

The Pyramid Scheme for TeV Scale Physics

Tom Banks

Strings to LHC IV, March 5-7, 2017

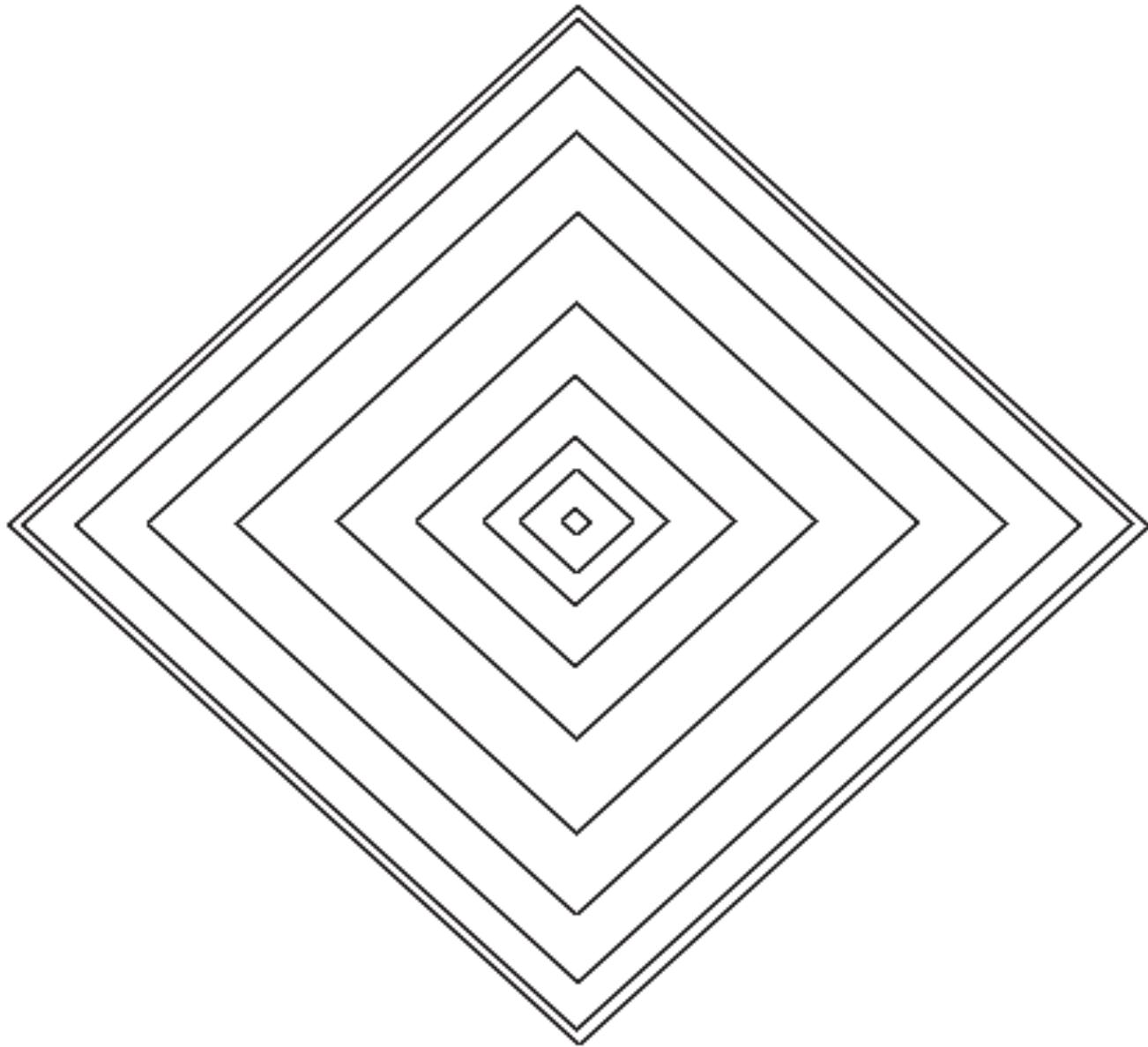
Holographic Space-time (HST)

Properties of HST
Cosmological SUSY Breaking

The Pyramid Scheme

Holographic Space-time

- ▶ Time Dependent Hamiltonian $H_{in}(t) + H_{out}(t)$ Acts on Hilbert Space of Nested Causal Diamonds (Proper Time Intervals) Along a Trajectory.



Holographic Space-time

- ▶ Time Dependent Hamiltonian $H_{in}(t) + H_{out}(t)$ Acts on Hilbert Space of Nested Causal Diamonds (Proper Time Intervals) Along a Trajectory.
- ▶ Log of the Dimension of $\mathcal{H}(t) \rightarrow (Area)/4L_P^2$ For Large Dimension .

Holographic Space-time

- ▶ Time Dependent Hamiltonian $H_{in}(t) + H_{out}(t)$ Acts on Hilbert Space of Nested Causal Diamonds (Proper Time Intervals) Along a Trajectory.
- ▶ Log of the Dimension of $\mathcal{H}(t) \rightarrow (Area)/4L_P^2$ For Large Dimension .
- ▶ Why? : Jacobson (1995) Showed that hydrodynamics of this Entropy formula was Einstein's Equation

Holographic Space-time

- ▶ Time Dependent Hamiltonian $H_{in}(t) + H_{out}(t)$ Acts on Hilbert Space of Nested Causal Diamonds (Proper Time Intervals) Along a Trajectory.
- ▶ Log of the Dimension of $\mathcal{H}(t) \rightarrow (Area)/4L_P^2$ For Large Dimension .
- ▶ Why? : Jacobson (1995) Showed that hydrodynamics of this Entropy formula was Einstein's Equation
- ▶ Bekenstein-Hawking-'t Hooft - Fischler -Susskind - Bousso Argued D.O.F. Live on Holographic Screen

Holographic Space-time

- ▶ Time Dependent Hamiltonian $H_{in}(t) + H_{out}(t)$ Acts on Hilbert Space of Nested Causal Diamonds (Proper Time Intervals) Along a Trajectory.
- ▶ Log of the Dimension of $\mathcal{H}(t) \rightarrow (Area)/4L_P^2$ For Large Dimension .
- ▶ Why? : Jacobson (1995) Showed that hydrodynamics of this Entropy formula was Einstein's Equation
- ▶ Bekenstein-Hawking-'t Hooft - Fischler -Susskind - Bousso Argued D.O.F. Live on Holographic Screen
- ▶ Banks and Fischler: In the Limit of Infinite Causal Diamonds in Minkowski Space, the Operator Algebra converges to

$$[Q_\alpha^i(P), \bar{Q}_\beta^j(P')]_+ = (\gamma^\mu)_{\alpha\beta} P_\mu Z^{ij} \delta(P \cdot P').$$

$$P^2 = 0; \quad (\gamma^\mu)_{\alpha\beta} P_\mu Q_\beta(P) = 0.$$

Holographic Space-time

- ▶ Time Dependent Hamiltonian $H_{in}(t) + H_{out}(t)$ Acts on Hilbert Space of Nested Causal Diamonds (Proper Time Intervals) Along a Trajectory.
- ▶ Log of the Dimension of $\mathcal{H}(t) \rightarrow (Area)/4L_P^2$ For Large Dimension .
- ▶ Why? : Jacobson (1995) Showed that hydrodynamics of this Entropy formula was Einstein's Equation
- ▶ Bekenstein-Hawking-'t Hooft - Fischler -Susskind - Bousso Argued D.O.F. Live on Holographic Screen
- ▶ Banks and Fischler: In the Limit of Infinite Causal Diamonds in Minkowski Space, the Operator Algebra converges to

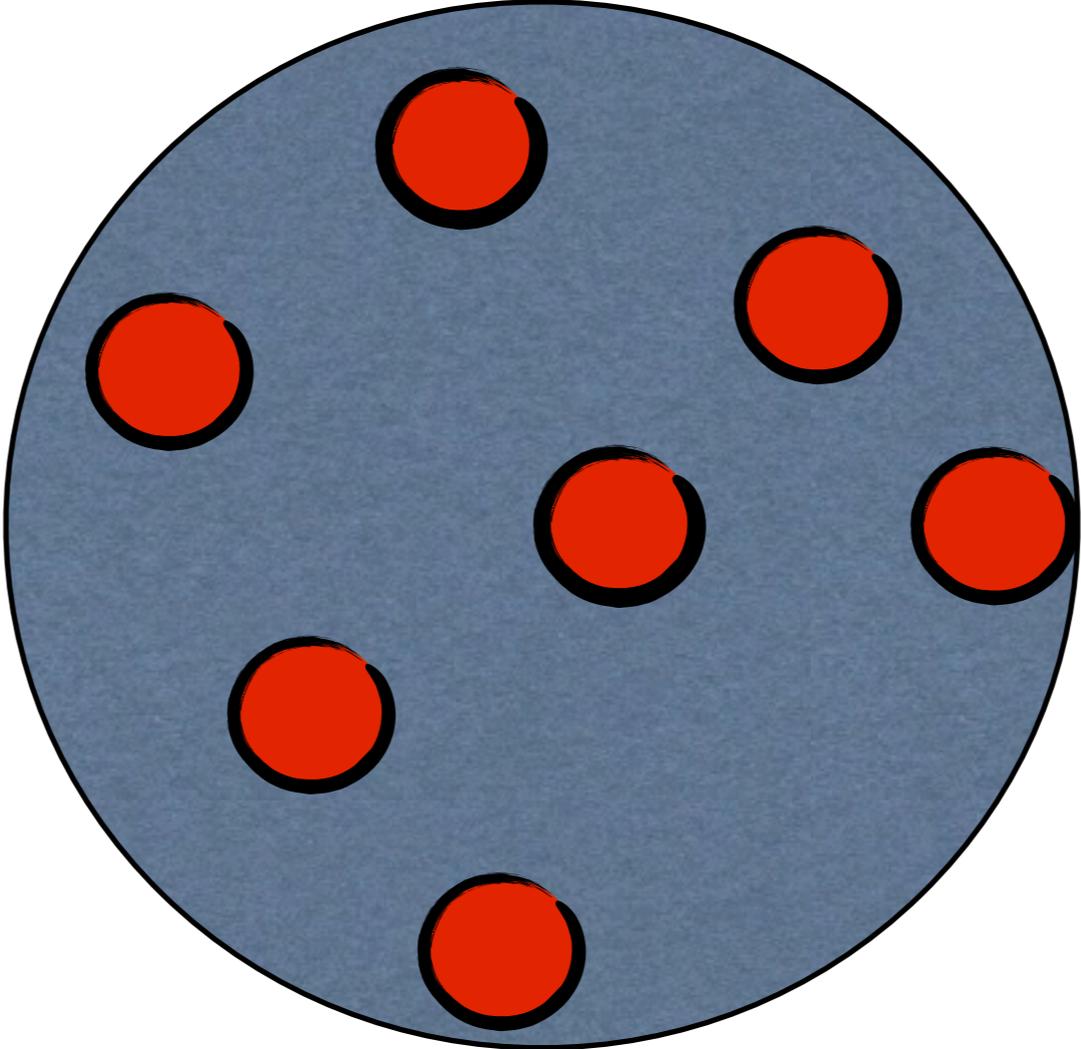
$$[Q_\alpha^i(P), \bar{Q}_\beta^j(P')]_+ = (\gamma^\mu)_{\alpha\beta} P_\mu Z^{ij} \delta(P \cdot P').$$

$$P^2 = 0; \quad (\gamma^\mu)_{\alpha\beta} P_\mu Q_\beta(P) = 0.$$

- ▶ Similar Algebra for $P \rightarrow \tilde{P}$ If There Are Massive Particles .

Properties of HST

- ▶ All of DOF are at $P = 0$ (boundary gauge modes) . Non-zero P DEFINED by constraints on states of $P = 0$ DOF (Exclusive Sterman-Weinberg Jets)



Properties of HST

- ▶ All of DOF are at $P = 0$ (boundary gauge modes) . Non-zero P DEFINED by constraints on states of $P = 0$ DOF (Exclusive Sterman-Weinberg Jets)
- ▶ Finite Causal Diamonds : Cut off on $L \leq t/L_P$ in Angular Momentum Expansion of $Q(p(1, \Omega))$.

Properties of HST

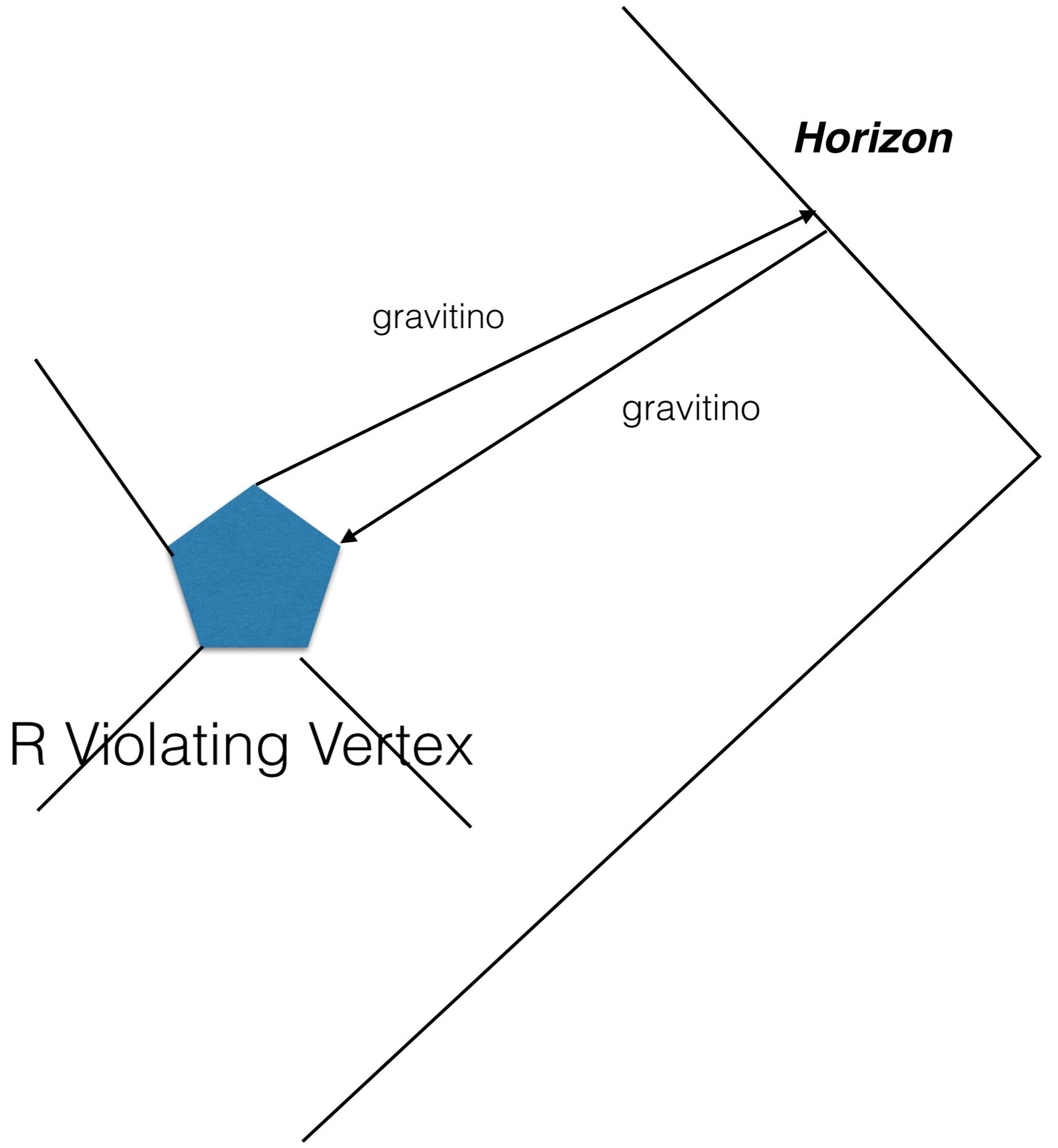
- ▶ All of DOF are at $P = 0$ (boundary gauge modes) . Non-zero P DEFINED by constraints on states of $P = 0$ DOF (Exclusive Sterman-Weinberg Jets)
- ▶ Finite Causal Diamonds : Cut off on $L \leq t/L_P$ in Angular Momentum Expansion of $Q(p(1, \Omega))$.
- ▶ Following Constraints Through Finite Causal Diamonds Defines Trajectories of Jets in Bulk.

Properties of HST

- ▶ All of DOF are at $P = 0$ (boundary gauge modes) . Non-zero P DEFINED by constraints on states of $P = 0$ DOF (Exclusive Sterman-Weinberg Jets)
- ▶ Finite Causal Diamonds : Cut off on $L \leq t/L_P$ in Angular Momentum Expansion of $Q(p(1, \Omega))$.
- ▶ Following Constraints Through Finite Causal Diamonds Defines Trajectories of Jets in Bulk.
- ▶ Overlap conditions on shared density matrix for Synchronized pairs of diamonds knit trajectories together into Space-time. Quantum Principle of General Relativity.

Cosmological SUSY Breaking

- ▶ Evidence From String Theory : No SUSY breaking in Minkowski Space.



Horizon

gravitino

gravitino

R Violating Vertex

Cosmological SUSY Breaking

- ▶ Evidence From String Theory : No SUSY breaking in Minkowski Space.
- ▶ Banks (2001,2002) : CSB - SUSY Breaking Comes From Interactions of Particles With dS Horizon.

Cosmological SUSY Breaking

- ▶ Evidence From String Theory : No SUSY breaking in Minkowski Space.
- ▶ Banks (2001,2002) : CSB - SUSY Breaking Comes From Interactions of Particles With dS Horizon.
- ▶ Banks/Fischler (2000) : (Large Radius) dS Space Same $H(t)$ as Minkowski But Stop Expansion of \mathcal{H}_{in} At Finite dS Entropy.

Cosmological SUSY Breaking

- ▶ Evidence From String Theory : No SUSY breaking in Minkowski Space.
- ▶ Banks (2001,2002) : CSB - SUSY Breaking Comes From Interactions of Particles With dS Horizon.
- ▶ Banks/Fischler (2000) : (Large Radius) dS Space Same $H(t)$ as Minkowski But Stop Expansion of \mathcal{H}_{in} At Finite dS Entropy.
- ▶ EFT Parametrized By Λ . $\Lambda = 0$ SUSic and Discrete R Symmetric. Finite Λ Induces Explicit R Violating Terms Which Lead to Spontaneous Breakdown of SUSY.

Cosmological SUSY Breaking

- ▶ Evidence From String Theory : No SUSY breaking in Minkowski Space.
- ▶ Banks (2001,2002) : CSB - SUSY Breaking Comes From Interactions of Particles With dS Horizon.
- ▶ Banks/Fischler (2000) : (Large Radius) dS Space Same $H(t)$ as Minkowski But Stop Expansion of \mathcal{H}_{in} At Finite dS Entropy.
- ▶ EFT Parametrized By Λ . $\Lambda = 0$ SUSic and Discrete R Symmetric. Finite Λ Induces Explicit R Violating Terms Which Lead to Spontaneous Breakdown of SUSY.



$$\Delta\mathcal{L} \sim e^{-2m_{3/2}R} e^{M_P^2 A}.$$

Cosmological SUSY Breaking



$$A = \frac{c}{m_{3/2} M}.$$

Cosmological SUSY Breaking



$$A = \frac{c}{m_{3/2} M}.$$

- ▶ $\Delta\mathcal{L}$ Exponentially Large if $m_{3/2} \rightarrow 0$ too rapidly,
Exponentially Small if Too Slowly.

Cosmological SUSY Breaking



$$A = \frac{c}{m_{3/2} M}.$$

- ▶ $\Delta\mathcal{L}$ Exponentially Large if $m_{3/2} \rightarrow 0$ too rapidly,
Exponentially Small if Too Slowly.

- ▶ Only Consistent Power Law

$$m_{3/2} = M_P \sqrt{\frac{c}{2MR}} = \sqrt{c/4} \times 10^{-1} \text{eV}, \text{ if } M = M_U = 2 \times 10^{16} \text{ GeV}.$$

Cosmological SUSY Breaking



$$A = \frac{c}{m_{3/2} M}.$$

- ▶ $\Delta\mathcal{L}$ Exponentially Large if $m_{3/2} \rightarrow 0$ too rapidly,
Exponentially Small if Too Slowly.

- ▶ Only Consistent Power Law

$$m_{3/2} = M_P \sqrt{\frac{c}{2MR}} = \sqrt{c/4} \times 10^{-1} \text{eV}, \text{ if } M = M_U = 2 \times 10^{16} \text{ GeV}.$$

Cosmological SUSY Breaking



$$A = \frac{c}{m_{3/2}M}.$$

- ▶ $\Delta\mathcal{L}$ Exponentially Large if $m_{3/2} \rightarrow 0$ too rapidly, Exponentially Small if Too Slowly.

- ▶ Only Consistent Power Law

$$m_{3/2} = M_P \sqrt{\frac{c}{2MR}} = \sqrt{c/4} \times 10^{-1} \text{eV}, \text{ if } M = M_U = 2 \times 10^{16} \text{ GeV}.$$

- ▶ $F = \frac{M_P m_{3/2}}{\sqrt{8\pi}} = [(c)^{1/4} 2.75 \times 10^4 \text{GeV}]^2.$

The Pyramid Scheme

- ▶ The rest of these talks: Low Energy EFT, which is consistent with these ideas plus non-observation of superpartners, EW symmetry breaking, no low energy B and L violation apart from neutrino masses, solution of strong CP, perturbative coupling unification.

The Pyramid Scheme

- ▶ The rest of these talks: Low Energy EFT, which is consistent with these ideas plus non-observation of superpartners, EW symmetry breaking, no low energy B and L violation apart from neutrino masses, solution of strong CP, perturbative coupling unification.
- ▶ Λ tuneable so Spontaneous SUSY breaking must be manifest in EFT, but only when R breaking terms are added. Unconstrained superfields.

The Pyramid Scheme

- ▶ The rest of these talks: Low Energy EFT, which is consistent with these ideas plus non-observation of superpartners, EW symmetry breaking, no low energy B and L violation apart from neutrino masses, solution of strong CP, perturbative coupling unification.
- ▶ Λ tuneable so Spontaneous SUSY breaking must be manifest in EFT, but only when R breaking terms are added. Unconstrained superfields.
- ▶ Goldstino + MSSM not enough:
 $\mathcal{L}_{\Delta R} = \int d^2\theta [G(aH_u H_d - F) + W_0 + o(1/M_U)]$. Need new strongly coupled (Pyramid) sector with $\Lambda_P \sim \sqrt{F}$ (Why?) and fields with Std. Model charges, to communicate SUSY breaking to Std. Model.

The Pyramid Scheme

- ▶ The rest of these talks: Low Energy EFT, which is consistent with these ideas plus non-observation of superpartners, EW symmetry breaking, no low energy B and L violation apart from neutrino masses, solution of strong CP, perturbative coupling unification.
- ▶ Λ tuneable so Spontaneous SUSY breaking must be manifest in EFT, but only when R breaking terms are added. Unconstrained superfields.
- ▶ Goldstino + MSSM not enough:
 $\mathcal{L}_{\Delta R} = \int d^2\theta [G(aH_u H_d - F) + W_0 + o(1/M_U)]$. Need new strongly coupled (Pyramid) sector with $\Lambda_P \sim \sqrt{F}$ (Why?) and fields with Std. Model charges, to communicate SUSY breaking to Std. Model.
- ▶ This might cause a problem with perturbative unification.

The Pyramid Scheme

- ▶ Investigated models with $SU(5)$ unification: all fail at two loop level.

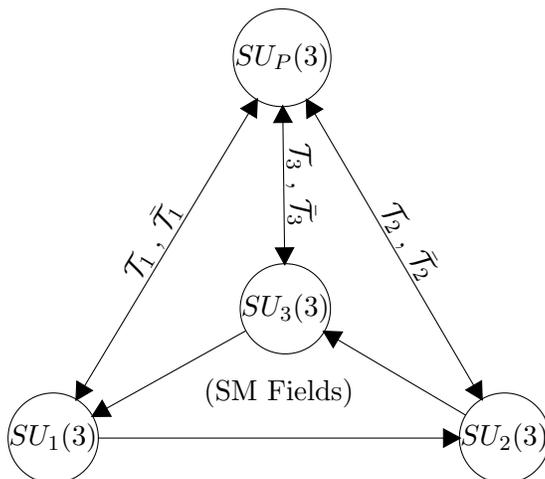
In addition to the gauge and matter content summarized in the quiver diagram of Fig. 1, the model contains gauge singlets S_i , which are essential for implementing SUSY breaking. The minimal number is 3 and we will work with that minimal content in this paper.

The origin of the name Pyramid Scheme is evident in the quiver diagram of Fig. 1, where standard model generations run around the base of the pyramid and additional field content is given by:

	$SU_1(3)$	$SU_2(3)$	$SU_3(3)$	$SU_P(3)$
S_i	1	1	1	1
\mathcal{T}_1	\square	1	1	$\bar{\square}$
$\bar{\mathcal{T}}_1$	$\bar{\square}$	1	1	\square
\mathcal{T}_2	1	\square	1	$\bar{\square}$
$\bar{\mathcal{T}}_2$	1	$\bar{\square}$	1	\square
\mathcal{T}_3	1	1	\square	$\bar{\square}$
$\bar{\mathcal{T}}_3$	1	1	$\bar{\square}$	\square

Here the \mathcal{T}_i are fields which transform in the bifundamental of $SU_i(3) \times SU_P(3)$ which we call "trianons," and the $\bar{\mathcal{T}}_i$ are the conjugates of the \mathcal{T}_i .

FIG. 1. The quiver diagram of the pyramid scheme has a pyramidal shape with the base of the pyramid containing SM fields which arise from trinification, and the top of the pyramid arising from the extension of the gauge group to include $SU_P(3)$.



Though $SU_P(3)$ must be strongly coupled at the TeV scale, it is not asymptotically free at high energies. $SU_P(3)$ does become asymptotically free below the highest trianon mass scale, and thus we seek to look at effective field theories below this scale such that at low

The Pyramid Scheme

- ▶ Investigated models with $SU(5)$ unification: all fail at two loop level.
- ▶ Only Known Viable Models: Trinification + $SU_P(N)$,
 $N = 3, 4$.

The Pyramid Scheme

- ▶ Investigated models with $SU(5)$ unification: all fail at two loop level.
- ▶ Only Known Viable Models: Trinification + $SU_P(N)$, $N = 3, 4$.
- ▶ *Trianon* Fields $(T_i)_a^A + c.c.$ in $(3_i, \bar{N}) + (\bar{3}_i, N)$ under $SU_P(N) \times SU_1(3) \times SU_2(3) \times SU_3(3)$. Pyramidal Quiver Diagram Gives the Models Their Name.

The Pyramid Scheme

- ▶ Investigated models with $SU(5)$ unification: all fail at two loop level.
- ▶ Only Known Viable Models: Trinification + $SU_P(N)$, $N = 3, 4$.
- ▶ *Trianon* Fields $(T_i)_a^A + c.c.$ in $(3_i, \bar{N}) + (\bar{3}_i, N)$ under $SU_P(N) \times SU_1(3) \times SU_2(3) \times SU_3(3)$. Pyramidal Quiver Diagram Gives the Models Their Name.
- ▶ Need 3 New Singlets S_i to make model with SUSY Breaking. Origin of S_i, H_u, H_d at M_U left unspecified.

The R Symmetry

- ▶ R symmetry forbids all B and L violating terms up to dimension 5 except LH_uLH_d . Discrete Symmetry commuting with SUSY forbids S^3 Terms. R also Forbids Relevant Terms like μH_uH_d , Trianon Masses, Bilinears in and Linears in S_i . Also implies Accidental $U(1)_{PQ}$.

The R Symmetry

- ▶ R symmetry forbids all B and L violating terms up to dimension 5 except LH_uLH_d . Discrete Symmetry commuting with SUSY forbids S^3 Terms. R also Forbids Relevant Terms like $\mu H_u H_d$, Trianon Masses, Bilinears in and Linears in S_i . Also implies Accidental $U(1)_{PQ}$.
- ▶ R Violating Diagrams With 2 Gravitino Lines going to horizon have UV cutoff $\sqrt{m_{3/2} M_U} \sim 1$ TeV, so induced B and L violating terms are highly suppressed.

The R Symmetry

- ▶ R symmetry forbids all B and L violating terms up to dimension 5 except $LH_u LH_d$. Discrete Symmetry commuting with SUSY forbids S^3 Terms. R also Forbids Relevant Terms like $\mu H_u H_d$, Trianon Masses, Bilinears in and Linears in S_i . Also implies Accidental $U(1)_{PQ}$.
- ▶ R Violating Diagrams With 2 Gravitino Lines going to horizon have UV cutoff $\sqrt{m_{3/2} M_U} \sim 1$ TeV, so induced B and L violating terms are highly suppressed.
- ▶ Gravitino-Horizon Interactions Are At Very High Temperature $\sim M_U$ so If CP Violation is Spontaneous, at Low Enough Scale Then R Violating Terms Do Not Have CP Violating Phases. **Novel Solution to the Strong CP Problem.** Would Be PQ Axion Gets TeV scale Mass Without Uncontrollable CP Phases.

The R Symmetry

- ▶ For $SU_P(3)$ The R Symmetry Group Z_8 Does the Job

The vanishing of the 't Hooft operators implies the vanishing of the following equations

$$\begin{aligned}
SU_P(3)^2 U_R(1) &\Rightarrow 2 \cdot 3 + 3(\mathcal{T}_1 + \bar{\mathcal{T}}_1 + \mathcal{T}_2 + \bar{\mathcal{T}}_2 + \mathcal{T}_3 + \bar{\mathcal{T}}_3 - 6) = 6 - 9S \\
SU_C(3)^2 U_R(1) &\Rightarrow 2 \cdot 3 + 6(Q - 1) + 3(\bar{U} + \bar{D} - 2) + 3(\mathcal{T}_3 + \bar{\mathcal{T}}_3 - 2) = 0 \\
SU_L(2)^2 U_R(1) &\Rightarrow 2 \cdot 2 + (H_u + H_d - 2) + 9(Q - 1) + 3(L - 1) \\
&\quad + 3(\mathcal{T}_2 + \bar{\mathcal{T}}_2 - 2) = 3(3Q + L) - 4(2 - S).
\end{aligned}$$

The vanishing of the 't Hooft operator coming from $SU_C(3)$ standard model instantons does not constraint the R-charges. The remaining equations lead to $S = 22 - 6(3Q + L)$ with the 't Hooft constraints $27(3Q + L) - 96 = 0$.

The forbidden (non- B and non- L violating) renormalizable superpotential terms can be combined into 4 groups,

$$\begin{aligned}
G_1^{(\text{ren})} &= \{\text{tr}(\mathcal{T}_i \bar{\mathcal{T}}_i), H_u H_d\} \Rightarrow S \\
G_2^{(\text{ren})} &= \{S\} \Rightarrow S - 2 \\
G_3^{(\text{ren})} &= \{S^2\} \Rightarrow 2S - 2 \\
G_4^{(\text{ren})} &= \{S^3\} \Rightarrow 3S - 2.
\end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the dangerous renormalizable and higher-dimensional B and L violating superpotential and Kähler potential terms can be combined into 9 groups,

$$\begin{aligned}
G_1^{(\mathbb{B} \text{ or } \mathbb{L})} &= \{L\bar{L}\bar{E}, LQ\bar{D}, SLH_u\} \Rightarrow L - H_d \\
G_2^{(\mathbb{B} \text{ or } \mathbb{L})} &= \{\bar{U}\bar{D}\bar{D}\} \Rightarrow 3Q + H_d - S - 2 \\
G_3^{(\mathbb{B} \text{ or } \mathbb{L})} &= \{LH_u, Q\bar{U}\bar{E}H_d, \bar{U}\bar{D}^*\bar{E}, H_u^*H_d\bar{E}, Q\bar{U}L^*\} \Rightarrow L - H_d - S \\
G_4^{(\mathbb{B} \text{ or } \mathbb{L})} &= \{QQQL\} \Rightarrow 3Q + L - 2 \\
G_5^{(\mathbb{B} \text{ or } \mathbb{L})} &= \{QQQH_d, QQ\bar{D}^*\} \Rightarrow 3Q + H_d - 2 \\
G_6^{(\mathbb{B} \text{ or } \mathbb{L})} &= \{\bar{U}\bar{U}\bar{D}\bar{E}\} \Rightarrow 3Q + L - 2S - 2 \\
G_7^{(\mathbb{B} \text{ or } \mathbb{L})} &= \{LH_uH_dH_u\} \Rightarrow L - H_d - 2S + 2 \\
G_8^{(\mathbb{B} \text{ or } \mathbb{L})} &= \{SLL\bar{E}, SLQ\bar{D}, S^2LH_u\} \Rightarrow L - H_d + S \\
G_9^{(\mathbb{B} \text{ or } \mathbb{L})} &= \{S\bar{U}\bar{D}\bar{D}\} \Rightarrow 3Q + H_d - 2S - 2.
\end{aligned}$$

All operators belonging to the same group share the same R-charge.

Taking into account all the relations and constraints, it is possible to engineer the following superpotential of the low energy effective theory in the zero c.c. limit,

$$\begin{aligned}
W_{\Lambda=0} &= \sum_{i,j} y_{ij} S_i \text{tr}(\mathcal{T}_j \bar{\mathcal{T}}_j) + \sum_i [u_i \det(\mathcal{T}_i) + \bar{u}_i \det(\bar{\mathcal{T}}_i) + \beta_i S_i H_u H_d] \\
&\quad + \lambda_u H_u Q \bar{U} + \lambda_d H_d Q \bar{D} + \lambda_L H_d L \bar{E} + \frac{\lambda_\nu}{m_P} (LH_u)^2 \quad (2.1)
\end{aligned}$$

where all allowed renormalizable terms are present and all dangerous terms are forbidden by a discrete Z_8 R-symmetry with $S_i = \mathcal{T}_i = \bar{\mathcal{T}}_i = 6$, $Q = 5$, $L = 1$ and $H_d = 0$. Notice

The R Symmetry

- ▶ For $SU_P(3)$ The R Symmetry Group Z_8 Does the Job
- ▶ For $SU_P(4)$ R Symmetry Must Be at least Z_{13} . Unpleasant Charge assignments.

The R Symmetry

- ▶ For $SU_P(3)$ The R Symmetry Group Z_8 Does the Job
- ▶ For $SU_P(4)$ R Symmetry Must Be at least Z_{13} . Unpleasant Charge assignments.
- ▶ We'll stick with $SU_P(3)$ for these lectures. Need Exploration of $N = 4$ models.

Dark Matter and the Λ_ρ , F Coincidence

- ▶ Basic Idea for explaining coincidence: $\Lambda = 0$ is Strongly Coupled SCFT. R violating Trianon Mass Terms Cause Rapid Flow to Confining Theory With Λ_ρ Near Masses.

Dark Matter and the Λ_ρ , F Coincidence

- ▶ Basic Idea for explaining coincidence: $\Lambda = 0$ is Strongly Coupled SCFT. R violating Trianon Mass Terms Cause Rapid Flow to Confining Theory With Λ_ρ Near Masses.
- ▶ Clash With Desire for Dark Matter Candidate: Attractive SCFT line when we include couplings $g_i \det T_i$ for all i .

Dark Matter and the Λ_P , F Coincidence

- ▶ Basic Idea for explaining coincidence: $\Lambda = 0$ is Strongly Coupled SCFT. R violating Trianon Mass Terms Cause Rapid Flow to Confining Theory With Λ_P Near Masses.
- ▶ Clash With Desire for Dark Matter Candidate: Attractive SCFT line when we include couplings $g_i \det T_i$ for all i .
- ▶ However, only plausible Dark Matter Candidate So Far is One of these Pyrama-baryon Fields, With a Primordial Asymmetry. Note they're all SM singlets. We must set at least one of the g_i to zero in order for this to work.

Dark Matter and the Λ_P , F Coincidence

- ▶ Basic Idea for explaining coincidence: $\Lambda = 0$ is Strongly Coupled SCFT. R violating Trianon Mass Terms Cause Rapid Flow to Confining Theory With Λ_P Near Masses.
- ▶ Clash With Desire for Dark Matter Candidate: Attractive SCFT line when we include couplings $g_i \det T_i$ for all i .
- ▶ However, only plausible Dark Matter Candidate So Far is One of these Pyrma-baryon Fields, With a Primordial Asymmetry. Note they're all SM singlets. We must set at least one of the g_i to zero in order for this to work.
- ▶ $SU_P(4)$ Model Has SCFT and Automatic Pyrma-Baryon number conservation. Not all Pyrma Baryons are SM Singlets. Possible Forbidden Relics.

Two Loop RG With One $g_i = 0$

- ▶ No Stable Fixed Line. For Fixed Choice of Trianon Masses Low Scale Landau Pole Unless Λ_P Bounded Above.

Two Loop RG With One $g_i = 0$

- ▶ No Stable Fixed Line. For Fixed Choice of Trionon Masses Low Scale Landau Pole Unless Λ_P Bounded Above.
- ▶ e.g. $m_i = 9, 12, 15$ TeV, $\Lambda_P < 2$ TeV or Landau Pole Below M_U .

Two Loop RG With One $g_i = 0$

- ▶ No Stable Fixed Line. For Fixed Choice of Triangon Masses Low Scale Landau Pole Unless Λ_P Bounded Above.
- ▶ e.g. $m_i = 9, 12, 15$ TeV, $\Lambda_P < 2$ TeV or Landau Pole Below M_U .
- ▶ If $g_3 \neq 0$, SM coupling unification could be spoiled at two loop level. In RGE neglecting various threshold effects, could be as much as 15%, but not a complete calculation. One loop is OK and SM perturbative up to M_U .

The Ordering of The Trianon Masses Strongly Affects Phenomenology

- ▶ Much of the early work was done with m_1 or m_2 below Λ_P and other two trianon masses above. Motivated by desire to have light dark matter explaining PAMELA *etc.*. This motivation has gone away.

The Ordering of The Trianon Masses Strongly Affects Phenomenology

- ▶ Much of the early work was done with m_1 or m_2 below Λ_P and other two trianon masses above. Motivated by desire to have light dark matter explaining PAMELA *etc.*. This motivation has gone away.
- ▶ Most promising models Have $m_3 < \Lambda_P < m_{1,2}$ (think of strange, and charmed quark masses in QCD).

The Ordering of The Trianon Masses Strongly Affects Phenomenology

- ▶ Much of the early work was done with m_1 or m_2 below Λ_P and other two trianon masses above. Motivated by desire to have light dark matter explaining PAMELA *etc.*. This motivation has gone away.
- ▶ Most promising models Have $m_3 < \Lambda_P < m_{1,2}$ (think of strange, and charmed quark masses in QCD).
- ▶ Effective Theory Below $4\pi\Lambda_P$ scale: Colored ($[1] + [8]$) Pymesons and Singlet Pymabaryon plus S_i fields plus SSM. Will Give Only Highlights of the Analysis.

Gaugino Mixing with Trianon Composites

- ▶ Fields M, M^A, B + anti-chiral partners. A an $SU_C(3)$ Adjoint.

Gaugino Mixing with Trianon Composites

- ▶ Fields M, M^A, B + anti-chiral partners. A an $SU_C(3)$ Adjoint.
- ▶ $\delta\mathcal{L}_{gluino} = \int d^4\theta [g(M, M^A) D_\alpha M^A W_A^\alpha + h(M) M_A M^A + c.c.]$
in units where $\Lambda_P = 1$. Generates Dirac mixing between gluino and fermion in M^A plus Majorana mass for that fermion. Same order of magnitude. Gluino also gets a “gauge mediated” Majorana mass in loops, smaller by $\sim 10^{-2}$.

Gaugino Mixing with Trianon Composites

- ▶ Fields M, M^A, B + anti-chiral partners. A an $SU_C(3)$ Adjoint.
- ▶ $\delta\mathcal{L}_{gluino} = \int d^4\theta [g(M, M^A) D_\alpha M^A W_A^\alpha + h(M) M_A M^A + c.c.]$ in units where $\Lambda_P = 1$. Generates Dirac mixing between gluino and fermion in M^A plus Majorana mass for that fermion. Same order of magnitude. Gluino also gets a “gauge mediated” Majorana mass in loops, smaller by $\sim 10^{-2}$.
- ▶ Squark Masses come from convergent QCD loop, with gaugino Dirac Mass insertions: $m_{sq} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_3}{4\pi}} m_{1/2}^{(3)}$. Squark mass bounds from LHC, for heavy gluinos are around 1 TeV. Model then predicts gluino mass around 9 TeV.

Gaungino Mixing with Trianon Composites

- ▶ Fields M, M^A, B + anti-chiral partners. A an $SU_C(3)$ Adjoint.
- ▶ $\delta\mathcal{L}_{gluino} = \int d^4\theta [g(M, M^A) D_\alpha M^A W_A^\alpha + h(M) M_A M^A + c.c.]$ in units where $\Lambda_P = 1$. Generates Dirac mixing between gluino and fermion in M^A plus Majorana mass for that fermion. Same order of magnitude. Gluino also gets a “gauge mediated” Majorana mass in loops, smaller by $\sim 10^{-2}$.
- ▶ Squark Masses come from convergent QCD loop, with gaugino Dirac Mass insertions: $m_{sq} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_3}{4\pi}} m_{1/2}^{(3)}$. Squark mass bounds from LHC, for heavy gluinos are around 1 TeV. Model then predicts gluino mass around 9 TeV.
- ▶ Other Gauginos get seesaw Dirac mass contributions from mixing with Electroweak adjoint pynmesons. Harder to calculate, but nominally $\sim 16\pi^2$ larger than gauge mediated masses. Implies NLSP a right handed slepton or Higgsino.

SUSY Breaking, Higgs Potential, Little Hierarchy

► $W_{\text{eff}} = \alpha^i S_i + (\beta^i S_i + \mu) HuHd + (\gamma^i S_i + m) TrM + g_{P1} B + g_{P2} \tilde{B} + \mathcal{X}(\det M \Lambda_P^3 - B \tilde{B} \Lambda_P^3 - \Lambda_P^6)$

SUSY Breaking, Higgs Potential, Little Hierarchy

- ▶ $W_{\text{eff}} = \alpha^i S_i + (\beta^i S_i + \mu) H_u H_d + (\gamma^i S_i + m) \text{Tr} M + g_{P1} B + g_{P2} \tilde{B} + \mathcal{X}(\det M \Lambda_P^3 - B \tilde{B} \Lambda_P^3 - \Lambda_P^6)$
- ▶ R Symmetry Breaking Terms Non-generic (they come from the horizon), Evading Nelson Seiberg Theorem.

SUSY Breaking, Higgs Potential, Little Hierarchy

- ▶ $W_{\text{eff}} = \alpha^i S_i + (\beta^i S_i + \mu) H_u H_d + (\gamma^i S_i + m) \text{Tr} M + g_{P1} B + g_{P2} \tilde{B} + \mathcal{X}(\det M \Lambda_P^3 - B \tilde{B} \Lambda_P^3 - \Lambda_P^6)$
- ▶ R Symmetry Breaking Terms Non-generic (they come from the horizon), Evading Nelson Seiberg Theorem.
- ▶ Nontrivial Kahler Potential From Integrating Out Heavy Triangons Avoids Decoupling of Goldstino Typical of O'Raifeartaigh Models.

SUSY Breaking, Higgs Potential, Little Hierarchy

- ▶ $W_{\text{eff}} = \alpha^i S_i + (\beta^i S_i + \mu) H_u H_d + (\gamma^i S_i + m) \text{Tr} M + g_{P1} B + g_{P2} \tilde{B} + \mathcal{X}(\det M \Lambda_P^3 - B \tilde{B} \Lambda_P^3 - \Lambda_P^6)$
- ▶ R Symmetry Breaking Terms Non-generic (they come from the horizon), Evading Nelson Seiberg Theorem.
- ▶ Nontrivial Kahler Potential From Integrating Out Heavy Trianons Avoids Decoupling of Goldstino Typical of O Raifeartaigh Models.
- ▶ Minimizing potential non-trivial and can only be done numerically and invoking unjustified approximations. Robust results: Color and Electromagnetism Unbroken. SUSY and (probably) $SU(2)$ broken in stable (not meta-stable) vacuum. $|H_u| = |H_d|$ at tree level. Top/stop loops can allow $\tan \beta > 1.7$. Can easily accommodate Observed Higgs mass with large enough β^i . Landau poles in those couplings hard to estimate because of interactions with strongly coupled sector.

Little Hierarchy

- ▶ Spectrum Can Only Be Calculated Numerically and With Uncontrolled Approximation to Kahler Potential.

Little Hierarchy

- ▶ Spectrum Can Only Be Calculated Numerically and With Uncontrolled Approximation to Kahler Potential.
- ▶ Existing Spectrum Calculations Were Done Before We Recognized Dirac gaugino mass contributions.

Little Hierarchy

- ▶ Spectrum Can Only Be Calculated Numerically and With Uncontrolled Approximation to Kahler Potential.
- ▶ Existing Spectrum Calculations Were Done Before We Recognized Dirac gaugino mass contributions.
- ▶ Those Calculations Require 2.5 – 5% fine tuning to get the right values of the electroweak gauge boson masses, consistent with LHC exclusion bounds. Theoretical origin of fine tuning as well: Natural scales are multi-TeV.

Little Hierarchy

- ▶ Spectrum Can Only Be Calculated Numerically and With Uncontrolled Approximation to Kahler Potential.
- ▶ Existing Spectrum Calculations Were Done Before We Recognized Dirac gaugino mass contributions.
- ▶ Those Calculations Require 2.5 – 5% fine tuning to get the right values of the electroweak gauge boson masses, consistent with LHC exclusion bounds. Theoretical origin of fine tuning as well: Natural scales are multi-TeV.
- ▶ All of this needs to be redone, taking into account Dirac gaugino masses.

Dark Matter and Baryogenesis

- ▶ Approximately Conserved Pyrma-baryon symmetry Acts on Either $T_{1,2}$. Resulting dark matter particle will have a magnetic dipole moment and a mass 10 – 100 TeV.

Light Gravitino is Dark Radiation

- ▶ Dark Radiation Might be Needed to Explain Discrepancy Between CMB and Shorter Scale Determinations of the Hubble Constant.

Light Gravitino is Dark Radiation

- ▶ Dark Radiation Might be Needed to Explain Discrepancy Between CMB and Shorter Scale Determinations of the Hubble Constant.
- ▶ Free Streaming Might Alleviate Problems of Vanilla Λ CDM Galaxy Simulations. But Baryon Astrophysics Also Needs to Be Considered.

Light Gravitino is Dark Radiation

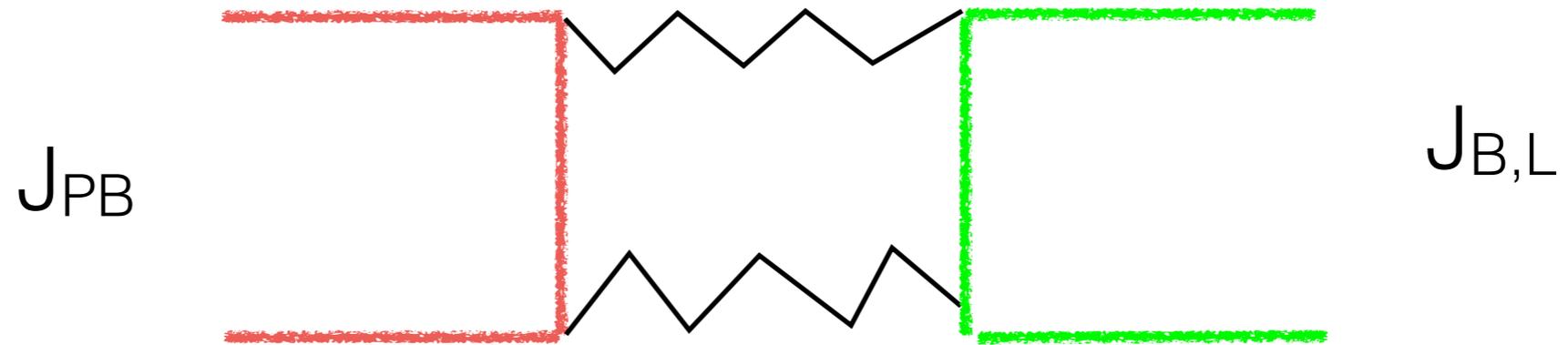
- ▶ Dark Radiation Might be Needed to Explain Discrepancy Between CMB and Shorter Scale Determinations of the Hubble Constant.
- ▶ Free Streaming Might Alleviate Problems of Vanilla Λ CDM Galaxy Simulations. But Baryon Gas Astrophysics Also Needs to Be Considered.
- ▶ Possible Cure for Possible Issues With Large Scale Structure.

Light Gravitino is Dark Radiation

- ▶ Dark Radiation Might be Needed to Explain Discrepancy Between CMB and Shorter Scale Determinations of the Hubble Constant.
- ▶ Free Streaming Might Alleviate Problems of Vanilla Λ CDM Galaxy Simulations. But Baryon Astrophysics Also Needs to Be Considered.
- ▶ Possible Cure for Possible Issues With Large Scale Structure.
- ▶ Thermal Gravitinos Give $\Delta N_{eff} < 0.1$ Not Enough

Light Gravitino is Dark Radiation

- ▶ Dark Radiation Might be Needed to Explain Discrepancy Between CMB and Shorter Scale Determinations of the Hubble Constant.
- ▶ Free Streaming Might Alleviate Problems of Vanilla Λ CDM Galaxy Simulations. But Baryon Astrophysics Also Needs to Be Considered.
- ▶ Possible Cure for Possible Issues With Large Scale Structure.
- ▶ Thermal Gravitinos Give $\Delta N_{eff} < 0.1$ Not Enough
- ▶ Non-thermal population from late decay of NLSP?



Could Be Any Std Model Gauge Boson Exchange
But C Conservation Forbids Color Till Two Loops

Dark Matter and Baryogenesis

- ▶ Approximately Conserved Pyrma-baryon symmetry Acts on Either $T_{1,2}$. Resulting dark matter particle will have a magnetic dipole moment and a mass 10 – 100 TeV.
- ▶ Primordial Baryon and/or Pyrma Baryon Asymmetries Generated in Post Inflationary Universe.

Dark Matter and Baryogenesis

- ▶ Approximately Conserved Pyma-baryon symmetry Acts on Either $T_{1,2}$. Resulting dark matter particle will have a magnetic dipole moment and a mass 10 – 100 TeV.
- ▶ Primordial Baryon and/or Pyma Baryon Asymmetries Generated in Post Inflationary Universe.
- ▶ Couplings $\Lambda_P^{-2}(c_B J_\mu^B + c_L J_\mu^L) J_{PB}^\mu$ Generated by standard model Gauge boson exchange.

Dark Matter and Baryogenesis

- ▶ Approximately Conserved Pyma-baryon symmetry Acts on Either $T_{1,2}$. Resulting dark matter particle will have a magnetic dipole moment and a mass 10 – 100 TeV.
- ▶ Primordial Baryon and/or Pyma Baryon Asymmetries Generated in Post Inflationary Universe.
- ▶ Couplings $\Lambda_P^{-2}(c_B J_\mu^B + c_L J_\mu^L) J_{PB}^\mu$ Generated by standard model Gauge boson exchange.
- ▶ Dominant Contribution to Both Couplings $\sim (\frac{\alpha_2}{\pi})^2$ if Strongly Coupled Sector Preserves Charge Conjugation.

Dark Matter and Baryogenesis

- ▶ Approximately Conserved Pyma-baryon symmetry Acts on Either $T_{1,2}$. Resulting dark matter particle will have a magnetic dipole moment and a mass 10 – 100 TeV.
- ▶ Primordial Baryon and/or Pyma Baryon Asymmetries Generated in Post Inflationary Universe.
- ▶ Couplings $\Lambda_P^{-2}(c_B J_\mu^B + c_L J_\mu^L) J_{PB}^\mu$ Generated by standard model Gauge boson exchange.
- ▶ Dominant Contribution to Both Couplings $\sim (\frac{\alpha_2}{\pi})^2$ if Strongly Coupled Sector Preserves Charge Conjugation.
- ▶ One Asymmetry Provides Chemical Potential For the Other: Spontaneous (pyma) baryogenesis. Can match both DM density and baryon asymmetry with this mechanism using electroweak baryon violation.

References

- ▶ T. Banks and W. Fischler, “Holographic Space-time, Newton’s Law and the Dynamics of Black Holes,” arXiv:1606.01267 [hep-th].

References

- ▶ T. Banks and W. Fischler, “Holographic Space-time, Newton’s Law and the Dynamics of Black Holes,” arXiv:1606.01267 [hep-th].
- ▶ T. Banks, “TASI Lectures on Holographic Space-Time, SUSY and Gravitational Effective Field Theory,” arXiv:1007.4001 [hep-th].

References

- ▶ T. Banks and W. Fischler, “Holographic Space-time, Newton’s Law and the Dynamics of Black Holes,” arXiv:1606.01267 [hep-th].
- ▶ T. Banks, “TASI Lectures on Holographic Space-Time, SUSY and Gravitational Effective Field Theory,” arXiv:1007.4001 [hep-th].
- ▶ T. Banks, “SUSY and the holographic screens,” hep-th/0305163.

References

- ▶ T. Banks and W. Fischler, “Holographic Space-time, Newton’s Law and the Dynamics of Black Holes,” arXiv:1606.01267 [hep-th].
- ▶ T. Banks, “TASI Lectures on Holographic Space-Time, SUSY and Gravitational Effective Field Theory,” arXiv:1007.4001 [hep-th].
- ▶ T. Banks, “SUSY and the holographic screens,” hep-th/0305163.
- ▶ T. Banks, “Breaking SUSY on the horizon,” hep-th/0206117.

References

- ▶ T. Banks and W. Fischler, “Holographic Space-time, Newton’s Law and the Dynamics of Black Holes,” arXiv:1606.01267 [hep-th].
- ▶ T. Banks, “TASI Lectures on Holographic Space-Time, SUSY and Gravitational Effective Field Theory,” arXiv:1007.4001 [hep-th].
- ▶ T. Banks, “SUSY and the holographic screens,” hep-th/0305163.
- ▶ T. Banks, “Breaking SUSY on the horizon,” hep-th/0206117.
- ▶ T. Banks, “Cosmological breaking of supersymmetry?,” Int. J. Mod. Phys. A **16**, 910 (2001) doi:10.1142/S0217751X01003998 [hep-th/0007146].

References

- ▶ T. Banks and J. F. Fortin, “A Pyramid Scheme for Particle Physics,” JHEP **0907**, 046 (2009), doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2009/07/046 [arXiv:0901.3578 [hep-ph]].

References

- ▶ T. Banks and J. F. Fortin, “A Pyramid Scheme for Particle Physics,” JHEP **0907**, 046 (2009), doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2009/07/046 [arXiv:0901.3578 [hep-ph]].
- ▶ T. Banks, J. F. Fortin and S. Kathrein, “Landau pole in the pyramid scheme,” Phys. Rev. D **82**, 115015 (2010), doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.82.115015 [arXiv:0912.1313 [hep-ph]].

References

- ▶ T. Banks and J. F. Fortin, “A Pyramid Scheme for Particle Physics,” JHEP **0907**, 046 (2009), doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2009/07/046 [arXiv:0901.3578 [hep-ph]].
- ▶ T. Banks, J. F. Fortin and S. Kathrein, “Landau pole in the pyramid scheme,” Phys. Rev. D **82**, 115015 (2010), doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.82.115015 [arXiv:0912.1313 [hep-ph]].
- ▶ T. Banks and T. J. Torres, “Approximate Particle Spectra in the Pyramid Scheme,” Phys. Rev. D **86**, 115015 (2012), doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.86.115015 [arXiv:1207.5096 [hep-ph]].

References

- ▶ T. Banks and J. F. Fortin, “A Pyramid Scheme for Particle Physics,” JHEP **0907**, 046 (2009), doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2009/07/046 [arXiv:0901.3578 [hep-ph]].
- ▶ T. Banks, J. F. Fortin and S. Kathrein, “Landau pole in the pyramid scheme,” Phys. Rev. D **82**, 115015 (2010), doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.82.115015 [arXiv:0912.1313 [hep-ph]].
- ▶ T. Banks and T. J. Torres, “Approximate Particle Spectra in the Pyramid Scheme,” Phys. Rev. D **86**, 115015 (2012), doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.86.115015 [arXiv:1207.5096 [hep-ph]].
- ▶ T. Banks, “Dirac Gluinos in the Pyramid Scheme,” arXiv:1311.4410 [hep-ph].

References

- ▶ T. Banks and J. F. Fortin, “A Pyramid Scheme for Particle Physics,” JHEP **0907**, 046 (2009), doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2009/07/046 [arXiv:0901.3578 [hep-ph]].
- ▶ T. Banks, J. F. Fortin and S. Kathrein, “Landau pole in the pyramid scheme,” Phys. Rev. D **82**, 115015 (2010), doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.82.115015 [arXiv:0912.1313 [hep-ph]].
- ▶ T. Banks and T. J. Torres, “Approximate Particle Spectra in the Pyramid Scheme,” Phys. Rev. D **86**, 115015 (2012), doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.86.115015 [arXiv:1207.5096 [hep-ph]].
- ▶ T. Banks, “Dirac Gluinos in the Pyramid Scheme,” arXiv:1311.4410 [hep-ph].
- ▶ T. Banks, “Phenomenology of the Pyramid Scheme,” Annalen Phys. **528**, 193 (2016), doi:10.1002/andp.201500210