

THE ERA OF DATA

Neal Weiner

Center for Cosmology and Particle Physics
New York University

THE GREATEST EXPERIMENTS ON EARTH

With the Tevatron shutting down, the two
great experiments of our time will be

THE GREATEST EXPERIMENTS ON EARTH

With the Tevatron shutting down, the two
great experiments of our time will be



The LHC

THE GREATEST EXPERIMENTS ON ~~EARTH~~

anywhere

With the Tevatron shutting down, the two great experiments of our time will be



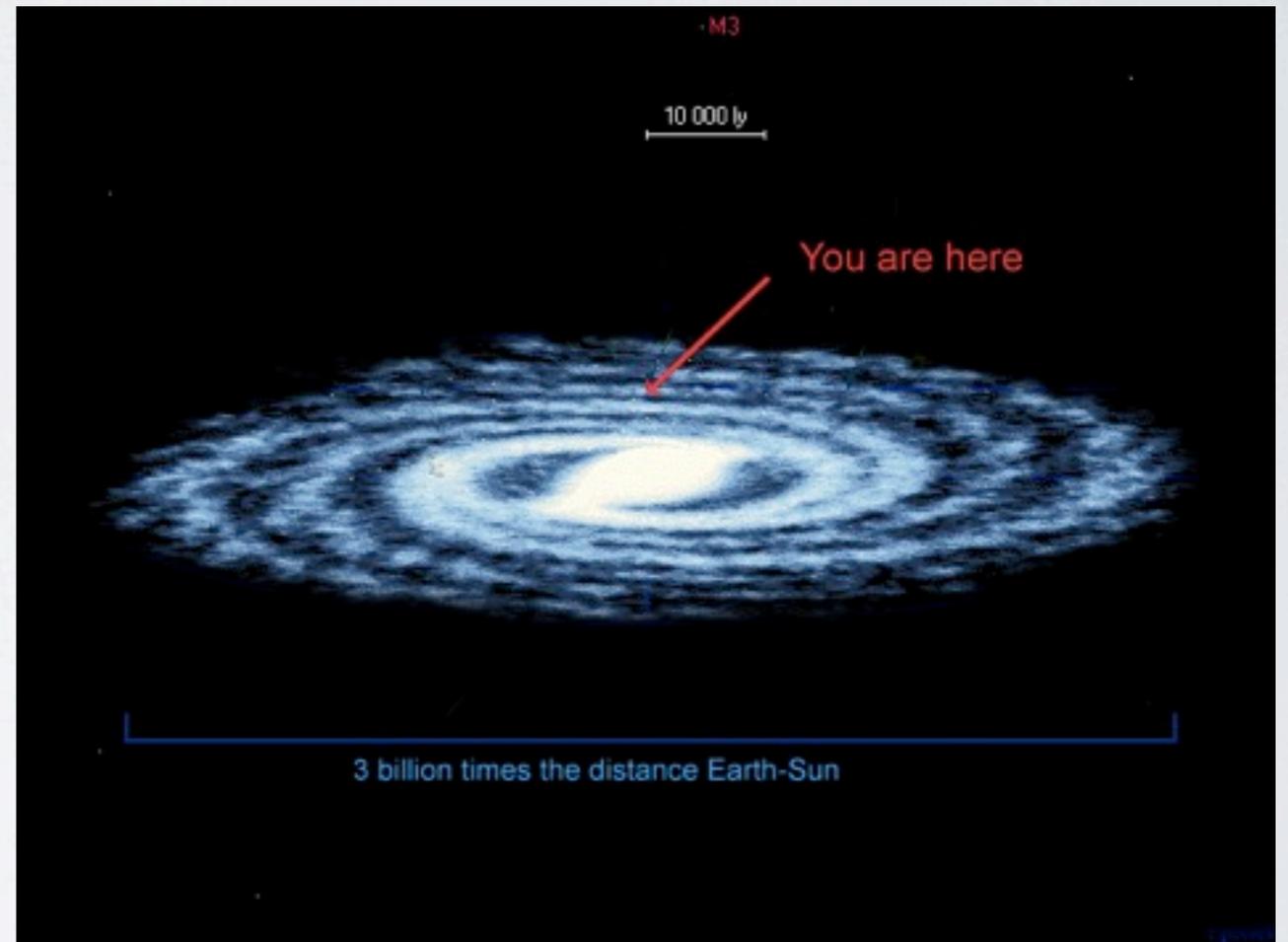
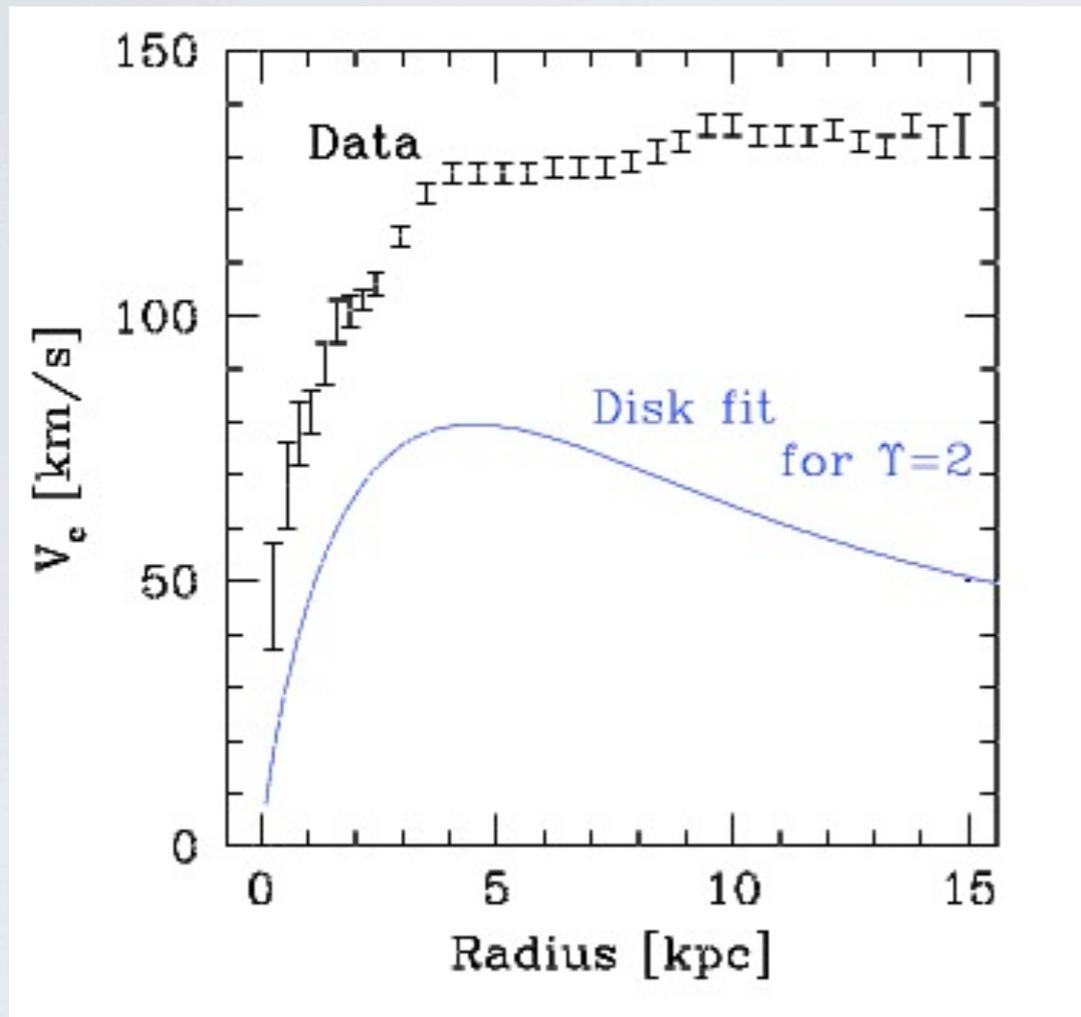
The LHC

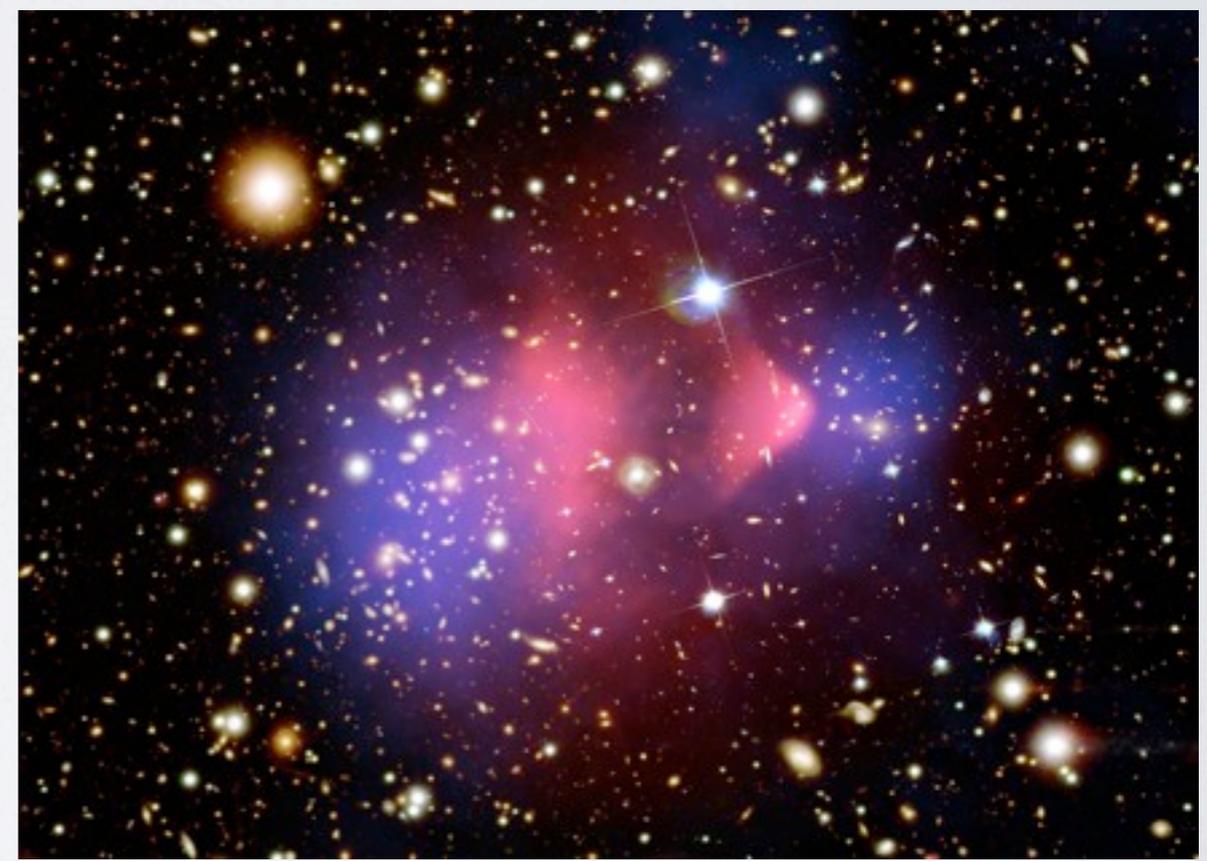
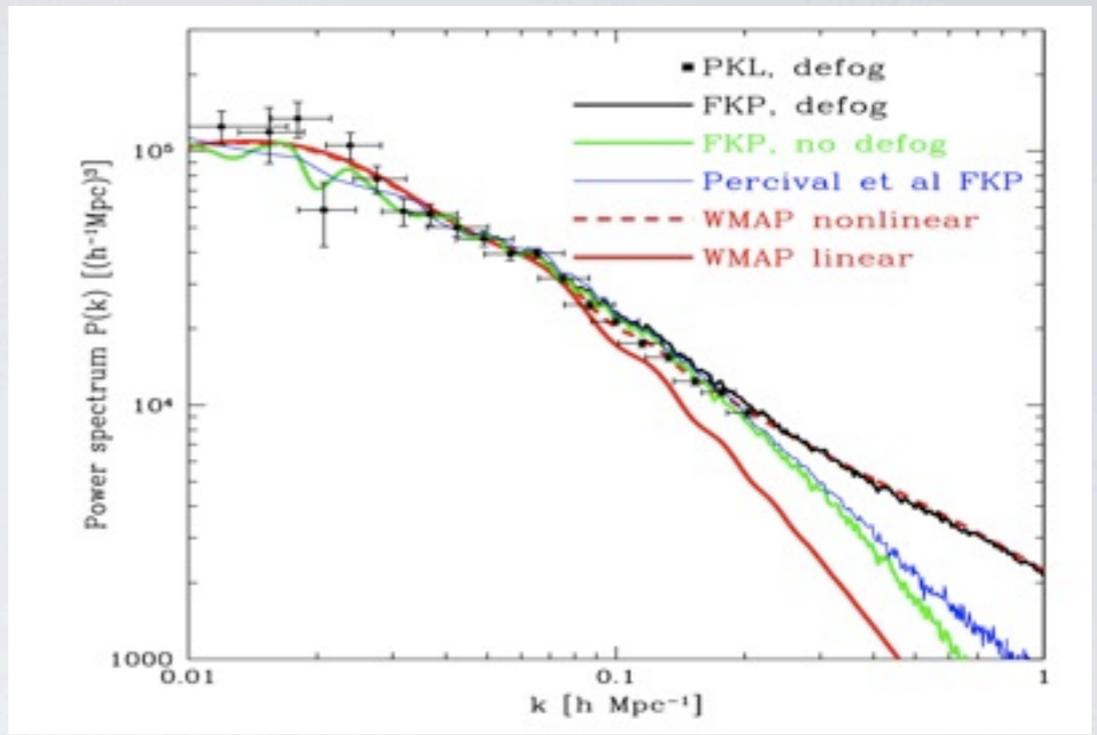
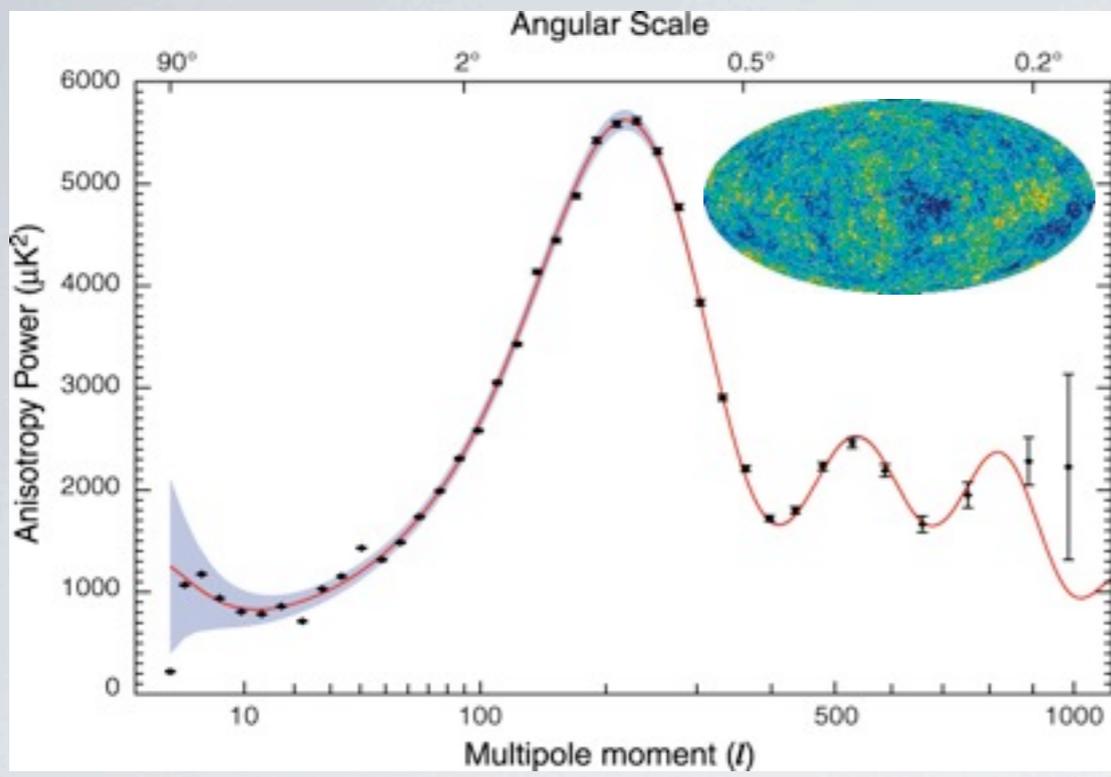


The Universe

can tell us about cosmology
can tell us about high energy physics

DARK MATTER





dark matter now robustly tested

so there **is** physics beyond the standard model...

but does it have anything to do with the TeV scale?

A classic tale...

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{SUSY} + B + L \\ & \subset \text{SUSY} + R\text{-parity} \end{aligned}$$

A classic tale...

$$\text{SUSY} + \text{B} + \text{L} \\ \simeq \text{SUSY} + \text{R-parity}$$

$$\text{SUSY} + \text{R-Parity} \\ = \text{Dark matter!!!} \\ (\text{often})$$

is there more to the story?

- Precision and the standard model

- Precision and the standard model

Quantity	Value	Standard Model	Pull
m_t [GeV]	$172.7 \pm 2.9 \pm 0.6$	172.7 ± 2.8	0.0
M_W [GeV]	80.450 ± 0.058	80.376 ± 0.017	1.3
	80.392 ± 0.039		0.4
M_Z [GeV]	91.1876 ± 0.0021	91.1874 ± 0.0021	0.1
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4968 ± 0.0011	-0.7
$\Gamma(\text{had})$ [GeV]	1.7444 ± 0.0020	1.7434 ± 0.0010	—
$\Gamma(\text{inv})$ [MeV]	499.0 ± 1.5	501.65 ± 0.11	—
$\Gamma(\ell^+\ell^-)$ [MeV]	83.984 ± 0.086	83.996 ± 0.021	—
σ_{had} [nb]	41.541 ± 0.037	41.467 ± 0.009	2.0
R_e	20.804 ± 0.050	20.756 ± 0.011	1.0
R_μ	20.785 ± 0.033	20.756 ± 0.011	0.9
R_τ	20.764 ± 0.045	20.801 ± 0.011	-0.8
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21578 ± 0.00010	0.8
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.17230 ± 0.00004	-0.1
$A_{FB}^{(0,e)}$	0.0145 ± 0.0025	0.01622 ± 0.00025	-0.7
$A_{FB}^{(0,\mu)}$	0.0169 ± 0.0013		0.5
$A_{FB}^{(0,\tau)}$	0.0188 ± 0.0017		1.5
$A_{FB}^{(0,b)}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1031 ± 0.0008	-2.4
$A_{FB}^{(0,c)}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0737 ± 0.0006	-0.8
$A_{FB}^{(0,s)}$	0.0976 ± 0.0114	0.1032 ± 0.0008	-0.5
$s_1^2(A_{FB}^{(0,q)})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.23152 ± 0.00014	0.7
	0.2238 ± 0.0050		-1.5
A_e	0.15138 ± 0.00216	0.1471 ± 0.0011	2.0
	0.1544 ± 0.0060		1.2
	0.1498 ± 0.0049		0.6
A_μ	0.142 ± 0.015		-0.3
A_τ	0.136 ± 0.015		-0.7
	0.1439 ± 0.0043		-0.7
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.9347 ± 0.0001	-0.6
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.6678 ± 0.0005	0.1
A_s	0.895 ± 0.091	0.9356 ± 0.0001	-0.4
g_V^2	0.30005 ± 0.00137	0.30378 ± 0.00021	-2.7
g_R^2	0.03076 ± 0.00110	0.03006 ± 0.00003	0.6
$g_V^{\gamma Z}$	-0.040 ± 0.015	-0.0396 ± 0.0003	0.0
$g_A^{\gamma Z}$	-0.507 ± 0.014	-0.5064 ± 0.0001	0.0
A_{PV}	-1.31 ± 0.17	-1.53 ± 0.02	1.3
$Q_W(\text{Cs})$	-72.62 ± 0.46	-73.17 ± 0.03	1.2
$Q_W(\text{Tl})$	-116.6 ± 3.7	-116.78 ± 0.05	0.1
$\frac{\Gamma(b \rightarrow s\gamma)}{\Gamma(b \rightarrow Xc\gamma)}$	$3.35_{-0.44}^{+0.50} \times 10^{-3}$	$(3.22 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-3}$	0.3
$\frac{1}{2}(g_\mu - 2 - \frac{a}{g})$	4511.07 ± 0.82	4509.82 ± 0.10	1.5
τ_τ [s]	$290.89_{-0.58}^{+0.67}$	291.87 ± 1.76	-0.4

- Precision and the standard model

Quantity	Value	Standard Model	Pull
m_t [GeV]	$172.7 \pm 2.9 \pm 0.6$	172.7 ± 2.8	0.0
M_W [GeV]	80.450 ± 0.058	80.376 ± 0.017	1.3
	80.392 ± 0.039		0.4
M_Z [GeV]	91.1876 ± 0.0021	91.1874 ± 0.0021	0.1
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4968 ± 0.0011	-0.7
$\Gamma(\text{had})$ [GeV]	1.7444 ± 0.0020	1.7434 ± 0.0010	—
$\Gamma(\text{inv})$ [MeV]	499.0 ± 1.5	501.65 ± 0.11	—
$\Gamma(\ell^+\ell^-)$ [MeV]	83.984 ± 0.086	83.996 ± 0.021	—
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.541 ± 0.037	41.467 ± 0.009	2.0
R_e	20.804 ± 0.050	20.756 ± 0.011	1.0
R_μ	20.785 ± 0.033	20.756 ± 0.011	0.9
R_τ	20.764 ± 0.045	20.801 ± 0.011	-0.8
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21578 ± 0.00010	0.8
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.17230 ± 0.00004	-0.1
$A_{FB}^{(0,e)}$	0.0145 ± 0.0025	0.01622 ± 0.00025	-0.7
$A_{FB}^{(0,\mu)}$	0.0169 ± 0.0013		0.5
$A_{FB}^{(0,\tau)}$	0.0188 ± 0.0017		1.5
$A_{FB}^{(0,b)}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1031 ± 0.0008	-2.4
$A_{FB}^{(0,c)}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0737 ± 0.0006	-0.8
$A_{FB}^{(0,s)}$	0.0976 ± 0.0114	0.1032 ± 0.0008	-0.5
$s_1^2(A_{FB}^{(0,q)})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.23152 ± 0.00014	0.7
	0.2238 ± 0.0050		-1.5
A_e	0.15138 ± 0.00216	0.1471 ± 0.0011	2.0
	0.1544 ± 0.0060		1.2
	0.1498 ± 0.0049		0.6
A_μ	0.142 ± 0.015		-0.3
A_τ	0.136 ± 0.015		-0.7
	0.1439 ± 0.0043		-0.7
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.9347 ± 0.0001	-0.6
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.6678 ± 0.0005	0.1
A_s	0.895 ± 0.091	0.9356 ± 0.0001	-0.4
g_V^2	0.30005 ± 0.00137	0.30378 ± 0.00021	-2.7
g_R^2	0.03076 ± 0.00110	0.03006 ± 0.00003	0.6
$g_V^{\nu e}$	-0.040 ± 0.015	-0.0396 ± 0.0003	0.0
$g_A^{\nu e}$	-0.507 ± 0.014	-0.5064 ± 0.0001	0.0
A_{PV}	-1.31 ± 0.17	-1.53 ± 0.02	1.3
$Q_W(\text{Cs})$	-72.62 ± 0.46	-73.17 ± 0.03	1.2
$Q_W(\text{Tl})$	-116.6 ± 3.7	-116.78 ± 0.05	0.1
$\frac{\Gamma(b \rightarrow s\gamma)}{\Gamma(b \rightarrow X s\gamma)}$	$3.35_{-0.44}^{+0.50} \times 10^{-3}$	$(3.22 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-3}$	0.3
$\frac{1}{2}(g_\mu - 2 - \frac{2}{3})$	4511.07 ± 0.82	4509.82 ± 0.10	1.5
τ_τ [fs]	$290.89_{-0.58}^{+0.67}$	291.87 ± 1.76	-0.4



- Precision and the standard model

Quantity	Value	Standard Model	Pull
m_t [GeV]	$172.7 \pm 2.9 \pm 0.6$	172.7 ± 2.8	0.0
M_W [GeV]	80.450 ± 0.058	80.376 ± 0.017	1.3
	80.392 ± 0.039		0.4
M_Z [GeV]	91.1876 ± 0.0021	91.1874 ± 0.0021	0.1
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4968 ± 0.0011	-0.7
$\Gamma(\text{had})$ [GeV]	1.7444 ± 0.0020	1.7434 ± 0.0010	—
$\Gamma(\text{inv})$ [MeV]	499.0 ± 1.5	501.65 ± 0.11	—
$\Gamma(\ell^+\ell^-)$ [MeV]	83.984 ± 0.086	83.996 ± 0.021	—
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.541 ± 0.037	41.467 ± 0.009	2.0
R_e	20.804 ± 0.050	20.756 ± 0.011	1.0
R_μ	20.785 ± 0.033	20.756 ± 0.011	0.9
R_τ	20.764 ± 0.045	20.801 ± 0.011	-0.8
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21578 ± 0.00010	0.8
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.17230 ± 0.00004	-0.1
$A_{FB}^{(0,e)}$	0.0145 ± 0.0025	0.01622 ± 0.00025	-0.7
$A_{FB}^{(0,\mu)}$	0.0169 ± 0.0013		0.5
$A_{FB}^{(0,\tau)}$	0.0188 ± 0.0017		1.5
$A_{FB}^{(0,b)}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1031 ± 0.0008	-2.4
$A_{FB}^{(0,c)}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0737 ± 0.0006	-0.8
$A_{FB}^{(0,s)}$	0.0976 ± 0.0114	0.1032 ± 0.0008	-0.5
$s_1^2(A_{FB}^{(0,q)})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.23152 ± 0.00014	0.7
	0.2238 ± 0.0050		-1.5
A_e	0.15138 ± 0.00216	0.1471 ± 0.0011	2.0
	0.1544 ± 0.0060		1.2
	0.1498 ± 0.0049		0.6
A_μ	0.142 ± 0.015		-0.3
A_τ	0.136 ± 0.015		-0.7
	0.1439 ± 0.0043		-0.7
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.9347 ± 0.0001	-0.6
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.6678 ± 0.0005	0.1
A_s	0.895 ± 0.091	0.9356 ± 0.0001	-0.4
g_V^2	0.30005 ± 0.00137	0.30378 ± 0.00021	-2.7
g_R^2	0.03076 ± 0.00110	0.03006 ± 0.00003	0.6
$g_V^{\nu e}$	-0.040 ± 0.015	-0.0396 ± 0.0003	0.0
$g_A^{\nu e}$	-0.507 ± 0.014	-0.5064 ± 0.0001	0.0
A_{PV}	-1.31 ± 0.17	-1.53 ± 0.02	1.3
$Q_W(\text{Cs})$	-72.62 ± 0.46	-73.17 ± 0.03	1.2
$Q_W(\text{Tl})$	-116.6 ± 3.7	-116.78 ± 0.05	0.1
$\frac{\Gamma(b \rightarrow s\gamma)}{\Gamma(b \rightarrow X s\gamma)}$	$3.35_{-0.44}^{+0.50} \times 10^{-3}$	$(3.22 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-3}$	0.3
$\frac{1}{2}(g_\mu - 2 - \frac{R}{\tau})$	4511.07 ± 0.82	4509.82 ± 0.10	1.5
τ_τ [fs]	$290.89_{-0.58}^{+0.68}$	291.87 ± 1.76	-0.4



In general, new physics at the weak scale should have shown up in these precision studies

- Precision and the standard model

Quantity	Value	Standard Model	Pull
m_t [GeV]	$172.7 \pm 2.9 \pm 0.6$	172.7 ± 2.8	0.0
M_W [GeV]	80.450 ± 0.058	80.376 ± 0.017	1.3
	80.392 ± 0.039		0.4
M_Z [GeV]	91.1876 ± 0.0021	91.1874 ± 0.0021	0.1
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4968 ± 0.0011	-0.7
$\Gamma(\text{had})$ [GeV]	1.7444 ± 0.0020	1.7434 ± 0.0010	—
$\Gamma(\text{inv})$ [MeV]	499.0 ± 1.5	501.65 ± 0.11	—
$\Gamma(\ell^+\ell^-)$ [MeV]	83.984 ± 0.086	83.996 ± 0.021	—
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.541 ± 0.037	41.467 ± 0.009	2.0
R_e	20.804 ± 0.050	20.756 ± 0.011	1.0
R_μ	20.785 ± 0.033	20.756 ± 0.011	0.9
R_τ	20.764 ± 0.045	20.801 ± 0.011	-0.8
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21578 ± 0.00010	0.8
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.17230 ± 0.00004	-0.1
$A_{FB}^{(0,e)}$	0.0145 ± 0.0025	0.01622 ± 0.00025	-0.7
$A_{FB}^{(0,\mu)}$	0.0169 ± 0.0013		0.5
$A_{FB}^{(0,\tau)}$	0.0188 ± 0.0017		1.5
$A_{FB}^{(0,b)}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1031 ± 0.0008	-2.4
$A_{FB}^{(0,c)}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0737 ± 0.0006	-0.8
$A_{FB}^{(0,s)}$	0.0976 ± 0.0114	0.1032 ± 0.0008	-0.5
$s_1^2(A_{FB}^{(0,q)})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.23152 ± 0.00014	0.7
	0.2238 ± 0.0050		-1.5
A_e	0.15138 ± 0.00216	0.1471 ± 0.0011	2.0
	0.1544 ± 0.0060		1.2
	0.1498 ± 0.0049		0.6
A_μ	0.142 ± 0.015		-0.3
A_τ	0.136 ± 0.015		-0.7
	0.1439 ± 0.0043		-0.7
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.9347 ± 0.0001	-0.6
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.6678 ± 0.0005	0.1
A_s	0.895 ± 0.091	0.9356 ± 0.0001	-0.4
g_L^2	0.30005 ± 0.00137	0.30378 ± 0.00021	-2.7
g_R^2	0.03076 ± 0.00110	0.03006 ± 0.00003	0.6
g_V^2	-0.040 ± 0.015	-0.0396 ± 0.0003	0.0
g_A^e	-0.507 ± 0.014	-0.5064 ± 0.0001	0.0
A_{PV}	-1.31 ± 0.17	-1.53 ± 0.02	1.3
$Q_W(\text{Cs})$	-72.62 ± 0.46	-73.17 ± 0.03	1.2
$Q_W(\text{Tl})$	-116.6 ± 3.7	-116.78 ± 0.05	0.1
$\frac{\Gamma(b \rightarrow s\gamma)}{\Gamma(b \rightarrow X s\gamma)}$	$3.35_{-0.44}^{+0.50} \times 10^{-3}$	$(3.22 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-3}$	0.3
$\frac{1}{2}(g_\mu - 2 - \frac{R}{\tau})$	4511.07 ± 0.82	4509.82 ± 0.10	1.5
τ_τ [fs]	$290.89_{-0.58}^{+0.58}$	291.87 ± 1.76	-0.4

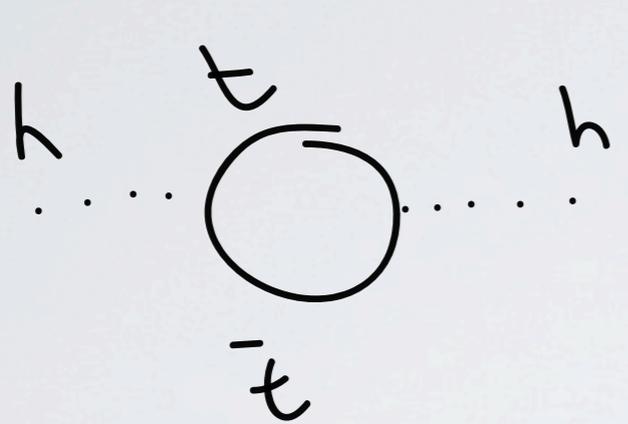


In general, new physics at the weak scale should have shown up in these precision studies

The “LEP Paradox” (Barbieri+Strumia '00)
or “Little Hierarchy Problem”

The hierarchy problem

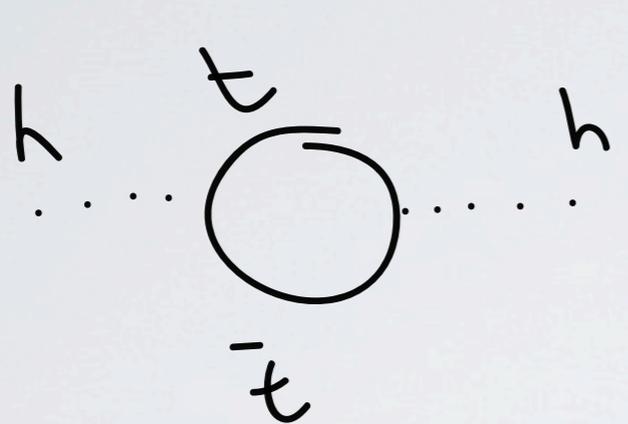
The hierarchy problem



A Feynman diagram showing a tadpole loop. A central circle represents a loop of top quarks. The top vertex of the loop is labeled 't' and the bottom vertex is labeled 't-bar'. Two external lines, representing Higgs bosons, are connected to the top and bottom vertices of the loop. Each external line is labeled 'h' and has a dotted line extending from it, indicating it is part of a larger diagram.

$$\delta m_h^2 = \frac{3\lambda_t^2}{16\pi^2} \Lambda^2$$

The hierarchy problem



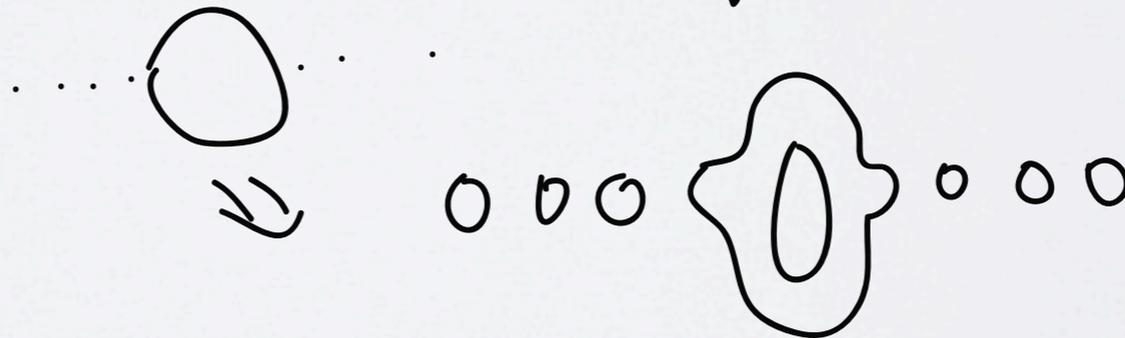
A Feynman diagram showing a tadpole loop. A horizontal line with a dot on the left is labeled 'h'. It connects to a circle. The top of the circle is labeled 't' and the bottom is labeled 't-bar'. A horizontal line with a dot on the right is labeled 'h'.

$$\delta m_h^2 = \frac{3\lambda_t^2}{16\pi^2} \Lambda^2$$

+ \tilde{t} SUSY

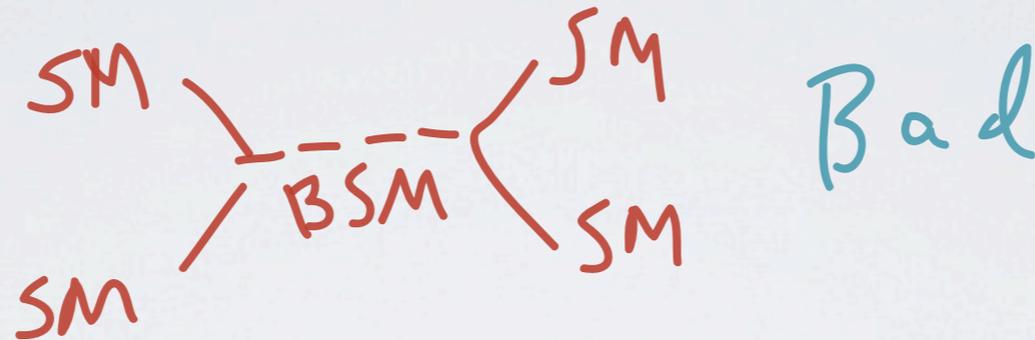
or

compositeness



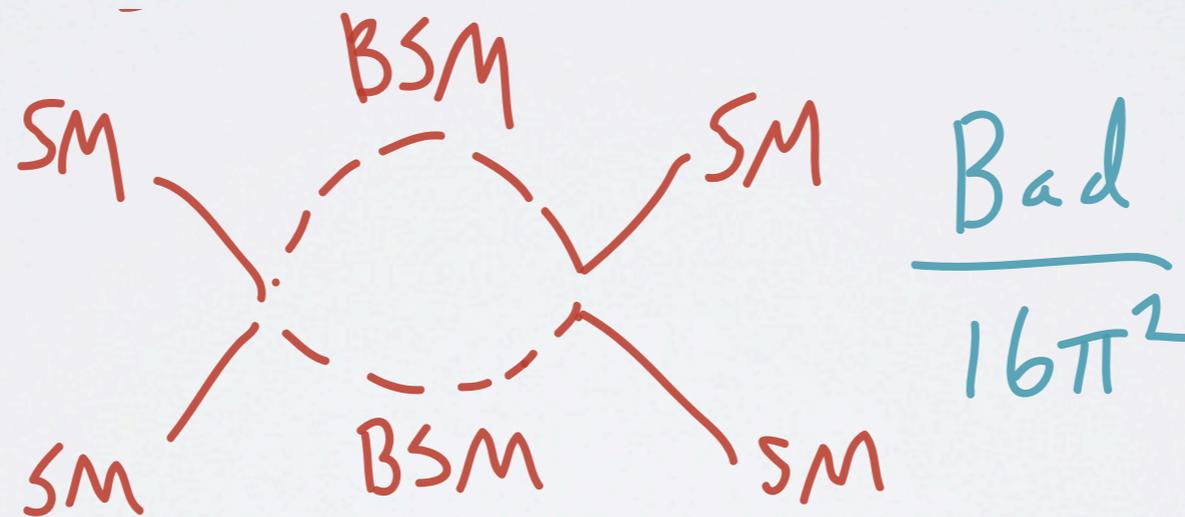
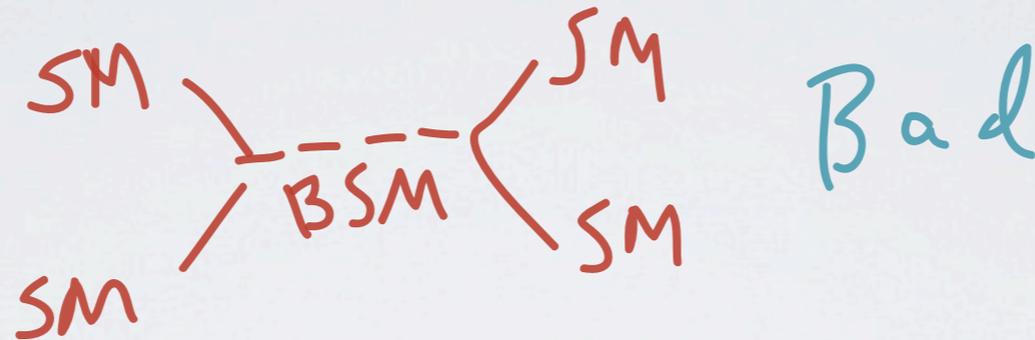
T-Parity (Cheng and Low)

- The problem arises from



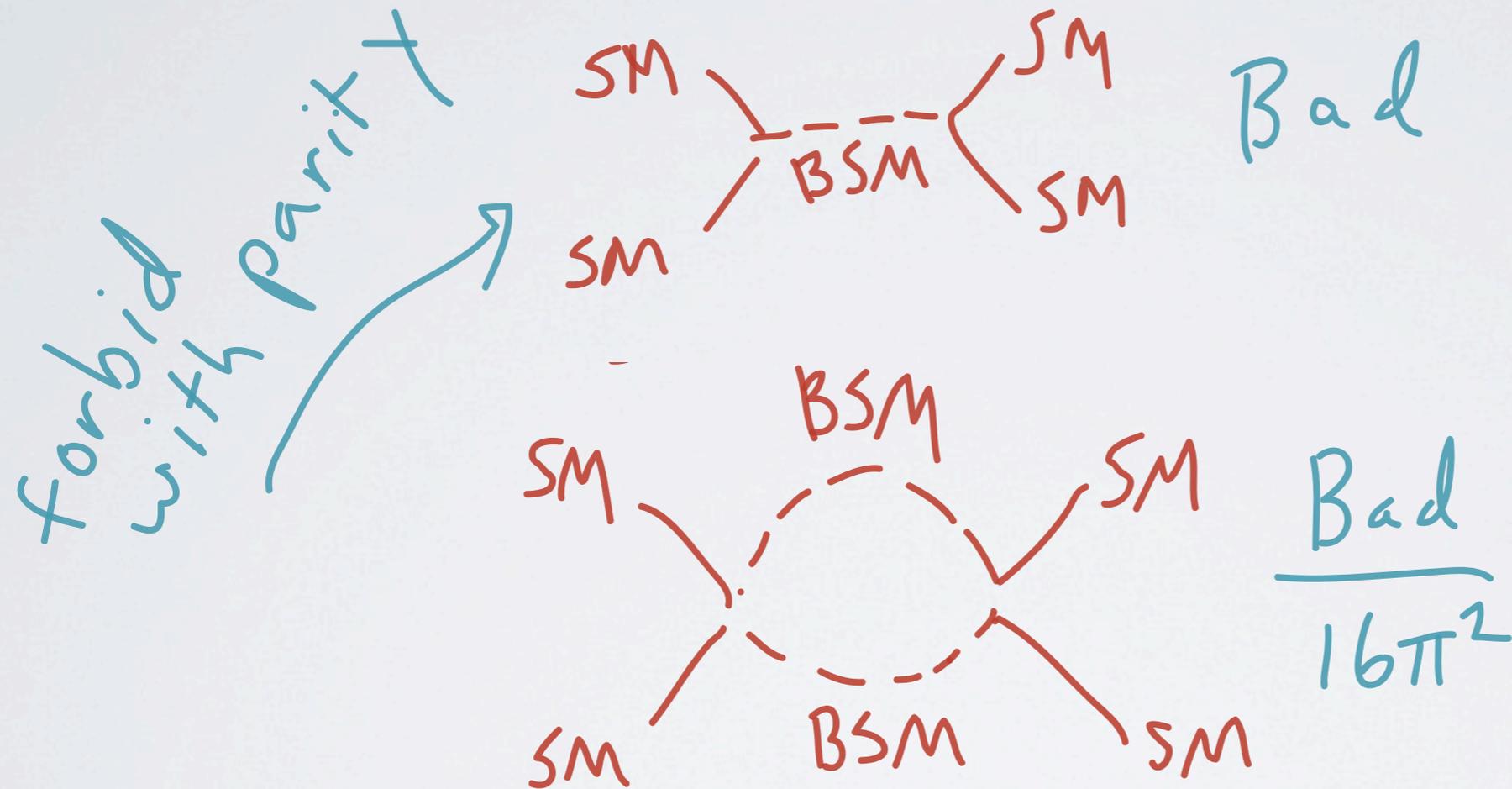
T-Parity (Cheng and Low)

- The problem arises from



T-Parity (Cheng and Low)

- The problem arises from



I.e., problem is presence of single BSM field
If only even numbers of BSM fields were allowed, this
term is forbidden!

a parity is a natural/expected element of
weak scale physics

Lightest stable new particle should be
present! (LSNP)

Weak scale WIMPs fairly generic

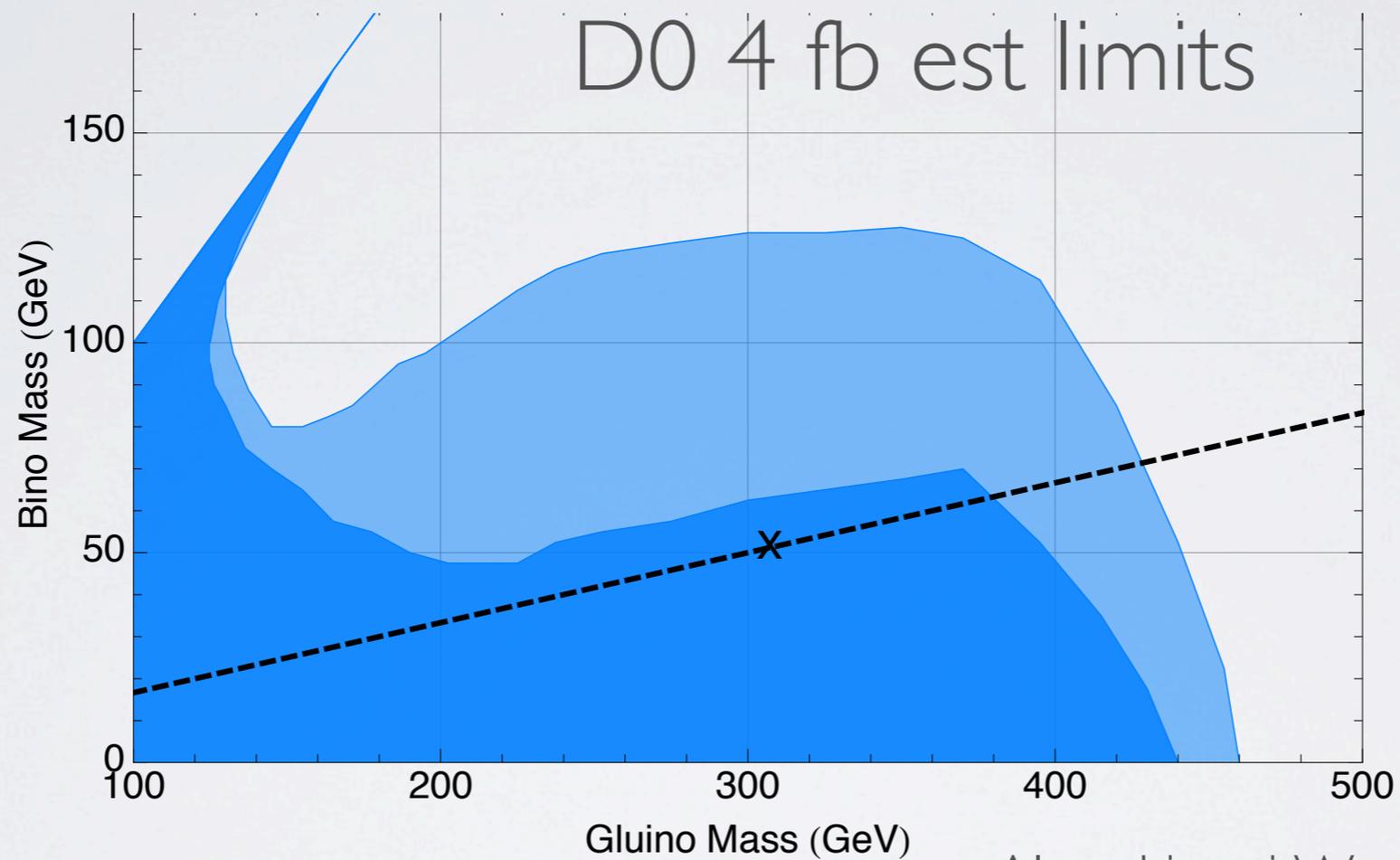
a parity is a natural/expected element of
weak scale physics

Lightest stable new particle should be
present! (LSNP)

Weak scale WIMPs fairly generic

so how much should we expect from MET?

HOW ROBUST IS MET?

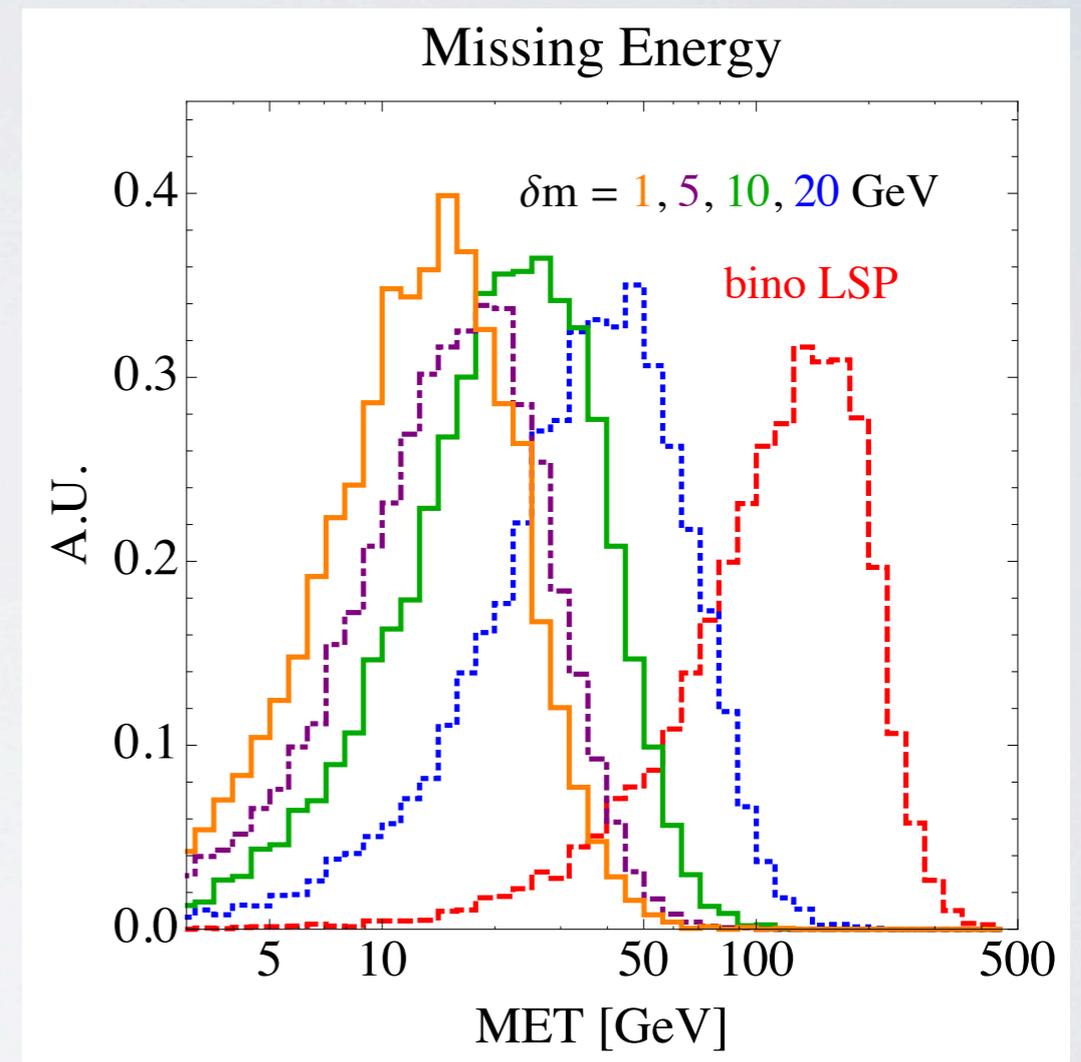
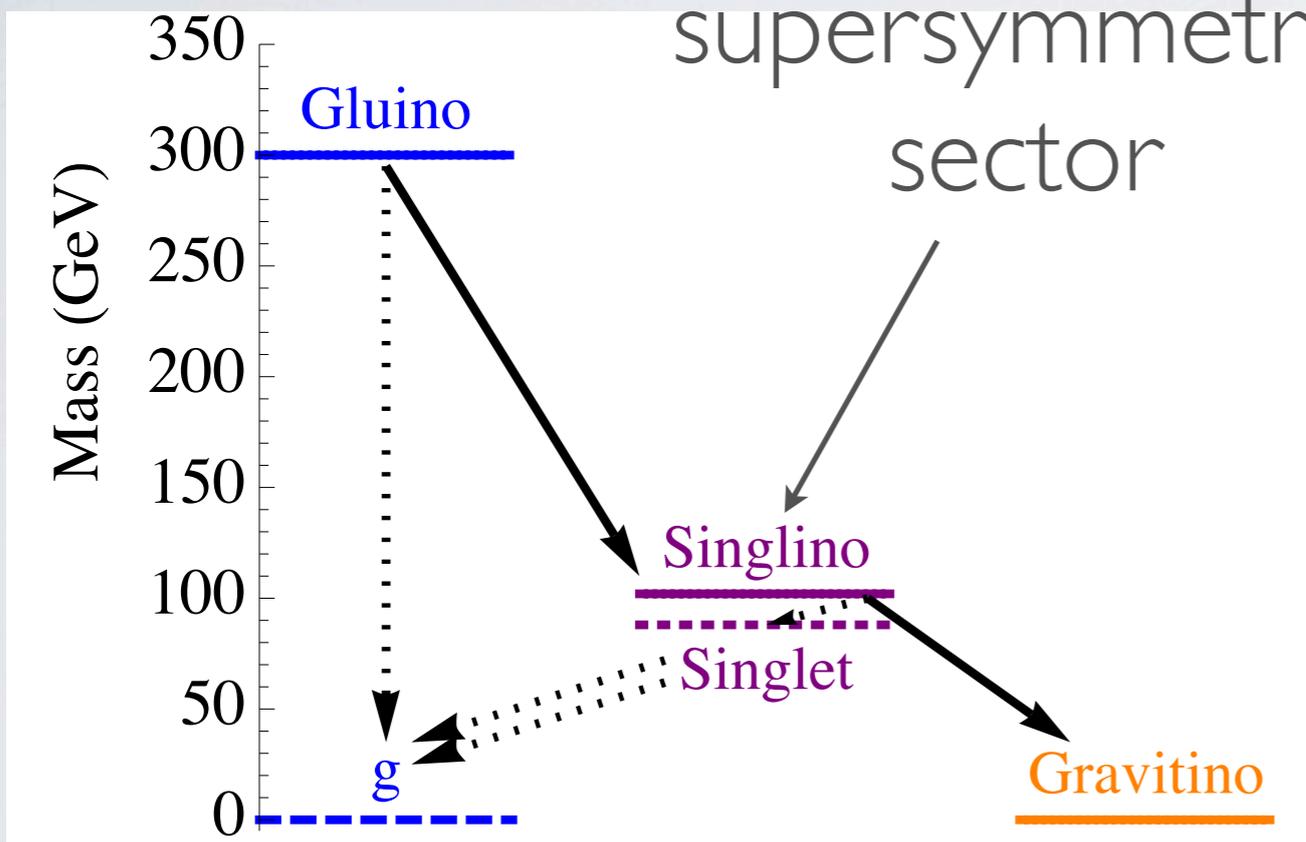


Alves, Lisanti, Wacker, '08

Squeezed spectra a challenging - but not impossible

SUSY WITH (ALMOST) NO MET

approximately supersymmetric sector



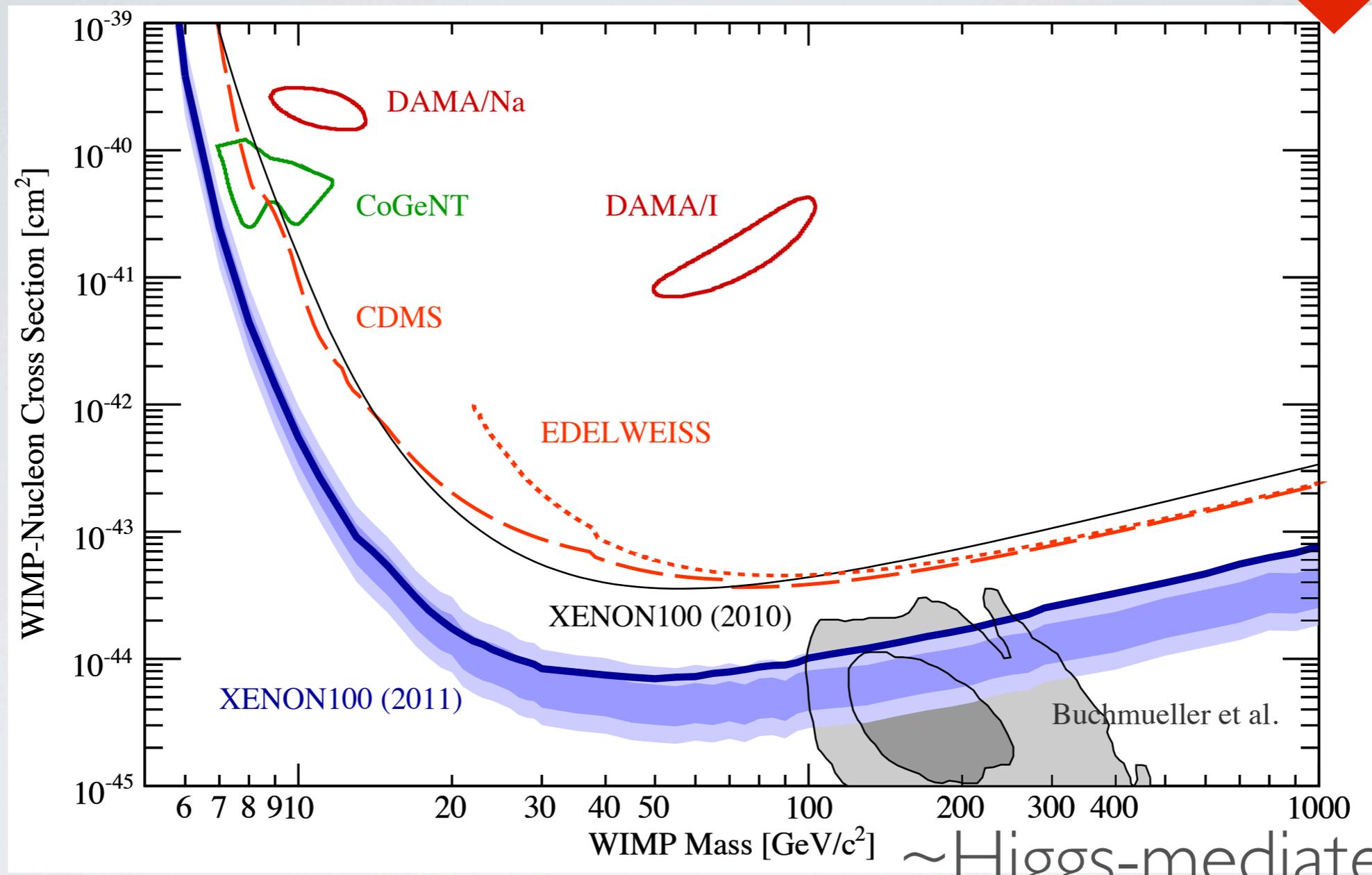
Fan, Reece, Ruderman '11

MET AND COSMOLOGY

- Parities are strongly motivated, and so MET is a likely scenario
- But MET can be lost, or suppressed!

COSMOLOGY UNDERGROUND

Z-mediated

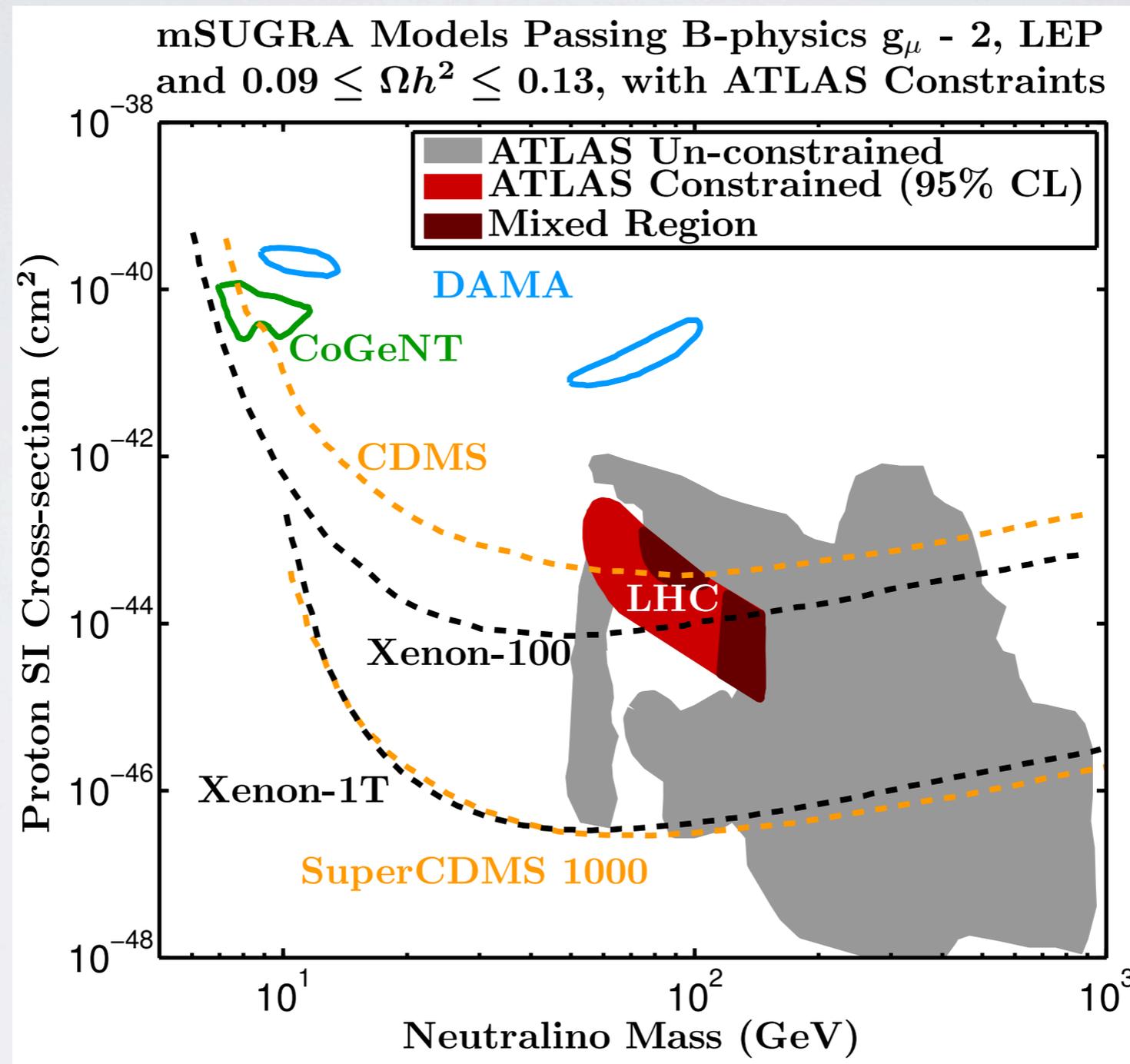


~Higgs-mediated

$$\sigma_{SI} = \left(\frac{\lambda}{0.1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{f}{0.3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{M_{\text{DM}}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{115 \text{ GeV}}{m_n}\right)^4 \times 5 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$$

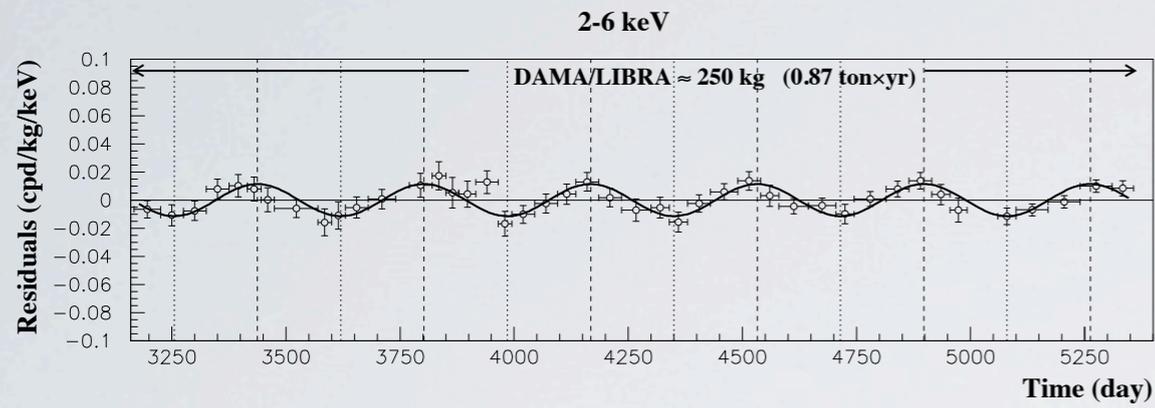
~ λ² uncertainty

THE LHC BEGINS TO PROBE...



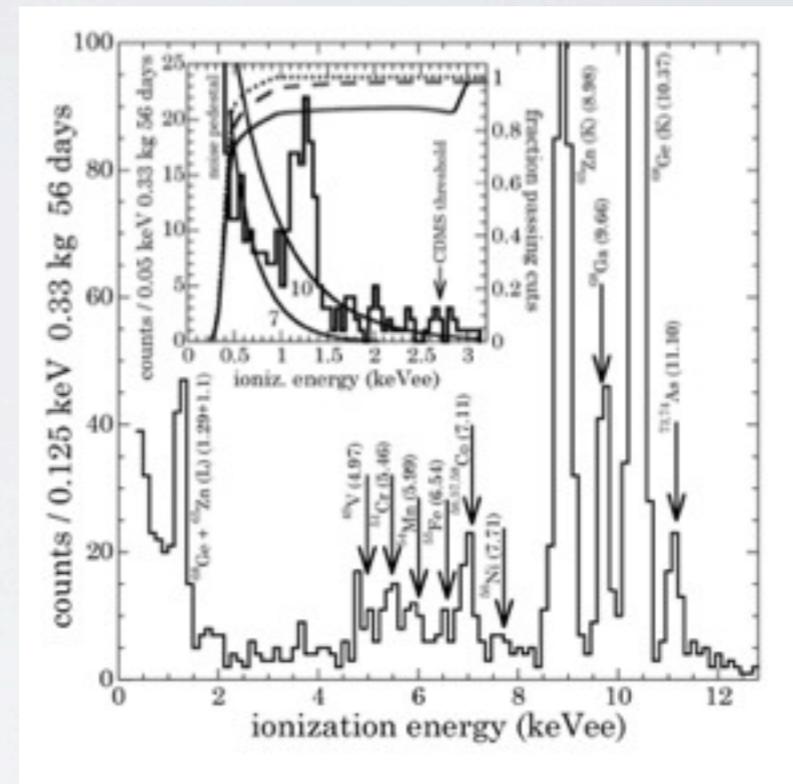
Akula et al 2011

LIGHT WIMP ANOMALIES

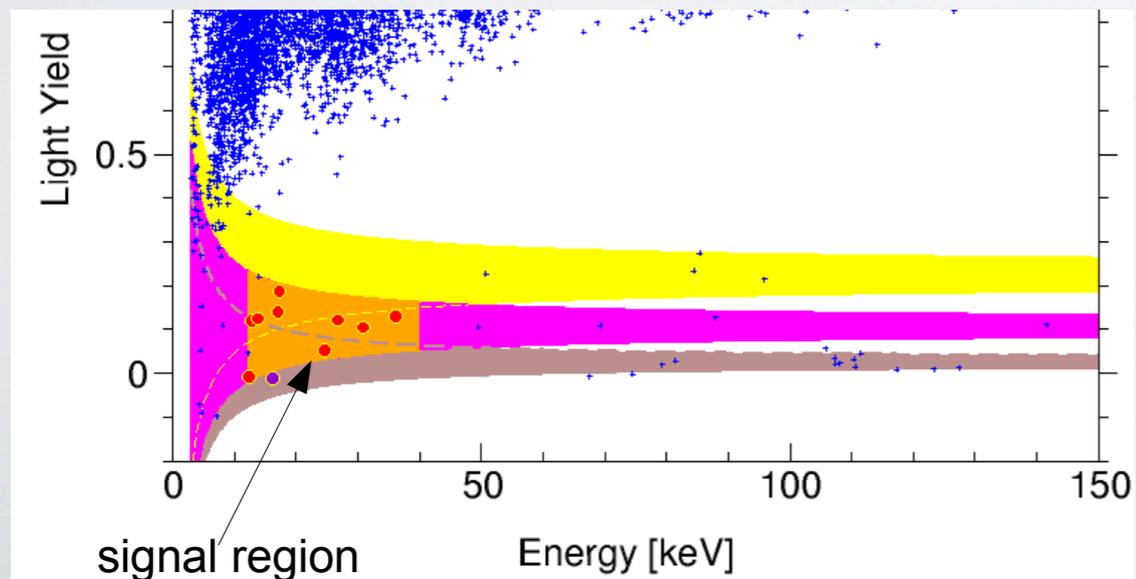


DAMA

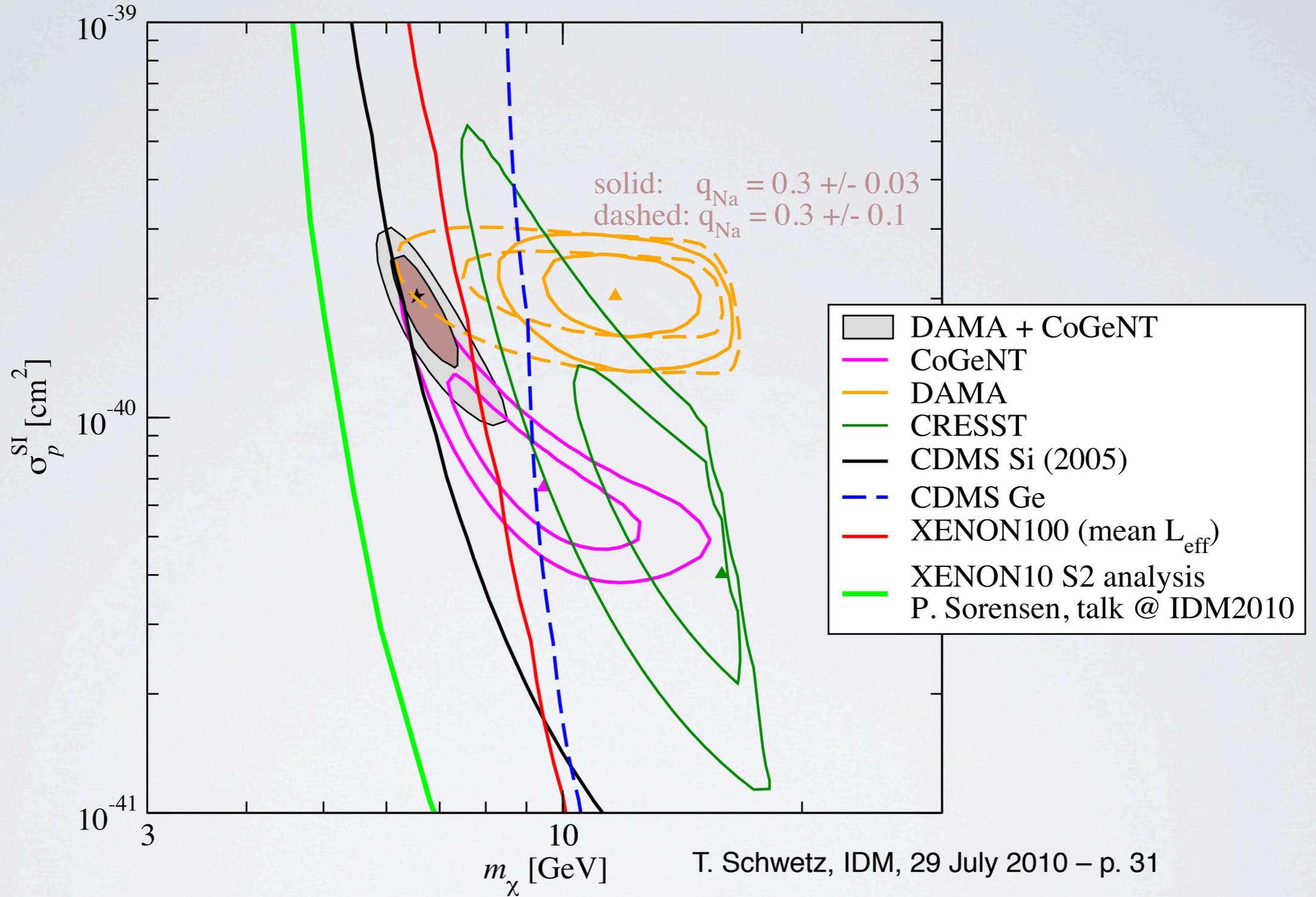
CoGeNT



CRESST

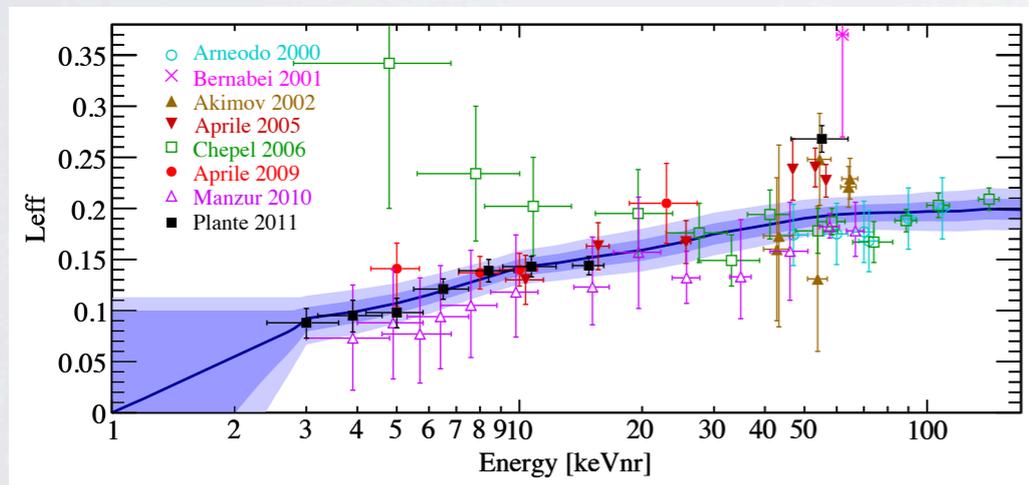
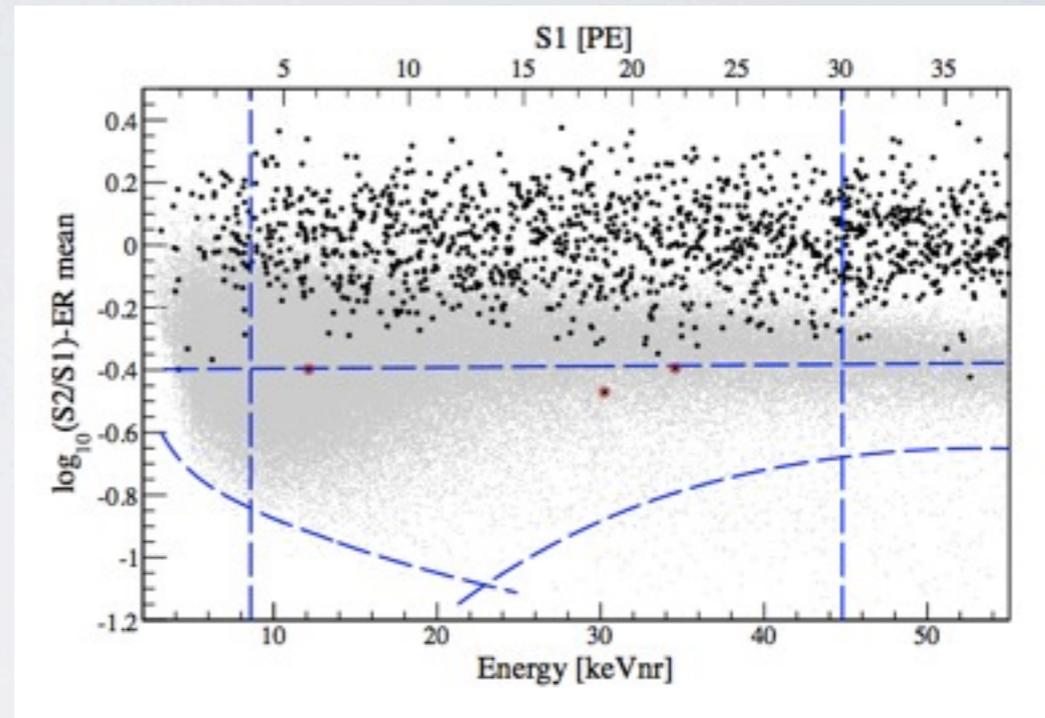
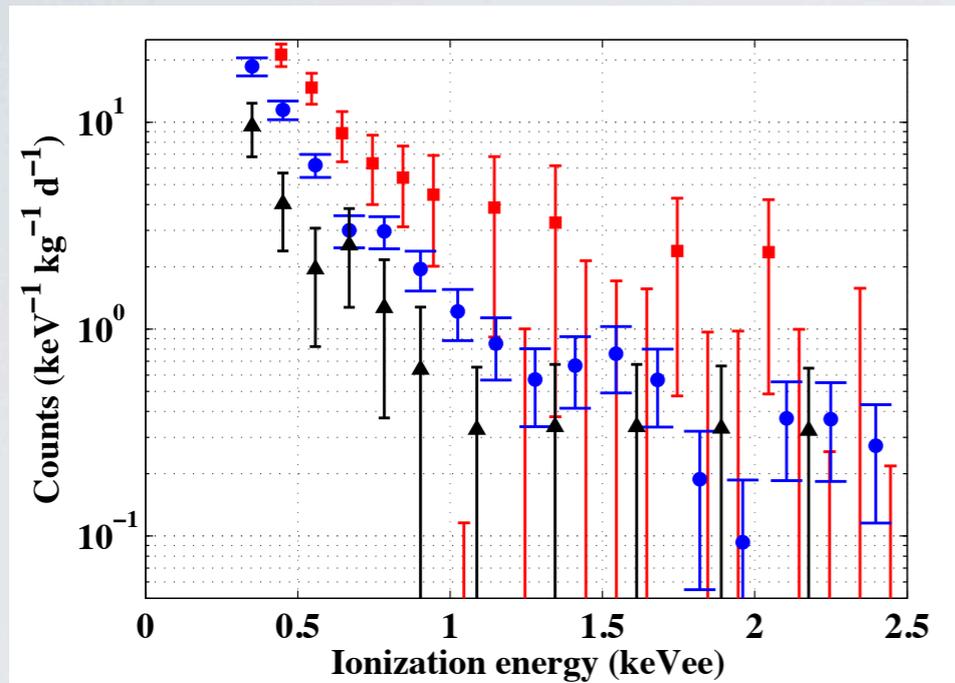


- The same beast?

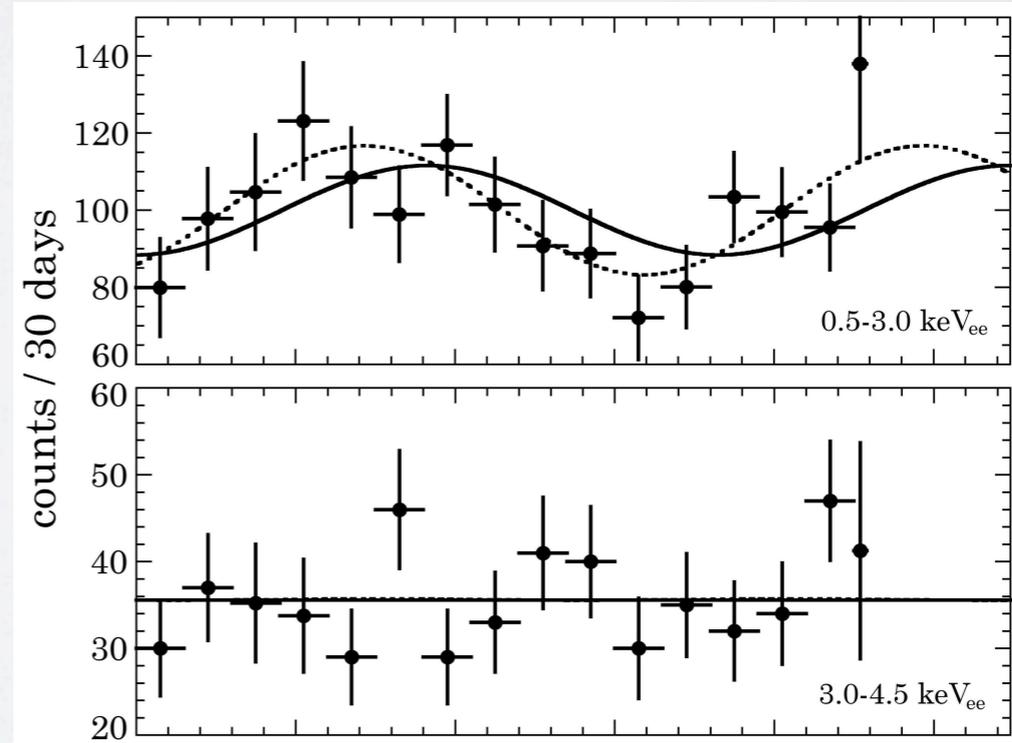
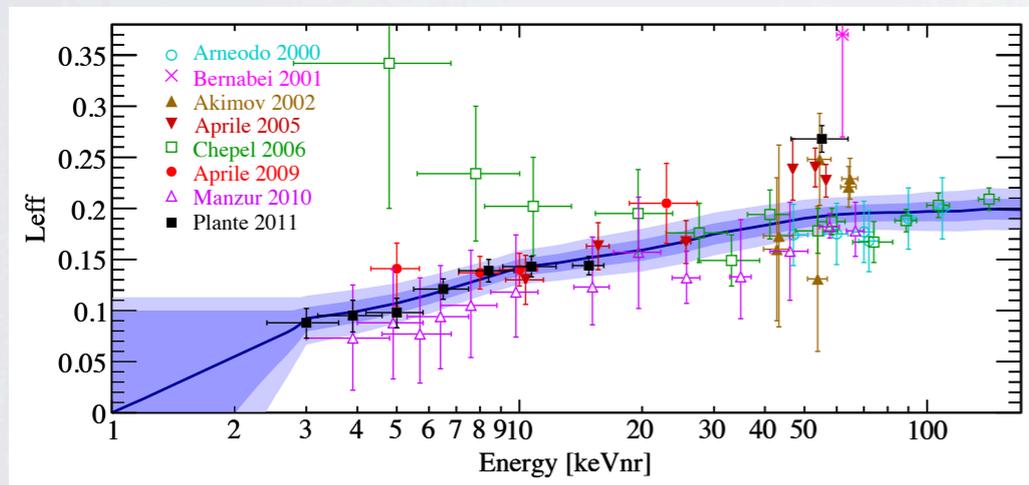
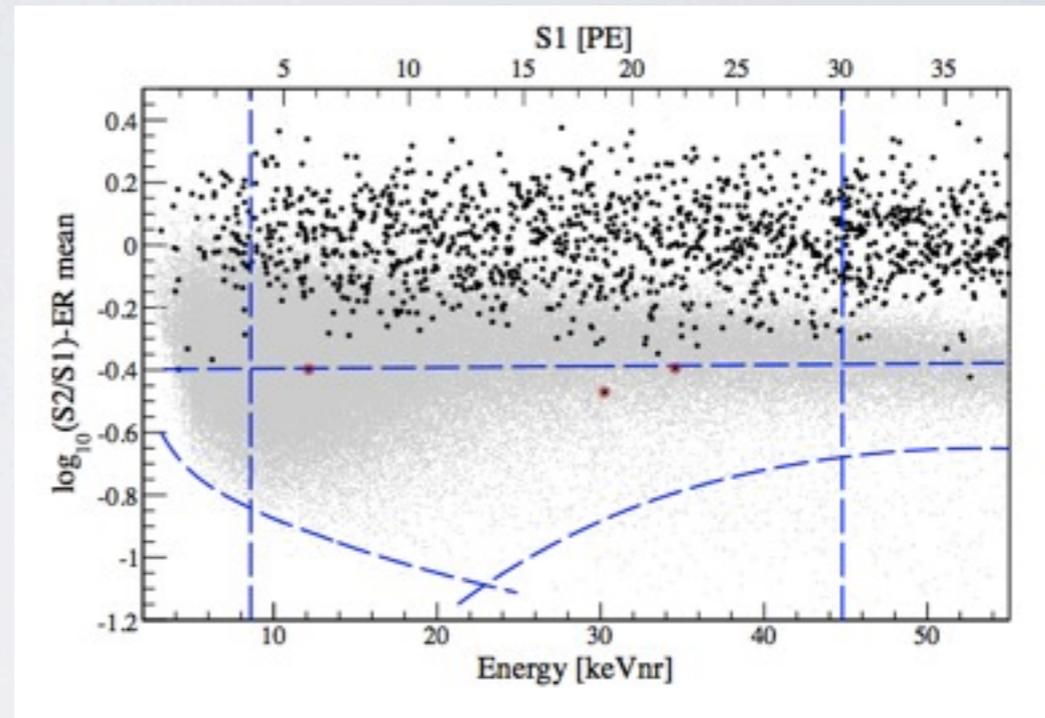
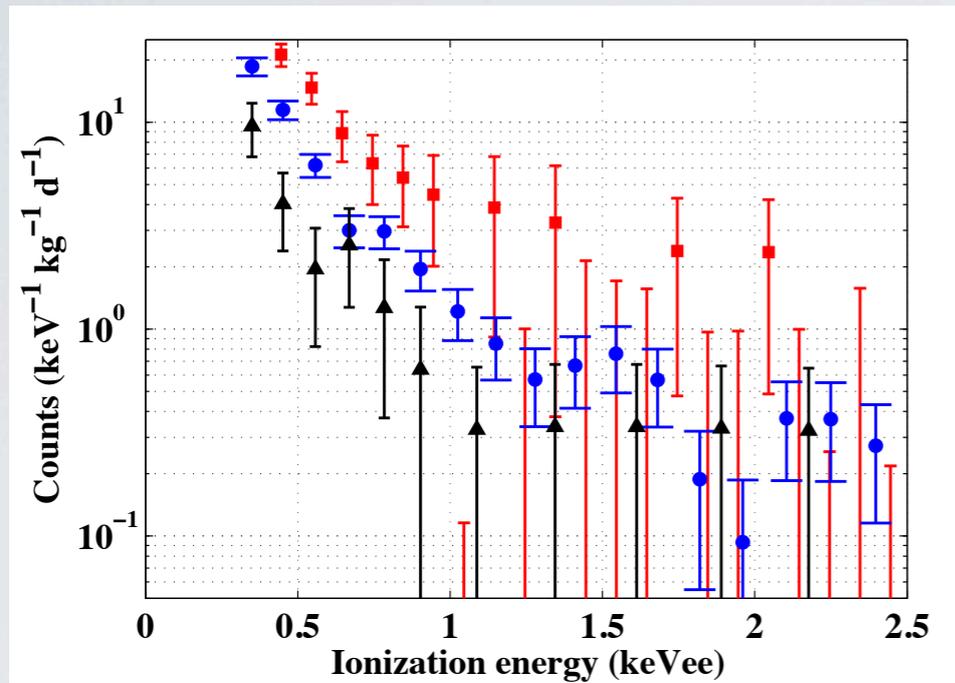


don't *really* line up, but within spitting distance

TENSIONS? EXCLUSIONS?



TENSIONS? EXCLUSIONS?



modulation?

WHAT WOULD IT BE?

Light neutralinos with large scattering cross sections in the minimal supersymmetric standard model

Eric Kuflik, Aaron Pierce, and Kathryn M. Zurek

Michigan Center for Theoretical Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

(Dated: July 20, 2010)

Motivated by recent data from CoGeNT and the DAMA annual modulation signal, we discuss collider constraints on minimal supersymmetric standard model neutralino dark matter with mass in the 5-15 GeV range. The lightest superpartner (LSP) would be a bino with a small Higgsino admixture. Maximization of the dark matter-nucleon scattering cross section for such a weakly interacting massive particle requires a light Higgs boson with $\tan \beta$ enhanced couplings. Limits on the invisible width of the Z boson, combined with the rare decays $B^\pm \rightarrow \tau \nu$, and the ratio $B \rightarrow D \tau \nu / B \rightarrow D \ell \nu$, constrain cross sections to be below $\sigma_n \lesssim 5 \times 10^{-42} \text{ cm}^2$. This indicates a higher local Dark Matter density than is usually assumed by a factor of roughly six would be necessary to explain the CoGeNT excess. This scenario also requires a light charged Higgs boson, which can give substantial contributions to rare decays such as $b \rightarrow s \gamma$ and $t \rightarrow b H^+$. We also discuss the impact of Tevatron searches for Higgs bosons at large $\tan \beta$.

WHAT WOULD IT BE?

Light neutralinos with large scattering cross sections in the minimal supersymmetric standard model

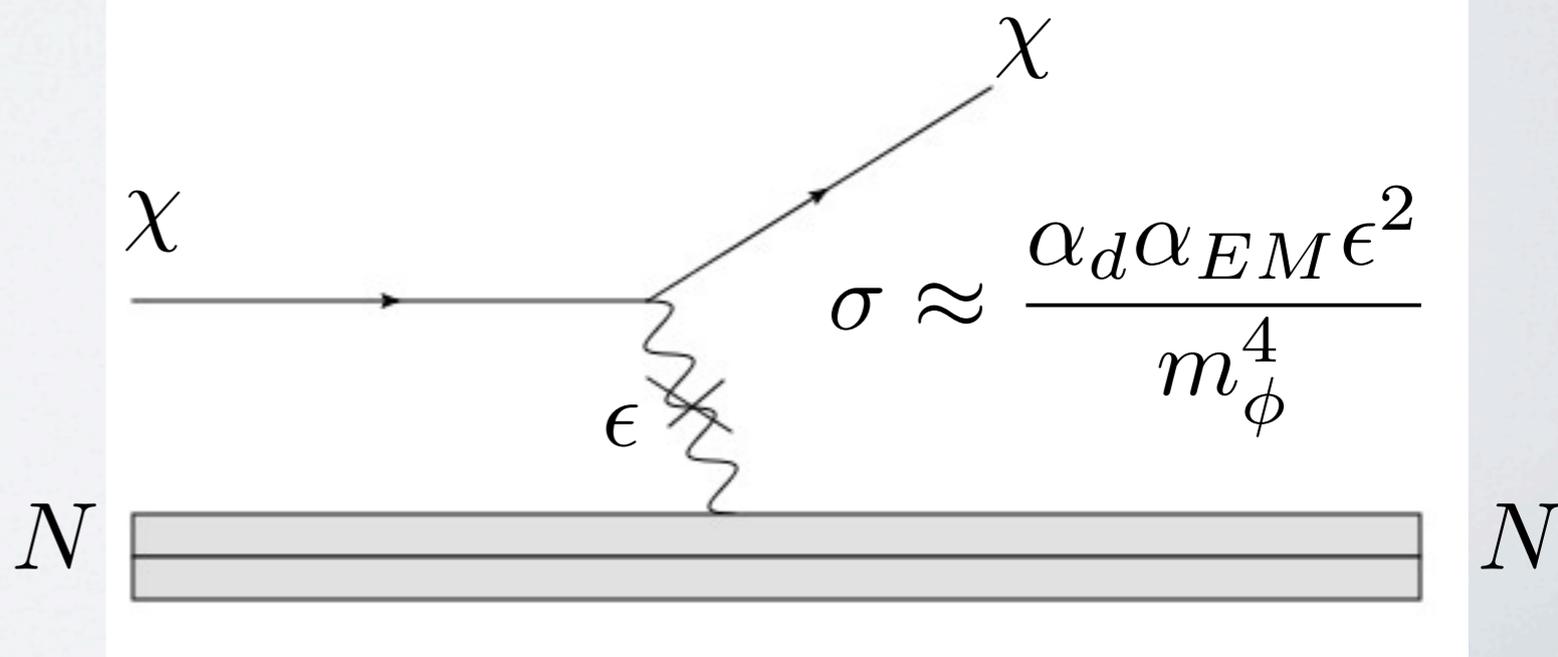
Eric Kuflik, Aaron Pierce, and Kathryn M. Zurek

Michigan Center for Theoretical Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

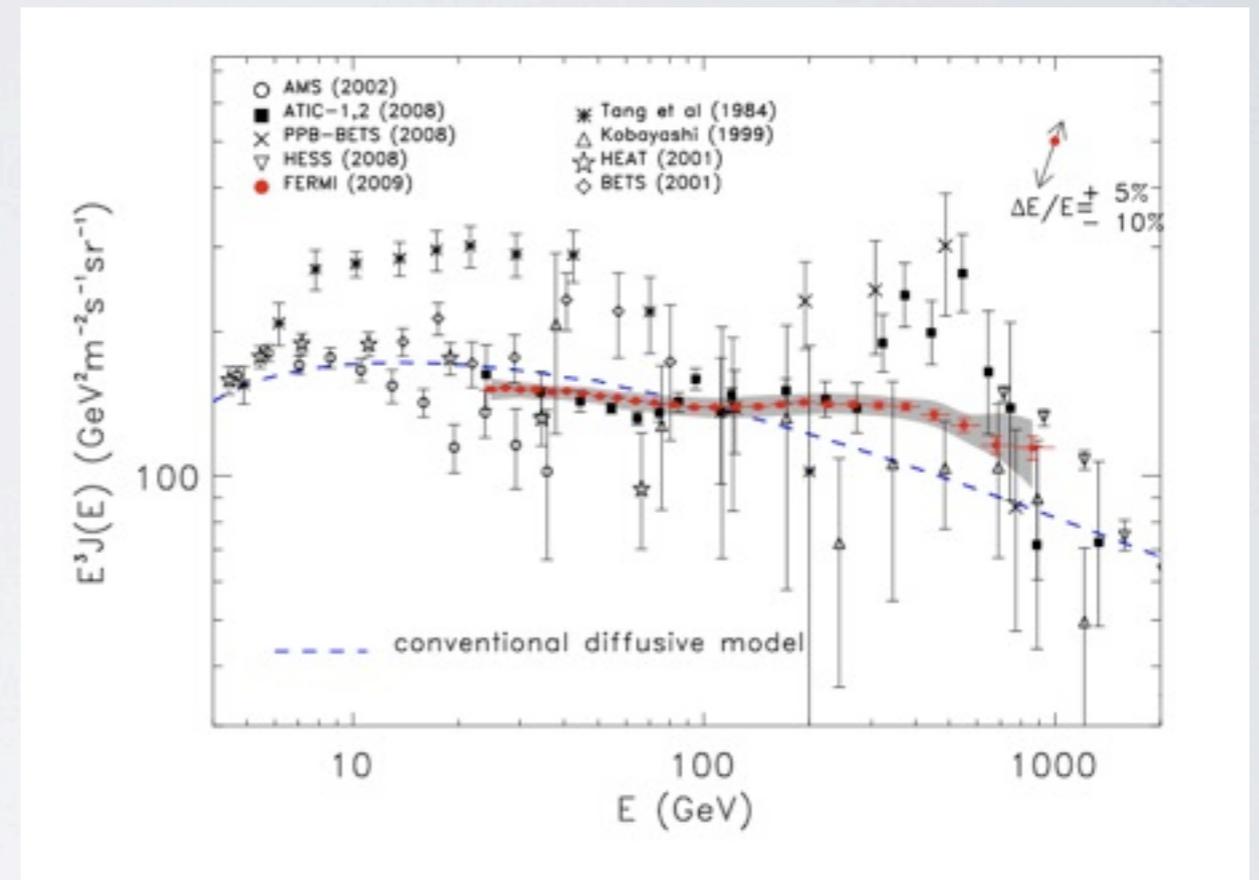
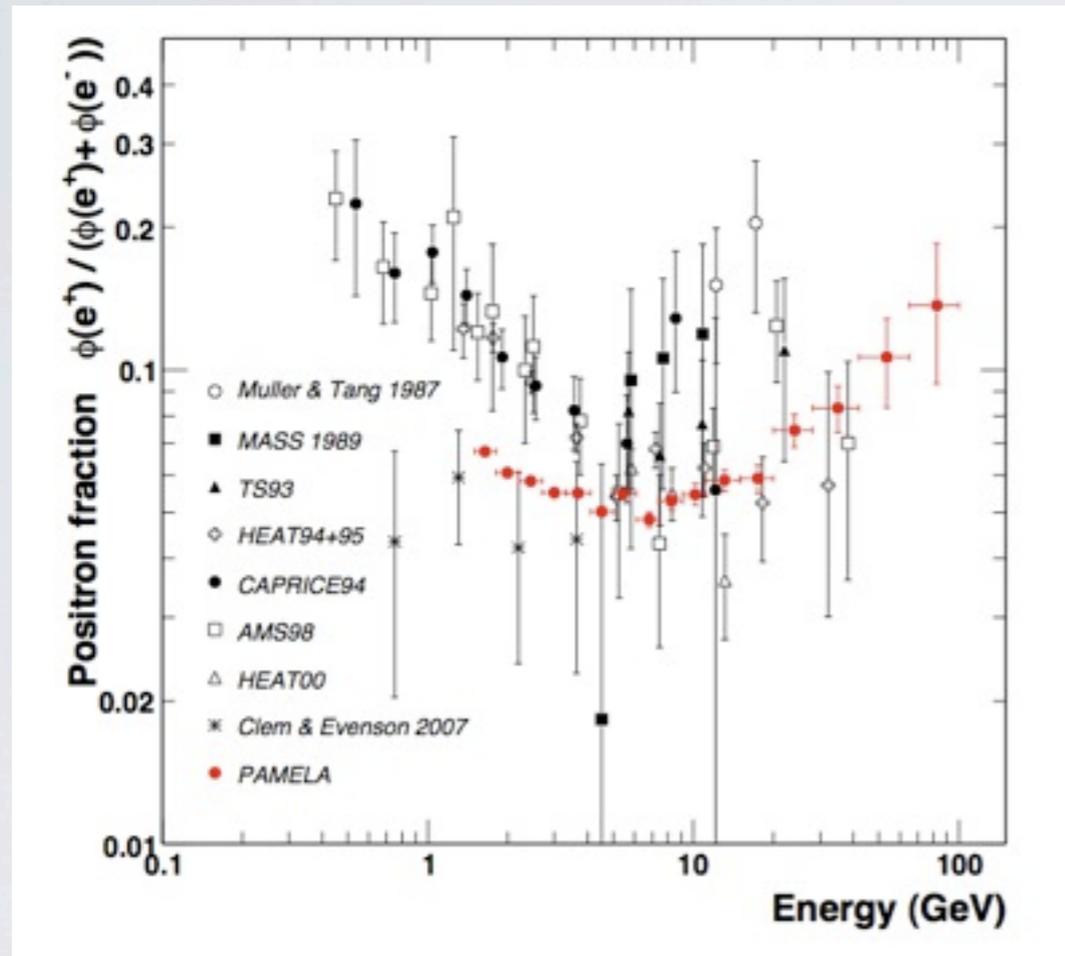
(Dated: July 20, 2010)

Motivated by recent data from CoGeNT and the DAMA annual modulation signal, we discuss collider constraints on minimal supersymmetric standard model neutralino dark matter with mass in the 5-15 GeV range. The lightest superpartner (LSP) would be a bino with a small Higgsino admixture. Maximization of the dark matter-nucleon scattering cross section for such a weakly interacting massive particle requires a light Higgs boson with $\tan \beta$ enhanced couplings. Limits on the invisible width of the Z boson, combined with the rare decays $B^\pm \rightarrow \tau\nu$, and the ratio $B \rightarrow D\tau\nu/B \rightarrow D\ell\nu$, constrain cross sections to be below $\sigma_n \lesssim 5 \times 10^{-42} \text{ cm}^2$. This indicates a higher local Dark Matter density than is usually assumed by a factor of roughly six would be necessary to explain the CoGeNT excess. This scenario also requires a light charged Higgs boson, which can give substantial contributions to rare decays such as $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ and $t \rightarrow bH^+$. We also discuss the impact of Tevatron searches for Higgs bosons at large $\tan \beta$.

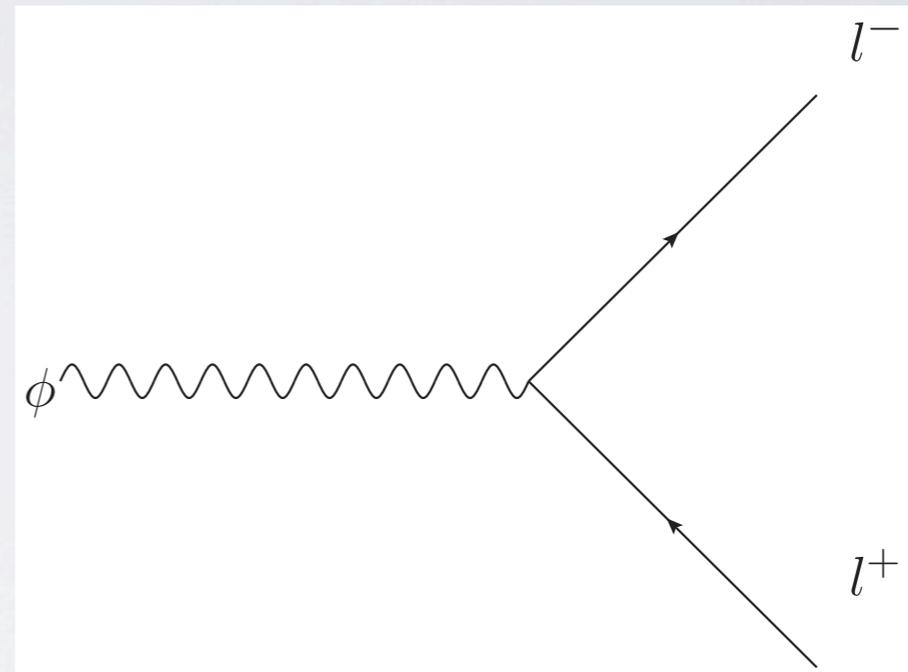
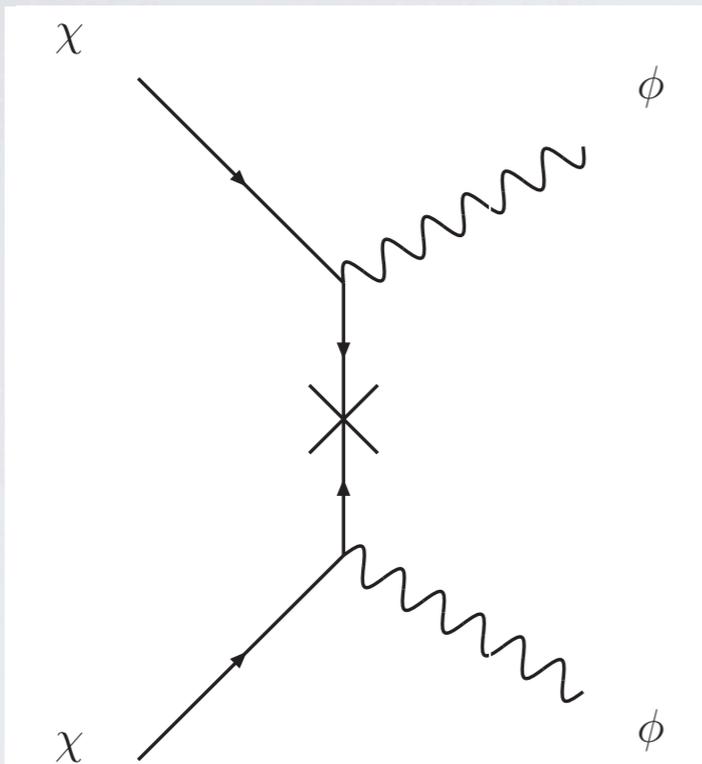
interaction through
a light sector?



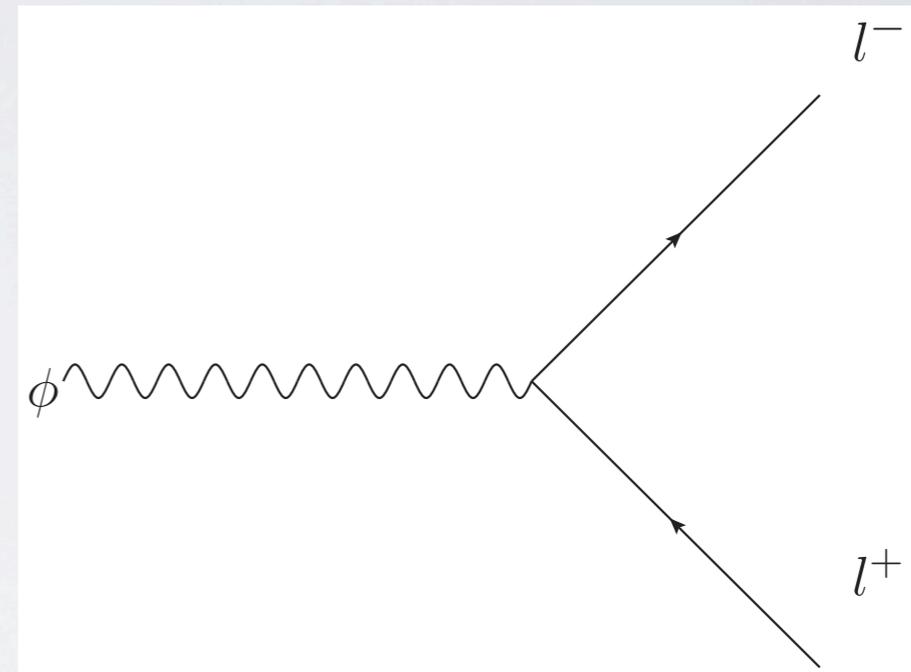
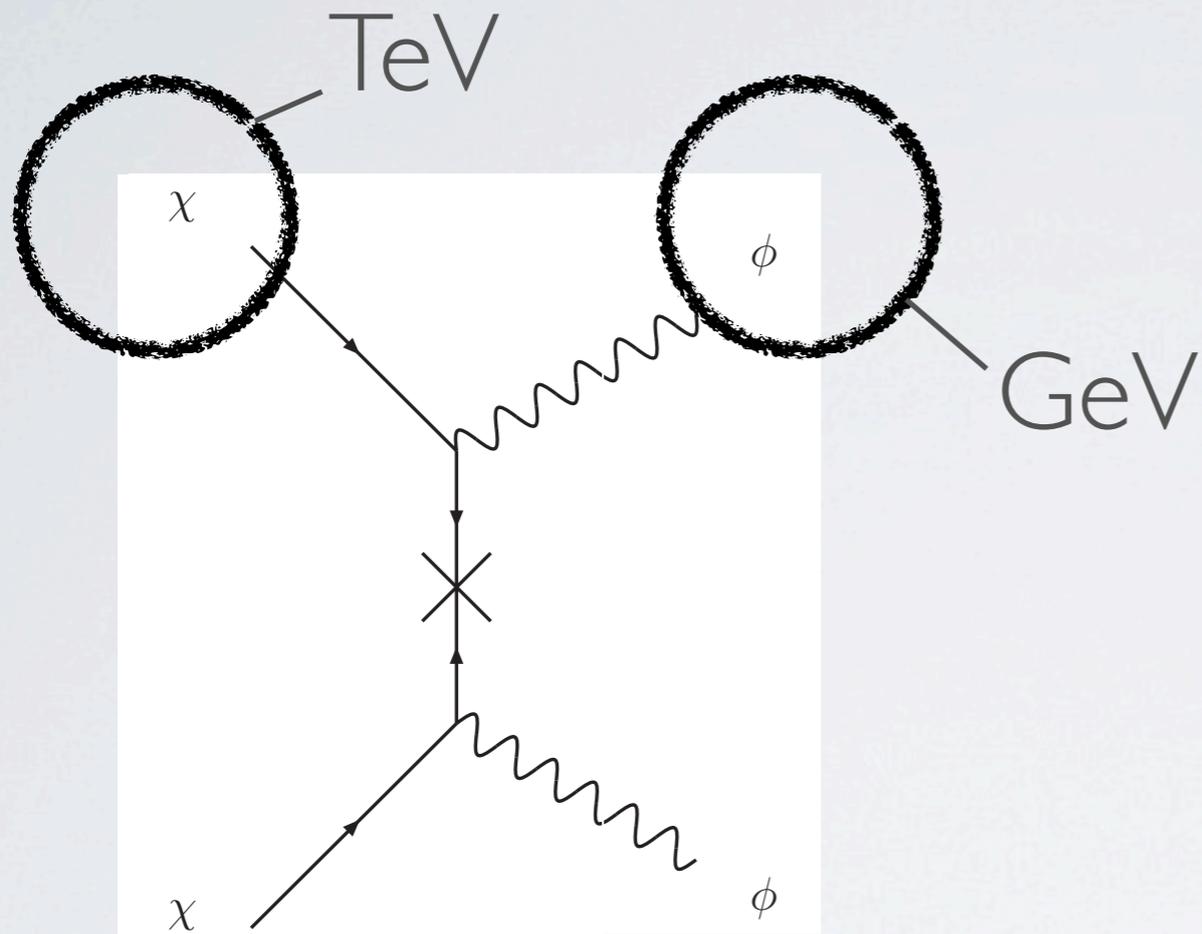
COSMOLOGY OUTSIDE THE BOX



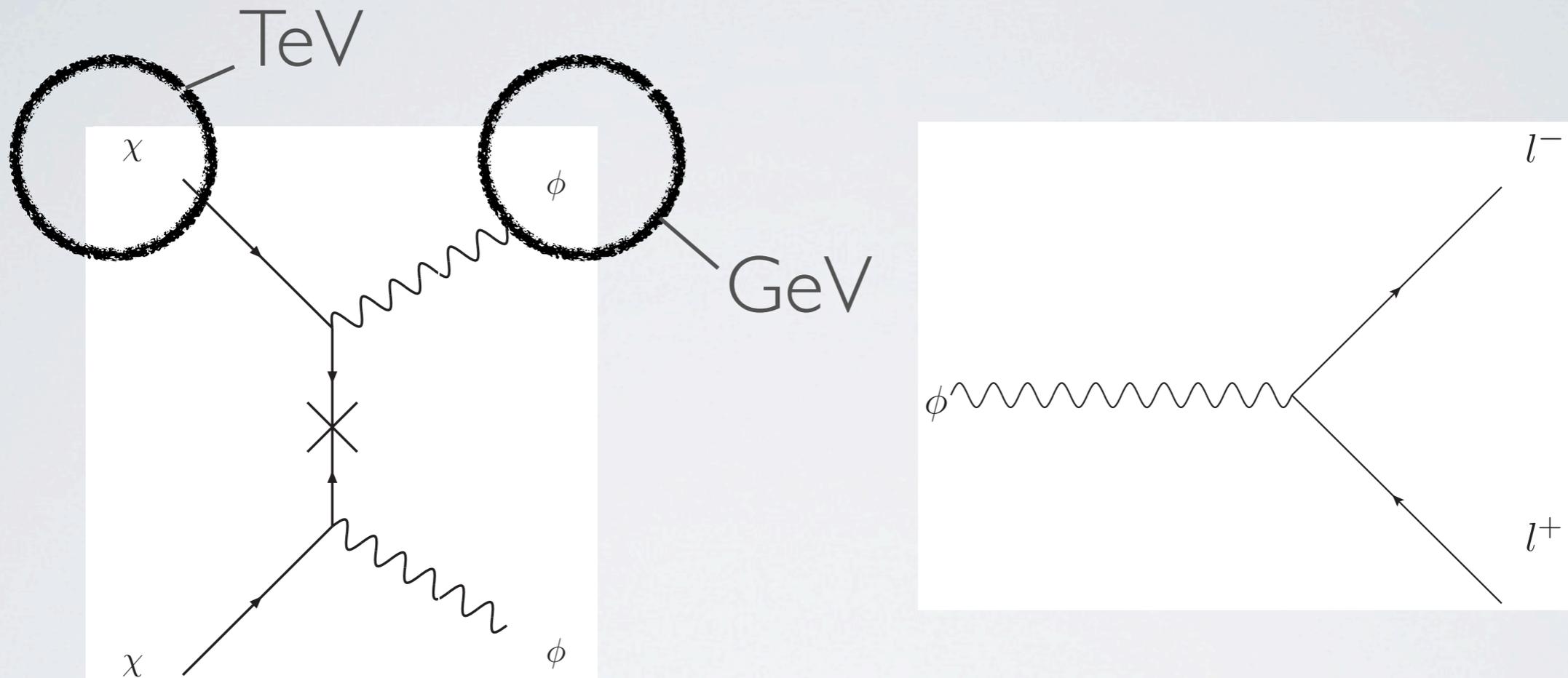
A LIGHT SECTOR TAKE 2



A LIGHT SECTOR TAKE 2

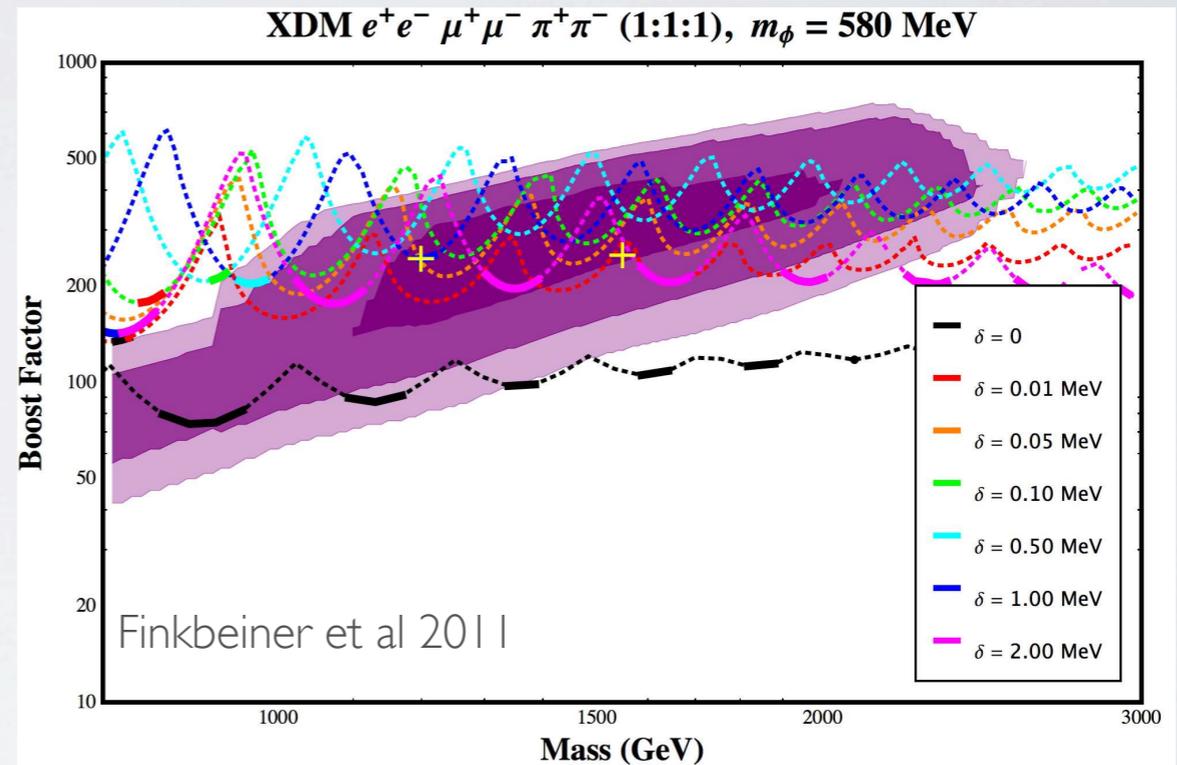
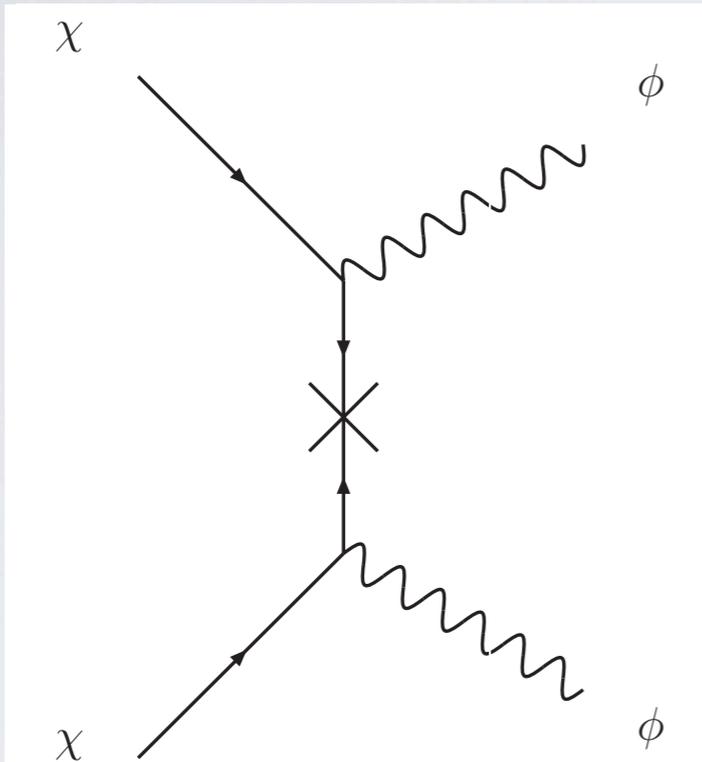


A LIGHT SECTOR TAKE 2



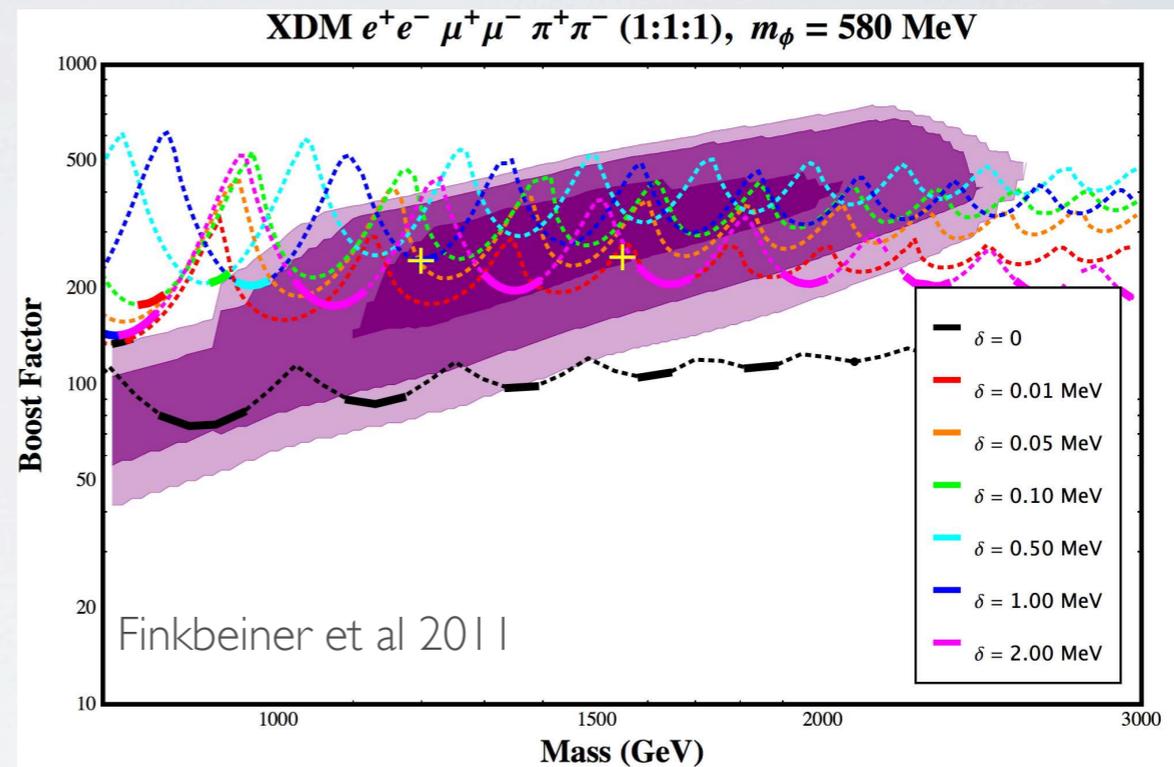
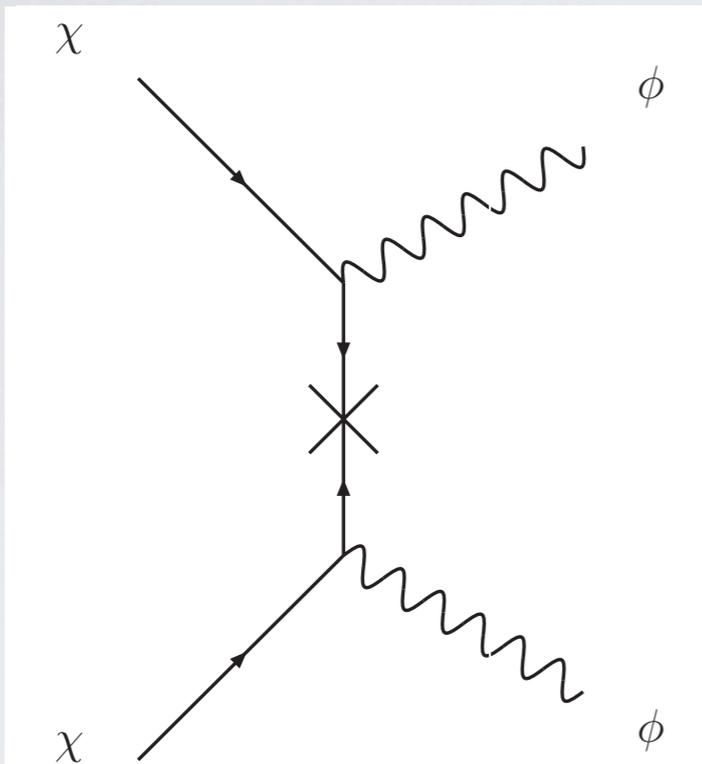
generates hard leptons by annihilations into a light mediator

FITTING THE DATA



Greatest tensions from CMB/isotropic diffuse emission

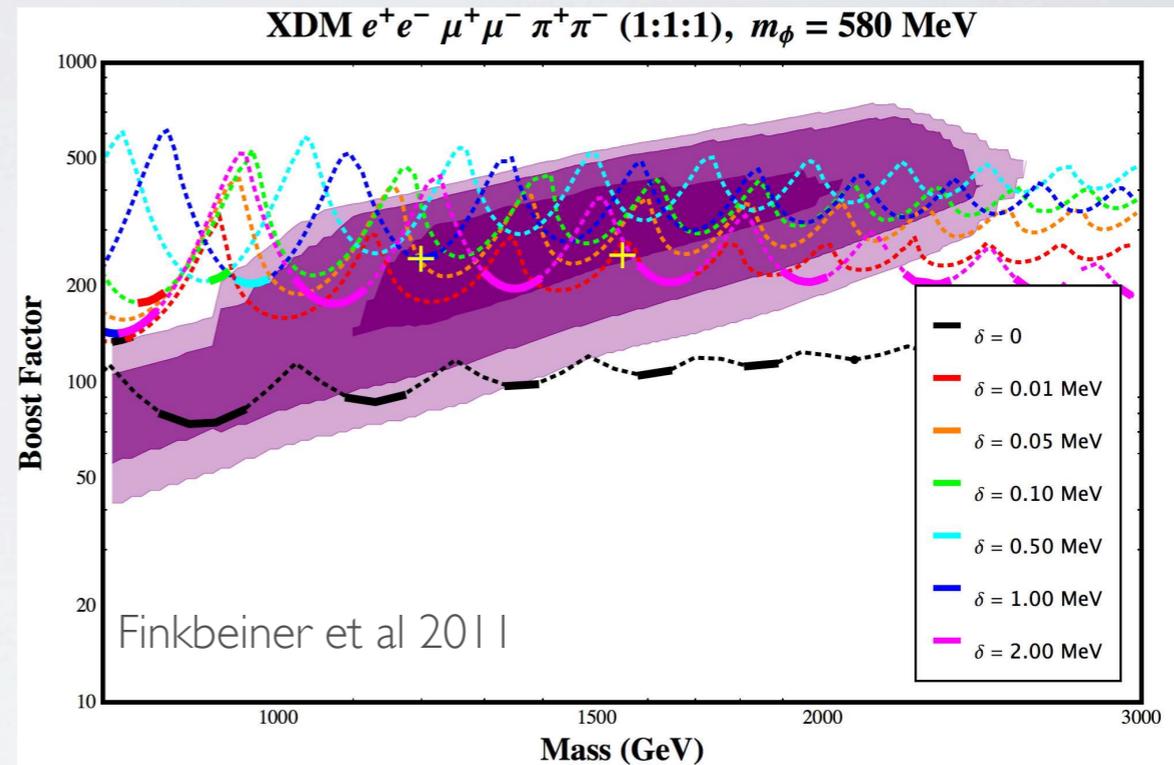
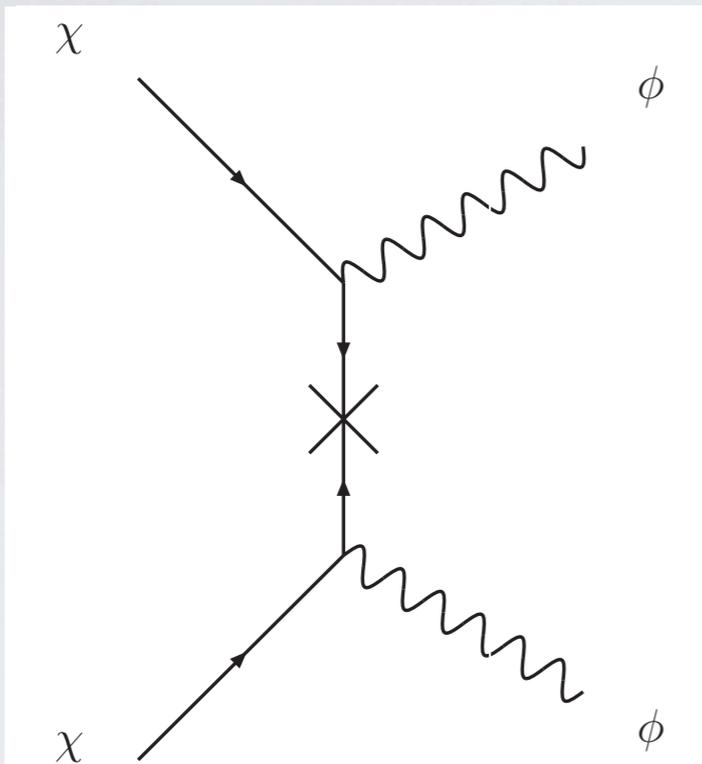
FITTING THE DATA



Greatest tensions from CMB/isotropic diffuse emission

↪ can test!

FITTING THE DATA



Greatest tensions from CMB/isotropic diffuse emission

can test!

New GeV particles and GeV 'inos

NEW COLLIDER PHENO:

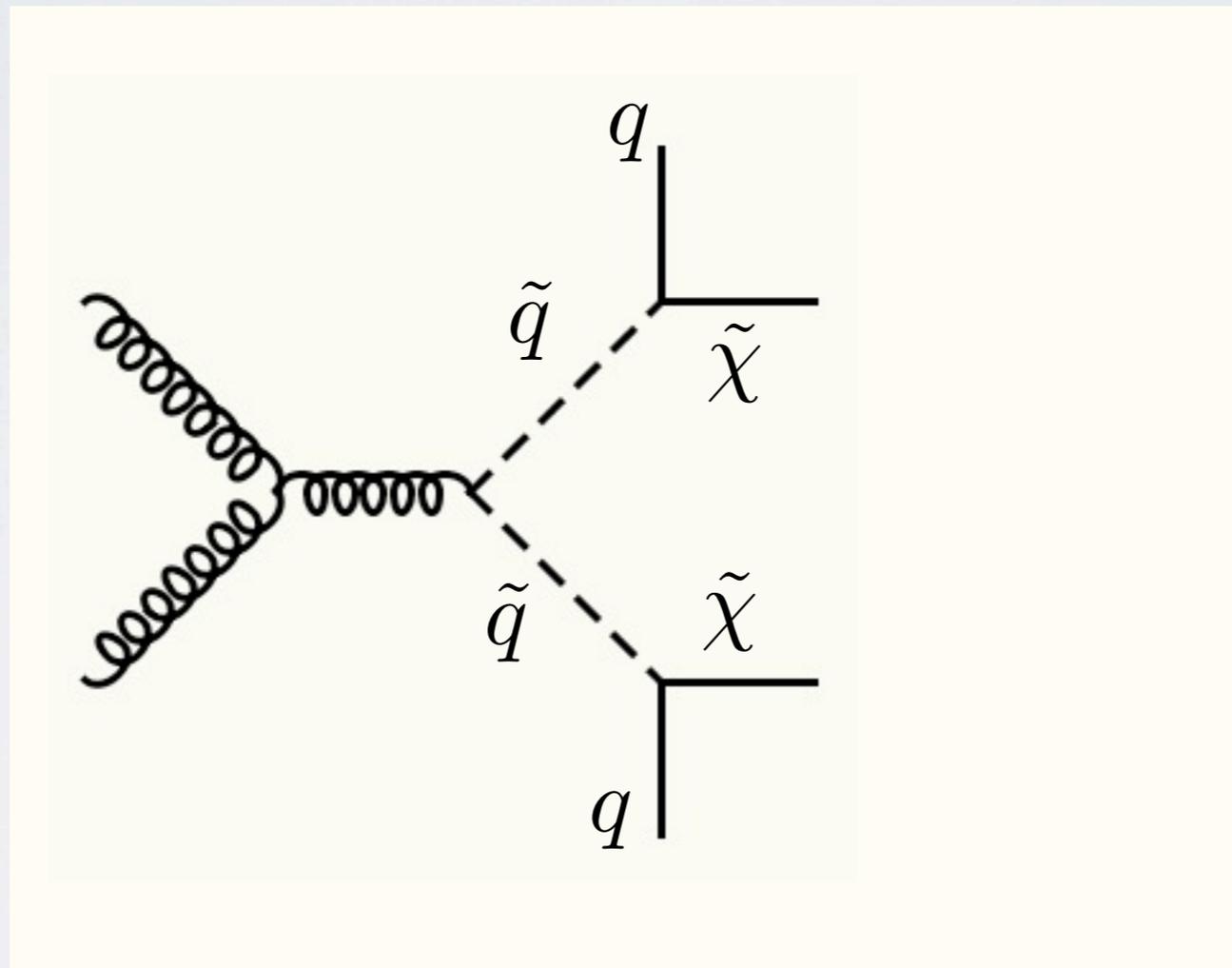
Production of light, dark states, yield boosted, highly collimated leptons (“lepton jets”)

Arkani-Hamed, NW, '08; Baumgart, Cheung, Ruderman, Wang, Yavin, '09; Bai, Han '09

NEW COLLIDER PHENO:

Production of light, dark states, yield boosted, highly collimated leptons (“lepton jets”)

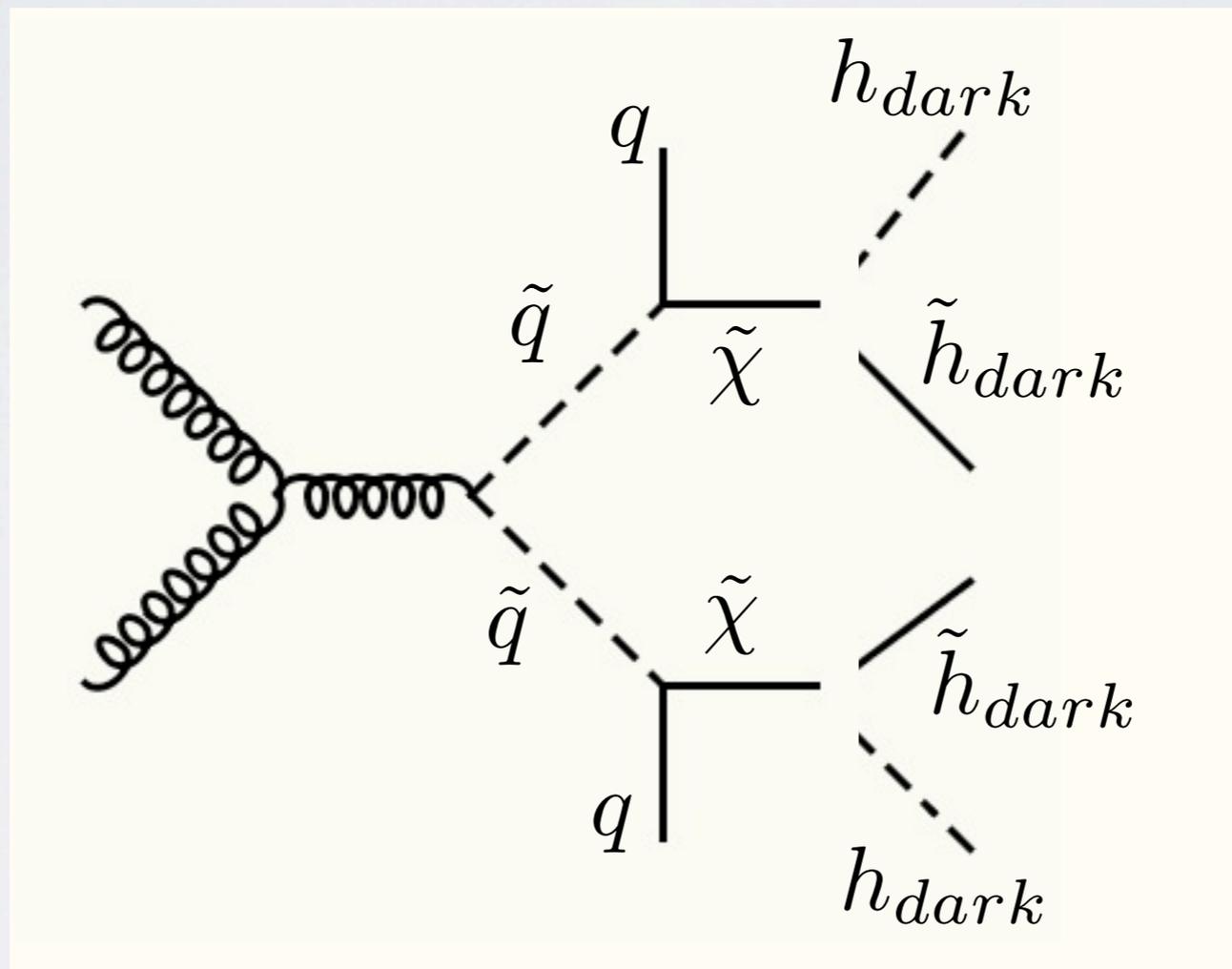
Arkani-Hamed, NW, '08; Baumgart, Cheung, Ruderman, Wang, Yavin, '09; Bai, Han '09



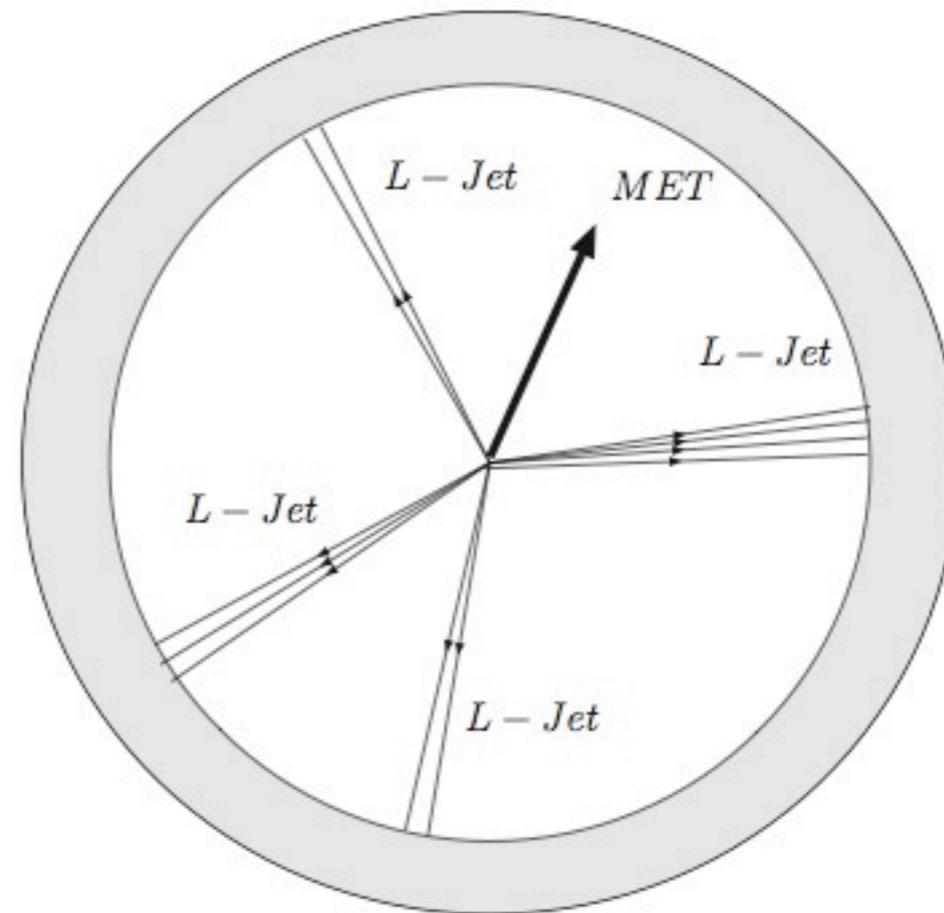
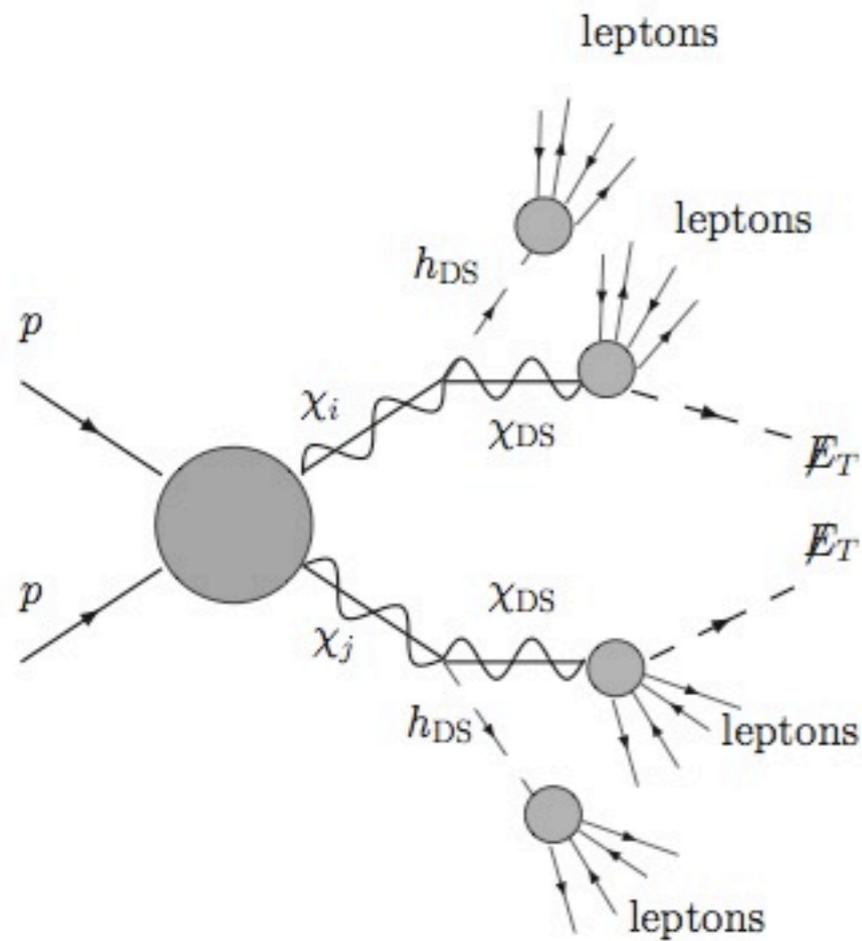
NEW COLLIDER PHENO:

Production of light, dark states, yield boosted, highly collimated leptons (“lepton jets”)

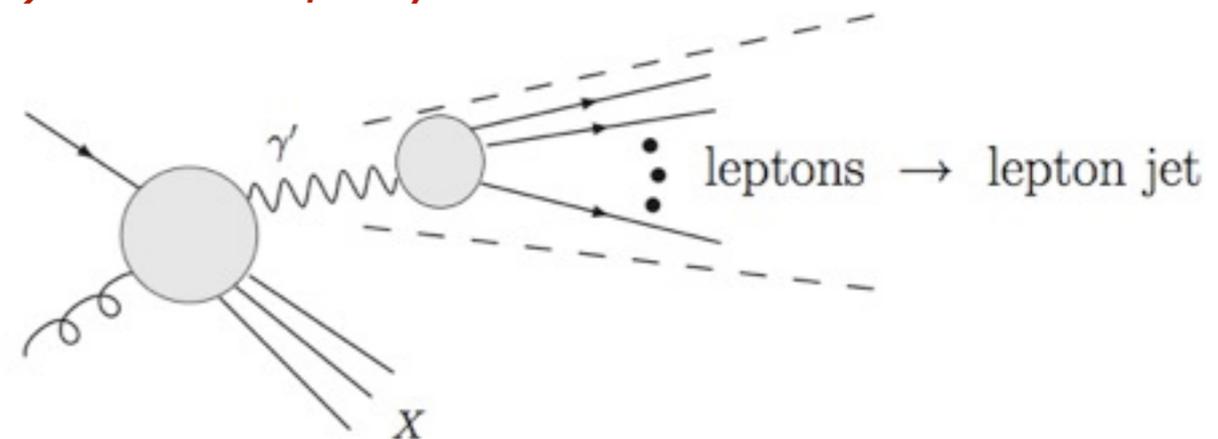
Arkani-Hamed, NW, '08; Baumgart, Cheung, Ruderman, Wang, Yavin, '09; Bai, Han '09



cf “Hidden Valley” models, Strassler and Zurek '06



A new phenomenology, motivated by (but not limited to) astrophysics



Baumgart, Cheung, Ruderman, Wang, Yavin, '09

THINKING ABOUT THE LATE EARLY UNIVERSE

Moduli in Supergravity

(in particular Acharya, Kane et al)

$$\int d^4\theta \frac{X^\dagger X}{M_{Pl}^2} \phi^\dagger \phi$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \theta^2 F \Rightarrow \tilde{m}^2 \phi^\dagger \phi$$

, 1?

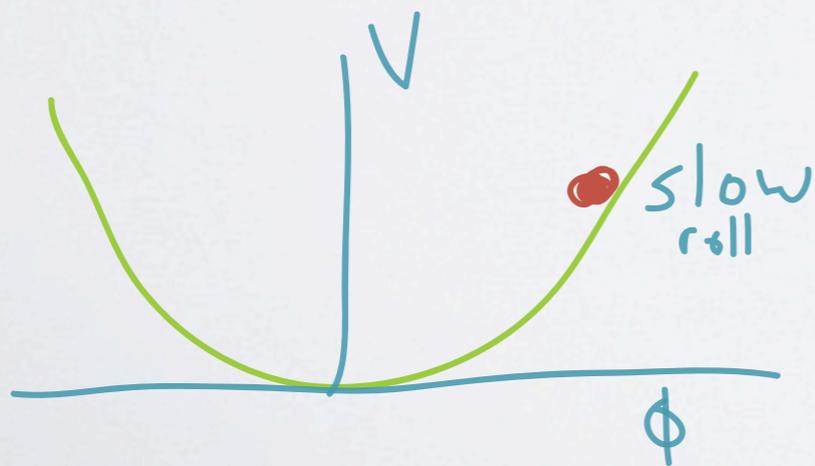
THINKING ABOUT THE LATE EARLY UNIVERSE

Moduli in Supergravity

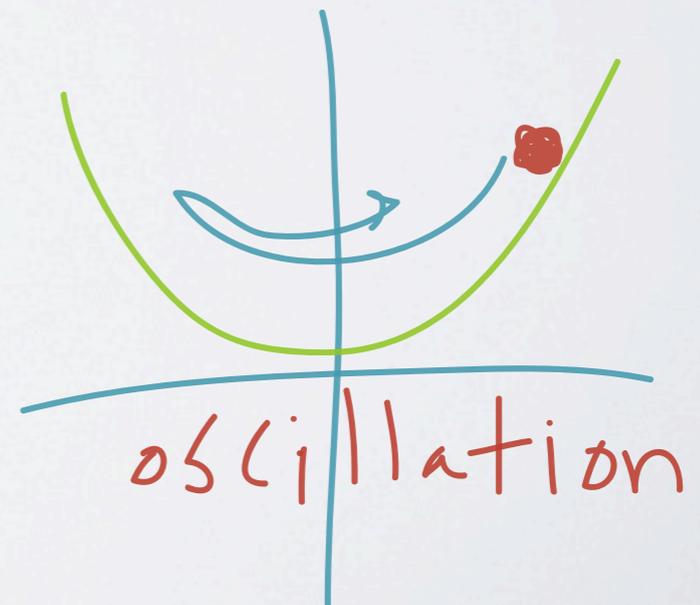
(in particular Acharya, Kane et al)

$$\int d^4\theta \frac{\chi^\dagger \chi \phi^\dagger \phi}{M_{pl}^2} \quad \langle \chi \rangle = \theta^2 F \Rightarrow \tilde{m}^2 \phi^\dagger \phi$$

What happens to ϕ ?



until $H \sim m \Rightarrow$



THINKING ABOUT THE LATE EARLY UNIVERSE

So ϕ evolves like matter
until it decays at time

$$t \sim \left(\frac{m_\phi^3}{M_{\text{pl}}^2} \right)^{-1}$$

at temperature

$$T \sim 10 \text{ MeV} \times \left(\frac{m_\phi}{\text{TeV}} \right)^{3/2} \quad \text{Yikes!}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_\phi \sim 30 \text{ TeV}$$

THINKING ABOUT THE LATE EARLY UNIVERSE

$$\frac{\chi^+ \chi \phi^+ \phi}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \leftrightarrow \frac{\chi^+ \chi Q^+ \bar{Q}}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}$$

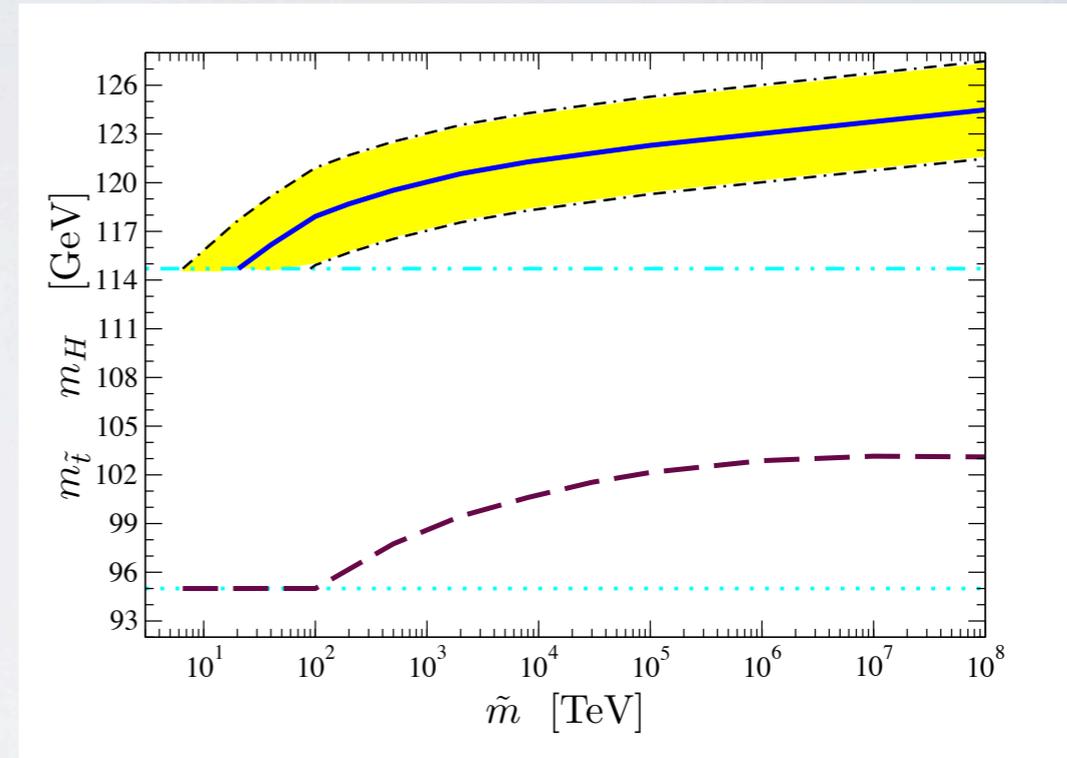
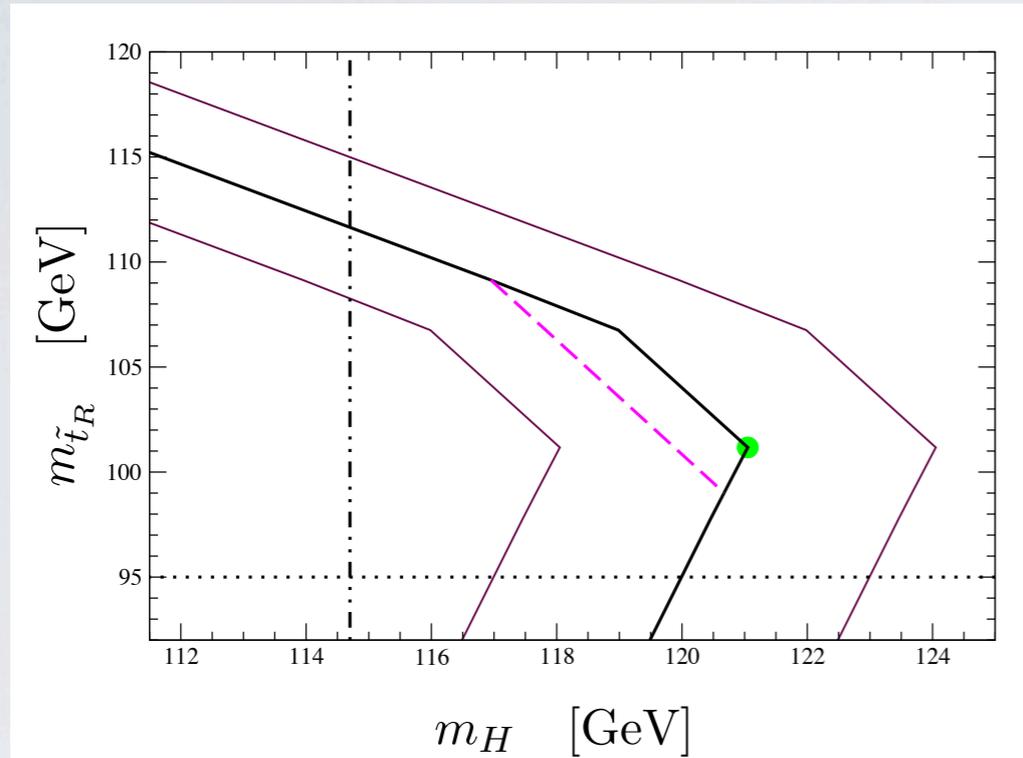
Squarks at 30 TeV?!?!
(except for "light" stops
at ~ 10 TeV)

Gauginos still light
(anomaly mediation)

WHY ARE WE HERE?

- Baryogenesis requires
 - C/CP Violation
 - Baryon number violation
 - Non-thermal process
- Do these (esp FO EWPT) appear in our theories?

WHY ARE WE HERE?

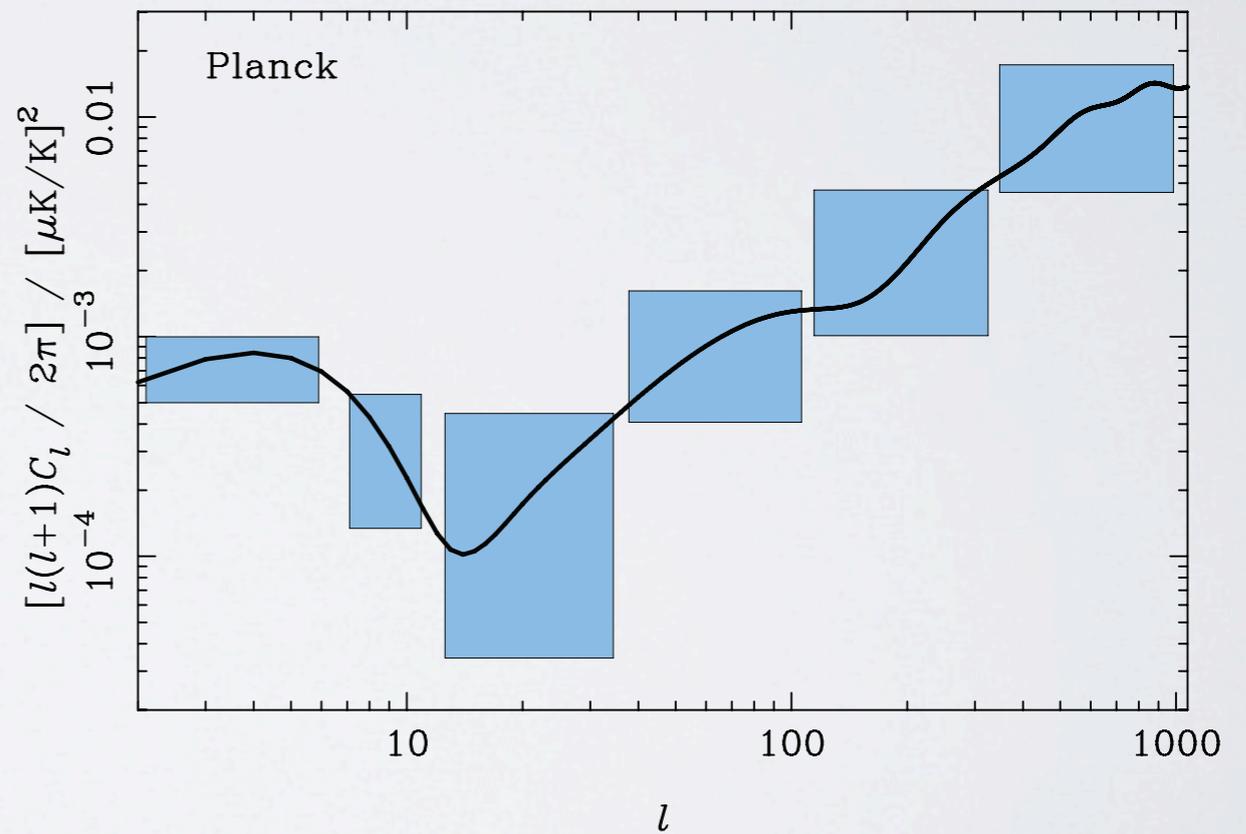
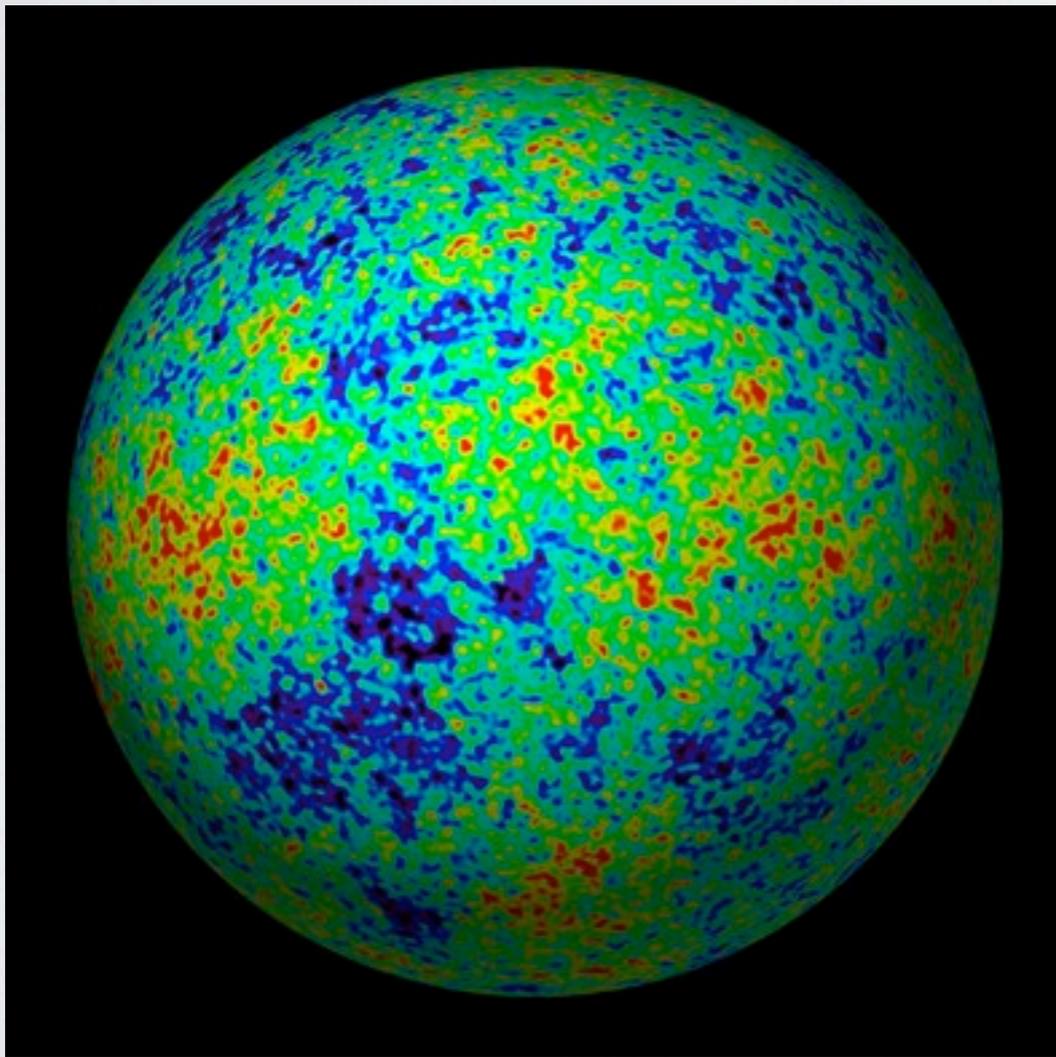


Carena, Nardini, Quiros, Wagner '08

Light stops \rightarrow First order phase transition
 \rightarrow the origin of matter?

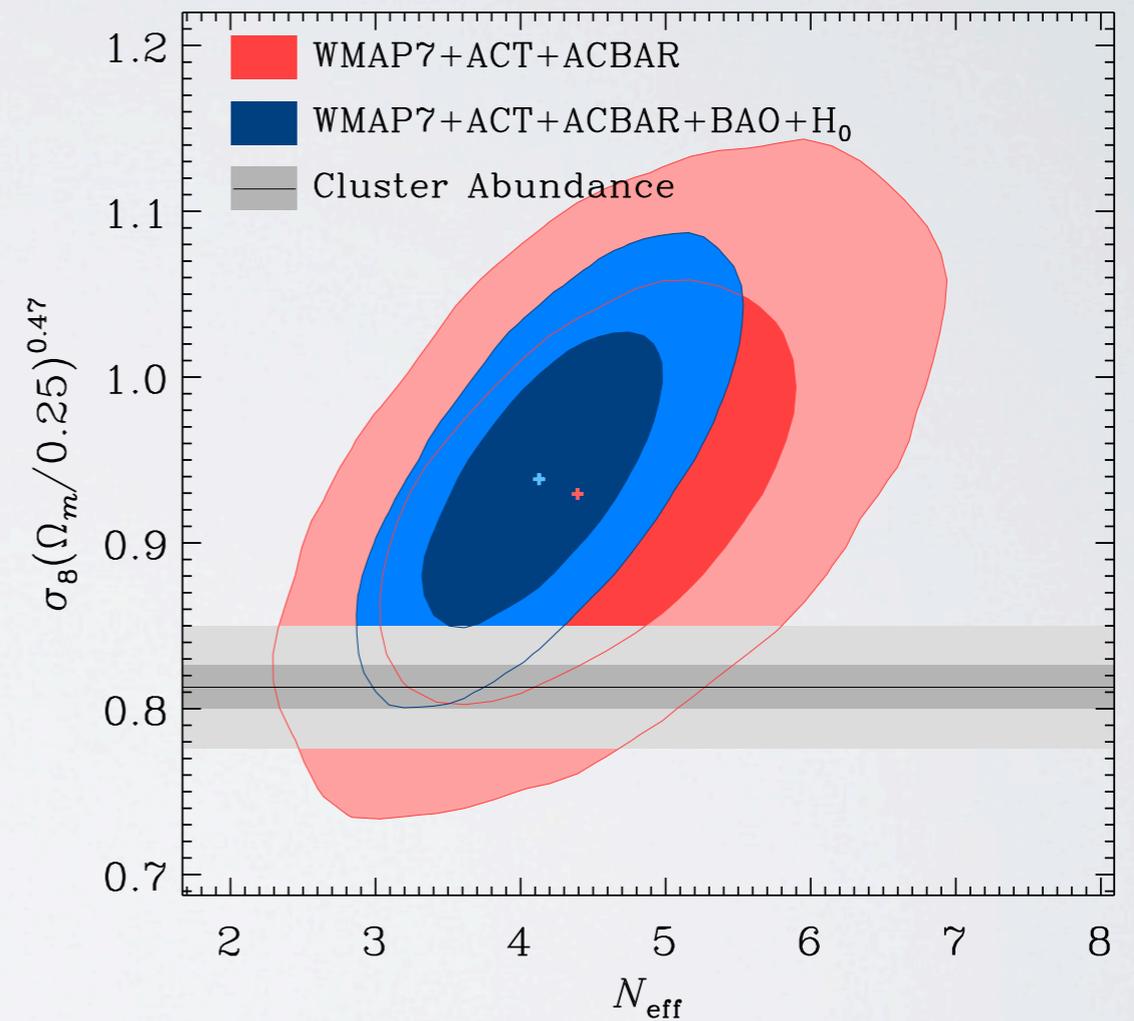
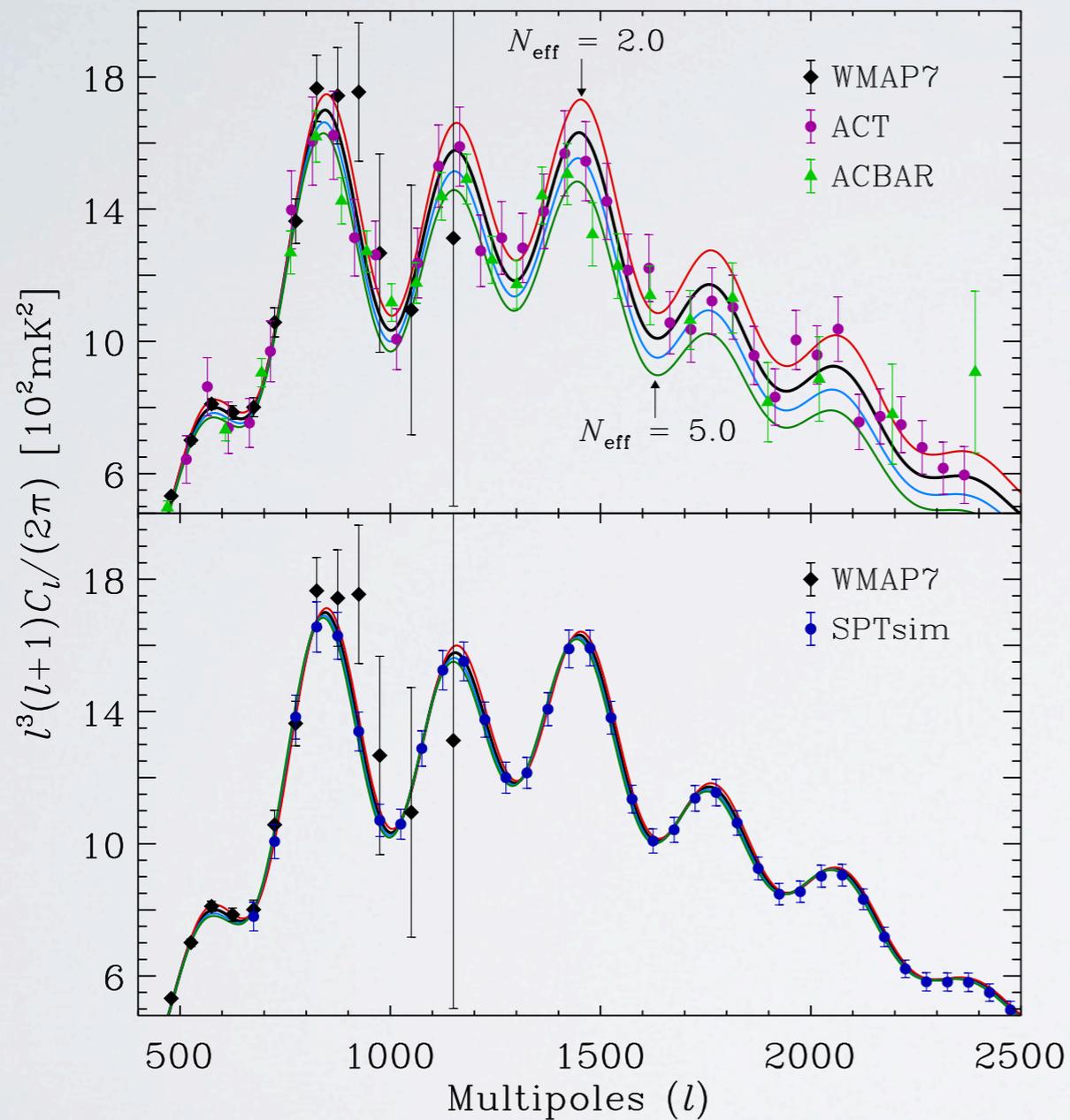
PLANCK AND THE LHC

What if you see hints of new physics before the shutdown, and Planck sees tensor modes?



Tensor modes \Rightarrow inflation scale = MGUT!

4 NEUTRINOS?



Hou et al '11

98.4% confidence $n > 3$

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

(maybe not
much MET)

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

(maybe not
much MET)

TeV WIMPs

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

(maybe not
much MET)

TeV WIMPs

Light WIMPs

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

(maybe not
much MET)

TeV WIMPs

Light WIMPs

Prompt sparticle
decays

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

(maybe not
much MET)

TeV WIMPs

Light WIMPs

Displaced
vertices

Prompt sparticle
decays

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

(maybe not
much MET)

Very very
light stops

Displaced
vertices

Prompt sparticle
decays

TeV WIMPs

Light WIMPs

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

(maybe not
much MET)

Very very
light stops

Displaced
vertices

Prompt sparticle
decays

TeV WIMPs

Light WIMPs

Very very
heavy stops!

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

(maybe not
much MET)

Very very
light stops

Displaced
vertices

Prompt sparticle
decays

TeV WIMPs

Light WIMPs

lepton jets

Very very
heavy stops!

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

(maybe not
much MET)

Very very
light stops

4 neutrinos!
(new physics at
the eV -scale)

Displaced
vertices

Prompt sparticle
decays

TeV WIMPs

Light WIMPs

lepton jets

Very very
heavy stops!

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

(maybe not
much MET)

Very very
light stops

4 neutrinos!
(new physics at
the eV-scale)

New physics
at 10^{16} GeV!
(+ SUSY + Grand
unification?)

Displaced
vertices

Prompt sparticle
decays

TeV WIMPs

Light WIMPs

lepton jets

Very very
heavy stops!

WHAT CAN THE LHC TELL US ABOUT COSMOLOGY?

Cosmology tells us

MET!

(maybe not much MET)

Very very light stops

4 neutrinos!
(new physics at the eV-scale)

New physics at 10^{16} GeV!
(+ SUSY + Grand unification?)
(if we're lucky)

Displaced vertices

Prompt sparticle decays

TeV WIMPs

Light WIMPs

lepton jets

Very very heavy stops!

- a lot of predictions, but it's a big universe

- a lot of predictions, but it's a big universe
- I look forward to hearing many more this week