

How and Why to go Beyond the Discovery of the Higgs Boson

John Alison

University of Chicago

<http://hep.uchicago.edu/~johnda/ComptonLectures.html>

Lecture Outline

April 1st: Newton's dream & 20th Century Revolution

April 8th: Mission Barely Possible: QM + SR

April 15th: The Standard Model

April 22nd: Importance of the Higgs

April 29th: Guest Lecture

May 6th: The Cannon and the Camera

May 13th: The Discovery of the Higgs Boson

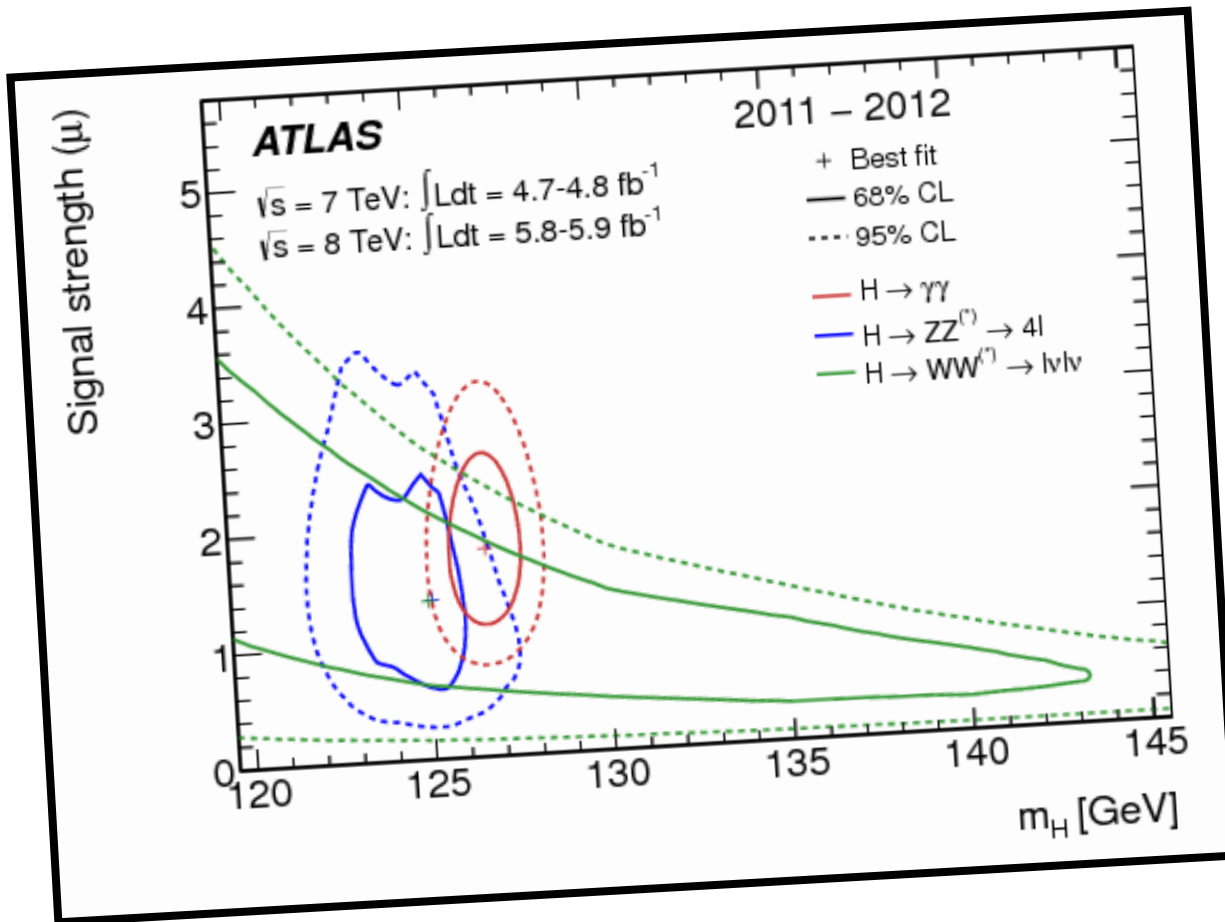
May 20th: *Problems with the Standard Model*

May 27th: Memorial Day: No Lecture

June 3rd: Going beyond the Higgs: What comes next ?

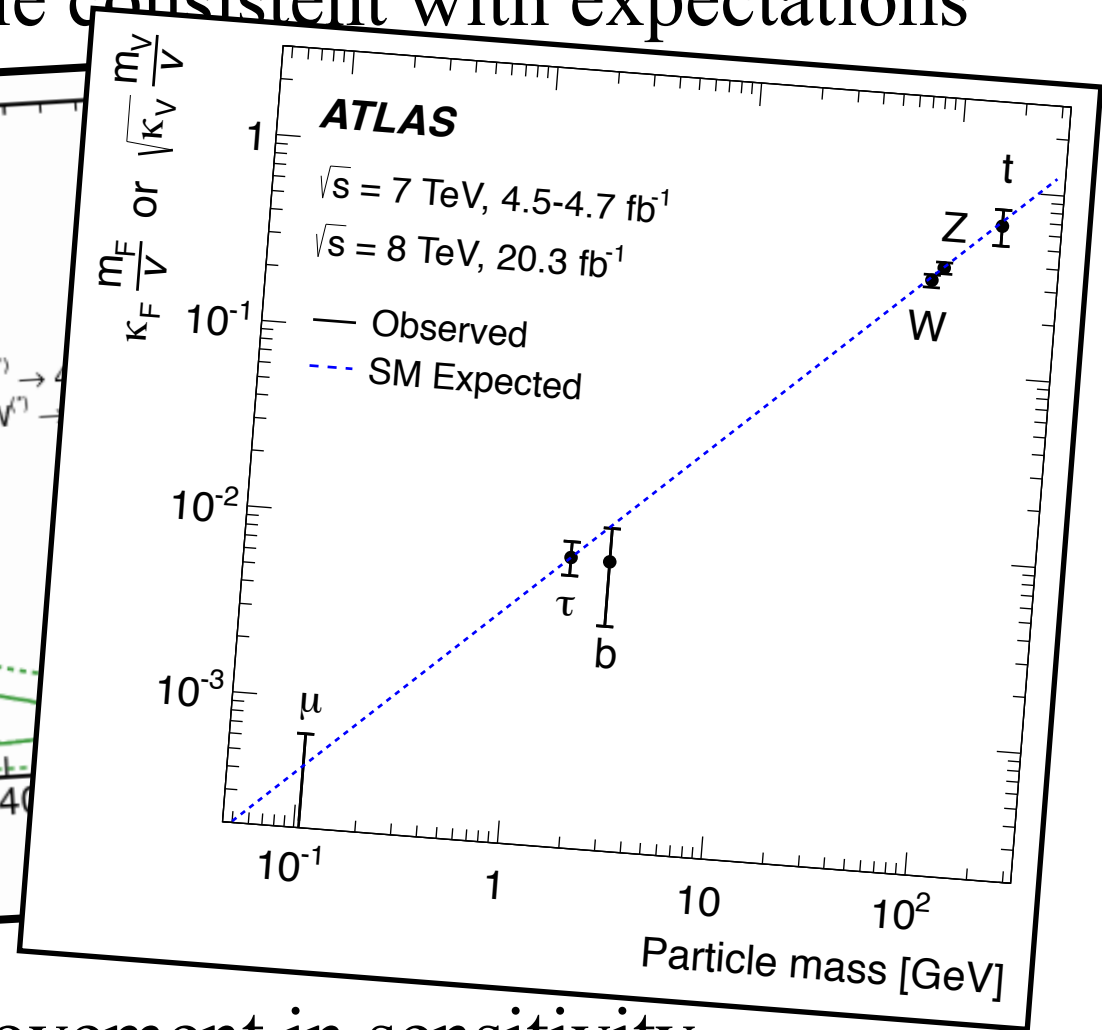
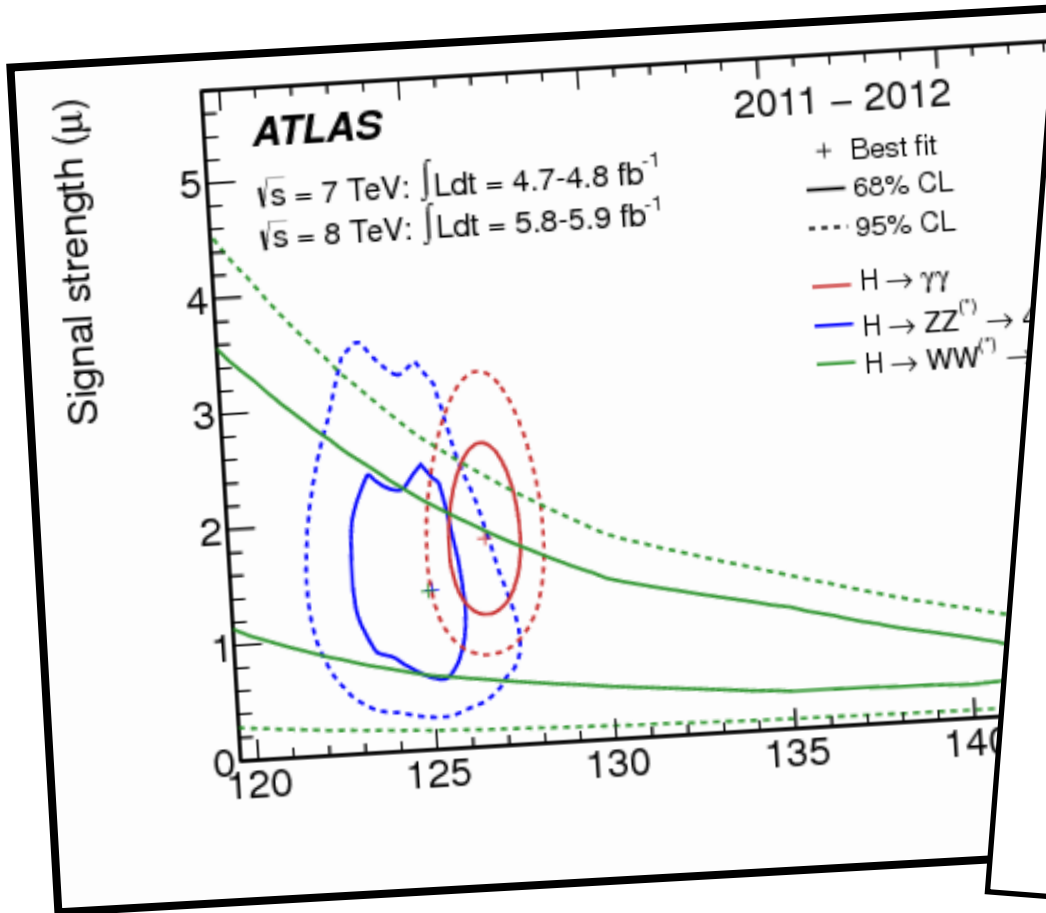
Reminder: Last Week

2012: Discovered new particle consistent with expectations



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Since then: Significant improvement in sensitivity
Agreement with Higgs interpretation $\sim 20\%$ level
No sign of any deviations

What it Took: In Numbers

- **>10,000** scientists and engineers from **85** countries
- **27 kilometer** particle accelerator
- Protons moving at **99.9999993%** the speed of light
- **~1 billion** proton collisions / second (for 2 years)
- Total budget: **~10 billions dollars**
- Detectors - size of apartment buildings - operating at **40 MHz**
- Generate **80 TB/s** ($\sim 10 \times$ size of library of congress)
- (Salary of physicist) \ll (Salary of banker or engineer)

What is the Higgs boson ???

Why did we need such extremes to find it ?

Why look for the Higgs boson in the first place ?

Are we done now that we have found it ?

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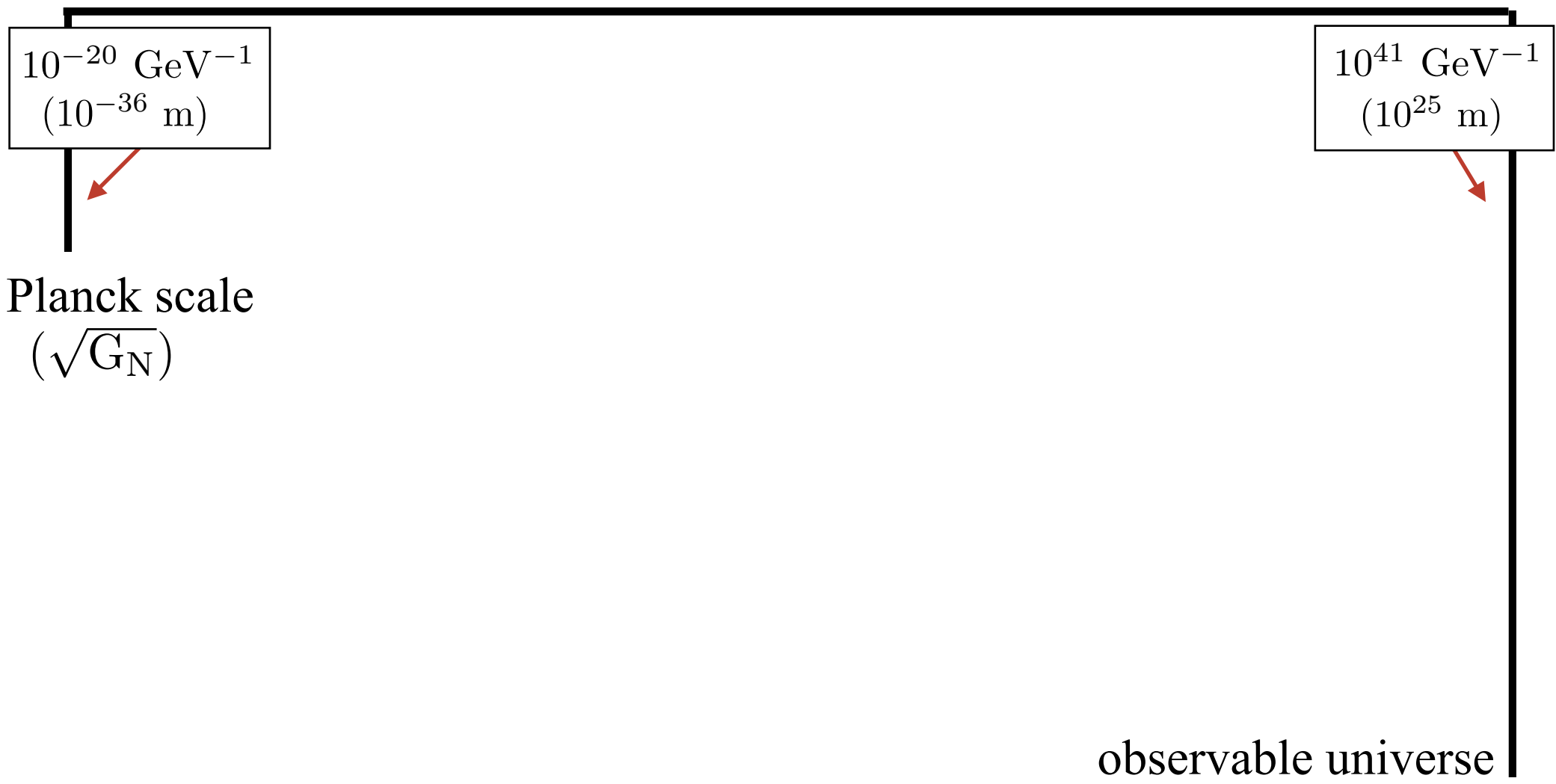
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Focus of last two lectures

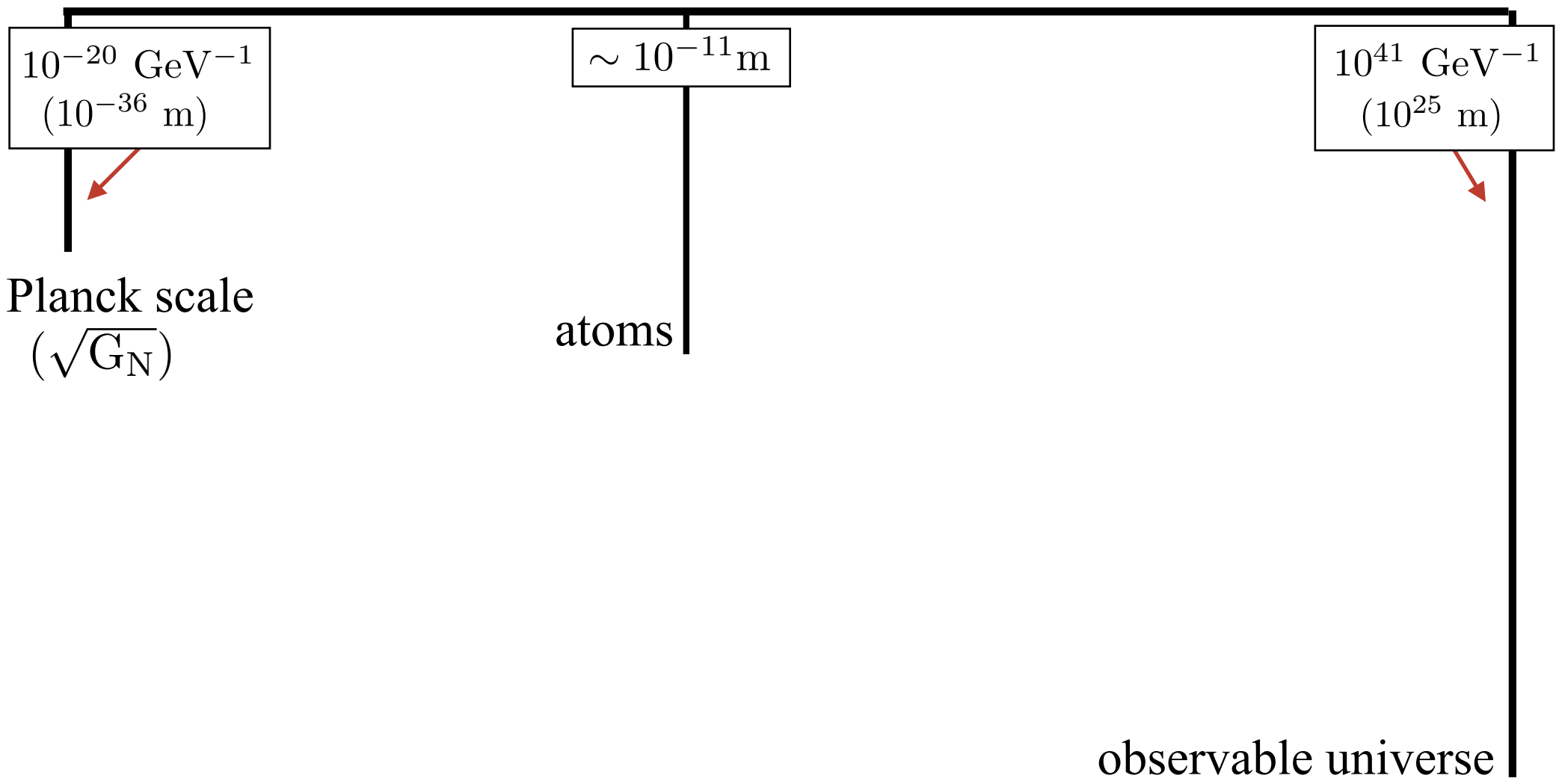
Today's Lecture

Problems with the Standard Model

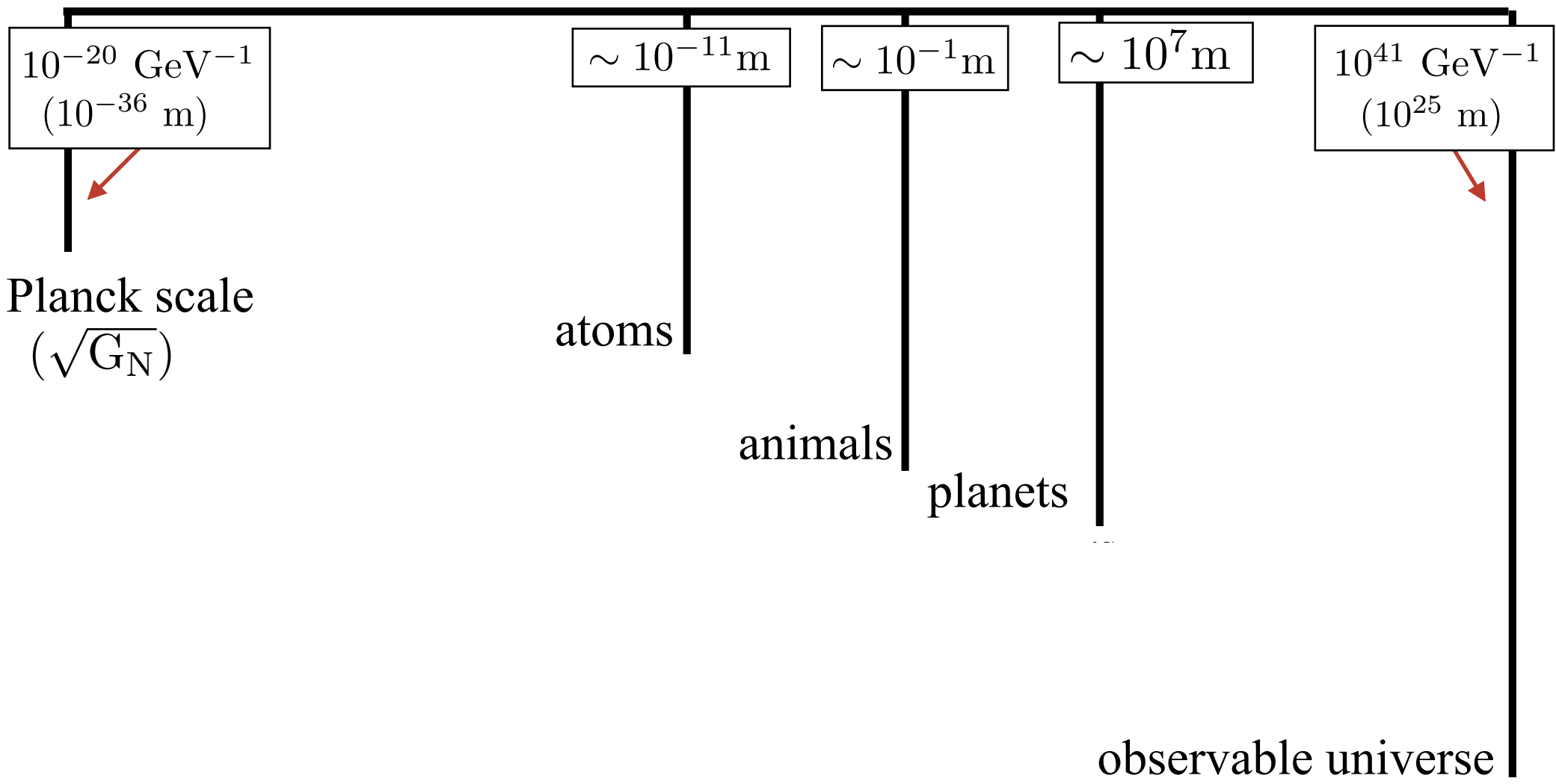
Length Scales



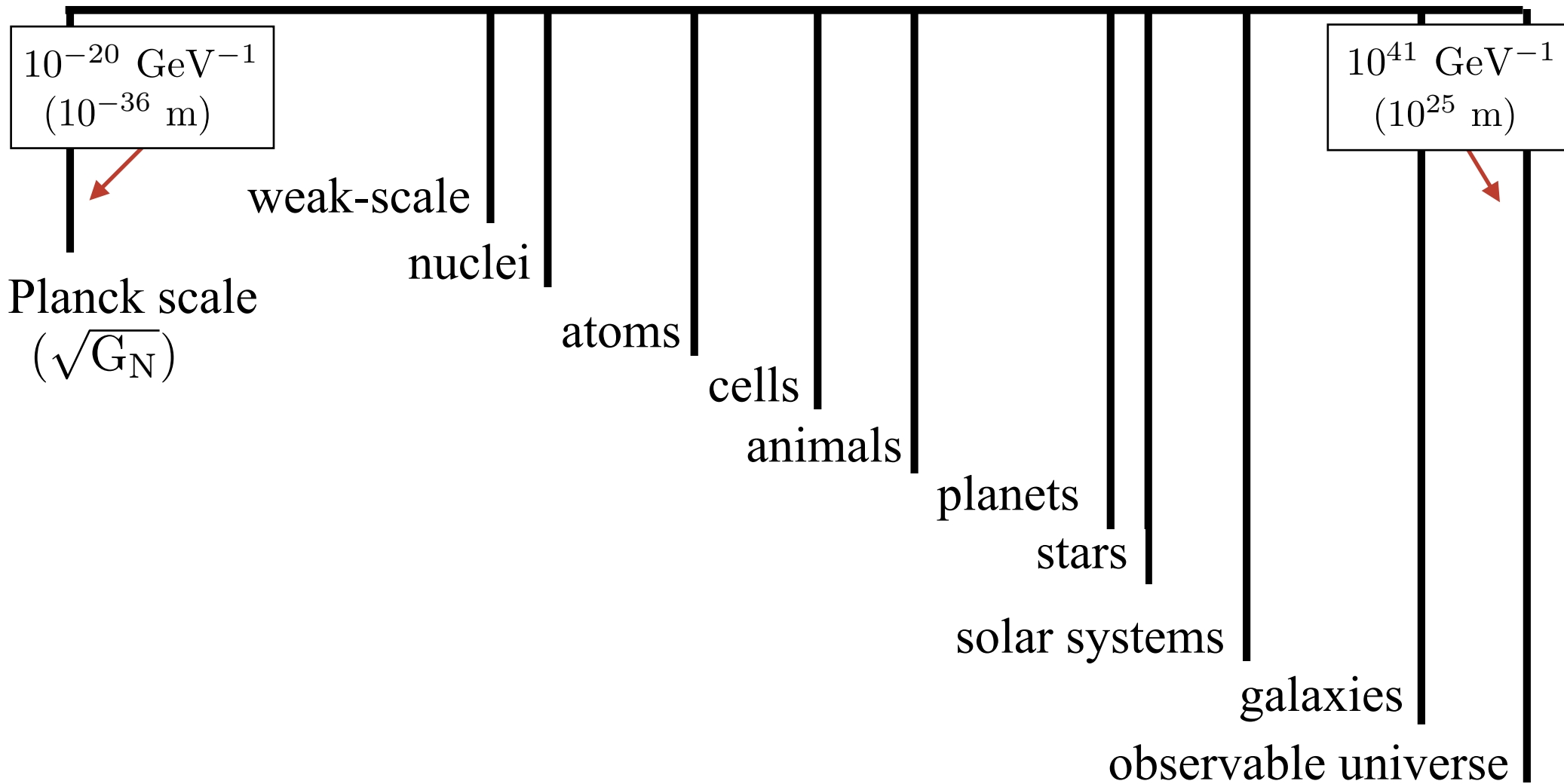
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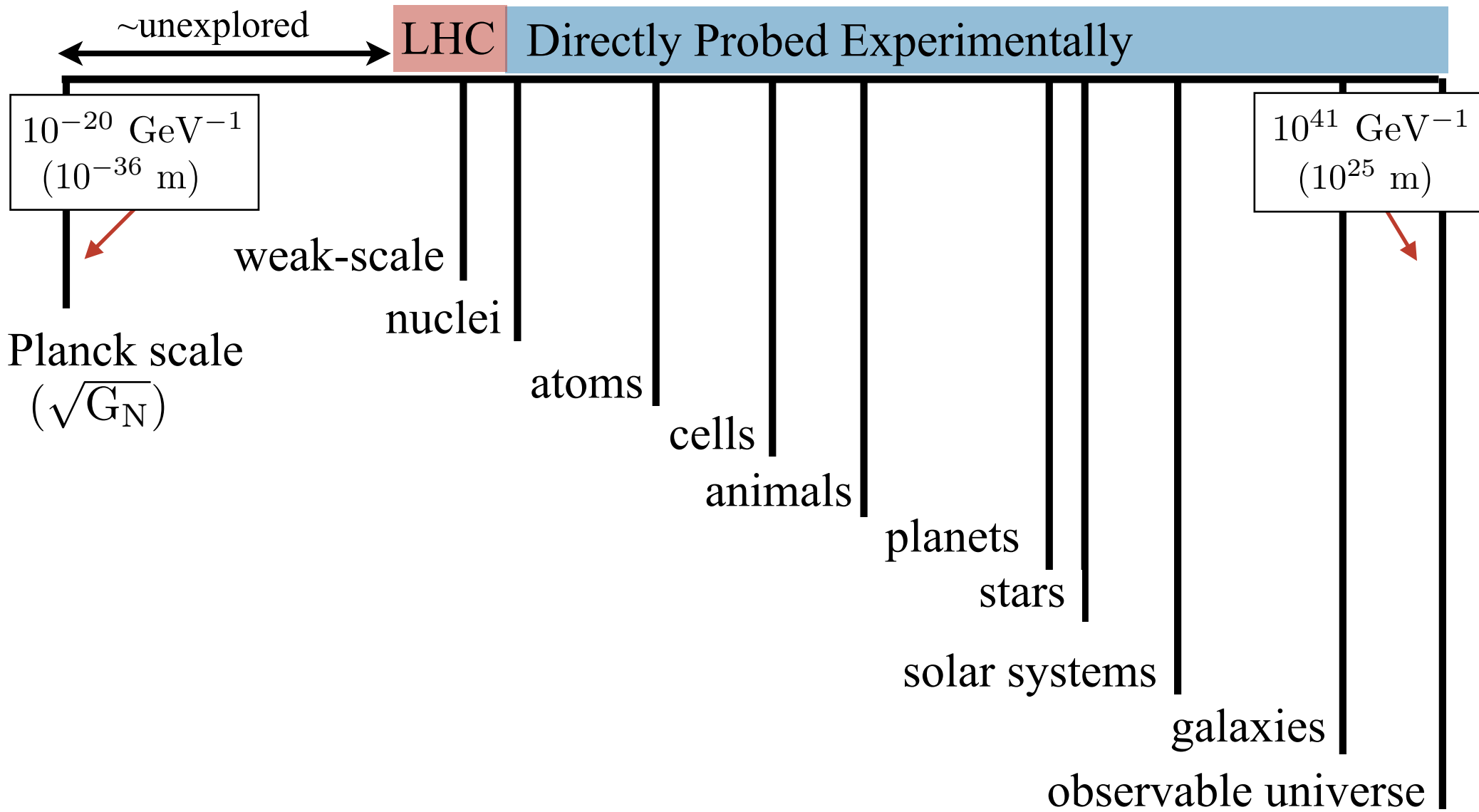
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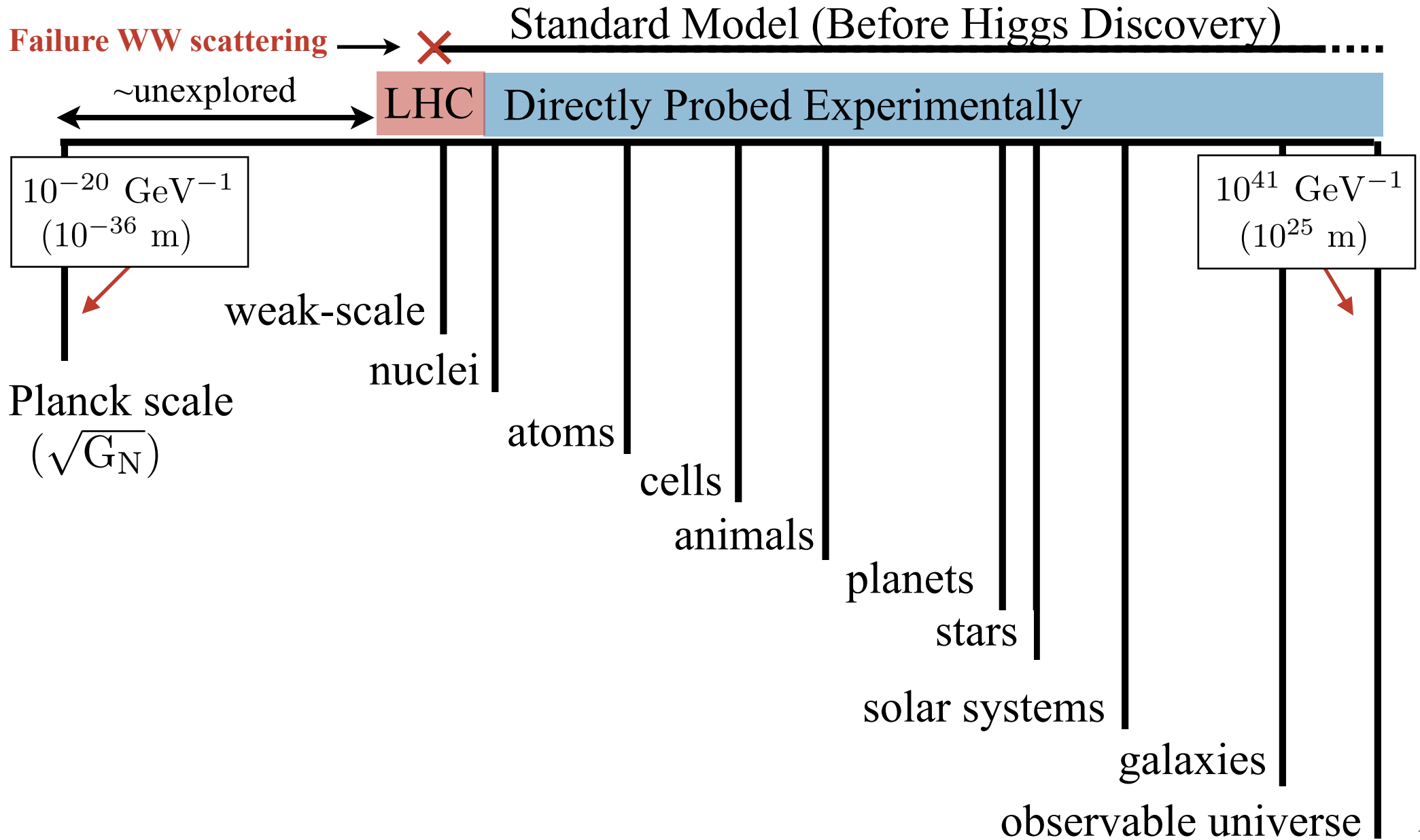
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Length Scales

(In principle)

Standard Model (After Higgs Discovery)

Standard Model (Before Higgs Discovery)

Failure WW scattering



~unexplored

LHC

Directly Probed Experimentally

$10^{-20} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$
(10^{-36} m)

10^{41} GeV^{-1}
(10^{25} m)

weak-scale

nuclei

atoms

cells

animals

planets

stars

solar systems

galaxies

observable universe

Planck scale
($\sqrt{G_N}$)

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Another reason why the Higgs was such a big deal !

Now (*first time ever?*) have theory can be extrapolated to exponentially higher energies.

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All intermediate scales directly set by basic fundamental physical parameters (Seen explicit examples of some of these)

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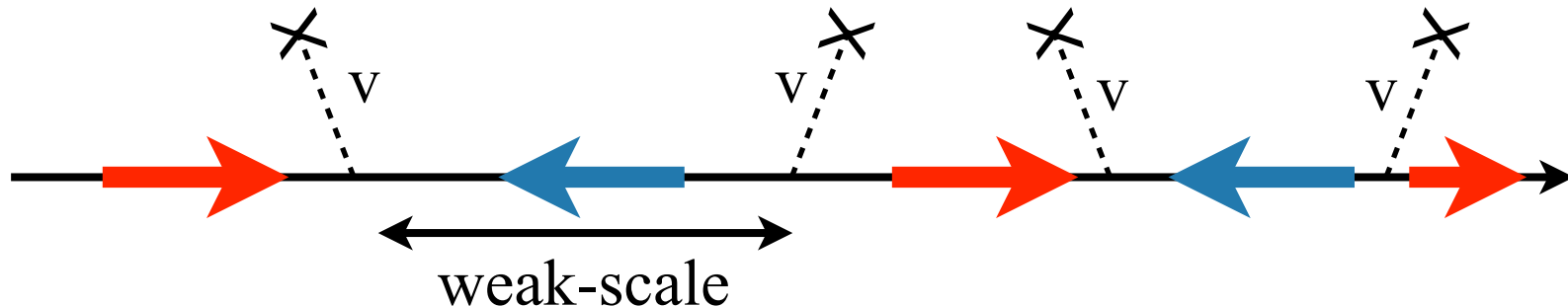
Planck scale

weak scale

observable universe

Weak scale: Fundamental scale in physics

- Scale associated with fundamental particle masses
- Typical at which massive particles interact with Higgs field
- The first time start seeing the forces have same underlying structure



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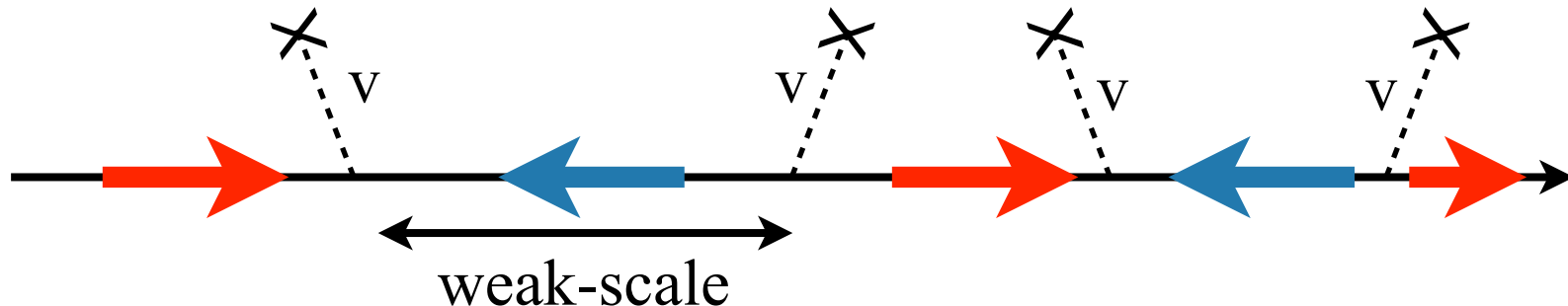
LHC exciting both because:
 - it is the frontier **but also**
 - exploring fundamental scale of nature

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Hubble scale

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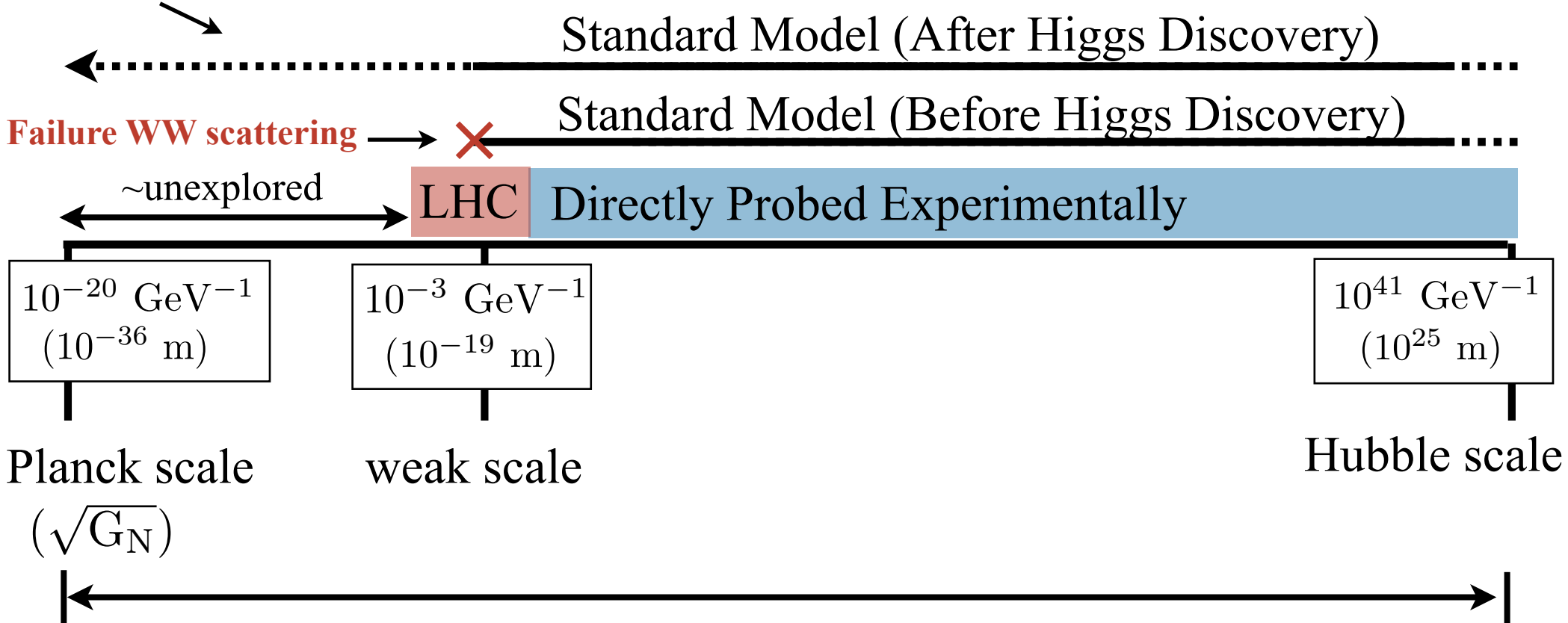
($\sqrt{G_N}$)



- Large range, but not infinite.

Fundamental Length Scales

(In principle)



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- Claim: Everything we know, *and can possibly know*, within this range

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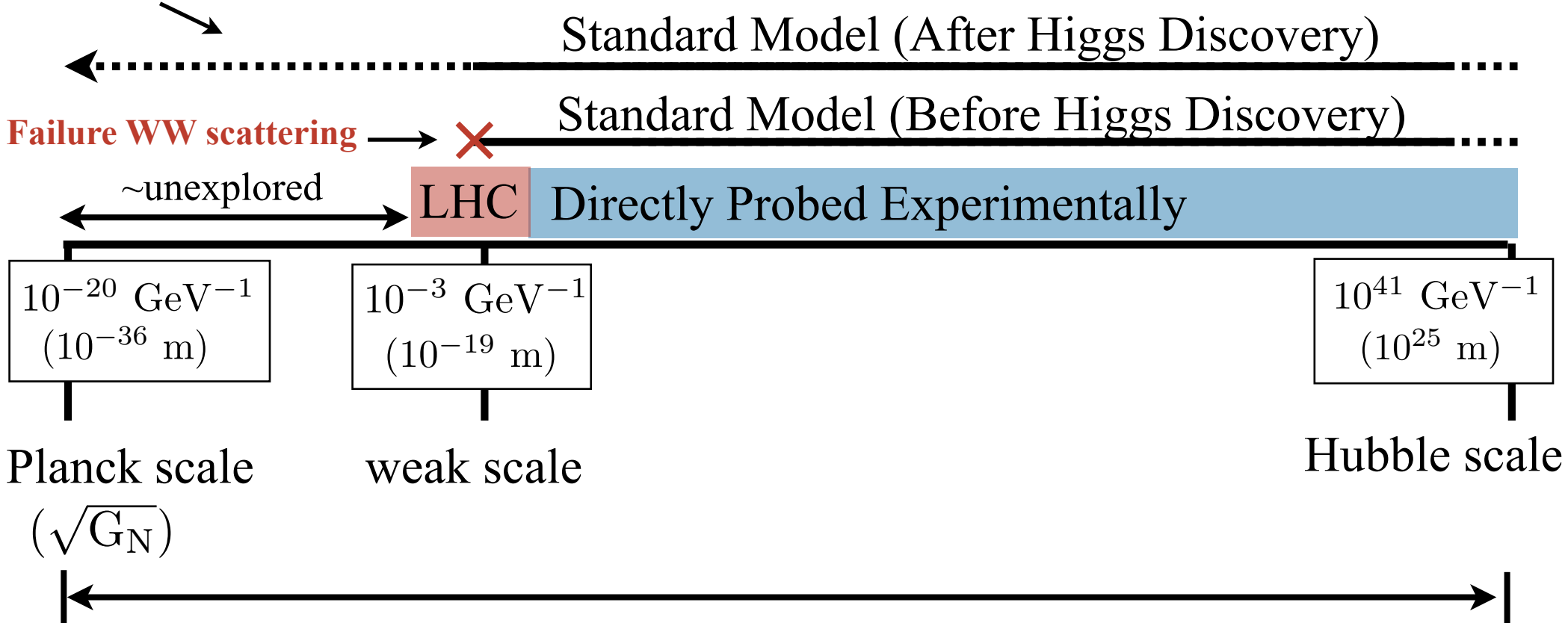
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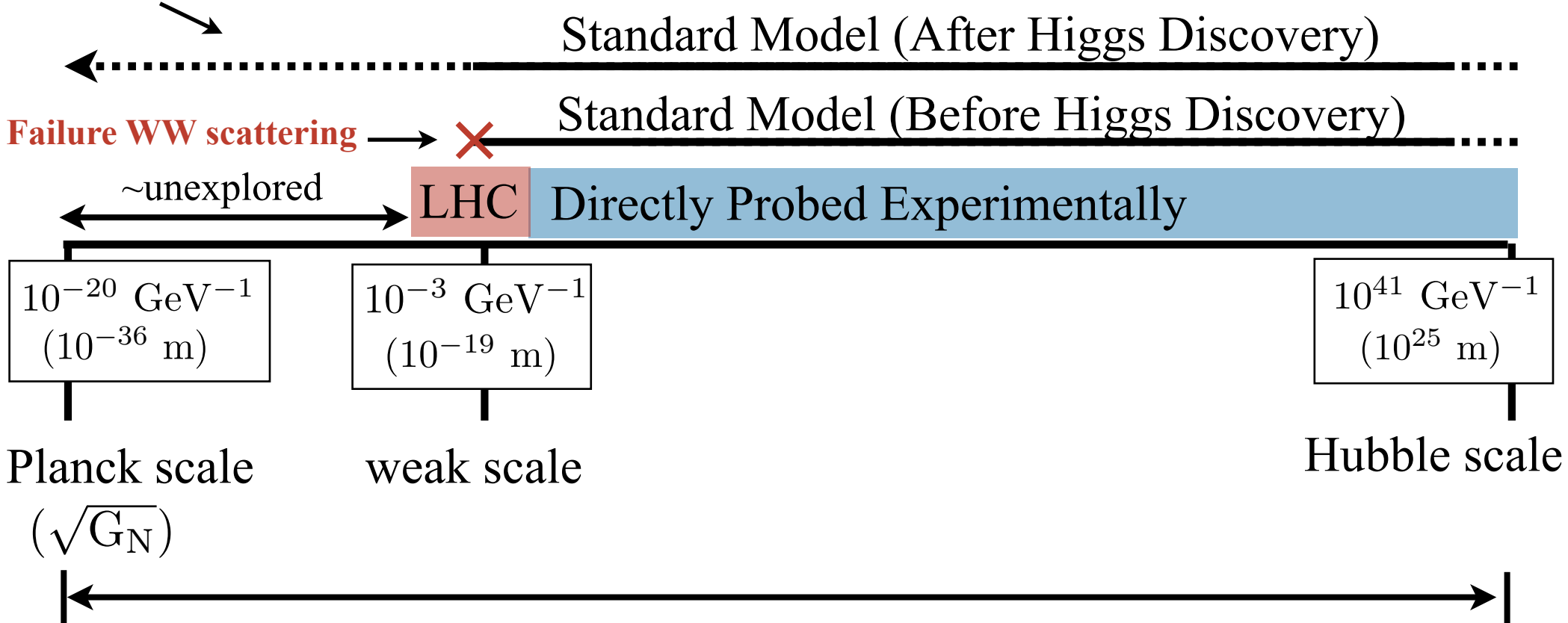
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- Talk about lower bound, next. Believed to really be hard lower bound
- Deep mysteries/problems with SM directly associated with each fundamental scale

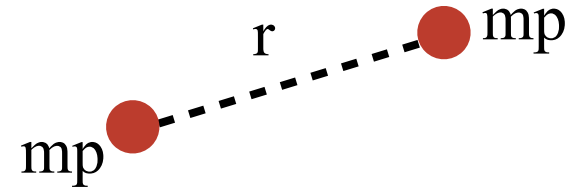
Problem with the Planck Scale

Relative Strength of Gravity

Electromagnetic Interaction

$$F_{EM} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

Pure number: α

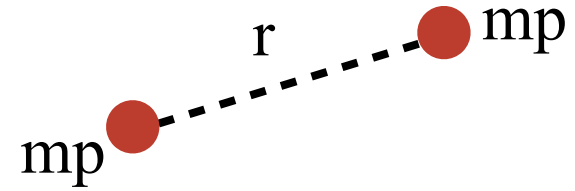


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Gravitational Interaction

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Dimensionful number

$$G_N \sim (l_{Pl})^2 \sim (10^{-20} \text{ GeV}^{-1})^2$$

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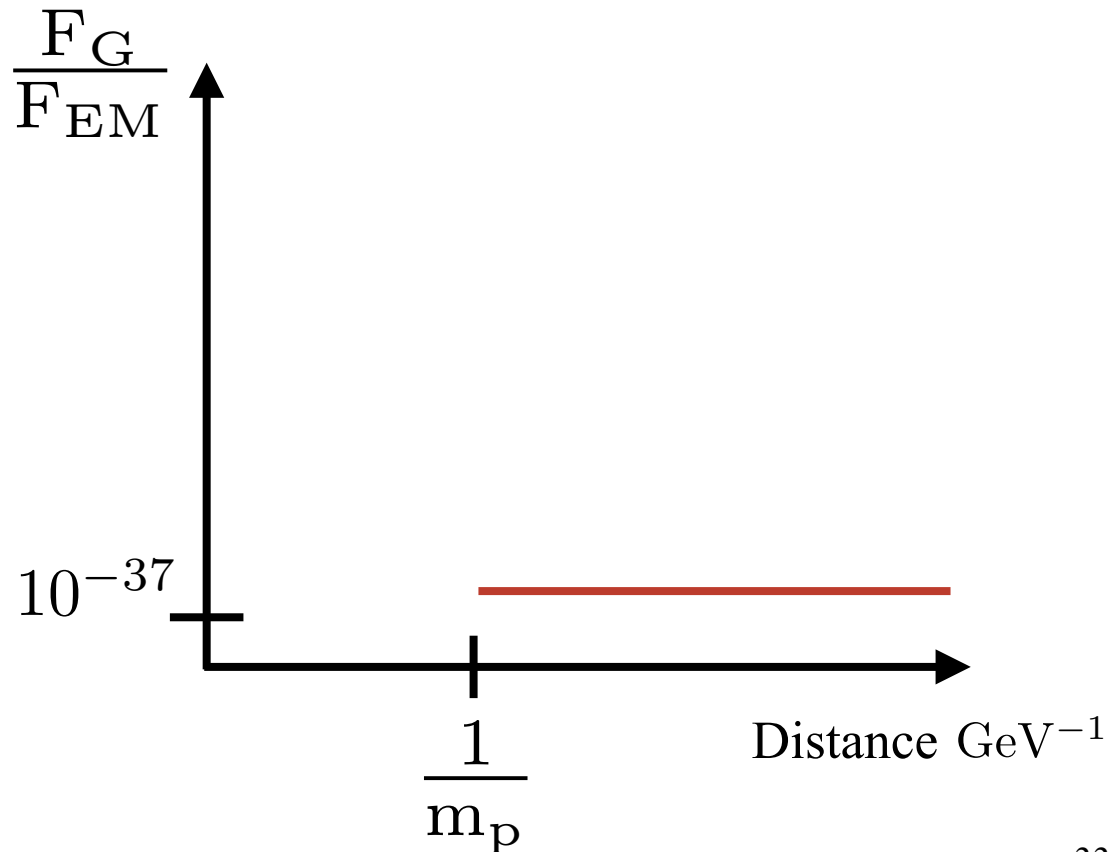
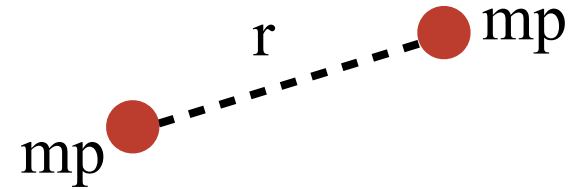
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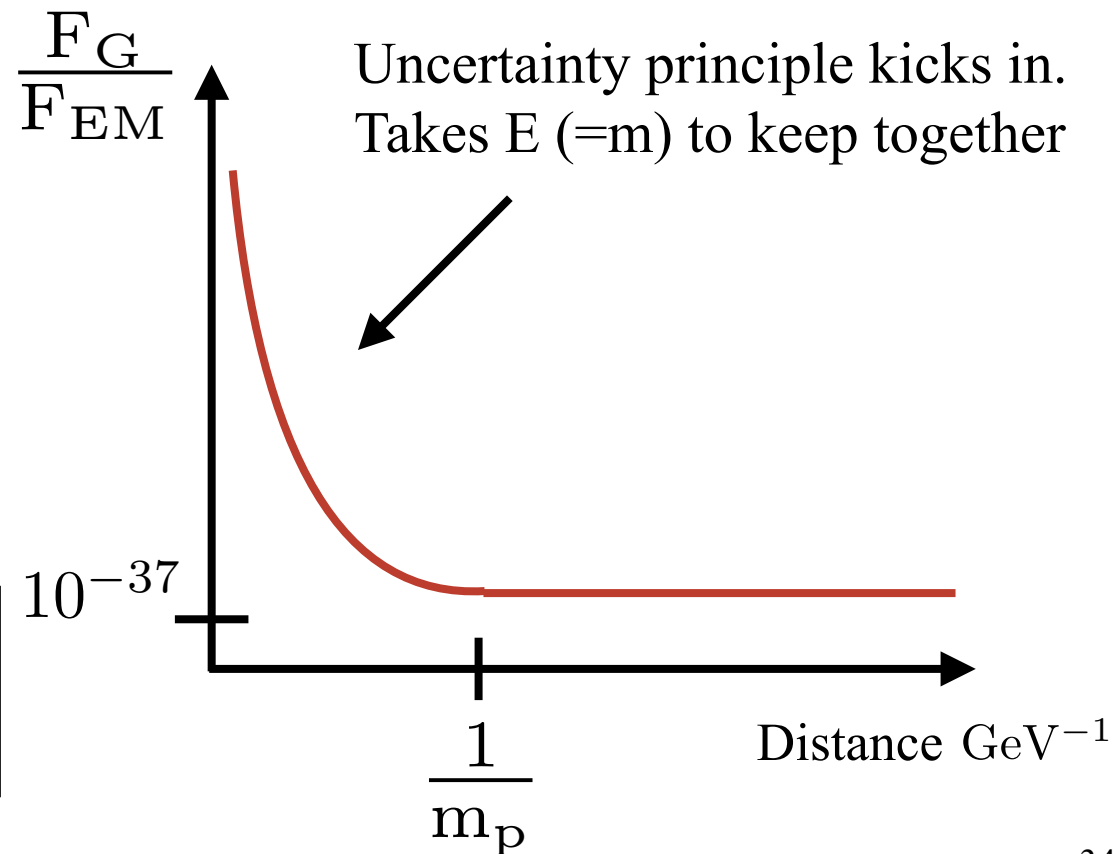
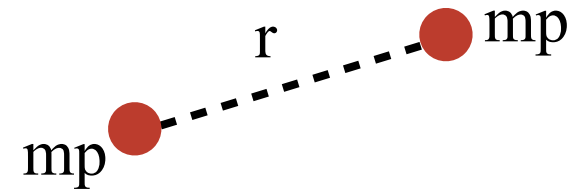
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Relative Strength of Gravity

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At short distances, (comparable to ℓ_{Pl}) gravitational interaction dominates
 - ℓ_{PL} the scale at which gravity is becoming strong

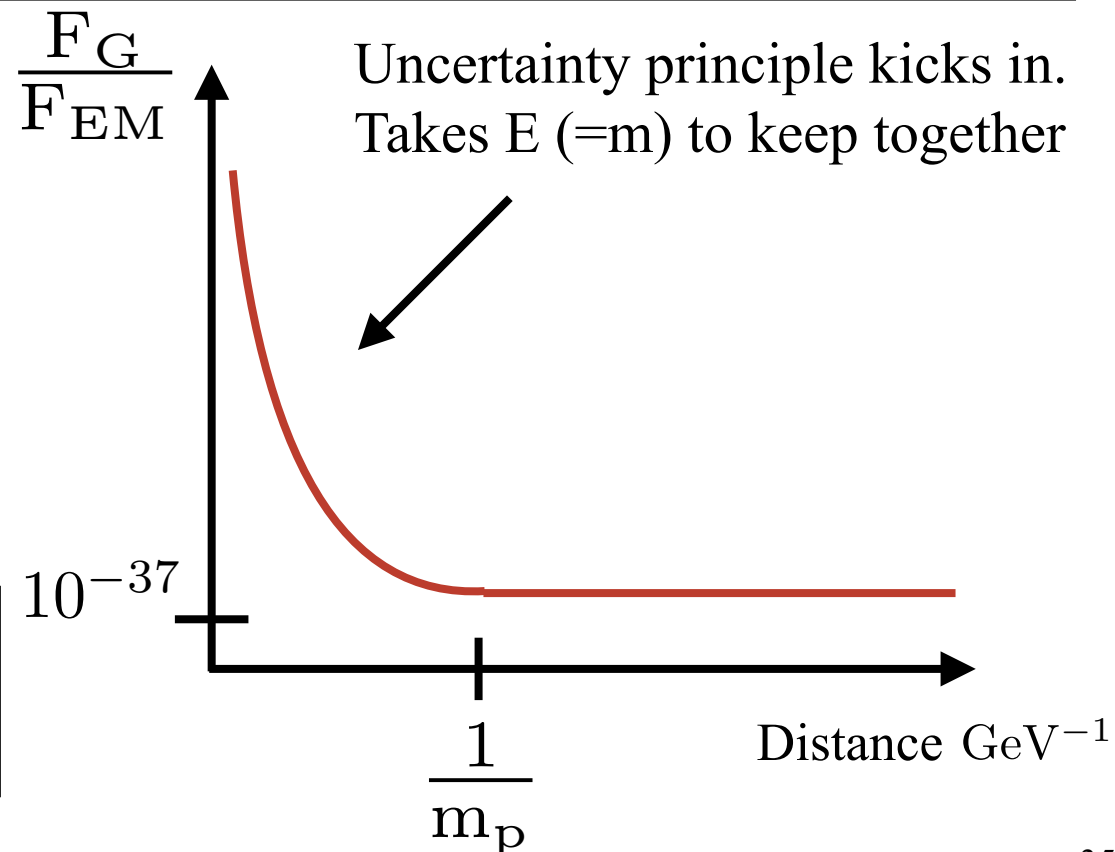
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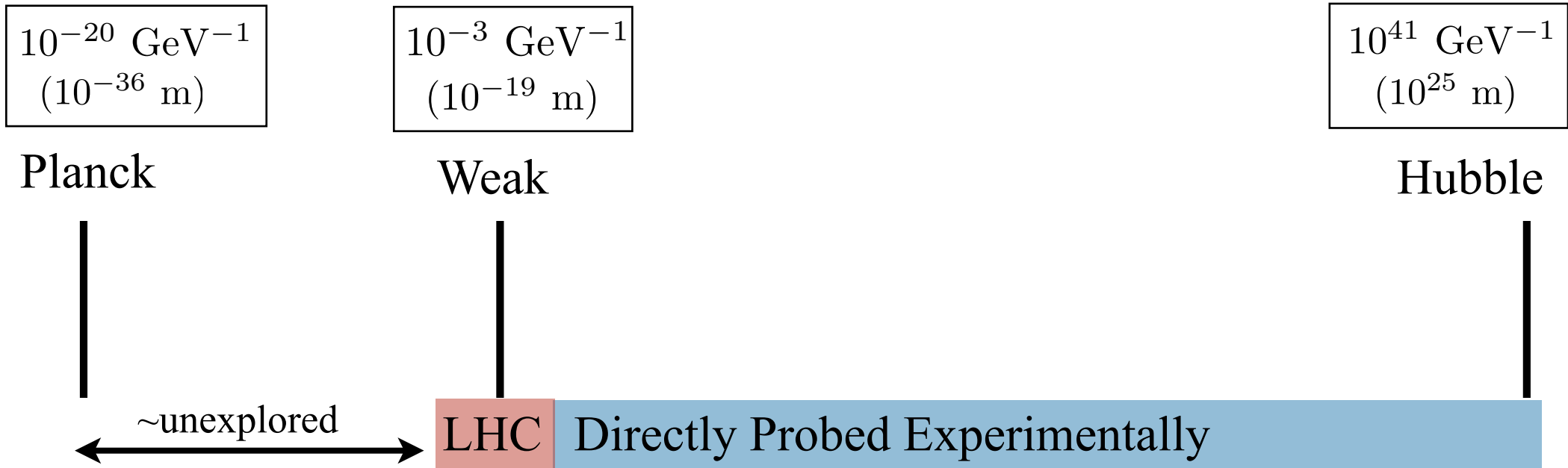
$$F_G = \underbrace{G_N}_{\text{Dimensionful number}} \frac{m_p^2}{r^2}$$

Dimensionful number

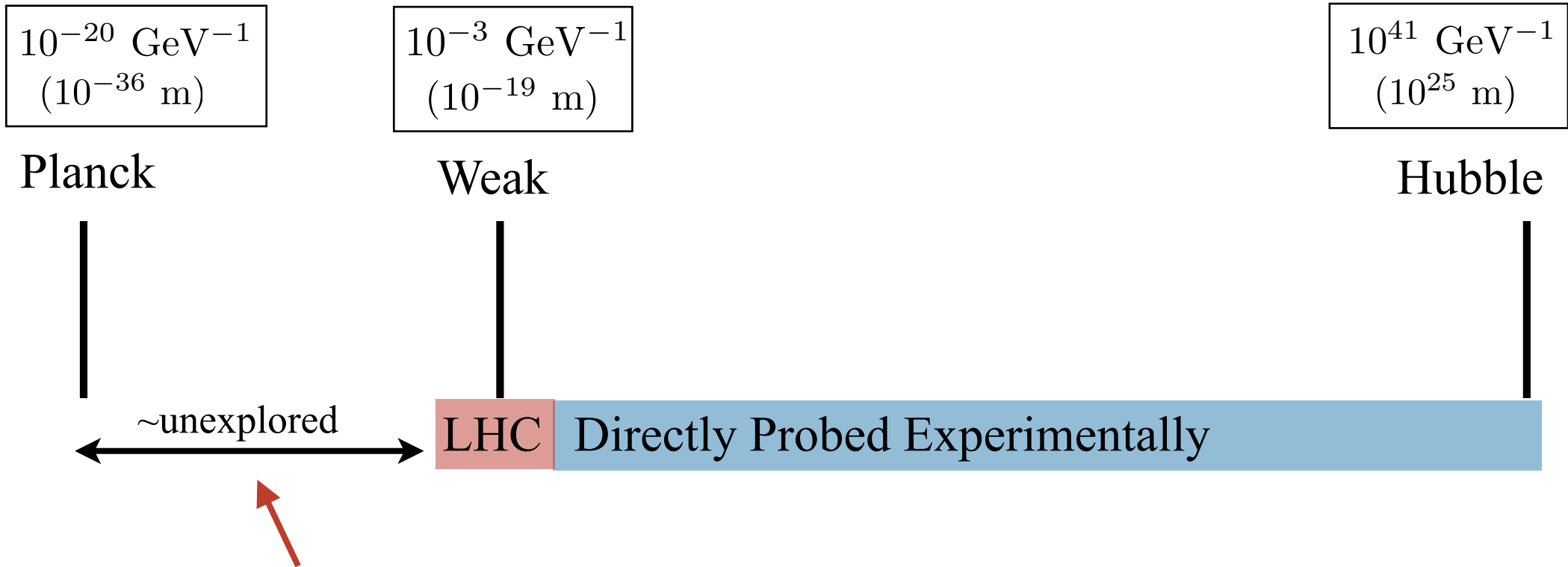
$$G_N \sim (\ell_{\text{Pl}})^2 \sim (10^{-20} \text{ GeV}^{-1})^2$$



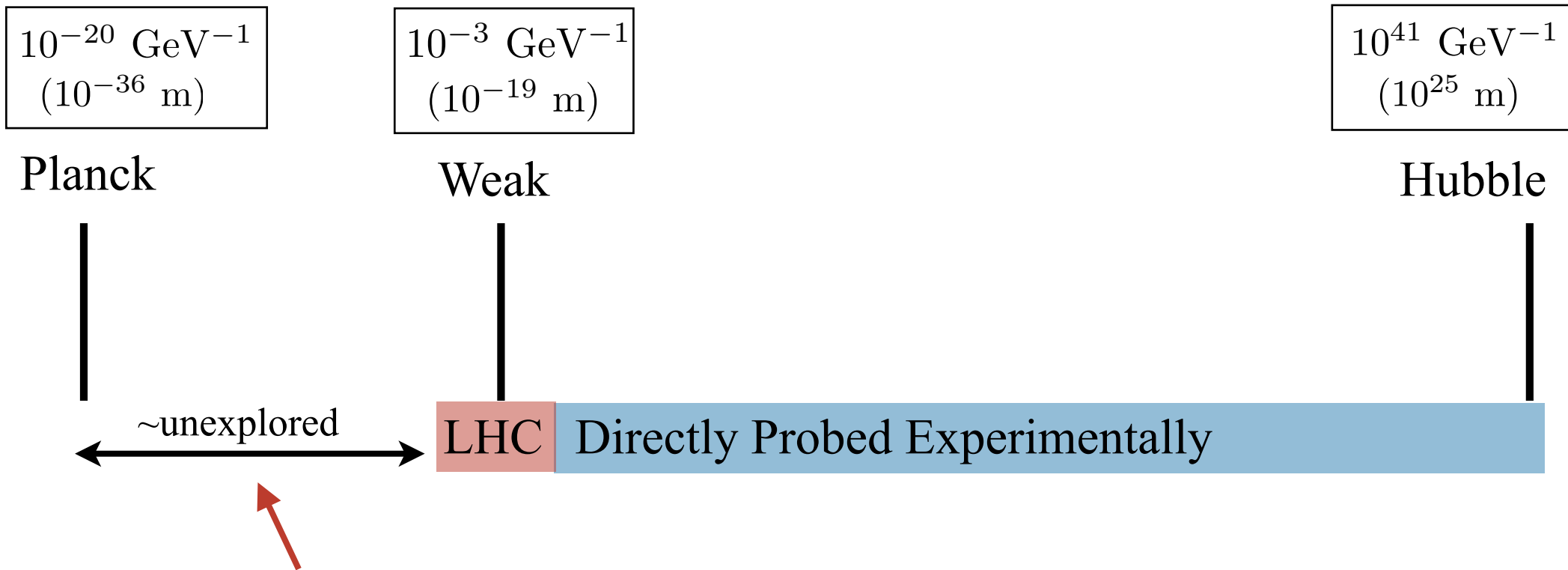
Probing Smaller Distance Scales



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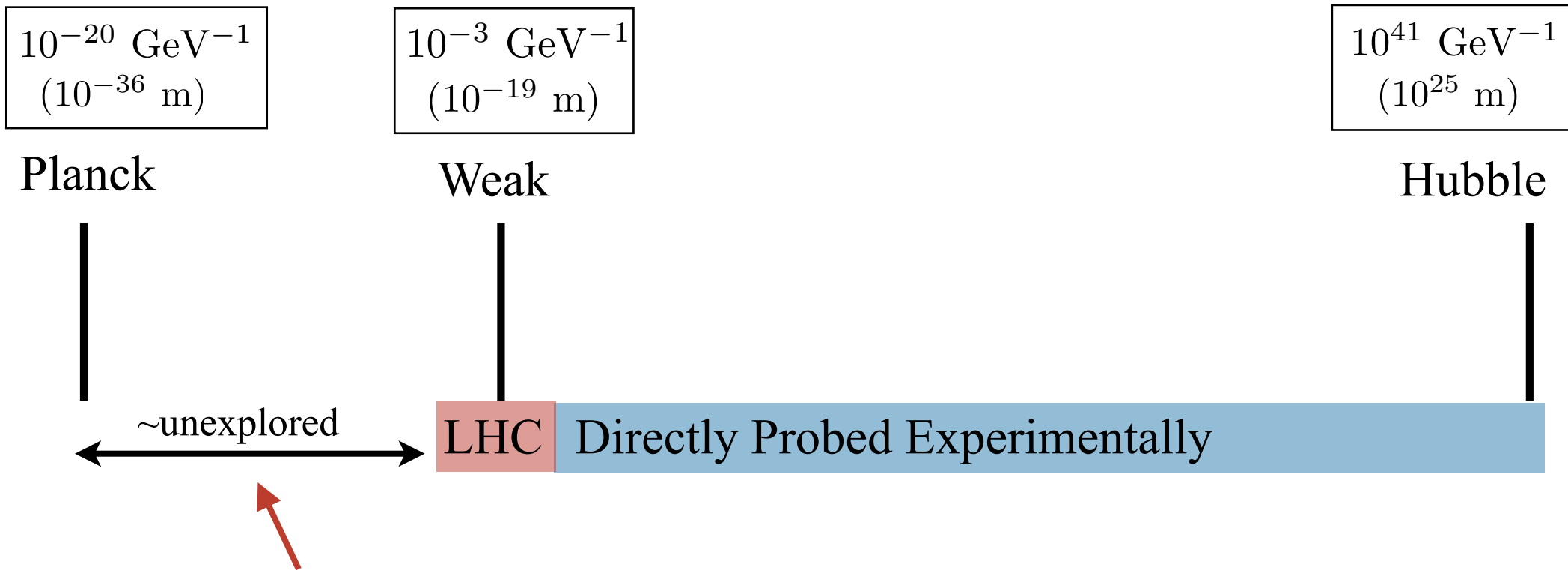


Probing Smaller Distance Scales



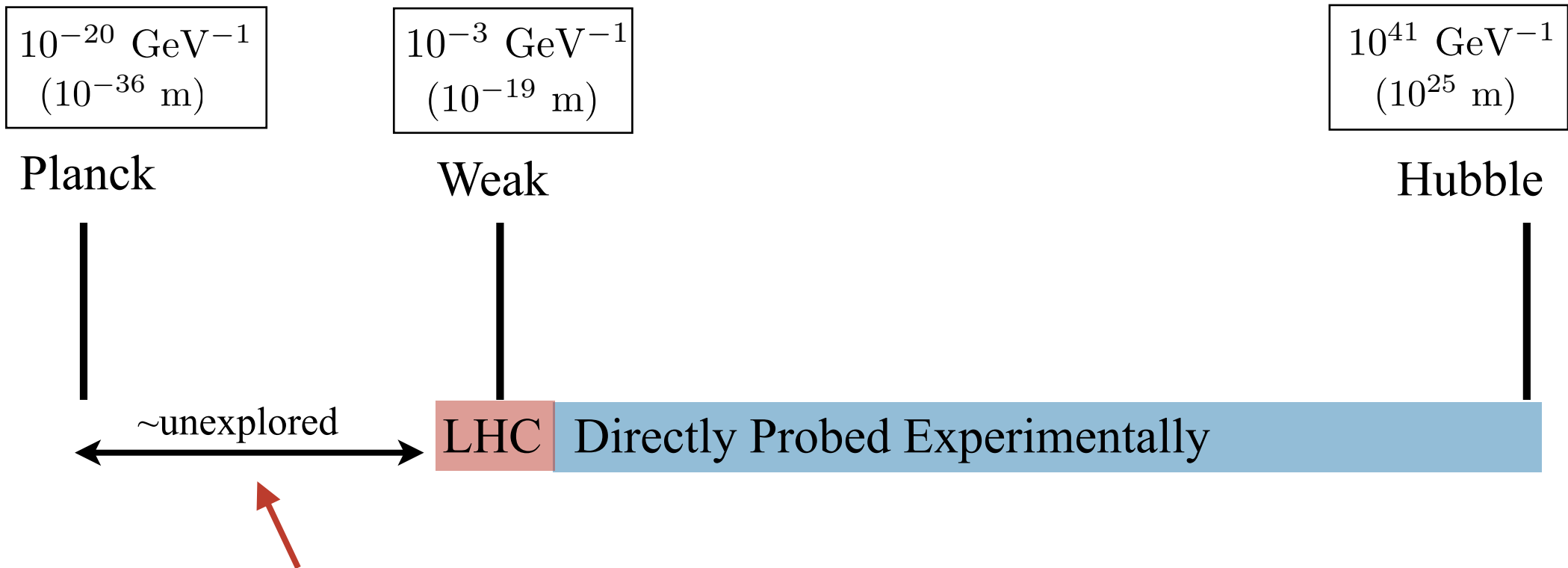
- Say we decided to probe smaller and smaller distance scales
- Build collider, go to higher and higher energies

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Probing Smaller Distance Scales



- Say we decided to probe smaller and smaller distance scales
- Build collider, go to higher and higher energies
- Eventually reach point where gravitational interaction dominates
- Continue to smaller distance ... then something new happens...

Create Black Holes !

Some point put so much energy into collisions that you create black hole

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Estimate scale when this happens:

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At high energies, mass dominated
by E associated w/uncertainty principle

$$m \sim \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$m \sim \frac{1}{r}$$

$$G_N \frac{1}{r^3} \sim \frac{1}{r}$$

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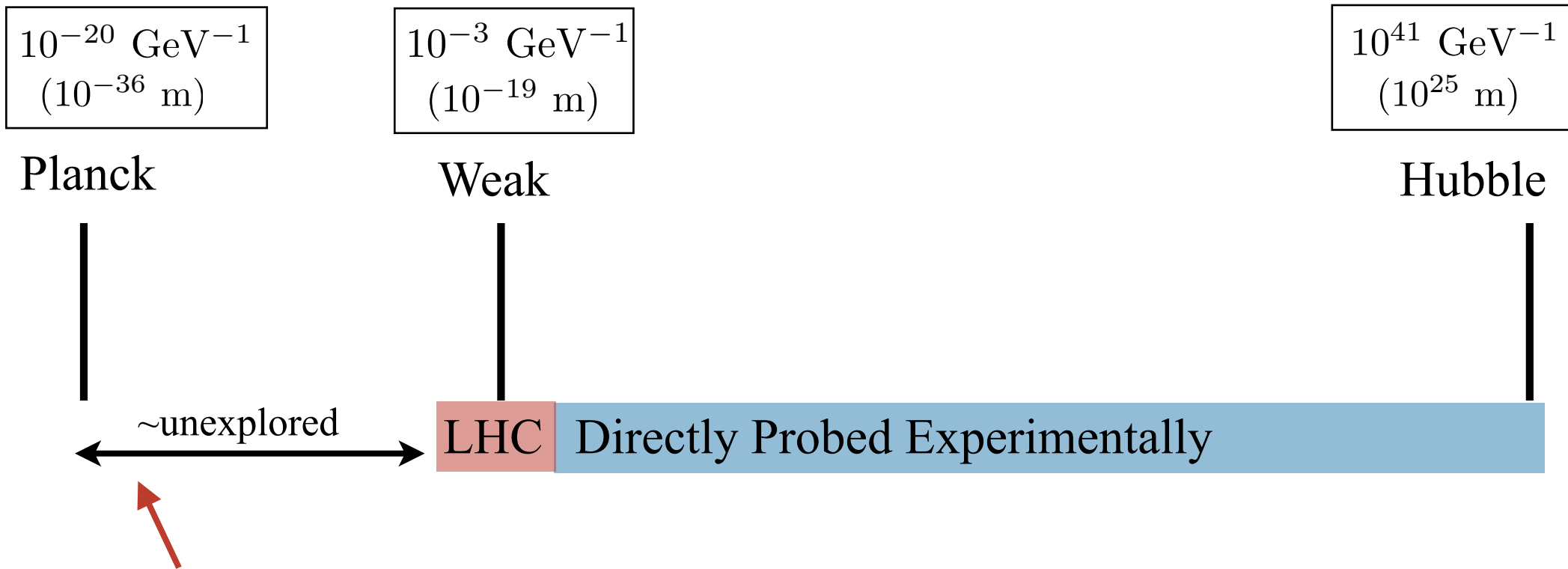
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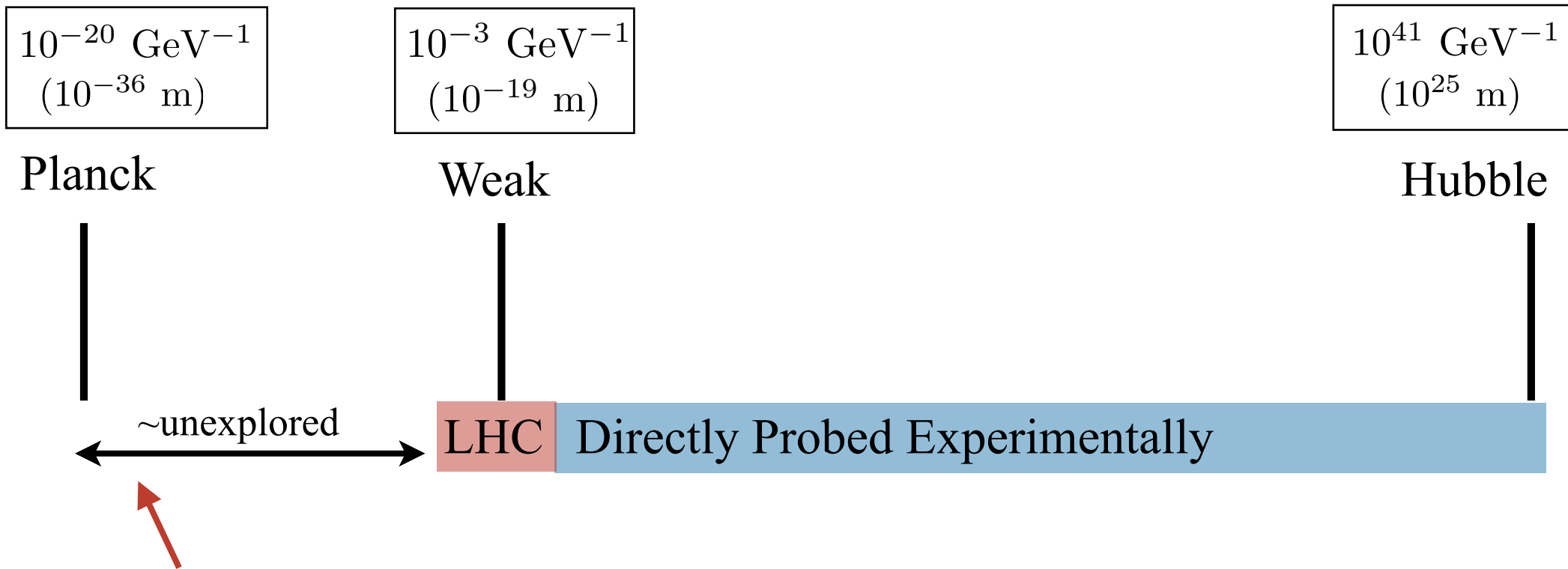
$$r \sim \sqrt{G_N} \sim l_{Pl}$$

Probing Smaller Distance Scales



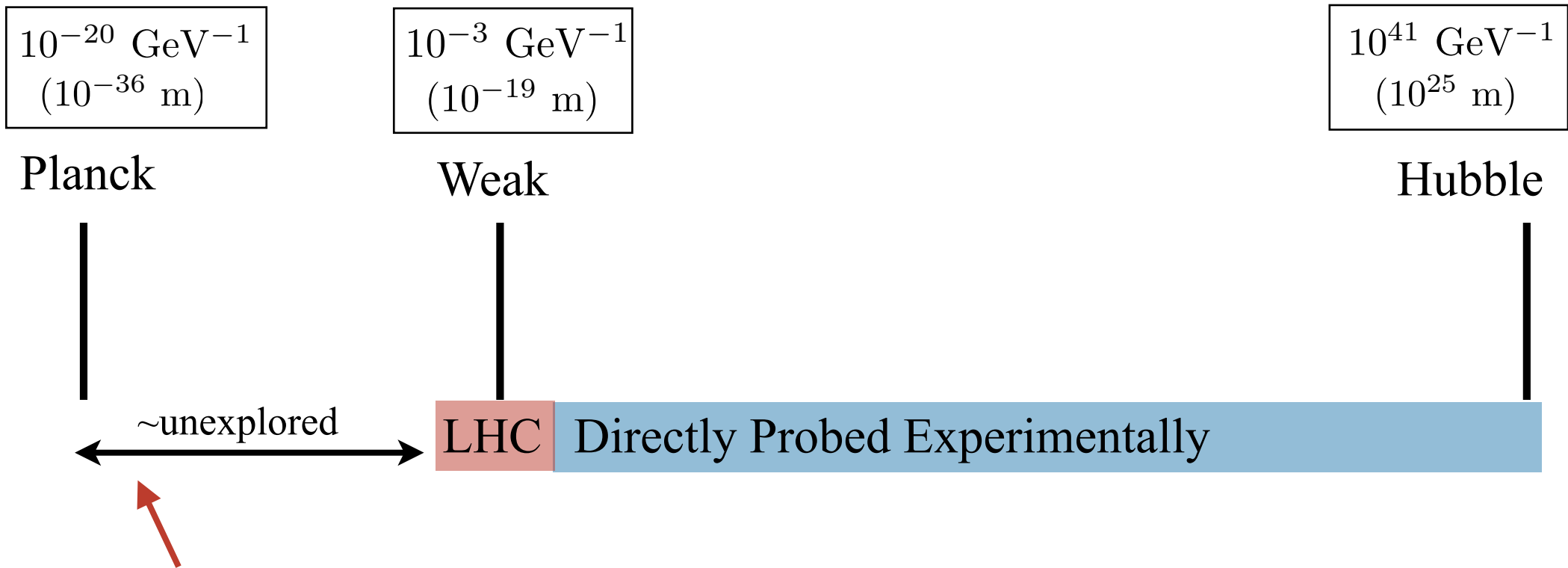
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Probing Smaller Distance Scales



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- At ℓ_{Pl} make blackhole / Cant tell whats happening in blackhole
- Even higher energies gives bigger blackhole
- Nothing can do (in principle) to get information about smaller scales

- Physics telling us that smaller scales dont exist

(Seen kind of thing before in QM and Relativity)

Probing Smaller Distance Scales

Lower Limit to Spacetime

Notion of space-time breaking down ℓ_{Pl} / Not clear what replaces it.

Major issue:

- Understanding of these short scales needed for:
 - Early universe: *What happened when universe curvature ℓ_{Pl}*
 - Details of blackholes
- Physics is about what happens in space-time

Other hints that some dramatic need (“Holographic Principle”)

- Black hole information scales like area
- Observables with QM can in principle perfectly predict
- Toy models where see space emerging
- ...

(Seen kind of thing before in QM and Relativity)

Problems with Weak and Hubble Scales

Problems with Weak and Hubble Scales

Problems associated with other two scales close related to one another

- Both come down to vacuum fluctuations

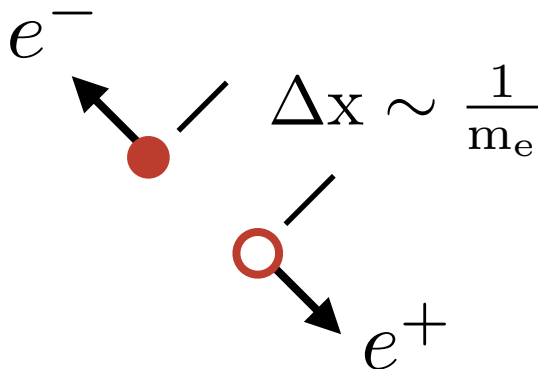
Problems with Weak and Hubble Scales

Lecture 2

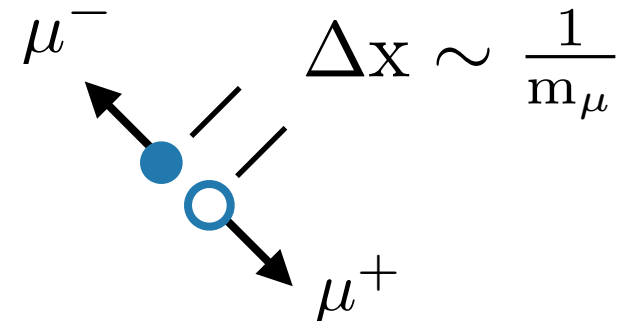
Combining Relativity and Quantum Mechanics

- To preserve causality needed to Anti-particle must exist
- In turn, major implications on the vacuum:

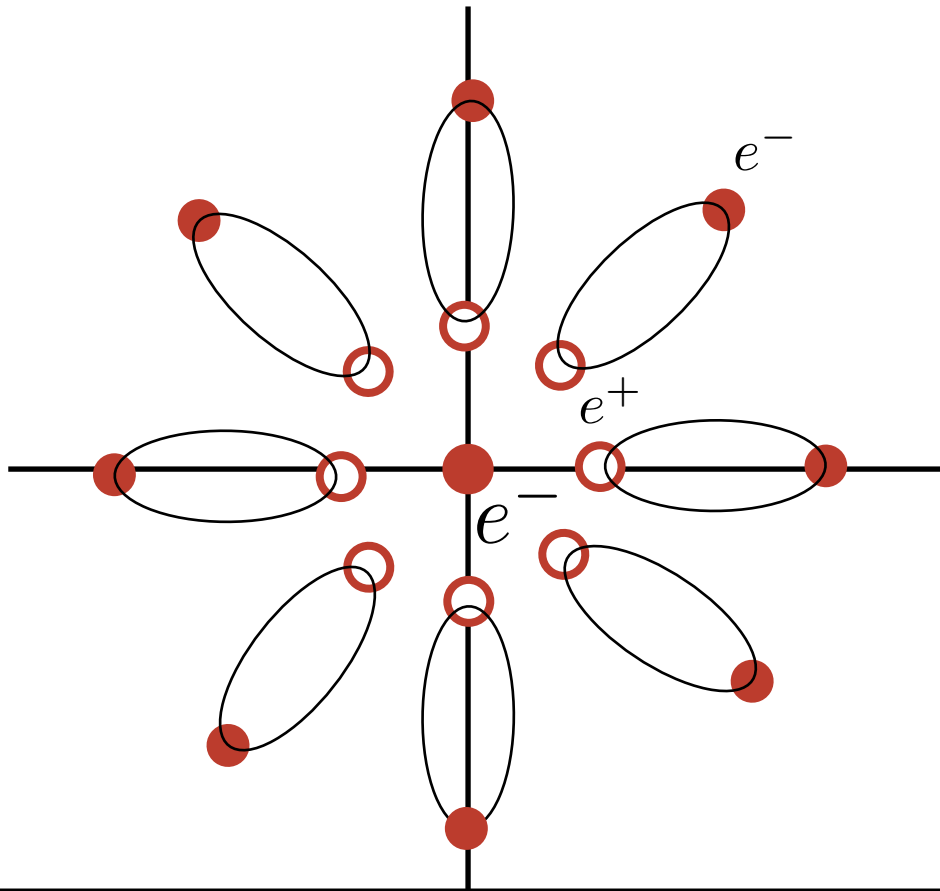
$$\Delta E > 2m_e c^2$$



$$\Delta E > 2m_\mu c^2$$



Vacuum Fluctuations *ARE REAL!*

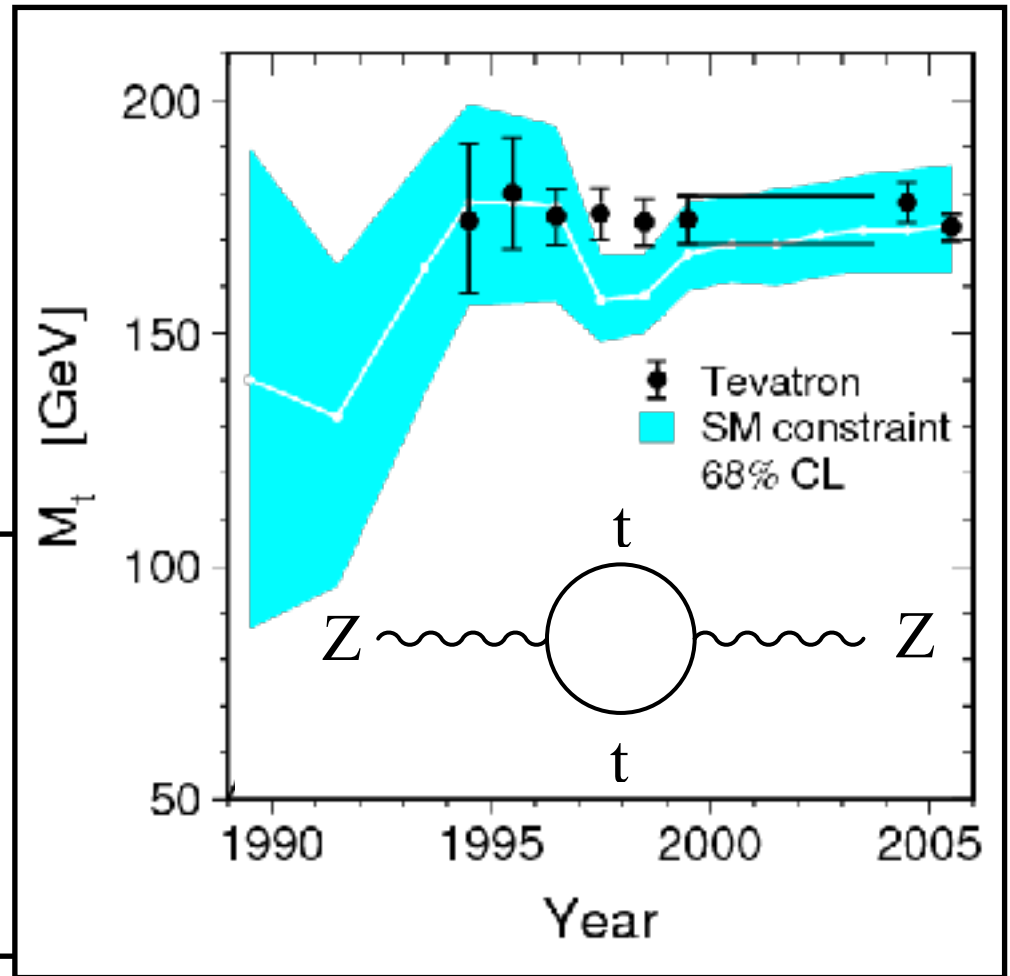
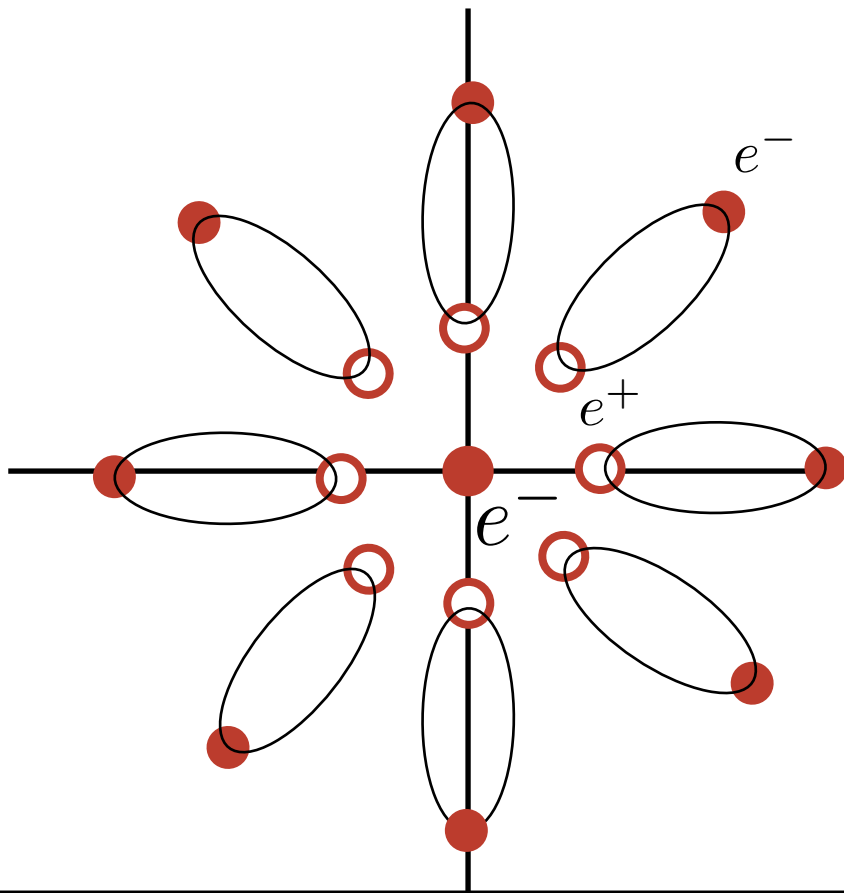


Precisely predict magnetic properties

$$g/2 = 1.0011596521809(8),$$

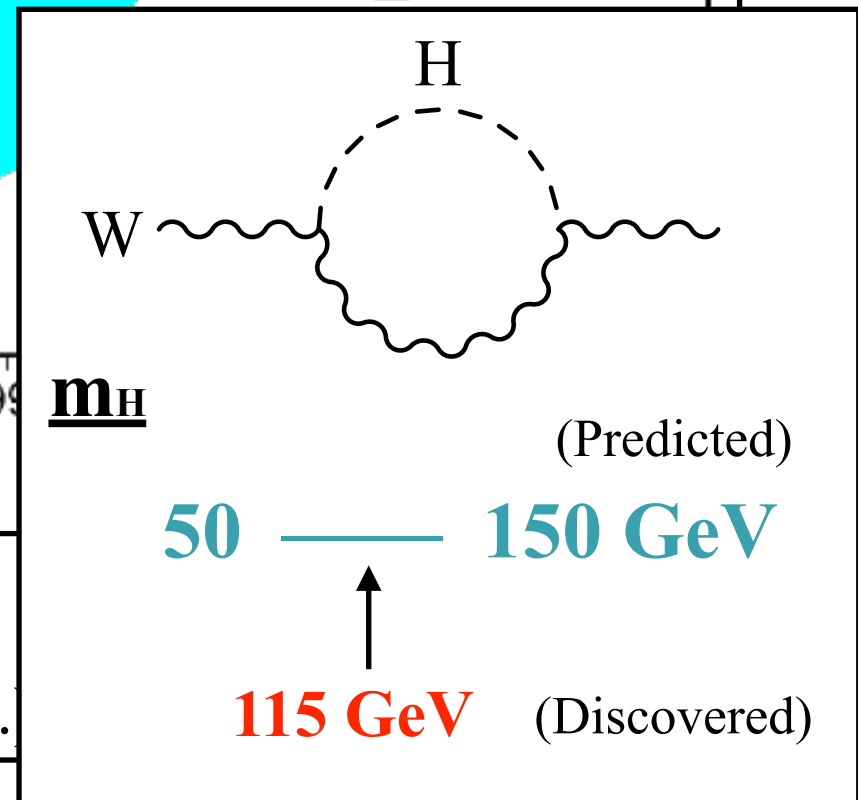
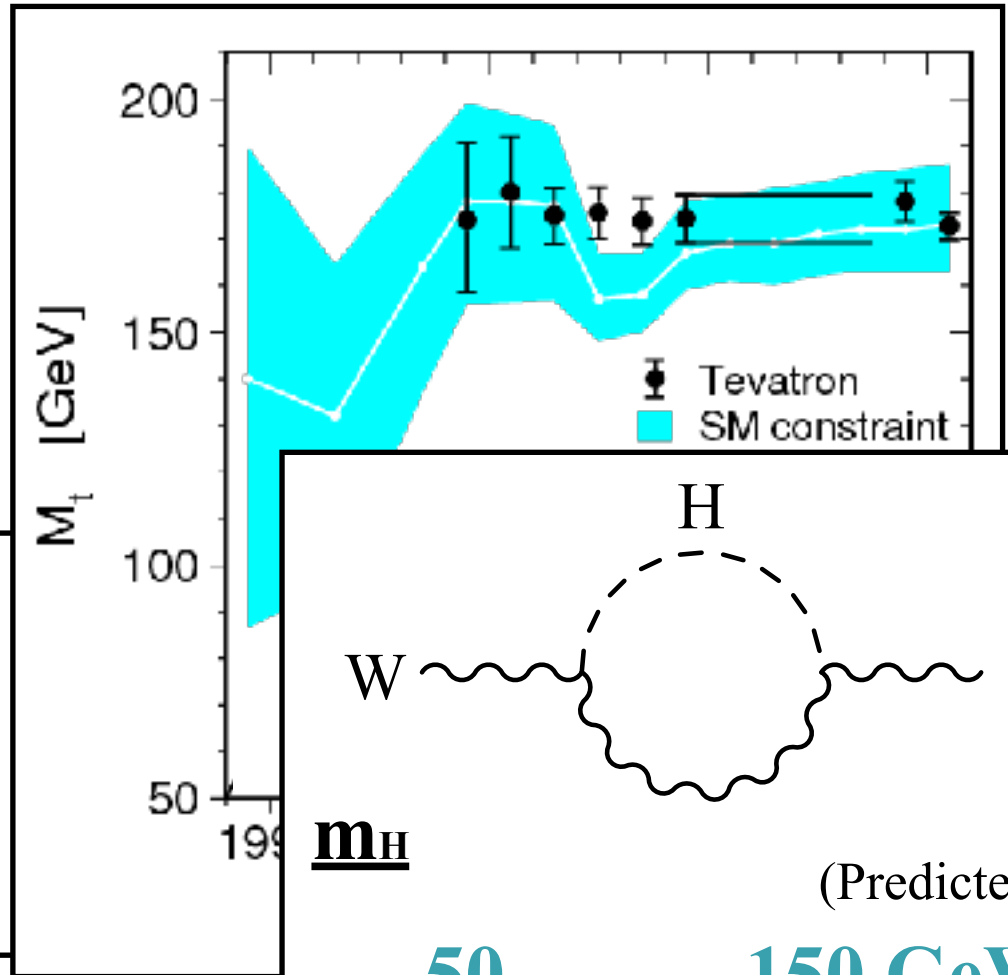
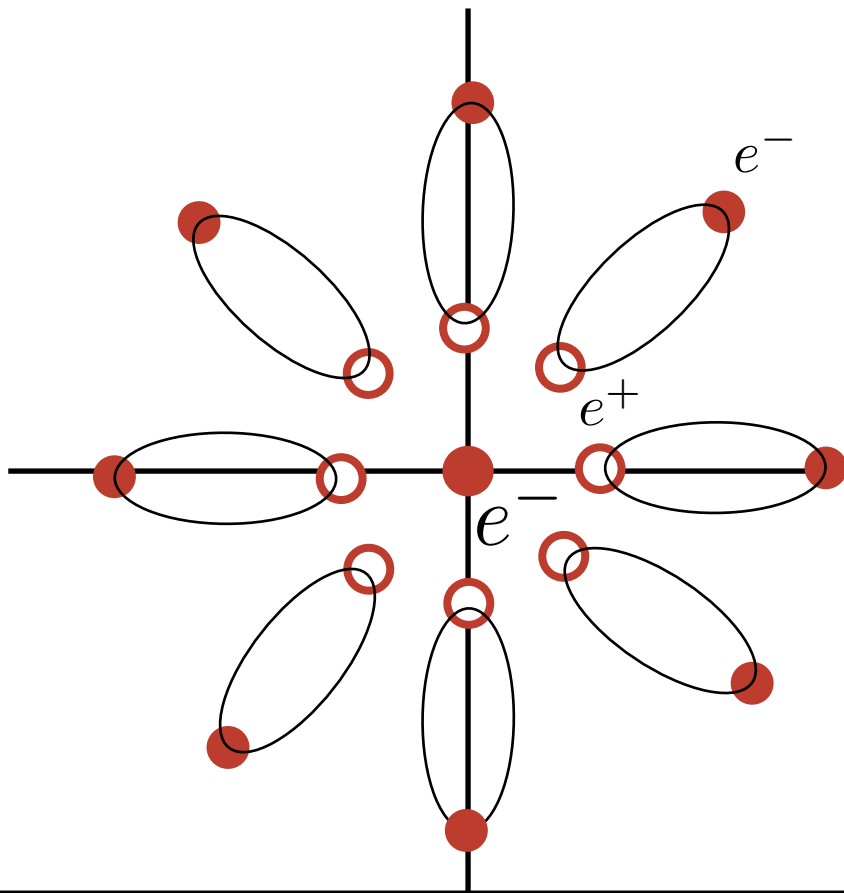
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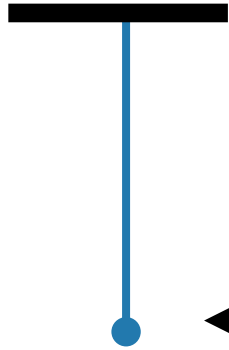
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 (Agree to better than one part in a trillion.)

Vacuum Has Energy

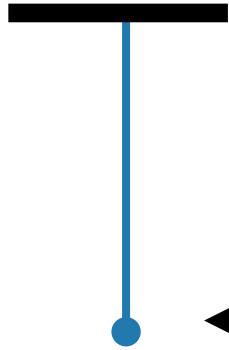
Classically (w/o QM)



← Lowest possible energy is 0

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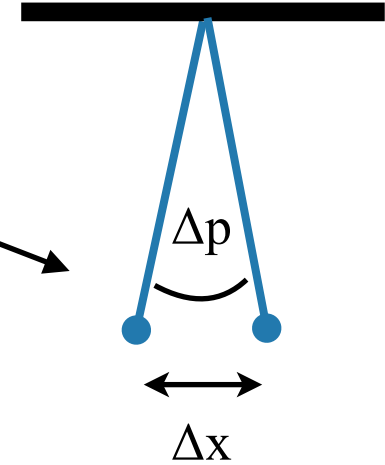
Classically (w/o QM)



Minimum non-zero energy: $E \sim h\omega$

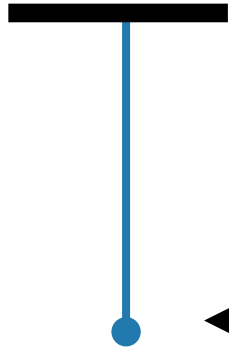
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Quantum World



Vacuum Has Energy

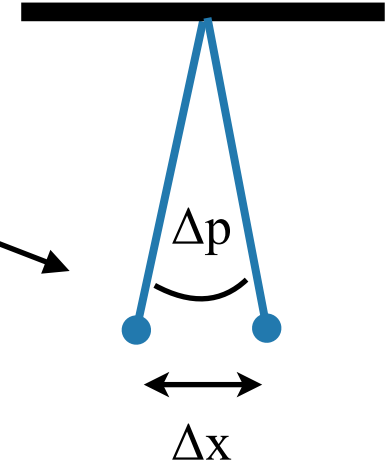
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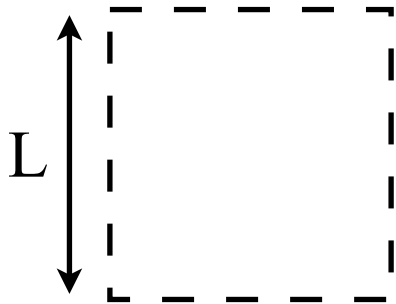
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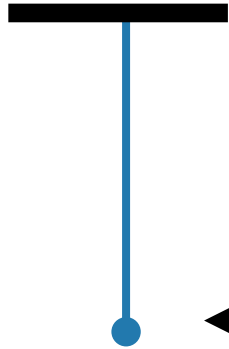


Estimate energy density in region of empty space: *Dimensional Analysis*



Vacuum Has Energy

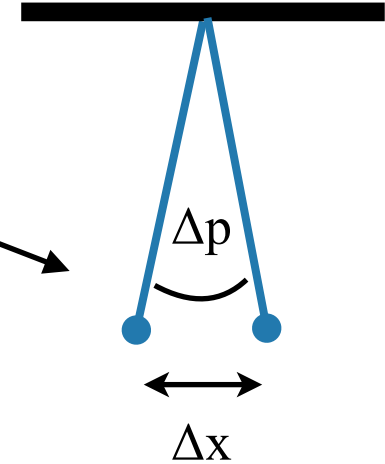
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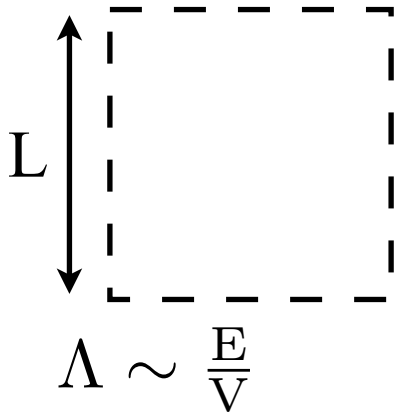
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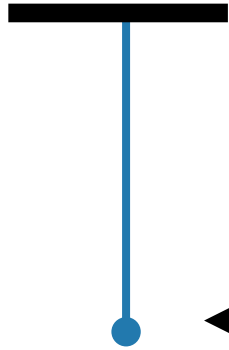


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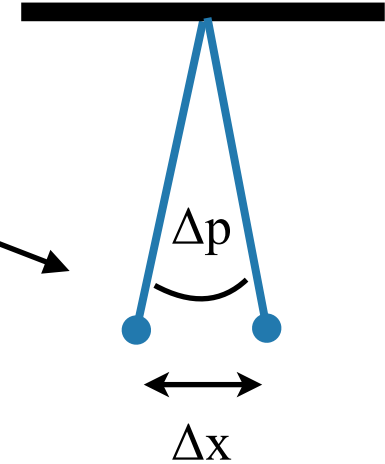
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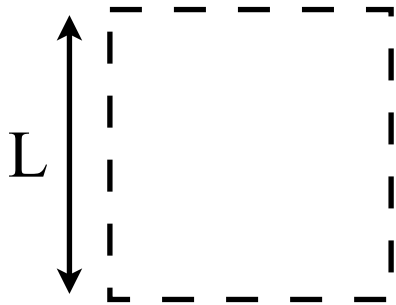
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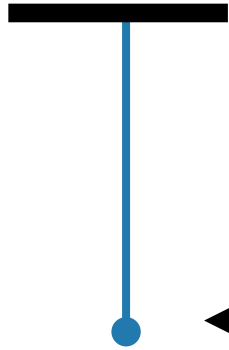
$$\Lambda \sim \frac{E}{V}$$

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Vacuum Has Energy

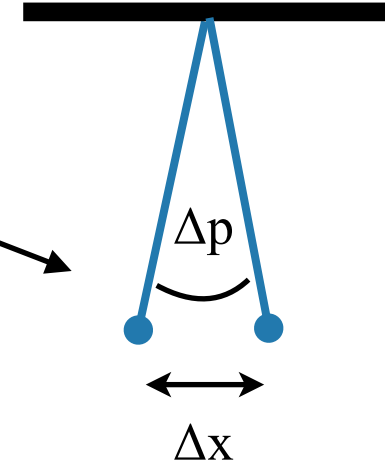
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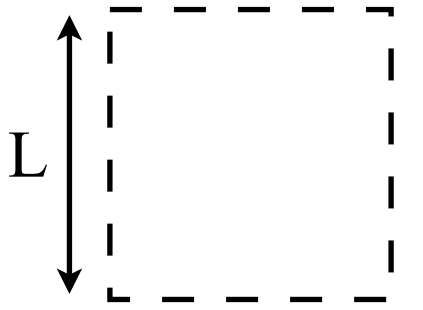
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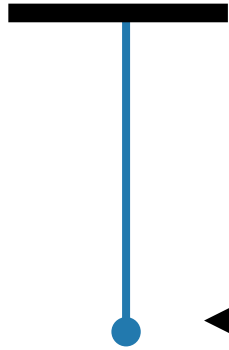

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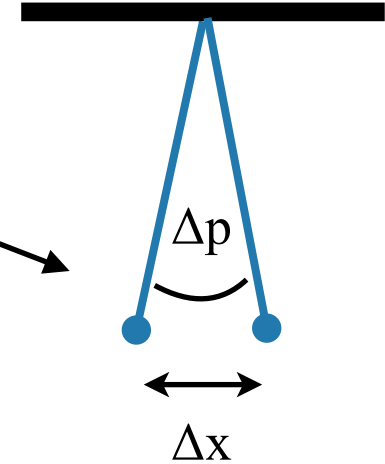
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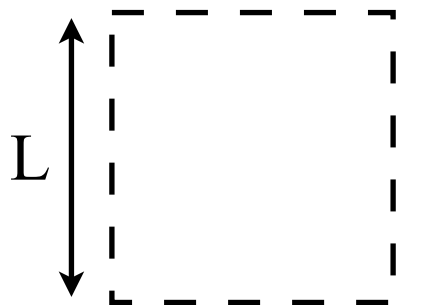
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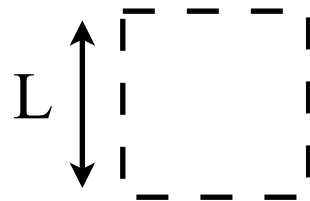
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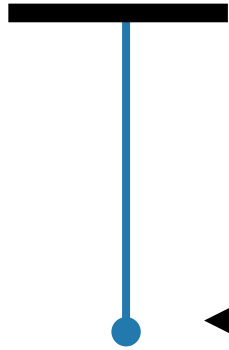
Smaller Box



Λ much bigger

Vacuum Has Energy

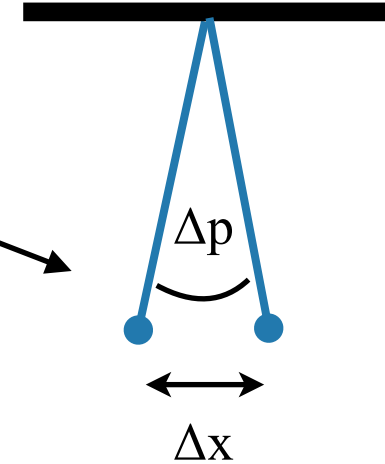
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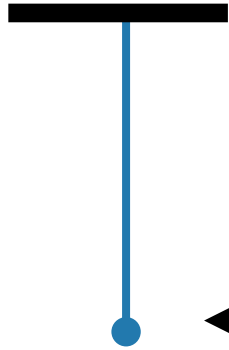
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Reach: Cut-off

$\Lambda \sim \frac{1}{\ell_{Pl}^4}$

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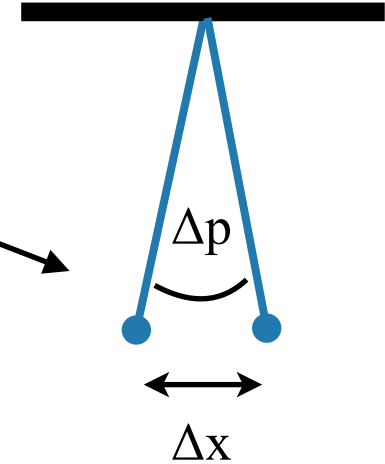
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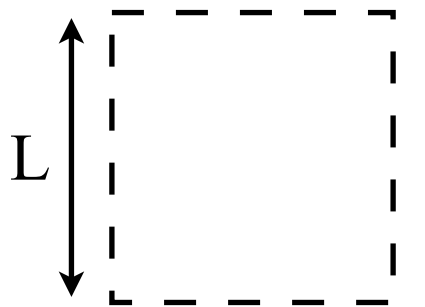
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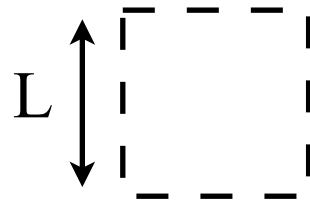
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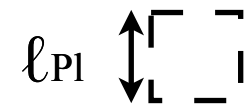
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...this is a problem

Cosmological Constant Problem

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Clearly something wrong!

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How do we deal with this in the current theory ?

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Constant.
Input parameter to theory

The diagram illustrates the equation $\Lambda = \Lambda_{\text{QM}} + \Lambda_{\text{Classical}}$. A box labeled 'from the vacuum fluctuations' has an arrow pointing to Λ_{QM} . Another box labeled 'Constant. Input parameter to theory' has an arrow pointing to $\Lambda_{\text{Classical}}$.

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$$\Lambda = \Lambda_{\text{QM}} + \Lambda_{\text{Classical}}$$

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Constant.
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$$= 3.342\,862\,210 \dots 554\dots \times \ell_{\text{Pl}}^{-4}$$

120 digits

Λ_{QM}

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$$= 3.342862210 \dots 554 \dots \times \ell_{\text{Pl}}^{-4}$$

+ $\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{120 \text{ digits}} \quad \boxed{\Lambda_{\text{QM}}}$

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“Fine Tuning”

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$10^{-20} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$
(10^{-36} m)

10^{-3} GeV^{-1}
(10^{-19} m)

10^{41} GeV^{-1}
(10^{25} m)

Planck scale

weak scale

Hubble scale

?

Why is the universe so big ?

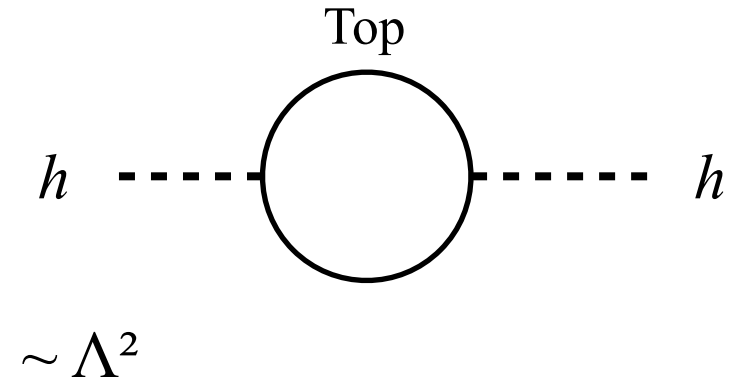
Vacuum Fluctuations: Higgs Particle

Closely related problem

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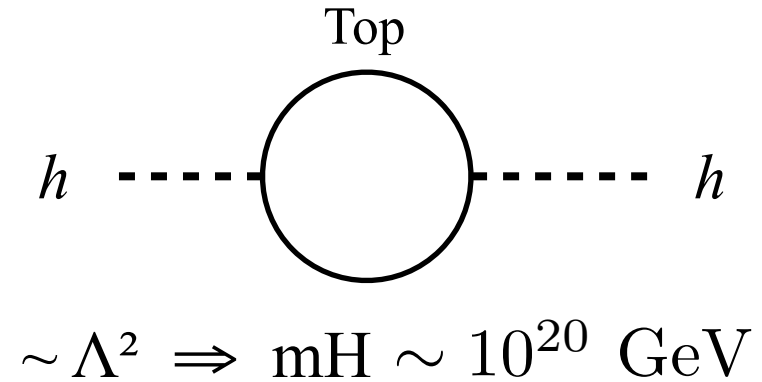
Vacuum fluctuations of Higgs mass (m_H^2)



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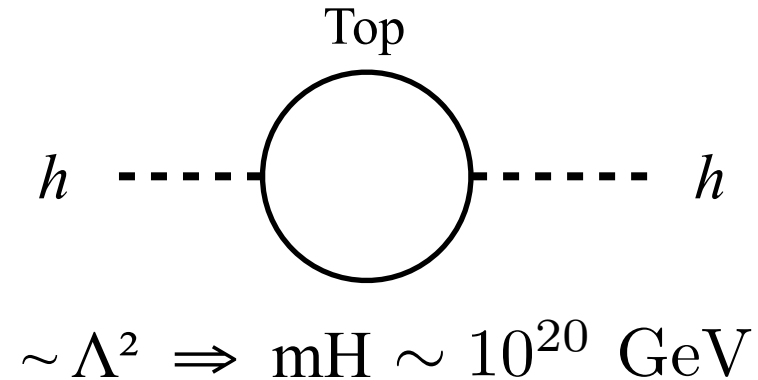
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60 digits



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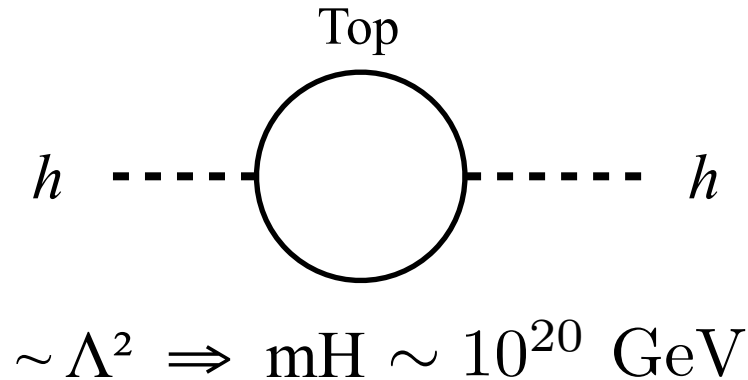
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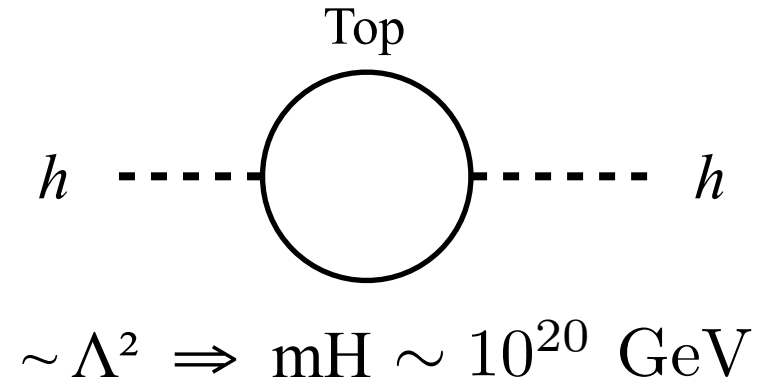
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- Estimated mass corrections unreasonably large

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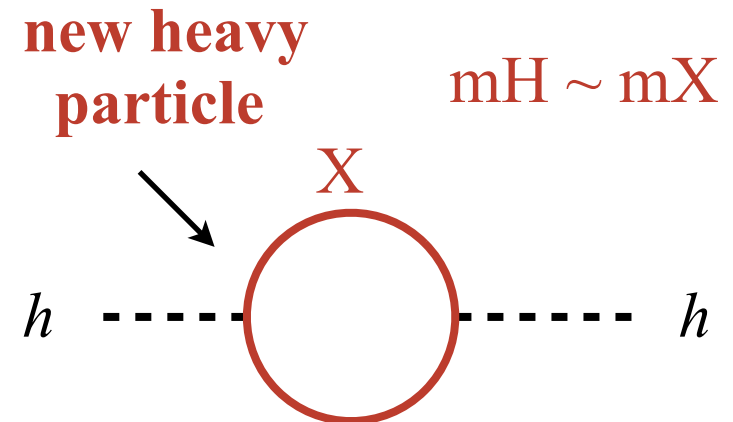
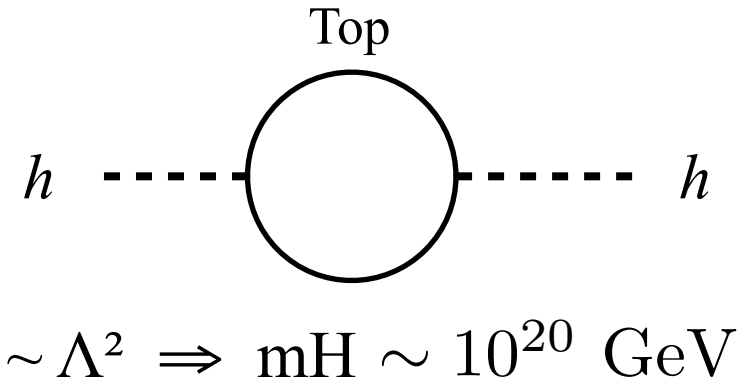
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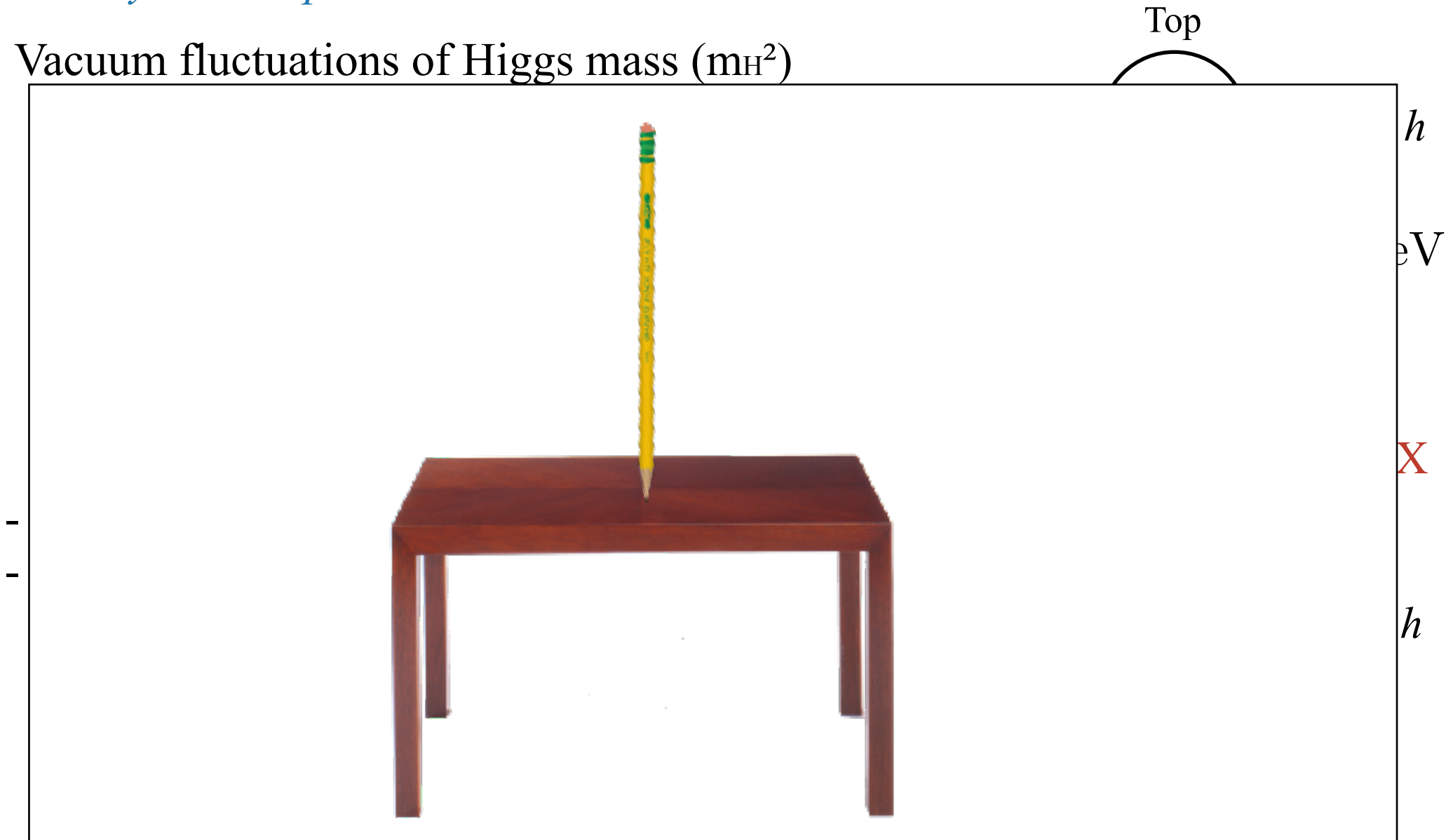
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Without “small scale” physics

(only gravity + pencil DoF)

- Bizarre, but stable
- Suggests fine tuning



Top



h
 eV
 X
 h

-
-

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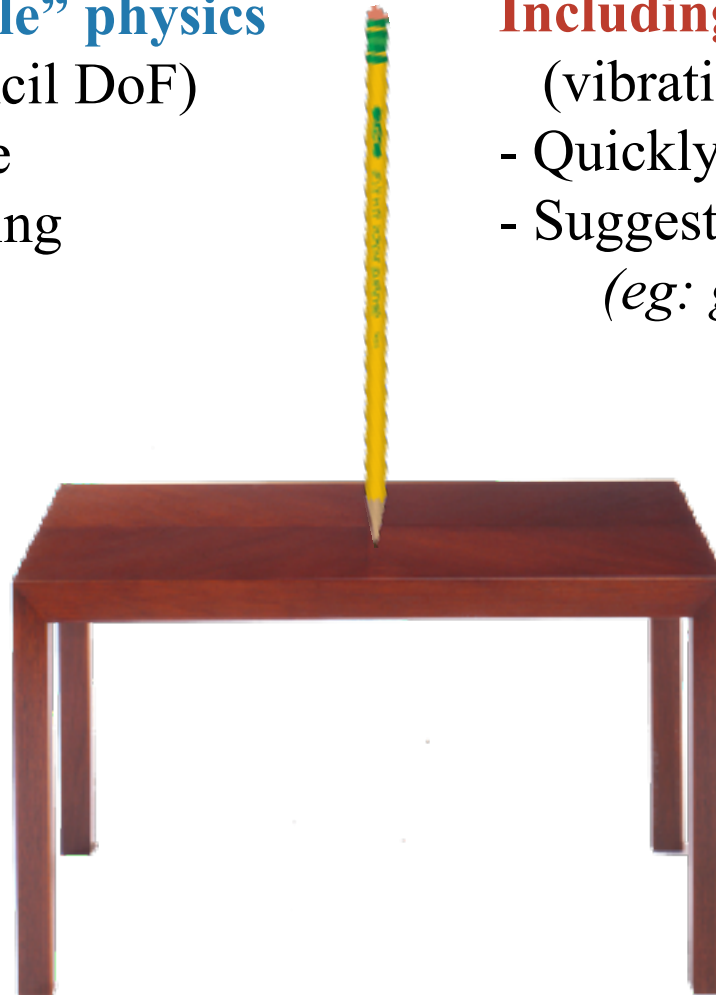
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(*eg: glue / string*)



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Higgs mass in SM

*Higgs mass including new,
high mass scale physics*



h
eV
X
h

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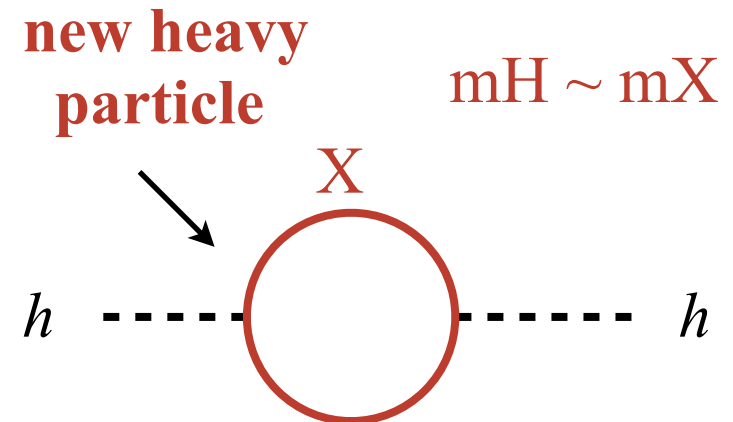
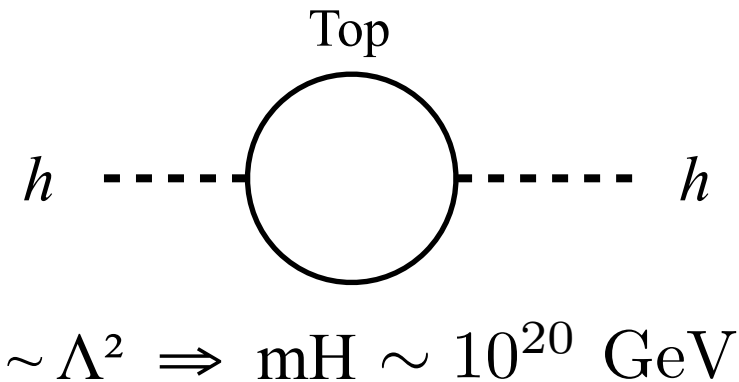
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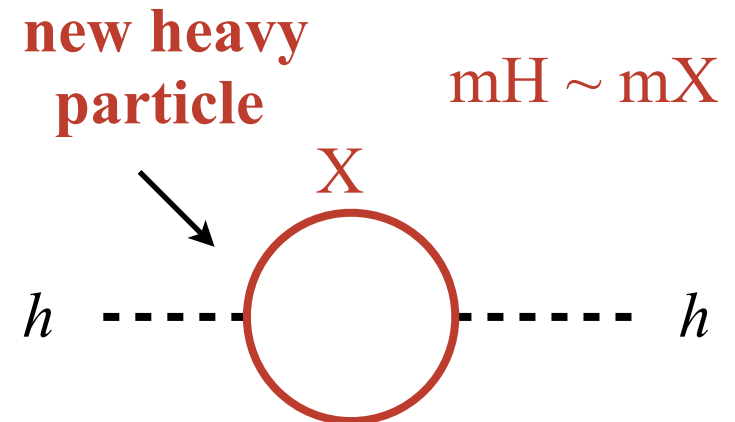
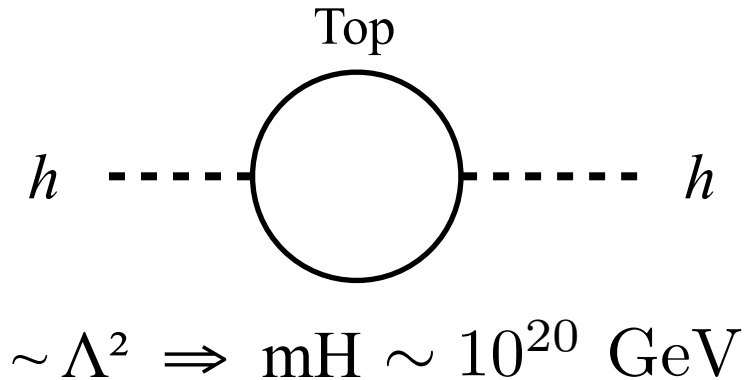
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Particular to Spin-0 particles

- Spin 1/2 Protected by charge conservation.
Need interactions with v to get their mass
- Spin 1, 3/2, 2: need needed the extra particles ω/Ω -from



Vacuum Fluctuations: Higgs Field

Another way of talking about same problem

Can perform similar estimate for scale of interaction with condensate v

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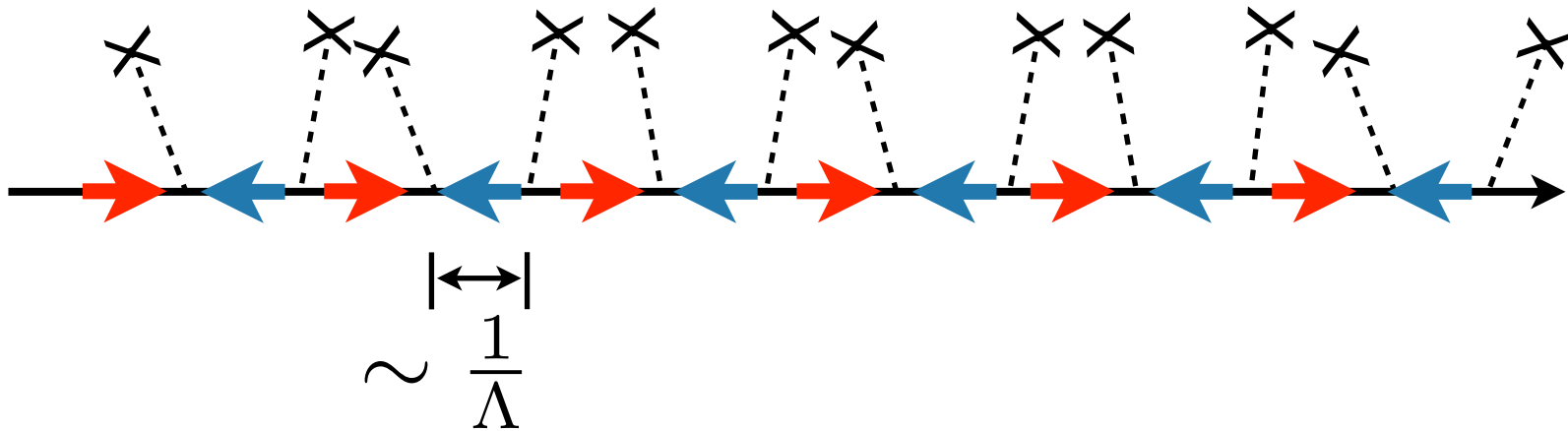
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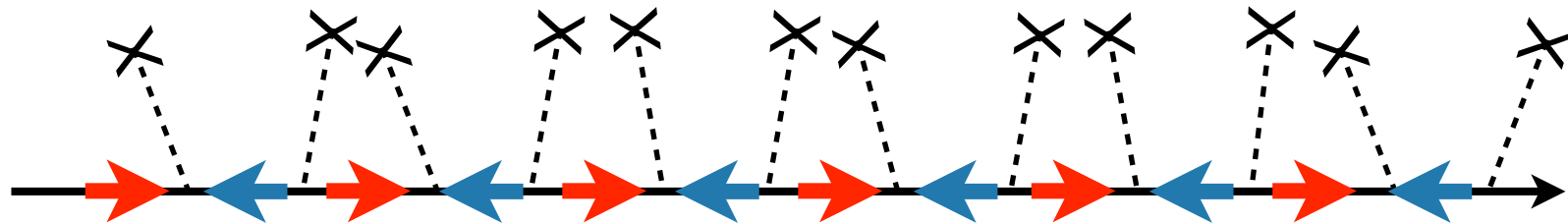


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$$\sim \frac{1}{\Lambda}$$

Naively, $\Lambda \sim \ell_{\text{Pl}}$:

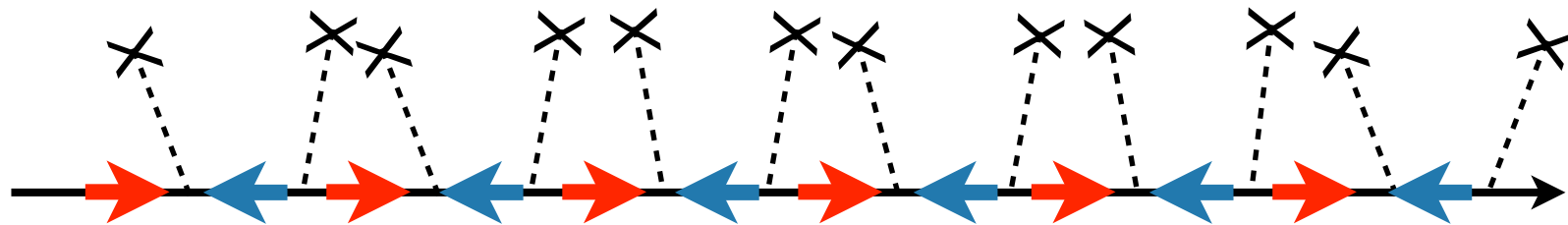
$$\sim \frac{1}{\ell_{\text{Pl}}} \sim 10^{-20} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \sim 10^{-36} \text{ m}$$

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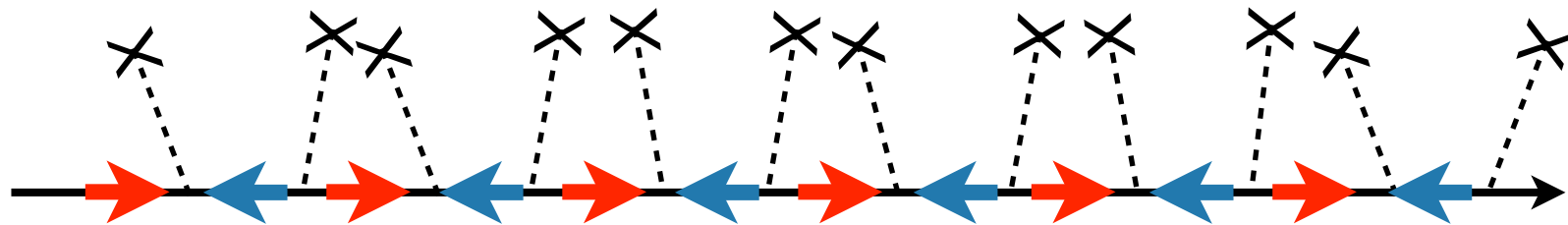
Measured scale of: $\sim 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \sim 10^{-19} \text{ m}$

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Same logic \Rightarrow *Scale should be set by the cut-off in the theory*



$$\sim \frac{1}{\Lambda}$$

Naively, $\Lambda \sim \ell_{\text{Pl}}$:

$$\sim \frac{1}{\ell_{\text{Pl}}} \sim 10^{-20} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \sim 10^{-36} \text{ m}$$

Measured scale of: $\sim 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \sim 10^{-19} \text{ m}$

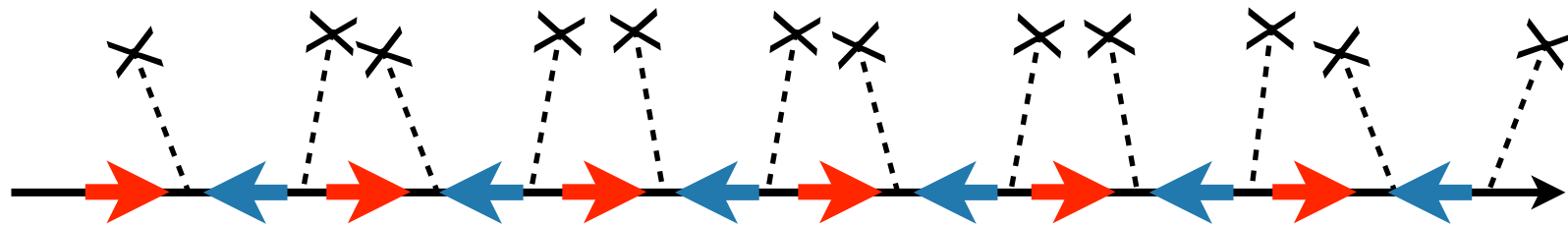
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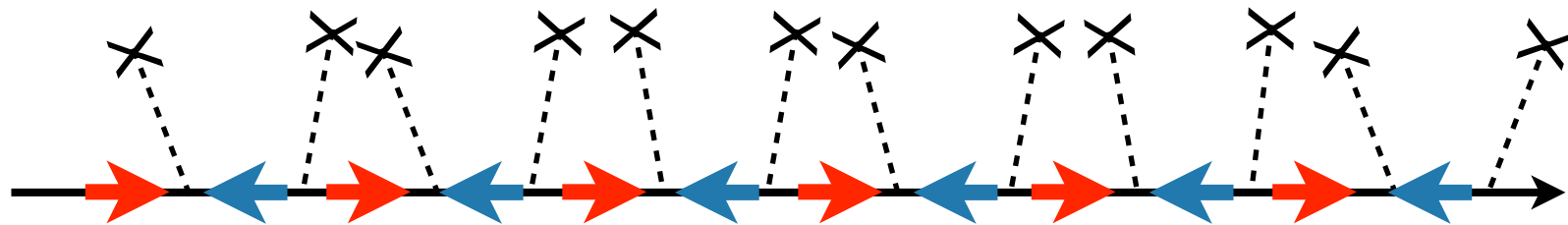
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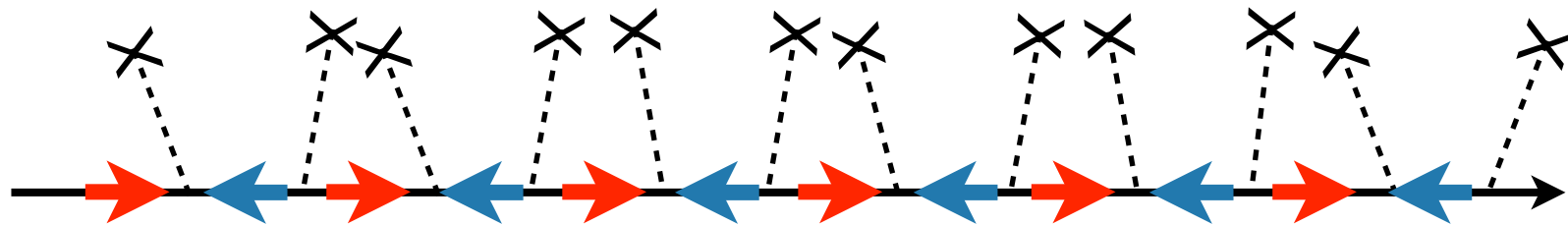
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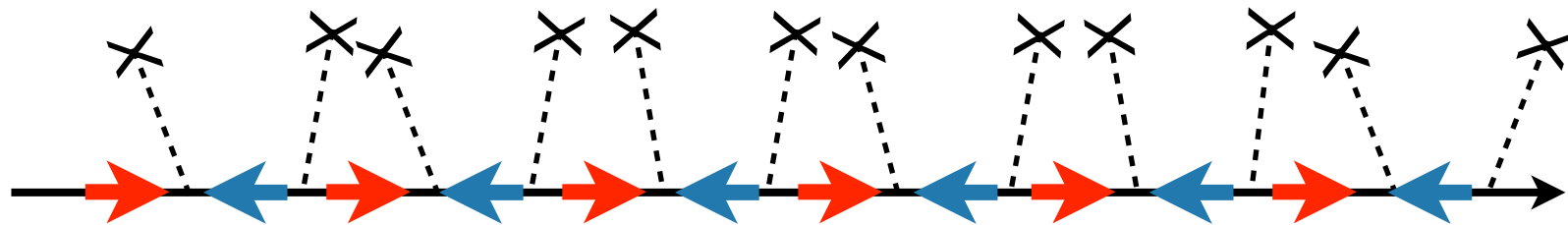
Observe: $\sim 10^{-34}$

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Why is gravity so weak?

Vacuum Fluctuations: Higgs Field

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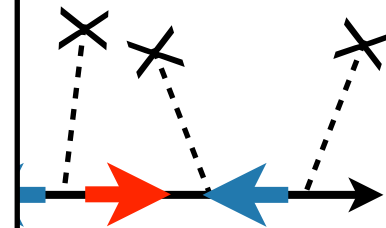
*Weakness of gravity directly responsible
~ all structure around us*

$$R_{\text{Planet}} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha_G}} \times r_{\text{atom}}$$

$$R_{\text{Animal}} \sim \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha_G}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times r_{\text{atom}}$$

(Stars ...)

on with condensate v
in the theory



$$1 \text{ eV}^{-1} \sim 10^{-36} \text{ m}$$

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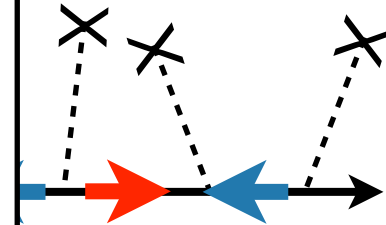
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Planck scale

$$10^{-3} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$$

$$(10^{-19} \text{ m})$$

weak scale

$$10^{41} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$$

$$(10^{25} \text{ m})$$

Hubble scale



“Hierarchy Problem”

Why is gravity so weak ?

OBSERVE. ~ 10

Length Scales

Quantum Mechanics + Space-time leads us to expect:

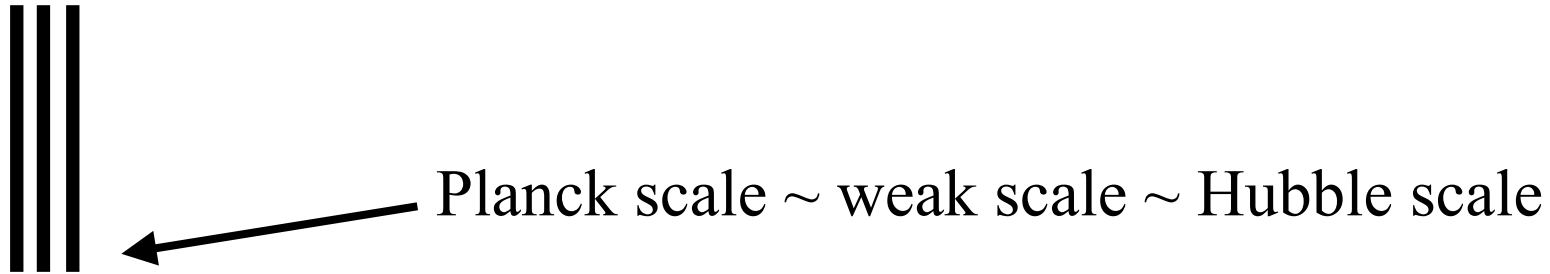


Planck scale \sim weak scale \sim Hubble scale

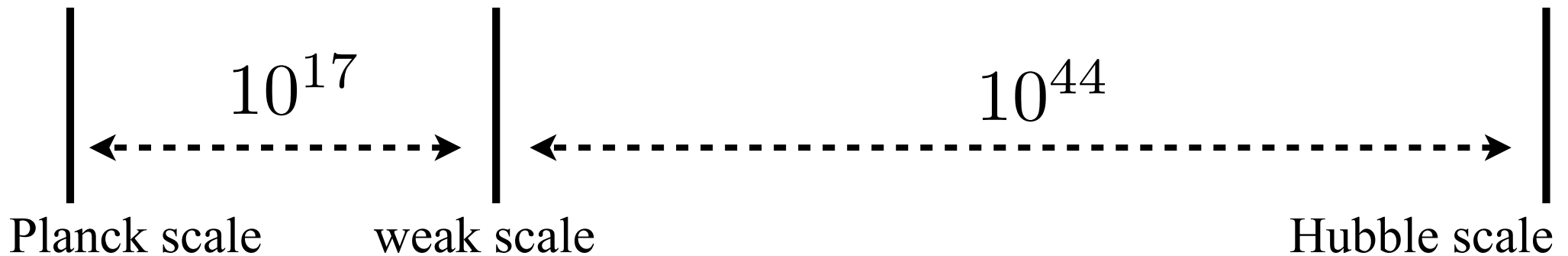


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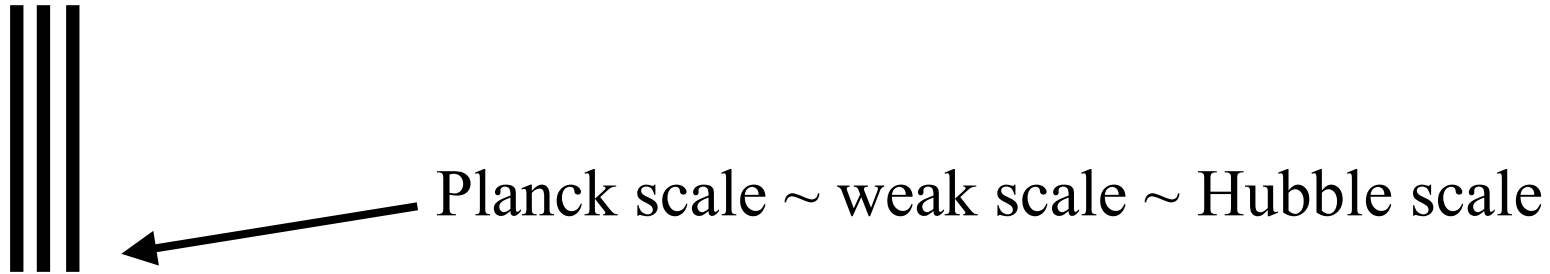


We observe:

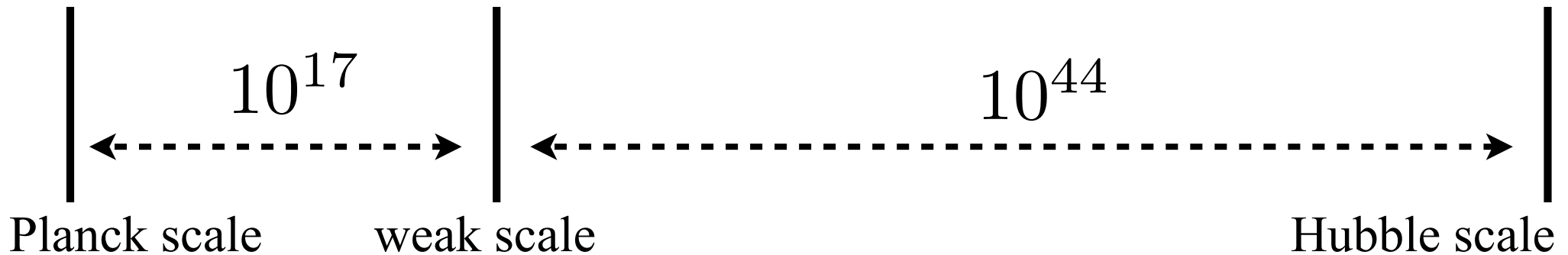


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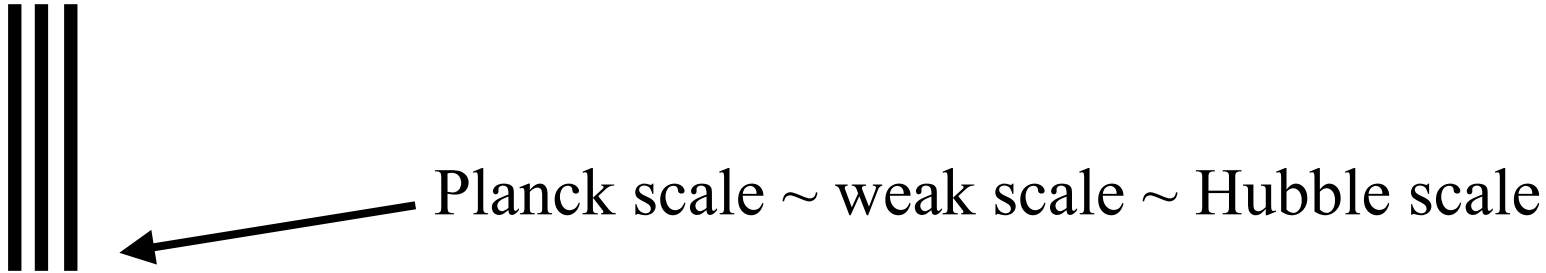
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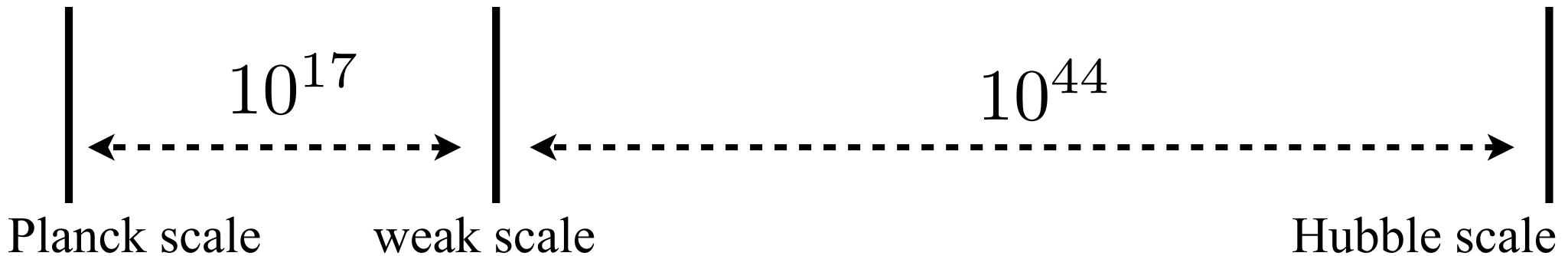
Current theory accounts for huge difference w/implausible cancellation

Length Scales

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We observe:



Current theory accounts for huge difference w/implausible cancellation
Need modifications QM or Space-time to avoid fine tuning

What scale do we need Modification?

$$m_H = \text{---} + \text{---} \bigcirc \text{---}$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} m_H & = & \text{-----} & + & \text{---} \bigcirc \text{---} \\ \sim \text{weak-scale} & & m_{H\text{Classical}} & & \sim \Lambda^2 \end{array}$$

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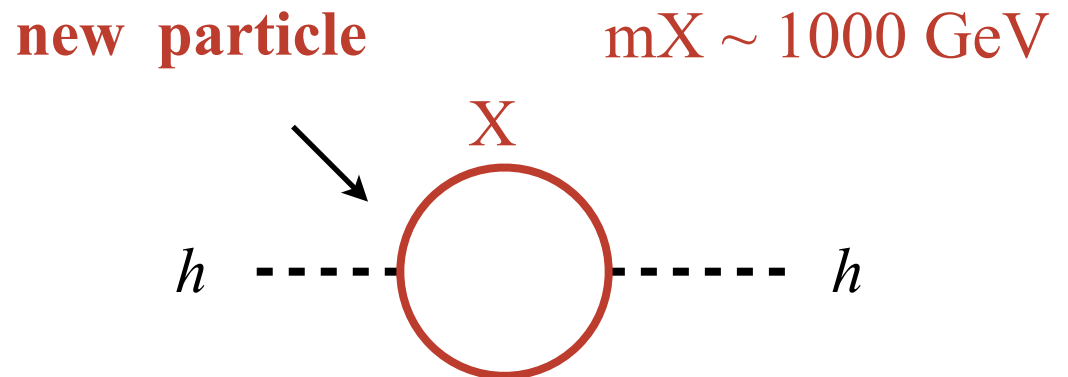
Need changes to stop vacuum
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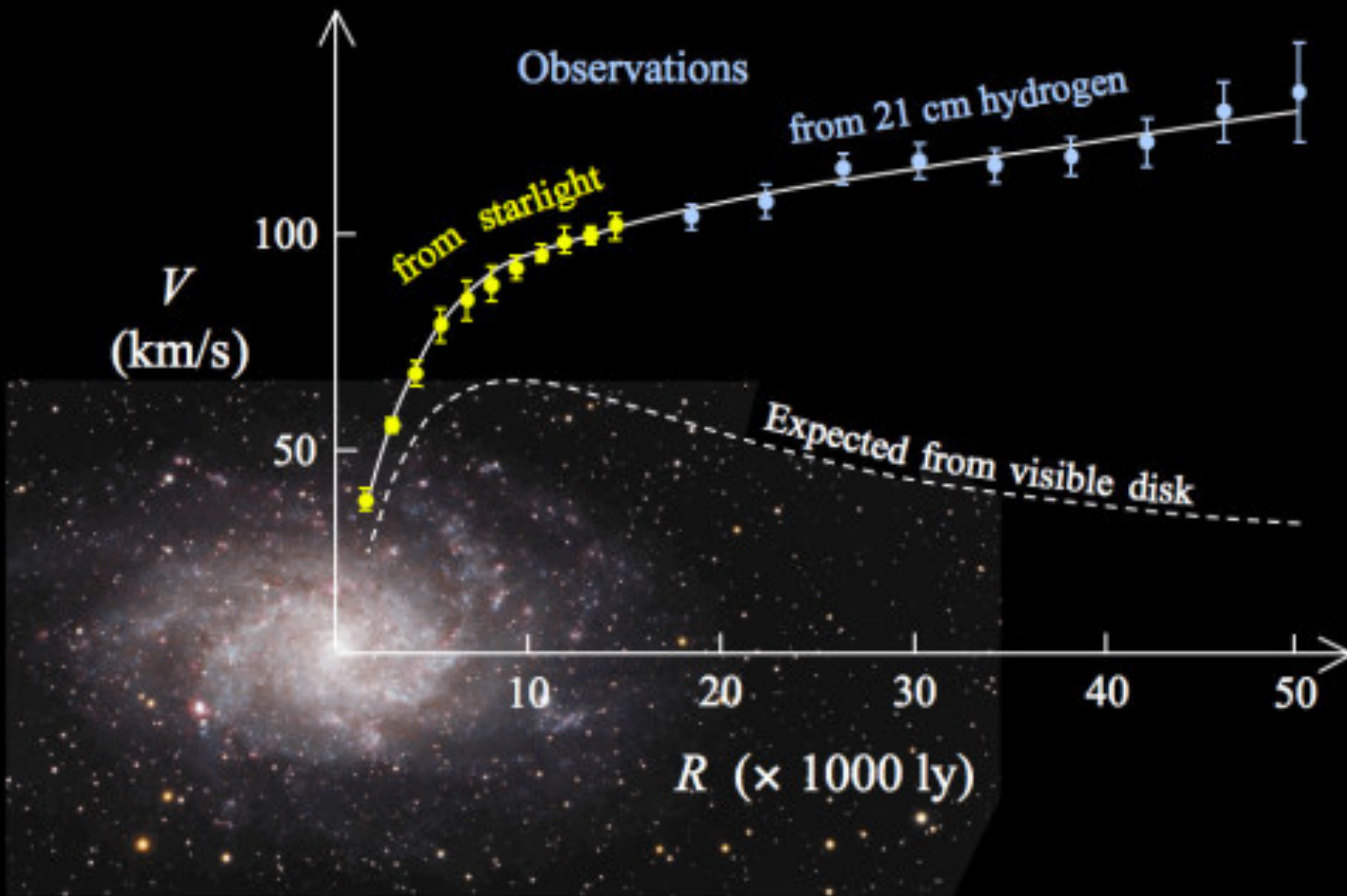
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Dark Matter



Dark Matter

Most natural explanation requires
new physics at 10^{-3} GeV^{-1}
(10^{-19} m)

