Phenomenology of 5d supersymmetry

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The essential points!

- Top-down: Fundamental theories at high scale are generally higher dimensional and *often* contain SUSY at lower scale. Bottom-up: Supersymmetry breaking may be triggered by extra-d.
- MSSM embedded in S^1/Z_2 . Orbifolding gives chiral fermions. Zero modes correspond to 4d MSSM.
- 5d $N = 1 \Rightarrow$ 4d N = 2: (Q, Q^c) . In the 5d bulk N = 2, but at the orbifold fixed points N = 1.
- How to break N = 1 brane SUSY? SS mechanism (Pomarol, Quiros, von Gersdorff, ...), $S^1/(Z_2 \times Z'_2)$ (Barbieri, Hall, Nomura), brane-bulk interface dynamics (Mirabelli, Peskin, ...) distant source (Kaplan, Kribs, Schmaltz).

• We assume a common scalar mass (m_0) , common gaugino mass $(M_{1/2})$, and vary them in the range c/R, with c = [0.1 - 1.0]. Run them down from $\Lambda \sim 20$ TeV with power law scaling with KK thresholds. Confront with low energy observables (DM, $b \rightarrow s\gamma$, $(g - 2)_{\mu}$,..).

Multiplet structures and locations

Vector and matter hypermultiplets:

$$V \equiv \begin{pmatrix} A_{\mu} & \phi \\ \lambda & \psi \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Psi \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \phi_L & \phi_R \\ \psi_L & \psi_R \end{pmatrix}$$

- If all generation matters access bulk, *pert. gauge unification* requires $R^{-1} > 10^{10}$ GeV. Third generation better be in bulk to drive EWSB. First two generations kept at brane. For $R^{-1} = 1$ TeV, pert. gauge coupl unification at 30 TeV.
- \checkmark Yukawa interaction confined at the brane, otherwise it will break N = 2 bulk SUSY.
- Solution For the term of term of

N = 2 yields a massive representation of SUSY. This mass is like central charge which is not renormalized. As a consequence, no wave-function renormalization of matter/Higgs hypermultiplets from bulk interaction (Dienes, Dudas, Gherghetta '98, Barbieri, Ferrara, Maiani, Palumbo, Savoy '82).

$$\beta_t^0 = \frac{y_t}{16\pi^2} \left[6y_t^* y_t + y_b^* y_b - \frac{16}{3}g_3^2 - 3g_2^2 - \frac{13}{15}g_1^2 \right], \quad \tilde{\beta}_t = \beta_t^0(g_i \to 0)$$

KK decompositions of superfields

Every field is either Z_2 even or Z_2 odd.

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{\mu} \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} \equiv \mathcal{V}(x,y) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi R}} \mathcal{V}^{(0)}(x) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi R}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}^{(n)}(x) \cos \frac{ny}{R} ,$$

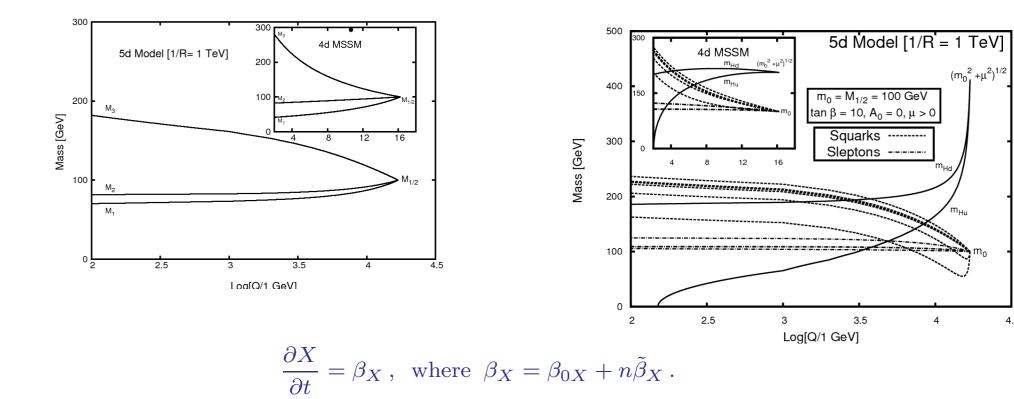
$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \equiv \Phi(x,y) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi R}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Phi^{(n)}(x) \sin \frac{ny}{R} ,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_L \\ \psi_L \end{pmatrix} \equiv \mathcal{F}_L(x,y) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi R}} \mathcal{F}_L^{(0)}(x) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi R}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}_L^{(n)}(x) \cos \frac{ny}{R} ,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_R \\ \psi_R \end{pmatrix} \equiv \mathcal{F}_R(x,y) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi R}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}_R^{(n)}(x) \sin \frac{ny}{R} .$$

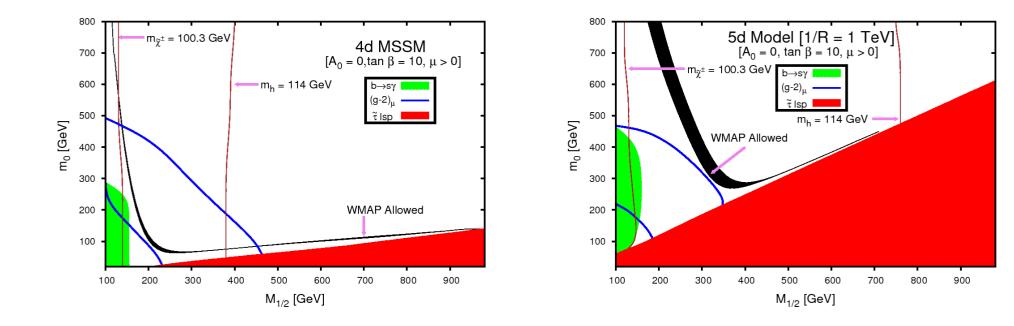
- Doubling of fermionic contributions in bulk,
- At the brane the odd wave-functions vanish.

gauginos, scalars, radiative EWSB



$$egin{aligned} M_1, M_2, M_3 &\sim & (0.4, 0.8, 3.0) imes M_{1/2} \ (\mbox{in 4d}) \,, & (0.7, 0.8, 2.0) imes M_{1/2} \ (\mbox{in 5d}) \ & m_{ ilde{Q}_3}^2 &\sim & m_0^2 + 5.5 M_{1/2}^2 \ (\mbox{in 4d}) \,, & m_0^2 + 3.5 M_{1/2}^2 \ (\mbox{in 5d}) \end{aligned}$$

 m_0 – $M_{1/2}$ plots



- 3 DM candidates: \tilde{N}_1 (LSP), γ_1 , $\tilde{\gamma}_1$. If KK parity is *not* conserved, then the usual LSP is the only candidate.
- Above plots drawn using micrOMEGAS.

In Future....

- Estimate limits on R^{-1} with MSSM in mind. Present limit in UED: $R^{-1} > 600$ GeV from all sorts of electroweak processes. We expect that the bound will be relaxed.
- Include the KK one-loop effects in the processes encoded in microOMEGAS.
- Tackle all 3 DM's together to obtain the allowed zone.

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