XLIX International Meeting on Fundamental Physics, Benasque, Sep 05-10, 2022





LHC BSM physics opportunities and theoretical challenges

Tevong You

Outline

- Context
- BSM theory challenges
- BSM physics opportunities
- Beyond the LHC
- Conclusion

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• **3 lessons** from history

• 1930s: everything is made of protons, neutrons, and electrons



Minimal, economical theory! **However**...

• Held together by electromagnetism and the strong force

• 1930s: everything is made of protons, neutrons, and electrons



Held together by electromagnetism and the strong force



• Weak force explains radioactivity



• Neutron can change into proton, emitting electron

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Missing energy? Pauli postulates *"a desperate remedy"*

(Bohr suggests fundamental violation of energy conservation principle)

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Lesson 2: perceived prospects of experimental confirmation is not a useful scientific criteria for establishing what nature actually does

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Missing energy? Pauli postulates *"a desperate remedy"*

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• Neutron can change into proton, emitting electron and elusive neutrino

• Dirac: Einstein's relativity + quantum mechanics = antiparticles



• Every particle has an oppositely charged antiparticle partner

• Dirac: Einstein's relativity + quantum mechanics = antiparticles



c.f. Lesson 1: antiparticles *double the particle spectrum*. Nevertheless, the theory is much tighter, less arbitrary, and more elegant

• Every particle has an oppositely charged antiparticle partner

• *Higgs(+Brout+Englert):* particle masses require a new scalar boson H



• Higgs(+Brout+Englert): particle masses require a new scalar boson H



Lesson 3: Ideas initially dismissed as unrealistic (*e.g.* non-abelian gauge theories and spontaneous symmetry breaking because they predicted unobserved massless gauge bosons and goldstones) can *click together suddenly and make sense*

• The Higgs boson discovery caps a **remarkable century** of particle physics



• What next?

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• Until now, there had been a clear roadmap



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• Until now, there had been a clear roadmap



Conventional symmetry-based solutions have not shown up!

• Until now, there had been a clear roadmap



Maybe just around the corner...

• Until now, there had been a clear roadmap



...but the larger the separation of scales, the more **fine-tuned** the underlying theory is

The Higgs is **more mysterious** than ever!

• Until now, there had been a clear roadmap



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The Higgs is **more mysterious** than ever!

Vacuum energy is also peculiarly tiny

• Why is fine-tuning such a big deal?

- Why is fine-tuning such a big deal?
- Delicate **UV-IR cancellations** indicate *an unprecedented breakdown of the effective theory* organisational structure of nature

Effective theory at each scale is **predictive** as a **self-contained** theory at that scale



Un-natural Higgs means the next layer *is no longer predictive* without including contributions from much smaller scales

The Hierarchy Problem

• Hierarchy problem is still a problem: $(m_h)^2_{tree} + (m_h)^2_{radiative} = (m_h)^2_v$

[If Higgs mass is *calculable* in underlying UV theory]

$$\delta m_{\phi}^2 \propto m_{
m heavy}^2, \quad \delta m_{\psi} \propto m_{\psi} \log\left(rac{m_{
m heavy}}{\mu}
ight)$$

Historical precedent

- Take aesthetic issues seriously
- Earliest example of an unnatural, **arbitrary** feature of a fundamental theory: •

 $m_{inertial} = q_{gravity}$

Classical electromagnetism fine-tuning: •

$$(m_ec^2)_{
m obs} = (m_ec^2)_{
m bare} + \Delta E_{
m coulomb}, \qquad \Delta E_{
m coulomb} = rac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_e}$$

 e^2

- Pions, GIM mechanism, etc. ٠
- Higgs? Expect new physics close to weak scale

Understanding the origin of EWSB

- The SM has many *arbitrary* features put in by hand which hint at **underlying structure**
 - Pattern of Yukawa couplings, CKM
 - QCD Theta term
 - Neutrino mass
 - Higgs potential
 - ...
- Maybe it just is what it is 「_(ツ)_/⁻
- but we would like a **deeper understanding** i.e. an *explanation* for why things are the way they are
 - e.g. PQ axion for Theta term, see-saw for neutrino mass, Froggat-Nielsen for Yukawas...
- In SM, no understanding of Higgs sector: Higgs potential and couplings put in by hand and unexplained
- We feel there must be some underlying system that explains the origin of EWSB
- In any such theory in which the Higgs potential is calculable, there is a UV sensitivity to the Higgs mass (that is no longer a free parameter) which requires fine-tuned cancellations
- Unlike solutions to other arbitrary features, this one points to weak-scale new physics or a breakdown of EFT

- What is the origin of the Higgs?
- What is the **origin of matter**?
- What is the **origin of flavour**?
- What is the origin of dark matter and dark energy?
- What is the **origin of neutrino mass**?
- What is the origin of the Standard Model?





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BSM physics opportunities

- LHC Run 3: improved detector performance and double the data
- Establish *Higgs coupling to second generation*
- SND/FASERnu: Neutrinos from colliders to be detected for the first time
- Anomalies and excesses will be *confirmed* or *refuted*
- New types of searches / new types of theories
- **SM EFT** analyses will further *probe indirectly* the scale of new physics

SM to SMEFT framework

- New physics appear to be decoupled at higher energies
- Given particle content, write down *all* terms allowed by symmetries...

	$SU(3)_c$	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
Q_L	3	2	$\frac{1}{6}$
q^u_R	3	1	$\frac{2}{3}$
q_R^d	3	1	$-\frac{1}{3}$
L_L	1	2	$-\frac{1}{2}$
l_R	1	1	$-\overline{1}$
ϕ	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{SM} &= \mathcal{L}_m + \mathcal{L}_g + \mathcal{L}_h + \mathcal{L}_y \qquad, \\ \mathcal{L}_m &= \bar{Q}_L i \gamma^\mu D^L_\mu Q_L + \bar{q}_R i \gamma^\mu D^R_\mu q_R + \bar{L}_L i \gamma^\mu D^L_\mu L_L + \bar{l}_R i \gamma^\mu D^R_\mu l_R \\ \mathcal{L}_G &= -\frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} W^a_{\mu\nu} W^{a\mu\nu} \\ \mathcal{L}_H &= (D^L_\mu \phi)^\dagger (D^{L\mu} \phi) - V(\phi) \\ \mathcal{L}_Y &= y_d \bar{Q}_L \phi q^d_R + y_u \bar{Q}_L \phi^c q^u_R + y_L \bar{L}_L \phi l_R + \text{h.c.} \quad, \end{split}$$

• ...Including higher-dimensional operators!

$$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{SM}}^{ ext{dim-6}} = \sum_i rac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i$$

• Generated by new physics at scale $\Lambda \gg v$

We've always been doing EFT (even before we knew about EFT)

• QED EFT = QED + Euler-Heisenberg + Fermi theory

$$2\frac{\xi}{\alpha\xi\rho} = \Psi; \forall r D_{\rho} \Psi - m\Psi \Psi - \frac{1}{4}F_{\rho\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$$
Fermitheory
$$+ \sum_{j} \frac{\zeta_{0}^{(j)}}{\Lambda} (\Psi \Gamma \Psi) (\Psi \Gamma \Psi)$$

$$\Gamma = \{1, \forall s, \forall_{\rho}, \forall_{\rho} \forall_{s}, \delta_{\rho\nu}\}$$

$$Euler-Heisenberg
$$+ \frac{\zeta_{0}^{(j)}}{\Lambda^{4}} (F_{\rho\nu}F^{\mu\nu})^{2} + \frac{\zeta_{0}^{(2)}}{\Lambda^{4}} F_{\rho\nu}F^{\nu\rho}F_{\rho\lambda}F^{\lambda\mu} + \dots$$

$$(1936)$$$$

• EFT fits to experimental data established V-A structure

• Standard Model Effective Field Theory (SMEFT) framework



30

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- What are the experimental constraints on the **energy scale** of new physics, Λ ?
- What are the experimental constraints on their **interaction strengths**, *c*^{*i*}?

J. Ellis, Madigan, Mimasu, Sanz, TY [2012.02779]

e.g. Combined global fit to **Top**, **Higgs**, **diboson**, and **electroweak** experimental data
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Can now include also triboson

A. Falkowski, S. Ganguly, P. Gras, J. No, K. Tobioka, N. Vignaroli, TY [2011.09551]















• SMEFT fit excluding m_W : other data prefer dim-6 subsets that include CHD or CHD+CII



• Flat direction in CHD+CII, lifted by m_W measurement

Bagnaschi, Ellis, Madigan, Mimasu, Sanz, and You [2204.05260]

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⁽Also lifted by CKM unitarity measurements, see v2)

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- SMEFT enables **more systematic** phenomenological survey of UV completions *and their pulls*
- e.g. Tree-level single-field extensions with simplified couplings assumption:

 $C_{ll} \quad C_{Hl}^{(3)} \quad C_{Hl}^{(1)} \quad C_{He}$ Model C_{HD} $C_{H\square}$ $C_{\tau H}$ C_{tH} C_{bH} $0^{(1,1,1)}$ S_1 $1/2^{(1,3,1)}$ Σ $\frac{y_{\tau}}{A}$ $\overline{16}$ $1/2^{(1,3,-1)}$ Σ_1 $\underline{y_{\tau}}$ $1/2^{(1,1,0)}$ N $1/2^{(1,1,-1)}$ E1(1,1,1) B_1 1 $\underline{y_{\tau}}$ $-\frac{y_t}{2}$ $-\frac{y_b}{2}$ 1(1,1,0) B-2 $-y_{\tau}$ $-y_t$ $-y_b$ $0^{(1,3,0)}$ $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{M_{\Xi}}\right)$ $y_{\tau}\left(\frac{1}{M_{\Xi}}\right)$ $y_t \left(\frac{1}{M_{\Xi}}\right)$ $y_b\left(\frac{1}{M_{\Xi}}\right)$ $\frac{1}{M_{\Xi}}$ Ξ 1(1,3,1) W_1 $1^{(1,3,0)}$ W $-y_{\tau}$ $-y_t$ $-y_b$

De Blas, Criado, Perez-Victoria, Santiago [1711.10391]

Model	Pull	Best-fit mass	$1-\sigma$ mass	$2-\sigma$ mass	1- σ coupling ²
		(TeV)	range (TeV)	range (TeV)	range
W_1	6.4	3.0	[2.8, 3.6]	[2.6, 3.8]	[0.09, 0.13]
B	6.4	8.6	[8.0, 9.4]	[7.4, 10.6]	[0.011, 0.016]
Ξ	6.4	2.9	[2.8, 3.1]	[2.7, 3.2]	[0.011, 0.016]
N	5.1	4.4	[4.1, 5.0]	[3.8, 5.8]	[0.040, 0.060]
E	3.5	5.8	[5.1, 6.8]	[4.6, 8.5]	[0.022, 0.039]

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• If confirmed, can we guarantee a discovery at FCC-hh?

80 TeV unitarity limit = no general no-lose theorem at FCC-hh [Di Luzio, Nardecchia, 1706.01868]

• Project **Z'** sensitivity in **most pessimistic scenario** assuming only couplings required for $b \rightarrow s\mu^+\mu^-$



Allanach, Gripaios, TY [1710.06363] TY [1805.04418]

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Max $M_{LQ} = 37, 41, 18$ TeV for S_3, V_1, V_3

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Allanach, Corbett, Madigan [1911.04455]

Theory opportunities: missing a new principle?

• Cosmological evolution could play a role



Cosmological relaxation of the weak scale

- Axions could solve a variety of fundamental problems
- Relaxion scanning the Higgs mass in the early universe

A dynamical solution to the hierarchy problem



Graham, Kaplan, Rajendran '15



• Self-Organised Localisation (SOL) Giudice, McCullough, TY (2105.08617)

(See also J. Khoury et al 1907.07693, 1912.06706, 2003.12594)

- Can relate Higgs mass to vacuum instability scale (requires e.g. VL fermions)
- Potential solution to the vacuum energy Cosmological Constant (CC) problem



Phase h: hidden vacuum with vanishing Cosmological Constant by supersymmetry and R-symmetry

Phase v: visible vacuum with broken supersymmetry but SOL localises at critical point with vanishing CC

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ATLAS Heavy Particle Searches* - 95% CL Upper Exclusion Limits ATLAS Preliminary Status: July 2022 $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (3.6 - 139) \text{ fb}^{-1}$ $\sqrt{s} = 8, 13 \text{ TeV}$ Jets $E_{T}^{miss} \int \mathcal{L} dt [fb^{-1}]$ Model ℓ, γ Limit Reference ADD $G_{KK} + g/q$ 0 e, μ, τ, γ 1 – 4 j 139 11.2 TeV n = 2 2102.10874 Yes ADD non-resonant yy n = 3 HLZ NLO 8.6 TeV 2γ 36.7 1707.04147 ADD QBH 2 j 37.0 8.9 TeV n = 6 1703.09127 м. 9.55 TeV n = 6, M_D = 3 TeV, rot BH ADD BH multijet ≥3́j _ 3.6 Mth 1512.02586 RS1 $G_{KK} \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ 2γ 139 G_{KK} mass 4.5 TeV $k/\overline{M}_{Pl} = 0.1$ 2102.13405 Bulk RS $G_{KK} \rightarrow WW/ZZ$ 2.3 TeV 1808.02380 multi-channel 36.1 G_{KK} mass $k/\overline{M}_{Pl} = 1.0$ Bulk RS $G_{KK} \rightarrow WV \rightarrow \ell \nu q q$ 2 j / 1 J 1 e, µ Yes 139 GKK mass 2.0 TeV $k/\overline{M}_{Pl} = 1.0$ 2004 14636 ≥1 b, ≥1J/2j Yes Bulk RS $g_{KK} \rightarrow tt$ 1 e, µ 36.1 **g**KK mass 3.8 TeV $\Gamma/m = 15\%$ 1804.10823 2UED / RPP ≥2 b, ≥3 j Yes 36.1 KK mass 1.8 TeV Tier (1,1), $\mathcal{B}(A^{(1,1)} \to tt) = 1$ 1803.09678 1 e, µ 139 SSM $Z' \rightarrow \ell \ell$ 2 e, µ mass 5.1 TeV 1903.06248 SSM $Z' \rightarrow \tau \tau$ 2τ 36.1 2.42 TeV 1709.07242 mass 2.1 TeV Leptophobic $Z' \rightarrow bb$ 1805.09299 2 b 36.1 ' mass Leptophobic $Z' \rightarrow tt$ 0 e,μ ≥1 b, ≥2 J Yes 139 ' mass 4.1 TeV $\Gamma/m = 1.2\%$ 2005.05138 SSM $W' \rightarrow \ell v$ 1 e, µ Yes 139 6.0 TeV 1906.05609 W' mass _ SSM $W' \rightarrow \tau v$ 1τ Yes 139 W' mass 5.0 TeV ATLAS-CONF-2021-025 SSM $W' \rightarrow tb$ ≥1 b, ≥1 J 139 W' mass 4.4 TeV ATLAS-CONF-2021-043 HVT $W' \rightarrow WZ \rightarrow \ell \nu q q$ model B 1 e,μ 2j/1J Yes 139 4.3 TeV $g_V = 3$ 2004.14636 W' mass ATLAS-CONF-2022-005 HVT $W' \rightarrow WZ \rightarrow \ell \nu \ell' \ell' \mod C \quad \exists e, \mu$ 2 i (VBF) Yes 139 W' mass 340 GeV $g_V c_H = 1, g_f = 0$ HVT $W' \rightarrow WH \rightarrow \ell \nu bb$ model B 1 e, μ 1-2 b, 1-0 j 139 W' mass 3.3 TeV $g_V = 3$ HDBS-2020-19 Yes HVT $Z' \rightarrow ZH \rightarrow \ell \ell / \nu \nu bb$ model B 0,2 e, μ 1-2 b, 1-0 j Yes 139 Z' mass 3.2 TeV $g_V = 3$ HDBS-2020-19 LRSM $W_R \rightarrow \mu N_R$ 2μ 1 J 80 N_R mass 5.0 TeV $m(N_R) = 0.5 \text{ TeV}, g_L = g_R$ 1904.12679 CI qqqq 2 j 37.0 21.8 TeV 7_1 1703.09127 _ CI llgg 2 e, µ 139 35.8 TeV η_{II} 2006.12946 5 CI eebs 1 b 139 1.8 TeV $g_{*} = 1$ 2105.13847 2 e $g_{*} = 1$ Cl µµbs 2μ 139 2.0 TeV 2105.13847 1 b ≥1 e,µ ≥1 b, ≥1 j Yes 2.57 TeV $|C_{4z}| = 4\pi$ 1811.02305 CI tttt 36.1 Axial-vector med. (Dirac DM) 1 – 4 i 2.1 TeV $g_q=0.25, g_{\chi}=1, m(\chi)=1 \text{ GeV}$ 2102 10874 0 e, μ, τ, γ Yes 139 Pseudo-scalar med. (Dirac DM) 0 e, μ, τ, γ 1 - 4iYes 139 n_{med} 376 GeV $g_q=1, g_{\chi}=1, m(\chi)=1 \text{ GeV}$ 2102.10874 Vector med. Z'-2HDM (Dirac DM) 0 e, µ 139 3.1 TeV $\tan\beta = 1, g_Z = 0.8, m(\chi) = 100 \text{ GeV}$ 2108.13391 2 b Yes n_{med} 560 GeV $\tan\beta = 1, g_{\chi} = 1, m(\chi) = 10 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2021-036 Pseudo-scalar med. 2HDM+a multi-channel 139 Scalar LQ 1st gen ≥2 j Yes 139 1.8 TeV $\beta = 1$ 2006.05872 2 e mass Scalar LQ 2nd gen 2μ ≥2 j Yes 139 Q mass 1.7 TeV $\beta = 1$ 2006.05872 Scalar LQ 3rd gen 139 Q^u mass 1.2 TeV $\mathcal{B}(LQ_3^u \rightarrow b\tau) = 1$ 1τ 2 b Yes 2108.07665 g 0 e, µ ≥2 j, ≥2 b mass $\mathcal{B}(LQ_2^u \to tv) = 1$ Scalar LQ 3rd gen Yes 139 1.24 TeV 2004 14060 Scalar LQ 3rd gen $\geq 2 e, \mu, \geq 1 \tau \geq 1 j, \geq 1 b$ 139 Q^d mass 1.43 TeV $\mathcal{B}(LQ_3^d \rightarrow t\tau) = 1$ 2101.11582 Scalar LQ 3rd gen $0 e, \mu, \ge 1 \tau 0 - 2 j, 2 b$ Yes 139 Q^d mass 1.26 TeV $\mathcal{B}(LQ_3^d \rightarrow bv) = 1$ 2101.12527 139 Q[©] mass 1.77 TeV $\mathcal{B}(LQ_3^V \rightarrow b\tau) = 0.5$, Y-M coupl. 2108.07665 Vector LQ 3rd gen 1τ 2 b Yes VLQ $TT \rightarrow Zt + X$ SU(2) doublet ATLAS-CONF-2021-024 $2e/2\mu/\geq 3e_{\mu} \geq 1$ b, ≥ 1 j 139 mass 1.4 TeV $VLQ BB \rightarrow Wt/Zb + X$ multi-channel SU(2) doublet 1808.02343 36.1 B mass 1.34 TeV VLQ $T_{5/3}T_{5/3}|T_{5/3} \rightarrow Wt + X$ 2(SS)/≥3 e,µ ≥1 b, ≥1 j Yes 36.1 5/3 mass 1.64 TeV $\mathcal{B}(T_{5/3} \rightarrow Wt) = 1, c(T_{5/3}Wt) = 1$ 1807.11883 1 *e*, µ ≥1 b, ≥3 j VLQ $T \rightarrow Ht/Zt$ Yes 139 1.8 TeV SU(2) singlet, $\kappa_T = 0.5$ ATLAS-CONF-2021-040 mass $VLQ Y \rightarrow Wb$ 1 e, µ ≥1 b, ≥1 j Yes 36.1 mass 1.85 TeV $\mathcal{B}(Y \rightarrow Wb) = 1, c_R(Wb) = 1$ 1812.07343 $VLQ B \rightarrow Hb$ $0 e, \mu \geq 2b, \geq 1j, \geq 1J$ 139 B mass 2.0 TeV SU(2) doublet, $\kappa_B = 0.3$ ATLAS-CONF-2021-018 _ VLL $\tau' \rightarrow Z\tau/H\tau$ 139 898 GeV SU(2) doublet multi-channel ≥1 j Yes mass EXOT-2020-07 Excited quark $q^* \rightarrow qg$ only u^* and d^* , $\Lambda = m(q^*)$ 139 mass 6.7 TeV 1910.08447 Excited quark $q^* \rightarrow q\gamma$ only u^* and d^* , $\Lambda = m(q^*)$ 1γ 36.7 5.3 TeV 1709 10440 -1 i _ mass Excited quark $b^* \rightarrow bg$ 1 b, 1 j _ 36.1 2.6 TeV 1805.09299 mass Excited lepton *l** 3 e, µ 20.3 _ $\Lambda = 3.0 \text{ TeV}$ 1411.2921 3.0 Te\ Excited lepton v* 3 e, µ, τ 1.6 TeV $\Lambda = 1.6 \text{ TeV}$ 1411.2921 20.3 Type III Seesaw 2,3,4 e, µ ≥2 j Yes 139 910 GeV 2202.02039 mass LRSM Maiorana v 2μ 3.2 TeV $m(W_R) = 4.1 \text{ TeV}, g_L = g_R$ 1809.11105 2 i 36.1 N_P mass Higgs triplet $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$ 350 GeV 2,3,4 e, µ (SS) various Yes 139 H^{±±} mass DY production 2101.11961 Higgs triplet $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \ell \ell$ ATLAS-CONF-2022-010 2,3,4 e, µ (SS) 139 mase 1.08 TeV DY production Higgs triplet $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \ell \tau$ DY production, $\mathcal{B}(H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \ell \tau) = 1$ 3 e, μ, τ 20.3 1411.2921 Multi-charged particles 139 ulti-charged particle mass 1.59 TeV DY production, |q| = 5eATLAS-CONF-2022-034 DY production, $|g| = 1g_D$, spin 1/2 Magnetic monopoles

2.37 TeV

10

Mass scale [TeV]

1

1905.10130

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

√s = 13 TeV

full data

34.4

nonopole mass

 10^{-1}

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

√s = 8 TeV

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

partial data



Search for heavy, long-lived, charged particles with large ionisation energy loss in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV using the ATLAS experiment and the full Run 2 dataset

The ATLAS Collaboration (2205.06013)

Observed yields and distributions agree with the SM background expectations, with the exception of an accumulation of events in the high-dE/dx and high-mass range. The local (global) significance of this excess is 3.6σ (3.3σ) in a sub-range of the signal region optimised for a target mass hypothesis of 1.4 TeV.



Outline

- Context
- BSM theory challenges
- BSM physics opportunities
- Beyond the LHC
- Conclusion

No BSM or new discoveries at LEP

- 1980-1990s: LEP physics programme a resounding success
- Improved our fundamental picture of nature by orders of magnitude



• Indirect precision probe of physics at higher energies

No guarantee of new discoveries at FCC

• Further **zooming in** on our fundamental picture of nature



• **Rich physics programme** covering Higgs, top, electroweak, multibosons, flavour, rare decays, neutrinos, QCD, heavy ions *and more*.

No guarantee of new discoveries at FCC

- No guarantee of discovery at Tevatron either. Hadron collisions thought by some to be too messy to do physics.
- Value in pushing frontiers: we learn something regardless of outcome
- **Definite questions** are answered, even if in the negative
- Science is about continually refining existing knowledge and exploring the unknown
- A new generation of data management, analysis techniques, improved measurements, theoretical calculational tools, hardware development, cutting-edge engineering, large international collaboration, popular culture inspiration, and spirit of fundamental exploration, can only benefit humanity regardless of our own short-sighted disappointment at lack of BSM. *Doing good science is its own reward*.

10

0.1

Νσ

105

 $|c_{\gamma\gamma}|/\Lambda \left[{\rm TeV}^{-1} \right]$

10-

 10^{-15}

LSW

 10^{-12}

FCC CDR Vol. 1

- First order electroweak phase transition ٠
- **CP** violation •
- Dark matter •
- Light dark sectors ٠
- Axion-like particles ٠
- Sterile neutrinos •
- Higgs portal ٠
- **BSM Higgs couplings** ٠
- Additional Higgs doublets •
- Supersymmetric partners •
- Top partners •
- Leptoquarks •
- New forces •
- ...
- Implications for naturalness? •



Knapen, Thamm 2108.08949

Bauer et al 1808.10323

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٠

...

Implications for naturalness? •



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 $m_a \,[\text{GeV}]$

Potential BSM outcomes for naturalness

- Radically conservative: naturalness restored just around the corner
 - Natural supersymmetry
 - Composite Higgs/extra dimensions

Creatively conservative

- Twin Higgs
- Stealth supersymmetry

Post-naturalness BSM

- Split supersymmetry
- Vector-like fermions only
- Lowered vacuum instability scale
- Weak-scale new physics for cosmological dynamics

• Radically new?

- Breakdown of QFT/EFT above the TeV scale a real possibility
- Hard to imagine what form this might take, by definition
- How might this show up?

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• Sometimes an anomaly in **indirect precision** measurement = *something missing*



Discovery of Neptune

• Sometimes its implications are *far more radical*

Anomaly in orbit of Mercury



Explained by General Relativity

• Sometimes an anomaly in **indirect precision** measurement = *something missing*





• Sometimes its implications are *far more radical*



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Conclusion

- Lack of new physics accompanying the Higgs is a major theoretical challenge
- It is also an opportunity to rethink BSM possibilities with an open mind

 Exploiting the full potential of the LHC and fully exploring the multi-TeV scale at FCC is crucial

Conclusion

- 1900: Almost all data agree spectacularly with the fundamental framework of the time, *no reason to doubt its universal applicability or completeness*.
- 1920s: A combination of precision measurements (Mercury), aesthetic arguments (relativity) supported by null experimental results (Michelson-Morley), and theoretical inconsistencies (Rayleigh-Jeans UV catastrophe) lead to an overhaul of the fundamental picture at smaller scales and higher energies after pushing the frontiers of technology and theory into new regimes.

Conclusion

- 2020: Almost all data agree spectacularly with the fundamental framework of the time, *no reason to doubt its universal applicability or completeness*.
- 2050s: A combination of precision measurements (B mesons, Hubble), aesthetic arguments (naturalness) supported by null experimental results (LHC), and theoretical inconsistencies (black hole information paradox) lead to an overhaul of the fundamental picture at smaller scales and higher energies after pushing the frontiers of technology and theory into new regimes.