



The LHC and Cosmology

Mathias Garny (CERN)



4.12.2014 Ferrara

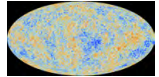
Particle Physics and Cosmology



Collider exp.



Baryon
asymmetry



⋮



⋮

+ ?

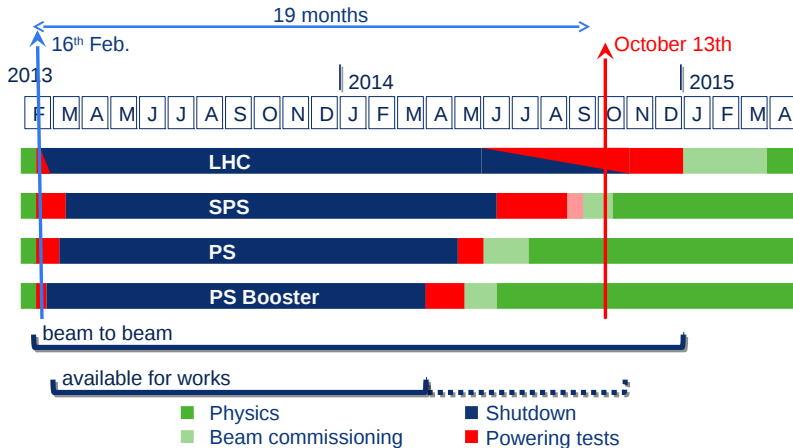
Neutrino
exp.



Dark Matter



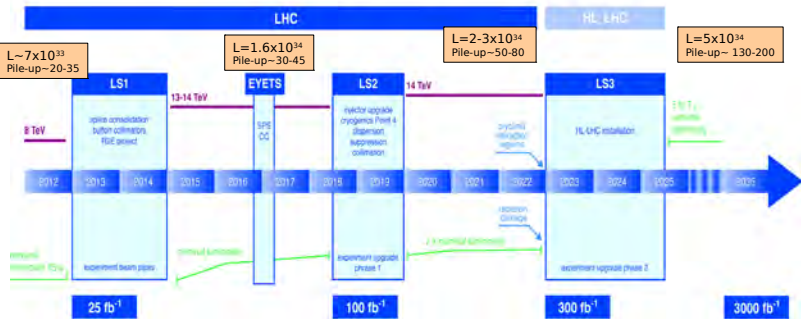
LS 1 from 16th Feb. 2013 to Dec. 2014



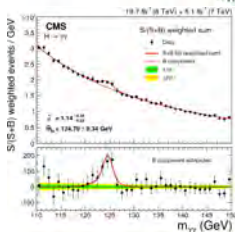
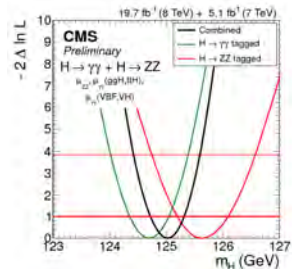
The LHC timeline

New LHC / HL-LHC Plan

L.Rossi



Higgs



ATLAS Prelim.

$m_H = 125.36 \text{ GeV}$

— $\sigma(\text{stat.})$ Total uncertainty
 — $\sigma(\text{theory})$ $\pm 1\sigma$ on μ

arXiv:1408.7084 $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	+0.23 -0.23 $\mu = 1.17^{+0.27}_{-0.27}$ +0.16 -0.11	
arXiv:1408.5191 $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$	+0.34 -0.31 $\mu = 1.44^{+0.40}_{-0.33}$ +0.21 -0.11	
ATLAS-CONF-2014-060 $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$	+0.16 -0.15 $\mu = 1.08^{+0.22}_{-0.20}$ +0.16 -0.13	
arXiv:1409.6212 $W, Z H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	+0.3 -0.3 $\mu = 0.5^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$ +0.2 -0.2	
ATLAS-CONF-2014-061 $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	+0.3 -0.3 $\mu = 1.4^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$ +0.3 -0.3	

$\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV} \int \mathcal{L} dt = 4.5\text{--}4.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
 $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV} \int \mathcal{L} dt = 20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Signal strength (μ)

Higgs couplings t at HL-LHC

CMS

Coupling	Uncertainty (%)			
	300 fb ⁻¹		3000 fb ⁻¹	
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
κ_γ	6.5	5.1	5.4	1.5
κ_V	5.7	2.7	4.5	1.0
κ_g	11	5.7	7.5	2.7
κ_b	15	6.9	11	2.7
κ_l	14	8.7	8.0	3.9
κ_τ	8.5	5.1	5.4	2.0

CMS Projection

Assumption NO invisible/undetectable contribution to Γ_H :

- **Scenario 1**: system./Theory err. **unchanged** w.r.t. current analysis
- **Scenario 2**: **systematics** scaled by $1/\sqrt{L}$, **theory errors** scaled by $1/2$
- ✓ $\gamma\gamma$ loop at 2-5% level
- ✓ down-type fermion couplings at 2-10% level
- ✓ direct top coupling at 4-8% level
- ✓ ~~gg~~ loop at 3-8% level

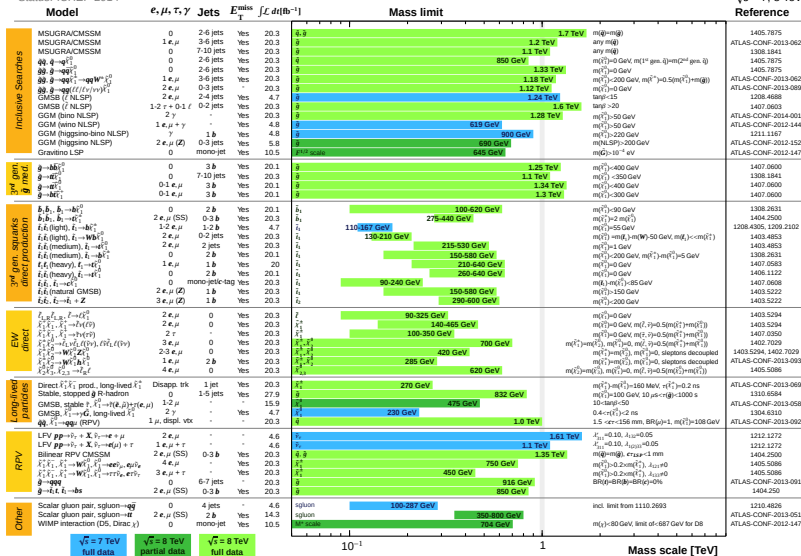
Supersymmetry?

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

Status: ICHP 2014

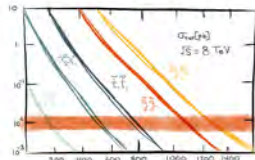
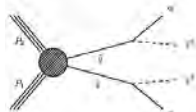
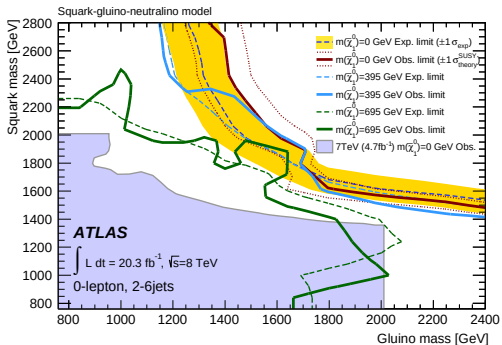
ATLAS Preliminary

$\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$



*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. All limits quoted are observed minus 1σ theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.

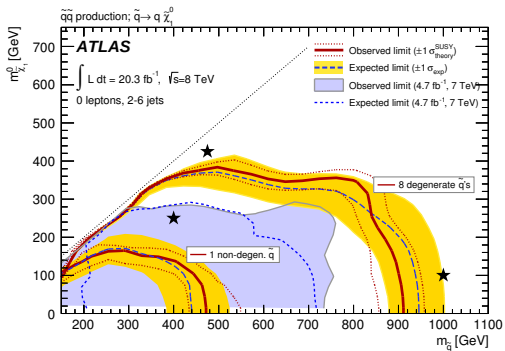
Supersymmetry?



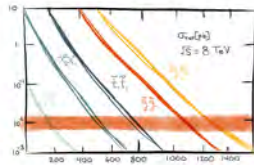
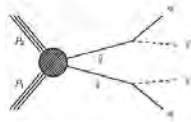
ATLAS 1405.7875

N. Craig

Supersymmetry?

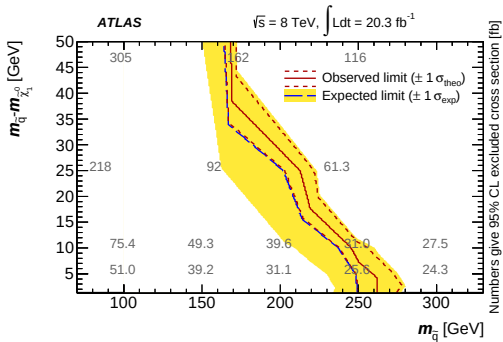


ATLAS 1405.7875

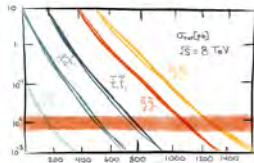
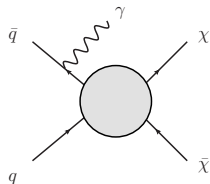


N. Craig

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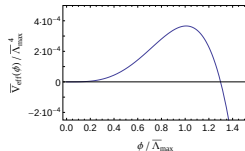
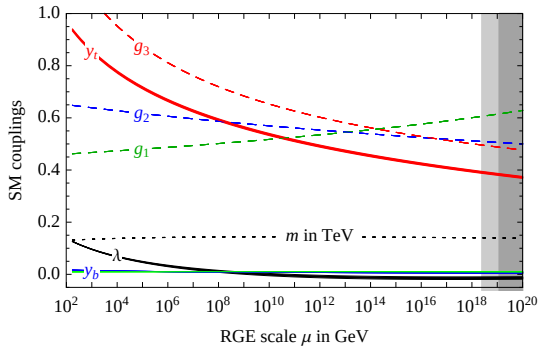


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N. Craig

SM extrapolation



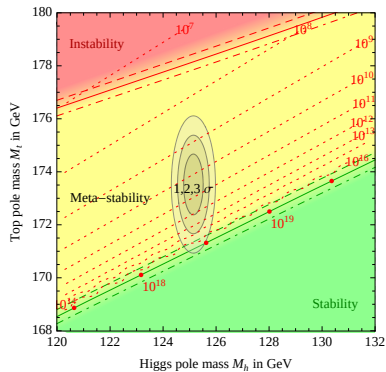
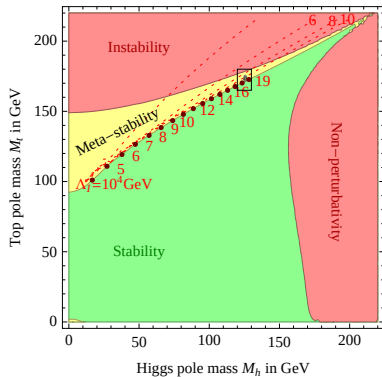
2-loop EW threshold, 3-loop running *Buttazzo, Degrandi, Giardino, Giudice, Sala, Salvio,*

Strumia 1307.3536

SM vacuum instability

Buttazzo, Degrassi, Giardino, Giudice, Sala, Salvio, Strumia 1307.3536

SM vacuum instability



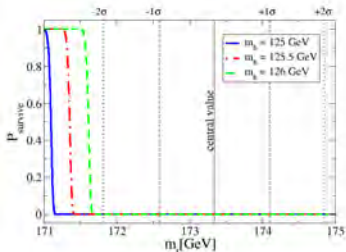
Buttazzo, Degrassi, Giardino, Giudice, Sala, Salvio, Strumia 1307.3536

SM vacuum instability and inflation

- ▶ EW vacuum meta-stable (for best-fit m_t, m_h)
- ▶ Higgs could end up in unstable region in some Hubble patches if

$$H_{inf} \gtrsim V_{max}^{1/4} \sim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$$

- ▶ Observation of (prim.) r would imply some kind of beyond-SM (unless top mass 2 – 3 σ below best fit)



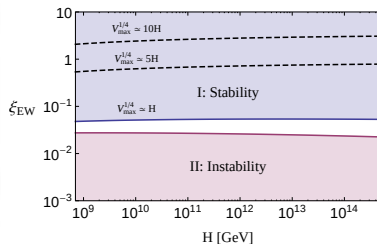
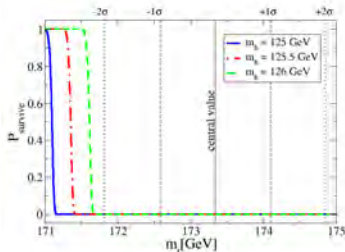
$$P \sim \exp \left(-8\pi^2 V_{max} / 3H^2 \right)$$

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- ▶ Ways around: small non-minimal coupling, ...



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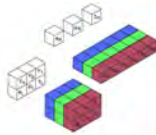
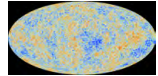
Baryogenesis and the LHC



Collider exp.



Baryon
asymmetry

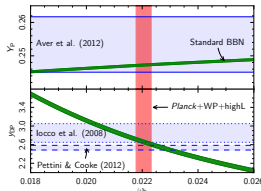


+ ?

Baryon asymmetry

$$Y_P = 4n_{He}/n_b$$

$$y_{DP} = n_D/n_H \cdot 10^5$$



$$\omega_b = \Omega_b h^2 = \eta / (2.74 \cdot 10^{-8})$$

Consistent value BBN ($T \sim \text{keV}$) and CMB ($T \sim \text{eV}$)

$$\eta = \frac{n_b - n_{\bar{b}}}{n_\gamma} = \begin{cases} (6.15 \pm 0.15) \cdot 10^{-10} & \text{WMAP9} \\ (6.04 \pm 0.08) \cdot 10^{-10} & \text{Planck} \end{cases}$$

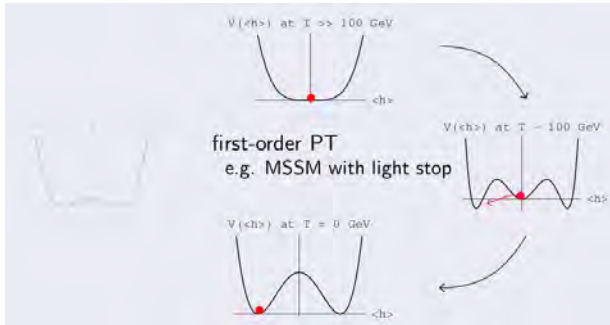
WMAP9 1212.5226, Planck 1303.5076

Baryogenesis ($\simeq 10^9 + 1 : 10^9$ particles vs antiparticles)

- CP violation, B violation, deviation from equilibrium

Electroweak baryogenesis

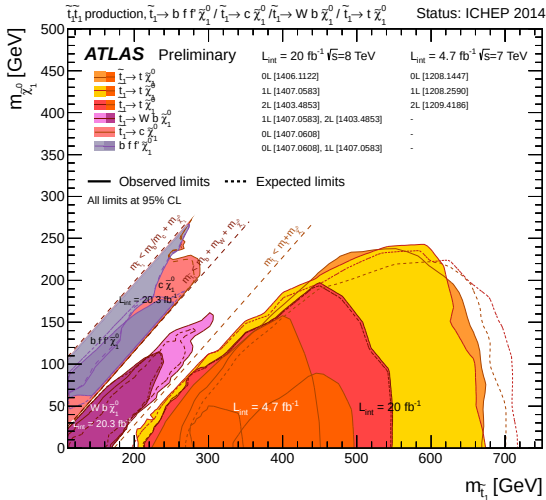
- ▶ The baryon asymmetry could be generated during a first order phase transition
- ▶ Electroweak phase transition in the SM is a crossover for $m_H \gtrsim 70\text{GeV}$



from T. Konstandin

EW baryogenesis

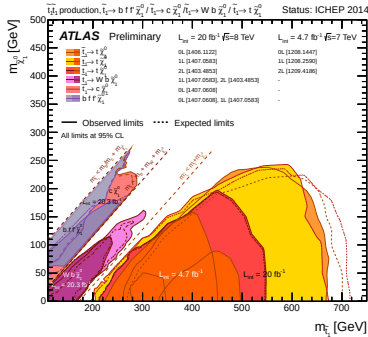
- MSSM: need very light RH stops, practically excluded



Direct stop search $pp \rightarrow \tilde{t}\tilde{t}$

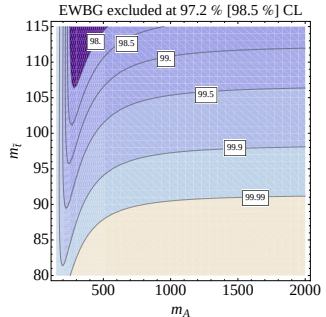
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Atlas 1407.0608; 1406.1122

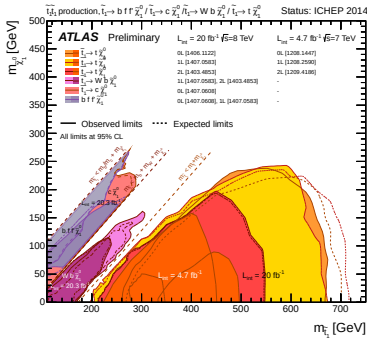


Indirect from Higgs couplings to gluon/photon via stop loop

Curtin, Jaiswal, Meade 1203.2932

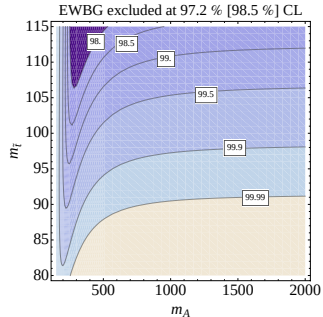
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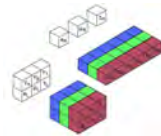
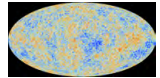
Indirect from Higgs couplings to gluon/photon via stop loop

Curtin, Jaiswal, Meade 1203.2932

- SM+singlet, 2HDM, dim6 Curtin, Meade, Yu 1409.0005; Craig et al 1412.0258; ...
- ⇒ Precision Higgs coupling, invisible decay, triple-Higgs measurements crucial (sometimes challenging, HL-LHC)

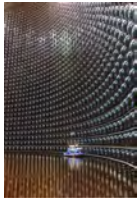
Baryogenesis and neutrinos

Baryon
asymmetry

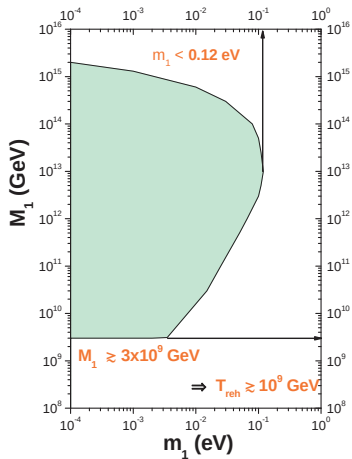


+ ?

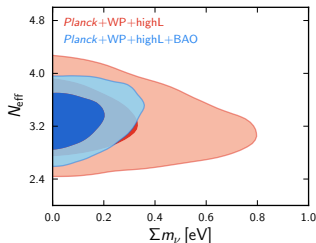
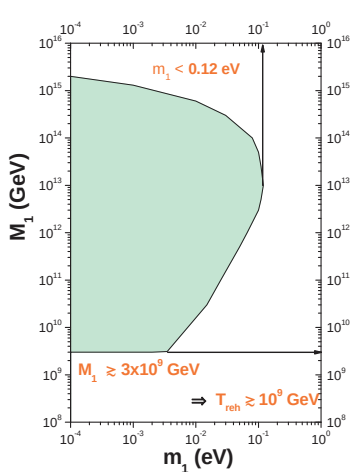
Neutrino
exp.



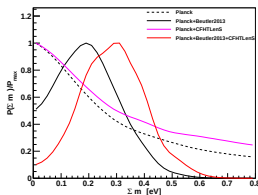
Vanilla leptogenesis vs neutrino mass



Vanilla leptogenesis vs neutrino mass



Planck 1303.5076



BOSS 1403.4599

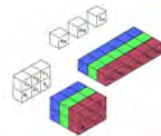
Di Bari 1206.3168 (unflavoured)

$\Rightarrow$ absolute neutrino mass scale is very important ingredient

Dark Matter and the LHC



Collider exp.



+ ?



Dark Matter



Dark Matter

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL

AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF SPECTROSCOPY AND
ASTRONOMICAL PHYSICS

VOLUME 86

OCTOBER 1937

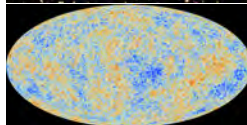
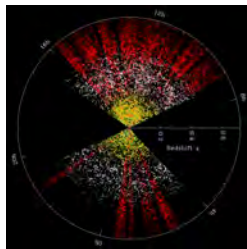
NUMBER 3

ON THE MASSES OF NEBULAE AND OF
CLUSTERS OF NEBULAE

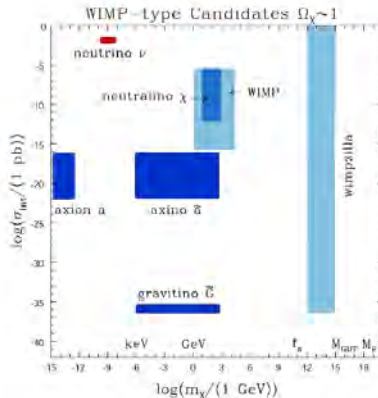
F. ZWICKY

$$\Omega_{\chi} h^2 = 0.1199 \pm 0.0027$$

Planck XVI 1303.5076



Many dark matter candidates proposed,
with very different characteristics...

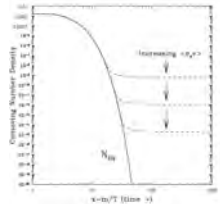
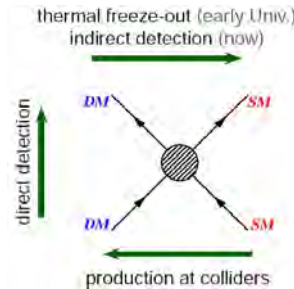


The production mechanism of dark matter particles
is very model dependent

'The decade of the WIMP'

$$\Omega_{\chi} h^2 = 0.1199 \pm 0.0027 \simeq 0.1 \text{ pb} \cdot c / \langle \sigma v \rangle$$

Planck XVI 1303.5076



NB: other well-motivated possibilities: axions, ...

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$$\Omega_{\chi} h^2 = 0.1199 \pm 0.0027 \simeq 0.1 \text{ pb} \cdot c / \langle \sigma v \rangle$$

Planck XVI 1303.5076

Fermi, H.E.S.S., AMS02, Planck... , CTA, GAMMA-400

e.g. 1305.5597 1310.0828, 1410.2242; 1301.1173

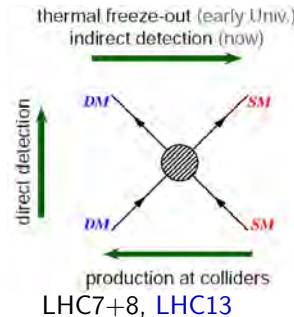
XENON100 1207.5988

LUX 1310.8214

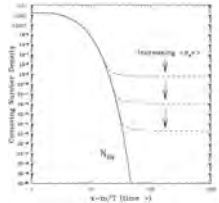
...

XENON1T

LZ



e.g. CMS 1402.4770, ATLAS 1405.7875



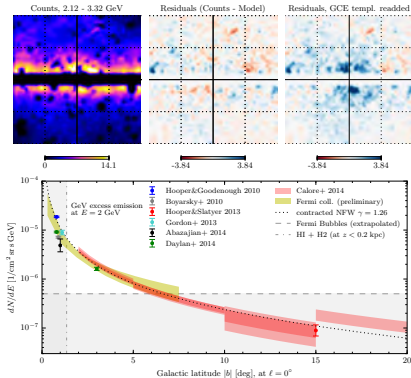
NB: other well-motivated possibilities: axions, ...

WIMPology

- ▶ Many experiments at edge of sensitivity for WIMPy cross sections
- ▶ Large uncertainties: need input from simulations, halo profile, substructures, velocity distribution, ...; foregrounds, cosmic ray propagation, ... $\Rightarrow$ Collider/CMB bounds highly desirable

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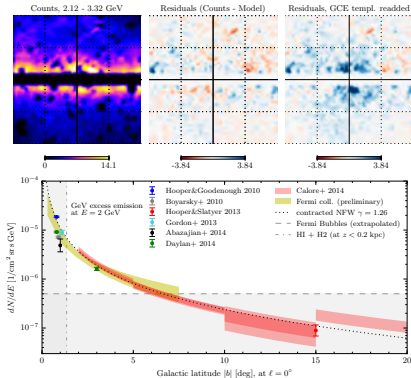
Galactic center excess?

Calore, Cholis, Weniger 1409.0042

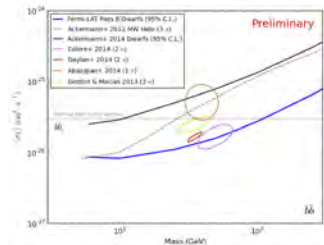
Calore, Cholis, McCabe, Weniger 1411.4647; ...

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Galactic center excess?



B. Andersson, Fermi LAT dwarf Pass 8

Calore, Cholis, Weniger 1409.0042

Calore, Cholis, McCabe, Weniger 1411.4647; ...

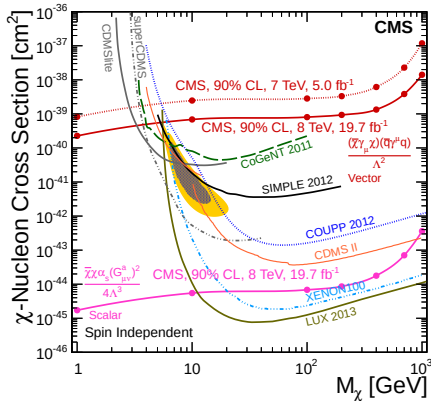
Interplay of ID, DD, LHC

- ▶ Combination of different probes is crucial to confirm/identify/'rule out' WIMPs
- ▶ How to compare different probes?
- ▶ Most complete: full models (MSSM)
 - ▶ Motivated from particle physics
 - ▶ Many free parameters

Interplay of ID, DD, LHC

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- ▶ How to compare different probes?
- ▶ Most complete: full models (MSSM)
 - ▶ Motivated from particle physics
 - ▶ Many free parameters
- ▶ Most model-independent: effective operator description
 - ▶ Straightforward and systematic
 - ▶ Limited reach of validity @ LHC energies

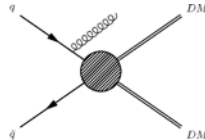
DM and the LHC



$$\mathcal{L}_V = \frac{\bar{\chi} \gamma_\mu \chi \bar{q} \gamma^\mu q}{\Lambda^2}$$

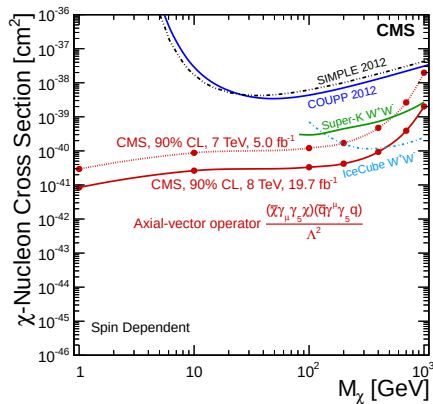
$$\mathcal{L}_S = \frac{\bar{\chi} \chi \alpha_s G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}}{\Lambda^3}$$

...



CMS 1408.3583

DM and the LHC

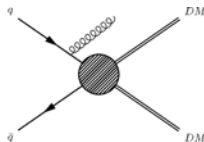


$$\mathcal{L}_V = \frac{\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q}{\Lambda^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_S = \frac{\bar{\chi}\chi\alpha_s G_{\mu\nu}G^{\mu\nu}}{\Lambda^3}$$

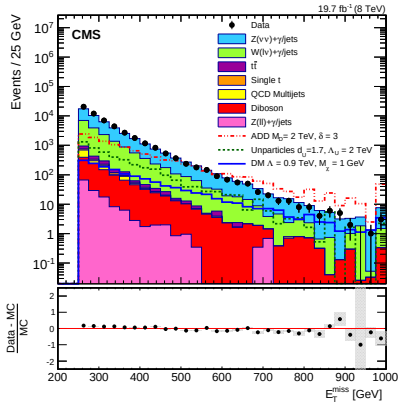
$$\mathcal{L}_A = \frac{\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\chi\bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5q}{\Lambda^2}$$

$$\dots$$



CMS 1408.3583

DM and the LHC

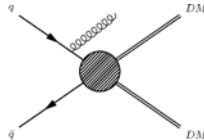


$$\mathcal{L}_V = \frac{\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q}{\Lambda^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_S = \frac{\bar{\chi}\chi\alpha_s G_{\mu\nu}G^{\mu\nu}}{\Lambda^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_A = \frac{\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\chi\bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5q}{\Lambda^2}$$

...



CMS 1408.3583

Validity of contact int. limit?

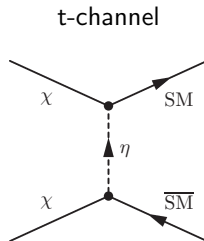
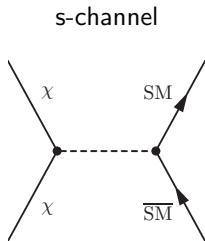
Momentum transfer $\sim$ TeV, limit on suppression scale $\Lambda \sim$ TeV

e.g. Busoni, De Simone, Morgante, Riotto 1402.1275; ...

cf. also Goodman, Ibe, Rajamaran, Sheperd, Tait, Yu 10; Bai, Fox, Harnik 10

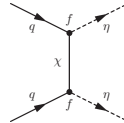
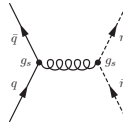
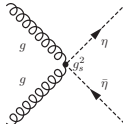
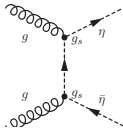
Interplay of ID, DD, LHC

- Bottom-up approach: DM + mediator



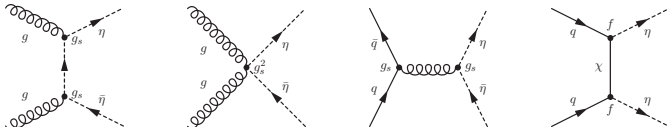
When is the mediator important?

- Collider searches (direct production of mediator for $m_\eta \lesssim 2 - 3 \text{ TeV}$)

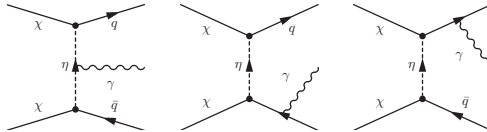


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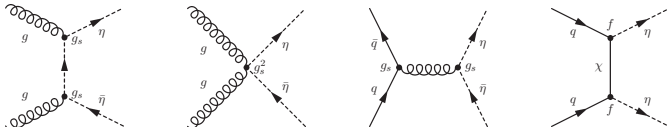
- Indirect detection (internal bremsstrahlung for $m_\eta \lesssim 5m_\chi$, Majorana)



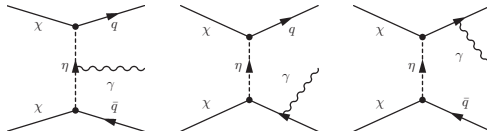
Bergstrom 89; Bergstrom, Bringmann, Edsjo 0710.3169

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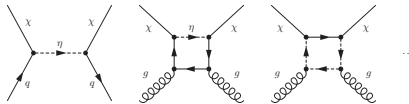


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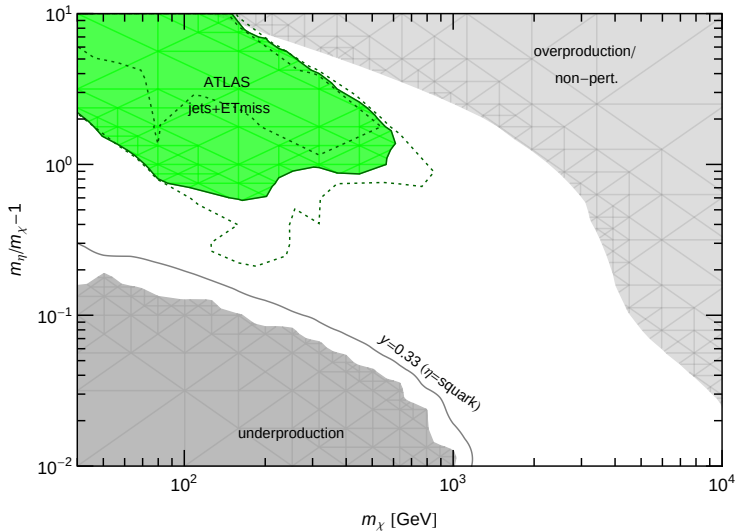
- Direct detection (EFT OK, except resonance for $m_\eta \simeq m_\chi$)



Hisano, Ishiwata, Nagata 1110.3719; Gondolo, Scopel 1307.4481; Drees, Nojiri; ...

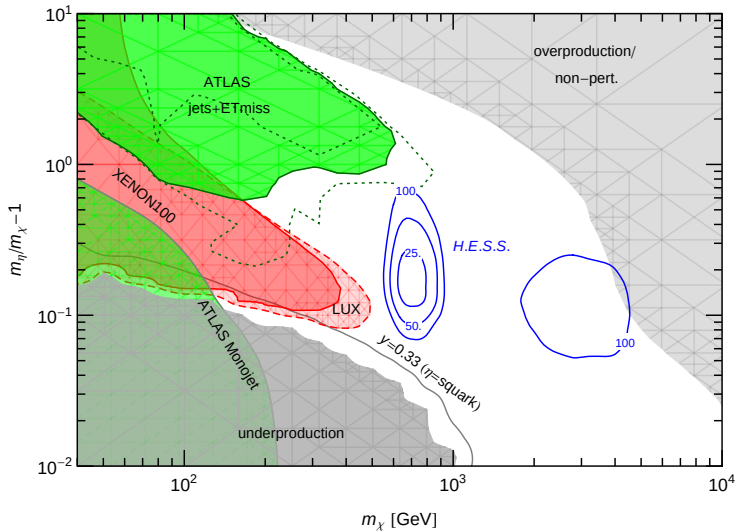
Complementarity (for thermal production)

DM coupling to u-quark



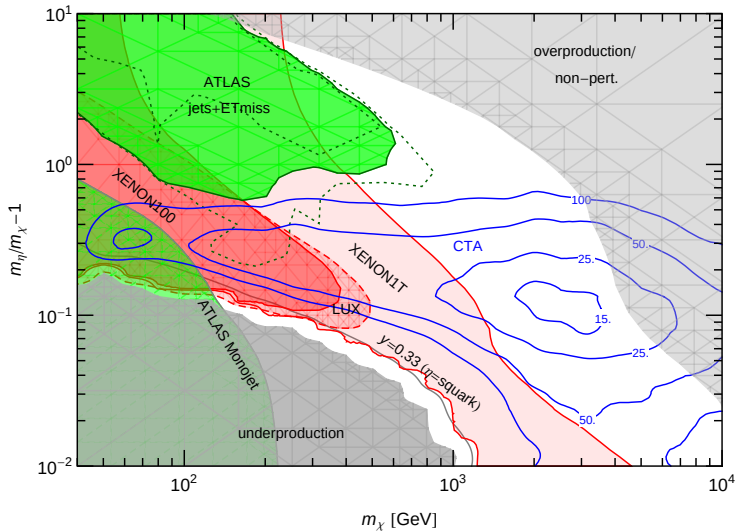
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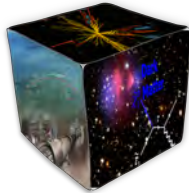
DM coupling to u-quark (prospects)



DM coupling to leptons

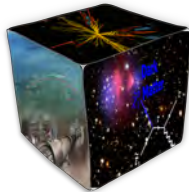
Conclusion

- ▶ Most profound observational hints for physics beyond SM come from cosmology; way ahead of theory/laboratory
- ▶ Next LHC run(s) will have important consequences for many scenarios of WIMP dark matter, EW baryogenesis, ...
- ▶ Complementarity/combination with ID & DD will be crucial to identify/rule out WIMPs
- ▶ Also many other interesting connections: neutrino mass, models/scale of inflation, DM self-interactions, topological defects reheating vs heavy ion (QFT in extreme environments), ...



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thank you!

image from T. Kamon

Massive neutrinos and leptogenesis

$$m_{\nu_1}^2 - m_{\nu_2}^2 = 7.02 \dots 8.09 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{eV}^2 \quad (3\sigma \text{ range})$$

$$|m_{\nu_1}^2 - m_{\nu_3}^2| = 2.31 \dots 2.60 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2$$

Add right-handed neutrinos to SM, seesaw explains why m_ν is so small

$$m_\nu = -v_{EW}^2 y \hat{M}_{\nu_R}^{-1} y^T$$



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... and baryon asymmetry

Fukugita, Yanagida 86

- ▶ B-L-violating Majorana masses M_{ν_R}
- ▶ CP-violation via Yukawa couplings y (like for quarks)
- ▶ Out-of-equilibrium (inverse) decay $\nu_R \leftrightarrow \ell \phi^\dagger$ and $\nu_R \leftrightarrow \ell^c \phi$

$$(\Gamma_i/H)|_{T=M_i} \simeq \frac{\tilde{m}_{\nu,i}/8\pi}{1.66 g_* v_{EW}^2/M_{pl}} \simeq \tilde{m}_{\nu,i}/\text{meV}$$

$\sim \mathcal{O}(1 - 100) \leftrightarrow$ leptogenesis works well
for observed ν mass scale

Direct production of the mediator $gg, qq \rightarrow \eta\eta, \eta \rightarrow \chi q$

DM-SM-med.
coupling
strength

mass splitting

MG, Ibarra, Rydbeck, Vogl 1403.4634; cf. also Papucci, Vichi, Zurek 1402.2285 for Dirac DM

Reinterpretation of ATLAS search for jets + missing energy

$\mathcal{L} = 20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (signal regions with 2-4jets; matching for two ad. jets)

ATLAS 1405.7875; ATLAS-CONF-2013-047