Beyond the Standard Model: Where do we go from here?

Marie-Helene Genest,
Howard E. Haber, and
James Olsen
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The Galileo Galilei Institute
For Theoretical Physics

Centro Nazionale di Studi Avanzati dell'Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

Arcetri, Firenze

A Theorist's perspective

1. Has the idea of naturalness run its course?

run *its* course

- **to develop and finish naturally:**

  The doctor's advice is to let the fever run its course.

  I had to accept that the relationship had run its course.

– Thesaurus: synonyms and related words

Based on an image from the BackReaction Blog of Sabine Hossenfelder

1939: Scalar fields portend an energy scale associated with new phenomena that are close at hand.

JULY 1, 1939 PHYSICAL REVIEW VOLUME 56

On the Self-Energy and the Electromagnetic Field of the Electron

V. F. WEISSKOPF
University of Rochester, Rochester, New York

(Received April 12, 1939)

The charge distribution, the electromagnetic field and the self-energy of an electron are investigated. It is found that, as a result of Dirac's positron theory, the charge and the magnetic dipole of the electron are extended over a finite region; the contributions of the spin and of the fluctuations of the radiation field to the self-energy are analyzed, and the reasons that the self-energy is only logarithmically infinite in positron theory are given. It is proved that the latter result holds to every approximation in an expansion of the self-energy in powers of e^2/hc. The self-energy of charged particles obeying Bose statistics is found to be quadratically divergent. Some evidence is given that the "critical length" of positron theory is as small as $h/(mc)\cdot\exp(-hc/e^2)$.

The situation is, however, entirely different for a particle with Bose statistics. Even the Coulombian part of the self-energy diverges to a first approximation as $W_{st} \sim e^2h/(mca^2)$ and requires a much larger critical length that is $a = (hc/e^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot h/(mc)$, to keep it of the order of magnitude of mc^2. This may indicate that a theory of particles obeying Bose statistics must involve new features at this critical length, or at energies corresponding to this length; whereas a theory of particles obeying the exclusion principle is probably consistent down to much smaller lengths or up to much higher energies.

Weisskopf's arguments imply that there should be new physics at the scale of $m_H/g \sim 1$ TeV. But where is the new TeV-scale physics?

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

July 2018

ATLAS Preliminary

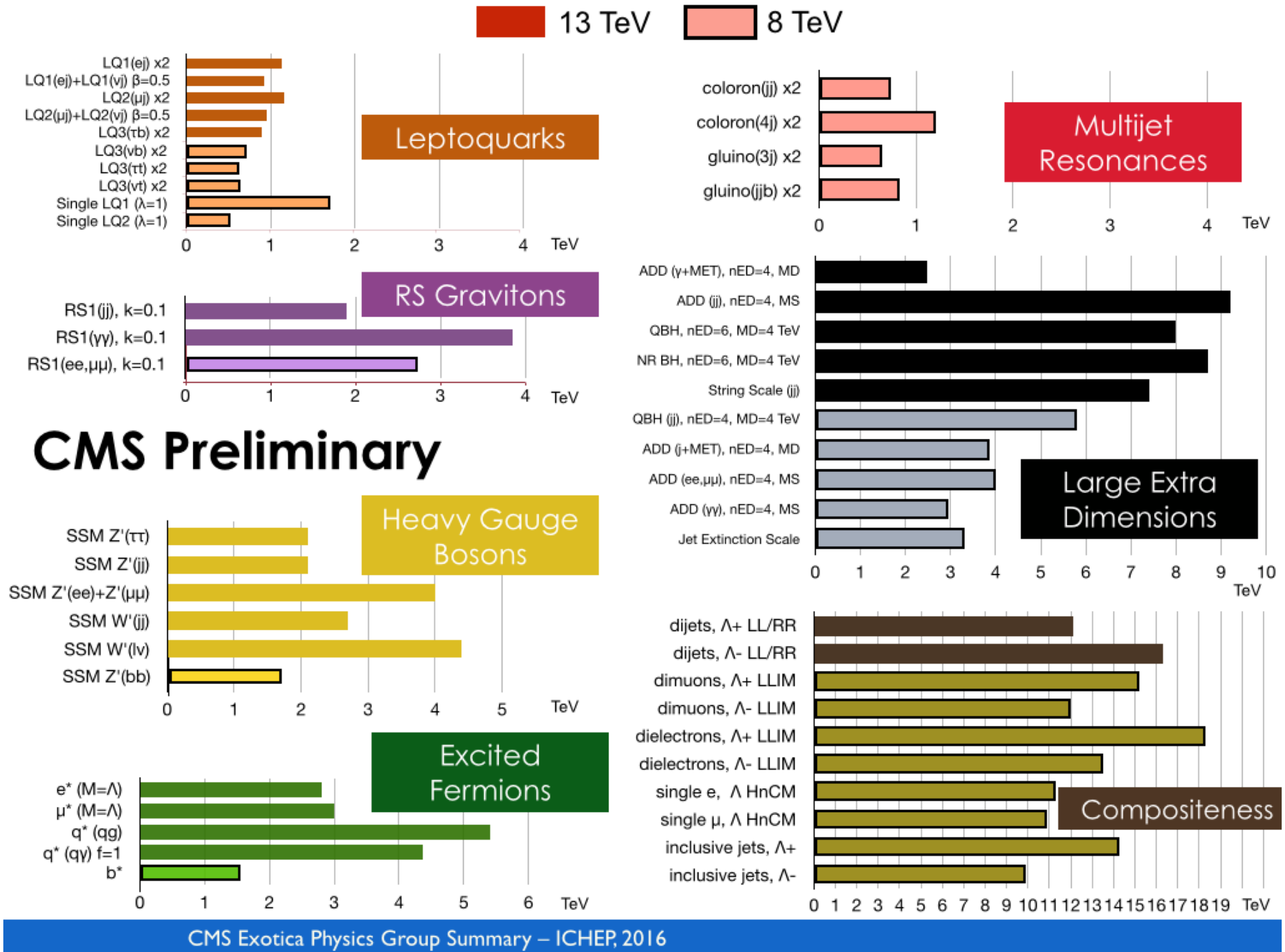
$\sqrt{s}$ = 7, 8, 13 TeV

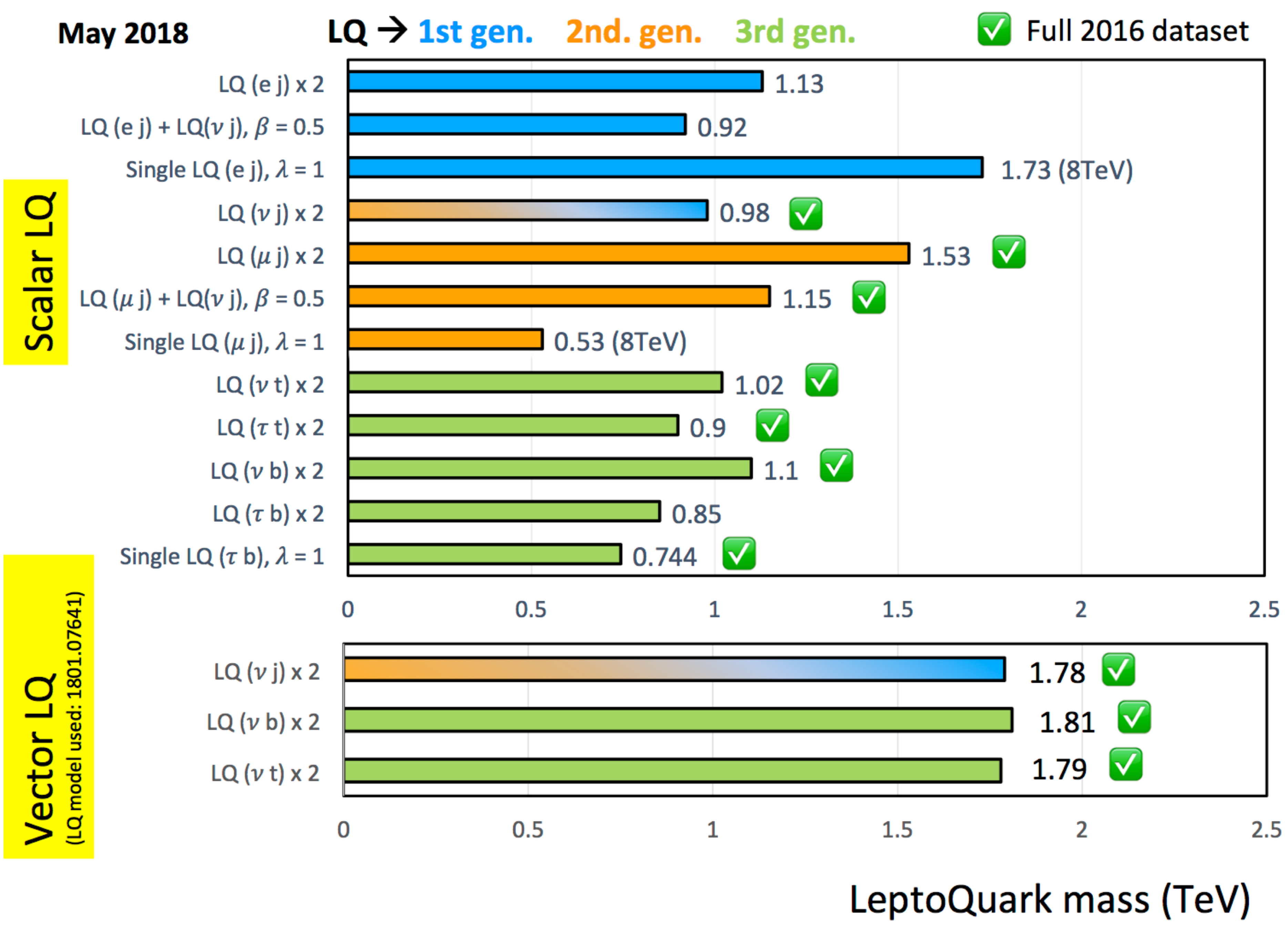
$\sqrt{s}$ = 7, 8 TeV | $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV

	Model	e, μ, τ, γ	Jets	E_T^{miss}	$\int \mathcal{L}\, dt [fb^{-1}]$	Mass limit		Reference
Inclusive Searches	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q}\to q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{q}$ [2×, 8× Degen.] 0.9 1.55	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)<100 GeV	1712.02332
		mono-jet	1-3 jets	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{q}$ [1×, 8× Degen.] 0.43 0.71	m($\tilde{q}$)-m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=5 GeV	1711.03301
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{g}$ 2.0	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)<200 GeV	1712.02332
						$\tilde{g}$ Forbidden 0.95-1.6	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=900 GeV	1712.02332
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to q\bar{q}(\ell\ell)\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	3 e,μ	4 jets	-	36.1	$\tilde{g}$ 1.85	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)<800 GeV	1706.03731
		$ee,\mu\mu$	2 jets	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{g}$ 1.2	m($\tilde{g}$)-m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=50 GeV	1805.11381
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to qqWZ\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	7-11 jets	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{g}$ 1.8	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$) <400 GeV	1708.02794
		3 e,μ	4 jets	-	36.1	$\tilde{g}$ 0.98	m($\tilde{g}$)-m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=200 GeV	1706.03731
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-1 e,μ	3 b	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{g}$ 2.0	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)<200 GeV	1711.01901
		3 e,μ	4 jets	-	36.1	$\tilde{g}$ 1.25	m($\tilde{g}$)-m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=300 GeV	1706.03731
3rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\to b\tilde{\chi}_2^0/t\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$		Multiple		36.1	$\tilde{b}_1$ Forbidden 0.9	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=300 GeV, BR($b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=1	1708.09266, 1711.03301
			Multiple		36.1	$\tilde{b}_1$ Forbidden 0.58-0.82	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=300 GeV, BR($b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=BR($t\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$)=0.5	1708.09266
			Multiple		36.1	$\tilde{b}_1$ Forbidden 0.7	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=200 GeV, m($\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$)=300 GeV, BR($t\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$)=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 0.9	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=200 GeV	1709.04183, 1711.11520, 1708.03247
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1\to Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ or $t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	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 0.6-0.8	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
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$, 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
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1\to c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ / $\tilde{c}\tilde{c}, \tilde{c}\to c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2c	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{t}_1$ 0.85	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=0 GeV	1805.01649
						$\tilde{t}_1$ 0.46	m($\tilde{t}_1,\tilde{c}$)-m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=50 GeV	1805.01649
		0	mono-jet	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{t}_1$ 0.43	m($\tilde{t}_1,\tilde{c}$)-m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=5 GeV	1711.03301
	$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2\to\tilde{t}_1 + h$	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
EW direct	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via WZ	2-3 e,μ	-	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.6	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=0	1403.5294, 1806.02293
		$ee,\mu\mu$	≥ 1	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.17	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$)-m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=10 GeV	1712.08119
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via Wh	$\ell\ell/\ell\gamma\gamma/\ell bb$	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.26	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=0	1501.07110
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp/\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^+\to\tilde{\tau}\nu(\tau\tilde{\nu}), \tilde{\chi}_2^0\to\tilde{\tau}\tau(\nu\tilde{\nu})$	2 τ	-	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.76	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
						$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.22	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
	$\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}, \tilde{\ell}\to\ell\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	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
	$\tilde{H}\tilde{H}, \tilde{H}\to h\tilde{G}/Z\tilde{G}$	0	$\geq 3b$	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{H}$ 0.13-0.23 0.29-0.88	BR($\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \to h\tilde{G}$)=1	1806.04030
		4 e,μ	0	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{H}$ 0.3	BR($\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \to Z\tilde{G}$)=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, $\tilde{g}\to qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		Multiple		32.8	$\tilde{g}$ [$\tau(\tilde{g})$ =100 ns, 0.2 ns] 1.6 2.4	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=100 GeV	1710.04901, 1604.04520
	GMSB, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0\to\gamma\tilde{G}$, 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
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\to ee\nu/e\mu\nu/\mu\mu\nu$	displ. $ee/e\mu/\mu\mu$	-	-	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 $pp\to\tilde{\nu}_\tau + X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau\to e\mu/e\tau/\mu\tau$	$e\mu$,$e\tau$,$\mu\tau$	-	-	3.2	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ 1.9	λ'_{311}=0.11, $\lambda_{132/133/233}$=0.07	1607.08079
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp/\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \to WW/Z\ell\ell\ell\ell\nu\nu$	4 e,μ	0	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ [$\lambda_{i33} \neq 0, \lambda_{12k} \neq 0$] 0.82 1.33	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=100 GeV	1804.03602
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \to qqq$	0	4-5 large-R jets	-	36.1	$\tilde{g}$ [m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=200 GeV, 1100 GeV] 1.3 1.9	Large λ''_{112}	1804.03568
			Multiple		36.1	$\tilde{g}$ [λ''_{112}=2e-4, 2e-5] 1.05 2.0	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=200 GeV, bino-like	ATLAS-CONF-2018-003
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \to tbs$ / $\tilde{g}\to t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \to tbs$		Multiple		36.1	$\tilde{g}$ [λ''_{323}=1, 1e-2] 1.8 2.1	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=200 GeV, bino-like	ATLAS-CONF-2018-003
	$\tilde{t}\tilde{t}, \tilde{t}\to t\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \to tbs$		Multiple		36.1	$\tilde{g}$ [λ''_{323}=2e-4, 1e-2] 0.55 1.05	m($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=200 GeV, bino-like	ATLAS-CONF-2018-003
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1\to bs$	0	2 jets + 2 b	-	36.7	$\tilde{t}_1$ [qq, bs] 0.42 0.61		1710.07171
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1\to b\ell$	2 e,μ	2 b	-	36.1	$\tilde{t}_1$ 0.4-1.45	BR($\tilde{t}_1\to be/b\mu$)>20%	1710.05544

10^{-1} 1 Mass scale [TeV]

*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.


13 TeV
8 TeV
Leptoquarks
LQ1(ej) x2
LQ1(ej)+LQ1(νj) β=0.5
LQ2(μj) x2
LQ2(μj)+LQ2(νj) β=0.5
LQ3(τb) x2
LQ3(νb) x2
LQ3(τt) x2
LQ3(νt) x2
Single LQ1 (λ=1)
Single LQ2 (λ=1)
0 1 2 3 4 TeV
RS Gravitons
RS1(jj), k=0.1
RS1(γγ), k=0.1
RS1(ee,μμ), k=0.1
0 1 2 3 4 TeV
CMS Preliminary
Heavy Gauge Bosons
SSM Z'(ττ)
SSM Z'(jj)
SSM Z'(ee)+Z'(μμ)
SSM W'(jj)
SSM W'(lν)
SSM Z'(bb)
0 1 2 3 4 5 TeV
Excited Fermions
e* (M=Λ)
μ* (M=Λ)
q* (qg)
q* (qγ) f=1
b*
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 TeV
Multijet Resonances
coloron(jj) x2
coloron(4j) x2
gluino(3j) x2
gluino(jjb) x2
0 1 2 3 4 TeV
Large Extra Dimensions
ADD (γ+MET), nED=4, MD
ADD (jj), nED=4, MS
QBH, nED=6, MD=4 TeV
NR BH, nED=6, MD=4 TeV
String Scale (jj)
QBH (jj), nED=4, MD=4 TeV
ADD (j+MET), nED=4, MD
ADD (ee,μμ), nED=4, MS
ADD (γγ), nED=4, MS
Jet Extinction Scale
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 TeV
Compositeness
dijets, Λ+ LL/RR
dijets, Λ- LL/RR
dimuons, Λ+ LLIM
dimuons, Λ- LLIM
dielectrons, Λ+ LLIM
dielectrons, Λ- LLIM
single e, Λ HnCM
single μ, Λ HnCM
inclusive jets, Λ+
inclusive jets, Λ-
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 TeV
CMS Exotica Physics Group Summary – ICHEP, 2016



May 2018
LQ → 1st gen. 2nd. gen. 3rd gen.
Full 2016 dataset
Scalar LQ
LQ (e j) x 2
1.13
LQ (e j) + LQ(ν j), β = 0.5
0.92
Single LQ (e j), λ = 1
1.73 (8TeV)
LQ (ν j) x 2
0.98
LQ (μ j) x 2
1.53
LQ (μ j) + LQ(ν j), β = 0.5
1.15
Single LQ (μ j), λ = 1
0.53 (8TeV)
LQ (ν t) x 2
1.02
LQ (τ t) x 2
0.9
LQ (ν b) x 2
1.1
LQ (τ b) x 2
0.85
Single LQ (τ b), λ = 1
0.744
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
Vector LQ
(LQ model used: 1801.07641)
LQ (ν j) x 2
1.78
LQ (ν b) x 2
1.81
LQ (ν t) x 2
1.79
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
LeptoQuark mass (TeV)

At what point do you lose interest in extending the new physics searches?

- Keep in mind that after Run 2, you will only have collected 5% of the total luminosity expected during the LHC lifetime.

- If you discover new physics consistent with explanations of the gauge hierarchy problem (why is $m_W/M_{PL} \sim 10^{-17}$?), the little hierarchy problem becomes much less pressing.

Final thoughts on naturalness

- The announcement of the death of naturalness may be premature.
- There is still room for theoretical innovations.
- However, in evaluating new approaches to naturalness, it is important to consider how one could test these ideas experimentally (i.e. what observable phenomenon would convince you that Nature has employed a natural theory for the dynamics of electroweak symmetry breaking?).

2. Do we really know the particle content of the TeV-scale effective theory?

- The fermion sector of the Standard Model (SM) is non-minimal. Three generations—who ordered that?

- The scalar sector of the SM has a single Higgs boson. Why not multiple families of Higgs scalars?

- There are good reasons to think that the number of families of chiral fermions is limited to 3. But what about vector-like quarks and leptons?

- Flavor anomalies have revived interest in leptoquarks.

- Are we really sure that the gauge group of the effective TeV-scale theory is SU(3)xSU(2)xU(1)? Are there new gauge bosons lurking in the region of 1—10 TeV?

- Of course, don't forget about the dark sector, which I shall define as particles that are neutral with respect to SU(3)xSU(2)xU(1). Perhaps motivated by theories of dark matter, but could exist independently. Communications with the SM sector is possible through the various portals.
  - The Higgs portal ($\Phi^\dagger\Phi$ is a SM singlet)
  - U(1) gauge boson mixing ($F^{\mu\nu} F'_{\mu\nu}$)
  - The neutrino portal ($L^\dagger\Phi N$)

3. So, where do we go from here?

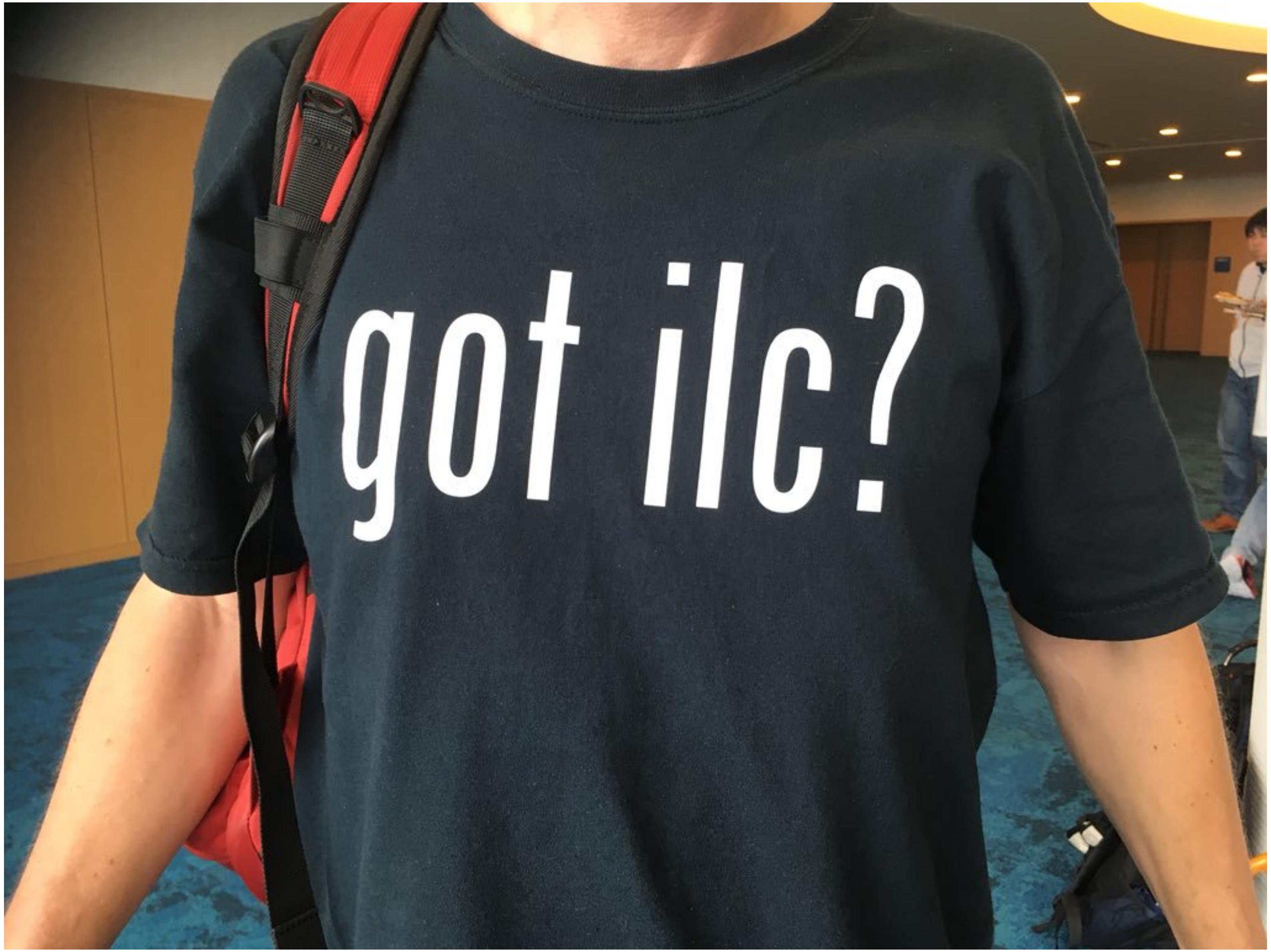
- Explore the Higgs sector as thoroughly as possible (since, you have never seen anything like it before).
  - Experimental studies
  - Implications for early universe cosmology

- Precision, precision, precision.

- Don’t despair prematurely.

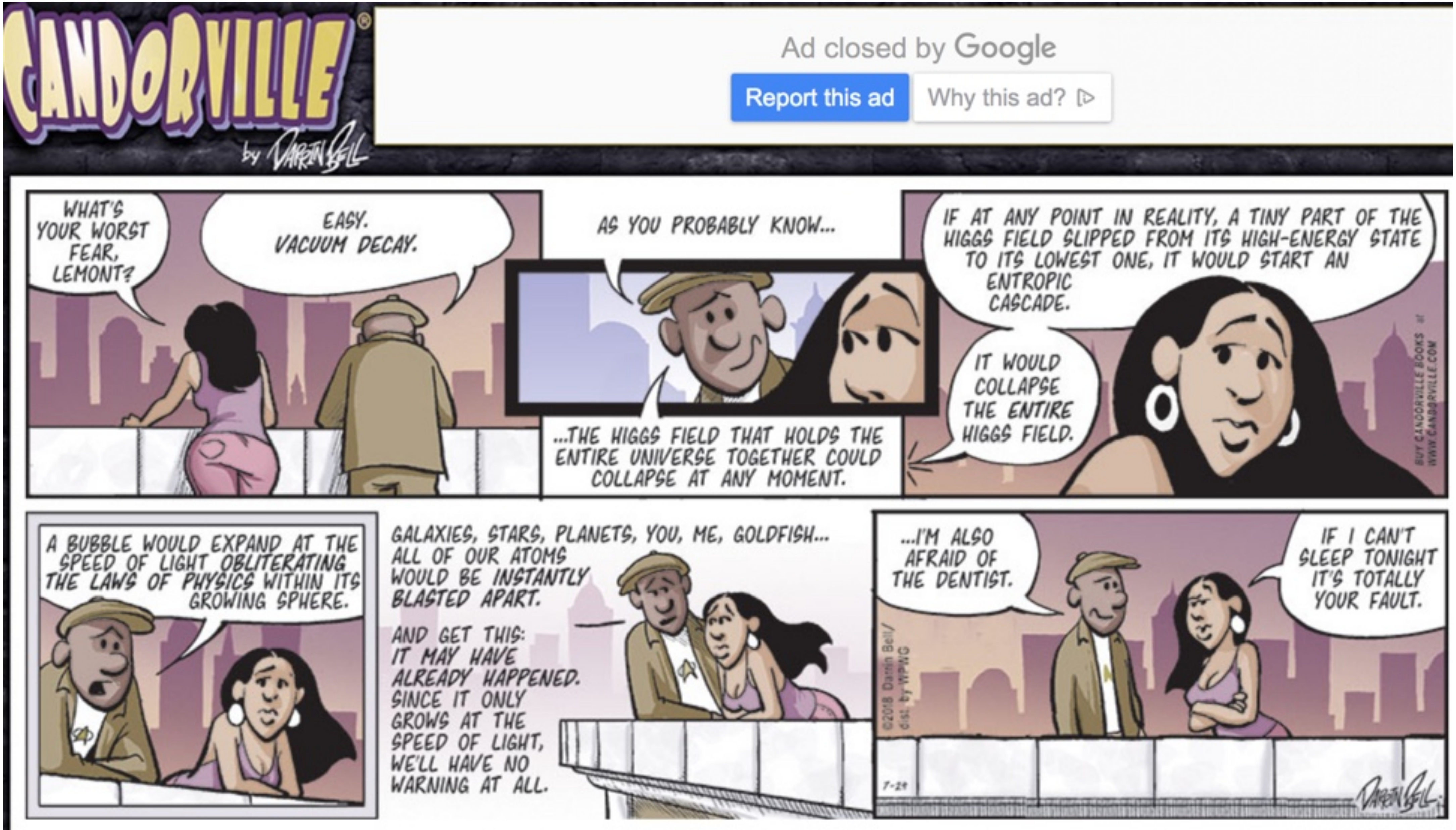
- Search for BSM physics in regions with significant SM backgrounds. (Yes, it is more difficult.)

- Try to expand the area illuminated by the lamppost.



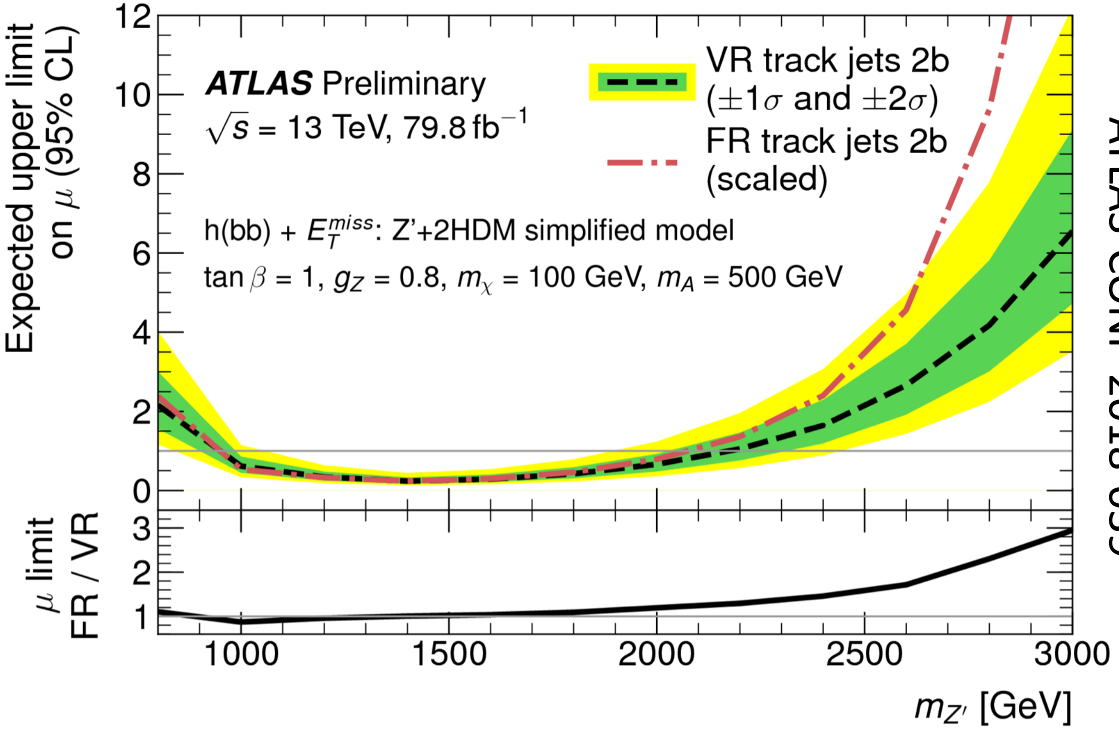
https://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/vod/scienceview/2015197/

The popular press has taken notice …



What should we prioritize right now?

- **Gain on existing analyses: developments in object performance / systematics**
  - This can be helped in some cases by machine learning* (eg top tagging…)
  - This can help us beat the simple increase in the integrated luminosity, there are real gains to be had, eg:

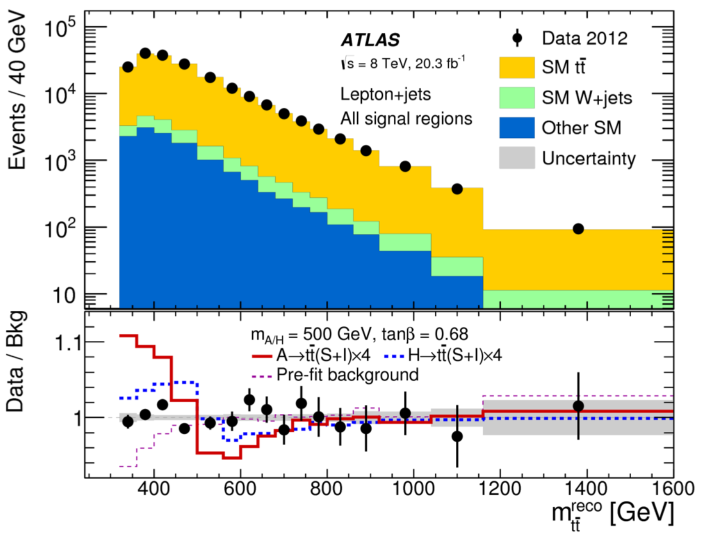


ATLAS-CONF-2018-039

* Machine learning can be great! But one must remember a rule:

What should we prioritize right now?

- **Uncovered / less covered signatures**
  (=> need to assess what has been covered and what not -> improve on recasting?):
  - motivating dedicated new searches covering new signatures (eg latest emerging jet paper by CMS)
  - More challenging signatures (less covered for a reason!):
    - “Strange” objects & long-lived particles
    - Searches with interference (eg A->tt)



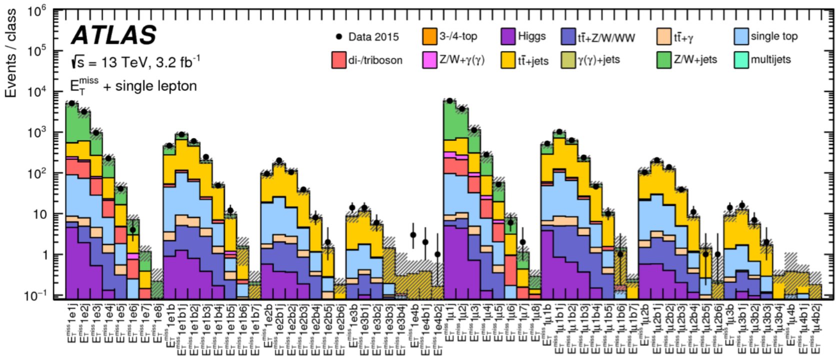
Phys. Rev. Lett. 119 (2017) 191803

What should we prioritize right now?

- **Measurements :**
  - Higgs couplings obviously
  - Flavour 'anomalies'
  - Rare processes (e.g. tttt)
  - Tails sensitive to new physics (through EFTs?)
  - WW scattering
  - Measurement – search a bit blurry: NP searches in large BG regimes (trigger vs killing BG constraints)

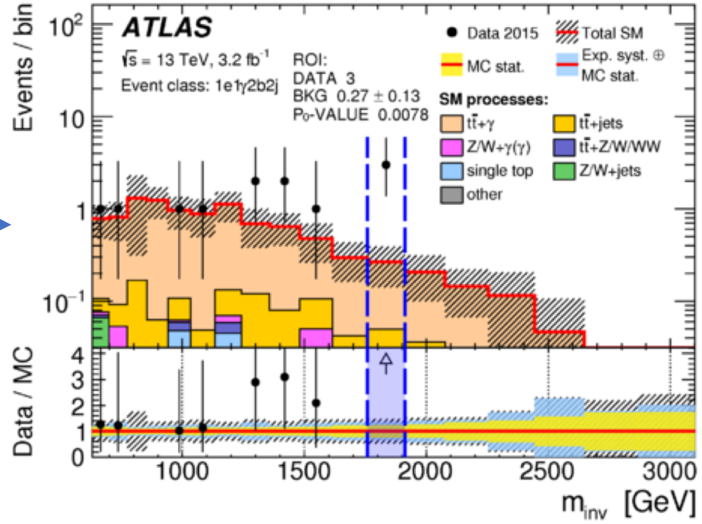
Searching for the unexpected …?

Already doing something about it in ATLAS (general search) and CMS (MUSIC: https://cds.cern.ch/record/2256653)



60 out of 704 channels

Meff and Minv scanned in each category to find the most discrepant range



arXiv:1807.07447

Compare analysis and pseudo-experiment p-values => discrepancies?

Not a discovery tool

=> a tool for discovering potentially interesting channels to be investigated with a dedicated analysis

Can be a ‘limit’ tool though – if you expect a lot of events with your model in a ‘crazy channel’ and we saw no data event -> there you go.

Of course any significant deviation seen in other sectors could have the same impact – there is a **lot** of data left to analyse!

μμ?

NOW

2019-2020: LHCb, Belle II could confirm anomalies: pointing to a scale?*
(g-2) : 1st new measurement

2025-2035(9?): HL-LHC running

Switch to HE-LHC - as soon as magnets ready to change the data taking slope? but also need detectors (PU…)

Not a large gain in E scale but opens the door to

FCC-pp: scan for NP at high energy

Motivation if no sign of NP? No no-lose theorem…

Explore the Higgs (and top…) with high precision
-> May start program towards the end of HL-LHC

e (60 GeV) - p in HL-LHC (PDFs…)?

Dec 2018: ILC?

CLIC? FCC-ee? Much longer timescale

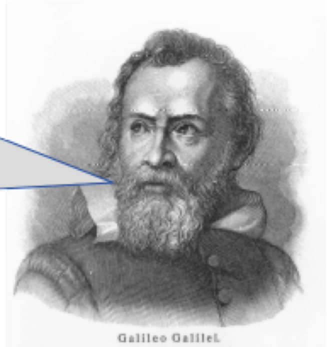
CEPC? Longer timescale

SppC?

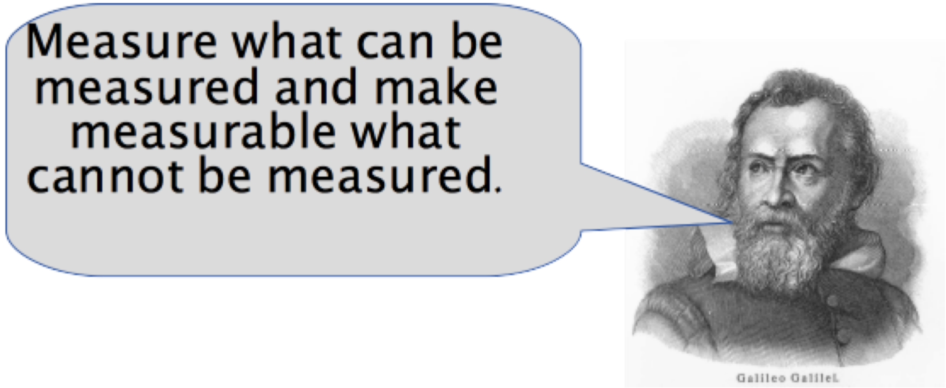
Magnet development needed!

In this data-driven era, one should remind what Galileo himself famously said:

Measure what can be measured and make measurable what cannot be measured.



In this data-driven era, one should remind what Galileo himself famously said:



And also: