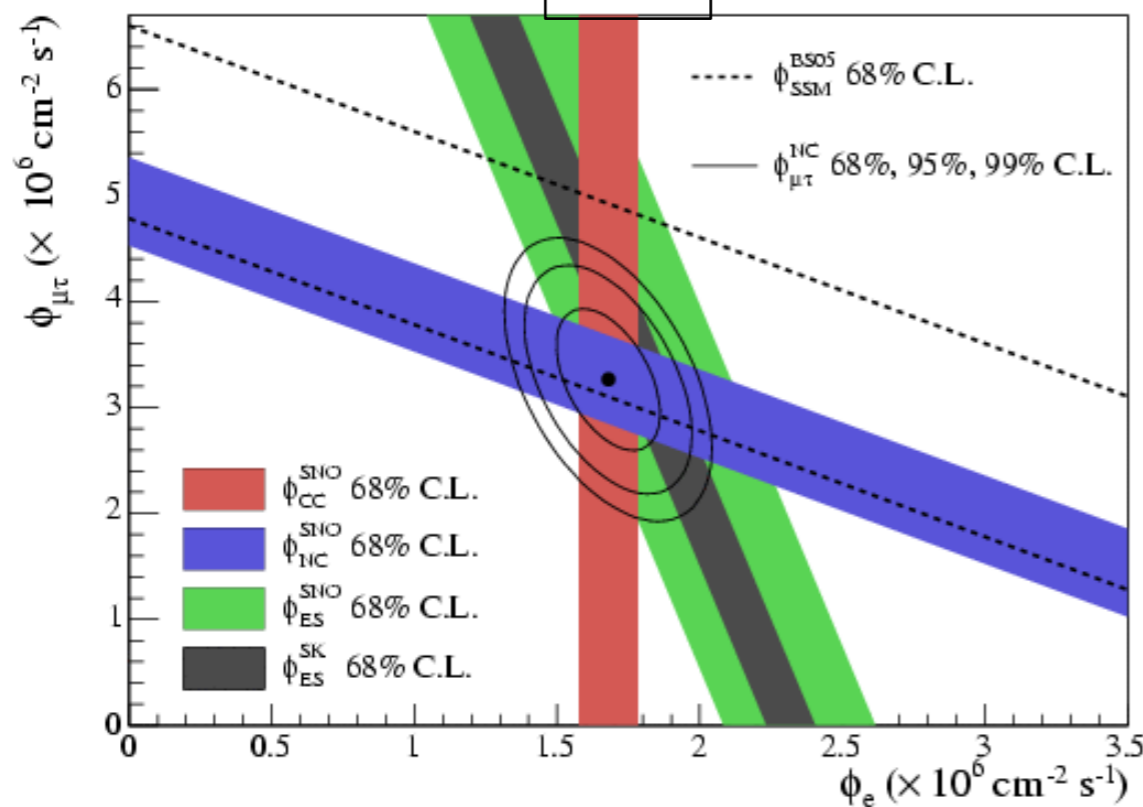


* Gennem fire årtier, massiv evidens for, at neutrinoer skifter identitet under deres rejse

* Neutrino-oscillationer



SNO



* Oscillationer kun mulige, hvis neutrinoerne har masser

* Neutrinoer vekselvirker gennem svag kraft, men kun venstrehåndende

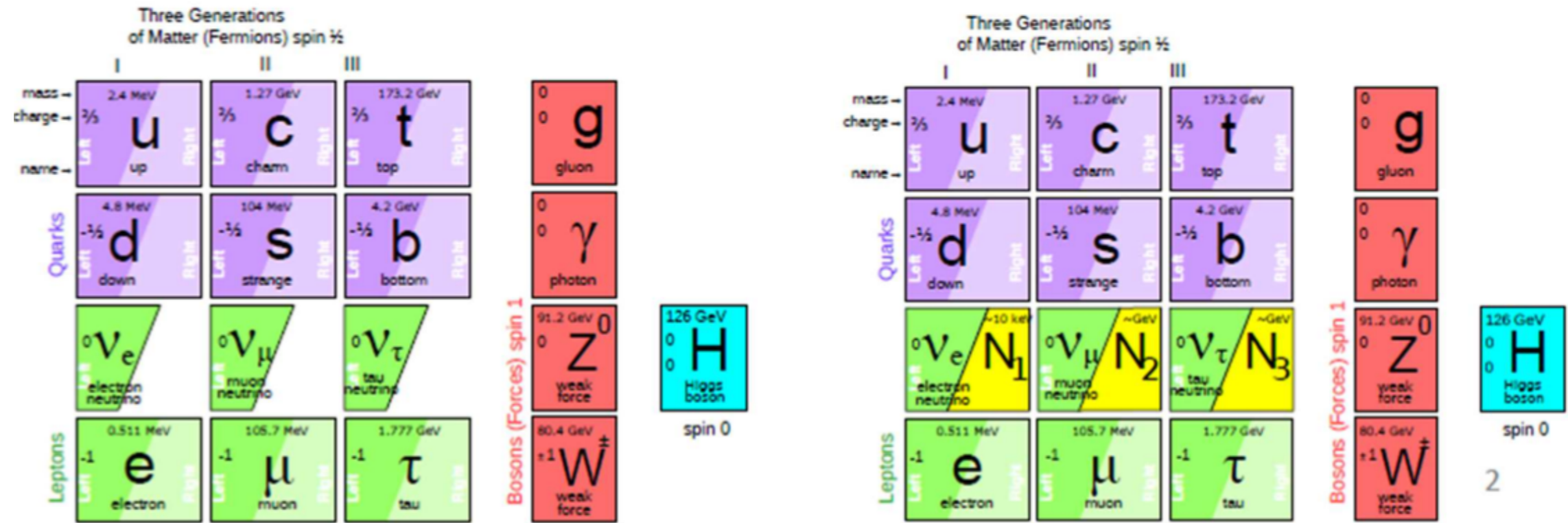
* Eksisterer højrehåndende neutrinoer

* Også kaldet "sterile" - ekstrem svag vekselvirkning

* Teoretisk ukendte masse: meV - ZeV

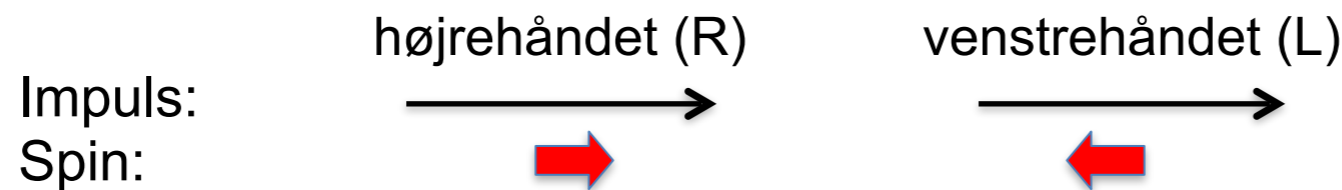


* Standardmodellen er komplet..., men mindst tre brikker synes at mangle



* Alle stoflige partikler (fermioner) eksisterer i to kiraliteter:

* Højre- og venstrehåandede



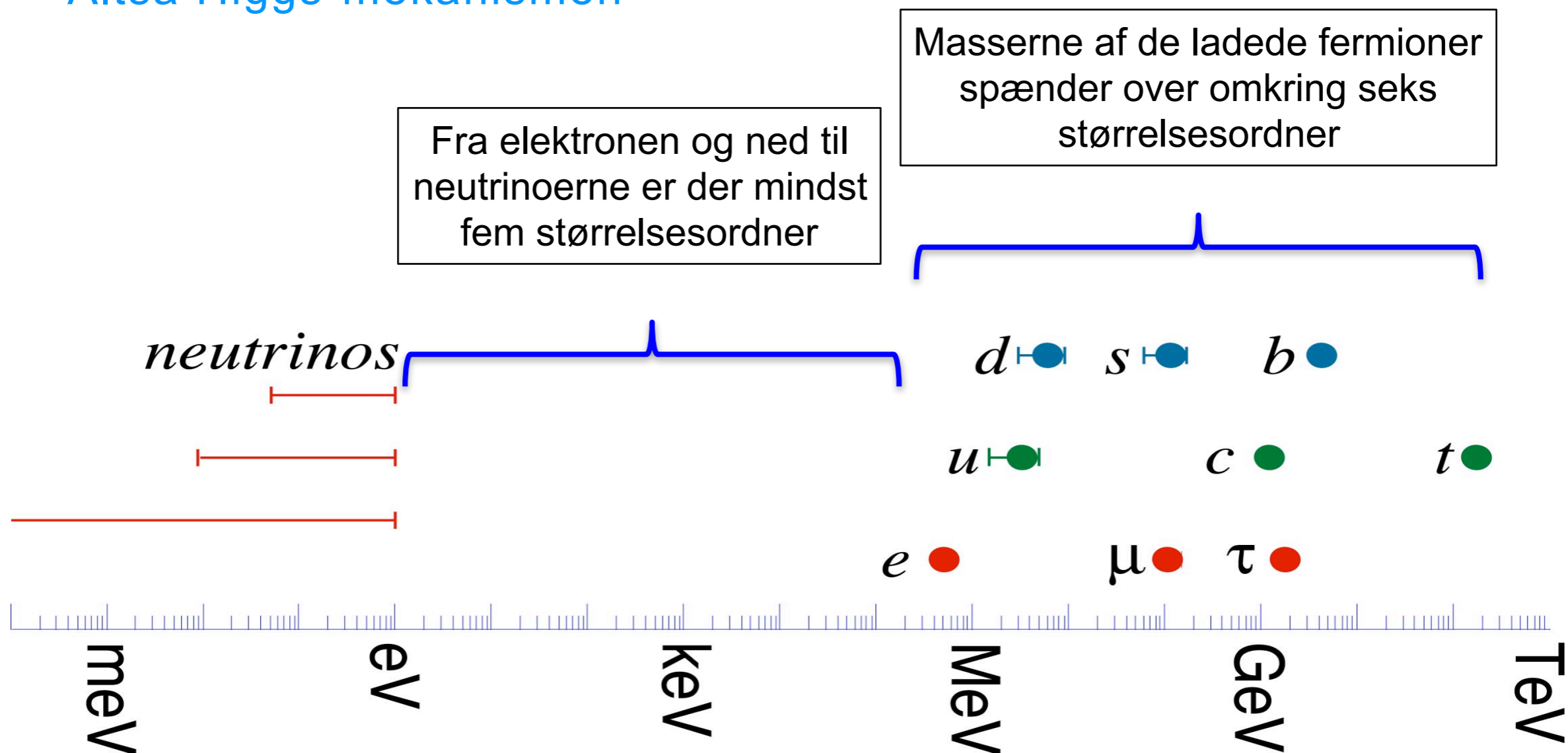
* Kun venstrehåandede (L) fermioner vekselvirker via den svage kraft

* Højrehåandede neutrinoer ville ikke have nogen (standard) vekselvirkninger



* Har neutrinomasserne samme forklaring som andre fermionmasser ?

* Altså Higgs-mekanismen



Udbredt opfattelse, at neutrinoerne spiller en speciel rolle i Standardmodellen:

- Ingen "ladninger": Kan være deres egne antipartikler
- Atypiske små masser: Hvis masse via Higgs-mekanismen, så er deres kobling til Higgs-feltet ekstremt svagt. Hvorfor?

Standardmodellen synes “unaturlig”

Kvantekorrektioner fra “loop diagrams” giver bidrag til Higgs-massen af formen:

$$\underbrace{m_{\text{physical}}^2}_{\text{what we measure}} = \underbrace{m_h^2}_{\text{free parameter}} + \frac{3\lambda}{8\pi} \underbrace{\Lambda^2}_{\text{theory cutoff}}$$

(125 GeV)²

(10¹⁵ GeV)², hvis ingen ny fysik under GUT-skalaen

Hvis dette regnestykke skal gå op, skal de to led på højresiden være lige store til en relativ præcision på omkring 10⁻²⁶.

$$M_H^2 = \text{nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, n60,000} \\ - \text{nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, n44,375}$$

- “Fine tuning”
- “Naturalness Problem”



The Standard Model : Problems/Open Questions

- ★ **The Standard Model has too many free parameters:**

$$m_{\nu_1}, m_{\nu_2}, m_{\nu_3}, m_e, m_\mu, m_\tau, m_d, m_s, m_b, m_u, m_c, m_t$$

$$\theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23}, \delta \quad + \quad \lambda, A, \rho, \eta \quad e, G_F, \theta_W, \alpha_S \quad m_H, \theta_{CP}$$

- ★ **Why three generations ?**
- ★ **Why $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)$?**
- ★ **Unification of the Forces**
- ★ **Origin of CP violation in early universe ?**
- ★ **What is Dark Matter ?**
- ★ **Why is the weak interaction V-A ?**
- ★ **Why are neutrinos so light ?**
- ★ **Ultimately need to include gravity**



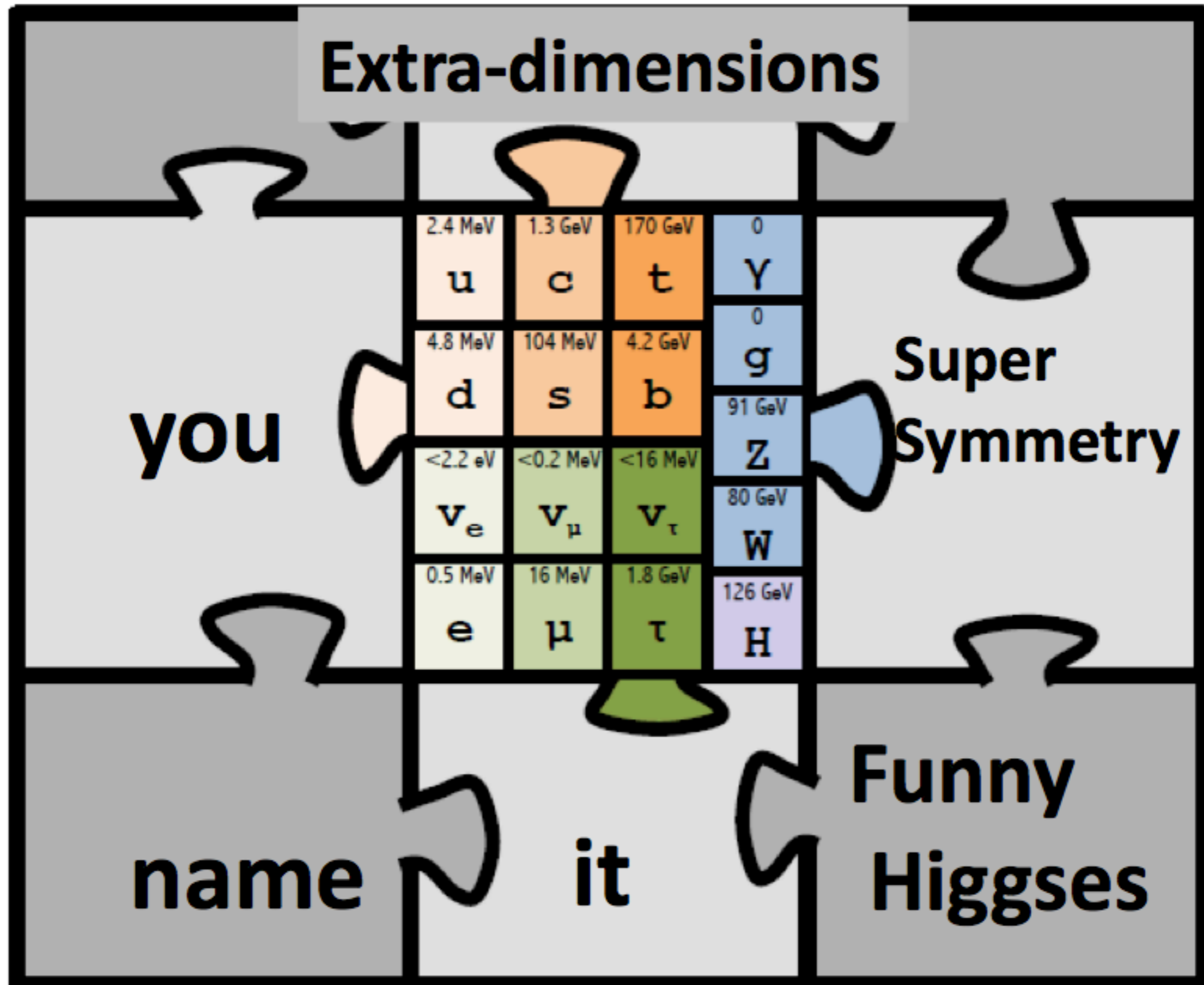
Over the last 25 years particle physics has progressed enormously.

In the next 10 years we will almost certainly have answers to some of the above questions – maybe not the ones we expect...

Hinsides Standardmodellen

-

Beyond the Standard Model



ATLAS SUSY Searches - 95% CL Lower Limits
July 2018

ATLAS Preliminary
 $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8, 13$ TeV

Model	e, μ, τ, γ	Jets	E_T^{miss}	$\int \mathcal{L} dt [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Mass limit		Reference		
					$\sqrt{s} = 7, 8$ TeV	$\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV			
Inclusive Searches	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	36.1	\tilde{q} [2x, 8x Degen.] 0.9	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 100$ GeV	1712.02332	
		mono-jet	1-3 jets	Yes	36.1	\tilde{q} [1x, 8x Degen.] 0.43	$m(\tilde{q})-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=5$ GeV	1711.03301	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	36.1	\tilde{g} 2.0	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200$ GeV	1712.02332	
						Forbidden	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=900$ GeV	1712.02332	
						0.95-1.6			
3 rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0/\nu\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$		Multiple		36.1	\tilde{b}_1 Forbidden	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=300$ GeV, $\text{BR}(b\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=1$	1708.09266, 1711.03301	
			Multiple		36.1	\tilde{b}_1 Forbidden	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=300$ GeV, $\text{BR}(b\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=\text{BR}(\nu\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)=0.5$	1708.09266	
			Multiple		36.1	\tilde{b}_1 Forbidden	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=200$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)=300$ GeV, $\text{BR}(\nu\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)=1$	1706.03731	
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, M_2 = 2 \times M_1$		Multiple		36.1	\tilde{t}_1 0.7	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=60$ GeV	1709.04183, 1711.11520, 1708.03247	
			Multiple		36.1	\tilde{t}_1 Forbidden	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=200$ GeV	1709.04183, 1711.11520, 1708.03247	
EW direct	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ or $\nu\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-2 e, μ	0-2 jets/1-2 b	Yes	36.1	\tilde{t}_1 1.0	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=1$ GeV	1506.08616, 1709.04183, 1711.11520	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{H}$ LSP		Multiple		36.1	\tilde{t}_1 0.4-0.9	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=150$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=5$ GeV, $\tilde{t}_1 \approx \tilde{t}_L$	1709.04183, 1711.11520	
			Multiple		36.1	\tilde{t}_1 Forbidden	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=300$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=5$ GeV, $\tilde{t}_1 \approx \tilde{t}_L$	1709.04183, 1711.11520	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{H}$ Well-Tempered LSP		Multiple		36.1	\tilde{t}_1 0.48-0.84	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=150$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=5$ GeV, $\tilde{t}_1 \approx \tilde{t}_L$	1709.04183, 1711.11520	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0/\tilde{c}\tilde{c}, \tilde{c} \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2c	Yes	36.1	\tilde{t}_1 0.46	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0$ GeV	1805.01649	
Long-lived particles	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0/\tilde{c}\tilde{c}, \tilde{c} \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	mono-jet	Yes	36.1	\tilde{t}_1 0.43	$m(\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{c})-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=50$ GeV	1805.01649	
						\tilde{t}_1 0.43	$m(\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{c})-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=5$ GeV	1711.03301	
	$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + h$	1-2 e, μ	4 b	Yes	36.1	\tilde{t}_2 0.32-0.88	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0$ GeV, $m(\tilde{t}_1)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=180$ GeV	1706.03986	
	RPV	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via WZ	2-3 e, μ	-	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.6	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0$	1403.5294, 1806.02293
			$ee, \mu\mu$	≥ 1	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.17	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=10$ GeV	1712.08119
$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via Wh		$\ell\ell\ell\gamma/\ell b b$	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.26	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0$	1501.07110	
$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}\nu(\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\nu}), \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}\tau(\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\nu})$		2 τ	-	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.22	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0, m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	1708.07875	
						$\tilde{\chi}_1^+/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.76	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=100$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	1708.07875	
RPV	$\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}, \tilde{\ell} \rightarrow \ell\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ	0	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\ell}$ 0.5	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0$	1803.02762	
		2 e, μ	≥ 1	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\ell}$ 0.18	$m(\tilde{\ell})-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=5$ GeV	1712.08119	
	$\tilde{H}\tilde{H}, \tilde{H} \rightarrow h\tilde{G}/Z\tilde{G}$	0	$\geq 3b$	Yes	36.1	\tilde{H} 0.13-0.23	$\text{BR}(\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow h\tilde{G})=1$	1806.04030	
		4 e, μ	0	Yes	36.1	\tilde{H} 0.3	$\text{BR}(\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow Z\tilde{G})=1$	1804.03602	
	Long-lived particles	Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	Disapp. trk	1 jet	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 0.46	Pure Wino	1712.02118
						$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 0.15	Pure Higgsino	ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-019	
Stable \tilde{g} R-hadron		SMP	-	-	3.2	\tilde{g} 1.6		1606.05129	
Metastable \tilde{g} R-hadron, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$			Multiple		32.8	\tilde{g} [$\tau(\tilde{g})=100$ ns, 0.2 ns]	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=100$ GeV	1710.04901, 1604.04520	
GMSB, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma\tilde{G}$, long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		2 γ	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 0.44	$1 < \tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 3$ ns, SPS8 model	1409.5542	
RPV	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow ee\nu/\mu\nu/\mu\mu\nu$	displ. $ee/\mu\mu/\mu\mu\nu$	-	-	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.3	$6 < c\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 1000$ mm, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=1$ TeV	1504.05162	
	RPV	LFV $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_\tau + X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e\mu/\tau\mu$	$e\mu, e\tau, \mu\tau$	-	-	3.2	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ 1.9	$\lambda'_{311}=0.11, \lambda'_{132/133/233}=0.07$	1607.08079
		$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow WW/Z\ell\ell\nu\nu$	4 e, μ	0	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ [$\lambda'_{133} \neq 0, \lambda'_{12k} \neq 0$] 0.82	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=100$ GeV	1804.03602
		$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow q\tilde{q}$	0	4-5 large-R jets	-	36.1	\tilde{g} [$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=200$ GeV, 1100 GeV]	Large λ'_{12}	1804.03568
				Multiple		36.1	\tilde{g} [$\lambda'_{112}=2e-4, 2e-5$] 1.05	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=200$ GeV, bino-like	ATLAS-CONF-2018-003
			Multiple		36.1	\tilde{g} [$\lambda'_{323}=1, 1e-2$] 1.8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=200$ GeV, bino-like	ATLAS-CONF-2018-003	
RPV	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{s}$	0	2 jets + 2 b	-	36.7	\tilde{t}_1 [qq, bs] 0.42	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=200$ GeV, bino-like	ATLAS-CONF-2018-003	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\ell}$	2 e, μ	2 b	-	36.1	\tilde{t}_1 0.61	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=200$ GeV, bino-like	1710.07171	
						\tilde{t}_1 0.4-1.45	$\text{BR}(\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\ell}/b\mu) > 20\%$	1710.05544	

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. Many of the limits are based on simplified models, c.f. refs. for the assumptions made.

10⁻¹ 1 Mass scale [TeV]



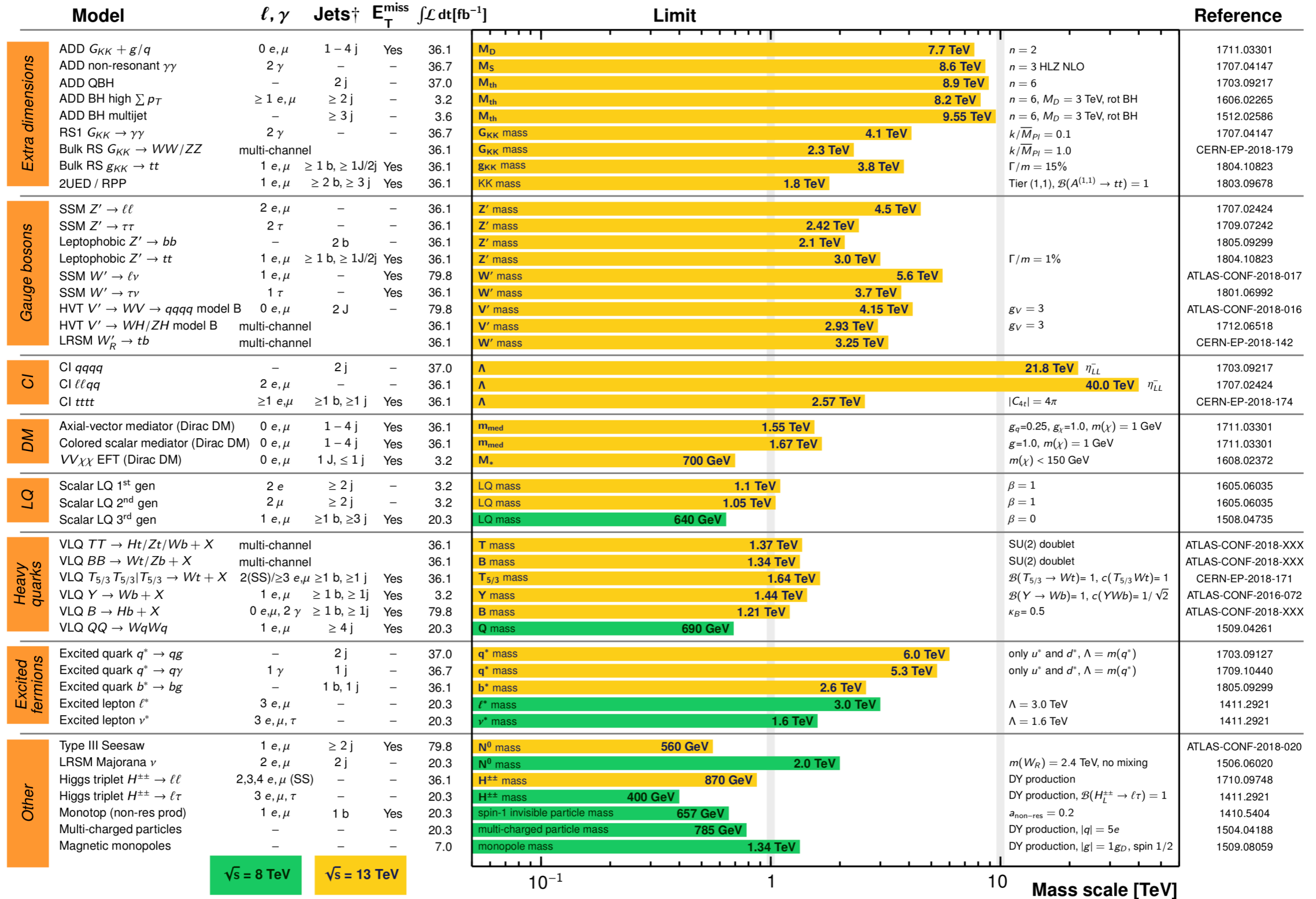
ATLAS Exotics Searches - 95% CL Upper Exclusion Limits

Status: July 2018

ATLAS Preliminary

$\int \mathcal{L} dt = (3.2 - 79.8) \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$\sqrt{s} = 8, 13 \text{ TeV}$



*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown.

† Small-radius (large-radius) jets are denoted by the letter j (J).

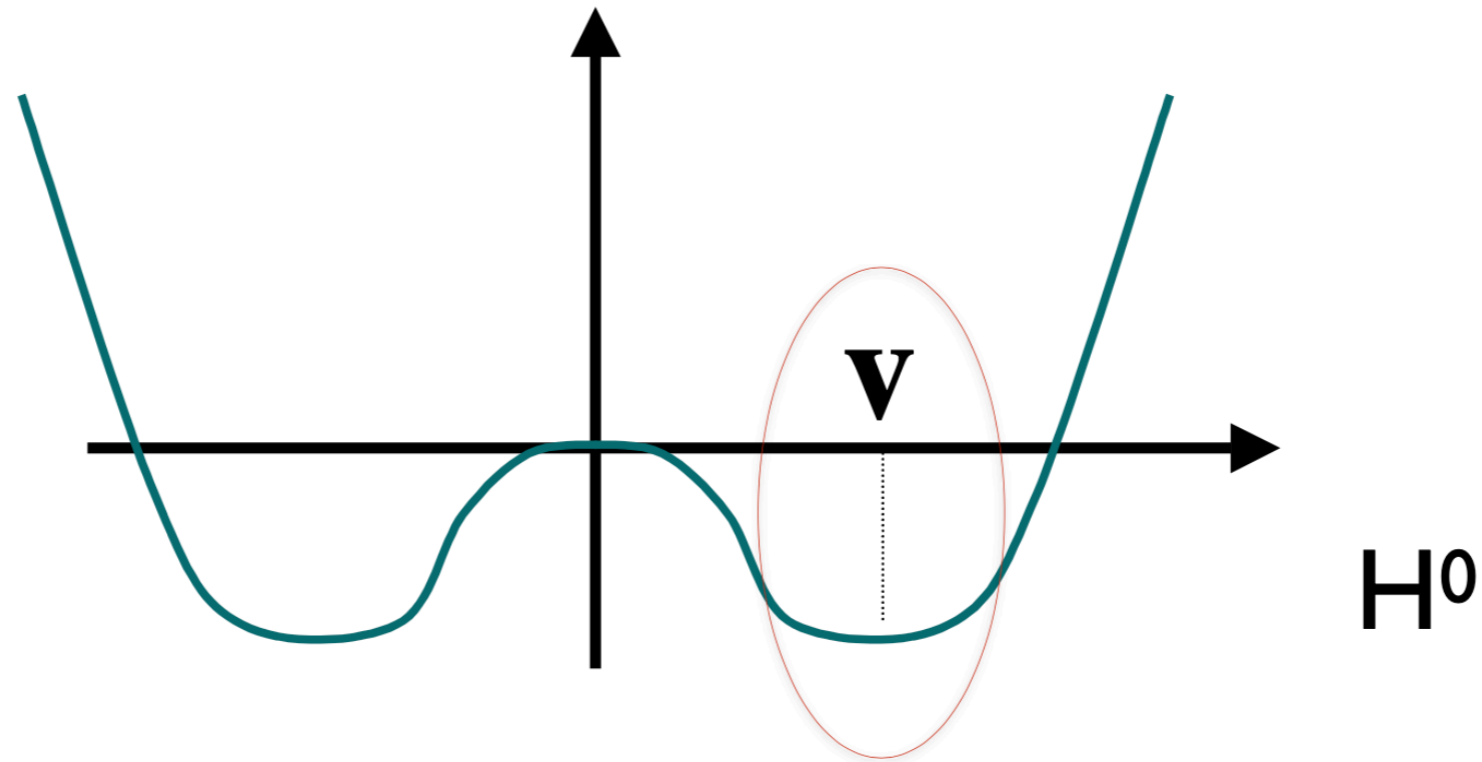


But Where Is Everybody?



Nima Arkani-Hamed

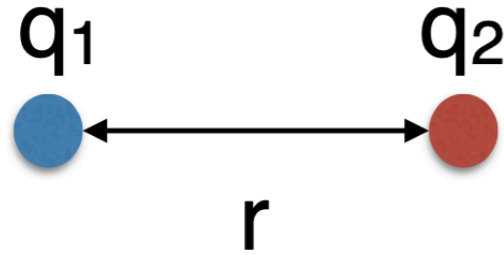
Tilbage til Higgs-mekanismen



$$V(H) = -\mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4$$

Who ordered that ?

Elektromagnetisme



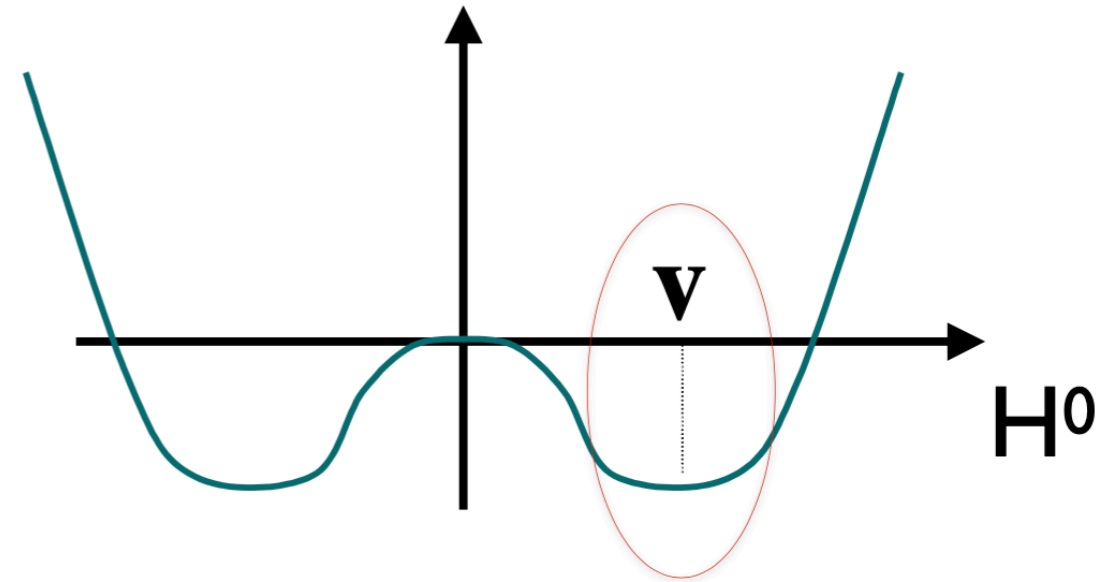
quantized, in units of fixed charge

$$V(r) = \frac{+ q_1 \times q_2}{r^1}$$

sign fixed by photon spin

power determined by gauge invariance/charge conservation/Gauss theorem

Higgs



any function of |H|² would be ok wrt known symmetries

$$V_{SM}(H) = -\mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4$$

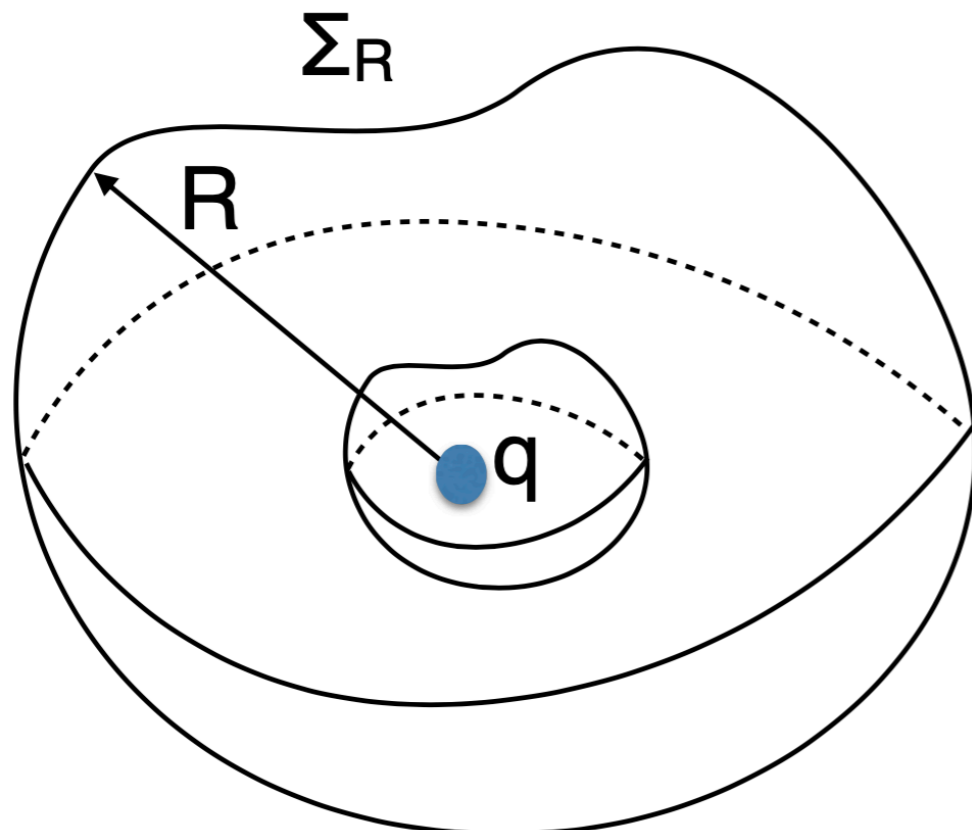
both sign and value totally arbitrary

>0 to ensure stability, but otherwise arbitrary



Elektromagnetisme

E&M

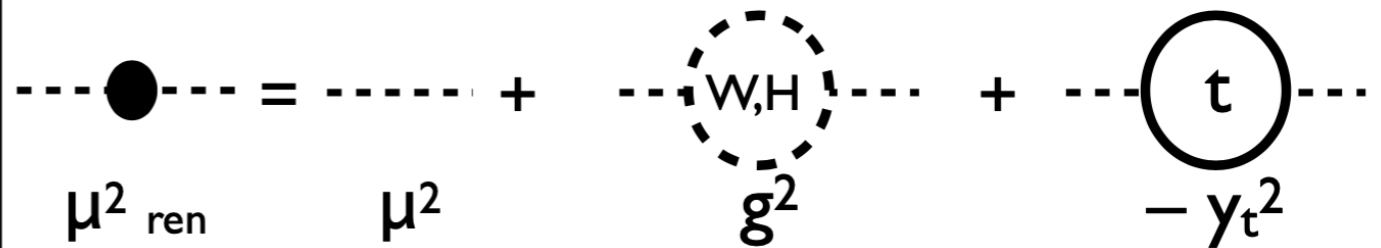


$$\int_{\Sigma_R} \vec{\nabla} V_q \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = 4\pi q, \quad \forall R$$

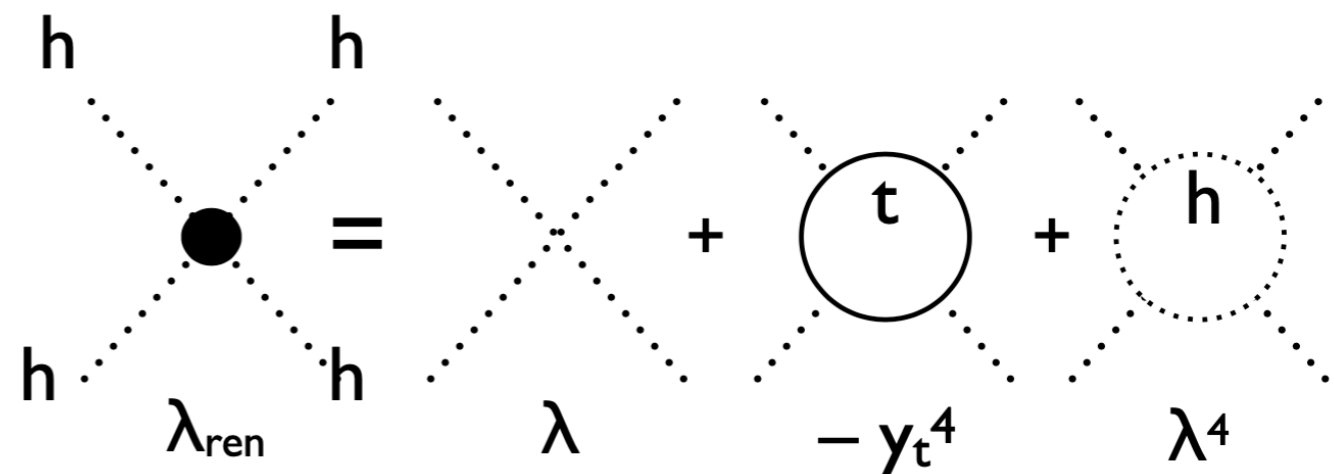
Fysik ved korte længdeskalaer (høje energier) påvirker ikke ladningen observeret ved store afstande

Higgs

$$V_{SM}(H) = -\mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4$$



$$\Delta\mu^2 \sim (c_B m_B^2 - c_F m_F^2) \times (\Lambda / v)^2$$

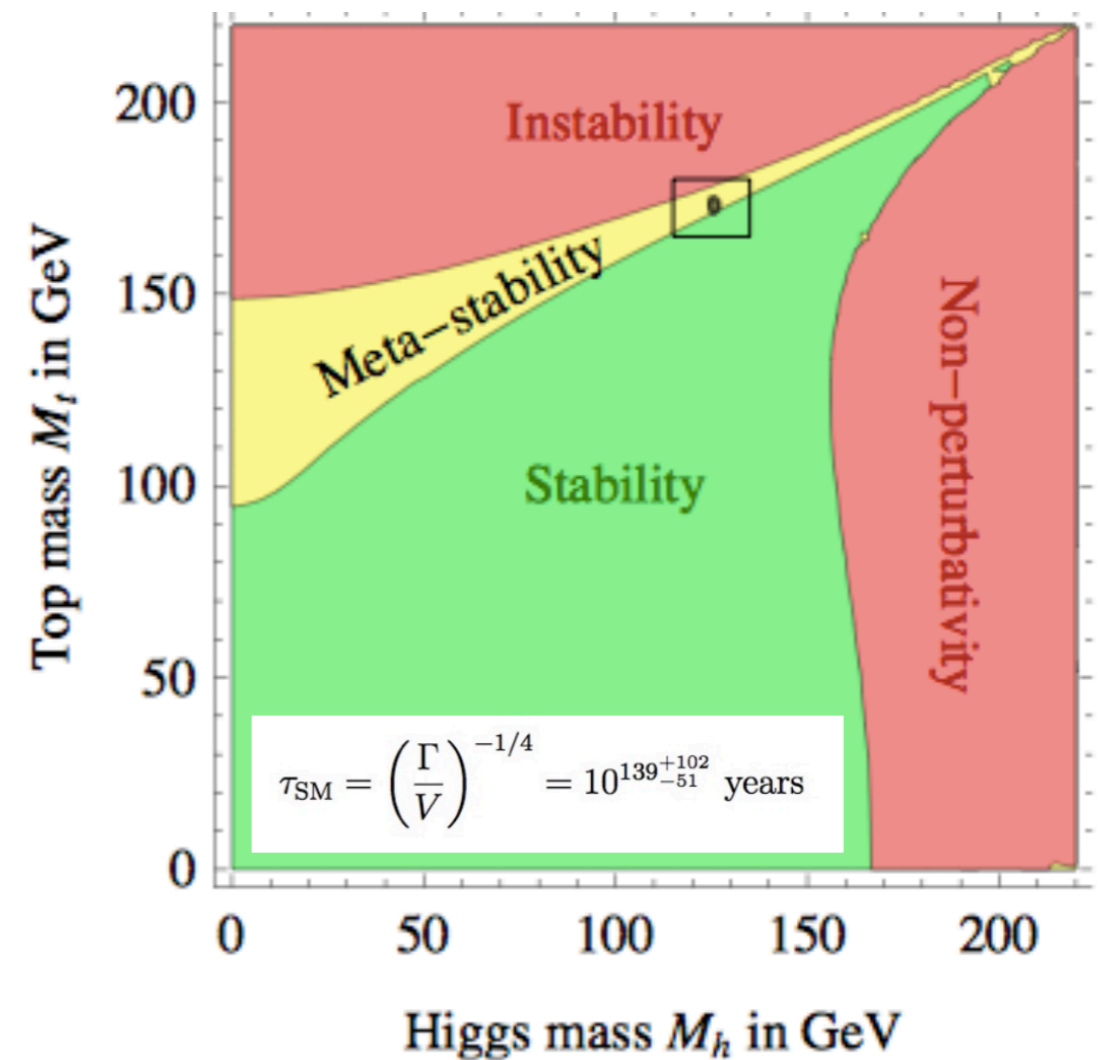
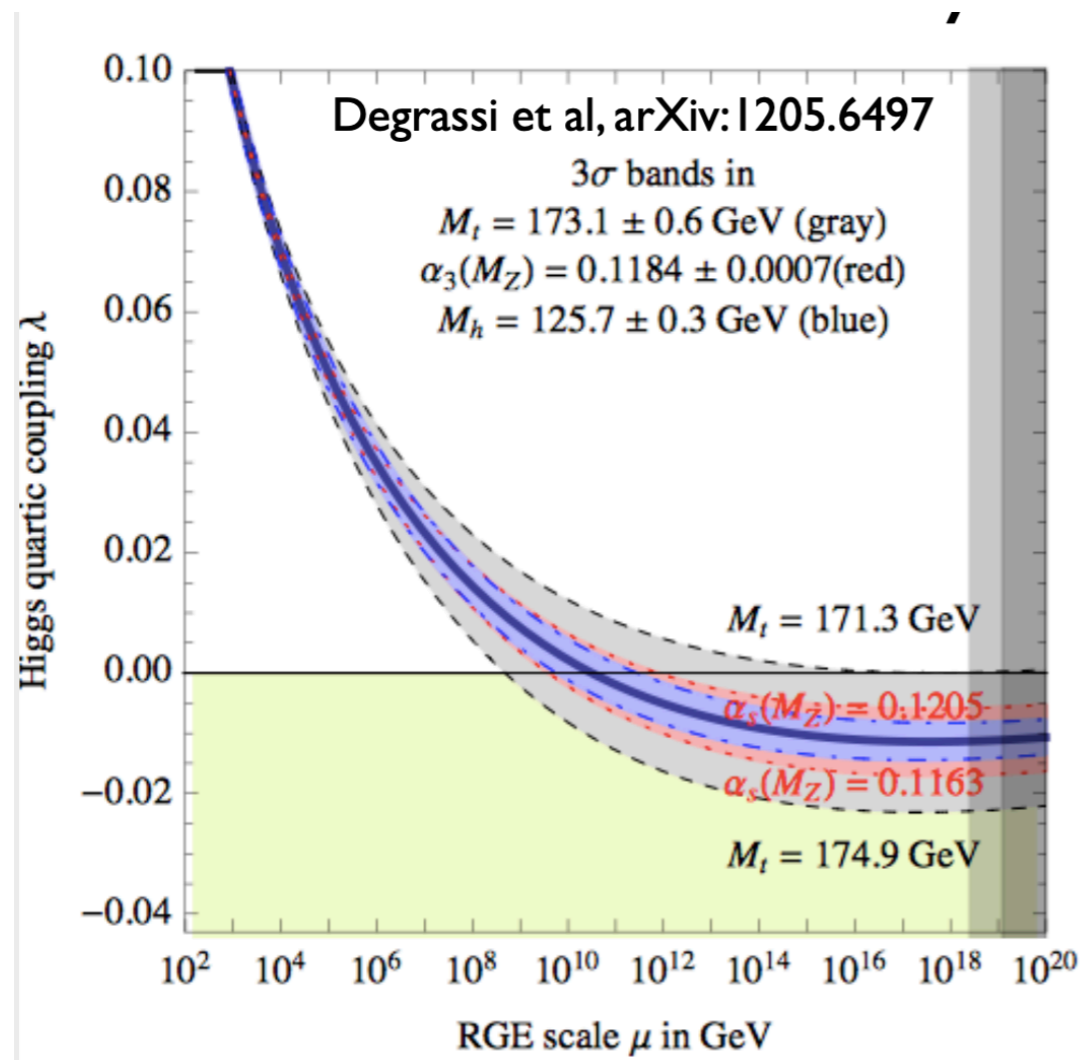


$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\lambda}{d \log \mu} \propto \lambda^4 - y_t^4 \propto a m_H^4 - b m_t^4$$

Højenergetiske fænomener kan ændre den observerede fysik dramatisk: stabilitet og dynamik => **hierarki-problemet**

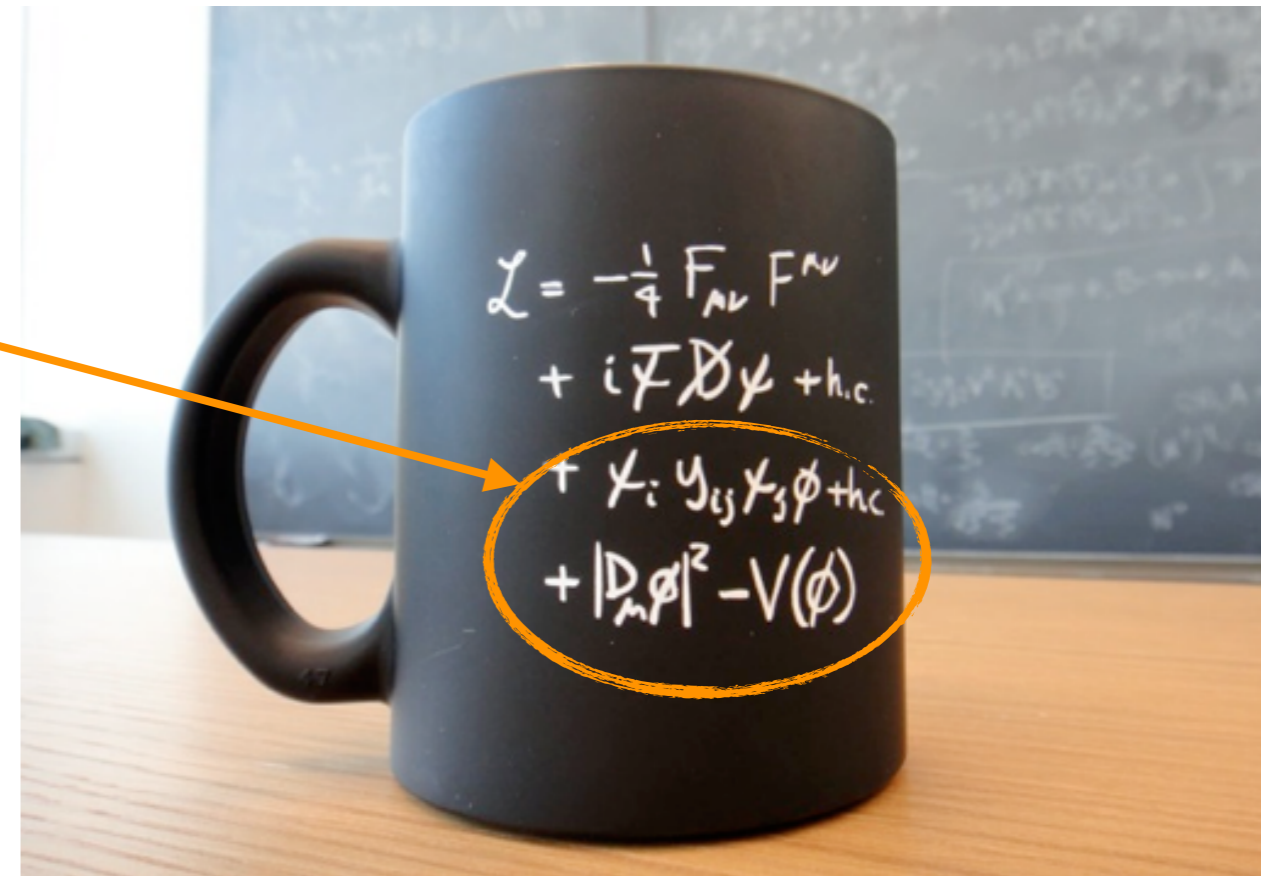


- * Er Higgs-bosonen en fundamental partikel, eller er den sammensat ?
- * Hvis den er fundamental, udgør den så det eneste skalare felt, eller er der andre?
- * Får alle partikler deres masser fra det samme Higgs-felt ?
- * Er Higgs-koblingen "flavour"-bevarende? $H \rightarrow \mu\tau?$, $H \rightarrow e\tau?$, $t \rightarrow Hc?$
- * Er der en dyb årsag til, at vakuomet tilsyneladende er metastabilt?



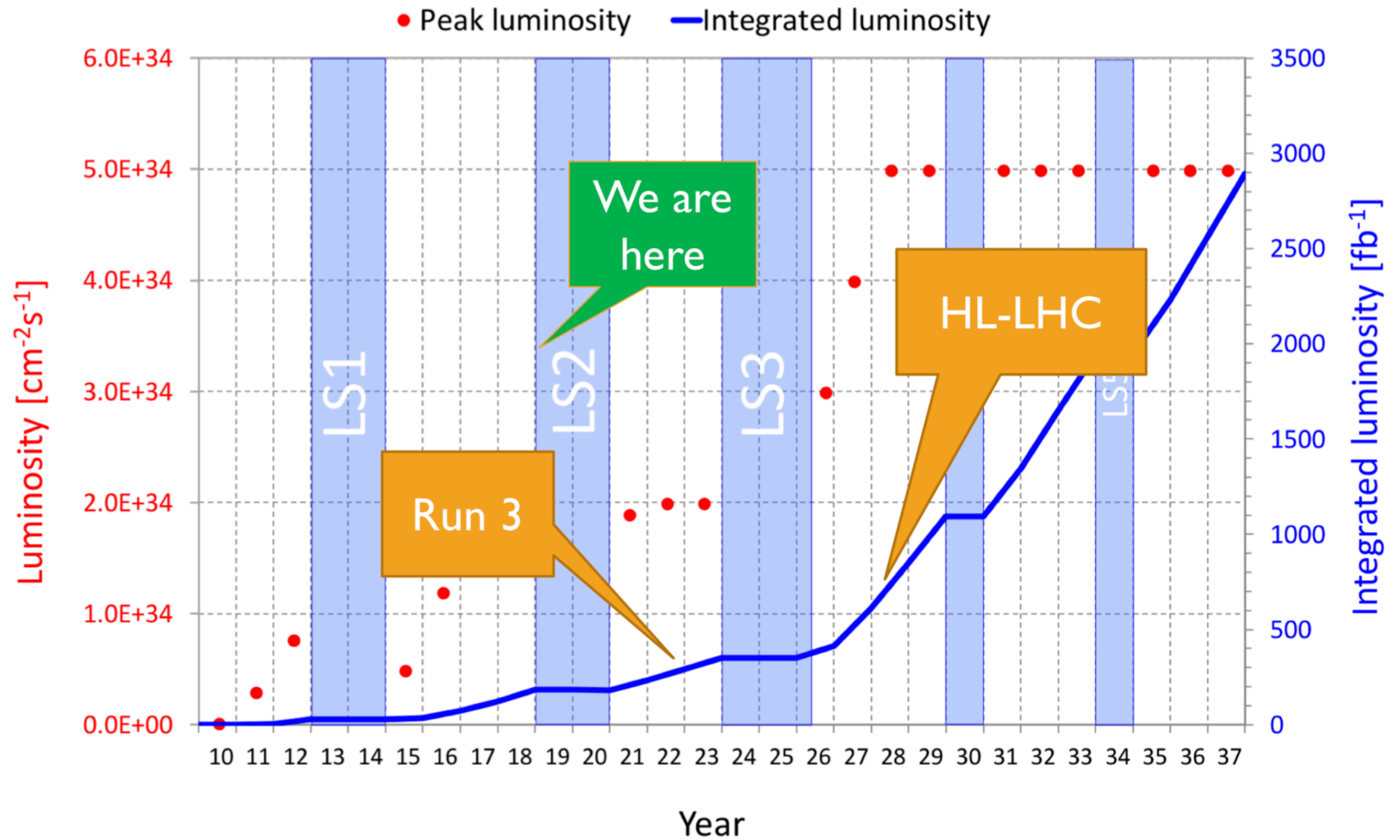
- * Higgs-mekanismen
 - * Udgør “halvdelen” at Standardmodellen
 - * er eksperimentelt kun 8 år gammel, og er derfor ikke veludforsket
 - * efterlader mange åbne spørgsmål
 - * kan muligvis levere svar på nogle af de store spørgsmål vi har til naturen

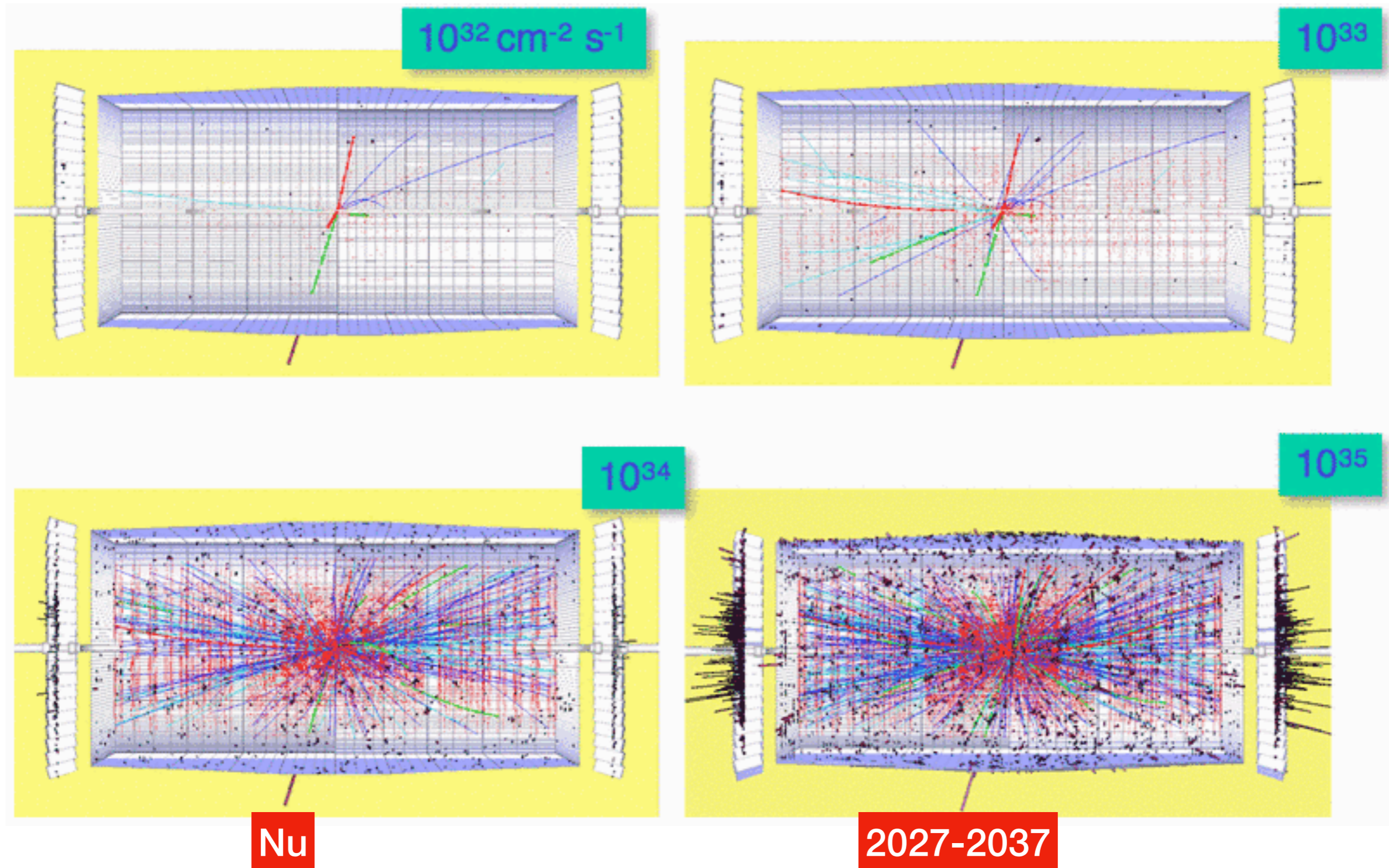
- * Alt dette retfærdiggør et eksperimentelt program med fokus på præcisionsmålinger af Higgs-fysik



Eksperimentel fremtid

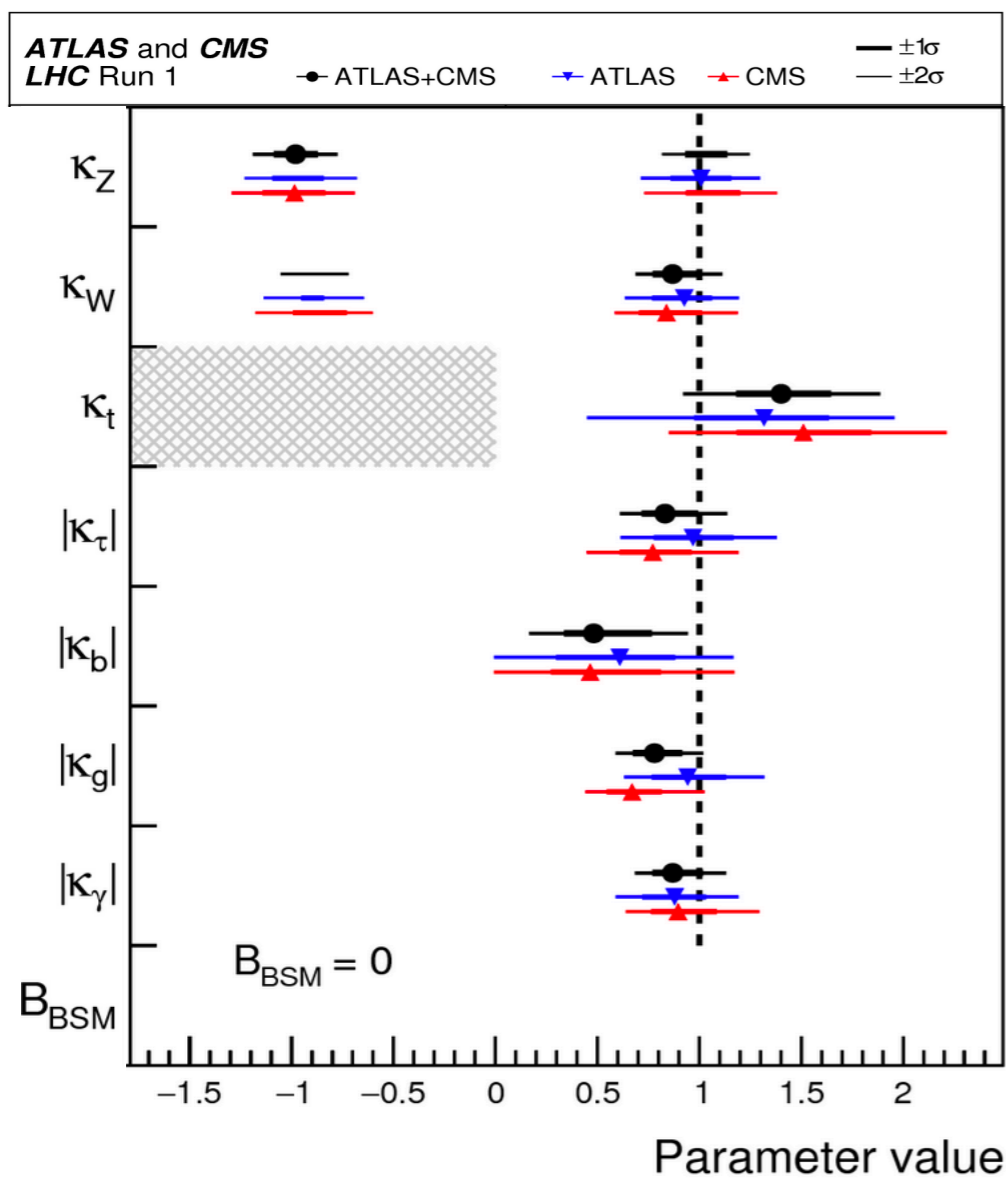
LHC



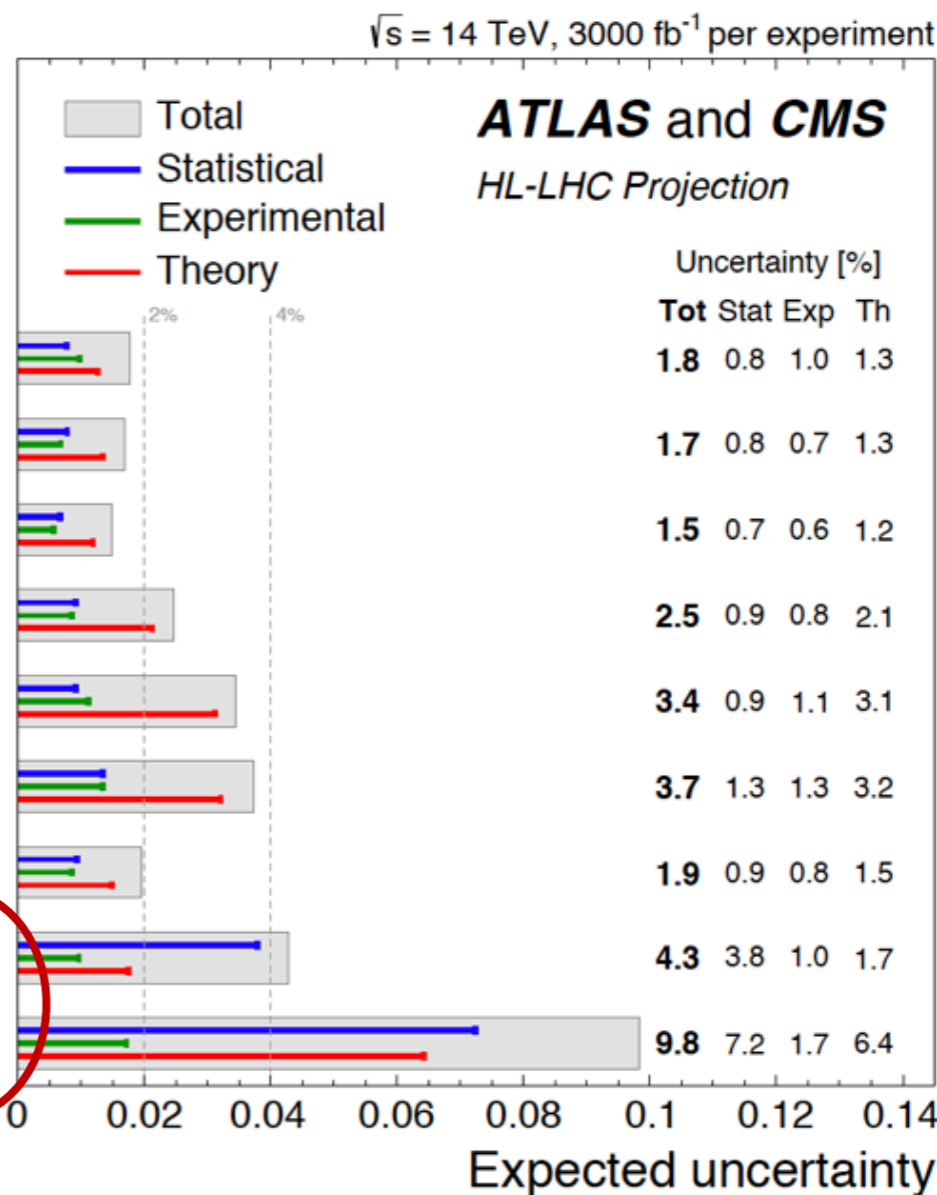


LHC Run1: $\sim 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ per experiment

HL-LHC: 3000 fb^{-1} per experiment



Typical precision: 12-30%



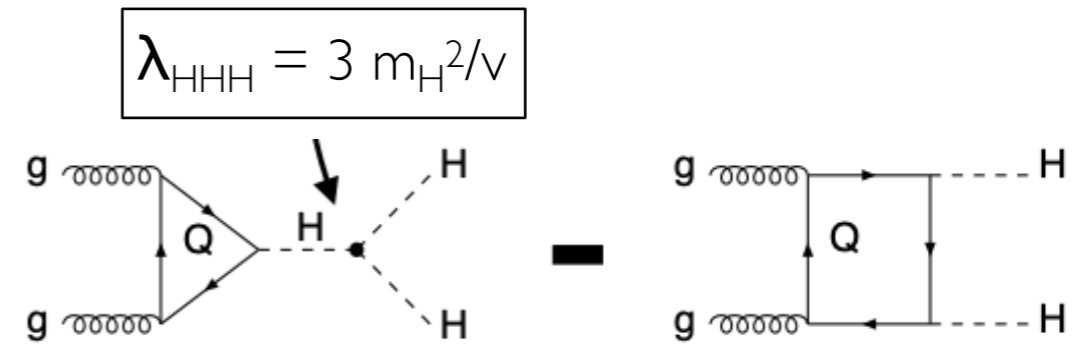
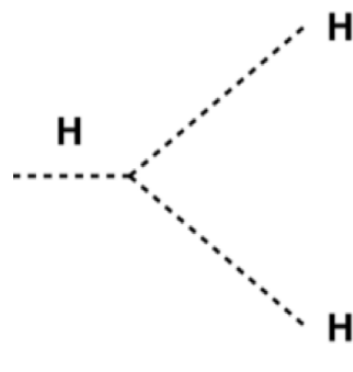
New



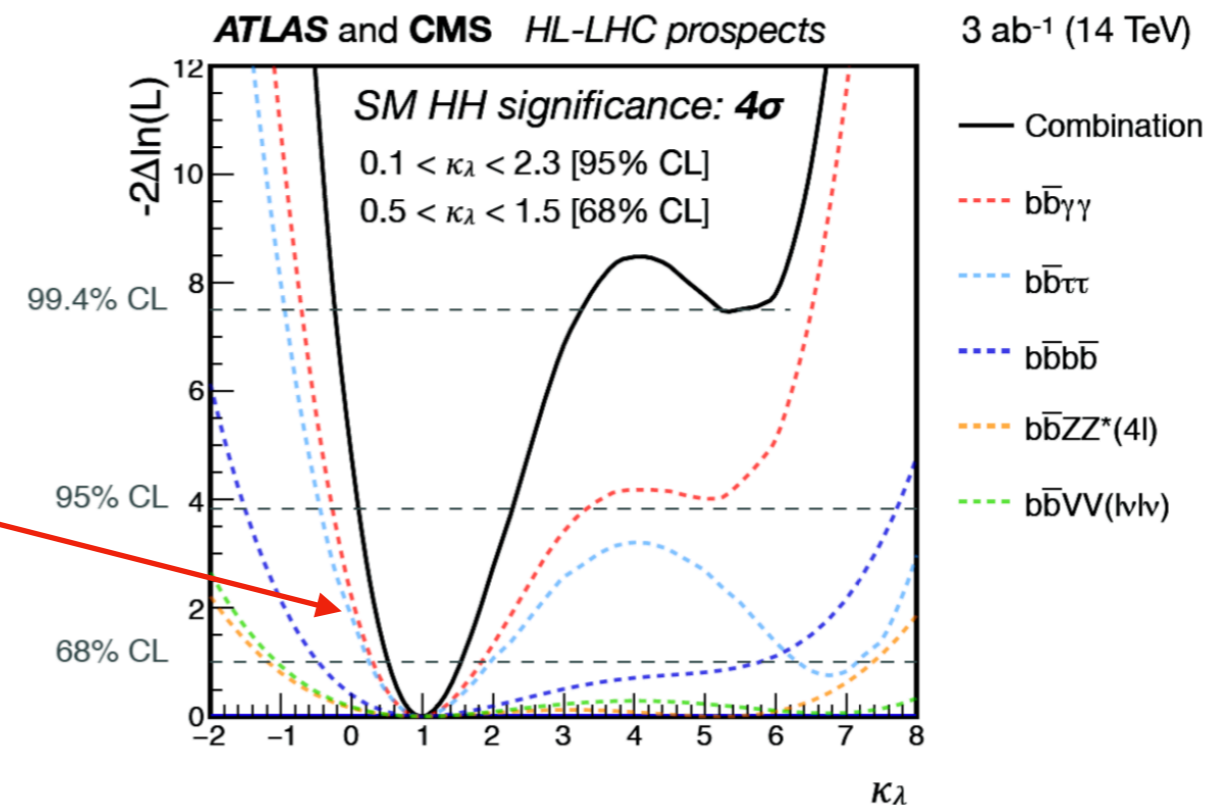
Typical precision: 2-4%



- * Higgs'ens kobling til sig selv er en essentiel del af Standardmodellen



- * Dens måling vil give ultimativ information om Higgs-mekanismen
- * Meget vanskelig at måle, da processen, hvor man måler to Higgs-partikler samtidigt, er meget sjælden
- * Efter det fulde HL-LHC-program forudses det, at man vil kunne vide selvkoblingen, λ_{HHH} , til 50%



Ekspérimentel fremtid

Future Circular Collider



NIELS BOHR INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY OF
COPENHAGEN



FCC – Future Circular Collider

Mogens Dam
Niels Bohr Institute
Copenhagen University

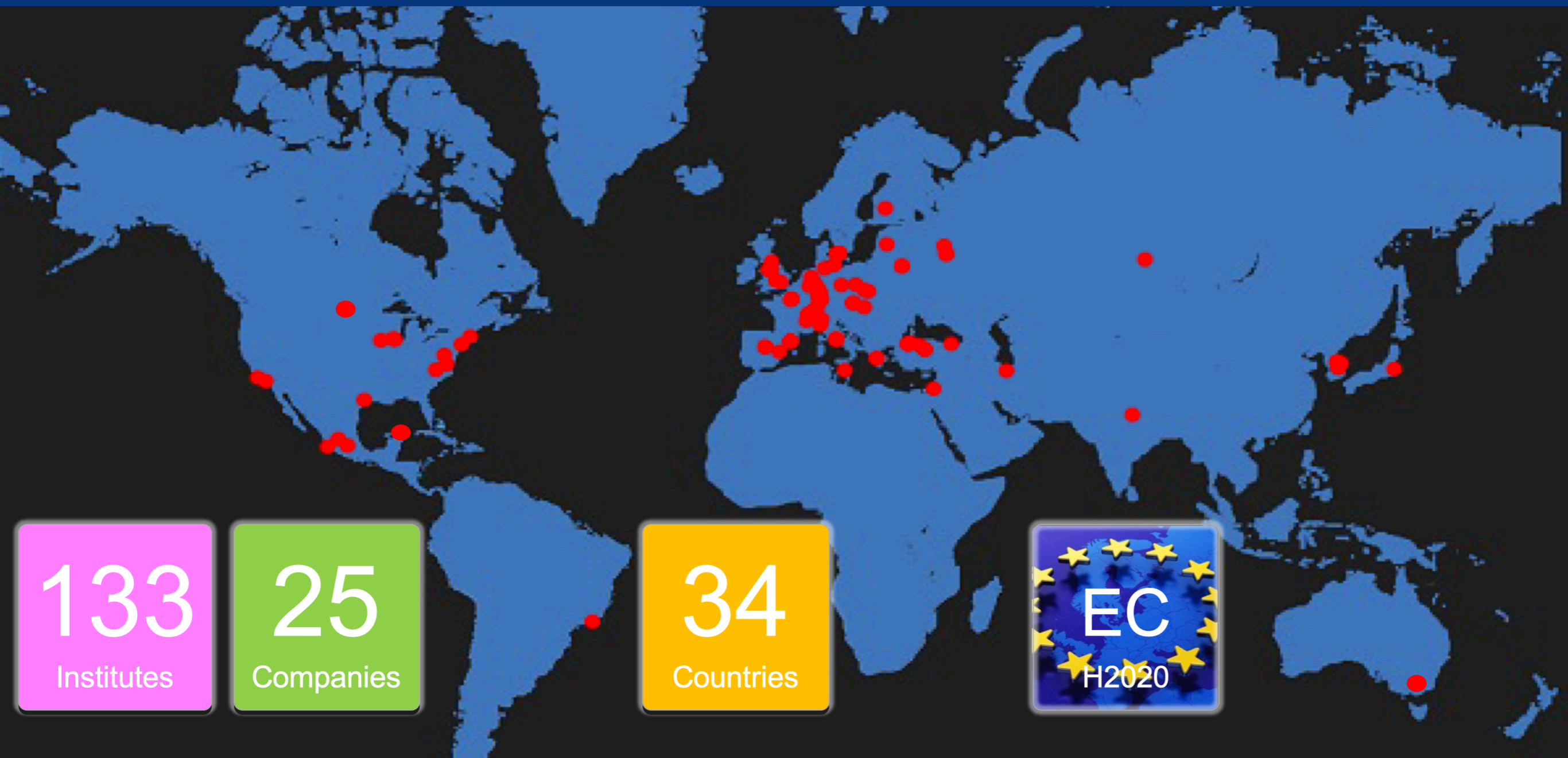
15th Rencontres du Vietnam
Quy Nhon, Vietnam
September, 2019



*Picture and slide layout,
courtesy Jörg Wenninger*



Status of Global FCC Collaboration

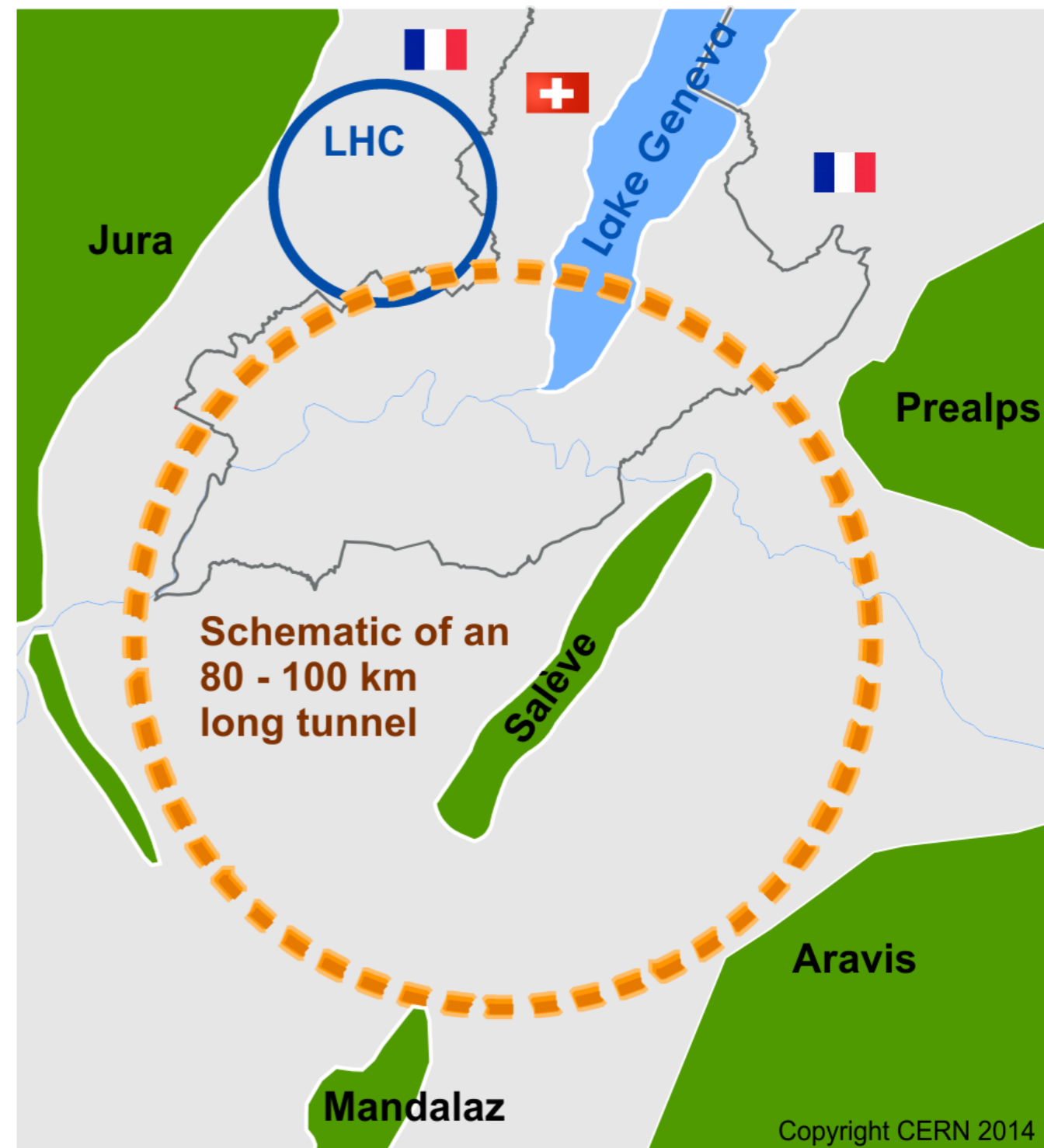


International FCC collaboration to study (since 2014)

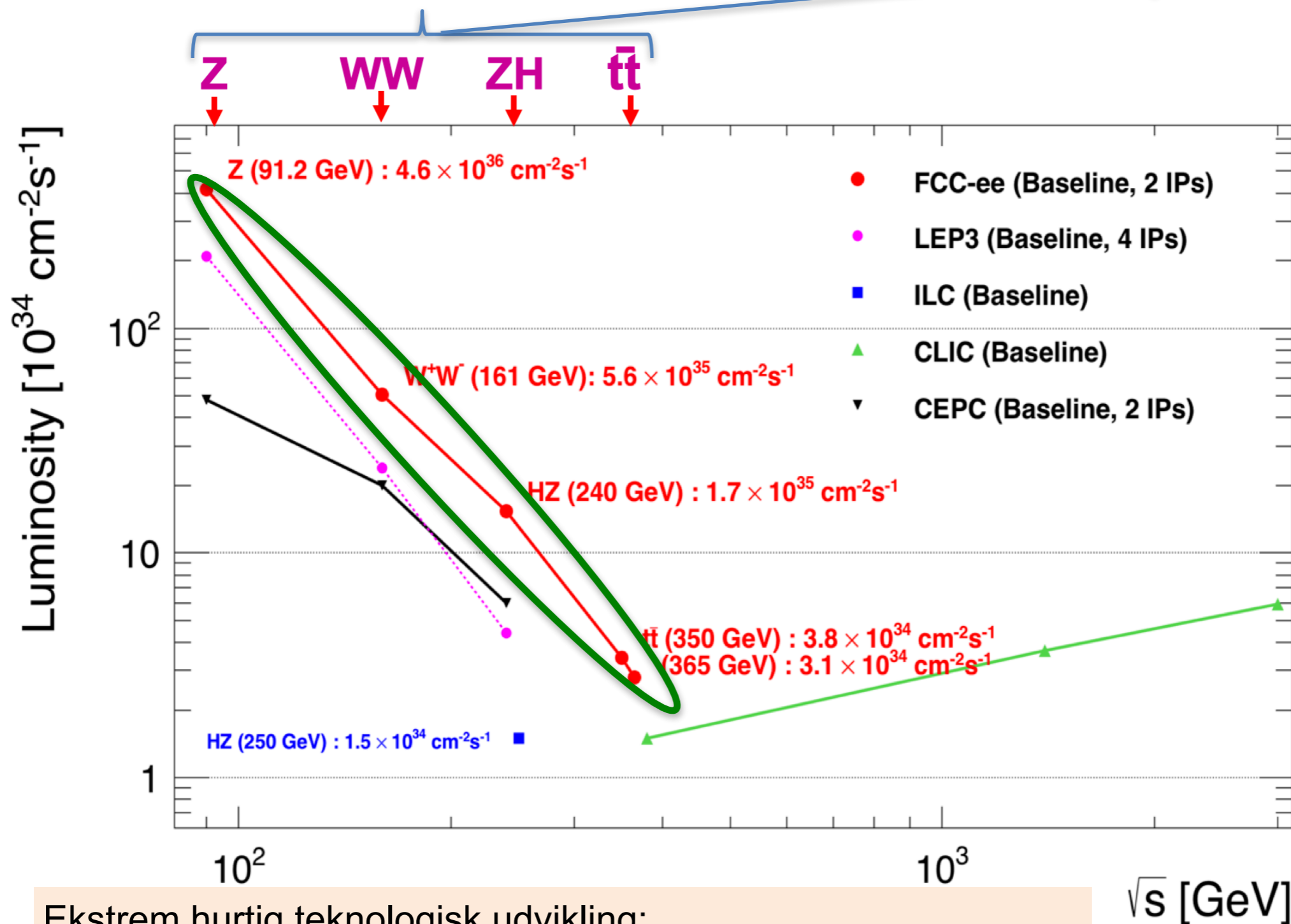
- ~100 km tunnel infrastructure in Geneva area, linked to CERN
- **Ultimate goal: ≥ 100 TeV pp-collider (FCC-hh)**
→ **defining infrastructure requirements**

First step:

- e^+e^- collider (FCC-ee)
High Lumi, $E_{\text{CM}} = 90\text{-}400$ GeV



Studie af de fire tungeste partikler i Standardmodellen - Z, W, H, og top - med **ultimativ præcision**



Ekstrem hurtig teknologisk udvikling:
Omkring 100.000 gange højere begivenhedsrate end ved LEP

	HL-LHC	FCC-ee	FCC-hh
$\delta\Gamma_H / \Gamma_H$ (%)	SM	1.3	tbd
$\delta g_{HZZ} / g_{HZZ}$ (%)	1.5	0.17	tbd
$\delta g_{HWW} / g_{HWW}$ (%)	1.7	0.43	tbd
$\delta g_{Hbb} / g_{Hbb}$ (%)	3.7	0.61	tbd
$\delta g_{Hcc} / g_{Hcc}$ (%)	~ 70	1.21	tbd
$\delta g_{Hgg} / g_{Hgg}$ (%)	2.5 (gg \rightarrow H)	1.01	tbd
$\delta g_{H\tau\tau} / g_{H\tau\tau}$ (%)	1.9	0.74	tbd
$\delta g_{H\mu\mu} / g_{H\mu\mu}$ (%)	4.3	9.0	0.65 (*)
$\delta g_{H\gamma\gamma} / g_{H\gamma\gamma}$ (%)	1.8	3.9	0.4 (*)
$\delta g_{Htt} / g_{Htt}$ (%)	3.4	–	0.95 (**)
$\delta g_{HZ\gamma} / g_{HZ\gamma}$ (%)	9.8	–	0.9 (*)
$\delta g_{HHH} / g_{HHH}$ (%)	50	~ 30 (indirect)	6.5
BR_{exo} (95%CL)	$BR_{\text{inv}} < 2.5\%$	$< 1\%$	$BR_{\text{inv}} < 0.025\%$

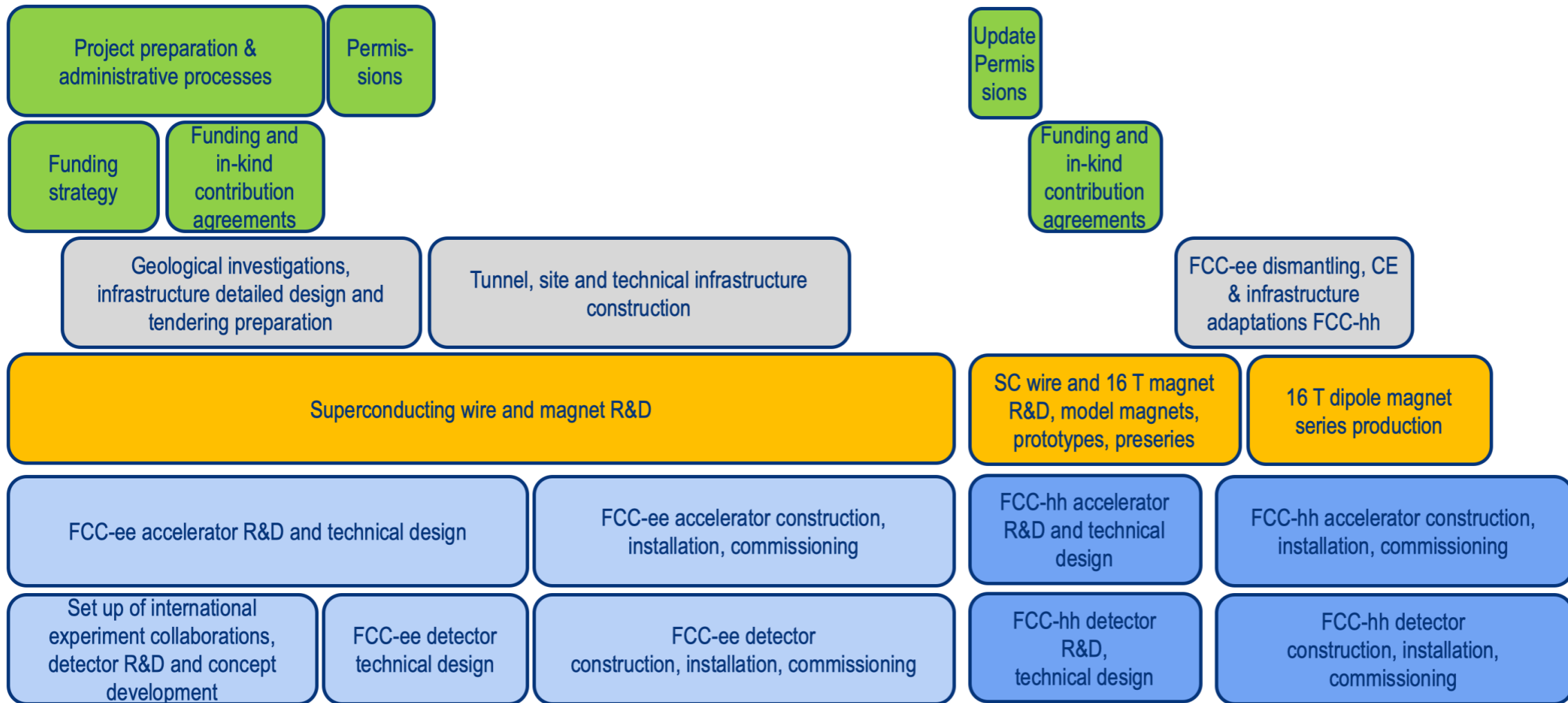
* From BR ratios wrt $B(H \rightarrow 4\text{lept})$ @ FCC-ee

** From $pp \rightarrow ttH$ / $pp \rightarrow ttZ$, using $B(H \rightarrow bb)$ and ttZ EW coupling @ FCC-ee

Absolute coupling measurements facilitated by width measurement from FCC-ee



FCC integral project schedule



Basér den næste generation af partikel-kollidere på en velprøvet model

- ♦ 27 km tunnel



- ♦ Næste skridt: 100 km tunnel



Afslutning

- * Partikelfysikken har gjort enorme store fremskridt over det seneste århundrede i vores stræben efter at forstå naturens mindste bestanddele
- * Standardmodellen, som blev formuleret op gennem 1960-70'erne giver en overraskende præcis beskrivelse af naturen
- * Standardmodellens partikler opnår masser via Higgs-mekanismen, som forudsætter eksistensen af en ny partikel af hidtil ukendt type: En fundamental partikel uden spin
- * Standardmodellen blev etableret som en præcisionsteori hovedsagelig ved LEP-acceleratoren op gennem 1990'erne
- * Ved LHC blev Higgs-bosonens eksistens fastlagt i 2012
- * Higgs-fysikken udgør en ny og spændende sektor af Standardmodellen, som potentielt kan indeholde svar på nogle af naturens største spørgsmål
- * Det fortsatte LHC-program over de næste 15 år vil tilbyde nye langt mere præcise målinger bl.a. i Higgs-sektoren
- * På længere sigt undersøges det at etablere en ny større accelerator ved CERN. Denne facilitet, FCC, vil tage et meget stort nyt skridt ind i hidtil uopdagede områder i fysikken inklusive Higgs-sektoren

