

# **LHC - Cosmology Interplay**

Monday 25 June 2007 - Friday 10 August 2007

CERN PH-TH

## **Book of Abstracts**



# Contents

A Minimal Renormalizable Grand Unified Theory . . . . .	1
A graceful exit for old inflation and a possible solution to the hierarchy problem . . . . .	1
A new technique for SUSY mass determination . . . . .	1
Anniversary speech . . . . .	1
Axino and gravitino DM . . . . .	1
B physics, direct dark matter detection and SUSY Higgs searches at colliders . . . . .	1
Calchep and MicrOMEGAs . . . . .	2
Calculating the relic density at one-loop in SUSY . . . . .	2
Challenges and opportunities for the LHC era . . . . .	2
Combination of cosmological fits and collider constraints (1) . . . . .	2
Combination of cosmological fits and collider constraints (2) . . . . .	2
Cosmology and Particle Physics with Warped Throats . . . . .	2
Dark Matter as a Guide to SUSY at the LHC . . . . .	3
Dark Matter in the Left-Right Twin Higgs Models . . . . .	3
Dark matter and stars . . . . .	3
Dark matter from technicolour . . . . .	3
Dark matter in the constrained NMSSM . . . . .	4
Electroweak Baryogenesis, Dark Matter and Supersymmetry . . . . .	4
Electroweak baryogenesis . . . . .	4
Flavour in the Era of the LHC . . . . .	4
GUT-less supersymmetry phenomenology . . . . .	4
Gravitino DM with a stop NLSP . . . . .	4
Gravitino DM with sneutrino NLSP . . . . .	5

Gravitino dark matter at LHC and GLAST . . . . .	5
Growing neutrinos and cosmological selection . . . . .	5
Inert Higgs DM . . . . .	5
LHC-cosmology interplay . . . . .	5
Loop contributions to cosmological correlations and experimental constrains on chaotic inflation . . . . .	6
Minimal dark matter . . . . .	6
Multi-dimensional CMSSM fits . . . . .	6
New ideas in indirect detection . . . . .	6
Non-thermal dark matter production and its cosmological implication . . . . .	6
Opening . . . . .	6
Predictive model for dark matter, dark energy, neutrino masses and leptogenesis at the TeV scale . . . . .	7
Probing models of neutrino mass and neutrino interactions with the CMB . . . . .	7
Radiative gravitino decays from R-parity violation . . . . .	7
Recent Developments in Leptogenesis . . . . .	7
SUSY CPV, LHC, and dark matter . . . . .	7
SUSY SO(10) and its implications for colliders and cosmology . . . . .	7
SUSY interpretation of the EGRET excess of diffuse Galactic gamma rays and implementation for the LHC . . . . .	8
Sweet Spot Supersymmetry . . . . .	8
Test of EGRET hypothesis and indirect measurement of relic density at the LHC . . . . .	8
The Phenclub idea . . . . .	8
The entropic approach to understanding the cosmological constant . . . . .	8
The observed properties of dark matter on small astrophysical scales, and the number of small satellites . . . . .	9
What will we learn from the Planck satellite? . . . . .	9

**Seminar / 27**

## **A Minimal Renormalizable Grand Unified Theory**

We propose a renormalizable (SUSY) grand unified theory where the neutrino masses are generated through type III and type I seesaw mechanisms. Several phenomenological and cosmological aspects of this proposal are discussed.

**Miniworkshop / 46**

## **A graceful exit for old inflation and a possible solution to the hierarchy problem**

**Corresponding Author:** notari@hep.physics.mcgill.ca

**PhenClub / 16**

## **A new technique for SUSY mass determination**

**Corresponding Author:** gunion@physics.ucdavis.edu

A key ingredient in assessing whether or not a stable neutralino can explain the observed dark matter of the universe is the mass of the neutralino. For many SUSY decay chains, only mass differences can be well determined by conventional techniques leaving a large uncertainty in the absolute mass scale and therefore in the mass of the LSP neutralino itself. I describe a technique that can determine the neutralino mass to within a GeV or two in one of the standard SUSY decay chain scenarios for which only mass differences are well determined using other techniques.

**PhenClub / 26**

## **Anniversary speech**

**Discussion on light DM / 23**

## **Axino and gravitino DM**

**Corresponding Author:** k.choi@sheffield.ac.uk

**Seminar / 9**

## **B physics, direct dark matter detection and SUSY Higgs searches at colliders**

**Corresponding Author:** carena@fnal.gov

I will discuss the connection among Higgs Physics, Flavour Physics and Cosmology in Supersymmetric Models. I will highlight the impact of radiative corrections to the Higgs-fermion couplings which can lead to relevant Flavour conserving and FCNC effects. This will allow me to show the interplay between direct Higgs searches at the Tevatron and the LHC and the impact of present and projected experimental results for rare B decays, which can importantly constrain large regions of Supersymmetric parameter space. Finally, I will consider as well the interplay between Higgs searches at colliders and direct dark matter searches and its role in exploring Supersymmetric scenarios.

**Discussion on Tools / 24**

## **Calchep and MicrOMEGAs**

**Miniworkshop / 48**

## **Calculating the relic density at one-loop in SUSY**

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**Seminar / 14**

## **Challenges and opportunities for the LHC era**

**Corresponding Author:** michelangelo.mangano@cern.ch

**Discussion on fits / 50**

## **Combination of cosmological fits and collider constraints (1)**

**Corresponding Author:** julien.lesgourgues@cern.ch

**Discussion on fits / 51**

## **Combination of cosmological fits and collider constraints (2)**

**Seminar / 55**

## **Cosmology and Particle Physics with Warped Throats**

**Corresponding Author:** shiu@physics.wisc.edu

Warped compactifications provide a mechanism for generating a hierarchy of physical scales. Strongly warped regions (throats) are also ubiquitous in compactifications with stabilized moduli. In this talk, we describe some recent attempts to construct string inflationary models using warped throats, the CMB signatures of these models, and how differences in the shape of the extra dimensions can show up in the CMB data. We then turn to discuss the possibility of using the LHC to distinguish different warped extra dimensions.

**Seminar / 13**

## **Dark Matter as a Guide to SUSY at the LHC**

**Corresponding Author:** baer@hep.fsu.edu

If the lightest neutralino is a stable thermal relic from the Big Bang, thus comprising dark matter (DM) in the Universe, its relic abundance can be used to severely constrain the parameter space of supersymmetric models. For instance, in the paradigm mSUGRA model, each DM allowed region gives rise to distinct signatures for new physics at the LHC. We explore an array of well-motivated scenarios with non-universal soft terms –normal scalar mass hierarchy, non-universal Higgs models, mixed wino DM, bino-wino co-annihilation (BWCA) DM, low  $M_3$  (compressed) SUSY, mixed higgsino DM, mixed moduli-AMSB DM– and show that each of these gives rise to distinct characteristics that ought to be measurable by the ATLAS and CMS experiments starting next year at the LHC.

**Seminar / 6**

## **Dark Matter in the Left-Right Twin Higgs Models**

The dark matter candidate in the left-right Twin Higgs models falls in to the category of inert Higgs doublet models. We analysed the dark matter relic density and its direct and indirect detection potential.

**Miniworkshop / 43**

## **Dark matter and stars**

**Corresponding Author:** malc@mail.cern.ch

**Miniworkshop / 42**

## **Dark matter from technicolour**

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**Miniworkshop / 38**

## **Dark matter in the constrained NMSSM**

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**Seminar / 18**

## **Electroweak Baryogenesis, Dark Matter and Supersymmetry**

**Corresponding Author:** cwagner@hep.anl.gov

I will review the present status of the analyses of the possibility of implementing the mechanism of generation of the baryon-antibaryon asymmetry at the electroweak scale, in supersymmetric extensions of the Standard Model. I will discuss the interrelation of this mechanism with the origin of dark matter, as well possible tests of these scenarios at the Tevatron and the LHC, as well as in dark matter detection and electric dipole moments experiments.

**Miniworkshop / 44**

## **Electroweak baryogenesis**

**Corresponding Author:** s.huber@sussex.ac.uk

**Seminar / 28**

## **Flavour in the Era of the LHC**

We discuss the opportunities in our search for ‘new physics’ beyond the standard model offered by present and future flavour experiments. We show the interplay and complementarity of collider and flavour physics by some examples. Within this talk we focus on rare B and kaon decays. Moreover, we briefly discuss the restrictive role of long-distance strong interactions in flavour physics and some tools like QCD factorisation and soft-collinear effective theories (SCET) to handle them.

**Miniworkshop / 32**

## **GUT-less supersymmetry phenomenology**

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**Miniworkshop / 47**



## Gravitino DM with a stop NLSP

**Corresponding Author:** santoso@uvic.ca

Miniworkshop / 39

## Gravitino DM with sneutrino NLSP

**Corresponding Author:** laura.covi@desy.de

Seminar / 8

## Gravitino dark matter at LHC and GLAST

**Corresponding Author:** buchmuwi@mail.desy.de

We consider supersymmetric theories where the gravitino is the lightest superparticle (LSP) and a charged scalar lepton the next-to-lightest superparticle (NLSP). Such a scenario can lead to spectacular signatures at the LHC, which we illustrate with several examples. A gravitino LSP can be the dominant component of dark matter. In the case of small R-parity breaking, it may first be discovered by GLAST.

Seminar / 53

## Growing neutrinos and cosmological selection

**Corresponding Author:** c.wetterich@thphys.uni-heidelberg.de

The time evolution of a cosmological scalar field can be stopped by an increasing mass of the neutrinos. This leads to a transition from a cosmological scaling solution with dynamical dark energy at early time to a cosmological constant dominated universe at late time. The trigger for the transition is set at the time when the neutrinos become non-relativistic. This is a possible solution of the “why now” problem. We present a particle physics realization of this “growing matter” scenario. It is based on the very slowly varying mass of a superheavy scalar triplet field whose expectation value dominates the light neutrino masses. A simple and realistic dark energy cosmology can be obtained in this way.

discussion / 22

## Inert Higgs DM

Miniworkshop / 30

## **LHC-cosmology interplay**

**Corresponding Author:** john.ellis@cern.ch

**Cosmo Coffee / 20**

## **Loop contributions to cosmological correlations and experimental constrains on chaotic inflation**

**Corresponding Author:** sloth@phys.au.dk

**Cosmo Coffee / 10**

## **Minimal dark matter**

**Corresponding Author:** marco.cirelli@cea.fr

**Miniworkshop / 41**

## **Multi-dimensional CMSSM fits**

**Corresponding Author:** b.c.allanach@damtp.cam.ac.uk

**Miniworkshop / 36**

## **New ideas in indirect detection**

**Corresponding Author:** bertone@iap.fr

**Miniworkshop / 37**

## **Non-thermal dark matter production and its cosmological implication**

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**Miniworkshop / 29**

## **Opening**

**Corresponding Author:** sabine.kraml@cern.ch

**Miniworkshop / 45**

## **Predictive model for dark matter, dark energy, neutrino masses and leptogenesis at the TeV scale**

**Corresponding Author:** narendra@prl.res.in

**Cosmo Coffee / 19**

## **Probing models of neutrino mass and neutrino interactions with the CMB**

**Corresponding Author:** kzurek@wisc.edu

**PhenClub / 52**

## **Radiative gravitino decays from R-parity violation**

**Corresponding Author:** magda.lola@cern.ch

Part 1: Discussion of recent papers

Part 2: Talk by S. Lola

**Seminar / 21**

## **Recent Developments in Leptogenesis**

Leptogenesis via right-handed neutrino decays is a successful mechanism to explain the matter-antimatter asymmetry of the Universe. I will discuss some recent developments, in particular flavour and memory effects.

**PhenClub / 15**

## **SUSY CPV, LHC, and dark matter**

**Corresponding Author:** jslee@muon.kaist.ac.kr

After a brief introduction to CP violation in the MSSM, we discuss how to probe the CP-violating mixing in the neutral Higgs-boson sector at the LHC. We observe that there is an interesting possibility to have the lightest relic neutralino as light as 2.9 GeV.

**PhenClub / 54**

## **SUSY SO(10) and its implications for colliders and cosmology**

**Corresponding Author:** blazek@sophia.dtp.fmph.uniba.sk

Part 1: Discussion of recent papers/events *everybody is invited to contribute*

Part 2: Talk by Tomas Blazek

**Miniworkshop / 35**

## **SUSY interpretation of the EGRET excess of diffuse Galactic gamma rays and implementation for the LHC**

**Cosmo Coffee / 7**

## **Sweet Spot Supersymmetry**

**Corresponding Author:** kitano@slac.stanford.edu

We find that there is no supersymmetric flavor/CP problem, mu-problem, cosmological moduli/gravitino problem or dimension four/five proton decay problem in a class of supersymmetric theories with  $O(1)$  GeV gravitino mass. The cosmic abundance of the non-thermally produced gravitinos naturally explains the dark matter component of the universe. A mild hierarchy between the mass scale of supersymmetric particles and electroweak scale is predicted, consistent with the null result of a search for the Higgs boson at the LEP-II experiments. We propose a parametrization of the model for the purpose of collider studies. The scalar tau lepton is the next to lightest supersymmetric particle in a theoretically favored region of the parameter space. The lifetime of the scalar tau is of  $O(1000)$  seconds with which it is regarded as a charged stable particle in collider experiments. We discuss characteristic signatures and a strategy for confirmation of this class of theories at the LHC experiments.

**Miniworkshop / 49**

## **Test of EGRET hypothesis and indirect measurement of relic density at the LHC**

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**PhenClub / 25**

## **The Phenclub idea**

**Corresponding Author:** robert.harlander@uni-wuppertal.de

**Seminar / 17**

## **The entropic approach to understanding the cosmological constant**

**Corresponding Author:** jcline@physics.mcgill.ca

It has recently been proposed to replace the anthropic principle with a more objective criterion: the likelihood of creating observers is proportional to the amount of entropy production within a causally connected region of the universe. This “entropic principle” does a better job of predicting the value of the cosmological constant than does its anthropic predecessor, and it is falsifiable, through its power to predict other properties of the universe to which the existence of observers is sensitive. For example, dark matter should be unstable on cosmological time scales.

Miniworkshop / 34

## **The observed properties of dark matter on small astrophysical scales, and the number of small satellites**

**Corresponding Author:** gil@ast.cam.ac.uk

New dynamical studies and discovery searches for the smallest dark matter dominated galaxies will be presented. Dark matter in dSph galaxies has a mean volume mass density within the stellar distribution which always has a very low value of about  $5\text{GeV}/c^2 \text{cm}^{-3}$ . The mass profiles appear cored, not cusped as predicted by Cold DM models. Galaxies are embedded in dark matter halos with these properties; small systems containing dark matter are not observed.

Seminar / 12

## **What will we learn from the Planck satellite?**

**Corresponding Author:** lesgourg@lapp.in2p3.fr

The Planck satellite, to be launched in 2008, is designed for measuring CMB temperature and polarization anisotropies with much better precision than the -already impressive- WMAP experiment. In this seminar, I will present the expected sensitivity of Planck to the parameters describing dark matter, dark energy, inflation, relic neutrinos, etc., which are also of great interest for particle physics. I will show how this sensitivity will increase, first, by performing a weak lensing analysis of the raw temperature map, and second, by combining Planck data with future large scale structure surveys.