fernando.marchesano@gmail.com -



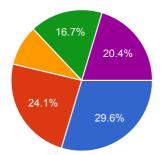
54 responses

View all responses

ses Publish analytics

Summary

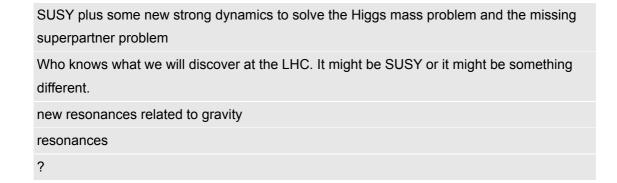
Will the LHC (the HL-LHC) discover new physics?



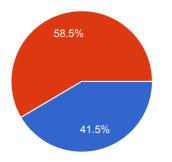
No	16	29.6%
Yes, in the form of SUSY	13	24.1%
Yes, in the form of additional Higgs particles	5	9.3%
Yes, with both SUSY and additional Higgs particles	9	16.7%
Yes, but in other form (please specify below)	11	20.4%

specify here

Exotics
same-sign dibosons and higgsino pair plus jet production
≈200 times more statistics can be accumulated: so it is not impossible that something new
will be discovered, but it is too late to measure it precisely and understand what it is: SUSY
or else.
Unexpected
We may not be able to decipher clearly the identity of new physics though.
Susy has not yet been properly understood. Suppressed Susy is giving rise to an entirely
new interpretation, which has not yet been worked out theoretically or tested
experimentally.
Not excluded, but now less and less likely after the initial energy jump. Maybe some
tensions will appear, but unlikely to be spectacular.
I think it is likely that the LHC will find something, but I cannot say if it will be some
superpartner or rather something else.

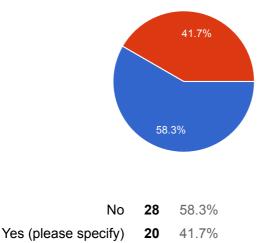


Will LHC (or ILC) Higgs measurements point us towards BSM physics?



No	22	41.5%
Yes	31	58.5%

Given the LHC results so far, can ILC be a discovery machine?



specify here

light electroweak (SUSY) particles, which are difficult for the LHC

discover light higgsinos required by naturalness

Since LHC is an hadron collider is not very sensitive to electroweak precision observables. Given the fact that one of the main motivations to look for new physics at TeV scale is the sensitivity of the electroweak scale, one should expect that BSM physics should appear also in precision measurements of electroweak processes. Besides of direct detection of new states.

For Susy and EWPO

It's not impossible

Yes the ILC "can" be a discovery machine, if energetic enough

light higgsinos with a small mass gap

only if uncoloured sparticles are light.

It is however early to guess what Suppressed Susy will predict.

Just a hunch

I do not understand this question.

The Higgs discovery puts the parameters characterising the particle in the spotlight for the next decade in high energy physics. A cleaner and more accurate measurement of the these parameters could help in our understanding of the Brout-Englert-Higgs mechanism itself.

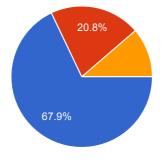
Higgs precision measurement is more accurate

For example, nearly-pure Higgsinos are not yet past the LEP bound and may never be at the LHC.

to find light Higgsinos

Precision Higgs measurements

Is this the appropriate time to push for a 100 TeV machine?



Yes	36	67.9%
No, this is a distraction for the HEP program	11	20.8%
No, for other reason (please comment)	6	11.3%

comment here

new physics should be search elsewhere: cosmology, underground, gravitational waves

push for ILC and then 28-33 TeV HE-LHC first

A lot can be done and searched for with 100 TeV whatever the results of the LHC

Too expensive

This is the fronteer

As long as there is no BSM seen at LHC, there is no convincing physics case for a 100 TeV

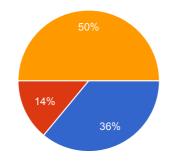
machine.

The time horizon is too long and detracts from other facilities that could come on sooner. Until we have theoretical advances, it is unlikely to be successful. The public is rather aware of the lack of theoretical progress. Be passionate like there is no tomorrow... which might just be the case... I personally believe that, regarding Susy searches, is far much more useful to push energy up, instead of doing precision measurements. Although the case right now is very weak, it may never get stronger, and if we don't push for it now it may be too late.

It would be more effective to wait until the HL-LHC starts

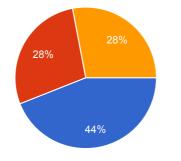
to find sparticles

Will low-energy observables give (clear) indications for BSM physics/SUSY?



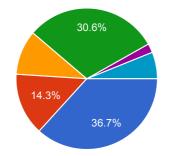
18 30	No	36	5%
7 14	Yes, with indications of SUSY	14	1%
25 50	, but no clear indication of SUSY	50)%

Is there a Little Hierarchy Problem?



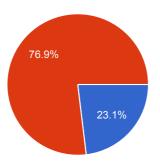
No, all literature in fine-tuning is almost irrelevant	22	44%
Yes, provided the LHC does not find anything	14	28%
Yes, in any case	14	28%

Concerning the Large Hierarchy Problem, which of these options is in your opinion closer to the truth:



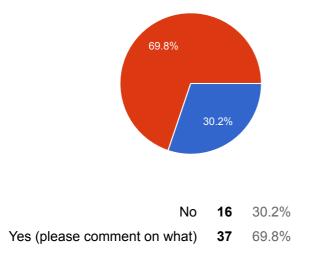
- Low energy SUSY solves the hierarchy problem **18** 36.7%
 - There is no hierarchy problem **7** 14.3%
- The hierarchy is understood by anthropic arguments, perhaps in connection with the landscape **5** 10.2%
 - New physics above the TeV scale **15** 30.6%
 - Low scale string theory above a few TeV **1** 2%
 - Other **3** 6.1%

Will dark matter (either WIMP, axions or other) be detected in the next fifteen years?



No	12	23.1%
Yes	40	76.9%

Will be learn something important for fundamental physics from cosmological measurements?



comment here

Primordial gravitational waves, the nature of cosmic inflation, structure formation

The energy scale of inflation

r

energy scale inflation; non-gaussianity probe of Planck scale physics; gravitational waves

Nature of DM

hone in on inflation models

Inflation has a lot to say about fundamental physics.

Gravitational waves

the scale of inflation

Solidify the inflation paradigm

When theory advances so will our understanding. This is not just experimental.

Strongly interacting DM

The correct answer is "I have no idea". The "no" is just out of pessimism. A measurement of the tensor to scalar ratio in cosmological perturbations will of course be of historical importance.

The bound on dark radiation

existence of sizable CMB tensor perturbations, or no

the scale of neutrino mass

role of gravity in new physics

extra neutrinos, primordial gravity waves

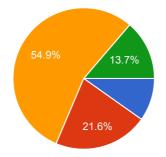
eg measurable tensor/scalar ratio implies high scale inflation

modified gravity

in case dark matter is not produced a lot of information about its nature will be extracted

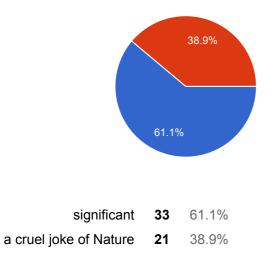
from cosmology

Which of the following experiments do you think that have still an important role to play?

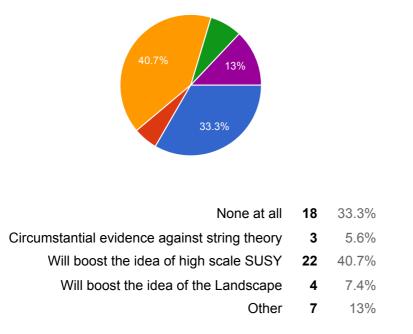


5	9.8%
11	21.6%
28	54.9%
7	13.7%
	11 28

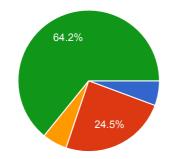
Do you consider that the fact that the measured gauge couplings unify rather well in the MSSM but not in the SM as...



What would be the implications of the non-discovery of SUSY at the LHC for string theory?



Have your expectations and aspirations of Weak Scale SUSY changed since the early 80's, when SUSY started playing a role in Particle Physics?



Yes, they are lower now (please comment)	13	24.5%
Yes, they are higher now (please comment)	3	5.7%

I am too young for this question **34** 64.2%

comment here

mh=125 GeV is highly supportive of weak scale SUSY

Starting to get worried about SUSY being late to the party...

It was a beautiful idea

do I need to???

Suppressed Susy can explain many current problems.

Low energy Susy is in tension since LEP. So, I would give the second answer if you change

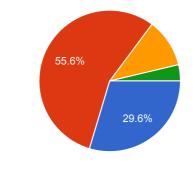
"early 80's" by "early 90's"

expectations decrease as bounds on the susy breaking scale increase

In the early 80's I was still in diapers.

we were naive

Is SUSY alive and well?



Alive and well	16	29.6%
Alive but not well	30	55.6%
Almost dead	6	11.1%
Well dead	2	3.7%

please comment top two reasons for your answer

SUSY not low-scale SUSY, consistency of string theory

There is as much experimental evidence for/against SUSY as for/against any other BSM theory. However, the nice features of SUSY (hierarchy problem, DM, g-2_mu, coupling constant unification, ...) are as convincing as ever.

Let's hope for the best of the rest.

It can be high scale.

should have been found at energy scales below TeV to make any sense; no wimp found (note that room for discovery is tiny now after Xenon/Lux)

Direct detection has not seen DM

old naturalness estimates were off by factors of 10-100

Reports of SUSY's demise are greatly exaggerated, nevertheless, she is late to the party. Naive interpretations of null search results in simplified models have helped kill her in some people's minds, but in my opinion these are unsophisticated. However, really we need to see SUSY next year for the LHC to have a realistic prospect of detecting her.

The problem is just we have been too optimistic about our detection possibilities. The search strategies should be reviewd dropping some asumptions that could be not so natural and obvious as comonly argued.

Susy as BSM is a challenge, but Susy as a symmetry of Nature is well, although it may not be detected by LHC, and in that sense it is not "well". In a year from now, the answers will be sharper

Higgs mass fits nicely.

1) experiment; 2) theory

SUSY isn't doing worse than any other BSM model; SUSY is not just the MSSM: there are many ideas for non-minimal SUSY models to address the problems of the MSSM (Higgs mass, naturalness, collider limits,...)

Higgs mass, absence of stops and gluinos (so far)

large hierarchy problem; sensible extrapolation to high scale as in susy guts

It is very difficult to kill SUSY completely, but we would prefer it to be close to the electroweak scale and so far it is not too close...

1. Suppressed Susy yields an entirely new vista for Susy. 2. See recent Phys Lett B paper by me, John Dixon, re Suppressed Susy and the SSM.

Almost imposible to kill

SUSY is alive and well, but may be heavy, so not obvious wether it will be seen at colliders

The better answer is, "alive in dreamland". I still think it will play a role in relation to gravity, but this is of course my theoretical prejudice. As for low energy physics, it was never the naturalness bazooka that many people promoted. The cosmological constant was always the elephant in the room...

Of course it is alive. Since there exist even a single SUSY model not ruled out by experiments (and there are lots of them) then Susy, as a framework, is alive. Also, even if

Susy will one day be ruled out completely and in all of its form by experiment, it will always be alive due to enormous amount of work on the most formal and non-pheno side. (I.e. dualities of N>=2 field theories, exact solutions, localization, etc). With this I mean that even is Susy is not realized in Nature, it is a simplifying and powerful tool for us to study properties of QFT, and it will always be so. So SUSY is (and always will be) alive. For the "well", I would say Susy is not feeling well phenomenologically, as the more time passes the more models get heavily bounded by experiments.

Some important ideas to solve the Higgs mass problem and the missing superpartner problem are still missing in SUSY.

It's alive. But clearly heavier than we expected (note also the mH=125 GeV is heavier than expected). So no guarantees that we can find SUSY at the 13 TeV LHC.

SUSY is more than a phenomenological tool to solve a hierarchy problem; the nonobservation thus far does not imply its non-existence, it just implies that we have to think harder how it is realised in nature (the electroweak theory is also not the simplest Yang-Mills theory one can write down)

Alive enough to hold a workshop on it. Not well due to weak human nature. Believe!

It is impossible to kill, it will always be alive !!

Little hierarchy

It could have been discovered many times already, but the fact that it has not does not mean it is dead. The parameter space that is fully natural is severely restricted by the latest null results, but not completely eliminated.

It is in a very similar situation to Pedro Sanchez in Spanish PSOE

little hierachy problem, increasing bounds on neutralino dark matter

Answer refers to low energy SUSY....still (small) region to explore

we are missing something

There is still room to hide. But I do not believe that it can solve the hierarchy problem (including the little one), and the problem of the DM and secure unification. Reason number one: the LEP. Reason number 2: the LHC.

the reasons why SUSY was introduced are loosing strength



Number of daily responses