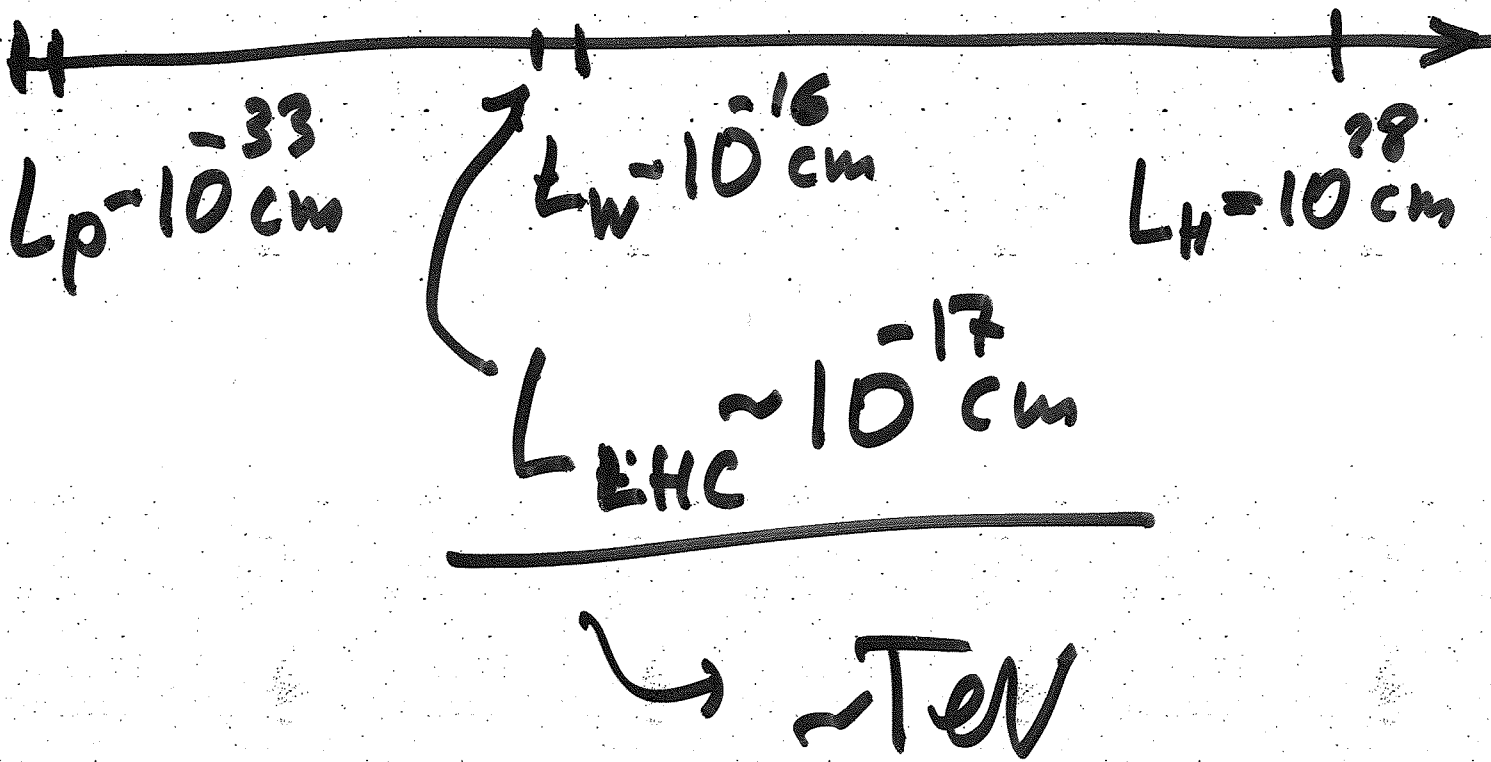
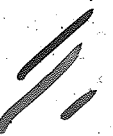


BSM



SM + GR



$$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y$$

$8 = \mathfrak{g}_\mu$

W_μ^\pm, Z_μ, A_μ

$$Q_L \equiv \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L \quad q_R \equiv u_R, d_R$$

$$L \equiv \begin{pmatrix} e \\ \nu \end{pmatrix}_L \quad e_R, \nu_R$$

$$H \equiv \begin{pmatrix} H^0 \\ H^- \end{pmatrix}$$

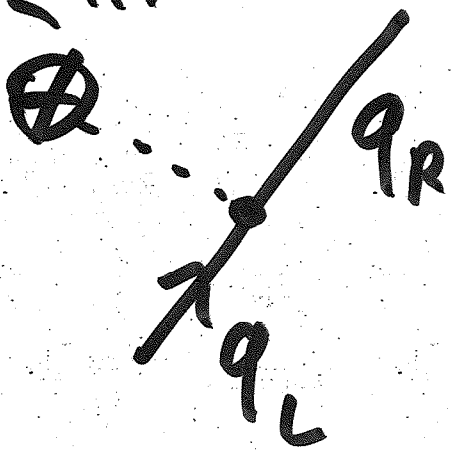
$$g_u H Q_L u_R + g_d H^* Q_L d_R$$

$$+ g_e H^* L e_R + g_\nu H L \nu_R$$

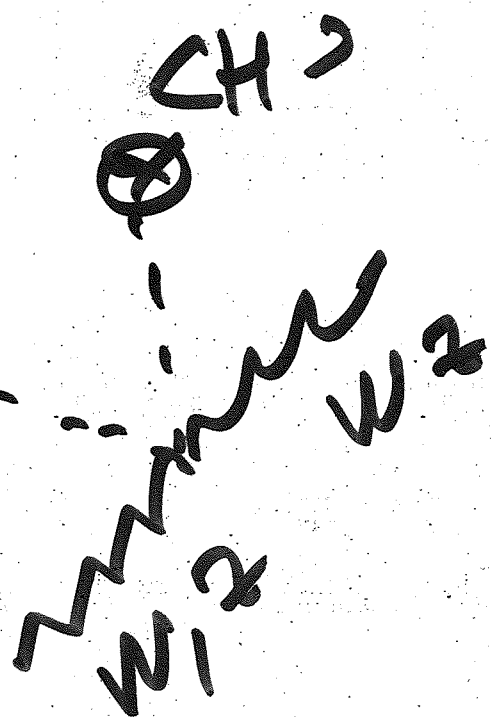
$$g_{u,d,e,\nu}$$

$$\langle H \rangle \neq 0$$

$\langle H \rangle$




$\langle H \rangle$



$$L_w \approx r. \leftarrow SM$$

GR:

$$10^{-2} \text{ cm} \approx r \approx 10^{28} \text{ cm}$$


WHY BSM?

SM:

① Hierarchy Problem.

② Strong CP

③ Fermion masses

GR:

① Dark Matter

② Singularities:
BH, Cosmological.

③ Quantum gravity

$h_{\mu\nu}$

spin - 2

$M=0$



$$\int \frac{h_{\mu\nu} \tau^{\mu\nu}}{M_p^2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{h = C = 1}}$$

$$[L] = [M]^{-1}$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} M & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \delta(\vec{x})$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} m & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{r})$$

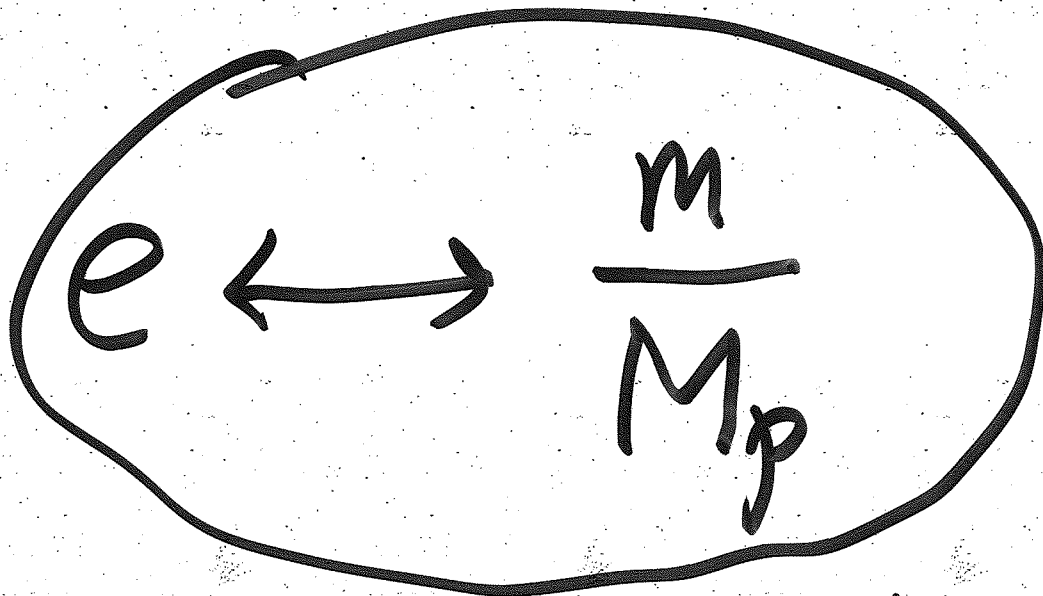
$$V(r) = -G_N \frac{Mm}{r}$$

$$V(r)_{EM} = \frac{e_1 e_2}{r}$$

$$G_N = \frac{1}{M_P^2}$$

$$V(r)_{gr} \propto \left(\frac{M}{M_p}\right) \left(\frac{m}{M_p}\right) \frac{1}{r}$$

$$V(r)_{EM} \propto e_1 e_2 \frac{1}{r}$$



$$M_p = 10^{19} \text{ GeV} \sim 10^{-4} \text{ g}.$$

$$\left(\frac{E}{M_p}\right)$$

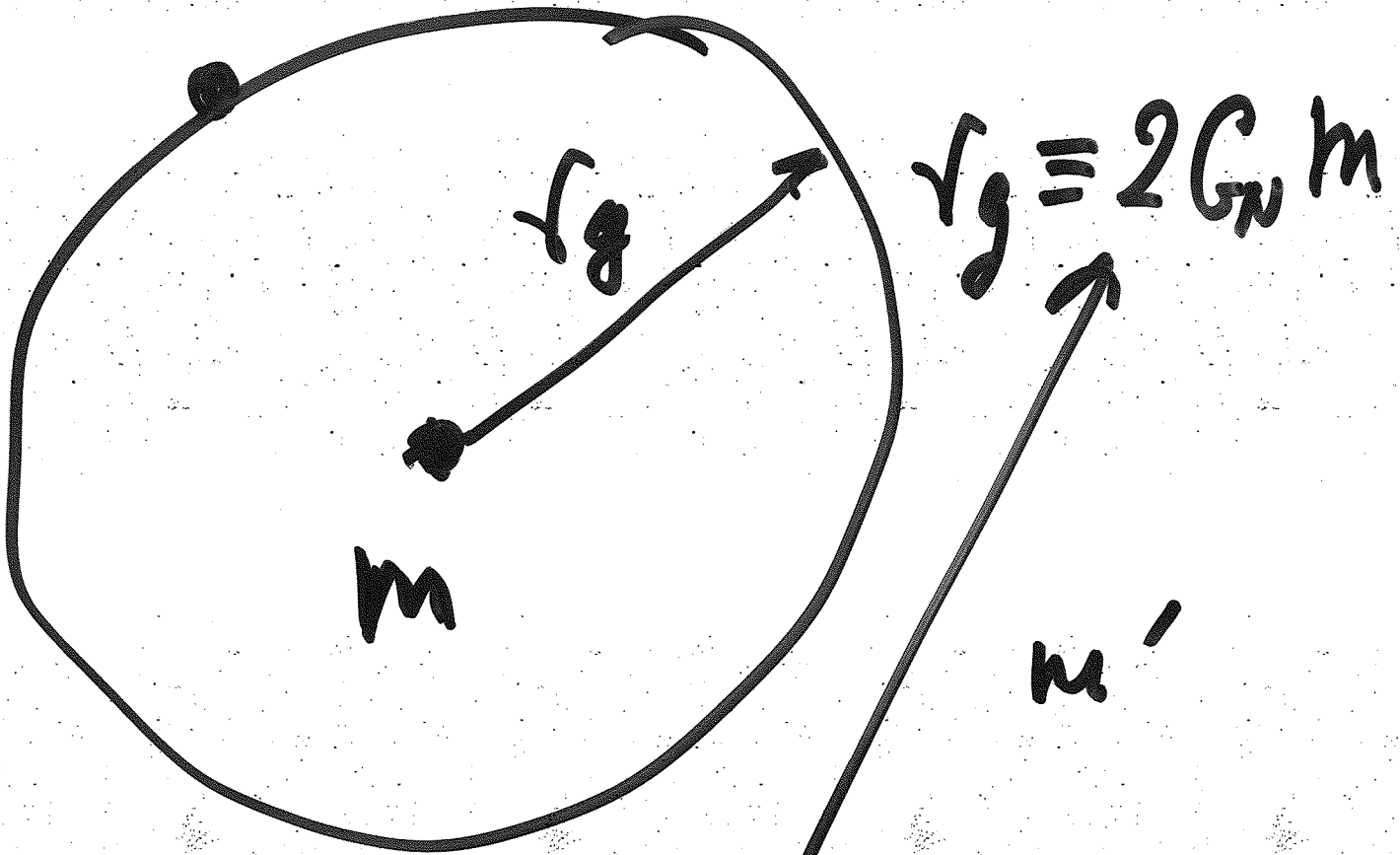
$$L_p \rightarrow r$$

$$\underline{E \Rightarrow M_p}$$

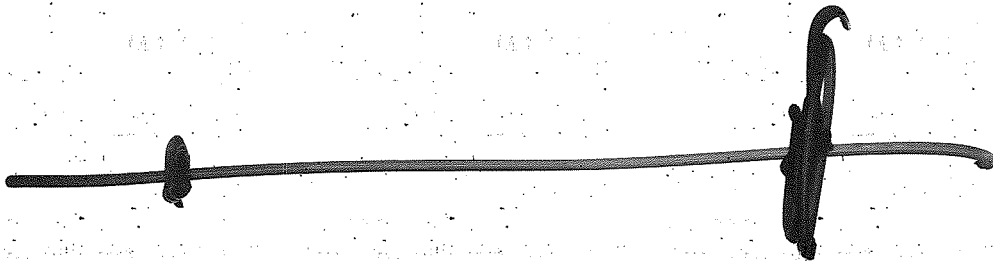
$$L \quad E \sim \frac{1}{L}$$

$$m \ll M_p$$

$$m \gg M_p$$



$$G_N \frac{m m'}{r} = \frac{m' v^2}{2}$$



r_g

$$h_{\mu\nu} \approx M_p$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \left(\frac{h_{\mu\nu}}{M_p} \right)$$

$$\underline{h_{\mu\nu} \ll M_p.}$$