### **Summary and Outlook**

Manuel Drees

Bonn University & Bethe Center for Theoretical Physics





Some remarks on Theoretical Developments
Challenges to the SM



Some remarks on Theoretical Developments
Challenges to the SM

a) 
$$g_{\mu} - 2$$

Some remarks on Theoretical Developments
Challenges to the SM

a)  $g_{\mu} - 2$ b) PAMELA etc.

- 2 Challenges to the SM
  - **a)**  $g_{\mu} 2$
  - b) PAMELA etc.
  - c) MiniBooNE anomaly

- 2 Challenges to the SM
  - **a)**  $g_{\mu} 2$
  - b) PAMELA etc.
  - c) MiniBooNE anomaly
  - d) CDF ghosts

- 2 Challenges to the SM
  - a)  $g_{\mu} 2$
  - b) PAMELA etc.
  - c) MiniBooNE anomaly
  - d) CDF ghosts
  - e) SHALON events

1 Some remarks on Theoretical Developments

- 2 Challenges to the SM
  - **a)**  $g_{\mu} 2$
  - b) PAMELA etc.
  - c) MiniBooNE anomaly
  - d) CDF ghosts
  - e) SHALON events

1 Some remarks on Theoretical Developments

- 2 Challenges to the SM
  - **a)**  $g_{\mu} 2$
  - b) PAMELA etc.
  - c) MiniBooNE anomaly
  - d) CDF ghosts
  - e) SHALON events

#### 3 Challenges to the Concordance Model

a) CDM problems

1 Some remarks on Theoretical Developments

- 2 Challenges to the SM
  - **a)**  $g_{\mu} 2$
  - b) PAMELA etc.
  - c) MiniBooNE anomaly
  - d) CDF ghosts
  - e) SHALON events

- a) CDM problems
- b) CMB anomalies

1 Some remarks on Theoretical Developments

- 2 Challenges to the SM
  - **a)**  $g_{\mu} 2$
  - b) PAMELA etc.
  - c) MiniBooNE anomaly
  - d) CDF ghosts
  - e) SHALON events

- a) CDM problems
- b) CMB anomalies
- c) Large-scale velocity flows

1 Some remarks on Theoretical Developments

- 2 Challenges to the SM
  - a)  $g_{\mu} 2$
  - b) PAMELA etc.
  - c) MiniBooNE anomaly
  - d) CDF ghosts
  - e) SHALON events

- a) CDM problems
- b) CMB anomalies
- c) Large-scale velocity flows
- d)  $\Lambda$  problem

1 Some remarks on Theoretical Developments

2 Challenges to the SM

**a)**  $g_{\mu} - 2$ 

- b) PAMELA etc.
- c) MiniBooNE anomaly
- d) CDF ghosts
- e) SHALON events

#### 3 Challenges to the Concordance Model

- a) CDM problems
- b) CMB anomalies
- c) Large-scale velocity flows
- d)  $\Lambda$  problem

4 Summary

Superstring theory is going strong, but hasn't reproduced the SM yet!

- Superstring theory is going strong, but hasn't reproduced the SM yet!
- MSSM (and variants) are still in fine shape.

- Superstring theory is going strong, but hasn't reproduced the SM yet!
- MSSM (and variants) are still in fine shape.
- Nevertheless, model builders are running wild: "hidden valleys", "unparticles", "10<sup>32</sup> hidden sectors", ...

- Superstring theory is going strong, but hasn't reproduced the SM yet!
- MSSM (and variants) are still in fine shape.
- Nevertheless, model builders are running wild: "hidden valleys", "unparticles", "10<sup>32</sup> hidden sectors", ...
- Phenomenologists are waiting for LHC (used to be waiting for SSC...): work on (N)NLO corrections; improved mass reconstruction techniques; .... Will be useful *if* LHC finds right kinds of particles.

# 2 Challenges to the SM

#### Still differs from SM:

 $a_{\mu}^{\exp} - a_{\mu}^{\text{SM},ee \text{ data}} = (292 \pm 63 \pm 58) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ PDG}$  $3.4\sigma \text{ deviation} \rightarrow 0.9\sigma \text{ if } \tau \text{ decay data are used}$ 

#### Still differs from SM:

 $a_{\mu}^{\exp} - a_{\mu}^{\text{SM},ee \text{ data}} = (292 \pm 63 \pm 58) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ PDG}$  $3.4\sigma \text{ deviation} \rightarrow 0.9\sigma \text{ if } \tau \text{ decay data are used}$ 

Jegerlehner wrote a 426 page book about it!

Still differs from SM:

 $a_{\mu}^{\exp} - a_{\mu}^{\text{SM},ee \text{ data}} = (292 \pm 63 \pm 58) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ PDG}$  $3.4\sigma \text{ deviation} \rightarrow 0.9\sigma \text{ if } \tau \text{ decay data are used}$ 

- Jegerlehner wrote a 426 page book about it!
- Discrepancy between  $e^+e^-$  and  $\tau$  decay data not understood; different  $e^+e^-$  data agree with each other

Still differs from SM:

 $a_{\mu}^{\exp} - a_{\mu}^{\text{SM},ee \text{ data}} = (292 \pm 63 \pm 58) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ PDG}$ 

- $3.4\sigma$  deviation  $\rightarrow 0.9\sigma$  if  $\tau$  decay data are used
- Jegerlehner wrote a 426 page book about it!
- Discrepancy between  $e^+e^-$  and  $\tau$  decay data not understood; different  $e^+e^-$  data agree with each other
  - *B*-factories can help: better  $\tau$  decay data; radiative returns for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ .

Still differs from SM:

 $a_{\mu}^{\exp} - a_{\mu}^{\text{SM},ee \text{ data}} = (292 \pm 63 \pm 58) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ PDG}$  $3.4\sigma \text{ deviation} \rightarrow 0.9\sigma \text{ if } \tau \text{ decay data are used}$ 

- Jegerlehner wrote a 426 page book about it!
- Discrepancy between  $e^+e^-$  and  $\tau$  decay data not understood; different  $e^+e^-$  data agree with each other
  - *B*-factories can help: better  $\tau$  decay data; radiative returns for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ .
- Understanding of hadronic "light-by-light" contribution improving: does not seem to remove discrepancy!

Still differs from SM:

 $a_{\mu}^{\exp} - a_{\mu}^{\text{SM},ee \text{ data}} = (292 \pm 63 \pm 58) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ PDG}$  $3.4\sigma \text{ deviation} \rightarrow 0.9\sigma \text{ if } \tau \text{ decay data are used}$ 

- Jegerlehner wrote a 426 page book about it!
- Discrepancy between  $e^+e^-$  and  $\tau$  decay data not understood; different  $e^+e^-$  data agree with each other
  - *B*-factories can help: better  $\tau$  decay data; radiative returns for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ .
- Understanding of hadronic "light-by-light" contribution improving: does not seem to remove discrepancy!
- New FNAL proposal for next generation expt. (R.M. Carey et al.)

### **2b: PAMELA etc.**

#### PAMELA shows rising $e^+$ fraction, after a minimum:



### **2b: PAMELA etc.**

#### PAMELA shows rising $e^+$ fraction, after a minimum:

![](_page_26_Figure_2.jpeg)

Very poor agreement between data and "theory" over almost entire energy range!

#### **PAMELA etc. (cont'd)**

# ATIC, PPB–BETS: Claimed "peak" in $e^+ + e^-$ spectrum (after multiplying with $E^3$ !): Refuted by Fermi–LAT!

![](_page_27_Figure_2.jpeg)

H.E.S.S. finds steeply falling spectrum at  $E \gtrsim 1$  TeV

• No evidence for any  $e^+ + e^-$  excess in Fermi–LAT data!

- No evidence for any  $e^+ + e^-$  excess in Fermi–LAT data!
- Cannot claim "cosmic ray anomalies", until "SM prediction" is understood. We are far from this goal.

- No evidence for any  $e^+ + e^-$  excess in Fermi–LAT data!
- Cannot claim "cosmic ray anomalies", until "SM prediction" is understood. We are far from this goal.
- Need combined effort of astrophysicists, interstellar medium experts, particle physicists to understand "conventional" sources of CR, and their propagation. First attempt: Fermi–LAT collab., arXiv:0905.0636 – but they cannot do this alone!

- No evidence for any  $e^+ + e^-$  excess in Fermi–LAT data!
- Cannot claim "cosmic ray anomalies", until "SM prediction" is understood. We are far from this goal.
- Need combined effort of astrophysicists, interstellar medium experts, particle physicists to understand "conventional" sources of CR, and their propagation. First attempt: Fermi–LAT collab., arXiv:0905.0636 – but they cannot do this alone!
- Experimental results are frequently wrong!

Search for  $\nu_e$  appearance in  $\nu_{\mu}$  beam (from  $\pi^+$  decay in flight) (ref: arXiv:0704.1500)

Search for  $\nu_e$  appearance in  $\nu_{\mu}$  beam (from  $\pi^+$  decay in flight) (ref: arXiv:0704.1500)

![](_page_33_Figure_2.jpeg)

Search for  $\nu_e$  appearance in  $\nu_{\mu}$  beam (from  $\pi^+$  decay in flight) (ref: arXiv:0704.1500)

![](_page_34_Figure_2.jpeg)

No evidence for oscillation in "pre-set"  $E_{\nu} > 475$  MeV window: excludes many LSND interpretations!

Search for  $\nu_e$  appearance in  $\nu_{\mu}$  beam (from  $\pi^+$  decay in flight) (ref: arXiv:0704.1500)

![](_page_35_Figure_2.jpeg)

No evidence for oscillation in "pre-set"  $E_{\nu} > 475$  MeV window: excludes many LSND interpretations!

 $96 \pm 17 \pm 20$  excess events below 475 MeV!
## **MiniBooNE: Conclusions**

Experimental results are frequently wrong.

## **MiniBooNE: Conclusions**

- Experimental results are frequently wrong.
- Excess probably due to low-energy hadronic/nuclear effects (e.g. R.J. Hill, arXiv:0905.0291)

Look at di-muon sample:

 $p_T(\mu) > 3$  GeV,  $|\eta(\mu)| < 0.7$ , 5 GeV  $< M_{\mu\mu} < 80$  GeV, behind 8.8 interaction lengths ("CMUP" muons):

Look at di-muon sample:

 $p_T(\mu) > 3 \text{ GeV}, |\eta(\mu)| < 0.7, 5 \text{ GeV} < M_{\mu\mu} < 80 \text{ GeV},$ behind 8.8 interaction lengths ("CMUP" muons): 743k events in 742 pb<sup>-1</sup>

Look at di-muon sample:

 $p_T(\mu) > 3 \text{ GeV}, |\eta(\mu)| < 0.7, 5 \text{ GeV} < M_{\mu\mu} < 80 \text{ GeV},$ behind 8.8 interaction lengths ("CMUP" muons): 743k events in 742 pb<sup>-1</sup>

After "tight SVX" cuts: 144k events.

Look at di-muon sample:

 $p_T(\mu) > 3 \text{ GeV}, |\eta(\mu)| < 0.7, 5 \text{ GeV} < M_{\mu\mu} < 80 \text{ GeV},$ behind 8.8 interaction lengths ("CMUP" muons): 743k events in 742 pb<sup>-1</sup>

After "tight SVX" cuts: 144k events.

Efficiency of tight SVX = 24% for known sources of muons ("QCD muons")

Look at di-muon sample:

 $p_T(\mu) > 3 \text{ GeV}, |\eta(\mu)| < 0.7, 5 \text{ GeV} < M_{\mu\mu} < 80 \text{ GeV},$ behind 8.8 interaction lengths ("CMUP" muons): 743k events in 742 pb<sup>-1</sup>

After "tight SVX" cuts: 144k events.

Efficiency of tight SVX = 24% for known sources of muons ("QCD muons")

Measured efficiency = 19%: Have 153k "ghost" events! cf. 220k  $b\bar{b}$  events in sample!

Look at di-muon sample:

 $p_T(\mu) > 3 \text{ GeV}, |\eta(\mu)| < 0.7, 5 \text{ GeV} < M_{\mu\mu} < 80 \text{ GeV},$ behind 8.8 interaction lengths ("CMUP" muons): 743k events in 742 pb<sup>-1</sup>

After "tight SVX" cuts: 144k events.

Efficiency of tight SVX = 24% for known sources of muons ("QCD muons")

Measured efficiency = 19%: Have 153k "ghost" events! cf. 220k  $b\bar{b}$  events in sample!

"Tight SVX" excludes muon tracks starting > 1.5 cm from primary vertex: ghosts originate further out?

Look at di-muon sample:

 $p_T(\mu) > 3 \text{ GeV}, |\eta(\mu)| < 0.7, 5 \text{ GeV} < M_{\mu\mu} < 80 \text{ GeV},$ behind 8.8 interaction lengths ("CMUP" muons): 743k events in 742 pb<sup>-1</sup>

After "tight SVX" cuts: 144k events.

Efficiency of tight SVX = 24% for known sources of muons ("QCD muons")

Measured efficiency = 19%: Have 153k "ghost" events! cf. 220k  $b\bar{b}$  events in sample!

"Tight SVX" excludes muon tracks starting > 1.5 cm from primary vertex: ghosts originate further out?

W/ "loose SVX", requiring origin w/in 10 cm of primary \_vertex: half of "ghosts" gone;  $\epsilon_{SM} = 88\%$ .

#### **CDF Ghosts (cont'd)**

Many ghost events have very large impact parameter:



A relatively large fraction of ghost events (1.6%) has additional CMUP muon ( $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}$ ) in 36.8° cone around at least one primary muon; QCD muons: 0.4%.

A relatively large fraction of ghost events (1.6%) has additional CMUP muon ( $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}$ ) in 36.8° cone around at least one primary muon; QCD muons: 0.4%. These are NOT "leptonic jets"!

A relatively large fraction of ghost events (1.6%) has additional CMUP muon ( $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}$ ) in 36.8° cone around at least one primary muon; QCD muons: 0.4%. These are NOT "leptonic jets"!



A relatively large fraction of ghost events (1.6%) has additional CMUP muon ( $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}$ ) in 36.8° cone around at least one primary muon; QCD muons: 0.4%. These are NOT "leptonic jets"!



Nearly equal numbers of same-sign and opposite-sign combinations!

## **CDF Ghost Events: Kinematics**

• No info on kinematic distribution of primary  $\mu$ 's in ghost sample!!?

## **CDF Ghost Events: Kinematics**

- No info on kinematic distribution of primary μ's in ghost sample!!?
- $M_{\mu_p\mu_s}$  distribution, and large event no., suggest low mass scale of ghost events!



**CDF Ghosts: Checks** 

D0 data (obviously)

#### **CDF Ghosts: Checks**

- D0 data (obviously)
- Low-E data: Look for events with muon(s) at large impact parameter or from far distant decay vertex. Scales are centimeter: Don't need fancy SVX detector! pp at RHIC; CERN SpS data? FNAL fixed target; HERA-B; ...

# 2e: SHALON Anomaly arXiv:0903.4654

SHALON: 11.2 m<sup>2</sup> Cherenkov telescope in Tien–Shan mountains (China), 3.3 km a.s.l: Can see "below the horizon:"

# 2e: SHALON Anomaly arXiv:0903.4654

SHALON: 11.2 m<sup>2</sup> Cherenkov telescope in Tien–Shan mountains (China), 3.3 km a.s.l: Can see "below the horizon:"



# 2e: SHALON Anomaly arXiv:0903.4654

SHALON: 11.2 m<sup>2</sup> Cherenkov telescope in Tien–Shan mountains (China), 3.3 km a.s.l: Can see "below the horizon:"



234 h observation time at 7° below horizon

• Found 5 events with  $E \gtrsim 5$  TeV, corresponding to flux  $\phi_{\text{new}} \simeq 6 \cdot 10^{-6} \phi_{\text{C.R.}}$ 

- Found 5 events with  $E \gtrsim 5$  TeV, corresponding to flux  $\phi_{\text{new}} \simeq 6 \cdot 10^{-6} \phi_{\text{C.R.}}$
- Look like regular showers, not reflections on snow

- Found 5 events with  $E \gtrsim 5$  TeV, corresponding to flux  $\phi_{\text{new}} \simeq 6 \cdot 10^{-6} \phi_{\text{C.R.}}$
- Look like regular showers, not reflections on snow
- Backgrounds:  $\nu$  interactions in rock or atmosphere;  $\nu \rightarrow \mu, \tau$  production follows by  $\mu, \tau$  decay: Expect <  $10^{-3}$ events!

- Found 5 events with  $E \gtrsim 5$  TeV, corresponding to flux  $\phi_{\text{new}} \simeq 6 \cdot 10^{-6} \phi_{\text{C.R.}}$
- Look like regular showers, not reflections on snow
- Backgrounds:  $\nu$  interactions in rock or atmosphere;  $\nu \rightarrow \mu, \tau$  production follows by  $\mu, \tau$  decay: Expect <  $10^{-3}$ events!
- Their interpretation: 500 MeV neutrino decaying radiatively,  $\nu_h \rightarrow \nu \gamma$ , with  $c\tau_{\nu_h} \lesssim 100$  m (i.e.  $\gamma c\tau_{\nu_h} \lesssim 1000$  km)

- Found 5 events with  $E \gtrsim 5$  TeV, corresponding to flux  $\phi_{\text{new}} \simeq 6 \cdot 10^{-6} \phi_{\text{C.R.}}$
- Look like regular showers, not reflections on snow
- Backgrounds:  $\nu$  interactions in rock or atmosphere;  $\nu \rightarrow \mu, \tau$  production follows by  $\mu, \tau$  decay: Expect < 10<sup>-3</sup>
  events!
- Their interpretation: 500 MeV neutrino decaying radiatively,  $\nu_h \rightarrow \nu \gamma$ , with  $c\tau_{\nu_h} \leq 100$  m (i.e.  $\gamma c\tau_{\nu_h} \leq 1000$  km)
- Same model supposedly explains MiniBooNE anomaly (arXiv:0902.3802)

### **SHALON Anomaly: comments**

Flux is very large.

## **SHALON Anomaly: comments**

- Flux is very large.
- Something for future expts of this kind to get excited, or worry, about.

# 3 Challenges to the Concordance Model

 Appears to over-predict DM density near centers of galaxies

- Appears to over-predict DM density near centers of galaxies
- Appears to over-predict no.of "satellite" galaxies around big galaxies (like our's)

- Appears to over-predict DM density near centers of galaxies
- Appears to over-predict no.of "satellite" galaxies around big galaxies (like our's)

Is this evidence for MOND/TeVeS?

- Appears to over-predict DM density near centers of galaxies
- Appears to over-predict no.of "satellite" galaxies around big galaxies (like our's)

Is this evidence for MOND/TeVeS?

Cannot make this claim! Nobody knows how structure formation works in MOND!

#### **CDM Problems: To-do-list**

Check/improve simulations: effect of baryons, black holes, ...

#### **CDM Problems: To-do-list**

- Check/improve simulations: effect of baryons, black holes, ...
- Improve measurements of galaxy kinematics:

#### **CDM Problems: To-do-list**

- Check/improve simulations: effect of baryons, black holes, ...
- Improve measurements of galaxy kinematics:
  - Better measurements of rotation curves of other galaxies
#### **CDM Problems: To-do-list**

- Check/improve simulations: effect of baryons, black holes, ...
- Improve measurements of galaxy kinematics:
  - Better measurements of rotation curves of other galaxies
  - GAIA for our own galaxy. Launch 2011. Should measure  $10^9$  stars in 3D (position and radial velocity); get tangential velocity in 40M stars to better than 0.5 km/s!  $v_{\rm rot} \sim 220$  km/s.

Low multipoles don't have enough power, and seem to align.

- Low multipoles don't have enough power, and seem to align.
- Large "cold spot" is too large and too cold.

- Low multipoles don't have enough power, and seem to align.
- Large "cold spot" is too large and too cold.
- But: Any measured complicated distribution is bound to look unlikely in some ways! (Any one phase space point has vanishing probability.)

- Low multipoles don't have enough power, and seem to align.
- Large "cold spot" is too large and too cold.
- But: Any measured complicated distribution is bound to look unlikely in some ways! (Any one phase space point has vanishing probability.)
- WMAP still dominates determinations of many cosmological parameters.

- Low multipoles don't have enough power, and seem to align.
- Large "cold spot" is too large and too cold.
- But: Any measured complicated distribution is bound to look unlikely in some ways! (Any one phase space point has vanishing probability.)
- WMAP still dominates determinations of many cosmological parameters.
- PLANCK launched successfully May 14. Should improve precision of parameters, e.g.  $\Omega_{\rm DM}h^2$  to few%: Also need improved calculations!

## **3c: Large Scale Velocity Flows**

Kashlinsky et al., arXiv:0809.3734: Measure peculiar velocities of clusters of galaxies through SunyaevZeldovich effect: CMB photons scatter off hot plasma.

### **3c: Large Scale Velocity Flows**

Kashlinsky et al., arXiv:0809.3734: Measure peculiar velocities of clusters of galaxies through SunyaevZeldovich effect: CMB photons scatter off hot plasma.



Watkins et al., arXiv:0809.4041: Survey of surveys. Find bulk flow 407 km/s w/in 50 Mpc, expect 110 km/s: excluded at > 98% confidence level.

- Watkins et al., arXiv:0809.4041: Survey of surveys. Find bulk flow 407 km/s w/in 50 Mpc, expect 110 km/s: excluded at > 98% confidence level.
- Lavaux et al., arXiv:0810.3658: 2MASS Redshift Survey agrees with WMAP only at 2 to 3  $\sigma$  level.

- Watkins et al., arXiv:0809.4041: Survey of surveys. Find bulk flow 407 km/s w/in 50 Mpc, expect 110 km/s: excluded at > 98% confidence level.
- Lavaux et al., arXiv:0810.3658: 2MASS Redshift Survey agrees with WMAP only at 2 to 3  $\sigma$  level.
- Sign of anisotropic universe? Related to discussion of back-reaction faking dark energy? Nobody said so.

- Watkins et al., arXiv:0809.4041: Survey of surveys. Find bulk flow 407 km/s w/in 50 Mpc, expect 110 km/s: excluded at > 98% confidence level.
- Lavaux et al., arXiv:0810.3658: 2MASS Redshift Survey agrees with WMAP only at 2 to 3  $\sigma$  level.
- Sign of anisotropic universe? Related to discussion of back-reaction faking dark energy? Nobody said so.
- Sign for DGP gravity? Graviton gets tiny mass, i.e. longitudinal component; *increases* density perturbations at small scales. Afshordi et al., arXiv:0812.4684

• All measurement seem consistent with dark energy being a constant,  $\Omega_{\Lambda} \sim 10^{-120} M_P^4$ .

- All measurement seem consistent with dark energy being a constant,  $\Omega_{\Lambda} \sim 10^{-120} M_P^4$ .
- Is huge problem for particle theory!

- All measurement seem consistent with dark energy being a constant,  $\Omega_{\Lambda} \sim 10^{-120} M_P^4$ .
- Is huge problem for particle theory!
- To my mind,  $\Omega_{\Lambda} \neq 0$  does not make problem much worse.

- All measurement seem consistent with dark energy being a constant,  $\Omega_{\Lambda} \sim 10^{-120} M_P^4$ .
- Is huge problem for particle theory!
- To my mind,  $\Omega_{\Lambda} \neq 0$  does not make problem much worse.
- As long as effective  $\Omega_{\Lambda}$  from quantum fluctuations is not understood: can we trust inflationary model building? Based on *classical* vacuum energy  $\ll M_P^4$  being the dominant term!

- All measurement seem consistent with dark energy being a constant,  $\Omega_{\Lambda} \sim 10^{-120} M_P^4$ .
- Is huge problem for particle theory!
- To my mind,  $\Omega_{\Lambda} \neq 0$  does not make problem much worse.
- As long as effective  $\Omega_{\Lambda}$  from quantum fluctuations is not understood: can we trust inflationary model building? Based on *classical* vacuum energy  $\ll M_P^4$  being the dominant term!
- Other way round: testing details of inflation (e.g. non–Gaussianity; gravity waves) may shed new light on Λ problem! PLANCK, again!

Model builders are running wild (and most models are wrong!), but MSSM SM remains in good shape.

- Model builders are running wild (and most models are wrong!), but MSSM SM remains in good shape.
- PAMELA etc.: Don't talk of "CR anomalies" until we have a reliable SM theory of CRs! (Or you see a *real* peak.)

- Model builders are running wild (and most models are wrong!), but MSSM SM remains in good shape.
- PAMELA etc.: Don't talk of "CR anomalies" until we have a reliable SM theory of CRs! (Or you see a *real* peak.)
- $g_{\mu} 2$  is still the best source of *upper* limits on new particle masses, *if* SM prediction from  $e^+e^-$  data is correct

- Model builders are running wild (and most models are wrong!), but MSSM SM remains in good shape.
- PAMELA etc.: Don't talk of "CR anomalies" until we have a reliable SM theory of CRs! (Or you see a *real* peak.)
- $g_{\mu} 2$  is still the best source of *upper* limits on new particle masses, *if* SM prediction from  $e^+e^-$  data is correct
- MiniBooNE excess will probably find SM explanation

- Model builders are running wild (and most models are wrong!), but MSSM SM remains in good shape.
- PAMELA etc.: Don't talk of "CR anomalies" until we have a reliable SM theory of CRs! (Or you see a *real* peak.)
- $g_{\mu} 2$  is still the best source of *upper* limits on new particle masses, *if* SM prediction from  $e^+e^-$  data is correct
- MiniBooNE excess will probably find SM explanation
- Weird anomalies (CDF ghosts; SHALON) will probably go away
  but why not hasten their demise by looking elsewhere?

- Model builders are running wild (and most models are wrong!), but MSSM SM remains in good shape.
- PAMELA etc.: Don't talk of "CR anomalies" until we have a reliable SM theory of CRs! (Or you see a *real* peak.)
- $g_{\mu} 2$  is still the best source of *upper* limits on new particle masses, *if* SM prediction from  $e^+e^-$  data is correct
- MiniBooNE excess will probably find SM explanation
- Weird anomalies (CDF ghosts; SHALON) will probably go away – but why not hasten their demise by looking elsewhere?
- CDM problems: Need to learn more about *details* of structure formation. Also needed to interpret real CR anomalies.

- Model builders are running wild (and most models are wrong!), but MSSM SM remains in good shape.
- PAMELA etc.: Don't talk of "CR anomalies" until we have a reliable SM theory of CRs! (Or you see a *real* peak.)
- $g_{\mu} 2$  is still the best source of *upper* limits on new particle masses, *if* SM prediction from  $e^+e^-$  data is correct
- MiniBooNE excess will probably find SM explanation
- Weird anomalies (CDF ghosts; SHALON) will probably go away
  but why not hasten their demise by looking elsewhere?
- CDM problems: Need to learn more about *details* of structure formation. Also needed to interpret real CR anomalies.
- Large scale velocity flows mostly ignored so far:  $\sim 20$  citations; also true for most other anomalies I discussed.