

That Spin 0 Boson Changes Everything

The Standard Model and the Energy Frontier



Department of Physics Colloquium
Case Western Reserve University

October 24, 2019

Chip Brock

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MICHIGAN STATE



SPARTANS



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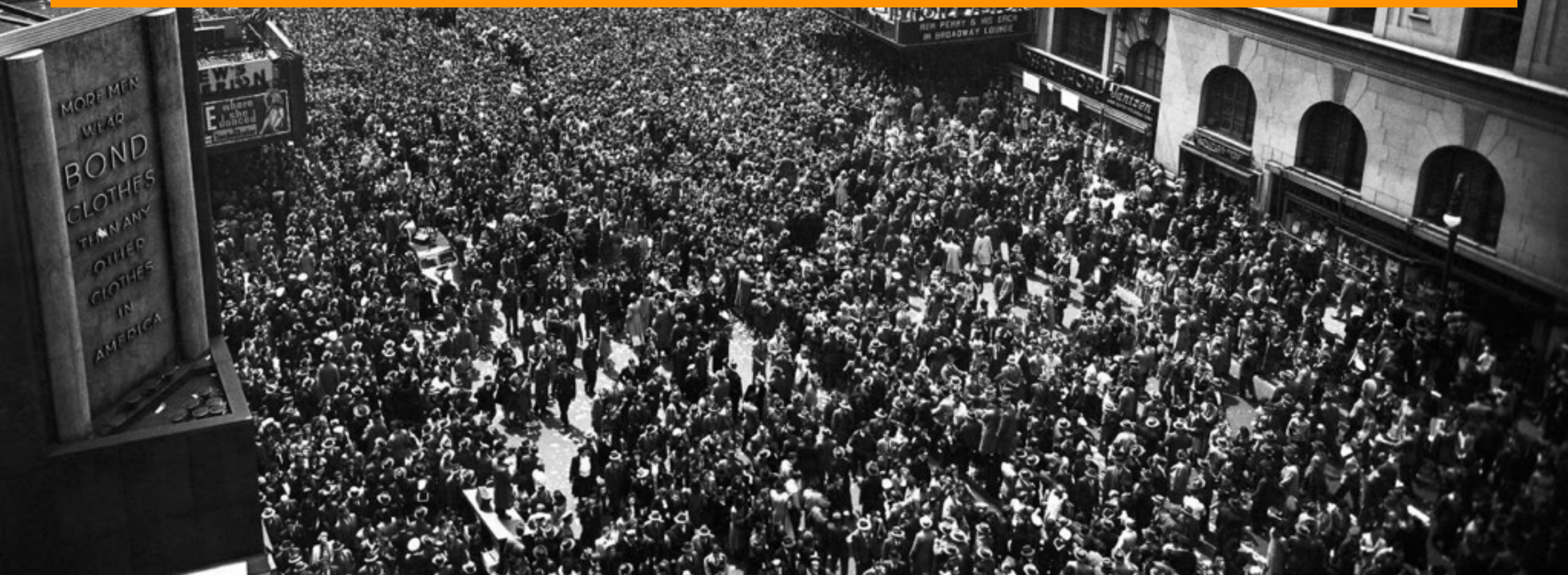


when
I'm
done:

- whole-field planning in particle physics
- the untenable nature of the “Standard Model”
- how the Higgs Boson informs the next steps in collider physics



it takes a village to plan in HEP



Two vehicles:

■ **“Snowmass”**

organized by DPF

next to last comprehensive
one in 2001

■ **“P5”**

Particle Physics Project
Prioritization Panel

sub-panel of HEPAP

Two vehicles:

- “Snowmass” Workshops

organized by DPF

previous one in 2001

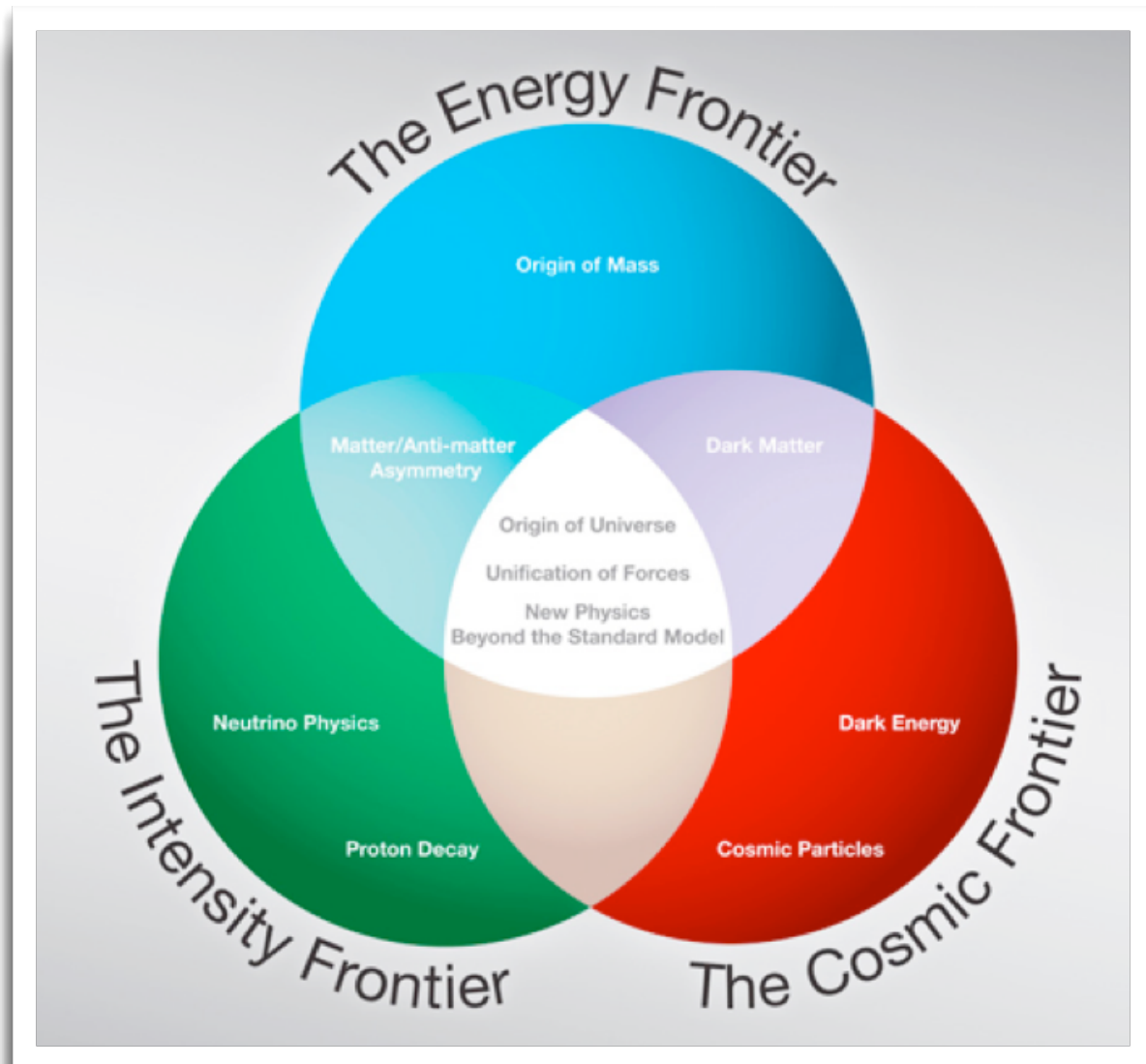
- “P5”

Particle **P**hysics **P**roject

Prioritization **P**anel

sub-panel of HEPAP

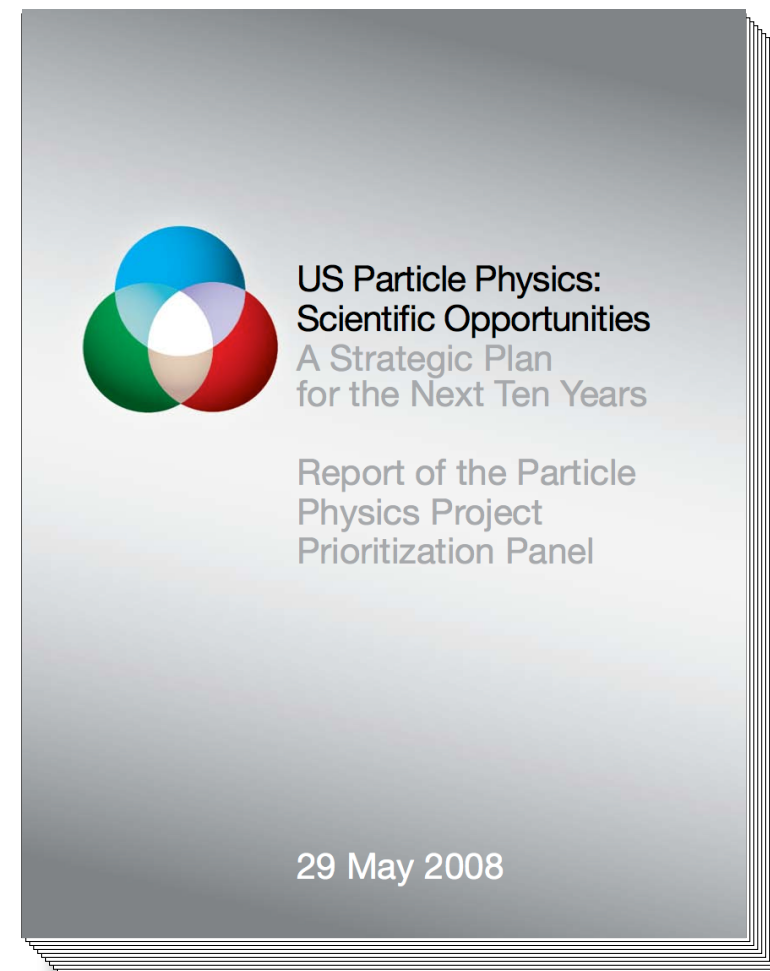
Notorious P5 Review: 2008



■ Three **Frontiers**

– “the circles” –

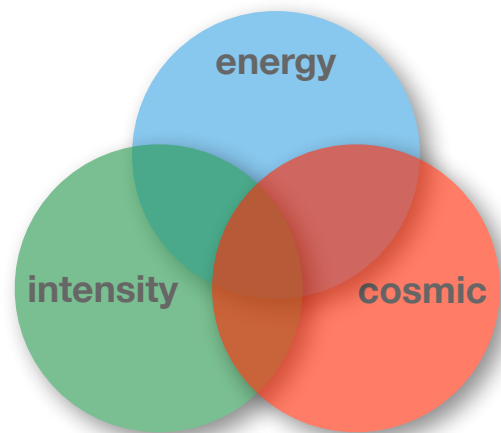
2008 P5



By 2012 it was time for a P5.
This time, it was different.

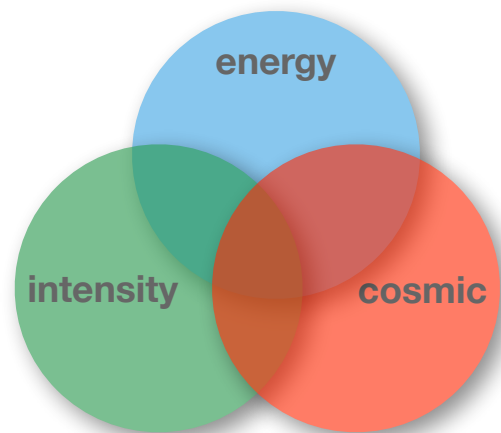
Snowmass → P5 after LHC's first run

Our primary theme.

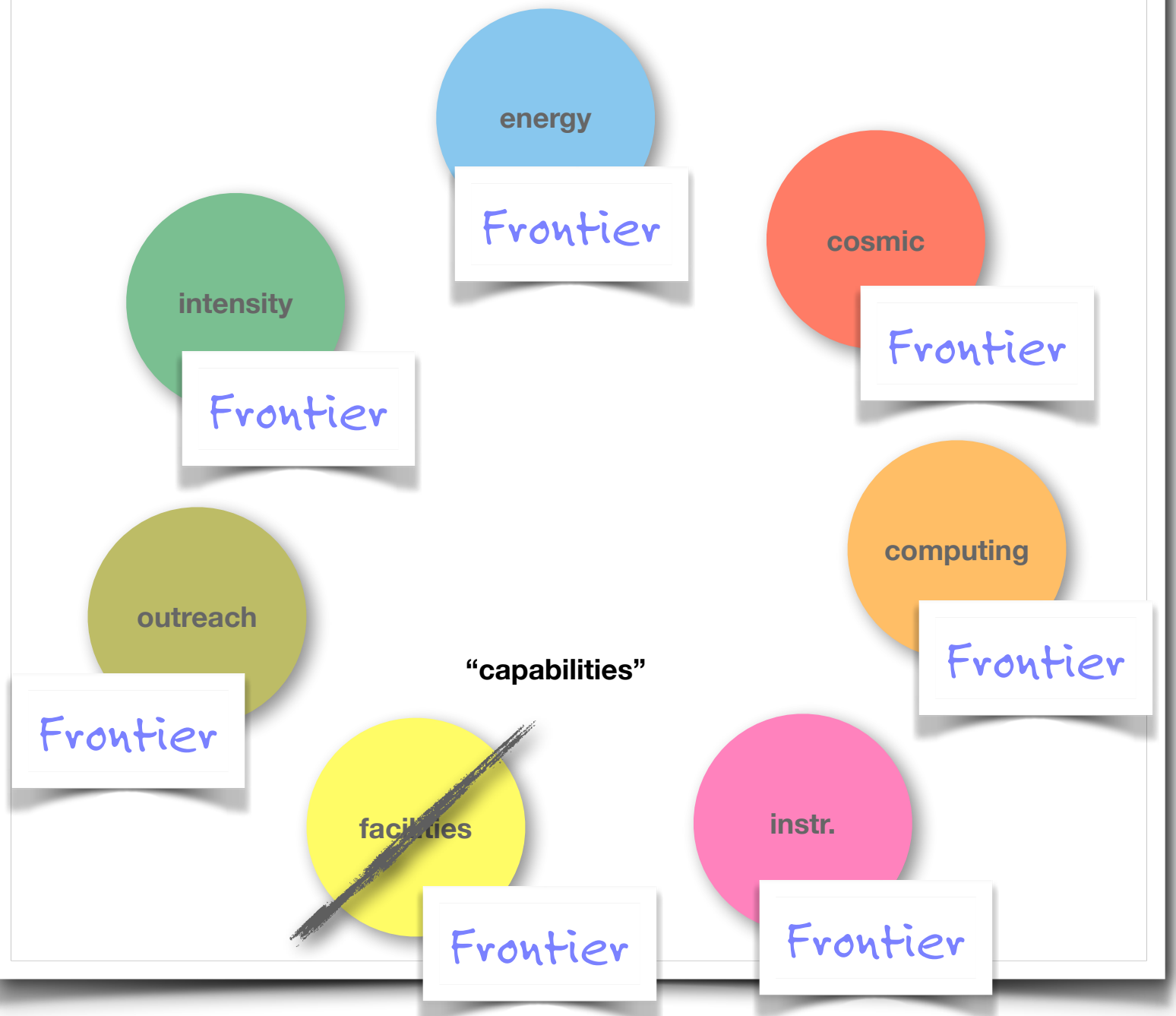


- DPF started organizing in 2012

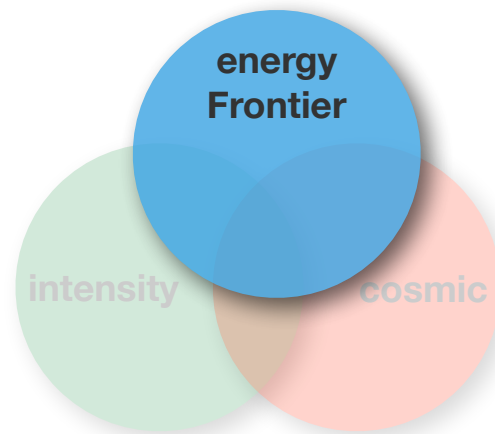
Our primary theme.



This was the Snowmass organizational reality:



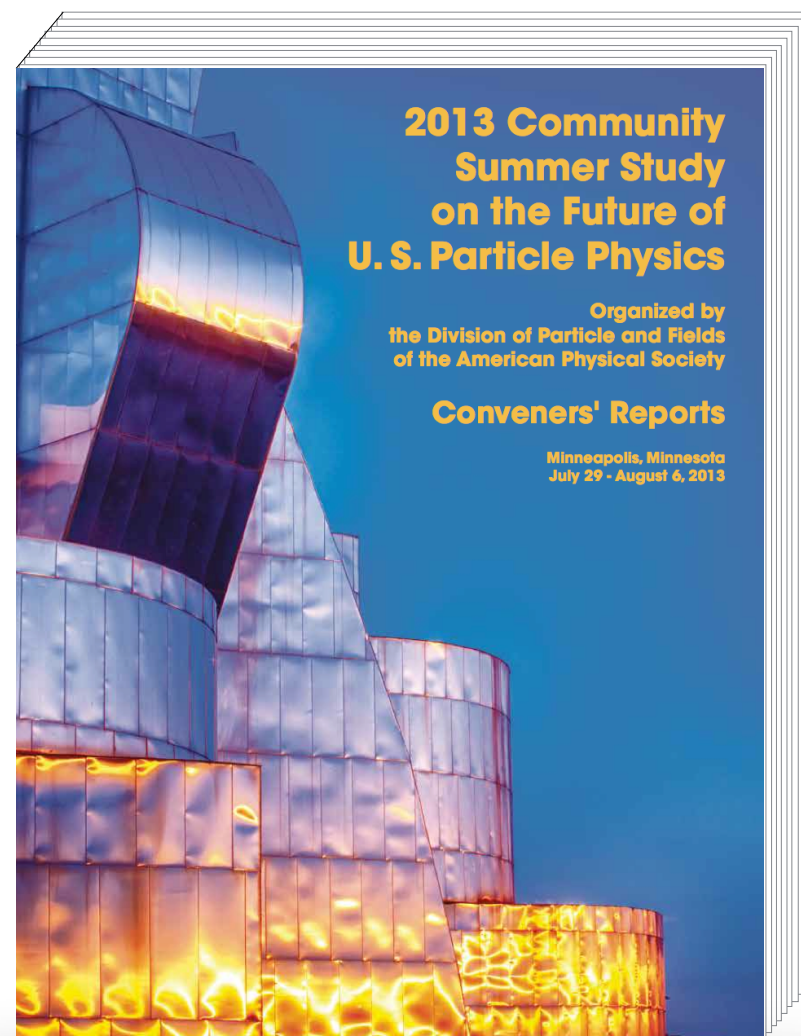
My job:



We worked together & apart:

Sept 2012-August 2013: "Snowmass"

October 2013-May 2014: P5



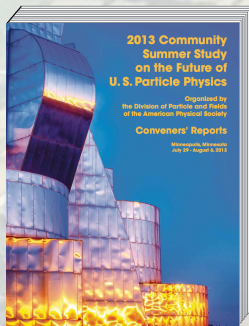
&





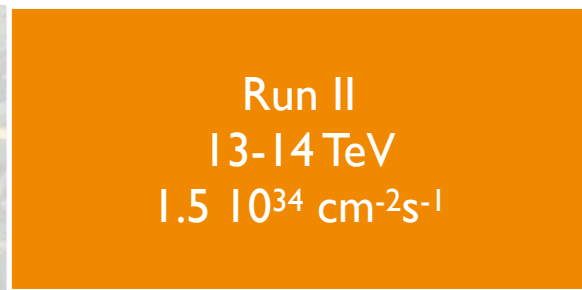
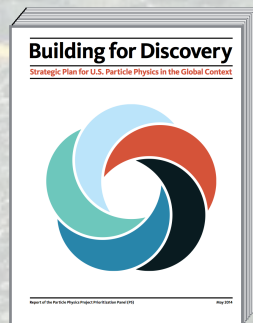
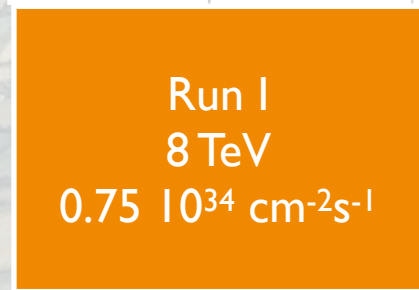
so far:

■ The LHC running had just begun



“phase 0 upgrades”

“phase 1 upgrades”

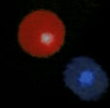


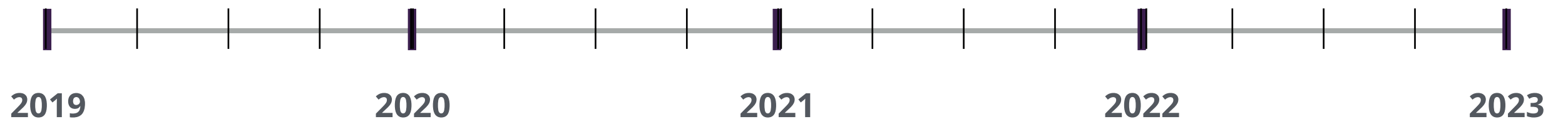
20 fb^{-1}

$\sim 150 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

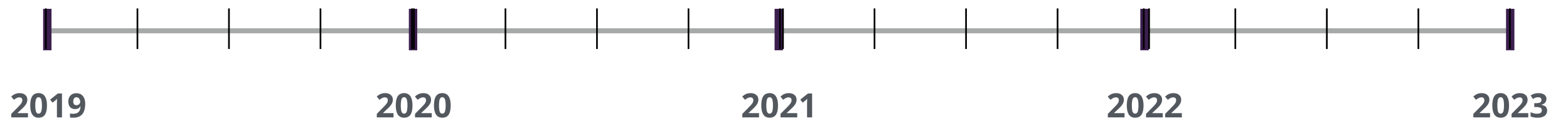
300 fb^{-1}

DRAFT PUNK ONE MORE TIME



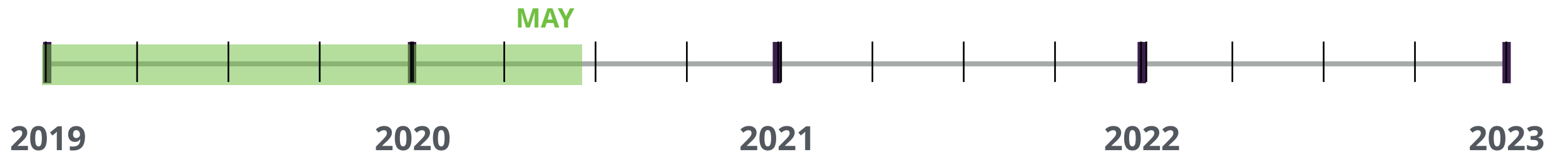


**let's do it again,
"updates"**



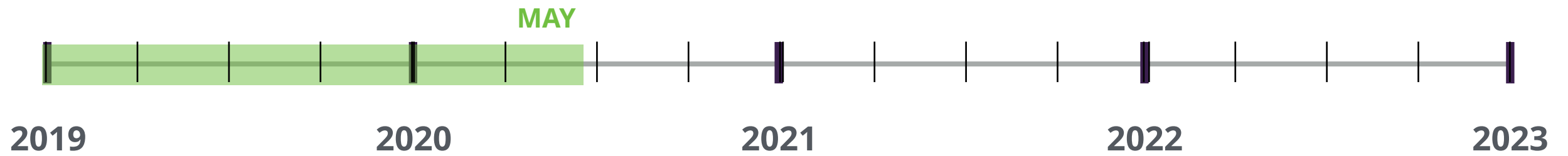
**let's do it again,
"updates"**

■ First, European Strategy for Particle Physics



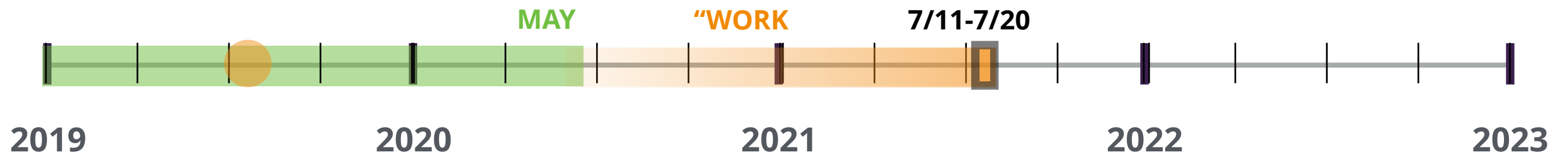
**let's do it again,
"updates"**

■ First, European Strategy for Particle Physics



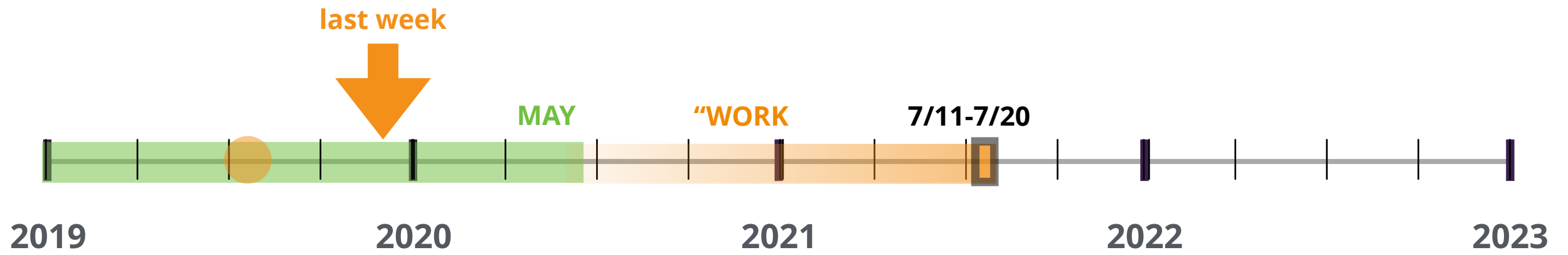
let's do it again,
"updates"

- First, European Strategy for Particle Physics
- Then, US Snowmass Study



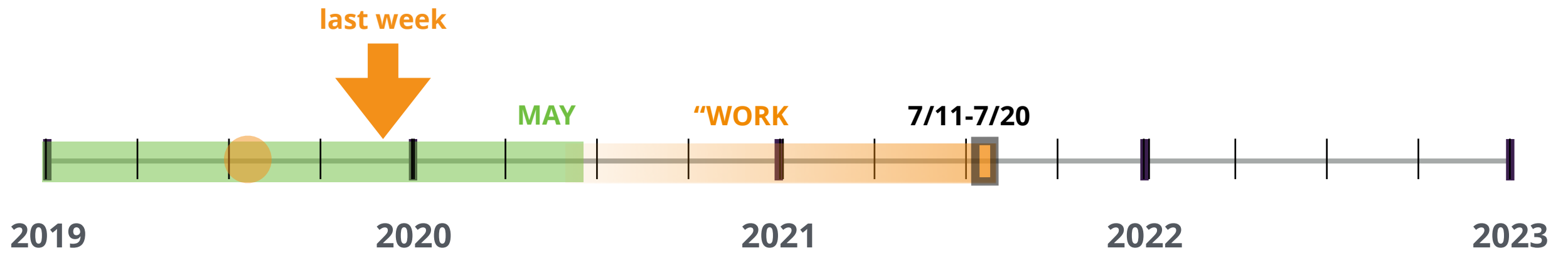
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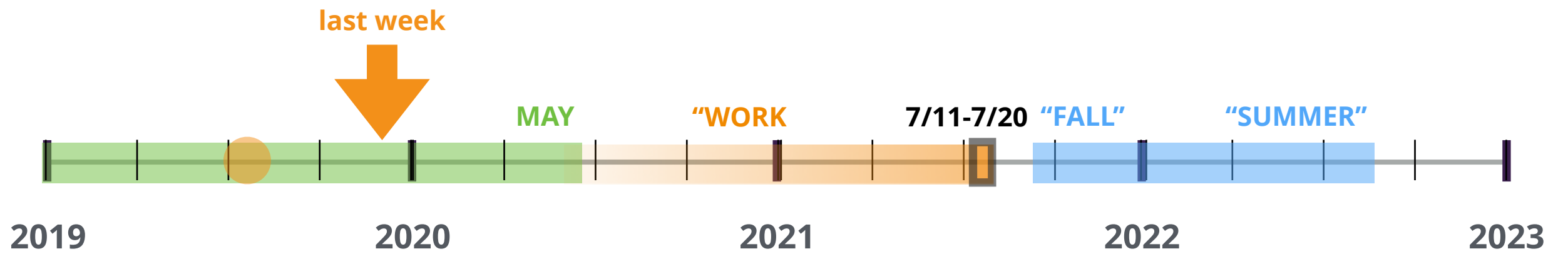
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- First, European Strategy for Particle Physics
- Then, US Snowmass Study



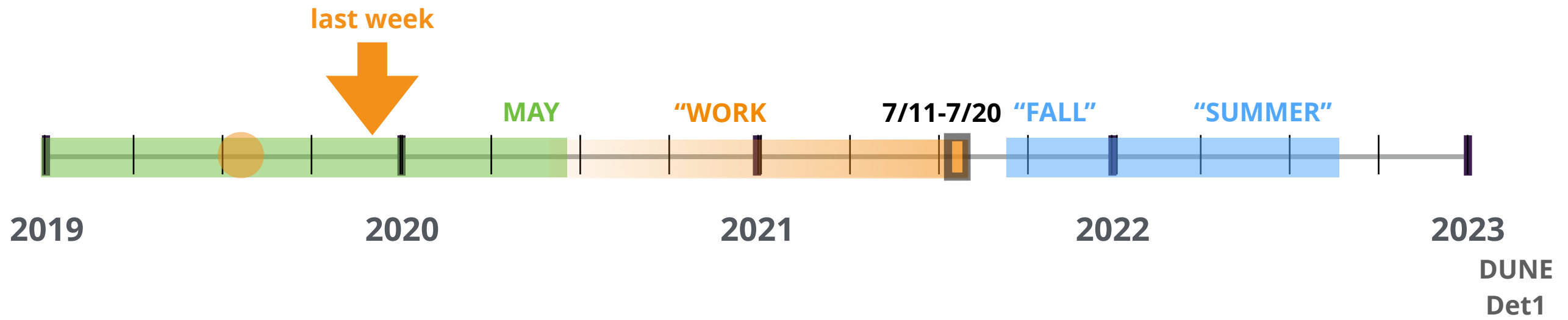
let's do it again,
"updates"

- First, European Strategy for Particle Physics
- Then, US Snowmass Study
- Finally, HEPAP P5 Study



let's do it again,
"updates"

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let's do it again,
"updates"

- First, European Strategy for Particle Physics
- Then, US Snowmass Study
- Finally, HEPAP P5 Study

Building for Discovery

Strategic Plan for U.S. Particle Physics in the Global Context





■ "Science Drivers":



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- Use the **Higgs boson** as a new tool for discovery



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- Use the **Higgs boson** as a new tool for discovery
- Pursue the physics associated with **neutrino mass**



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- Identify the new physics of **dark matter**



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- Use the **Higgs boson** as a new tool for discovery
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- Understand **cosmic acceleration**: dark energy and inflation



■ "Science Drivers":

- Use the **Higgs boson** as a new tool for discovery
- Pursue the physics associated with **neutrino mass**
- Identify the new physics of **dark matter**
- Understand **cosmic acceleration**: dark energy and inflation
- **Explore the unknown**: new particles, interactions, and physical principles

Frontiers

Science Drivers

	Energy Frontier	Intensity Frontier	Cosmic Frontier
Higgs Boson	✓		
Neutrino Mass	✓	✓	✓
Dark Matter	✓		
Cosmic Acceleration			✓
Explore the Unknown	✓	✓	✓

Frontiers

Science Drivers

	Energy Frontier	Intensity Frontier	Cosmic Frontier
Higgs Boson	✓		
Neutrino Mass	✓	✓	✓
Dark Matter	✓		
Cosmic Acceleration			✓
Explore the Unknown	✓	✓	✓

Frontiers

its own driver?

Science Drivers

	Energy Frontier	Intensity Frontier	Cosmic Frontier
Higgs Boson	✓		
Neutrino Mass	✓	✓	✓
Dark Matter	✓		
Cosmic Acceleration			✓
Explore the Unknown	✓	✓	✓

particle physics



HIGGS

Particle Physics

HIGGS

Why the Standard Model victory laps?

between **1967 - 2012**

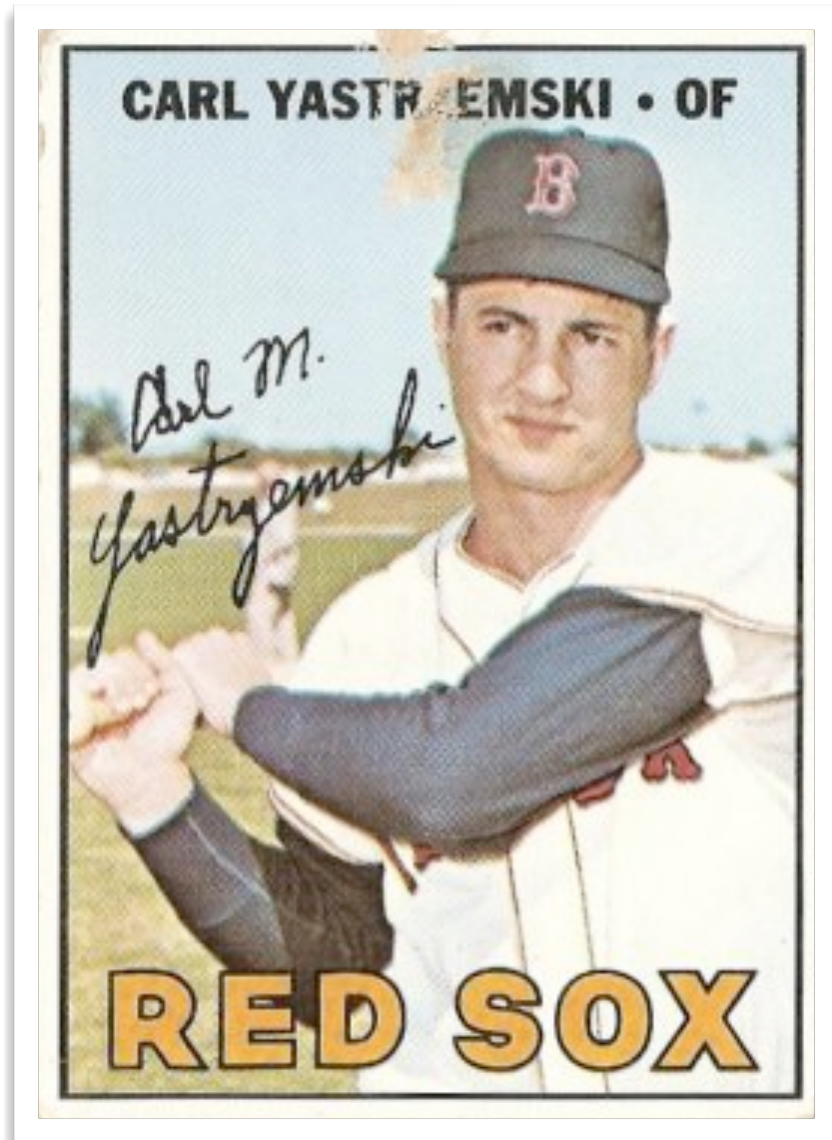
■ history was made

1967

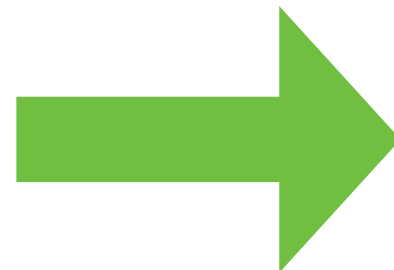
2012

between 1967 - 2012

- history was made



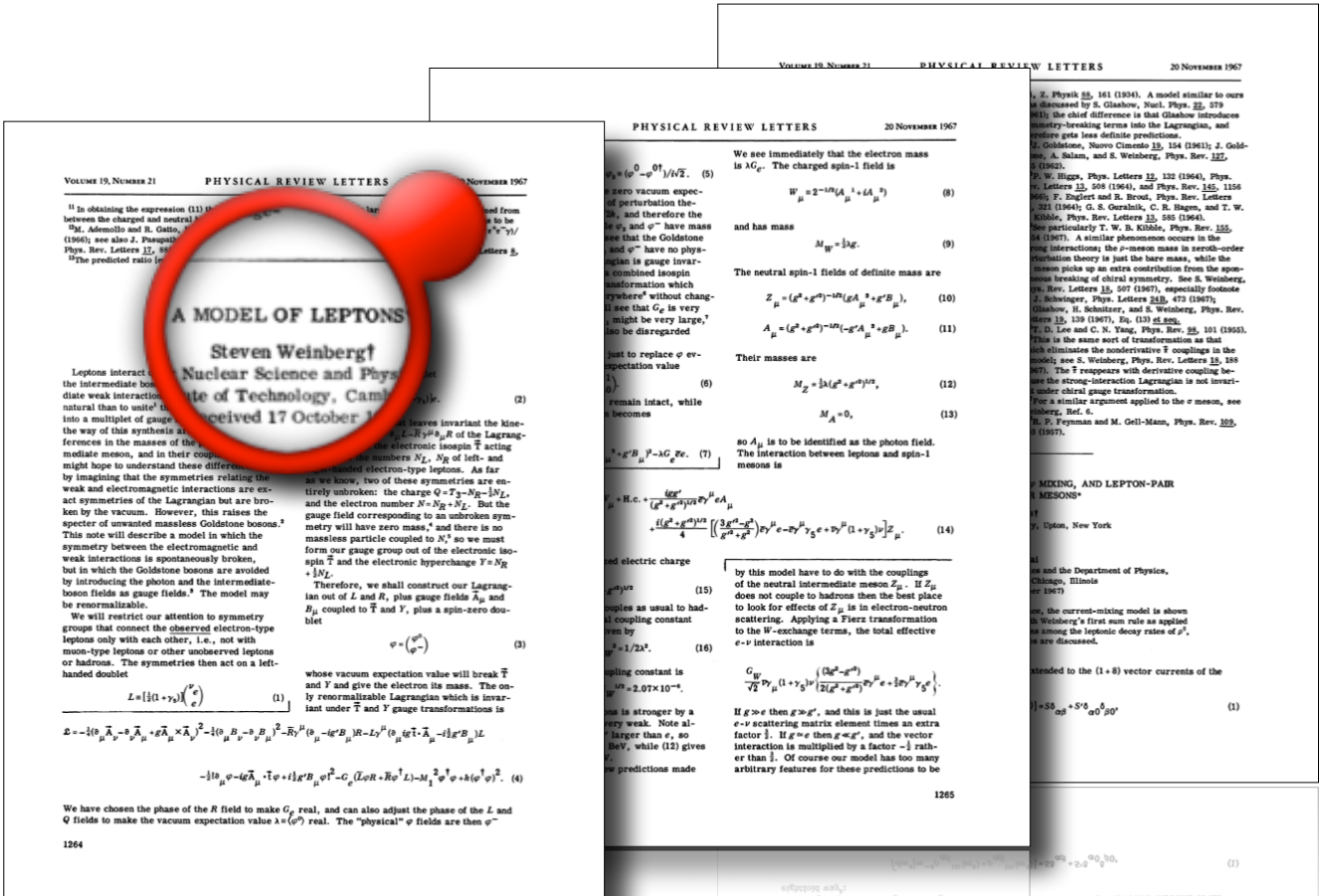
1967



2012



between 1967 - 2012



1967

2012

between 1967 - 2012

VOLUME 19, NUMBER 21 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 20 NOVEMBER 1967

A MODEL OF LEPTONS
Steven Weinberg†
Nuclear Science and Physics Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
Received 17 October 1967

Leptons interact through the intermediate bosons of the weak interaction, and it is natural to unite them into a multiplet of gauge fields. The way of this synthesis is to introduce massless Goldstone bosons, and in their coupling to the intermediate electron-type leptons. As far as we know, two of these symmetries are entirely unbroken: the charge $Q = T_3 - N_L - N_R$, and the electron number $N = N_L + N_R$. But the gauge field corresponding to an unbroken symmetry will have zero mass, and there is no massless particle coupled to N , so we must form our gauge group out of the electronic isospin T and the electronic hypercharge $Y = N_L + N_R$.

Therefore, we shall construct our Lagrangian out of L and R , plus gauge fields A_μ and B_μ coupled to T and Y , plus a spin-zero doublet $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix}$ whose vacuum expectation value will break T and Y and give the electron its mass. The only renormalizable Lagrangian which is invariant under T and Y gauge transformations is

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi^a)^2 + \dots \quad (1)$$

We have chosen the phase of the R field to make G_2 real, and can also adjust the phase of the L and Q fields to make the vacuum expectation value $\lambda = \langle \phi^0 \rangle$ real. The "physical" ϕ fields are then ϕ^{\pm}

1264

1967

Volume 716, Issue 1, 17 September 2012 ISSN 0370-2693

ELSEVIER

PHYSICS LETTERS B
Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
SciVerse ScienceDirect

CMS
S/(S+B) Weighted Events / 1.5 GeV
m_T (GeV)

ATLAS 2011-12 $\sqrt{s} = 7-8$ TeV
Local p_0
m_T (GeV)

http://www.elsevier.com/locate/physletb

2012

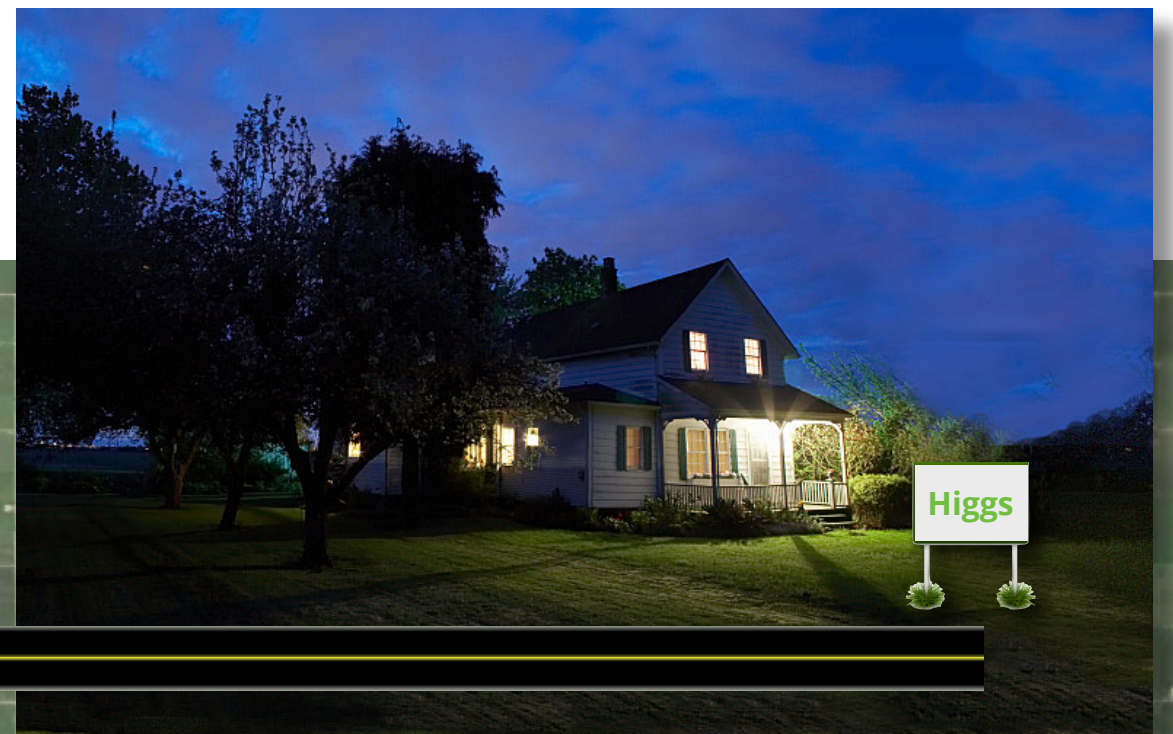


30,000 ft View of the Standard Model

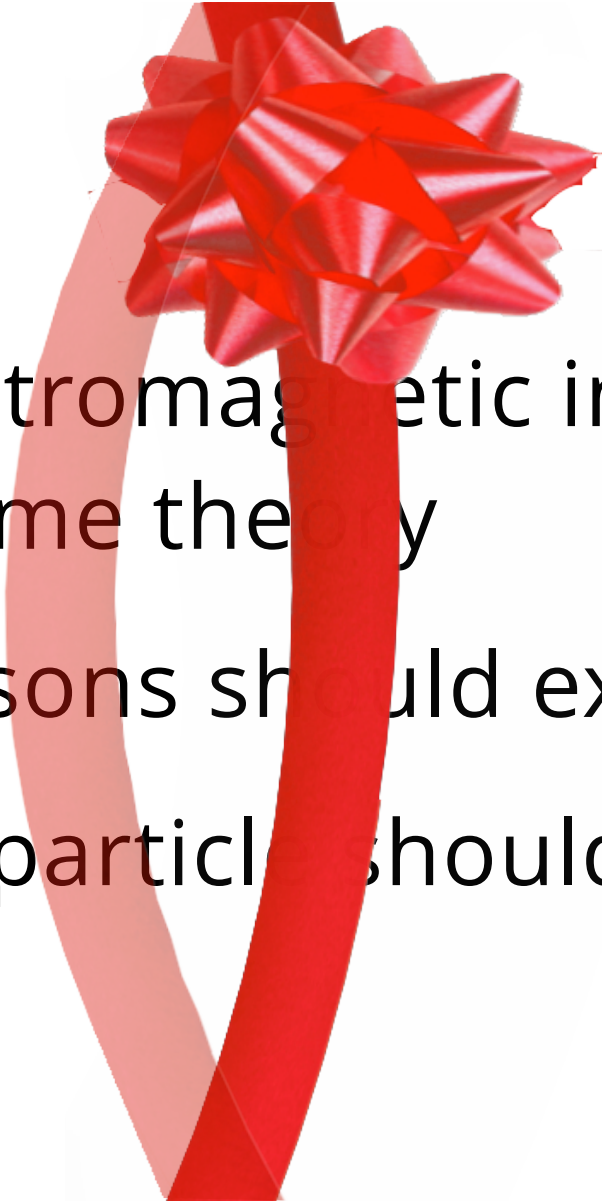



guided research

guided research



Because: 3 SM predictions

- 
- The weak and electromagnetic interactions originate in the same theory
 - 3 spin 1 vector bosons should exist: γ , W^\pm , Z^0
 - A spin-0 field and particle should exist

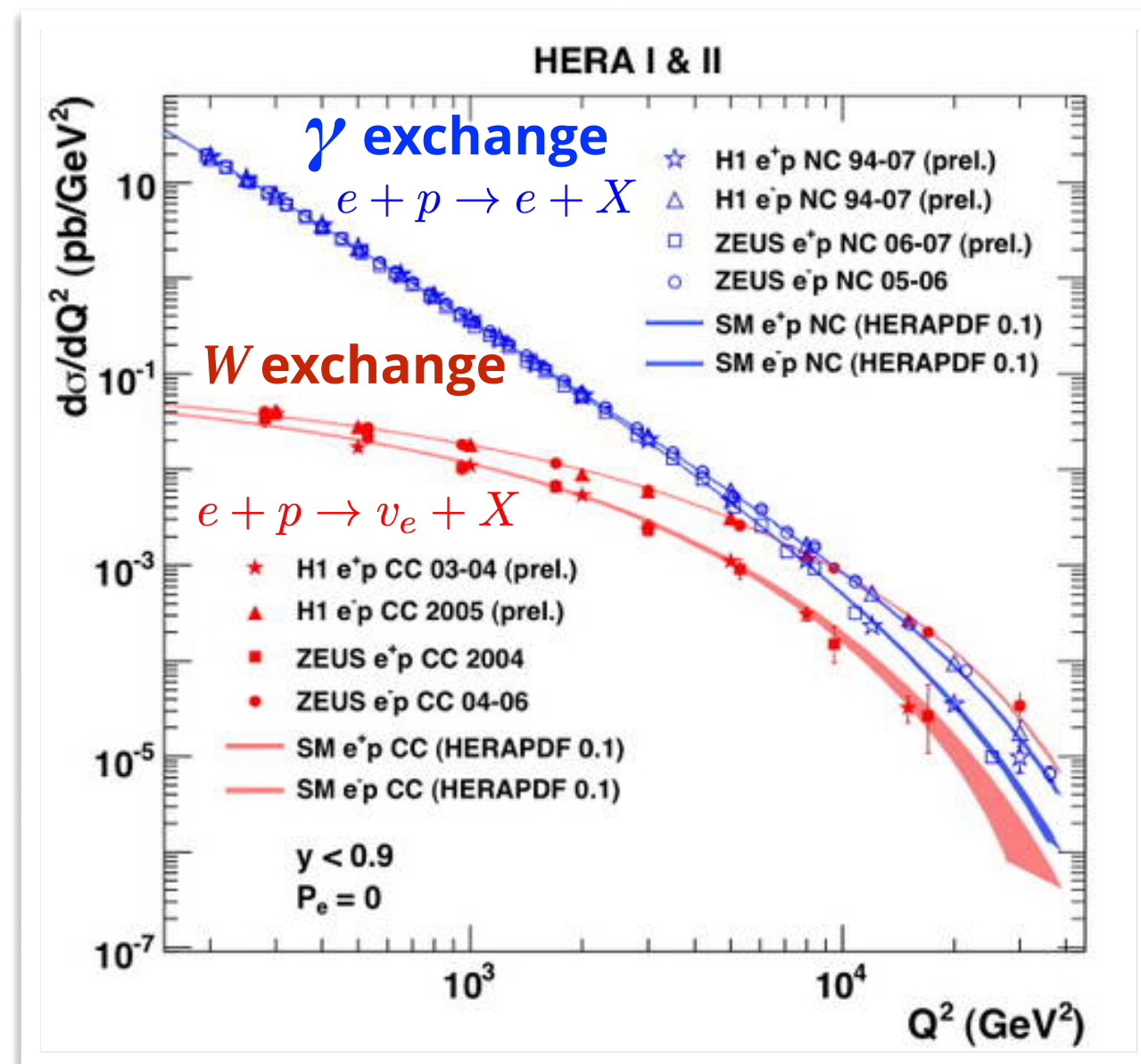
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- 

1/3 SM predictions

- The weak and electromagnetic interactions originate in the same theory

1/3 SM predictions

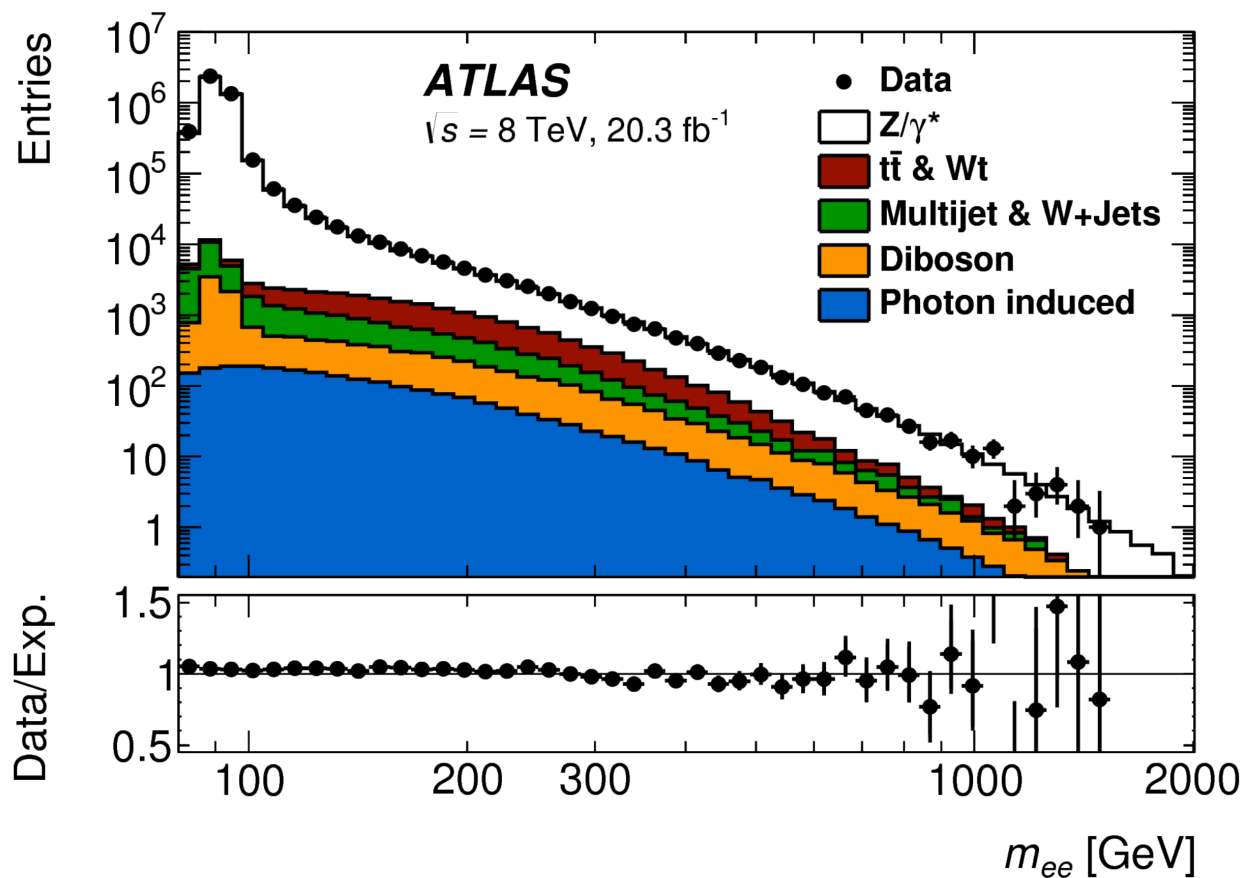
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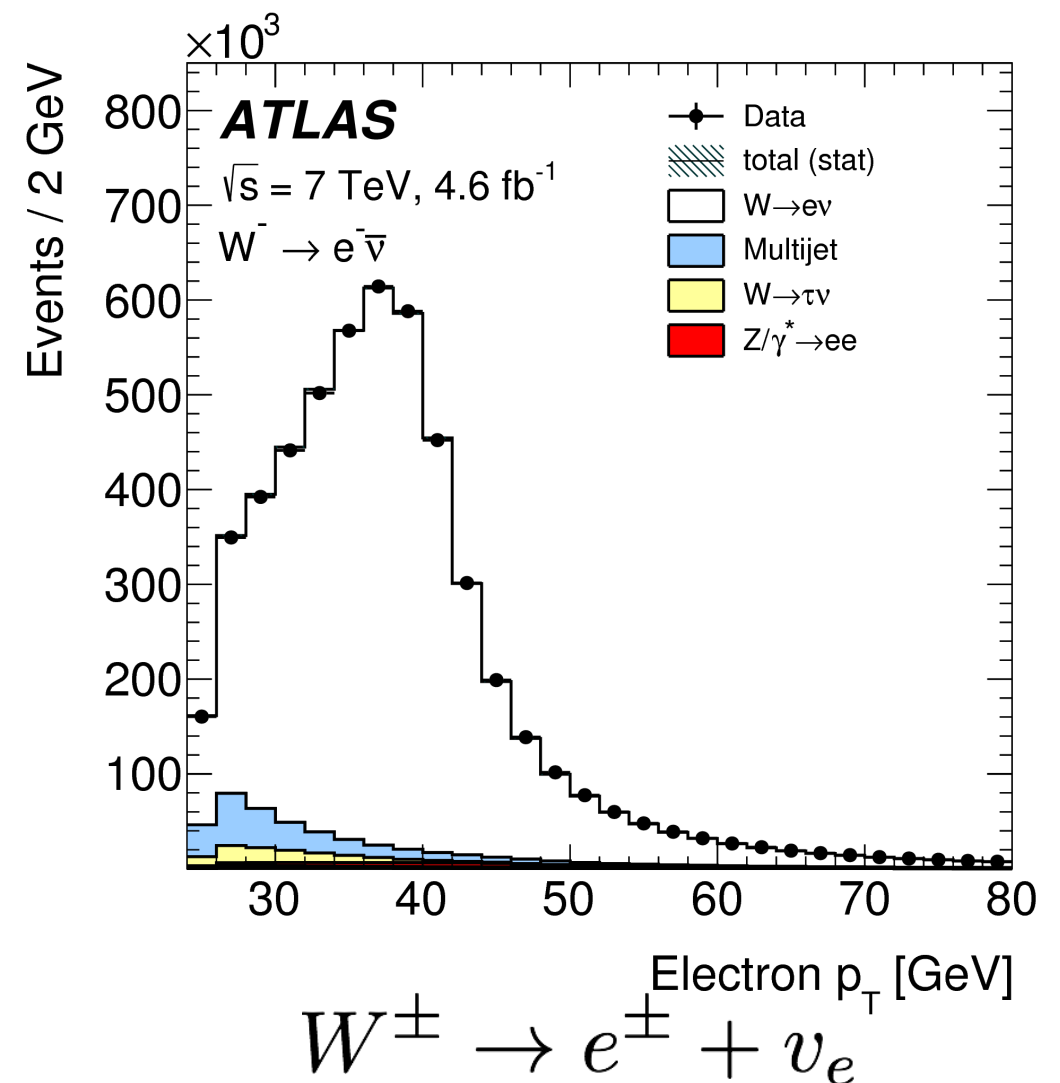
2/3 SM predictions



3 spin 1 vector bosons should exist: γ , W^\pm , Z^0



$$Z^0 \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$$



$$W^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm + \nu_e$$

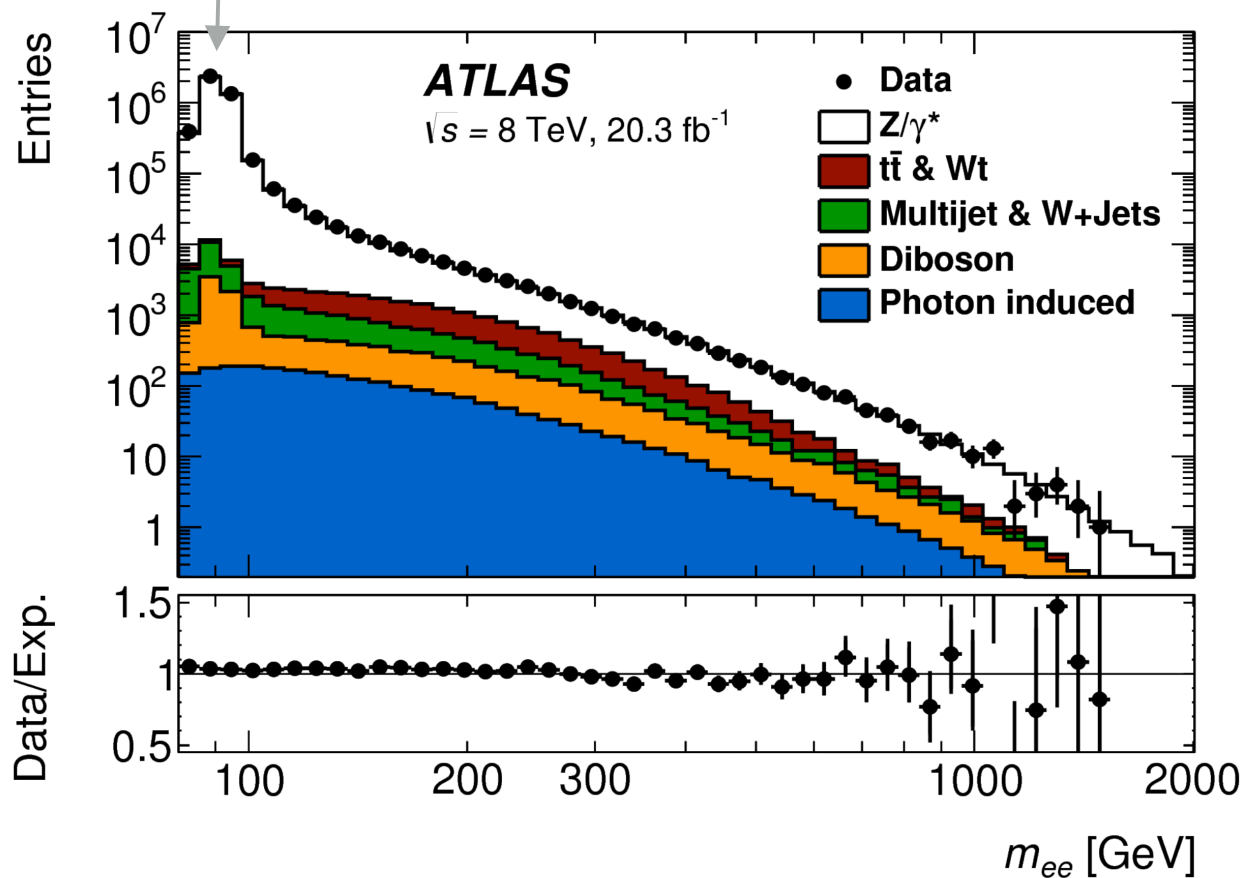
2/3 SM predictions



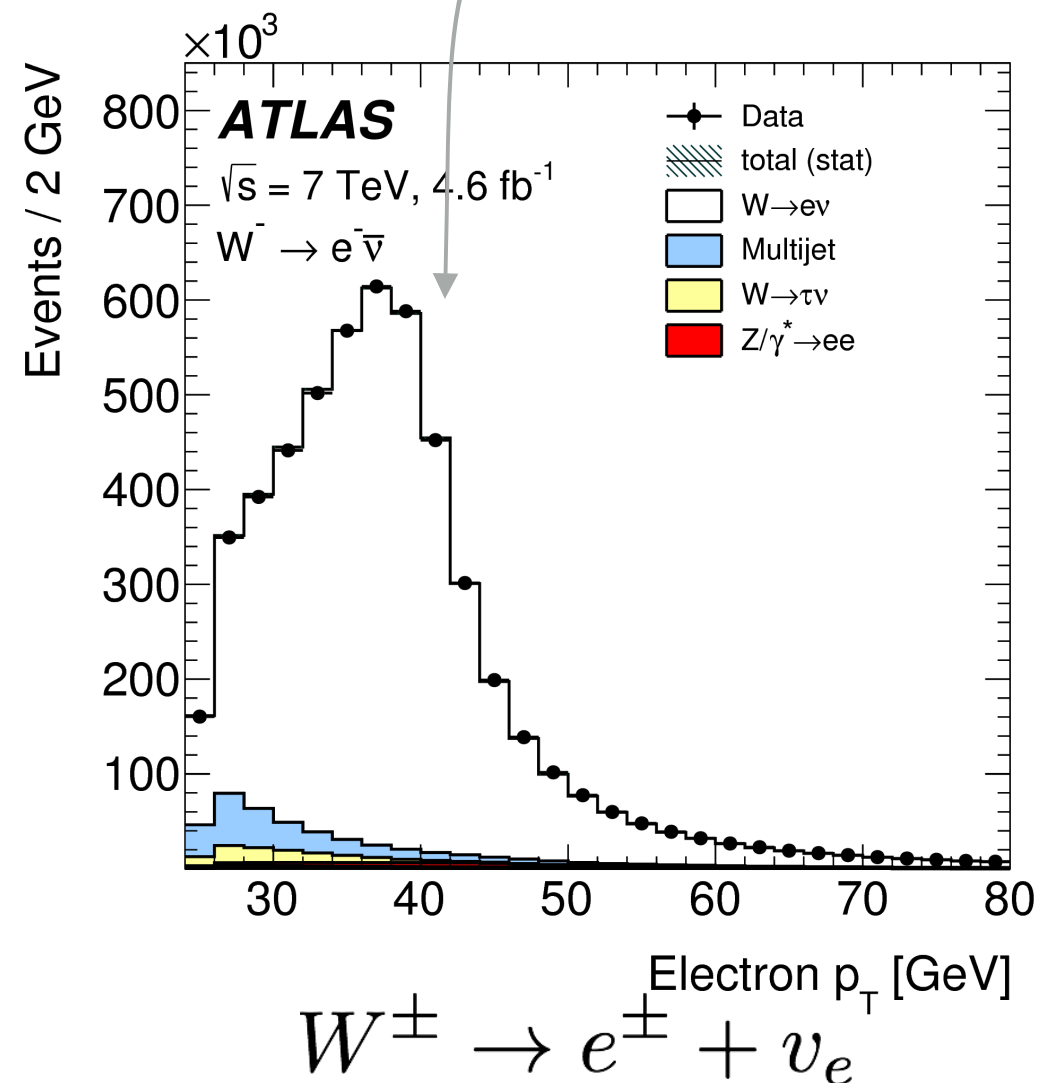
Z mass = $91.1876 \pm 0.0021 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

1/2 W mass of $80.385 \pm 0.015 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

3 spin 1 vector bosons should exist: γ, W^\pm, Z^0



$$Z^0 \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$$



$$W^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm + \nu_e$$

3/3 SM predictions

- A spin-0 field and particle should exist
and so began a story

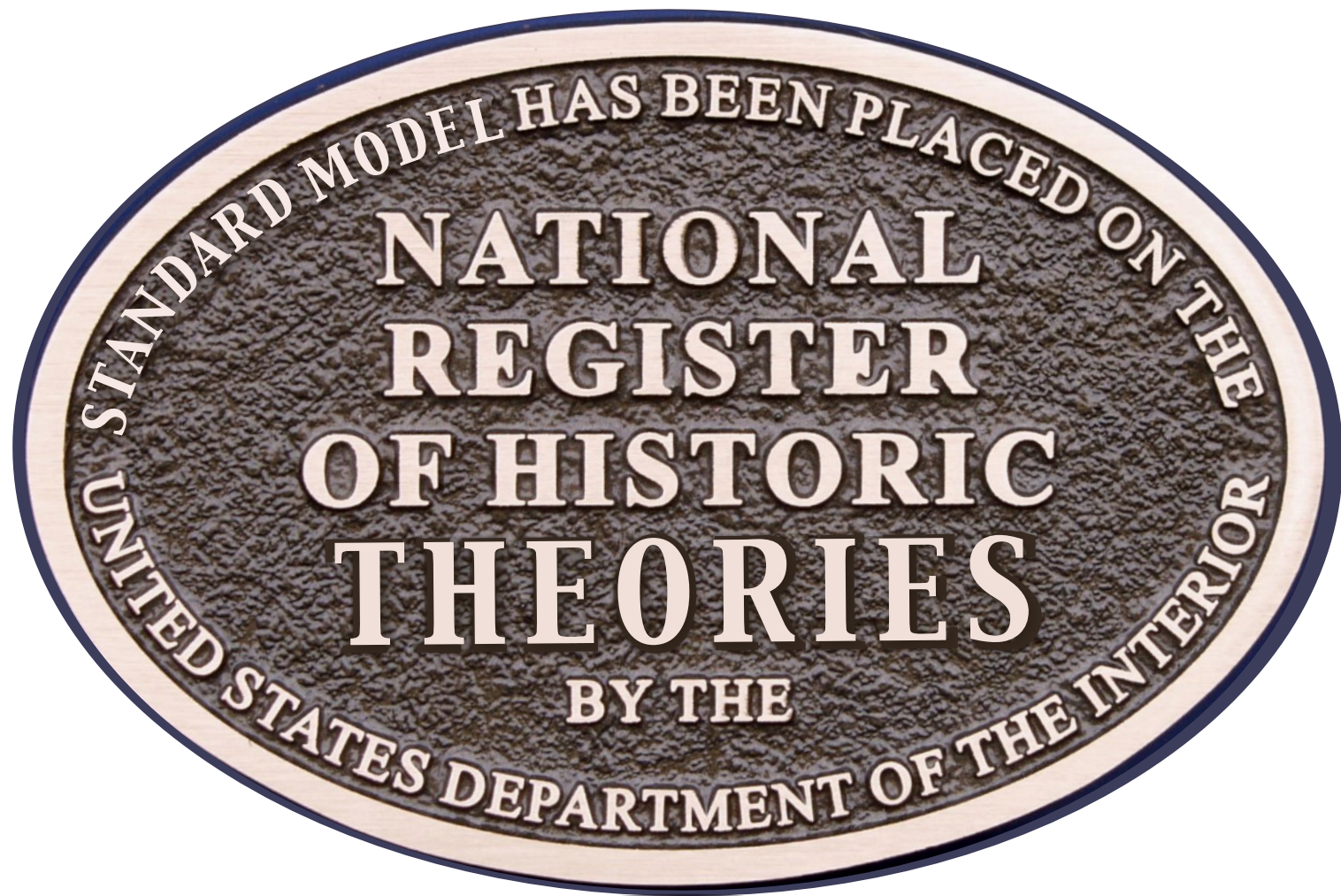


4th of July, 2012

the 2012 discovery



- completed the story
unrelenting 40 year effort.



STANDARD MODEL HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**NATIONAL
REGISTER
OF HISTORIC
THEORIES**

BY THE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BY THE

We're schizophrenic about the Standard Model

Like the nursery rhyme

THERE was a little girl who had a little curl
Right in the middle of her forehead;
When she was good, she was very, very good,
And when she was bad she was horrid.



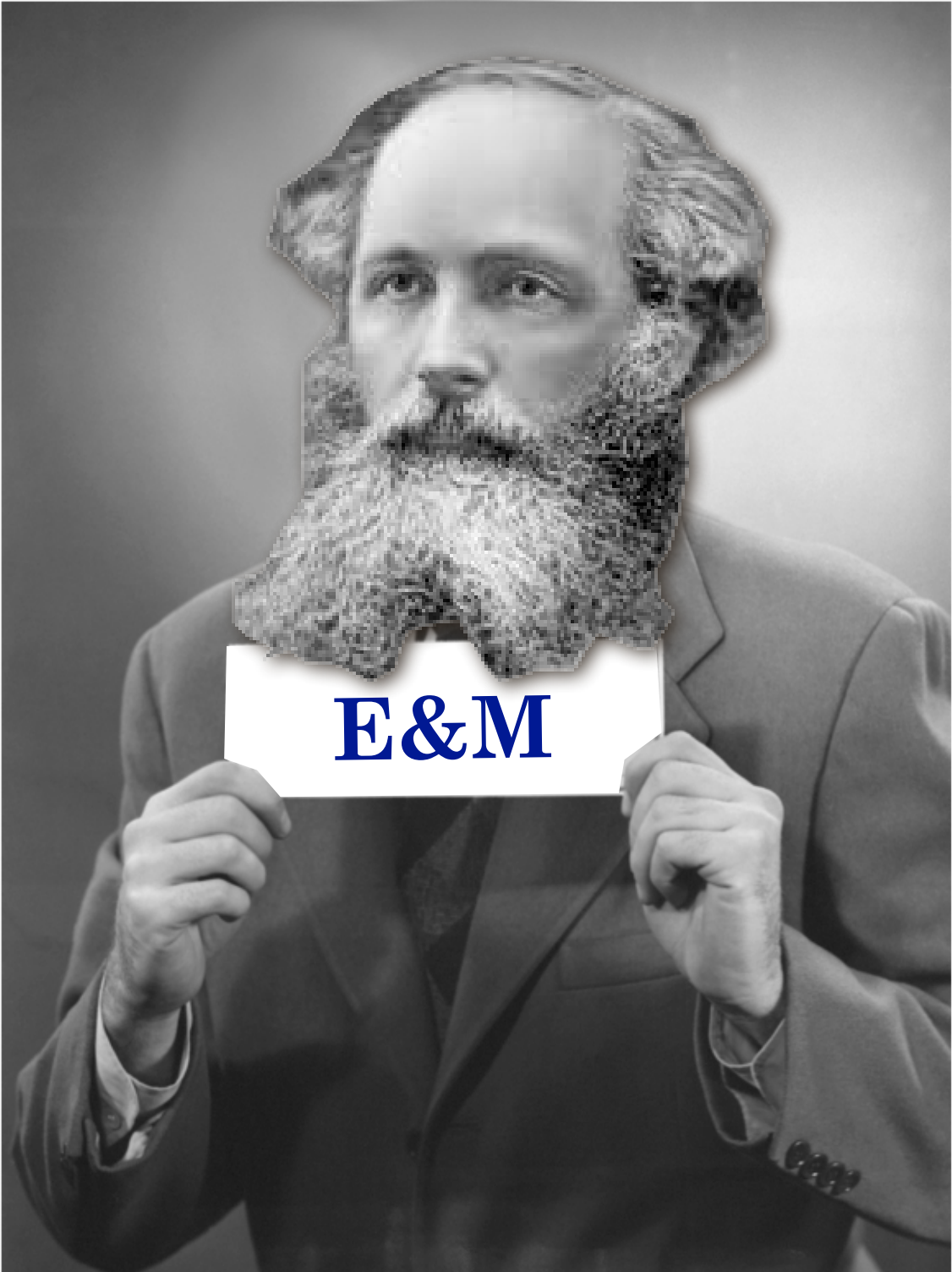
- when the SM is good,
it's very good

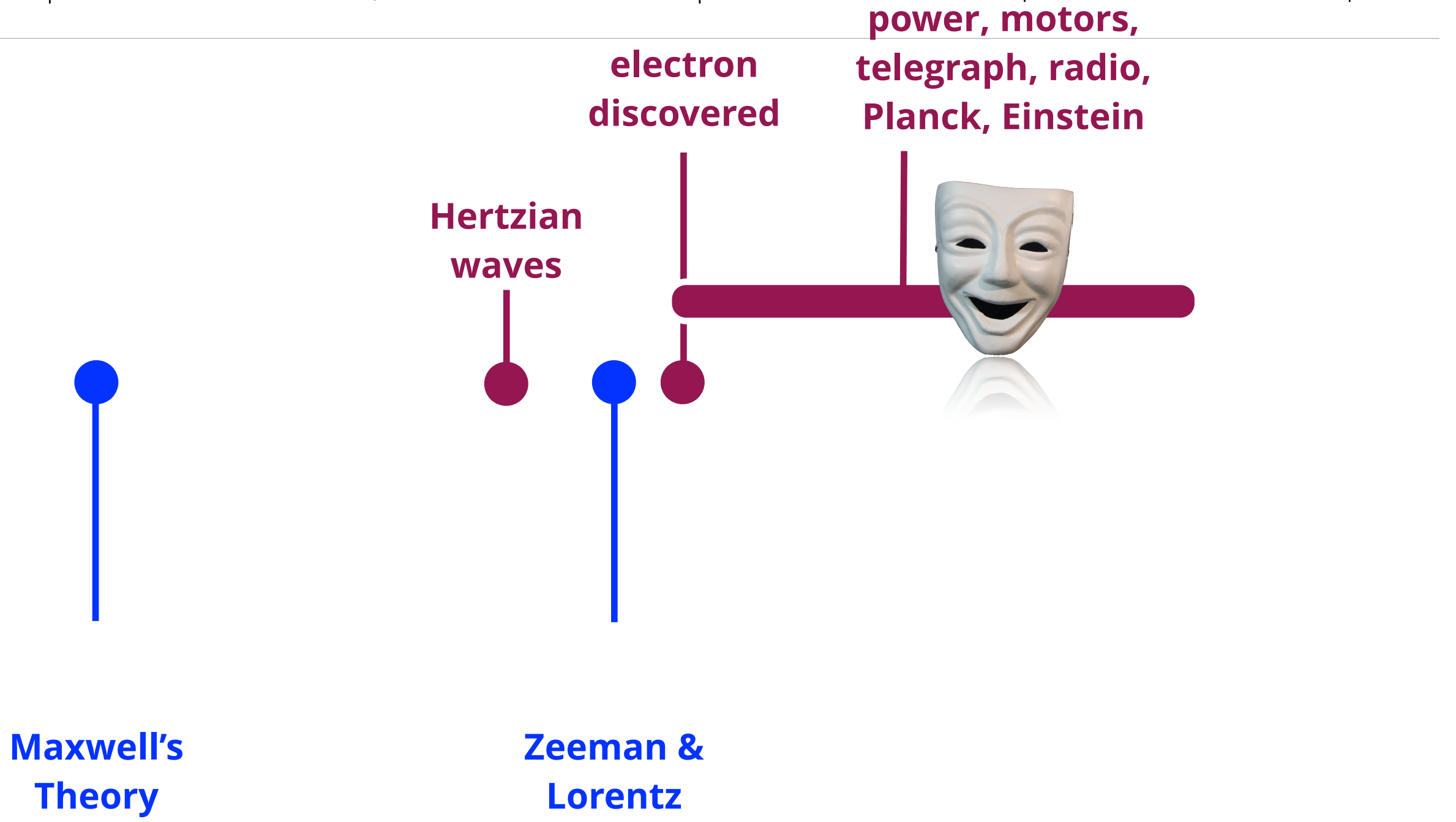
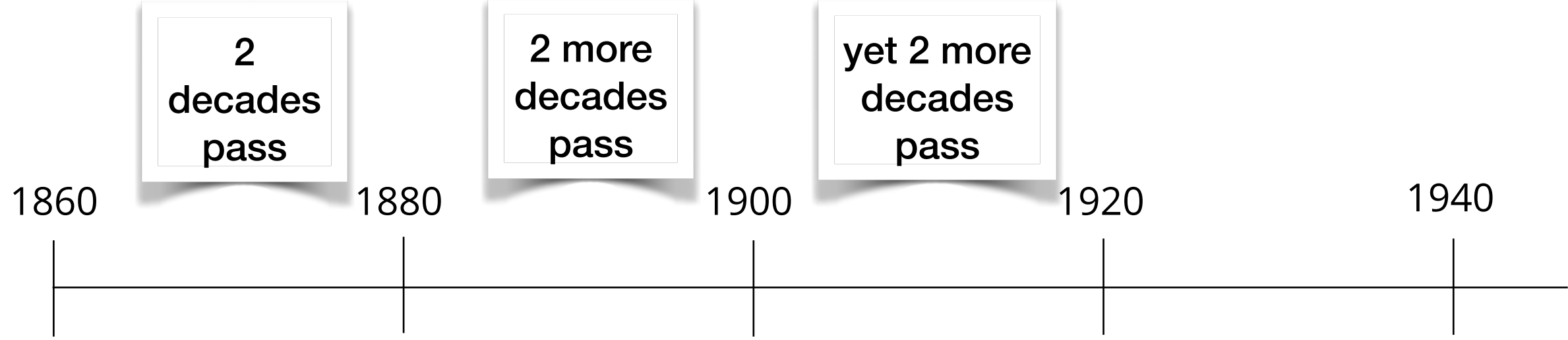
Like the nursery rhyme

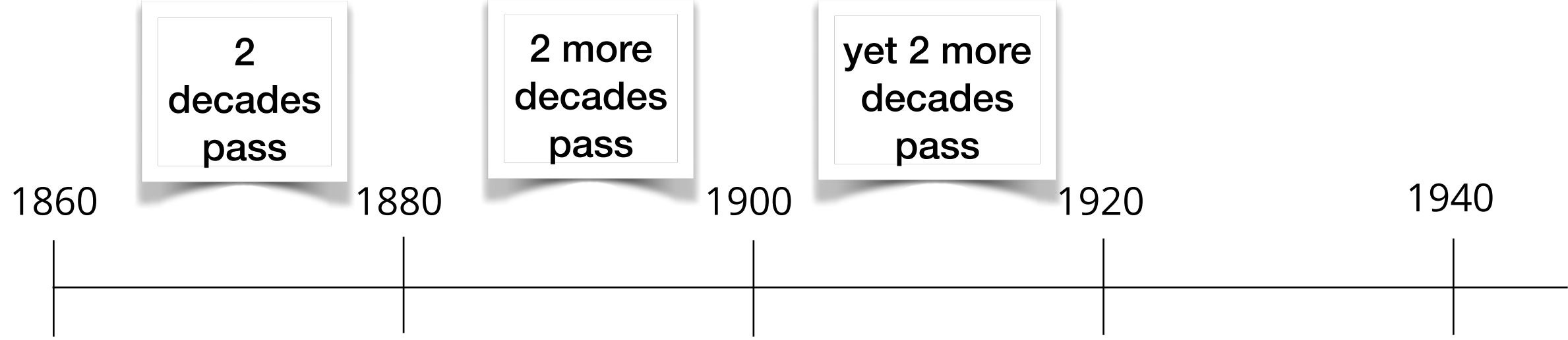
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When she was good, she was very, very good,
And when she was bad she was horrid.



- when the SM is good,
it's very good
- when it's bad
it's very...confusing







power, motors,
telegraph, radio,
Planck, Einstein

Hertzian
waves

electron
discovered



Maxwell's
Theory

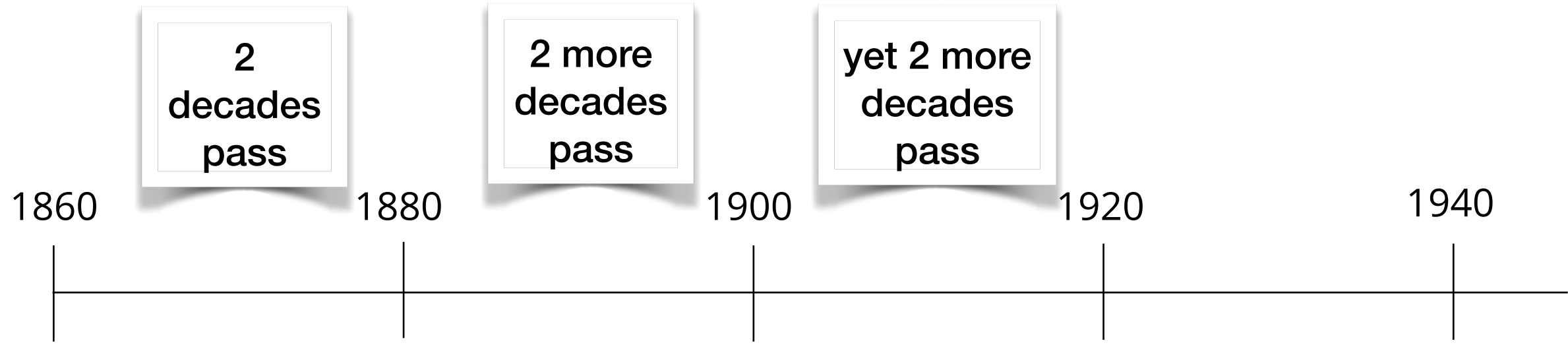


Zeeman &
Lorentz



Abraham-Lorentz
self-energy crisis





power, motors,
telegraph, radio,
Planck, Einstein

electron
discovered

Hertzian
waves



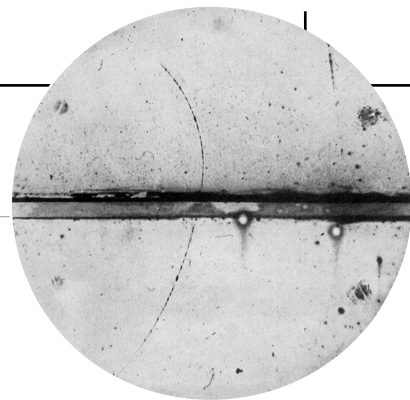
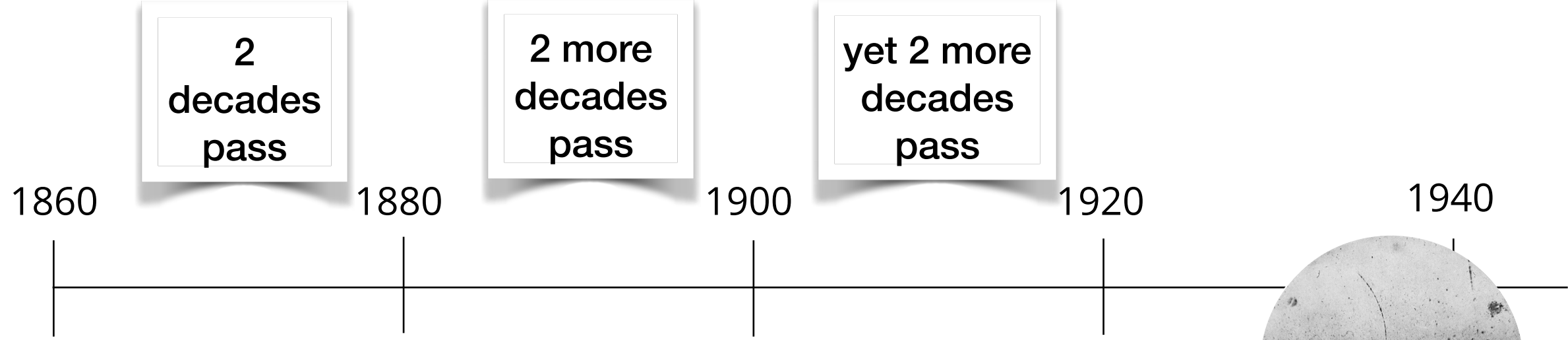
*weird state
of affairs*

success
&
catastrophe

Maxwell's
Theory

Zeeman &
Lorentz

Abraham-Lorentz
self-energy crisis



electron discovered

power, motors, telegraph, radio, Planck, Einstein

Anderson discovery

Hertzian waves

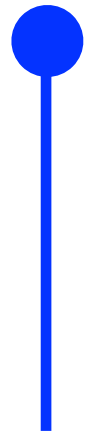


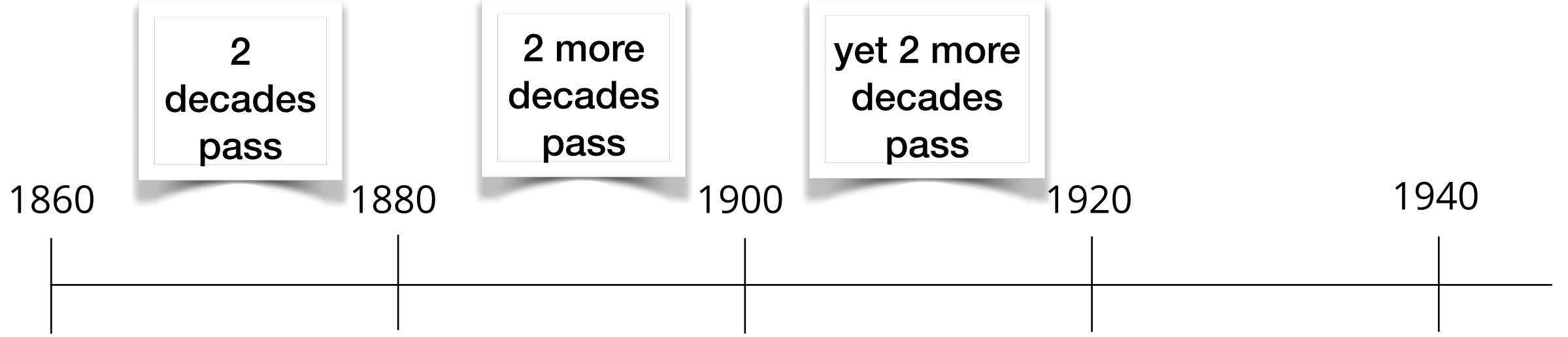
Maxwell's Theory

Zeeman & Lorentz

Abraham-Lorentz self-energy crisis

Dirac Equation





power, motors,
telegraph, radio,
Planck, Einstein

Hertzian
waves

electron
discovered

Anderson
discovery



Shelter
Island

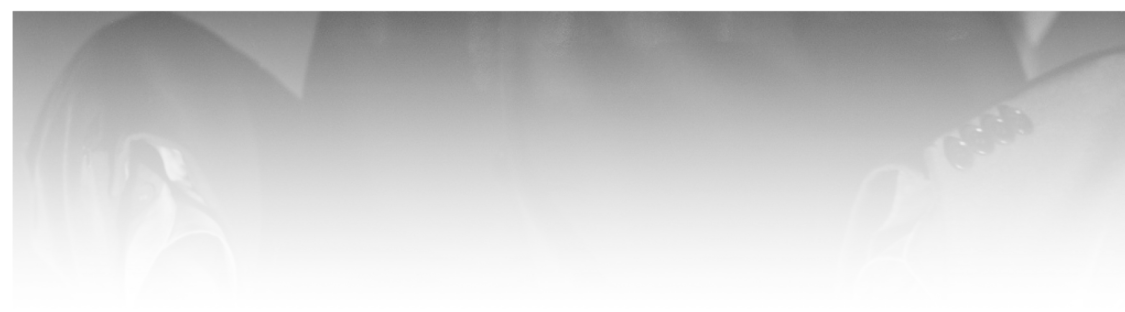
Lamb Shift

Maxwell's
Theory

Zeeman &
Lorentz

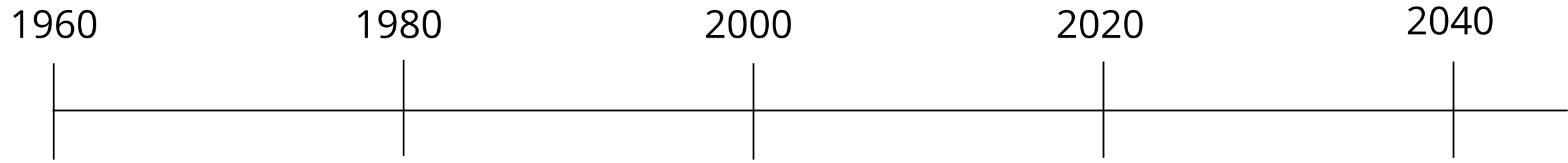
Abraham-Lorentz
self-energy crisis

Dirac Equation



1.5 decades pass

2.5 more decades pass



SM amazing

W/Z



Anderson

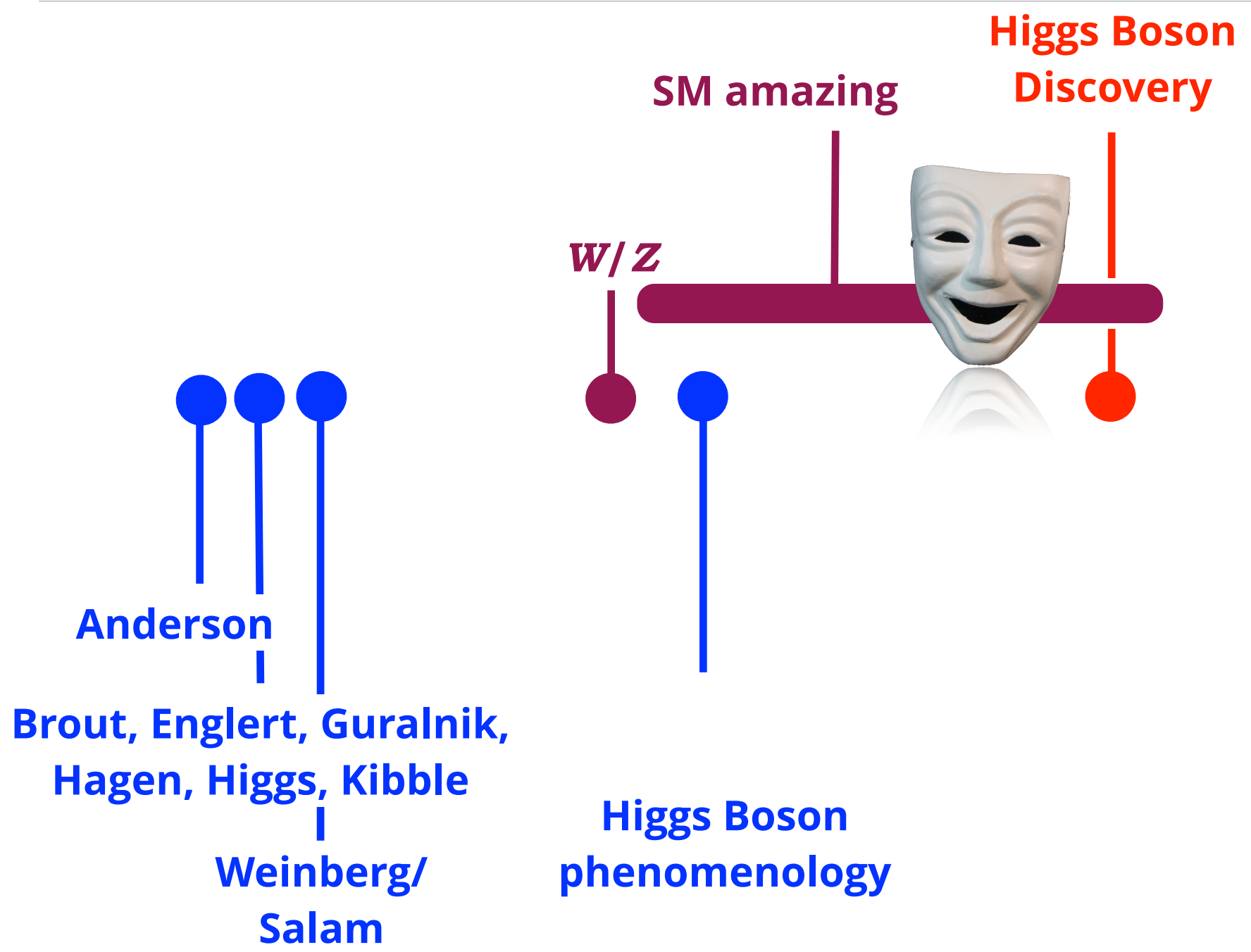
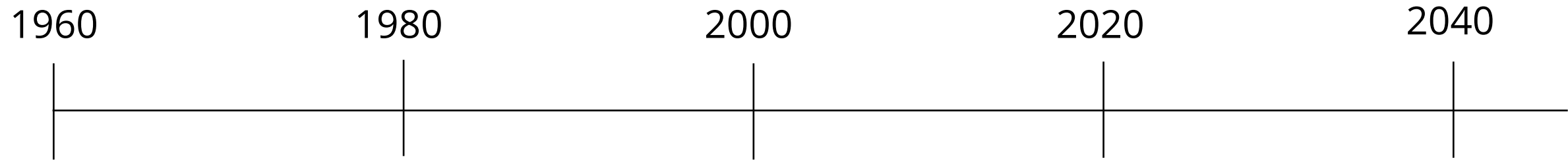
Brout, Englert, Guralnik,
Hagen, Higgs, Kibble

Weinberg/
Salam

Higgs Boson
phenomenology

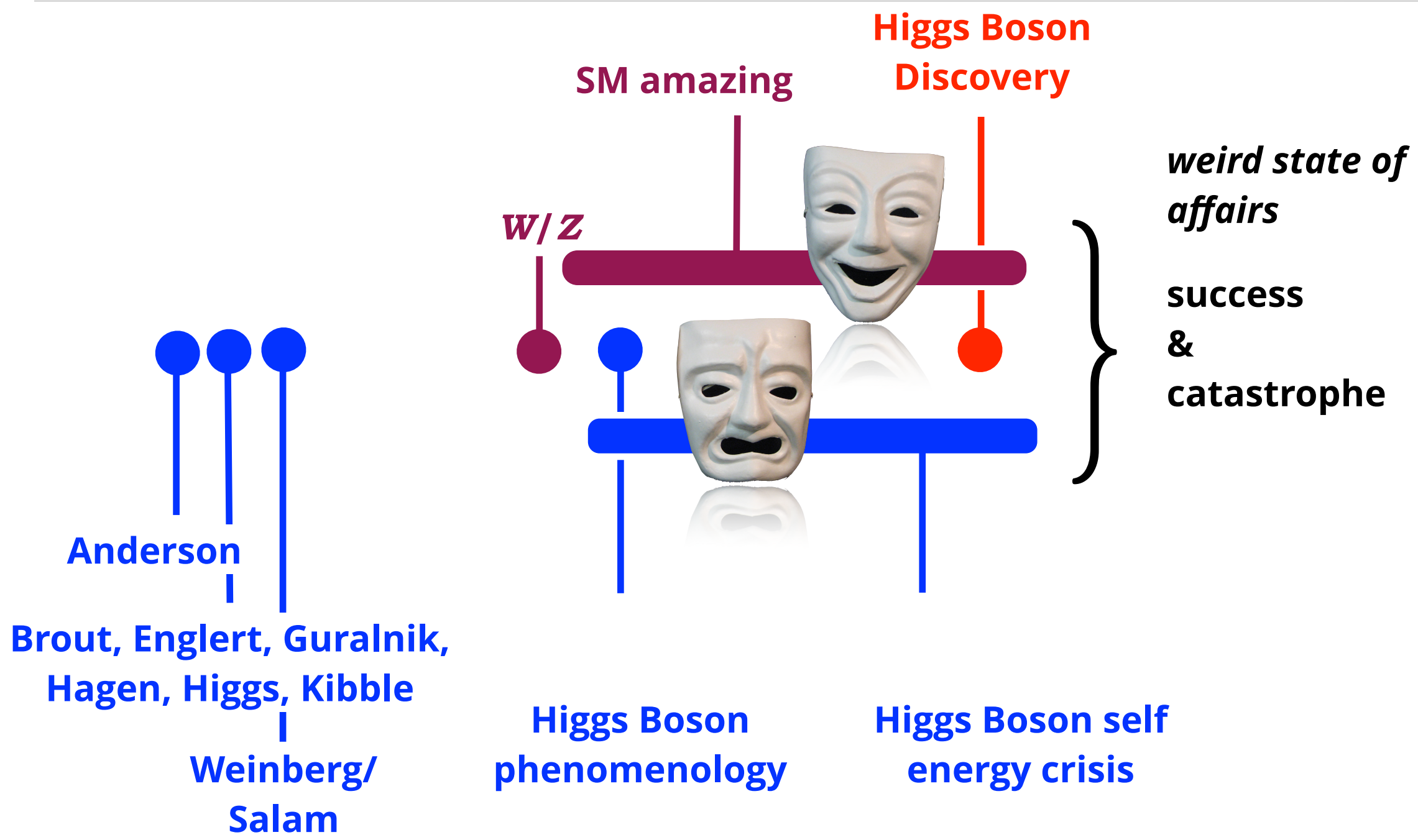
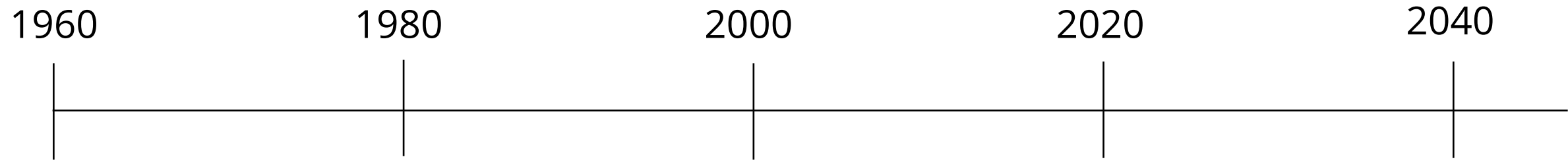
1.5 decades pass

2.5 more decades pass



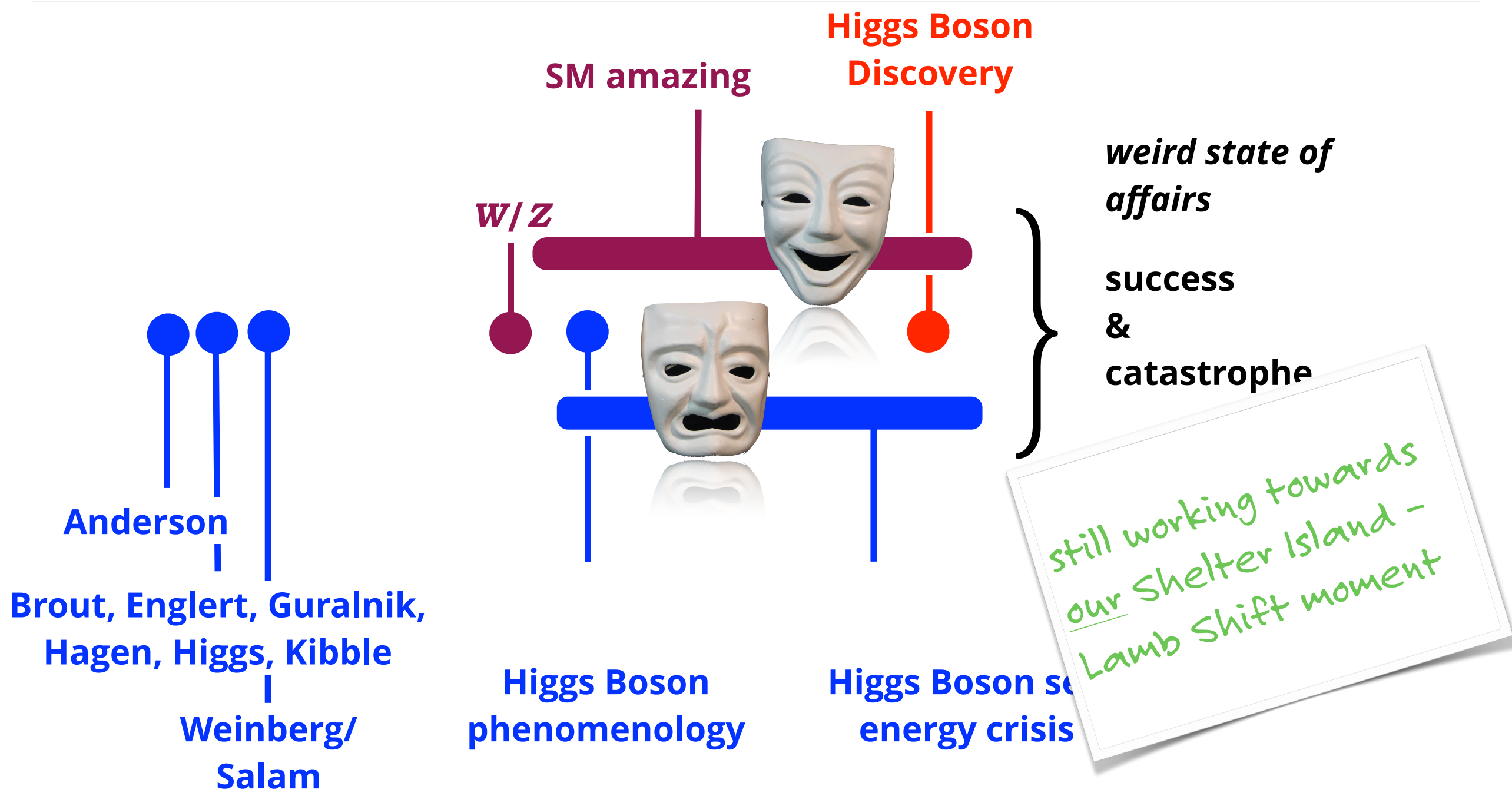
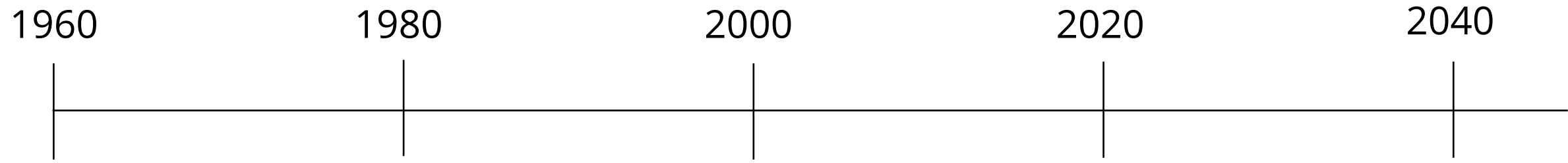
1.5 decades pass

2.5 more decades pass



1.5 decades pass

2.5 more decades pass



1.5 decades pass

2.5 more decades pass

1960

1980

2000

2020

2040

Higgs Boson Discovery

SM amazing

W/Z

weird state of affairs

success

&

catastrophe

Anderson

Brout, Englert, Guralnik, Hagen, Higgs, Kibble

Weinberg/Salam

Higgs Boson phenomenology

Higgs Boson search energy crisis

still working towards our Shelter Island - Lamb Shift moment

The Standard Model

ingredients:

- The Gauge Principle
circa 1918, 1954
demand of a symmetry
- Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking
circa 1950, 1964
effective theory of phase transitions

particle stamp collecting

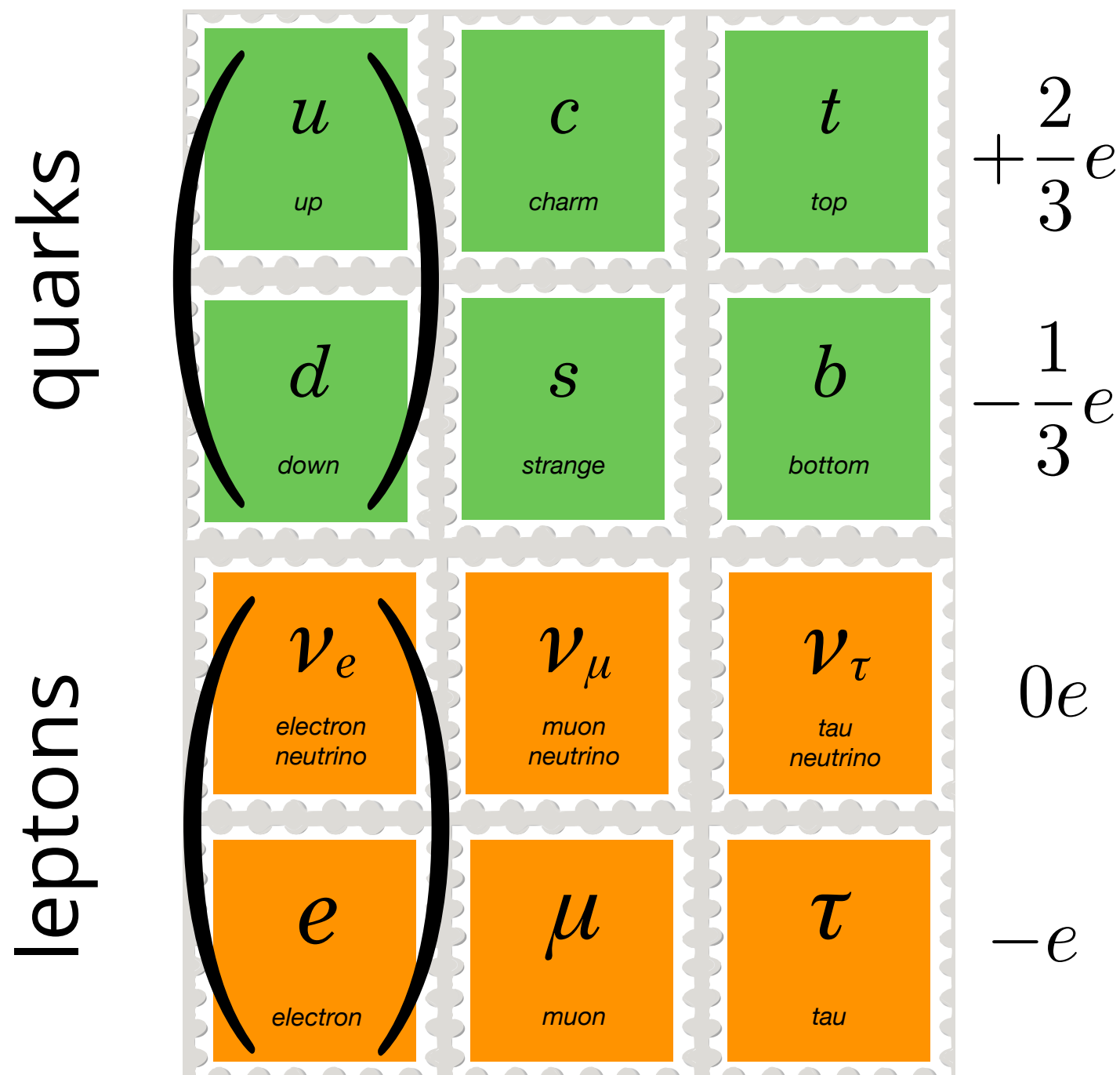
- the players:



particle stamp collecting

spin 1/2

the players:

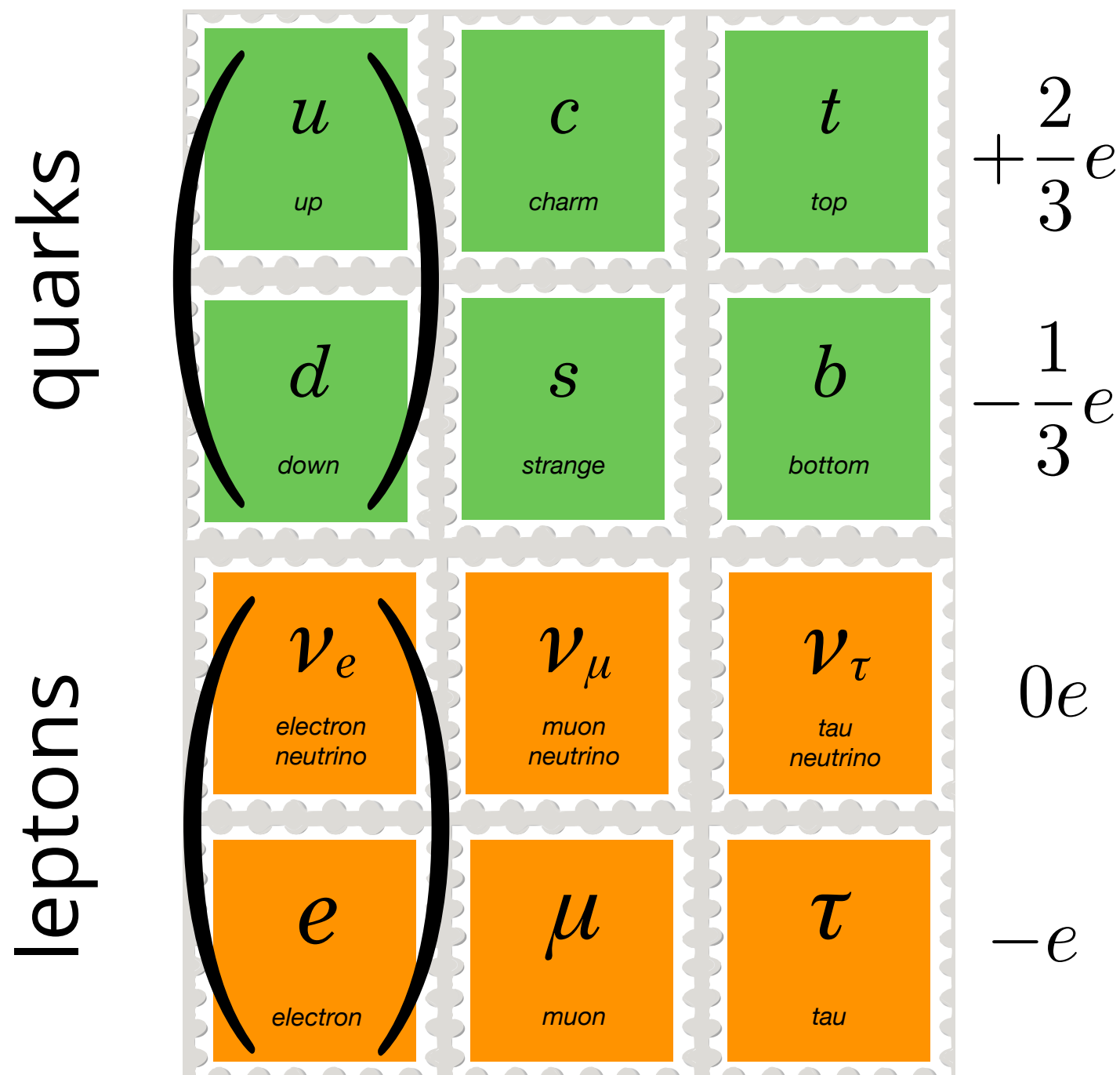


particle stamp collecting

& their interactions

spin 1/2

the players:



particle stamp collecting

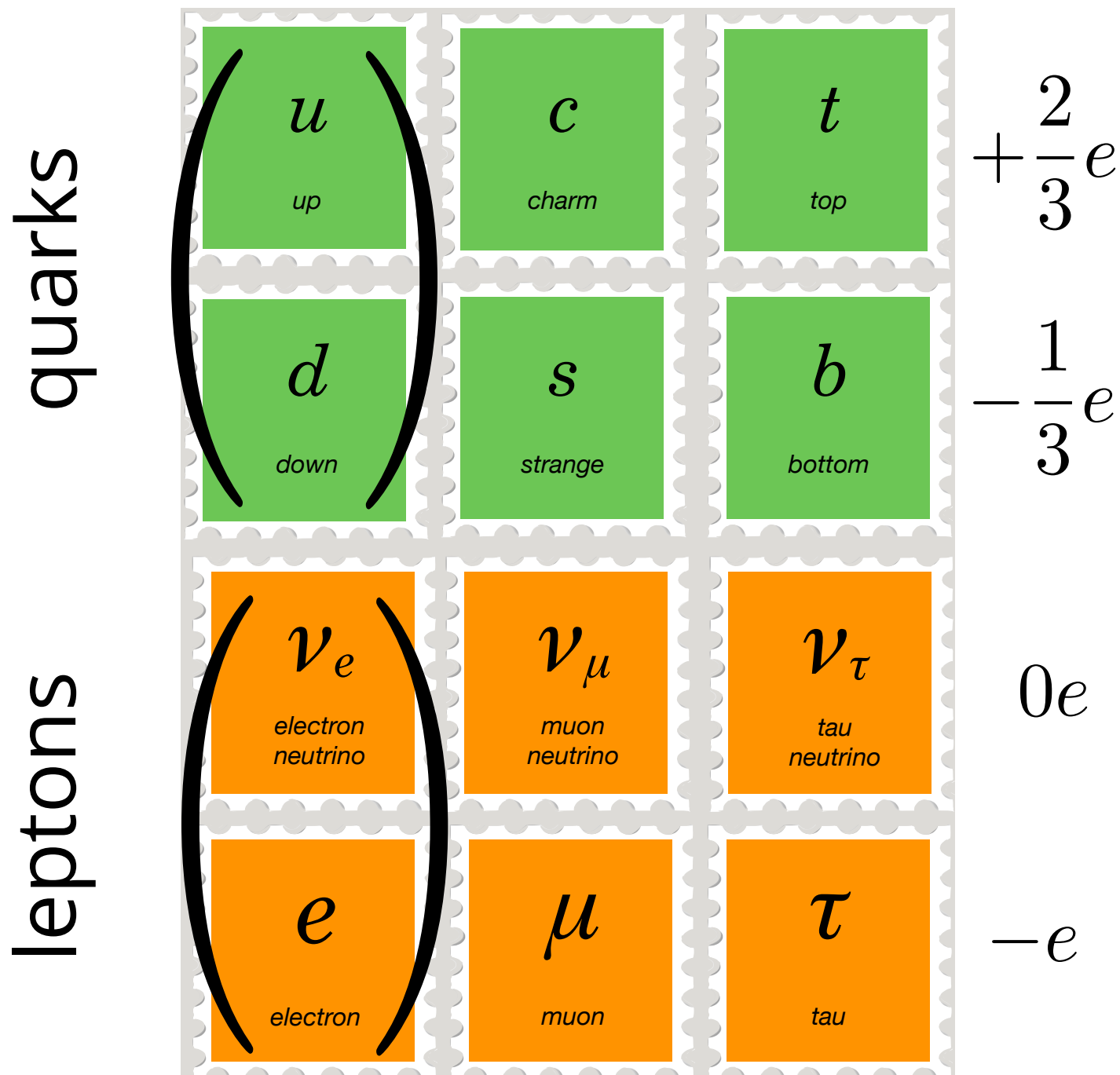
& their interactions

spin 1/2

spin 1

■ the players:

■ the messenger fields



particle stamp collecting

& their interactions

spin 1/2

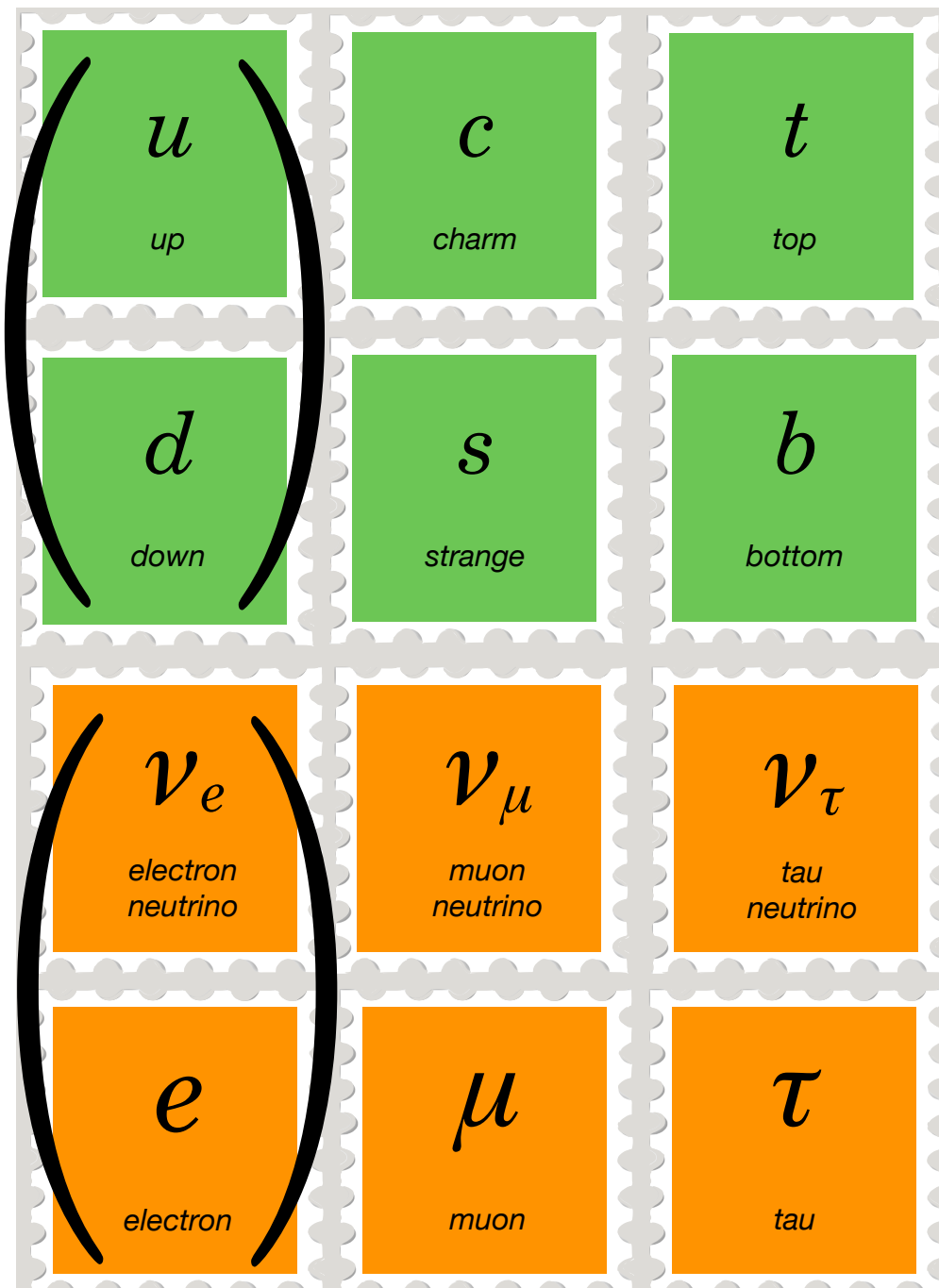
spin 1

the players:

the messenger fields

quarks

leptons



$$+\frac{2}{3}e$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}e$$

$$0e$$

$$-e$$



weak

particle stamp collecting

& their interactions

spin 1/2

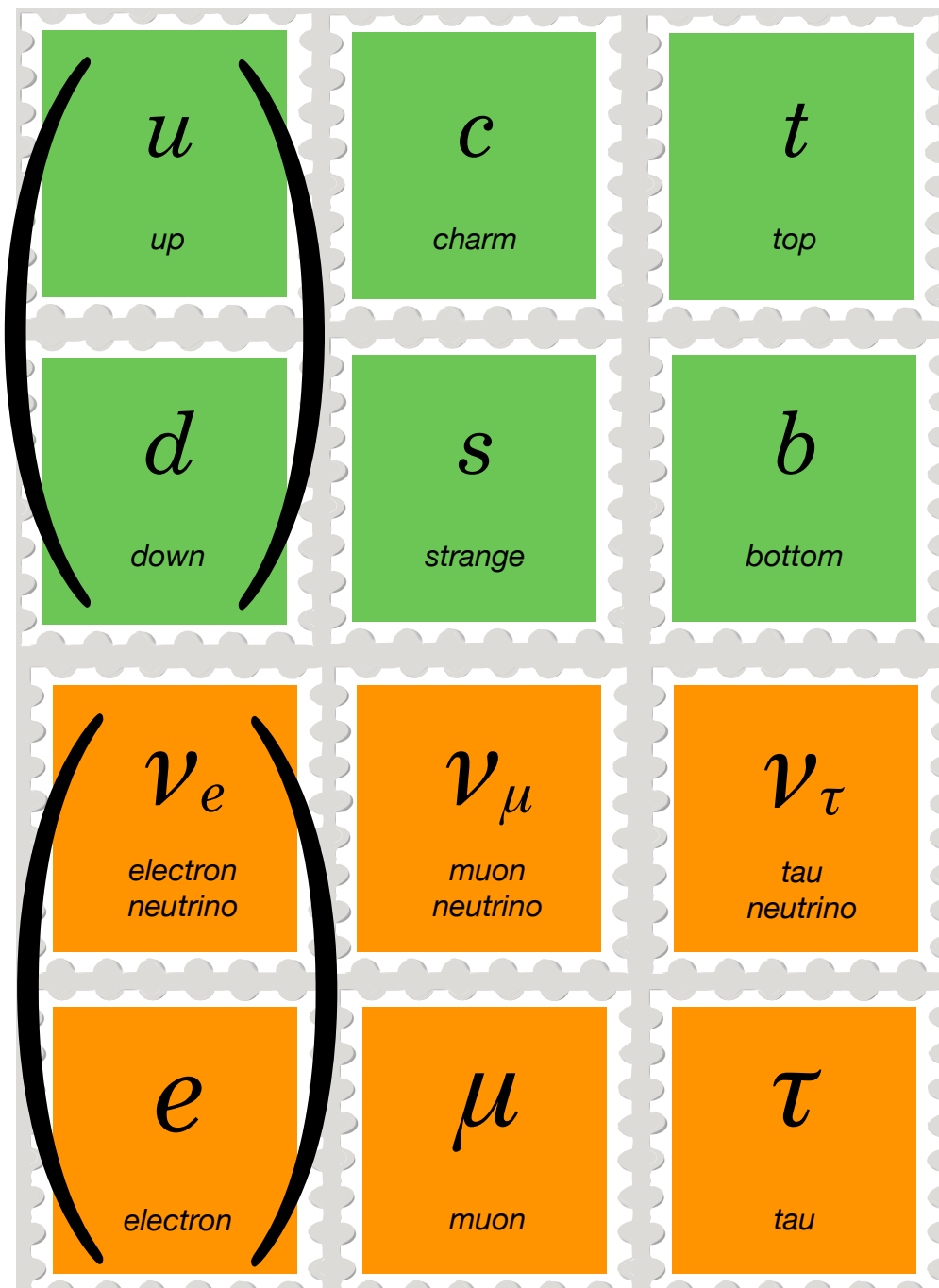
spin 1

the players:

the messenger fields

quarks

leptons

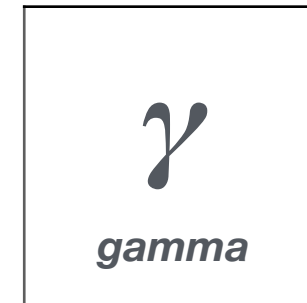


$$+\frac{2}{3}e$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}e$$

$$0e$$

$$-e$$



weak

E&M

particle stamp collecting

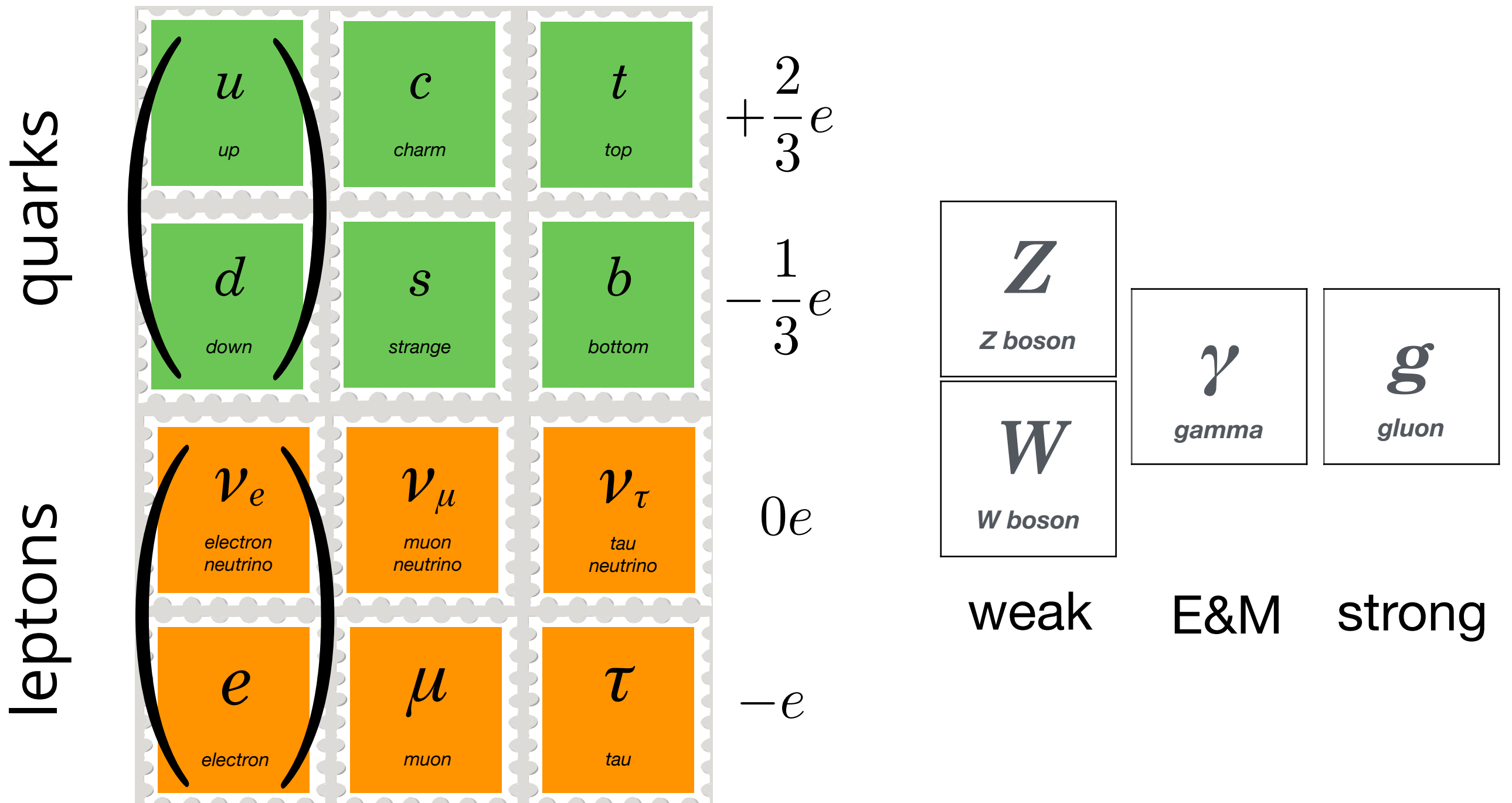
& their interactions

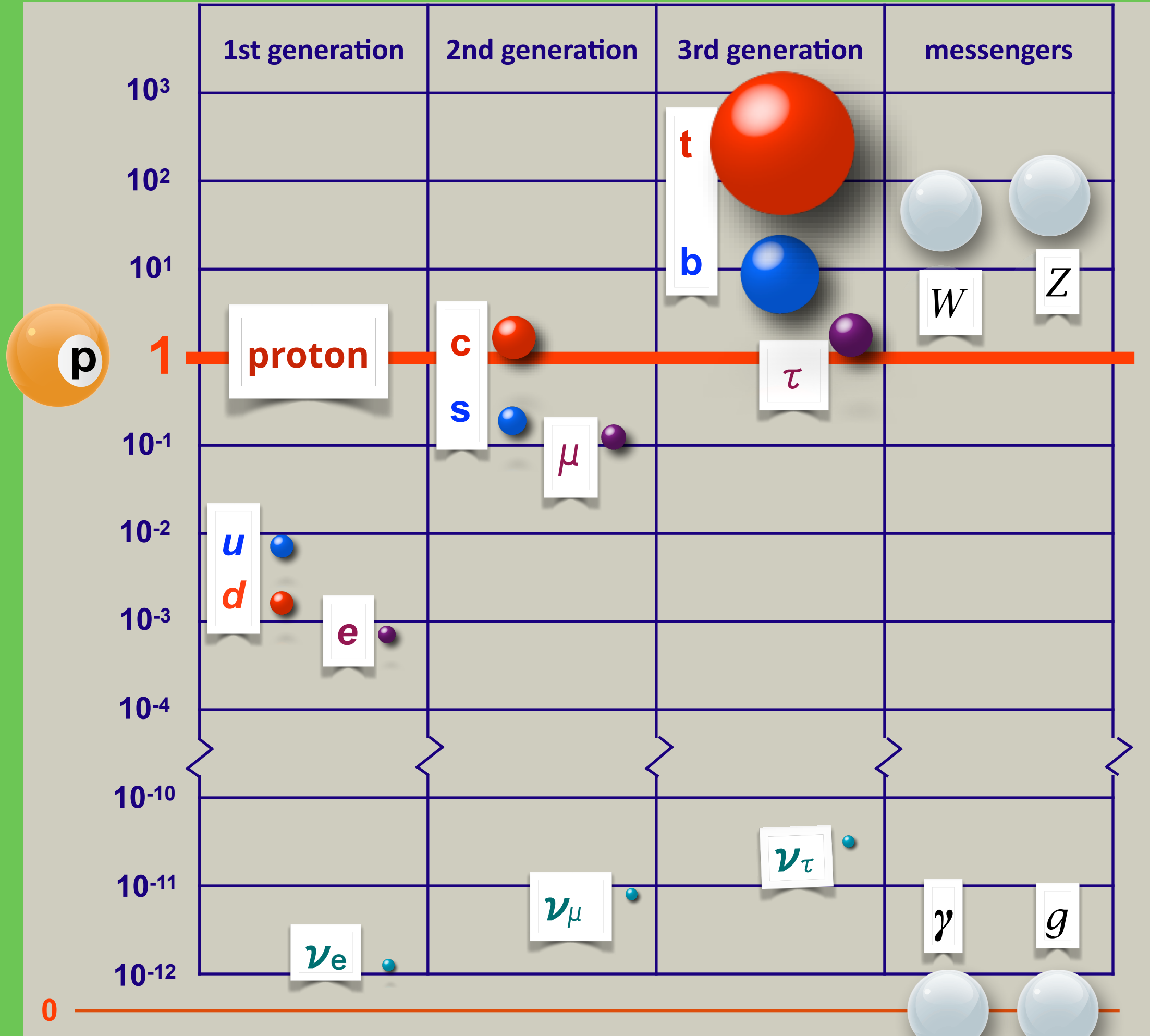
spin 1/2

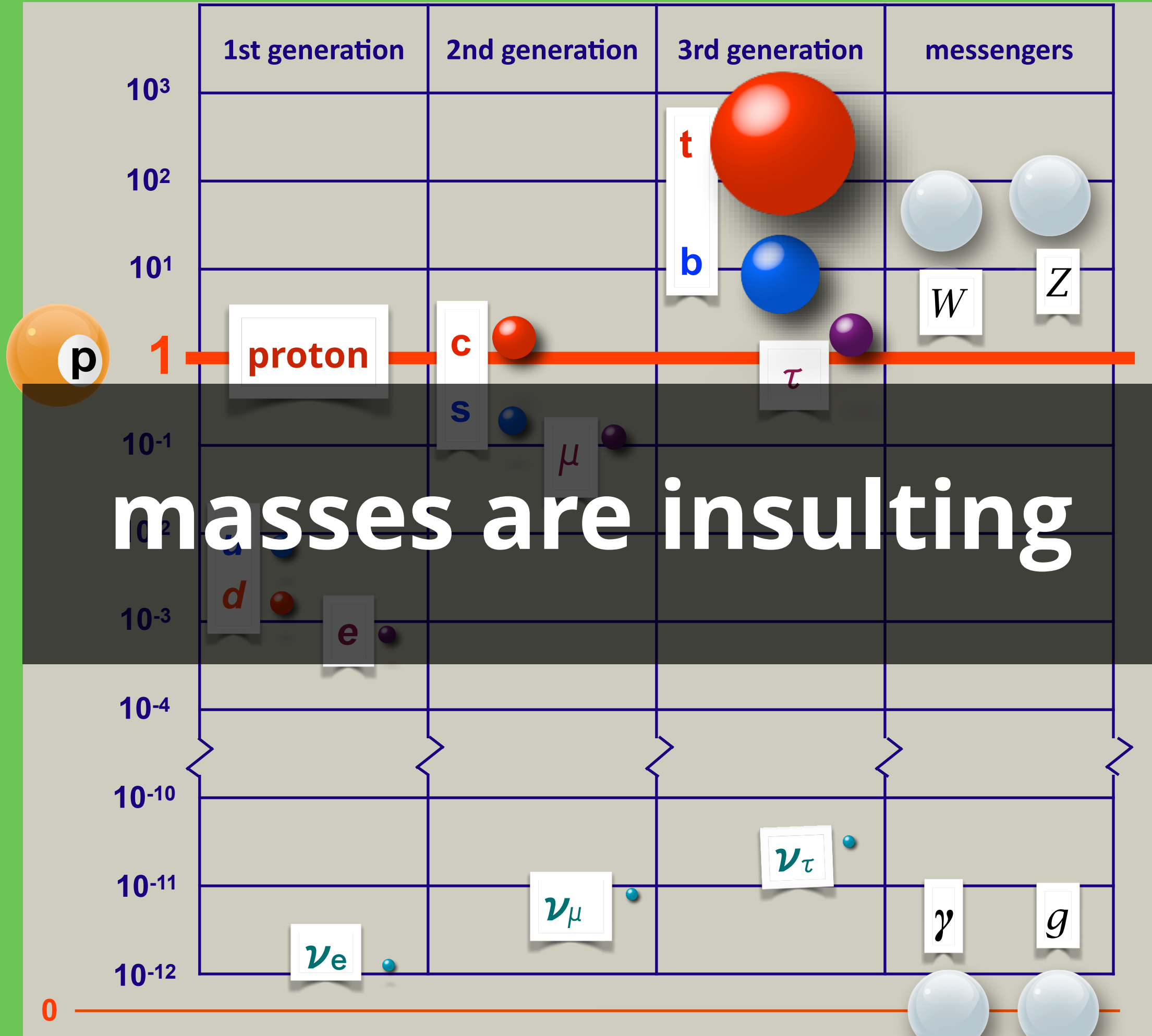
spin 1

the players:

the messenger fields



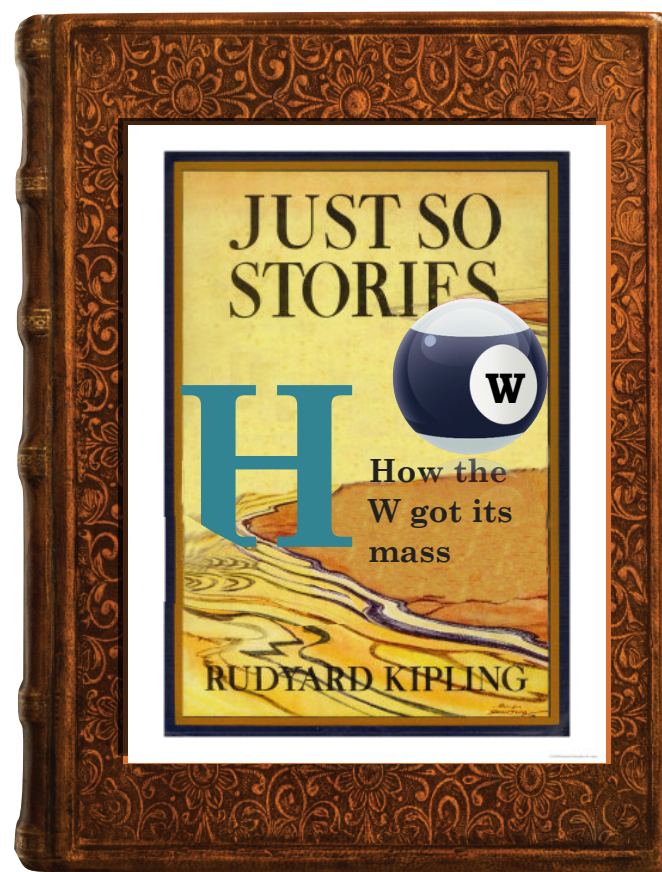




masses are insulting

what's great about the Standard Model?

1. the Gauge Principle



Gauge Principle

Extremely powerful and pretty.

- Q : generator of a group, with “charge” q
- θ a parameter

Demand Invariance...

Gauge Principle

Extremely powerful and pretty.

■ Q : generator of a group, with “charge” q

■ θ a parameter

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{■ } Q: \text{ generator of a group, with “charge” } q \\ \text{■ } \theta \text{ a parameter} \end{array} \right\} U(Q) = e^{iQ\theta}$$

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Demand Invariance...

$$\psi(x) \rightarrow e^{iQ\theta} \psi(x)$$

Global

$$\psi(x) \rightarrow e^{iQ\theta(x)} \psi(x)$$

Local

Gauge Principle

Extremely powerful and pretty.

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 - θ a parameter
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$$\psi(x) \rightarrow e^{iQ\underline{\theta(x)}} \psi(x)$$

Local

it's a kind of magic*



it's a kind of magic*



* Ask me afterwards for my tried-and-true baseball analogy for the Gauge Principle

it's a kind of magic*



Invariance of the **Local** sort demands

* Ask me afterwards for my tried-and-true baseball analogy for the Gauge Principle

it's a kind of magic*



Invariance of the **Local** sort demands

■ the existence of a massless spin-1 field,

$$A_{\mu}(x)$$

* Ask me afterwards for my tried-and-true baseball analogy for the Gauge Principle

it's a kind of magic*



Invariance of the **Local** sort demands

■ the existence of a massless spin-1 field, $A_\mu(x)$

■ and prescribes coupling: $\psi(x) : qA_\mu(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^\mu\psi(x)$

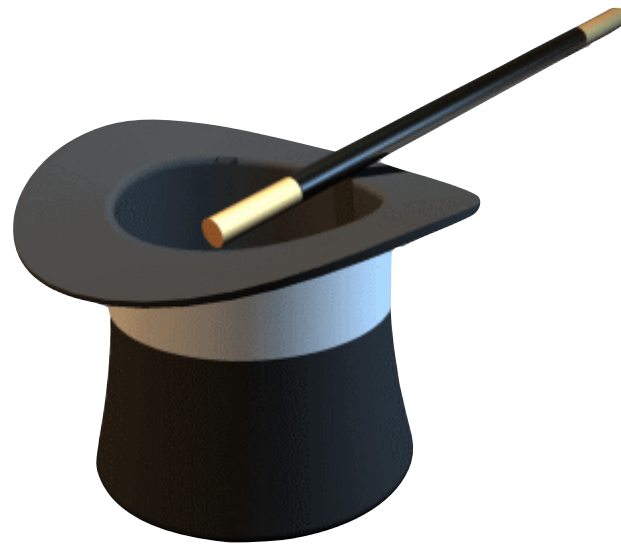
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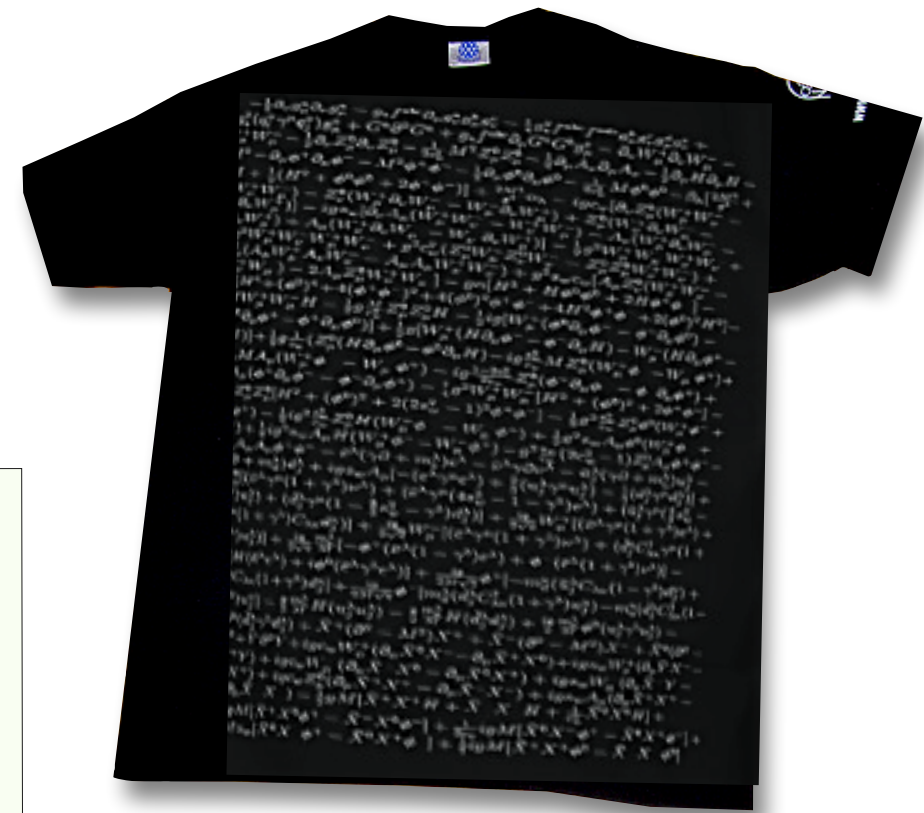
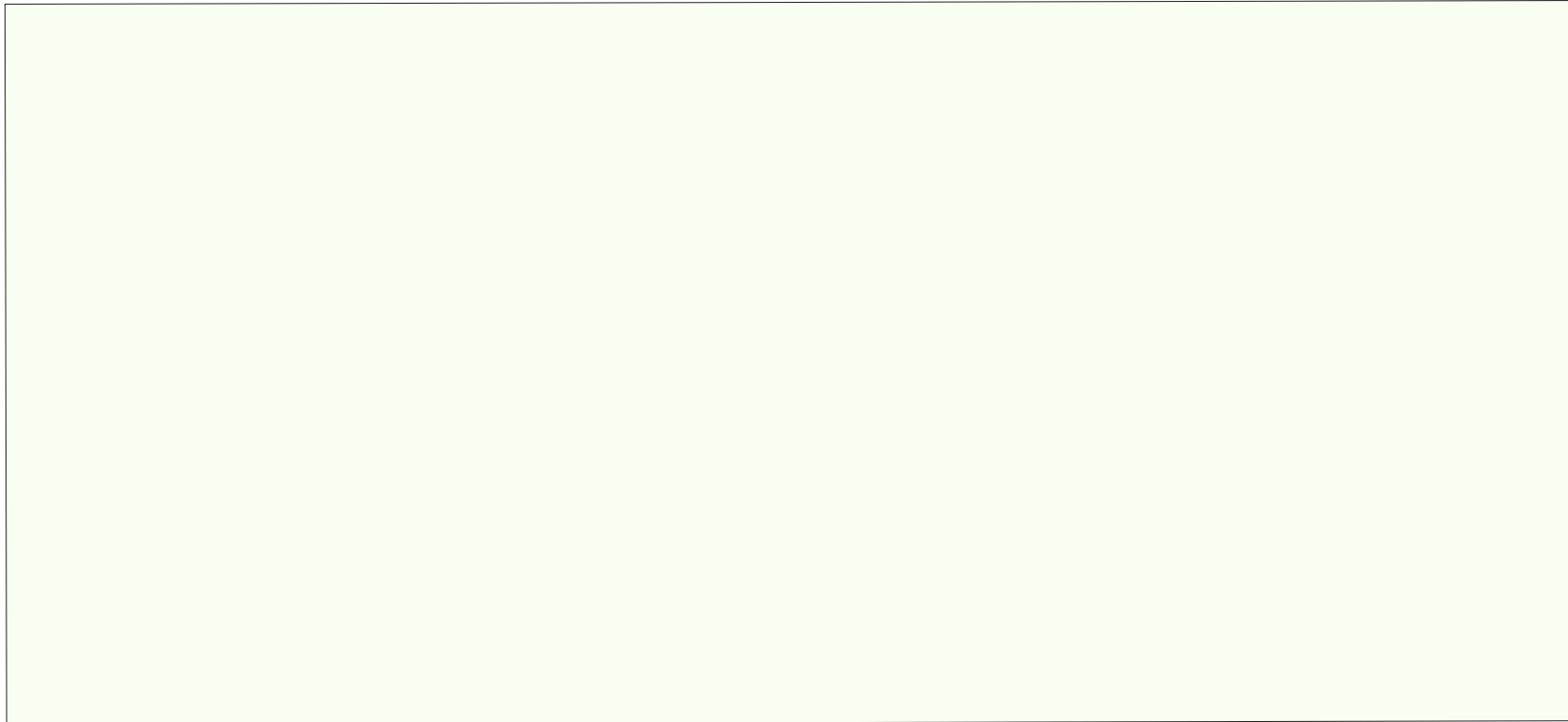


■ **The demand of a symmetry forces the photon to exist!**

* Ask me afterwards for my tried-and-true baseball analogy for the Gauge Principle

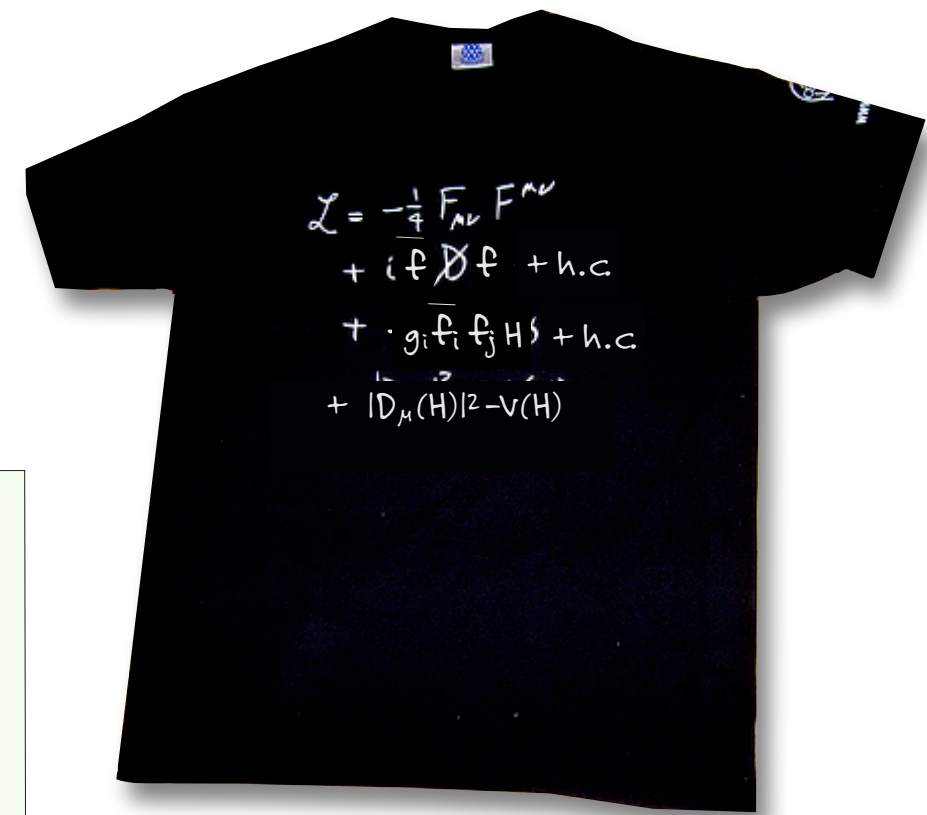
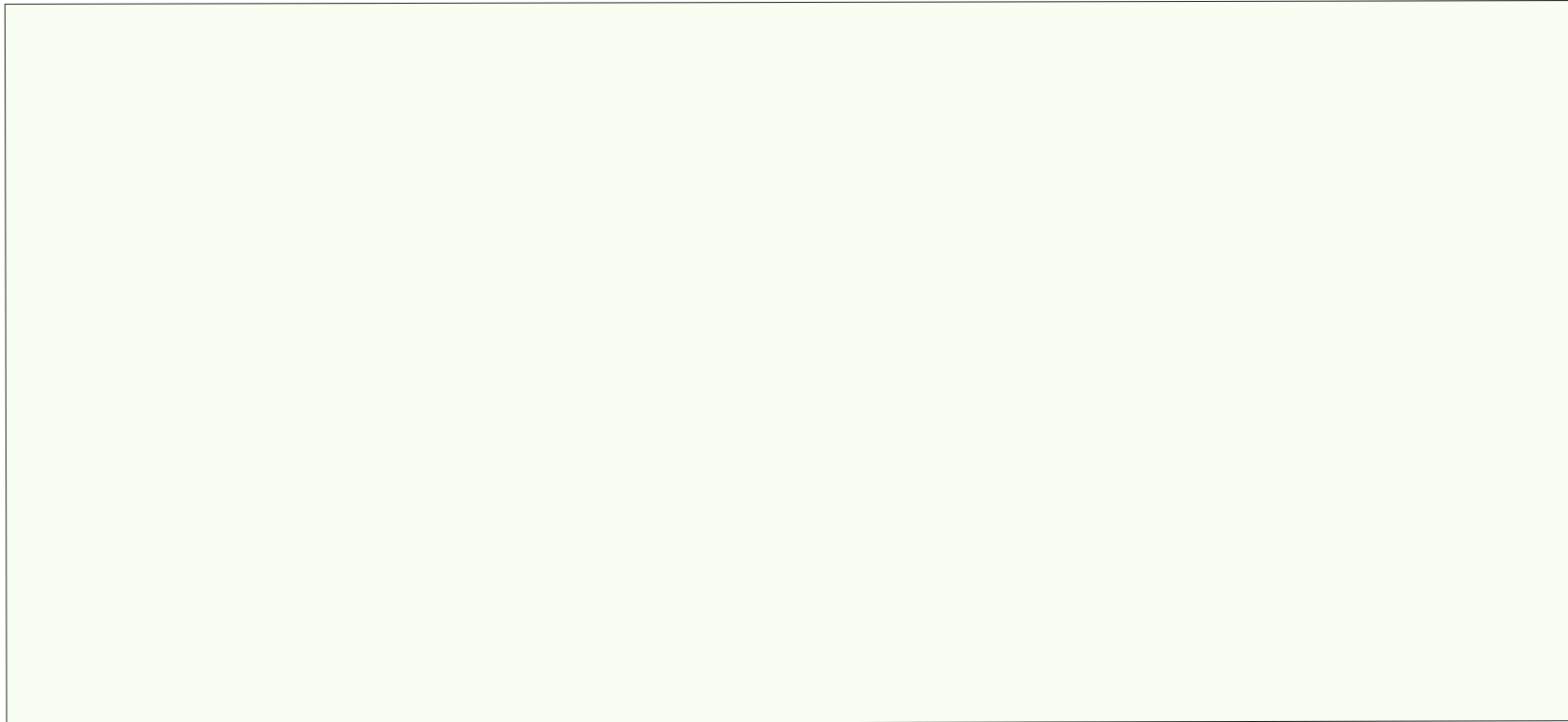
Gauge Principle piece:

- “Unfolds” rather neatly



Gauge Principle piece:

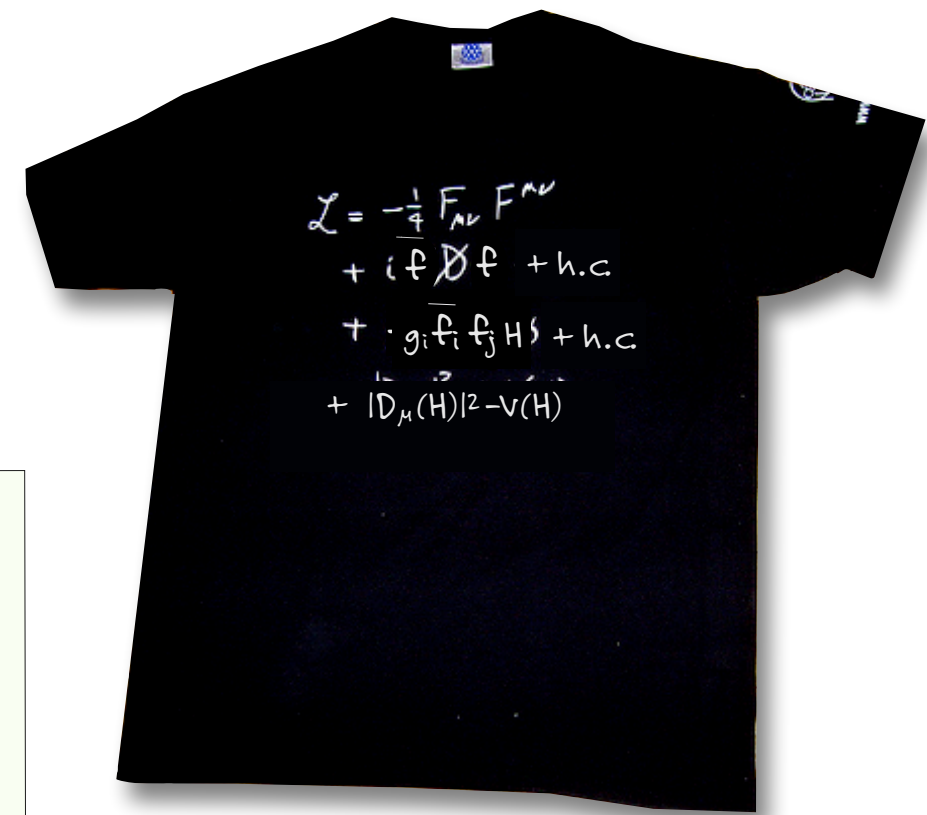
- “Unfolds” rather neatly



Gauge Principle piece:

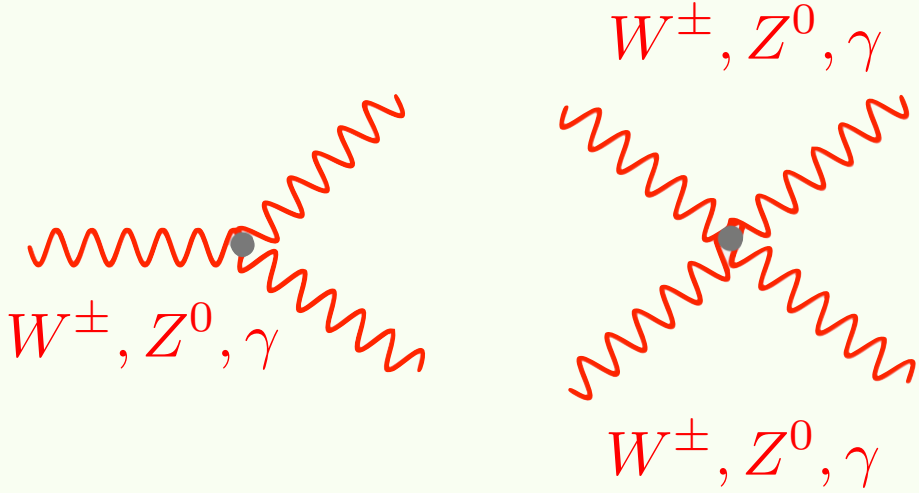
- “Unfolds” rather neatly

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$$
$$+ i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi$$

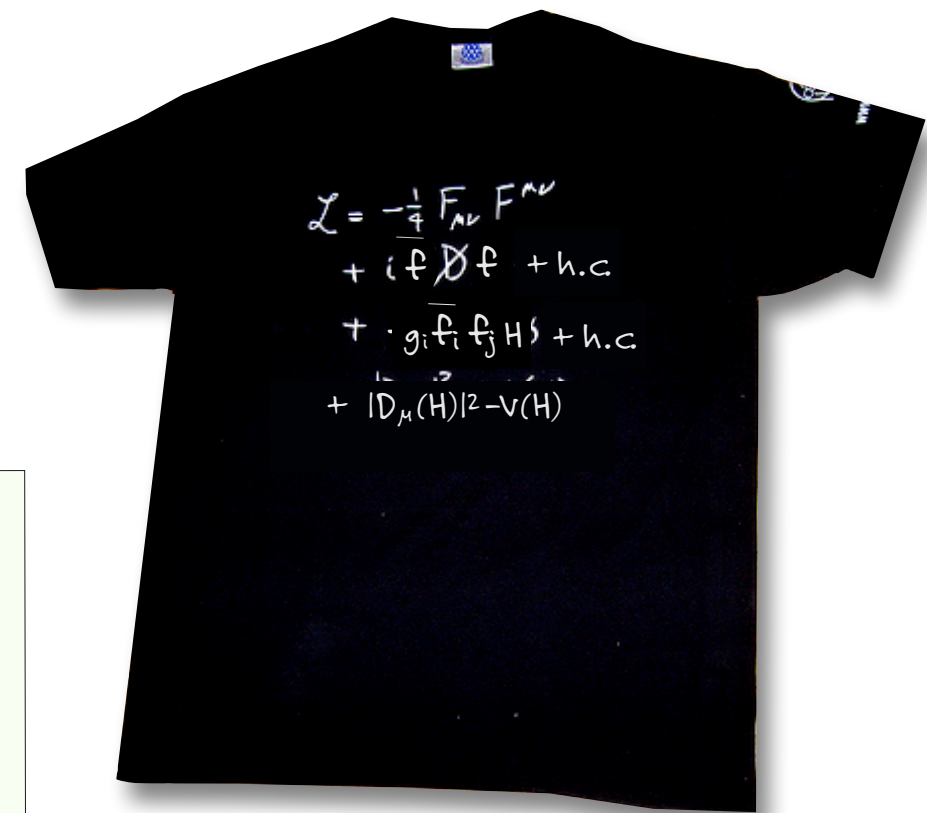


Gauge Principle piece:

- “Unfolds” rather neatly

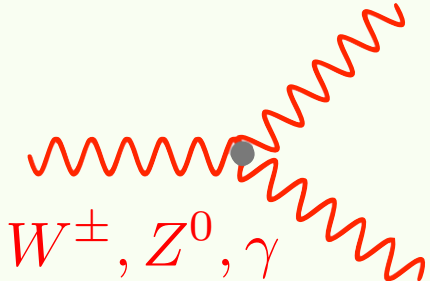
$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi$$


The diagram shows two Feynman diagrams illustrating gauge boson interactions. Each diagram features a central vertex (a grey dot) with four wavy lines extending from it, representing gauge bosons. The wavy lines are drawn in red. The labels W^\pm, Z^0, γ are written in red text around the vertices, indicating the types of gauge bosons involved in the interactions.

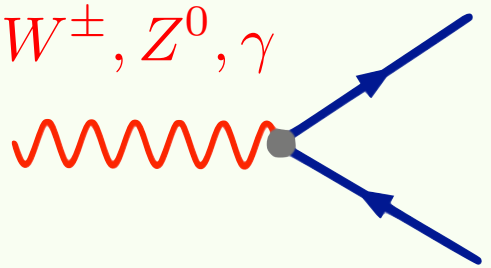


Gauge Principle piece:

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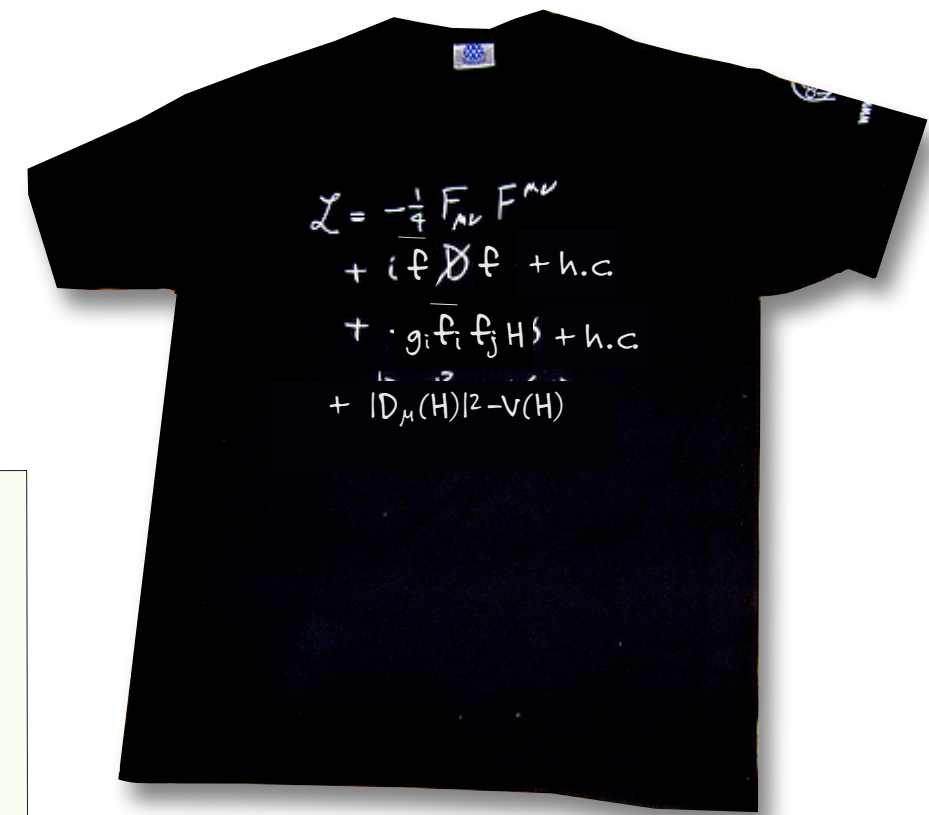
$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$$


W^\pm, Z^0, γ

$$+ i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi$$


W^\pm, Z^0, γ

$e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_\mu, \tau, \nu_\tau,$
 u, d, c, s, t, b



that's really great

this Standard Model



the Gauge Principle:

Quantity	Value	Standard Model	Pull	Dev.
M_Z [GeV]	91.1876 ± 0.0021	91.1874 ± 0.0021	0.1	0.0
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4961 ± 0.0010	-0.4	-0.2
$\Gamma(\text{had})$ [GeV]	1.7444 ± 0.0020	1.7426 ± 0.0010	—	—
$\Gamma(\text{inv})$ [MeV]	499.0 ± 1.5	501.69 ± 0.06	—	—
$\Gamma(\ell^+\ell^-)$ [MeV]	83.984 ± 0.086	84.005 ± 0.015	—	—
σ_{had} [nb]	41.541 ± 0.037	41.477 ± 0.009	1.7	1.7
R_e	20.804 ± 0.050	20.744 ± 0.011	1.2	1.3
R_μ	20.785 ± 0.033	20.744 ± 0.011	1.2	1.3
R_τ	20.764 ± 0.045	20.789 ± 0.011	-0.6	-0.5
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21576 ± 0.00004	0.8	0.8
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.17227 ± 0.00004	-0.1	-0.1
$A_{FB}^{(0,e)}$	0.0145 ± 0.0025	0.01633 ± 0.00021	-0.7	-0.7
$A_{FB}^{(0,\mu)}$	0.0169 ± 0.0013		0.4	0.6
$A_{FB}^{(0,\tau)}$	0.0188 ± 0.0017		1.5	1.6
$A_{FB}^{(0,b)}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1034 ± 0.0007	-2.6	-2.3
$A_{FB}^{(0,c)}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0739 ± 0.0005	-0.9	-0.8
$A_{FB}^{(0,s)}$	0.0976 ± 0.0114	0.1035 ± 0.0007	-0.5	-0.5
$s_\ell^2(A_{FB}^{(0,q)})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.23146 ± 0.00012	0.8	0.7
	0.23200 ± 0.00076		0.7	0.6
	0.2287 ± 0.0032		-0.9	-0.9
A_e	0.15138 ± 0.00216	0.1475 ± 0.0010	1.8	2.1
	0.1544 ± 0.0060		1.1	1.3
	0.1498 ± 0.0049		0.5	0.6
A_μ	0.142 ± 0.015		-0.4	-0.3
A_τ	0.136 ± 0.015		-0.8	-0.7
	0.1439 ± 0.0043		-0.8	-0.7
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.9348 ± 0.0001	-0.6	-0.6
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.6680 ± 0.0004	0.1	0.1
A_s	0.895 ± 0.091	0.9357 ± 0.0001	-0.4	-0.4

Quantity	Value	Standard Model	Pull	Dev.
m_t [GeV]	173.4 ± 1.0	173.5 ± 1.0	-0.1	-0.3
M_W [GeV]	80.420 ± 0.031	80.381 ± 0.014	1.2	1.6
	80.376 ± 0.033		-0.2	0.2
$g_V^{\nu e}$	-0.040 ± 0.015	-0.0398 ± 0.0003	0.0	0.0
$g_A^{\nu e}$	-0.507 ± 0.014	-0.5064 ± 0.0001	0.0	0.0
$Q_W(e)$	-0.0403 ± 0.0053	-0.0474 ± 0.0005	1.3	1.3
$Q_W(\text{Cs})$	-73.20 ± 0.35	-73.23 ± 0.02	0.1	0.1
$Q_W(\text{Tl})$	-116.4 ± 3.6	-116.88 ± 0.03	0.1	0.1
τ_τ [fs]	291.13 ± 0.43	290.75 ± 2.51	0.1	0.1
$\frac{1}{2}(g_\mu - 2 - \frac{\alpha}{\pi})$	$(4511.07 \pm 0.77) \times 10^{-9}$	$(4508.70 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-9}$	3.0	3.0

The most accurate and precise scientific model in history

that's really great
 this Standard Model



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$A_{FB}^{(0,s)}$	0.009 ± 0.0007		-2.6	-2.6
$s_\ell^2(A_{FB}^{(0,q)})$				
A_e	0.115 ± 0.01		-0.4	-0.3
A_μ	0.136 ± 0.015		-0.8	-0.7
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The most accurate and precise scientific model in history

“Standard Model”

“Standard Model”

standard |'standərd|
noun

1 a level of quality or attainment

“Standard Model”

standard |'standərd|
noun

1 a level of quality or attainment

model |'mäd|
noun

2 ...a simplified description, esp. a mathematical one, of a system or process, to assist calculations and predictions

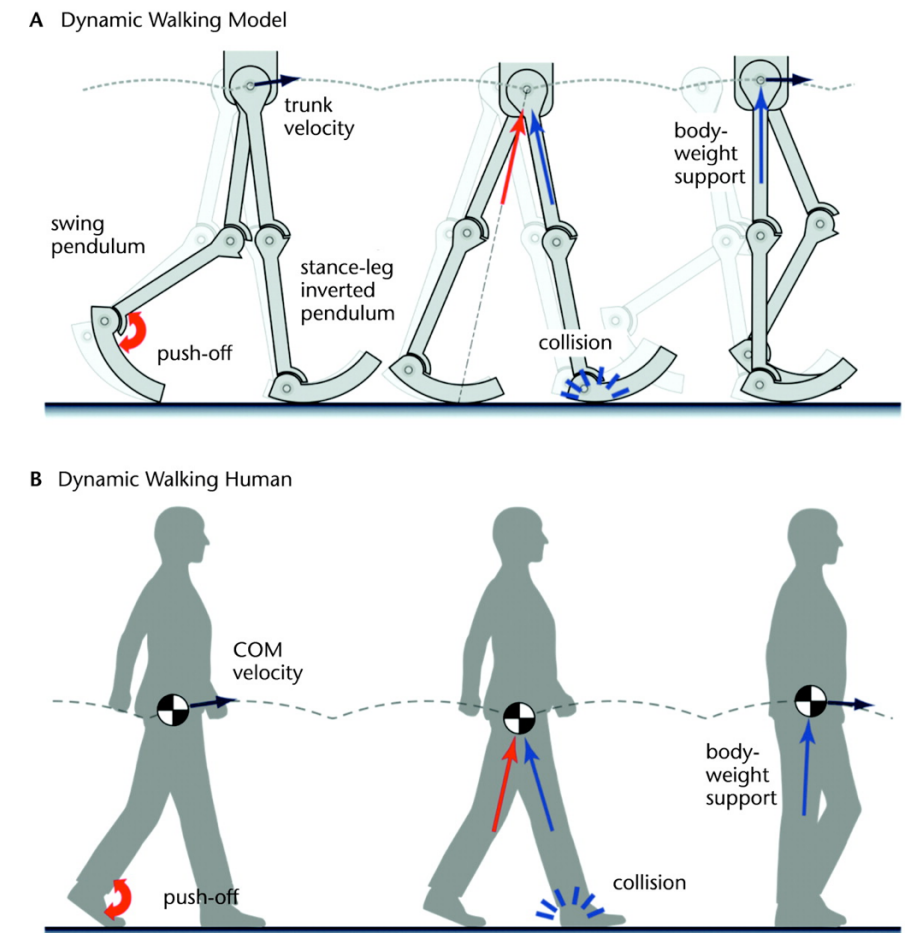
what's embarrassing about the Standard Model?



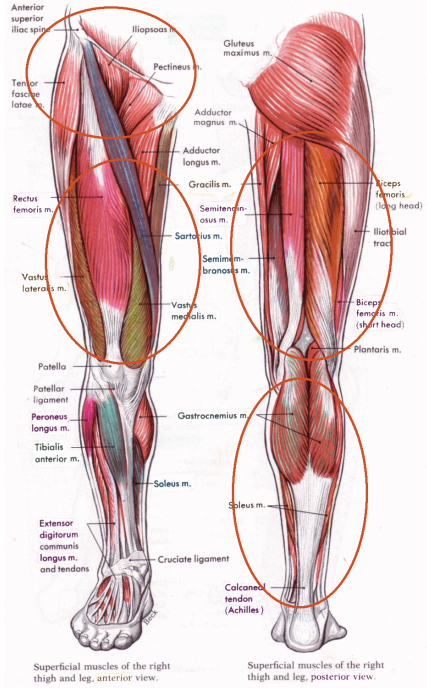
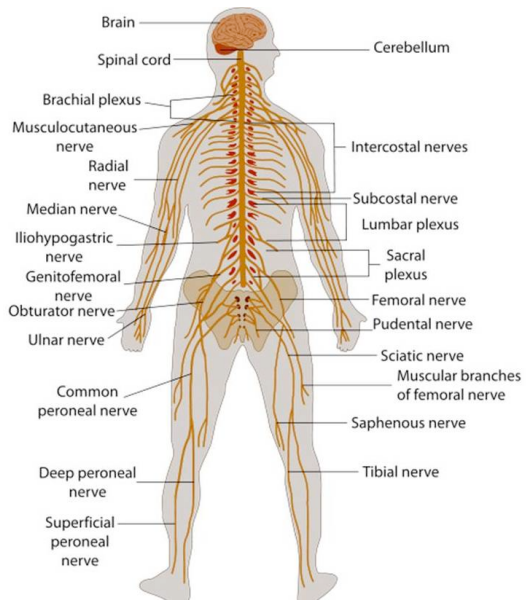
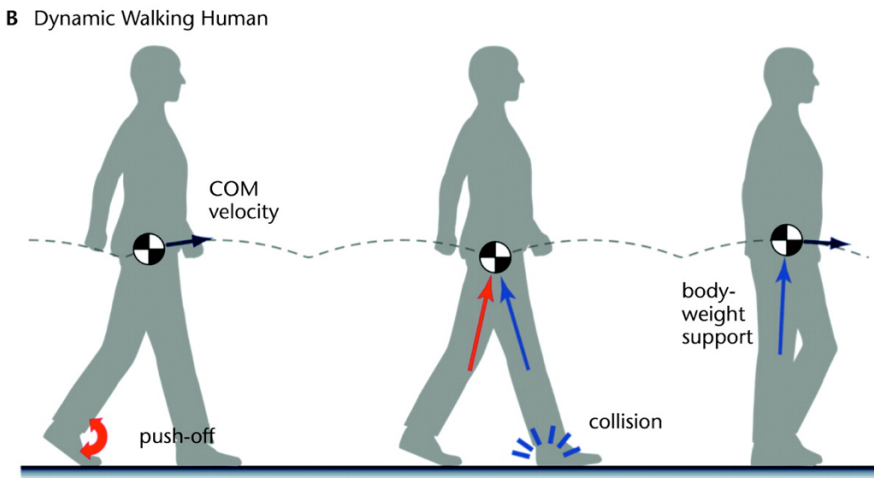
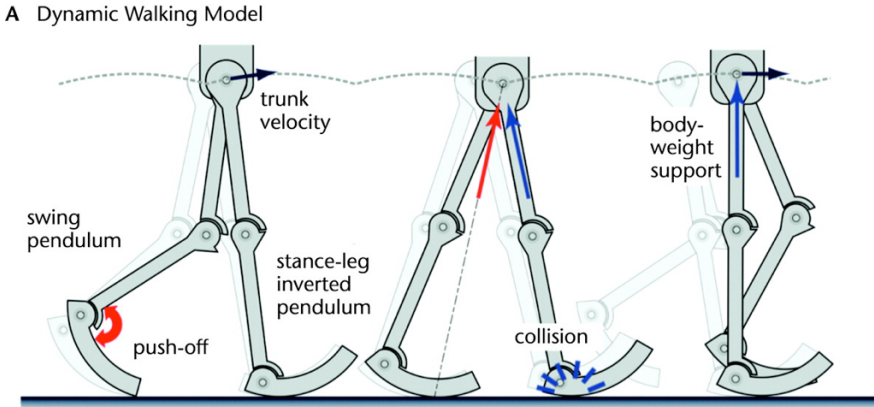
it's not a dynamical theory

SM as an effective theory

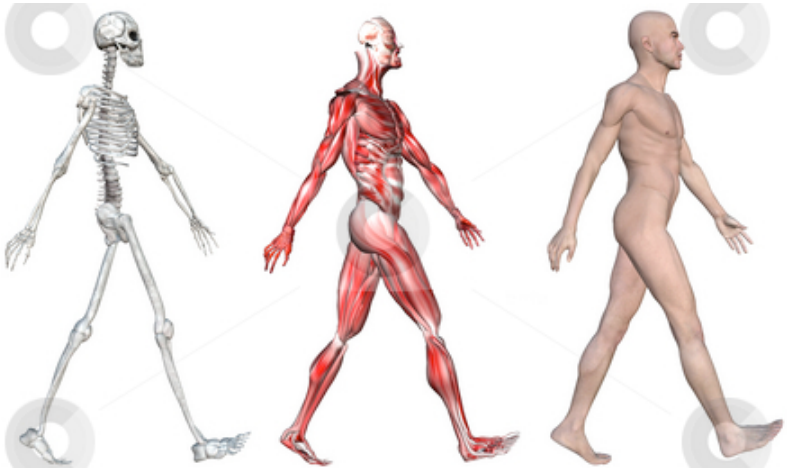
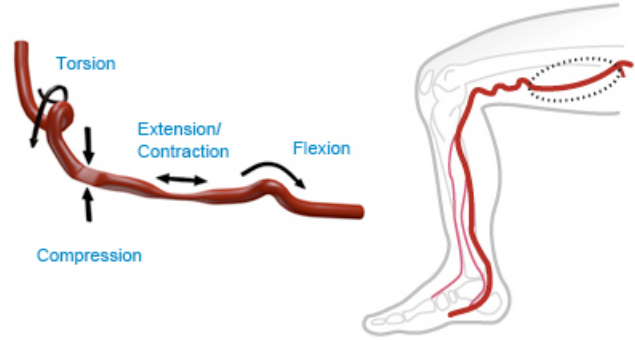
I can draw free-body diagrams and make a SM of walking



I can draw free-body diagrams and make a SM of walking

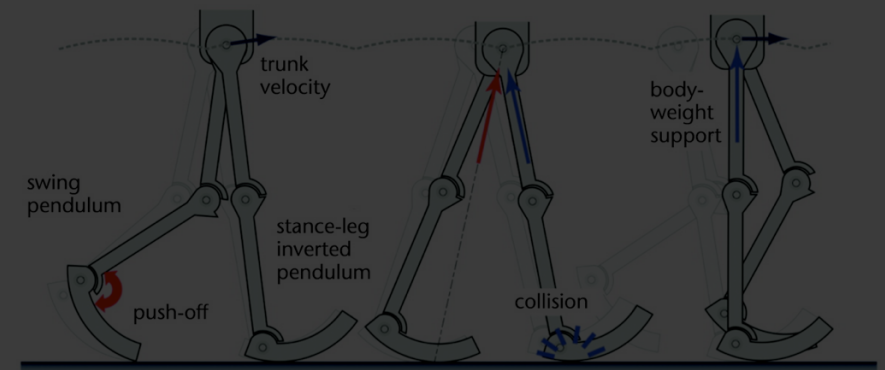


But it's not the actual physiology of walking!

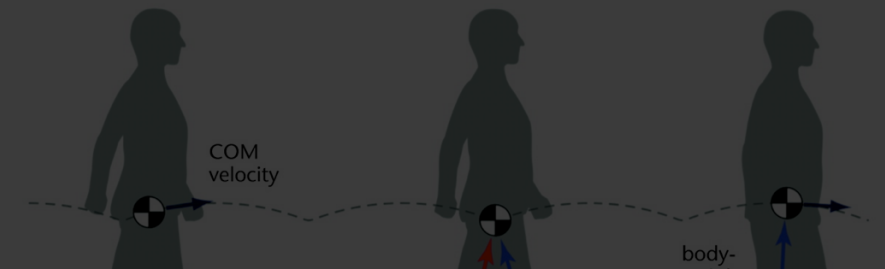


I can draw free-body diagrams and make a SM of walking

A Dynamic Walking Model

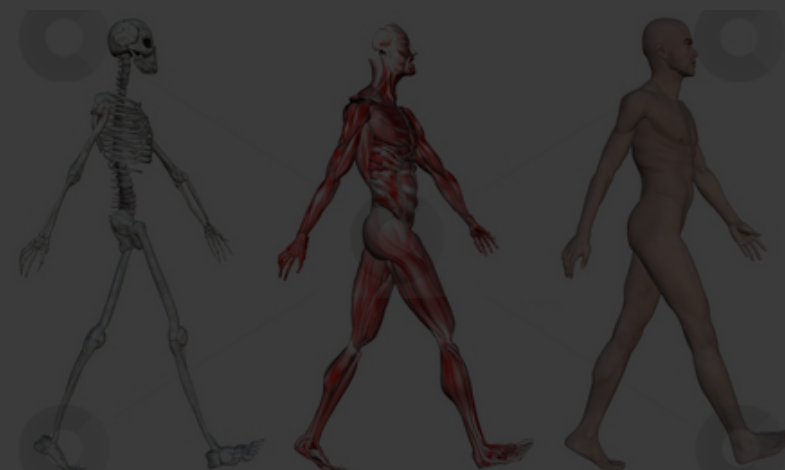
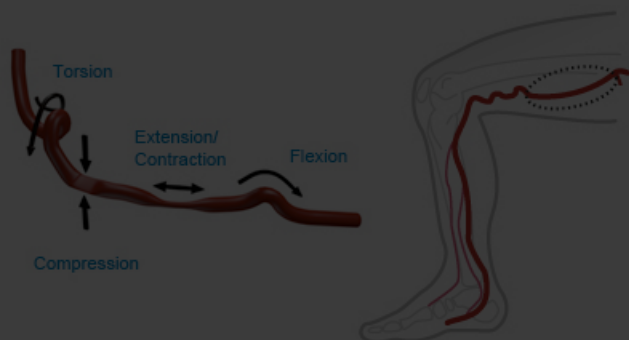
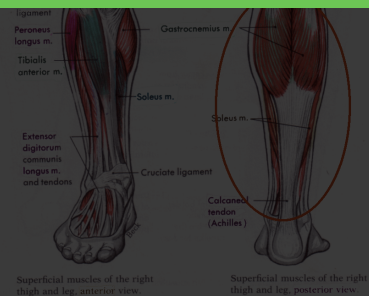
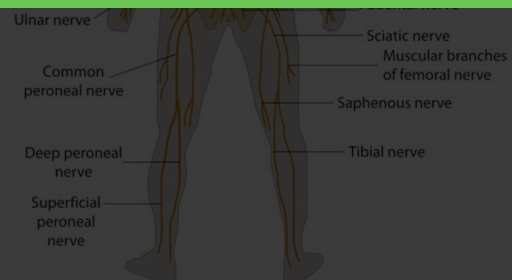


B Dynamic Walking Human



SM is an effective theory

But it's not the actual physiology of walking!



what's confusing

about the Standard Model?



2. Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking

- the story of the Higgs Boson

How?

■ a meaningless operation?

How?

■ a meaningless operation?

$$\mathcal{L} = \text{blah blah blah} + \mu^2 \text{ blah} + \text{blah blah blah}$$

How?

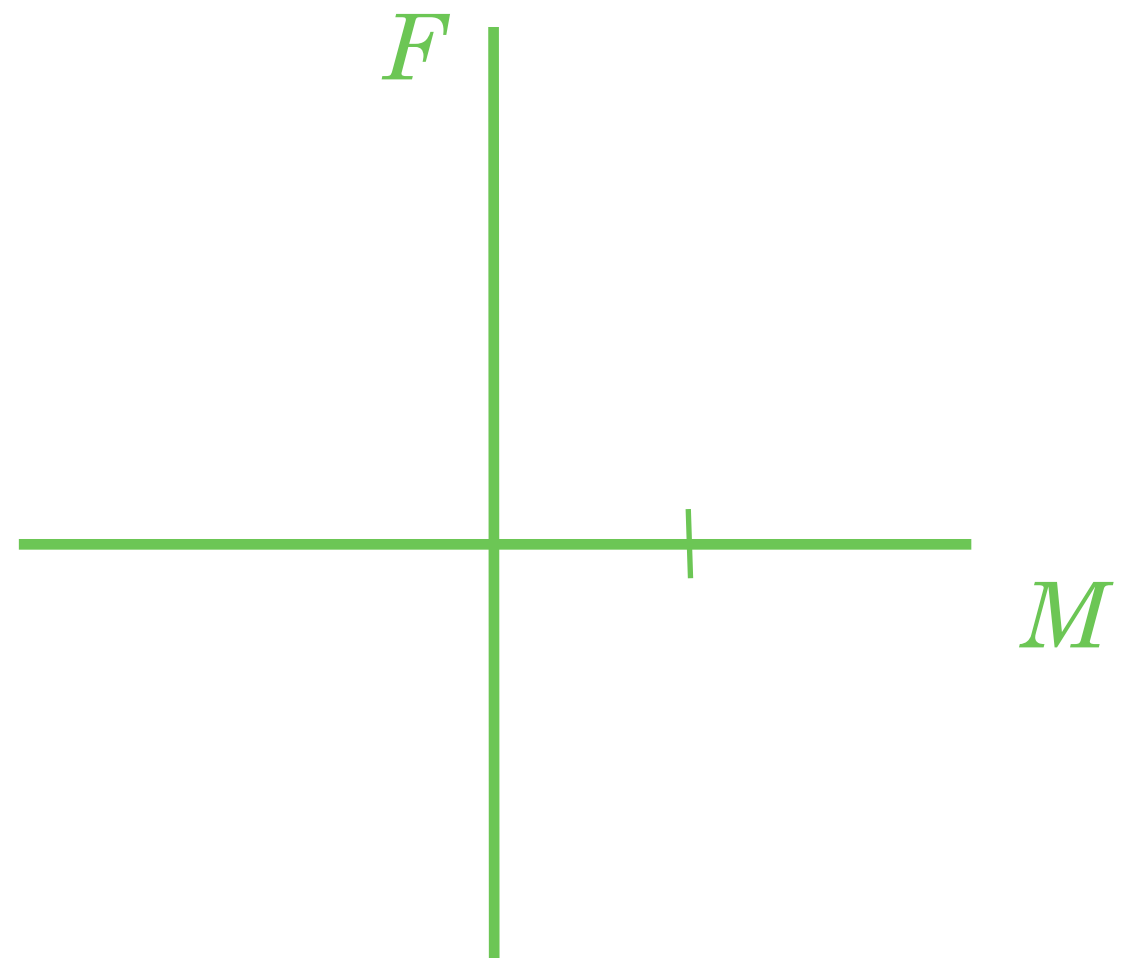
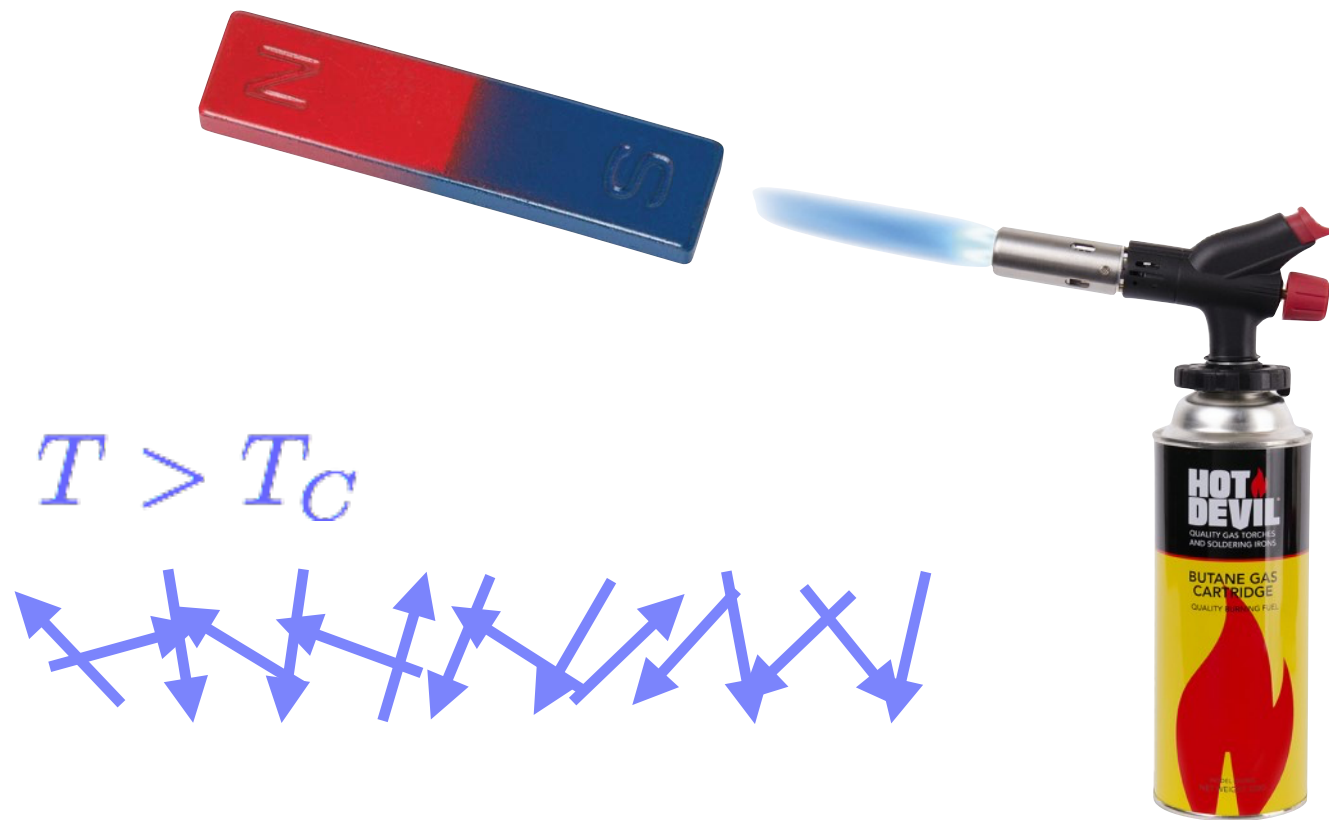
■ a meaningless operation?

$$\mathcal{L} = \text{blah blah blah} + \mu^2 \text{ blah} + \text{blah blah blah}$$

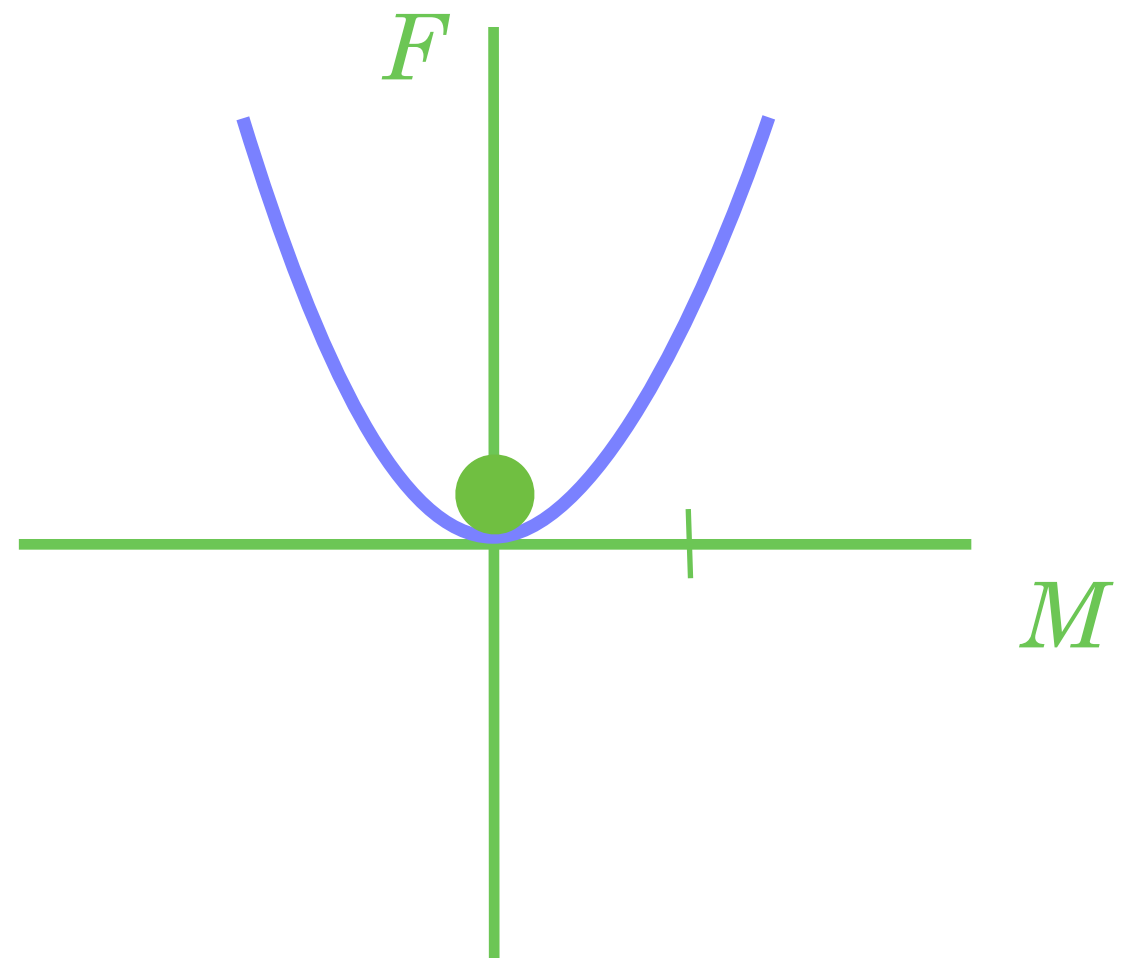
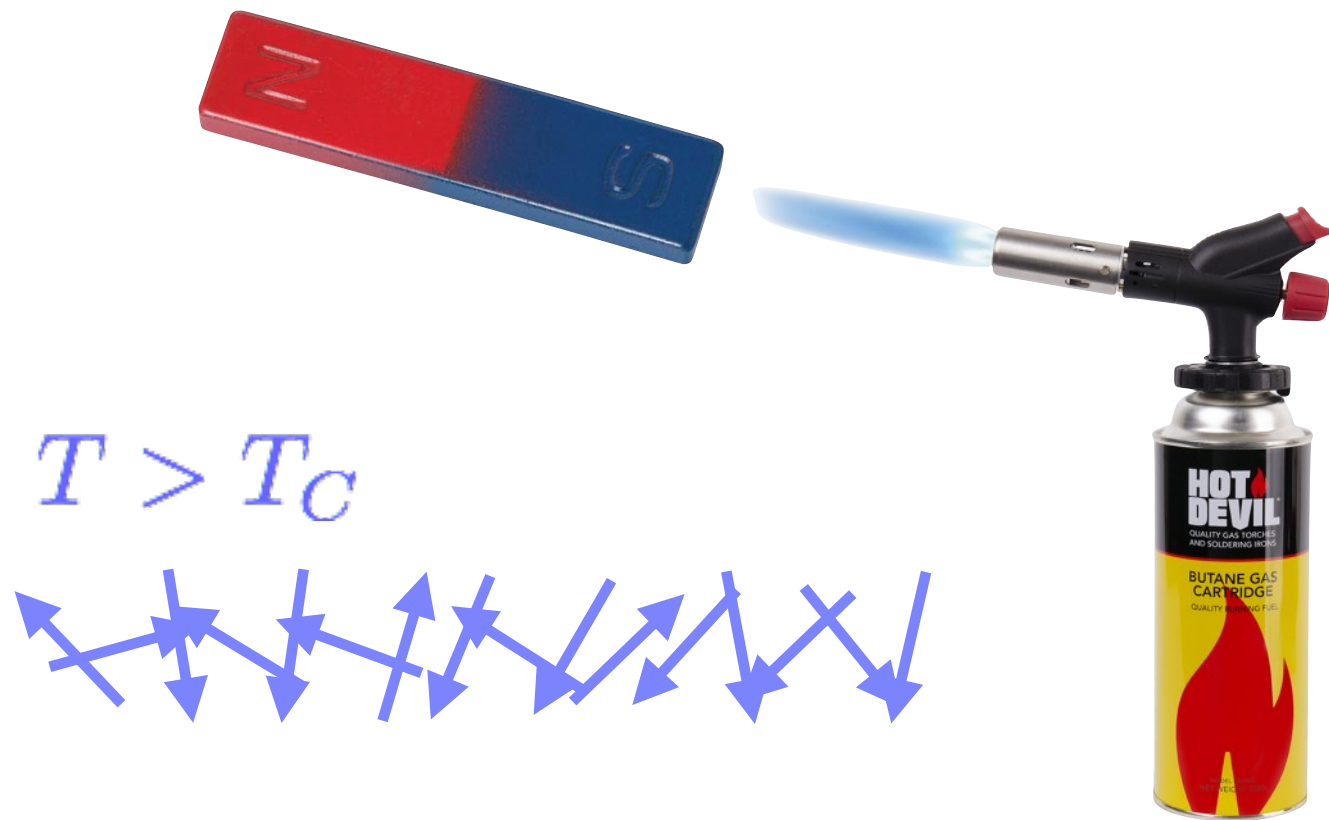


$$\mathcal{L} = \text{blah blah blah} - \mu^2 \text{ blah} + \text{blah blah blah}$$

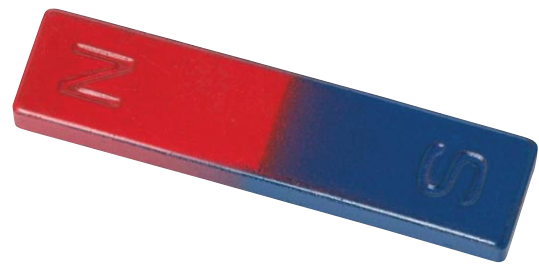
SSB is like a magnet



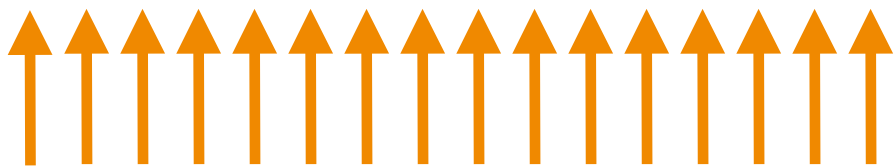
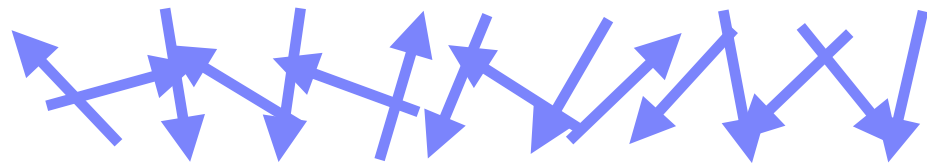
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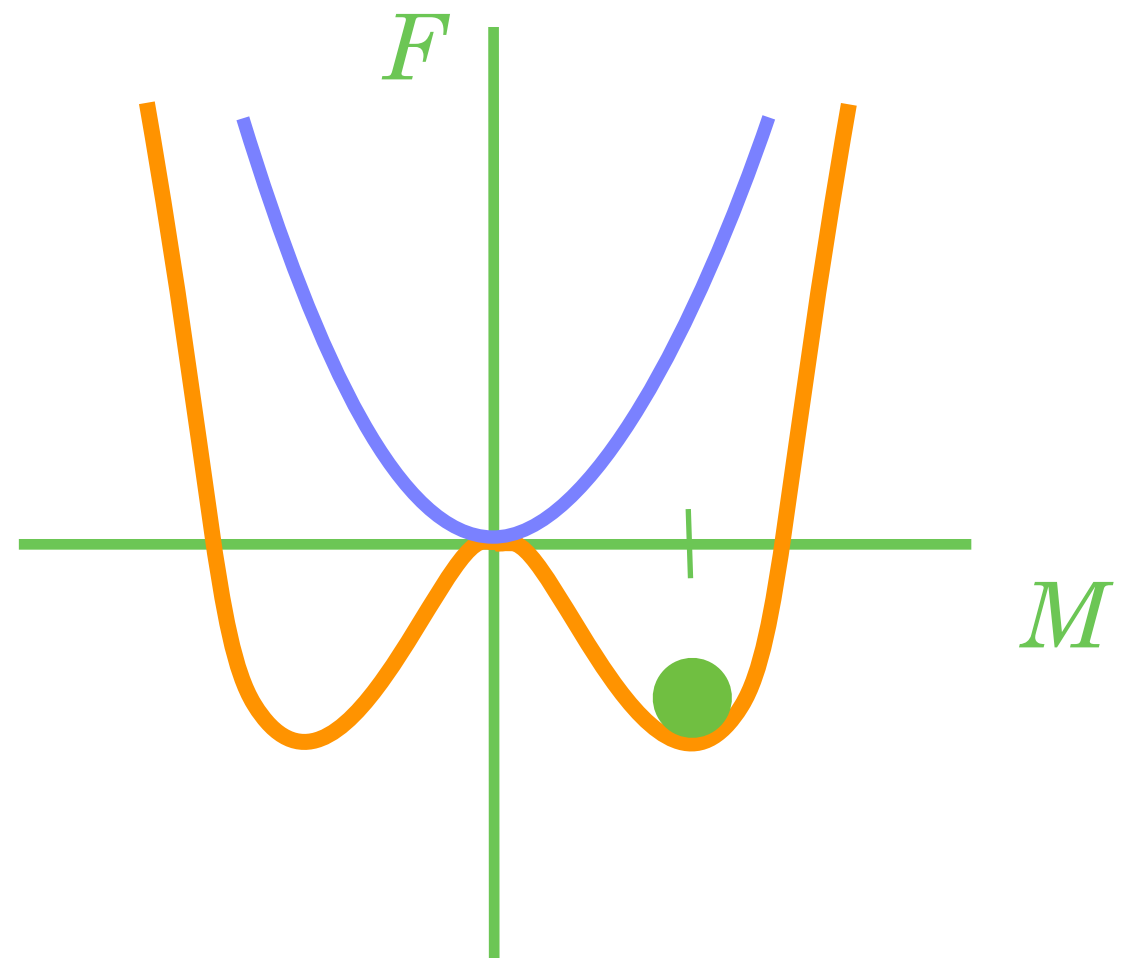
SSB is like a magnet



$T > T_c$

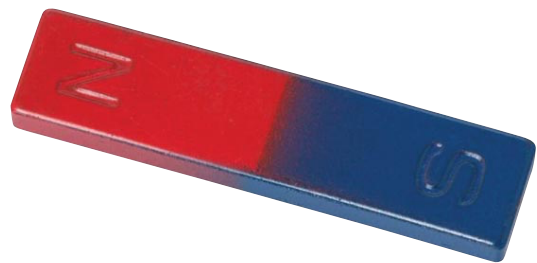


$T < T_c$

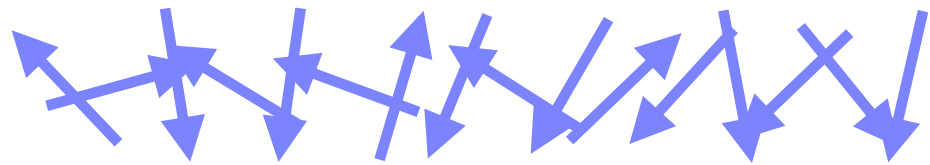




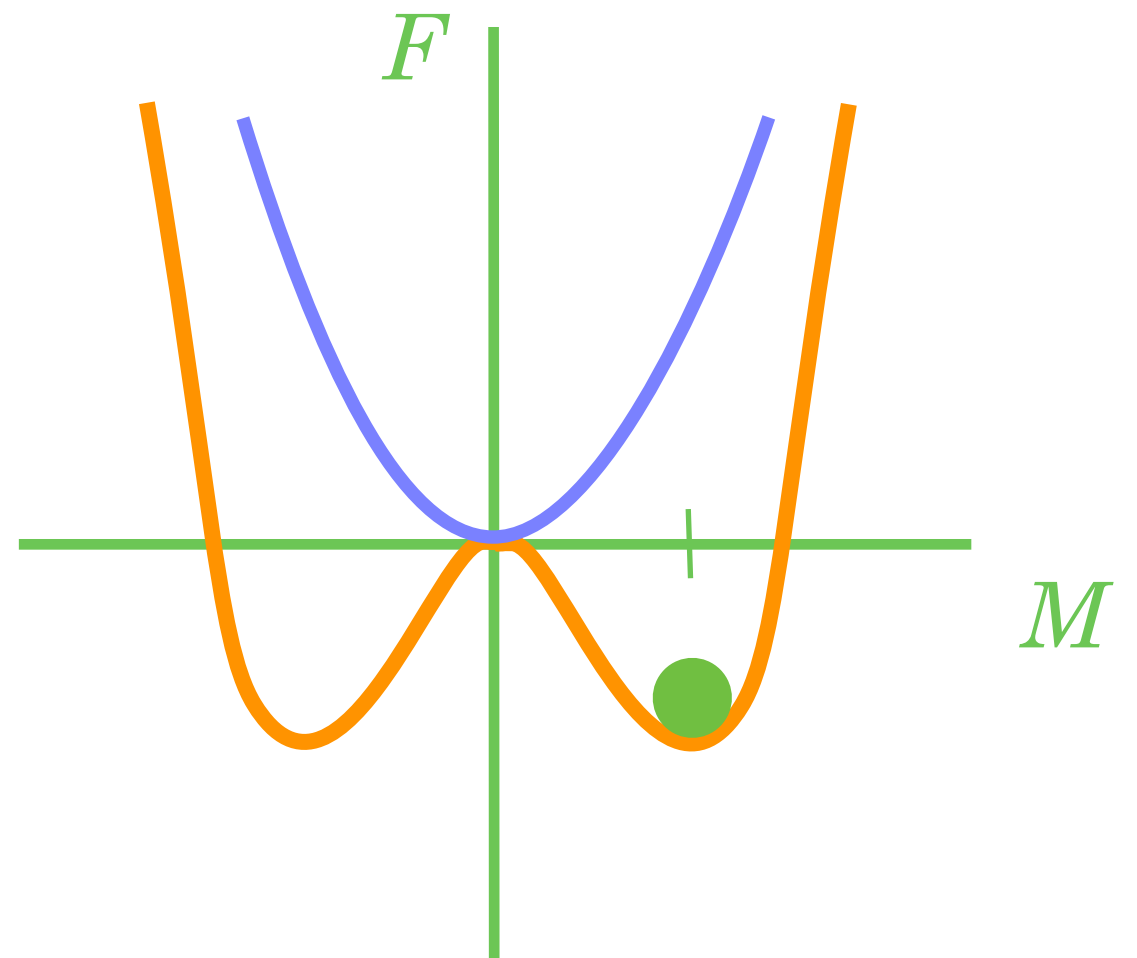
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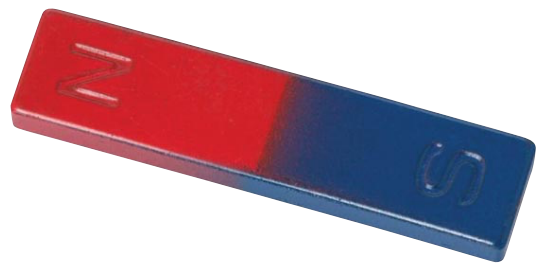
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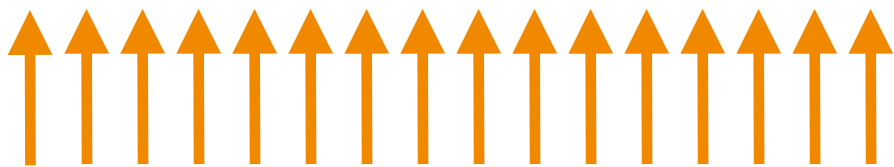
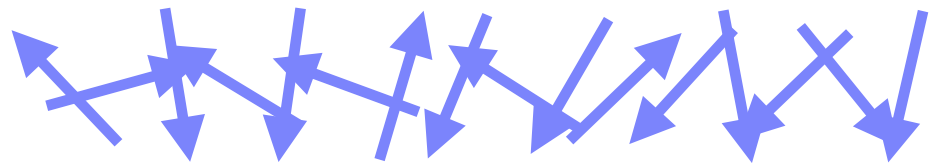


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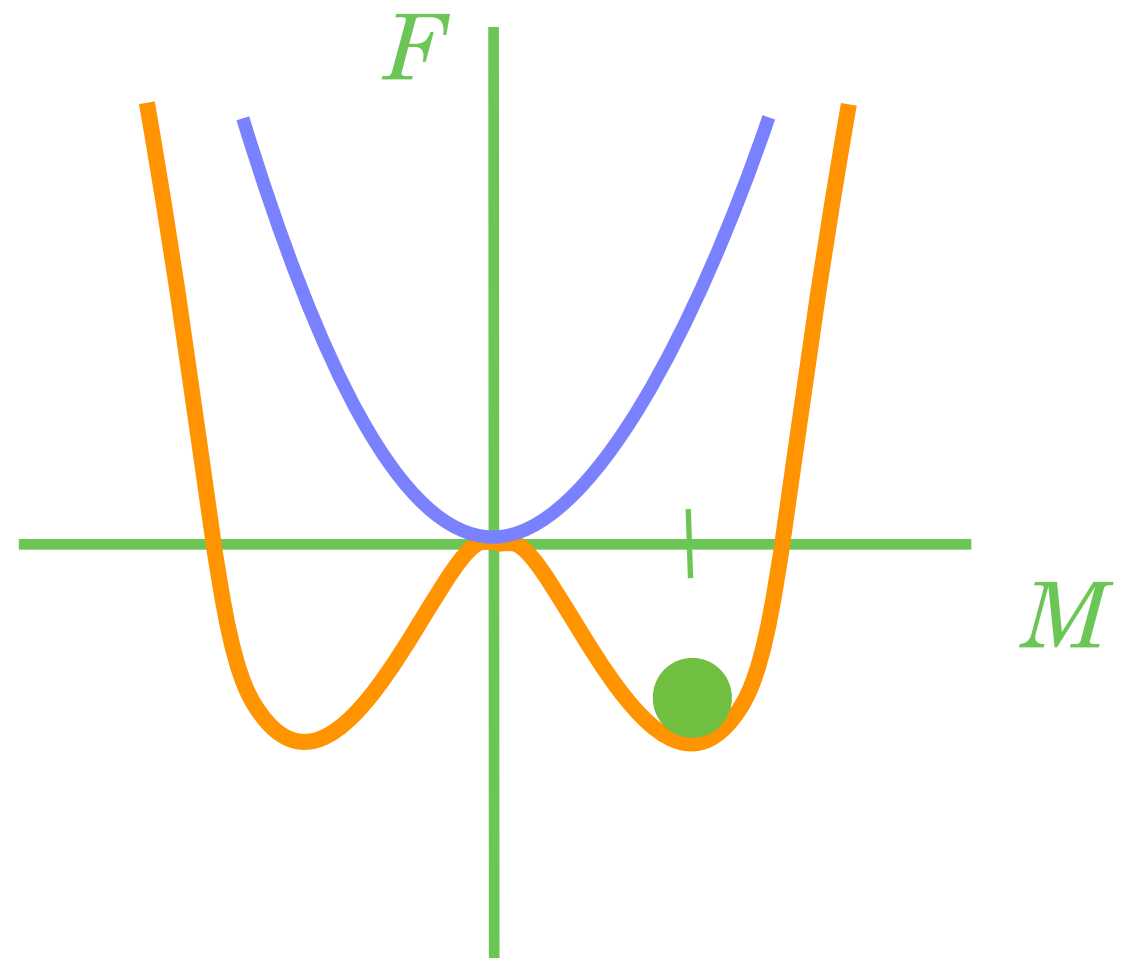
$$\mathcal{L} = \text{blah blah blah} + (T - T_C) \times \text{blah} + \text{blah blah blah}$$



$T > T_C$



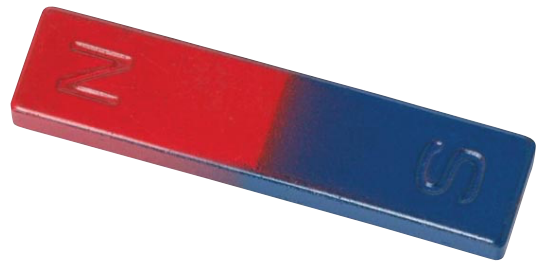
$T < T_C$



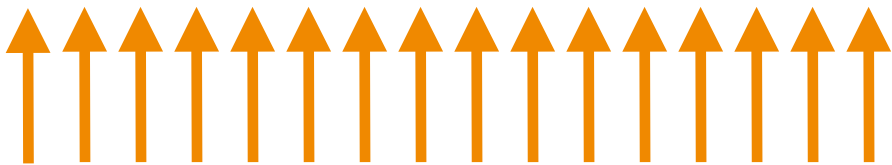
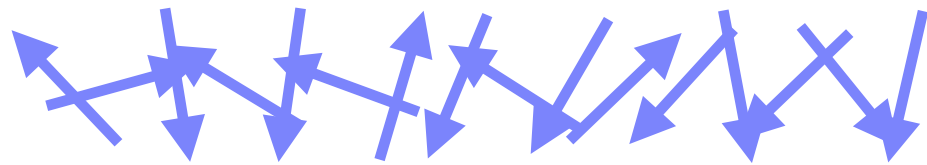


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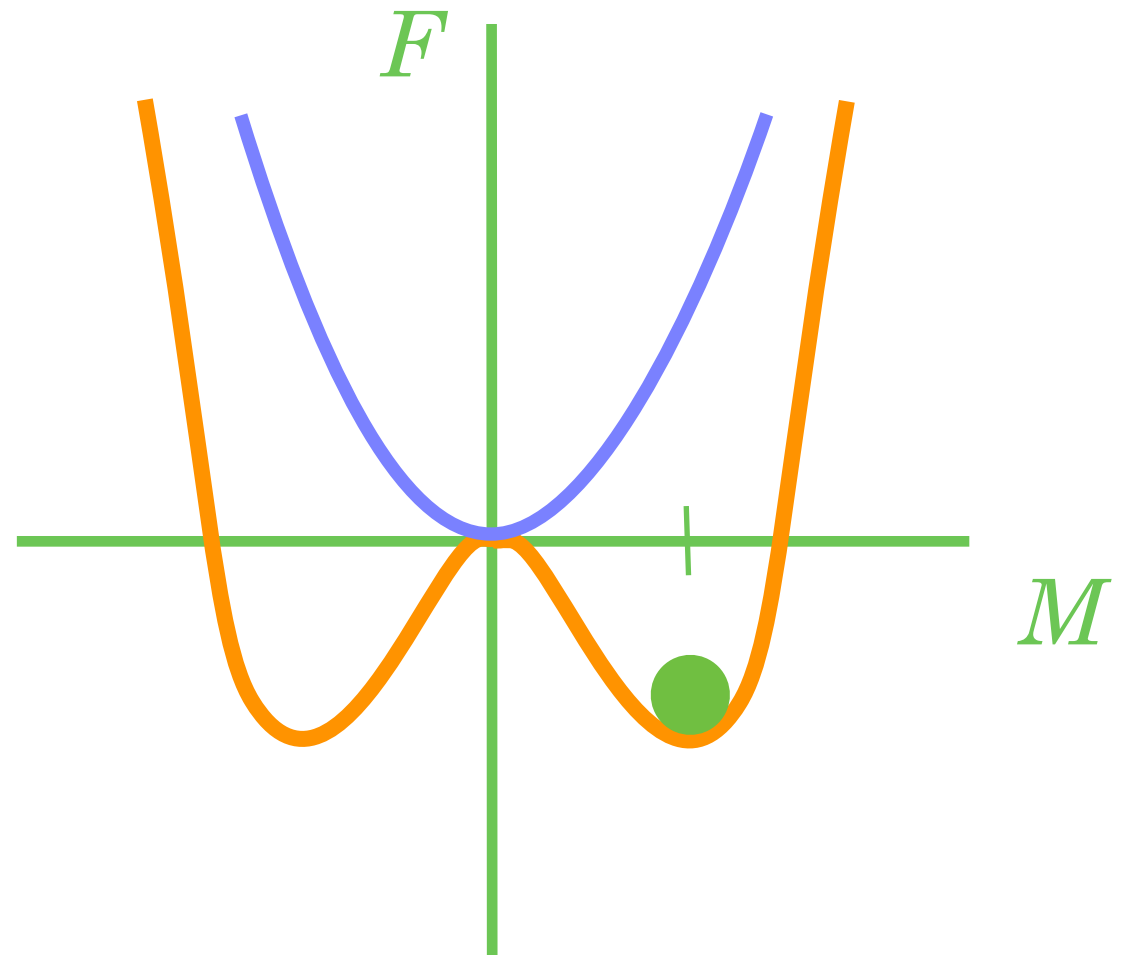
$$\mathcal{L} = \text{blah blah blah} + (T - T_C) \times \text{blah} + \text{blah blah blah}$$



$T > T_C$

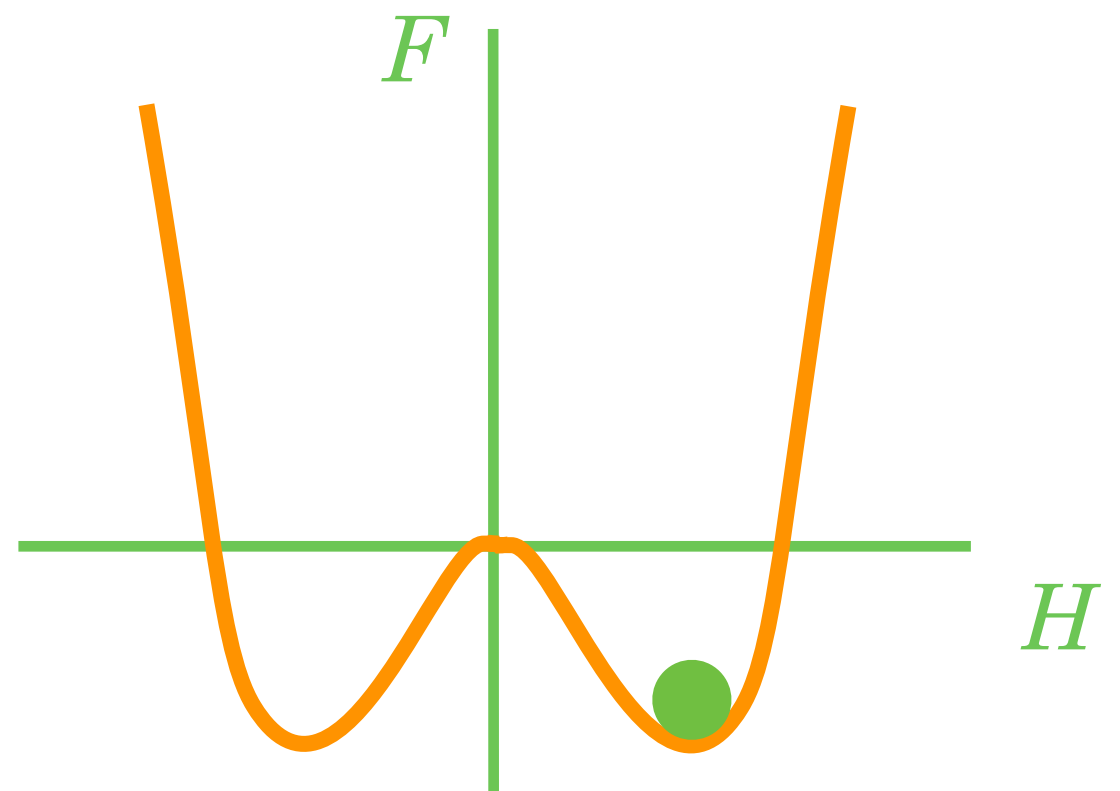


$T < T_C$



in the SM

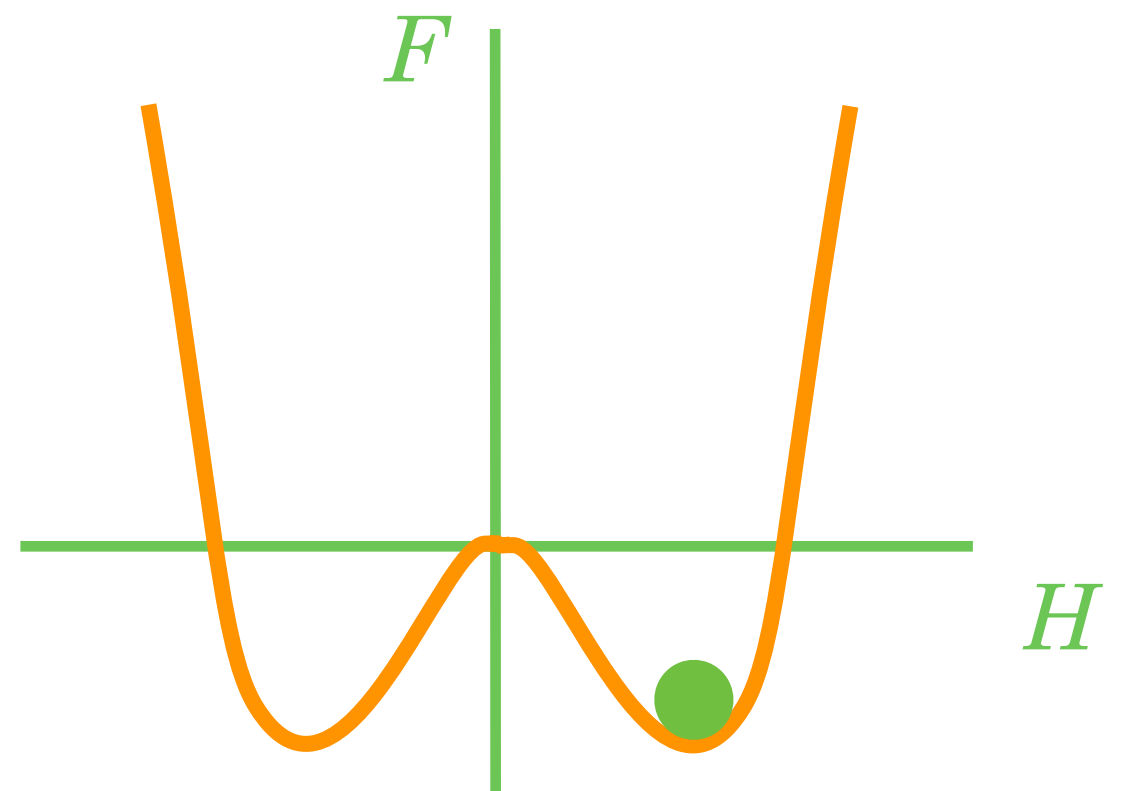
- We live in the broken symmetry world
& trying to discover how



in the SM



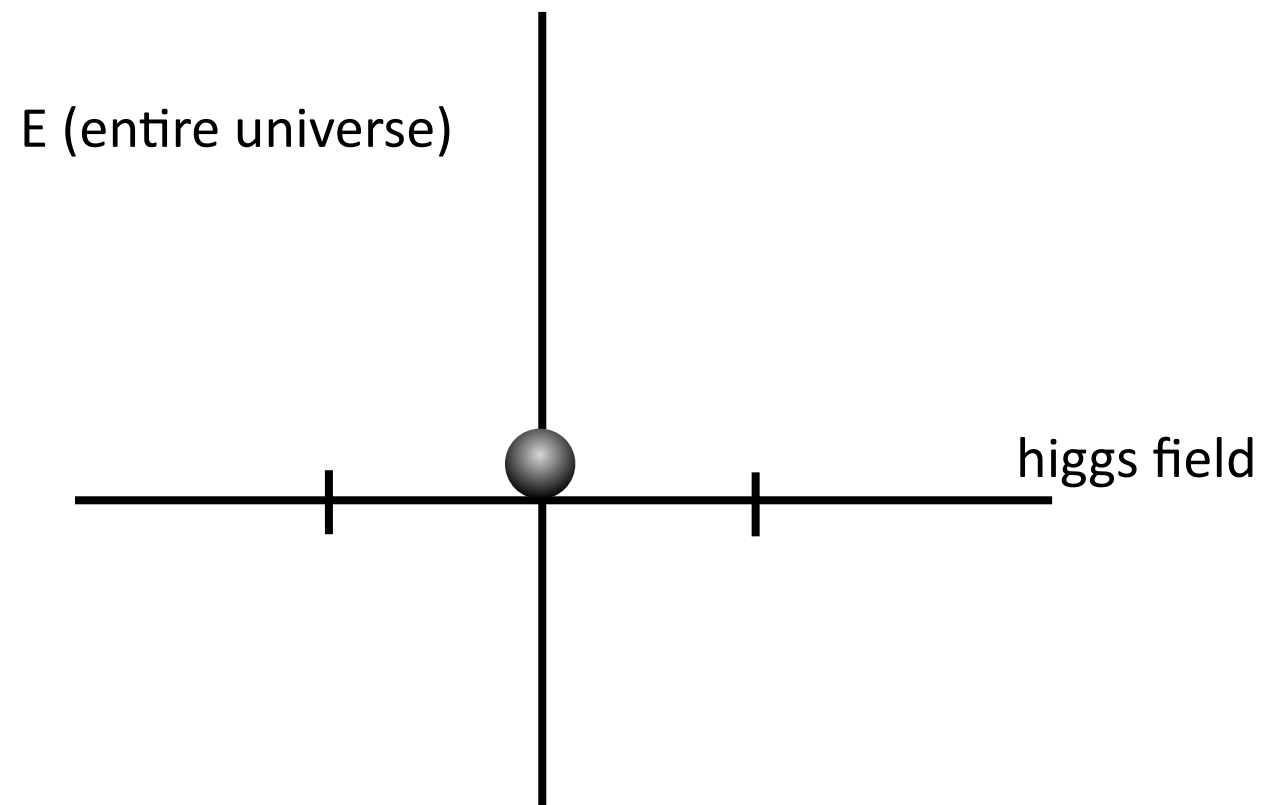
- We live in the broken symmetry world & trying to discover how



a Universal phase transition?

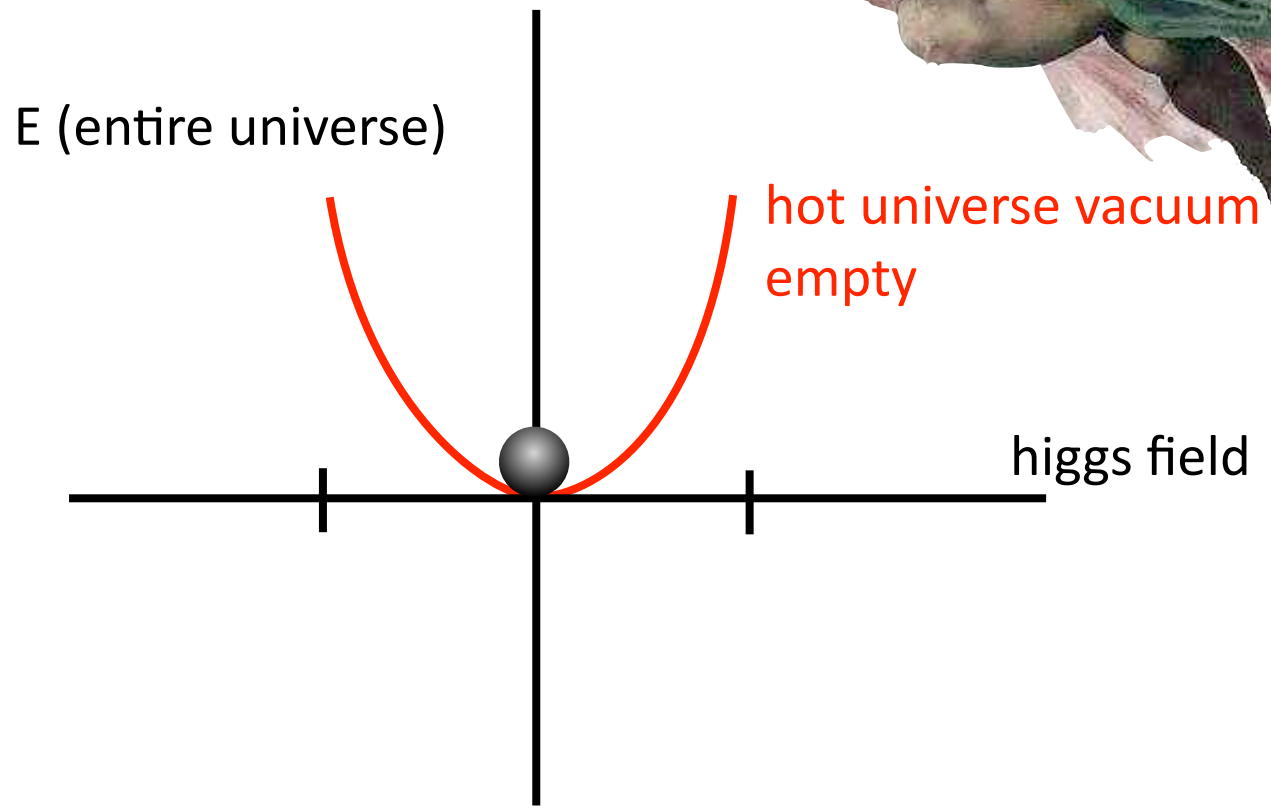
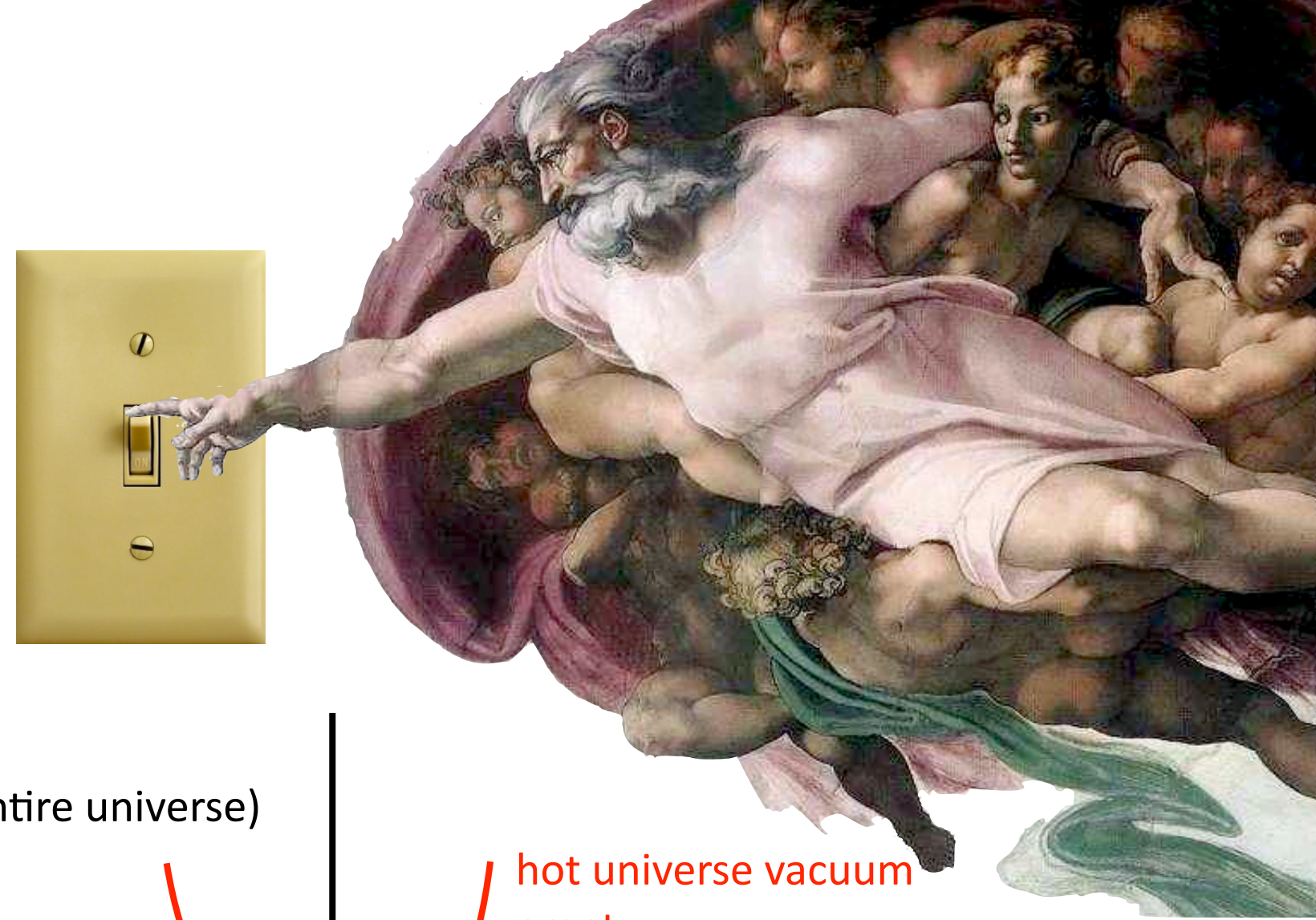


■ @ picosecond after
the BB



a Universal phase transition?

■ @ picosecond after the BB

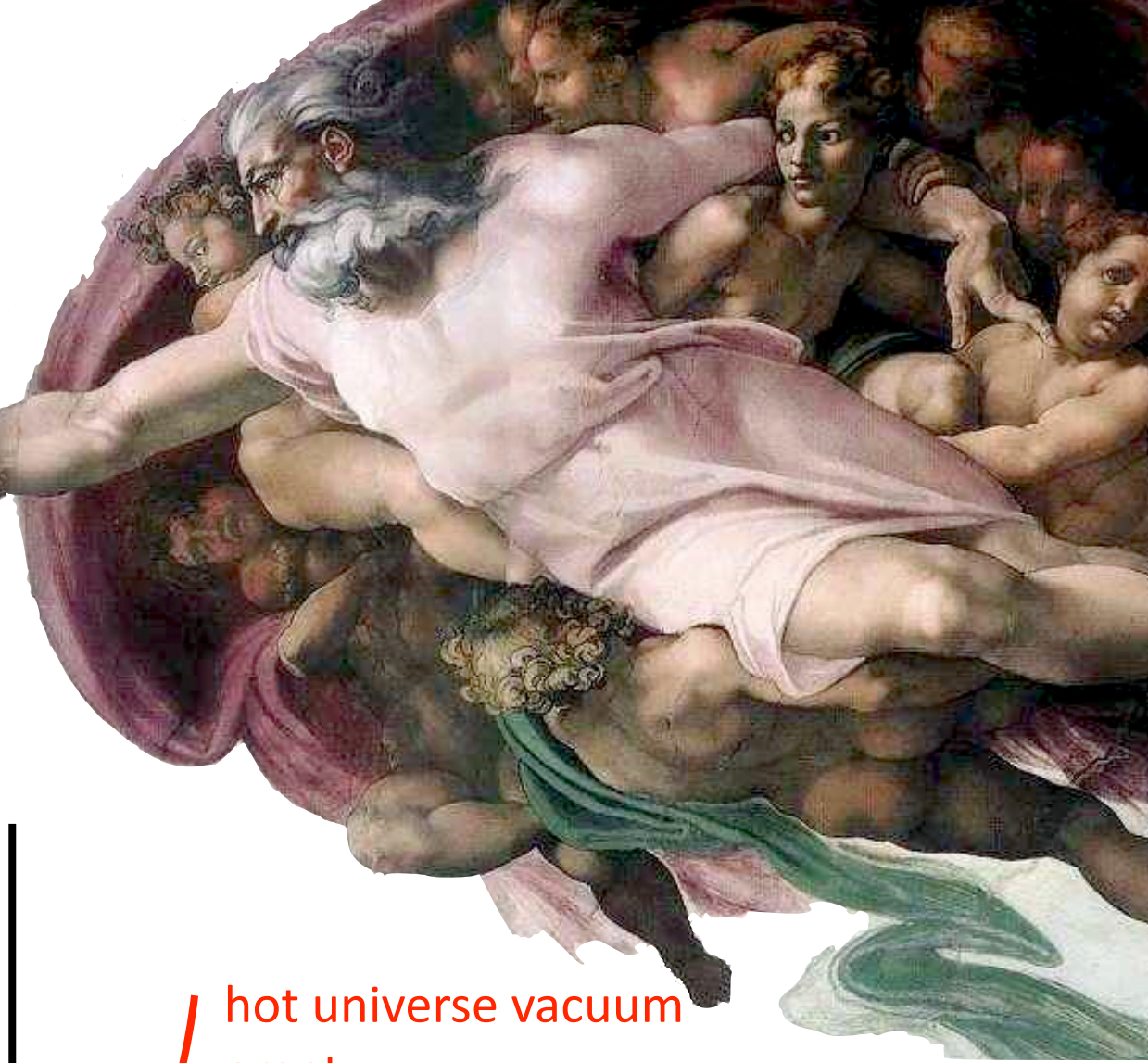
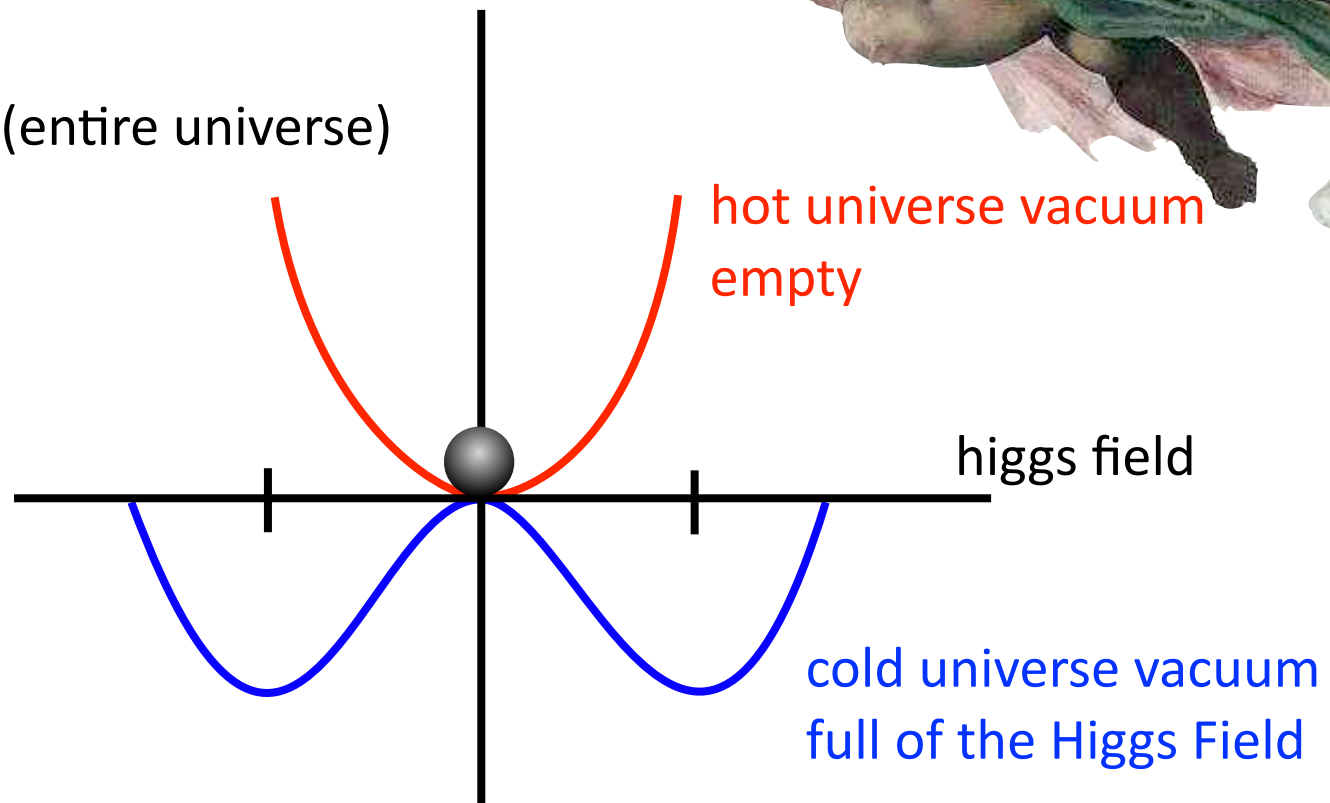


a Universal phase transition?

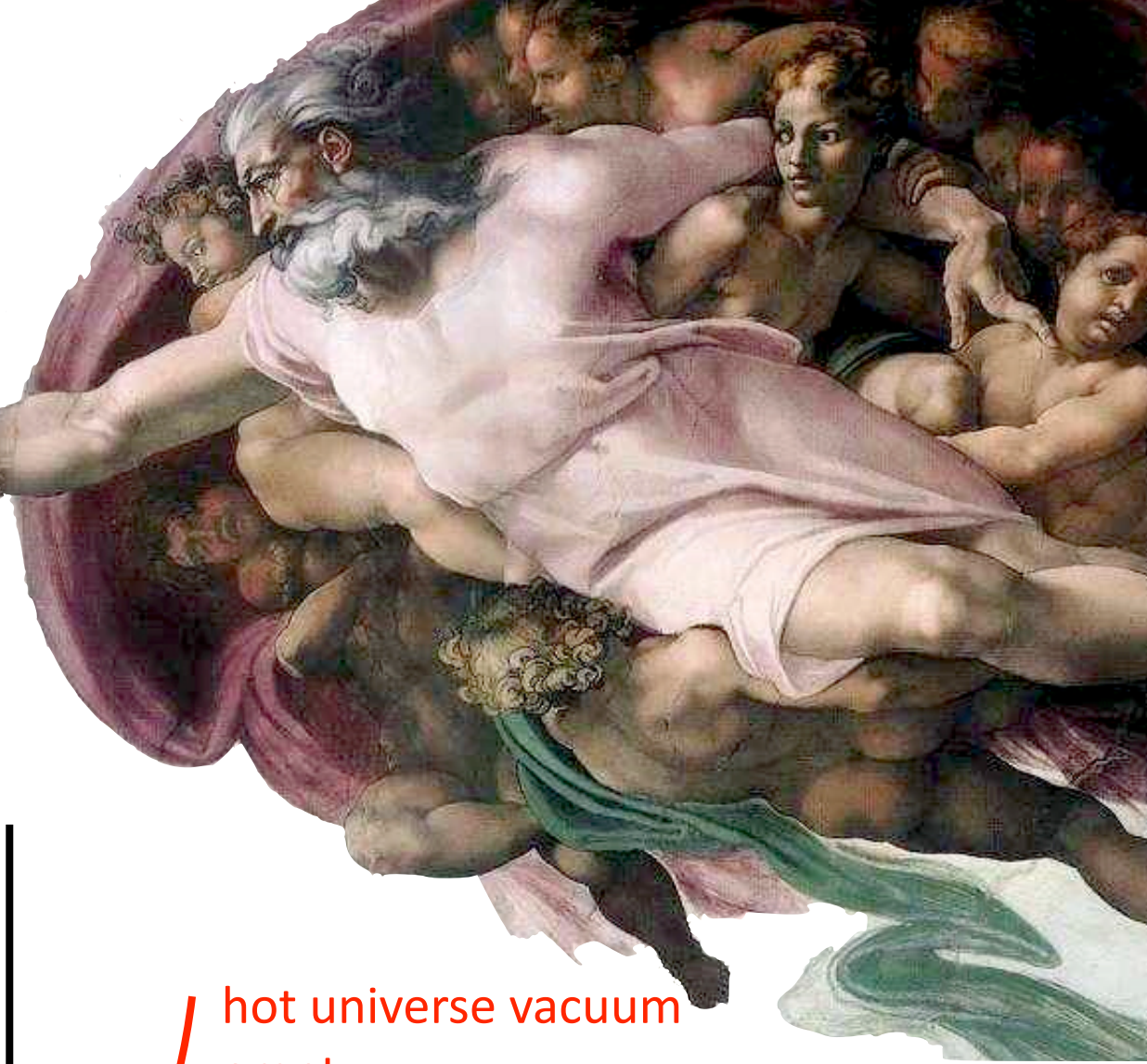
■ @ picosecond after the BB

$$V = -\mu^2(\text{higgs field})^2 + \lambda(\text{higgs field})^4$$
$$-\mu^2 < 0$$

E (entire universe)



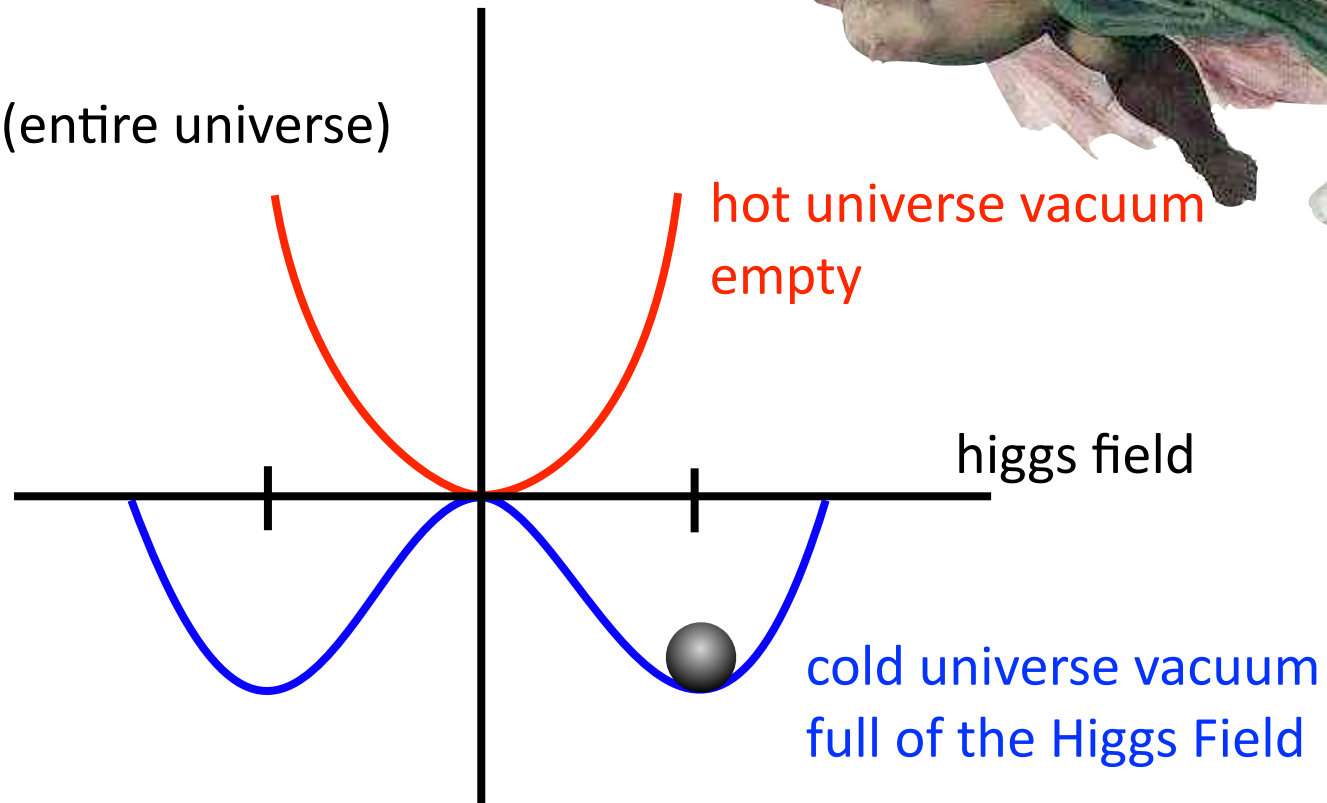
a Universal phase transition?



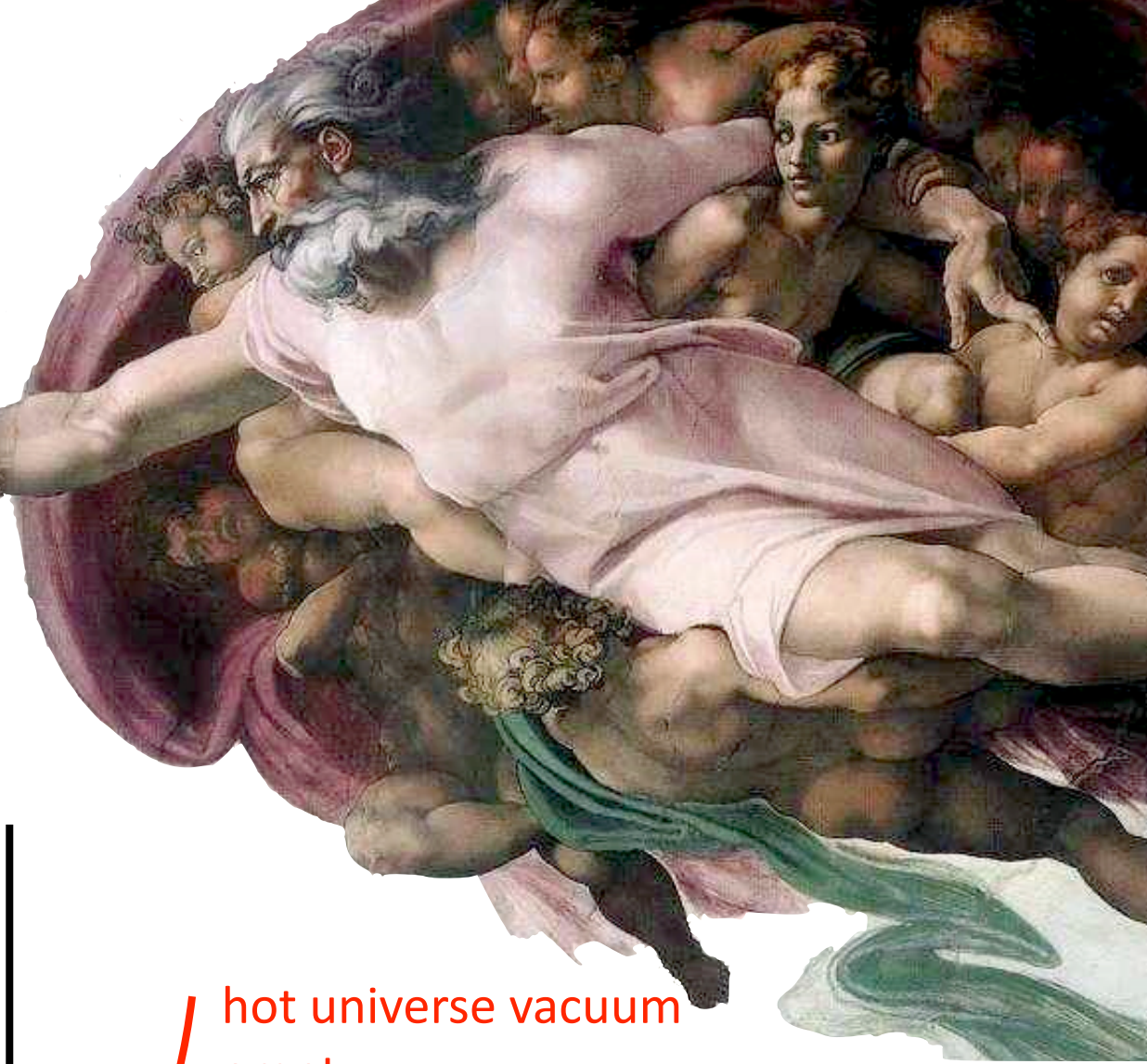
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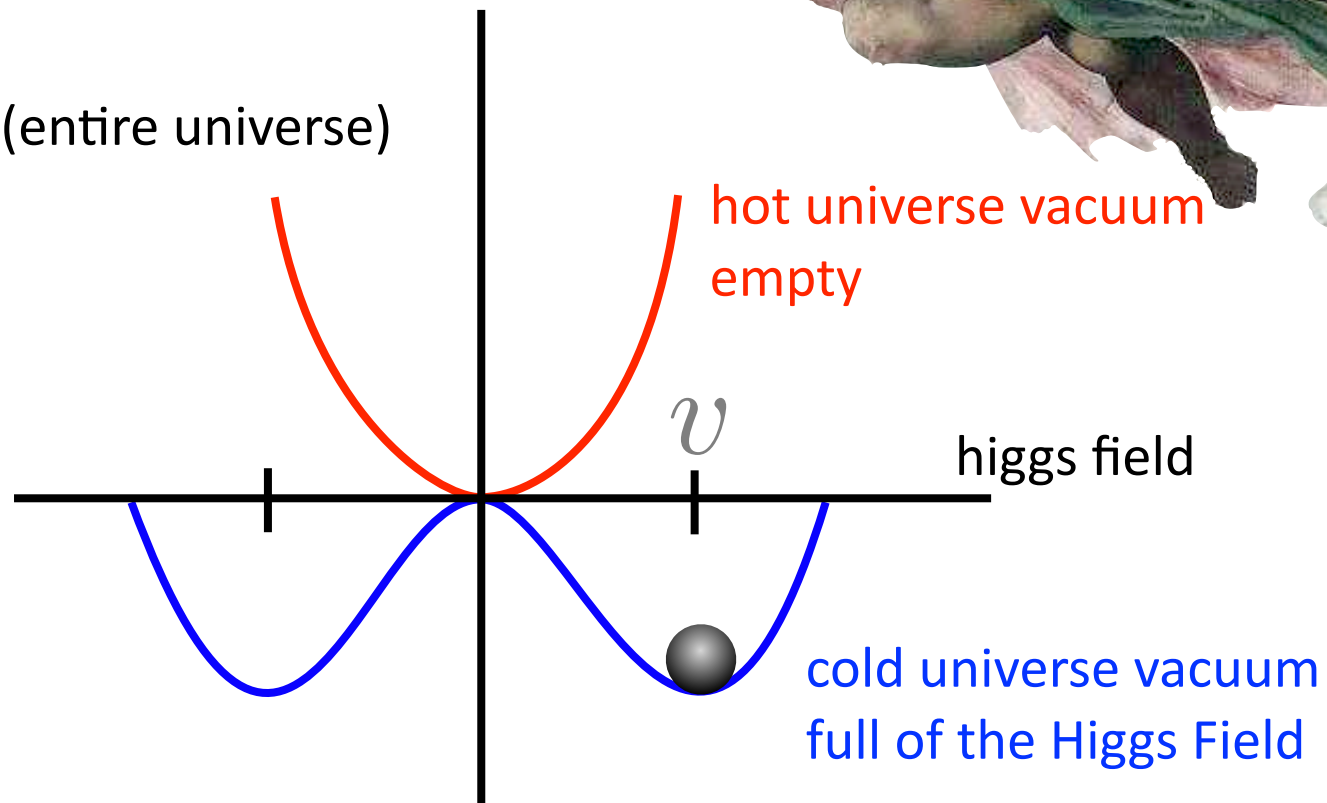
a Universal phase transition?



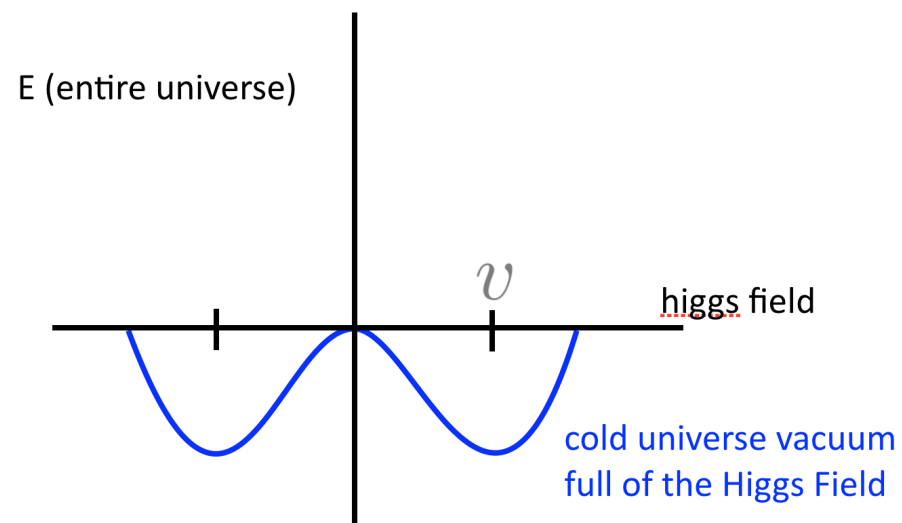
■ @ picosecond after the BB

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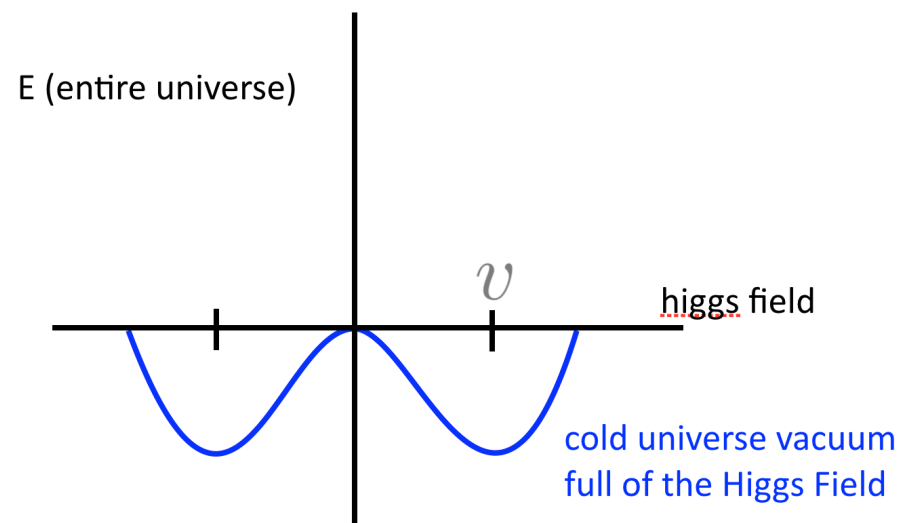
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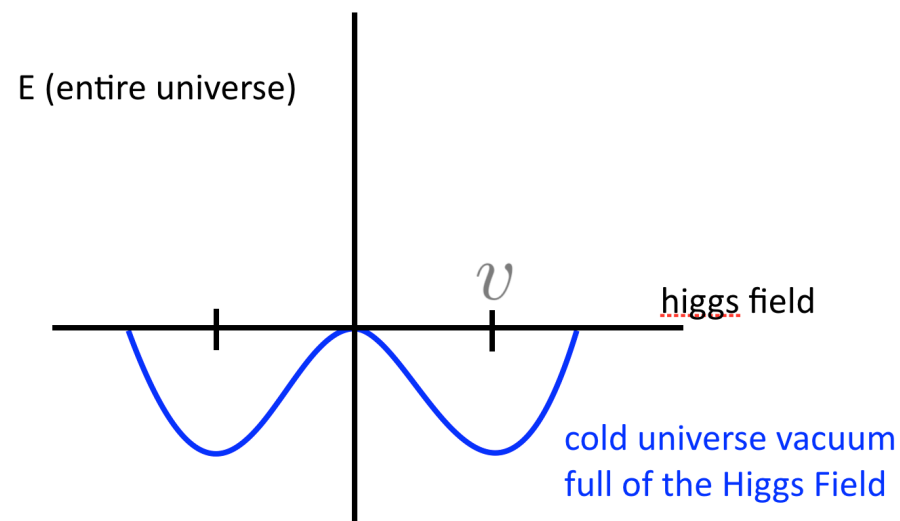


$$|-\mu^2| \cong 88.4(\text{ GeV})^2$$
$$\lambda \cong 0.129$$
$$v \cong 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$v = 246 \text{ GeV} \dots \text{it's } \underline{\text{on.}}$



$$V = -\mu^2(\text{higgs field})^2 + \lambda(\text{higgs field})^4$$
$$-\mu^2 < 0$$



$$|-\mu^2| \cong 88.4(\text{ GeV})^2$$
$$\lambda \cong 0.129$$
$$v \cong 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$a^0 \quad 0 \text{ } \hat{\sim}$$

$$B^0 \quad 0 \text{ } \hat{\sim}$$

$$B^+ \quad + \text{ } \hat{\sim}$$

$$B^- \quad - \text{ } \hat{\sim}$$

$$\phi \quad \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} + & - & - & - & - & - \\ 0 & - & - & - & - & - \end{array} \right)$$

$$\phi^* \quad \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} - & - & - & - & - & - \\ 0 & - & - & - & - & - \end{array} \right)$$



$t = \text{the beginning } 0 \text{ s}$

$t = 10^{-12} \text{ s}$

$t = 10^{+18} \text{ s}$

a^0 0 

B^0 0 

B^+ + 

B^- - 


ϕ $\left(\begin{array}{c} + - - - - \\ 0 - - - - \end{array} \right)$


ϕ^* $\left(\begin{array}{c} - - - - - \\ 0 - - - - \end{array} \right)$


$t = \text{the beginning } 0 \text{ s}$


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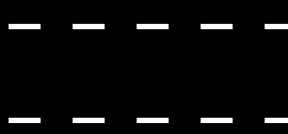
a^0 0^{\wedge} 

B^0 0^{\wedge} 

B^+ $+^{\wedge}$ 

B^- $-^{\wedge}$ 

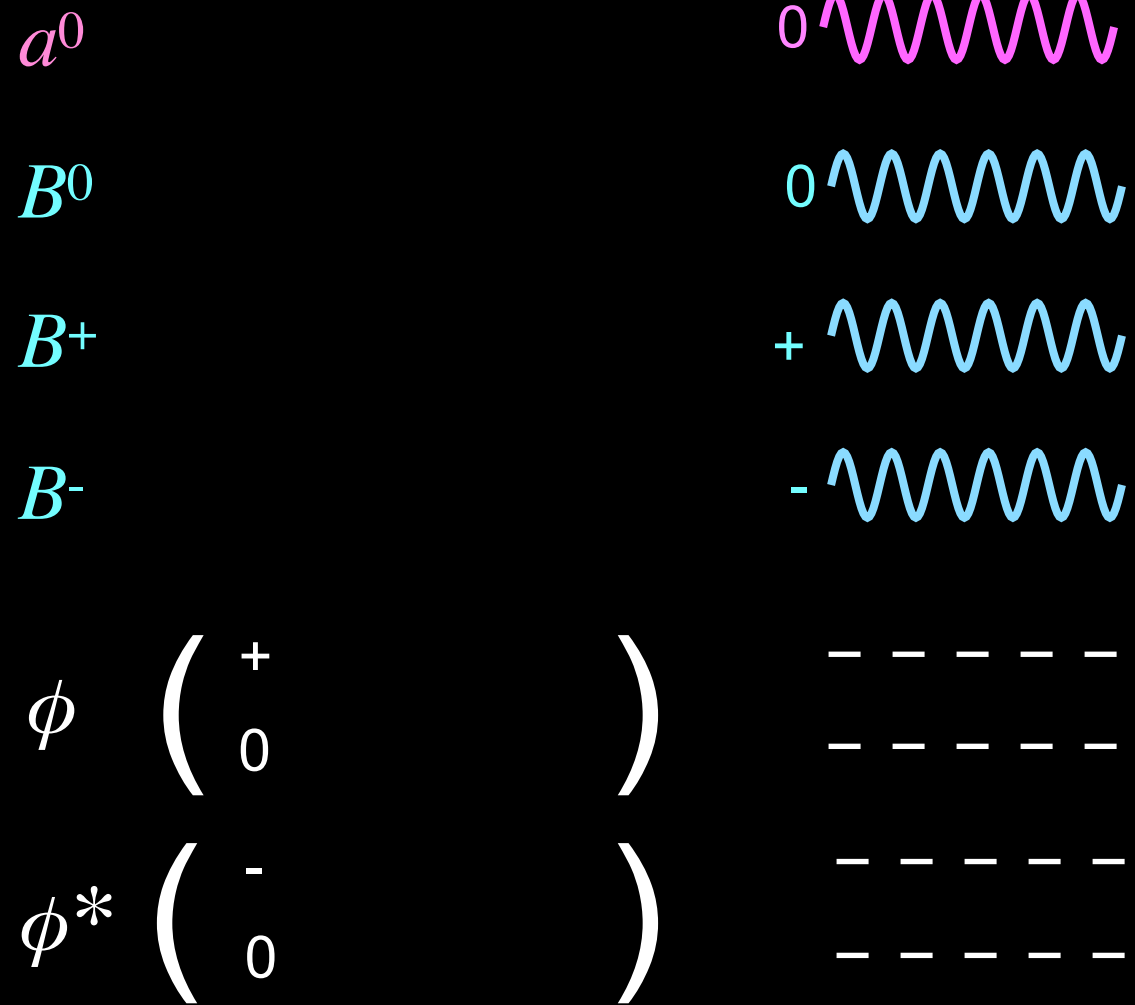
ϕ $\begin{pmatrix} + \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

ϕ^* $\begin{pmatrix} - \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$t = \text{the beginning } 0 \text{ s}$

$t = 10^{-12} \text{ s}$

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a^0

B^0

B^+

B^-

$$\phi \begin{pmatrix} + \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi^* \begin{pmatrix} - \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

0^{\sim}

0^{\sim}

$- +^{\sim}$

$- -^{\sim}$

$t = \text{the beginning } 0 \text{ s}$

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a^0

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$$\phi \begin{pmatrix} + \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$t = 10^{-12} \text{ s}$

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a^0 0 

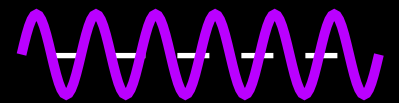
B^0 0 

B^+ + 

B^- - 

ϕ $\begin{pmatrix} + & - & - & - & - \\ 0 & - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix}$

ϕ^* $\begin{pmatrix} - & - & - & - & - \\ 0 & - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix}$



+ 

- 



a^0 0 

B^0 0 


B^+ + 


B^- - 

ϕ $\begin{pmatrix} + & - & - & - & - \\ 0 & - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix}$

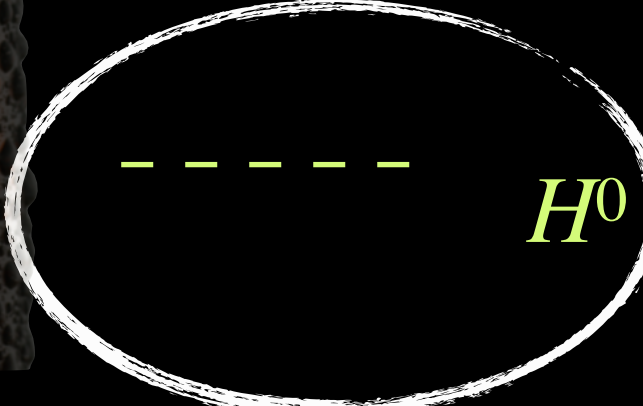
ϕ^* $\begin{pmatrix} - & - & - & - & - \\ 0 & - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix}$

 γ

 Z

+  W^{\pm}

- 

 H^0

The remaining primordial scalar is the **Higgs Field**.

$t = \text{the beginning } 0 \text{ s}$

$t = 10^{-12} \text{ s}$

$t = 10^{+18} \text{ s}$

The Standard Model

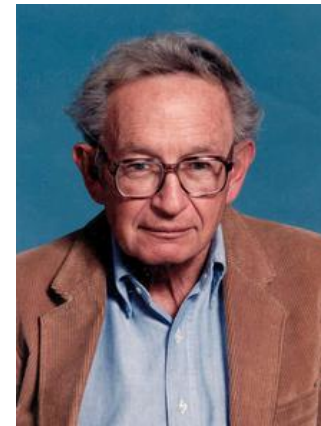
ingredients:

- The Gauge Principle
circa 1918, 1954
demand of a symmetry
- Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking
circa 1950, 1964
effective theory of phase transitions

The Standard Model ingredients:

- Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking
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The Standard Model ingredients:



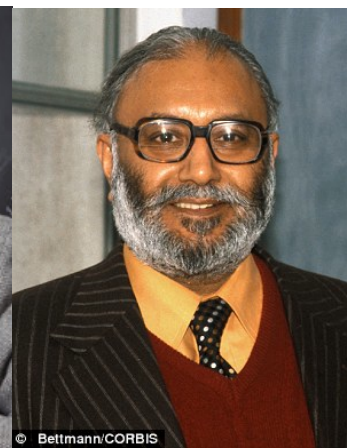
Anderson



Higgs Kibble Guralnik Hagen Englert Brout



Weinberg



Salam

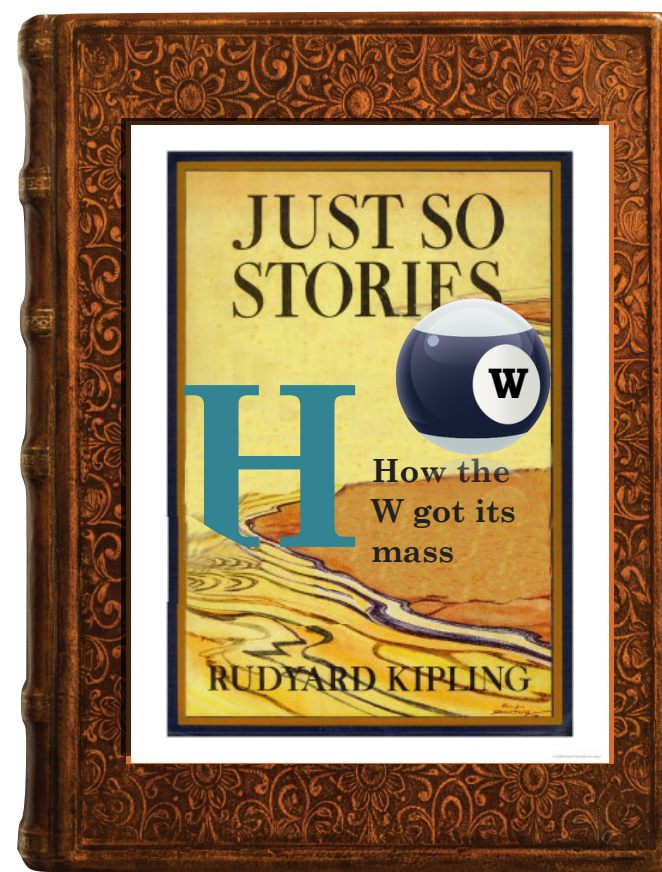


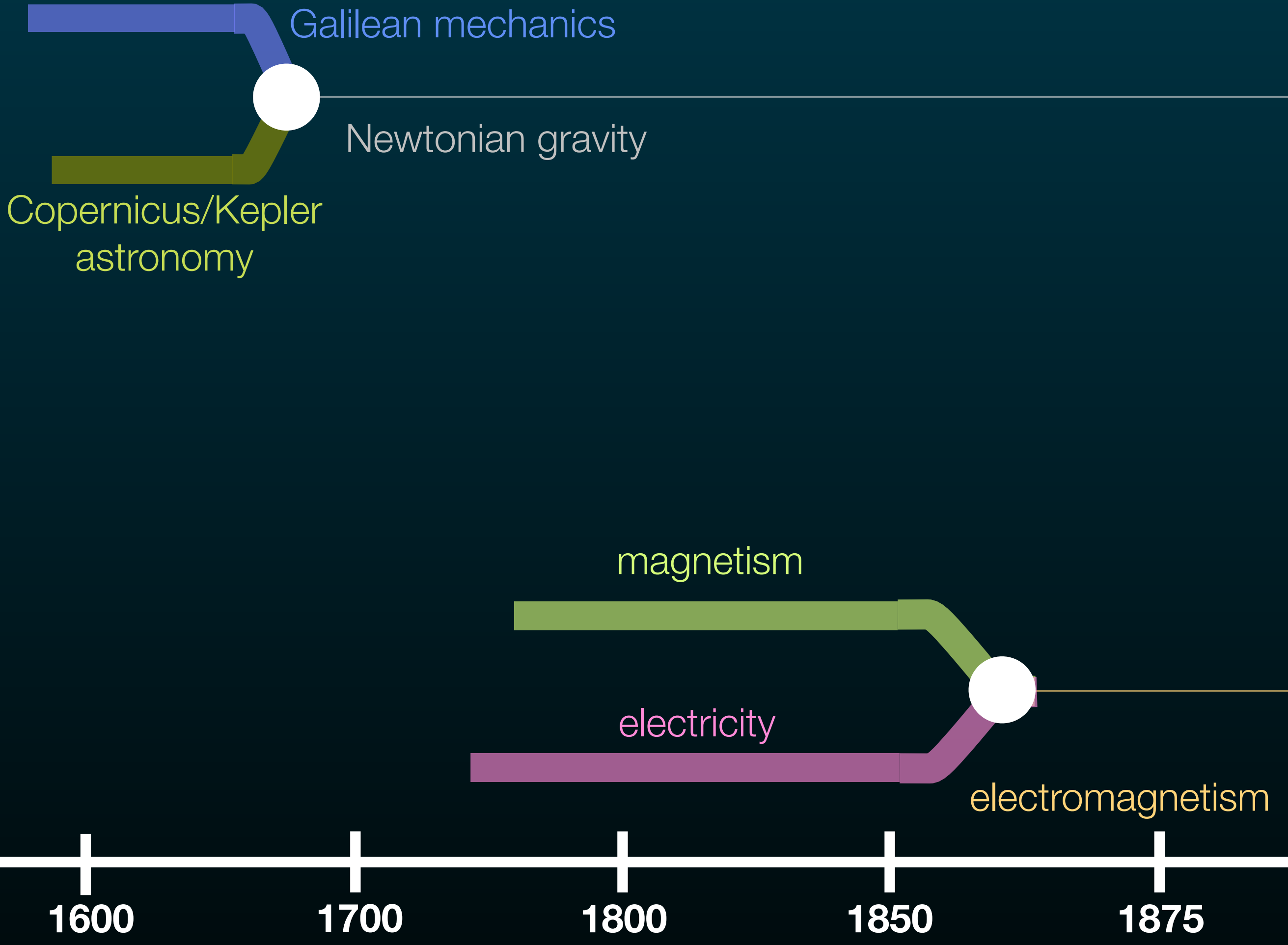
Glashow

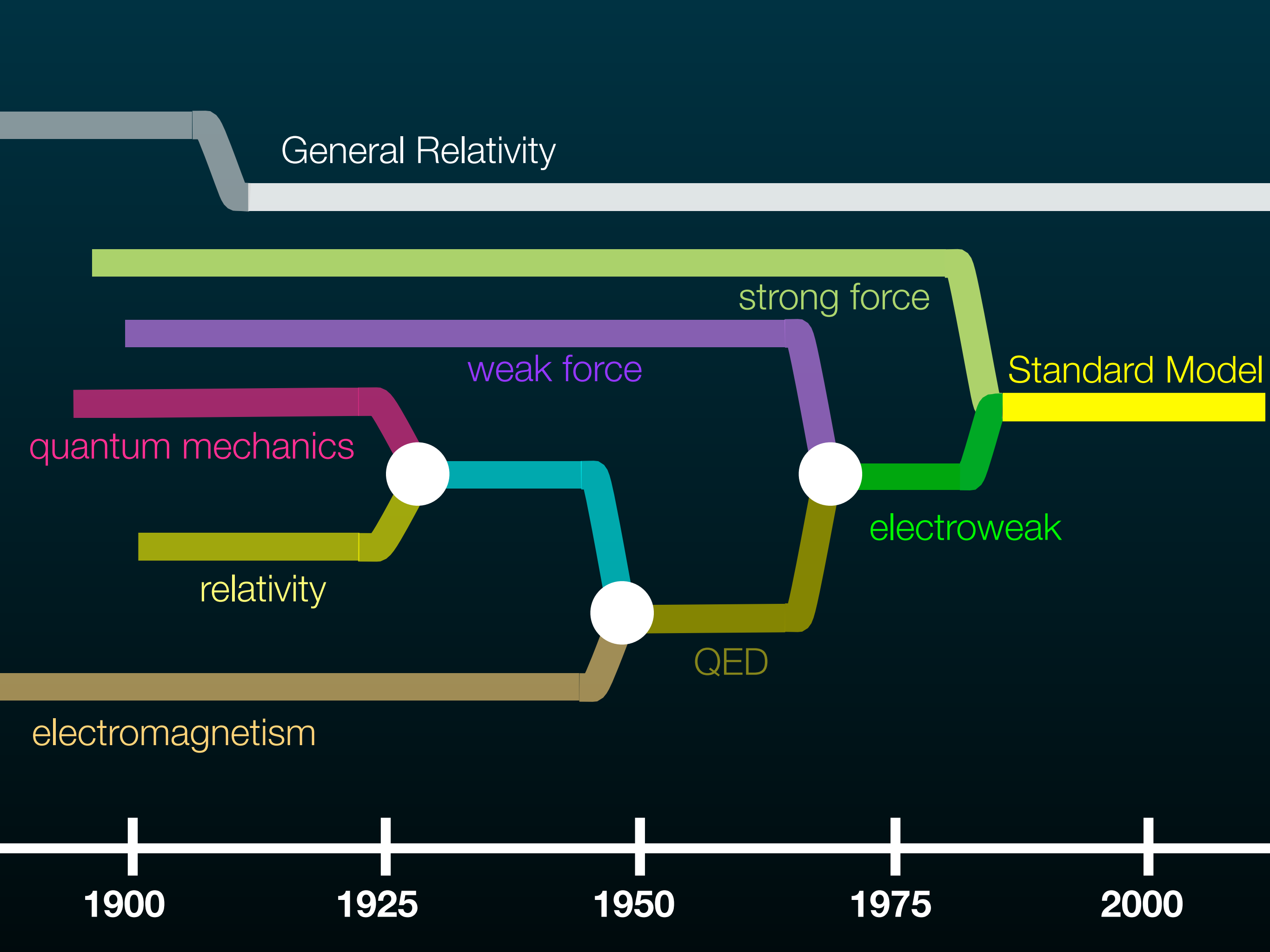
what's exciting

about the Standard Model?

its historical significance & Higgs Field



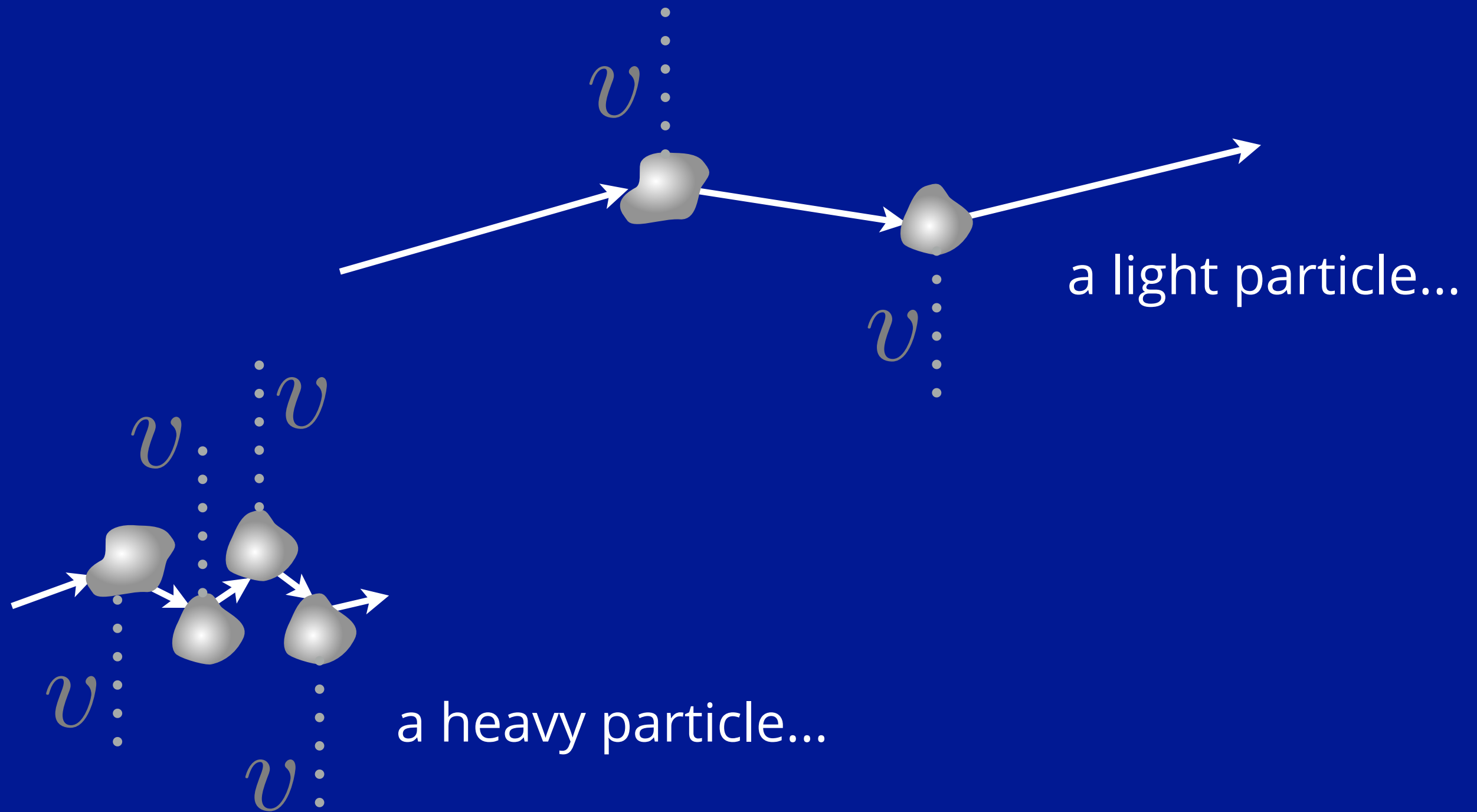




The job of the Higgs **Field** is special.

field generates mass

of the charged fermions





mass*



*charged fermions and W/Z!

mass*



was born

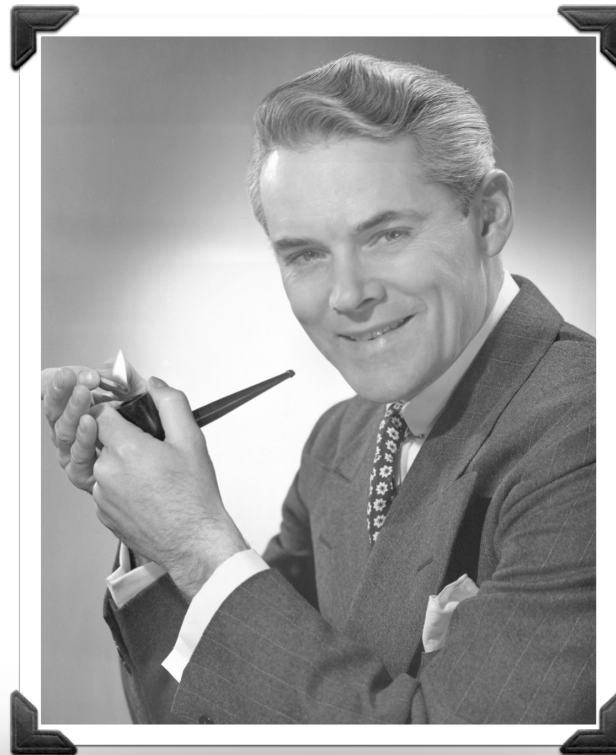
in the Higgs Field

*charged fermions and W/Z!

what's challenging about the Standard Model?

all things Higgs





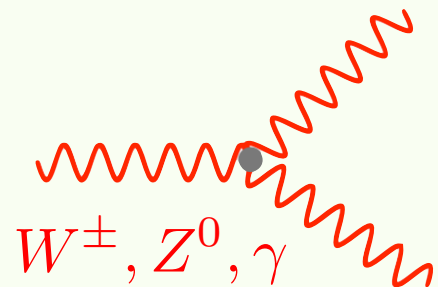
0+ Higgs Boson is not your father's particle!

Higgs Field piece:

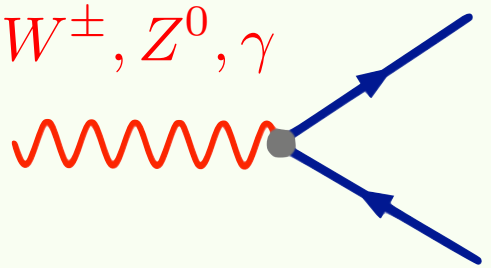
- “Unfolds” rather neatly

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

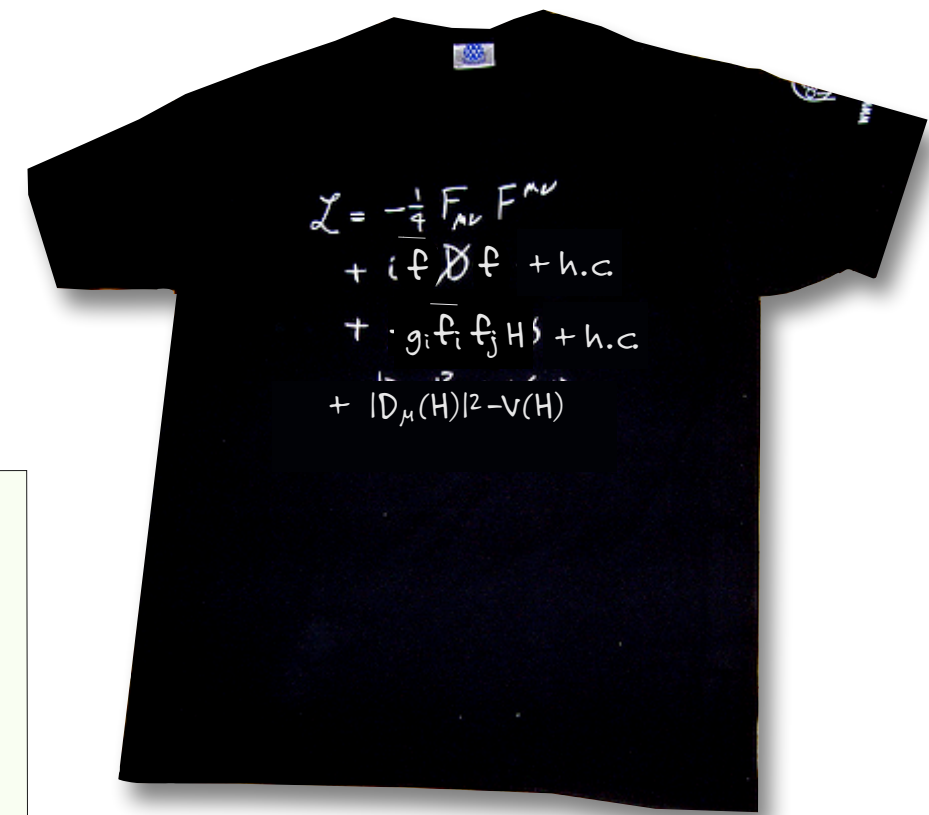
W^\pm, Z^0, γ


$$+ i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi$$

W^\pm, Z^0, γ

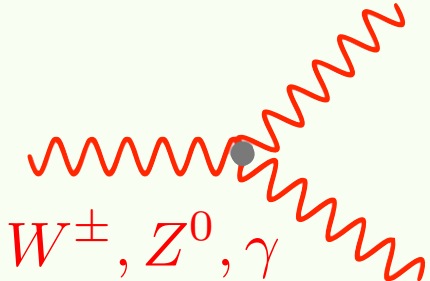


$e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_\mu, \tau, \nu_\tau,$
 u, d, c, s, t, b

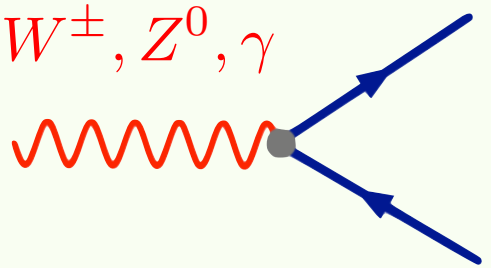


Higgs Field piece:

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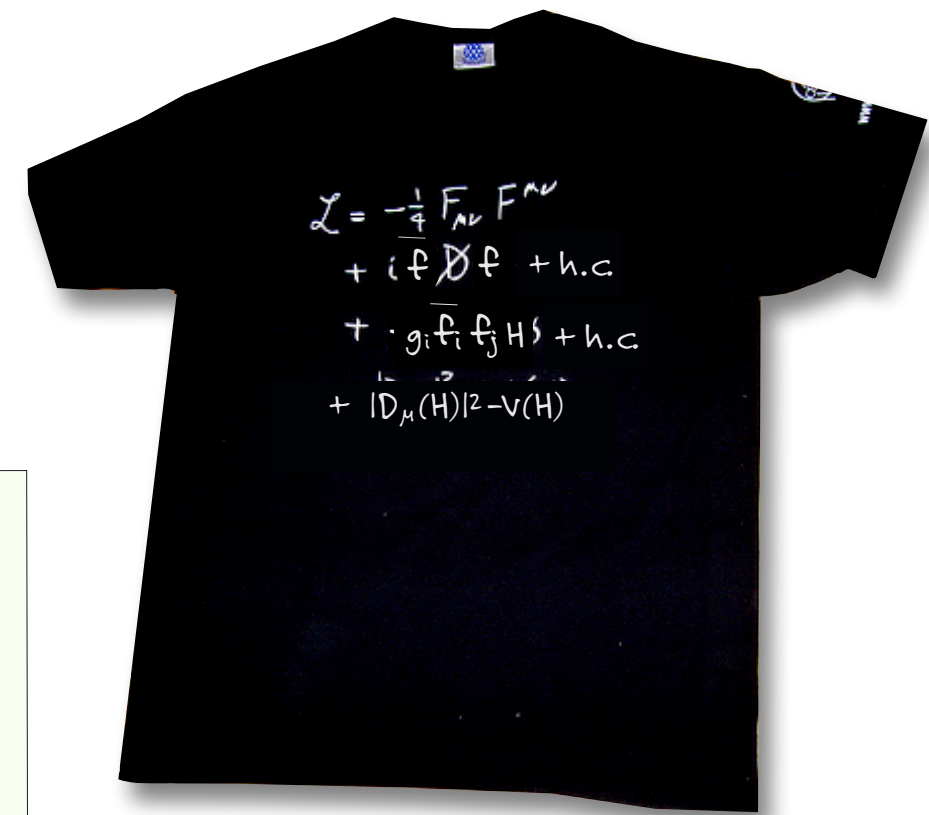
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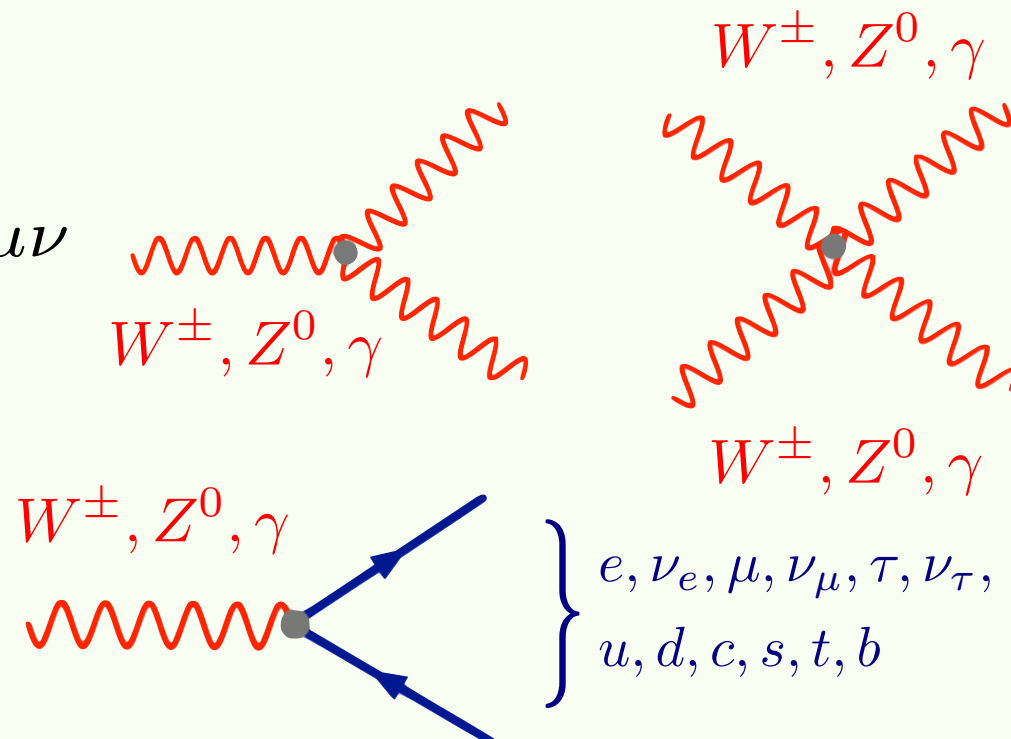
$e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_\mu, \tau, \nu_\tau,$
 u, d, c, s, t, b



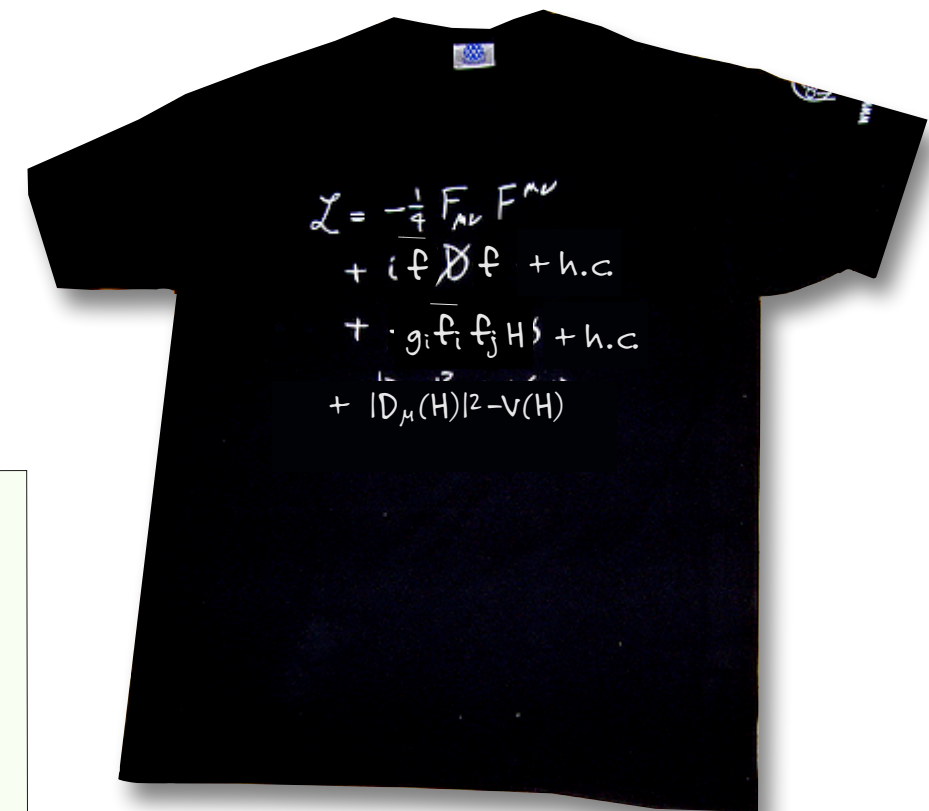
$$+ |D_\mu H|^2 - \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 - \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4 + g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H$$

Higgs Field piece:

- “Unfolds” rather neatly

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi + |D_{\mu}H|^2 - \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 - \frac{\lambda}{4}H^4 + g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H + \frac{g v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f} f$$


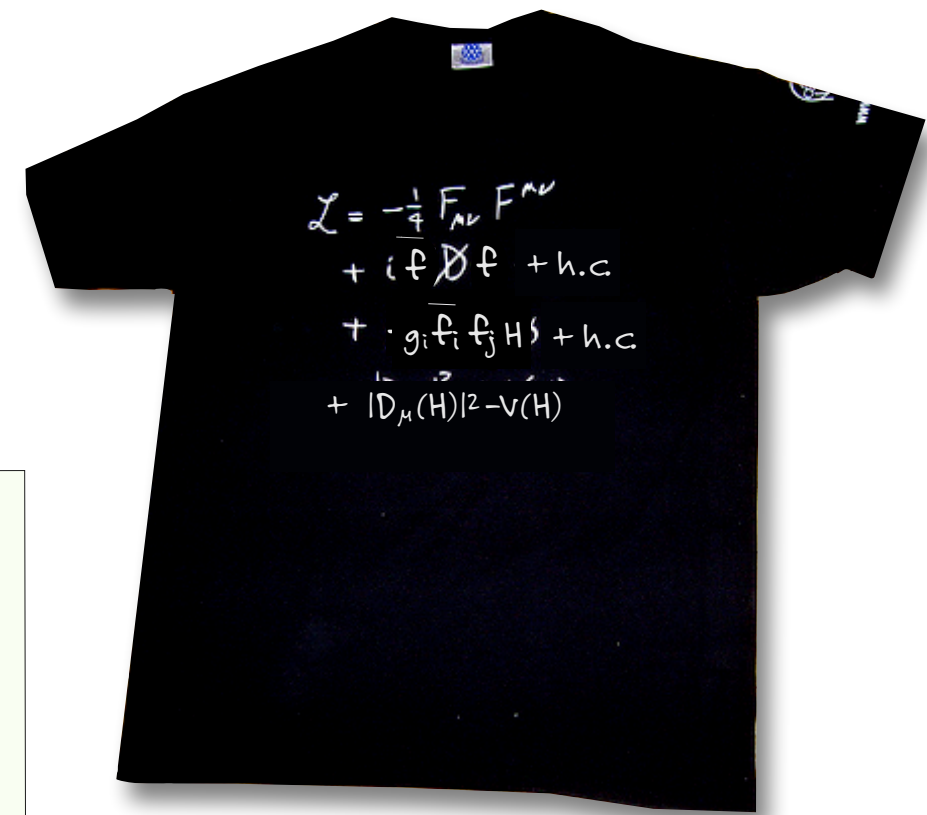
The diagram shows two types of Feynman diagrams. The top two diagrams show gauge boson self-interactions: a red wavy line (representing a gauge boson) with a vertex from which two more red wavy lines emerge. The bottom diagram shows a fermion-gauge boson interaction: a red wavy line with a vertex from which two blue straight lines (representing fermions) emerge. Labels in red text identify the gauge bosons as W^{\pm}, Z^0, γ . A bracket on the right side of the fermion diagram lists the fermions: $e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_{\mu}, \tau, \nu_{\tau}, u, d, c, s, t, b$.

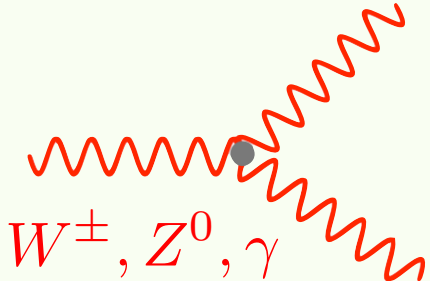


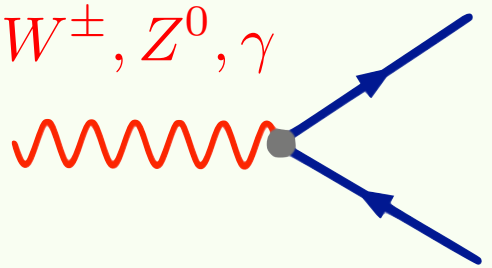
$$+ |D_{\mu}H|^2 - \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 - \frac{\lambda}{4}H^4 + g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H + \frac{g v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f} f$$

Higgs Field piece:

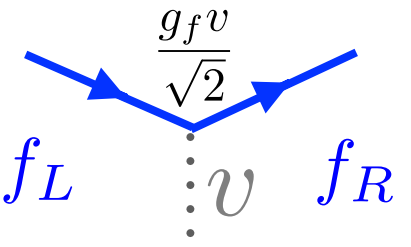
■ “Unfolds” rather neatly



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 W^\pm, Z^0, γ

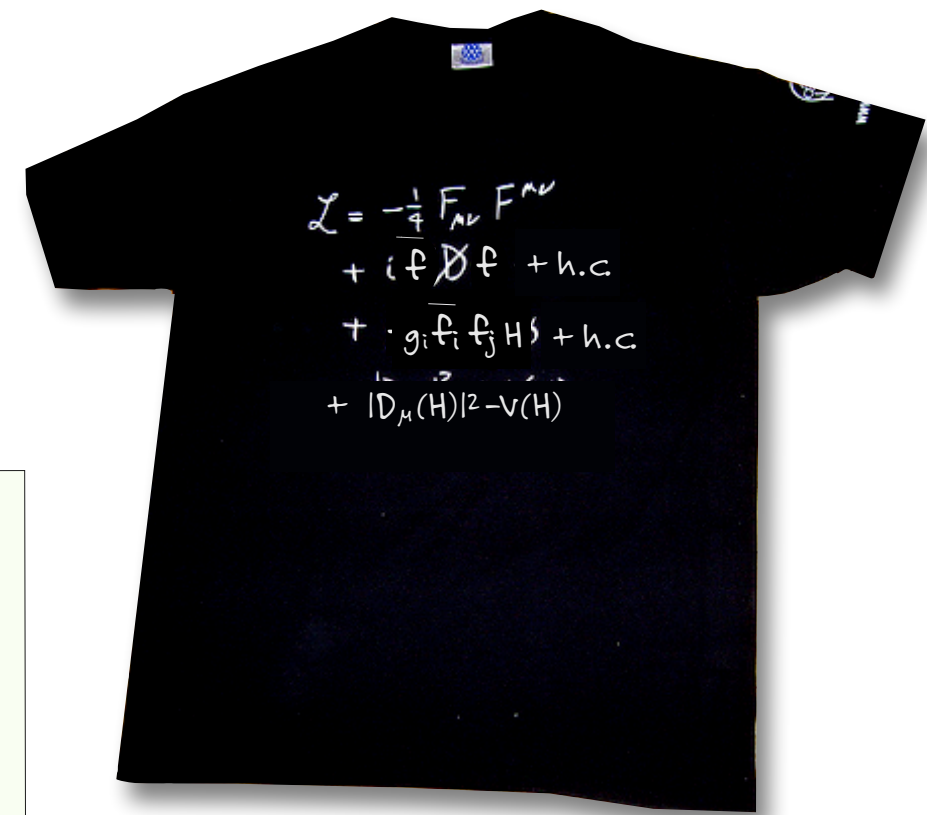
$+ i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi$

 W^\pm, Z^0, γ

$e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_\mu, \tau, \nu_\tau,$
 u, d, c, s, t, b

$$+ |D_\mu H|^2 - \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 - \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4 + g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H + \frac{g v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f} f$$


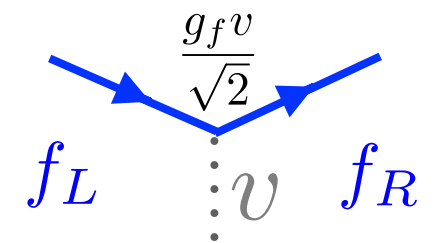
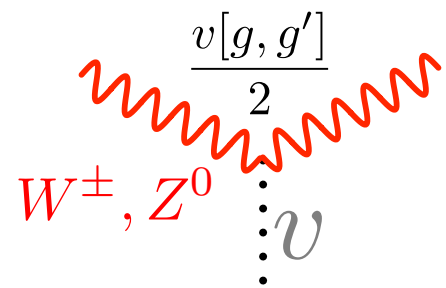
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$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

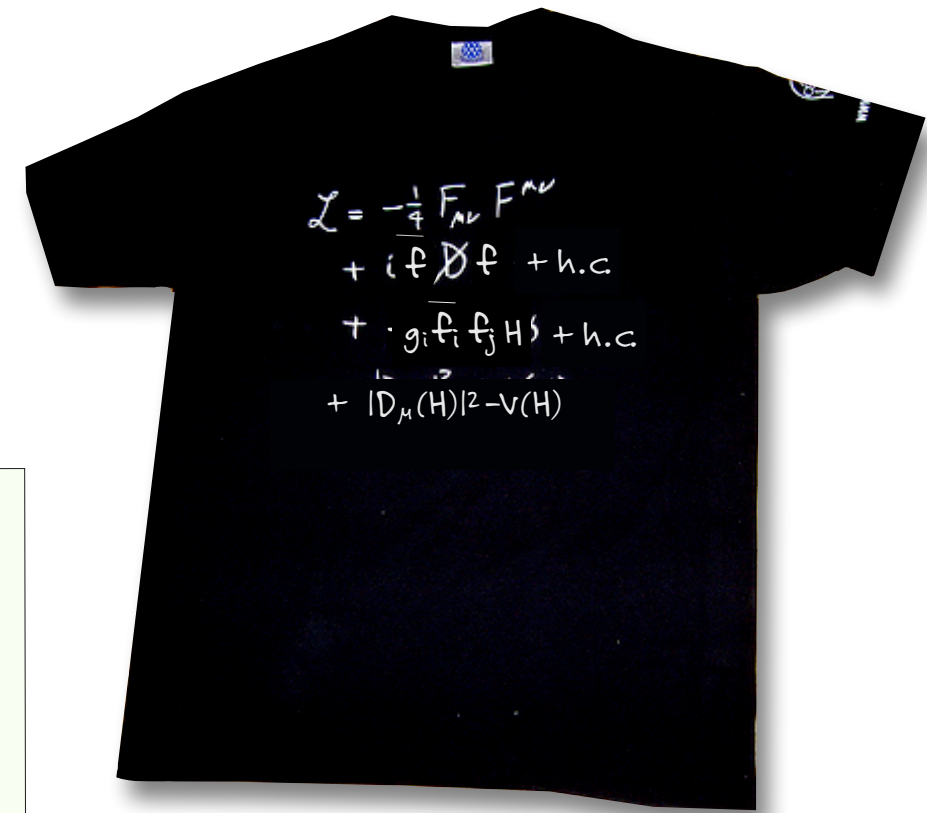
$$+ i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi$$



$$+ |D_\mu H|^2 - \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 - \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4 + g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H + \frac{g v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f} f$$

Higgs Field piece:

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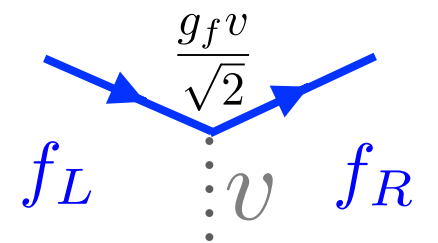
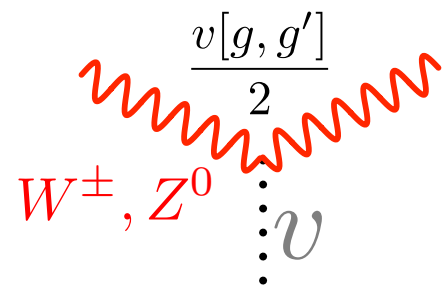


$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$+ i \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi$$

W^\pm, Z^0, γ

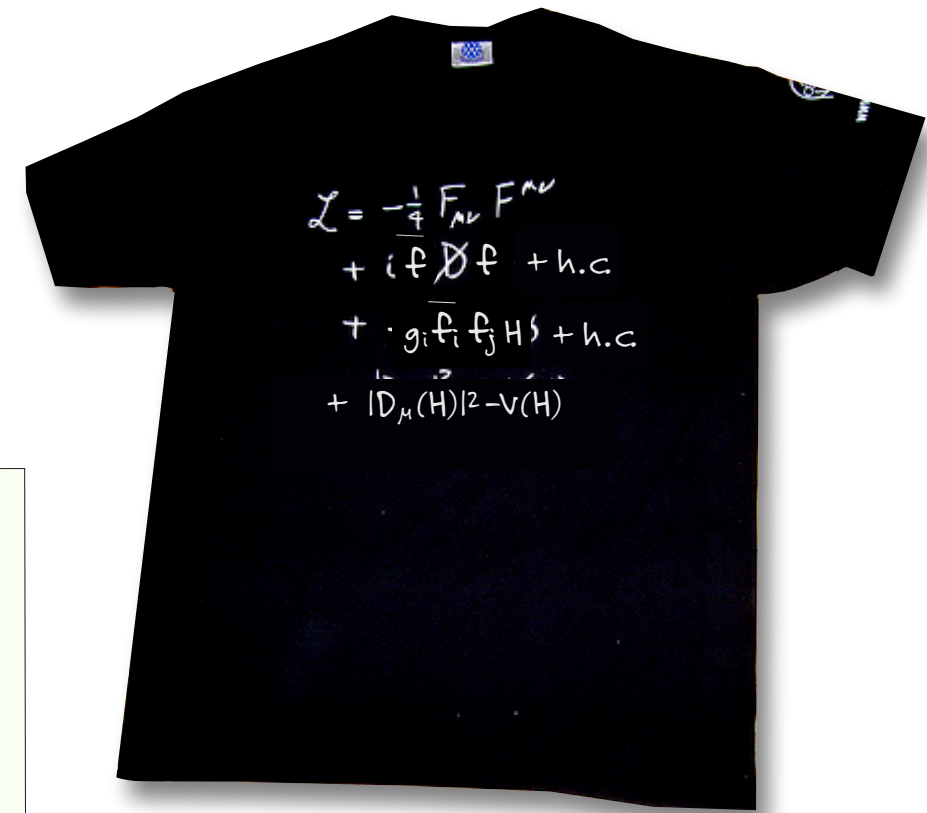
$e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_\mu, \tau, \nu_\tau,$
 u, d, c, s, t, b

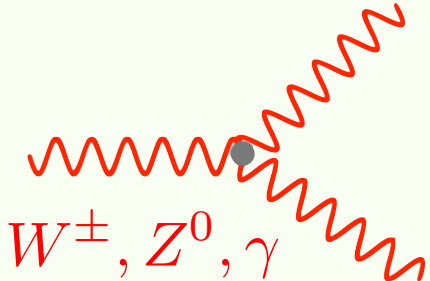


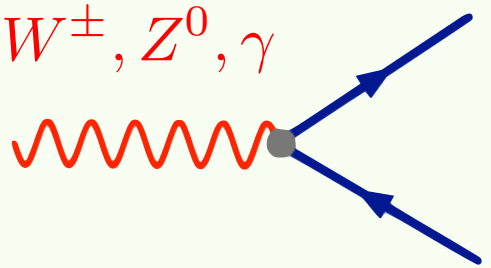
$$+ |D_\mu H|^2 - \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 - \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4 + g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H + \frac{g v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f} f$$

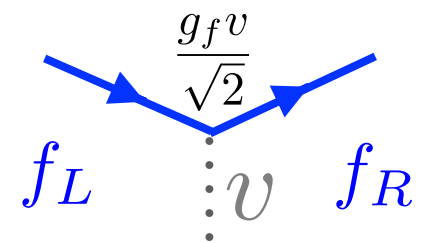
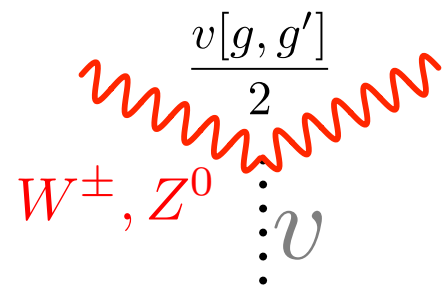
Higgs Field piece:

■ “Unfolds” rather neatly



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


$$+ i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi$$


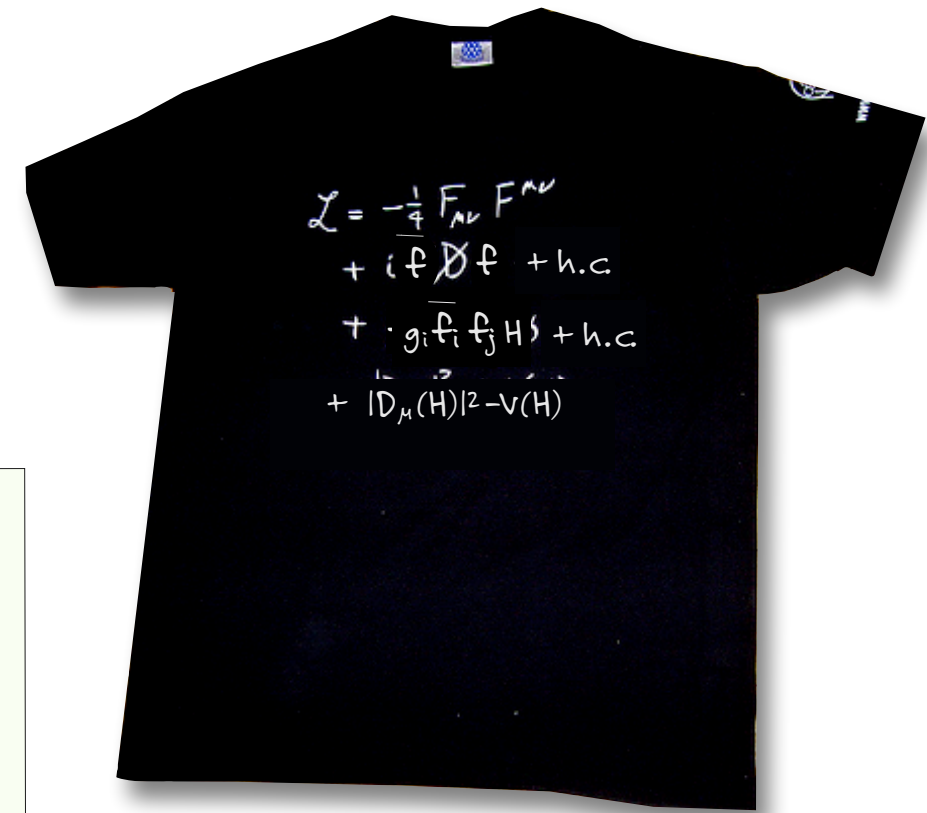


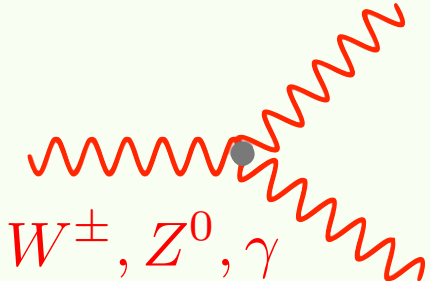
$$+ |D_\mu H|^2 - \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 - \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4 + g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H + \frac{g v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f} f$$

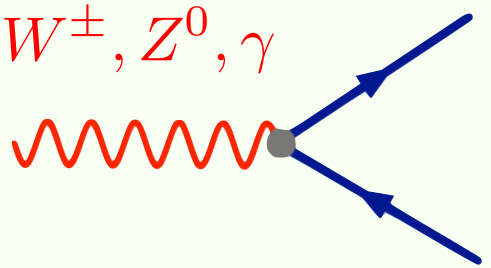


Higgs Field piece:

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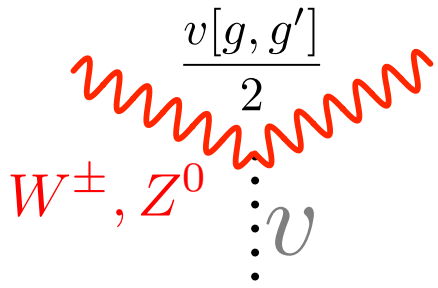

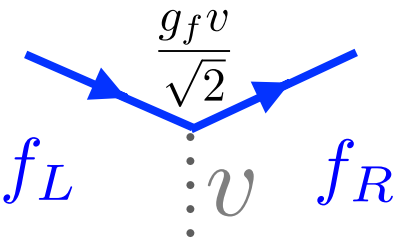


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$$+ i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi$$


W^\pm, Z^0, γ
 W^\pm, Z^0, γ
 W^\pm, Z^0, γ
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$e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_\mu, \tau, \nu_\tau,$
 u, d, c, s, t, b

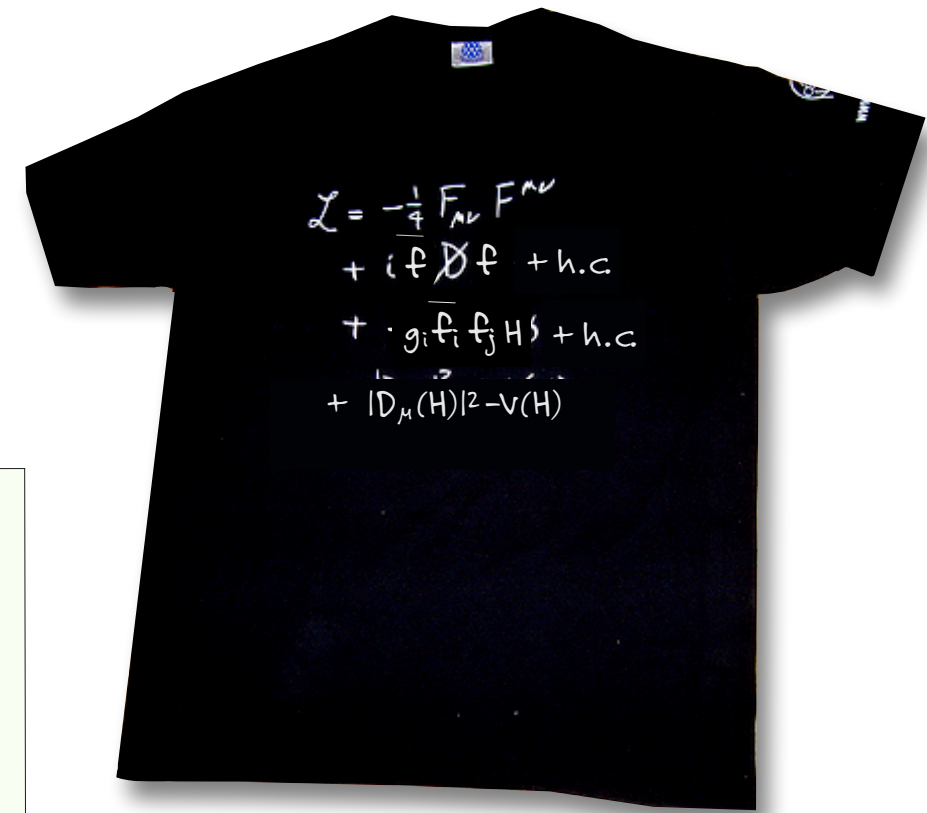
W^\pm, Z^0
 H^0
 H^0
 f_L
 f_R

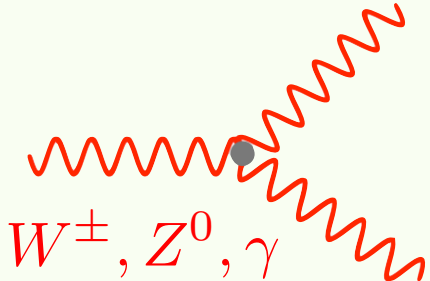
$\propto \text{mass}$
 $e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_\mu, \tau, \nu_\tau,$
 u, d, c, s, t, b

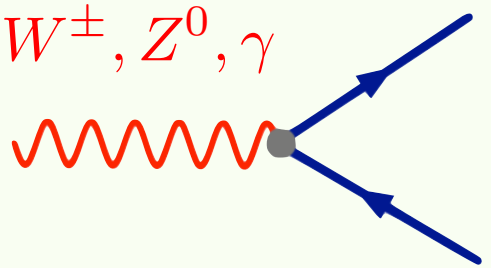
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■ “Unfolds” rather neatly

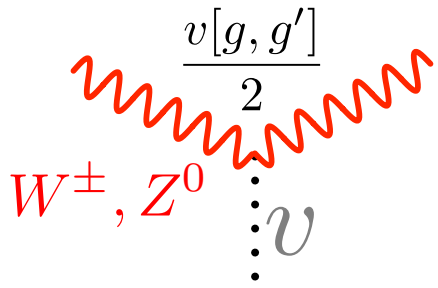

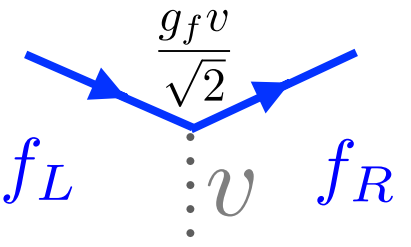


$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$


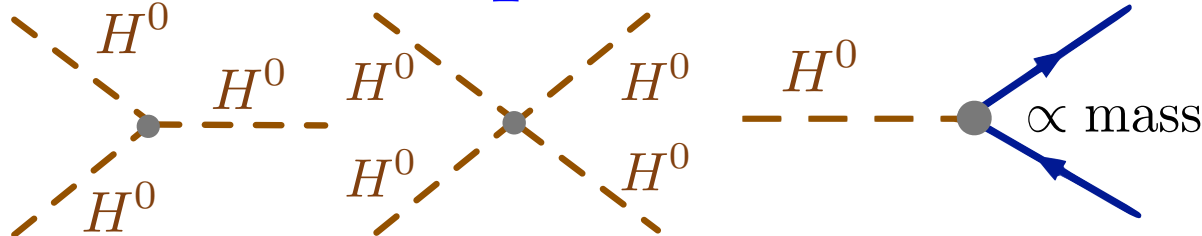
$$+ i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi$$


W^\pm, Z^0, γ
 W^\pm, Z^0, γ
 W^\pm, Z^0, γ
 W^\pm, Z^0, γ

$e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_\mu, \tau, \nu_\tau,$
 u, d, c, s, t, b

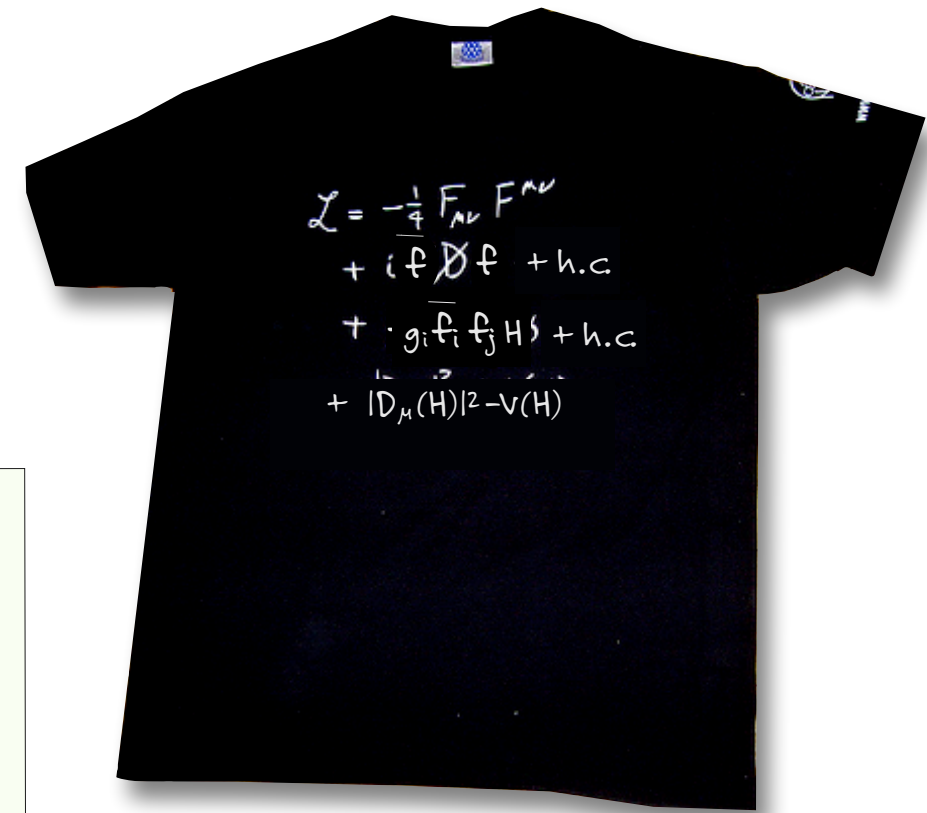
$+ |D_\mu H|^2 - \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 - \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4 + g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H + \frac{g v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f} f$

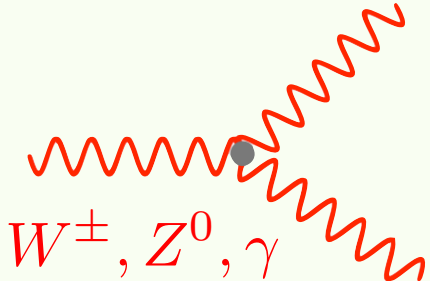


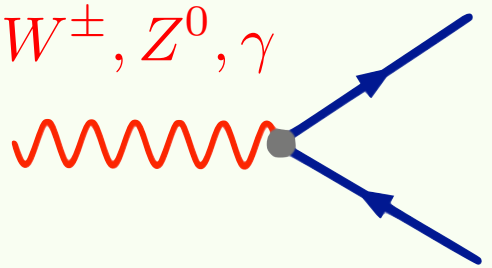
$e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_\mu, \tau, \nu_\tau,$
 u, d, c, s, t, b

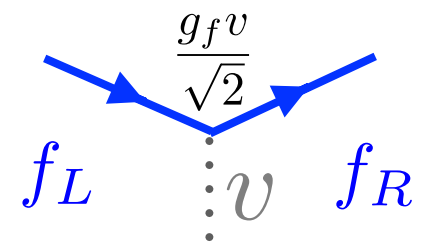
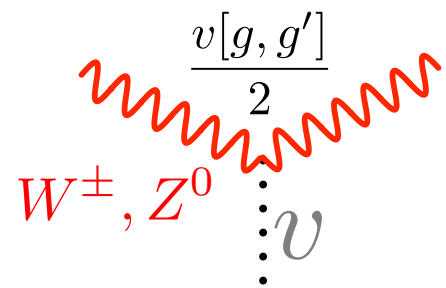
Higgs Field piece:

■ “Unfolds” rather neatly

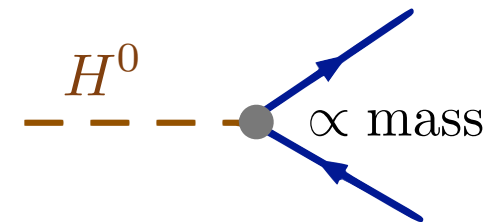
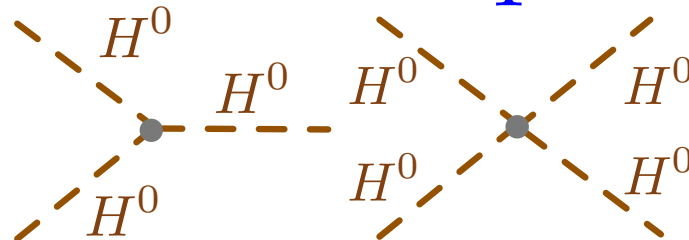
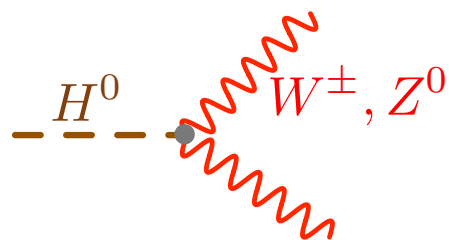


$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$


$$+ i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi$$




$$+ |D_\mu H|^2 - \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 - \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4 + g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H + \frac{g v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f} f$$



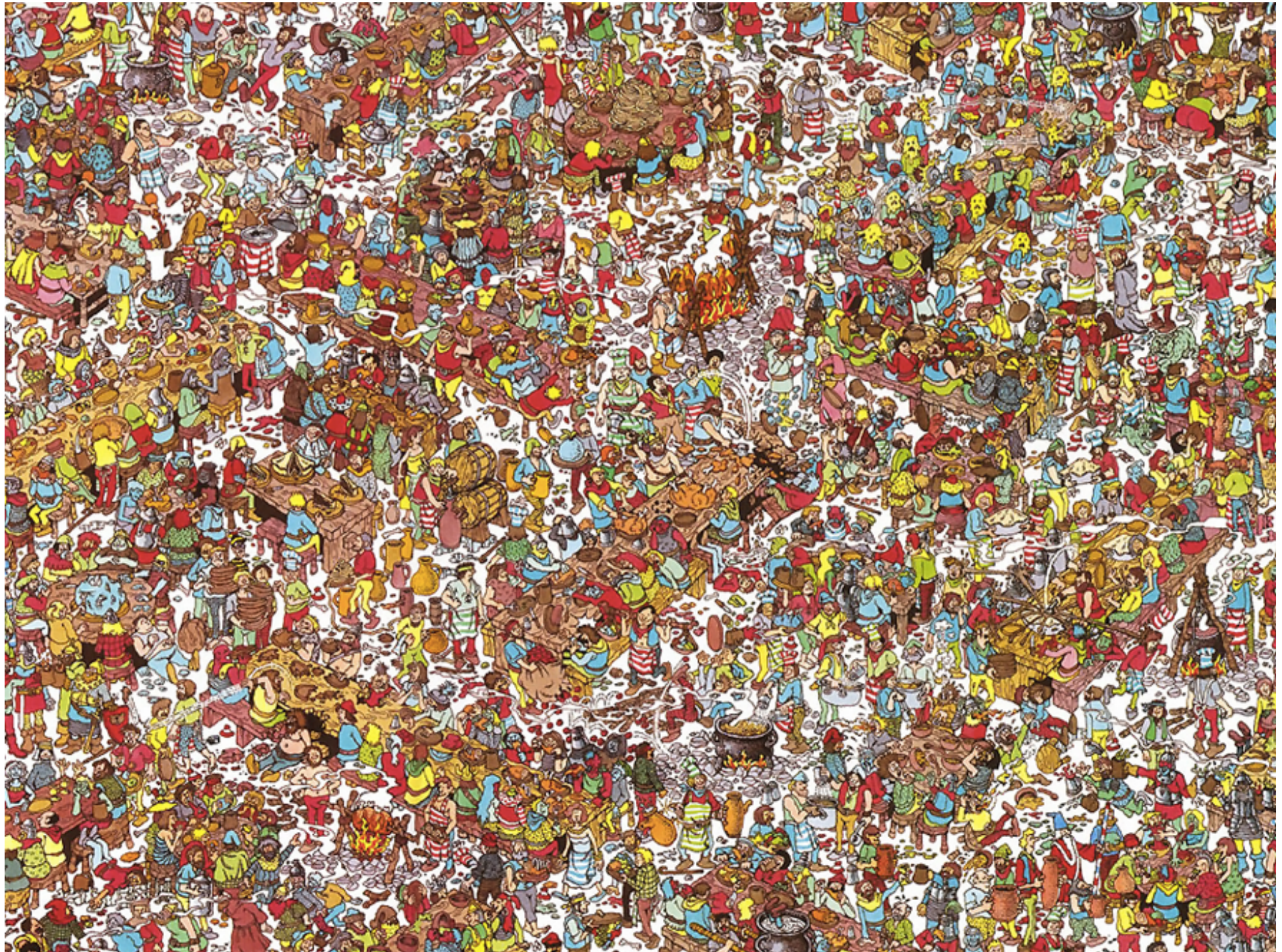
$\left. \begin{array}{l} e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_\mu, \tau, \nu_\tau, \\ u, d, c, s, t, b \end{array} \right\}$

Let's talk about the Higgs Boson.

**What happened
in July, 2012?**



the Object Itself?



the Object Itself? is...

hazy

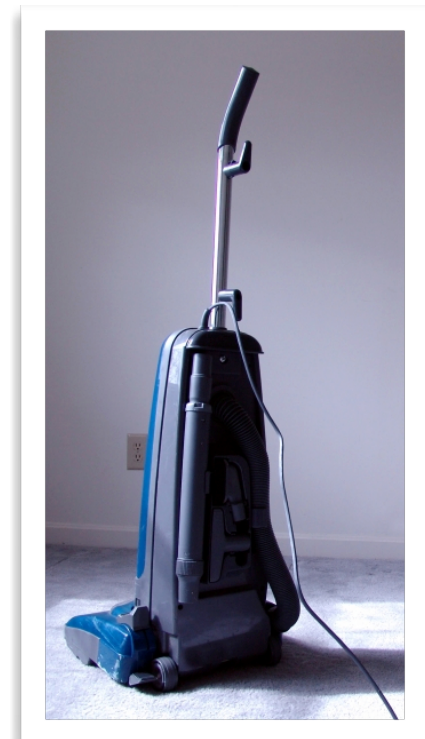


Higgs particle

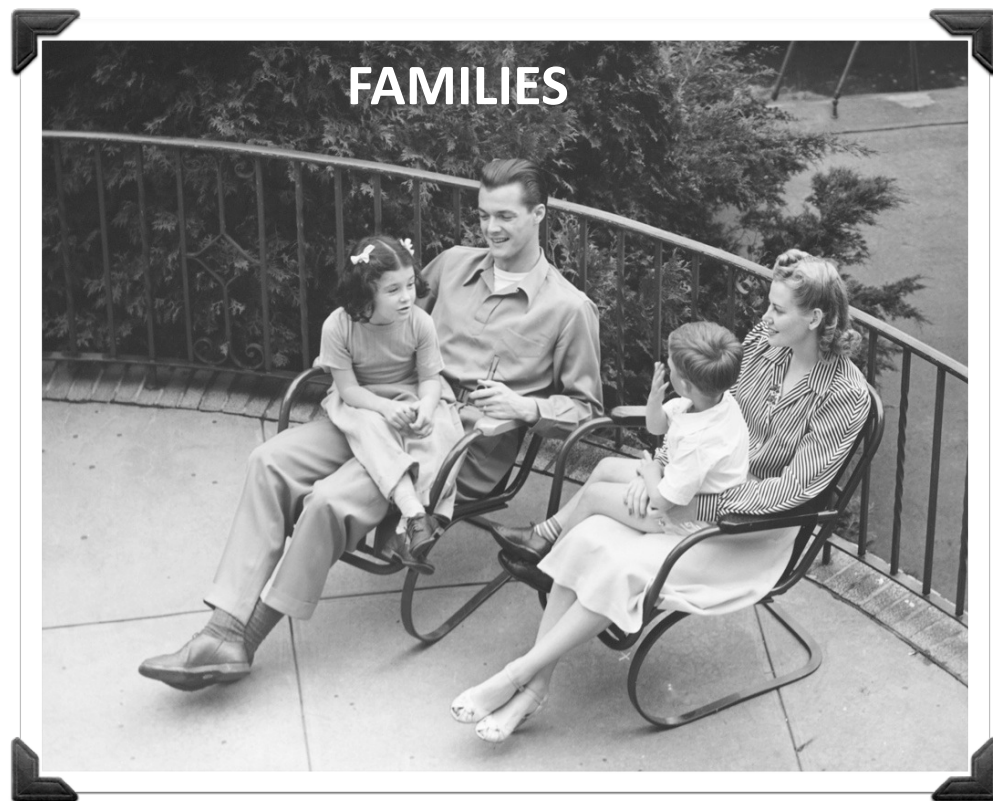
■ strange.



■ **quantum numbers
of the vacuum**



How many things are only one thing?



$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\mu \\ \mu \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\tau \\ \tau \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^\pm, Z^0, \gamma, g$$

■ an elementary *singlet*

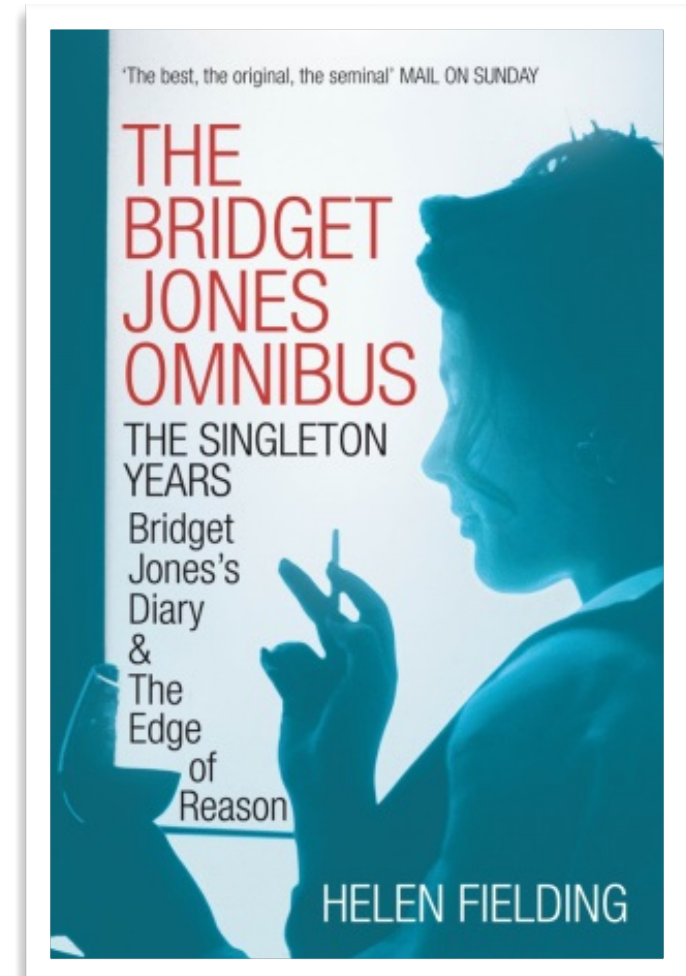


■ or part of a ***doublet***

$$\phi \begin{pmatrix} + \text{-----} \\ 0 \text{-----} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\phi^* \begin{pmatrix} - \text{-----} \\ 0 \text{-----} \end{pmatrix}$$



■ an elementary *singleton*?



Much confusion centers on

- the “Higgs” Potential.

Our future mission: [to unpack it.](#)

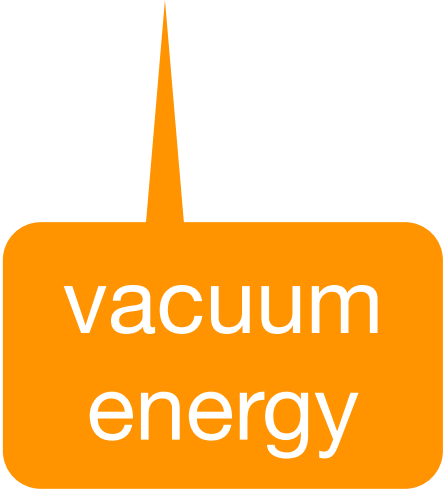
$$V = V_0 - |D_\mu H|^2 + \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4 - g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H$$

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vacuum
energy

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vacuum
energy

Higgs
mass

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vacuum
energy

Higgs
mass

Higgs
potential
shape

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vacuum
energy

Higgs
mass

Higgs
potential
shape

fermion
couplings

loops



loops



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vacuum
energy

Higgs
mass

instability?

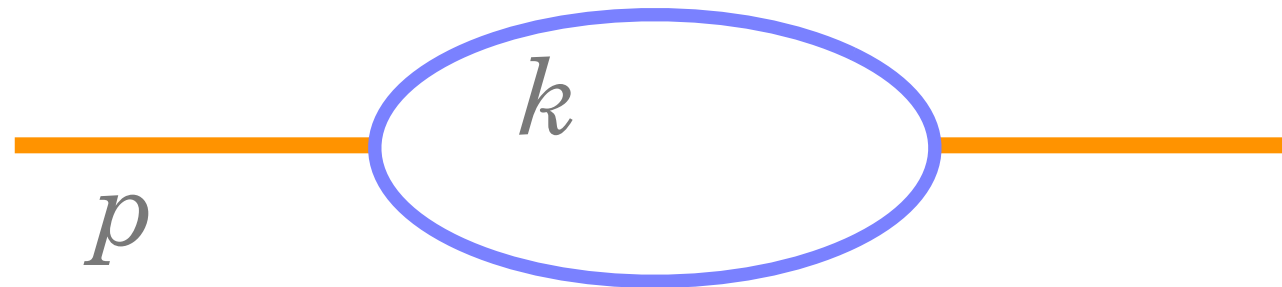
fermion
couplings

in relativistic quantum field theory

■ the Feynman rules:

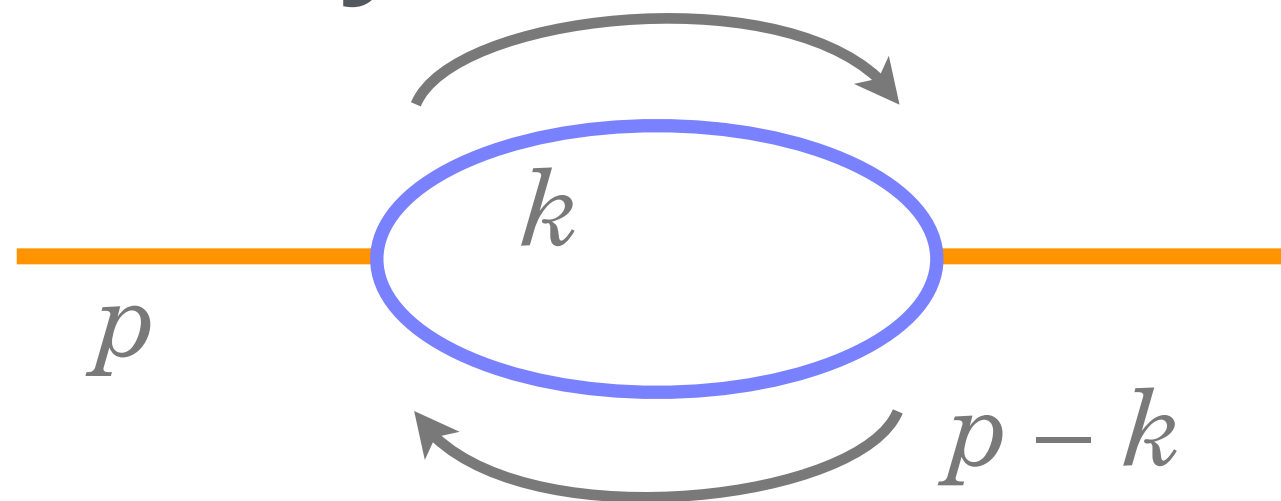
in relativistic quantum field theory

■ the Feynman rules:



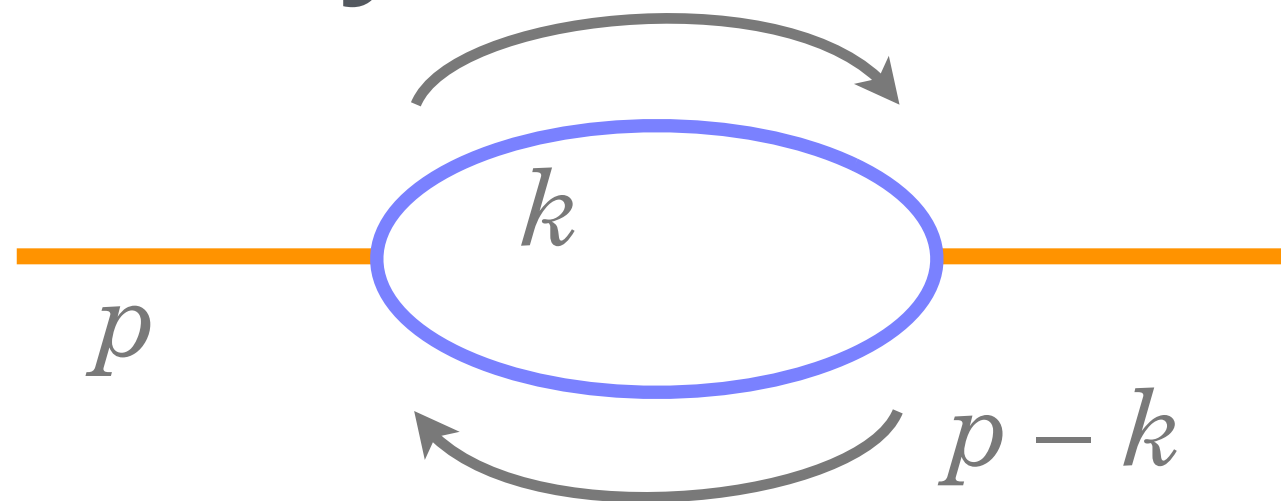
in relativistic quantum field theory

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in relativistic quantum field theory

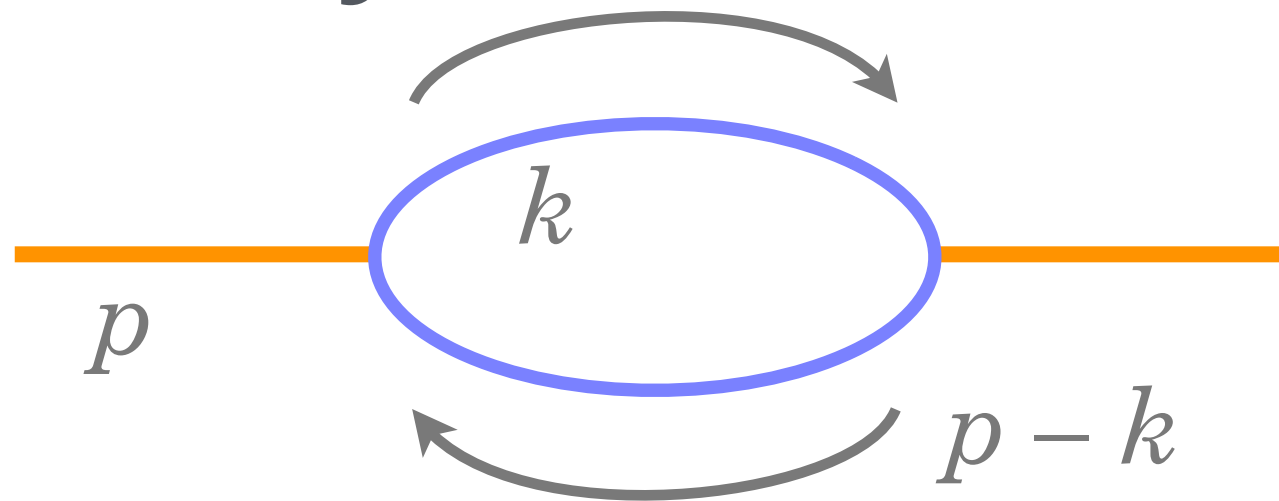
■ the Feynman rules:



$$\int_0^\Lambda dk \text{ (all known particles)}$$

in relativistic quantum field theory

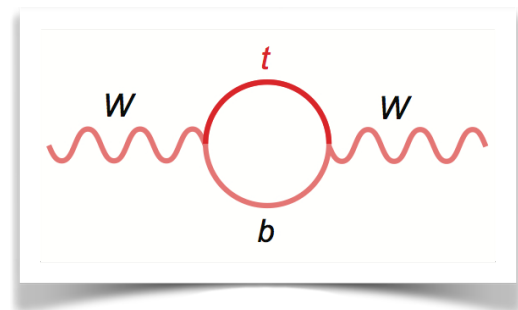
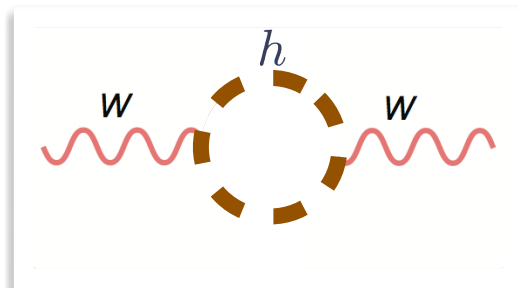
■ the Feynman rules:



$$\int_0^\Lambda dk \text{ (all known particles)} + \int_0^\Lambda dk \text{ (all un-known particles)}$$

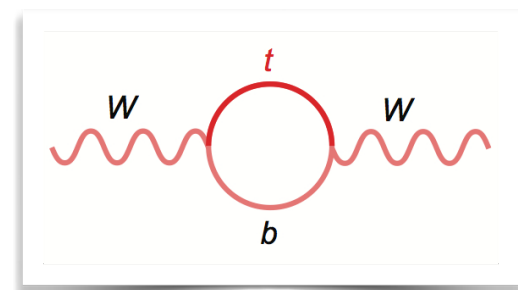
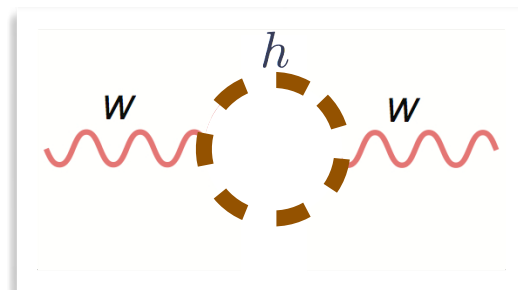
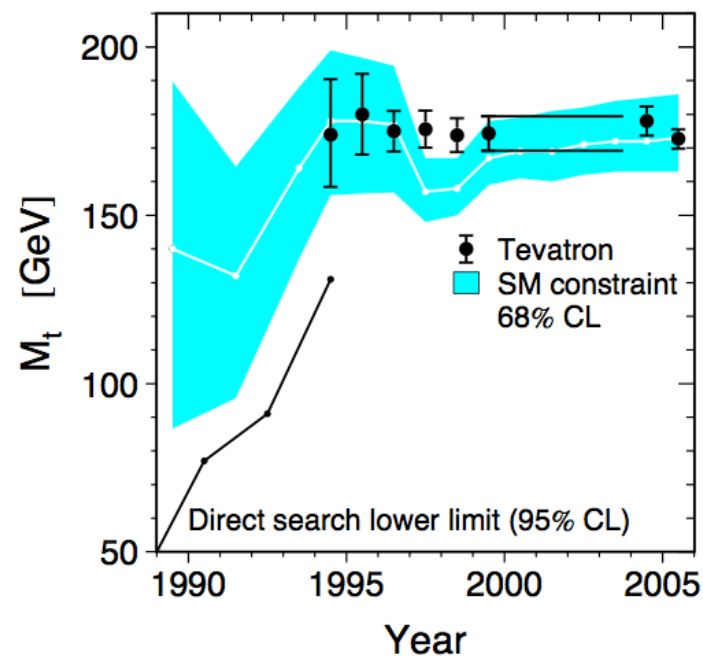
not mysticism

- “Loops” are at the core of our language
traditionally highly predictive
highly accurate



not mysticism

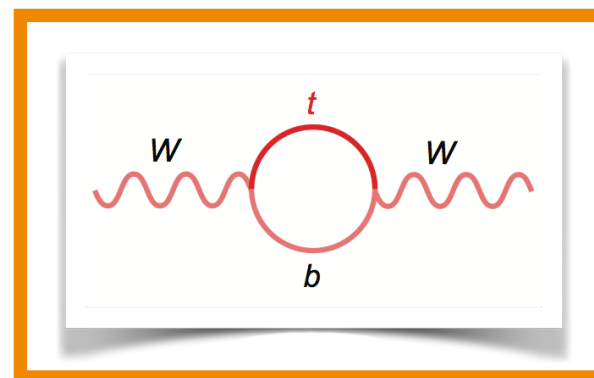
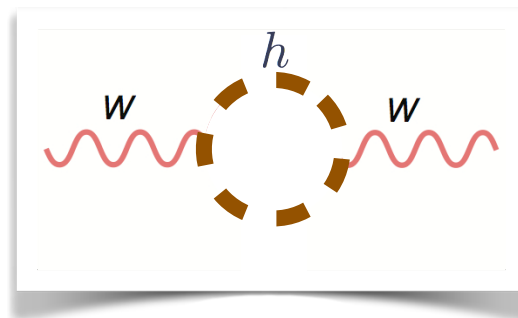
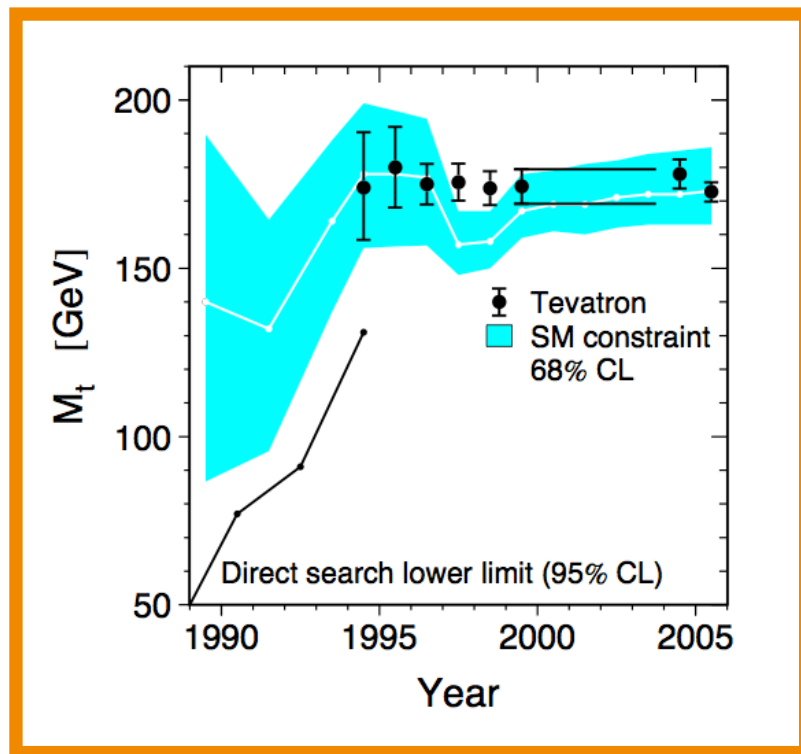
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EW fits: top quark

not mysticism

- “Loops” are at the core of our language
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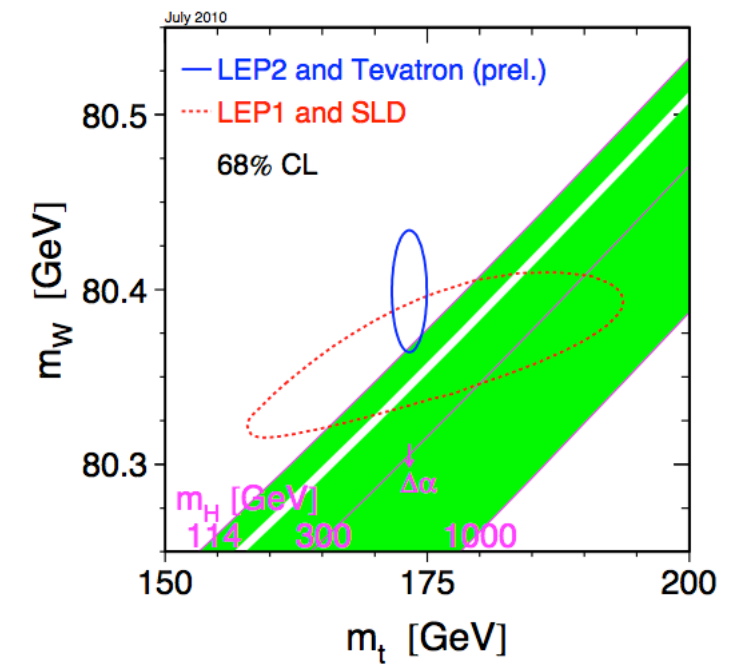
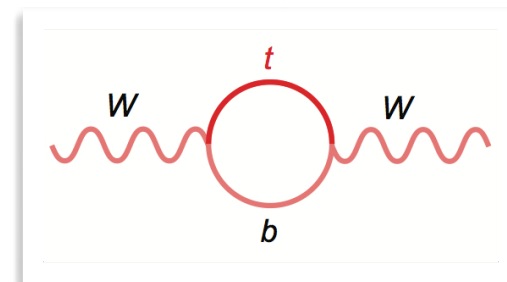
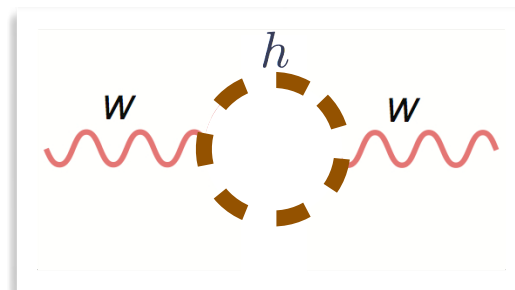
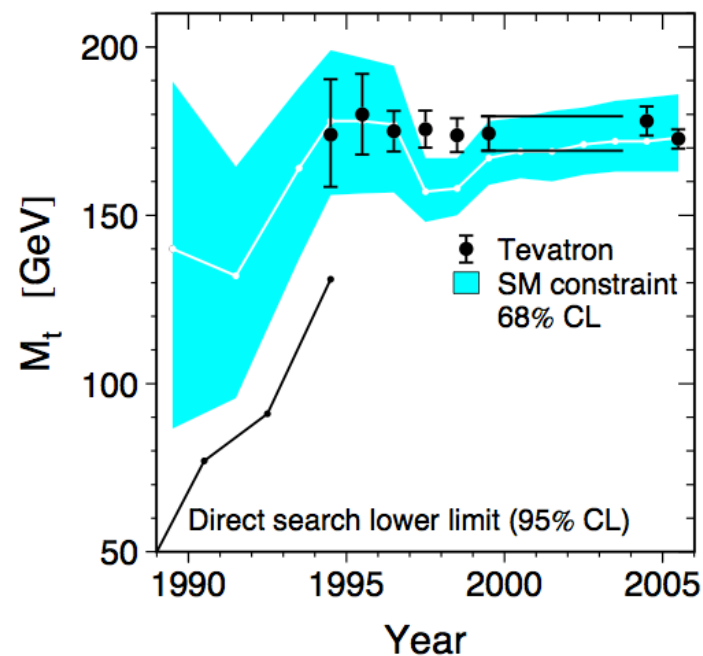
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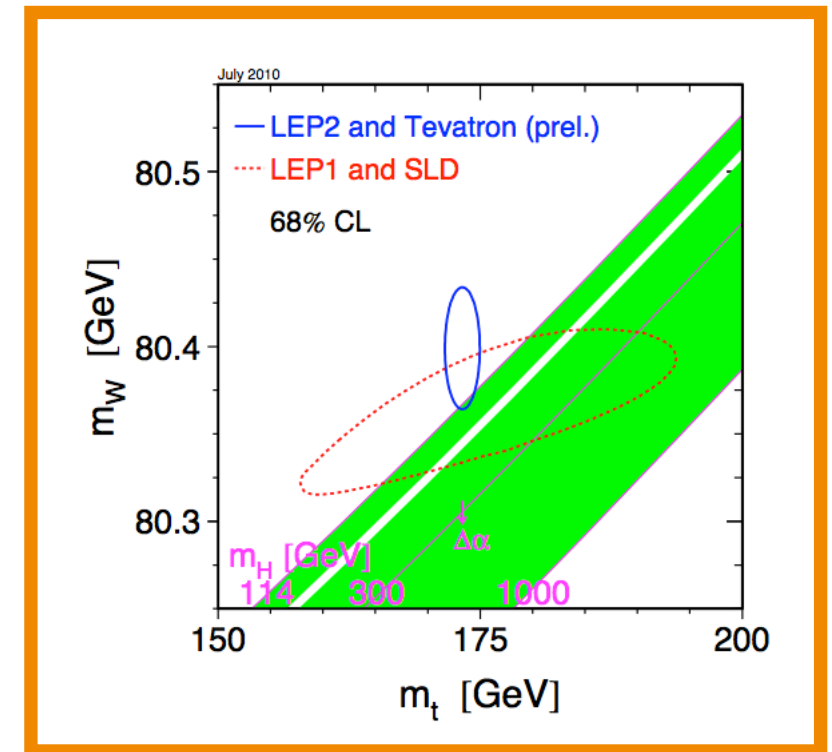
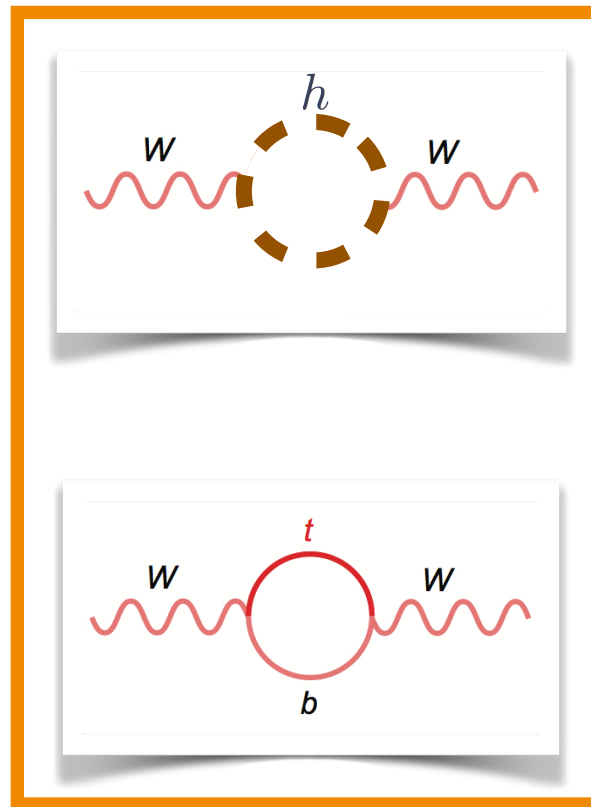
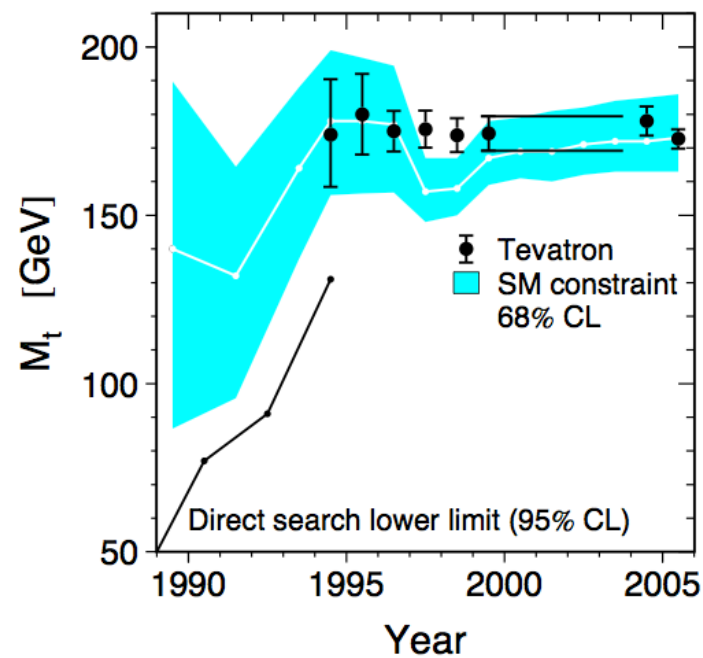
EW fits: Higgs boson

not mysticism

- “Loops” are at the core of our language

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highly accurate



EW fits: top quark

EW fits: Higgs boson

How about

- a spin 0, elementary particle?

First-ever spin 0 elementary particle.

$$V = \lambda v^2 H^2$$

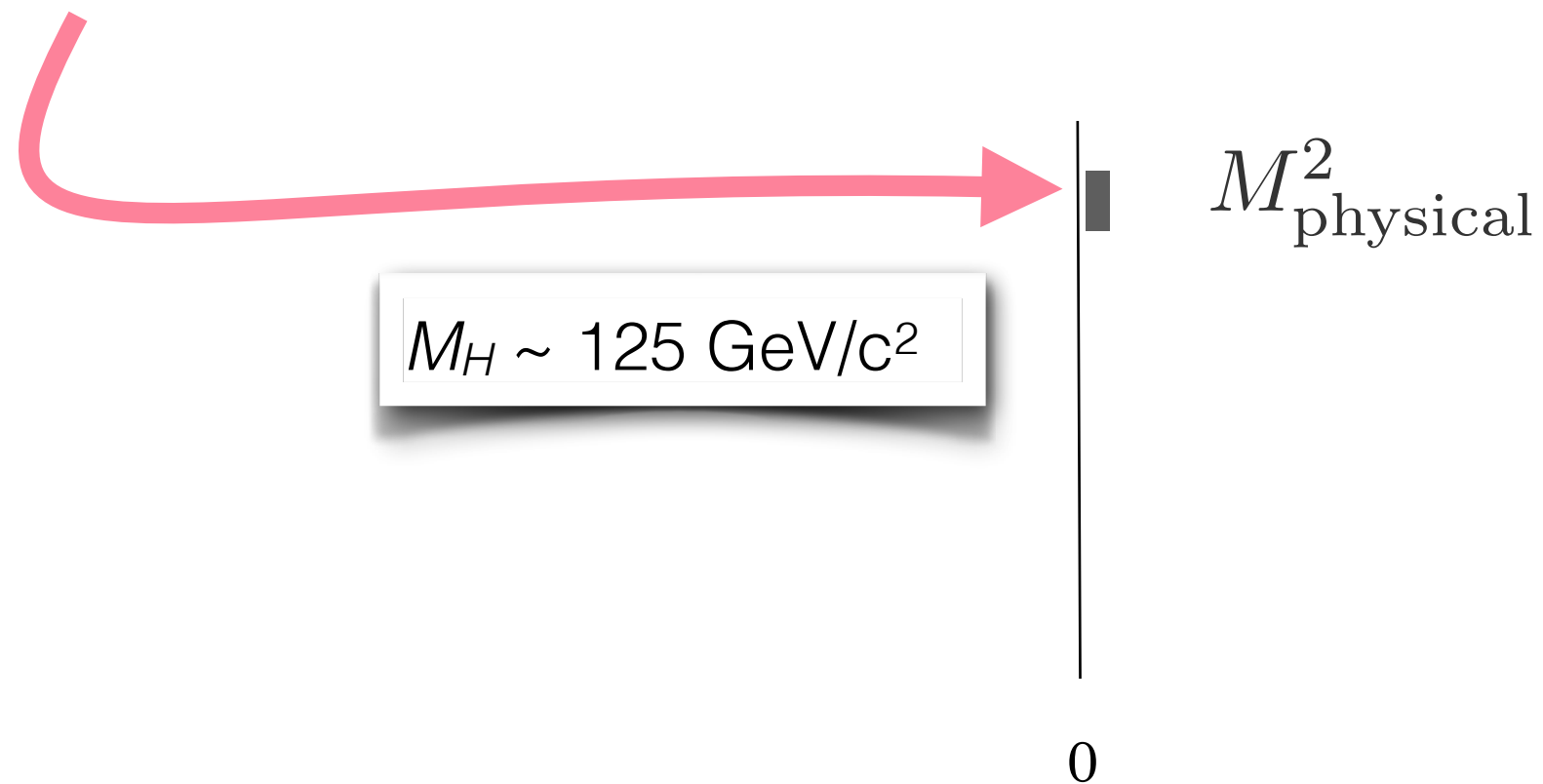
$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 + \delta M^2$$

$$\delta M^2 \propto \frac{c}{16\pi^2} g^2 \Lambda^2$$

3 kinds of loops

$$V = \lambda v^2 H^2$$

$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 + \left(\text{H loop} \right) + \left(\text{t loop} \right) + \left(\text{W,Z loop} \right)$$



$M_H \sim 125 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

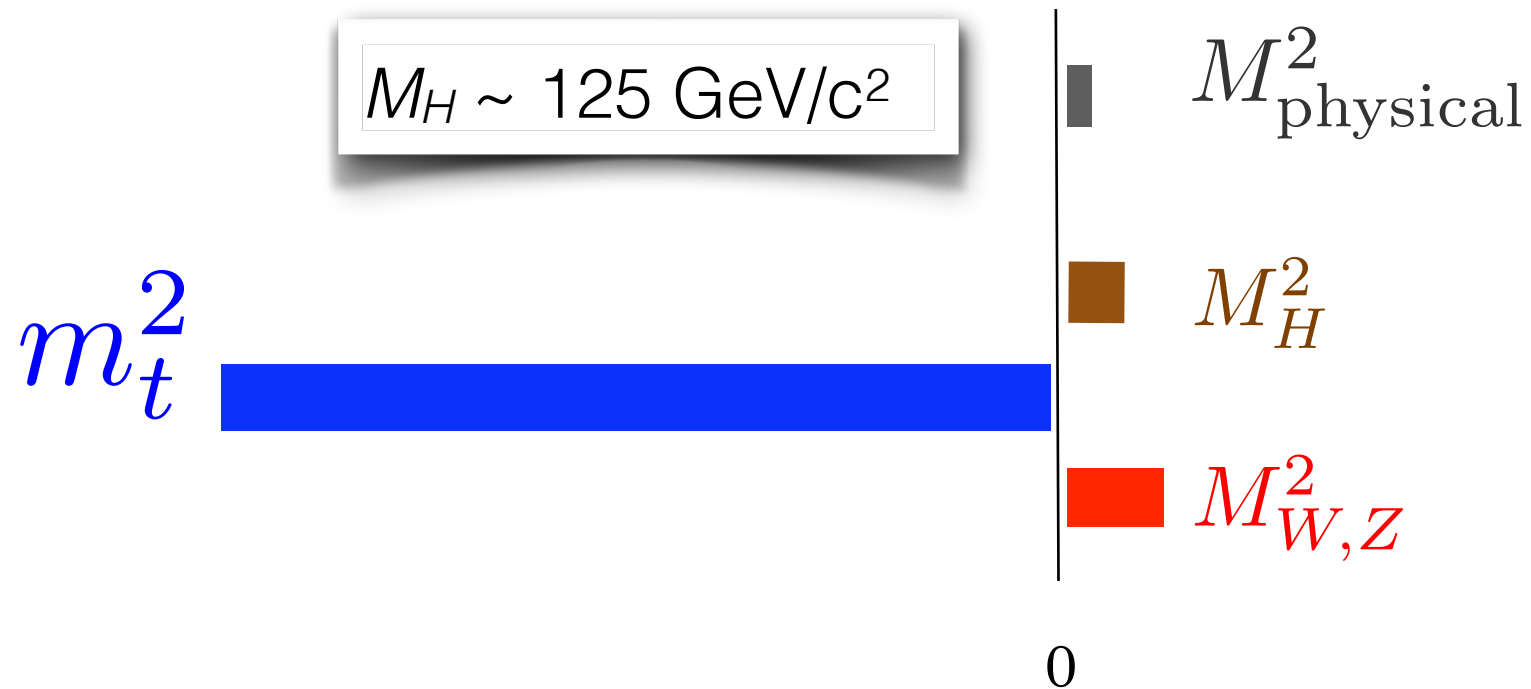
M_{physical}^2

0

Top loop is big and negative

$$V = \lambda v^2 H^2$$

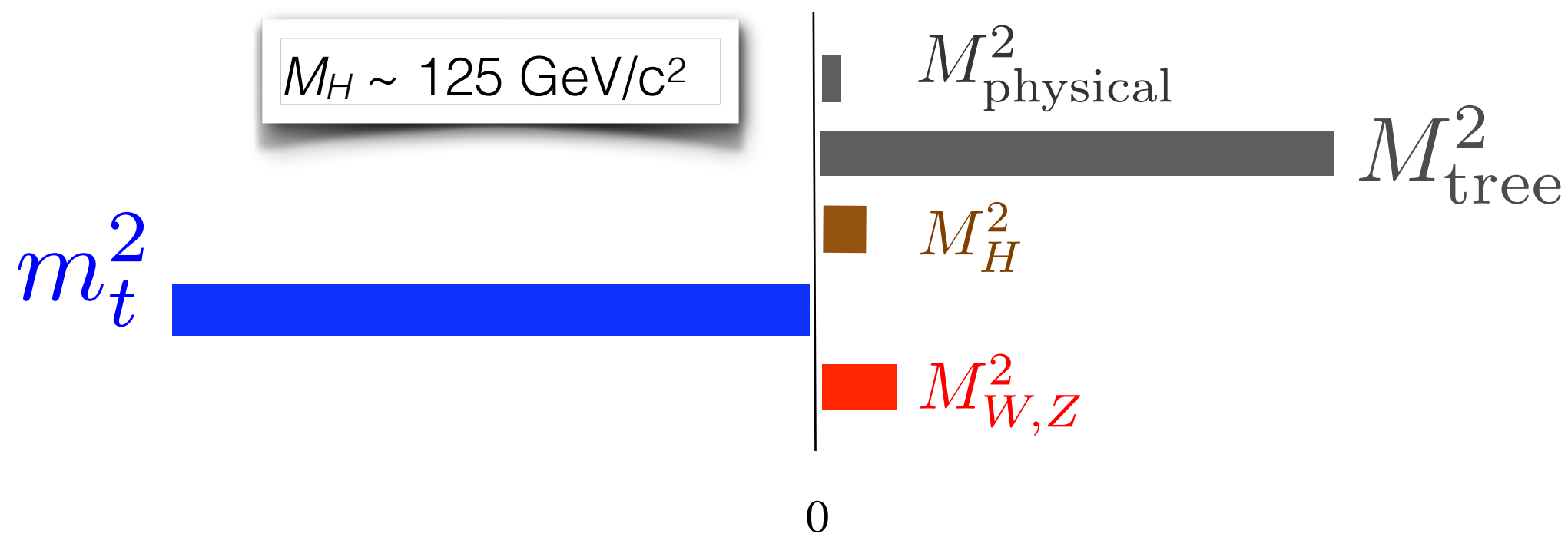
$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 + \left(\text{Higgs loop} \right) + \left(\text{Top loop} \right) + \left(\text{W/Z loop} \right)$$



Requiring a large, opposing tree value

$$V = \lambda v^2 H^2$$

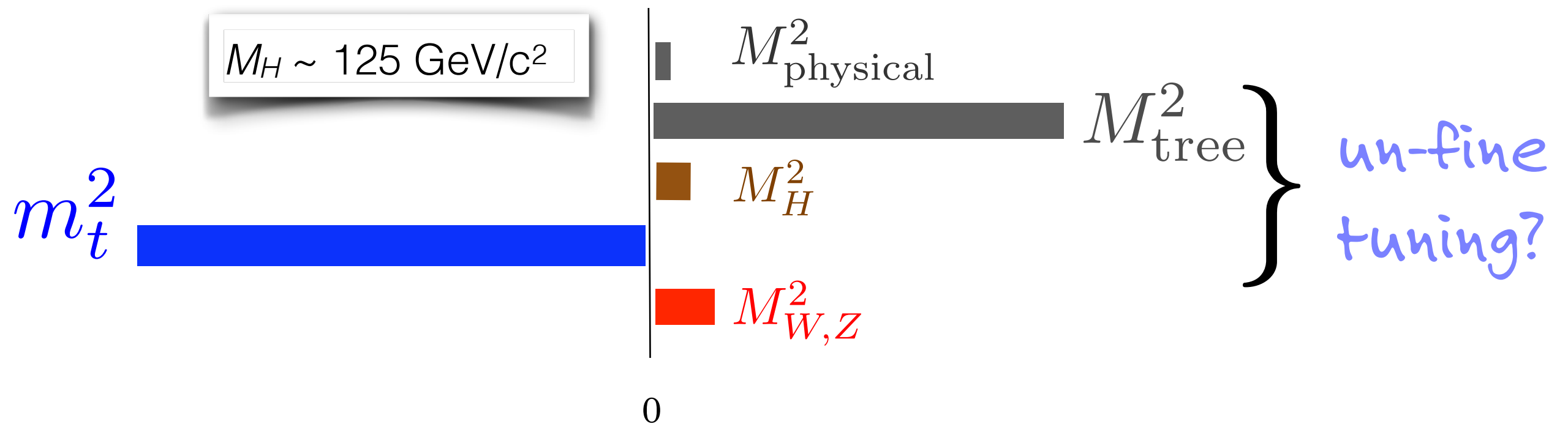
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An enormous fine-tuning

$$V = \lambda v^2 H^2$$

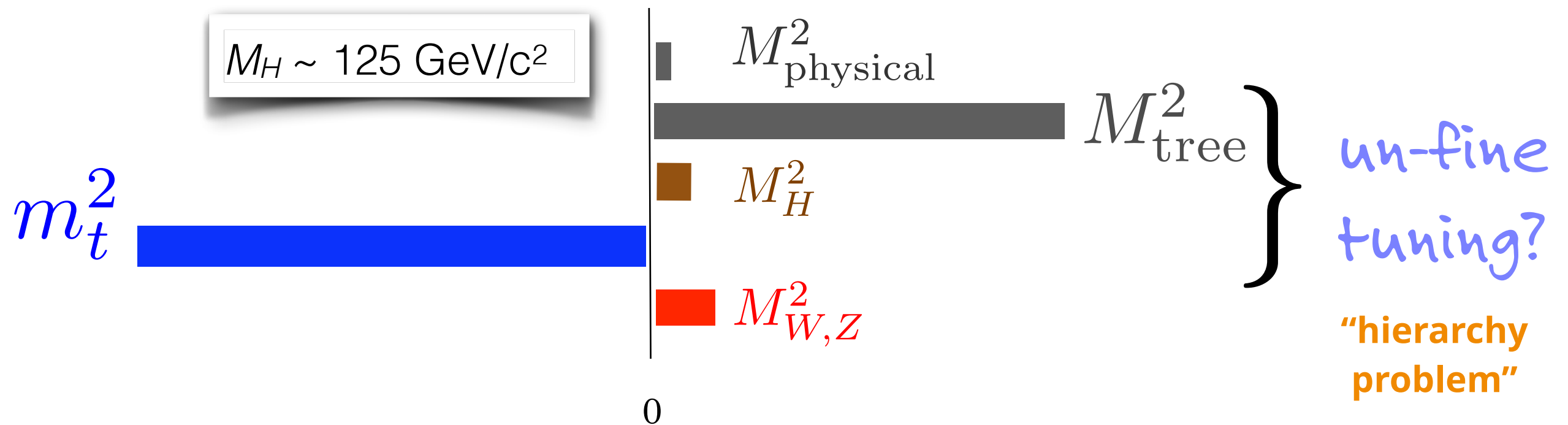
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An enormous fine-tuning

$$V = \lambda v^2 H^2$$

$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 + \left(\text{Higgs loop} \right) + \left(\text{top loop} \right) + \left(\text{W,Z loop} \right)$$



if next scale is  **the Planck Scale?**

$$M_H^2 = \frac{(\text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{n60,000})}{(\text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{nnn}, \text{n44,375})}$$

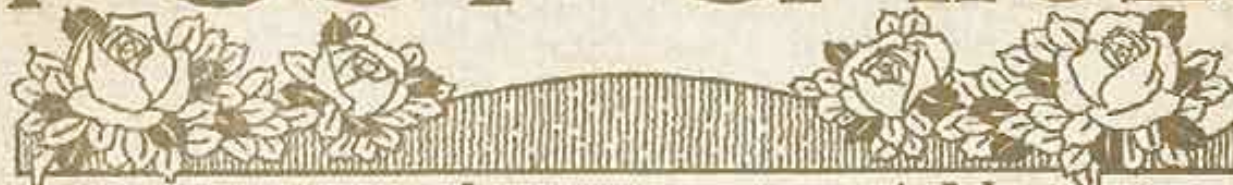
$$M_H^2 = 125^2$$

“coincidence”?



There's no coincidence in science.

POST CARD



Correspondence

Address

Hints?

To: 2019

From: Nature

#5064 80PR
ROBERT W. LORD
BOSTON

Perhaps a huge hint?

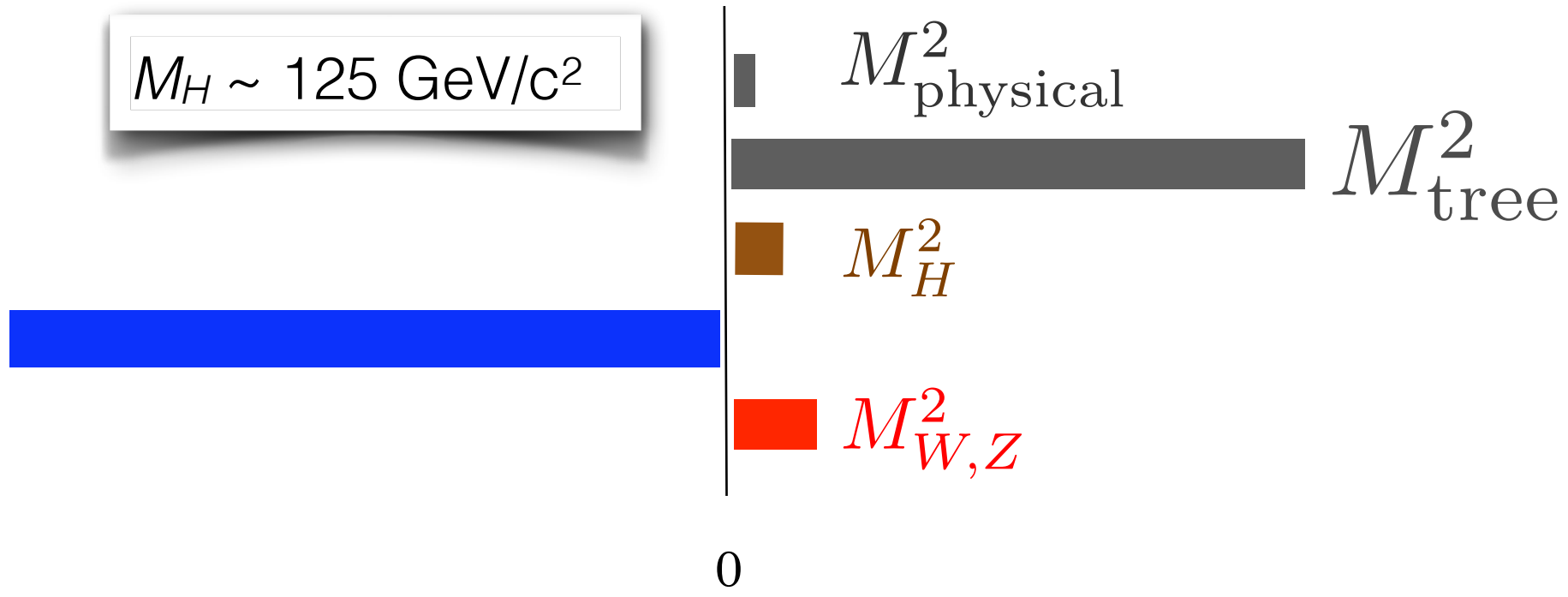
of something “BSM”?

no shortage of ideas

$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 + \left(\text{Higgs loop} \right) + \left(\text{top loop} \right) + \left(\text{W,Z loop} \right) + \left(\text{BSM} \right)$$

$M_H \sim 125 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

m_t^2

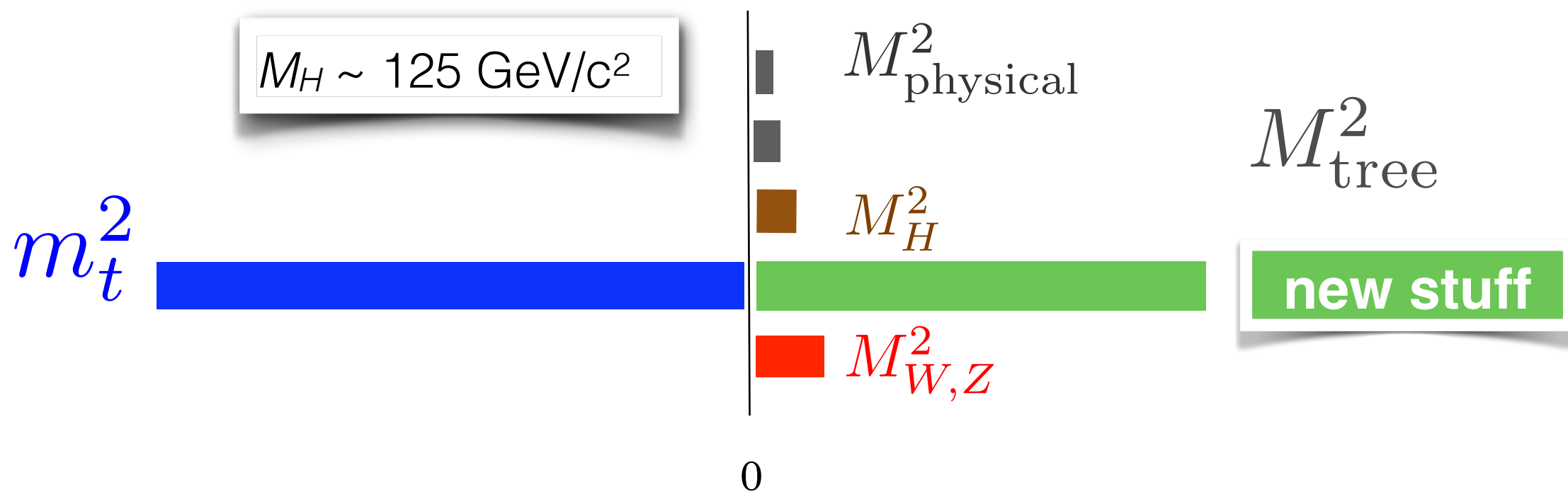


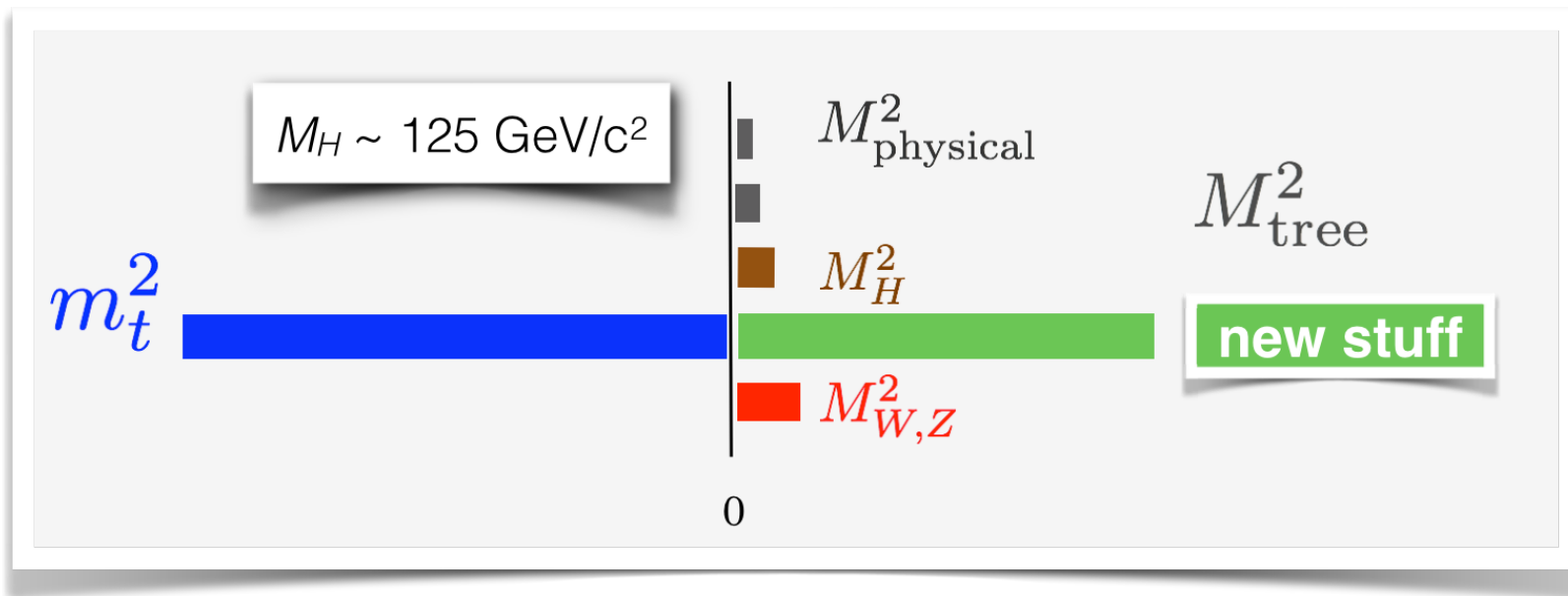
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looking for new physics at the $\sim 1 \text{ TeV}$ scale



looking for new physics at the $\sim 1 \text{ TeV}$ scale



looking for new physics at the $\sim 1 \text{ TeV}$ scale

"natural"

new stuff

Broadly speaking, categories of new stuff:

Supersymmetric theories -

a Bose-like stop

Little Higgs-like theories -

a Vector-top

Composite Higgs -

a Cooper Pair-like H

Extra dimensional theories

new stuff

Broadly speaking, categories of new stuff:

Supersymmetric theories -

a Bose-like stop

Little Higgs-like theories -

a Vector-like top

Composite Higgs -

a Cooper Pair-like H

Extra dimensional theories

■ **or we tend to default to ideas like:**

the multiverse or...

anthropomorphism



This article is from the In-Depth Report [The Higgs Boson at Last?](#)

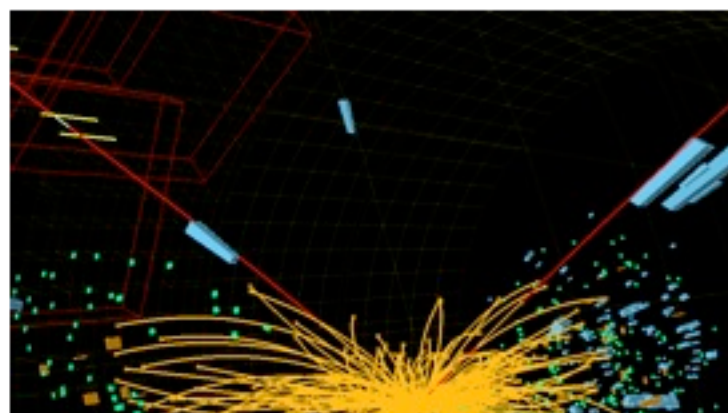


How the Higgs Boson Might Spell Doom for the Universe

Under the simplest assumptions, the measured mass of the Higgs could mean the universe is unstable and destined to fall apart. But don't worry—it won't happen for billions of eons

March 26, 2013 | By [Saswato R. Das](#)

Physicists recently confirmed that the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN, the particle physics laboratory in Geneva, had indeed found a Higgs boson last July, marking a culmination of one of the longest and most expensive searches in science. The



doom?



doom?

$$V = V_0 - |D_\mu H|^2 + \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4 - g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H$$

vacuum
energy

Higgs
mass

instability?

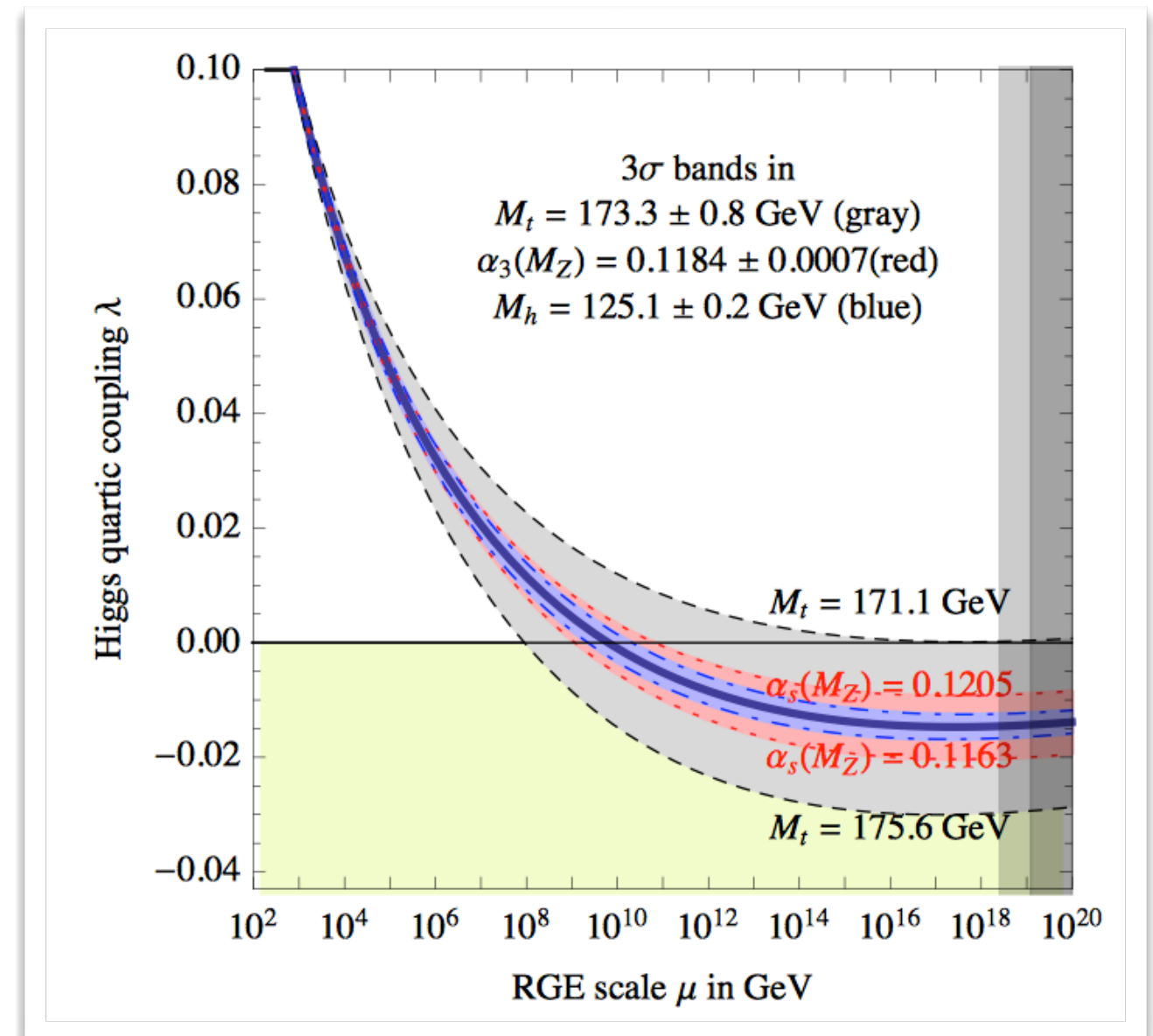
fermion
couplings



$$V = \lambda v H^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4$$

Another consequence of a spin 0 fundamental particle.

The shape of the vacuum potential could change...and the bottom could fall out.



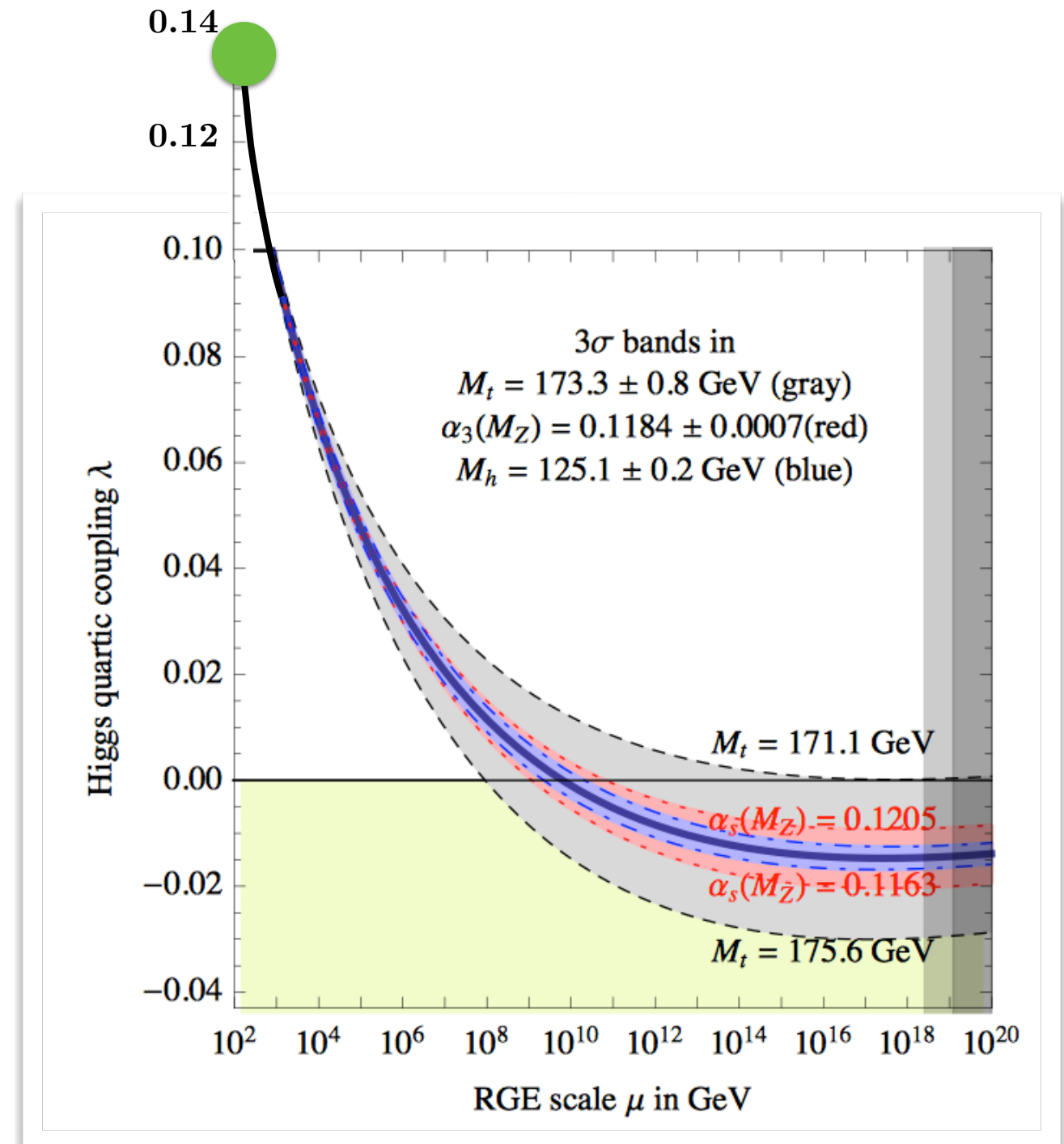
arXiv:1307.3536

Buttazzo, Degrassi, Giardino, Giudice, Sala, Salvio, Strumia

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arXiv:1307.3536

Buttazzo, Degrassi, Giardino, Giudice, Sala, Salvio, Strumia

The Standard Model is just weird.



These are: the best of times

■ and the best of times!



the Snowmass “Energy Frontier”

with Michael Peskin



EF working groups

EF1: The Higgs Boson

■ *Jianming Qian (Michigan), Andrei Gritsan (Johns Hopkins), Heather Logan (Carleton), Rick Van Kooten (Indiana), Chris Tully (Princeton), Sally Dawson (BNL)*

EF2: Precision Study of Electroweak Interactions

■ *Doreen Wackerath (Buffalo), Ashutosh Kotwal (Duke)*

EF3: Fully Understanding the Top Quark

■ *Robin Erbacher (UC Davis), Reinhard Schwienhorst (MSU), Kirill Melnikov (Johns Hopkins), Cecilia Gerber (UIC), Kaustubh Agashe (Maryland)*

EF4: The Path Beyond the Standard Model—New Particles, Forces, and Dimensions (& Flavor and CP Violation at high energy)

■ *Daniel Whiteson (Irvine), Liantao Wang (Chicago), Yuri Gershtein (Rutgers), Meenakshi Narain (Brown), Markus Luty (UC Davis) [Soeren Prell (ISU), Michele Papucci (LBNL), Marina Artuso (Syracuse)]*

EF5: Quantum Chromodynamics and the Strong Interactions

■ *Ken Hatakeyama (Baylor), John Campbell (FNAL), Frank Petriello (Northwestern), Joey Huston (MSU)*

characterizing future collider physics

■ 52 conclusions
for all 13 facilities

we evaluated:

- 4 hadron colliders
- 7 electron colliders
- 1 muon collider
- 1 photon-photon collider

■ **Conclusions**

A three-pronged research program:

Mass, CP, and
especially
couplings

- Measure properties of the Higgs boson.
- Measure properties of the: t , W , and Z
- Search for TeV-scale particles

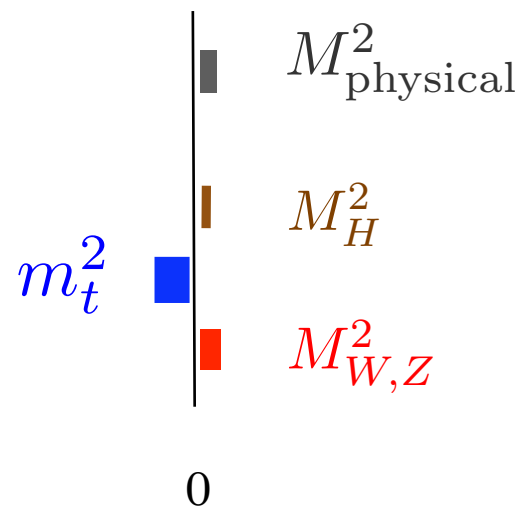
A three-pronged research program:

They talk to
the Higgs Field

- Measure properties of the Higgs boson.
- Measure properties of the: t , W , and Z
- Search for TeV-scale particles

A three-pronged research program:

Scale inspired by the hierarchy problem



- Measure properties of the Higgs boson.
- Measure properties of the: t , W , and Z
- Search for TeV-scale particles

let's



the future:



The Higgs Boson

is it alone?



is it alone?



a part of a family?



is it alone?



a part of a family?



different in tiny details?



is it alone?

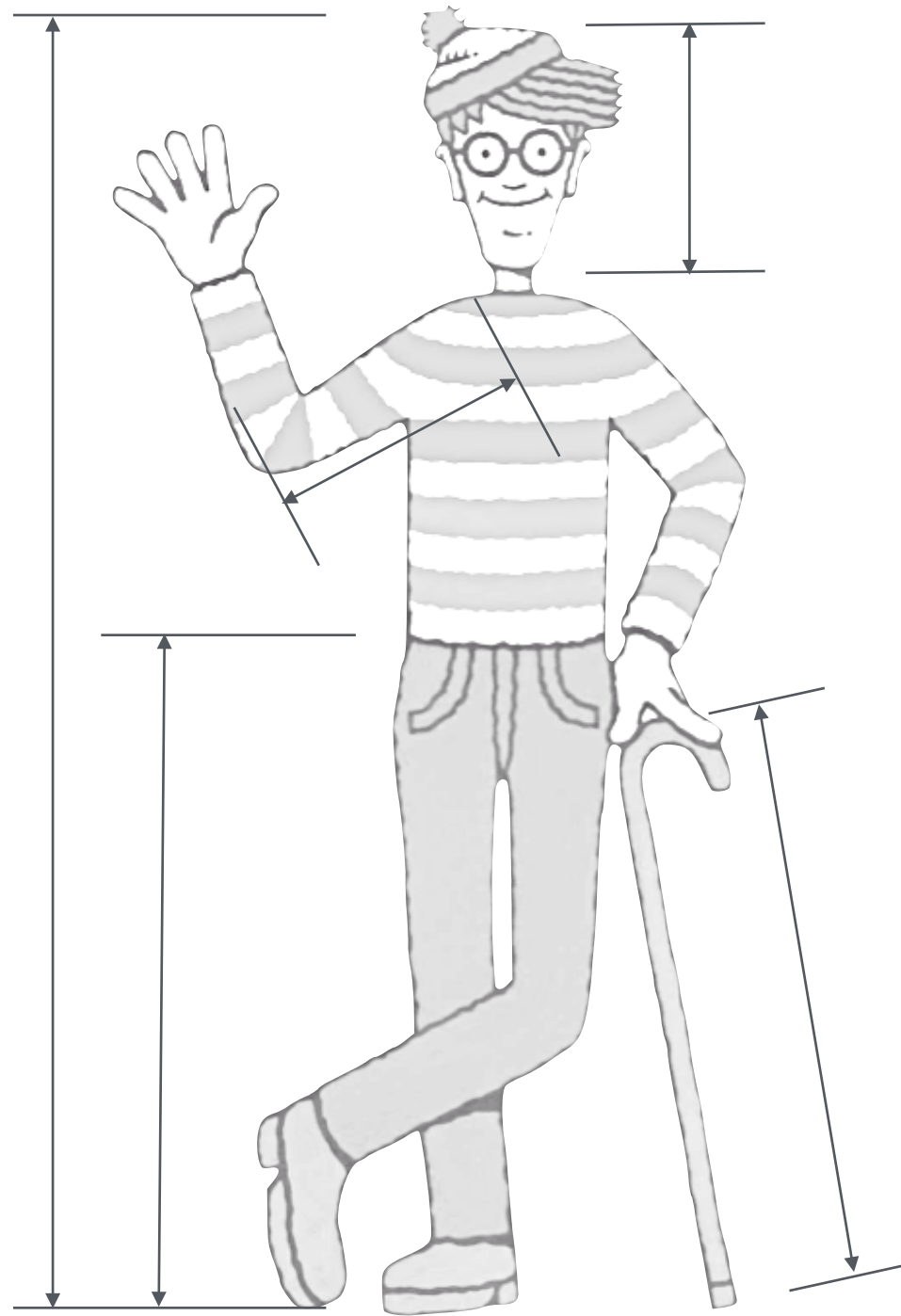


a part of a family?

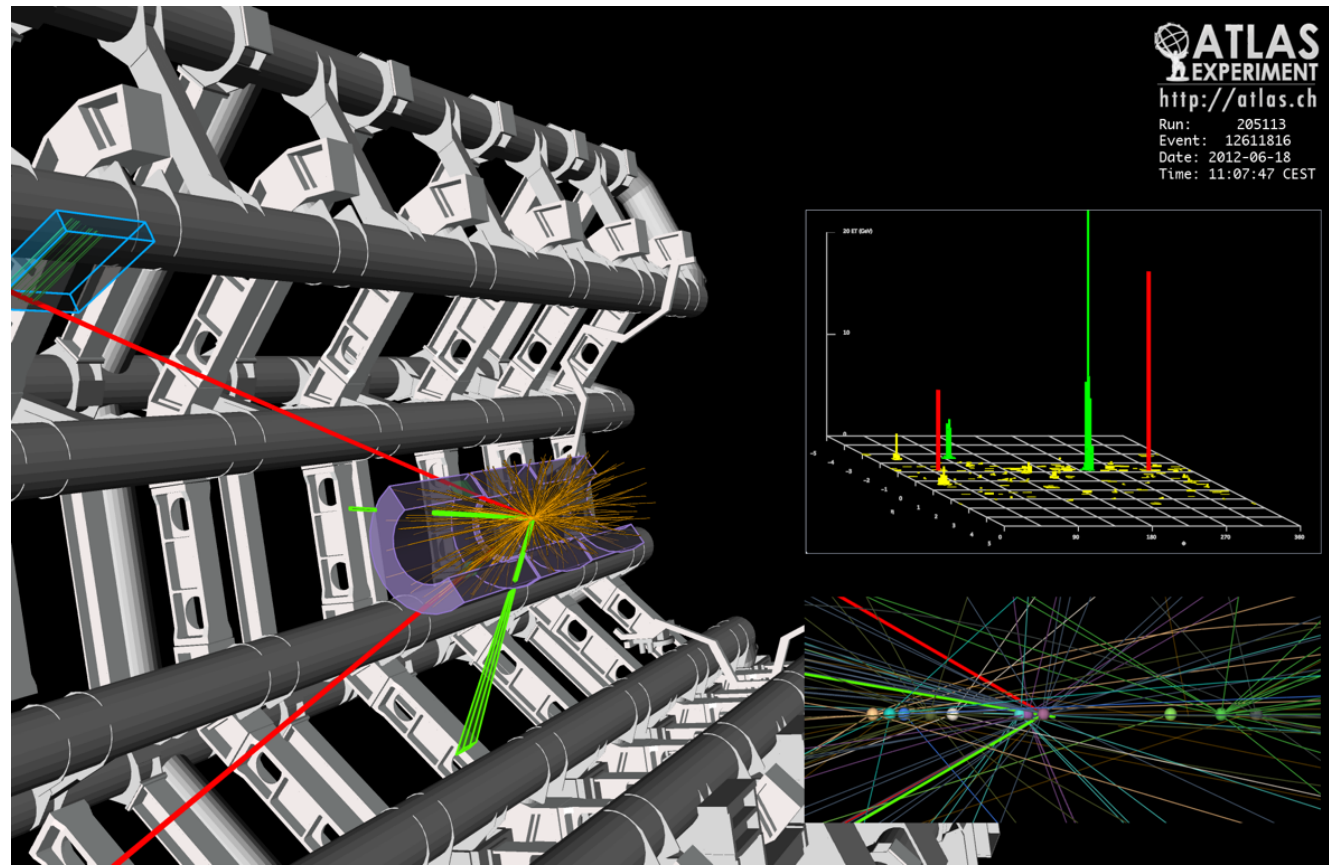


different in tiny details?

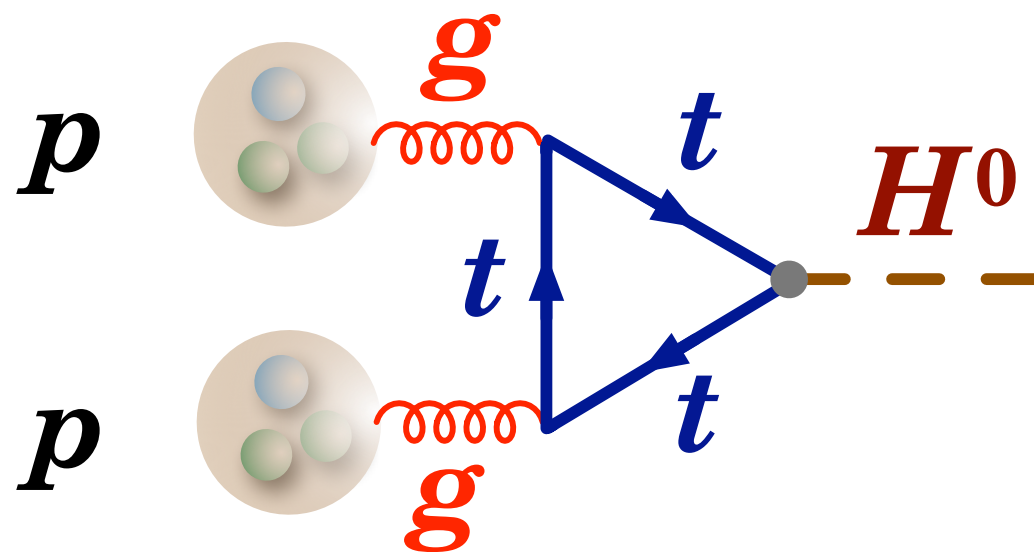




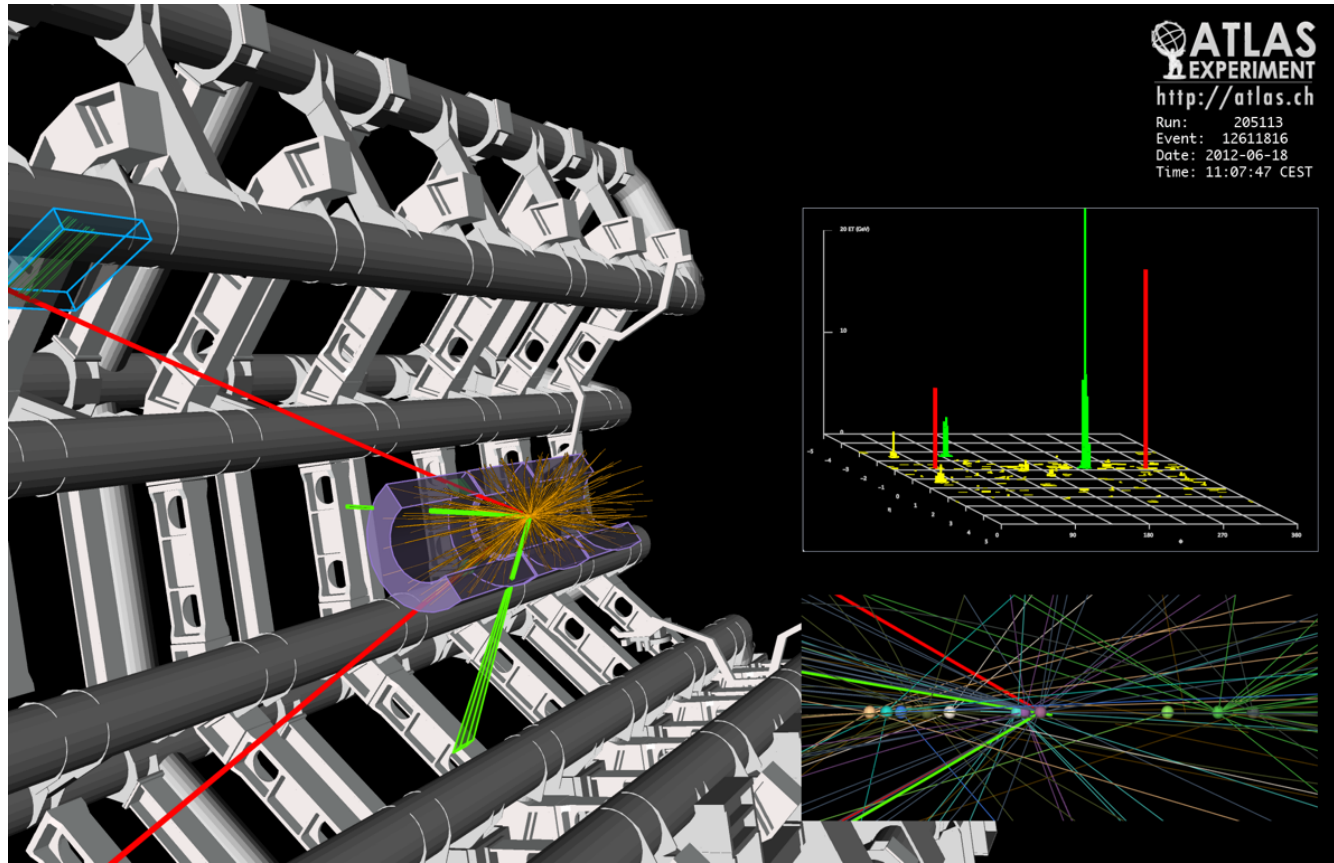
ATLAS



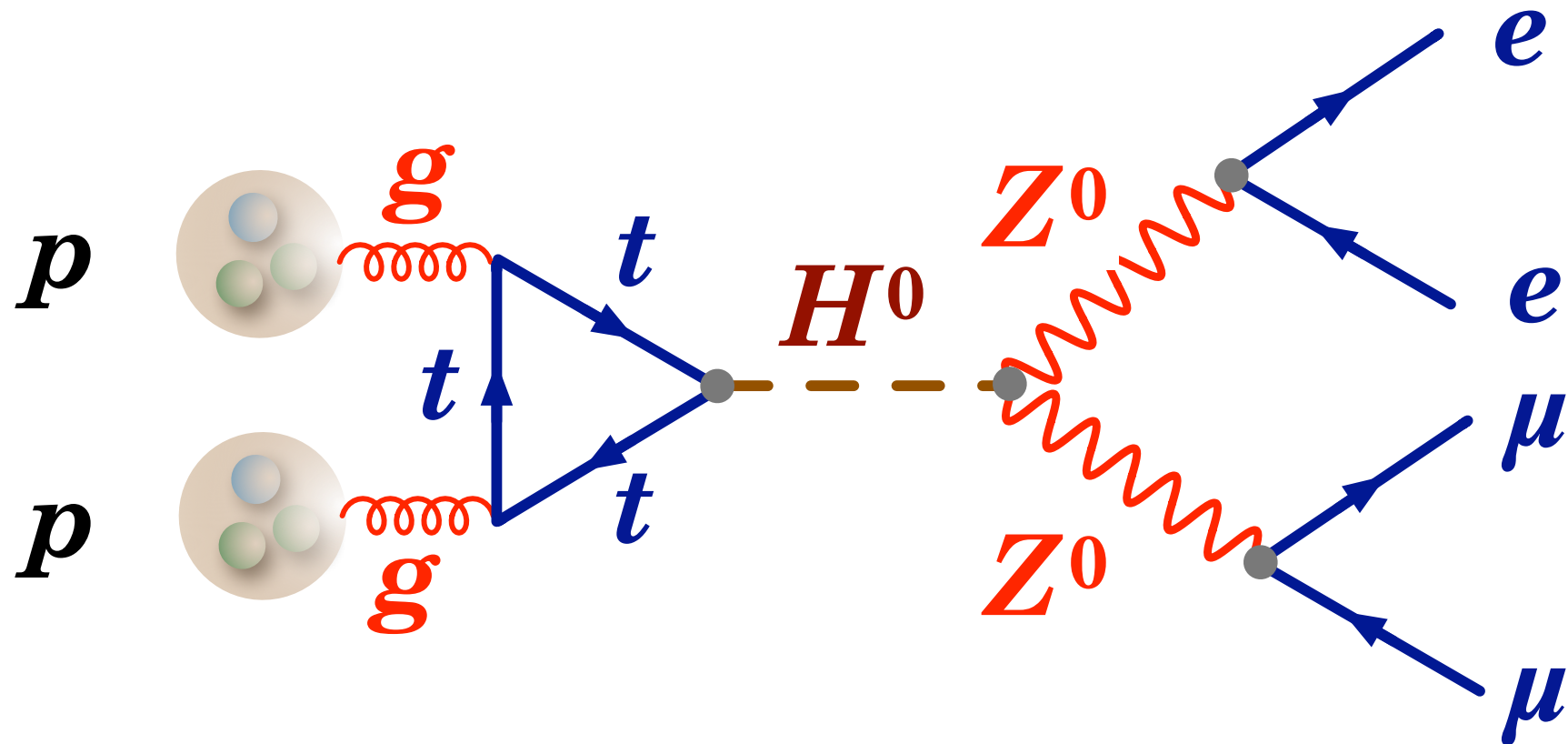
Golden Channel

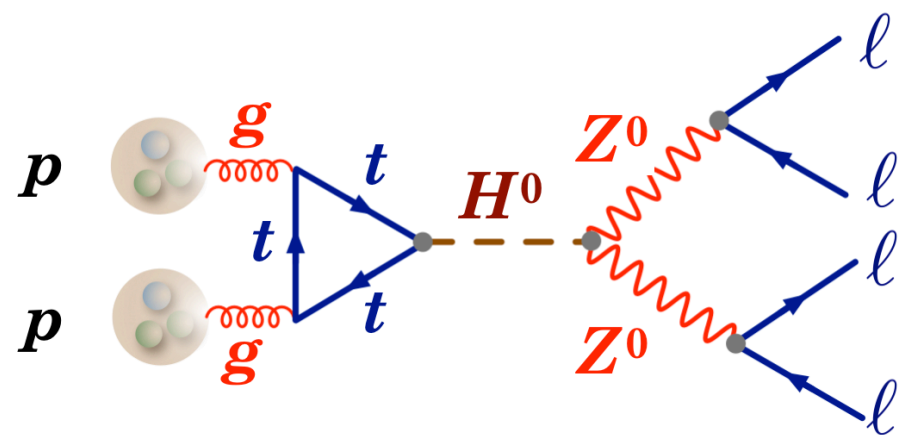


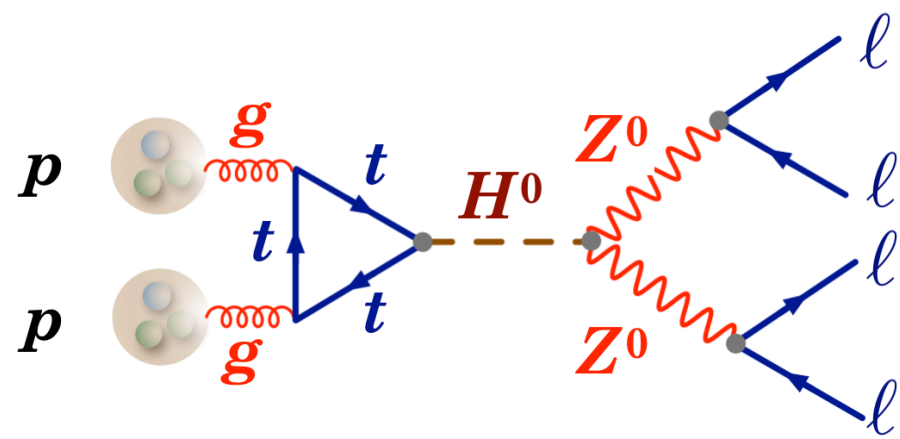
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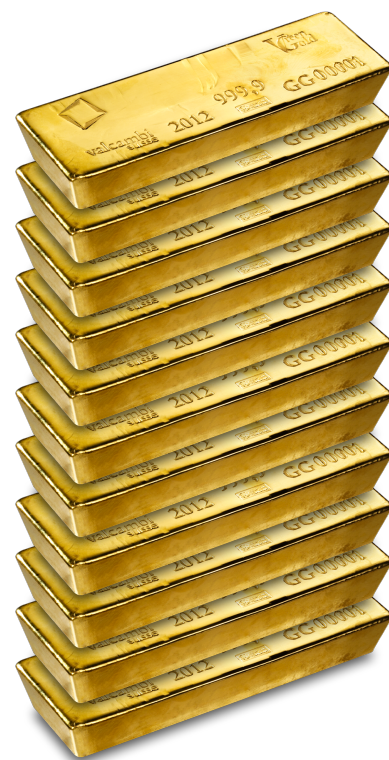
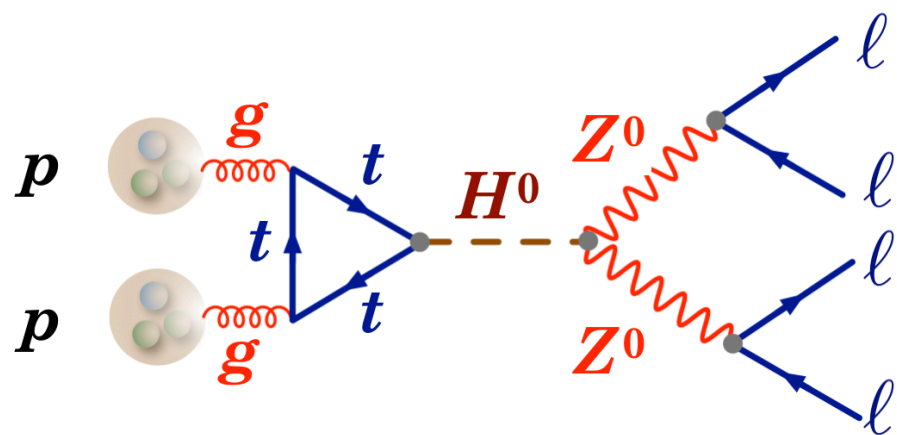
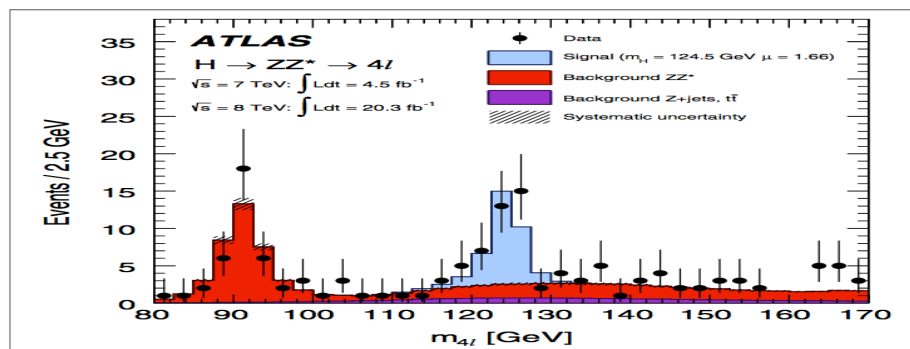


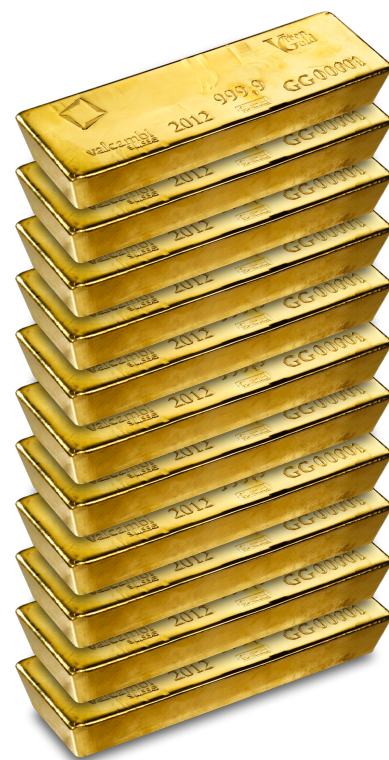
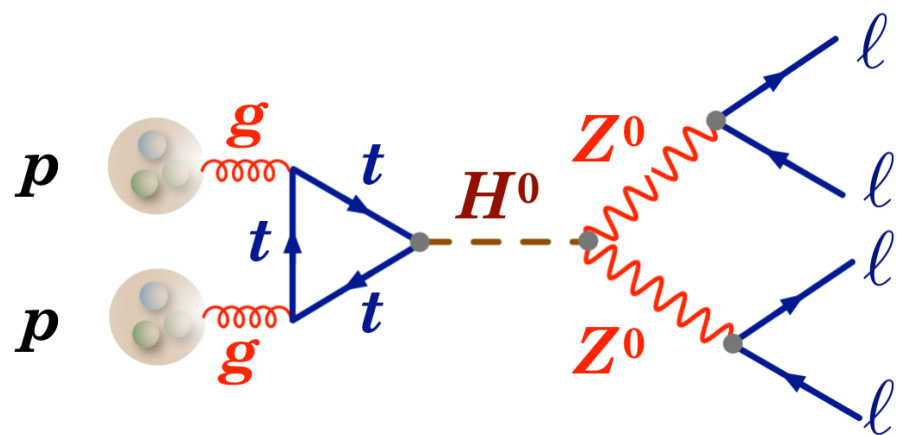
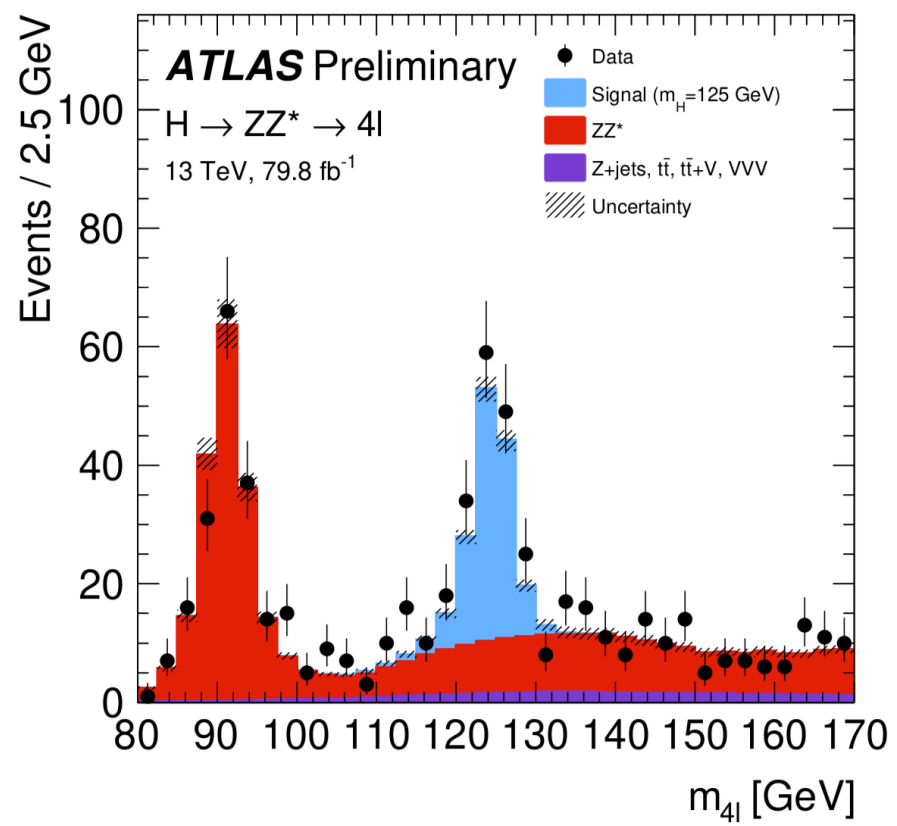
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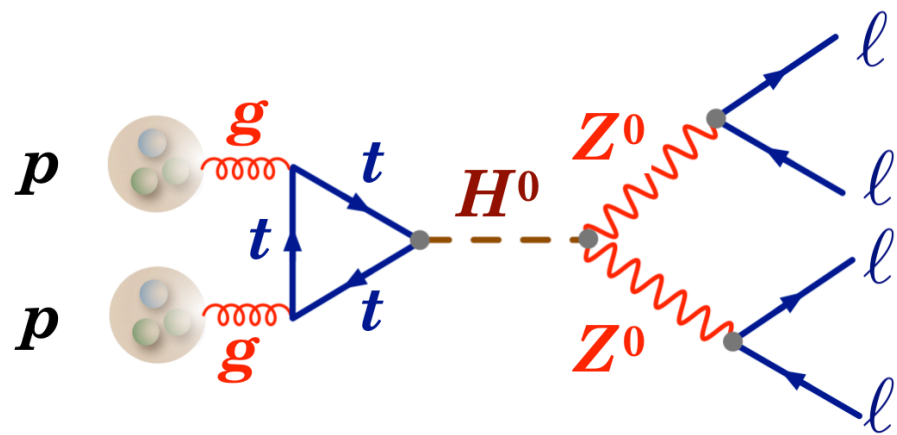
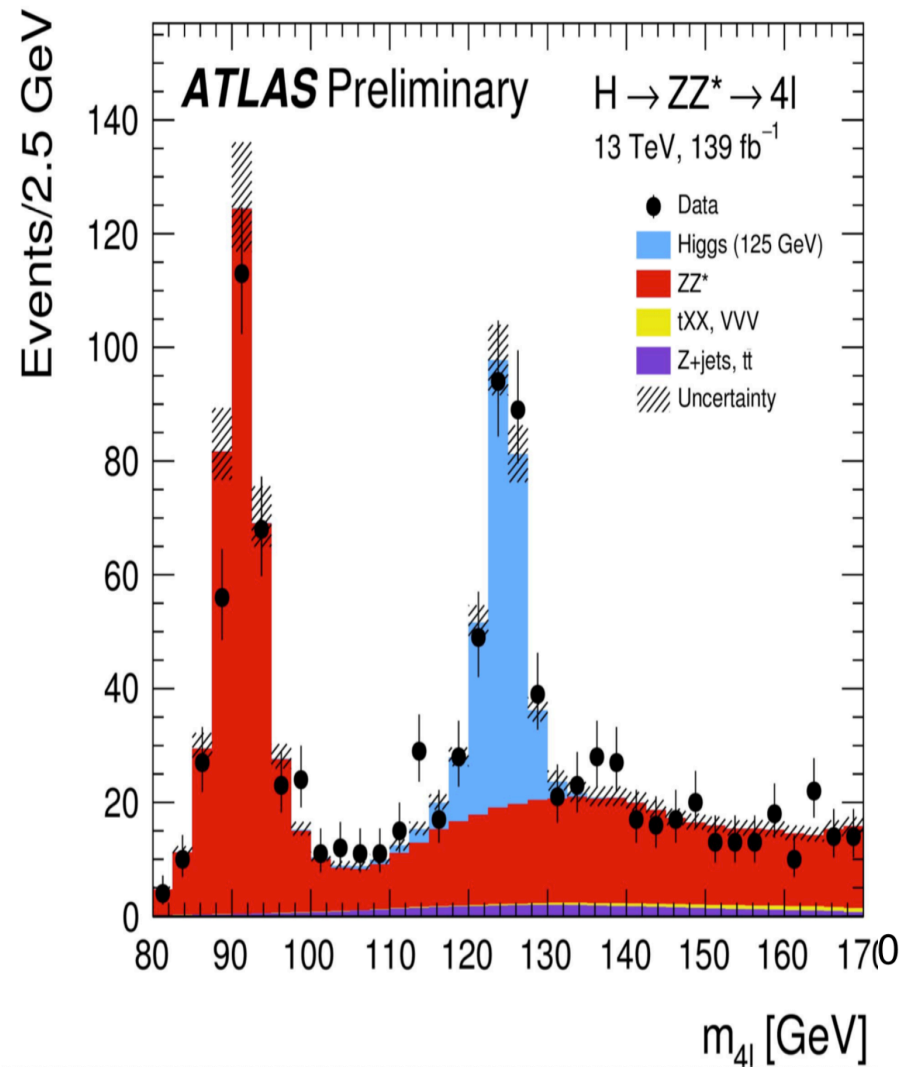


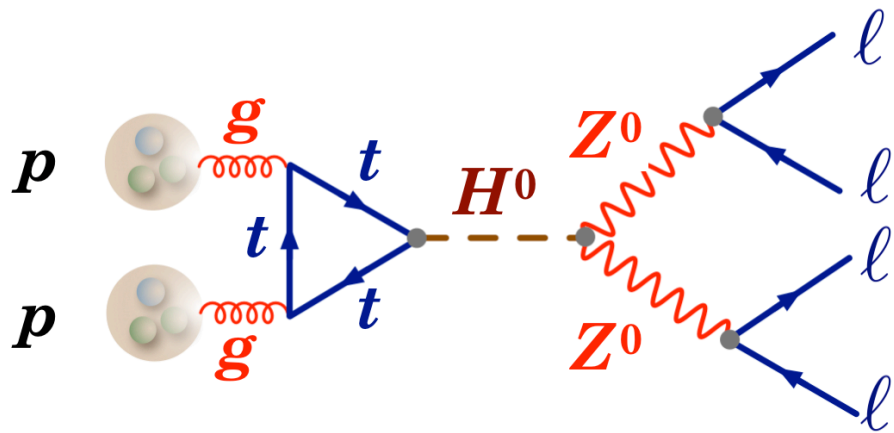
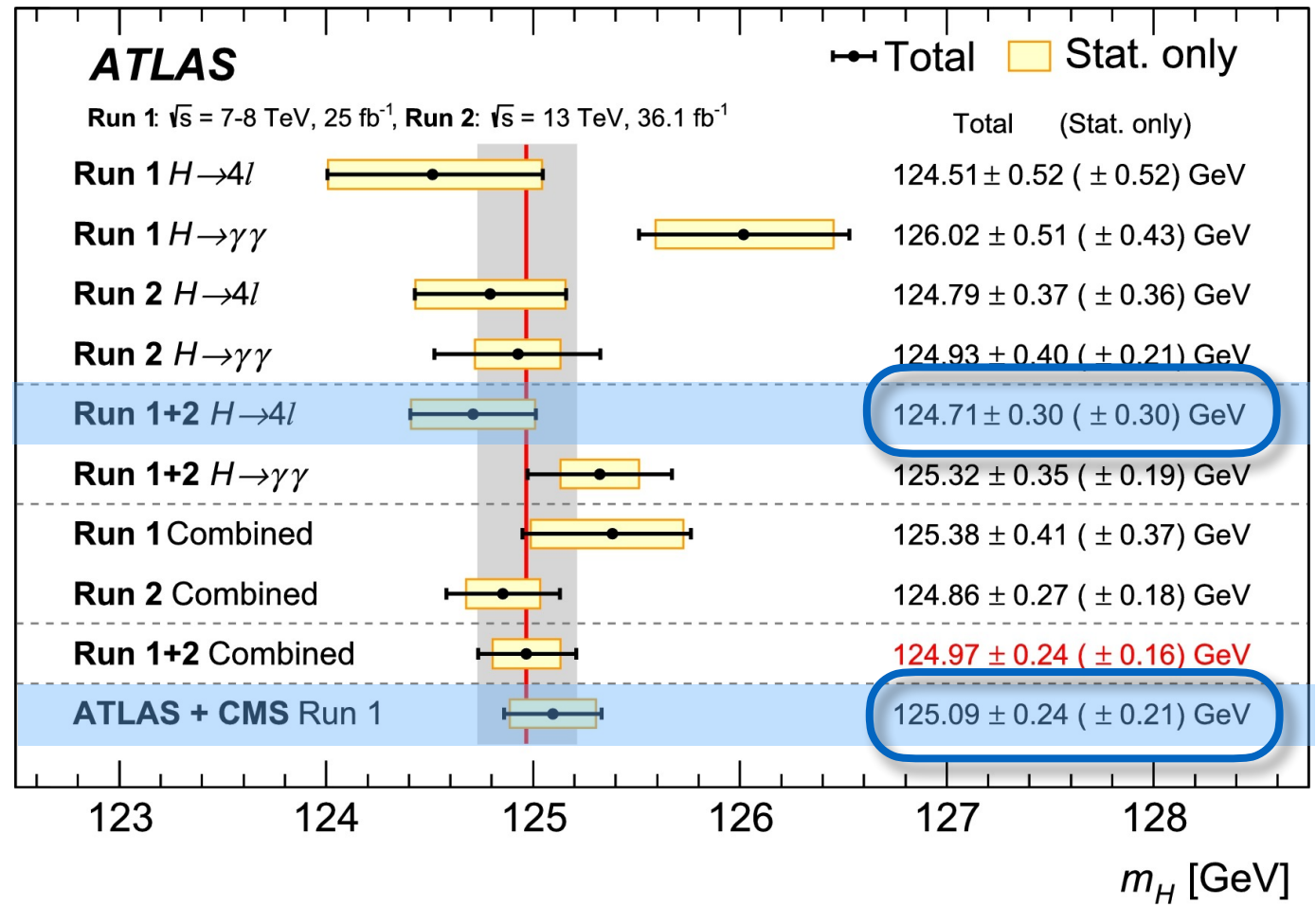
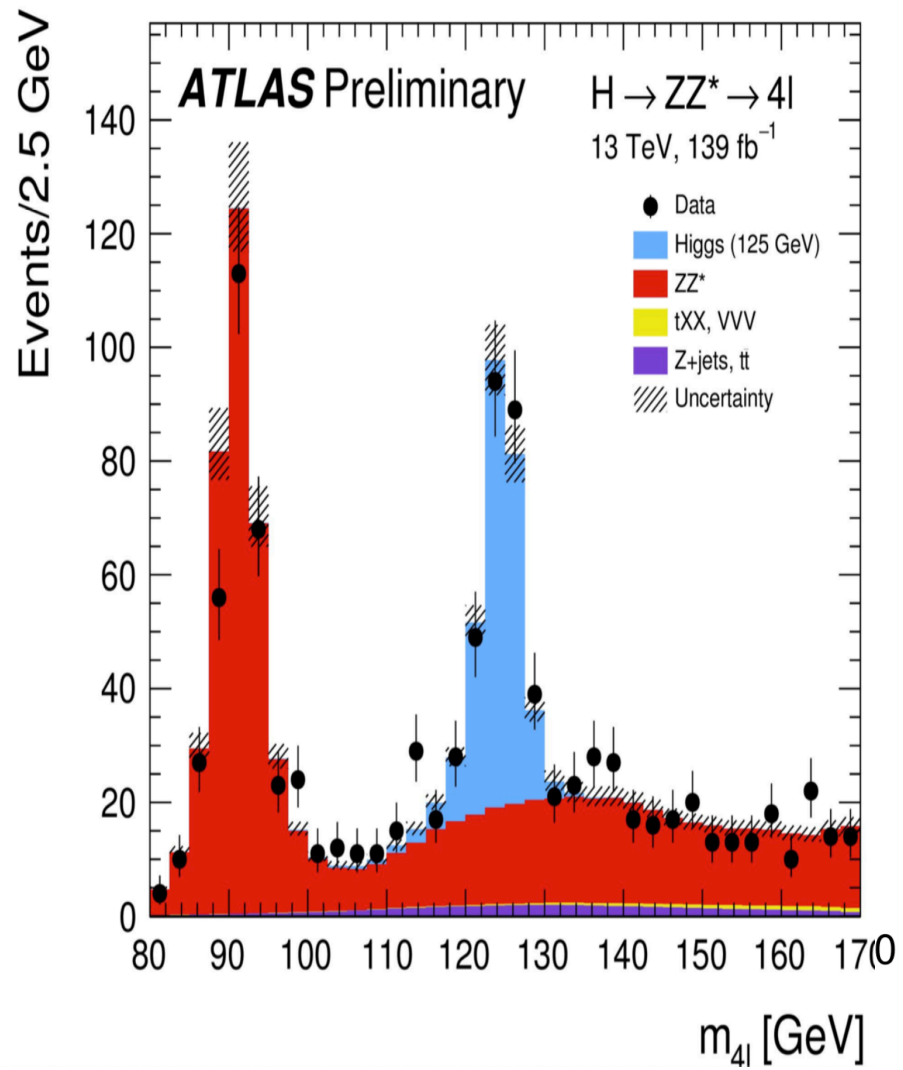




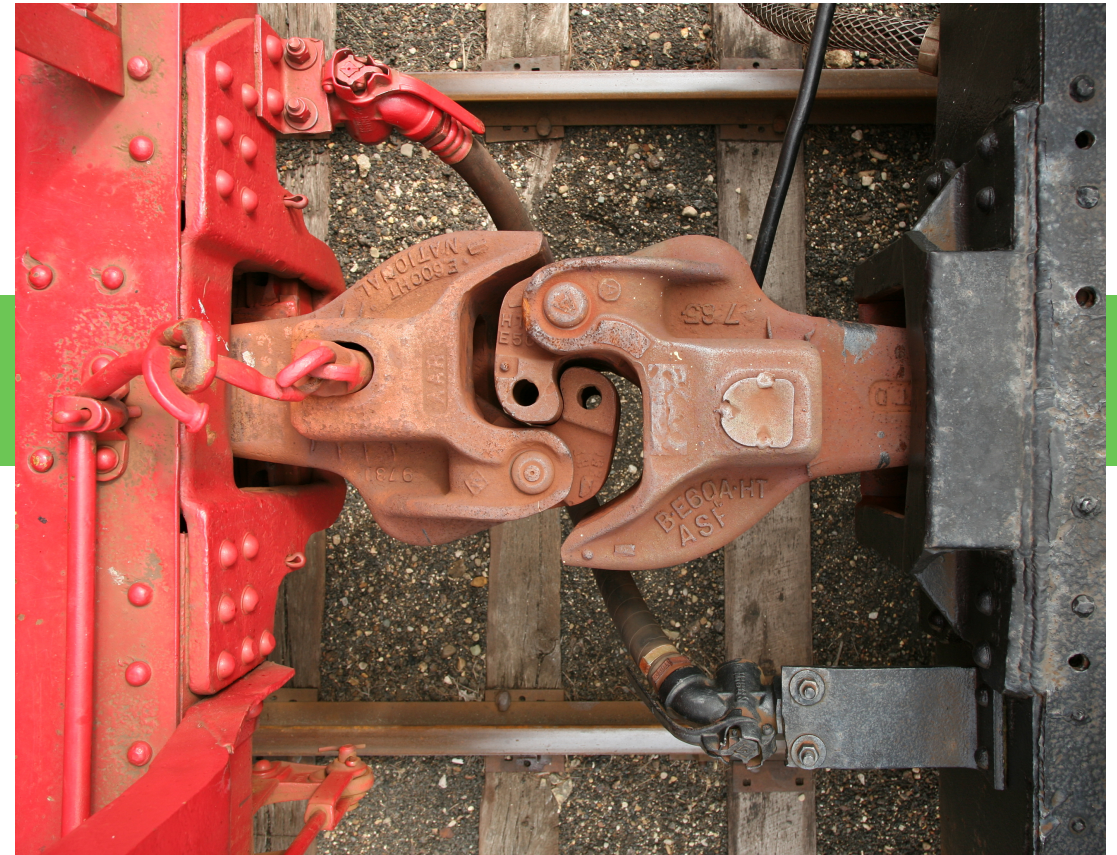








couplings



couplings

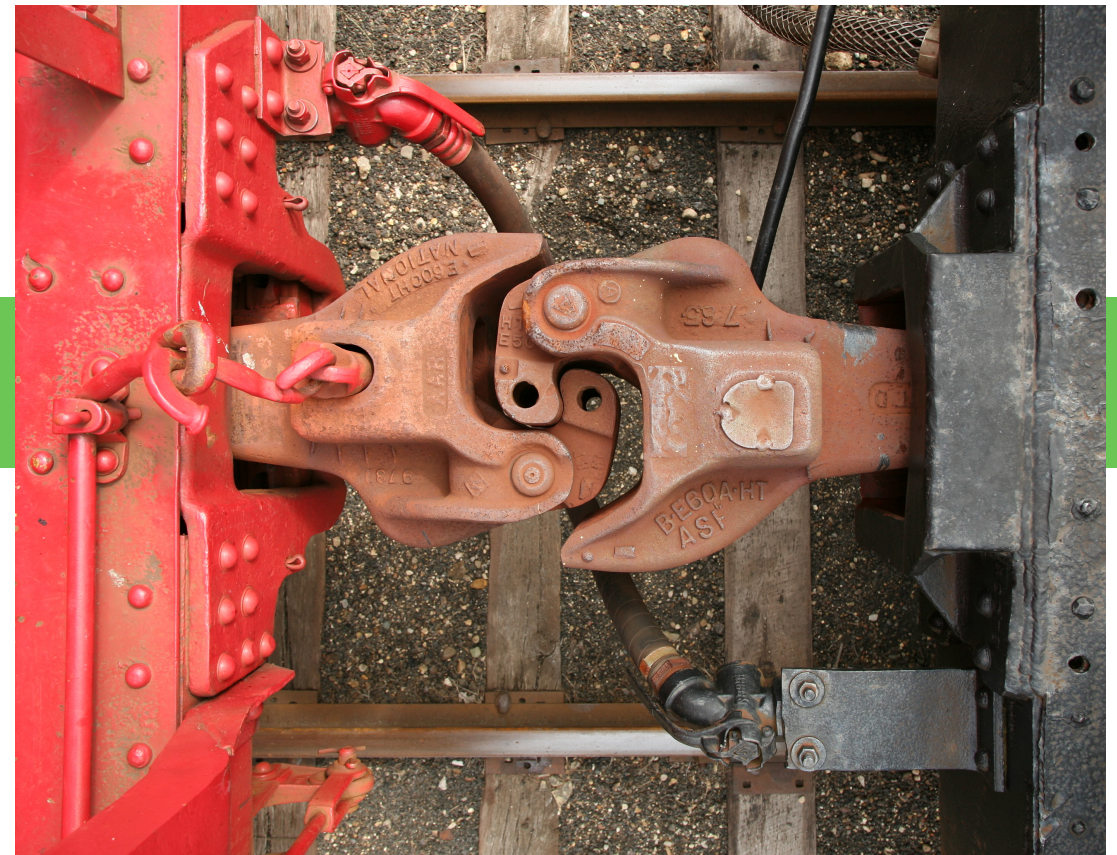
$$V = V_0 - |D_\mu H|^2 + \lambda v^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4 - g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H$$

vacuum
energy

Higgs
mass

instability?

fermion
couplings

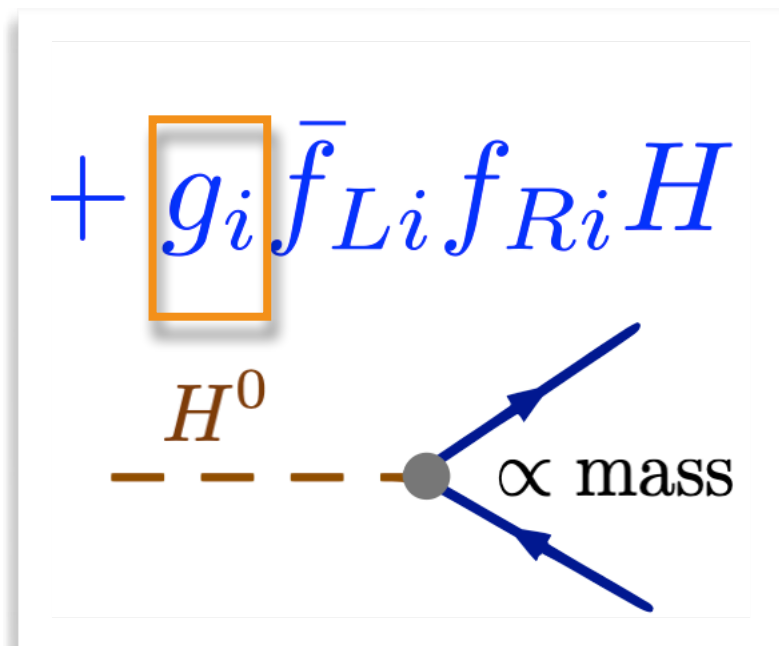


couplings

$$V(\text{fermions}) = g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H$$

Higgs discovery spawned an industry

precision fitting



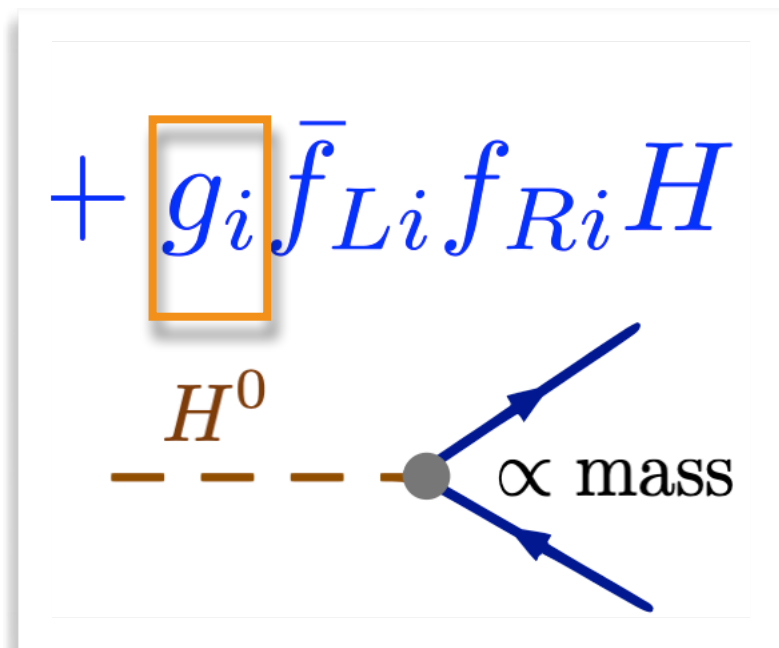
$$\mathcal{L} \propto \sum_i^{\text{fermions}_i} (\kappa_i) g_i f_i f_i H$$

couplings

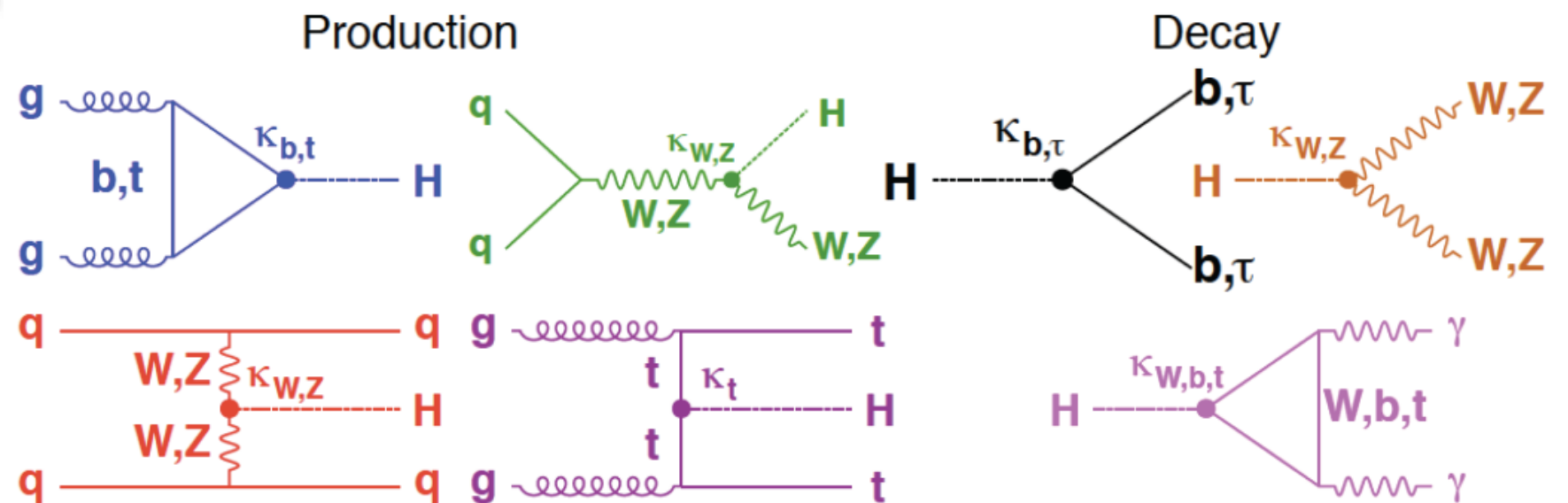
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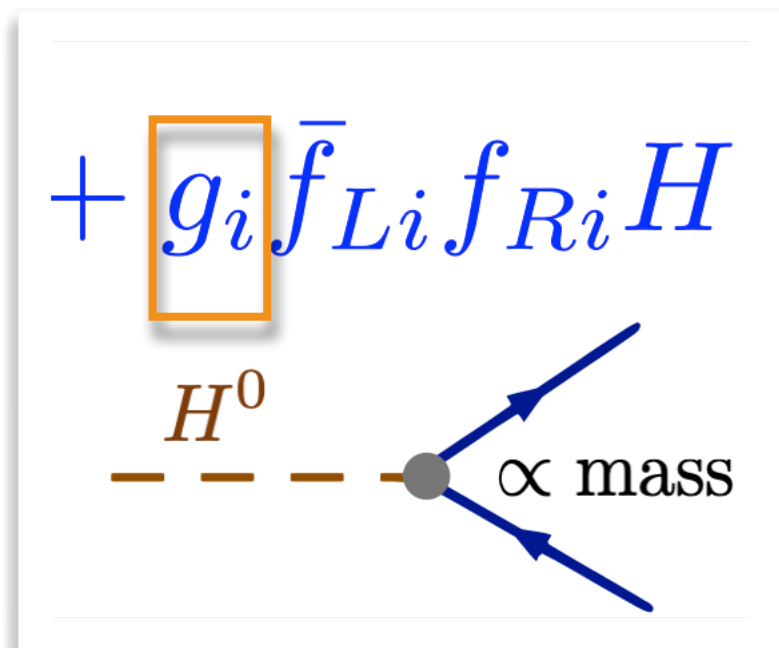


couplings

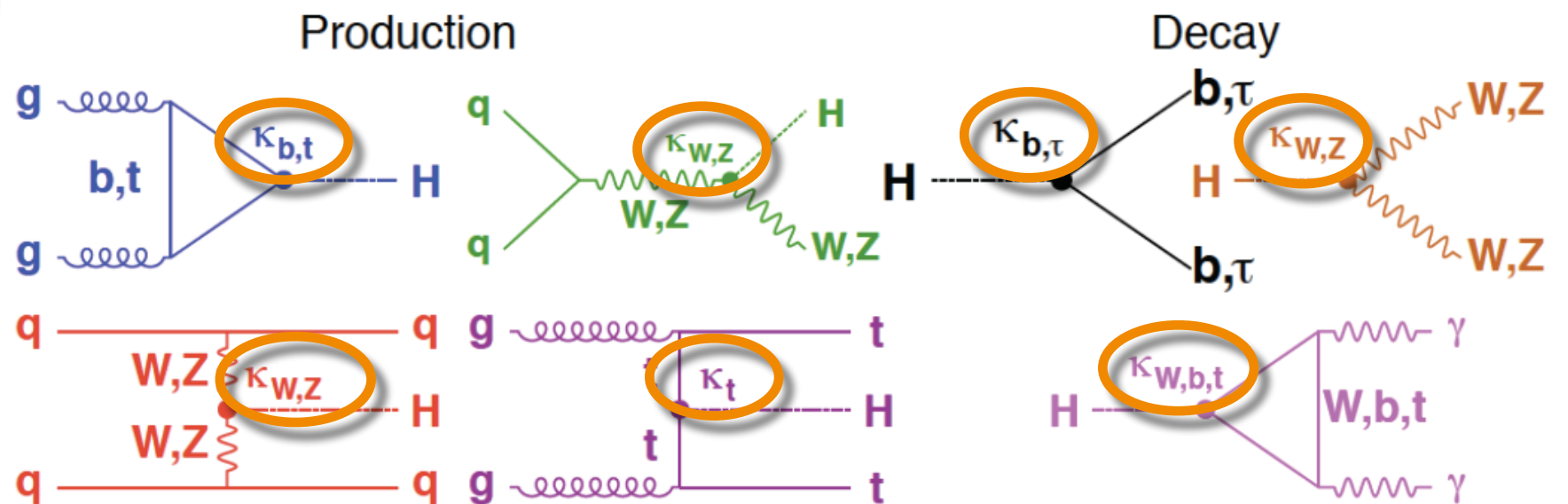
$$V(\text{fermions}) = g_i \bar{f}_{Li} f_{Ri} H$$

Higgs discovery spawned an industry

precision fitting

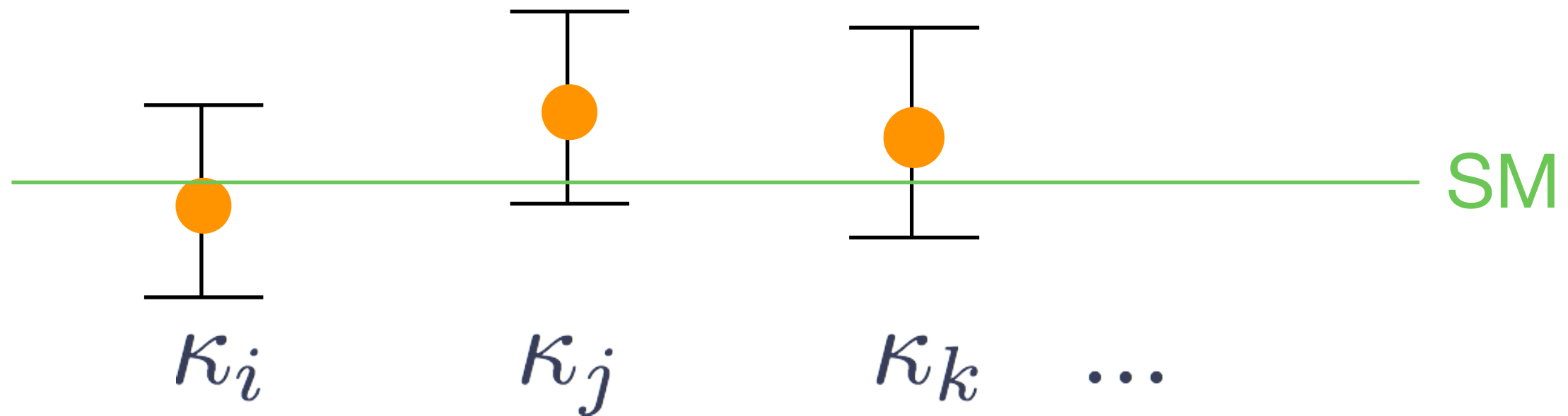


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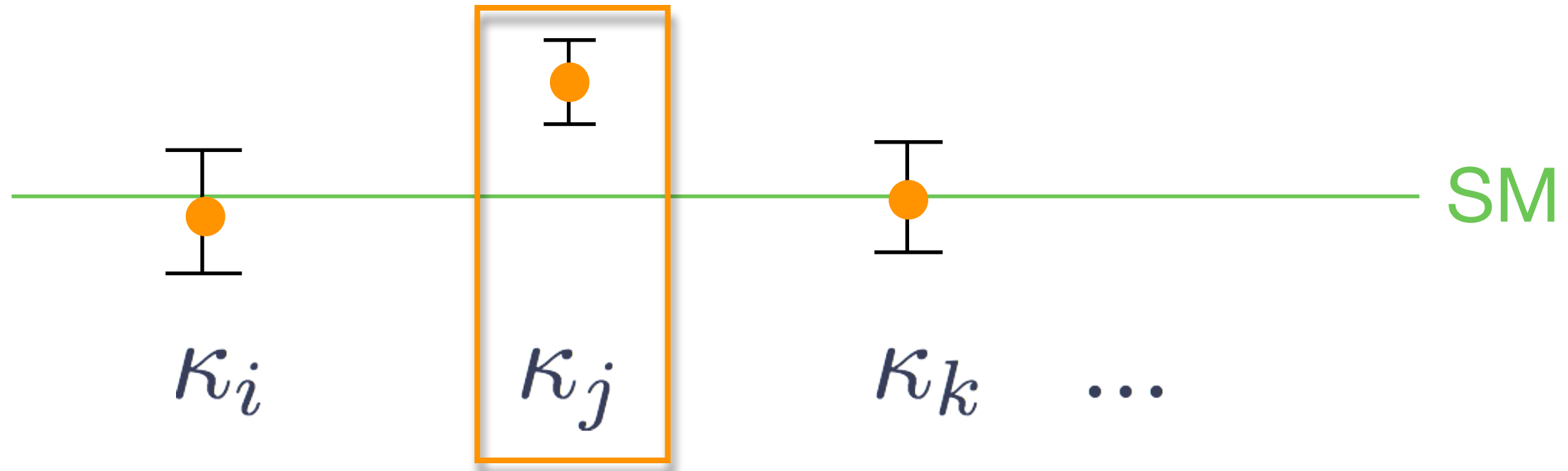
a campaign

Measure the couplings of Higgs... to **everything**

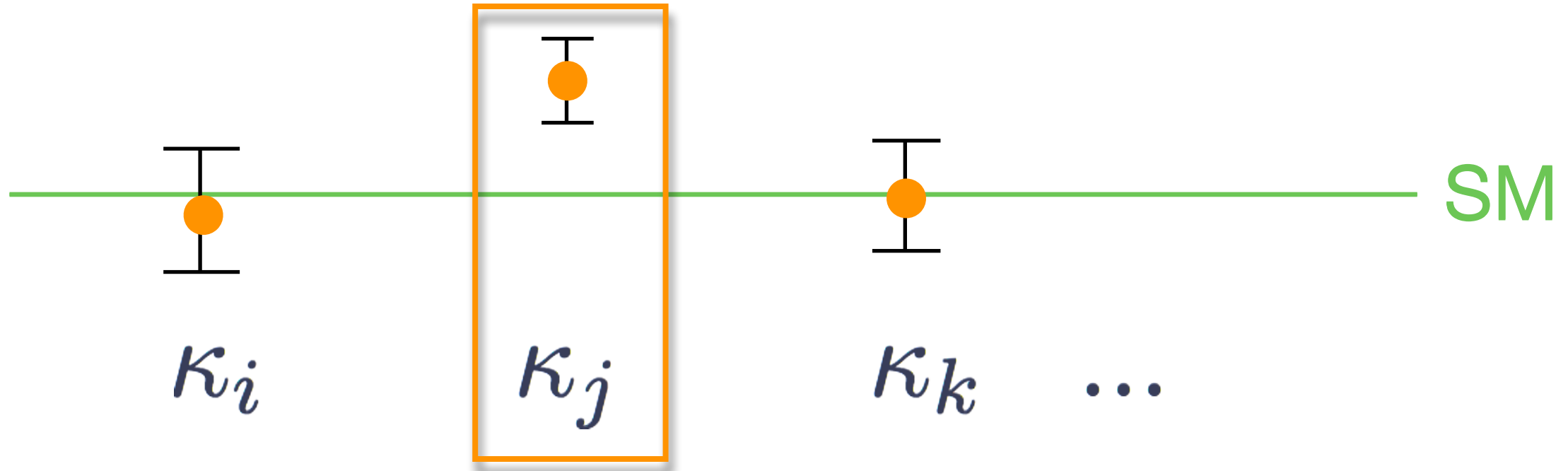


a campaign

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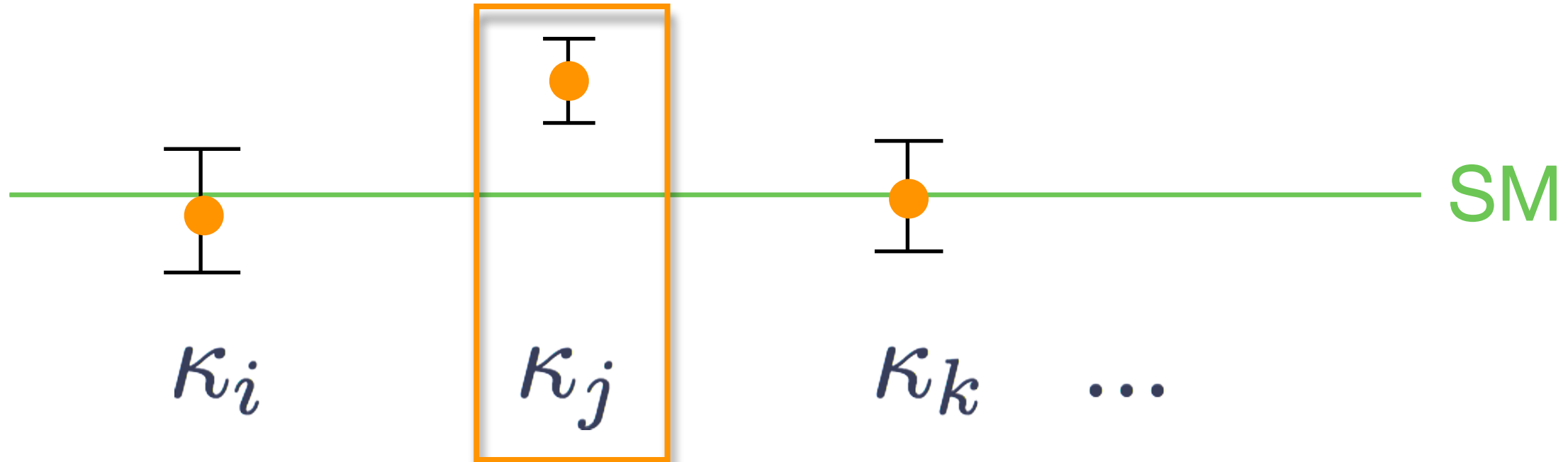
how well?



how well?

Beyond the Standard Model Predictions @ 1TeV:

	κ_V	κ_b	κ_γ
Singlet Mixing	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$
2HDM	$\sim 1\%$	$\sim 10\%$	$\sim 1\%$
Decoupling MSSM	$\sim -0.0013\%$	$\sim 1.6\%$	$< 1.5\%$
Composite	$\sim -3\%$	$\sim -(3 - 9)\%$	$\sim -9\%$
Top Partner	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -3\%$

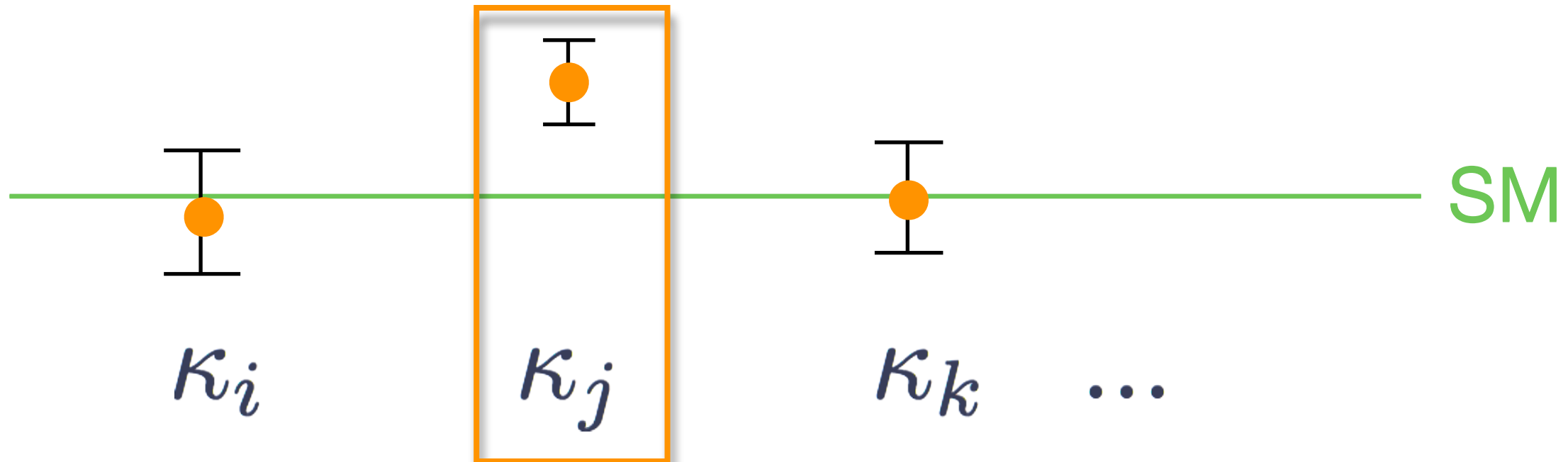


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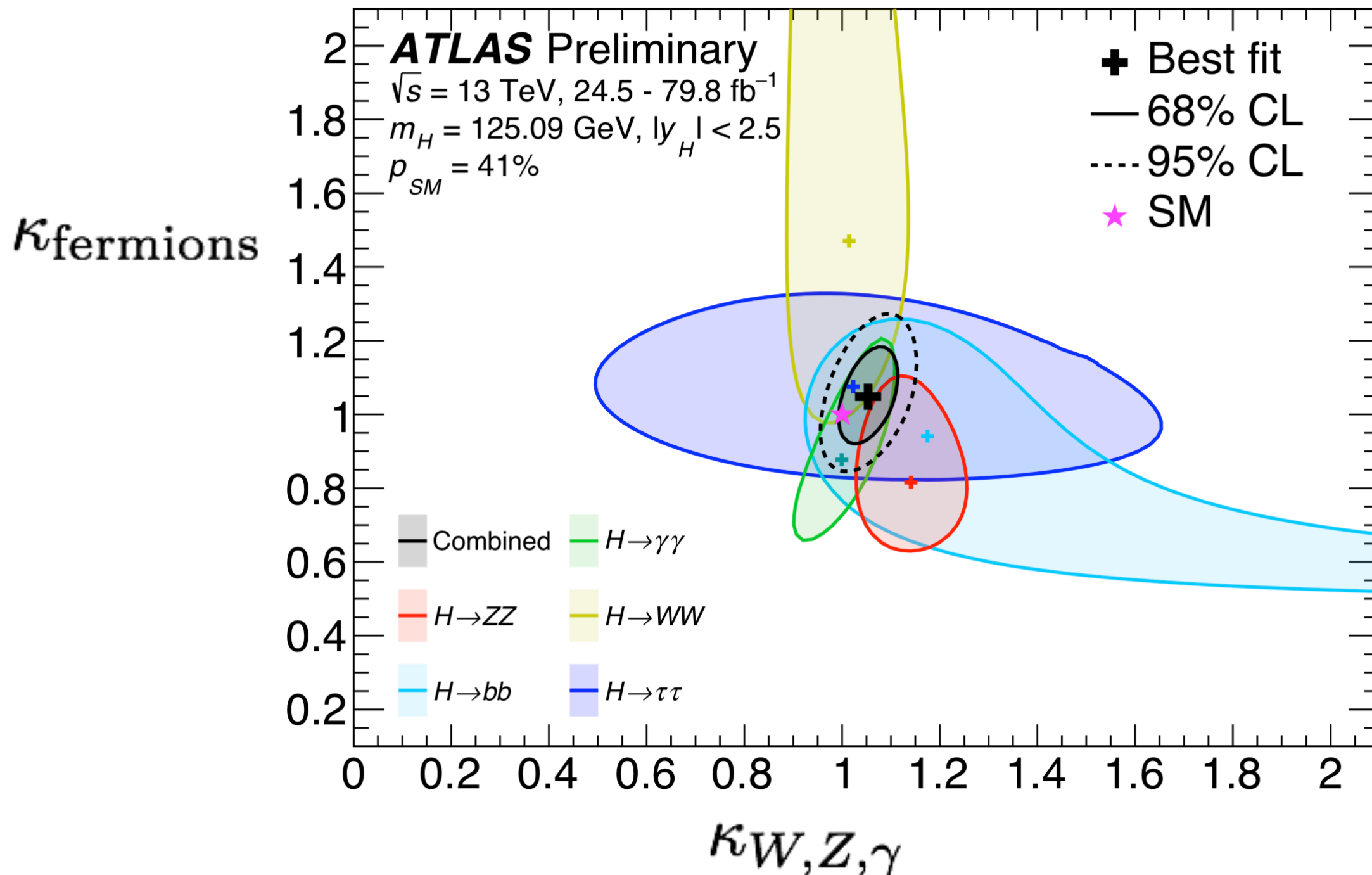
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Benchmark for discovery is few % to sub-%

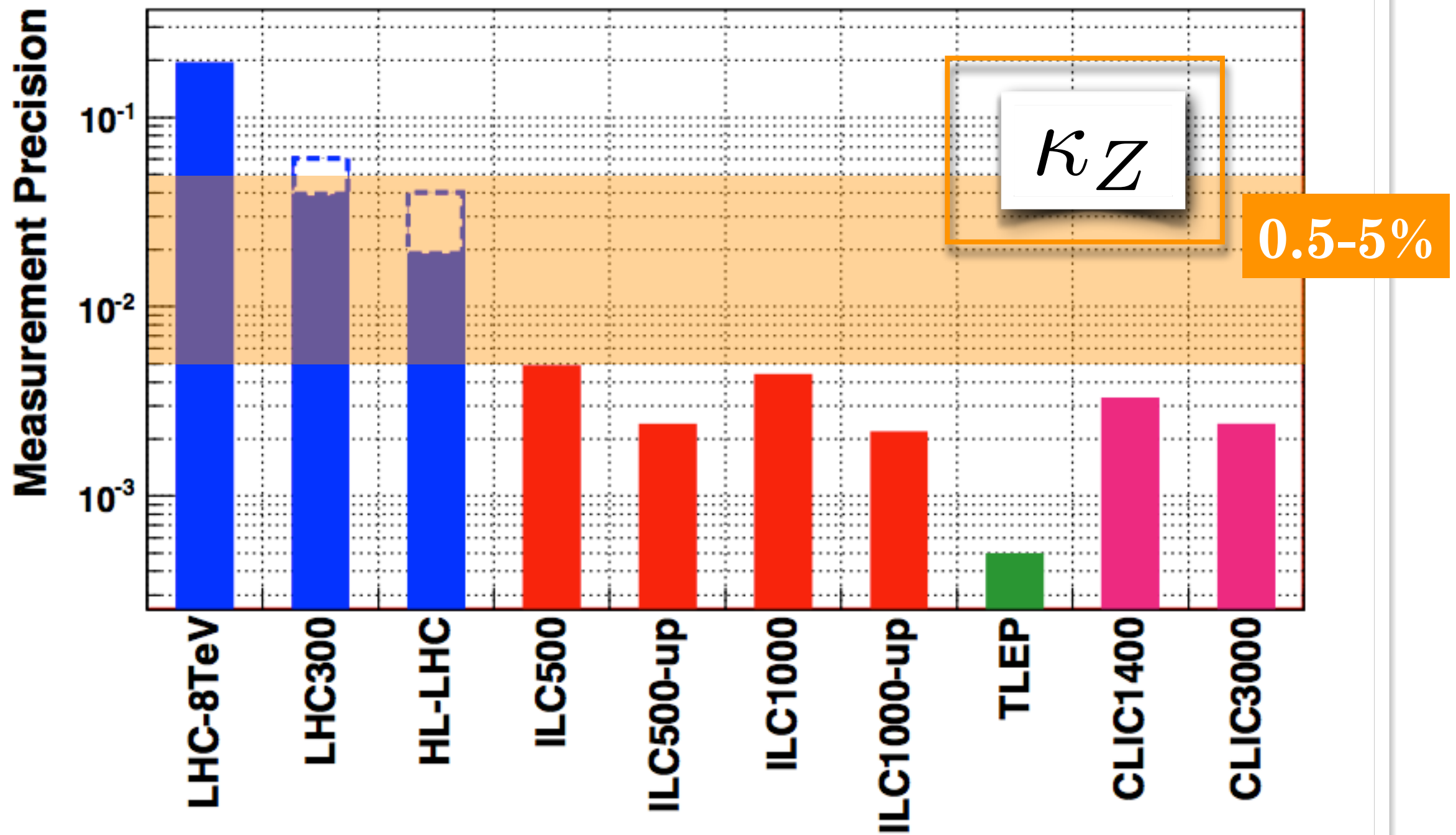


LHC Status in the couplings:

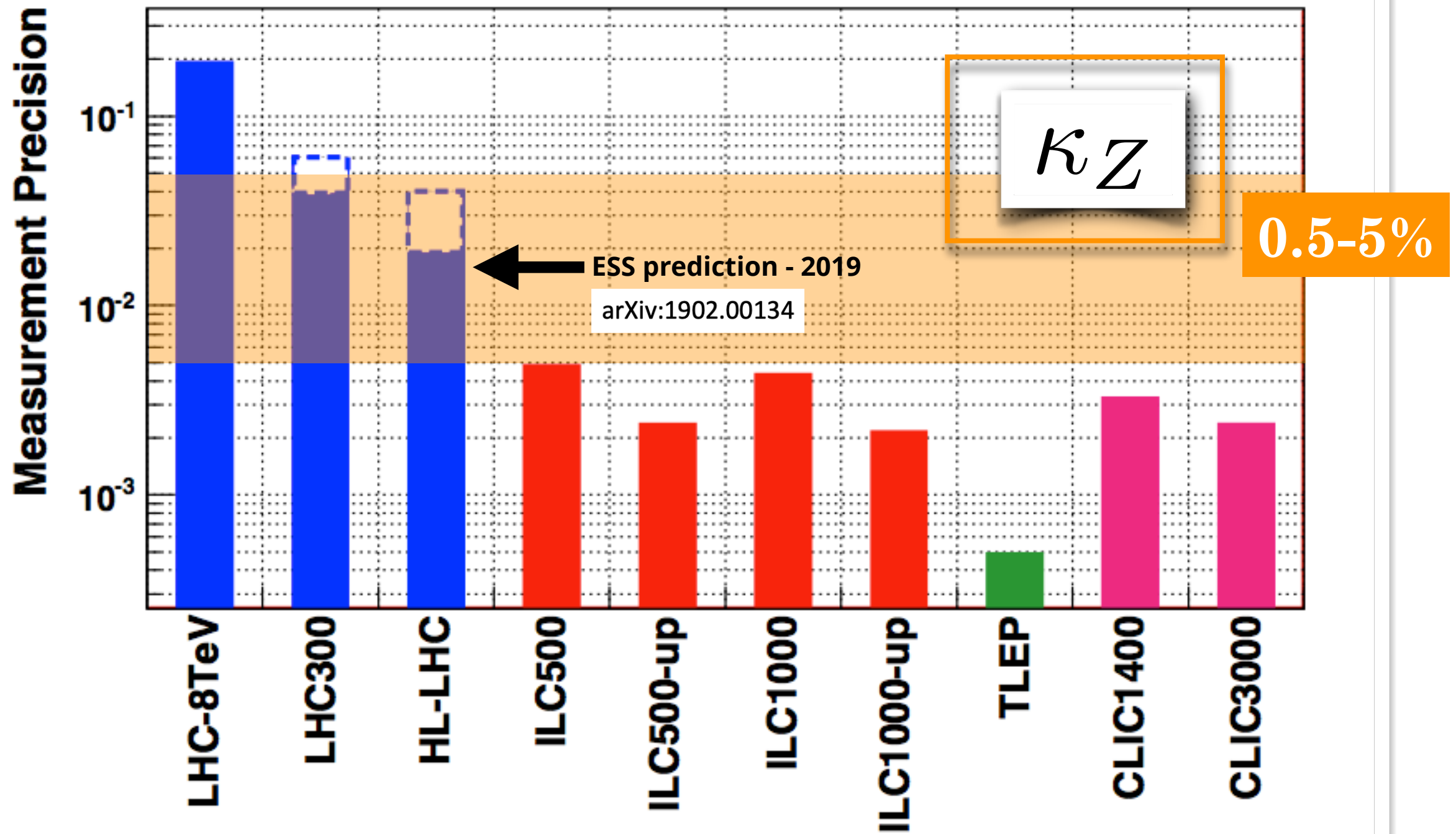
■ 10's% precision



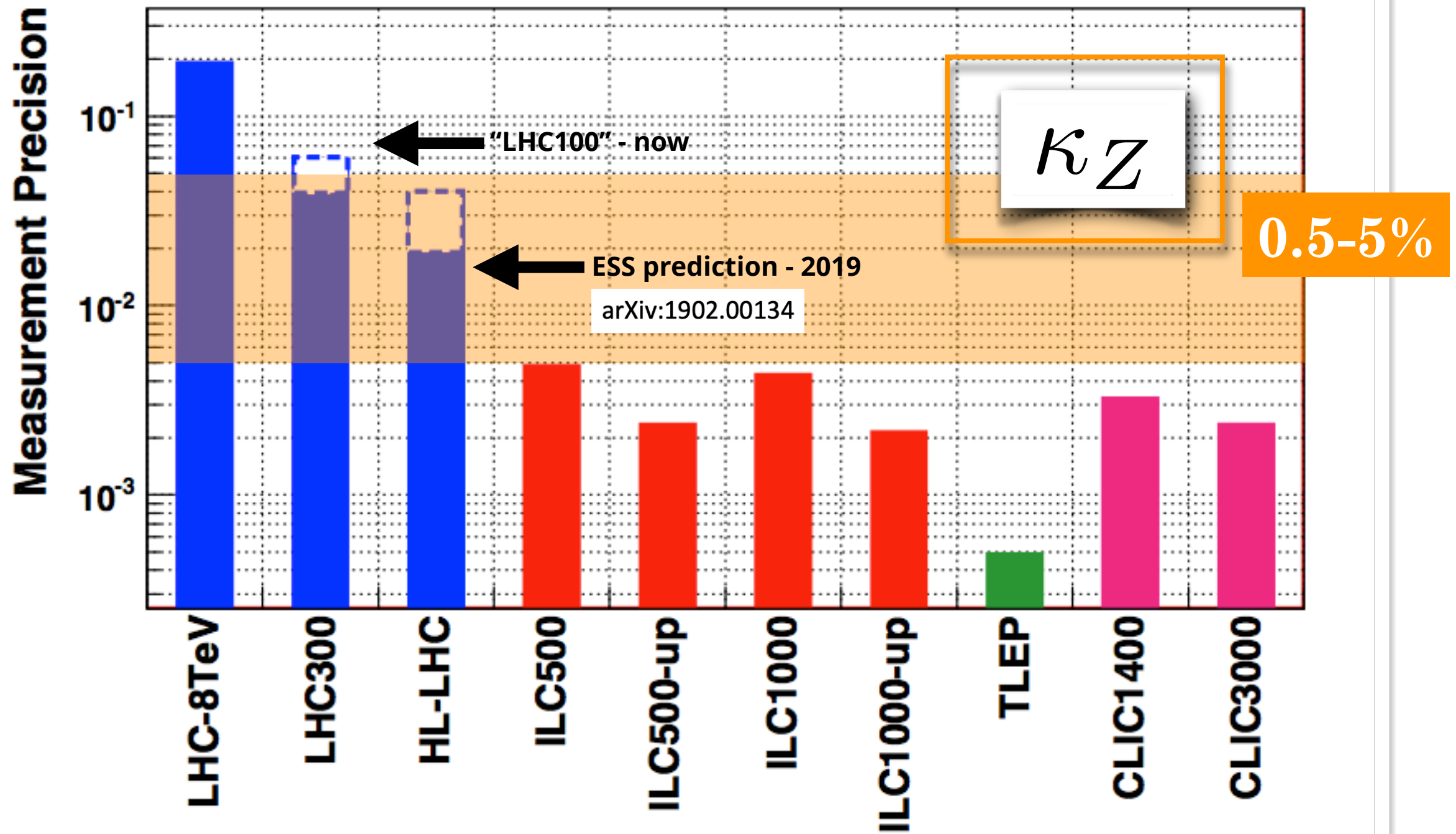
Extrapolating to future machines



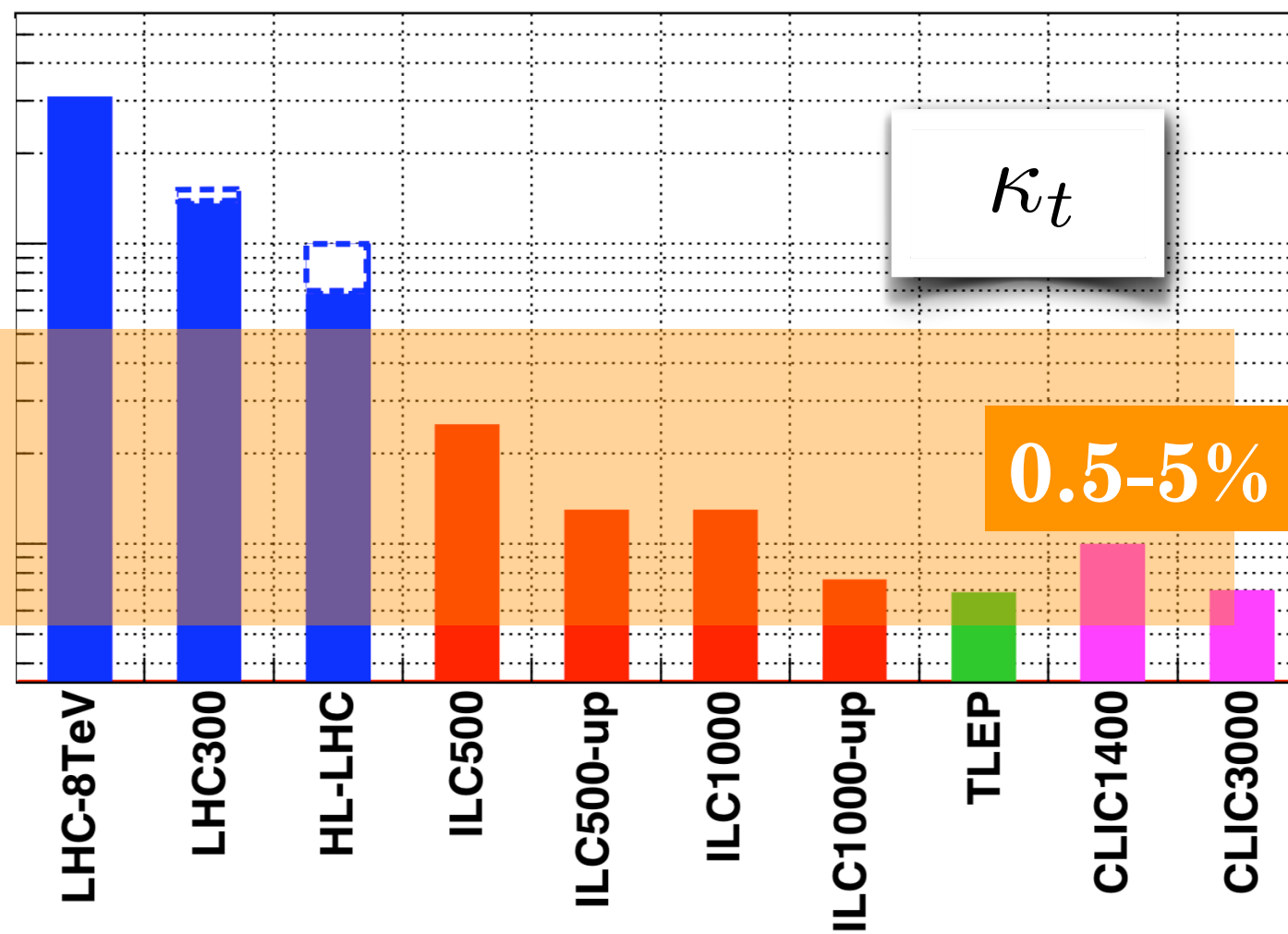
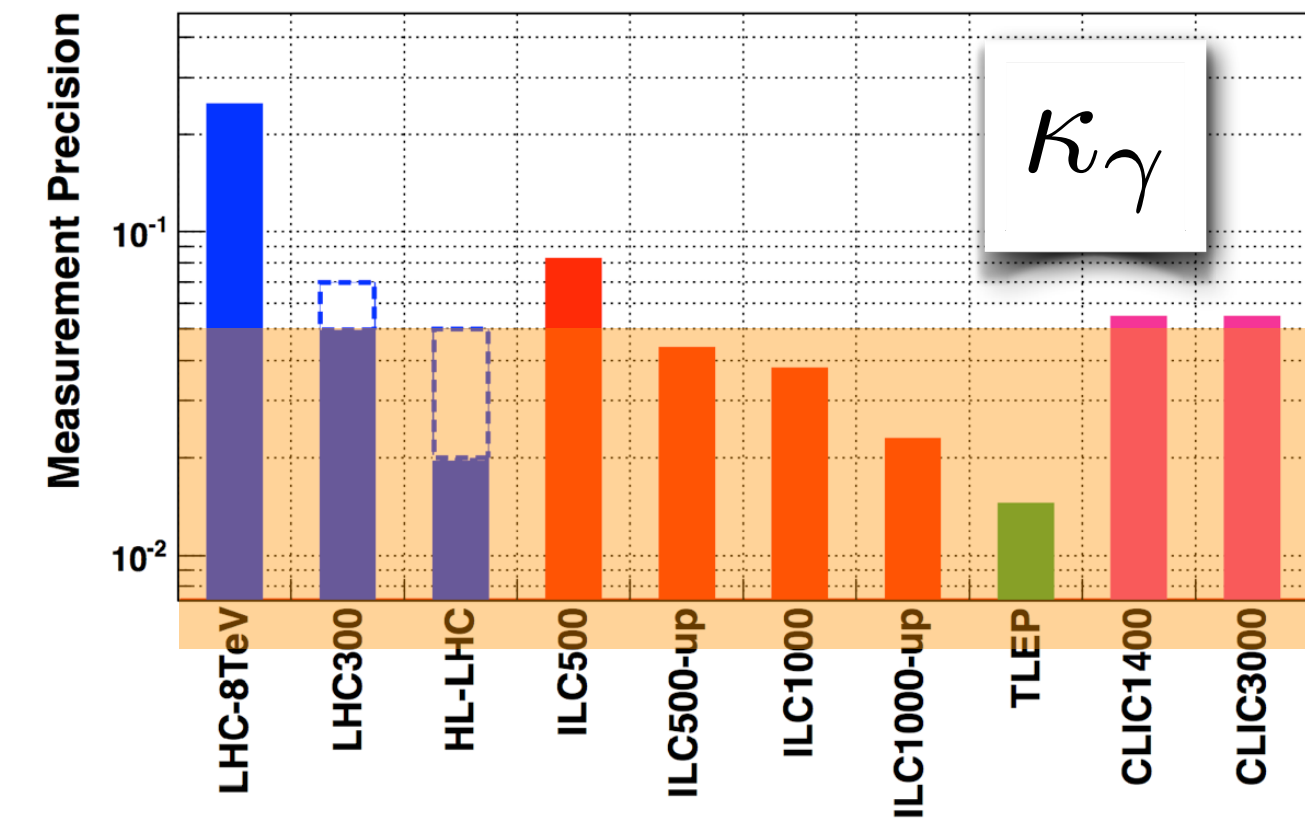
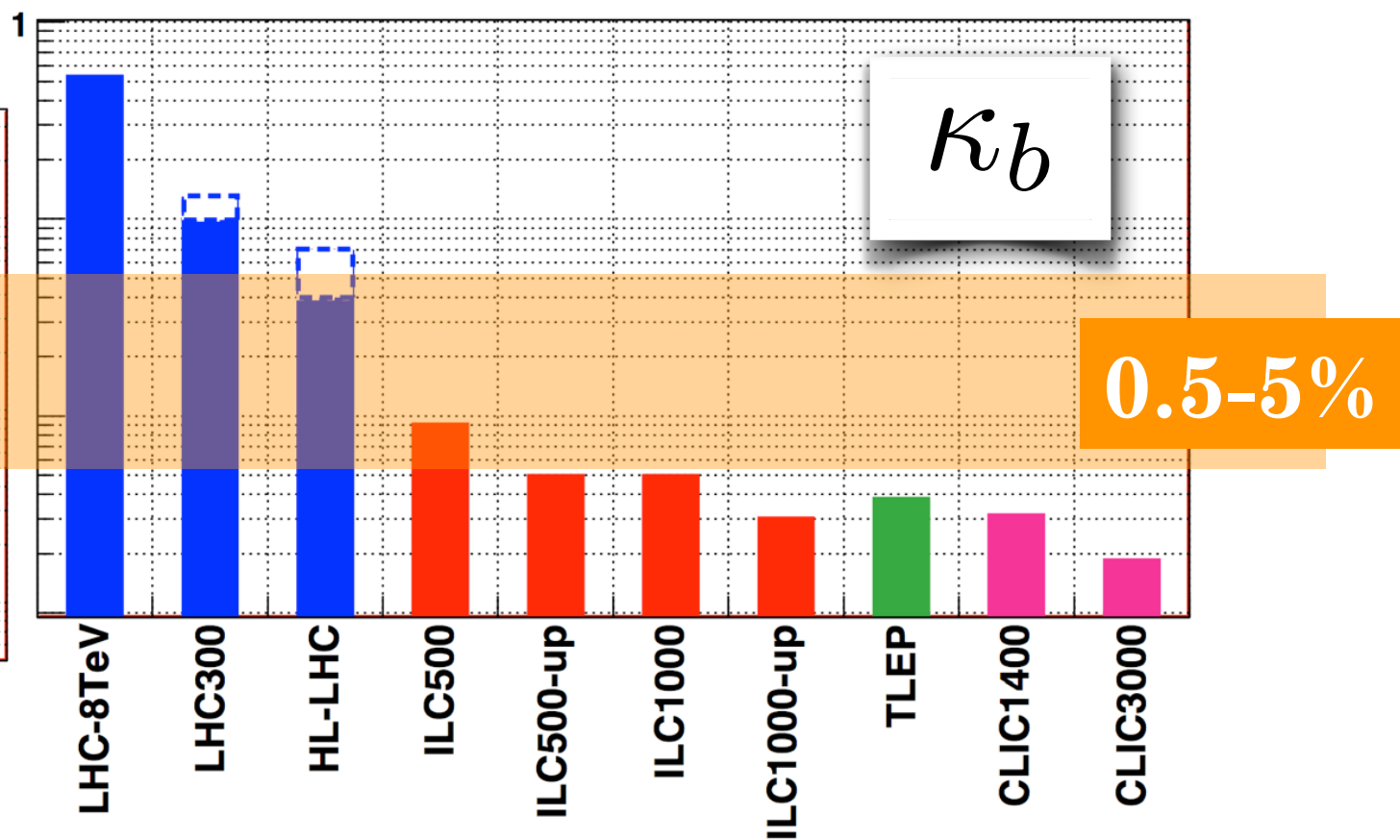
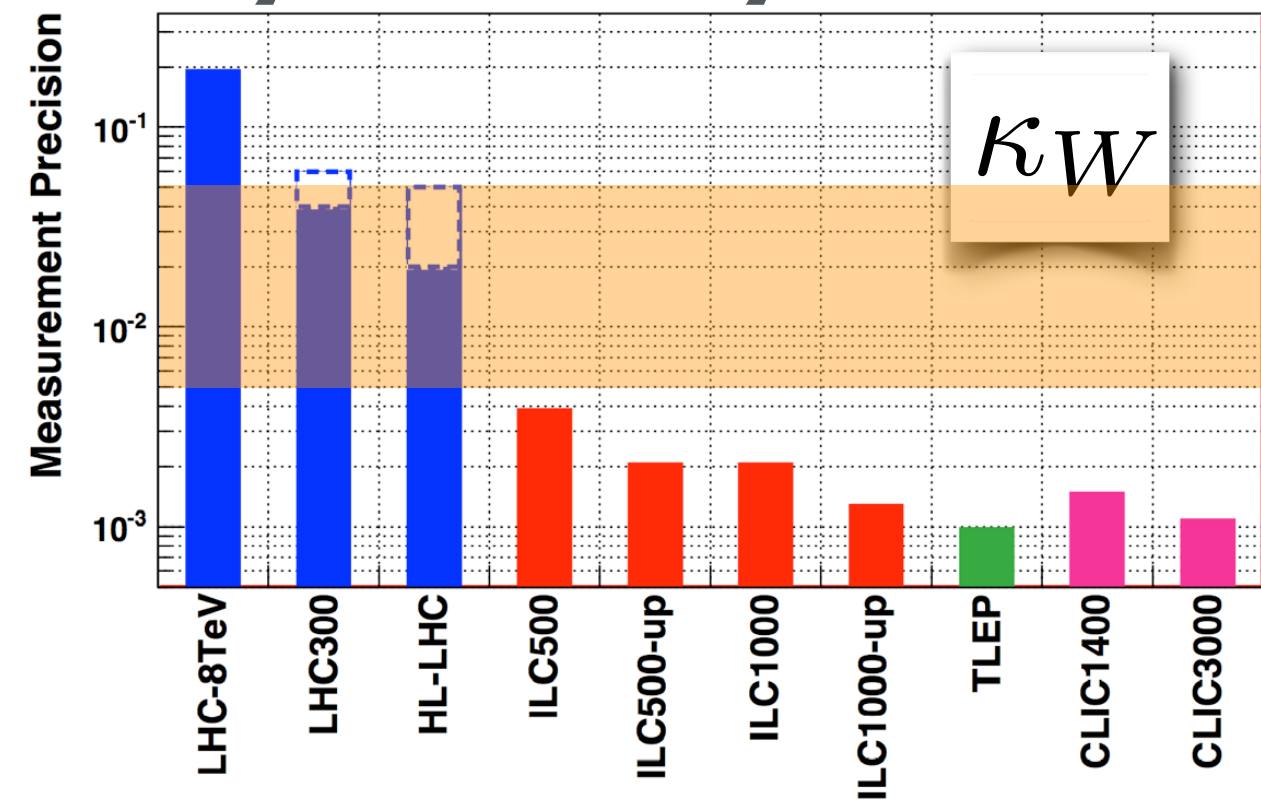
Extrapolating to future machines



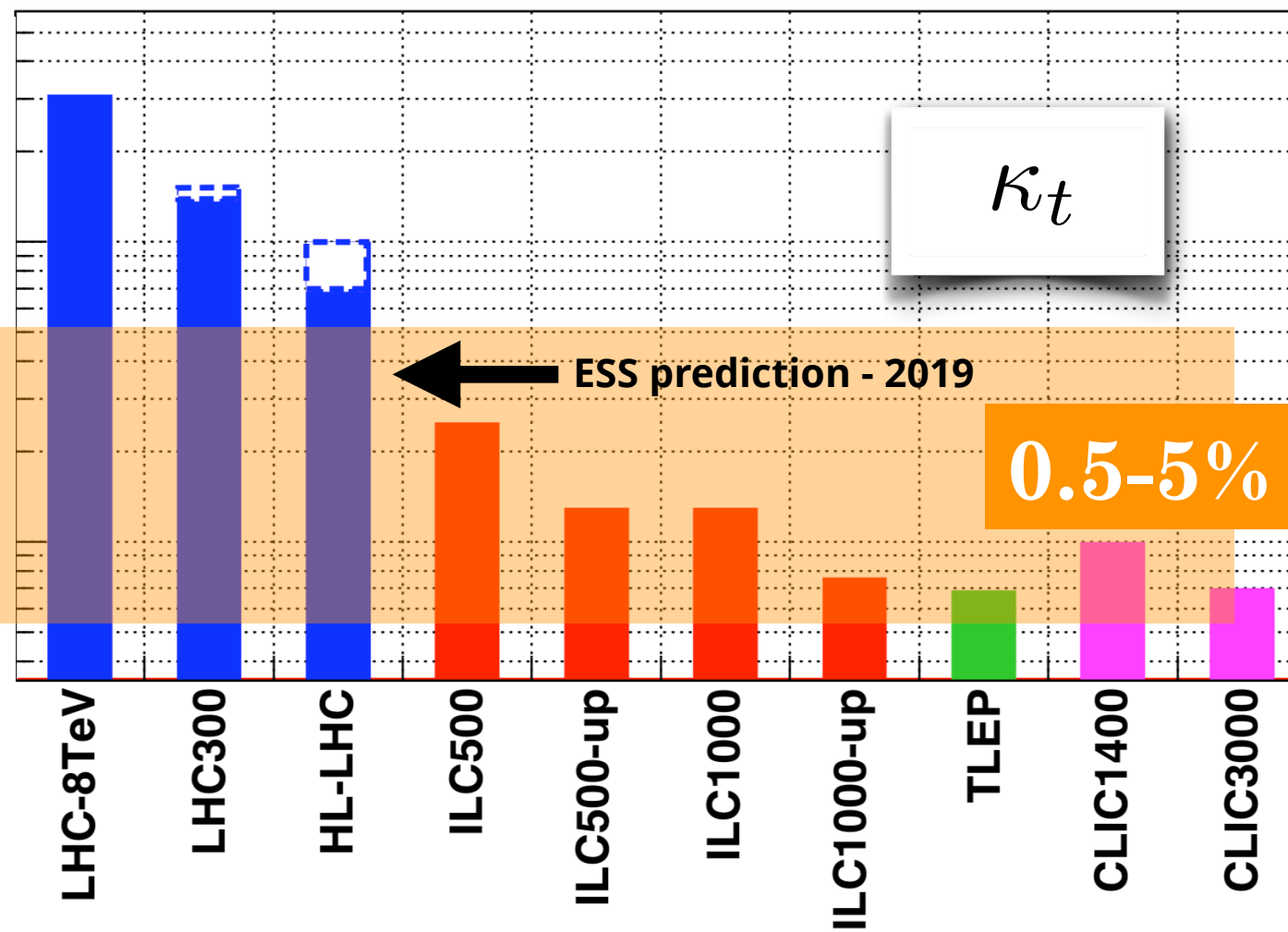
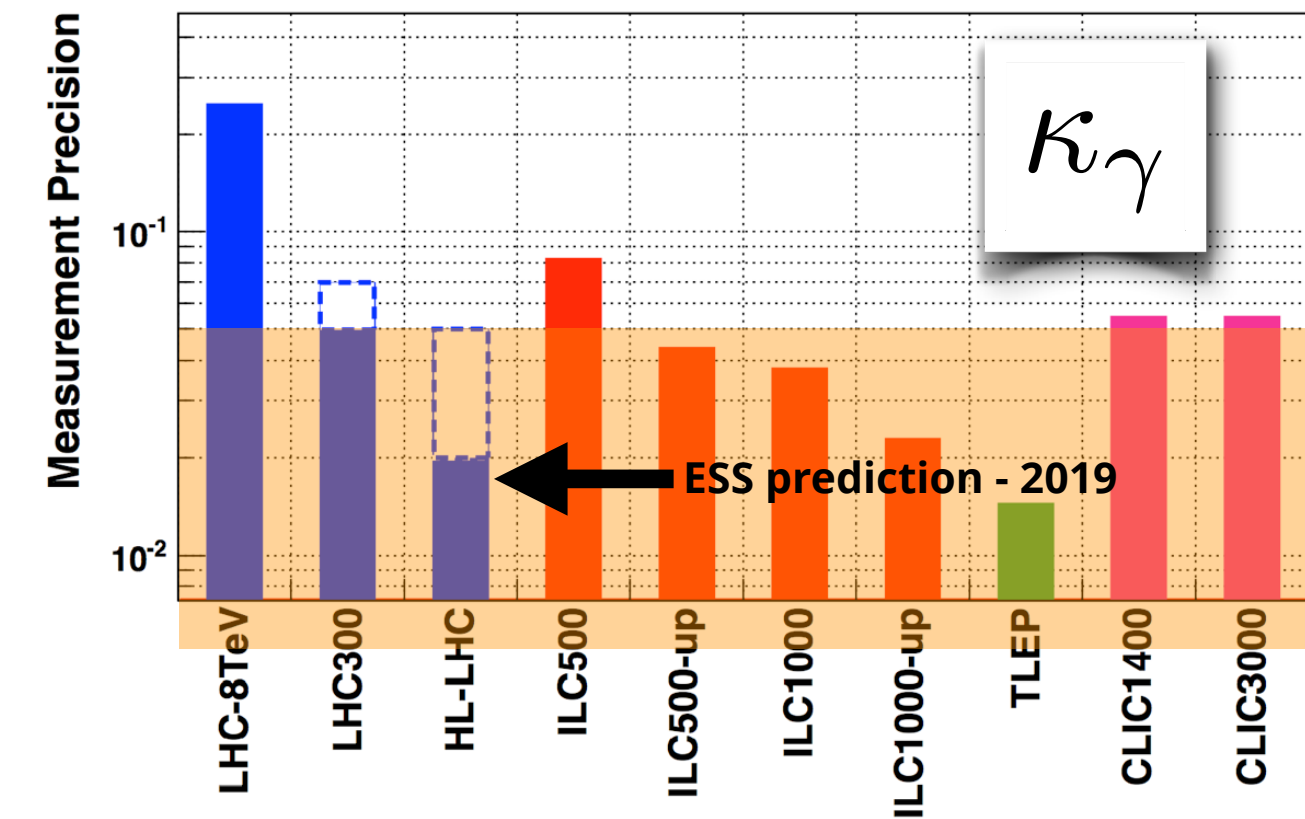
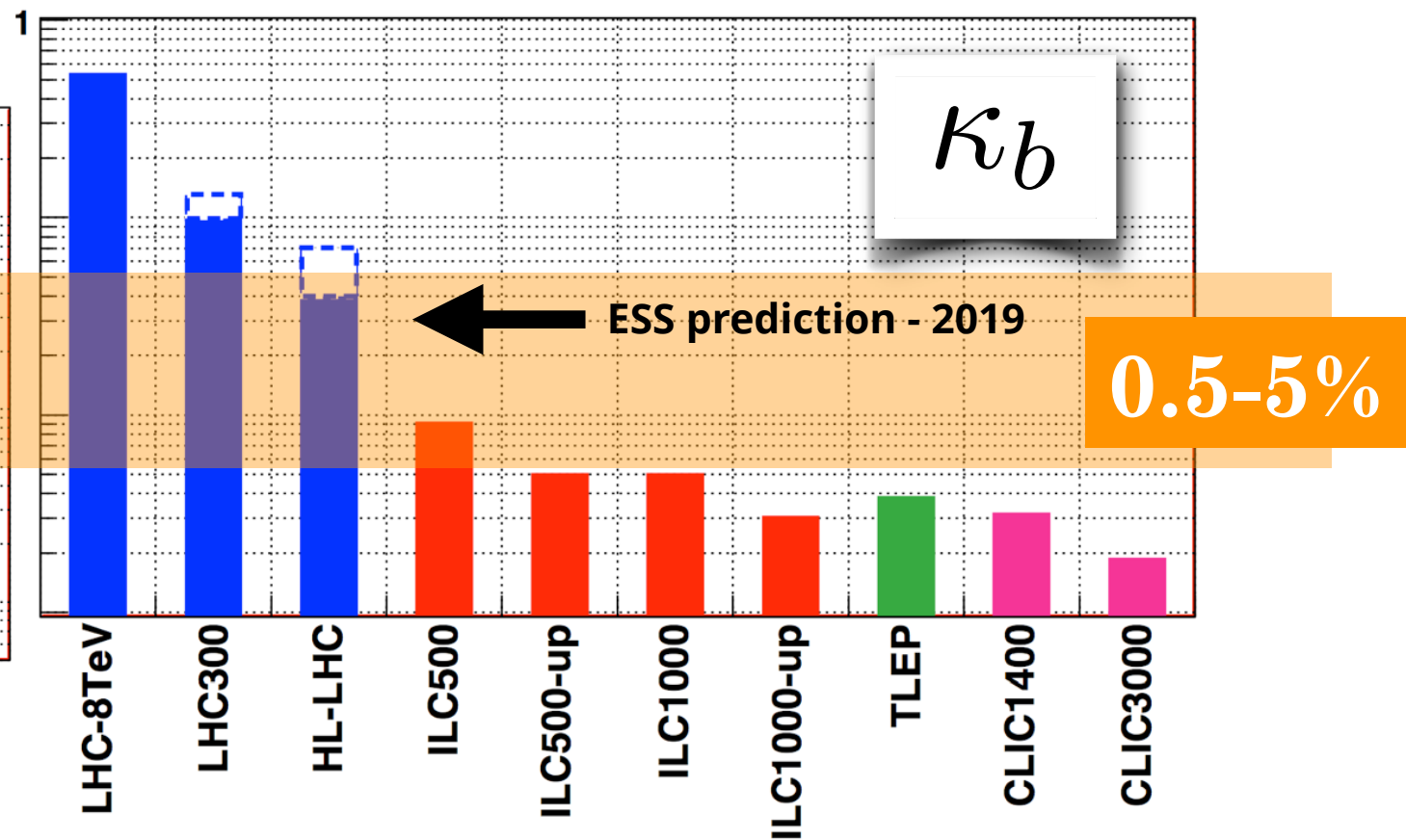
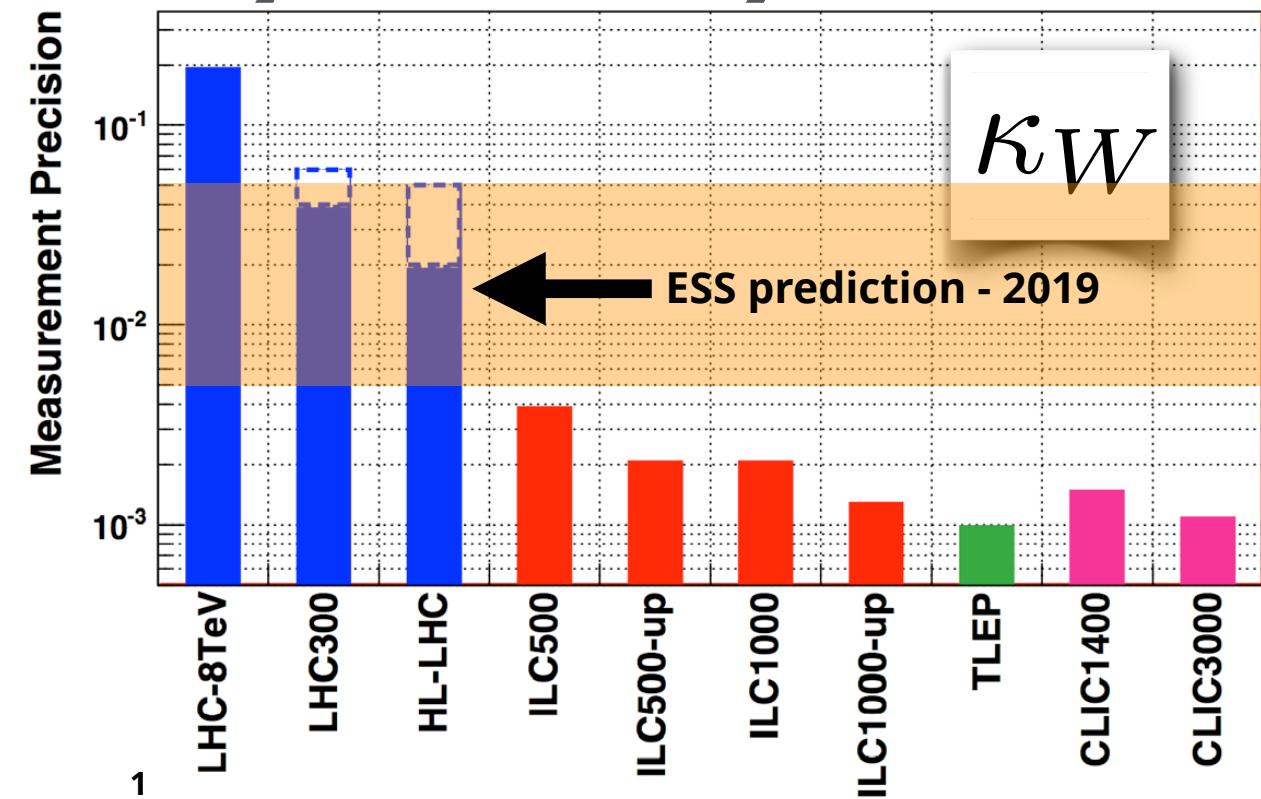
Extrapolating to future machines



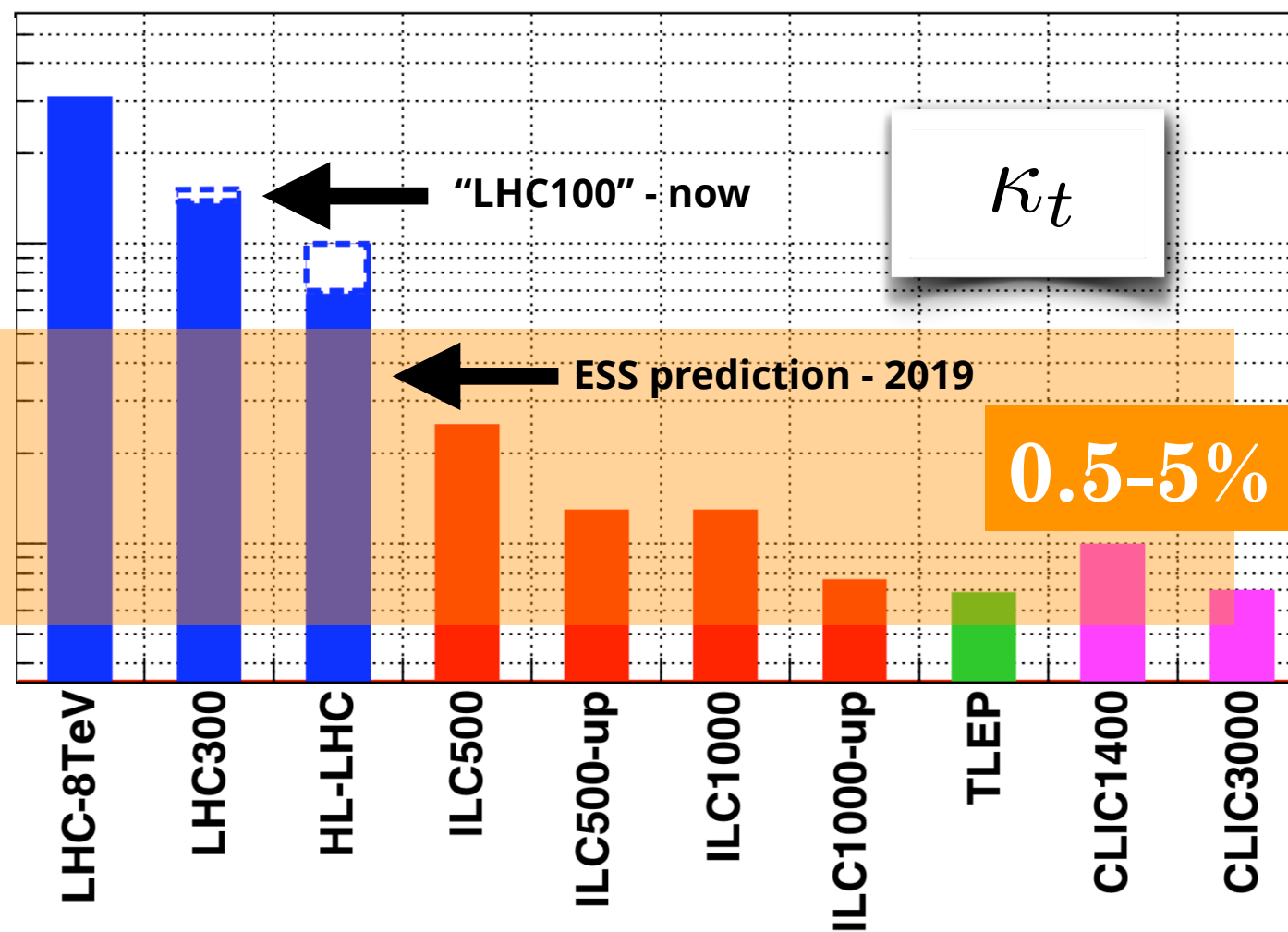
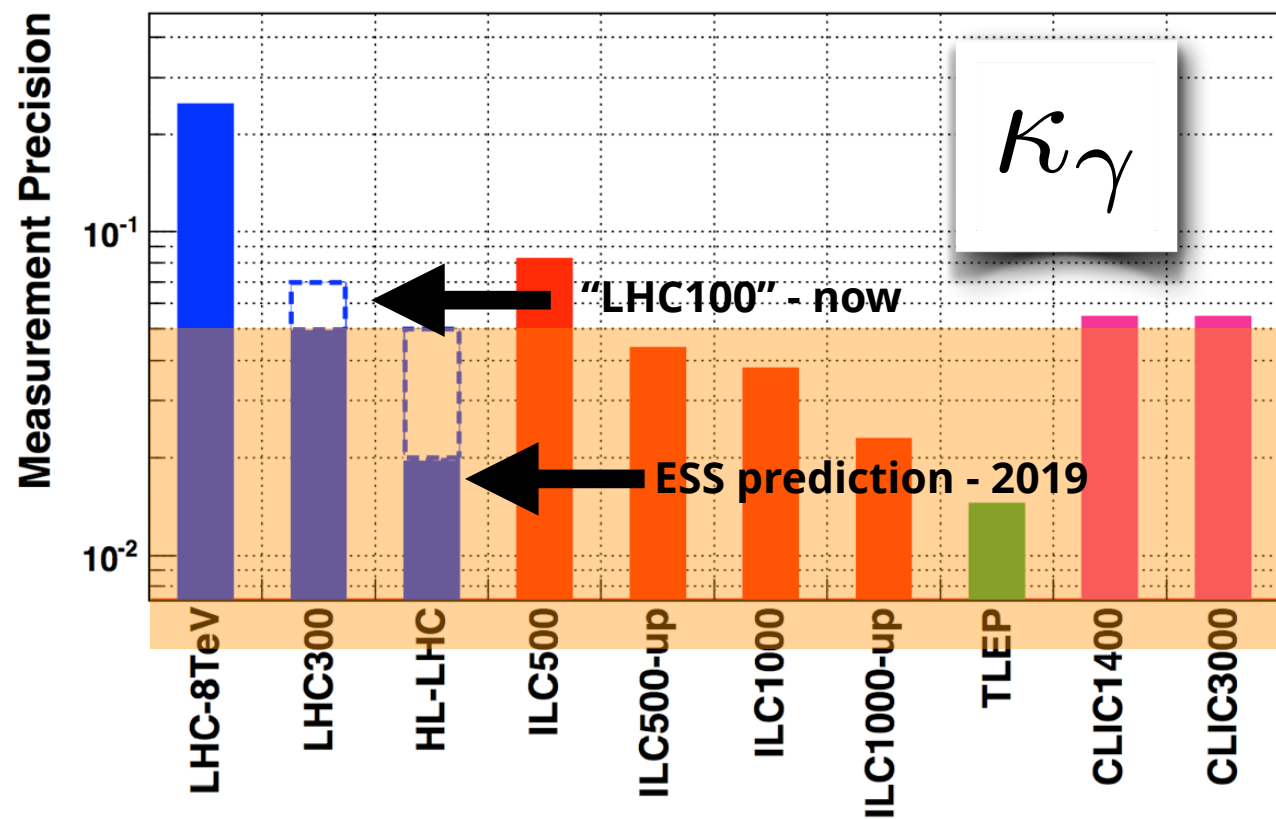
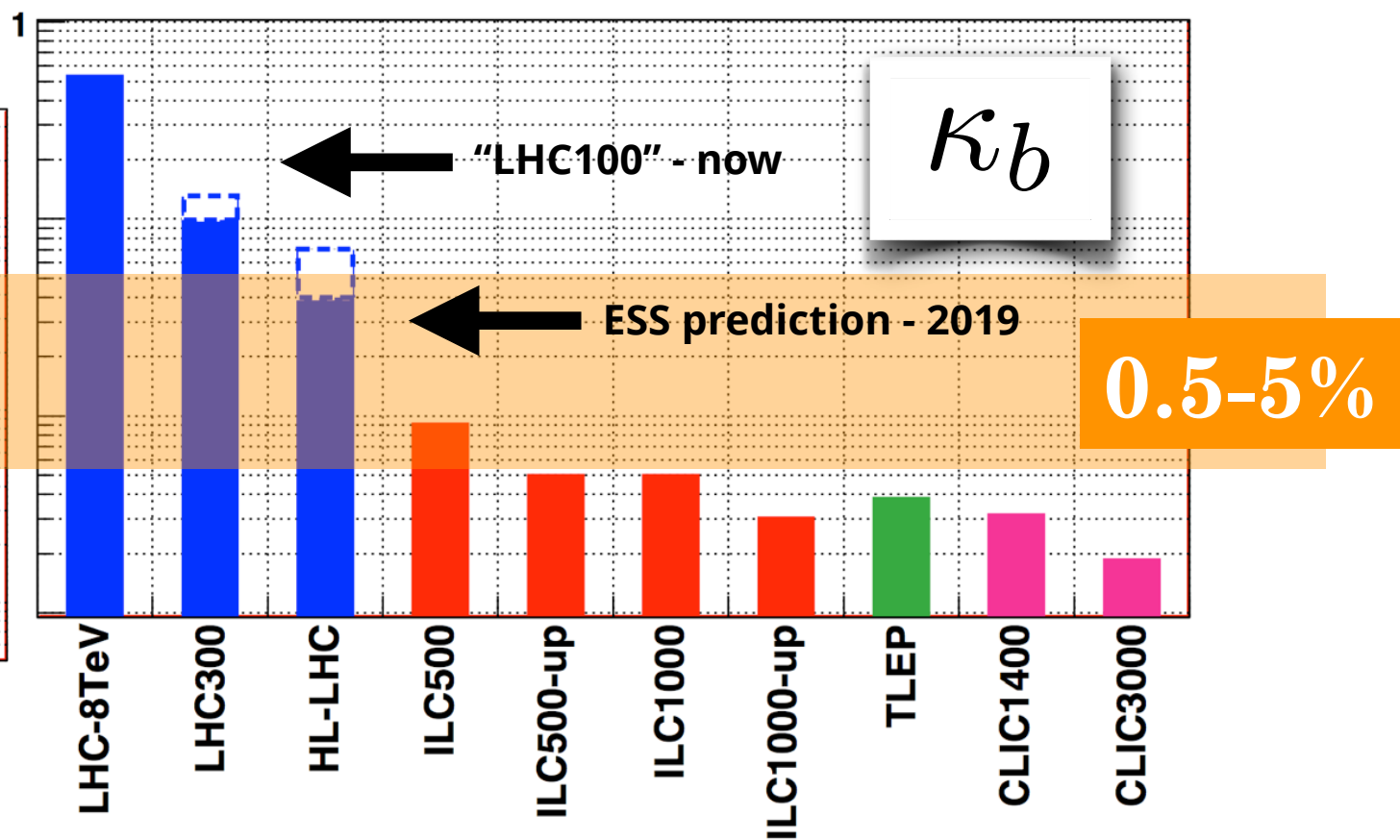
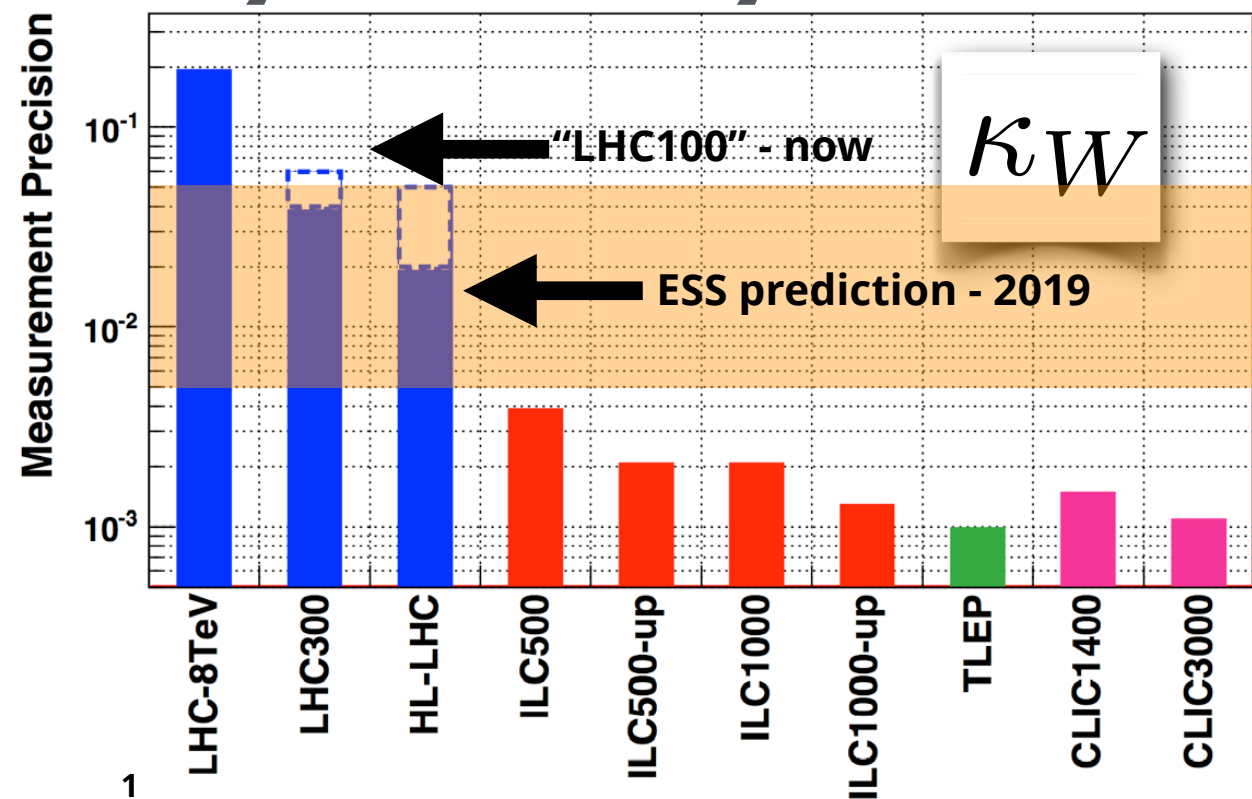
by facility



by facility



by facility

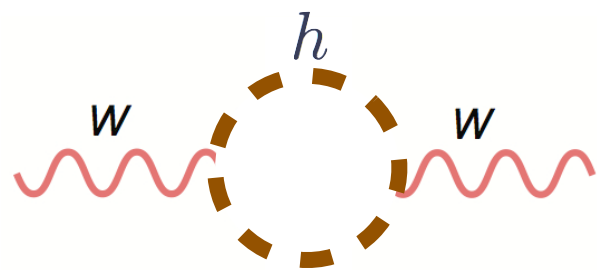
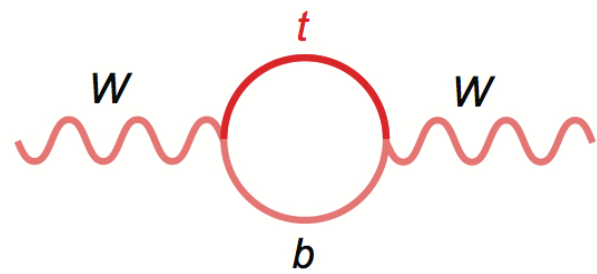


The precision Higgs Boson program is in full swing.

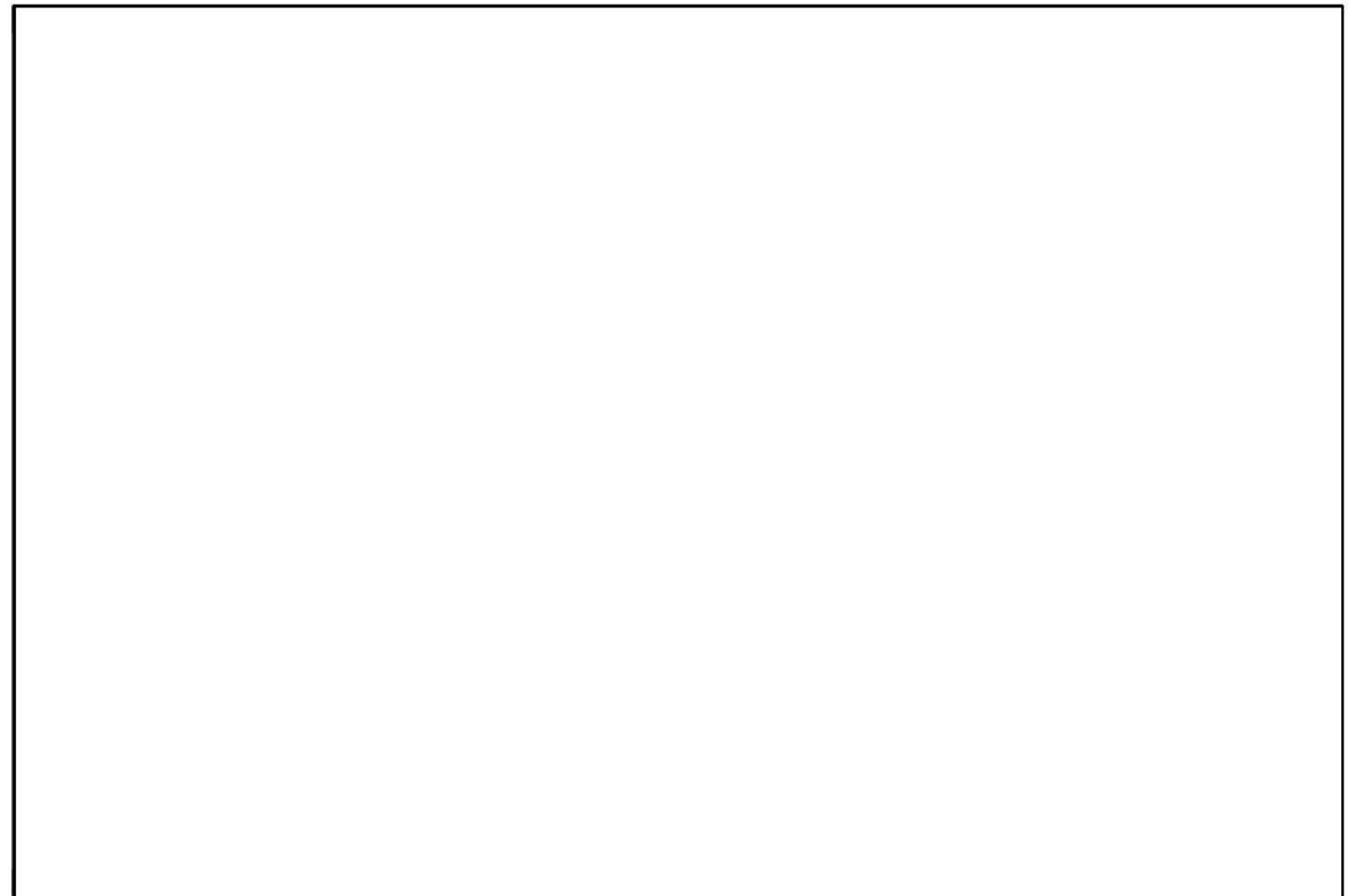
Precision Study of Electroweak Physics

Electroweak Precision Observables

- Correlating the Spin 1 messengers, leptons, quarks, and the Higgs boson



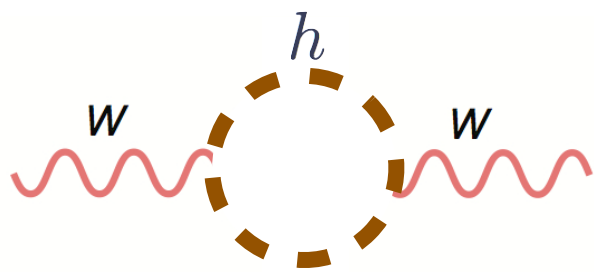
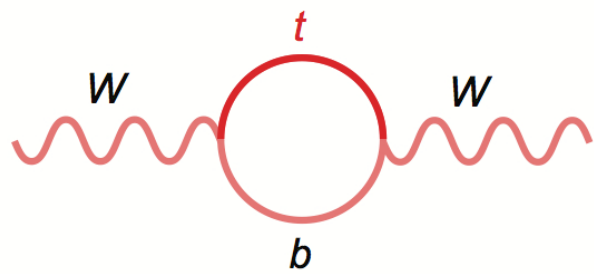
M_W [GeV]



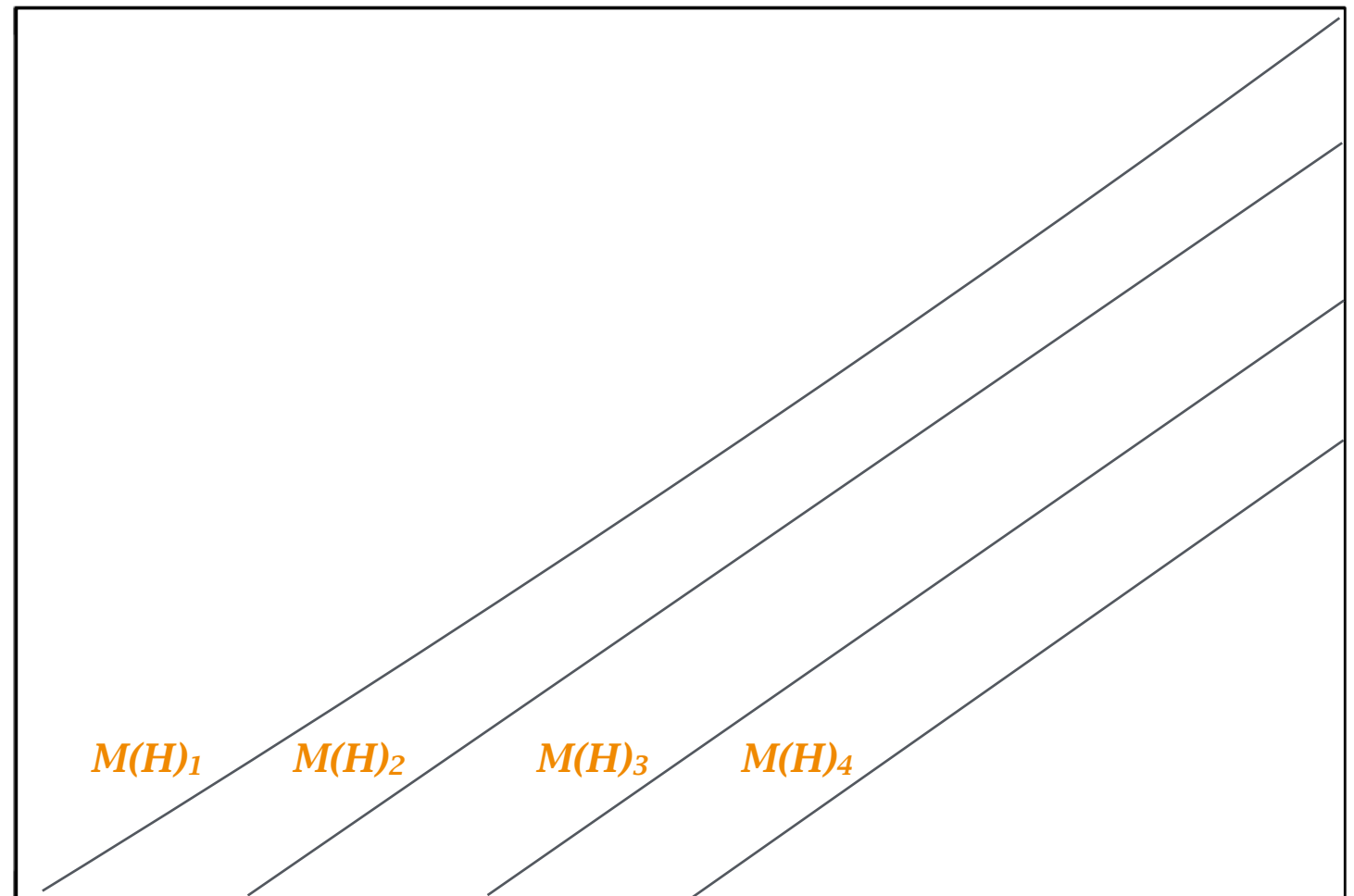
m_t [GeV]

Electroweak Precision Observables

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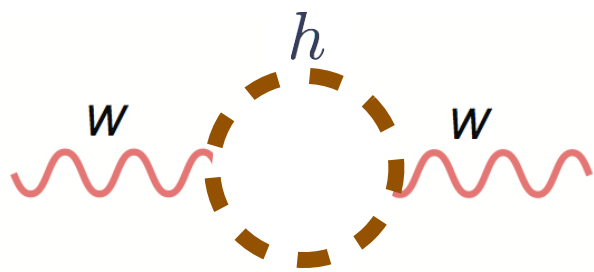
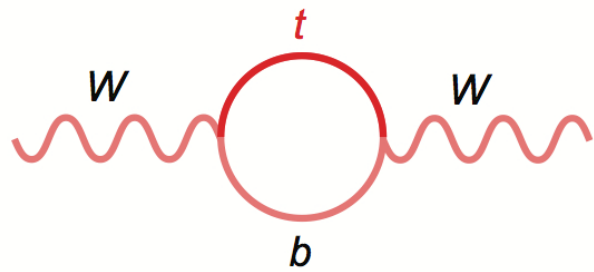
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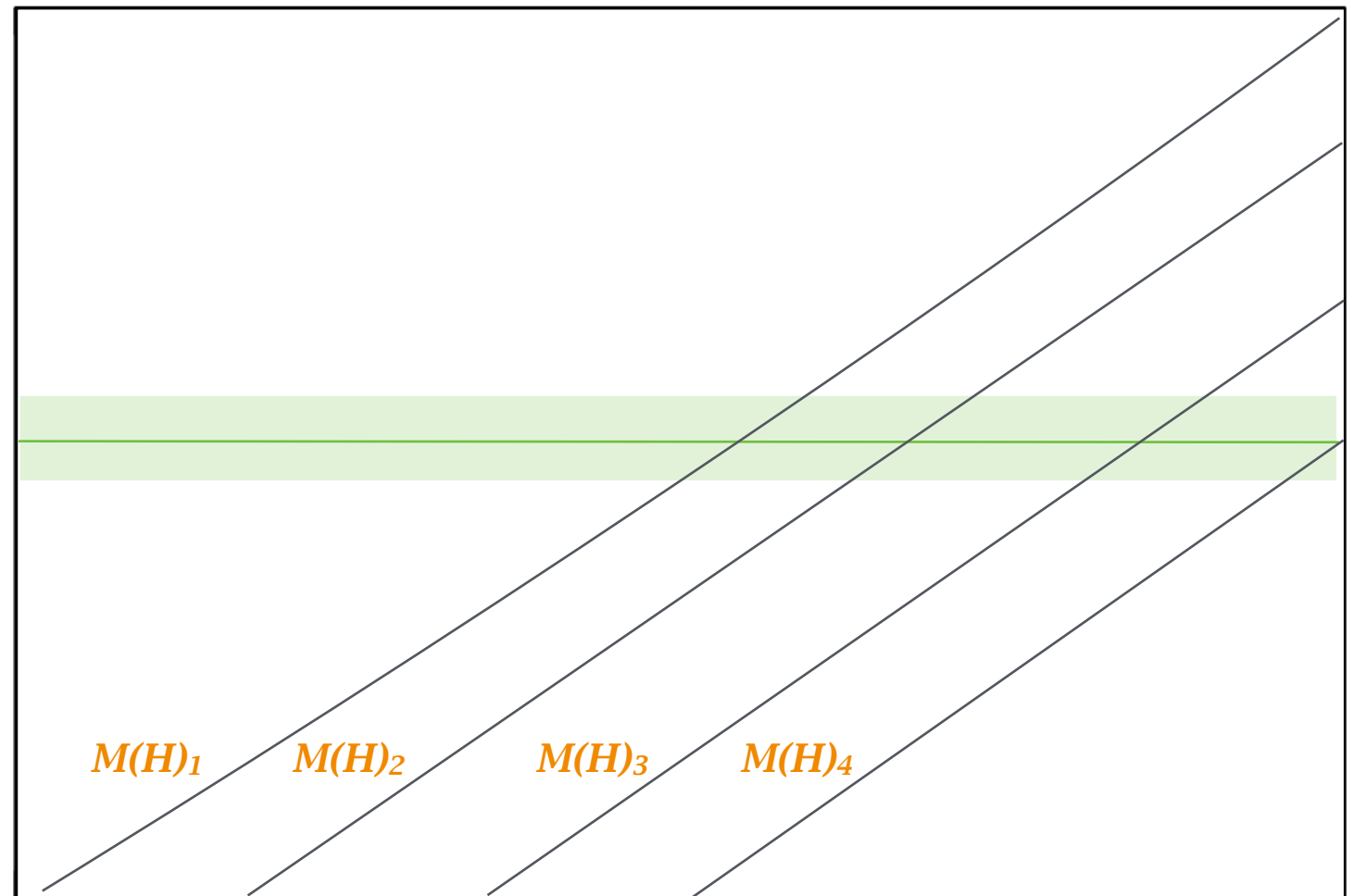
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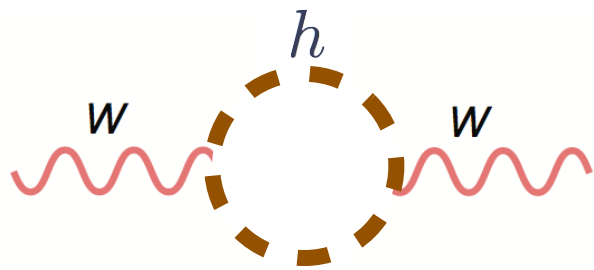
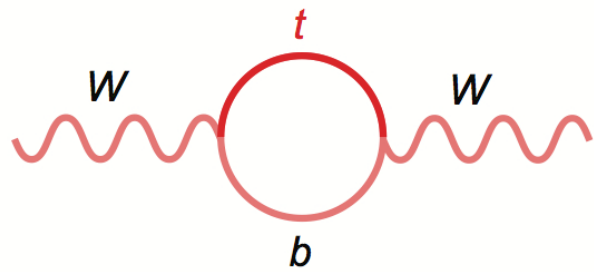
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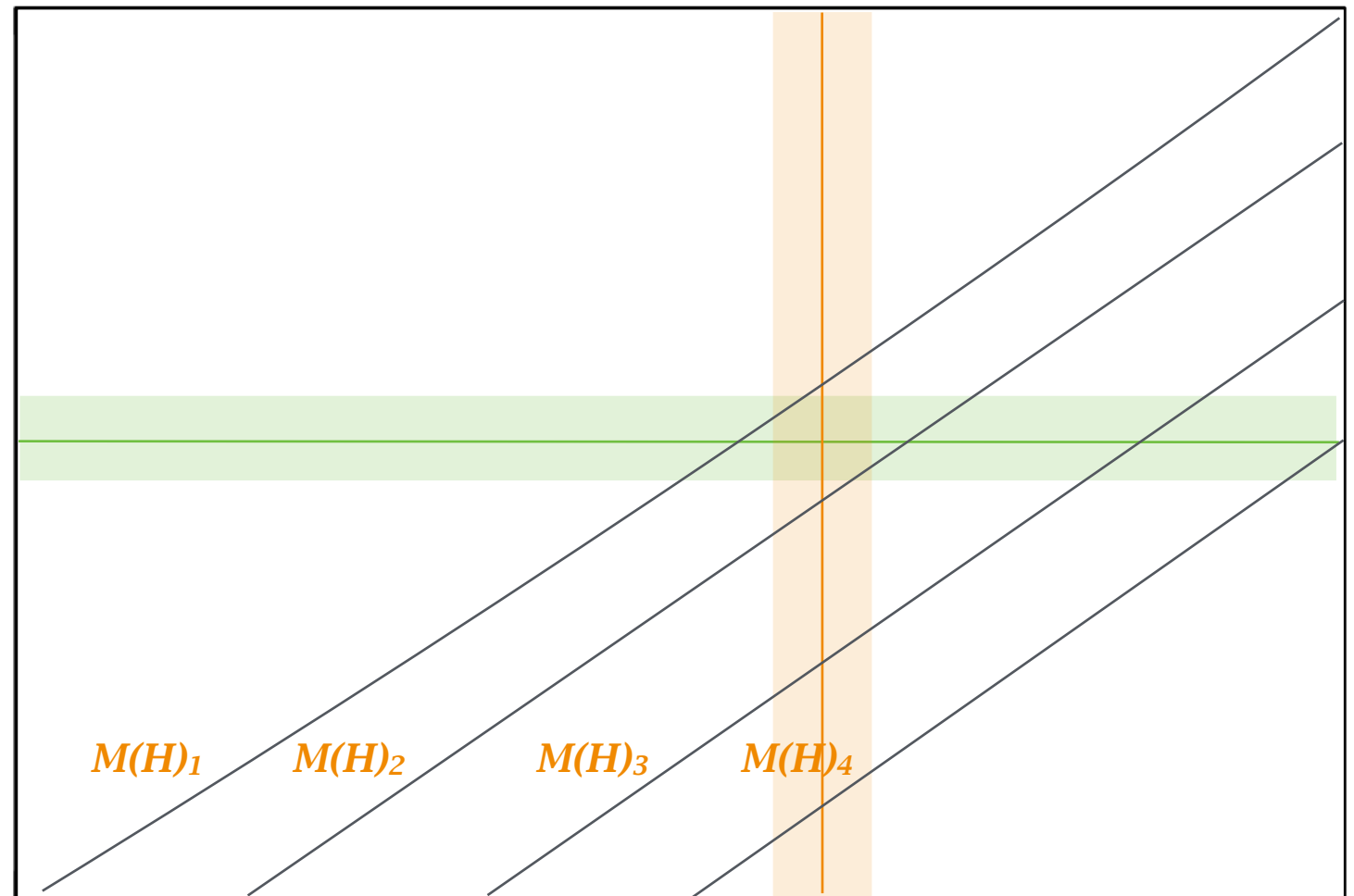
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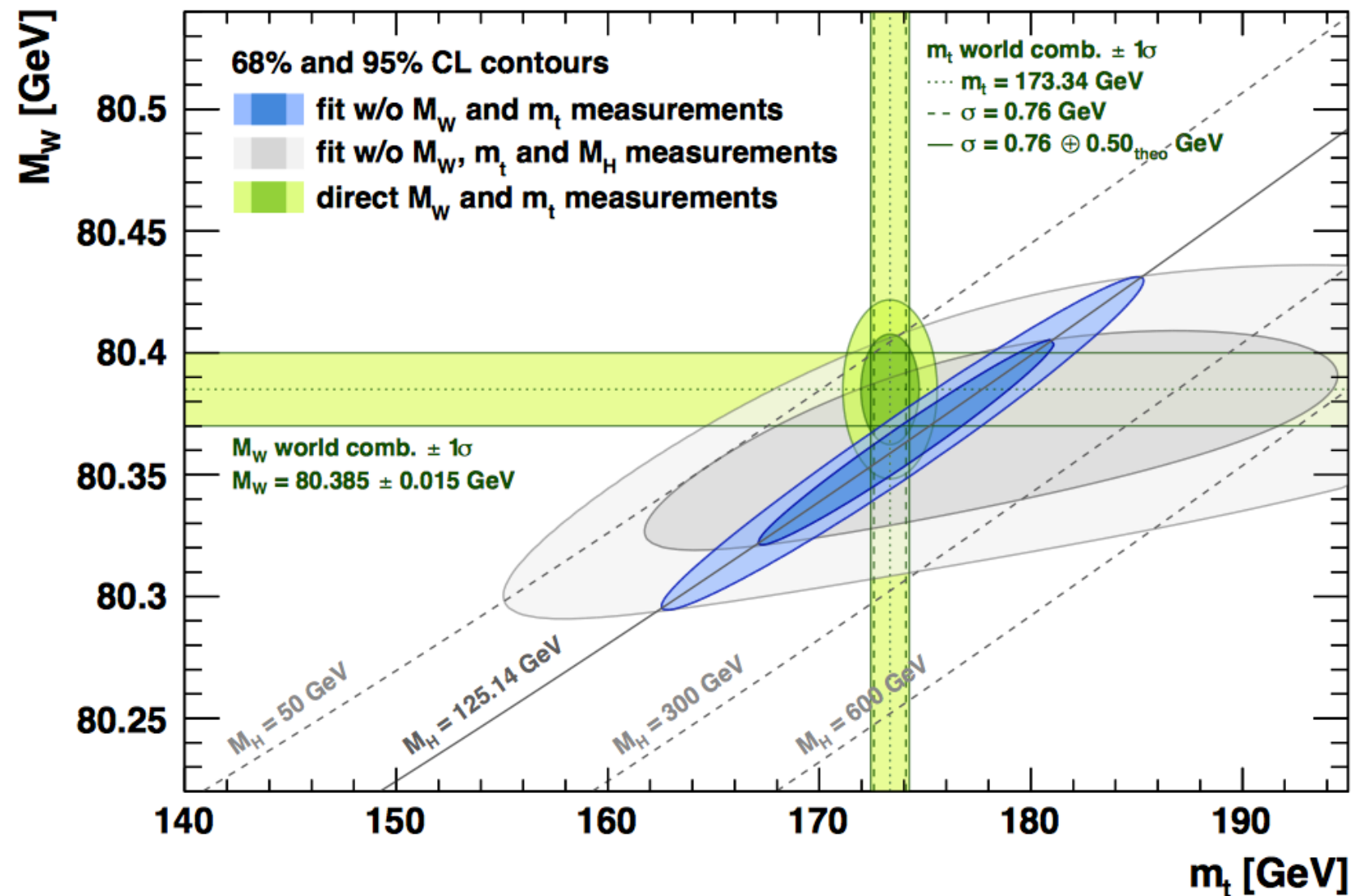
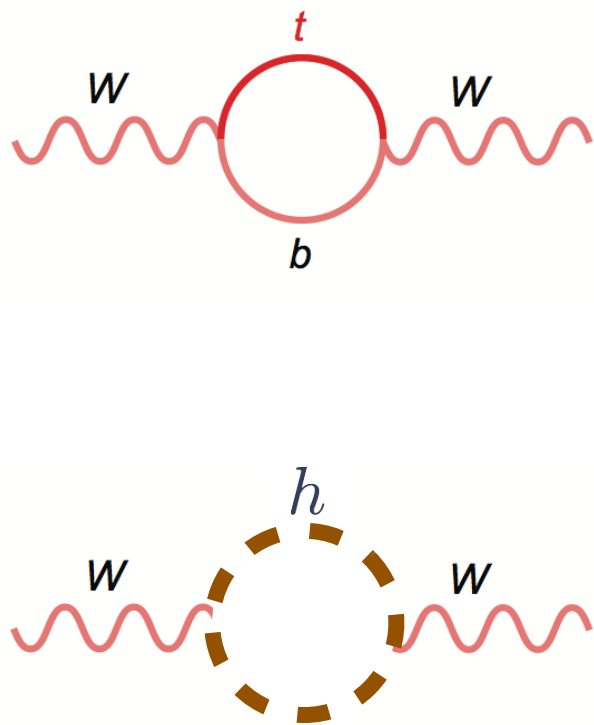
M_W [GeV]



m_t [GeV]

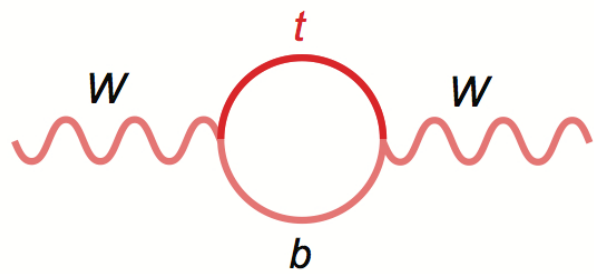
Electroweak Precision Observables

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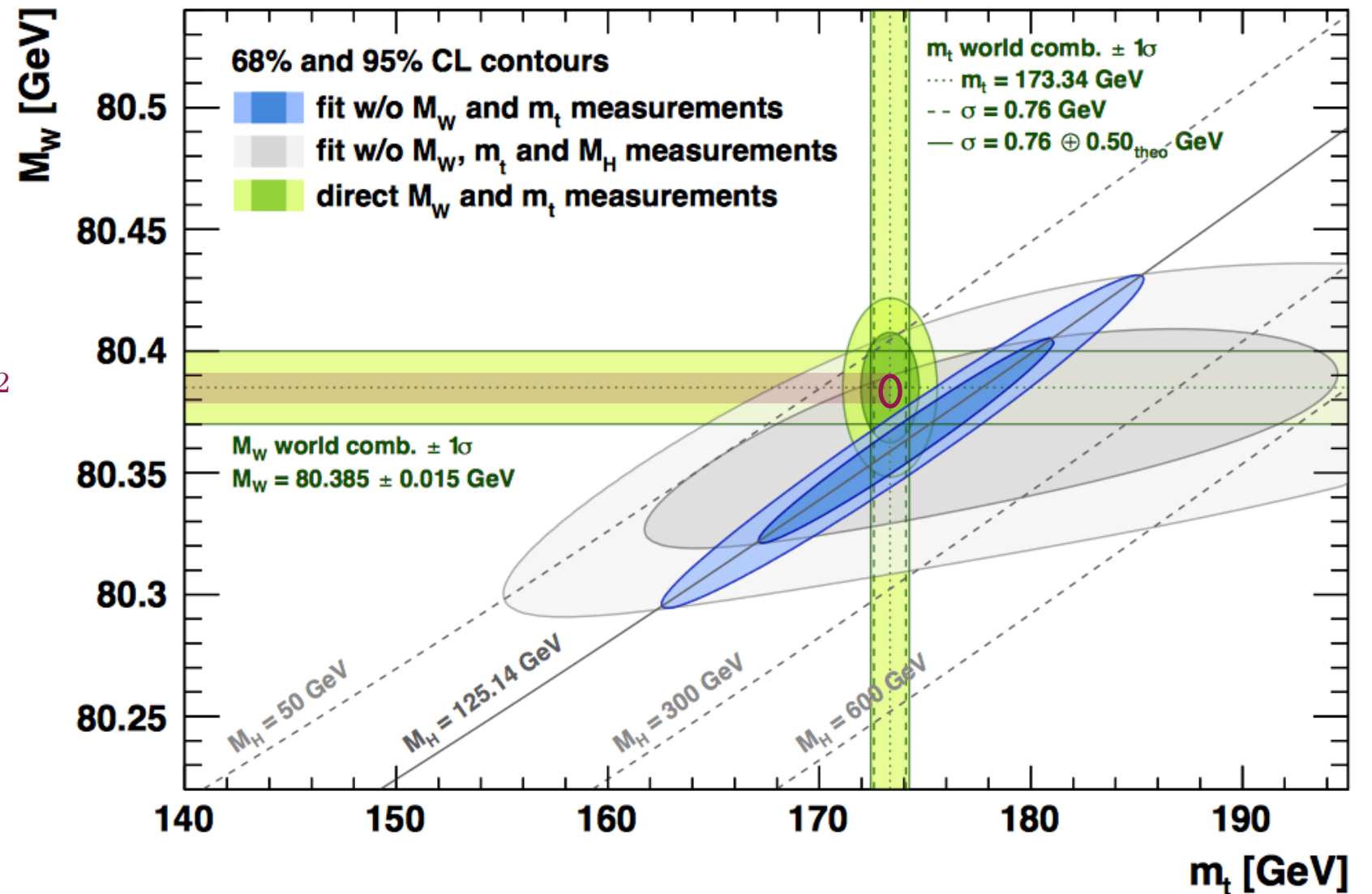
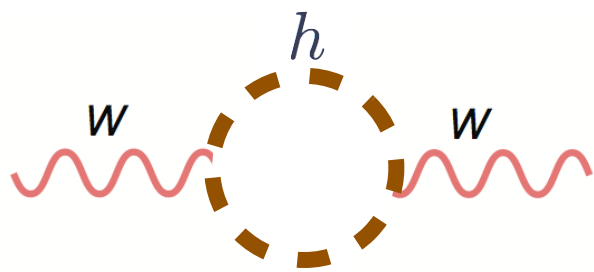


Electroweak Precision Observables

- Correlating the Spin 1 messengers, leptons, quarks, and the Higgs boson

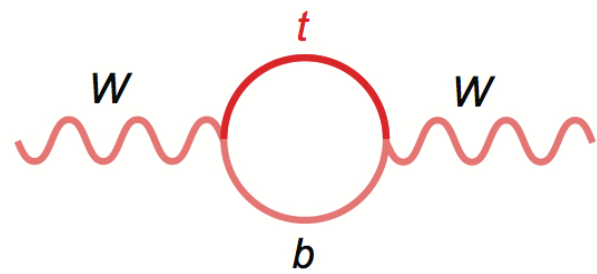


Systematics goal of $M_W = \pm 5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

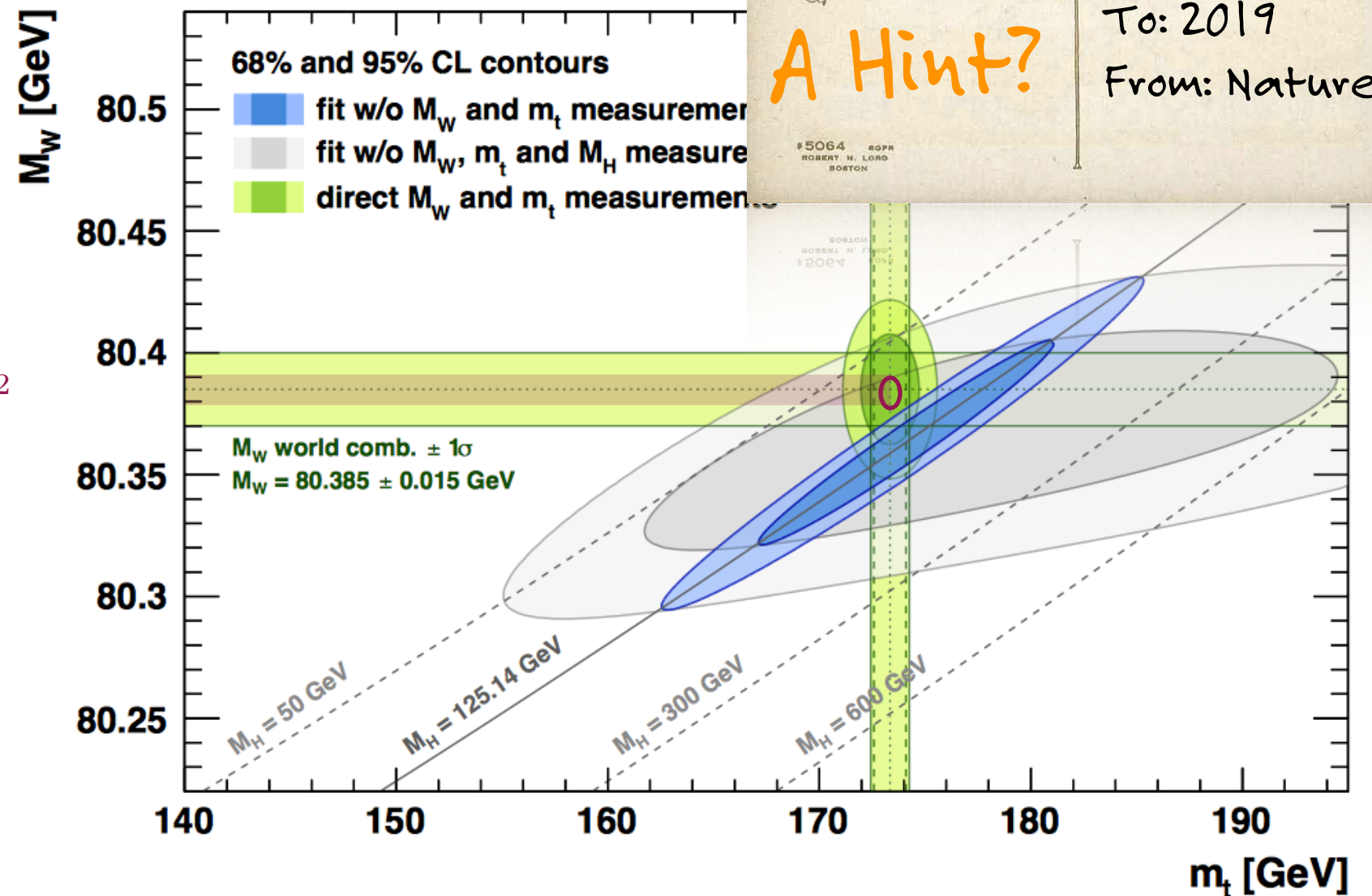
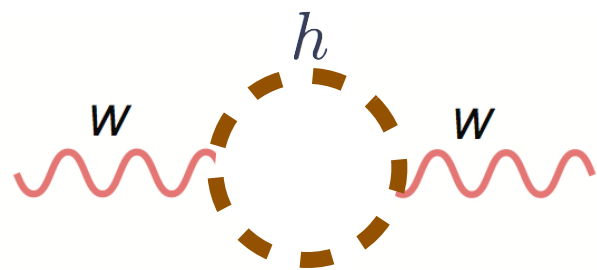


Electroweak Precision Observables

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Systematics goal of $M_W = \pm 5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$



Fully Understanding the Top Quark

why measure m_t precisely?

why measure m_t precisely?

- EW precision observables
keep up with M_W precision

why measure m_t precisely?

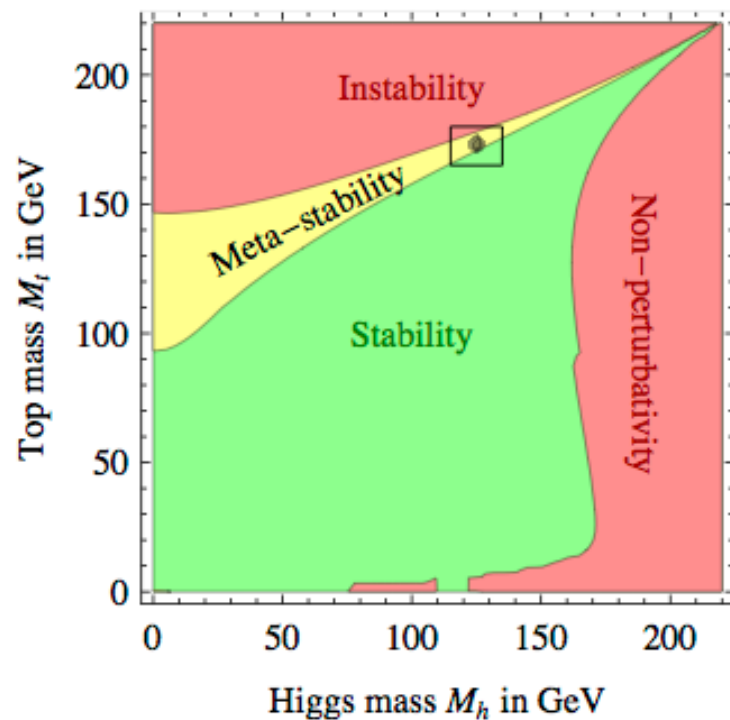
- EW precision observables
keep up with M_W precision
- fundamental parameter
largest coupling to Higgs
stability argument sensitivity

why measure m_t precisely?

$$V = \lambda v H^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4$$

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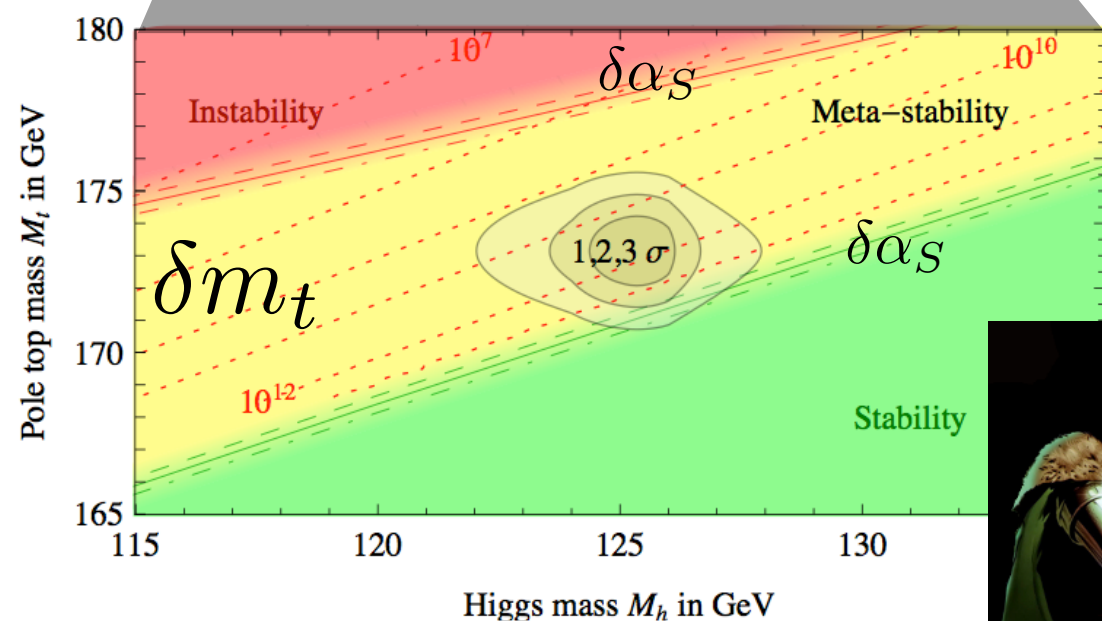
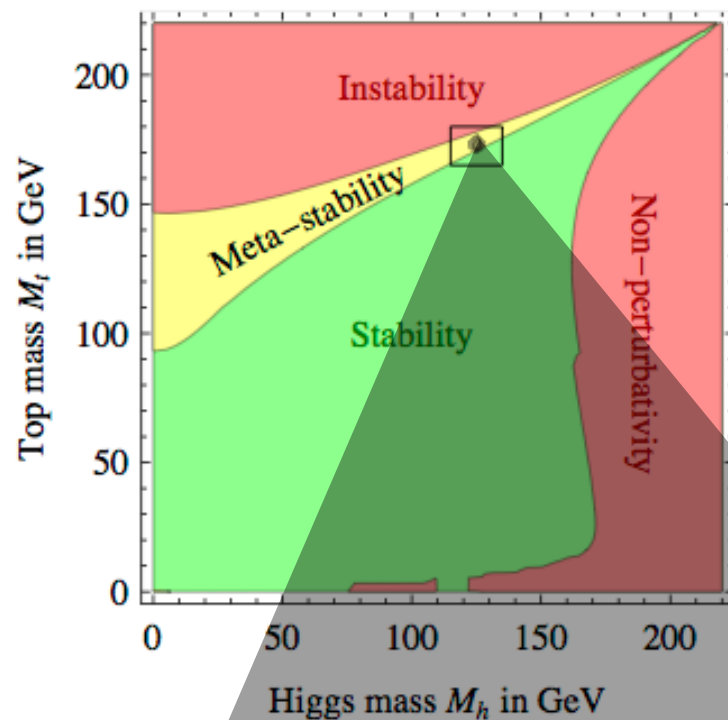


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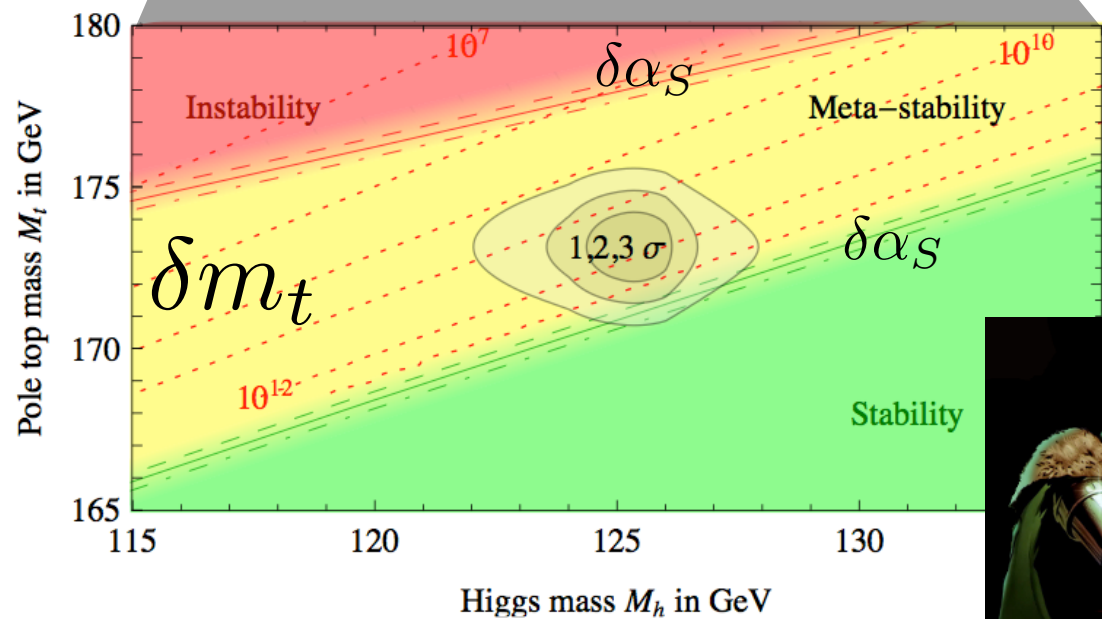
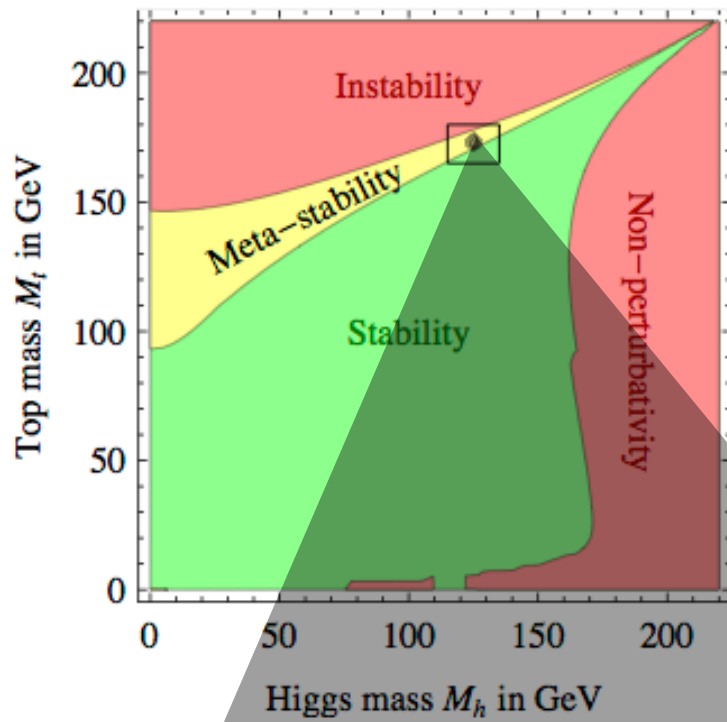
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- EW precision observables
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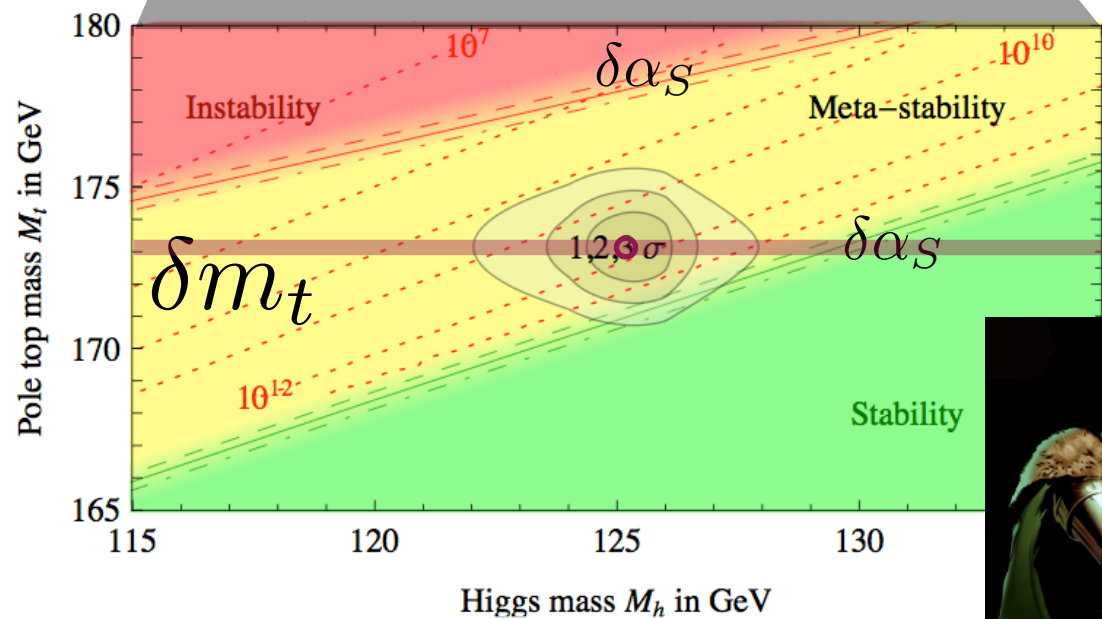
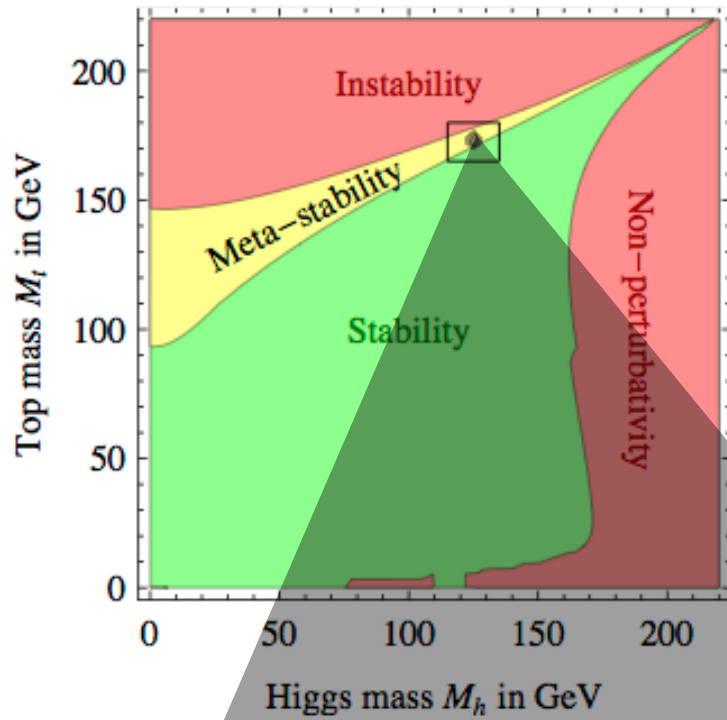
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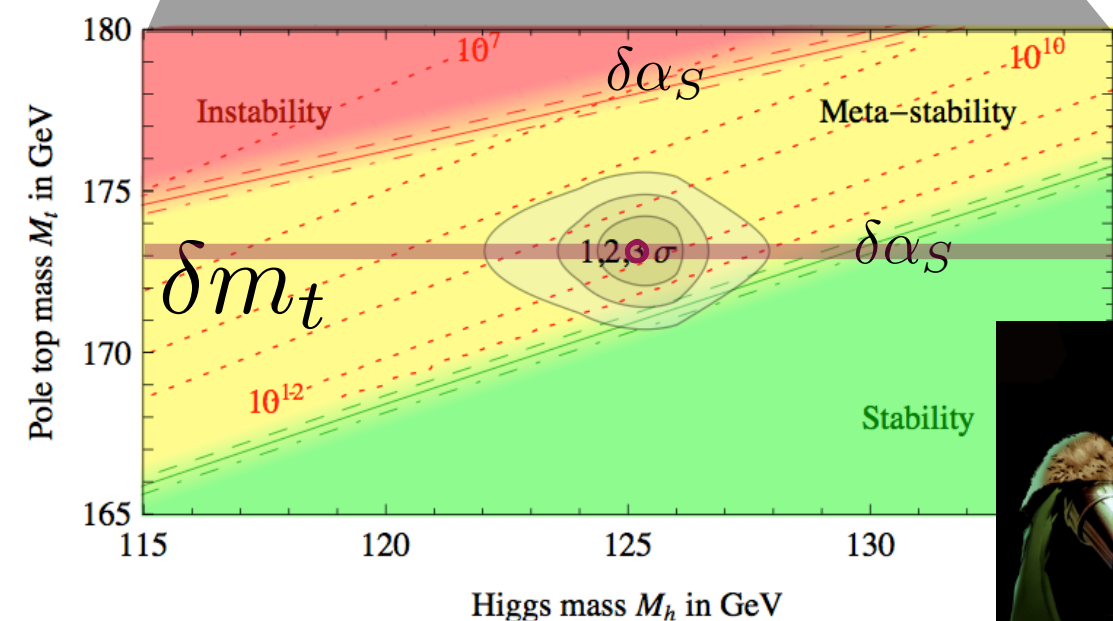
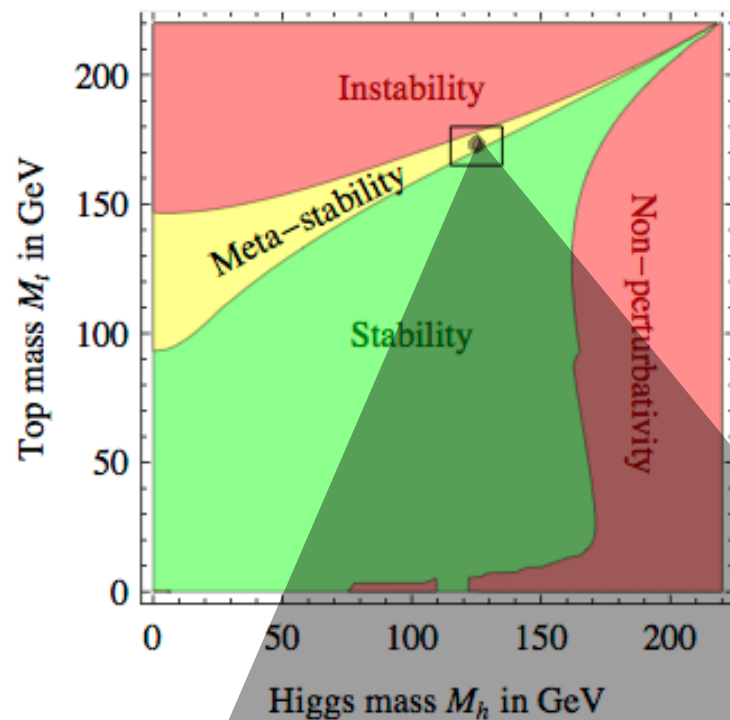


Systematics goal of $m_{top} = \pm 500 \text{ MeV}/c^2$



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Systematics goal of $m_{top} = \pm 500 \text{ MeV}/c^2$



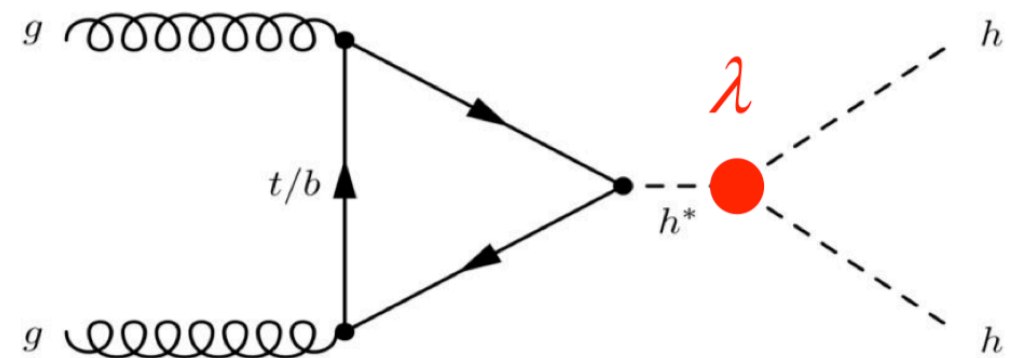
OBTW...that potential shape?

from higgs-higgs self-coupling



very hard...

■ maybe 50% precision
at HL-LHC



The Path Beyond the Standard Model

history suggests



new families
Expansion of the gauge groups
Compositeness

Beyond the Standard Model:

motivation from non-zero
neutrino mass, the hierarchy
problem, the antimatter
problem, & the dark matter
problem



Dominated by prospects for
new particles @ TeV-ish mass
and/or:



new particle LHC searches

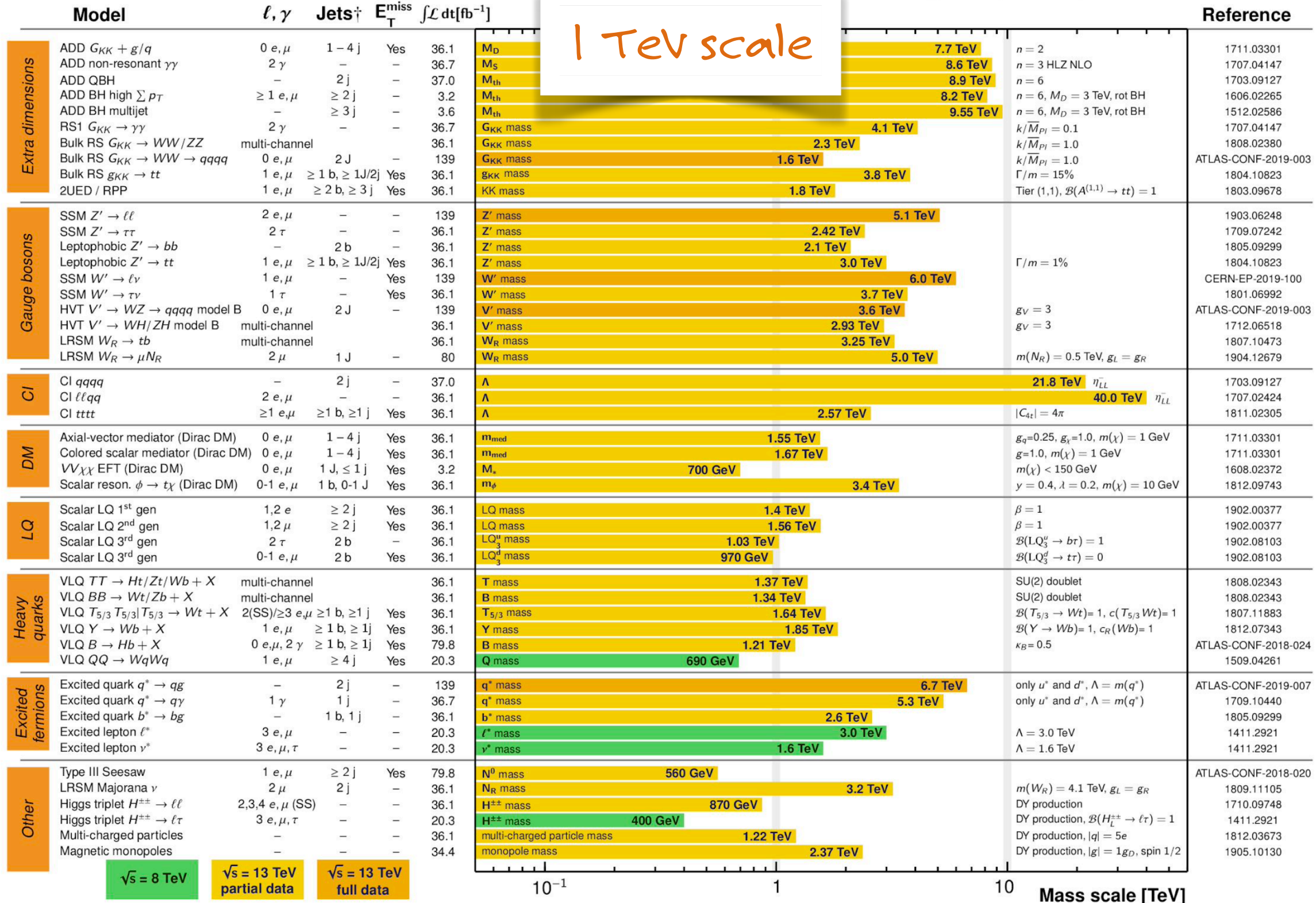
ATLAS Exotics Searches* - 95% CL Upper Exclusion Limits

Status: May 2019

ATLAS Preliminary

$$\int \mathcal{L} dt = (3.2 - 139) \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

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



*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown.

†Small-radius (large-radius) jets are denoted by the letter j (J).

new particle LHC searches

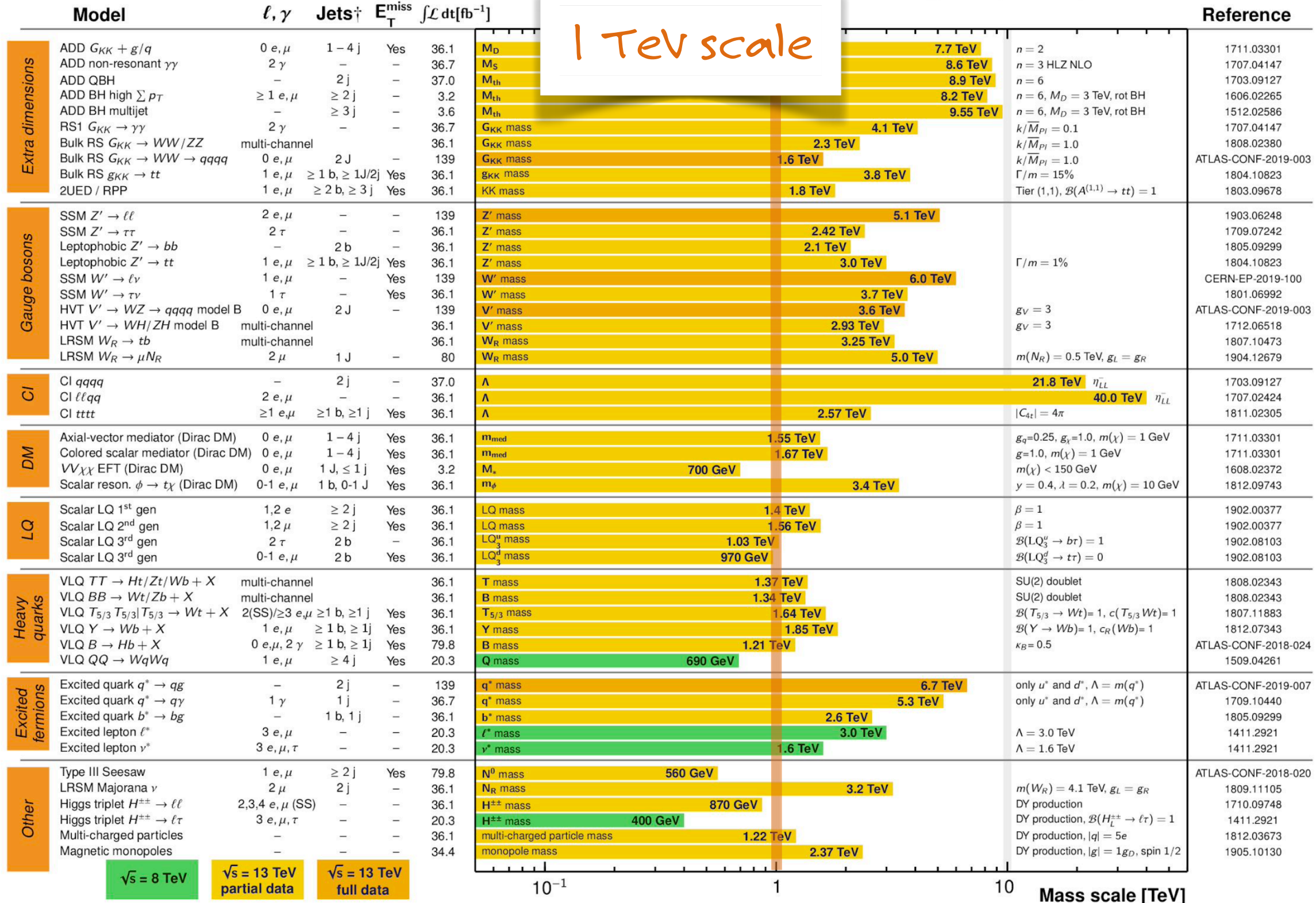
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new particle LHC searches

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits
July 2019

ATLAS Preliminary
 $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

1 TeV scale

Model	Signature	$\int \mathcal{L} dt$ [fb ⁻¹]	Mass limit	Reference			
Inclusive Searches	$q\bar{q}, \bar{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 e, μ mono-jet	E_T^{miss} 36.1 E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{q} [2x, 8x Degen.] 0.9 \tilde{q} [1x, 8x Degen.] 0.43 0.71	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 100$ GeV $m(\tilde{q}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 5$ GeV	1712.02332 1711.03301	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 e, μ 2-6 jets	E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{g} 2.0 \tilde{g} Forbidden 0.95-1.6	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200$ GeV $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 900$ GeV	1712.02332 1712.02332	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}(\ell\ell)\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	3 e, μ $ee, \mu\mu$	4 jets 2 jets	E_T^{miss} 36.1 E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{g} 1.85 \tilde{g} 1.2	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 800$ GeV $m(\tilde{g}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50$ GeV	1706.03731 1805.11381
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qqWZ\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 e, μ SS e, μ	7-11 jets 6 jets	E_T^{miss} 36.1 E_T^{miss} 139	\tilde{g} 1.8 \tilde{g} 1.15	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 400$ GeV $m(\tilde{g}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 200$ GeV	1708.02794 ATLAS-CONF-2019-015
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-1 e, μ SS e, μ	3 b 6 jets	E_T^{miss} 79.8 E_T^{miss} 139	\tilde{g} 2.25 \tilde{g} 1.25	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200$ GeV $m(\tilde{g}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 300$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2018-041 ATLAS-CONF-2019-015
	3 rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0/\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	Multiple Multiple Multiple	36.1 36.1 139	\tilde{b}_1 Forbidden 0.9 \tilde{b}_1 Forbidden 0.58-0.82 \tilde{b}_1 Forbidden 0.74	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 300$ GeV, BR($b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$) = 1 $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 300$ GeV, BR($b\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$) = BR($\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$) = 0.5 $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 200$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = 300$ GeV, BR($\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$) = 1	1708.09266, 1711.03301 1708.09266 ATLAS-CONF-2019-015
$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow bh\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0 e, μ 6 b	E_T^{miss} 139	\tilde{b}_1 Forbidden 0.23-0.48 \tilde{b}_1 0.23-1.35	$\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 130$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ GeV $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 130$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV	SUSY-2018-31 SUSY-2018-31	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ or $t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0-2 e, μ 0-2 jets/1-2 b	E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{t}_1 1.0	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 1$ GeV	1506.08616, 1709.04183, 1711.11520	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		1 e, μ 3 jets/1 b	E_T^{miss} 139	\tilde{t}_1 0.44-0.59	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 400$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2019-017	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tau\tilde{\nu}_\tau b\nu, \tilde{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \tau\tilde{G}$		1 $\tau + 1 e, \mu, \tau$ 2 jets/1 b	E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{t}_1 1.16	$m(\tilde{\tau}_1) = 800$ GeV	1803.10178	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0/\tilde{c}\tilde{c}, \tilde{c} \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0 e, μ 2 c	E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{t}_1 0.85 \tilde{t}_1 0.46 \tilde{t}_1 0.43	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV $m(\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{c}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50$ GeV $m(\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{c}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 5$ GeV	1805.01649 1805.01649 1711.03301	
$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + h$		1-2 e, μ 4 b	E_T^{miss} 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	
$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + Z$		3 e, μ 1 b	E_T^{miss} 139	\tilde{t}_2 Forbidden 0.86	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 360$ GeV, $m(\tilde{t}_1) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 40$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2019-016	
EW direct		$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via WZ	2-3 e, μ $ee, \mu\mu$	E_T^{miss} 36.1 E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.6 $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.205	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 5$ GeV	1403.5294, 1806.02293 ATLAS-CONF-2019-014
		$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp$ via WW	2 e, μ	E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 0.42	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$	ATLAS-CONF-2019-008
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via Wh	0-1 e, μ 2 $b/2 \gamma$	E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ Forbidden 0.74	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 70$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2019-019, ATLAS-CONF-2019-XYZ	
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp$ via $\tilde{\ell}_L/\tilde{\nu}$	2 e, μ	E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 1.0	$m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) + m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	ATLAS-CONF-2019-008	
	$\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\tau} \rightarrow \tau\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 τ	E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\tau}$ [$\tilde{\tau}_L, \tilde{\tau}_{R,L}$] 0.16-0.3 0.12-0.39	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$	ATLAS-CONF-2019-018	
	$\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}, \tilde{\ell} \rightarrow \ell\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ 0 jets	E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\ell}$ 0.7	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$	ATLAS-CONF-2019-008	
	$\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}, \tilde{\ell} \rightarrow \ell\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ ≥ 1	E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\ell}$ 0.256	$m(\tilde{\ell}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 10$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2019-014	
$\tilde{H}\tilde{H}, \tilde{H} \rightarrow h\tilde{G}/Z\tilde{G}$	0 e, μ 4 e, μ	E_T^{miss} 36.1 E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{H} 0.13-0.23 0.29-0.88 \tilde{H} 0.3	BR($\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow h\tilde{G}$) = 1 BR($\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow Z\tilde{G}$) = 1	1806.04030 1804.03602		
Long-lived particles	Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	Disapp. trk 1 jet	E_T^{miss} 36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 0.46 $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 0.15	Pure Wino Pure Higgsino	1712.02118 ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-019	
	Stable \tilde{g} R-hadron	Multiple	36.1	\tilde{g} 2.0		1902.01636, 1808.04095	
	Metastable \tilde{g} R-hadron, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	Multiple	36.1	\tilde{g} [$\tau(\tilde{g}) = 10$ ns, 0.2 ns] 2.05 2.4	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ GeV	1710.04901, 1808.04095	
RPV	LFV $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_\tau + X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e\mu/\tau\mu/\tau\tau$	$e\mu, e\tau, \mu\tau$	3.2	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ 1.9	$\lambda'_{311} = 0.11, \lambda'_{132/133/233} = 0.07$	1607.08079	
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp/\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow WW/Z\ell\ell\ell\nu\nu$	4 e, μ 0 jets	E_T^{miss} 36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ [$\lambda'_{133} \neq 0, \lambda'_{124} \neq 0$] 0.82 1.33	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ GeV	1804.03602	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow qq$	4-5 large- R jets Multiple	36.1 36.1	\tilde{g} [$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 200$ GeV, 1100 GeV] 1.3 1.9 \tilde{g} [$\lambda'_{112} = 2e-4, 2e-5$] 1.05 2.0	Large λ'_{112} $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 200$ GeV, bino-like	1804.03568 ATLAS-CONF-2018-003	
	$\tilde{u}, \tilde{t} \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow tbs$	Multiple	36.1	\tilde{g} [$\lambda'_{224} = 2e-4, 1e-2$] 0.55 1.05	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 200$ GeV, bino-like	ATLAS-CONF-2018-003	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow bs$	2 jets + 2 b	36.7	\tilde{t}_1 [gq, bs] 0.42 0.61		1710.07171	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow q\ell$	2 e, μ 1 μ DV	36.1 136	\tilde{t}_1 0.4-1.45 \tilde{t}_1 [$1e-10 < \lambda'_{234} < 1e-8, 3e-10 < \lambda'_{234} < 3e-9$] 1.0 1.6	BR($\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\ell$) > 20% BR($\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow q\mu$) = 100%, $\cos\theta_t = 1$	1710.05544 ATLAS-CONF-2019-006	

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. Many of the limits are based on

10⁻¹ 1 Mass scale [TeV]

new particle LHC searches

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits
July 2019

ATLAS Preliminary
 $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

1 TeV scale

Model	Signature	$\int \mathcal{L} dt$ [fb ⁻¹]	Mass limit	Reference			
Inclusive Searches	$q\bar{q}, \bar{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 e, μ mono-jet	E_T^{miss} 36.1 E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{q} [2x, 8x Degen.] 0.9 \tilde{q} [1x, 8x Degen.] 0.43 0.71	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 100$ GeV $m(\tilde{q}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 5$ GeV	1712.02332 1711.03301	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 e, μ 2-6 jets	E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{g} 2.0 \tilde{g} Forbidden 0.95-1.6	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200$ GeV $m(\tilde{g}) = 900$ GeV	1712.02332 1712.02332	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}(\ell\ell)\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	3 e, μ $ee, \mu\mu$	4 jets 2 jets	E_T^{miss} 36.1 E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{g} 1.85 \tilde{g} 1.2	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 800$ GeV $m(\tilde{g}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50$ GeV	1706.03731 1805.11381
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qqWZ\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 e, μ SS e, μ	7-11 jets 6 jets	E_T^{miss} 36.1 E_T^{miss} 139	\tilde{g} 1.8 \tilde{g} 1.15	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 400$ GeV $m(\tilde{g}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 200$ GeV	1708.02794 ATLAS-CONF-2019-015
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-1 e, μ SS e, μ	3 b 6 jets	E_T^{miss} 79.8 E_T^{miss} 139	\tilde{g} 2.25 \tilde{g} 1.25	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200$ GeV $m(\tilde{g}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 300$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2018-041 ATLAS-CONF-2019-015
	3 rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0/\tilde{\nu}_1^\pm$	Multiple Multiple Multiple	36.1 36.1 139	\tilde{b}_1 Forbidden 0.9 \tilde{b}_1 Forbidden 0.58-0.82 \tilde{b}_1 Forbidden 0.74	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 300$ GeV, BR($b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=1 $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 300$ GeV, BR($b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)=BR($\tilde{\nu}_1^\pm$)=0.5 $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 200$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = 300$ GeV, BR($\tilde{\nu}_1^\pm$)=1	1708.09266, 1711.03301 1708.09266 ATLAS-CONF-2019-015
$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow bh\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0 e, μ 6 b	E_T^{miss} 139	\tilde{b}_1 Forbidden 0.23-0.48 \tilde{b}_1 0.23-1.35	$\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 130$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ GeV $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 130$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV	SUSY-2018-31 SUSY-2018-31	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ or $t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0-2 e, μ 0-2 jets/1-2 b	E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{t}_1 1.0	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 1$ GeV	1506.08616, 1709.04183, 1711.11520	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		1 e, μ 3 jets/1 b	E_T^{miss} 139	\tilde{t}_1 0.44-0.59	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 400$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2019-017	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_1 b\nu, \tilde{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \tau\tilde{G}$		1 $\tau + 1 e, \mu, \tau$ 2 jets/1 b	E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{t}_1 1.16	$m(\tilde{\tau}_1) = 800$ GeV	1803.10178	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0/\tilde{c}\tilde{c}, \tilde{c} \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0 e, μ 2 c	E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{t}_1 0.85 \tilde{t}_1 0.46 \tilde{t}_1 0.43	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV $m(\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{c}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50$ GeV $m(\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{c}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 5$ GeV	1805.01649 1805.01649 1711.03301	
$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + h$		1-2 e, μ 4 b	E_T^{miss} 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	
$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + Z$		3 e, μ 1 b	E_T^{miss} 139	\tilde{t}_2 Forbidden 0.86	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 360$ GeV, $m(\tilde{t}_1) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 40$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2019-016	
EW direct	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via WZ	2-3 e, μ $ee, \mu\mu$	E_T^{miss} 36.1 E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.6 $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 0.205	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 5$ GeV	1403.5294, 1806.02293 ATLAS-CONF-2019-014	
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp$ via WW	2 e, μ	E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 0.42	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$	ATLAS-CONF-2019-008	
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via Wh	0-1 e, μ 2 $b/2 \gamma$	E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ Forbidden 0.74	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 70$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2019-019, ATLAS-CONF-2019-XYZ	
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp$ via $\tilde{\ell}_L/\tilde{\nu}$	2 e, μ	E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 1.0	$m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) + m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	ATLAS-CONF-2019-008	
	$\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\tau} \rightarrow \tau\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 τ	E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\tau}$ [R, L] 0.16-0.3 0.12-0.39	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$	ATLAS-CONF-2019-018	
	$\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}, \tilde{\ell} \rightarrow \ell\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ 0 jets	E_T^{miss} 139 E_T^{miss} 139	$\tilde{\ell}$ 0.7 $\tilde{\ell}$ 0.256	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ $m(\tilde{\ell}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 10$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2019-008 ATLAS-CONF-2019-014	
	$\tilde{H}\tilde{H}, \tilde{H} \rightarrow h\tilde{G}/Z\tilde{G}$	0 e, μ 4 e, μ	E_T^{miss} 36.1 E_T^{miss} 36.1	\tilde{H} 0.13-0.23 0.29-0.88 \tilde{H} 0.3	BR($\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow h\tilde{G}$)=1 BR($\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow Z\tilde{G}$)=1	1806.04030 1804.03602	
Long-lived particles	Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	Disapp. trk 1 jet	E_T^{miss} 36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 0.46 $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 0.15	Pure Wino Pure Higgsino	1712.02118 ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-019	
	Stable \tilde{g} R-hadron	Multiple	36.1	\tilde{g} 2.0		1902.01636, 1808.04095	
	Metastable \tilde{g} R-hadron, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	Multiple	36.1	\tilde{g} [$\tau(\tilde{g}) = 10$ ns, 0.2 ns] 2.05 2.4	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ GeV	1710.04901, 1808.04095	
RPV	LFV $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_\tau + X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e\mu/\tau\mu/\tau\tau$	$e\mu, e\tau, \mu\tau$	3.2	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ 1.9	$\lambda'_{311} = 0.11, \lambda'_{132/133/233} = 0.07$	1607.08079	
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp/\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow WW/Z\ell\ell\ell\nu\nu$	4 e, μ 0 jets	E_T^{miss} 36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ [$\lambda'_{133} \neq 0, \lambda'_{124} \neq 0$] 0.82 1.33	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ GeV	1804.03602	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow qq$	4-5 large- R jets Multiple	36.1 36.1	\tilde{g} [$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 200$ GeV, 1100 GeV] 1.3 1.9 \tilde{g} [$\lambda'_{112} = 2e-4, 2e-5$] 1.05 2.0	Large λ'_{112} $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 200$ GeV, bino-like	1804.03568 ATLAS-CONF-2018-003	
	$\tilde{u}, \tilde{t} \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow tbs$	Multiple	36.1	\tilde{g} [$\lambda'_{224} = 2e-4, 1e-2$] 0.55 1.05	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 200$ GeV, bino-like	ATLAS-CONF-2018-003	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow bs$	2 jets + 2 b	36.7	\tilde{t}_1 [gq, bs] 0.42 0.61		1710.07171	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow q\ell$	2 e, μ 1 μ DV	36.1 136	\tilde{t}_1 0.4-1.45 \tilde{t}_1 [$1e-10 < \lambda'_{234} < 1e-8, 3e-10 < \lambda'_{234} < 3e-9$] 1.0 1.6	BR($\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow be/b\mu$) > 20% BR($\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow q\mu$) = 100%, $\cos\theta_t = 1$	1710.05544 ATLAS-CONF-2019-006	

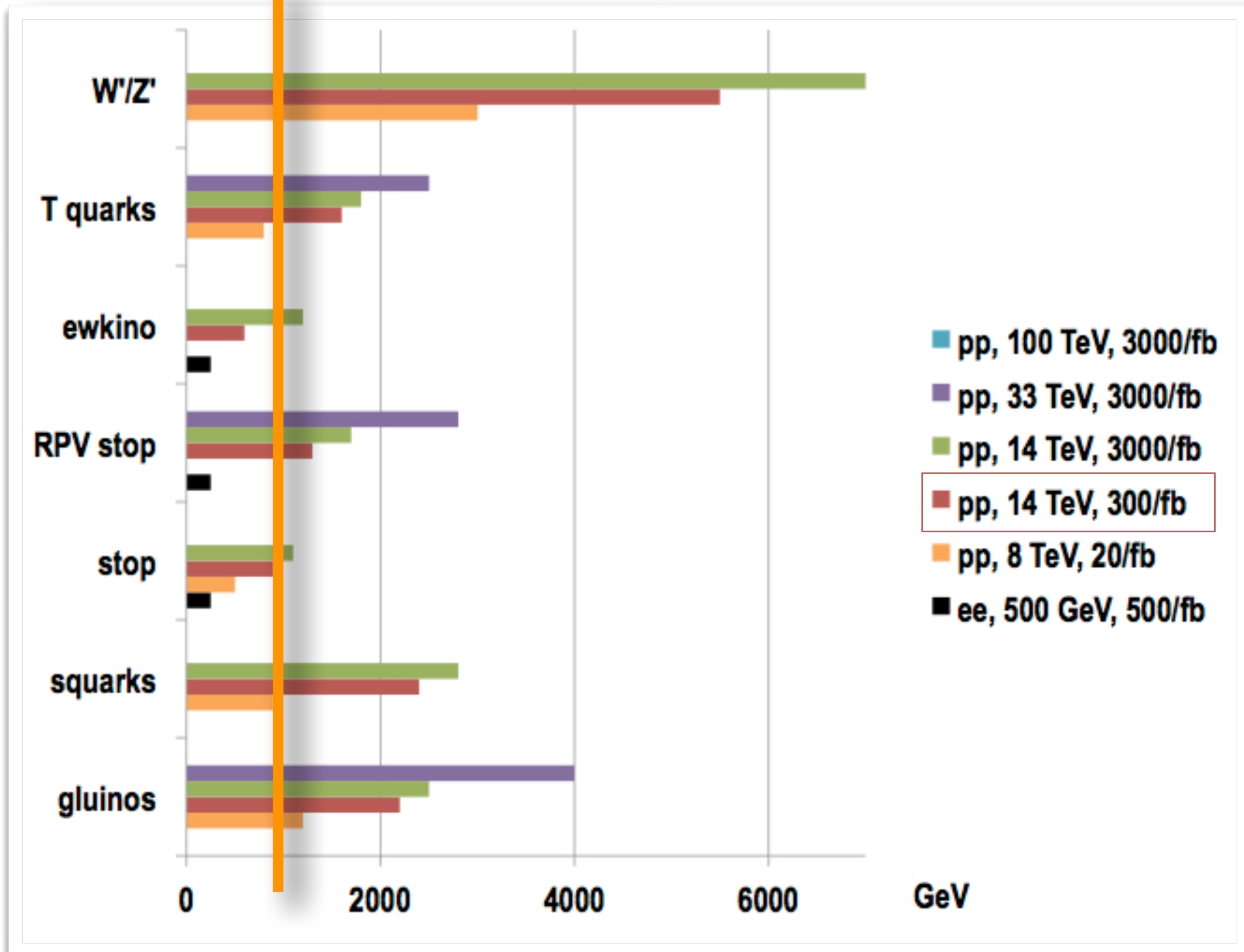
*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. Many of the limits are based on

10⁻¹

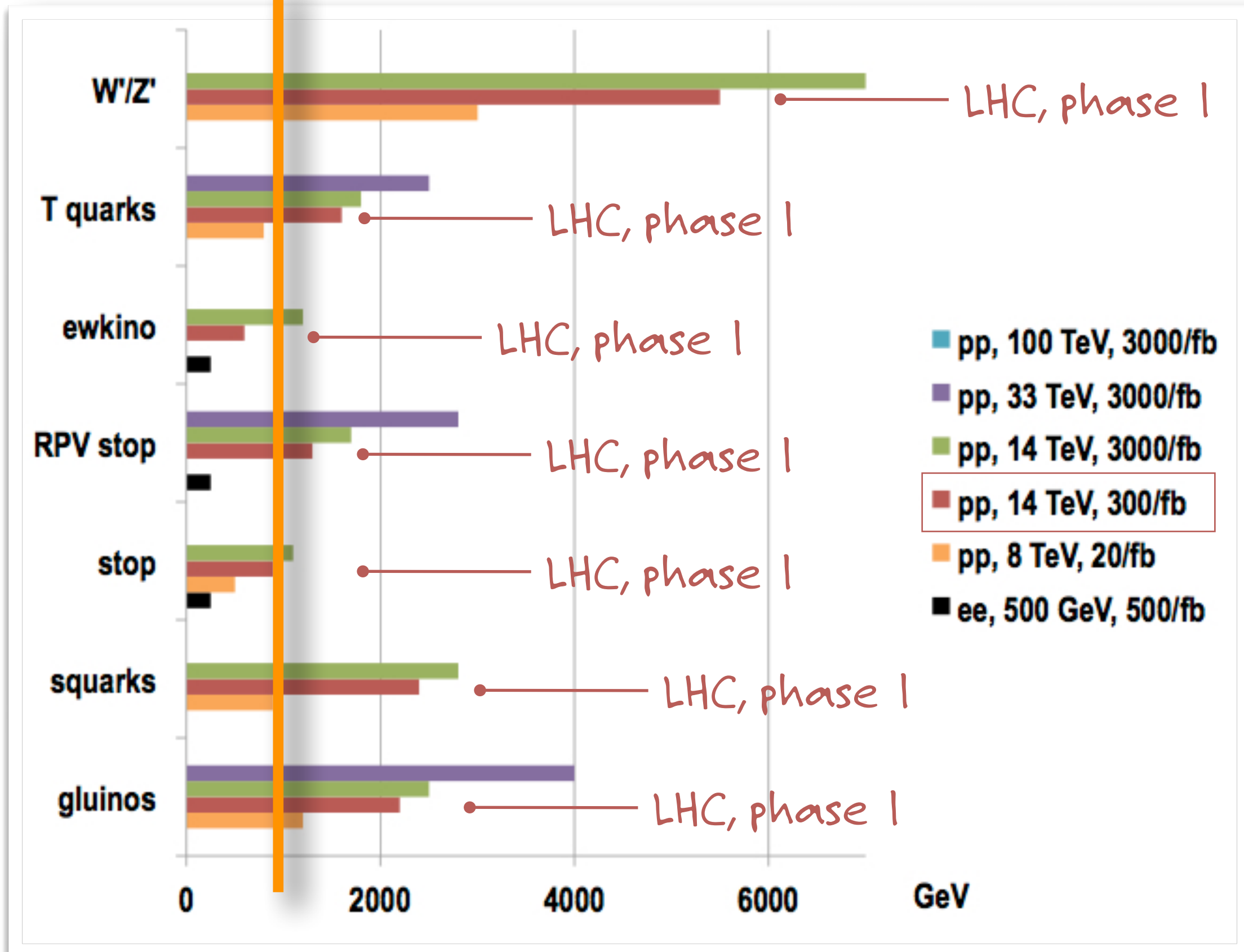
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Mass scale [TeV]

The TeV scale is in sight—almost history

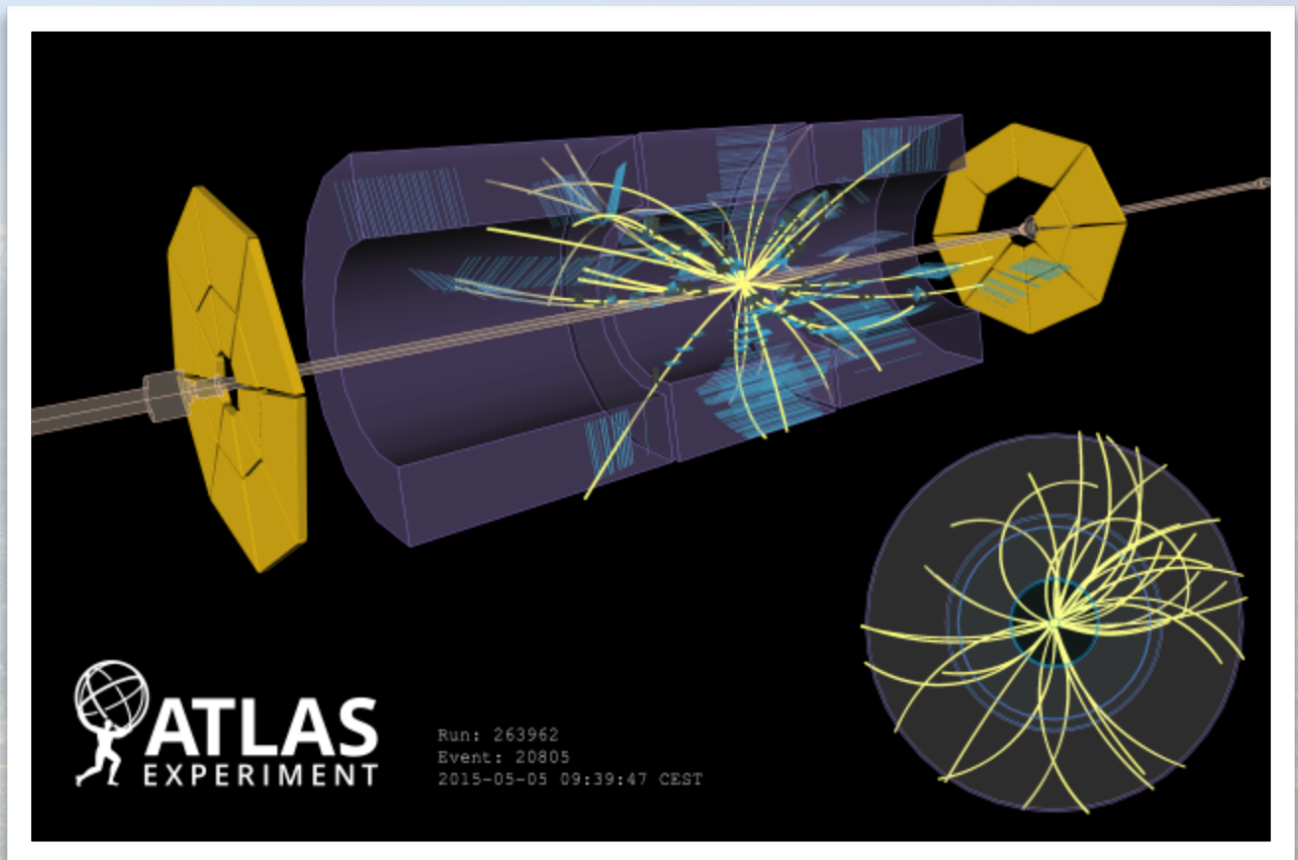
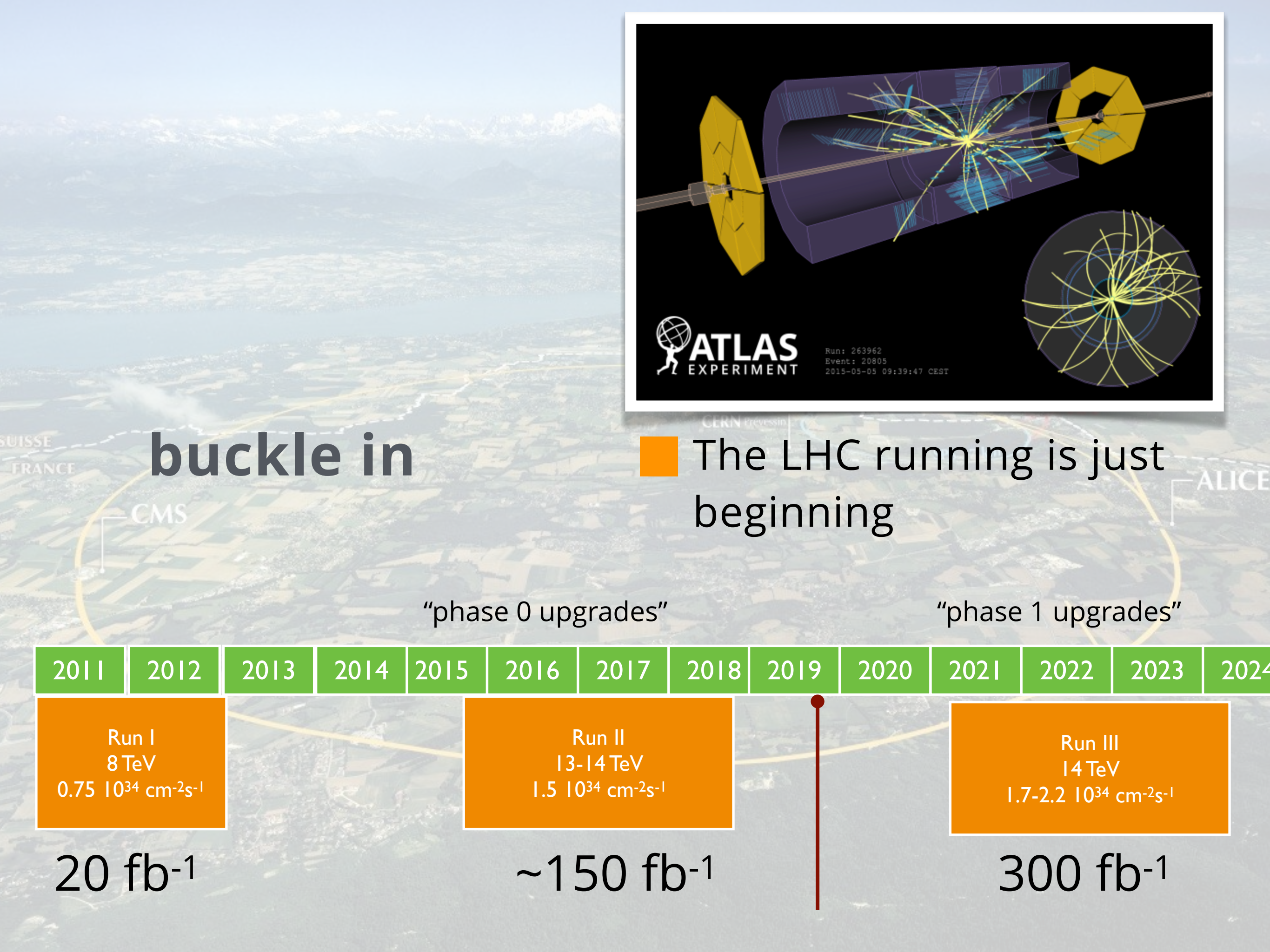


The TeV scale is in sight—almost history



the future

5%



buckle in

■ The LHC running is just beginning

“phase 0 upgrades”

“phase 1 upgrades”

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Run I
8 TeV
 $0.75 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Run II
13-14 TeV
 $1.5 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Run III
14 TeV
 $1.7\text{-}2.2 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

20 fb⁻¹

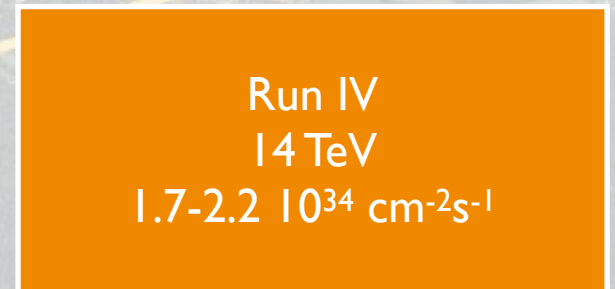
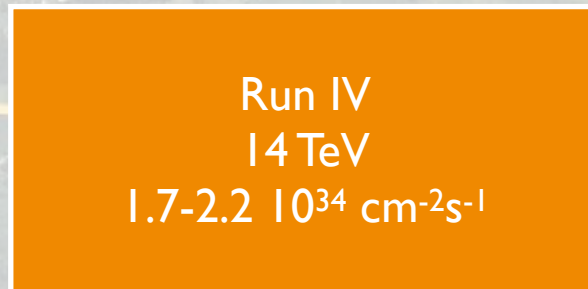
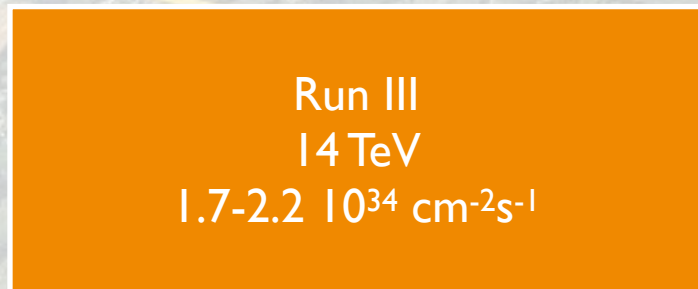
~150 fb⁻¹

300 fb⁻¹

I'll be an old man rocking



"phase 2 upgrades"



3000 fb^{-1}



2 things and then conclusions

thing 1: mass.



■ **Let's be clear.**

We collider types say we know about Mass.

Really?

Really?

- As long as we know nothing about the neutral fermions or about 85% of the gravitating universe

Really?

- As long as we know nothing about the neutral fermions or about 85% of the gravitating universe
- We don't know the Mass story.

■ As long as we know nothing

Understanding Mass is still

Really?

“all hands on deck”

– EF, IF, and CF

■ We don't know the Mass story.

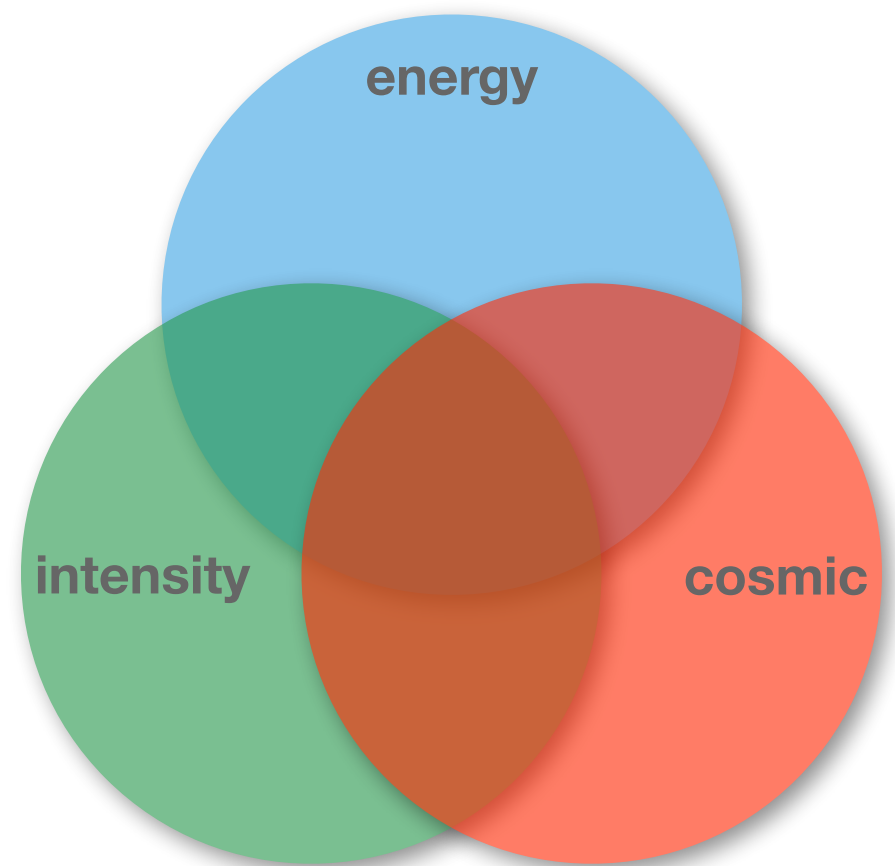
thing 2: the circles.



The Bumper Sticker Frontier

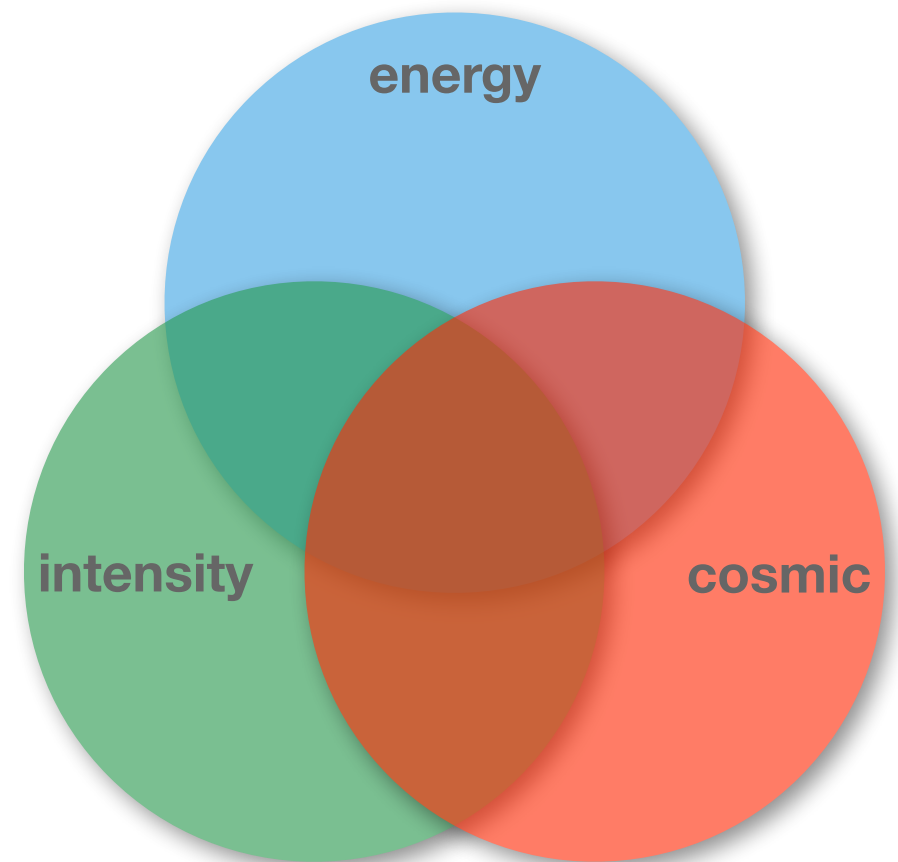


they're pithy



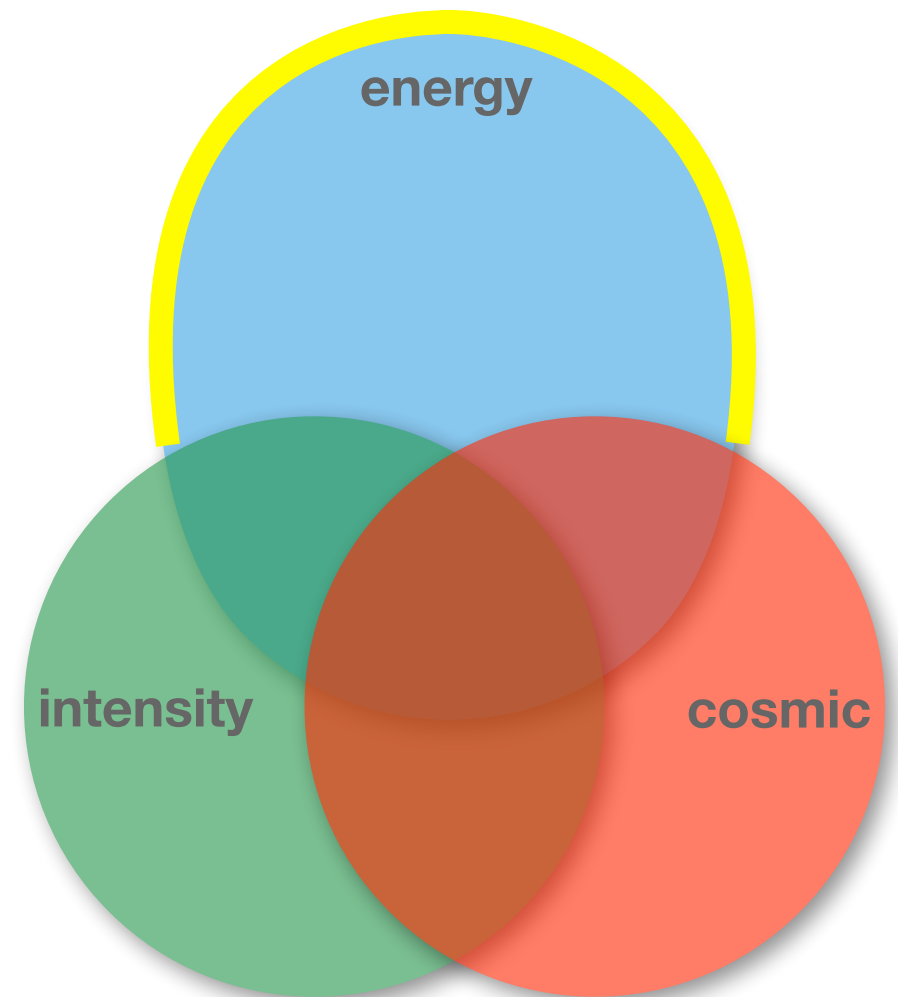
“Frontier”

- I’m rethinking...
maybe an apt metaphor



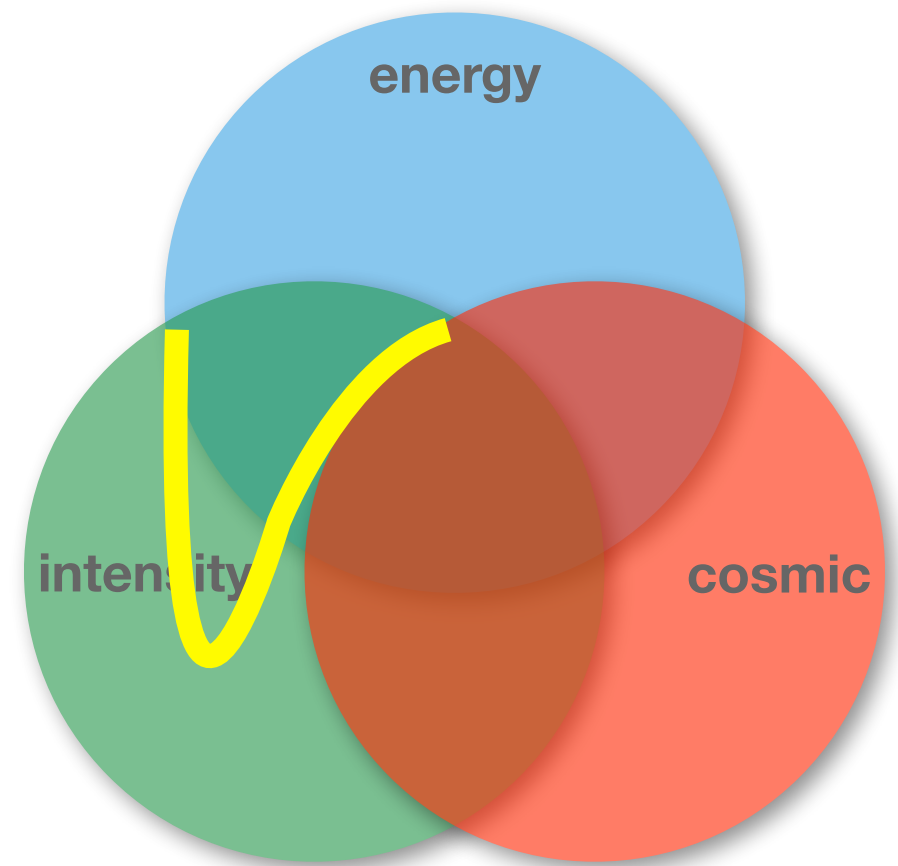
**a unique
“Frontier”**

- The new physics will bulge somewhere!



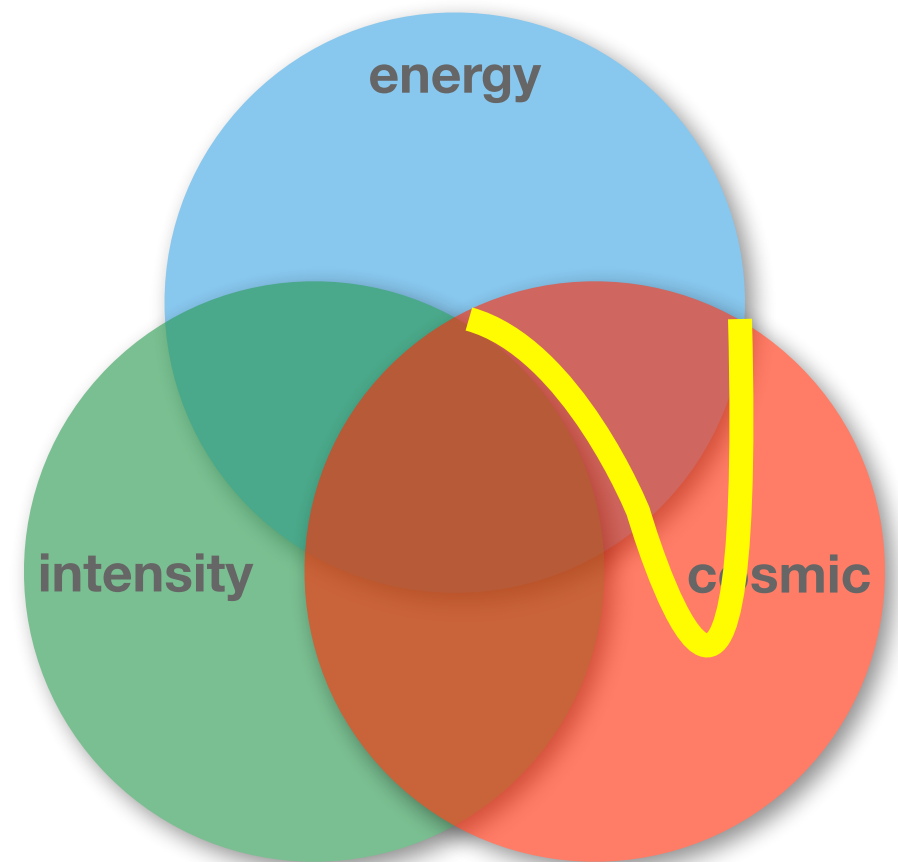
**a shared
“Frontier”**

- The new physics will bulge somewhere!



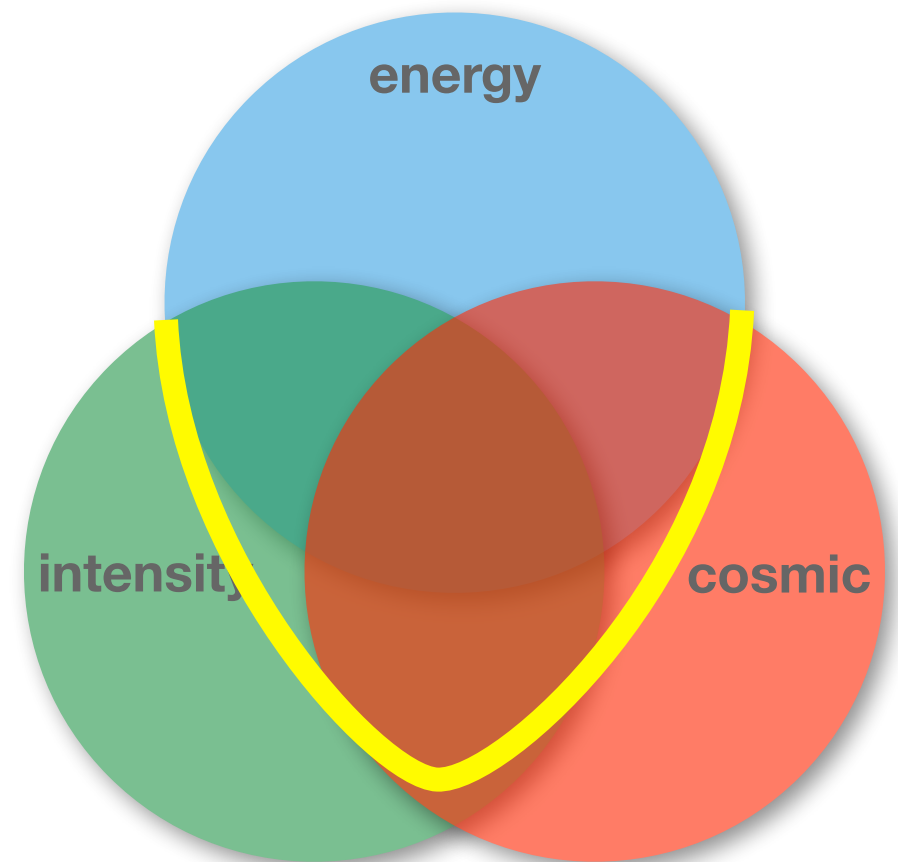
**a shared
“Frontier”**

- The new physics will bulge somewhere!



■ but probably everywhere

**a shared
“Frontier”**





The Higgs particle changes everything.



SM guided research



un-guided research?



over-guided research?



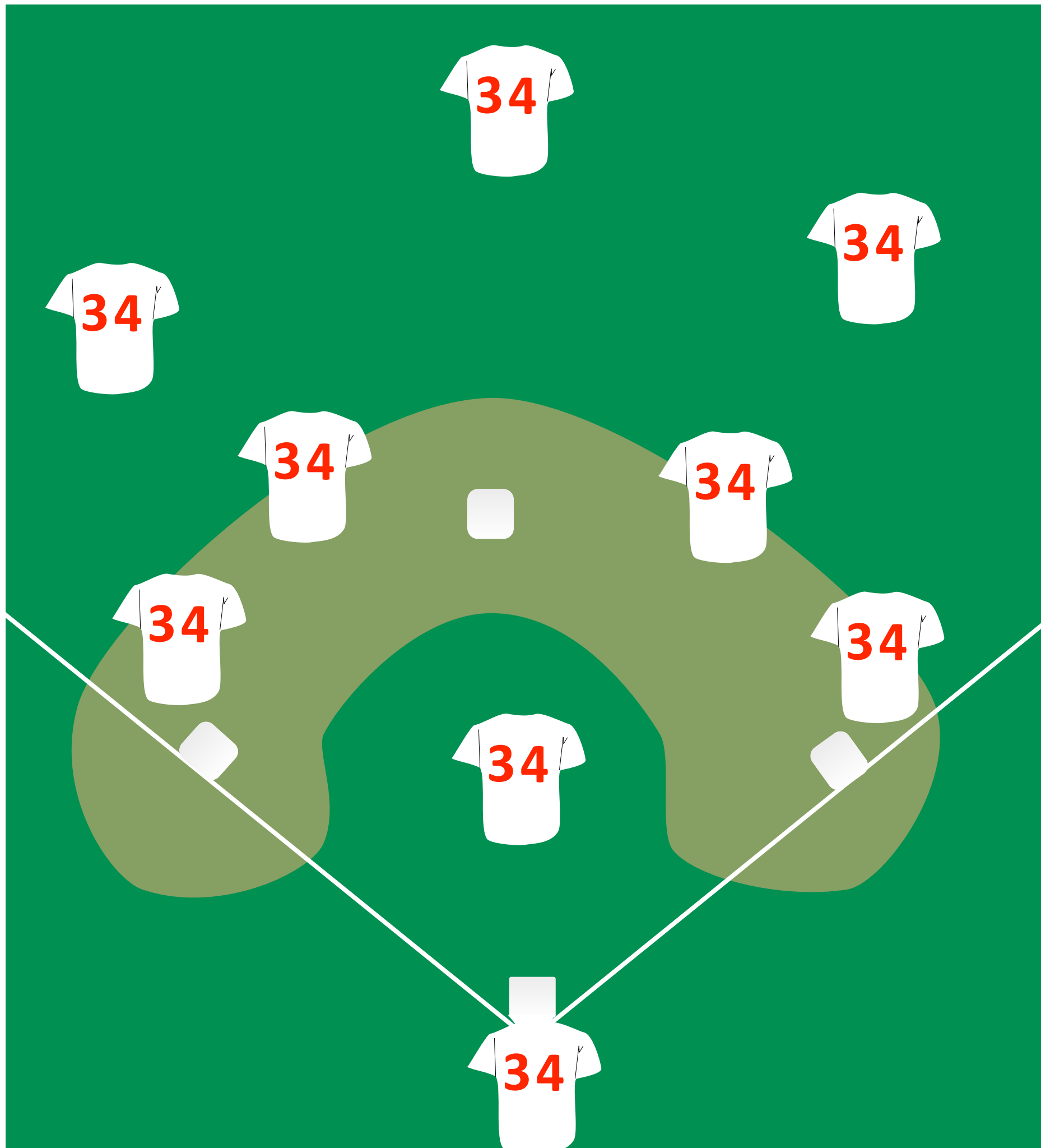
over-guided research?

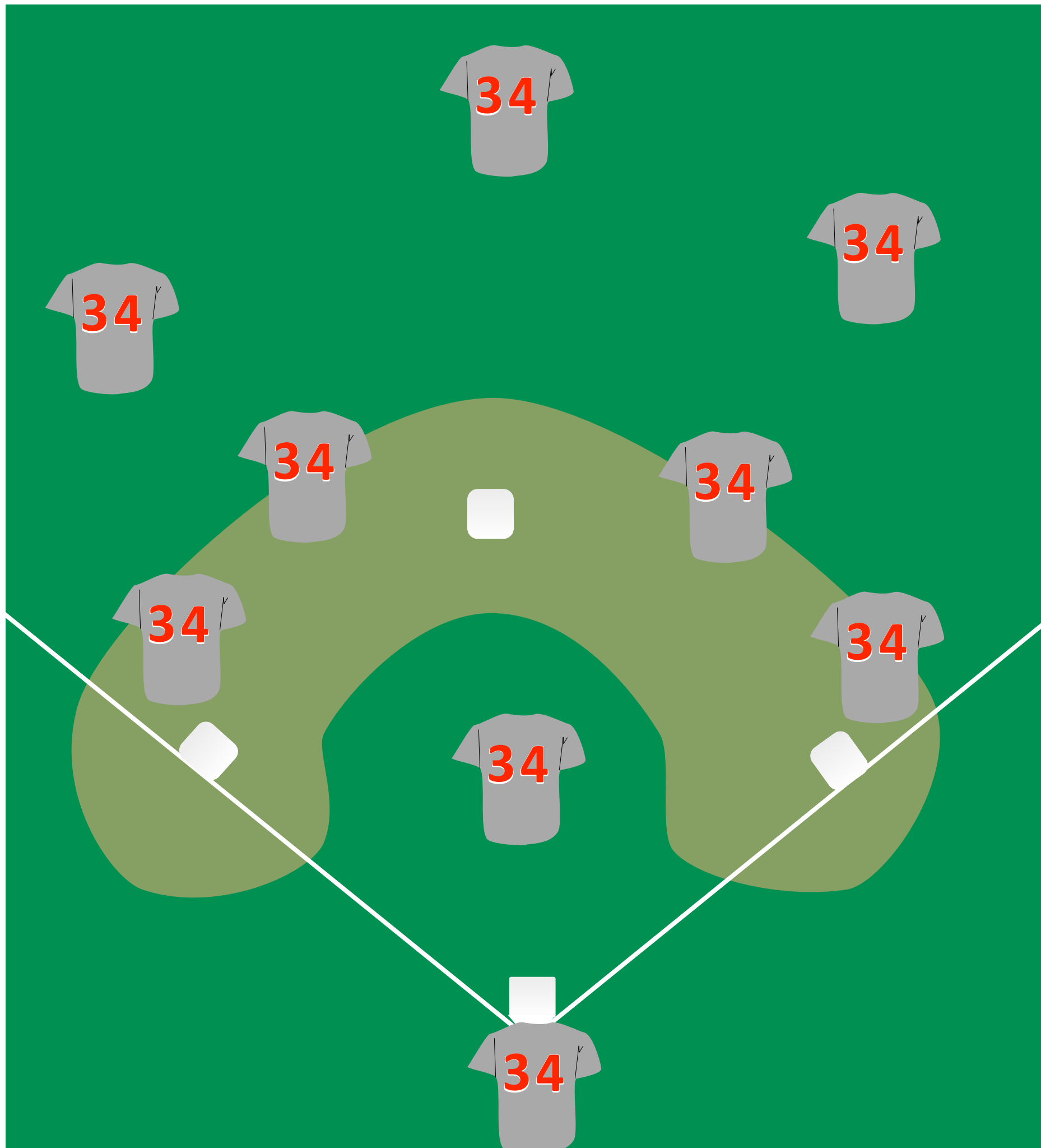


We're exploring.

A large, multi-masted sailing ship, likely a schooner, is shown on the ocean. The ship is dark in color, possibly black or dark blue, and has several masts with white sails. The ship is positioned on the left side of the frame, sailing towards the right. The background is a dramatic sunset or sunrise, with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a golden glow over the sky and the water. The sky is filled with soft, wispy clouds, and the water is a deep blue with gentle ripples. The overall mood is serene and majestic.

“Frontier”





every player
dresses himself:
locality



every player
dresses himself:
locality

athletic
anarchy!



every player
dresses himself:
locality

athletic
anarchy!



every player
dresses himself:
locality

athletic
anarchy!

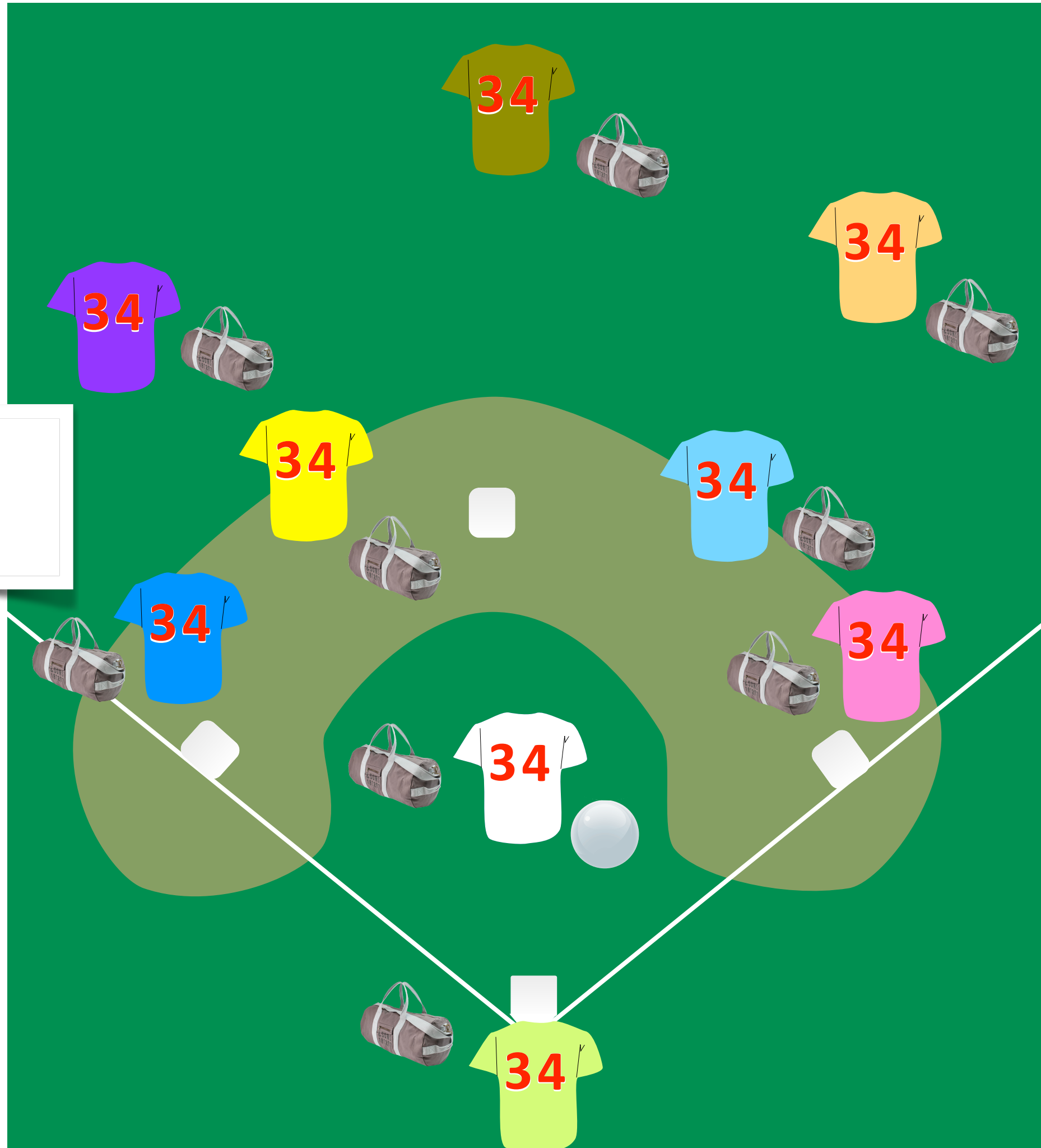
how to restore
order?



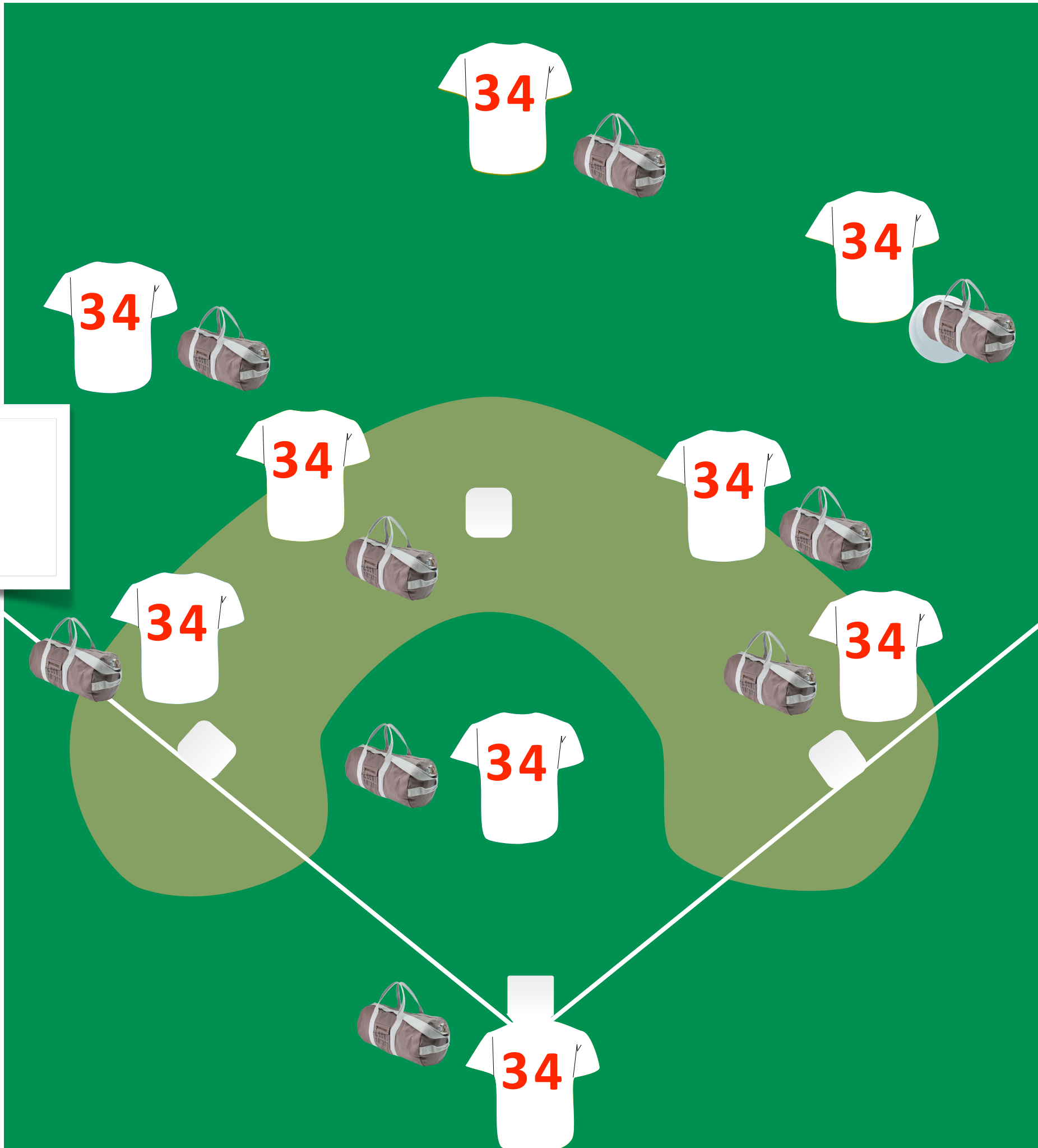
need a
manager - a
messenger

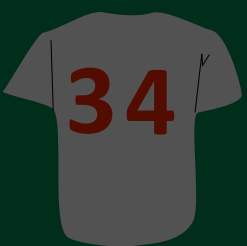


need a
manager - a
messenger



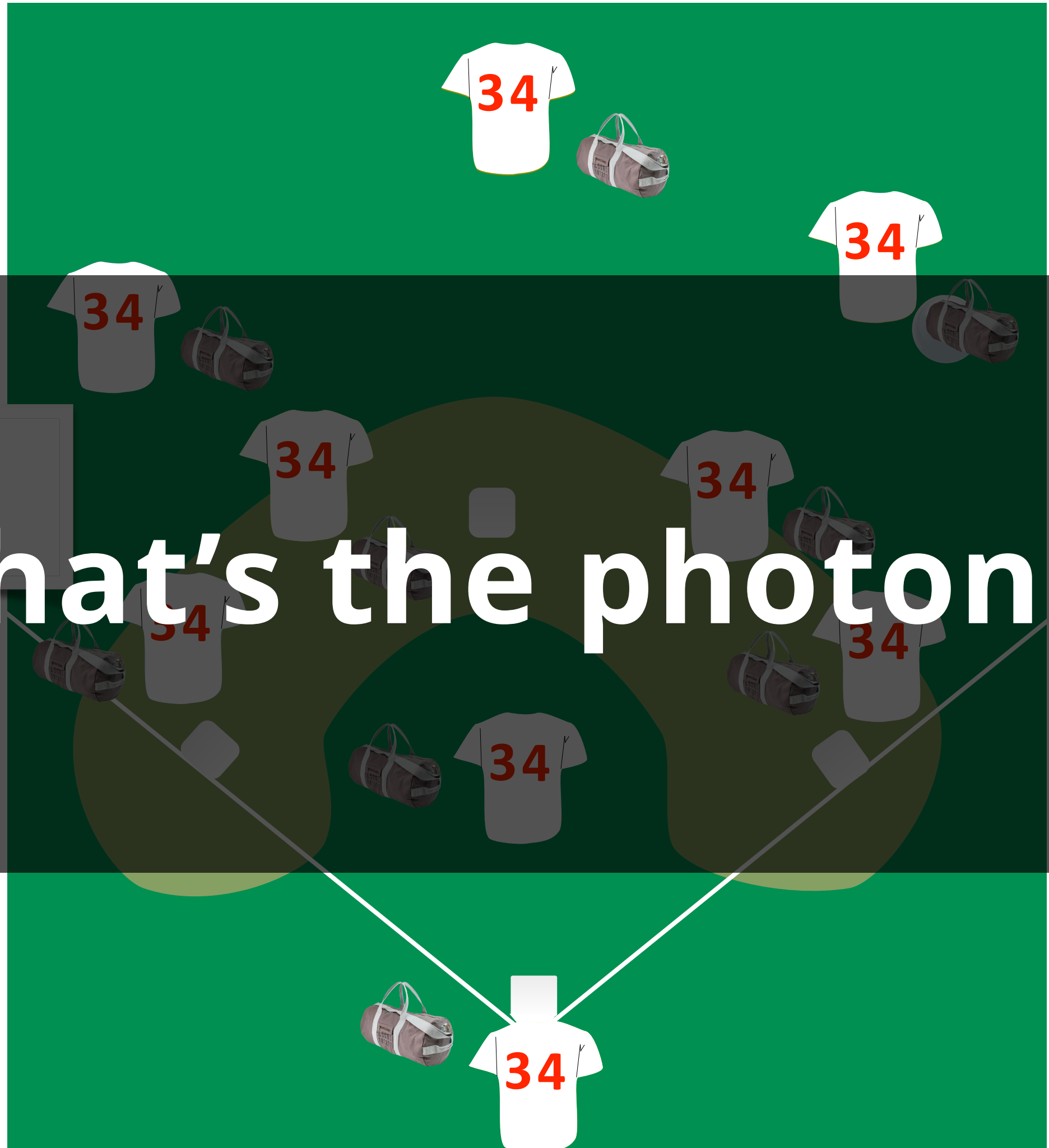
need a
manager - a
messenger



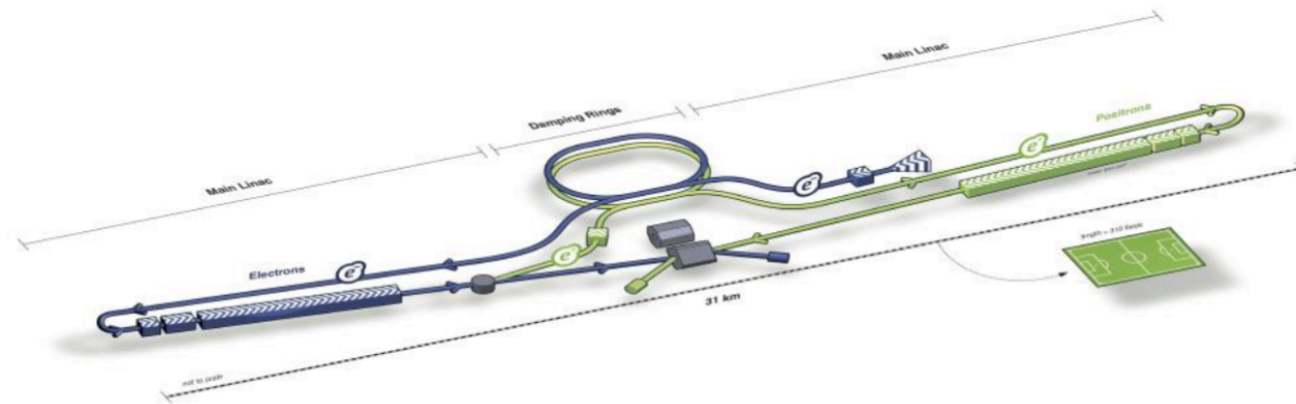


need a
manager - a
messenger

That's the photon.



Electron-Positron Collider Proposals



Japan

ILC 250: 2032

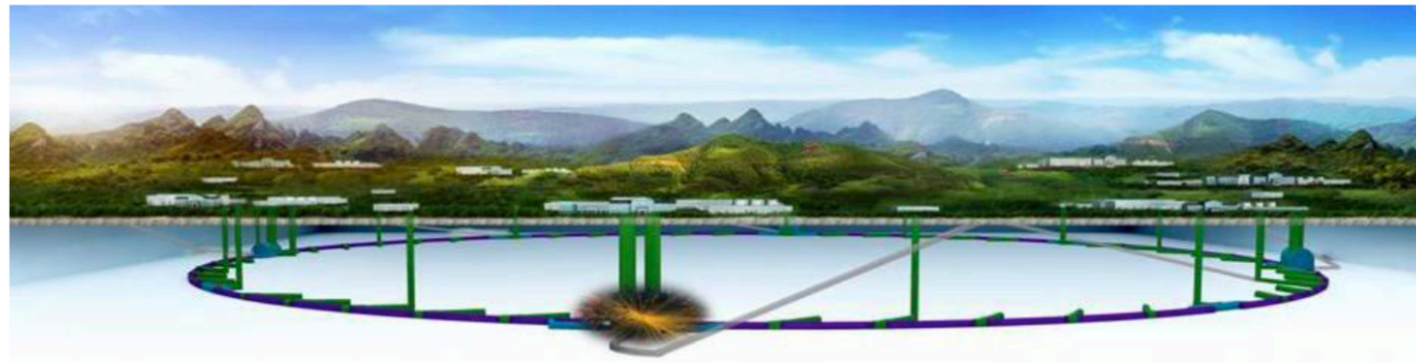
International Linear Collider



CERN

CLIC 350: 2035

Compact Linear Collider



China

CEPC: 2030

Circular Electron Positron Collider



CERN

FCC-ee: 2039

Future Circular Collider

e^+e^- Collider

Electroweak production

cross sections are predicted with (sub)percent level precisions in most cases

Relative low rate

can trigger on every event

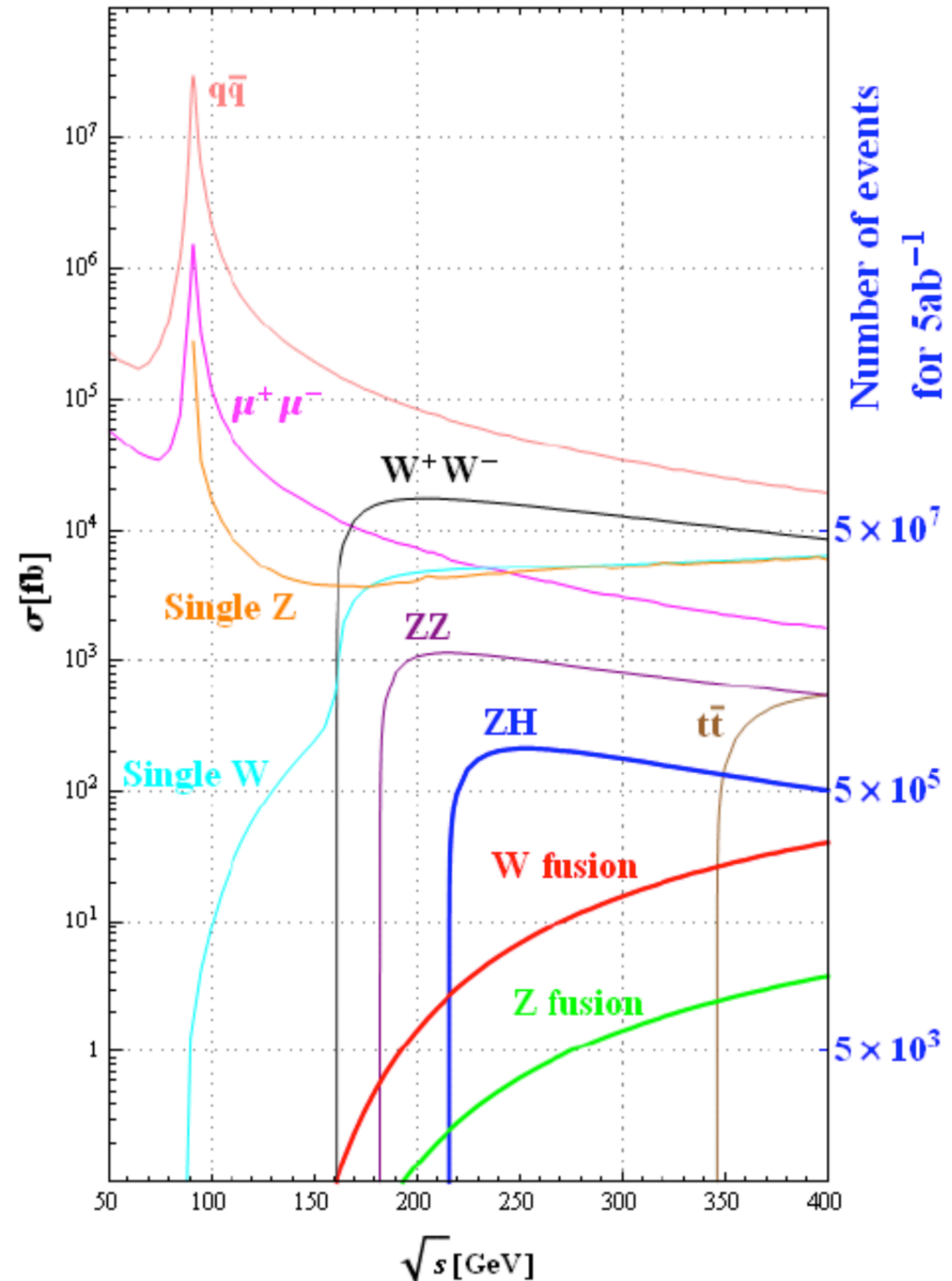
Well defined collision energy

allow for the “missing” mass reconstruction (eg recoiling mass)

Clean events, smaller background

small number of processes

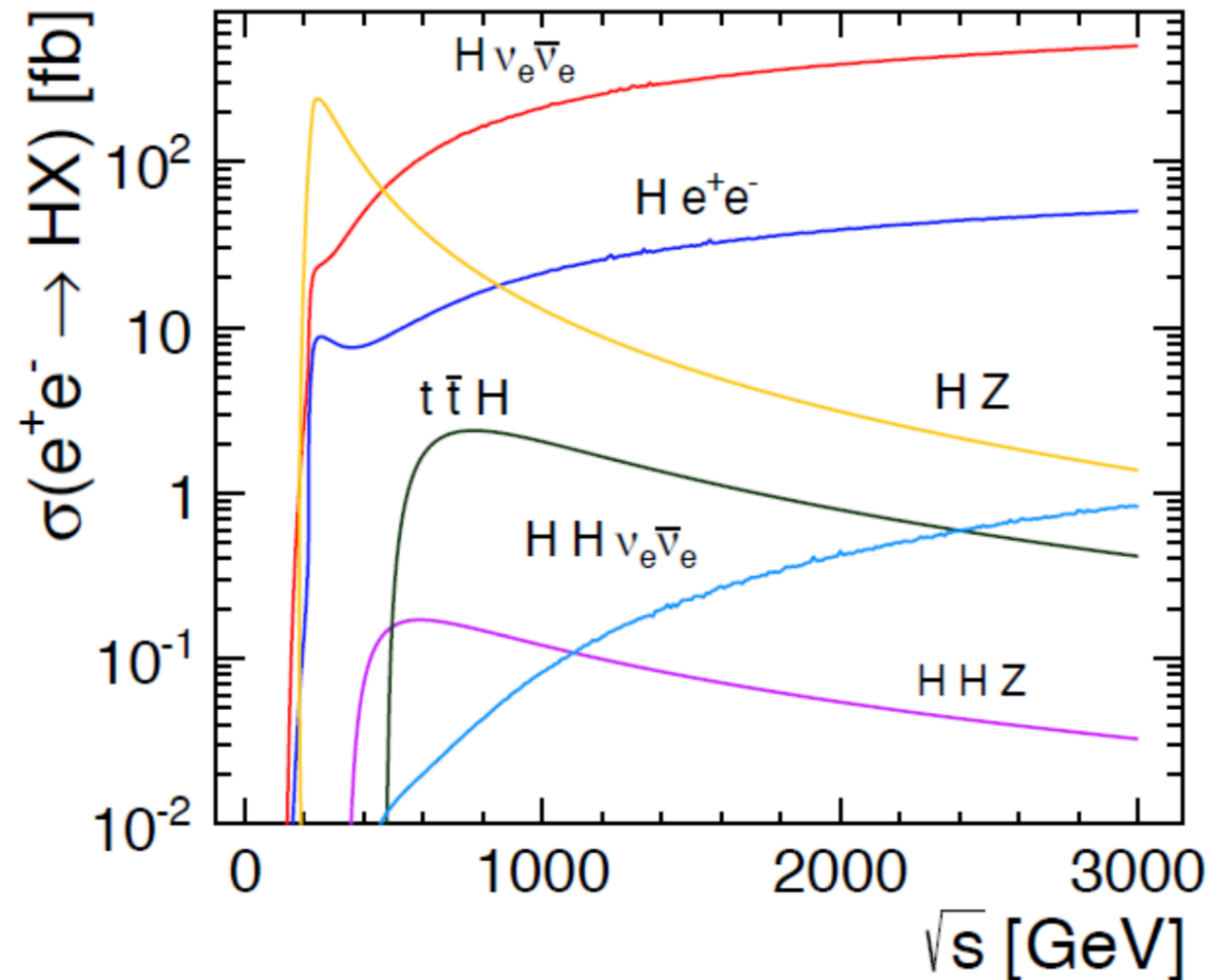
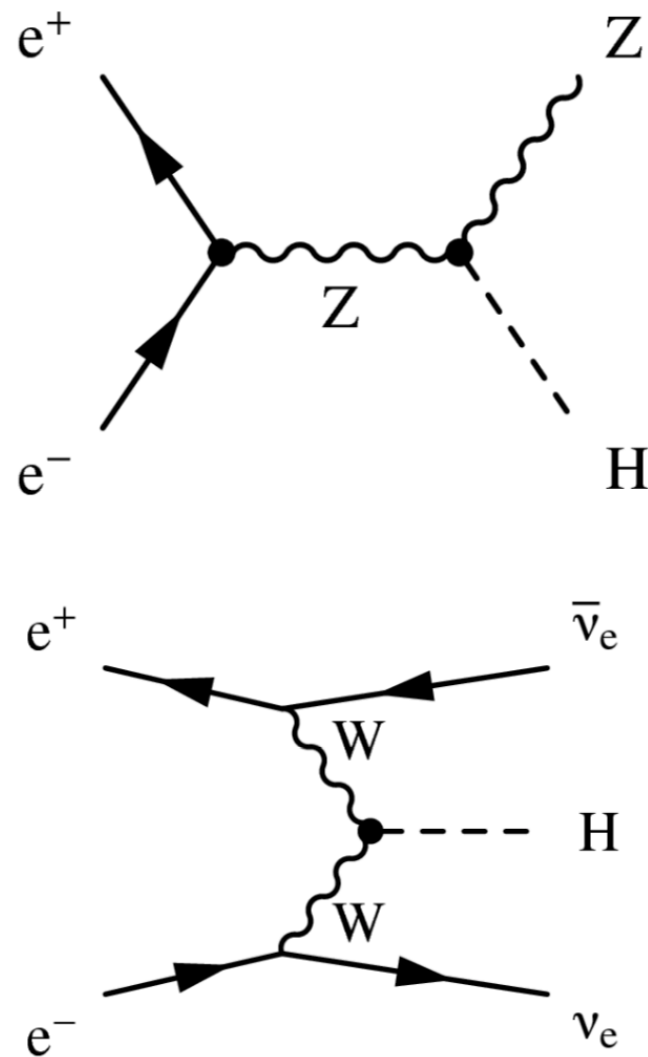
*Ideal for precisions:
measurements or searches*



Higgs Boson Production in e^+e^- Collisions

At $\sqrt{s} \approx 240 - 250$ GeV, $ee \rightarrow ZH$ production is maximum and dominates with a smaller contribution from $ee \rightarrow \nu\nu H$.

Beyond that, the cross section decreases asymptotically as $1/s$ for $ee \rightarrow ZH$ and increases logarithmically for $ee \rightarrow \nu\nu H$.

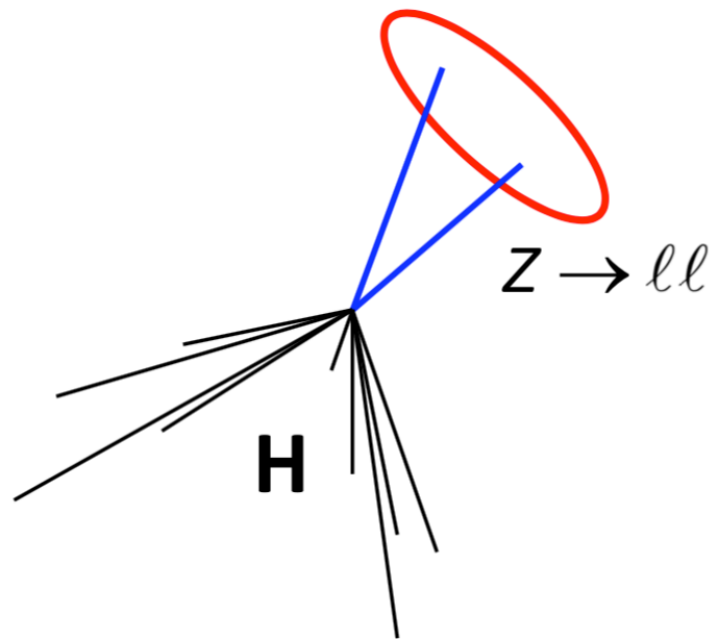


$\sqrt{s} = 250$ GeV: $\sigma_{ZH} \approx 200$ fb, $\sigma_{\nu\nu H} \approx 10$ fb

Higgs Boson Tagging

Unique to lepton colliders, the energy and momentum of the Higgs boson in $ee \rightarrow ZH$ can be measured by looking at the Z kinematics only:

$$E_H = \sqrt{s} - E_Z, \quad \vec{p}_H = -\vec{p}_Z$$

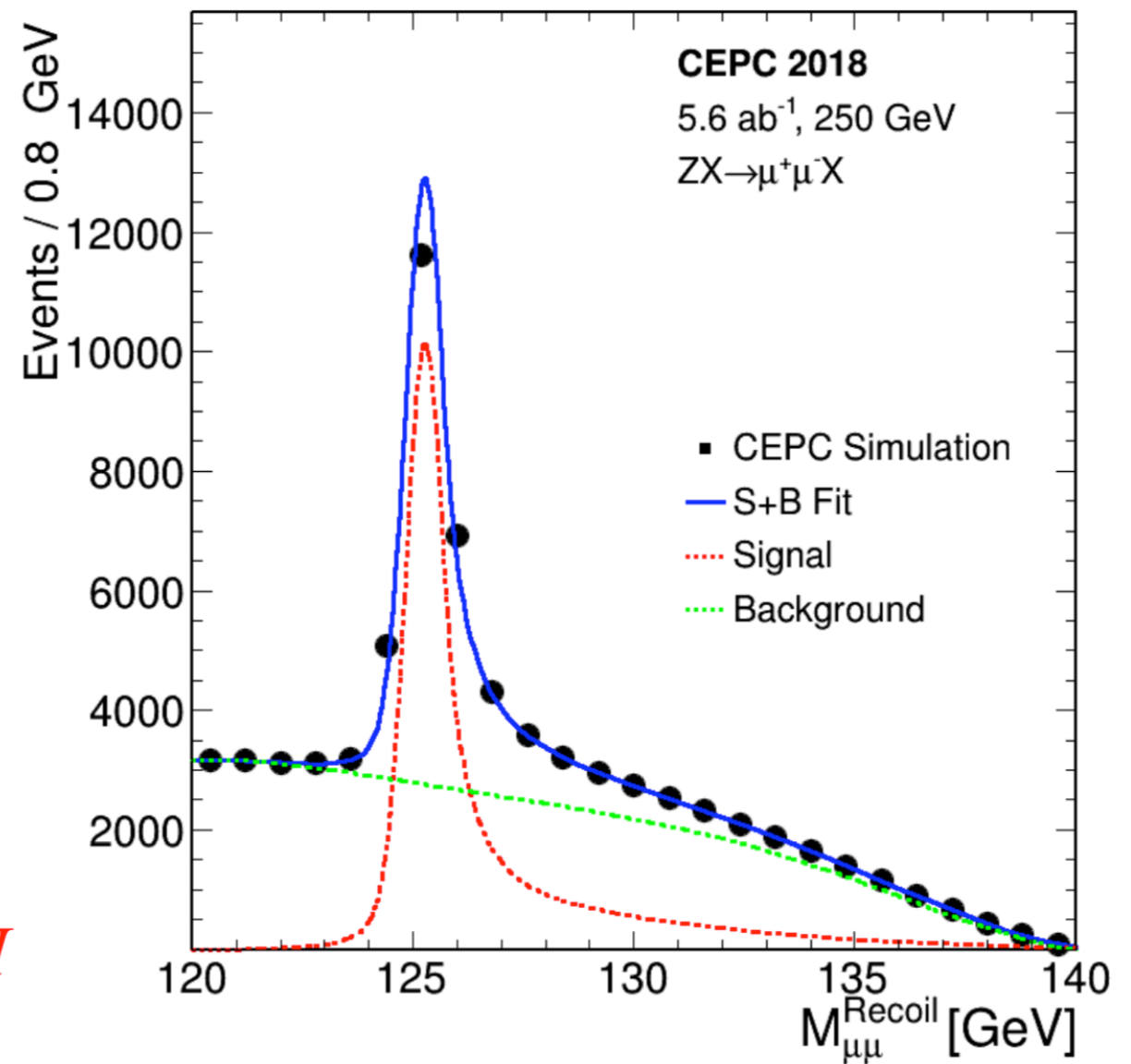


Recoil mass reconstruction:

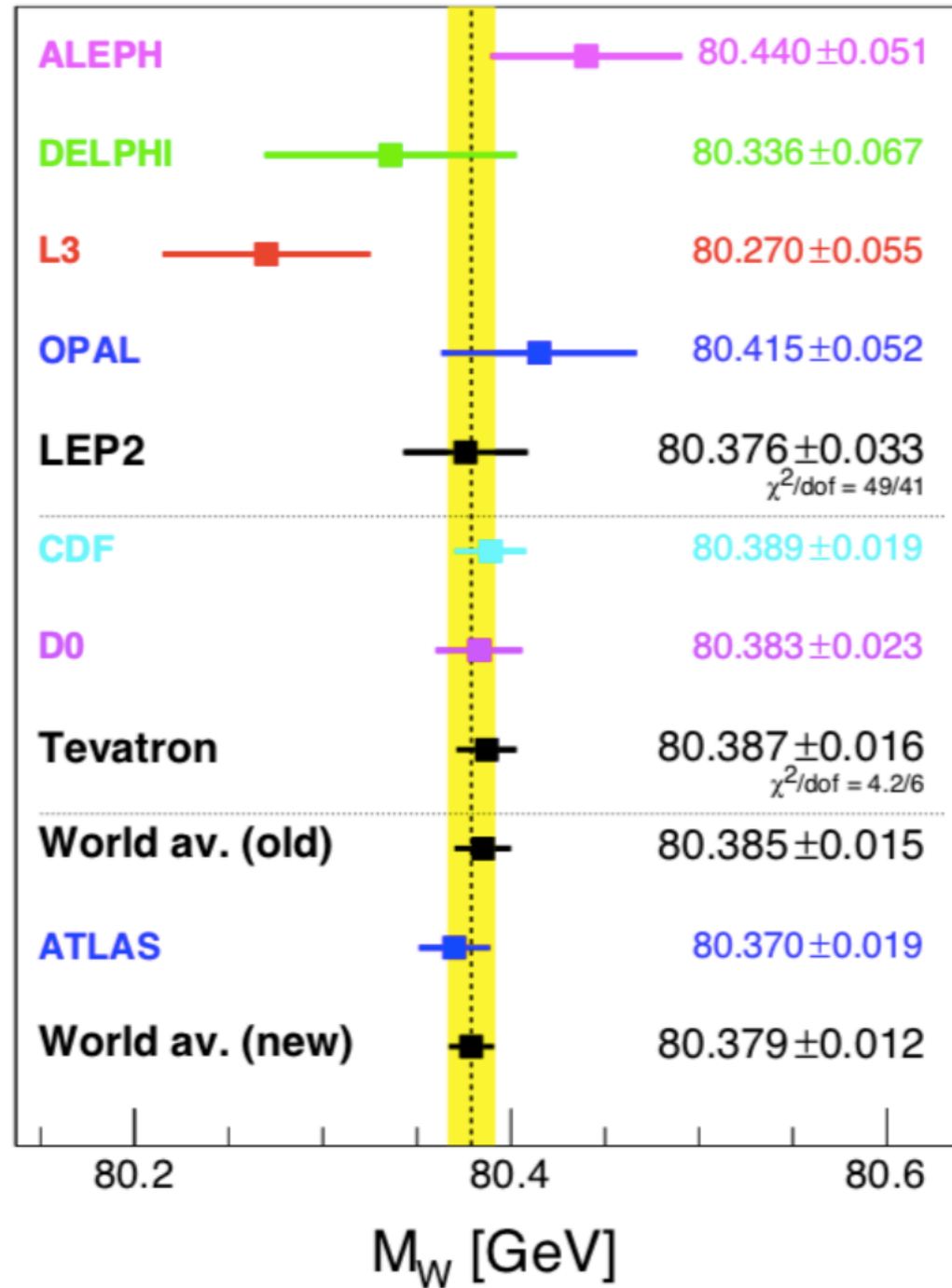
$$m_{\text{recoil}}^2 = \left(\sqrt{s} - E_Z \right)^2 - |\vec{p}_Z|^2$$

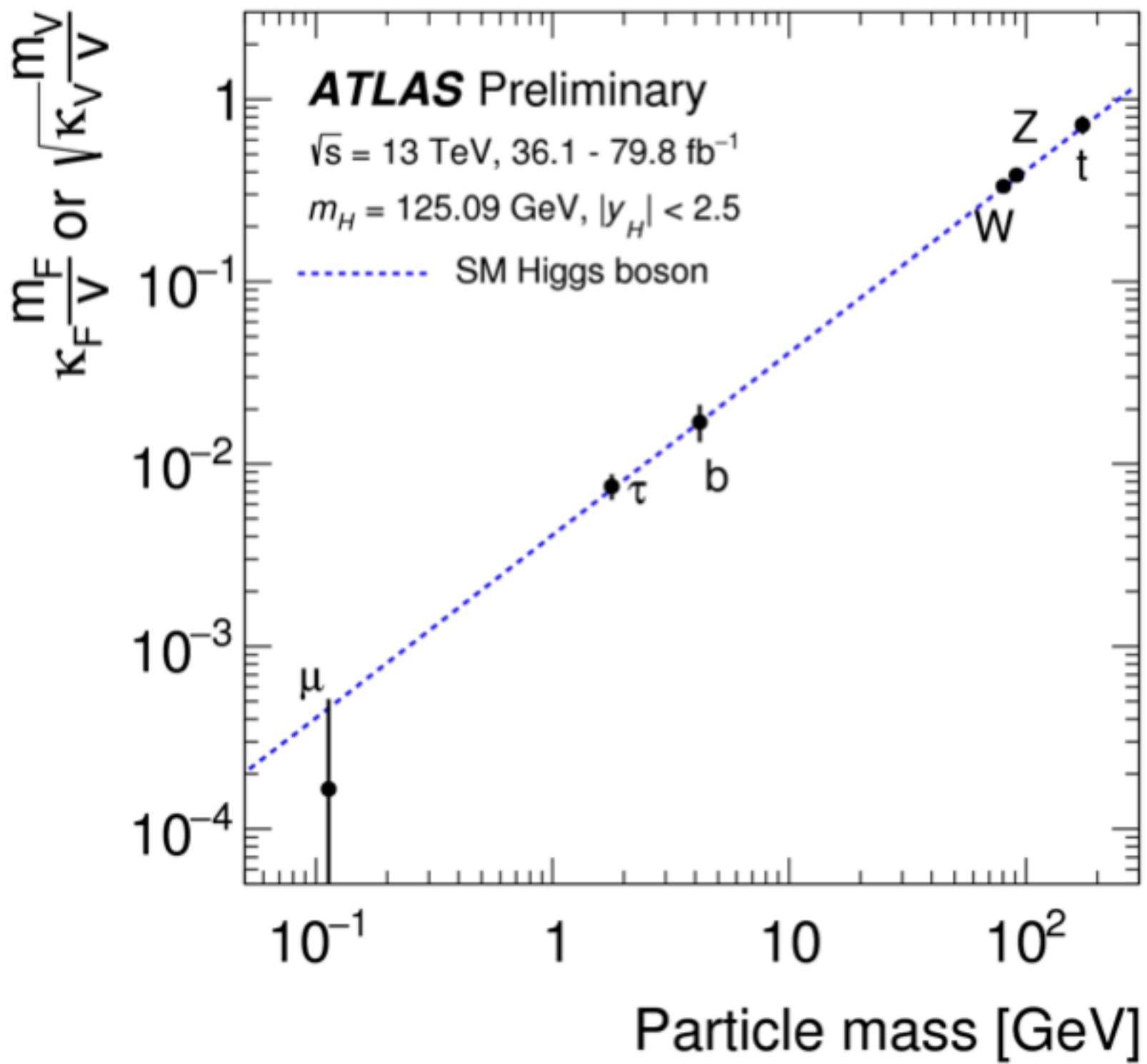
⇒ Identifying the Higgs boson without looking at it. Measuring $\sigma(ee \rightarrow ZH)$ independent of its decay!

LHC always measures $\sigma \times BR$, no model-independent way to disentangle decay from production!



From PDG 2019





Run 2

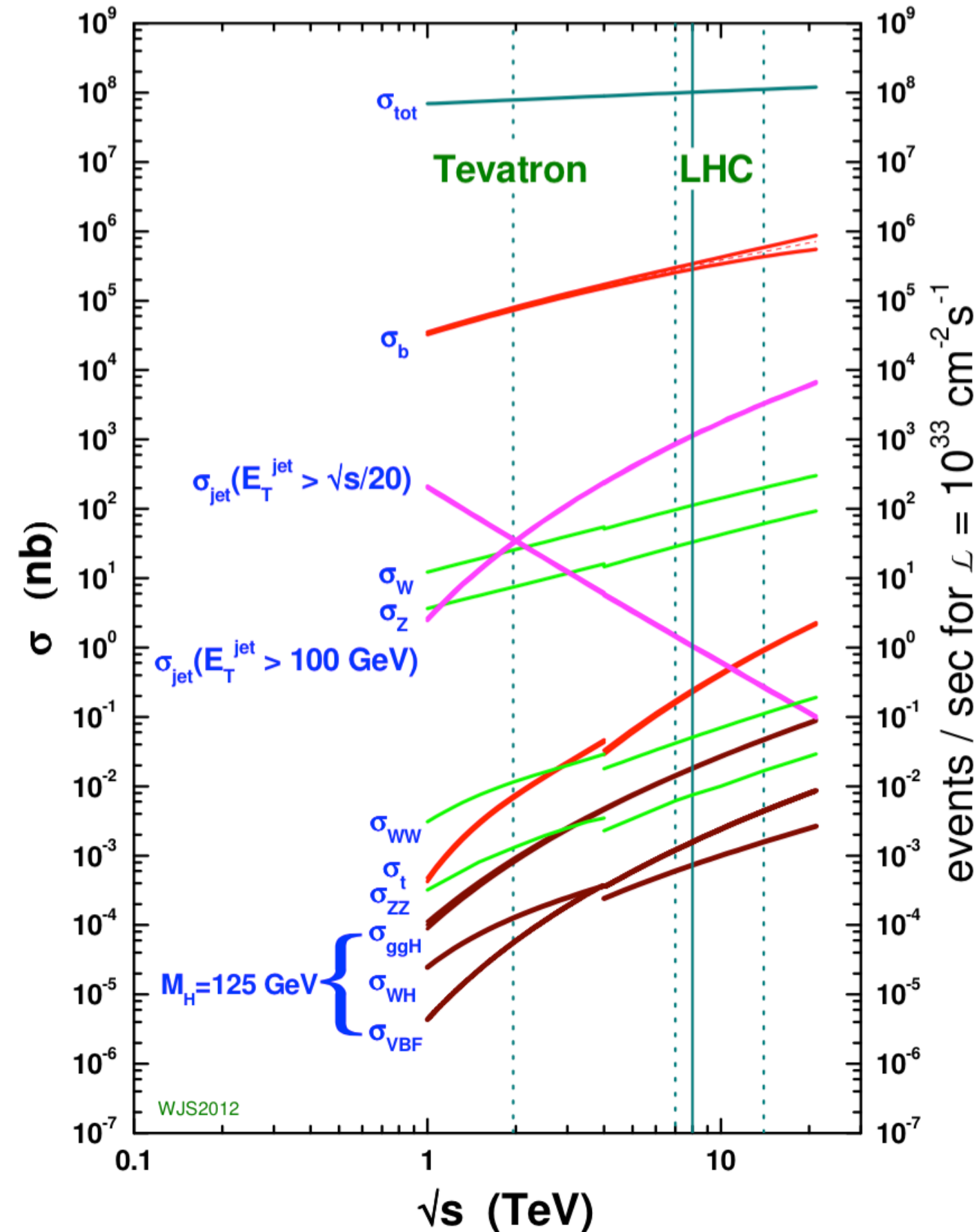
is a generational event

Run 1 to Run 2

bigger science increment than

Run 2 to Run 3

proton - (anti)proton cross sections



Run 2

is a generational event

Run 1 to Run 2

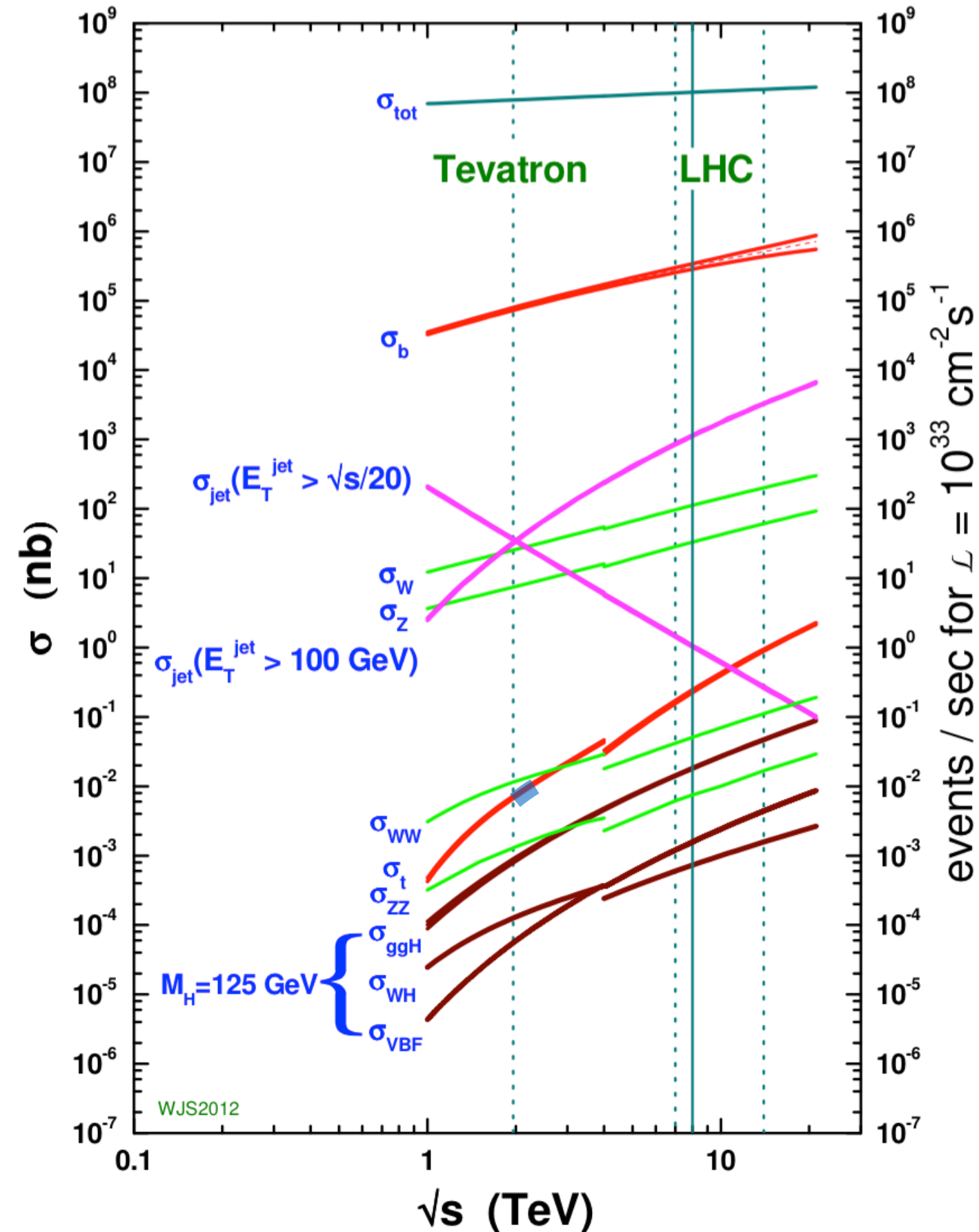
bigger science increment than

Run 2 to Run 3

from:

< 1 tT event/s @ tevatron

proton - (anti)proton cross sections



Run 2

is a generational event

Run 1 to Run 2

bigger science increment than

Run 2 to Run 3

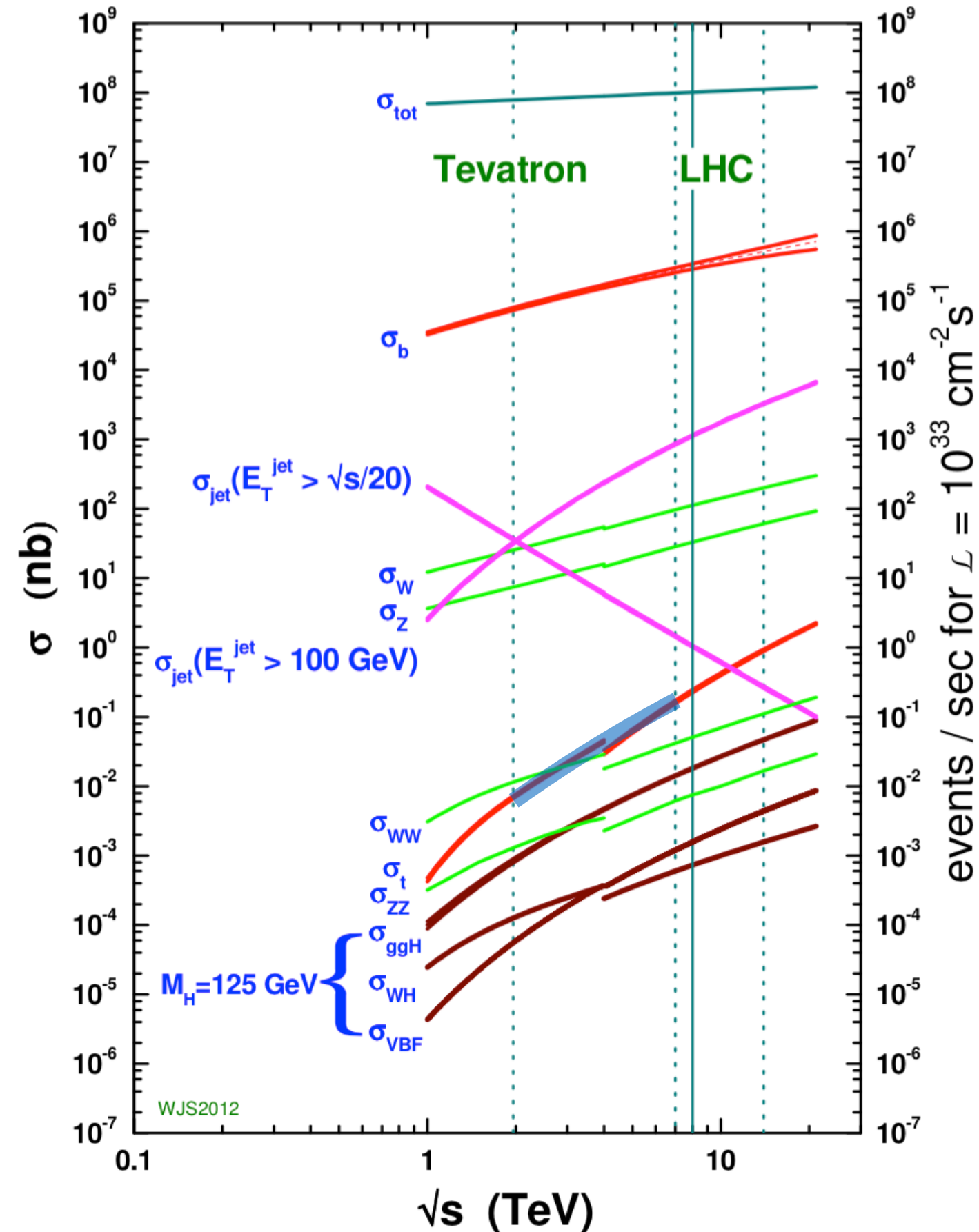
from:

< 1 tT event/s @ tevatron

to:

2 tT events/s in Run 1

proton - (anti)proton cross sections



Run 2

is a generational event

Run 1 to Run 2

bigger science increment than

Run 2 to Run 3

from:

< 1 tT event/s @ tevatron

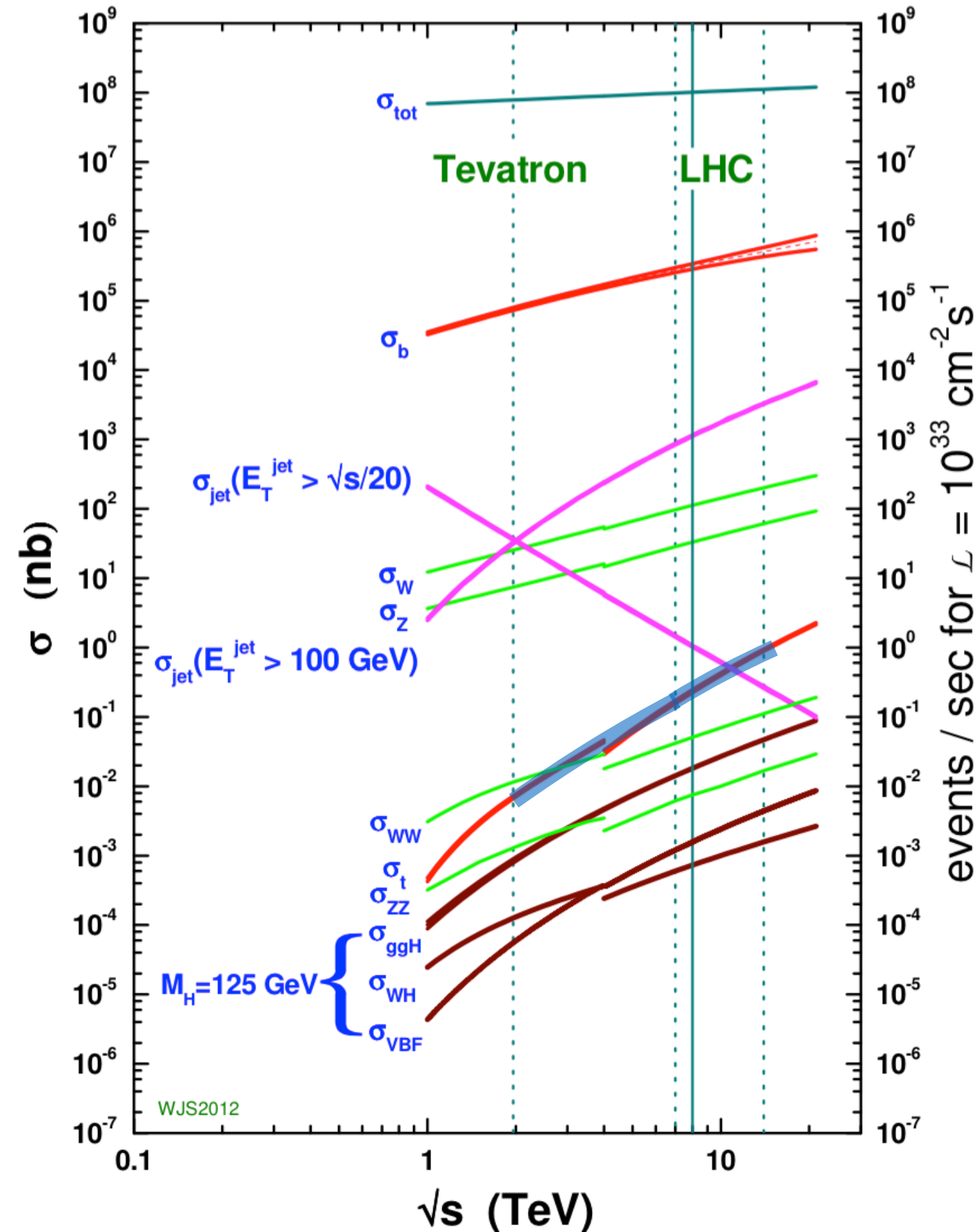
to:

2 tT events/s in Run 1

to:

13 tT events/s in Run 2

proton - (anti)proton cross sections



Run 2

is a generational event

Run 1 to Run 2

bigger science increment than

Run 2 to Run 3

from:

< 1 tT event/s @ tevatron

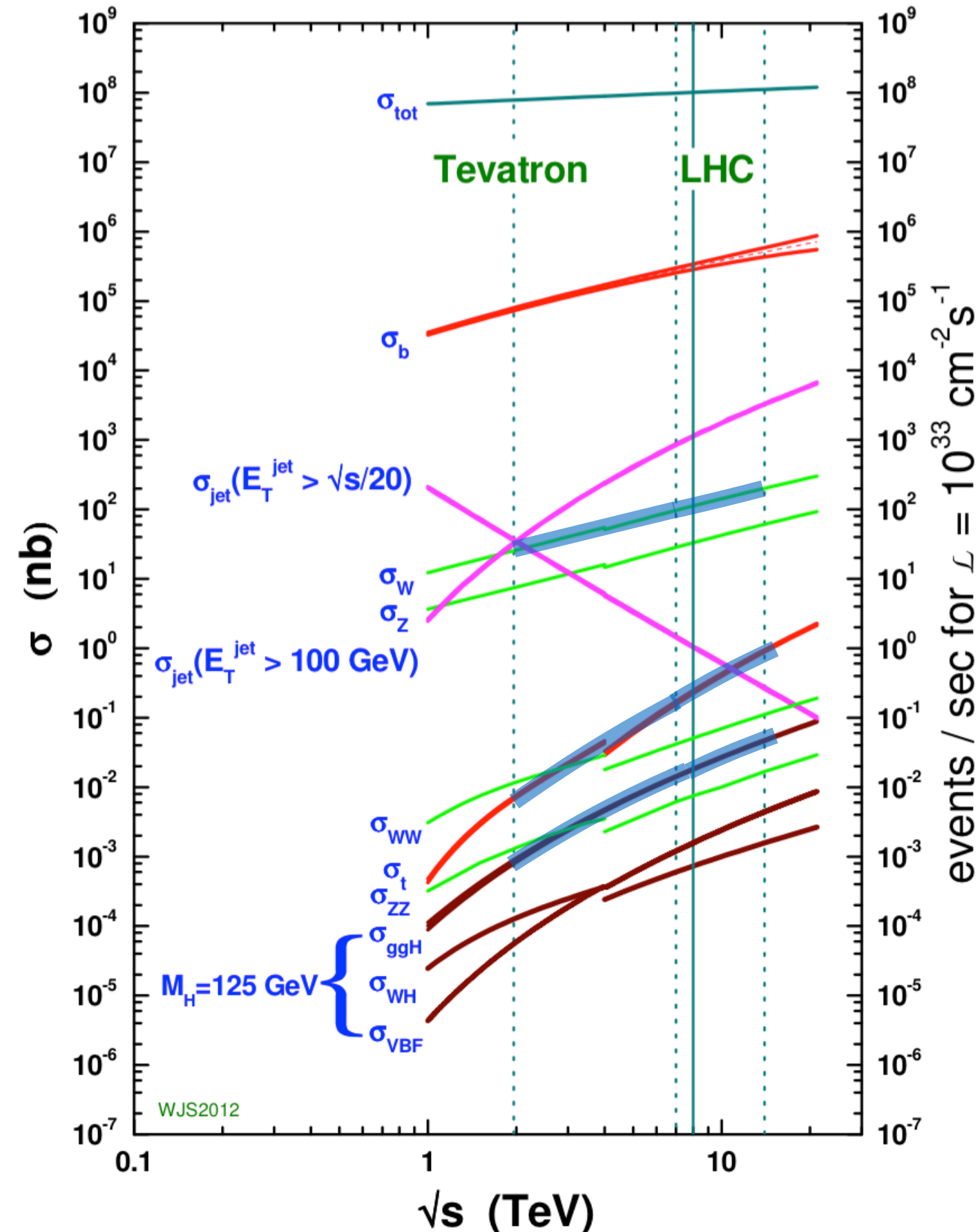
to:

2 tT events/s in Run 1

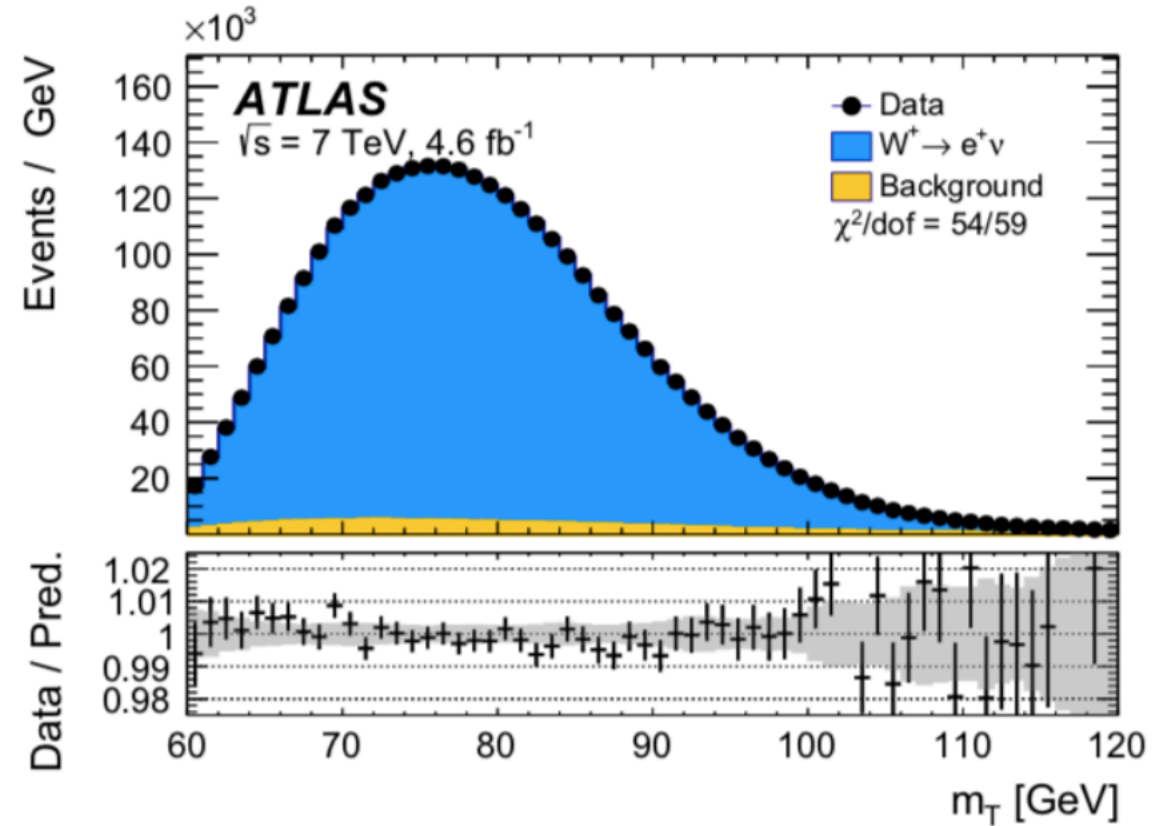
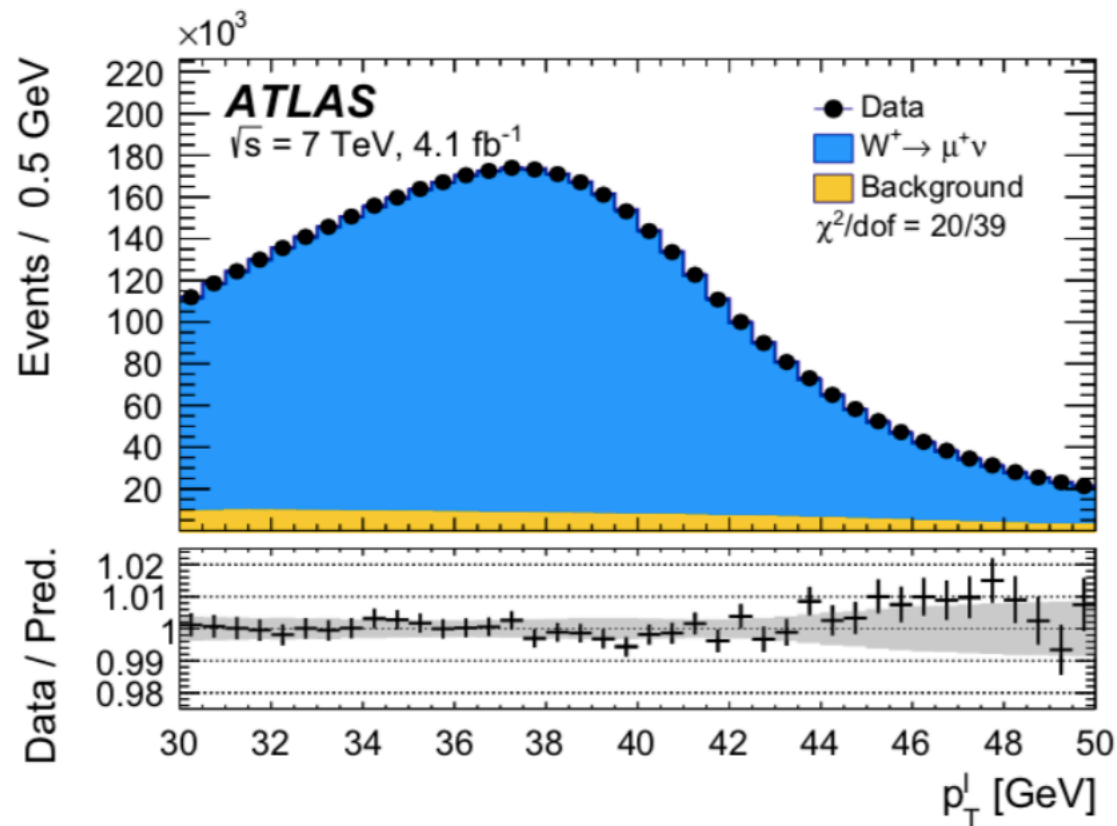
to:

13 tT events/s in Run 2

proton - (anti)proton cross sections



- Fit from MC templates with different mass generated in steps of 1 - 10 MeV
- 28 χ^2 fits, separated for lepton type (μ, e), W charge (+/-), rapidity interval (4 for μ , 3 for e) and fit variable (m_T, p_T^l).
- Many other fits were performed as consistency checks by varying fit range, etc ...



Combined result

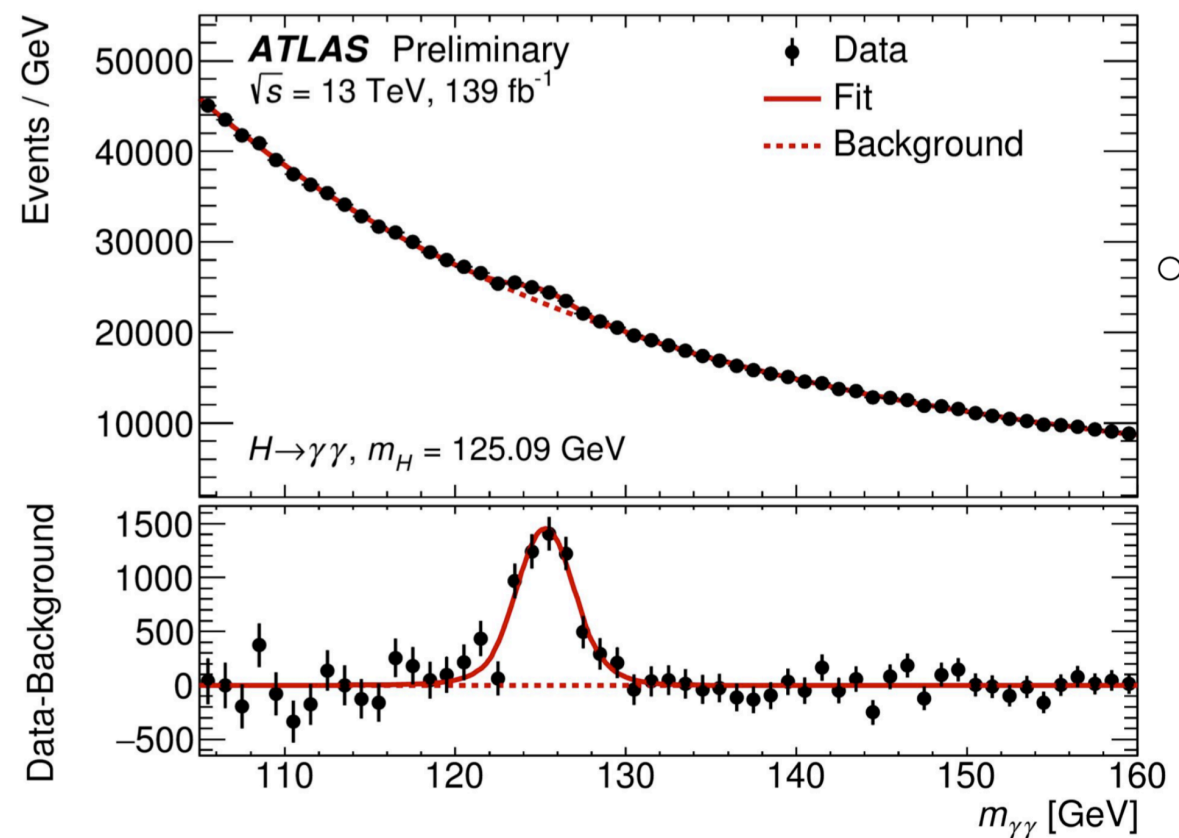
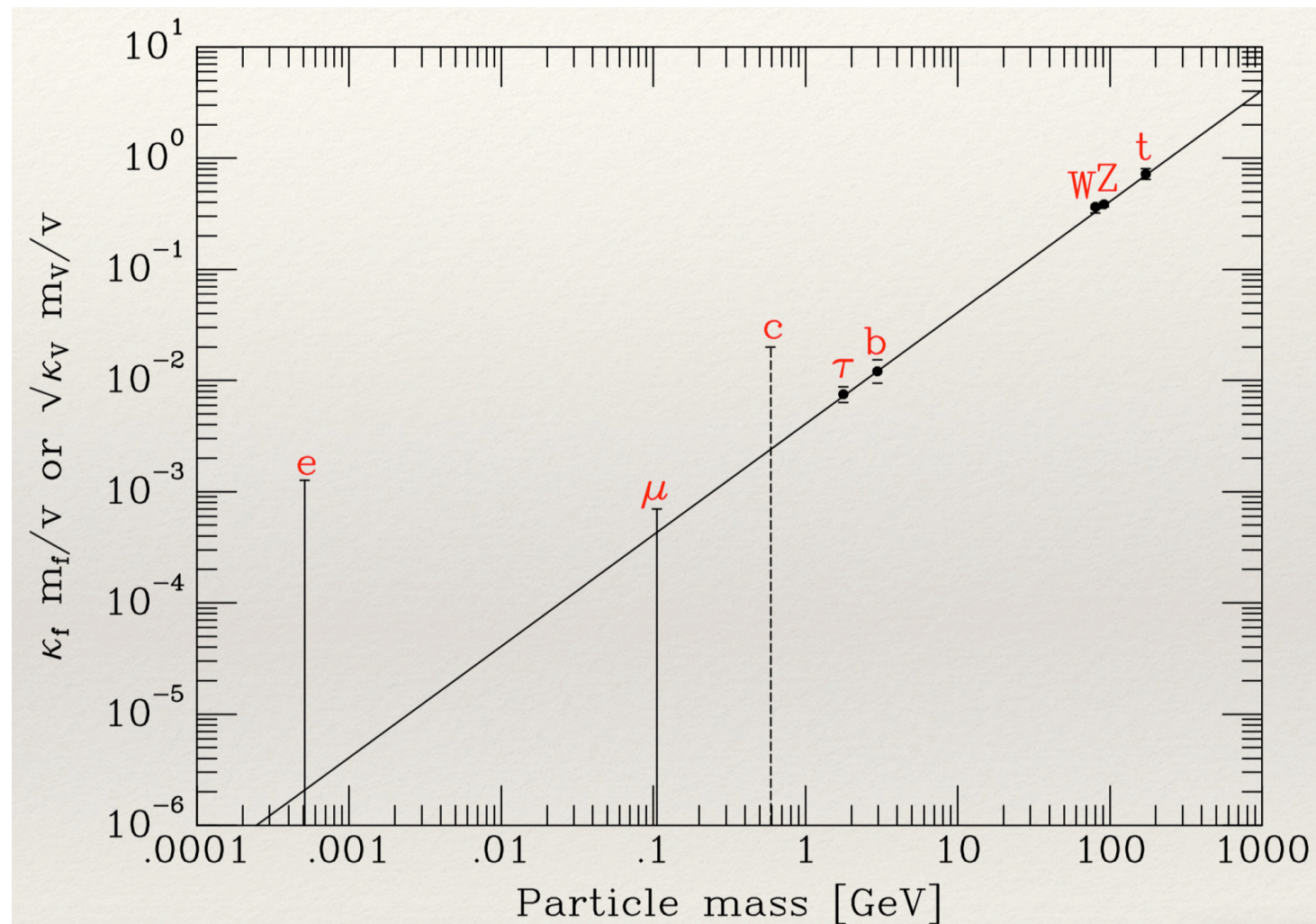
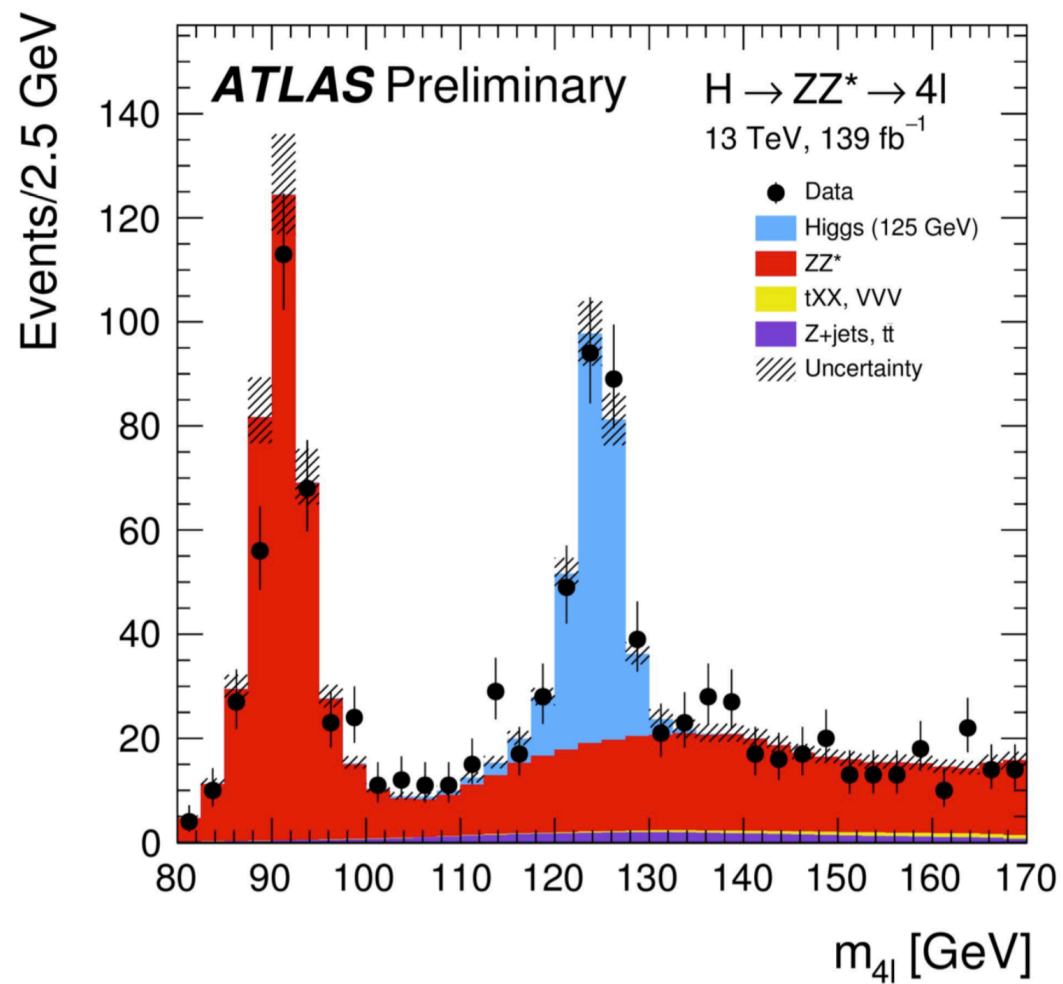
Value [MeV]	Stat. Unc.	Muon Unc.	Elec. Unc.	Recoil Unc.	Bckg. Unc.	QCD Unc.	EW Unc.	PDF Unc.	Total Unc.	χ^2/dof of Comb.
80369.5	6.8	6.6	6.4	2.9	4.5	8.3	5.5	9.2	18.5	29/27

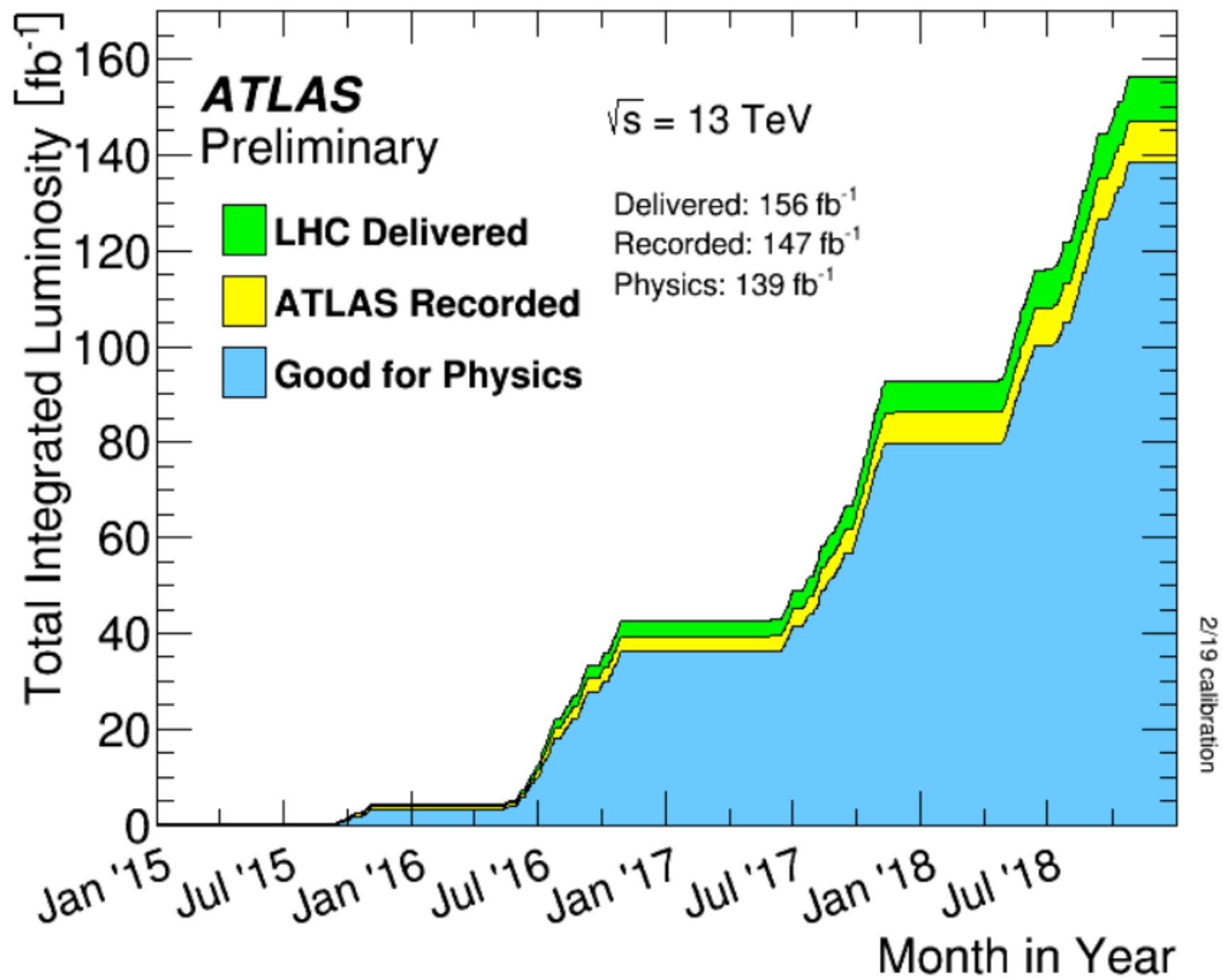
stat. = 6.8 MeV

exp. syst = 10.6 MeV

mod. syst = 13.6 MeV

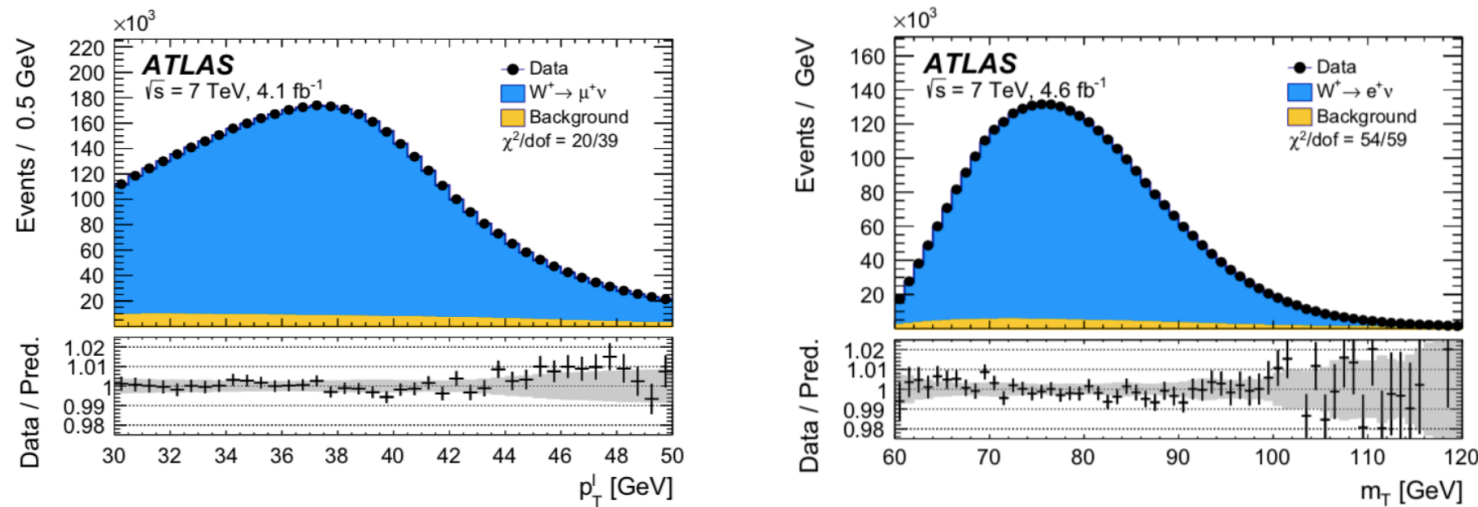
$$M_W = 80370 \pm 19 \text{ MeV}$$





W mass

- Fit from MC templates with different mass generated in steps of 1 - 10 MeV
- 28 χ^2 fits, separated for lepton type (μ, e), W charge (+/-), rapidity interval (4 for μ , 3 for e) and fit variable (m_T, p_T^l).
- Many other fits were performed as consistency checks by varying fit range, etc ...



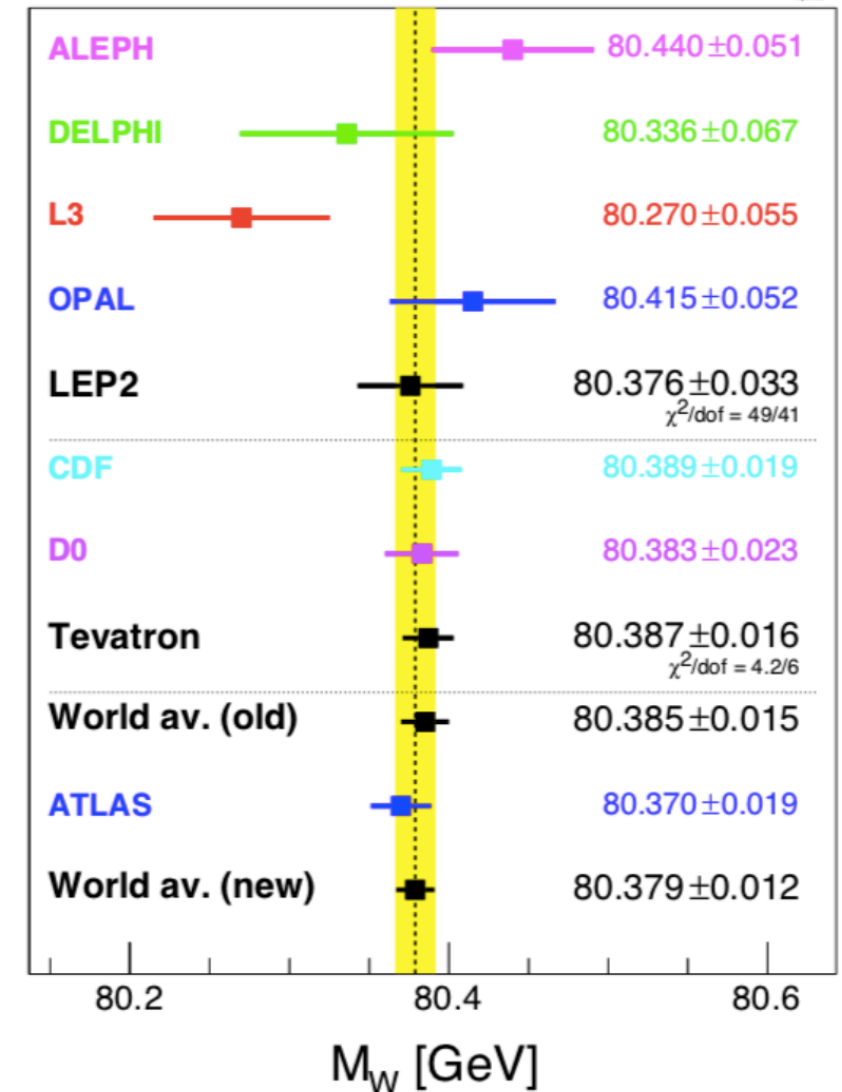
Combined result

Value [MeV]	Stat. Unc.	Muon Unc.	Elec. Unc.	Recoil Unc.	Bckg. Unc.	QCD Unc.	EW Unc.	PDF Unc.	Total Unc.	χ^2/dof of Comb.
80369.5	6.8	6.6	6.4	2.9	4.5	8.3	5.5	9.2	18.5	29/27

stat. = 6.8 MeV exp. syst = 10.6 MeV mod. syst = 13.6 MeV

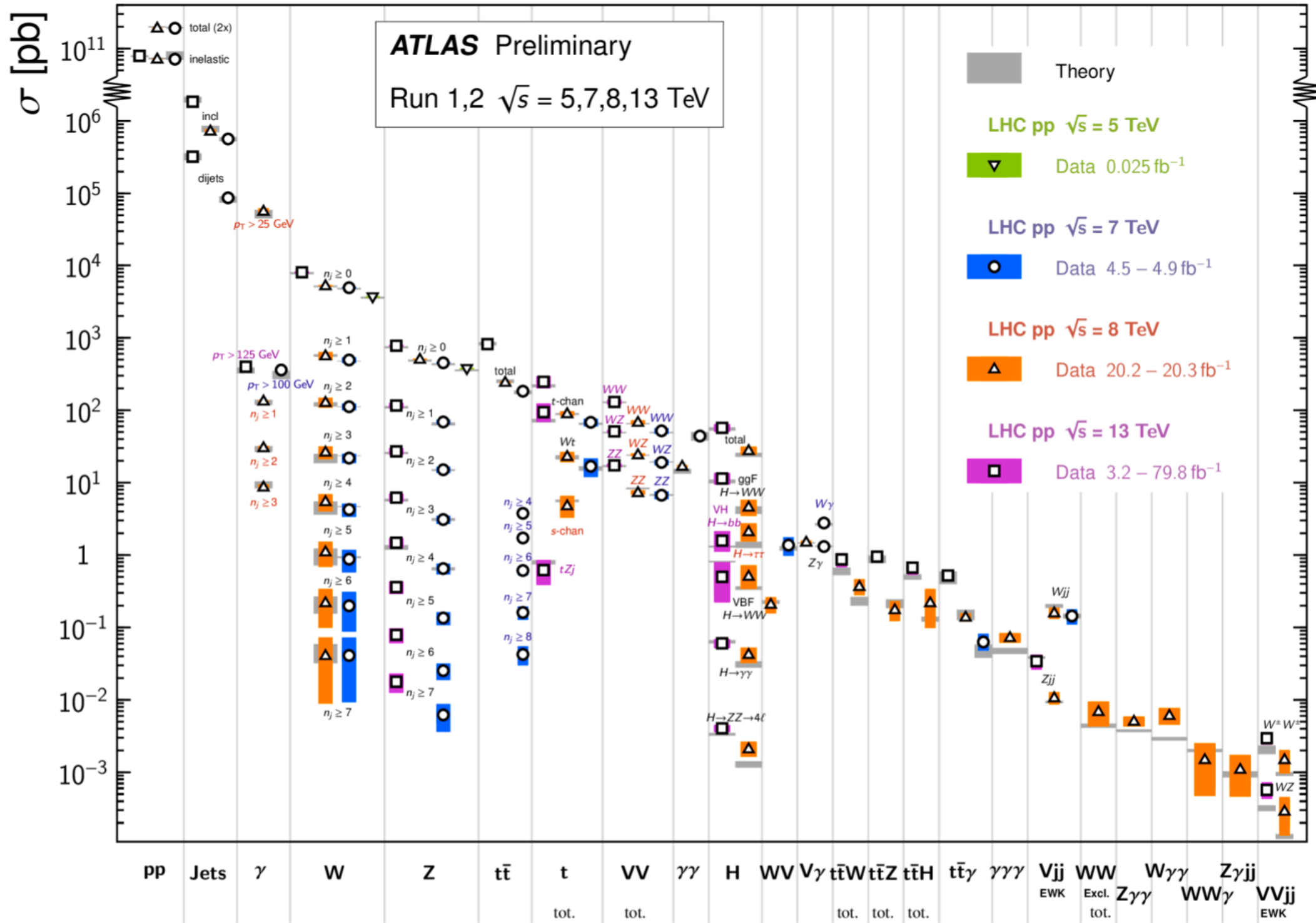
$M_W = 80370 \pm 19 \text{ MeV}$

From PDG 2019

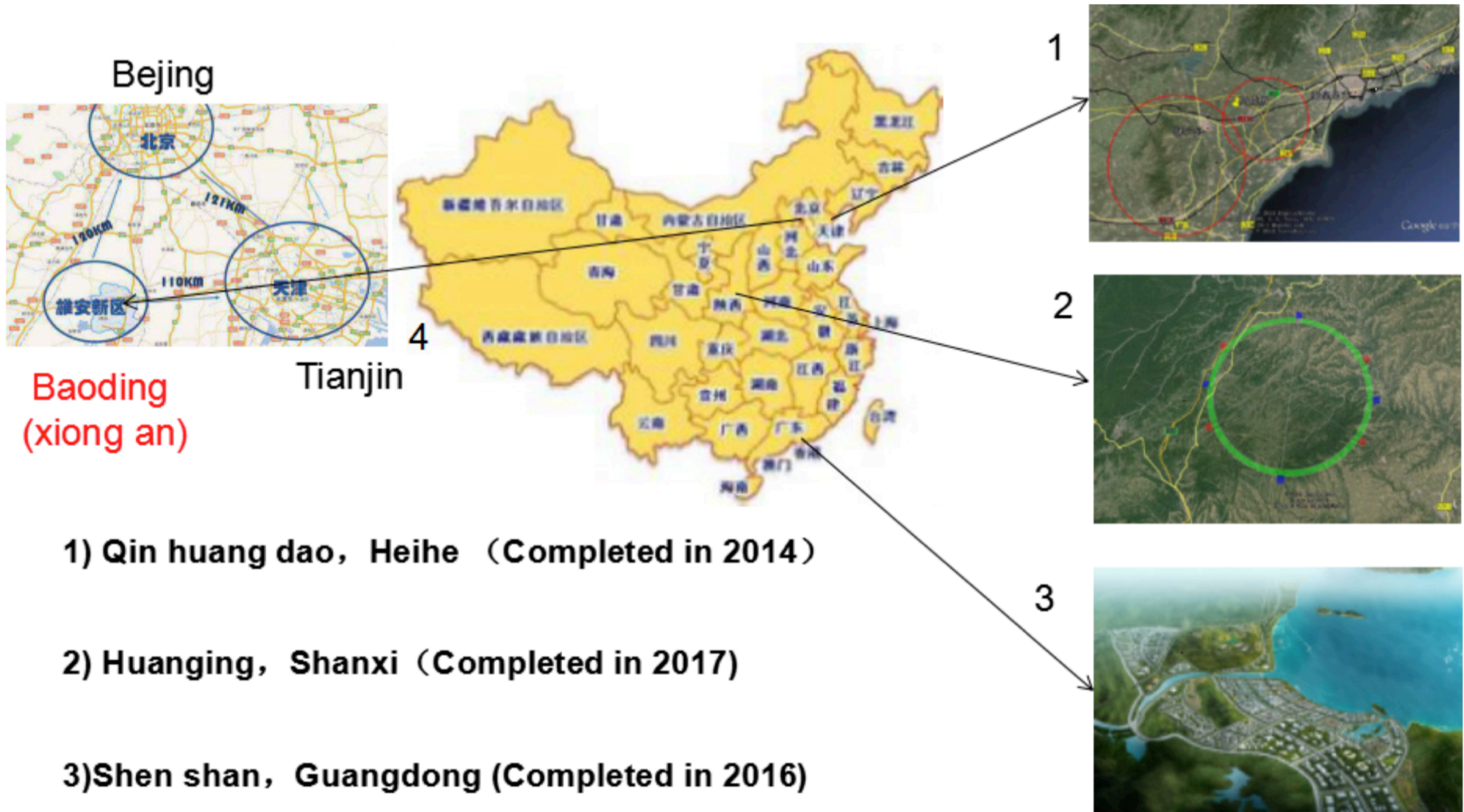


Standard Model Production Cross Section Measurements

Status: July 2019



100 km circular tunnel in China



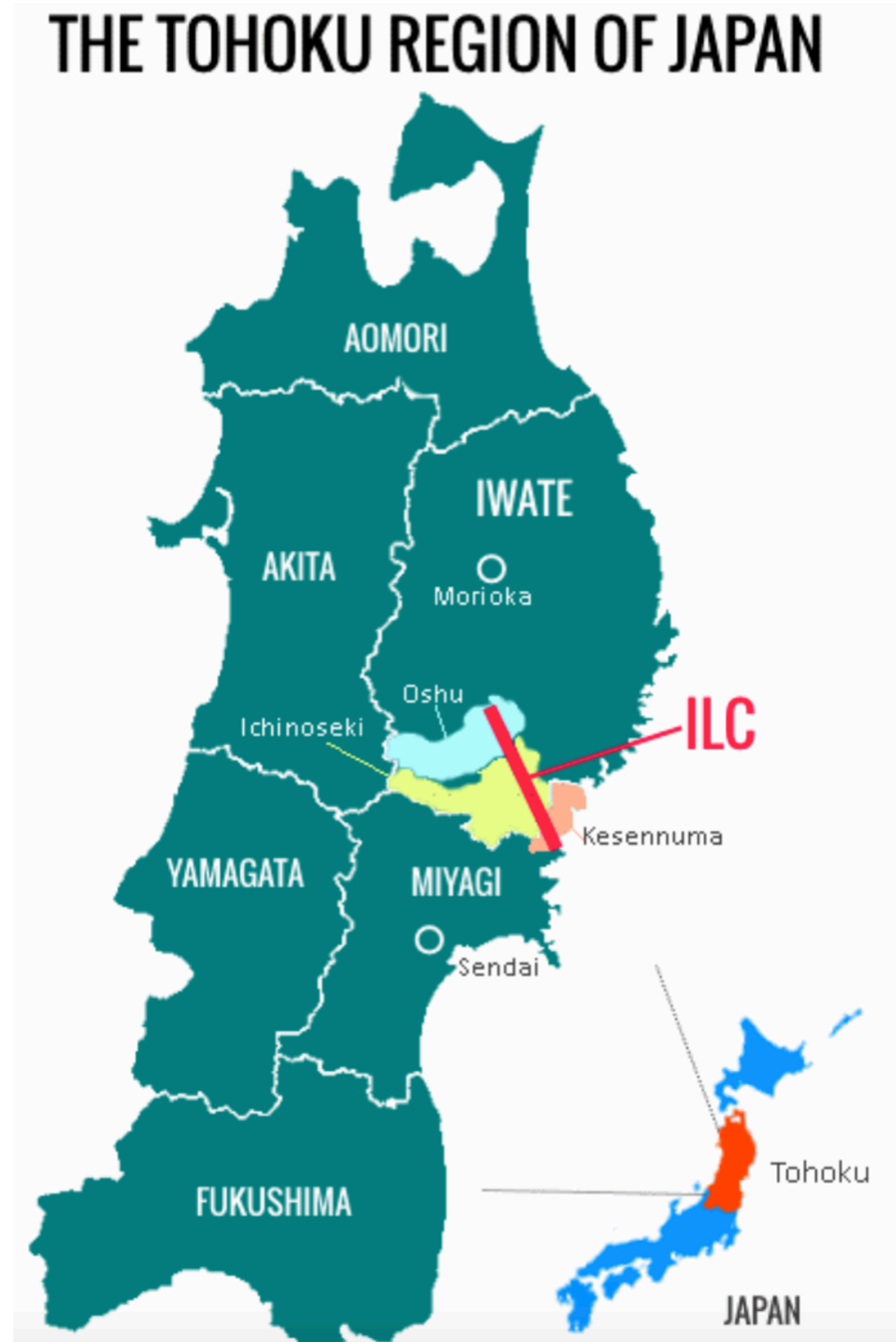
1) Qin huang dao, Heihe (Completed in 2014)

2) Huanging, Shanxi (Completed in 2017)

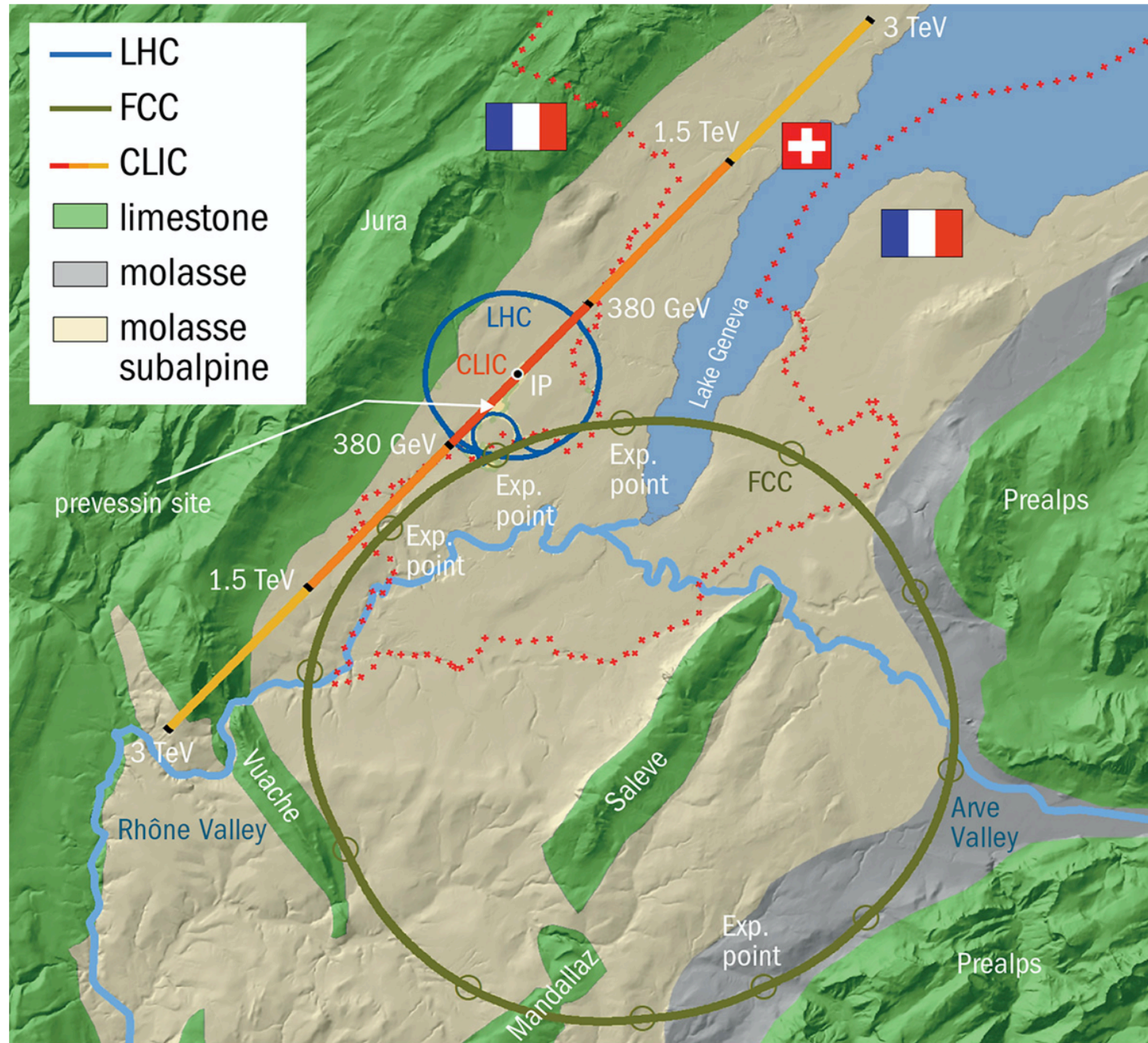
3) Shen shan, Guangdong (Completed in 2016)

4) Baoding (Xiong an), Hebei (Started in August 2017, near Beijing ~200km to the south)

International Linear electron-positron Collider in Japan



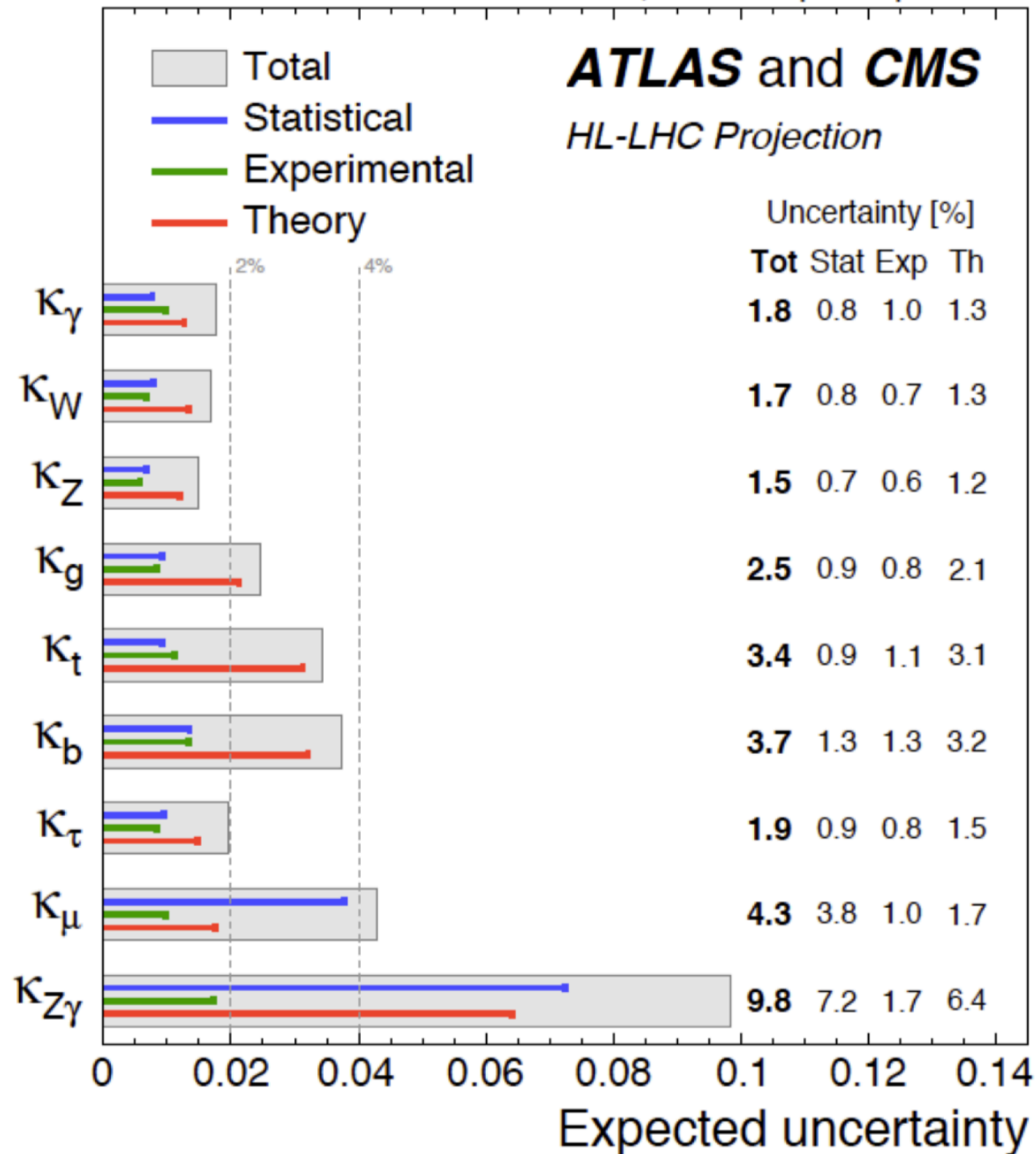
100 km Future Circular Collider or Compact Linear Collider at CERN

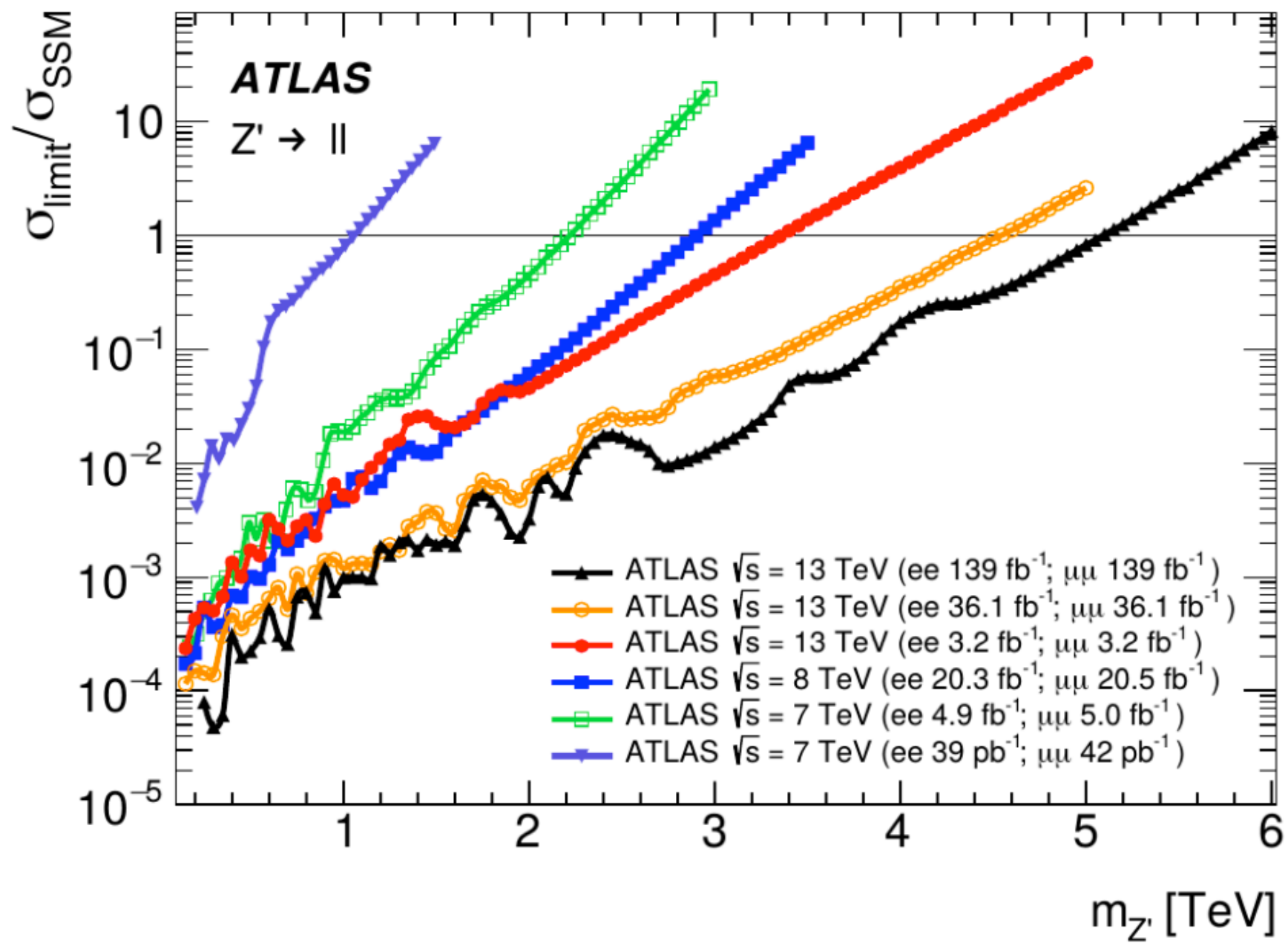


High-luminosity LHC 2026-2035

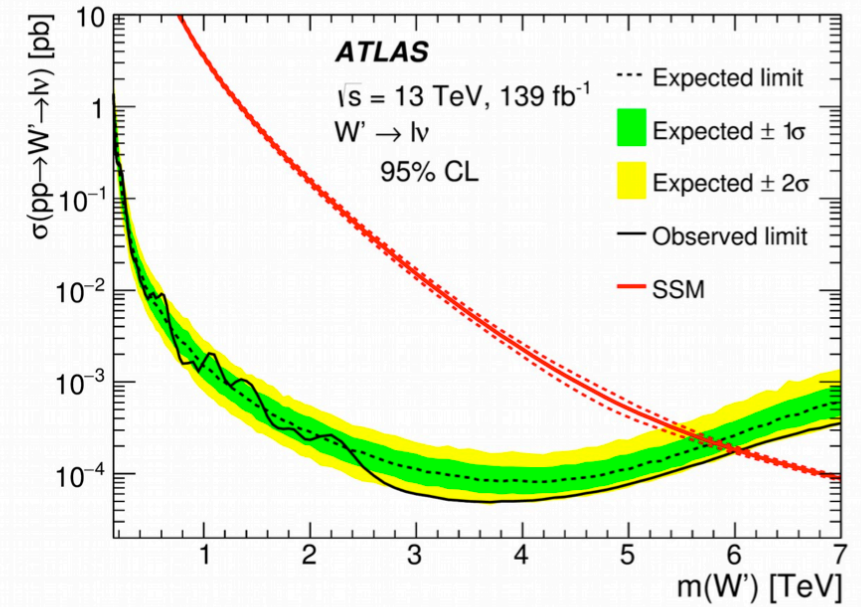
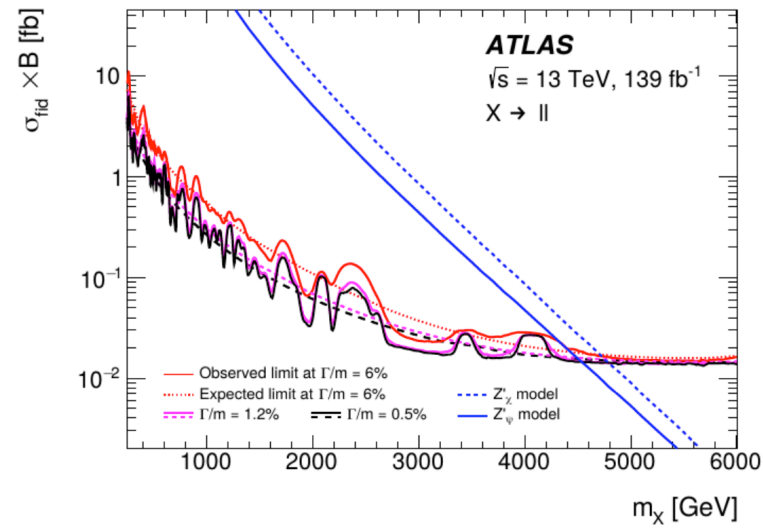
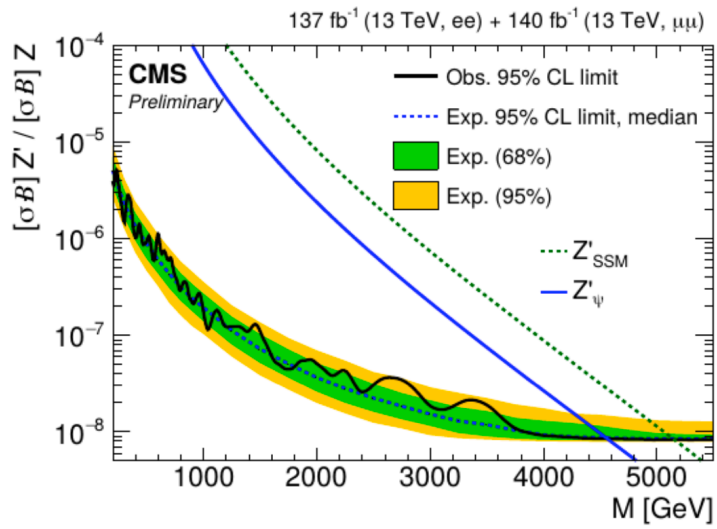
1902.00134

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$, 3000 fb^{-1} per experiment

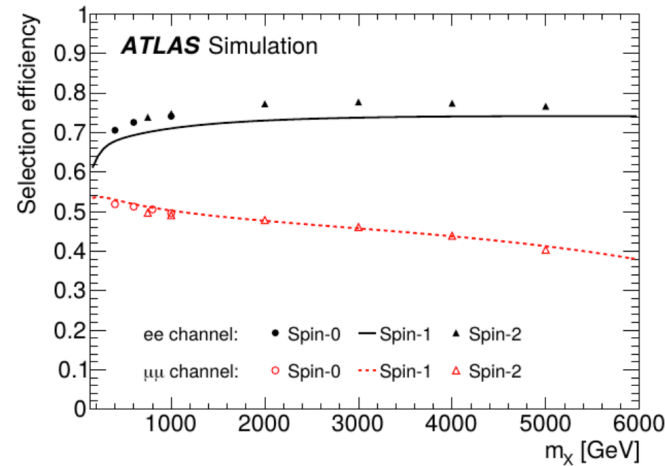




Z'/W'



- Observed limits on $Z'_{\psi} \rightarrow ll$:
 - CMS 4.56, ATLAS 4.5 TeV
- Easily reinterpretable to any model
 - ATLAS fiducial $\sigma \times B$ limits applicable to spin-0/1/2 signals
 - CMS efficiency ee ($\mu\mu$) 60-67 (93)%
 - Available in ee and $\mu\mu$ channels
- No unfolded results available yet, but possibility to “fold” new BSM models
 - Parametrisation of dilepton resolution as a function of m_{ll} available on HEPdata



Decay	$m(W')$ lower limit [TeV]	
	Observed	Expected
$W' \rightarrow e\nu$	6.0	5.7
$W' \rightarrow \mu\nu$	5.1	5.1
$W' \rightarrow \ell\nu$	6.0	5.8

Standard Model Production Cross Section Measurements

Status: July 2019

