在希格斯粒子发现十周年之际 展望粒子物理的未来

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(Englert together with his now deceased colleague Robert Brout). In 2012, their ideas were confirmed by the discovery of a so called Higgs particle at the CERN laboratory outside General Switzerland.

e awarded mechanism is a central part of the Standard Model of particle physics that describes how the world is constructed. According to the Standard Model, everything, from flowers and people to stars and

planets, consists of just a few building blocks: matter particles. These particles are governed by forces mediated by force particles that make sure everything works as it should. particles and one particle, which thereby got their mass. In that way the somewast holds the some sure everything works as it should.

force in the Standard Model was saved - the symmetry between the three detaice participes and the meters, after the Second World Wa The entire Standard Model alarge and the massless inhotomost the electronian due force remains, only industry and about a hundred nations from all over the

of particle: the Higgs particle It is connected to an invisible field that fills up all space. Even w there. Had it not been th re Nebel Louisates perharks would be singsthat they wo less just like photons would, just as Einstein energy predicts trush through space with the milab's Te speed of light, without any possibility proofer a caugh CER atoms nor hundly quites in the work Nothing of what we know, not event would, exist. 04.07.2012

lest achievement, t

and the most complex machin

The Higgs particle, H, completes the Standard Wester aligned in 1954 physics that describes building blocks of the nurive psea enty states, and about a hu tions from all over

CERN's gran

nd Peter Higgs were young 964, dependently of each scientists when they eory that rescued the Standother put forward Almost half a century Model from on Wedr ney were both audienc at the discovery of a Higgs particle that finally con-

firmed the theory was announced to the world

of just a few building blocks is old. Already in 400 announced BC, the philosopher Democritus postulated that Photo: CER everything consists of atoms - átomos is Greek for inclusible. Today we know that atomy are not inclusible. The nucleus made up of neutrons and protons. And neutrons and protons called quarks. Actually, only electrons and quarks are indivisible

The atomic nucleus consists of two kinds of quarks, up quarks a tary particles are needed for all matter to exist: electrons, up 1950s and 1960s, new particles were unexpectedly observed in potn

Extreme machines for extreme physics The Nobel Laureates probably did not imagine that they we

their lifetime. It took an enormous effort by physicists from laboratories, Fermilab outside Chicago, USA, and CERN or trying to discover the Higgs particle. But when Fermilab's ' couple of years ago, CERN became the only place in the wor

CERN's grandest achievement, AS and Cl lisions po the circul one ray ed into a cal charge collide wit truct I War isand bill ing mosq ns rushir

the ray equals that of a train at full speed. In 2015 the energy

(Large Hadron Collider) is probably the larg



ons rushing around the acceleration veheremers of detector shows

are visible h Image: CER

instantly de



里程碑式的发现,完成了标准模型

S. Weinberg S. Glashaw A. Salam





1961–1968

我们的宇宙图像



一个世纪以来物理学 的伟大成就

在跨越60个数量级的尺度和能量上 成功地描述自然现象

相对论+量子力学:质量∝能量∝长度-1

我们的宇宙图像



我们的宇宙图像



我们的宇宙图像

强相互作用 胶子: g



a llinge har

我们的宇宙图像

弱相互作用 W,Z



a llinge has

我们的宇宙图像





展望未来



我们的宇宙图像



下一步在哪里?

一个多世纪以前



Albert A. Michelson, 1899

The more important fundamental laws and facts of physical science have all been discovered, and these are now so firmly established that the possibility of their ever being supplanted in consequence of new discoveries is exceedingly remote.



Lord Kelvin, 1900 两朵乌云

光的传播,以太 (Michelson-Morley)

Maxwell-Boltzmann 能量均分定理, 低温比热



Lord Kelvin, 1900 两朵乌云

光的传播,以太 (Michelson-Morley): 1905: Einstein 相对论

Maxwell-Boltzmann 能量均分定理,低温比热: 1900: Planck 黑体辐射公式 1905: Einstein 光量子理论 1913: Bohr 氢原子模型 1925-1926: Heisenberg, Schrodinger, ... 量子力学

现代物理学天空中的乌云



我们的宇宙图像



现代物理学天空中的乌云

* 为什么自然界会有那么多不同的尺度?

* 暗物质是什么?

* 暗能量是什么?

* 为什么宇宙中物质远远多于反物质?

* 宇宙早期的暴涨从何而来?

* 引力是不是遵守量子力学?



现代物理学天空中的乌云

* 为什么自然界会有那么多不同的尺度?

- * 暗物质是什么?
- * 暗能量是什么?

接下来以这俩个为例

* 为什么宇宙中物质远远多于反物质?

* 宇宙早期的暴涨从何而来?

* 引力是不是遵守量子力学?



为什么自然界会有那么多不同的尺度?

自然界中的尺度



大不相同的尺度,丰富的结构,为什么?

自然界中的尺度



特殊的希格斯粒子

particle	spin
quark: u, d,	1/2
lepton: e	1/2
photon	1
W,Z	1
gluon	1
Higgs	0

更加不一般的是:

所有标准模型的基本粒子的质量都来自于和希格斯的相互作用

h: a new kind of elementary particle

希格斯的质量从何而来?

产生希格斯质量的基本理论 弦理论,大统一?

这个基本理论在什么能量? M_{Planck} = 10¹⁹ GeV?

如果是这样,为什么基本理论的能标和希格斯如此不同?

电弱能标 100 GeV. 希格斯粒子,弱相互作用传播子...

量子涨落的存在使这个图像更加令人不解

标准模型粒子的真空量子涨落⇒希格斯质量



标准模型中,希格斯决定了其他粒子的质量

$$m_{\rm W} = g_2 h, \quad m_{\rm top} = y_t h$$
$$H_{\rm quant} \simeq -\frac{3}{8\pi^2} y_t^2 \Lambda^2 h^2 + \frac{9}{64\pi^2} g_2^2 \Lambda^2 h^2$$

⇒ 希格斯质量: m_h^2 (physical) = m_0^2 + C Λ^2

Fine-tuning (微调)

- 希格斯质量: m_h^2 (physical) = m_0^2 + C Λ^2
 - ▶ 从数学上讲,永远可以选择mo² 使得 mh²(physical) 和实验相符.

- - 但是,如果Λ »100 GeV 等式右边的两个贡献必须很精
 确的抵消.
 - ▶ e.g. Λ≈Mp_I = 10¹⁹ GeV, 或者说标准模型在量子引力能标 一下都是有效的
 - \blacktriangleright \Rightarrow cancellation as precise as 10⁻³²

这样的精确相消有问题吗?

- 数学上讲没有问题。 $m_h^2(physical) = m_0^2 + c \Lambda^2$. 总可以有解。但是,



于此类似,我们在寻找对希格斯质量O(10-32)微调问题的解释

Another fine-tuning problem

最简单的解释,标准模型有效范围不大

解释希格斯质量的基本理论就在离标准模型不远的能量

TeV=10³ GeV new physics. Many models, ideas.

标准模型,100 GeV.

 m_h , m_W ...

目前还没有找到超出标准模型的新物理

大型强子对撞机 (LHC) 质子质子对撞机, E_{CM}=14 TeV





current limit: $m_{\rm T} \sim 1 ~{\rm TeV}$

一个疑难:

我们从量子理论基本原理出发,得出新物理应该在TeV左右。

也许我们应该更耐心一点?

还是走错了方向?

TeV=10³ GeV 新物理 Many models, ideas. 解释希格斯质量的基本理论就在离标准模型不远的能量

标准模型,100 GeV.

 m_h , m_V ...

一个世纪前: 以太理论





James C. Maxwell

以太机械模型

* 当时的理论:光的传播必须有介质,以太

寻找以太的效应

Michelson-Morley, 1887







...the same laws of electrodynamics and optics will be valid for all frames of reference for which the equations of mechanics hold good...light is always propagated in empty space with a definite velocity c which is independent of the state of motion of the emitting body...

我们的下一步

希格斯质量问题



更深入地研究希格斯粒子

更好的模型? multiverse+人择原理? 量子理论失效?

解释希格斯质量必须和希格斯有相互作用 必然能从希格斯性质中看出端倪

0 0 0

未来的实验

- Future colliders.







Current precision: 10(s)%



10⁻³ at e⁺ e⁻ Higgs factories 1902.00134

A few percent, end of the LHC

暗物质

大量天文观测确认暗物质的存在





但是,我们对暗物质知之甚少!

我们知道

- 暗物质是稳定的
 - ▶ 即便暗物质最终会衰变,它的寿命应该远大于宇宙的 年龄≈ 10¹⁷ sec.

我们知道

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- 暗物质必须是"暗"的,不能吸收或发射光子。
 - ▶ 也就是说,不能带电荷



我们知道

- 暗物质是稳定的
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 - ▶ 也就是说,不能带电荷
- 我们知道宇宙中有多少暗物质。





- 暗物质是宇宙中大尺度结构的种子







- "Collisionless".除了引力之外,暗物质没有其它长程相互作用.
- Cold. 暗物质在早期宇宙必须只非相对论,动能 《质量





What else can we say?

除了知道它存在,其它知之甚少!



有不少猜想和模型。下一步怎么走?

19世纪末: 原子是什么?

- * 大量的实验证据和理论发展,原子论已经基本为主流所接受。 (Avogadro, Dalton, Faraday, Maxwell, Boltzmann...)
- * 当时也有大量的原子模型
 - * Unbreakable (Maxwell)
 - * Pair 模型 (Jeans)
 - * vortex (涡流) (Kelvin)
 - * 布丁 (J. J. Thomson)

...

新实验⇒原子模型



Rutherford-Geiger-Marsden, 1911



原子结构⇒量子力学

n = 3 n = 2 n = 1 $\Delta E = hv$



Erwin Schrodinger (1926)

Werner Heisenberg (1925)



 $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2\psi(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + \mathcal{V}(x,t)\psi(x,t) = i\hbar\frac{\partial\psi(x,t)}{\partial t},$





暗物质探测: 轴子



暗物质探测: 暗光子







还有大量的空白,任重道远!

路在何方?

* 进一步的实验结果会给出更多的信息,指明方向。
* 类似一个多世纪前,量子力学的前夜。
* 我们已经有了需要的数据,需要一个新的视角。
* 就像相对论诞生前夜, Michelson-Morley实验没有找到以太。

* 还是两者兼有?

路在何方?

* 当然,我们不知道下一个突破会从哪里来。

* 但是,和一个多世纪前类似,我们面临着一系列需要解决的问题。

* 我们也有一系列的实验和理论上探索的方向。

* 未来大有可期!



A lot to look forward to...