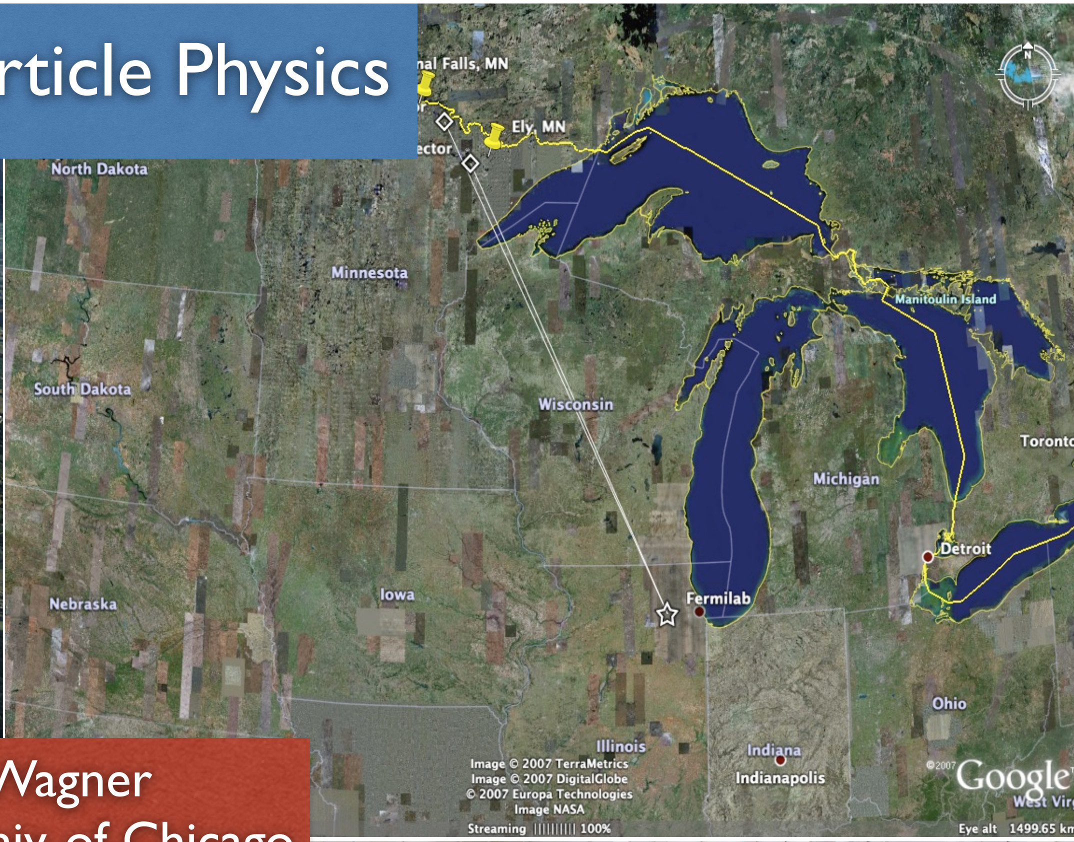
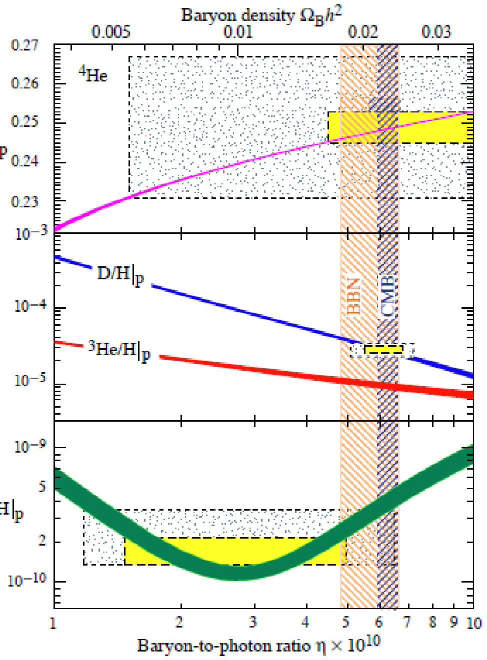
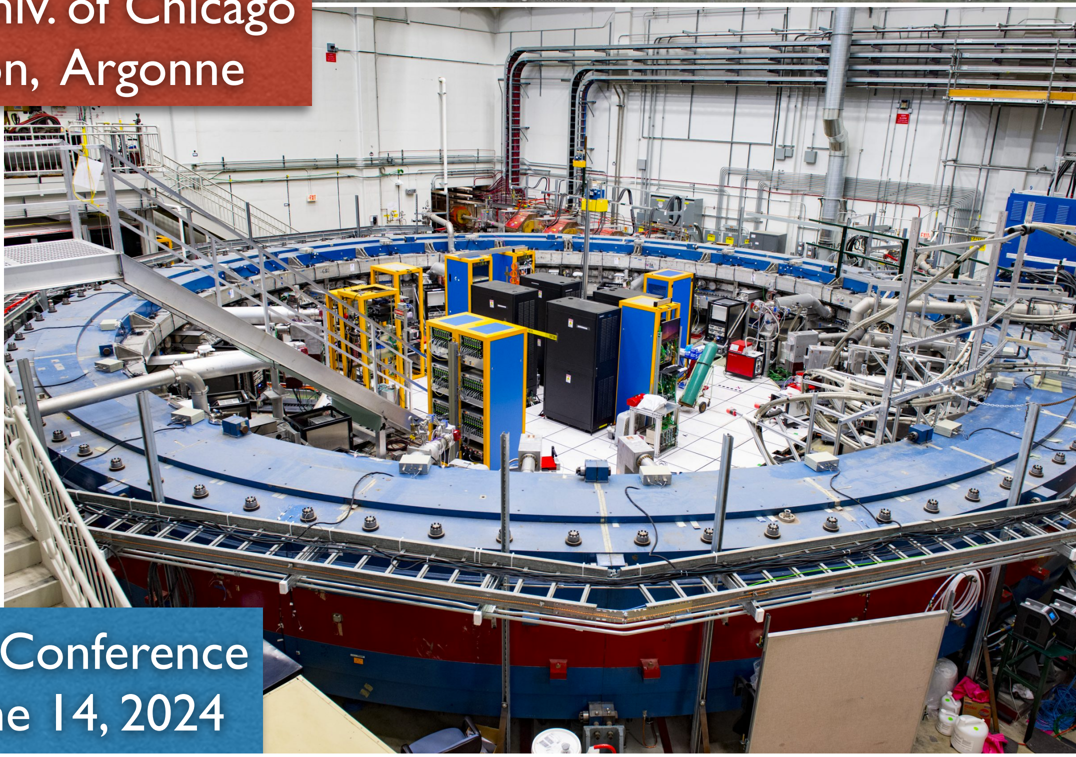
The Future of Particle Physics



C.E.M. Wagner
EFI & KICP, Univ. of Chicago
HEP Division, Argonne



Fields, Sarkar



SUSY 2024 Conference
Madrid, June 14, 2024

Disclaimer

This is not supposed to be a summary talk.
It is just a personal view of what will happen.

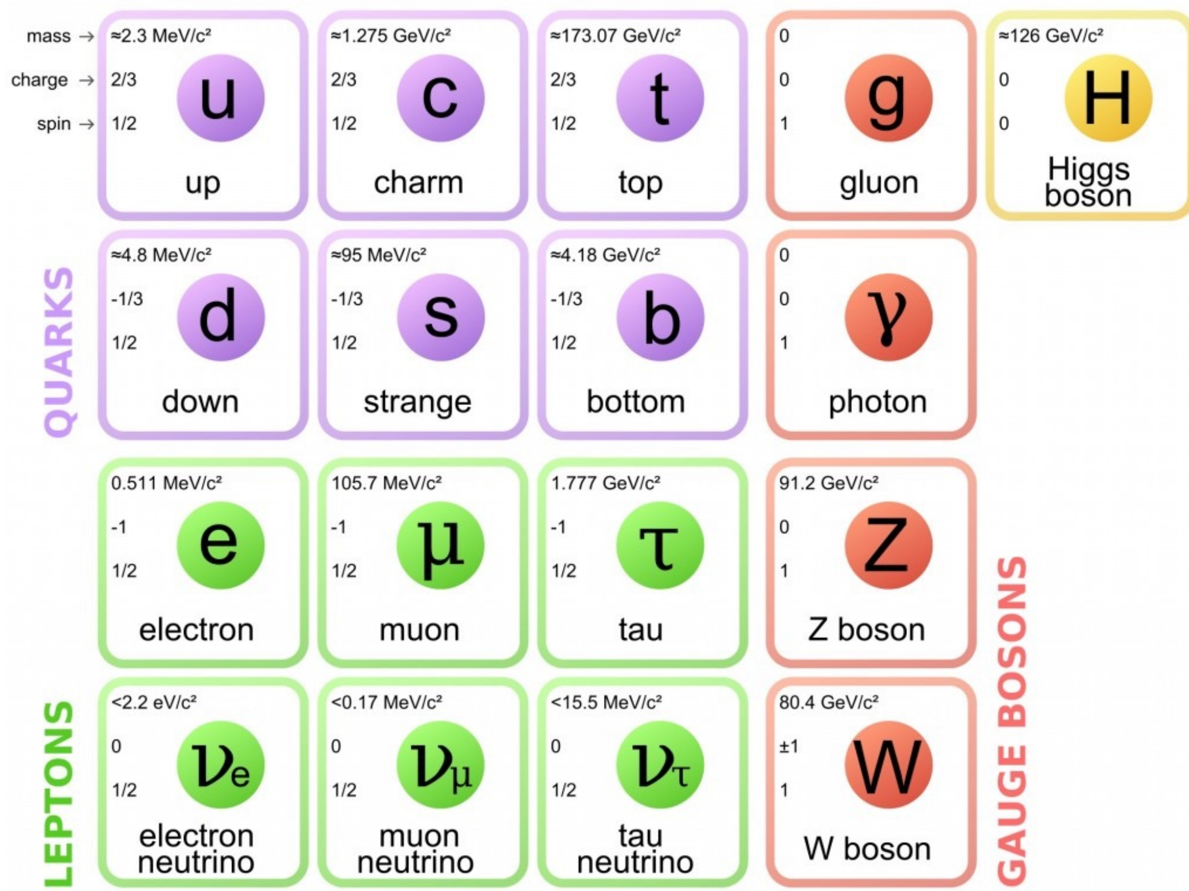
Many of the subjects I'll discuss have been covered
in much better detail during this conference.

The Standard Model

Is an extremely successful Theory that describes interactions between the known elementary particles.

3 generations of fermions (mattter)

Gauge and Higgs Fields



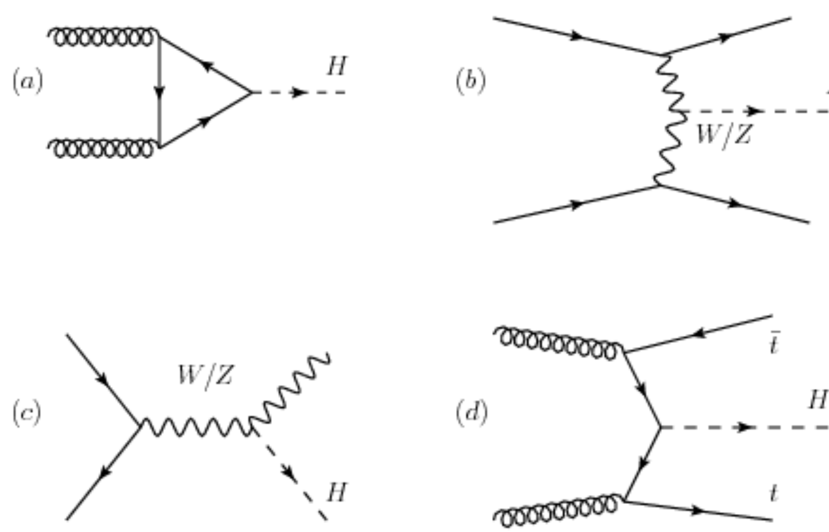
Well known, Open Question in HEP (not addressed satisfactoraly by the SM)

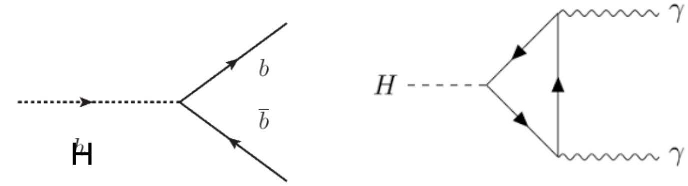
- The Nature of **Dark Matter**
- The cause of the Universe's accelerated expansion **- Dark Energy**
- The origin of the **Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry**
- The generation of **Neutrino Masses**
- The reason for the **Hierarchy in Fermion Masses and their Flavor Structure**
- Why Electroweak Symmetry Breaking occurs?
  What is the history of the Electroweak Phase Transition ?
- What are the quantum properties of Gravity?
- What caused Cosmic Inflation after the Big Bang?

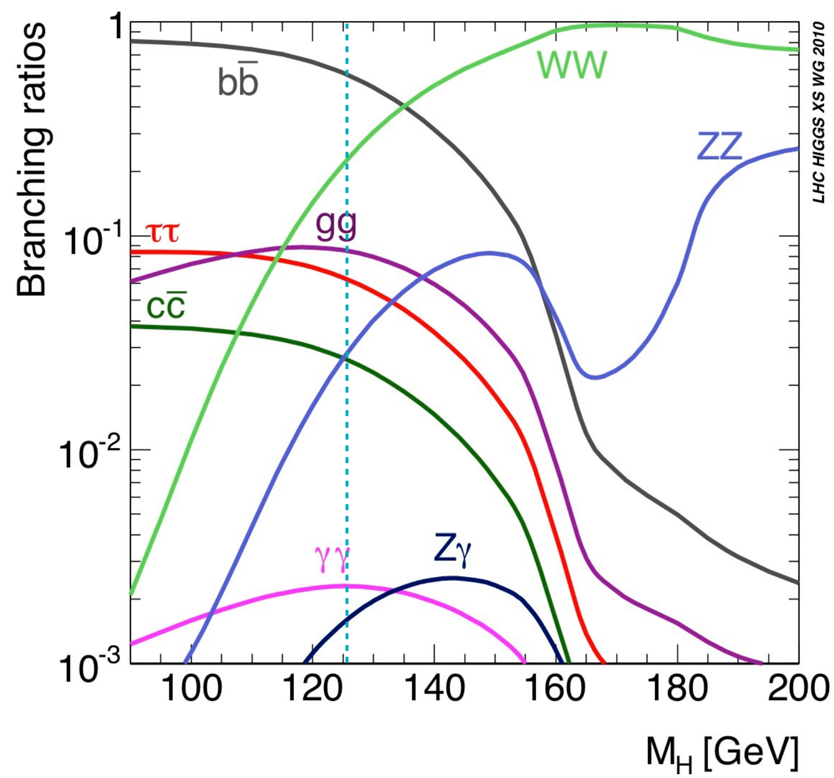
The Mass Mystery

LHC Higgs Production Channels and Decay Branching Ratios

Gluon Fusion is the Main Production Channel





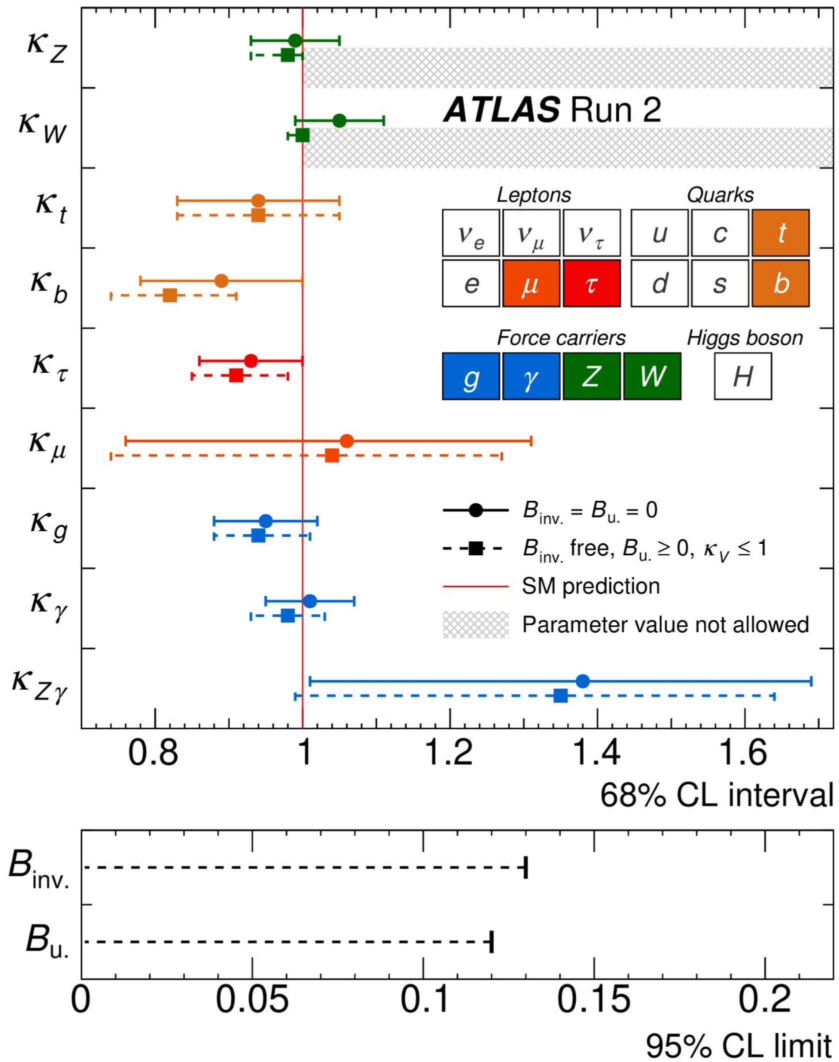


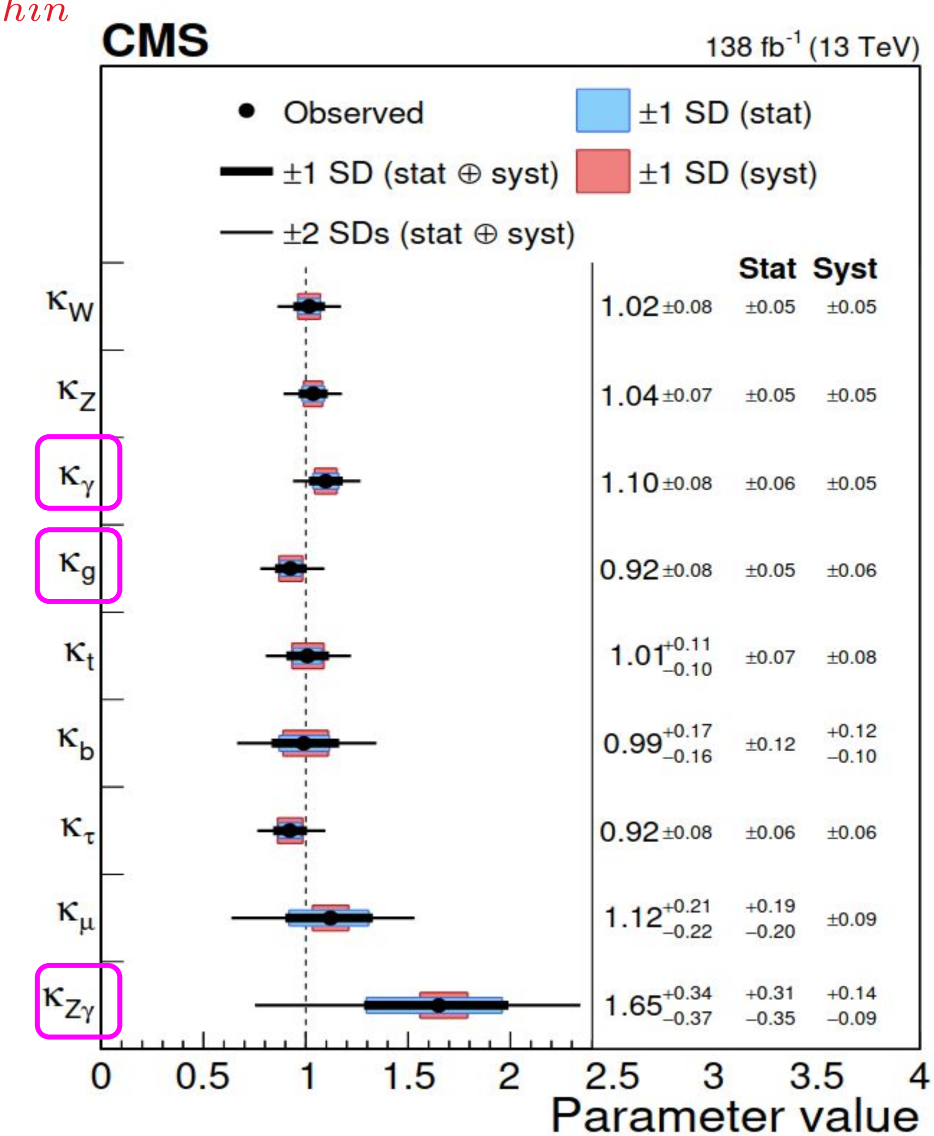
A Higgs with a mass of about 125 GeV allows to study many decay channels

ATLAS and CMS Fit to Higgs Couplings

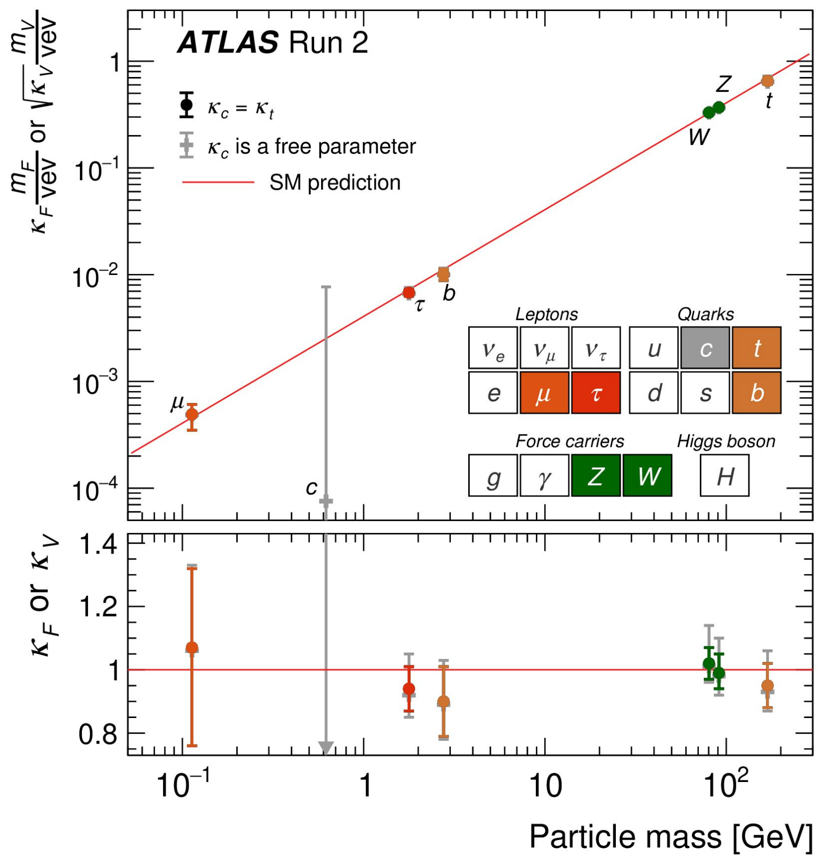
Departure from SM predictions of the order of few tens of percent allowed at this point.

$$\kappa_i = \frac{g_{hii}}{g^{\rm SM}_{hin}}$$

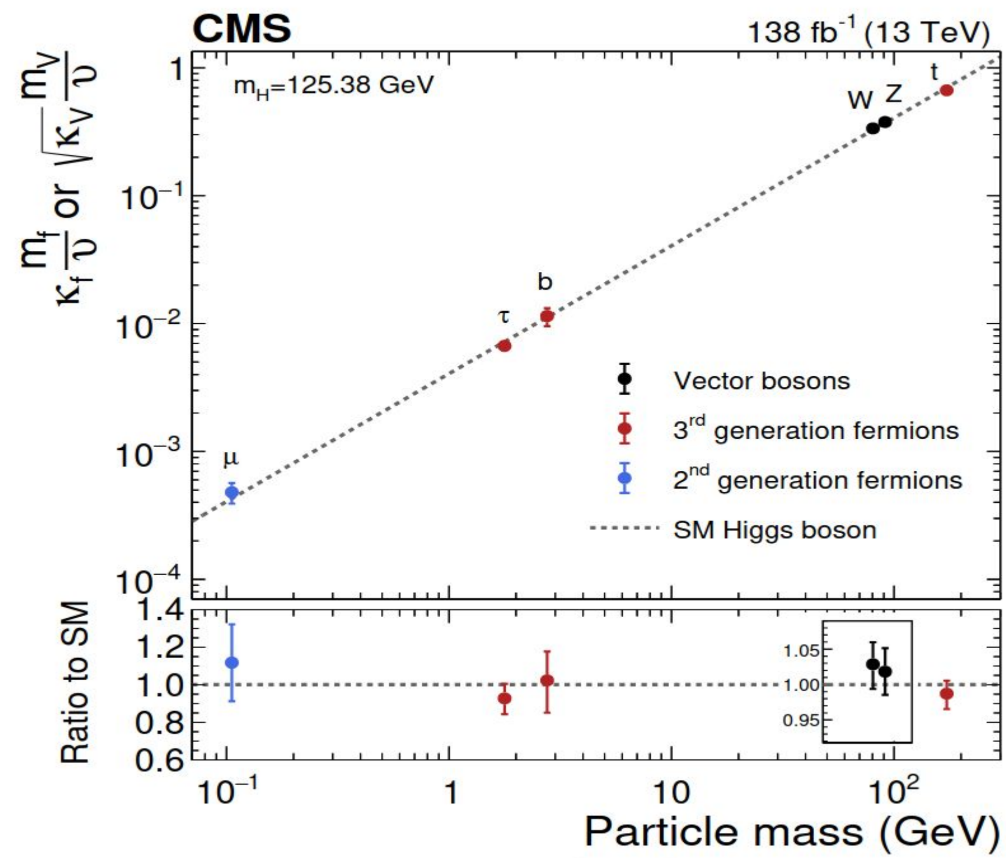




Correlation between masses and couplings consistent with the Standard Model expectations



H couplings vs particle mass

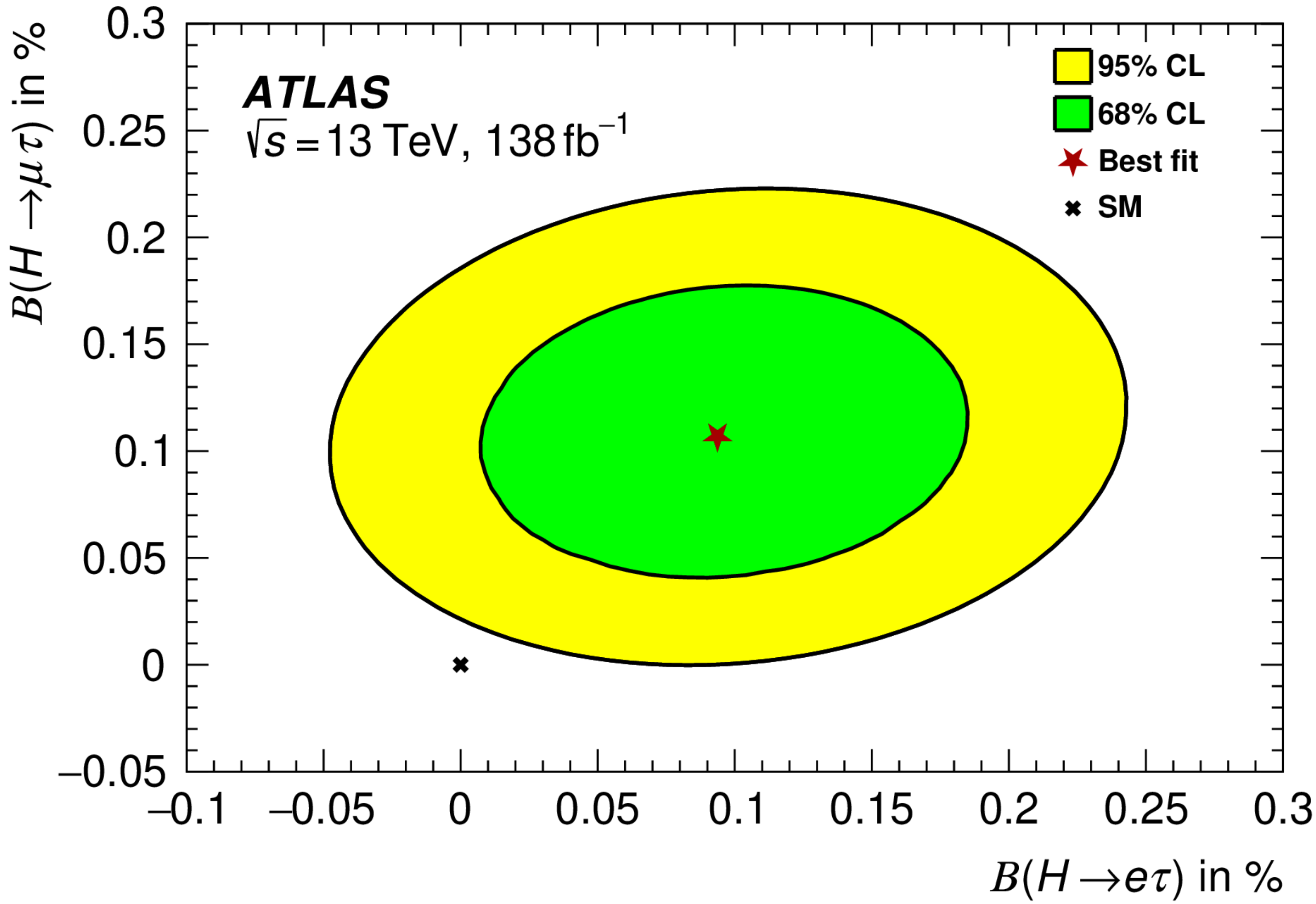


$$g_{hf\bar{f}} = \frac{m_f}{v}, \qquad g_{hVV} = \frac{m_V^2}{v}$$

We are starting to get information on the second generation couplings !!

There may be, of course, surprises

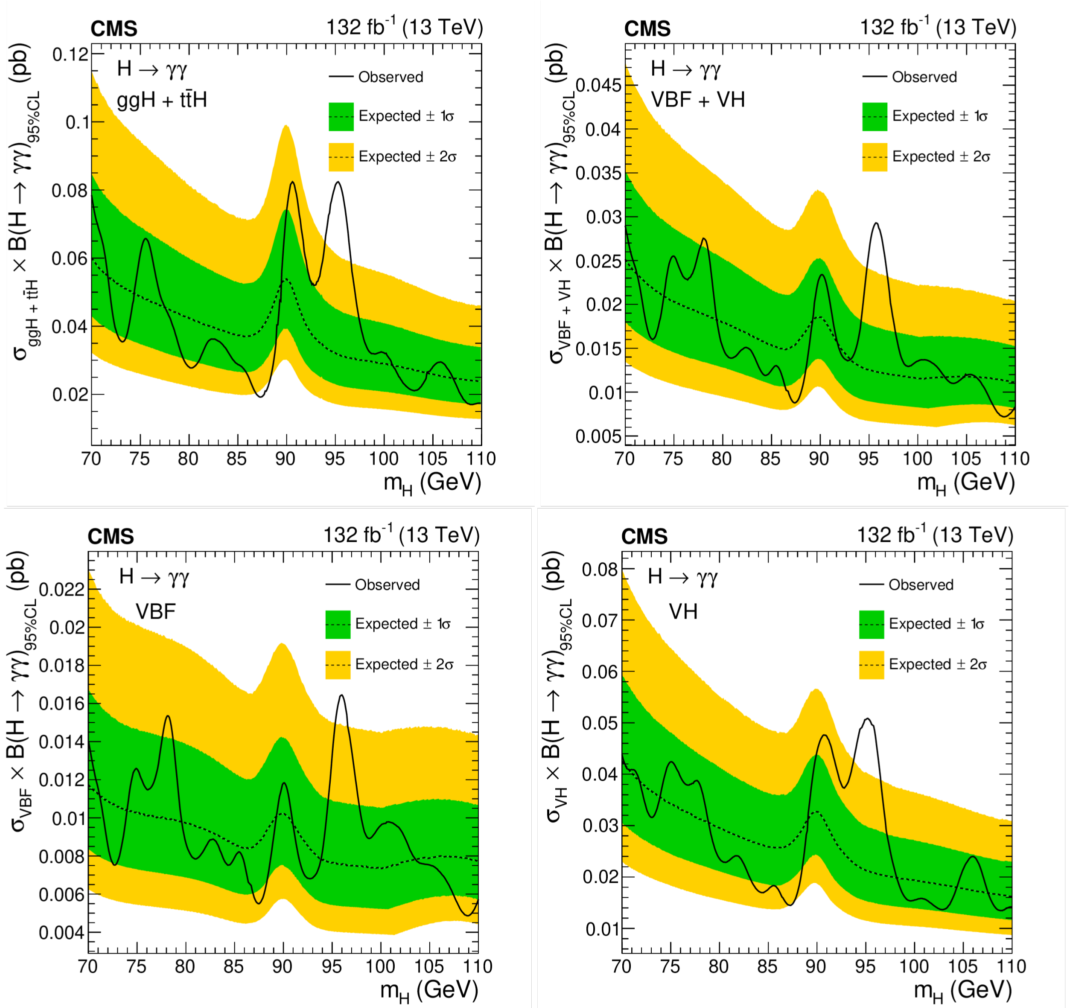
Possible flavor violation in Higgs decays

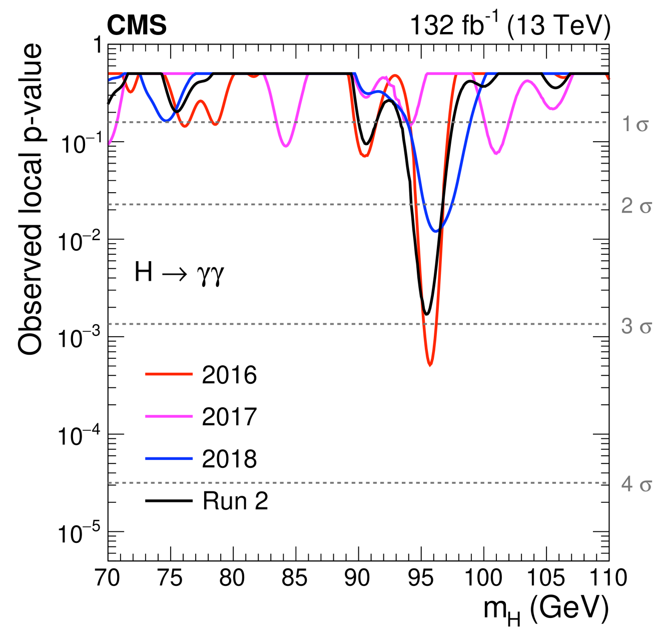


No hint from CMS, though : $BR(H \to \tau\mu, e) < 0.15\%$

Search for low mass $h \to \gamma\gamma$

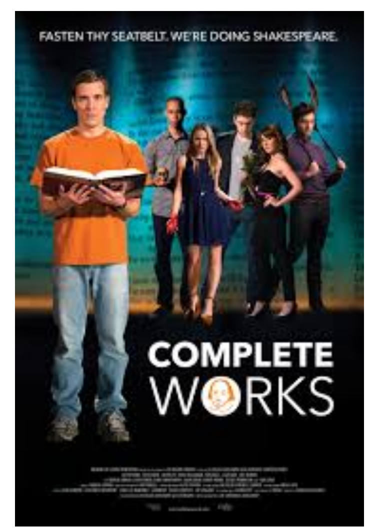
HIG-20-002



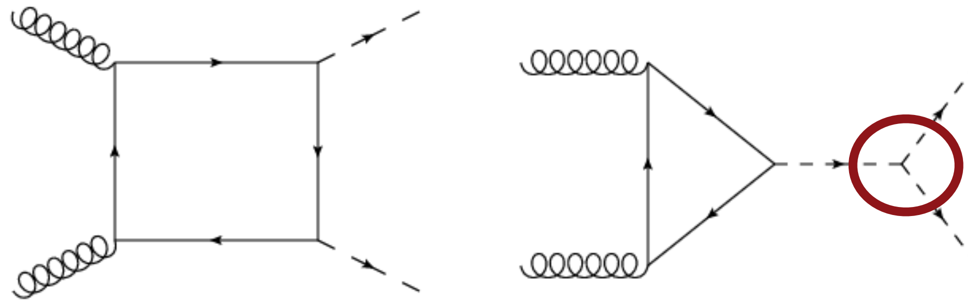


Local (global) significance $mH = 95$ GeV: 2.9 (1.3) σ

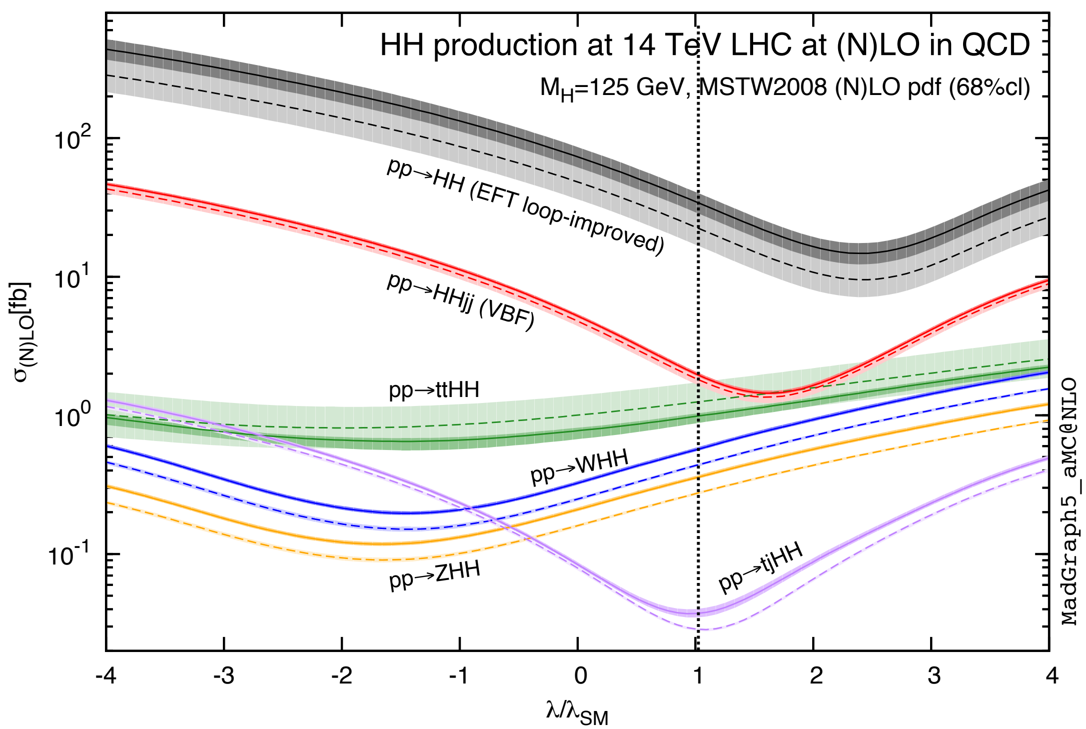
S. Heinemeyer's



Di-Higgs Production dependence on the Higgs self coupling



Top Coupling Fixed to the SM value.

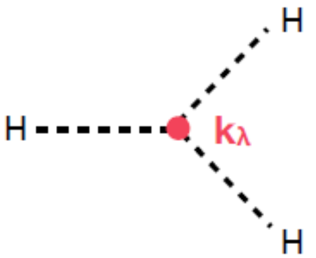


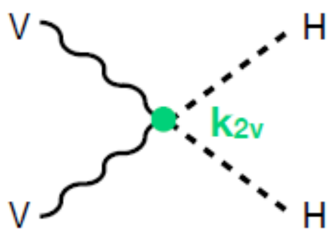
Frederix et al'14

Box Diagram is dominant, and hence interference in the gluon fusion channel tends to be enhanced for larger values of the coupling. At sufficiently large values of the coupling, or negative values, the production cross section is enhanced.

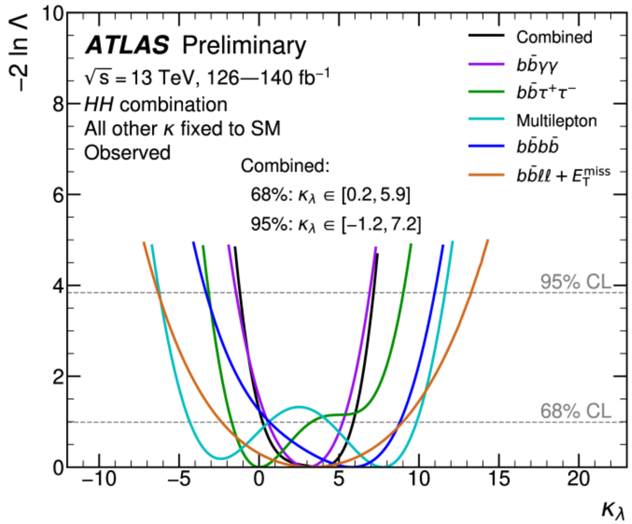
Double Higgs anomalous couplings

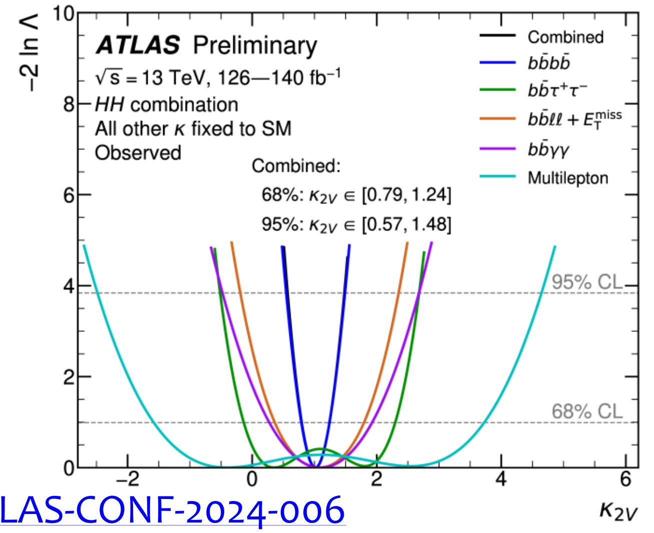
The limits on di-Higgs production cross section show a **strong dependence** on the k_λ and k_{2V}



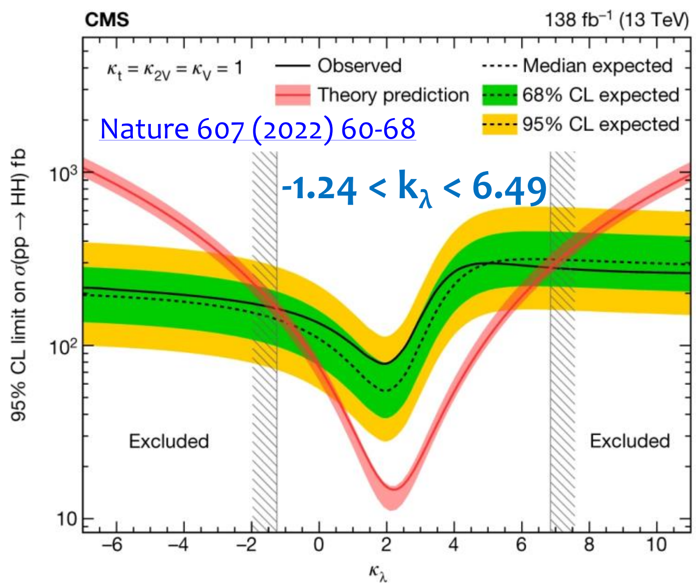


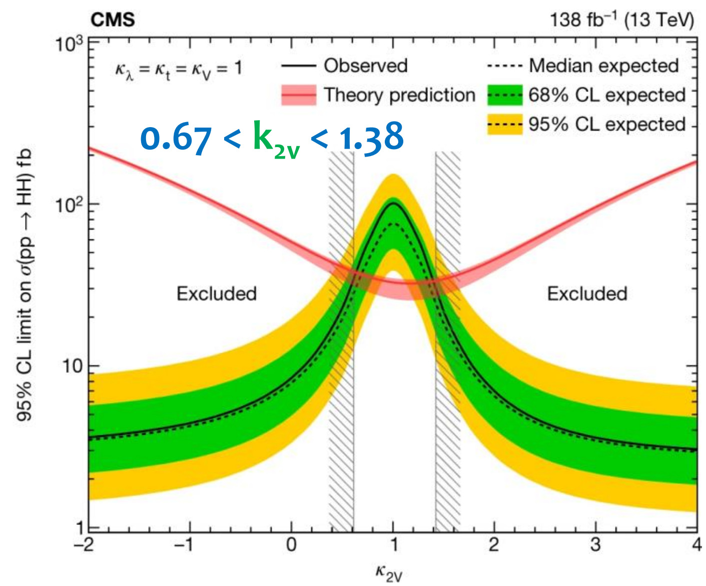
$k_{2V} \neq 0$
Existence of VVHH coupling



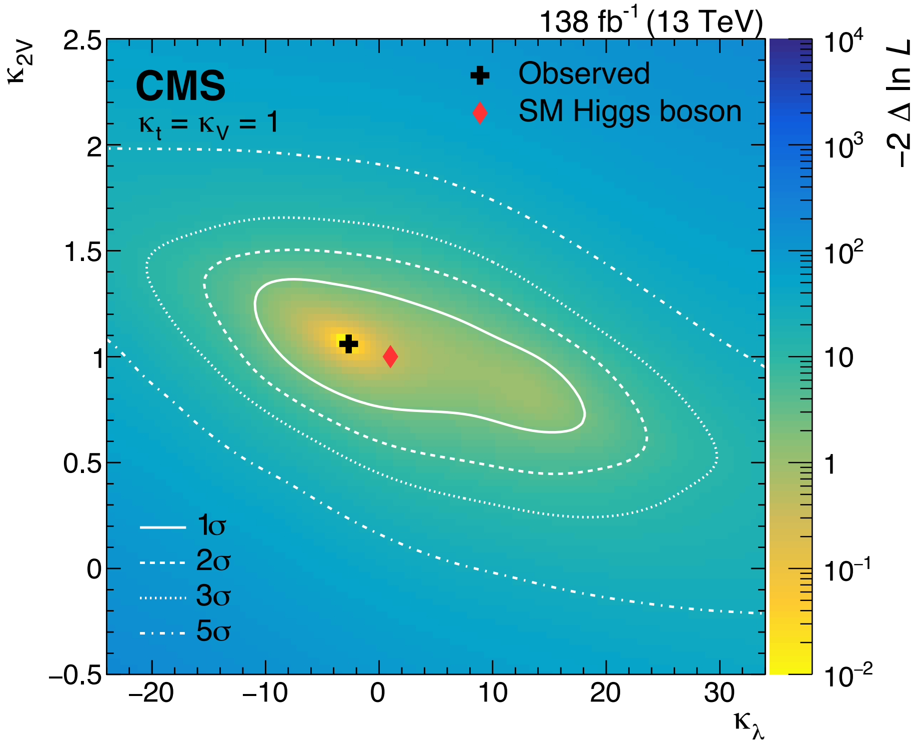


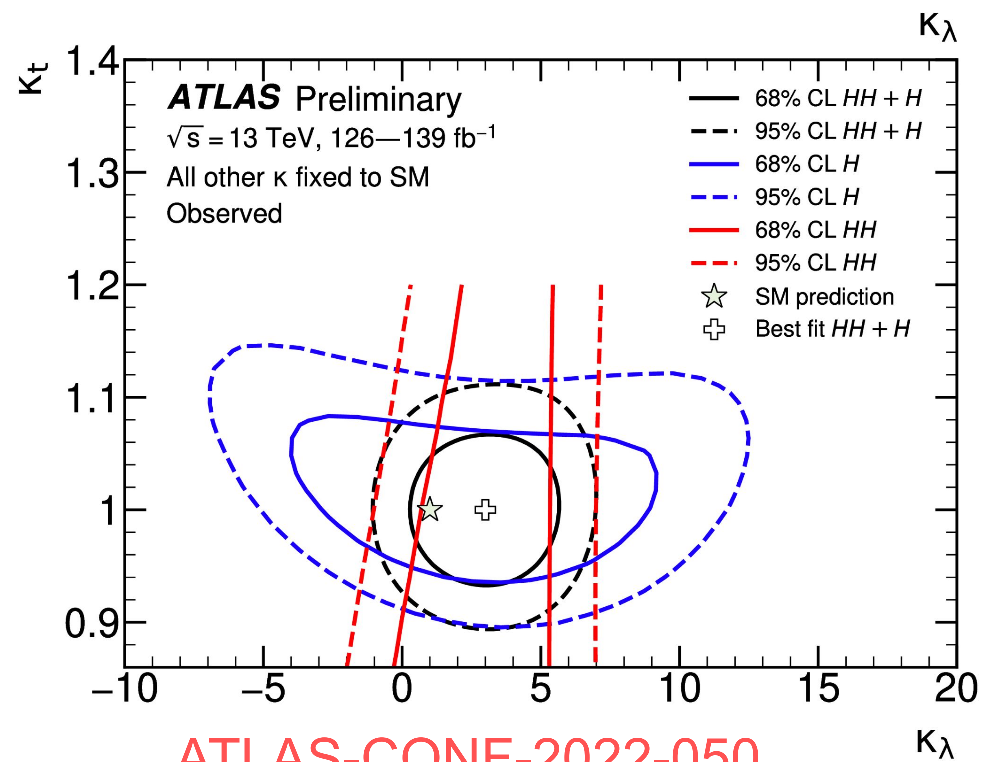
ATLAS-CONF-2024-006





Amazing Experimental Progress





ATLAS-CONF-2022-050

HH+H combination	$-0.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.3$	$-1.9 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.6$	$\kappa_\lambda = 3.0^{+1.8}_{-1.9}$
HH+H combination (2019)	$-2.3 < \kappa_\lambda < 10.3$	$-5.1 < \kappa_\lambda < 11.2$	$\kappa_\lambda = 4.6^{+3.2}_{-3.8}$
HH+H combination, κ_t floating	$-0.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.3$	$-1.9 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.6$	$\kappa_\lambda = 3.0^{+1.8}_{-1.9}$
HH+H combination, κ_t, κ_V, κ_b, κ_τ floating	$-1.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.1$	$-2.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.7$	$\kappa_\lambda = 2.3^{+2.1}_{-2.0}$
HH+H combination (2019), κ_t, κ_V, κ_b, κ_ℓ floating	$-3.7 < \kappa_\lambda < 11.5$	$-6.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 11.6$	$\kappa_\lambda = 5.5^{+3.5}_{-5.2}$

HL-LHC may significantly improve these bounds, leading to relevant constraints on the Higgs potential

May be connected with Electroweak Baryogenesis Models; for a short review, C.W. , arxiv:2311.06949

Symmetries and Neutrinos:

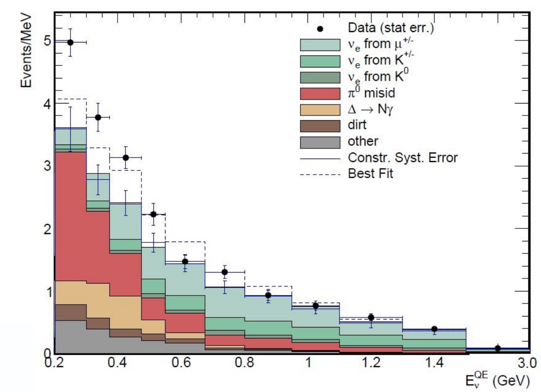
❖ The SM is build based on symmetries: What if the gauge symmetries and the fermion content get unified? One could expect:

- Gauge coupling unification modulo effects from heavier stuff
- Proton decay
- 3-Neutrino see-saw mass generation with possibility of leptogenesis

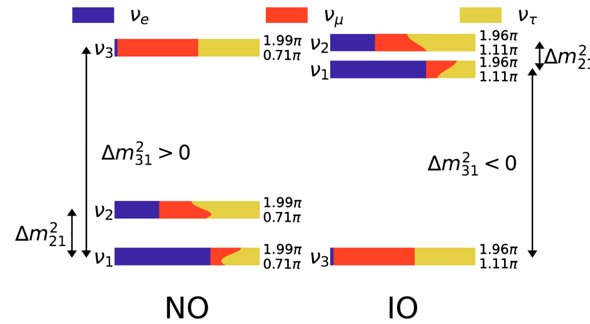
Neutrinos are also suggesting opportunities beyond their mass generation:

- Neutrinos, being weakly interacting neutral fermions, can mix with steriles with many possible origins, e.g., the dark matter
- Possible exotic properties of neutrinos less constrained than other SM particles
- Can provide a window to new physics at very high energies

In fact, there are currently several very puzzling neutrinos anomalies, in particular the MiniBooNE low energy excess, following on LSND results -

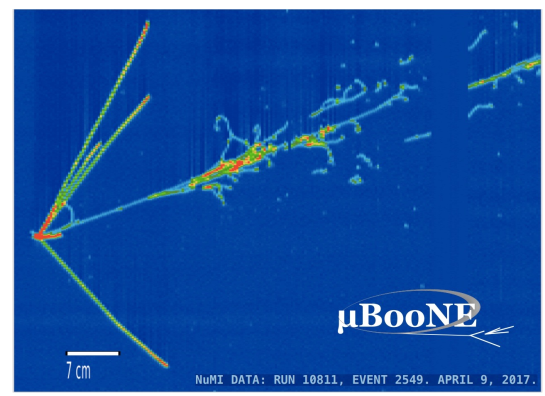


Neutrinos at many energy scales



- The origin of the tiny neutrino masses and of neutrino mixings is a great mystery
- The dominant paradigm for explaining neutrino masses requires the existence of new heavy electroweak singlet leptons

  But the energy scale of these heavy neutral leptons is not specified



- Neutrino CP violation could be the origin of the matter-antimatter asymmetry through leptogenesis
- Low-scale leptogenesis is a viable possibility
- Heavy neutral leptons more generally could be connected to other mysteries, e.g. can be portals to the dark sector

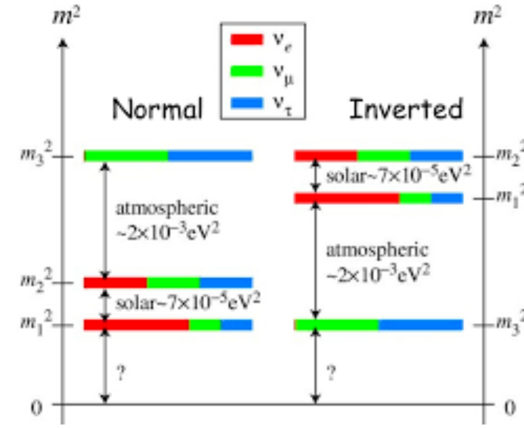
T2K and NoVa working towards the question of CP-violation.
Neutrino mass hierarchy and CP-violation will be one of the science goals of the future long baseline neutrino program of DUNE and HyperK, starting in the next decade.

Is CP violated in the neutrino sector ?

Best test : $\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$ oscillations.

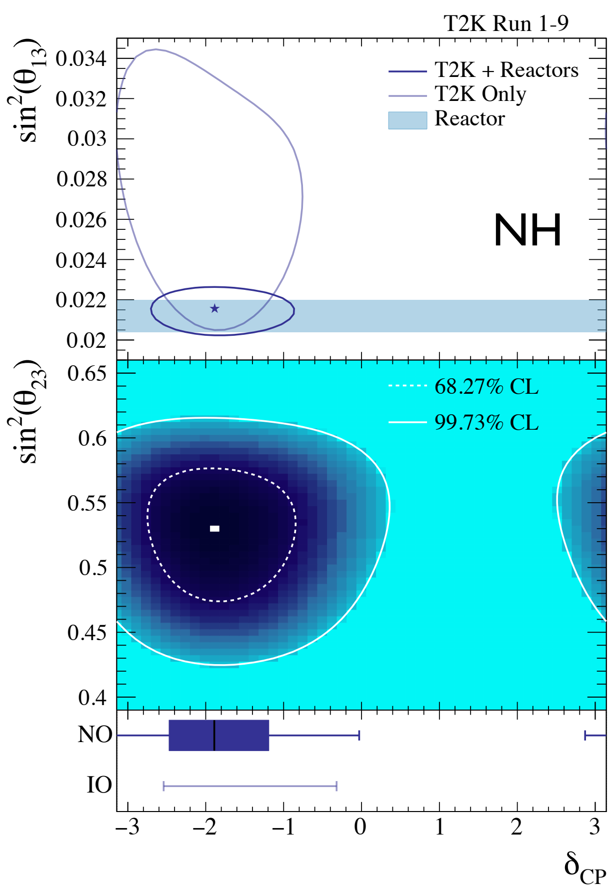
$$P_{\mu e} = 4c_{13}^2 s_{13}^2 s_{23}^2 \sin^2\Delta_{31} + 4c_{13}^2 c_{23}^2 s_{12}^2 c_{12}^2 \sin^2\Delta_{21}$$

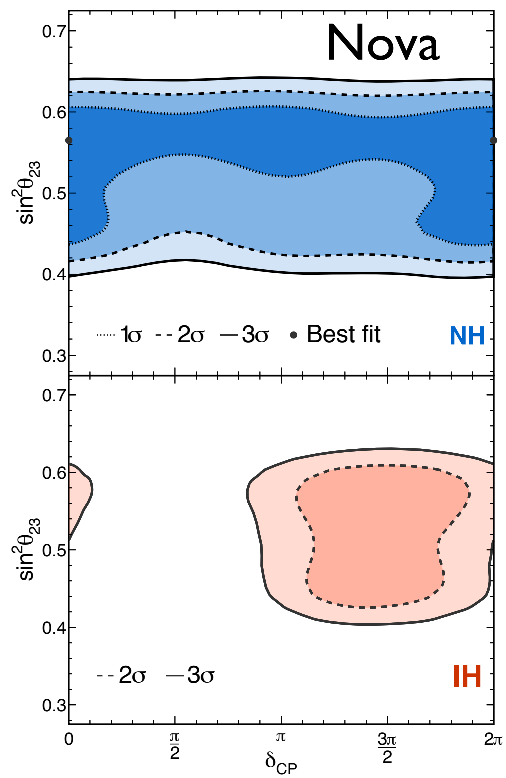
$$+ 8c_{13}^2 c_{12} c_{23} s_{12} s_{13} s_{23} \sin\Delta_{31} \sin\Delta_{21} \cos(\Delta_{32} + \delta_{13}).$$



$$\Delta_{ij} = \frac{(m_i^2 - m_j^2)L}{4E}$$

Hints of sizable CP-violation





C.W. rule

$\theta_{12} \sim 34^o$

$\theta_{23} \sim 45^o$

$\theta_{13} \sim 9^o$

Δm^2_{3l} in LBL & Reactors

- At LBL determined in ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ disappearance spectrum

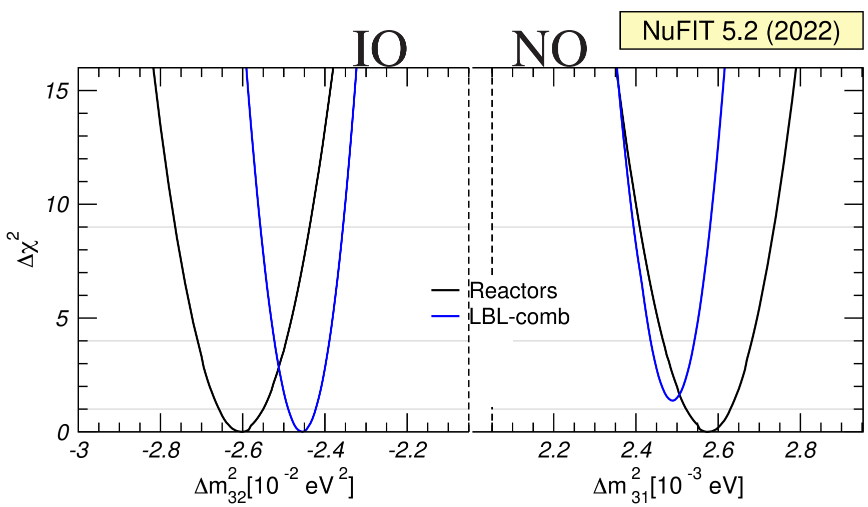
$$\Delta m^2_{\mu\mu} \simeq \Delta m^2_{3l} + \begin{matrix} c^2_{12}\Delta m^2_{21} & \text{NO} \\ s^2_{12}\Delta m^2_{21} & \text{IO} \end{matrix} + \ldots$$

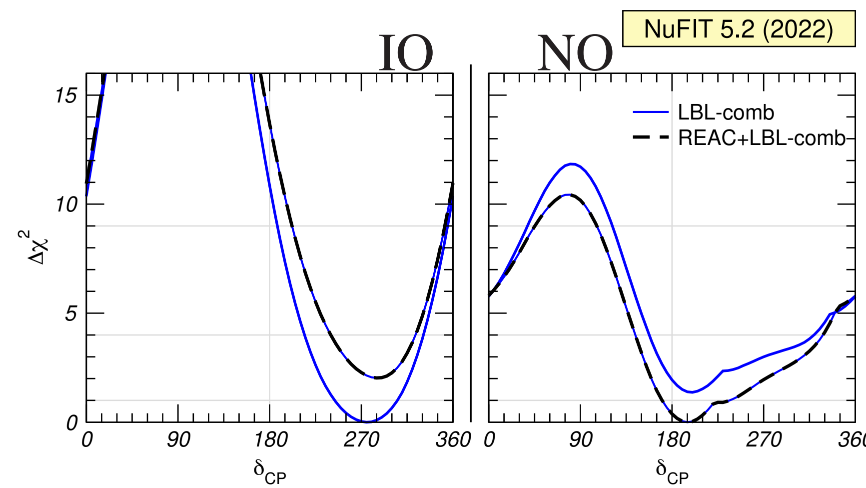
- At MBL Reactors (Daya-Bay, Reno, D-Chooz) determined in $\bar{\nu}_e$ disapp spectrum

$$\Delta m^2_{ee} \simeq \Delta m^2_{3l} + \begin{matrix} s^2_{12}\Delta m^2_{21} & \text{NO} \\ c^2_{12}\Delta m^2_{21} & \text{IO} \end{matrix}$$

Nunokawa,Parke,Zukanovich (2005)

$\Rightarrow$ Contribution to NO/IO from combination of LBL with reactor data





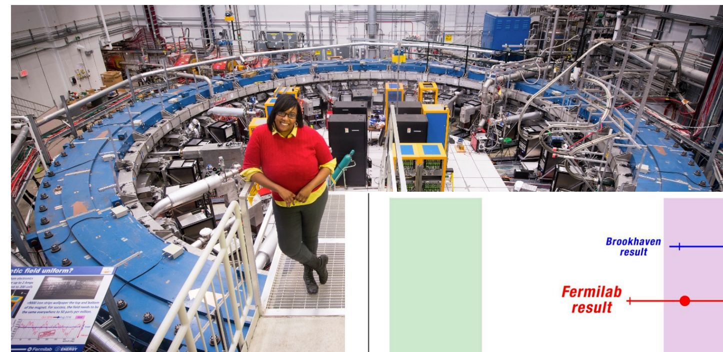
- T2K and NOνA more compatible in IO $\Rightarrow$IO best fit in LBL combination
- LBL/Reactor complementarity in $\Delta m^2_{3\ell}$ $\Rightarrow$ NO best fit in LBL+Reactors
- in NO: b.f $\delta_{\text{CP}} \sim 195^\circ \Rightarrow$ CPC allowed at 0.6 σ
- in IO: b.f $\delta_{\text{CP}} \sim 270^\circ \Rightarrow$ CPC disfavoured at 3 σ

Lepton flavor opportunities

In the quark sector no compelling evidence for flavor effects beyond CKM

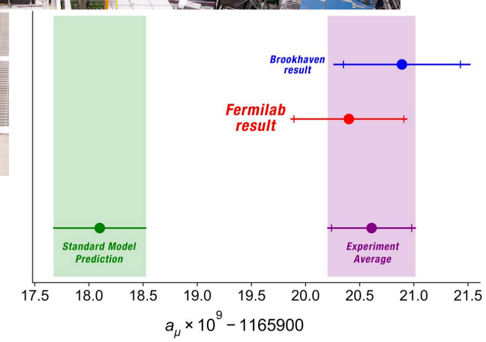
What about LFV in the charged lepton sector?
Could be new particles that couple differently to electrons/muons/taus

- new gauge bosons, new scalars, leptoquarks - new type of particles appearing in extended symmetries of nature- or squarks in special types of supersymmetry



Have we already seen such effects?

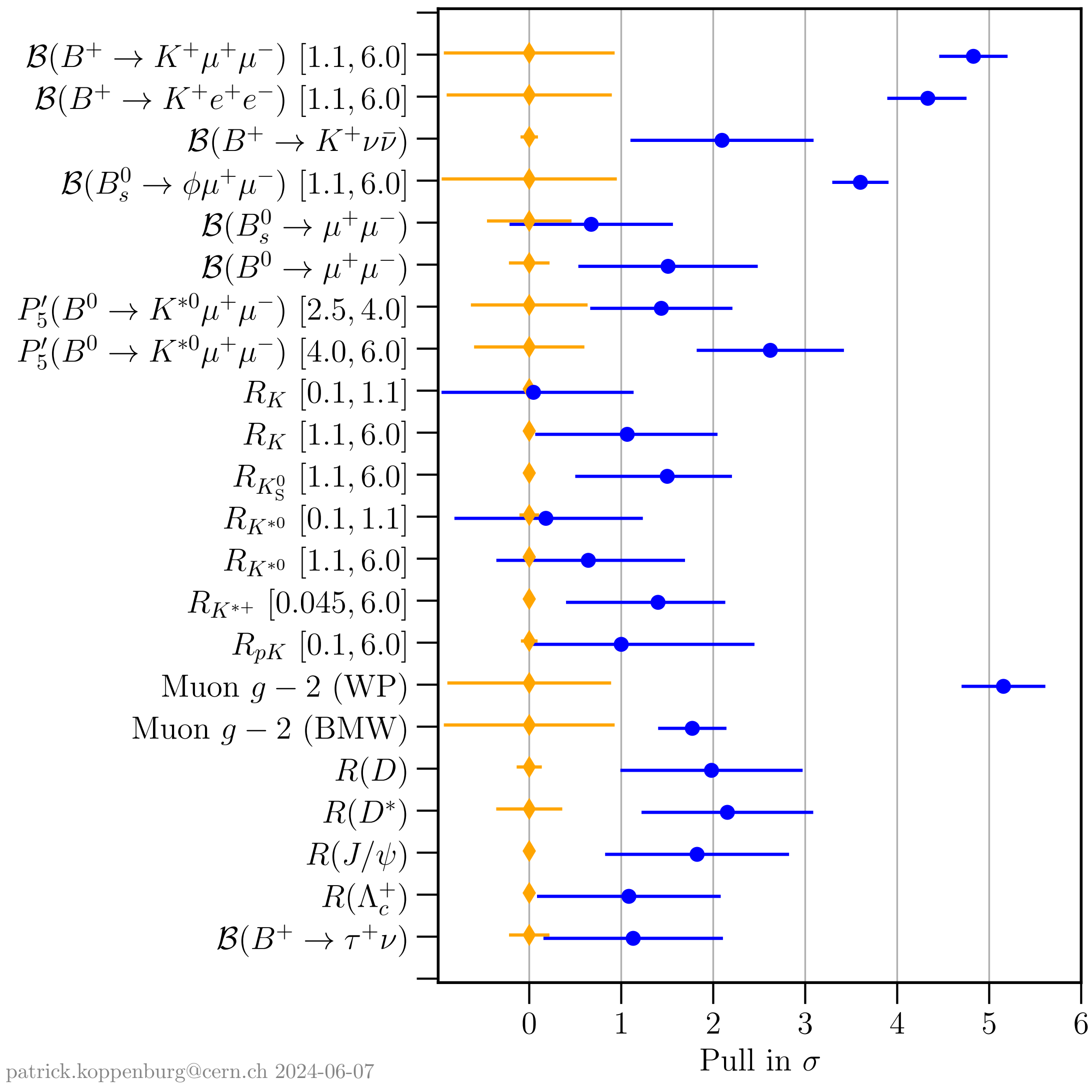
- The muon g-2 anomaly :
  4.2 standard deviation from SM expectation
  Lattice theory calculations under scrutiny



- LHCb R_K anomaly: 3 Sigma ~~evidence of lepton universality violation~~ in b-quark decays

Mu2e Fermilab experiment will provide a huge jump in sensitivity to some possible effects

Guidance from Anomalies?



Is the SM KO ?

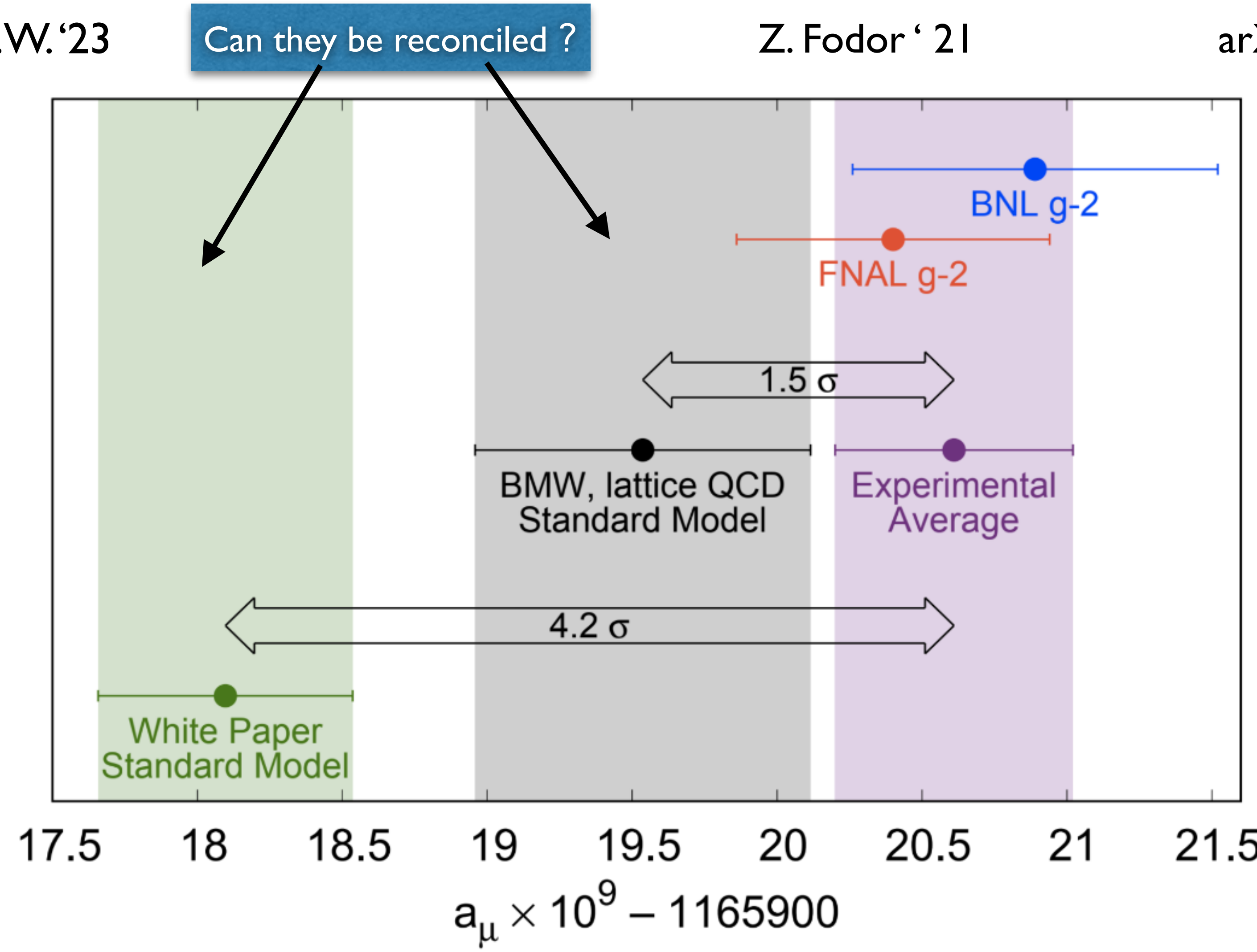
Theory uncertainties ?

Muon g-2 : Comparison of BMW lattice computation with data driven method to fix hadronic contributions

N. Coyle, C.W. '23

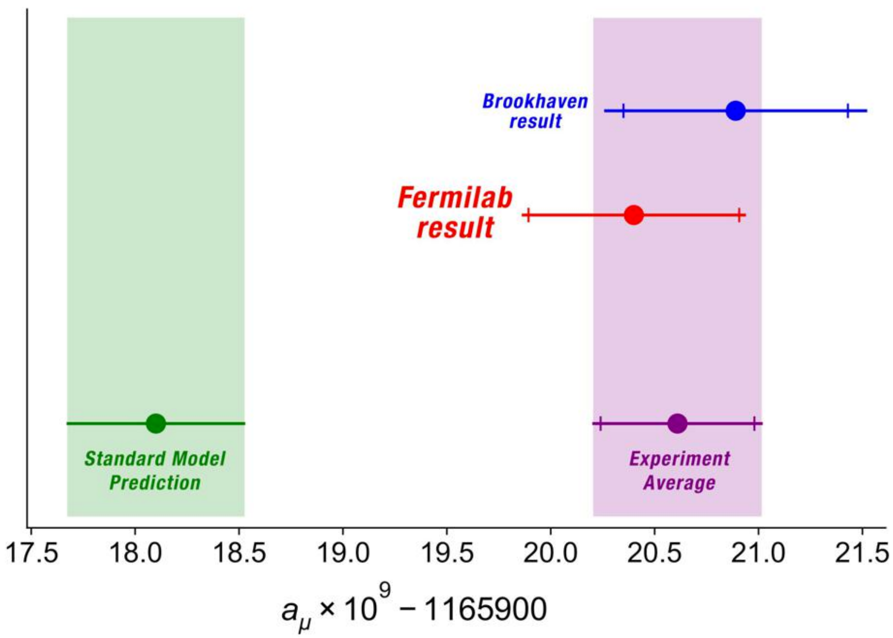
Z. Fodor ' 21

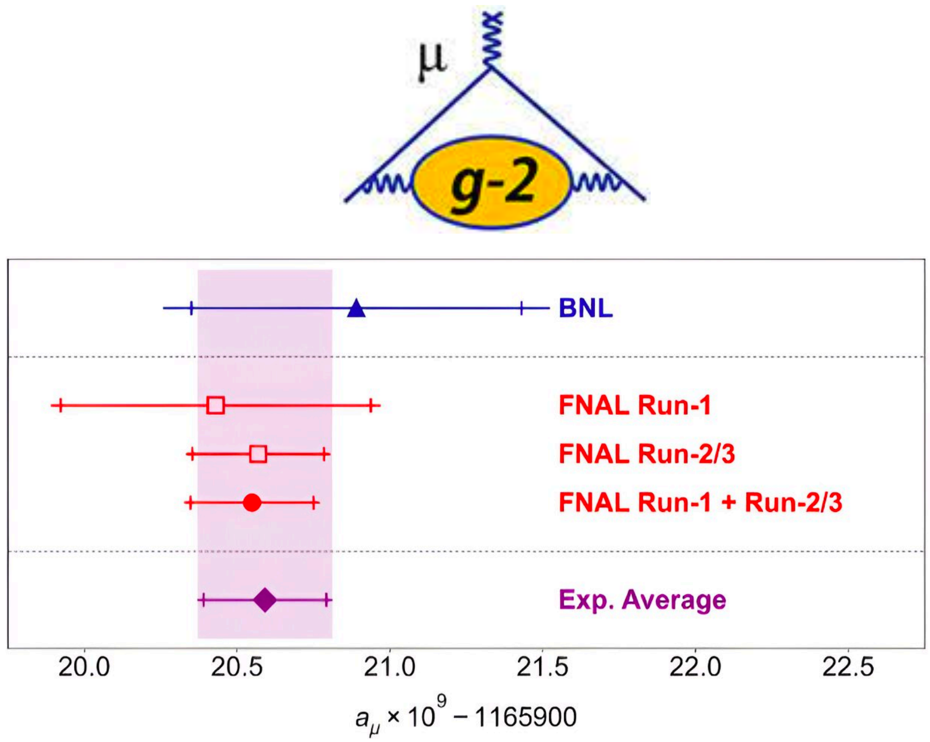
arXiv:2002.12347



In the following, I will take the 4.2 sigma discrepancy seriously.
This question will be clarified within the next few years.

Updated result in 2023





arXiv:2104.03281

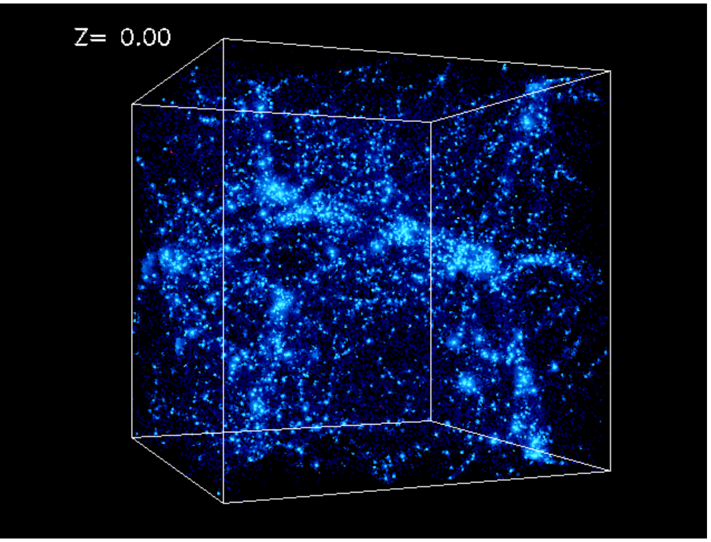
arXiv:2308.06320

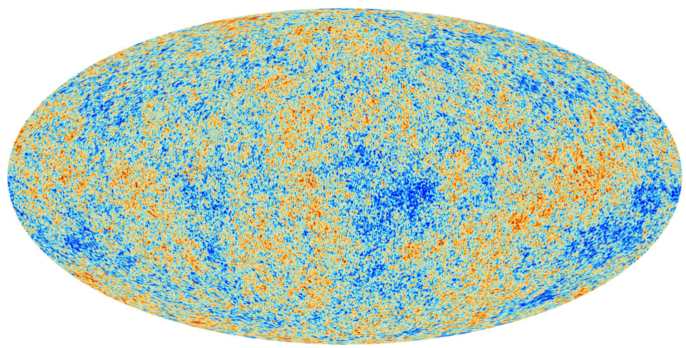
Central Value did not change, experimental error decrease by a factor 1.6.
Taken at face value, discrepancy increased to 5.1 sigma.

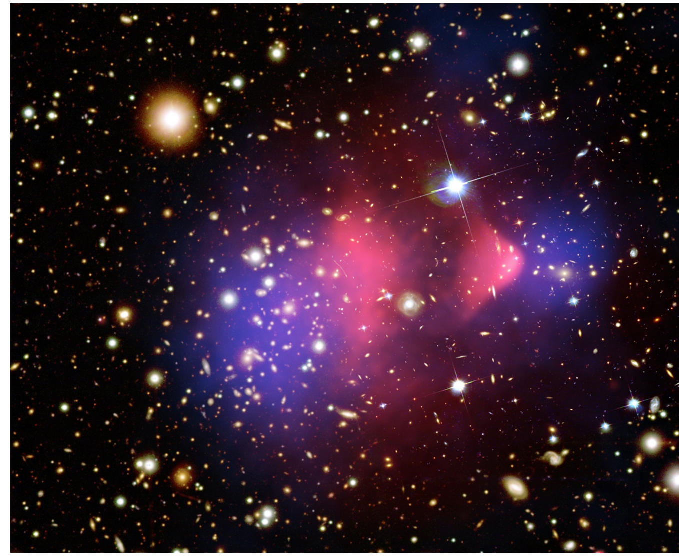
Dark Matter Mystery

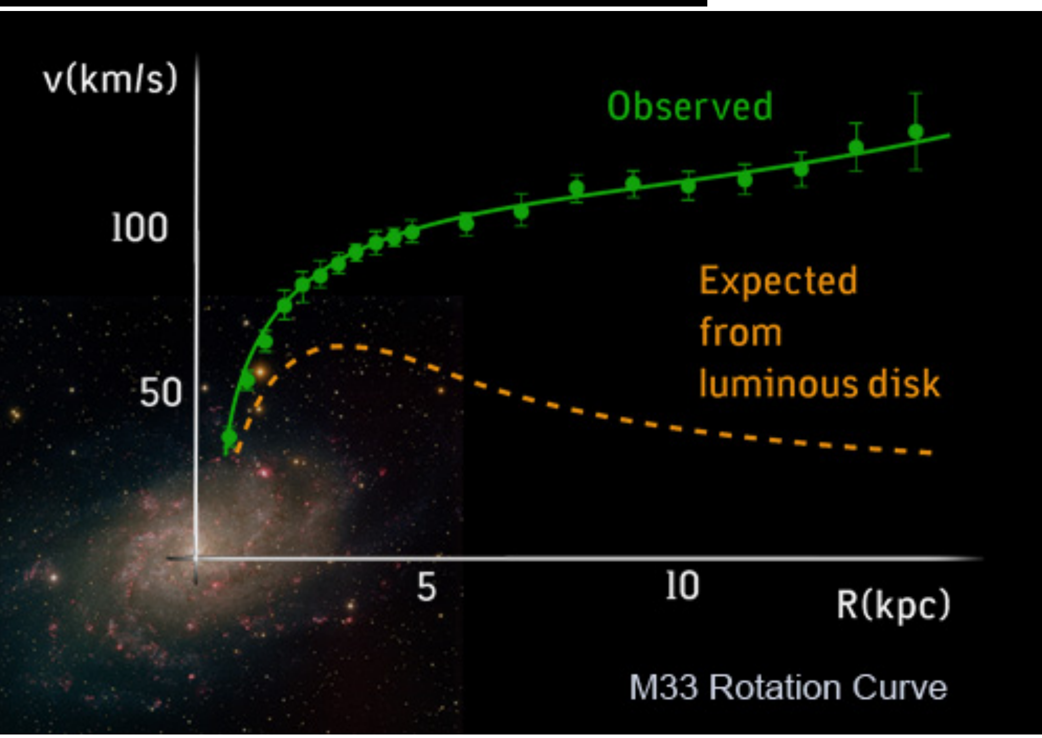
What is the Dark Matter ?

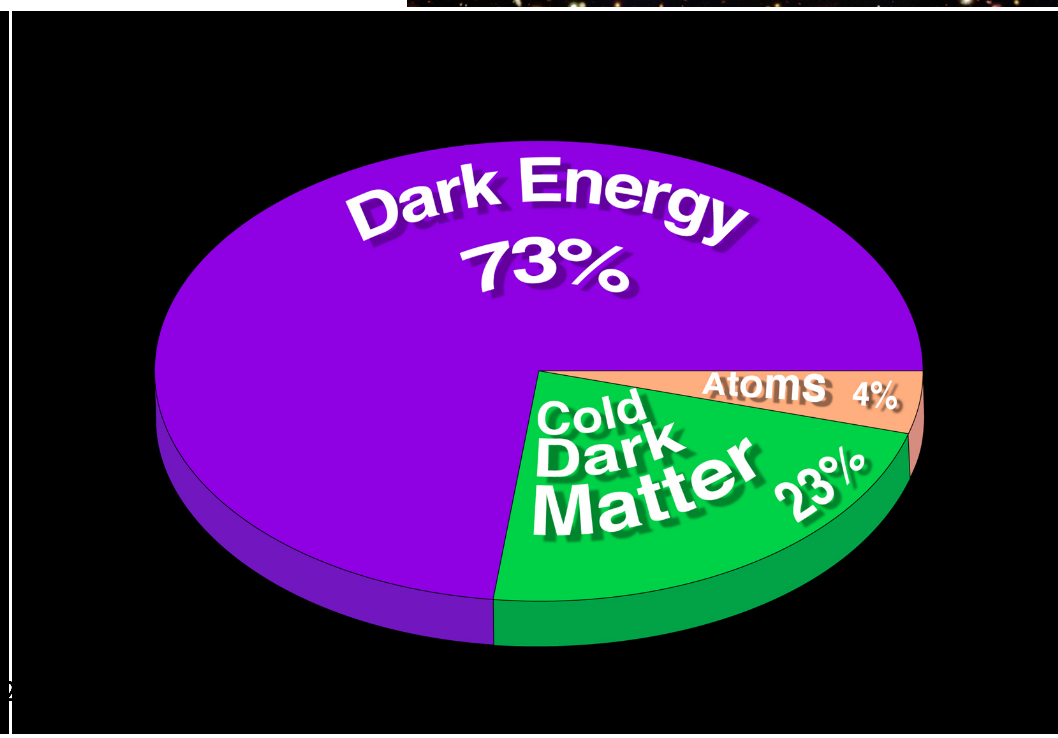
Existence of Dark Matter Supported by overwhelming indirect evidence







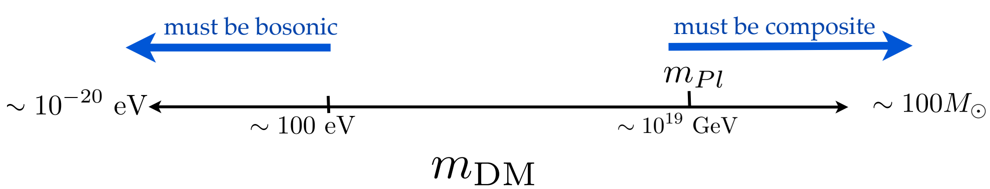




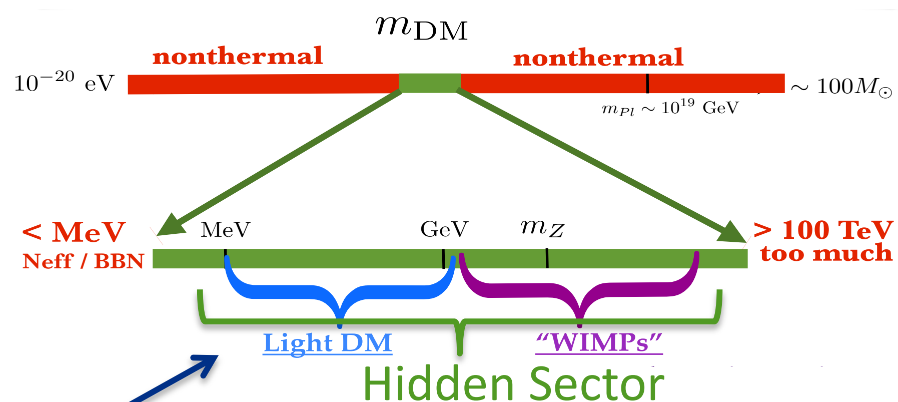
What do we know about Dark Matter ?

- very little -

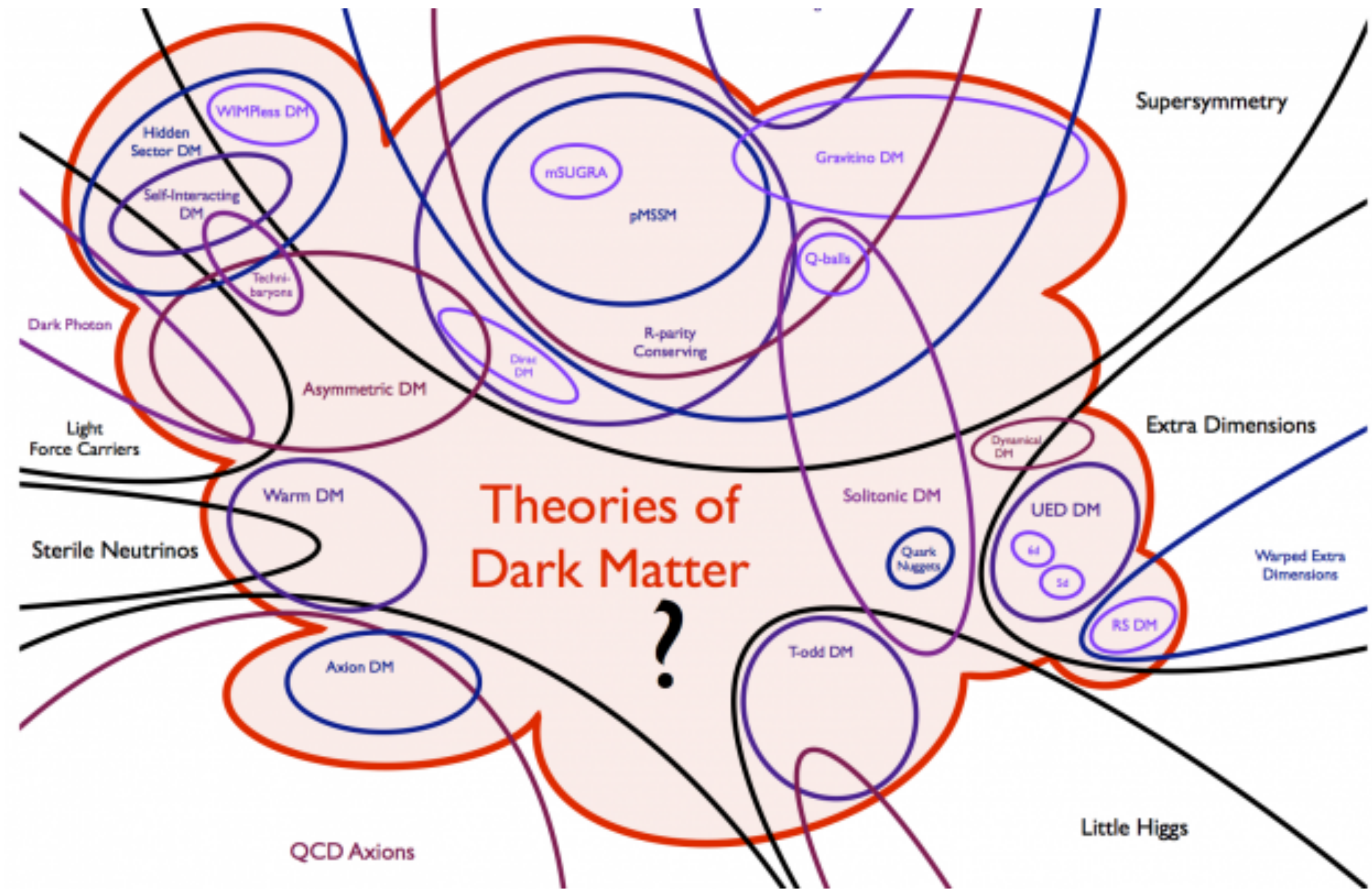
- Couples gravitationally
- It is the most abundant form of matter
- It can be part of a larger invisible/dark sector with new dark forces
- It must be made of something different that all the particles we know, it can be made of particles or compact objects, or better described as wavelike disturbances
- Its mass can be anything from as light as 10^{-22} eV to as heavy as primordial black holes of tens of solar masses



Folding in assumptions about early Universe cosmology can provide some guidance



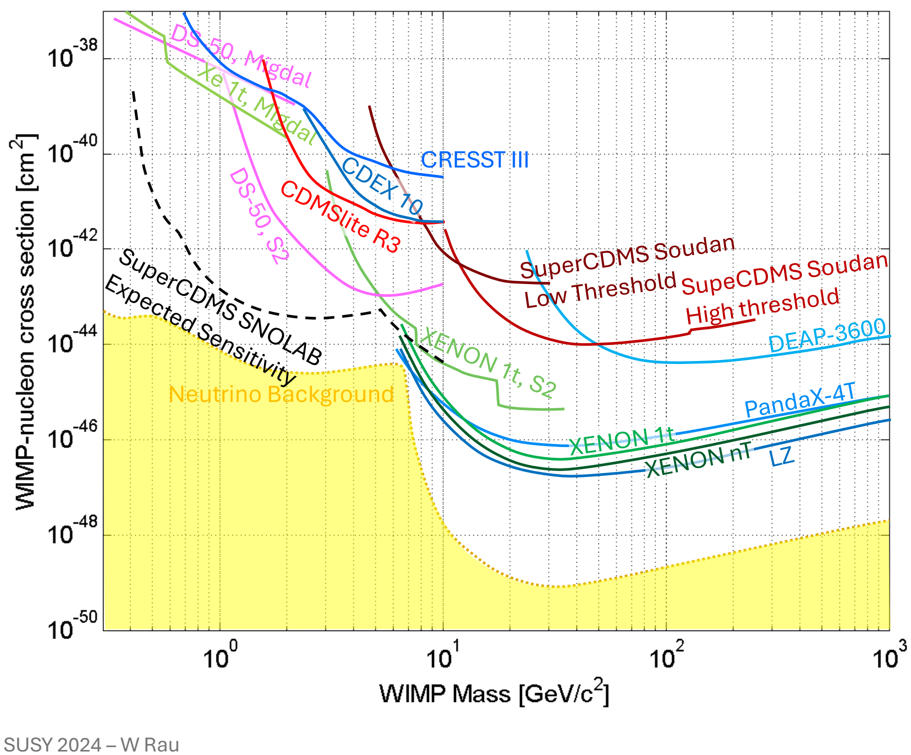
Theories abound. Some of them embedded in theories proposed to solve other problems !

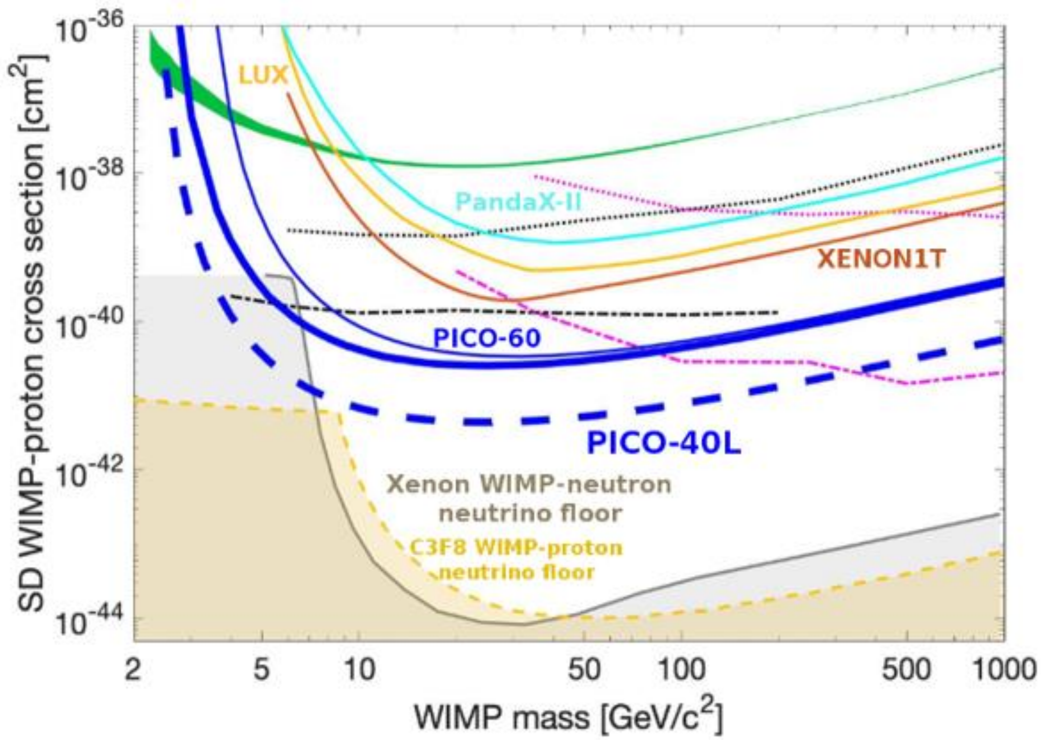


T. Tait

Current Bounds from Direct Dark Matter Detection

Current Limits



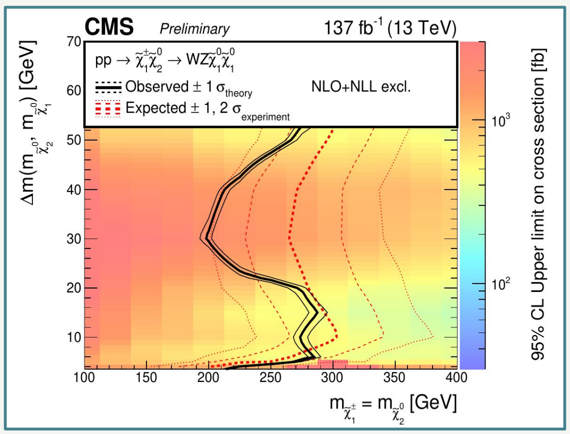


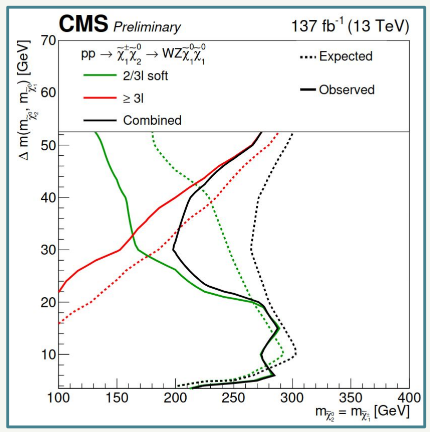
Spin Independent Interactions

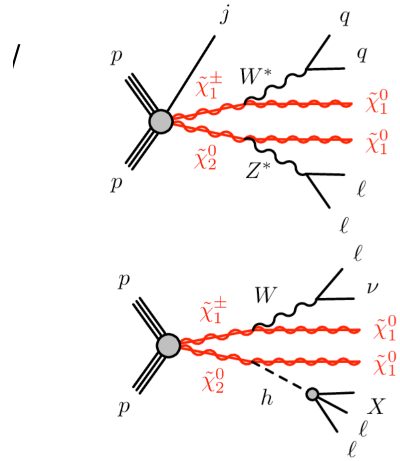
Spin Dependent Interactions

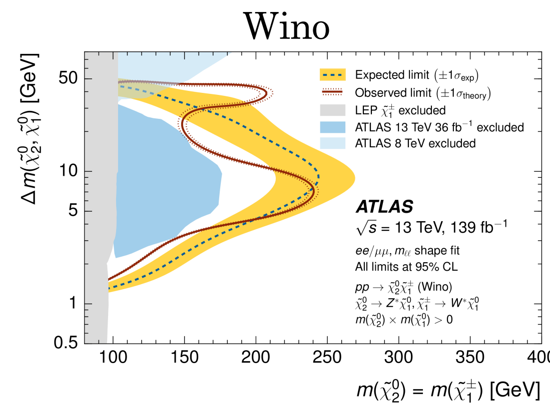
There may be surprises, like in collider searches

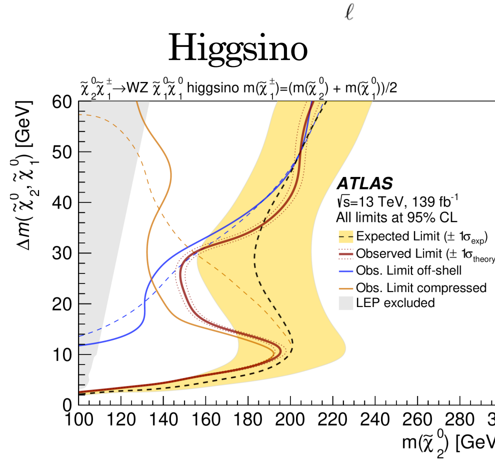
- The 2/3l soft and ≥3l analyses complement each other in the compressed region
  - Orthogonal lepton p_T ranges but different selections (e.g. MET for 2/3l soft)
    → Challenging to be fully optimal in the crossover regime

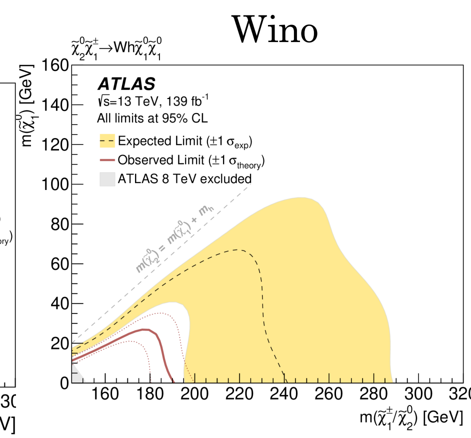










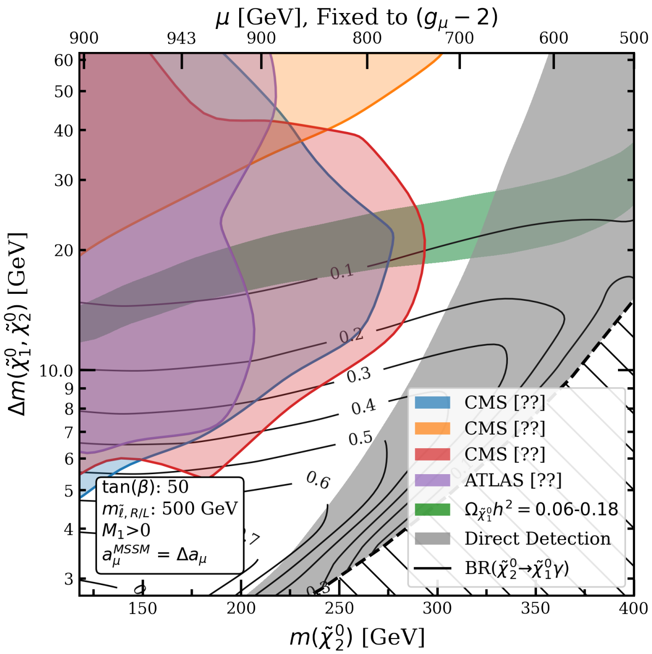


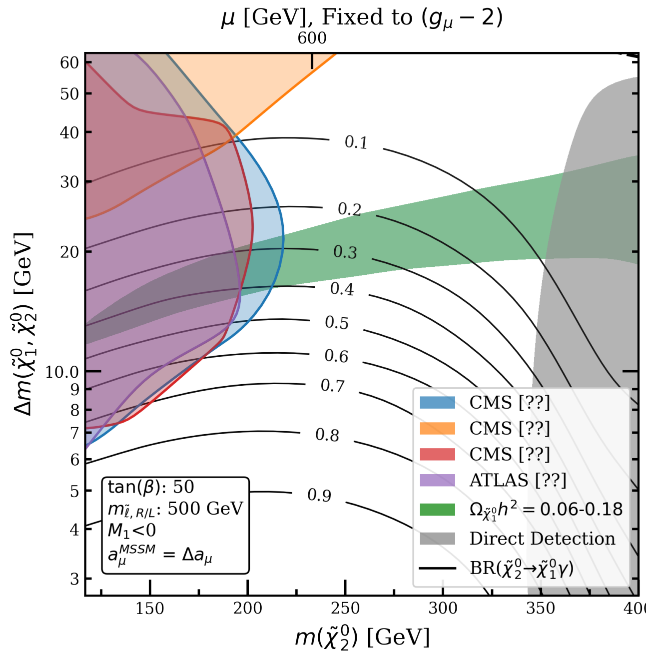
Excesses in regions consistent with co-annihilating Dark Matter

First weak evidences of SUSY electroweakino sector ?
Eagerly waiting for Run3 results :)

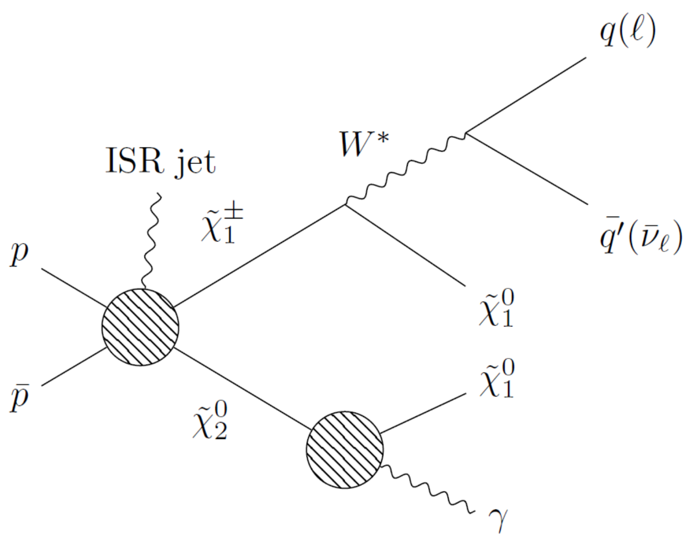
Same region of Parameters

S. Baum, M. Carena, N. Shah, C. Wagner'21
D. Rocha, T. Ou, 2305.02354,
S. Roy, C.W., 2401.08917





Large regions of parameter space that can be probed at the LHC for negative M_1

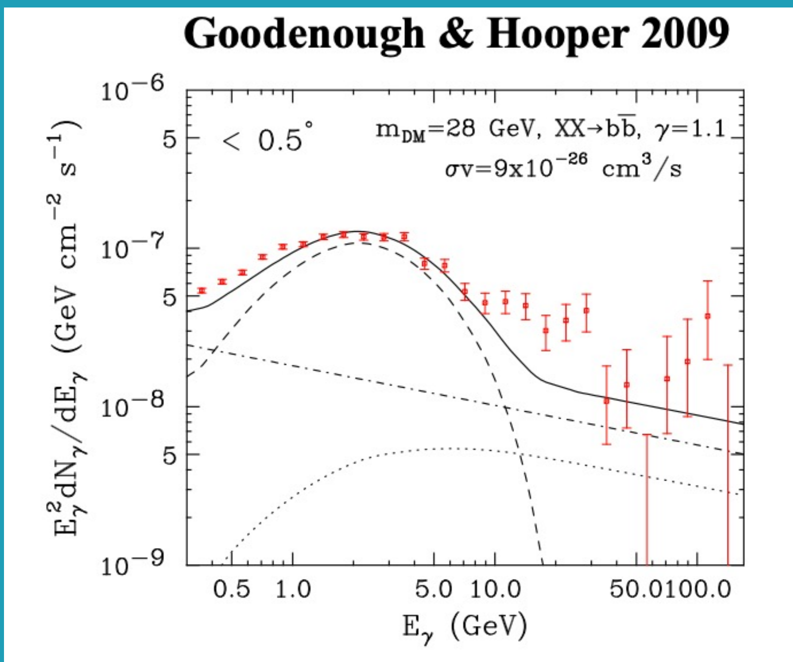


Enhanced radiative decays into photons provide a novel signature

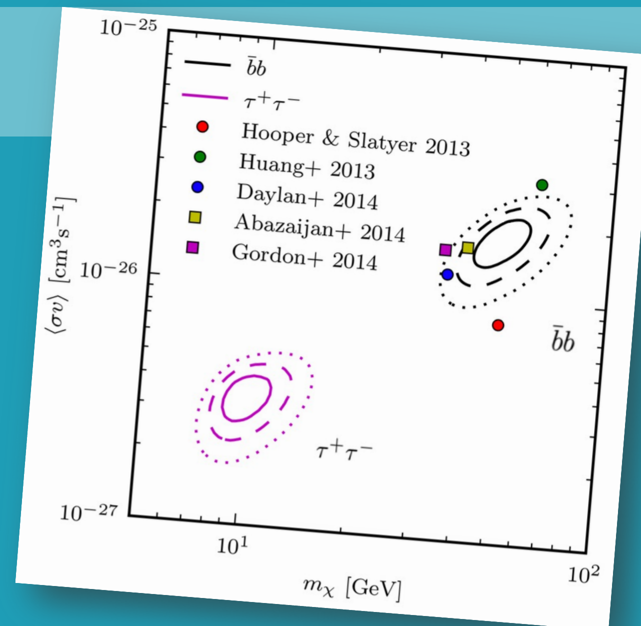
LHC : Arganda, de los Rios, Perez, Sanda Seoane, Rocha, Wagner, in prep.

HINTS OF DM?

Found excess in the vicinities of the GC,



Compatible with
- DM signal at few GeV
- 1+ pulsars

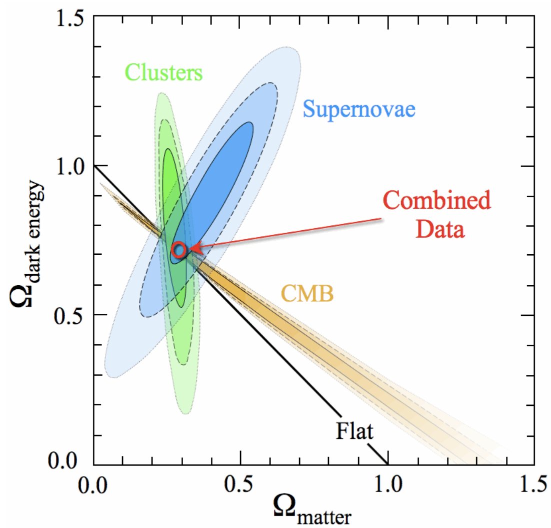


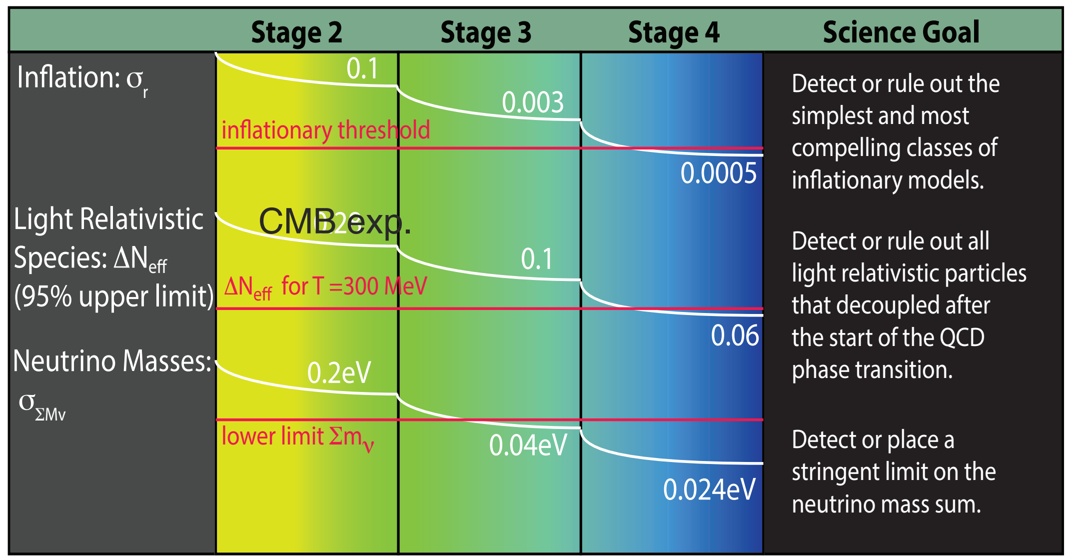
- The Galactic Center as a Dark Matter Gamma-Ray Source
- A.Morselli, A. Lionetto, A. Cesarini, F. Fucito, P. Ullio, Nuclear Physics B 113B (2002) 213-220 [astro-ph/0211327] A.Cesarini, F.Fucito, A.Lionetto, A.Morselli, P.Ullio Astroparticle Physics 21, 267-285, 2004 [astro-ph/0305075]
- Possible Evidence For Dark Matter Annihilation In The Inner Milky Way From The Fermi Gamma Ray Space Telescope Lisa Goodenough, Dan Hooper arXiv:0910.2998
- Indirect Search for Dark Matter from the center of the Milky Way with the Fermi-Large Area Telescope Vincenzo Vitale, Aldo Morselli, the Fermi/LAT Collaboration
- Proceedings of the 2009 Fermi Symposium, 2-5 November 2009, eConf Proceedings C091122 arXiv:0912.3828 21 Dec 2009
- Search for Dark Matter with Fermi Large Area Telescope: the Galactic Center
- V.Vitale, A.Morselli, the Fermi-LAT Collaboration NIM A 630 (2011) 147–150 (Available online 23 June 2010)
- Dark Matter Annihilation in The Galactic Center As Seen by the Fermi Gamma Ray Space Telescope Dan Hooper, Lisa Goodenough. (21 March 2011). 21 pp. Phys.Lett. B697 (2011) 412-428
- Background model systematics for the Fermi GeV excess F.Calore, I. Cholis, C. Weniger JCAP03(2015)038 arXiv:1409.0042v1
- Fermi–LAT observations of high-energy γ-ray emission toward the galactic centre M. Ajello et al.[Fermi-LAT Coll.] Apj 819:44 2016 arXiv:1511.02938
- The Fermi galactic center GeV excess and implications for dark matter M. Ajello et al.[Fermi-LAT Coll.] Apj 819:44 2016 arXiv:1511.02938
- Revisiting the Gamma-Ray Galactic Center Excess with Multi-Messenger Observations IC, Zhong, McDermott, Surdutovich, PRD 105, 103023 (2022)

Cosmological probes

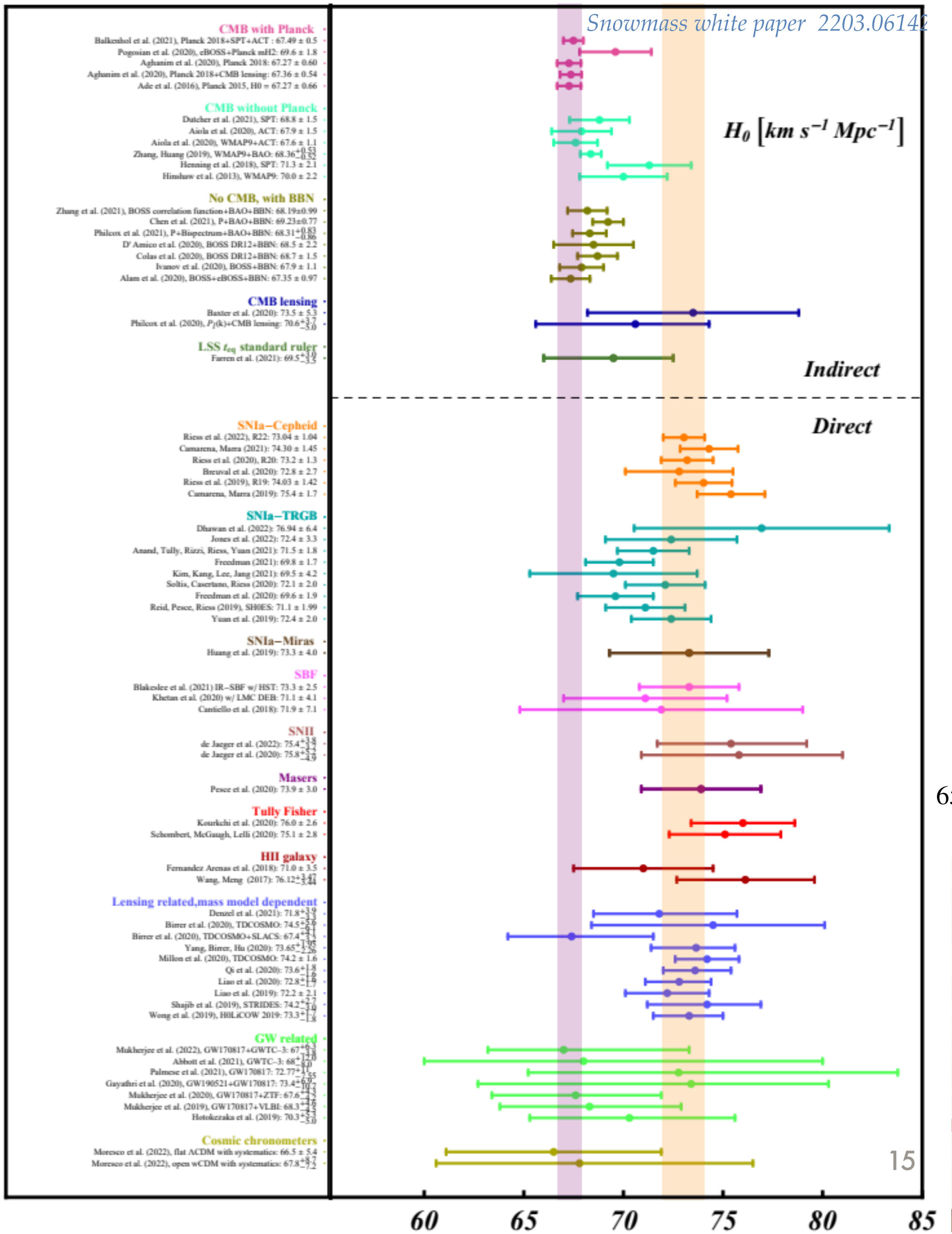
- CMB observations provide the most direct access to inflation, and also inform us about neutrino mass, N_{eff} (light relics), dark energy and the Hubble constant

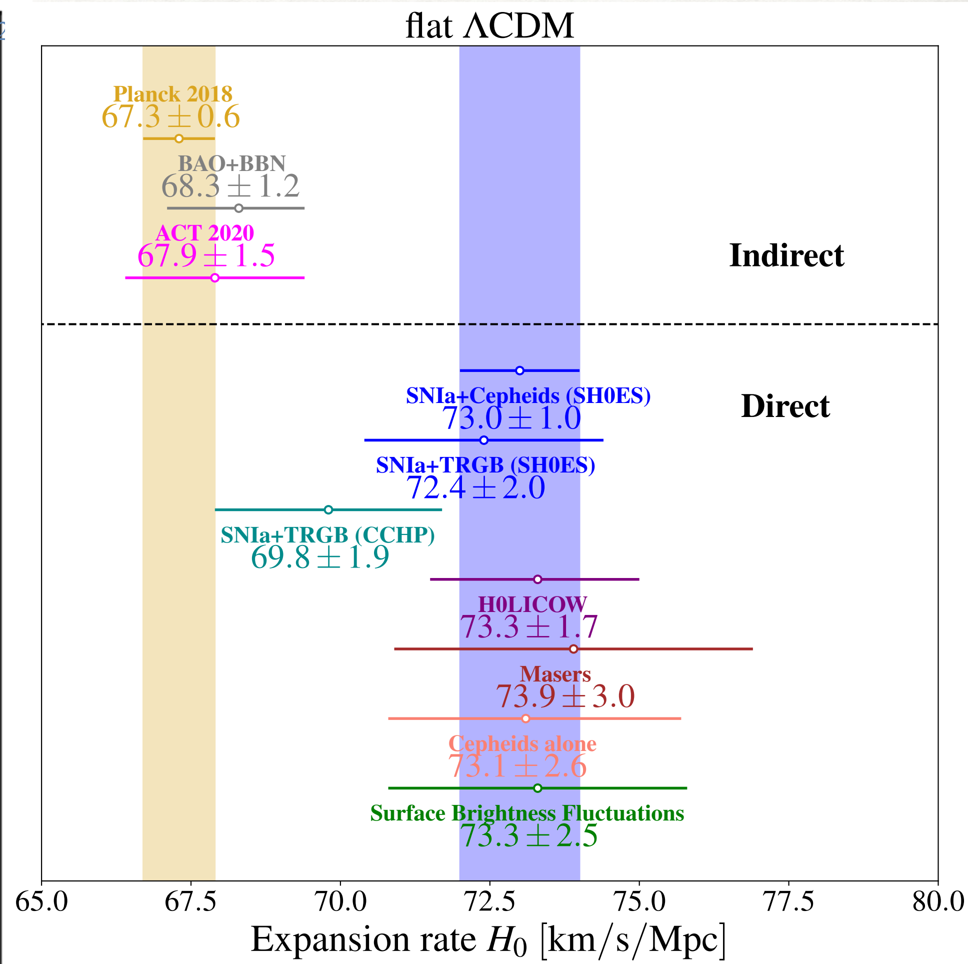
- Cosmic surveys study dark energy/modify gravity, dark matter (gravitational and non-gravitational interactions), neutrinos and inflation through various probes of the geometry, expansion history and structure of the universe. They also tell us where to look for indirect dark matter signals



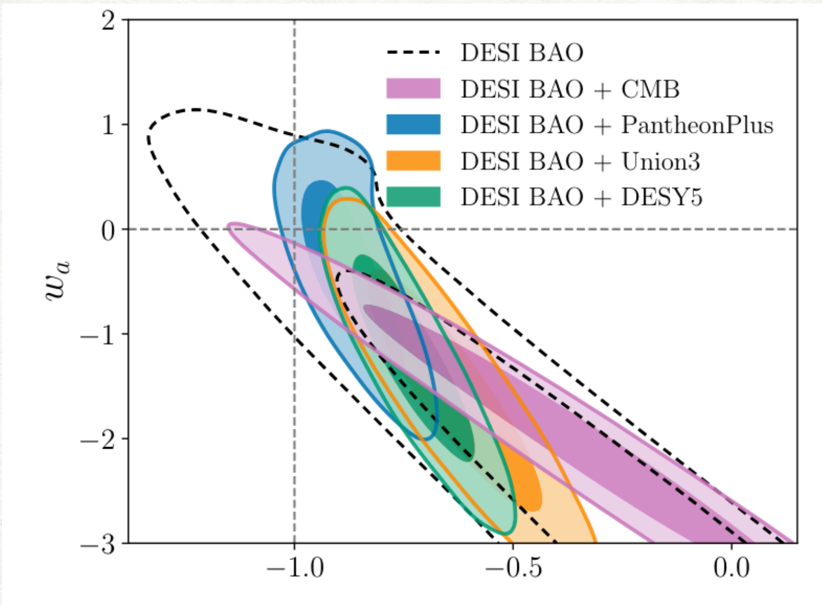


The Hubble tension beyond SHOES & Planck

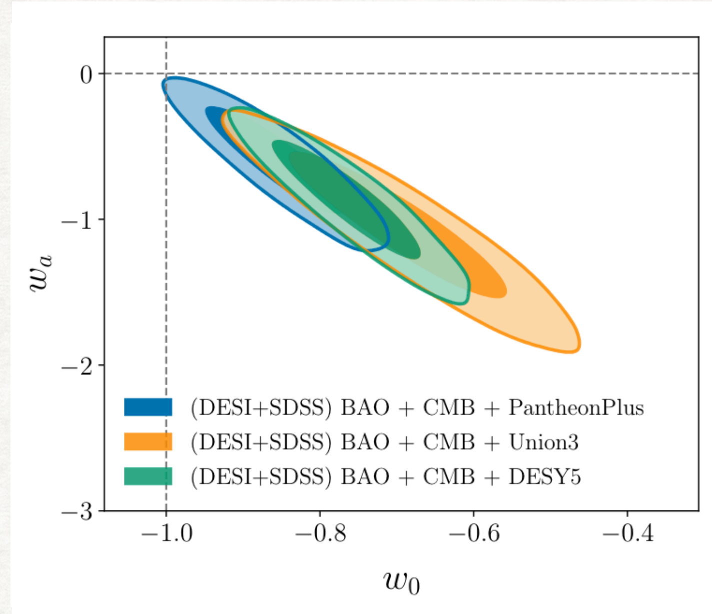


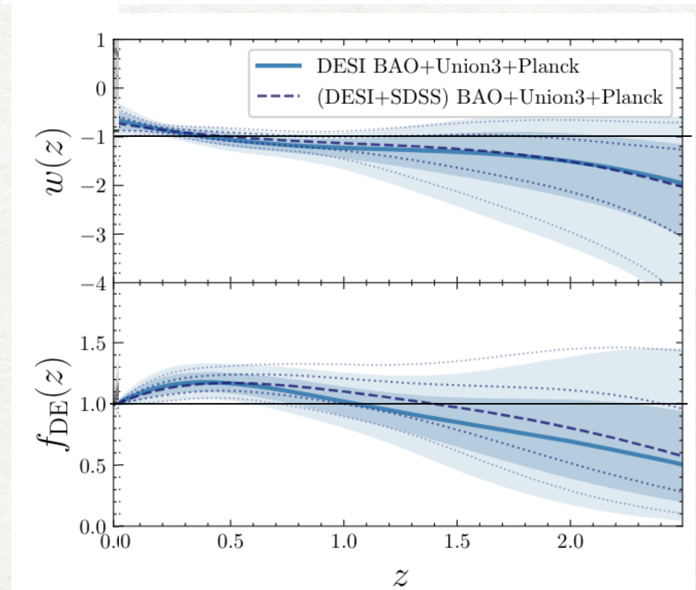


Bounds on Dark Energy properties



DESI collaboration 2404.03002





DESI 2405.04216

- $w(a) = w_0 + w_a(1-a)$ *Chevallier, Polarski 2001; Linder 2002*

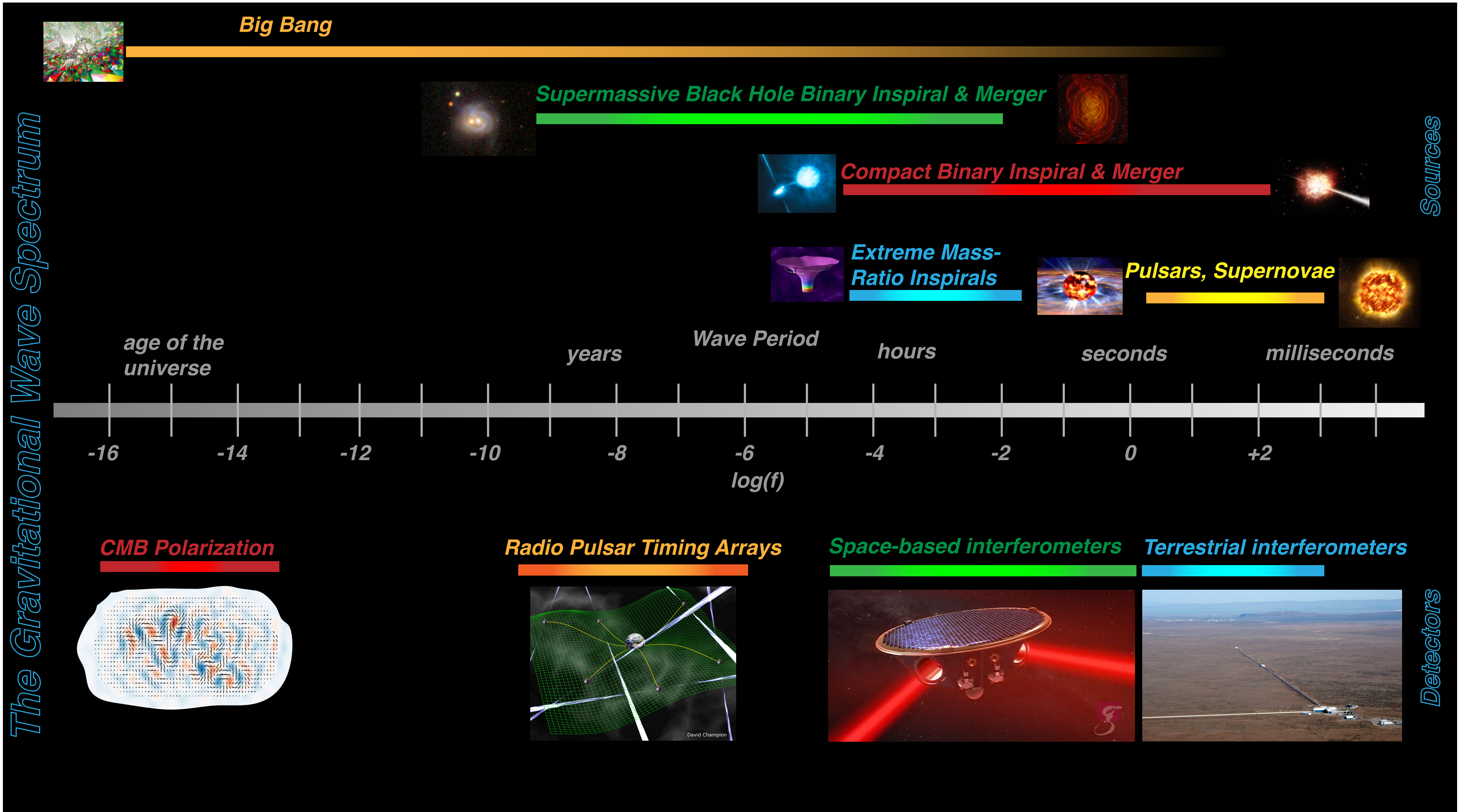
- $2.5 - 4\sigma$ preference for $w_0 > -1, w_a < 0$:
  ==> Phantom crossing? It's artificial!

See also Shlivko&Steinhardt 2405.03933, Berghaus++ 2404.14341, DESI 2405.04216, 2405.13588

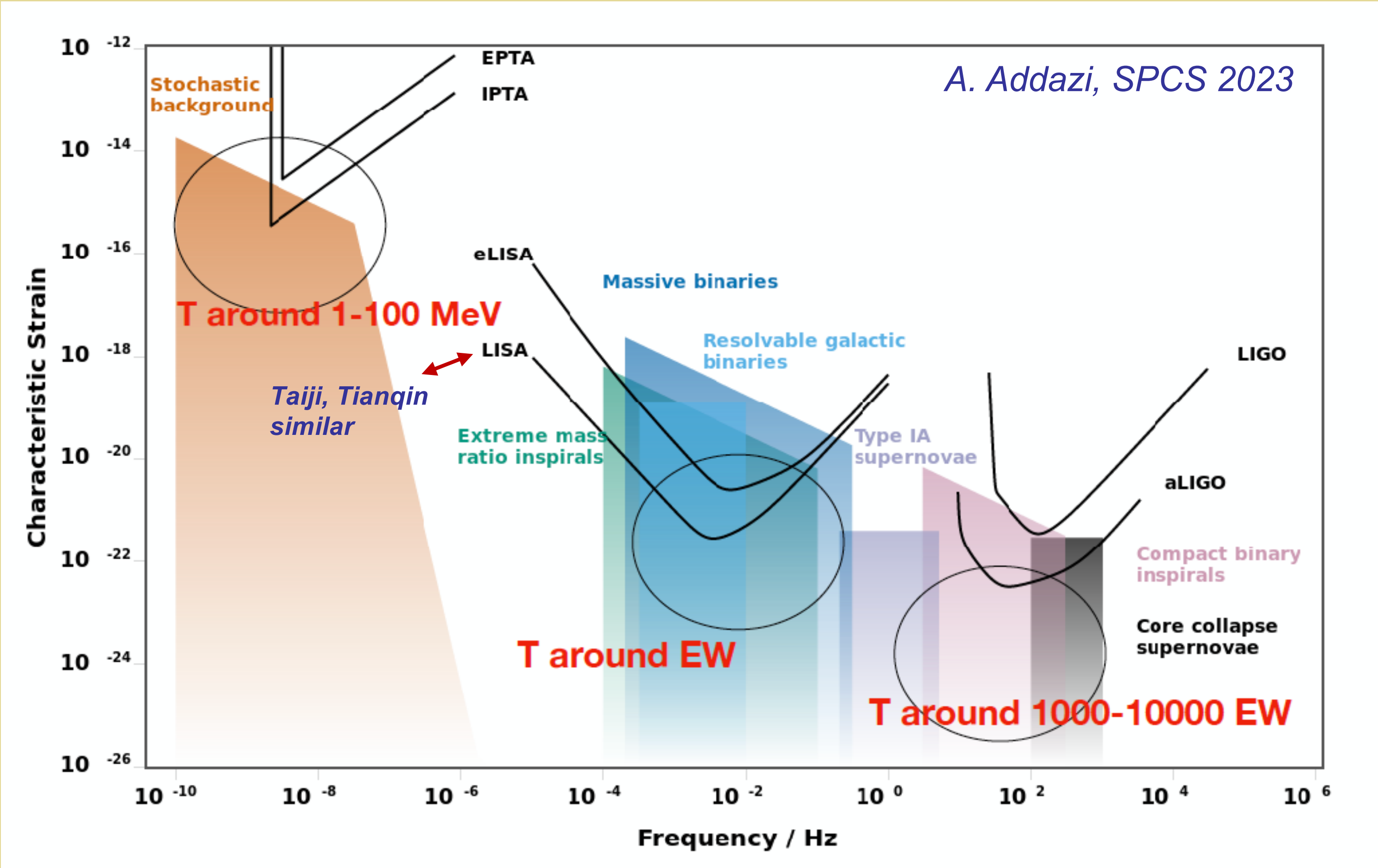
- Reduce to $2 - 3.5\sigma$ with SDSS.

- Universe is compatible at 2σ with no acceleration today!

DESI 2405.04216


The Gravitational Wave Spectrum
Sources
Big Bang
Supermassive Black Hole Binary Inspiral & Merger
Compact Binary Inspiral & Merger
Extreme Mass-Ratio Inspirals
Pulsars, Supernovae
age of the universe
years
Wave Period
hours
seconds
milliseconds
-16
-14
-12
-10
-8
-6
-4
-2
0
+2
log(f)
CMB Polarization
Radio Pulsar Timing Arrays
Space-based interferometers
Terrestrial interferometers
Detectors

Gravitational Waves



9.1

Latest results from four PTAs published 29.6.2023

1. Chinese Pulsar Timing Array CPTA, Res. Astron. Astrophys. 23, 075024 (2023), 57 pulsars over 3 years, *"Some evidence"*

2. Parkes Pulsar Timing Array PPTA, ApJL 951 L6 (2023), 24 pulsars over 18 years, *No support for or against*

3. European Pulsar Timing Array EPTA, arXiv:2306.16214, Astron. Astrophys. (2023), 42 pulsars over 25/10 years*, "Marginal evidence/evidence"*

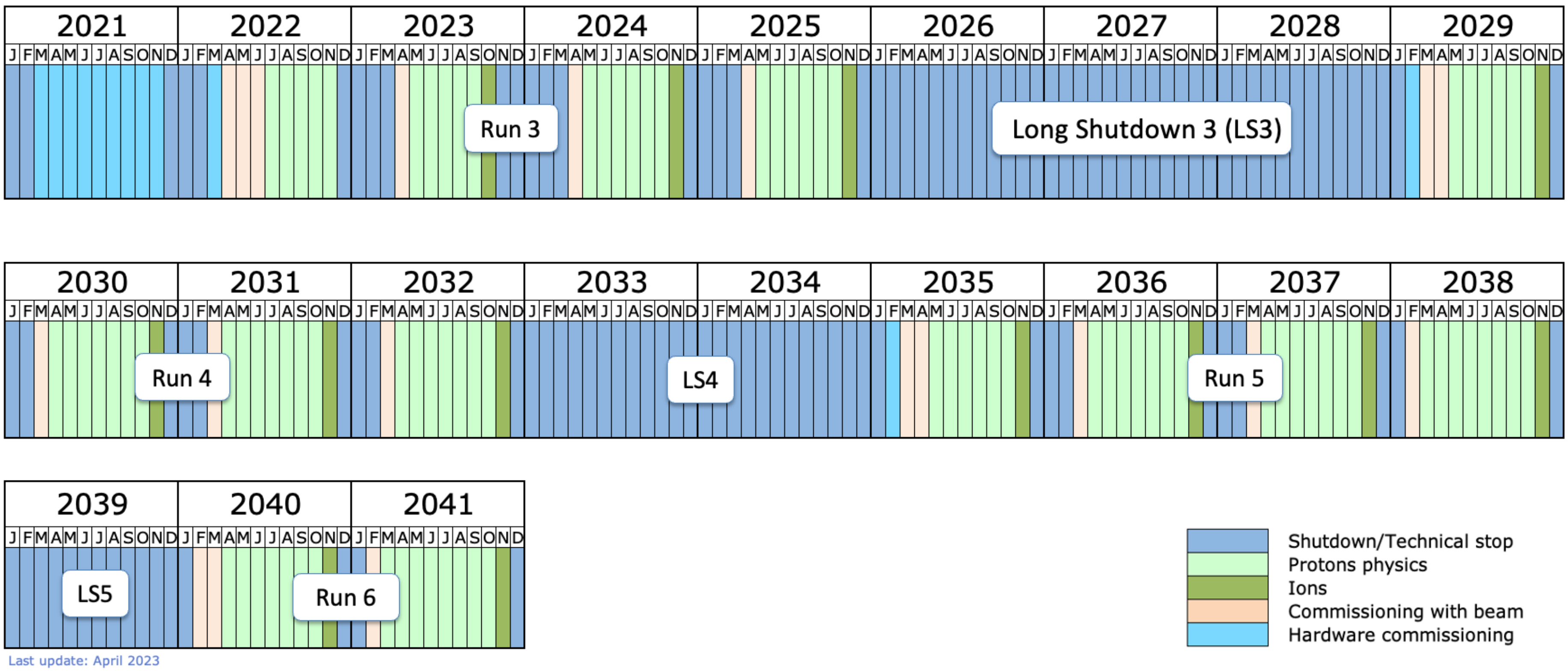
4. North American Nano-Hz Observatory for Gravitational Waves NANOGrav, ApJL 951, L8 (2023), 67 pulsars over 15 years, *"Compelling evidence"*

First joint analysis of three PTAs published 6.9.2023

5. International Pulsar Timing Array (IPTA) comparison of 2, 3, and 4 above, ApJ 966 105 (2024): *Data from three PTA are consistent with a single "joint" stochastic gravitational wave background amplitude and power spectrum*.

The Future of Particle Physics

Current LHC Schedule



After the year 2032, we will have the first significant results from HL-LHC. Observe that the luminosity will significantly increase in latest runs.

HEP landscape in 2032: LHC

HL-LHC will have been running for a few years with upgraded detectors

Many discoveries possible by this time from the mature LHC dataset:

- Higgs cousins of many types (like in SUSY) with many possible implications
- Dark matter, dark sector, feebly-interacting particles, long-lived particles
- New forces (gauge bosons)
- New kinds of fermions
- Higgs boson is composite
- Higgs flavor violation, Higgs CP violation
- Etc.

Future Colliders : CEPC ? ILC, CLIC ?
FCCee, FCChh ? Muon Collider ?

They will probe new physics indirectly

HEP landscape in 2032: Neutrinos

NOvA, SBN, JUNO, T2K, experiments all complete:

- SBN results will make a definite statement about the MiniBooNE anomaly and its many possible BSM interpretations – a variety of discoveries possible
- Mass ordering may be known at 5 sigma from global fits including NOvA, T2K, JUNO.
- CP violation will still be uncertain

DUNE will have started (also HyperK?), with dozens of DUNE analyses looking for:

CP violation, mass hierarchy, light and boosted dark matter, dark neutrinos and neutrino magnetic moments, tau neutrino physics, heavy neutral leptons, supernova neutrinos,

HEP landscape in 2032: Muons

Muon g-2 unambiguous endgame:

- The experimental value already is in solid grounds and will be even more precise
- The J-PARC muon g-2/EDM experiment will have an independent measurement
- The theory prediction will not be in doubt
- If the current large discrepancy holds:
  - This is a Nobel Prize
  - Will require new particles and/or forces
  - Other experiments, e.g., LHC, beam dump (NA62) and missing momentum exp., Belle2, CMB-S4, etc, will have narrowed down many of the possibilities

Mu2e will be running and could have an emerging discovery of lepton flavor violation

HEP landscape in 2032: Dark Matter

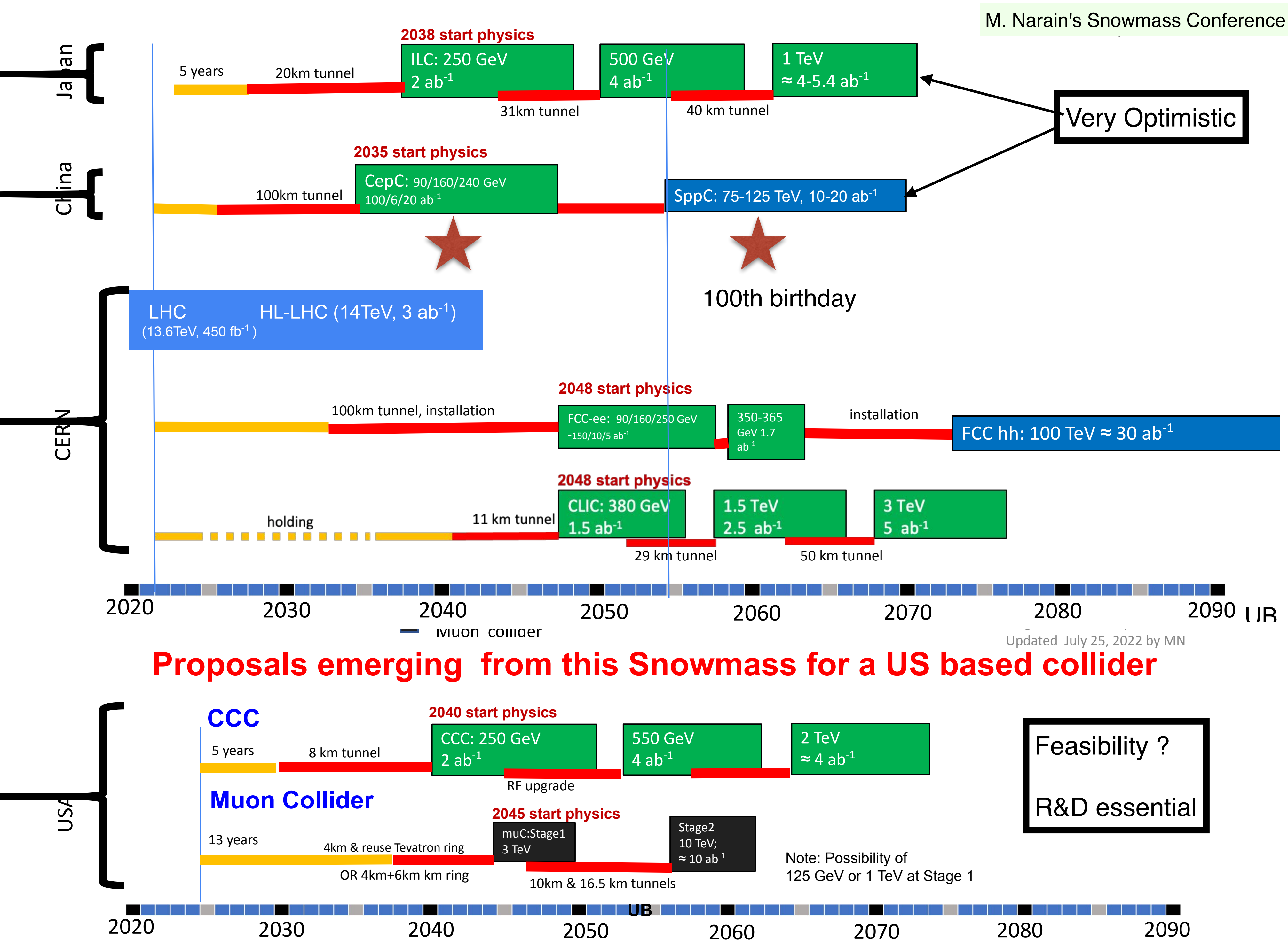
- Current direct dark matter searches LZ, ADMX, SuperCDMS, XENON-nT, PandaX-4T, ALPS II, SENSEI will be done: could have discovered one or more kinds of DM particles
- One or more very large G3 Xenon/Argon experiments may have launched (e.g., DARWIN/DarkSide-20k).
- A full and varied slate of dark matter new initiatives for light DM will be in mature stages (including ADMX-EFR, OSCURA, MAGIS-100, Dark SRF++): any discovery?
- New concepts for direct detection under development now (some leveraging synergies with the quantum initiative and accelerators) could be deployed before 2032.
- Some fixed target accelerator-based experiments running or complete: NA62 and NA64 (CERN), LDMX (SLAC), HPS and BDX (JLAB): did we discover anything?
- A discovery in direct detection experiments, LHC, SBN, DUNE, other accelerator-based searches, indirect dark matter searches, cosmic probes of DM will have immediate implications for all other techniques. Applies both to DM and dark sector mediators/forces

HEP landscape 2032: Cosmic

- SPT-3G – Currently in operation. Data will be analyzed
- CMB-S4 - Currently in the design phase. Scheduled to start in ~ 2030 ?
- DES – Final cosmology results will be done; best measurements of dark energy
- DESI - Currently operating 5-year program; final results will be out, possible extended run
- Rubin/LSST – Several years of operation

By 2032 we could have learned about

- Primordial B-modes either observed or better constrained
- Dark energy is dynamical
- Something new about dark matter properties
- Solidify the Hubble tension
- Measure or constrain neutrino masses
- Better measurement of N_{eff} (relevant for light relics)



M. Narain's Snowmass Conference
Japan
5 years
20km tunnel
2038 start physics
ILC: 250 GeV
2 ab-1
31km tunnel
500 GeV
4 ab-1
40 km tunnel
1 TeV
≈ 4-5.4 ab-1
Very Optimistic
China
100km tunnel
2035 start physics
CepC: 90/160/240 GeV
100/6/20 ab-1
SppC: 75-125 TeV, 10-20 ab-1
100th birthday
CERN
LHC
(13.6TeV, 450 fb-1)
HL-LHC (14TeV, 3 ab-1)
100km tunnel, installation
2048 start physics
FCC-ee: 90/160/250 GeV
~150/10/5 ab-1
350-365
GeV 1.7
ab-1
installation
FCC hh: 100 TeV ≈ 30 ab-1
holding
11 km tunnel
2048 start physics
CLIC: 380 GeV
1.5 ab-1
29 km tunnel
1.5 TeV
2.5 ab-1
50 km tunnel
3 TeV
5 ab-1
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
2080
2090
Updated July 25, 2022 by MN
Proposals emerging from this Snowmass for a US based collider
USA
CCC
5 years
8 km tunnel
2040 start physics
CCC: 250 GeV
2 ab-1
RF upgrade
550 GeV
4 ab-1
2 TeV
≈ 4 ab-1
Feasibility ?
R&D essential
Muon Collider
13 years
4km & reuse Tevatron ring
OR 4km+6km km ring
2045 start physics
muC:Stage1
3 TeV
10km & 16.5 km tunnels
Stage2
10 TeV;
≈ 10 ab-1
Note: Possibility of
125 GeV or 1 TeV at Stage 1
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
2080
2090

Great Future Experiment Planning

- Based on previous experience, we can hope for the realization of at least one of these collider projects
- CERN, for instance has an annual budget provided by the member countries for the sole purpose of doing basic research in particle physics !
- I don't have to tell you have amazing this is.
- Beyond colliders, many of the projects I mentioned before may be revolutionary, leading to a new era in our understanding of Particle Physics and Cosmology
- Let me finish by emphasizing that the fields of particle physics and cosmology have advanced through great theoretical ideas and amazing experimental results.
- Let me state some of what happened during my thirty five year long career in this field :

Advances in the last thirty five years

- 1991 : LEP measures precisely the weak couplings, solidifying the SM description and confirming the idea of unification of gauge couplings (with Supersymmetry)
- 1995 : Tevatron discovers the top quark. Its mass consistent with the idea of unification of (bottom and top) Yukawa couplings.
- 1998 : Super-Kamiokande confirms neutrino oscillations, consistent with neutrino masses.
- 1998/1999 : Accelerated expansion of the Universe observed.
- 2003/2009 : Planck (2009) CMB measurements improves WMAP (2003) ones and lead to results that a high level of precision is consistent with the existence of DM, DE and with what is today the SM of cosmology.
- 2012 : Higgs Particle discovered at the LHC. Its properties are being explored by the CMS and ATLAS collaborations.
- 2015 : Gravitational Waves detected. GW detectors may one day not only measure mergers, but also waves from violent phase transitions in the early Universe.
- 2021 : Confirmation of muon g-2 anomaly ??
- 2023 : PTAs signals consistent with the ones of supermassive blackhole mergers.

The Future of our Field is Uncertain, but it is certainly Bright

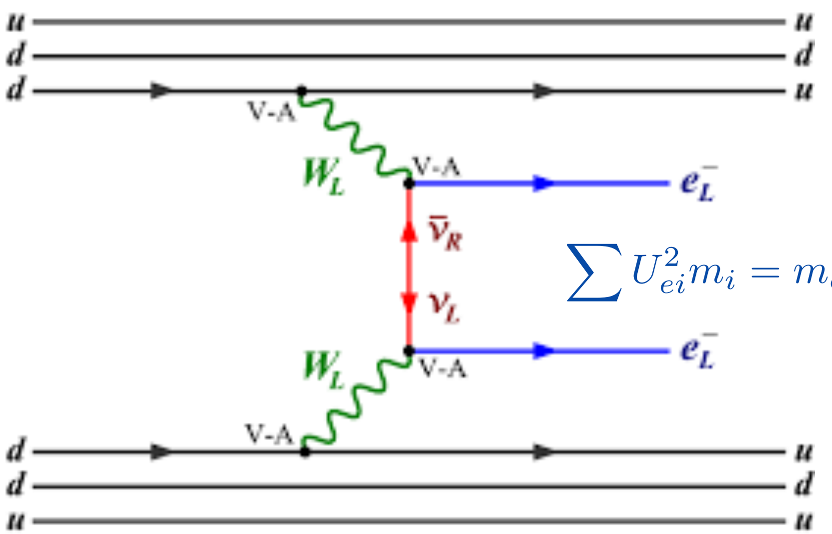
History tells us that new discoveries will happen, assuming some cooperation of Mother Nature.

Progress will then happen through hard work and great ideas. I hope all of you to be at the right place at the right time to profit from these discoveries !

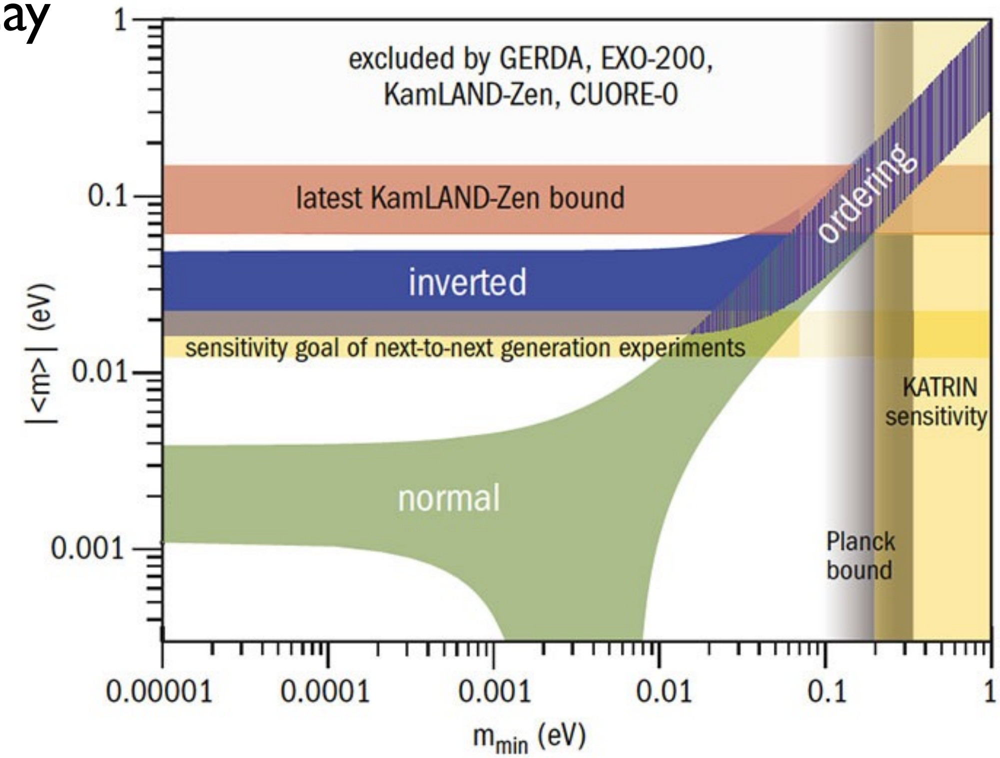
Thanks to the Organizers for this
Great Conference !

Neutrino Oscillations demonstrate that neutrinos have mass and mix.
Are neutrinos there own antiparticle (Majorana)

Best test : Neutrino-less double beta decay



$$\sum U_{ei}^2 m_i = m_{ee}$$



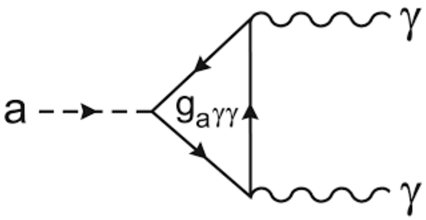
Half-Life Limits

EXO: $T_{1/2} > 1.1 \times 10^{25}$ yr (90% CL) ^{136}Xe WIPP
Nature, **510**, 229 (2014)

KamLAND-Zen: $T_{1/2} > 3.1 \times 10^{25}$ yr (90%CL) ^{136}Xe Kamioka
very preliminary

GERDA: $T_{1/2} > 2.1 \times 10^{25}$yr (90% CL) ^{76}Ge LNGS
PRL, 111, 122 (2013)

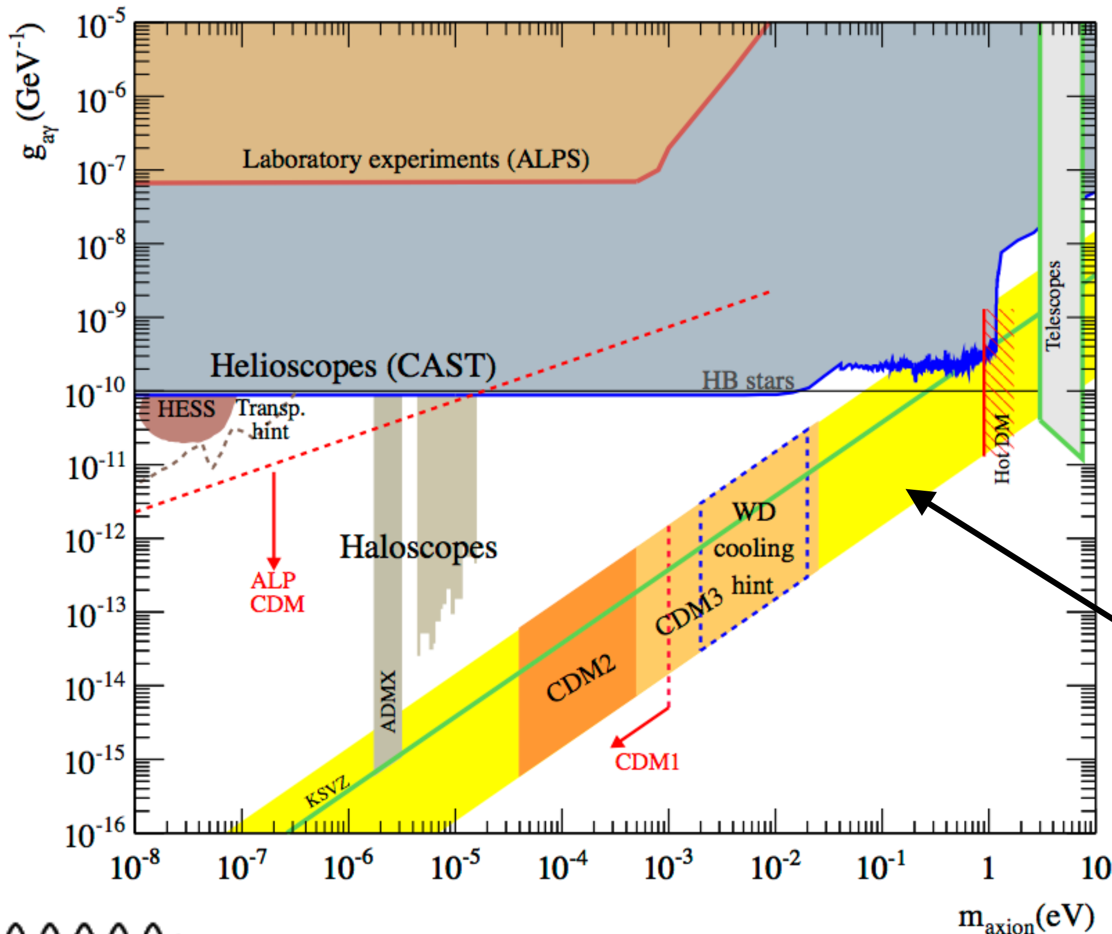
Standard Solution : Promote θ to be a field, a (axion), whose v.e.v is zero



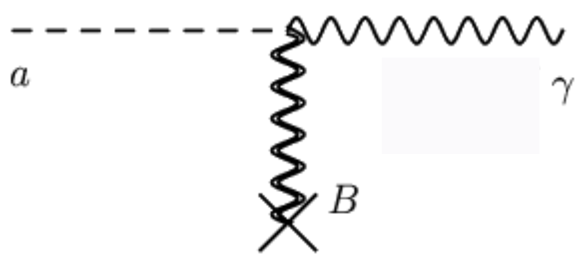
Axions : Solve the strong CP Problem

They are also a good CDM candidate

Axions produced in solar core (conversion to X Rays) : J. Collar



QCD Axion



Hallo Axions : Resonant Magnetic Cavity Searches