Outlook: The Next Twenty Years

Hitoshi Murayama Lepton Photon '03 Fermilab, Aug 16, 2003

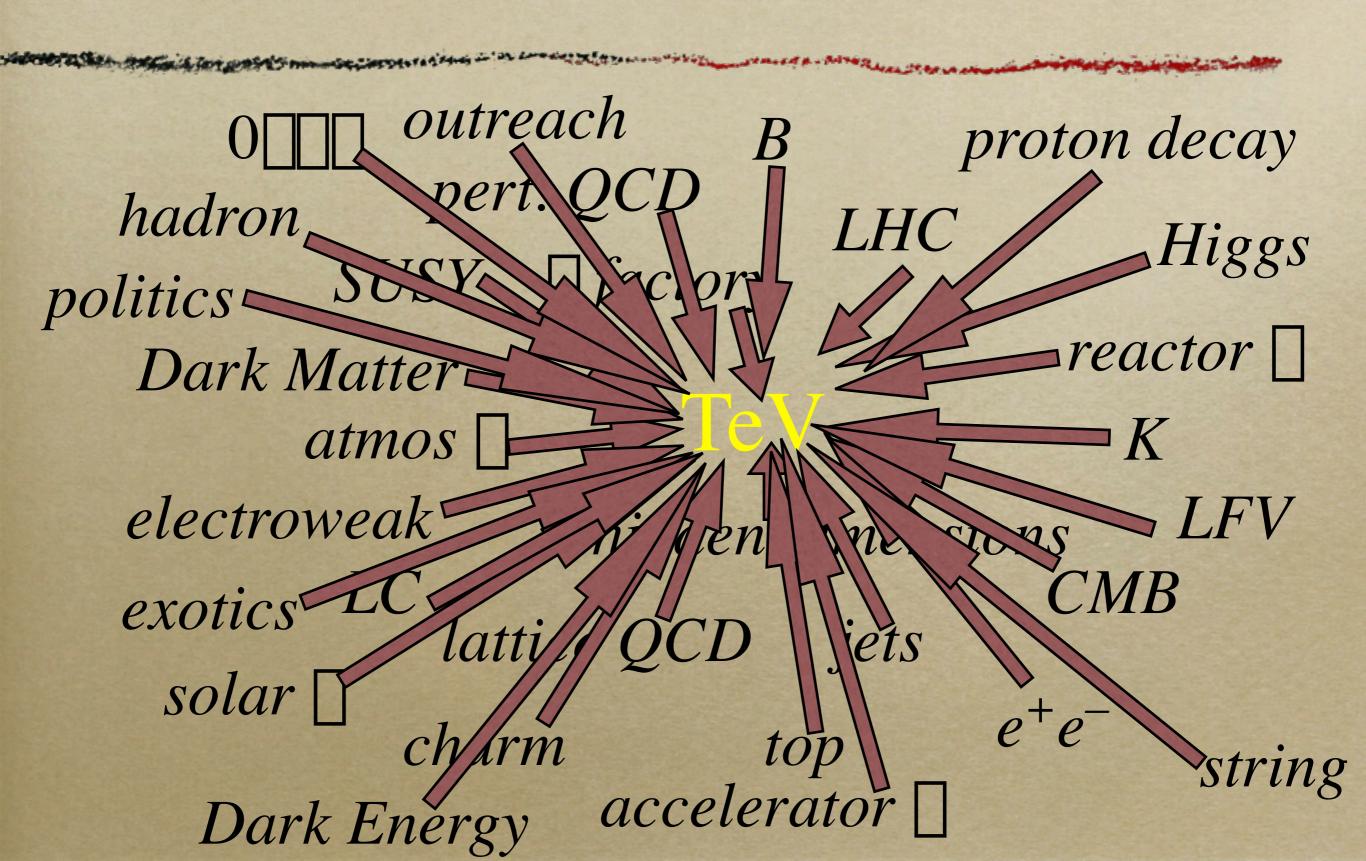
Is it bright?



Or dark?

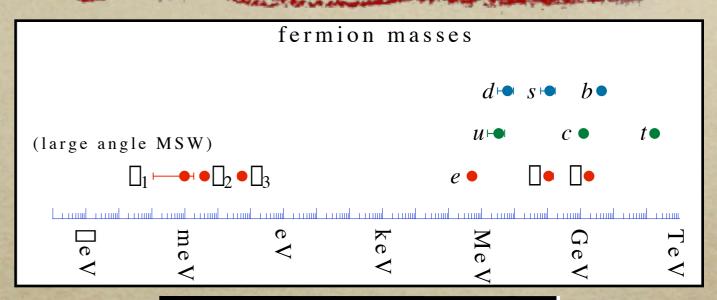


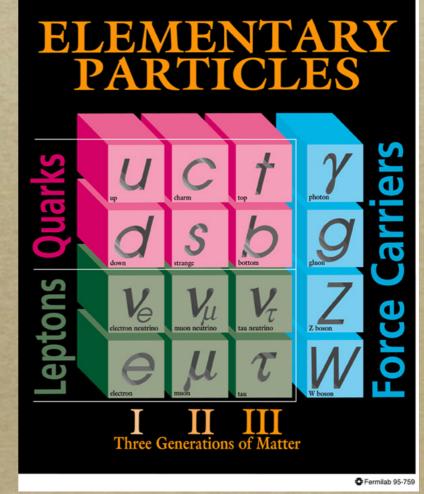
Our Field



Big Questions -Horizontal-

- Why are there three generations?
- What physics determines
 the pattern of masses
 and mixings?
- Why do neutrinos have mass yet so light?
- What is the origin of CP violation?
- What is the origin of matter anti-matter asymmetry in Universe?





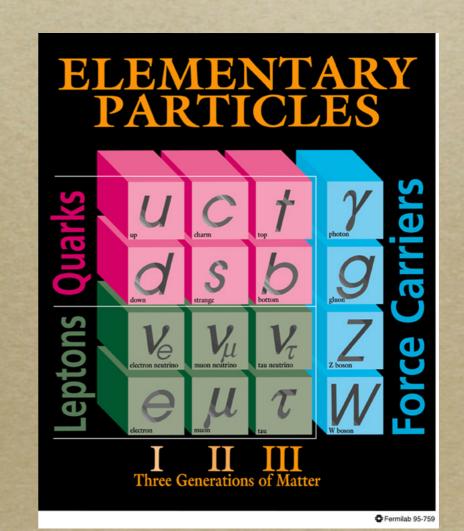
Big Questions -Vertical-

- Why are there three unrelated gauge forces?
- Why is strong interaction strong?
- Charge quantization
- anomaly cancellation
- o quantum numbers
- Is there a unified description of all forces?
- Why is $m_W \ll M_{Pl}$?

 (Hierarchy Problem)

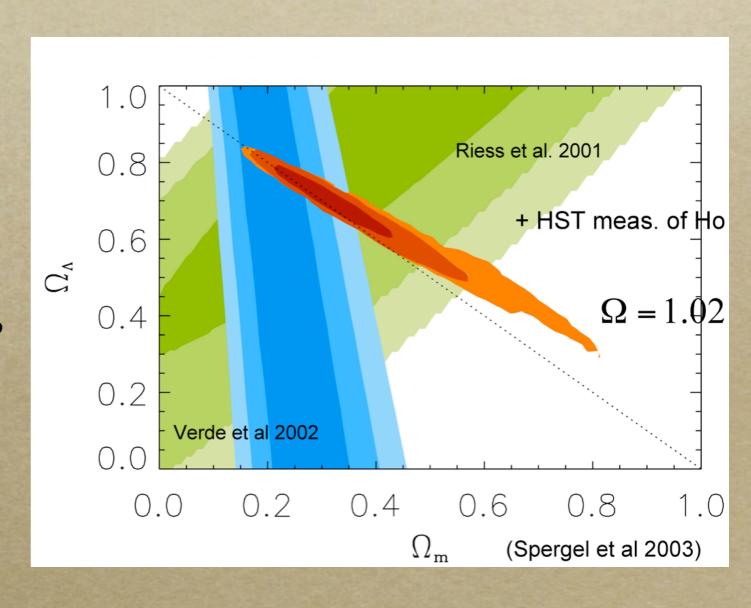
$$Q(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, +\frac{1}{6}), \quad u(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, +\frac{2}{3}), \quad d(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, -\frac{1}{3}),$$

 $L(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, -\frac{1}{2}), \quad e(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, -1)$



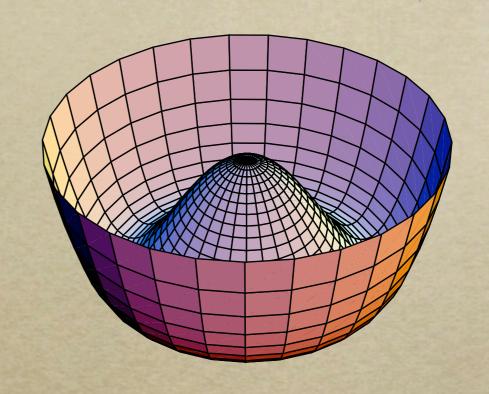
Big Questions -From the Heaven-

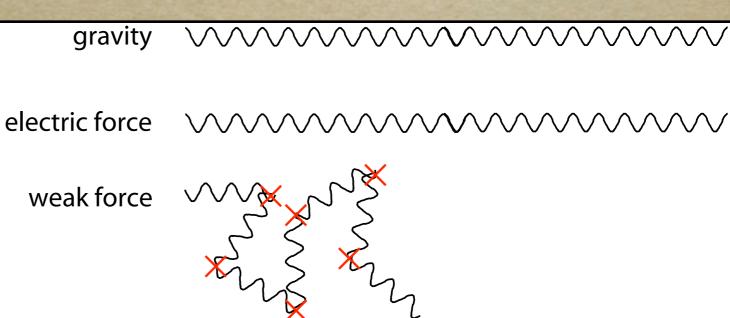
- What is Dark Matter?
- What is Dark Energy?
- Why now? (Cosmic coincidence problem)
- What was Big Bang?
- Why is Universe so big?
 (flatness problem, horizon problem)
- How were galaxies and stars created?



Big Questions -From the Hell-

- What is the Higg boson?
- Why does it have negative mass-squared?
- Why is there only one scalar particle in the Standard Model?
- Is it elementary or composite?
- Is it really condensed in our Universe?





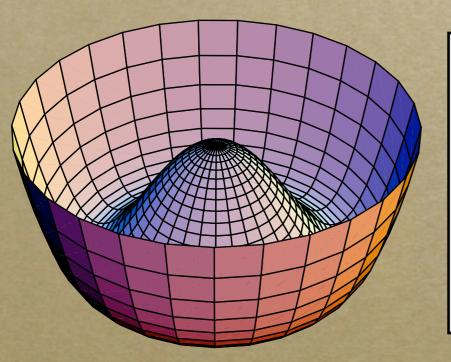
Outlook

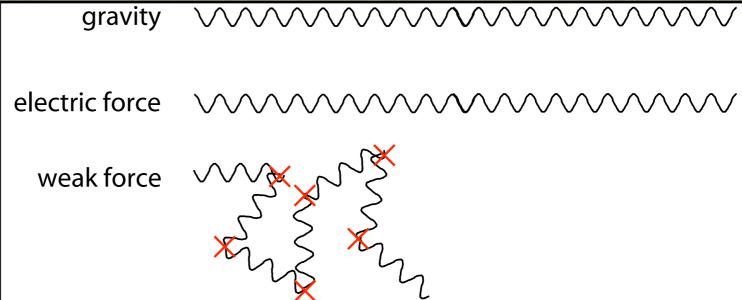
- We do not have right to expect that any of these big questions can be answered
- Nonetheless there is a good potential for us to answer some of them
- How exactly do we do it?
- Use supersymmetry as an example, but I expect similar stories with any scenario of TeV-scale physic

Outline

- o Introduction
- o Hell
- Heaven
- Vertical
- Horizontal
 - o Flavor
 - o Leptogenesis
- o Conclusion

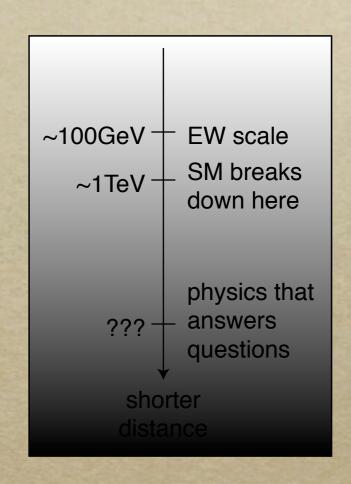
Hell





The Main Obstacle

- We look for physics beyond the Standard Model that answers these big questions
- By definition, that is physics at shorter distances
- Then the Standard Model must survive down to whatever shorter distance scale
- Hierarchy problem is the main obstacle to do so
 - ⇒ We can't even get started!



Once upon a time, there was a hierarchy problem...

- o At the end of 19th century: a "crisis" about electron
 - Like charges repel: hard to keep electric charge in a small pack
 - Electron is point-like
 - At least smaller than 10^{-17} cm
- Need a lot of energy to keep it small!

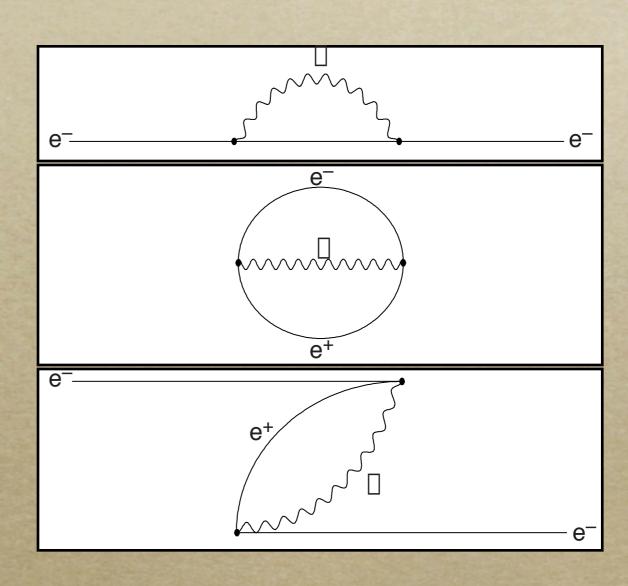
$$\Box m_e c^2 \sim \frac{\Box}{r_e} \sim \text{GeV} \frac{10^{\Box 17} \text{cm}}{r_e}$$

- $\circ \ \ Correction \ \Box m_e c^2 > m_e c^2 \ for \ r_e < 10^{-13} \mathrm{cm}$
- Breakdown of theory of electromagnetism
 - ⇒ Can't discuss physics below 10⁻¹³cm

Anti-Matter Comes to Rescue by Doubling of #Particles

- Electron creates a force to repel itself
- Vacuum bubble of matter anti-matter creation/ annihilation
- Electron annihilates the positron in the bubble
 - \Rightarrow only 10% of mass even

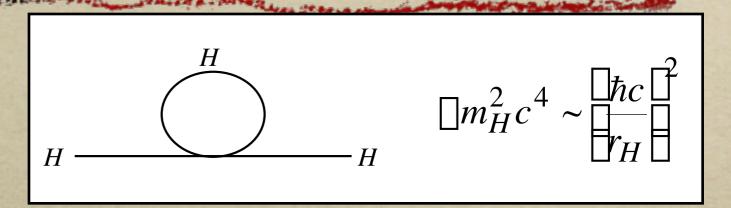
for Planck-size

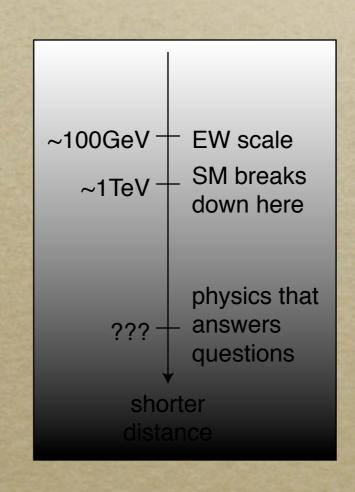


$$\frac{\Delta m_e}{m_e} \sim \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \log(m_e r_e)$$

Higgs repels itself, too

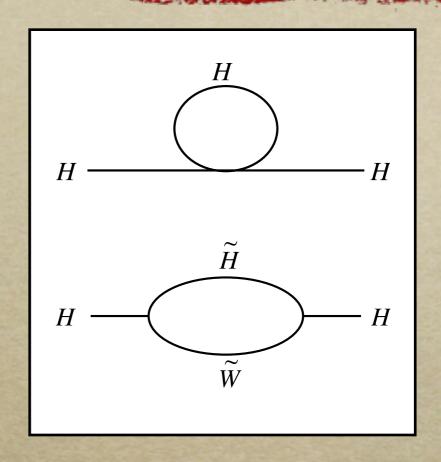
- Just like electron
 repelling itself because
 of its charge, Higgs
 boson also repels itself
- Requires a lot of energy to contain itself in its point-like size!
- Breakdown of theory of weak force
- Can't get started!





History repeats itself?

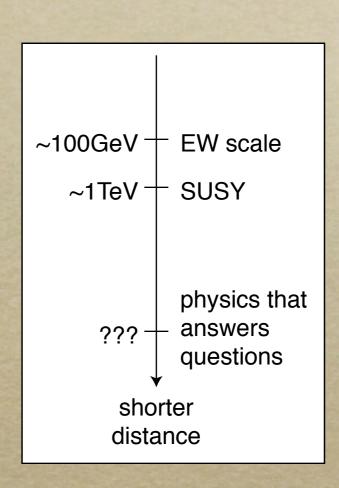
- Double #particles again⇒ superpartners
- "Vacuum bubbles" of superpartners cancel the energy required to contain Higgs boson in itself
- Standard Model made consistent with whatever physics at shorter distances



$$\Box m_H^2 \sim \frac{\Box}{4 / 7} m_{SUSY}^2 \log(m_H r_H)$$

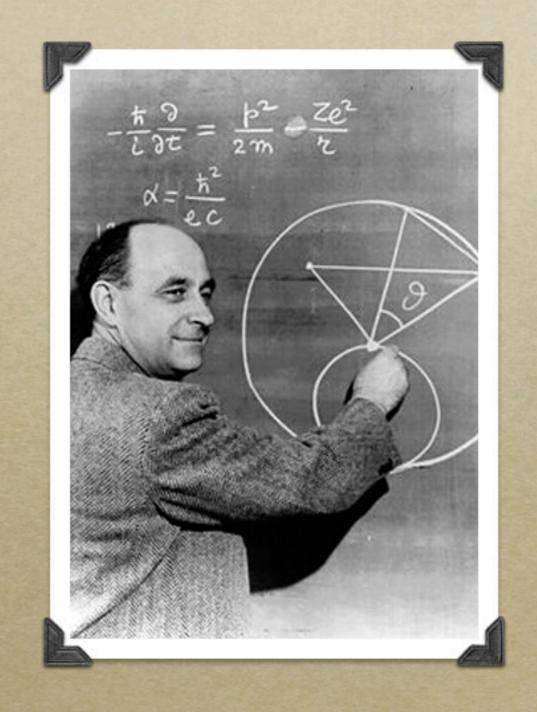
Opening the door

- Once the hierarchy problem solved, we can get started to discuss physics at shorter distances.
- It opens the door to the next level: Hope to answer big questions
- The solution to the hierarchy problem itself, e.g., SUSY, provides additional probe to physics at short distances



Fermi's dream era

- Fermi formulated the first theory of the weak force (1933)
- The required energy scale to study the problem known since then: ~TeV
- We are finally getting there!



Three Directions

- History repeats itself
 - Crisis with electron solved by anti-matter
 - Double #particles again ⇒ supersymmetry
- Learn from Cooper pairs
 - Cooper pairs composite made of two electrons
 - Higgs boson may be fermion-pair composite
 - \Rightarrow technicolor
- Physics as we know it ends at TeV
 - Ultimate scale of physics: quantum gravity
 - May have quantum gravity at TeV
 - \Rightarrow hidden dimensions (0.01 cm to 10^{17} cm)

More Directions

- Higgs boson as a Pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone boson (Little Higgs)
- Higgs boson as an extra-dimensional gauge boson (Gauge-Higgs Unification)
- No Higgs and W[±] as Kaluza-Klein boson
- o technicolorful supersymmetry

tecpas scherk Randall SUSY color Sundrum II - schwarz topcolor composite MSUGRA + SUGRA ! Journal decomplies Randall-Sundrum I gaugino large extra med Z'LR 5=3 ZSM 22 M theory 8=K



Task

- Find physics responsible for Higgs BEC
- We can eliminate many possibilities at LHC
- o But new interpretations necessarily emerge
- Race will be on:
 - o theorists coming up with new interpretations
 - o experimentalists excluding new interpretations
 - \Rightarrow A loooong process of elimination
- Crucial information is in details
- Elucidate what that physics is
 - ⇒ Reconstruct the Lagrangian from measurements

Absolute confidence is crucial for a major discovery

- As an example, supersymmetry
- o "New York Times" level confidence

"The other half of the world discovered"

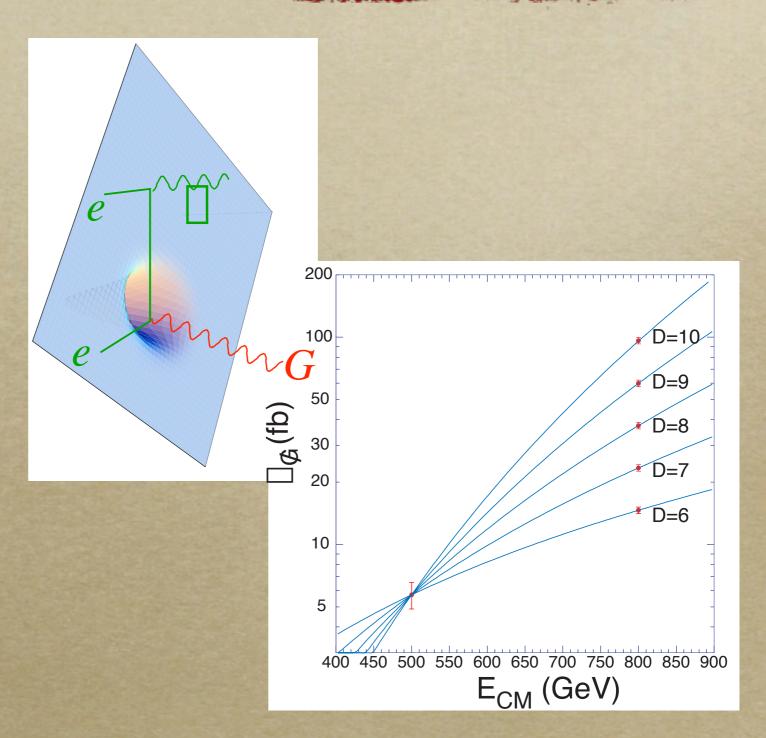
still a long way to

o "Halliday-Resnick" level confidence

"We have learned that all particles we observe have unique partners of different spin and statistics, called superpartners, that make our theory of elementary particles valid to small distances."

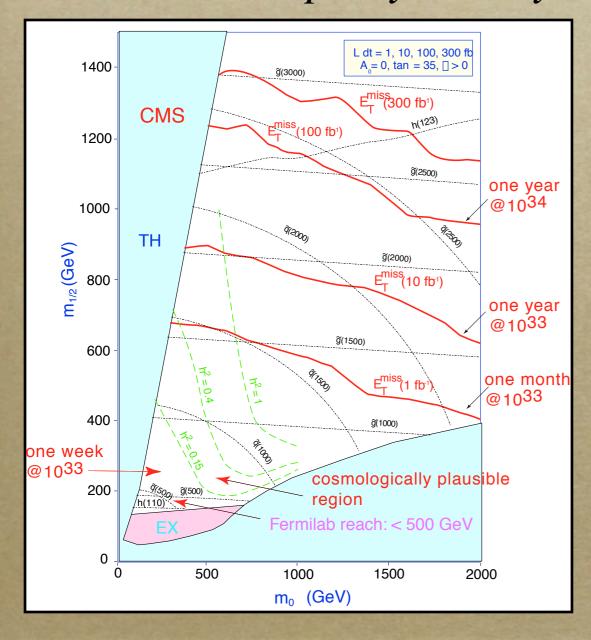
Hidden Dimensions

- Hidden dimensions
- Can emit graviton into the bulk
- Events with apparent energy imbalance
 - ☐ How many extra dimensions are there?

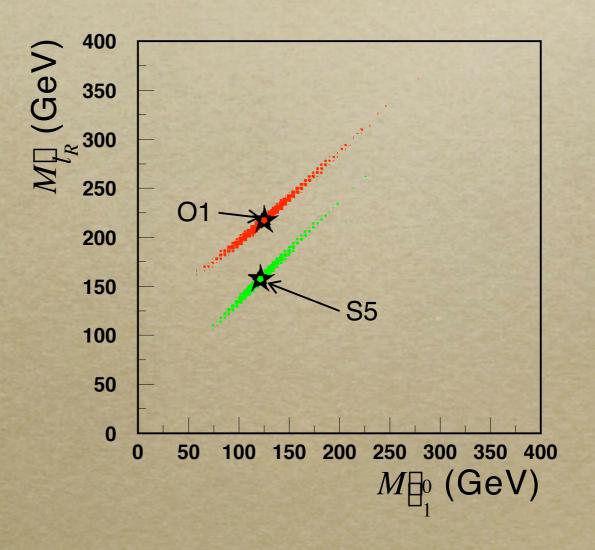


Supersymmetry

Tevatron/LHC will discover supersymmetry



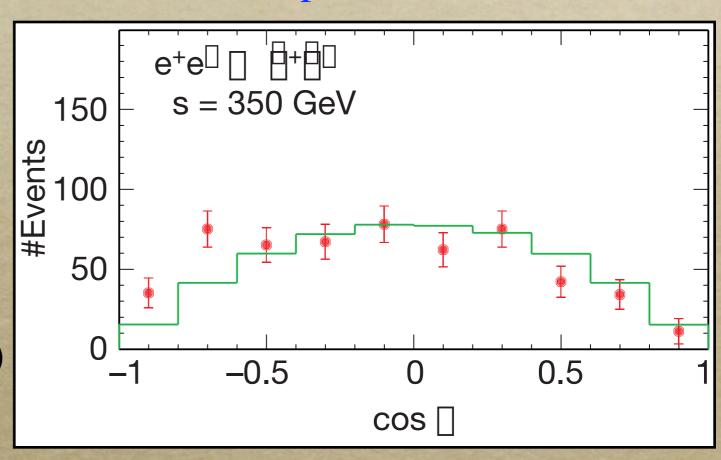
Can do many measurements at LHC

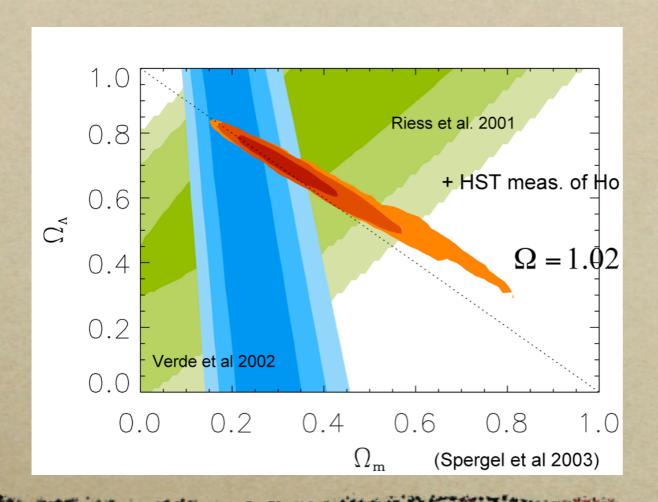


Prove Superpartners have different spin

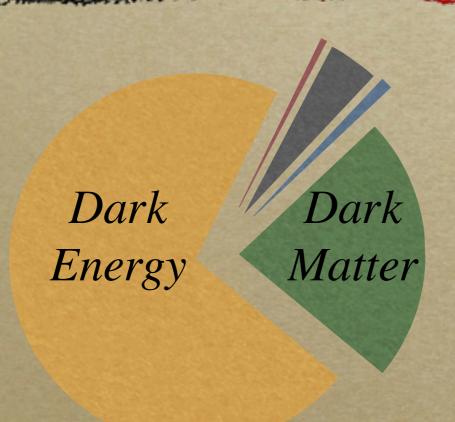
- Discovery at Tevatron
 Run II and/or LHC
- Test they are really superpartners
 - o Spins differ by 1/2
 - SameSU(3)×SU(2)×U(1)quantum numbers
 - Supersymmetric couplings

Spin 0?





Heaven

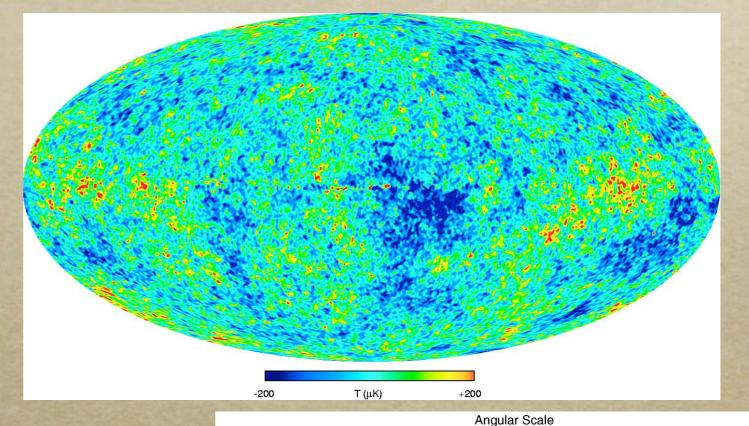


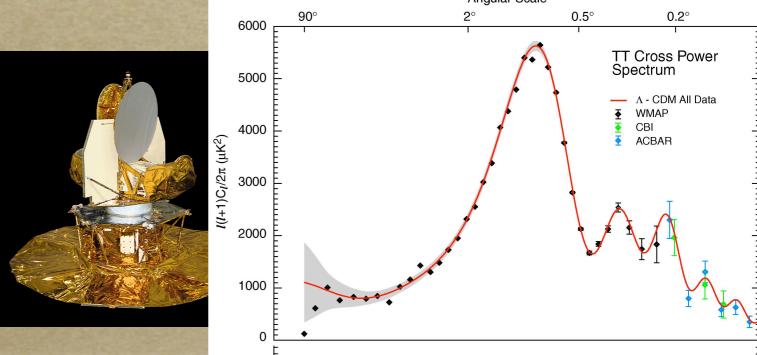
- stars
- baryon
- neutrinos
- dark matter
- dark energy

Cosmic Microwave Background

 \circ WMAP satellite result released Feb 10, 2003 h=0.71±0.04 $\Omega_{M}h^{2}$ =0.135±0.009 $\Omega_{b}h^{2}$ =0.0224±0.0009 Ω_{tot} =1.02±0.02

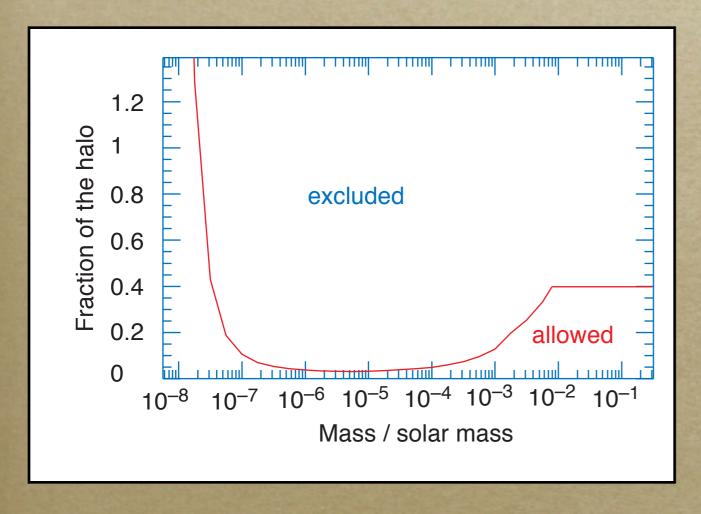
- Yet another big step in precision cosmology
- >12 signal for nonbaryonic dark matter





Particle Dark Matter

It is not dim small stars/planets (e.g., MACHOs)



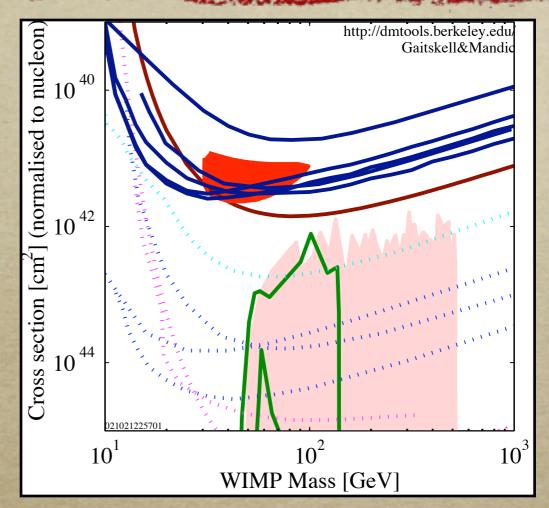
- WIMP (Weakly Interacting Massive Particle) strongly favored
- Stable heavy particle
 produced in early
 Universe, left-over from
 near-complete annihilation

$$\Box_{M} = \frac{0.756(n+1)x_{f}^{n+1}}{g^{1/2}\Box_{ann}M_{Pl}^{3}} \frac{3s_{0}}{8\Box H_{0}^{2}} \Box \frac{\Box^{2}/(TeV)^{2}}{\Box_{ann}}$$

• TeV=10¹²eV the correct energy scale

Particle Dark Matter

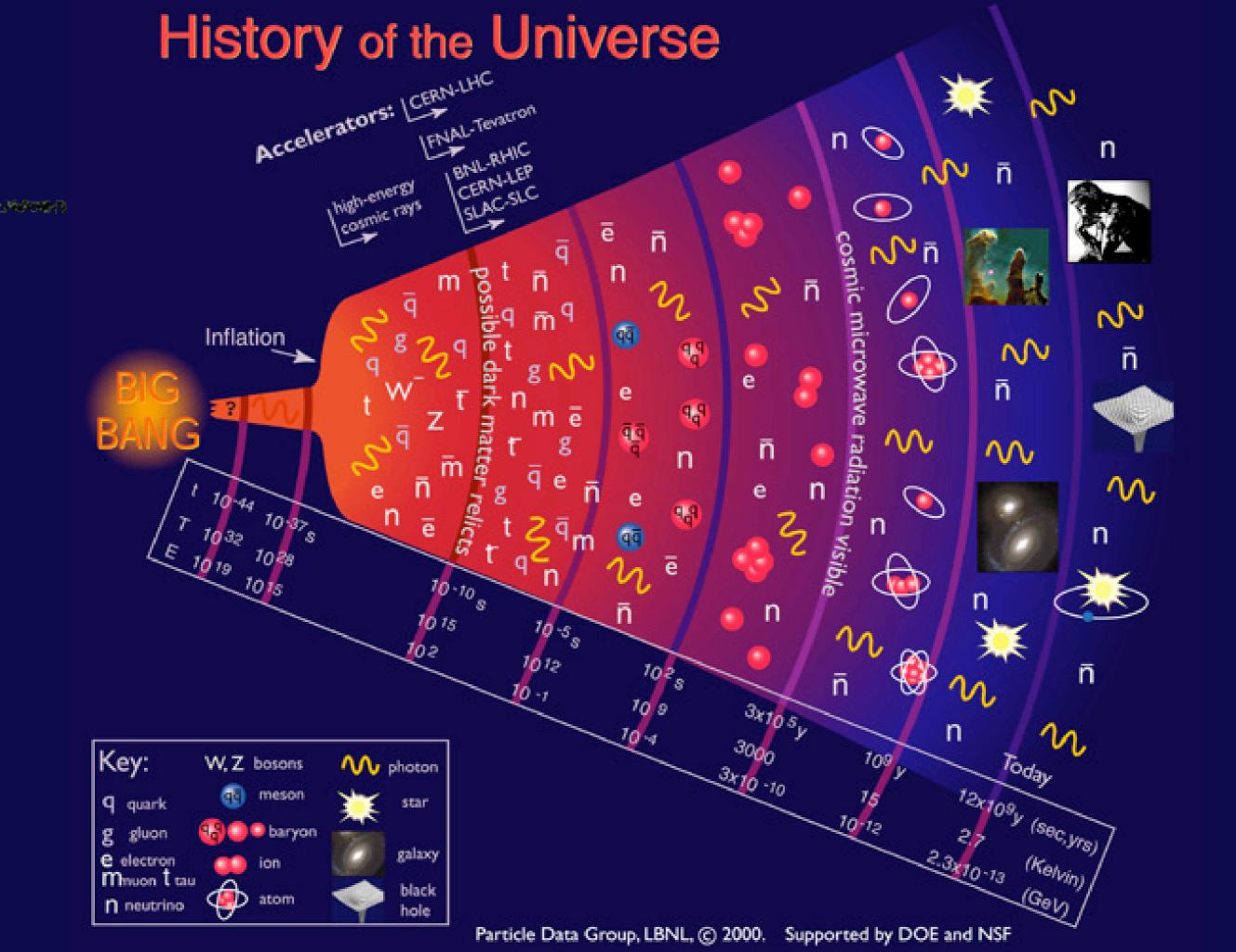
- Stable, TeV-scale
 particle, electrically
 neutral, very weakly
 interacting
- No such candidate in the Standard Model
- Lightest Supersymmetric
 Particle (LSP):
 superpartner of a gauge
 boson in most models
- LSP a perfect candidate for WIMP



- Detect Dark Matter to see it is there.
- Produce Dark Matter in accelerator experiments to see what it is.

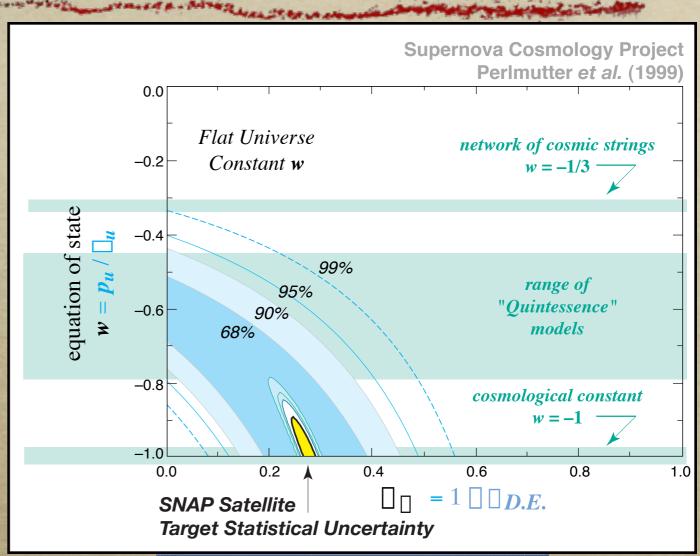
Dark Matter: Synergy at TeV

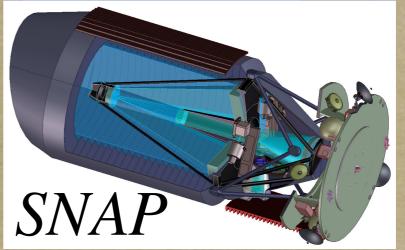
- Dark Matter likely to be TeV-scale electrically neutral weakly interacting particle (e.g., LSP, Lightest KK)
- Accessible at accelerators (LHC & LC)
- Precision measurement at LC of its mass, couplings in order to calculate its cosmic abundance
- If it agrees with cosmological observations, we understand Universe back to 10^{-12} sec after the Big Bang



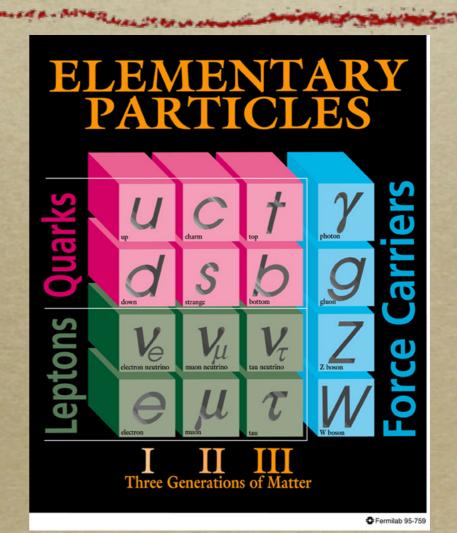
Dark Energy

- Why do we see matter and cosmological constant almost equal in amount?
- "Why Now" problem
- Actually a triple
 coincidence problem
 including the radiation
- If there is a deep reason for $\square_{\square} \sim ((\text{TeV})^2/M_{Pl})^4$, coincidence natural
- Indeed, $\square_{\square} \sim (2\text{meV})^4 vs$ $(\text{TeV})^2/M_{Pl} \sim 0.5\text{meV}$



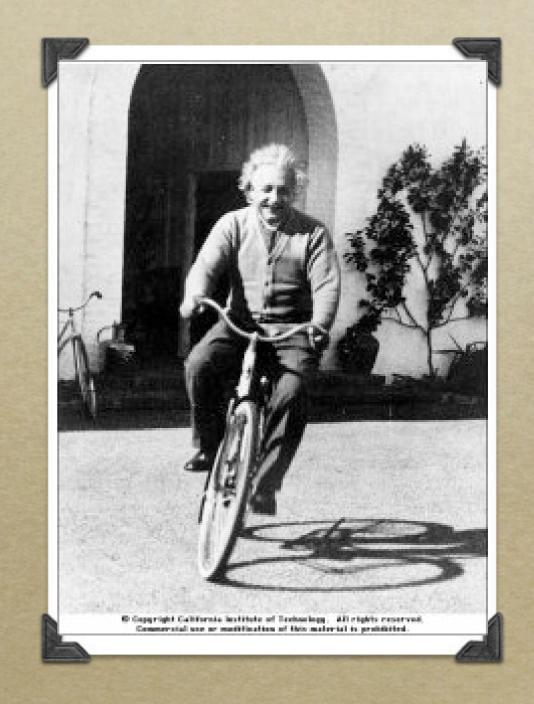


Vertical

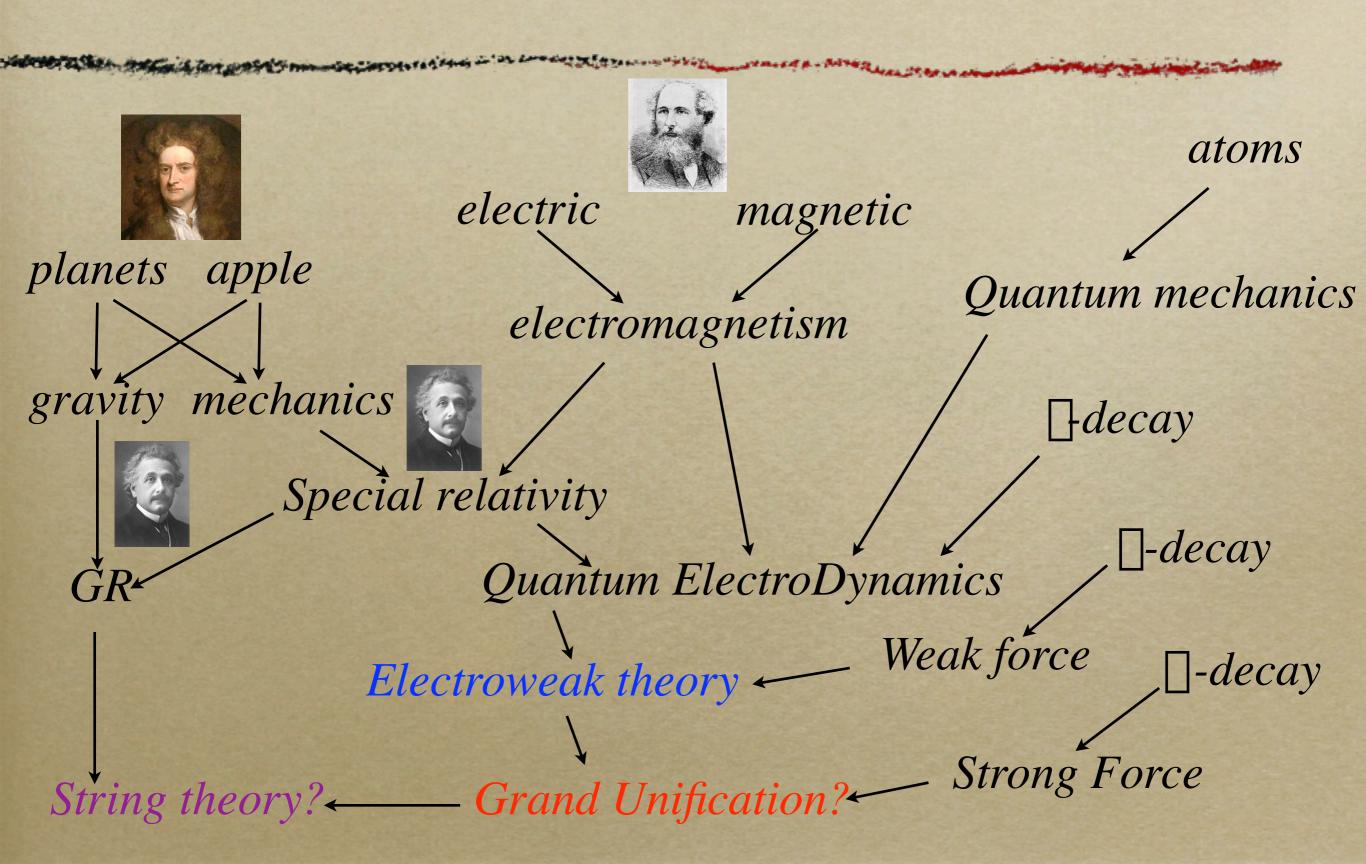


Einstein's Dream

- Is there an underlying simplicity behind vast phenomena in Nature?
- Einstein dreamed to come up with a unified description
- But he failed to unify electromagnetism and gravity (GR)

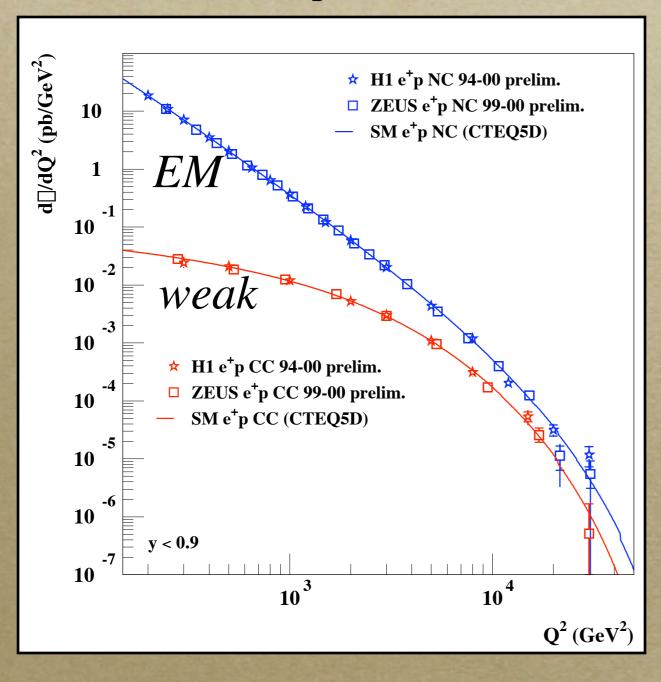


History of Unification



We are just about to achieve another layer of unification

HERA ep collider



- Unification of electromagnetic and weak forces
- electroweak theory
- Long-term goal since'60s
- We are getting there!
- The main missing link: Higgs boson

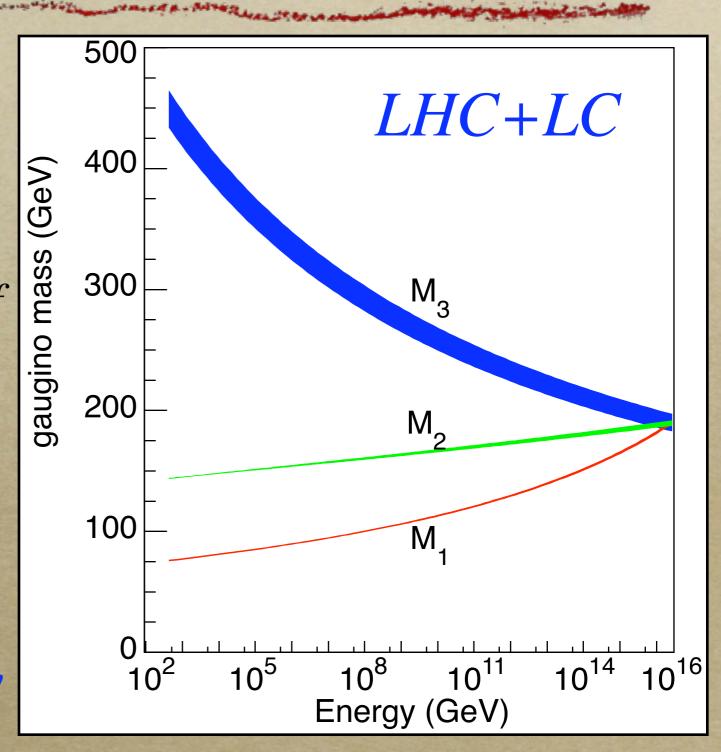
Superpartners as probe

 Most exciting thing about superpartners beyond existence:

They carry information of small-distance physics to something we can measure

"Are forces unified?"

Need to see proton decay!



Rare Effects from High-Energies

Effects of physics beyond the SM as
 effective operators

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{\Lambda} \mathcal{L}_5 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{L}_6 + \cdots$$

• Can be classified systematically (Weinberg)

$$\mathcal{L}_5 = (LH)(LH) \to \frac{1}{\Lambda}(L\langle H \rangle)(L\langle H \rangle) = m_{\nu}\nu\nu$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{6} = QQQL, \bar{L}\sigma^{\mu\nu}W_{\mu\nu}He,$$

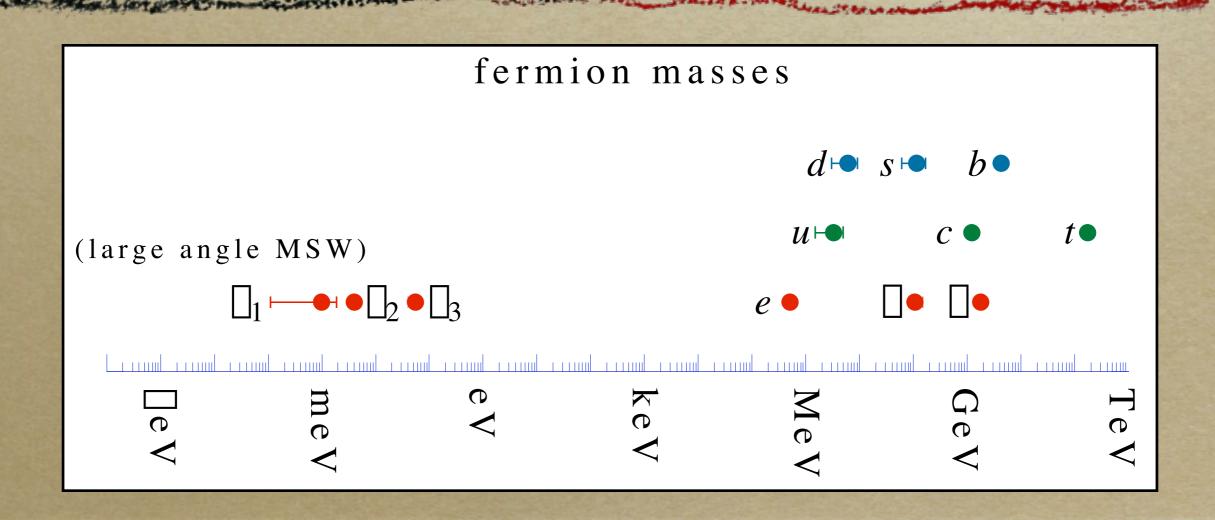
$$W^{\mu}_{\nu}W^{\nu}_{\lambda}B^{\lambda}_{\mu}, (H^{\dagger}D_{\mu}H)(H^{\dagger}D^{\mu}H), \cdots$$

Unique Role of Neutrino Mass

$$\mathcal{L}_5 = (LH)(LH) \to \frac{1}{\Lambda}(L\langle H \rangle)(L\langle H \rangle) = m_{\nu}\nu\nu$$

- Lowest order effect of physics at short distances
- Tiny effect $(m_{\parallel}/E_{\parallel})^2 \sim (eV/GeV)^2 = 10^{-18}!$
- o Interferometry (i.e., Michaelson-Morley)!
 - Need coherent source
 - Need interference (i.e., large mixing angles)
 - Need long baseline
- Nature was kind to provide all of them!
- "neutrino interferometry" (a.k.a. neutrino oscillation) a unique tool to study physics at very high scales
- ∘ Data suggest []~10¹⁵GeV!

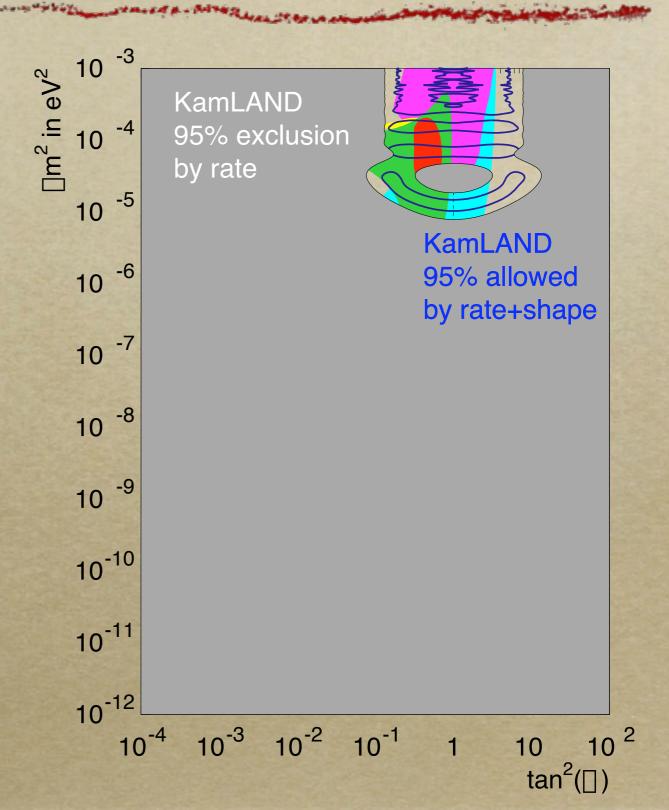
Horizontal



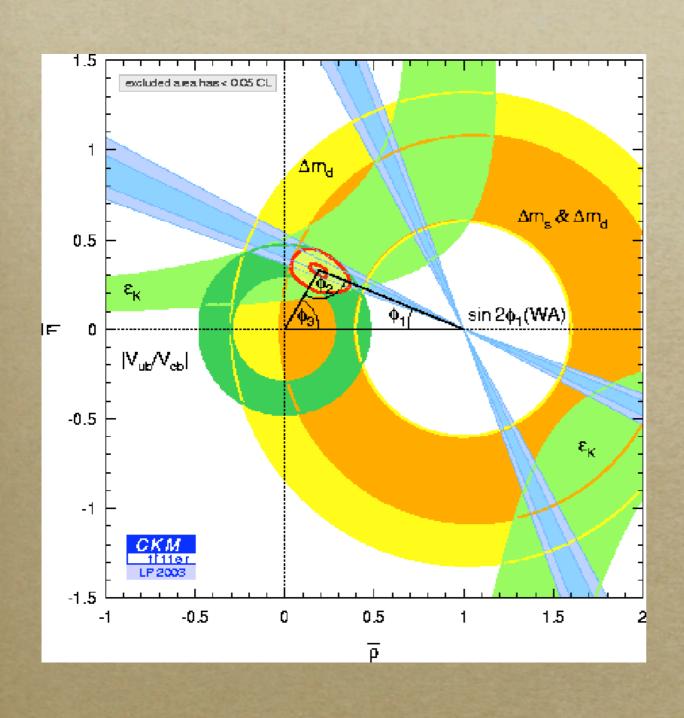
Historic Era in Flavor Physics

Lepton Sector

- 1956 Cowan and Reines
 detect neutrinos from a
 nuclear reactor
- 1998 SuperK announcement of oscillation in atmospheric neutrinos
- 2002 SNO establishes flavor conversion in solar neutrinos
- 2002 KamLAND decides the solution to the solar neutrino problem



Historic Era in Flavor Physics



Quark Sector

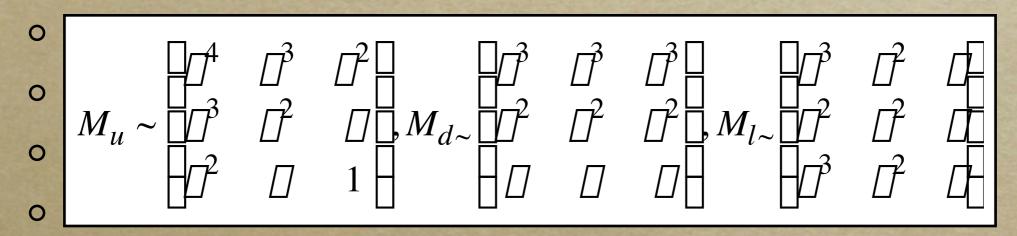
- 1964 Fitch and Cronin discover CP violation (indirect CP in neutral K)
- 1999 CPLEAR establishes T violation in K mixing
- 2000 KTeV/NA48 establish direct CP violation in □□□
- 2002 BABAR/Belle establish indirect CP violation in B_d meson, confirming Kobayashi-Maskawa theory

Question of Flavor

- What distinguishes different generations?
 - o Same gauge quantum numbers, yet different
- Hierarchy with small mixings:
 - ⇒ Need some ordered structure
- Probably a hidden flavor quantum number
 - ⇒ Need flavor symmetry
 - Flavor symmetry must allow top Yukawa
 - Other Yukawas forbidden
 - o Small symmetry breaking generates small Yukawas

Broken Flavor Symmetry

- ∘ Flavor symmetry broken by a VEV ⟨□⟩ ~0.02
- SU(5)-like:
 - o $10(Q, u_R, e_R) (+2, +1, 0)$
 - o $5*(L, d_R) (+1, +1, +1)$



- $o \ m_u: m_c: m_t \sim m_d^2: m_s^2: m_b^2 \sim m_e^2: m_{\square}^2: m_{\square}^2 \sim \square^4: \square^2: 1$
- Not bad!

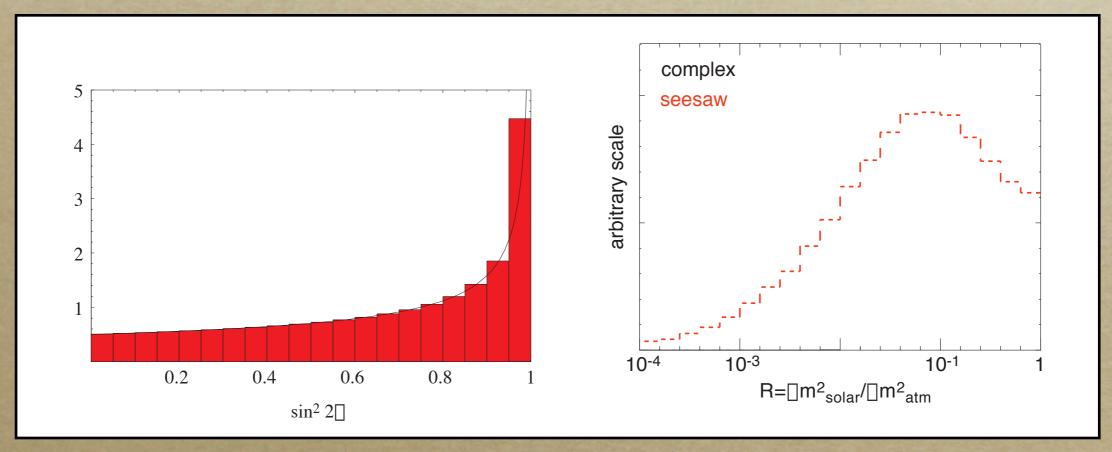
New Data from Neutrinos

- Neutrinos are already providing significant new information about flavor symmetries
- o Given LMA, all mixings except U_{e3} large

- o Two mass splittings not very different
- Atmospheric mixing maximal
- Any new symmetry or structure behind it?

Is There A Structure In Neutrino Masses & Mixings?

• Monte Carlo random complex 3 3 matrices with seesaw mechanism



Apparently no particular structure in neutrino mass matrix needed! Anarchy

Different Flavor Symmetries

Altarelli-Feruglio-Masina hep-ph/0210342						
Model	parameters	d_{23}	$\Delta m_{12}^2/ \Delta m_{23}^2 $	U_{e3}	$\tan^2 \theta_{12}$	$\tan^2 \theta_{23}$
A	b = 0	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)
SA	b = 1	O(1)	$O(d_{23}^2)$	$O(\lambda)$	$O(\lambda^2/d_{23}^2)$	O(1)
-H ₁₁	a = 1, b = 2	$O(\lambda^2)$	$\mathrm{O}(\lambda^4)$	$O(\lambda^2)$	O(1)	O(1)
-II _I	a = 1, b = 2	0	$\Theta(\lambda^6)$	$-\Theta(\lambda^2)$	O(1)	O(1)
IH		$O(\lambda^4)$	$\mathrm{O}(\lambda^2)$	$O(\lambda^2)$	$1+O(\lambda^2)$	O(1)

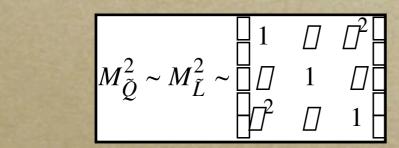
 $\Box_{13} \approx O(1)? O(\square)?(\square^2)?$ $\sin^2 2\square_{23} = 1.00 \pm 0.01? \square \text{ new symmetry}$

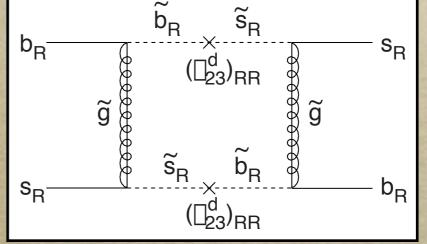
Program: More flavor parameters

- Squarks, sleptons also come with mass matrices
- o Off-diagonal elements violate flavor: suppressed by

flavor symmetries

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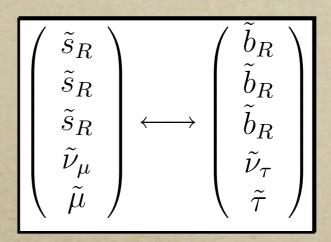
- Look for flavor violation due to SUSY loops
- Then look for patterns to identify symmetries
 ⇒ Repeat Gell-Mann–Okubo!
- Need to know SUSY masses or TeV-scale physics

To Figure It Out...

- Models differ in flavor quantum number assignments
- Need data on □₁₃, matter effect, CP violation, B/K-physics, Lepton Flavor Violation, EWSB, proton decay
- Archaeology
- We will learn insight on origin of flavor by studying as many fossils as possible
 cf. CMBR in cosmology

Large \square_{23} and quarks

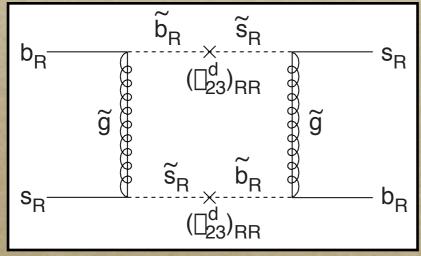
- \circ Near-maximal mixing between \square and \square
- Make it SU(5) GUT
- Then a large mixing between s_R and b_R
- Mixing among righthanded fields drop out from CKM matrix
- But mixing among superpartners physical



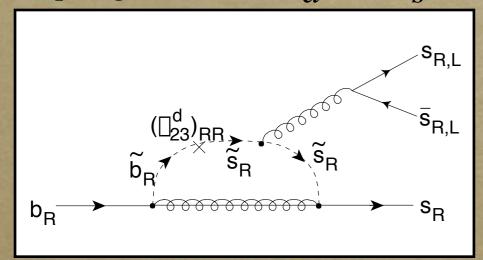
- O(1) effects on b s transition possible
- Expect CP violation in neutrino sector especially if leptogenesis

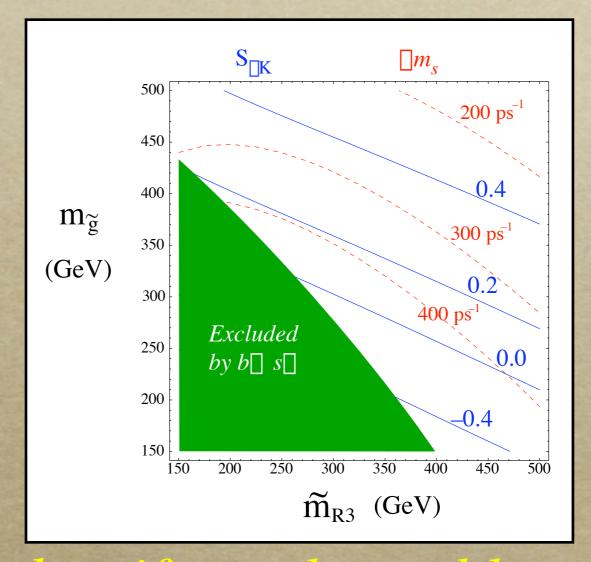
Consequences in B physics

CP violation in B_S mixing $(B_S \ J/\square \ \square)$



• Addt'l CP violation in penguin b $s(B_d \square K_S)$

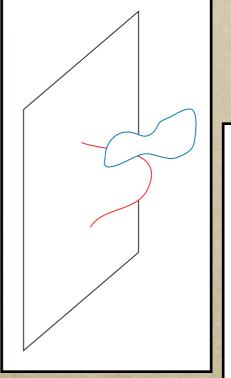


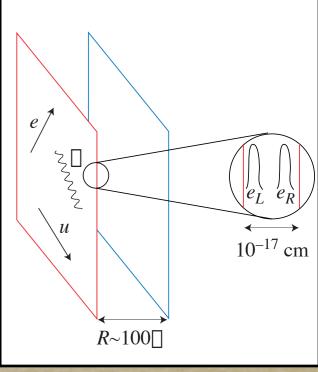


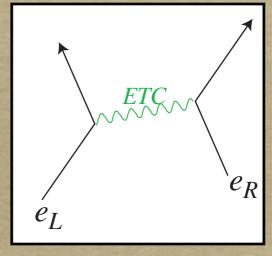
Probes if quarks and leptons have common origin of flavor

Dynamics behind flavor symmetry?

- Once flavor symmetry structure identified (e.g., Gell-Man–Okubo), what is dynamics? (e.g., QCD)
- Supersymmetry:
 - Anomalous U(1) gauge symmetry with Green-Schwarz mechanism
- Large Extra Dimensions:
 - Fat brane with physically separated left- and right-handed particles
- Technicolor:
 - New broken gauge symmetries at 100TeV scale







Leptogenesis

Baryon Asymmetry Early Universe

10,000,000,001

10,000,000,000

9

 \overline{q}

Baryon Asymmetry Current Universe

us

 q

 The Great Annihilation

Sakharov's Conditions for Baryogenesis

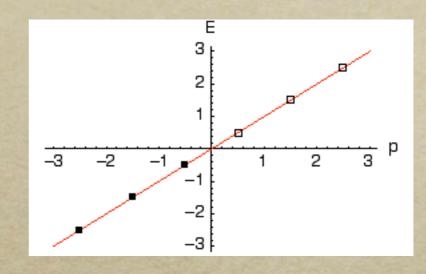
- Necessary requirements for baryogenesis:
 - Baryon number violation
 - CP violation
 - Non-equilibrium

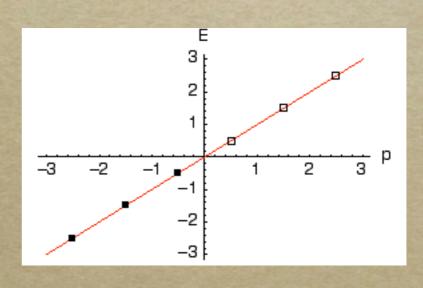
$$\Rightarrow \Box(\Box B > 0) > \Box(\Box B < 0)$$

- o Possible new consequences in
 - Proton decay
 - CP violation

Electroweak Anomaly

- Actually, SM violates B (but not B–L).
 - In Early Universe (T
 > 200GeV), W/Z are
 massless and
 fluctuate in W/Z
 plasma
 - Energy levels for lefthanded quarks/ leptons fluctuate correspon-dingly

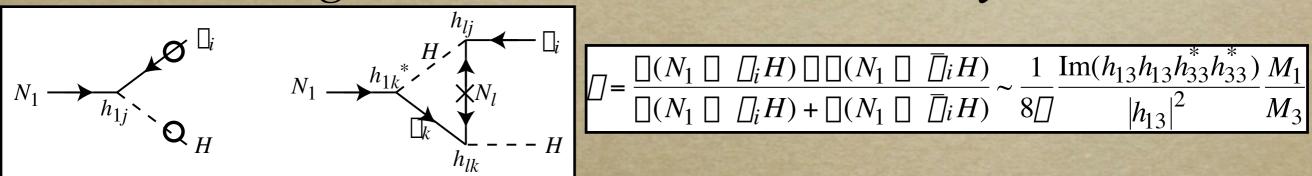




$$\Box L = \Box Q = \Box Q = \Box Q = \Box B = 1 \Rightarrow B = L = 0$$

Leptogenesis

- You generate Lepton Asymmetry first.
- o L gets converted to B via EW anomaly
 - generate L from the direct CP violation in right-handed neutrino decay



 Two generations enough for CP violation because of Majorana nature (choose 1 & 3)

Can we prove it experimentally?

- Unfortunately, no: it is difficult to reconstruct relevant CP-violating phases from neutrino data
- o But: we will probably believe it if
 - o 0 found
 - CP violation found in neutrino $P(\nu_{\mu} \to \nu_{e}) - P(\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \to \bar{\nu}_{e}) = -16s_{12}c_{12}s_{13}c_{13}^{2}s_{23}c_{23}$ oscillation $\circ EW \ baryogenesis \ ruled \ out \\ \sin \delta \sin \left(\frac{\Delta m_{12}^2}{4E}L\right) \sin \left(\frac{\Delta m_{13}^2}{4E}L\right) \sin \left(\frac{\Delta m_{23}^2}{4E}L\right)$

 - o Archeological evidences e.g, B

Conclusion

Bottomline: Synergy

- Big questions = ambitious questions
- Need to clear the cloud of TeV-scale physics to obtain clear views
- Many different approaches will converge to reveal the big picture
- o Hard, ambitious, but conceivable
- Expect similar story with ANY scenario of TeV-scale physics

Outlook: The Next Twenty Years

...is bright!

