

Fine Tuning

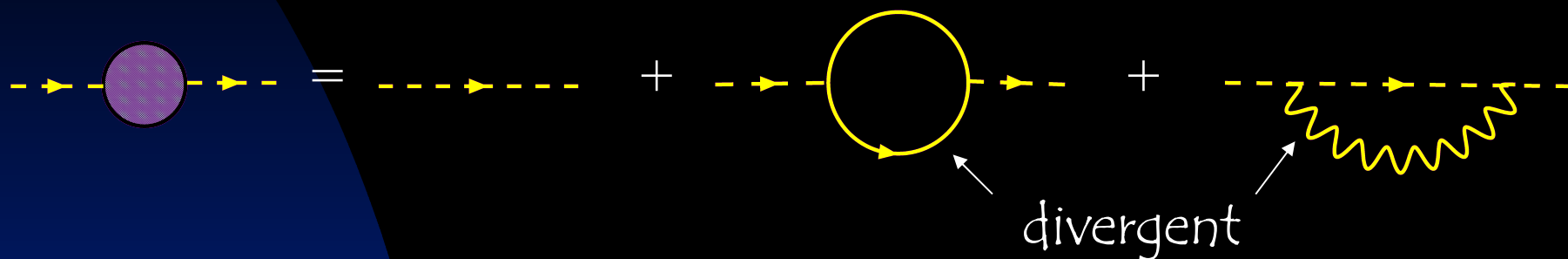
Standard Model and Beyond

Peter Athron

In collaboration with
Dr David Miller

Hierarchy Problem

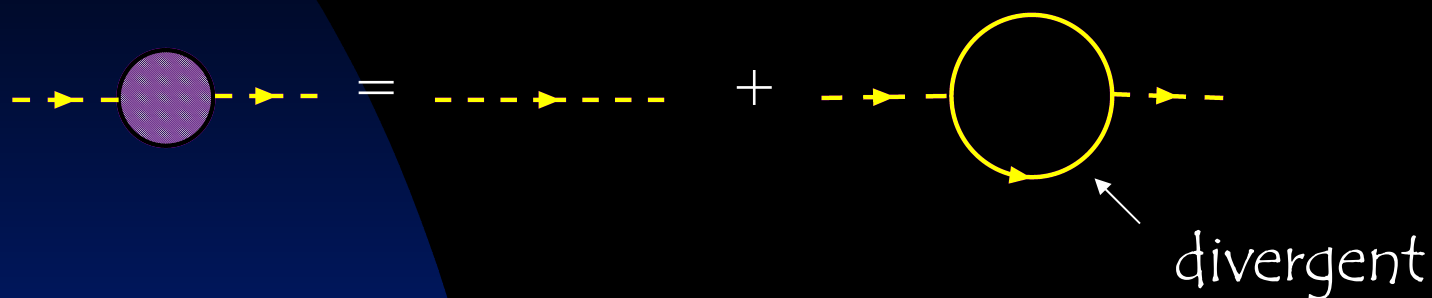
- physical mass = “bare mass” + “loops”



- Cut off integral at Planck Scale (Λ)

Hierarchy Problem

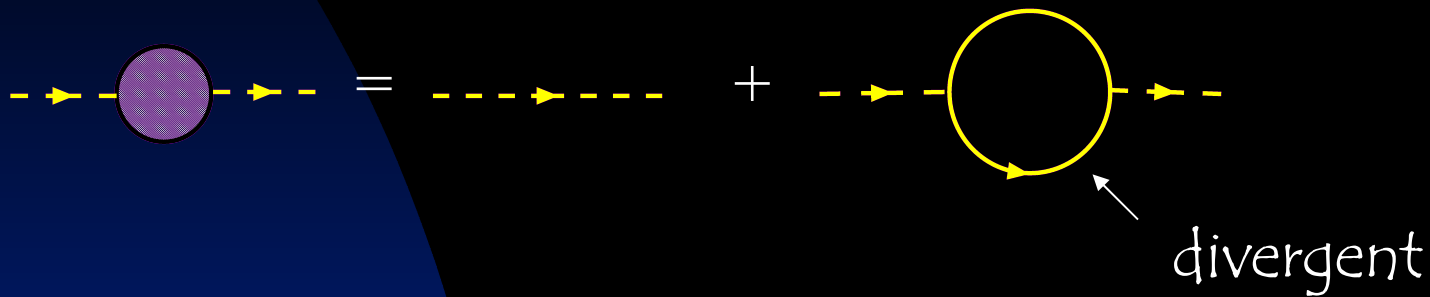
- physical mass = “bare mass” + “loops”



- Cut off integral at Planck Scale (Λ)

Hierarchy Problem

- physical mass = “bare mass” + “loops”



- Cut off integral at Planck Scale (Λ)

$$m_h^2 = m_0^2 - \frac{\lambda_f^2}{8\pi^2} (\Lambda^2 - \int_0^1 dx 2\Delta \ln \frac{\Lambda^2 + \Delta}{\Delta})$$

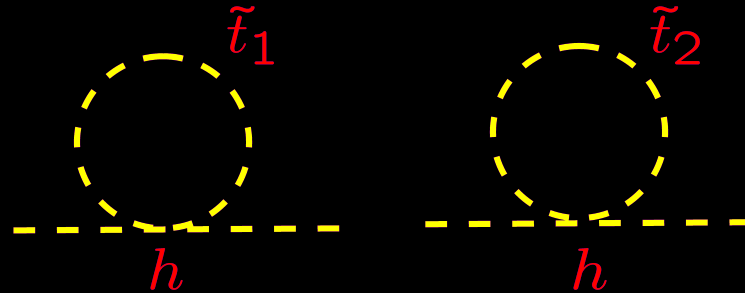
$$\Lambda \sim 10^{19} \text{ GeV}, m_h \sim 100 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow \text{Fine tuning}$$

Supersymmetry

- The only possible extension to space-time
- Unifies gauge couplings
- Provides Dark Matter candidates
- Baryogenesis in the early universe
- Essential ingredient for M-Theory
- Elegant solution to the Hierarchy Problem!

Bosonic degrees of freedom = Fermionic degrees of freedom.

⇒ Two scalar superpartners for each fermion

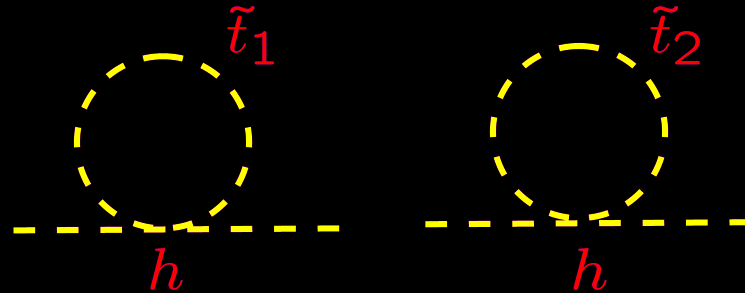


$$m_h^2 = m_0^2 - \frac{\lambda_t^2}{8\pi^2} (\Lambda^2 - \int_0^1 dx 2\Delta \ln \frac{\Lambda^2 + \Delta}{\Delta})$$

$$+ \frac{\lambda_{\tilde{t}}}{16\pi^2} (2\Lambda^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2 \ln \frac{\Lambda^2 + m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2}{m_{s_1}^2} - m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2 \ln \frac{\Lambda^2 + m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2}{m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2})$$

Bosonic degrees of freedom = Fermionic degrees of freedom.

⇒ Two scalar superpartners for each fermion



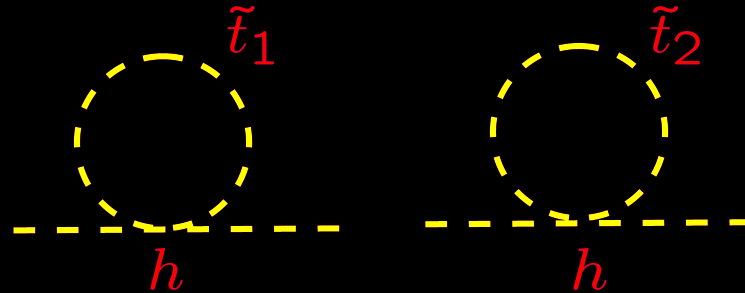
$$m_h^2 = m_0^2 - \frac{\lambda_t^2}{8\pi^2} (\Lambda^2 - \int_0^1 dx 2\Delta \ln \frac{\Lambda^2 + \Delta}{\Delta})$$

$$+ \frac{\lambda_{\tilde{t}}}{16\pi^2} (2\Lambda^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2 \ln \frac{\Lambda^2 + m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2}{m_{s_1}^2} - m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2 \ln \frac{\Lambda^2 + m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2}{m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2})$$

In Susy $\lambda_{\tilde{t}} = \lambda_t^2$

Bosonic degrees of freedom = Fermionic degrees of freedom.

⇒ Two scalar superpartners for each fermion



$$m_h^2 = m_0^2 - \frac{\lambda_t^2}{8\pi^2} \left(\Lambda^2 - \int_0^1 dx 2\Delta \ln \frac{\Lambda^2 + \Delta}{\Delta} \right) + \frac{\lambda_{\tilde{t}}}{16\pi^2} \left(2\Lambda^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2 \ln \frac{\Lambda^2 + m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2}{m_{s_1}^2} - m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2 \ln \frac{\Lambda^2 + m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2}{m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2} \right)$$

In Susy $\lambda_{\tilde{t}} = \lambda_t^2$

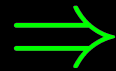
Quadratic divergences cancelled!

⇒ No Fine Tuning?

Exact Susy

$$m_{\tilde{t}_1} = m_{\tilde{t}_2} = m_t$$

LEP search fruitless!!



Softly Broken Susy

$$m_{\tilde{t}_1} \neq m_{\tilde{t}_2} \neq m_t$$

Lower bounds on sparticles

Fine Tuning reintroduced?

MSSM At Tree Level:

$$M_z^2 = \frac{2(m_{H_d}^2 - m_{H_u}^2 \tan^2 \beta)}{1 - \tan^2 \beta} - 2|\mu|^2$$

Sparticle mass limits \Rightarrow Parameters $\gtrsim (1\text{TeV})^2$

But $M_z = 91.188\text{GeV}$



Little Hierarchy Problem

Traditional Measure

- R. Barbieri & G.F. Giudice, (1988)

Define Tuning

$$\Delta_{BG}(p_i) = \left| \frac{p_i}{O} \frac{\partial O}{\partial p_i} \right|$$

Observable

Parameter

% change in O from 1% change in p_i

$$\Delta_{BG} = \max_{p_i} (\Delta_{BG}(p_i))$$

$$\Delta_{BG} > 10 \text{ is fine tuned}$$

Criticisms of Traditional Measure

- Considers each parameter separately

The fine tuning is about cancellations between parameters .
A good fine tuning measure considers all parameters together.

- Takes infinitesimal perturbations about the point

MSSM observables are complicated functions of many parameters. Many small isolated regions of parameter space may give the same value of the observable.

- Implicitly assumes a uniform distribution of parameters

Parameters in \mathcal{L}_{GUT} may be different to those in $\mathcal{L}_{\text{SUSY}}$
Corresponds to choosing parameters from a different probability distribution

New Measure

Tuning occurs when variations in dimensionless parameters \Rightarrow larger variations in dimensionless observables.

Parameter space point, $P = \{p'_i\}$

$F =$ the volume of parameter space, $a \leq \frac{p_i}{p'_i} \leq b$

$G =$ the subspace of F s.t. the observable $a \leq \frac{O(p_i)}{O(p'_i)} \leq b$

Tuning is defined as:

$$\Delta = \frac{F}{G}$$

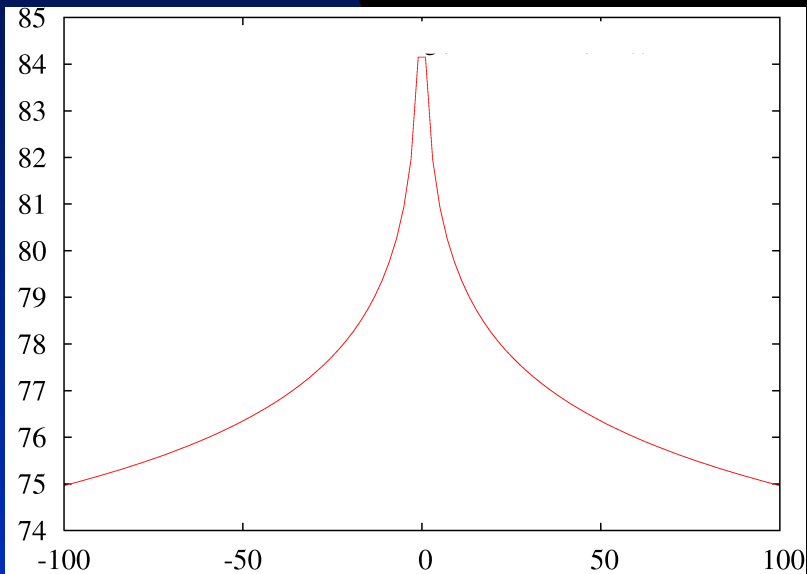
SM Revisited

$$F = \frac{9}{4}(\Lambda^2 m_h^2 + g^2 \Lambda^4) \quad G = \frac{9}{4} \Lambda^2 m_h^2$$

$$\Delta = 1 + \frac{g^2 \Lambda^2}{m_h^2} = \Delta_{BG}$$

Fine tuning as a function of Higgs Mass

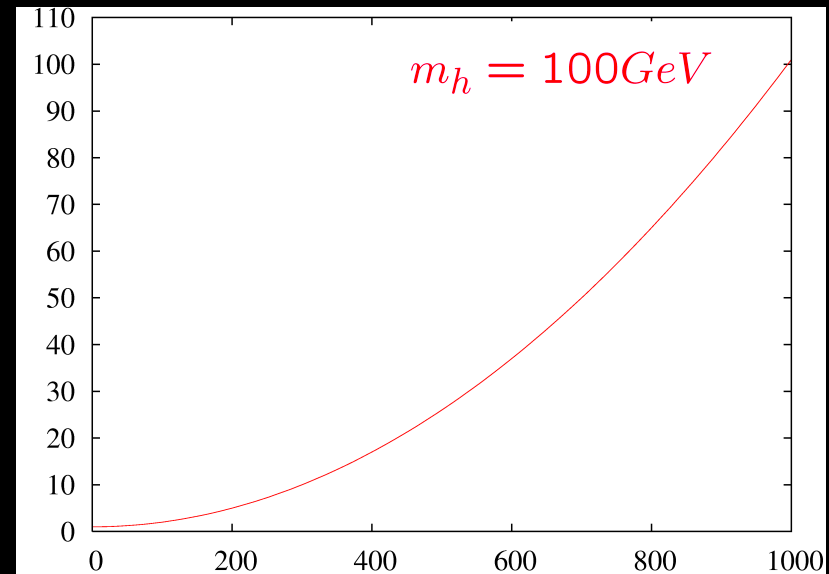
$\ln \Delta$



m_h (GeV)

Fine tuning as a function of the New Physics scale

$\ln \Delta$



Λ (GeV)

Fine Tuning in the MSSM

- Choose a point P in the parameter space at GUT scale
- Take random fluctuations about this point.
- Using a modified version of Softsusy (B.C. Allanach)
 - Run to Electro-Weak Symmetry Breaking scale.
 - Predict M_z and sparticle masses
- Count how often M_z is ok
- Apply fine tuning measure

$$\Delta_N = \frac{N_F}{N_G}$$

If the tuning in the MSSM is fine for flat probability distributions:

- Nature is fine tuned.
- EWSB by some other mechanism than the Higgs
e.g. Technicolor
- The Hierarchy problem is solved other new physics
e.g. Little Higgs, Large Extra Dimensions
- Extended Higgs sector SSM's are favoured
e.g. NMSSM, nMSSM, ESSM
- The MSSM parameters are not all equally likely.
What probability distribution minimises tuning?
Is there a GUT with this distribution?

If the tuning in the MSSM is fine for flat probability distributions:

- Nature is fine tuned.
- EWSB by some other mechanism than the Higgs
e.g. Technicolor
- The Hierarchy problem is solved other new physics
e.g. Little Higgs, Large Extra Dimensions
- Extended Higgs sector SSM's are favoured
e.g. NMSSM, nMSSM, ESSM
- The MSSM parameters are not all equally likely.
What probability distribution minimises tuning?
Is there a GUT with this distribution?

Also contains tunings



If the tuning in the MSSM is fine for flat probability distributions:

- Nature is fine tuned.
- EWSB by some other mechanism than the Higgs
e.g. Technicolor
- The Hierarchy problem is solved other new physics
e.g. Little Higgs, Large Extra Dimensions
- Extended Higgs sector SSM's are favoured
e.g. NMSSM, nMSSM, ESSM
- The MSSM parameters are not all equally likely.
What probability distribution minimises tuning?
Is there a GUT with this distribution?

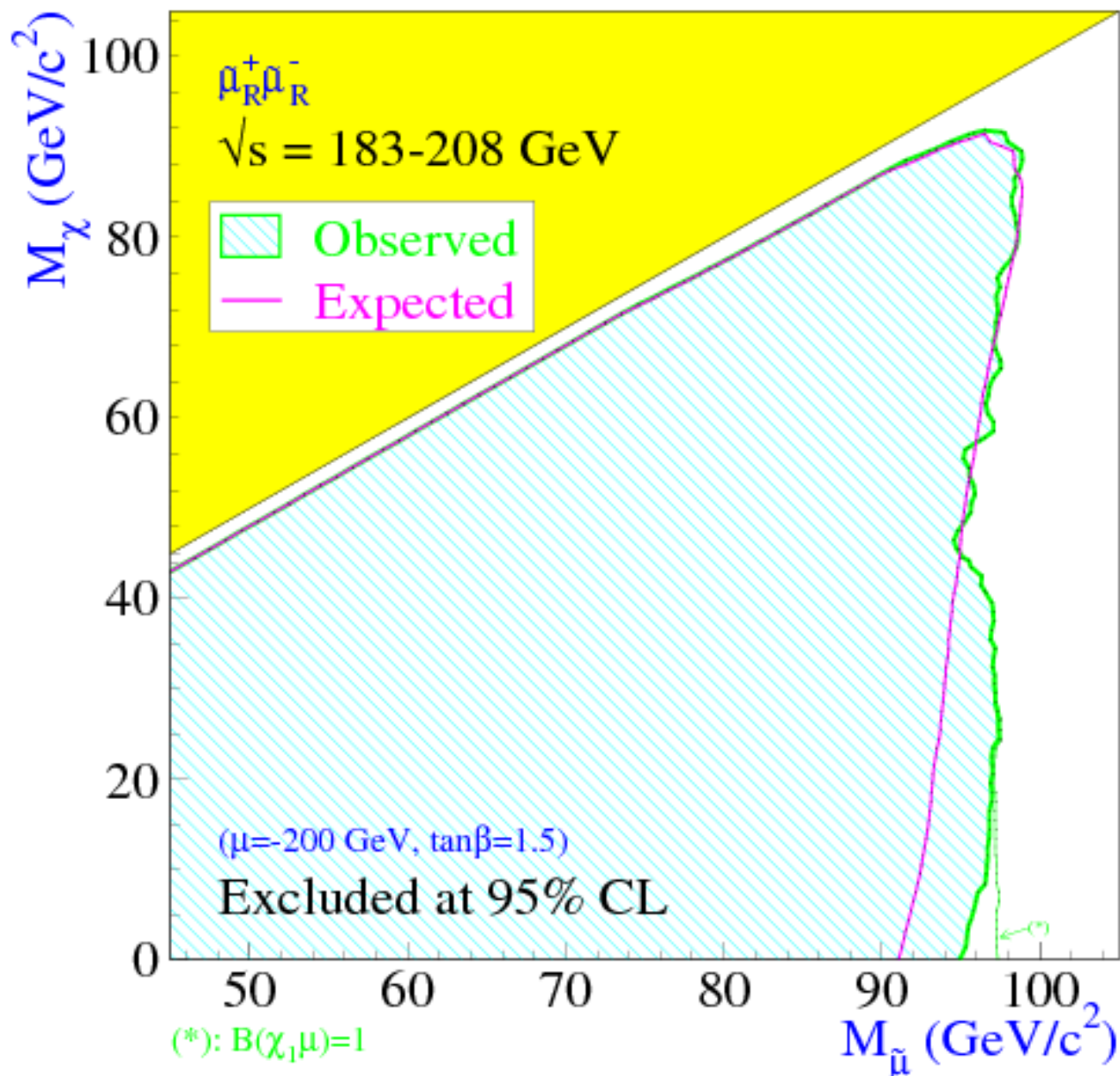
Also contains tunings ←

S.F. King, S. Moretti, ←
R. Nevzarov,
hep-ph/0510419,
hep-ph/0511256

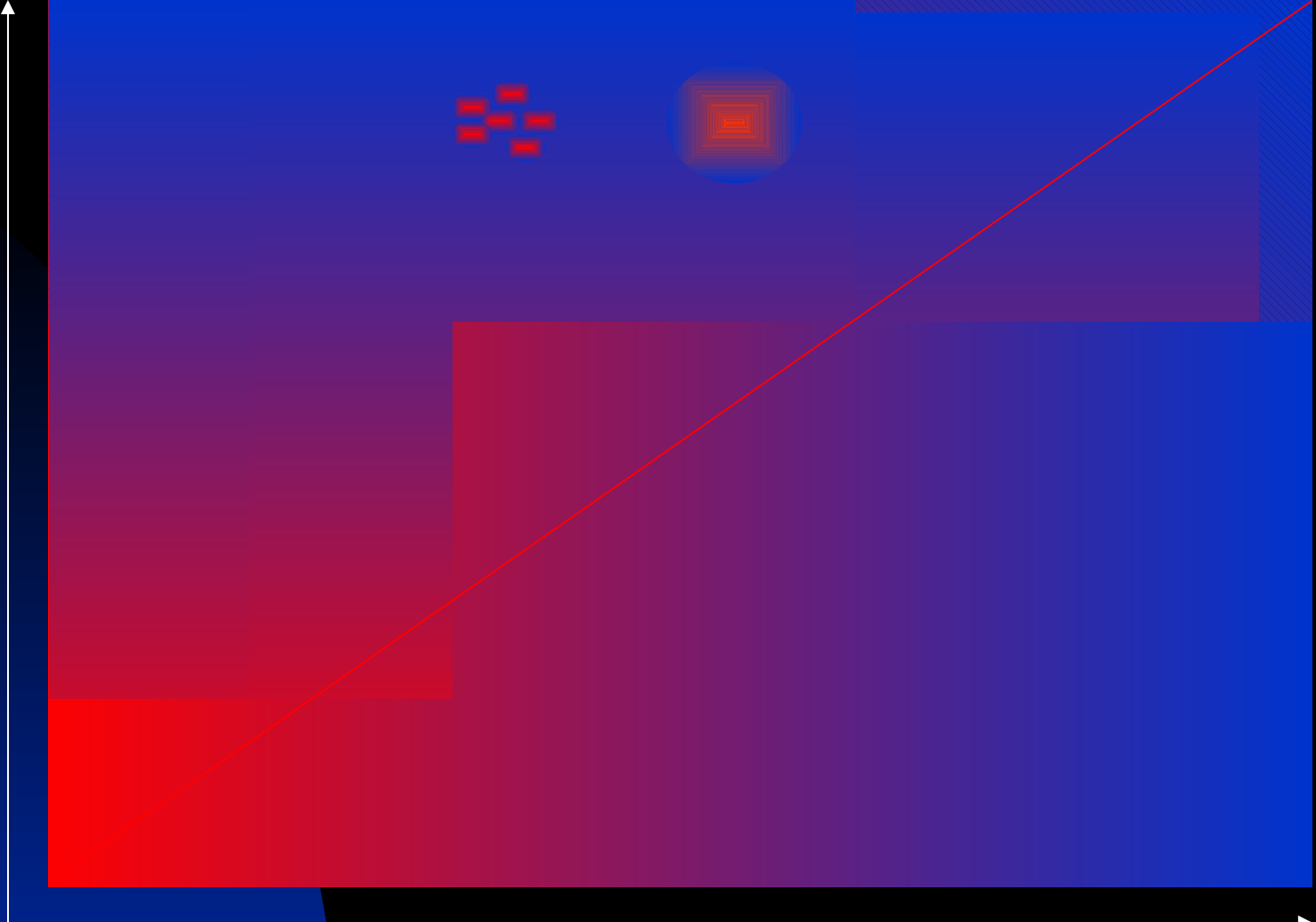
Conclusions

- Fine Tuning in the SM $\approx 10^{32}$
 - SUSY
- Broken SUSY appears fine tuned $\approx 10^2$
 - Little Hierarchy Problem
- Current measures of tuning neglect:
 - Probability distribution of parameters.
 - Many parameter nature of fine tuning
 - Cancellations a finite distance from point
- New measure addresses these issues
 - Results for MSSM coming soon

ADLO



p_2



p_1



$O(p_1, p_2)$

p_2

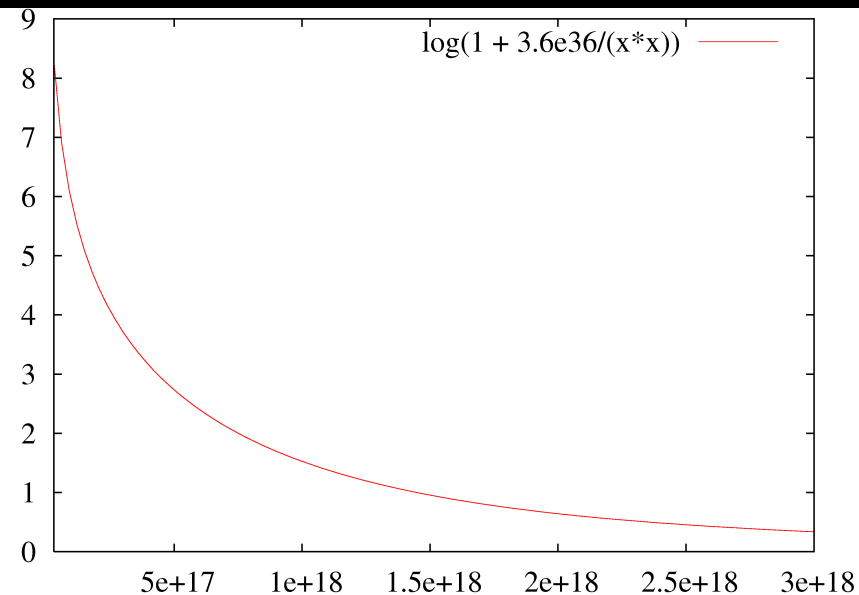
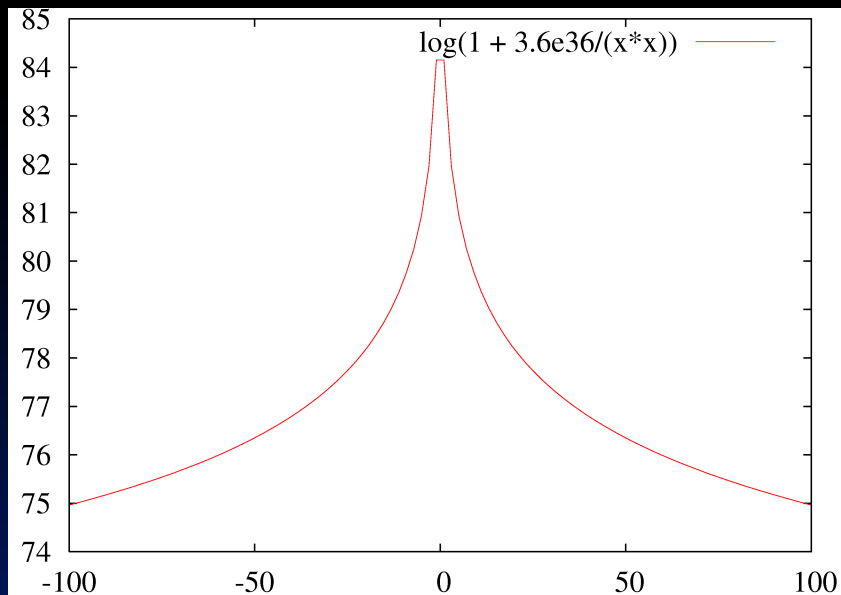


p_1



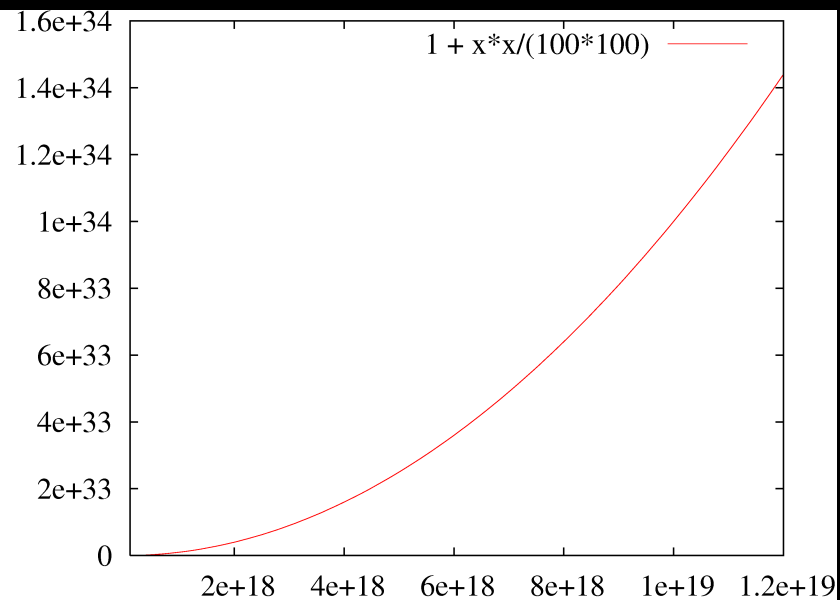
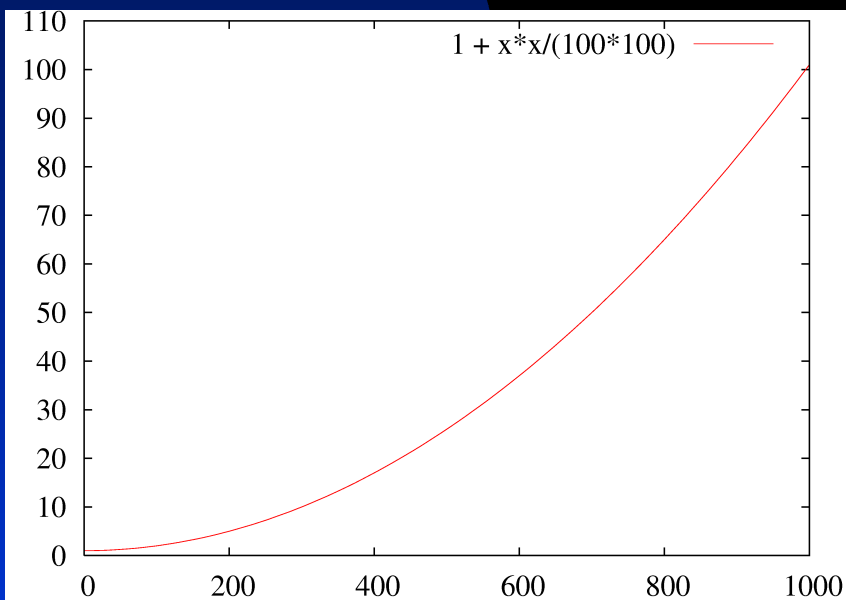
$O(p_1, p_2)$

Fine tuning as a function of Higgs Mass



**LABEL
these!!!**

Fine tuning as a function of the New Physics scale



Is the Tuning Fine?

- Aesthetic question.
 - How much tuning are we prepared to tolerate?
- Intuitive physical notion.
 - How do we measure tuning?

Numerical Measure

- Applying numerical approximation of fine tuning measure

$$\Delta_N = \frac{N_F}{N_G}$$

Where N_S is the number of points in space S

$$\Delta = \lim_{N_F \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_N$$