

Phenomenology of GUT-less SUSY Breaking

Pearl Sandick

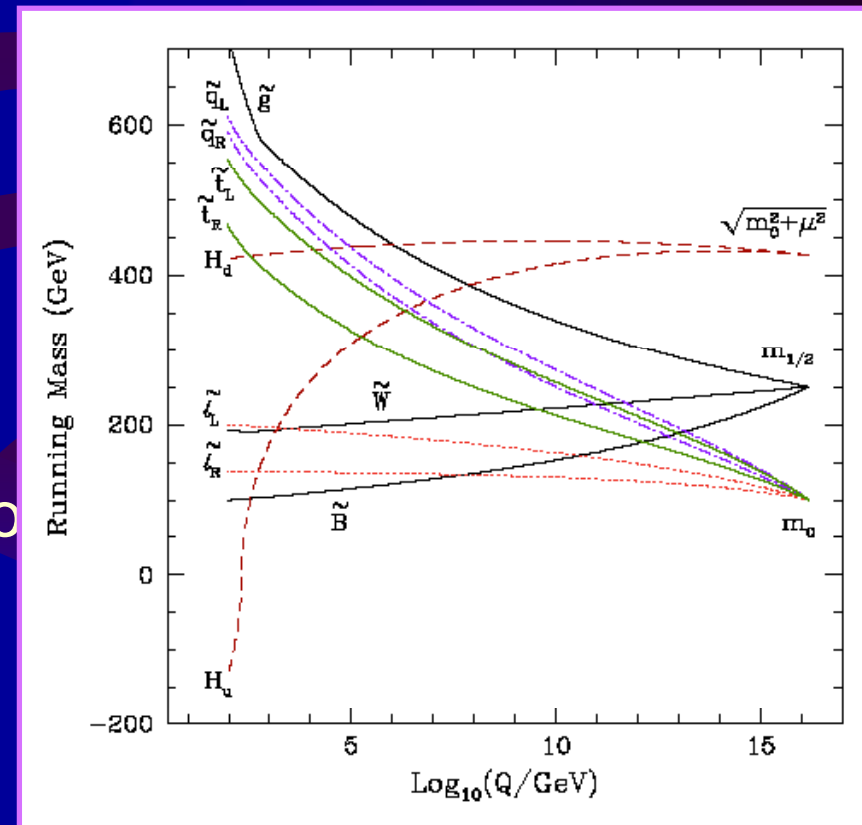
University of Minnesota

Ellis, Olive & PS, Phys. Lett. B **642** (2006) 389

Ellis, Olive & PS, JHEP **06** (2007) 079

Standard CMSSM

- Soft SUSY-breaking parameters
- GUT-scale universality
- Use RGEs to run down to weak scale



GUT-less CMSSM

- Universality at ~~GUT-scale~~ $M_{in} < M_{GUT}$
 - Constraints from colliders and cosmology:

$m_h > 114 \text{ GeV}$
 $m_{\chi^\pm} > 104 \text{ GeV}$ } LEP
BR($b \rightarrow s \gamma$) HFAG
BR($B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$) CDF
($g_\mu - 2$)/2 g-2 collab.

$$0.09 \leq \Omega_\chi h^2 \leq 0.12$$

SUSY Dark Matter

- Solve Boltzmann rate equation:

$$\frac{dn_\chi}{dt} = -3Hn_\chi - \langle\sigma v_{rel}\rangle [n_\chi^2 - (n_\chi^{eq})^2]$$

- Special Situations:

- s - channel poles

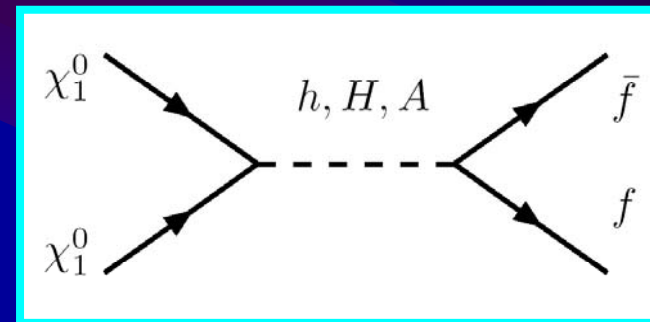
- $2 m_\chi \approx m_A$

- thresholds

- $2 m_\chi \approx$ final state mass

- Coannihilations

- $m_\chi \approx m_{\text{other sparticle}}$

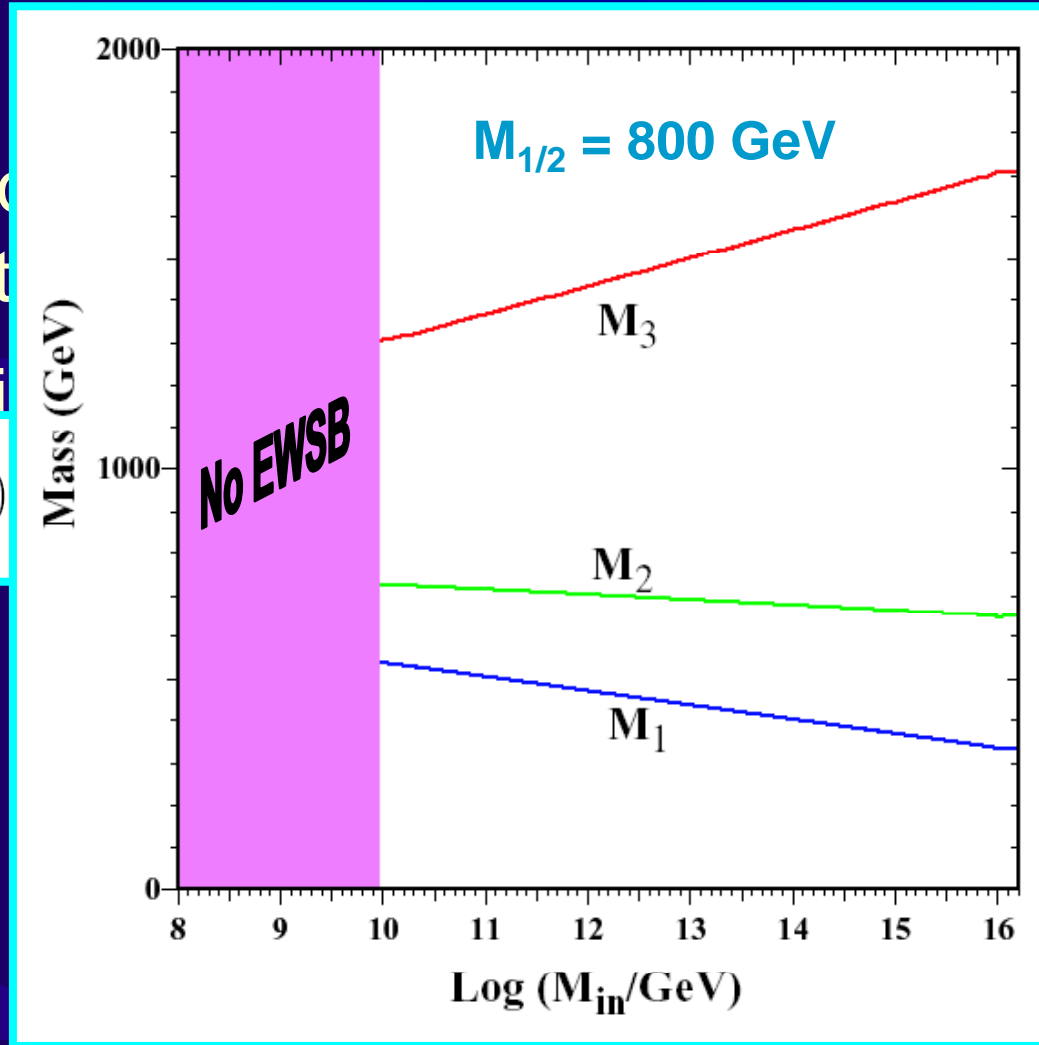


Evolution of the Soft Mass Parameters

- First loop evolution

Gauginos

$$M_a(Q)$$

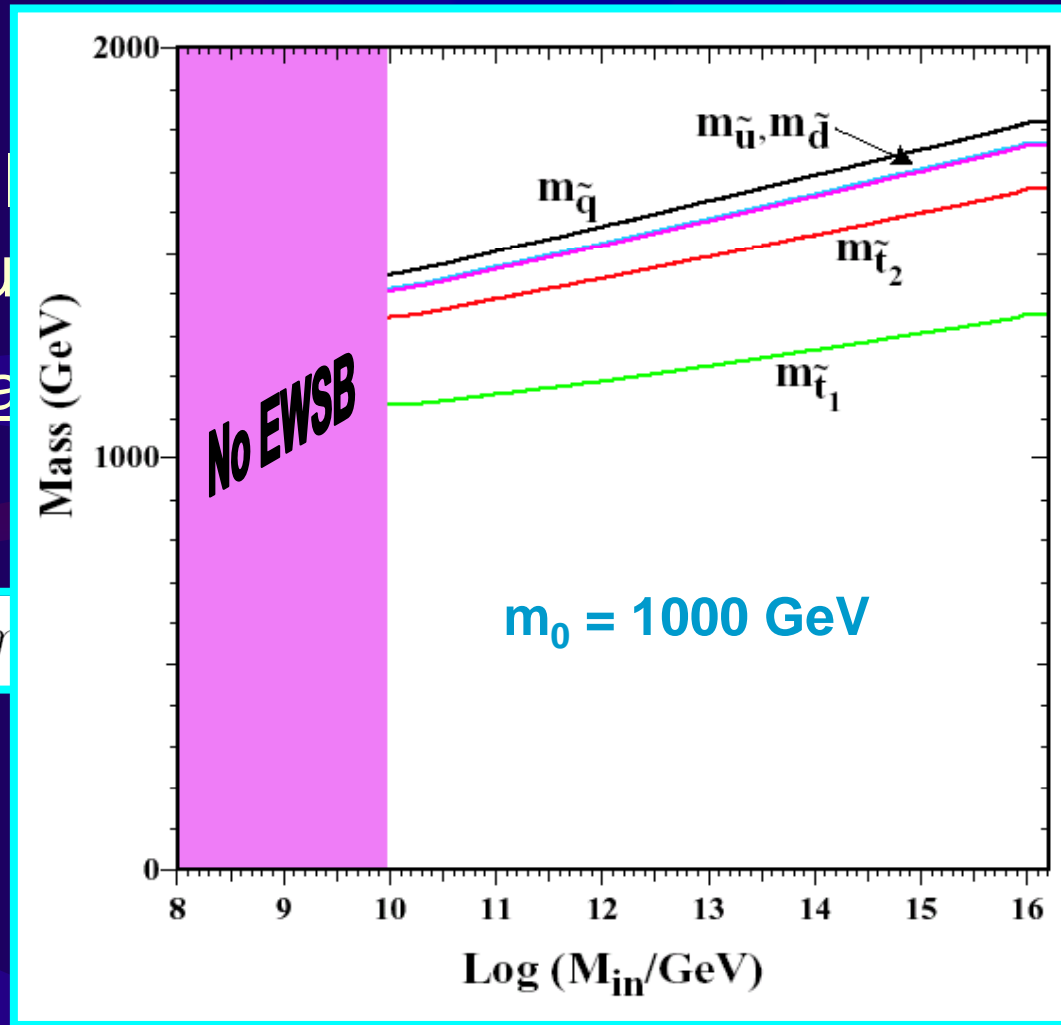


$$\frac{(Q)}{M_{in}} m_{1/2}$$

al to
no
is

Evolution of the Soft Mass Parameters

- First evolution
- Scale



Evolution of the Soft Mass Parameters

- Higgs mass parameter, μ (tree level):

$$\mu^2 = \frac{m_1^2 - m_2^2 \tan^2 \beta}{\tan^2 \beta - 1} - \frac{M_Z^2}{2}$$

As $M_{in} \rightarrow$ low scale Q , expect low scale scalar masses to be closer to m_0 .

μ^2 becomes generically smaller as M_{in} is lowered.

Mass Evolution with M_{in}

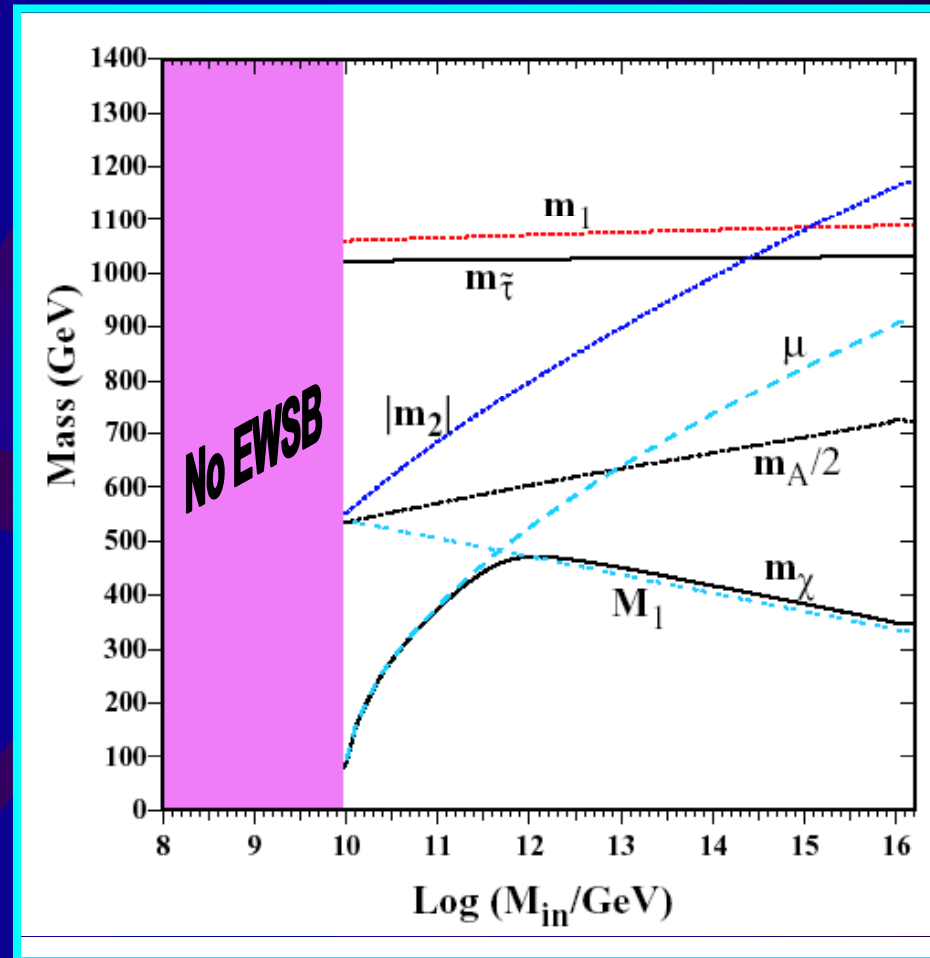
$$m_{1/2} = 800 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_0 = 1000 \text{ GeV}$$

$$A_0 = 0$$

$$\tan(\beta) = 10$$

$$\mu > 0$$



Neutralinos and Charginos

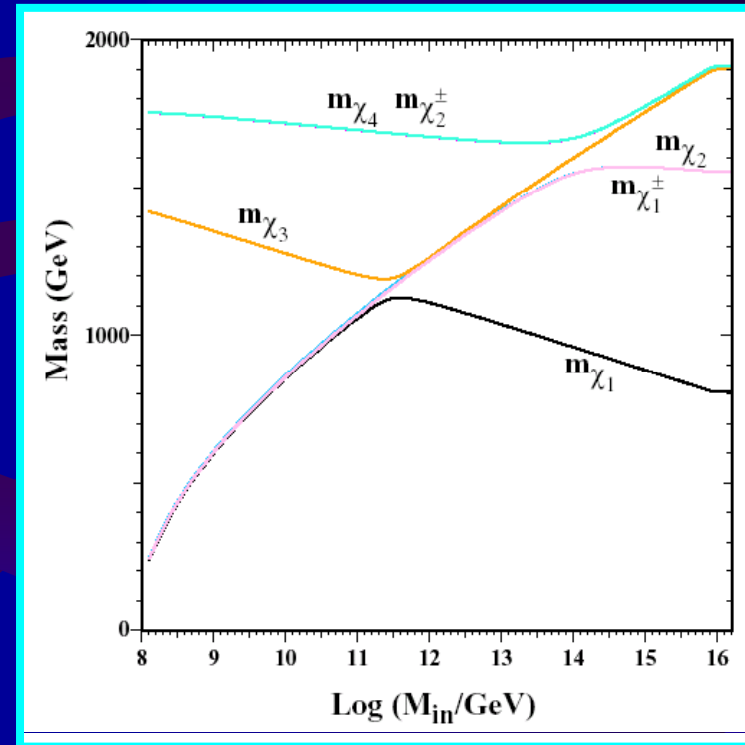
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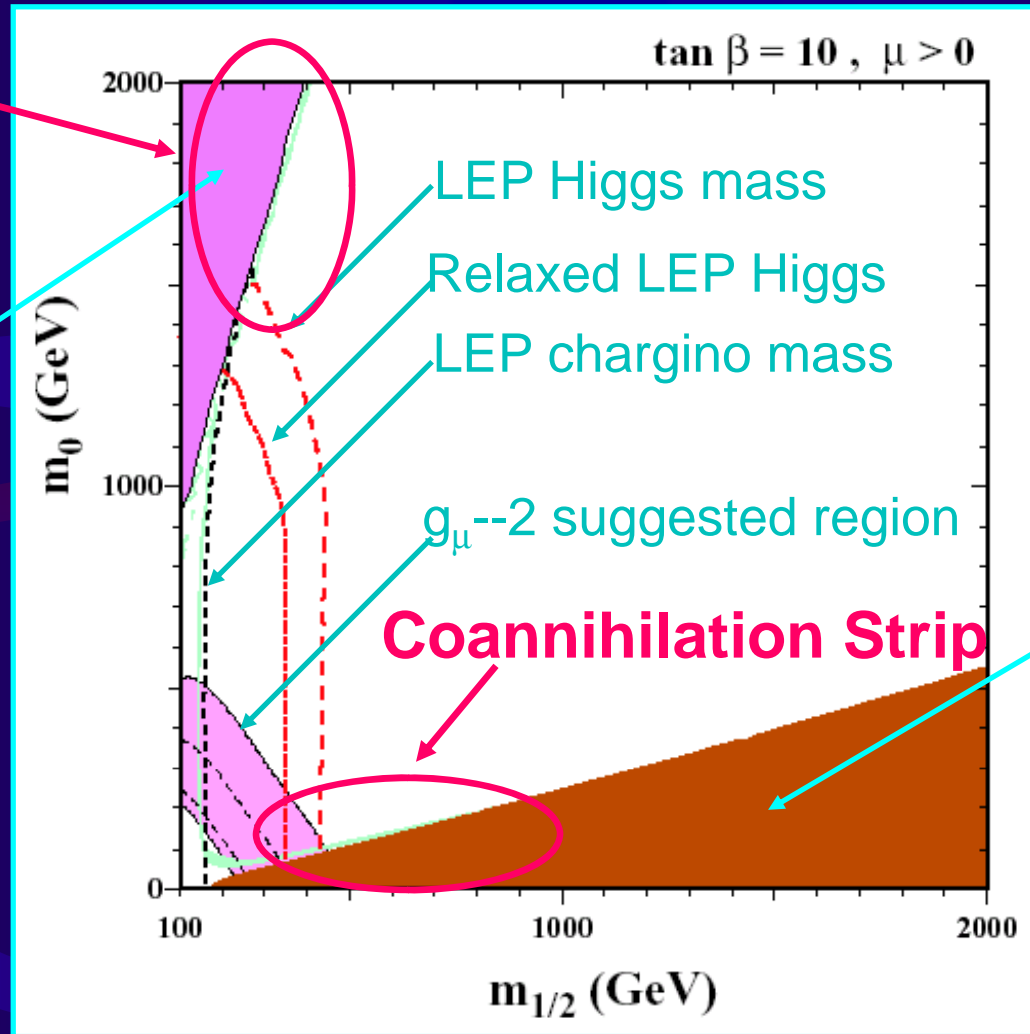


Must properly include coannihilations involving all three lightest neutralinos!

Standard CMSSM

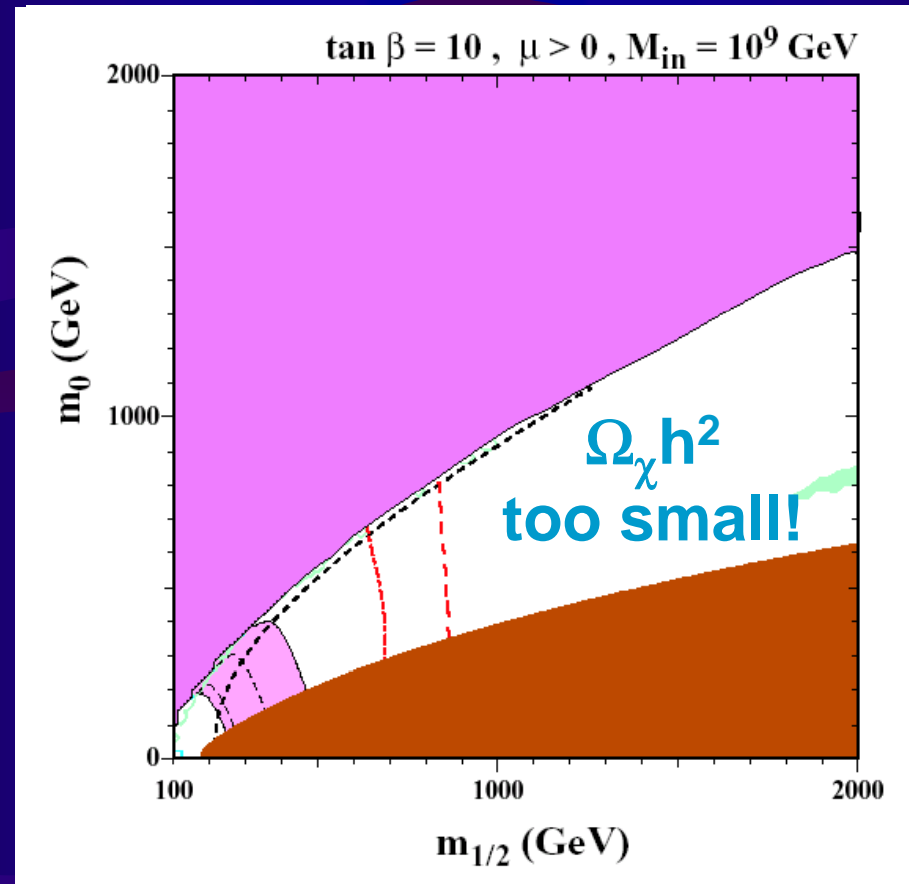
Focus Point

$\mu^2 < 0$
(no EWSB)

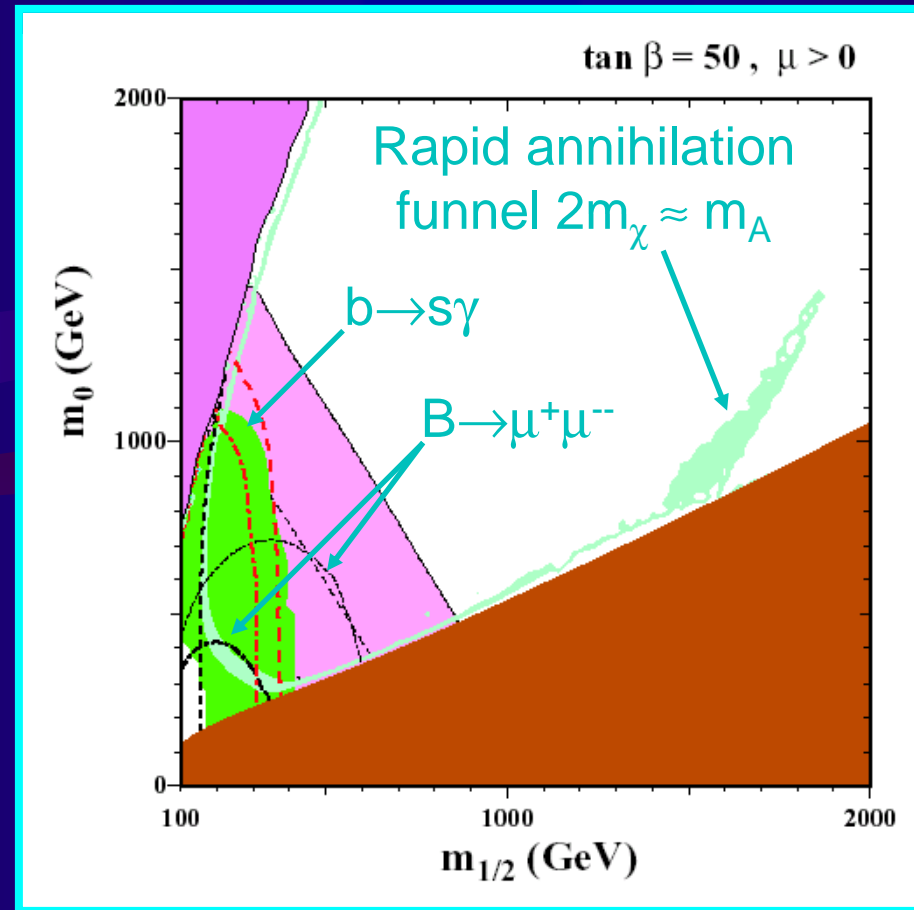


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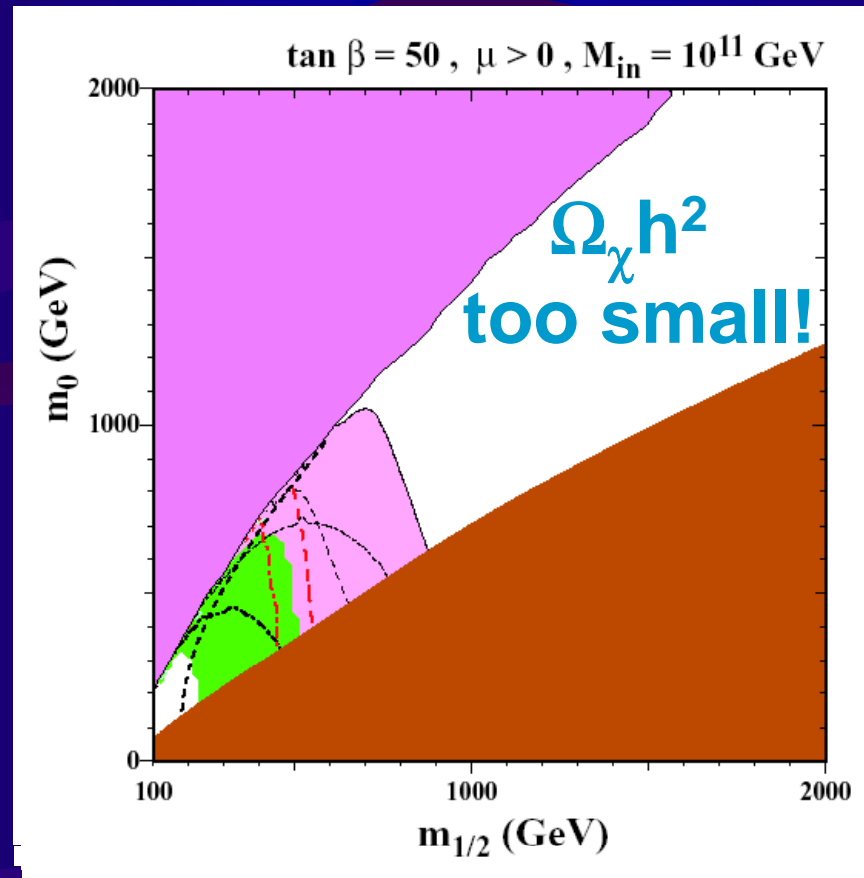
Lowering M_{in} - $\tan(\beta) = 10$



Large $\tan(\beta)$

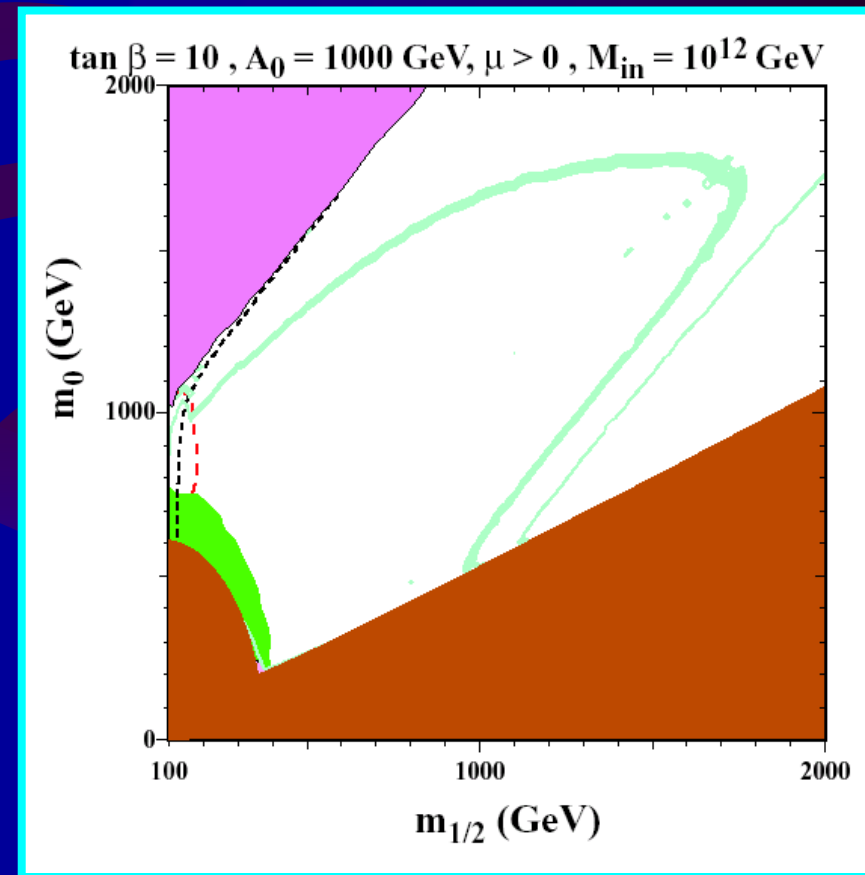


Lowering M_{in} - $\tan(\beta) = 50$



$$A_0 \neq 0$$

- $A_0 > 0 \Rightarrow$ larger weak-scale trilinear couplings, A_i
- Large loop corrections to μ depend on A_i , so μ is generically larger over the plane than when $A_0 = 0$.
- Also see stop-LSP excluded region



Direct Detection: Neutralino-Nucleon Cross Sections

- Interaction Lagrangian (neglecting velocity dep. terms):

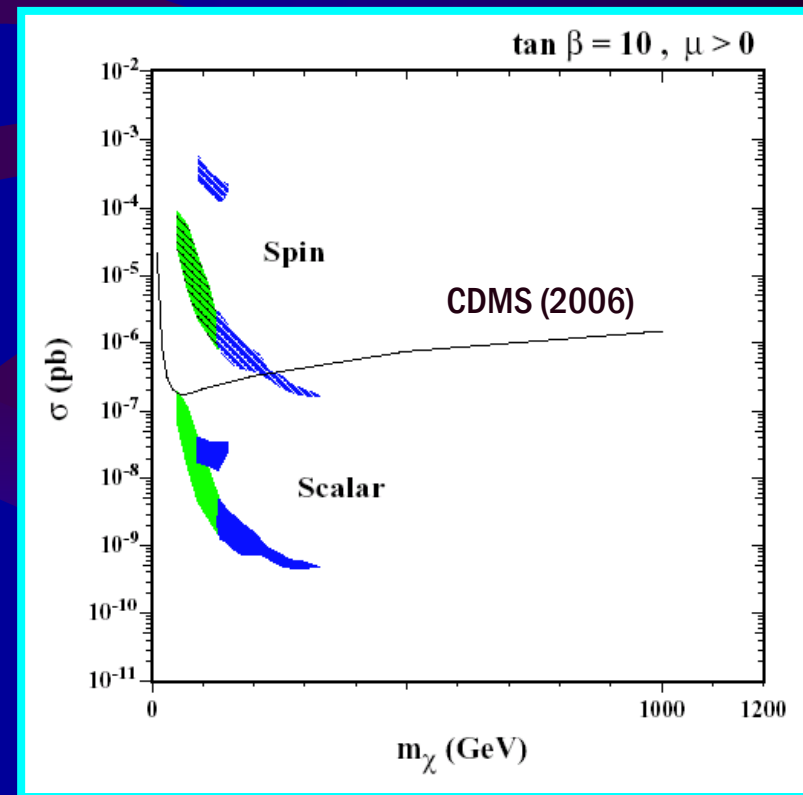
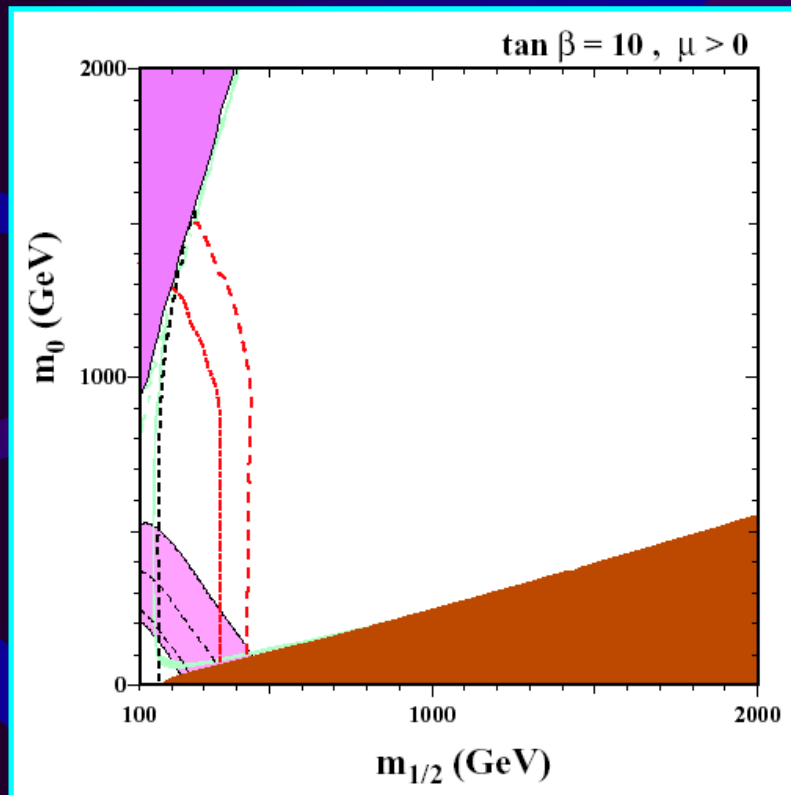
$$\Gamma = \alpha \bar{\psi} \gamma_{\mu} \gamma_5 \psi \bar{q} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma_5 q + \alpha \bar{\psi} \psi \bar{q} q$$

Spin-Dependent

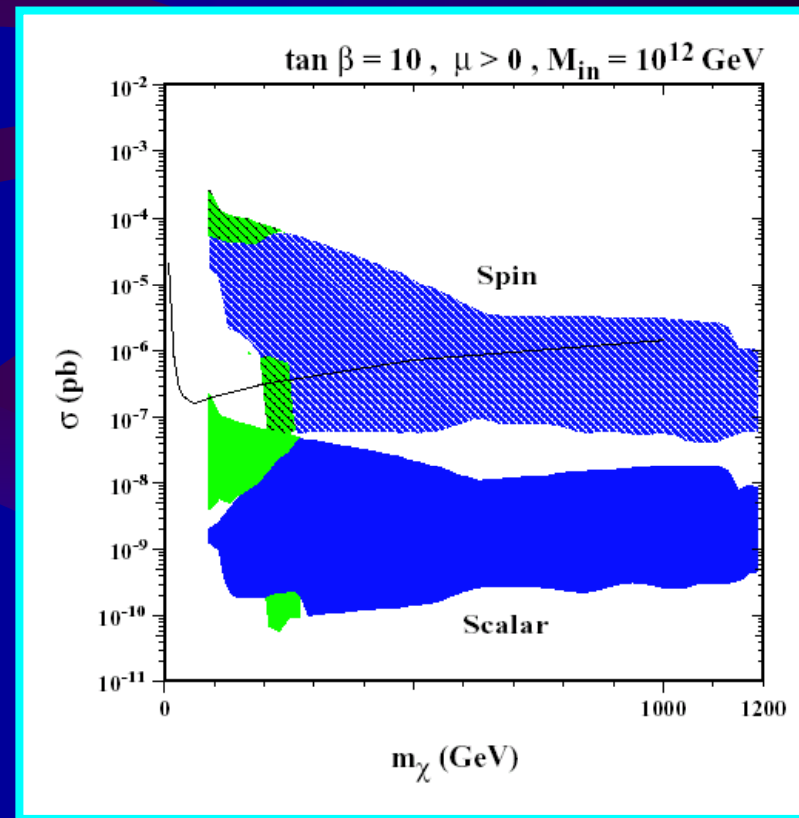
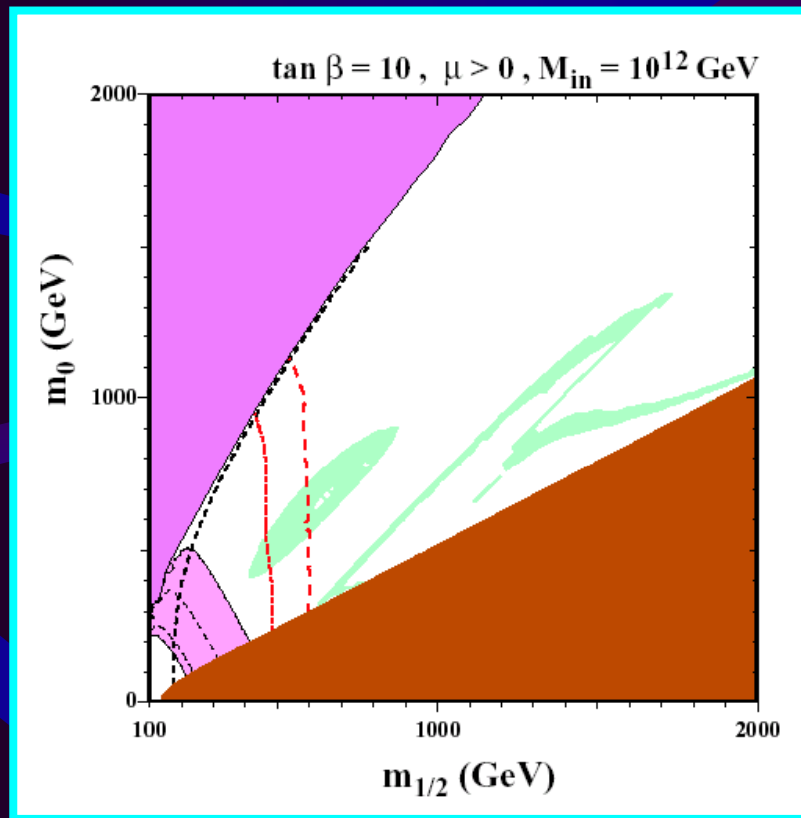
Scalar

- Plot all cross sections *not forbidden* by constraints
 - If $\Omega_{\chi}^{\text{calc}} < \Omega_{\text{CDM}}^{\text{WMAP}}$, scale by $\Omega_{\chi}^{\text{calc}} / \Omega_{\text{CDM}}^{\text{WMAP}}$

Direct Detection: Neutralino-Nucleon Cross Sections



Direct Detection: Neutralino-Nucleon Cross Sections



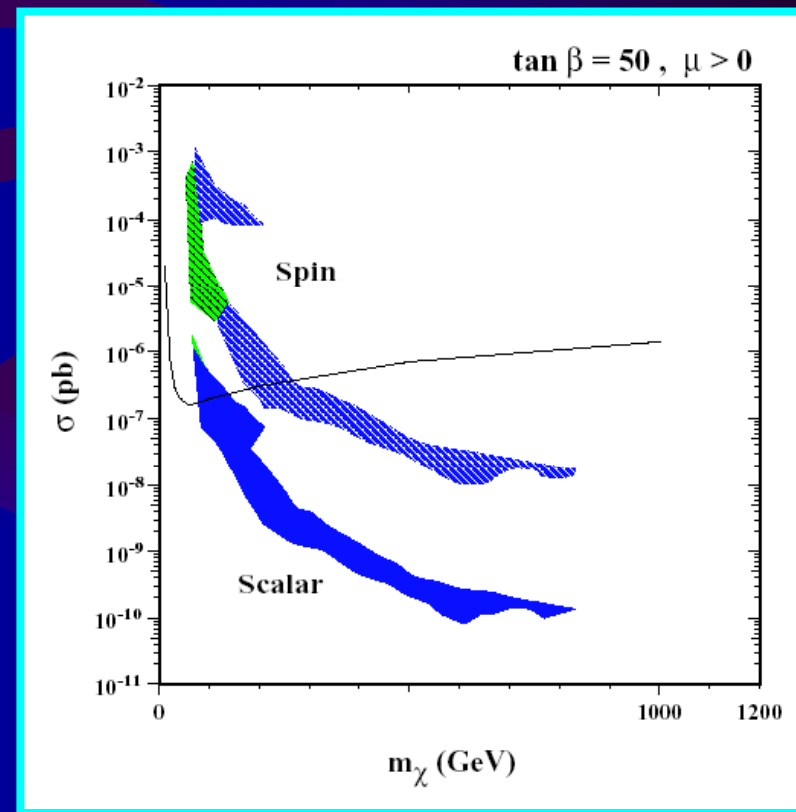
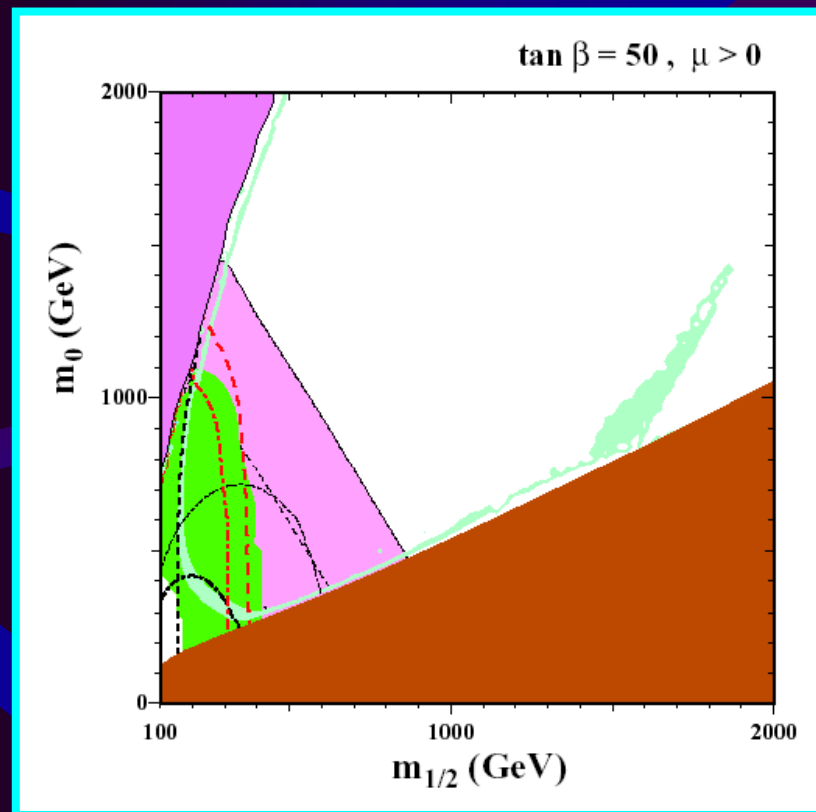
Conclusions

- Intermediate scale unification results in:
 - Rapid annihilation funnel even at low $\tan(\beta)$
 - Merging of funnel and focus point
- Below some critical M_{in} (dependent on $\tan(\beta)$ and other factors), all of nearly all of the $(m_{1/2}, m_0)$ plane is disfavored because the relic density of neutralinos is too low to fully account for the relic density of cold dark matter.

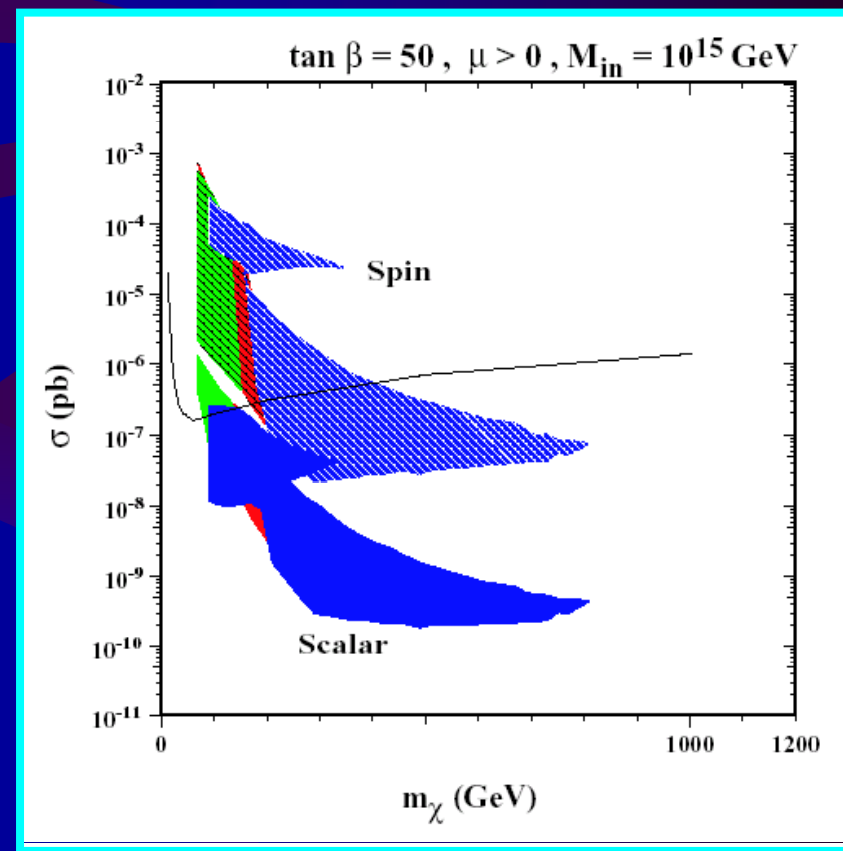
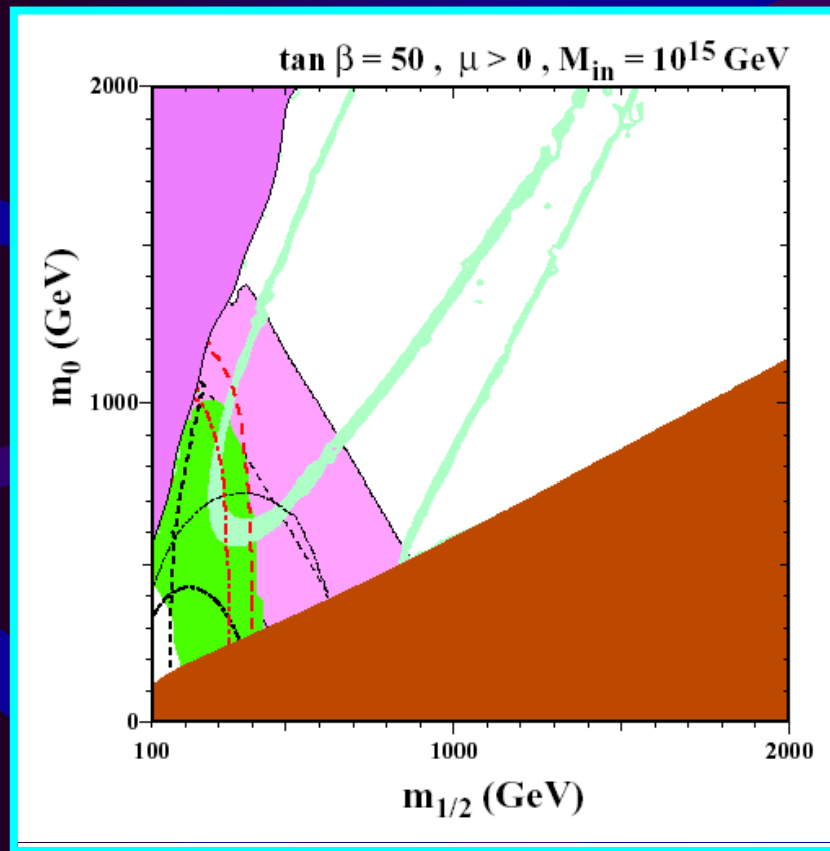
The background features a dark blue gradient with several thick, wavy, semi-transparent lines in shades of blue and purple. A small, solid purple rectangle is positioned on the right edge of the slide.

Extra Slides

Neutralino-Nucleon Cross Sections



Neutralino-Nucleon Cross Sections



Sparticle Masses

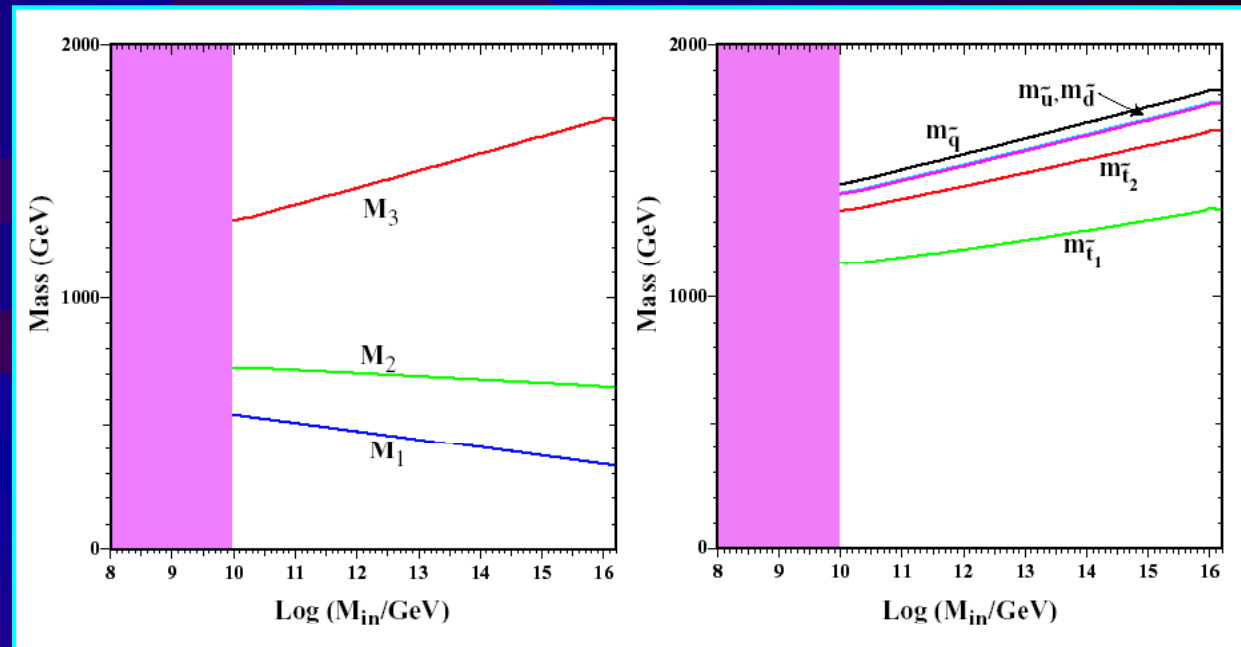
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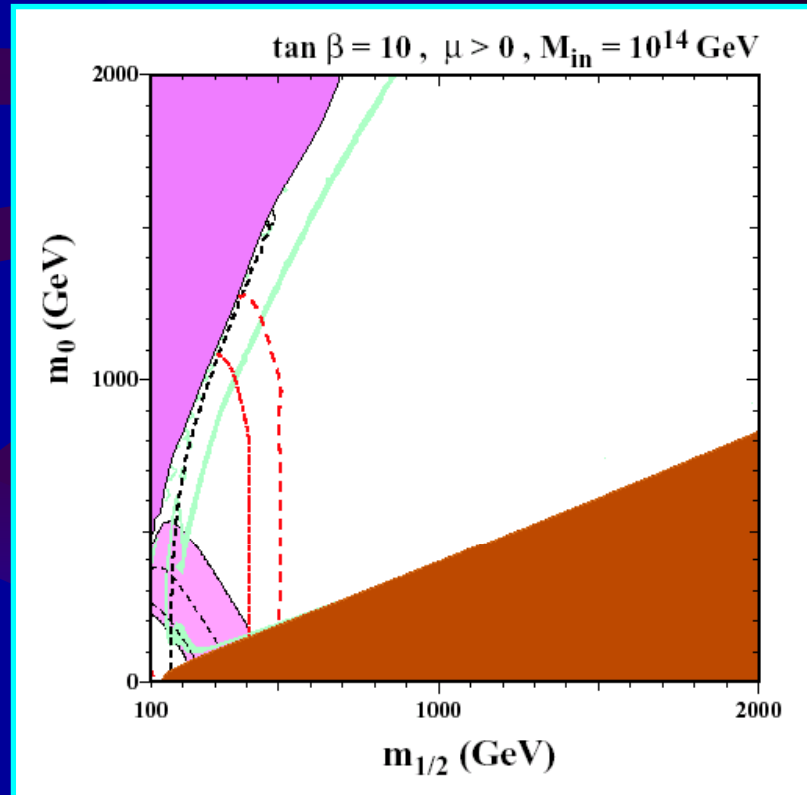
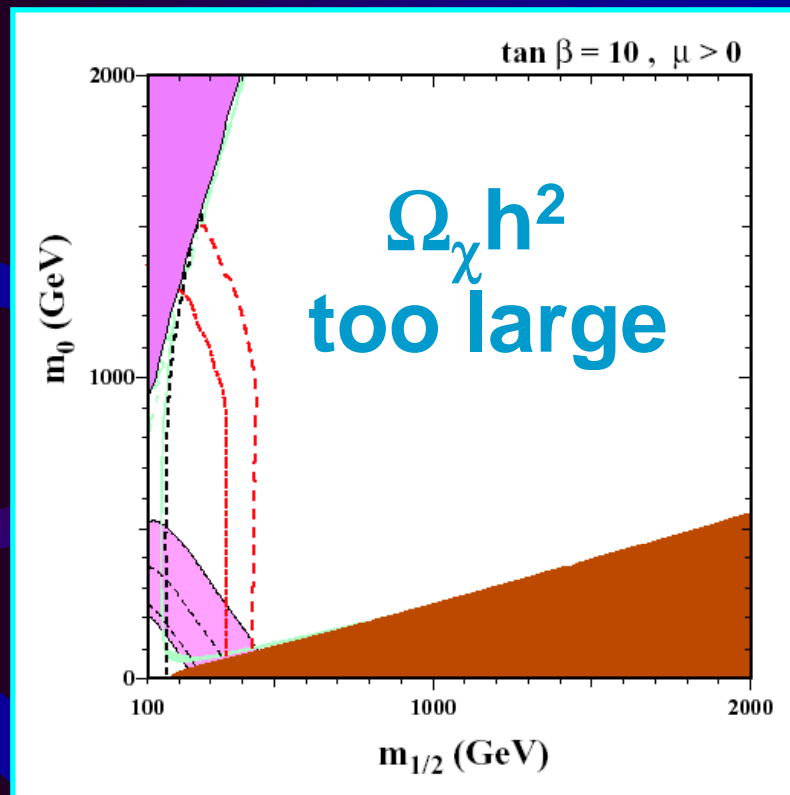
$$\mu > 0$$



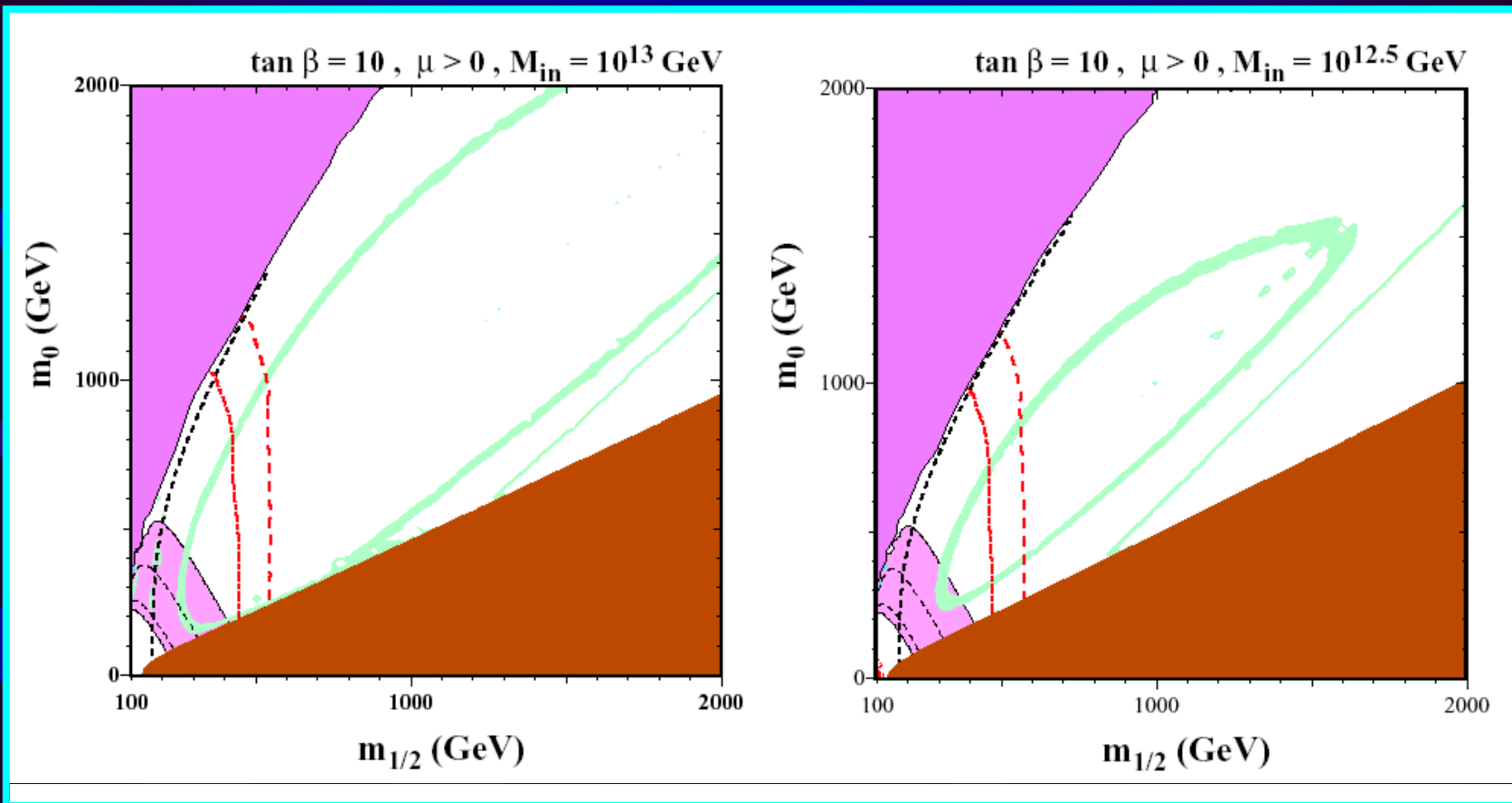
Squarks

Gauginos

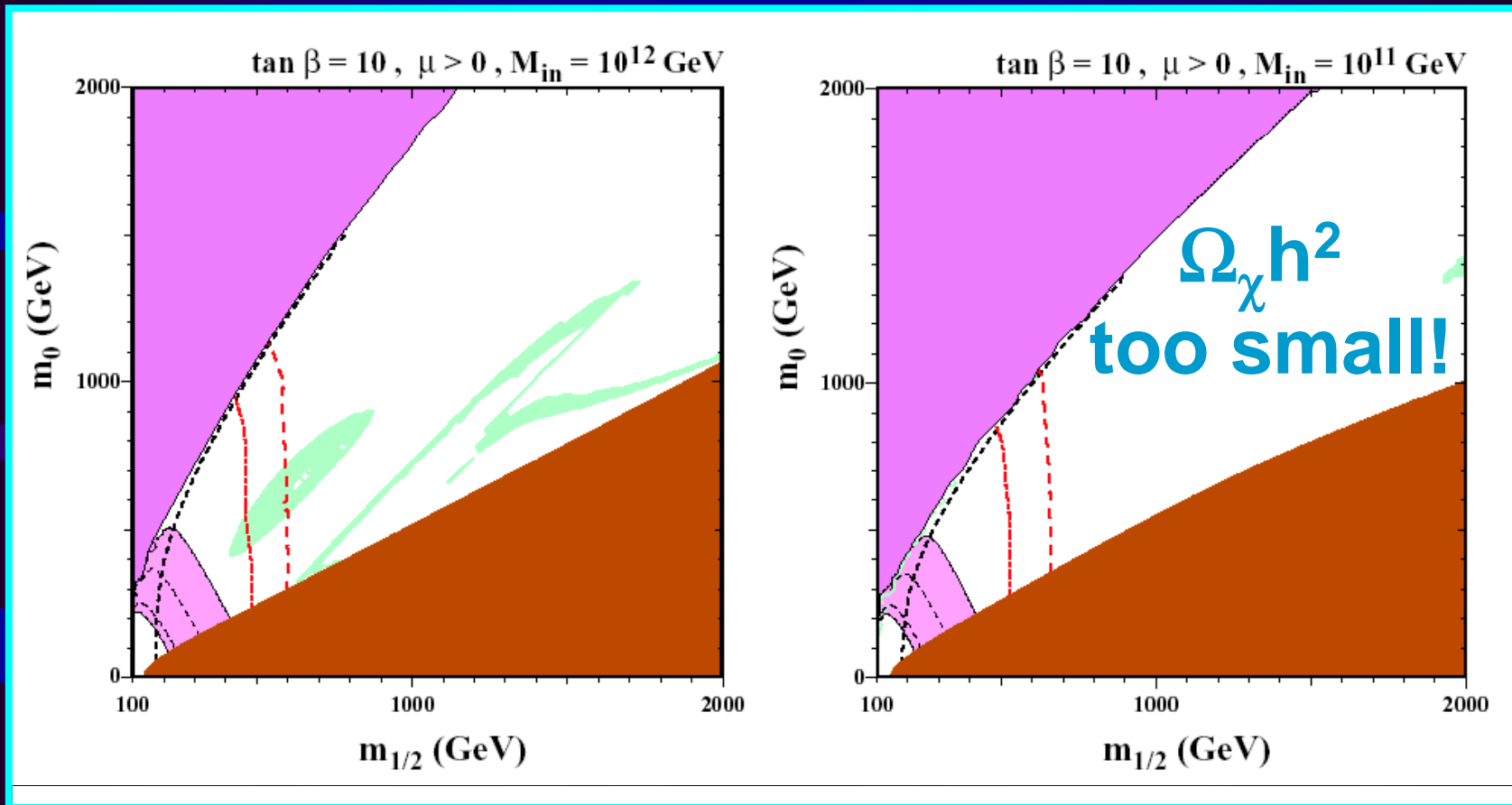
Lowering M_{in}



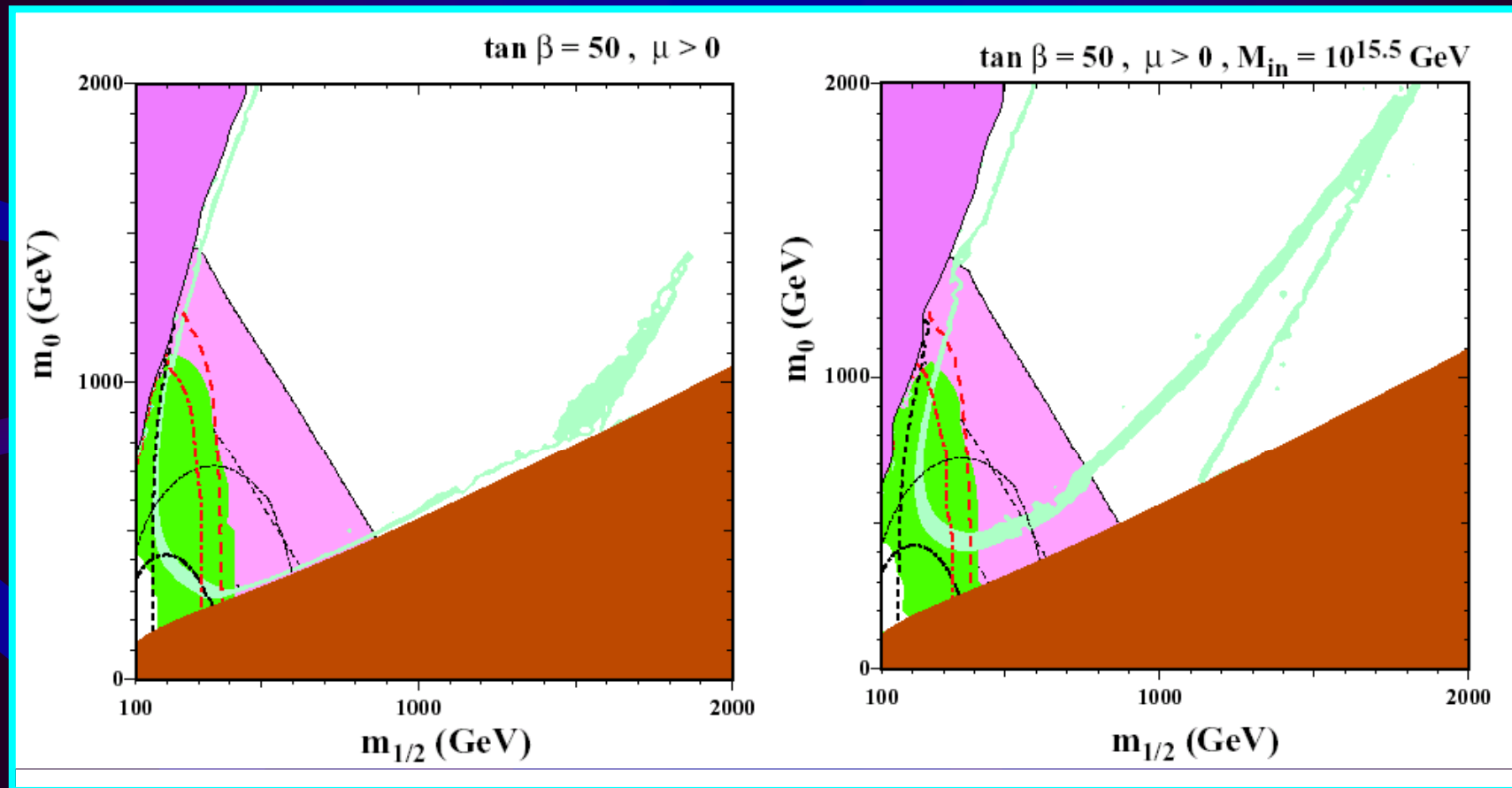
Lowering M_{in}



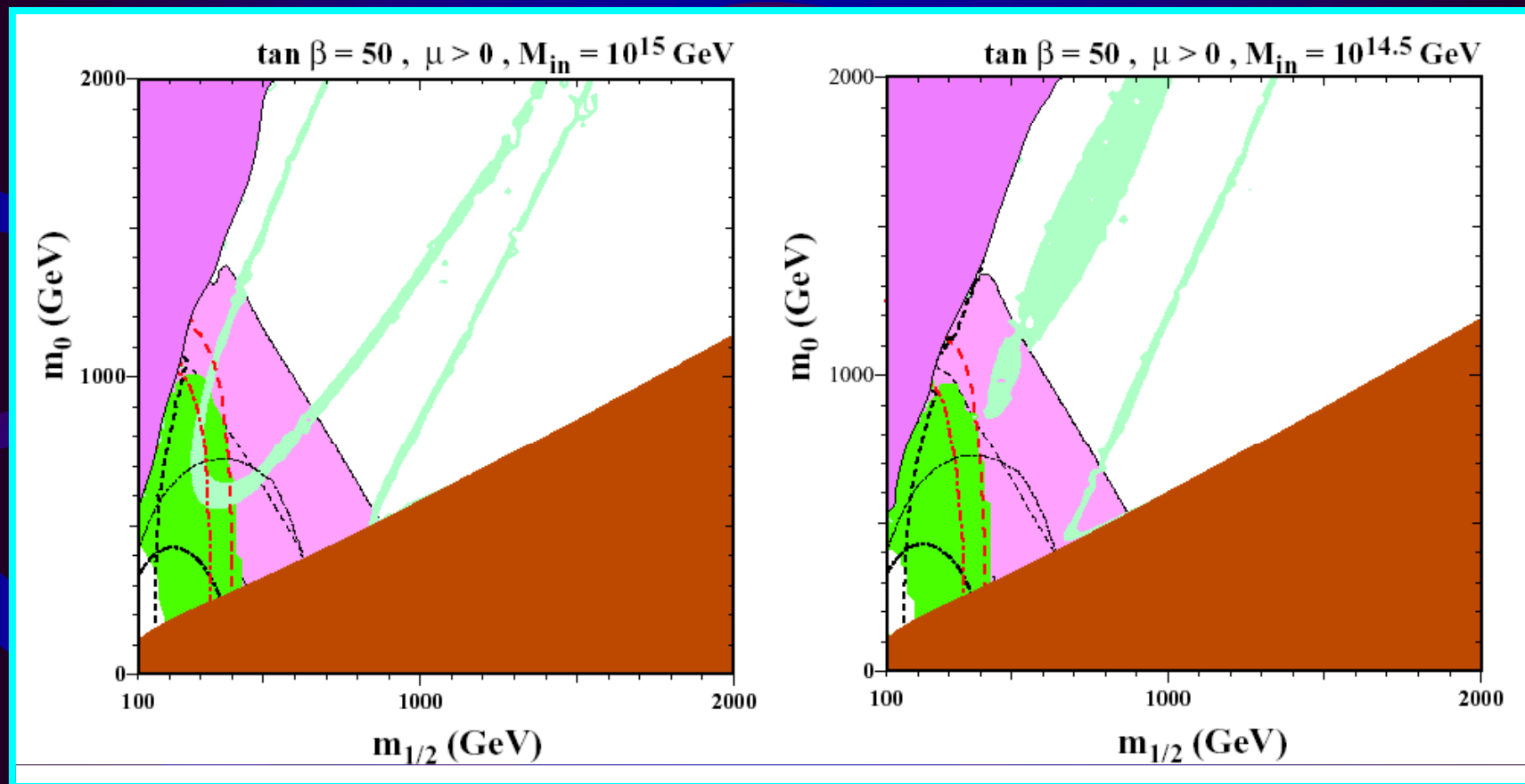
Lowering M_{in}



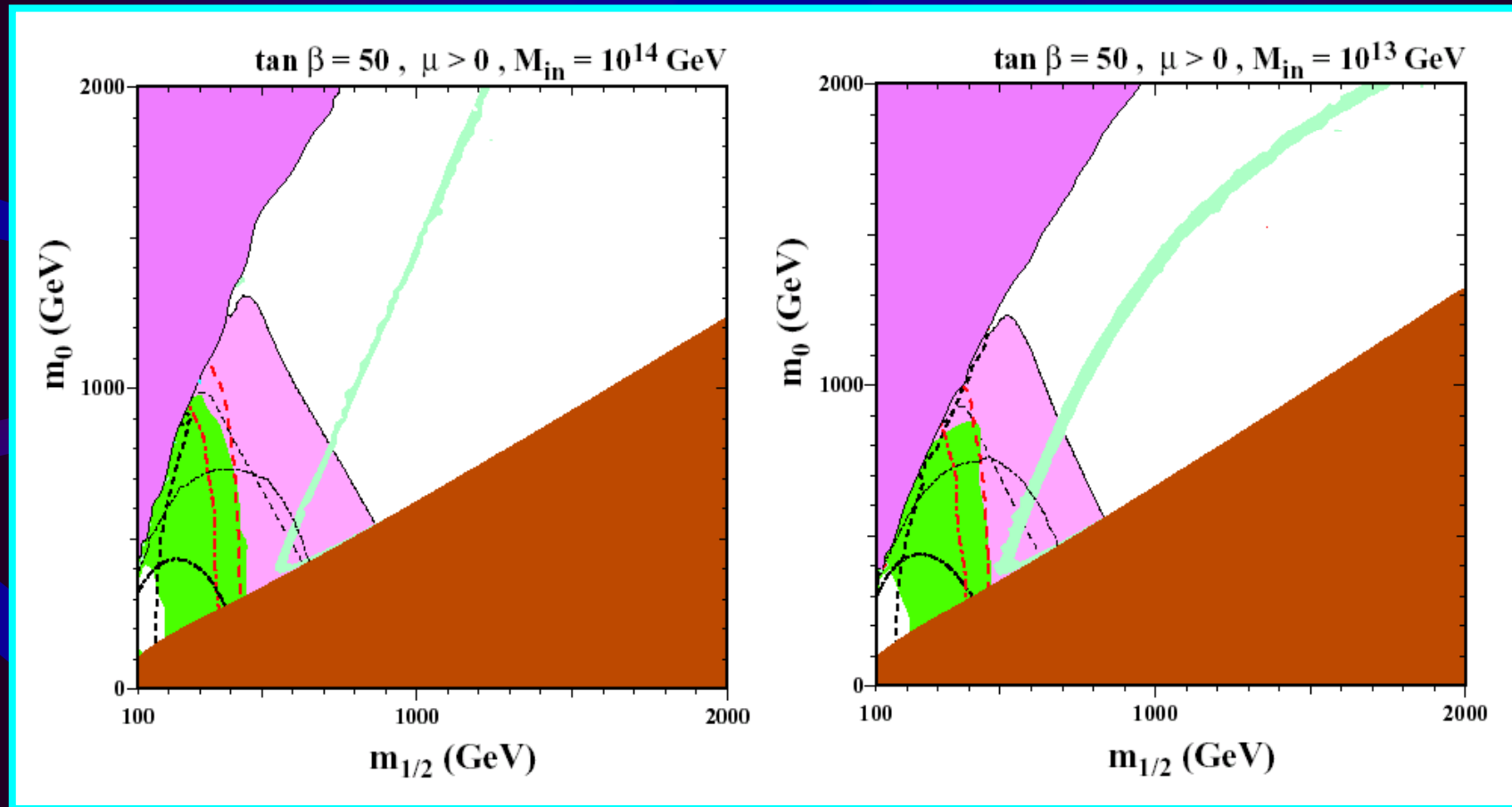
Lowering M_{in} - Large $\tan(\beta)$



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