The Goldstini Variations

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Based on: Cheung, Nomura & Thaler: JHEP 1003:073,2010

Cheung, Mardon, Nomura & Thaler: JHEP 1007:035,2010

Craig, March-Russell & McCullough: 1007.1239

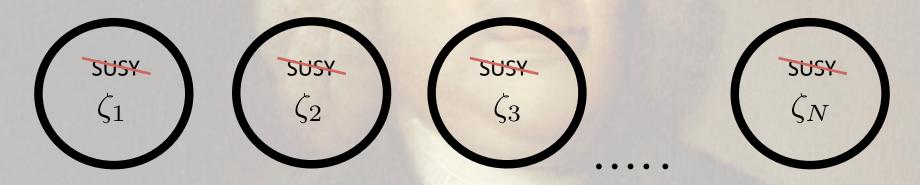
What is a Goldstino?

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Imagine N completely decoupled sectors each breaking SUSY spontaneously (ignoring gravity).



Then we have N mass-less 'goldstini'!

What about gravity?

Embed this set-up in supergravity:

- One combination of goldstini 'eaten' to form massive spin-3/2 gravitino.
- Other combinations of goldstini become massive (Cheung, Nomura, Thaler) with:

$$m_{\zeta} = 2m_{3/2}$$

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• And:
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• If SUSY breaking in each sector is: F_i

• And:
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• Then 'eaten' linear combination is:

$$\zeta_{eaten} = \frac{1}{F_{eff}} (F_1 \zeta_1 + F_2 \zeta_2 + \ldots + F_N \zeta_N)$$
 SUGRA SUGRA (The Goldstini Variations' M. McCullough)

- If gravitino LSP then MSSM 'LOSP' can be long-lived.
- Could observe LOSP decays to gravitino at colliders, mass and lifetime measurements could confirm SUGRA, for:

$$m_{3/2} > O(0.1) m_{LOSP}$$

But LOSP decays would have occurred after nucleosynthesis, spoiling BBN unless:

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- ullet Gravitino coupling to LOSP: $C_G \sim \left(\sum_i ilde{m}_i^2
 ight)/F_{eff}$
- Goldstino coupling to LOSP: $C_{\zeta_i} \sim \tilde{m}_i^2/F_i$

Therefore goldstino can couple to LOSP much more strongly, enabling LOSP to decay earlier, reheating to a higher temperature, and preserving BBN. (Cheung, Mardon, Nomura & Thaler)

Thermal leptogenesis typically requires a reheating temperature:

$$T_R \ge 10^9 GeV$$

Bounds from gravitino overproduction and successful BBN typically require:

$$T_R < 10^7 GeV$$
 $(m_{3/2} = 100 GeV)$

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9/9/10

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Dominant production of goldstino from non-renormalizable couplings to gauginos. Couplings forbidden if goldstino arises in a SUSY breaking sector with an R-symmetry.

Therefore thermal leptogenesis can be accommodated with gravitino LSP with mass in the range (Cheung, Mardon, Nomura & Thaler):

$$m_{3/2} > O(0.1)m_{LOSP}$$

How many Goldstini?

Possibly most plausible models that break SUSY <u>dynamically</u> are the <u>ISS models</u>. Simply SUSY QCD with N_c colours and N_f flavours of massive quarks, where:

$$N_c < N_f < \frac{3}{2}N_c$$

Gauge coupling strong in the IR at a scale Λ. Quark masses satisfy:

$$m_f \ll \Lambda$$

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Embed in SUGRA and we find many goldstini, and even more 'modulini' with:

$$N_{Goldstini} = N_c$$
 $M_{Goldstini} = 2m_{3/2}$ $N_{Modulini} = N_c^2 - N_c$ $M_{Modulini} \ge 2m_{3/2}$

Thus many goldstini can arise from within one SUSY-breaking sector! (Craig, March-Russell, MM)

Where from?

Smallness of FCNCs require that flavour-violating transmission of SUSY-breaking is suppressed. This is most readily achieved with:

- Conformal sequestering
- Geographical sequestering, i.e. 'warping'

Conformal sequestering occurs if scaling dimension of SUSY breaking field, $\Delta > 1$. Writing this scaling dimension as: $\Delta = 1 + \gamma$

Corresponding goldstino mass is: $m_{\zeta}=(2-\gamma)m_{3/2}$

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Warping occurs if the SUSY breaking field resides at the end of a warped throat. The exponentially warped superfield is: $\omega = \phi \exp(-kT)$

Corresponding goldstino mass is:
$$m_{\zeta}=2f_{\omega}/\omega \neq 2m_{3/2}$$

Thus 'realistic' mediation of SUSY-breaking may significantly modify goldstini masses!

To conclude...

The idea of a hidden SUSY-breaking sector has been entertained for about 30 years. So why only one sector?

More than one sector leads to gravitino + goldstini, and:

- Goldstini are interesting, even appealing, for particle cosmology BBN, thermal leptogenesis.
- Goldstini are potentially detectable at the LHC.

To conclude...

The idea of a hidden SUSY-breaking sector has been entertained for about 30 years. So why only one sector?

More than one sector leads to gravitino + goldstini, and:

- Goldstini are interesting, even appealing, for particle cosmology BBN, thermal leptogenesis.
- Goldstini are potentially detectable at the LHC.
- Many goldstini can arise from within one sector alone.
- Sequestering, whether conformal or geographical (warping), can lead to modifications of goldstini masses and couplings.

It's fun to play the Goldstini Variations...