

Beyond the SM physics - TH aspects

I Going beyond the SM

I.1. The SM of particle physics in a nutshell

The SM describes the dynamics of the fundamental particles

symmetry principles
↓
operations that leave the laws of nature unchanged

- Matter sector → quarks and leptons
↳ particle types driven by spacetime symmetries (Poincaré)
- Fundamental interactions → gauge symmetries → $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$
→ EM, weak and strong interactions

+ Symmetry breaking and anomaly cancellation

↳ masses of the gauge bosons
+ generation of the fermion masses

↳ quantum numbers of the particles

Lagrangian:
$$\mathcal{L}_{SM} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi} i \not{\partial} \psi + \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi - V(\phi) + \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi$$

[all indices understood]

• Fermion and γ terms:

- * gauge interactions \rightarrow fermion gauge coupling, ($e e \gamma$, $q q \gamma$, ...)
- multiple gauge interaction ($W W W$, $Z W W$, ...)
- * established during the last 50 years (history started with Maxwell)
- * corresponds to the greatest success of the SM

\Rightarrow KNOWLEDGE

• Higgs

- * gauge interactions of the Higgs field $\rightarrow H Z Z$, $H W W$, ...
- * gauge boson masses after EWSB
- * discovered and measured (more or less precisely) at the LHC

\Rightarrow KNOWLEDGE

(no new fundamental interaction)

• Feynman: the Yukawa sector

- * masses for the fermions (after EWSB)
- * 9 free parameters (γ_f, γ_e) \rightarrow never measured before
- * the last 1-2 years: measurements of γ_t , γ_b and γ_τ at the 50 level by both ATLAS and CMS independently (uncertainties are large but this is now a FACT)

Yukawa scalar interaction

* Establishment of a new type of fundamental interaction at the LHC
→ CRUCIAL DISCOVERY

* Some consequences:
- value of $m_{H \rightarrow \mu\mu}$ → stability of H \equiv $\frac{m_{H \rightarrow \mu\mu}}{m_{H \rightarrow \tau\tau}}$ ^{still hypothetical}
- size of atoms → γ_e impacts the Bohr radius ^{still hypothetical}
 $\propto \frac{1}{m_e} (\propto \gamma_e)$
- hierarchy of masses \Rightarrow hierarchy of couplings
→ maybe some dynamics behind it

* The SI story is not over:
 $\gamma_{\mu\mu}, \gamma_{\tau\tau}, \gamma_{\tau\mu}$; $\gamma_{\mu\mu}, \gamma_{\tau\tau}, \gamma_e$
↑ HL-LHC LHC? ? future e^+e^- colliders?
future colliders

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

* Higgs mass & Higgs self-interactions

↑ measured

- WHH @ HL-LHC + future colliders (H^*WHH production)
- $HHHH$ @ future colliders ($HH + HHH$ production)

These three measurements will clearly establish the EWSB mechanism

→ no evidence (yet?) for SI-EWSB so far.

The SM is a success but it has not been firmly established
 → exciting times for particle physics as such: we want all things being knowledge.

There is room for deviations from the SM. Moreover, there are conceptual issues and limitations of the SM that motivate BSM.

I.2. A critical review of the SM

Despite being extremely successful, the SM is plagued by many inherent issues.

I.2.1 The hierarchy problem

≡ the large difference between the EW scale and the Planck scale
 100 GeV vs $M_P \sim \sqrt{\hbar c / G} \sim 10^{19} \text{ GeV}$
 \downarrow
 $\sim M_W, M_Z \rightarrow$ connected to the Higgs v or v


$\Rightarrow \frac{M_P}{v} \sim 10^{17}$


Natural values for v are 0 (there is a symmetry) or M_P (the SM breaks down → gravity must be included).

In the SM, quantum corrections to v send it to $M_P \Rightarrow$ the hierarchy pb

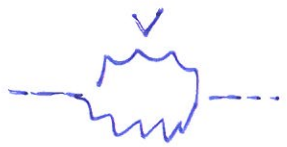



Inversely, to get the right value for $v \sim 246$ GeV, we need to tune the μ parameter to their 30th decimal to get miraculous cancellations.

Tree level:  μ_h^2 is connected to v^2 $= \left(\frac{246}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$

Quantum correction:  $\rightarrow \delta\mu_h^2 = \frac{3\Lambda^2}{8\pi^2 v^2} \left[-4 M_f^2 \right] + \dots$

Λ is the scale at which the SM ceases to be valid

 $\delta\mu_h^2 = \frac{3\Lambda^2}{8\pi^2 v^2} \left[2M_W^2 + M_Z^2 \right] + \dots$

 $\xrightarrow{\text{log corrections}}$ $\left(+ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \right) = \frac{3\Lambda^2}{8\pi^2 v^2} M_h^2 + \dots$

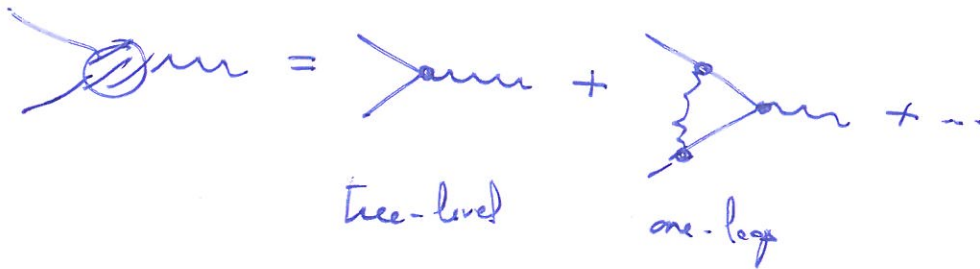
$$\Rightarrow \delta\mu_h^2 \approx \frac{3\Lambda^2}{8\pi^2 v^2} \left[M_h^2 + 2M_W^2 + M_Z^2 - 4M_f^2 \right]$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$
needs to be tiny

\Rightarrow BSM: curing the issue

I.2.2 Renormalization

Gauge interaction strengths depend on the energy by virtue of quantum effects

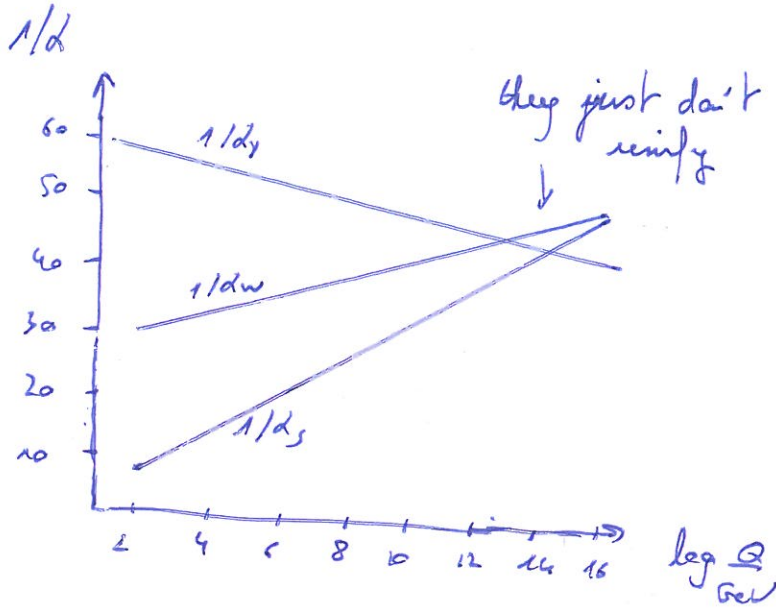


The energy behavior is embedded in the β -function:

$$\frac{d}{dt} g = \underbrace{\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \beta_g^{(1)}}_{\text{one-loop}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{(16\pi^2)^2} \beta_g^{(2)}}_{\text{two-loop}} + \dots$$

Example @ one-loop:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} g' &= \frac{41}{160\pi^2} g'^3 && \text{U(1)'} \\ \frac{d}{dt} g_w &= -\frac{19}{96\pi^2} g_w^3 && \text{SU(2)}_L \\ \frac{d}{dt} g_s &= -\frac{7}{16\pi^2} g_s^3 && \text{SU(3)}_c \end{aligned} \right\}$$



$$d_y = \frac{g'}{4\pi^2}$$

$$d_w = \frac{g_w}{4\pi^2}$$

$$d_s = \frac{g_s^2}{4\pi^2}$$

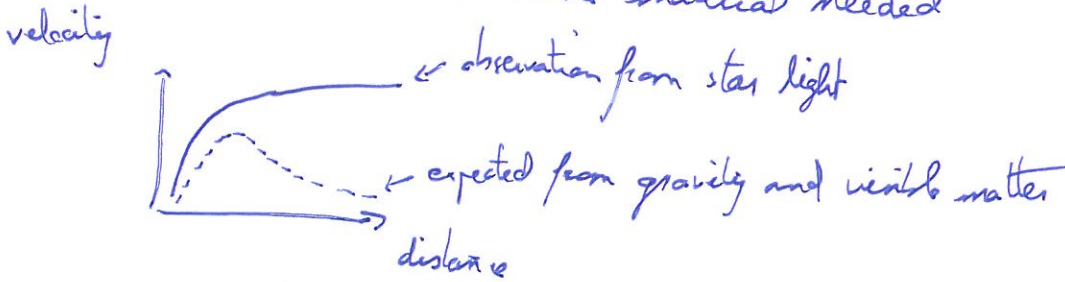
Moreover, the gauge group pattern and representation choices is complicated.
 → additional fields → modified running
 ↳ grouped into 1-2 representations of a larger gauge group

could also explain why the electric charge is quantized

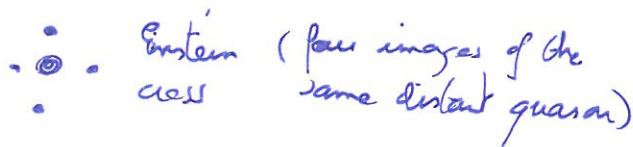
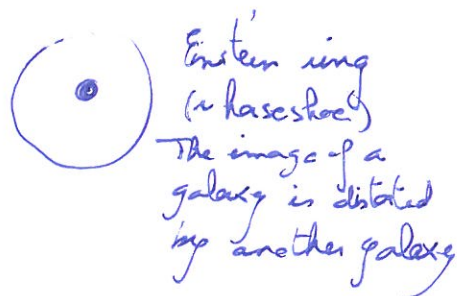
I.2.3 Dark matter

Many convincing evidence for DM

- flattening of the galaxy rotation curves at large distances
 ↳ extra invisible material needed



- gravitational lensing: some matter density bends the light trajectory between an observer and a source



- Cosmic microwave background: EM radiation remnant of the early stage of the universe history (in standard cosmology). Dates from the recombination epoch: charged e^- and p^+ form H atoms \rightarrow the universe becomes electrically neutral.

H is paired in higher-energy states \rightarrow photon emission \rightarrow CMB



$\uparrow T \approx 4000K$ redshift $\rightarrow 2.75K$

The study of the CMB anisotropies gives insight on the cosmology \rightarrow presence of DD. (Planck, WMAP, ...)

- structure formation: simulations of the formation of the galaxies show that a large amount of DD was necessary. Without DD, no galaxy/galaxy clusters formation.

\Rightarrow there is no DD candidate in the SM.

I.2.4 Other motivations for extending the SM

- Why 3 families ?
 - Gravity ?
 - Structure of spacetime (4D) ?
 - The SM contains a large number of parameters.
 - Origin of quark and lepton masses and mixing,
 - ↳ neutrino physics (proof that we need BSM)
 - Matter-antimatter asymmetry
 - Strong CP problem
 - The SM is at best metastable at high energies
 - etc.
- ⇒ There are many questions that require extending the SM.

Moreover: MiniBooNE/LSND, neutron lifetime, B-anomalies, $g-2$, ... ← data

These lectures: exploring the main paradigms investigated both theoretically and experimentally.