

GONG SHOW



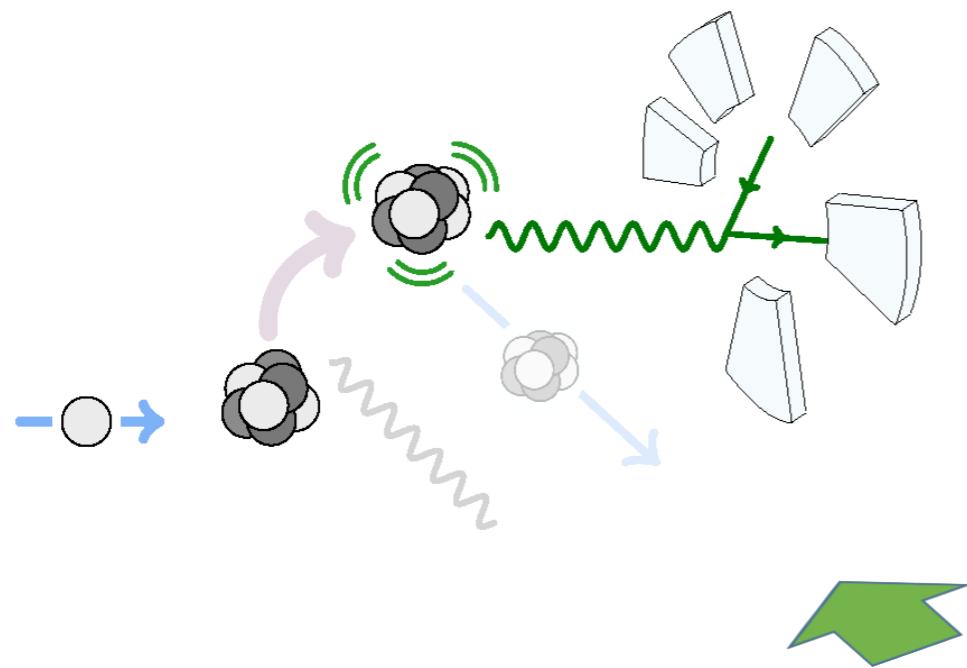
Jordan Smolinsky
Jung-Tsung Li
Amol Patwardhan
Luke Johns
Mohammad Zakeri
Oleg Popov
Tao Ren
Corey Kownacki
Seth Koren

2 April 2017

SoCal Beyond the Standard Model

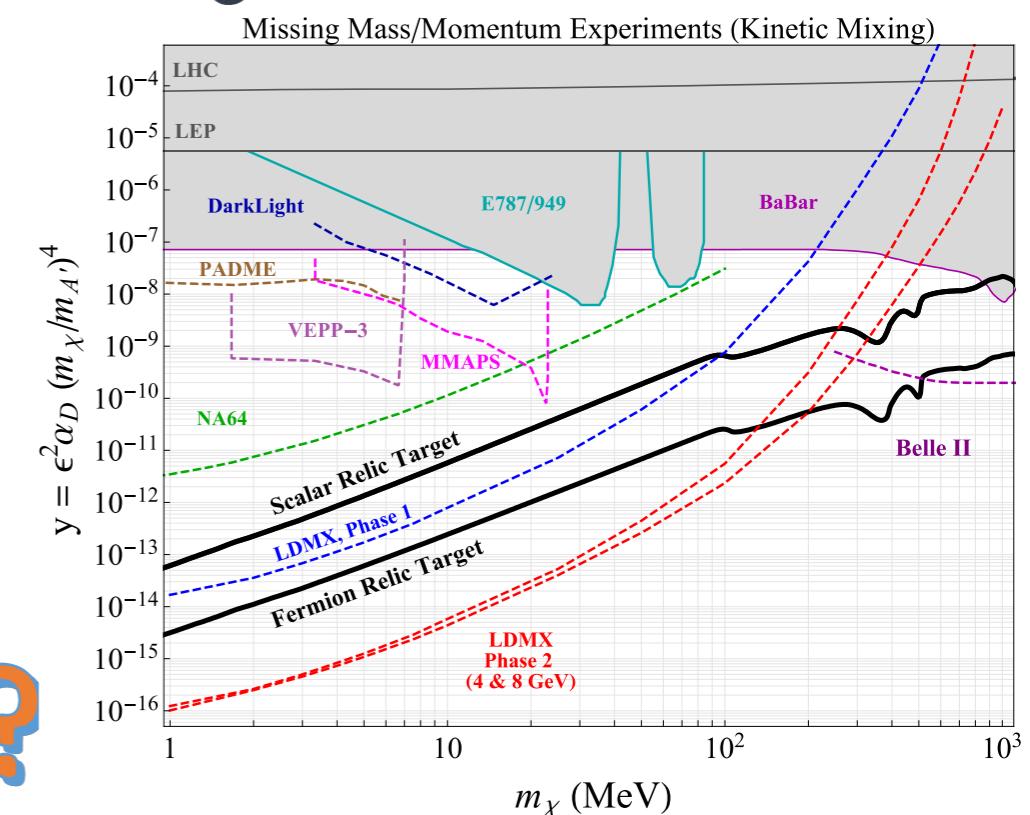
Jordan Smolinsky

DM and Light Mediators



What's up with Beryllium?

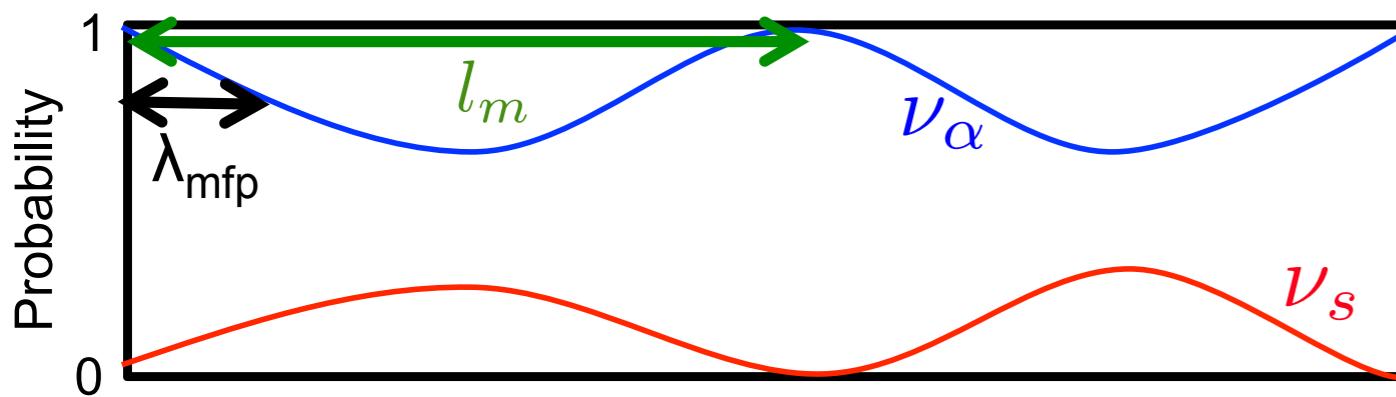
Muons & Muon Beams



Resonantly produced sterile neutrinos as dark matter

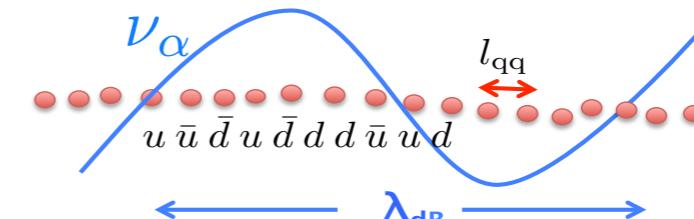
Jung-Tsung Li,
UC San Diego

(1). Mass: $\sim \text{keV}$; (2). $\sin^2 \theta_m \sim 10^{-10}$; (3). $L_\alpha \sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-5}$; (4). $\Gamma_\alpha = ?$

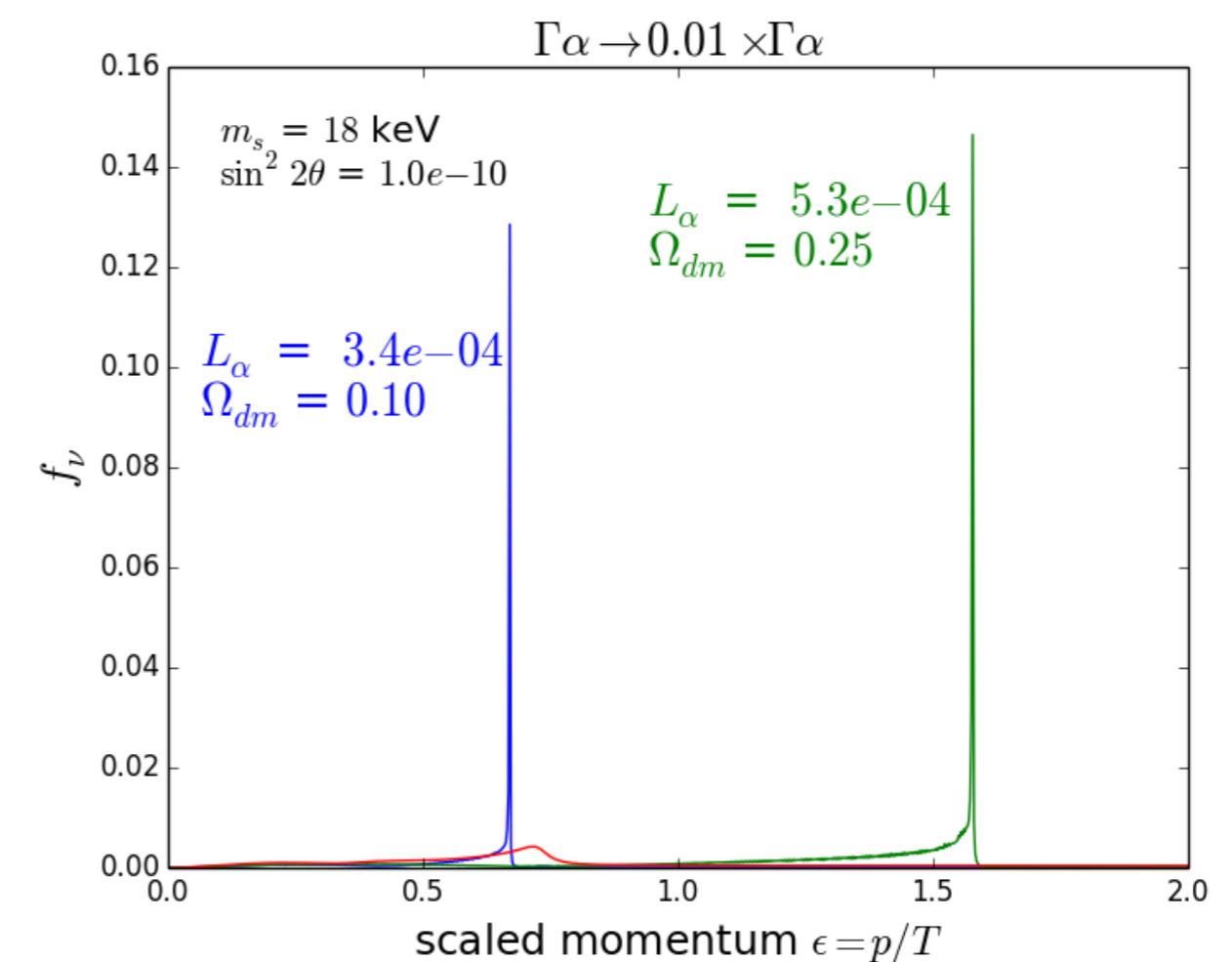
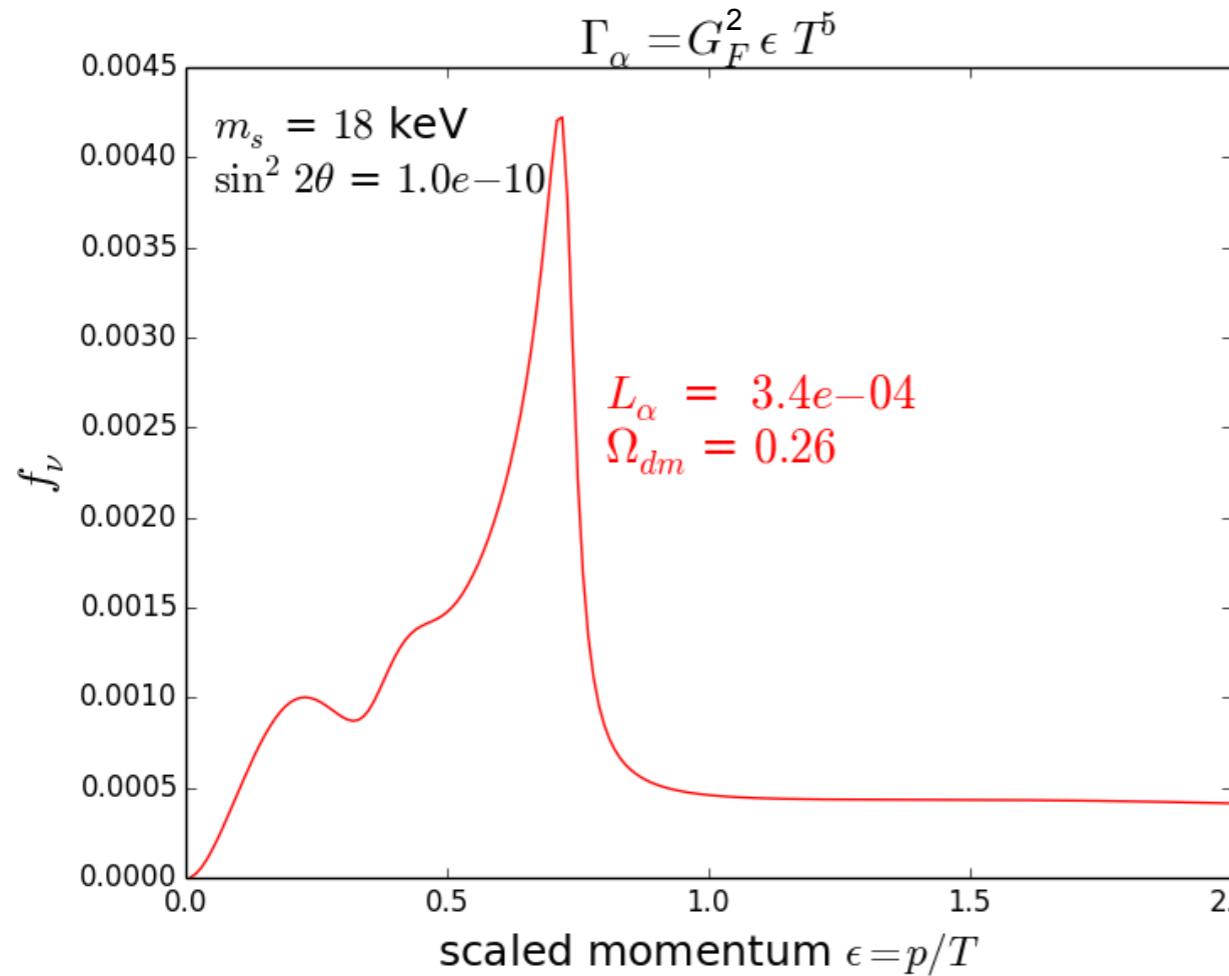


- In-medium mixing:
 $|\alpha\rangle = \cos \theta_m |\nu_1\rangle + \sin \theta_m |\nu_4\rangle$
 $|s\rangle = -\sin \theta_m |\nu_1\rangle + \cos \theta_m |\nu_4\rangle$
- Sterile neutrino production:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f_s(p, t) \sim \frac{\Gamma_\alpha(p)}{2} \sin^2 2\theta_m \left[1 + \left(\frac{\Gamma_\alpha(p) l_m}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{-1} f_\alpha(p, t)$$



- At quark-hadron transition $T \sim 170 \text{ MeV}$,
 Quark-quark separation: $l_{qq} \sim g_q^{-1/3} T^{-1} \sim 1 \text{ fm}$
 Neutrino de-Broglie wavelength: $\lambda_{dB} \sim h/p \sim 3 \text{ fm}$



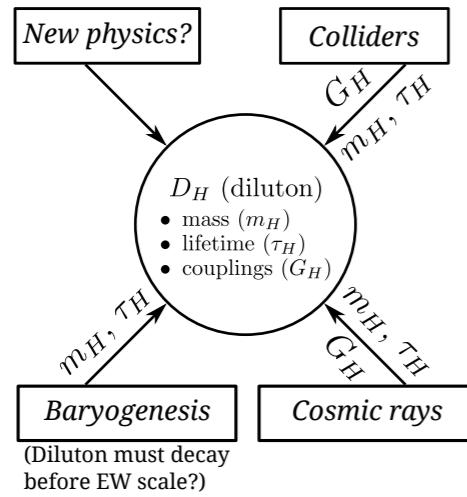
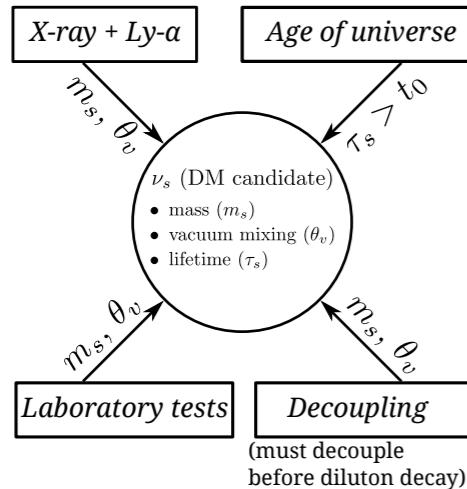
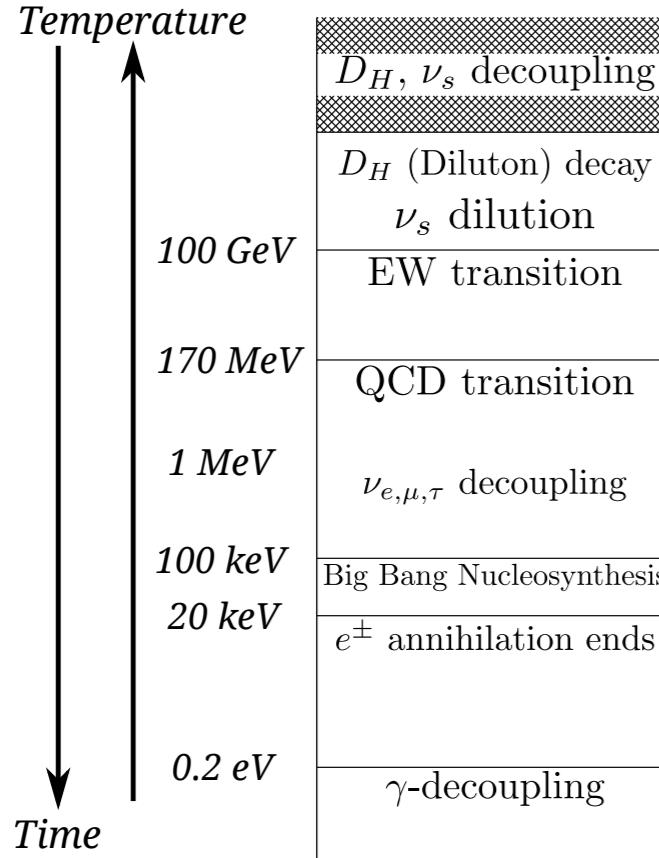
Diluted Equilibrium Sterile Neutrino Dark Matter

Amol V. Patwardhan

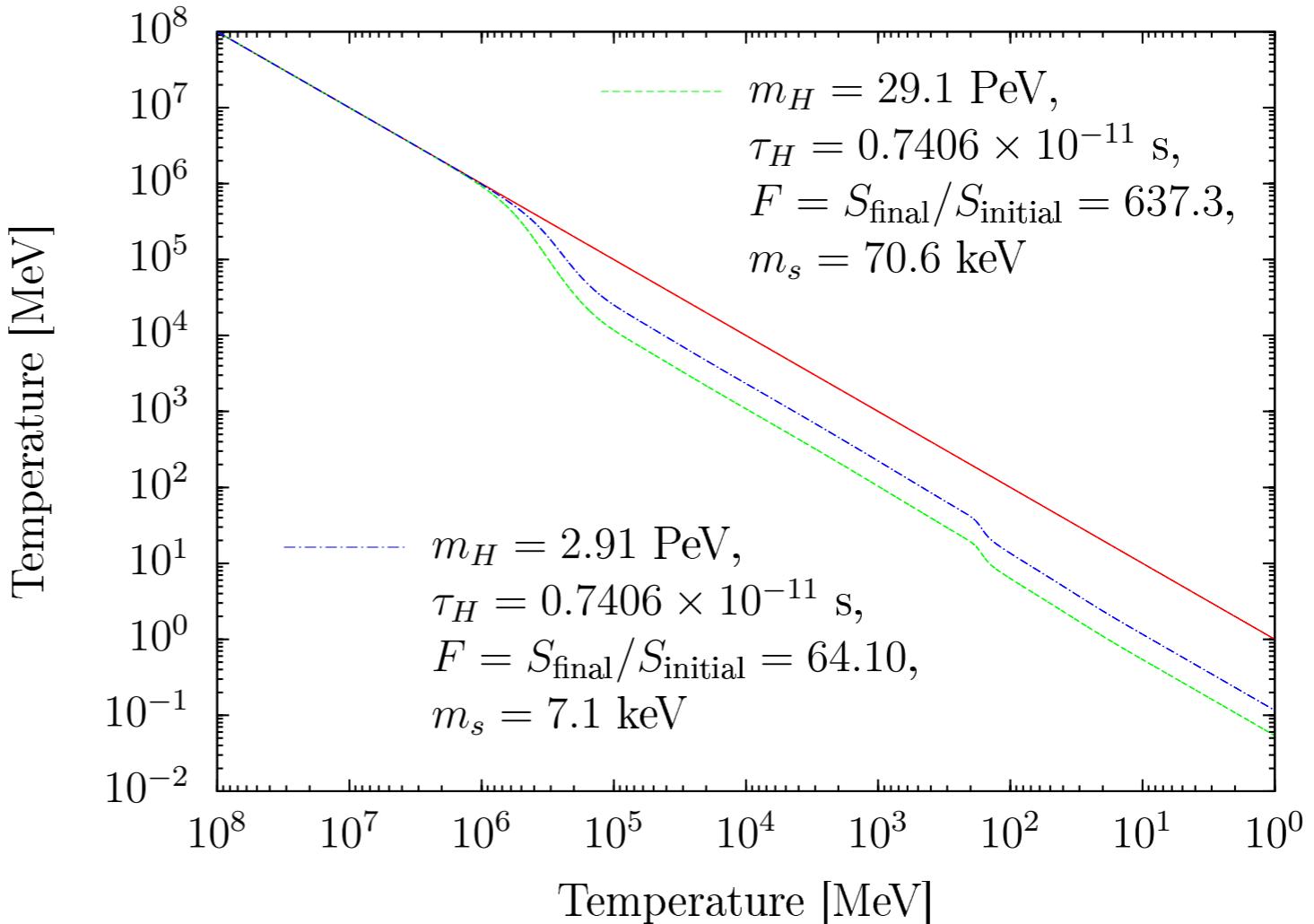
w/ George Fuller, Chad Kishimoto, Alex Kusenko

Center for Astrophysics and Space Sciences
University of California, San Diego

March 31, 2017

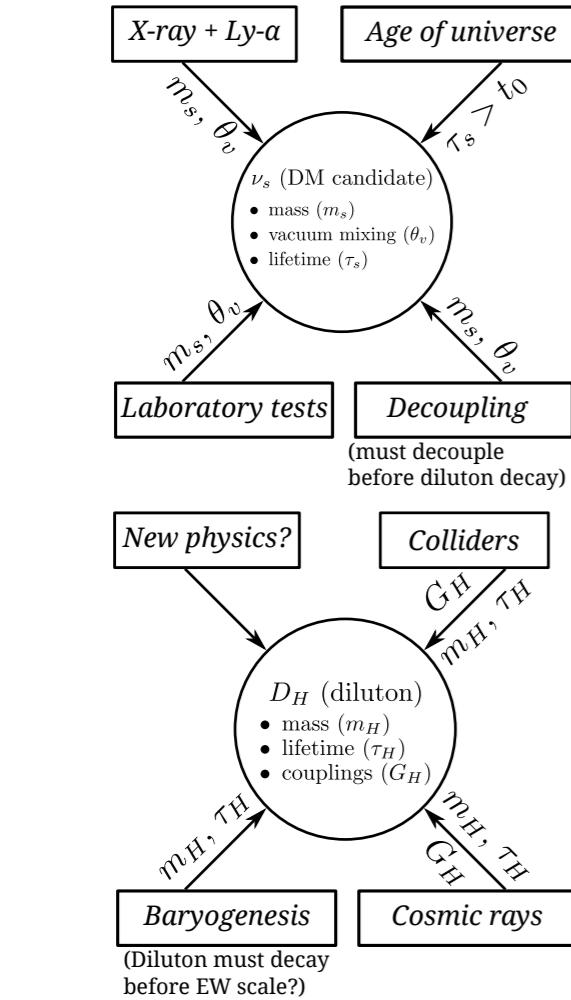
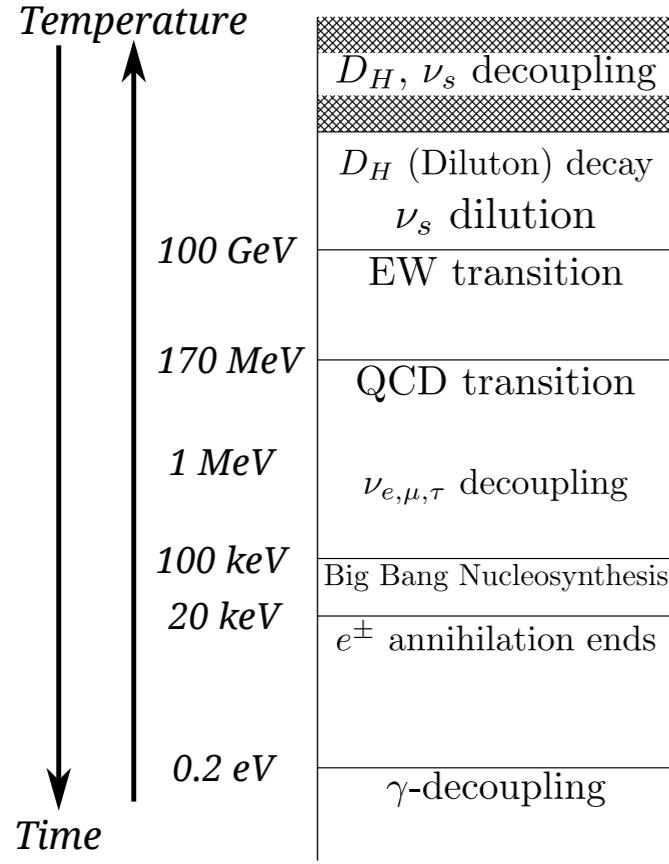


- $m_s \sim \text{keV-MeV}$ sterile neutrino in thermal and chemical equilibrium in the very early universe
- Entropy generation from out-of-equilibrium particle decay (“Diluton”: $m_H \sim \text{TeV-EeV}$)

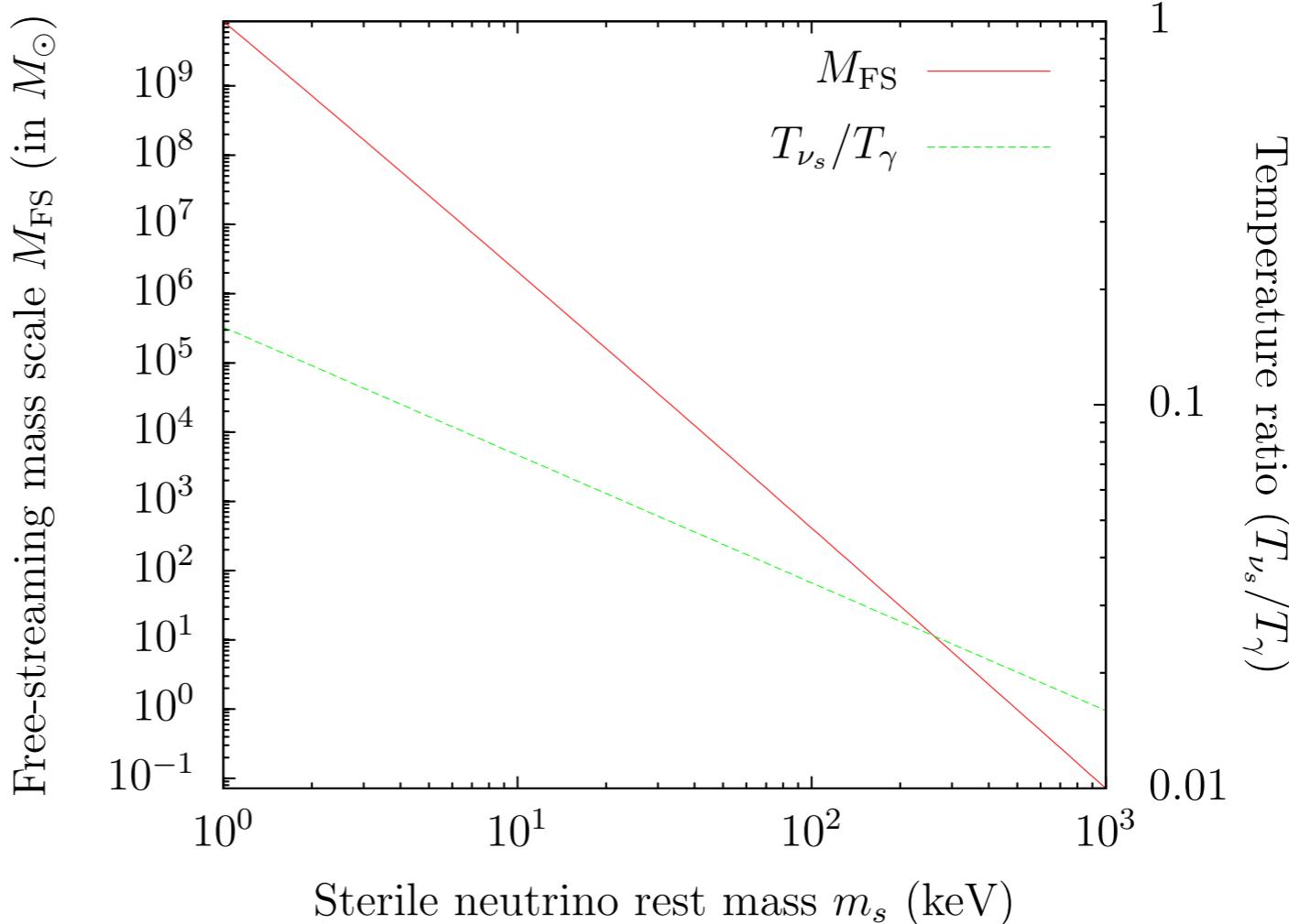


$$\frac{T_{\nu_s}}{T_\gamma} = \left[\frac{4}{11} \cdot \frac{g_{s,\text{wd}}}{g_{s,i}} \cdot \frac{1}{F} \right]^{1/3}$$

$$m_s \approx 2.26 \text{ keV} \left(\frac{g_{s,i}/g_{s,\text{wd}}}{10} \right) \left(\frac{F}{20} \right) \left(\frac{\Omega_s h^2}{0.12} \right)$$

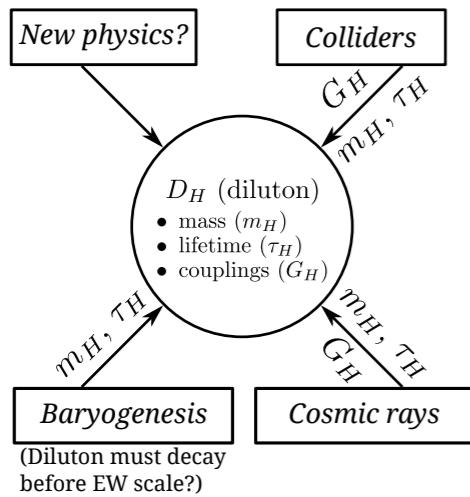
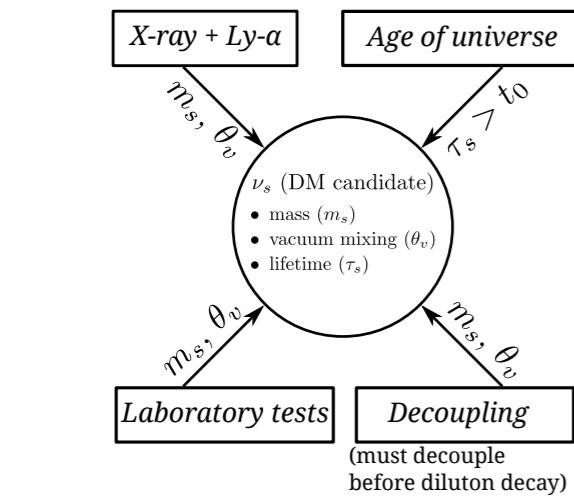
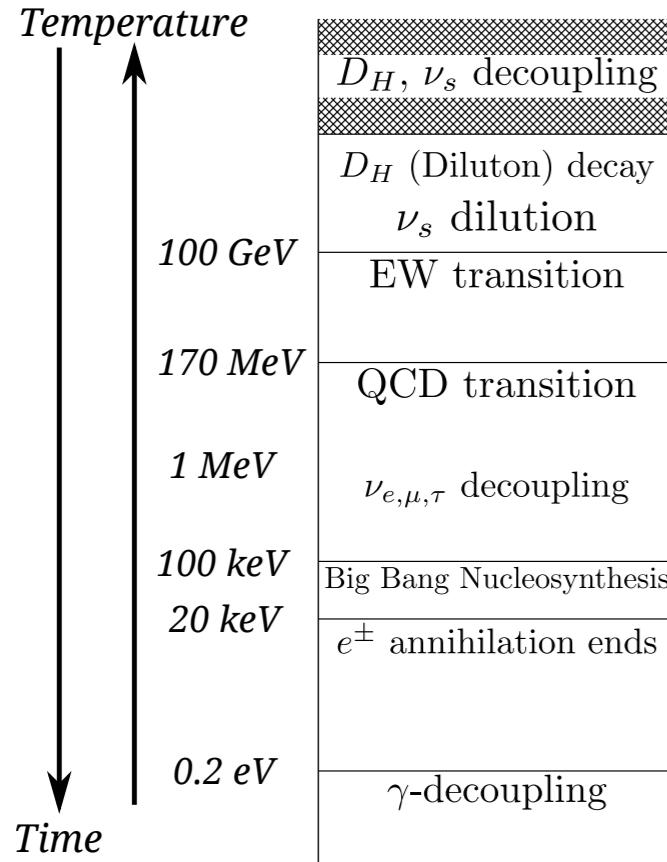


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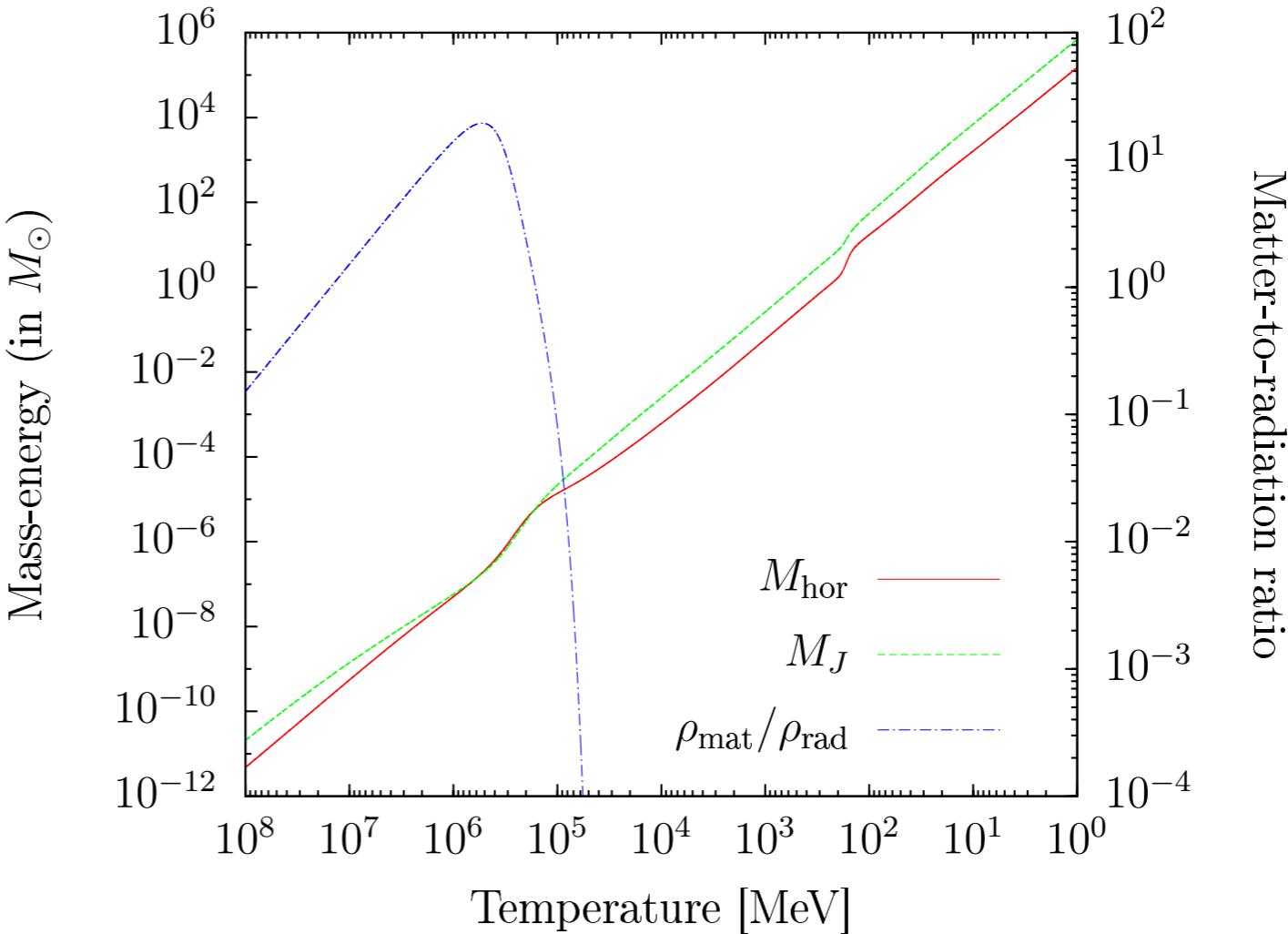


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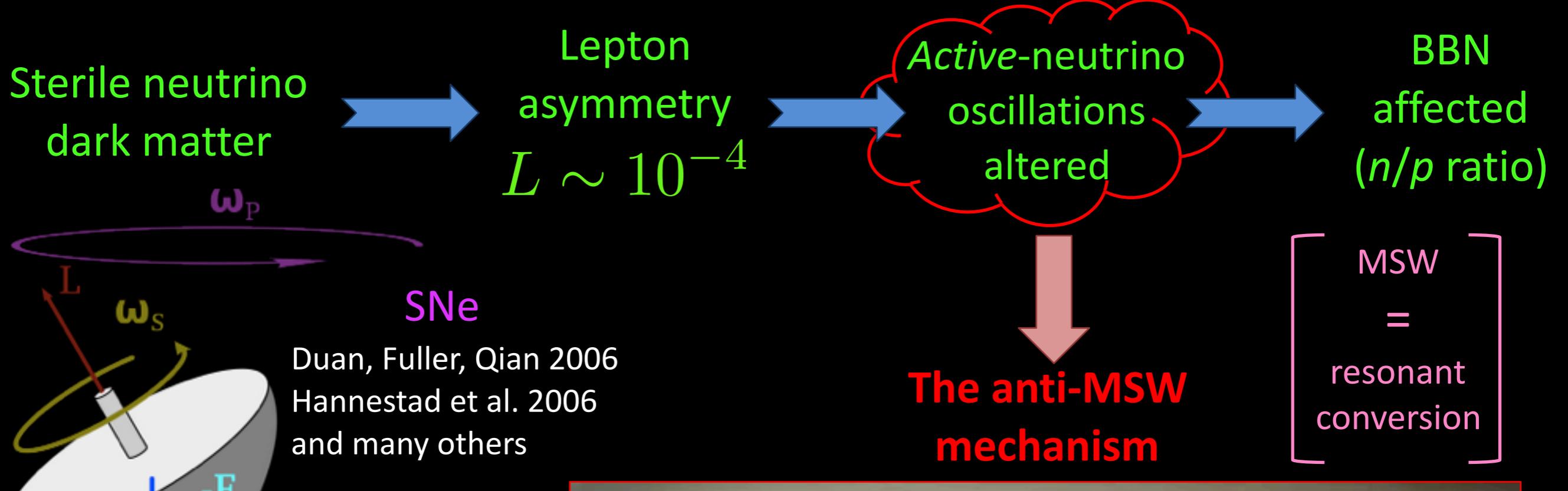


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Neutrino classical mechanics

Luke Johns
UC San Diego



The anti-MSW mechanism

MSW =
 resonant conversion

Gyroscopic pendulum

- Vacuum oscillations → swinging like a pendulum.
- Lepton asymmetry → spinning (hence precessing) like a top.
EU: **rattleback**
- MSW → gravity flips.

Punch line: **nonadiabatic** at precession reversal!



Dark Gauge U(1) Symmetry for an Alternative Left-Right Model

$$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_X \times U(1)_S$$

Scalars – Charges	T_{3L}	T_{3R}	X	S	$T_{3R} + S$	M_f
$\langle \phi_L \rangle \neq 0$	-1/2	0	1/2	0	0	$M_{d,\nu}$
$\langle \eta \rangle \neq 0$	-1/2	1/2	0	-1/2	0	$M_{u,e}$
$\langle \sigma \rangle \neq 0$	0	0	0	3	3	$M_{\Psi,\chi}$
$\langle \phi_R \rangle \neq 0$	0	-1/2	1/2	1/2	0	$M_{h,n}$



Particles	Gauge $T_{3R} + S$	Global S'	\mathbb{Z}_2
u, d, ν, l	0	0	+
$(\phi_L^+, \phi_L^0), (\eta_2^+, \eta_2^0), \phi_R^0$	0	0	+
n, ϕ_R^+	1	1	+
$h, (\eta_1^0, \eta_1^-)$	-1	-1	+
σ	3	0	+
ψ_2^+, χ_1^+	$3/2, -3/2$	1	-
ψ_1^-, χ_2^-	$3/2, -3/2$	-1	-
ψ_1^0, ψ_2^0	$5/2, 1/2$	0	-
χ_1^0, χ_2^0	$-1/2, -5/2$	0	-

“Summary” of SU(2) Vector Dark Matter Model

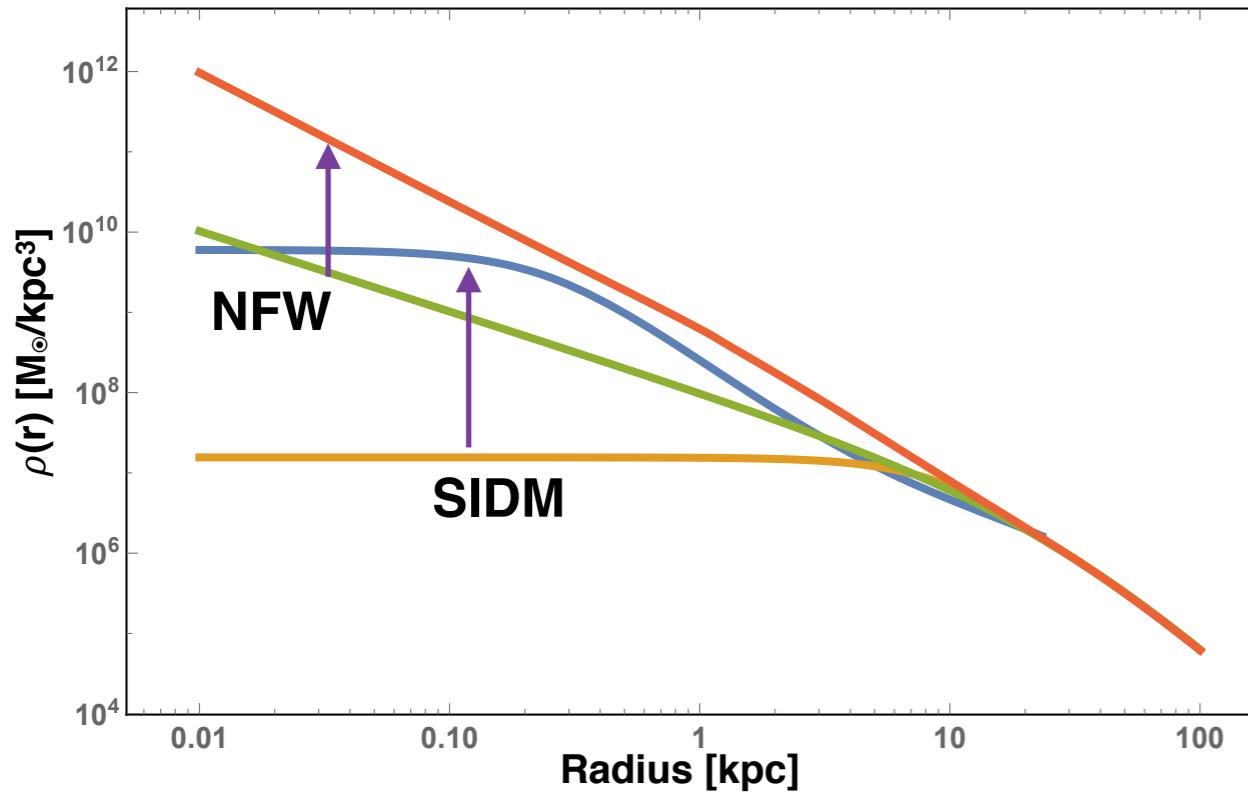
In collaboration with Philip Tanedo, Corey Cownacki

- Simple model for Vector Dark Matter, with target momentum-dependent, self-interacting cross-section required for small scale structure anomalies, and UV complete.
- Simplest non-Abelian Vector Dark Matter with light massive spin-1 mediator for long-range interaction ($V \sim \frac{e^{-m_\phi r}}{r}$).
- Fields: $\phi \sim 3$, $H \sim 2$ under $G_D = \text{SU}(2)$.
- Spontaneous Symmetry breaking: $\text{SU}(2) \xrightarrow{\langle \phi \rangle \neq 0} \text{U}(1) \xrightarrow{\langle H \rangle \neq 0} \emptyset$
- Mass spectrum: $M_{W^\pm} \sim g \langle \phi \rangle \sim \text{O}(100 \text{ GeV})$, $M_\gamma \sim g \langle H \rangle \sim \text{O}(10 \text{ MeV})$
 $M(\pi^\pm) > M(S_{\text{HeavyHiggs}}) > M(W_D^\pm) > M(S_{\text{lightHiggs}}) > M(\gamma_D)$.
- DM stability: with $\phi \sim 1$, $H \sim w$ under \mathcal{Z}_3 , $U(1)_D$ and \mathcal{Z}_3 grants dark matter stability.
- Next: SUSY extention? GUT unifying SM/GUT/SUGRA with non-Abelian Hidden Sector? Vector DM as the origin of radiative neutrino mass?

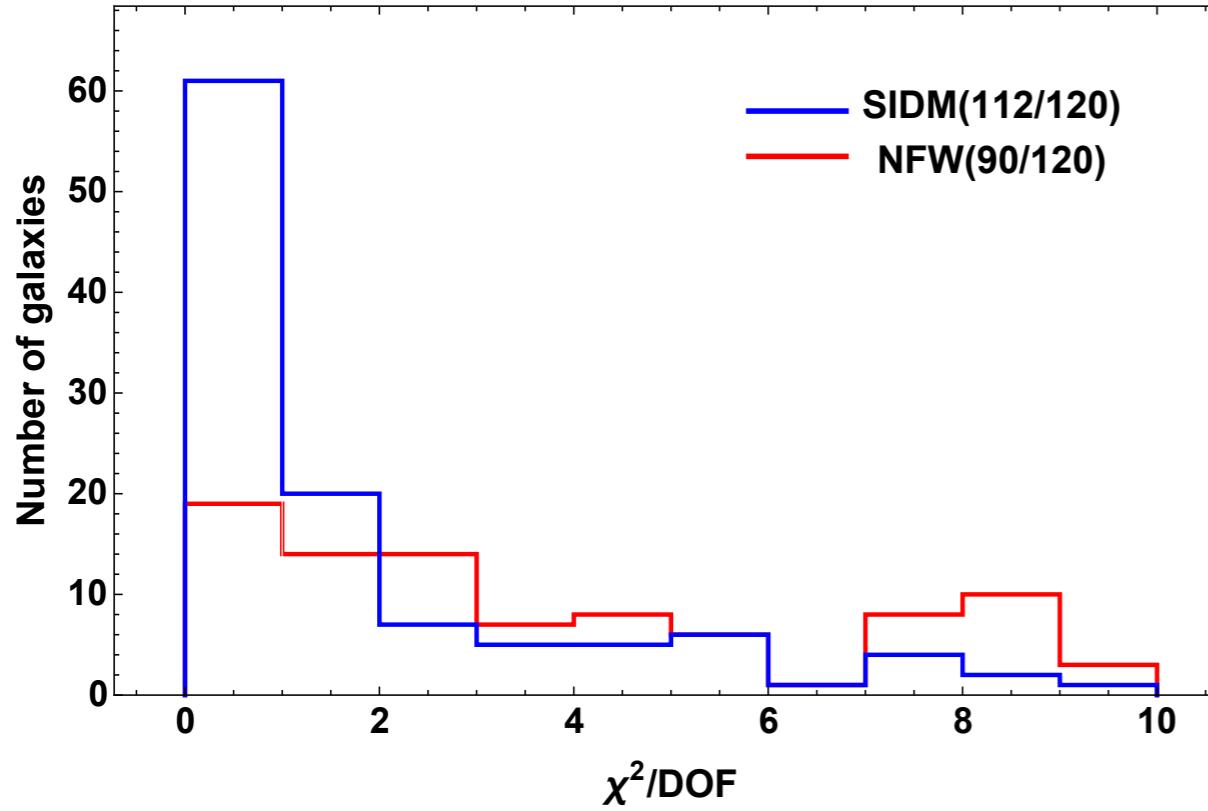
Apply SIDM to Spirals

Tao @ UCR

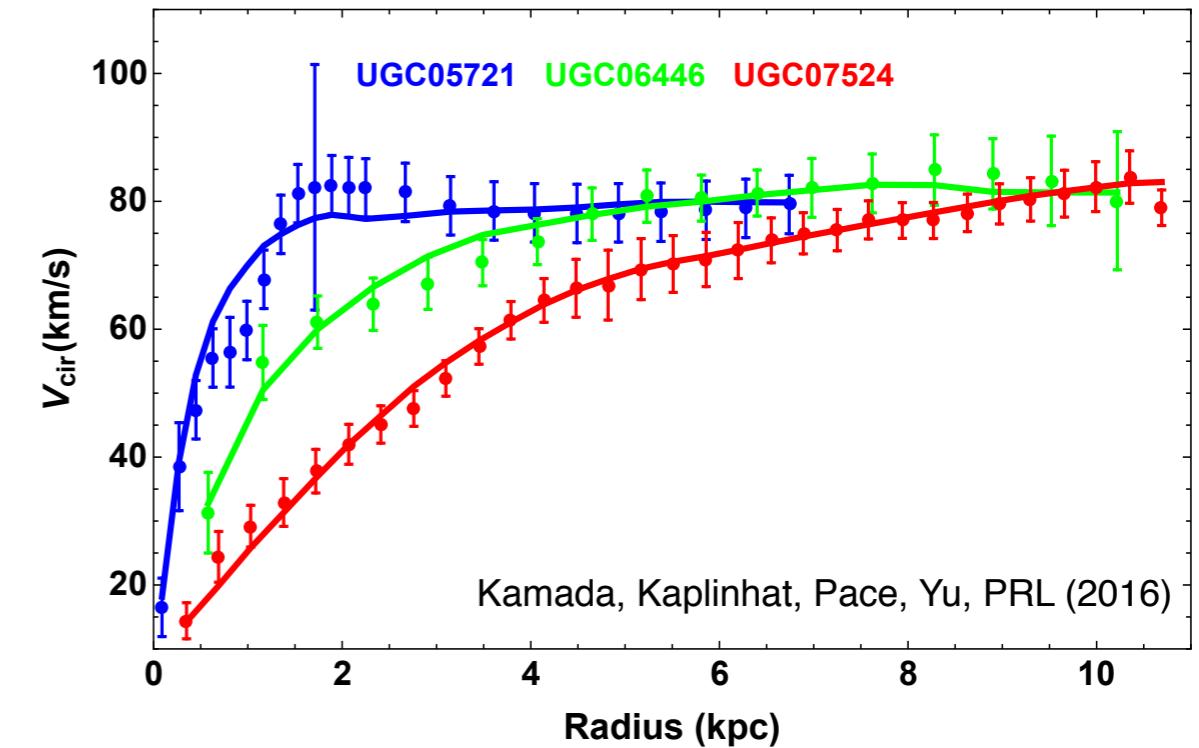
SIDM & CDM density profile



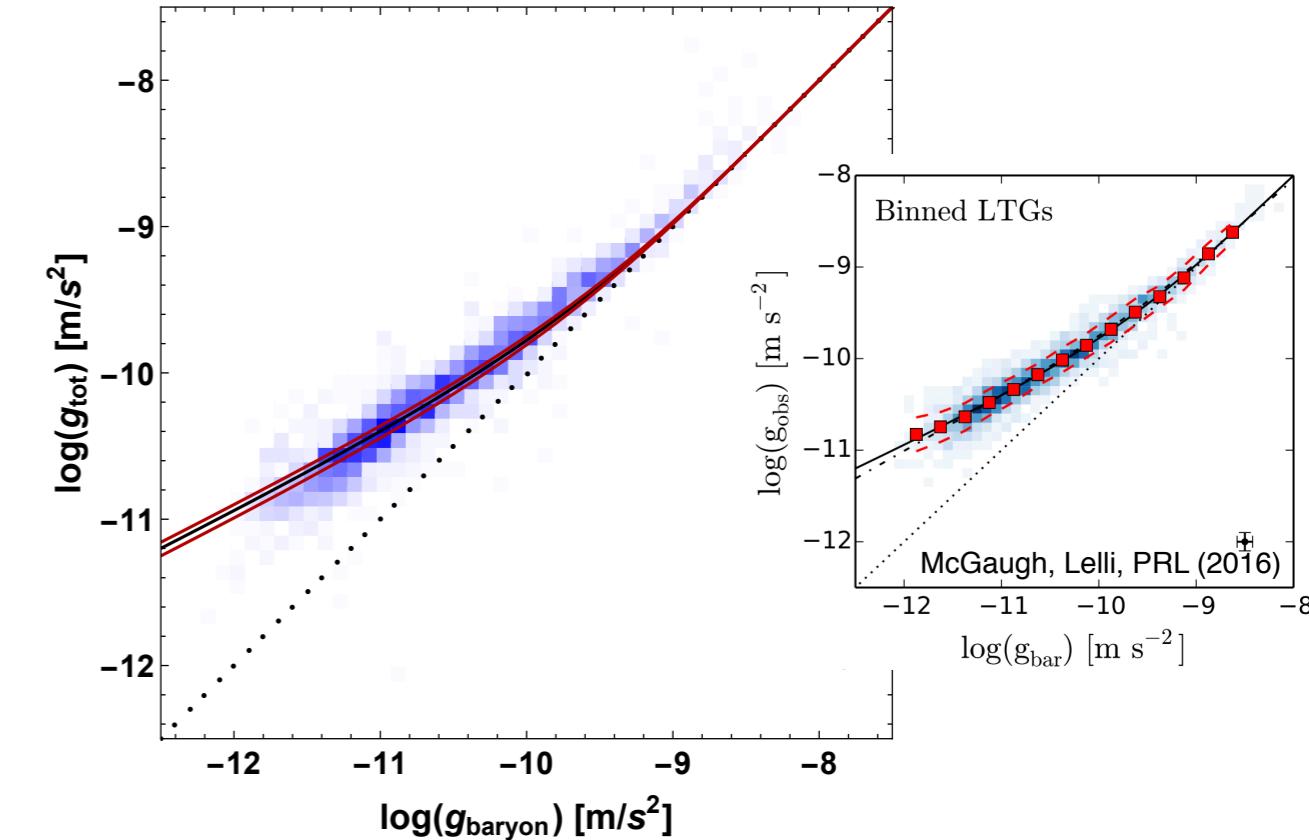
Fit to 120 galaxy samples



Diversity problem in rotation curve

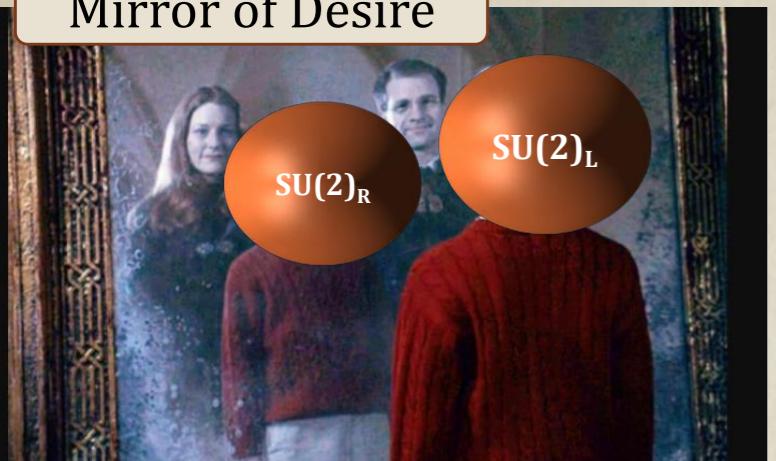


Radial acceleration relation



Gauge $U(1)_R$ Family Symmetry

Mirror of Desire

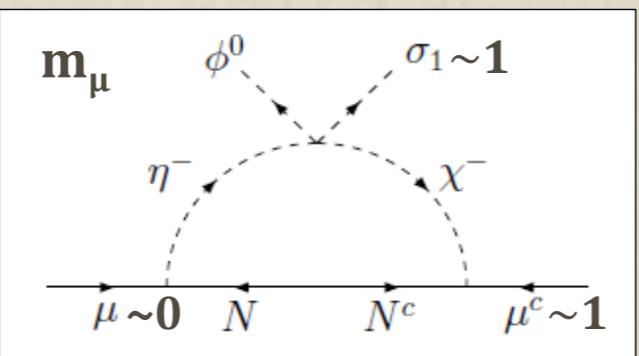


$$Q_{em} = I_{3L} + \cancel{I_{3R}} + \frac{B - L}{2}$$



Will settle for...

Particle	$U(1)_R$
Q_L, L_L	0
$u_{R,i}$	$n^{(u)}_i$
$d_{R,i}$	$n^{(d)}_i$
$l_{R,i}$	$n^{(l)}_i$
$v_{R,i}$	$n^{(v)}_i$
Φ_{EW}	0
σ_R	1



- Introduce an independent $U(1)_R$ charge [analogous to I_{3R}] that distinguishes families
- Choose $n_3 = 0 \neq n_{1,2}$ to forbid tree-level mass for first two families, now generated *radiatively*; **SSB of $U(1)_R$ establishes family mass hierarchy**
- This requires additional particle content to complete loop and $U(1)_R$ charge assignments
↳ Pheno consequences/possibilities?



Perks: mass hierarchy, neutrino mass, dark matter candidate(s), CKM/PMNS structure, flavor anomalies

Pesky: Z' (CMS, LEP-II), FCNC ($K-\bar{K}$, $B-\bar{B}$, LFV), dark matter (LUX, relic abundance)

Seth Koren, with N. Craig and T. Trott

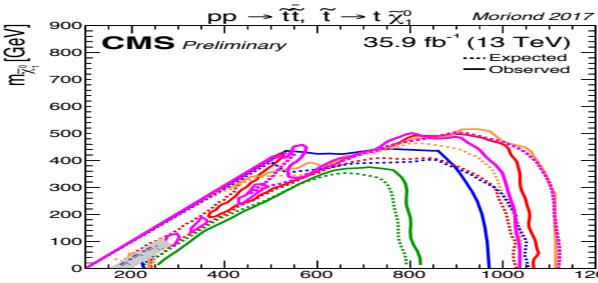
Cosmological Signals of a Mirror Twin Higgs, 1611.07977

Problems ☹

The little hierarchy

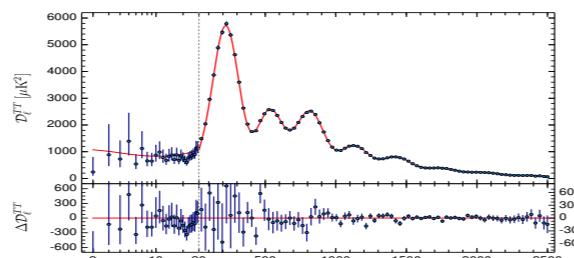
$$\delta m_h^2 \supset - \frac{t}{h} \frac{h}{h} \sim y_t^2 \Lambda_{UV}^2$$

Collider constraints

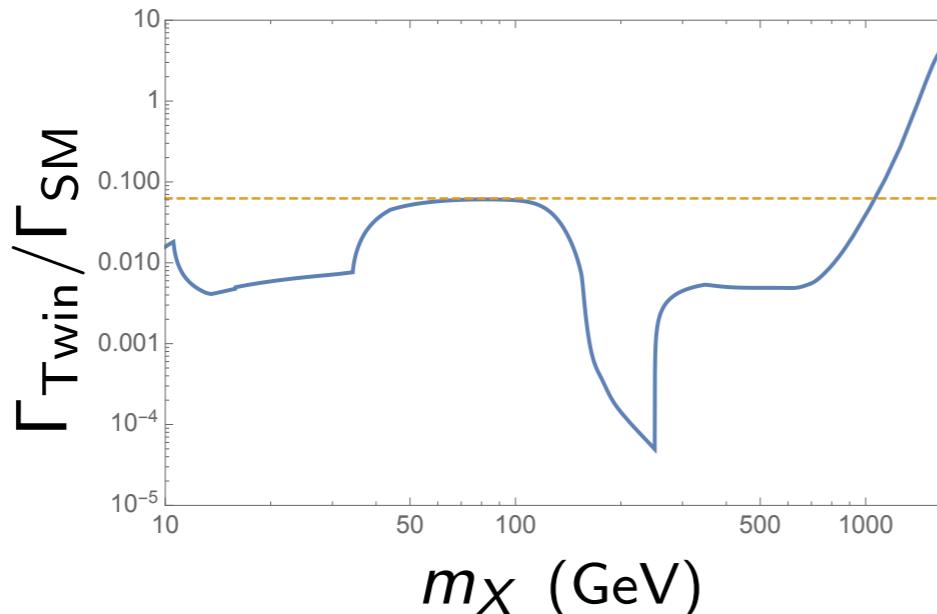


$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} < 0.65$$

Planck '15



Introduce a \mathbb{Z}_2 -even X , $V \supset \lambda_x X (X + x) \left(|H_{\text{SM}}|^2 + |H_{\text{Twin}}|^2 \right)$ ↪ mass mixing



Solutions ☺

SM partners!

$$+ - \frac{\tilde{t}}{h} \frac{h}{h} \sim -y_t^2 \Lambda_{UV}^2$$

Twin Higgs! $\mathbb{Z}_2 : \text{SM} \leftrightarrow \text{Twin}$

Accidental $SU(4)$ sym. in Higgs sector

Realize SM Higgs as pNGB of $SU(4)/SU(3)$

Cosmological dynamics! After thermal decoupling, arrange for asymmetric reheating using one scalar representation of \mathbb{Z}_2 . Late decays or ‘twinflation’.

