Gaugino condensation: 25 years later

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Based on recent work with K. Choi, A. Falkowski, M. Olechowski, S. Pokorski,

hep-th/0411066, hep-th/0503216, hep-ph/0702146

O. Lebedev, Y. Mambrini, V. Loewen, M. Ratz, hep-th0603047, hep-0612035

Outline

- Basic questions: moduli stabilization and Susy breakdown: Fluxes and Gaugino Condensation
- A large and a little hierarchy
- Mirage Mediation
- Distinct pattern of soft terms
- Some remarks on fine tuning
- Explicit schemes KKLT and LNR
- Robust prediction for gaugino masses
- The Gaugino Code
- Conclusions and outlook

Two Basic Questions

- origin of the small scale?
- stabilization of moduli?

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- stabilization of moduli?

Recent progress in

- moduli stabilization via fluxes in warped compactifications of Type IIB string theory

  (Dasgupta, Rajesh, Sethi, 1999; Giddings, Kachru, Polchinski, 2001)

- generalized flux compactifications of heterotic string theory

  (Becker, Becker, Dasgupta, Prokushkin, 2003; Gurrieri, Lukas, Micu, 2004)

- combined with gaugino condensates and "uplifting"

  (Kachru, Kallosh, Linde, Trivedi, 2003)

The role of gaugino condensates

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BREAKDOWN OF LOCAL SUPERSYMMETRY THROUGH GAUGE FERMION CONDENSATES

S. FERRARA, L. GIRARDELLO[1] and H.P. NILLES
CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

Received 7 February 1983

It is shown that gauge fermion condensates can break local supersymmetry in the presence of non-minimal gauge kinetic terms. The resulting low energy effective theory is derived. It admits new ways for a gravitino mass induced breakdown of the weak interactions.

25 years ago

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ABSTRACT

It is shown that gauge fermion condensates can break local supersymmetry in the presence of non-minimal gauge kinetic terms. The resulting low energy effective theory is derived. It admits new ways for a gravitino mass induced breakdown of the weak interactions.

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Ref.TH.3494-CERN
22 December 1982

Auxiliary field structure

We proceed to discuss the effect of gauge fermion condensation in this model. Supersymmetry is broken if auxiliary fields receive a vacuum expectation value. The auxiliary field h_i of the superfields S_i is given by [2)]

$$h_i = \exp\left(-G/2\right) G'_j \left(G''^{\,j}_{\,i}\right)^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} f'_k \lambda\lambda \left(G''^{\,k}_{\,i}\right)^{-1} \qquad (3)$$

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with contributions from

"fluxes" G'_j and gaugino condensate $(\lambda\lambda)$

Fluxes and gaugino condensation

Is there a general pattern of the soft mass terms?

We can write (from flux and gaugino condensate)

$$W = \text{something} - \exp(-X)$$

where "something" is small and X is moderately large.

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Is there a general pattern of the soft mass terms?

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where "something" is small and X is moderately large.

In fact in this simple scheme

$$X \sim \log(M_{\text{Planck}}/m_{3/2})$$

providing a "little" hierarchy.

(Choi, Falkowski, HPN, Olechowski, Pokorski, 2004)

Mixed Modulus Anomaly Mediation

The contribution from "Modulus Mediation" is therefore suppressed by the factor

$$X \sim \log(M_{\rm Planck}/m_{3/2})$$

Numerically this factor is given by: $X \sim 4\pi^2$.

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Thus the contribution due to "Anomaly Mediation" (suppressed by a loop factor) becomes competitive, leading to a Mixed Modulus-Anomaly-Mediation scheme.

For reasons that will be explained later we call this scheme

MIRAGE MEDIATION

(Loaiza, Martin, HPN, Ratz, 2005)

The little hierarchy

$$m_X \sim \langle X \rangle m_{3/2} \sim \langle X \rangle^2 m_{\rm soft}$$

is a generic signal of such a scheme

- moduli and gravitino are heavy
- gaugino mass spectrum is compressed

(Choi, Falkowski, HPN, Olechowski, 2005; Endo, Yamaguchi, Yoshioka, 2005; Choi, Jeong, Okumura, 2005)

- such a situation occurs if SUSY breaking is e.g. "sequestered" on a warped throat

(Kachru, McAllister, Sundrum, 2007)

Mirage Unification

Mirage Mediation provides a

- characteristic pattern of soft breaking terms.

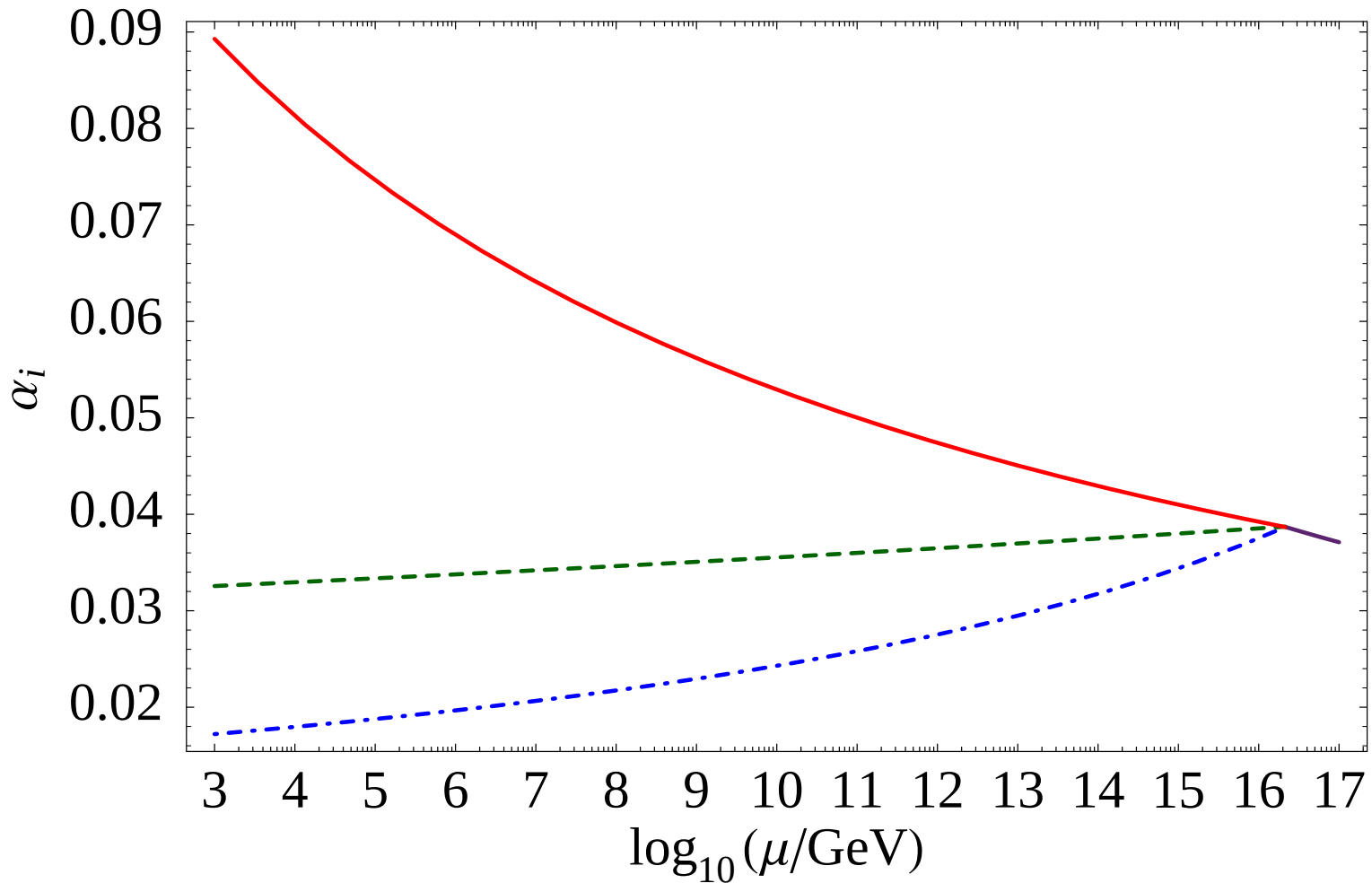
To see this, let us consider the gaugino masses

$$M_{1/2} = M_{\rm modulus} + M_{\rm anomaly}$$

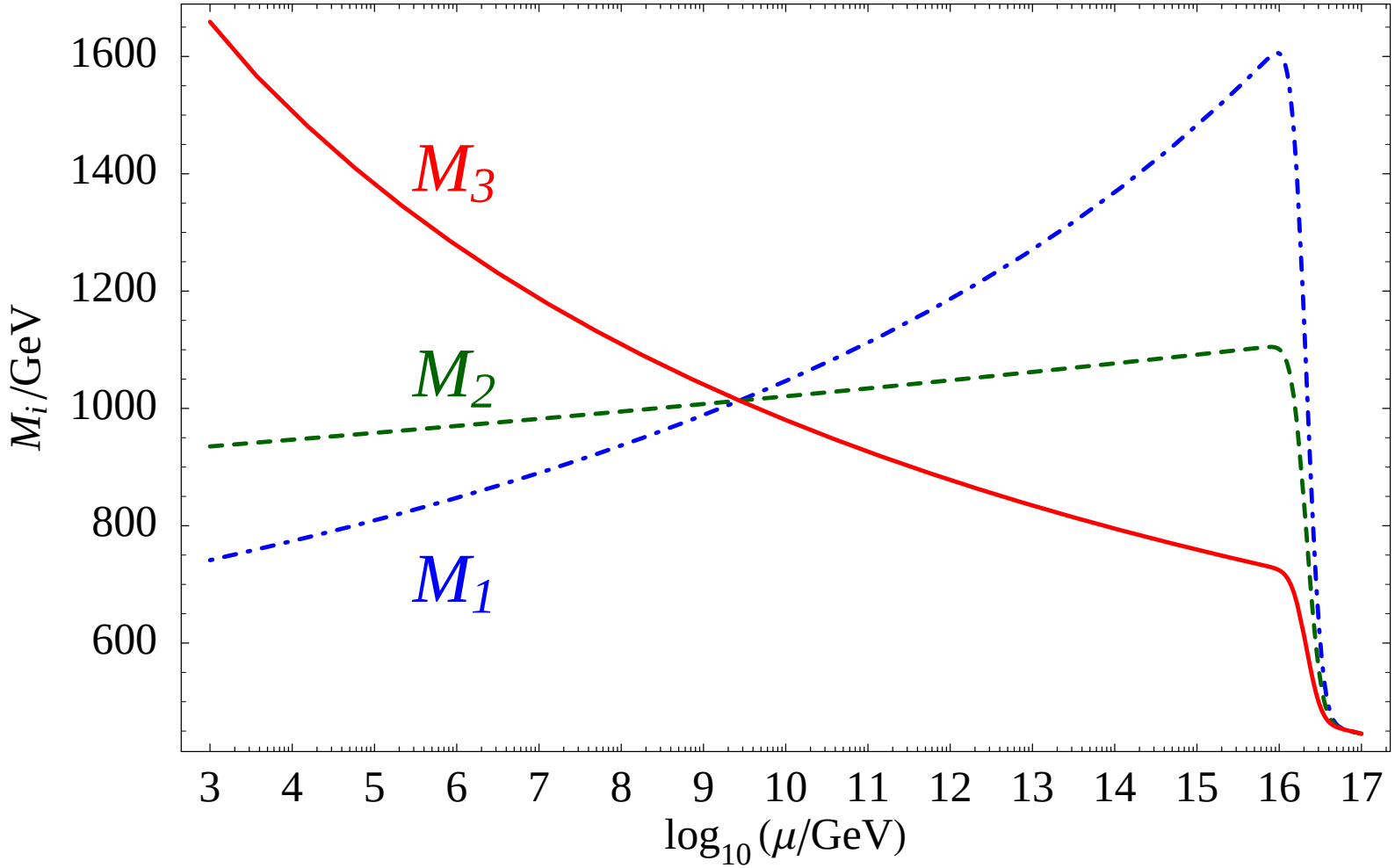
as a sum of two contributions of comparable size.

- $M_{\rm anomaly}$ is proportional to the β function,
  i.e. negative for the gluino, positive for the bino
- thus $M_{\rm anomaly}$ is non-universal below the GUT scale

Evolution of couplings



The Mirage Scale



(Lebedev, HPN, Ratz, 2005)

The Mirage Scale (II)

The gaugino masses coincide

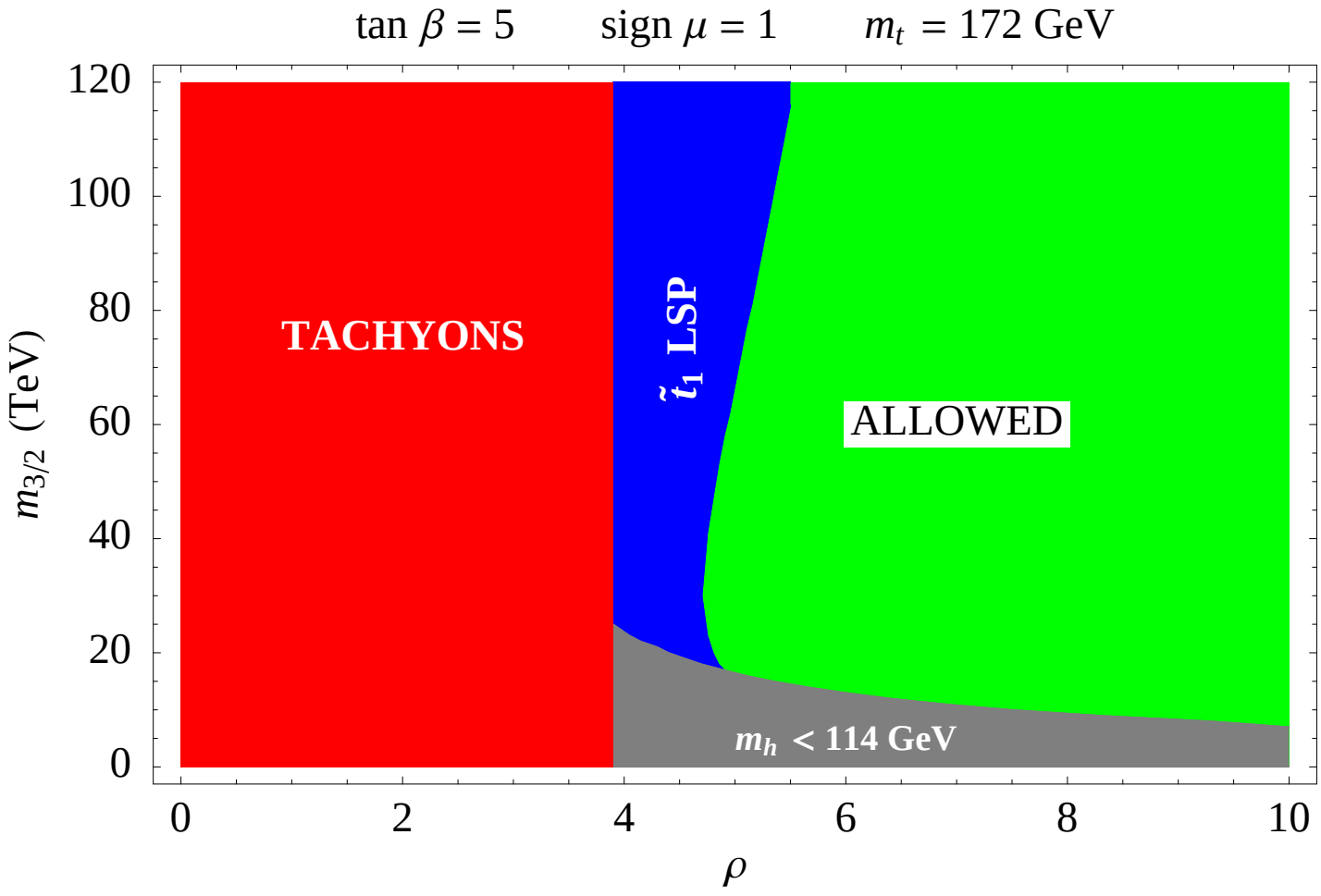
- above the GUT scale
- at the mirage scale $\mu_{\rm mirage} = M_{\rm GUT} \exp(-8\pi^2/\rho)$

where ρ denotes the "ratio" of the contribution of modulus vs. anomaly mediation. We write the gaugino masses as

$$M_a = M_s(\rho + b_a g_a^2) = \frac{m_{3/2}}{16\pi^2}(\rho + b_a g_a^2)$$

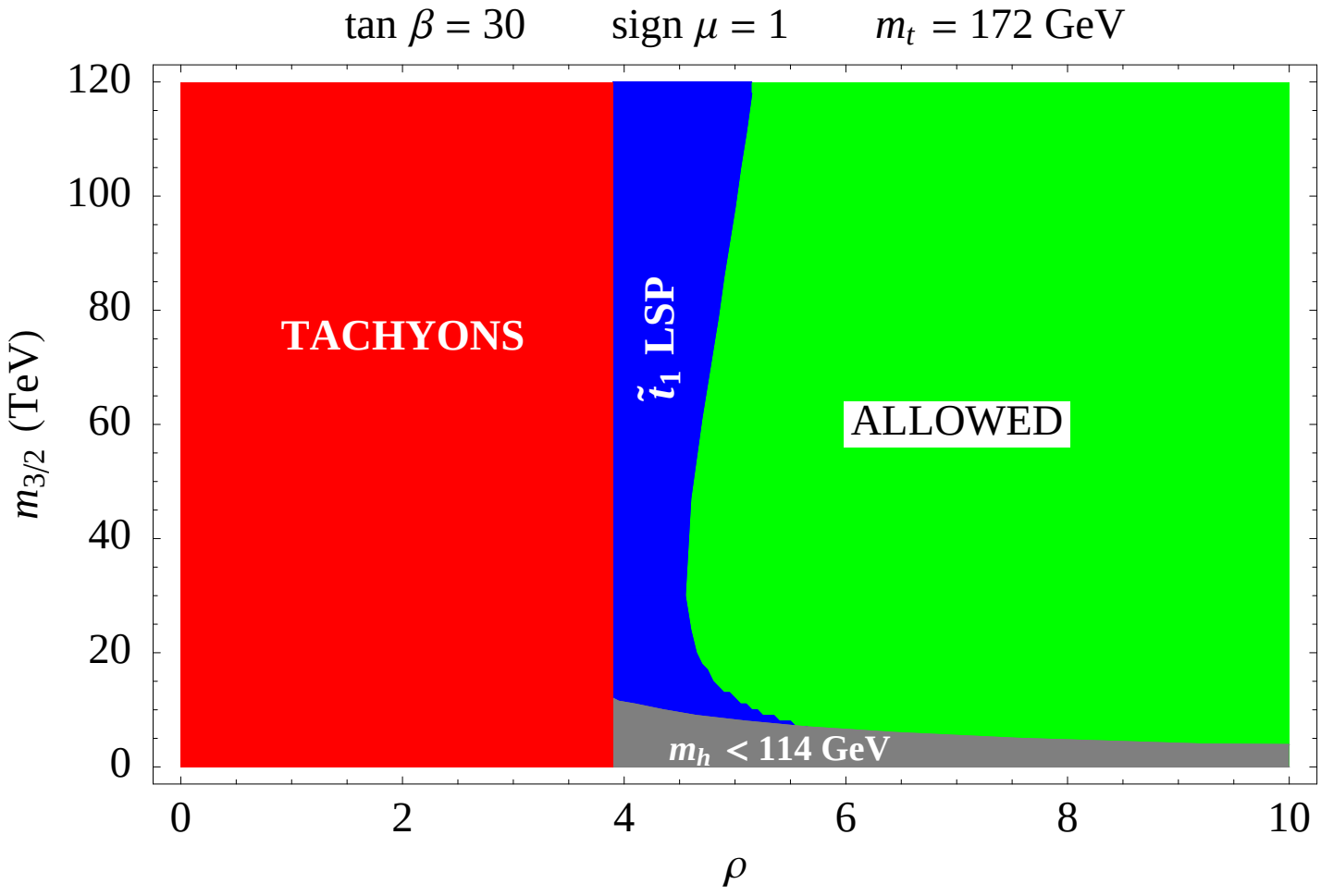
and $\rho \to 0$ corresponds to pure anomaly mediation.

Constraints on the mixing parameter



(Löwen, HPN, Ratz, 2006)

Constraints on ρ



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The “MSSM hierarchy problem”

The scheme predicts a rather high mass scale

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Thus we might worry about a fine-tuning to obtain

- the mass of the weak scale around 100 GeV from

$$\frac{m_Z^2}{2} = -\mu^2 + \frac{m_{H_d}^2 - m_{H_u}^2 \tan^2\beta}{\tan^2\beta - 1} ,$$

and there are large corrections to $m_{H_u}^2$.....

(Choi, Jeong, Kobayashi, Okumura, 2005)

The "MSSM hierarchy problem"?

The influence of the various soft terms is given by

$$m_Z^2 \simeq -1.8\,\mu^2 + 5.9\,M_3^2 - 0.4\,M_2^2 - 1.2\,m_{H_u}^2 + 0.9\,m^2_{q_{\rm L}^{(3)}} +$$
$$+ 0.7\,m^2_{u_{\rm R}^{(3)}} - 0.6\,A_t\,M_3 + 0.4\,M_2\,M_3 + \dots \ ,$$

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Mirage mediation improves the situation

- especially for small ρ
- because of a reduced gluino mass and a "compressed" spectrum of supersymmetric partners

(Choi, Jeong, Kobayashi, Okumura, 2005)

- explicit model building required

(Kitano, Nomura, 2005; Lebedev, HPN, Ratz, 2005; Pierce, Thaler, 2006; Dermisek, Kim, 2006; Ellis, Olive, Sandick, 2006; Martin, 2007)

Explicit schemes I

The different schemes depend on the mechanism of uplifting:

- uplifting with anti D3 branes

(Kachru, Kallosh, Linde, Trivedi, 2003)

  - $\rho \sim 5$ in the original KKLT scenario leading to
  - a mirage scale of approximately 10^{11} GeV

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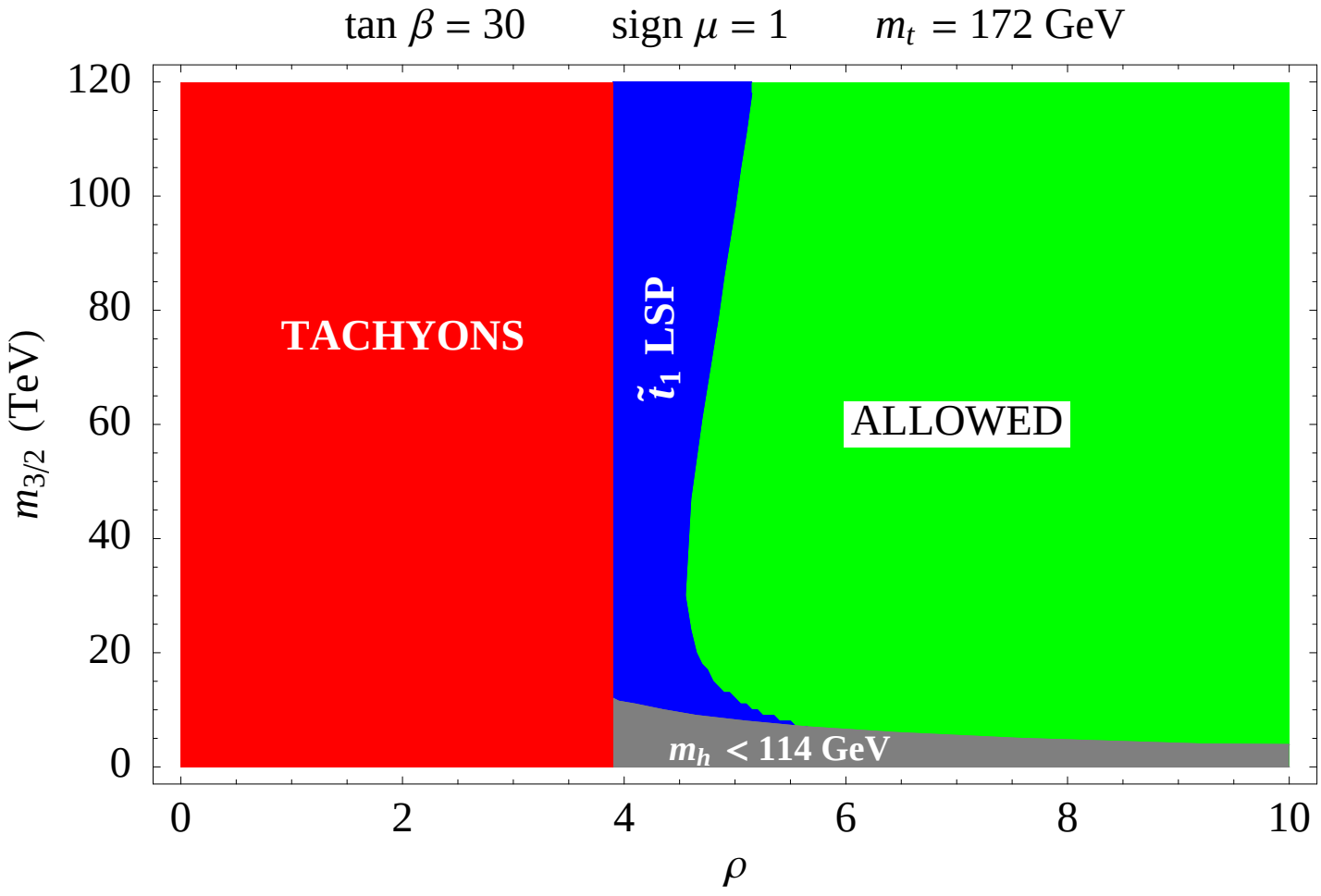
- This scheme leads to pure mirage mediation:
  - gaugino masses and
  - scalar masses
- both meet at a common mirage scale

Constraints on ρ



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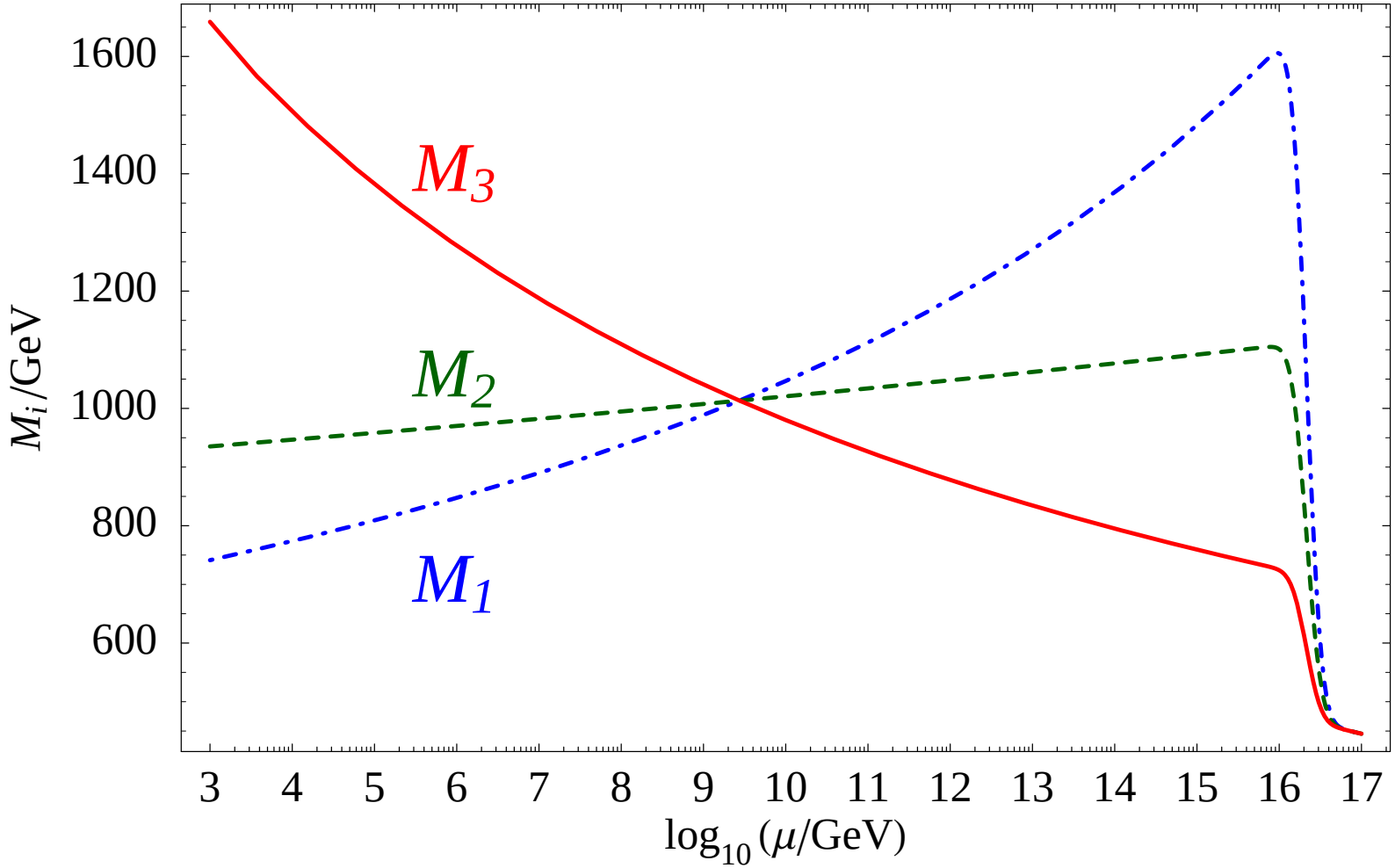

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Explicit schemes II

- uplifting via matter superpotentials

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  - allows a continuous variation of ρ
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- uplifting via matter superpotentials

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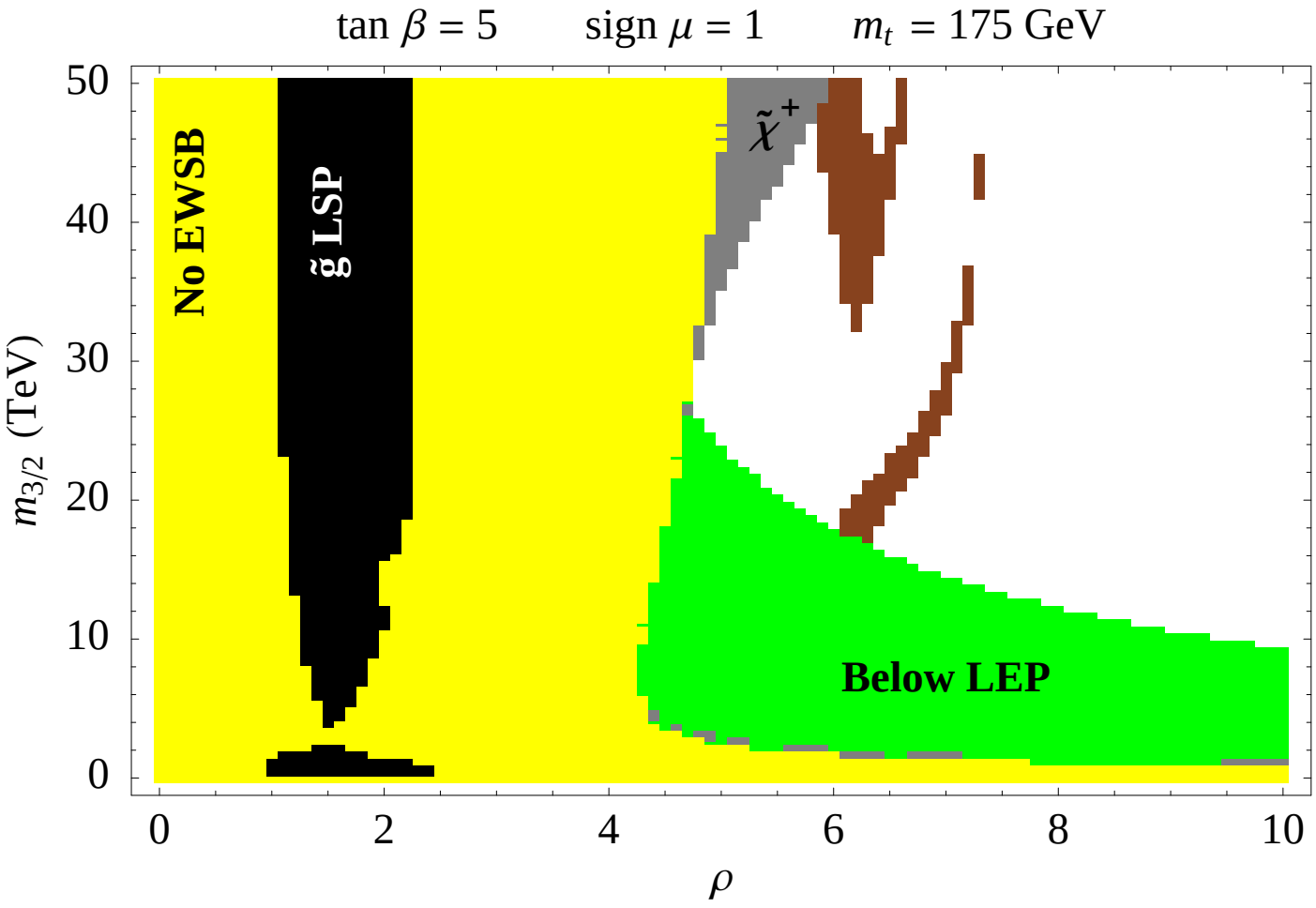
  - allows a continuous variation of ρ
  - leads to potentially new contributions to sfermion masses

- gaugino masses still meet at a mirage scale

- soft scalar masses might be dominated by modulus mediation

- similar constraints on the mixing parameter

Constraints on the mixing parameter



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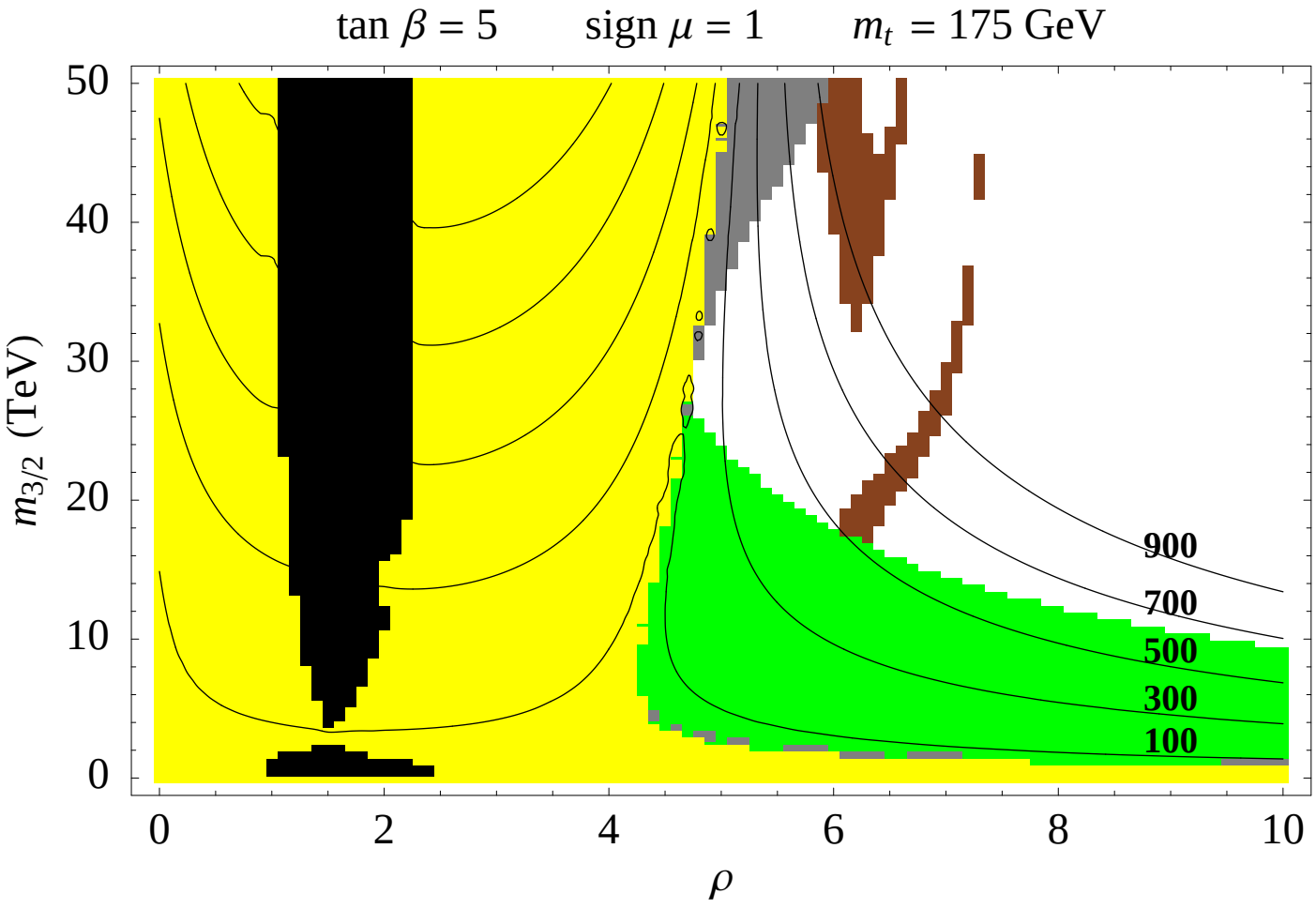

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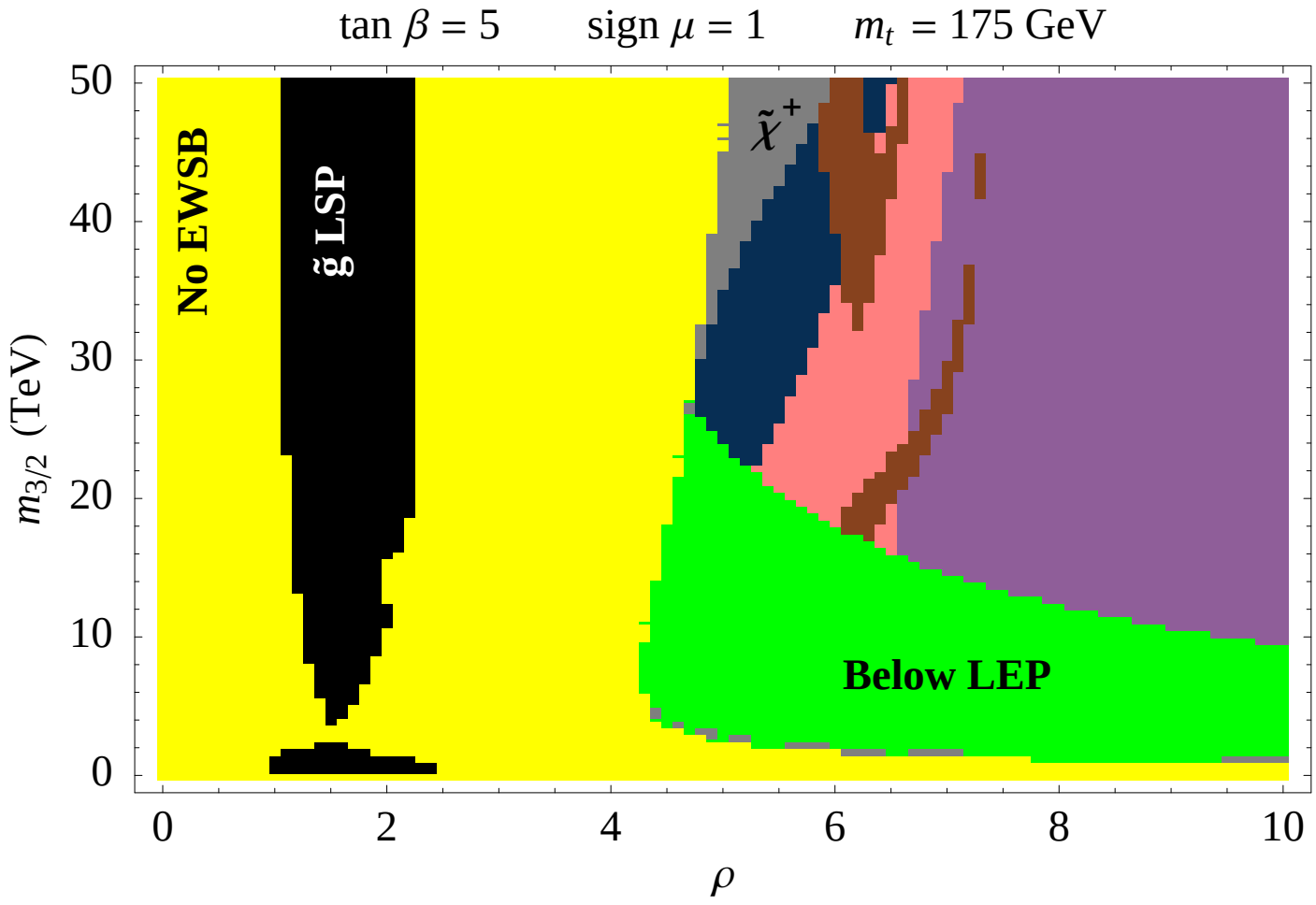

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Explicit schemes III

- This “relaxed” mirage mediation is rather common for schemes with F-term uplifting

  (Gomez-Reino, Scrucca; Dudas, Papineau, Pokorski; Abe, Higaki, Kobayashi, Omura; Lebedev, Löwen, Mambrini, HPN, Ratz ,2006)

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Main message

- predictions for gaugino masses are more robust than those for sfermion masses

mirage pattern for gaugino masses rather generic

Obstacles to D-term uplifting

In supergravity we have the relation

$$D \sim \frac{F}{W}$$

which implies that KKLT AdS minimum cannot be uplifted via D-terms.

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Moreover in these schemes we have

$$F \sim m_{3/2} M_{\rm Planck} \quad \text{and} \quad D \sim m_{3/2}^2 .$$

So if $m_{3/2} \ll M_{\rm Planck}$ the D-terms are irrelevant.

(Choi, Jeong, 2006)

The Gaugino Code

How can we test these ideas at the LHC?

Look for pattern of gaugino masses

Let us assume the

- low energy particle content of the MSSM
- measured values of gauge coupling constants

$$g_1^2 : g_2^2 : g_3^2 \simeq \ 1 : 2 : 6$$

The evolution of gauge couplings would then lead to unification at a GUT-scale around 10^{16} GeV

The Gaugino Code

Observe that

- evolution of gaugino masses is tied to evolution of gauge couplings
- for MSSM M_a/g_a^2 does not run (at one loop)

This implies

- robust prediction for gaugino masses
- gaugino mass relations are the key to reveal the underlying scheme

3 CHARACTERISTIC MASS PATTERNS

(Choi, HPN, 2007)

mSUGRA Pattern

Universal gaugino mass at the GUT scale

- mSUGRA pattern:

$$M_1 : M_2 : M_3 \simeq \ 1 : 2 : 6 \simeq \ g_1^2 : g_2^2 : g_3^2$$

as realized in popular schemes such as
gravity-, modulus-, gauge- and gaugino-mediation

This leads to

- LSP χ_1^0 predominantly Bino
- $M_{\rm gluino}/m_{\chi_1^0} \simeq 6$

as a characteristic signature of these schemes.

Anomaly Pattern

Gaugino masses below the GUT scale determined by the β functions

- anomaly pattern:

$$M_1 : M_2 : M_3 \simeq 3.3 : 1 : 9$$

at the TeV scale as the signal of anomaly mediation.

For the gauginos, this implies

- LSP χ_1^0 predominantly Wino
- $M_{\rm gluino}/m_{\chi_1^0} \simeq 9$

Pure anomaly mediation inconsistent, as sfermion masses are problematic in this scheme (tachyonic sleptons).

Mirage Pattern

Mixed boundary conditions at the GUT scale characterized by the parameter ρ
(the ratio of anomaly to modulus mediation).

- $M_1 : M_2 : M_3 \simeq 1 : 1.3 : 2.5$ for $\rho \simeq 5$
- $M_1 : M_2 : M_3 \simeq 1 : 1 : 1$ for $\rho \simeq 2$

The mirage scheme leads to

- LSP χ_1^0 predominantly Bino
- $M_{\rm gluino}/m_{\chi_1^0} < 6$
- a “compact” gaugino mass pattern.

Summary

In the calculation of the soft masses we get the most robust predictions for gaugino masses

- Modulus Mediation: (fWW with $f = f(\mathrm{Moduli})$)

If this is supressed we might have loop contributions, e.g.

- Anomaly Mediation

Summary

In the calculation of the soft masses we get the most robust predictions for gaugino masses

- Modulus Mediation: (fWW with $f = f(\mathrm{Moduli})$)

If this is supressed we might have loop contributions, e.g.

- Anomaly Mediation

How much can it be suppressed?

$$\log(m_{3/2}/M_{\mathrm{Planck}})$$

So we might expect

a mixture of tree level and loop contributions.

Conclusion

Mirage Mediation naturally appears in string theory models with background fluxes and gaugino condensation. It

- relieves cosmological problems of moduli and gravitino
- reduces the fine tuning of the weak scale
- gives a consistent neutralino dark matter candidate

Mirage mediation

- avoids the problems of conventional schemes like anomaly and modulus mediation
- is the correct way to implement anomaly mediation
- gives a consistent picture with very few parameters

Conclusion

The source of Mirage Mediation is the simutaneous appearance fluxes and gaugino condensates leading to a small parameter

$$X^{-1} \sim \log(m_{3/2}/M_{\rm Planck})$$

that leads to a (heavy) superpartner spectrum exhibiting

- a little hierarchy $m_X \sim \langle X \rangle m_{3/2} \sim \langle X \rangle^2 m_{\rm soft}$
- a rather heavy gravitino mass
- and an unusual relation between the gaugino masses.

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Mirage Mediation provides a distinct pattern of soft terms that could be tested at the LHC!