

(SOME) OPEN PROBLEMS IN THEORETICAL PARTICLE PHYSICS

MSc Theses / research opportunities

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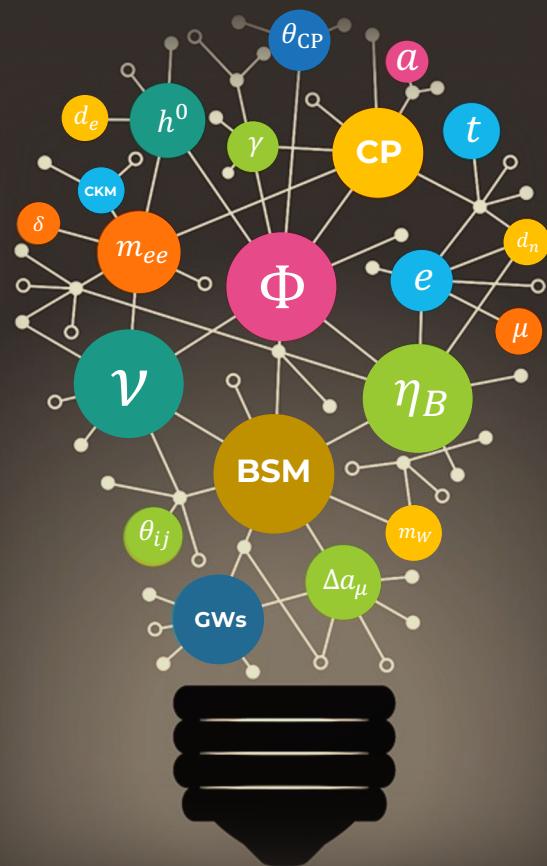
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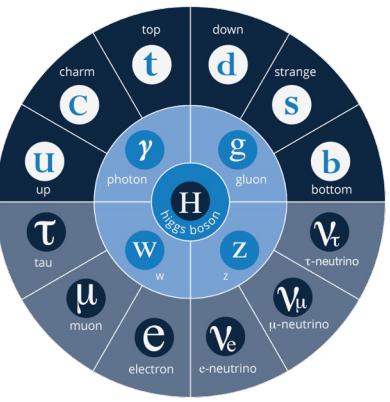
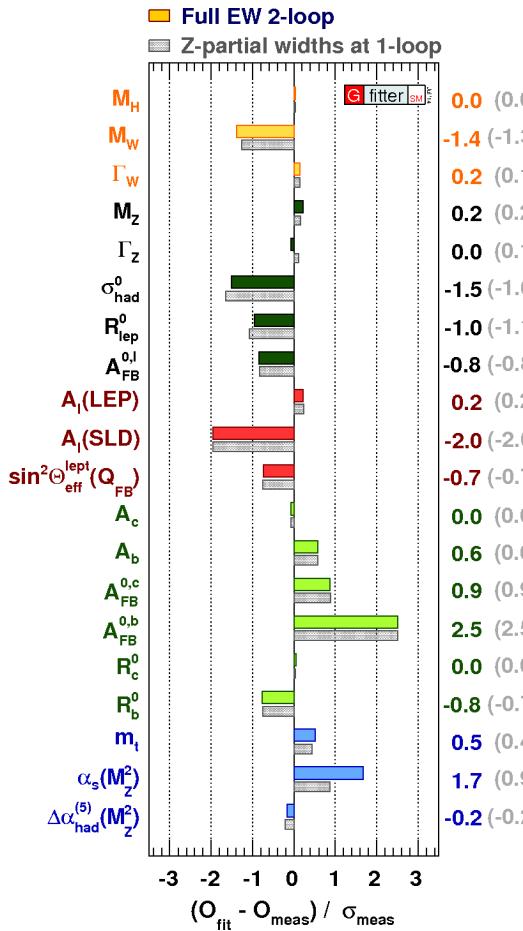
9th Mini-School on Particle and Astroparticle Physics

Inatel – Oeiras (5,6 fevereiro 2024)



THE (ALMOST) PERFECT THEORY

As you may have realised by now, the **Standard Model (SM)** is a very successful theory.



But...It is
not
perfect!

In fact it's incomplete...

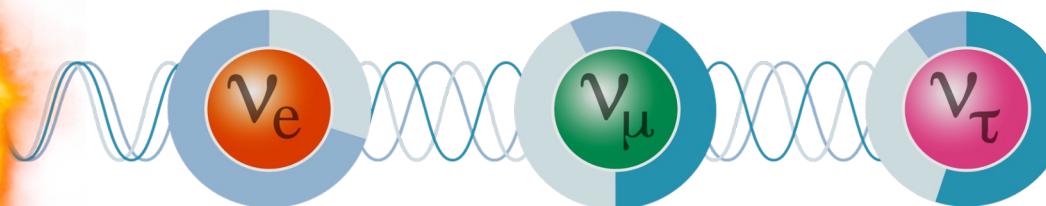
$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{SM} = & -\frac{1}{2} \partial_\nu g_\mu^a \partial_\nu g_\mu^a - g_s f^{abc} \partial_\mu g_\mu^a g_\mu^b g_\nu^c - \frac{1}{4} g_s^2 f^{abc} f^{ade} g_\mu^b g_\nu^c g_\mu^d g_\nu^e - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - \\
 & M^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\nu Z_\mu^0 \partial_\nu Z_\mu^0 - \frac{1}{2 c_w^2} M^2 Z_\mu^0 Z_\mu^0 - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu A_\nu \partial_\mu A_\nu - i g c_w (\partial_\nu Z_\mu^0 (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - \\
 & W_\nu^+ W_\mu^-) - Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - W_\mu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) + Z_\mu^0 (W_\nu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - W_\nu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+)) - \\
 & i g s_w (\partial_\nu A_\mu (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - W_\nu^+ W_\mu^-) - A_\nu (W_\mu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - W_\mu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) + A_\mu (W_\nu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - \\
 & W_\nu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+)) - \frac{1}{2} g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- W_\nu^+ W_\nu^- + \frac{1}{2} g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- + g^2 c_w^2 (Z_\mu^0 W_\mu^+ Z_\nu^0 W_\nu^- - \\
 & Z_\mu^0 Z_\nu^0 W_\mu^+ W_\nu^-) + g^2 s_w^2 (A_\mu W_\mu^+ A_\nu W_\nu^- - A_\mu A_\nu W_\mu^+ W_\nu^-) + g^2 s_w c_w (A_\mu Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - \\
 & W_\nu^+ W_\mu^-) - 2 A_\mu Z_\mu^0 W_\nu^+ W_\nu^-) - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\mu H - 2 M^2 \alpha_h H^2 - \partial_\mu \phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^0 - \\
 & \beta_h \left(\frac{2M^2}{g^2} + \frac{2M}{g} H + \frac{1}{2} (H^2 + (\phi^0)^2 + 2\phi^+ \phi^-) \right) + \frac{2M^4}{g^2} - \alpha_h - \\
 & g \alpha_h M (H^3 + H \phi^0 \phi^+ + 2H \phi^0 \phi^-) - \\
 & \frac{1}{8} g^2 \alpha_h \left(H^4 + (\phi^0)^4 + 4(\phi^+ \phi^-)^2 + 4(\phi^0)^2 \phi^+ \phi^- + 4H^2 \phi^+ \phi^- + 2(\phi^0)^2 H^2 \right) - \\
 & g M W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- H - \frac{1}{2} g \frac{M}{c_w^2} Z_\mu^0 Z_\nu^0 H - \\
 & \frac{1}{2} i g (W_\mu^+ (\phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^0) - W_\mu^- (\phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^0)) + \\
 & \frac{1}{2} g (W_\mu^+ (H \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu H) + W_\mu^- (H \partial_\mu \phi^+ - \phi^+ \partial_\mu H)) + \frac{1}{2} g \frac{1}{c_w} (Z_\mu^0 (H \partial_\mu \phi^0 - \phi^0 \partial_\mu H) + \\
 & M \left(\frac{1}{c_w} Z_\mu^0 \partial_\mu \phi^0 + W_\mu^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- + W_\mu^- \partial_\mu \phi^+ \right) - i g \frac{s_{\mu\nu}^2}{c_w} M Z_\mu^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) + i g s_w A_\mu (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - \\
 & W_\mu^- \phi^+) - i g \frac{1 - 2c_w^2}{2c_w} Z_\mu^0 (\phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^+) + i g s_w A_\mu (\phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^+) - \\
 & \frac{1}{4} g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- (H^2 + (\phi^0)^2 + 2\phi^+ \phi^-) - \frac{1}{8} g^2 \frac{1}{c_w^2} Z_\mu^0 Z_\nu^0 (H^2 + (\phi^0)^2 + 2(2s_w^2 - 1)^2 \phi^+ \phi^-) - \\
 & \frac{1}{2} g^2 \frac{s_w^2}{c_w} Z_\mu^0 \phi^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- + W_\mu^- \phi^+) - \frac{1}{2} i g^2 \frac{s_w}{c_w} Z_\mu^0 H (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \frac{1}{2} g^2 s_w A_\mu \phi^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - \\
 & W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \frac{1}{2} i g^2 s_w A_\mu H (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) - g^2 \frac{s_w}{c_w} (Z_\mu^0 \phi^- - 1) Z_\mu^0 A_\mu \phi^+ \phi^- - \\
 & g^2 s_w A_\mu A_\mu \phi^+ \phi^- + \frac{1}{2} i g s_w \frac{q_i}{c_w} q_j^\mu q_i^\nu q_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\mu \left(e^\lambda (\gamma \partial^+ m^\lambda) \nu^\lambda - \bar{u}_j^\lambda (\gamma \partial^- m^\lambda) \nu^\lambda - \bar{u}_j^\lambda (\gamma \partial^+ \right. \\
 & \left. m^\lambda) u_j^\lambda - \bar{d}_j^\lambda (\gamma \partial^- m^\lambda) u_j^\lambda + i g s_w A_\mu \left(-e^\lambda (\gamma^\mu e^\lambda) + \frac{2}{3} e^\lambda \gamma^\mu u^\lambda \right) - \bar{d}_j^\lambda (\gamma^\mu d^\lambda) \right) + \\
 & \frac{i g}{4 c_w} Z_\mu^0 \left\{ (\bar{p}^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda) + e^\lambda \gamma^\mu (4 s_w^2 - 1 - \gamma^\mu) e^\lambda) + \left(\bar{u}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu \left(\frac{4}{3} s_w^2 - 1 + \gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda \right) d_j^\lambda \right) \right\} + \\
 & \left(\bar{u}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu \left(1 - \frac{8}{3} s_w^2 + \gamma^\mu \right) d_j^\lambda \right) \} - \frac{i g}{\sqrt{2} c_w} Z_\mu^0 \left((\bar{p}^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda) U^\lambda \gamma^\mu e^\lambda) + \left(\bar{u}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda) C_{\lambda\kappa} d_j^\kappa \right) \right) + \\
 & \frac{i g}{2 M \sqrt{2}} \phi^- \left(m_d^\lambda (V_j^\lambda C_1^\lambda (1 + \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\mu) u_j^\mu) - \bar{u}_u^\lambda (T_j^\lambda C_1^\lambda (1 + \gamma^\lambda) u_j^\mu) \right) - \frac{g}{2} \frac{\sigma_\mu}{M} H (u^\mu) - \\
 & \frac{g}{2} \frac{m_d^4}{M} H (d_j^\lambda d_j^\lambda) + \frac{g}{2} \frac{m_u^4}{M} \phi^- (u_j^\mu u_j^\mu) - \frac{i g}{2} \frac{m_d^4}{M} \phi^0 (d_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu d_j^\lambda) + C^\alpha \partial^\alpha G^\alpha + g_s f^{abc} g_\mu^a G^\mu G^\nu g_\nu^b + X^- \\
 & X^+ (\delta^2 - M^2) X^+ + \bar{X}^- \delta^2 - M^2 X^- + \frac{M^2}{2} X^0 - \bar{X}^0 + i g c_w N_\mu^+ (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^- - \\
 & \partial_\mu X^+ X^0) + i g s_w W_\mu^+ (\bar{X}^- \partial_\mu X^+ + i g c_w W_\mu^+ (\bar{X}^+ X^0 - \\
 & \partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^+) + i g s_w W_\mu^- (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^- + i g c_w Z_\mu^0 (\bar{X}^+ X^0 \phi^- - \bar{X}^- X^0 \phi^+) + \\
 & \partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^-) - \frac{1}{2} g M \left(\bar{X}^+ X^+ H + \bar{X}^- X^- H + \frac{1}{c_w^2} X^0 X^0 H \right) + \frac{1 - 2c_w^2}{2c_w} i g M \left(\bar{X}^+ X^0 \phi^- - \bar{X}^- X^0 \phi^+ \right) + \\
 & \frac{1}{2 c_w} i g M \left(\bar{X}^0 X^- \phi^+ - \bar{X}^0 X^+ \phi^- \right) + i g M s_w \left(\bar{X}^0 X^- \phi^+ - \bar{X}^0 X^+ \phi^- \right) + \\
 & \frac{1}{2} i g M \left(\bar{X}^+ X^+ \phi^- - \bar{X}^- X^- \phi^0 \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

~~PROOF TESTED~~
~~INCOMPLETE~~

NEUTRINOS

The Chameleons of space

The **solar neutrino flux** detected on earth is smaller than expected



**Neutrinos
OSCILATE!!**

(You have seen how this works with Valentina and Ivo)

Neutrinos are **strictly massless** in the SM

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{L}_{d>4}, \quad \mathcal{L}_{d>4} = \sum_{k=5} \frac{\mathcal{O}_k}{\Lambda^{k-4}}$$



Dark Matter

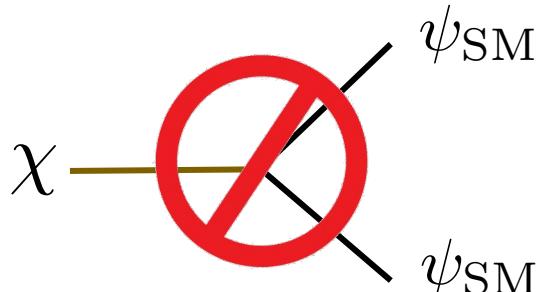
What is it?

Is there any **neutral stable** particle which can account for enough **Dark Matter** in the SM?

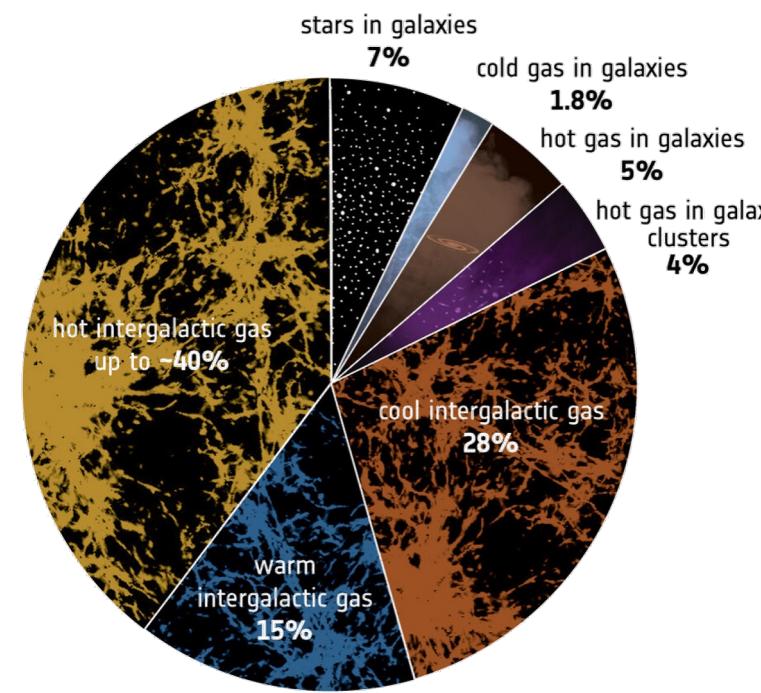
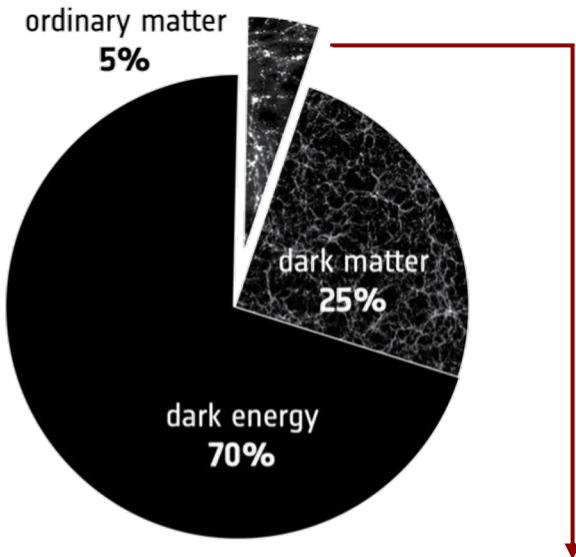
No!

Usually we stabilize dark matter using discrete symmetries, e.g. Z_2

$$\chi \rightarrow -\chi, \psi_{\text{SM}} \rightarrow \psi_{\text{SM}}$$



The particle is
stable

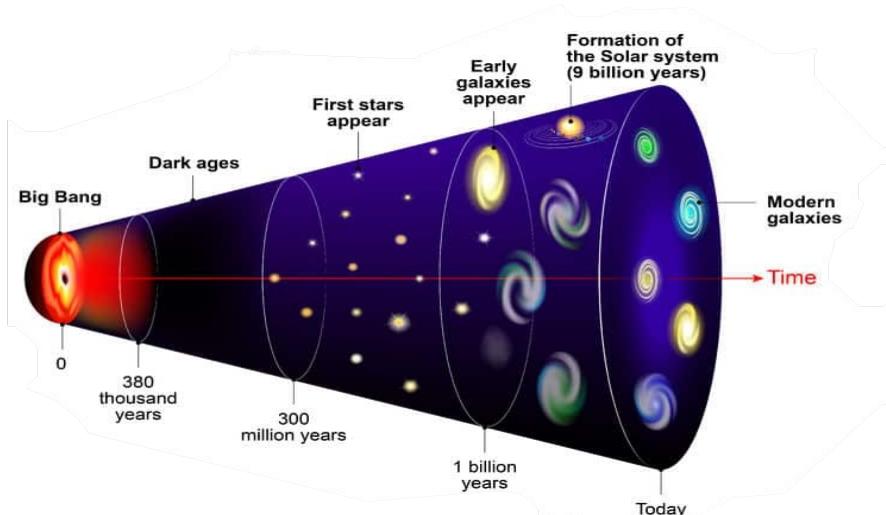


Baryon asymmetry of the Universe

or... why are we here?

The most natural thing is that after the **BIG-BANG** the Universe would have the same amount of

MATTER & ANTIMATTER



MATTER
10 000 000 001

ANTIMATTER
10 000 000 000

ANTIMATTER
was theoretically predicted

$$(i\partial_\mu \gamma^\mu - m)\psi = 0$$

Dirac, 1928

The SM cannot explain this number!

BSM in the three frontiers of Particle Physics

INTENSITY FRONTIER

Experiment

- Neutrinoless double beta decay searches
- Neutrino oscillation experiments: mass and mixing data
- LFV searches

Theory

- Are neutrinos Dirac or Majorana particles ?
- Flavour symmetries (discrete/continuous)
 - Origin of leptonic CP violation
 - New sources of flavour

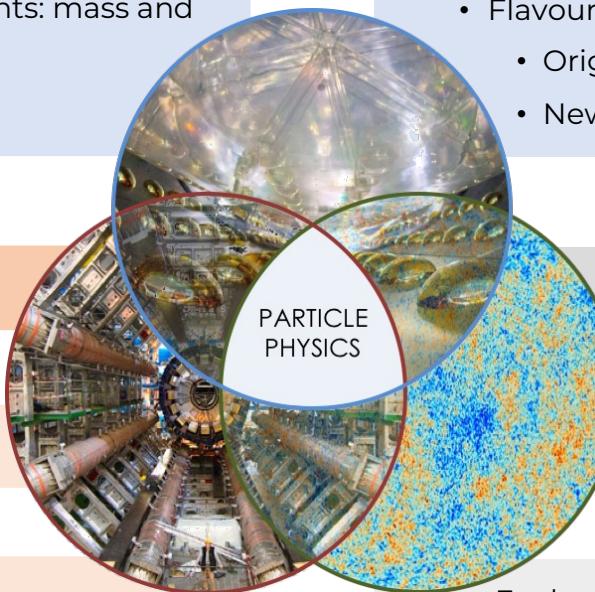
ENERGY FRONTIER

Experiment

Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

Theory

- Models with new particles: fermions or scalars (neutrino mass messengers, multi-Higgs,...)
- New interactions:
extended gauge group – symmetries



COSMIC FRONTIER

Experiment

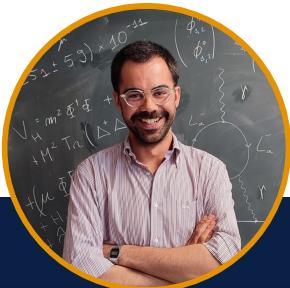
Cosmological observations

Theory

- Explanation for the matter-antimatter asymmetry of the Universe (Leptogenesis)
- New leptonic CP-violating effects
- Models with viable dark matter candidates
- GWs

SOME OF MY CURRENT COLLABORATORS

Who happen to be students doing their **PhD or MSc** under my supervision, also in co-supervision with other (inter)national.



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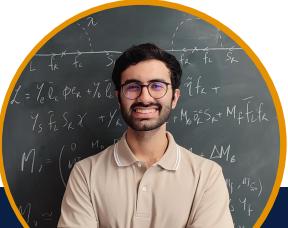
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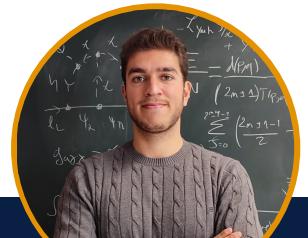
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PhD Programme: Neutrinos: a window to the Universe

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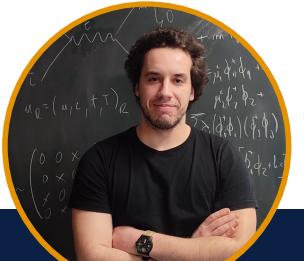
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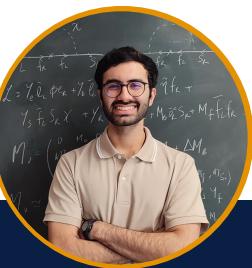
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Msc Programme: Phenomenology of SM extensions with vectorlike quarks

Supervisors:

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A couple of RECENT HIGHLIGHTS



ADITYA BATRA

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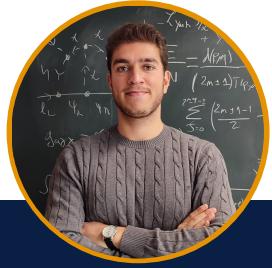
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PhD Programme: Multi-Higgs Physics

Supervisors:

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PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 132, 051801 (2024)

Axion Paradigm with Color-Mediated Neutrino Masses

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We propose a generalized Kim-Shifman-Vainshtein-Zakharov–type axion framework in which colored fermions and scalars act as two-loop Majorana neutrino-mass mediators. The global Peccei-Quinn symmetry under which exotic fermions are charged solves the strong *CP* problem. Within our general proposal, various setups can be distinguished by probing the axion-to-photon coupling at helioscopes and haloscopes. We also comment on axion dark-matter production in the early Universe.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.132.051801

PHYSICAL
REVIEW
LETTERS

Bernardo won a **Fulbright scholarship** to work in the United States for six months (Oct 22-Mar 23) with **Marc Sher** @ the High-Energy Theory Group of the Department of Physics (William and Mary)



Fundação
para a Ciência
e a Tecnologia



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RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

SO ... WHAT CAN YOU DO?

**Come and talk to us we will find a
topic for you to work on**

**Office 4-8.3
(4th floor IST Department of Physics)**

Some examples of theses and papers published during MEFT

