Flipped No-Scale Inflation

a Bridge between String Theory and Particle Physics?

Dimitri Nanopoulos
A NO-SCALE FRAMEWORK FOR SUBPLANCKIAN PHYSICS

DIMITRI V. NANOPOLOS
CMB: Opportunity & Challenge

- Unique probe of (very) high-energy scale
- Close to string scale?
- Detailed measurements ➞ Many probes of models of inflation
- Connection with collider physics via pattern of inflaton decay?
- Use string-motivated framework to construct models of inflation
- **No-scale supergravity ✗ flipped unification**
Slow-Roll Inflation

- Expansion driven by cosmological constant:
  \[ H^2 = \left( \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \right)^2 = \frac{\Lambda}{3} \]

- Getting small density perturbations requires a “small” potential:
  \[ \left( \frac{V}{\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 0.0275 \times M_{Pl} \]

- That is almost flat:
  \[ \epsilon = \frac{1}{2} M_{Pl}^2 \left( \frac{V'}{V} \right)^2 \]
  \[ \eta = M_{Pl}^2 \left( \frac{V''}{V} \right) \]

so as to get sufficient e-folds of expansion:

\[ N = \frac{v^2}{M_{Pl}^2} \int_{x_i}^{x_e} \left( \frac{V}{V'} \right) dx \]
Main CMB Observables

• Scalar and tensor perturbations

• Tilt in scalar spectrum (running down hill)
  \[ n_s = 1 - 6\epsilon + 2\eta \]

• Tensor perturbations = gravitational waves of quantum origin

• Tensor/scalar ratio:
  \[ r = 16\epsilon \]

• Are perturbations ~ Gaussian?
  – Look for deviations, e.g., \( f_{NL} \)

• Expected to be small in slow-roll models
Inflationary Landscape

Monomial Single-field potentials

Planck + other data + BICEP/Keck data

Starobinsky R + R^2 model, Higgs inflation, No-scale models

Data start to be sensitive to N_*
Starobinsky Model

- Non-minimal general relativity (singularity-free cosmology):
  \[ S = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} (R + R^2/6M^2) \]

- No scalar!

- Conformally equivalent to scalar field model:
  \[ S = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-\tilde{g}} \left[ \tilde{R} + (\partial_\mu \varphi')^2 - \frac{3}{2} M^2 (1 - e^{-\sqrt{2/3} \varphi'})^2 \right] \]

- Inflationary interpretation, calculation of perturbations:
  \[ \delta S_b = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \left[ \phi'^2 - \nabla_\alpha \phi \nabla^\alpha \phi + \left( \frac{\dddot{a}}{a} + M^2 a^2 \right) \phi^2 \right] \]
Inflation Cries out for Supersymmetry

• Want “elementary” scalar field
  (at least looks elementary at energies $< < M_P$)
• To get right magnitude of perturbations
  prefer mass $< < M_P$
  ($\sim 10^{13}$ GeV in simple $\varphi^2$ models)
• And/or prefer small self-coupling $\lambda < < 1$
• Both technically natural with supersymmetry

JE, Nanopoulos, Olive & Tamvakis 1983
No-Scale Supergravity Inflation

• Supersymmetry + gravity = Supergravity
• Include conventional matter?
• Potentials in generic supergravity models have ‘holes’ with depths $\sim - M_P^4$
• Exception: no-scale supergravity
• Appears in compactifications of string
• Flat directions, scalar potential $\sim$ global model + controlled corrections

Cremmer, Ferrara, Kounnas & Nanopoulos, 1983
Witten, 1985
JE, Enqvist, Nanopoulos, Olive & Srednicki, 1984
No Scale SUGRA: A Case Study in Reductionism

There is a function called the Kähler potential which must be specified by the model builder in order to fix the metric of superspace, and determine the scalar potential. It is not fixed by the symmetries of the theory. There is however a particularly natural choice.

\[ K = -3 \ln (T + T^* - \Sigma \phi_i^* \phi_i) \]

The scalar potential is flat and vanishing. Supersymmetry is BROKEN, and there is no cosmological constant. This is all desirable at the Tree Level.

\[ V_{SUGRA} = 0 \]

CONSTRAINT: \( m_0 = 0, \quad A = 0, \quad B = 0 \quad m_{1/2} \neq 0 \) for SUSY breaking

The gaugino mass \( m_{1/2} \) remains undetermined at the classical level.

All soft-terms though, are dynamically evolved in terms of only the single parameter \( m_{1/2} \), which may itself be determined by radiative corrections to the potential!

No-Scale Reunion
No-Scale Supergravity

Natural vanishing of cosmological constant (tree level) with the supersymmetry scale not fixed at lowest order. (Also arises in generic 4d reductions of string theory.)

\[ K = -3 \ln(T + T^* - \phi^i \phi_i^*/3) \]

\[ V = e^{\frac{2}{3} K} \left| \frac{\partial W}{\partial \phi^i} \right|^2 \]

Globally supersymmetric potential once \( K \) (canonical) picks up a vev
SU(N, 1) INFLATION

John ELLIS, K. ENQVIST, D.V. NANOPoulos
CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

K.A. OLIVE
Astrophysics Theory Group, Fermilab, Batavia, IL 60510, USA
and
M. SREDNICKI
Department of Physics, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA

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We present a simple model for primordial inflation in the context of SU(N, 1) no-scale $n = 1$ supergravity. Because the model at zero temperature very closely resembles global supersymmetry, minima with negative cosmological constants do not exist, and it is easy to have a long inflationary epoch while keeping density perturbations of the right magnitude and satisfying other cosmological constraints. We pay specific attention to satisfying the thermal constraint for inflation, i.e. the existence of a high temperature minimum at the origin.

JE, Enqvist, Nanopoulos, Olive & Srednicki, 1984

• No ‘holes’ in effective potential with negative cosmological constant
No-Scale models revisited

Can we find a model consistent with Planck?  

Start with WZ model:  

$$W = \frac{\hat{\mu}}{2} \Phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{3} \Phi^3$$

Assume now that $T$ picks up a vev:  $2\langle \text{Re } T \rangle = c$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{c}{(c - |\phi|^2/3)^2} |\partial_\mu \phi|^2 - \frac{\hat{V}}{(c - |\phi|^2/3)^2}$$

Redefine inflaton to a canonical field $\chi$

$$\hat{V} = |W_\phi|^2$$

$$\phi = \sqrt{3c} \tanh \left( \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$
No-Scale models revisited

The potential becomes:

\[
V = \mu^2 \left| \sinh\left(\frac{\chi}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \left( \cosh\left(\frac{\chi}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - \frac{3\lambda}{\mu} \sinh\left(\frac{\chi}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right) \right|^2
\]

\[\hat{\mu} = \mu \sqrt{c/3}\]

For \(\lambda=\mu/3\), this is exactly the \(R + R^2\) potential

\[
V = \mu^2 e^{-\sqrt{2/3}x} \sinh^2\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{6}}\right)
\]

\[\chi = \frac{(x + iy)}{\sqrt{2}}\]
No-Scale models revisited

The potential becomes:

\[ V = \mu^2 \sinh(\chi/\sqrt{3}) \left( \cosh(\chi/\sqrt{3}) - \frac{3\lambda}{\mu} \sinh(\chi/\sqrt{3}) \right) \]

For \( \lambda = \mu/3 \), this is exactly the \( R + R^2 \) potential and Starobinsky model of inflation

\[ V = \mu^2 e^{-\sqrt{2/3}x} \sinh^2(x/\sqrt{6}) \]

Have so far assumed a vev for one of the two fields

\[ K = -3 \ln \left( T + T^* - \frac{|\phi|^2}{3} + \frac{(T + T^* - 1)^4 + d(T - T^*)^4}{\Lambda^2} \right) \]
How many e-Folds of Inflation?

- General expression:

\[ N_* = 67 - \ln \left( \frac{k_*}{a_0 H_0} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left( \frac{V_*^2}{M_P^4 \rho_{\text{end}}} \right) + \frac{1 - 3 w_{\text{int}}}{12(1 + w_{\text{int}})} \ln \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{reh}}}{\rho_{\text{end}}} \right) - \frac{1}{12} \ln g_{\text{th}} \]

- In no-scale supergravity models:

\[ N_* = 68.659 - \ln \left( \frac{k_*}{a_0 H_0} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left( A_{S_*} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left( N_* - \sqrt{\frac{3}{8} \frac{\phi_{\text{end}}}{M_P}} + \frac{3}{4} e^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{8} \frac{\phi_{\text{end}}}{M_P}}} \right) + \frac{1 - 3 w_{\text{int}}}{12(1 + w_{\text{int}})} \left( 2.030 + 2 \ln \left( \Gamma_\phi / m \right) - 2 \ln (1 + w_{\text{eff}}) - 2 \ln (0.81 - 1.10 \ln \delta) \right) - \frac{1}{12} \ln g_{\text{th}} \]

Amplitude of perturbations

Equation of state during inflaton decay

Inflaton decay rate

Prospective constraint on inflaton models?

Figure 2: Evolution of physical wavelengths as labelled by their inverse wavenumber $k_p^{-1}$ during inflation (below the x-axis) and during the post-inflationary epoch (above the x-axis). The solid (blue) line represents the Hubble radius, $H^{-1}$, in a Universe dominated by a radiation fluid $w = 1/3$, the dashed (red) line is the Hubble radius, $H^{-1}$, in a post-inflationary era dominated by a pressureless fluid, $w = 0$. We compare the evolution of a physical mode $k_x$ that re-enters at CMB decoupling in the standard scenario (Radiation $\rightarrow$ Matter $\rightarrow$ Dark energy) with a mode $k'_x$ that re-enters at CMB decoupling in the nonthermal scenario (Matter $\rightarrow$ Radiation $\rightarrow$ Matter $\rightarrow$ Dark Energy). These modes exit the Hubble radius at different times during inflation, $t_x$ and $t'_x$, which translates into a shift in the number of e-folds $\Delta N = H \Delta t$. The corresponding shift in the pivot scale or any co-moving mode is given by $k'_x = k_x e^{-\Delta N}$. 

Planck Constraints on # of e-Folds

- Starobinsky-like no-scale models

Inflationary Dream

- String-inspired inflationary model with inflation by a Kähler modulus:

\[
K \equiv - \sum_i N_i \ln (T_i + T_i^*)
\]

\[
n_s = 1 - \frac{2}{N_*}, \quad r = \frac{8}{B^2 N_*^2}
\]

- \(N_i = 1\)
- \(N_*\) in [44, 59]
Starobinsky-like Inflation, Supercosmology and Neutrino Masses in No-Scale Flipped SU(5)

John Ellis\textsuperscript{a}, Marcos A. G. Garcia\textsuperscript{b}, Natsumi Nagata\textsuperscript{c}, Dimitri V. Nanopoulos\textsuperscript{d} and Keith A. Olive\textsuperscript{e}

\textsuperscript{a}Theoretical Particle Physics and Cosmology Group, Department of Physics, King’s College London, London WC2R 2LS, United Kingdom; Theoretical Physics Department, CERN, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

\textsuperscript{b}Physics \& Astronomy Department, Rice University, Houston, TX 77005, USA

\textsuperscript{c}Department of Physics, University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

\textsuperscript{d}George P. and Cynthia W. Mitchell Institute for Fundamental Physics and Astronomy, Texas A\&M University, College Station, TX 77843, USA; Astroparticle Physics Group, Houston Advanced Research Center (HARC), Mitchell Campus, Woodlands, TX 77381, USA; Academy of Athens, Division of Natural Sciences, Athens 10679, Greece

\textsuperscript{e}William I. Fine Theoretical Physics Institute, School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA

ABSTRACT

We embed a flipped SU(5) × U(1) GUT model in a no-scale supergravity framework, and discuss its predictions for cosmic microwave background observables, which are similar to those of the Starobinsky model of inflation. Measurements of the tilt in the spectrum of scalar perturbations in the cosmic microwave background, $n_s$, constrain significantly the model parameters. We also discuss the model’s predictions for neutrino masses, and pay particular attention to the behaviours of scalar fields during and after inflation, reheating and the GUT phase transition. We argue in favor of strong reheating in order to avoid excessive entropy production which could dilute the generated baryon asymmetry.

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A Model of Everything

- Simple GUT models (SU(5), SO(10)) not obtained from weakly-coupled string
  - They need adjoint Higgs, …
- **Flipped SU(5)×U(1) derived**, has advantages
  - Small (5-, 10-dimensional) Higgs representations
  - Long-lived proton, neutrino masses, leptogenesis, …
- Construct model of Starobinsky-like inflation within flipped SU(5)×U(1) framework

Flipped SU(5) × U(1) GUT Model

**Fields:**
- Matter: \( F_i = (10, 1)_i \) \( \cong \{ d^c, Q, \nu^c \}_i \)
- \( \bar{f}_i = (\overline{5}, -3)_i \) \( \cong \{ u^c, L \}_i \)
- \( \ell^c_i = (1, 5)_i \) \( \cong \{ e^c \}_i \)
- Higgs: \( H = (10, 1) \)
  \( \bar{H} = (\overline{10}, -1) \)
  \( h = (5, -2) \)
  \( \bar{h} = (\overline{5}, 2) \)

**Singlets:** \( \phi_a = (1, 0) \), \( a = 0, \ldots, 3 \)

**Superpotential:**
\[
W = \lambda_1^{ij} F_i F_j h + \lambda_2^{ij} F_i \bar{f}_j \bar{h} + \lambda_3^{ij} \bar{f}_i \ell^c_j h + \lambda_4 HHh + \lambda_5 \bar{H} \bar{H} \bar{h} + \lambda_6^{ia} F_i \bar{H} \phi_a + \lambda_7^{ic} h \bar{h} \phi_a + \lambda_8^{abc} \phi_a \phi_b \phi_c + \mu^{ab} \phi_a \phi_b,
\]

**No-scale Kähler potential:**
\[
K = -3 \ln \left[ T + \bar{T} - \frac{1}{3} \left( |\phi_a|^2 + |\ell^c|^2 + f^\dagger f + h^\dagger h + \bar{h}^\dagger \bar{h} + F^\dagger F + H^\dagger H + \bar{H}^\dagger \bar{H} \right) \right]
\]

**D-terms:**
\[
D^a D_a = \left( \frac{3}{10} g_5^2 + \frac{1}{80} g_X^2 \right) \left( |\tilde{\nu}_i^c|^2 + |\tilde{\nu}_H^c|^2 - |\tilde{\nu}_{\bar{H}}^c|^2 \right)^2
\]

**Symmetry breaking:** \( SU(5) \times U(1) \rightarrow SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \)

**Proton lifetime:**
\[
\tau_p = 4.6 \times 10^{35} \times \left( \frac{M_{32}}{10^{16} \text{ GeV}} \right)^4 \times \left( \frac{0.0374}{\alpha_5(M_{32})} \right)^2 \text{ yrs}
\]

*JE, Garcia, Nagata, Nanopoulos & Olive, arXiv:1704.07331*
Starobinsky-Like Inflation

• Need superpotential:

\[ W \supset m \left( \frac{S^2}{2} - \frac{S^3}{3\sqrt{3}} \right) \]

• Identify inflaton $S$ with some combination of $\Phi_\alpha$, consider 2 scenarios:

• 1) **Hierarchy of scalars** with one light eigenstate $\Phi_0^D$:

\[ \mu_D^{ab} = \text{diag} \left( m/2, \mu_D^{11}, \mu_D^{22}, \mu_D^{33} \right), \quad \mu_D^{ab} \leq M_{\text{GUT}} \quad : \quad \text{det} \mu^{ab} \ll M_{\text{GUT}}^4 \]

• “Starobinsky” condition:

\[ -3\sqrt{3} \lambda_{000}^{000} = m \]

\[ V_F \simeq \frac{3}{4} m^2 \left( 1 - e^{-\sqrt{2/3} s} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \sinh^2(\sqrt{2/3} s) \sum_i |\lambda_6^{i0}|^2 (|\tilde{\nu}_H^c|^2 + |\tilde{\nu}_i^c|^2) \]

\[ + \frac{1}{8} m^2 e^{\sqrt{2/3} s} \left( |\tilde{\nu}_H^c|^2 + \sum_i |\tilde{\nu}_i^c|^2 \right) + \cdots \]

* Consider later scenario **2) no scalar mass hierarchy**
Starobinsky-Like Inflation in Scenario (1)

- Consider case of (relatively) large $\lambda$: $\lambda_{8ij}^{0ij} \geq \mu_{ij}^{ij}$
- Potential
- Where

$$V \sim \frac{3}{4} m^2 \left(1 - e^{-\sqrt{2/3}s}\right)^2 + \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{4} m\Lambda e^{-s/\sqrt{6}} \sinh^3(s/\sqrt{6})$$

$$\Lambda \equiv -\sum_{i,j}(\lambda_{8ij}^{0ij})^{-1}\lambda_{8i0}^{0i}\lambda_{80j}^{00} + \text{h.c.}$$

Graphs showing the potential $V/m^2$ vs. $s$ for different values of $\Lambda$ and the resulting constraints on $N_s$ and $r$ for $\Lambda = 0$ and $\Lambda = 10^{-8}, 10^{-9}, 10^{-10}, 10^{-11}$.
Consider case of (relatively) small $\lambda$:

$$V_{\text{inf}} \simeq \frac{3}{4} m^2 \left(1 - e^{-\sqrt{2/3}s}\right)^2 + 81 m \sinh^4(s/\sqrt{6}) \left(\tanh(s/\sqrt{6}) - 1\right) \sum_i \left[\mu_i^{-1}(\lambda^{00i}_8)^2 + \text{h.c.}\right]$$

where

$$\Lambda' = -\sum_a \mu_i^{-1}(\lambda^{00i}_8)^2 + \text{h.c.}$$

Starobinsky-Like Inflation in Scenario (1)
Starobinsky-Like Inflation in Scenario (2)

- Multiple light singlet states: correction to Starobinsky potential:
  \[ \Delta V_{\text{inf}} \sim \frac{\sqrt{3} m \sinh(\sqrt{2/3} s) \Lambda_1^2}{2(1 + \tanh(s/\sqrt{6})) \Lambda_2} \sim m \frac{\sqrt{3} \Lambda_1^2}{8 \Lambda_2} e^{\sqrt{2/3} s} \]
  where \( \lambda_8^{00i} S \sim \mu_0^i \sim \Lambda_1 \) and \( \lambda_8^{0ij} S \sim \mu^{ij} \sim \Lambda_2 \).

- Multi-field effects not a problem, steep valley:
Constraints including numerical calculations of evolution of inflaton and other scalar fields
Neutrino Masses & Mixing

• Consider 2 options:
  • (A) Inflaton decouples from neutrinos
    – Inflaton decays to Higgs(inos): leptogenesis difficult
  • (B) Inflaton couples to neutrinos

\[ \mathcal{L}_{\text{mass}}^{(i')} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \nu_i & \nu_i^c & \tilde{S} \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \lambda_2^{i'i'}\langle \bar{h}_0 \rangle & 0 \\ \lambda_2^{i'i'}\langle \bar{h}_0 \rangle & 0 & \lambda_6^{i'0}\langle \bar{\nu}_H^c \rangle \\ 0 & \lambda_6^{i'0}\langle \bar{\nu}_H^c \rangle & m \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} \nu_i' \\ \nu_i^c \\ \tilde{S} \end{array} \right) + \text{h.c.} \]

• Double seesaw mass matrix, 2 heavy states, couplings

\[ W = \lambda_2^{i'j} (\cos \theta N_{i'1} - \sin \theta N_{i'2}) L_j h_u \]

where \( \tan 2\theta = -\frac{2\lambda_6^{i'0}\langle \bar{\nu}_H^c \rangle}{m} \)

• Constraints from neutrino data, easier leptogenesis
Neutrino Masses & Inflaton Coupling

- To avoid overproduction of dark matter via gravitinos if no later entropy:

\[ |y| < 2.7 \times 10^{-5} \left( 1 + 0.56 \frac{m_{1/2}^2}{m_{3/2}^2} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{m_{\text{LSP}}} \right) \]

- With entropy factor \( \Delta \), if inflaton couples to neutrinos:

\[ |\lambda^{i'j'}_2 \sin \theta| \lesssim 10^{-5} \Delta \]

- Normal neutrino mass hierarchy preferred

\[ m_{\nu_1} \simeq 10^{-9} \times \left( \frac{\lambda_{10}^6}{10^{-3}} \right)^{-2} \left( \frac{|\bar{\nu}_R^c|}{10^{16} \text{ GeV}} \right)^{-2} \left( \frac{m}{3 \times 10^{13} \text{GeV}} \right) \text{ eV} \]

\[ m_{\nu_2} \simeq |\delta m^2|^{1/2} \simeq 9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV} \]

\[ m_{\nu_3} \simeq |\Delta m^2|^{1/2} \simeq 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ eV} \]

- Weak or strong reheating? Much much extra entropy?
The GUT Phase Transition

- At the end of inflation, flipped $SU(5) \times U(1)$ unbroken.
- At lower scales, $\alpha_5$ increases, condensates form breaking $SU(5)$:
  \[ g^2(\Lambda_c)\Delta C \equiv g^2(\Lambda_c)(C_c - C_1 - C_2) \approx 4, \quad \alpha_c \equiv \alpha(\Lambda_c) \approx \frac{1}{\pi \Delta C} \]
- Typical condensation scale: $\Lambda_c \approx 4 \times 10^{-7} M_{GUT} \approx 5 \times 10^9$ GeV
- Temperature-dependent effective potential
- Possibility of trapping at origin, excessive entropy release: avoid if $T_{\text{reh}} \gtrsim \Lambda_c$. 

Entropy Release & Baryogenesis

- Entropy release

\[ \Delta \simeq 8 \times 10^3 \lambda_{1,2,3,7}^{-2} \left( \frac{g_{d\Phi}}{43/4} \right)^{1/4} \left( \frac{915/4}{g_{\text{dec}}} \right) \left( \frac{\langle \Phi \rangle}{5 \times 10^{15} \text{GeV}} \right) \left( \frac{10 \text{ TeV}}{m_{F,F',f,c,\tilde{f},\phi_a}/|m_\Phi|} \right)^{1/2} \]

- Relaxes gravitino production constraint, little effect on number of inflationary e-folds:

\[ \Delta N_{\ast}^{\text{max}} \simeq -4 \times 10^{-3} \ln \Delta \]

- Standard leptogenesis if inflaton couples to neutrinos:

\[ \epsilon \simeq - \frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\left( U_{\nu c}^\dagger \mathcal{L}_D^2 U_{\nu c} \right)_{11}} \sum_{i=2,3} \text{Im} \left[ \left( U_{\nu c}^\dagger \mathcal{L}_2^2 U_{\nu c} \right)_{i1}^2 \right] \frac{m}{M_i} \]

\[ \frac{n_B}{s} \simeq 3.8 \times 10^{-11} \delta f \lambda_{1,2,3,7}^2 \lambda_6^{-2} \left( \frac{43/4}{g_{d\Phi}} \right)^{1/4} \left( \frac{915/4}{g_{\text{reh}}} \right)^{1/4} \left( \frac{g_{\text{dec}}}{915/4} \right) \left( \frac{y}{10^{-5}} \right) \times \left( \frac{5 \times 10^{15} \text{GeV}}{\langle \Phi \rangle} \right)^2 \left( \frac{m_{F,F',f,c,\tilde{f},\phi_a}/|m_\Phi|}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{m}{3 \times 10^{13} \text{GeV}} \right)^{1/2} \]

No-Scale Framework for Particle Physics & Dark Matter

• Incorporating LHC constraints, Higgs mass, flavour, supersymmetric dark matter, Starobinsky-like inflation, leptogenesis, neutrino masses, ...

JE, Nanopoulos & Olive, arXiv:1310.4770 (~ gluino mass)
All points $0.1093 \leq \Omega h^2 \leq 0.1221$ and $172.2 \leq m_1 \leq 174.4$ GeV

$m_1 = 125.09 \pm 0.24$ GeV (1σ)

Experimental Uncertainty

Cross-section region
$3.50 \leq \sigma(b \to W^+\tau^-) \leq 3.53 \times 10^{-4}$
$3.25 \leq \sigma(t \to W^\tau \mu^-) \leq 3.28 \times 10^{-9}$
$1.8 \leq \Delta A_t \leq 2.3 \times 10^{-10}$
$1.0 \leq \sigma_{\gamma^*} \leq 1.3 \times 10^{-11}$ pb
$4 \leq \sigma_{\gamma^*} \leq 6 \times 10^{-9}$ pb
$1.2 \leq r \leq 1.4 \times 10^{-9}$ pb

$F_{50}(5)$ Allowable Gluino Mass

$M_{\text{gluino}} = 1.9$ TeV

$m = 125.09$ GeV, $M_{\text{higgs}} = 2$ TeV, $m = 174.4$ GeV

$m = 125.09$ GeV, $M_{\text{higgs}} = 2$ TeV, $m = 174.4$ GeV
\[ pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t} \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \]

**CMS Preliminary**

35.9 fb\(^{-1}\) (13 TeV)

- SUS-16-033, 0-lep (\(H_T^{\text{miss}}\))
- SUS-16-036, 0-lep (\(M_{T2}\))
- SUS-16-037, 1-lep (\(M_J\))
- SUS-16-035, \(\geq 2\)-lep (SS)

\[ \pm 1\sigma = (m_\chi = 125.09 \pm 0.24, m_\tilde{g} = 173.21 \pm 0.87, \Omega m^2 = 0.1166 \pm 0.0032) \]

\[ \pm 2\sigma = (m_\chi = 125.09 \pm 0.48, m_\tilde{g} = 173.21 \pm 1.75, \Omega m^2 = 0.1166 \pm 0.0064) \]
Starobinsky-like inflation can be embedded within flipped SU(5)×U(1) model

Inflaton coupling to neutrinos preferred for baryogenesis – implications for neutrino masses

Prefer strong reheating after inflation for same reason

Example how inflation can connect string theory (no-scale supergravity, GUT derived from string) with particle physics accessible to experiment (neutrinos, dark matter, proton decay, LHC, …)
THANK YOU
VERY MUCH