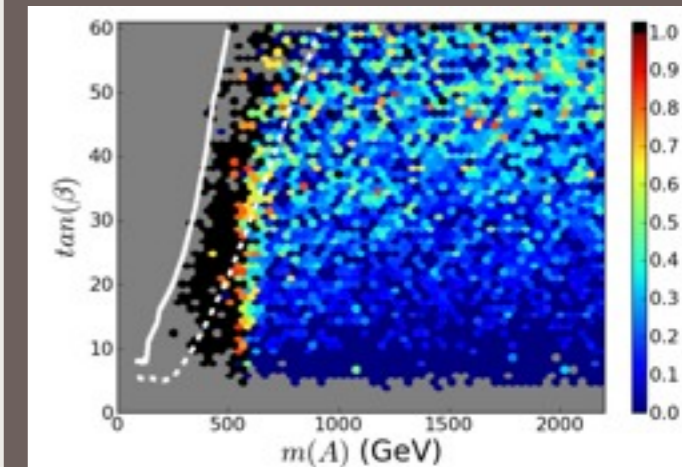
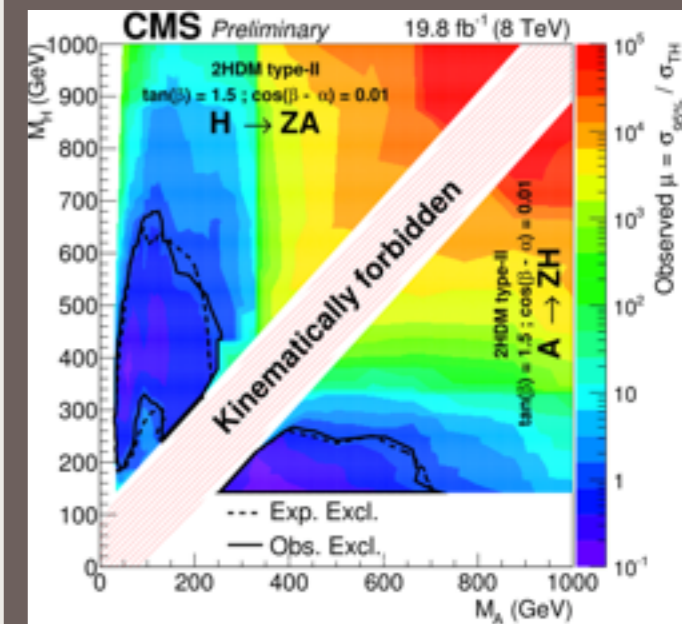
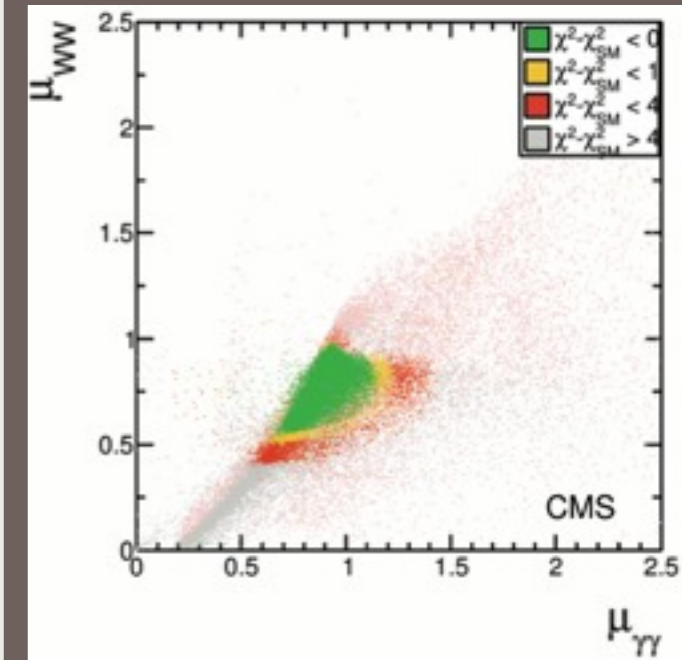


Before and After - Consequences of the Higgs Discovery

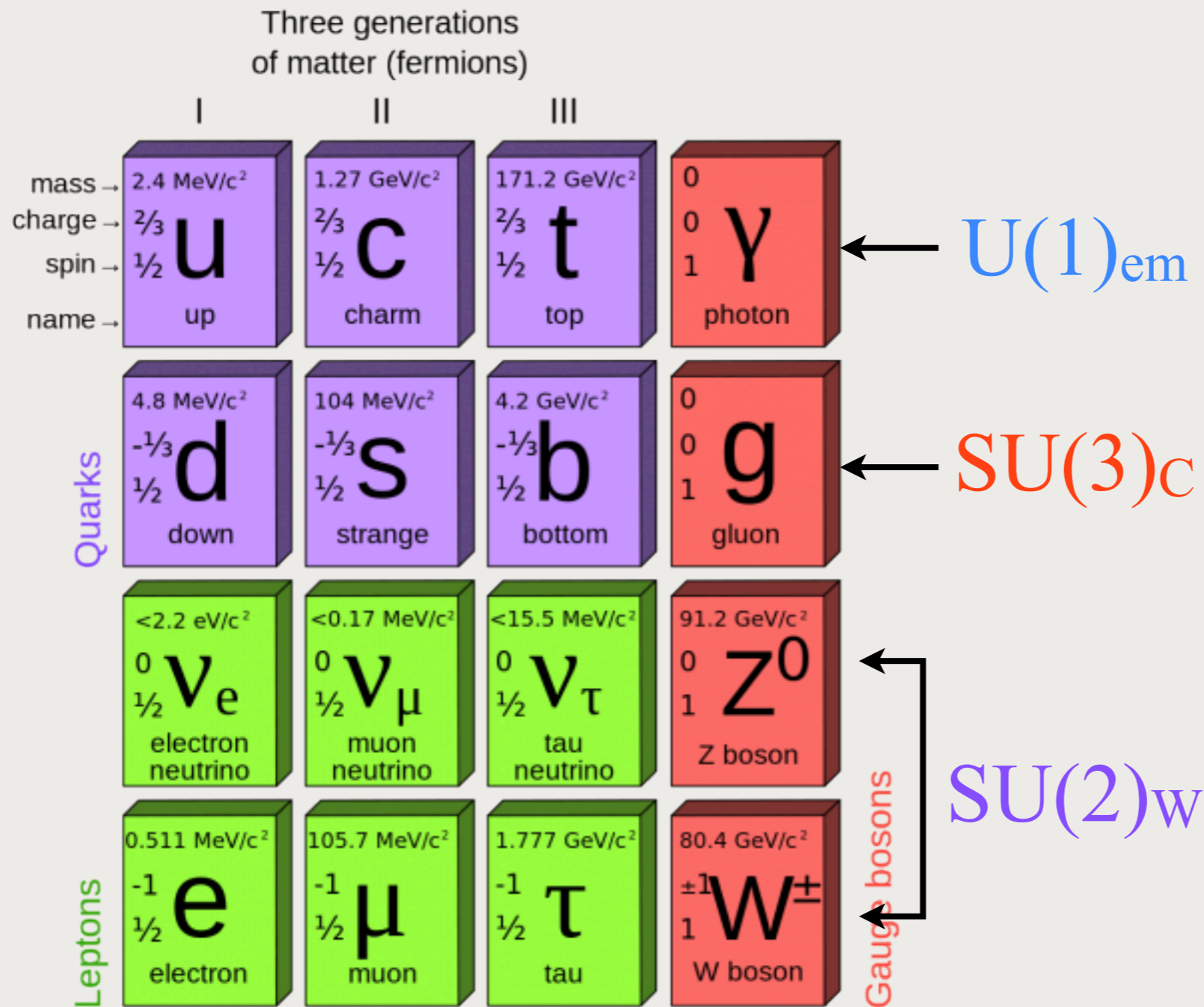
Travis Martin, TRIUMF

CAP Congress 2015
 Edmonton, Alberta



- On the necessity for a Higgs boson
- Confirming “a Higgs boson”
- State of theory after the discovery
 - Little Higgs
 - Supersymmetry
- What this all means for the future of particle physics

Standard Model



Light
Electromagnetism
Chemical Binding
Substance/Structure

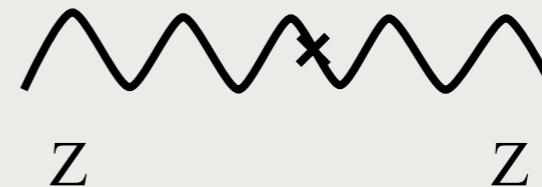
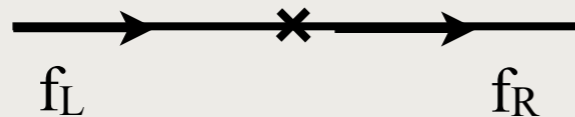
Nucleus Binding
Quark Binding

Beta Decay
Neutrino recoil

Developed in the 1960s

Forbidden Mass

- Mass in nucleons, matter: **mostly binding energy**
- **Fundamental mass** terms forbidden for standard model fermions/gauge bosons
- Mass terms for fermions/gauge bosons **violate the fundamental conservation laws/symmetries** upon which the standard model is based

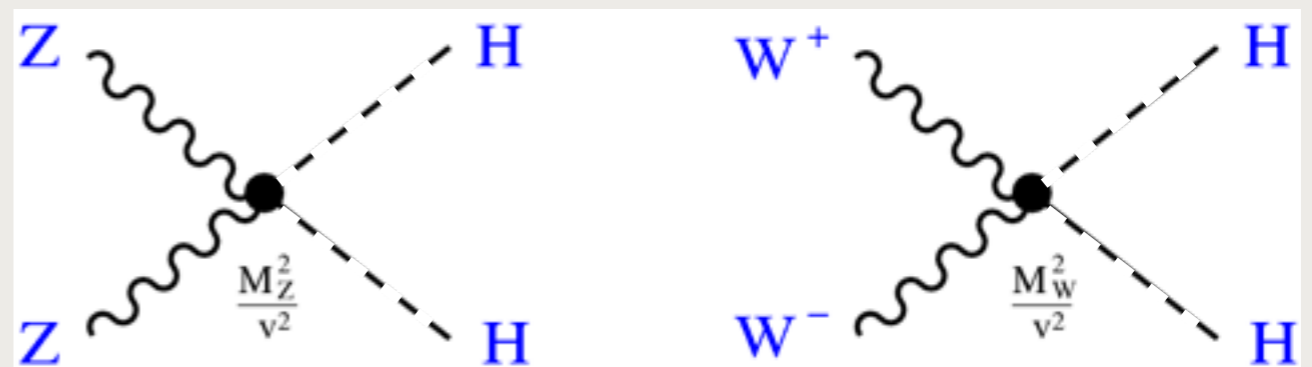
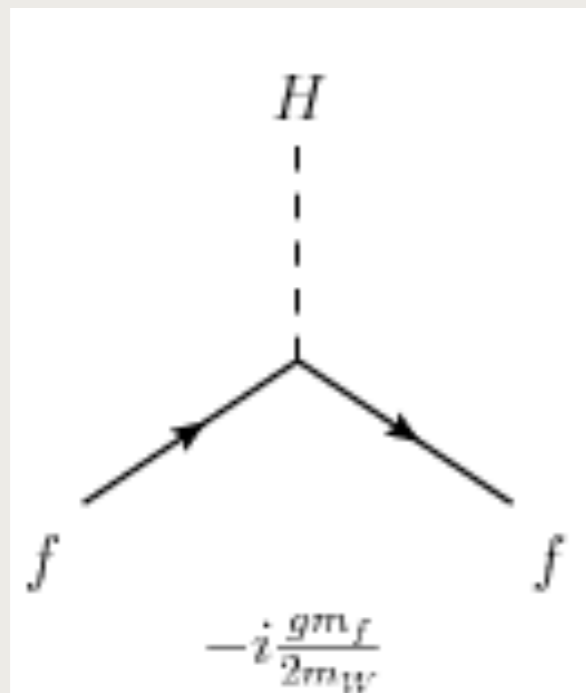


Not Forbidden: Scalar

- Scalar fundamental mass, self coupling not forbidden

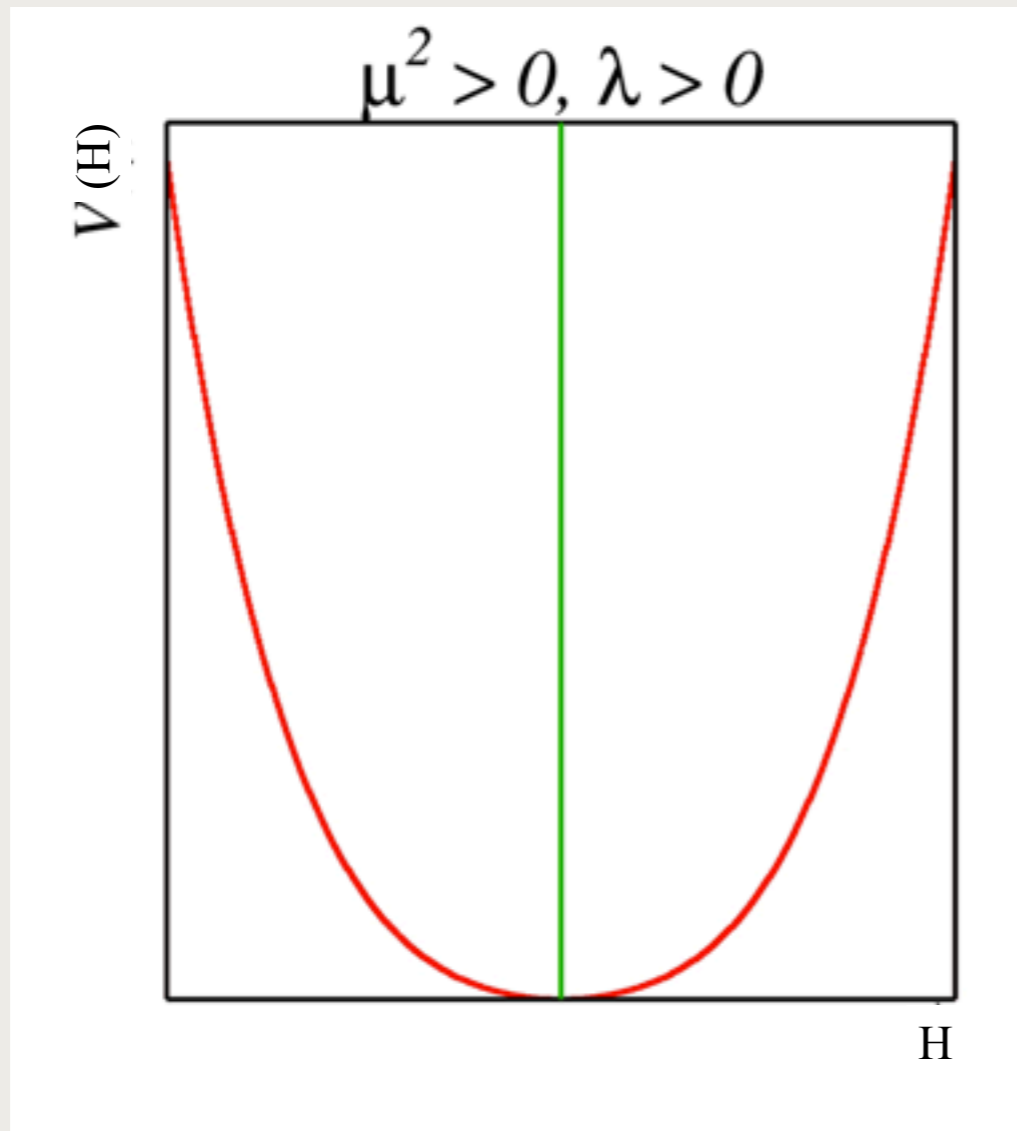
$$V \supset \mu^2 H^\dagger H + \lambda (H^\dagger H)^2$$

- Can include interactions between scalars & fermions/gauge bosons



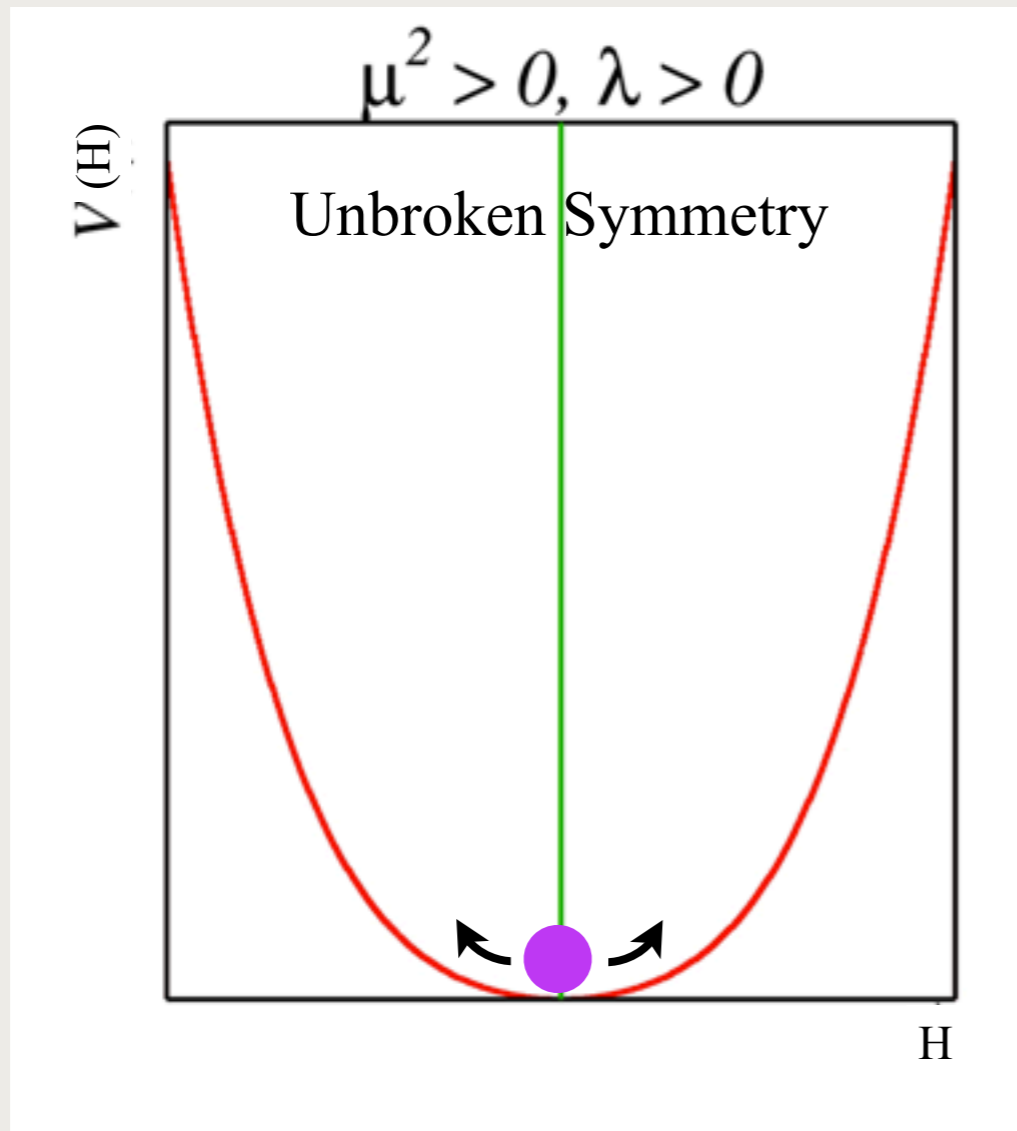
Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking

$$V \supset \mu^2 H^\dagger H + \lambda (H^\dagger H)^2$$



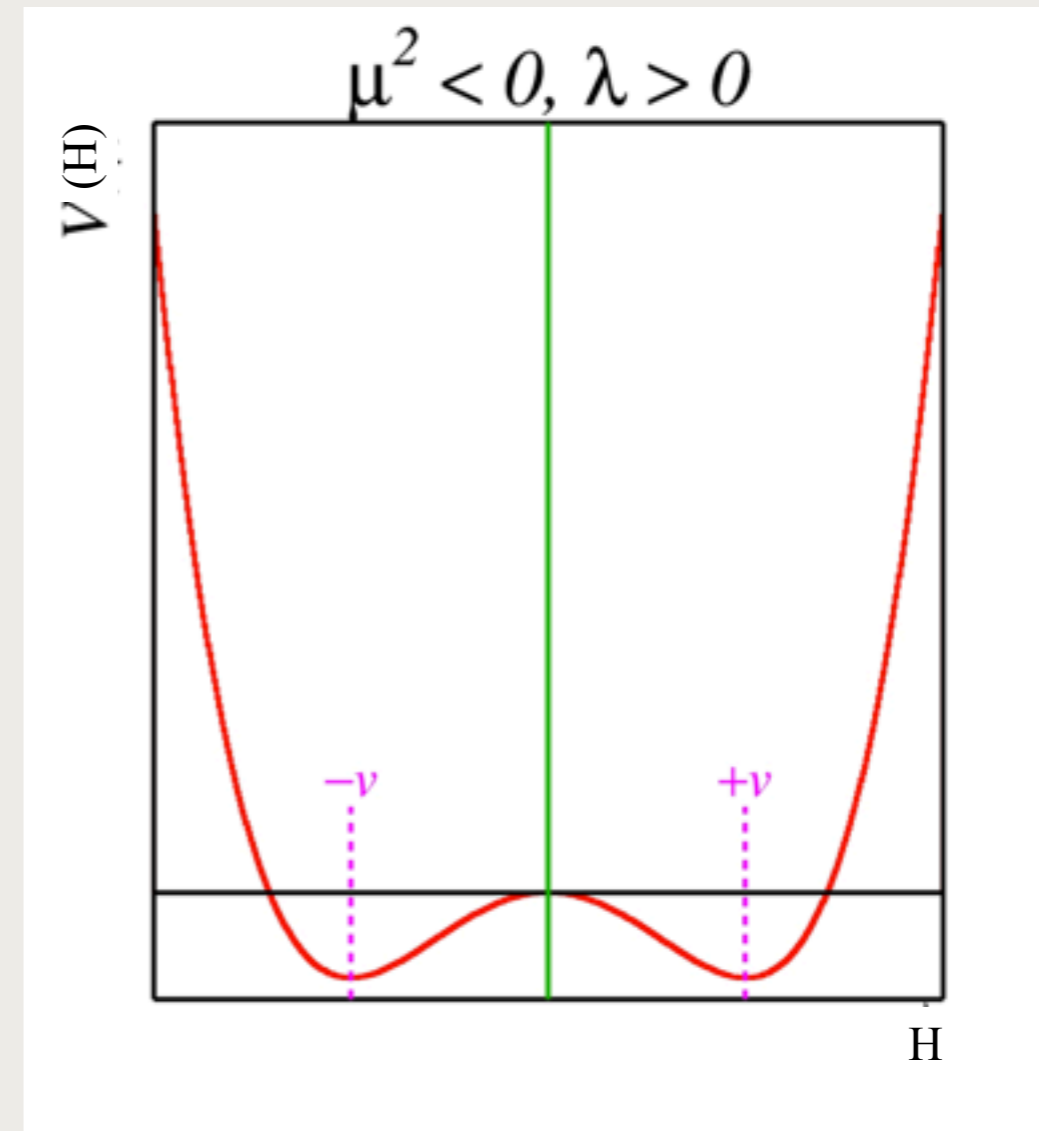
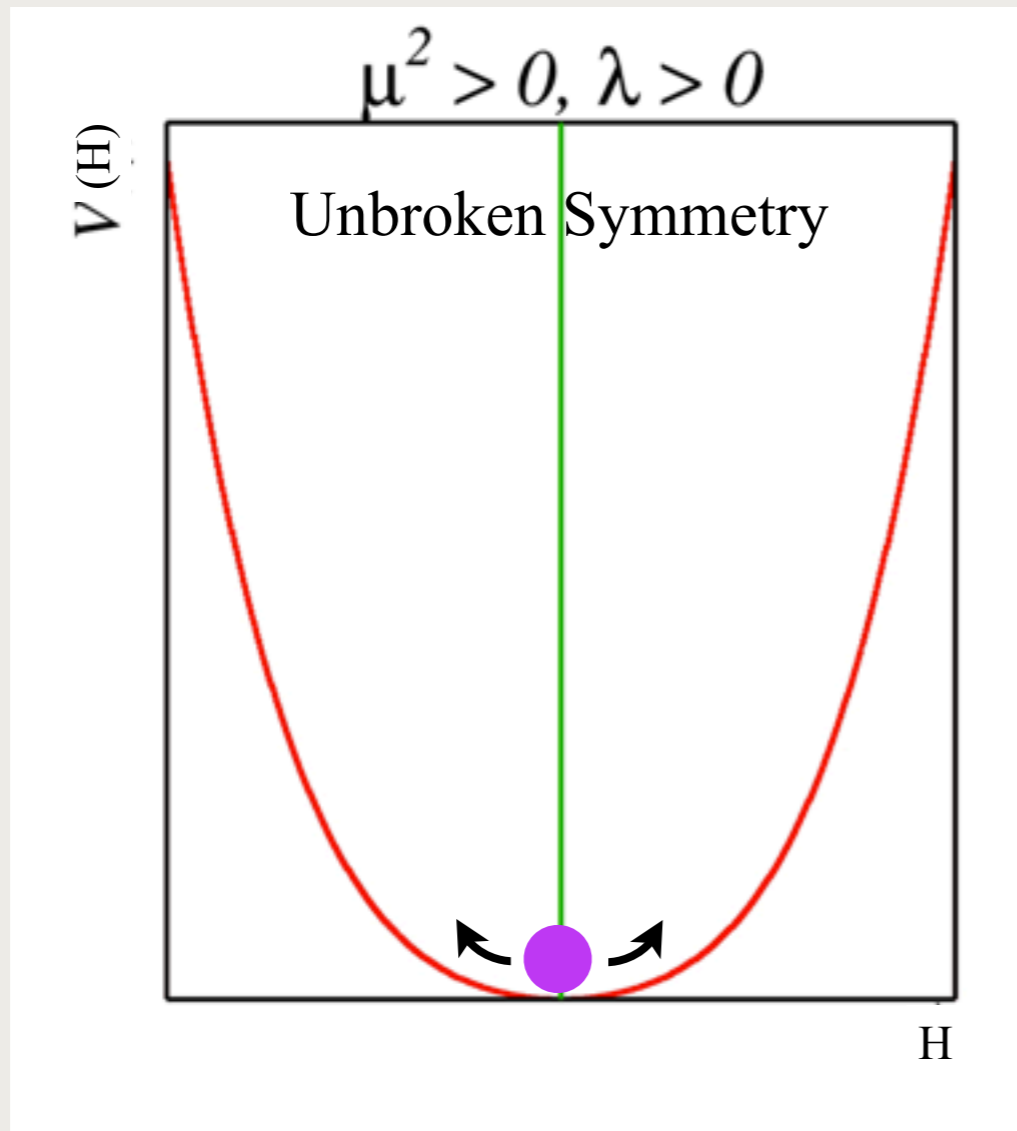
Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking

$$V \supset \mu^2 H^\dagger H + \lambda (H^\dagger H)^2$$



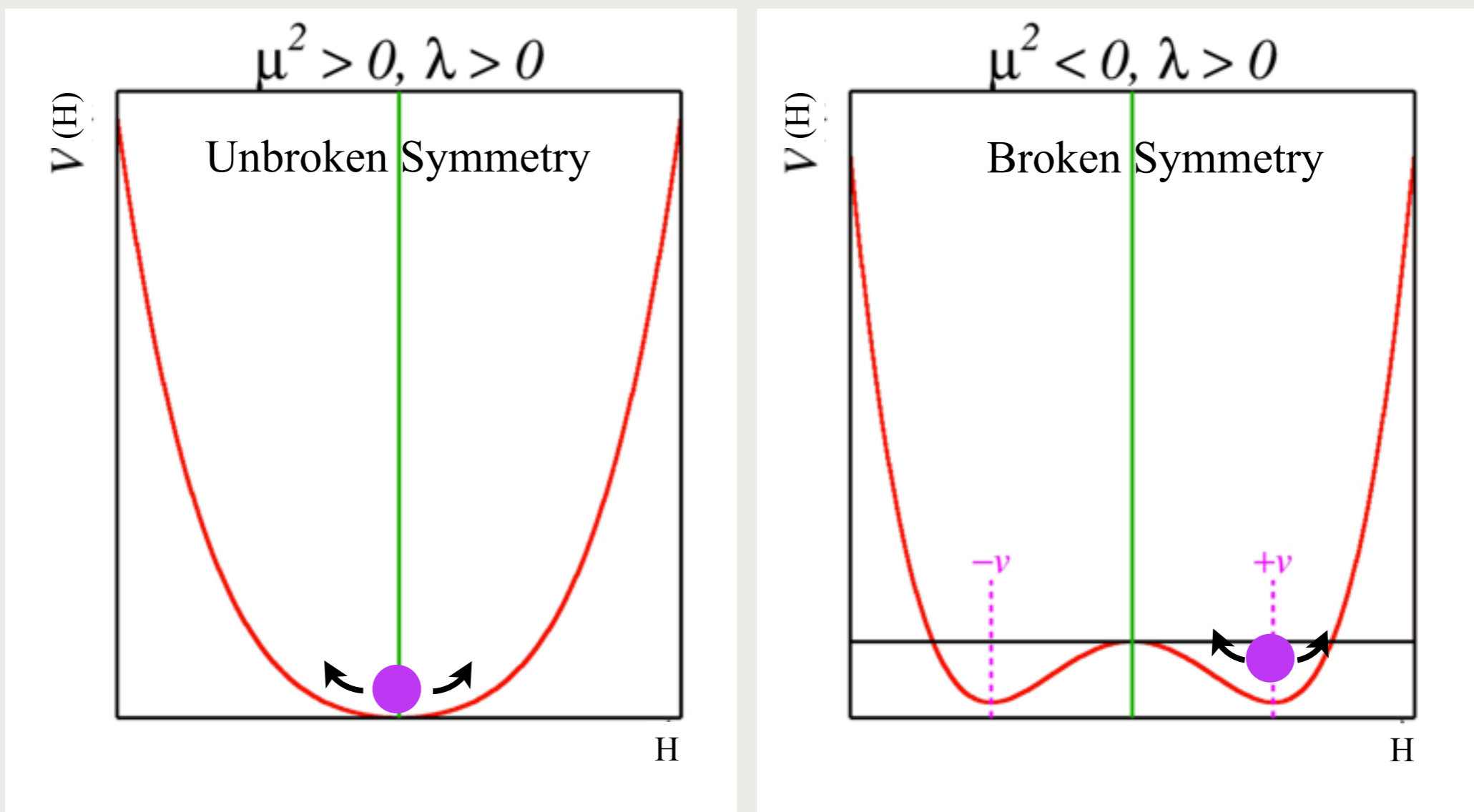
Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking

$$V \supset \mu^2 H^\dagger H + \lambda (H^\dagger H)^2$$



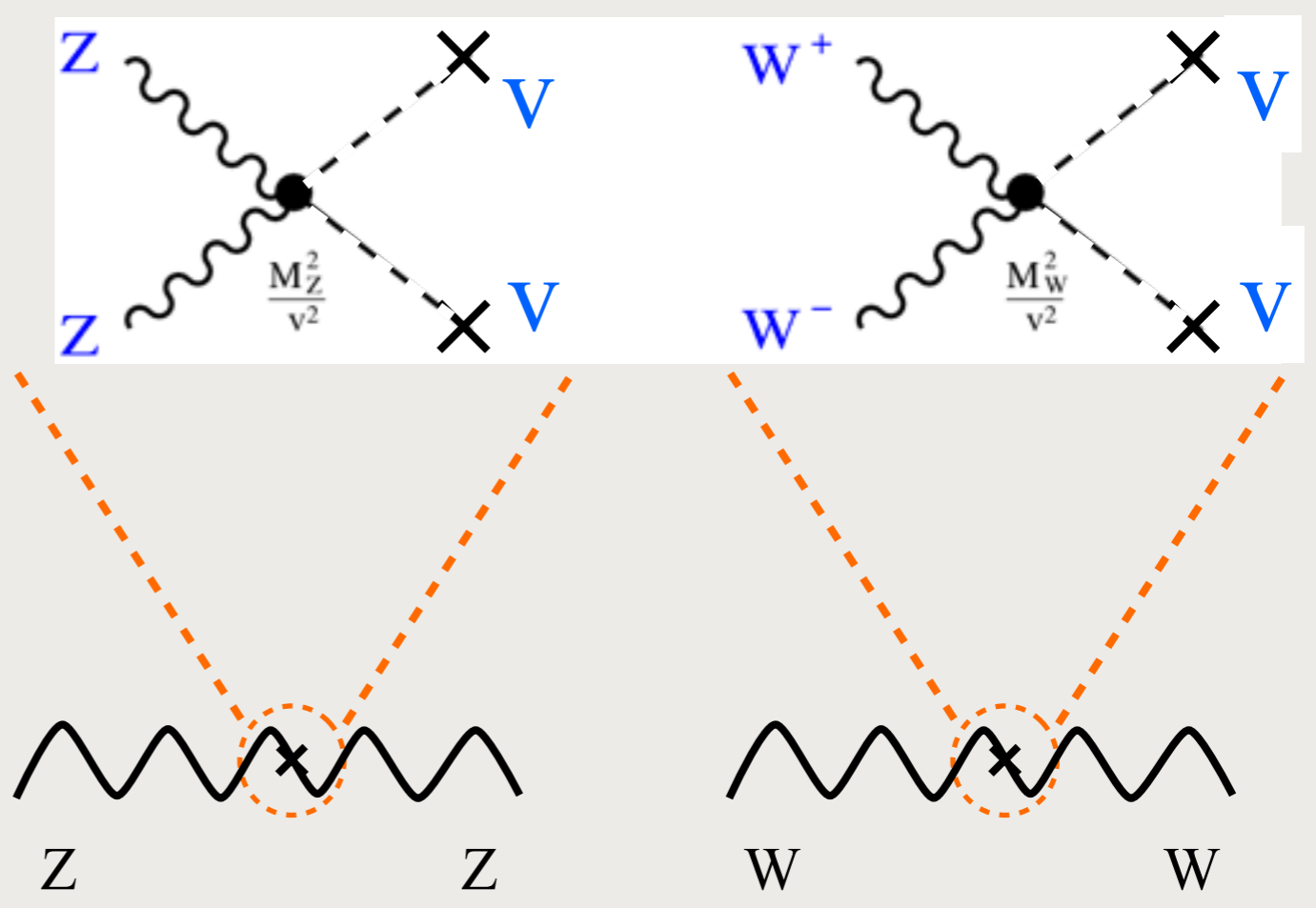
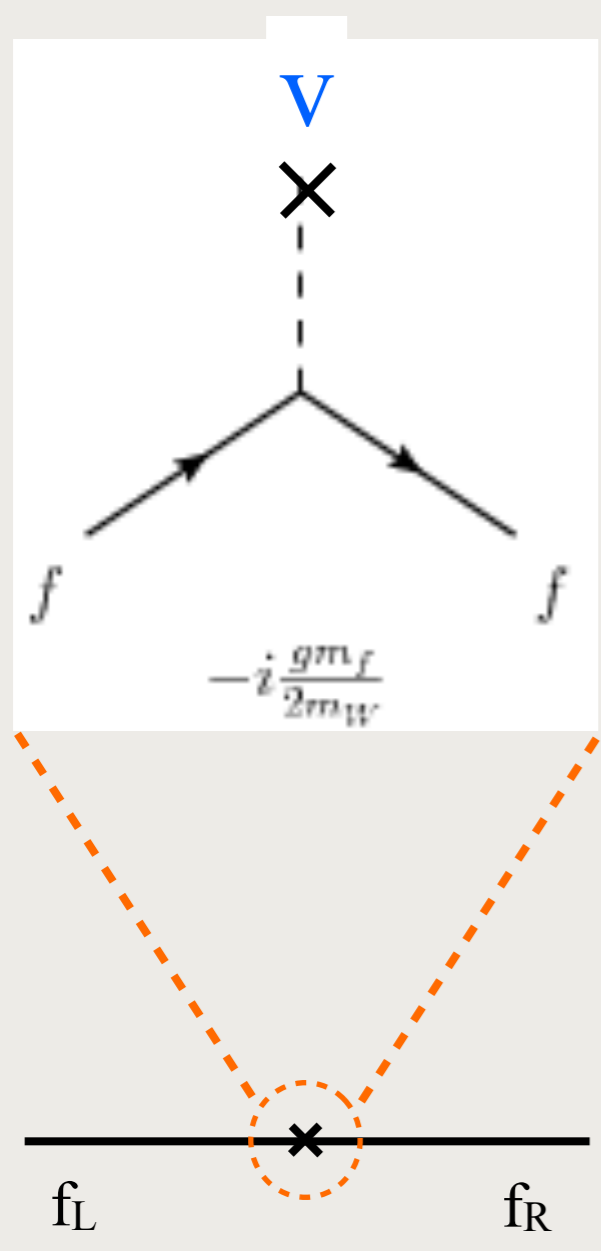
Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking

$$V \supset \mu^2 H^\dagger H + \lambda (H^\dagger H)^2$$



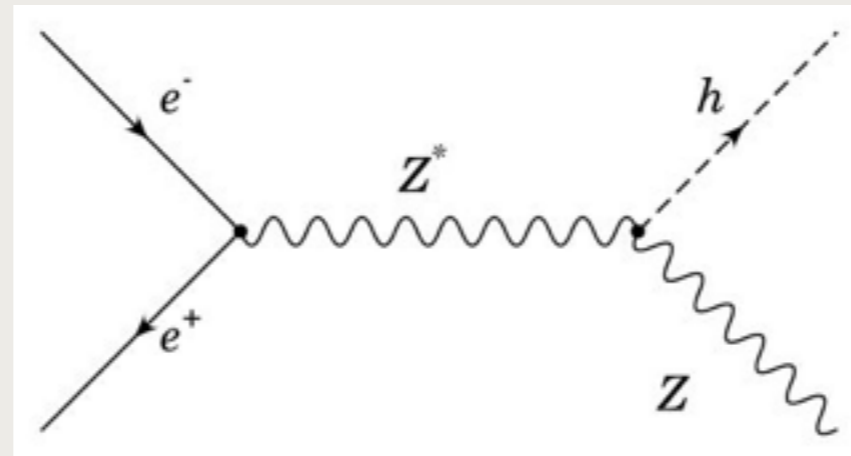
$$H \rightarrow h + v$$

Mass terms

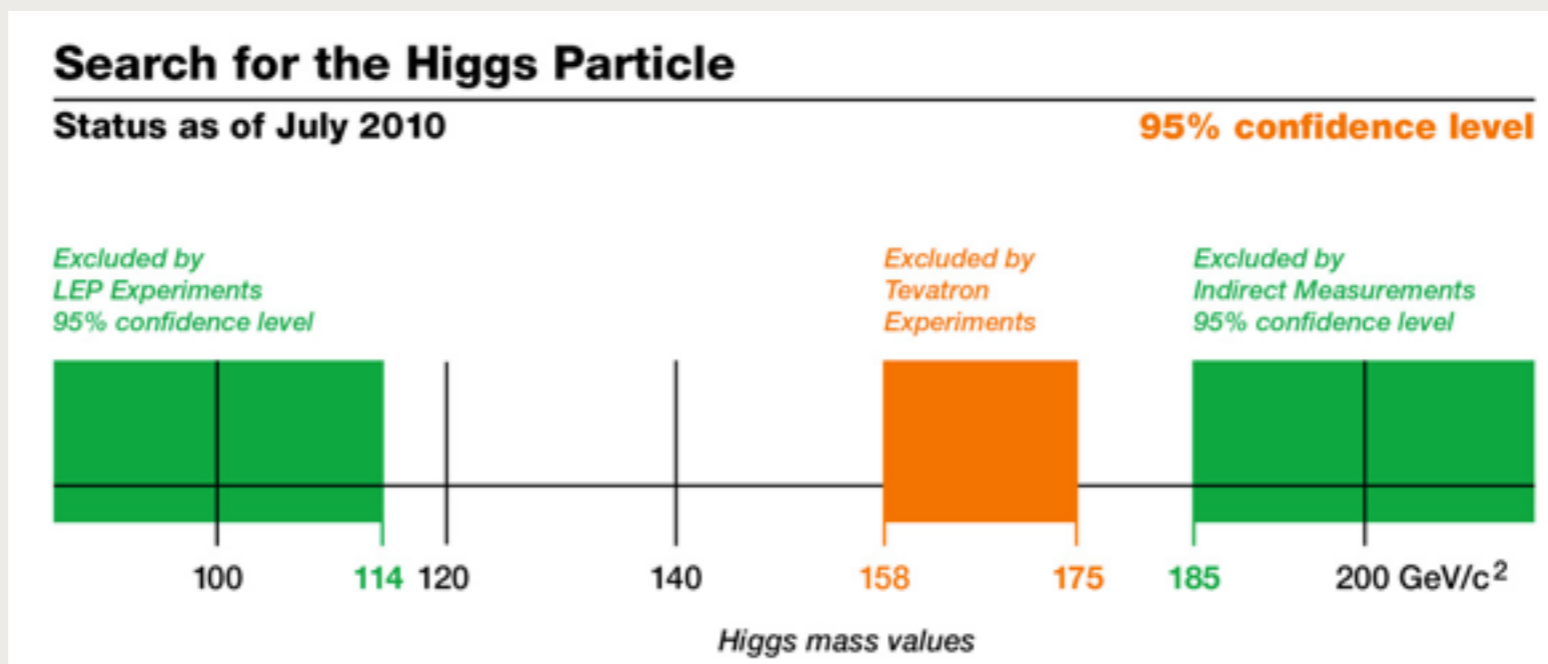
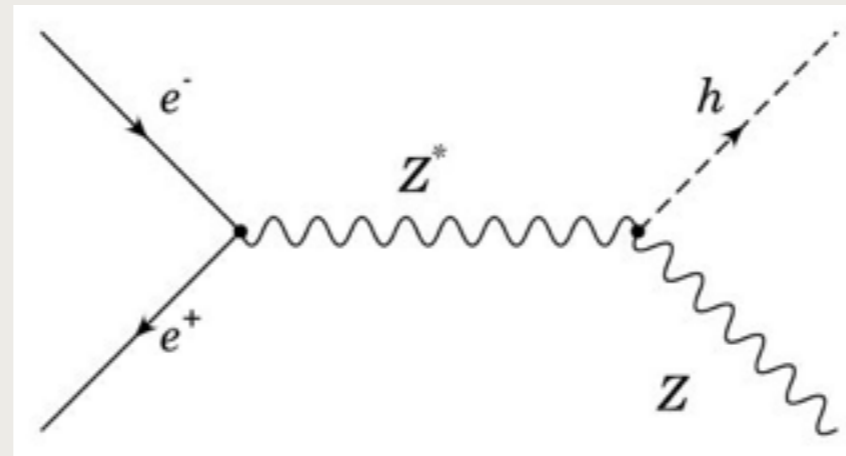


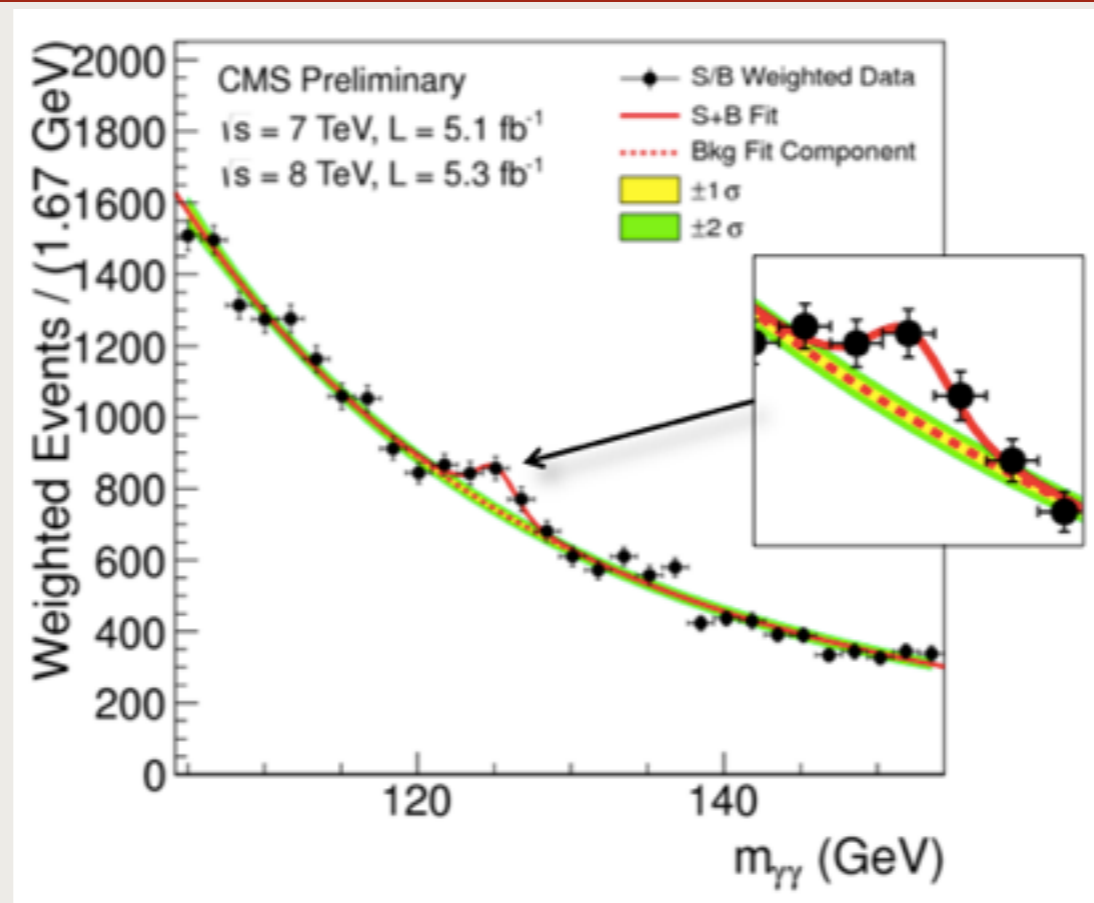
$$H \rightarrow h + \nu$$

Previous Searches

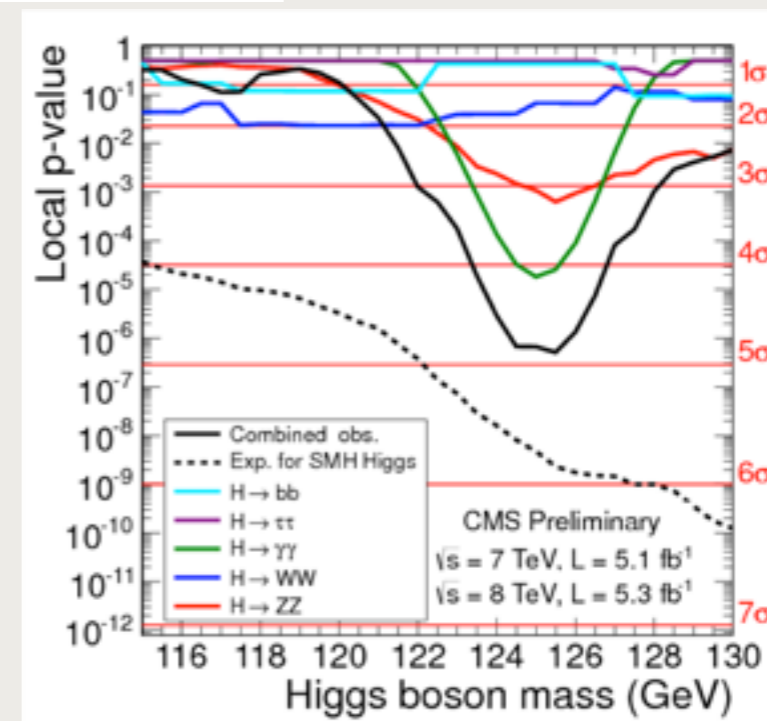
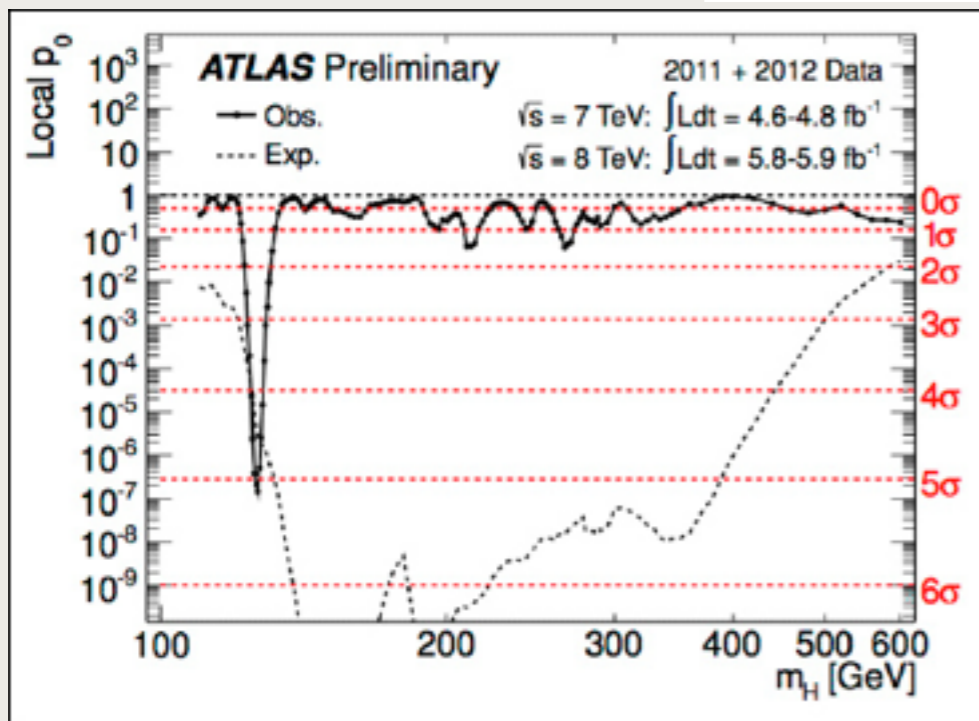
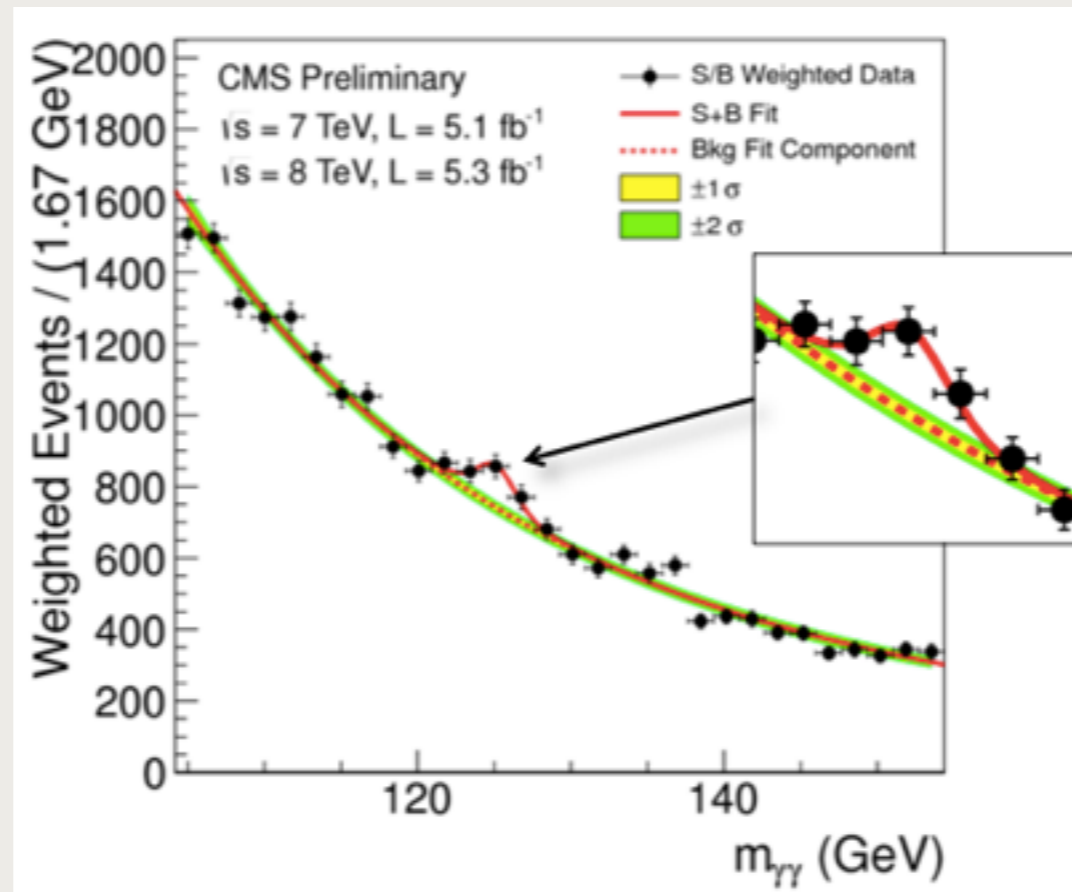


Previous Searches

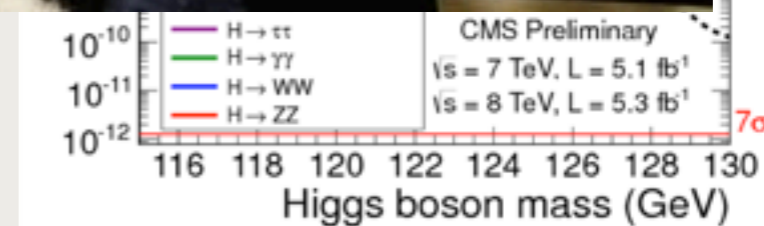
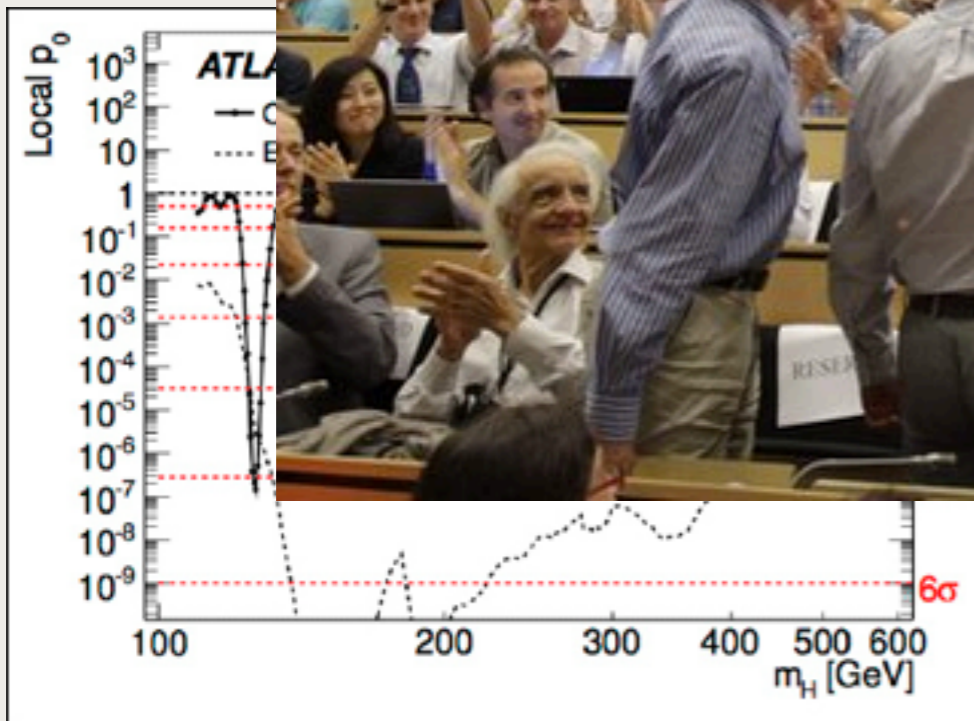
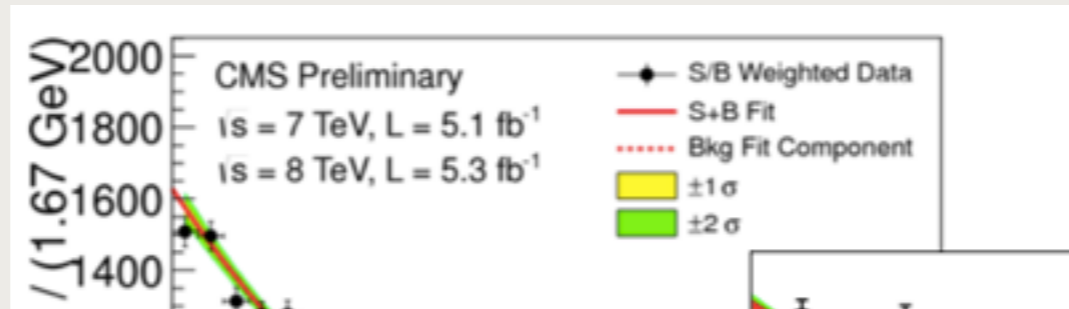


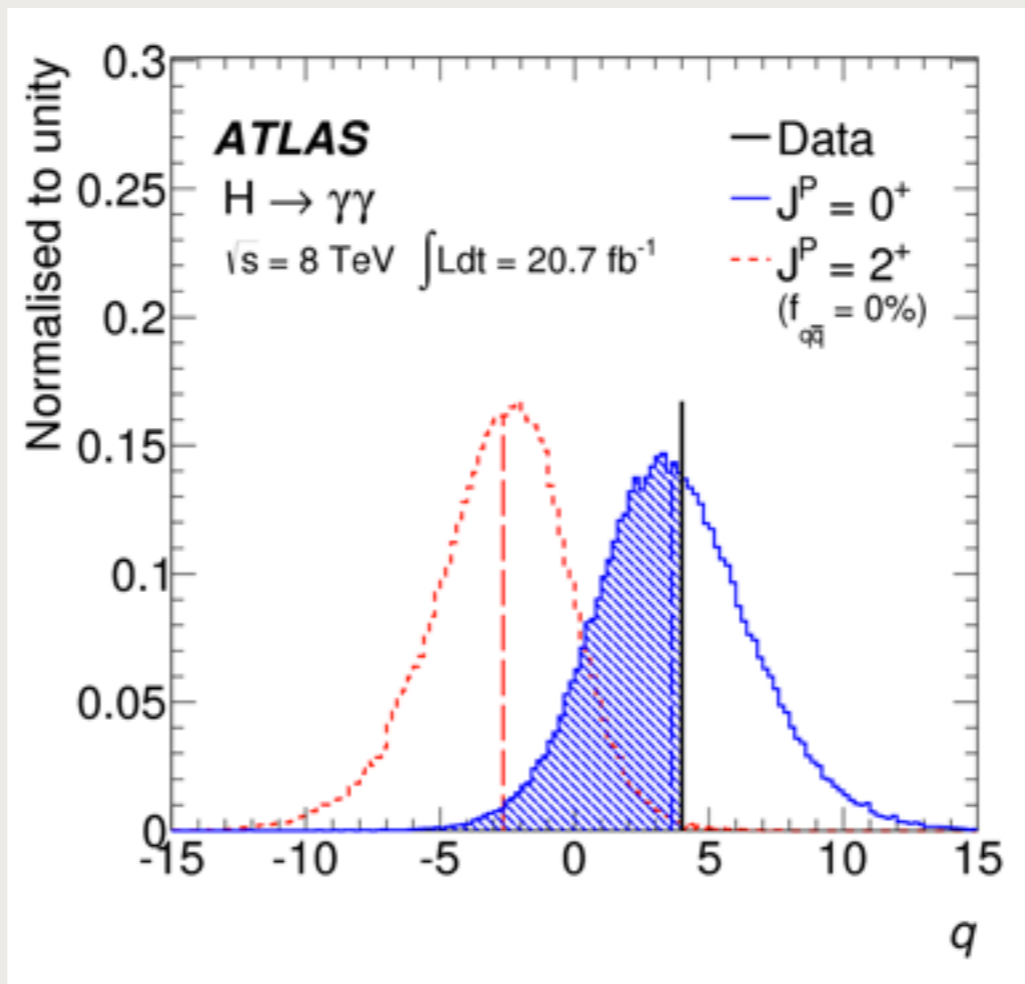
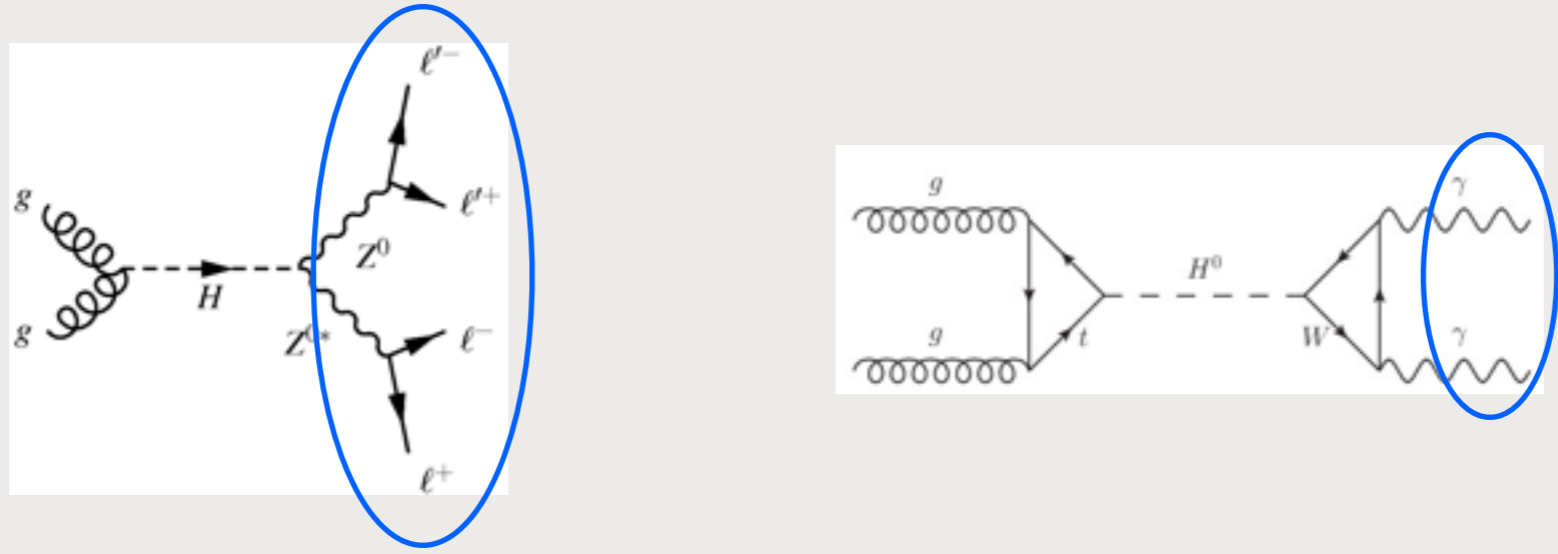


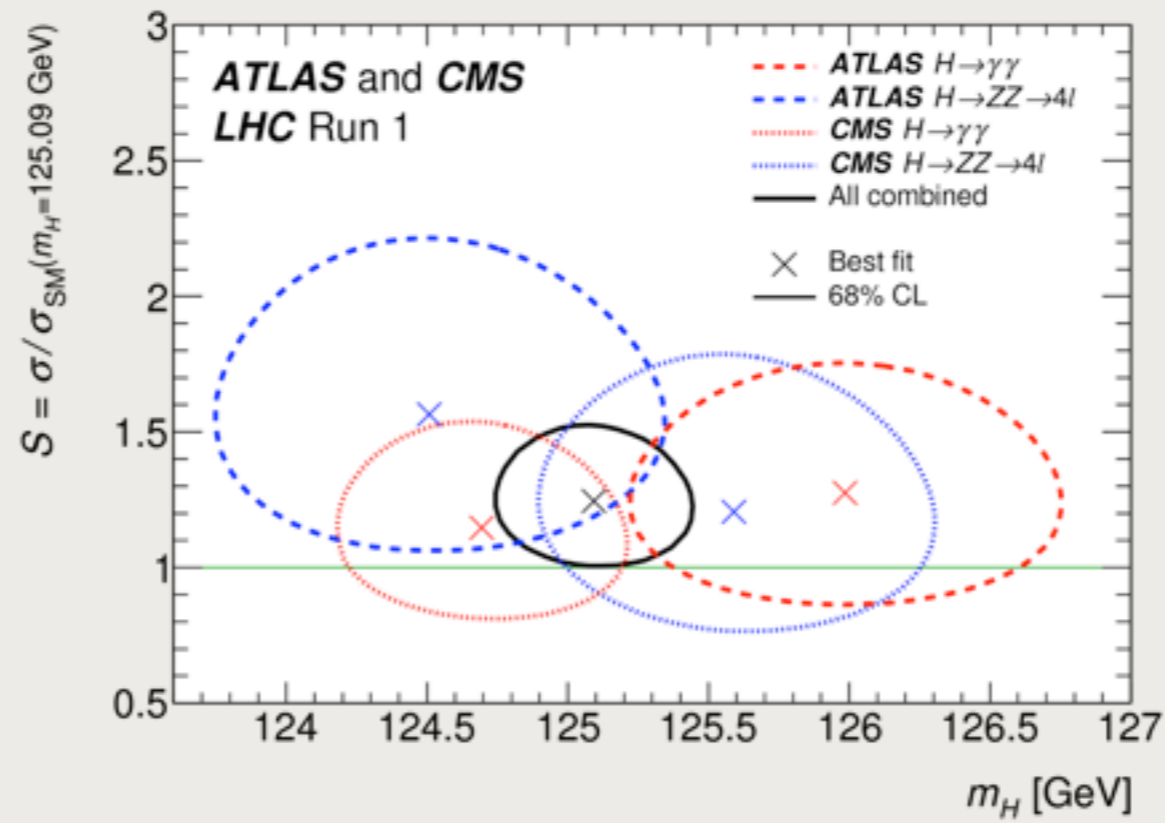
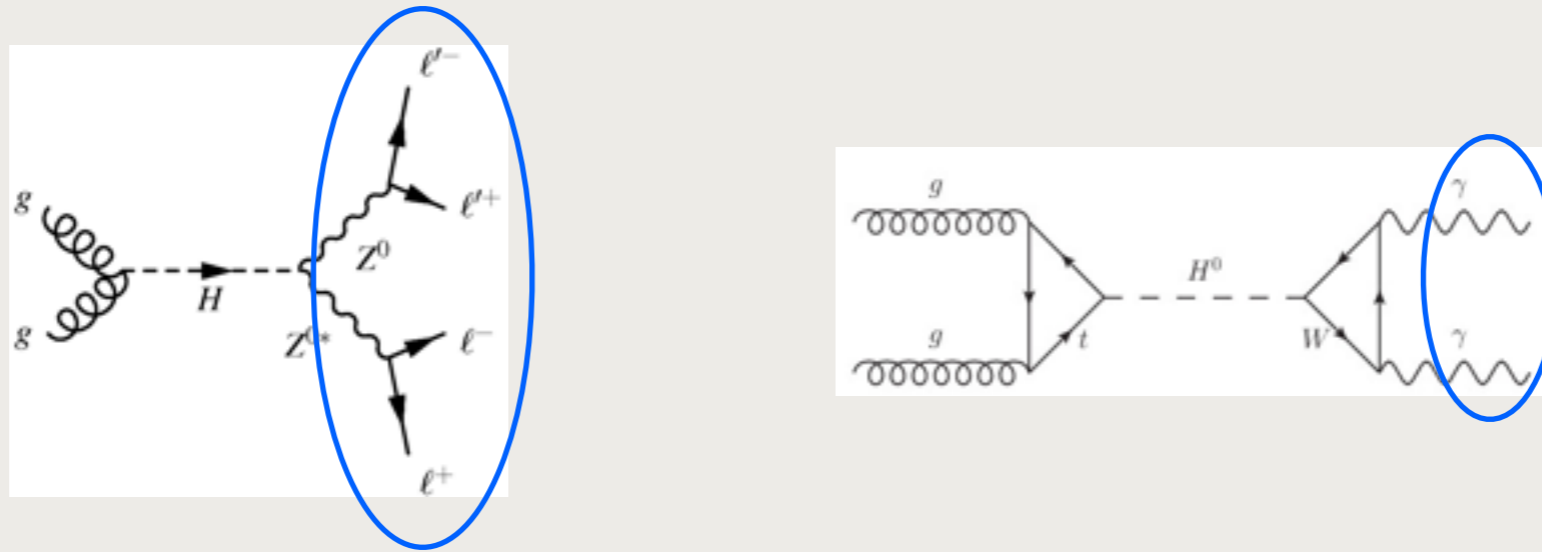
“Discovery”, July 4, 2012



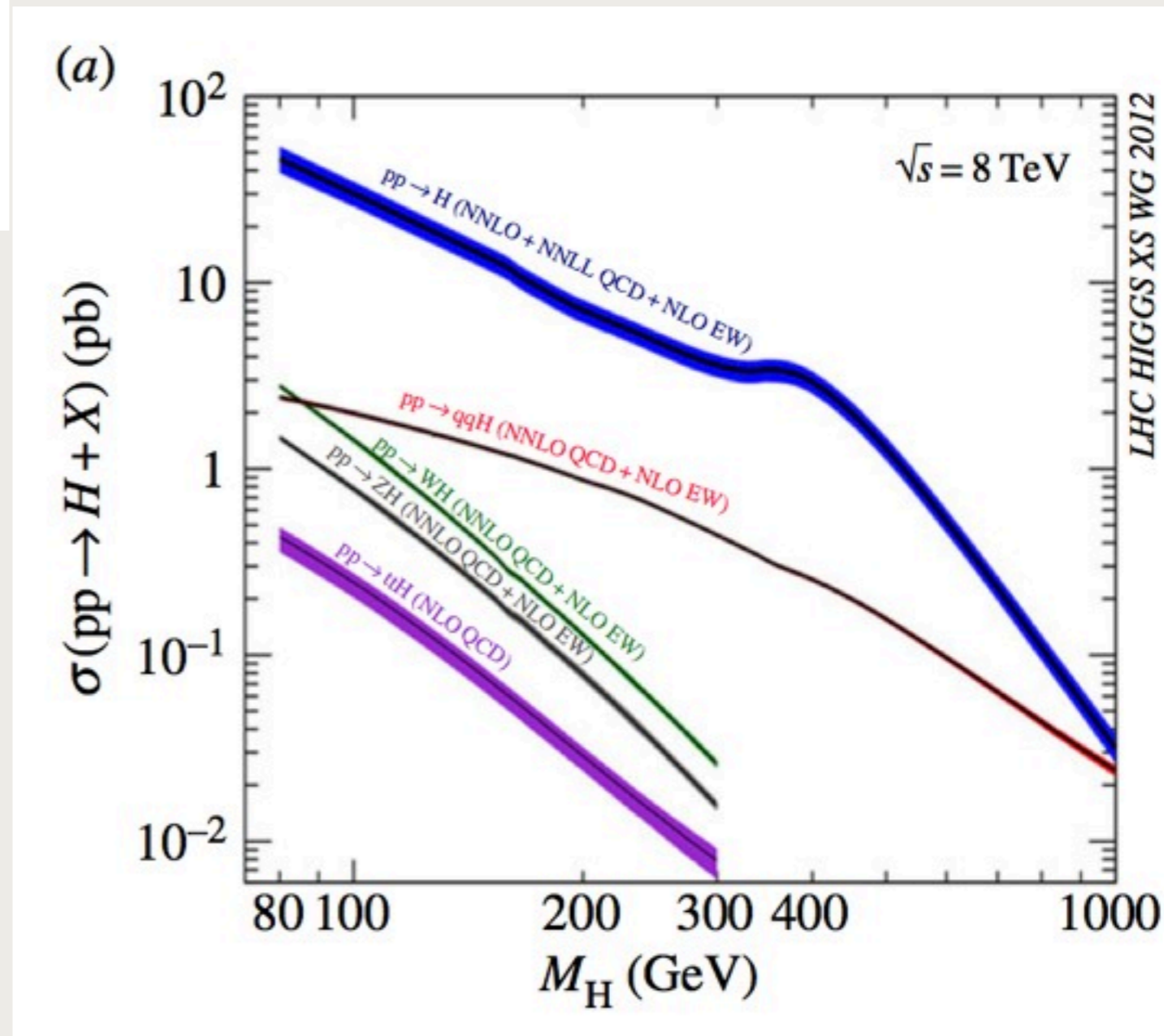
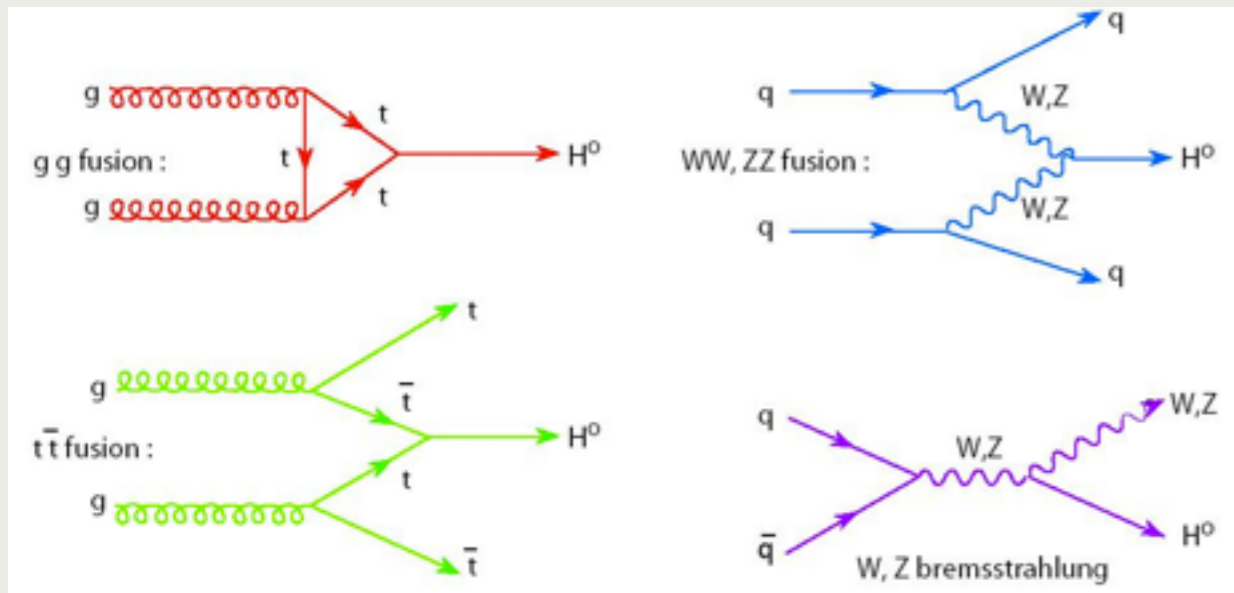
“Discovery”, July 4, 2012



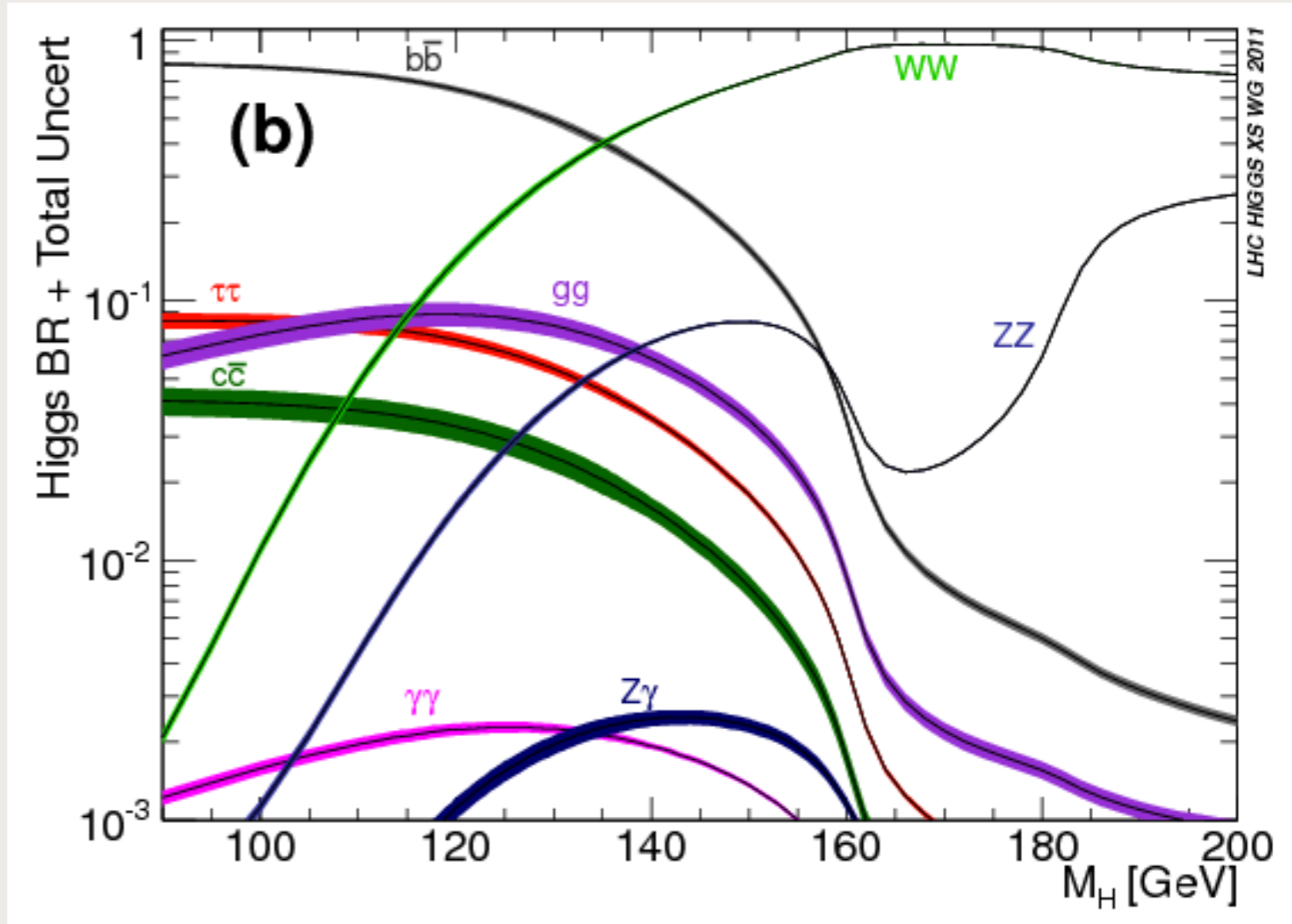
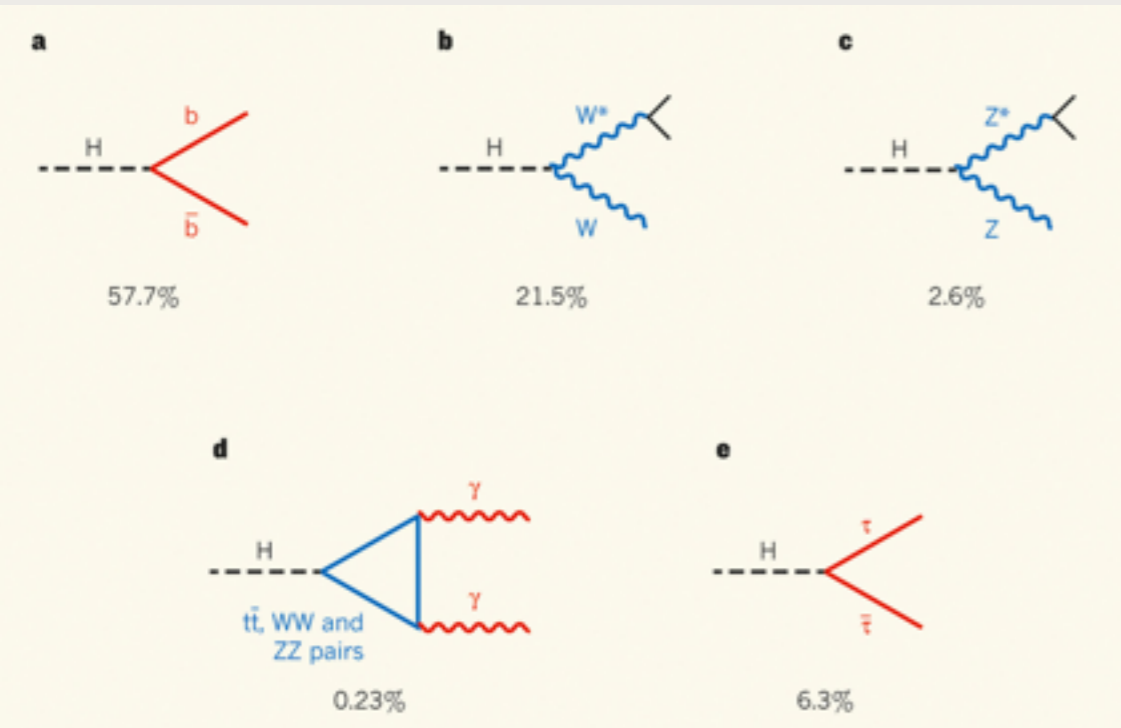




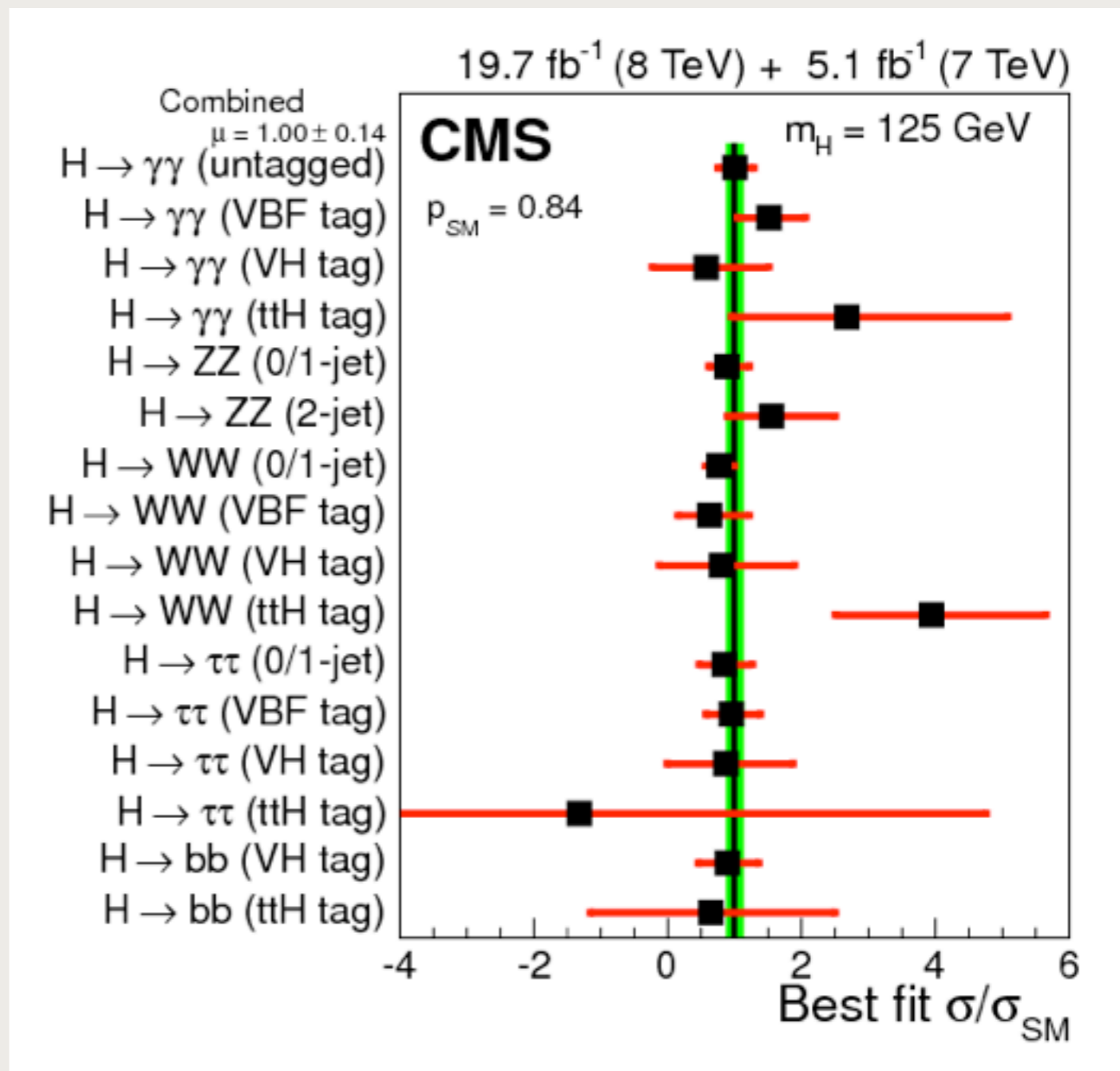
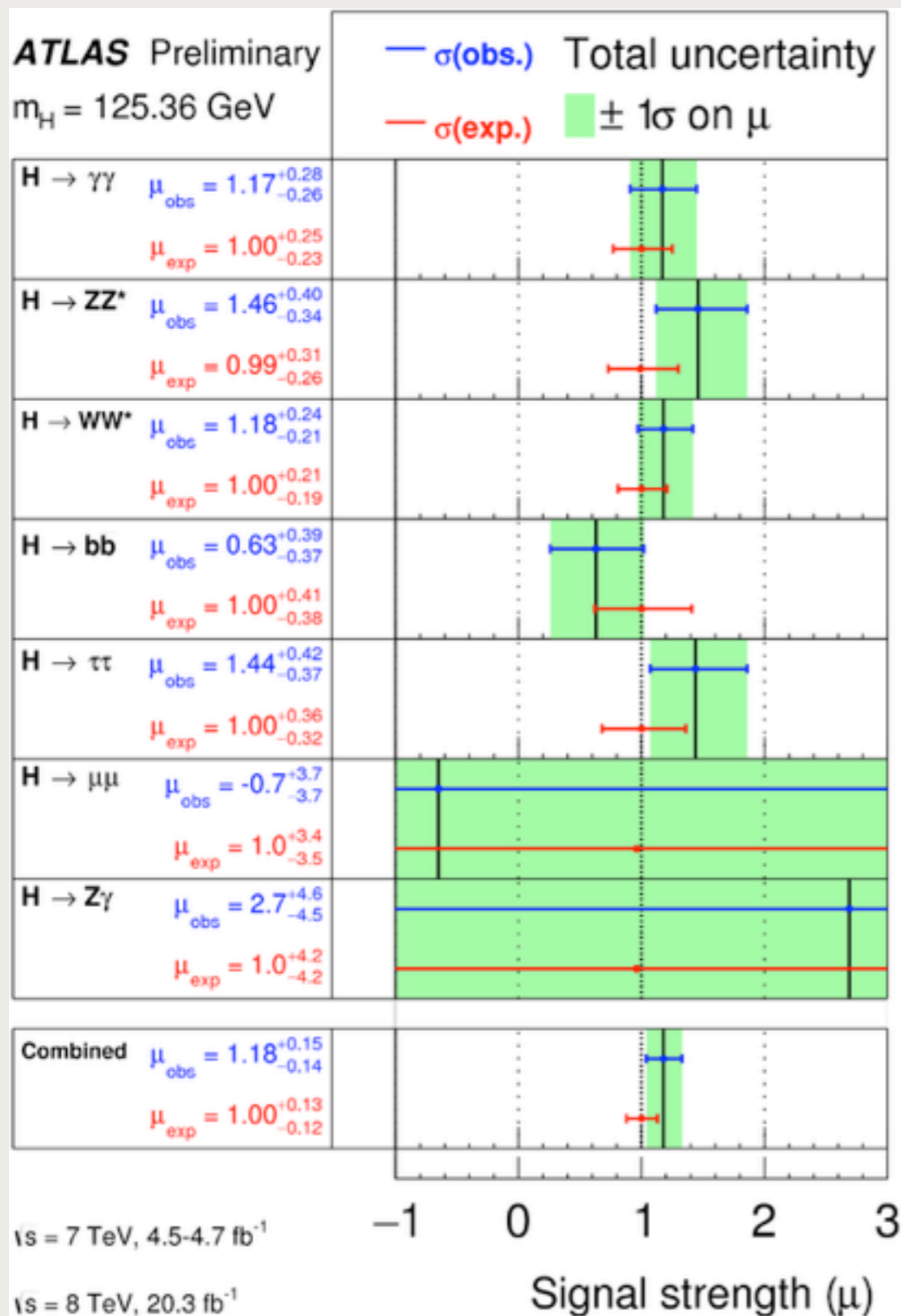
Production



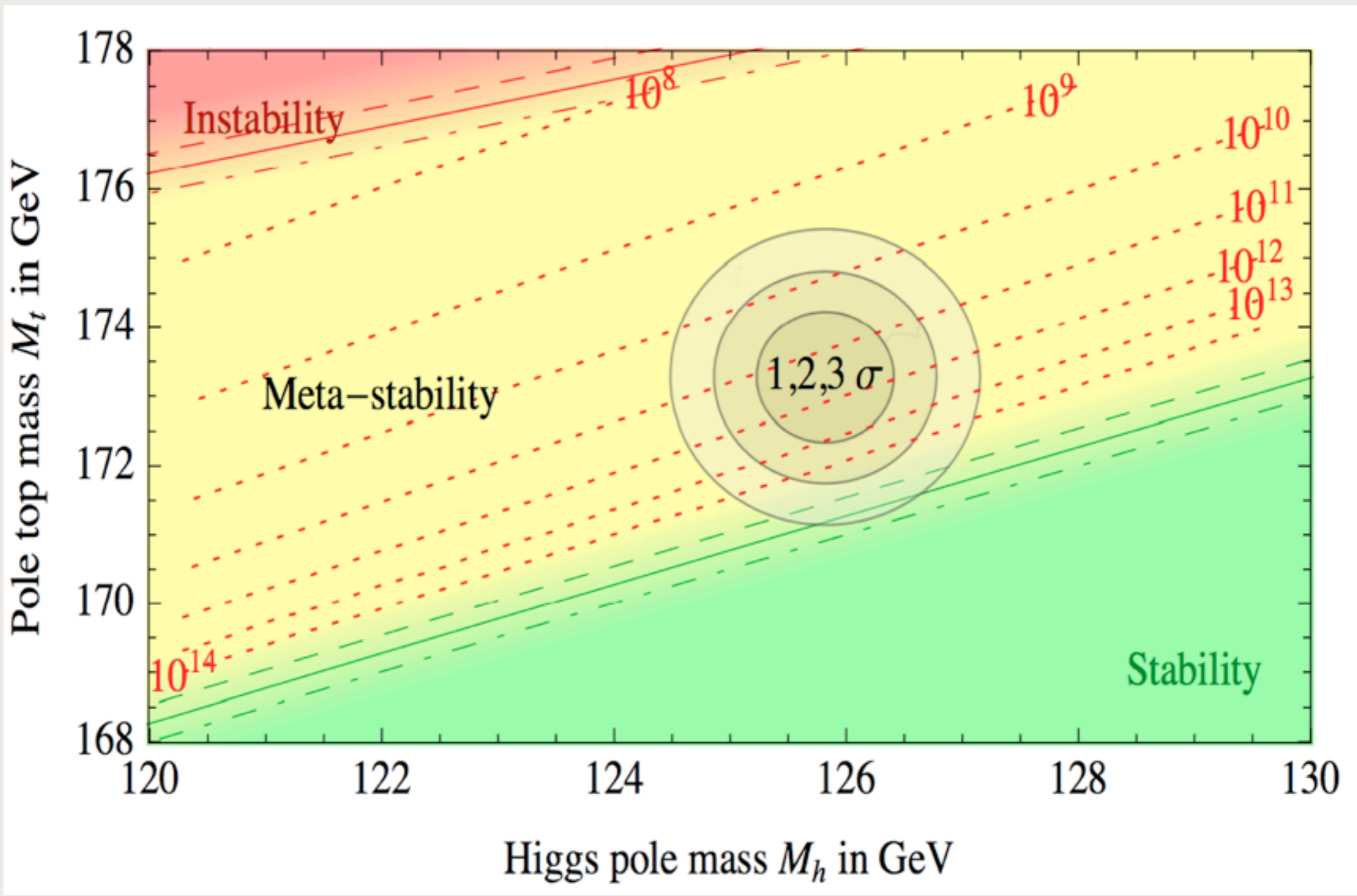
Decays



Measurements

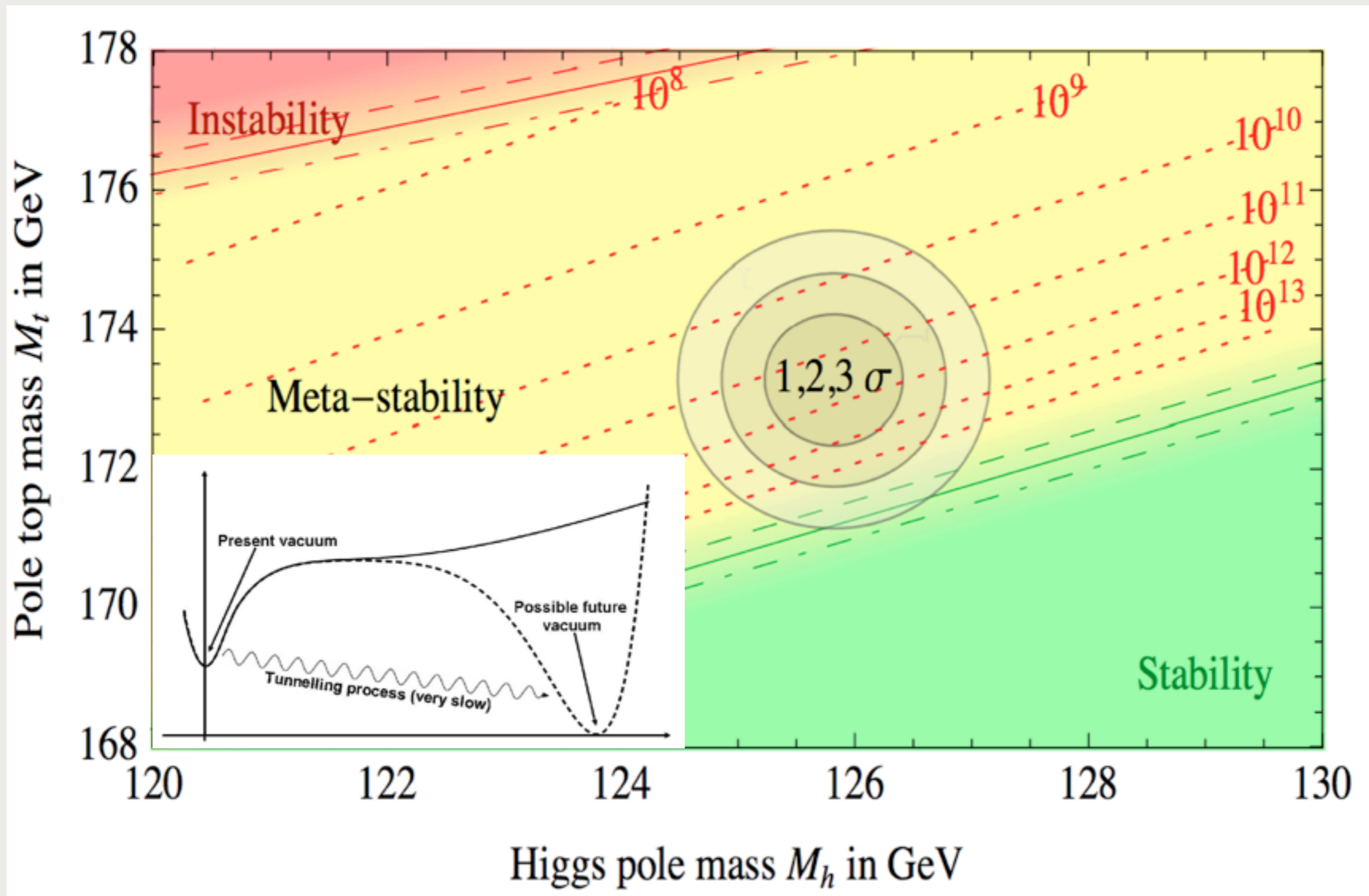


Stability



Degrassi et al. arXiv:1205.6497

Stability



Degrassi et al. arXiv:1205.6497

Fine Tuning/Hierarchy

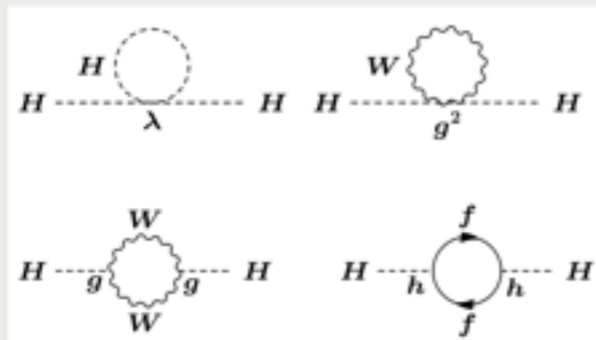
$$m_h^2 = m_0^2 + \delta m^2$$

Bare mass:



$$m_0^2$$

1 loop correction:



$$\delta m^2 = \frac{3}{64\pi^2} (3g^2 + g'^2 + 8\lambda - 8\lambda_t^2) \Lambda^2$$

$\Lambda =$ Scale of New Physics (Gravity?)

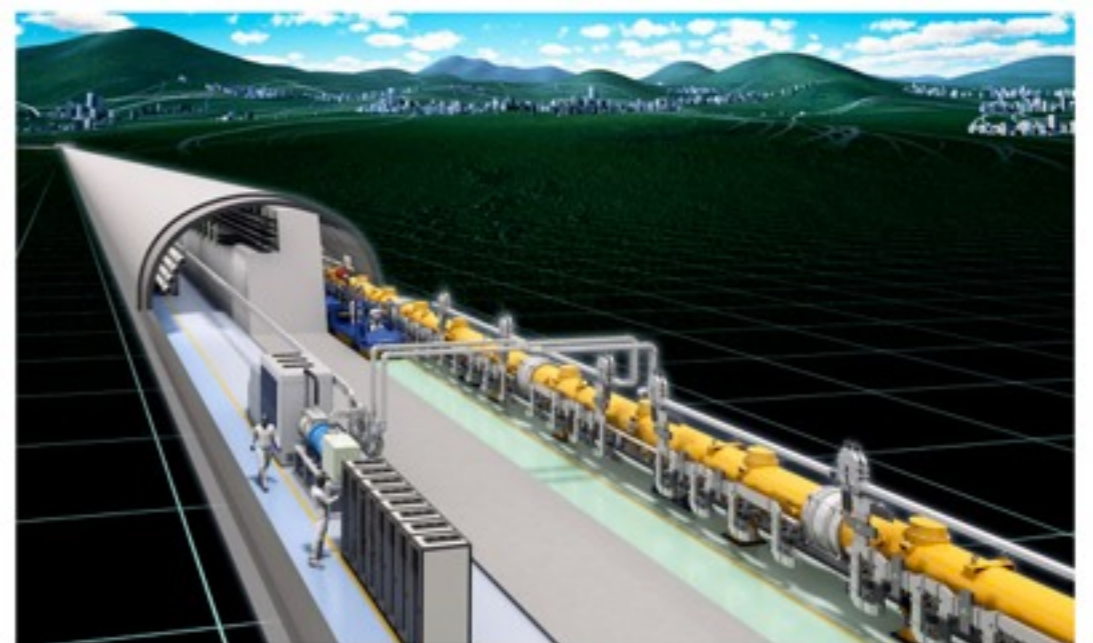
$\Lambda \gg m_h \rightarrow$ Hierarchy Problem

- Introduce new particles, new symmetries

- Possibilities:
 - Little Higgs
 - Supersymmetry
 - Extra Dimensions
 - *many more*

A theory of everything ... has physics gone too far?

Science's hunt for a unifying account of how the world works requires us to entertain everything from hidden dimensions to multiple universes. But are these ideas based on fact or fiction? Jim Baggott and Mike Duff debate the limits of physics

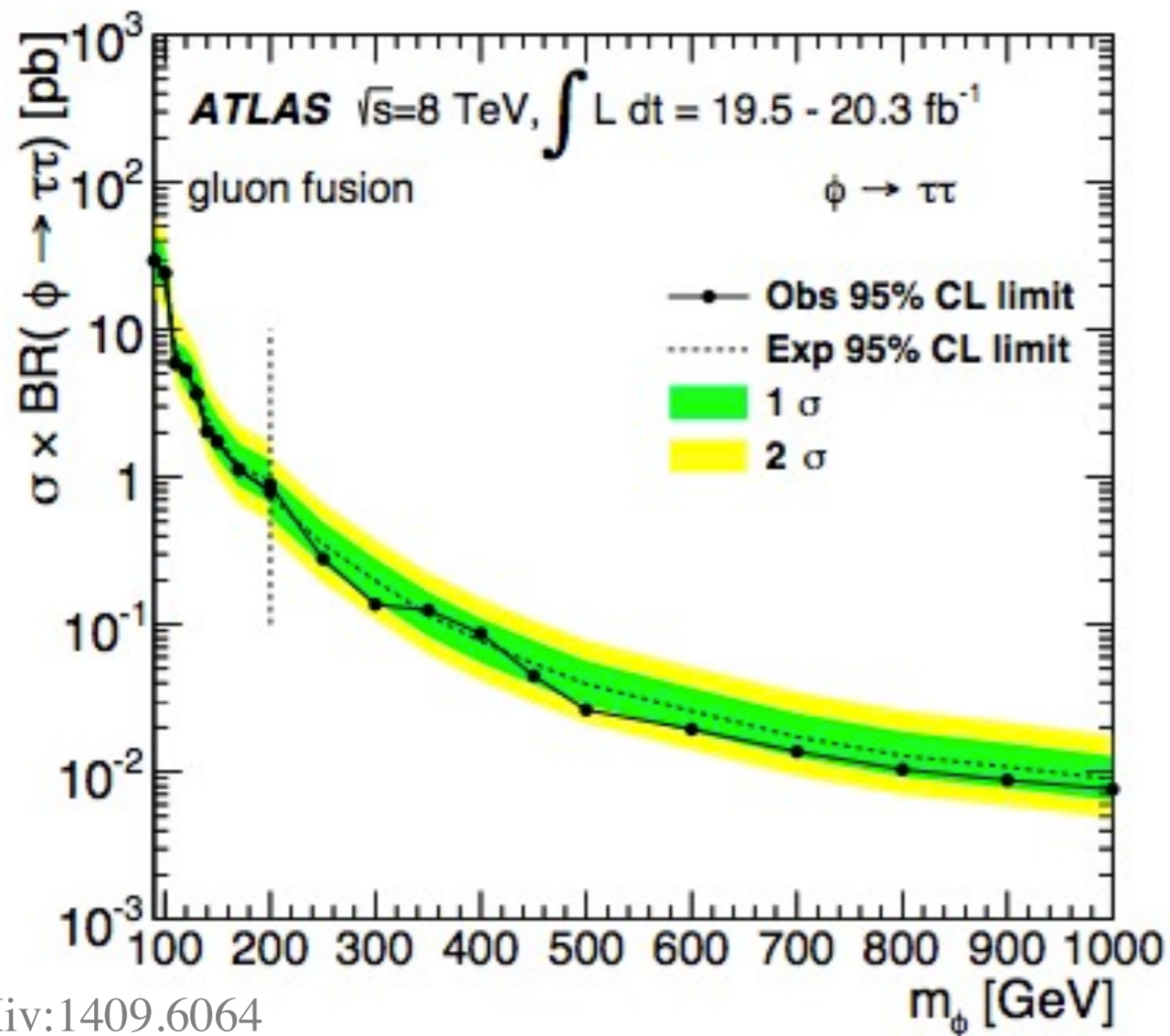


An illustration of the international linear collider (ILC), a proposed particle accelerator to rival the large hadron collider at Cern. PR

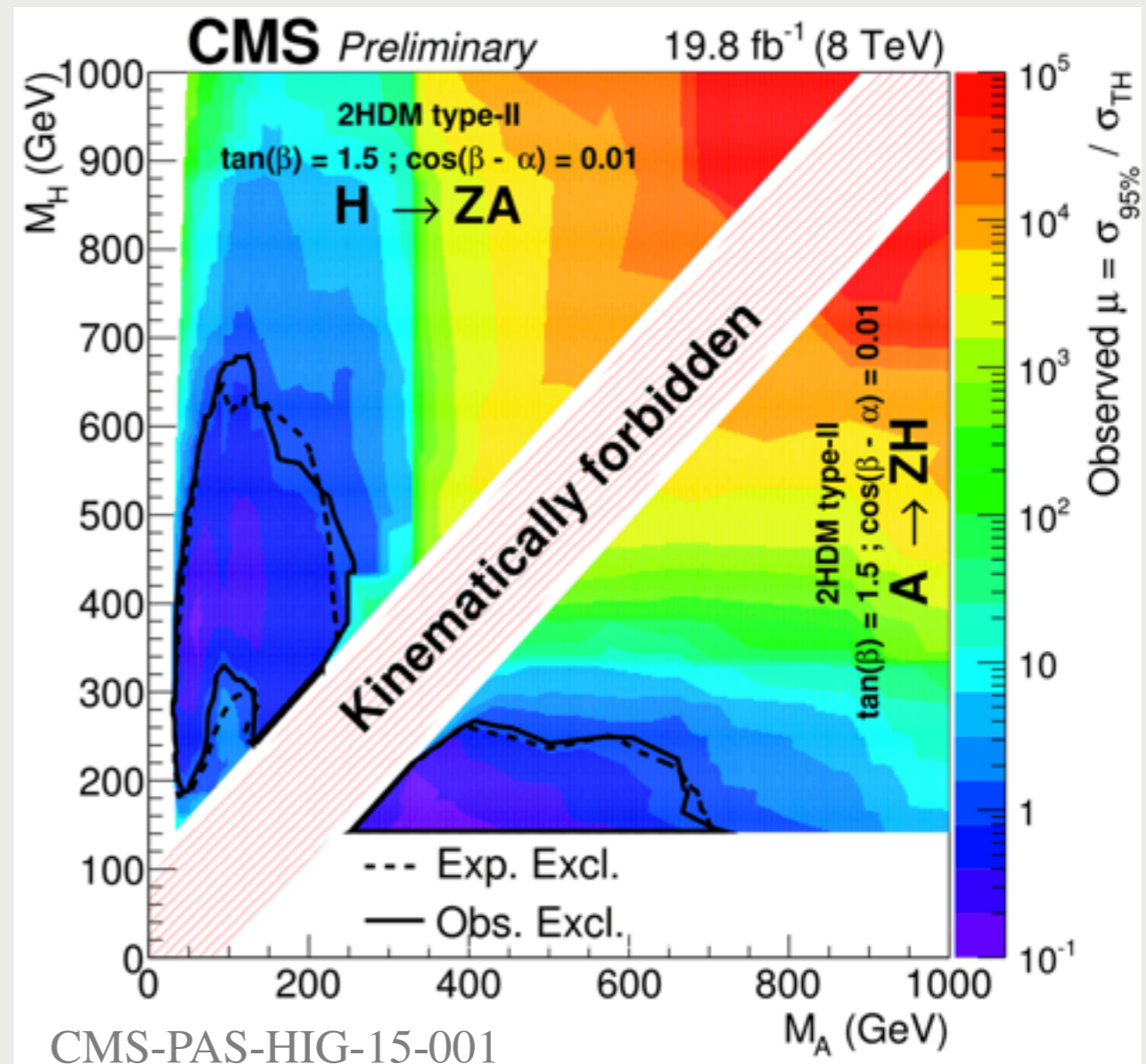
<http://www.theguardian.com/science/2013/jun/16/has-physics-gone-too-far>

Two-Higgs Doublets

- 2HDM: H_1 for up-type, H_2 for down-type
- Search for heavy Higgs bosons (h, H, A, H^\pm)

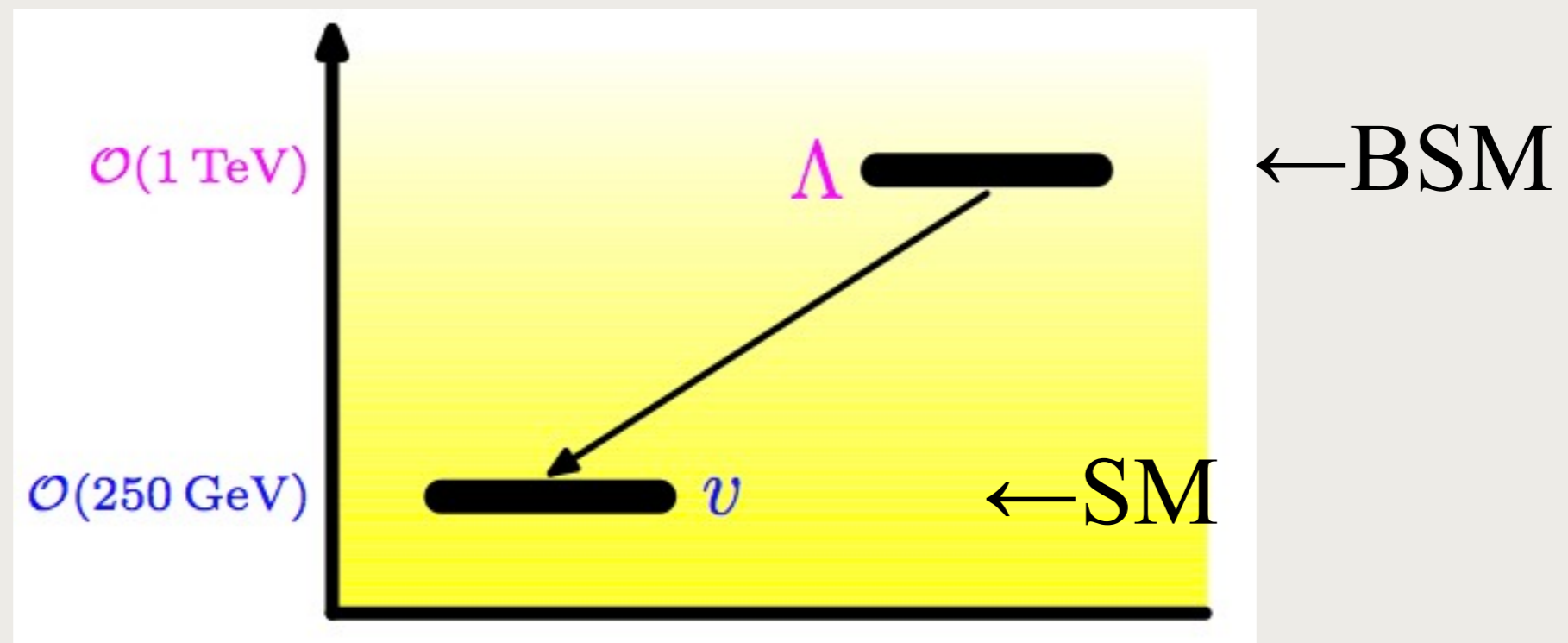


arXiv:1409.6064



Little Higgs

- New gauge symmetries, vector-like particles
- Collective cancellation of Higgs divergence



$\Lambda = \text{scale of new physics}$
 $f = \text{vev of BSM model}$
 $\Lambda \sim 4\pi f$

Bestest Little Higgs

$SO(6) \times SO(6)$

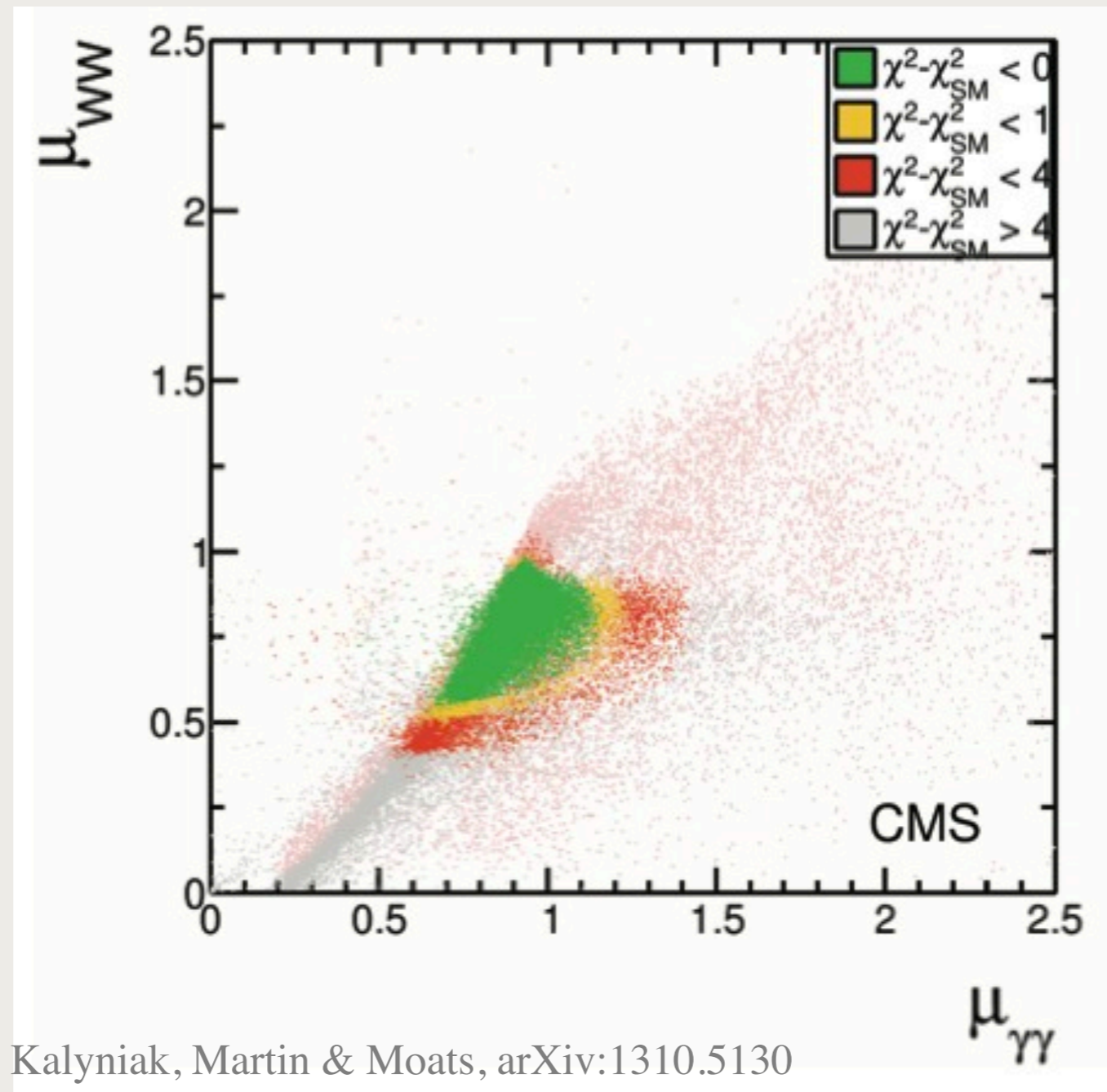
New:

6 fermions

3 gauge bosons

20 scalars

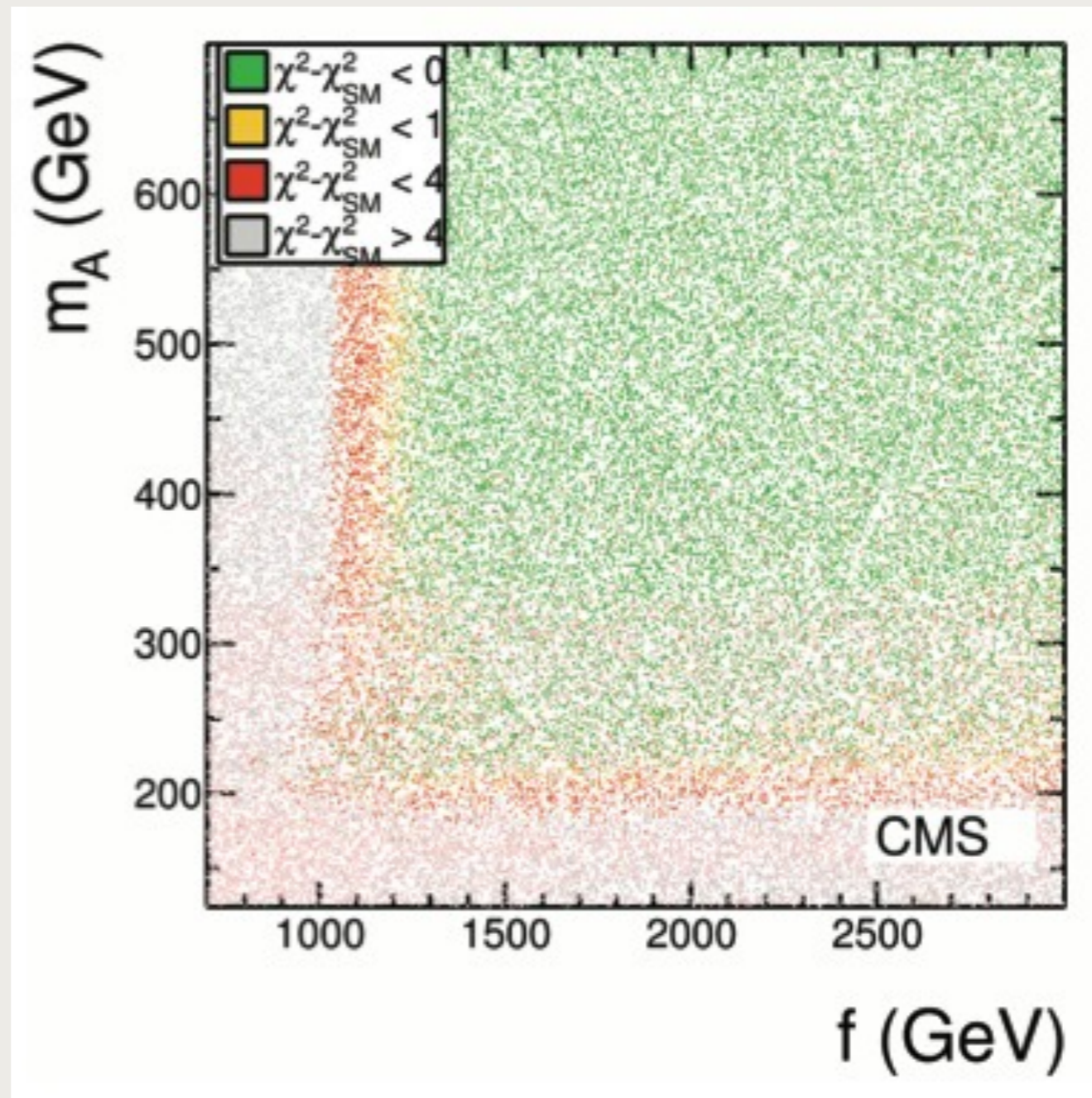
2 Higgs Doublets
(h, H, A, H^\pm)



Kalyniak, Martin & Moats, arXiv:1310.5130

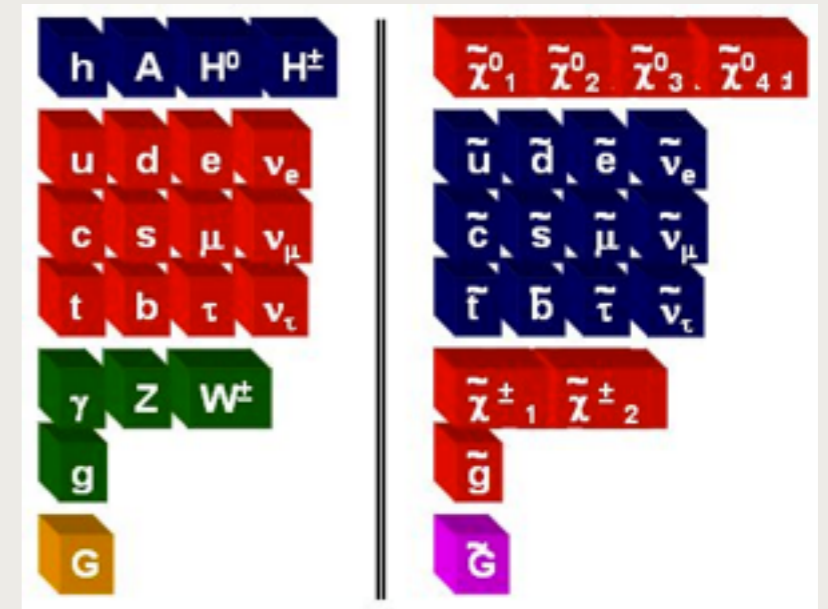
Bestest Little Higgs

$$f \gtrsim 4 v$$



Supersymmetry

- Boson - Fermion symmetry



Supersymmetry

- Boson - Fermion symmetry

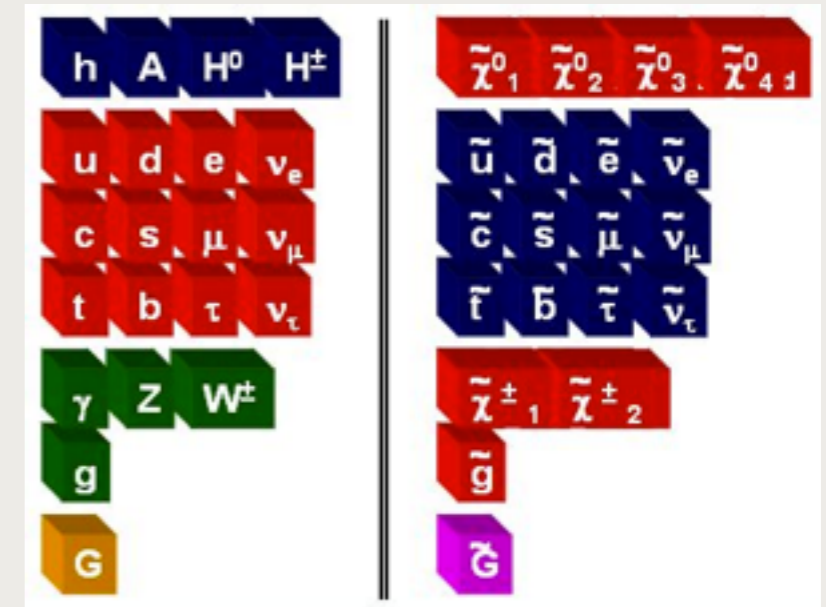
Starts With a **BANG!**

with ETHAN SIEGEL



The Rise and Fall of Supersymmetry

Posted by [Ethan](#) on May 15, 2013



Supersymmetry

- Boson - Fermion symmetry

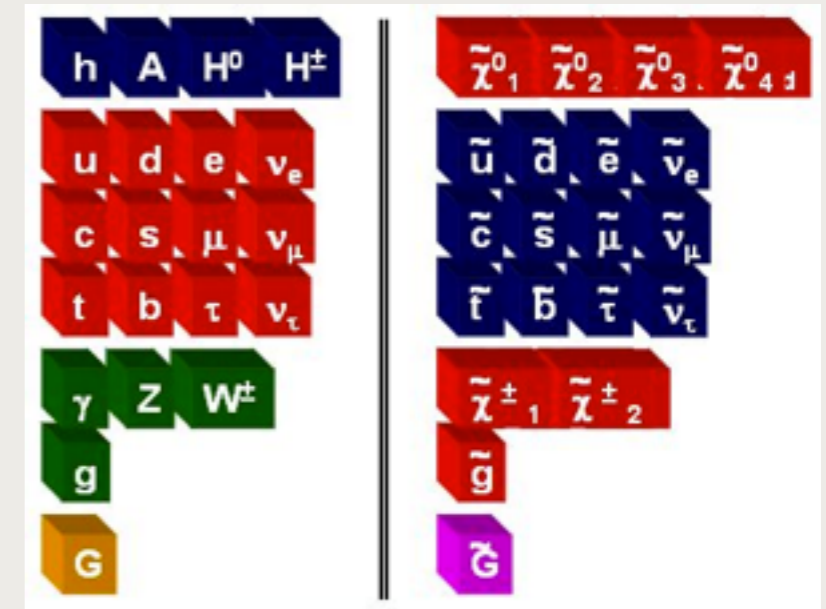
Starts With a **BANG!**

with ETHAN SIEGEL

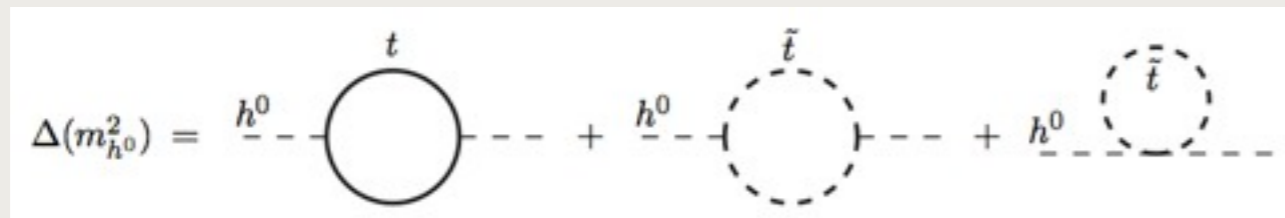


The Rise and Fall of Supersymmetry

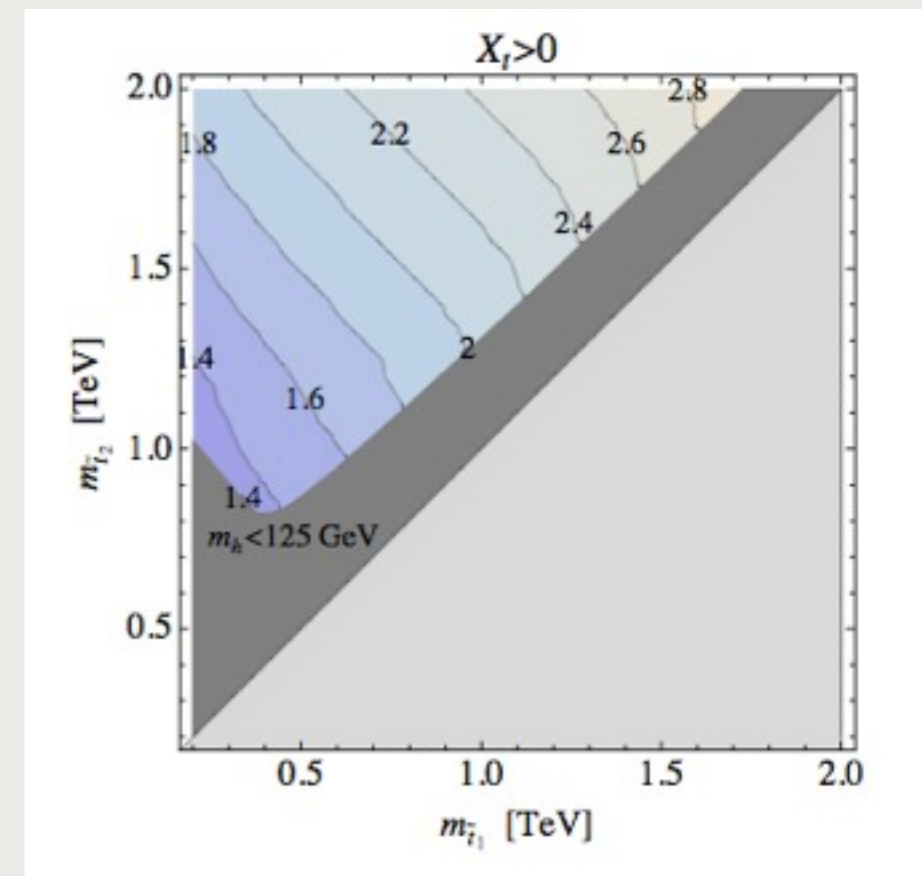
Posted by [Ethan](#) on May 15, 2013



$$m_{h^0} < m_Z |\cos(2\beta)|$$



$$\Delta(m_{h^0}^2) = \frac{3}{4\pi^2} \cos^2 \alpha y_t^2 m_t^2 \ln \left(m_{\tilde{t}_1} m_{\tilde{t}_2} / m_t^2 \right).$$



Draper et al. arXiv:1112.3068

Minimal Supersymmetry

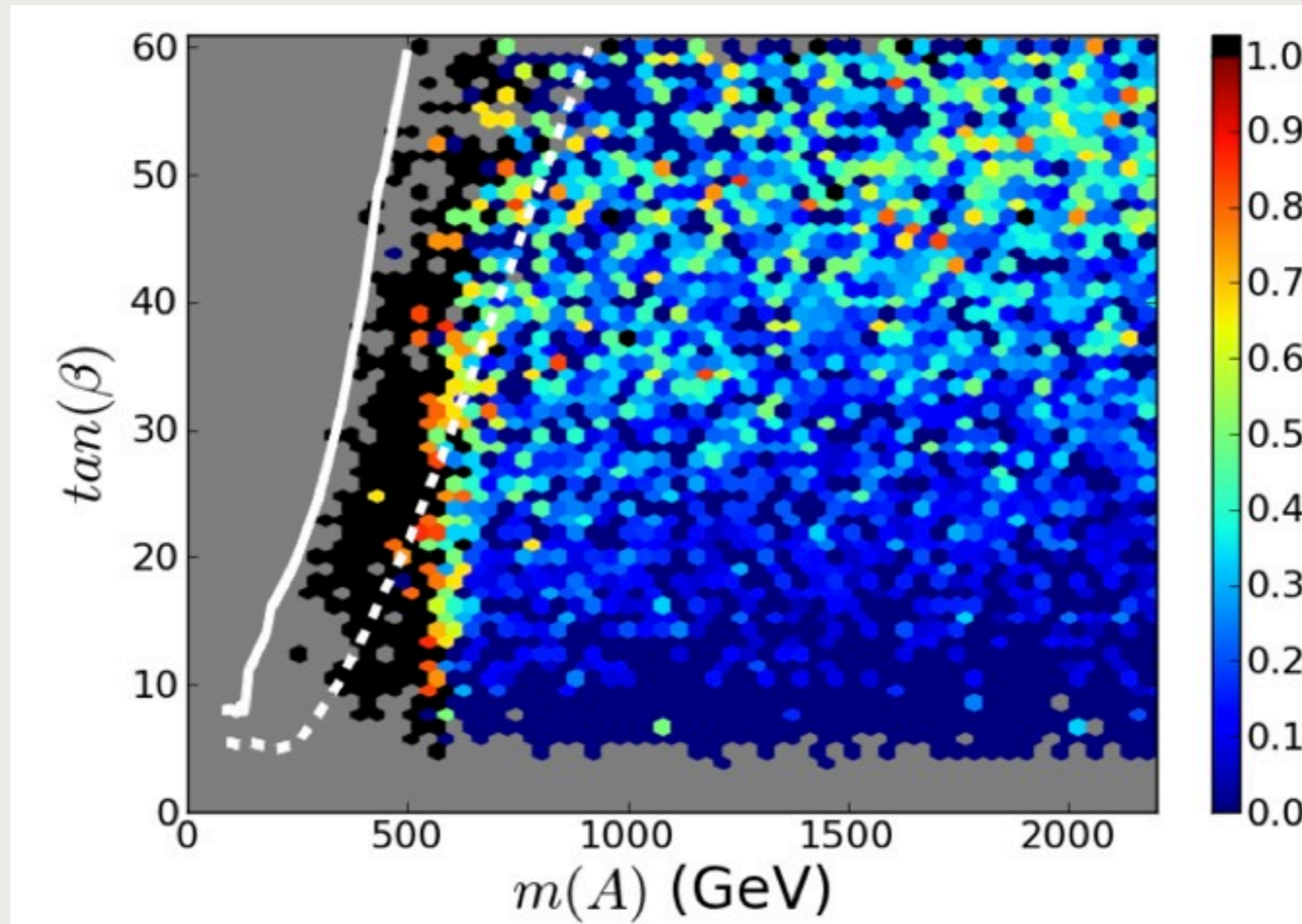
- MSSM not ruled out!

Minimal Supersymmetry

- MSSM not ruled out!

Minimal Supersymmetry

- MSSM not ruled out!



Cahill-Rowley et al. arXiv:1407.7021

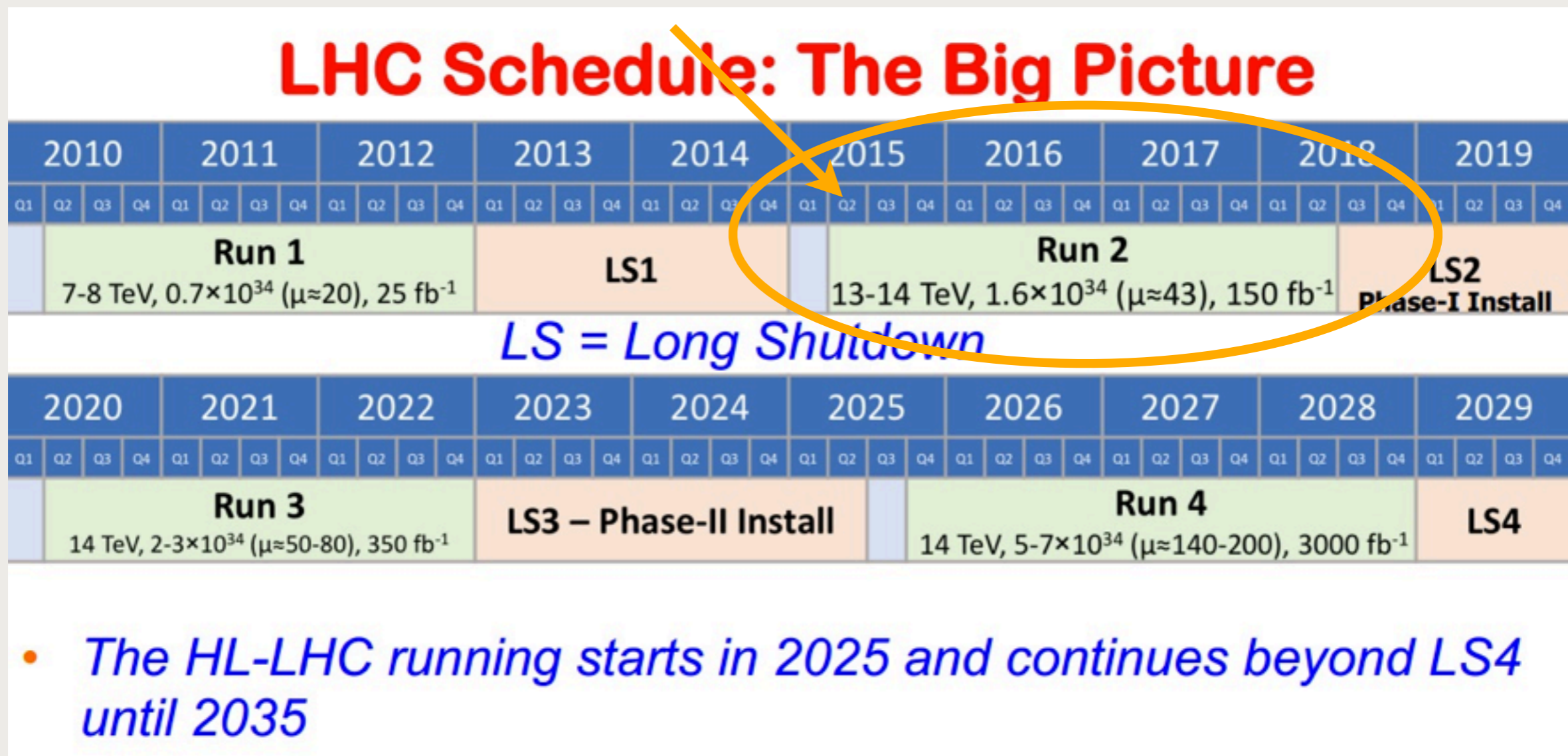
- Holding our breath for Run II of the LHC!

LHC Schedule: The Big Picture

2010				2011				2012				2013				2014				2015				2016				2017				2018				2019			
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Run 1 7-8 TeV, 0.7×10^{34} ($\mu \approx 20$), 25 fb^{-1}								LS1								Run 2 13-14 TeV, 1.6×10^{34} ($\mu \approx 43$), 150 fb^{-1}								LS2 Phase-I Install															
<i>LS = Long Shutdown</i>																																							
2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Run 3 14 TeV, $2-3 \times 10^{34}$ ($\mu \approx 50-80$), 350 fb^{-1}								LS3 – Phase-II Install								Run 4 14 TeV, $5-7 \times 10^{34}$ ($\mu \approx 140-200$), 3000 fb^{-1}								LS4															

- *The HL-LHC running starts in 2025 and continues beyond LS4 until 2035*

- Holding our breath for Run II of the LHC!

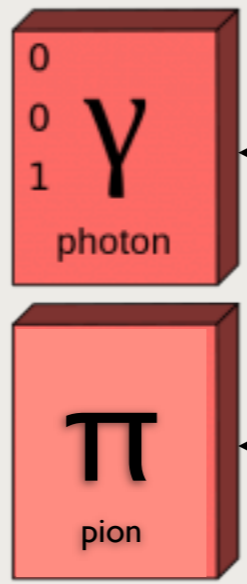
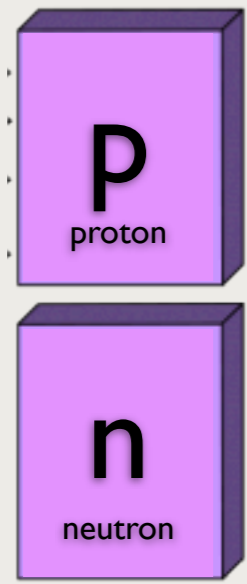


Conclusions?

- Higgs discovered - YAY!
- Looks like the SM Higgs - Yay?
- Fine tuning not resolved - Umm...
- Meta stable Higgs - Uh oh...
- BSM models not ruled out - YAY!

Questions?

Standard Model

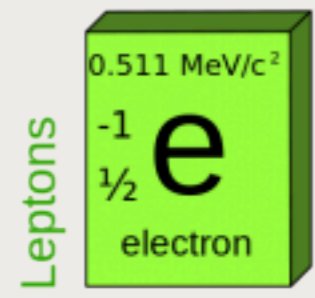


$U(1)_{em}$

$SU(2)_F$

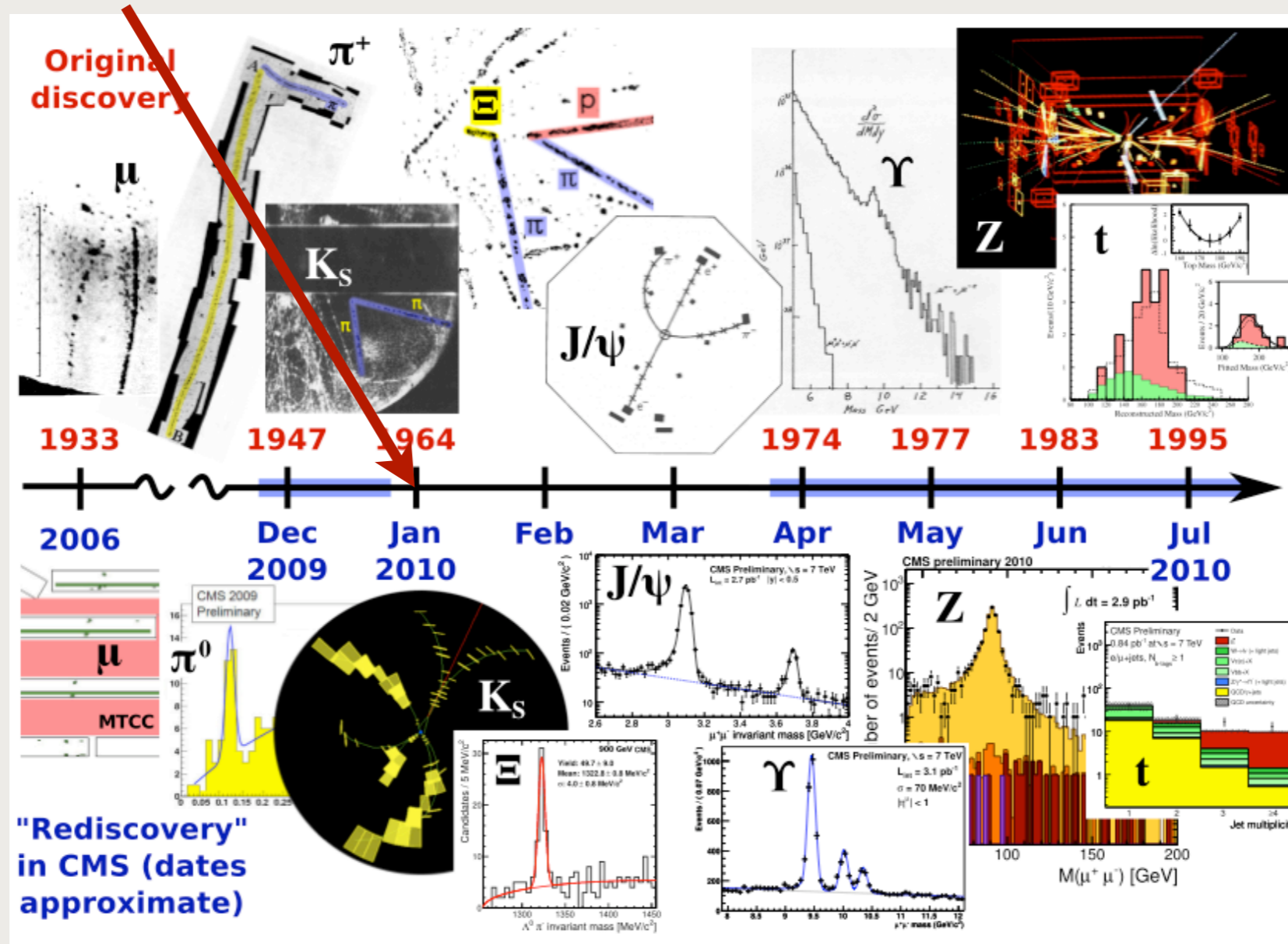
Light
 Electromagnetism
 Chemical Binding
 Substance/Structure

Nucleon Binding



Origin of the SM

Quark model proposed
 Higgs Mechanism proposed
 Electroweak theory proposed

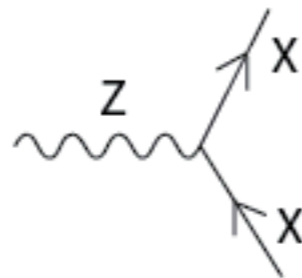


Jim Pivarsky, Texas A&M

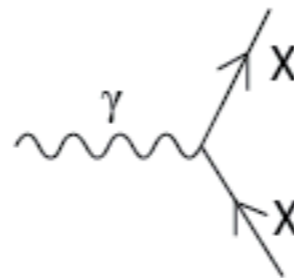
LHC Era

Allowed Interactions

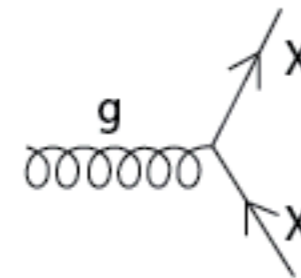
Standard Model Interactions (Forces Mediated by Gauge Bosons)



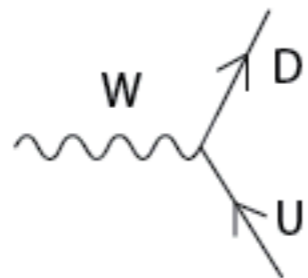
X is any fermion in the Standard Model.



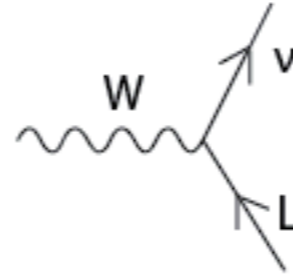
X is electrically charged.



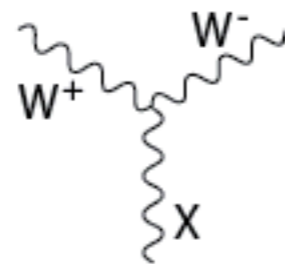
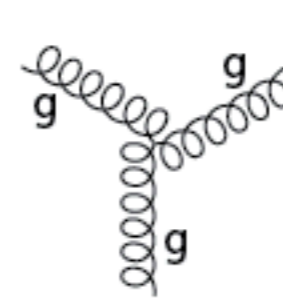
X is any quark.



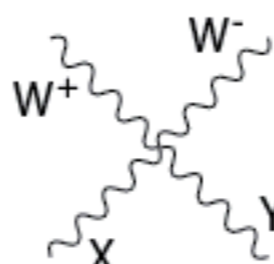
U is a up-type quark;
D is a down-type quark.



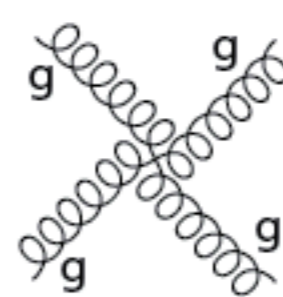
L is a lepton and ν is the corresponding neutrino.



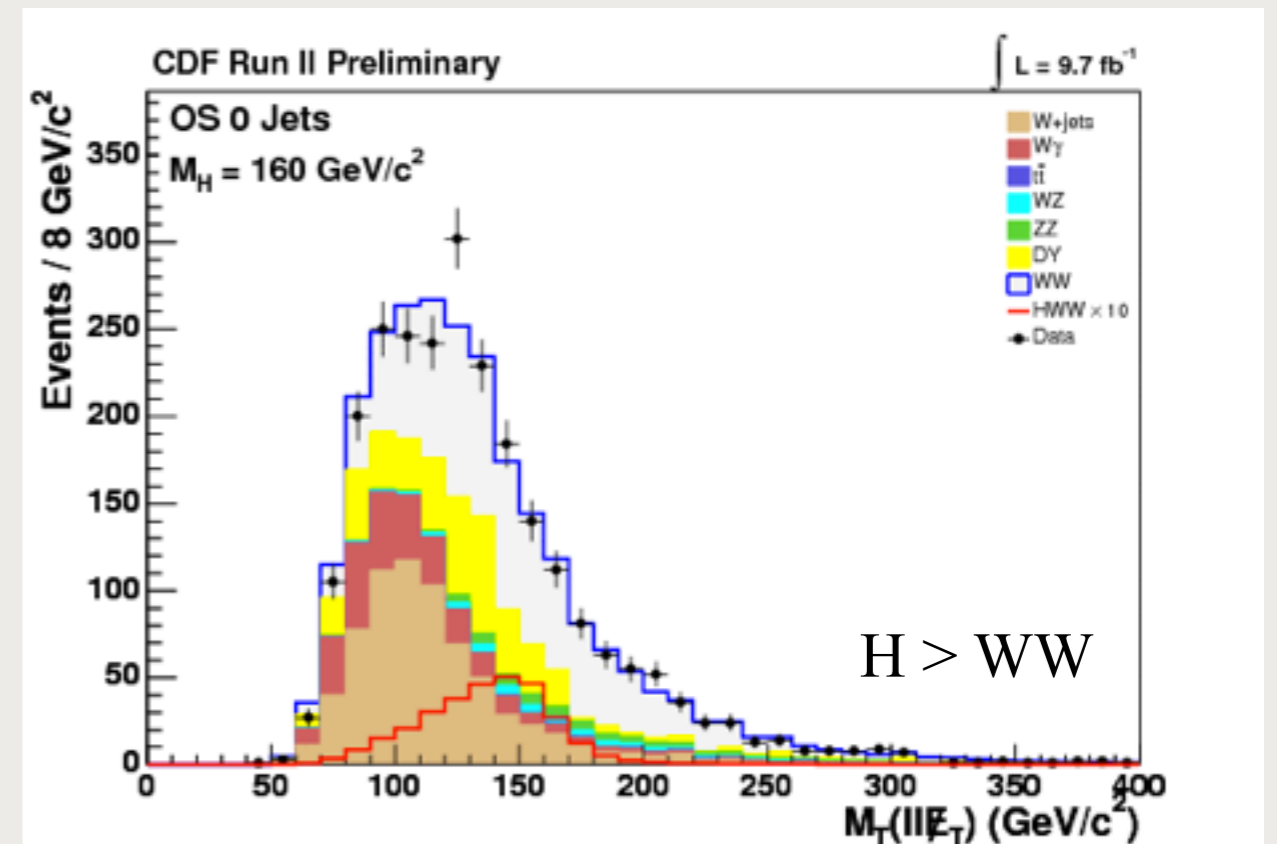
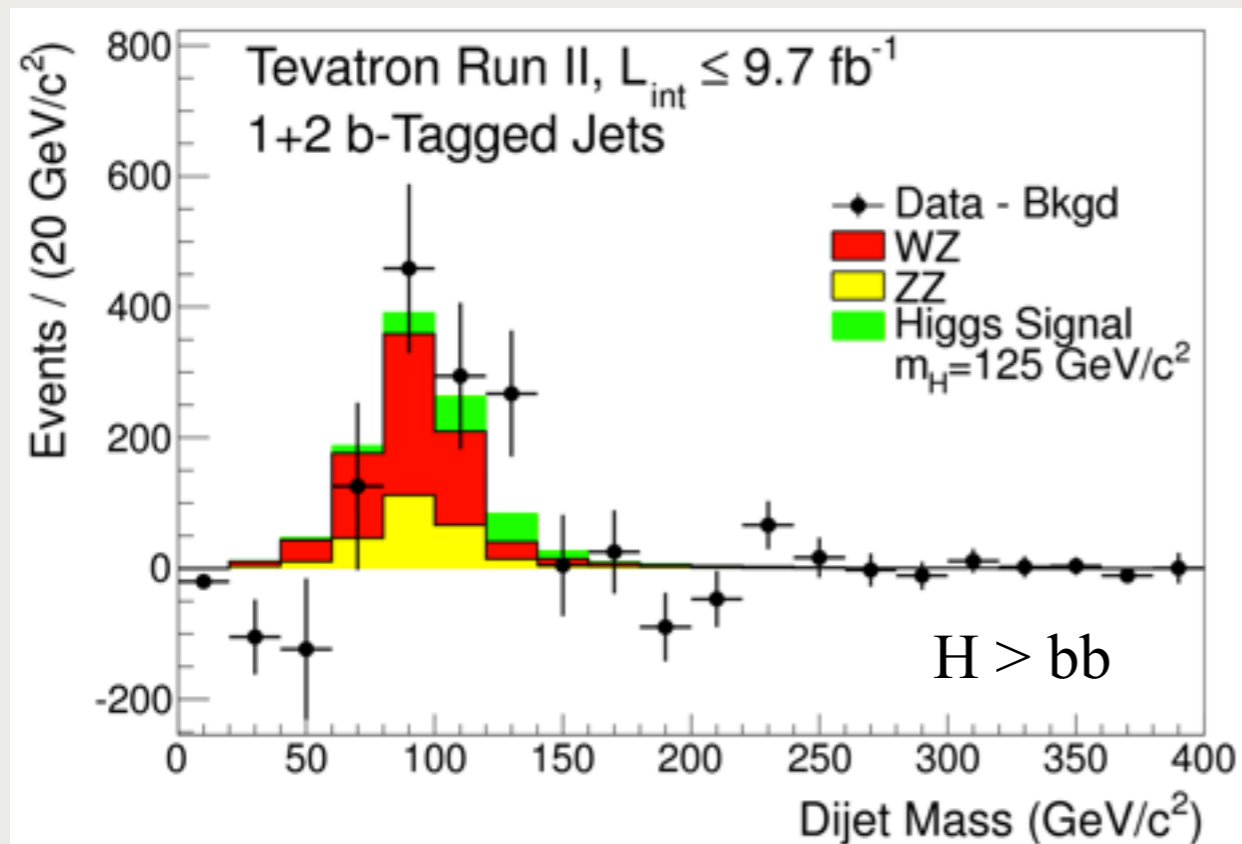
X is a photon or Z-boson.



X and Y are any two electroweak bosons such that charge is conserved.



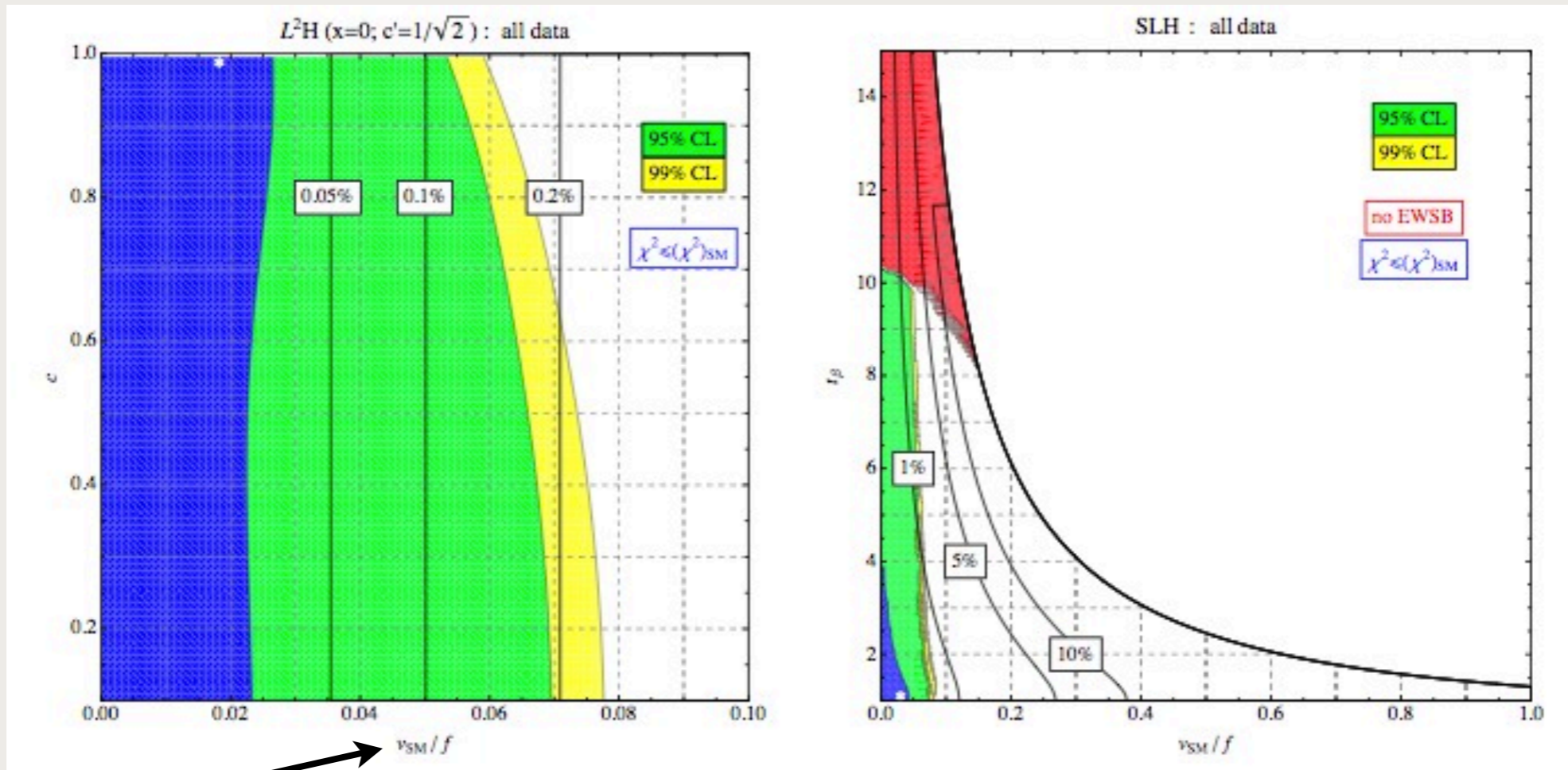
Previous Searches



Little Higgs

$f \gtrsim 50 v$

$f \gtrsim 25 v$



v/f

Littlest Higgs

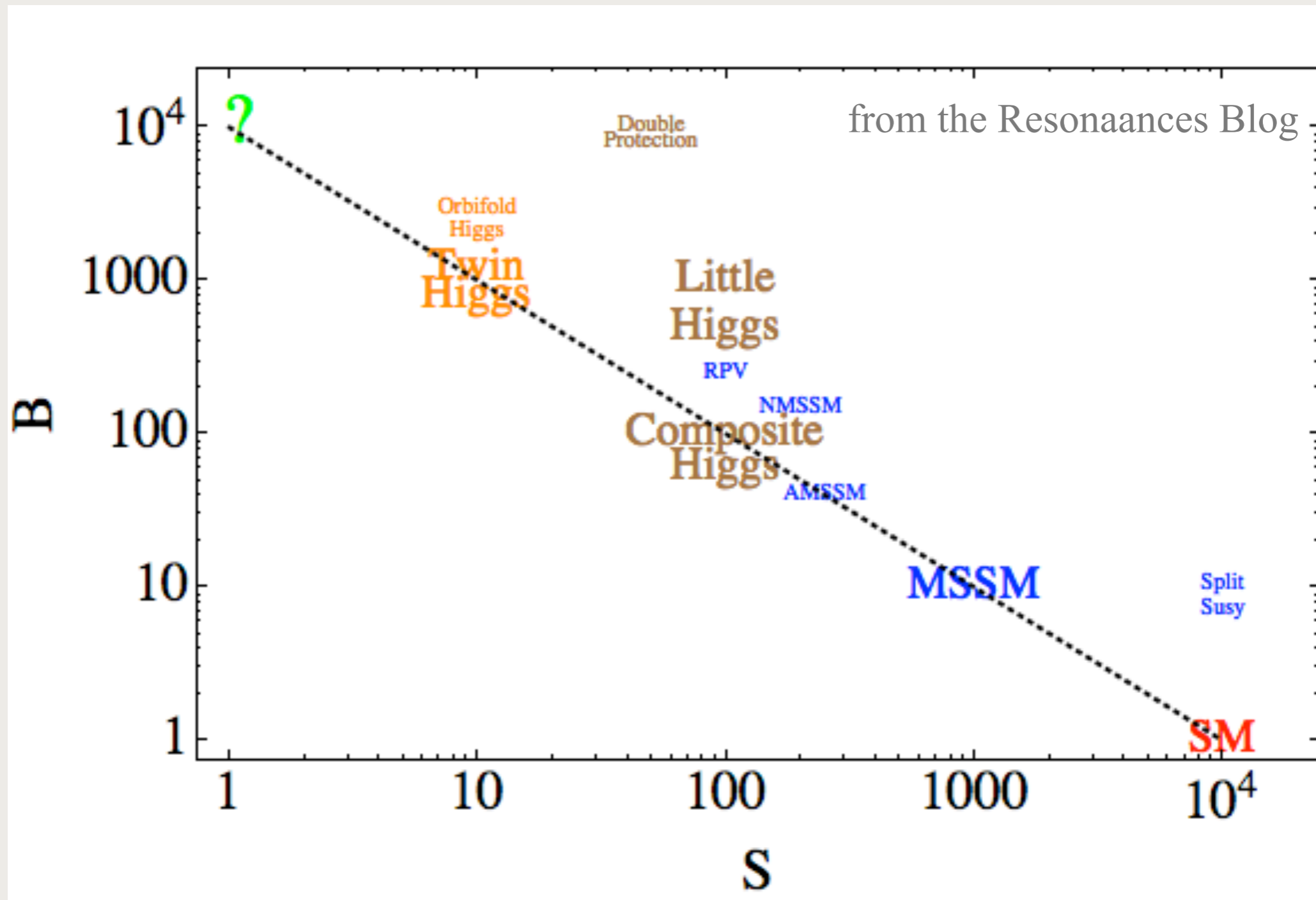
Simplest Little Higgs

Reuter & Tonini, arXiv:1212.5930

$\Lambda = \text{scale of new physics}$
 $f = \text{vev of BSM model}$
 $\Lambda \sim 4\pi f$

Trade-offs

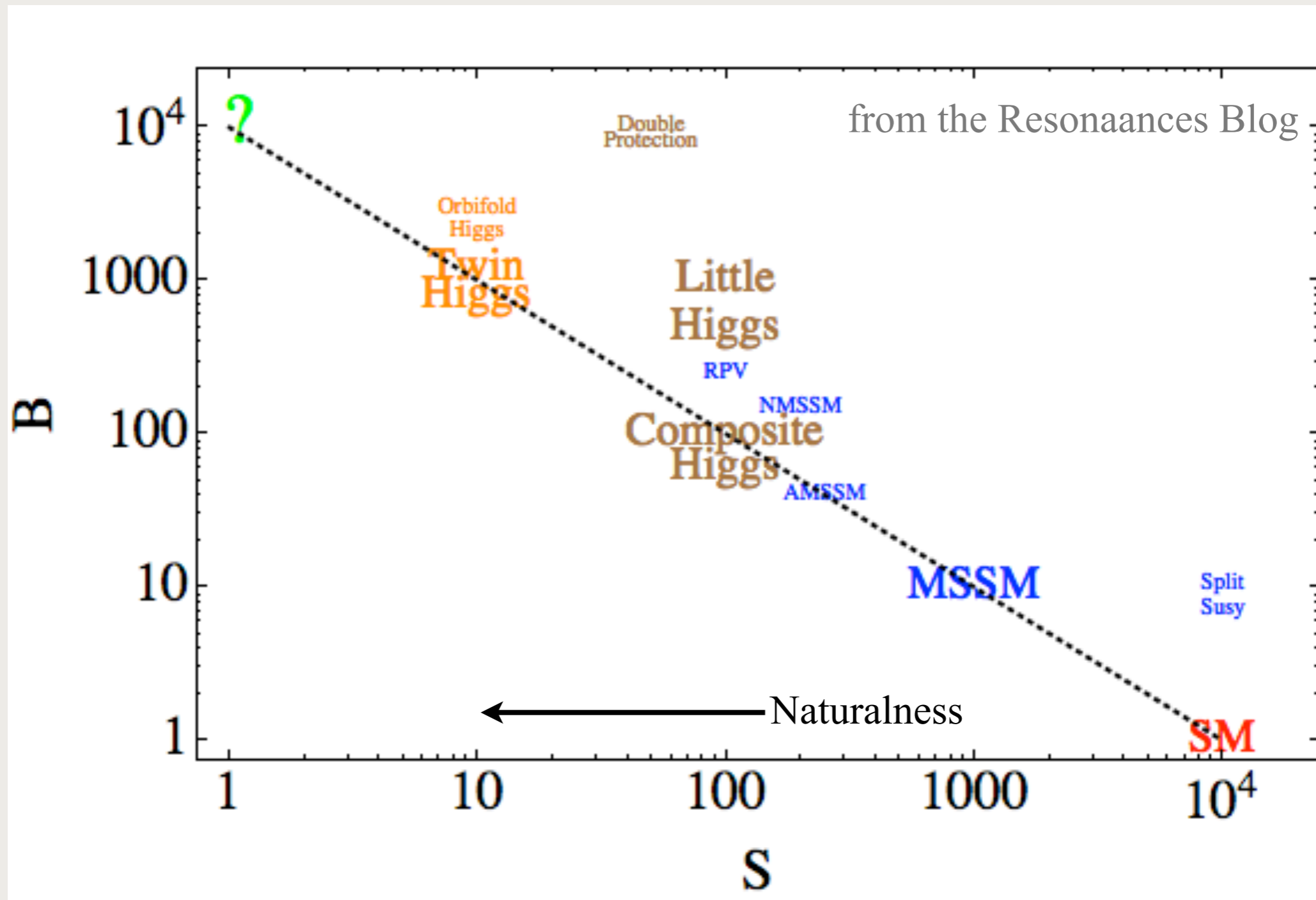
Baroque-ness: measure of model complexity



Strangeness: measure of fine-tuning

Trade-offs

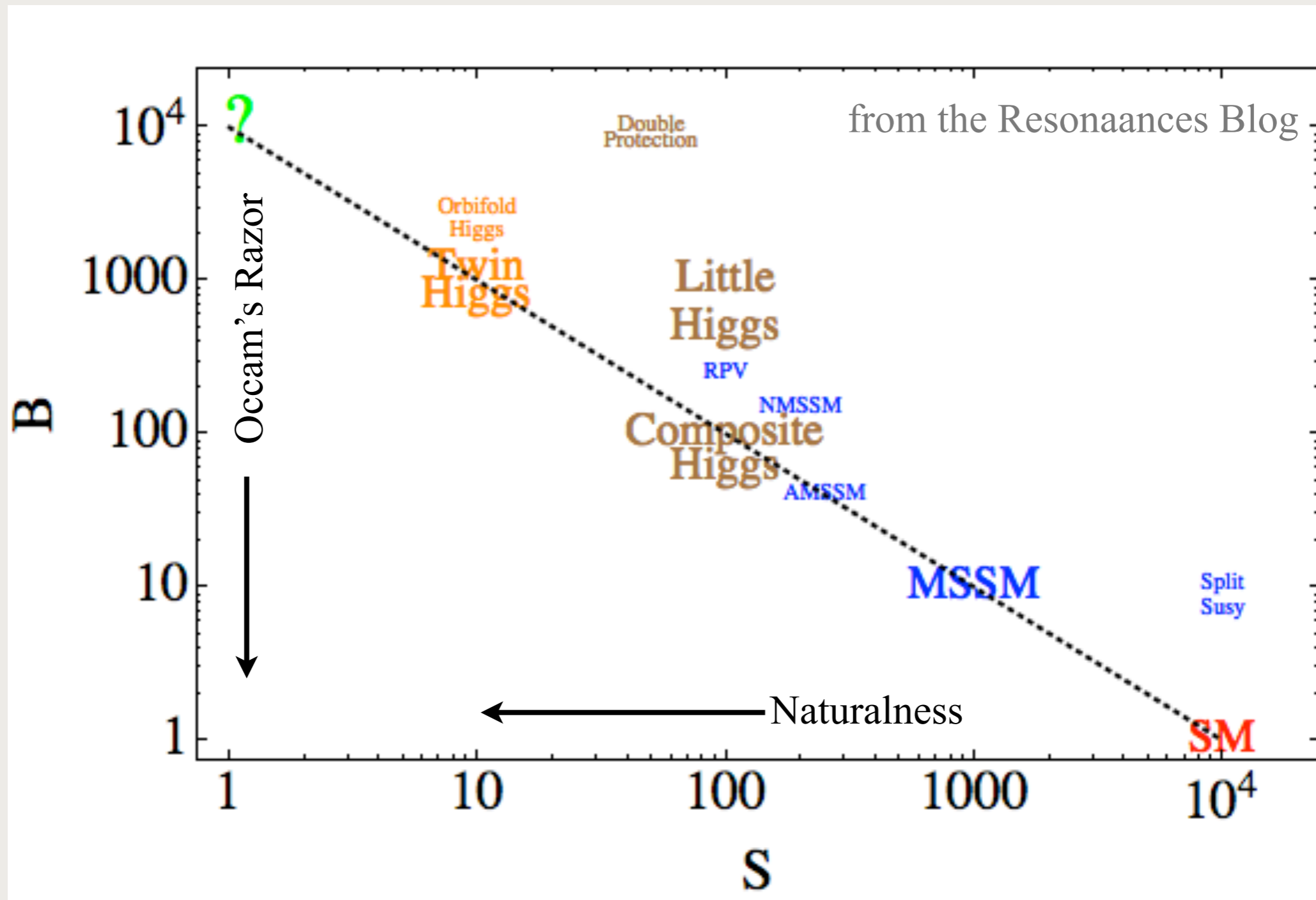
Baroque-ness: measure of model complexity



Strangeness: measure of fine-tuning

Trade-offs

Baroque-ness: measure of model complexity



Strangeness: measure of fine-tuning