

Beyond the Standard Model (or not) after the Higgs

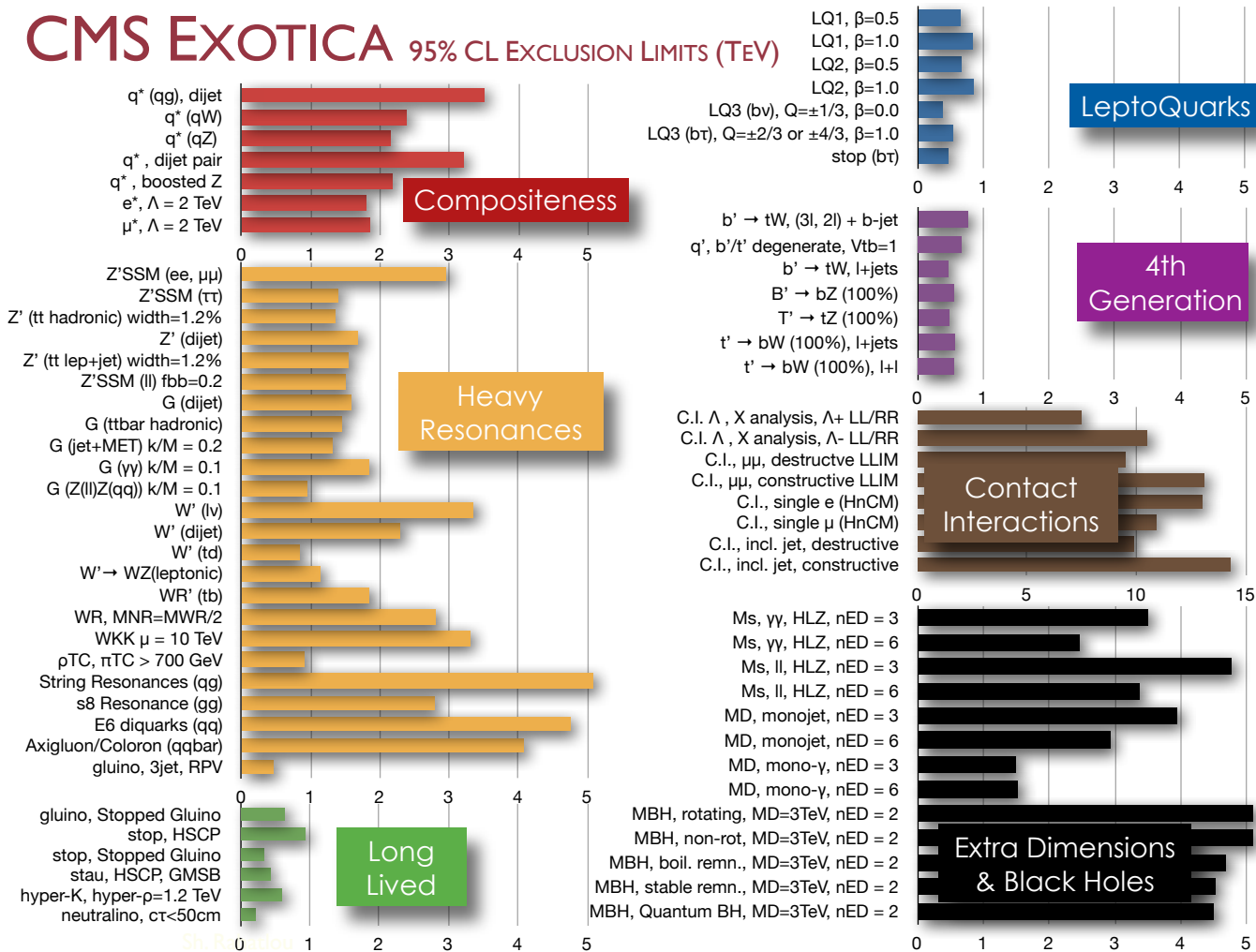
G. Ross, Southampton, October 2014



LHC 8

No evidence (yet) for BSM

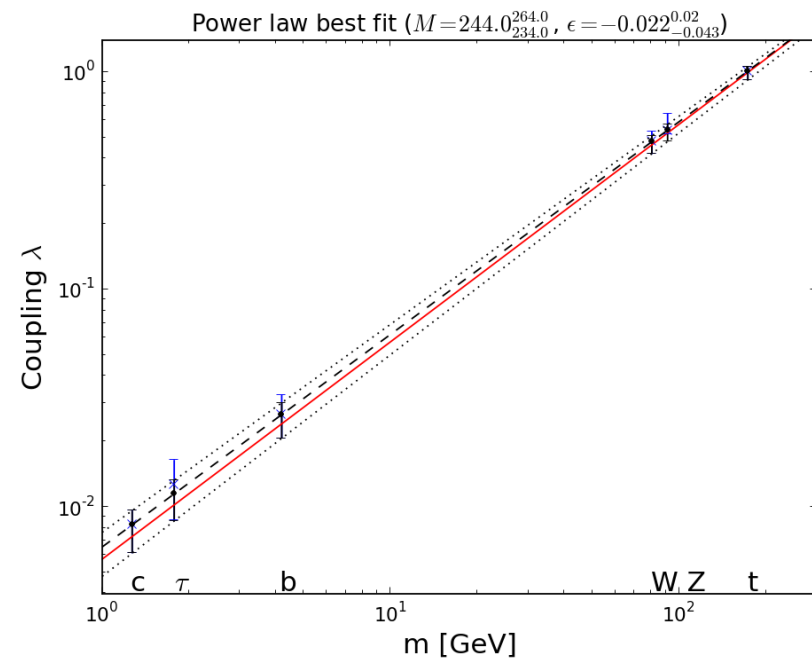
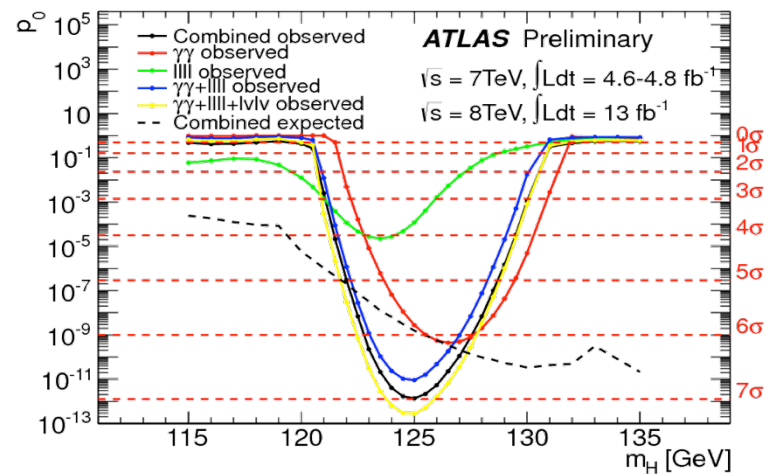
CMS EXOTICA 95% CL EXCLUSION LIMITS (TeV)



LHC 8

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Higgs discovery



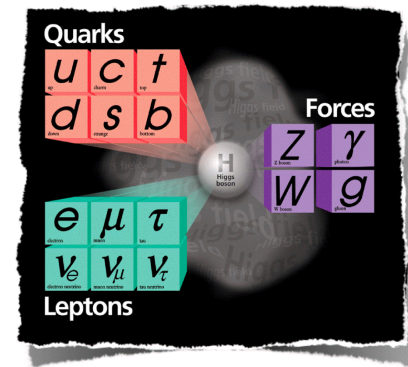
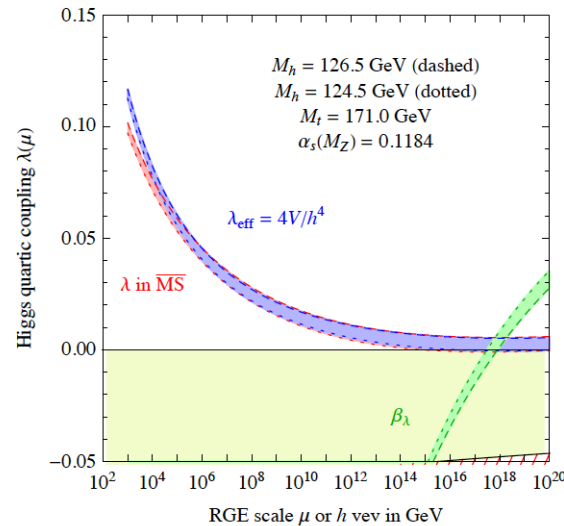
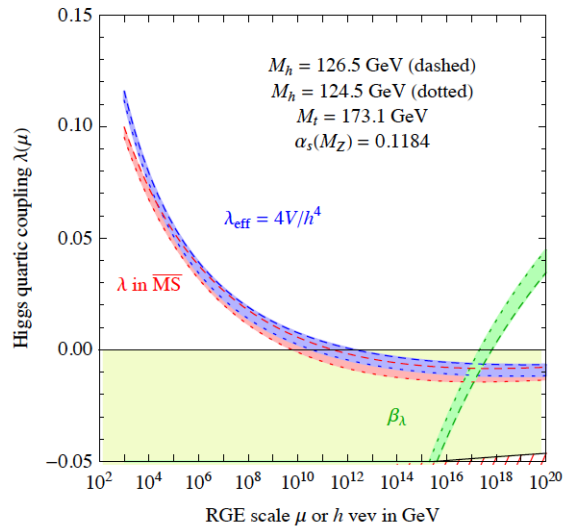
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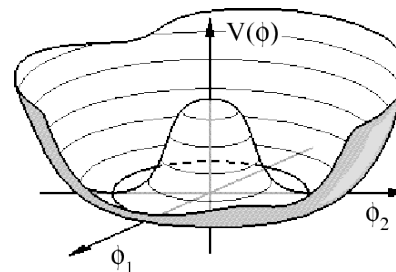


"Just" the SM (JSM)?



$$V(H) = -m^2 |\phi|^2 + \lambda |\phi|^4$$

$$m^2 \simeq (89 \text{ GeV}^2), \lambda \simeq 0.13$$



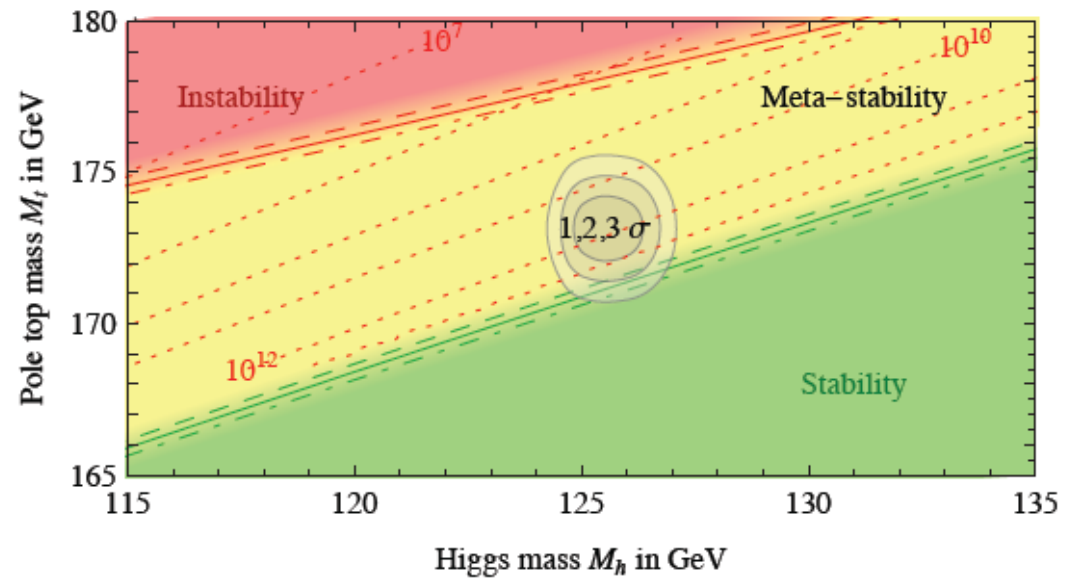
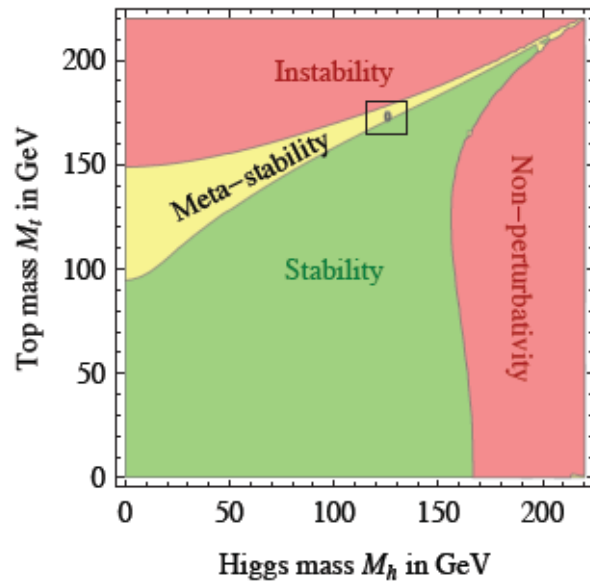
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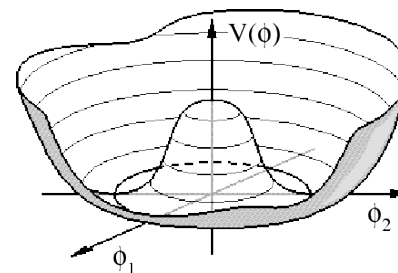


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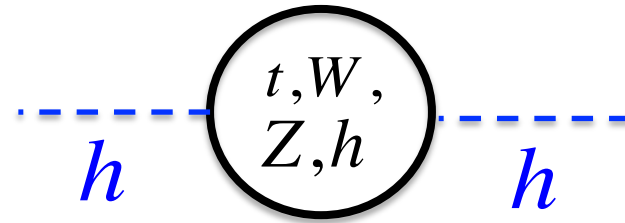


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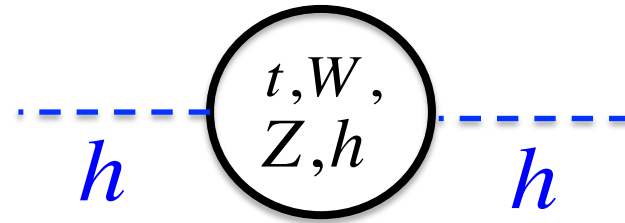


JSM - Hierarchy problem?



$$\delta m_h^2 = \frac{3G_F}{4\sqrt{2}\pi^2} (4m_t^2 - 2m_W^2 - m_Z^2 - m_h^2) \Lambda^2 = \left(\frac{\Lambda}{500 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

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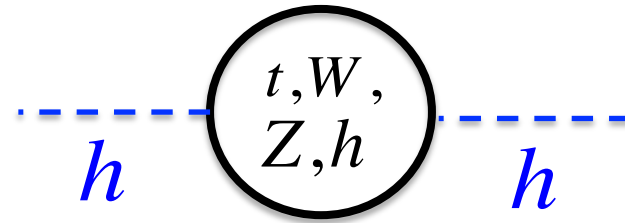
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Field theory: δm^2 not measurable
...only $m^2 = m_0^2 + \delta m^2$ "physical"

Only $m^2 = 0$ special ("classical" scale invariance)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d m_H^2}{d \ln \mu} = \frac{3m_H^2}{8\pi^2} \left(2\lambda + y_t^2 - \frac{3g_2^2}{4} - \frac{3g_1^2}{20} \right)$$

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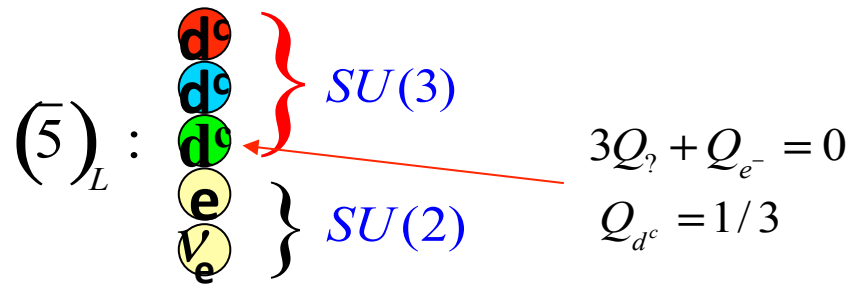
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... but is the SM all there is?

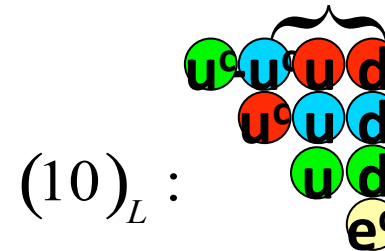
Unification of forces and matter?

e.g. $SO(10) \supset SU(5) \supset SU(3) \otimes SU(2) \otimes U(1)$
 $g_5 \qquad g_3 \qquad g_2 \qquad g_1$

Georgi Glashow 1974



LH states SU(2) doublets



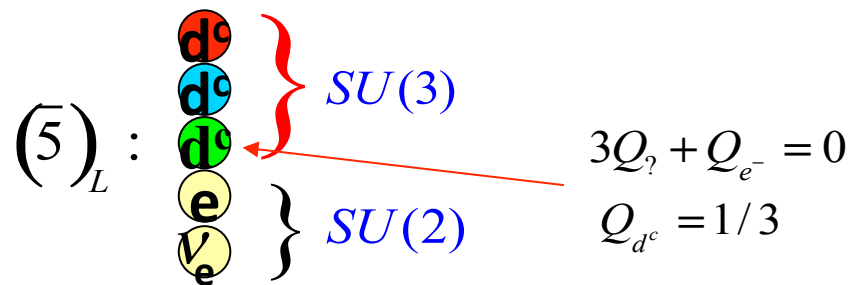
$(16)_L = (10)_L + (\bar{5})_L + (1)_L$

$\nu_{e,L}^c \equiv \nu_{e,R}$

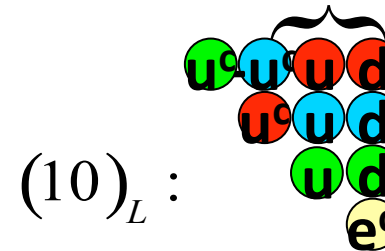
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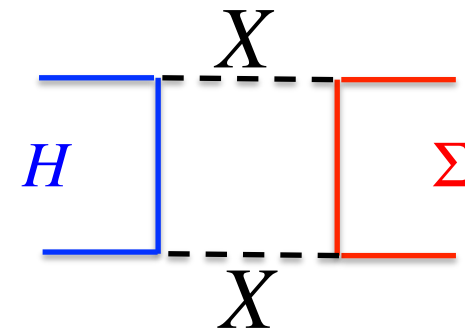


$(16)_L = (10)_L + (\bar{5})_L + (1)_L$ ← $\nu_{e,L}^c \equiv \nu_{e,R}$

but...

$$\delta m_h^2 \propto M_X^2 \ln \left(\frac{Q^2 + M_X^2}{\Lambda^2} \right)$$

- "the real hierarchy problem"

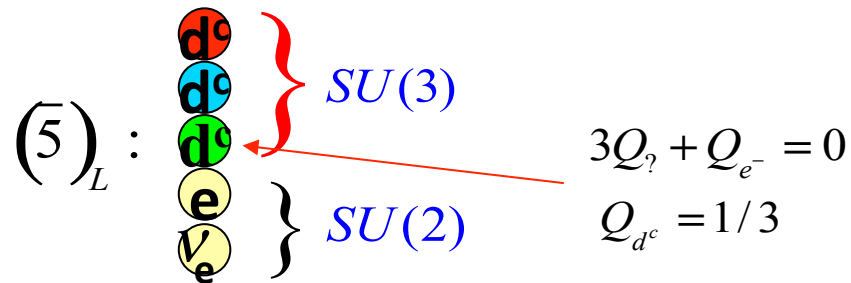


Llewellyn-Smith, GGR

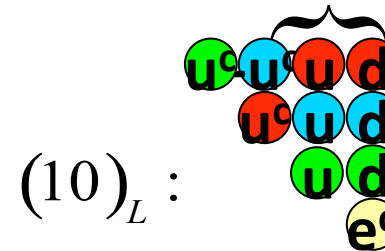
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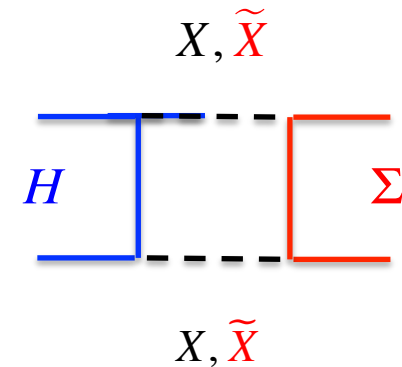
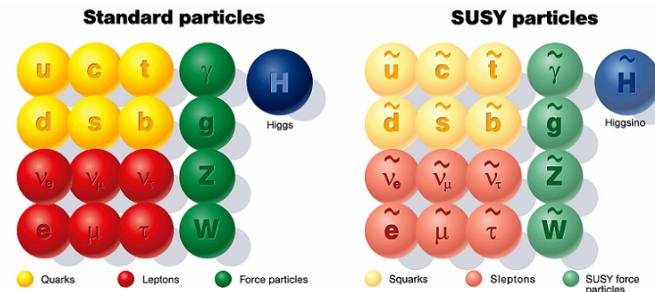


LH states SU(2) doublets



Low scale SUSY

MSSM:



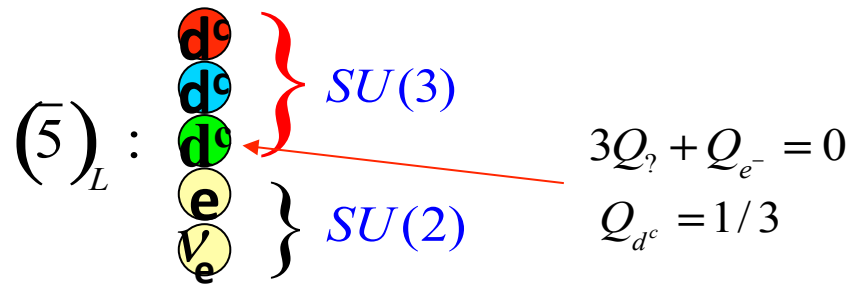
SUSY GUTS: the hierarchy problem

$$\delta m^2 \propto M_{SUSY}^2$$

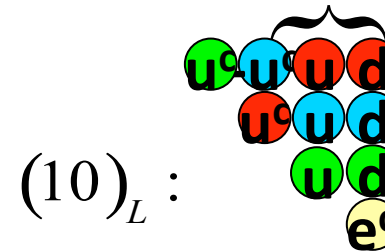
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Georgi Glashow 1974

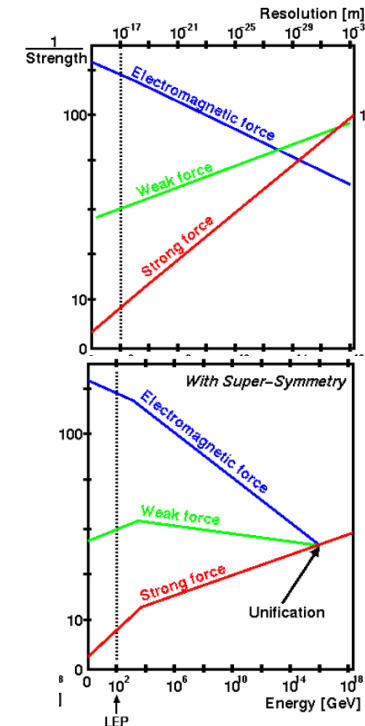
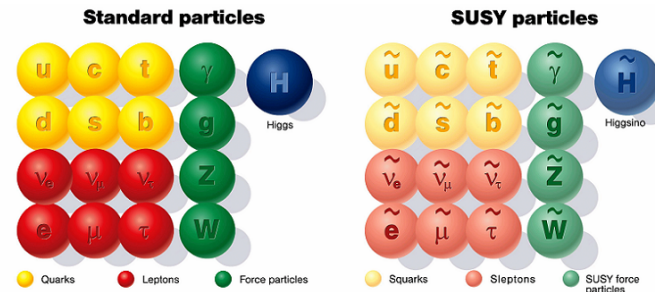


LH states SU(2) doublets



Low scale SUSY

MSSM:



Two case studies :

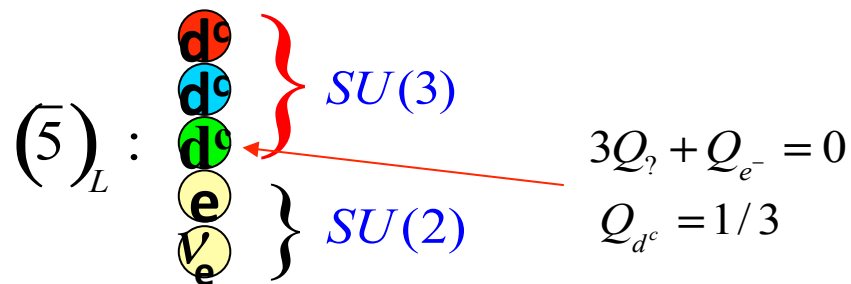
I. SUSY unification

II. "Just" the Standard Model

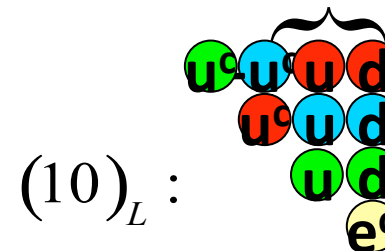
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Georgi Glashow 1974

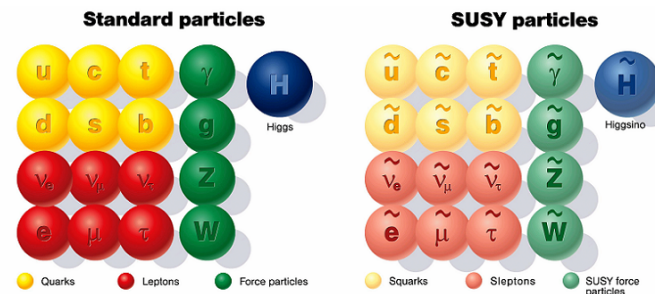


LH states SU(2) doublets



Low scale SUSY

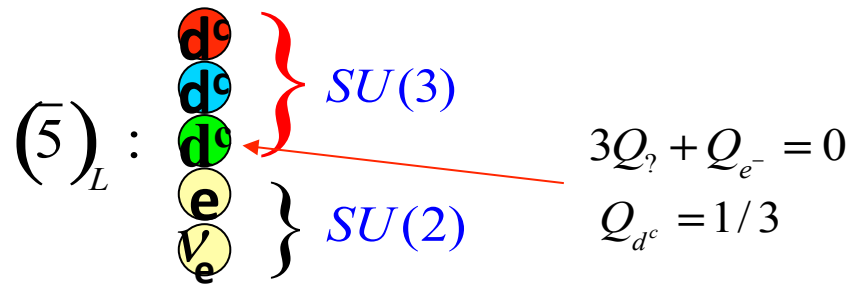
MSSM:



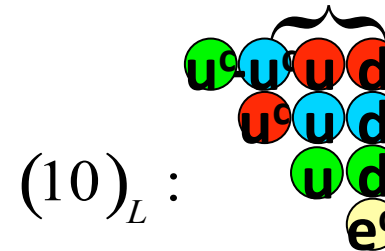
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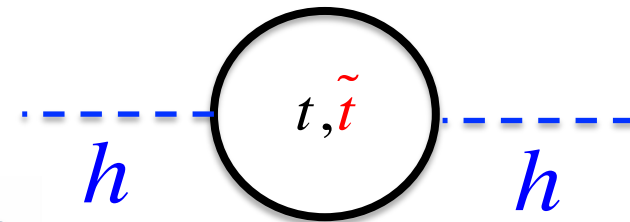
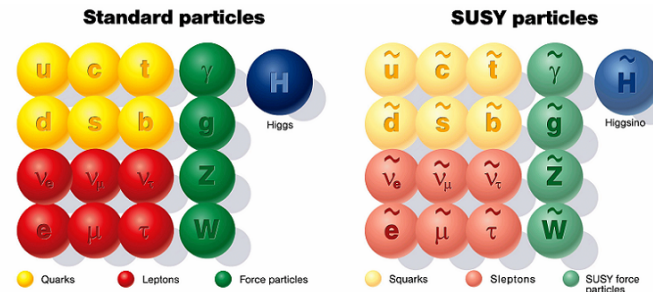


LH states SU(2) doublets



Low scale SUSY

MSSM:



$$m_h^2 = M_Z^2 + \frac{3m_t^2 h_t^2}{4\pi^2} \left(\ln \left(m_{stop}^2 / m_t^2 \right) + \delta_t \right) + \dots \approx 126 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\delta m_{H_u}^2 \approx -\frac{3y_t^2}{4\pi^2} \left(m_{stop}^2 + \frac{g_s^2}{3\pi^2} m_{gluino}^2 \log \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_{gluino}} \right) \right) \log \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_{stop}} \right)$$

$$\Lambda \sim M_{GUT} ?$$

? Little hierarchy problem

Little hierarchy problem

e.g. **MSSM**: 105 +(19) Parameters

$$M_Z^2 = \sum_{\tilde{q}, \tilde{l}} a_i \tilde{m}_i^2 + \sum_{\tilde{g}, \tilde{W}, \tilde{B}} b_i \tilde{M}_i^2 + \dots$$

$$m_{\tilde{q}} > 0.6 - 1 \text{TeV} \Rightarrow \Delta > a \frac{\tilde{m}^2}{M_Z^2} \sim 100 \quad (\text{Unless light stop } m_{t,LHC} > 250 \text{ GeV})$$

\Rightarrow Correlations between SUSY breaking parameters
and/or additional low-scale states

Little hierarchy problem

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\Rightarrow Correlations between SUSY breaking parameters and/or additional low-scale states

Fine Tuning measure:

$$\Delta(a_i) = \left| \frac{a_i}{M_Z} \frac{\partial M_Z}{\partial a_i} \right|,$$

$$\Delta_m = \text{Max}_{a_i} \Delta(a_i), \quad \Delta_q = \left(\sum \Delta_{\gamma_i}^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

Ellis, Enquist, Nanopoulos, Zwirner
Barbieri, Giudice

Fine tuning from a likelihood fit:

“Nuisance” variable

$$L(\text{data} \mid \gamma_i) \propto \int d\mathbf{v} \delta(m_Z - m_Z^0) \delta\left(\mathbf{v} - \left(-\frac{m^2}{\lambda}\right)^{1/2}\right) L(\text{data} \mid \gamma_i; \mathbf{v})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta_q} \delta(n_q (\ln \gamma_i - \ln \gamma_i^S)) L(\text{data} \mid \gamma_i; \mathbf{v}_0)$$

Fine tuning not optional!

Ghilenca, GGR
Casas et al

Probabilistic interpretation:

$$\chi_{new}^2 = \chi_{old}^2 + 2 \ln \Delta_q$$

$$\Delta_q \ll 100$$

CMSSM:

$$\gamma_i = \mu_0, m_0, m_{1/2}, A_0, B_0$$

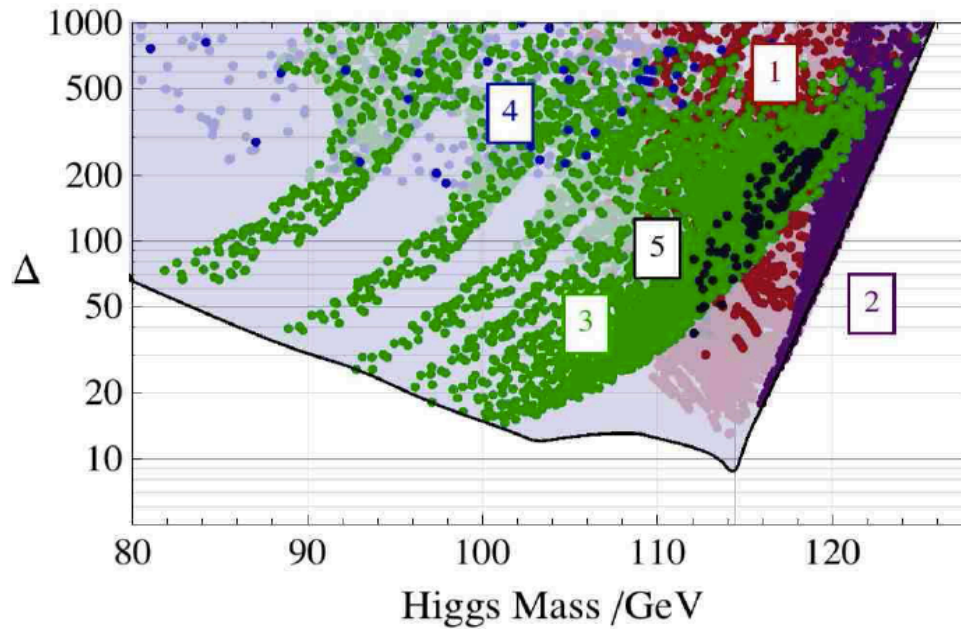
CMSSM: pre Higgs

$$\gamma_i = \mu_0, m_0, m_{1/2}, A_0, B_0$$

Gauge unification required

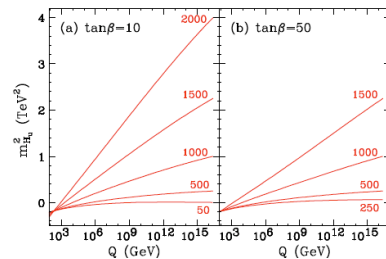
Relic density restricted

- 1 h^0 resonant annihilation
- 2 \tilde{h} t-channel exchange
- 3 $\tilde{\tau}$ co-annihilation
- 4 \tilde{t} co-annihilation
- 5 A^0 / H^0 resonant annihilation



Focus point

$$m_{H_u} = m_{\tilde{Q}_3} = m_{\tilde{u}_3}$$



$$m_{H_u}^2(Q^2) = m_{H_u}^2(M_P^2) + \frac{1}{2} \left(m_{H_u}^2(M_P^2) + m_{Q_3}^2(M_P^2) + m_{u_3}^2(M_P^2) \right) \left[\left(\frac{Q^2}{M_P^2} \right)^{\frac{3y_t^2}{4\pi^2}} - 1 \right]$$

$$\approx -\frac{2}{3}, Q^2 \approx M_Z^2$$

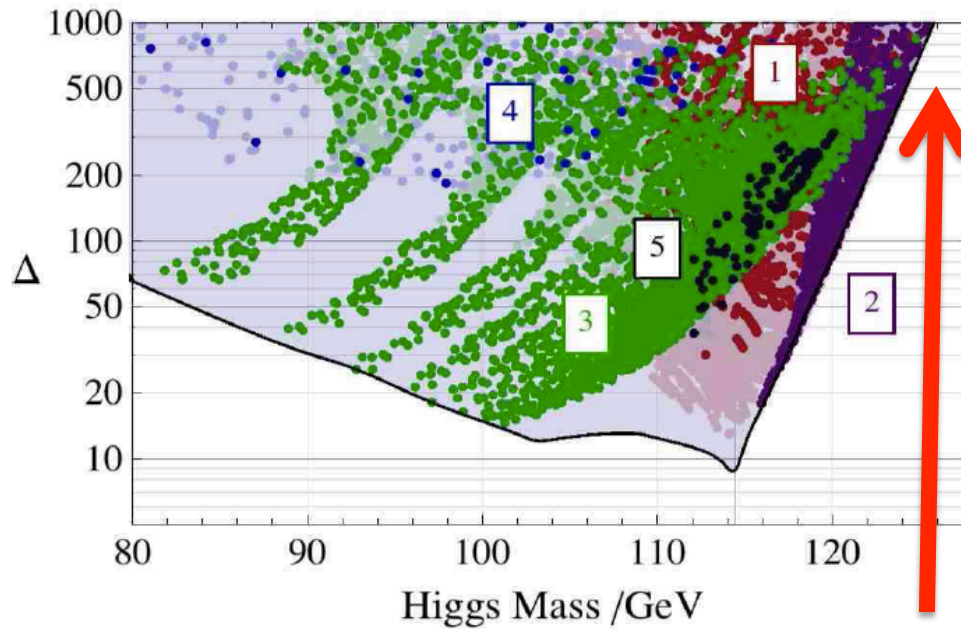
CMSSM: post Higgs

$$\gamma_i = \mu_0, m_0, m_{1/2}, A_0, B_0$$

Gauge unification required

Relic density restricted

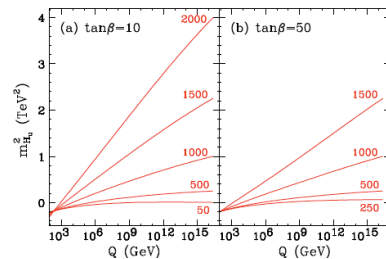
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$$\Delta_{Min} > 350, \quad m_h = 125.6 \pm 3 GeV$$

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$$m_{H_u} = m_{\tilde{Q}_3} = m_{\tilde{u}_3}$$



$$m_{H_u}^2(Q^2) = m_{H_u}^2(M_P^2) + \frac{1}{2} \left(m_{H_u}^2(M_P^2) + m_{Q_3}^2(M_P^2) + m_{u_3}^2(M_P^2) \right) \left[\left(\frac{Q^2}{M_P^2} \right)^{\frac{3y_t^2}{4\pi^2}} - 1 \right]$$

$$\approx -\frac{2}{3}, \quad Q^2 = M_Z^2$$

Beyond the CMSSM

- New states and interactions
(additional contributions to Higgs mass)
- Correlations between SUSY breaking parameters

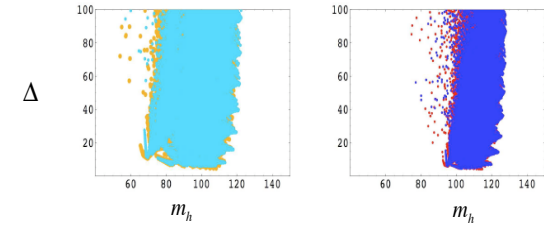
New (heavy) states - higher dimension operators

$$\delta L_5 = \int d^2\theta \frac{1}{M_*} (\mu_0 + c_0 S) (H_u H_d)^2, \quad S = m_0 \theta\theta$$

$$\delta V = \varsigma_1 (|h_u|^2 + |h_d|^2) h_u h_d + \varsigma_2 (h_u h_d)^2; \quad \varsigma_1 = \frac{\mu_0}{M_*}, \quad \varsigma_2 = \frac{c_0 m_0}{M_*}$$



Dimension 5



Cassel, Ghilencea, GGR
Casas, Espinosa, Hidalgo
Dine, Seiberg, Thomas
Batra, Delgado, Tait
Kaplan,

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Singlet extensions

$$W = W_{\text{Yukawa}} + \lambda S H_u H_d + \frac{\kappa}{3} S^3$$

NMSSM



$$W = W_{\text{Yukawa}} + (\mu + \lambda S) H_u H_d + \frac{\mu S}{2} S^2 + \frac{\kappa}{3} S^3 + \xi S$$

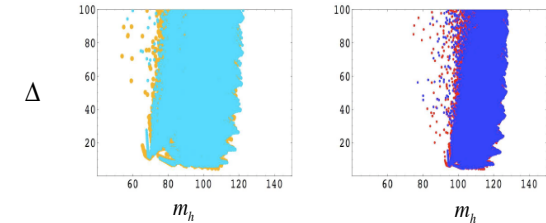
GNMSSM



$$\mu_S \gg m_{3/2} : W_{\text{eff}}^{\text{GNMSSM}} = (H_u H_d)^2 / \mu_s + \mu H_u H_d$$

$$\delta V = \frac{\mu}{\mu_s} (|H_u|^2 + |H_d|^2) H_u H_d \quad \checkmark \quad \mu, \mu_s = O(m_{3/2}), \quad Z_{4,8R}$$

Dimension 5



GNMSSM

NMSSM spectrum

No perturbative μ term

Commutates with $SO(10)$

Discrete Anomaly cancellation ($\Rightarrow q_{H_u} + q_{H_d} = 0$)

Z_{4R}

N	q_{10}	$q_{\bar{5}}$	q_{H_u}	q_{H_d}	q_s
4	1	1	0	0	2

D=5 operators

up and down Yukawas allowed

$$3q_{10} + q_{\bar{5}} + q_{H_u} + q_{H_d} = 4 \pmod{N} \Rightarrow 3q_{10} + q_{\bar{5}} = 0 \pmod{N} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{M} \cancel{QQQL} \quad \frac{1}{M} LLH_u H_u$$

Weinberg operator

SUSY breaking

$\langle W \rangle, \langle \lambda \lambda \rangle$ R=2 non=perturbative breaking

Domain walls and tadpoles safe Abel

$Z_{4,8}^R \rightarrow Z_2^R$ R-parity

$\mu \sim m_{3/2}, O(\frac{m_{3/2}}{M^2} QQQQL)$

$$W = W_{MSSM} + \lambda S H_u H_d + \kappa S^3 + \Delta W$$

$$\Delta W_{Z_4^R} \sim m_{3/2} H_u H_d + m_{3/2}^2 S + m_{3/2} S^2$$

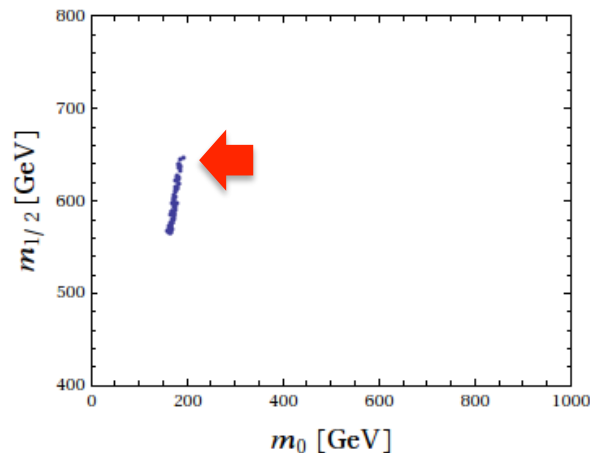
$$\Delta W_{Z_8^R} \sim m_{3/2}^2 S$$

← μ term and mass term

Fine tuning in the CGNMSSM $(\lambda \leq 0.7)$

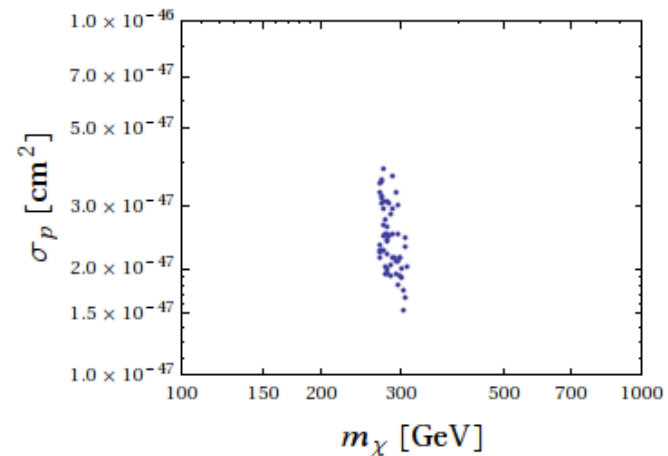
$$\Delta_{Min} = 60 (500), \quad m_h = 125.6 \pm 3 \text{ GeV}$$

LHC8 SUSY bounds ✗
DM relic abundance ✓
DM searches ✓



LSP~Bino


Stau co-annihilation



DM searches insensitive

Correlation between SUSY breaking parameters

...non-universal gaugino masses

$$16\pi^2 \frac{d}{dt} m_{H_u}^2 = 3 \left(2 |y_t|^2 (m_{H_u}^2 + m_{Q_3}^2 + m_{u_3}^2) + 2 |a_t|^2 \right) - 6g_2^2 |M_2|^2 - \frac{6}{5} g_1^2 |M_1|^2$$


New focus point: cancellation between M_3 and M_2 contributions if $|M_2|^2 \simeq |M_3|^2$ at M_{SUSY}

Horton, GGR

Also improves precision of gauge coupling unification

Shifman, Roszkowski
Krippendorff, Nilles, Ratz, Winkler

Correlation between SUSY breaking parameters

...non-universal gaugino masses

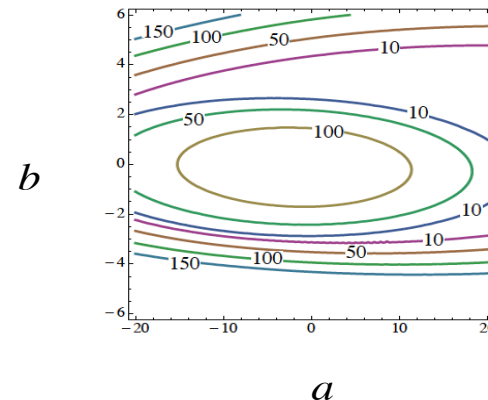
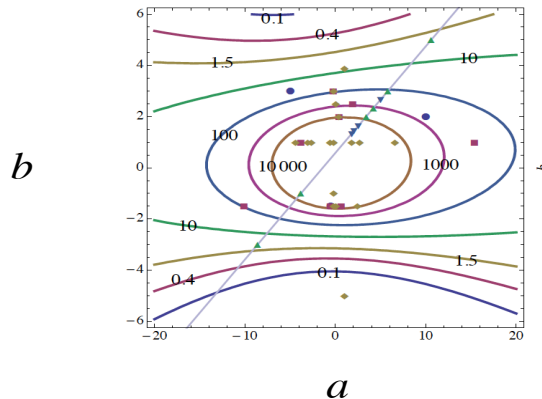
$$16\pi^2 \frac{d}{dt} m_{H_u}^2 = 3 \left(2 |y_t|^2 (m_{H_u}^2 + m_{Q_3}^2 + m_{u_3}^2) + 2 |a_t|^2 \right) - 6g_2^2 |M_2|^2 - \frac{6}{5} g_1^2 |M_1|^2$$

New focus point: cancellation between M_3 and M_2 contributions if $|M_2|^2 \simeq |M_3|^2$ at M_{SUSY}

Horton, GGR

Also improves precision of gauge coupling unification

Shifman, Roszkowski
Krippendorff, Nilles, Ratz, Winkler



$$M_3 : M_2 : M_1 = 1 : b : a$$

Correlation between SUSY breaking parameters

...non-universal gaugino masses

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$$\Delta_{Min}^{(C)MSSM} = 60 \text{ (500)}, \quad m_h = 125.6 \pm 3 \text{ GeV}$$

LHC8 SUSY bounds ✓

DM relic abundance ✓

DM searches ✓

Better...but still uncomfortably large

Fine tuning in the (C)GMSM ($\lambda \leq 0.7^\dagger$)

Non-universal gaugino masses

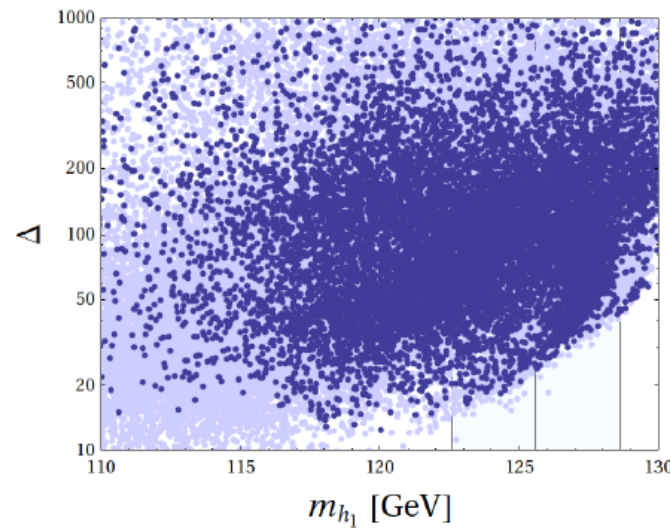
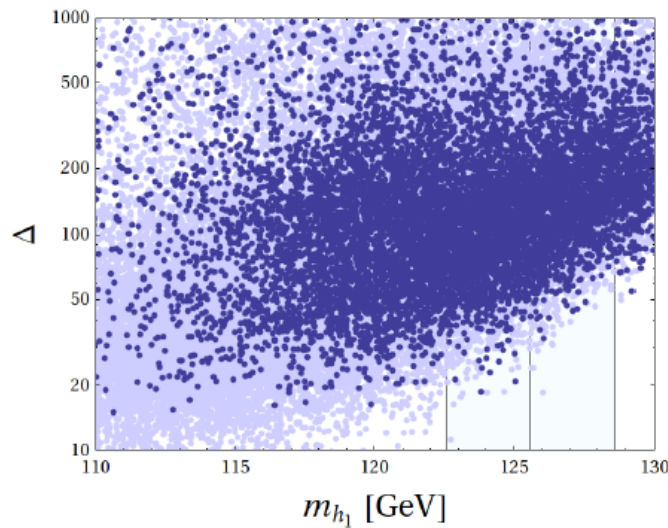
$$\Delta_{Min} = 20, \quad m_h = 125.6 \pm 3 \text{ GeV}$$

LHC8 SUSY bounds ✓

DM relic abundance ✓

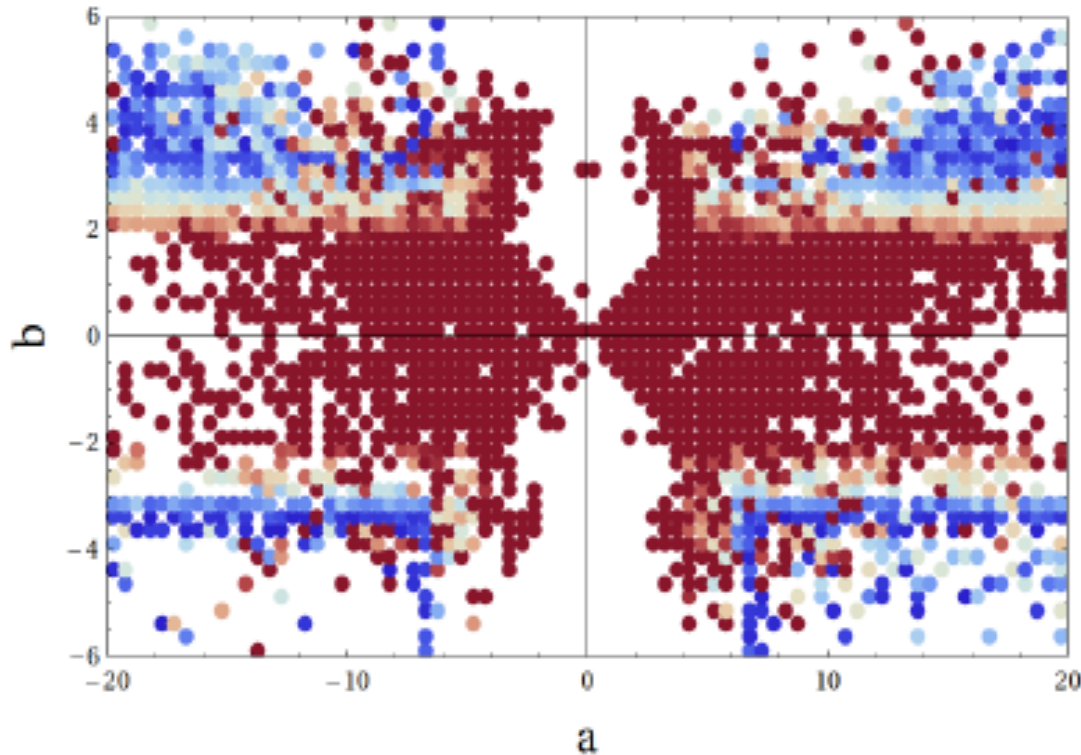
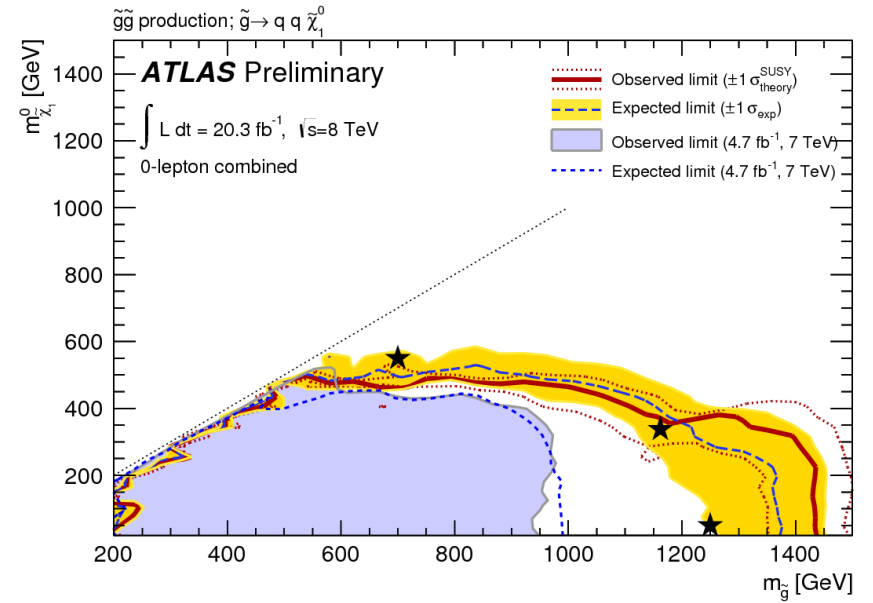
DM searches ✓

Δ



(uniform scan)

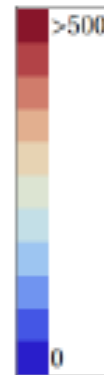
Compressed spectrum- heavy LSP



$$\frac{(M_{\tilde{g}} - M_{LSP}^{\text{neutralino}})}{\text{GeV}}$$

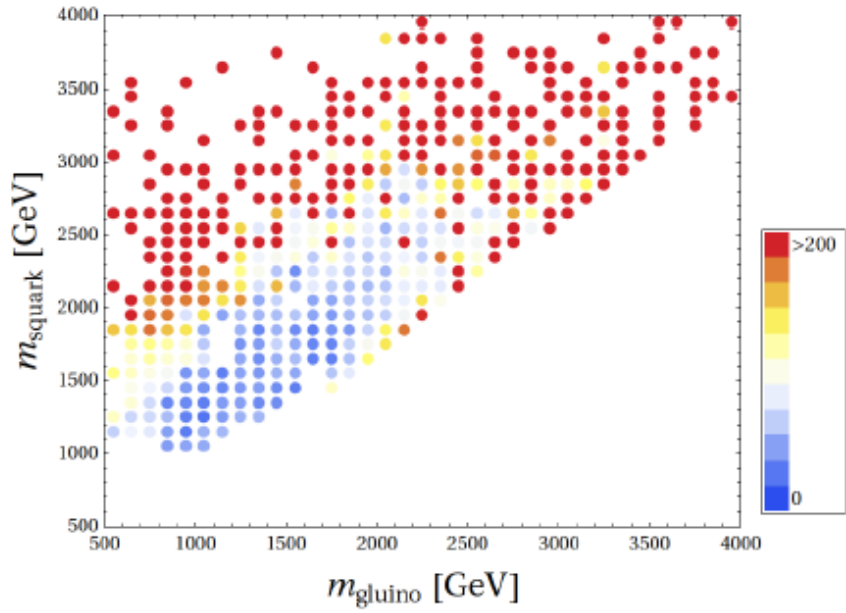
> 500

0

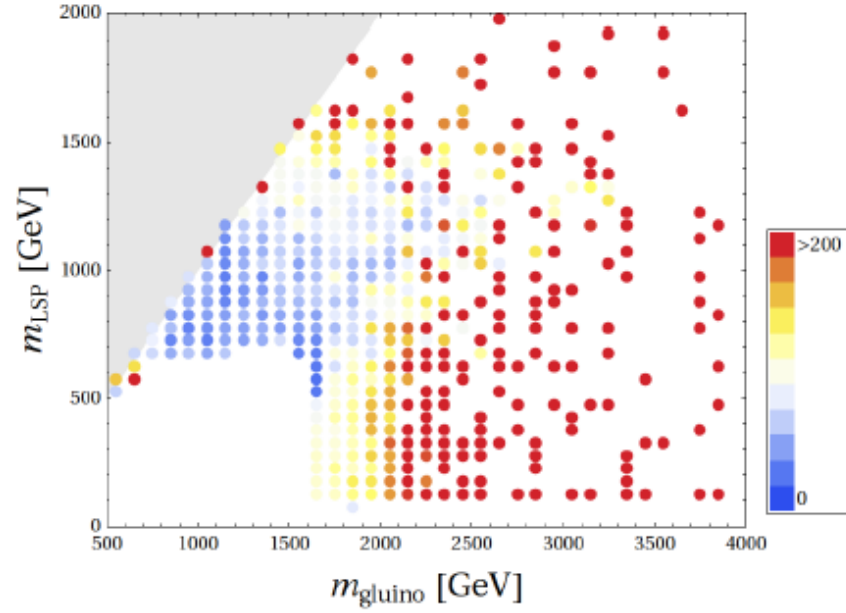


Masses v/s fine tuning

m_{squark}



m_{LSP}



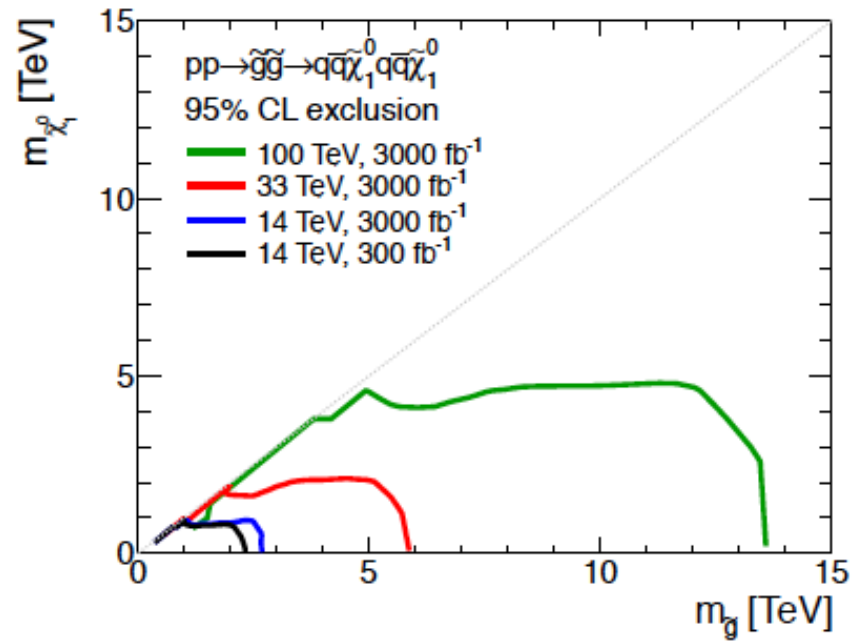
> 200

0

Δ

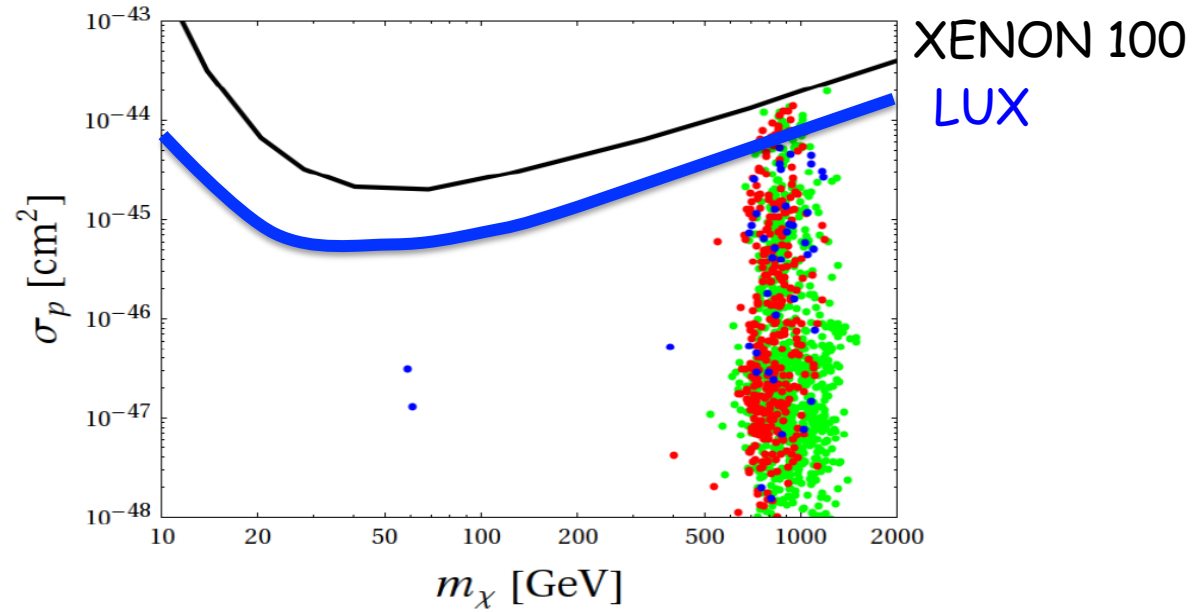
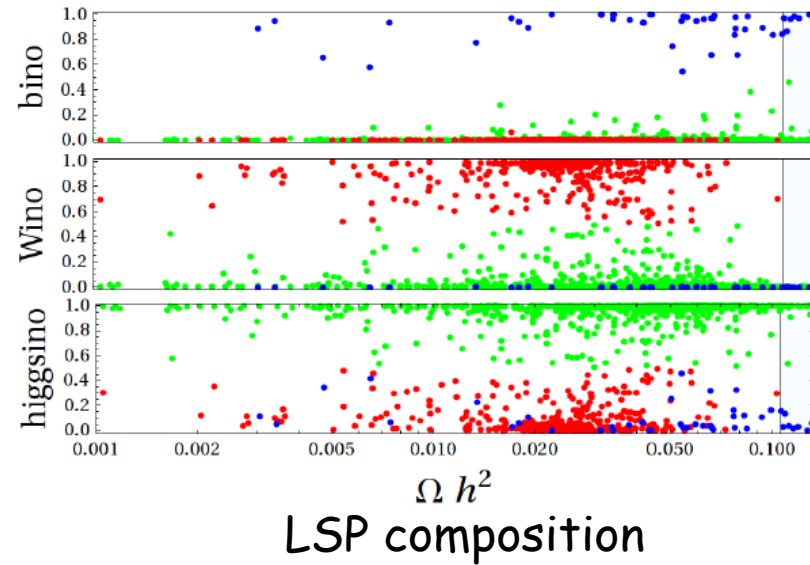
M_{gluino}

Heavy LSP reach



Snowmass white paper: Cohen et al

Dark matter



Direct DM searches

Summary - I

● GUTs \Rightarrow SUSY-GUTS (hierarchy problem)

● Fine tuning sensitive to SUSY spectrum

...scalar and gaugino focus points

● $\Delta^{CMSSM} > 350$ \times $\Delta^{(C)MSSM} > 60$ \checkmark
 $\Delta^{CGNMSSM} > 60$ \times $\Delta^{(C)GNMMS} > 20$ \checkmark

c.f. $\Delta_{Low\ scale}^{CMSSM} = (10 - 30), \quad m_{\tilde{t}} = (1 - 5)TeV$

Summary - I

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- Whither SUSY?

...well motivated SUSY models remain to be tested

Compressed spectra, TeV squarks and gluinos

LHC14?

II "Just" the Standard Model

Classical scale invariance, $m_h = 0$... origin of EW breaking?

II "Just" the Standard Model

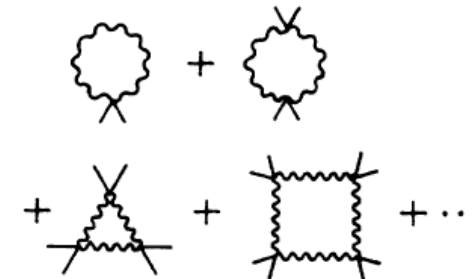
Classical scale invariance, $m_h = 0$... origin of EW breaking?

Coleman-Weinberg - dynamical symmetry breaking :

e.g. scalar electrodynamics

$$V = \left\{ \frac{\lambda}{4!} \phi^4 + \frac{3e^4}{64\pi^2} \phi^4 \ln \frac{\phi^2}{M^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{3e^4}{64\pi^2} \phi^4 \left(\ln \frac{\phi^2}{\langle \phi \rangle^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$



$$m_\phi^2 = \frac{3e_\phi^2}{8\pi^2} m_X^2 \ll m_X^2$$

"real" hierarchy problem



..... many models with new Higgs interactions + no heavy states

No heavy states?

- Neutrino masses?
- Baryogenesis?
- Strong CP problem?
- Gravity?

No heavy thresholds?

- Neutrino masses?
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Neutrino masses:

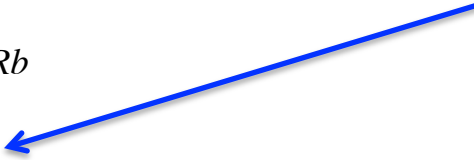
Add singlet neutrinos ν_{Ra}

$$L_{mass} = h_a \bar{l}_a \nu_{Ra} H + \frac{M_{ab}}{2} \nu_{Ra}^T C \nu_{Rb}$$

e.g. $h_A^2 = 5 \cdot 10^{-14}$, $h_B^2 = 5 \cdot 10^{-15}$, $M_a = 20 \text{ GeV}$

$$m_A \simeq 0.1 \text{ eV}, \quad m_B \simeq 0.01 \text{ eV}$$

Ultra-weak:
Natural due to
chiral symmetry



Baryogenesis

$$L_{mass} = h_a \bar{l}_a v_{Ra} H + \frac{M_{ab}}{2} v_{Ra}^T C v_{Rb}$$

- v_{Ra} produced via Yukawa interactions $L_A = L_B = L_C = 0$
- v_{Ra} oscillate \cancel{CP} , $L_{A,B,C} \neq 0$, $L_A + L_B + L_C = 0$
- $v_{RA,B}$ in thermal equilibrium by t_{EW} when sphalerons inoperative
- $\Delta_{LAB} = L_A + L_B \xrightarrow{\text{Sphalerons}} \Delta B = \Delta_{LAB} / 2$ ✓

Akhmedov, Rubakov, Smirnov
see also Shaposhnikov et al

Strong CP problem:

$$\frac{\theta}{32\pi^2} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu}, \quad \theta \leq 10^{-10} ??$$

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$$\frac{\theta}{32\pi^2} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu}, \quad \theta \leq 10^{-10} ??$$

Make θ a dynamical variable the axion, a ... $\theta=0$ at minimum of its potential

... complex scalar field, S

$$S = (|S| + f_a) e^{i\frac{a}{f_a}}, \quad 10^{10} \text{ GeV} \leq f_a \leq 10^{12} \text{ GeV} ??$$

Strong CP problem: $\frac{\theta}{32\pi^2} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu}, \quad \theta \leq 10^{-10} ??$

$$S = (|S| + f_a) e^{i\frac{a}{f_a}}, \quad 10^{10} \text{ GeV} \leq f_a \leq 10^{12} \text{ GeV}$$

DFSZ axion: 2 Higgs doublets $H_{1,2}$, complex singlet, S

$$\begin{aligned} V(H_1, H_2) = & \frac{\lambda_1}{2} |H_1|^4 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} |H_2|^4 + \lambda_3 |H_1|^2 |H_2|^2 \\ & + \lambda_4 |H_1^\dagger H_2|^2 + \zeta_1 |S|^2 |H_1|^2 + \zeta_2 |S|^2 |H_2|^2 \\ & + \zeta_3 S^2 H_1 H_2 + h.c. \end{aligned}$$

Ultra weak sector: $\zeta_{1,2,3} \leq 10^{-20} \left(\frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{f_a} \right)^2$

Ultra weak sector:

ζ_i multiplicatively renormalised

(Underlying shift symmetry $S \rightarrow S + \delta$)

Origin of large vev?

Start with $m = m_0 + \delta m = 0$ (Classical scale invariance)

Dimensional transmutation (Coleman Weinberg)

Coleman Weinberg in DFSZ model

$$V_{DFSZ}(H_1, H_2, S) \simeq \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \left(|H_1|^2 + \frac{\zeta_1}{\lambda_1} |S|^2 \right)^2 + \frac{1}{64\pi^2} (\zeta_2 |S|^2)^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \ln \frac{|S|^2}{f_a^2} \right) \\ + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} |H_2|^4 + \zeta_3 S^2 H_1 H_2 + h.c.$$

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$$v_S = f_a, \quad v_{H_1} = \frac{\zeta_1}{\lambda_1} f_a, \quad v_{H_2} = \frac{\zeta_3}{2\zeta_2} v_{H_1}$$

$$m_{H_2^0}^2 = m_{H^\pm}^2 = m_X^2 = -\frac{\zeta_2}{2\zeta_1} m_h^2$$

Coleman Weinberg in DFSZ model

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$$m_{|S|}^2 = -\left(\frac{\zeta_2}{32\pi^2 \zeta_1} \right)^2 m_h^2 \simeq 13 \left(\frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{v_S} \right)^2 \left(\frac{m_{H_2}}{m_h} \right)^4 eV^2$$

Phenomenology

Collider signals

Ultra weak couplings ... just 2HD model with nearly degenerate heavy Higgs

Direct (axion-like) searches for pseudo-dilaton?

Cosmology

If inflation scale below PQ phase transition

$$\Delta_I < 10^5 \left(\frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{f_a} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{m_{H_2}}{m_h} \right) \text{ GeV}$$

... no cosmological constraints

If inflation scale above PQ phase transition

... potential Polonyi problem:

Coughlan et al

$$V(S_I) \sim + \frac{1}{64\pi^2} (\zeta_2 |S_I|^2)^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \ln \frac{|S_I|^2}{f_a^2} \right)$$

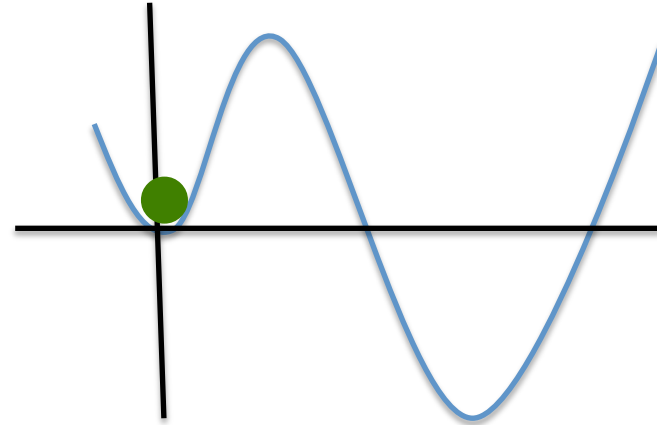
(stored energy after inflation)

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$$m_{s,thermal}^2 \simeq \frac{\zeta_2}{6} T^2$$

$$\rho_S \propto T^4$$



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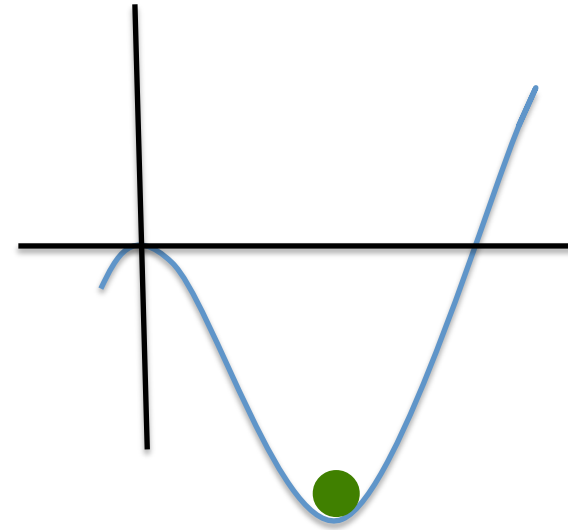
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$$m_{s,thermal}^2 \simeq \frac{\zeta_2}{6} T^2$$

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$$T \sim \Lambda_{QCD}, m_{s,thermal} = 0$$

$$\rho_s \propto T^3 ??$$



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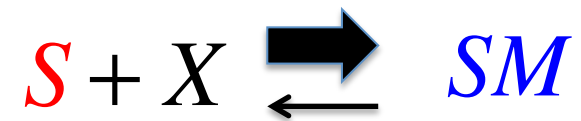
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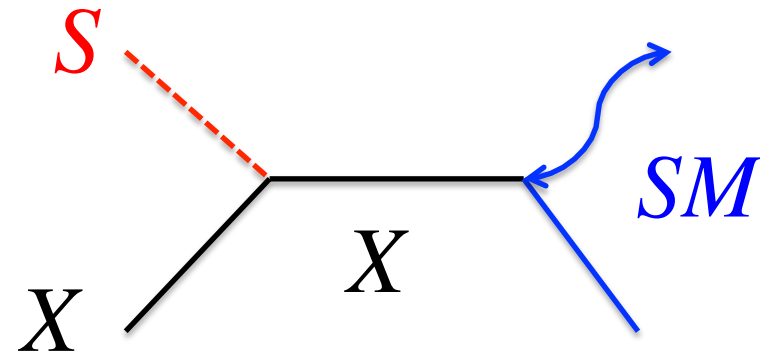
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$$T \sim \Lambda_{QCD}, m_{s,thermal} = 0$$

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$$\rho_s \rightarrow 0, \quad \Omega_a ?$$



Summary - II

- "JSM" requires ultra-weak sectors - chiral and shift symmetries

- DFSZ axion + dimensional transmutation $\Rightarrow f_a$

...consistent with classical scale invariance (not KSVZ model)

- Requires two Higgs doublets (type II couplings), light pseudo-dilaton

$$m_{H_2^0}^2 = m_{H^\pm}^2 = m_X^2 = R^2 m_h^2$$

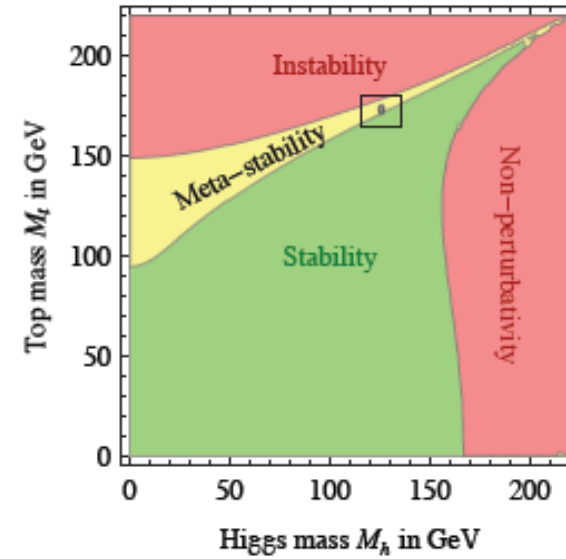
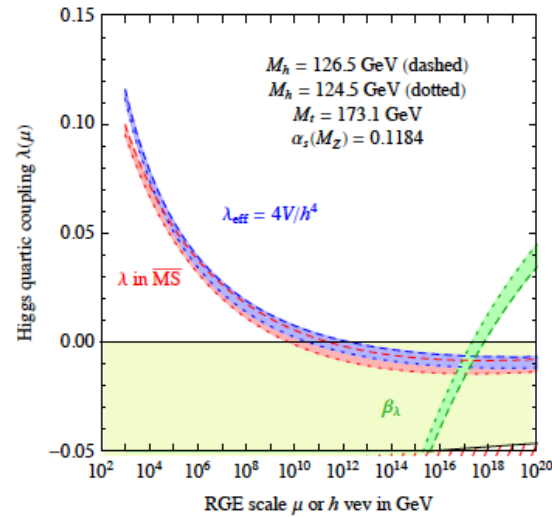
$h \approx$ SM Higgs

$$m_{|S|} \simeq 0.9 \left(\frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{f_a} \right) R^2 eV$$

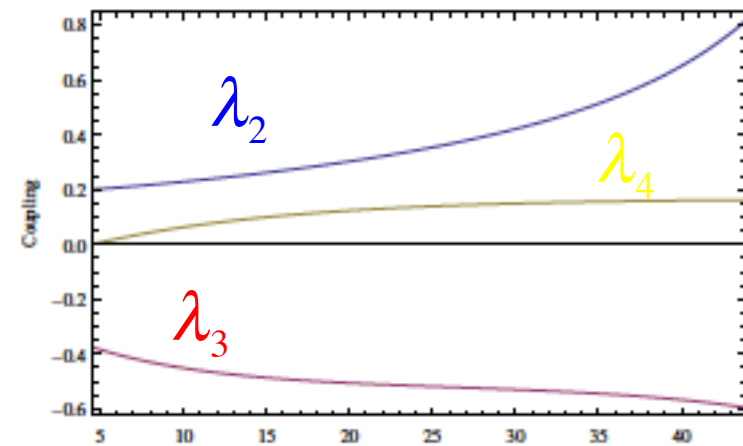
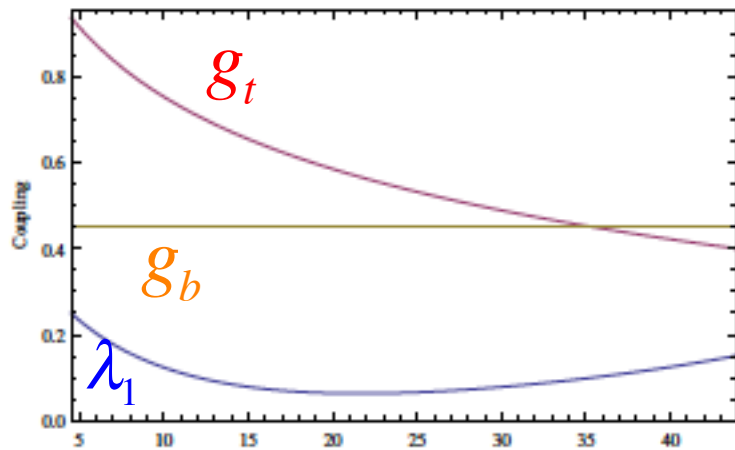
...stable vacuum?

Energy dependence of couplings

SM:



DFSZ:



$\ln(E / \text{GeV})$

$\ln(E / \text{GeV})$

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...consistent with classical scale invariance (not KSVZ model)
- Requires two Higgs doublets (type II couplings), light pseudo-dilaton
...stable vacuum but loses simplicity of SM

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- "JSM" requires ultra-weak sectors - chiral and shift symmetries
- DFSZ axion + dimensional transmutation $\Rightarrow f_a$
...consistent with classical scale invariance † (not KSVZ model)
- Requires two Higgs doublets (type II couplings), light pseudo-dilaton
- But...
 - (i) No unification of forces and matter.
 - (II) In Wilsonian sense quadratically divergent terms seem physical

