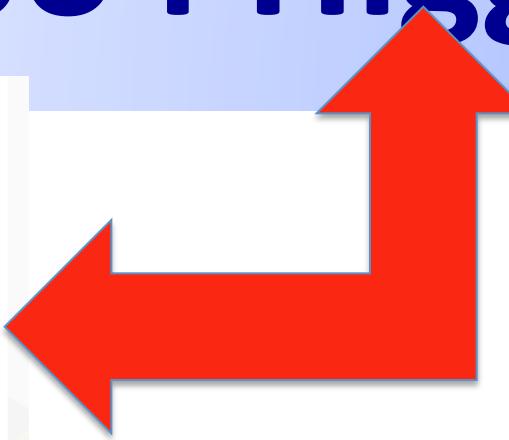


E dopo l'Higgs?



Antonio Masiero
INFN and Univ. of Padova

- By the end of the 20th century ... **we have a comprehensive, fundamental theory of all observed forces of nature which has been tested and might be valid from the Planck length scale [10^{-33} cm.] to the edge of the universe [10^{+28} cm.]**

D. Gross 2007

WHY BSM

“OBSERVATIONAL” REASONS:

- Dark Matter
- Neutrino Masses
- Cosmic Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry (twofold problem: disappearance of primordial antimatter and extreme reduction of the number of baryons w.r.t the number of photons – initially ~ equal, today $n_{\text{baryons}}/n_{\text{photons}} \sim 10^{-9}$)
- Primordial Inflation
- Dark Energy

WHY BSM

Theoretical reasons (of dissatisfaction towards the SM as a “final” theory rather than actual problems for the SM)

- Lack of the theory of **Flavor** (why three fermion families, why hierarchical mass spectrum, why mixing angles so different)
- **CPV in strong interactions**, i.e. the θ -problem
- **Unification** of the fundamental interactions (running the SM gauge couplings → “vurria, ma non posso...”)
- **Gauge hierarchy** – twofold puzzle: why M_{GUT} or M_{planck} $>>> M_W$; stabilization of the higgs mass at M_W at any order in perturbation theory *

Is gauge hierarchy a “fictitious” problem?

- * Notice: gauge hierarchy is not a problem of the SM in itself; indeed, it arises when the **SM particles come in touch with much more massive particles** probably related to a new, large energy scale in physics
- But, how about having the SM as the final theory (“forever”) of all the interactions, but for gravity whose quantization has its own story independently from the SM of electroweak+ strong interactions? – **softened gravity** (Giudice, Isidori, Salvio, Strumia 2014)

2012: the conquest of a new energy scale in physics

- ~1900 ATOMIC SCALE 10^{-8} cm. $1/(\alpha m_e)$
- ~1970 STRONG SCALE 10^{-13} cm. $M_e^{-2\pi/\alpha_s^b}$
- ~2010 WEAK SCALE 10^{-17} cm. TeV^{-1}

FUNDAMENTAL OR DERIVED SCALE?

EX. EXTRA-DIMENSIONS
or
TeV STRING THEORY

EX.: TECHNICOLOR or
SUSY with ELW RAD. BREAKING

NEW PARTICLES AT THE TEV SCALE?

MICRO

GWS STANDARD MODEL

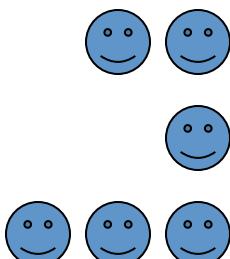
MACRO

HOT BIG BANG
STANDARD MODEL

UNIVERSE EXPANSION +
WEAK INTERACTIONS **NUCLEOYINTHESIS**

1 sec. after BB

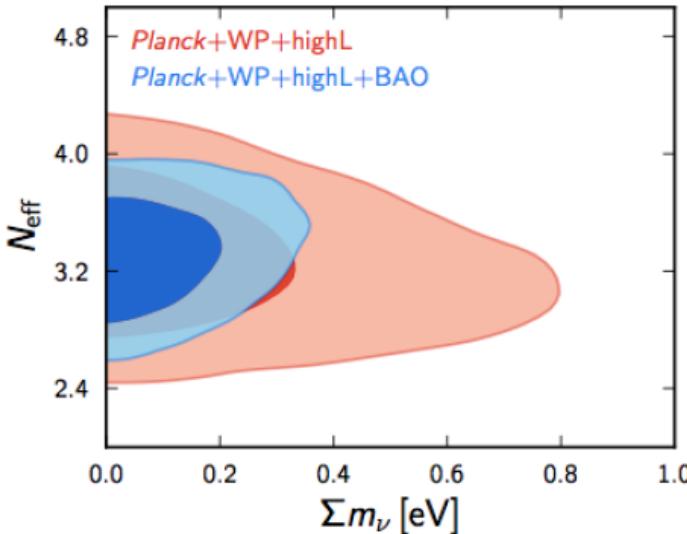
BUT ALSO



- COSMIC MATTER-ANTIMATTER ASYMMETRY
- INFLATION ???
- DARK MATTER + DARK ENERGY

OBSERVATIONAL EVIDENCE OF NEW PHYSICS

BEYOND THE STANDARD



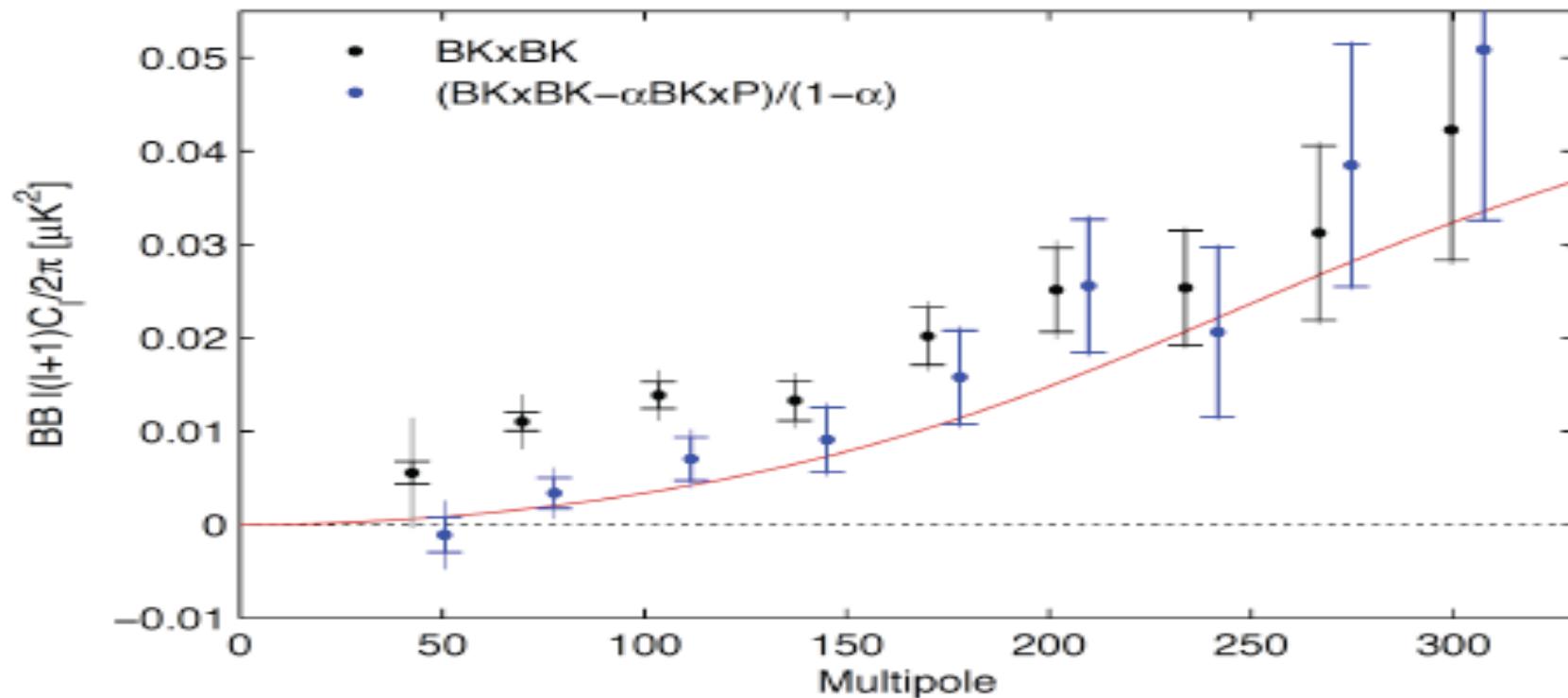
$$N_{\text{eff}} = 3.36 \pm 0.34$$

The extracted value of N_{eff} depends whether one makes use of the value of the Hubble parameter from the Planck data or from independent observations

$$\Sigma m_\nu < 0.23 - 0.8 \text{ eV}$$

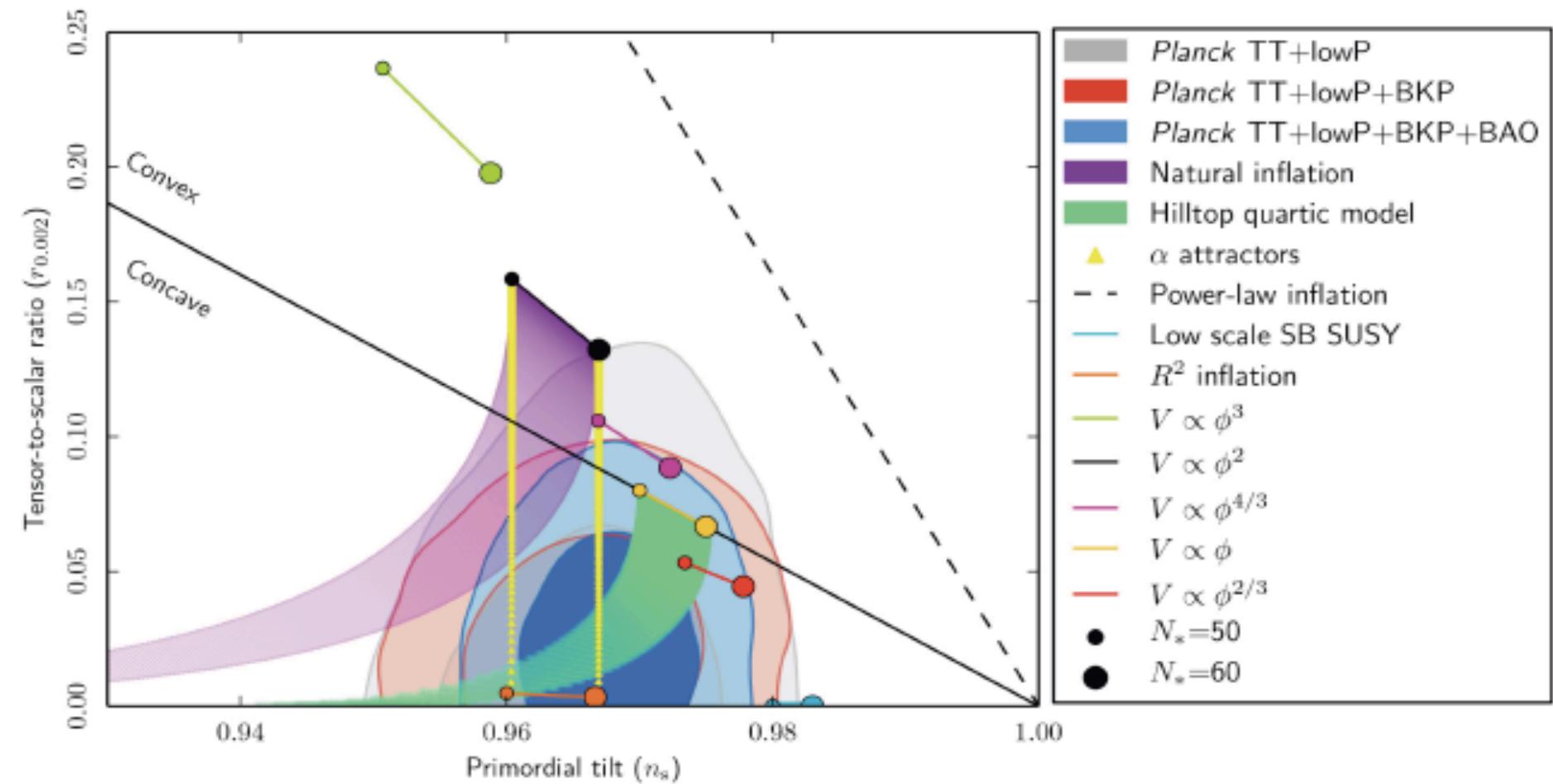
Recent (and controversial!) **BICEP2** results :
from the measurement of the B-mode polarization of the CMB photons
→ initial **inflationary epoch** at energies $\sim V^{1/4} = 1.94 \times 10^{16} \text{ GeV} (r/0.12)^{1/4}$; r = ratio of the CMB tensorial/scalar components –
from BICEP2 $r \sim 0.2$, $r \neq 0$ at $\sim 6 \sigma$
INFLATON at $\sim 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$, not standard Higgs inflation (see, however, Bezrukov and Shaposhnikov)

Subtracting PLANCK “dust” from BICEP2 results



r<0.12 @95% CL

THE INFLATON SCALAR POTENTIAL



$$V^{1/4} = 1.94 \times 10^{16} \left(\frac{r}{0.12} \right)^{1/4} \text{GeV}$$

Info from Planck: Neutrino # and mass

$\sum m_\nu < 0.23 \text{ eV (95% CL)}$

$N_{\text{eff}} = 3.15 \pm 0.23$

Planck + Lyman alpha

$\sum m_\nu < 0.14 \text{ eV (C.L.)}$

Prospects for PLANCK + EUCLID

$\Delta m_\nu \approx 0.03 \text{ eV} \text{ & } \Delta N_\nu \approx 0.08$

What the combined BICEP2 +PLANCK analysis is telling us

- Only upper limit on $r \rightarrow$ **no hint for the presence of a large energy scale (related to primordial inflation)**
- Most **inflationary scalar potentials** still allowed
- Strong constraints on the **number of neutrino-like particles** present at the photon decoupling and on the **sum of the neutrino masses**

Going beyond the SM: the NEUTRINO MASS

A. GIULIANI, SAC APPEC 2013

Cosmology, single and double β decay measure different combinations of the neutrino mass eigenvalues, constraining the **neutrino mass scale**

In a standard three active neutrino scenario:

$$\Sigma \equiv \sum_{i=1}^3 M_i$$

cosmology
simple sum
pure kinematical effect

$$\langle M_\beta \rangle \equiv \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 M_i^2 |U_{ei}|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

β decay
incoherent sum
real neutrino

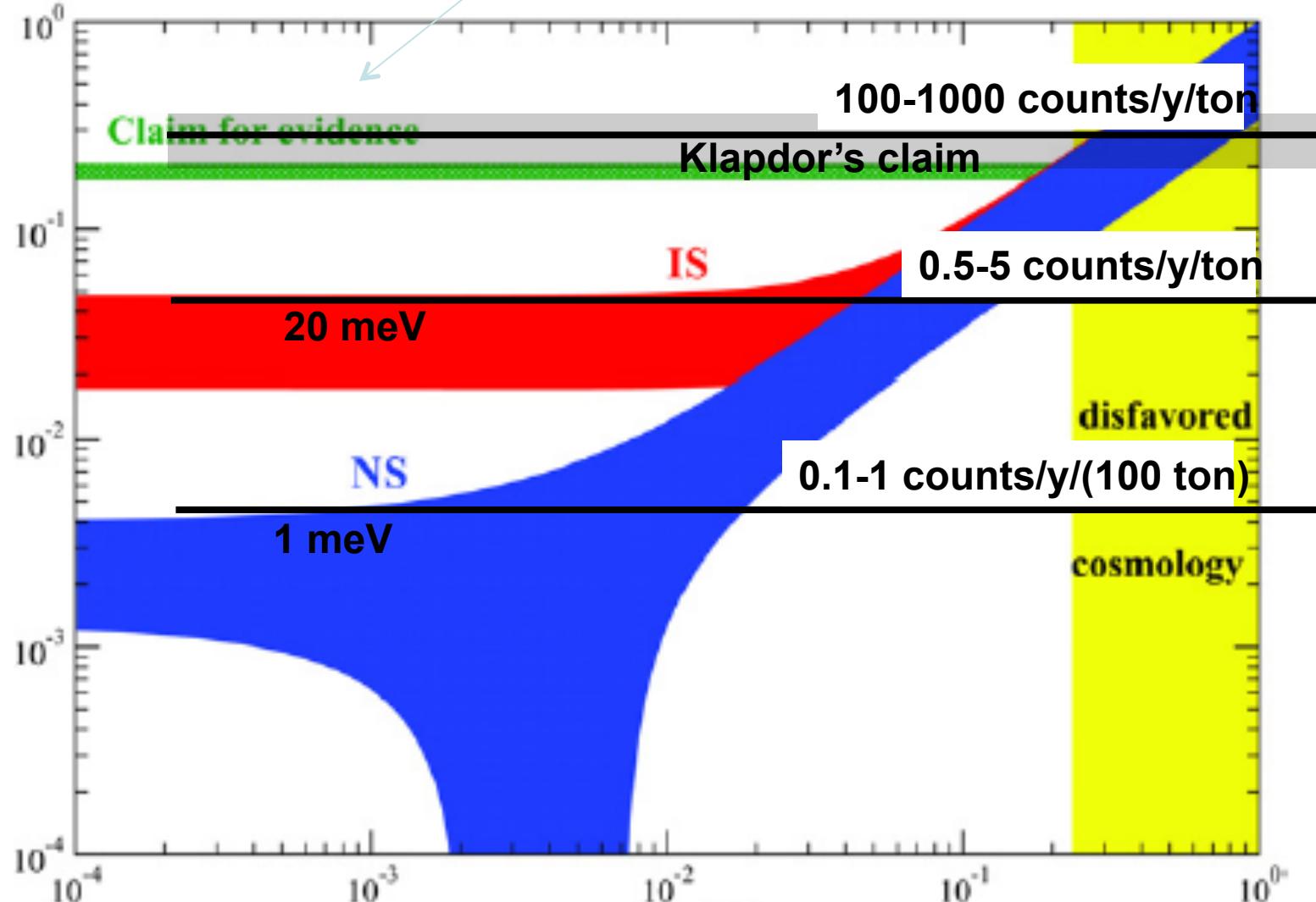
$$\langle M_{\beta\beta} \rangle \equiv \left| \sum_{i=1}^3 M_i |U_{ei}|^2 e^{i\alpha_i} \right|$$

double β decay
coherent sum
virtual neutrino
Majorana phases

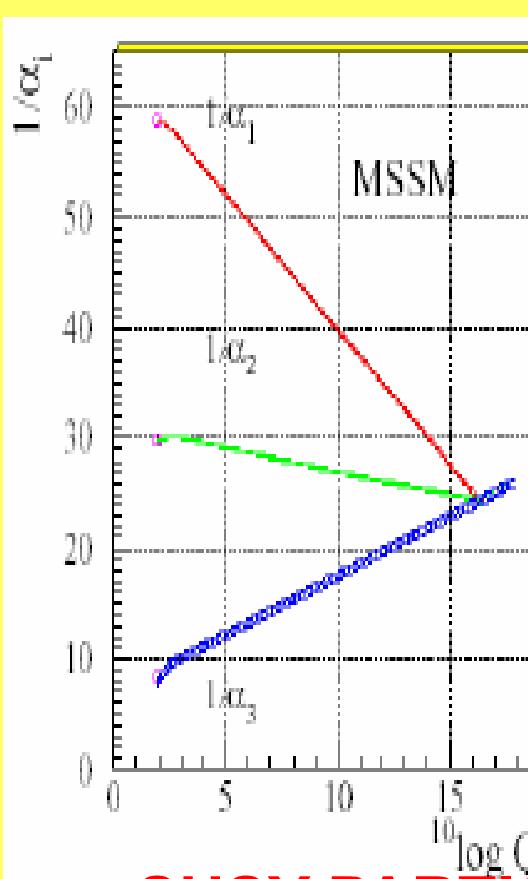
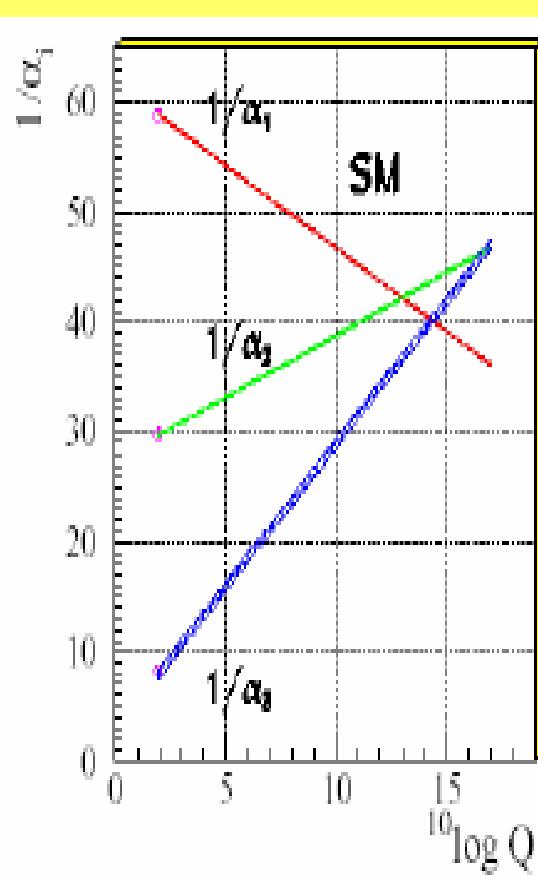
Three challenges for 0ν -DBD search

$\langle M_{\beta\beta} \rangle$ [eV]

Klapdor Krivosheina Modern Physics Letters A 21, No. 20 (2006) 1547



LOW-ENERGY SUSY AND UNIFICATION



Input

$\alpha^{-1}(M_Z) = 128.978 \pm 0.027$

$\sin^2 \theta_{\overline{MS}} = 0.23146 \pm 0.00017$

$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1184 \pm 0.0031$

Output

$M_{SUSY} = 10^{3.4 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.4} \text{ GeV}$

$M_{GUT} = 10^{15.8 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1} \text{ GeV}$

$\alpha_{GUT}^{-1} = 26.3 \pm 1.9 \pm 1.0$

**SUSY PARTICLES AT
THE TEV SCALE !**

THE “COMPREHENSION” OF THE ELECTROWEAK SCALE

$$V = \mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4 \quad \mu \sim 10^2 \text{ GeV}$$

- $M = O(10^{16} \text{ GeV})$

	SU(3)	SU(2)	U(1)	SO(10)
L	1	2	-1/2	
e	1	1	1	
Q	3	2	1/6	16
u	3*	1	-2/3	
d	3*	1	1/3	

$$m_H^2 \sim -2\mu^2 + \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} M^2$$

ONLY FOR SCALARS; SM FERMIONS AND
GAUGE BOSON MASSES ARE PROTECTED BY
THE $SU(2) \times U(1)$ SYMMETRY !

To comprehend (i.e. stabilize) the elw. scale need
NEW PHYSICS (NP) to be operative at a scale

$m_{NP} \ll M$

3 comments on m_{NP}

ROMANINO at WHAT NEXT 2014

- Any upper bound on m_{NP} is subjective: any value of m_{NP} acceptable provided one accepts a cancellation

$$\Delta \gtrsim \left(\frac{m_{NP}}{0.5 \text{ TeV}} \right)^2$$

$m_{NP} > 1.5 \text{ TeV}$	\leftrightarrow	$\Delta > 10$
$m_{NP} > 5 \text{ TeV}$	\leftrightarrow	$\Delta > 100$

$$m_{NP} \times 2 \rightarrow \Delta \times 4$$

- The bound on Δ is model-dependent:

“supersoft” $\Delta \sim \left(\frac{m_{NP}}{0.5 \text{ TeV}} \right)^2$

“soft” $\Delta \sim \left(\frac{m_{NP}}{0.5 \text{ TeV}} \right)^2 \times \log \left(\frac{M^2}{m_{NP}^2} \right)$

- The argument assumes that the electroweak scale can be understood in terms of physics at a scale \sim

$$M \gg m_h$$

- **Alternative 1** : it could be that there is nothing at scale $M \gg m_h$ **FINITE NATURALNESS**
- **Alternative 2**: it could be that there is indeed new physics at M , but **“REDUCTIONISM” DOES NOT HOLD (anthropic selection)** – i.e. physics at 10^2 GeV depends on specific choices of parameters made at 10^{16} GeV ! (**unprecedented in physics**)

$$m_H^2 \sim -2\mu^2 + \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} M^2$$

- **UNNATURAL or FINE-TUNING SOLUTION** tuning of parameters at the scale M with precision $O(m_H/M)^2$
- **NATURAL SOLUTION**
Dynamics or symmetries or space-time modifications giving rise to a UV cut-off $\sim (m_H)^2$
- **SYMMETRY vs. MULTIVERSE**

The BIG and the SMALL- $\dim[m] \neq 0$

- $V = \mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4$ what is the value of the energy of its vacuum, i.e. the SM **vacuum energy**?
 $\rightarrow V_0 = \mu^2 \langle H \rangle^2 + \lambda \langle H \rangle^4 \sim (100 \text{ GeV})^2$
observed vacuum energy, i.e. dark energy
accelerating the expansion of the Universe $O(10^{-3} \text{ eV})$
- V defined up to a constant \rightarrow choose such constant to **cancel** the $O(100 \text{ GeV})^2$ contribution
- **10^{-3} eV 10^2 GeV 10^{16} GeV 10^{19} GeV**
- **Why** so different mass scales ?
- **How** to guarantee their separation \rightarrow symmetry vs. multiverse

The BIG and the SMALL – dim[m]=0

- $h_t - h_e$ **flavour** issue
- L_{SM} no symmetry prevents to add a term violating **CP in the strong interactions** whose size depends on a **dimensionless** parameter $\theta \rightarrow$ the bound on the neutron EDM $\rightarrow \theta < 10^{-10}$
- **The θ – problem** : the symmetry solution

Axion from breaking of global chiral symmetry; axion field acts as dynamical theta para-meter,

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \underbrace{\frac{A}{f_A}}_{\bar{\theta}} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a,\mu\nu}$$

[Peccei,Quinn 77; Weinberg 78; Wilczek 78]

spontaneously relaxing to zero, $\langle A \rangle = 0$ (thus CP conserved)

- mass due to chiral symmetry breaking $m_A \sim m_\pi f_\pi / f_A$
- has universal coupling to photons, $\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{\alpha}{8\pi} C_0 \frac{A}{f_A} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$

Ringwald

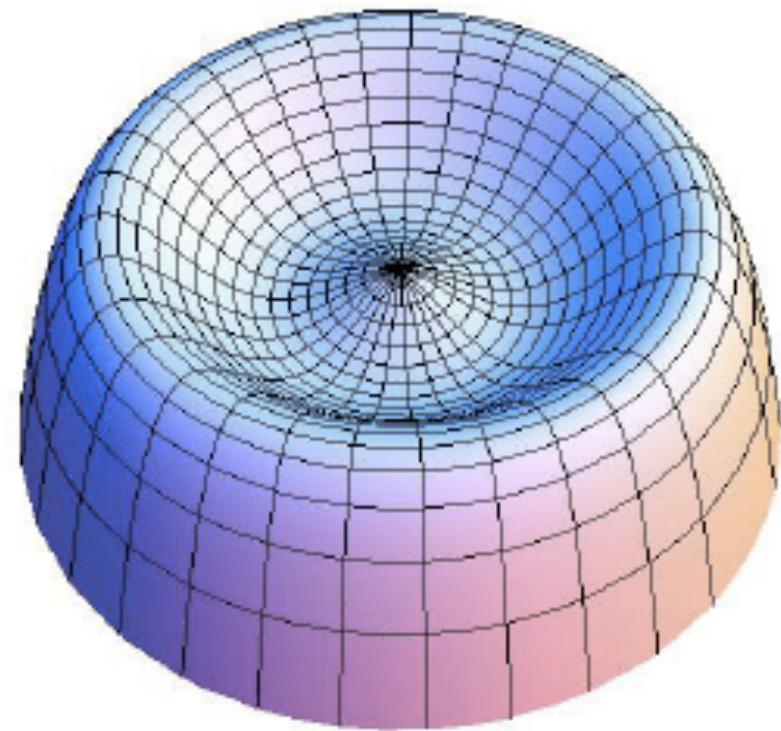
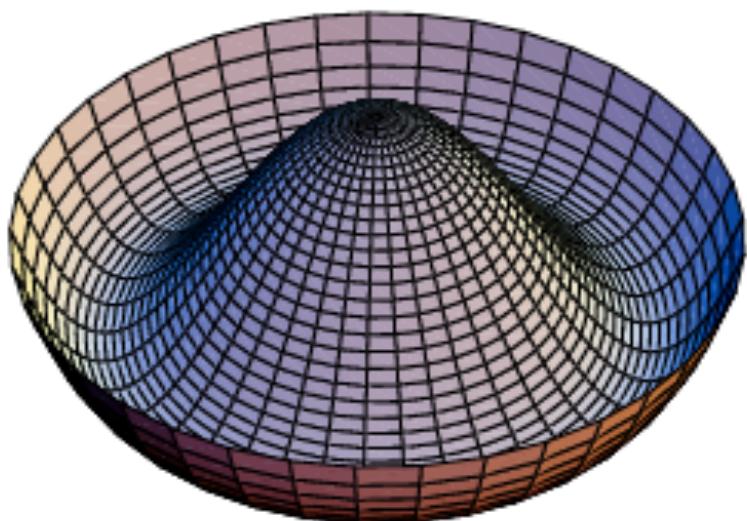
LOW-ENERGY SIGNATURES OF UNIFICATION AT 10^{16} GeV

- PROTON DECAY mediated by new particles (scalars or gauge bosons) related to the unified physics at 10^{16} GeV which DOES NOT respect the BARYON and LEPTON NUMBER SYMMETRIES → for a mediator of mass $\sim 10^{16}$ GeV we expect a proton lifetime in the ballpark of $\sim 10^{34}$ years → exp. accessible
- NEUTRON-ANTINEUTRON OSCILLATION if the unified symmetry (ex. SO(10)) breaks down to an intermediate symmetry subsequently spontaneously broken at $\sim 10^6$ GeV with the breaking of Baryon number of two units (ex. SO(10) → $SU(4)_{PS} \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \rightarrow SU(3) \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$) → exp. accessible (for instance , at the ESS)

STABILITY



INSTABILITY



**ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PRECISELY
MEASURING HIGGS and TOP MASSES**

THE FLAVOUR PROBLEMS

FERMION MASSES

What is the rationale hiding
behind the spectrum of fermion
masses and mixing angles
(our “**Balmer lines**” problem)

→ LACK OF A FLAVOUR “THEORY”

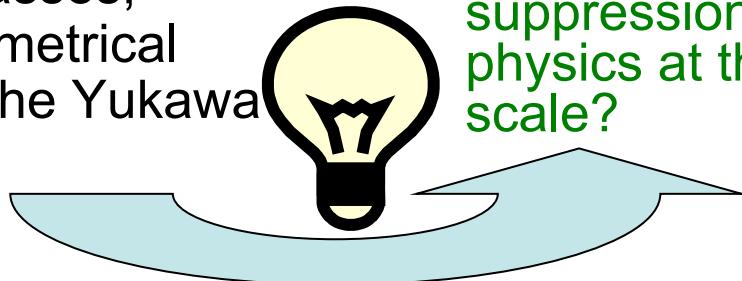
(new flavour – horizontal
symmetry, radiatively induced
lighter fermion masses,
dynamical or geometrical
determination of the Yukawa
couplings, ...?)

FCNC

Flavour changing neutral
current (FCNC) processes are
suppressed.

In the SM two nice
mechanisms are at work: the
GIM mechanism and the
structure of the **CKM mixing
matrix**.

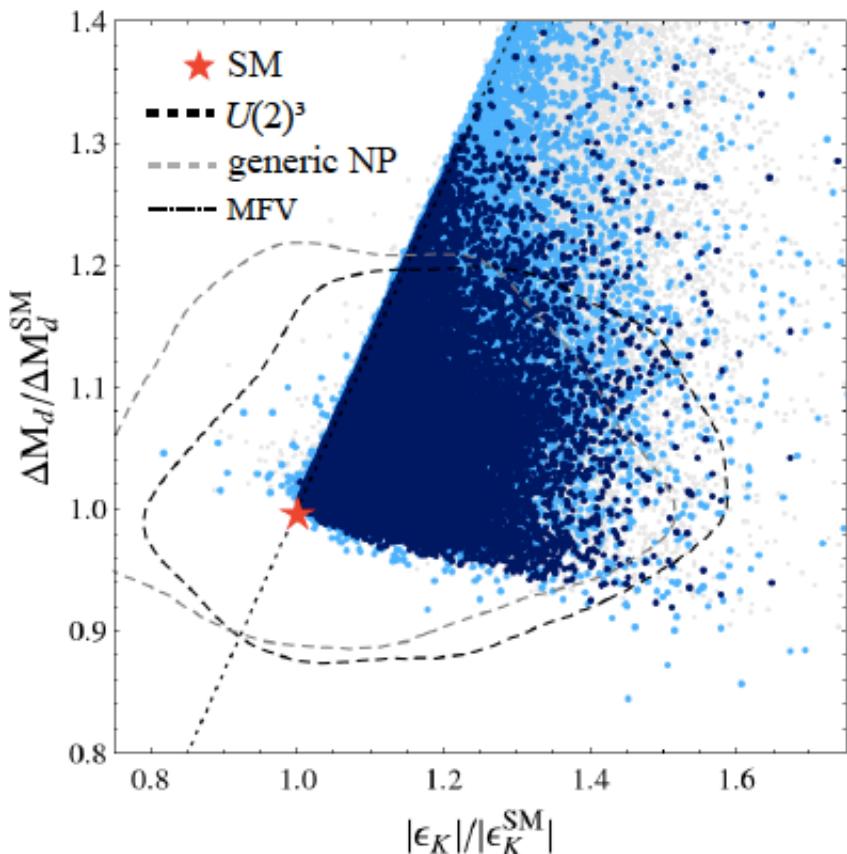
How to cope with such delicate
suppression if there is new
physics at the electroweak
scale?



LHC (real NP particles) – FCNC (virtual NP particles) CONSTRAINING New Physics

D. STRAUB

Numerical results for $\Delta F = 2$ observables

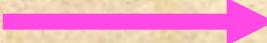


- ▶ All blue points fullfil collider bounds
- ▶ Dashed lines: $\Delta F = 2$ constraints (black: $U(2)^3$, gray: generic)
- ▶ Direct bounds almost as constraining as flavour, except for compressed spectra

MATTER-ANTIMATTER ASYMMETRY **NEUTRINO MASSES CONNECTION: BARYOGENESIS THROUGH LEPTOGENESIS**

- Key-ingredient of the SEE-SAW mechanism for neutrino masses: **large Majorana mass for RIGHT-HANDED neutrino**
- In the early Universe the heavy RH neutrino decays with Lepton Number violation; if these decays are accompanied by a new source of CP violation in the leptonic sector, then

VANILLA LEPTOGENESIS !

 it is possible to create a lepton-antilepton asymmetry at the moment RH neutrinos decay. Since SM interactions preserve Baryon and Lepton numbers at all orders in perturbation theory, but violate them at the quantum level, such **LEPTON ASYMMETRY** can be converted by these purely quantum effects into a **BARYON-ANTIBARYON ASYMMETRY** (**Fukugita-Yanagida mechanism for leptogenesis**)

LFV IN SUSY SEE-SAW

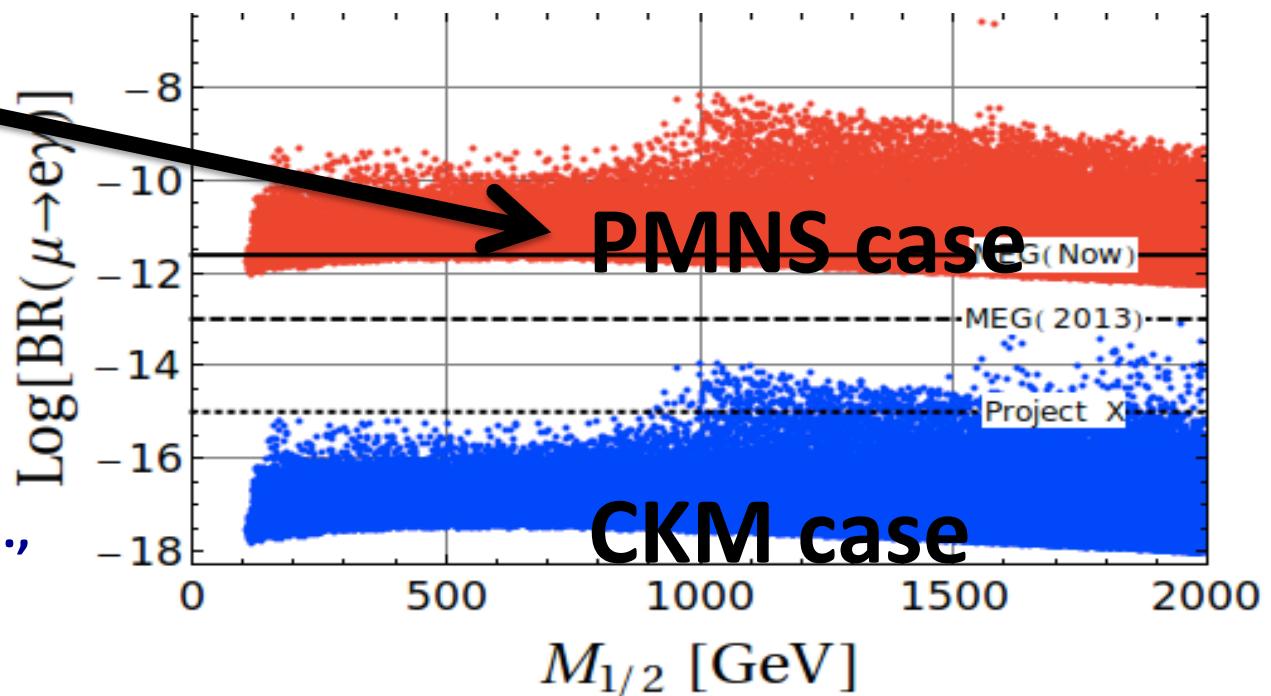
SEE- SAW (type 1) LOW-ENERGY SUSY

New source of
(leptonic) flavor:

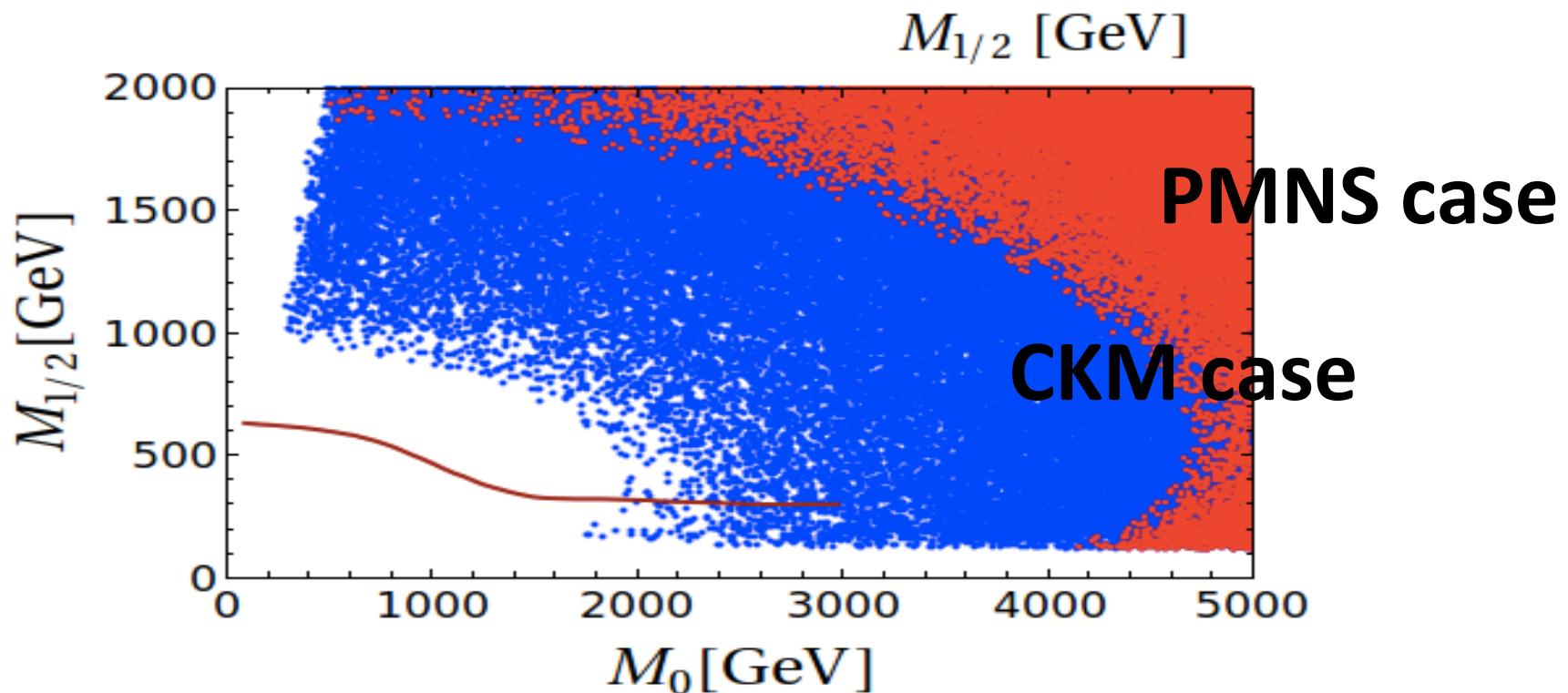
YUKAWA COUPLINGS OF THE
NEUTRINO DIRAC MASS
CONTRIBUTIONS, i.e. **THE**
YUKAWAs of the
HIGGS couplings to
the **LETF-** and **RIGHT –**
HANDED NEUTRINOS

The scalar lepton
masses through their
running bring memory of
those new sources of
leptonic flavor at the TeV
scale, i.e. at energies
much below the
(Majorana) mass of the
RH neutrinos

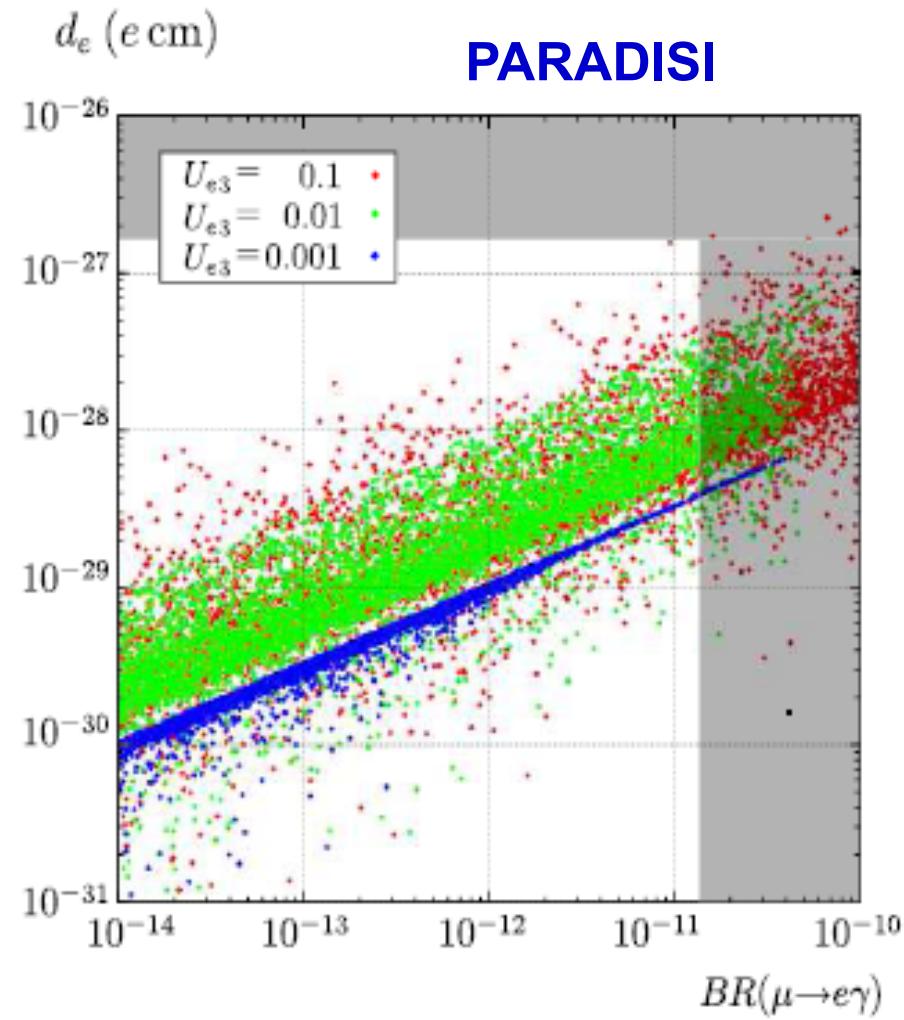
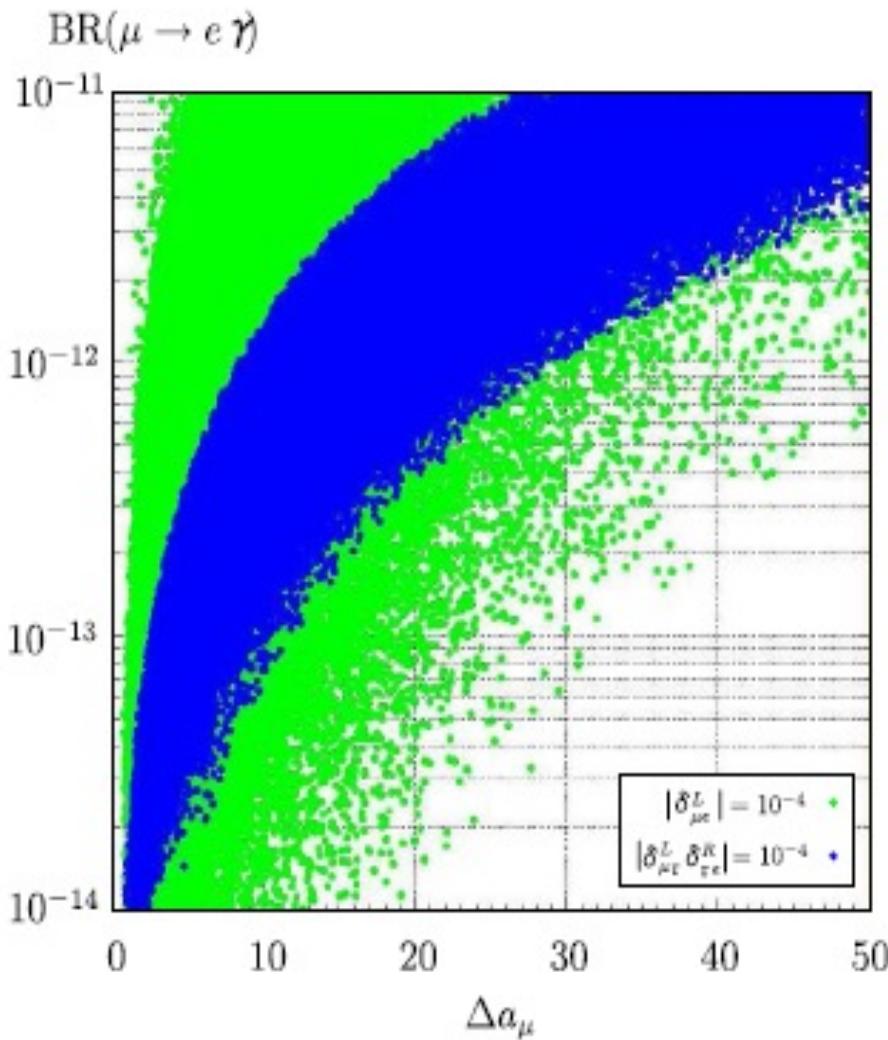
PMNS case in
mSUGRA with
 $\tan\beta = 10$



Calibbi, Chowdhuri, A. M.,
Patel, Vempati 2012



LFV, g – 2, EDM: a promising correlation in SUSY SEESAW



CONNECTION DM – ELW. SCALE

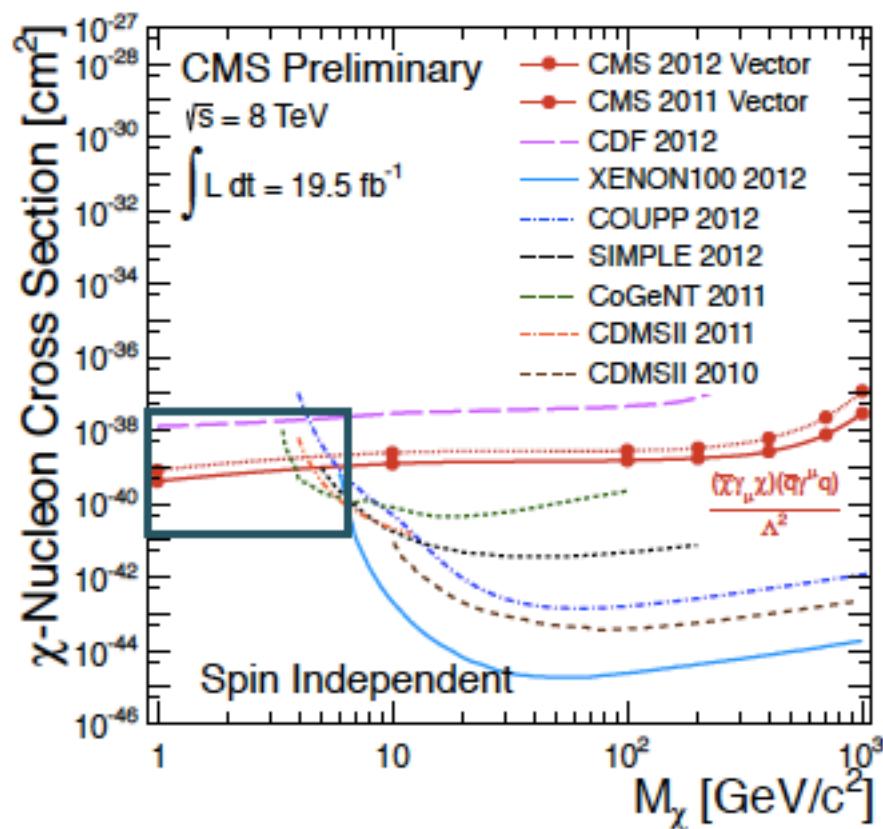
THE WIMP MIRACLE:STABLE ELW. SCALE WIMPs

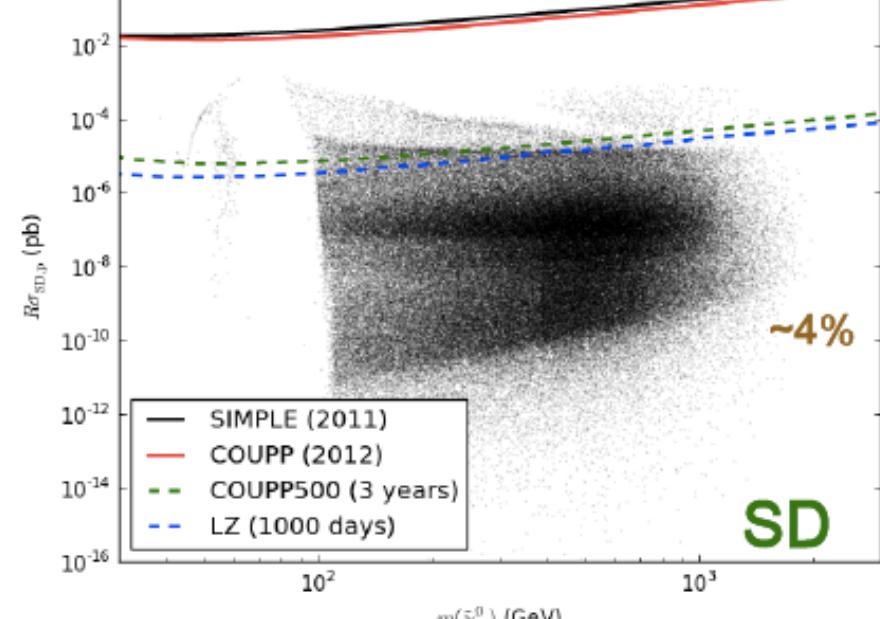
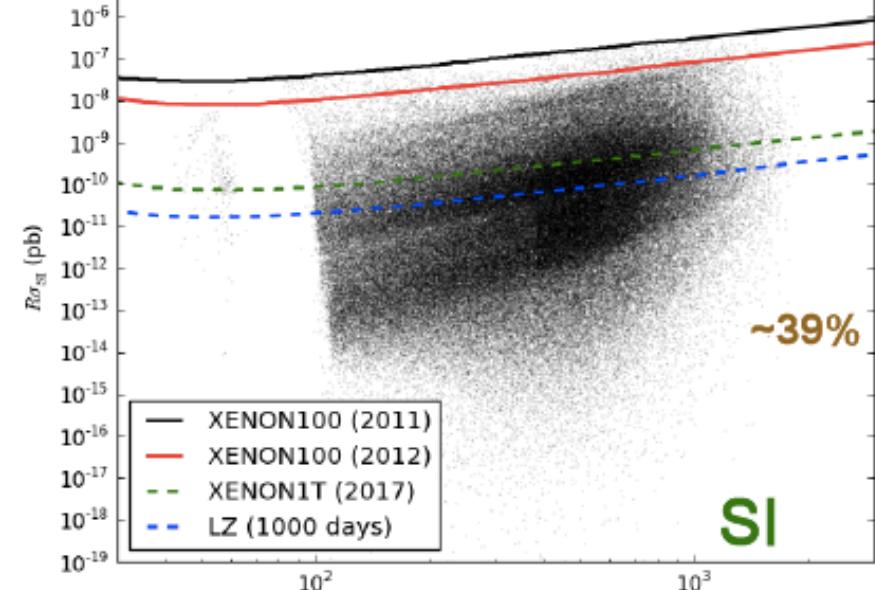
1) ENLARGEMENT OF THE SM	SUSY (x^μ, θ)	EXTRA DIM. (x^μ, j^i)	LITTLE HIGGS. SM part + new part
	Anticomm. Coord.	New bosonic Coord.	to cancel Λ^2 at 1-Loop
2) SELECTION RULE	R-PARITY LSP	KK-PARITY LKP	T-PARITY LTP
→ DISCRETE SYMM.	Neutralino spin 1/2	spin1	spin0
→ STABLE NEW PART.	↓ m_{LSP} ~100 - 200 GeV	↓ m_{LKP} ~600 - 800 GeV	↓ m_{LTP} ~400 - 800 GeV
3) FIND REGION (S) PARAM. SPACE WHERE THE “L” NEW PART. IS NEUTRAL + $\Omega_L h^2$ OK			

“Collider-friendly” Dark Matter

[DM]

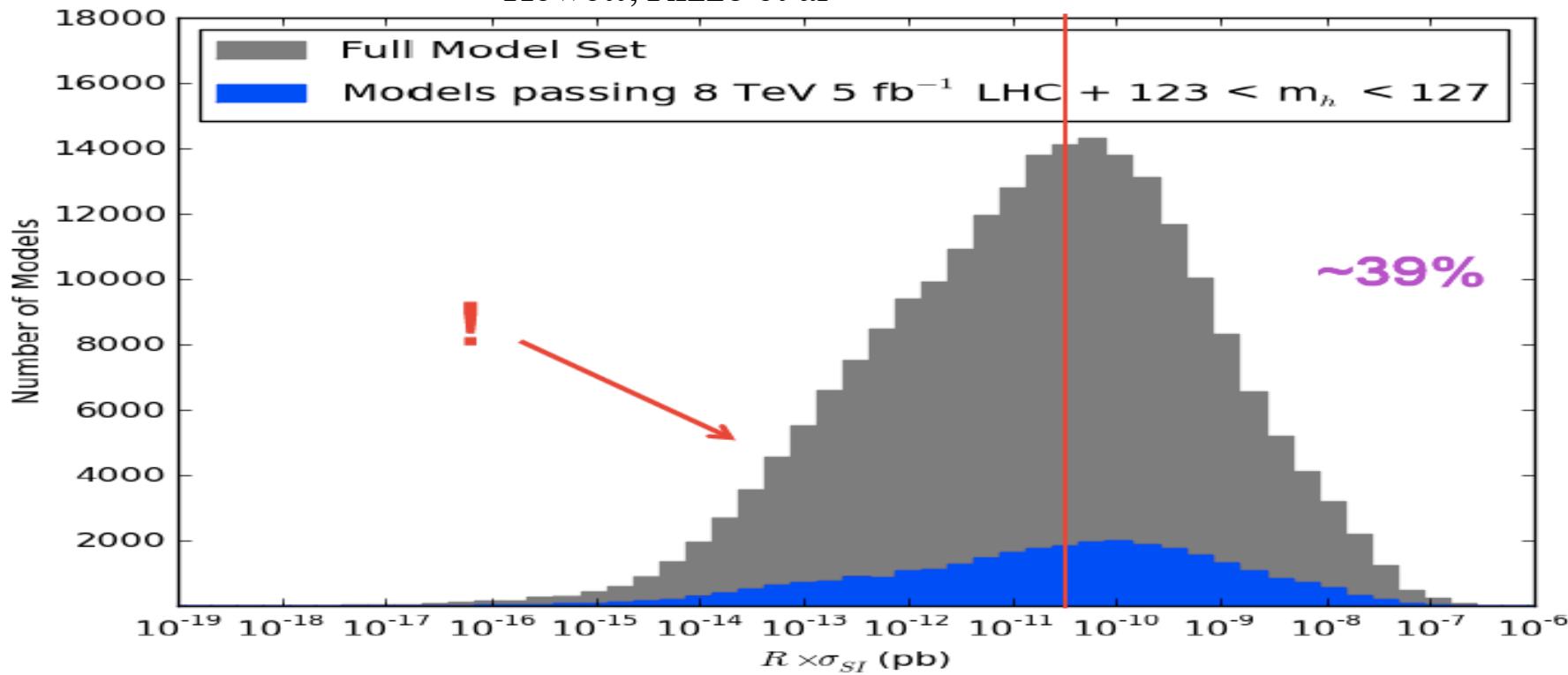
- È possibile vedere un segnale di DM (non solo per $M < 10$ GeV) a LHC?
 - interazione prevalentemente spin dependent: Majorana DM
 - interazione significativamente inelastica: pDirac DM





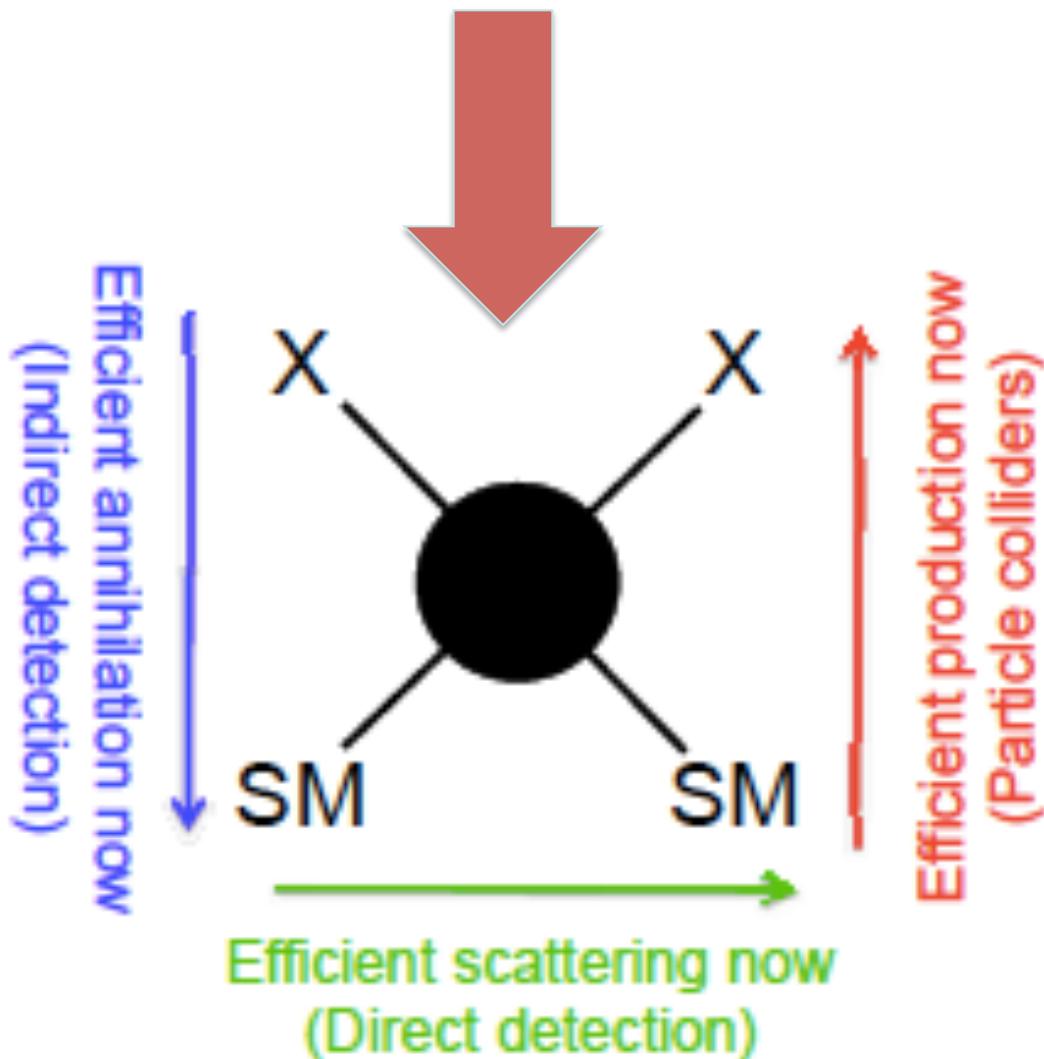
125k models pMSSM under scrutiny

Hewett, Rizzo et al



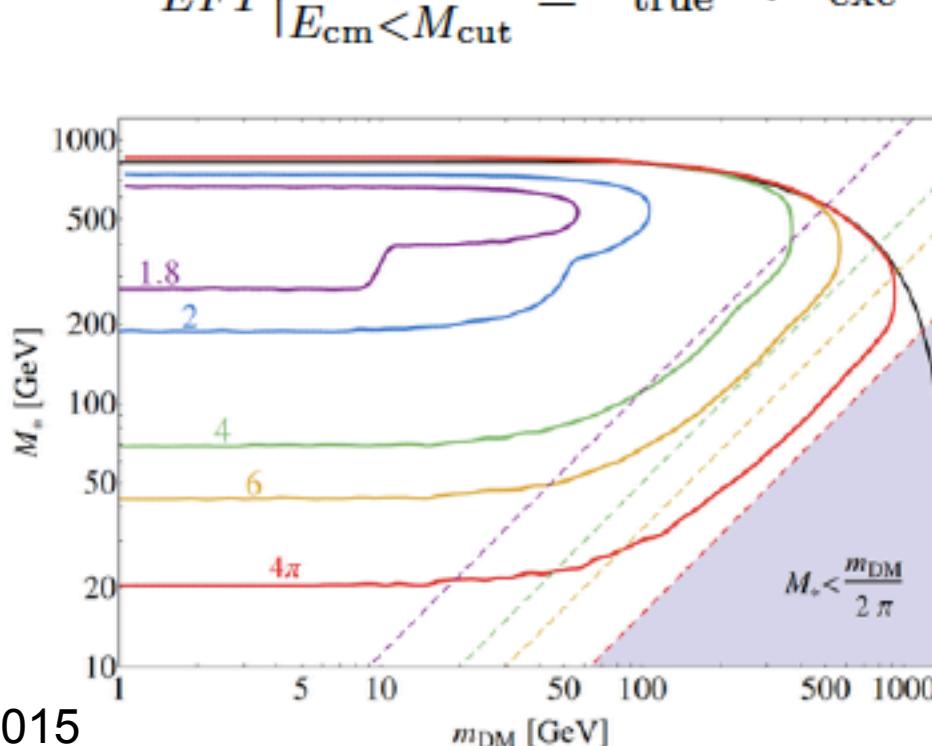
DM COMPLEMENTARITY: efficient annihilation in the early Universe implies today

R. Poettgen (ATLAS), E. Torassa (CMS)

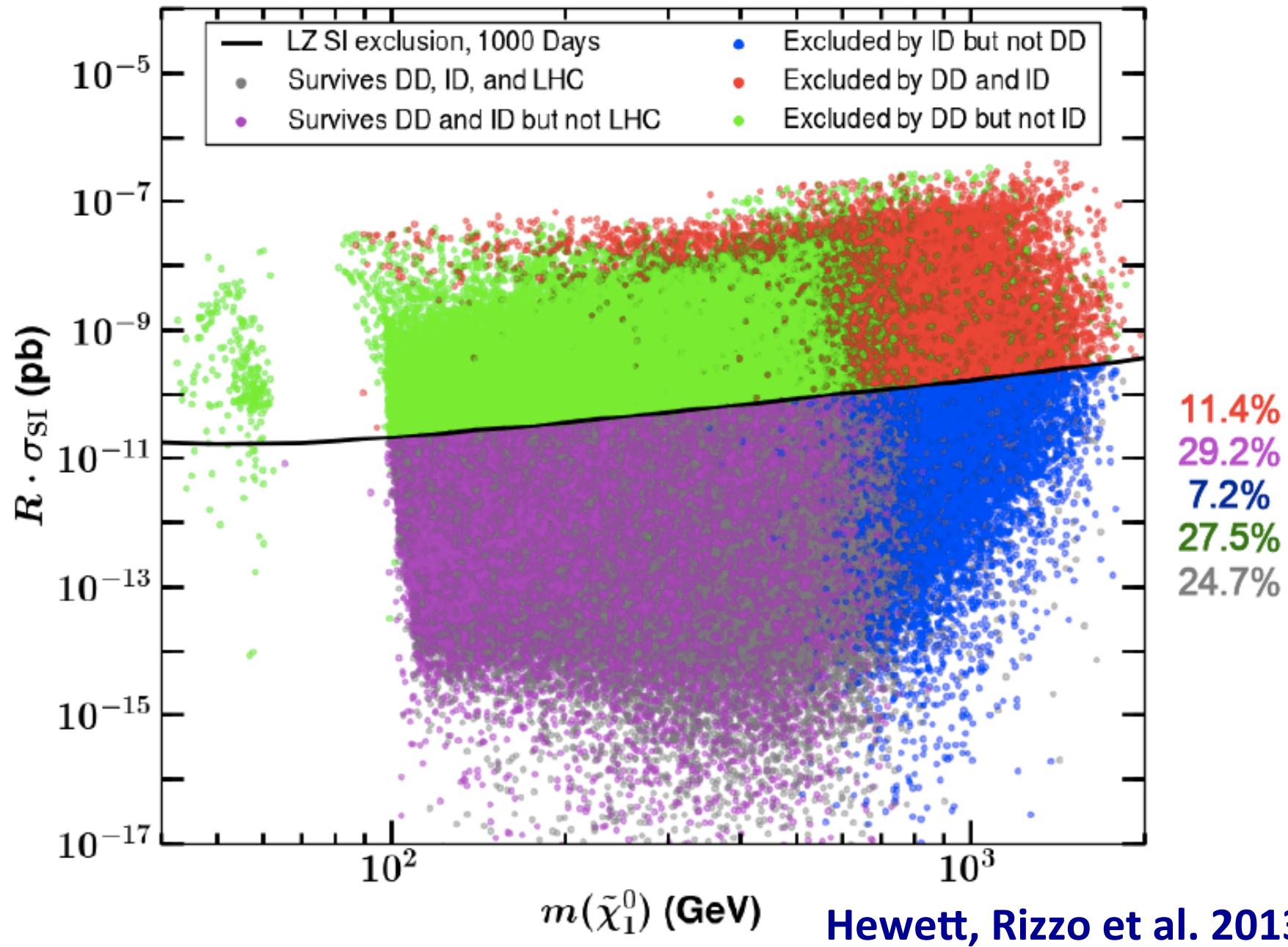


DM: approccio EFT al collider

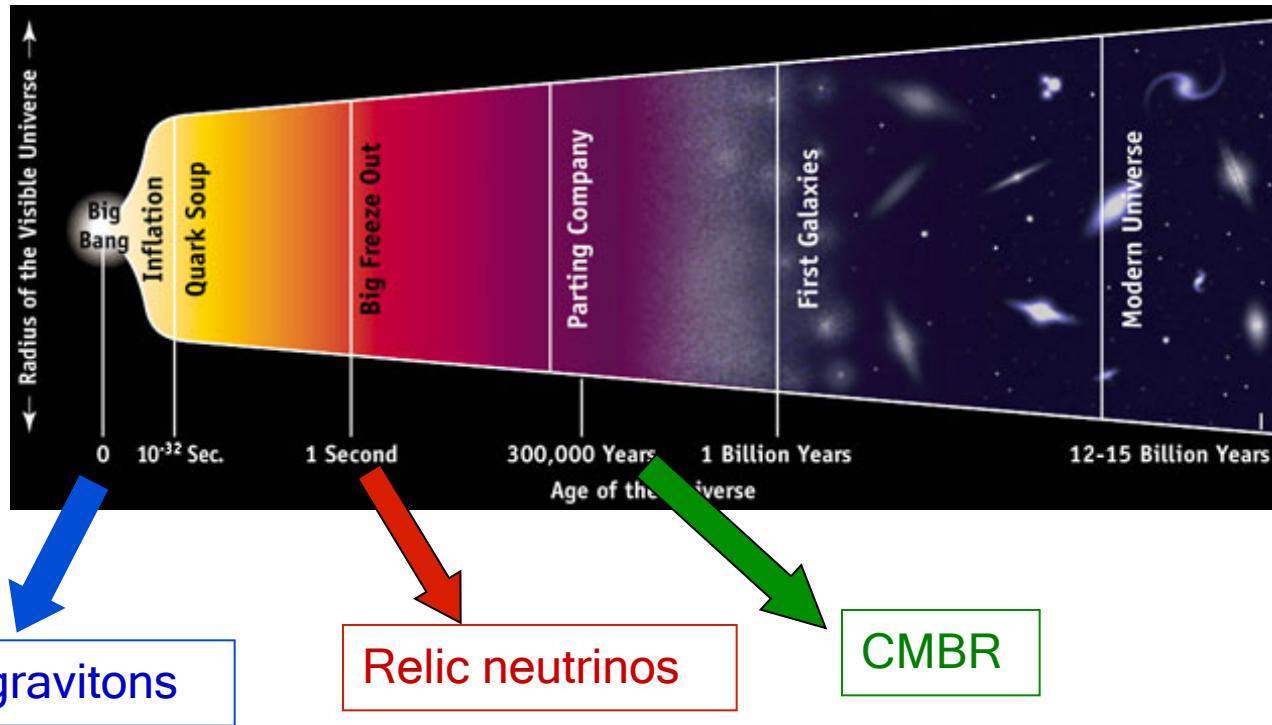
- $\frac{1}{M_*^2} (\bar{X} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 X) (\bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma^5 q)$ Racco, Wulzer, Zwirner 2015;
De Simone, Giudice, Strumia 2014
- La EFT vale sotto il cutoff $M_{\text{cut}} \sim M_{\text{mess}} = g_* M_*$
- Approccio rigoroso $\sigma_{EFT}^S \Big|_{E_{\text{cm}} < M_{\text{cut}}} \leq \sigma_{\text{true}}^S < \sigma_{\text{exc}}$
- Reinterpretazione conservativa dei limiti



pMSSM models DD = LZ both SI + SD ID = FERMI + CTA



Relic Stochastic Background



- Imprinting of the early expansion of the universe
- Correlation of at least two detectors needed

- By the end of the 20th century ... we have a comprehensive, fundamental theory of all observed forces of nature which has been tested and might be valid from the Planck length scale [10^{-33} cm.] to the edge of the universe [10^{+28} cm.] –

D. Gross 2007

- **We know nothing.** Right now we are standing in a tiny circle of light around our feet, and every thousand years we push that circle out just a little bit. Every time someone sticks his toe out beyond that circle, it opens up whole worlds of inquiry –

J Ellenberg 2010

WHAT NEXT

In view of the complex landscape we have to confront, INFN has recently started a process to identify the most important research themes that we should focus on amongst those that in this moment do not receive enough attention (people, funding). FERRONI

**HIGH ENERGY, HIGH-INTENSITY,
ASTROPARTICLE PHYSICS COMPLEMENTARY
ATTACK TO THE NEW PHYSICS FORTRESS**



Alla vigilia degli importanti input sperimentali che arriveranno da LHC a più alta energia e dai nuovi esperimenti sulla materia oscura, l'INFN si interroga sulle possibili strade da prendere per la ricerca di nuova fisica oltre il Modello Standard.

È aperto a tutta la nostra comunità INFN, per dare il tuo contributo iscriviti dal sito www.infn.it

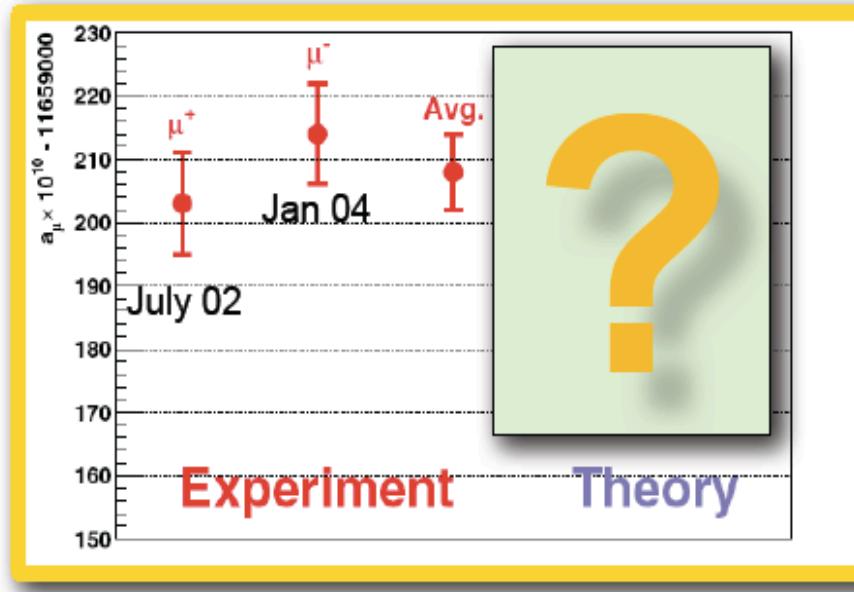
Congress Centre - Aula Magna
Angelicum, 1 Roma

Informazioni
presid.infn.it - telefono 06 6840031



BACKUP SLIDES

The muon g-2: the experimental result



● Today: $a_\mu^{\text{EXP}} = (116592089 \pm 54_{\text{stat}} \pm 33_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-11}$ [0.5 ppm].

● Future: new muon g-2 experiments proposed at:

● Fermilab E989, aiming at $\pm 16 \times 10^{-11}$, ie 0.14 ppm

● J-PARC aiming at 0.1 ppm

See B. Lee Roberts & T. Mibe @ Tau2012, September 2012

Sep 2012:
CD0 approval!
Data in (late)
2016?

● Are theorists ready for this (amazing) precision? No(t yet)

The muon g-2: SM vs. Experiment

Adding up all contributions, we get the following SM predictions and comparisons with the measured value:

$$a_\mu^{\text{EXP}} = 116592089 (63) \times 10^{-11}$$

E821 – Final Report: PRD73
(2006) 072 with latest value
of $\lambda = \mu_\mu/\mu_p$ from CODATA'06

$a_\mu^{\text{SM}} \times 10^{11}$	$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{EXP}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}}$	σ
116 591 794 (66)	$295 (91) \times 10^{-11}$	3.2 [1]
116 591 814 (57)	$275 (85) \times 10^{-11}$	3.2 [2]
116 591 840 (58)	$249 (86) \times 10^{-11}$	2.9 [3]

with the “conservative” $a_\mu^{\text{HHO}}(|\vec{b}|) = 116 (39) \times 10^{-11}$ and the LO hadronic from:

- [1] Jegerlehner & Nyffeler, Phys. Rept. 477 (2009) 1
- [2] Davier et al, EPJ C71 (2011) 1515 (includes BaBar & KLOE10 2π)
- [3] Hagiwara et al, JPG38 (2011) 085003 (includes BaBar & KLOE10 2π)

Note that the th. error is now about the same as the exp. one

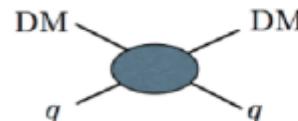
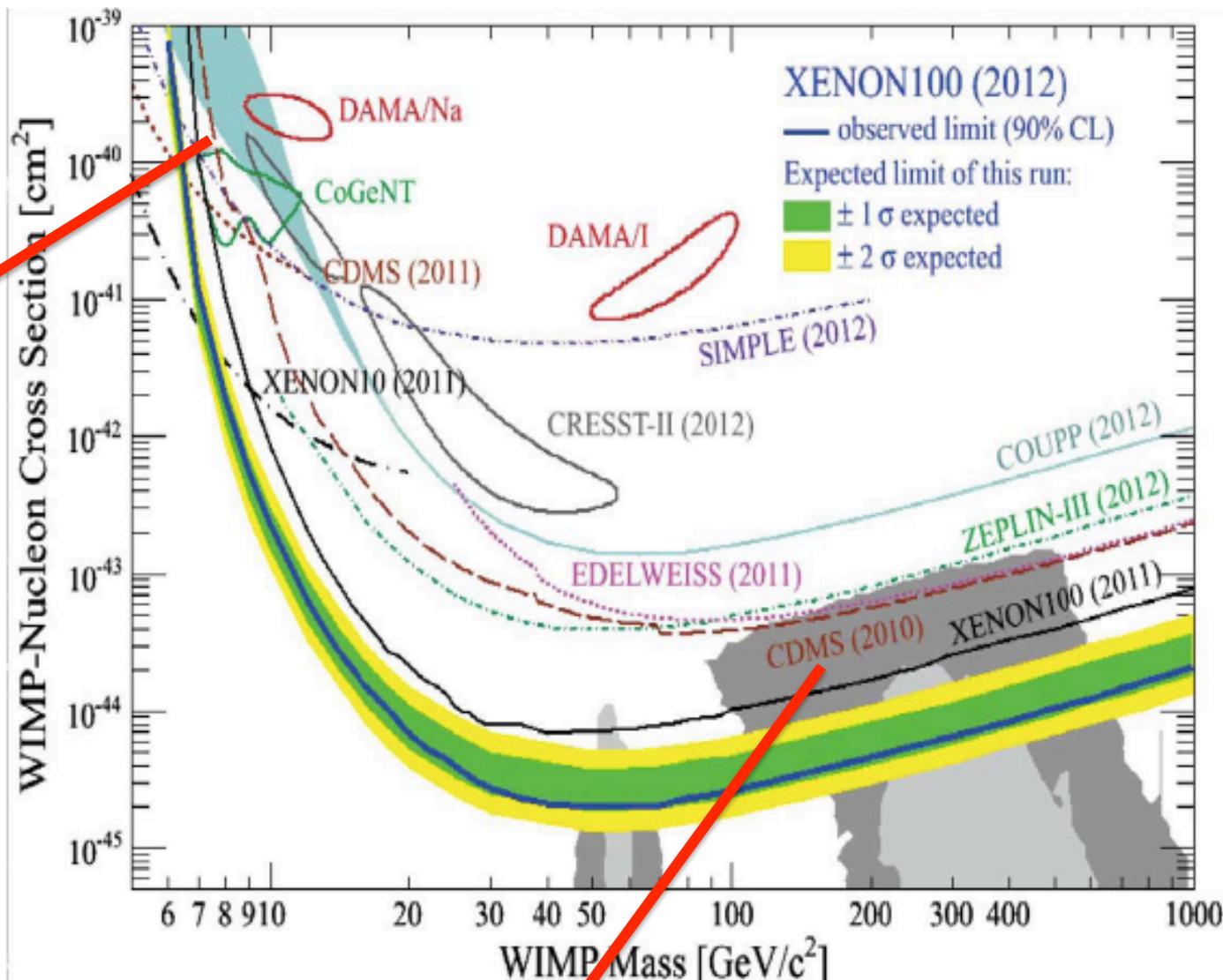
Low-mass region:
either unexplained
backgrounds in
DAMA, CoGeNT,
and CRESST-II, ...

or
... other experiments
do not understand
low recoil energy
calibration, ...
or
... can't compare
different experiments

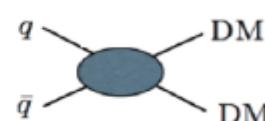
Kolb SUSY2012

Relevant to
intensify the efforts
here: ex.

asymmetric DM
with **DM particles**
of mass~ baryon
mass given that
 ρ_{DM} not much
different from ρ_B



Direct Detection (t-channel)



Collider Searches (s-channel)

Big Bang

Quark-Gluon

Protoni e
neutroni

Protoni e
Nuclei leggeri

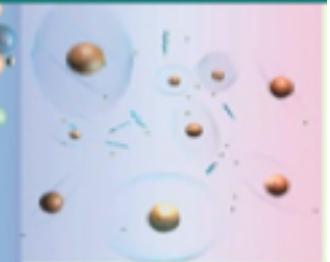
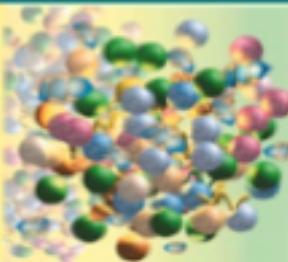
Atomi

Gravità

Nucleare forte

Nucleare debole

→Galassie
→Molecole→DNA



10^{-43} sec

10^{-35} m

10^{19} GeV

10^{-32} sec

10^{-32} m

10^{16} GeV

10^{-10} sec

10^{-18} m

10^2 GeV

10^{-4} sec

10^{-16} m

1 GeV

100 sec

10^{-15} m

1 Mev

300KY → 15GY

10^{-10} m

10 eV

???

LHC

LEP

As tronomia→

HIGGS MECHANISM

Grand
Unification

SUSY?
Electroweak
Model
Standard
model

QCD

QED
Electro
magnetism
Maxwell

Weak Theory

Magnetism

Long range
Electricity

Fermi
Weak Force
Short range

Nuclear Force
Short range

Kepler
Universal
Gravitation
Einstein, Newton

Celestial
Gravity

Long range
Terrestrial

Galilei
Gravity

HIGGS MECHANISM?

Theories:

STRINGS?

RELATIVISTIC/QUANTUM

CLASSICAL