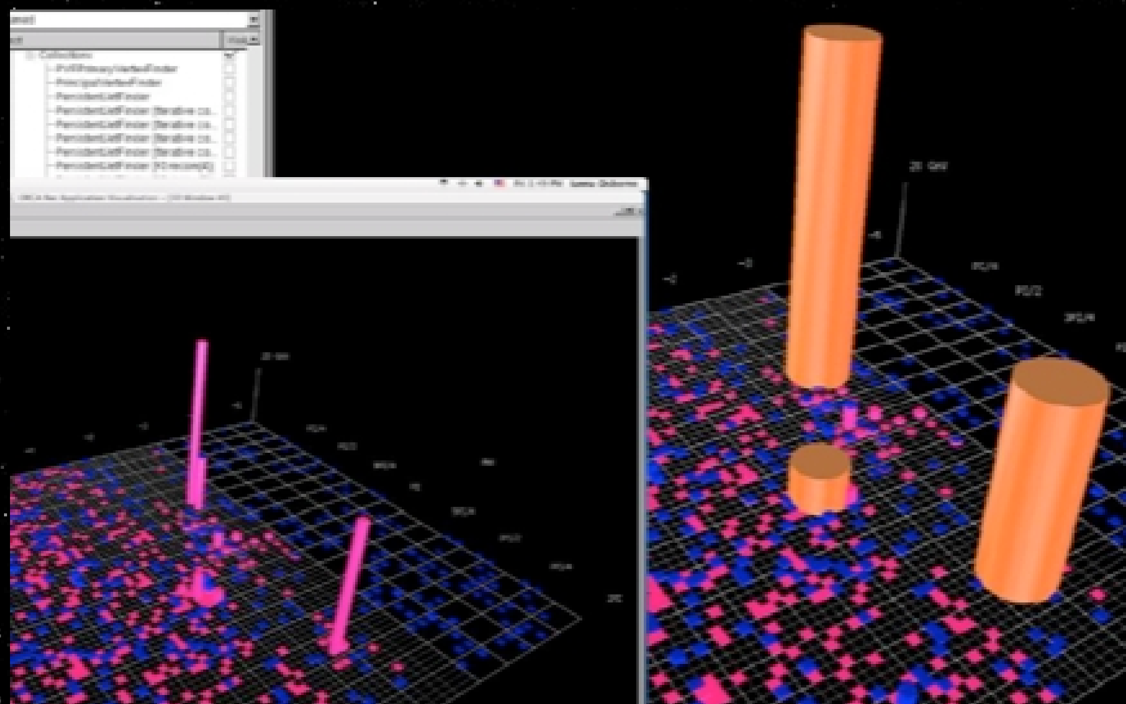
is particle physics ready for the LHC?



Joe Lykken
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory

Hinchliffe's rule:

IS HINCHLIFFE'S RULE TRUE?*

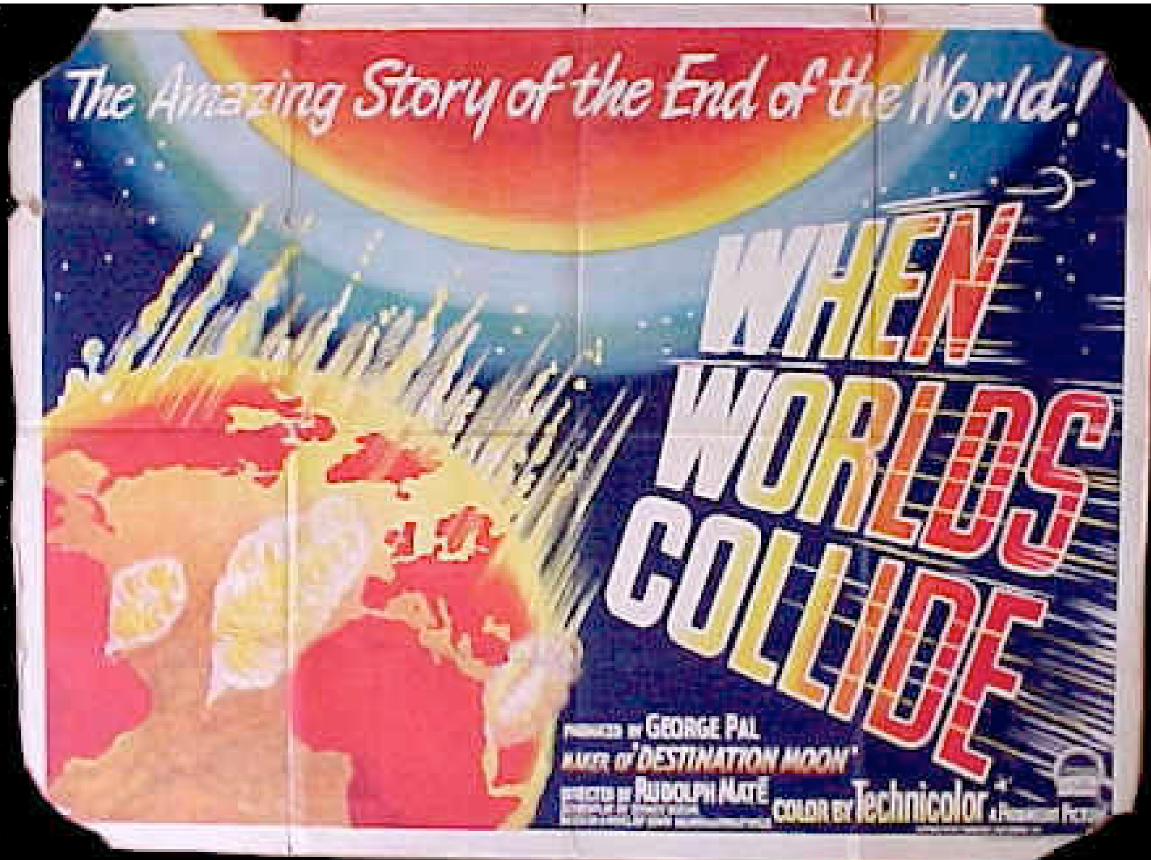
Boris Peon

Abstract

Hinchliffe has asserted that whenever the title of a paper is a question with a yes/no answer, the answer is always no. This paper demonstrates that Hinchliffe's assertion is false, but only if it is true.

outline

- countdown to the Large Hadron Collider
- is it new physics?
    - "clean" signatures
    - how to discover supersymmetry
    - missing energy
- what kind of new physics?
    - is it supersymmetry, or is it little Higgs?
    - hidden supersymmetry
    - is that bump a Z', or is it 11 dimensional M-theory?
- how the LHC will change everything



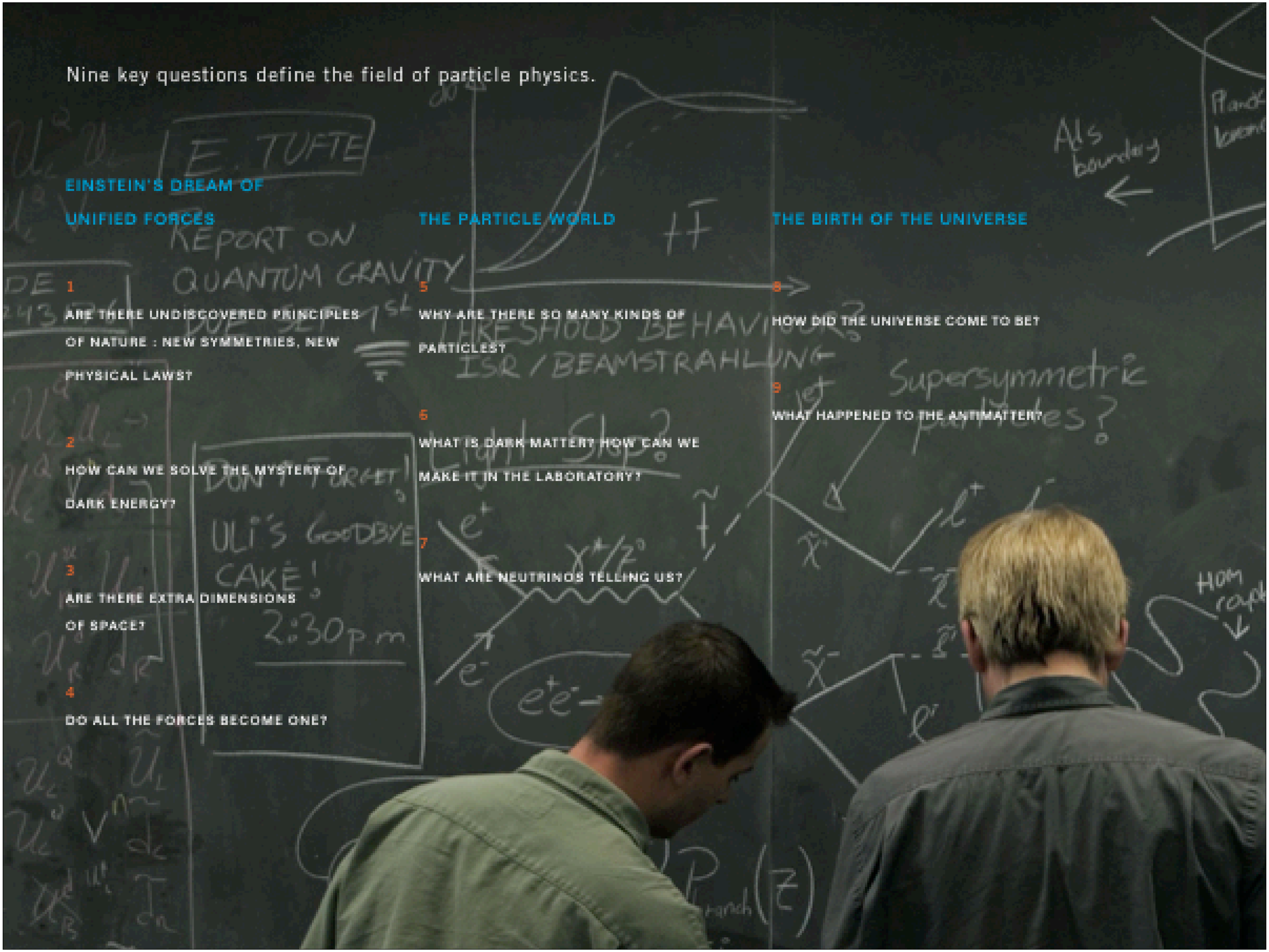
only 451 days until LHC!

Large Hadron Collider

turns on July 1, 2007

- a 27 km particle accelerator at CERN
- colliding beams of protons at 14 TeV total energy
- 7 times the energy and 50 times the luminosity of the Tevatron

- the largest and most ambitious scientific project yet attempted
- e.g. requires 30,000 tons of 8.4 Tesla dipole magnets cooled to 1.9 degrees K by 90 tons of liquid helium
- e.g. 40 MHZ collision rate = 1 Terabyte/sec raw data rate from the CMS and ATLAS particle detectors



Nine key questions define the field of particle physics.

EINSTEIN'S DREAM OF UNIFIED FORCES

1 ARE THERE UNDISCOVERED PRINCIPLES OF NATURE : NEW SYMMETRIES, NEW PHYSICAL LAWS?

2 HOW CAN WE SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF DARK ENERGY?

3 ARE THERE EXTRA DIMENSIONS OF SPACE?

4 DO ALL THE FORCES BECOME ONE?

THE PARTICLE WORLD

5 WHY ARE THERE SO MANY KINDS OF PARTICLES?

6 WHAT IS DARK MATTER? HOW CAN WE MAKE IT IN THE LABORATORY?

7 WHAT ARE NEUTRINOS TELLING US?

THE BIRTH OF THE UNIVERSE

8 HOW DID THE UNIVERSE COME TO BE?

9 WHAT HAPPENED TO THE ANTIMATTER?

a universe full of Higgs?

the Standard Model conjectures:

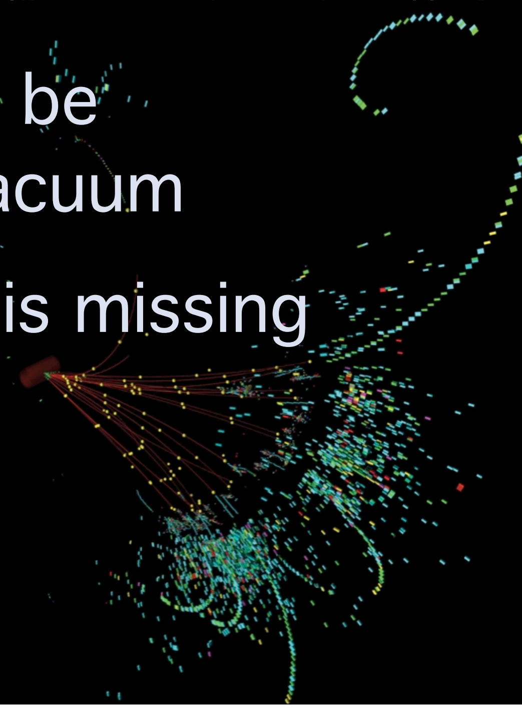
- the existence of a Higgs field
- the Higgs field permeates the entire universe
- W and Z react to the Higgs field and get mass
- the matter particles (quarks and leptons) also get mass this way

these are bold conjectures!

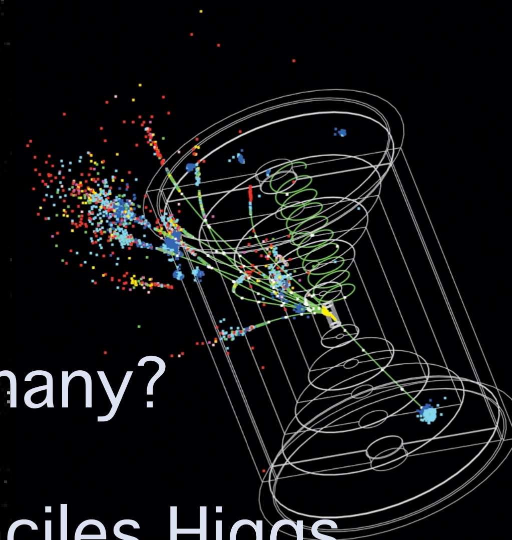
Higgs vs the quantum vacuum

Problems:

- if there is a Higgs field, there should also be a Higgs particle - we haven't found it yet
- a Higgs field doesn't seem to be consistent with a quantum vacuum
- some important new physics is missing in this story!

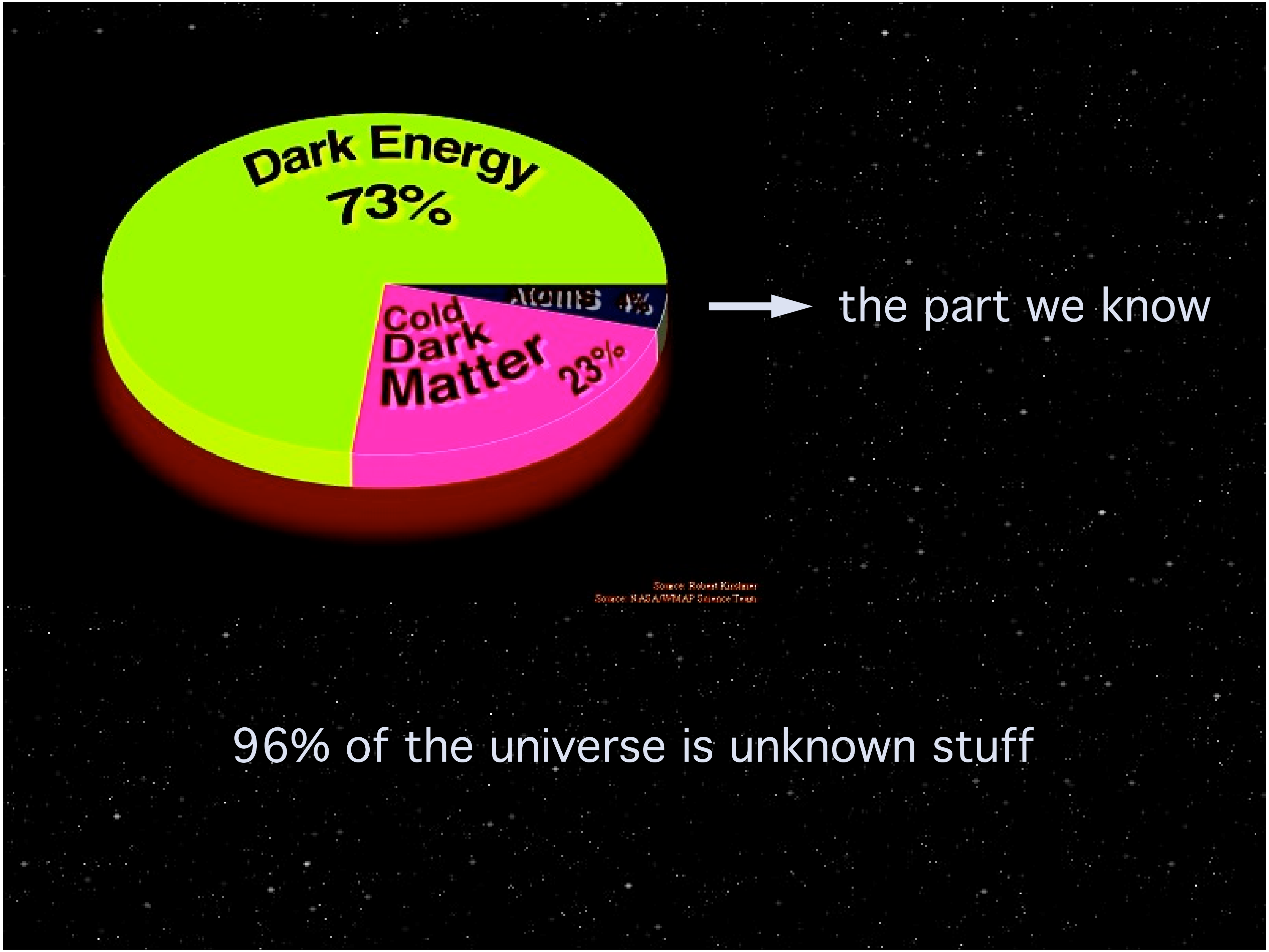


questions for the LHC:



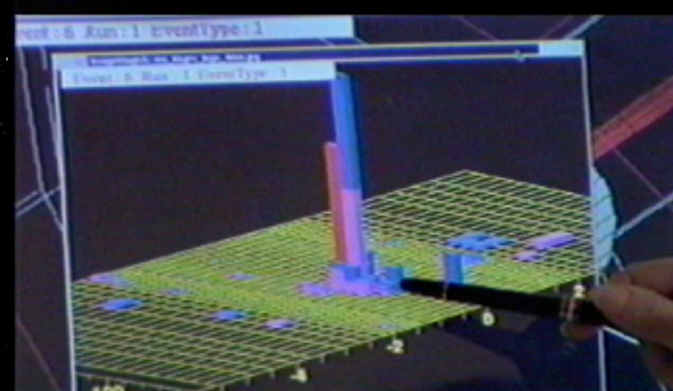
- is there a Higgs? what kind? how many?
- what is the new physics that reconciles Higgs (or something like it) with the quantum vacuum?

supersymmetry? new forces? extra dimensions? none of the above?

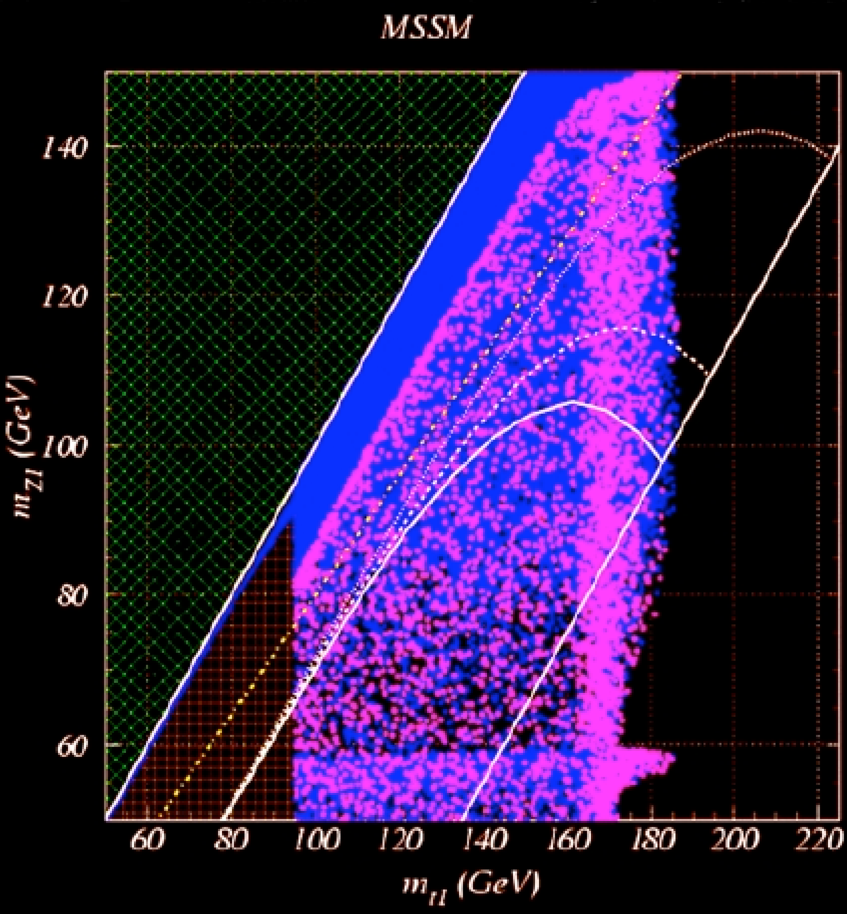

Dark Energy
73%
Cold Dark Matter
23%
Atoms 4%
the part we know
Source: Robert Kirshner
Source: NASA/WMAP Science Team
96% of the universe is unknown stuff

dark matter at the LHC:

- a natural explanation for part/all of the dark matter is weakly interacting thermal relic particles with mass 0.1 - 1 TeV.
- the LHC would likely produce such particles
- they could then be detected as "missing energy"



the neutralino of supersymmetry is a natural dark matter candidate



- scanning over different models
- magenta points produce exactly the right amount of dark matter!
- inside white lines means supersymmetry will be seen at Tevatron!
- for most magenta points, CDMS will also see neutralinos from the galactic halo!

Balazs, Carena, Wagner 2004

see also new paper by Carena, Hooper, and Skands

accelerator challenges

- the LHC accelerator design (to compete with the SSC!) pushes the envelope in several areas
- 2808 proton bunches (each direction), with 100 billion 7 TeV protons per bunch
- Beam energy of 350 Megajoules = 120 Kg TNT, enough to melt ~ a ton of copper

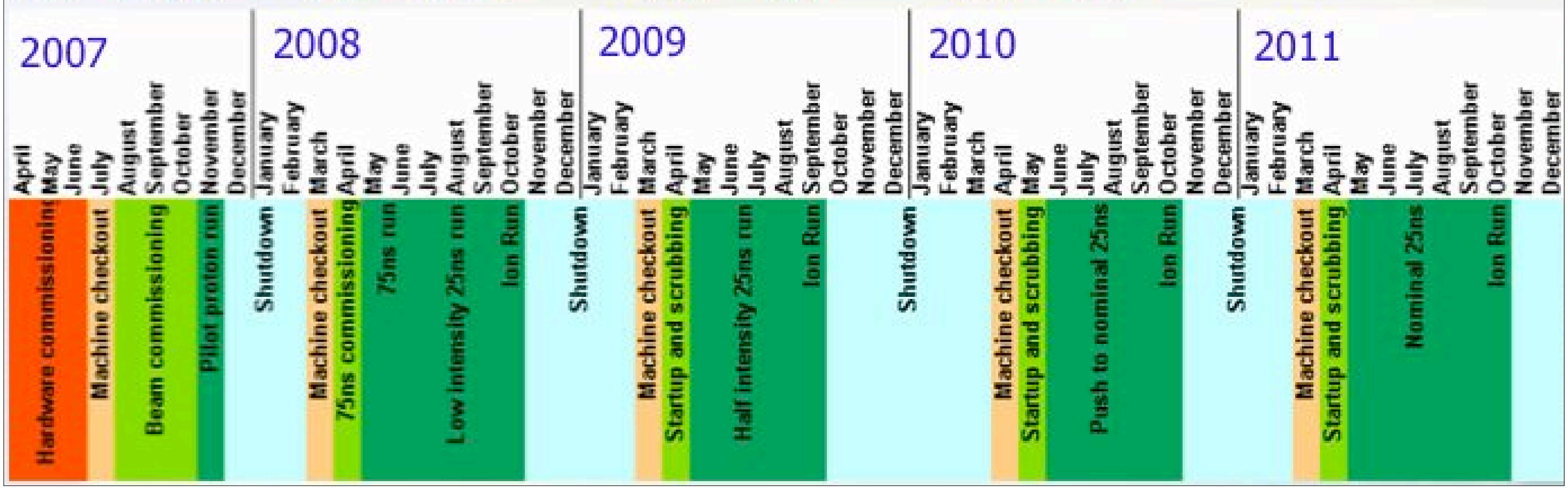
What CDF was surprised by and reacted to

- Very Serious (CDF)
  - Fast beam loss (risk was known - but reinforced by experience)
  - Damage to silicon from low doses (100's of rads) at high rate (100 nsec) [particular failure mode not reproduced in tests]
  - (note: CDF shields D0 from proton halo)
- Serious (CDF and D0)
  - Damage to various electronics in collision hall due to SEB (single event burnout) or similar single events ← abnormally high losses
- Annoying (CDF)
  - Example: Beam induced background in missing E_T trigger ← halo scraping upstream of CDF

The LHC Start-Up

- Physics running: 140 days/year
- ATLAS/CMS running: ~100 days/year
- Typical efficiency for physics: 40%
- Effective ATLAS/CMS running time/year: ~1000 hours ~ 4×10^6 s ~ 4×10^{38} cm^{-2} = 4×10^{14} b^{-1} = 400 pb^{-1} @ 10^{32}cm^{-2}s^{-1}
- Note that the schedule below [R. Bailey, LHCAC, 6/5/05] is "all goes well" scenario

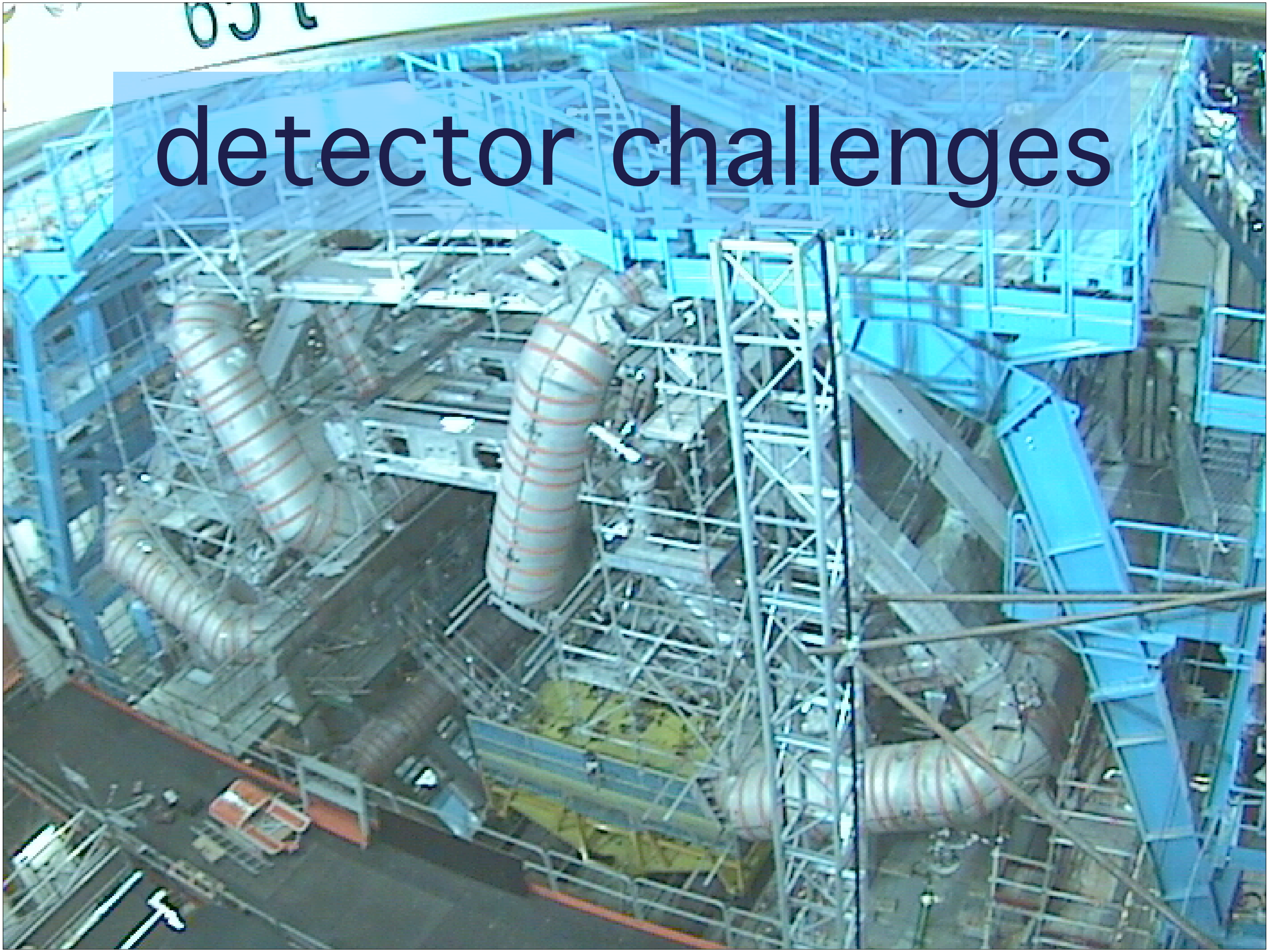
Pilot run, 75ns	2008, 75/25ns	2009, 25ns	2010, 25ns
$L \sim 5 \times 10^{30}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}	$L \sim 3 \times 10^{32}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}	$L \sim 1 \times 10^{33}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}	$L \sim 1 \times 10^{34}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}
$\int L dt \sim 20$ pb^{-1}	$\int L dt \sim 1.2$ fb^{-1}	$\int L dt \sim 4$ fb^{-1}	$\int L dt \sim 40$ fb^{-1}



what is the message to theorists?

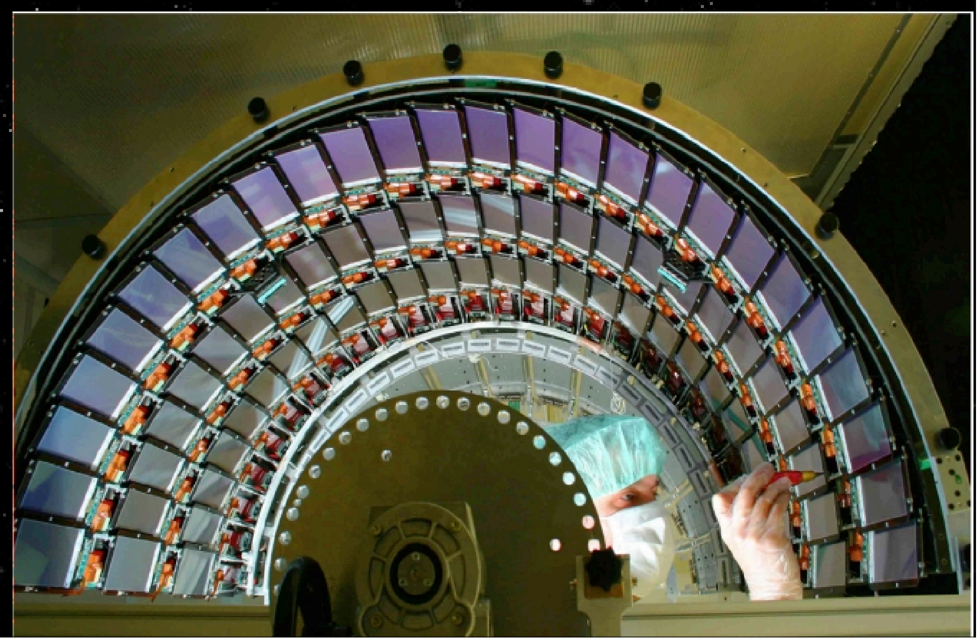
- LHC startup will be slow and gradual
- the discoveries announced in 2009-2010 will be made from data sets with $<\sim \mathbf{10}\ \mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ not the $\mathbf{30-100}\ \mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ that you see in all the studies

detector challenges



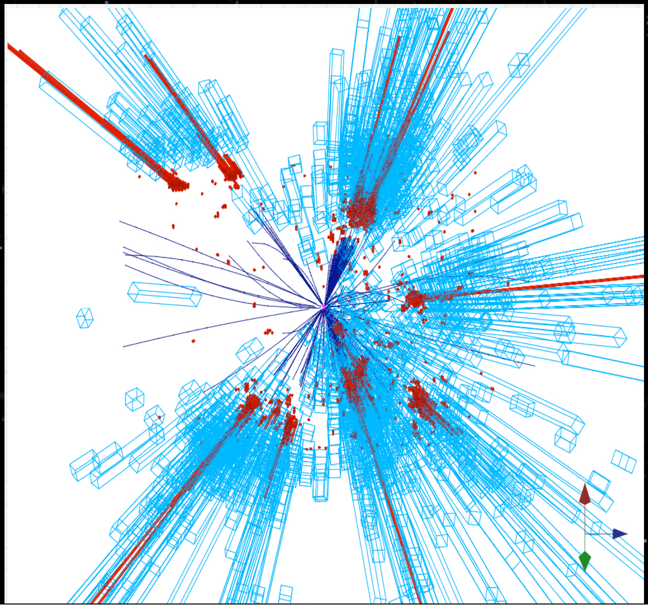
detector challenges

- new detectors with new technologies
- new environment: higher energy + luminosity
- calibration, alignment, and integration of many big subsystems



the baby and the bath water

- 40 MHZ collision rate = 1 Terabyte/sec raw data
- only 5 events out of a billion will be a Higgs



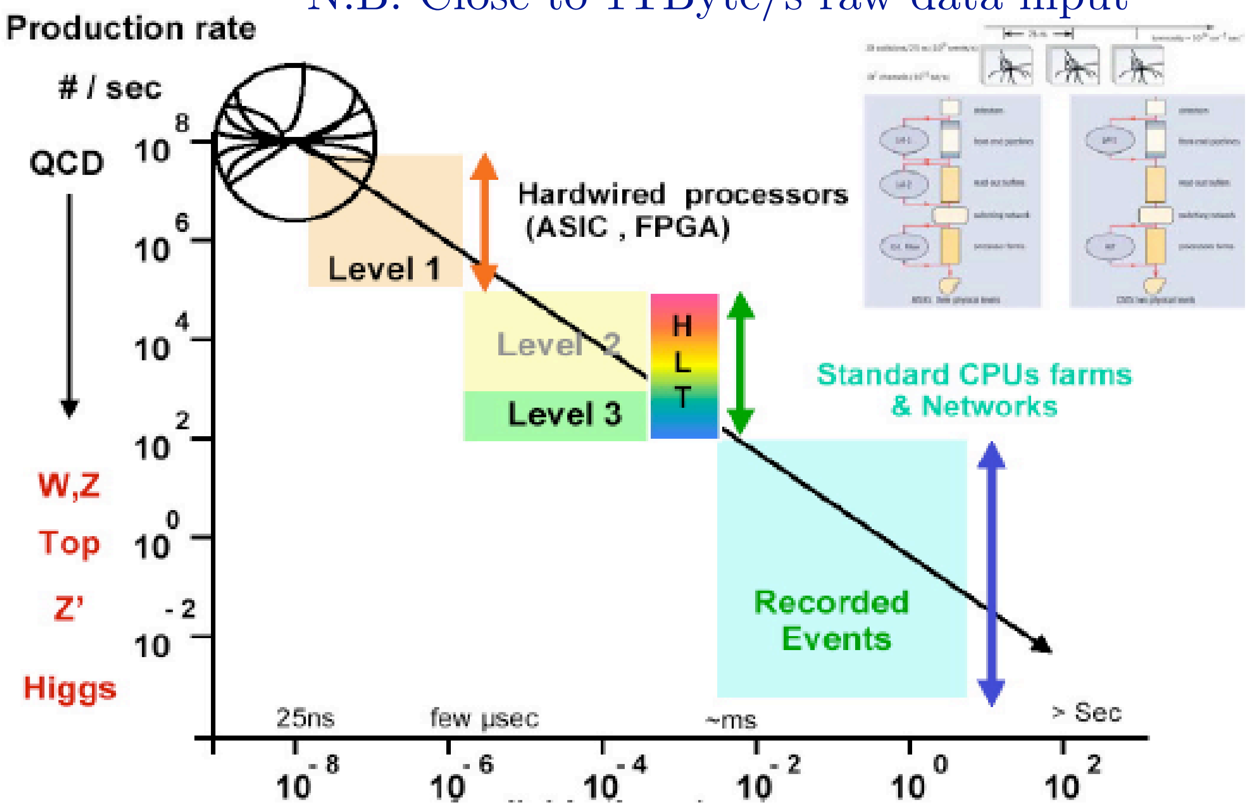
is it new physics?

Standard Model cross sections at LHC are huge:

- inclusive 1 TeV supersymmetry: ~ 3 pb
- Z + 2 jets, Z decaying to neutrinos: ~ 200 pb
- inclusive top: 0.89 nanobarns
- inclusive W and Z: ~ 100 nanobarns
- inclusive bbar: ~ 500 microbarns
- total inelastic: ~ 0.1 barns

Multilevel Data Selection

N.B. Close to 1TByte/s raw data input



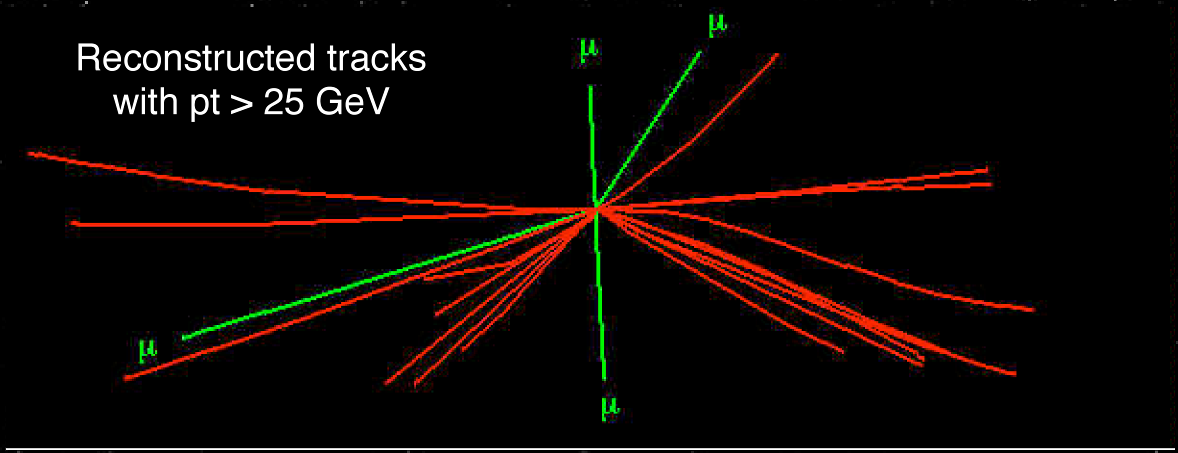
- Avalaible time (sec) versus Production rate (Events/sec)

From 10^{28} to 10^{33} /(cm^2sec)

L for 1 month run	Integrated L	Trigger	Process	Comments
10^{28}	$10nb^{-1}$	σ_{bB} ~ 600 nb. Setup – run singe electron, muon, photon	g+g -> b+B	900,000 JJ, 6000 bb, 1200 1u, 60 2u Establish u jet tag
10^{29}	100 nb^{-1}	Setup dimuon, dielectron σ_{uv} ~ 10 nb	q+Q->W->u+v (D-Y)	1000 u from W->u + v Lumi – standard candle (look at high Mt tail)
10^{30}	1 pb^{-1}	Run dilepton trigger σ_{uu} ~ 600 pb σ_{tT} ~ 630 pb	g+g_>t+T q+Q->Z->u+u (D-Y)	600 t + T produced 600 dimuons from Z-mass scale Lumi- standard candle, high M
10^{31}	10 pb^{-1} End of '07 pilot run	Setup, J*MisEt σ_{quu} ~ 40 pb $\sigma_{\gamma\gamma}$ ~ 24 pb	g+q->Z+q->u+u+q q+Q->γ+-γ (tree)	400 Z + J events with Z->dimuons – Z+J balance, calib Estimate J + miss Et 240 diphoton events with M > 60 GeV
10^{32}	100 pb^{-1}	σ_{qQZ} ~ 170 pb σ_{qgZg} ~ 32 pb	g+g->t+T g+g->q+Q+Z	12000 t ->b+J + J * t-> b+u+v 3000 J+J+Z->vv events, Pt>30 500 J+J+Z->u+u events, Pt>30
10^{33}	1 fb^{-1} (1% of design L for 1 yr) End '08 Physics run			M of dijet in 120000 top events – set Jet energy scale with W mass. Dimuon mass > 1 TeV, start discovery search,diphoton search, SUSY search

“clean” signatures at LHC

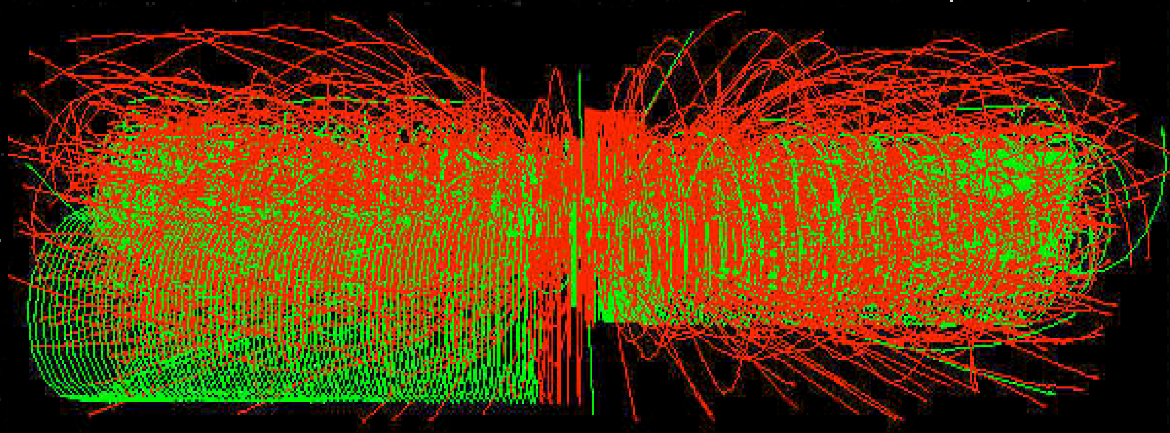
- every new physics event, no matter how clean, will have 20 - 50 additional collision events laid on top of it, plus an underlying event from the proton remnants



golden event: $gg \to h \to ZZ \to \mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-$

“clean” signatures at LHC

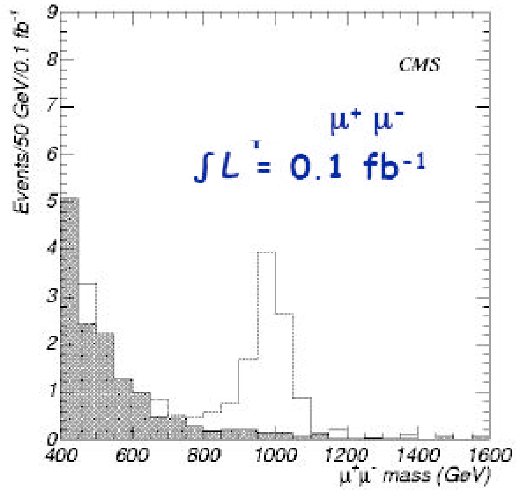
- the extra junk is soft, but adds a total of about 1 TeV to the event

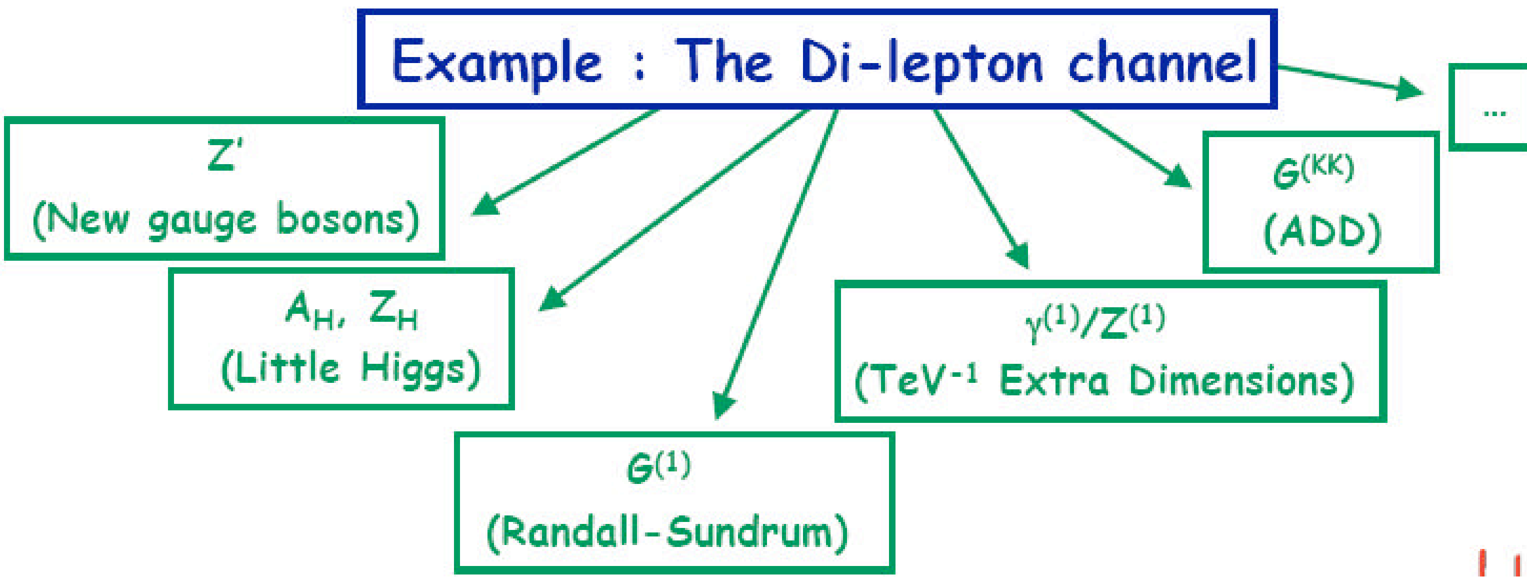


golden event: $\mathrm{gg} \rightarrow \mathbf{h} \rightarrow \mathbf{ZZ} \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-$

Example: Di-lepton Resonance

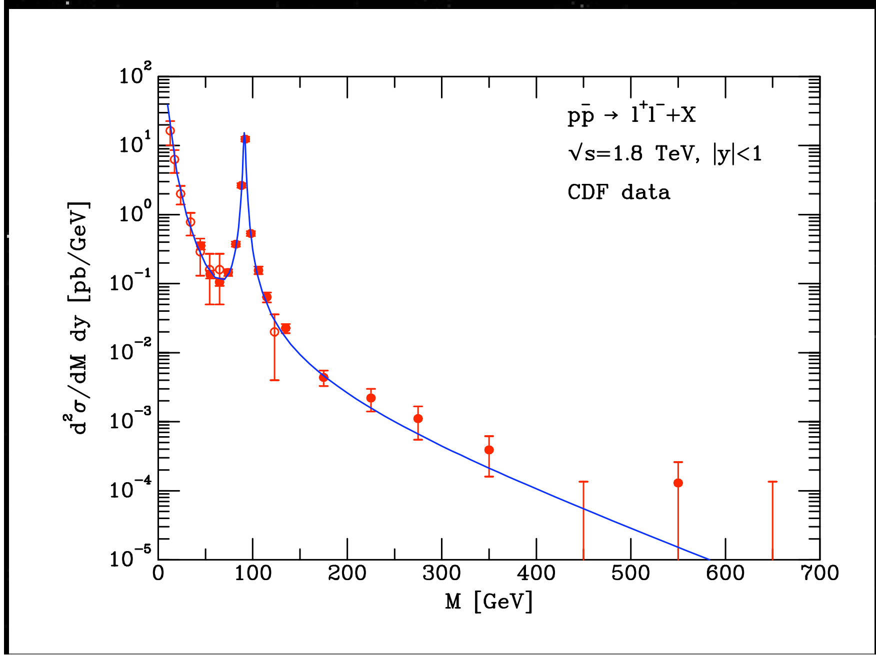
May be seen very early: first weeks

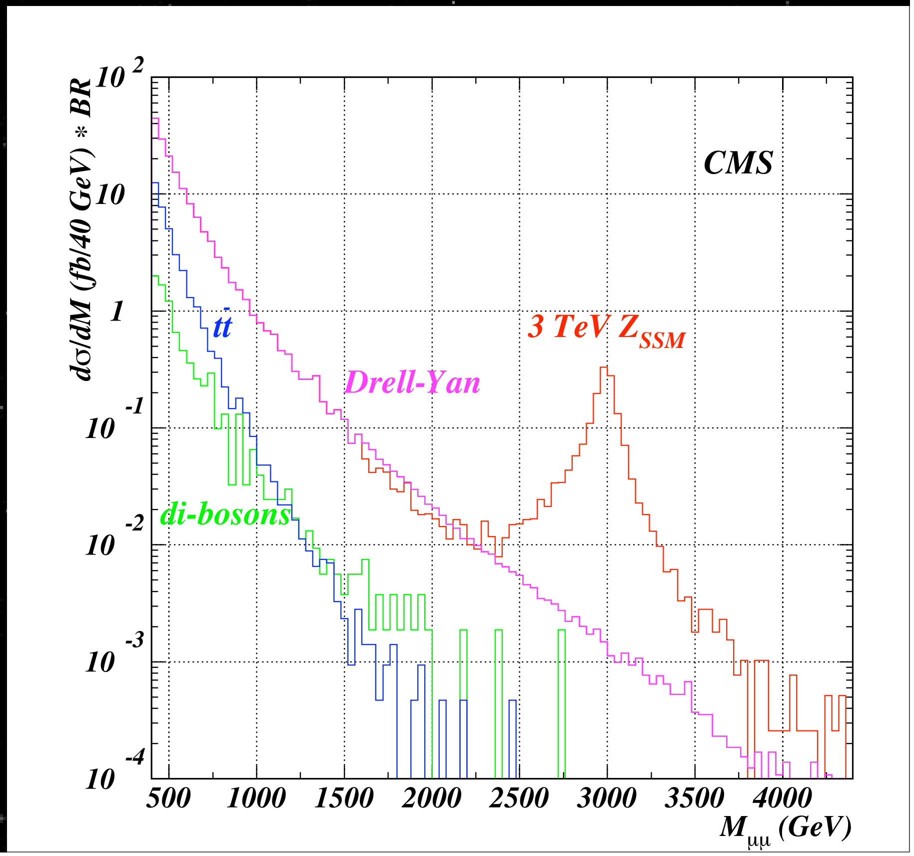




Z primes

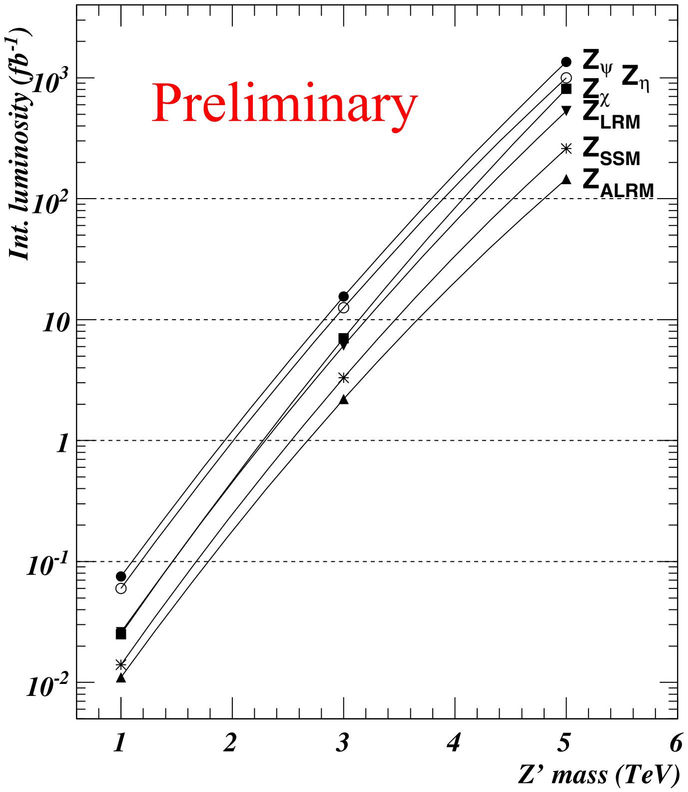
- production of electron or muon pairs is well-understood theoretically and computed at NNLO in QCD
- theory and data agree very well





$Z' \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$: towards Physics TDR

Currently in process of re-doing analysis using "real-life" detector (aligned and calibrated to a certain precision) and including various sources of syst. uncertainties.



ORCA 8.13.2 (latest).

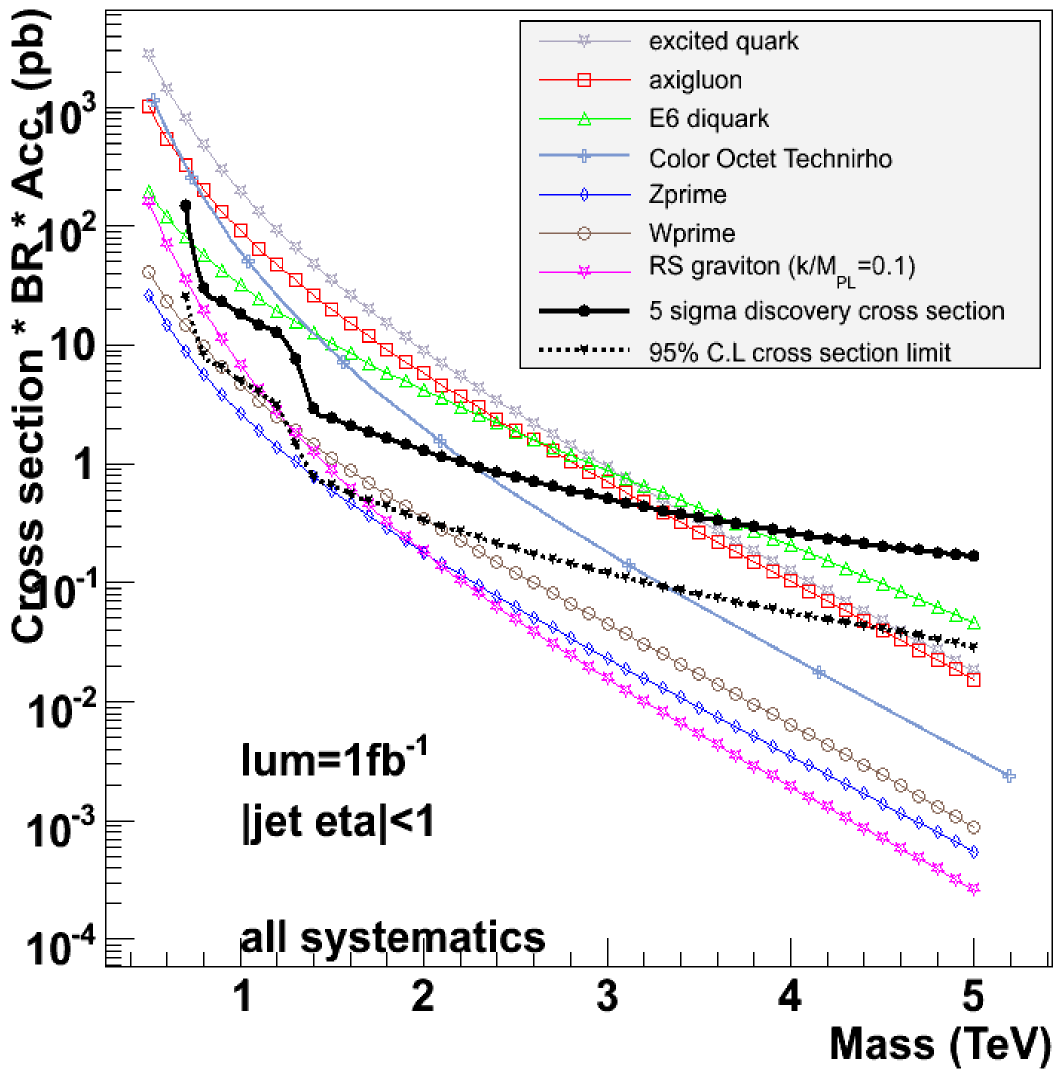
Low-lumi pile-up.

"Long term" tracker and muon misalignment scenarios.

Just a snapshot of where we are at the moment: will certainly change in forthcoming weeks as other effects and syst. errors will be taken into account.

Sensitivity to Dijet Resonances at CMS

$1\ \mathrm{fb}^{-1}$



Selda Esen and Rob Harris

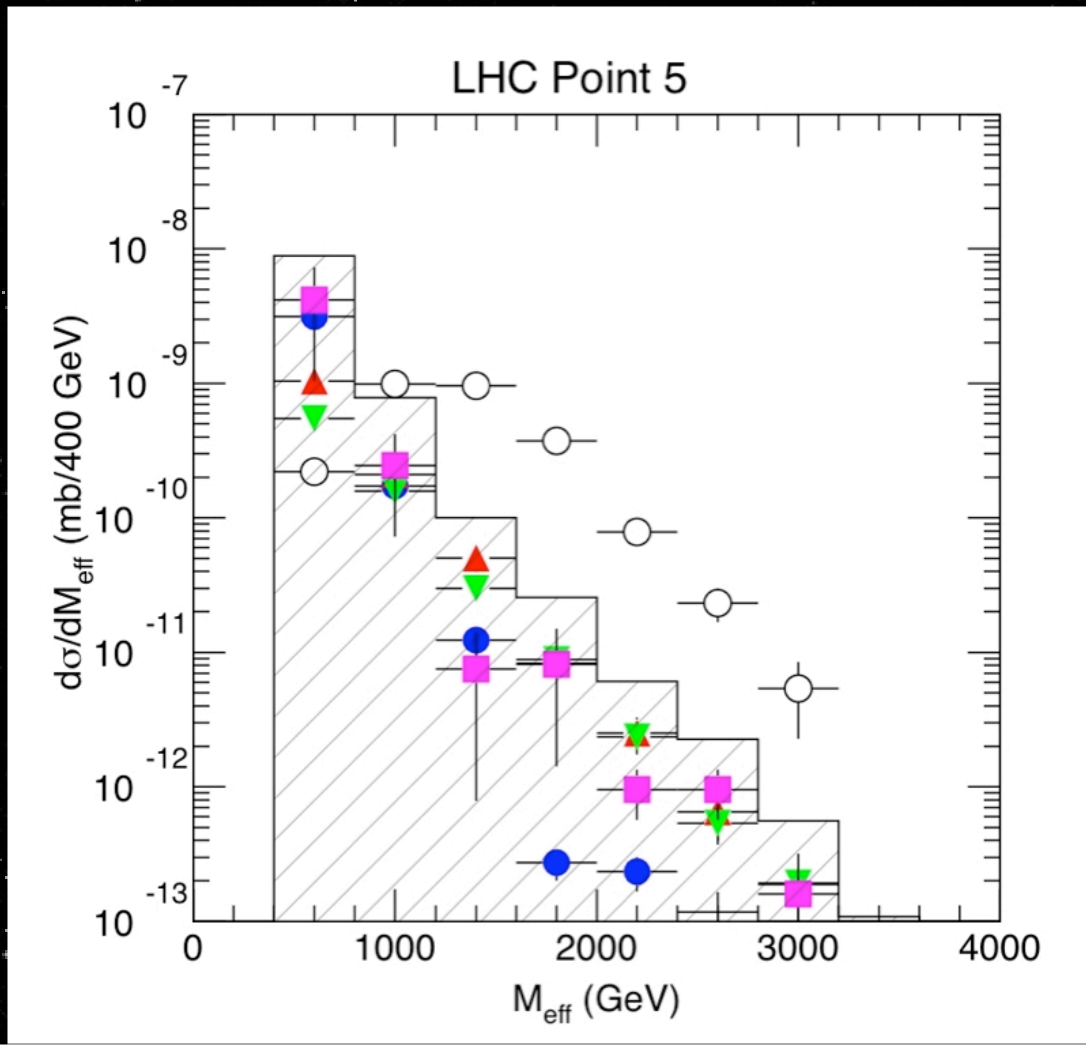
discovering supersymmetry

- the dominant production of superparticles at LHC is through pairs of gluinos and squarks
- their cascade decays produce high energy jets and large “missing energy” from neutralinos
- a simple discriminant for supersymmetry searches is the effective mass defined as

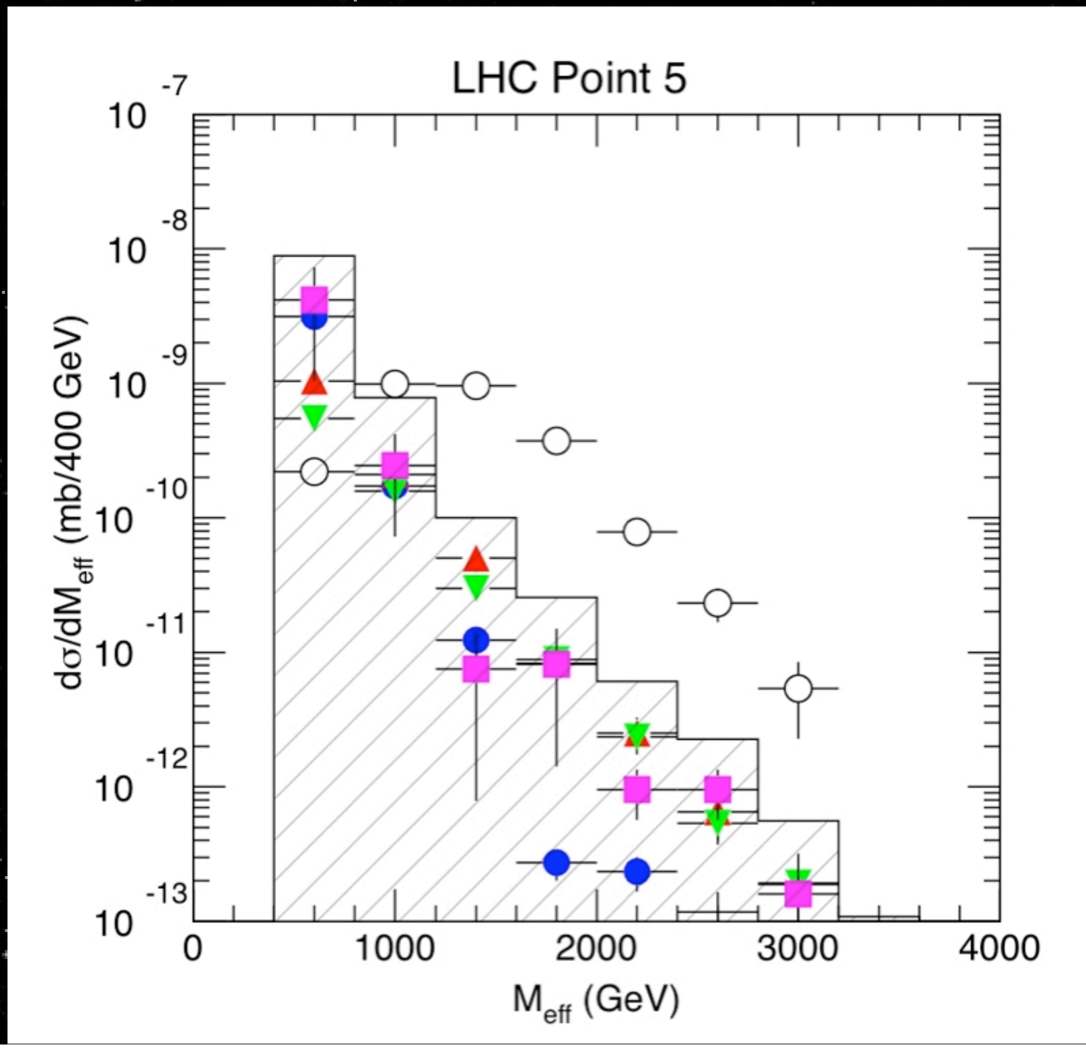
$$\mathrm{M_{eff}} = \mathrm{E_T^{miss}} + \sum_{i=1}^{4} \mathrm{P_T^{jet}}$$

- an excess of events with large $\mathrm{M_{eff}}$ or $\mathrm{H_T}$ could be the initial discovery of supersymmetry

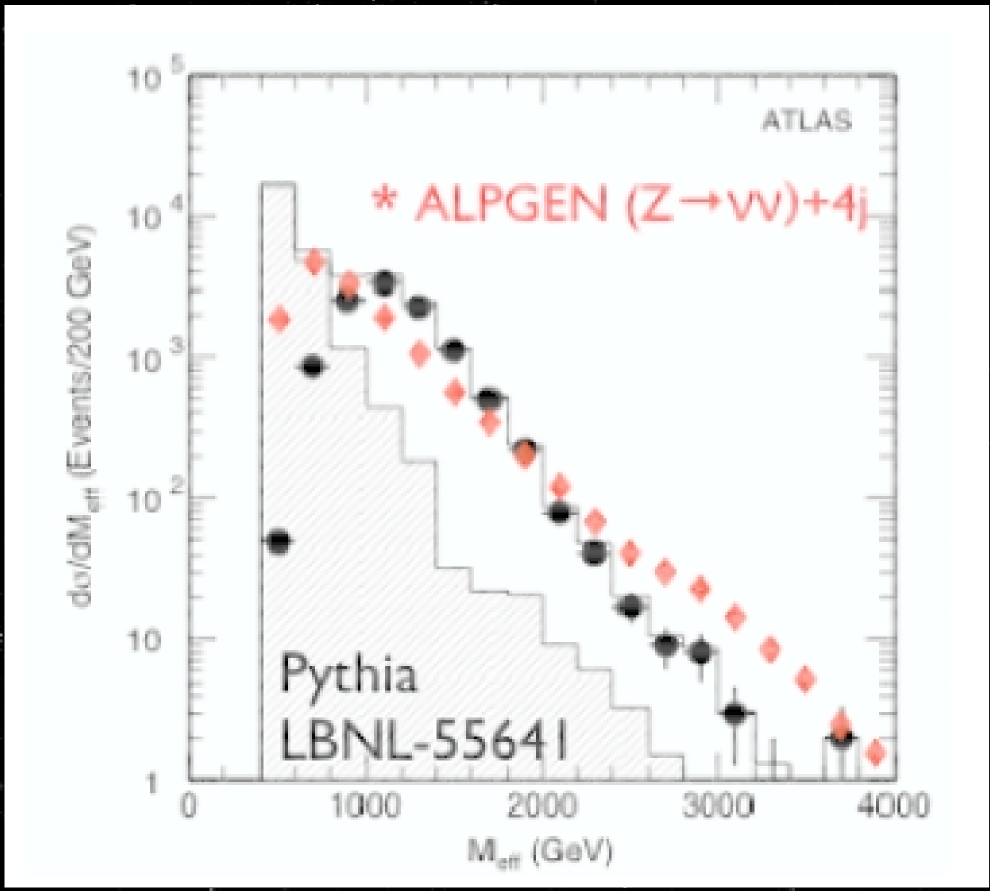
- this strategy is backed up by this famous plot from the ATLAS TDR
- for 8 years, was used to make the case that LHC can discover TeV mass supersymmetry after "a few weeks of running"



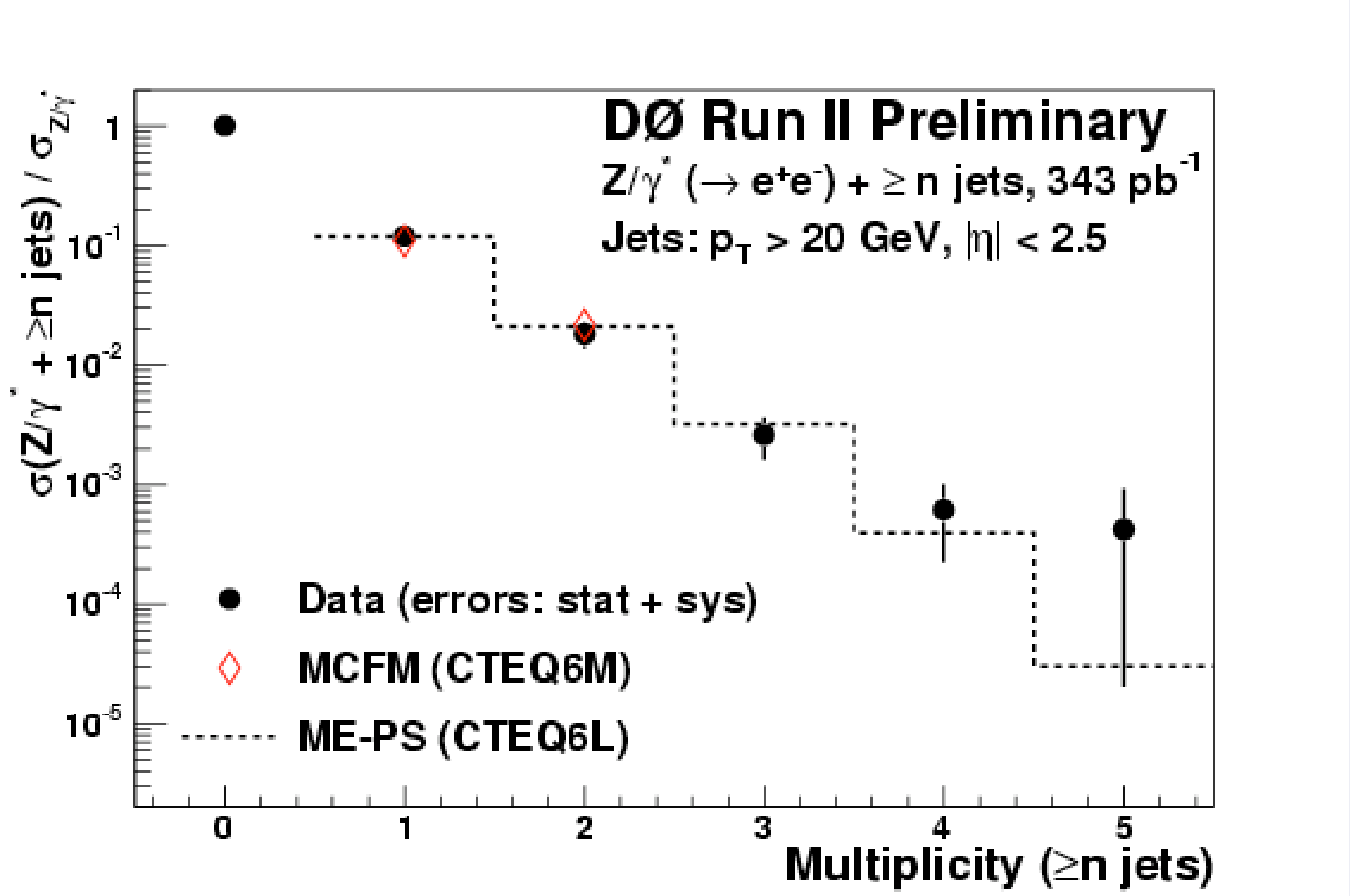
the only problem is:
this plot is completely wrong



- at LHC, supersymmetry channels have large SM backgrounds from top, Z+jets, and W+jets
- showering Monte Carlos like Isajet and Pythia underestimate these backgrounds by up to a factor of ten in the signal region
- this was forgotten until recently, when better QCD theory tools became available



Cross check on Run2 data



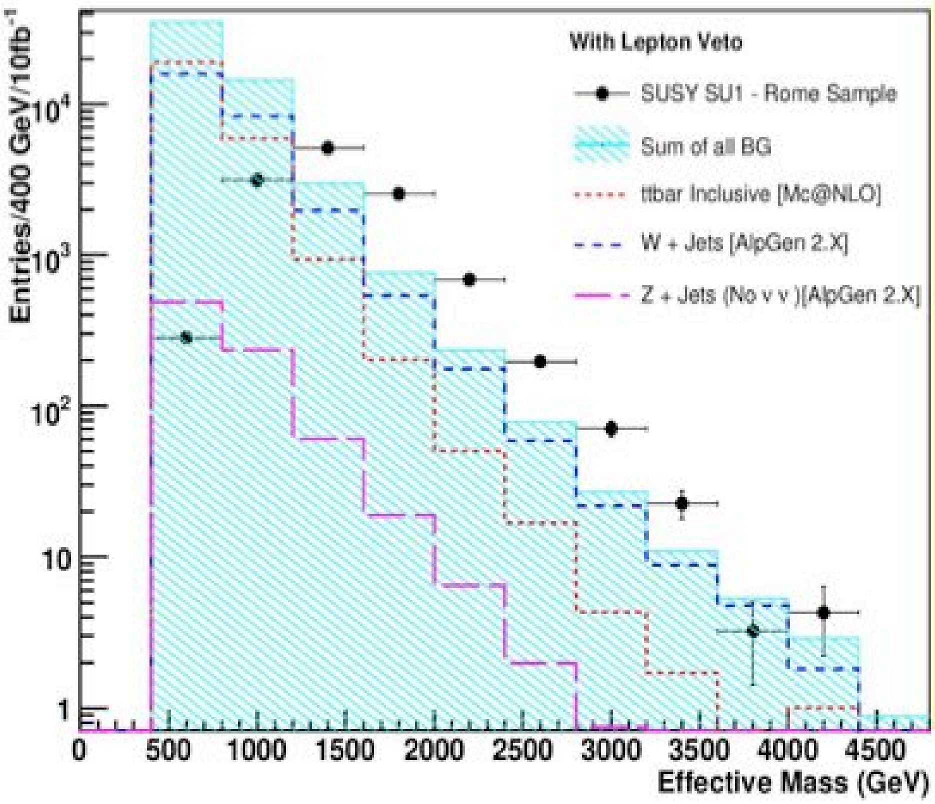
Includes up to $Zjjj$, $j = q, g$

Samper project V

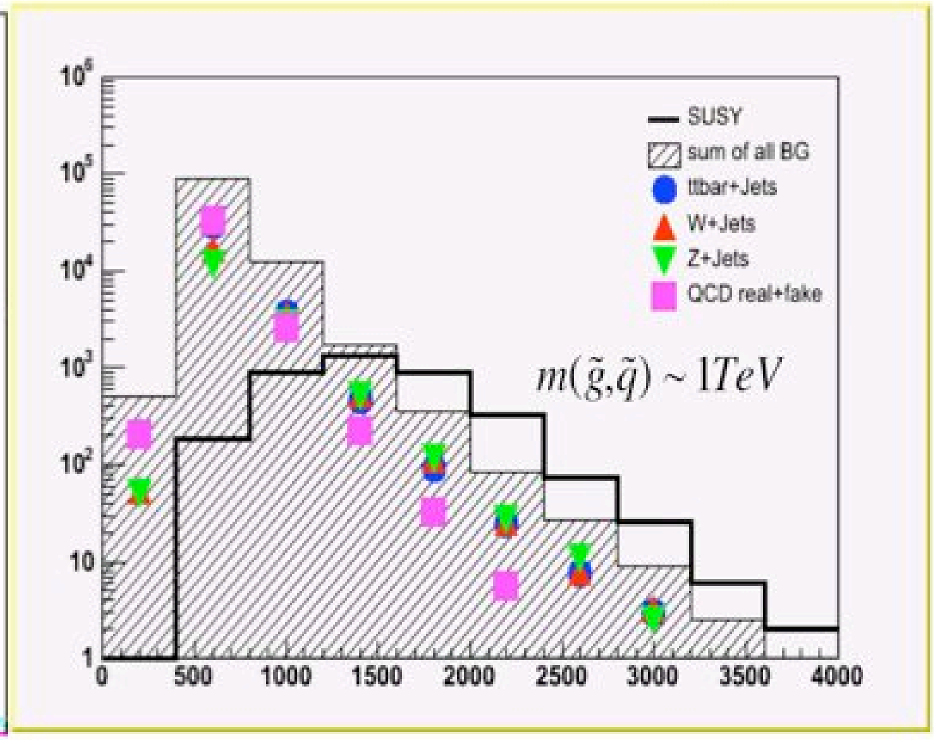
- Next steps:
  - Implementing internal masses. This will give:
    - Q Qbar + jet
    - Q Qbar + V
  - 2 to 4 processes. This will give access to a huge range of processes:
    - Q Qbar + Q Qbar (eg top-pair + bottom-pair)
    - 4 jets
    - 3 jets + V (including mass effects for quarks)
    - 2 jets + V V (including mass effects for quarks)
    - ….

Comparisons with Other studies [0 lepton mode]

this study



S. Asai et. al.



Differences in Generator Version (AlpGen)

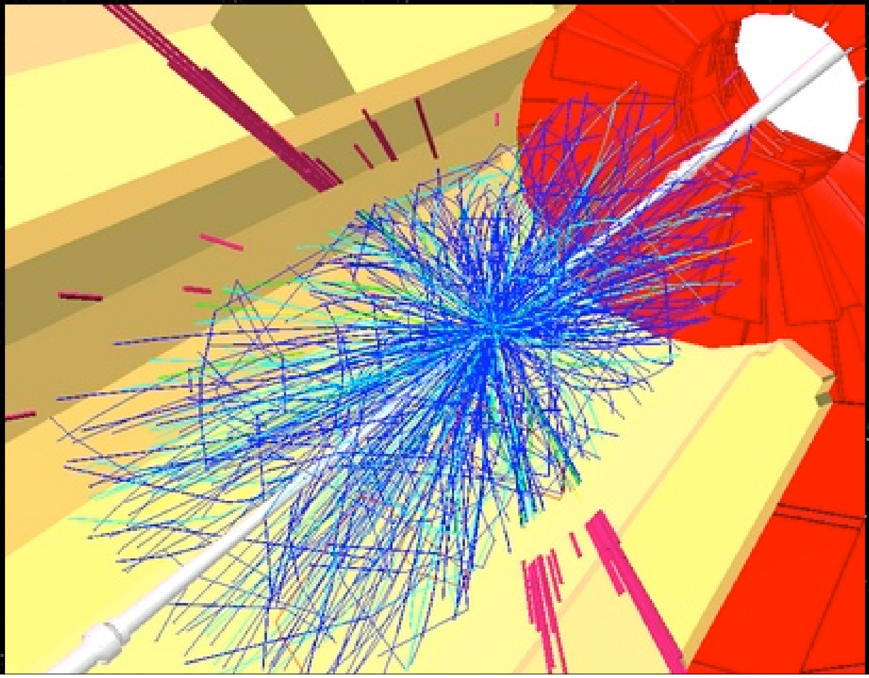
ME + PS matching prescriptions

Selection cuts and Scale choice

Matching presciption, Matching at Pt ~ 20 GeV Vs 40 GeV ??

how to discover supersymmetry?

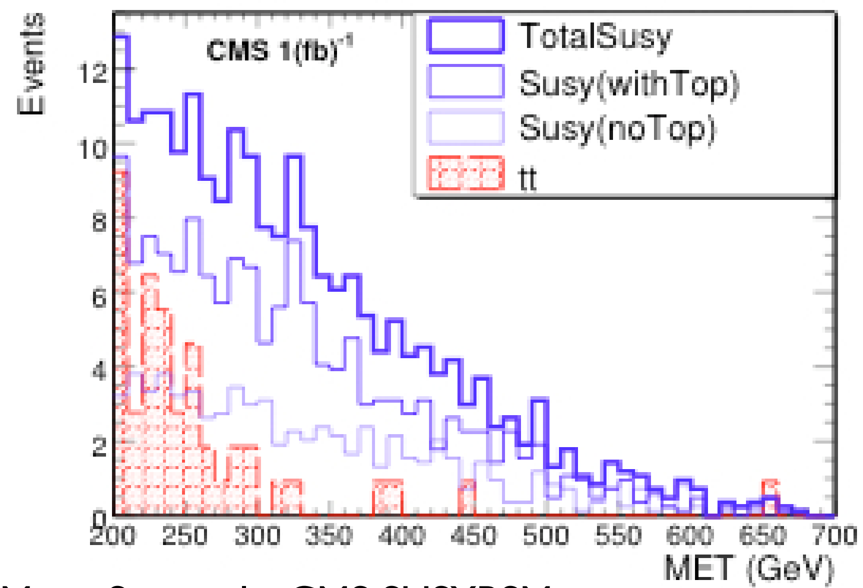
- can enhance the SUSY signal by requiring leptons
- but now we have to understand a lot: multijets, missing energy, leptons, jets faking leptons, ...
- and the search strategies become more dependent on which supersymmetry model Nature has chosen



how to discover supersymmetry?

- CMS is exploring a "self-calibrating" approach, where first you understand your large data sample of top quarks
- then you look for an excess of events in this data sample with large missing energy
- these could come from superpartner particles decaying into neutralinos, b quarks, plus other junk

discovery of supersymmetry in 2008?



Maria Spiropulu, CMS SUSYBSM

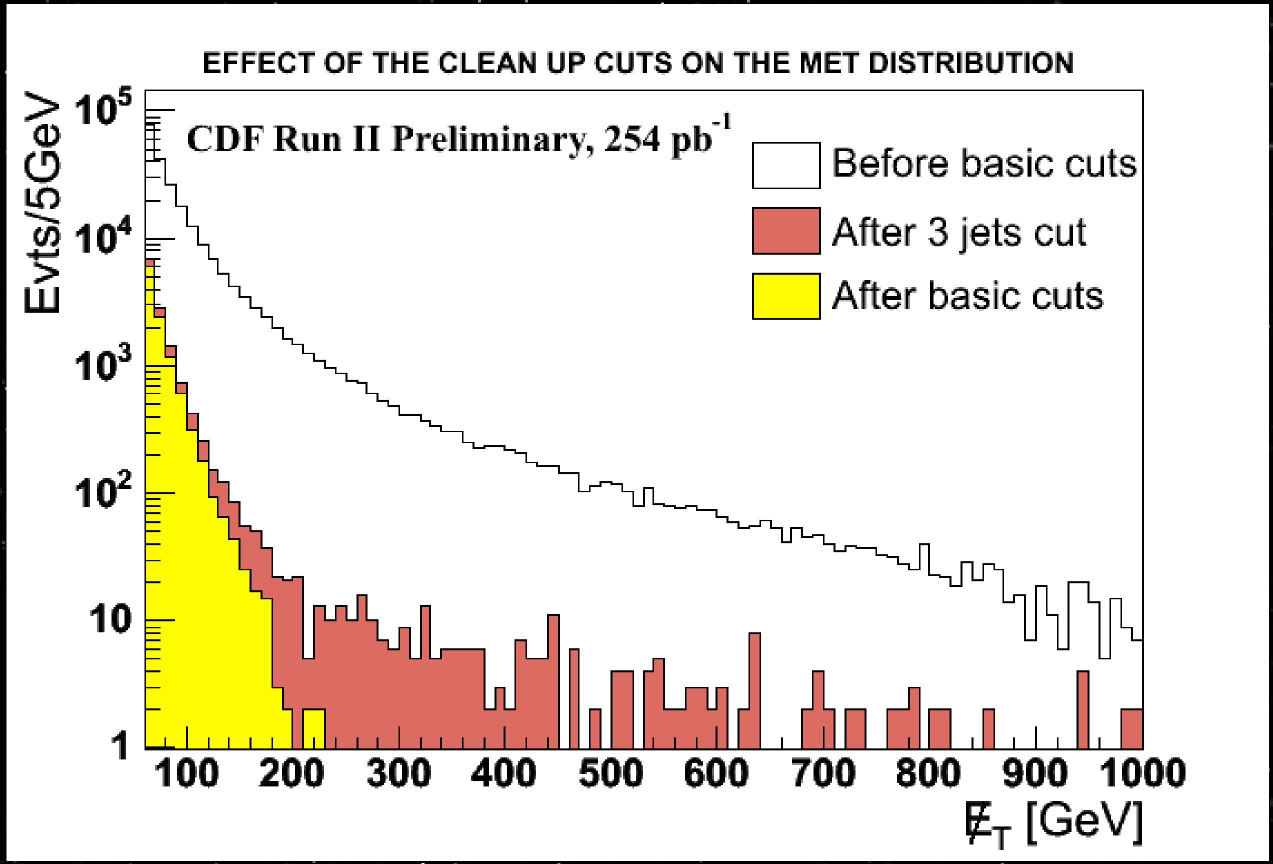
- Caveat: missing energy, the best discriminator between supersymmetry and SM, is also one of the most challenging physics objects

missing energy signatures

- ANY beyond the Standard Model theory which incorporates weakly interacting dark matter will have missing energy signatures
- so do many models of large or warped extra dimensions, for reasons that have nothing to do with dark matter

see e.g. JL hep-ph/0503148,
JL and Randall, hep-th/9908076

not for amateurs

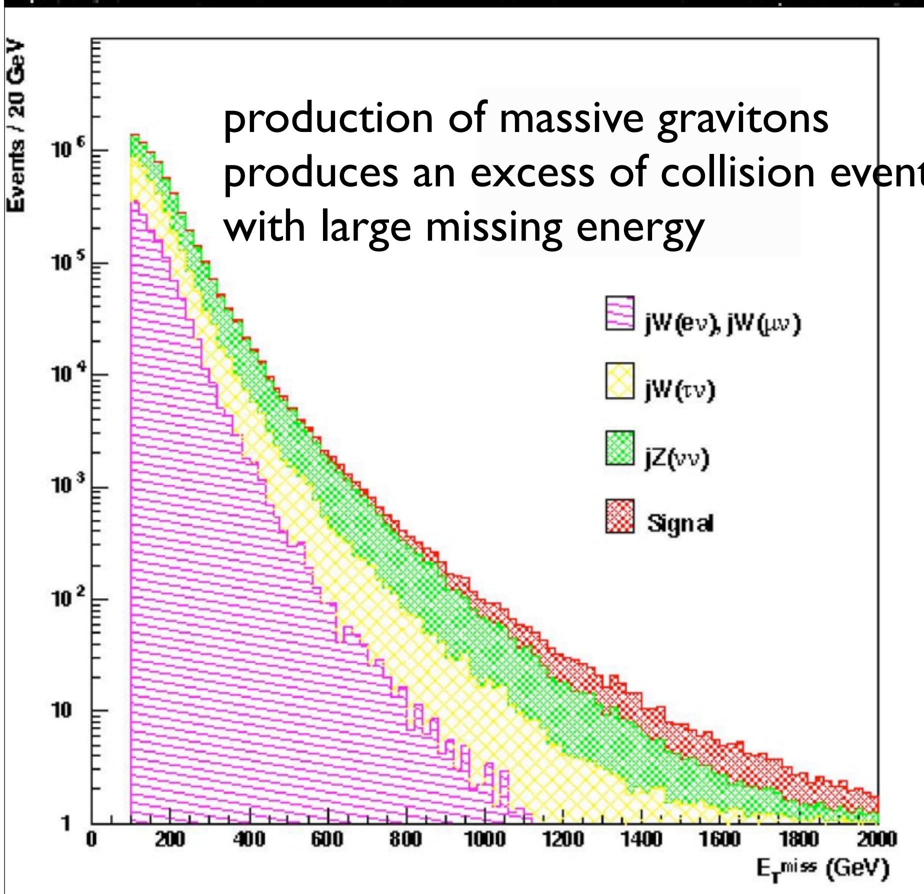


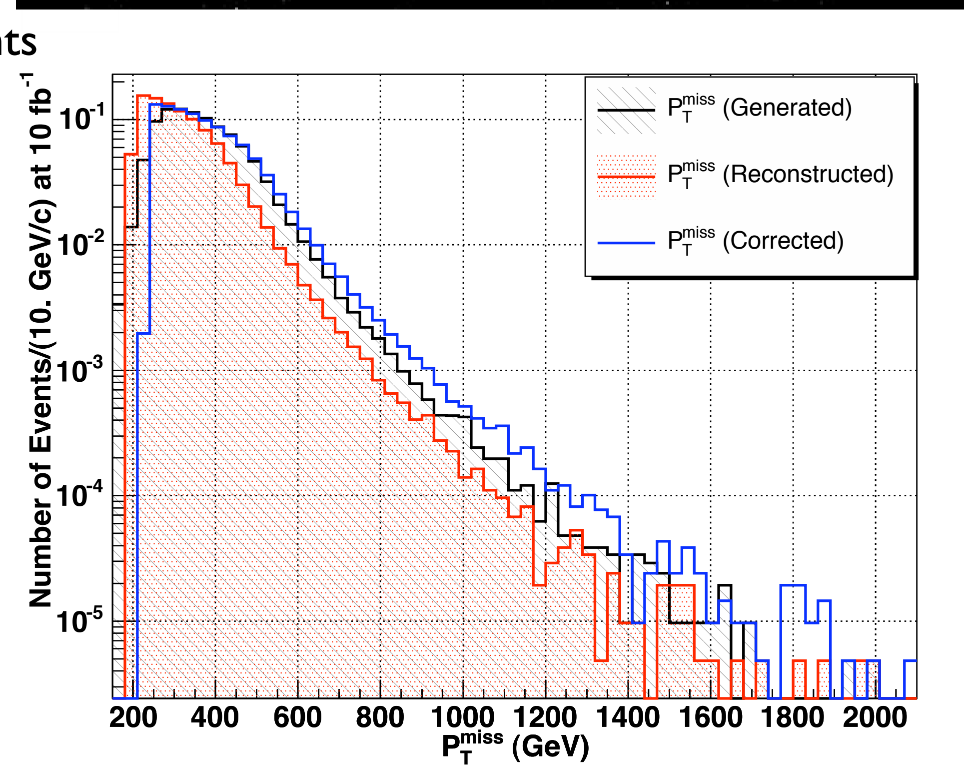
- missing energy + multijets among the most challenging searches at Tevatron Runs I and II

ask Greg Landsberg, Kevin Burkett, etc

signals in many models of extra dimensions are smooth excesses over SM backgrounds, e.g.

production of massive gravitons produces an excess of collision events with large missing energy

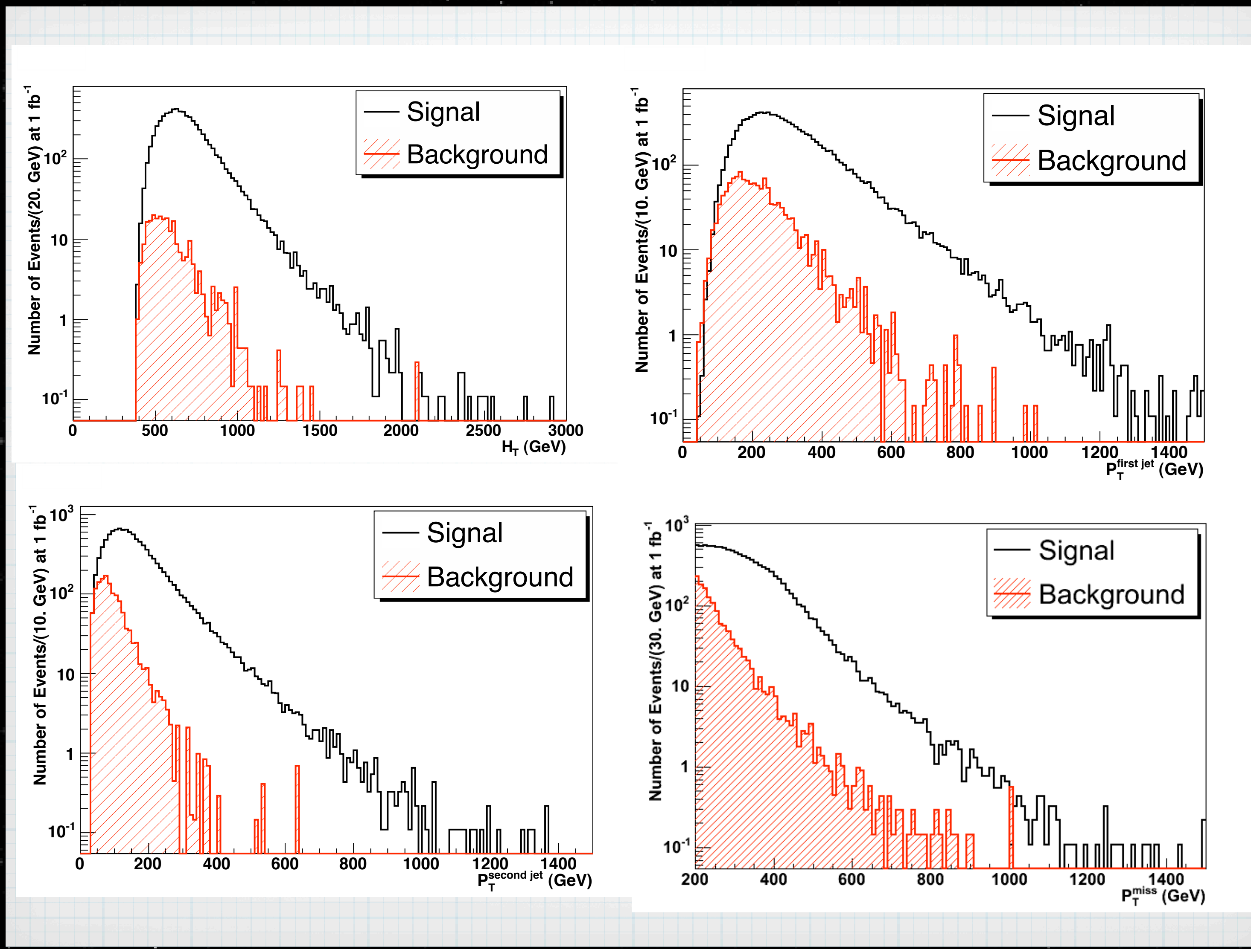




Hinchliffe and Vacavant, hep-ex/0005033

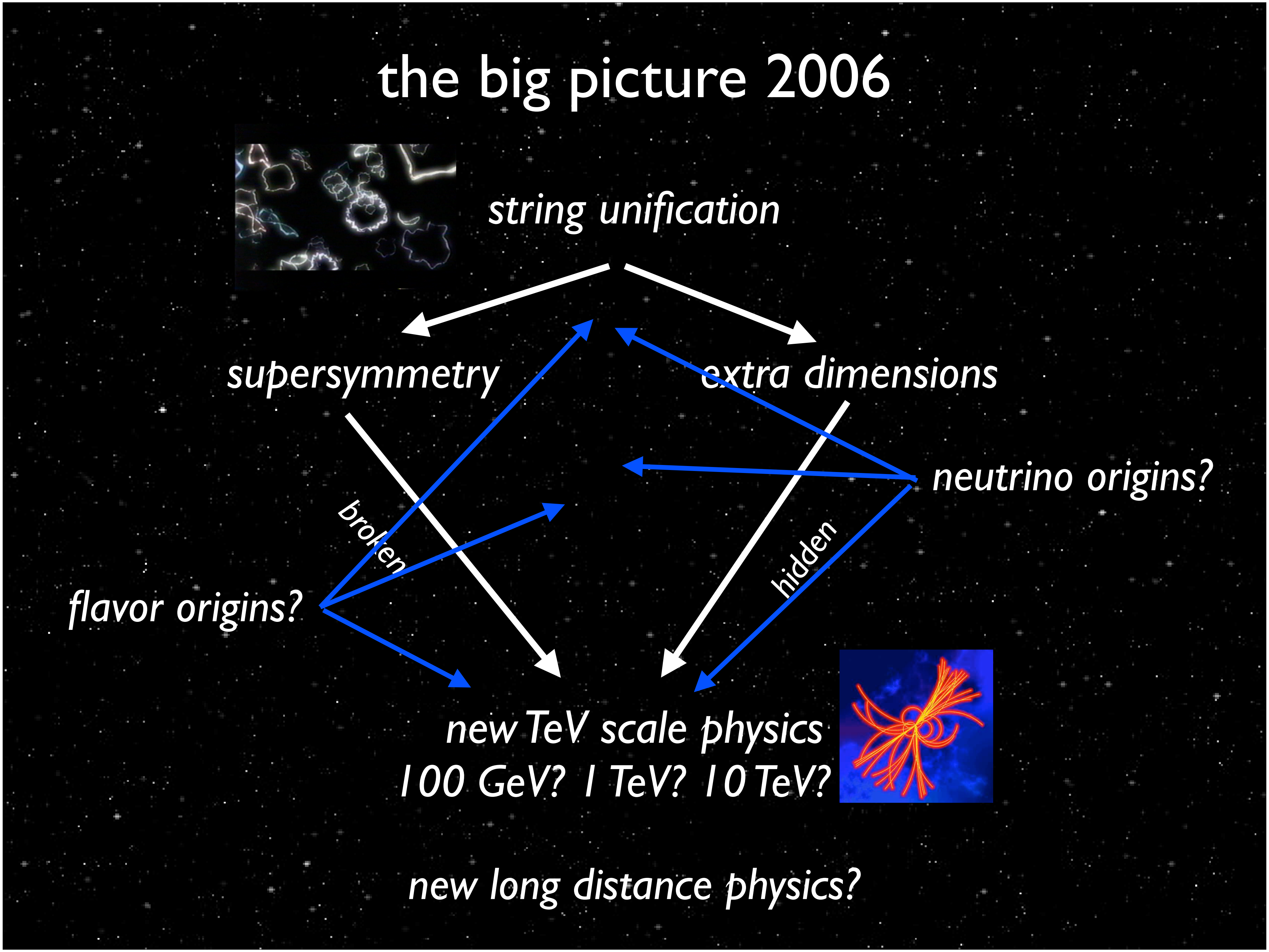
Maria Spiropulu, CMS SUSYBSM

low mass SUSY is easier



what kind of new physics?

- I just showed you an example where a clear excess over SM backgrounds constitutes the discovery of supersymmetry
- or does it?
- experimenters can write neutral papers with titles like “observation of excess events in channel X”
- but there will be great urgency to put a label on the new physics

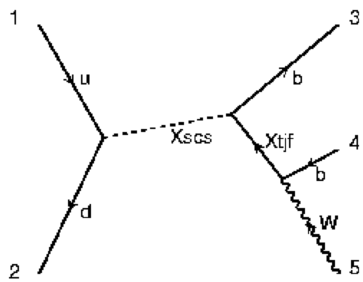
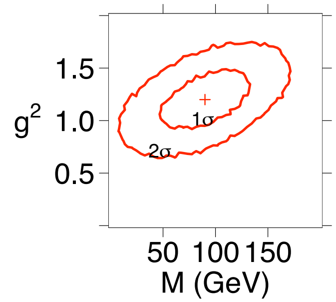
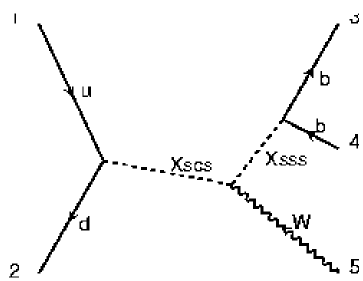
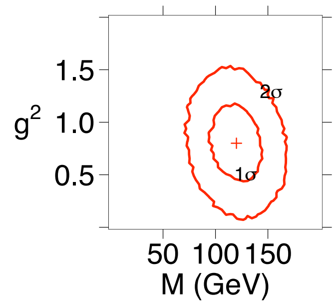
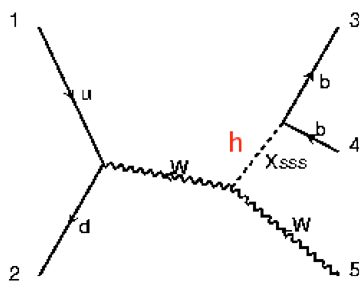
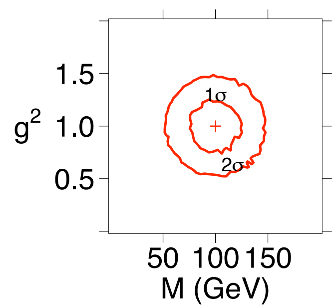

the big picture 2006
string unification
supersymmetry
extra dimensions
broken
hidden
neutrino origins?
flavor origins?
new TeV scale physics
100 GeV? 1 TeV? 10 TeV?
new long distance physics?

all BSM models look alike

- most BSM models have WIMP dark matter, and thus missing energy signatures at colliders
- electroweak precision data implies that all new heavy particles associated with electroweak symmetry breaking are either
  - multi-TeV
  - conspiratorial
  - pair-produced and minimal flavor-violating

all BSM models look alike

- so nowadays several BSM models have LHC signatures which are similar to supersymmetry
- and non-SUSY-like models look similar too, with TeVish gauge bosons and top partners
- and the many SUSY models already have look-alike problems in their LHC phenomenology

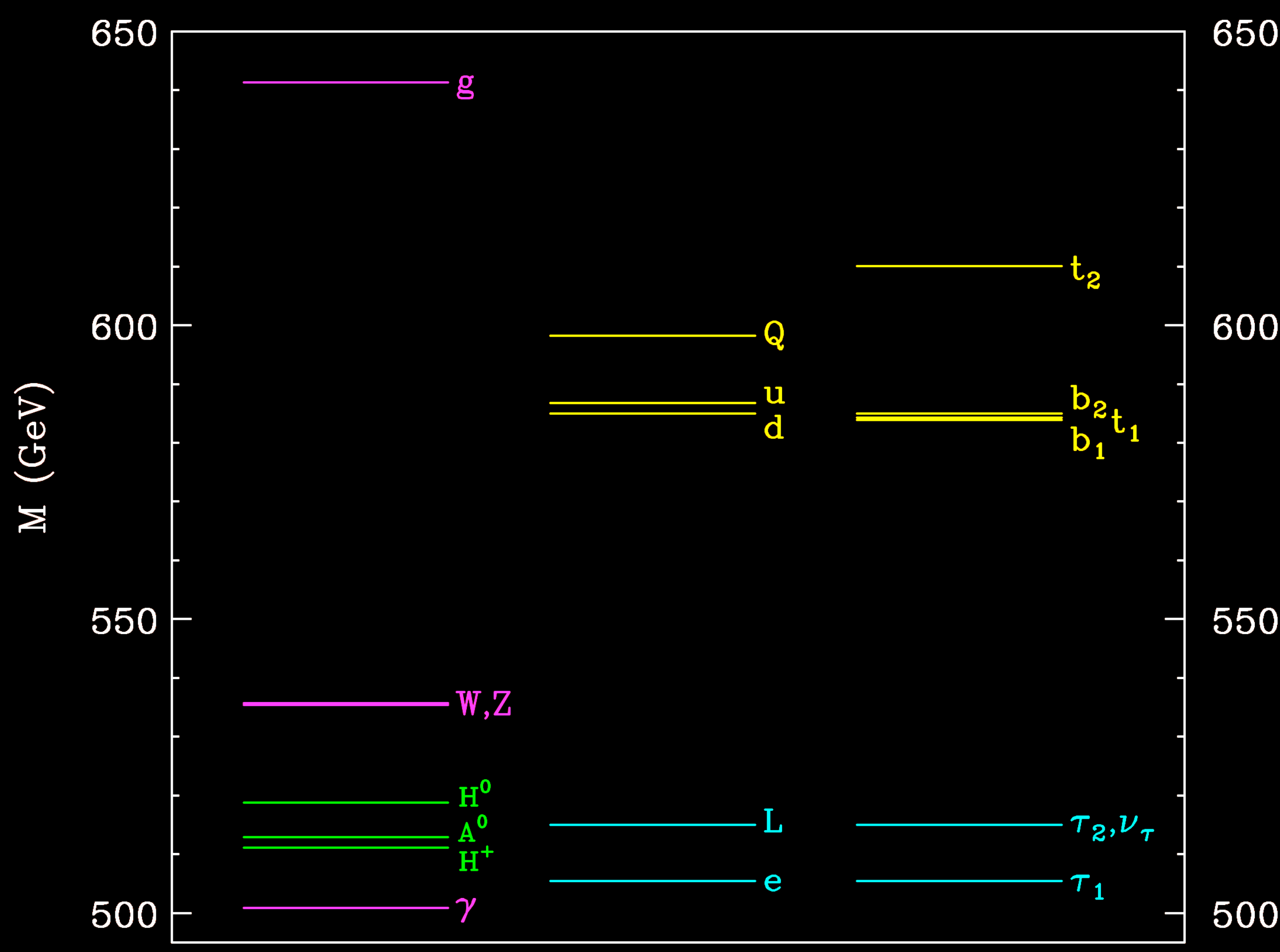
Story	Fit	$\log_{10} \frac{p(s+b)}{p(b)}$
		7
		5
		3

the Bard/Quaero approach: Bruce Knuteson and Steve Mrenna

“confusion scenarios”

- Michael Peskin’s name for different kinds of new heavy particles whose decay chains result in the same final state
- For example, in many SUSY models the squarks are heavier than the second-lightest neutralino, which is heavy than the sleptons, which are heavier than the lightest neutralino
- The same pattern occurs in UED (Universal Extra Dimensions), for the masses of the lightest Kaluza-Klein partners

lowest KK modes of UED look like SUSY!



Cheng, Matchev, Schmaltz, hep-ph/0205314

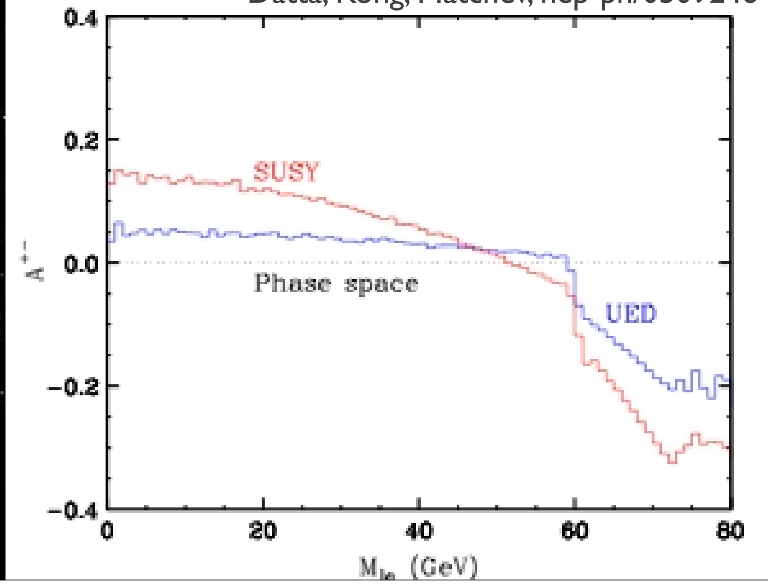
is it SUSY, or is it the 5th dimension?

- how do we tell these scenarios apart?
- the UED partners have a very specific mass pattern, but this is an artifact of insufficiently creative model-building
- there are only two robust ways of discriminating:
  - superpartners and KK partners differ in spin
  - there is a 2nd, 3rd, ... set of KK partners lurking up at higher masses

is it SUSY, or is it the 5th dimension?

- the most recent study by Matchev et al indicates that the second set of UED Kaluza-Klein modes could be discovered at LHC in early (10 fb-1) running, if 1/R <= 750 GeV
- but discriminating the spins looks hopeless, even with 100 fb-1

Datta, Kong, Matchev, hep-ph/0509246



Datta, Kane and Toharia

	MSSM	U-UED
Production Cross sections		
Branching Fractions	$\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}'\chi_1^{\pm} = 0.45$ $\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}\chi_2^{0} = 0.28$ $\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}\chi_1^{0} = 0.27$	$g_1 \to q\bar{q}'W_1^{\pm} = 0.45$ $g_1 \to q\bar{q}'Z_1 = 0.28$ $g_1 \to q\bar{q}'B_1 = 0.27$
	$\chi_1^{\pm} \to q\bar{q}'\chi_1^{0} = 0.67$ $\chi_1^{\pm} \to \ell\nu\chi_1^{0} = 0.33$ $\chi_2^{0} \to q\bar{q}\chi_1^{0} = 0.94$ $\chi_2^{0} \to \ell\bar{\ell}\chi_1^{0} = 0.04$ $\chi_2^{0} \to \nu\bar{\nu}\chi_1^{0} = 0.01$	$W_1^{\pm} \to q\bar{q}'B_1 = 0.18$ $W_1^{\pm} \to \ell\nu B_1 = 0.82$ $Z_1^{\pm} \to q\bar{q}B_1 = 0.22$ $Z_1^{\pm} \to \ell\bar{\ell}B_1 = 0.39$ $Z_1^{\pm} \to \nu\bar{\nu}B_1 = 0.39$
Cascade Fractions		
1-lepton	0.248	0.385
OS 2-lepton	0.030	0.183
SS 2-lepton	0.011	0.068
3-lepton	0.003	0.081

$$\mathbf{m_{gluino} = m_{KK\ gluon} = 600\ GeV}$$

with identical mass spectra, MSSM and UED have different branchings to leptonic final states

but this is only useful if you have extracted enough information about the masses and mixings

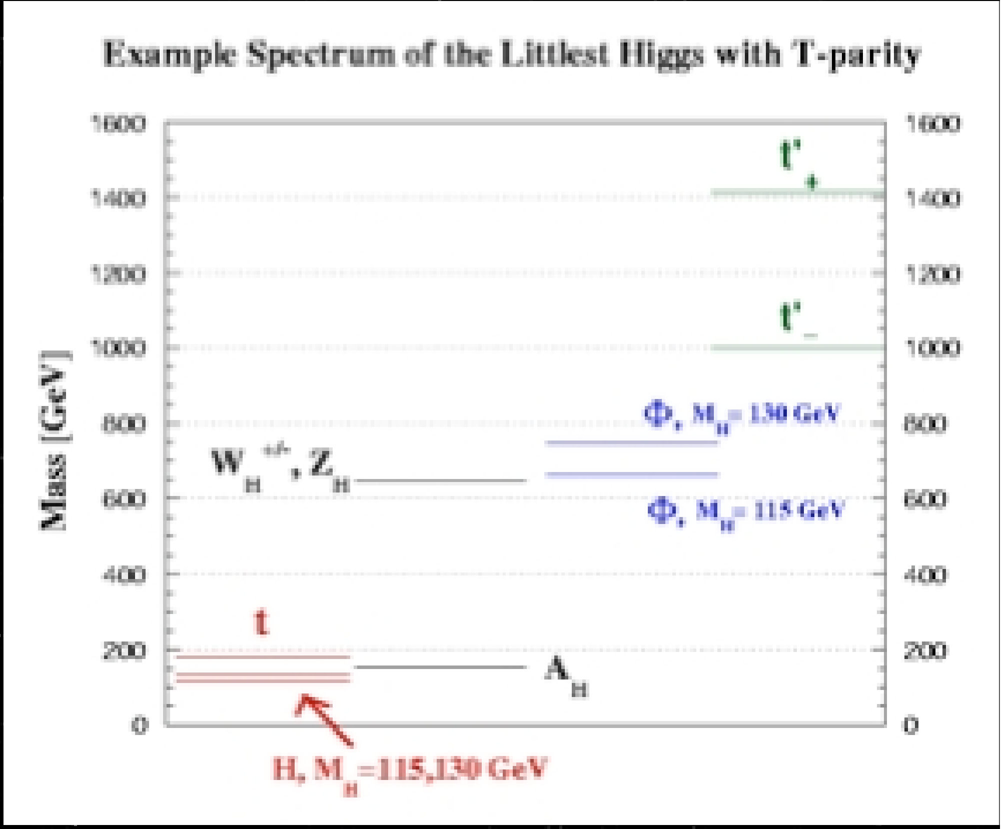
is it supersymmetry, or is it little Higgs?

- in the little Higgs models, heavy partners of the W, Z, Higgs, and top provide new loop diagrams that keep the Higgs light, without SUSY and with all the other new physics pushed up to 10 TeV
- little Higgs models have problems with the EW precision data, unless we invoke a conserved "T-parity", and introduce more fermion partners
- then the partners have to be pair-produced, and the lightest one is a good dark matter candidate

Cheng and Low,
Hubisz, Lee and Paz

is it SUSY, or is it little Higgs with conserved T-parity?

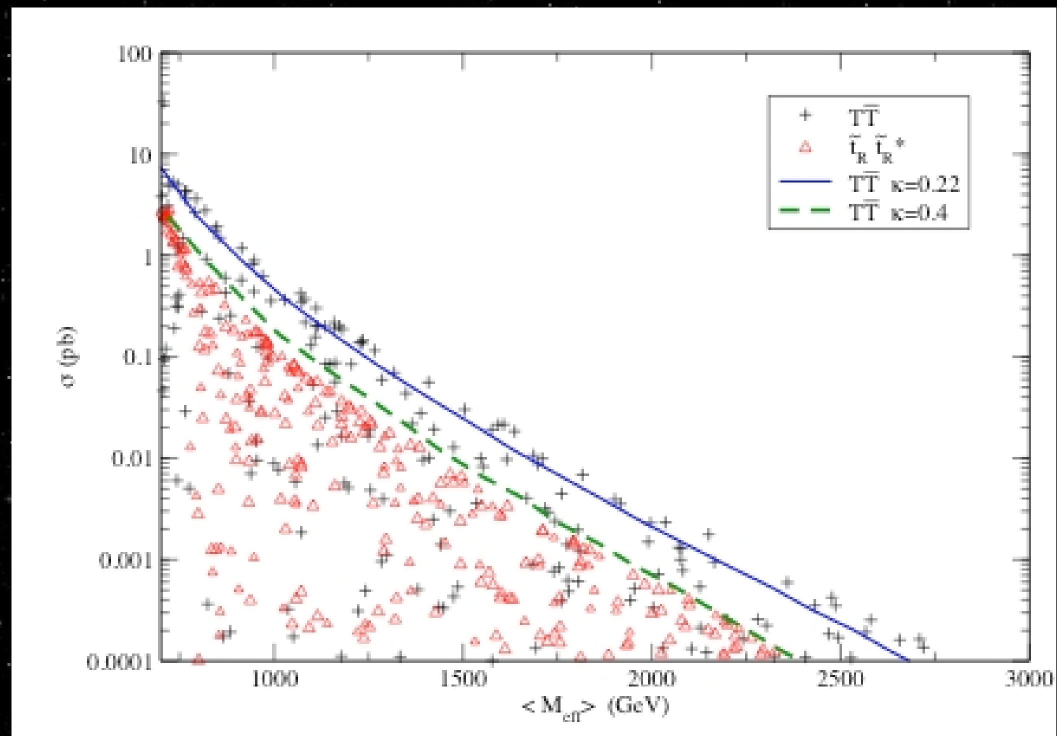
- the heavy partners of top will be strongly pair-produced at LHC
- they decay to W's, Higgs, and the LTP, which shows up as missing energy
- looks like heavy stops in SUSY, except for the spin



Jay Hubisz and Patrick Meade, hep-ph/0411264

is it SUSY, or is it little Higgs with conserved T-parity?

- all other things being equal, having spin 1/2 versus spin 0 buys you about a factor of a few in the cross section
- but all other things are not necessarily equal



Cheng, Low and Wang, hep-ph/0510225

hidden supersymmetry

- another likely scenario is that there is SUSY, but important parts of the superpartner spectrum are hard to see at LHC
- at Les Houches 05 LHC Workshop we did a case study...

baryogenesis and stops

- electroweak baryogenesis is the simplest way to explain the excess of matter over antimatter
- also want to get right amount of dark matter
- supersymmetry does all this naturally provided:
- lightest stop mass <~ 170 GeV
- stop-neutralino mass difference 20-30 GeV

Balazs, Carena, Menon, Morrissey, Wagner, hep-ph/0412264

signatures of light stops at LHC

$$\mathbf{pp} \to \tilde{\mathbf{t}}_1 \tilde{\mathbf{t}}_1 \to \mathbf{cc}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$ (impossible to see)

$$\mathbf{pp} \to \tilde{\mathbf{t}}_1 \tilde{\mathbf{t}}_1 \to \mathbf{bbW^*W^*}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

$$\mathbf{pp} \to \tilde{\mathbf{g}}\tilde{\mathbf{g}} \to \mathbf{tt}\tilde{\mathbf{t}}_1 \tilde{\mathbf{t}}_1 \to \mathbf{ttcc}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

$$\mathbf{pp} \to \tilde{\mathbf{g}}\tilde{\mathbf{g}} \to \mathbf{tt}\tilde{\mathbf{t}}_1 \tilde{\mathbf{t}}_1 \to \mathbf{ttbbW^*W^*}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

$$\mathbf{pp} \to \tilde{\mathbf{g}}\tilde{\mathbf{g}} \to \mathbf{tt}\tilde{\mathbf{t}}_1 \tilde{\mathbf{t}}_1 \to \mathbf{ttbcW^*}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

Same-sign tops giving same-sign leptons

G.L. Kane and S. Mrenna, hep-ph/9605351

R. Demina, J. Lykken, K. Matchev, A. Nomerotski hep-ph/9910275

> “Among the remaining SUSY particles, gluinos have the largest production cross section, and they can decay to stop pairs.
>
> Since the stops are invisible, the signature is similar to the leptonic channels of top pair production. The crucial difference from $t\bar{t}$ production is that because of the Majorana nature of the gluino, half of the time the top quarks will have the same sign.”

Cross sections, event numbers: SM processes

	tb	tqb	$\bar{t}b$	$\bar{t}qb$	ZZ	ZW	WW	$t\bar{t}$	$Zb\bar{b}$	All
σ, pb	0.212*	5.17*	0.129*	3.03*	18(NLO)	26.2	70.2	886(NLO)	232(NLO)*	
N1	2,120	51,700	1,290	30,300	180,000	262,000	702,000	8,860,000	2,320,000	
N2	112	1,798	71	1,067	256	727	39.7	142,691	12,924	160,000

main contribution into background

- ▷ Other processes
  - ▷ generated with CompHEP

	WWW	ZWW	ZZW	ZZZ	$WWWW$	$ZWWW$	$ZZWW$	$ZZZW$	$ZZZZ$
σ, pb	0.129	0.0979	0.0305	0.00994	0.000574	0.000706	0.000442	0.000572	0.0000161
N1	1,290	979	305	99.4					
N2	<15	<10	<3	<1					

	$t\bar{t}W$	$t\bar{t}Z$	$t\bar{t}WW$	$t\bar{t}ZW$	$t\bar{t}ZZ$
σ, pb	0.556	0.65	neg.	neg.	neg.
N1	5,560	6,500			
N2	<200	<200			

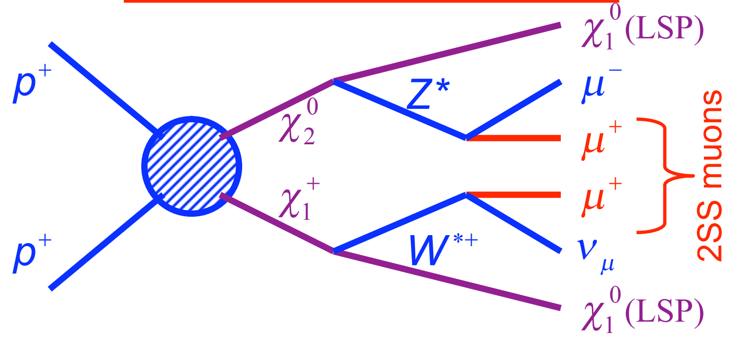
- negligible contribution

all but $t\bar{t}W$, $t\bar{t}Z$ are negligible

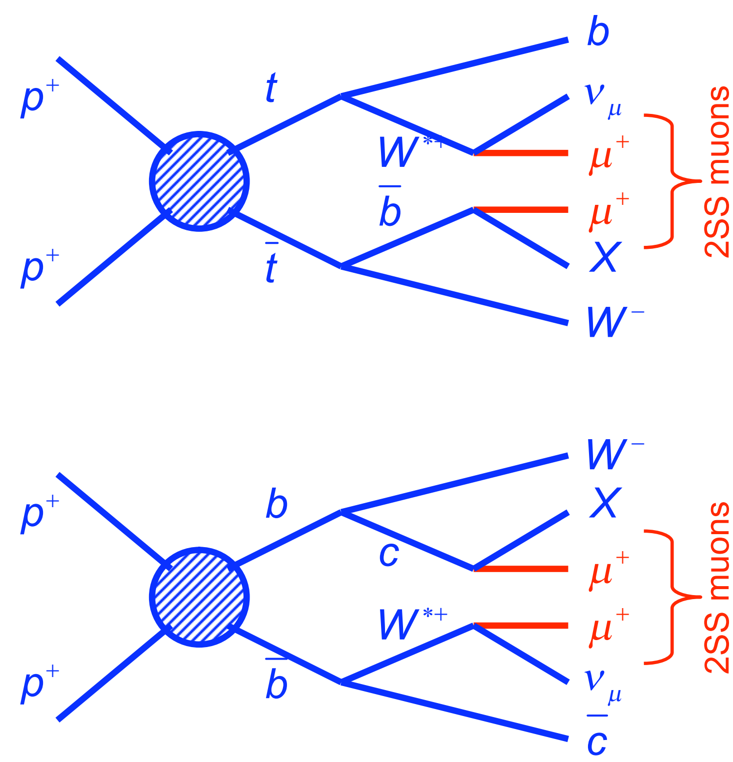
- ▷ Notations:
  - ▷ N1 – total number of expected events for integral luminosity of $10 fb^{-1}$
  - ▷ N2 – number of events after pre-selection (two same sign muons, P_T>10 GeV)

Same-sign dimuons signal + backgrounds

example of signal



examples of background



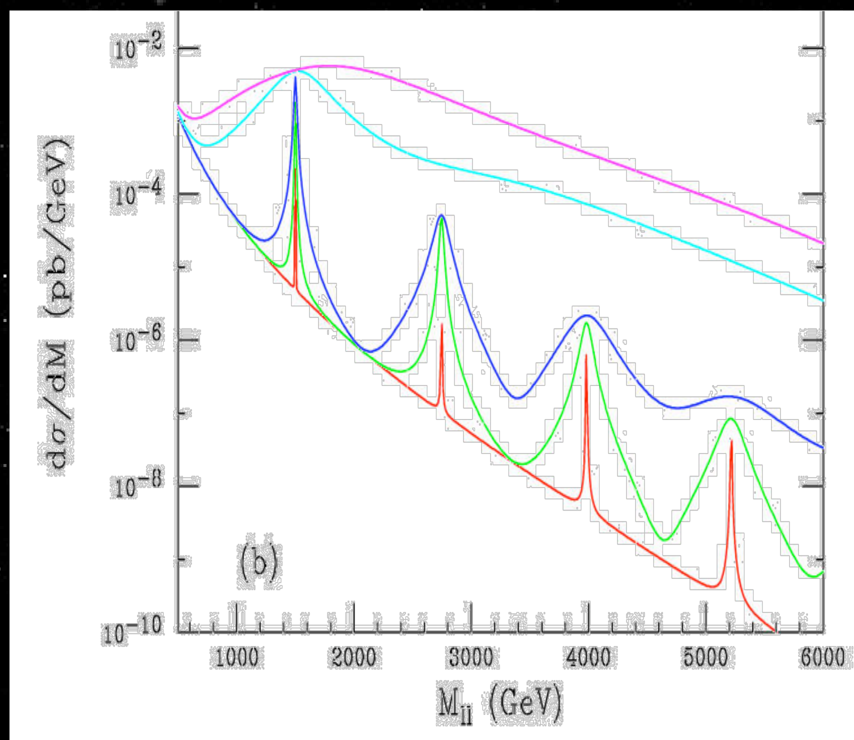
- Handles for separation:
  - dimuons with same signs
  - isolation
  - cut on vertices
  - $\not{E}_t$
  - number of jets
- CDF and DØ successfully killed considered backgrounds

is it a Z', or is it M-theory?

- discovery of a heavy dilepton resonance will be interpreted as a Z'.
- discovery of more than one resonance in the same channel will be interpreted as extra dimensions
- are they spin one, or are they spin two gravitons?
- if they are gravitons $\longrightarrow$ warped extra dimensions
- what kind of warped extra dimensions?

- the smoking gun is the mass ratios
- if they are 1, 1.83, 2.66, 3.48, this is locally AdS(5), as you would get from D3 branes of 10d Type IIB strings
- if they are 1, 1.64, 2.26, 2.88, this is what you would get from M5 branes of 11d M-theory

Bao and JL, hep-ph/0509137



Davoudiasl, Hewett, Rizzo

outlook

what we could know by 2015:

- what “Higgs” really is
- there is supersymmetry
- one of the constituents of dark matter
- there is a new fundamental force
- there are extra spatial dimensions
- or: the theorists were all wrong!

Available on CMS information server

CMS NOTE 2008/018

The Compact Muon Solenoid Experiment

CMS Note

Mailing address: CMS CERN, CH-1211 GENEVA 23, Switzerland

6 December 2008

Evidence for squark and gluino production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 14 TeV

CMS collaboration

Abstract

Experimental evidence for squark and gluino production in pp collisions $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV with an integrated luminosity of 97 pb^{-1} at the Large Hadron Collider at CERN is reported. The CMS experiment has collected 320 events of events with several high E_T jets and large missing E_T, and the measured effective mass, i.e. the scalar sum of the four highest P_T jets and the event $\not{E}_T$, is consistent with squark and gluino masses of the order of 650 GeV/c^2. The probability that the measured yield is consistent with the background is 0.26%.

Submitted to *European Journal of Physics*

preview of Moriond 2009

Sam Ting, La Thuile 2006

Discoveries in Physics

Facility	Original purpose, Expert Opinion	Discovery with Precision Instrument
P.S. CERN (1960)	π N interactions	Neutral Currents -> Z, W
AGS Brookhaven (1960)	π N interactions	2 kinds of neutrinos, Time reversal non-symmetry, New form of matter (4^{th} Quark)
FNAL Batavia (1970)	Neutrino physics	*5^{th} Quark, 6^{th} Quark*
SLAC Spear (1970)	ep, QED	Partons, 4^{th} Quark, 3^{rd} electron
ISR CERN (1980)	PP	*Increasing PP Cross section*
PETRA Hamburg (1980)	6^{th} Quark	*Gluon*
Super Kamiokande (2000)	Proton decay	Neutrinos have mass
Hubble Space Telescope	Galactic survey	*Curvature of the universe, dark energy*

Exploring a new territory with a precision instrument is the key to discovery.