## Visible and Invisible Clues for New Physics

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 $\hbar \approx 1.05 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$  ;  $c \approx 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ 

 $\hbar=c=1$  in what follows

Mass and Energy measured in eV

```
Length \leftrightarrow 1/Mass
```

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GeV (Giga eV) = 10^9 eV
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proton mass  $\approx 1$  GeV

TeV (Tera eV) = 
$$10^{12}$$
 eV

### **Everyday life:**

### **Gravity and Electromagnetism (EM)**



# Falling Apple: Gravity

Well-described by Newtonian gravity

### State of the Art: General relativity (GR)

- Spacetime curved by matter/energy.
   Sun
- Gravitational Force  $\rightarrow$  Geodesic.

Earth's Orbit

• Basis of modern cosmology.

### Einstein's equations:

Curvature

 ${\cal G}_{\mu
u}=8\,\pi\,G_N\,{\cal T}_{\mu
u}\,\,\,\, {
m Energy\,Distribution}$ 





 $G_N$  Newton's constant,  $\mu, 
u = 0, 1, 2, 3$  (spacetime).

### **\*** Detection of Gravitational Waves **\***

- $\bullet$  Directly confirms a long-standing (  $\sim$  100 year) GR prediction
- Manifestation of the dynamical nature of spacetime



(SXS Project)

- Outstanding experimental achievement: measured strain (distance variation)  $\sim 10^{-21}!$  (highly sophisticated laser interferometry)
- 2017 Nobel Prize in Physics: Barish, Thorne, and Weiss



### Shadow of M87\*, Event Horizon Telescope

Mass:  $\sim 6.5$  Billion Solar Masses ; Distance:  $\sim 55$  Million Light Years

Results released April 10, 2019

## Apple on the ground: EM

- Atoms in apple and ground: EM forces stop the fall.
- Atom: Nucleus (p and n) and electrons; Quantum Mechanics.
- Nuclear forces: weak and strong, not everyday, microscopic.
- Weak and EM forces  $\rightarrow$  Unified Electroweak Theory.

Summed up in the Standard Model of particle physics.



# The Standard Model (SM):

Most precise description of microscopic physics

• Gauge symmetry:  $SU(3)(\text{strong}) \times SU(2) \times U(1)(\text{electroweak})$ 

• Elementary fermions, spin-1/2 Quarks (+2/3, -1/3): Strong interactions Leptons (0, -1): No strong interactions

Gauge Fields, spin-1
 Force mediators, generalized photons



# Strong Interactions [SU(3) (QCD)]:

- Short-ranged, confined to nuclear distances  $\sim 10^{-15}$ m.
- Gluons (g) bind quarks into hadrons (hadros: Greek for "bulky"): p, n,  $\pi^0$  ( $\bar{q}q$ ),...



# Electroweak Interactions $[SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y]$ :

Spontaneously\* broken to EM

 $\Rightarrow$  Massive  $W^{\pm}$  (80.4 GeV/ $c^2$ ),  $Z^0$  (91.2 GeV/ $c^2$ )

Short-ranged:  $\Delta x \sim c \, \Delta t \sim \hbar/(mc) \sim 10^{-18}$  m. (Heisenberg uncertainty)



• EM:  $U(1)_{EM}$  (QED)

Massless photon,  $\gamma$ , long-ranged

**\*** What is a spontaneously broken symmetry?



# **Tabletop Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking**

A pencil, standing on its tip: unstable, falls to its "ground state".

- Underlying theory: rotationally symmetric, no preferred direction.
- The pencil spontaneously picks an orientation, breaks the symmetry.



### What breaks electroweak symmetry?

Key question probed at the LHC (pp collider) at CERN



Beam energy:  $2 \times 7000$  GeV (design)  $2 \times 6500$  GeV Run finished in 2018; to resume in 2021 Circumference (km): 26.659

## **Electroweak Symmetry Breaking in SM**

- Higgs (H) boson condensation  $\langle H \rangle \neq 0$ .
- Mass from interactions with  $\langle H \rangle \neq 0$ :
- $m_W, m_Z, m_{\text{fermion}} \propto \langle H \rangle$
- Fermion flavor:  $m_t/m_u \sim 10^5!$  (Why?)



•  $\mathbf{m}_{
u} = \mathbf{0}$  (Strongly disfavored by data!)



\* Aside: Visible mass in universe mostly from QCD.

## July 4th, 2012, discovery announced at CERN:

### New scalar H discovered at $\sim 125$ GeV!





Run 2 data, ATLAS-CONF-2018-031

# **SM** + **GR** $\Rightarrow$ **Great Success!**



Particles of the Standard Model

#### Nearly all<sup>\*</sup> measurements in agreement with SM+GR.

$$^{m{*}}$$
 Discrepancy in  $g_{\mu}-$  2 at  $\sim$  3.5 $\sigma$ 

 $\Delta a_{\mu} = a_{\mu}^{\exp} - a_{\mu}^{SM} = 268(76) \times 10^{-11}$   $a_{\mu} \equiv (g_{\mu} - 2)/2$ 

\* Other anomalies (e.g. some B meson decays) at similar or lesser significance

## **SM: An Incomplete Description of Nature**

• Theoretical Hints

Why is gravity so weak?

Why is the neutron EDM so small ( $\bar{\theta} \lesssim 10^{-9}$ )?

### • Experimental Evidence

 $m_{
u} \neq 0$ , dark matter, . . .

Conceptual Mystery: Why is gravity so weak?

Force between e and p in an atom:  $\frac{F(\text{Grav})}{F(\text{EM})} \sim 10^{-40}!$ 

Gravity: the weakest known interaction

Newton's Constant:  $G_N = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{kg}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2}$ 

Interaction  $\rightarrow$  mass scale ( $\propto$  1/length) (Heisenberg)

Gravity scale: Planck mass

 $M_P \equiv (\hbar c/G_N)^{1/2} pprox 10^{19} {
m ~GeV} \sim (10^{-35} {
m ~m})^{-1} !$  $M_P \gg m_W$ 

 $\hbar = c = 1.$ 

# Rephrase the question: Why is $m_W \sim 10^{-17} M_P$ ? The Hierarchy Problem:

• SM requires  $m_W \sim \langle H \rangle$ , but quantum effects imply  $\langle H \rangle \rightarrow M_P$ .



 $\Rightarrow m_W^2 \sim (100 {\rm ~GeV})^2$ : cancelations to

## 

• Conceptually "unnatural."

A much more severe case: Energy density of empty space  $(10^{-120})$ ; Cosmological Constant problem.

# Hierarchy and New Physics Near $m_H$

- Strong Interactions near  $m_H$
- Composite Higgs (analogue of a QCD hadron)

- Extra dimensions (lowering the fundamental mass scale of gravity by diluting it in other compact dimensions)

- Supersymmetry: Fermions  $\leftrightarrow$  Bosons.
- Quantum effects on  $\langle H \rangle$  cancel
- Spontaneously broken:

Very short distance: Higgs cannot "see" it (back to hierarchy). Very long distances: We should "see" it (we do not).

- ⇒ Superpartners near Higgs mass
- So far, no evidence at LHC for new physics near  $m_H$
- More elusive physics, or perhaps "naturalness" not the right guide



# Strong Empirical Evidence for Beyond SM

- Neutrino Flavor Oscillations
- Solar, atmospheric, and terrestrial data:

$$m_
u \lesssim 10^{-6} m_e$$

- Simple extension: right-handed neutrinos  $u_R$
- Typically, difficult to test:
- $\nu_R$  very massive or else negligible coupling to SM
- Cosmology
- Dark Matter: neutral, cosmologically stable





### 95% of Cosmos: unknown!

Cosmic acceleration (dark energy): Could be vacuum energy; no dynamics



## Visible (Everyday) Matter

- $\sim$  5% of energy budget
- Baryonic: protons, neutrons
- Asymmetric:  $\Delta B \neq 0$ .

 $\eta_B = n_B/s \sim 10^{-10}$ 

- Negligible anti-matter today:
- No annihilation signals nearby
- Cosmic ray  $\bar{p}$  consistent with secondaries,...
- Matter/antimatter separation unlikely on large scales
- Note:  $e^{-m/T} \sim 10^{-10}$  at  $T \sim 40$  MeV; horizon contains  $\sim 10^{-7} M_{\odot}$



### **Generation of Baryon Asymmetry**

- Requires Sakharov's conditions for *baryogenesis*:
- (i) Baryon number violation
- (ii) C and CP violation (distinguishing particles from anti-particles)
- (iii) Departure from equilibrium
- Present in Standard Model (SM), but not in sufficient amounts
   (i): EW anomaly: tunneling (suppressed), thermal, Sphalerons (T ≫ M<sub>W</sub>)
   (ii): Quark mass matrix (Cabbibo-Kobayashi-Maskawa), but CP violation too small
   (iii) EW phase transition: not strongly first order (Higgs too heavy)
- $\Delta B$  small, but still too big to explain!  $\Rightarrow$  New Physics

## Dark matter (DM)

- $\sim$  27% of energy density
- Robust evidence from cosmology and astrophysics
- CMB, BBN, rotation curves of galaxies, lensing, Bullet Cluster, ...

### Unknown origin

- Feeble interactions with atoms, light
- Self-interactions not strong ( $\sigma \lesssim 1$  barn)
- Not explained in SM

### Strongly motivates new physics

So far, evidence limited to gravity effects



### How do you look for something of unknown nature?



Possible DM mass scale:  $10^{-22} eV \lesssim M_{DM} \lesssim 10^{68} eV$ (~ 90 orders of magnitude!) Searches often guided by theoretical motivation

• New physics to address unresolved questions in SM

Example:

- The hierarchy problem in SM:
- New particles with masses  $M_{\sf new}\gtrsim M_{H}(pprox$  125) GeV: supersymmetry, . . .
- Energy scale often referred to as the "weak scale" (weak interactions)
- ⇒ Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs)
- SM extensions often introduce/require new symmetries
- Symmetry  $\rightarrow$  Charge conservation
- $\Rightarrow$  Stable or long-lived particles: DM candidates

### WIMPs



-  $g \sim g_{\rm Weak},~M \sim {\rm TeV:}$  roughly the right amount of DM

- Weak scale ( $\sim$  TeV) theoretically motivated
- However,  $g^4/M^2$  may be achieved otherwise (WIMPless Miracle)

Feng and Kumar, 2008

- WIMPs: the main focus of DM searches
- DAMA/LIBRA, CDMS, Xenon10, CDMSII, Xenon100, LUX, Fermi GST...

### **Direct WIMP DM Searches**



E. Aprile et al. [XENON Collaboration], Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, no. 11, 111302 (2018)

• General feature:  $m_{\rm DM} \lesssim$  few GeV poorly constrained (low recoil energy)

## Other avenues for WIMP search:

- Indirect searches: self-annihilation signals
- Related to thermal relic density
- Complicated by astrophysical backgrounds



- Collider production: LHC
- Search for missing energy in events







### **Dark Sectors and Dark Forces**

- DM may reside in a separate sector with its own forces
- Analogy with SM, a multicomponent sector
- Simple example: a "dark" sector  $U(1)_d$
- ullet Mediated by vector boson  $Z_d$  of mass  $m_{Z_d}$  coupling  $g_d$
- Interaction with SM: dim-4 operator (portal) via mixing

•  $m_{Z_d} \lesssim 1$  GeV has been invoked in various contexts

• DM interpretation of astrophysical data Arkani-Hamed, Finkbeiner, Slatyer, Weiner, 2008

• Explaining 3.5 $\sigma g_{\mu}$  - 2 anomaly:  $\Delta a_{\mu} = a_{\mu}^{exp} - a_{\mu}^{SM} = 276(80) \times 10^{-11}$ Fayet, 2007 (direct coupling) Pospelov, 2008 (kinetic mixing)



### Invisible $Z_d$ and Low Mass DM Production

- Possible production and detection of DM beams in experiments
- p or e on fixed target  $\Rightarrow$  production of boosted  $Z_d$  (meson decays, bremsstrahlung,...)
- $Z_d$  beam decays into DM which can be detected via  $Z_d$  exchange
- Event rate depends on  $lpha_d \equiv g_d^2/(4\pi)$  and  $arepsilon^2$

Batell, Pospelov, Ritz, 2009 (p beam); Izaguirre, Krnjaic, Schuster, Toro, 2013 (e beam dump)

Interesting probe of GeV-scale DM (challenge for direct detection)





A. A. Aguilar-Arevalo *et al.* [MiniBooNE Collaboration], Phys. Rev. Lett. **118**, no. 22, 221803 (2017)

"Dark Matter Search in a Proton Beam Dump with MiniBooNE" Solid line: quark/nucleon coupling; Dot-dashed: electron coupling;  $\chi$ : scalar DM

### **Concluding Remarks**

#### Standard Model and GR successfully describe wide range of phenomena.

- Higgs discovered at LHC, appears to conform to and complete SM
- $\bullet$  The "no-lose" theorem  $\lesssim 1~\text{TeV}$  for SM; no "guarantees" henceforth

#### SM conceptual difficulties: hierarchy (Higgs mass "naturalness"),...

- No firm evidence for any of the associated proposed physics
- Perhaps still early, but new organizing principles may be needed

#### Empirical shortcomings: neutrino masses, dark matter, baryogenesis, . . .

- Neutrino masses: requires physics beyond SM, but typically elusive
- Dark matter: robust evidence for new physics, potentially accessible
- Wide range of possibilities at this point
- WIMP dark matter: Motivated by "naturlaness" of  $m_H$  (under strain)