Non-SUSY Scenarios for TeV Scale Physics

Summary Talk, Les Houches Workshop, May 2005 Maxim Perelstein, Cornell U.

Towards a Classification of Models

- A large number of non-SUSY models for TeV-scale physics have been proposed
- We concentrated on models with extra dimensions (other interesting alternatives also exist - I'll mention one)
- Divide models into broad classes (nb: many variations exist within each class, but phenomenological differences between classes >> within class)

Classification Criteria

- Who lives in the extra dimensions? [gravity only=G, all matter=M] (a huge variety of intermediate cases is possible but not particularly well motivated)
- What is the curvature of the metric in XD? [flat=F, curved=C] (curved usually means AdS slice)
- How is the electroweak symmetry broken?
 [H=Higgs, S=strong dynamics]

Classification of XD Models

- Large Extra Dimensions [ADD, or GODs]: GFH (or GFS)
- Warped Extra Dimension [RSI]: GCH
- Universal Extra Dimension(s) [UED]: MFH
- Warped XD with Matter in the Bulk [RSMB]: MCH
- Higgsless Models [HL]: MCS

Everybody Loves SUSY! 'cause There's Something About SUSY

- Many reasons to love SUSY, but the main three are probably: (1) solves the hierarchy problem; (2) gauge coupling unification; and (3) contains a WIMP dark matter candidate
- Alternative models are more motivated if they reproduce all or some of these successes
- How do our 5 models fare?

Scorecard for Xtra Dim

	hierarchy	unification	WIMP
ADD	-	-	-
RSI	+	-	-
UED	+?	-	+
RSMB	+	+	+
HL	+	+?	+?

Some Conclusions

- The early models (ADD, RSI, UED) provide good "strawman" scenarios for experiments looking for gravity and matter in XD
- They are not "state-of-the-art" in XD model building
- Newer models are better motivated more phenomenological studies should be done [e.g. MC tool development]
- Classification is INCOMPLETE more work is needed!

Particle physics model building in warped space



Now embed this into a GUT + solve proton stability

✓ Dark matter

[Servant's talk]

Non-SUSY BSM Talks

- Geraldine Servant [Saclay] WIMPs in UED and RSMB models
- Bogdan Dobrescu [Fermilab] UED Review
- Giacomo Cacciapaglia [Cornell] Review of Higgsless models
- MP Collider Phenomenology of Higgsless and Little Higgs Models
 - + contributions from Ferrag+Jinnouchi+ Sridhar and Mahmoudi+Sridhar



Collider Signatures: examples





4 W + 2 b+ ₽,

---- 6 W + 4 b+ ∉_T [Servant's talk]

UED:Why 6D is Better [Dobrescu's talk]

- Global SU(2)w anomaly cancellation requires 3 mod 3 quark and lepton generations!
- Gravitational anomaly cancellation in 6D requires one right-handed neutrino per generation (only Dirac masses allowed)
- Proton lifetime is naturally sufficiently long

Higgsless Models

- Randall-Sundrum setup with SM fermions and gauge fields in the bulk
- Dynamical EW symmetry breaking on TeV brane ("boundary conditions breaking")
- Extended 5D gauge group $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$ guarantees custodial SU(2) in 4D
- Unitarity violation postponed until ~5-10 TeV by virtue of 5D locality and gauge invariance-- no large contributions to precision electroweak observables

[Cacciapaglia's talk]

Example: Unitarity in $W_L^{\pm} Z_L \rightarrow W_L^{\pm} Z_L$ Scattering

SM sans Higgs:



SM:



[Perelstein's talk]

HL models predict a resonance in WZ channel, mass < I TeV



Number of events in 2j+3l+Et_miss channel at the LHC [Perelstein's talk] Virtual effects of gravitons in the production of diphotons at the LHC are analysed with the idea of probing the parameter space of the Randall-Sundrum (RS) model.

The masses of the $h_{\mu\nu}^{(\vec{n})}$ are given by

$$M_n = x_n \mathcal{K} \ e^{-\pi \mathcal{K} R_{\mathsf{C}}} \tag{1}$$

where the x_n are the zeros of the Bessel function $J_1(x)$ of order unity, $\mathcal{K}i$ is the curvature of the extra dimension and R_c is the radius of compactifion.

The parameters of the model can be written as

$$m_0 = \mathcal{K} e^{-\pi \mathcal{K} R_c}$$

$$c_0 = \mathcal{K} / M_P$$
(2)

where m_0 is a scale of the dimension of mass and sets the scale for the masses of the KK excitations, and c_0 is an effective coupling. The interaction of massive KK gravitons with matter is given by

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = -\sqrt{8\pi} \frac{c_0}{m_0} \sum_{n}^{\infty} T^{\mu\nu}(x) h^{(n)}_{\mu\nu}(x) .$$
(3)

We display the distributions in the invariant mass of the photon pair, the rapidity of the pair and the sub-procees c.m. angle.

[Ferrag+Jinnouchi+Sridhar's contribution]



Non-commutative GUTS and neutrino physics

F. Mahmoudi and K. Sridhar

- We consider anomaly cancellation in GUTs defined on a non-commutative space-time.
- For the SU(5) group the $\bar{5}+10$ fermion representation is not anomaly-free.
- On the other hand, the SO(10) group is naturally preferred because the 16-dimensional fermion representation is anomaly-free.
- Also observation of neutrino oscillations favour SO(10) GUTs because the right-handed neutrino appears in the 16 dimensional representation.
- Thus it seems that the GUT group preferred by low-enery neutrino phenomenology is also favoured by NC space-time.
- We propose to study a SO(10) theory breaking to the SM via a Pati-Salam LR symmetry group. We also assume that the non-commutativity is a high energy phenomenon and the space-time becomes commutative at the scale of either GUT breaking or LR symmetry breaking. We then propose to study the implications of the NC GUTs for neutrino phenomenology.