

The Physics Horizon

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2013 US LHC Users Organization Annual Meeting
November 7, 2013



Outline

- A pictorial history of the LHC, and HEP, circa 2013
- What the BBC has to teach us about physics at the smallest scales
- Tools for hadron-collider physics, from the Stone Age through the Middle Ages to now
- A Higgs-centric view of LHC Run II

Apologies in advance for the biases and limited coverage!

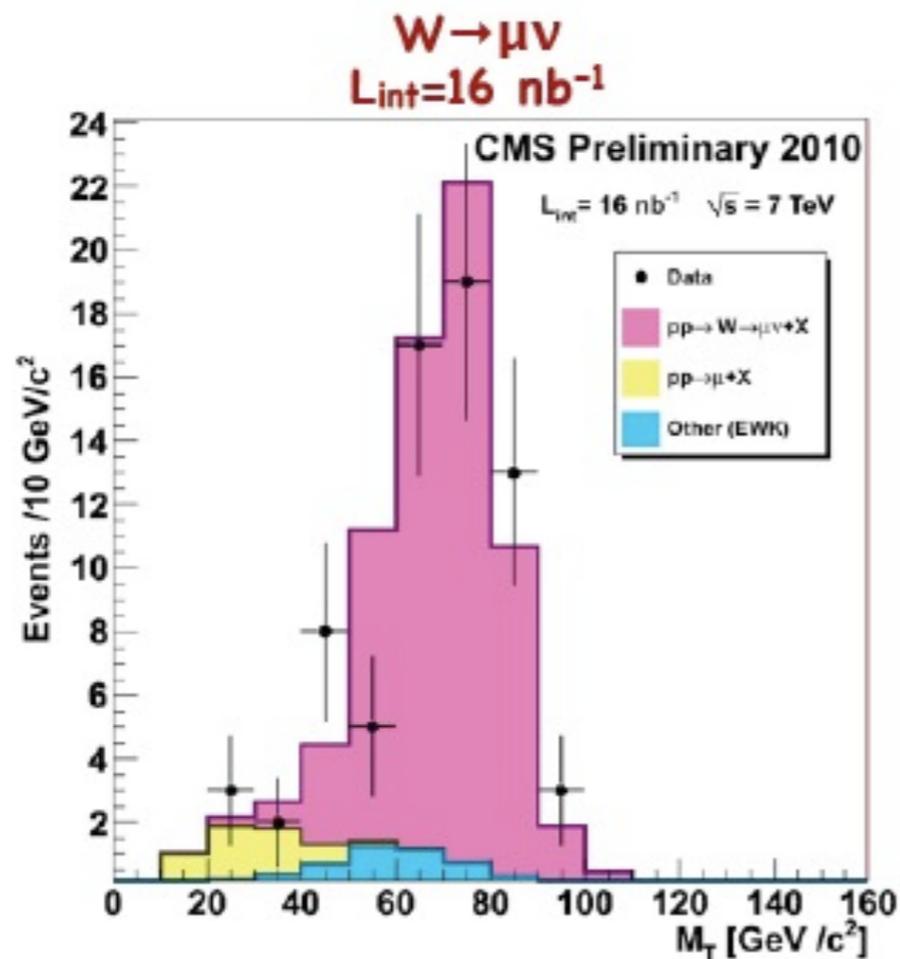
The LHC circa 2010

Z boson events have been observed in both channels

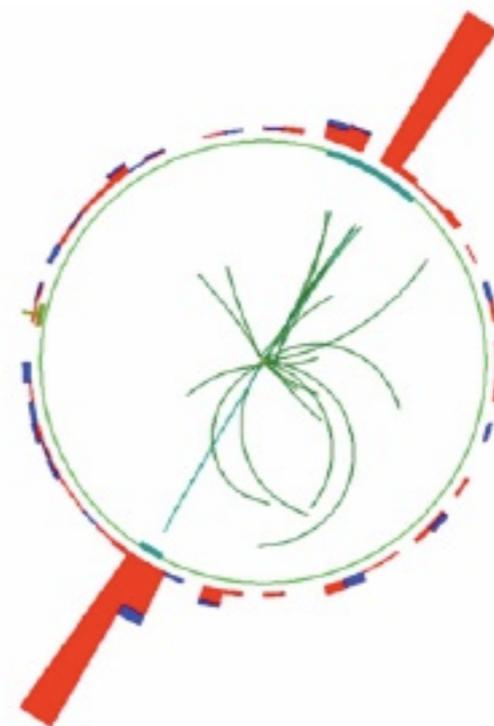
Observed	3 events
Expected	4.8 events

ATLAS, J. Guimares, pLHC 2010

- W, Z candidate events feature prominently in talks
- A few sparsely populated $p_{T,W}$ and M_T distributions

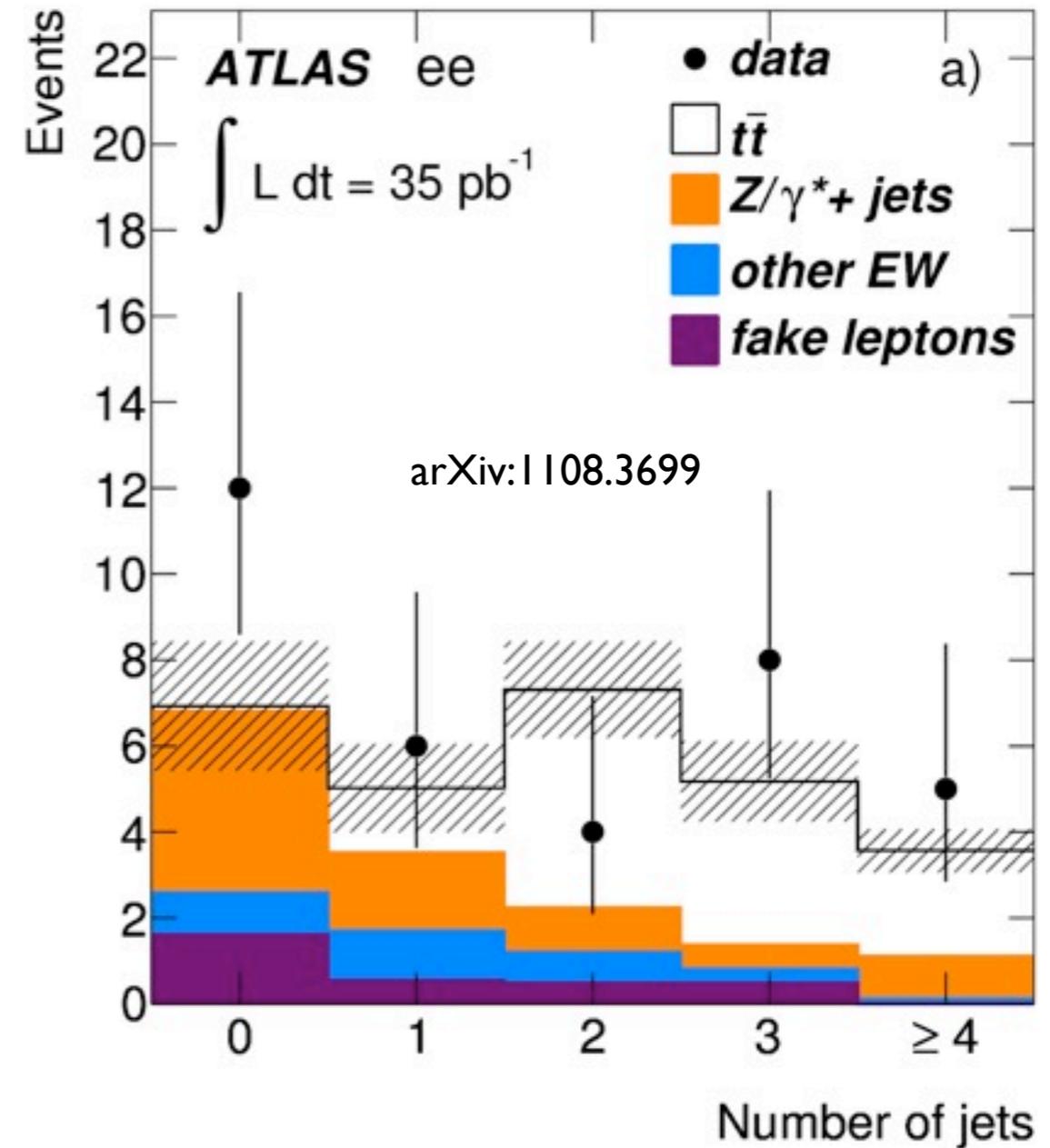
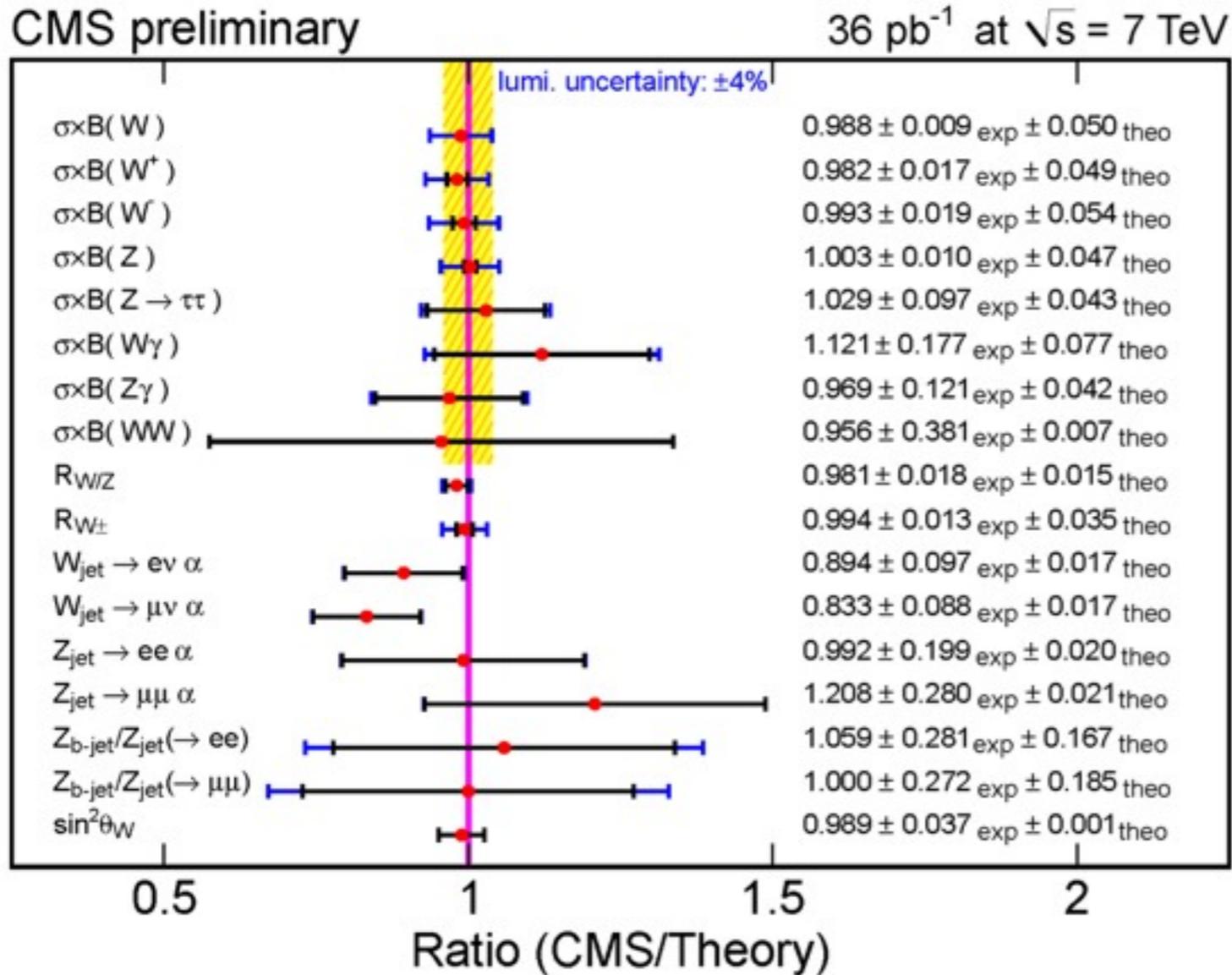


CMS, E. Di Marco, pLHC 2010



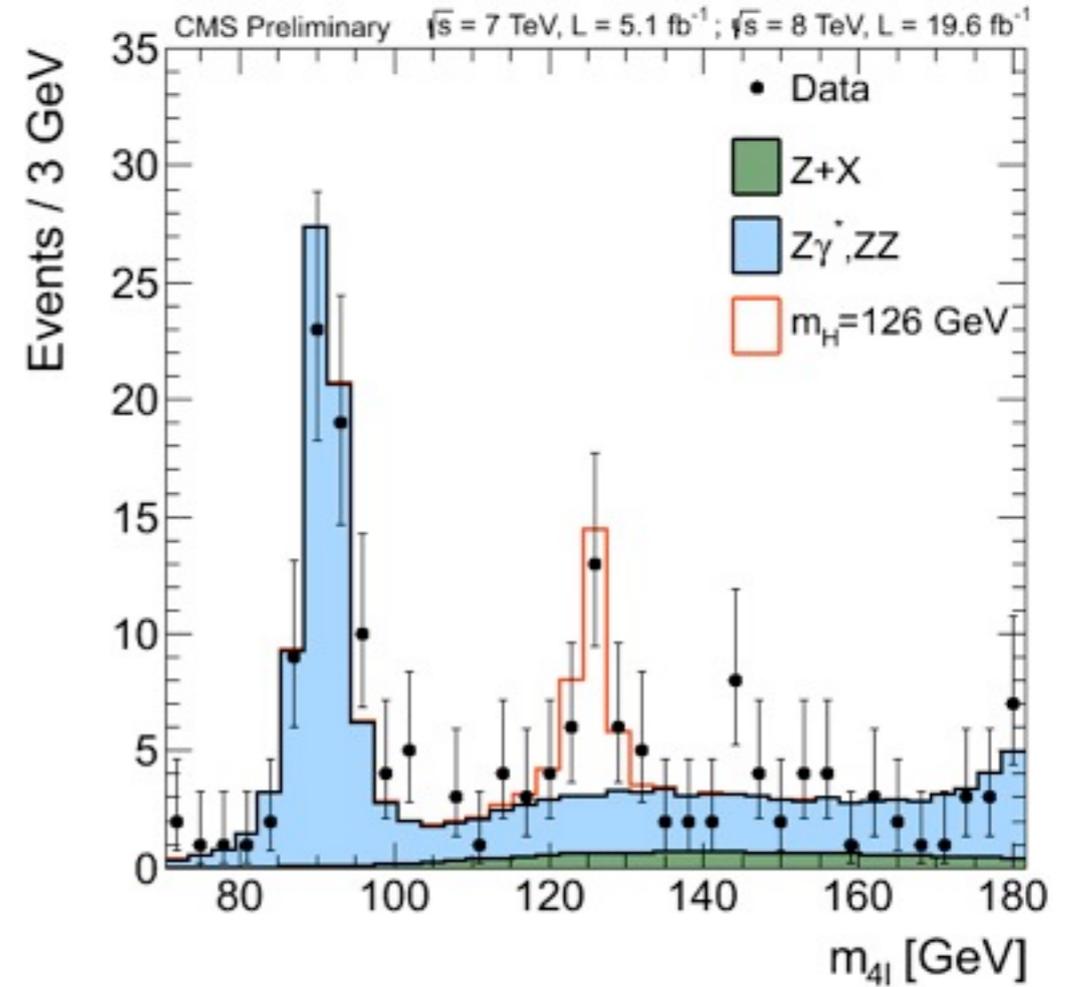
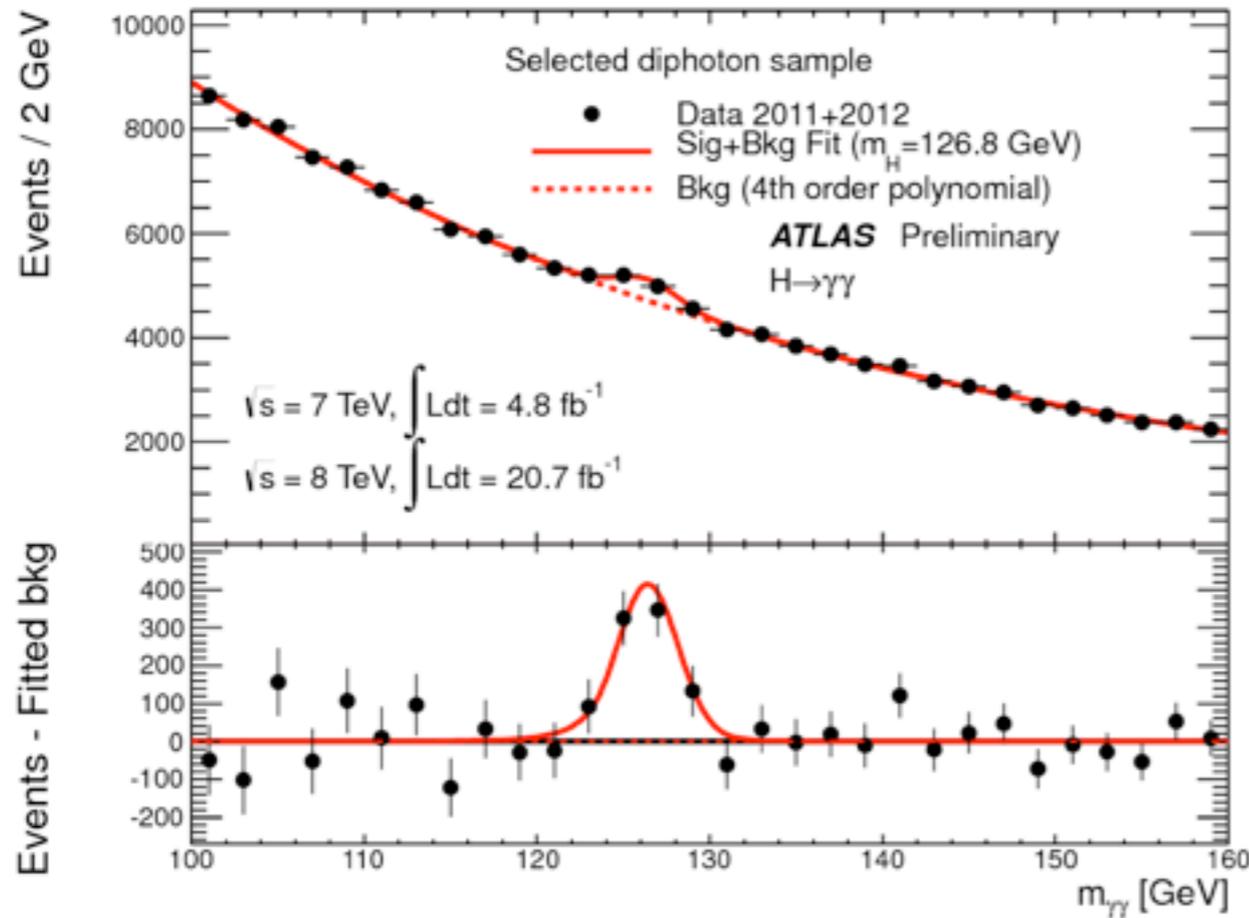
CMS $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$

The LHC circa 2011



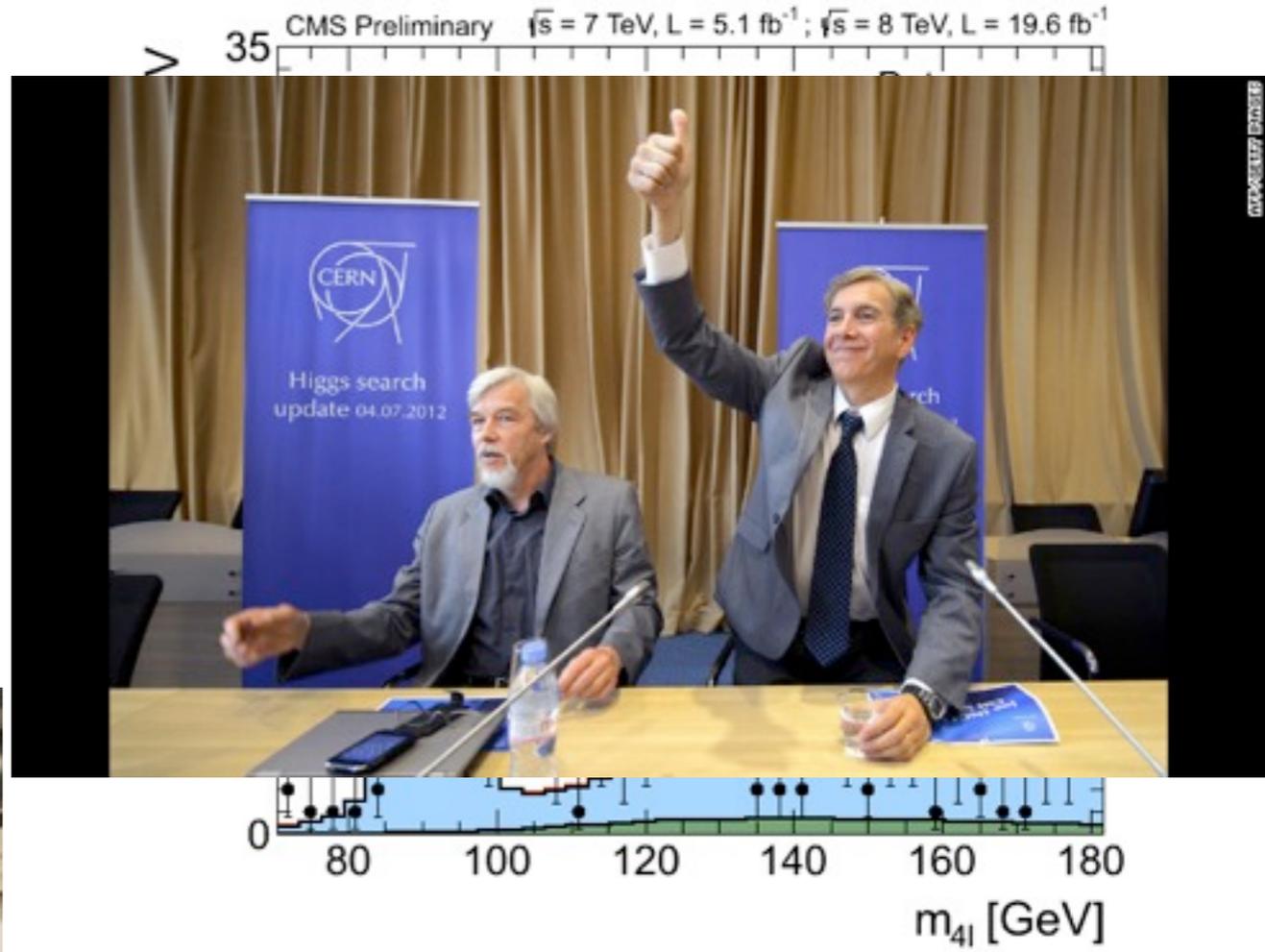
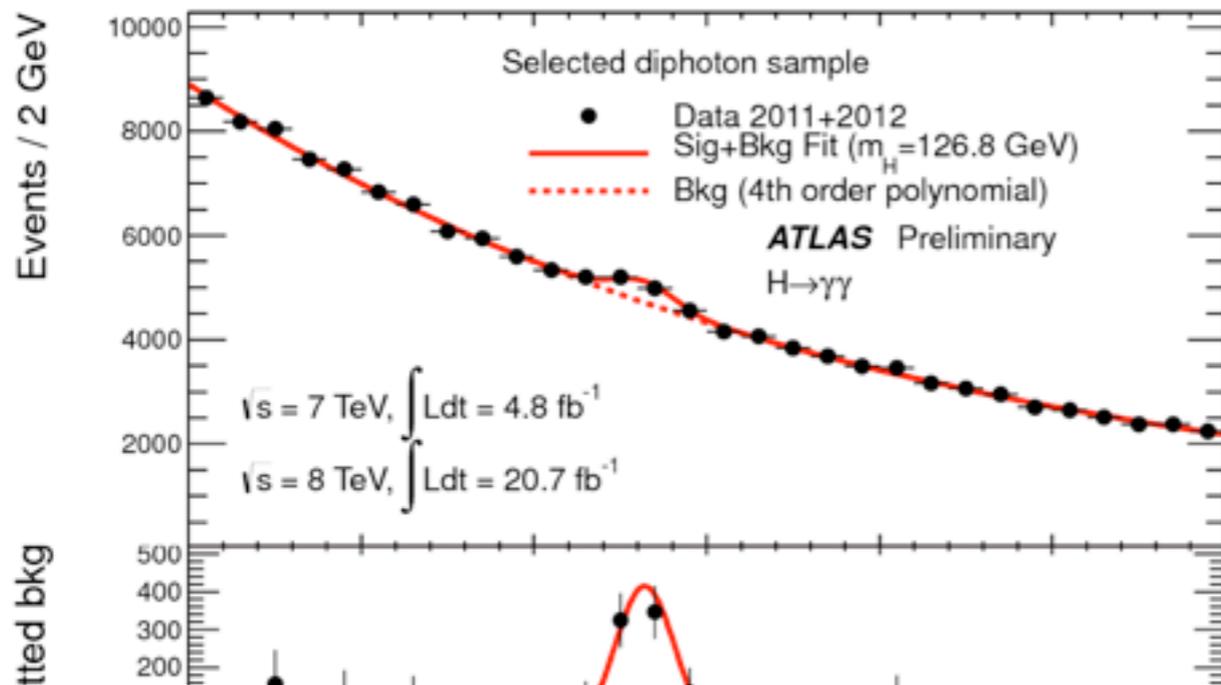
- Rediscovery of the Standard Model well on its way

The LHC circa 2012



- July 4, 2012: a new member added to the family

The LHC circa 2012

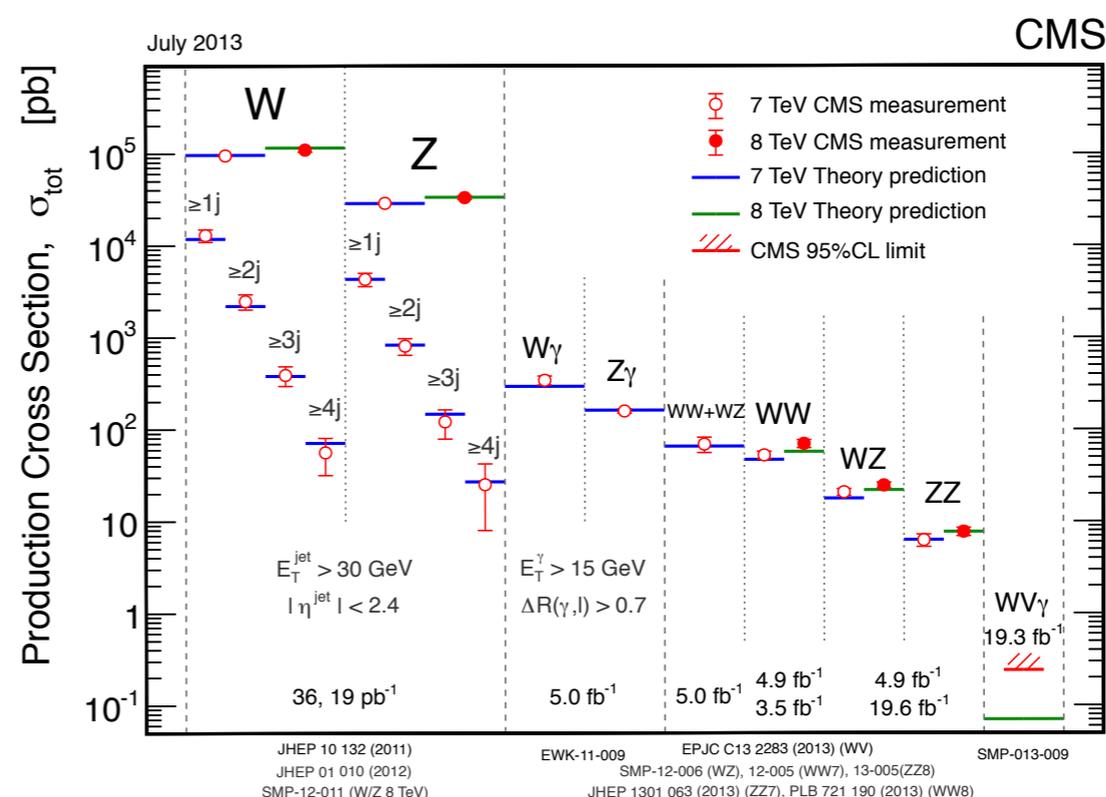
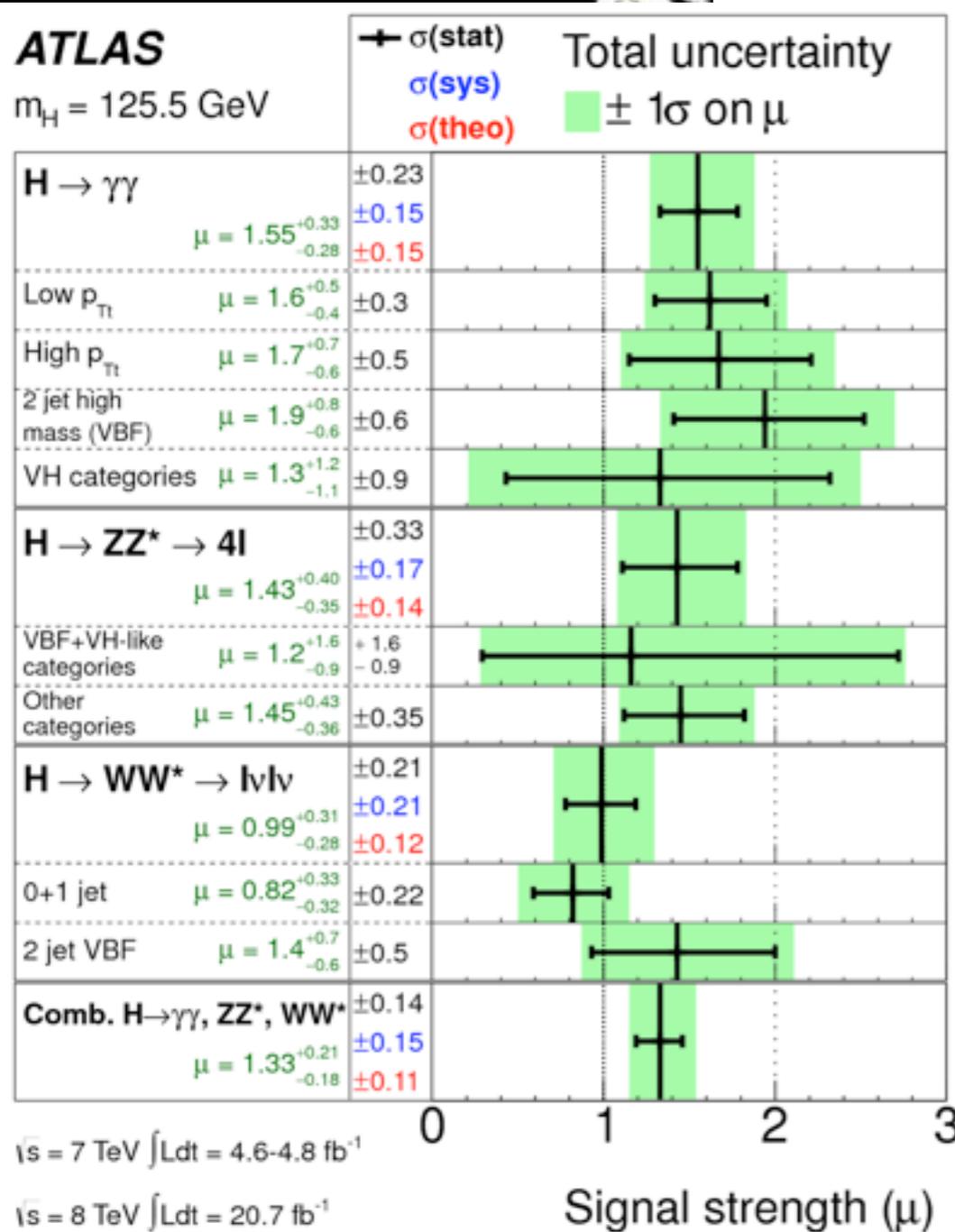


• July 4, 2012: a new member added to the family



The LHC circa 2013

- Remarkable in both breadth and depth of coverage
- Underlying identity of the Higgs being slowly revealed



LHCb **NEW** Final result

LHCb-PAPER-2013-018 in preparation

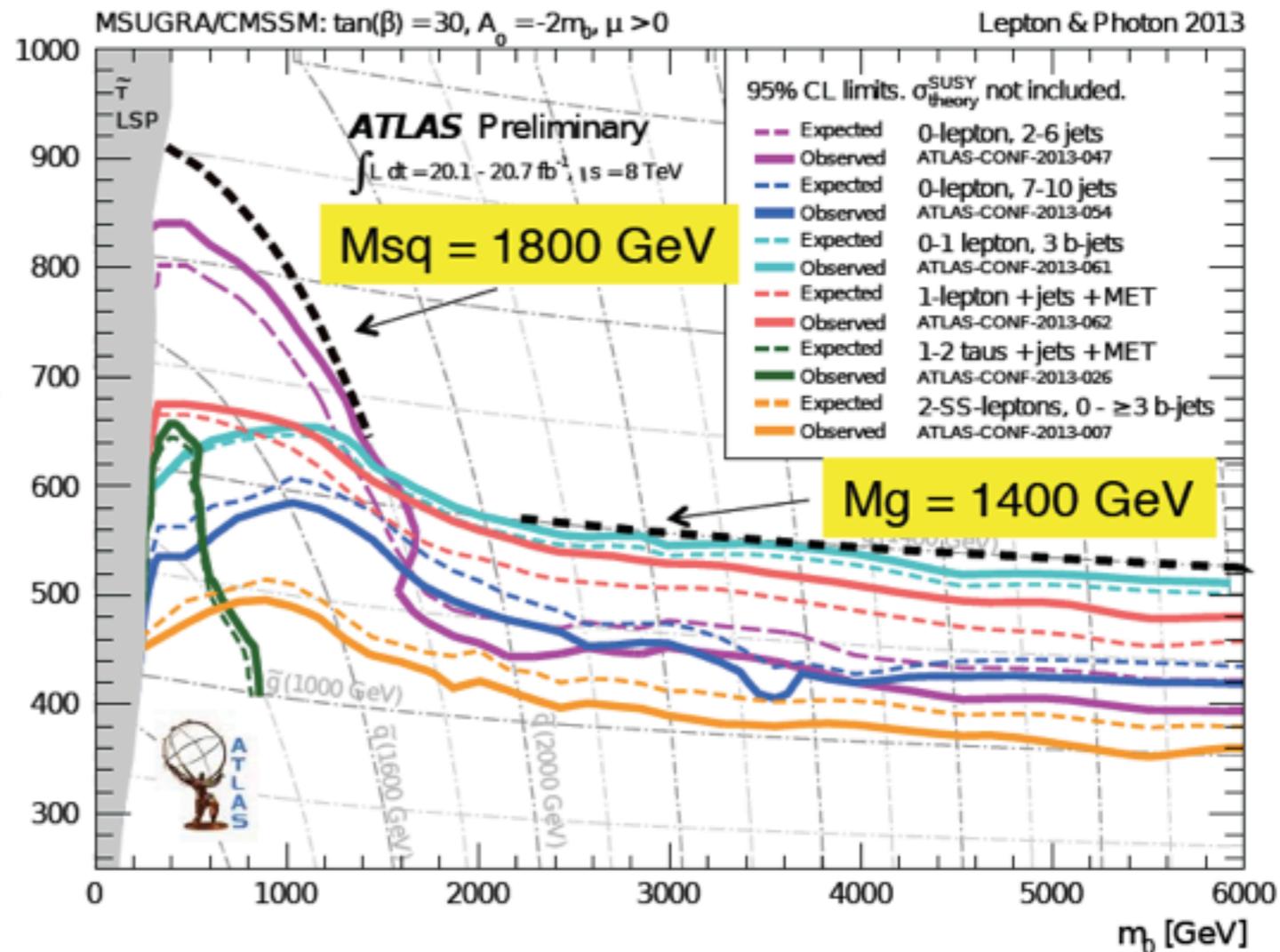
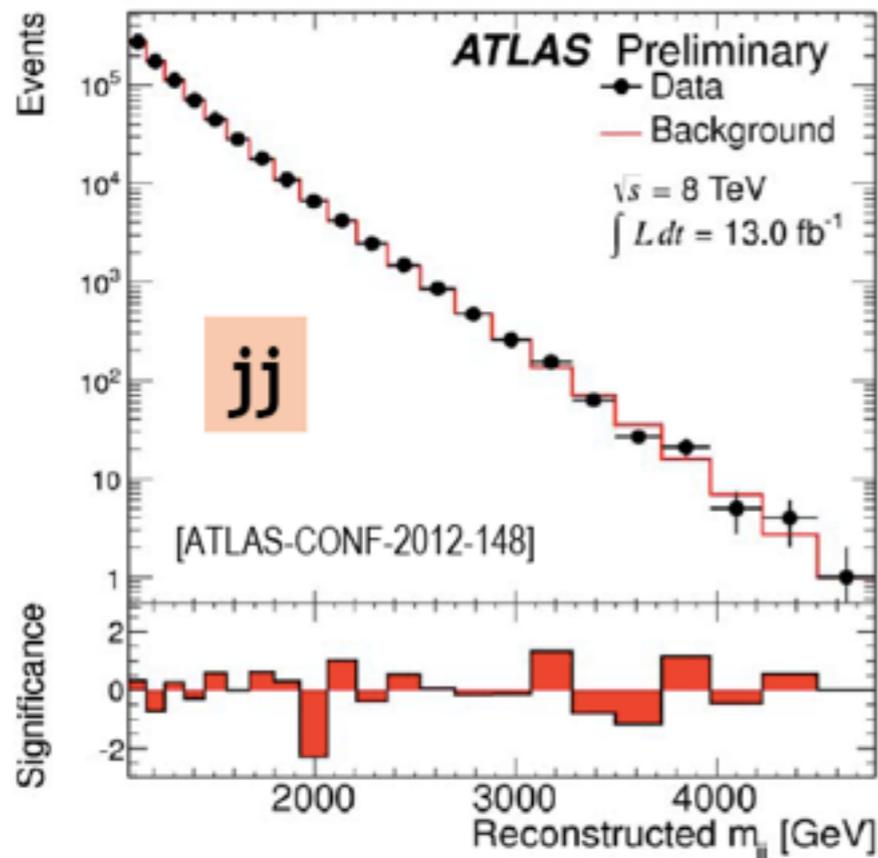
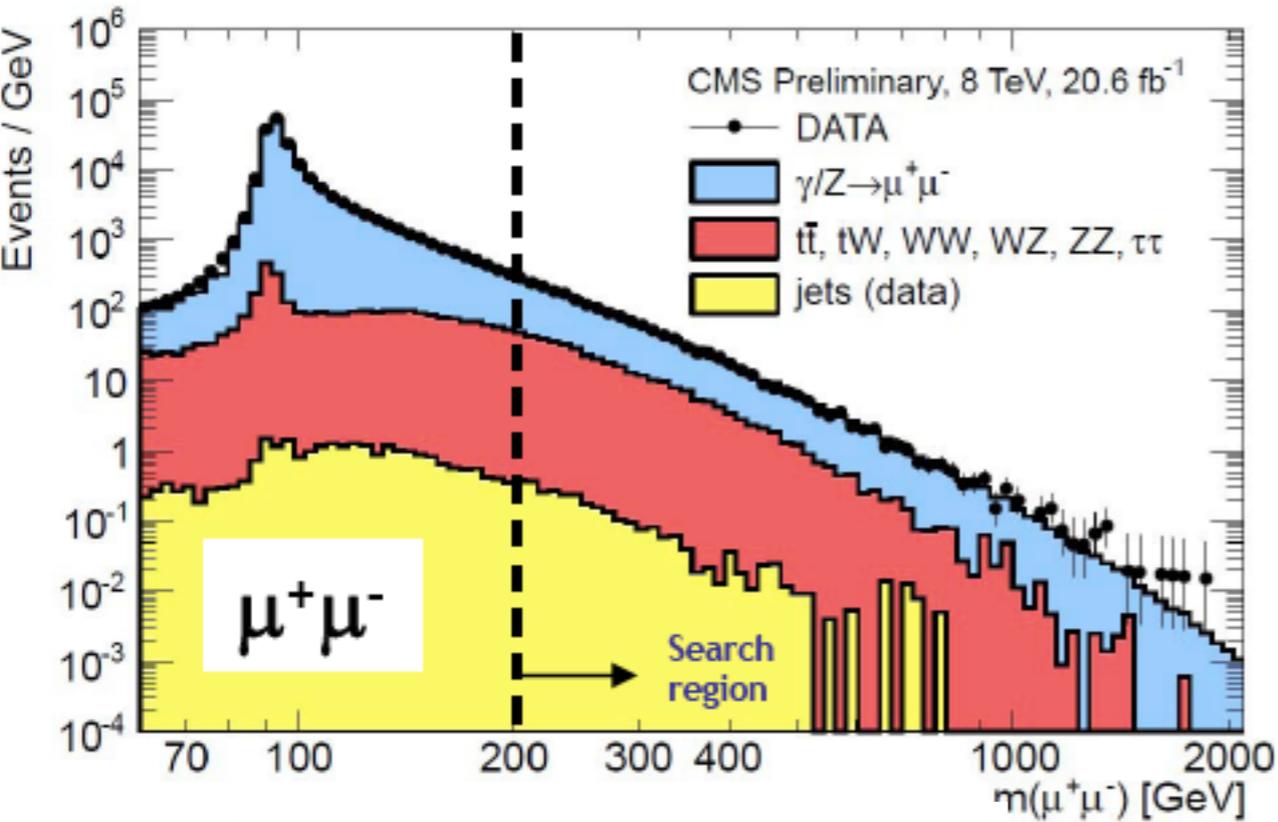
$$A_{\text{CP}}(B_s^0 \rightarrow K\pi) = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) - \Gamma(B_s^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) + \Gamma(B_s^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)}$$

$> 5\sigma$ observation **1.0 fb^{-1}**

$= 0.27 \pm 0.04$ (stat.) ± 0.01 (syst.)

CDF result $= 0.22 \pm 0.07$ (stat.) ± 0.02 (syst.)

The LHC circa 2013

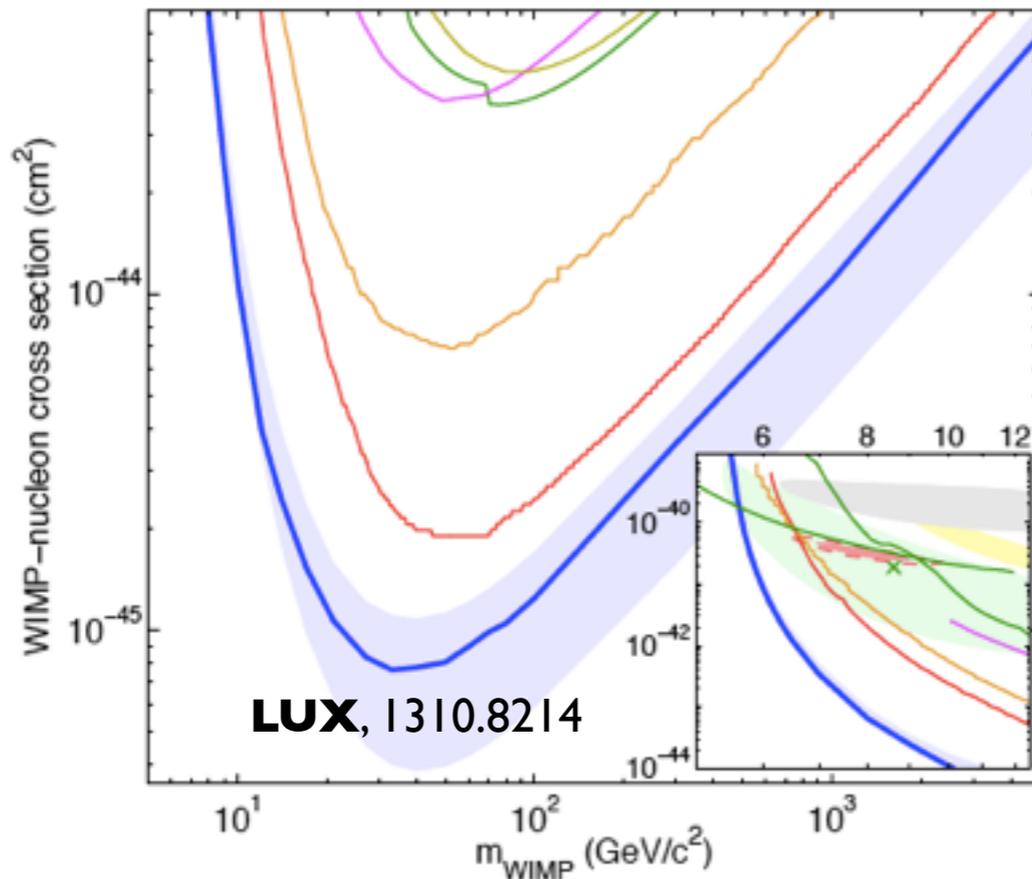


- Nothing besides the Higgs; limits reaching multi-TeV in some channels

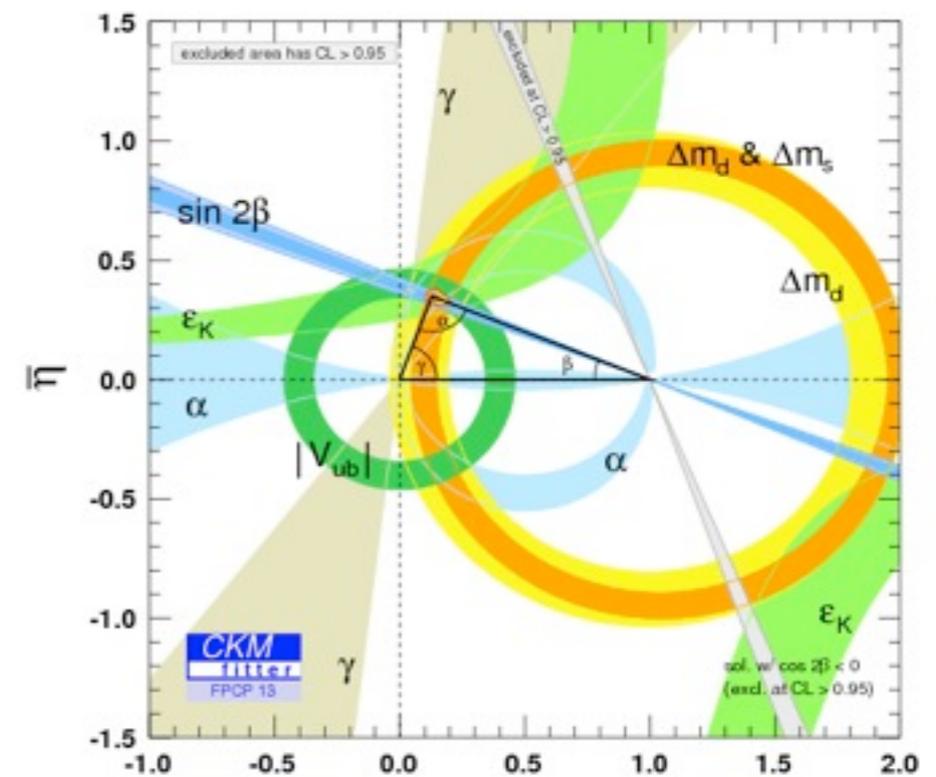
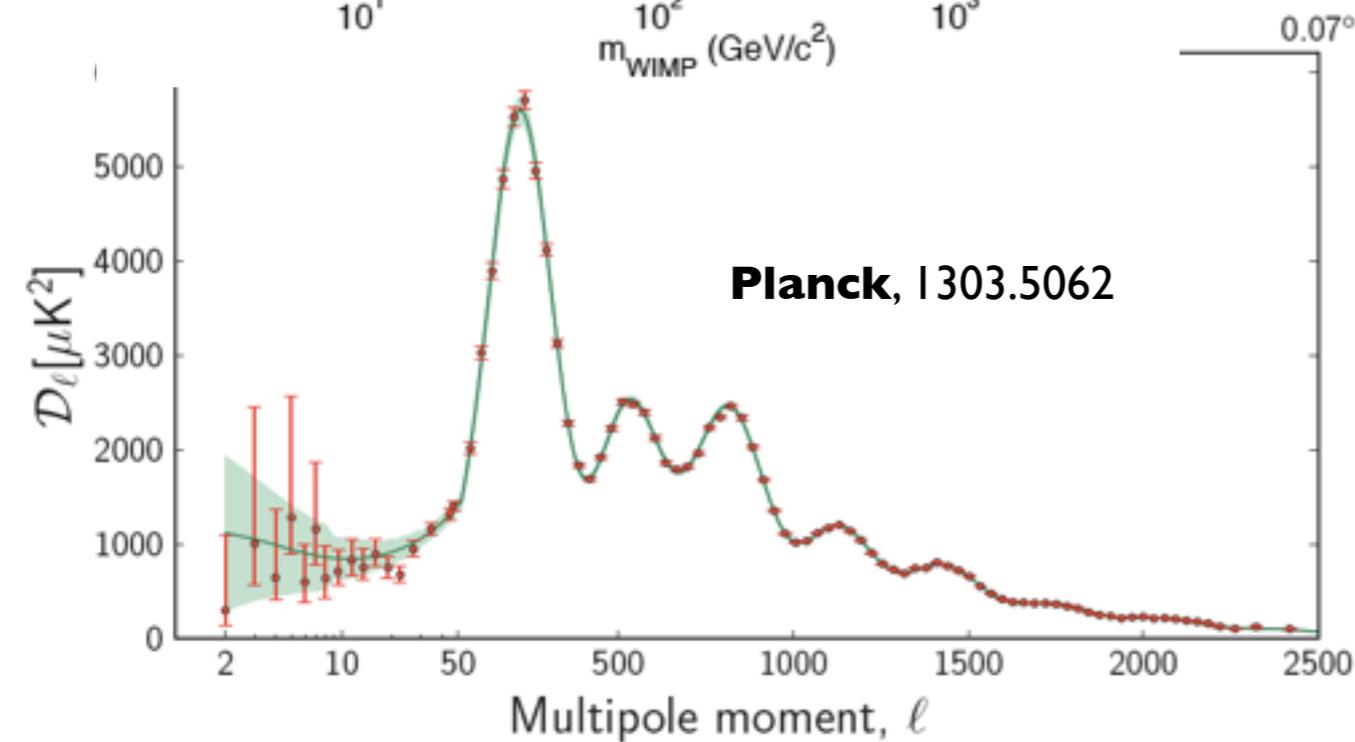
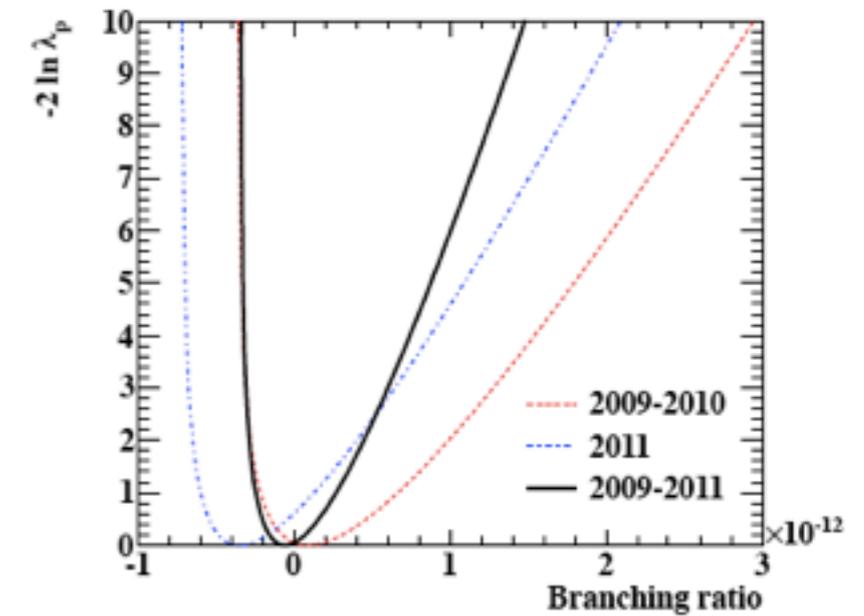
HEP circa 2013

- A more global view of the current landscape

Dataset	$\mathcal{B}_{\text{fit}} \times 10^{12}$	$\mathcal{B}_{90} \times 10^{12}$	$\mathcal{S}_{90} \times 10^{12}$
2009-2010	0.09	1.3	1.3
2011	-0.35	0.67	1.1
2009-2011	-0.06	0.57	0.77



MEG, I303.0754



A wide-angle photograph of a desert landscape featuring rolling sand dunes. The dunes are golden-yellow and show fine ripples on their surfaces. The sky is a deep blue with scattered, thin white clouds. The lighting suggests a bright, sunny day.

Everything we've measured so far is consistent with the following picture of fundamental physics at a few/tens of TeV

Gobi desert:

- Temperature ranges from -40°F to 122°F
- Daily variations reach 63°F
- 8in rainfall in entire desert/year





- **Bactrian camel**: critically endangered, < 1000 estimated in the wild
- Can survive months without water; in winter eats ice/snow instead
- To film: 2-month journey in Mongolia; carry in all food, water, fuel to desert
- Need spare parts to rebuild vehicle engine
- 1500 mile drive to find the area in which the camels live
- Fun along the way: Interpreter headbutts local authorities when drunk...
Driver, also drunk, punches interpreter in the face...



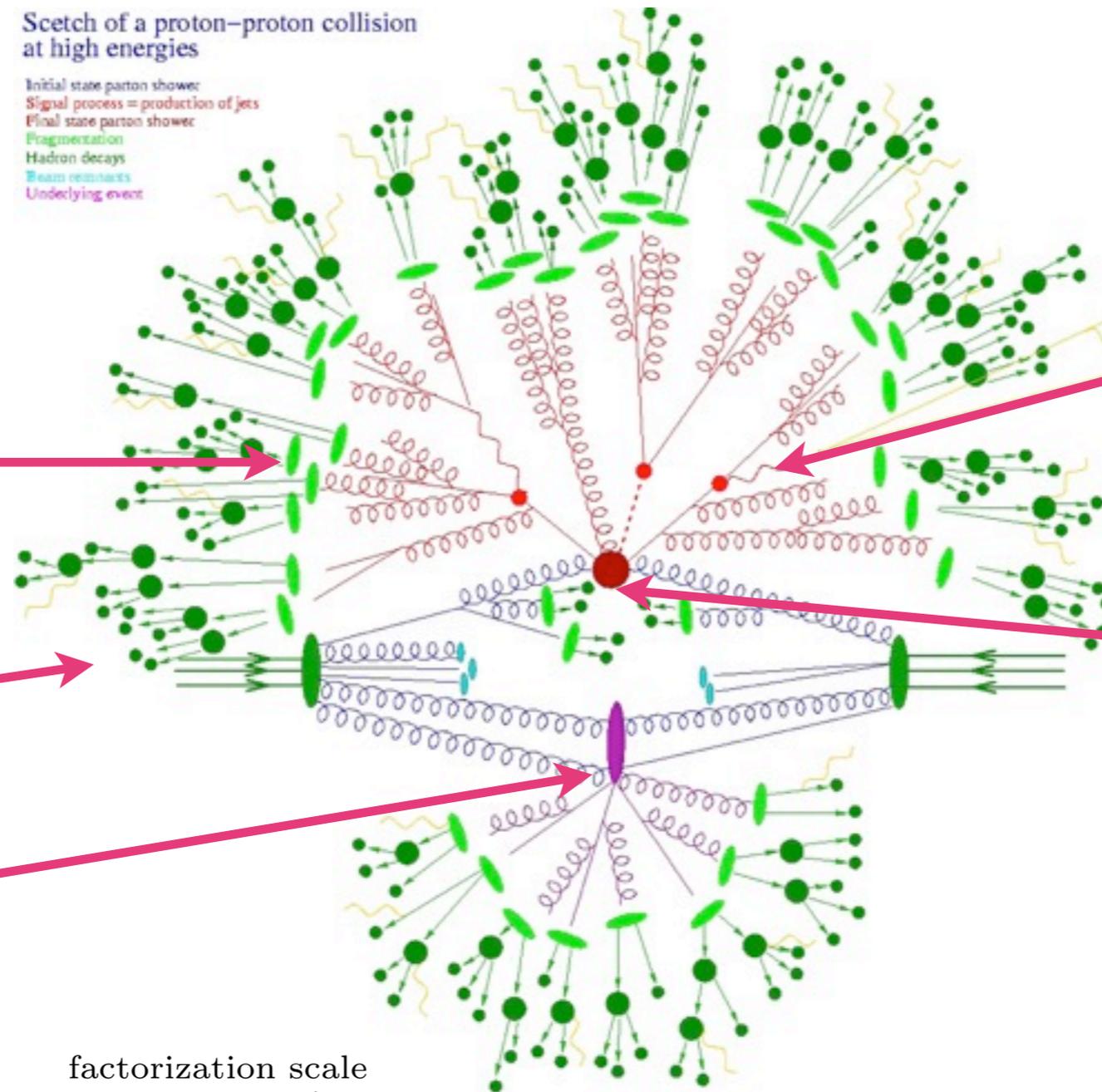
- **Moral:** There can be fascinating life hidden in a desert... but it can be rare and difficult to find (the background to SUSY is **not** SUSY... the LHC inverse problem turned out to not be a big deal)
- Takes persistence and the ability to sift through lots of background to find what is new and exciting
- Hopefully LHC₁₄ resurrects the LHC inverse problem and SUSY backgrounds, but if not we should be ready for the challenge

QCD at the LHC

- From a theorist's perspective, the challenge is dealing with QCD

Sketch of a proton-proton collision at high energies

Initial state parton shower
 Signal process = production of jets
 Final state parton shower
 Fragmentation
 Hadron decays
 Beam remnants
 Underlying event



Hadronization at Λ_{QCD}

Hadron decays

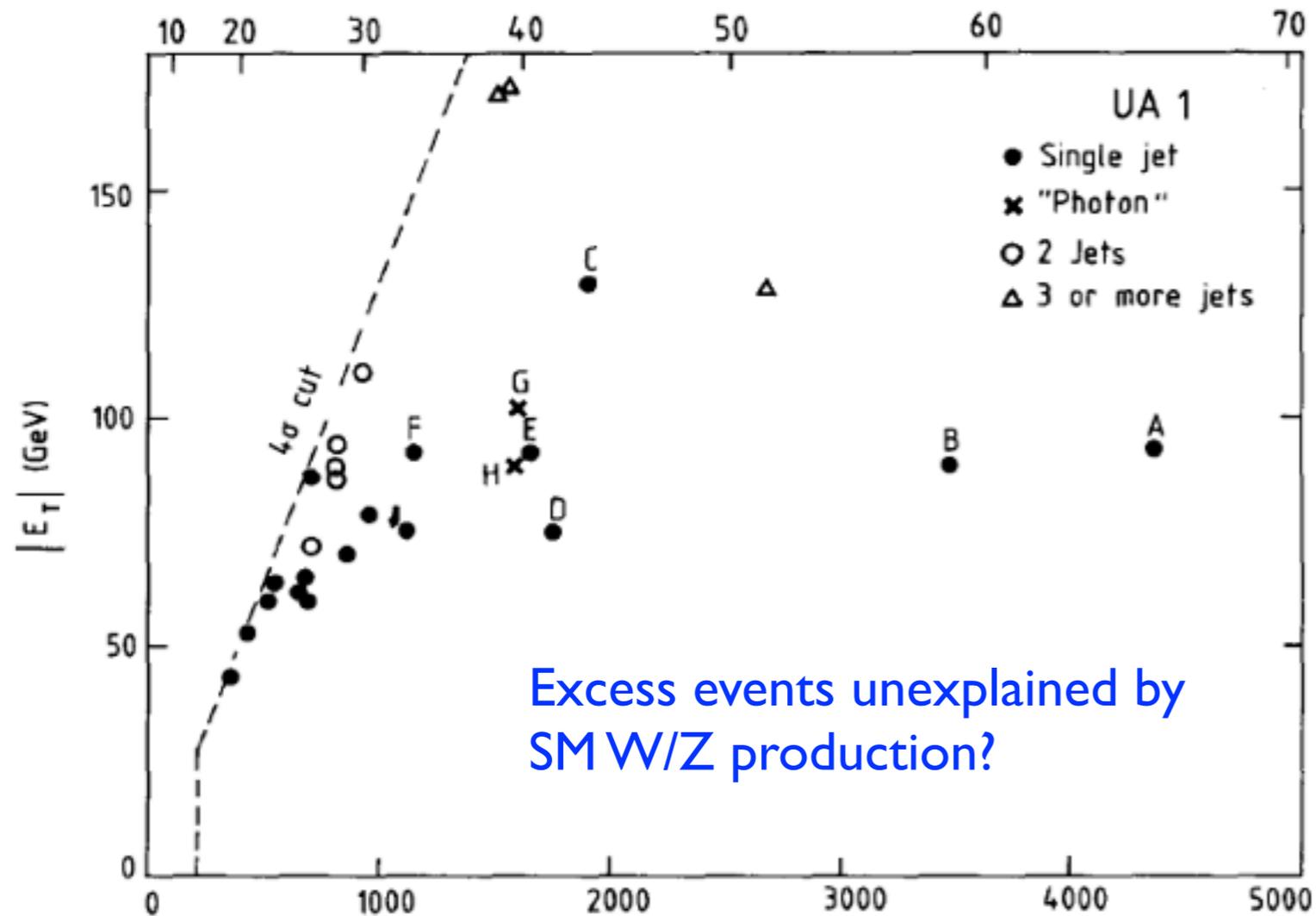
Multiple parton interactions

Parton-shower evolution to low energies

Hard collision (Higgs production) at short distances/high energies

$$\sigma_{h_1 h_2 \rightarrow X} = \int dx_1 dx_2 \underbrace{f_{h_1/i}(x_1; \overbrace{\mu_F^2}^{\text{factorization scale}})}_{PDFs} \underbrace{f_{h_2/j}(x_2; \mu_F^2) \sigma_{ij \rightarrow X}(x_1, x_2, \mu_F^2, \{q_k\})}_{\text{partonic cross section}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{QCD}}{Q}\right)^n}_{\text{power corrections}}$$

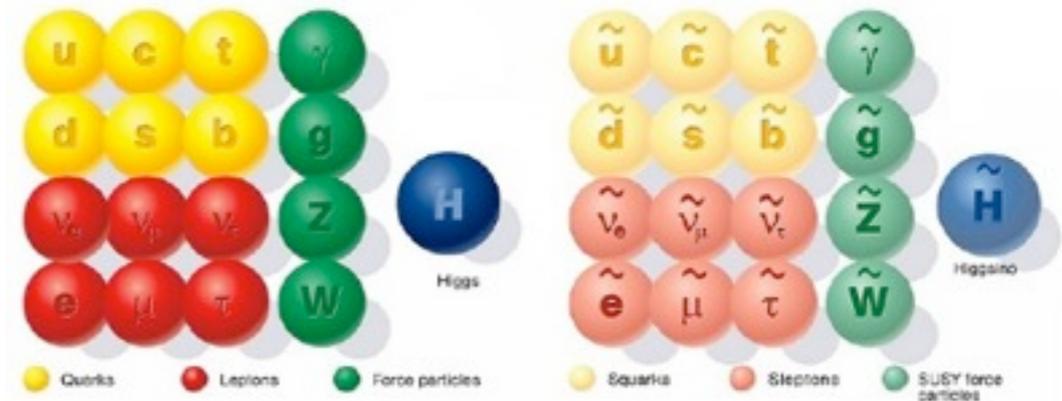
QCD simulation circa 1986



missing transverse energy $\rightarrow (\Delta E_M)^2 \text{ (GeV}^2\text{)}$



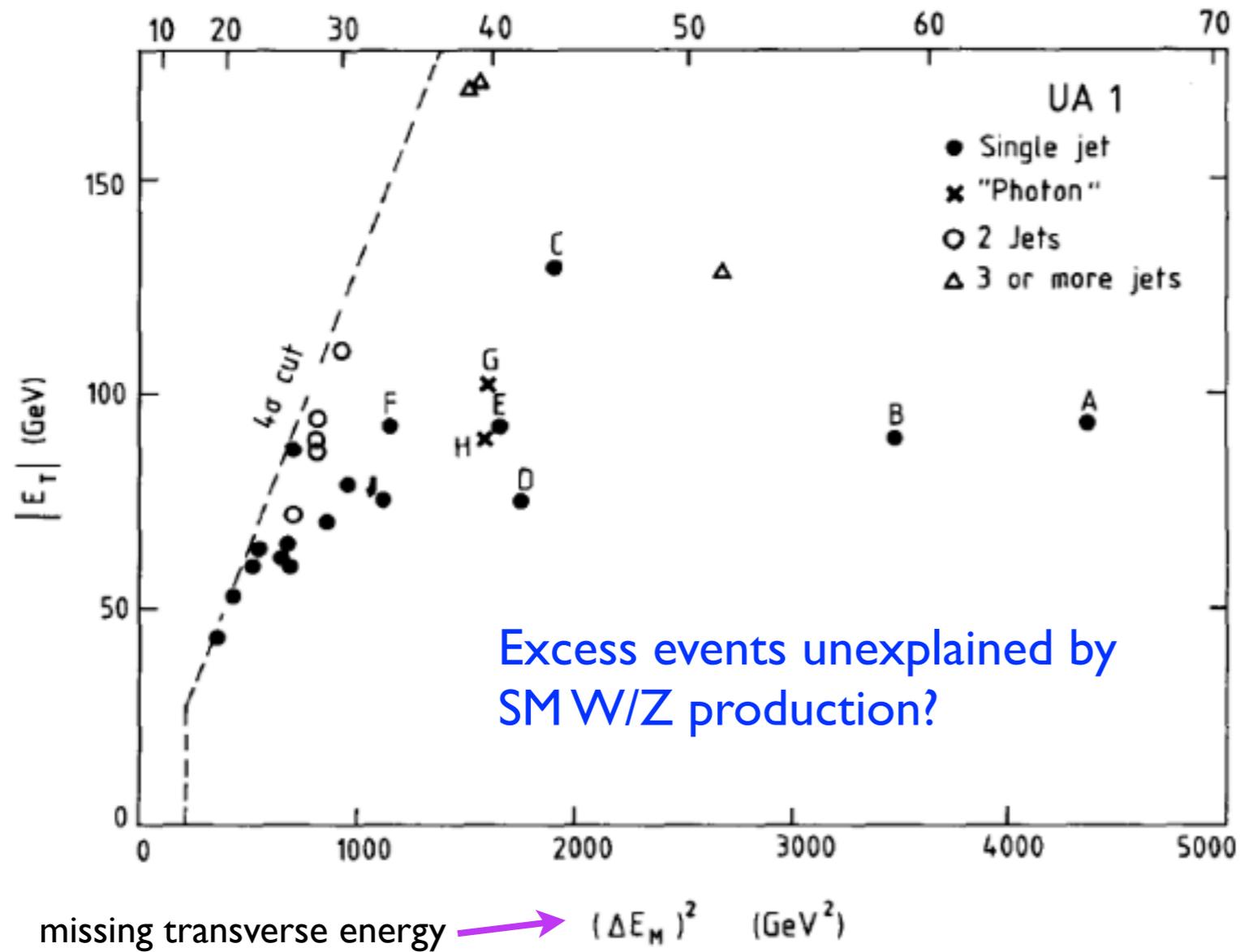
SUPERSYMMETRY



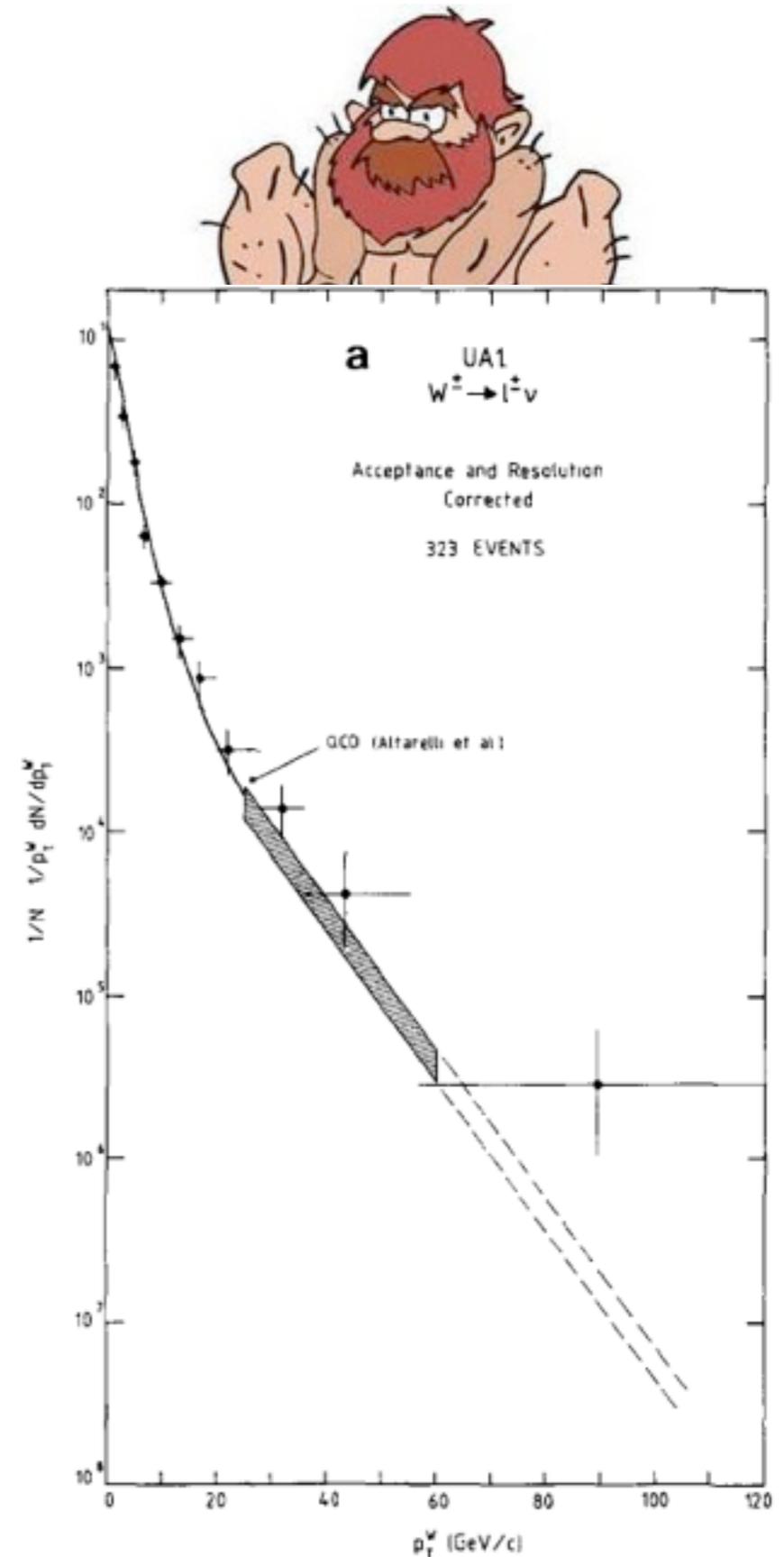
Standard particles

SUSY particles

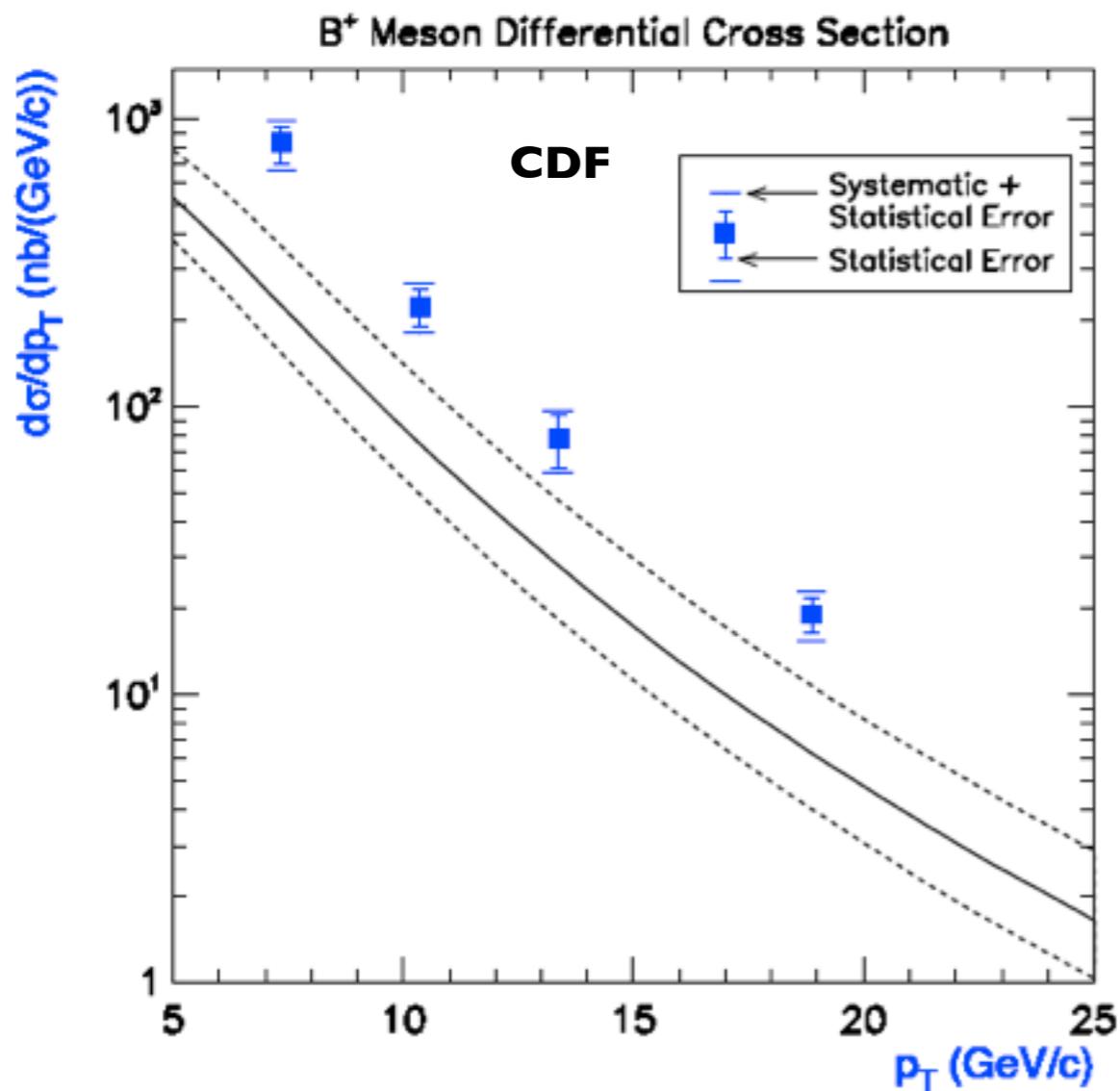
QCD simulation circa 1986



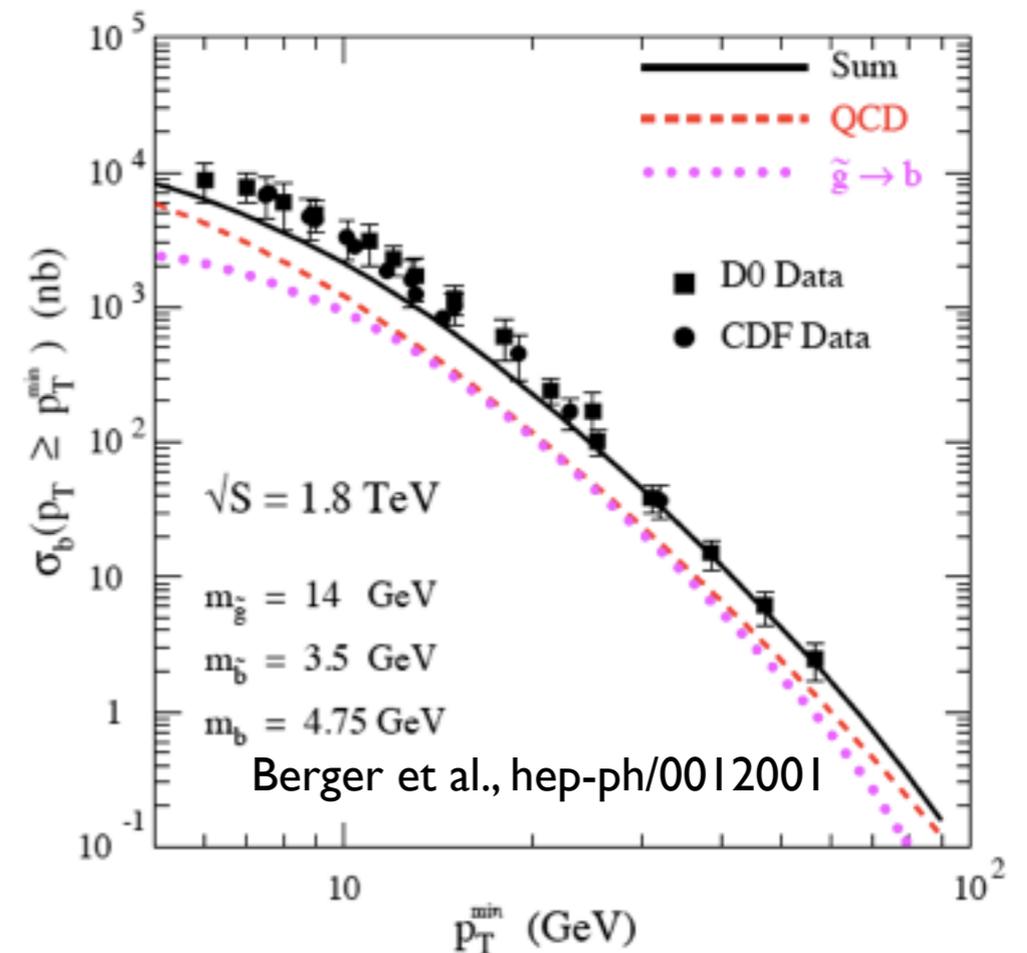
Parton shower \neq QCD



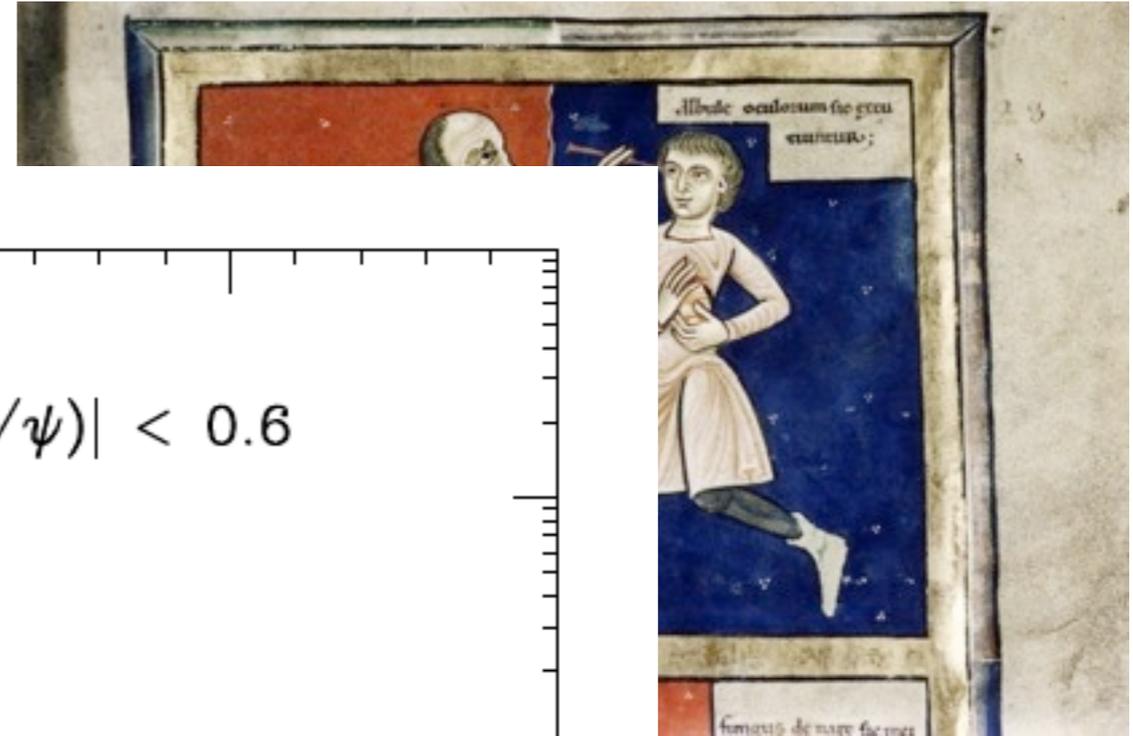
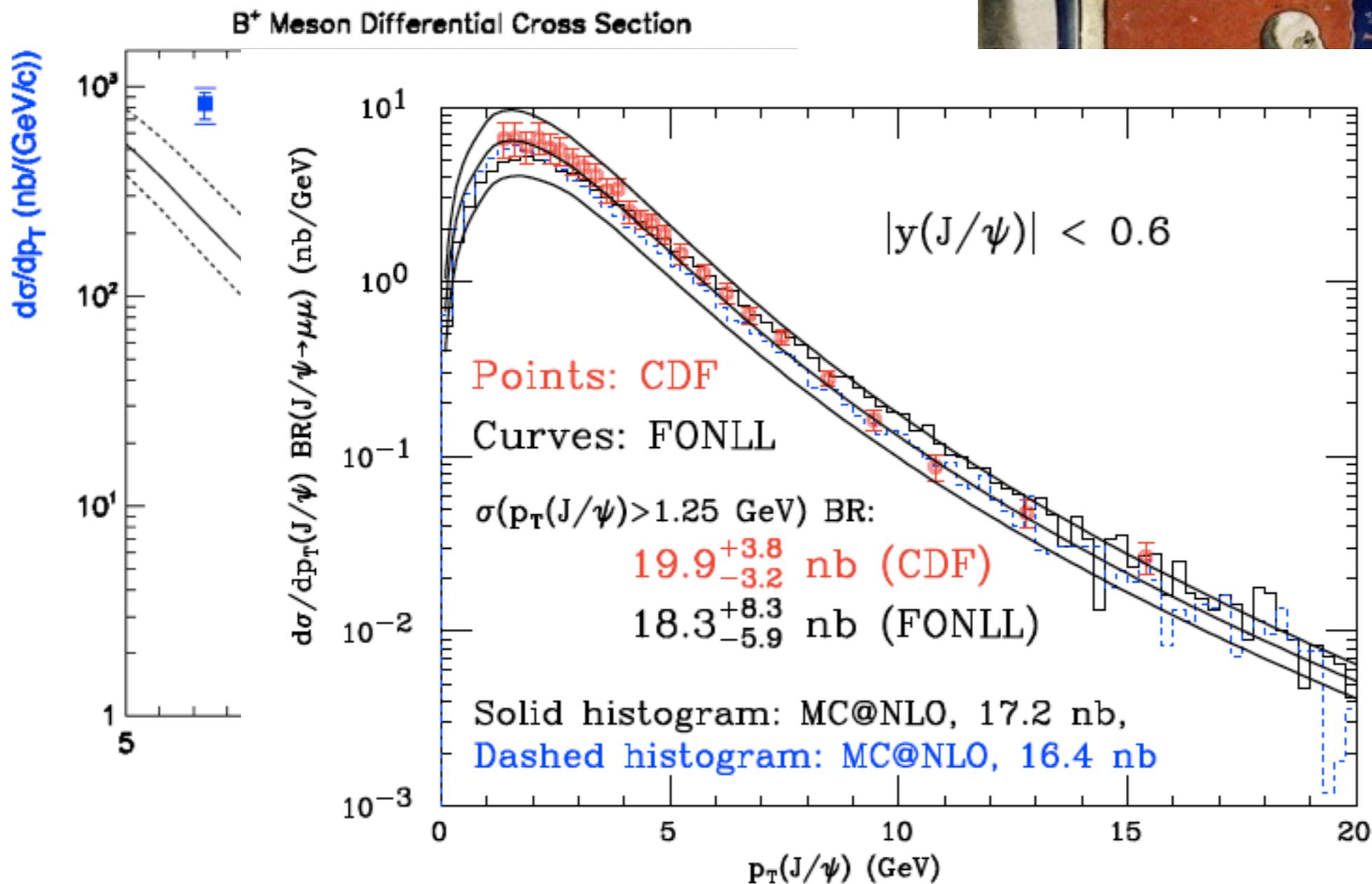
QCD simulation circa 2001



“The differential cross section is measured to be $2.9 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.4$ times higher than the NLO QCD predictions with agreement in shape.”



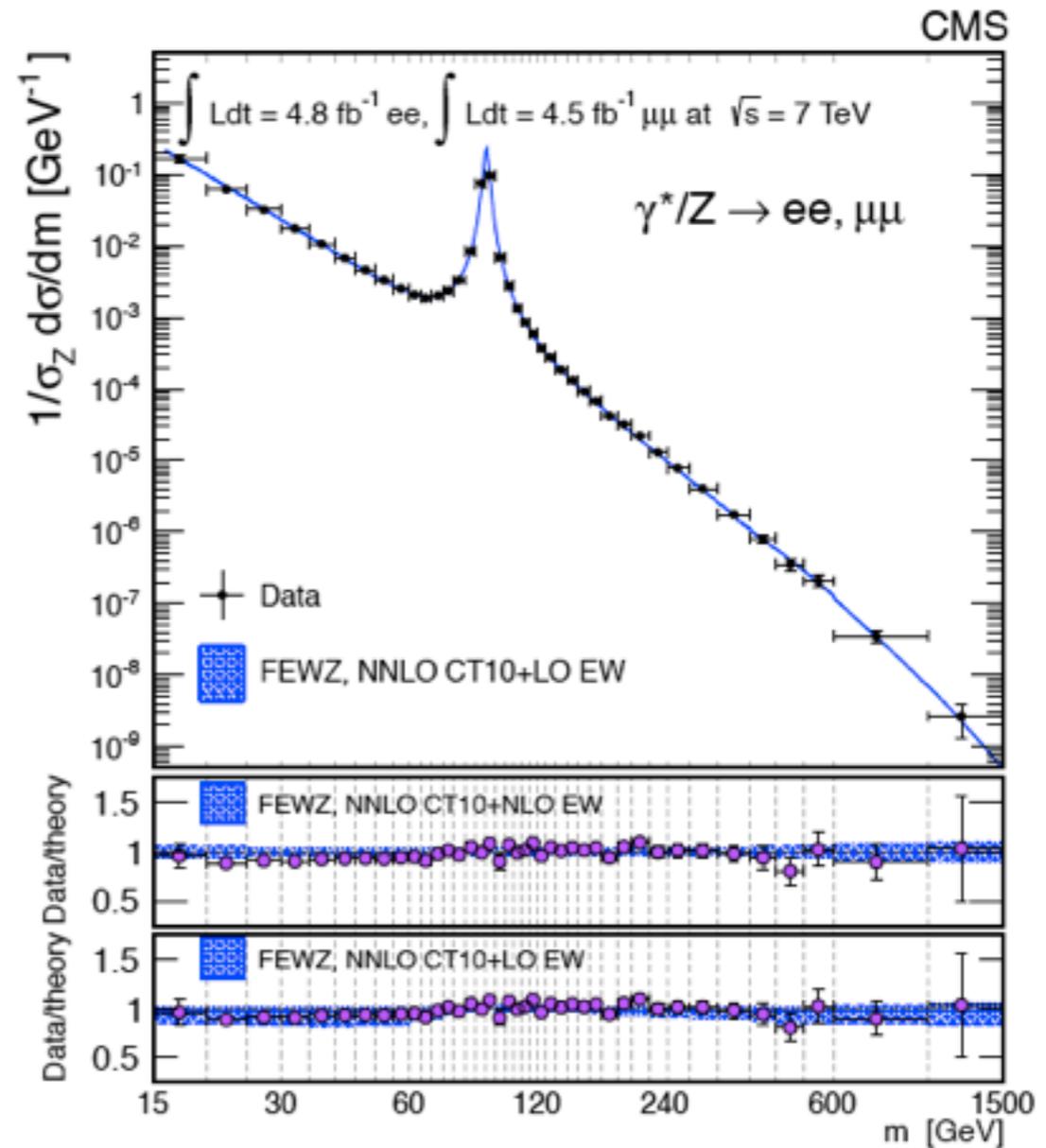
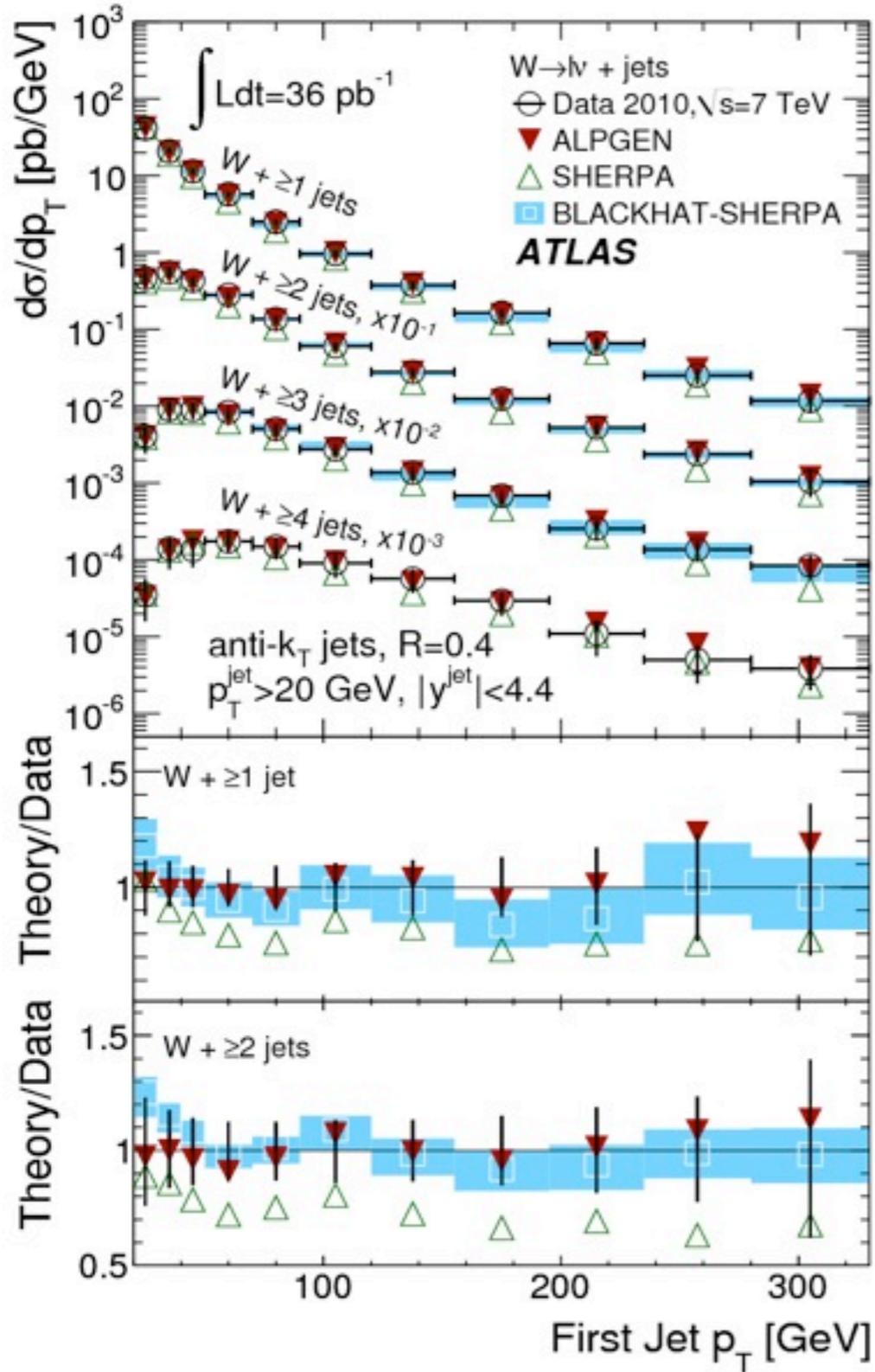
QCD simulation circa 2001



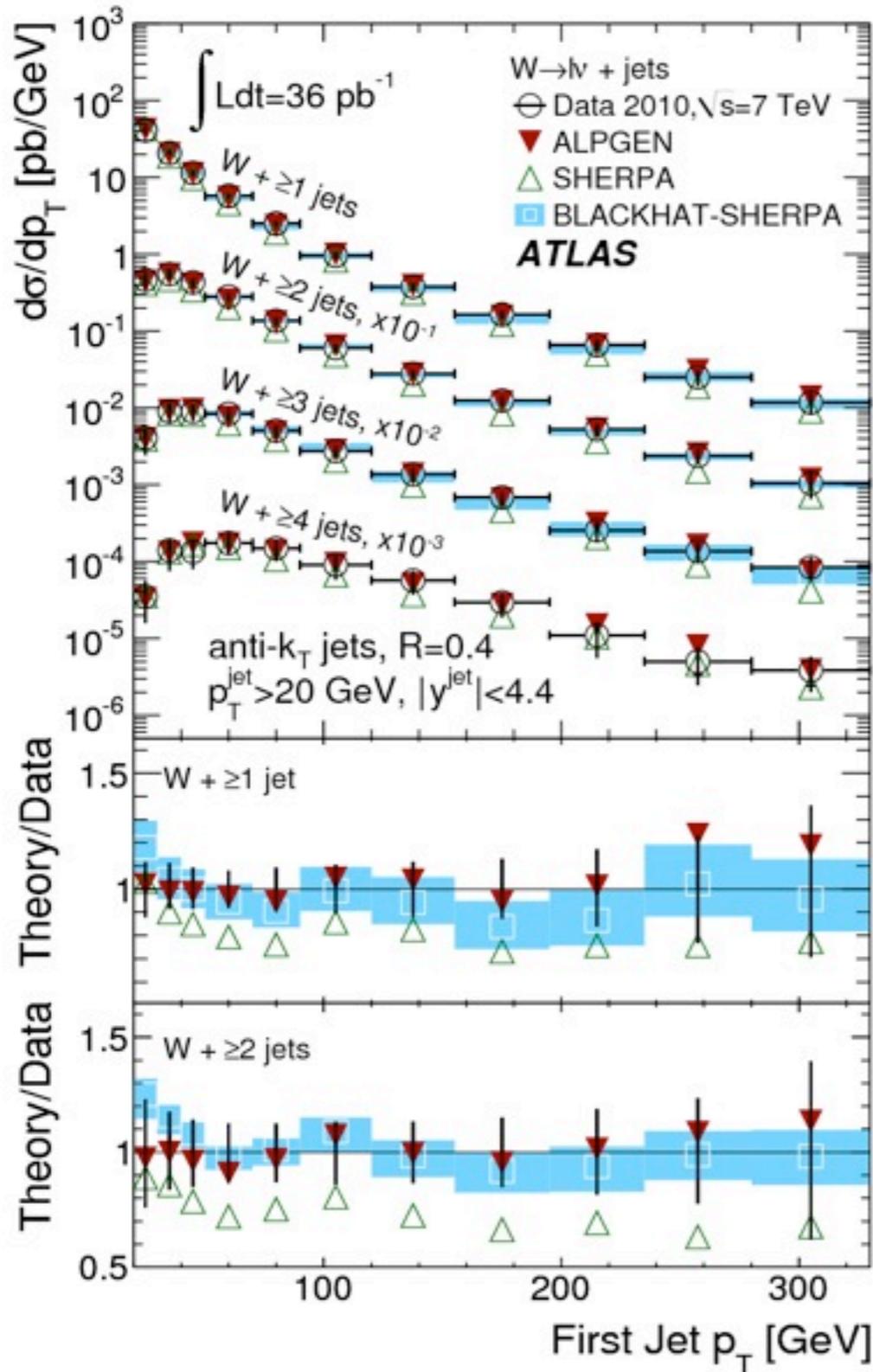
Cacciari, Frixione,
Mangano, Nason, Ridolfi
hep-ph/0312132

- Consistent combination of fragmentations functions and pQCD, more proper accounting of theoretical errors, better PDFs, all reduce the discrepancy

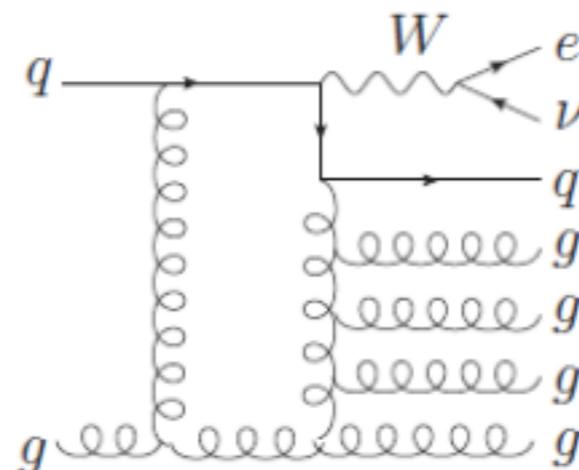
QCD today



QCD today

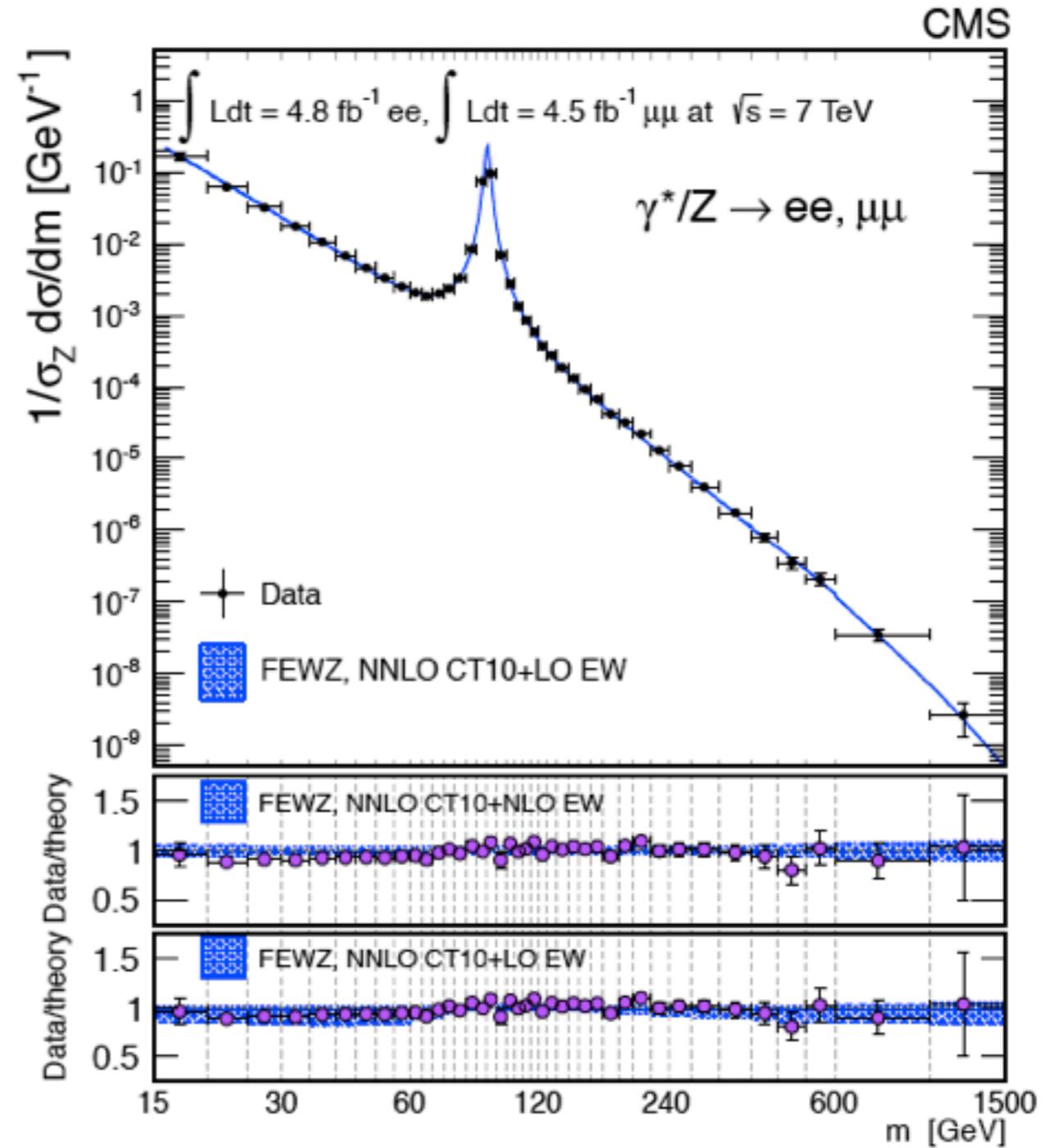
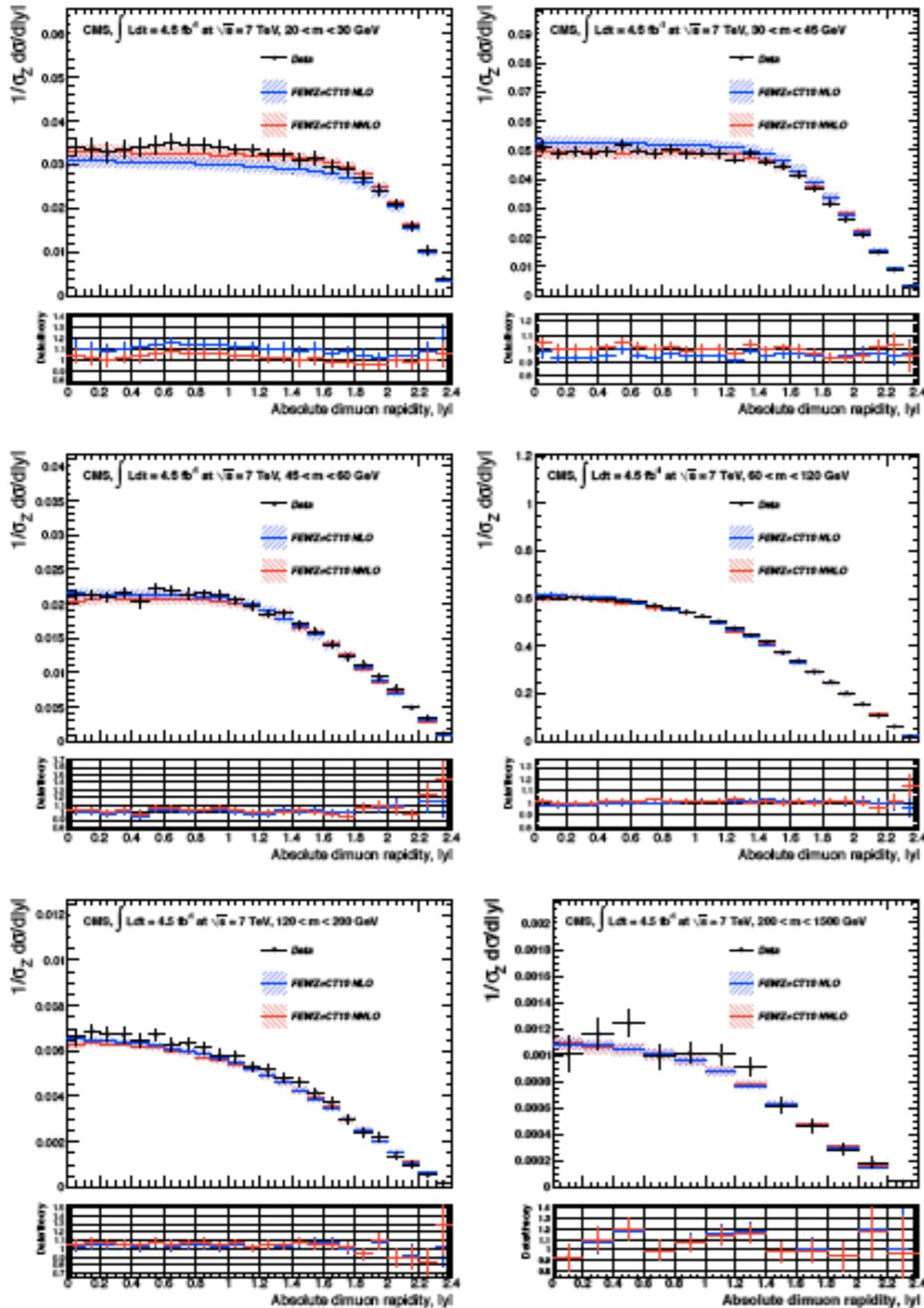


- NLO+parton shower tools now standard tools used in analyses
- NNLO QCD, sometimes with NLO EW combined, are becoming available for more and more channels
- Several global NNLO PDF extractions with robust errors now available



$W+5 \text{ jets}$ from BLACKHAT, Bern et al. 1304.1253

QCD and experiment, hand-in-hand



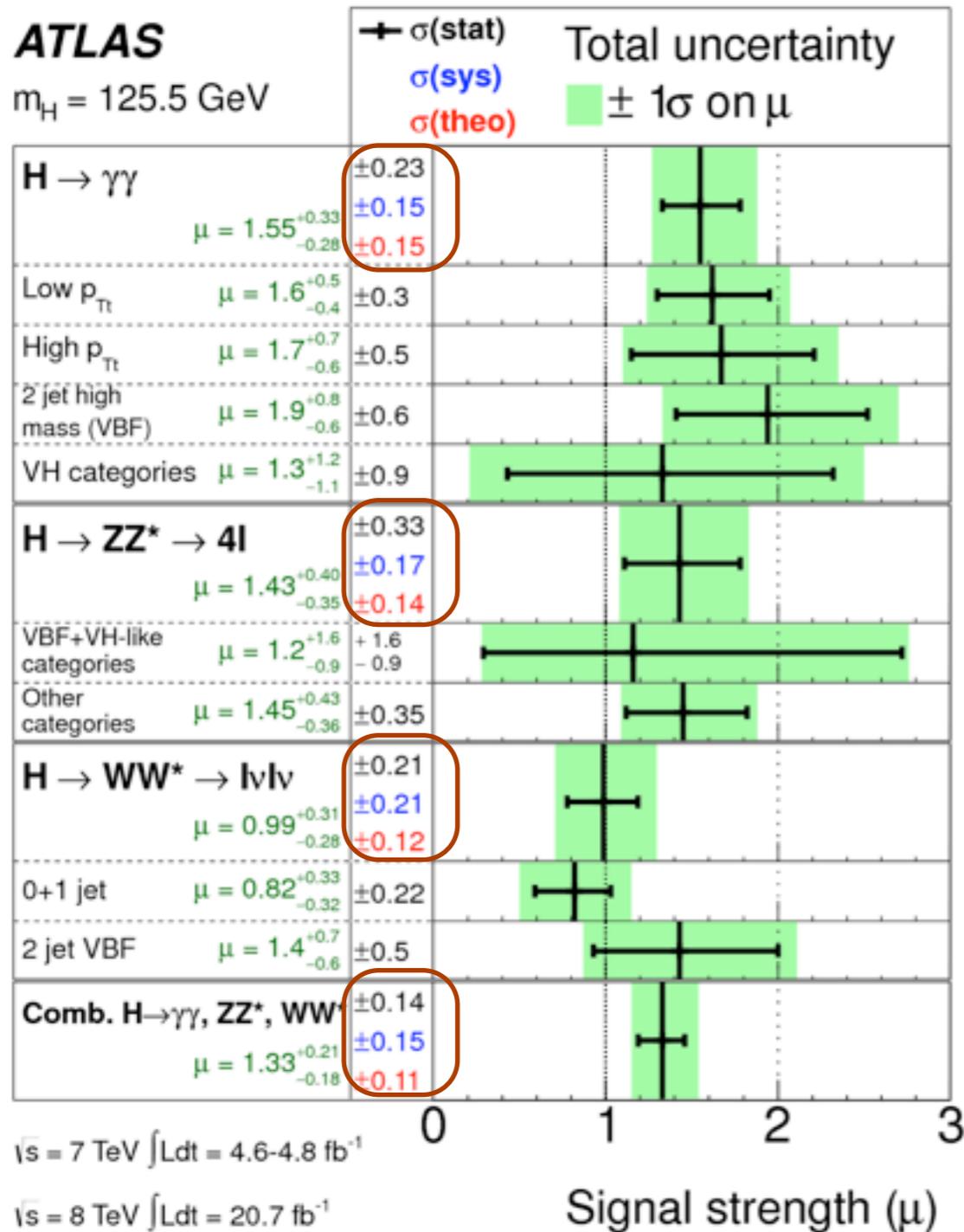
QCD and experiment, hand-in-hand

- Take a second to appreciate the magnitude of the success indicated by this measurement
- ~130 bins spanning 9 orders of magnitude in cross section
- Total experimental error: 2-3% in all but the highest mass bins
- Acceptance, PDF errors, and modeling errors: under 3% for all but the first and last bins
- Inspires great confidence that we are ready for whatever Nature may try to hide from us in the 14 TeV run



m (GeV)	Eff. ρ (%)	Det. resol. (%)	Bkgr. est. (%)	FSR (%)	Total (%)	Acc.+PDF (%)	Modeling (%)
15-20	1.90	0.03	0.28	0.54	2.09	2.29	9.70
20-25	2.31	0.24	0.63	0.47	2.47	3.15	3.10
25-30	2.26	0.27	2.95	0.40	3.76	2.73	1.90
30-35	1.48	0.17	1.94	0.46	2.50	2.59	0.70
35-40	1.19	0.09	1.26	0.66	1.88	2.61	0.50
40-45	1.12	0.07	0.97	0.30	1.54	2.49	0.30
45-50	1.10	0.07	0.86	0.44	1.50	2.51	0.10
50-55	1.07	0.10	0.67	0.58	1.42	2.44	0.10
55-60	1.07	0.15	0.69	0.77	1.52	2.36	0.20
60-64	1.06	0.19	0.35	0.94	1.50	2.27	0.20
64-68	1.06	0.22	0.24	1.06	1.55	2.22	0.30
68-72	1.06	0.30	0.20	1.13	1.60	2.20	0.20
72-76	1.05	0.51	0.15	1.13	1.65	2.18	0.20
76-81	1.06	0.94	0.25	1.01	1.77	2.15	0.20
81-86	1.11	1.56	0.10	0.69	2.06	2.18	0.10
86-91	1.07	2.21	0.01	0.23	2.48	2.12	0.20
91-96	1.08	2.55	0.01	0.12	2.78	2.14	0.20
96-101	1.29	2.32	0.08	0.15	2.68	2.12	0.30
101-106	1.31	1.69	0.14	0.19	2.17	2.07	0.30
106-110	1.32	1.05	0.28	0.22	1.76	2.01	0.50
110-115	1.34	0.65	0.34	0.25	1.59	1.97	0.60
115-120	1.33	0.47	0.43	0.27	1.55	1.95	0.60
120-126	1.36	0.37	0.56	0.29	1.60	1.91	0.50
126-133	1.35	0.33	0.70	0.30	1.65	1.88	0.60
133-141	1.31	0.42	0.90	0.32	1.75	1.85	0.70
141-150	1.29	0.64	1.08	0.35	1.91	1.81	1.00
150-160	1.36	0.87	1.20	0.39	2.13	1.82	1.10
160-171	1.42	0.99	1.48	0.39	2.39	1.82	1.10
171-185	1.53	0.96	1.72	0.41	2.61	1.75	1.10
185-200	1.60	0.77	1.80	0.51	2.67	1.75	1.10
200-220	1.71	0.52	1.82	0.42	2.64	1.53	1.00
220-243	1.75	0.39	2.28	0.44	3.01	1.48	1.50
243-273	1.86	0.49	2.46	0.46	3.23	1.40	1.40
273-320	1.90	0.72	2.37	0.50	3.24	1.31	1.30
320-380	1.90	0.96	2.88	0.57	3.73	1.28	1.50
380-440	1.93	1.31	3.54	0.57	4.44	1.45	1.20
440-510	1.97	1.74	4.64	0.57	5.50	1.60	1.30
510-600	2.02	1.79	4.48	0.57	5.28	0.50	2.10
600-1000	2.01	1.13	5.07	0.57	5.61	0.41	2.40
1000-1500	2.14	0.48	15.34	0.57	15.51	0.24	3.10

QCD and the Higgs, run II

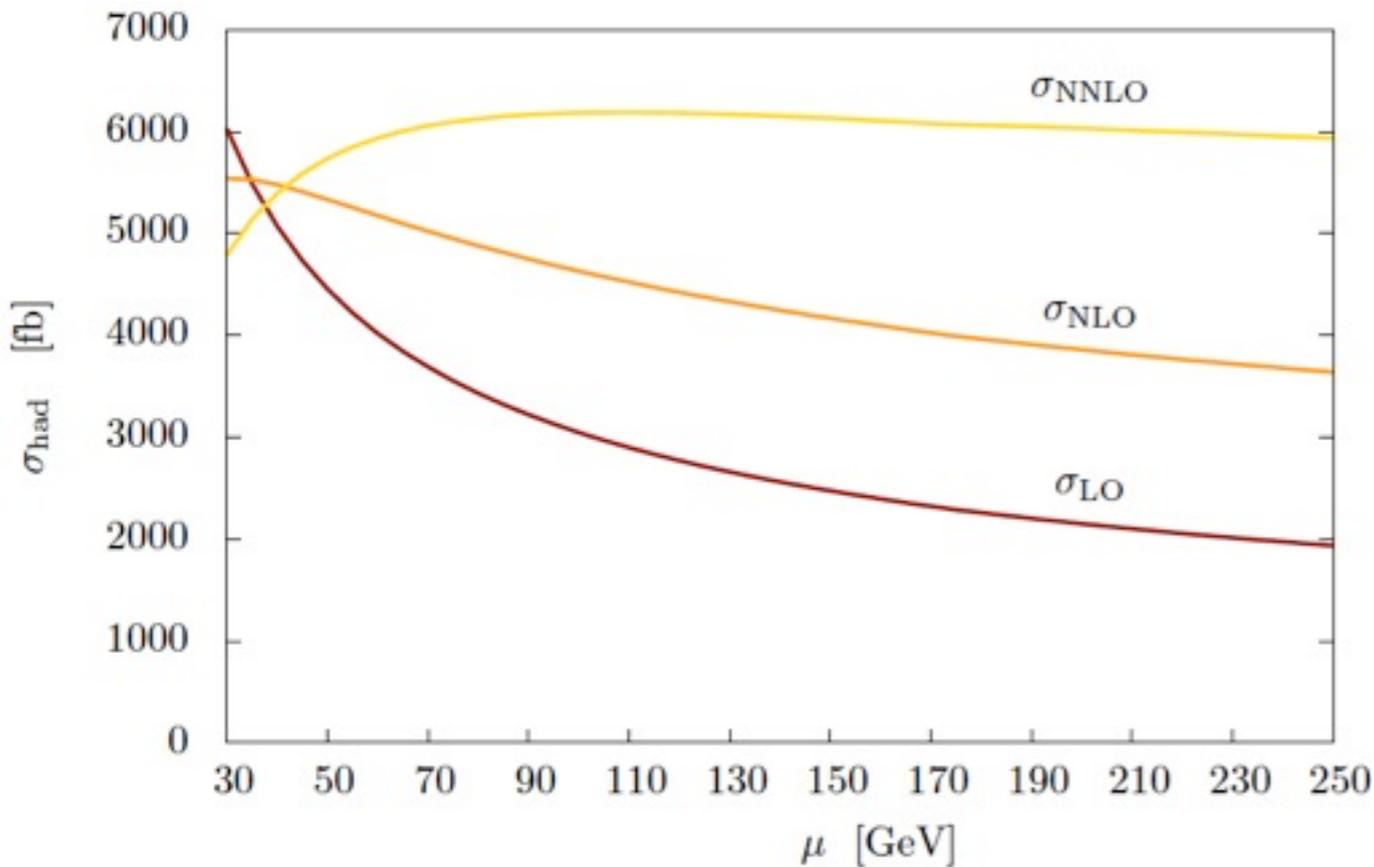


- Systematic errors already approaching statistical ones; will overtake with 14 TeV data
- Systematic error shown is the combination of experimental and theoretical systematics; theory is already the dominant systematic error

Source	$N_{\text{jet}} = 0$	$N_{\text{jet}} = 1$	$N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$
Theoretical uncertainties on total signal yield (%)			
QCD scale for ggF, $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 0$	+13	-	-
QCD scale for ggF, $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$	+10	-27	-
QCD scale for ggF, $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$	-	-15	+4
QCD scale for ggF, $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 3$	-	-	+4
Parton shower and underlying event	+3	-10	± 5
QCD scale (acceptance)	+4	+4	± 3
Experimental uncertainties on total signal yield (%)			
Jet energy scale and resolution	5	2	6
Uncertainties on total background yield (%)			
WW transfer factors (theory)	± 1	± 2	± 4
Jet energy scale and resolution	2	3	7
b-tagging efficiency	-	+7	+2
f_{recoil} efficiency	± 4	± 2	-

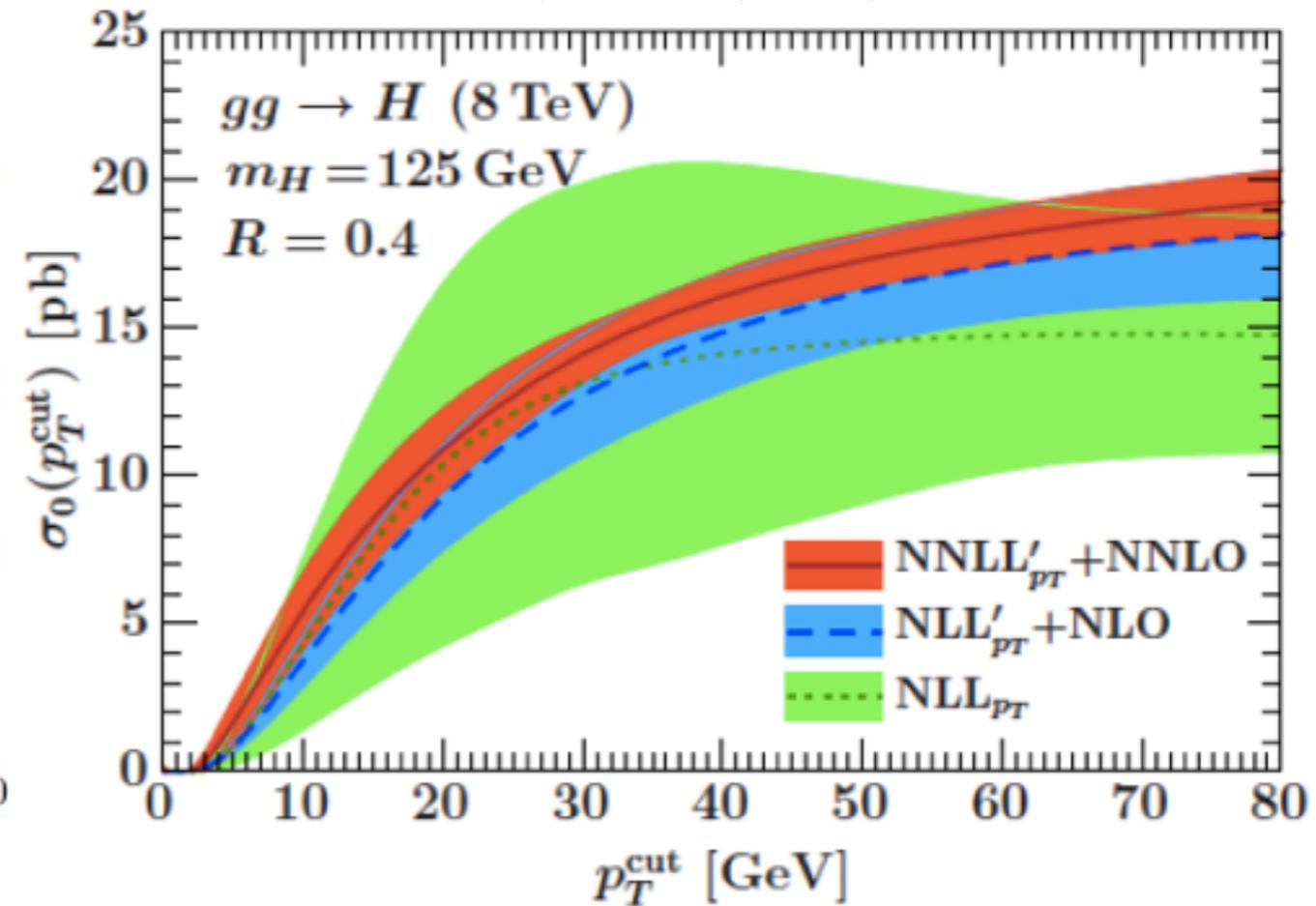
QCD for the Higgs

Boughezal, Caola, Melnikov, FP, Schulze, 1302.6216



H+jet, $p_{T,H}$ at NNLO

Stewart, Tackmann, Walsh, Zuberi 1307.1808

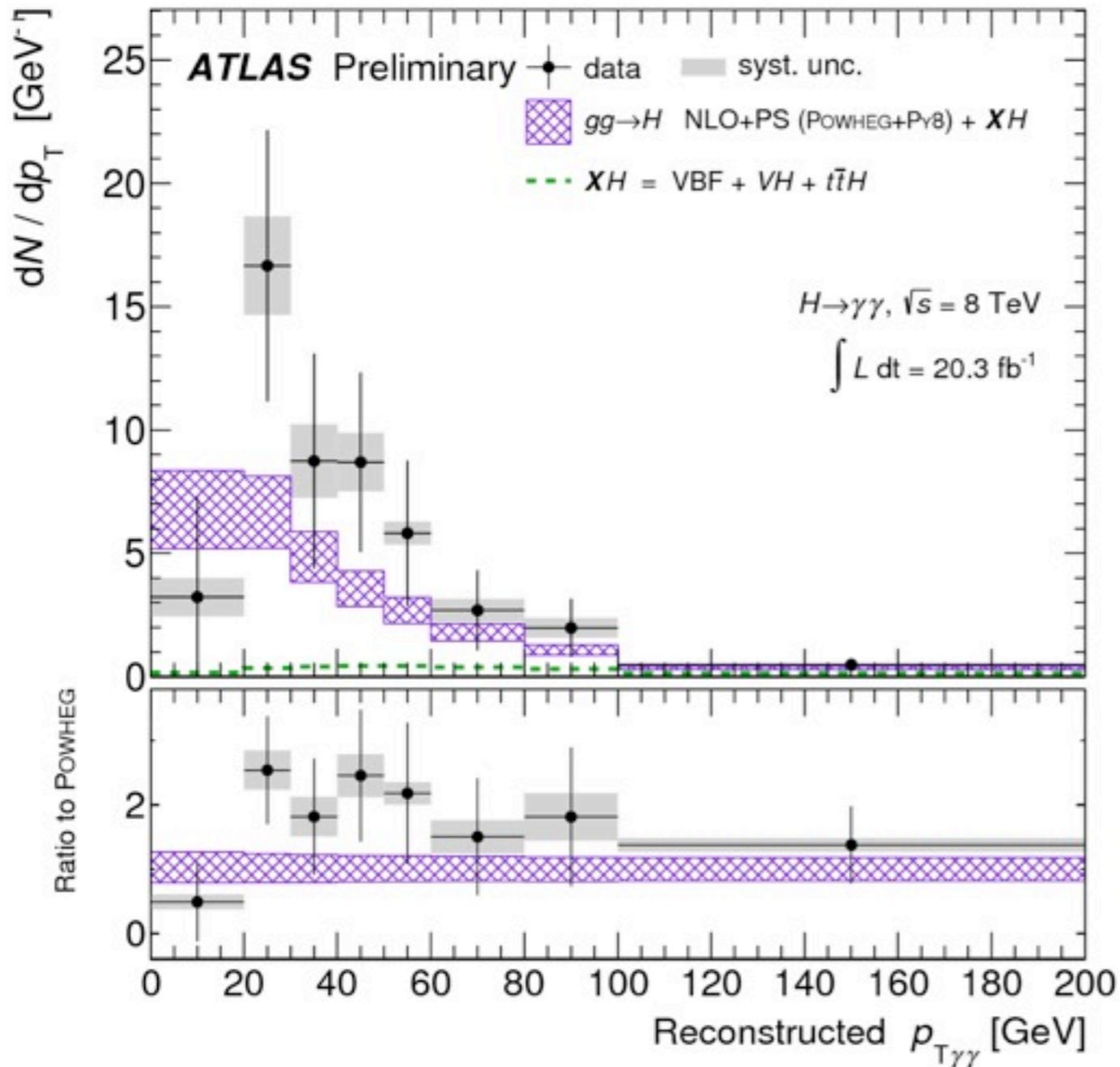


Resummation of H+0-jet logarithms

(also see work by Banfi, Monni, Salam, Zanderighi; Becher, Neubert)

- New calculations coming online to address these issues, in time for 14 TeV (and hopefully for some 8 TeV analyses)

Differential measurements



Azatov, Paul 1309.5273

$$\mathcal{L} = c_t \frac{m_t}{v} \bar{t}t h + \frac{g_s^2}{48\pi^2} c_g \frac{h}{v} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}$$

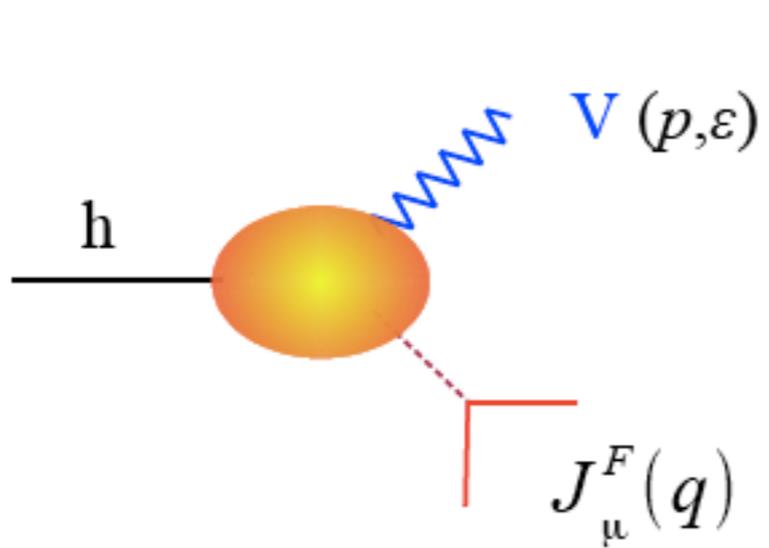
$$O_g(m_H) \approx \frac{g_s^2}{48\pi^2} (c_g + c_t) \frac{h}{v} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T} = \alpha(p_T) c_t^2 + \beta(p_T) c_g^2 + 2\gamma(p_T) c_t c_g$$

- Measurements of such spectra can break degeneracies that exist in inclusive Higgs production
- Should be a focus of LHC₁₄, and QCD is ready!

Rare Higgs decays

- We've only begun to use the full potential of the LHC to probe the richness of the Higgs effective Lagrangian
- This area should be a focus during the 14 TeV run!

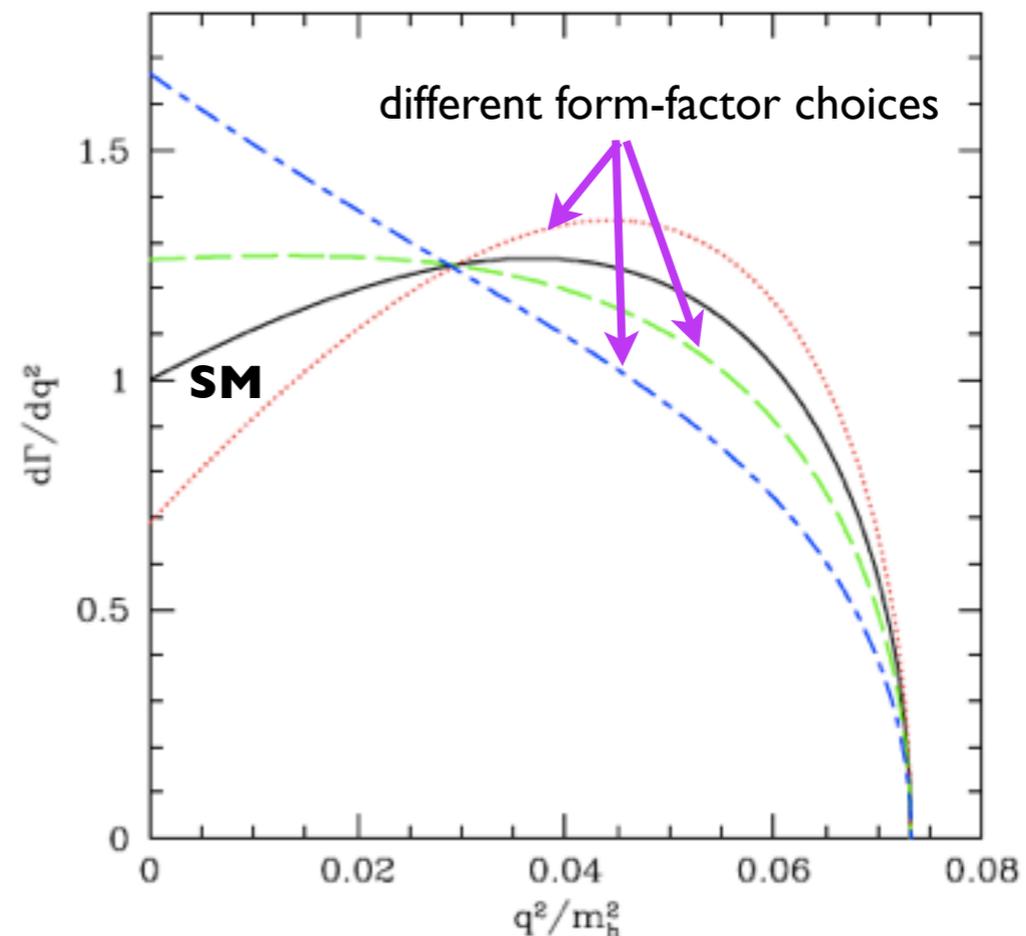


The diagram shows a Higgs boson (h) decaying into a vector boson (V) and a fermion (F). The Higgs boson is represented by a black line entering a yellow-orange circular vertex. From this vertex, a blue wavy line representing the vector boson V(p, ε) goes out, and a red dashed line representing the fermion current J_μ^F(q) goes out.

$$\mathcal{A}_V^{\mathcal{F}} = C_V g_V^2 m_V \frac{\varepsilon_\mu J_\nu^{\mathcal{F}}}{(q^2 - m_V^2)} [f_1^V(q^2) g^{\mu\nu} + f_2^V(q^2) q^\mu q^\nu + f_3^V(q^2) (p \cdot q g^{\mu\nu} - q^\mu p^\nu) + f_4^V(q^2) \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} p_\rho q_\sigma]$$

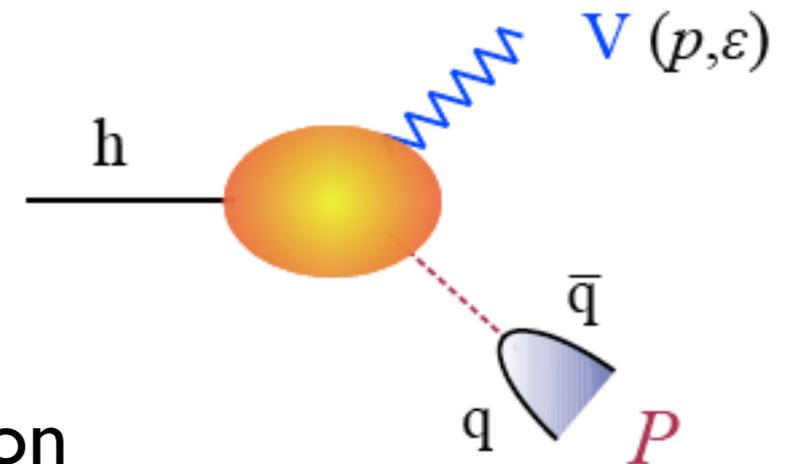
- Significant structure present in the $H \rightarrow Vff$ decay that can be accessed via differential measurements at the LHC

Isidori, Manohar, Trott 1305.0663



Rare Higgs decays

$$\mathcal{A}_V^{\mathcal{F}} = C_V g_V^2 m_V \frac{\varepsilon_\mu J_\nu^{\mathcal{F}}}{(q^2 - m_V^2)} [f_1^V(q^2) g^{\mu\nu} + f_2^V(q^2) q^\mu q^\nu + f_3^V(q^2)(p \cdot q g^{\mu\nu} - q^\mu p^\nu) + f_4^V(q^2) \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} p_\rho q_\sigma]$$



- Difficult to access f_2 with continuum fermion production due to $q_\nu J^\nu = 0$ for fermion vector couplings
- These terms are picked out by the exclusive production of a meson, $H \rightarrow VP$ (pseudoscalar meson in this case)

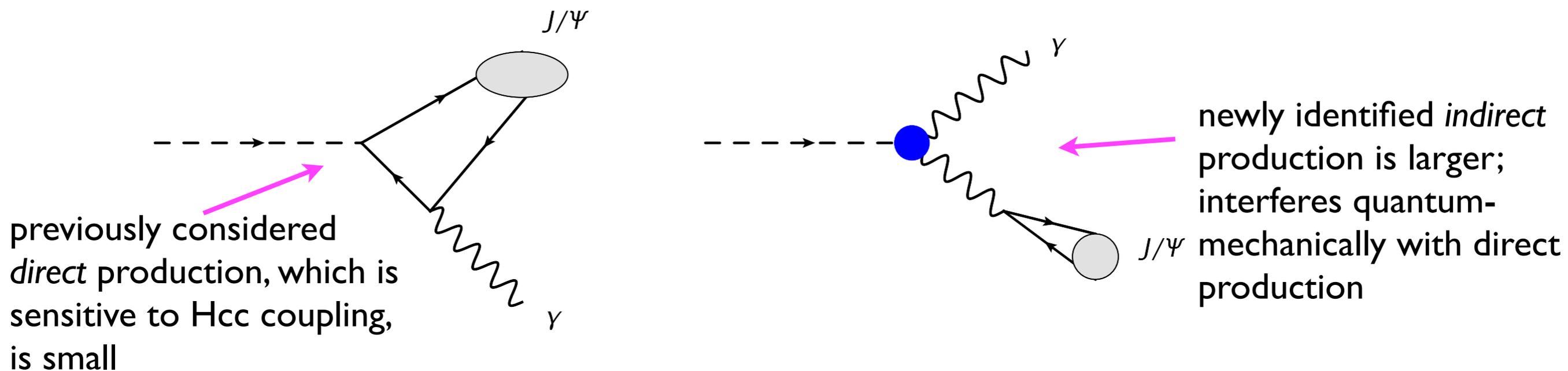
Isidori, Manohar, Trott 1305.0663

VP mode	\mathcal{B}^{SM}	VP^* mode	\mathcal{B}^{SM}
$W^- \pi^+$	0.6×10^{-5}	$W^- \rho^+$	0.8×10^{-5}
$W^- K^+$	0.4×10^{-6}	$Z^0 \phi$	0.4×10^{-5}
$Z^0 \pi^0$	0.3×10^{-5}	$Z^0 \rho^0$	0.4×10^{-5}
$W^- D_s^+$	2.1×10^{-5}	$W^- D_s^{*+}$	3.5×10^{-5}
$W^- D^+$	0.7×10^{-6}	$W^- D^{*+}$	1.2×10^{-6}
$Z^0 \eta_c$	1.4×10^{-5}	$Z^0 J/\psi$	1.4×10^{-5}

Need a luminosity upgrade to access this information!

Rare Higgs decays and H_{cc} , H_{bb} couplings

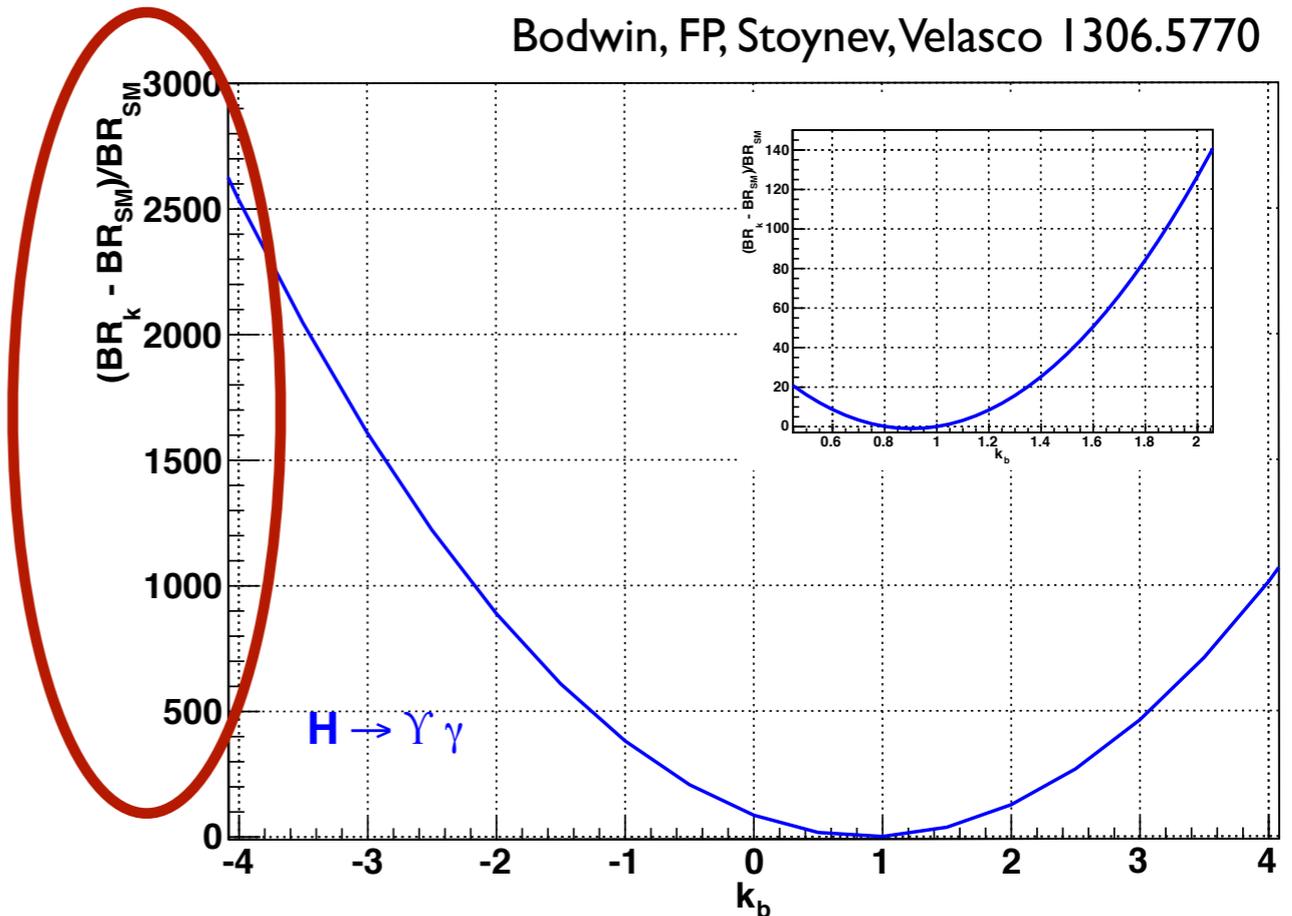
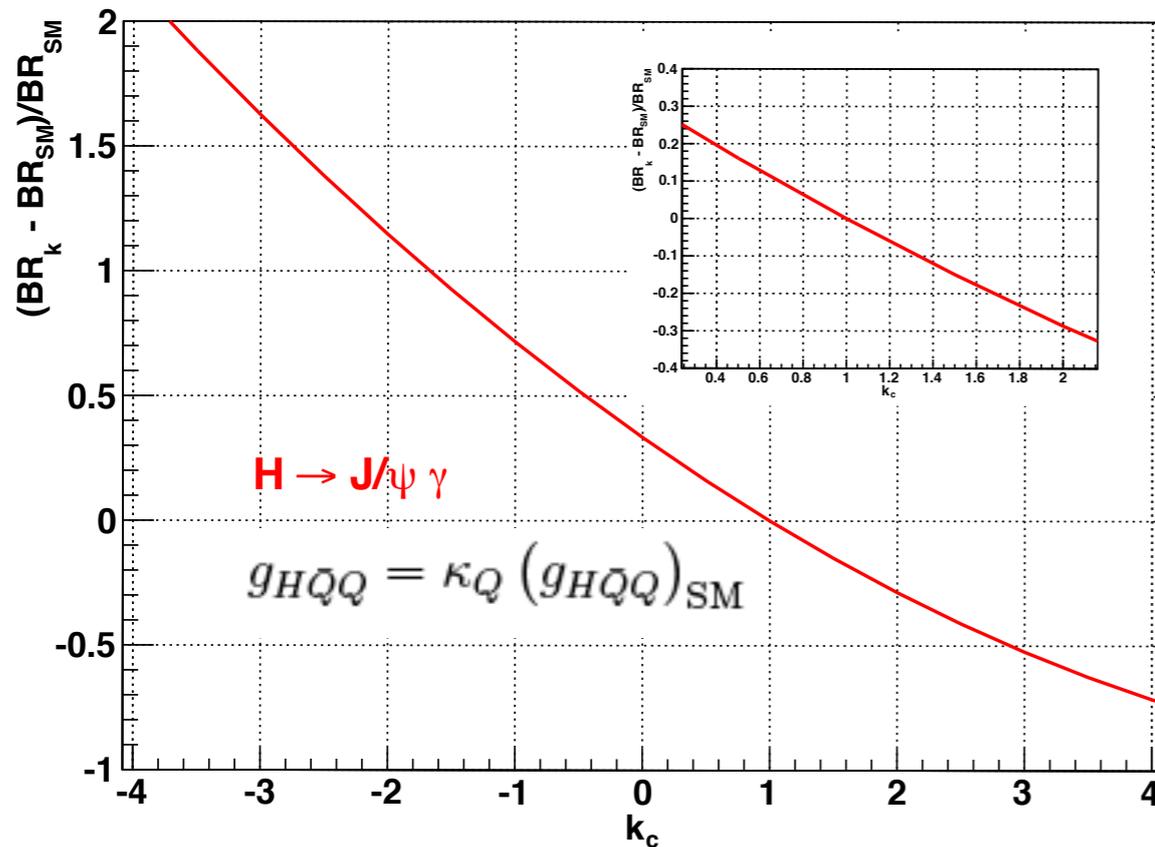
- Rare decays offer unique windows onto other properties of the Higgs
- Can we measure second-generation quark couplings at the LHC?
- Recent result: it may be possible to measure the H_{cc} coupling at a high-luminosity LHC, using $H \rightarrow J/\psi + \gamma$ Bodwin, FP, Stoynev, Velasco 1306.5770
- The mode $H \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) + \gamma$ provides additional information on h_{bb}



- Enhanced charm couplings can appear in composite Higgs and 2HDMs
Delaunay, Golling, Perez, Soreq 1310.7029

Rare Higgs decays and H_{cc} , H_{bb} couplings

Bodwin, FP, Stoynev, Velasco | 306.5770



$$BR_{SM}(H \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma) = (2.46^{+0.26}_{-0.25}) \times 10^{-6},$$

$$BR_{SM}(H \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \gamma) = (1.41^{+2.03}_{-1.14}) \times 10^{-8}.$$

Note the scale on this axis; almost complete cancellation between production mechanisms in the SM. Extraordinary sensitivity to BSM deviations!

- Careful study of experimental capabilities indicates that J/Ψ in the SM is accessible, but need the luminosity upgrade for ab^{-1} !

- **There are flowers in the desert if one looks carefully**
- **Only time to discuss a few of the possible hiding places, but there are many more to uncover**
- **We have the tools and the ability to do so!**

