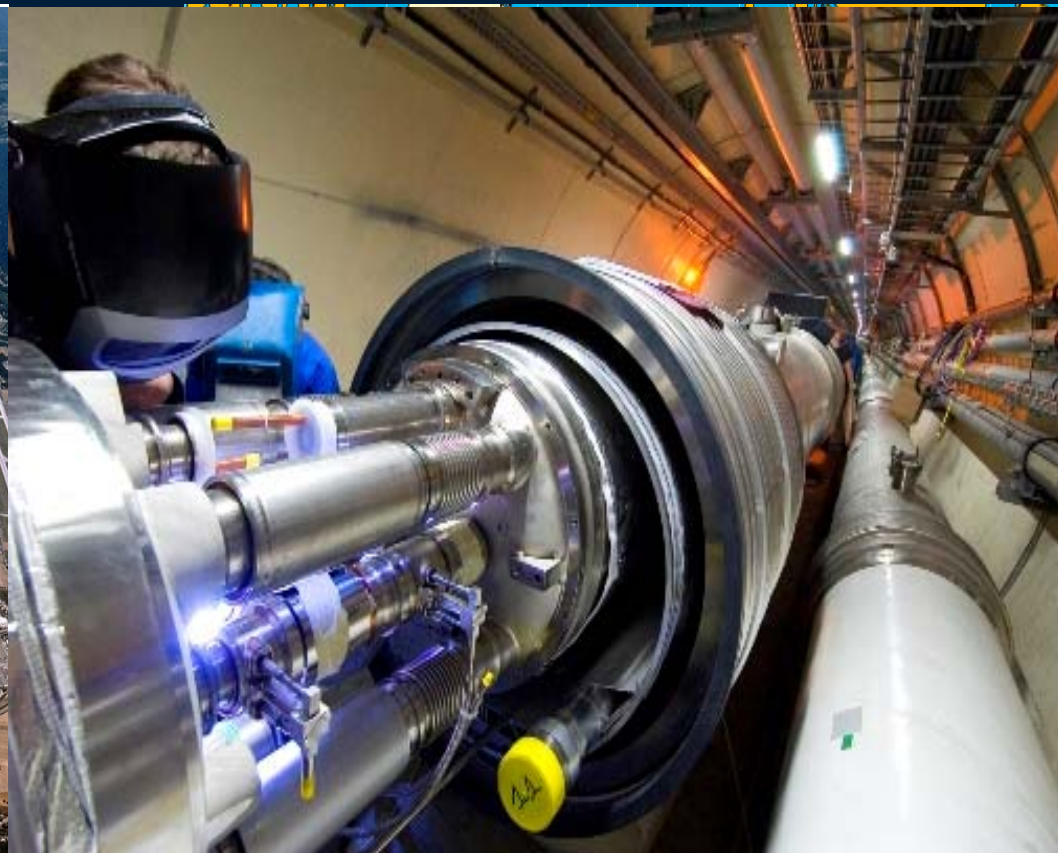
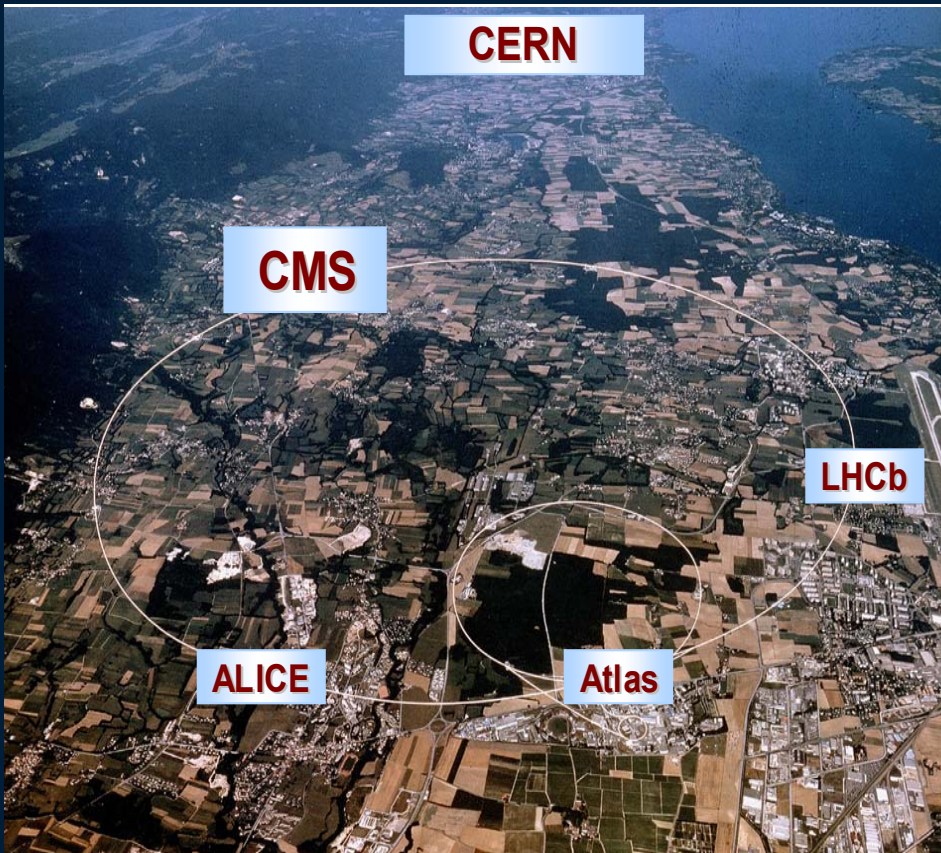


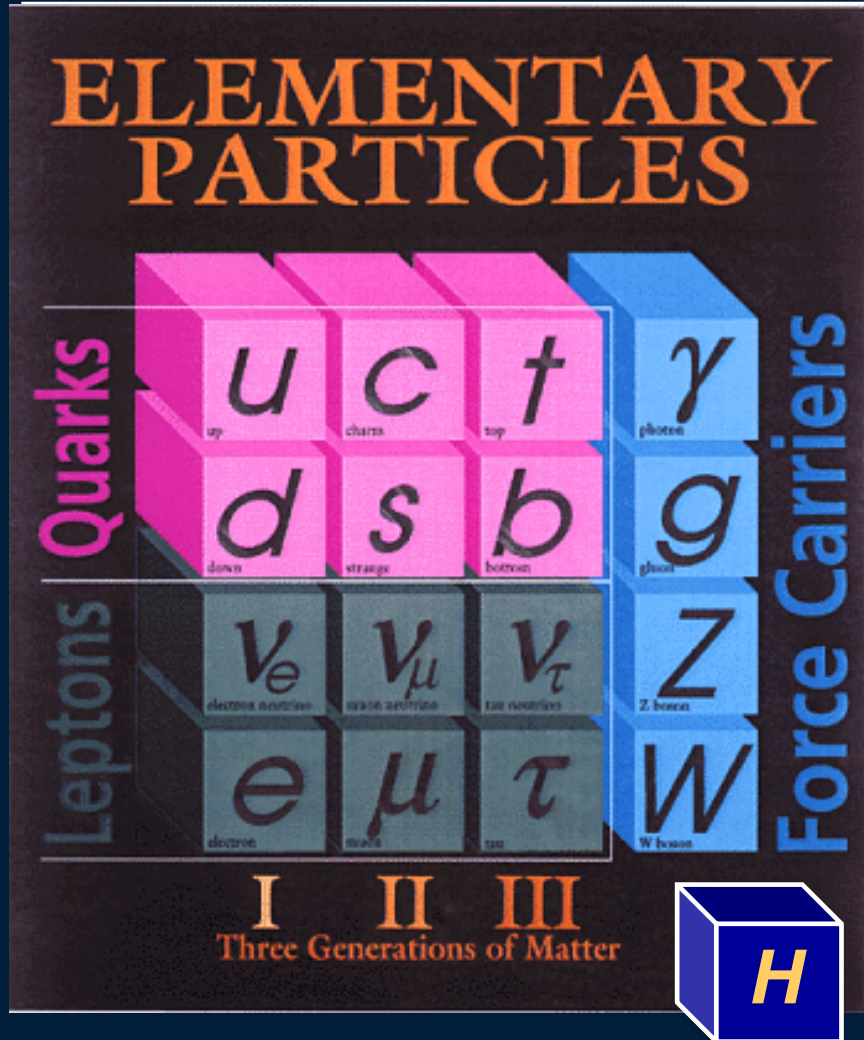
Physics at the LHC: a New Window on Matter, Spacetime, and the Universe



Harvey B Newman, Caltech

NCP Int'l Symposium on Contemporary Physics
Islamabad, March 28, 2007

The Standard Model of Particle Physics: 3 Quark, 3 Lepton Families, 4 Forces



31 particle physicists have won Nobel prizes for making the experimental discoveries and theoretical breakthroughs that led to our present understanding

**The Higgs boson?
[It Generates Masses;
The Missing Link]**

The theory describes the known forces and particles, with one very important exception:

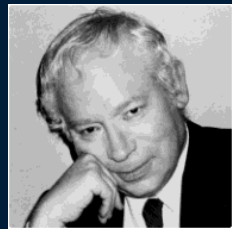
Gravity.

Our present theory of particle physics: The Standard Model

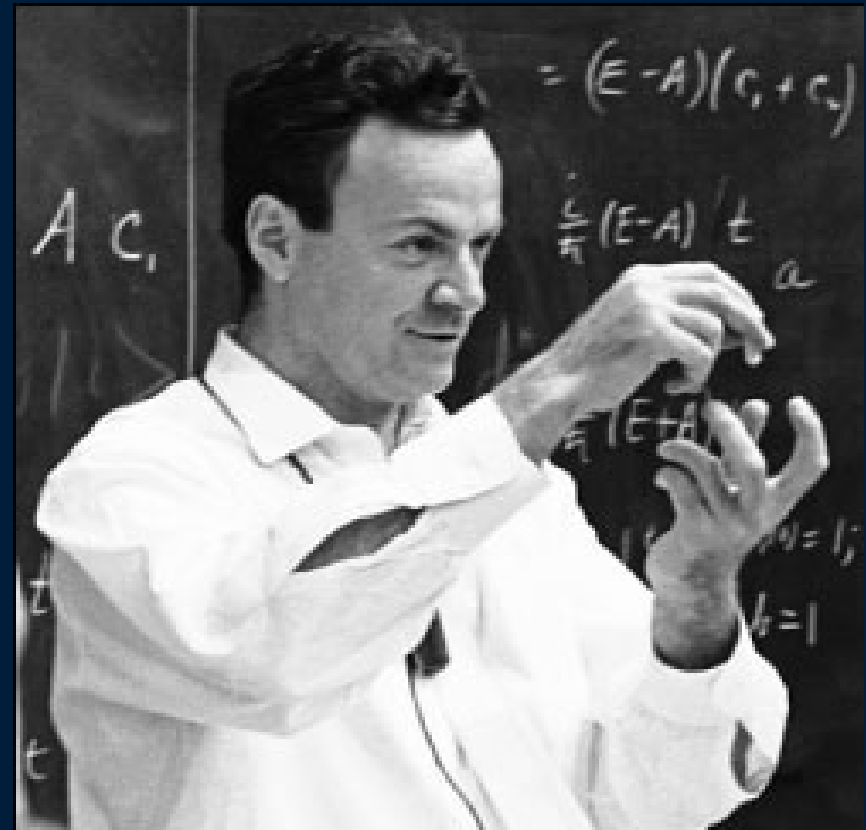


A grand achievement of the second half of the 20th Century Based on relativistic quantum field theories (QFT).

- The first QFT was quantum electrodynamics
- Unified Electroweak



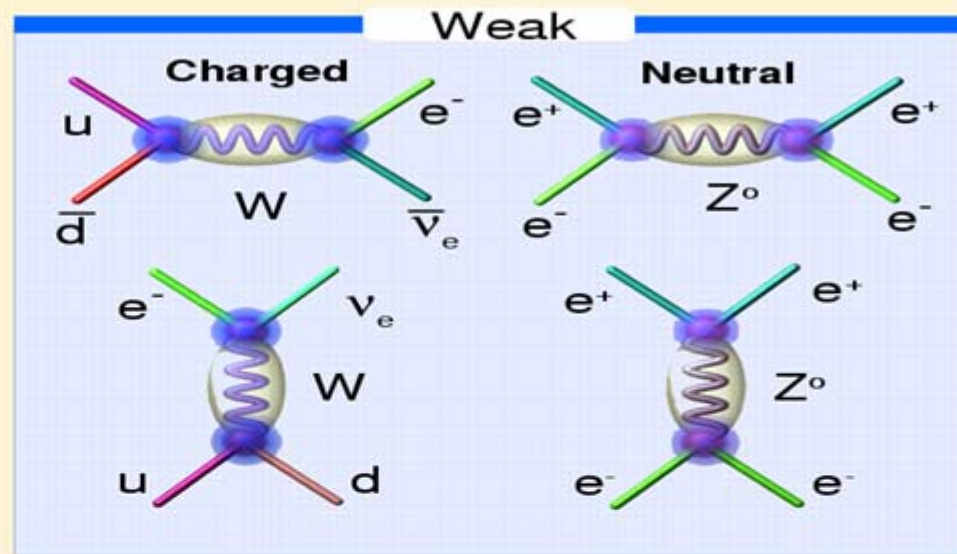
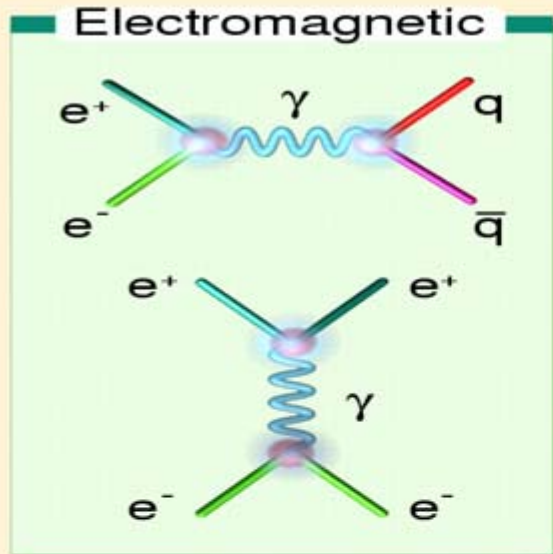
- QCD for the Strong Interaction; *Asymptotic Freedom*



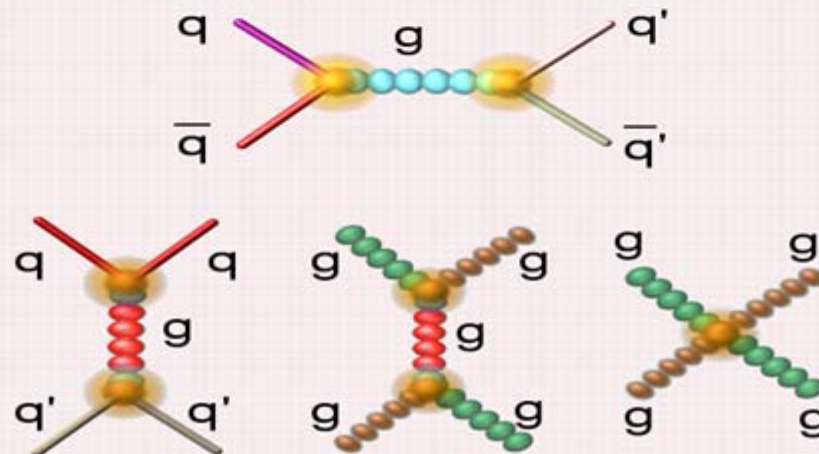
Feynman ca. 1960 at Caltech

Interactions: Coupling Forces to Matter

Electroweak



Strong



Feynman
Diagrams

Nobel Prize 2004, for Asymptotic Freedom (1973)



Discovery of Gluons


“Running” of α_s

Diploma



Kungliga
Svenska Vetenskapsakademien
har den 5 oktober 2004 beslutat
att med det
NOBELPRIS
som detta år tillerkänns den som inom
fysikens område gjort den viktigaste
upptäckten eller upptäckningarna
gemensamt belöna
H David Politzer
David J Gross och Frank Wilczek
för upptäckten av asymptotisk frihet
i teorin för den starka växelverkan.

STOCKHOLM DEN 5 DECEMBER 2004

Jan Thelander  Gunnar Lagerberg

Proceedings Of The
1979 International Symposium
On Lepton And Photon Interactions
At High Energies
August 23-29, 1979

THE FIRST YEAR OF MARK-J AT PETRA

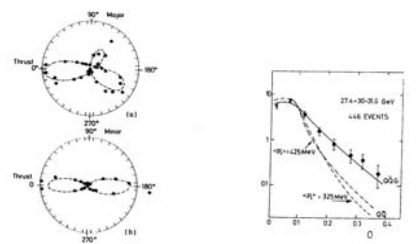
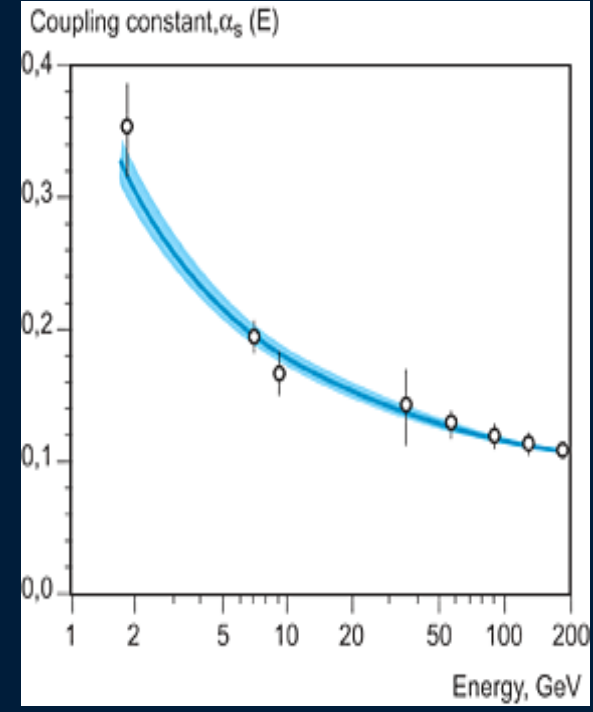
D.P. Barber, U. Becker*, H. Benda, A. Boehm, J.G. Branson, J. Broo, D. Bulkmann,
J. Burger, C.C. Chang, H.S. Chen, H. Chen, C.P. Cheng, Y.S. Chu, B. Clark, P. Dinkler,
G.Y. Fang, M. Fassefeldt, D. Fong, M. Fukushima, J.C. Guo, A. Hariri, G. Harten, M.C. Ho,
S.K. Hsu, T.Y. Hsu, R.M. Kadali, M. Krenz, J. Li, Q.S. Li, M. Liu, D. Luckey, D.A. Ma,
C.M. Ma, G.G.G. Mészáros, T. Metzuda, H. Neuman, J. Paradiso, F.P. Puschmann, J.P. Revol,
M. Rösche, H. Rykaczowski, K. Srinan, H.W. Tang, L.G. Tang, Samuel C.C. Ting, K.L. Tung,
F. Vannucci*, J.P. Wang, P.S. Wei, H. White, G.H. Wu, T.M. Wu, J.P. Xi, P.C. Yang,
X.H. Yu, H.L. Zhang and R.Y. Zhu.

III. Physikalisches Institut Technische Hochschule, Aachen, West Germany
Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY), Hamburg, West Germany
Laboratory for Nuclear Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
National Instituut voor Kernfysika en Hoge-Energiefysica (NIKHEF),
Streeke 8, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and
Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Science, Peking,
People's Republic of China.

*Currently at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
Presented by Harvey Newman

ABSTRACT

We report on the experimental results by the MARK-J collaboration at PETRA on measure-
ments of P_{μ} on tests of quantum electrodynamics and charged lepton universality and the
discovery of three jet events due to gluon emission.

Color Screening of Quarks ➔ Possibility of Unification

Particles

Leptons

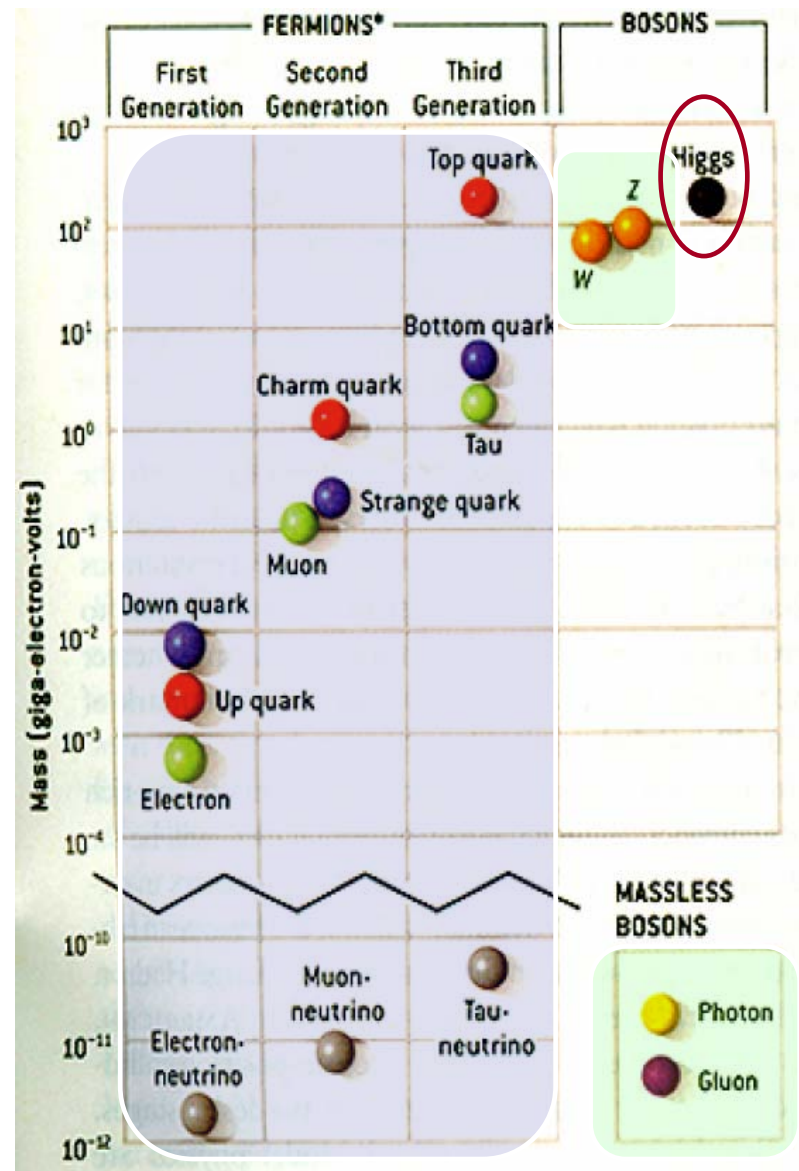
	Electric Charge		Electric Charge
Tau	-1	Tau Neutrino	0
Muon	-1	Muon Neutrino	0
Electron	-1	Electron Neutrino	0

Gell-Mann, Zweig

Quarks

	Electric Charge		Electric Charge
Bottom	-1/3	Top	2/3
Strange	-1/3	Charm	2/3
Down	-1/3	Up	2/3

each quark: ●R, ●B, ●G 3 colors

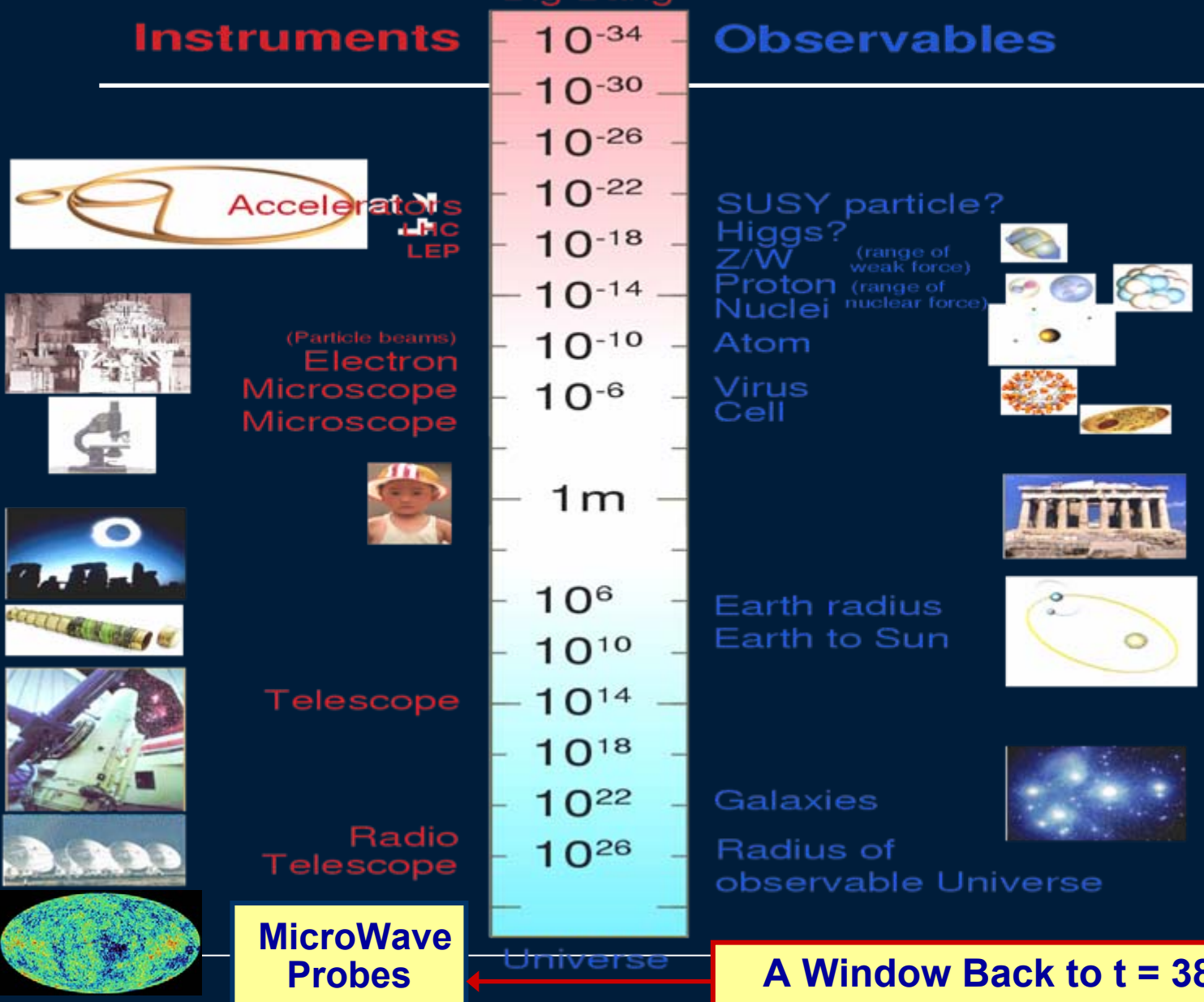


How Many Families (Generations) ? Mass Pattern ? Structure ?

Probing the Universe

- ➔ At All Distance Scales
- ➔ With All the Means at Our Disposal:
- ➔ With Probes of the Widest Range of Energies

An Increasingly Deep Connection Between HEP and Cosmology



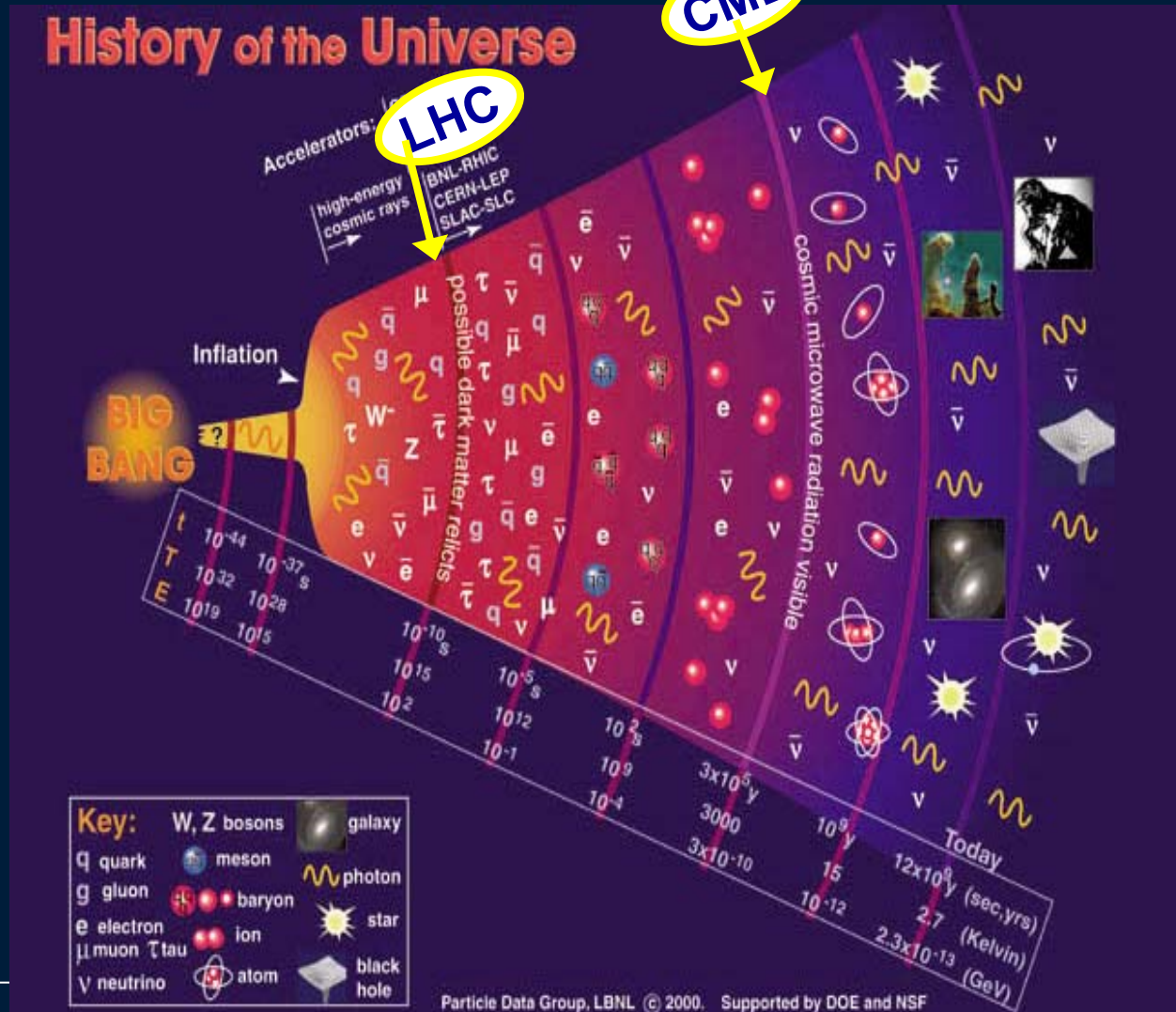
A Window Back to $t = 380,000$ Years



The first particle physics experiment: The Big Bang

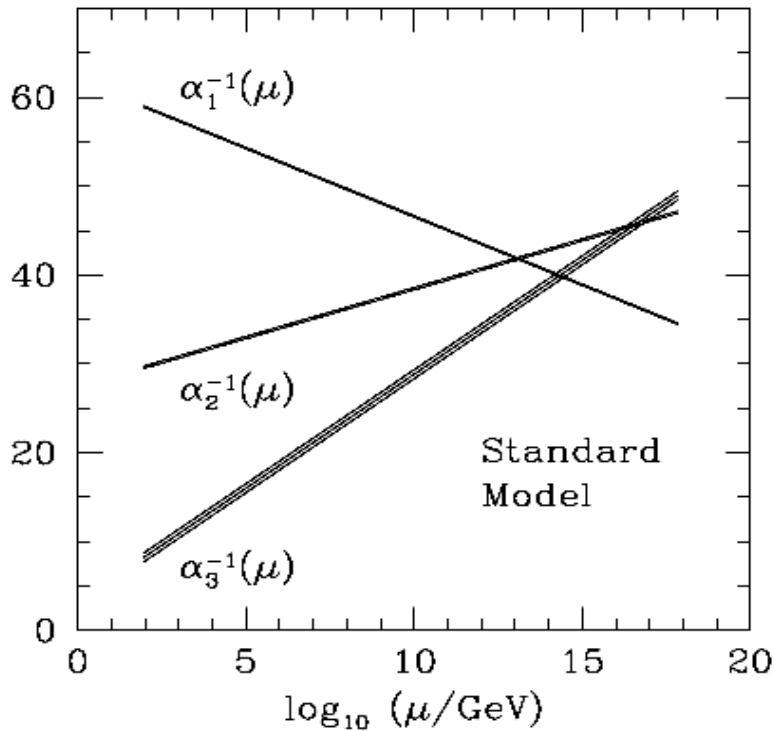
A Brief History of Time

- 10^{-43} secs; 10^{-37} secs
 - Gravity; Strong forces separate
- 10^{-35} secs
 - Inflation
- 10^{-10} seconds
 - Quark-AntiQuark Annihilation (**CP Violation**)
- 10 microseconds
 - Quarks form protons, neutrons
- 380,000 years (last scatter)
 - Nuclei capture electrons, form atoms; **universe transparent to light**
- 1.0 Gigayear
 - Galaxies begin to form
- 13.7 Gigayears: **Today**

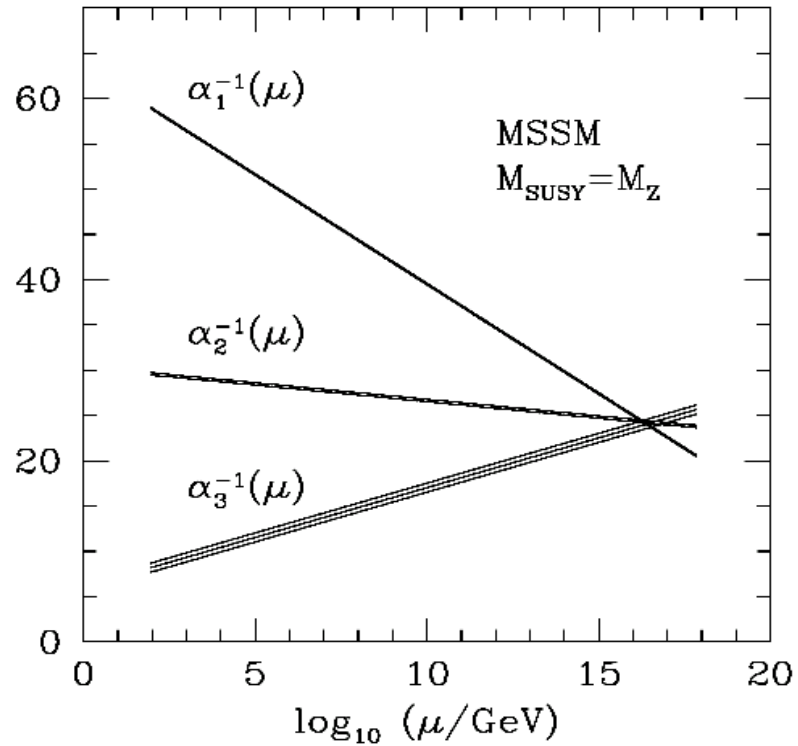




Supersymmetry and Grand Unification: Evolution of the Couplings



Standard Model

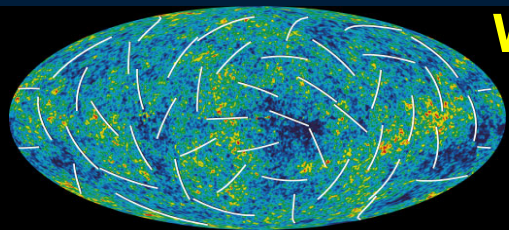


With Supersymmetry
(MSSM)

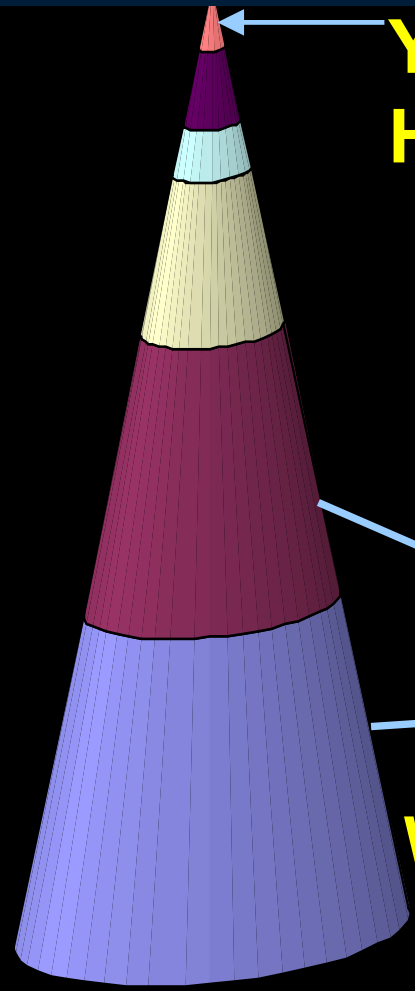
“Beyond the Standard Model”: HEP & Cosmology Understanding the Universe



You Are Here.

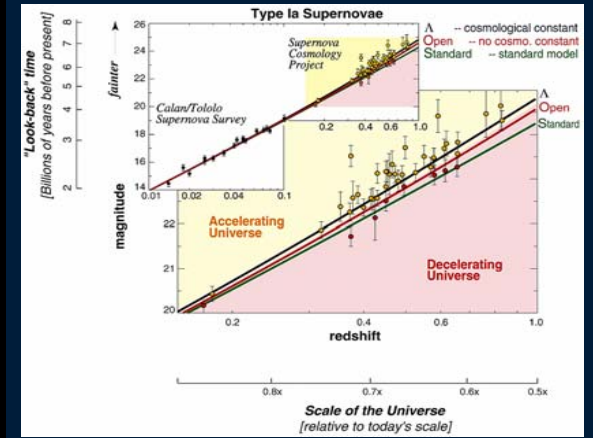
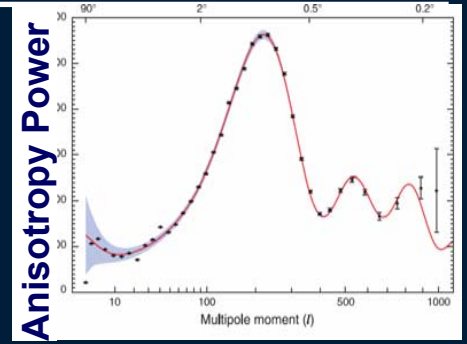


WMAP



Other elements	0.03%
Neutrinos	0.3%
Stars	0.5%
Free H and He	3%
Dark matter	22%
Dark energy	74%

We do not know what makes up 96% of the universe.



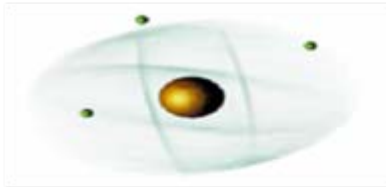
What is the Dark Energy Field ?

The Great Questions of *Particle Physics and Cosmology*



- 1. Where are the Higgs particles;
What is the mysterious Higgs field ?**
 - 2. Where does the pattern of particle families and masses come from ?**
 - 3. Why do neutrinos and quark flavors oscillate ?**
 - 4. Is Nature Supersymmetric ? Is there Unification ?
Why the hierarchy of scales ?**
 - 5. What is the nature of dark matter ?**
 - 6. Why is gravity so weak?**
 - 7. Why is any matter left in the universe?**
 - 8. Are there extra space-time dimensions?**
 - 9. What is the dark energy?**
-

Short history and new frontiers



$$\lambda = h / p$$

$$10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$T \approx t^{-1/2}$$

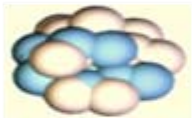
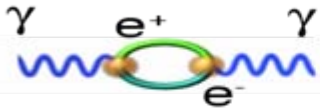
$\leq 10 \text{ eV}$
X-Rays; Radioactive Sources;
Cyclotrons; Cosmic Rays

1900....1930s

Quantum Mechanics
Atomic Physics

1940-50

Quantum Electro Dynamics



$$10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

$\text{MeV} - \text{GeV}$ $\approx 3 \text{ min}$
Synchrotrons

1950-65

Nuclei, Hadrons; Antiproton
Symmetries
Field theories

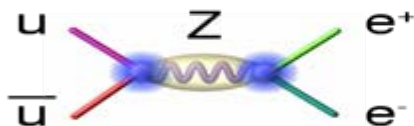


$$10^{-16} \text{ m}$$

Colliders
 $\gg \text{GeV}$ $\approx 10^{-6} \text{ sec}$

1965-75

Quarks; Color
Gauge theories



$$10^{-18} \text{ m}$$

$\approx 100 \text{ GeV}$ $\approx 10^{-10} \text{ sec}$

SPS, $p\bar{p}$ 1970-83

ElectroWeak Unification,
QCD: Asymptotic Freedom;
Discovery of Gluon, W, Z

The Era of Colliders



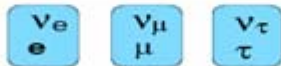
LEP 1990

3 families 6 Quarks; 6 Leptons

Tevatron 1994

Top quark

6 Leptons



6 Quarks



3 "Colors" each quark



LHC 2007

Origin of masses
The next step...

$$10^{-19} \text{ m}$$

$\approx 10^3 \text{ GeV}$ $\approx 10^{-12} \text{ sec}$

Higgs ? Supersymmetry ?
Linear Collider; Future Accel.

ν Masses & mixing

Underground Labs

Proton Decay ?

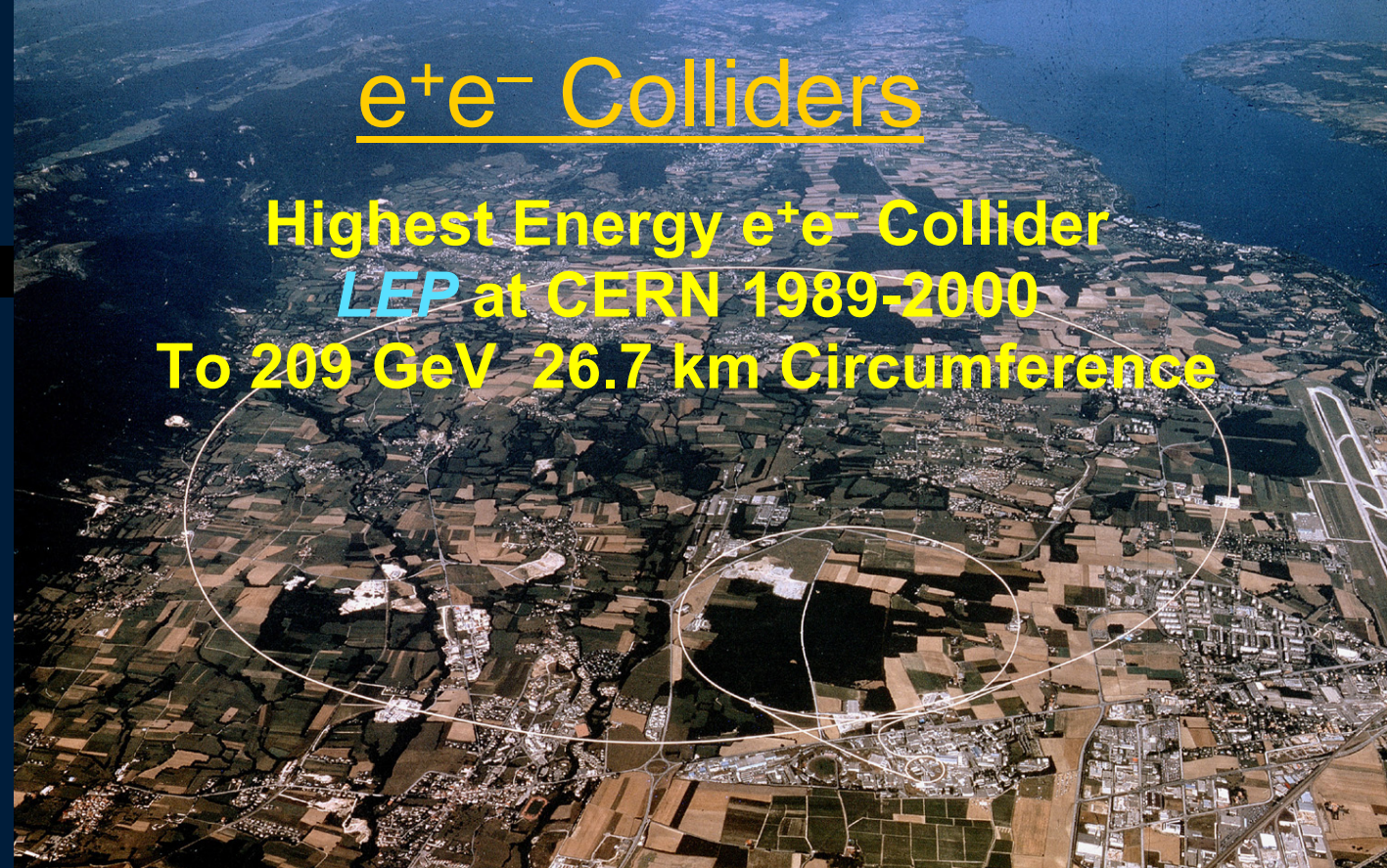
$$10^{-32} \text{ m}$$

$\approx 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$ $\approx 10^{-32} \text{ sec}$

GRAND Unified Theories ? **& String**

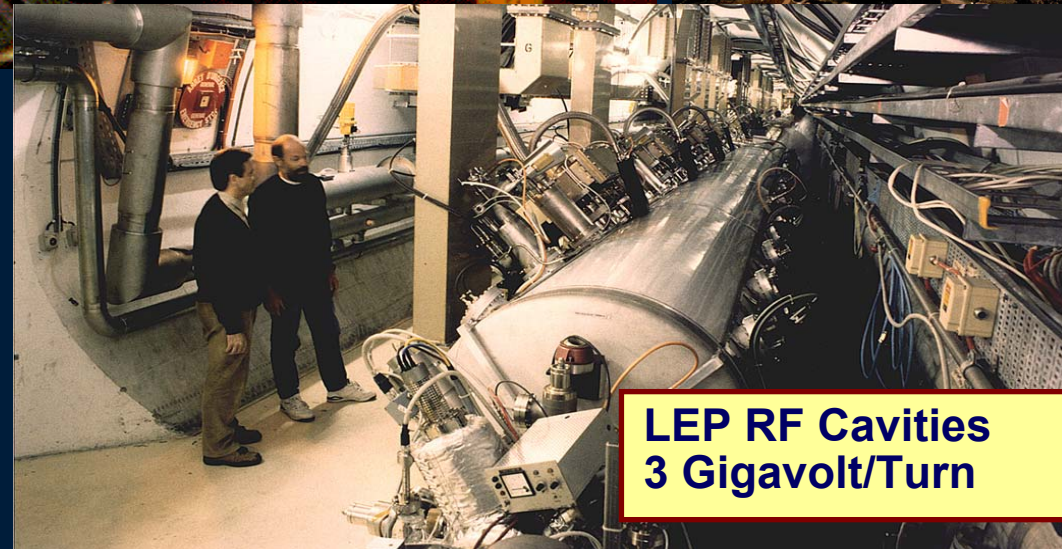


First e^+e^- Collider
ADA in Frascati 1961
0.2 GeV ~1m radius

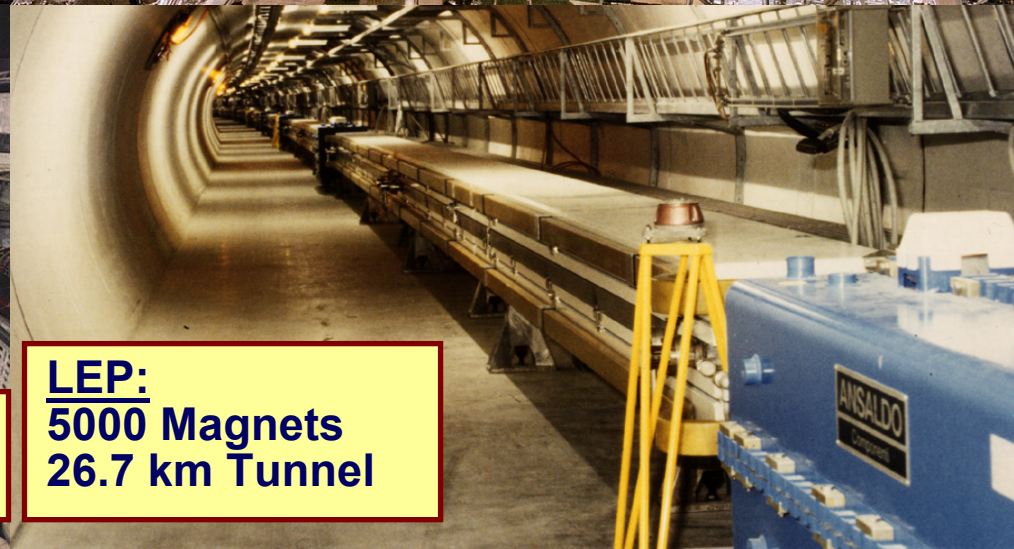


e^+e^- Colliders

Highest Energy e^+e^- Collider
LEP at CERN 1989-2000
To 209 GeV 26.7 km Circumference



LEP RF Cavities
3 Gigavolt/Turn



LEP:
5000 Magnets
26.7 km Tunnel

Accelerators (output of Accelerator Science) are powerful tools for Particle Physics!

PEP-II, SLAC, Palo Alto, USA
e⁻e⁺ collider

~10 GeV



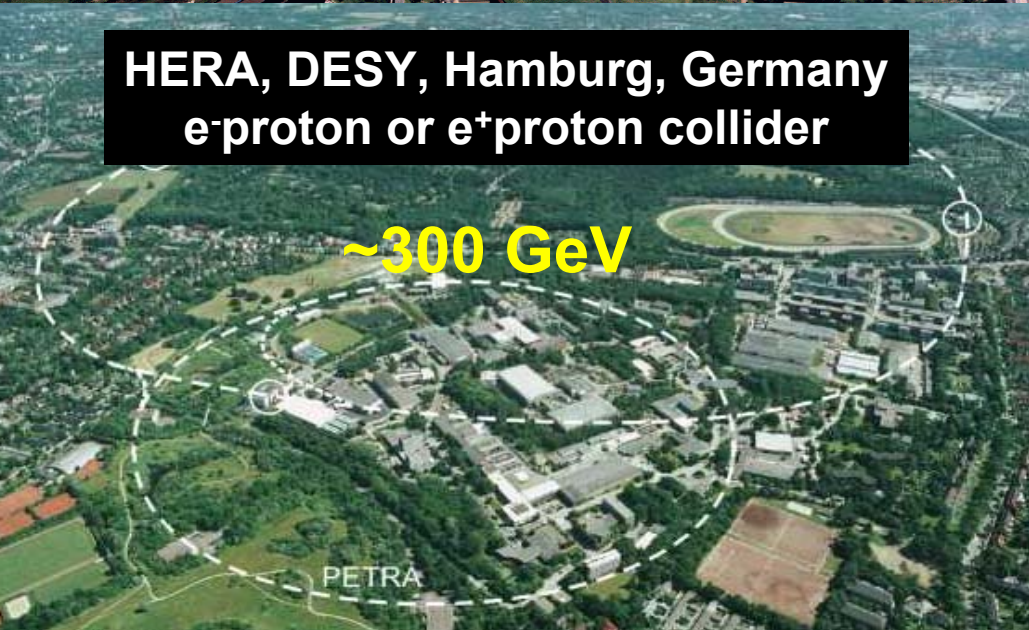
KEKb, KEK, Tsukuba, Japan
e⁻e⁺ collider

~10 GeV



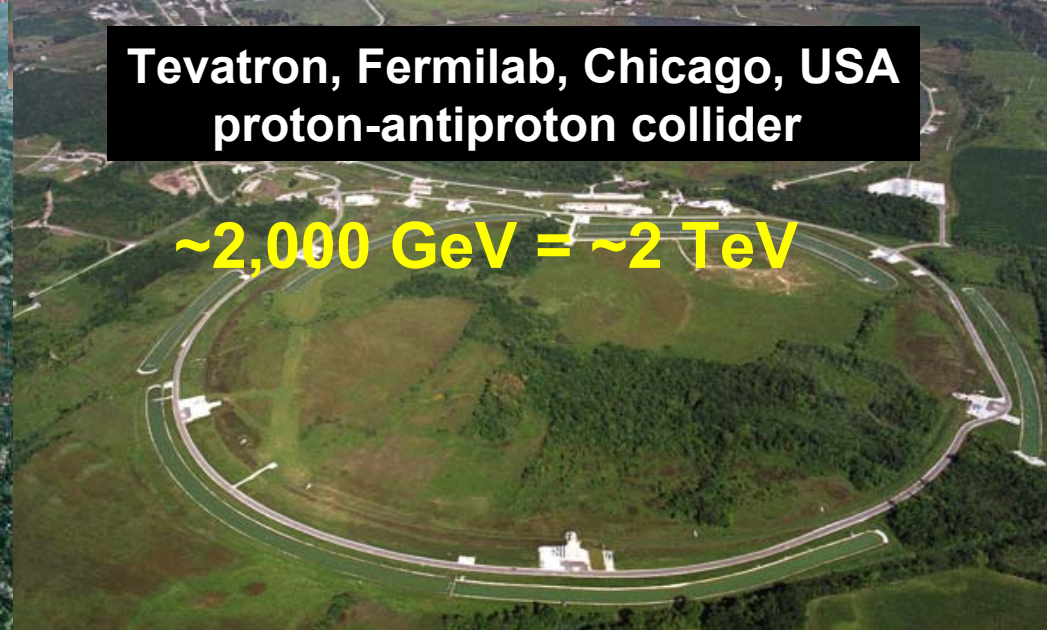
HERA, DESY, Hamburg, Germany
e-proton or e⁺proton collider

~300 GeV



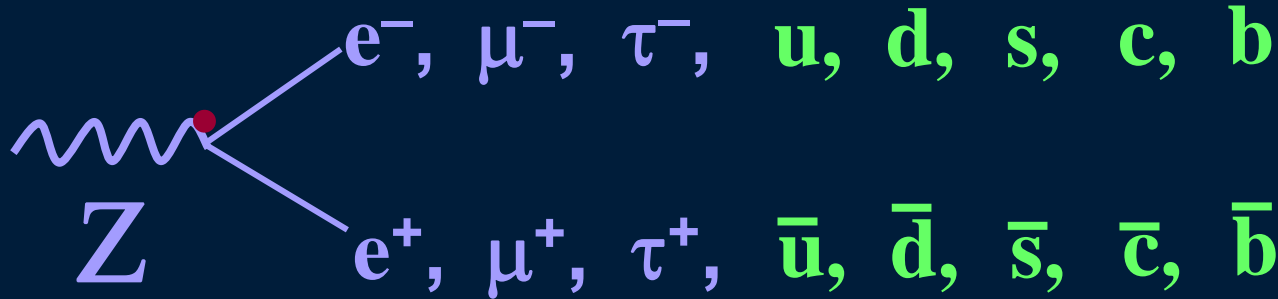
Tevatron, Fermilab, Chicago, USA
proton-antiproton collider

~2,000 GeV = ~2 TeV

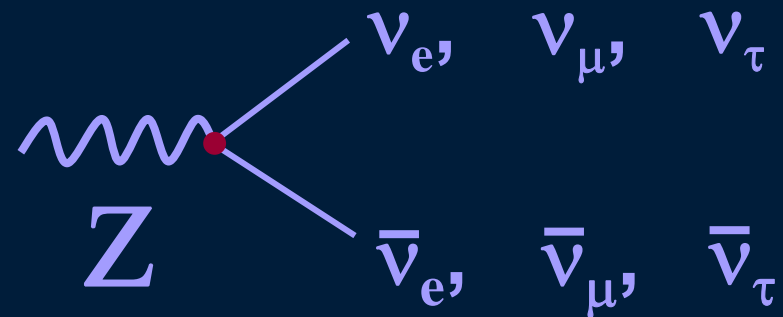
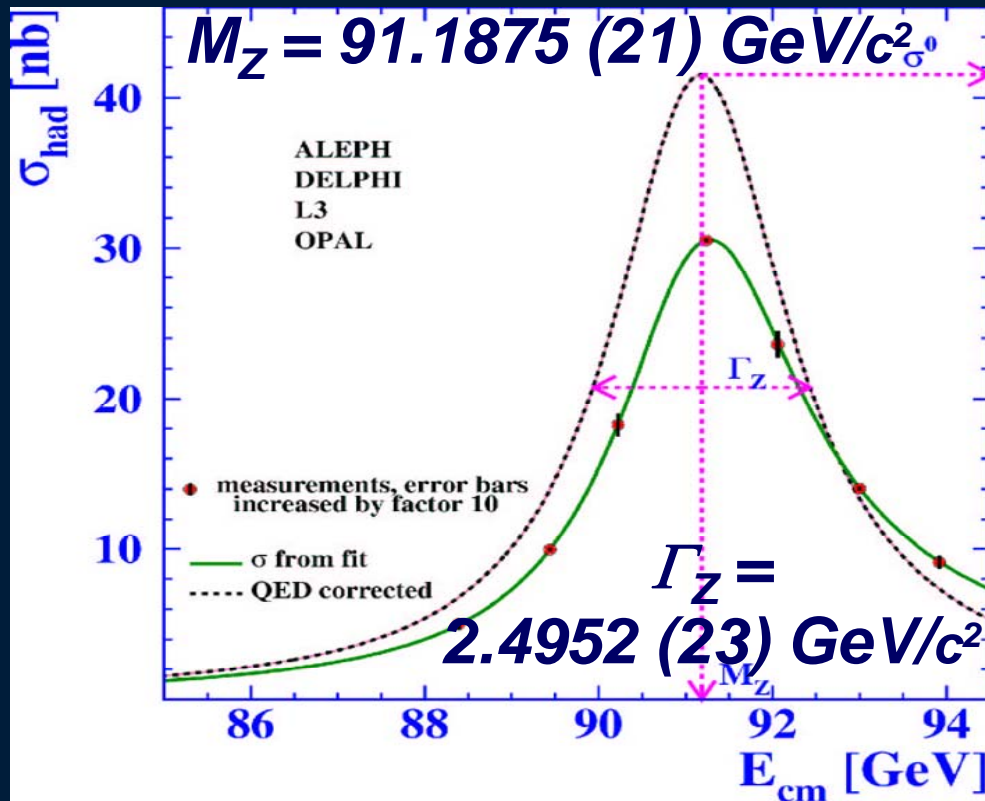




LEP At the Z Resonance (15M Produced): Probing the Electroweak Field Precisely



All Possible
Forms of Matter
that interact
with the
Electroweak Field
(less than $M_Z/2$)



$$N_\nu = 2.9841 (83)$$

Global electroweak fit
To Z and W Boson Properties

March 2007

Measurement

Fit

$|O^{meas} - O^{fit}| / \sigma^{meas}$
 0 1 2 3

α

$\Delta\alpha_{had}^{(5)}(m_Z)$	0.02758 ± 0.00035	0.02768
★ m_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	91.1875
★ Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4957
★ σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	41.477
R_l	20.767 ± 0.025	20.744
$A_{fb}^{0,l}$	0.01714 ± 0.00095	0.01645
$A_l(P_\tau)$	0.1465 ± 0.0032	0.1481
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21586
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.1722
$A_{fb}^{0,b}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1038
$A_{fb}^{0,c}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0742
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.935
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.668
$A_l(SLD)$	0.1513 ± 0.0021	0.1481
$\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{lept}(Q_{fb})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.2314
★ m_W [GeV]	80.398 ± 0.025	80.374
Γ_W [GeV]	2.140 ± 0.060	2.091
★ m_t [GeV]	170.9 ± 1.8	171.3

LEP Z lineshape and lepton A_{FB}

**Z mass to 2×10^{-5} ; Width to 10^{-4}
 Production Rate to 10^{-3} ;
 Asymmetries to 1-3%**

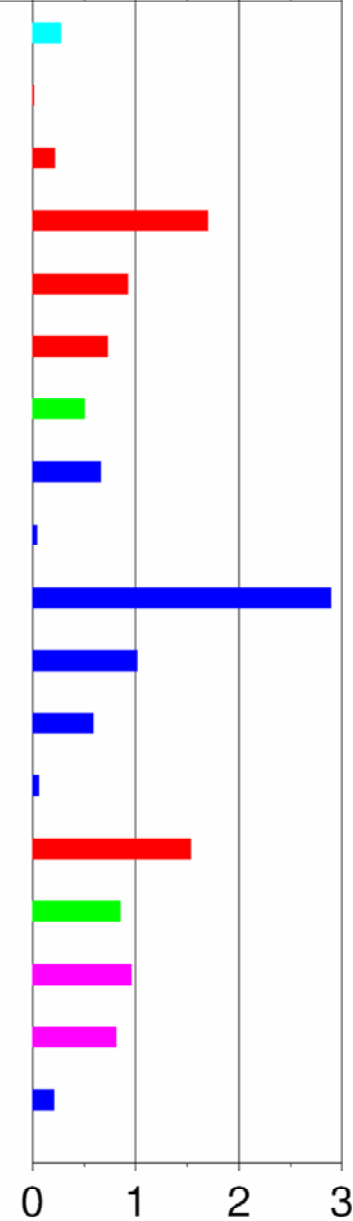
LEP and SLD Z heavy flavour ★

SLD A_{LR}

LEP hadronic A_{FB} (inclusive)

W Mass to 3×10^{-5} ; Width to 3%

Tevatron: Top Mass to 1%





State of the Higgs: 2007

★ Self-Interacting Effective Potential:

$$V(\phi) = -\mu^2 \phi^2 + \lambda \phi^4$$

★ Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking

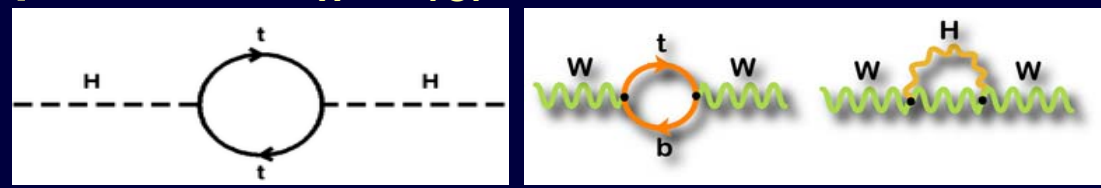
★ Elwk Vacuum at $\langle \phi \rangle = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2\lambda}}$
 VEV = 246 GeV

★ Gives W, Z, fermions their masses

★ Coupling to Fermions $\sim M_f$



★ Electroweak fit (w/ quantum corrections) to m_H :
 depends on m_W, m_{TOP}

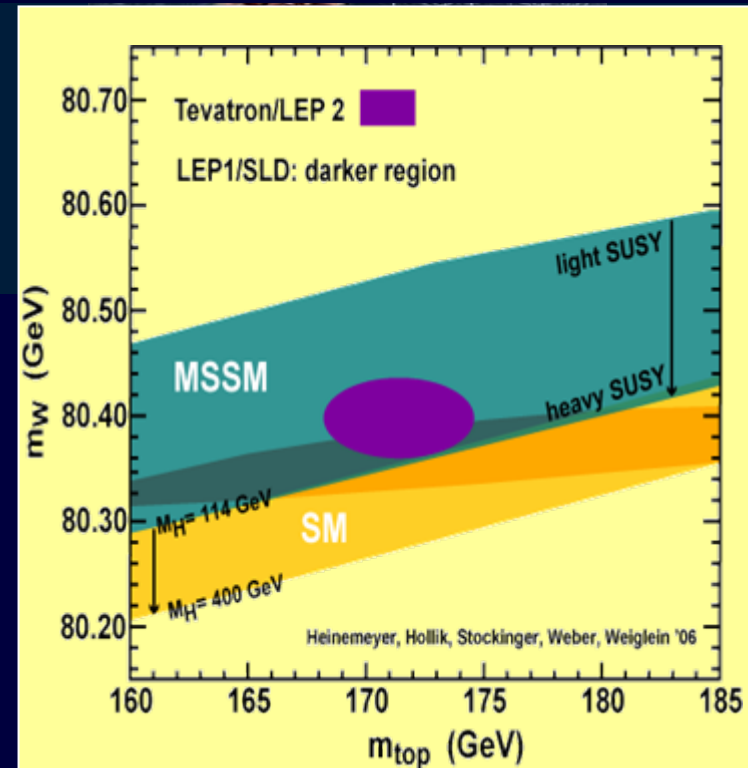


★ Best-fit value (2007): $m_H = 76^{+34}_{-23}$ GeV
 using $m_{TOP} = 170.9 \pm 1.8$, $m_W = 80.396 \pm .025$ GeV

★ Direct search limit: $m_H > 114.4$ GeV

★ 95% CL upper limit: $m_H < 144$ GeV
 (182 GeV with direct limit)

Fit Higgs Mass Fit to Precise Elwk Data from LEP, SLC, Fermilab

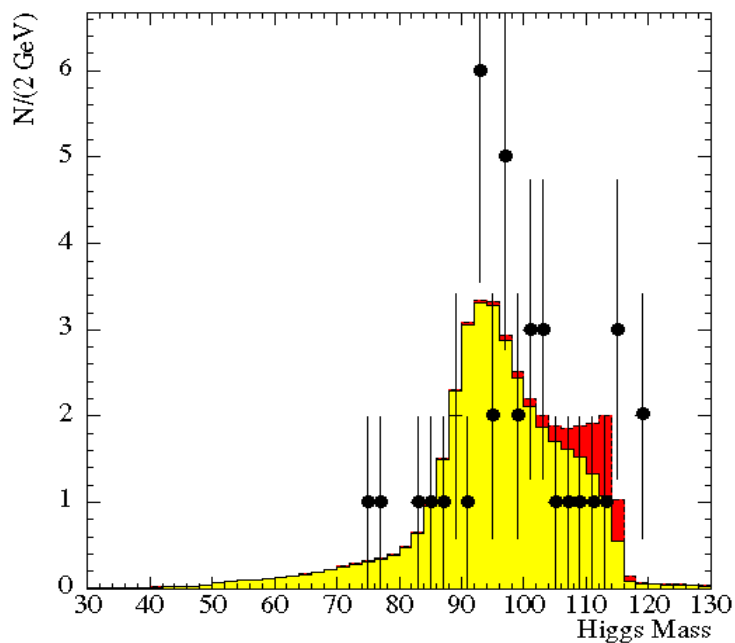
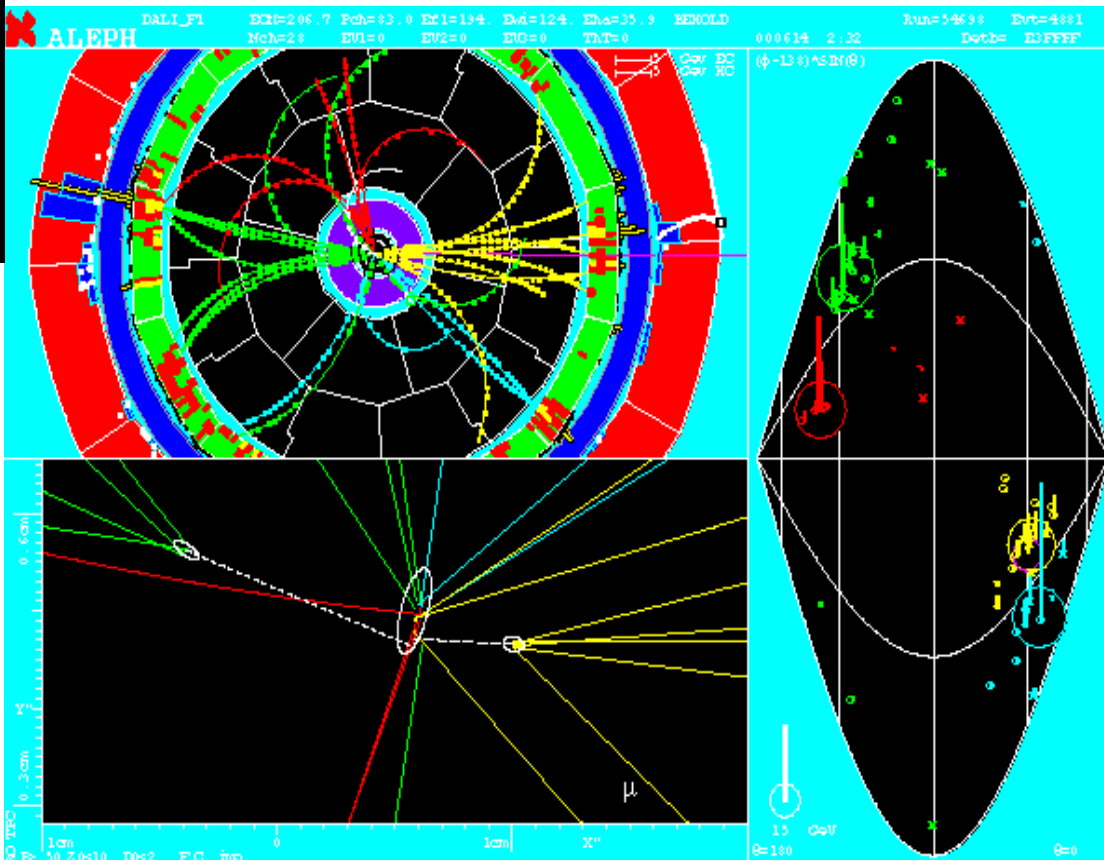
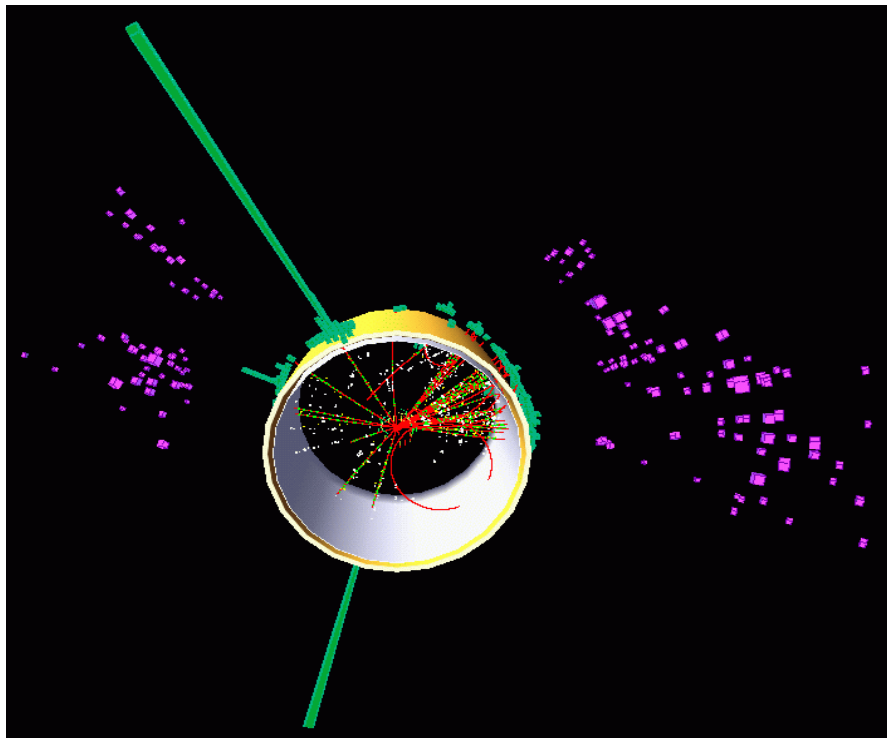


Light SM Higgs ?
 Heavy SUSY ?



Evidence for the Higgs at LEP at $M_H \sim 115$ GeV

Direct Search Limit $M_H > 114.4$ GeV





**LHC: Back to the
Future In Geneva**

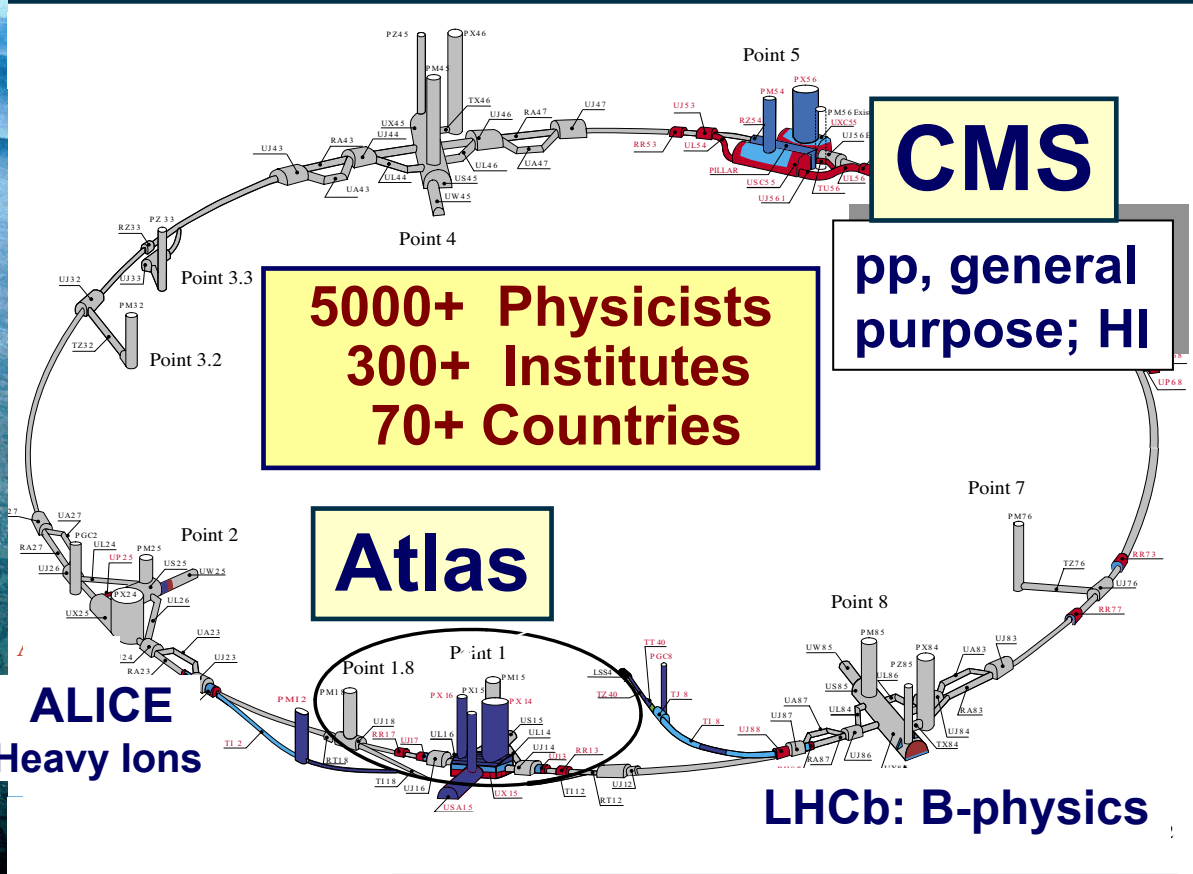
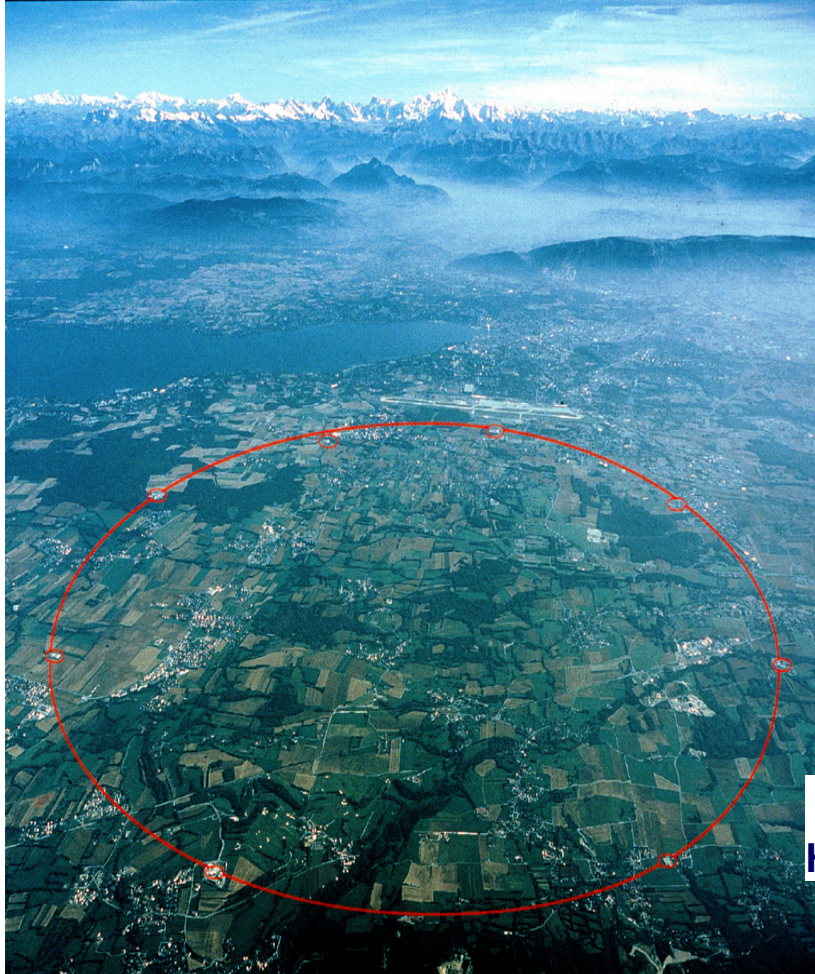
See <http://www.interactions.org/LHC>;
The LHC Guide: <http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/989631>



Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN, Geneva: 2007 Start



- * $pp \sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$ $L = 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$; Pb Ions
- * 27 km Tunnel in Switzerland & France

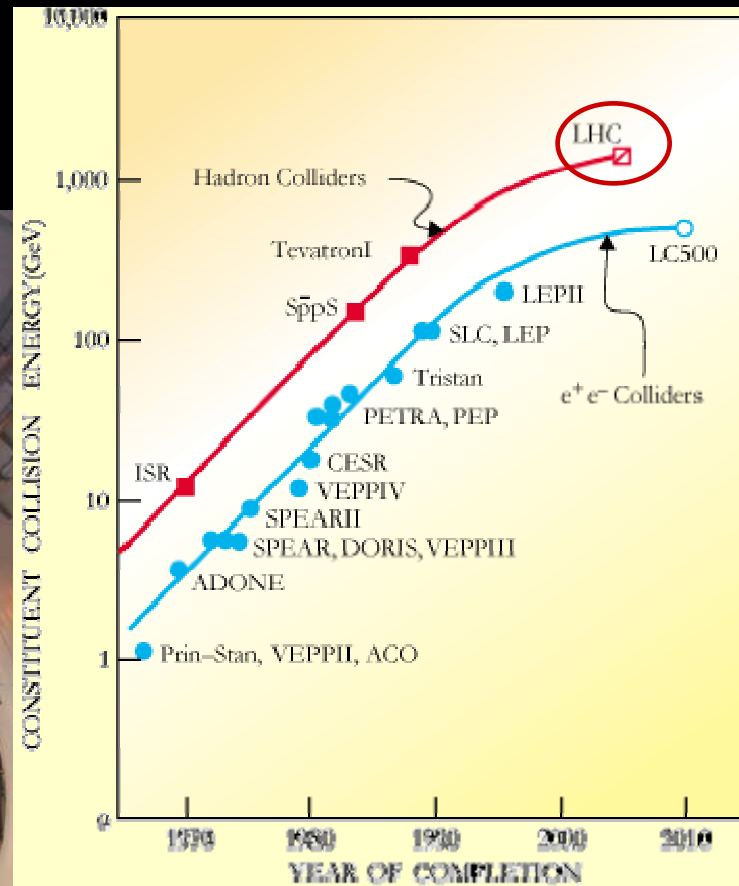


Higgs, SUSY, Substructures, CP Violation, QG Plasma, ...
Gravitons, Extra Dimensions ... *the Unexpected*

The LHC

**5X Constituent Energy, and
100 X Lumi. Of Tevatron:
 $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$**

**362 MJ Stored
Beams =
A Small Aircraft
Carrier at 20 mph**



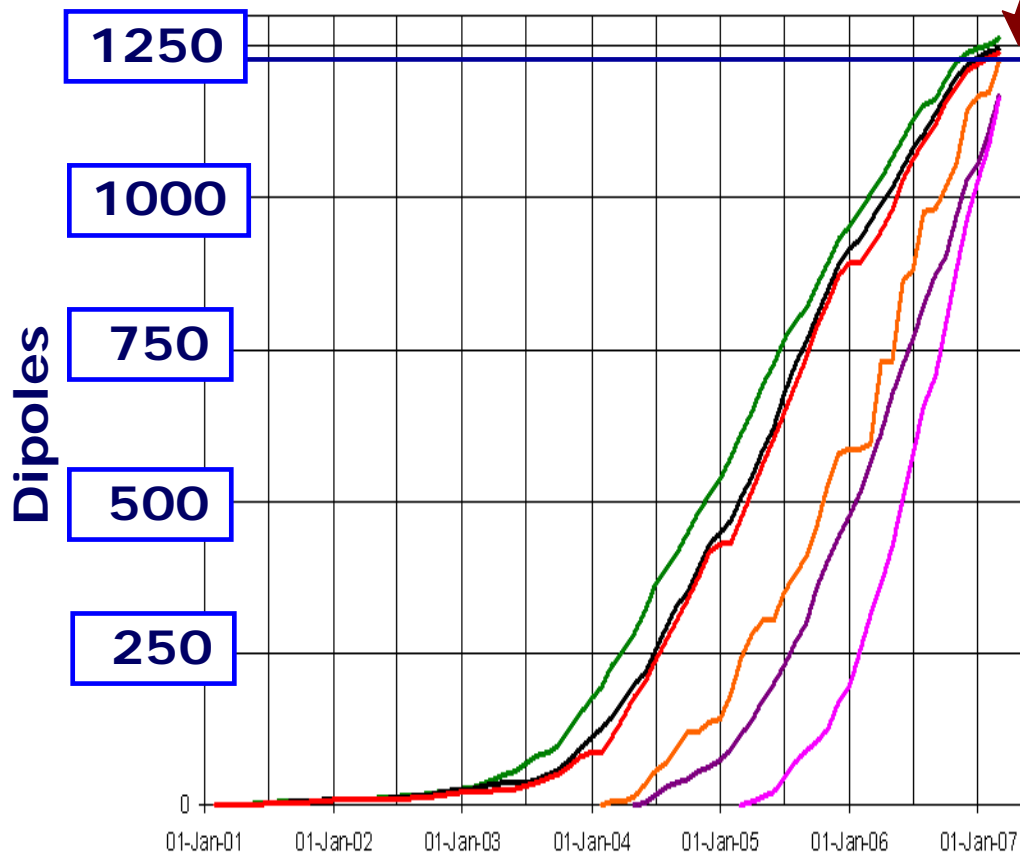
**9300 Supercond. Magnets:
1232 Dipoles (15m), 448 Main
Quads, 6618 Correctors
Operating temperature: 1.9° K
8.3 Tesla Field at 7 TeV
Stored Beam: 362 MJoules
Slope of 26.7 km tunnel: 1.4%**

The LHC Is Progressing:

Complete Magnet Installation *This Month*

1st Sector Cooled Down; 2 & 3 in April

Cryodipoles (of 1232)



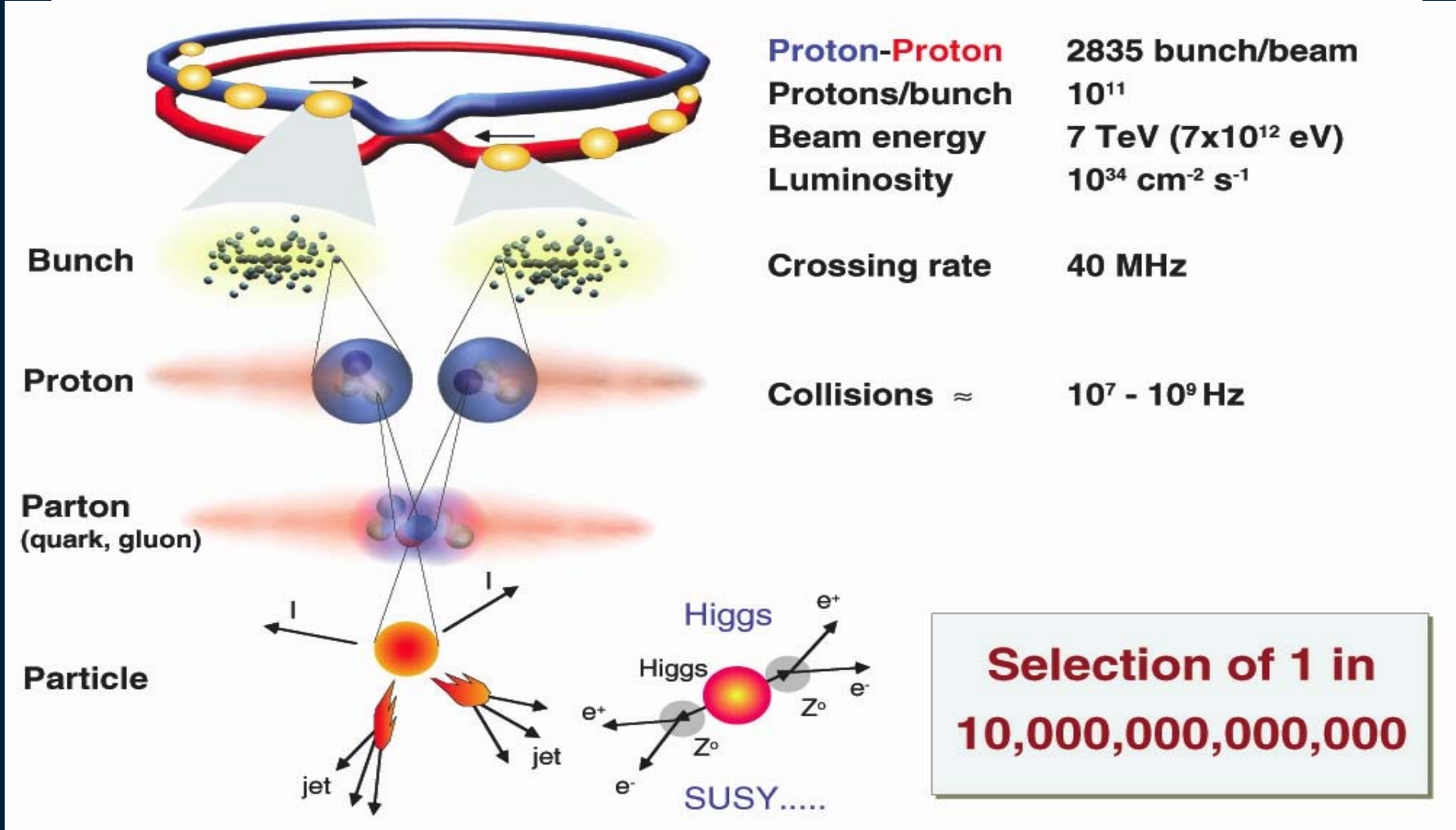
Update
2/28/07

- Cold masses delivered
- Cryodipoles cold tests passed
- Cryodipoles prepared for installation
- Cryodipoles assembled
- Cryodipoles assigned to position in ring
- Cryodipoles installed

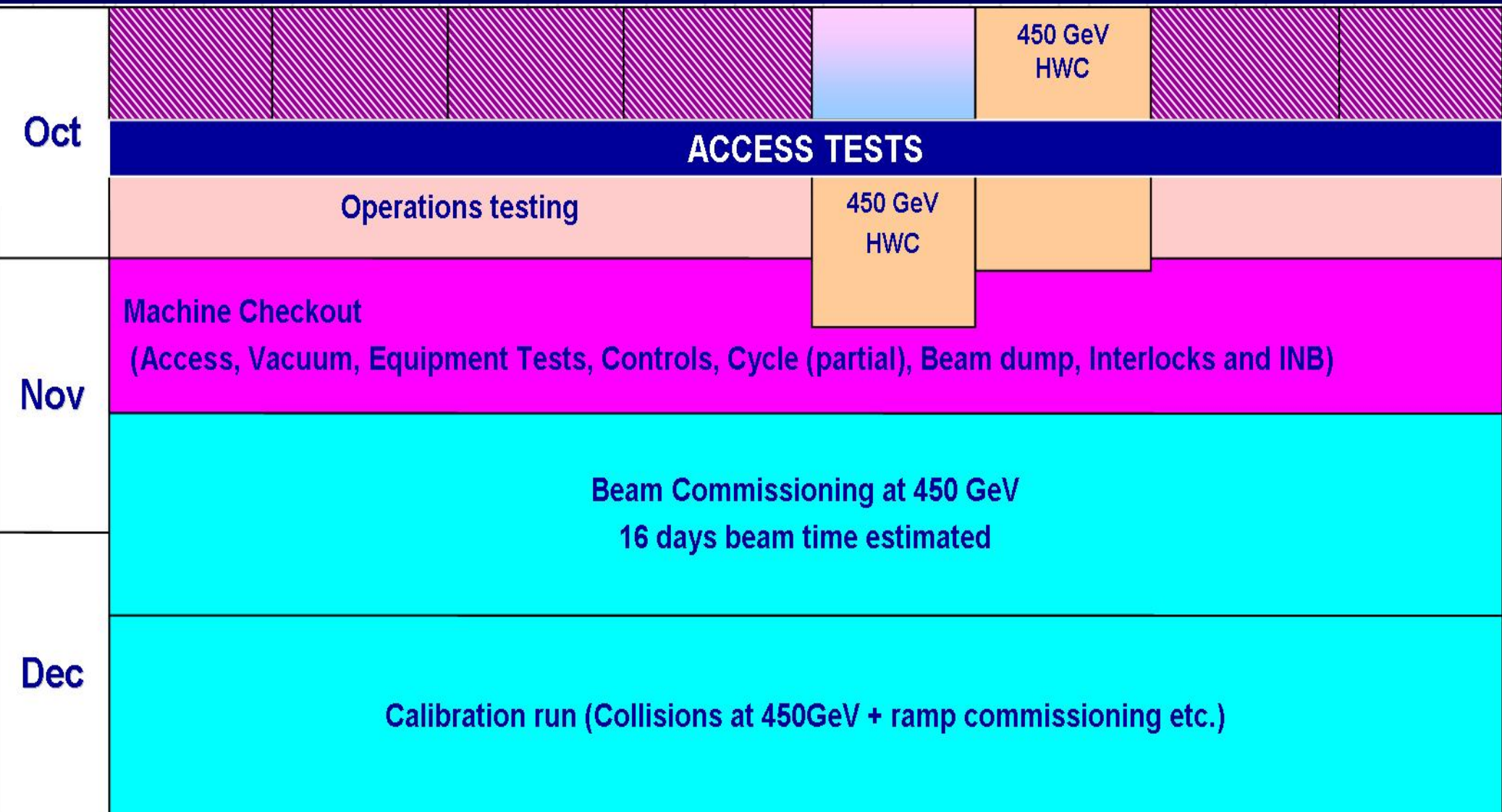


Last
Dipole
Delivered
11/27/06

LHC Collisions

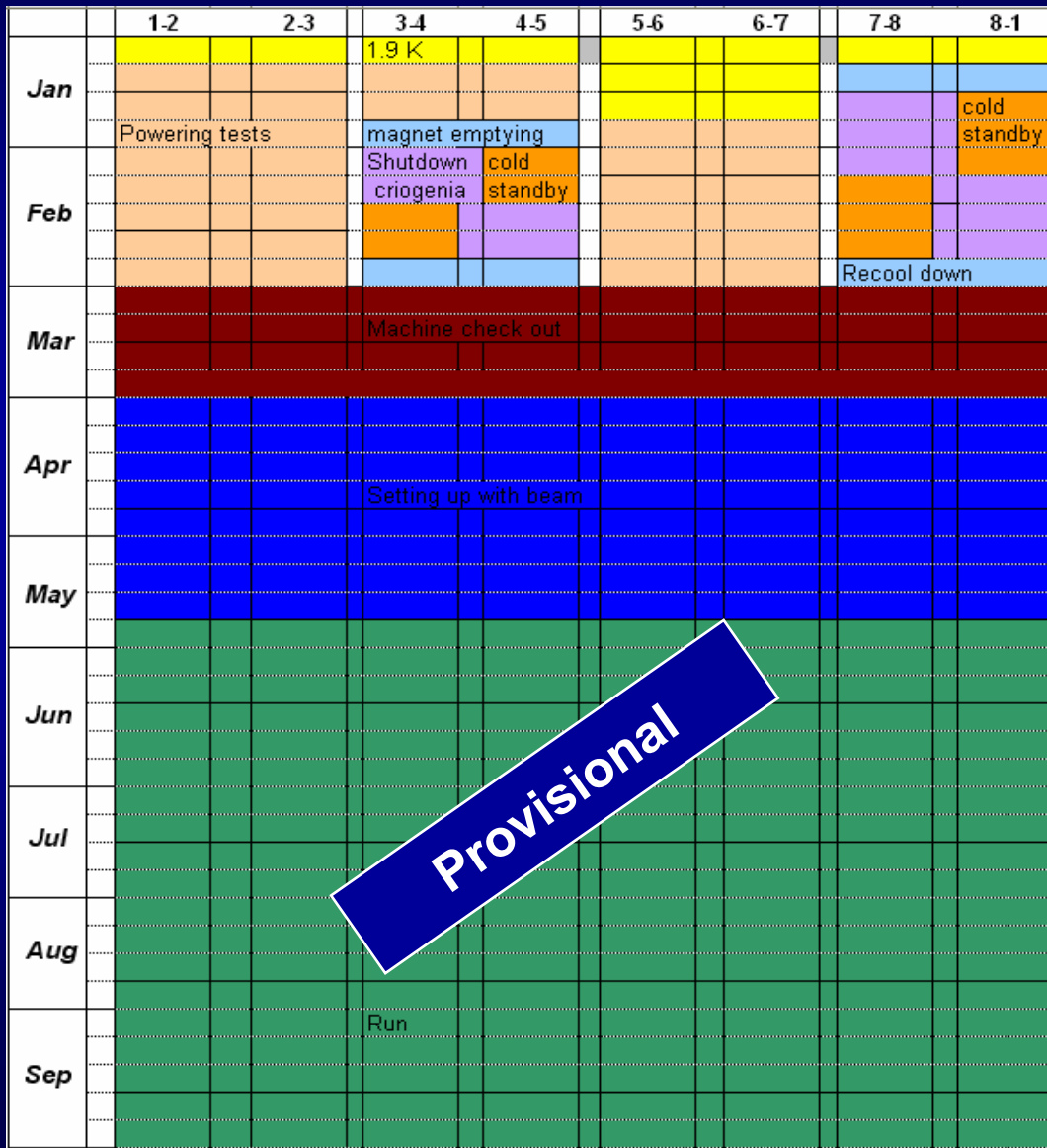


LHC Startup: Fall 2007



2008: Brief Outlook

Should look something like...



Hardware commissioning to 7 TeV

Machine Checkout ≈ 1 month

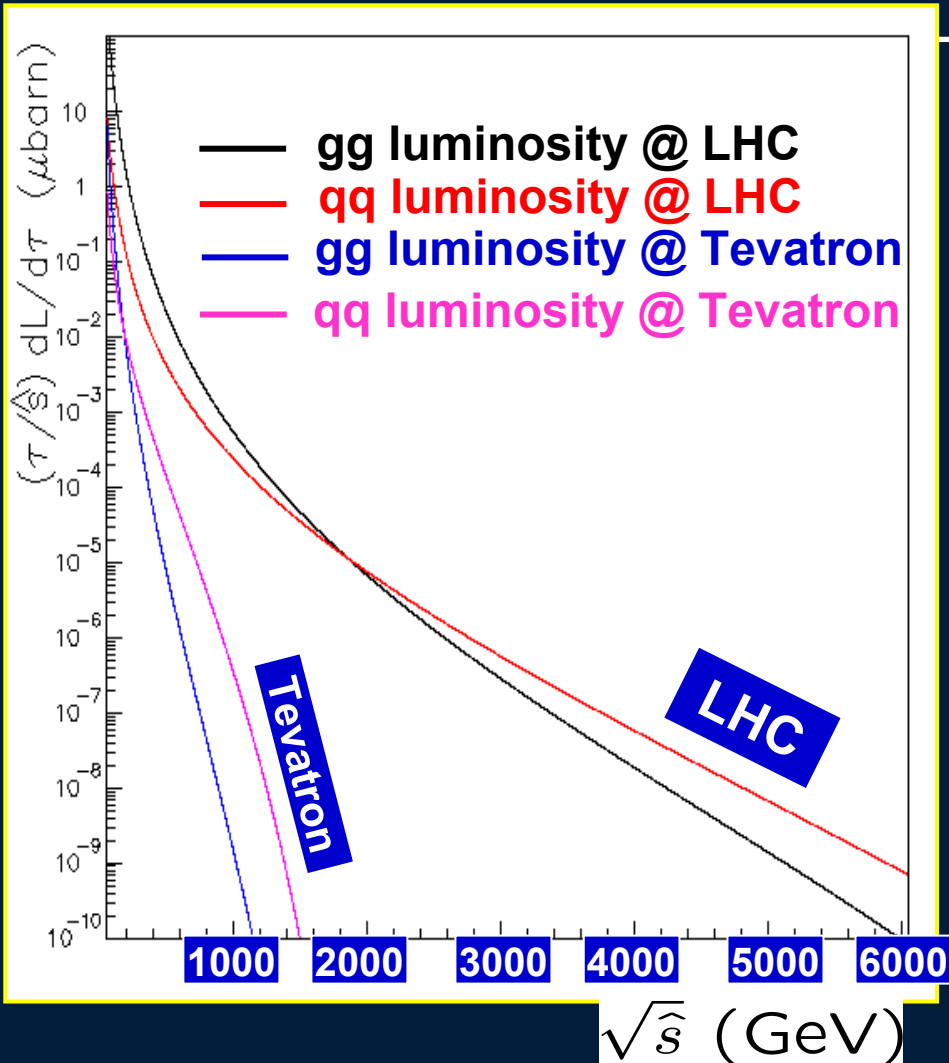
Commissioning with beam ≈ 2 months

Pilot Physics ≈ 1 month

Physics Run: ~ 1 fb⁻¹

Provisional

Parton-Parton Luminosities: LHC Vs. Tevatron



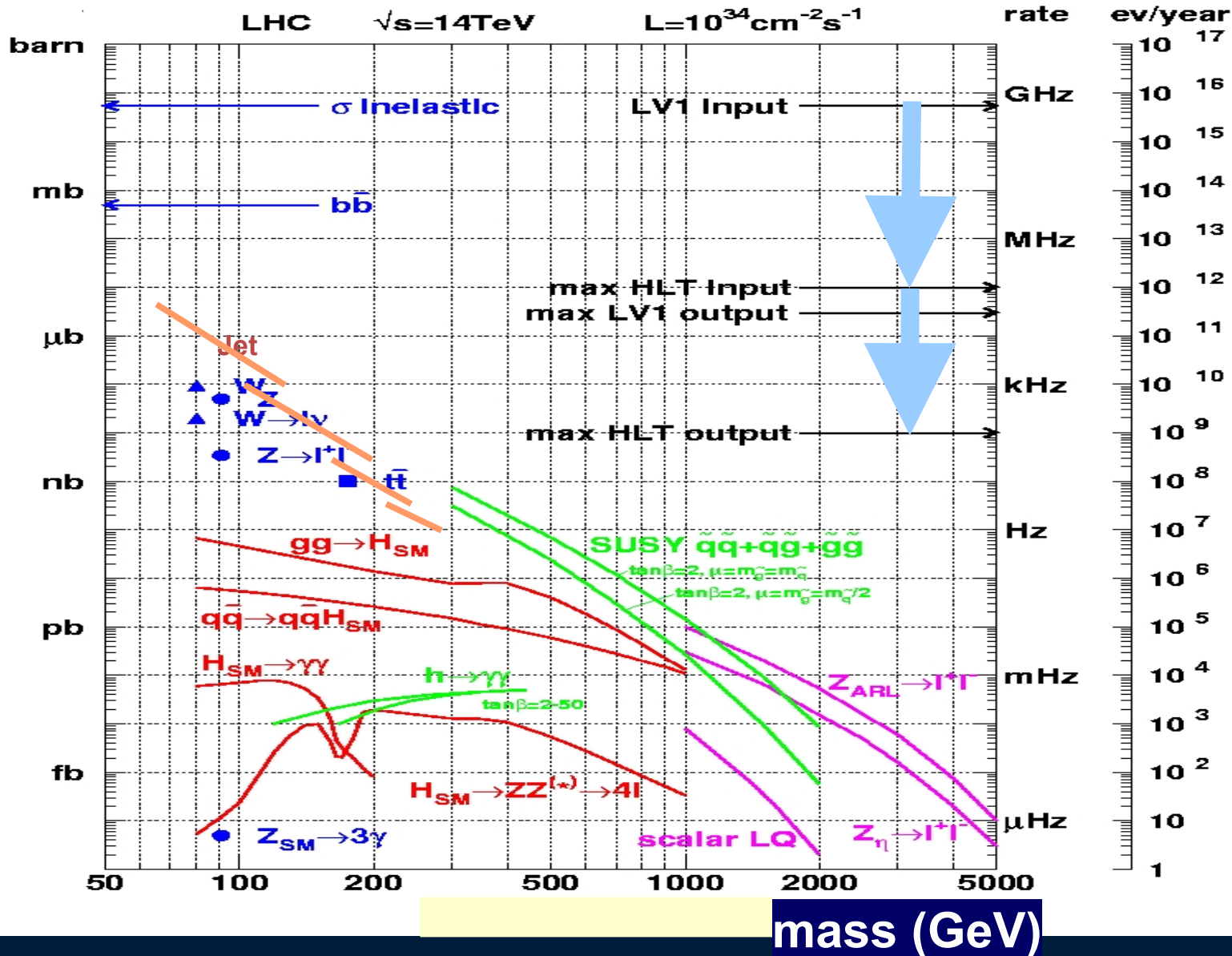
- ★ The LHC is a Discovery Machine
- ★ The first accelerator to probe deep into the Multi-TeV scale
- ★ Many reasons to expect new TeV-scale physics

Parton-Parton
CM Energy



Huge LHC Rates/Yr

At Design Luminosity (100X FNAL Tevatron)



pp

W/Z⁰

Top Quarks

TeV Jets

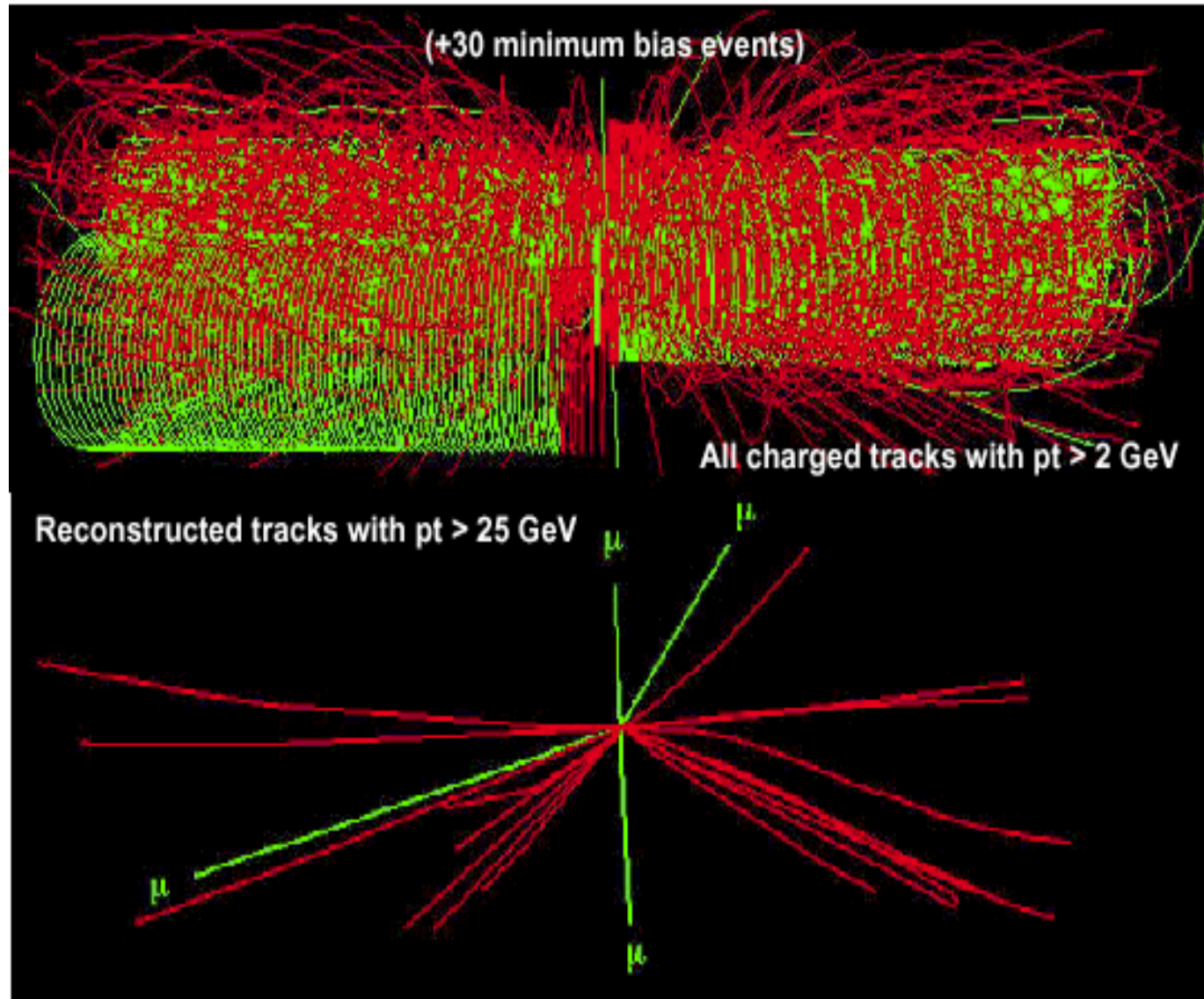
TeV Exotica

Higgs: 10⁻¹³

Last event



LHC: Many Petabytes/Yr of Complex Data



*A pp Bunch Crossing
Every 25 nsec
(40 MHz)*

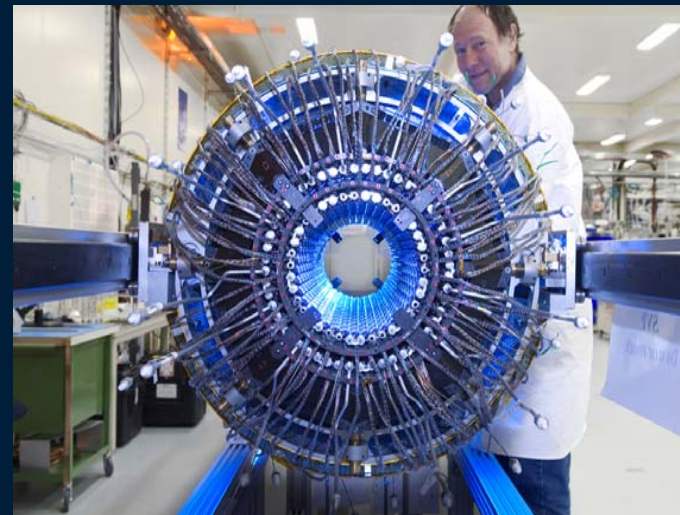
At 10^{34} Luminosity
 10^9 Interactions/s:
**~20 pp Collisions
Superimposed
Per Crossing**

**Unprecedented
Instruments, IT
Challenges**

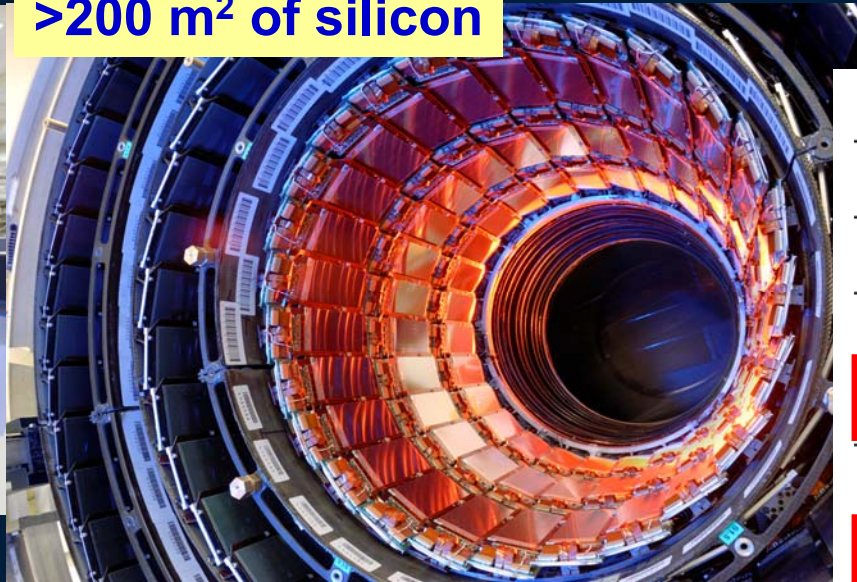
LHC Detectors: Major Challenges

- CMS/ATLAS detectors have about **100 million read-out channels**
- Collisions in the detectors every **25 nanoseconds**
- ATLAS uses over **3000 km of cables** in the experiment
- The data volume acquired at the front-end in CMS is **~40 TBytes/sec** much greater than the worldwide communication network traffic
- **Data recorded** during the 10-20 years of LHC life **approx. = to all the words spoken by mankind since its appearance on earth**

>200 m² of silicon



ATLAS pixel detector

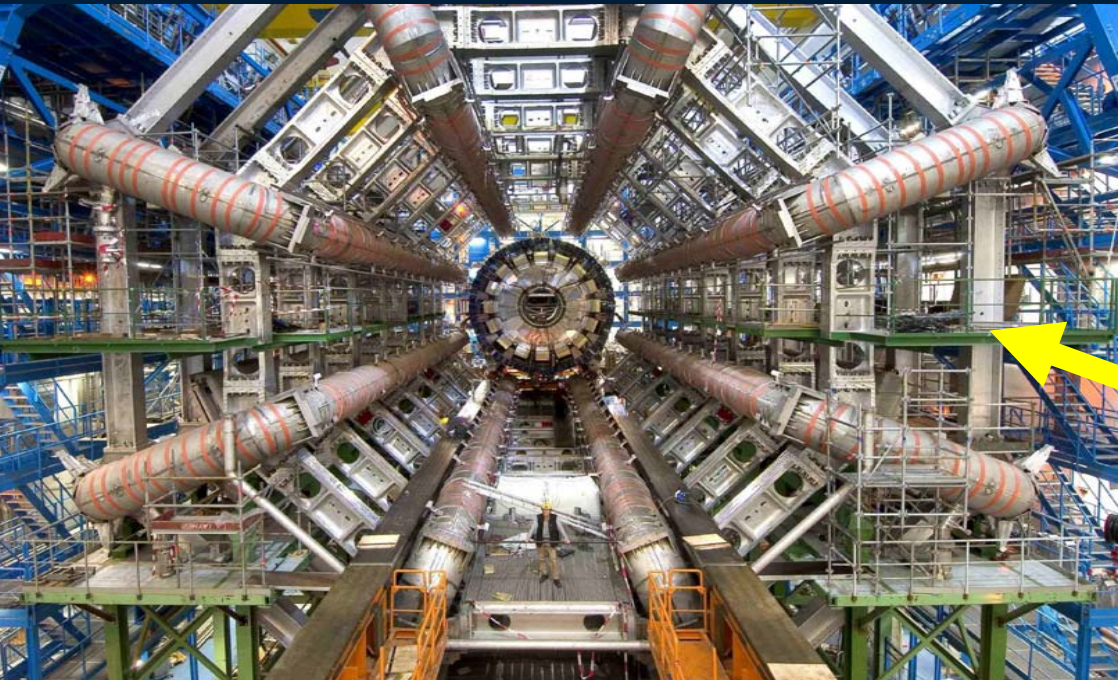


CMS silicon tracker

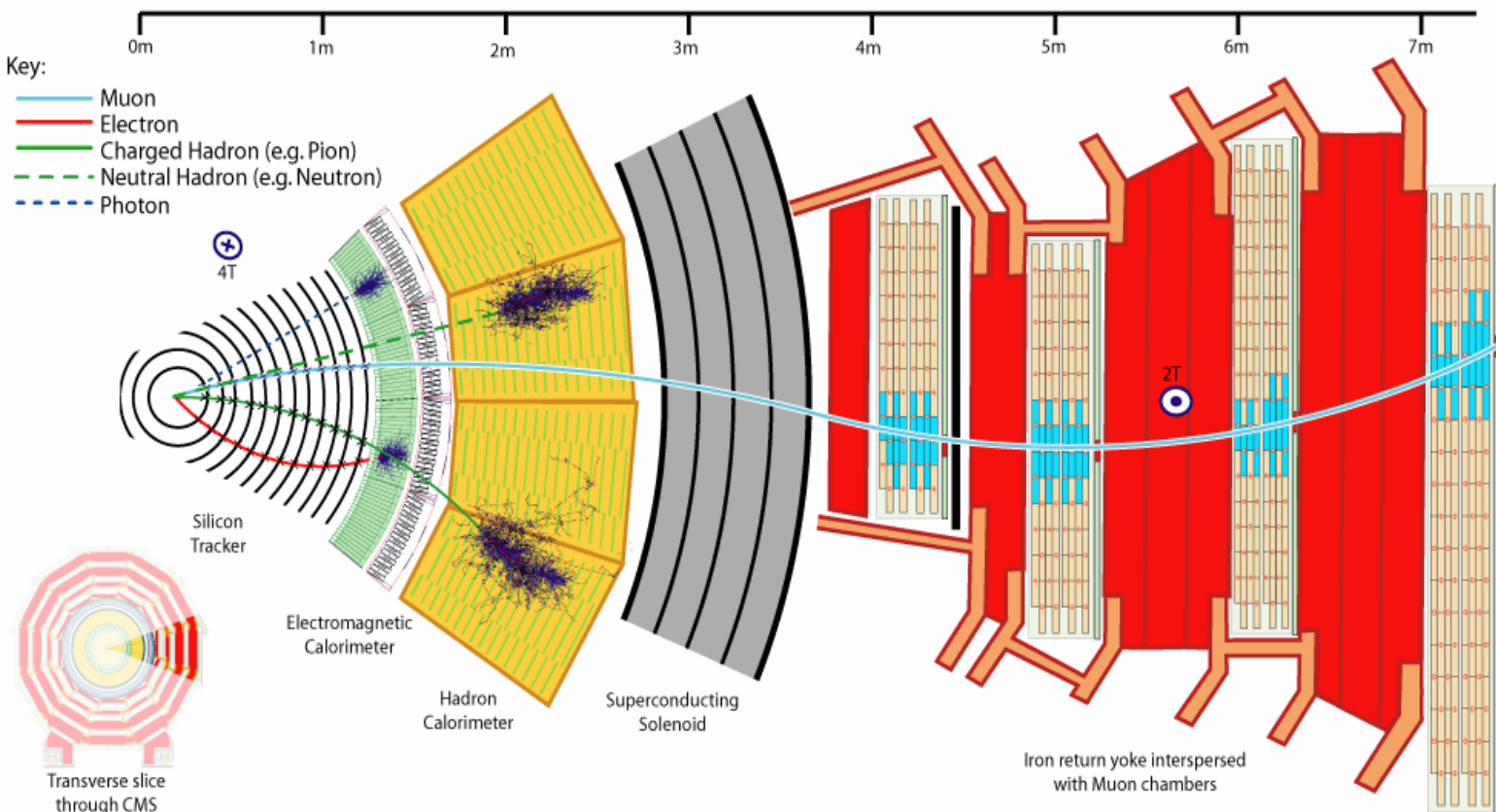
Object	Weight (tons)
Boeing 747 [fully loaded]	200
Endeavor space shuttle	368
ATLAS	7,000
Eiffel Tower	7,300
USS John McCain	8,300
CMS	12,500

Status of ATLAS & CMS

CMS is modular (breaking with tradition). After successful testing of the 4-T (2.7 GJ) CMS magnet and some detector components, above ground, by measuring cosmic rays, CMS is being lowered at Point 5



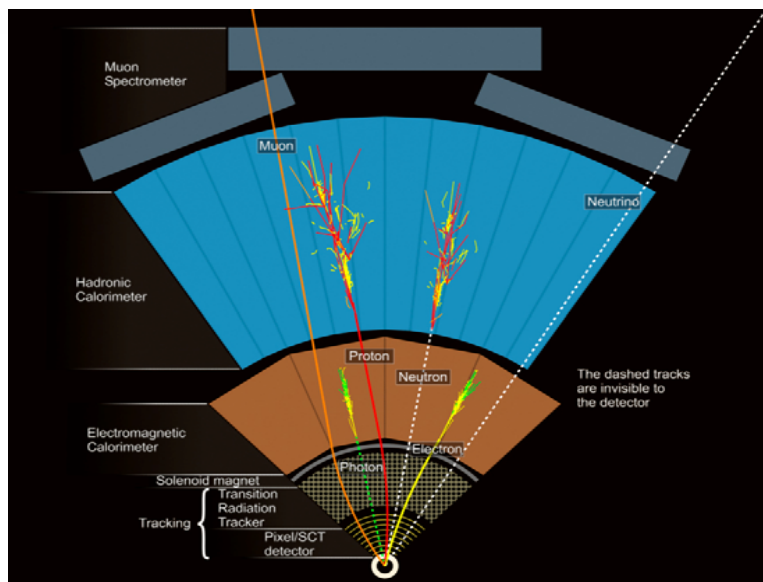
ATLAS is being built in place at Point 1 - many sub-detectors, including the inner ones are already installed.

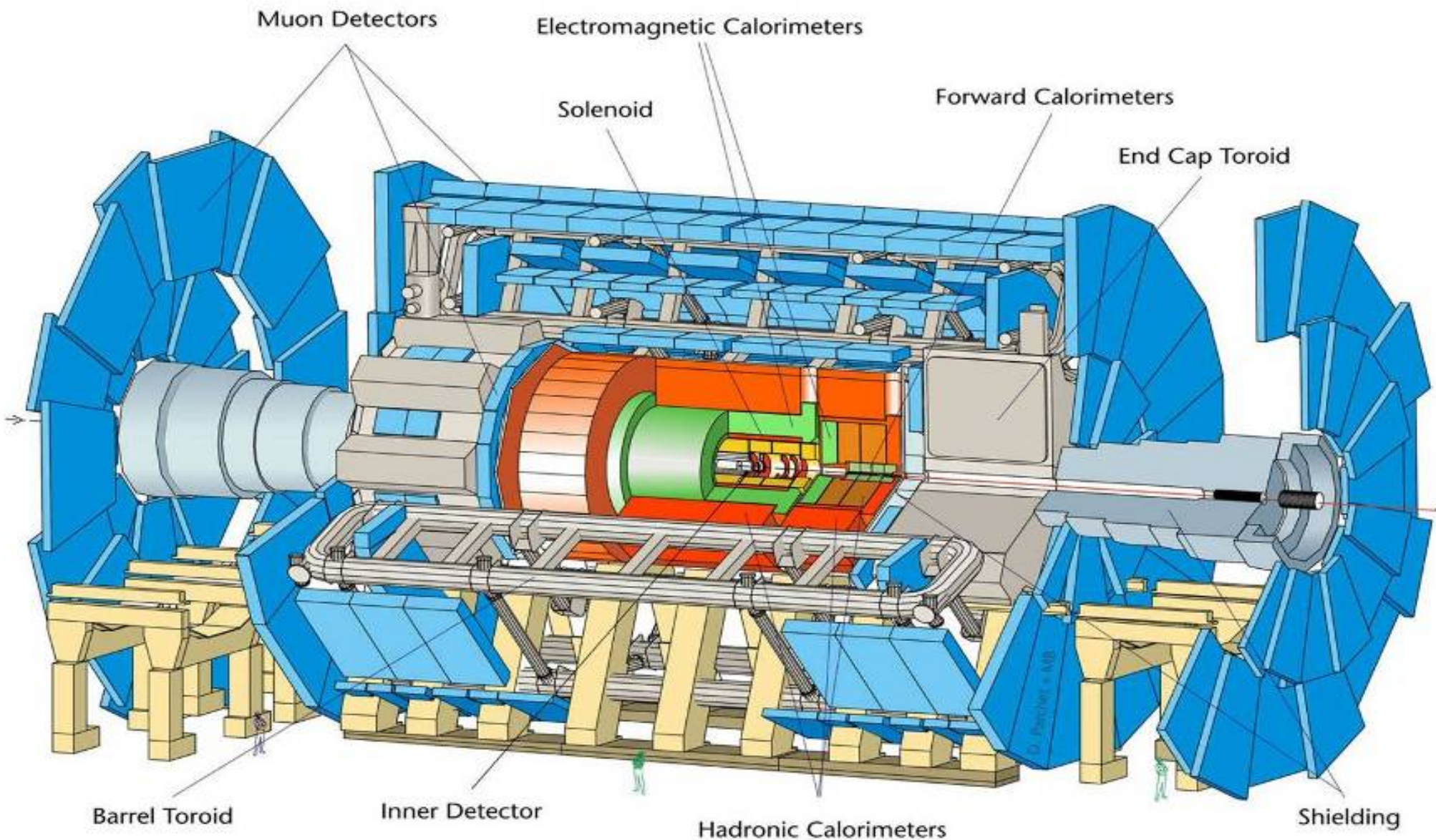


CMS Slice

CMS Design
High Field (4T)
Compact Tracker
Precise ECAL:
inside Coil
Muons in & Out

ATLAS Slice (not to scale)





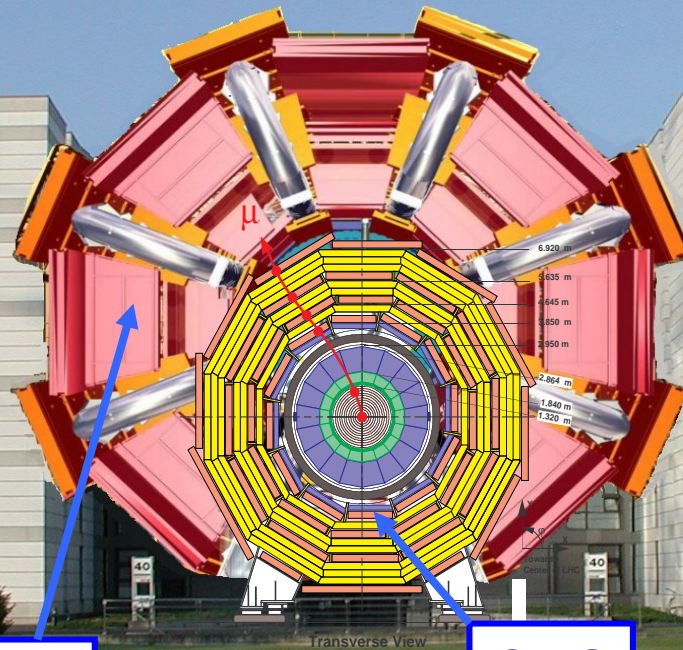
Length = 55 m, Width = 32 m, Height = 35 m; But spatial precision $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$



Inside cryostat

CMS: A New Definition of Compact

LHC Physicists'
Building at CERN



Atlas

CMS



CMS Collaboration



TRIGGER, DATA ACQUISITION & OFFLINE COMPUTING

Austria, Brazil, CERN, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, UK, USA

TRACKER

Austria, Belgium, CERN, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland, UK, USA

CRYSTAL ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER (ECAL)

CERN, China, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Italy, Portugal, RDMS-Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, UK, USA

ECAL PRESHOWER

CERN, Greece, India, RDMS-DMS, Taipei

**Pakistan:
RPCs**

RETURN YOKE

Barrel: Germany, RDMS-Russia, Switzerland
Endcap: USA

SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID MAGNET

All funding agencies in CMS contribute to Magnet financing in particular:

CERN, Finland, France, Italy, Switzerland, USA

FEET
Pakistan

CARTS
China

FORWARD HADRONIC CALORIMETER (HF)

Hungary, Iran, Russia, Turkey, USA

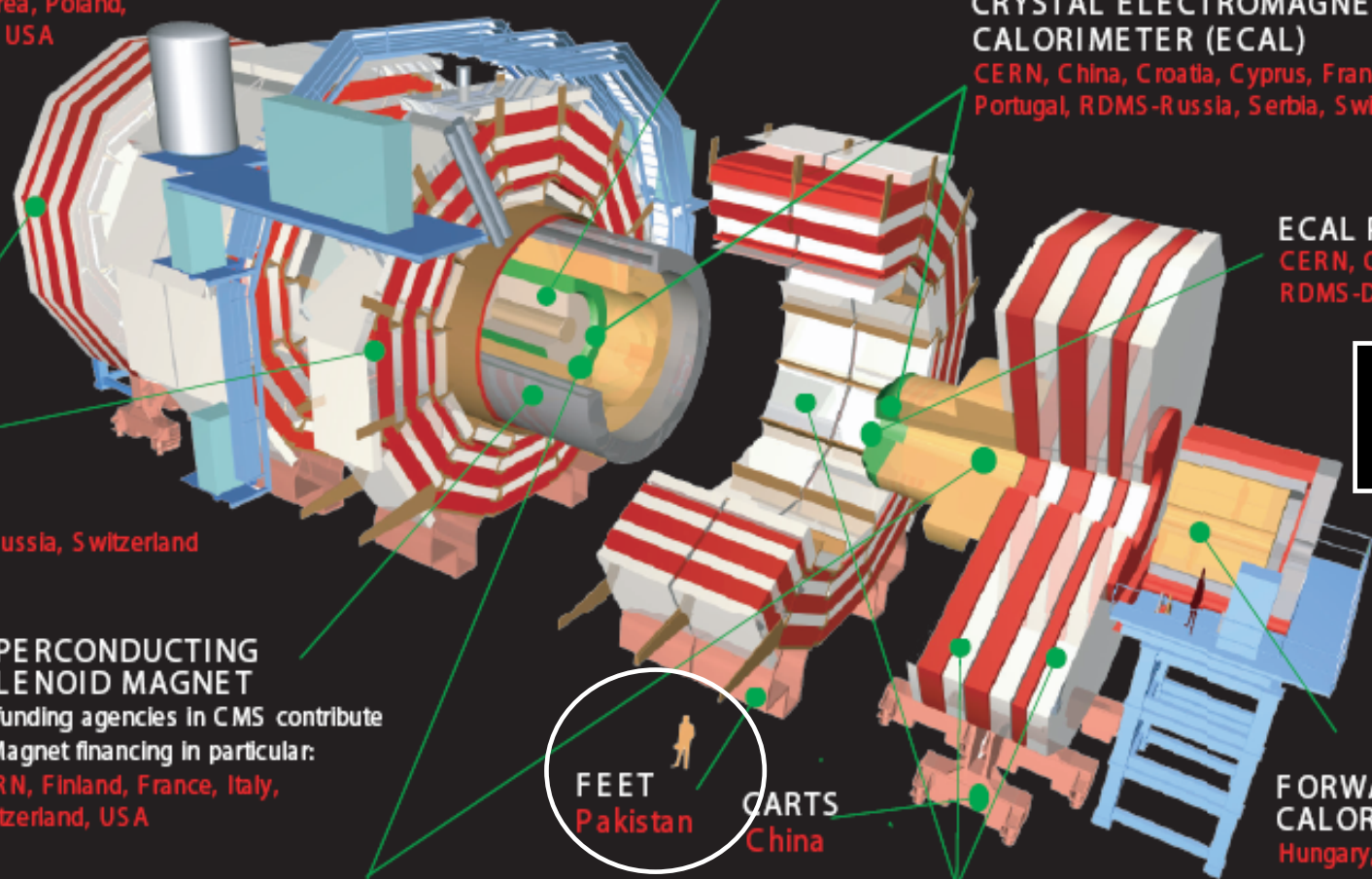
HADRONIC CALORIMETER (HCAL)

Barrel (HB): Bulgaria, India, USA
Endcap (HE): Bulgaria, RDMS-DMS, RDMS-Russia,
Outer Barrel (HO): India, USA

MUON CHAMBERS

Barrel: Austria, Bulgaria, CERN, China, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain
Endcap: Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Korea, Pakistan, RDMS-DMS, RDMS-Russia, USA

Total weight : 12500 T
Overall diameter : 15.0 m
Overall length : 21.5 m
Magnetic field : 4 Teslas



> 62,000 Barrel Crystals in Hand:
Endcap Production in Siberia
and Shanghai Started



Caltech Crystal Lab

BaBar CsI(Tl) 16 X0

L3 BGO 22 X0

PbWO₄

CMS PWO(Y) 25 X0



Material	PbWO ₄	Pb	Fe
Density (g/cm ³)	8.3	11.3	7.9
X ₀ (mm)	8.9	5.6	17.6

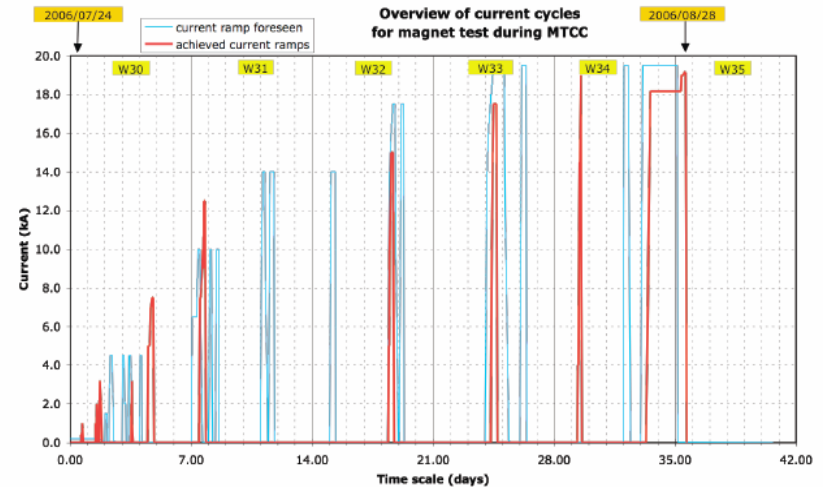


Magnet current cycles vs previsions (August)

Releasing He to Relieve Overpressure (> 18 Bars) After a Fast Quench



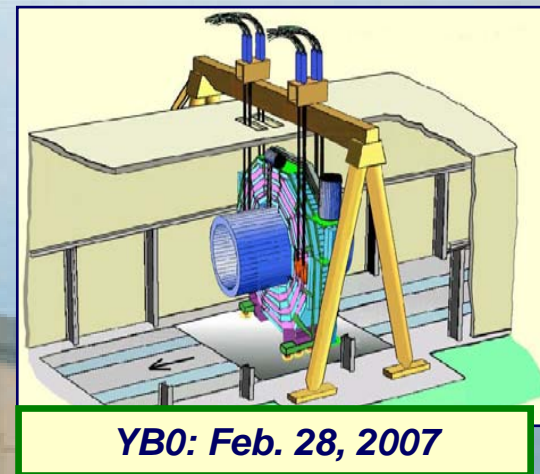
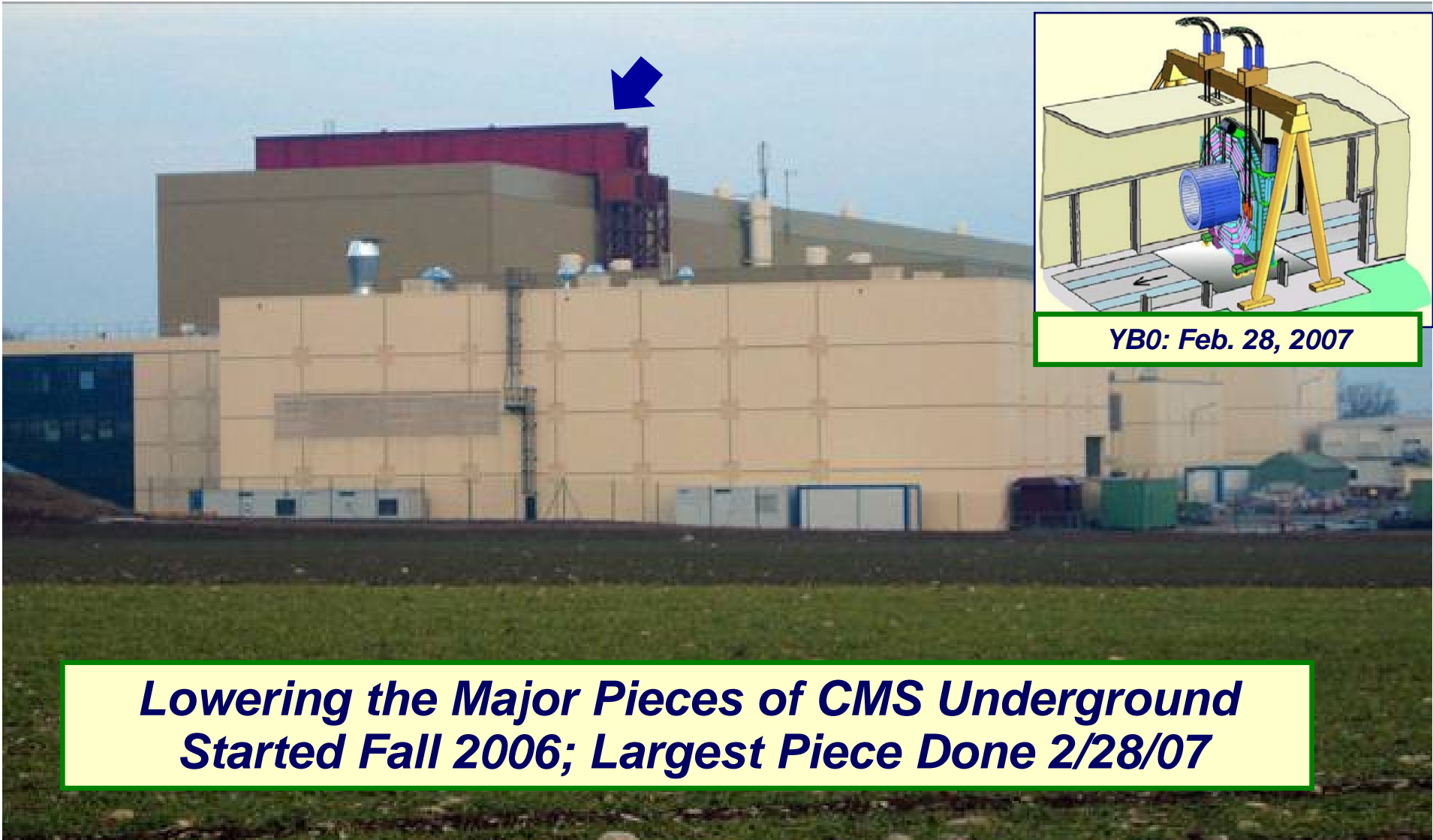
Magnetic length	12.5 m
Free bore diameter	6 m
Central B Field	4 Tesla
Temperature	4.2° K
Nominal current	20 kA
Stored energy	2.7 GJ
Magnetic Radial Pressure	64 Atm.



Magnet Successfully Tested; Global Run with Cosmic Rays August 2006 !



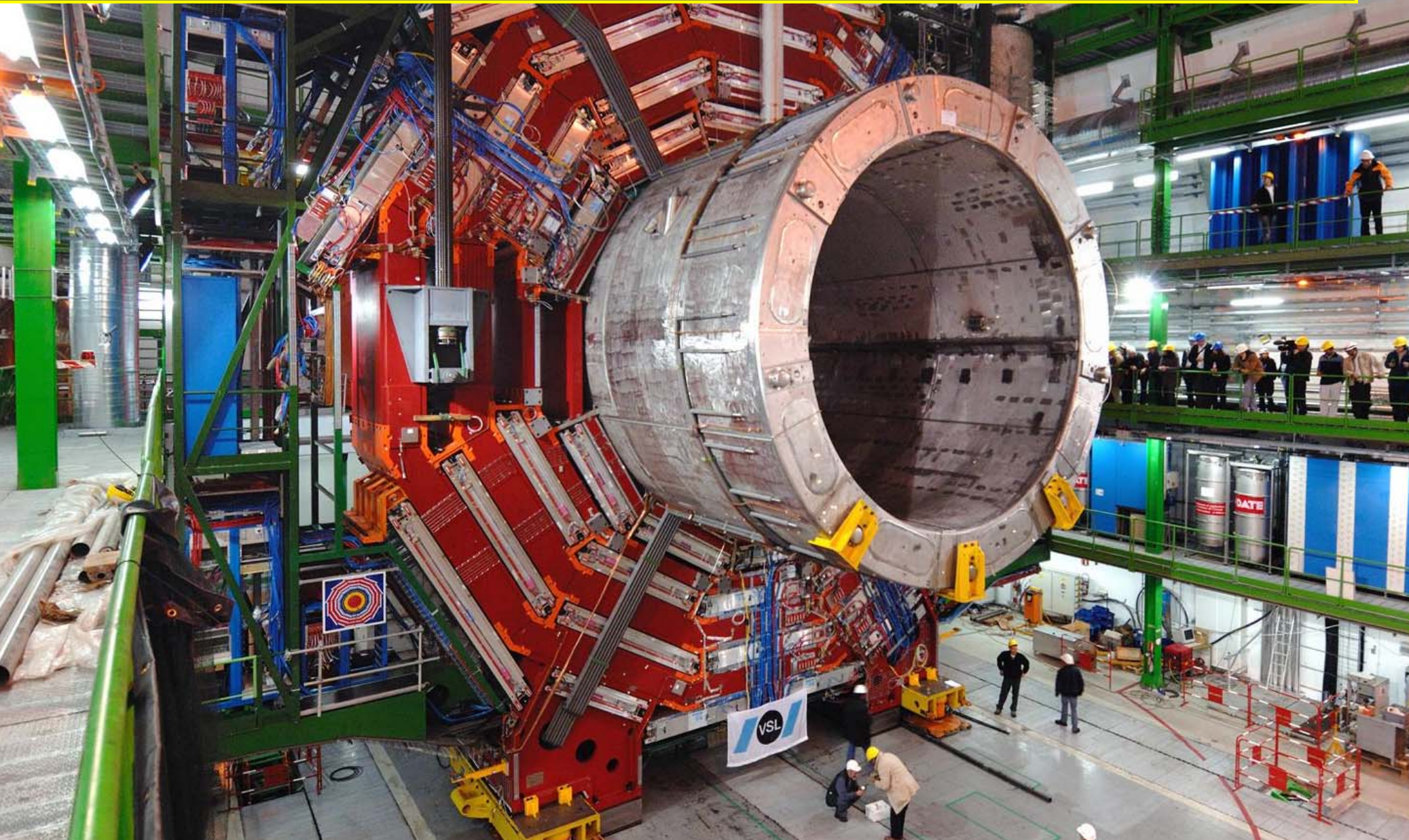
2500 Ton Gantry Crane Spanning the Surface Hall at Point 5 in France



YB0: Feb. 28, 2007

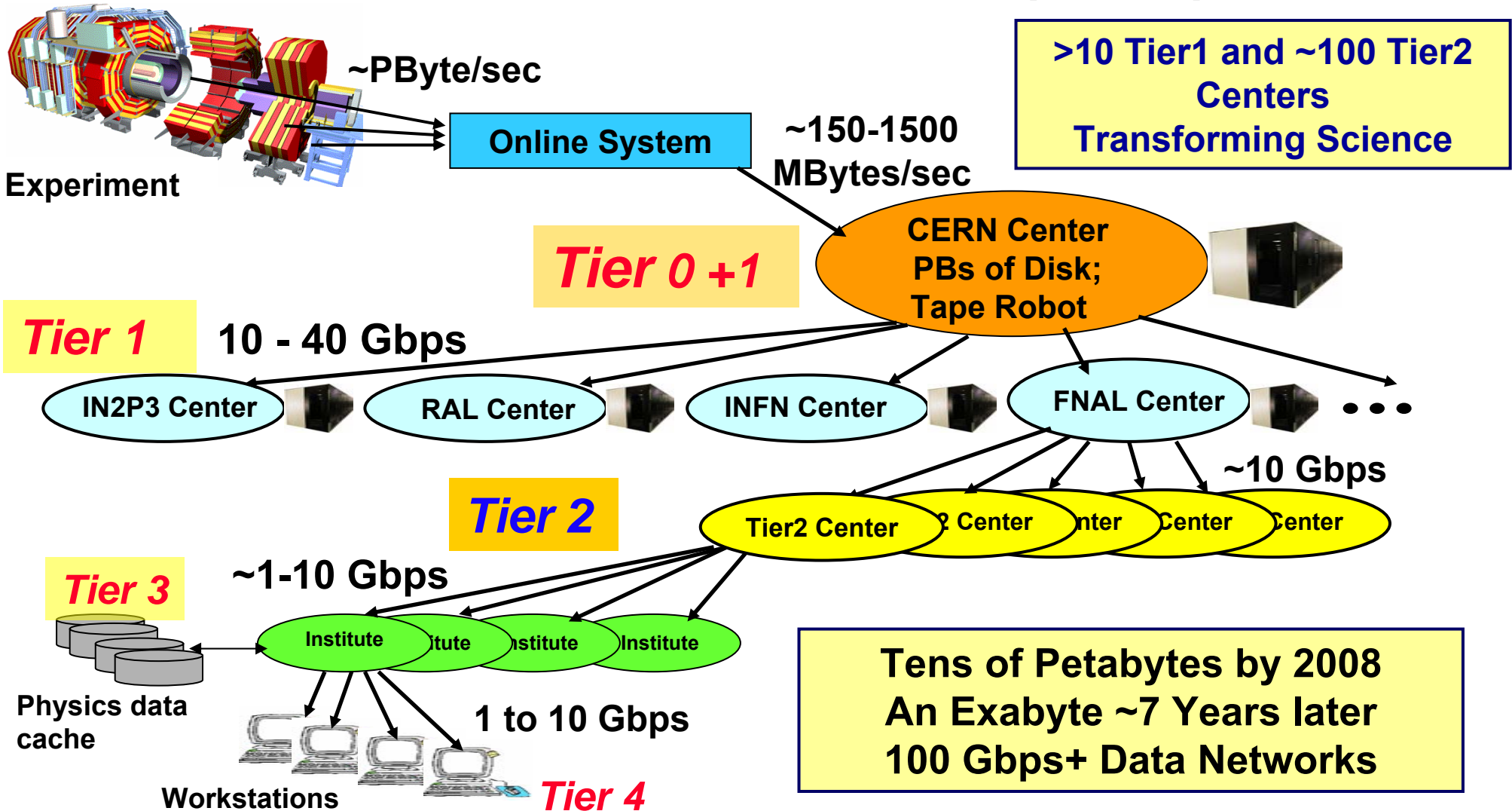
Lowering the Major Pieces of CMS Underground Started Fall 2006; Largest Piece Done 2/28/07

MOVIE http://cmsinfo.cern.ch/outreach/cmseye/yb0_lowering.htm
& <http://cmsinfo.cern.ch/outreach/CMSMedia/CMSMovies.html>





The LHC Data Grid Hierarchy: Developed at Caltech (1999)



Emerging Vision: A Richly Structured, Global Dynamic System



Monitoring the Worldwide HEP Grid (MonALISA)

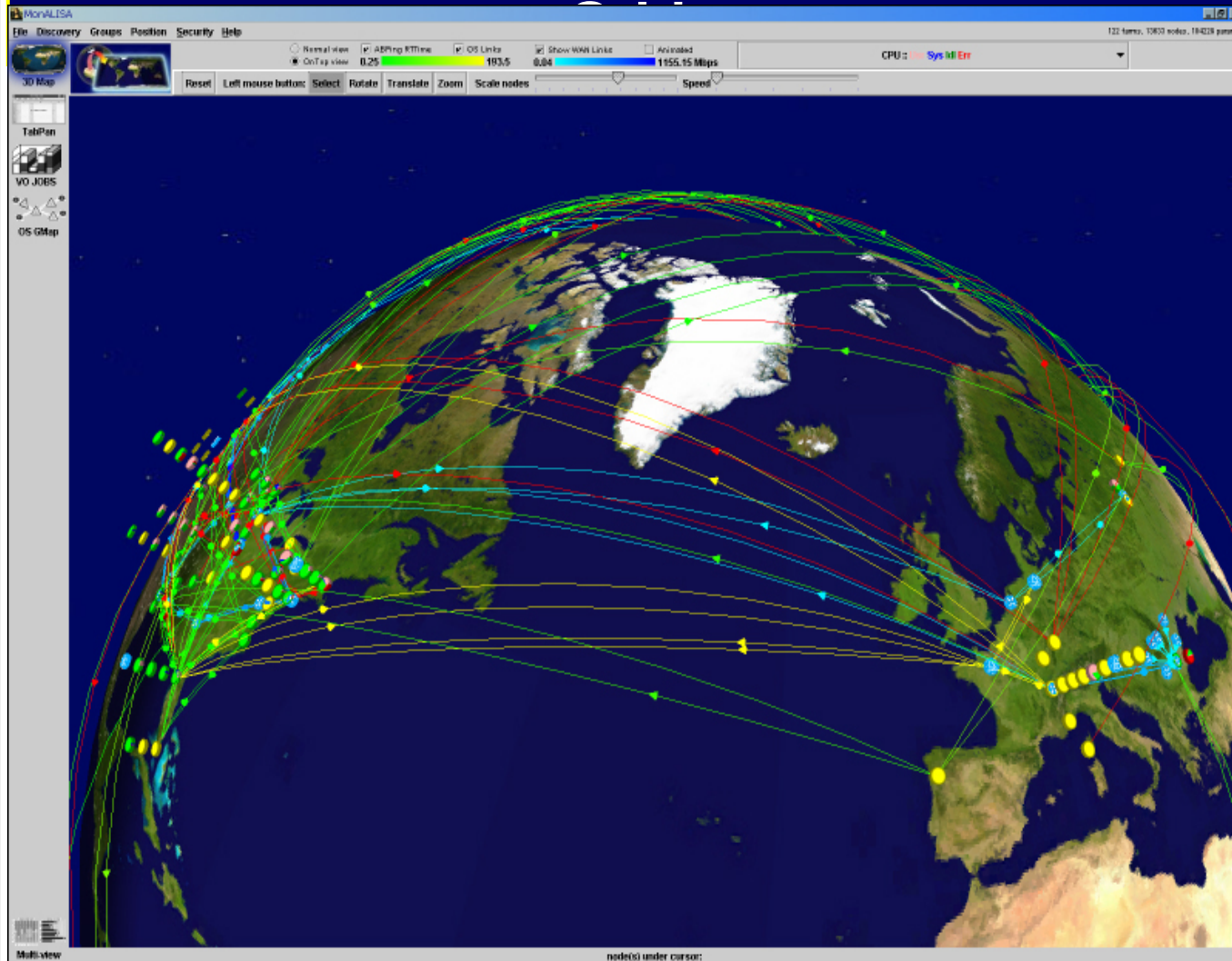


MonALISA Today

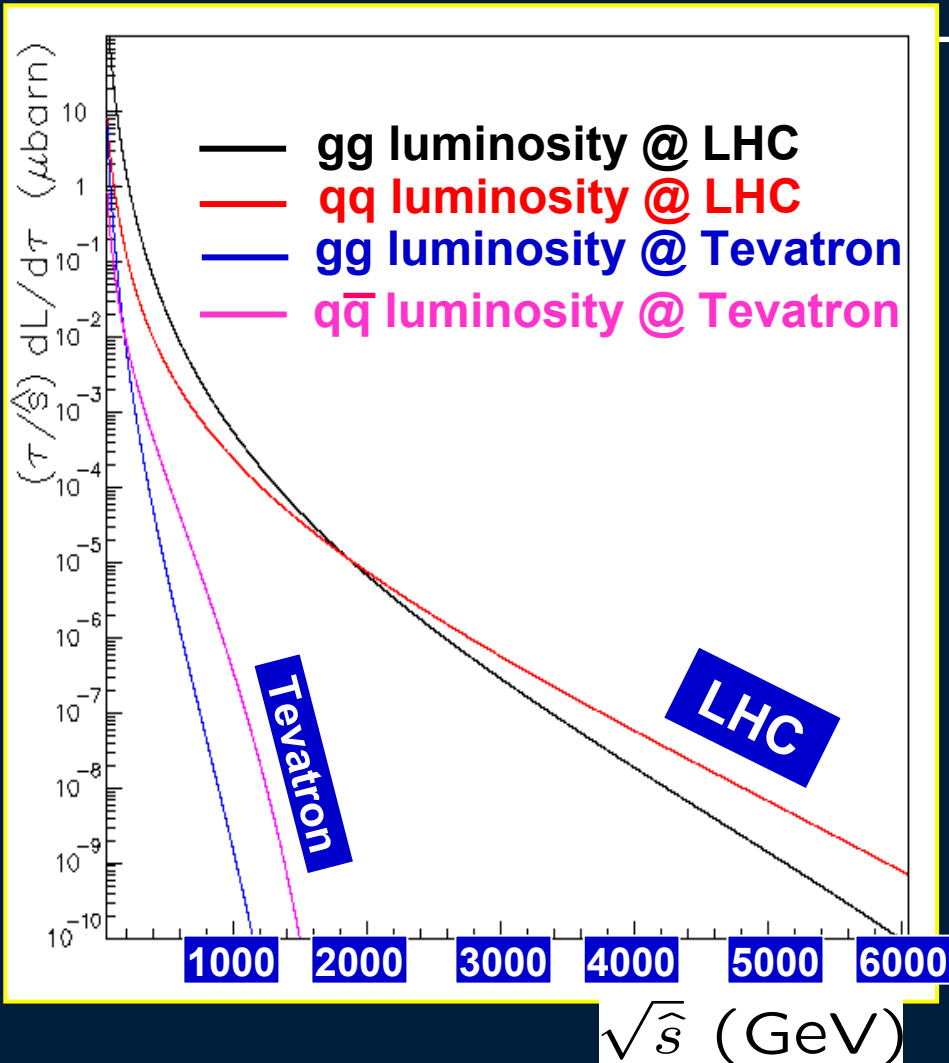
**Running 24 X 7
at 280 Sites**

- **Monitoring**
 - ★ 40,000 computers
 - ★ > 100 WAN Links
- **Thousands of Grid jobs running concurrently**
- **Collecting > 750,000 parameters in near real-time**
- **Update rate of 25,000 parameter-updates per sec**

Monitoring the LCG and Open Science



Parton-Parton Luminosities: LHC Vs. Tevatron



- ★ The LHC is a **Discovery Machine**
- ★ The first accelerator to probe deep into the **Multi-TeV scale**
- ★ Many reasons to expect new **TeV-scale physics**

**Parton-Parton
CM Energy**

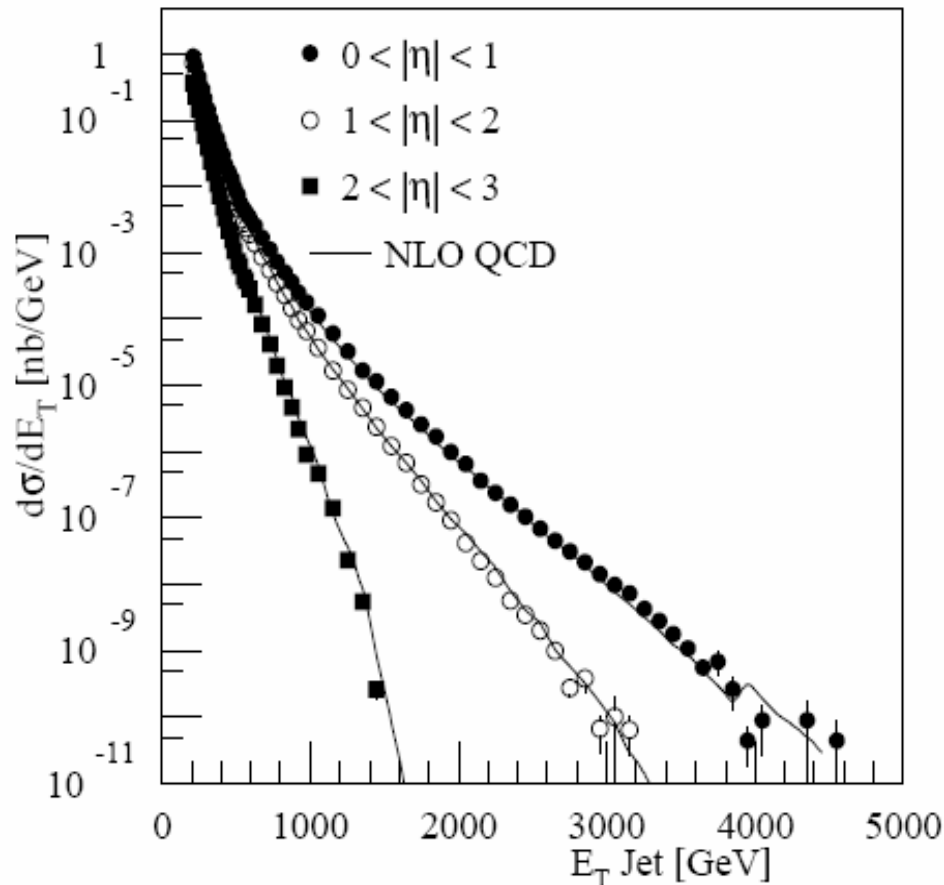


“Rediscovering the Standard Model” Search for Anomalies

E.g. Jet Physics

Huge Jet Cross Sections:

E.g. for $1 \text{ fb}^{-1} \sim 10000$ events with $E_T > 1 \text{ TeV}$
100 events with $E_T > 2 \text{ TeV}$



- Proton Structure
- Jet shape
- α_s
- New physics?

- ★ Understanding QCD
- ★ Then: precise measurements of W,Z, $t\bar{t}$, Drell-Yan production
- ★ Then: W,Z+1 jet; W,Z+2 jets, etc.
- ★ *Students from many universities will be at the forefront*

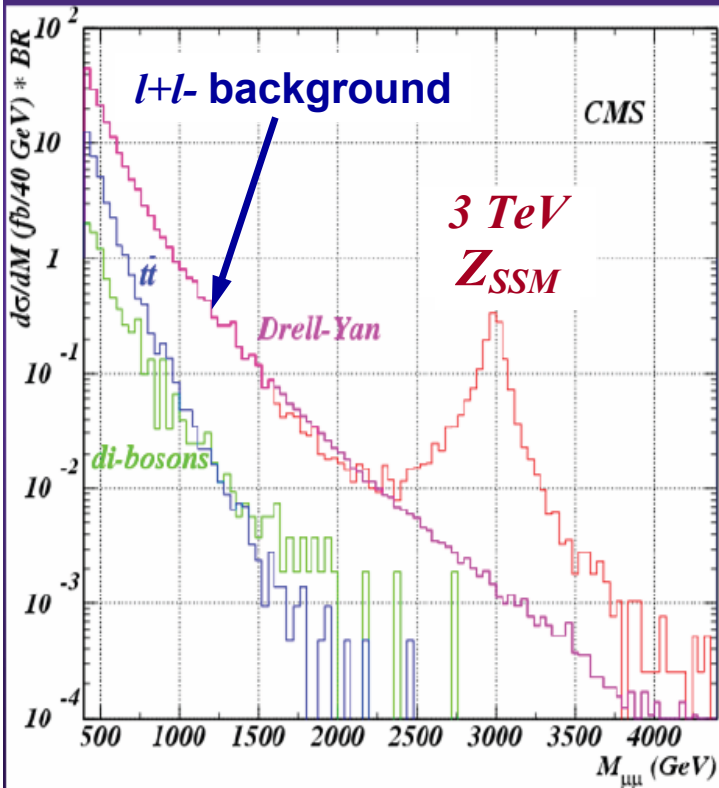


Di-lepton Resonances Could Come Early

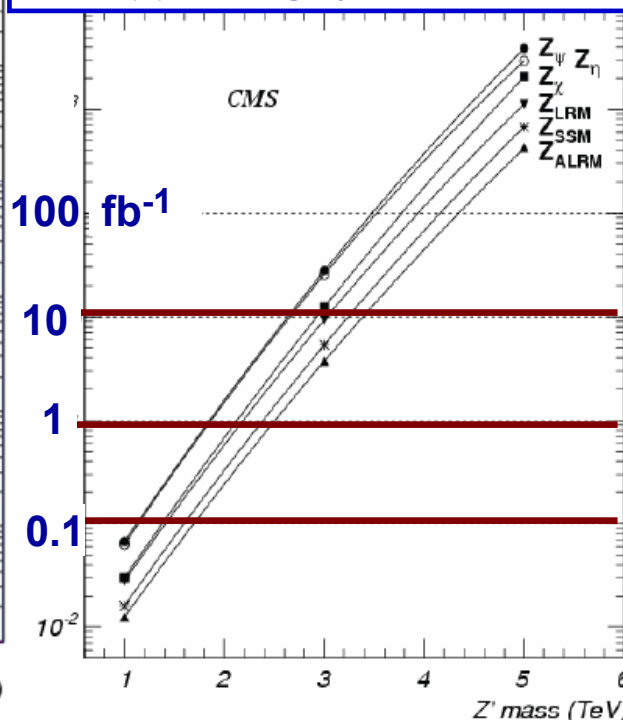


$Z' \rightarrow ee/\mu\mu$: early golden search

- ◆ Search for high mass Z' resonance decaying to ee or $\mu\mu$
- ◆ Mass peak well separated from background



$Z' \rightarrow \mu\mu$ 5σ Significance Curves



Physics Reach:

0.1 fb^{-1} : $\sim 1 - 1.5 \text{ TeV}$

1 fb^{-1} : $\sim 1.8 - 2.5 \text{ TeV}$

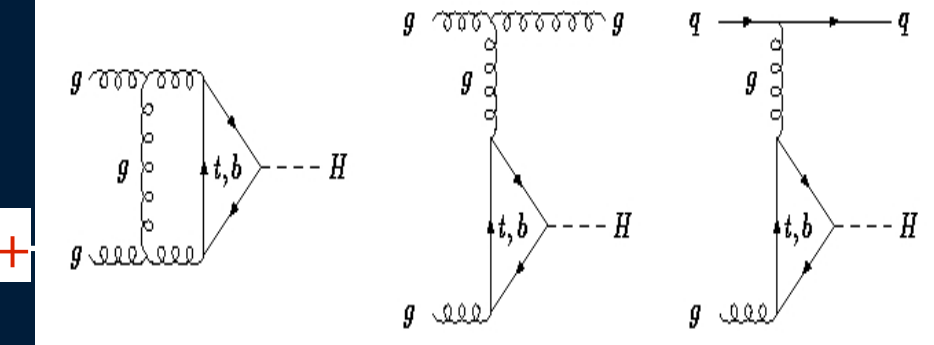
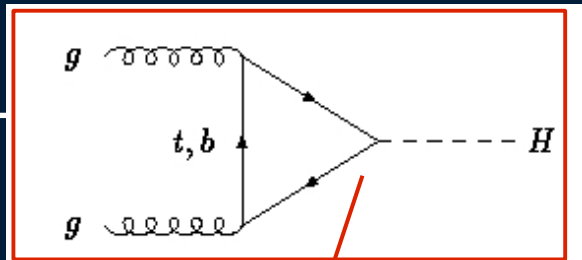
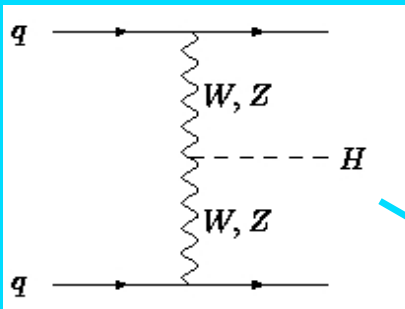
10 fb^{-1} : $\sim 2.6 - 3.3 \text{ TeV}$

Many Possible Models:
SSM, Extra U(1), E(6)...
KK, Extra Dimensions

➔ Distinguish spin-1 from spin-2 (Gravitons) using decay angular distributions

SM Higgs Production

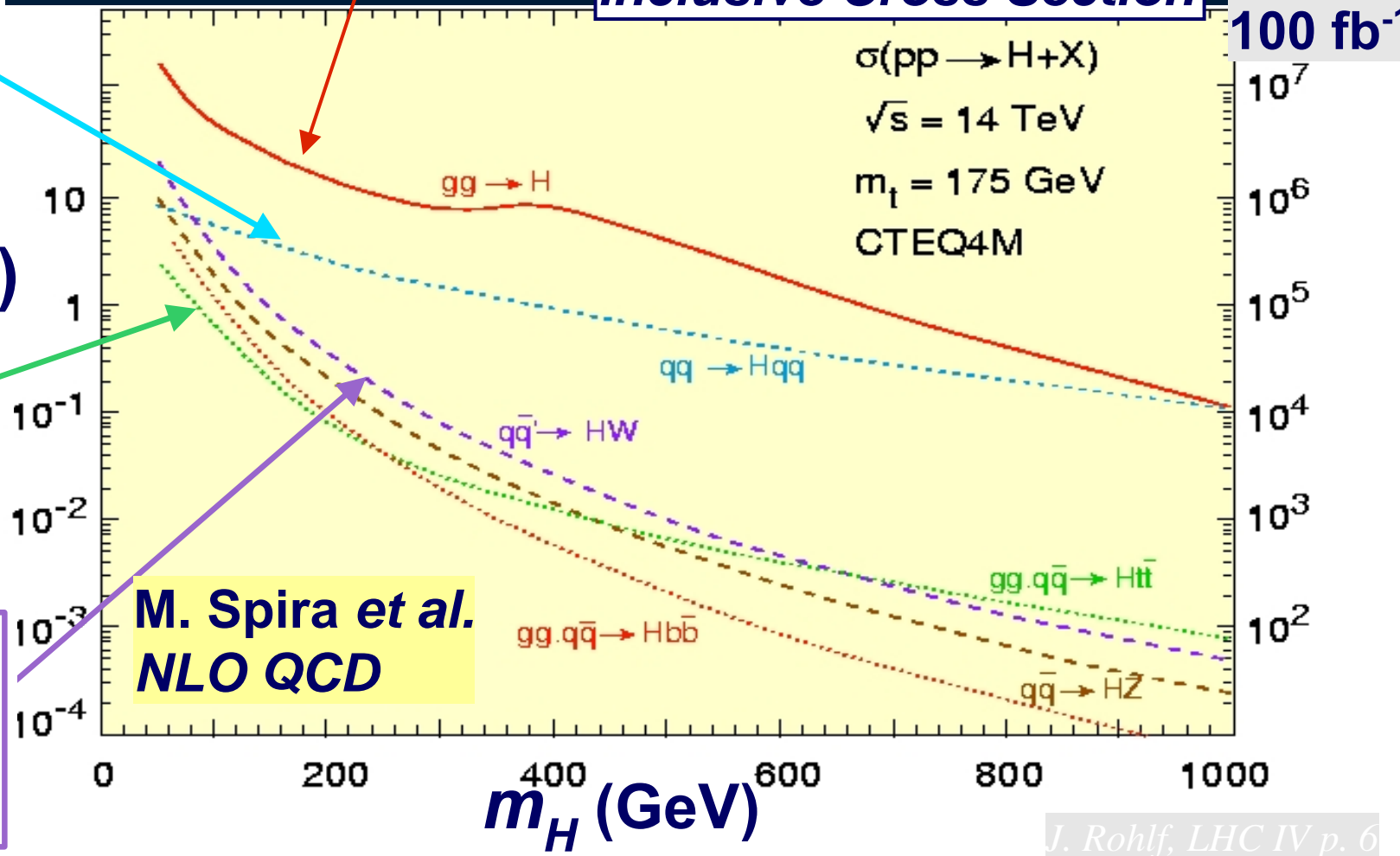
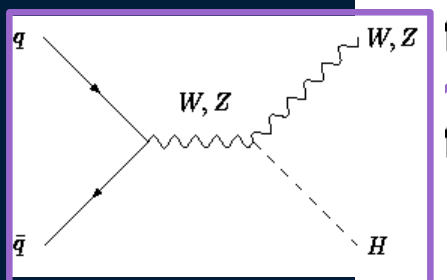
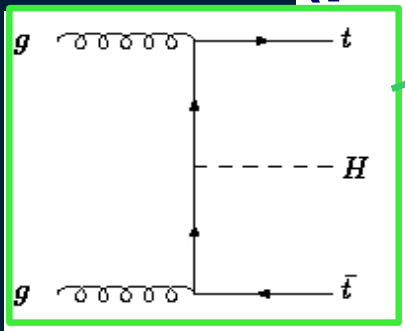
Recent Studies



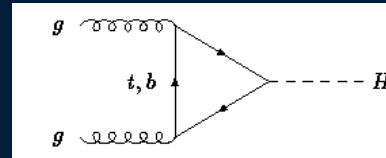
Inclusive Cross Section

Events
100 fb⁻¹

σ
(pb)



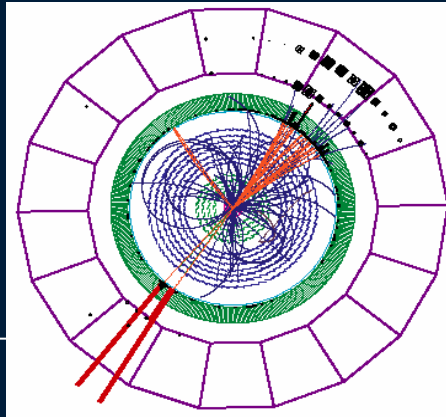
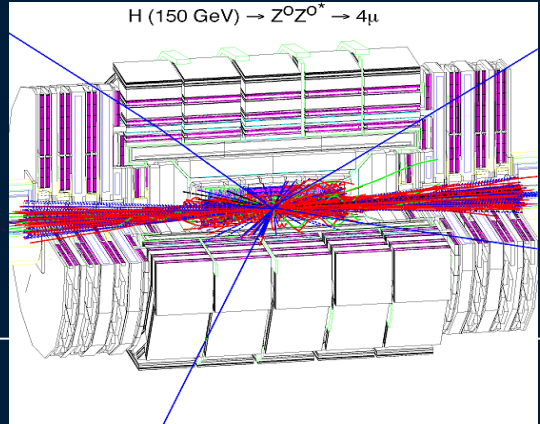
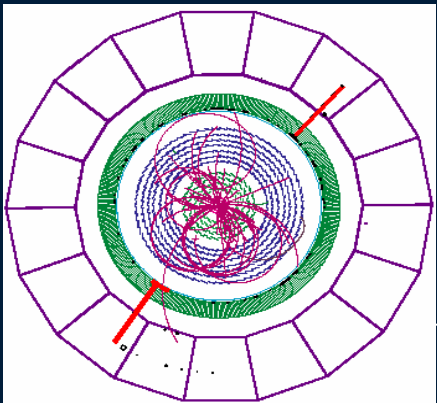
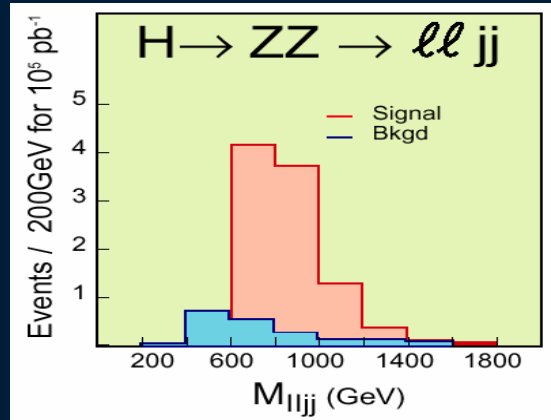
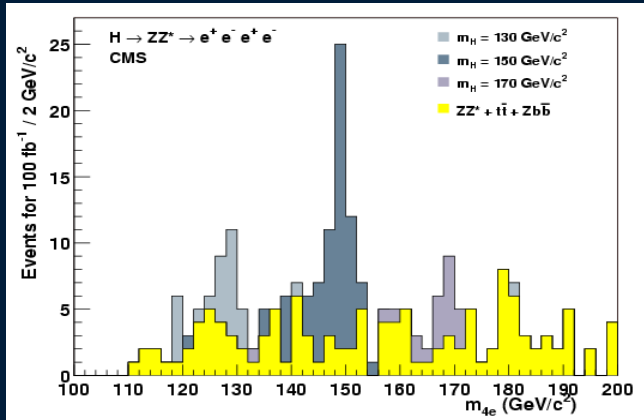
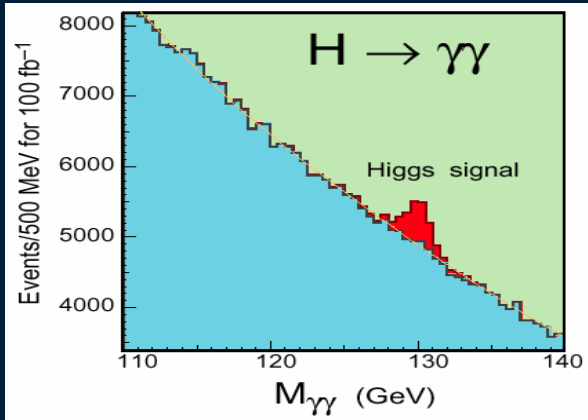
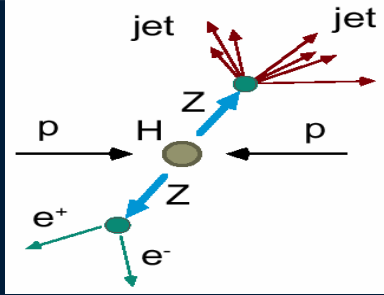
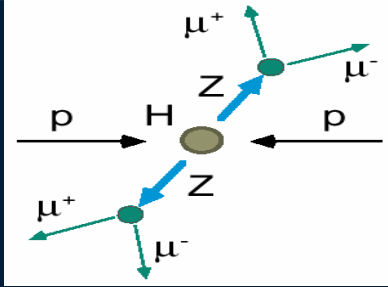
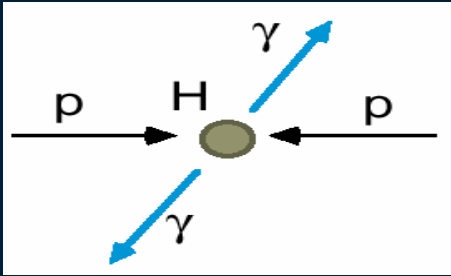
Higgs Detection at CMS



Low $M_H < 150$ GeV

Medium $130 < M_H < 500$ GeV

High $M_H > \sim 500$ GeV



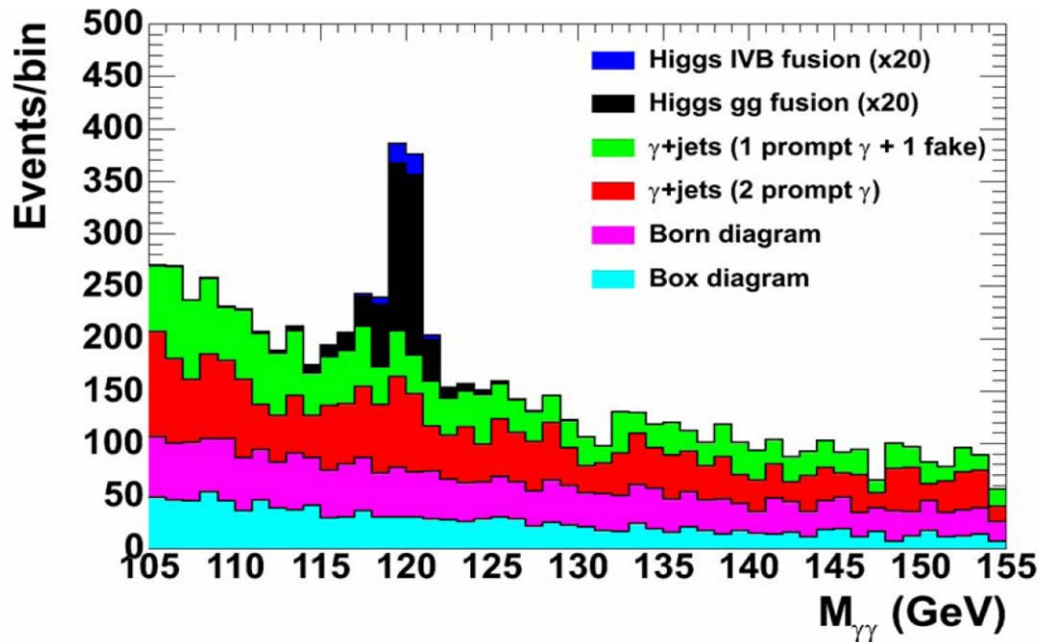


Optimized $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Analysis (Categories) Fitting NN and Mass for Higgs and QCD

Caltech
+ UCSD

Integrated luminosity for 5σ discovery

Higgs Signal and Bkgds



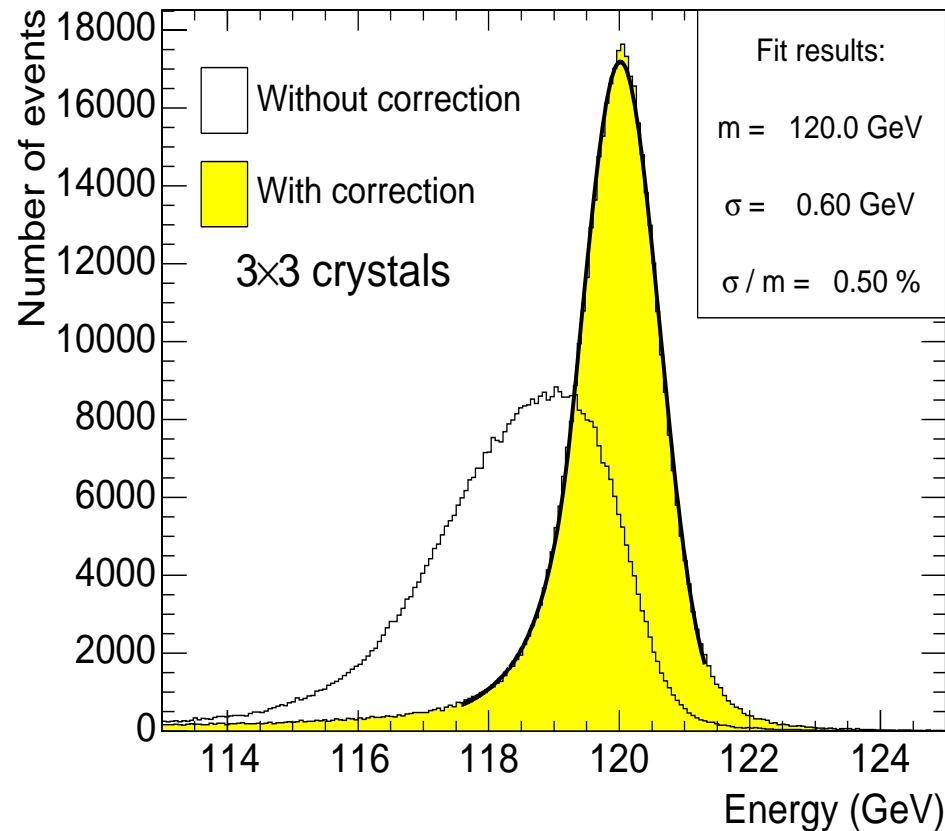
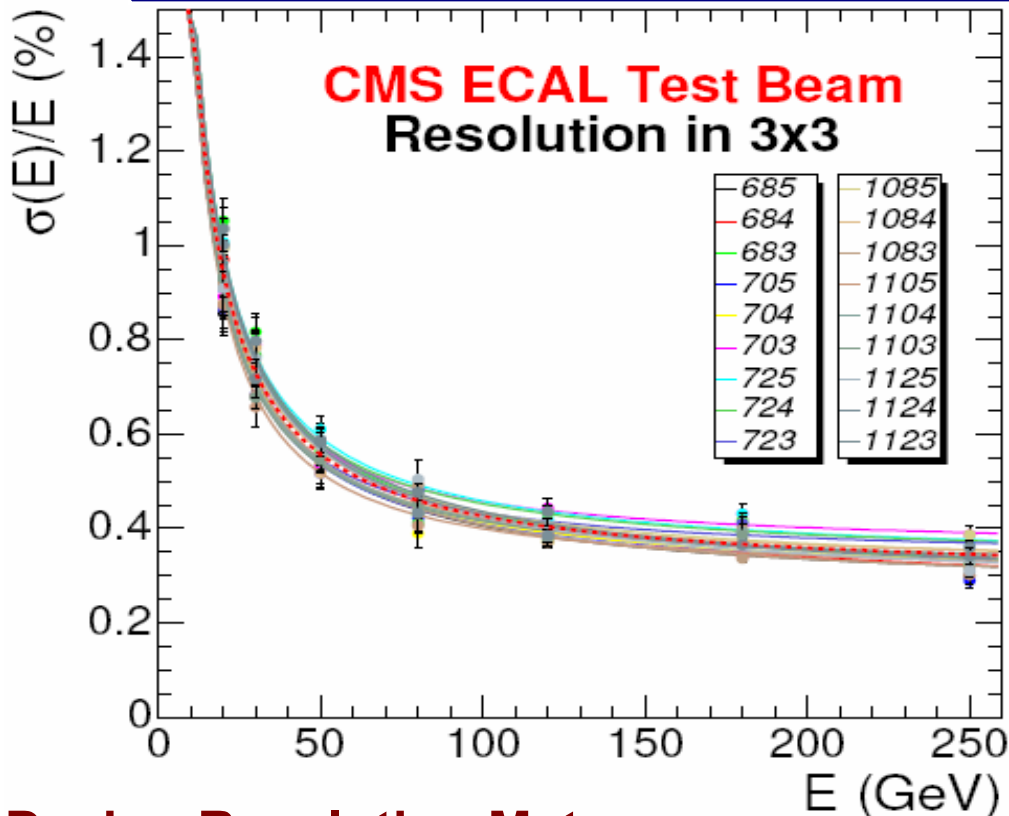
m_H GeV	L fb $^{-1}$
115	8.5
120	8
130	11
140	16
150	~30

- ◆ **Keys:** Clean Photon ID, 0.7% Mass Resolution, Precise Calibration
- ◆ **Next Steps:** Optimize Signal/Background Separation; Higher Order Calculations; Study ECAL Calibration Effects

S. Shevchenko, V. Litvin, R. Zhu, M. Dubinin (MSU), HN
+ Y. Ma, V. Timciuc, J. Veverka, Y. Yang; T. Lee, A. Kumar



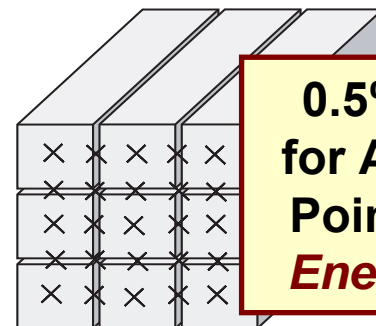
PbWO4 Crystals: Energy Resolution ! Precise Monitoring & Calibration



Design Resolution Met:

$$\left(\frac{\sigma}{E}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2.9\%}{\sqrt{E}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{125(\text{MeV})}{E}\right)^2 + (0.30\%)^2$$

Caltech: Crystal R&D; Laser Monitoring
System Monitor Stability 0.09% in Test Beam



**0.5% Resol'n
for Any Impact
Point: *Precise
Energy Profile***



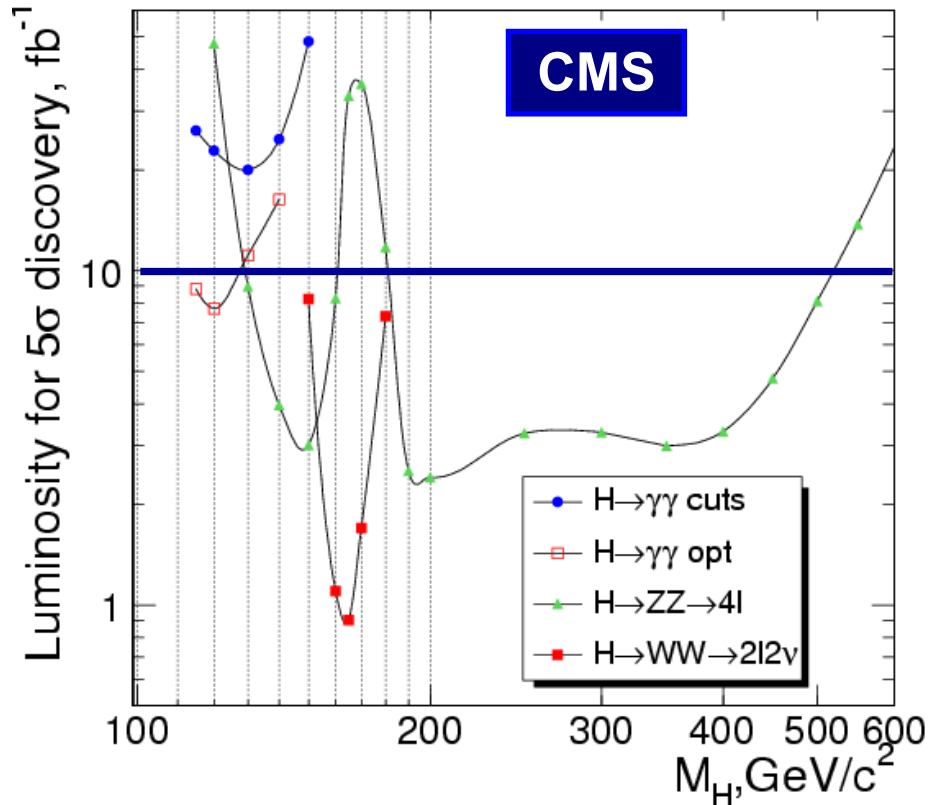
Higgs Discovery Reach



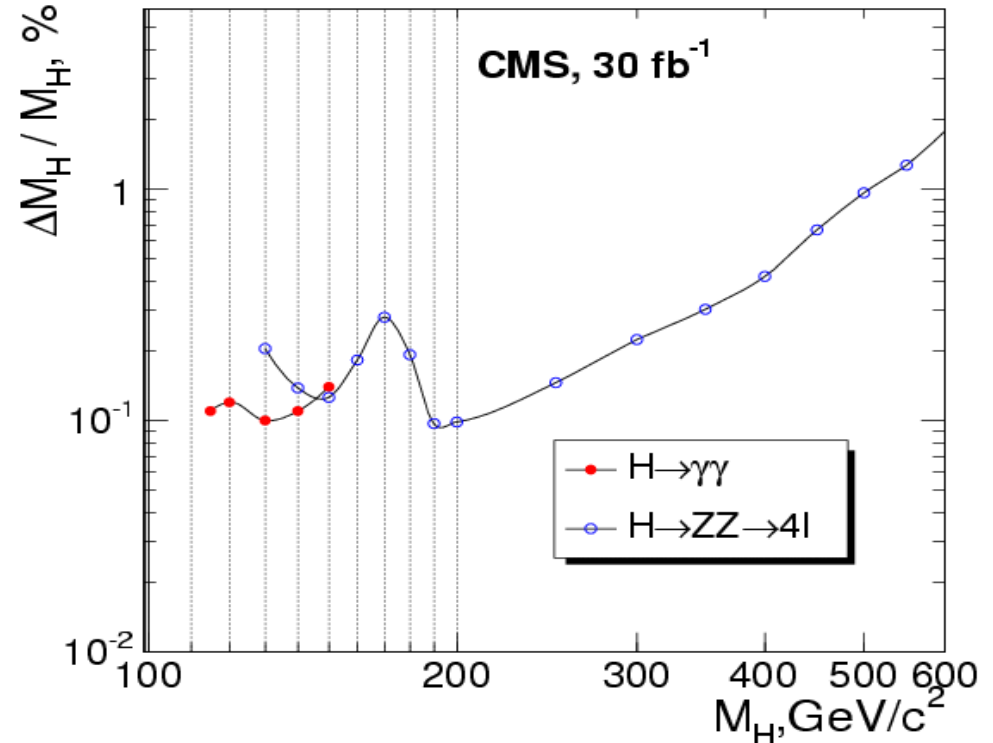
$M_H = 115 - 520 \text{ GeV}$ covered with $\sim 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

CMS: Higgs Discovery with 1 Year at 10% of Design Luminosity

By ~ 2010 : Study if it is "the Higgs": Mass, J, total width, couplings, CP, ...



Precise Mass With 30 fb^{-1}



The Higgs, or Other New Physics Might Be Discovered *Early*

Supersymmetric Extension of Standard Model (SUSY)

“SUSY is the only natural extension of the known space-time symmetries of particle physics”

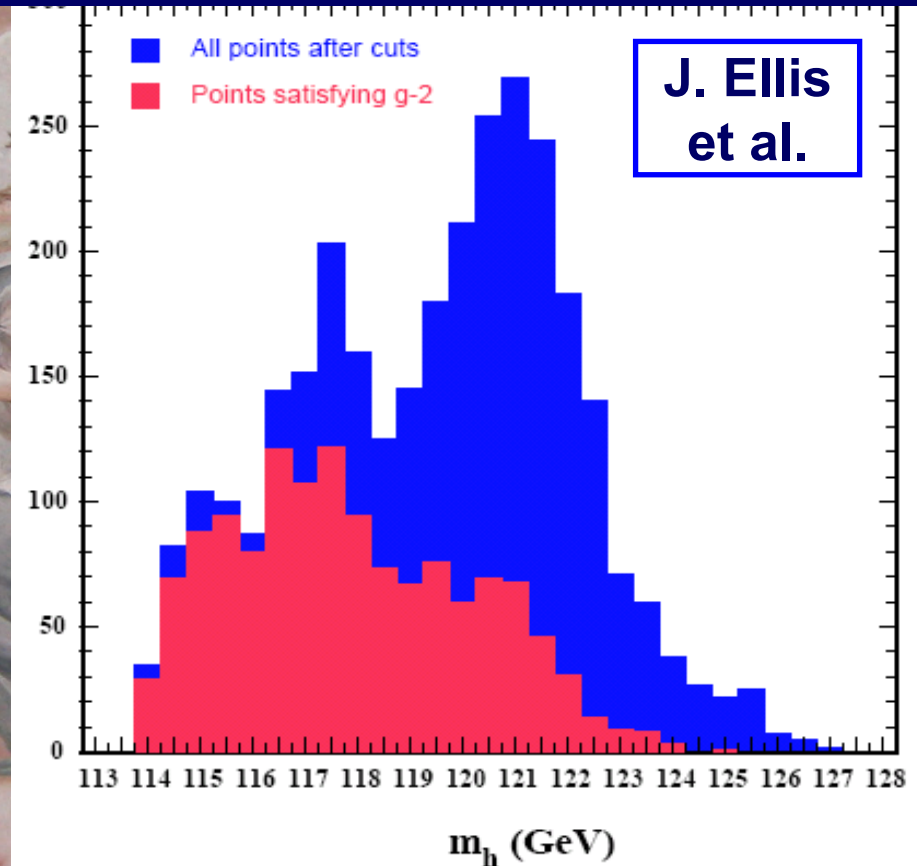
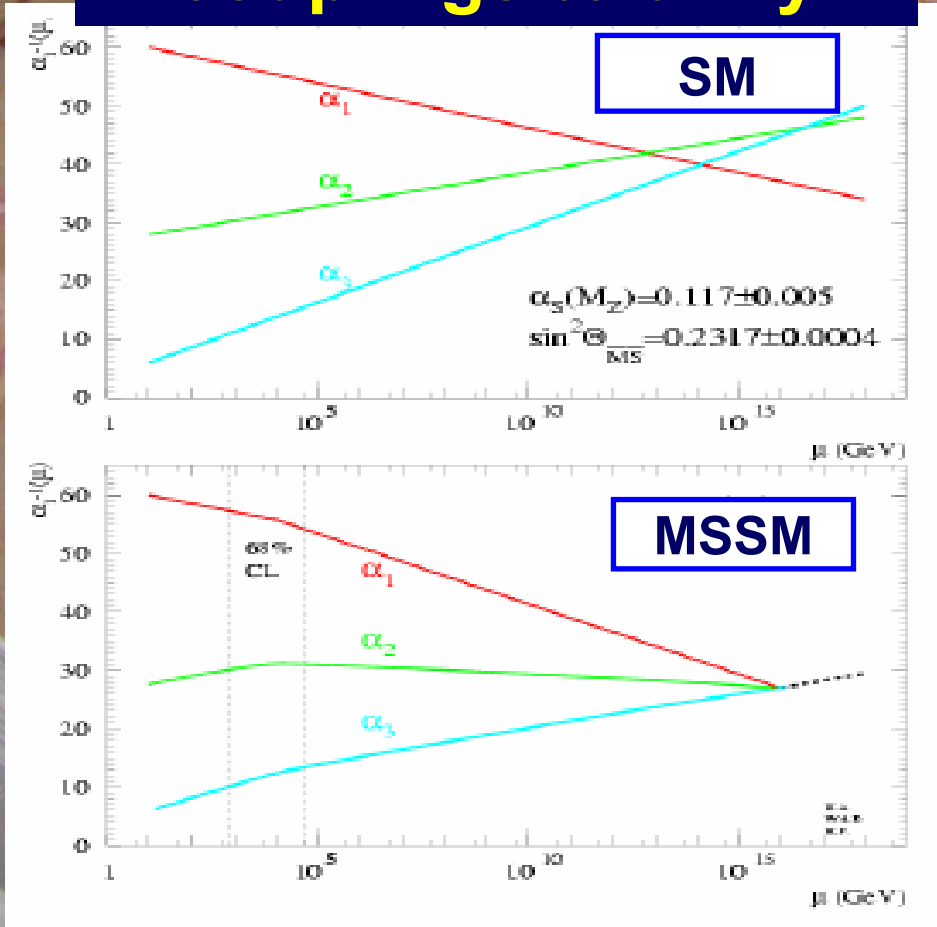
SUSY transformations from fermion \rightarrow boson \rightarrow fermion give spacetime translations; thus can connect quantum mechanics with General Relativity.

Supersymmetry is required by String Theory

Reasons to Like SUSY

Enables the gauge couplings to unify

★ LSP: weakly decaying, neutral: cold dark matter candidate

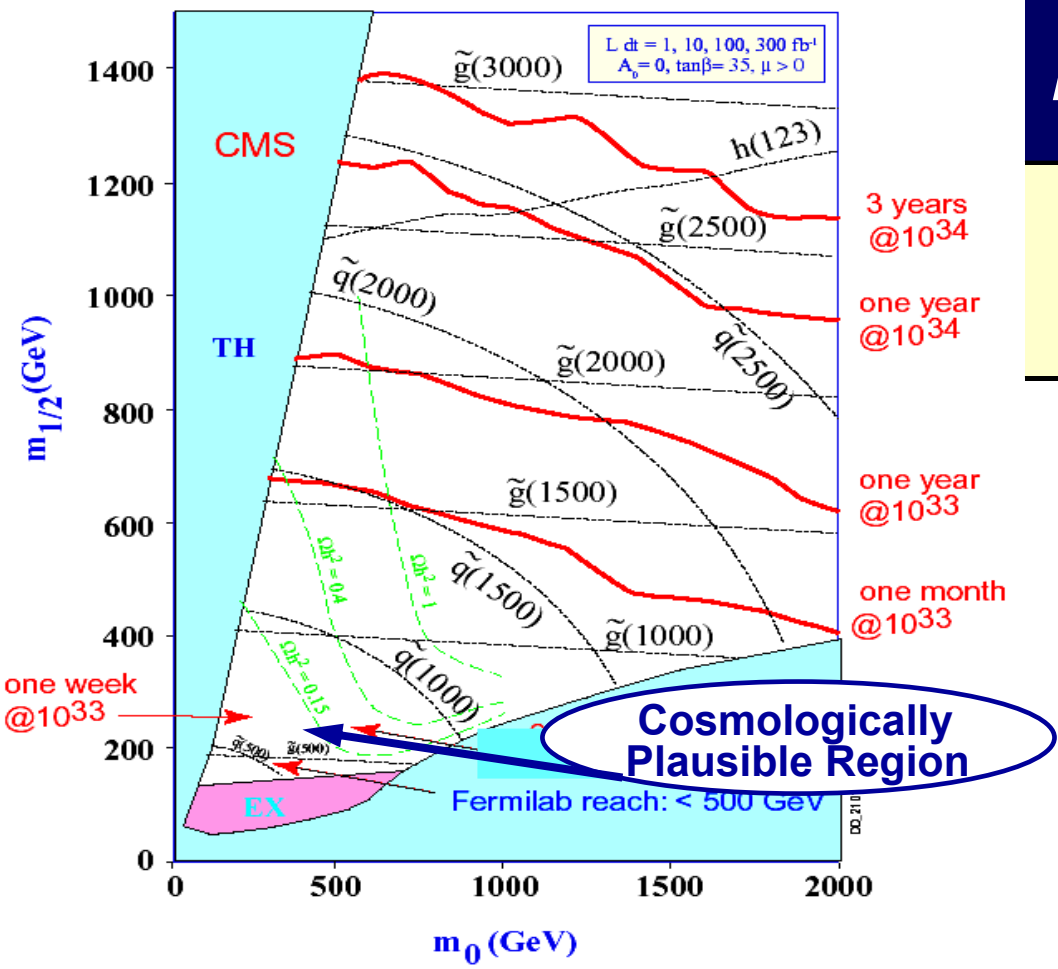


It predicts $m_H < 150$ GeV



CMS SUSY Reach: ($m_0, m_{1/2}, \dots$)

Jets and Missing Energy



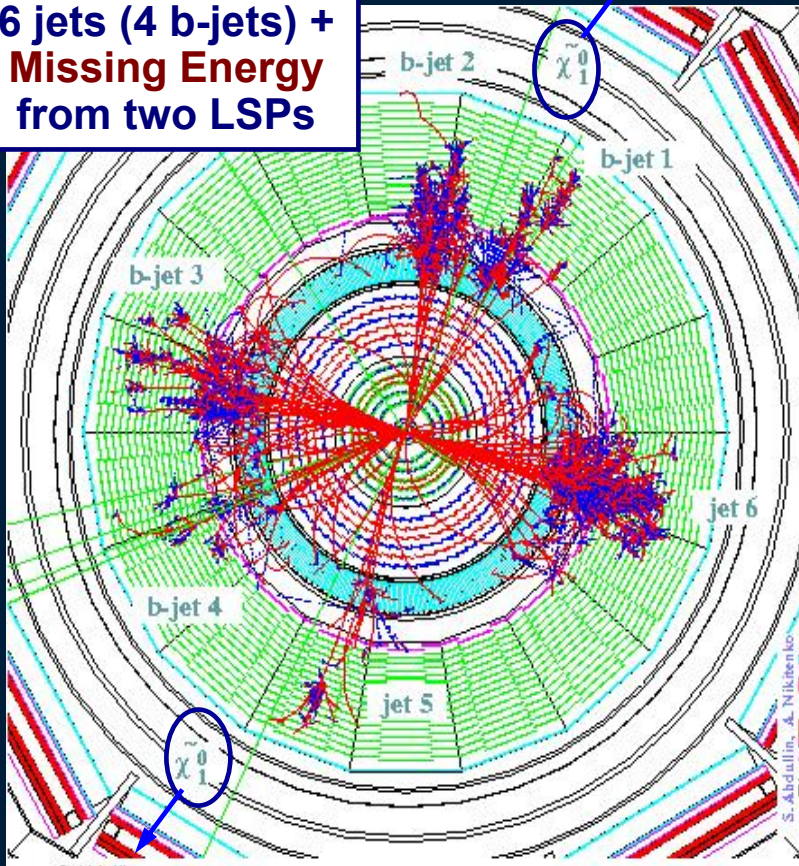
Mass(GeV)	σ (pb)	Events /month Low lum-high lum
500	100	10 ⁵ -10 ⁶
1000	1	10 ³ -10 ⁴
2000	0.01	10 ¹ -10 ²

- ◆ The cosmologically interesting region of SUSY space could be covered in the first months of LHC physics running (in 2008)
- ◆ The 1.5-2 TeV mass range for squarks \tilde{q} and gluinos \tilde{g} could be covered within one year at 10% of design luminosity
- ◆ Final mass Reach: 2.5-3 TeV

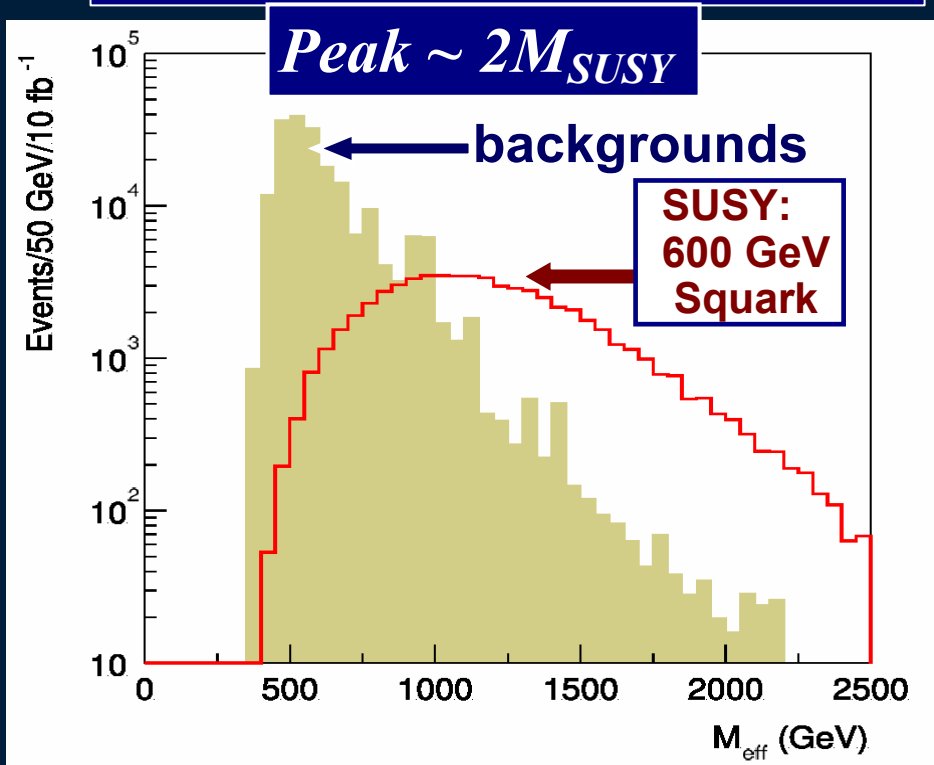
WMAP: $\Omega_{CDM} h^2 = 0.127^{+0.007}_{-0.013}$

SUSY: Jets and Missing Energy

6 jets (4 b-jets) +
Missing Energy
from two LSPs

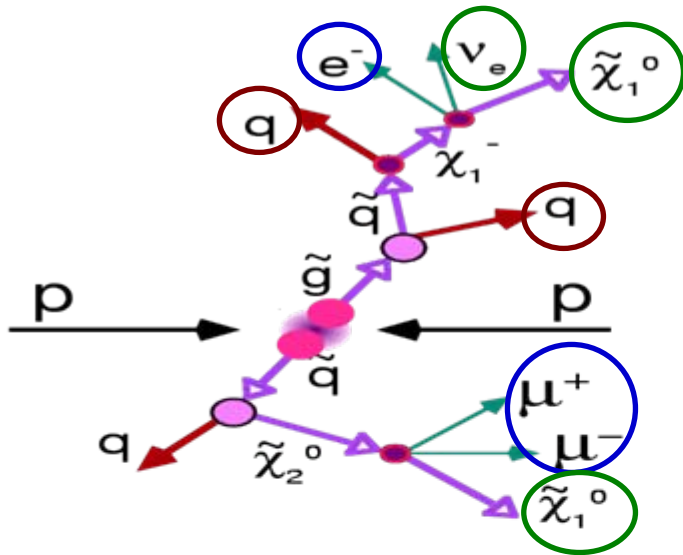


$$M_{eff} = P_T(\nu) + \sum P_T(\text{jets})$$

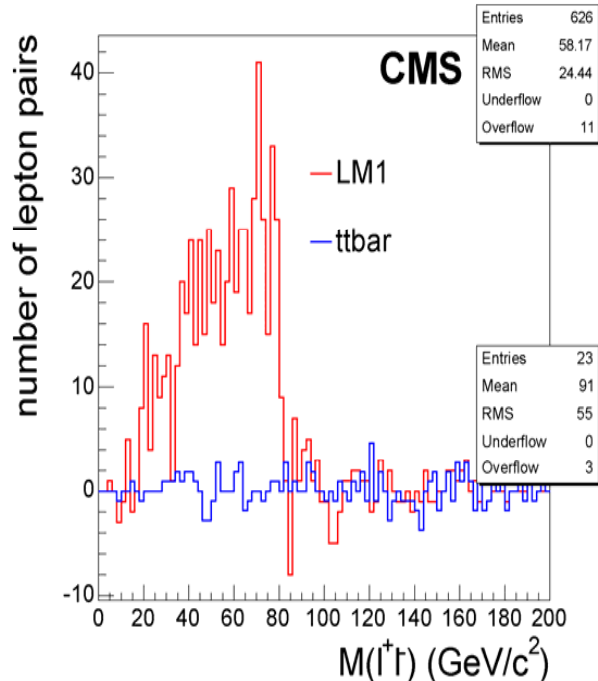
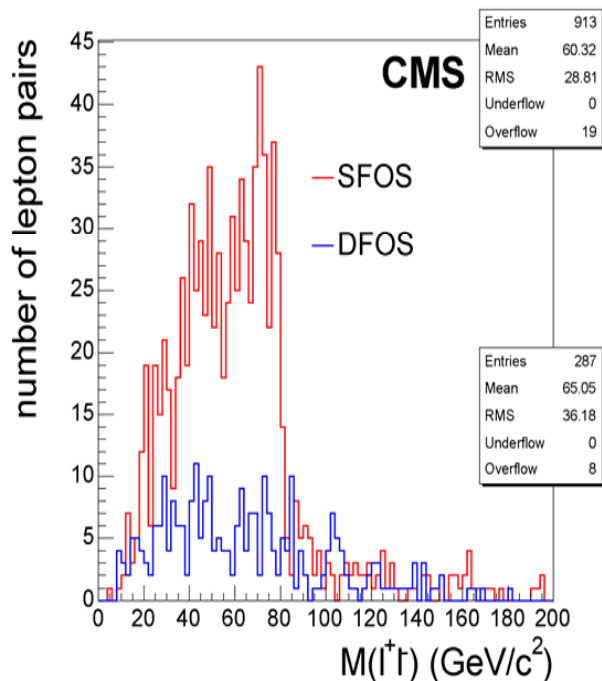


Dramatic event signatures (LSP) and large cross sections mean we could discover SUSY quickly, if it exists.

Distinctive Signatures, Kinematic Spectra, and “Edges” Reveal the Mass Spectroscopy and Couplings



Production of sparticles may reveal itself through some spectacular kinematical spectra, with a pronounced "edge" in the l^+l^- mass spectrum reflecting $\chi_2^0 \rightarrow l^+l^- \chi_1^0$ production and decay. An example of such a spectrum in inclusive $l^+l^- + E_t^{\text{miss}}$ and of a $3l^\pm$ production event are shown below



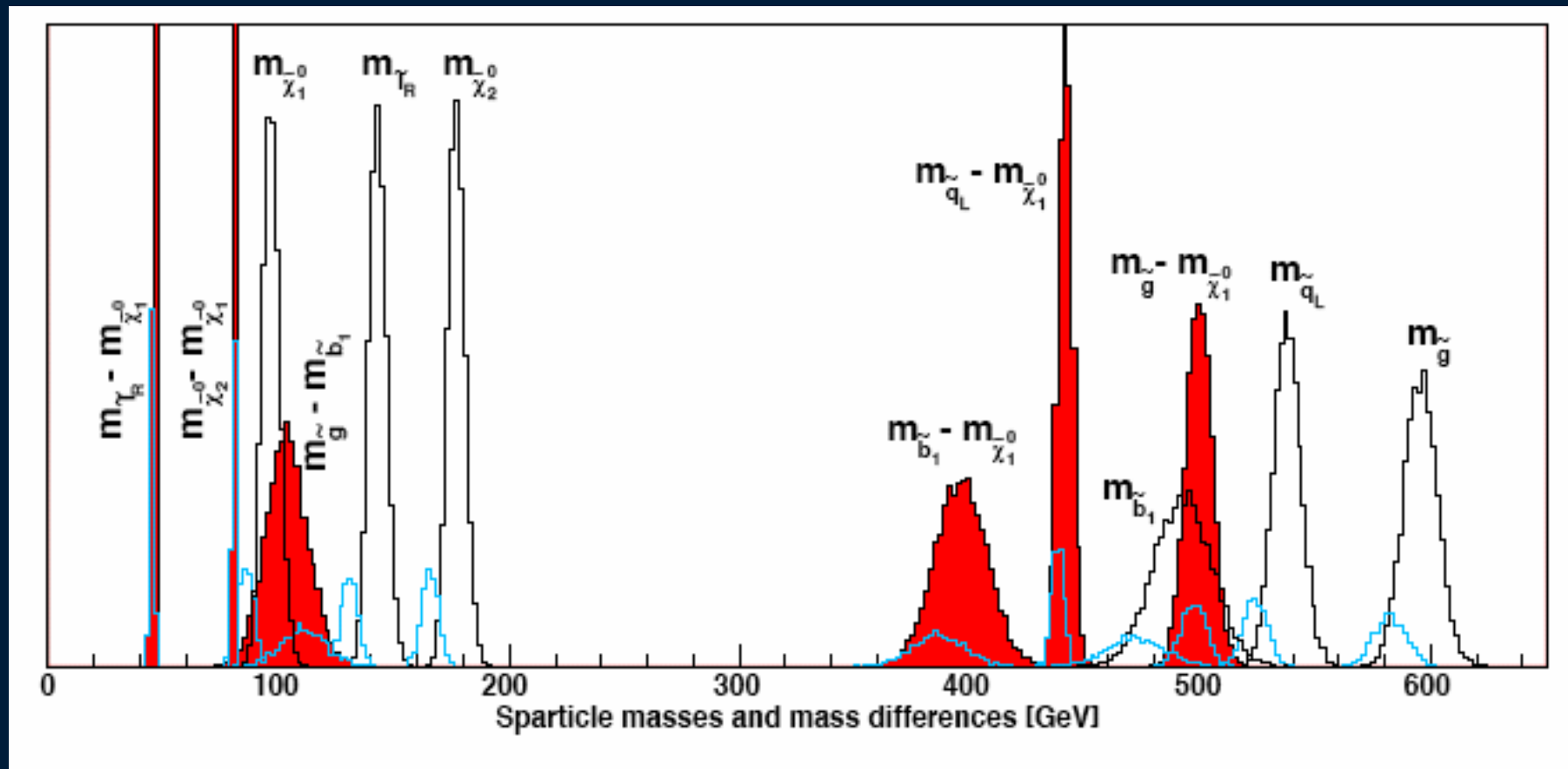
- **LM1 with 1 fb^{-1} (with uncertainty on alignment and energy scale):**

$$M_{ll}(\text{max}) = 80.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ (stat)} \pm 1.0 \text{ GeV (sys.)}$$

A Possible Sparticle Spectroscopy (circa 2010)

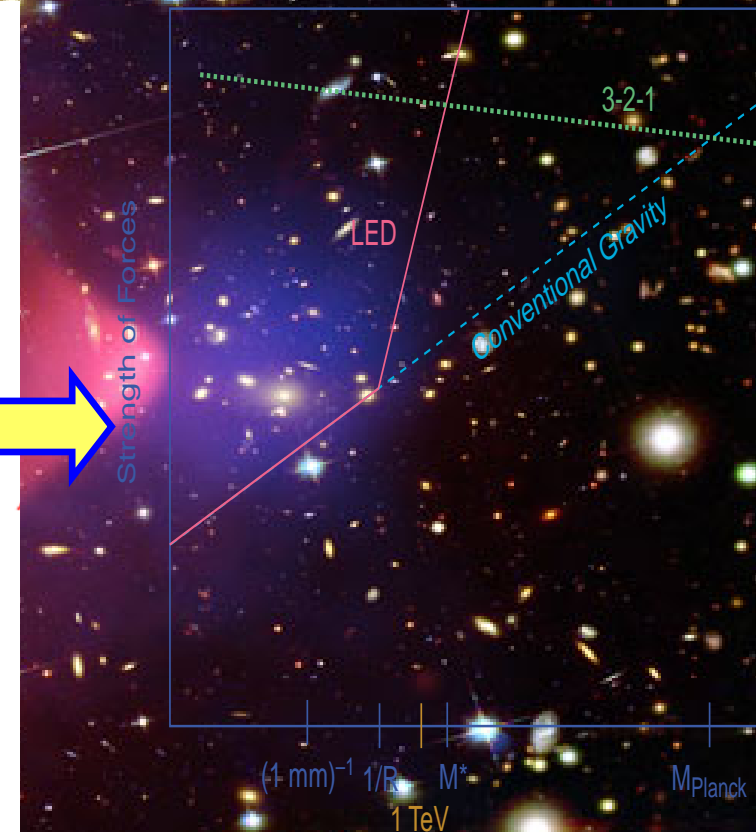
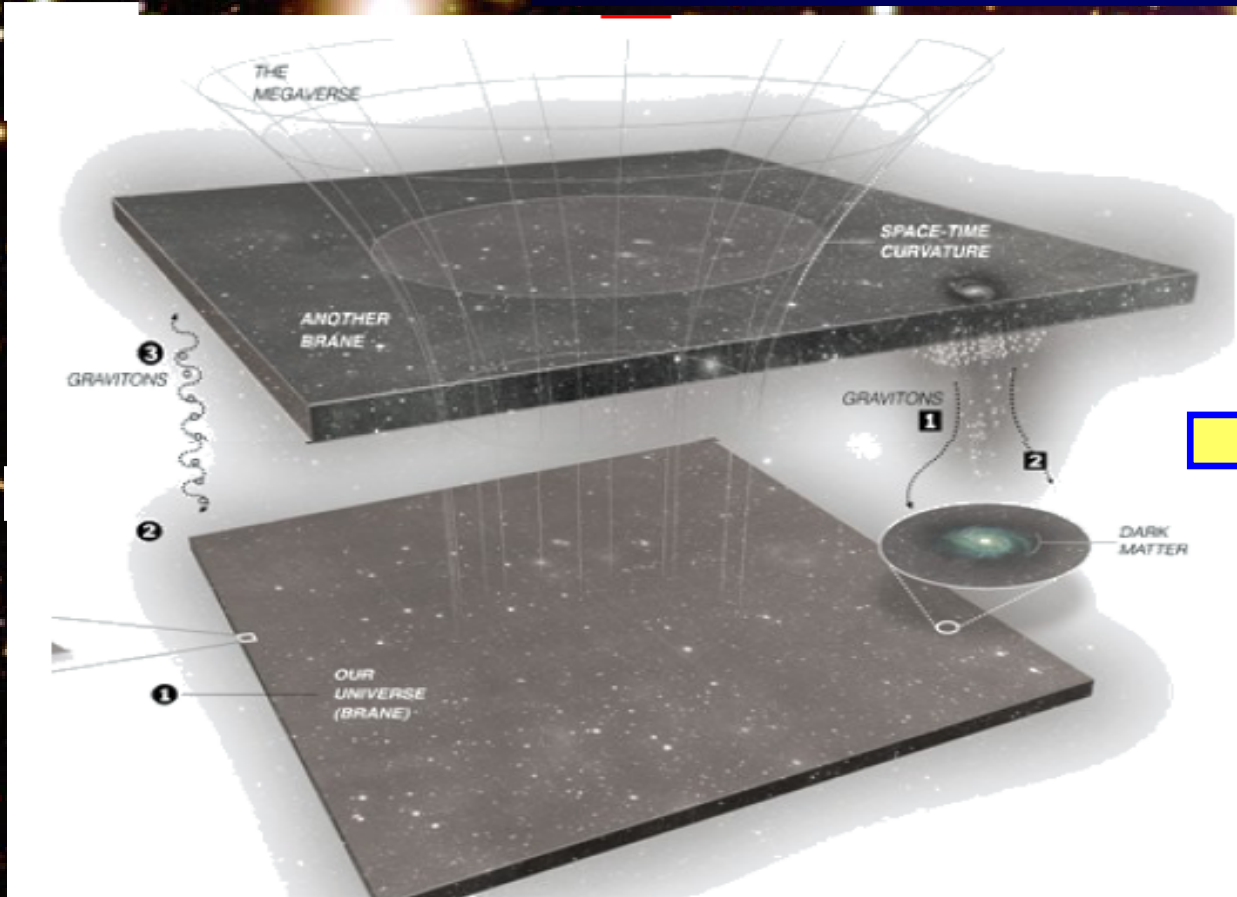


J. High Energy Phys. 06 (2005) 015



Beyond the Higgs & SUSY

Extra Space Dimensions

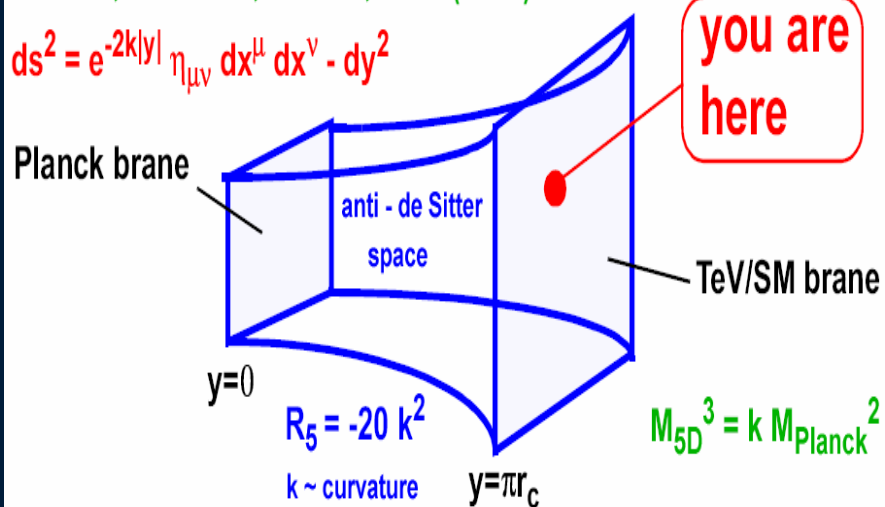


Extra dimensions can bring the Planck Scale (10^{19} GeV) into the Tera-Scale region (10^3 GeV)

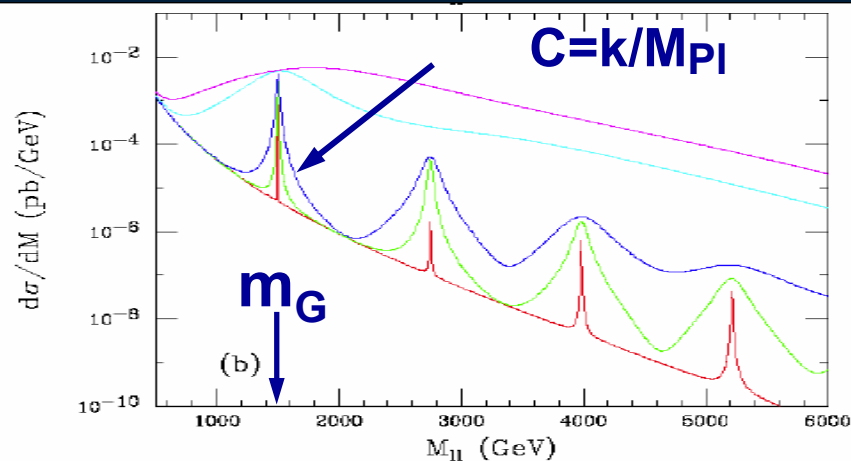
Search for Randall –Sundrum Gravitons with Two Photon Decays

Randall, Sundrum, PRL 83, 3370 (1999)

$$ds^2 = e^{-2k|y|} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu - dy^2$$



- ★ Gravity scale = $M_{\text{Planck}} \exp(-kr_c) \sim \text{TeV}$;
for $kr_c \sim 11-12$,
no hierarchy problem
- ★ Graviton resonances
 $m_n = x_n k \exp(-kr_c)$, $J_1(x_n) = 0$
- ★ Two parameters control the properties of the RS model:
mass of the graviton m_G and
the constant $c = k/M_{\text{Planck}}$
determining the graviton
couplings and widths



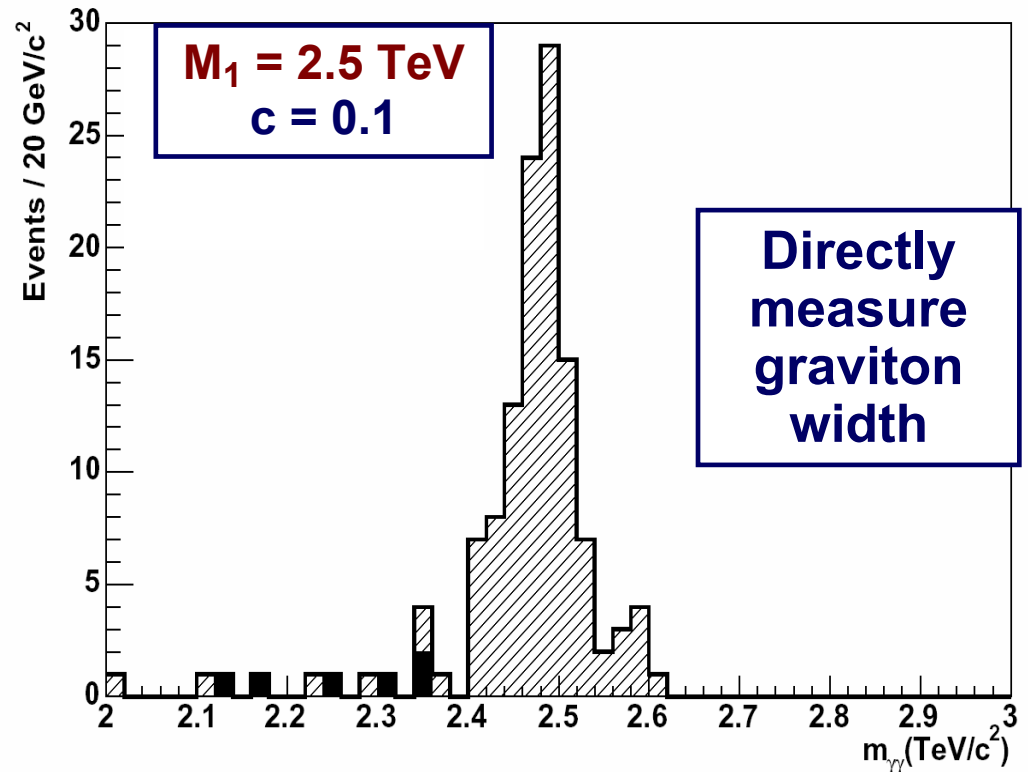
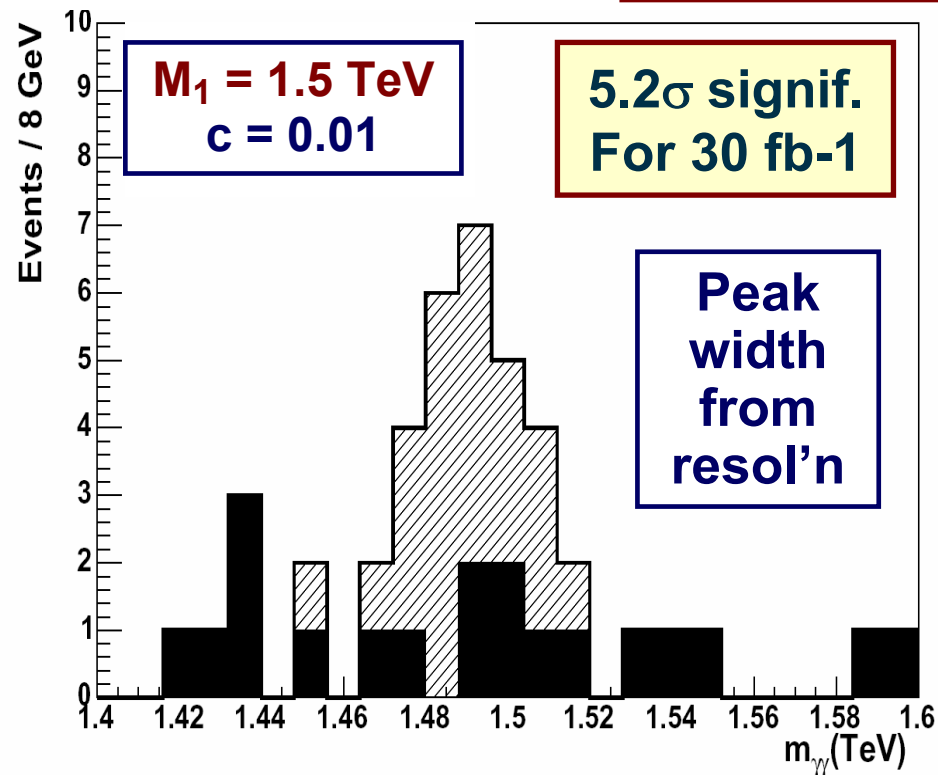


Extra Dimensions and Search for Randall–Sundrum Gravitons: $G \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

Caltech
+
Saclay

★ Graviton resonances

$$M_n = (x_n/x_0) M_0; \quad J_1(x_n) = 0$$

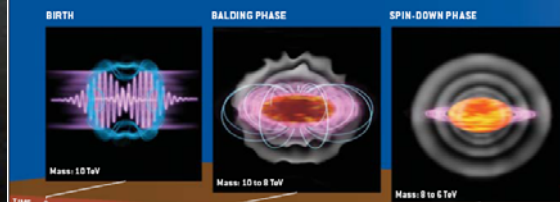


10 fb⁻¹: $M_G > 3.14 \text{ TeV}$ for $c=0.1$; $M_G > 1.32 \text{ TeV}$ for $c=0.01$
30 fb⁻¹: $M_G > 3.54 \text{ TeV}$ for $c=0.1$; $M_G > 1.59 \text{ TeV}$ for $c=0.01$

Black Hole Hunters at the LHC...



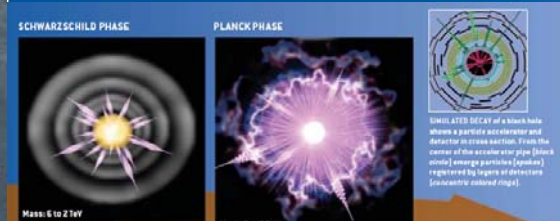
THE RISE AND DEMISE OF A QUANTUM BLACK HOLE



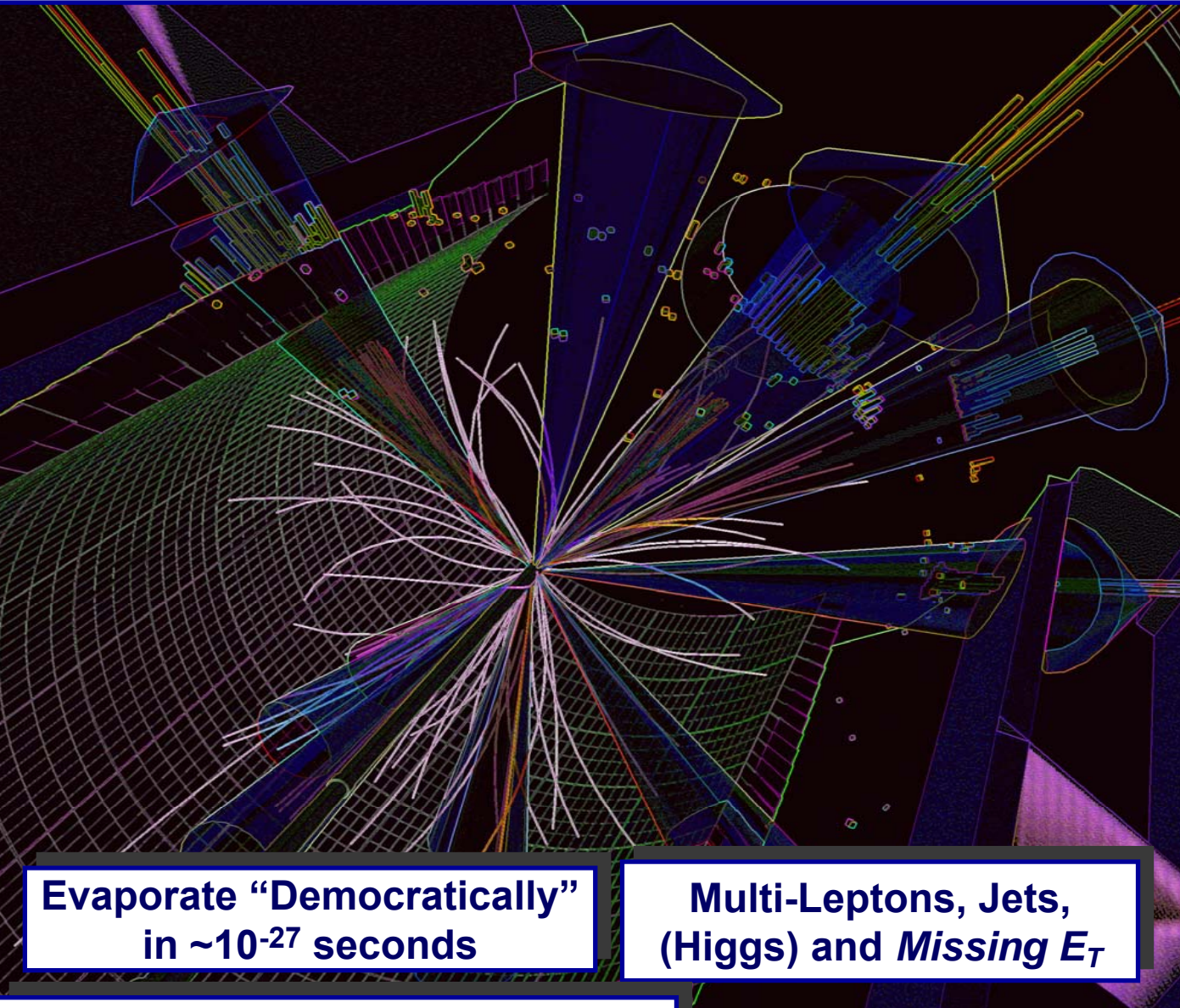
If conditions are right, two particles (shown here as wave packets) can collide to create a black hole. The newborn hole is asymmetric. It can be rotating, vibrating and electrically charged. (Times and masses are approximately 1 TeV, the energy equivalent of about 10^{-24} kilogram.)

As it settles down, the black hole emits gravitational and electromagnetic waves. In paraphrase physicist John Wheeler, the hole loses its hair—it becomes an almost featureless body, characterized solely by charge, spin and mass. Even the charge quickly leaks away as the hole gives off charged particles.

The black hole is no longer black. It radiates. At first, the emission comes at the expense of spin, as the hole slows down and releases into a spherical shape. The radiation emerges mainly along the equatorial plane of the black hole.



Making Black Holes: $M_{BH} > M_*(Gravity)$ (Saved by Hawking Radiation)



Evaporate “Democratically”
in $\sim 10^{-27}$ seconds

Multi-Leptons, Jets,
(Higgs) and *Missing* E_T

Hewett, Lillie, Rizzo, PRL 95, 261603 (2005)

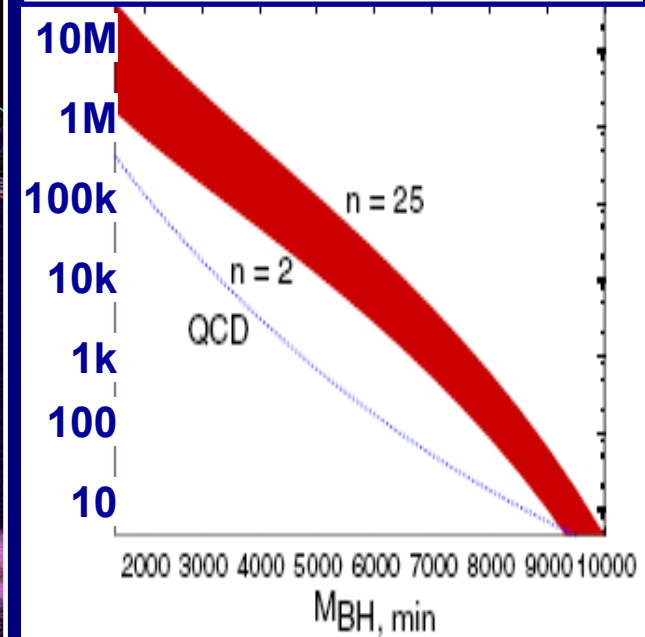
Black Holes may be
copiously produced:

scale of $\sigma = \pi R_s^2 \sim 1-100 \text{ pb}$

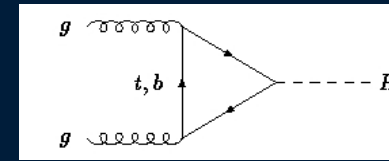
\sim Number of extra dim. n
for large n

$\rightarrow n$ can be determined:
especially if $n > 6-7$

BH Events per year at Low Lumi



Modifications to the Properties of the Higgs Boson



Manohar and Wise, Phys. Lett. B636 (2006) 107-113

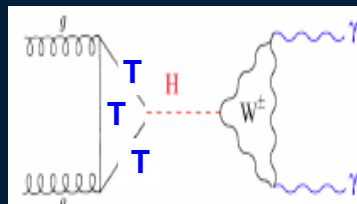
Motivation

- “Minimal” solution to the Hierarchy Puzzle, through new physics at $\Lambda \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$

LHC: Promising Scenario

➔ Higgs production through “gluon fusion” ($gg \rightarrow h$) could be enhanced, relatively sensitive to new physics

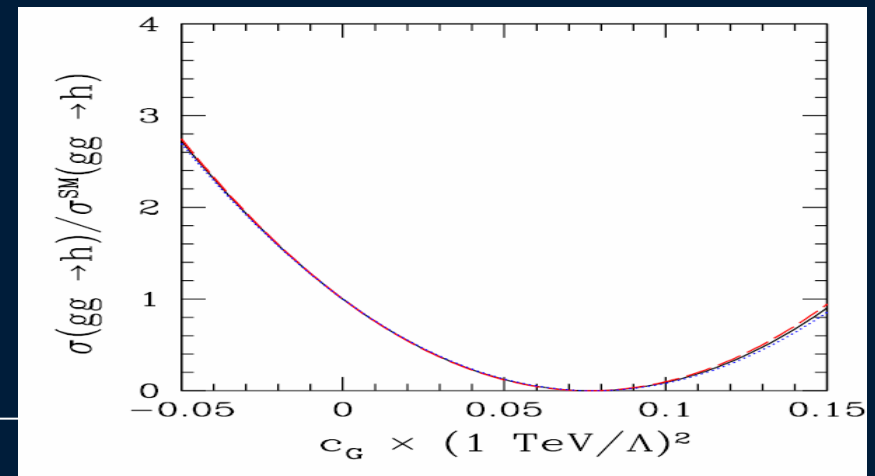
- ★ $gg \rightarrow h$ already at one loop: a higher order process in perturbation theory
- ★ $WW \rightarrow h, ZZ \rightarrow h$ etc. affected less
- ★ New Top-like mesons also could appear



A New Effective Theory

$$\delta\mathcal{L} = -\frac{c_G g_s^2 v^2}{4\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu} - \frac{c_G g_s^2 v h}{2\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu} - \frac{c_G g_s^2 h^2}{4\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu} \dots$$

- New “dimension 6” operators that couple the gluon & higgs fields
- $0.01 < C_G < 0.1$ from Tevatron data and neutron dipole moment
- Higgs gg fusion rate could be several times, or much less than in the SM



Summary: A New Window on the Universe; A Long Road Ahead



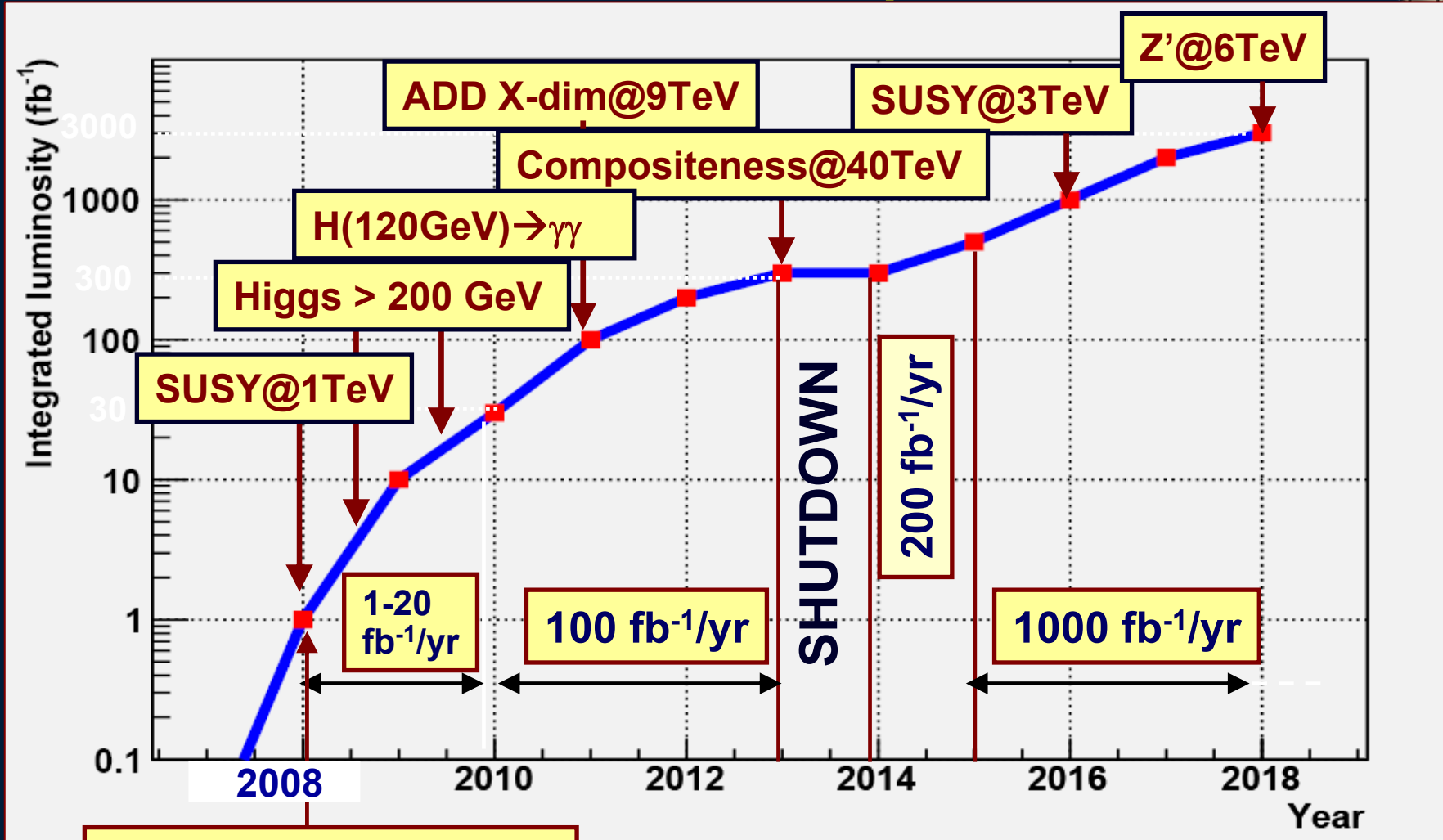
- ★ **LHC first collisions in 2007, at 450 GeV low luminosity:**
 - ★ Commissioning of LHC & detectors: *triggers, alignment, calibration*
Watch out for large signal new phenomena...
- ★ **First physics run in 2008: expect of $O(1) \text{ fb}^{-1}$. “Rediscover” the SM**
 - ★ Low mass SUSY reach extended far beyond Tevatron’s
 - ★ Open new windows: for extra dimension searches, black holes, new force carriers, substructures
- ★ **Physics run in 2009: expect $\sim 5\text{-}10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$.**
 - ★ SM Higgs mass range largely covered !
 - ★ Much of high mass SUSY covered !
 - ★ Multi-TeV reach for more and more
New Physics scenarios
- ★ **Design luminosity by $\sim 2010\text{-}11$: 100 fb^{-1} per yr**
- ★ **A steep learning curve for the next 3 years**
⇒ **It will be Very Rewarding**



LHC Luminosity and Physics Profile



$L = 10^{33}$ $L = 10^{34}$ Super-LHC: $L = 10^{35}$



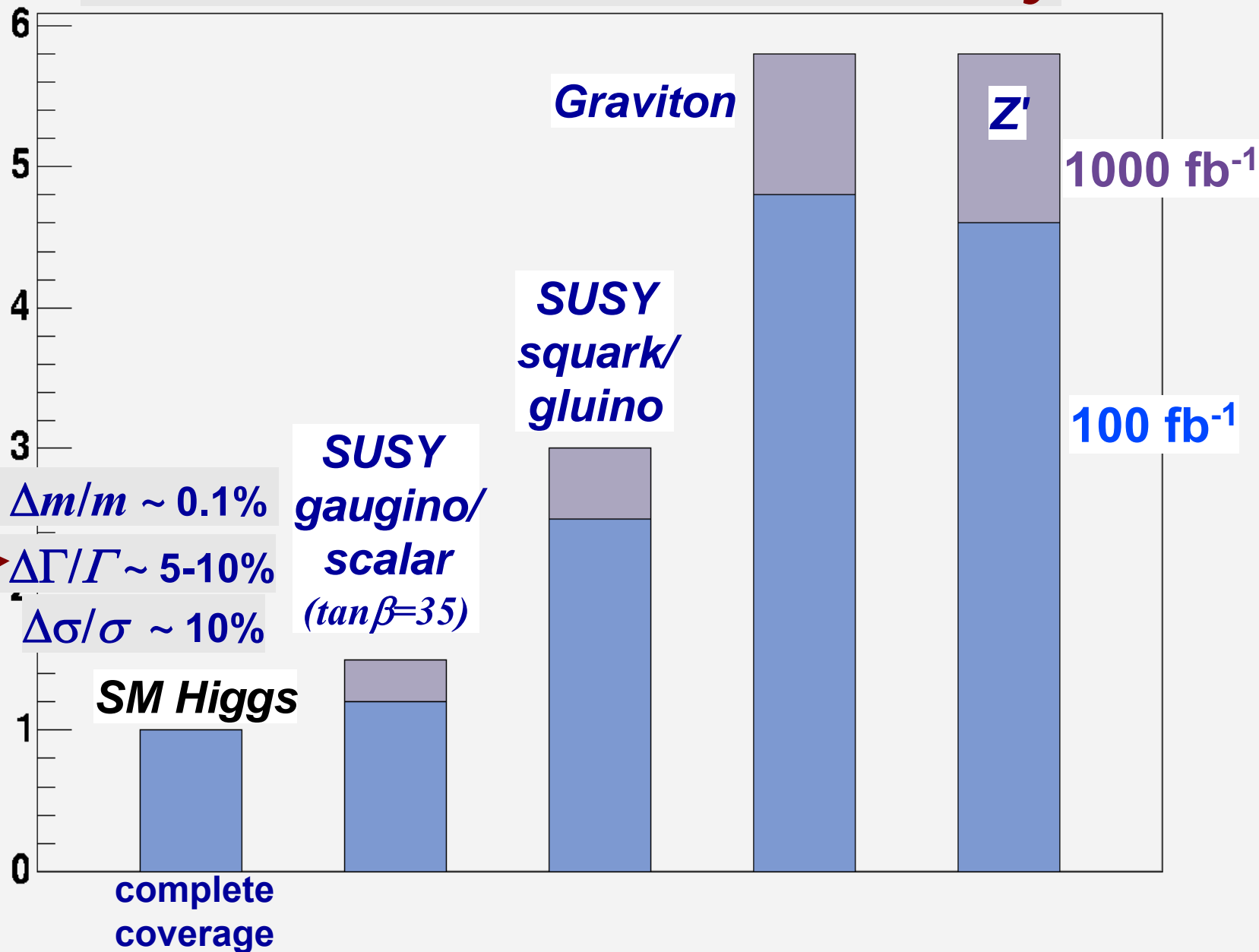
First physics run: ~1 fb⁻¹



CMS Mass Reach: Summary

Mass (TeV)

Higgs Properties





The SM Higgs at the LHC and SLHC

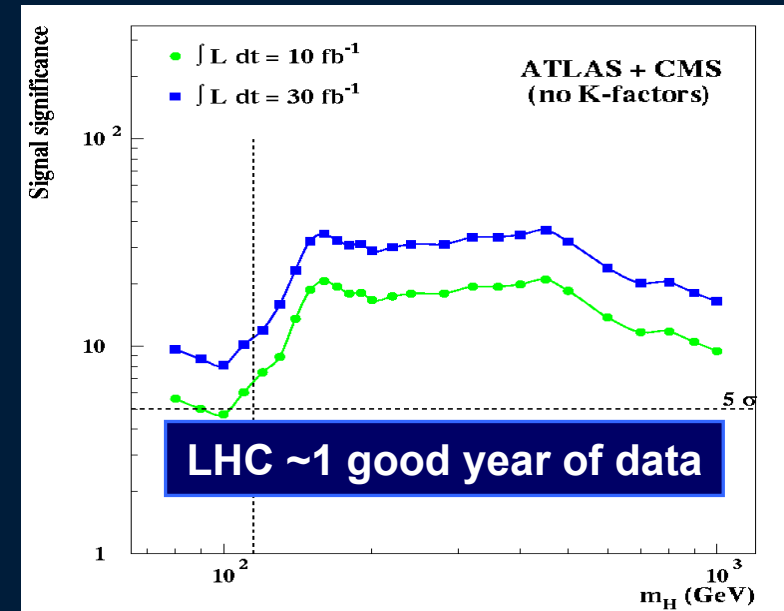
- **First step**

- ★ Discover a new Higgs-like particle at the LHC, or exclude its existence

- **Second step**

- ★ Measure properties of the new particle **to prove it is the Standard Model Higgs**

- Mass
- Width
- Cross sections x branching ratios
- Ratios of couplings to particles ($\sim m_{\text{particle}}$)
- Decays with low Branching ratios (e.g $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$)
- Measure CP and spin quantum numbers (scalar particle ?)
- **Measure the Higgs self-coupling ($H \rightarrow HH$): to test the theory, and reconstruct the Higgs potential**



SLHC added value



Only then we can be sure it's the Higgs particle we are looking for

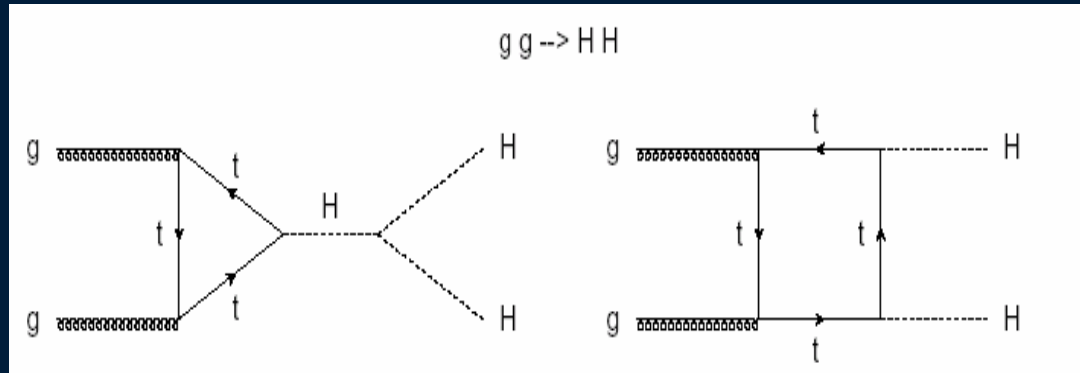
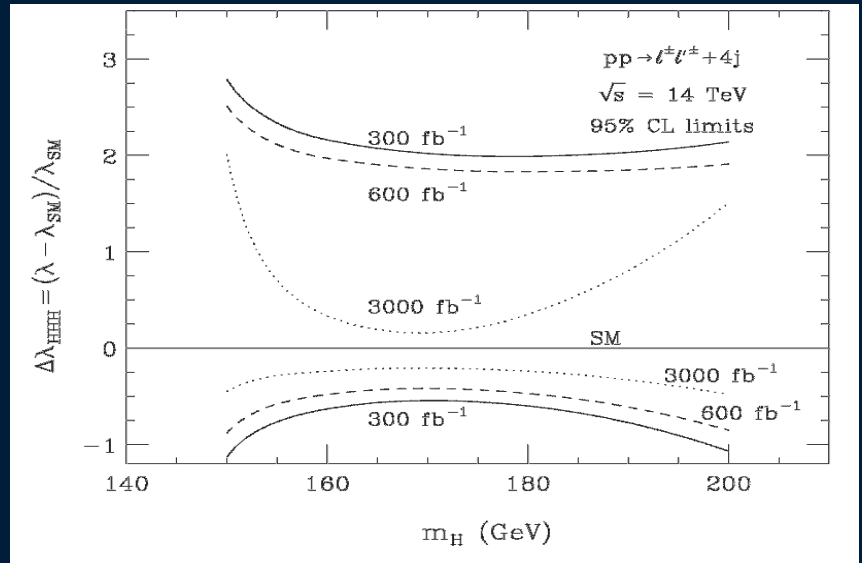
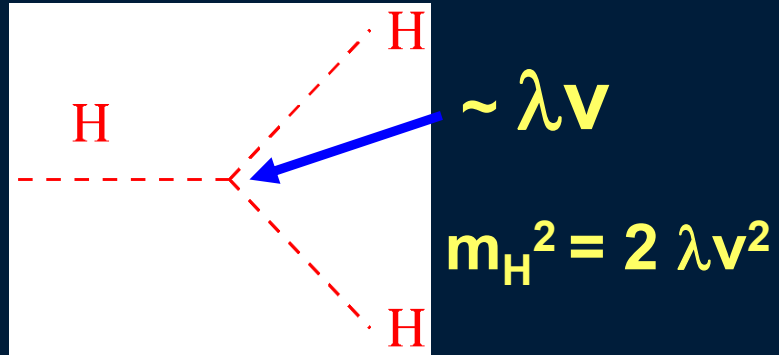
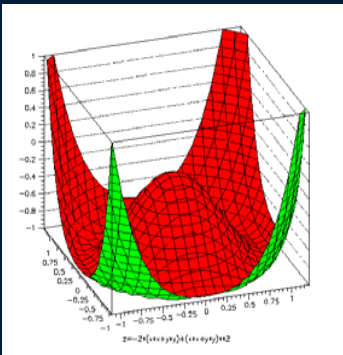


Higgs Self Coupling (CMS):

Once Higgs is found, try to reconstruct the Higgs potential

$$V(\Phi) = -\lambda v^2(\Phi^\dagger\Phi) + \lambda(\Phi^\dagger\Phi)^2$$

Limits achievable at 95% CL
for $\Delta\lambda = (\lambda - \lambda_{SM})/\lambda_{SM}$



LHC: $\lambda = 0$ can be excluded at 95% CL

SLHC: λ can be determined to 20-30% (95% CL)

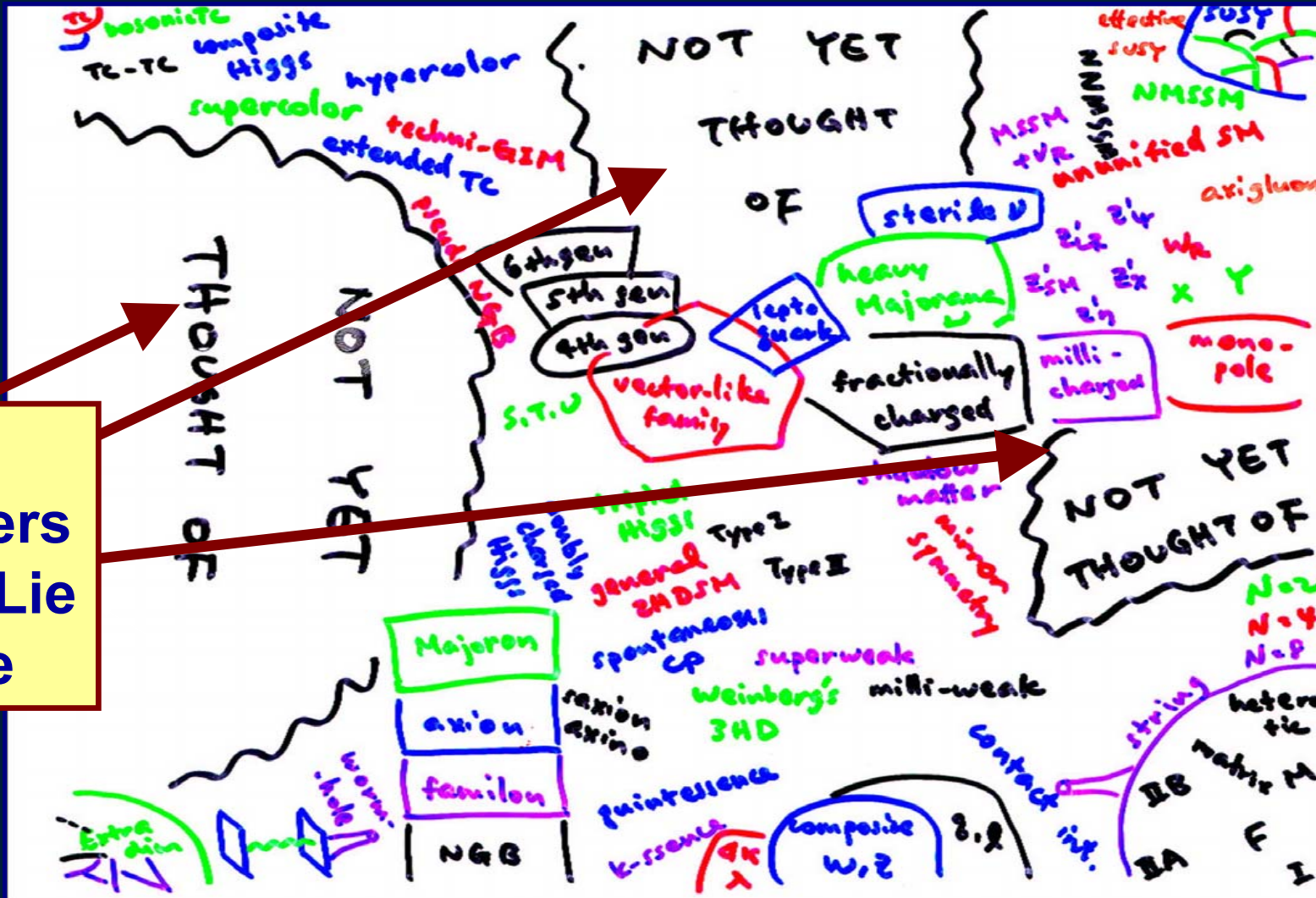
HH \rightarrow W⁺ W⁻ W⁺ W⁻ \rightarrow $|\pm \nu$ $|\pm \nu$ + 4 Jets

Baur, Plehn, Rainwater

There are many ideas. But as we enter a new energy scale...



The
Answers
Often Lie
Here



**It may take another generation of
physicists to figure out Dark Energy**



Extra Slides Follow



Black Hole Production and Evolution at the LHC...



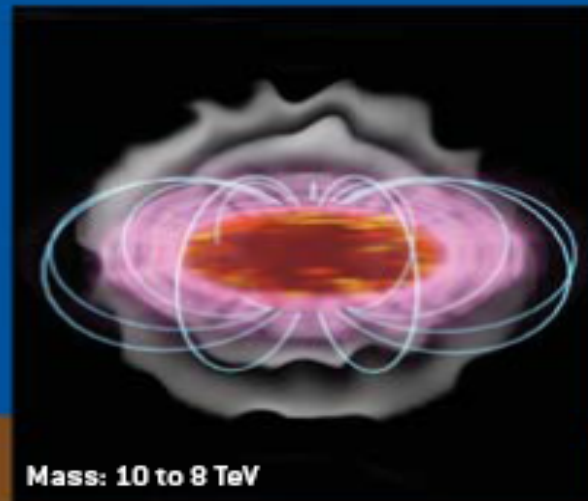
THE RISE AND DEMISE OF A QUANTUM BLACK HOLE

BIRTH



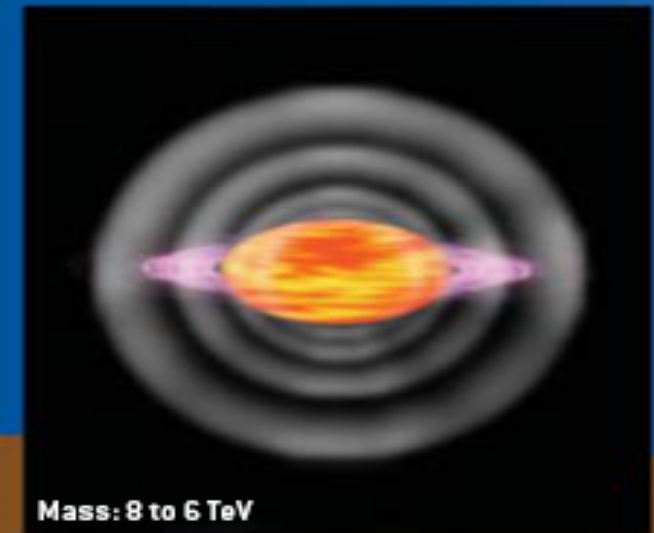
Mass: 10 TeV

BALDING PHASE



Mass: 10 to 8 TeV

SPIN-DOWN PHASE



Mass: 8 to 6 TeV

TIME 0

0 to 1×10^{-27} second

1 to 3×10^{-27} second

If conditions are right, two particles [shown here as wave packets] can collide to create a black hole. The newborn hole is asymmetrical. It can be rotating, vibrating and electrically charged. (Times and masses are approximate; 1 TeV is the energy equivalent of about 10^{-24} kilogram.)

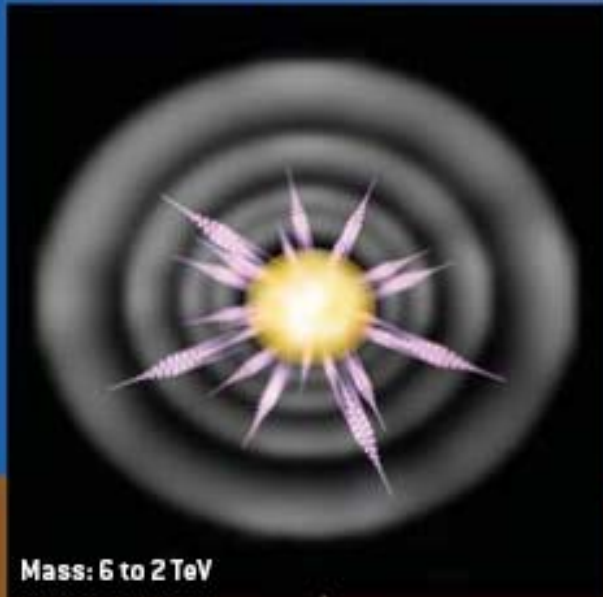
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The black hole is no longer black: it radiates. At first, the emission comes at the expense of spin, so the hole slows down and relaxes into a spherical shape. The radiation emerges mainly along the equatorial plane of the black hole.

Black Hole Rundown and Wink-Out



SCHWARZSCHILD PHASE



Mass: 6 to 2 TeV

3 to 20×10^{-27} second

Having lost its spin, the black hole is now an even simpler body than before, characterized solely by mass. Even the mass leaks away in the form of radiation and massive particles, which emerge in every direction.

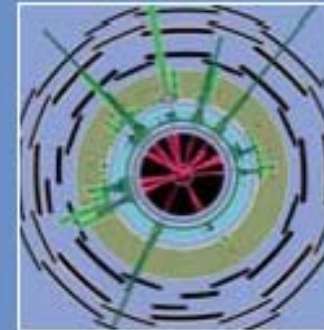
PLANCK PHASE



Mass: 2 to 0 TeV

20 to 22×10^{-27} second

The hole approaches the Planck mass—the lowest mass possible for a hole, according to present theory—and winks into nothingness. String theory suggests that the hole would begin to emit strings, the most fundamental units of matter.



SIMULATED DECAY of a black hole shows a particle accelerator and detector in cross section. From the center of the accelerator pipe (*black circle*) emerge particles (*spokes*) registered by layers of detectors [*concentric colored rings*].