

# High-Energy Physics Phenomenology

*Lectures at Asian Winter School on  
Strings, Particles & Cosmology*

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# Plan of the Lectures

- The Standard Model and issues beyond it
- Origin of particle masses: Higgs boson or?
- Supersymmetry
- Searches for supersymmetry
- Neutrinos and Grand Unification
- Extra dimensions and string theory
- The LHC start-up

## Beyond the Standard Model for Montañeros

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# Summary of the Standard Model

- Particles and  $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$  quantum numbers:

$L_L$ $E_R$	$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e^- \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\mu \\ \mu^- \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\tau \\ \tau^- \end{pmatrix}_L$ $e_R^-, \mu_R^-, \tau_R^-$	$(1,2,-1)$ $(1,1,-2)$
$Q_L$ $U_R$ $D_R$	$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix}_L$ $u_R, c_R, t_R$ $d_R, s_R, b_R$	$(3,2,+1/3)$ $(3,1,+4/3)$ $(3,1,-2/3)$

- Lagrangian:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\ \mu\nu} \\
 & + i\bar{\psi} \not{D}\psi + h.c. \\
 & + \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c. \\
 & + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)
 \end{aligned}$$

gauge interactions

matter fermions

Yukawa interactions

Higgs potential



# Gauge Interactions of the Standard Model

- Three separate gauge group factors:
  - $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$
  - Strong  $\times$  electroweak
- Three different gauge couplings:
  - $g_3, g_2, g'$
- Mixing between the  $SU(2)$  and  $U(1)$  factors:

$$\begin{pmatrix} Z^\mu \\ A^\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta_W) & \sin(\theta_W) \\ -\sin(\theta_W) & \cos(\theta_W) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W_3^\mu \\ B^\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sin^2(\theta_W) = \frac{g'^2}{g'^2 + g^2}$$

- Experimental value:  $\sin^2\theta_W = 0.23120 \pm 0.00015$

Important clue for Grand Unification

# Weak Interactions

- Interactions of lepton doublets:  $L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e^- \end{pmatrix}_L$

- Charged-current interactions:

$$\mathcal{L}_{cc} = \frac{-g}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\alpha=e,\mu,\tau} \nu_{L\alpha} \gamma_\mu l_{L\alpha} W^\mu + h.c.$$

- Neutral-current interactions:

$$\mathcal{L}_{nc} = \frac{-g}{2 \cos \theta_W} \sum_{\alpha=e,\mu,\tau} \nu_{L\alpha} \gamma_\mu l_{L\alpha} Z^\mu + h.c.$$

- Mixing between quark flavours:

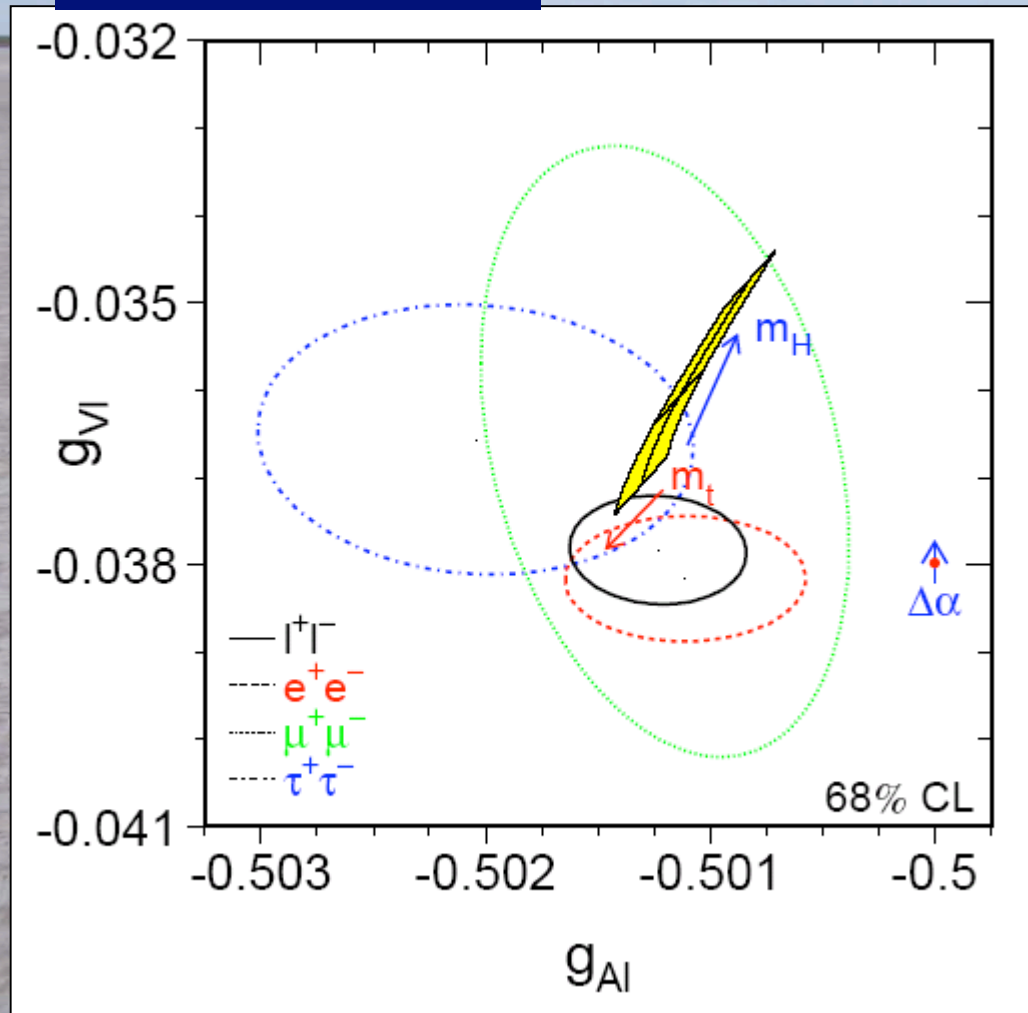
$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = V_{CKM} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

# Status of the Standard Model

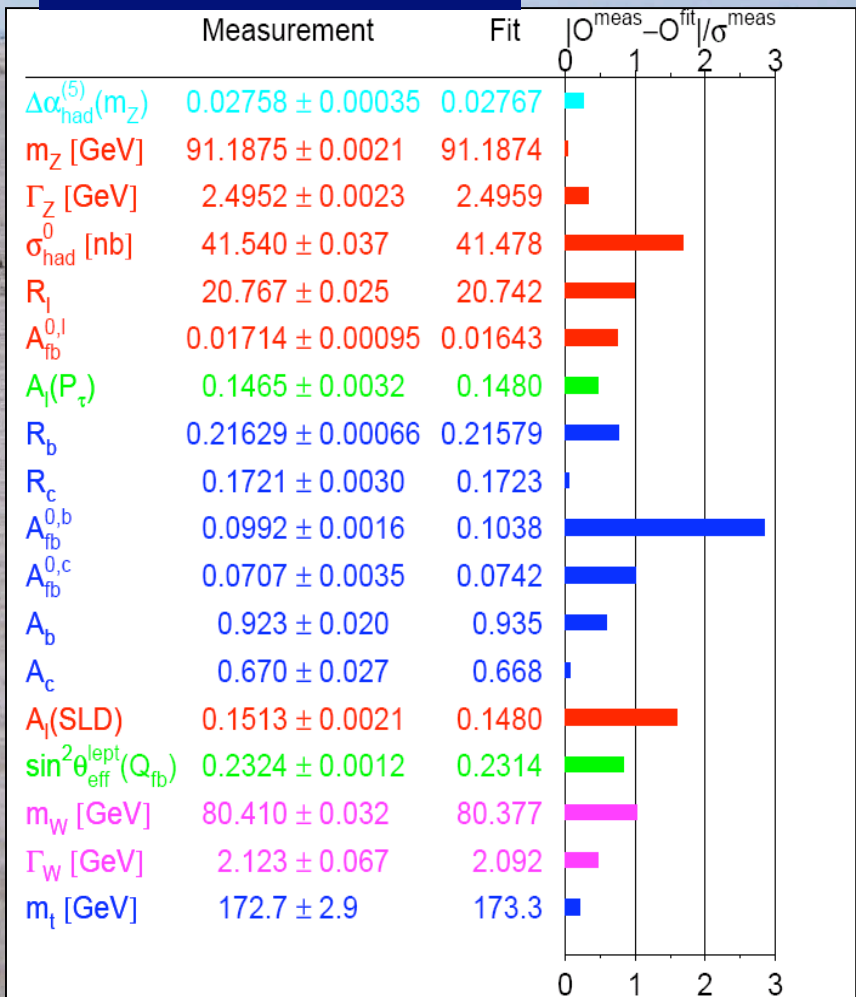
- Perfect agreement with all *confirmed* accelerator data
- Consistency with precision electroweak data (LEP et al) *only if there is a Higgs boson*
- Agreement seems to require *a relatively light Higgs boson* weighing  $< \sim 180 \text{ GeV}$
- Raises many unanswered questions:  
*mass? flavour? unification?*

# Precision Tests of the Standard Model

## Lepton couplings



## Pulls in global fit



# Parameters of the Standard Model

- Gauge sector:
  - 3 gauge couplings:  $g_3, g_2, g'$
  - 1 strong CP-violating phase

Unification?

- Yukawa interactions:
  - 3 charge-lepton masses
  - 6 quark masses
  - 4 CKM angles and phase

Flavour?

- Higgs sector:
  - 2 parameters:  $\mu, \lambda$

Mass?

- **Total: 19 parameters**



# Open Questions beyond the Standard Model

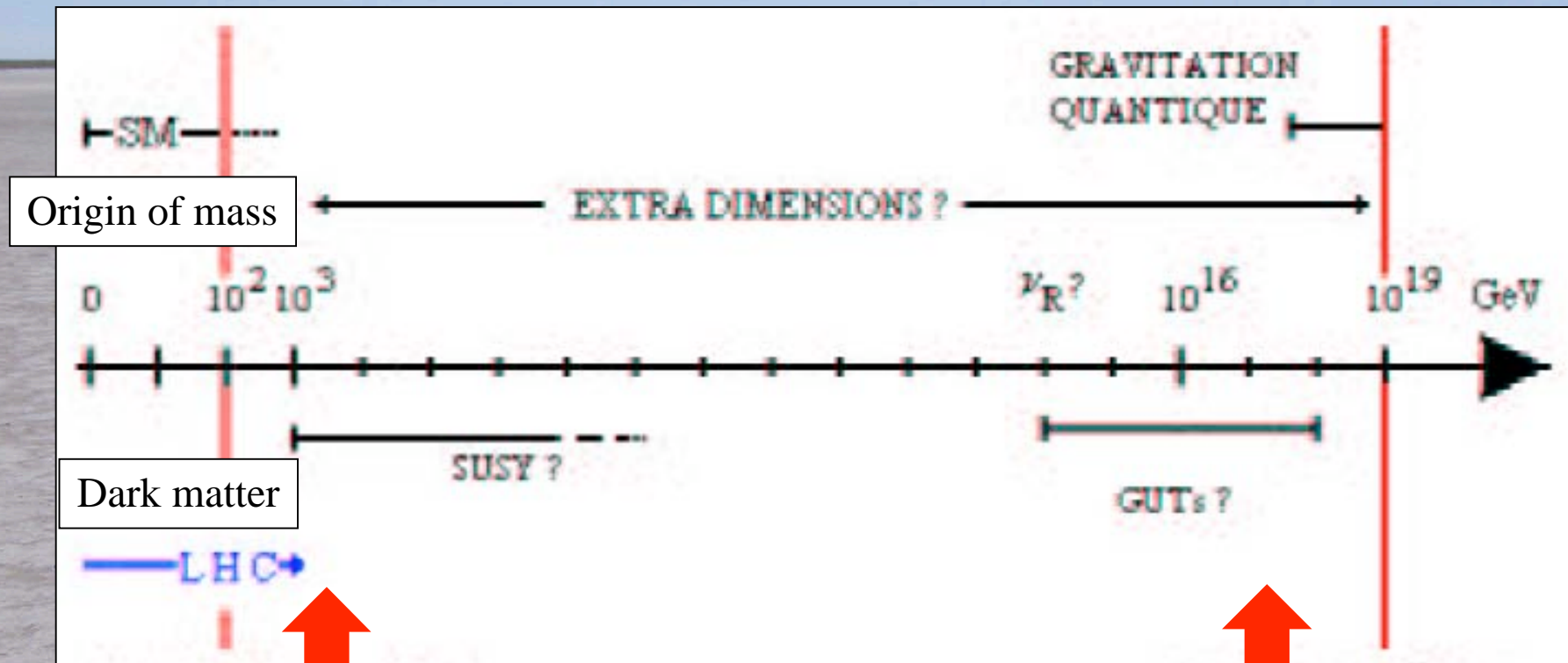
- What is the origin of particle masses?  
due to a Higgs boson? + other physics?  
solution at energy  $< 1 \text{ TeV}$  (1000 GeV)
- Why so many types of matter particles?  
matter-antimatter difference?
- Unification of the fundamental forces?  
at very high energy  $\sim 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$ ?  
probe directly via neutrino physics, indirectly via masses, couplings
- Quantum theory of gravity?  
(super)string theory: extra space-time dimensions?

Susy

Susy

Susy

# At what Energy is the New Physics?



A lot accessible  
to the LHC

Some accessible only indirectly:  
Astrophysics & cosmology?

# Why do Things Weigh?

Newton:

Weight **proportional to** Mass

Einstein:

Energy **related to** Mass

Neither explained origin of Mass

Where do the masses  
come from?

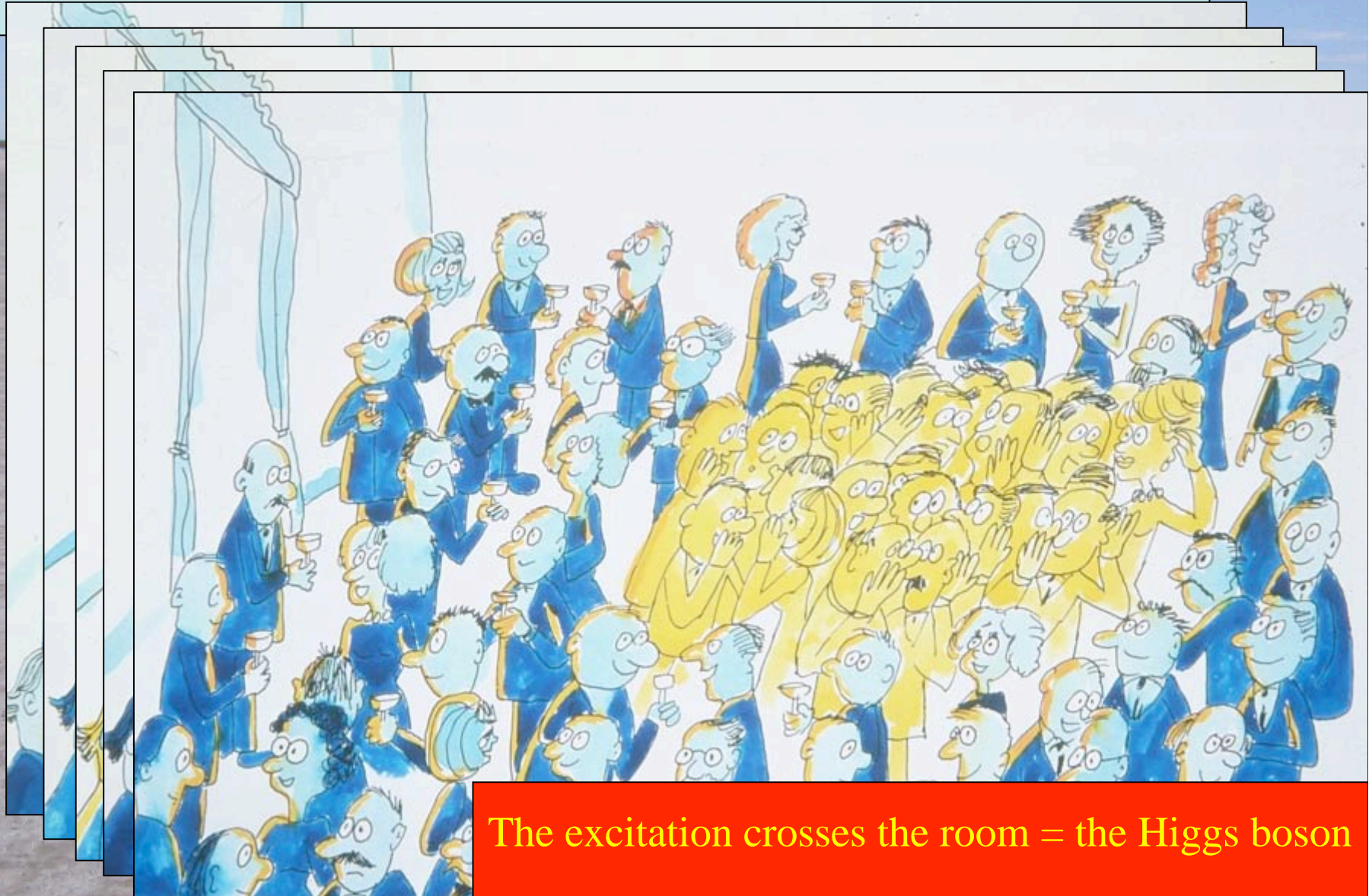
Are masses due to Higgs boson?  
(the physicists' Holy Grail)

2008 Nobel Physics Prize: Nambu





# Illustration of the Higgs Idea



The excitation crosses the room = the Higgs boson



# Think of a Snowfield



Skier moves fast:

Like particle without mass

e.g., photon = particle of light



**The LHC will look for  
the snowflake:  
The Higgs Boson**

Snowshoer sinks into snow,  
moves slower:



Like particle with mass

e.g., electron

Hiker sinks deep,  
moves very slowly:

Particle with large mass



# The Higgs Mechanism

- Postulated effective Higgs potential:

$$V[\phi] = -\mu^2 \phi^\dagger \phi + \lambda (\phi^\dagger \phi)^2$$

- Minimum energy at non-zero value:

$$\phi_0 = \langle 0 | \phi | 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ +v \end{pmatrix} \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{-\mu^2}{\lambda}}$$

- Non-zero masses:  $M_f = y_f \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \quad M_W = \frac{g v}{2}$

- Components of Higgs field:  $\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (v + \sigma(x)) e^{i\pi(x)}$

- $\pi$  massless,  $\sigma$  massive:

$$m_H^2 = 2\mu^2 = 2\lambda v$$

# Masses for Gauge Bosons

- Kinetic terms for SU(2) and U(1) gauge bosons:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} G_{\mu\nu}^i G^{i\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

where  $G_{\mu\nu}^i \equiv \partial_\mu W_\nu^i - \partial_\nu W_\mu^i + ig\epsilon_{ijk} W_\mu^j W_\nu^k$   $F_{\mu\nu} \equiv \partial_\mu W_\nu^i - \partial_\nu W_\mu^i$

- Kinetic term for Higgs field:

$$\mathcal{L}_\phi = -|D_\mu \phi|^2 \quad D_\mu \equiv \partial_\mu - i g \sigma_i W_\mu^i - i g' Y B_\mu$$

- Expanding around vacuum:  $\phi = \langle 0|\phi|0 \rangle + \hat{\phi}$

$$\mathcal{L}_\phi \ni -\frac{g^2 v^2}{2} W_\mu^+ W^{\mu-} - g'^2 \frac{v^2}{2} B_\mu B^\mu + g g' v^2 B_\mu W^{\mu 3} - g^2 \frac{v^2}{2} W_\mu^3 W^{\mu 3}$$

- Boson masses:

$$m_{W^\pm} = \frac{gv}{2} \quad Z_\mu = \frac{gW_\mu^3 - g'B_\mu}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}} : m_Z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}v ; \quad A_\mu = \frac{g'W_\mu^3 + gB_\mu}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}} : m_A = 0$$

# Constraints on Higgs Mass

- Electroweak observables sensitive via quantum loop corrections:

$$m_W^2 \sin^2 \theta_W = m_Z^2 \cos^2 \theta_W \sin^2 \theta_W = \frac{\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{2}G_F}(1 + \Delta r)$$

- Sensitivity to top, Higgs masses:

$$\frac{3G_F}{8\pi^2\sqrt{2}}m_t^2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}G_F}{16\pi^2}m_W^2\left(\frac{11}{3}\ln\frac{M_H^2}{m_Z^2} + \dots\right), M_H \gg m_W$$

- Preferred Higgs mass:  $m_H \sim 80 \pm 30 \text{ GeV}$
- Compare with lower limit from direct searches:

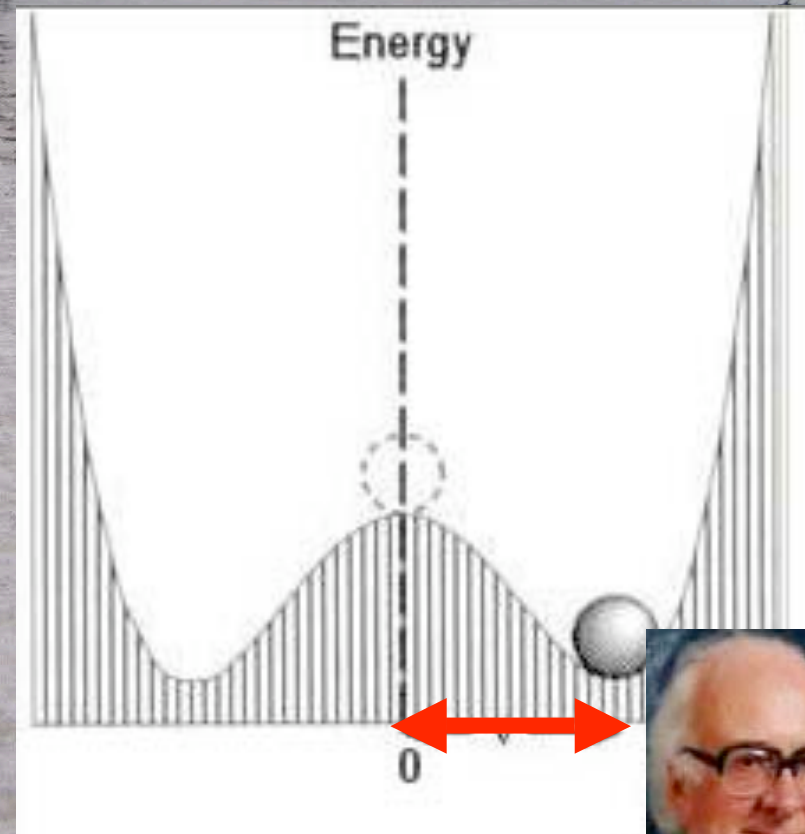
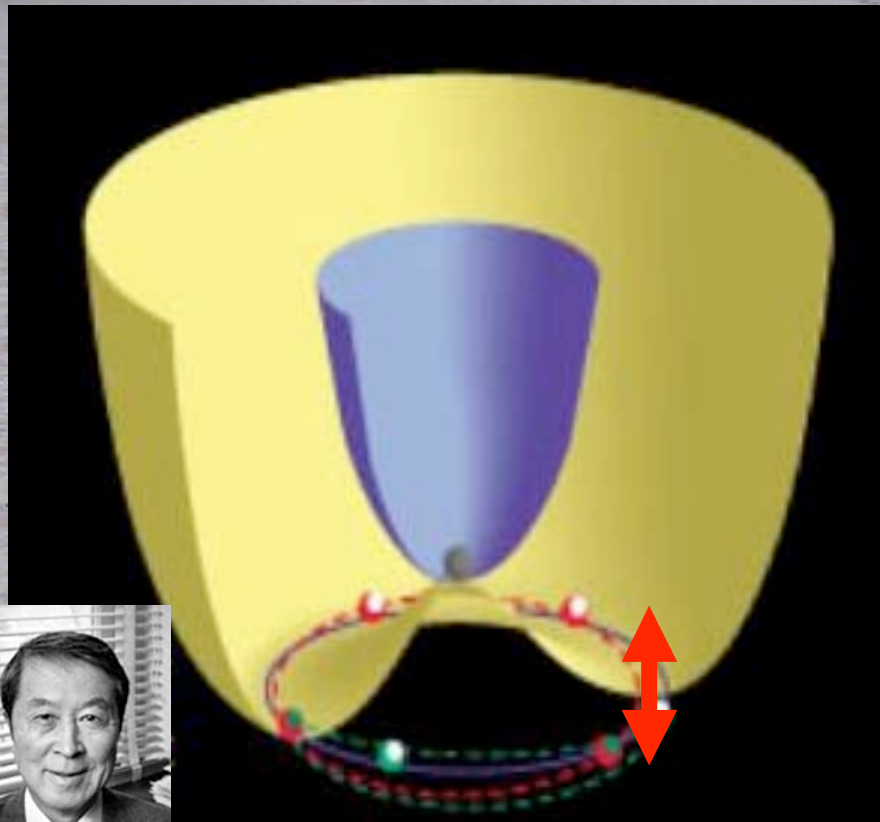
$$m_H > 114 \text{ GeV}$$

- No conflict!



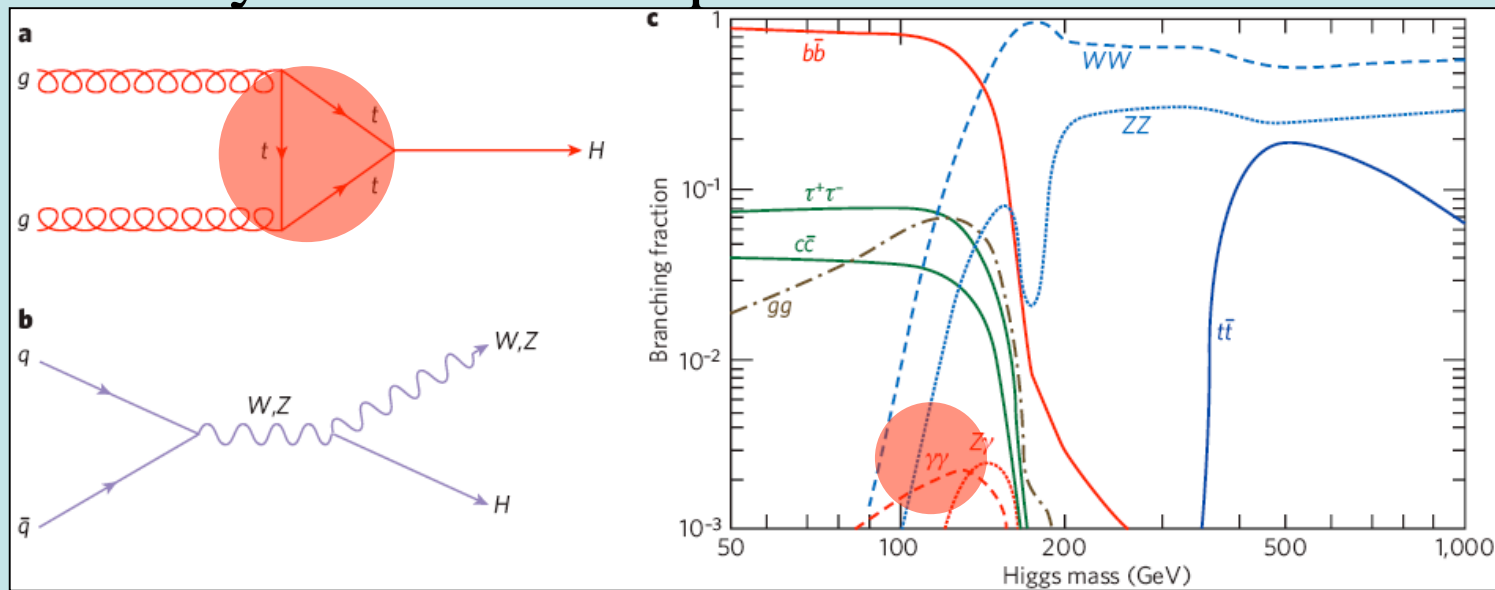
# Nambu and Higgs

Spontaneous breaking of symmetry



# Higgs Decay Branching Ratios

- Couplings proportional to mass:
  - Decays into heavier particles favoured

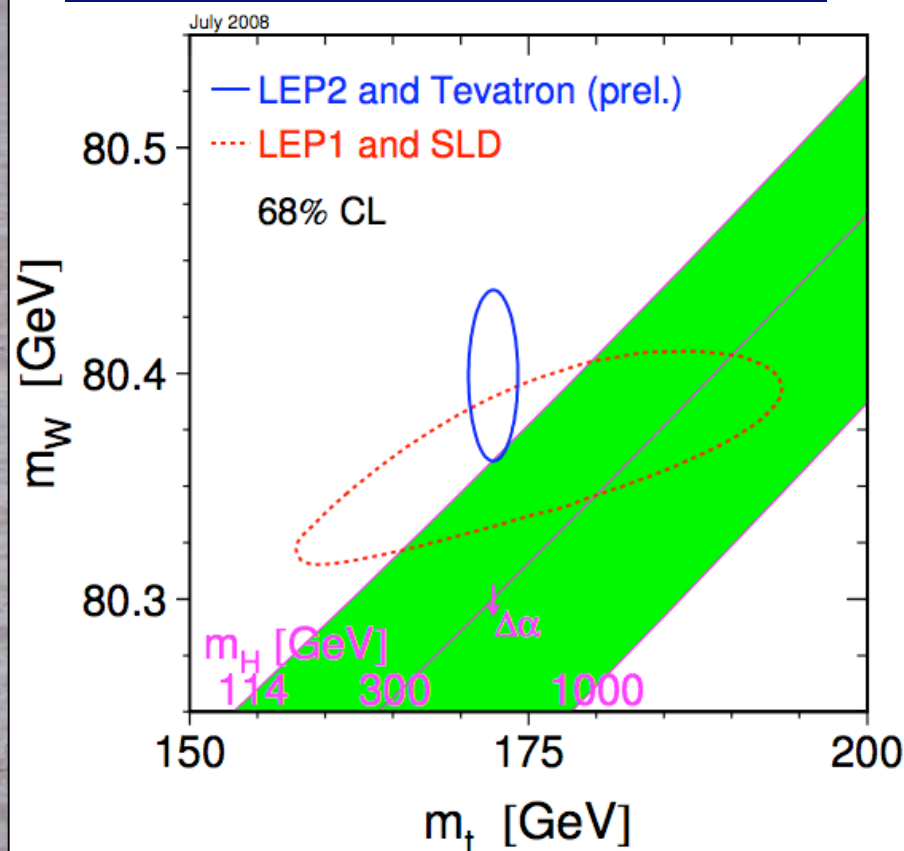


- But: important couplings through loops:
  - gluon + gluon  $\rightarrow$  Higgs  $\rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

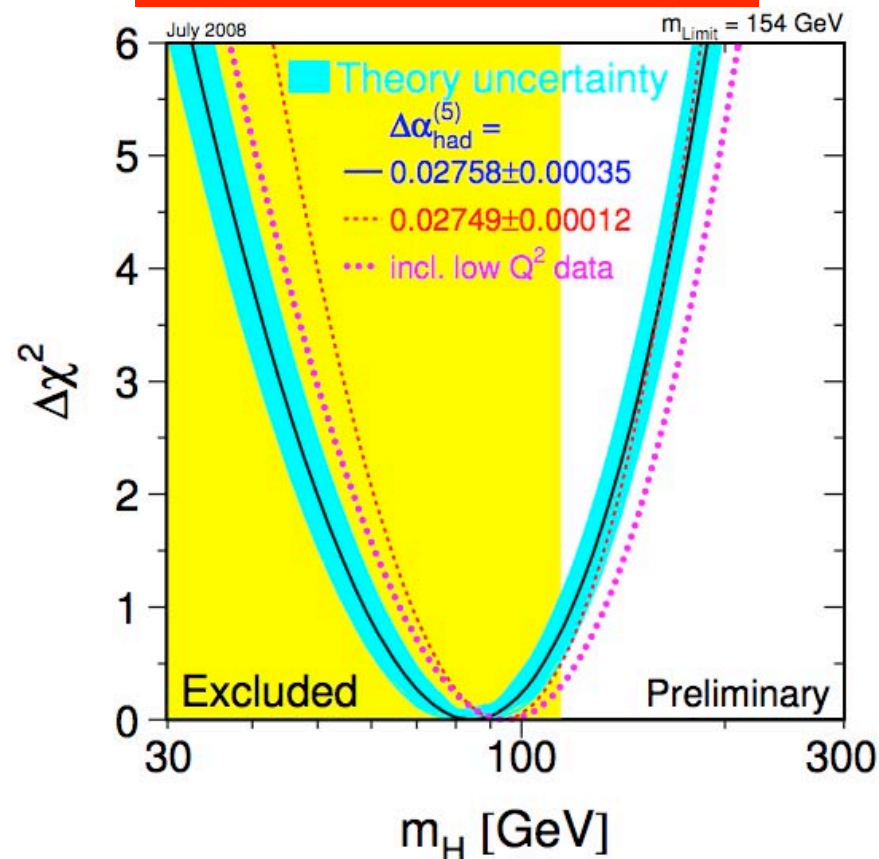
Summer 2008

# Indications on the Higgs Mass

Sample observable:  
W mass @ LEP & Tevatron



Combined information  
on Higgs mass



# The State of the Higgs: November 2009

- Direct search limit from LEP:

$$m_H > 114.4 \text{ GeV}$$

- Electroweak fit sensitive to  $m_t$   
(Now  $m_t = 173.1 \pm 1.3 \text{ GeV}$ )

- Best-fit value for Higgs mass:

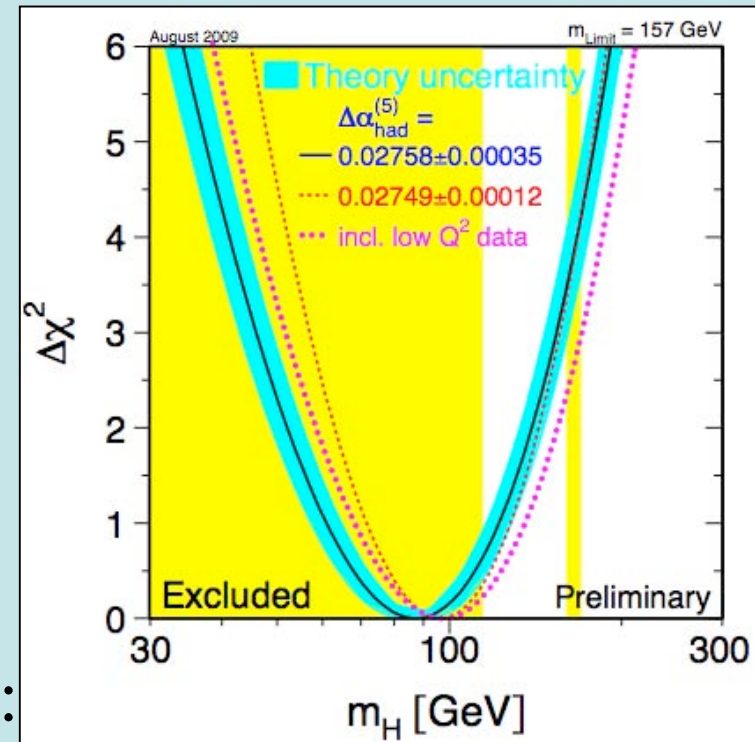
$$m_H = 89^{+35}_{-26} \text{ GeV}$$

- 95% confidence-level upper limit:

$$m_H < 157 \text{ GeV}, \text{ or } 186 \text{ GeV} \text{ including direct limit}$$

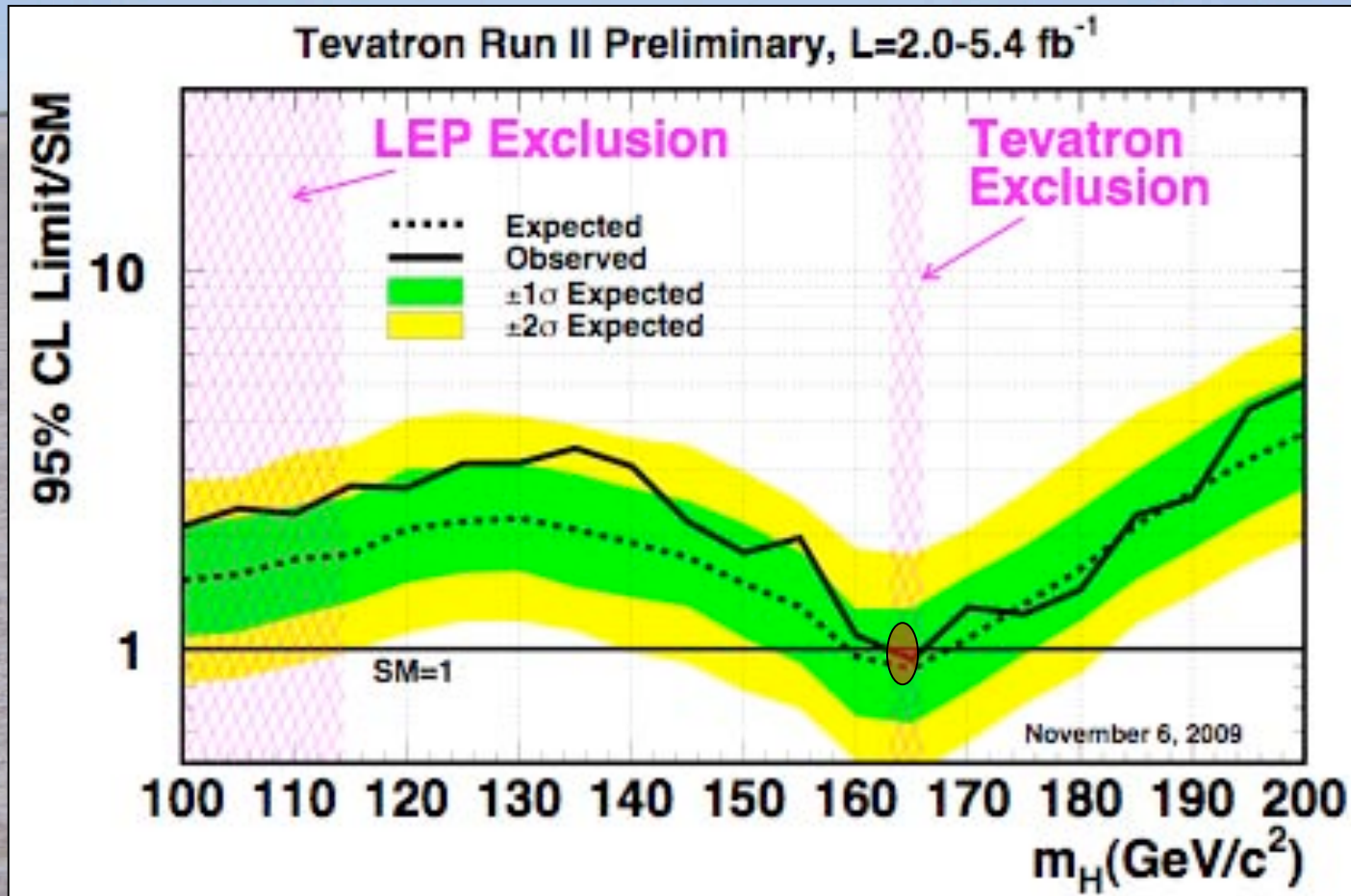
- Tevatron exclusion:

$$m_H < 163 \text{ GeV} \text{ or } > 166 \text{ GeV}$$





# Higgs Search @ Tevatron



Tevatron excludes Higgs between 163 & 166 GeV

# Combining the Higgs Information

