

# Supersymmetry, naturalness and environmental selection

G.F. Giudice



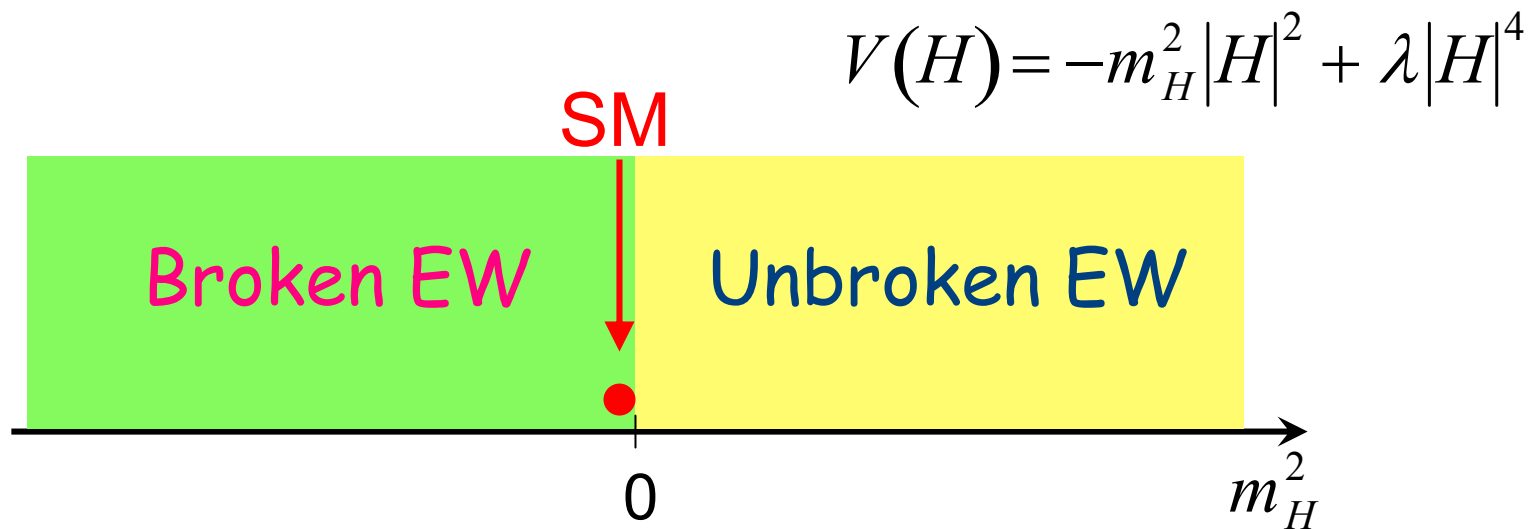
QuickTime™ and a  
PDF (Acrobat) Reader  
are needed to see this picture.

G.F.G., R. Rattazzi, *hep-ph/0606105*

[& N. Arkani-Hamed, A. Delgado, G.F.G., *NPB 741, 108 (2006)*]

- Hierarchy problem
- Guiding principle for physics BSM
  - One of the main motivations for LHC

Formulation in terms of criticality:



Why is nature so close to the critical line?

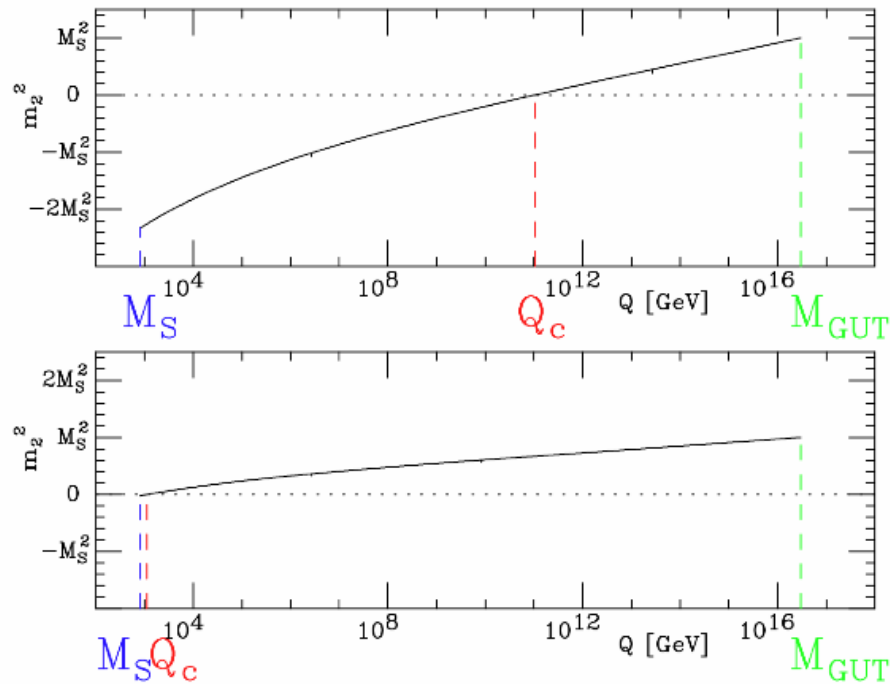
# Supersymmetry:

- Exact susy (and  $\mu=0$ )  $\Rightarrow$  critical line
- Dynamical susy breaking  $M_S \sim M_P e^{-1/\alpha} \Rightarrow$ 
  - { small departure from critical line
  - { stabilization of flat direction  $|H_1|=|H_2|$
- For “generic” parameters  $\Rightarrow m_H^2 \sim -M_S^2$

Expectations for discovery at LEP: unfulfilled!

“generic” supersymmetry:  $M_S \ll Q_C \ll M_P$

$$Q_C \sim e^{-1/\alpha} M_P \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \text{ unrelated to } M_S \text{ (depends on } c_i, \alpha_a) \\ \bullet \text{ much smaller than UV scale} \end{array} \right.$$



$M_S$  and  $Q_C$   
equal to few %

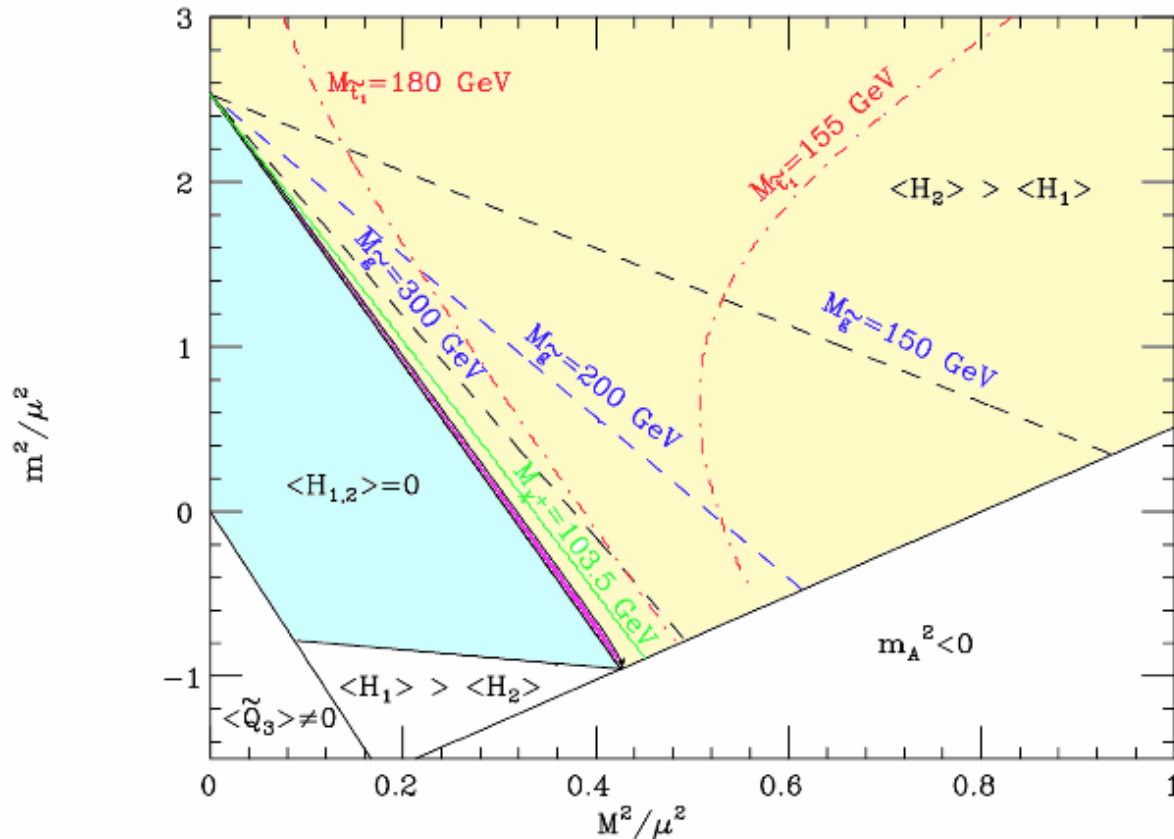
“tuned” supersymmetry:  $M_S \sim Q_C \ll M_P$

$M_S < Q_C$  broken EW;  $M_S > Q_C$  unbroken EW

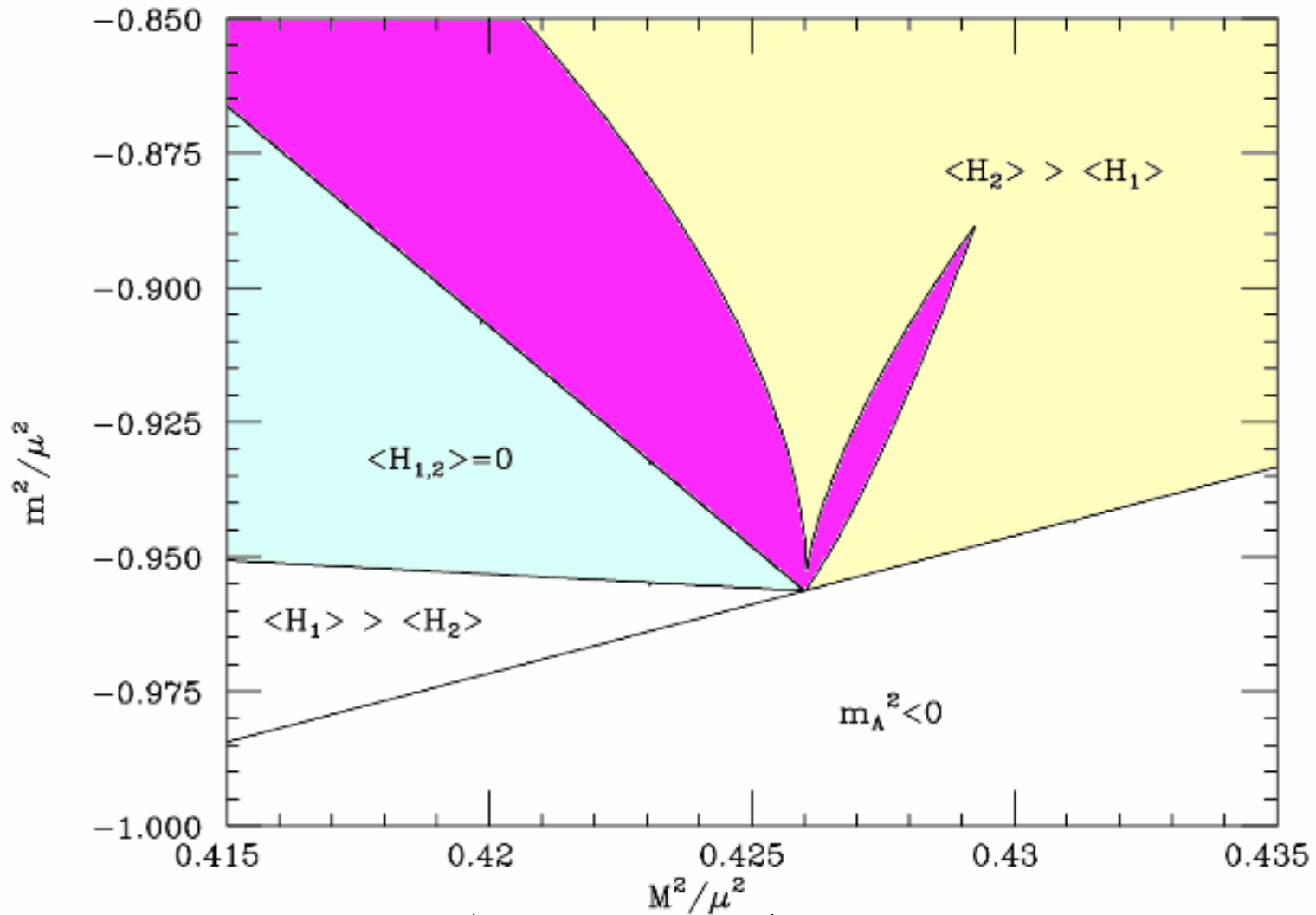
Why supersymmetry should prefer to be near critical?

# Phase diagram of supersymmetric SM

$$V = \frac{g^2 + g'^2}{8} \left( |H_1|^2 - |H_2|^2 \right)^2 + m_1^2 |H_1|^2 + m_2^2 |H_2|^2 - m_3^2 (H_1 H_2 + \text{h.c.})$$



- A measure of the fine tuning
- A characterization of the tuning



$$Z \rightarrow hZ \propto \sin^2(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{m_A^2 - (m_Z^2 + \Delta)}{m_H^2 - m_h^2} \right]$$

$$Z \rightarrow hA \propto \cos^2(\beta - \alpha)$$

Need large stop  
corrections  $\Delta \Rightarrow$   
close to criticality

# STATISTICAL CRITICALITY

Assume soft terms are environmental parameters

Simplest case:  $m_i = c_i M_S$  and  $M_S$  scans in multiverse

$$Q_C = M_P \times F(c_i, \alpha_a, \lambda_t) \text{ is fixed}$$

Two possibilities:

1)  $M_S > Q_C$  : unbroken EW

2)  $M_S < Q_C$  : broken EW

Impose prior that EW is broken

(analogy with Weinberg)

In “field-theoretical landscapes” we expect  $N \propto M_S^n$

Probability distribution  $dP = \begin{cases} n \left( \frac{M_S}{Q_C} \right)^n \frac{dM_S}{M_S} & \text{for } M_S < Q_C \\ 0 & \text{for } M_S > Q_C \end{cases}$

$$\left\langle \frac{M_Z^2}{M_S^2} \right\rangle = \frac{2 dm_2^2}{M_S^2 d \ln Q} \left\langle \ln \frac{Q_C}{M_S} \right\rangle$$

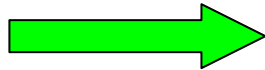
$$= \frac{9 \lambda_t^2}{4 \pi^2} \times \frac{1}{n} \approx \frac{0.15}{n}$$

- Susy prefers to be broken at high scale
  - Prior sets an upper bound on  $M_S$
- } Susy near-critical

Little hierarchy: Supersymmetry visible at LHC,  
but not at LEP (*post-diction*)



Distribution  
of vacua



C  
R  
I  
T  
I  
C  
A  
L  
I  
T  
Y

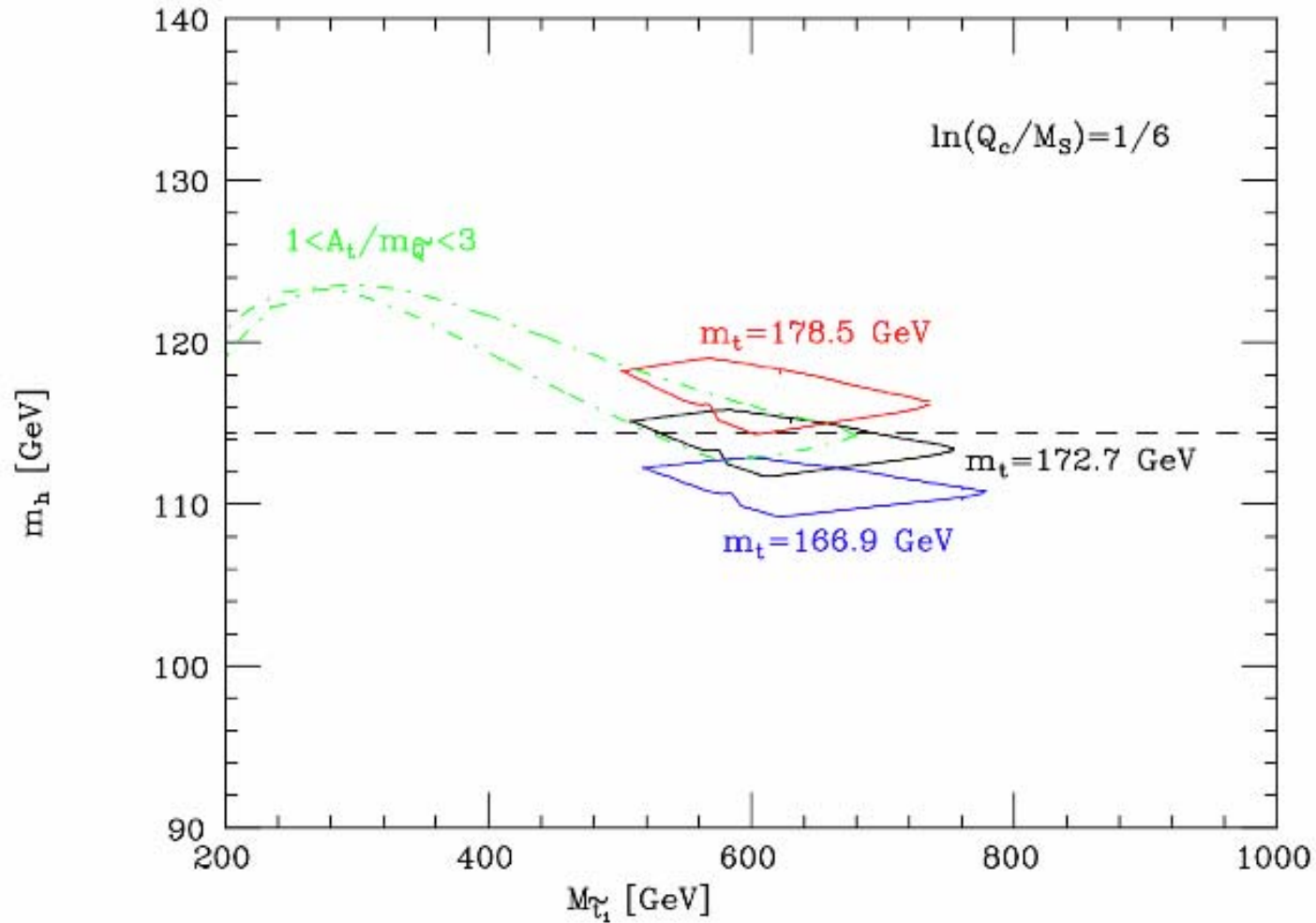
Prior of EW  
breaking



Supersymmetry looks tuned because there many more vacua with  $\langle H \rangle = 0$  than with  $\langle H \rangle \neq 0$

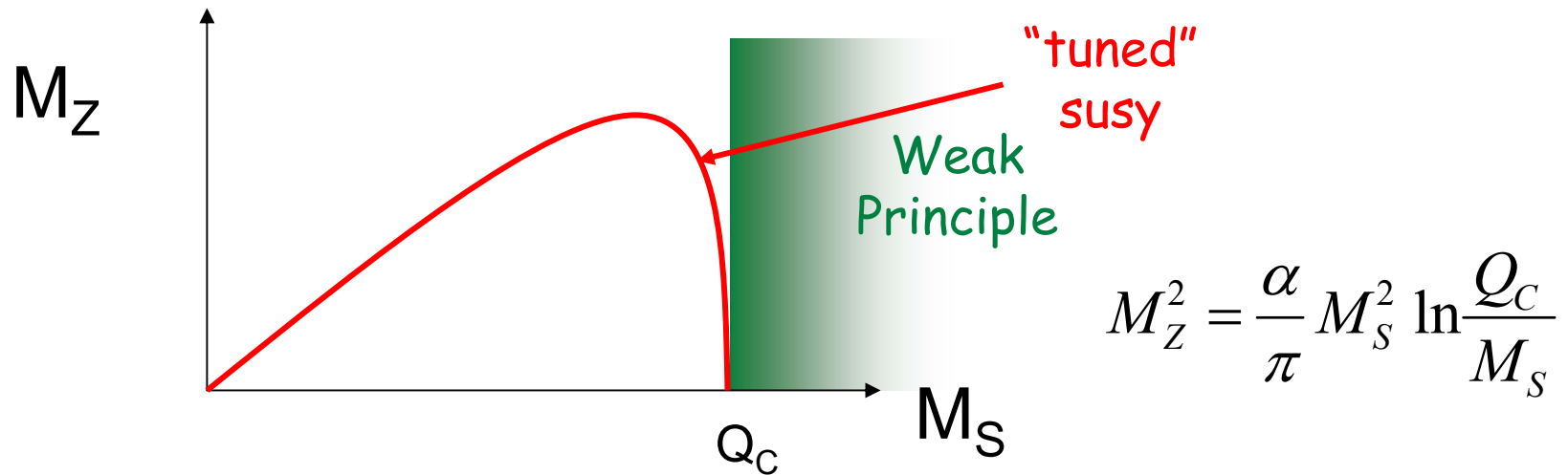
The level of tuning is dictated by RG running, and it is of the order of a one-loop factor

# TESTING STATISTICAL CRITICALITY:

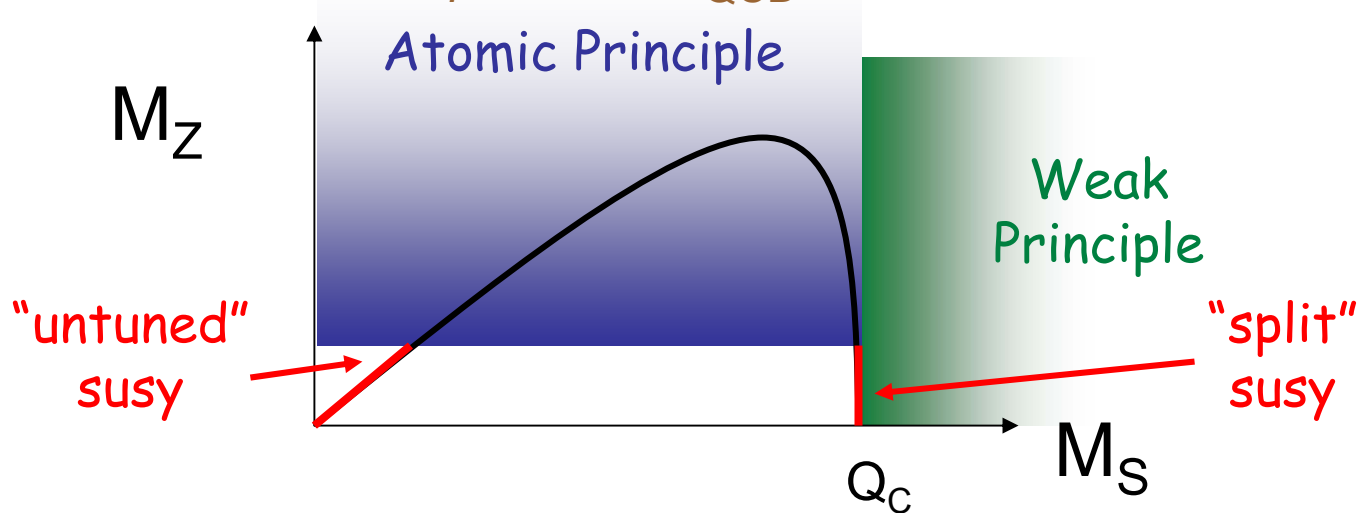


$$0.8 < \frac{A_t}{\tilde{m}_Q} < 1.0 \quad \left( \text{taking } 0 < \frac{m^2}{M^2} < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \left| \frac{A}{M} \right| < 1 \right)$$

# STABILITY UNDER DIFFERENT PRIORS



If we require  $v_F < 10^3 \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$  (to form chemical structures)



If also  $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$  scans, we go back to "tuned" supersymmetry

"Tuned" susy is obtained if enough parameters scan 11

# Statistical solution to $\mu$ problem

If  $\mu$  and  $M_S$  scan independently:

$$M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{m}_1^2 + \mu^2 & B\mu \\ B^* \mu & \tilde{m}_2^2 + \mu^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Critical line:

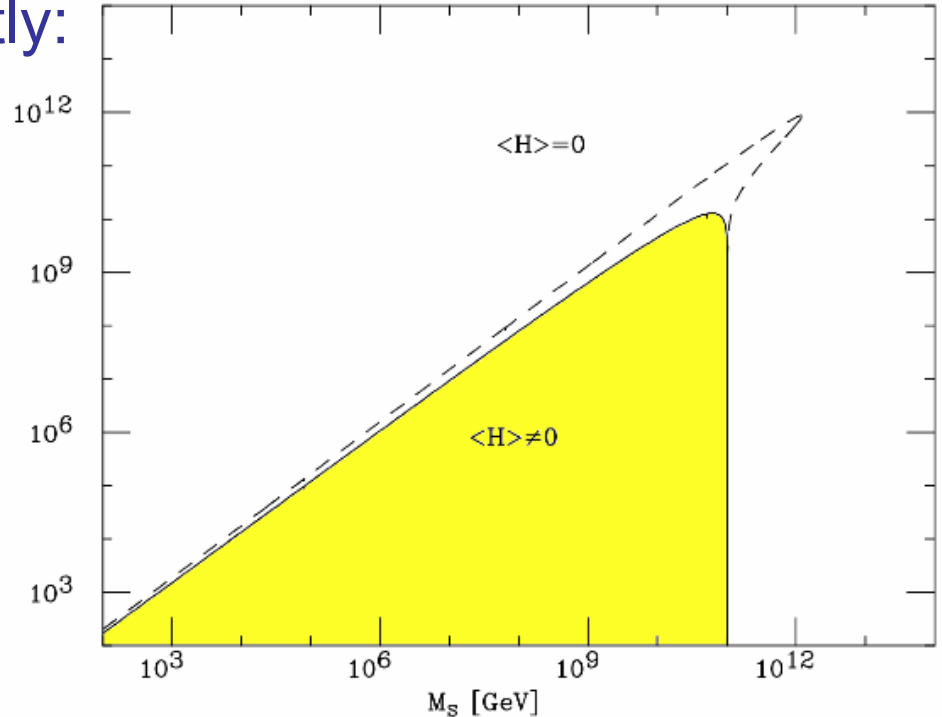
$$\tilde{m}_1^2 \tilde{m}_2^2 + (\tilde{m}_1^2 + \tilde{m}_2^2 - |B|^2) \mu^2 + \mu^4 = 0^{\mu \text{ [GeV]}}$$

$$\mu^2 \approx \alpha M_S^2 \ln \frac{Q_C}{M_S}$$

Assume  $dN \propto dM_S^n d\mu^m$

$$\left\langle \frac{m_Z^2}{M_S^2} \right\rangle = \frac{\alpha}{n+m} \quad \left\langle \frac{\mu^2}{M_S^2} \right\rangle = \frac{\alpha m}{n+m}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\mu}{M_S} \right\rangle \approx \frac{1}{\langle \tan \beta \rangle} \approx \sqrt{\text{loop}} \approx \frac{1}{5-10}$$



- solution to  $\mu$  problem
- prediction for  $\mu$  and  $\tan\beta$
- compatible with well-tempered bino-higgsino

# Distribution of susy scale

Denef, Douglas  
Dine, O'Neil, Sun

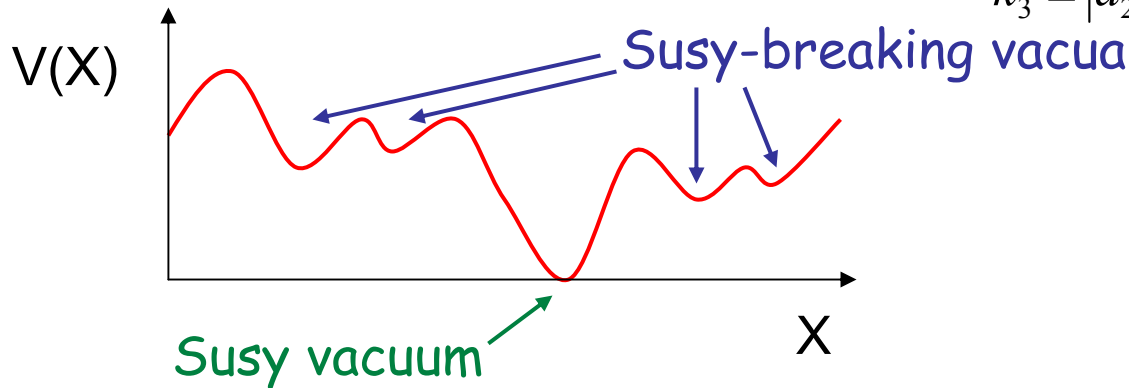
$$W = \sum_n \frac{a_n}{n} X^n \quad K = \sum_{p,q} \frac{c_{pq}}{(p+1)(q+1)} X^{(p+1)} X^{*(q+1)}$$

$$V = \frac{|\partial_X W|^2}{\partial_X \partial_{X^*} K} = |a_1|^2 + (k_1 X + k_2 X^2 + \text{h.c.}) + k_3 |X|^2 + \dots$$

$$k_1 \equiv a_1^* (a_2 - a_1 c_{10})$$

$$k_2 \equiv a_1^* (a_3 - a_1 c_{20}) - c_{10} k_1$$

$$k_3 \equiv |a_2|^2 - |a_1|^2 c_{11} - (c_{10}^* k_1 + \text{h.c.})$$



3 conditions on complex parameters to have a local minimum ( $k_1=0$ ), stable ( $|k_3| > 2|k_2|$ ) with susy breaking at  $M_S$  ( $|a_1|=M_S$ )

$$dN \propto dM_S^6$$

If susy vacua dominate and strong dynamics occur:

$$dN \propto d \ln M_S$$

# RECAP: Supersymmetry & Naturalness

## EW BREAKING

After LEP: a % tuning on soft terms

Problem of criticality:

dynamics?  
chance ?  
statistics ?

Talks by Nomura, Dermisek,  
Toro, Okumura, Kitano,  
Falkowski, Shirman, Maekawa

## DARK MATTER

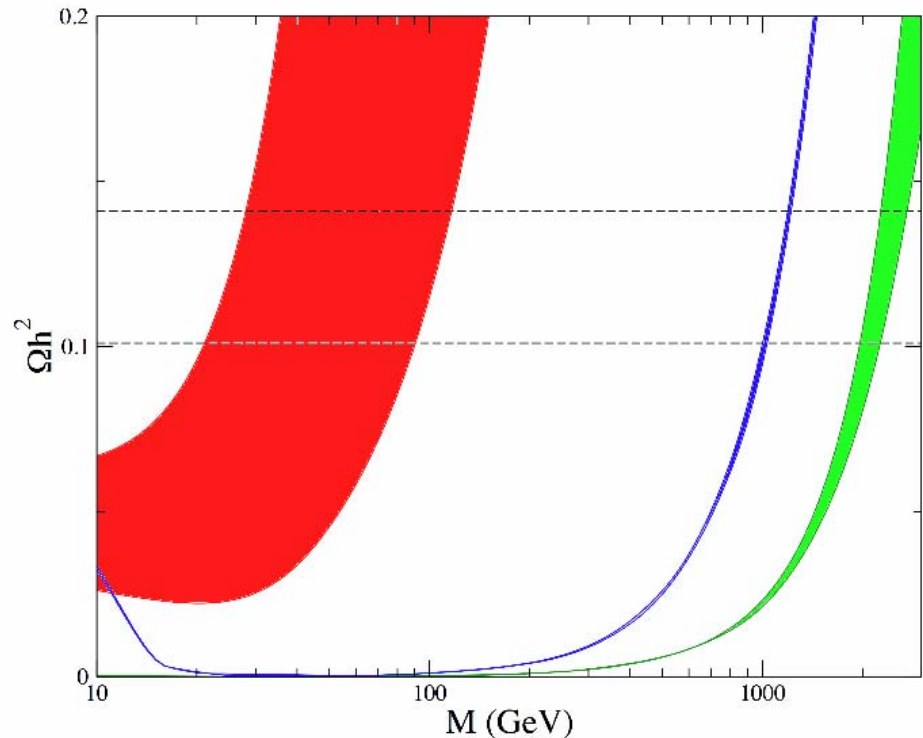
Quantitative difference after LEP & WMAP:

$$\Omega_{\text{DM}} h^2 = 0.127^{+0.007}_{-0.013}$$

For  $M_S > M_Z$ :  $\chi$  is almost pure state

**B-ino**: annihilation through sleptons (too slow without coannihilation):  $\tilde{m}_e < 115$  GeV at 95% CL (LEP:  $\tilde{m}_e > 100$  GeV)

**H-ino**, **W-ino**: annihilation through gauge bosons (too fast)



## DM is possible in “special” regions:

- coannihilation
- Higgs resonance
- “Well-tempered”

or non-thermal

Both  $M_Z$  and  $\Omega_{\text{DM}}$  can be reproduced by low-energy supersymmetry, but with “atypical” parameter choices.

Unlucky circumstances or dynamical explanation?

Statistics? (always assumed when tuning is discussed?)

# RECAP: Supersymmetry & Environmental Selection

Use of anthropic principle controversial

- Symmetry principles have been very successful
- Lack of predictive power

However:

- Failure of dynamical explanation for CC
- Landscape in string theory
- Predictions are possible: probabilistic (CC, axion)  
change of perspective (Split

Susy)

Near-criticality of susy?