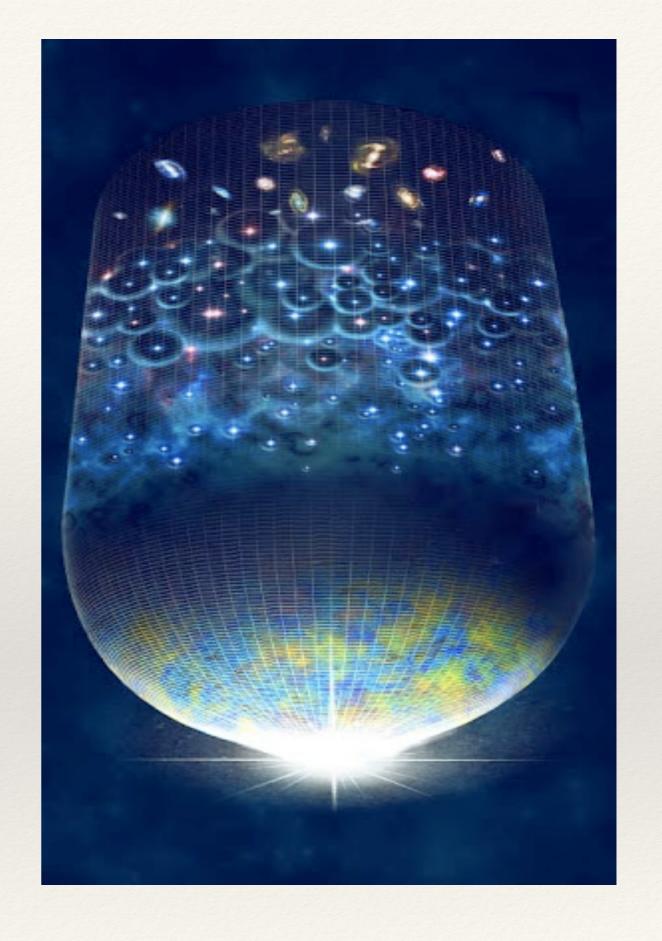
#### TRIUMF Science Week

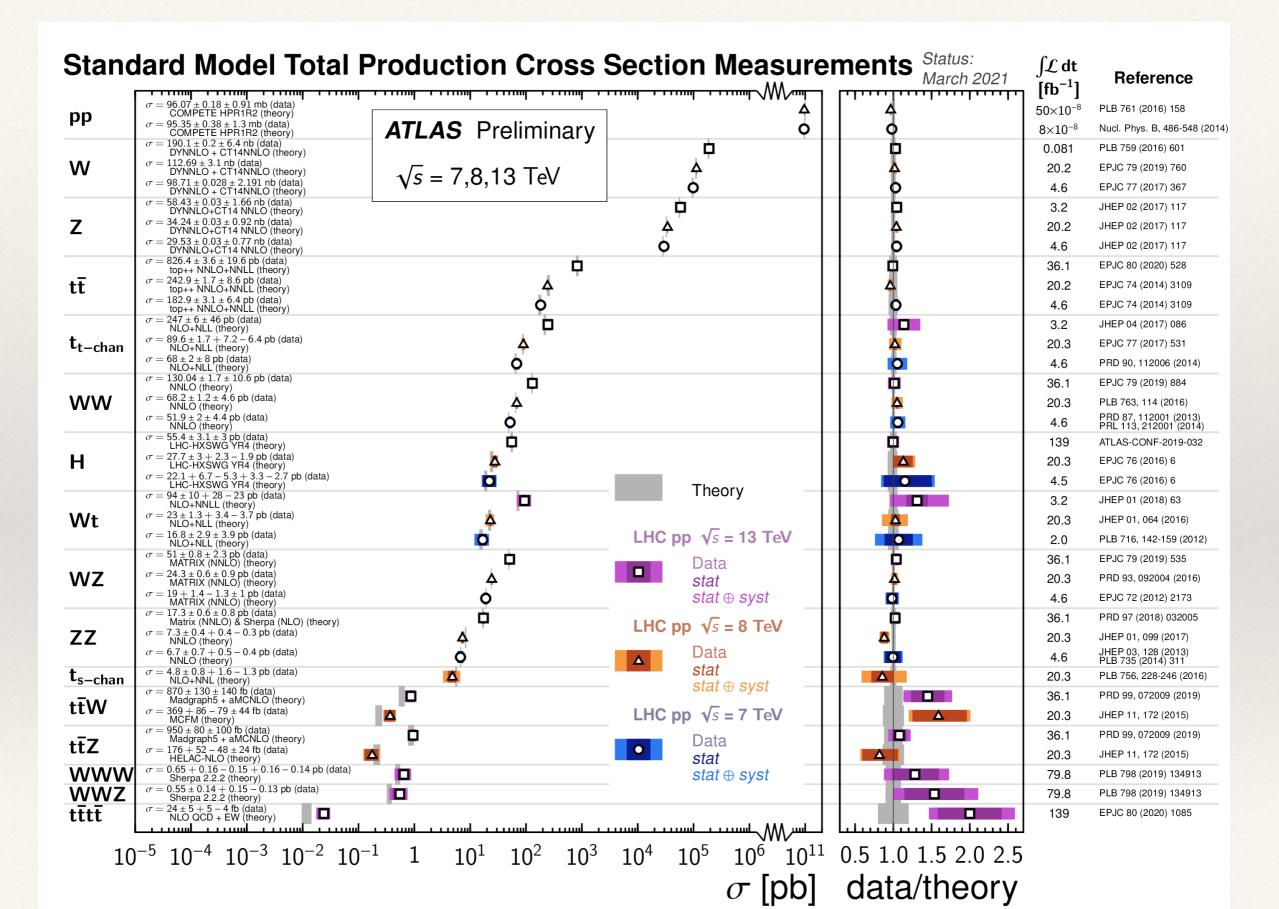
# Challenges and opportunities in Particle Physics

Veronica Sanz (IFIC-UV and Sussex)

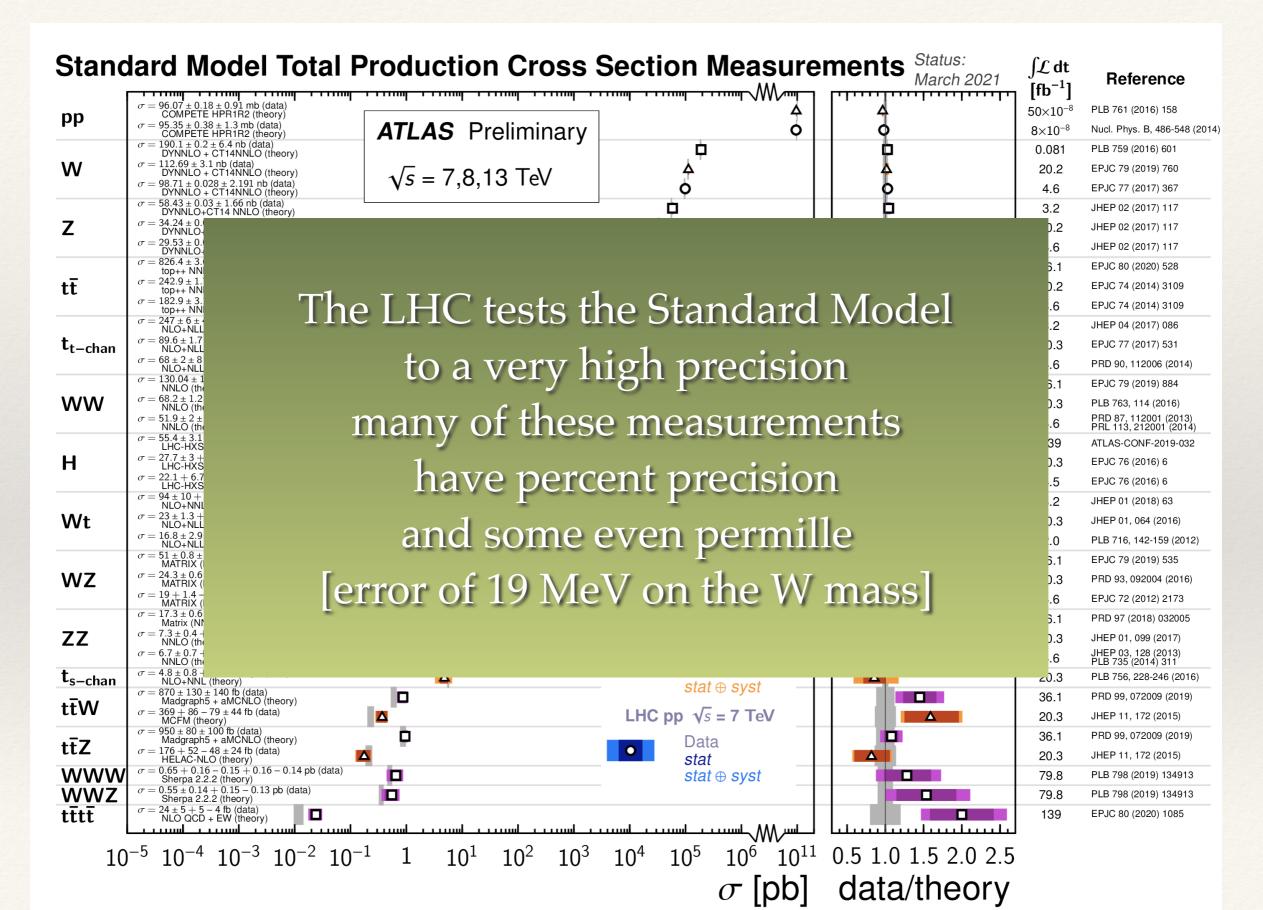


# Long live the king Standard Model!

## The Standard Model rules



## The Standard Model rules



# Celebrating the Standard Model

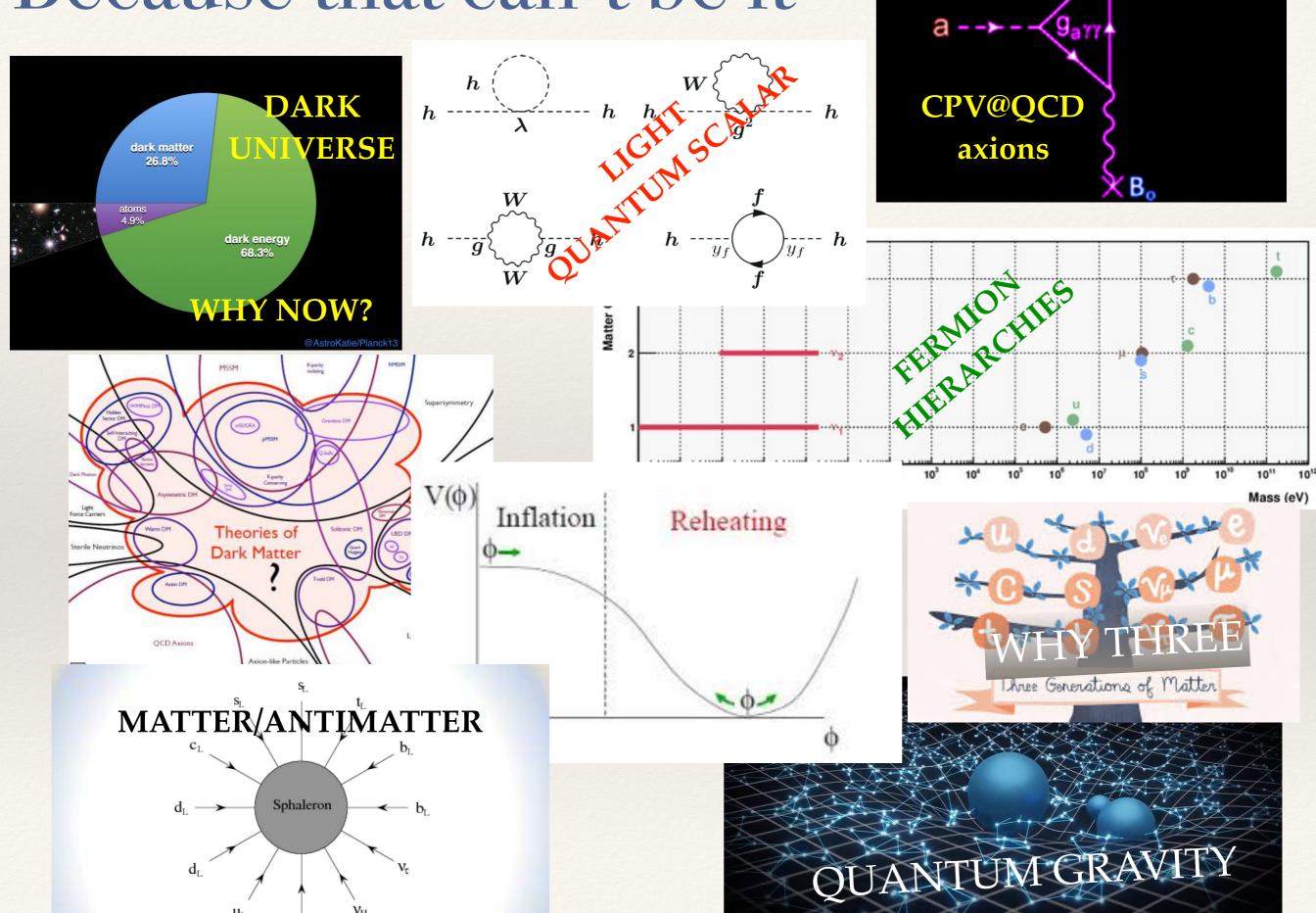
Those are impressive achievements

a single theory, developed long time ago based on rather simple building blocks

can predict Nature's behaviour
in a huge range of energies
with unparalleled precision
in many kinematic situations
involving numerous different particles

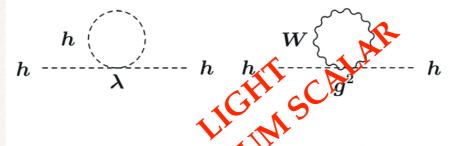
So why aren't we just happy?

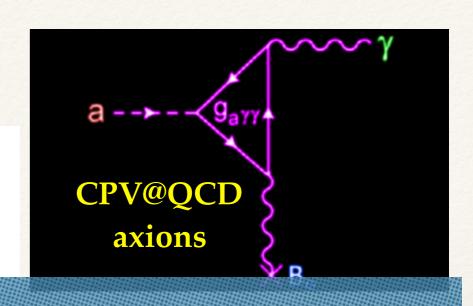
## Because that can't be it



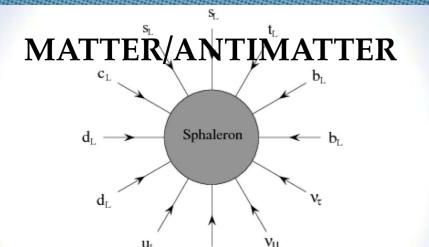
## Because that can't be it







# THERE ARE MANY MYSTERIES TO SOLVE MANY DISCOVERIES TO BE MADE Discovery=understanding a new principle, a new way to think about Nature

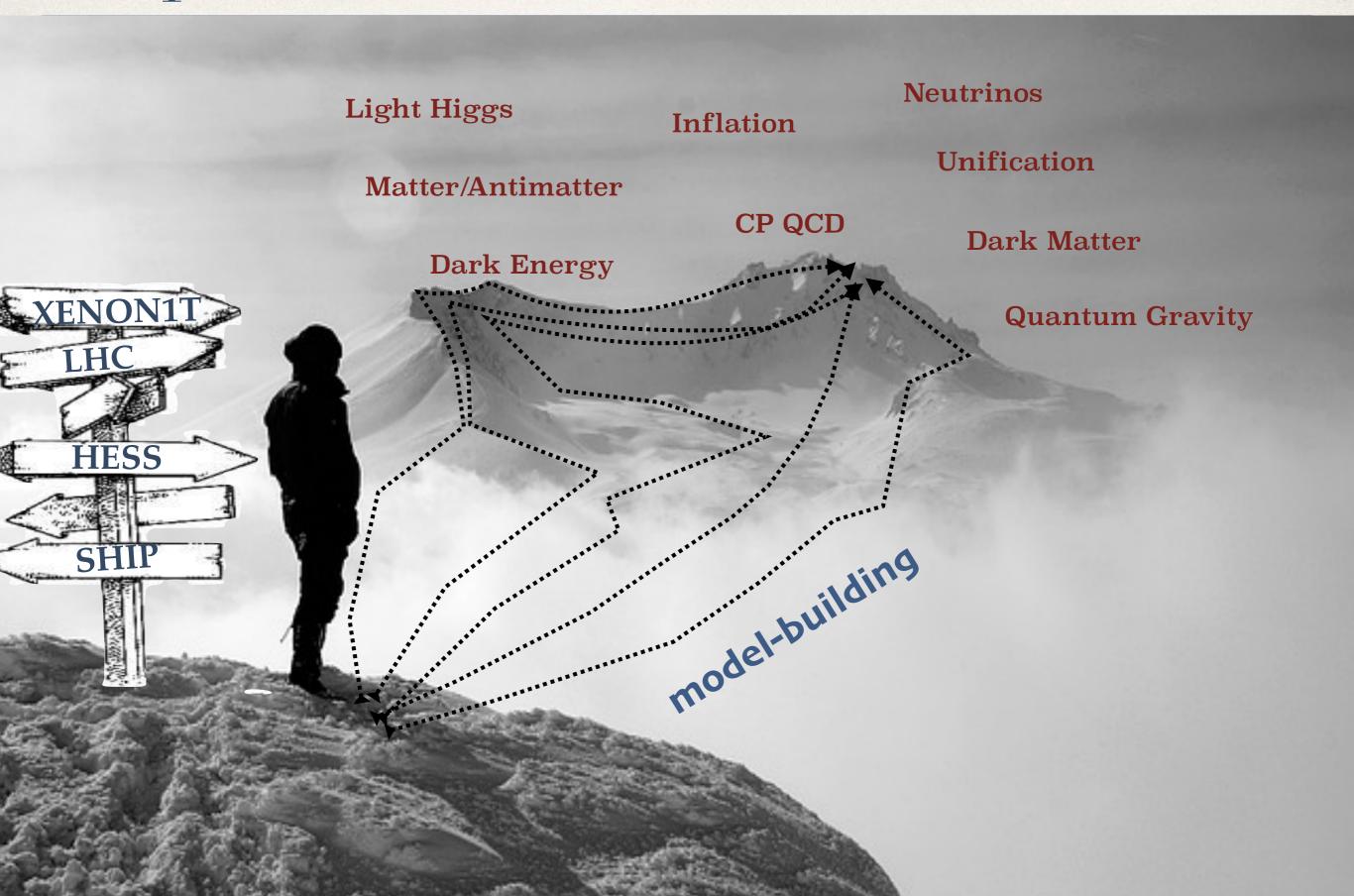




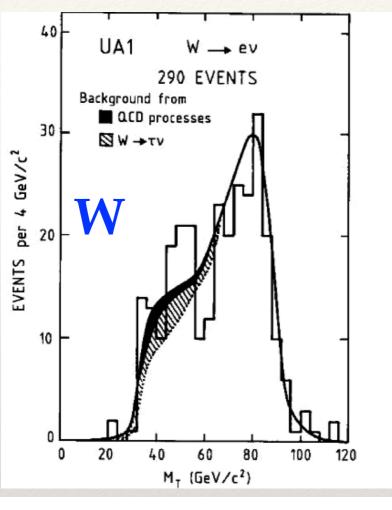
### So here we are

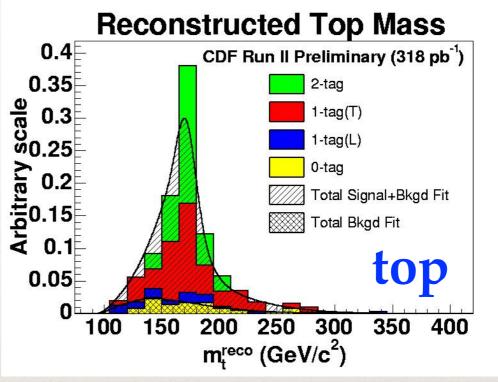


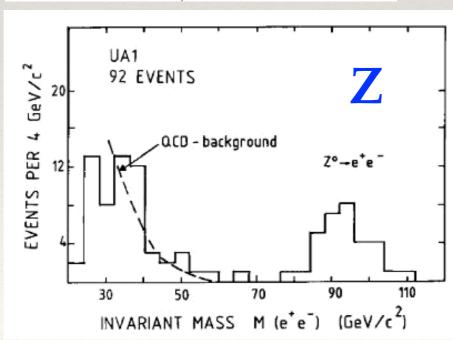
# Empirical science

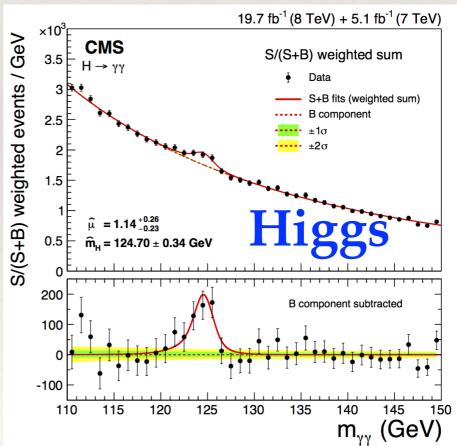


## Discoveries = Resonances?





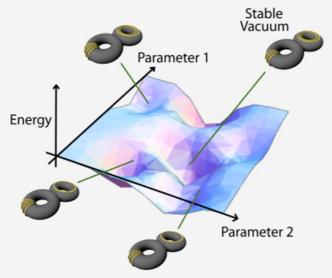




## The nature of the Higgs is still a mystery

What fundamental principle could be behind a light scalar in Nature?







Something like Superconductivity?

Landscape of String Theory?

New dimensions? Supersymmetry?

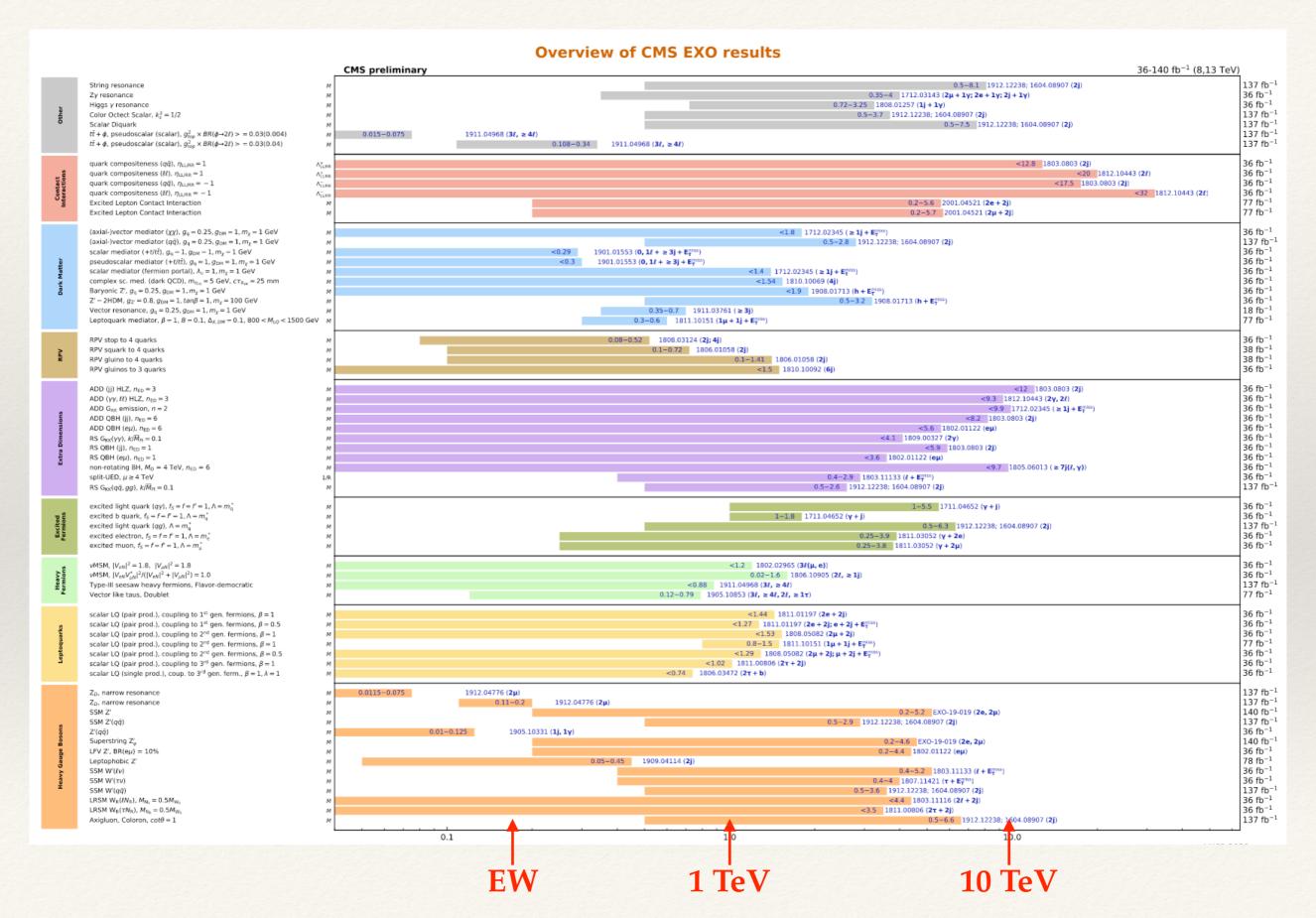
Many, many possible realisations (phenomenology)

Predict new states, to be discovered

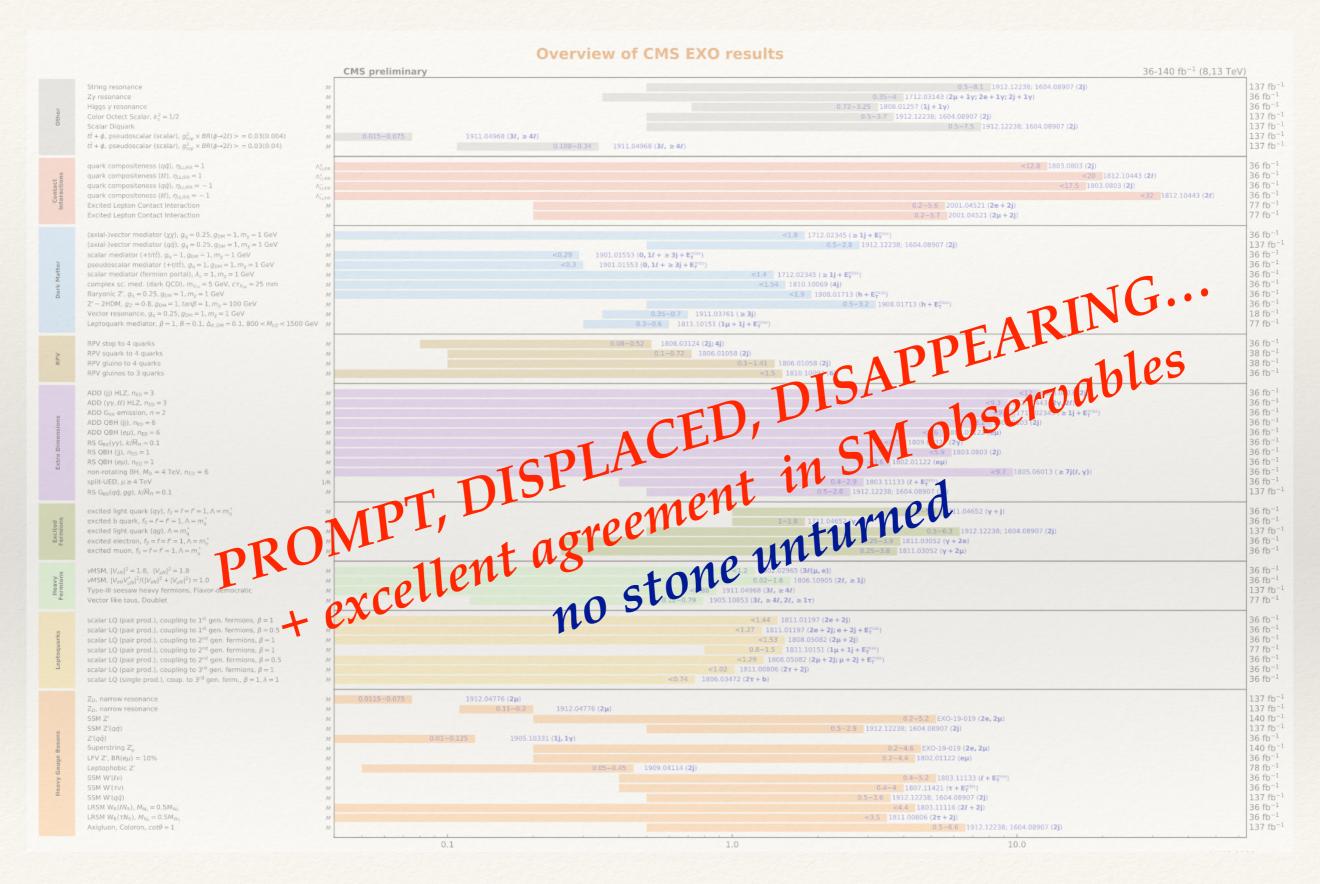
(SUSY partners, techni-baryons and mesons, spin-two...)

AND induce deviations in the Higgs behaviour

### And resonances have been searched for, indeed!



### And resonances have been searched for, indeed!



# Angst, anyone?



Thanks to the LHC, we have witnessed a large-scale mobilisation of talent behind the idea of

understanding Nature

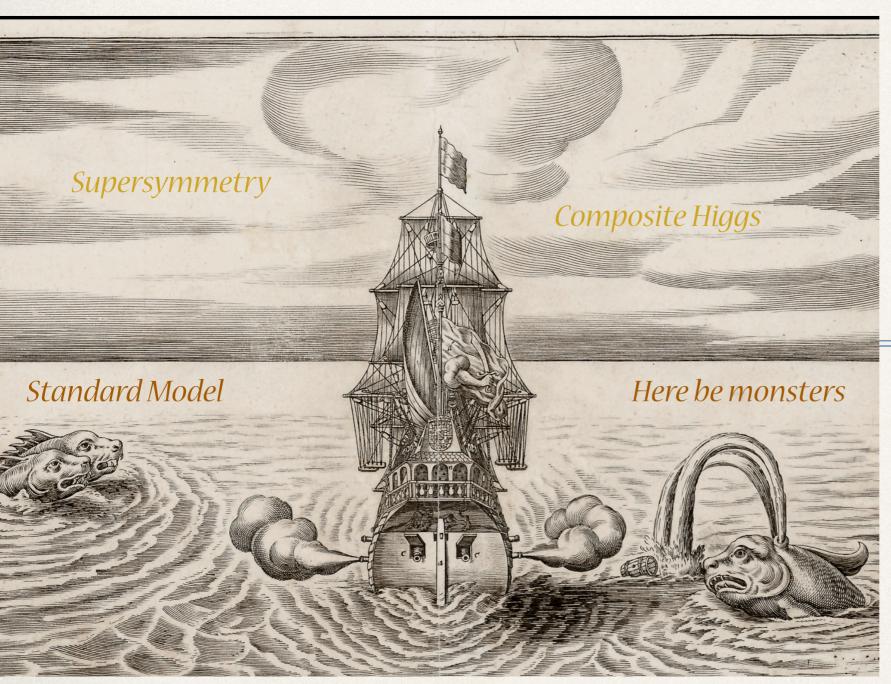
a selfless, intellectual drive



It is a remarkable success and its continuation requires re-focusing as we learn more about Nature

Lack of discoveries since the Higgs and guidance on where to look: a sort of *identity crisis* 

as PP seems to be all about new particle discoveries

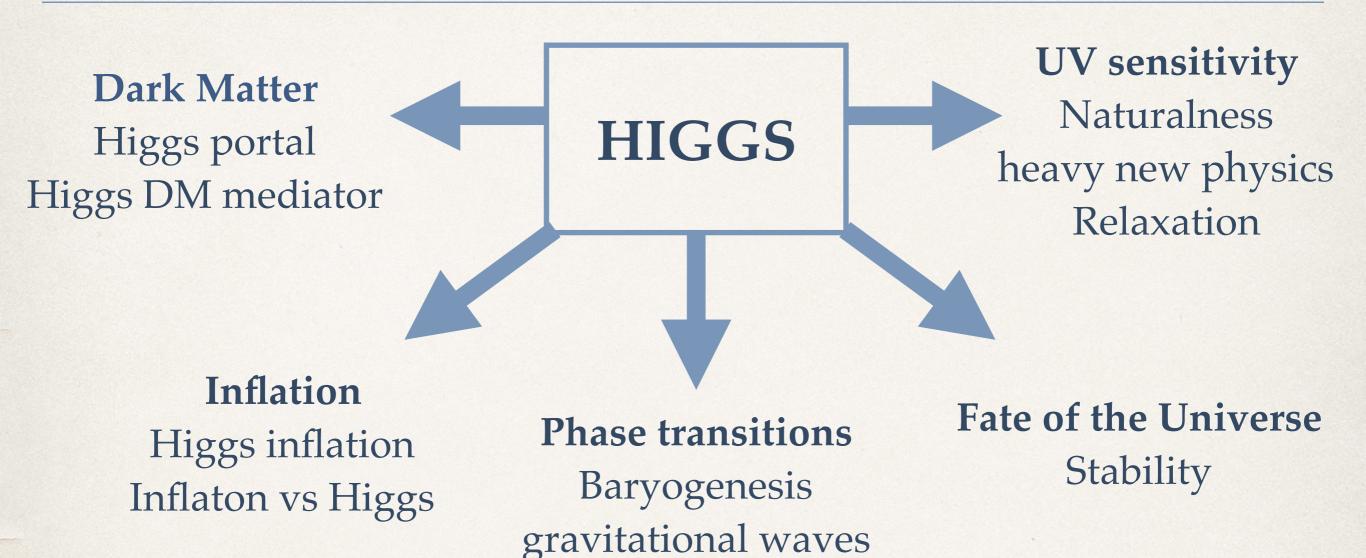


## Then what?

Sailing towards terra incognita

# Connecting ideas with experiments

# A cosmological Higgs



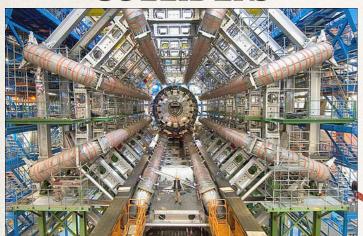
The LHC provides the **most precise**, **controlled** way of studying the Higgs and direct access to TeV scales

Exploiting complementarity with cosmo/astro probes

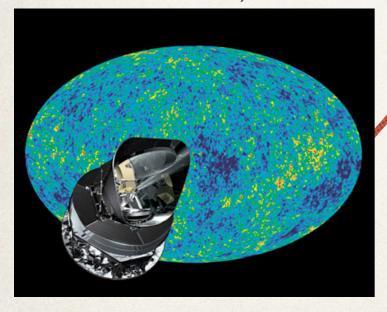
Similar story for Axions and ALPs, scalars are versatile

# Many faces of Dark Matter

#### **COLLIDERS**



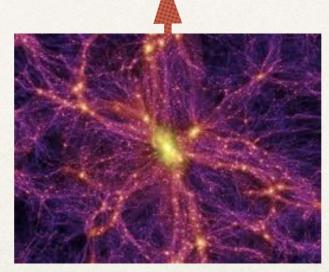
CMB: relic, tilt



#### **THEORY**

Discrete symmetries
Dynamical stability
self-interactions
Link to Higgs...

#### DARK MATTER



**SIMULATIONS** 

#### **DIRECT DETECTION**



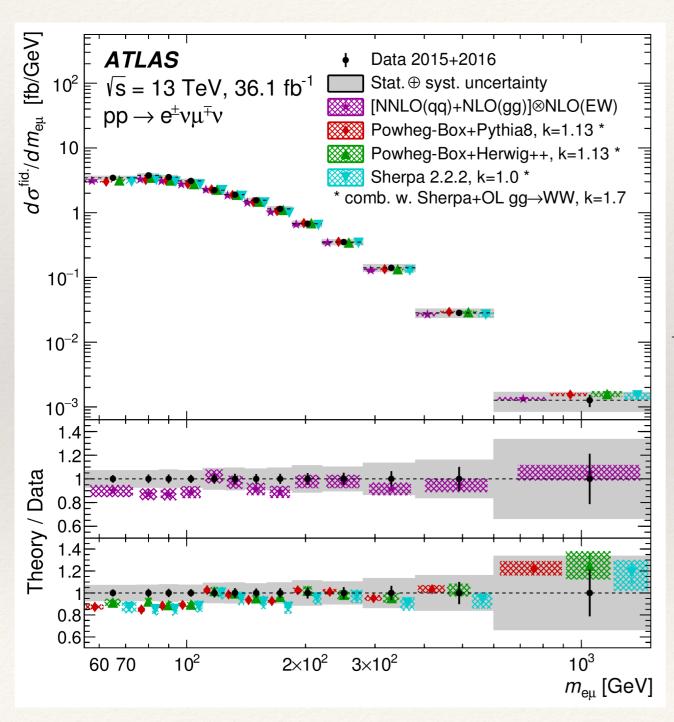
#### INDIRECT DETECTION



# New opportunities at the LHC

# Run3 and beyond

The LHC is a hadron machine, a **discovery** machine yet it had to re-invent itself to become a **precision** machine



#### **Precision LHC-> new opportunity**

Traditional resonant searches have been so far unfruitful

On the other hand, more statistics and better understanding of the experiment allows diving into extreme kinematic regions

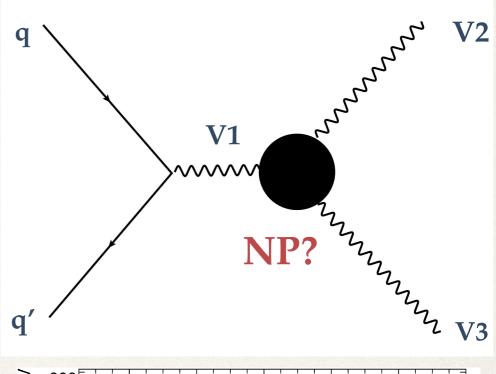
Let's embrace this state-of-affairs to perform different searches for new phenomena, beyond resonances

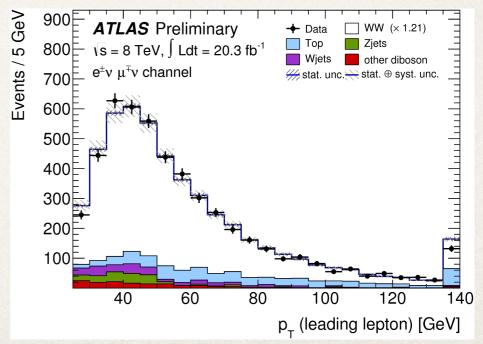
## Change in paradigm: Indirect searches

Focus on SM particles' behaviour precise determination of couplings and kinematics comparison with SM, search for deviations

Indirect searches using the Higgs since 2012, relatively new Higgs as a window to NP expect deviations in its behaviour Run2 data and beyond precision Higgs Physics

e.g. Anomalous trilinear gauge couplings, aka **TGCs** 







## EFT is the new black

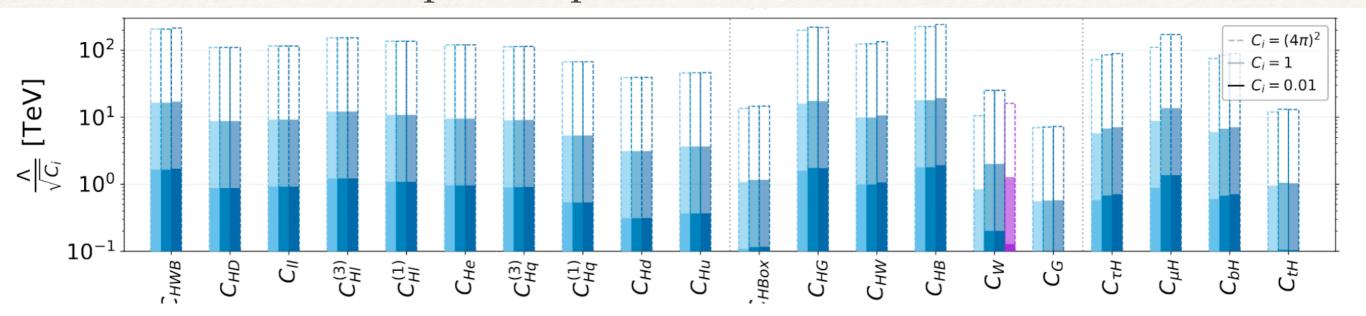
I assume you roughly know what is SMEFT and also know this is a word increasingly present in LHC analyses

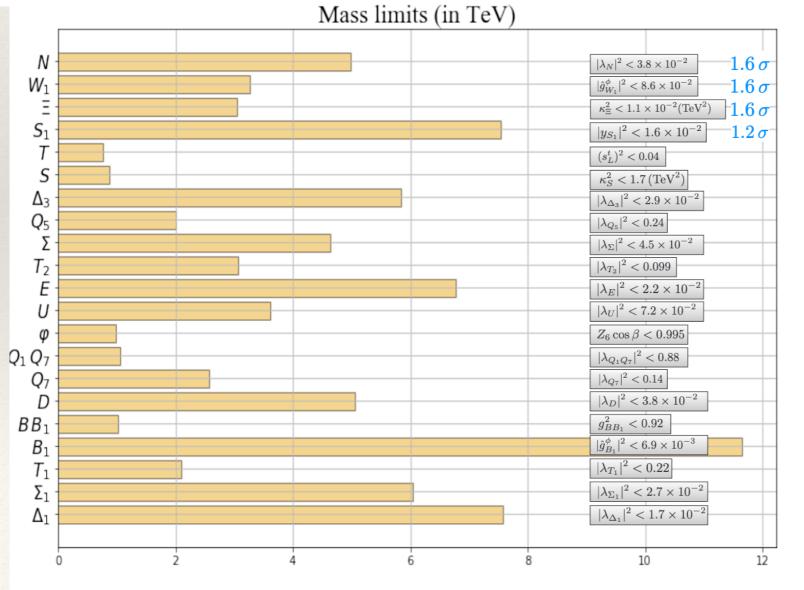
There are good theoretical reasons to adopt (NOW) an EFT interpretation of the LHC data no light NP, nice/tractable framework...

And experiments, after lots of tensioning and some reticence, are also adopting it as a default option to re-interpret SM measurements

# Current SMEFT constraints reach the TeV for most of the param space

Ellis, Madigan, Mimasu, VS, You 2012.02779, JHEP





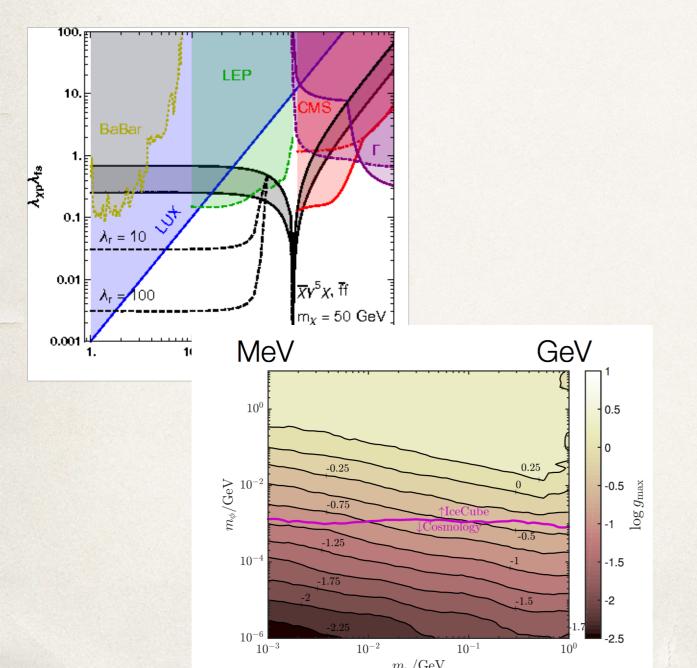
And when translated into vanilla extensions of the SM, the mass limits are also probing the TeV scale

Lots of work needed to advance this area: higher-order calculations, optimisation of strategies, better exp understanding of correlations...

# Complementarity

# These days we think a lot more about complementarity

One idea can be tested by many experiments beyond LHC neutrino observatories/reactors, high-intensity/precision at low energies (flavour, g-2), gravitational waves...

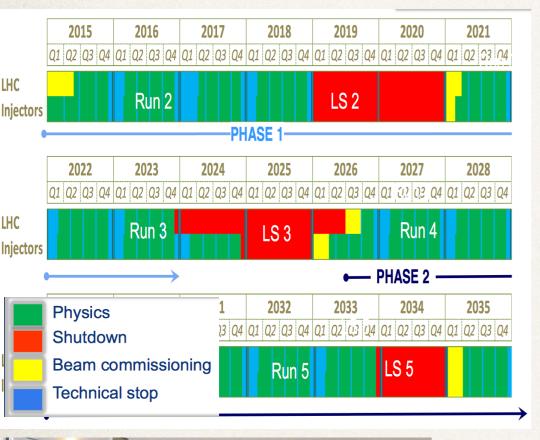


- 1. New experiments, ways they present results, access to data
- 2. Simple straw-man models
- 3. Development of public tools, or recasting, so we can tackle complex processes and focus on the fundamental ideas

# Experiments keep coming in: There is a lot to explore ahead of us

# For the LHC, this is just the beginning

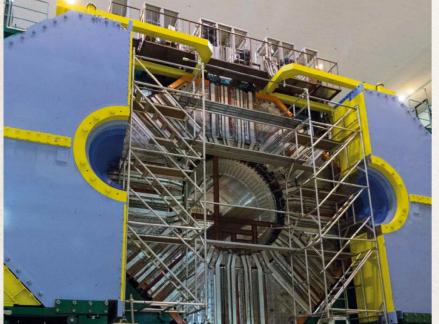
HL-LHC (High-Luminosity) LHC approved, to deliver 3000 inverse fb of data. Funding ensured beyond 2035.



#### LHC hopefuls

gains from more data and better understanding of the environment

Testing non-standard kinematic features
Reaching high-precision in Higgs physics
Searches for invisible particles (monoX)
Blind spots (DV, disap. tracks, quirks)



and, of course, FLAVOUR with Belle-II, NA62 complementing LHCb

# Smaller experiments may be key

the cheaper, shorter time-scale develop creative experimental techniques often enlarge the initial physics focus



# A comment on theory

# And what about the cool/crazy stuff?

LHC, g-2, Direct Detection, B-factories, Axion experiments...
all these probes seem to be in a high-precision stage
with a well-established methodology
progress is just a matter of working harder...
is this hubris?

# And what about the cool/crazy stuff?

LHC, g-2, Direct Detection, B-factories, Axion experiments... all these probes seem to be in a high-precision stage with a well-established methodology progress is just a matter of working harder...

is this hubris?

Theorists need to keep challenging well-stablished paradigms

There are lots of mostly unexplored ideas, and pursuing them may not lead to a discovery but to inspire new ways to think about Nature

some examples: Dark Energy and its interaction with us

Alternatives to space-time symmetries (e.g. emergent gravity)

Very light dark matter (new exp techniques)

Dark moments in the Universe's history, pre-BBN

Connections between IR and UV physics, e.g. BHs

## Conclusions

- Here we are, looking for a way to advance our understanding of nature, to reach discovery
- Scaling back from an ambitious program to find the theory of everything.
   Facing the challenges & opportunities that more data brings, testing in the darkness of no guidance from theory of where to look
- Keeping at the edge of the interpretation of data: bringing many towards precision (e.g. SMEFT) and to Artificial Intelligence techniques (NNs and the likes) yet we should not lose track of the importance of supporting speculative explorations

In 2021 Particle Physics lives in interesting times:
with so many experimental probes
and so many new ideas and techniques,
Particle Physics will continue reinventing itself
to push the limits of what we know