The Near Future of Physics Beyond the Standard Model

KITP Teacher's Conference March 26th 2022



Matheus Hostert

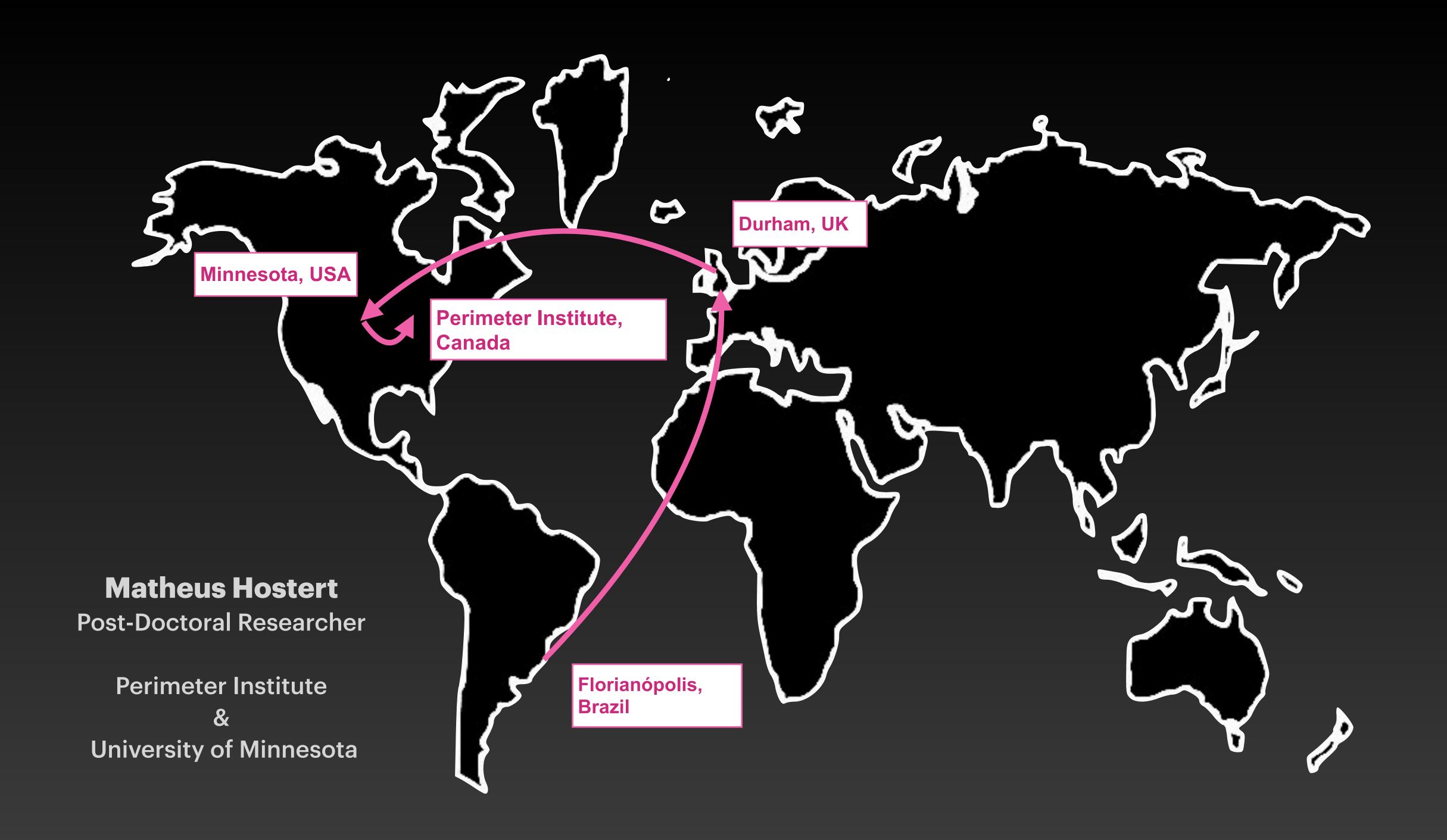
Post-Doctoral Researcher

Perimeter Institute &

University of Minnesota









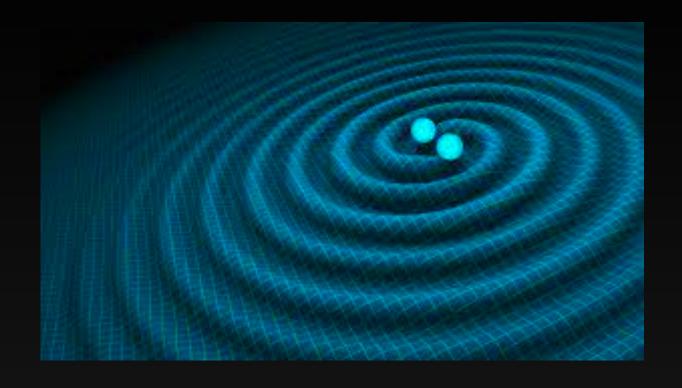
In this talk

Some ideas in the search for new fundamental particles and forces in Nature

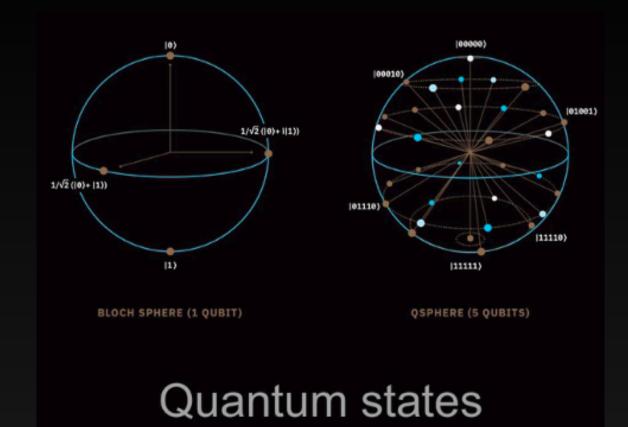
A few headlines that you can expect to hear if we are successful



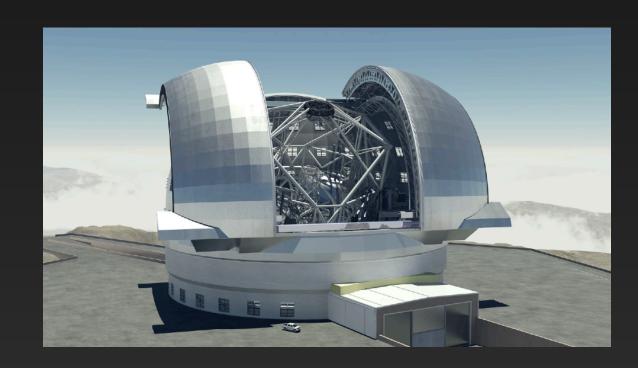
Astronomy — James Webb Telescope



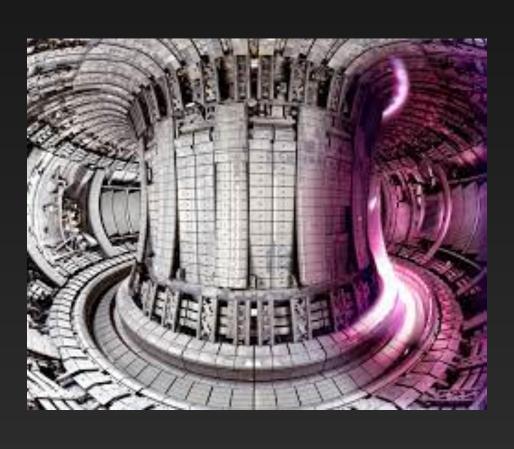
Gravitational Waves — LIGO/VIRGO



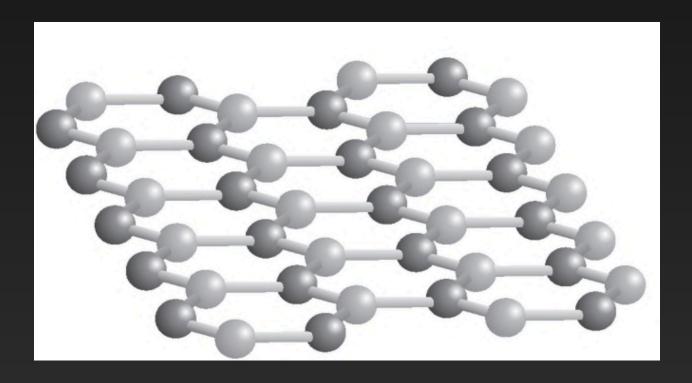
Quantum Computing



Astronomy — Extremely Large Telescope



ITER — Plasma Physics



Condensed Matter

Plethora of data and opportunities

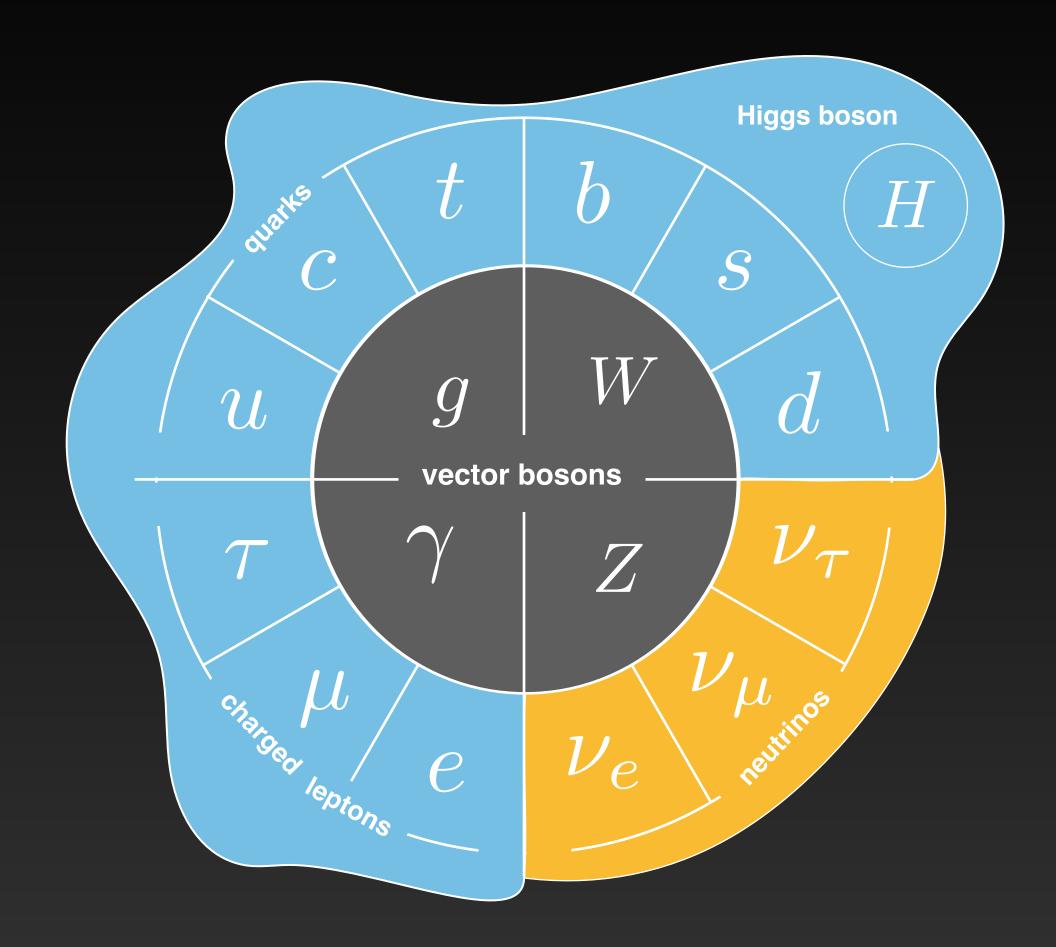
Particle Physics

Using high energies to probe the building blocks of nature

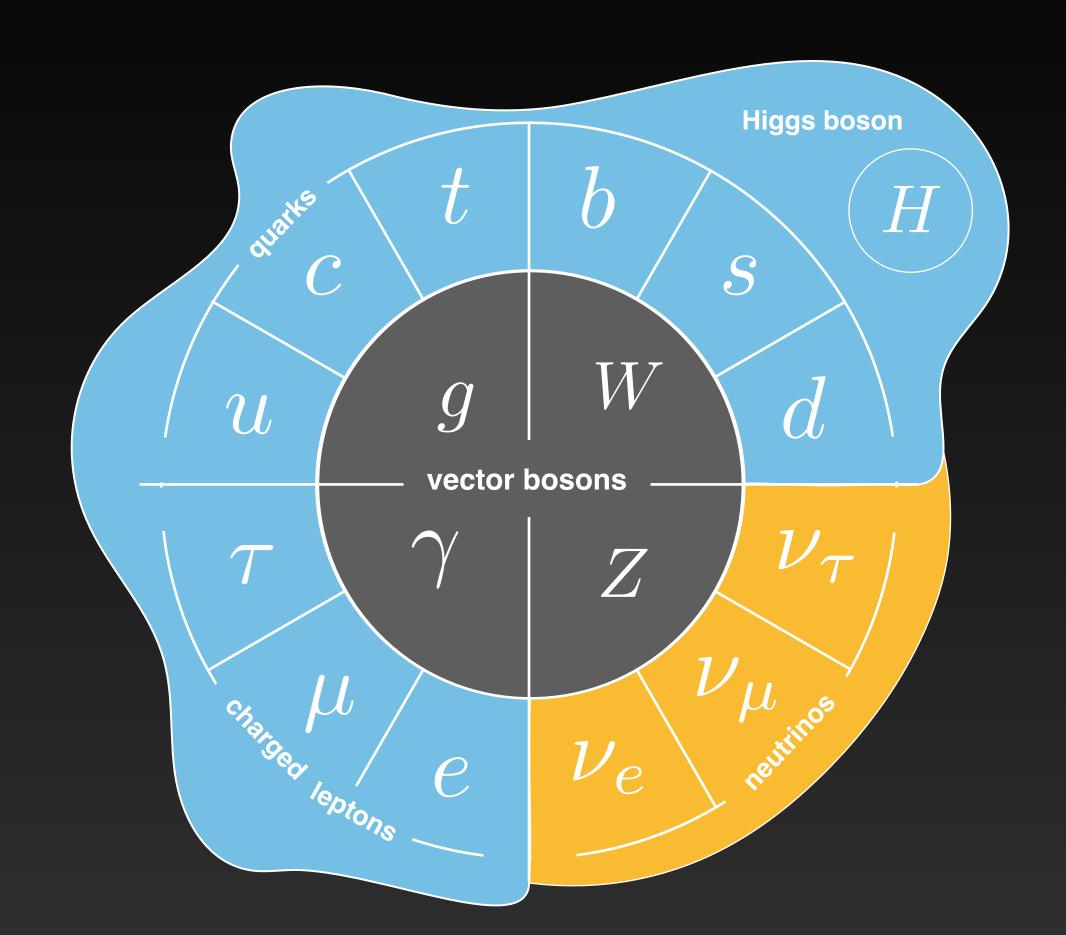
$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

The energy of a photon is inversely proportional to its wavelength.

High energy processes in particle physics probe small "things".



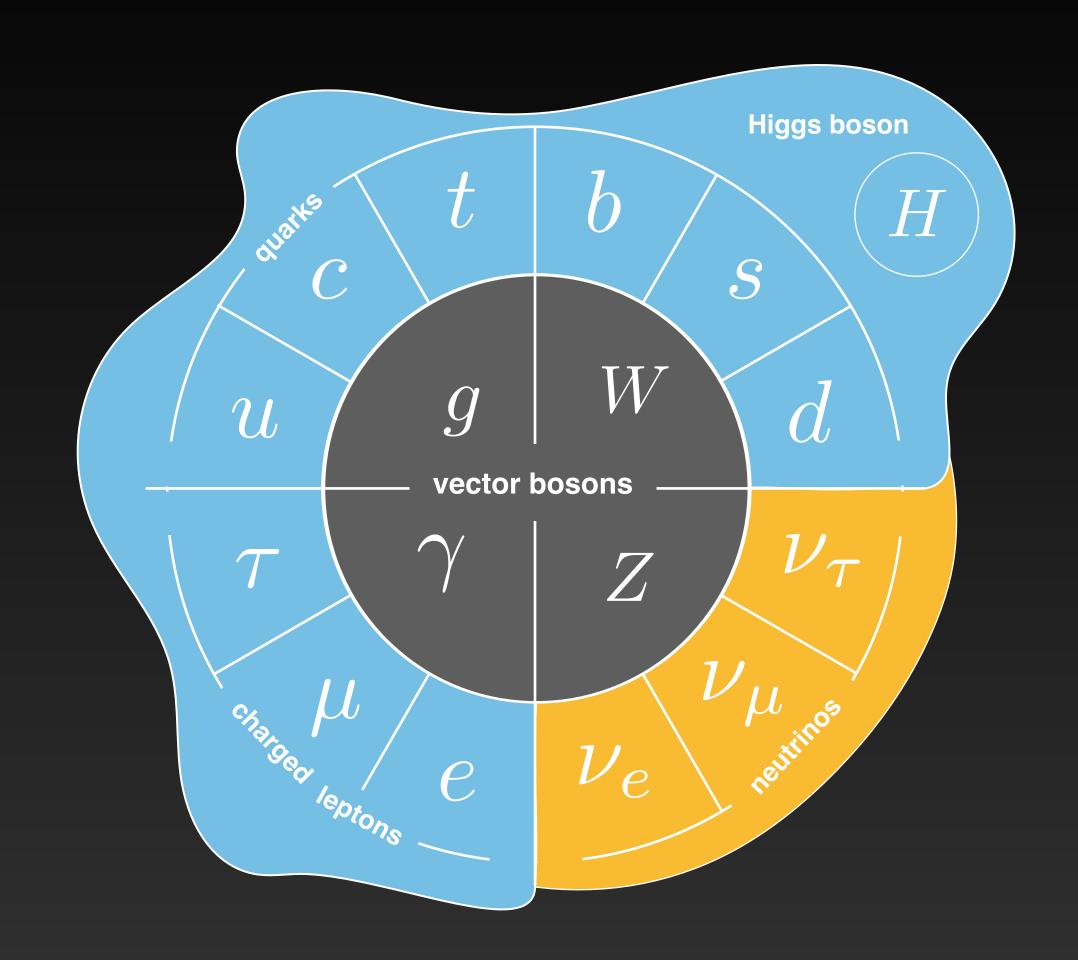
"Of course our model has too many arbitrary features for these predictions to be taken seriously [...]"



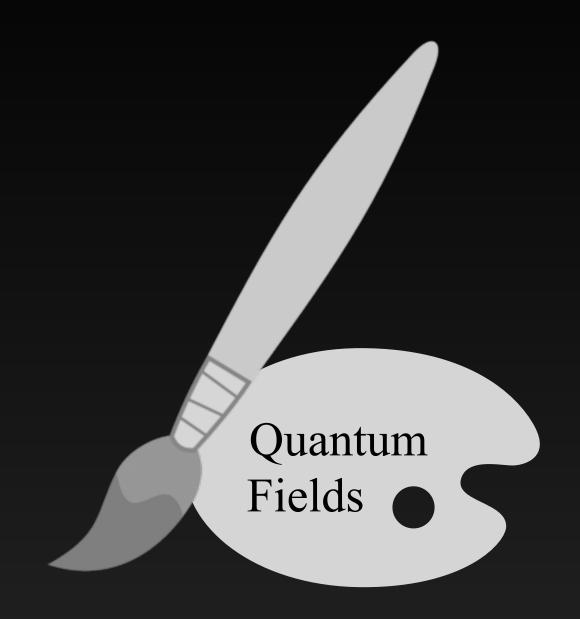
We know it cannot be the end of the story.

- Cannot accommodate neutrino masses.
- Does not explain the existence of dark matter.
- Cannot explain the abundance of matter over antimatter in the Universe.

"Of course our model has too many arbitrary features for these predictions to be taken seriously [...]"

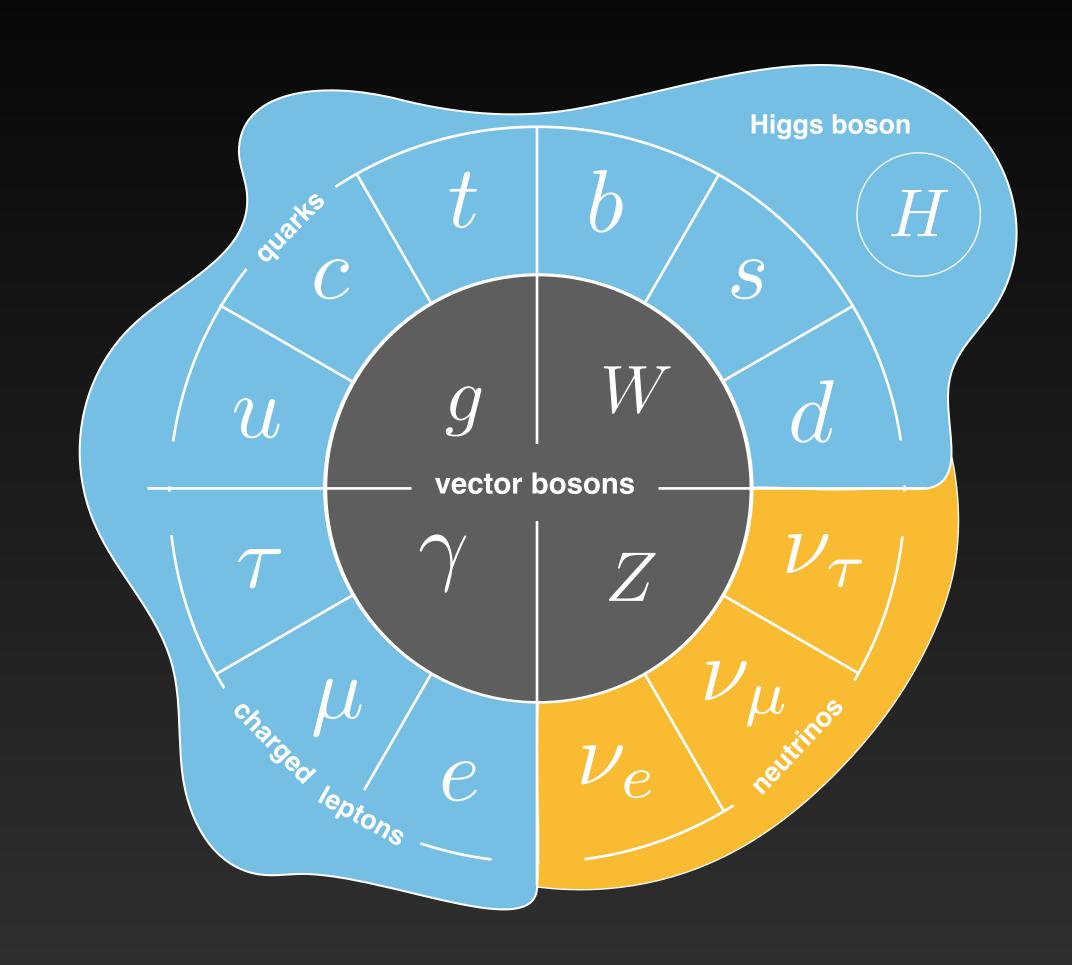


"Of course our model has too many arbitrary features for these predictions to be taken seriously [...]"

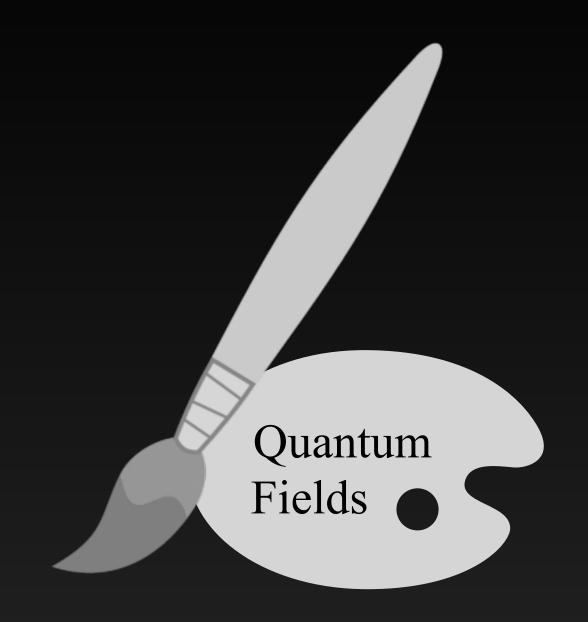


"Quantum field theory can arguably be regarded as the pinnacle of human thought."

— A. Zee



"Of course our model has too many arbitrary features for these predictions to be taken seriously [...]"



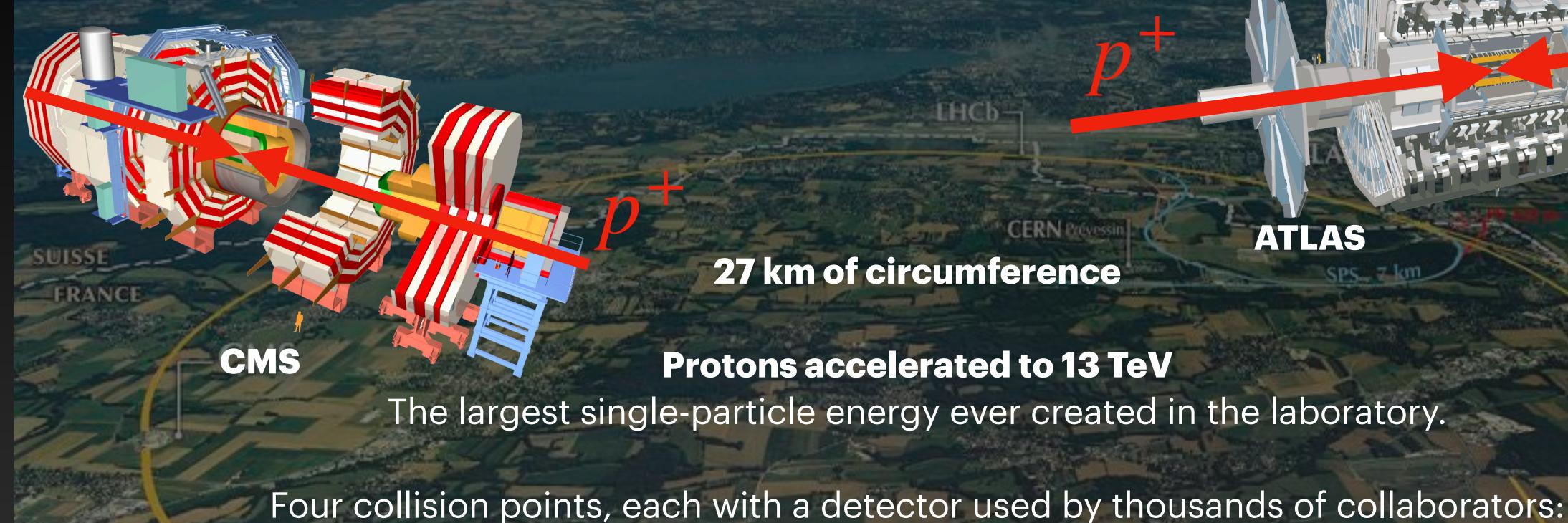
"Quantum field theory can arguably be regarded as the pinnacle of human thought."

— A. Zee

"[...] yet field theory is in my opinion still incomplete [...]"

— A. Zee





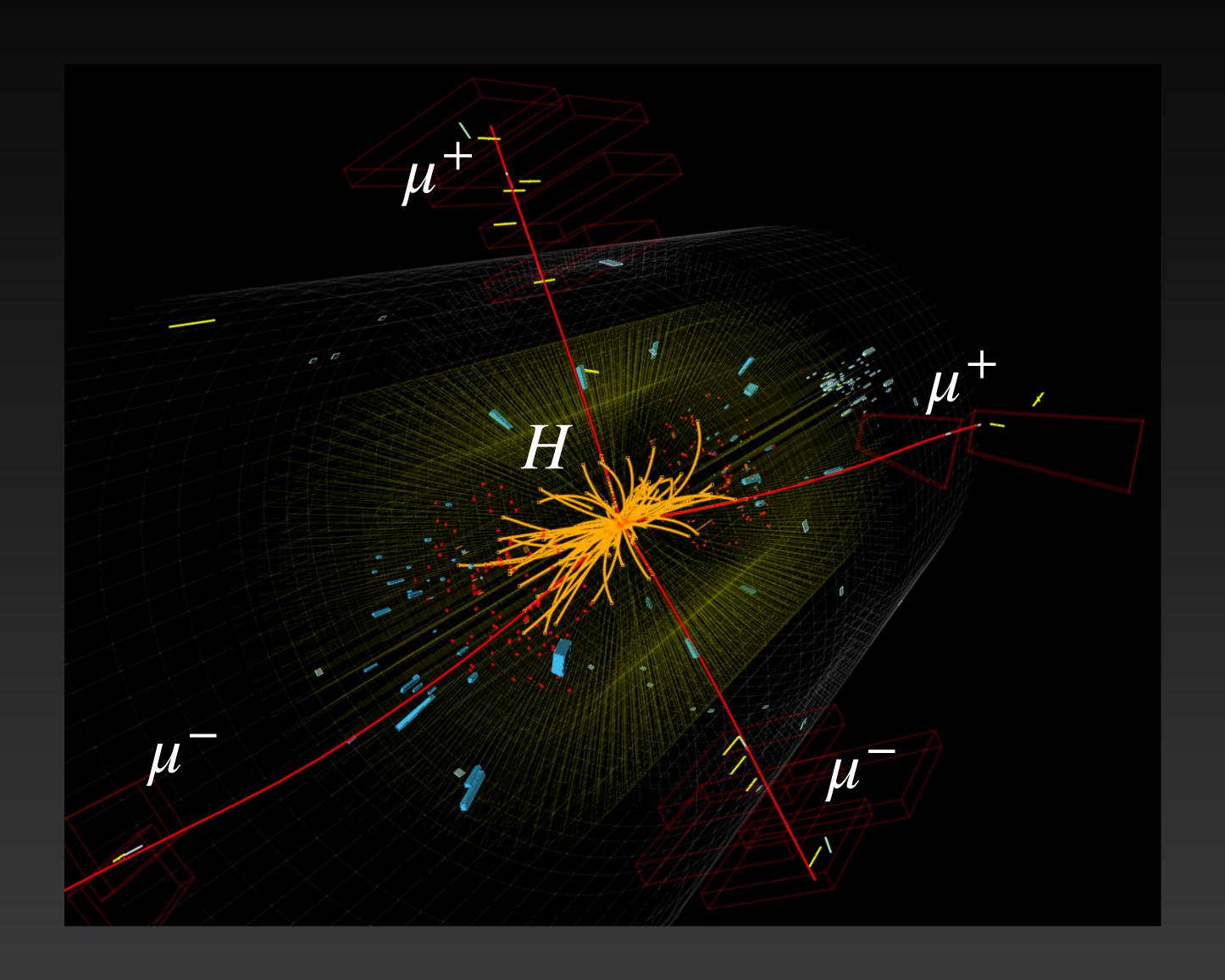
ATLAS (> 5500 members)

CMS (> 5000 members)

LHCb (> 1400 members)

ALICE (> 1000 members)

The most important development in the last decade



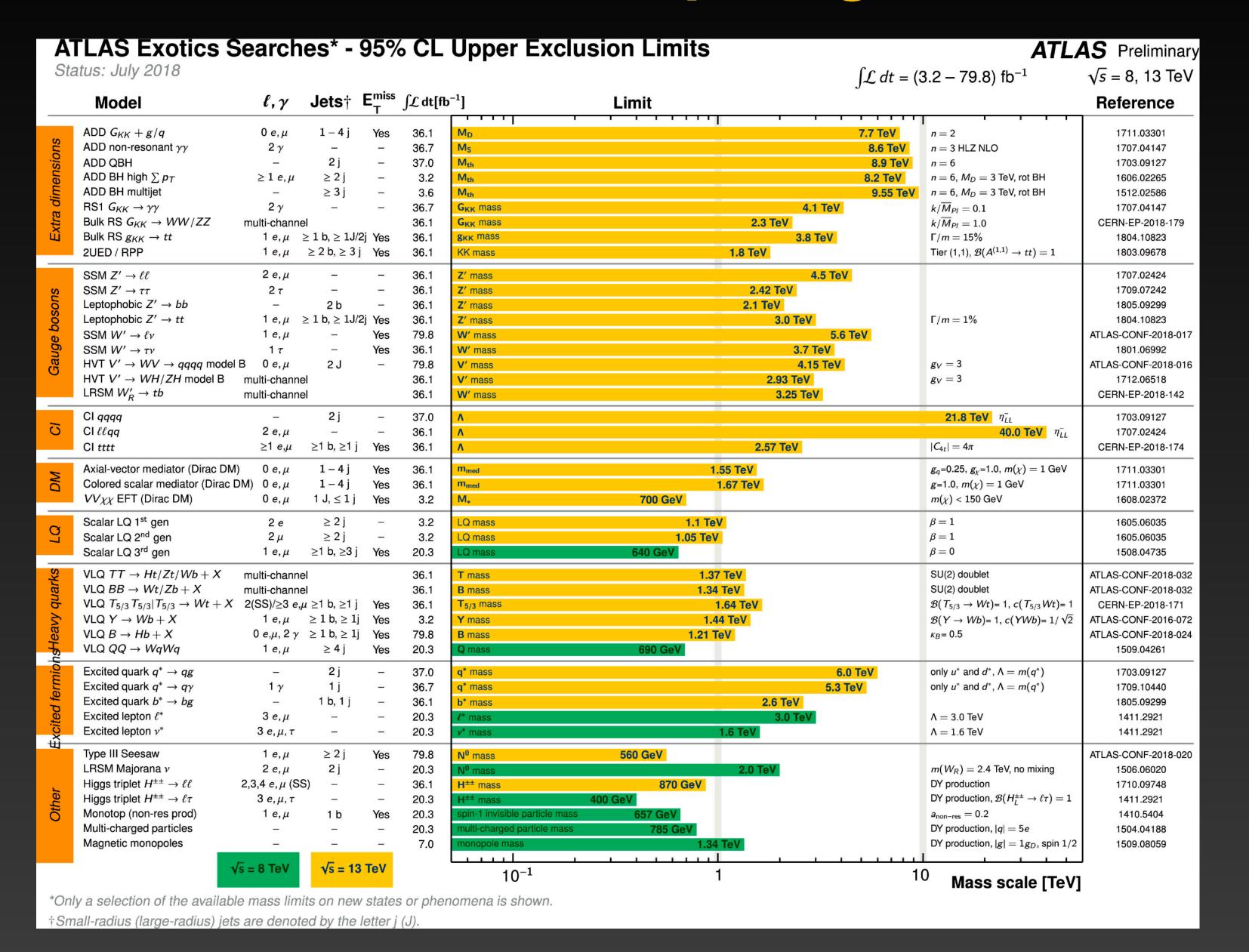
On July 4th, we will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the announcement of the discovery of the Higgs boson.

The last piece of the Standard Model.

Since then, we have been checking that it indeed looks like the Higgs.

And, so far, it does.

But did we find anything else?



Where else can we look?

We may have missed something on the way to the Higgs.

Fundamental forces in nature

time

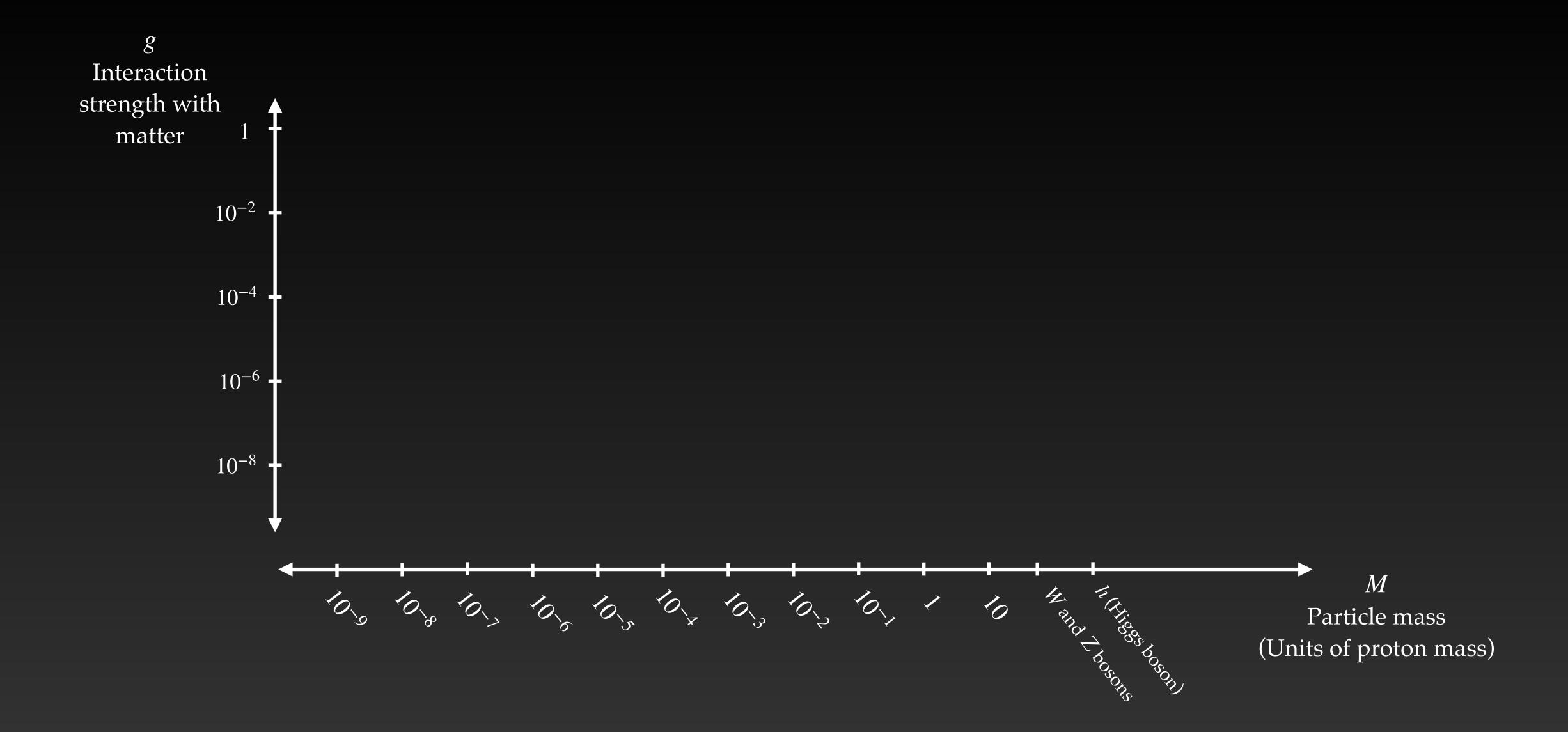
Particles interact by exchanging force mediators.

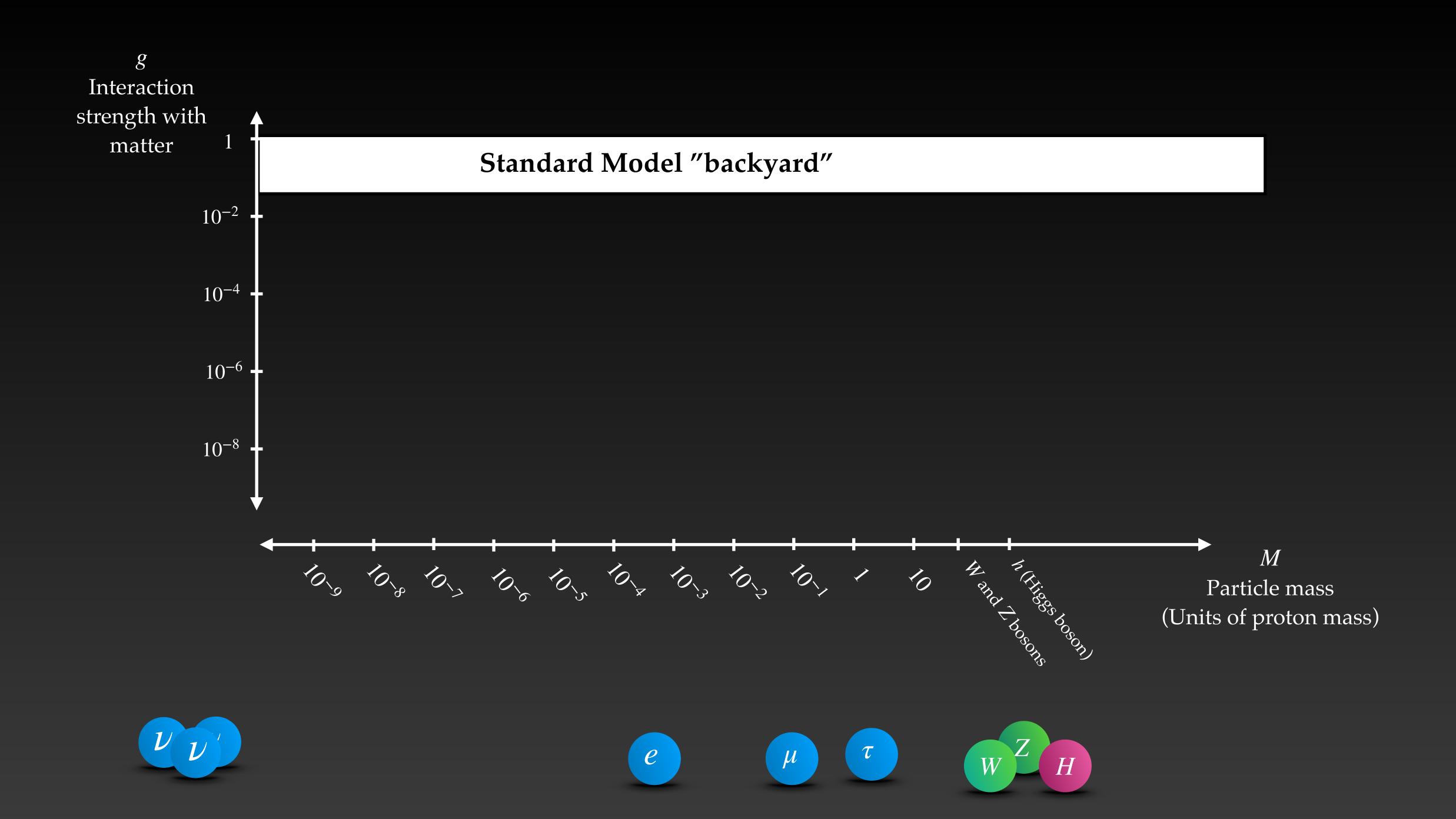
For massive mediators, the interaction strength is proportional to

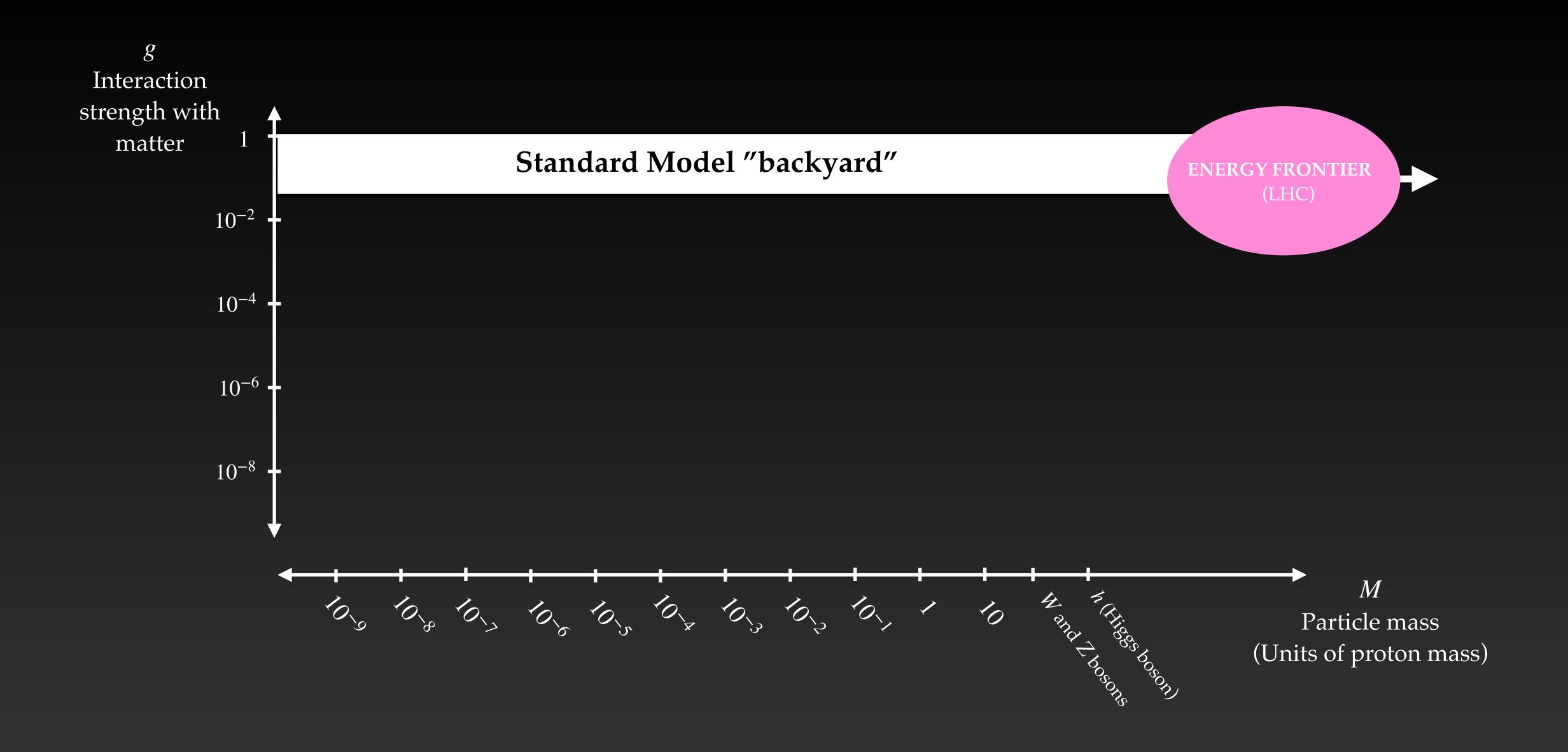
 $\frac{g}{M}$

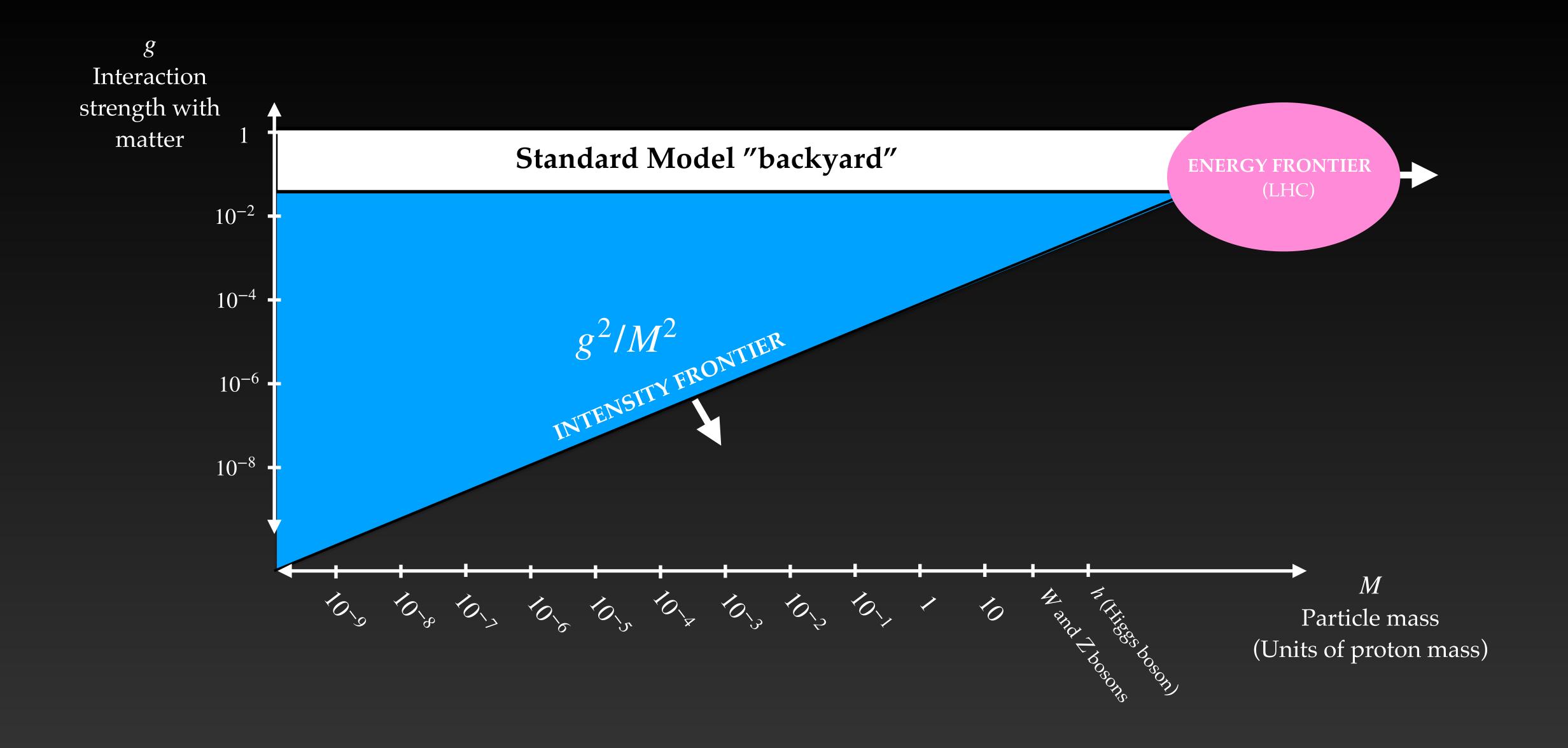
 v_{e}

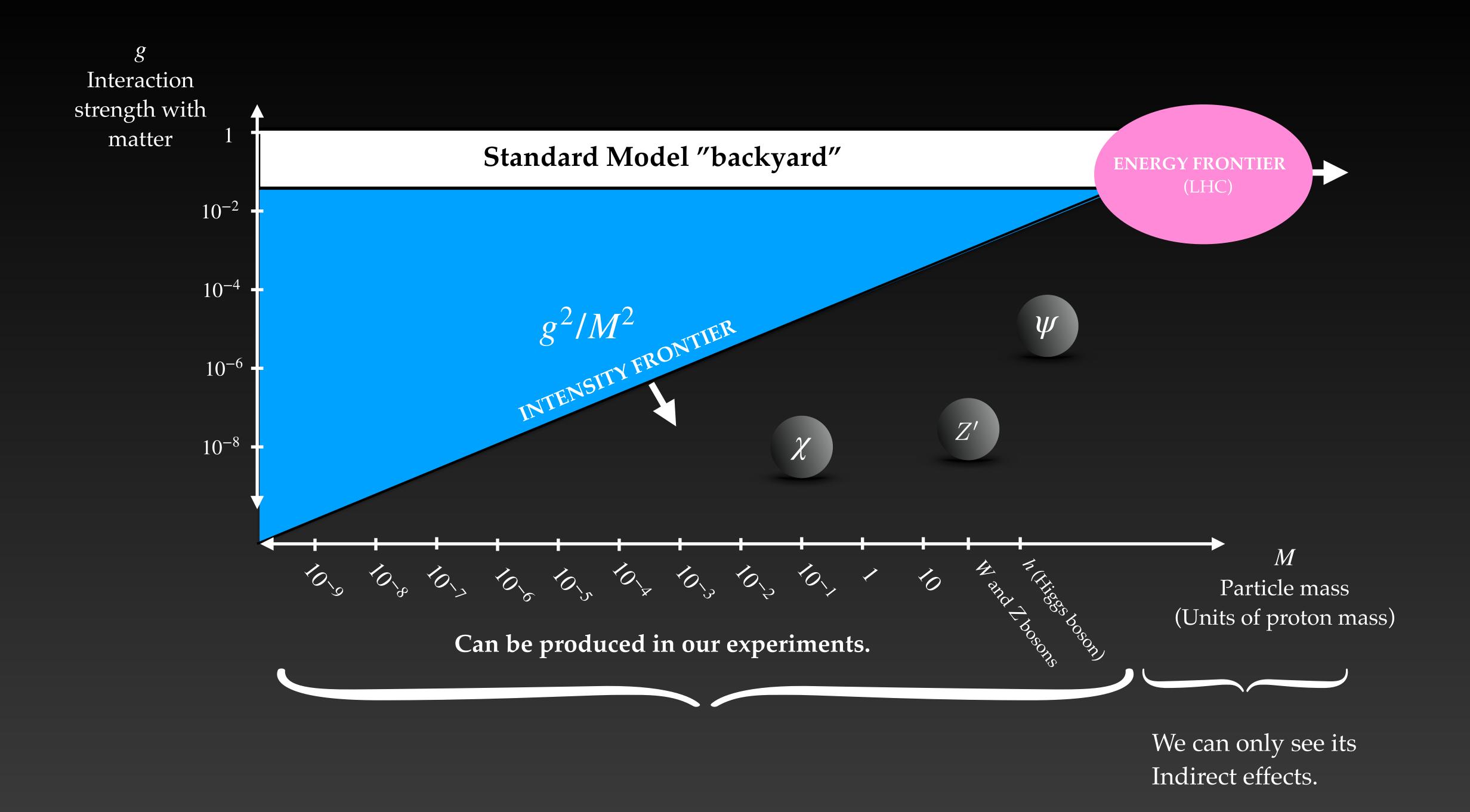
W boson in neutron decay.











So what are we hoping to find in the next 10 to 20 years?

Some biased and optimistic ideas.

A Word of Caution

A Word of Caution

Life is hard.

A Word of Caution

Life is hard.

Any new discovery would have profound consequences for our understanding of the Universe.

It is a good idea to apply the "ECREE" standard.

"Extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence"



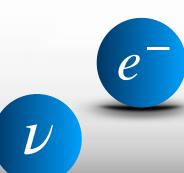
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To be or not to be:
neutrinos had the answer all along

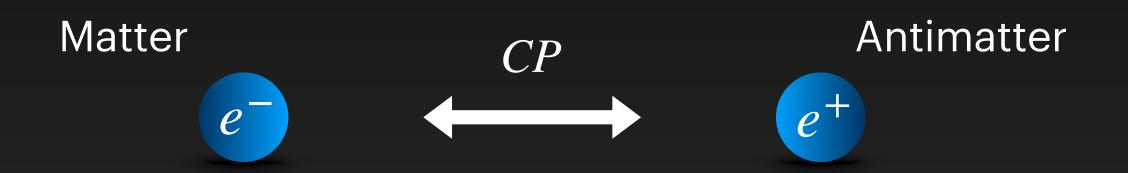






DAILYNEWS Word • Buisness • Finance • Lifestyle • Travel • Sport • Weather To be or not to be: neutrinos had the answer all along

The Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry



This symmetry is called Charge-Parity symmetry, or CP for short, and it should be broken in Nature.

The Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry



This symmetry is

CP for short,

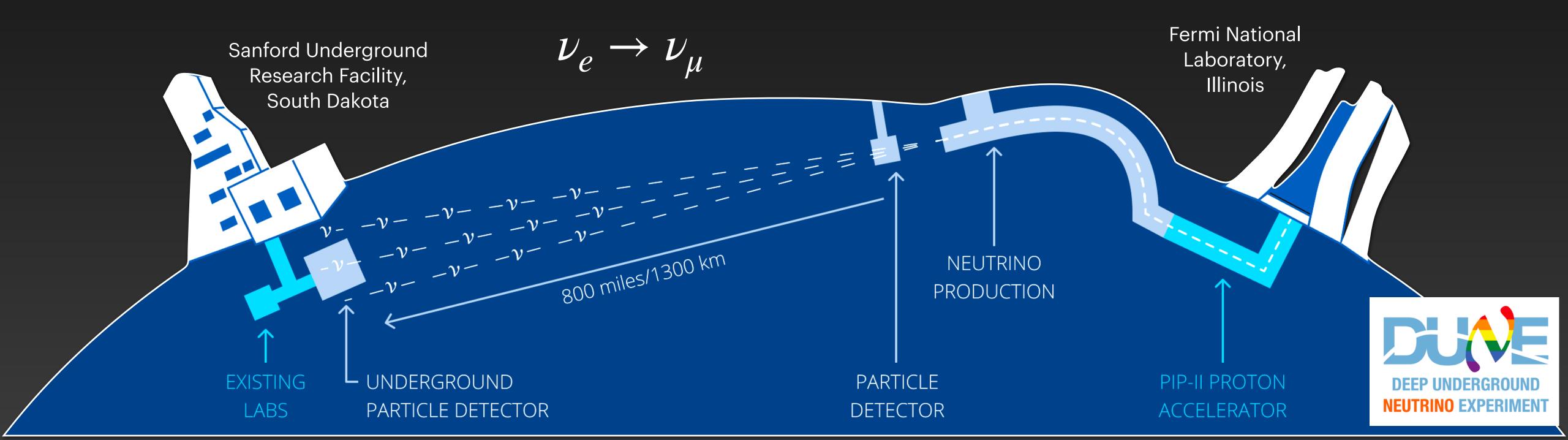
The Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry

Antineutrinos and neutrinos can mix among themselves differently.

This difference can lead to a preferential treatment of the matter in the early Universe

DUNE

Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment

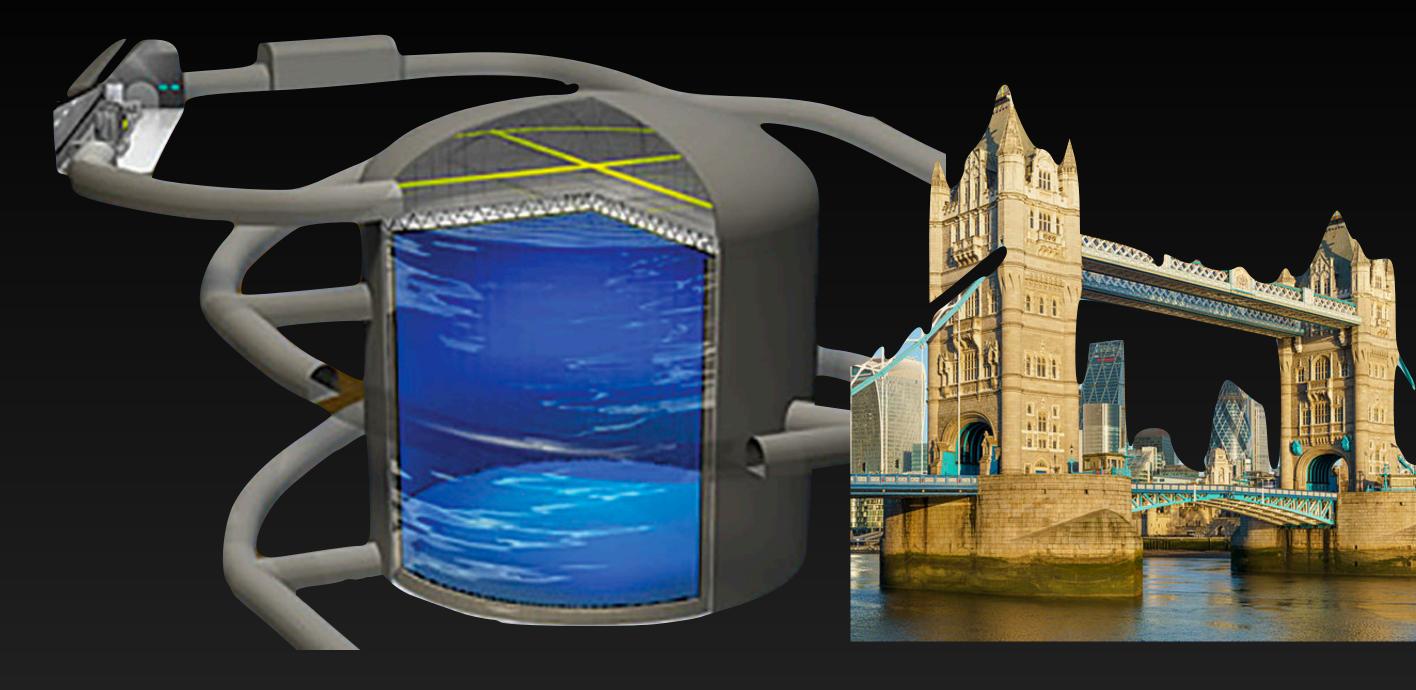


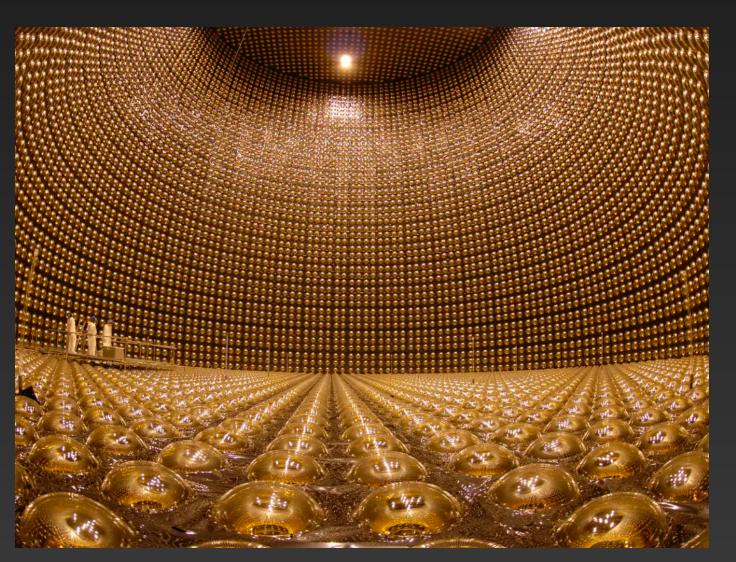
Hyper-Kamiokande

Water tank of 75 m diameter,
 60 m tall.

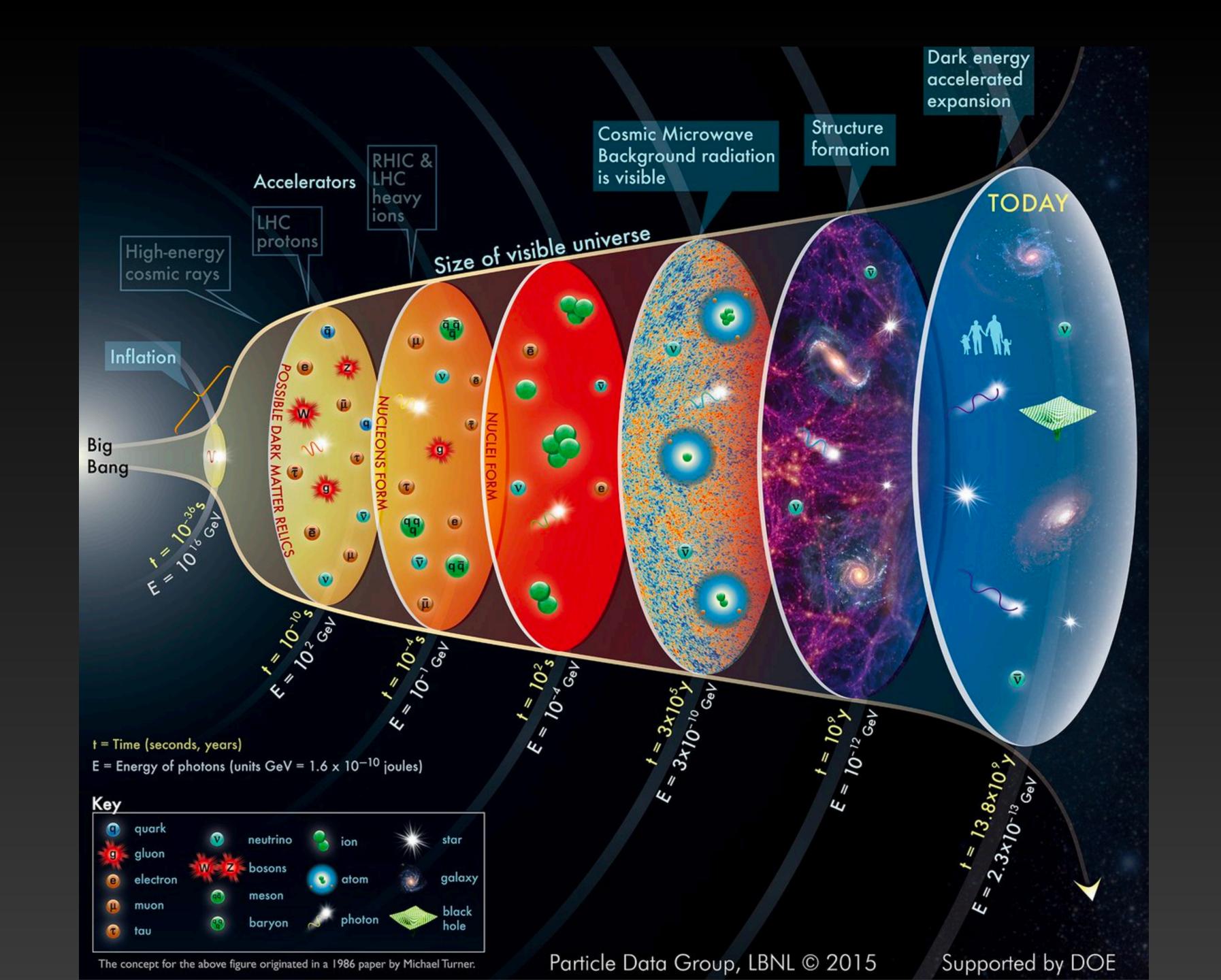
• 295 km between Tokay and the Kamioka mine.

250 kilotonnes of water.









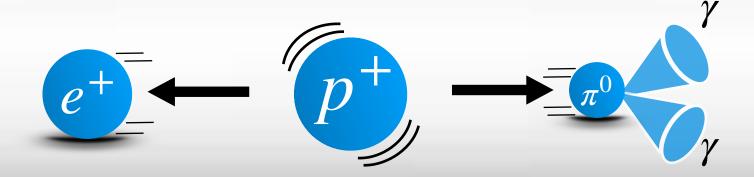
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New evidence for the grand unification of all forces: physicists see a proton decay



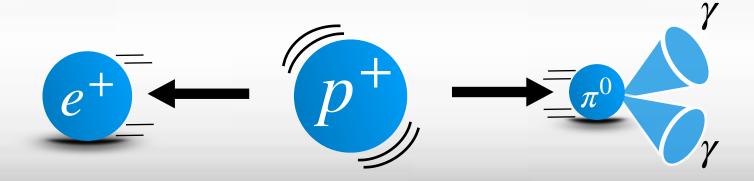
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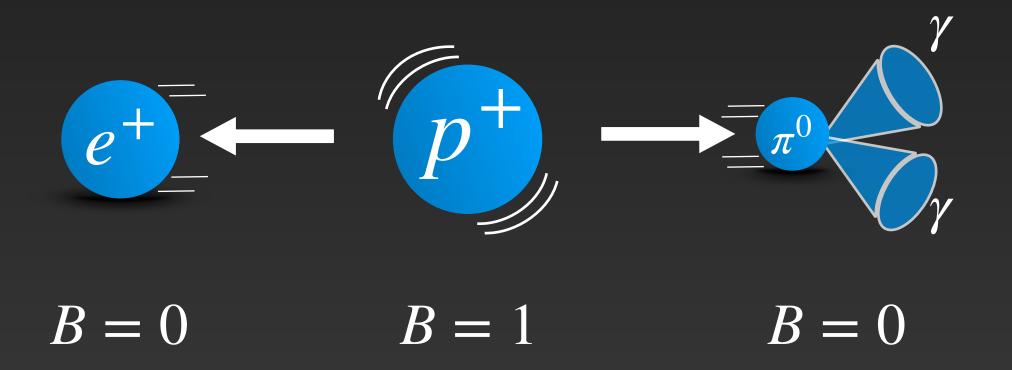
Later than 2030. But possibly never.

Proton decay

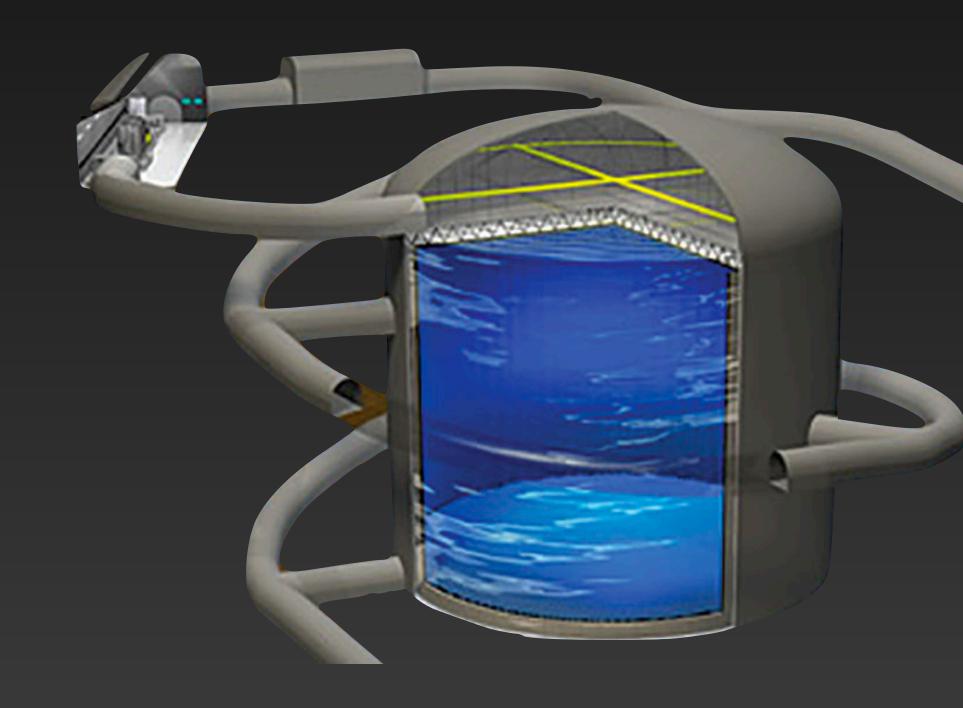
Heavier particles usually decay to less massive particles via one of the four fundamental forces of nature.

The proton is not even a fundamental particle, so why should it remain stable?

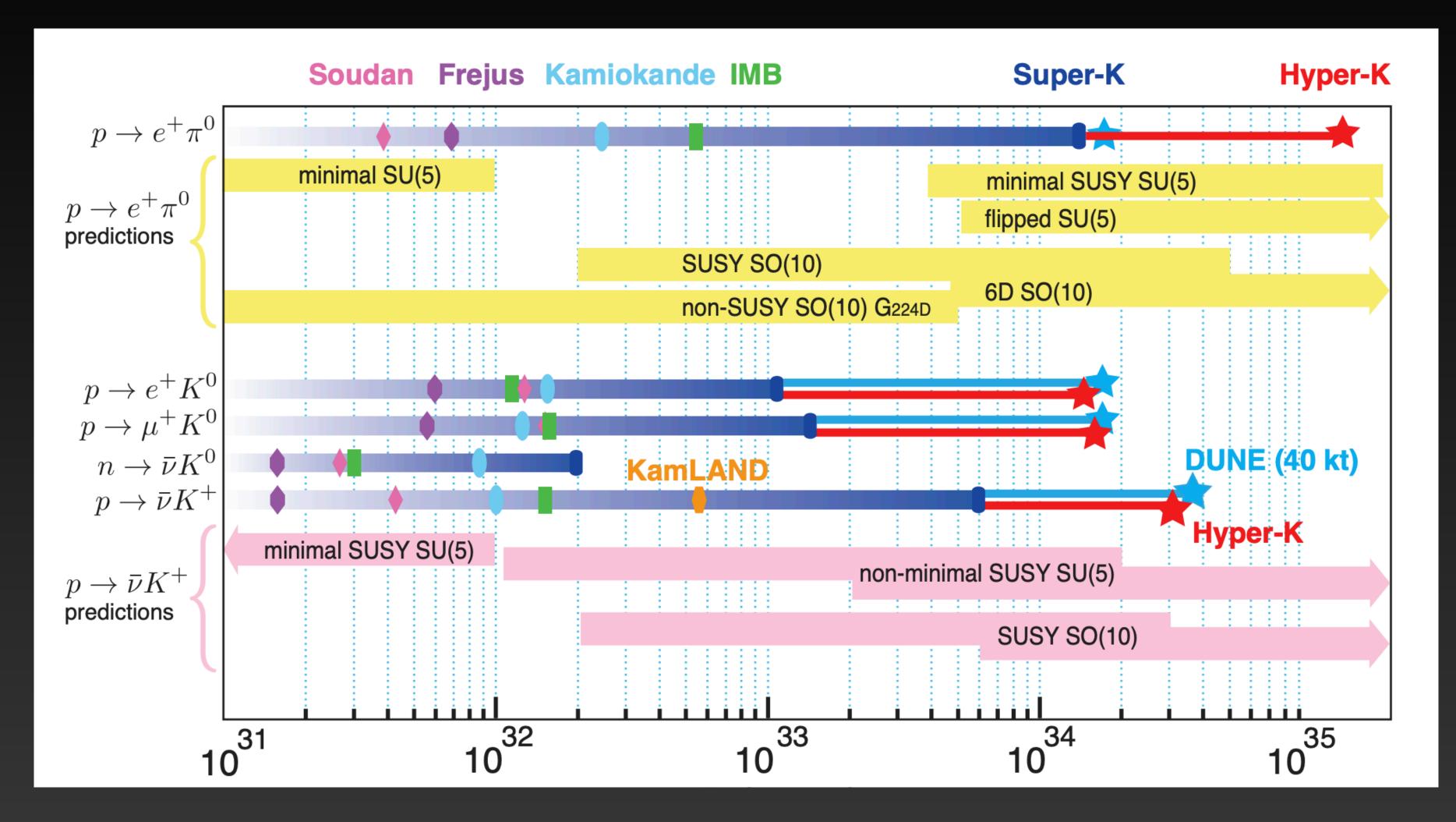
Symmetry: Conservation of Baryon Number



More than 10^{35} protons

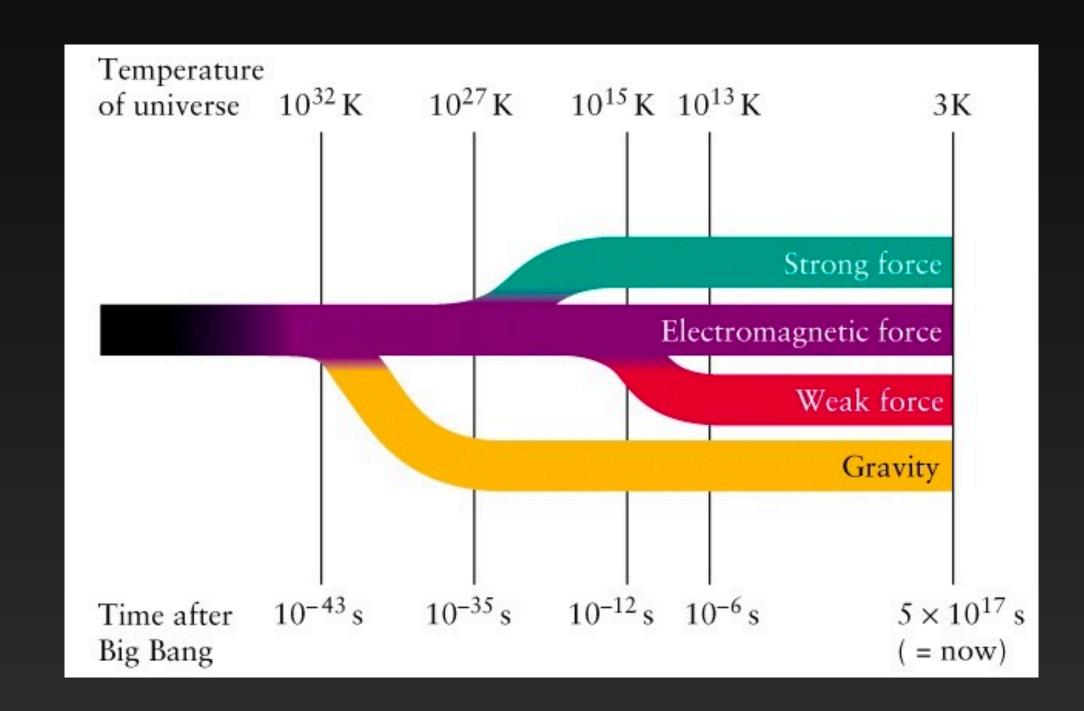


Proton decay

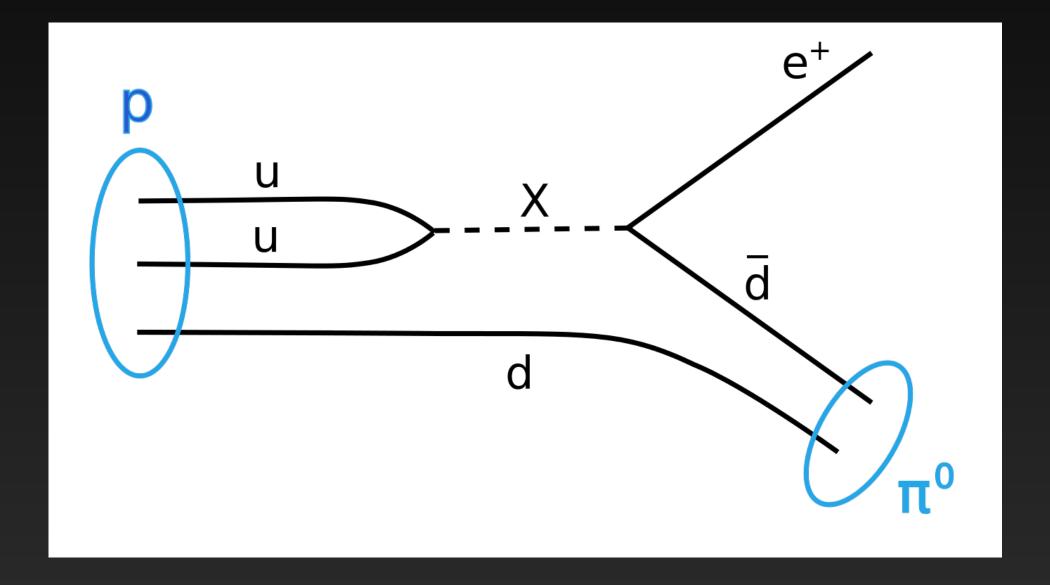


Lifetime (years)

Proton decay



Fundamental forces could unify into a single force at very high energies.



The new force carriers can violate Baryon number conservation.

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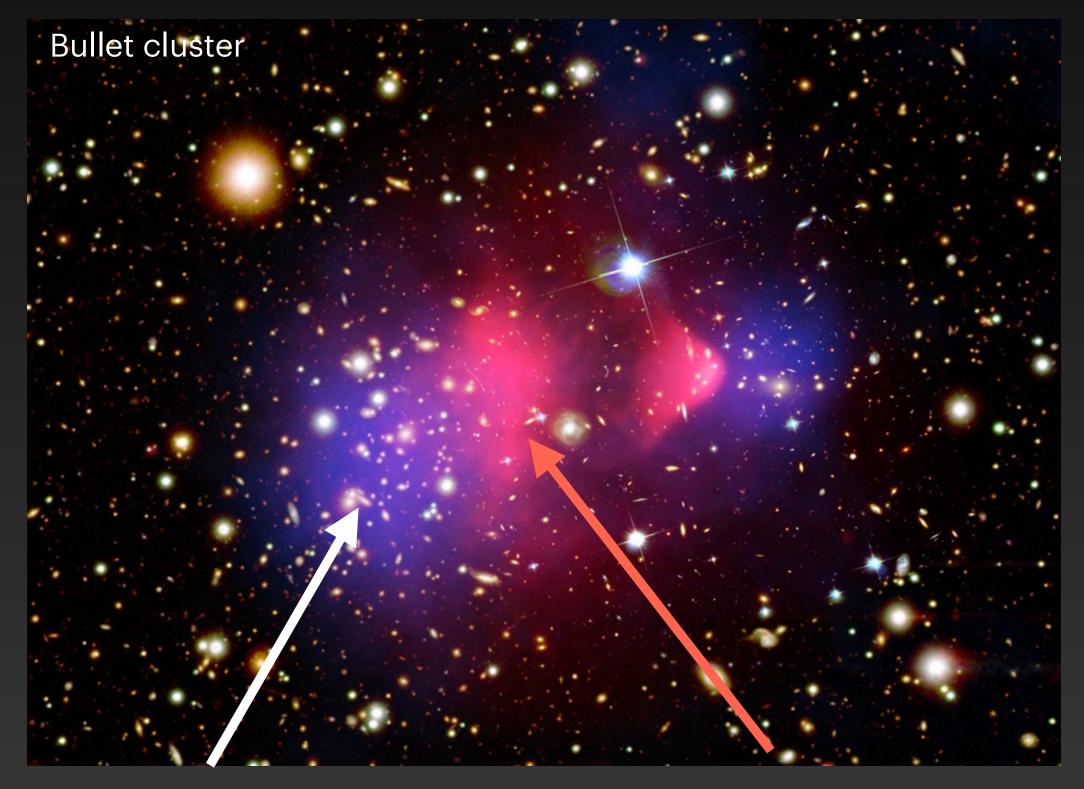
This new particle could make up 85% of the matter in our Universe.





Likely to be found at some point, but we cannot rule out that it is truly invisible.

Dark Matter detection



Dark (Inert) matter

Ordinary matter



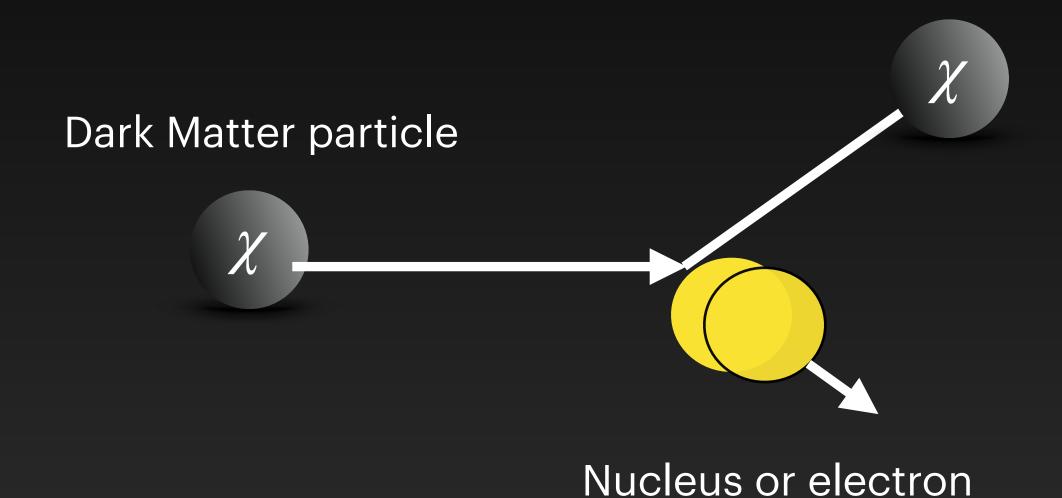
We are (very noisy) guests in a quiet dark matter halo

Dark Matter detection

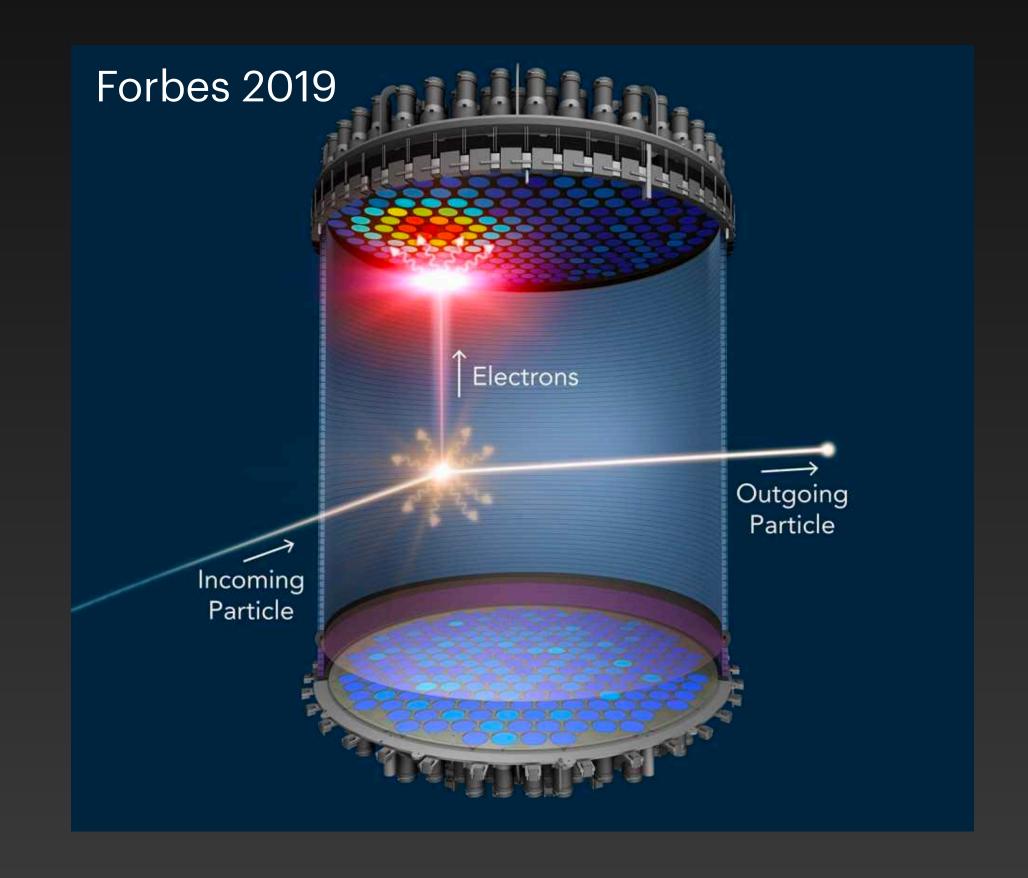


We have good reason to believe that it is made up of a new "inert" type of particle. We just don't know what it is.

Dark Matter detection



Very quiet detectors deep underground waiting for dark matter particles to create some kind of signal inside their volume.



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Physicists find a fifth force in Nature in the mysterious wiggle of the muon.

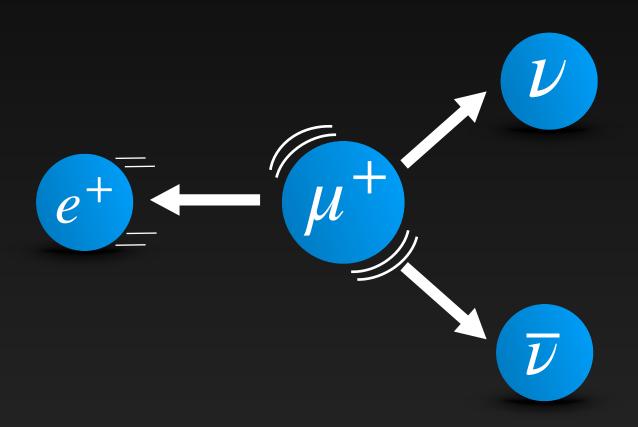




If we have done our calculations right, probably by the end of this decade.

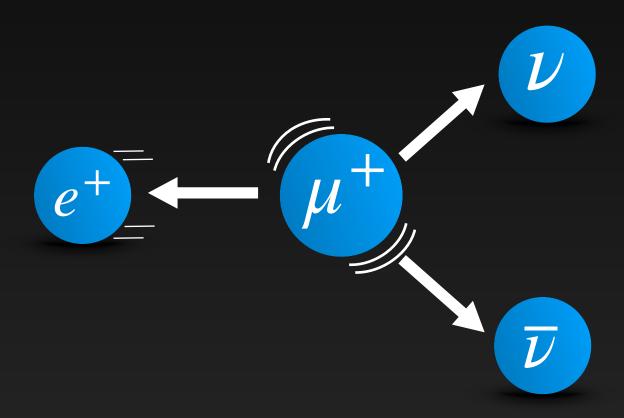
The muon anomalous magnetic moment

Muons are a heavier version of the electron.

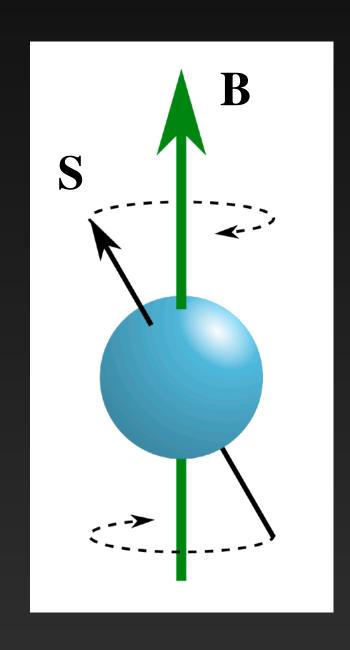


The muon anomalous magnetic moment

Muons are a heavier version of the electron.



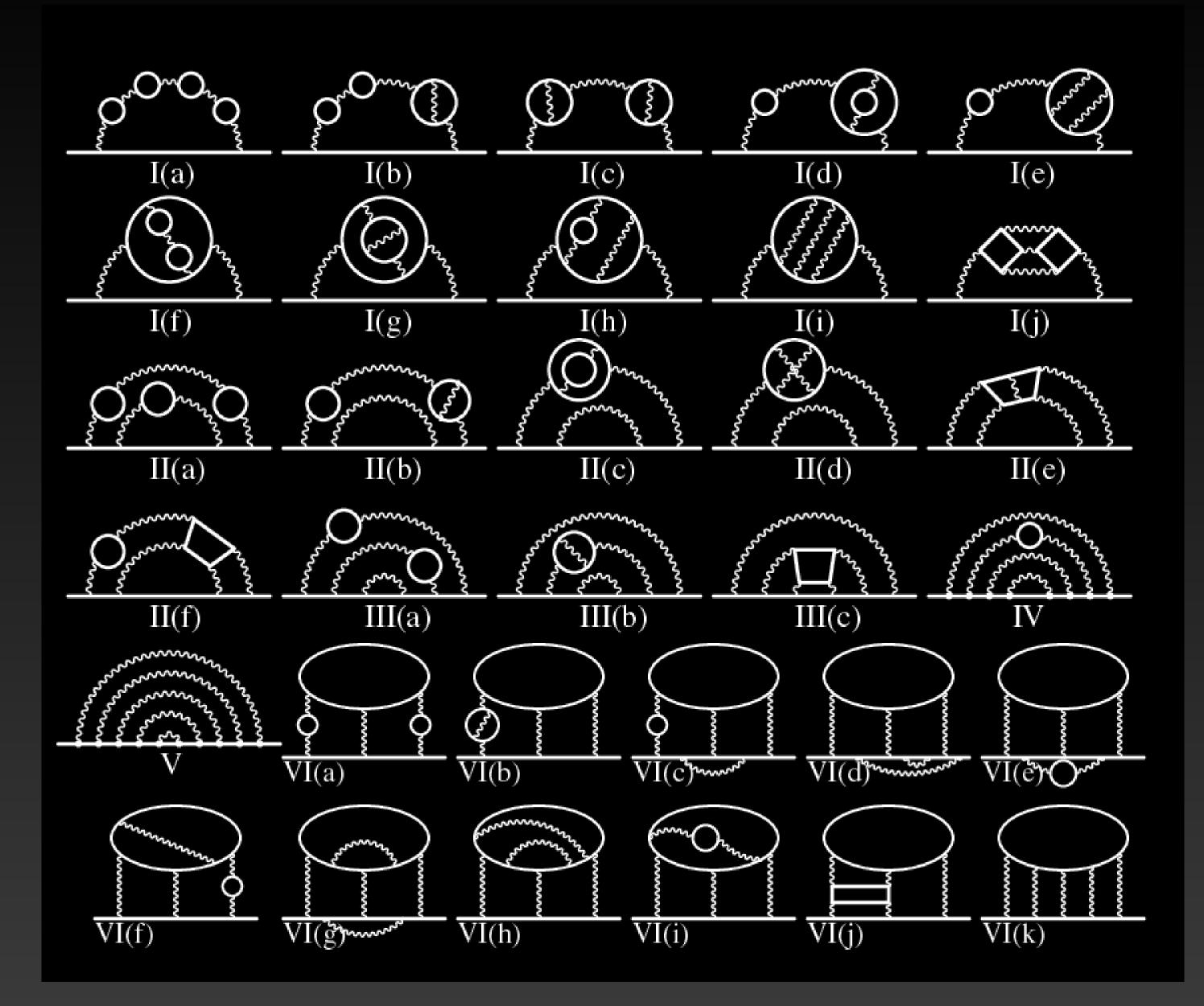
Just like any charged particle, they have (quantum) spin, and react to a magnetic field according to their **magnetic dipole moment**.



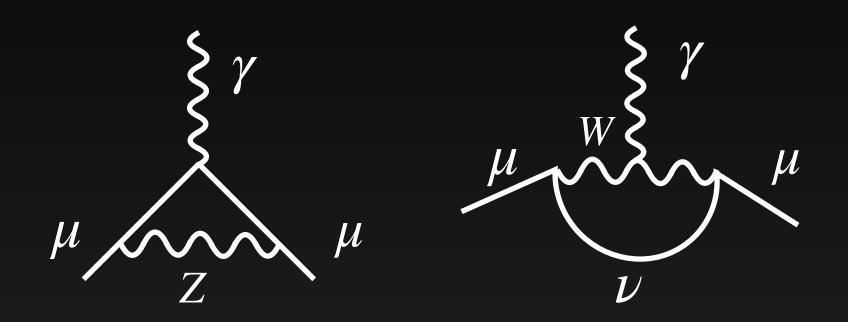
$$\mu_{\mu} = g \frac{q}{2m} S$$

g is very close to 2 for leptons, except for very small quantum effects.

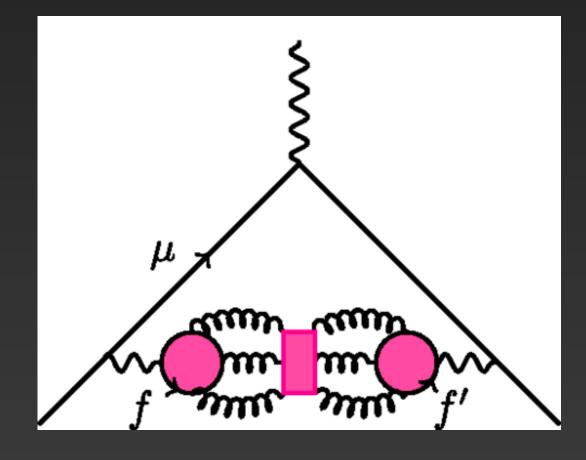
Quantum Electrodynamics Electromagnetism (10th order)



Electroweak force



Quantum Chromodynamics (Strong force)



The muon anomalous magnetic moment

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{SM}} = a_{\mu}^{\text{QED}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{EW}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{HVP, LO}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{HVP, NLO}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{HVP, NNLO}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{HLbL}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{HLbL, NLO}}$$

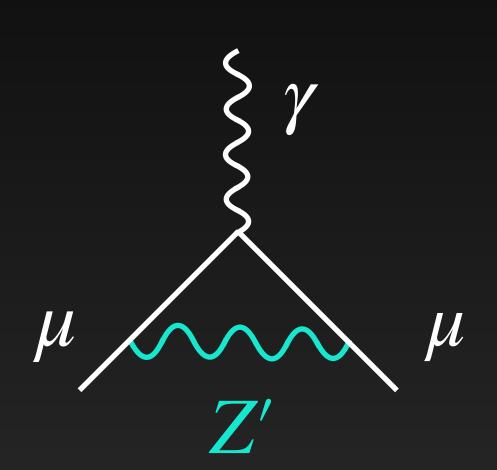
$$= 116\,591\,810(43) \times 10^{-11} \,.$$
Phys. Rept. 887 (2020) 1-166

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{EXP}} = 116592061(41) \times 10^{-11}$$

The disagreement happens at the 11th digit after the decimal point.

Are we missing a new quantum correction from new forces?

A fifth muonic force



$$\Delta a_{\mu} = \frac{g^{2} m_{\mu}^{2}}{16\pi M_{Z'}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{M_{Z'}}{g'} < 100 \, m_p$$

We hope to observe it directly at LHC, DUNE, or HK.

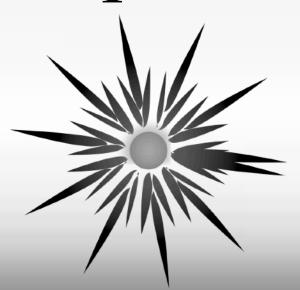
This would mean that muons are fundamentally different from electrons.

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Death of a nearby star makes neutrino detectors light up around the world



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Death of a nearby star makes neutrino detectors light up around the world

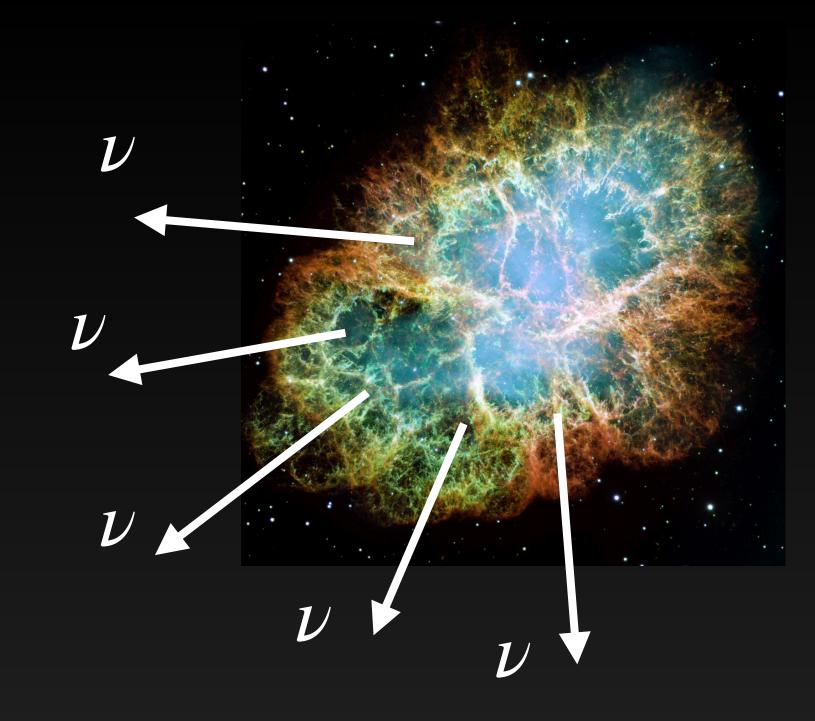


Any day now.

Supernova neutrinos

 A nearby supernova explosion would emit a tremendous amount of neutrinos.

 Large-scale detectors would observe hundreds or thousands of these neutrinos, and tell us about the physics of stellar collapse as well as about fundamental properties of neutrinos, like their mass differences and potentially their decay.



See George Fuller's talk.

Summary

- 1) To or not to be: neutrinos tell us the answer
 - CP violation matter-antimatter asymmetry
- 2) New evidence for the grand unification of all forces: physicists see a proton decay.
 - The unification of all forces in Nature?
- 3) This new particle could make up 85% of the matter in our Universe.
 - Origin of dark matter.
- 4) Physicists find a fifth force in Nature in the mysterious wiggle of the muon.
 - Muons are different, for some reason.
- 5) Death of a nearby star makes neutrino detectors light up around the world.
 - As exciting as it gets for neutrino astronomy.

What are your own bets and hopes for the near future? Thank you