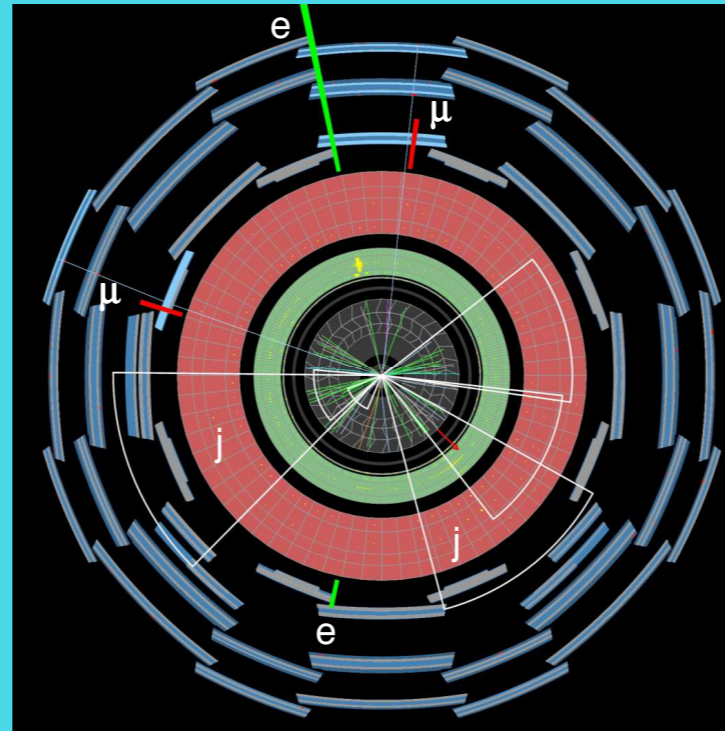


The Higgs boson is found: What is next?



Dmitry Kazakov

Bogoliubov Laboratory of Theoretical Physics
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna)

Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology

Round table «What Next».

4 March 2014



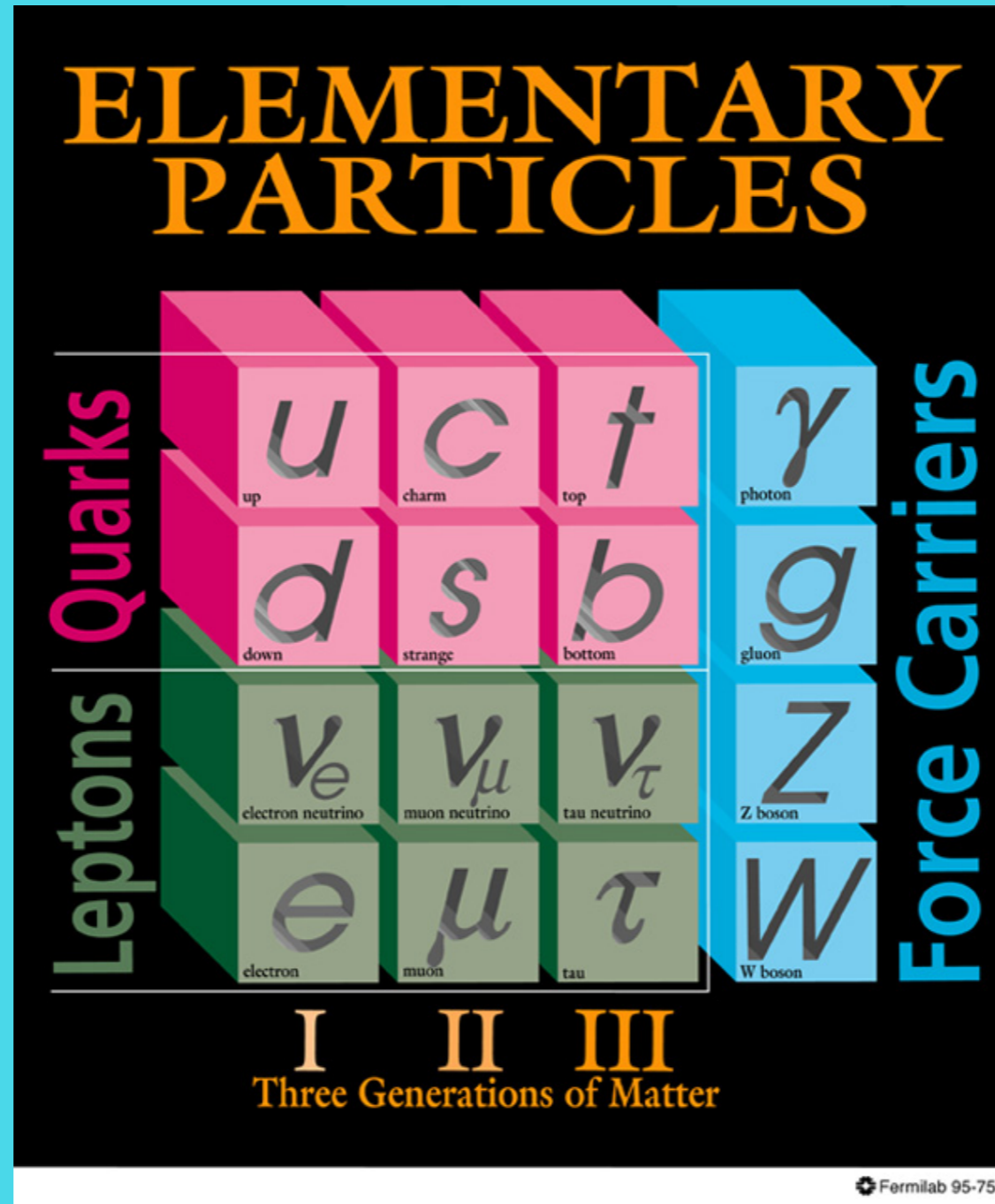
The Standard Model

SU(3)

SU(2)

U(1)

Standard Model



U(1)

The Higgs boson

Gravity

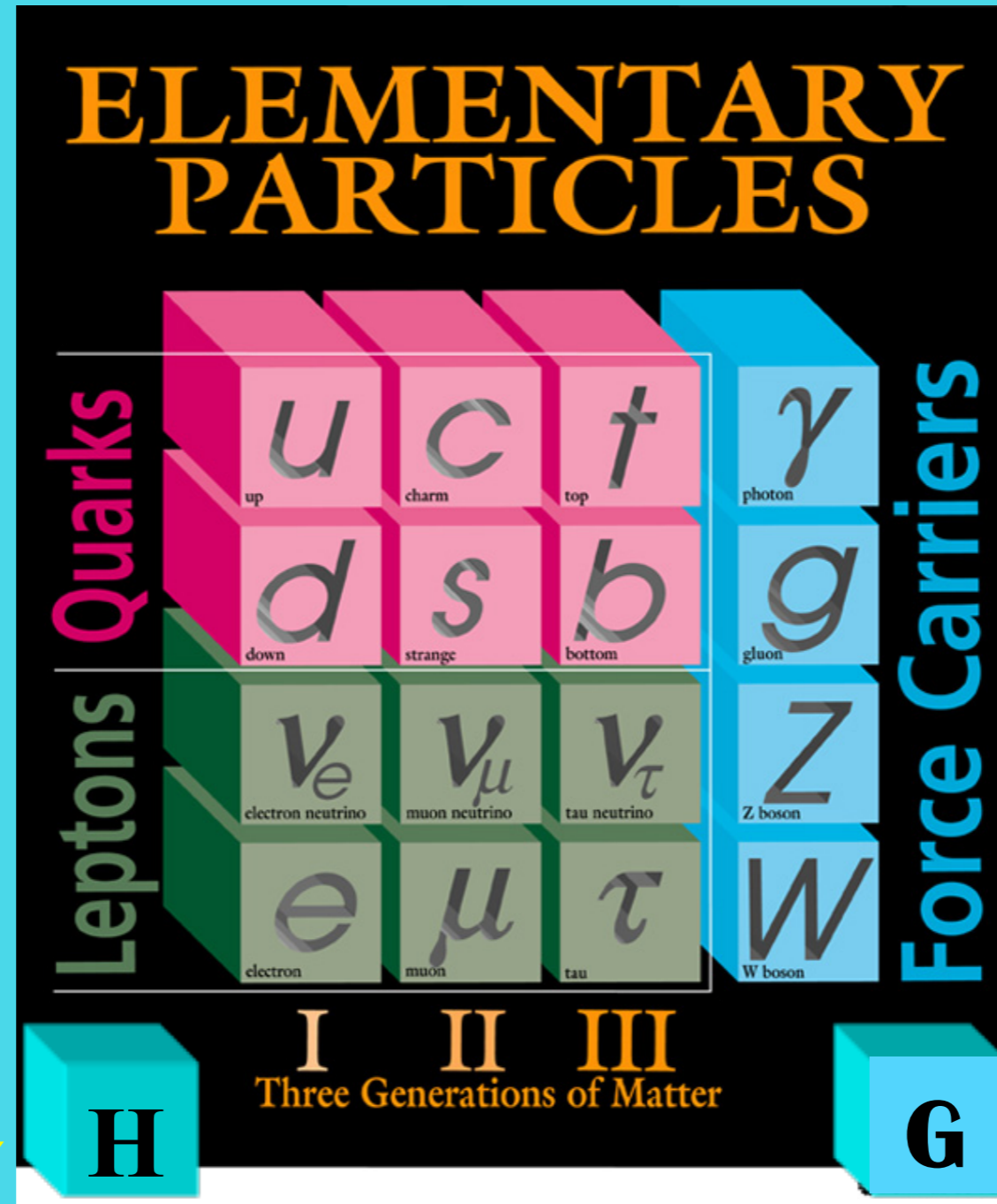
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- This is the beginning of a new research program with decades to go.

The Standard Model of Fundamental Interactions

Higgs Sector

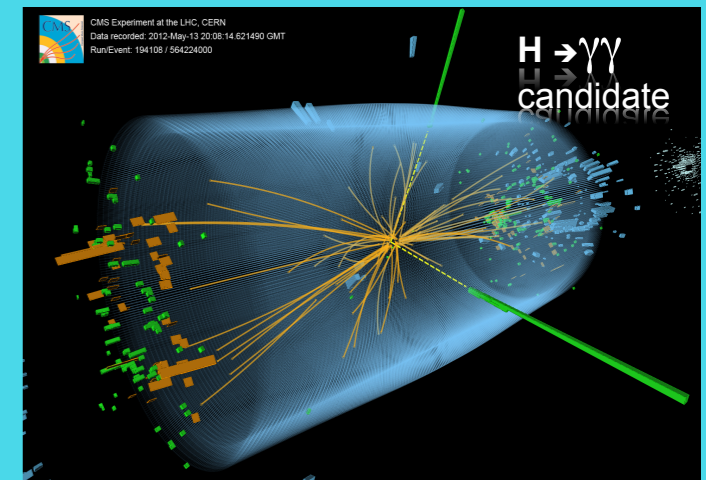
Neutrino Sector

Flavour Sector

Dark Matter

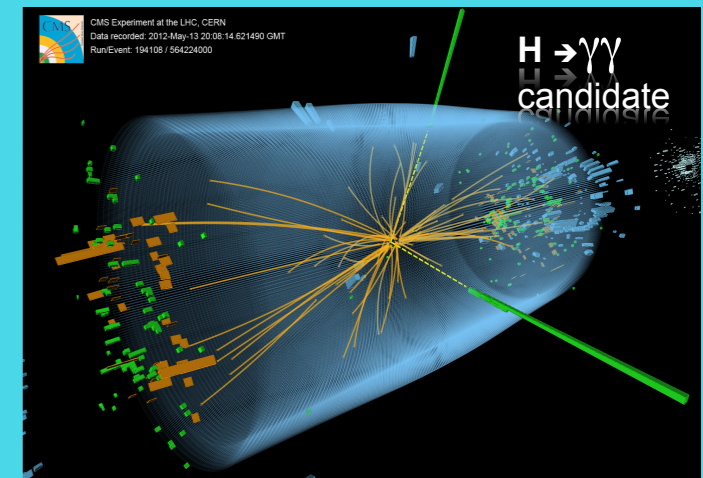
New particles and Interactions

The Higgs Sector



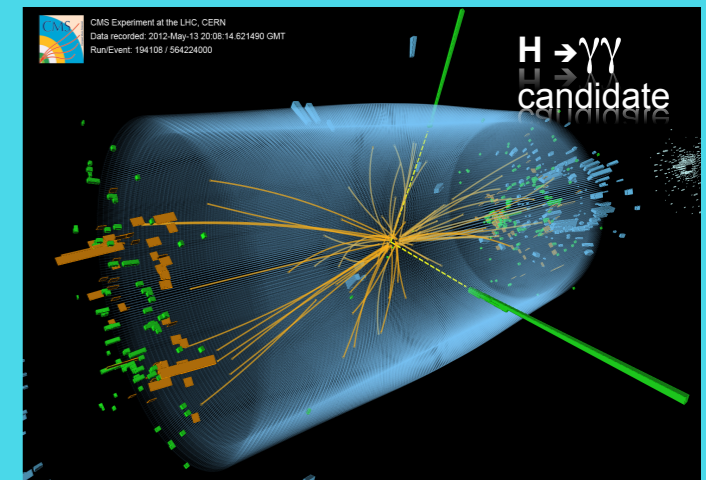
The Higgs Sector

- Is it the Higgs boson? - Almost sure



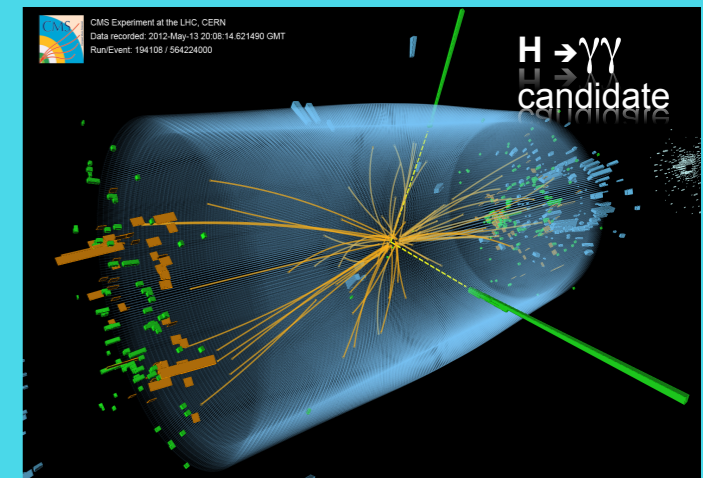
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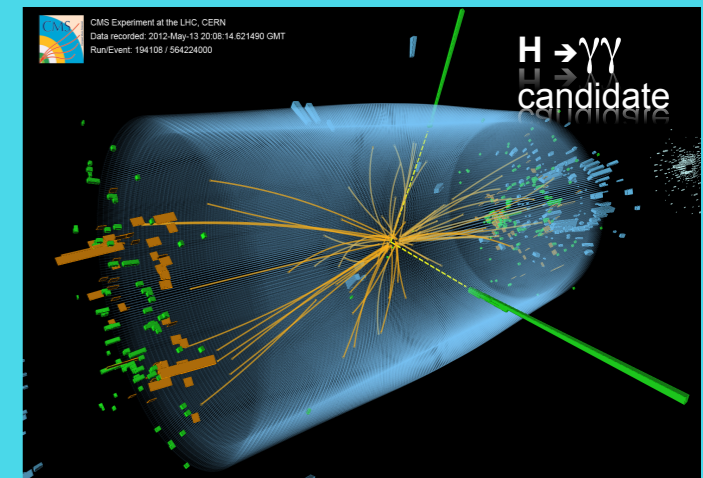
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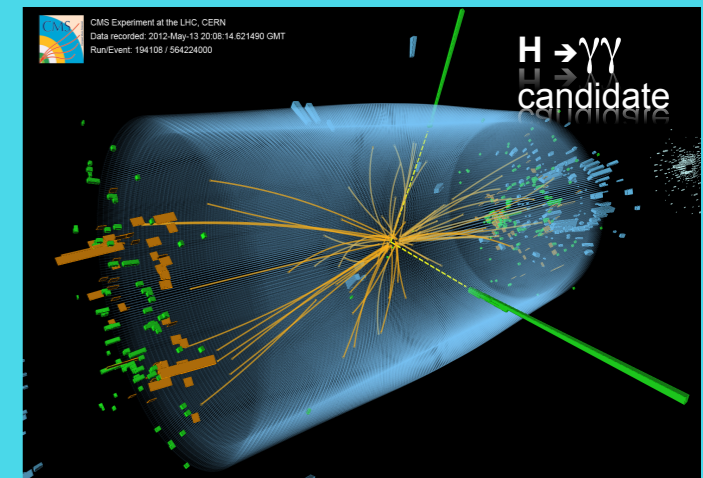
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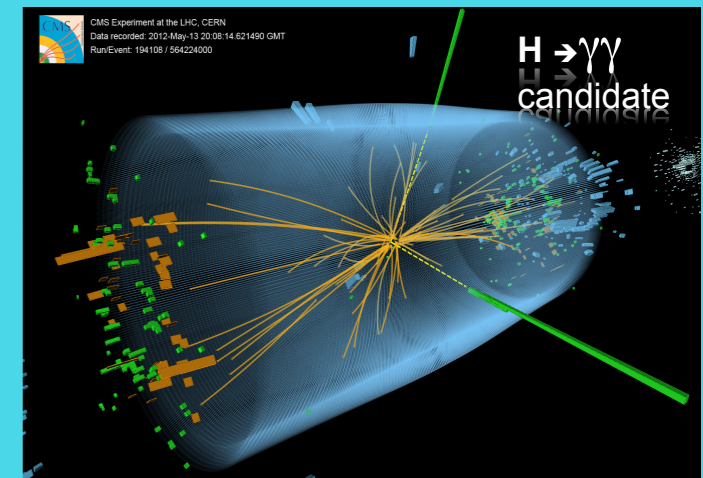
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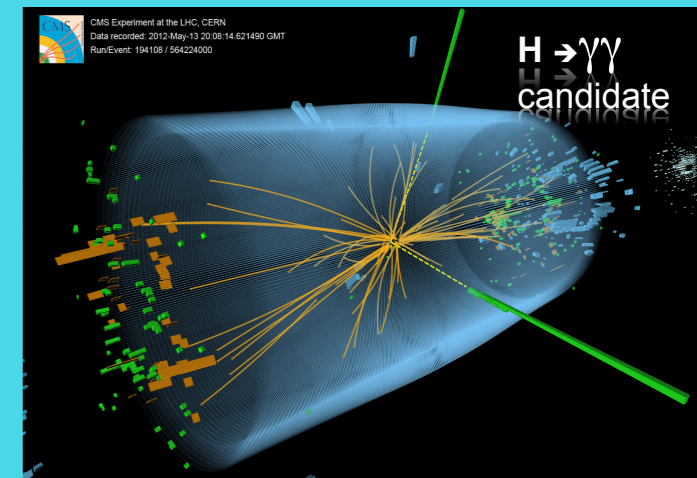
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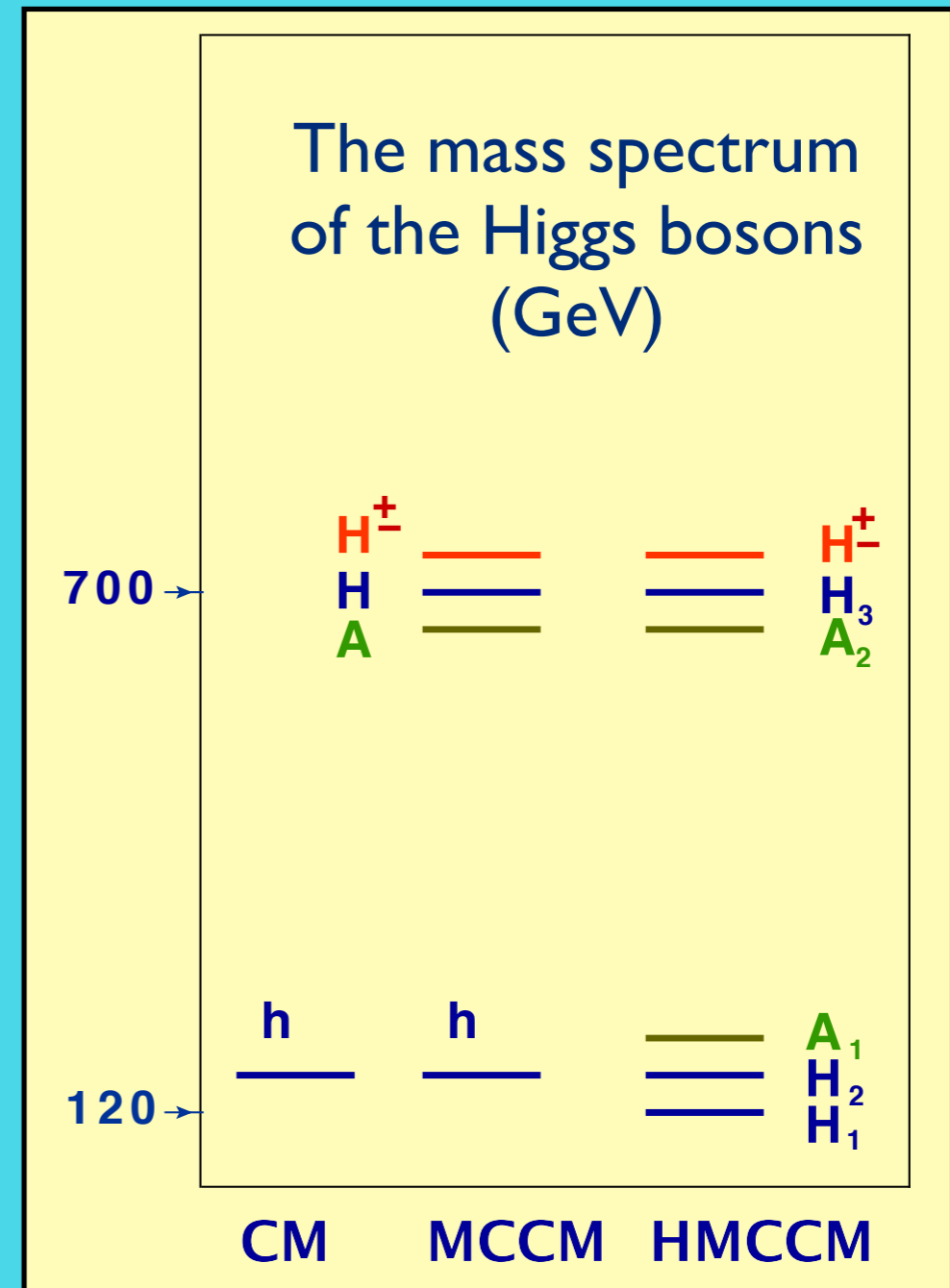
We have got the confirmation that particles obtain their masses as a result of interaction with the Brout-Englert-Higgs field (whatever model the Higgs boson belongs to)

The Higgs Sector: Alternatives

Model	Particle content
SM	h CP-even
2HDM/MSSM	h, H CP-even A CP-odd H^{\pm}
NMSSM	H_1, H_2, H_3 CP-even A_1, A_2 CP-odd H^{\pm}
Composite	h CP-even + excited states

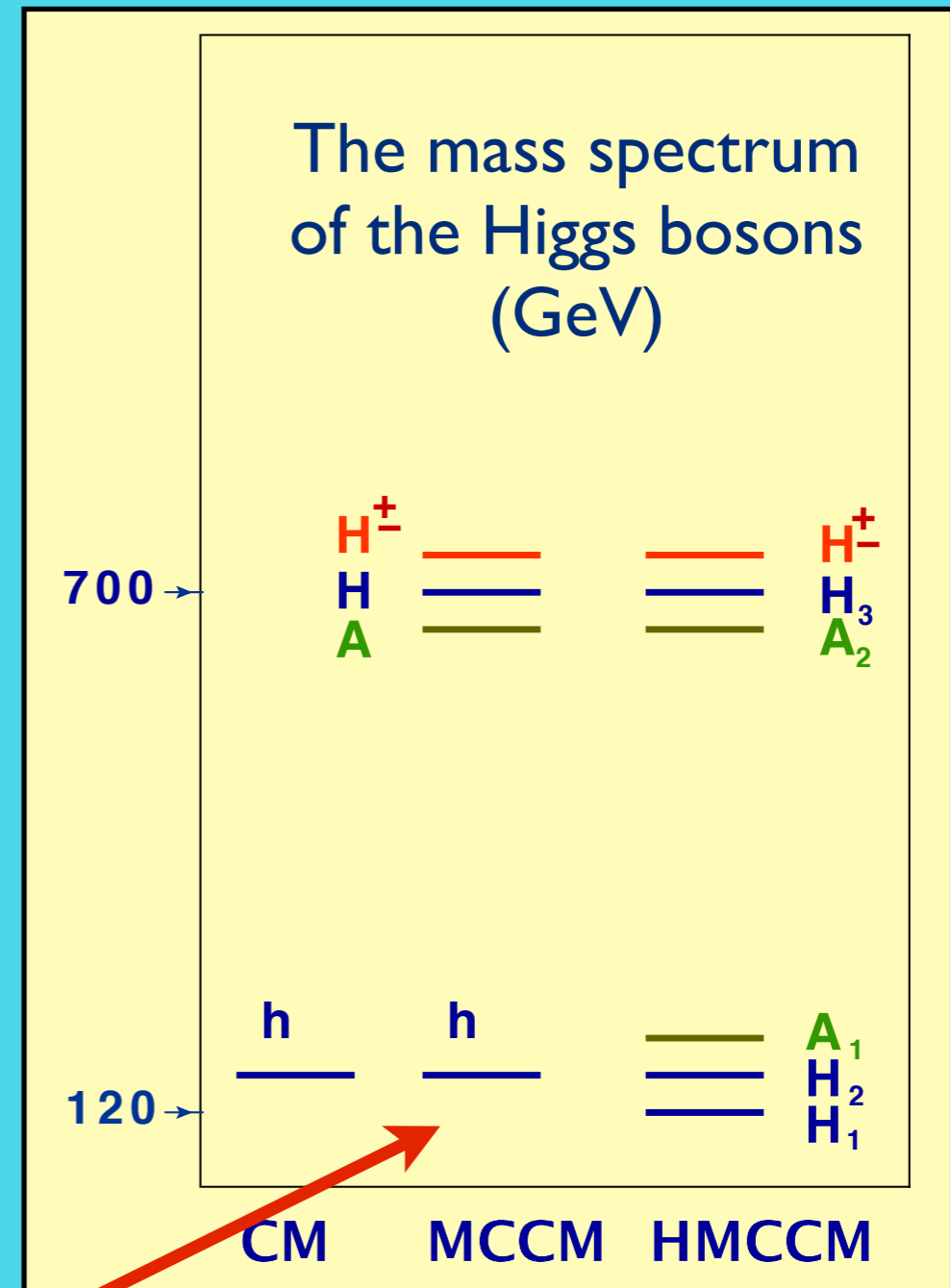
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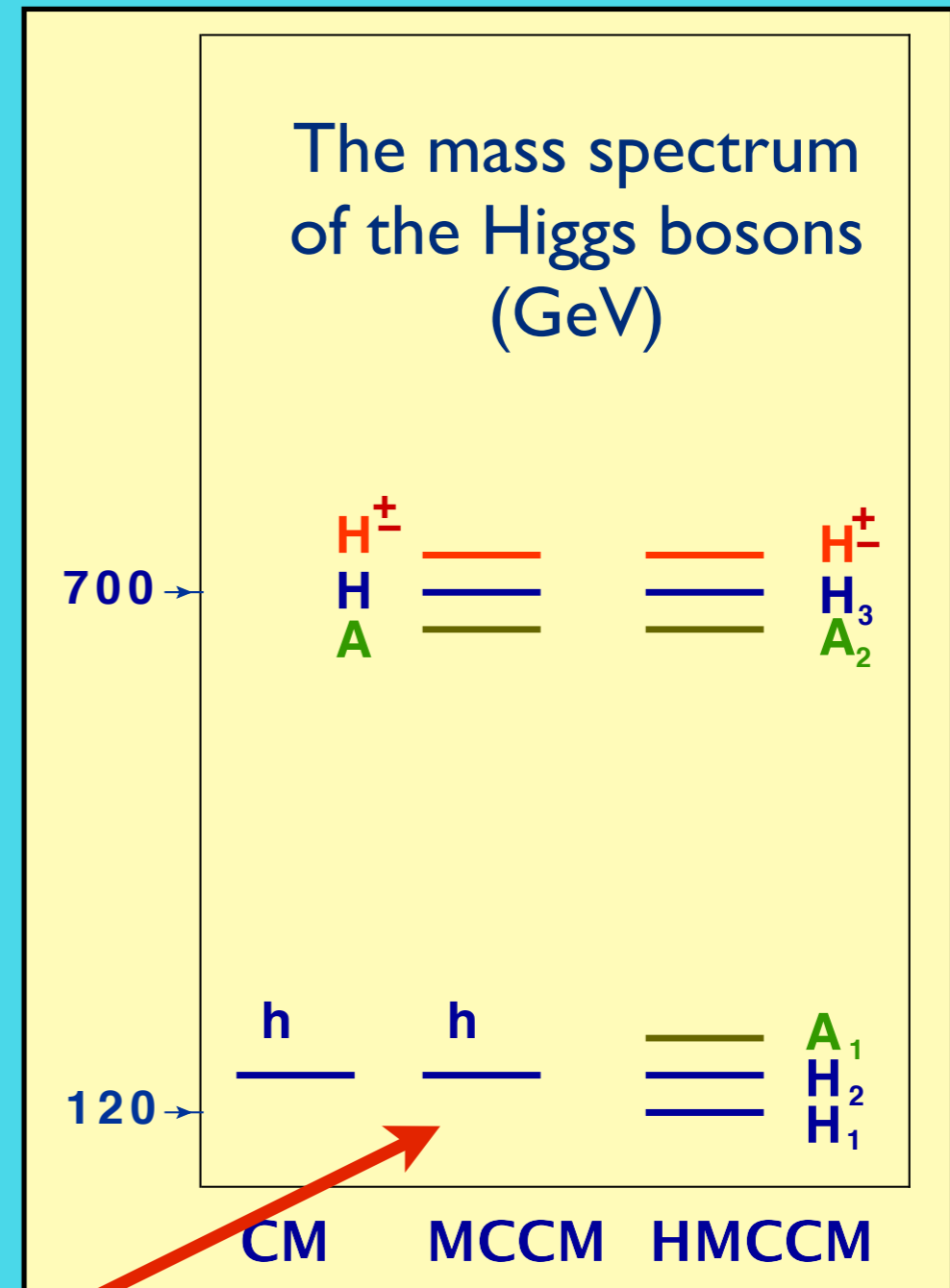
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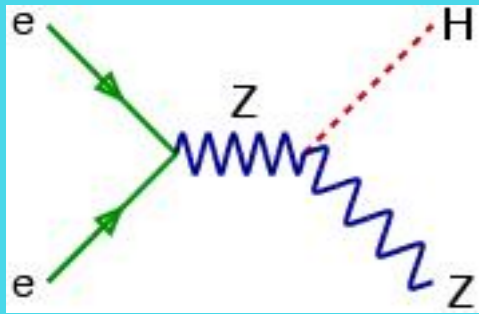
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One has to check the presence or absence of heavy Higgs bosons

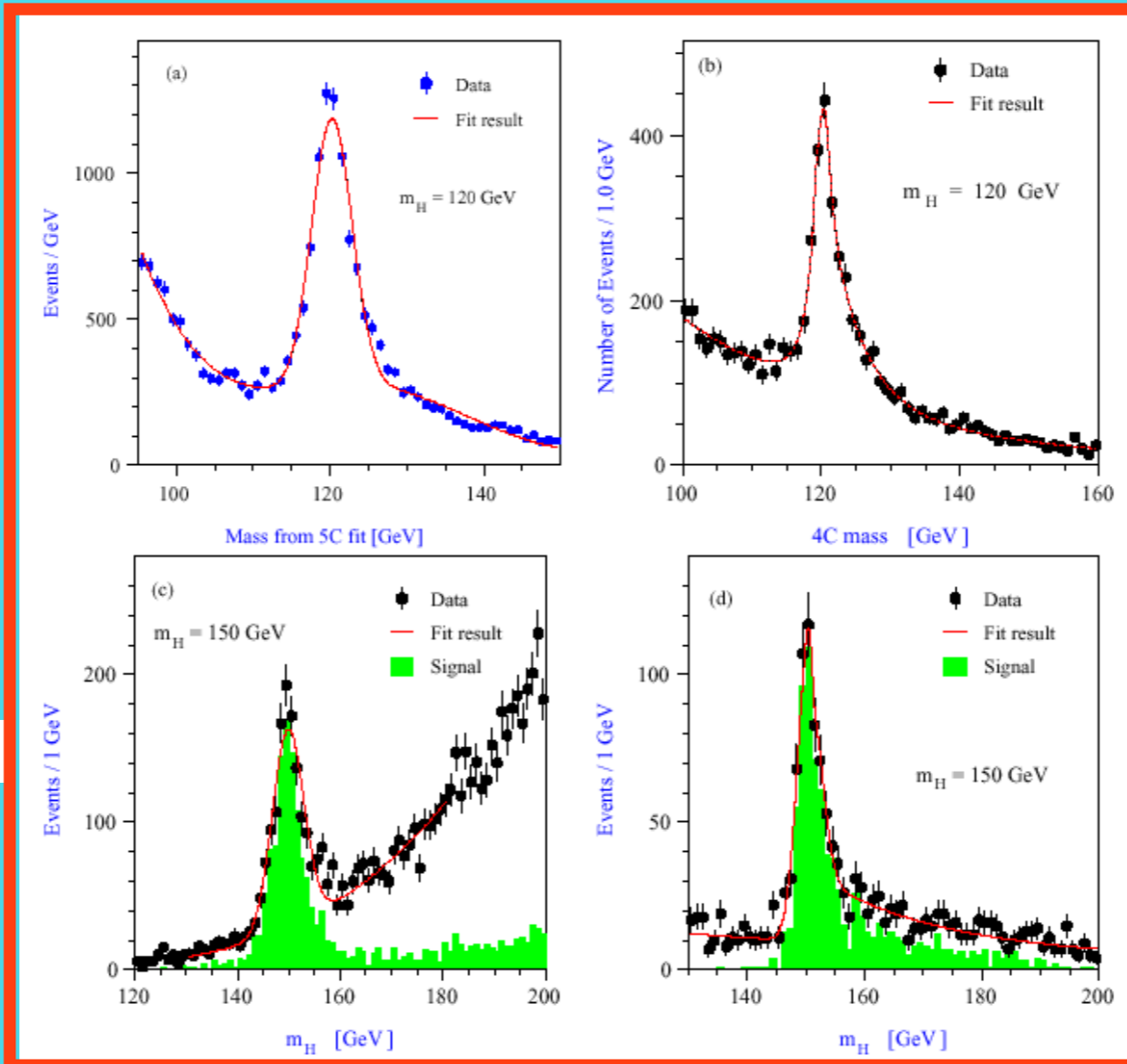
Precision Physics of the Higgs bosons



$\rightarrow b\bar{b}q\bar{q}$

$ee \rightarrow HZ$ diff. decay channels

$\rightarrow W^+W^-q\bar{q}$



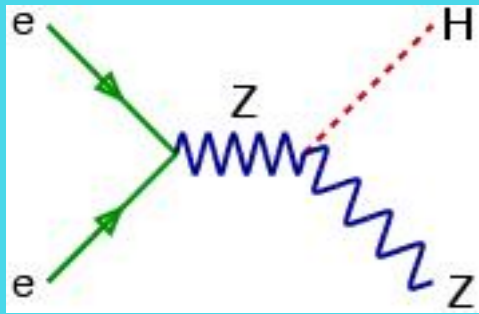
$\rightarrow q\bar{q}l^+l^-$

$\Delta m_H = 40 \text{ MeV}$

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$\Delta m_H = 70 \text{ MeV}$

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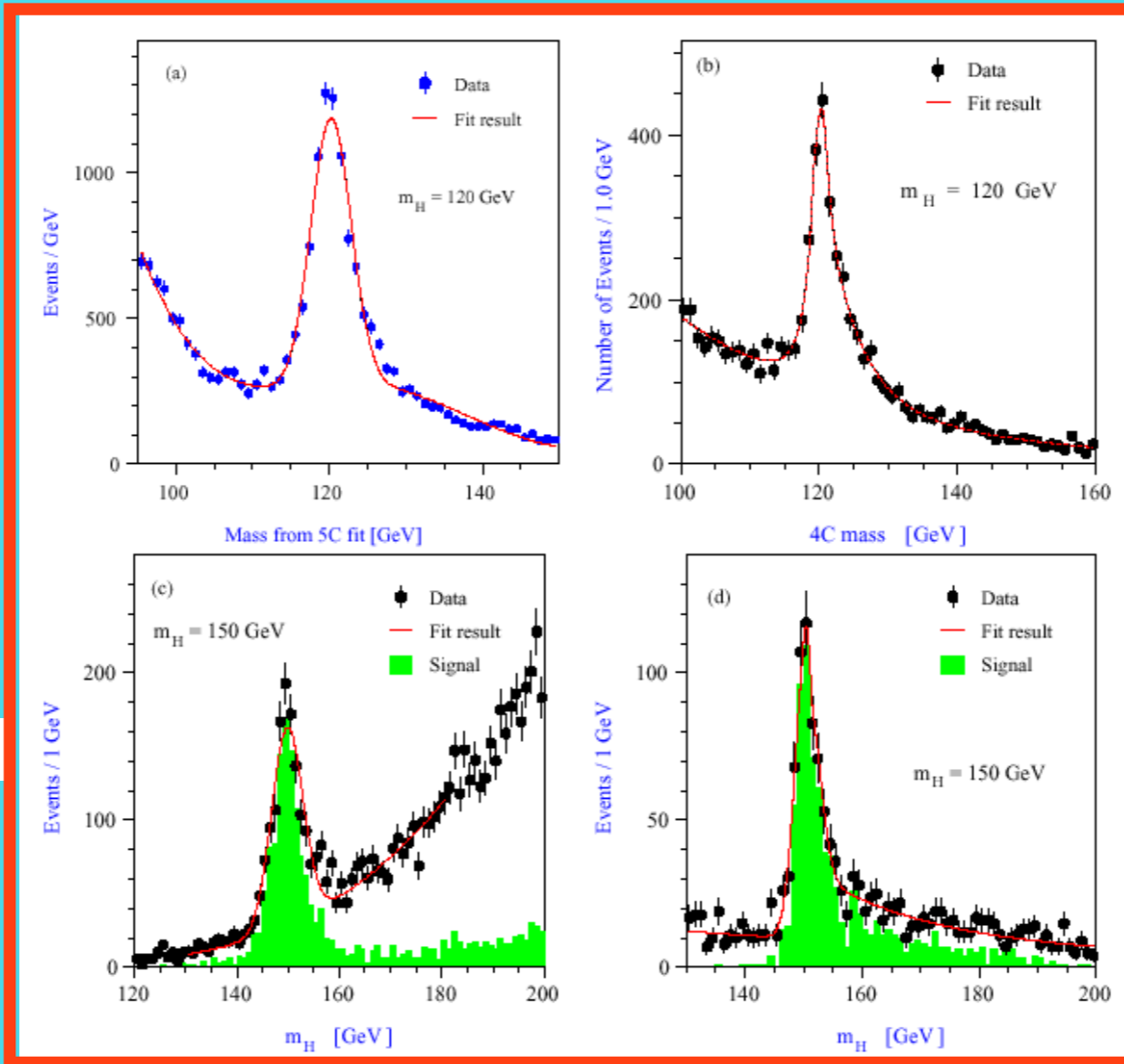


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Int Linear Collider

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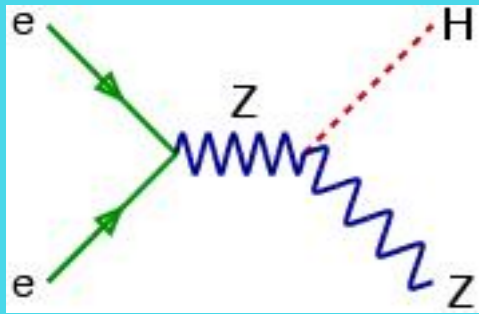
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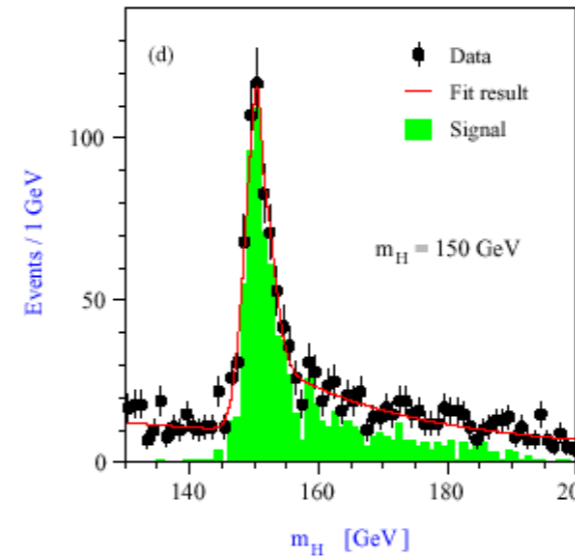
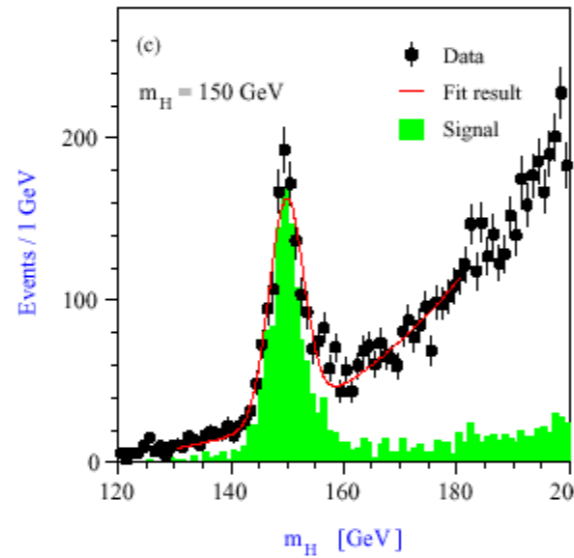
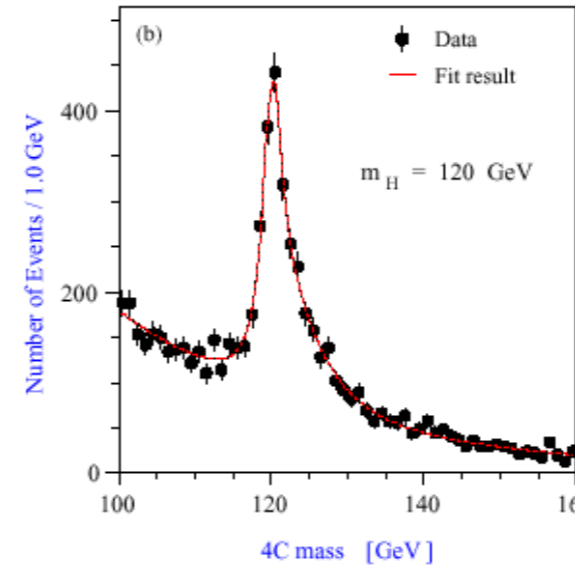
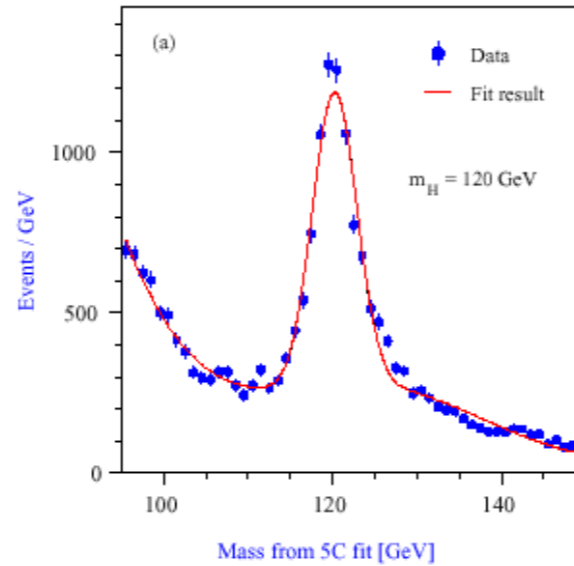


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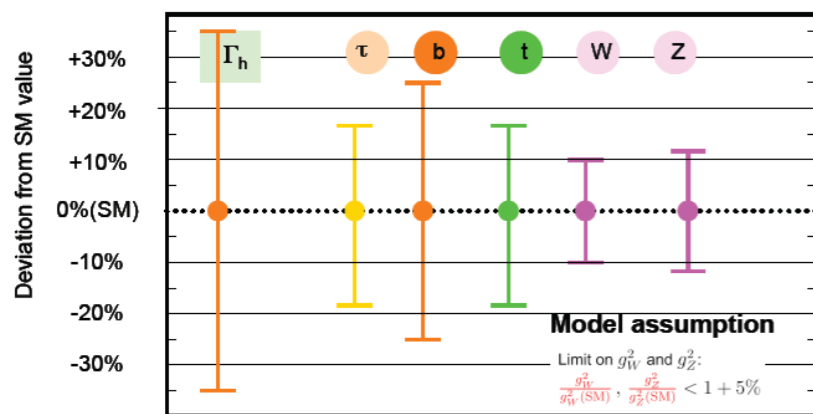
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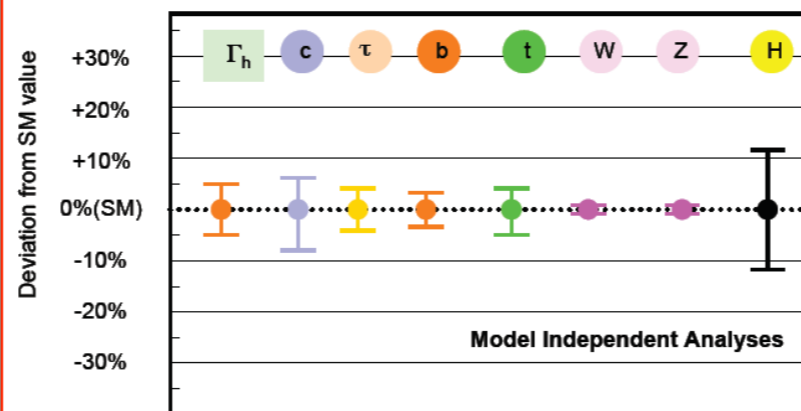
Coupling Precision

LHC 300 fb⁻¹ x 2

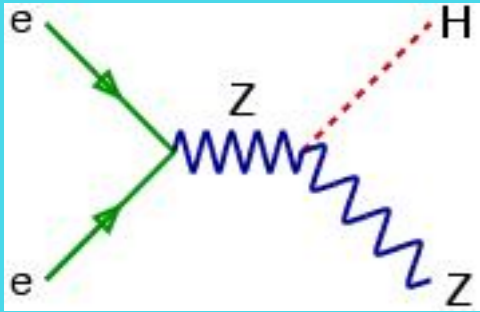


Coupling Precision

ILC



Precision Physics of the Higgs bosons

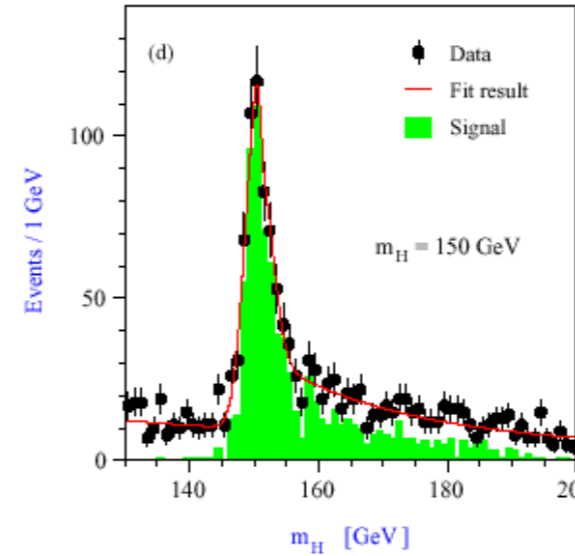
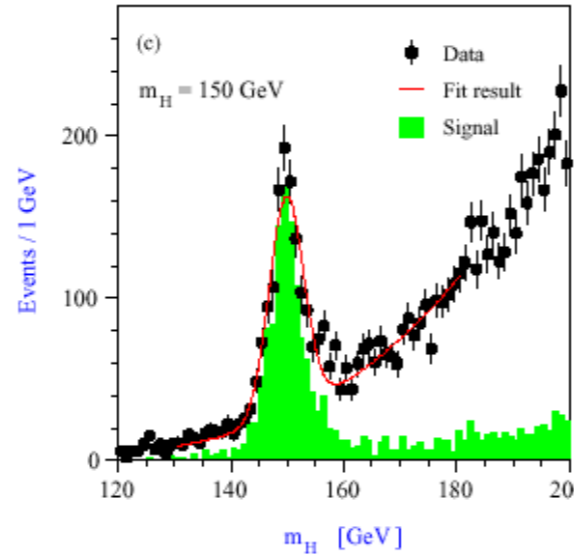
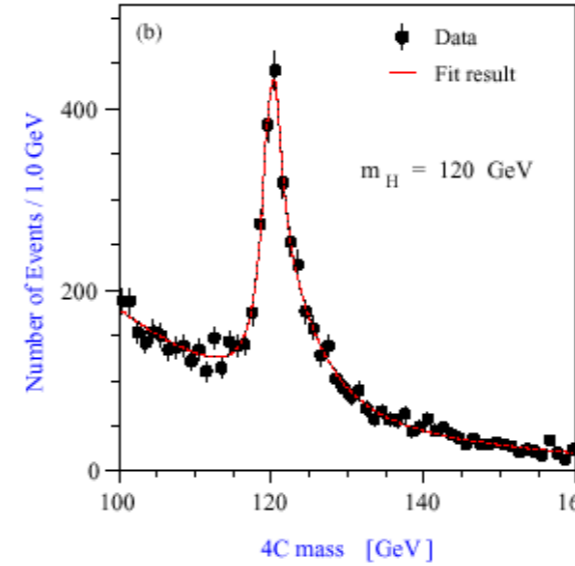
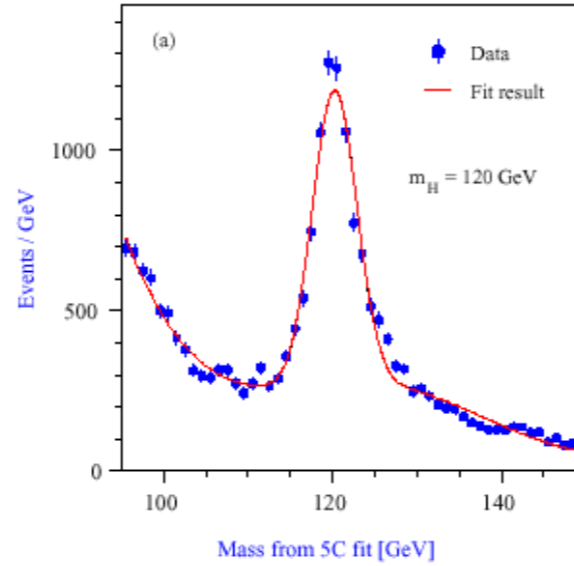


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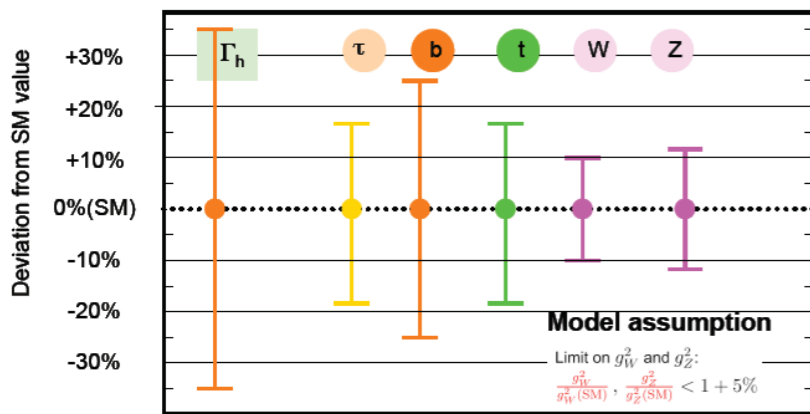
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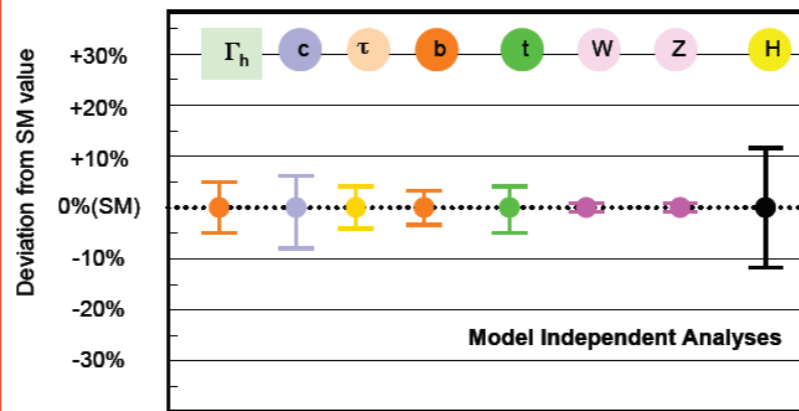
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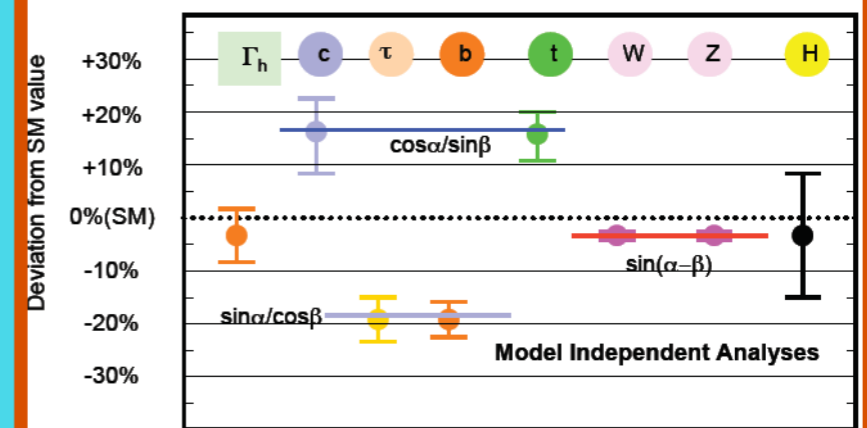
Coupling Precision

ILC



SUSY or 2HDM

ILC



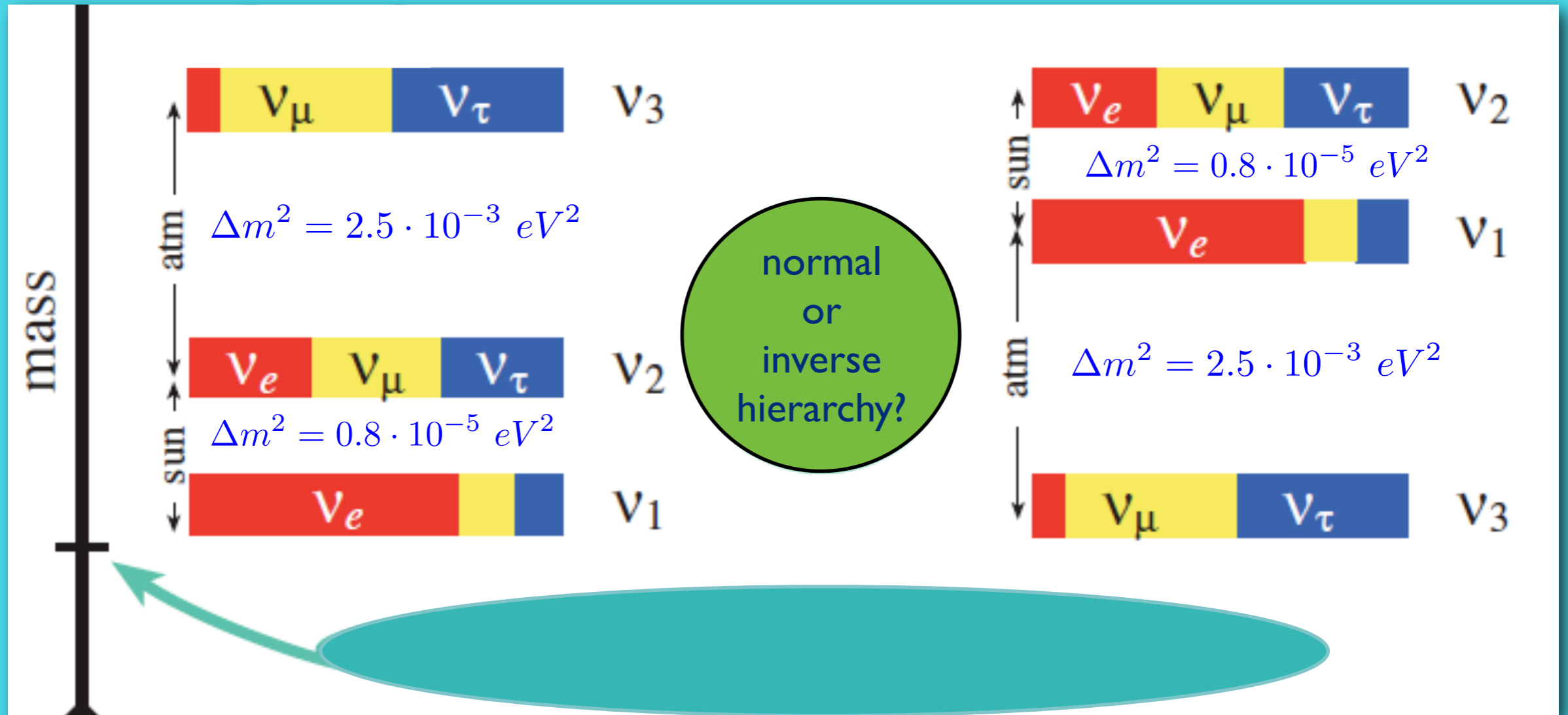
Neutrino Sector

Neutrino Sector

Neutrino masses

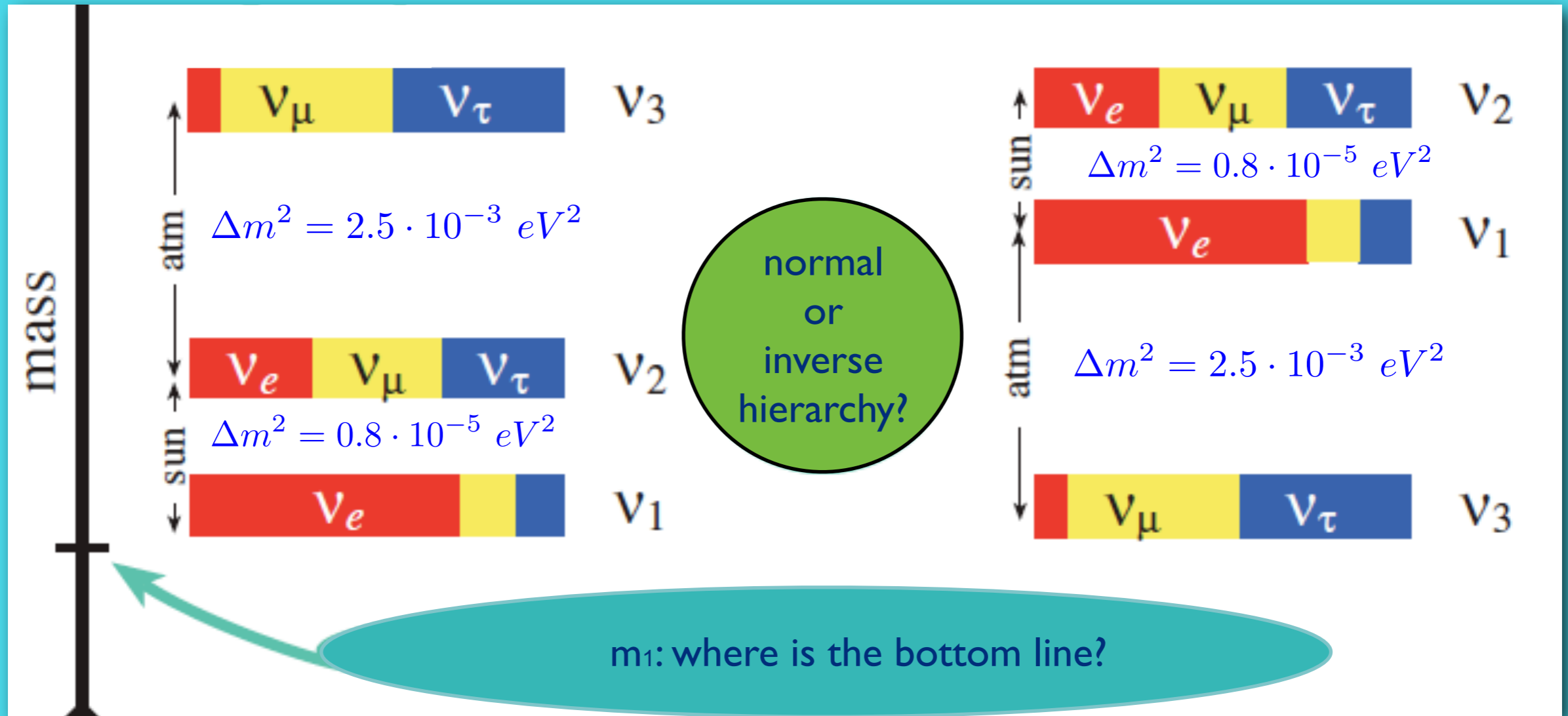
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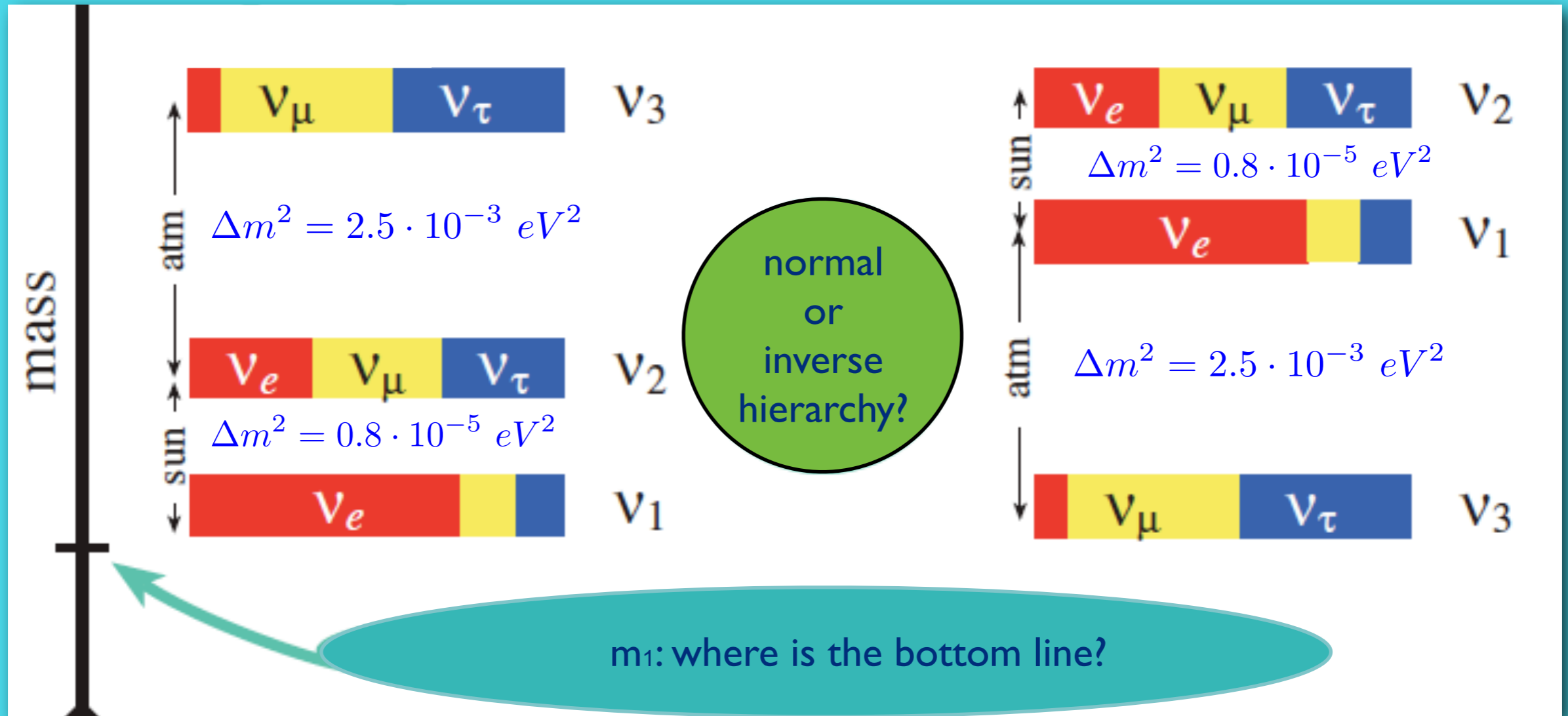
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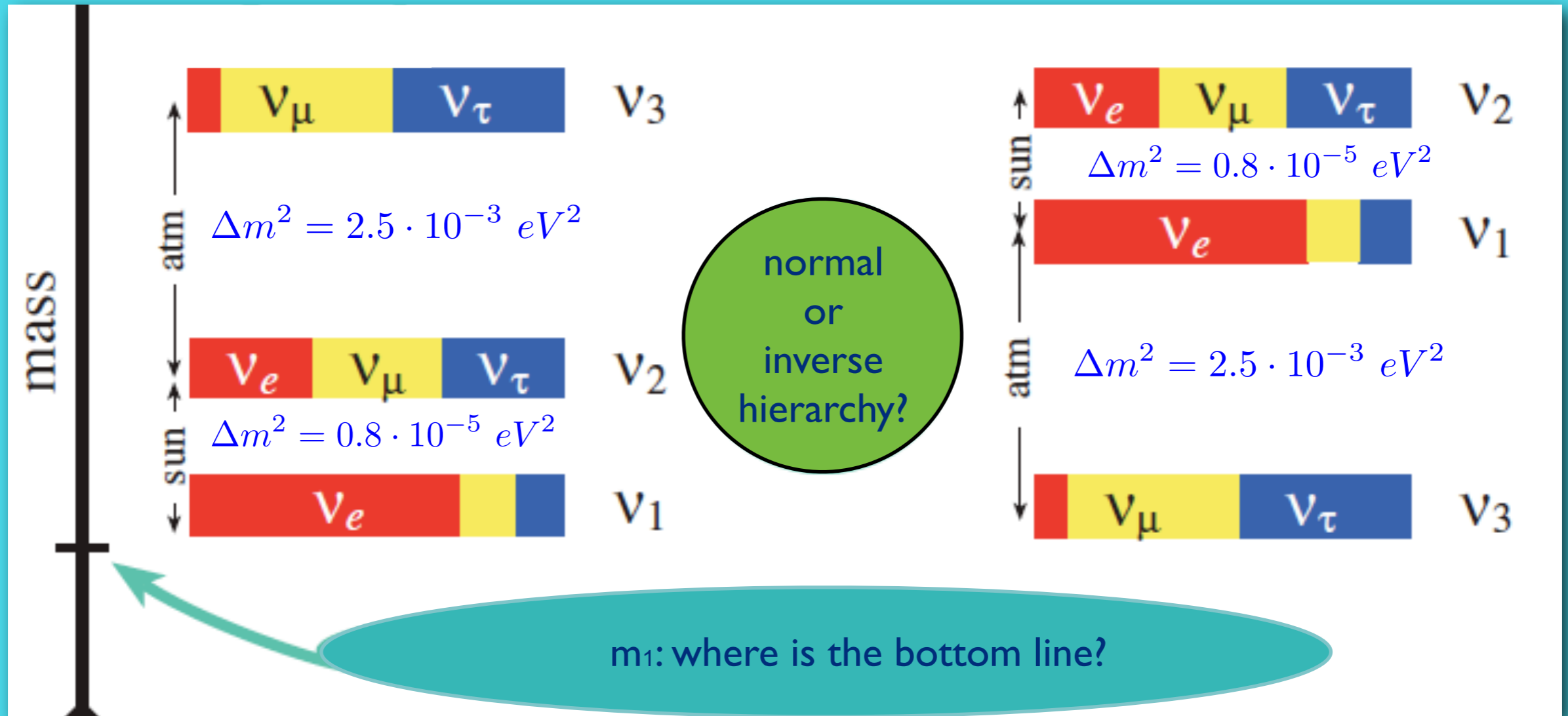
$$\sum m_\nu < 0.23 eV$$

cosmology: the CMB spectrum

Planck

Neutrino Sector

Neutrino masses



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cosmology: the CMB spectrum

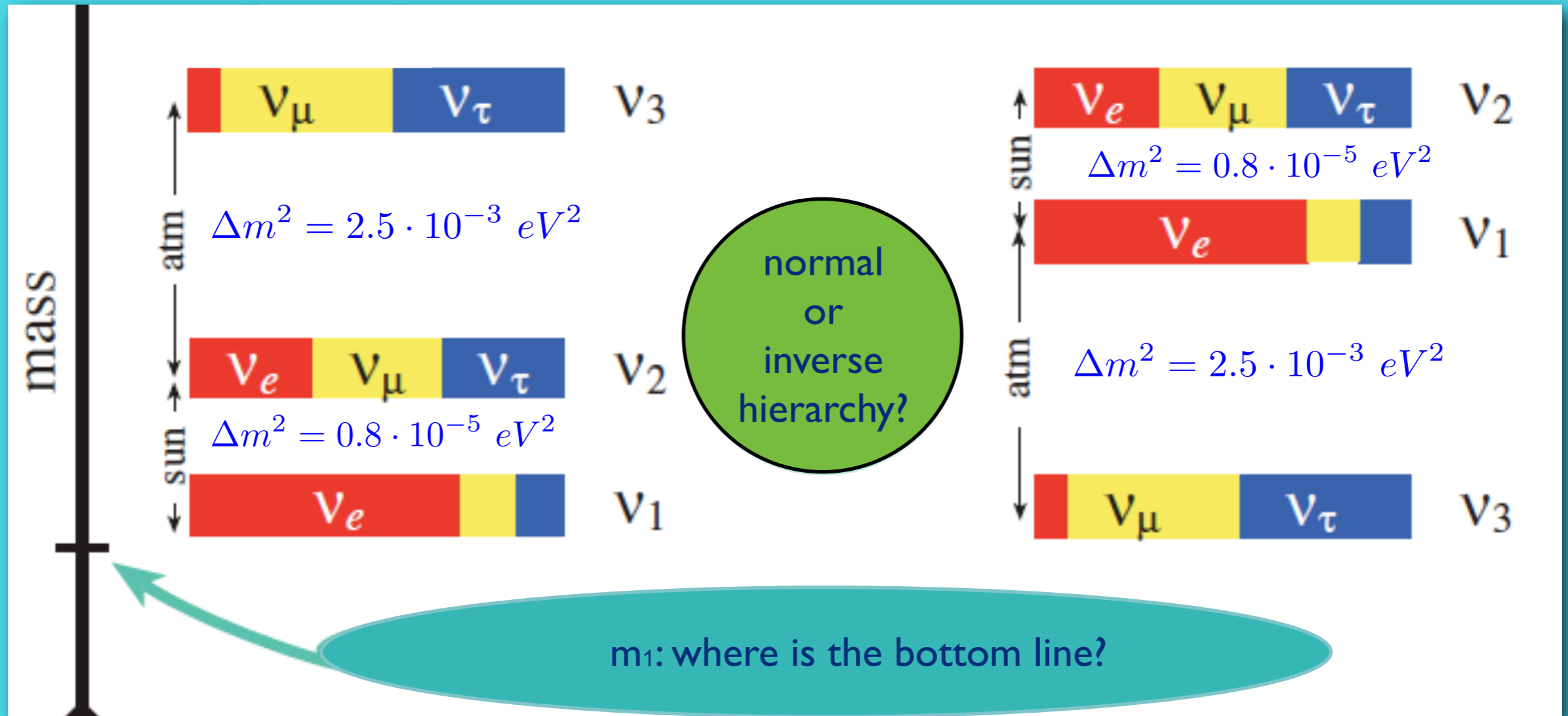
Planck

$$m_{\nu_e} < 2 \text{ eV}$$

β -decay
Troitsk-Mainz

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KATRIN

Neutrino Sector

Dirac or Majorana?

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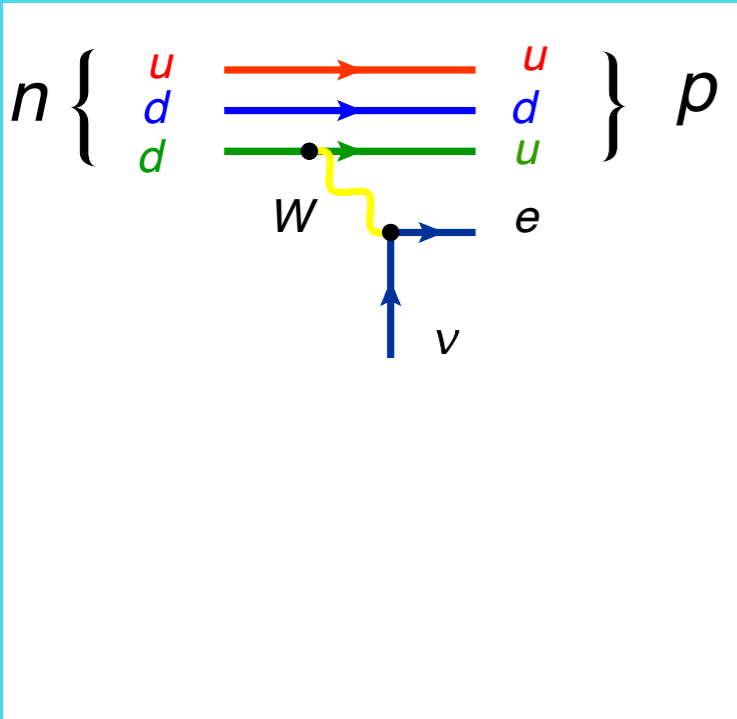
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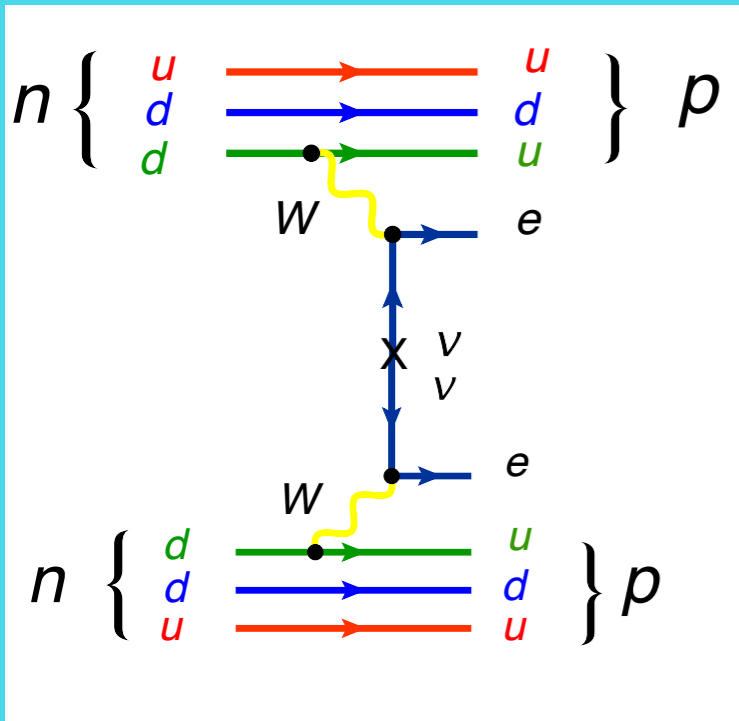
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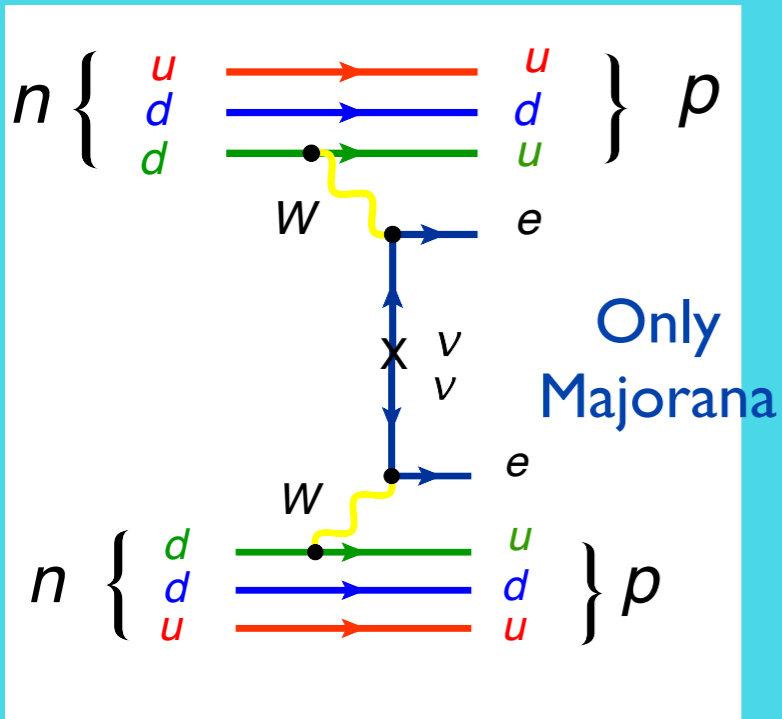
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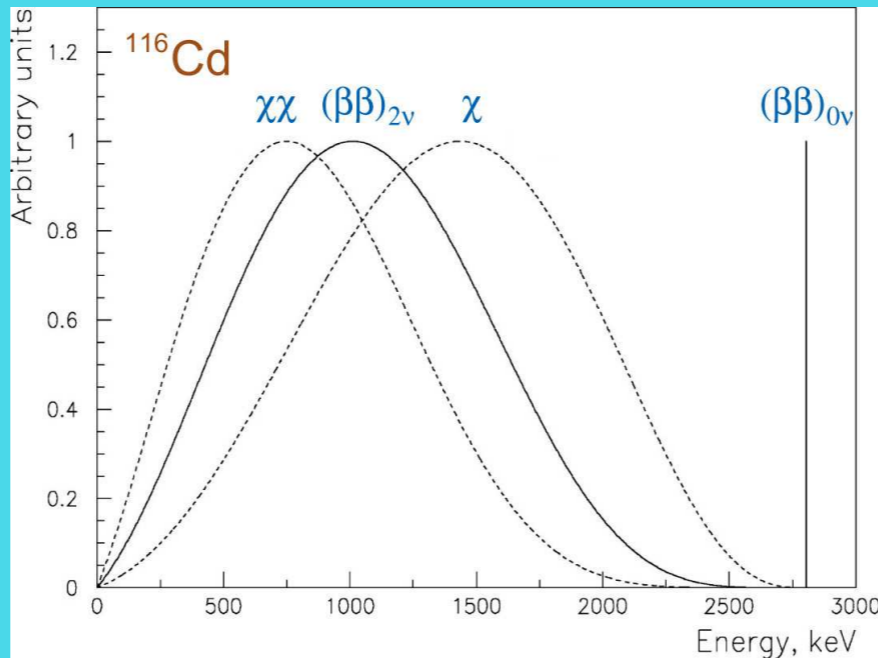
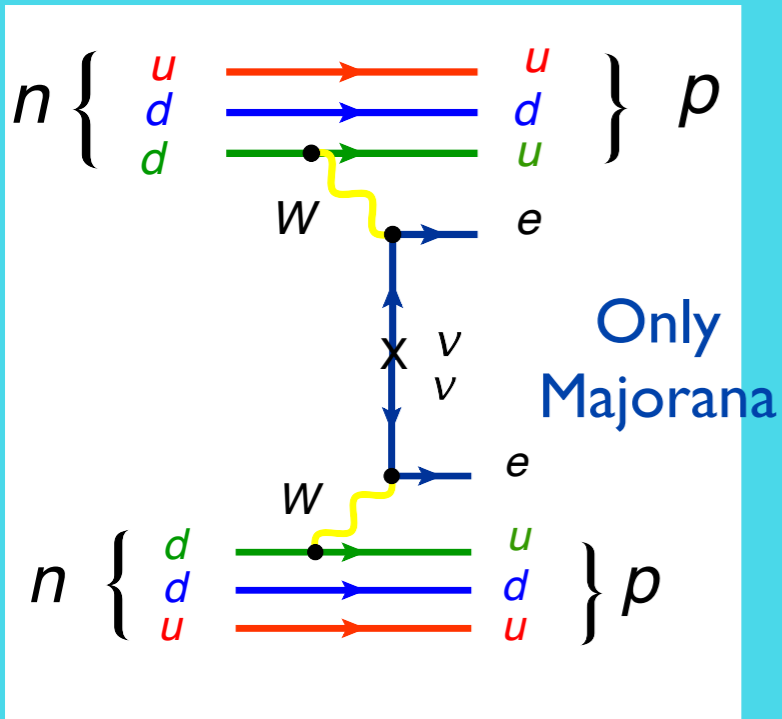
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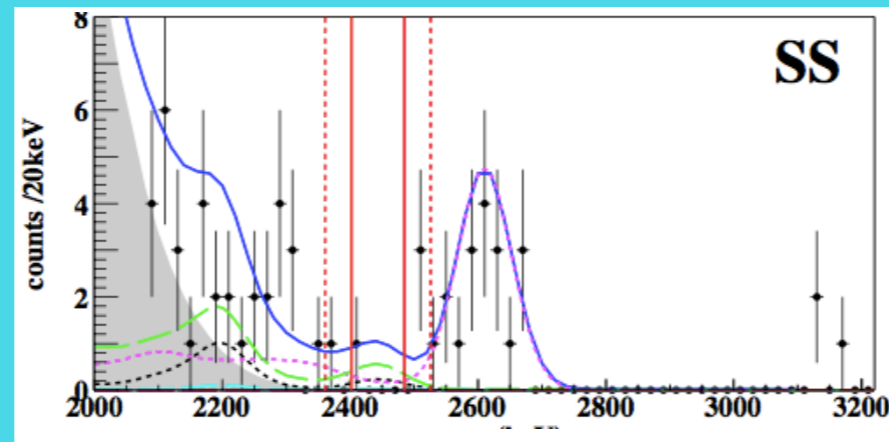
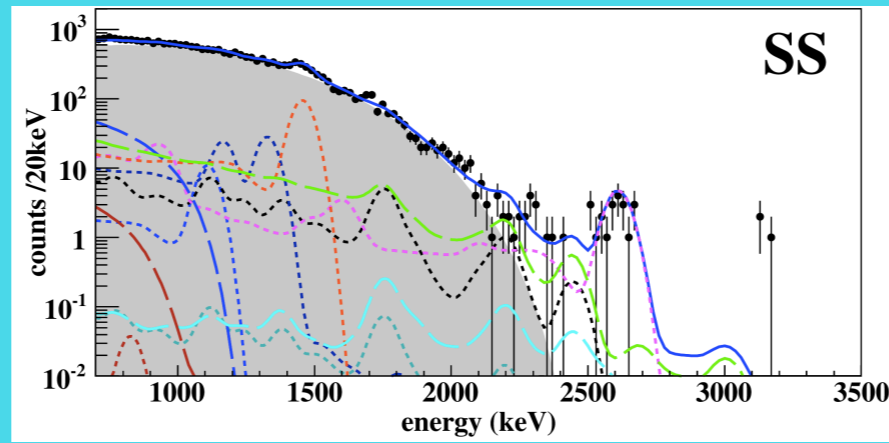
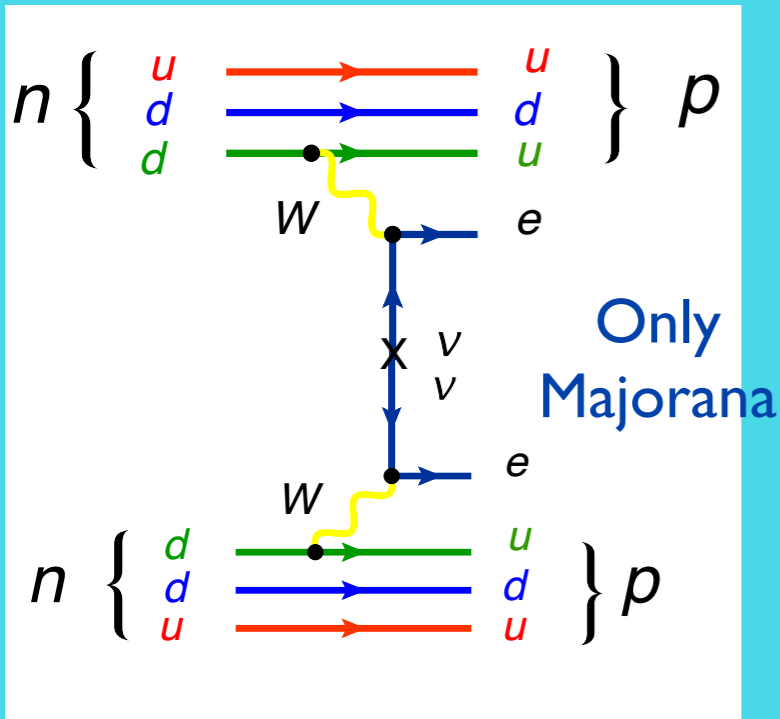
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Candidate Isotope	Experiment
^{48}Ca	Candles
^{76}Ge	Gerda , Majorana
^{82}Se	SuperNemo, Lucifer
^{130}Te	CUORE
^{136}Xe	EXO , NEXT, KamLAND-Zen
^{150}Nd	SNO+

Neutrino Sector

Dirac or Majorana?

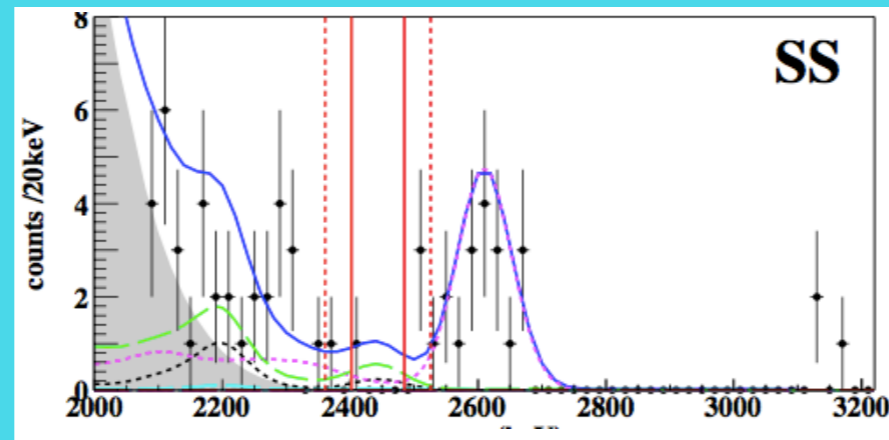
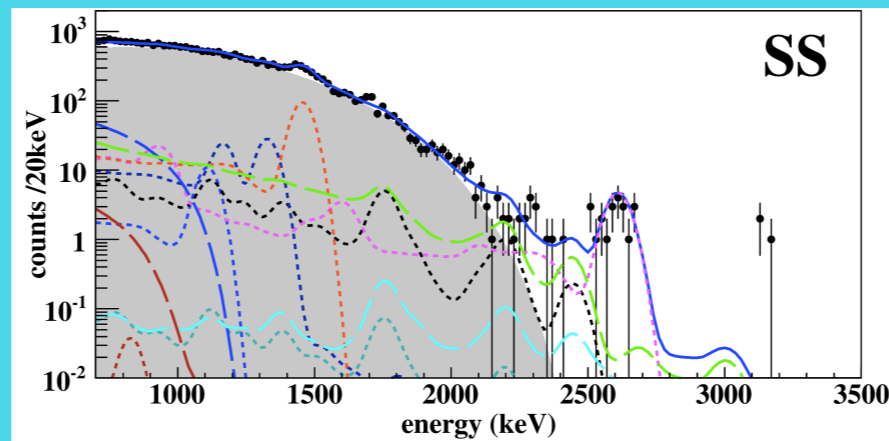
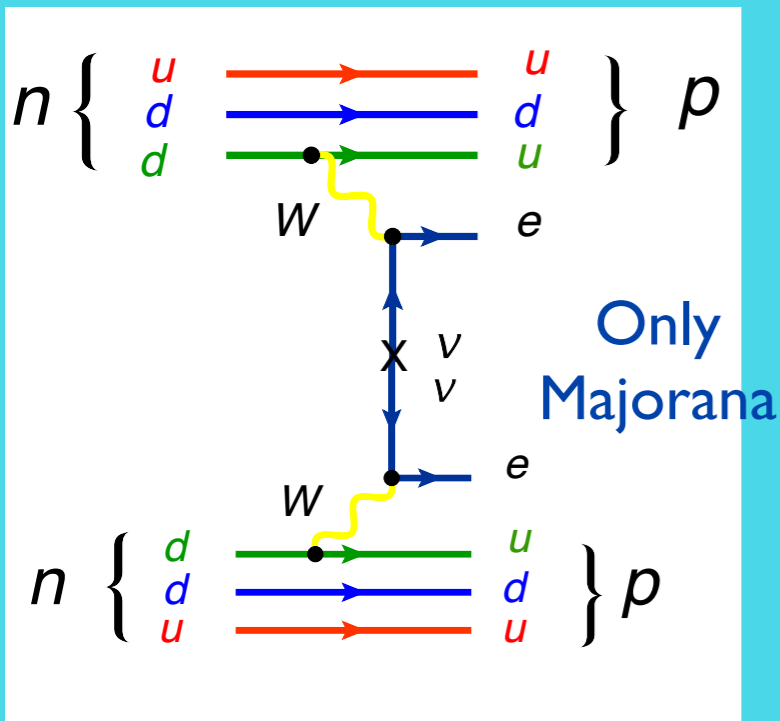
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$$\nu_D \neq \nu_D^* \\ m_{\nu_L} = m_{\nu_R}$$



$$\nu_M = \nu_M^* \\ m_{\nu_{M_1}} \neq m_{\nu_{M_2}}$$

$0\nu\beta\beta$ decay



Candidate Isotope	Experiment
⁴⁸ Ca	Candles
⁷⁶ Ge	Gerda , Majorana
⁸² Se	SuperNemo, Lucifer
¹³⁰ Te	CUORE
¹³⁶ Xe	EXO , NEXT, KamLAND-Zen
¹⁵⁰ Nd	SNO+

$$T_{1/2} 2\nu\beta\beta (^{136}\text{Xe}) \times 10^{21} \text{ yr} = 2.23 \pm 0.017 \text{ stat} \pm 0.22 \text{ sys}$$

Neutrino Sector

Dirac or Majorana?

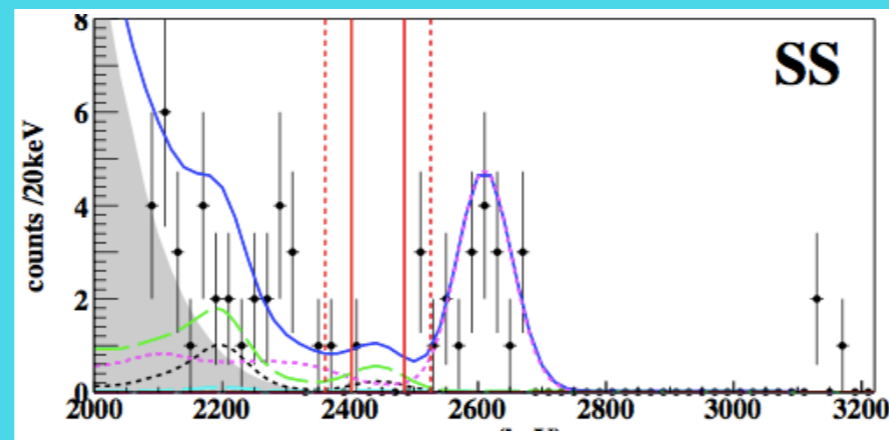
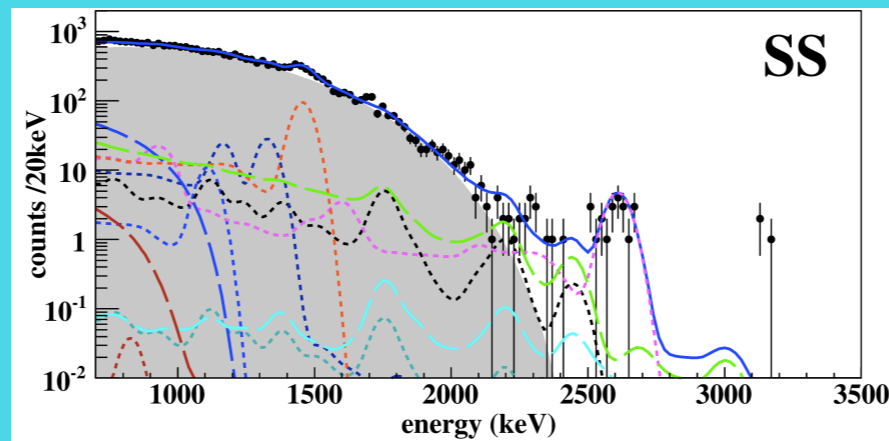
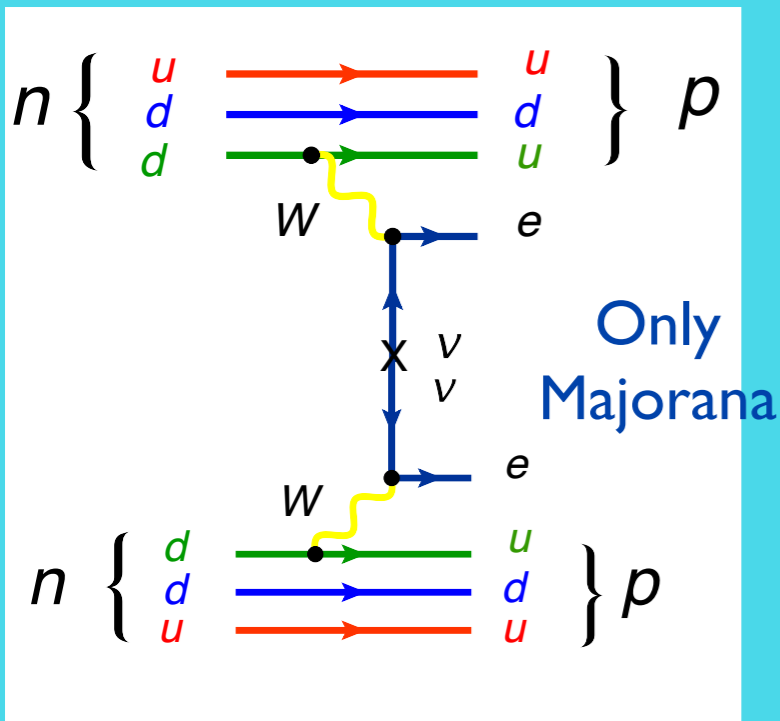
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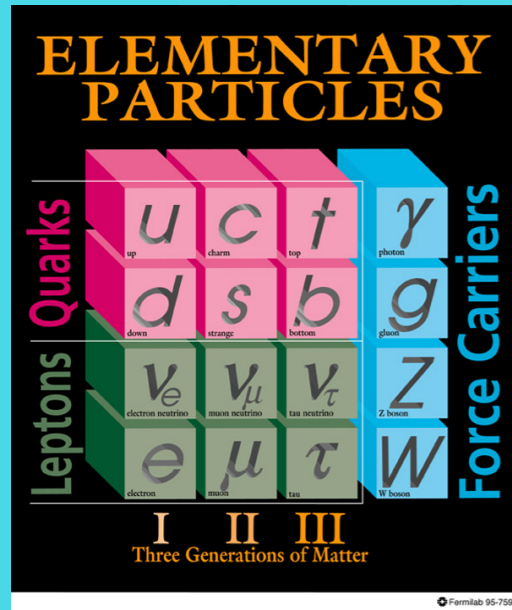
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Flavour Sector

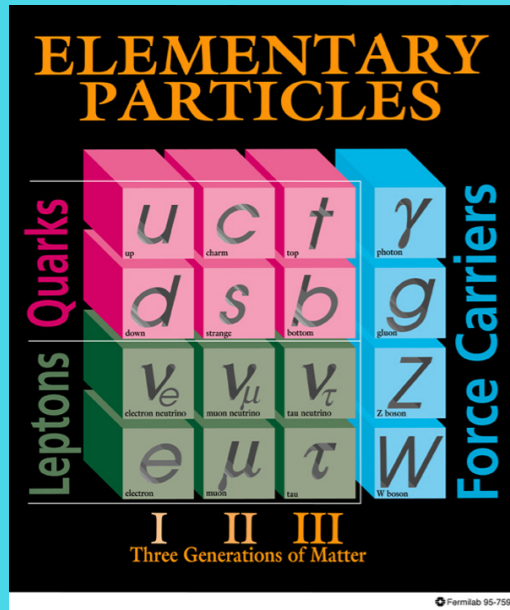
Flavour Sector

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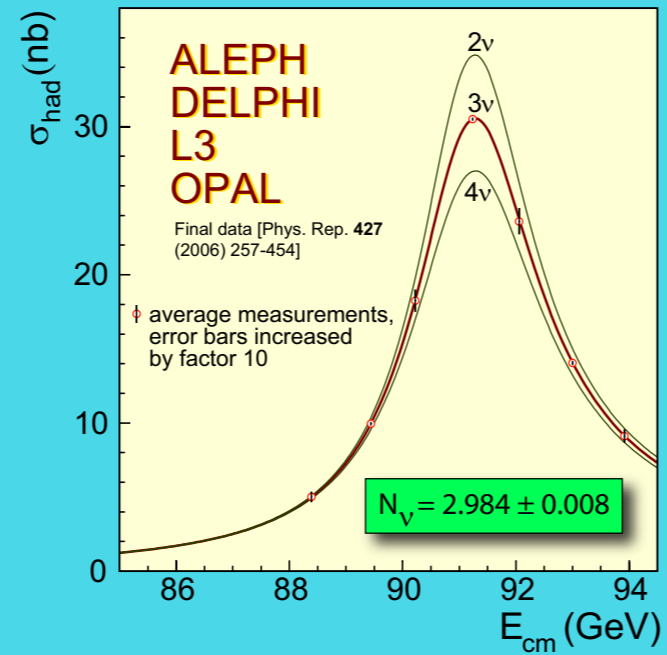


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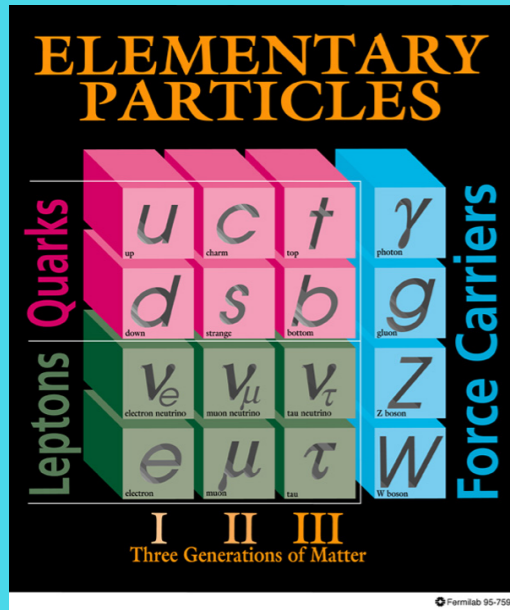


- The width of the Z-boson (LEP)

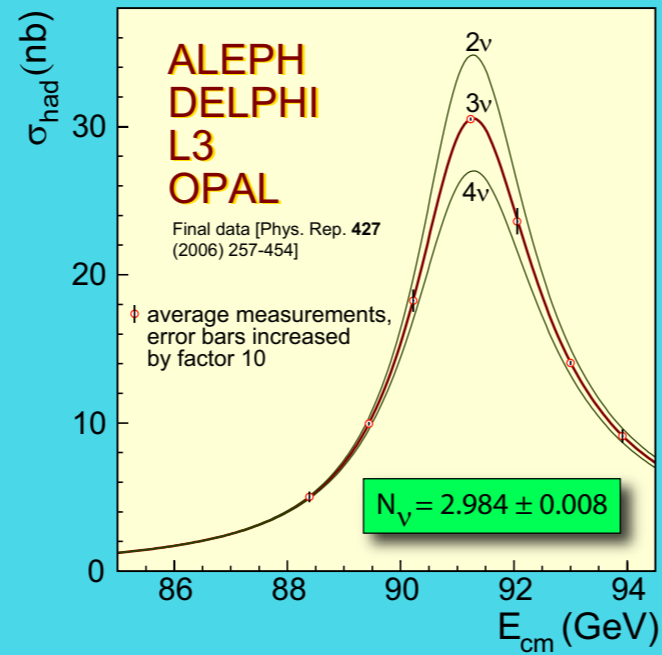


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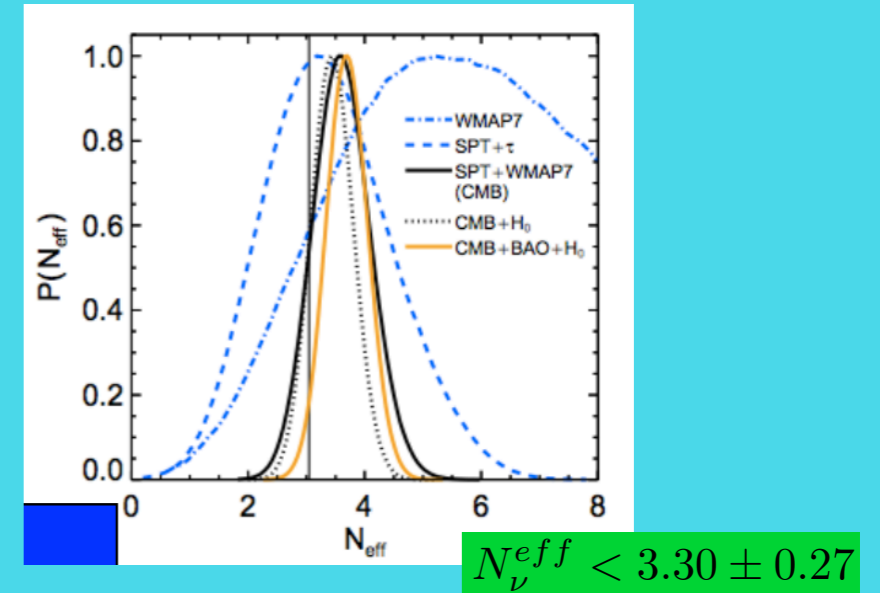
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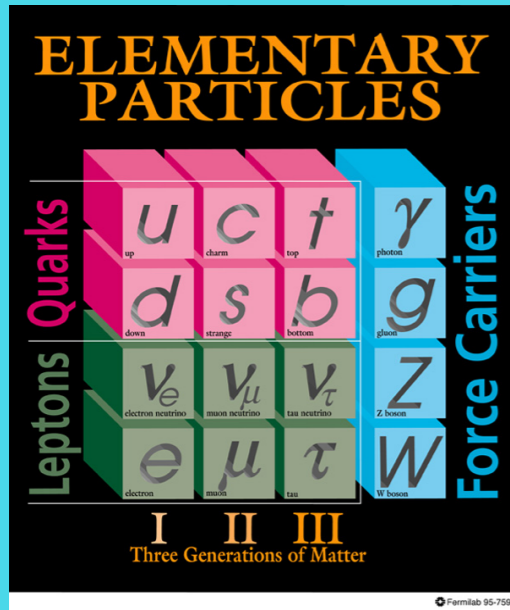


- The CMB spectrum (Planck)

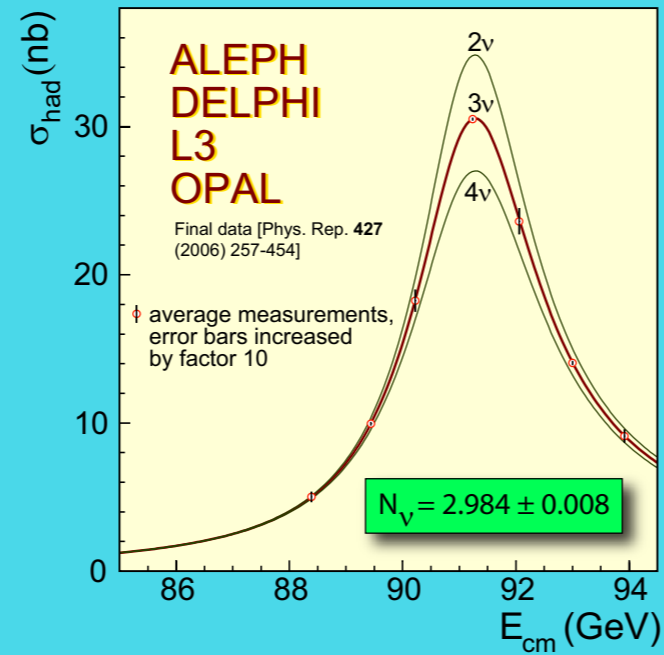


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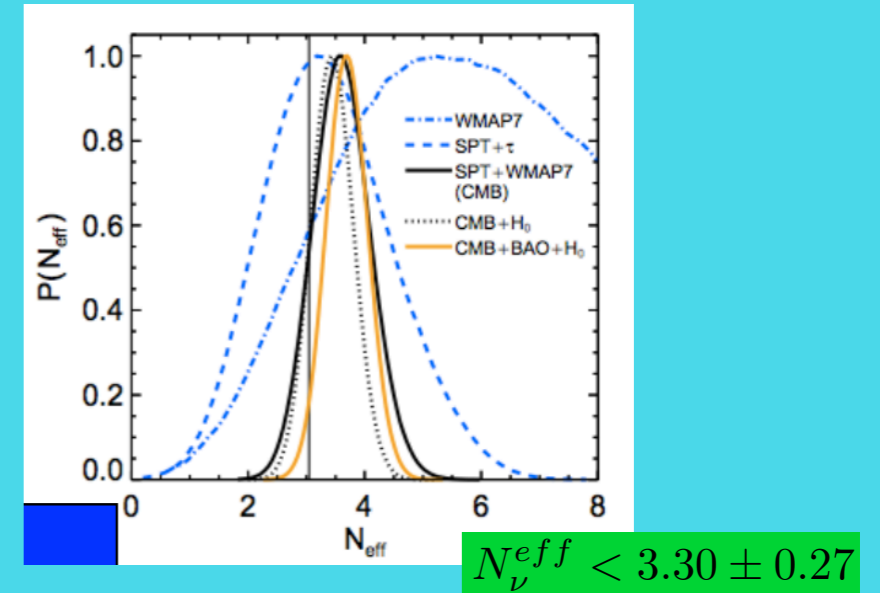


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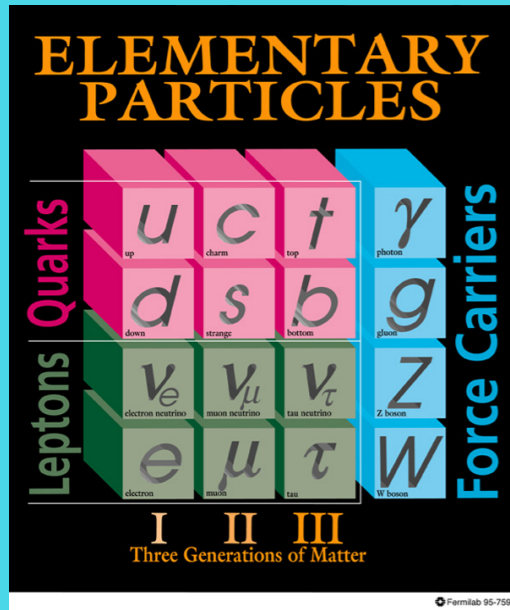
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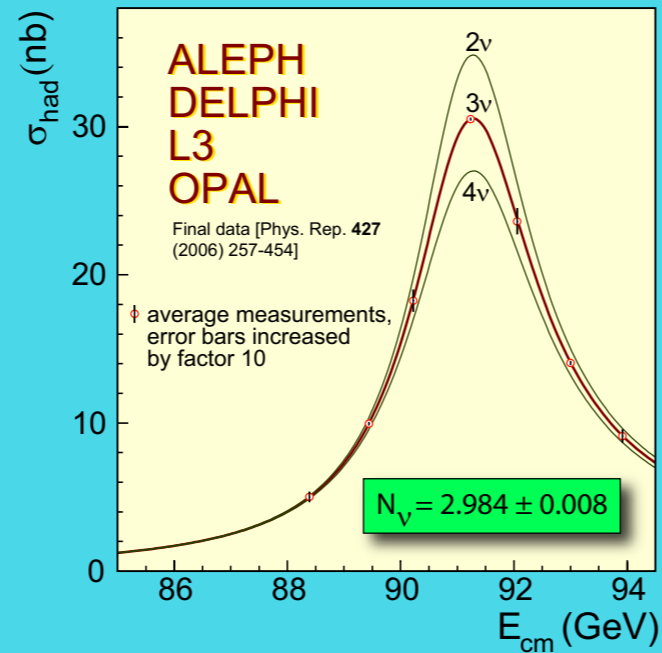


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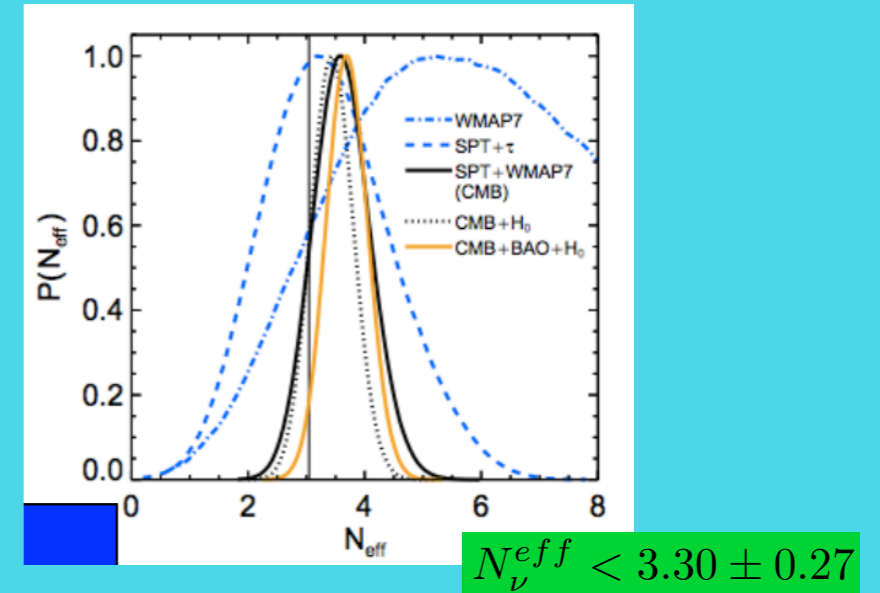
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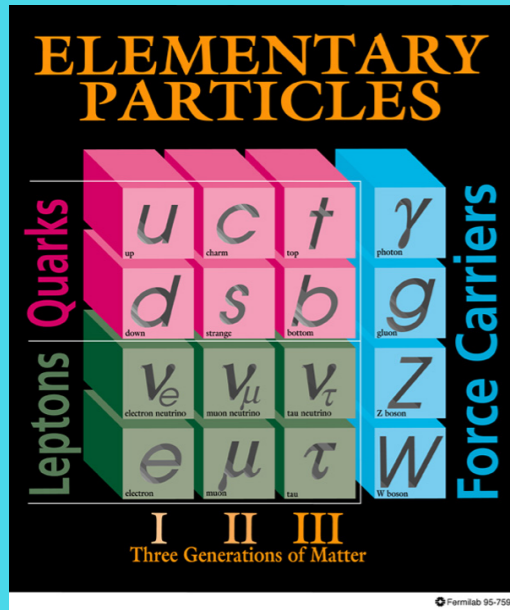
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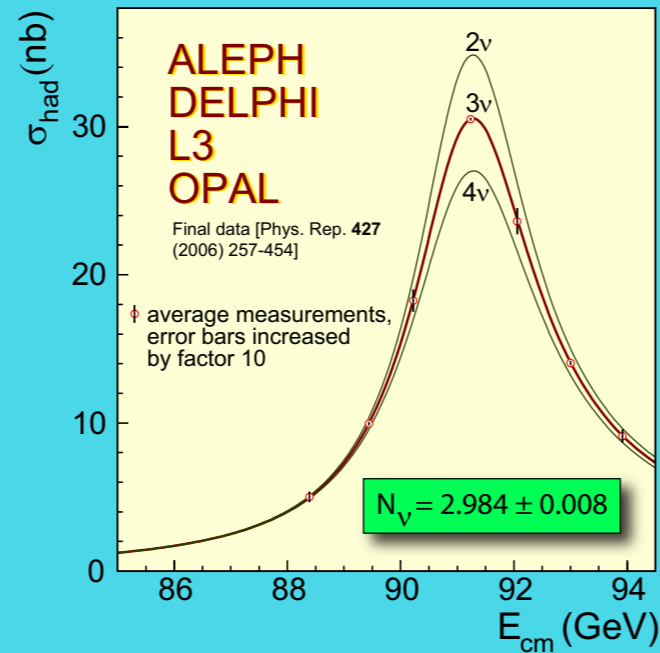
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Flavour Sector

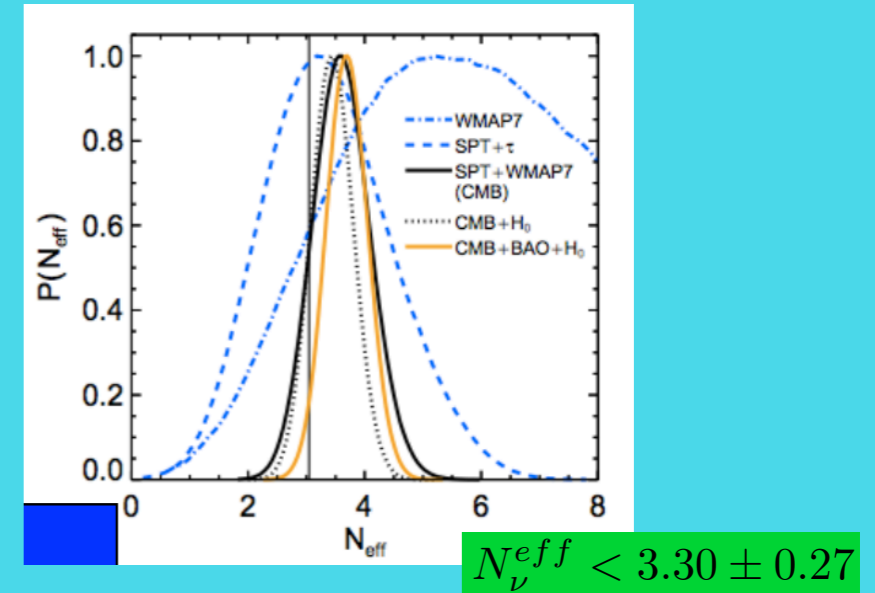
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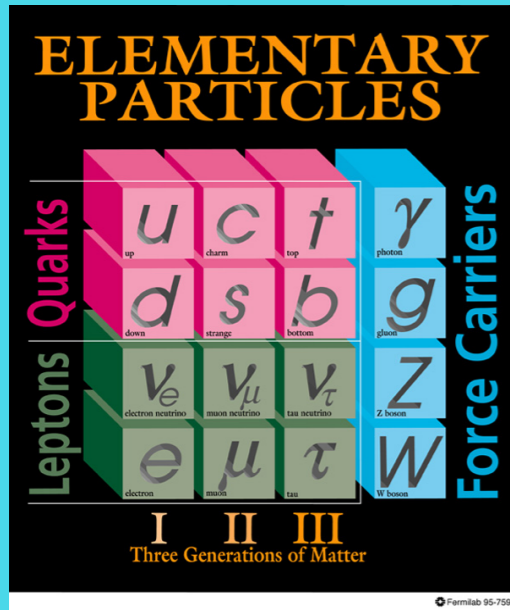
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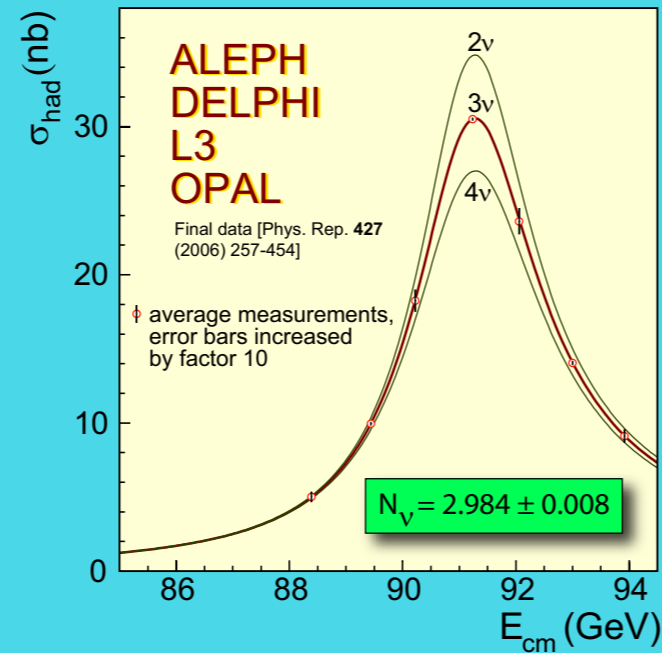
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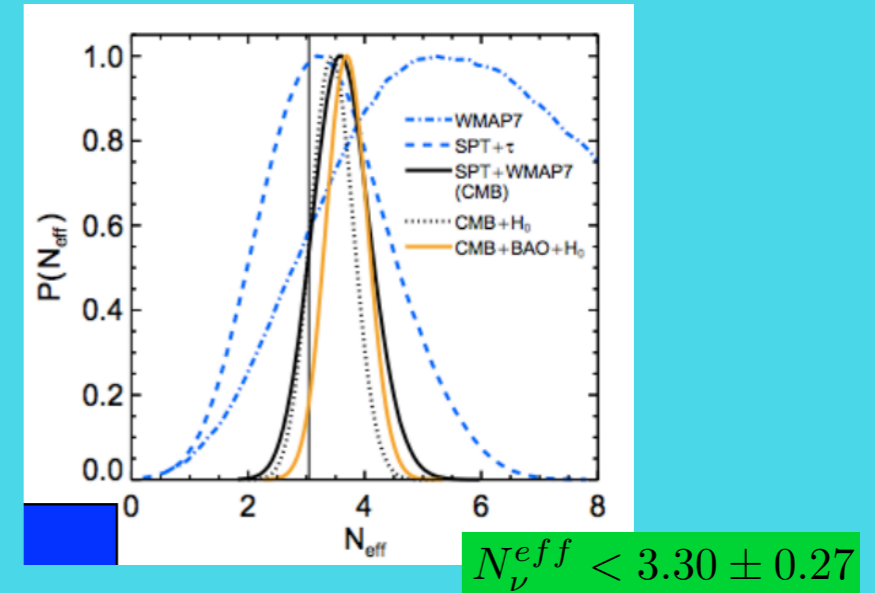
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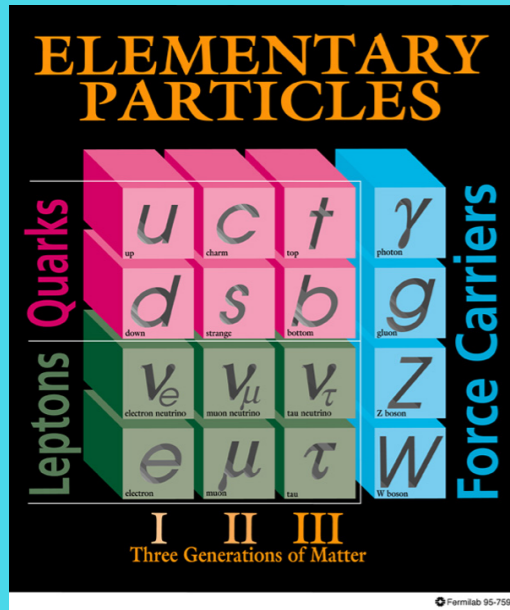
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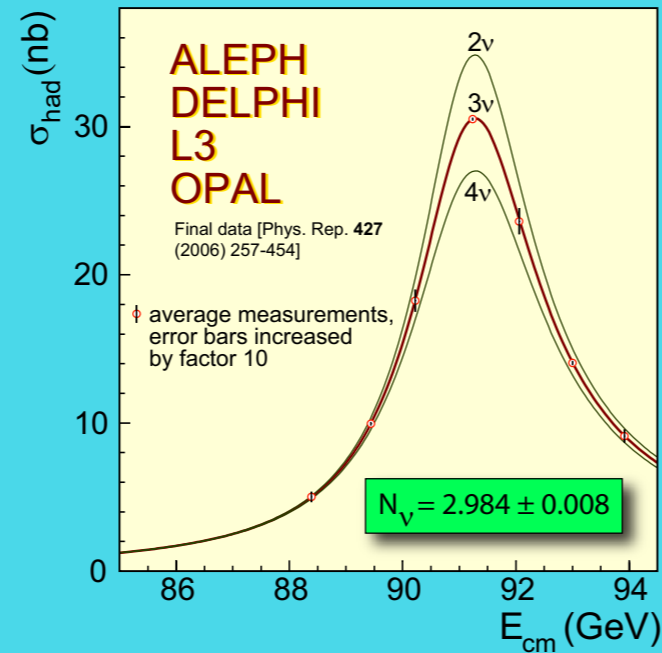
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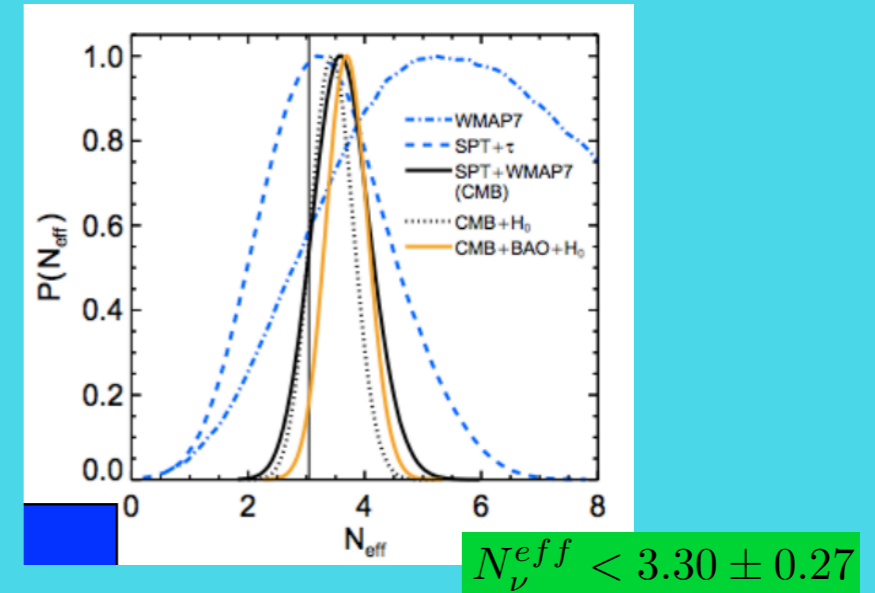
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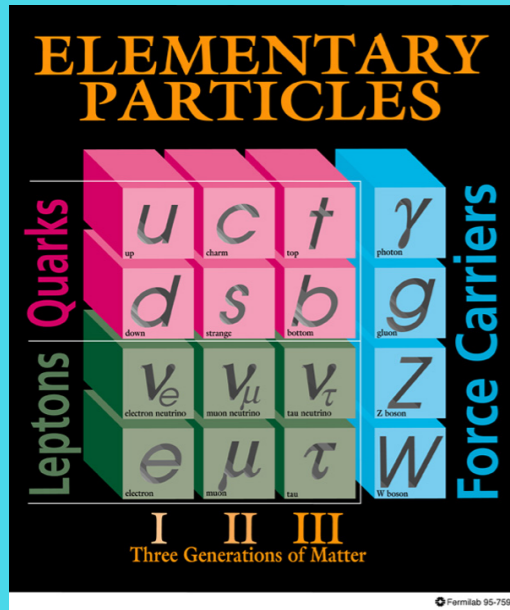
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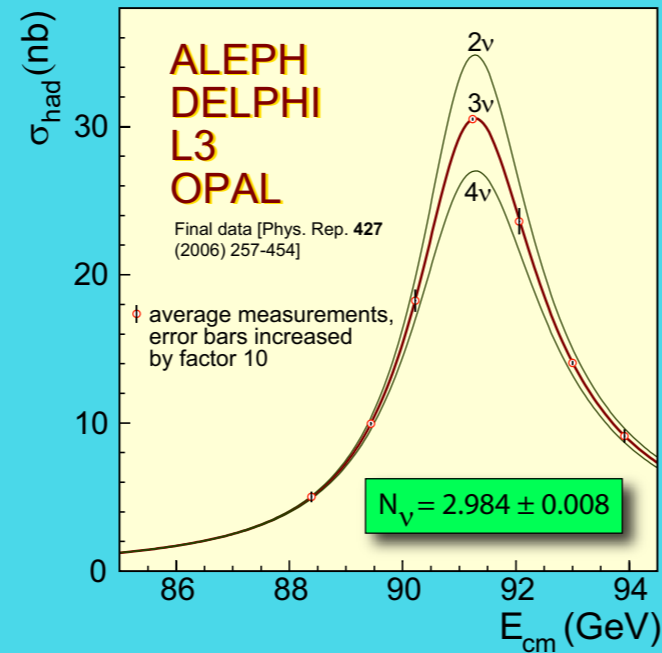
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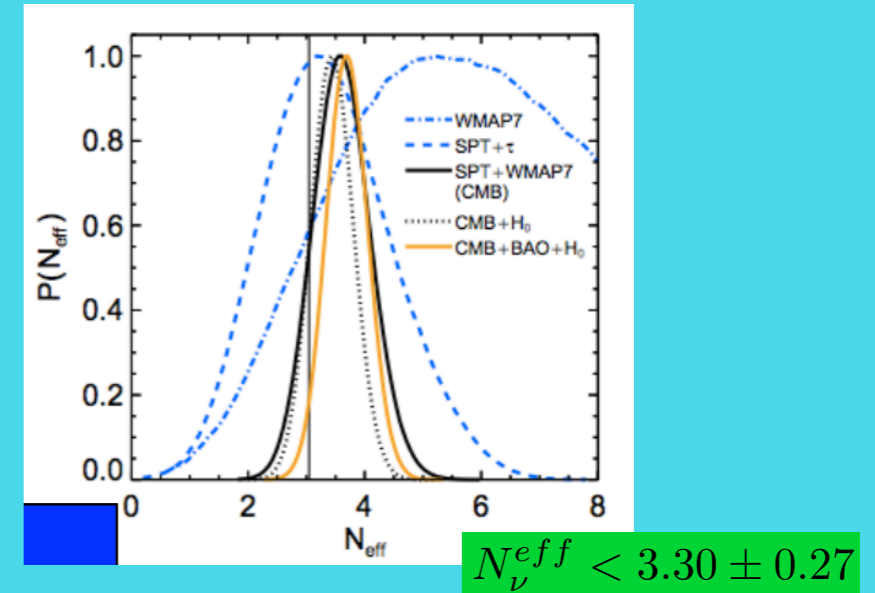
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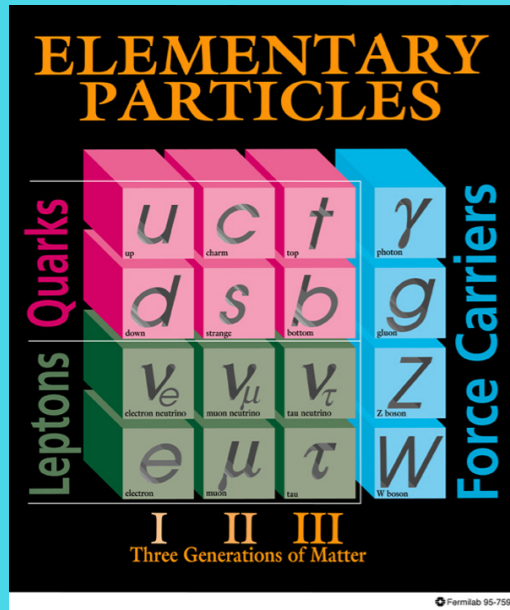
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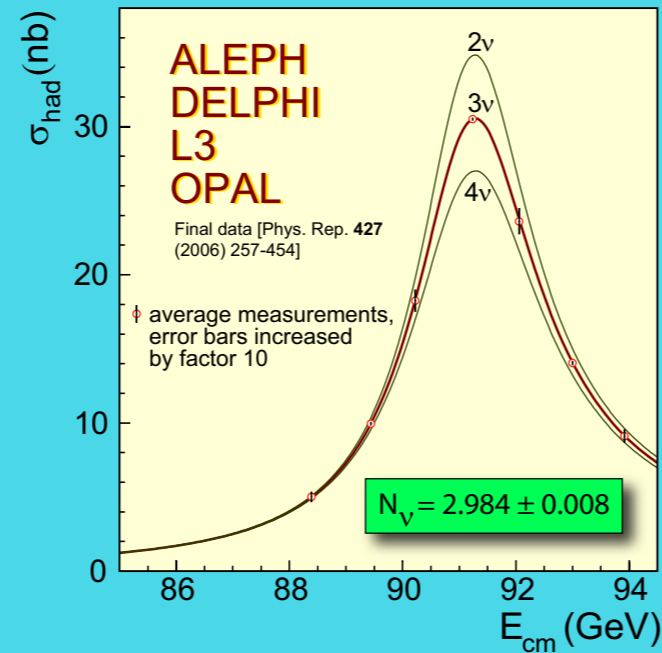
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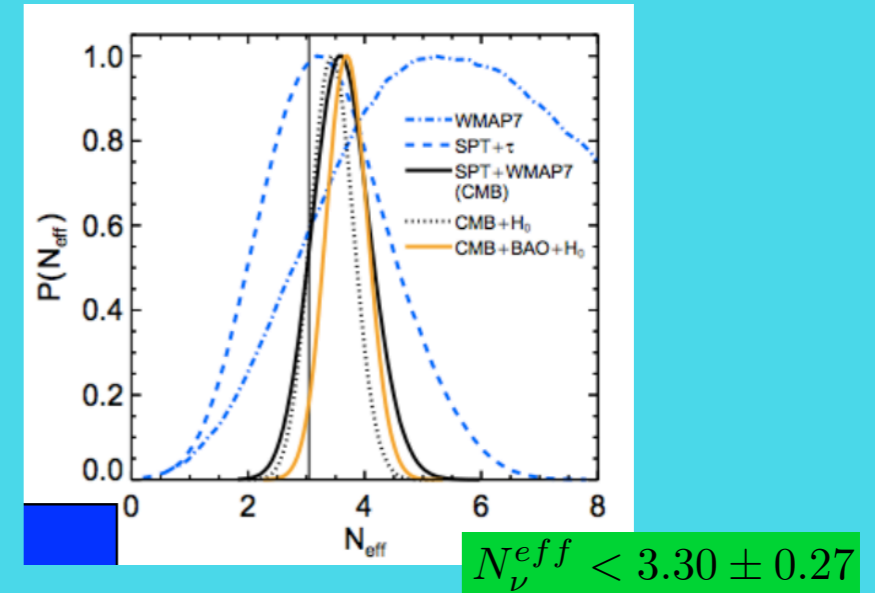
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- The fourth generation is excluded also by precision measurement of rare decays

The Mass Spectrum and Mixing

The Mass Spectrum and Mixing

- Mass spectrum?

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$$m_{quark} = y_{quark} \cdot v$$

$$m_{lepton} = y_{lepton} \cdot v$$

$$m_W = g/\sqrt{2} \cdot v$$

$$m_Z = \sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}/\sqrt{2} \cdot v$$

$$m_H = \sqrt{\lambda} \cdot v$$

SM

$$m_\gamma = 0$$

$$m_{gluon} = 0$$

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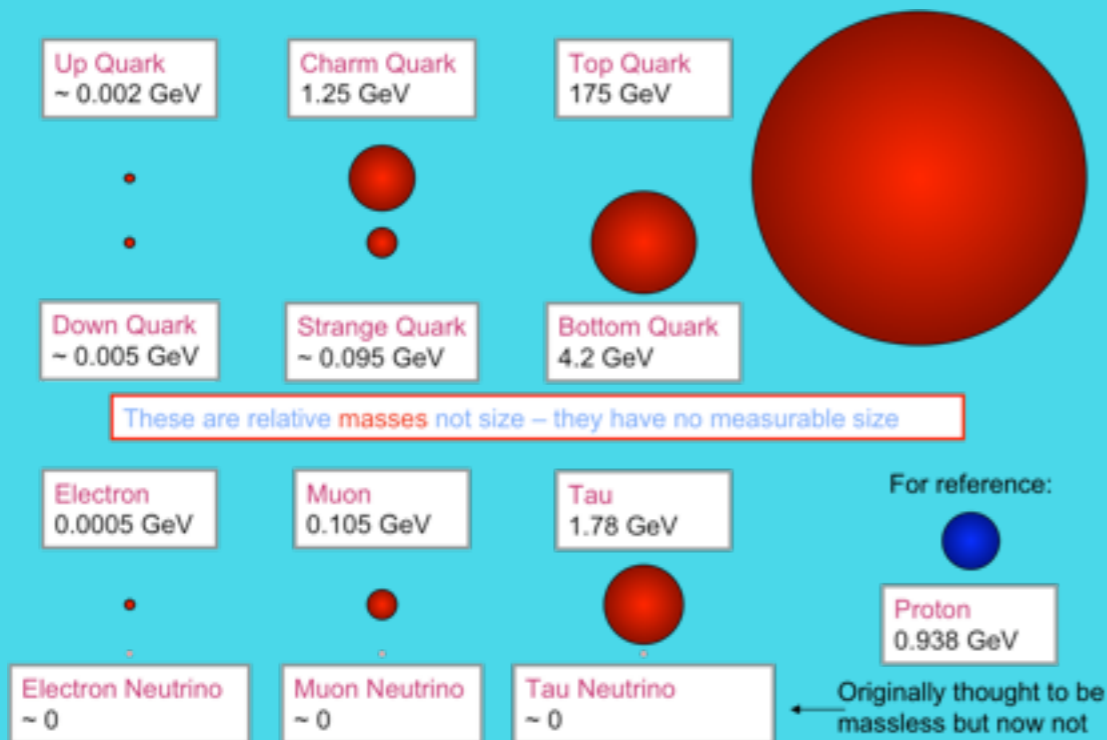
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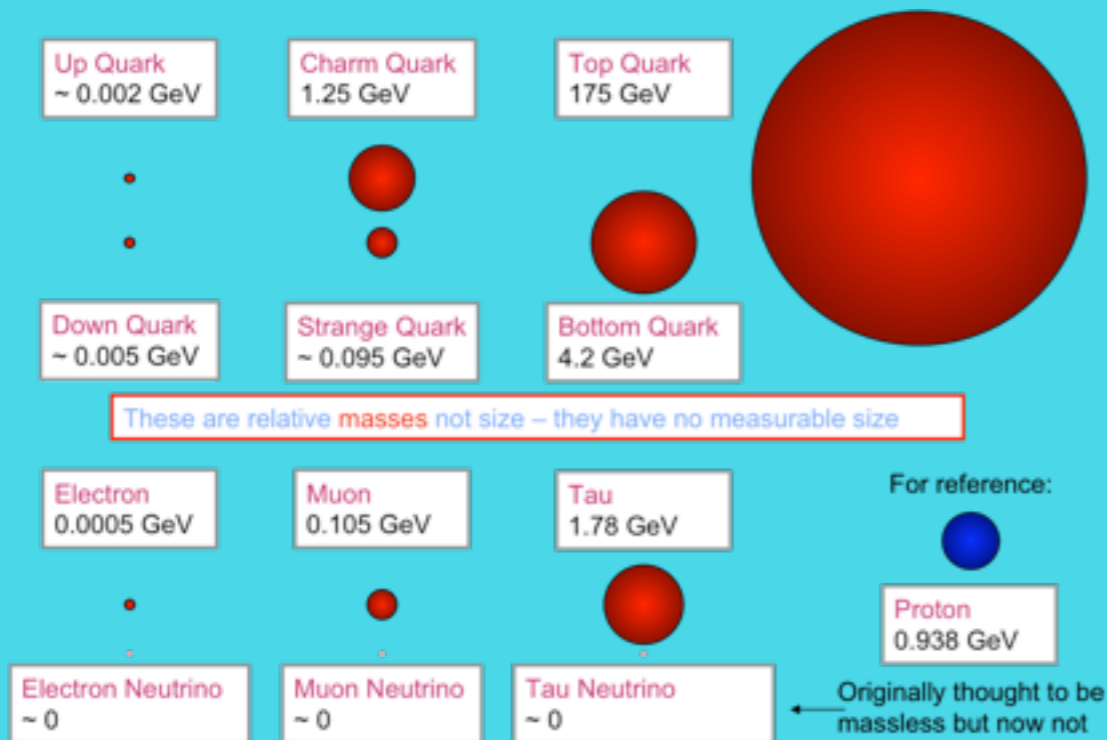
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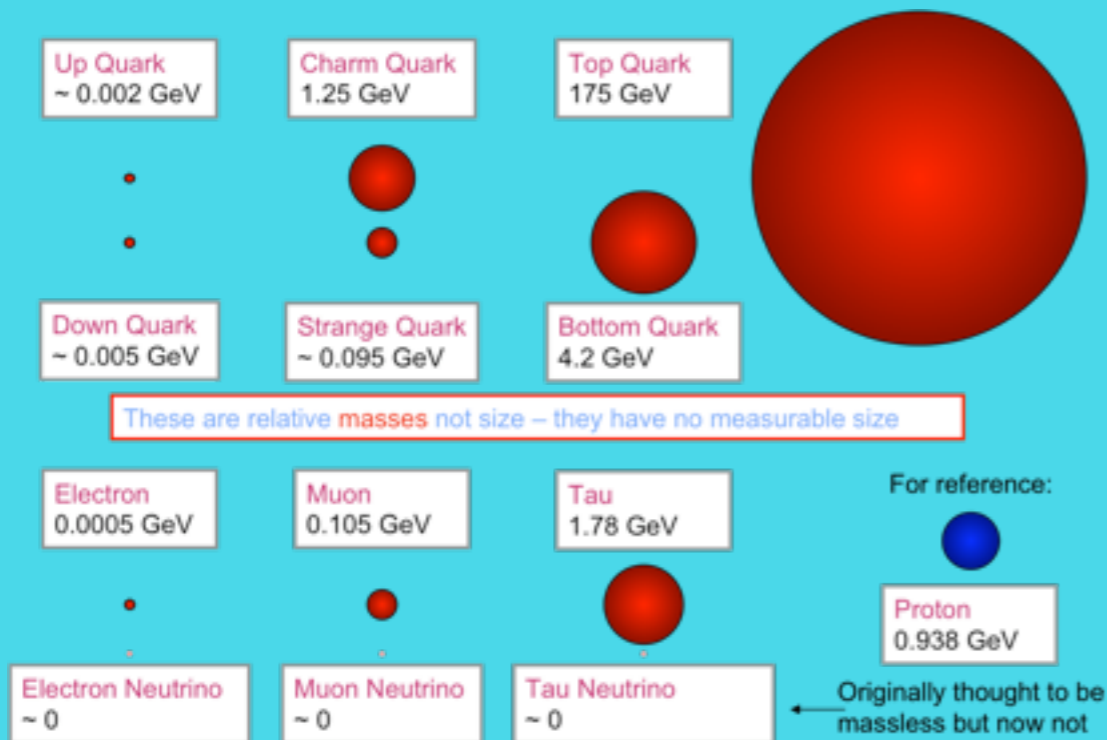
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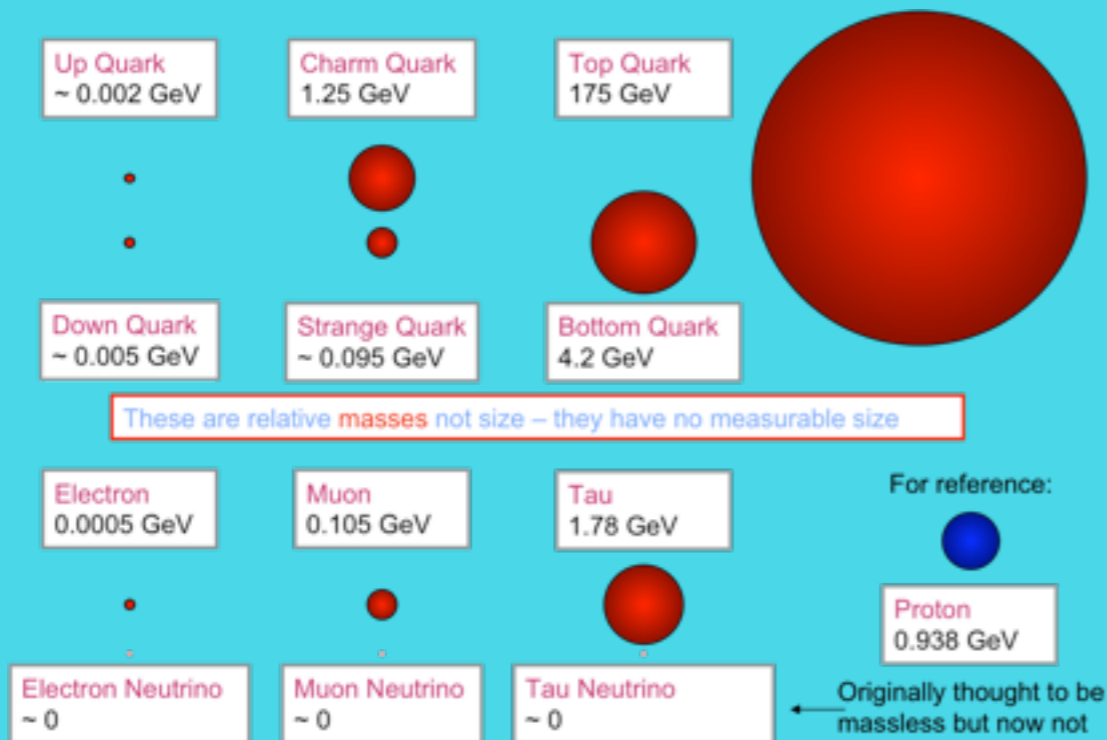
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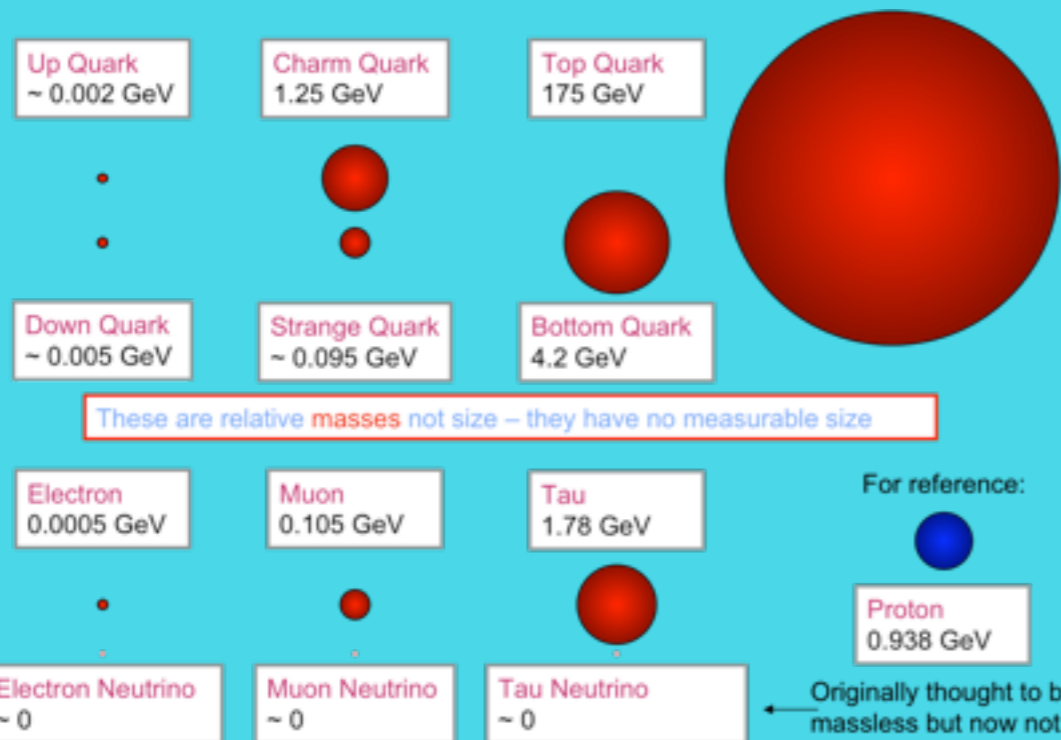
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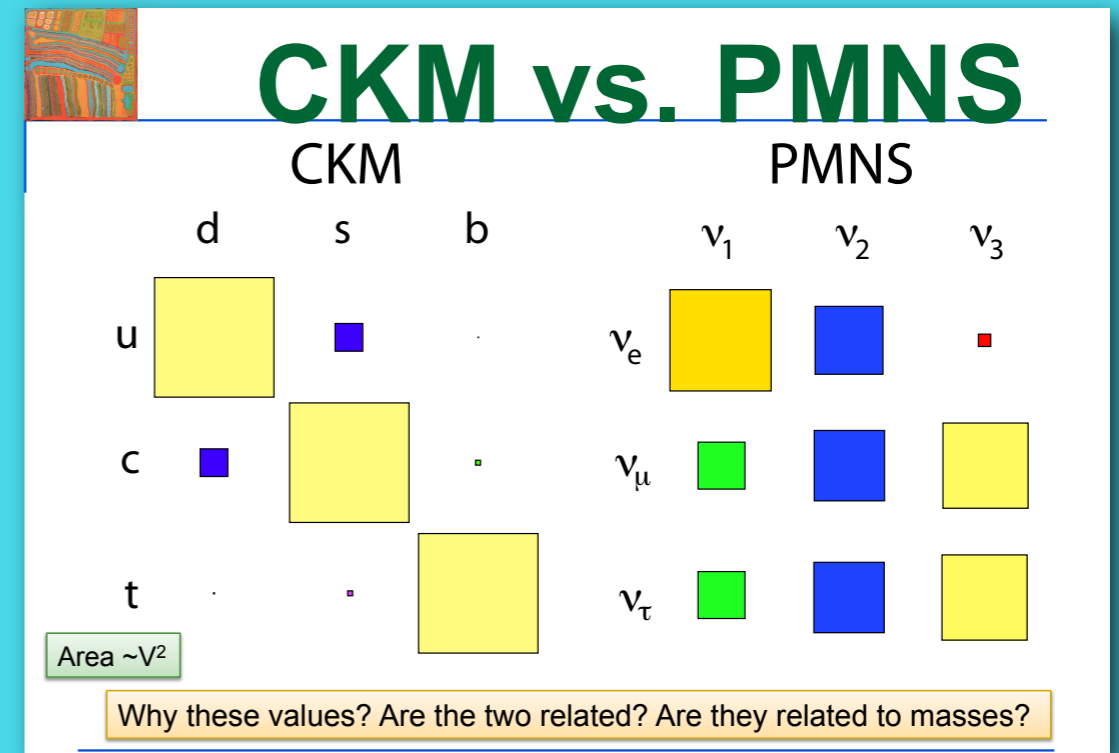
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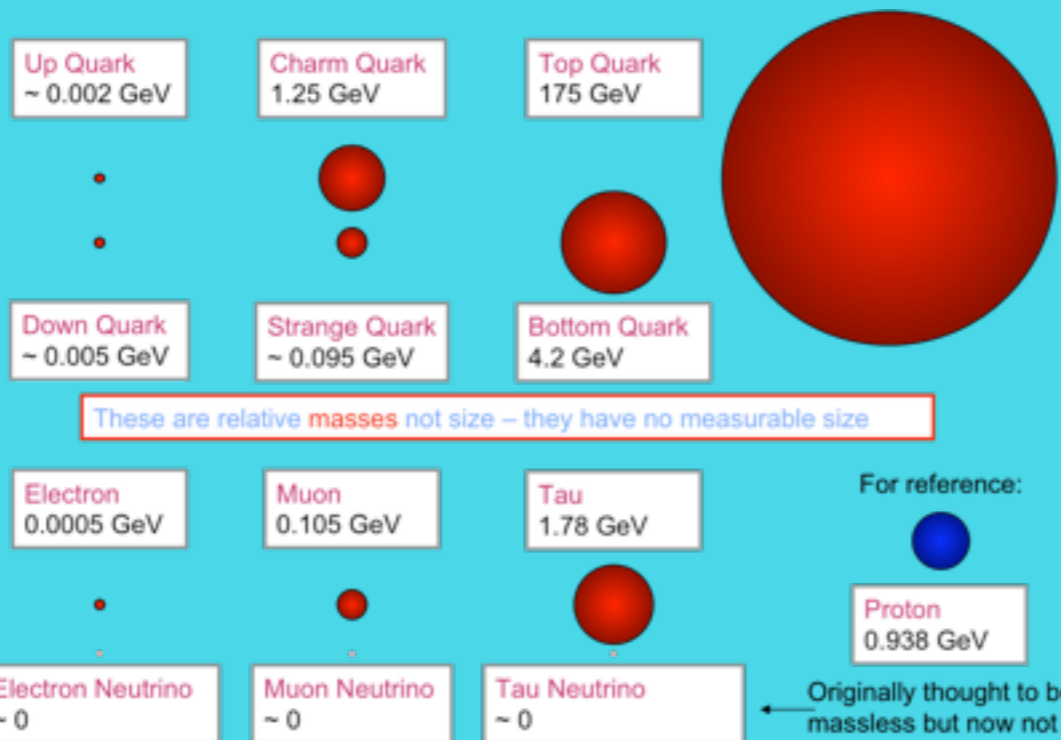
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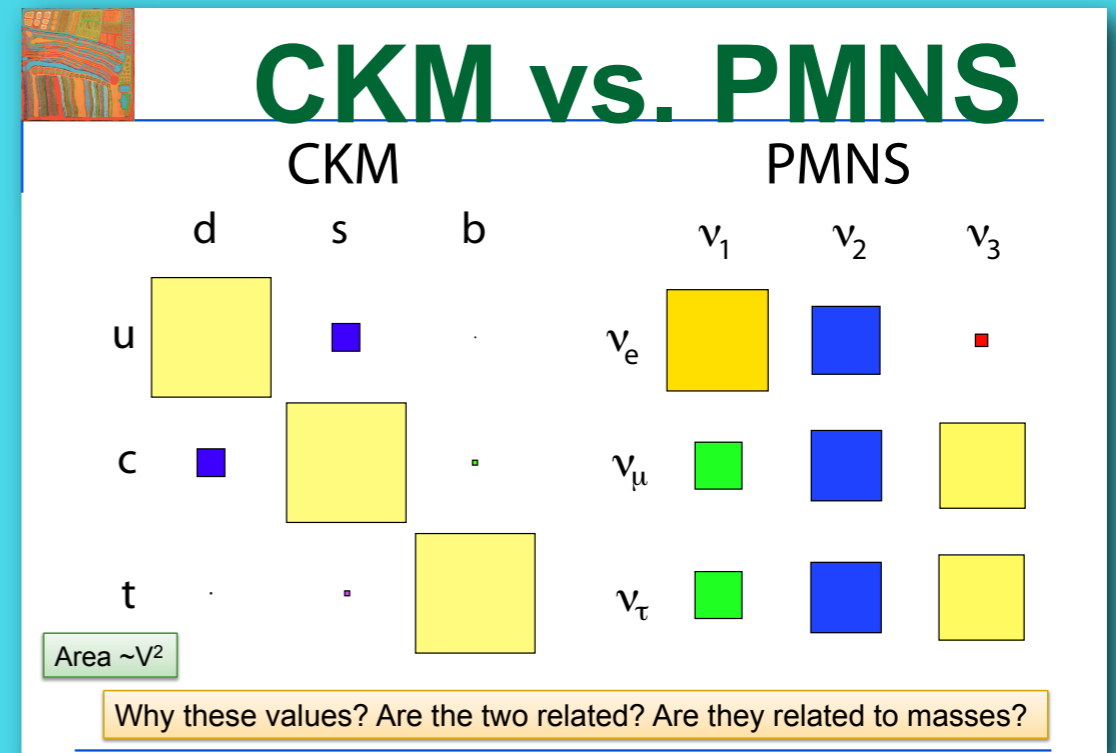
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- What re the CKM and PMNS phases?

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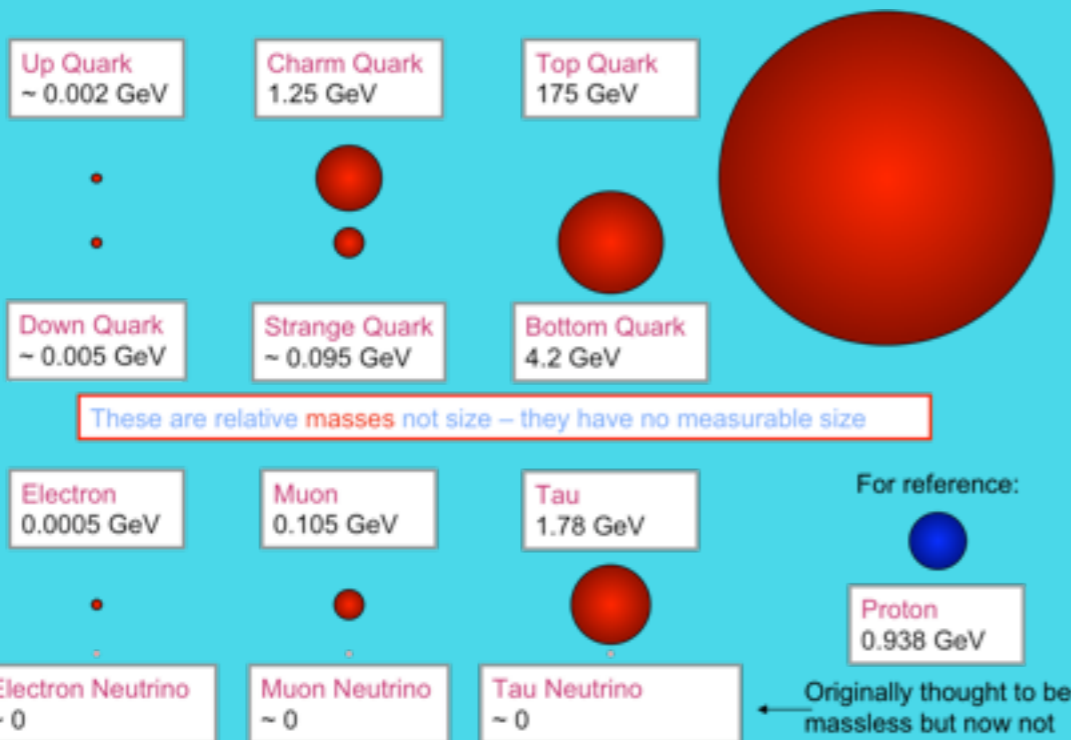
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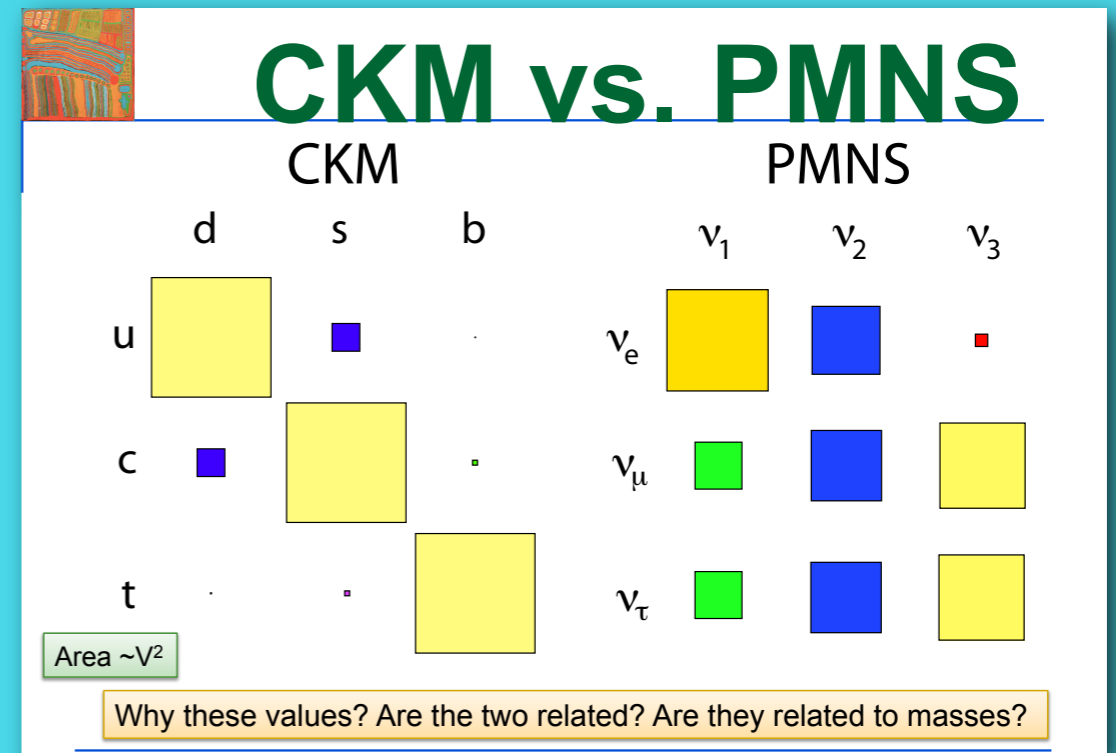
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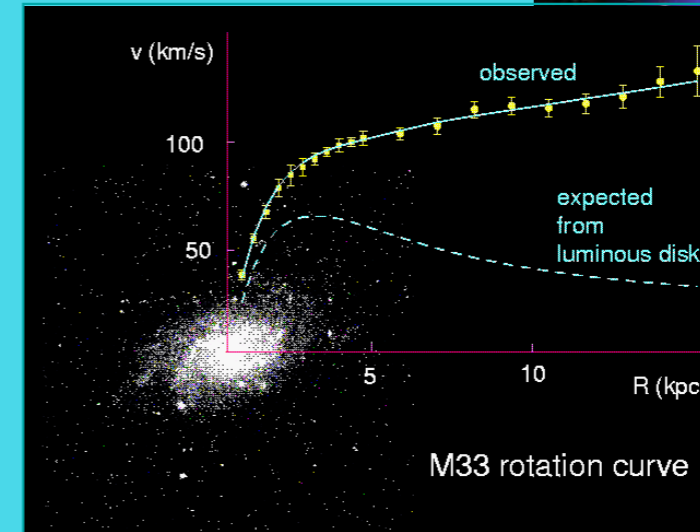
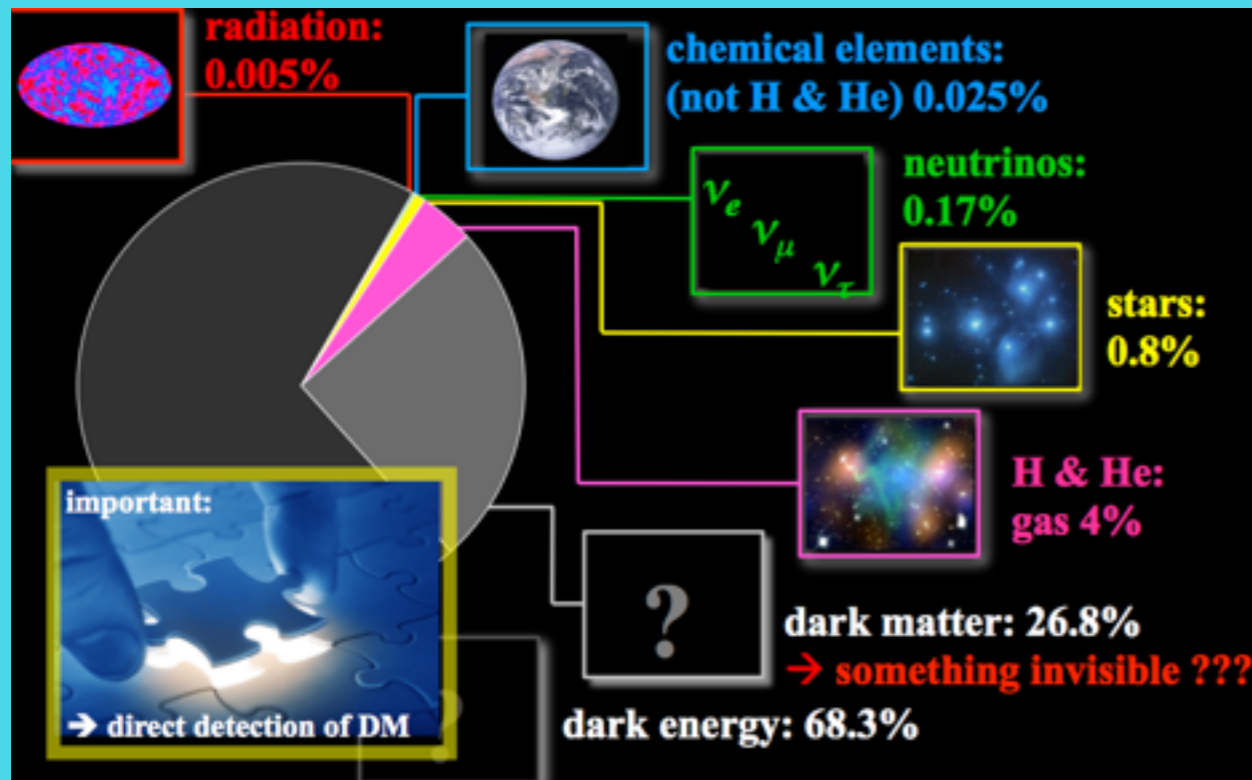
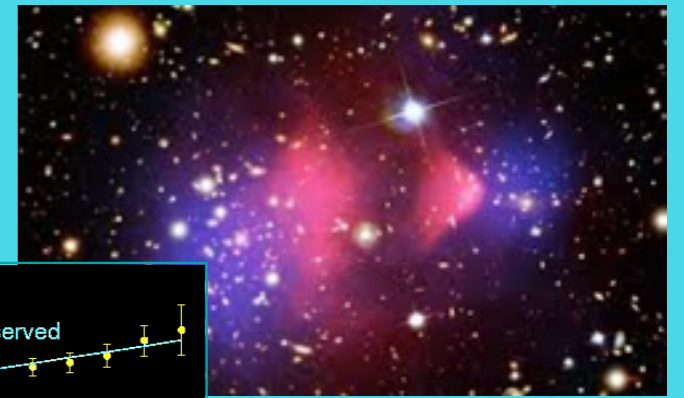
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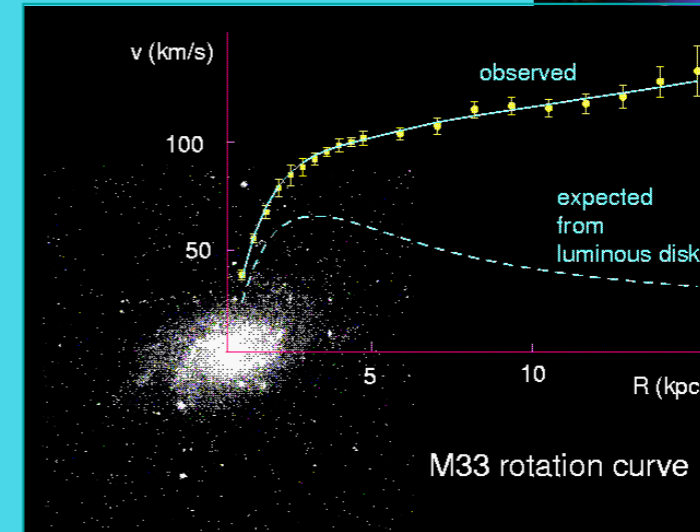
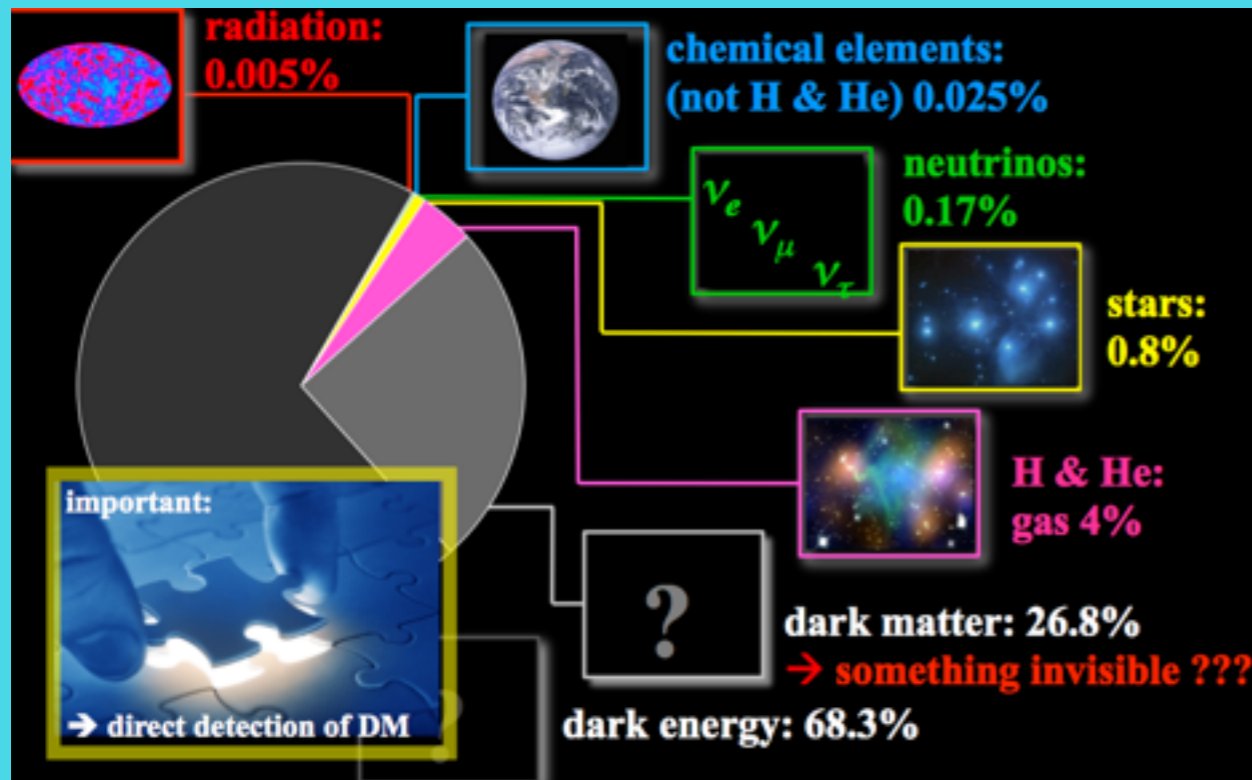
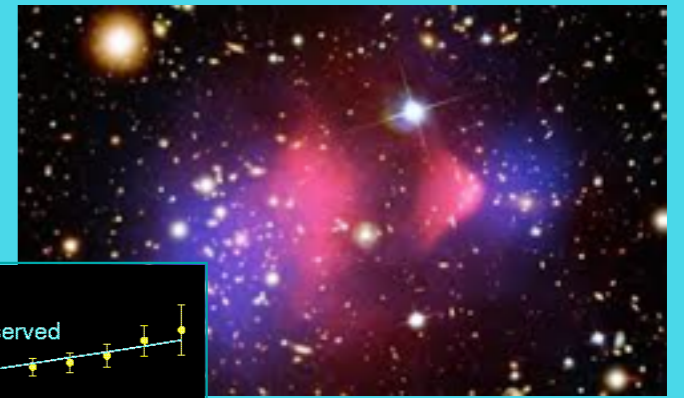
- What re the CKM and PMNS phases?
- Where lies the source of CP violation: in quark or lepton sector?

Dark Matter



- rotation curves of stars
- gravitational lensing
- large scale structure of the Universe

Dark Matter

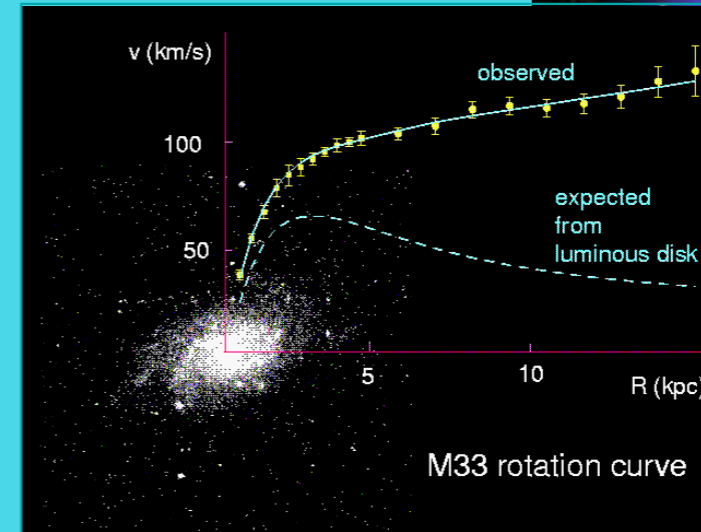
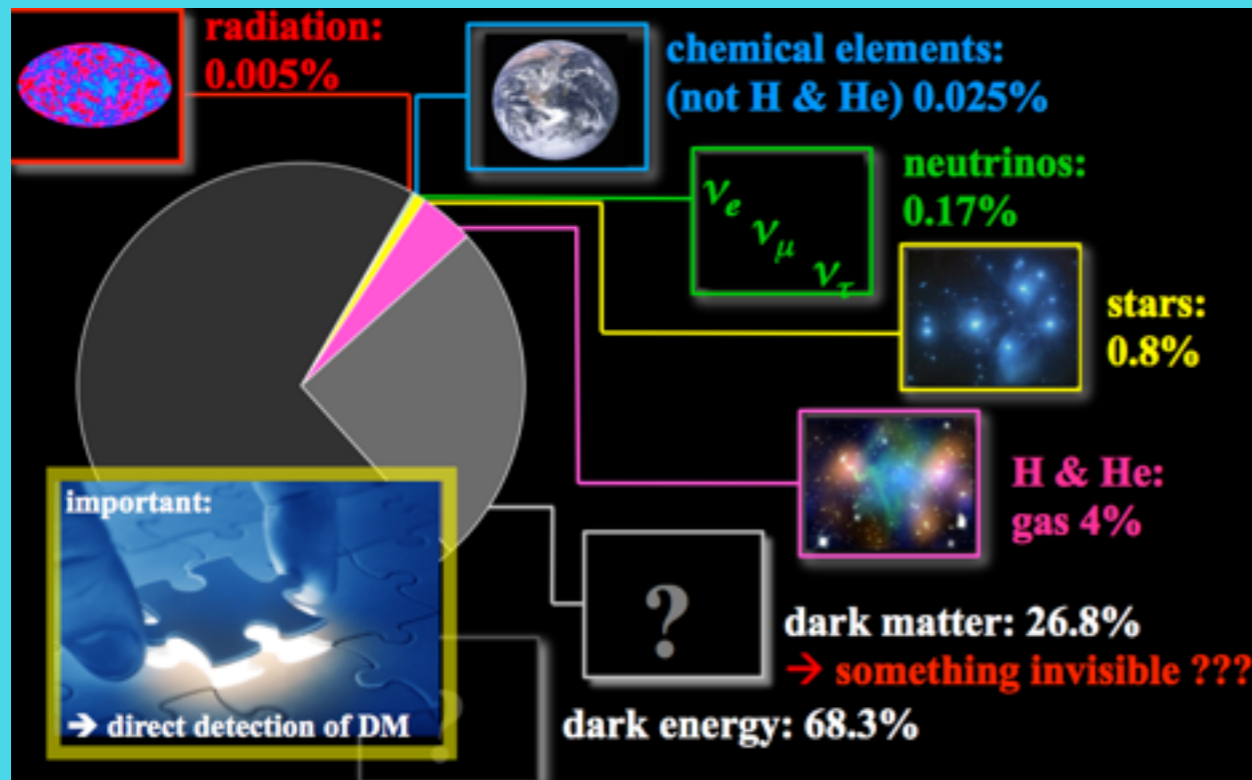
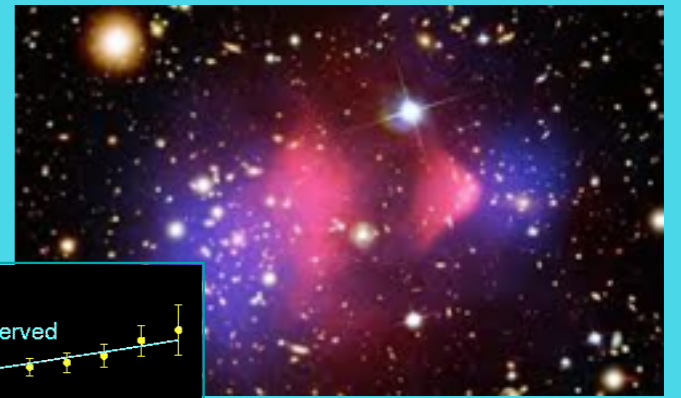


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Dark matter is made of:

- Macro objects- not observed
- New neutral particles

Dark Matter



- rotation curves of stars
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WIMP = Weakly Interacting Massive Particle

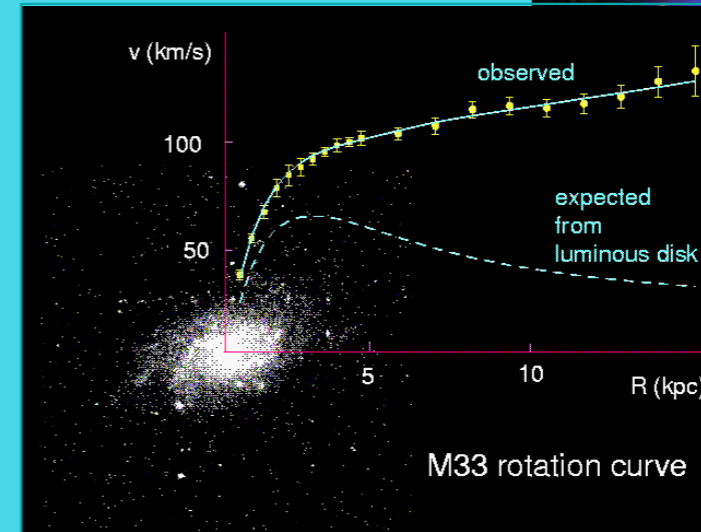
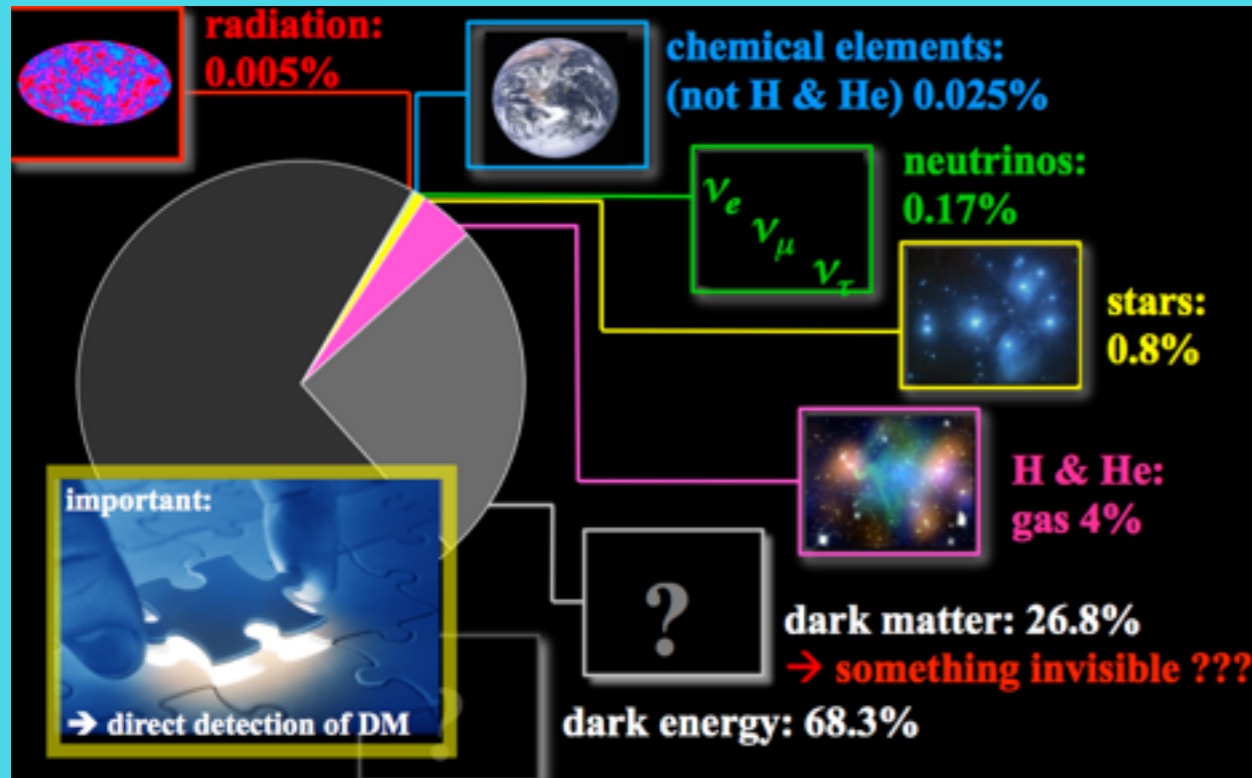
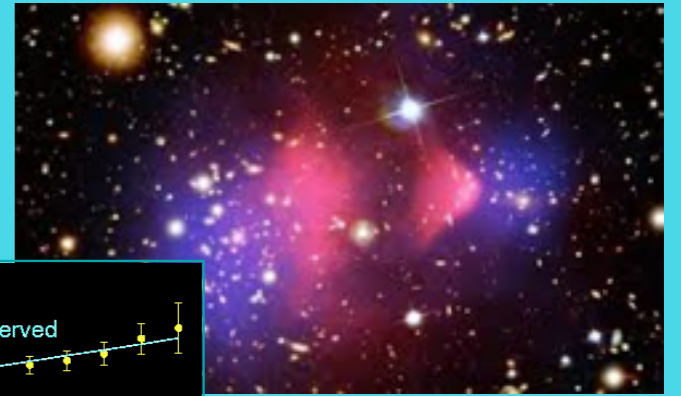
A good argument for new physics at the TeV scale but not fully compelling: DM could well be **axions**

For WIMPs in thermal equilibrium after inflation

$$\langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle \simeq 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$$

EW x-section for particle with $M \sim 10^{2-3} \text{ GeV}$

Dark Matter

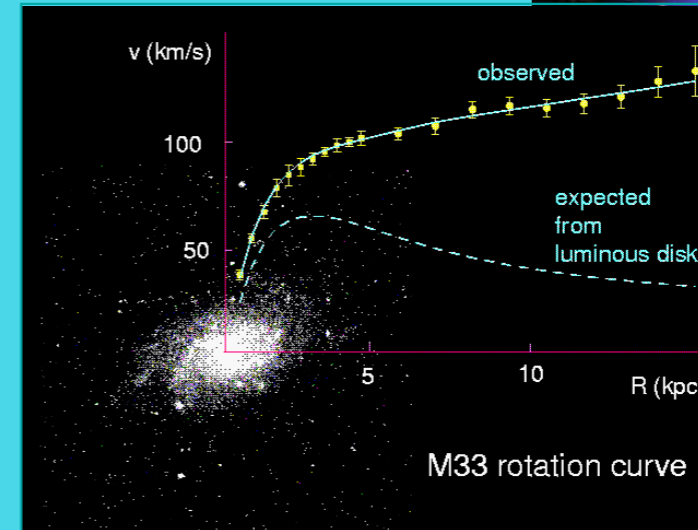
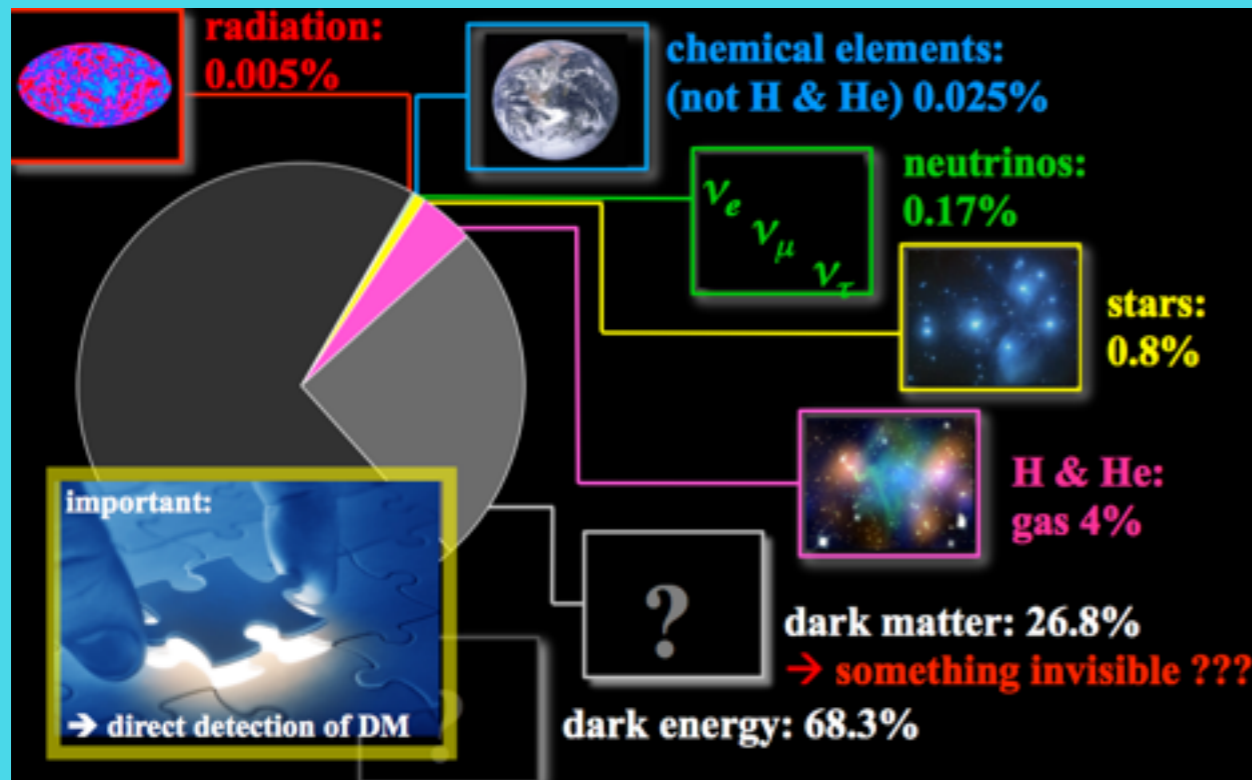
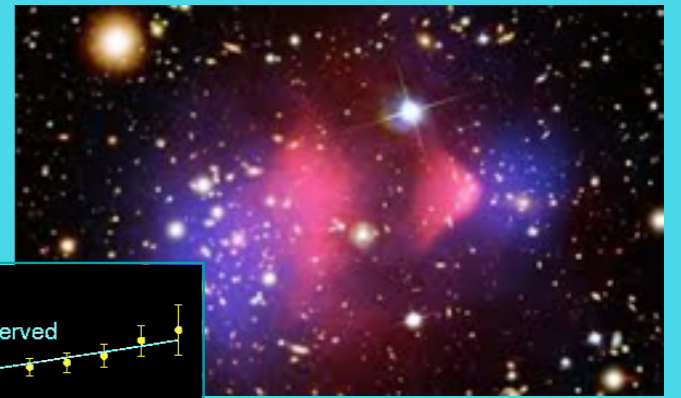


- rotation curves of stars
- gravitational lensing
- large scale structure of the Universe

Dark matter is made of:

- Macro objects- not observed
- New neutral particles

Dark Matter

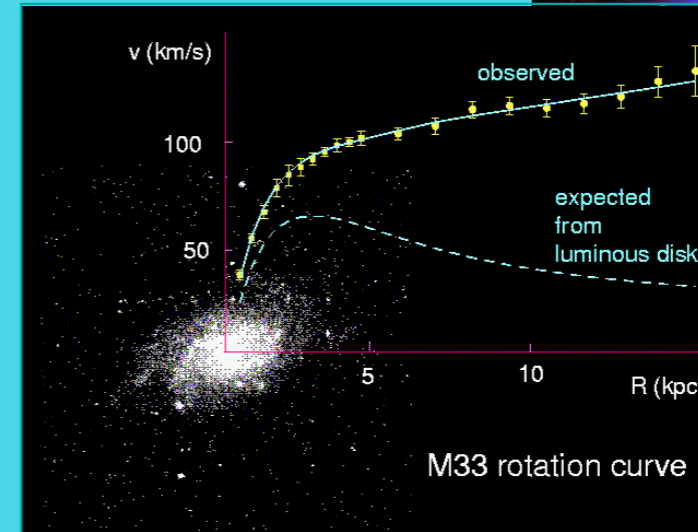
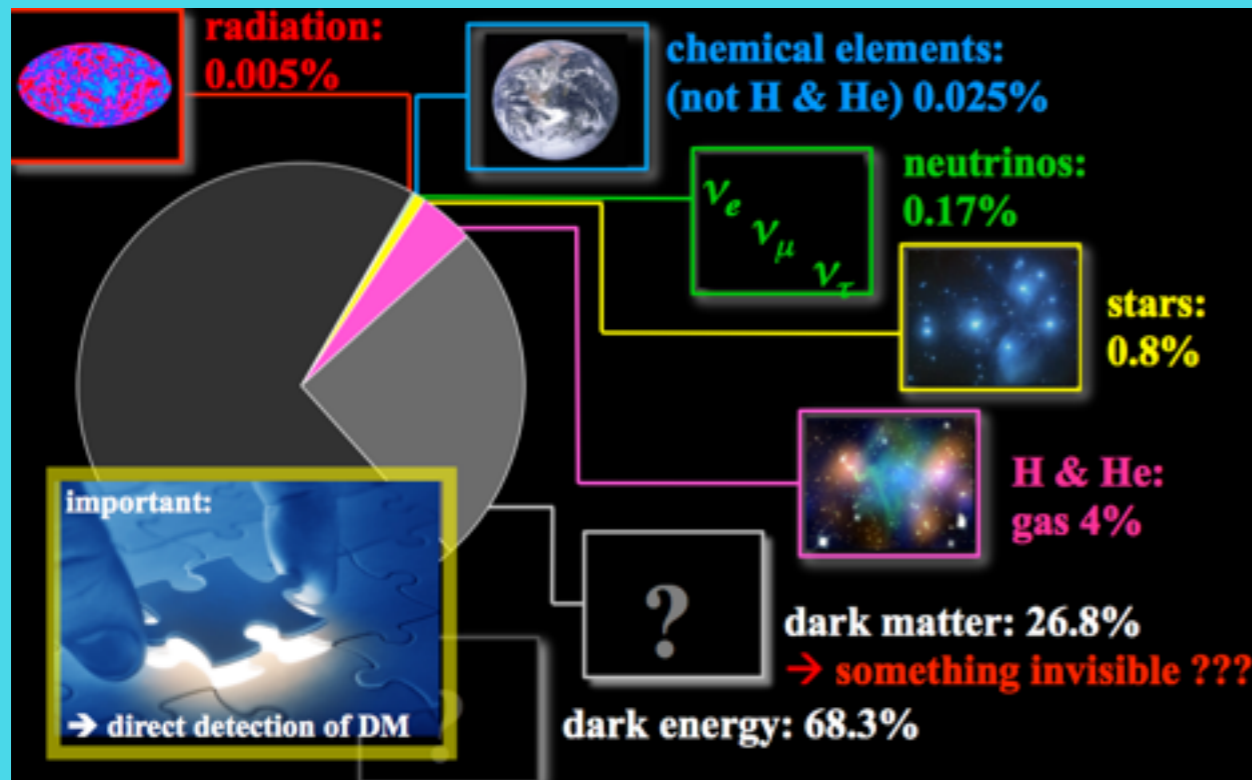
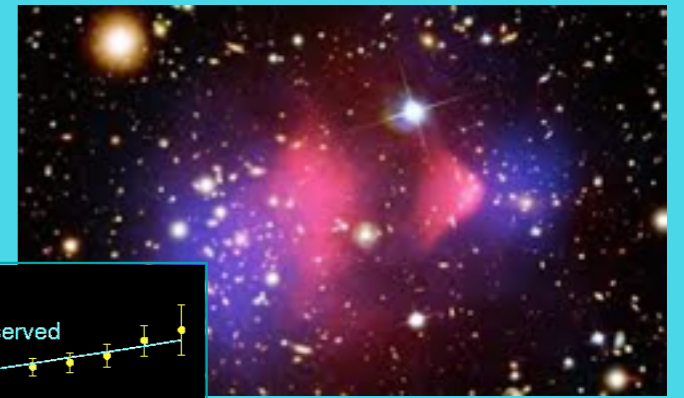


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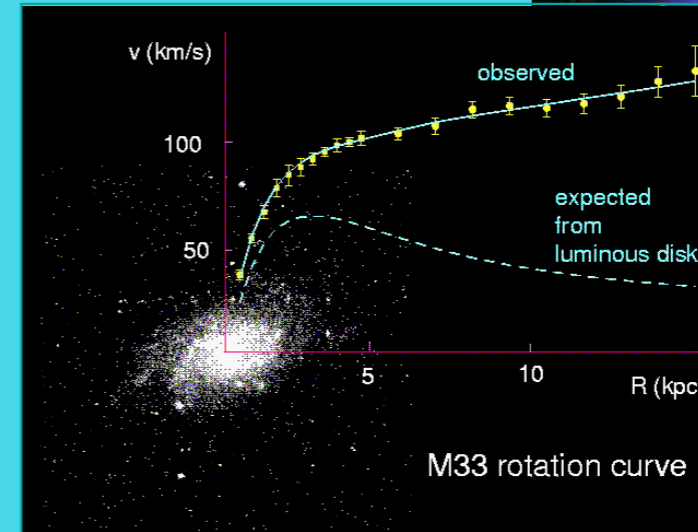
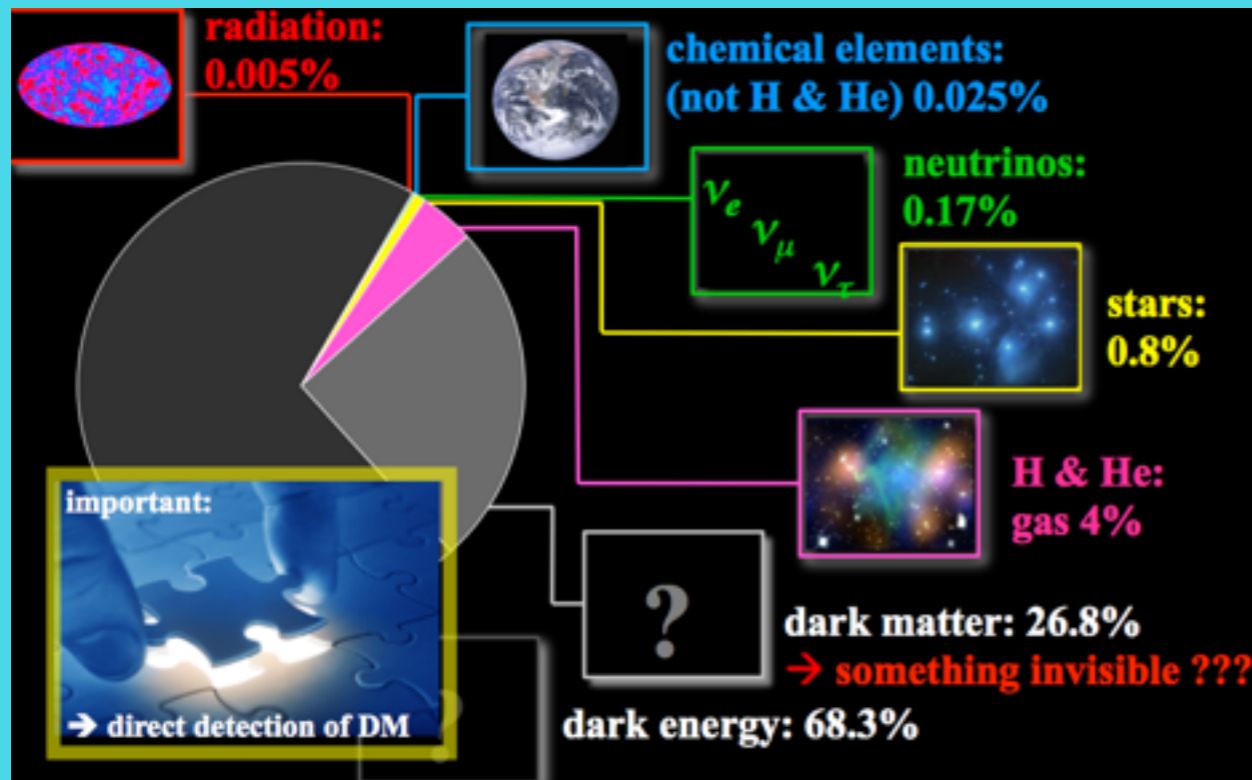
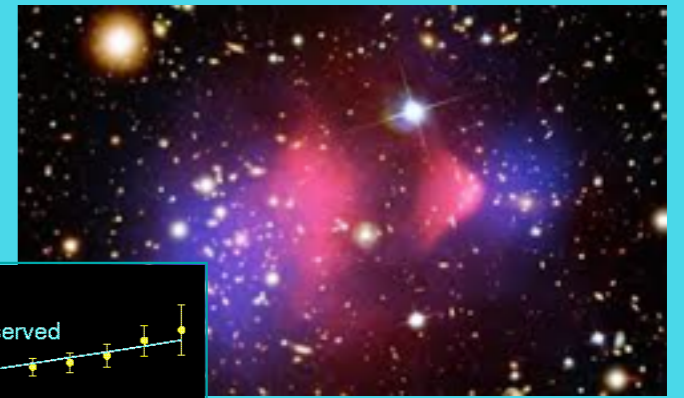


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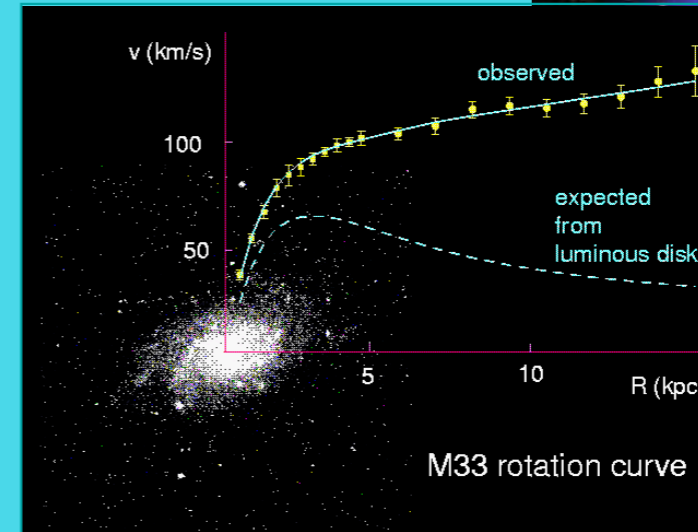
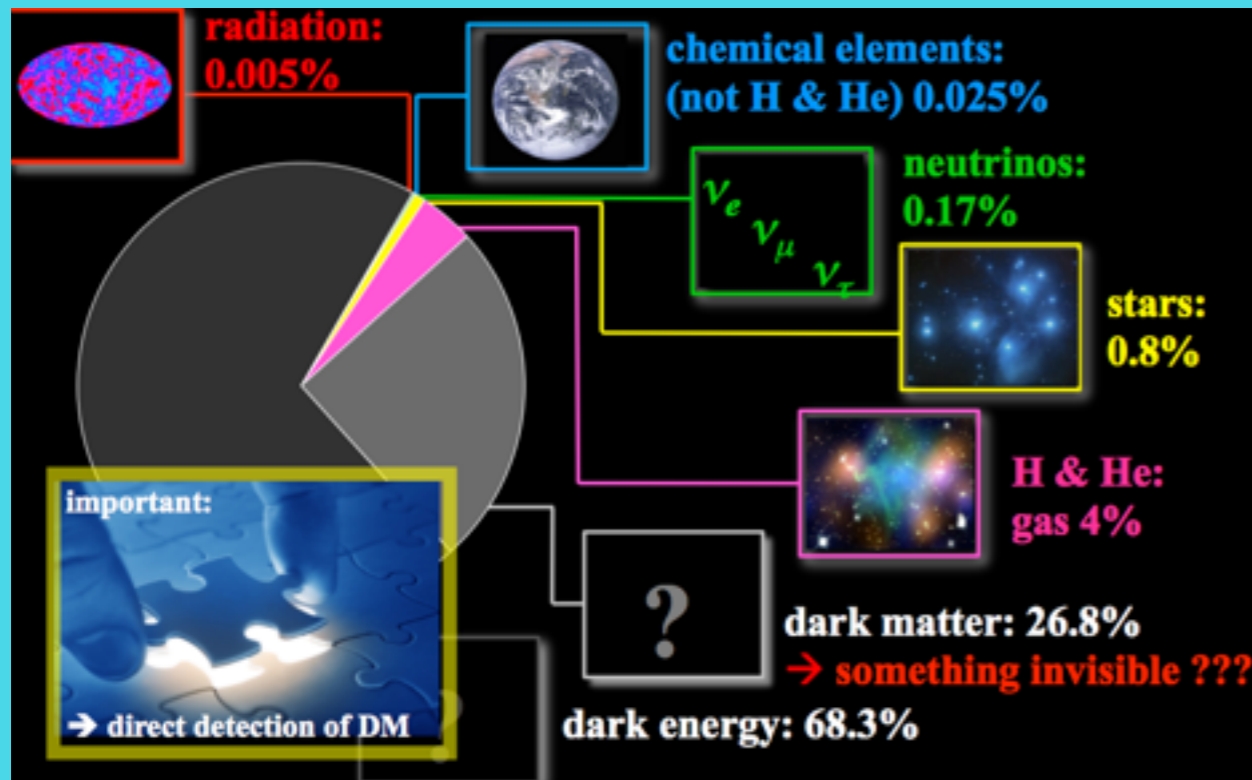
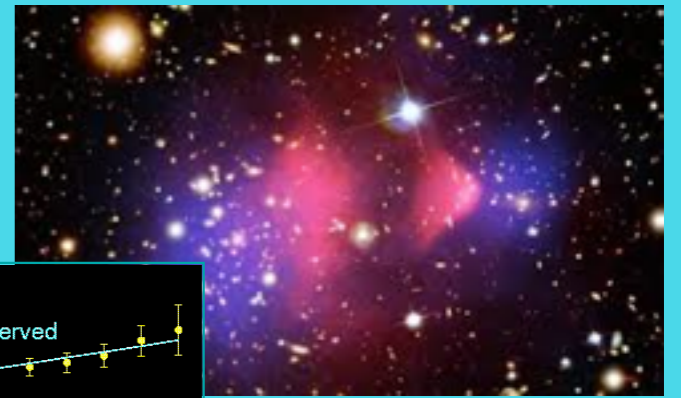


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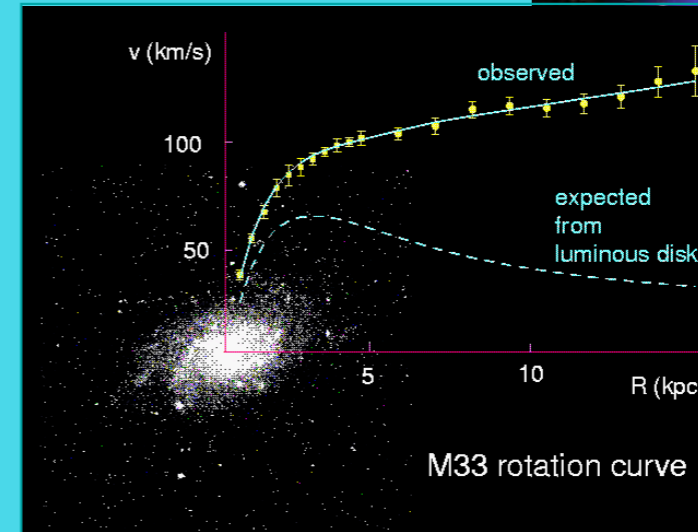
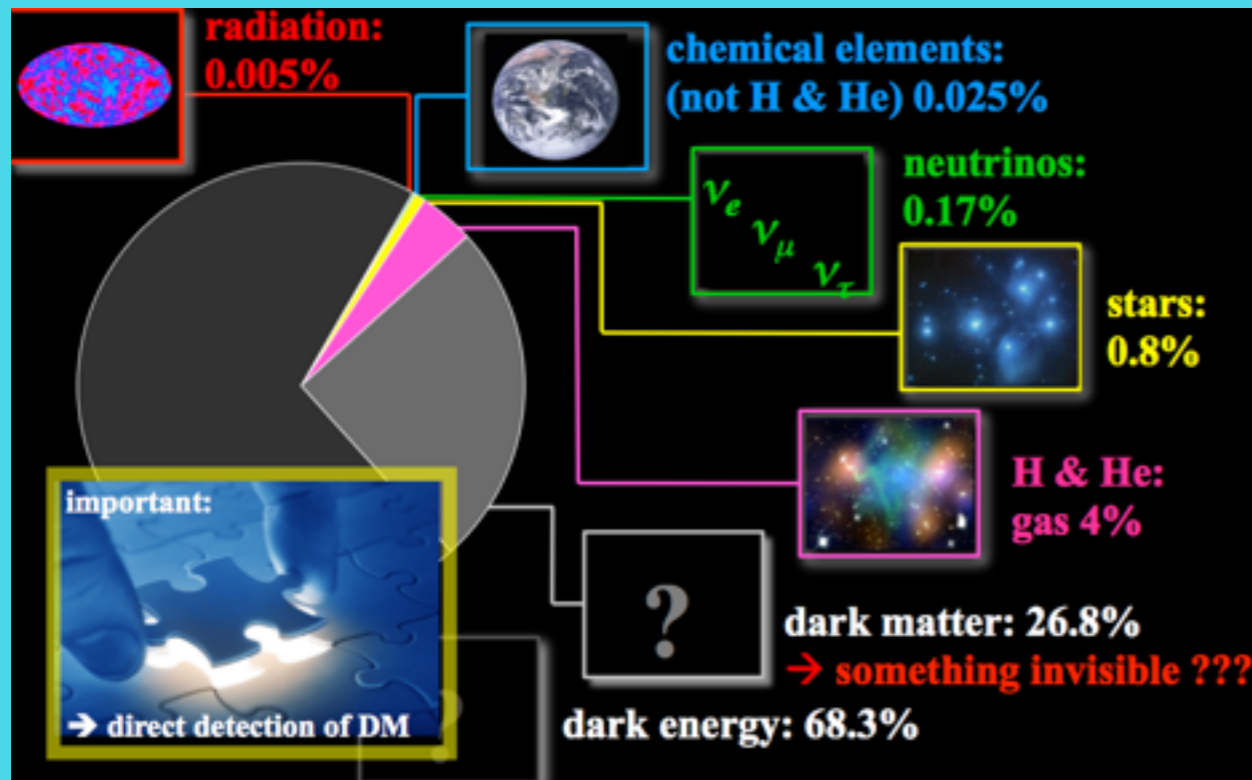
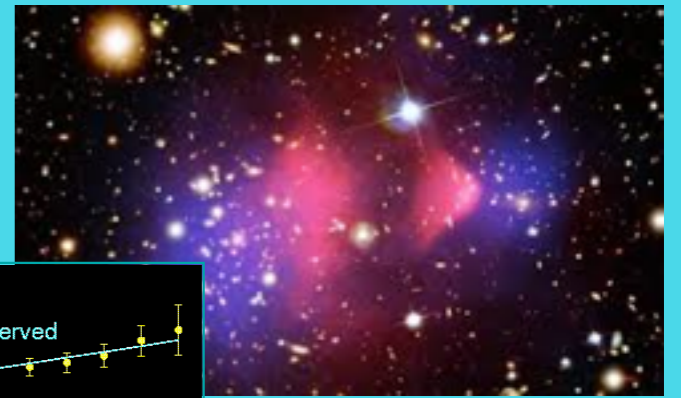


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Dark Matter

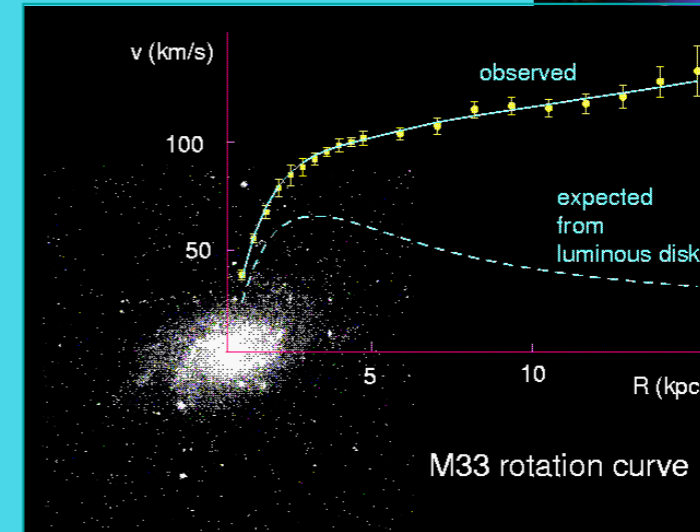
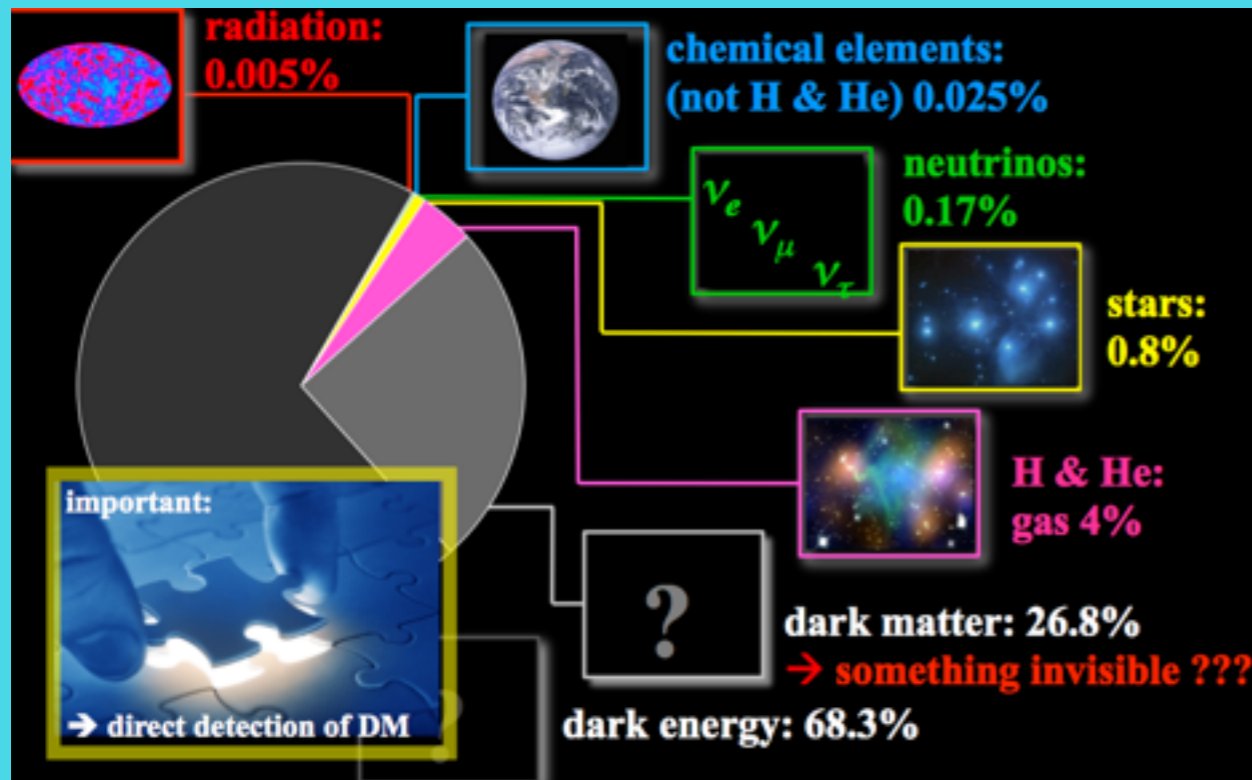
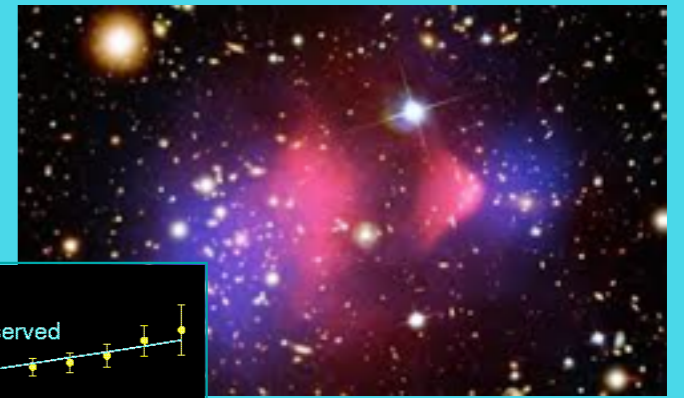


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Dark Matter

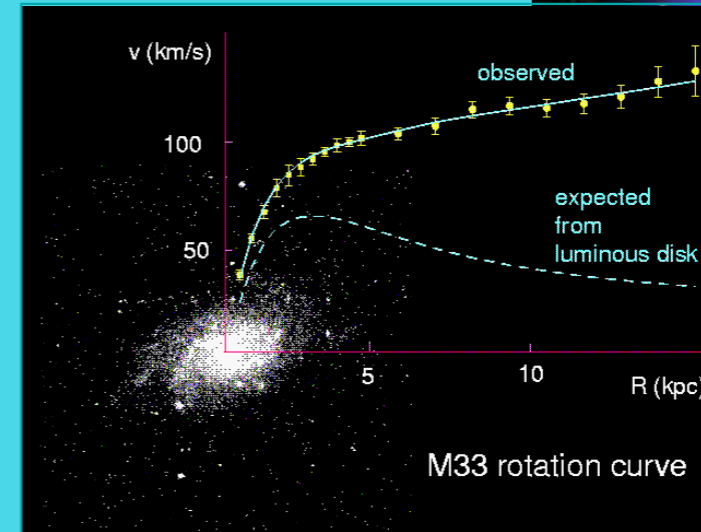
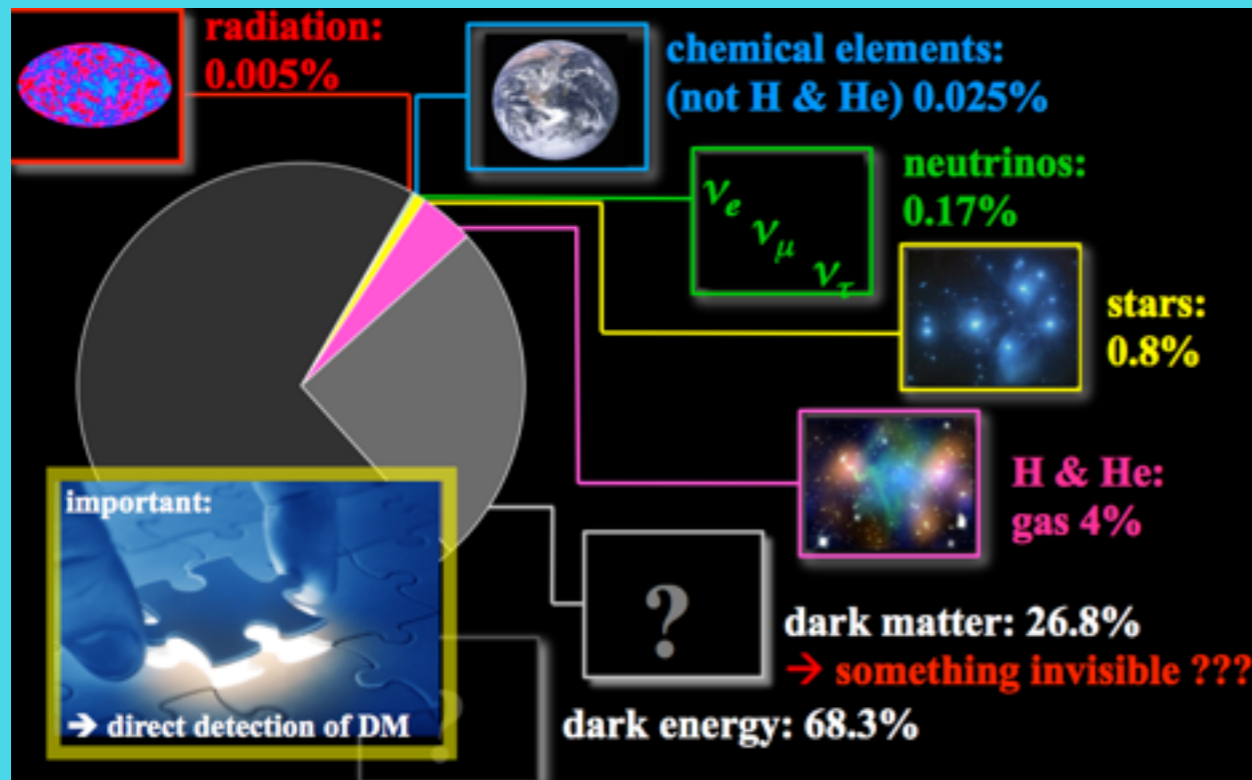
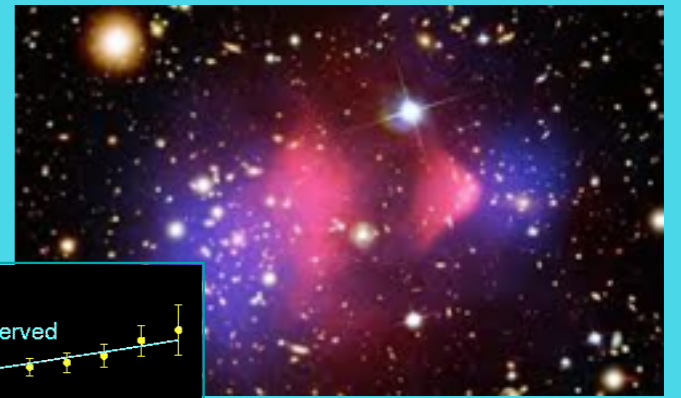


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Dark Matter

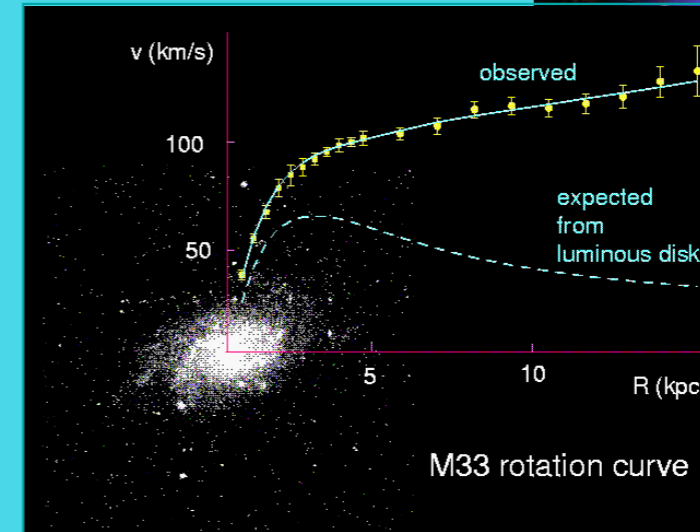
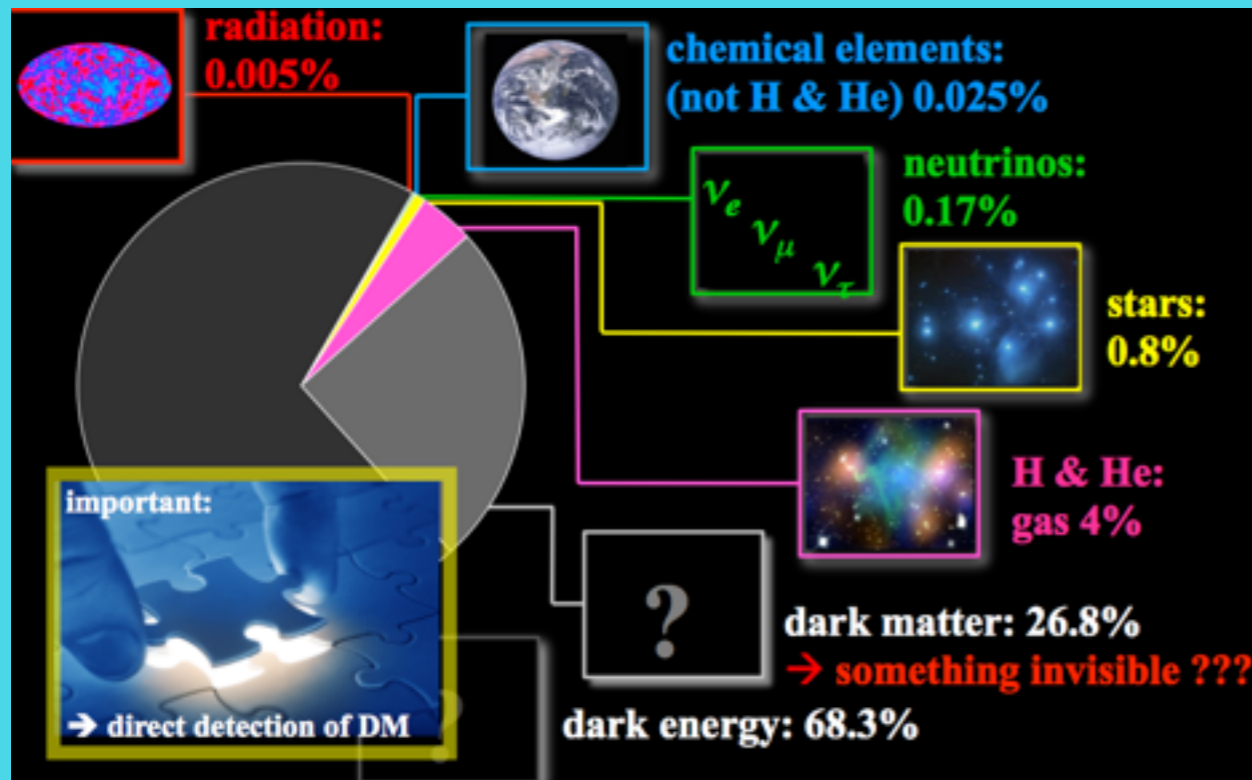
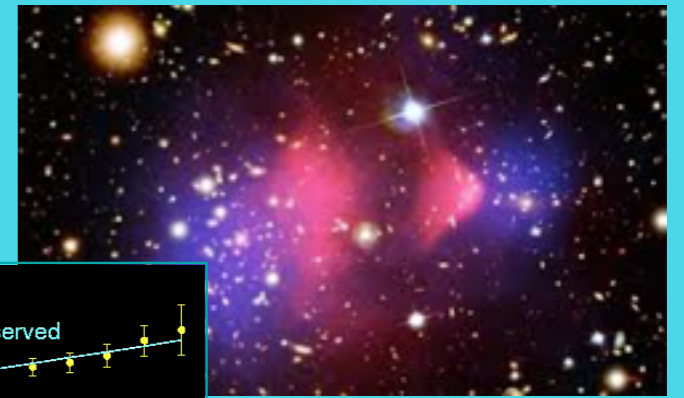


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Dark Matter

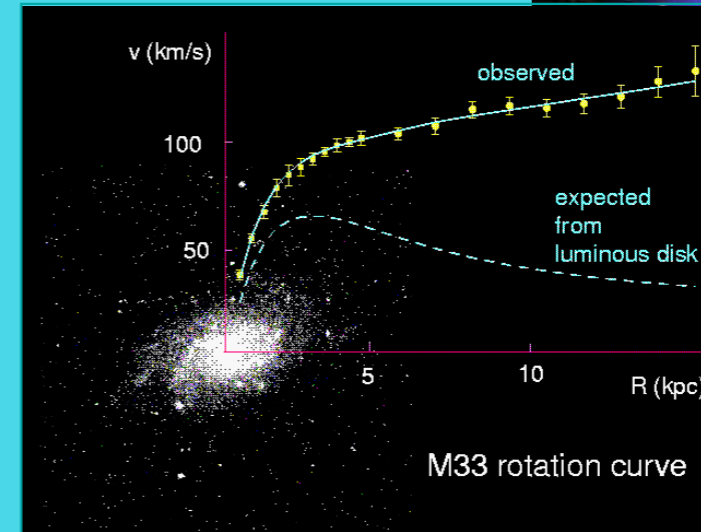
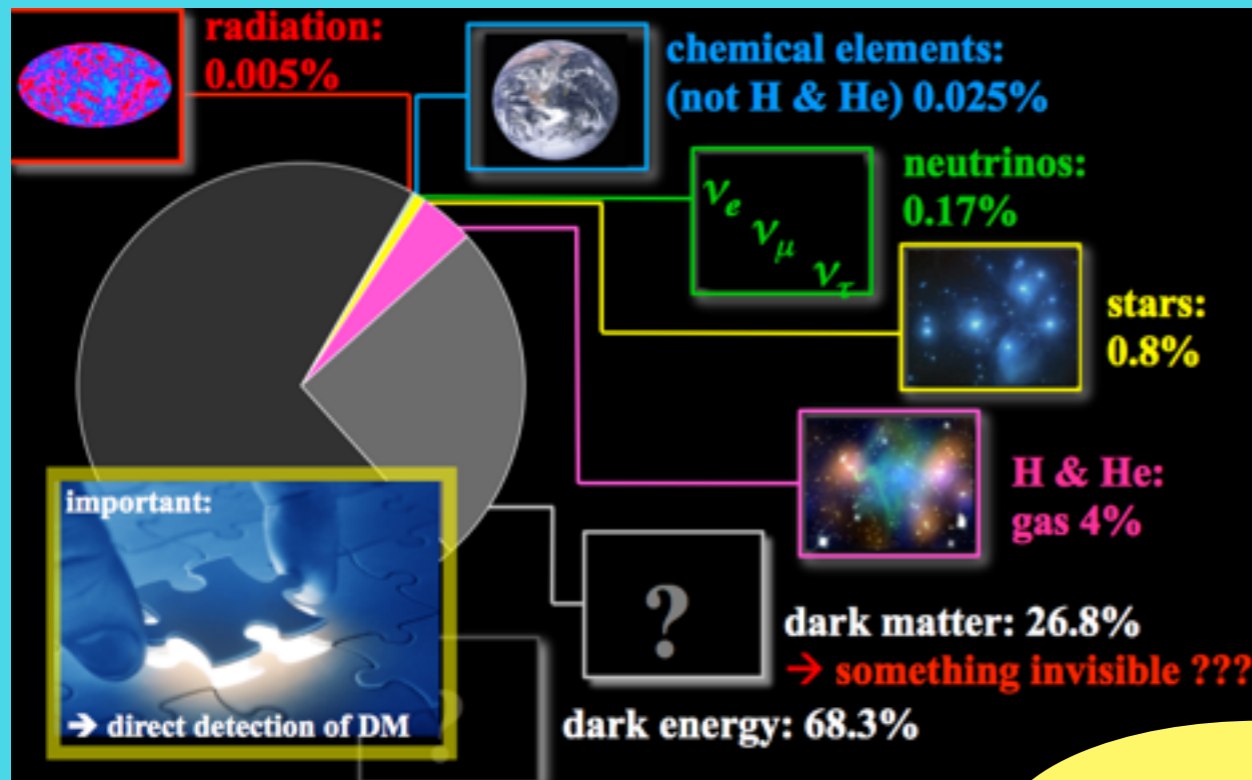
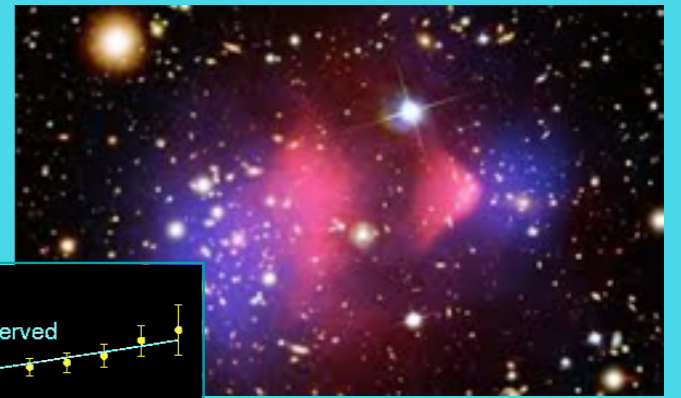


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Dark Matter



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The only candidate in the SM

Dark matter is made of:

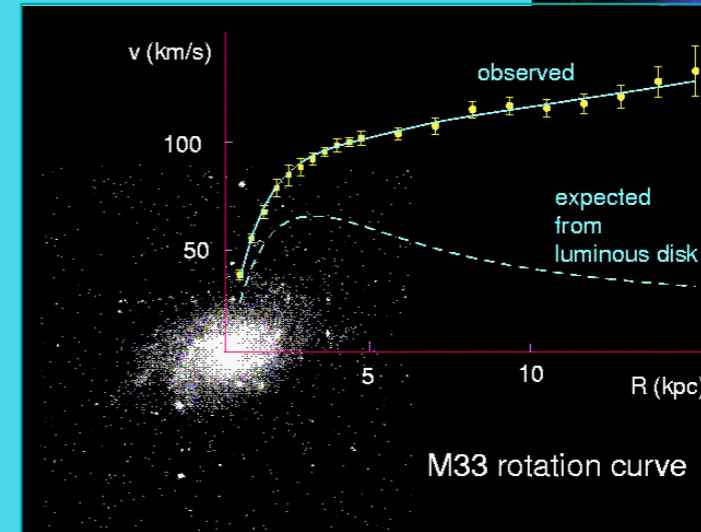
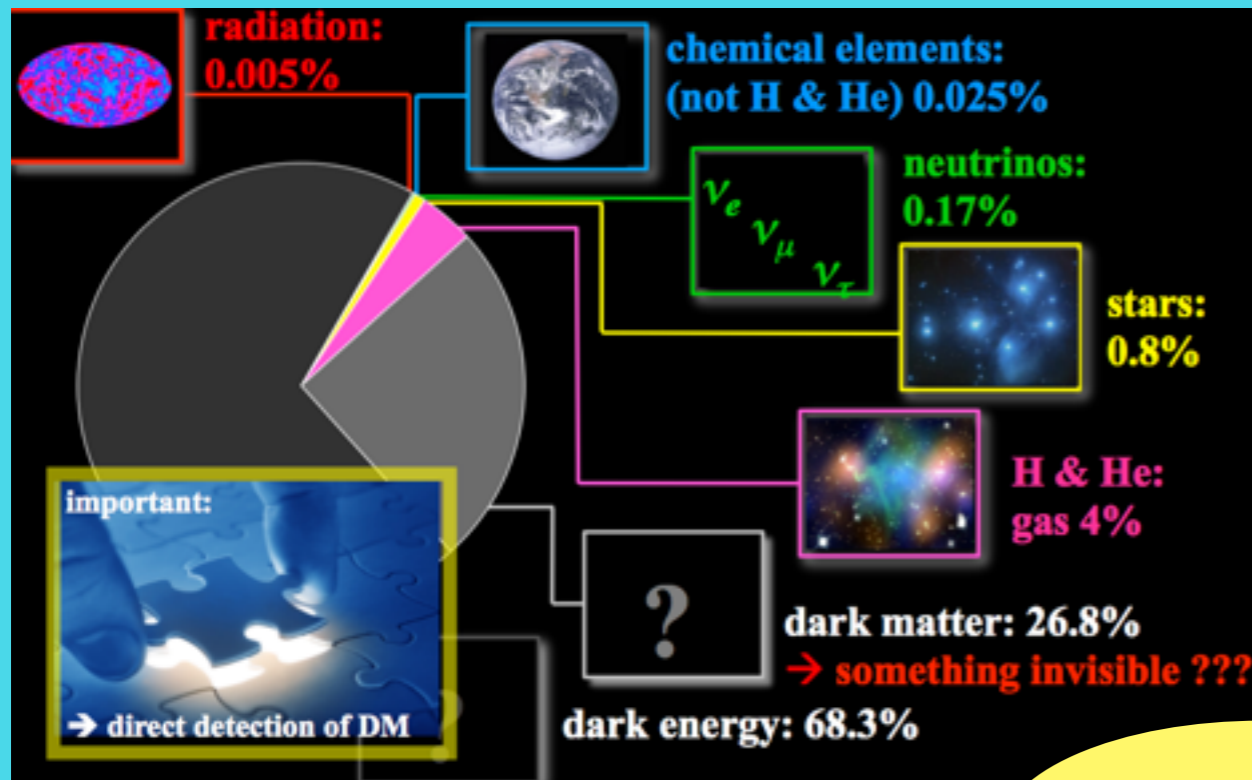
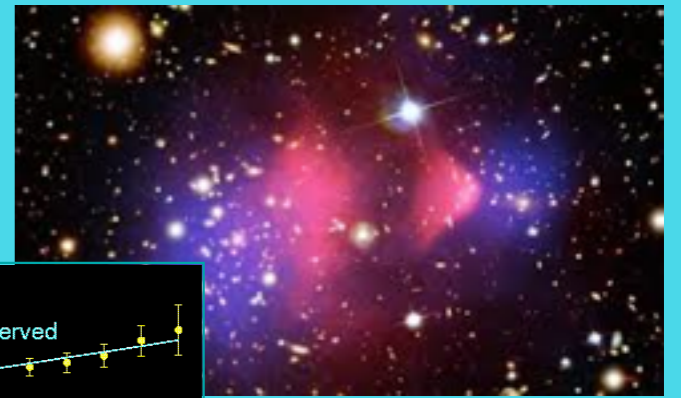
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New neutral particles

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Dark Matter



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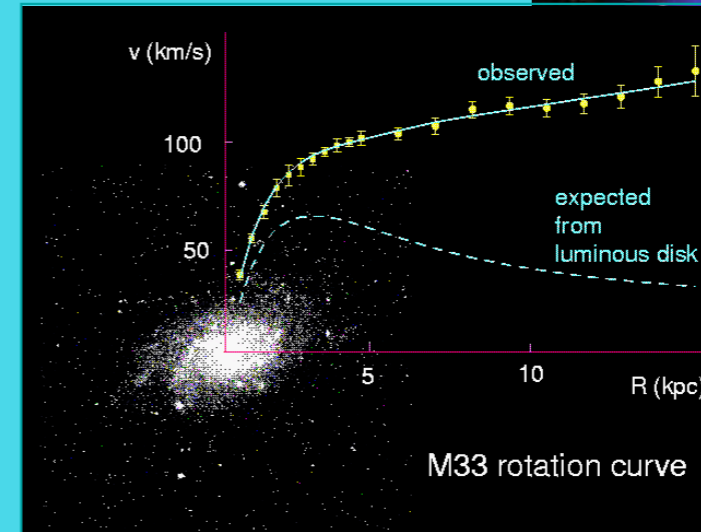
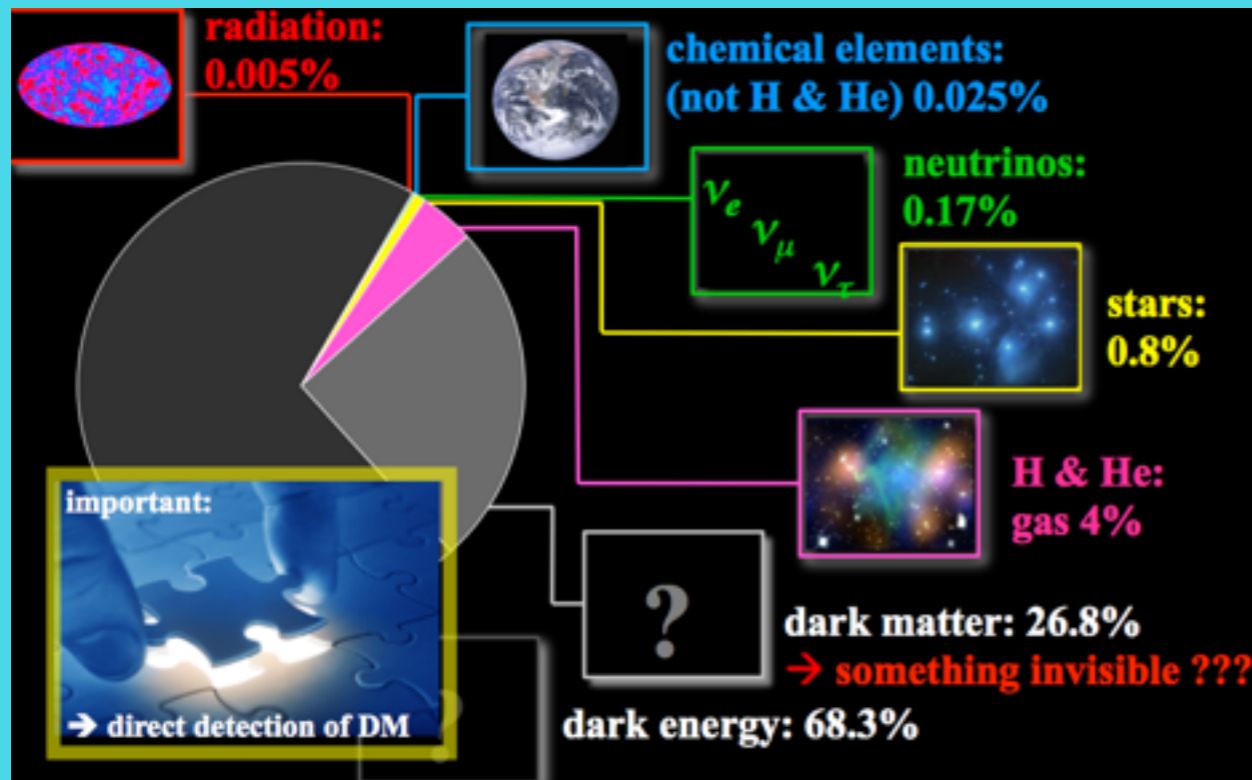
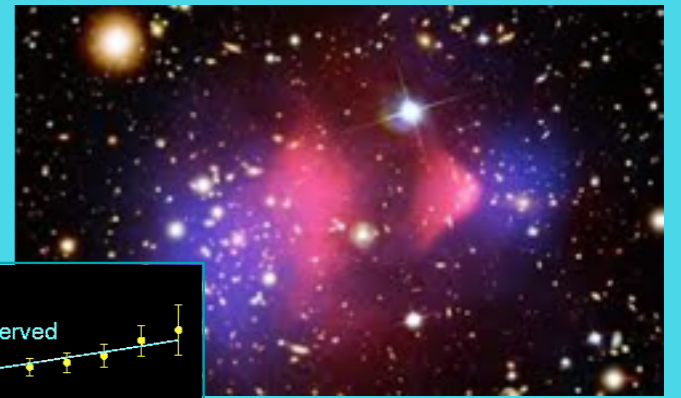
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Dark Matter

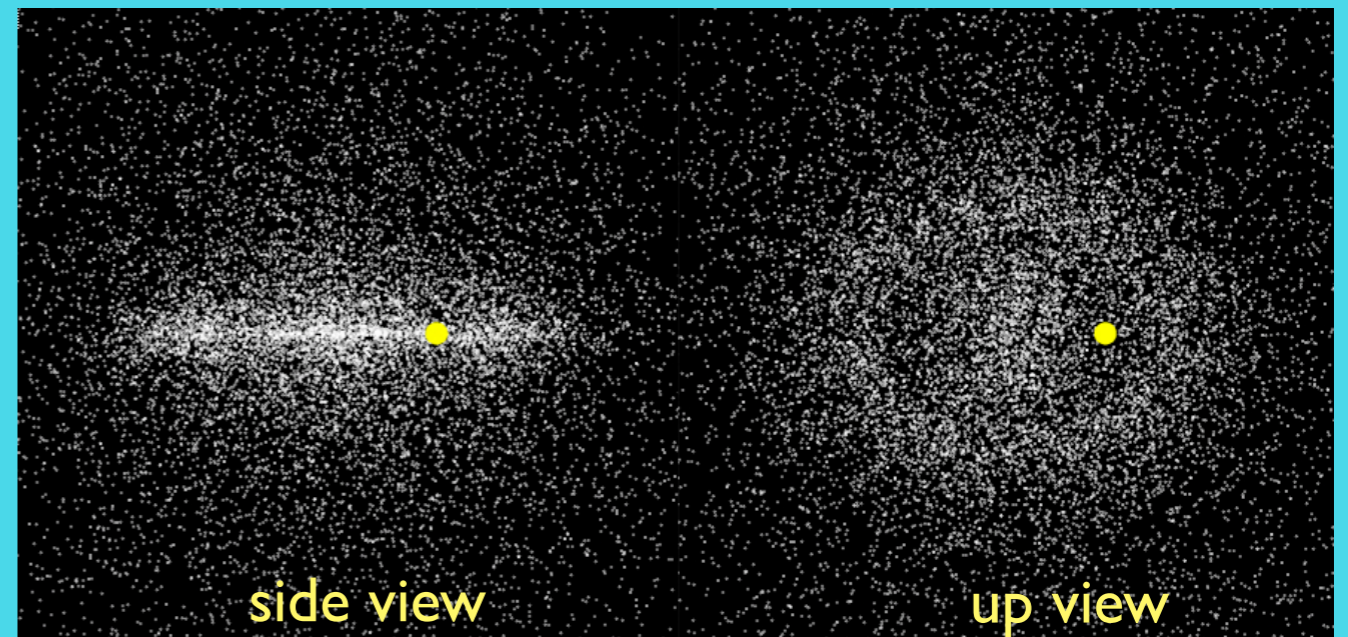


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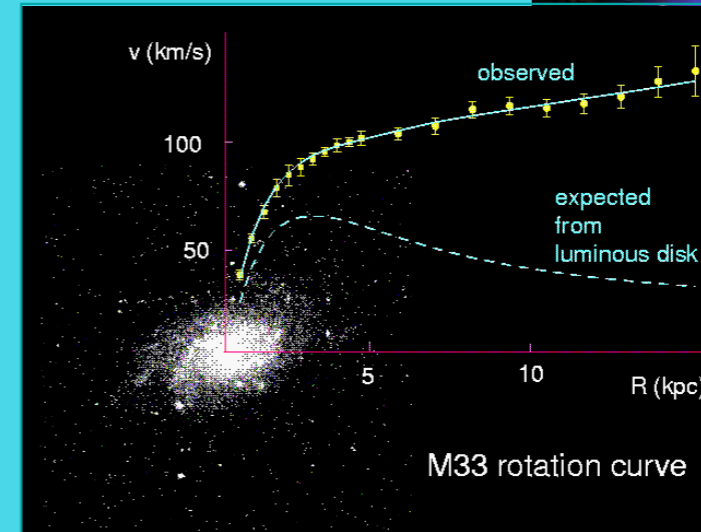
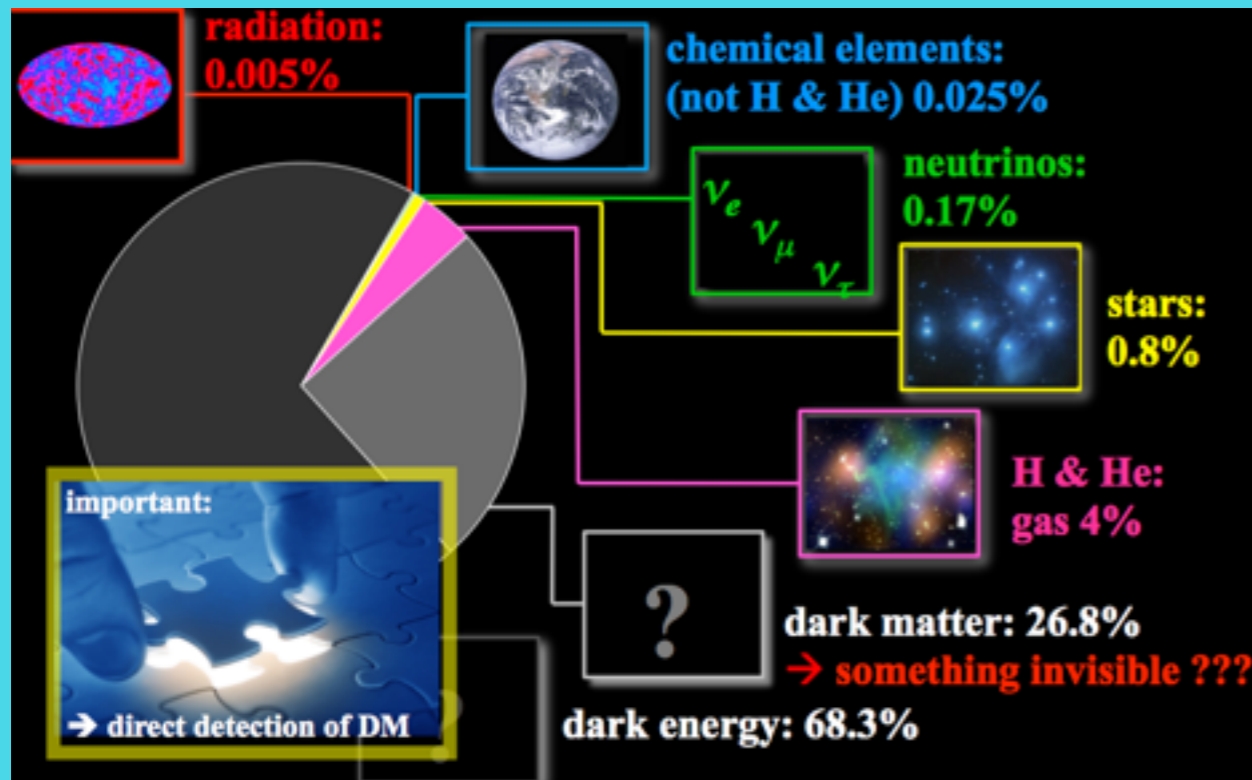
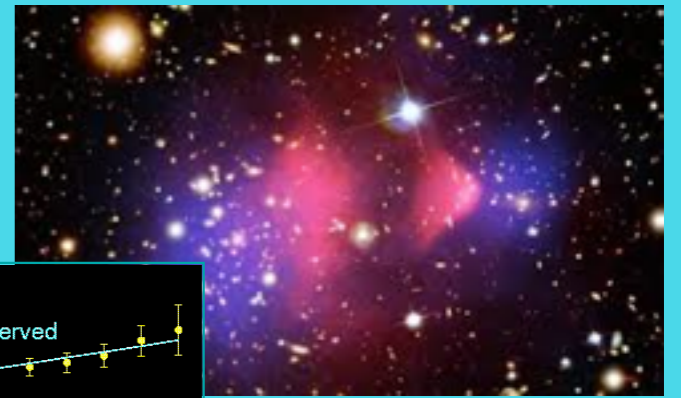
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The structure of the DM halo in Milky Way

Dark Matter

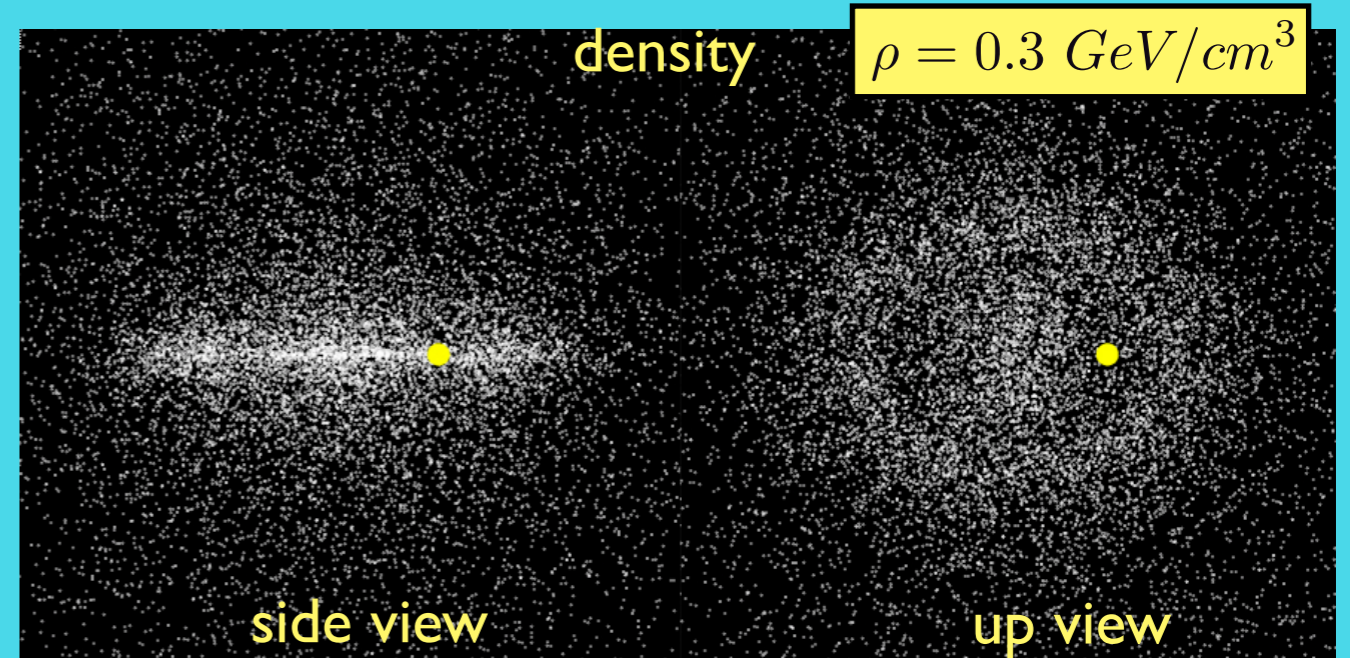


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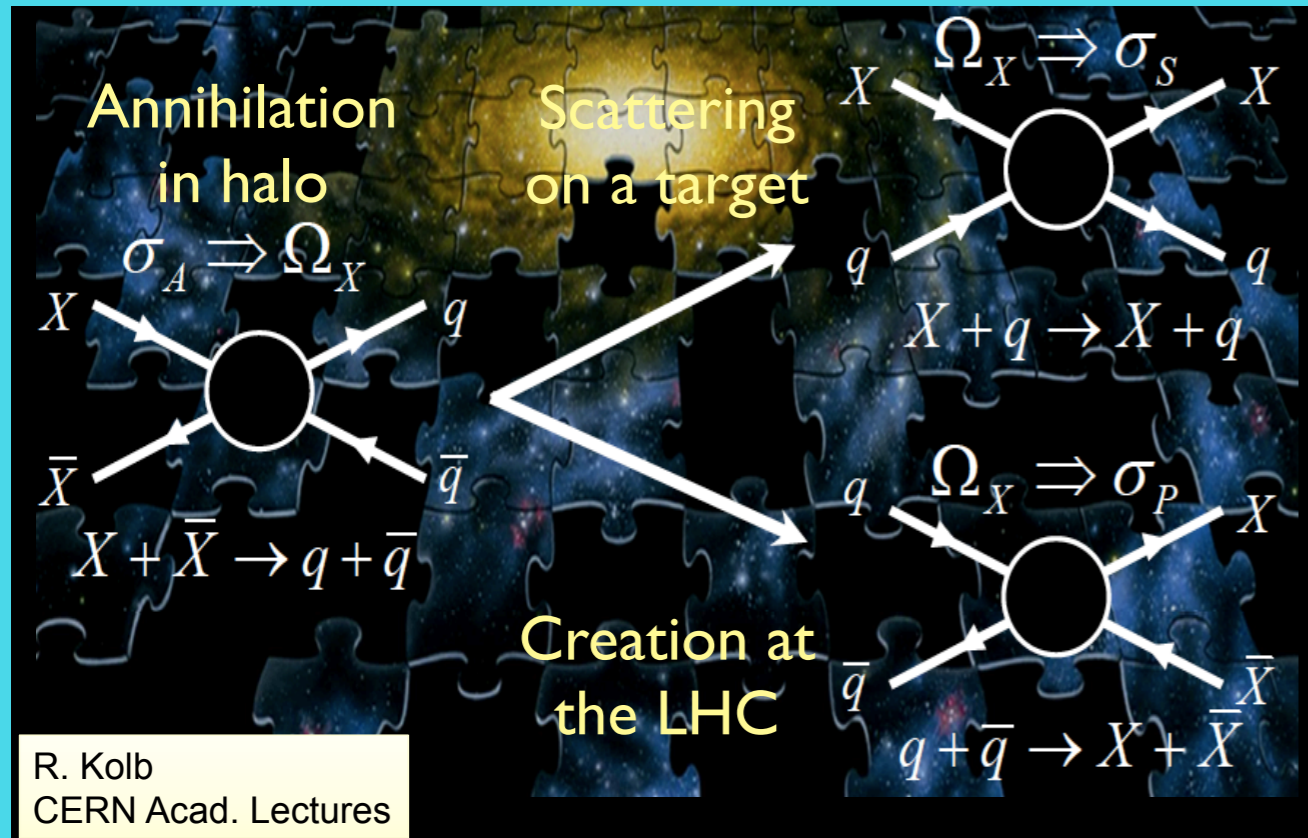
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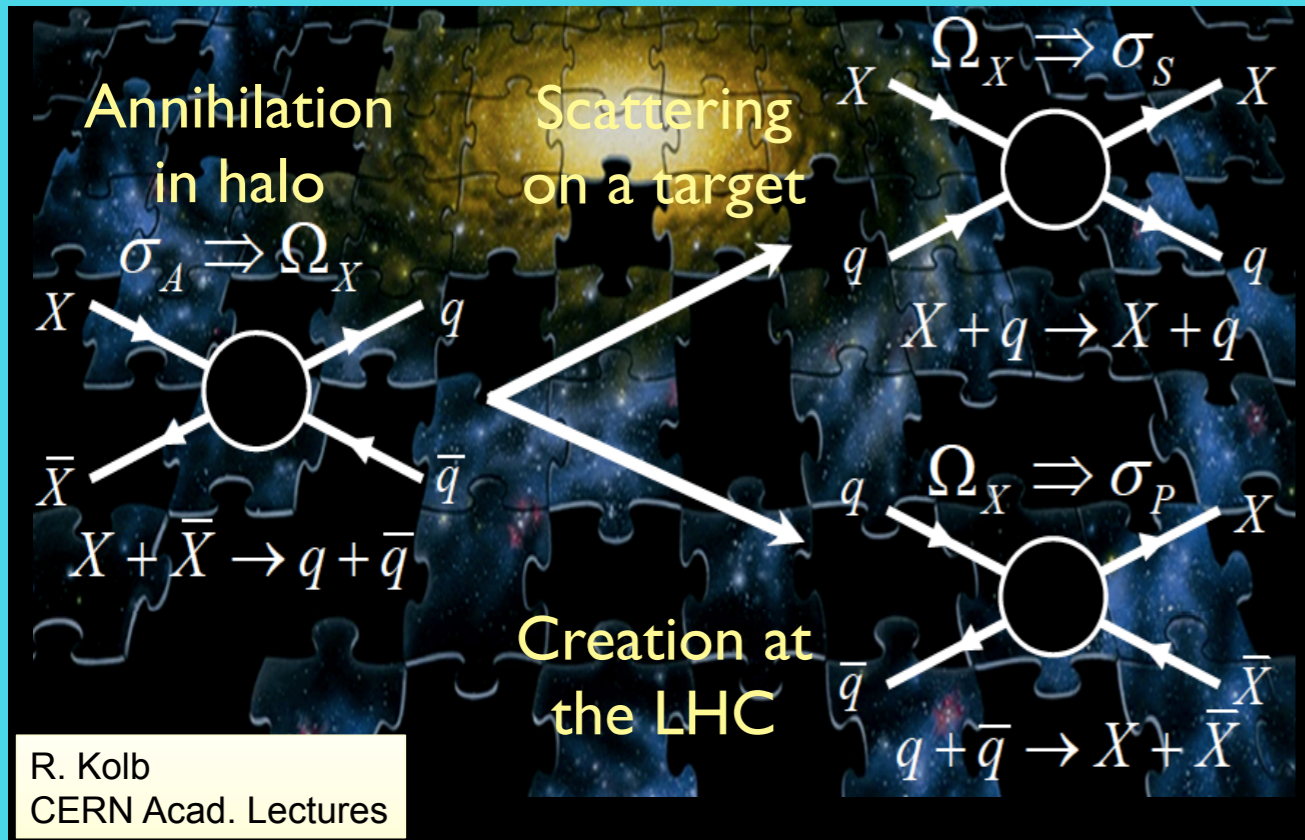


The structure of the DM halo in Milky Way

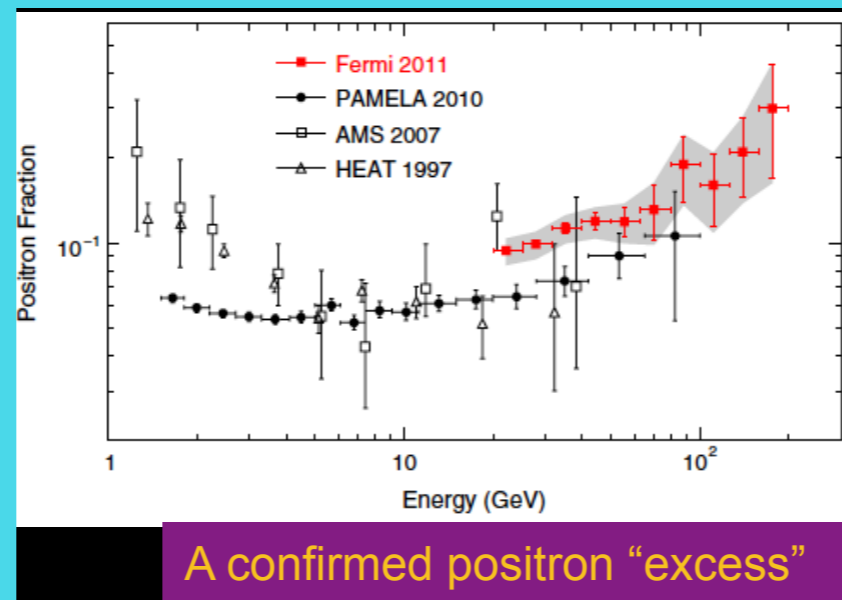
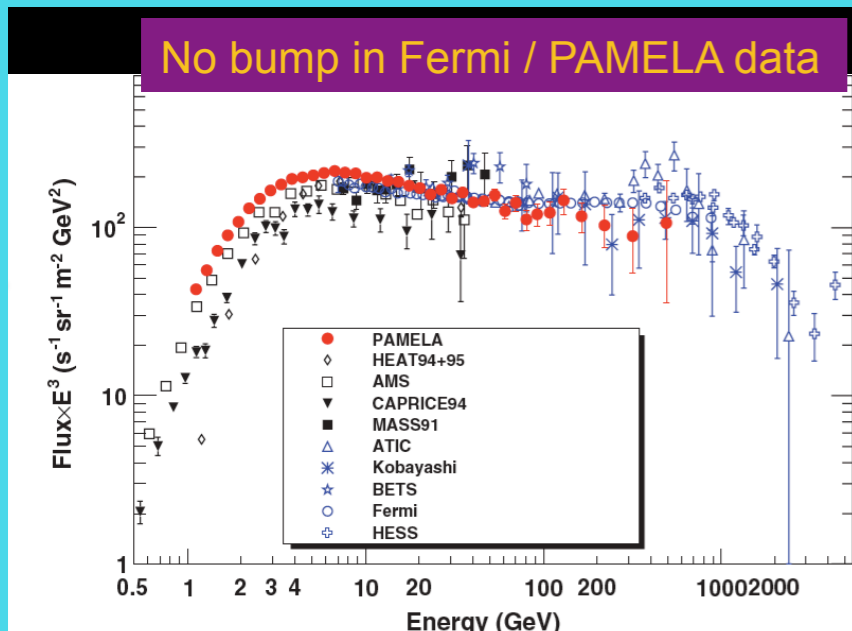
Search for the Dark Matter



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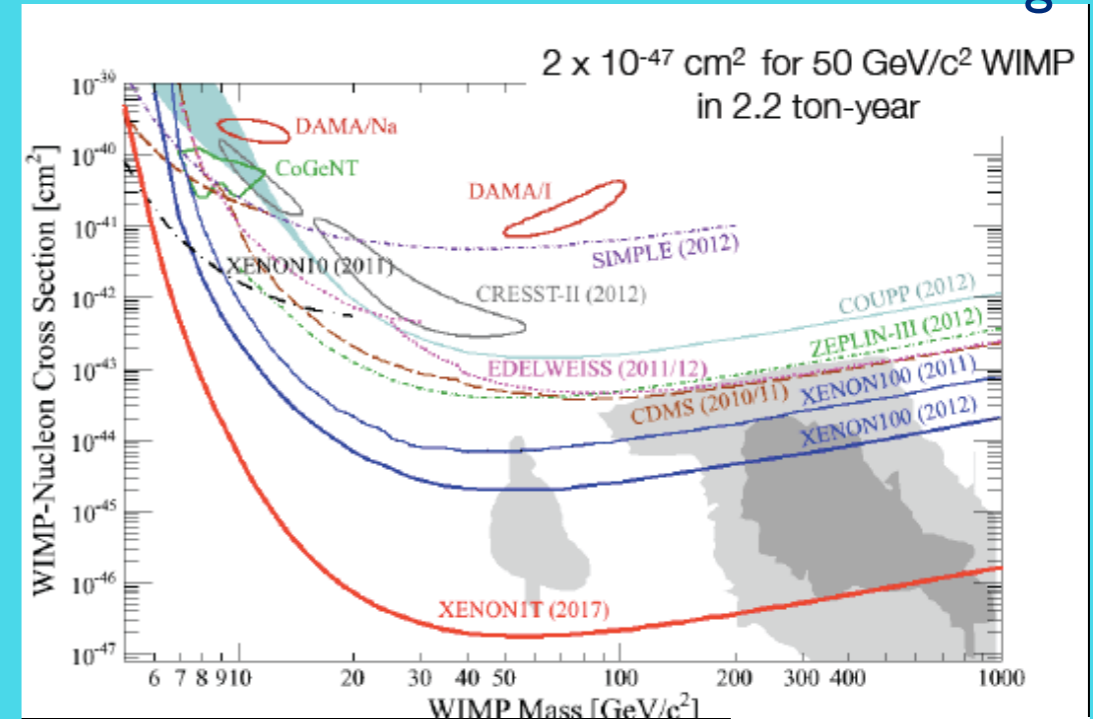
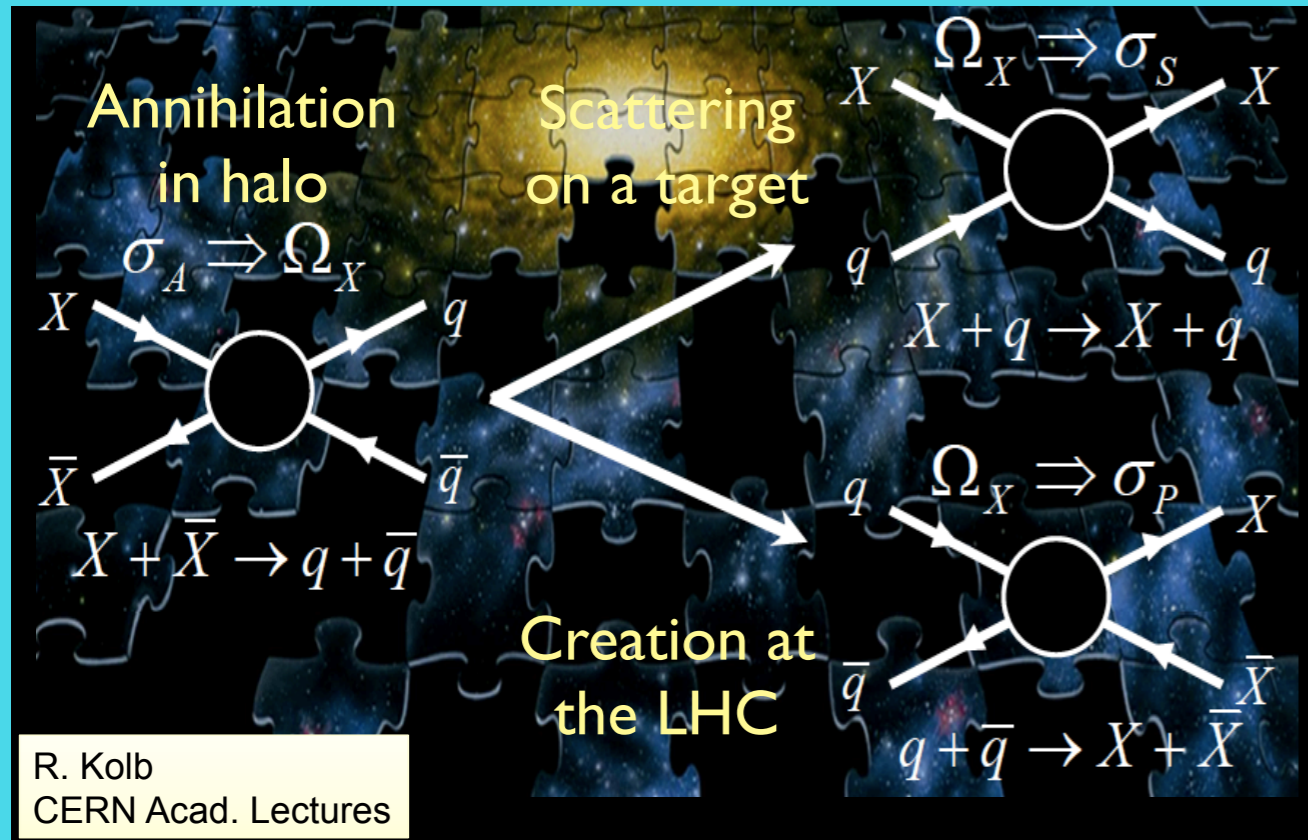


Annihilation
in halo

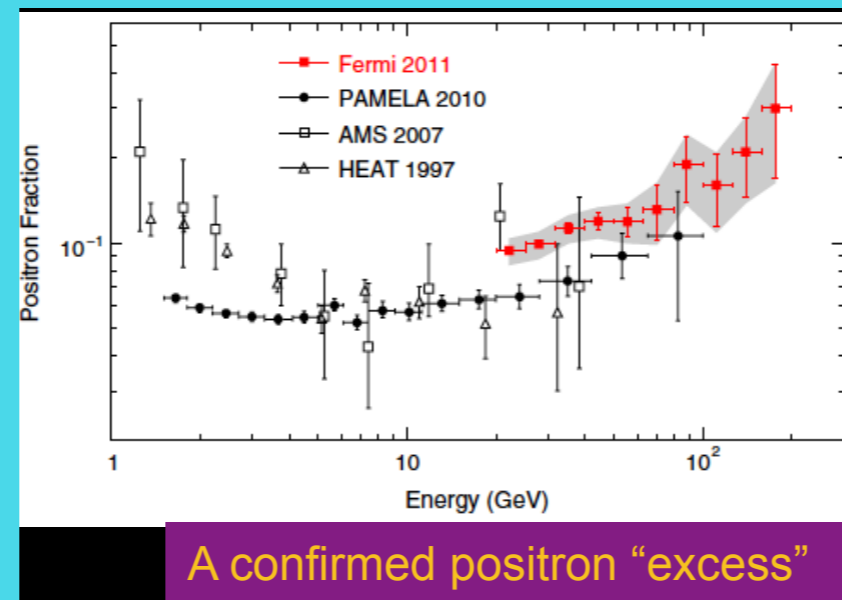
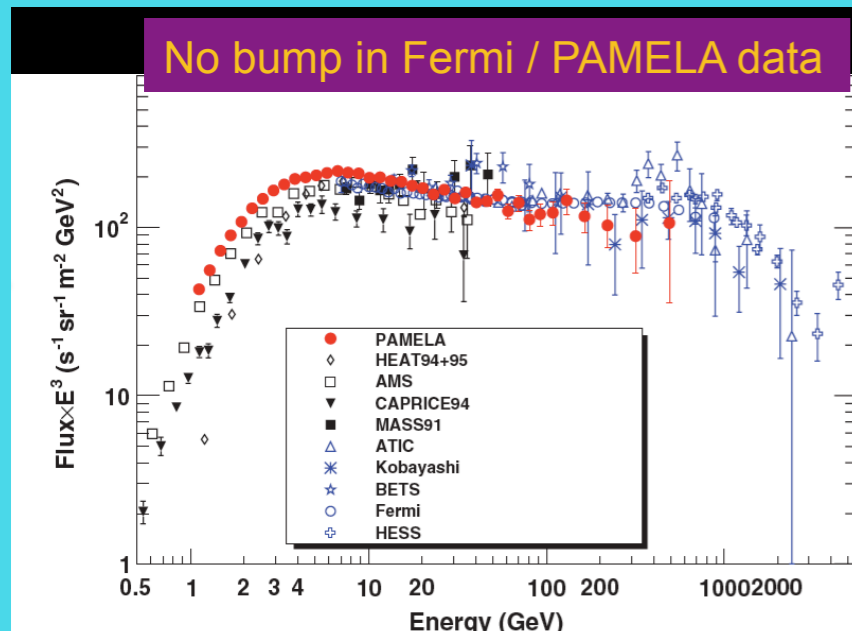


Search for the Dark Matter

Scattering
on a target

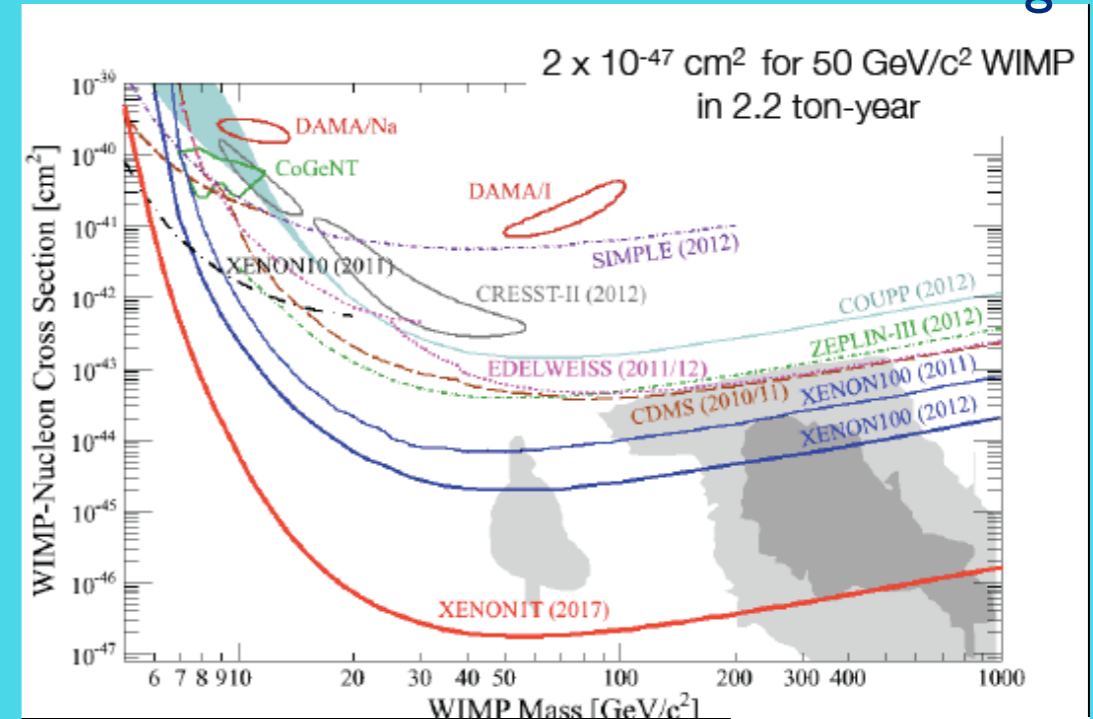
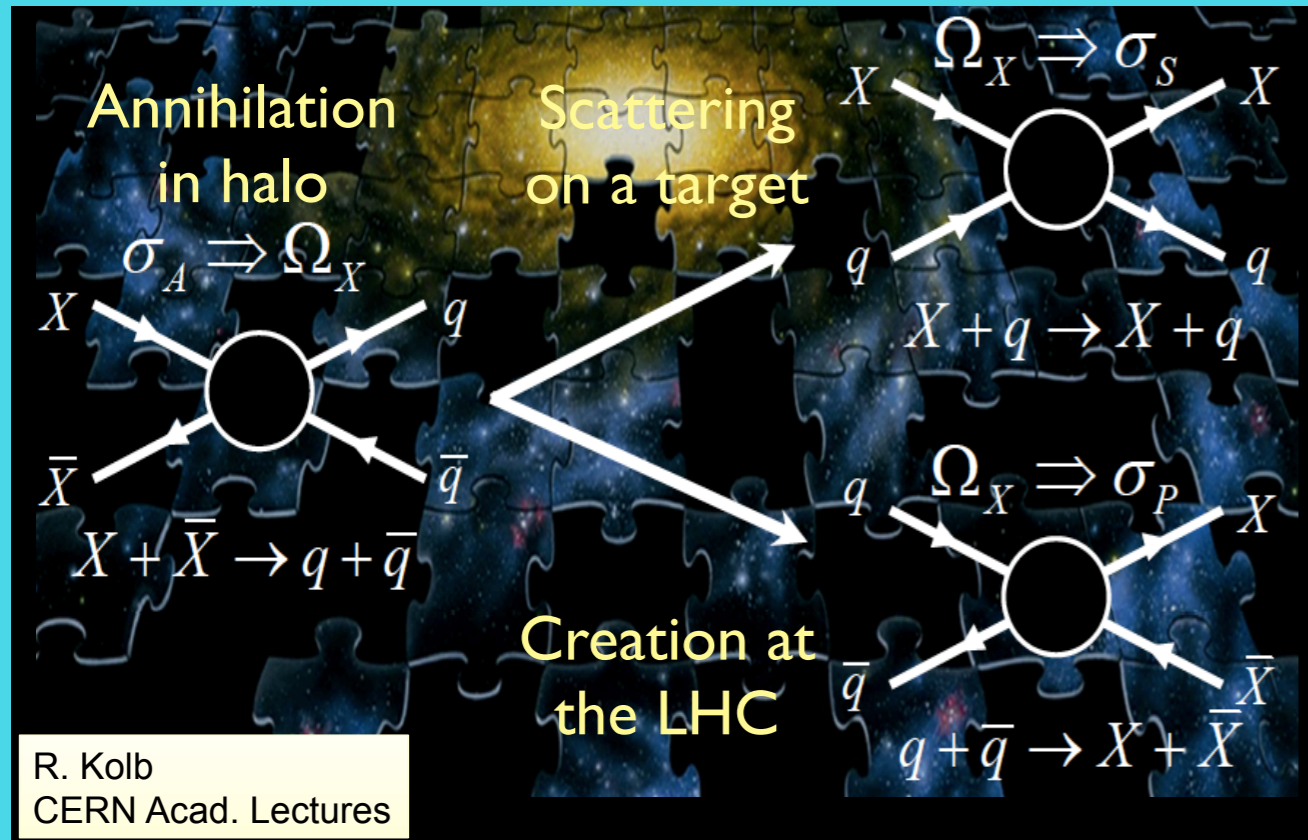


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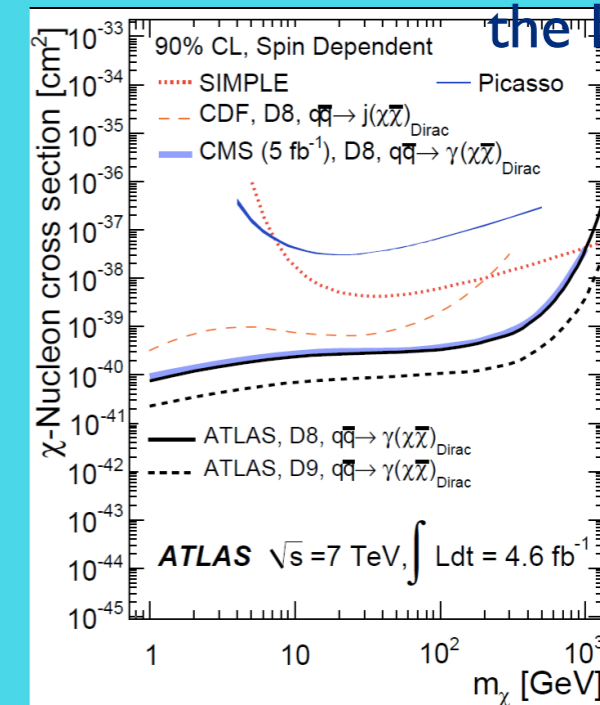
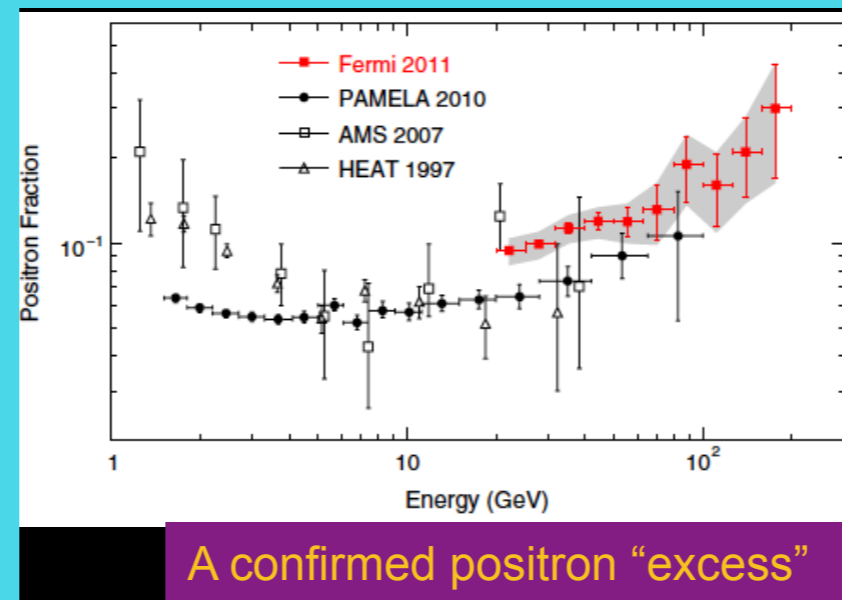
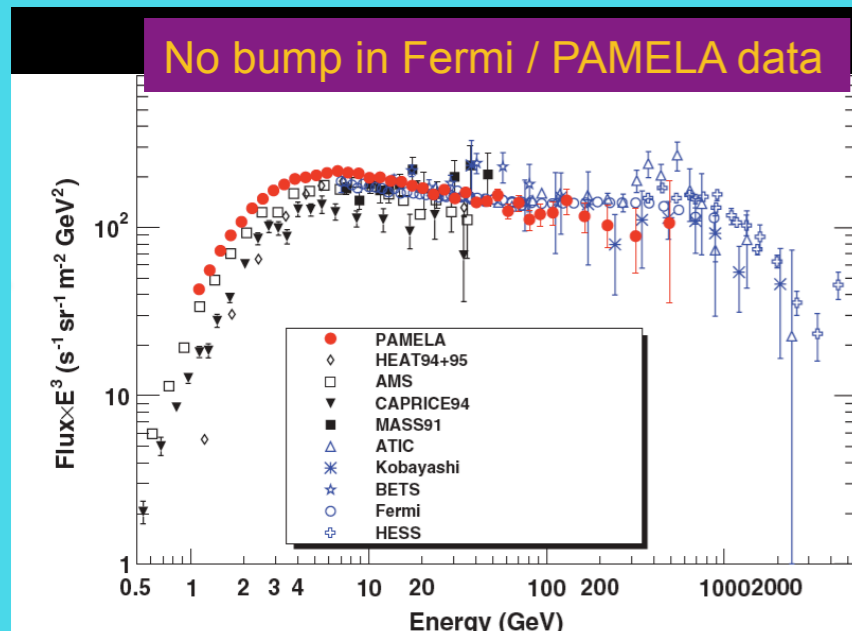
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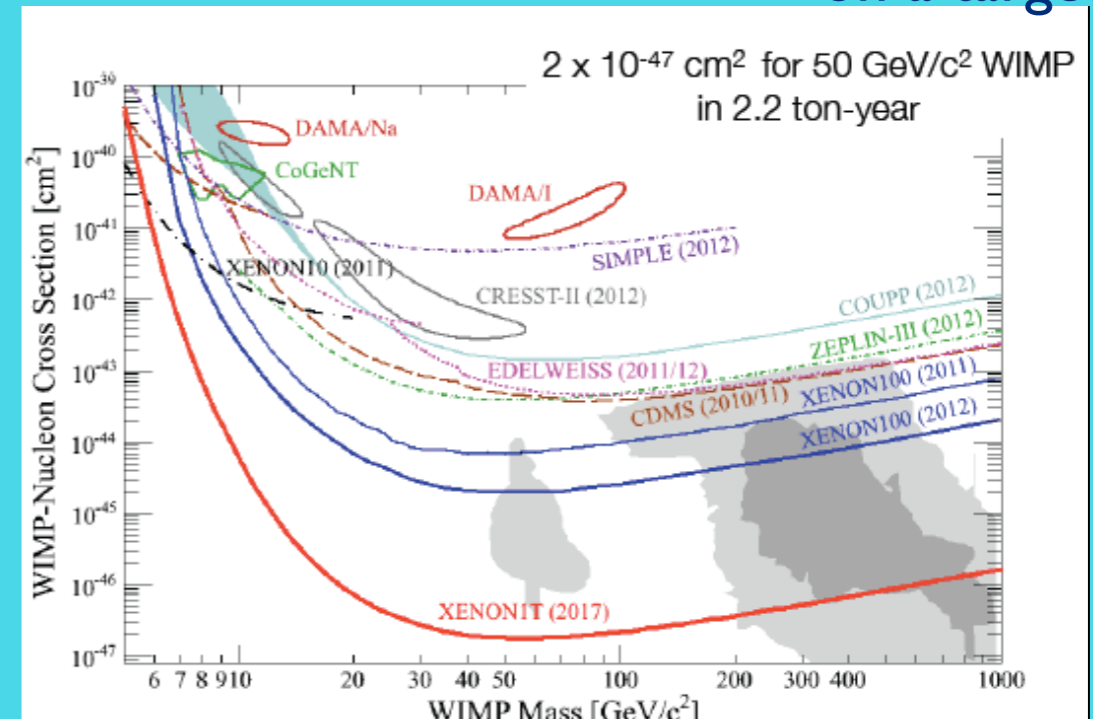
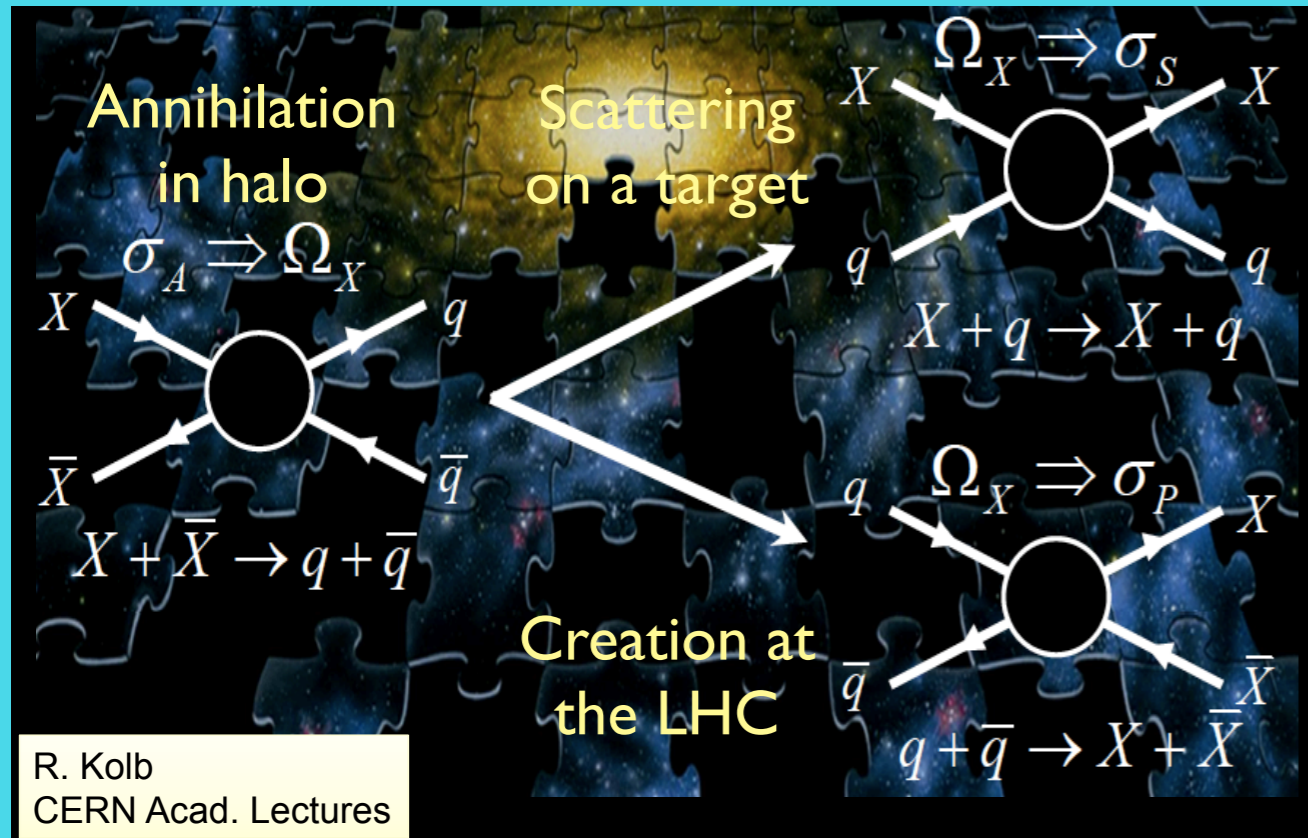
Annihilation
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Creation at
the LHC



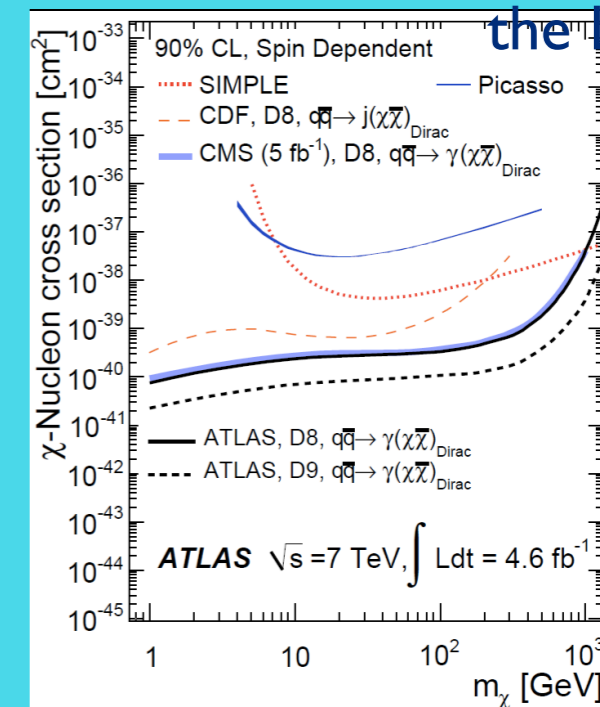
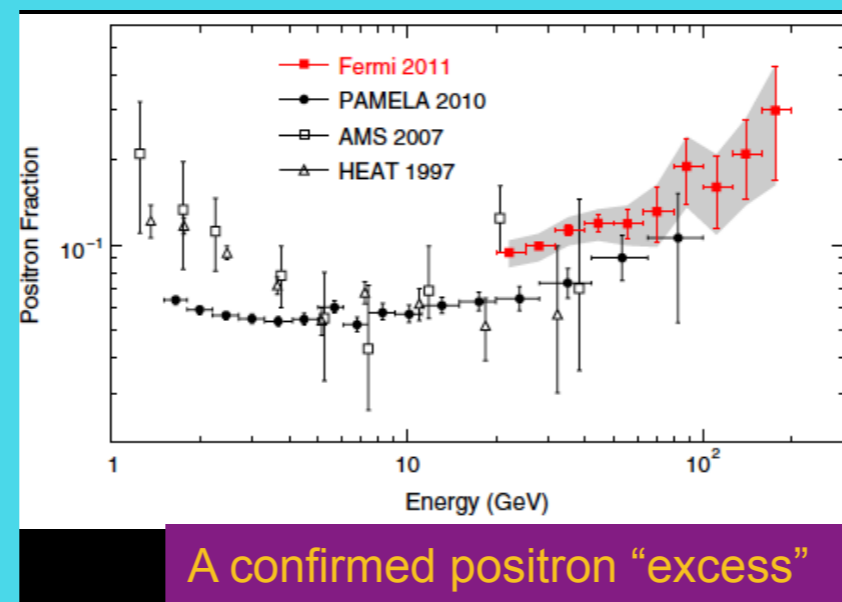
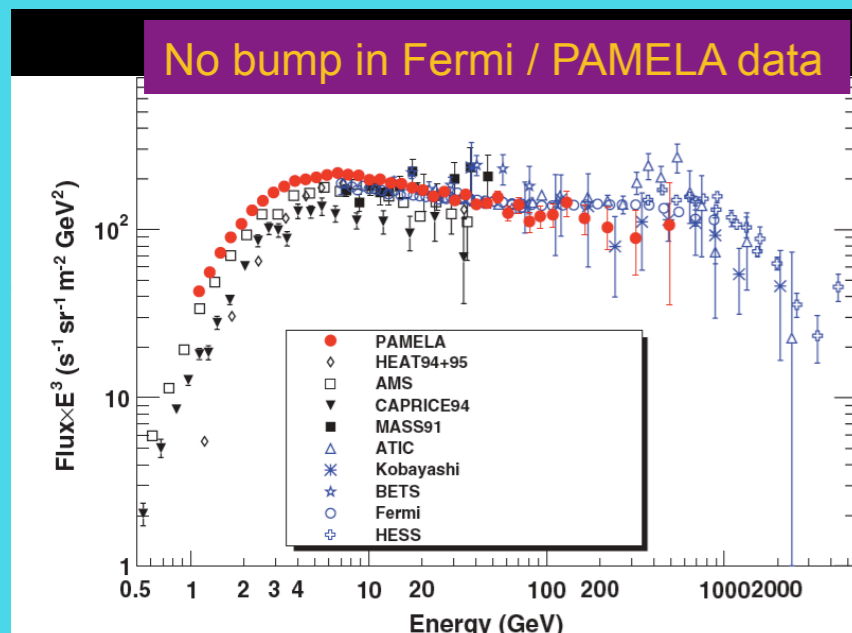
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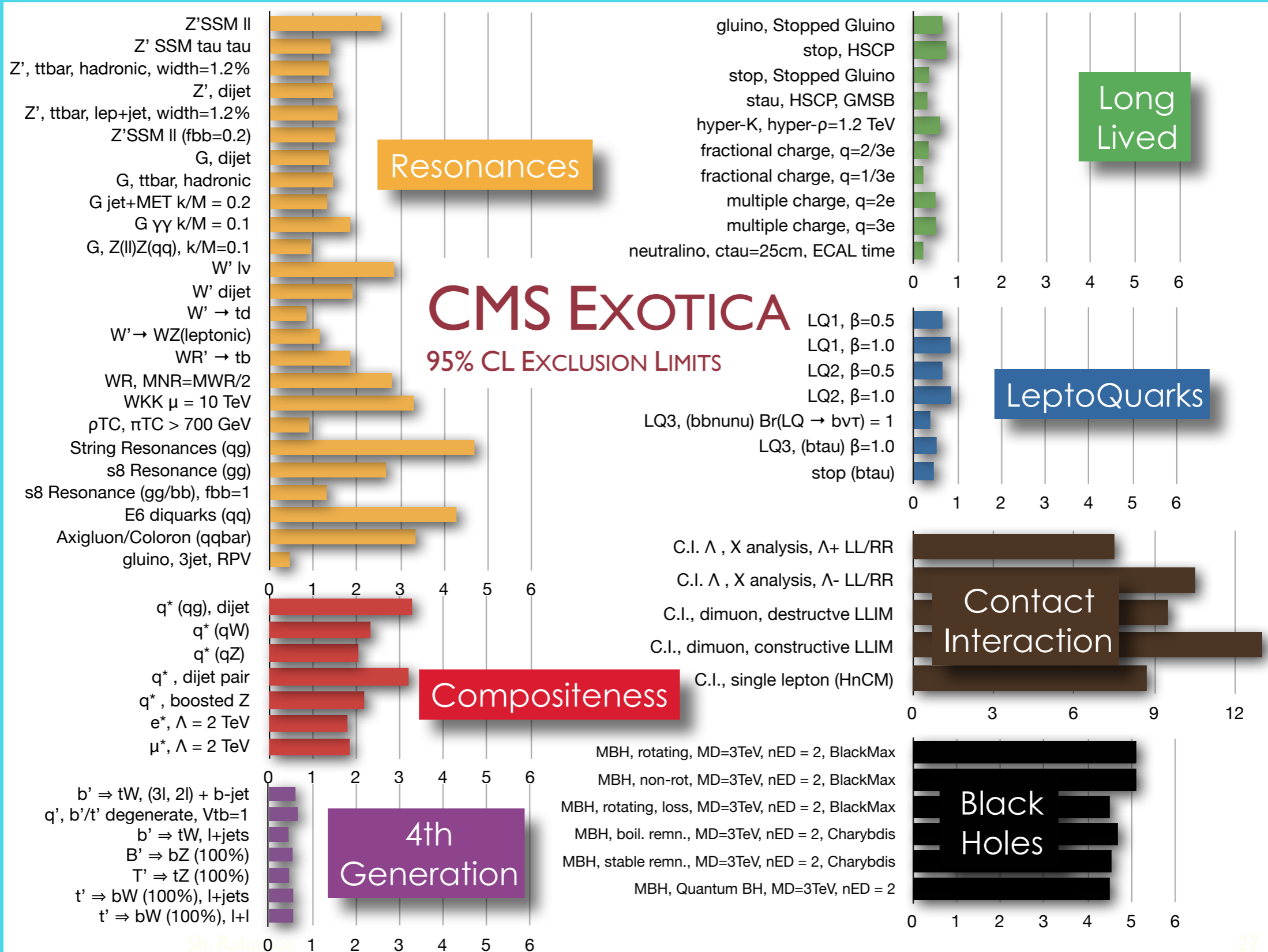
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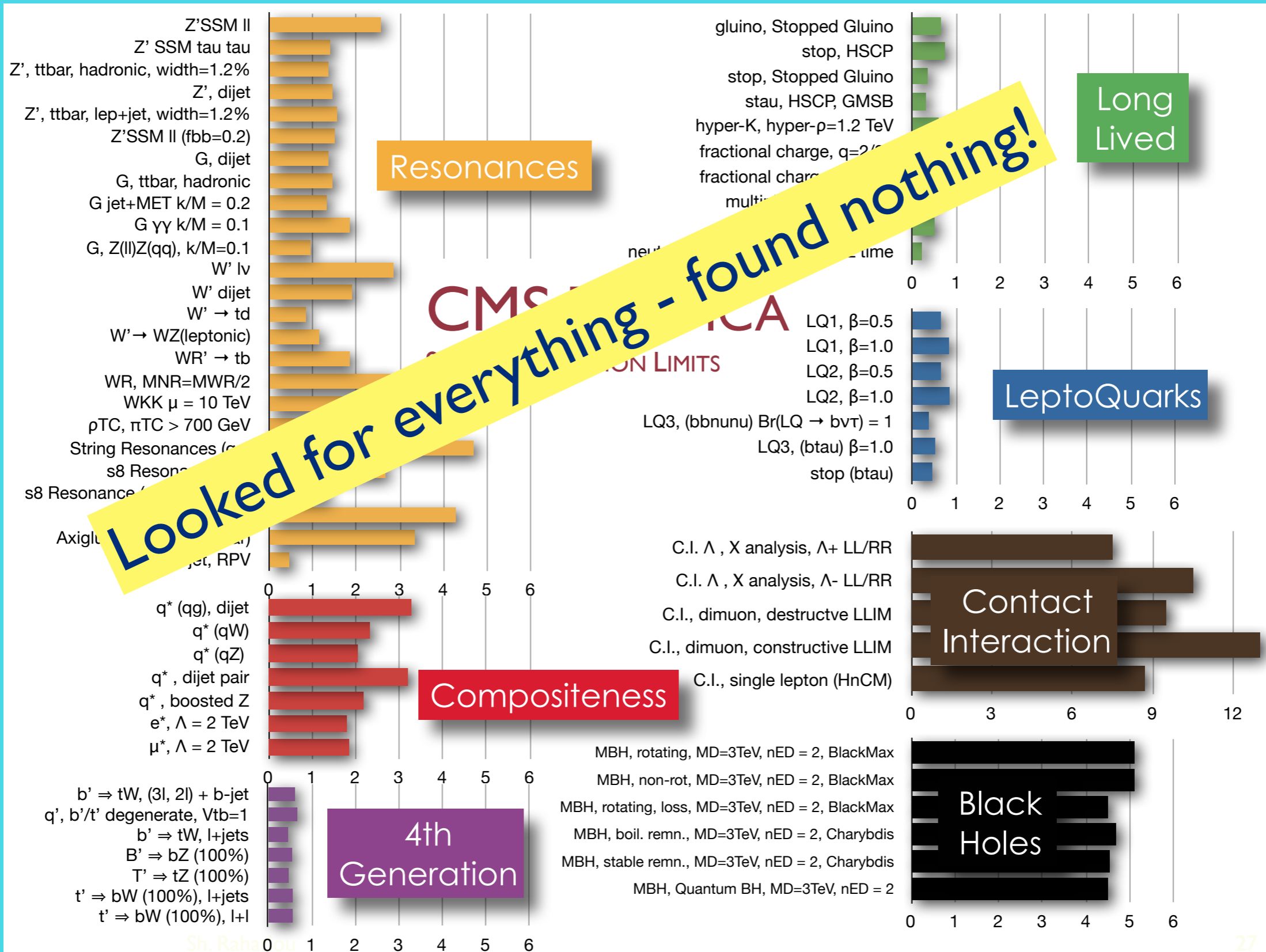


The signal is absent so far!

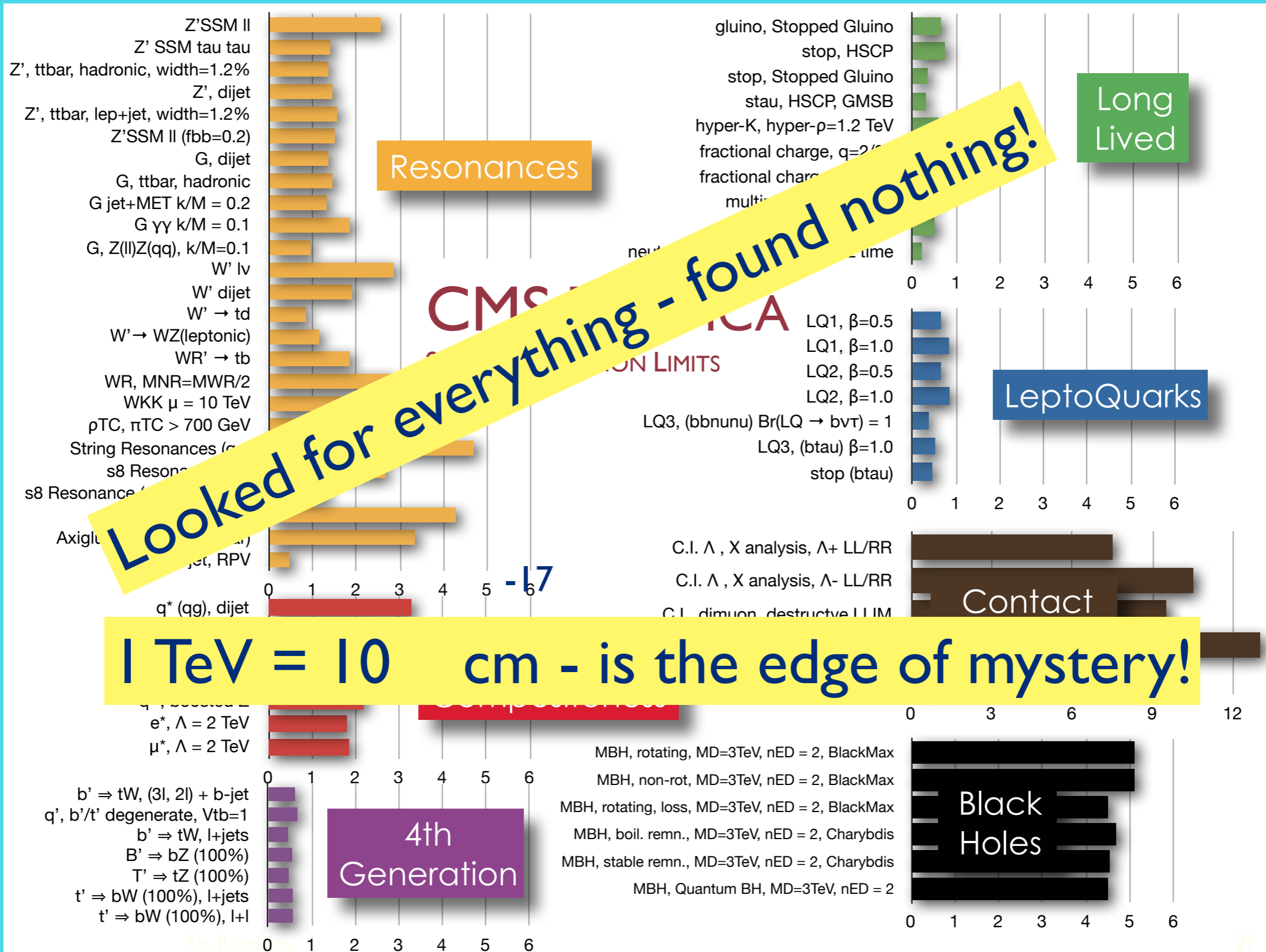
New Particles and Interactions



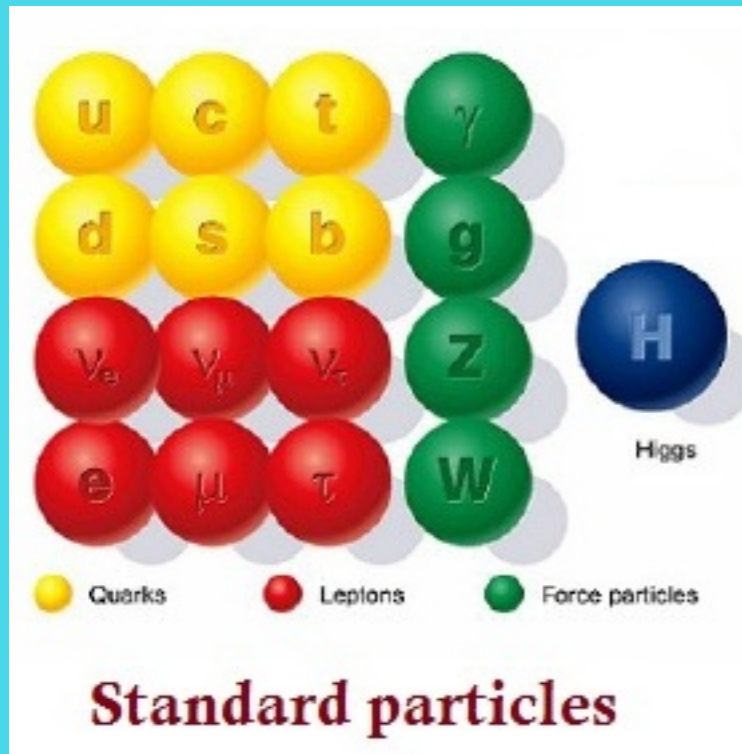
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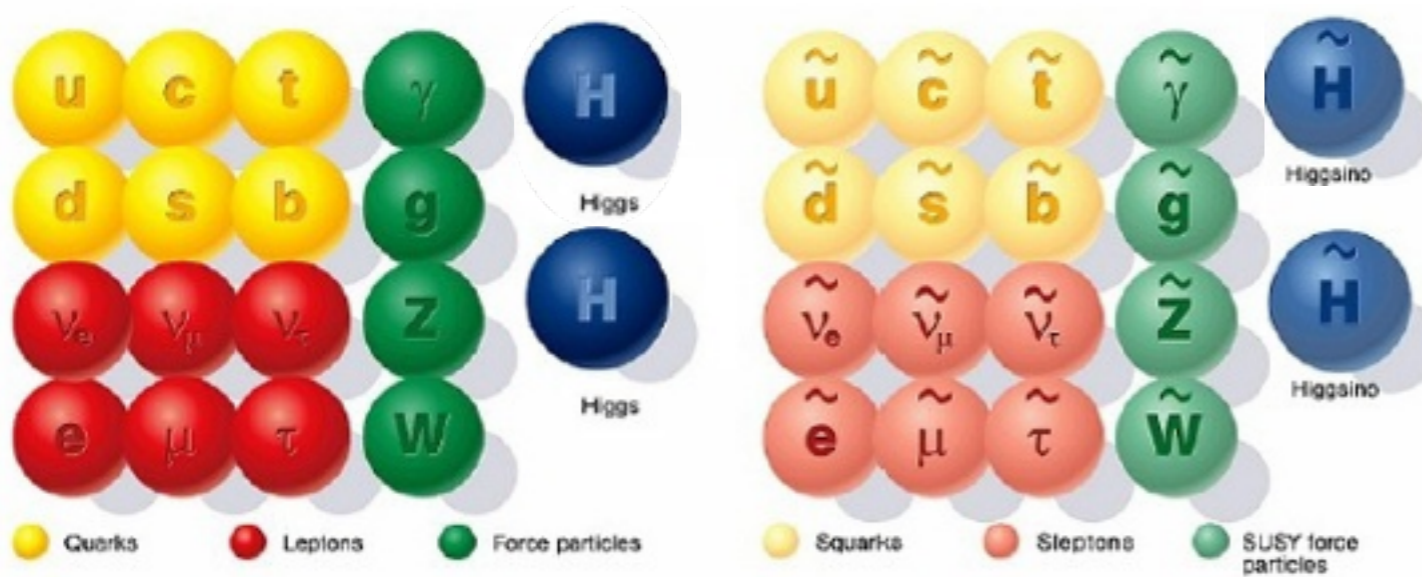


New Particles and Interactions



New Particles and Interactions

SUPERSYMMETRY



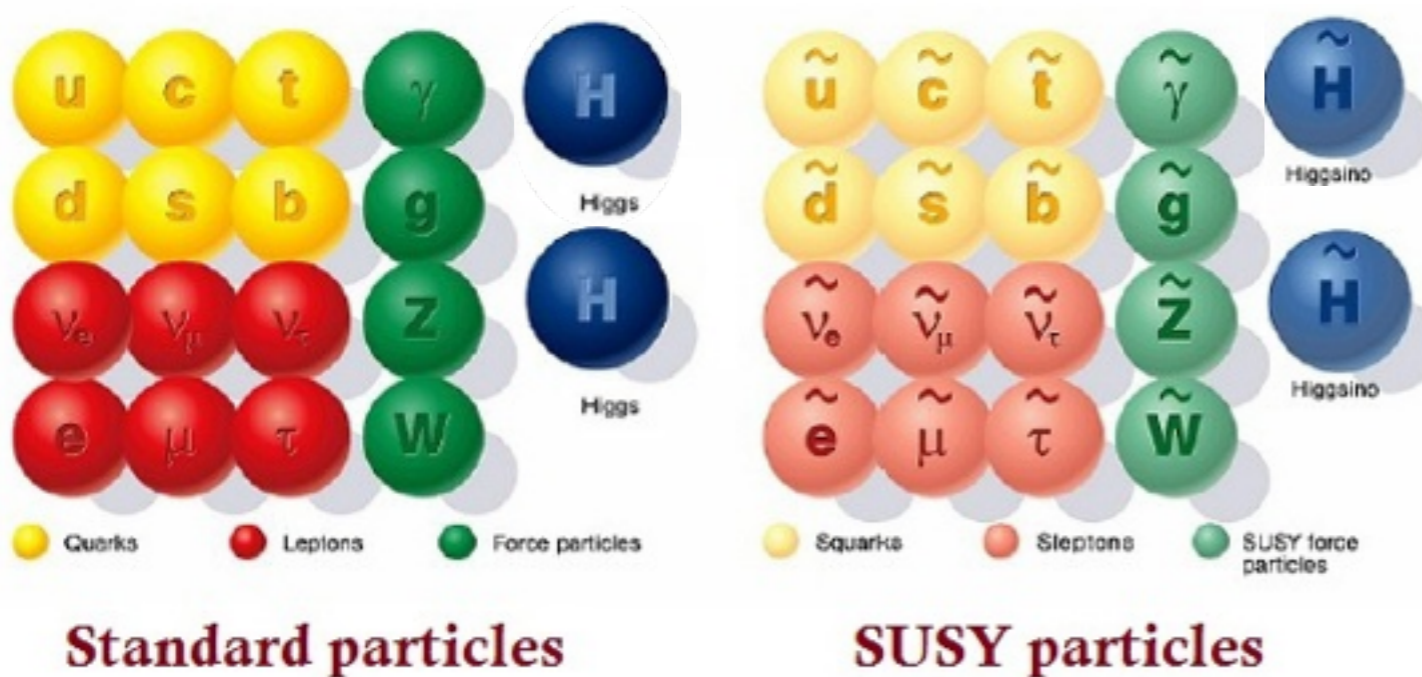
Standard particles

SUSY particles

New Particles and Interactions

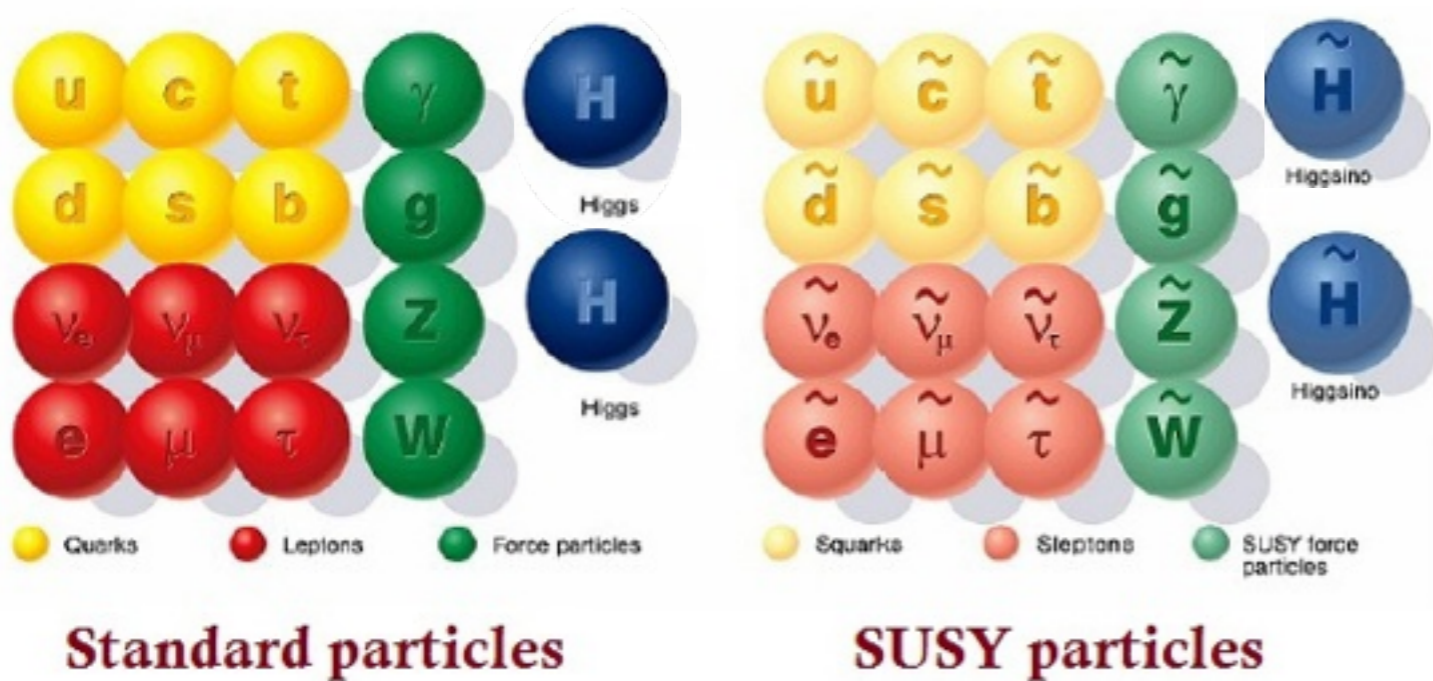
Supersymmetry is a dream of a unified theory of all particles and interactions

SUPERSYMMETRY



New Particles and Interactions

SUPERSYMMETRY

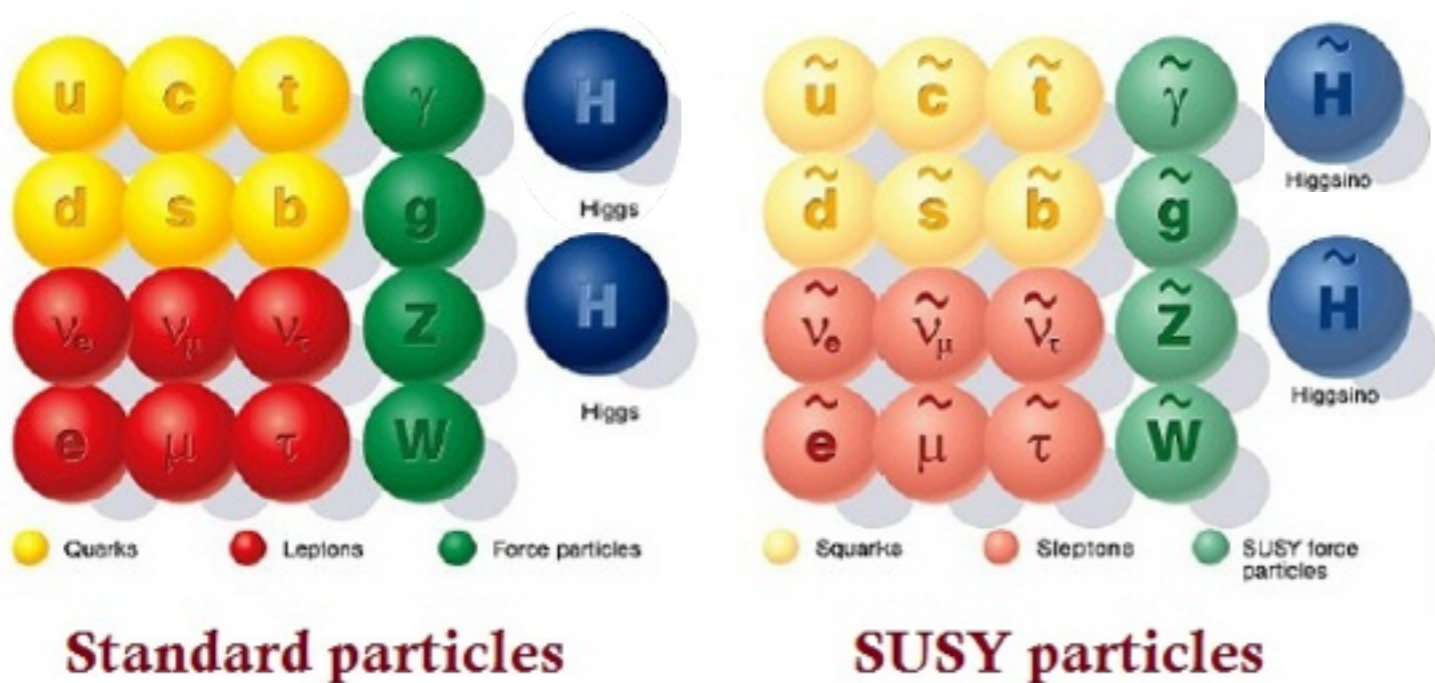


Supersymmetry is a dream of a unified theory of all particles and interactions

	Дальнодействующее (с безмассовым бозоном)	Короткодействующее (с массивными бозонами)	"Конфайнментовое"
Спин 0 (скалярные поля)		Хиггсовское $V(r) \sim \frac{A}{r} e^{-Br}$	
Спин 1 (векторные поля)	Электромагнитное $V(r) \sim \frac{A}{r}$	Слабое $V(r) \sim \frac{A}{r} e^{-Br}$	Сильное $V(r) \sim \frac{A}{r} + Cr$
Спин 2 (тензорные поля)	Гравитационное $V(r) \sim \frac{A}{r}$		

New Particles and Interactions

SUPERSYMMETRY



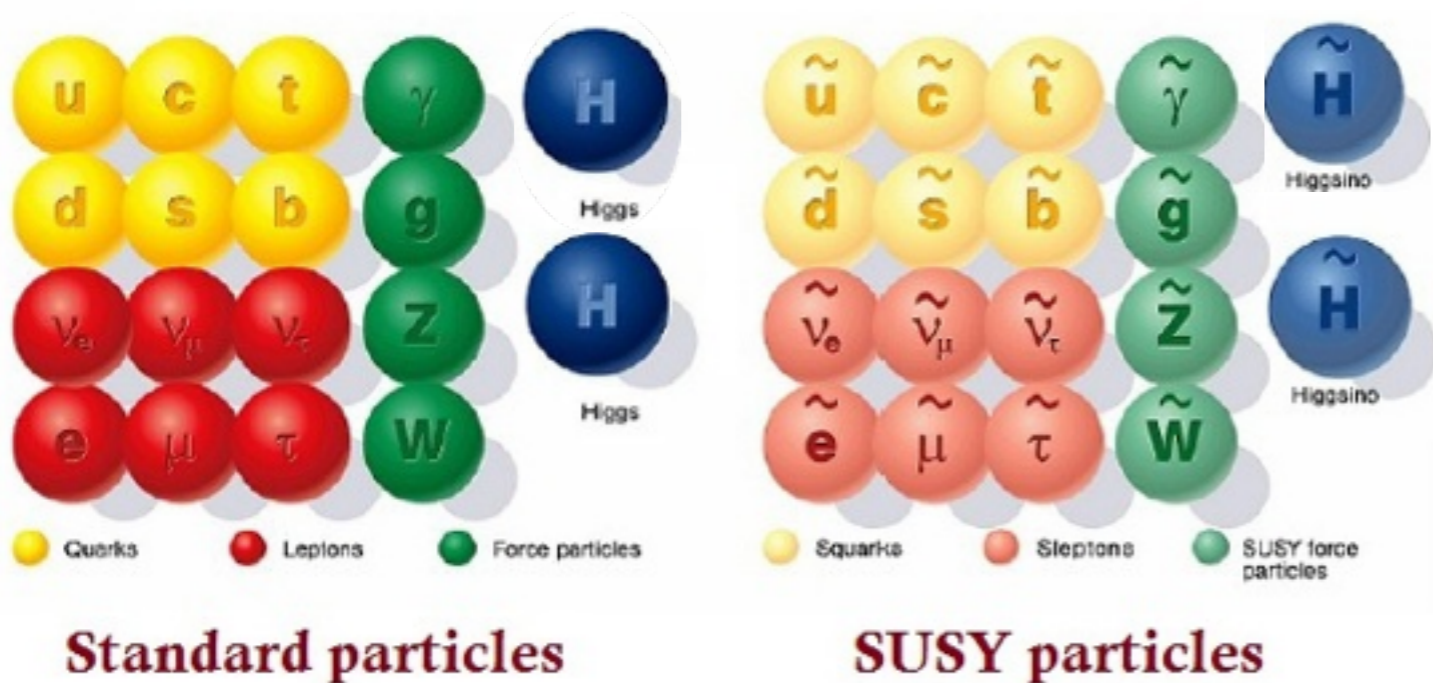
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Why SUSY?

New Particles and Interactions

SUPERSYMMETRY

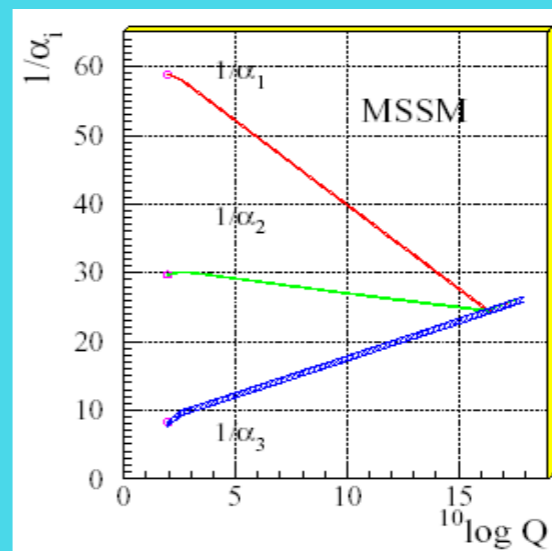


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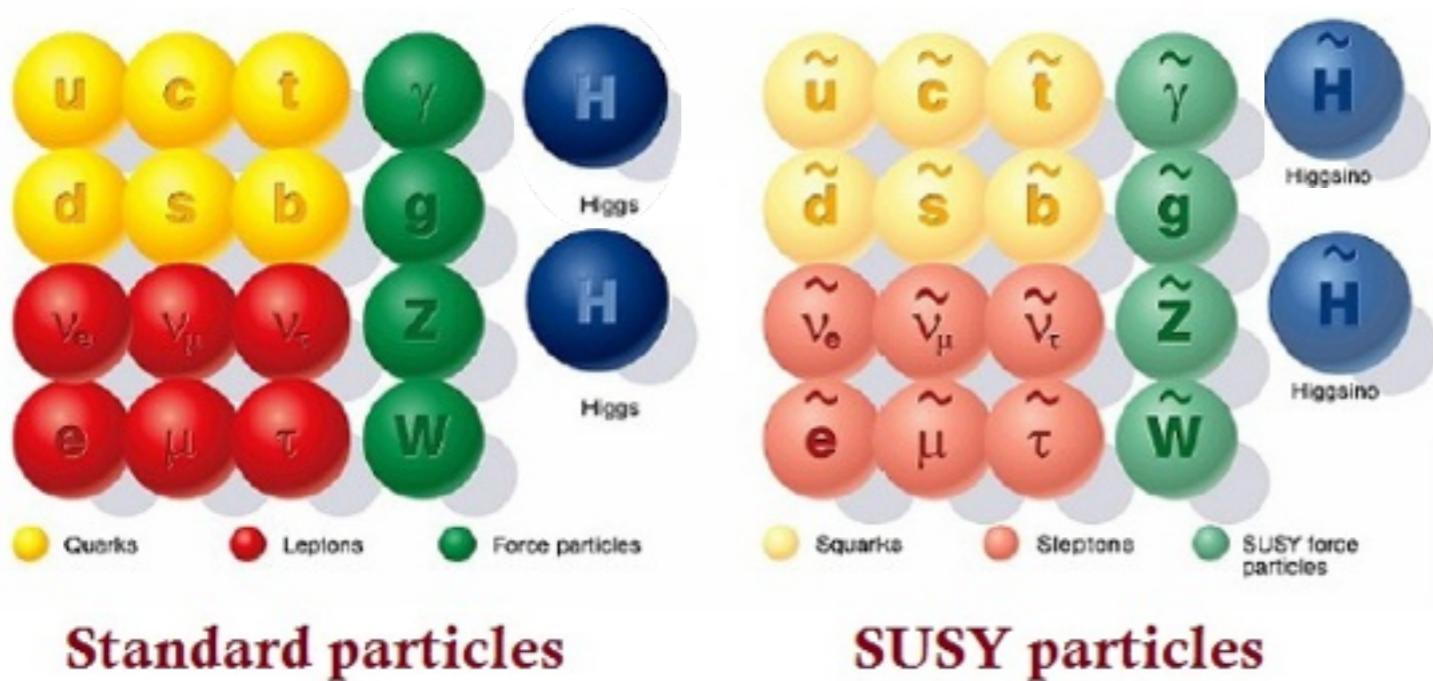
📌 Unification of the gauge couplings



The basis of a grand Unified Theory

New Particles and Interactions

SUPERSYMMETRY



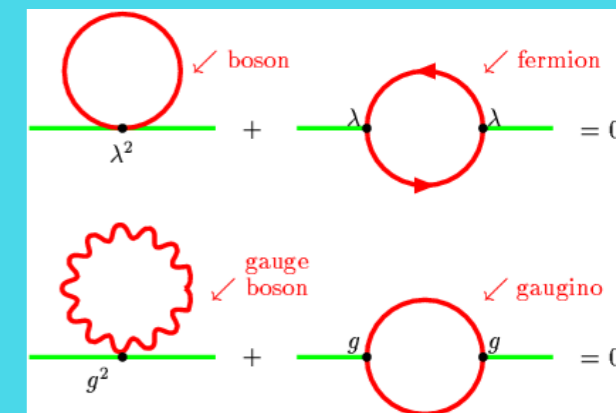
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Why SUSY?

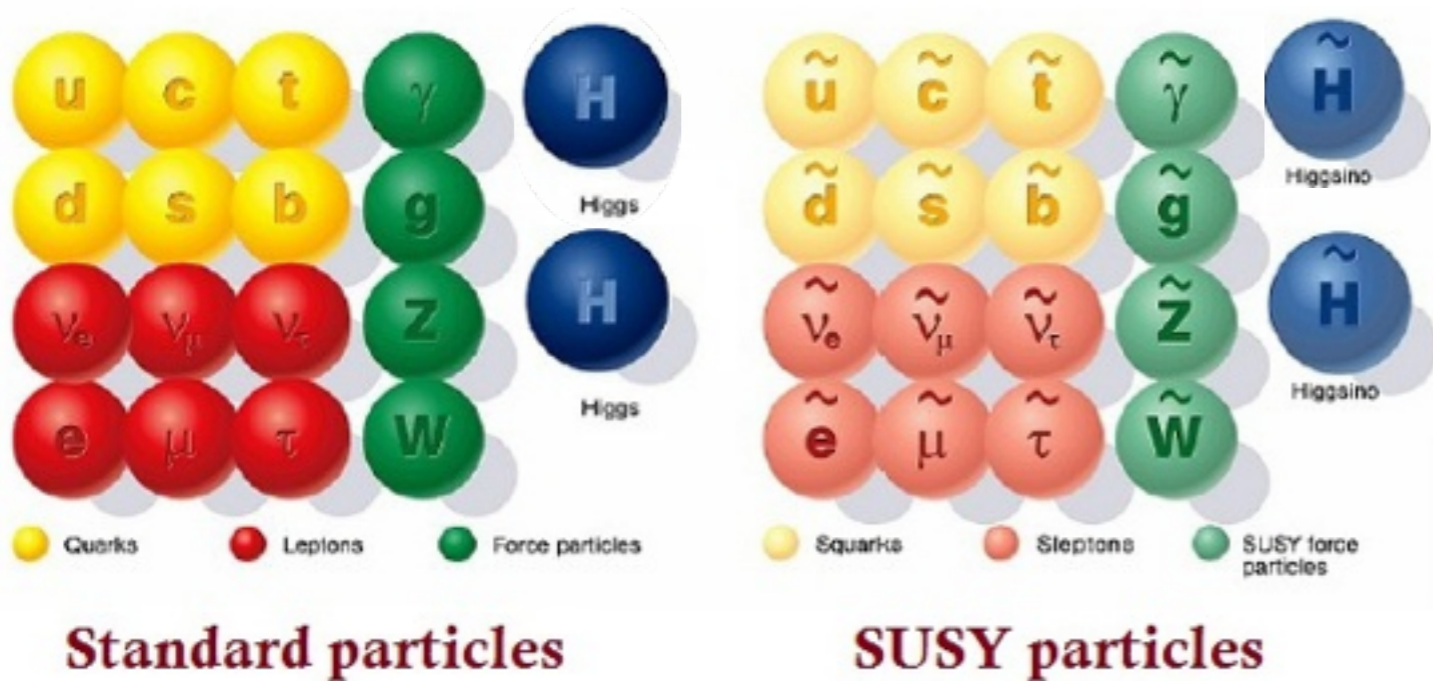
- Unification of the gauge couplings
- Solution of the hierarchy problem

Cancellations of corrections and stabilization of the Higgs potential



New Particles and Interactions

SUPERSYMMETRY

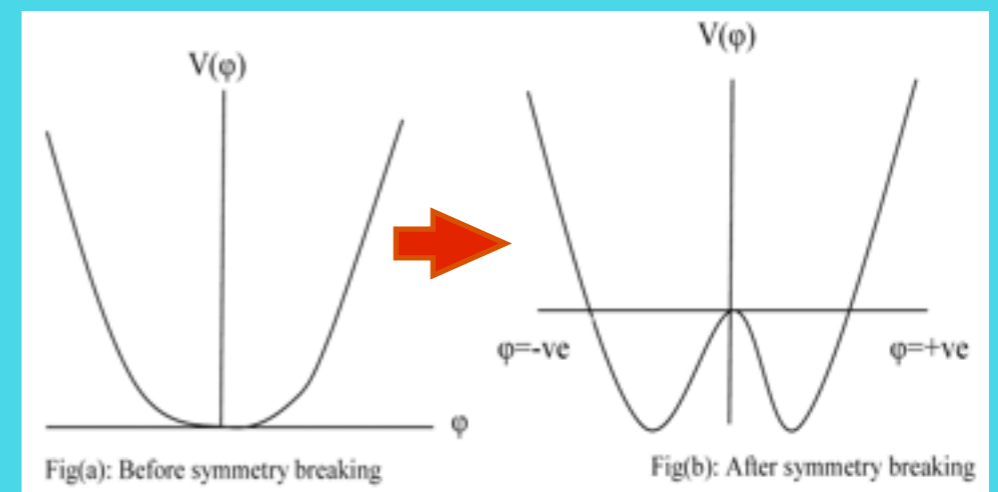


Supersymmetry is a dream of a unified theory of all particles and interactions

	Дальнодействующее (с безмассовым бозоном)	Короткодействующее (с массивными бозонами)	"Конфайнментовое"
Спин 0 (скалярные поля)		Хиггсовское $V(r) \sim \frac{A}{r} e^{-Br}$	
Спин 1 (векторные поля)	Электромагнитное $V(r) \sim \frac{A}{r}$	Слабое $V(r) \sim \frac{A}{r} e^{-Br}$	Сильное $V(r) \sim \frac{A}{r} + Cr$
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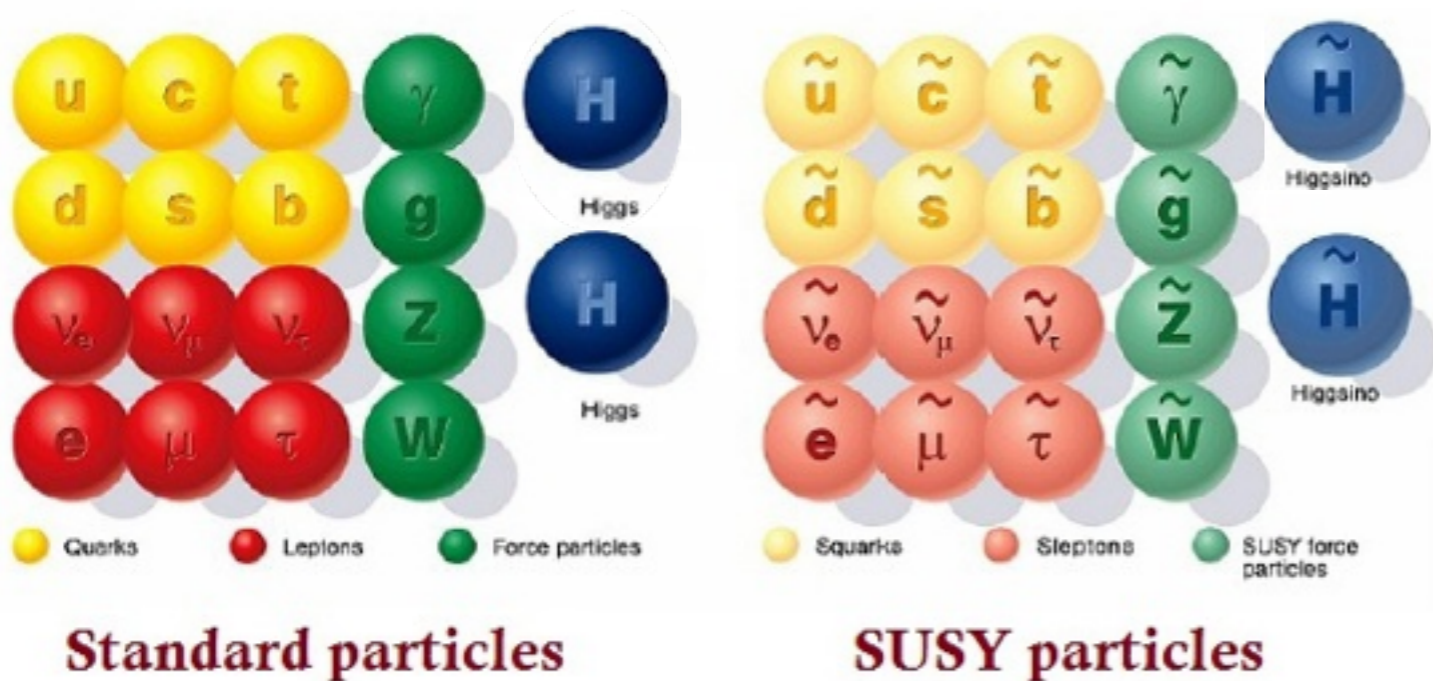
- Unification of the gauge couplings
- Solution of the hierarchy problem
- Explanation of the EW symmetry violation



Violation of symmetry comes from radiative corrections

New Particles and Interactions

SUPERSYMMETRY



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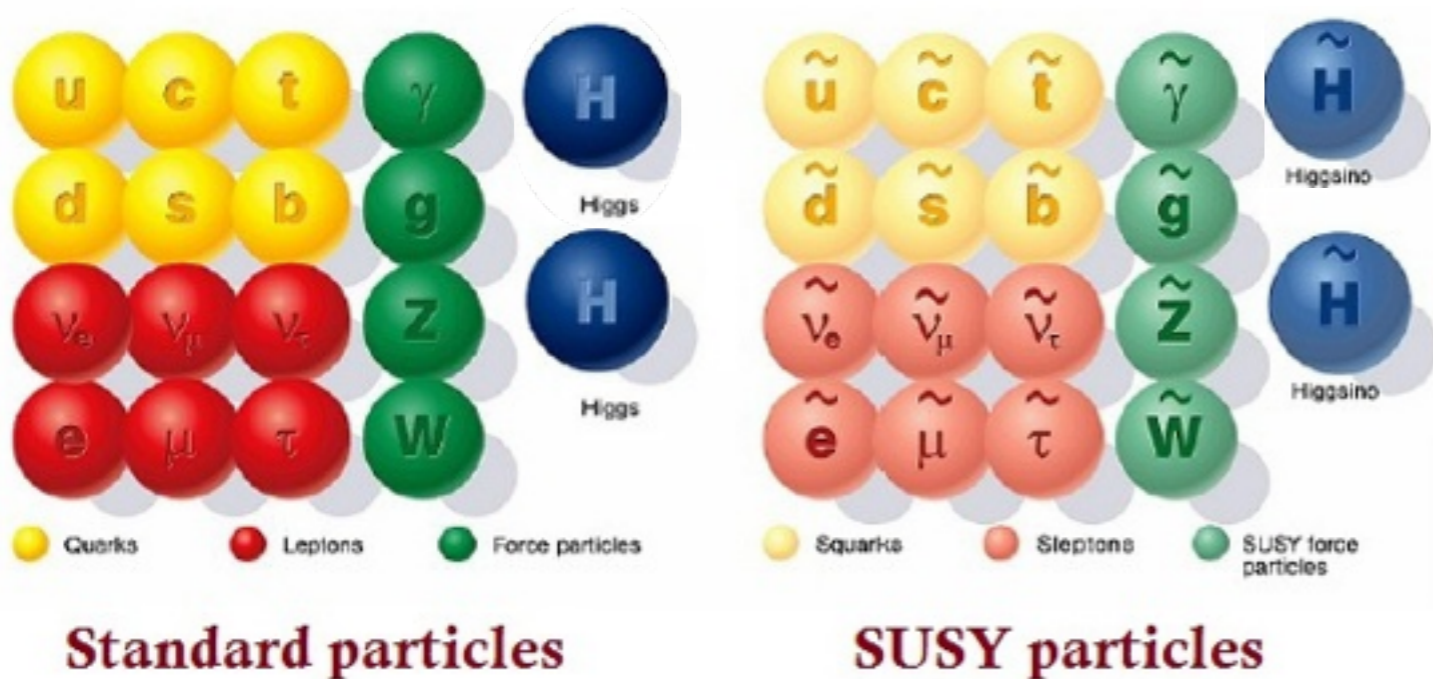
- Unification of the gauge couplings
- Solution of the hierarchy problem
- Explanation of the EW symmetry violation
- Provided the DM particle

$$\tilde{\chi}^0 = N_1 \tilde{\gamma} + N_2 \tilde{z} + N_3 \tilde{H}_1^0 + N_4 \tilde{H}_2^0$$

Neutralino

New Particles and Interactions

SUPERSYMMETRY



Supersymmetry is a dream of a unified theory of all particles and interactions

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Why SUSY?

- Unification of the gauge couplings
- Solution of the hierarchy problem
- Explanation of the EW symmetry violation
- Provided the DM particle
- Unification with gravity!

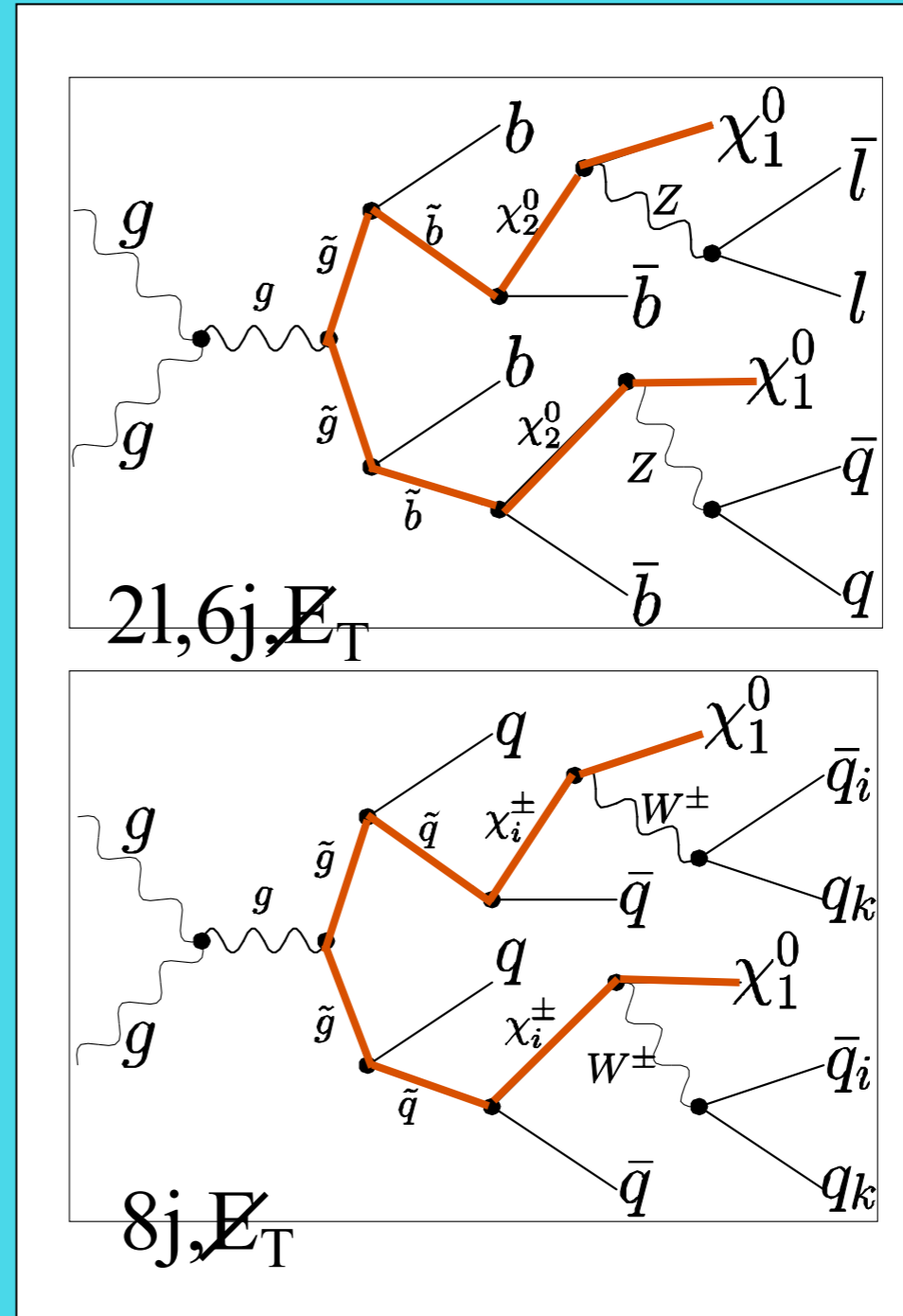
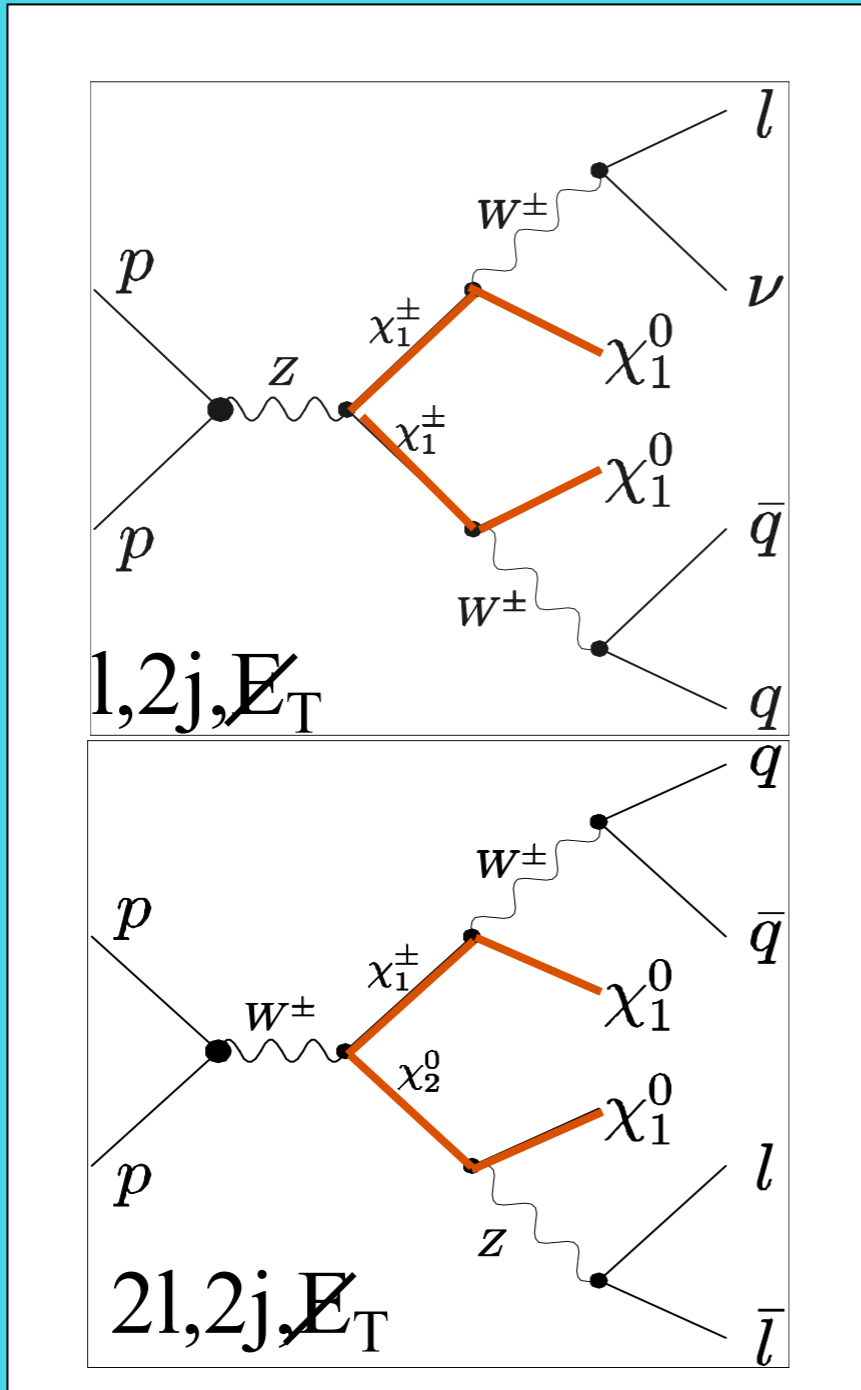
$$\{Q_\alpha^i, \bar{Q}_\beta^j\} = 2\delta^{ij} (\sigma^\mu)_{\alpha\beta} P_\mu \Rightarrow \{\delta_\varepsilon, \bar{\delta}_\varepsilon\} = 2(\varepsilon\sigma^\mu\bar{\varepsilon})P_\mu$$

$\varepsilon = \varepsilon(x)$ local coordinate transf. \Rightarrow (super)gravity

Local supersymmetry = general relativity !

Creation and decay of superpartners @ LHC

Weak int's

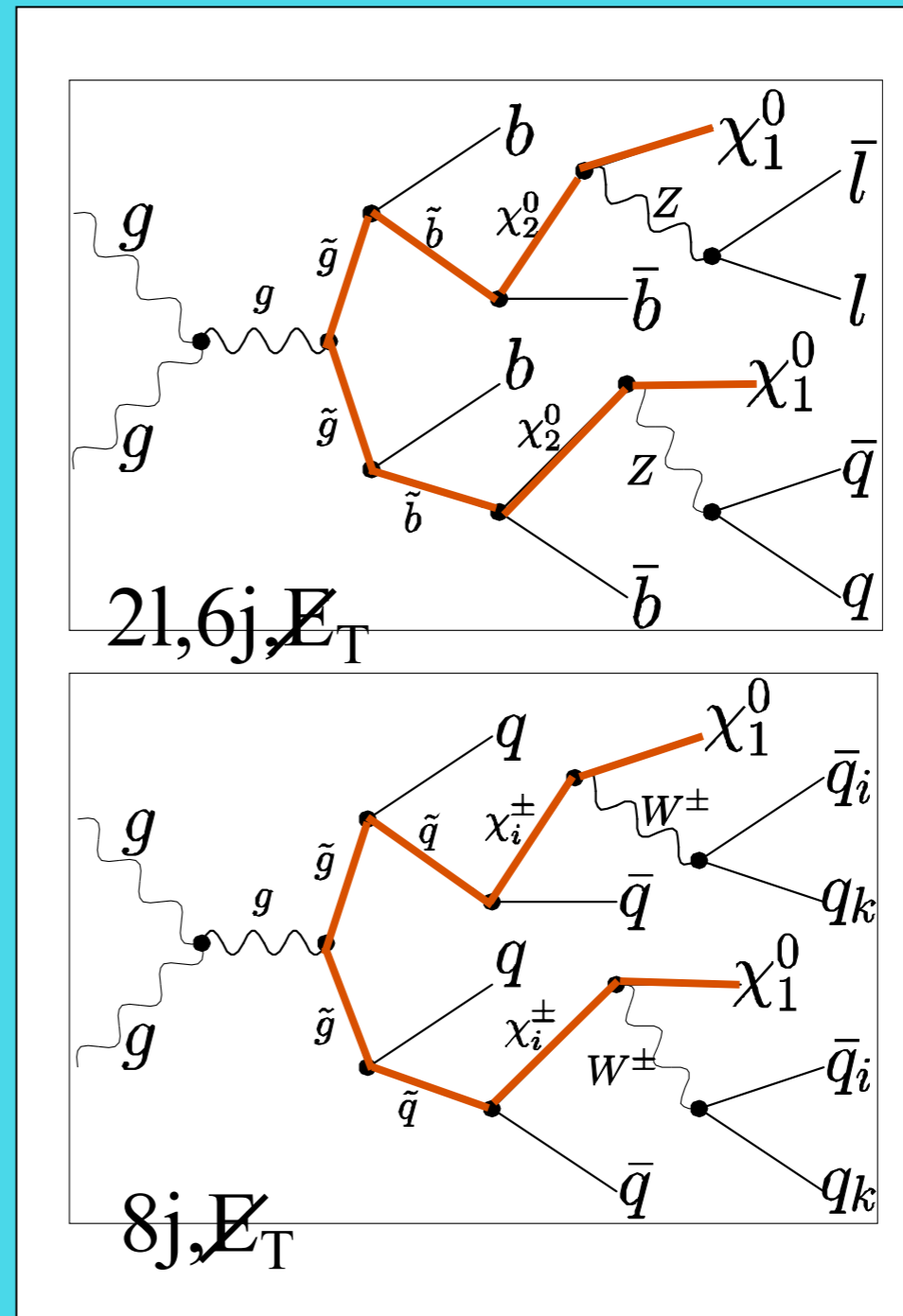
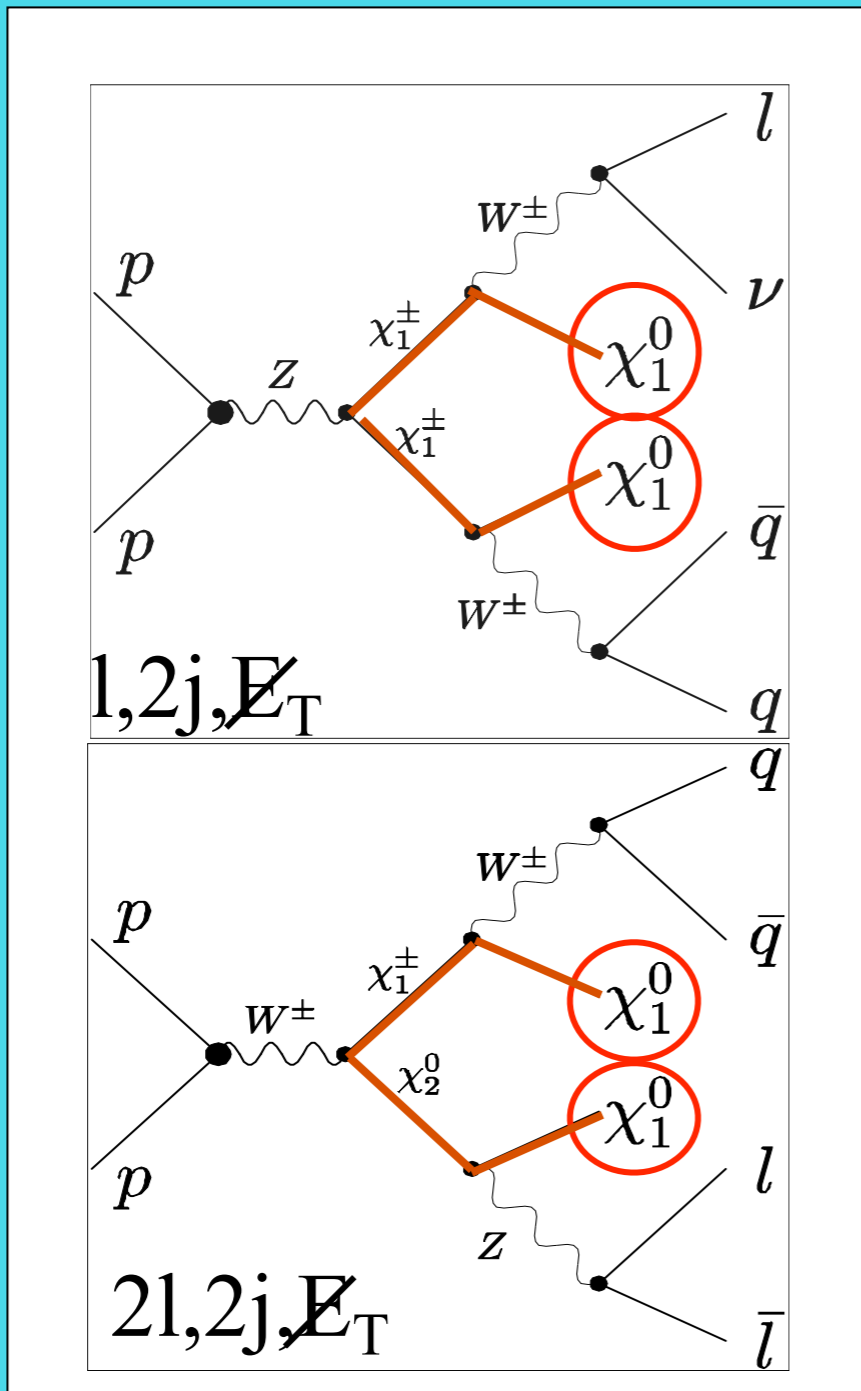


Strong int's

Typical SUSY signature: missing energy and transverse momentum

Creation and decay of superpartners @ LHC

Weak int's

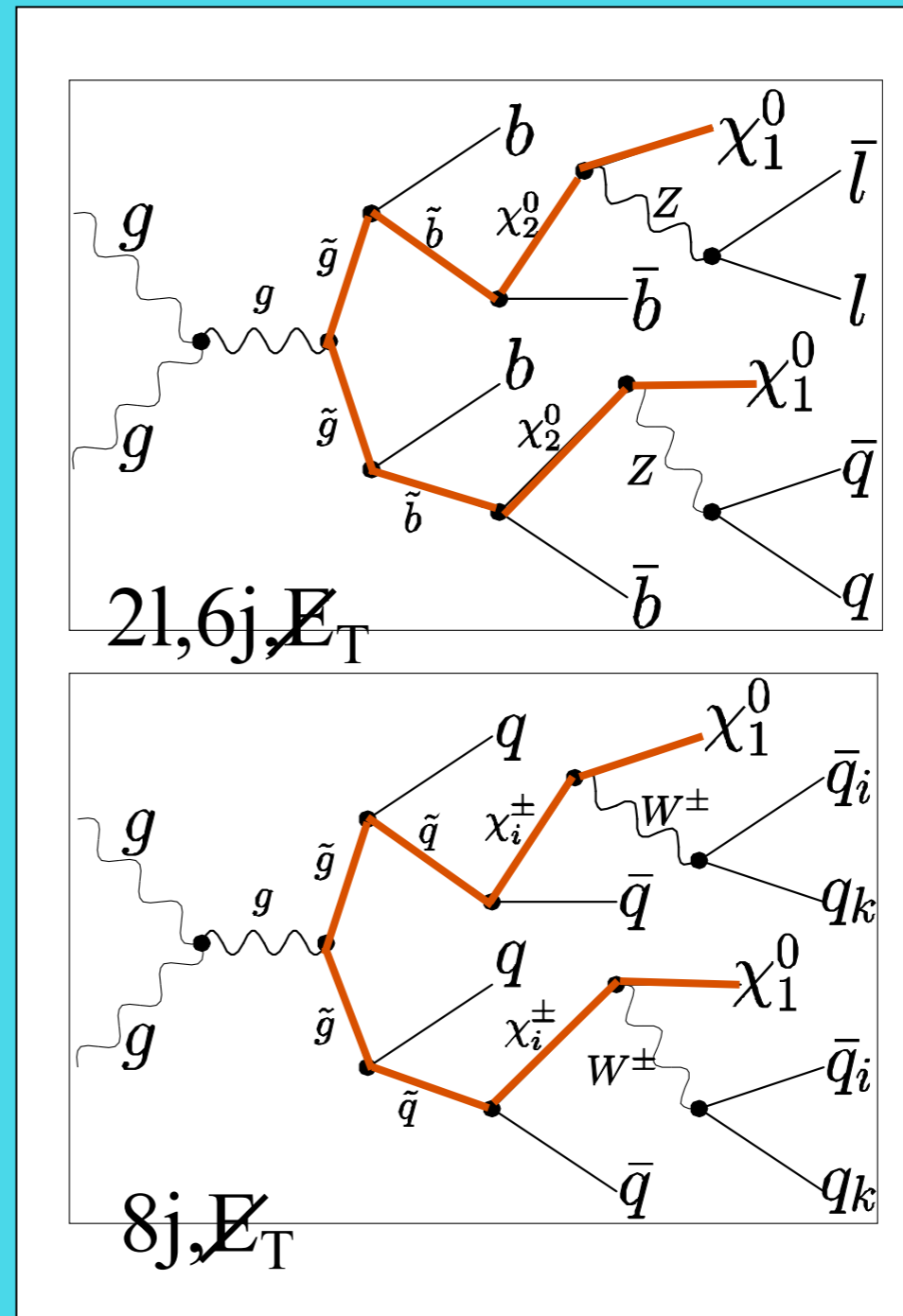
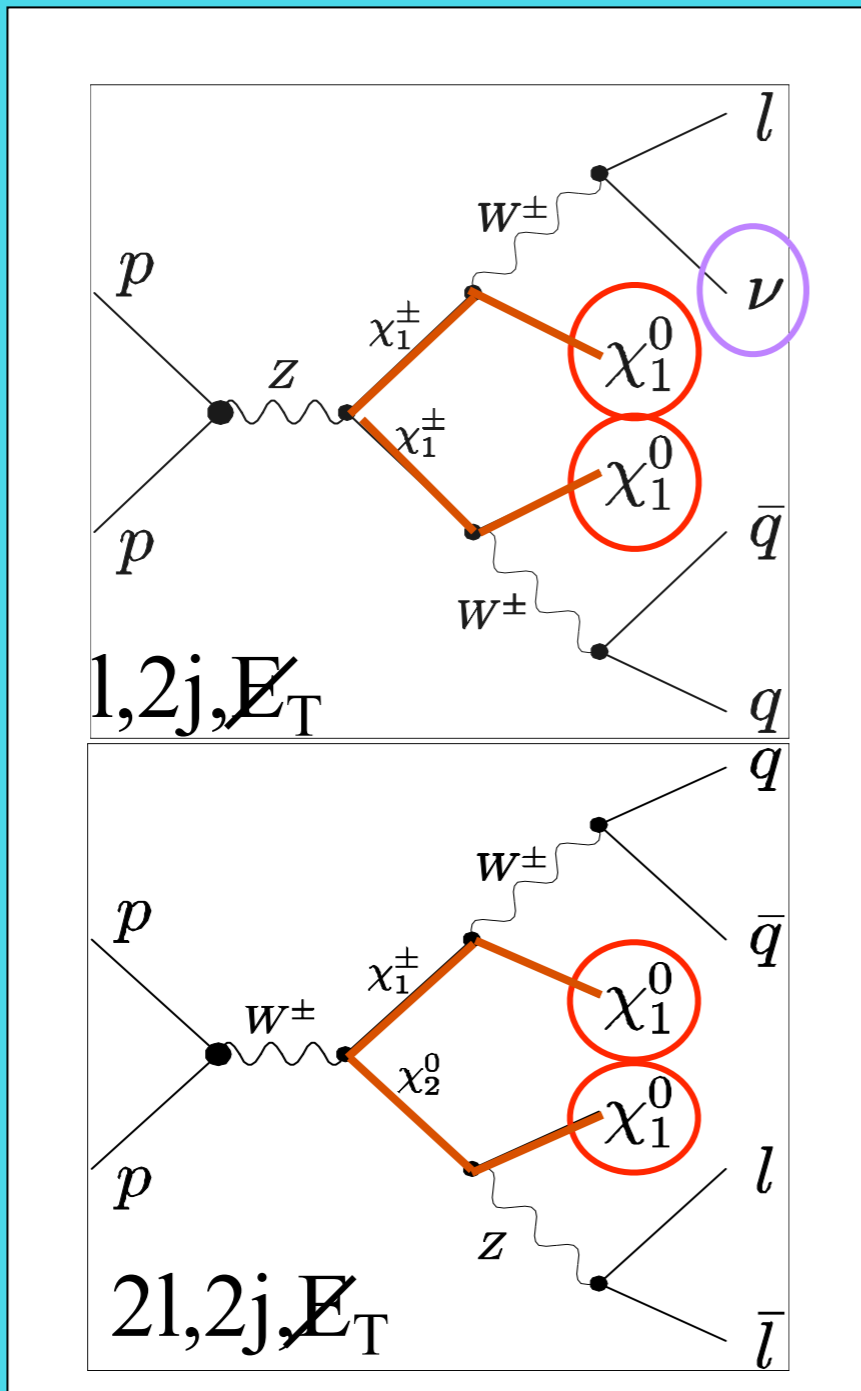


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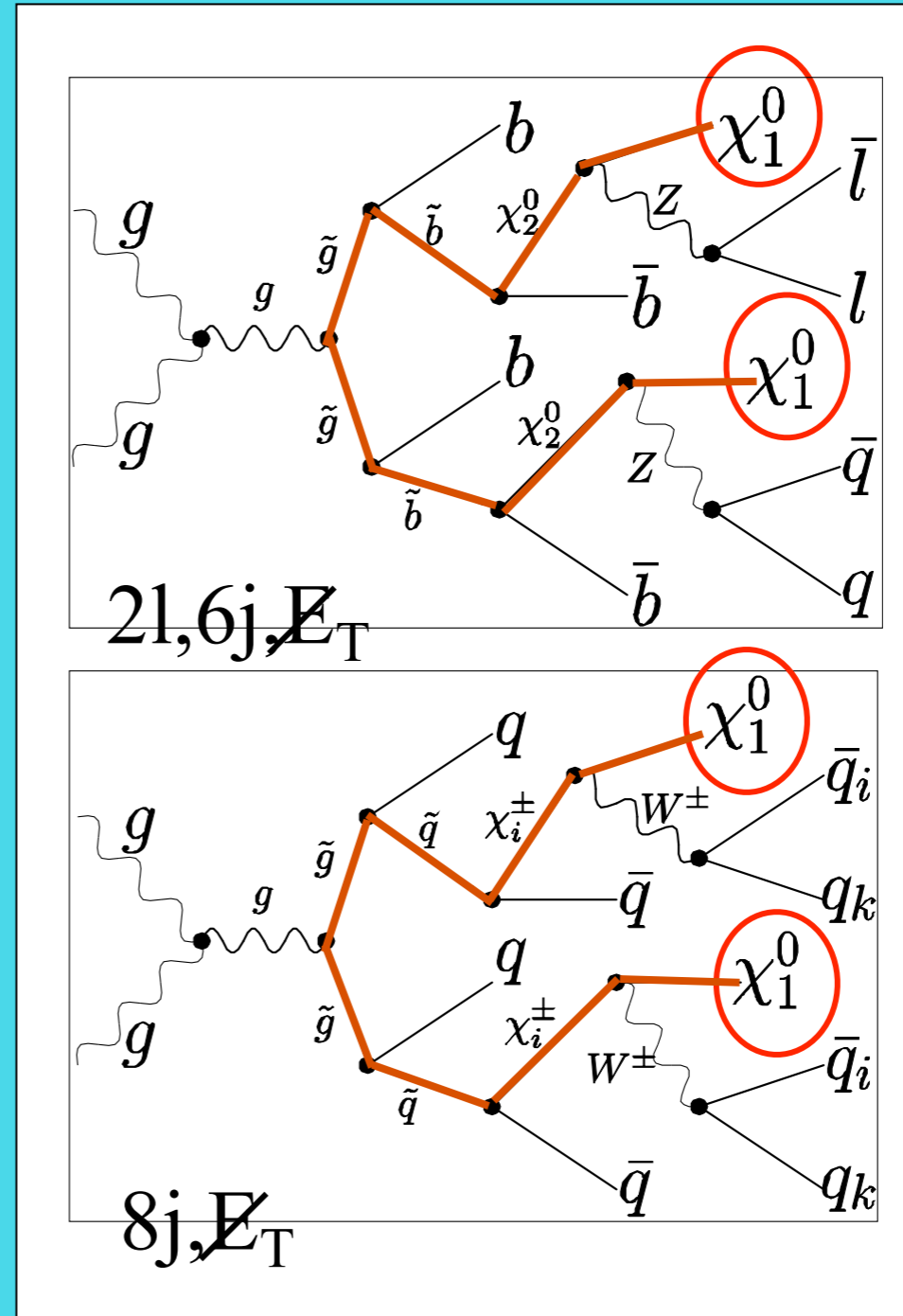
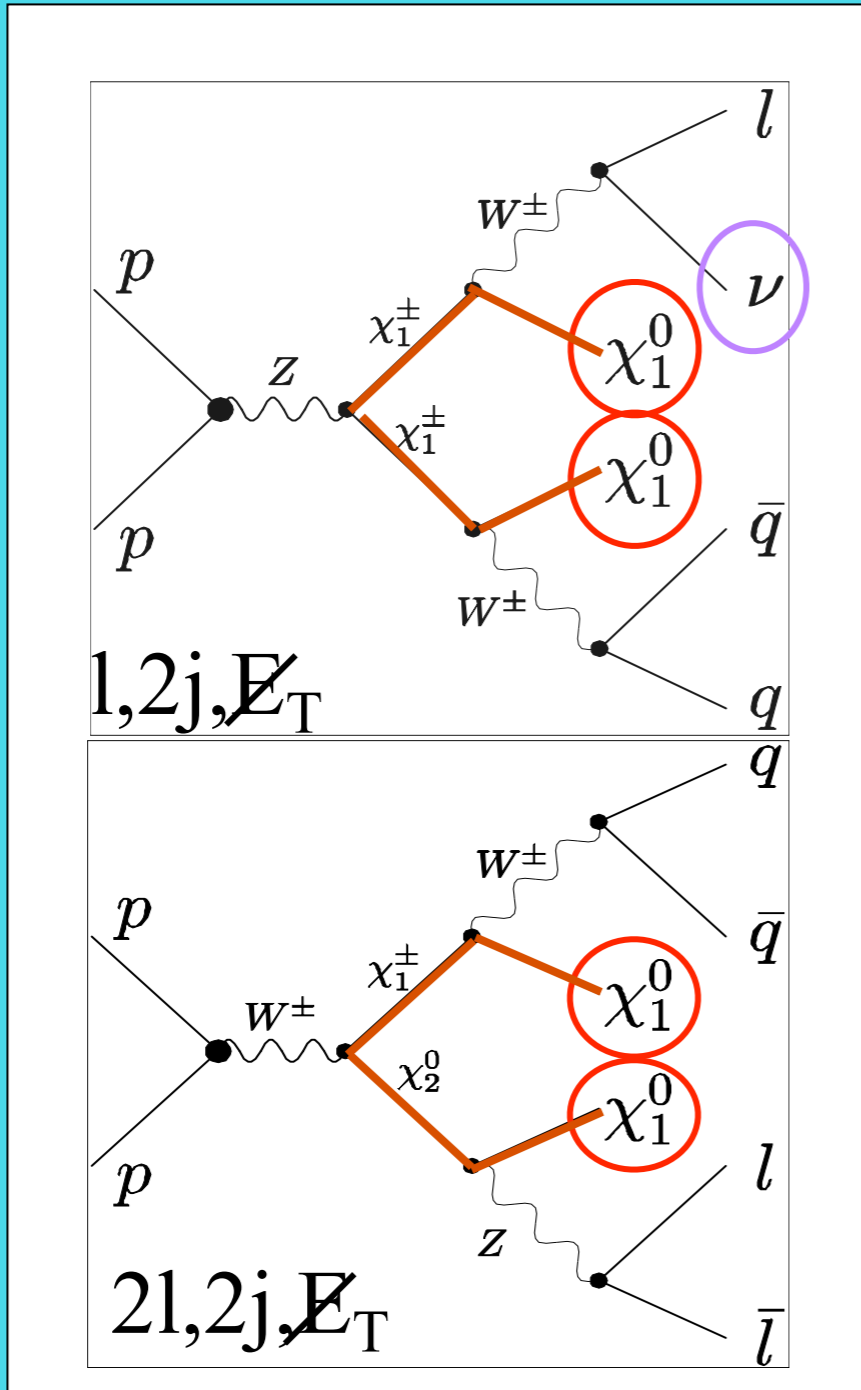


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Creation and decay of superpartners @ LHC

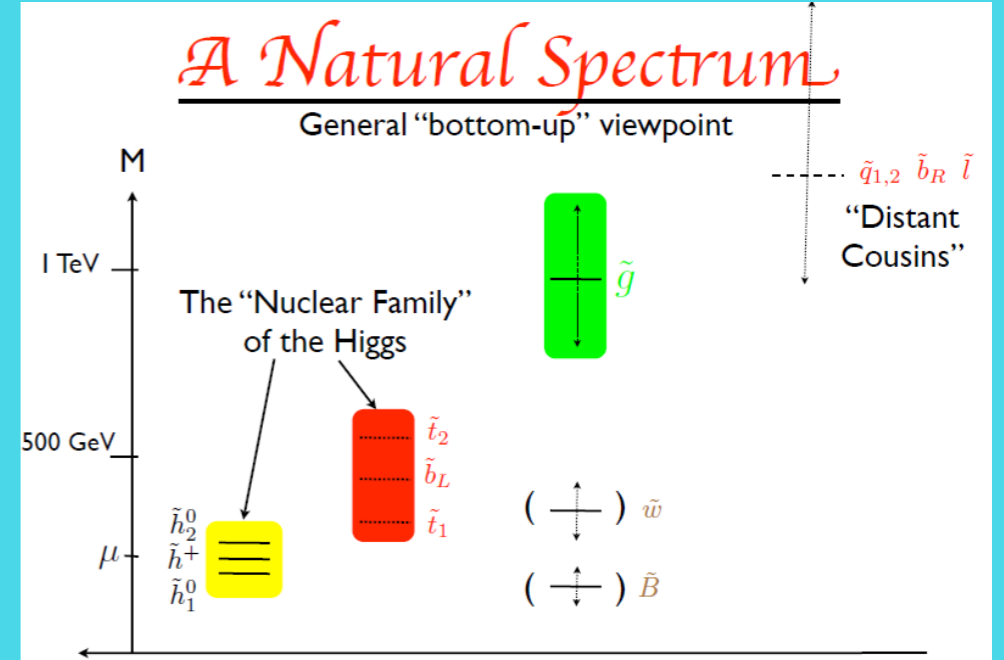
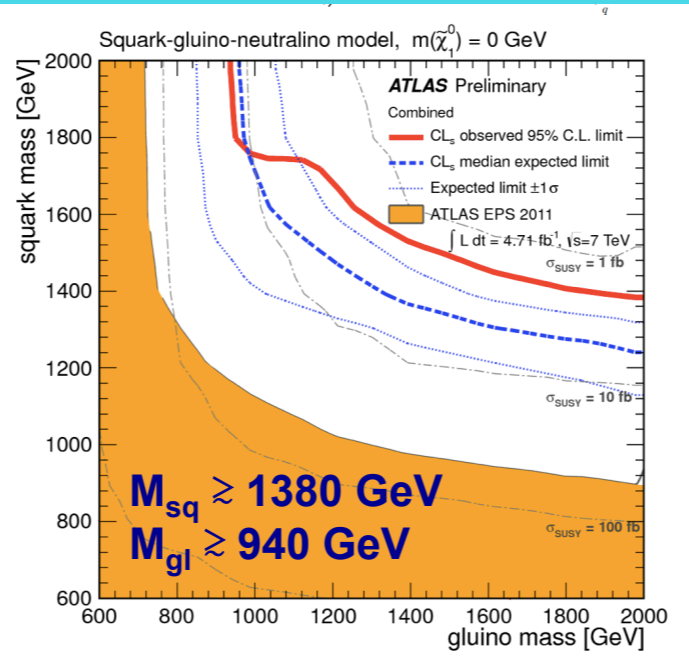
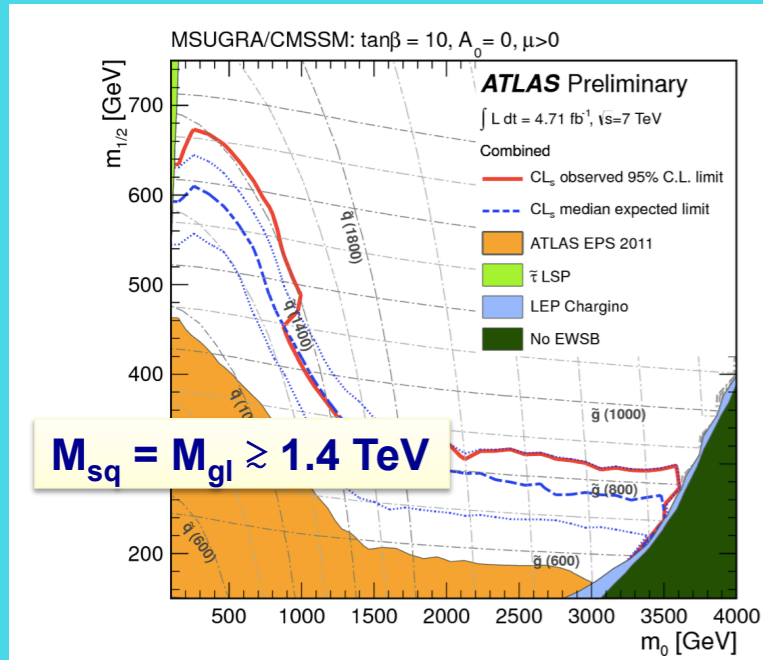
weak int's



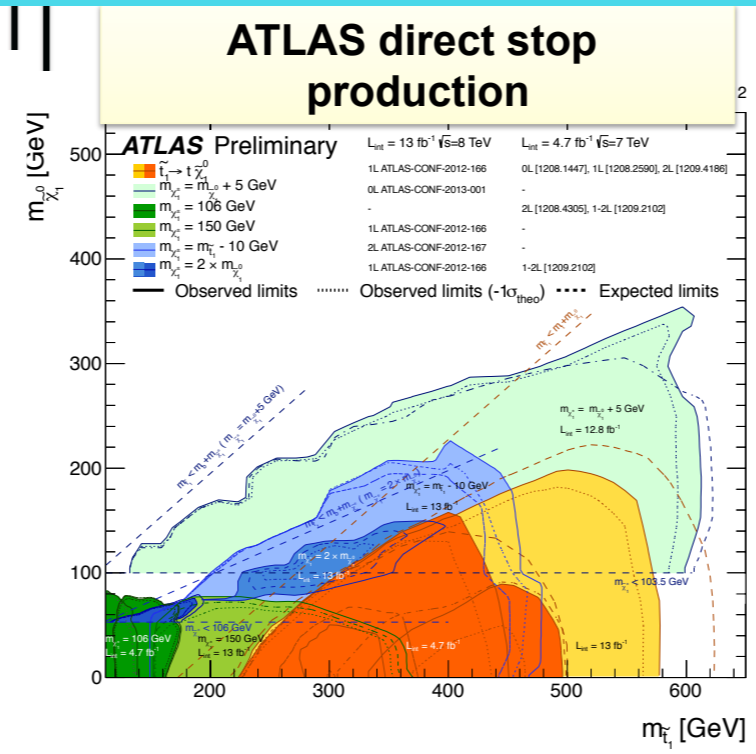
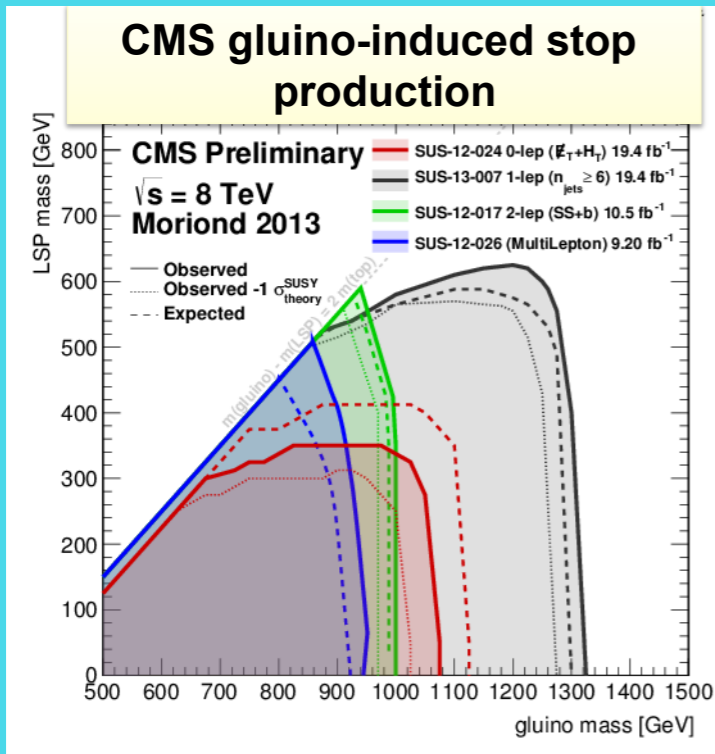
Strong int's

Typical SUSY signature: missing energy and transverse momentum

Search for Supersymmetry @ LHC

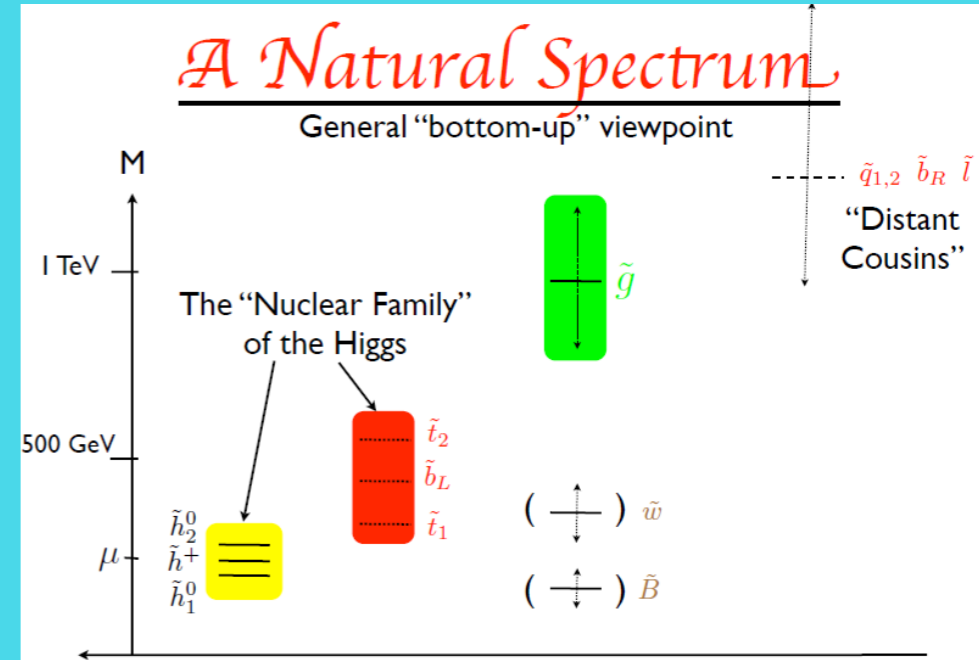
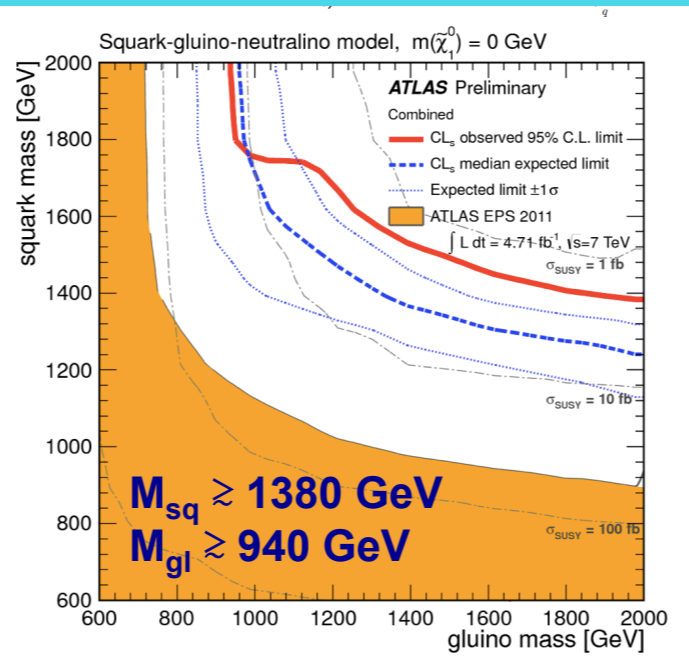
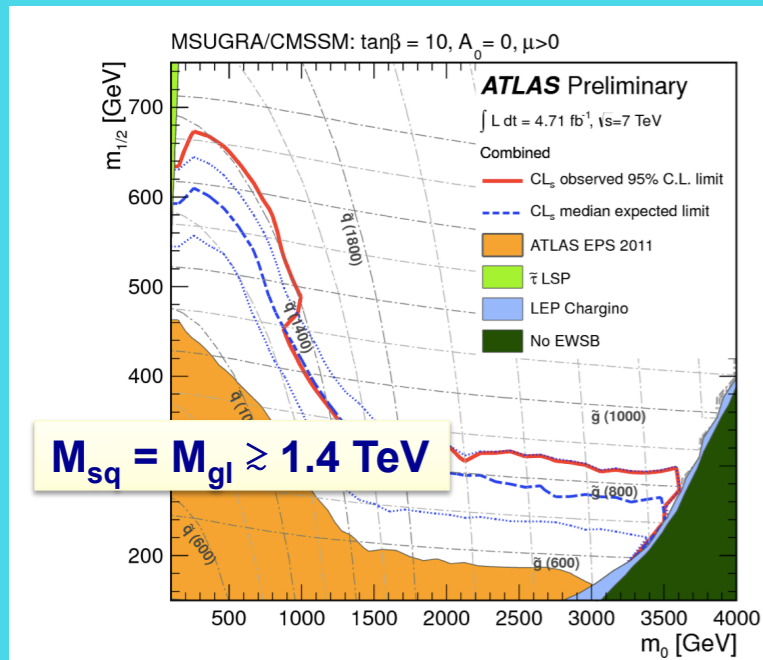


Weakly interacting particles

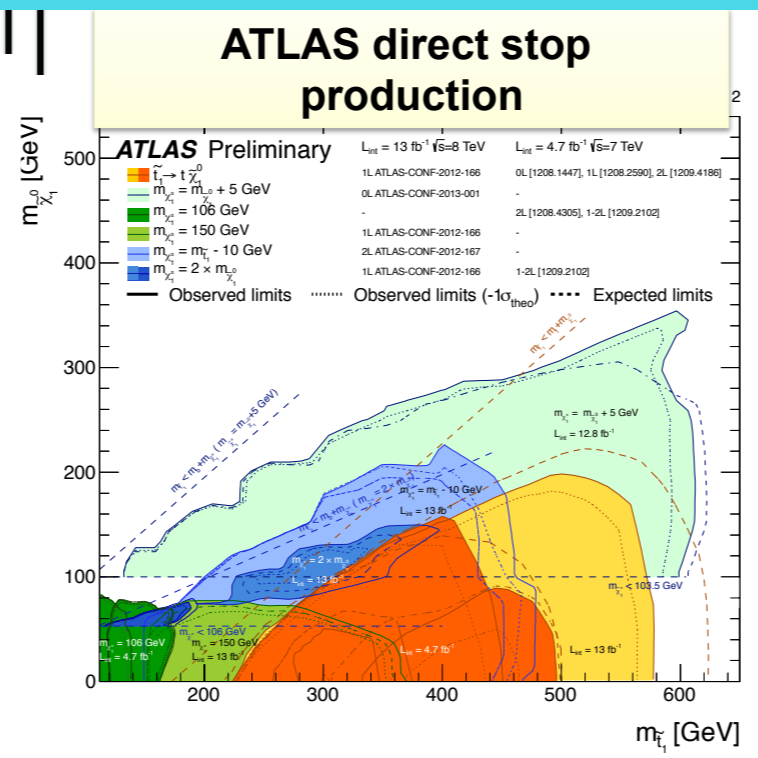
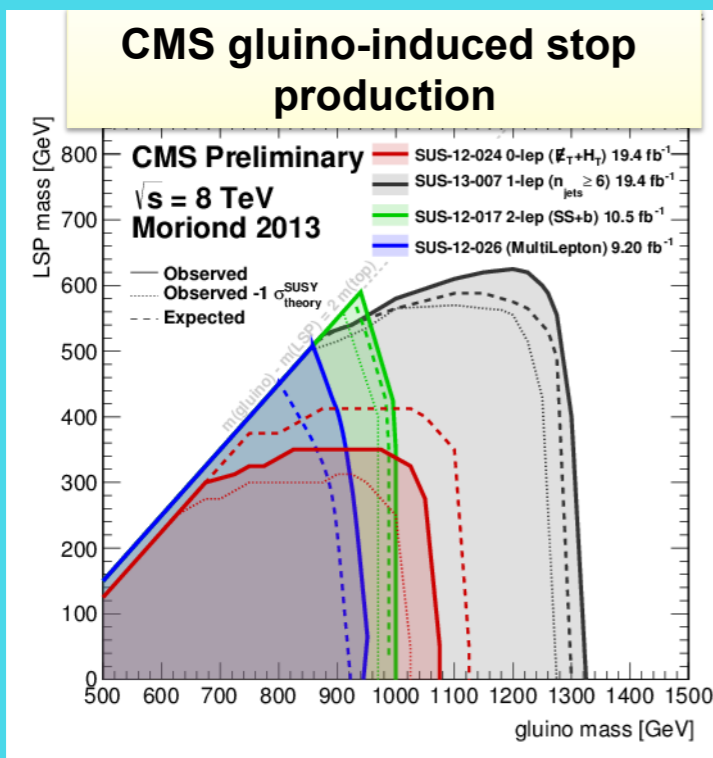


Strongly interacting particles

Search for Supersymmetry @ LHC



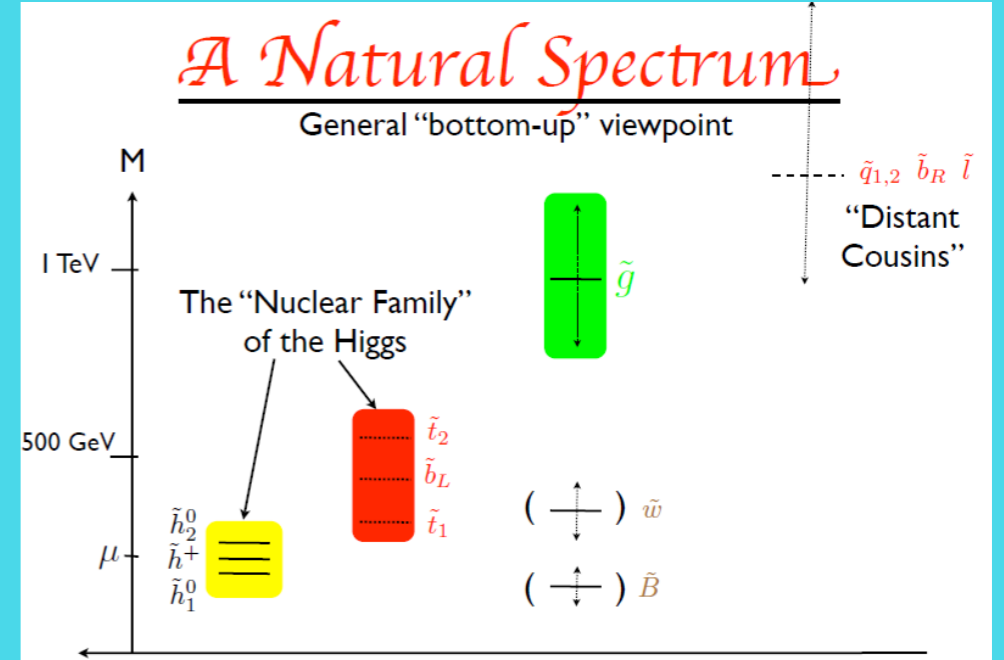
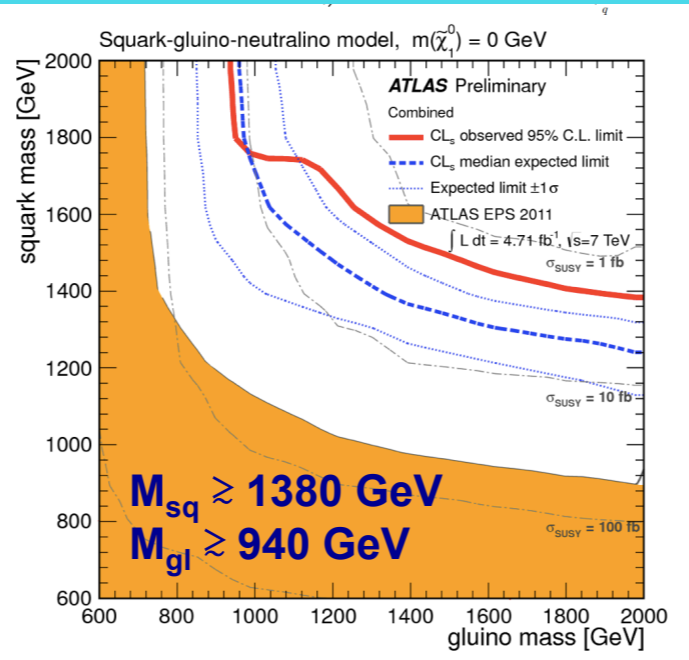
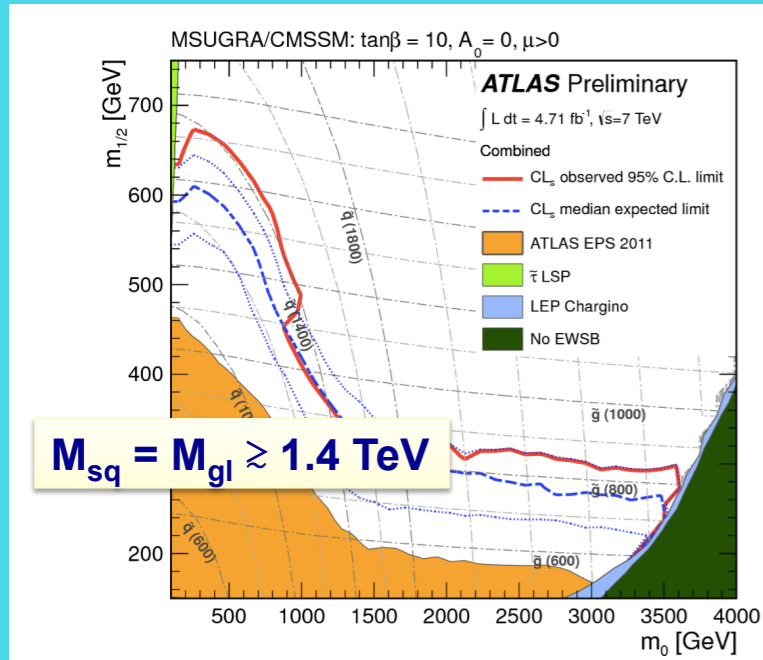
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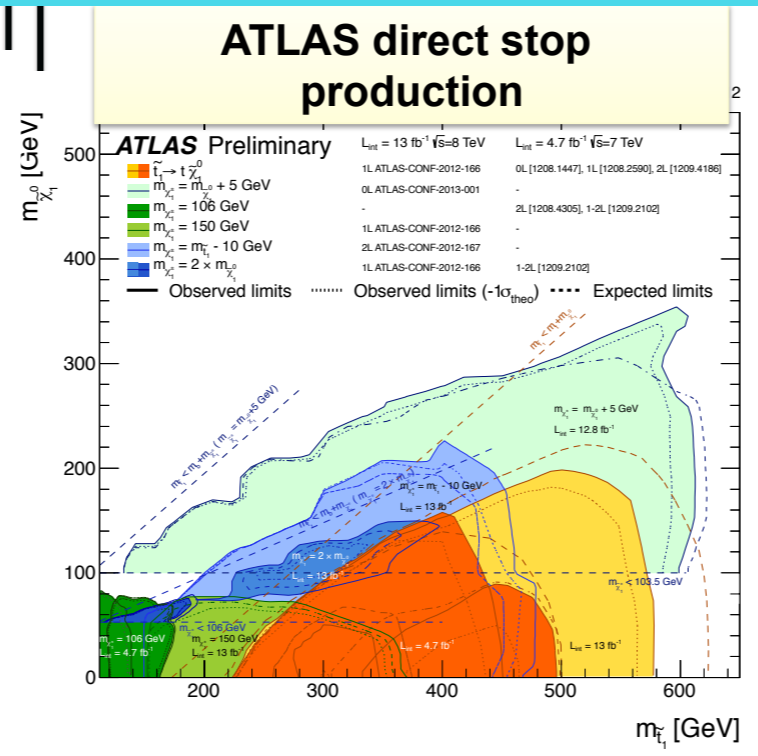
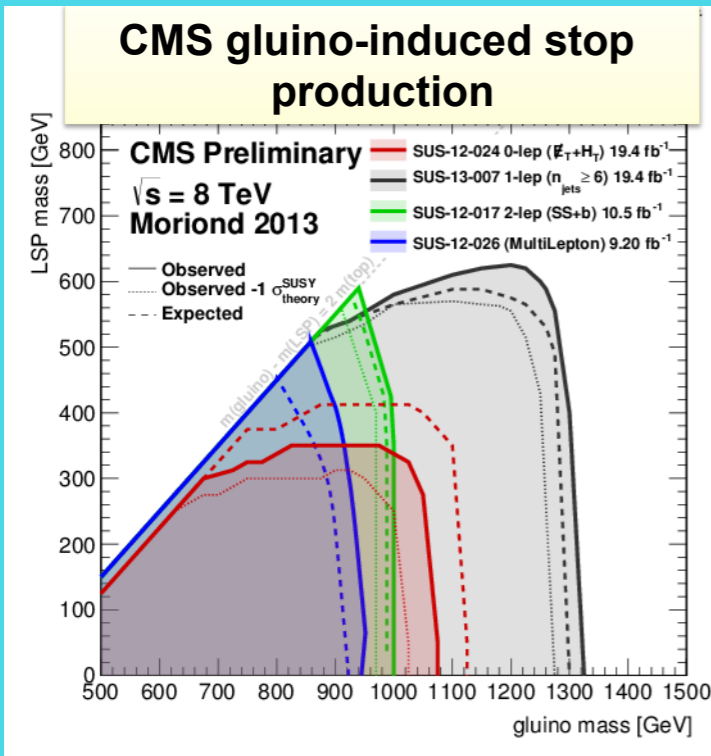
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Tremendous progress of the LHC on SUSY searches is disappointing so far.

Search for Supersymmetry @ LHC



Weakly interacting particles

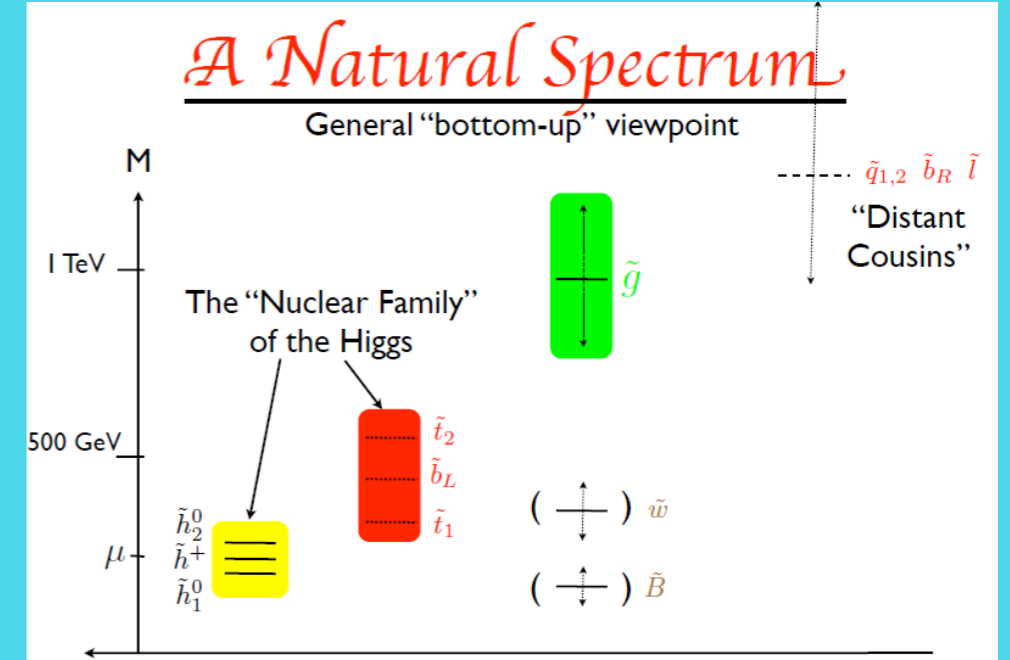
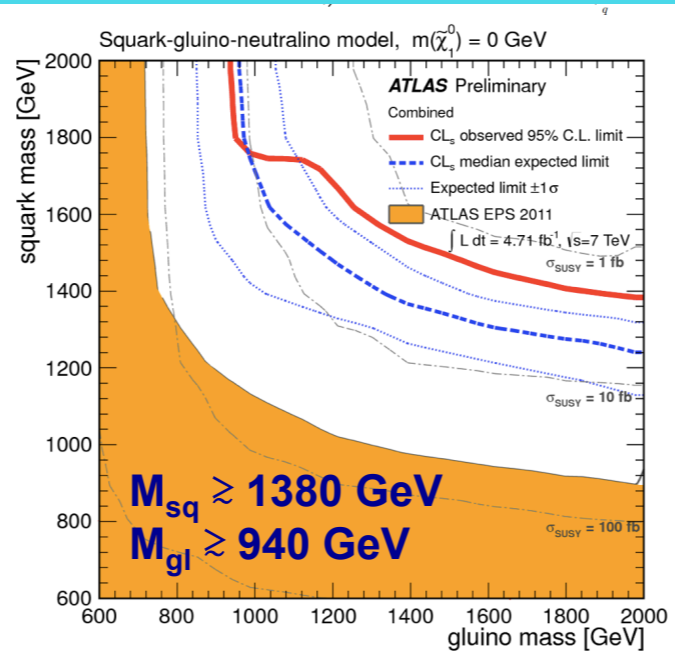
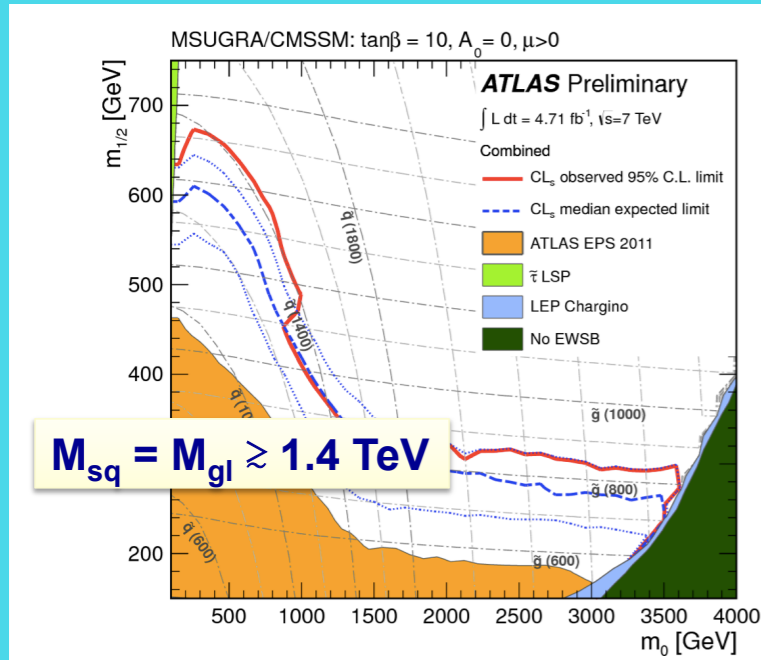


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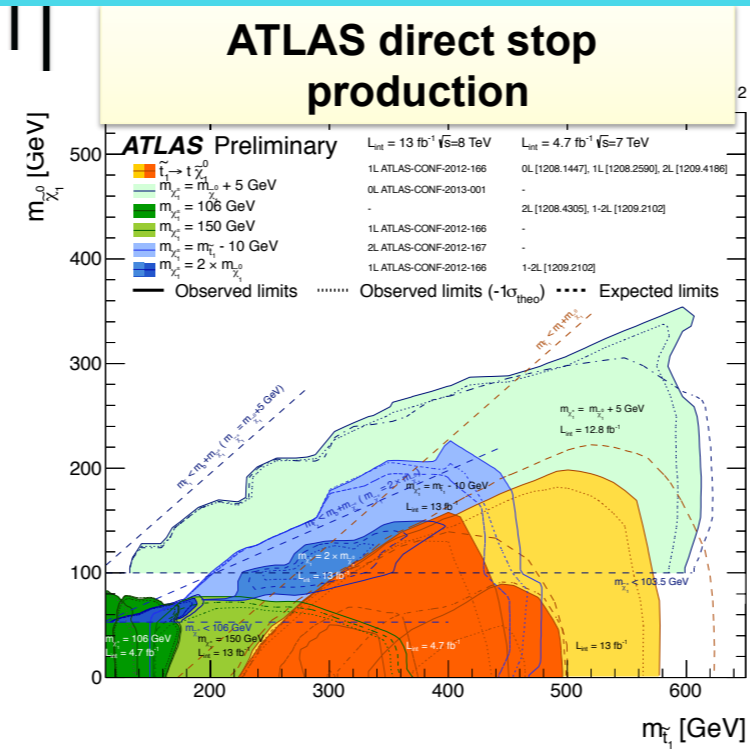
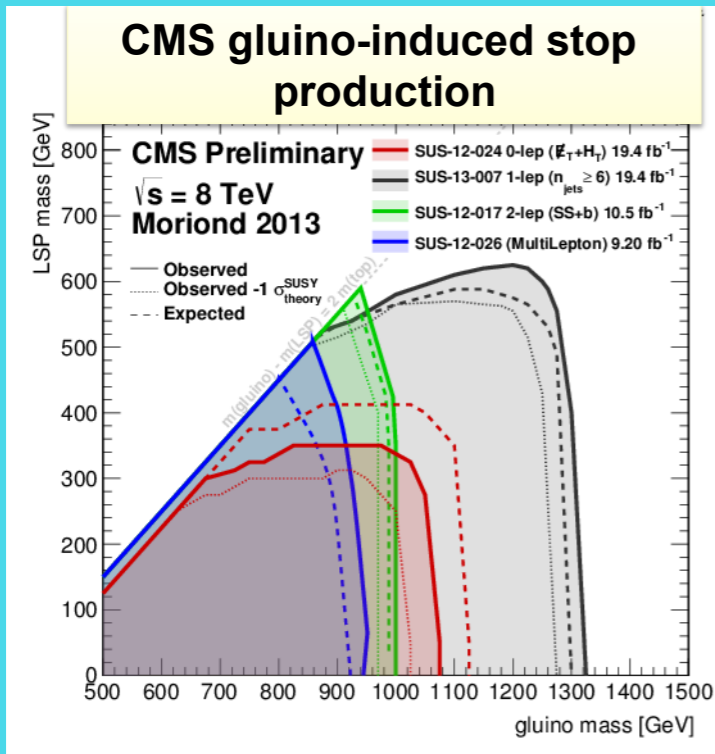
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Looking in wrong place?

Search for Supersymmetry @ LHC



Weakly interacting particles



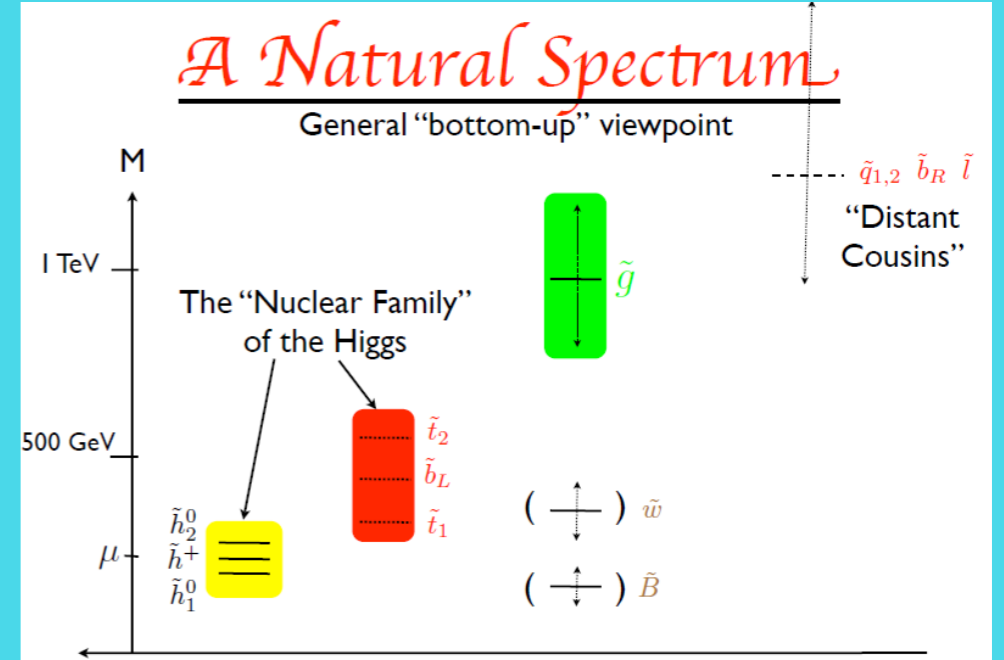
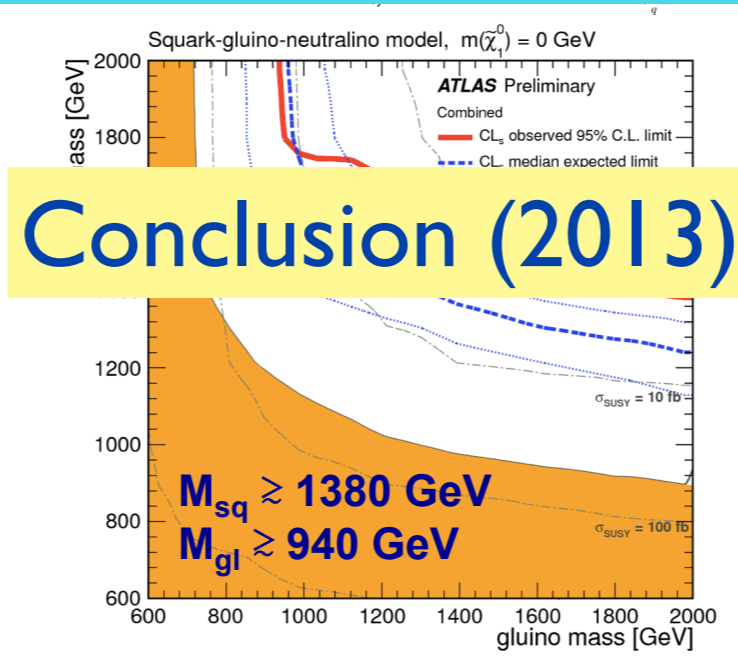
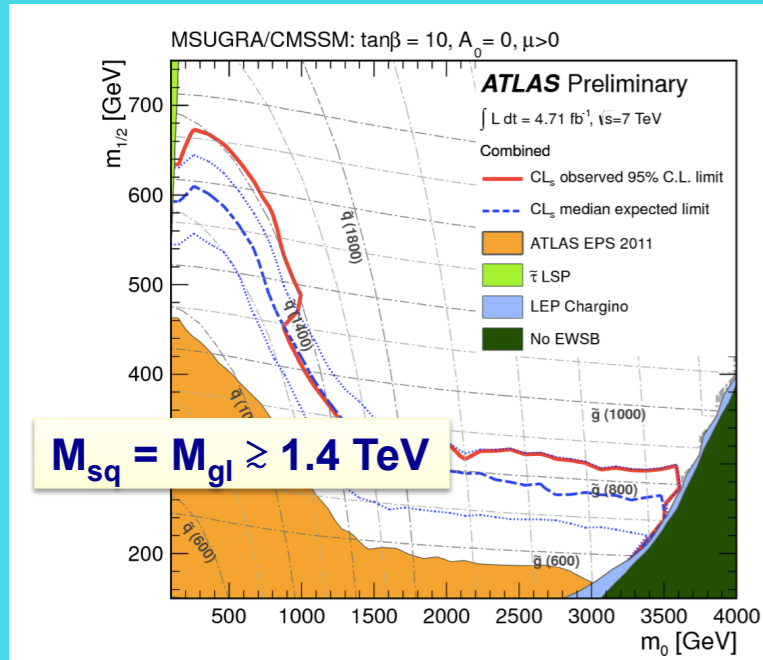
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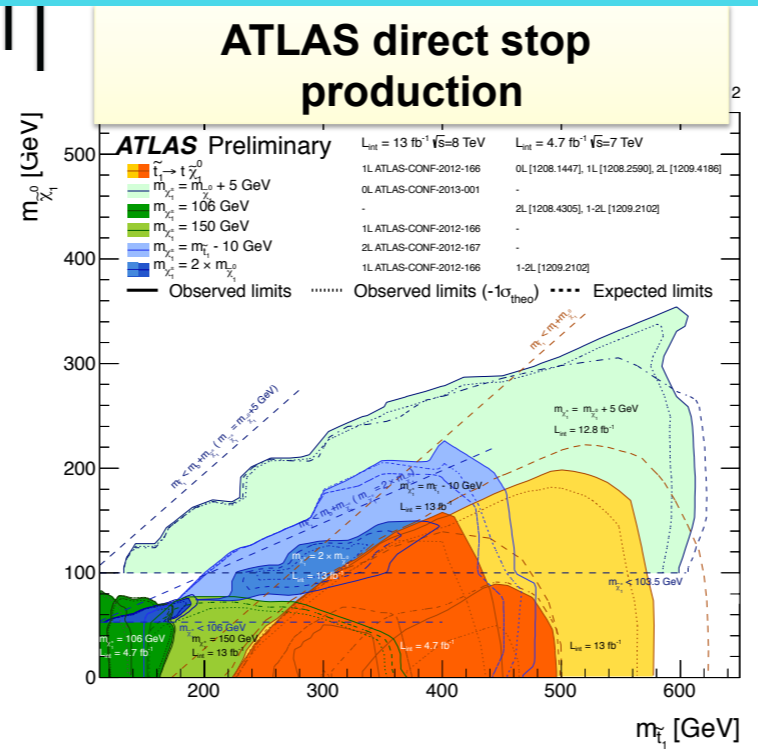
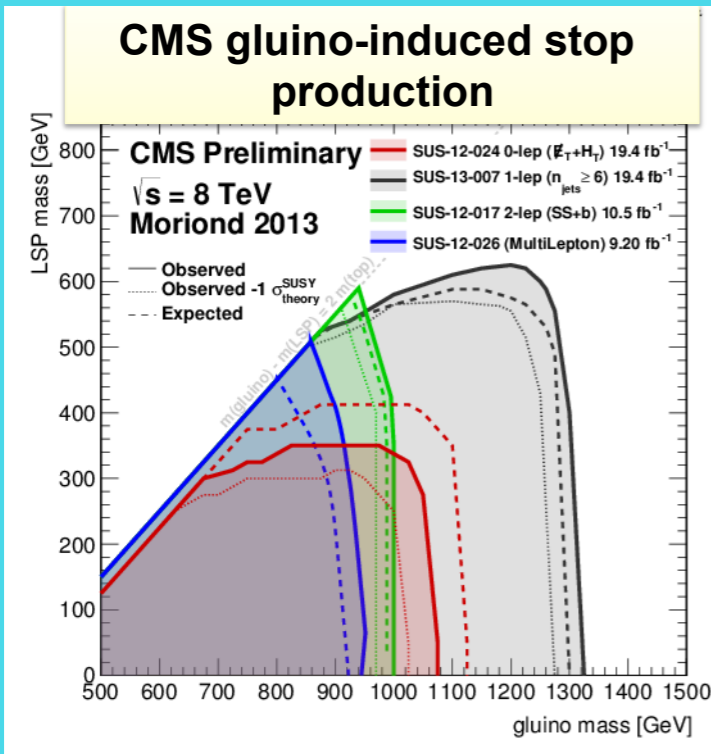
Still have not reached the the right mass interval?

Strongly interacting particles

Search for Supersymmetry @ LHC



Weakly interacting particles



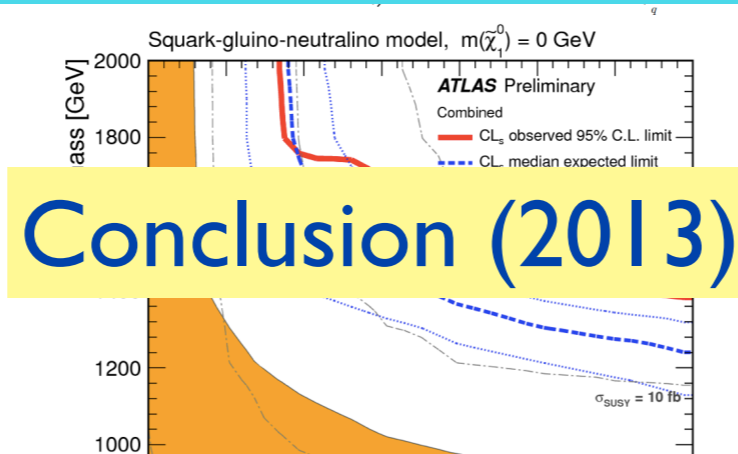
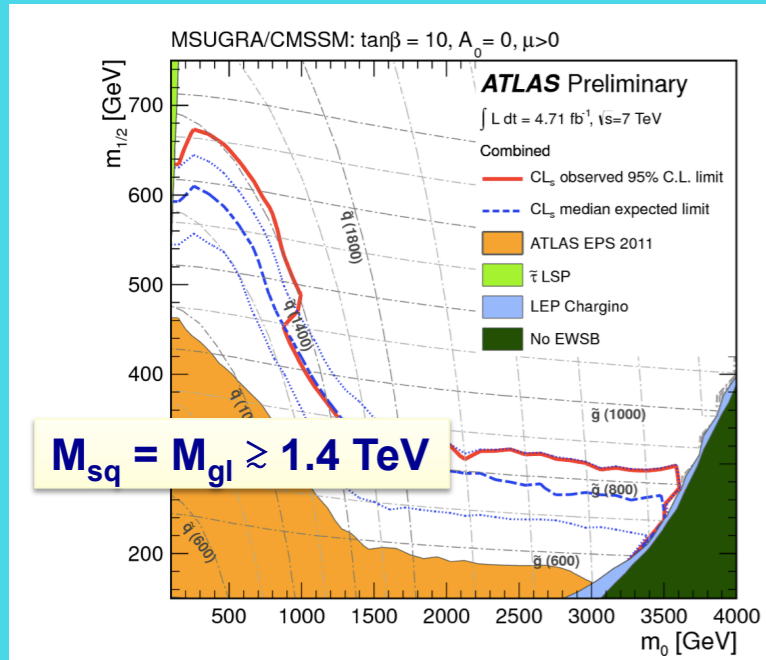
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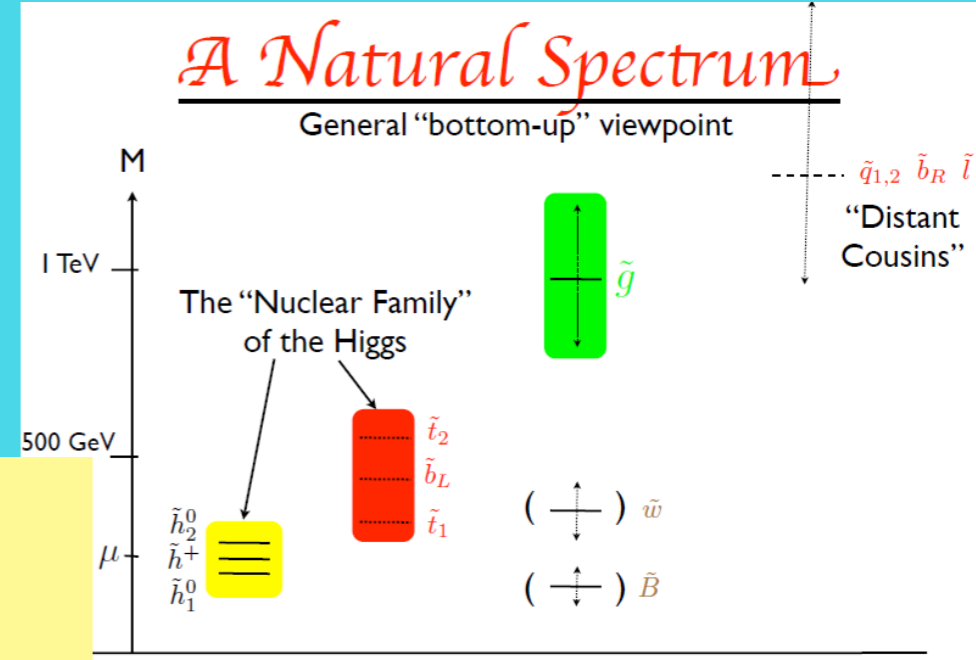
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Search for Supersymmetry @ LHC

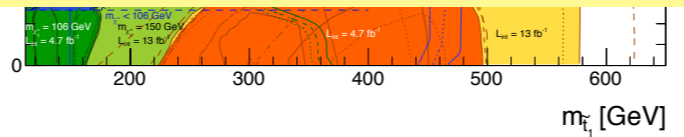
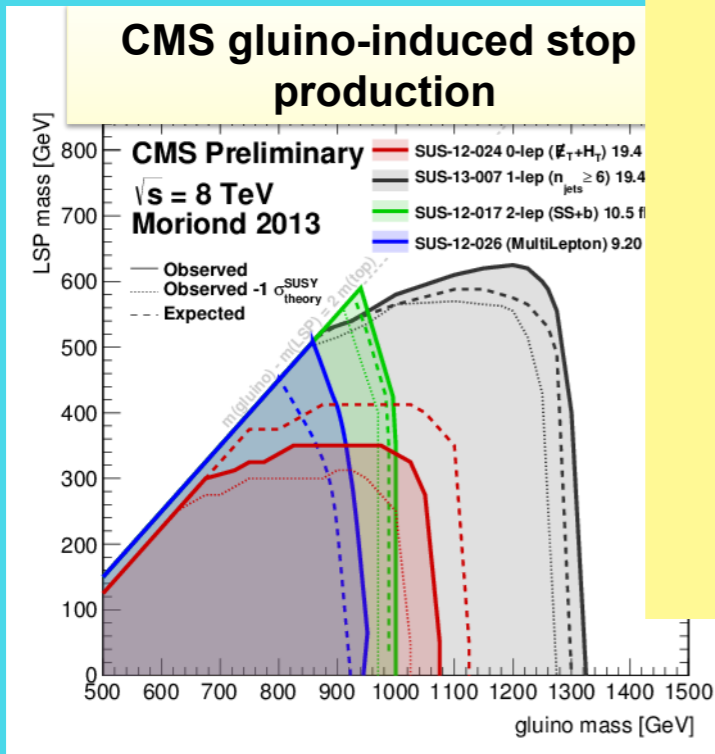


Conclusion (2013)

I. Still no sign of SUSY



Weakly interacting particles



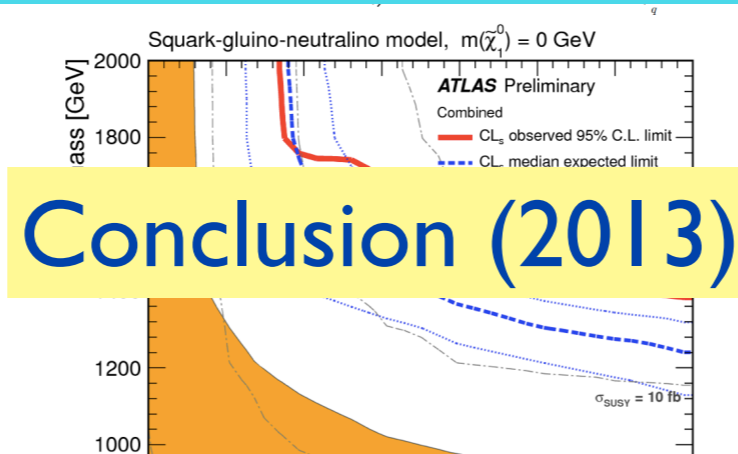
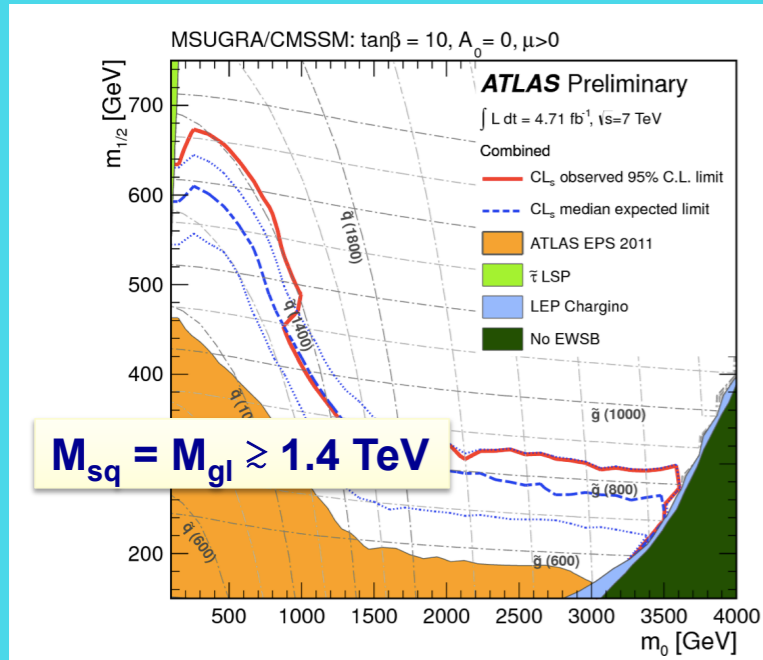
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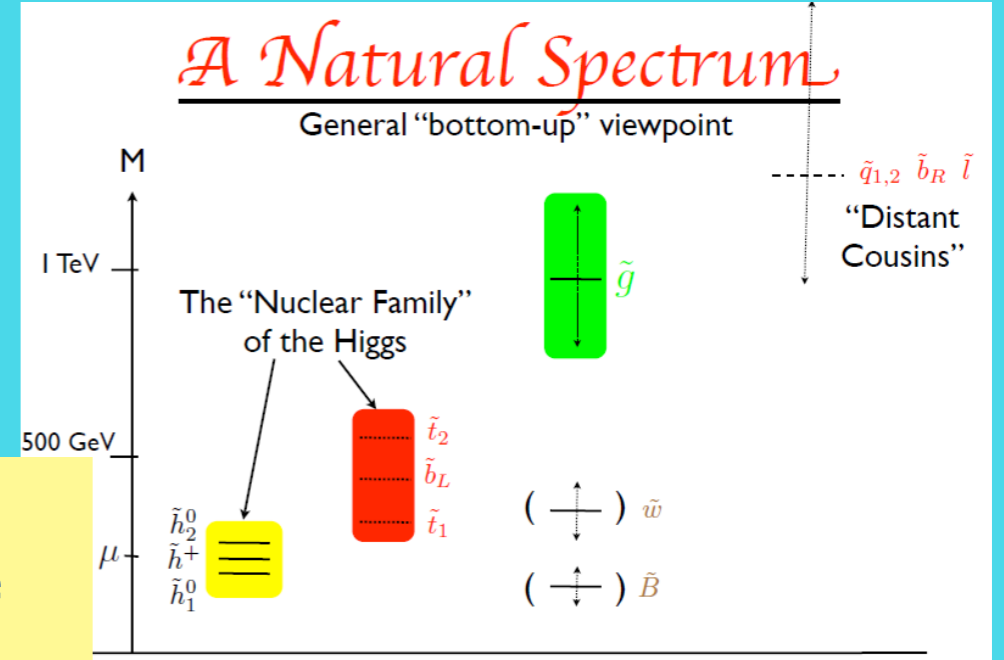
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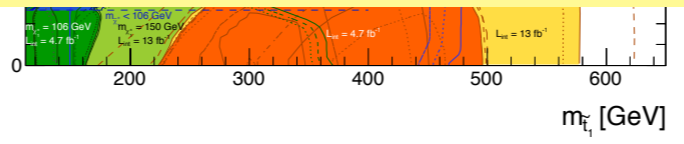
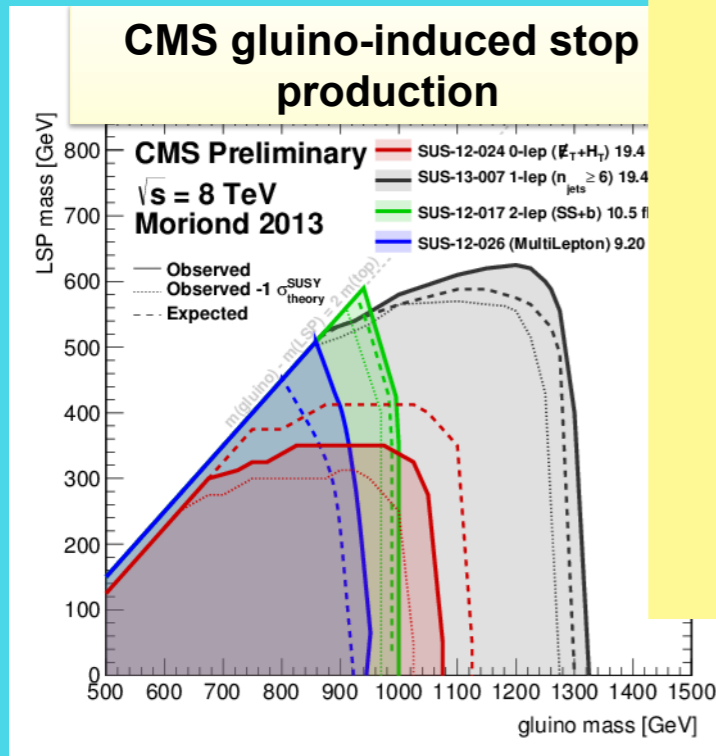


Conclusion (2013)

1. Still no sign of SUSY
2. The obtained constraints are model dependent



Weakly interacting particles



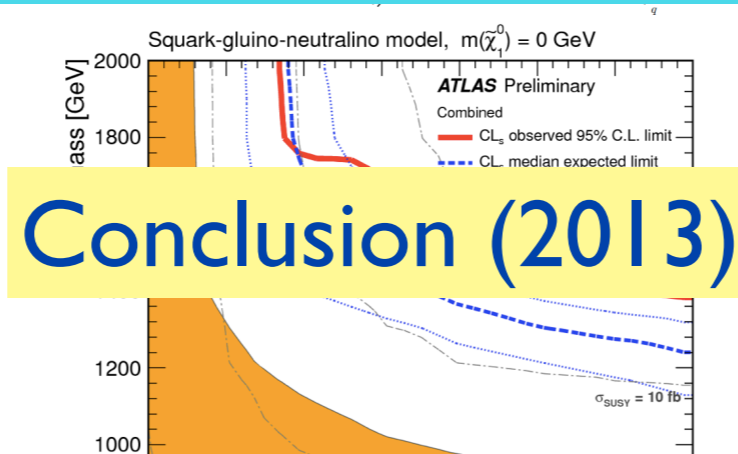
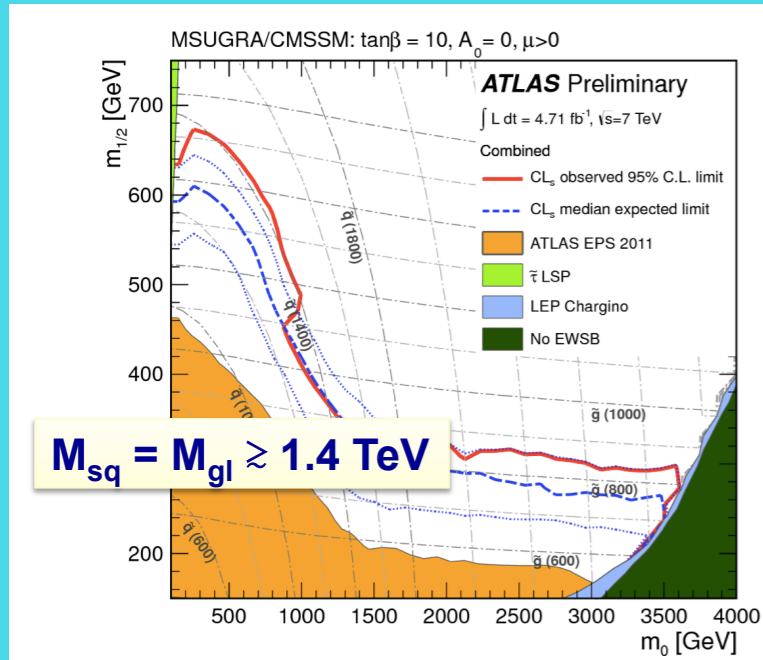
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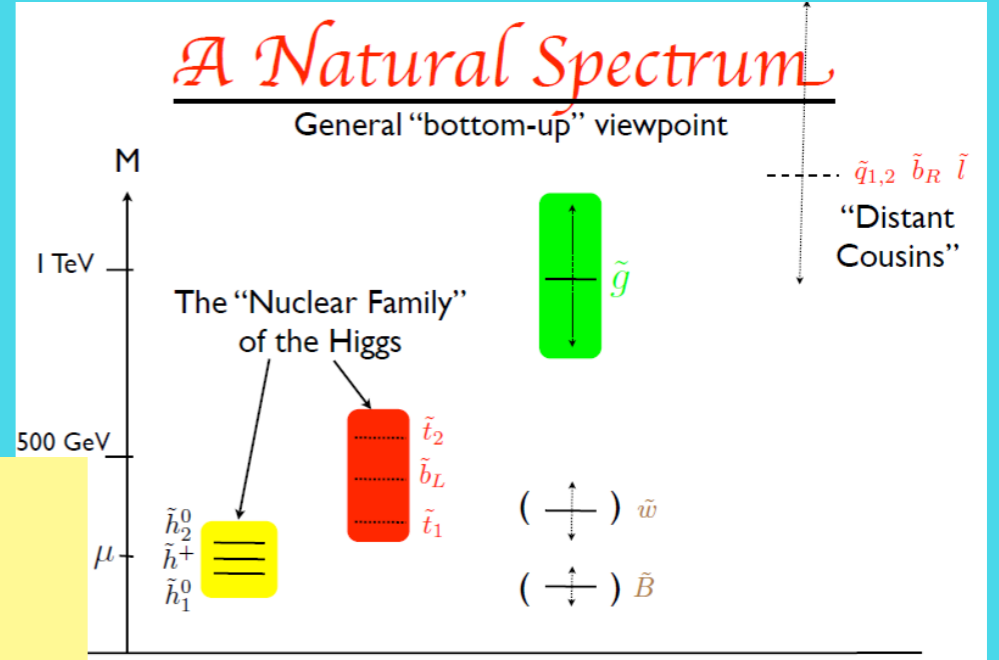
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Search for Supersymmetry @ LHC

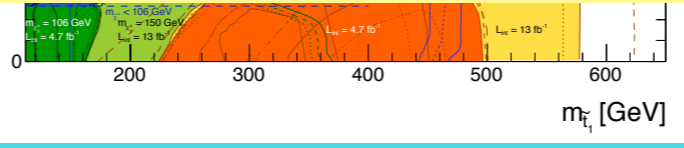
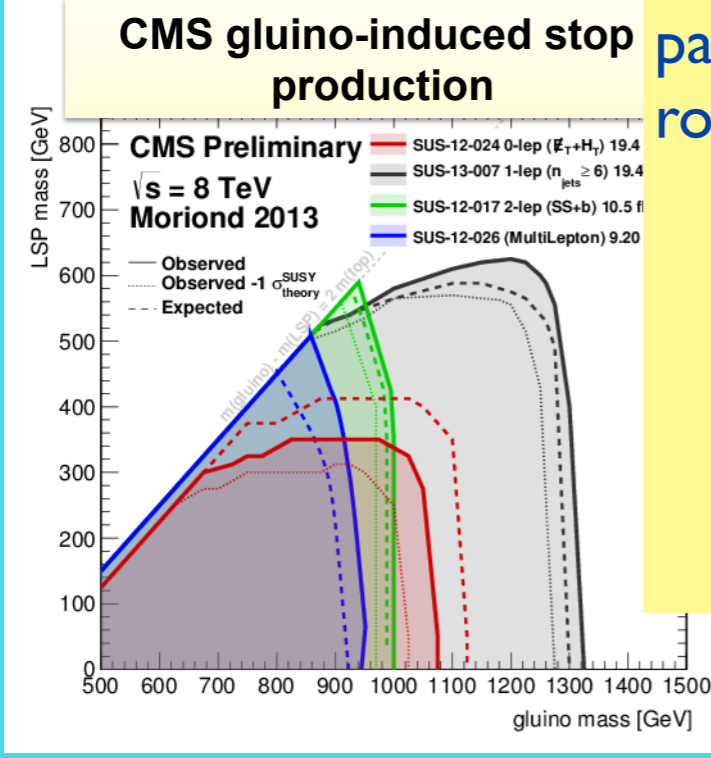


Conclusion (2013)

1. Still no sign of SUSY
2. The obtained constraints are model dependent
3. The models have many parameters and still there is large room for SUSY



Weakly interacting particles



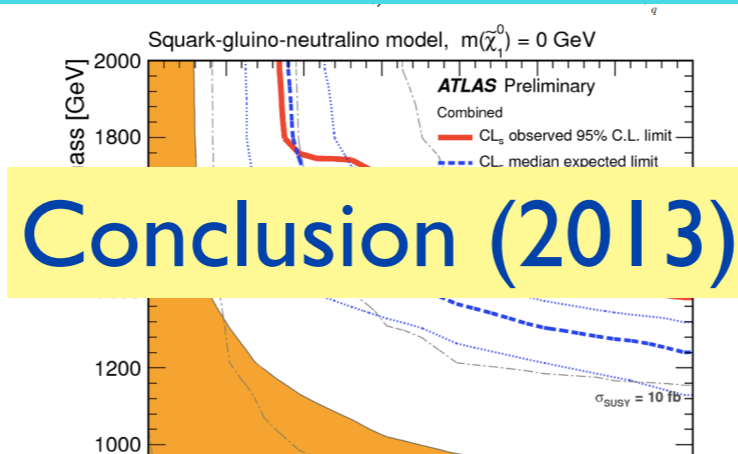
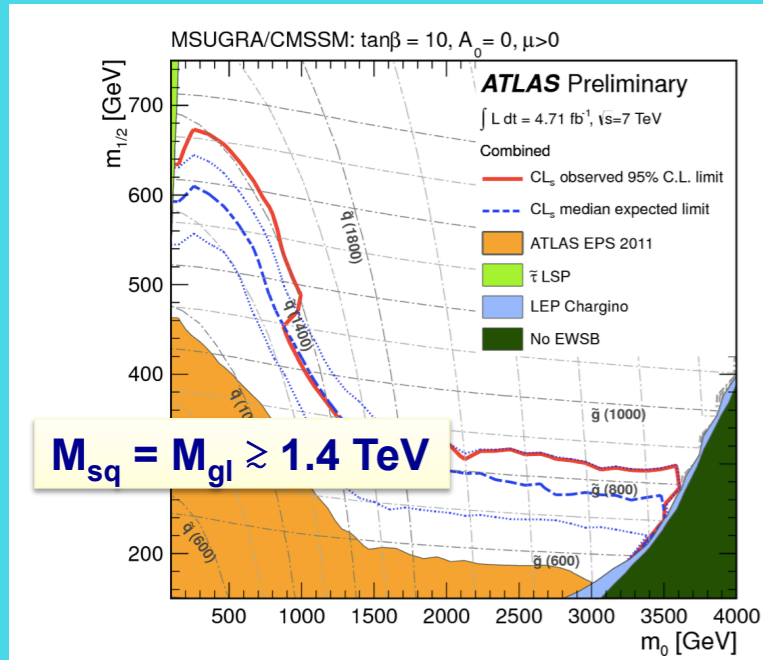
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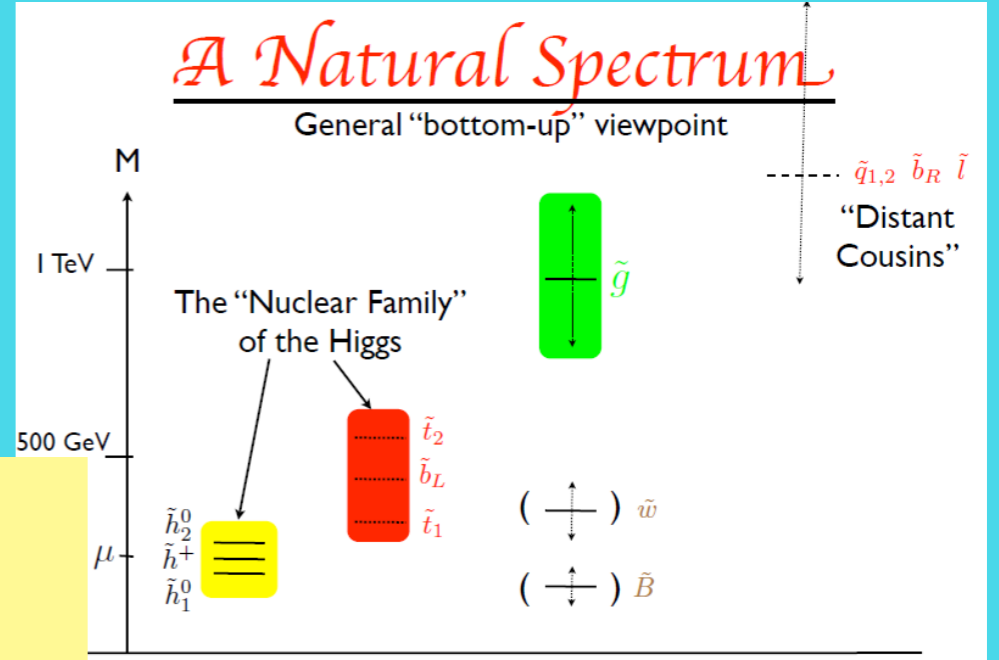
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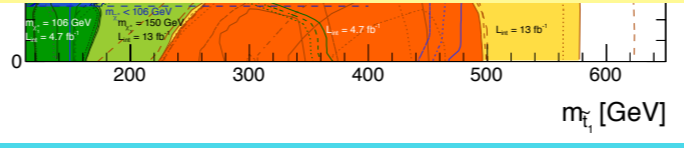
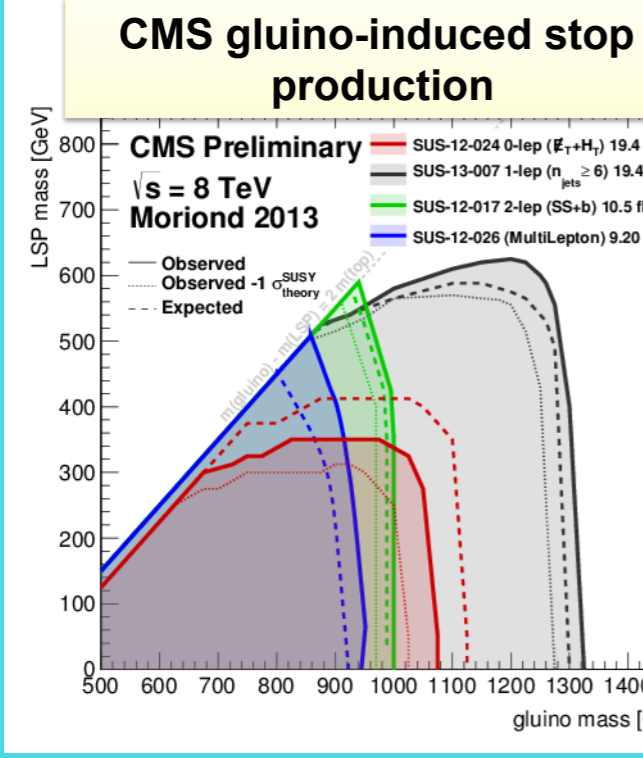


Conclusion (2013)

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2. The obtained constraints are model dependent
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4. It is possible that SUSY breaking is realised differently



Weakly interacting particles



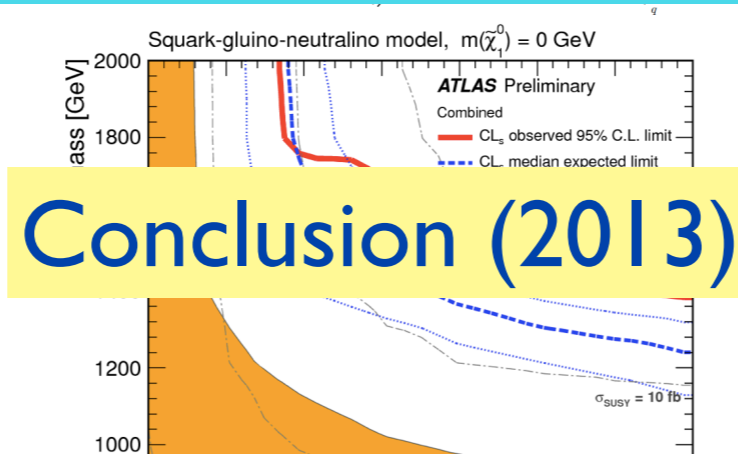
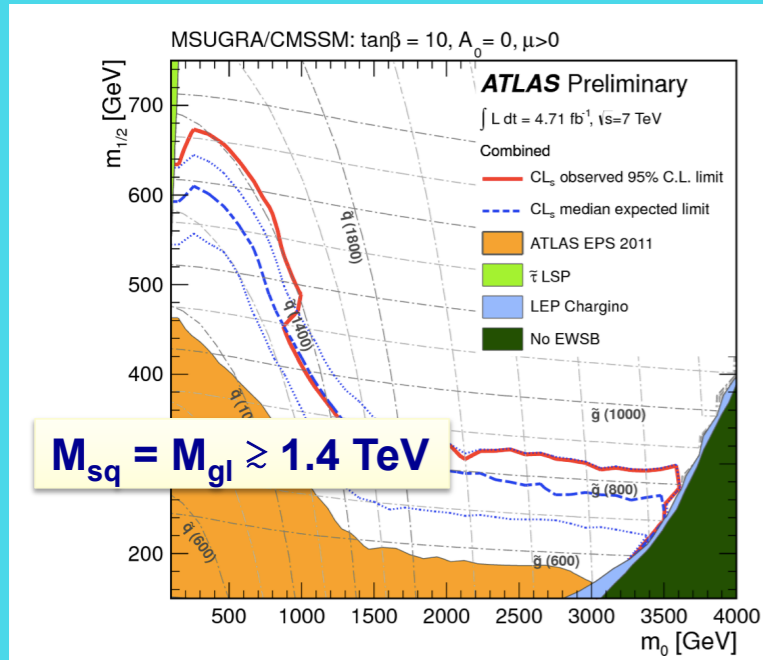
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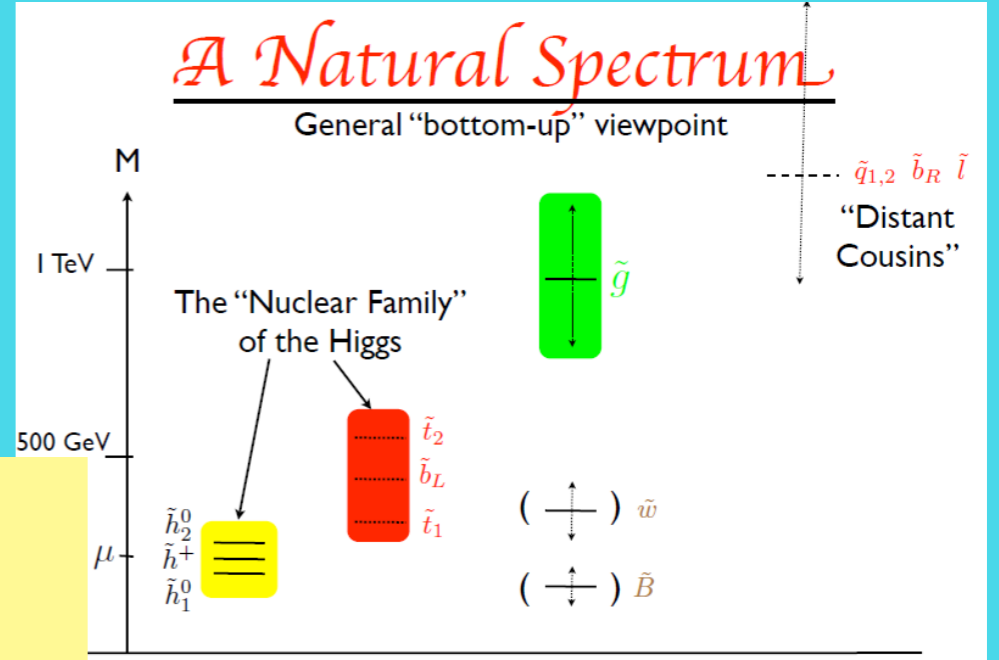
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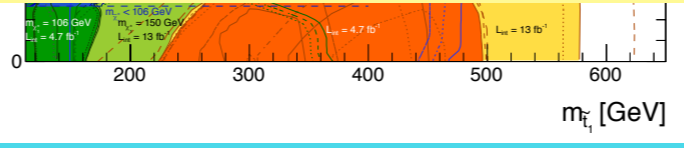
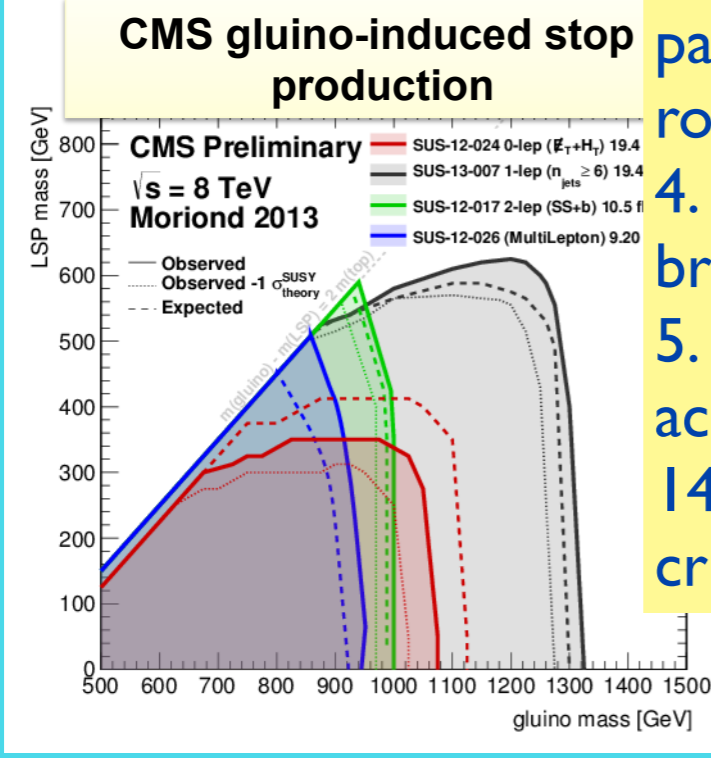


Conclusion (2013)

1. Still no sign of SUSY
2. The obtained constraints are model dependent
3. The models have many parameters and still there is large room for SUSY
4. It is possible that SUSY breaking is realised differently
5. The future run of the accelerator at maximal energy of 14 TeV in 2015-2016 might be crucial for low energy SUSY



Weakly interacting particles



Strongly interacting particles

Tremendous progress of the LHC on SUSY searches is disappointing so far.

Looking in wrong place?

Still have not reached the the right mass interval?

Forward into the Future

Forward into the Future

The research program for the coming years

Forward into the Future

The research program for the coming years

I. The study of the properties of the **new scalar particle** with maximal possible precision

Forward into the Future

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1. The study of the properties of the **new scalar particle** with maximal possible precision
2. The search for any possible **deviations from the SM** indicating to existence of a new physics

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The fulfilment of this program might require the construction of a new **electron-positron** collider in addition to existing hadron collider.

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We live in exciting time and have a chance to unveil the mystery!