

Testing supersymmetric neutrino mass models at the LHC

Werner Porod

Universität Würzburg / IFIC-CSIC Valencia

Neutrinos: tiny masses

$$\Delta m_{atm}^2 \simeq 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\Delta m_{sol}^2 \simeq 7 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

$${}^3\text{H decay: } m_\nu \lesssim 2 \text{ eV}$$

Neutrinos: large mixings

$$|\tan \theta_{atm}|^2 \simeq 1$$

$$|\tan \theta_{sol}|^2 \simeq 0.4$$

$$|U_{e3}|^2 \lesssim 0.05$$

strong bounds for charged leptons

$$BR(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) \lesssim 1.2 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$$BR(\mu^- \rightarrow e^- e^+ e^-) \lesssim 10^{-12}$$

$$BR(\tau \rightarrow e\gamma) \lesssim 1.1 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$BR(\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma) \lesssim 6.8 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$BR(\tau \rightarrow lll') \lesssim O(10^{-8}) \quad (l, l' = e, \mu)$$

$$|d_e| \lesssim 10^{-27} \text{ e cm}, \quad |d_\mu| \lesssim 1.5 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ e cm}, \quad |d_\tau| \lesssim 1.5 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ e cm}$$

SUSY contributions to anomalous magnetic moments

$$|\Delta a_e| \leq 10^{-12}, \quad 0 \leq \Delta a_\mu \leq 43 \cdot 10^{-10}, \quad |\Delta a_\tau| \leq 0.058$$

analog to leptons or quarks

$$Y_\nu H \bar{\nu}_L \nu_R \rightarrow Y_\nu v \bar{\nu}_L \nu_R = m_\nu \bar{\nu}_L \nu_R$$

requires $Y_\nu \ll Y_e$

⇒ no impact for future collider experiments

Exception: $\tilde{\nu}_R$ is LSP and thus a candidate for dark matter

⇒ long lived NLSP, e.g. $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow l^+ b \tilde{\nu}_R$

Remark: $m_{\tilde{\nu}_R}$ hardly runs ⇒ e.g. $m_{\tilde{\nu}_R} \simeq m_0$ in mSUGRA

$m_{\tilde{\nu}_R} \simeq 0$ in GMSB

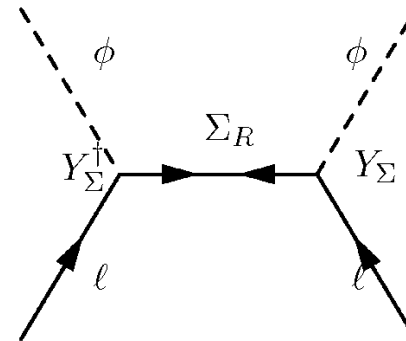
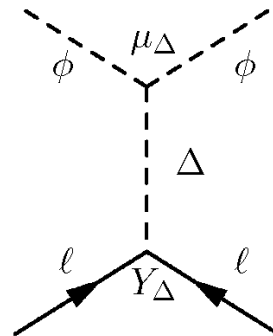
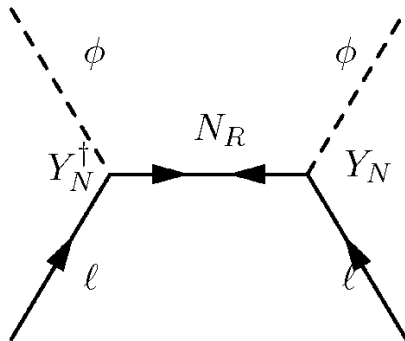
S. Gopalakrishna, A. de Gouvea and W. P., JCAP **0605** (2006) 005, JHEP **0611** (2006) 050

S. K. Gupta, B. Mukhopadhyaya, S. K. Rai, PRD **75** (2007) 075007

D. Choudhury, S. K. Gupta, B. Mukhopadhyaya, PRD **78** (2008) 015023

Neutrino masses due to

$$\frac{f}{\Lambda}(HL)(HL)$$



* P. Minkowski, *Phys. Lett. B* **67** (1977) 421; T. Yanagida, KEK-report 79-18 (1979);
M. Gell-Mann, P. Ramond, R. Slansky, in *Supergravity*, North Holland (1979), p. 315;
R.N. Mohapatra and G. Senjanovic, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **44** 912 (1980); M. Magg and C. Wetterich,
Phys. Lett. B **94** (1980) 61; G. Lazarides, Q. Shafi and C. Wetterich, *Nucl. Phys. B* **181**
(1981) 287; J. Schechter and J. W. F. Valle, *Phys. Rev. D* **25**, 774 (1982);
R. Foot, H. Lew, X. G. He and G. C. Joshi, *Z. Phys. C* **44** (1989) 441.

Supersymmetry

$$W = Y_e^{ji} \widehat{L}_i \widehat{H}_d \widehat{E}_j^c + Y_\nu^{ji} \widehat{L}_i \widehat{H}_u \widehat{N}_j^c + M_{R_i} \widehat{N}_i^c \widehat{N}_i^c$$

neutrino masses

$$m_\nu \simeq -(Y_\nu^T v) M_R^{-1} (Y_\nu v) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \hat{m}_\nu = U^T \cdot m_\nu \cdot U$$

RGE running

$$(\Delta M_{\widehat{L}}^2)_{ij} = -\frac{1}{8\pi^2} (3m_0^2 + A_0^2) (Y_\nu^\dagger L Y_\nu)_{ij}$$

$$(\Delta A_l)_{ij} = -\frac{3}{8\pi^2} A_0 Y_{l_i} (Y_\nu^\dagger L Y_\nu)_{ij}$$

$$(\Delta M_{\widehat{E}}^2)_{ij} = 0$$

$$L_{kl} = \log \left(\frac{M_X}{M_k} \right) \delta_{kl}$$

$(\Delta M_{\tilde{L}}^2)_{ij}$ and $(\Delta A_l)_{ij}$ induce

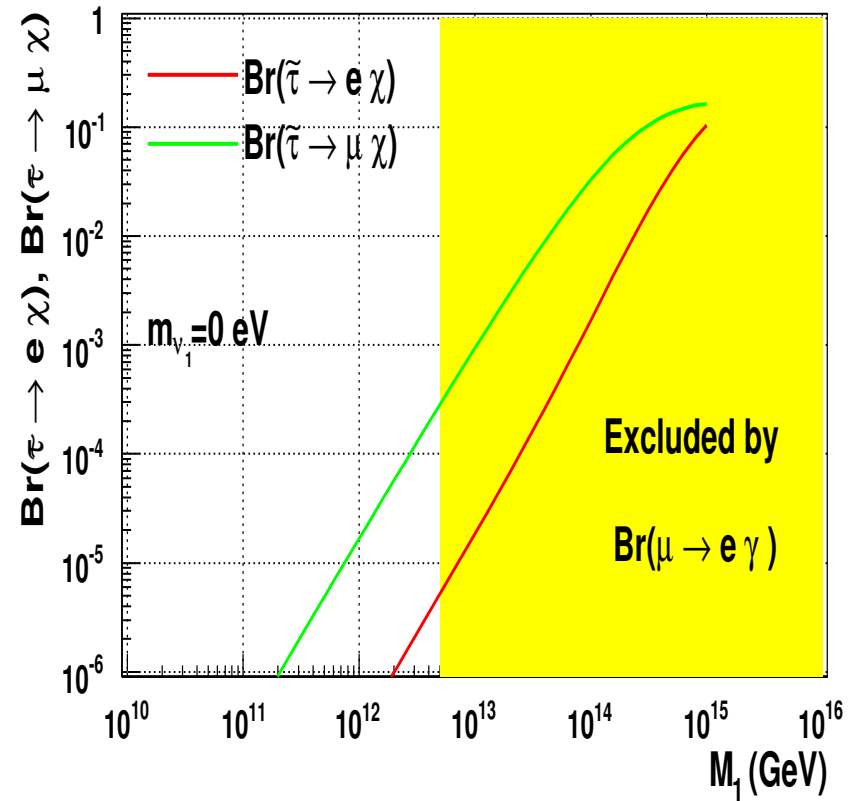
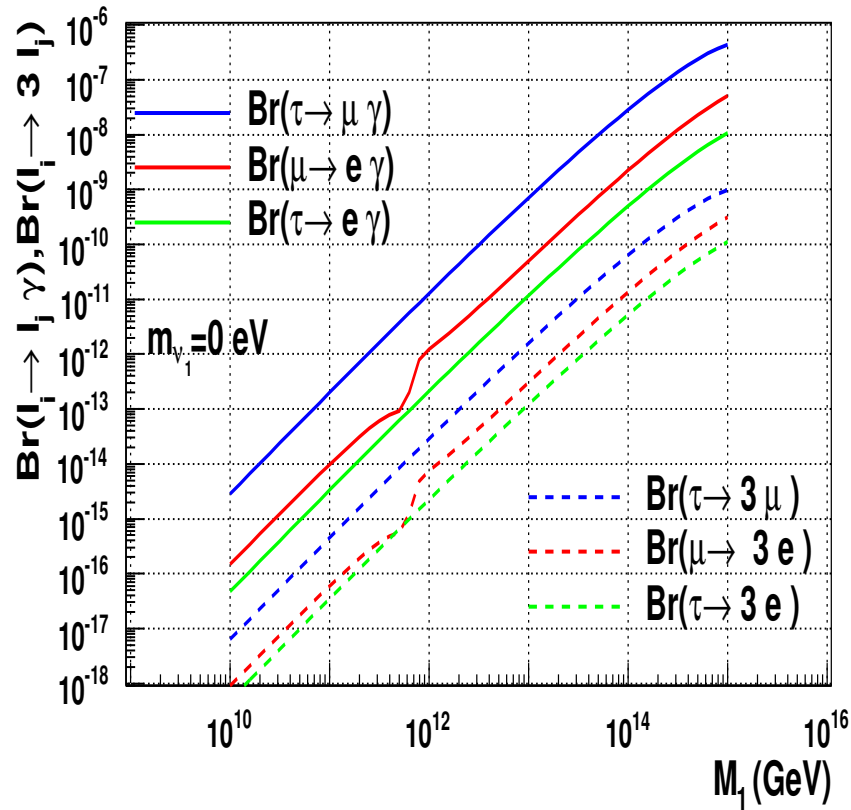
$$\begin{aligned} l_j &\rightarrow l_i \gamma, l_i l_k^+ l_r^- \\ \tilde{l}_j &\rightarrow l_i \tilde{\chi}_s^0 \\ \tilde{\chi}_s^0 &\rightarrow l_i \tilde{l}_k \end{aligned}$$

Neglecting L - R mixing:

$$\begin{aligned} Br(l_i \rightarrow l_j \gamma) &\propto \alpha^3 m_{l_i}^5 \frac{|(\delta m_L^2)_{ij}|^2}{\tilde{m}^8} \tan^2 \beta \\ \frac{Br(\tilde{\tau}_2 \rightarrow e + \chi_1^0)}{Br(\tilde{\tau}_2 \rightarrow \mu + \chi_1^0)} &\simeq \left(\frac{(\Delta M_{\tilde{L}}^2)_{13}}{(\Delta M_{\tilde{L}}^2)_{23}} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, in most of the parameter space

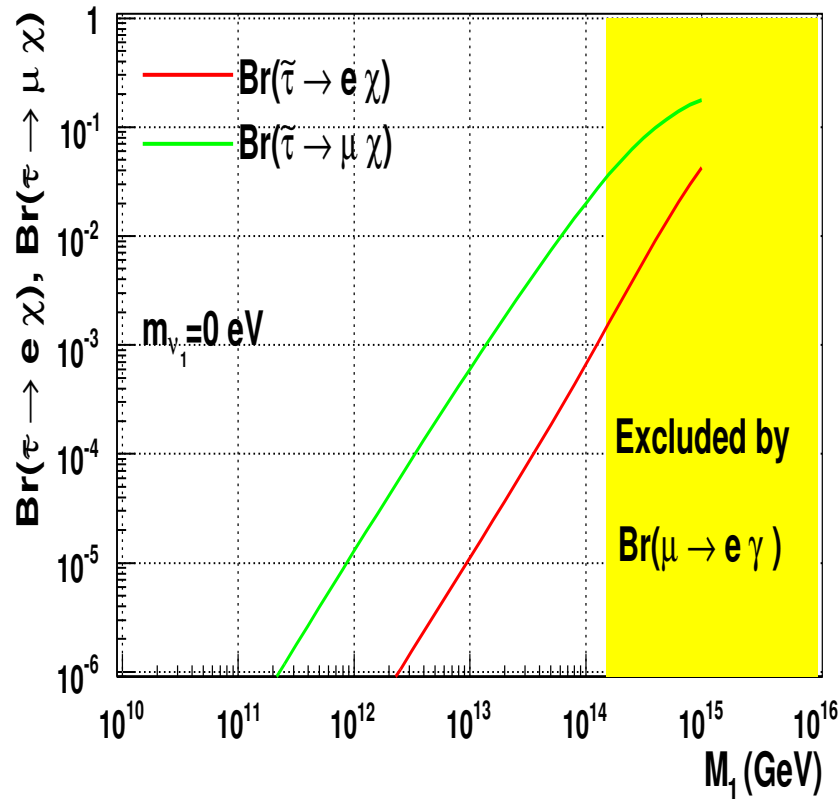
$$\frac{Br(l_i \rightarrow 3l_j)}{Br(l_i \rightarrow l_j + \gamma)} \simeq \frac{\alpha}{3\pi} \left(\log\left(\frac{m_{l_i}^2}{m_{l_j}^2}\right) - \frac{11}{4} \right)$$



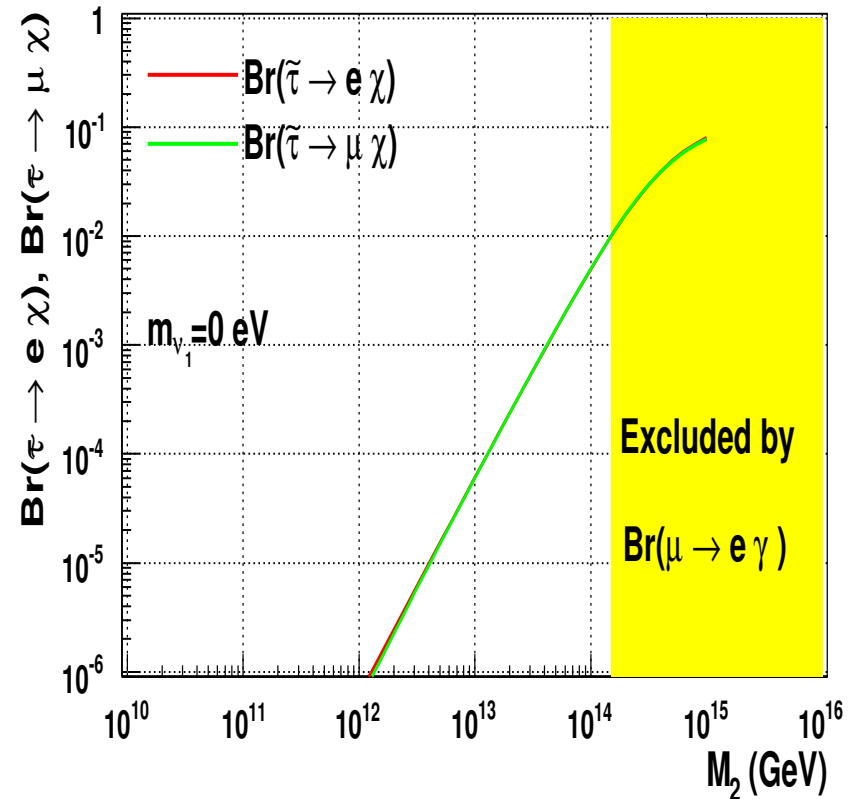
degenerate ν_R

SPS1a' ($M_0 = 70 \text{ GeV}$, $M_{1/2} = 250 \text{ GeV}$, $A_0 = -300 \text{ GeV}$, $\tan \beta = 10$, $\mu > 0$)

M. Hirsch et al. Phys. Rev. D 78 (2008) 013006



degenerate ν_R



hierarchical ν_R

$(M_1 = M_3 = 10^{10} \text{ GeV})$

SPS3 ($M_0 = 90 \text{ GeV}, M_{1/2} = 400 \text{ GeV}, A_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 10, \mu > 0$)

M. Hirsch et al. Phys. Rev. D 78 (2008) 013006

include $SU(2)$ Triplet Higgs

$$W = W_{\text{MSSM}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(Y_T^{ij} \hat{L}_i \hat{T}_1 \hat{L}_j + \lambda_1 \hat{H}_d \hat{T}_1 \hat{H}_d + \lambda_2 \hat{H}_u \hat{T}_2 \hat{H}_u \right) + M_T \hat{T}_1 \hat{T}_2$$

$$m_\nu = \frac{v_2^2}{2} \frac{\lambda_2}{M_T} Y_T$$

$$\frac{M_T}{\lambda_2} \simeq 10^{15} \text{ GeV} \left(\frac{0.05 \text{ eV}}{m_\nu} \right)$$

Gauge coupling unification \Rightarrow use **15**

$$\mathbf{15} = S + T + Z$$

$$S \sim (6, 1, -\frac{2}{3}), \quad T \sim (1, 3, 1), \quad Z \sim (3, 2, \frac{1}{6})$$

$$W \subset \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (Y_T \hat{L} \hat{T}_1 \hat{L} + \hat{Y}_S D^c \hat{S} \hat{D}^c) + Y_Z \hat{D}^c \hat{Z} \hat{L} + Y_d \hat{D}^c \hat{Q} \hat{H}_d + \hat{Y}_u \hat{U}^c \hat{Q} \hat{H}_u + Y_e \hat{E}^c \hat{L} \hat{H}_d$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\lambda_1 \hat{H}_d \hat{T}_1 \hat{H}_d + \lambda_2 \hat{H}_u \hat{T}_2 \hat{H}_u) + M_T \hat{T}_1 \hat{T}_2 + M_Z \hat{Z}_1 \hat{Z}_2 + M_S \hat{S}_1 \hat{S}_2 + \mu \hat{H}_d \hat{H}_u$$

$$(b_1, b_2, b_3)^{MSSM} = \left(\frac{33}{5}, 1, -3\right)$$

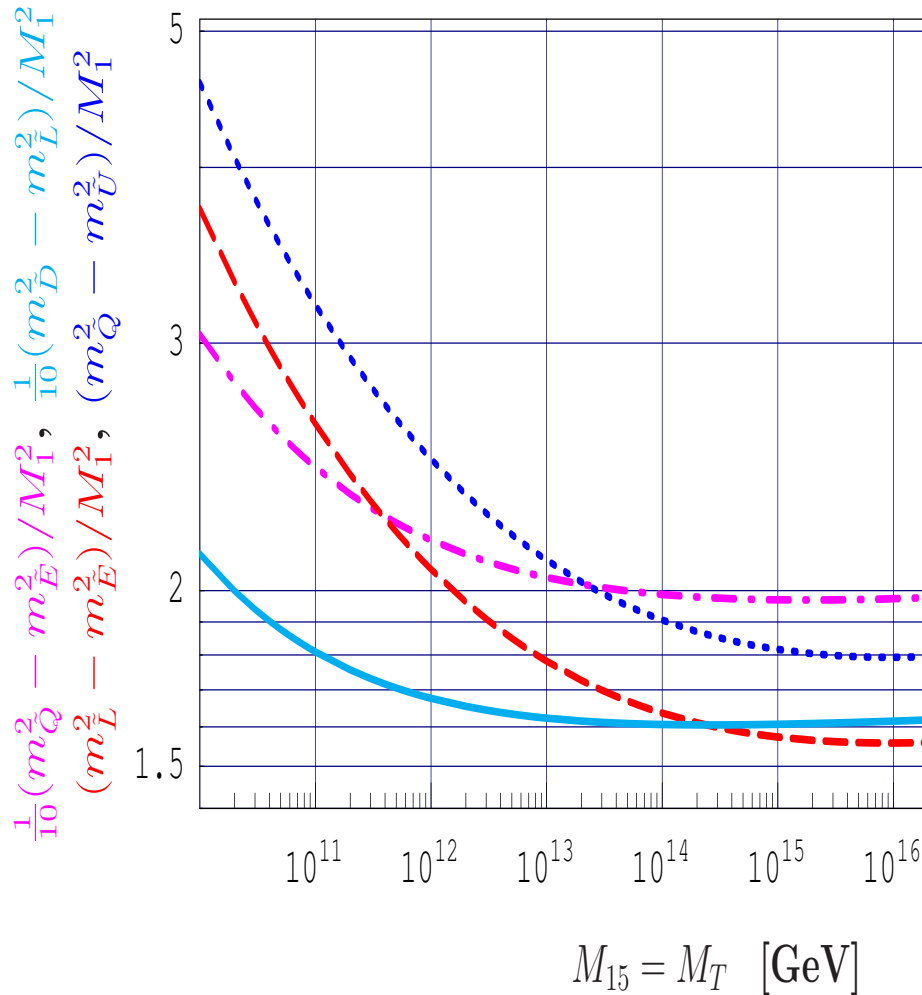
$$(b_1, b_2, b_3)^{T_1+T_2} = \left(\frac{18}{5}, 4, 0\right)$$

$$(b_1, b_2, b_3)^{\overline{15}+15} = (7, 7, 7)$$

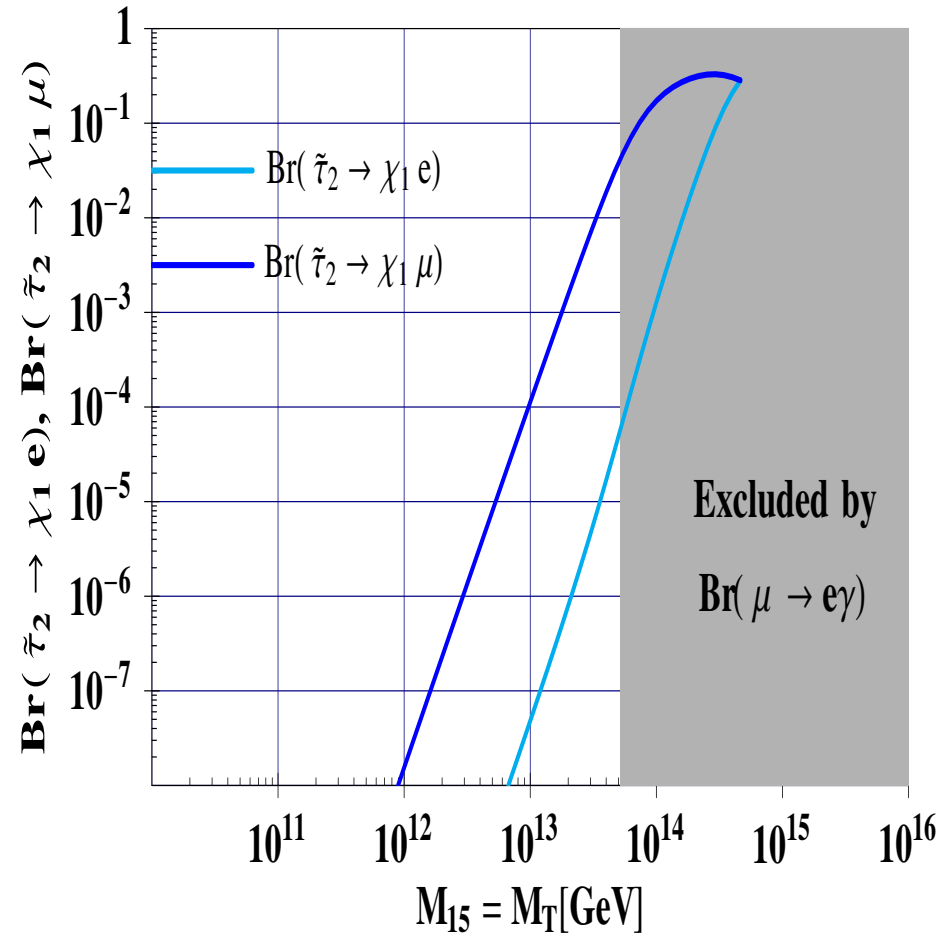
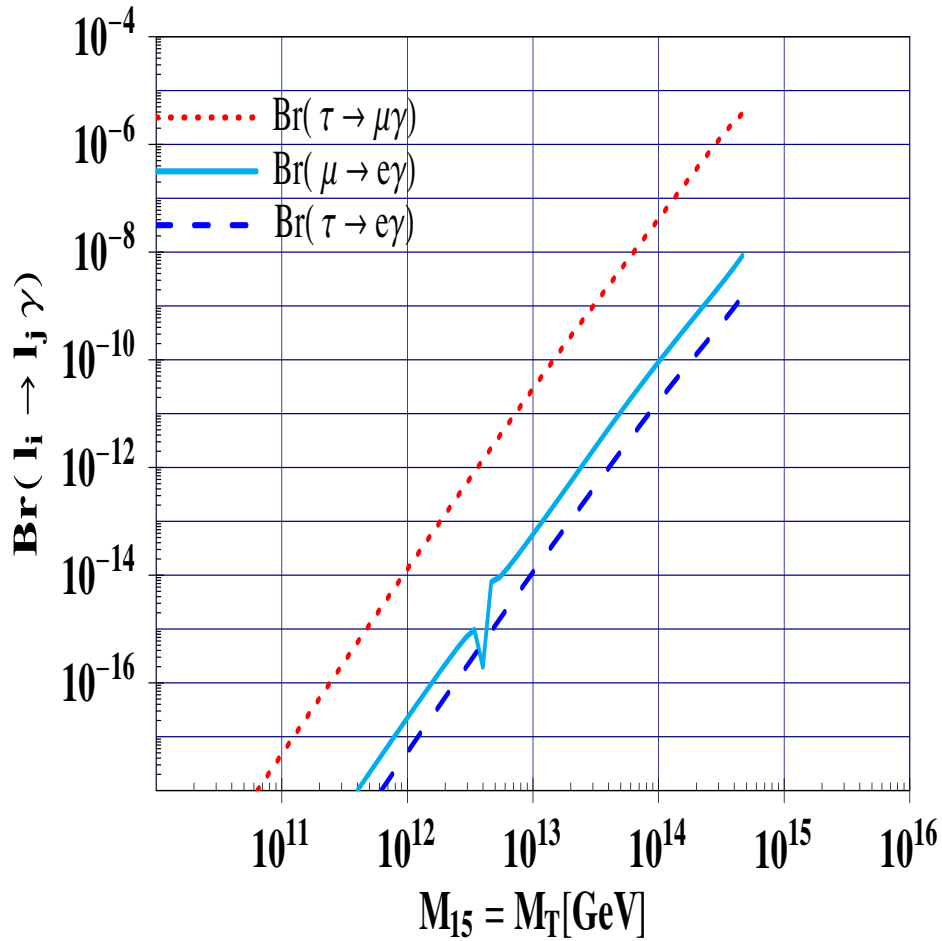
Seesaw I (\simeq MSSM)

$$\frac{m_Q^2 - m_E^2}{M_1^2} \simeq 20, \quad \frac{m_D^2 - m_L^2}{M_1^2} \simeq 18$$

$$\frac{m_L^2 - m_E^2}{M_1^2} \simeq 1.6, \quad \frac{m_Q^2 - m_U^2}{M_1^2} \simeq 1.55$$



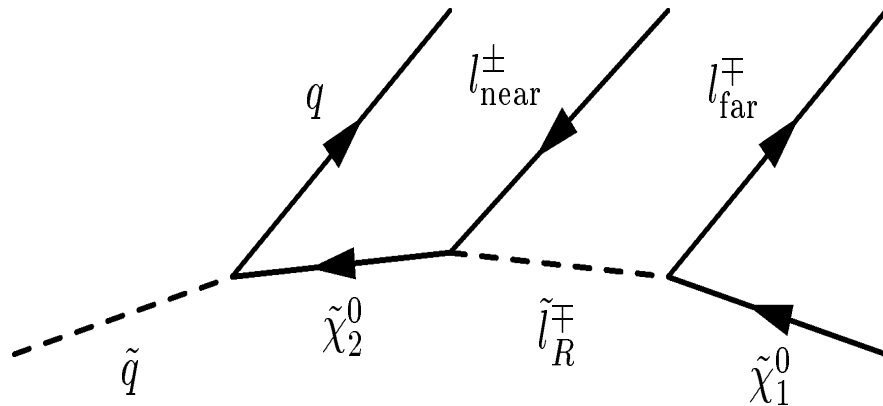
M. Hirsch, S. Kaneko, W. P., Phys. Rev. D 78 (2008) 093004.



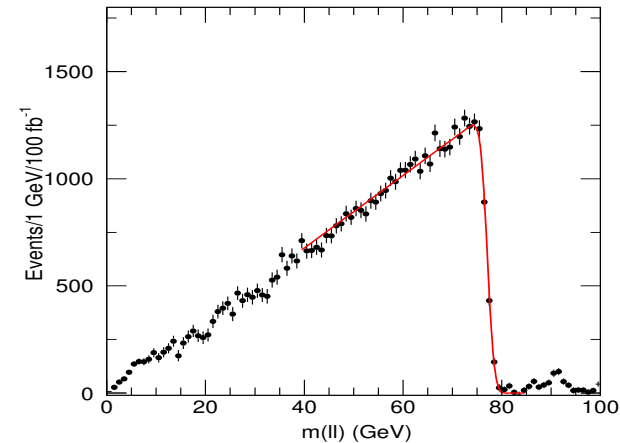
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.5$$

$$\text{SPS3 } (M_0 = 90 \text{ GeV}, M_{1/2} = 400 \text{ GeV}, A_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 10, \mu > 0)$$

M. Hirsch, S. Kaneko, W. P., Phys. Rev. D 78 (2008) 093004.



G. Polesello

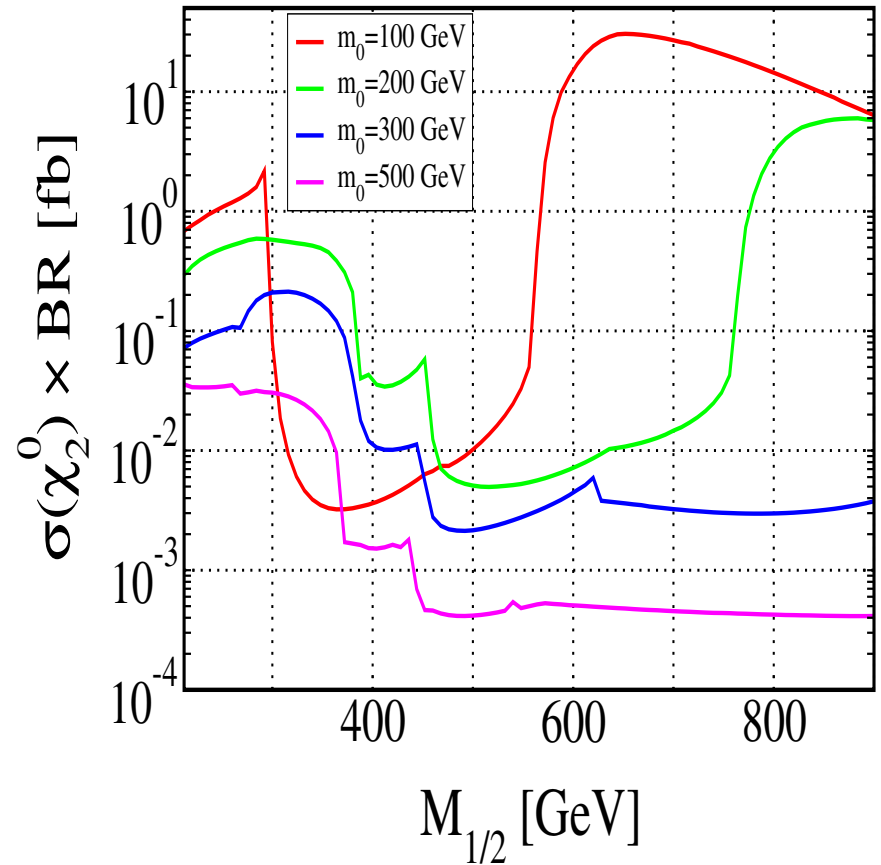
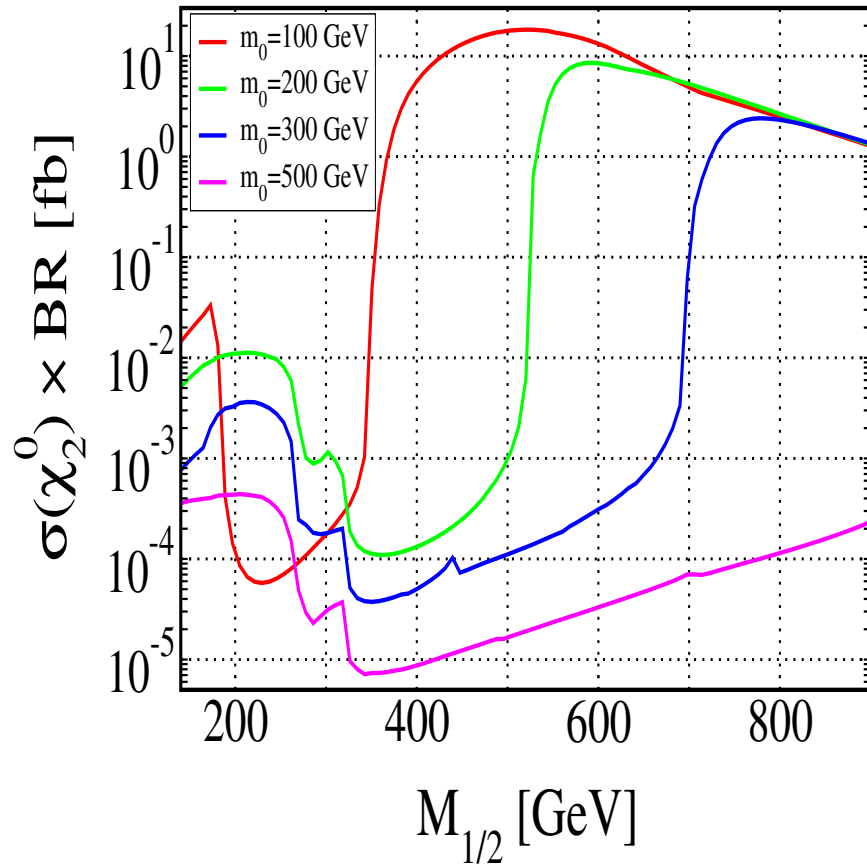


5 kinematical observables depending on 4 SUSY masses

e.g.: $m(ll) = 77.02 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.08$
 \Rightarrow mass determination within 2-5%

For background suppression

$$N(e^+e^-) + N(\mu^+\mu^-) - N(e^+\mu^-) - N(\mu^+e^-)$$



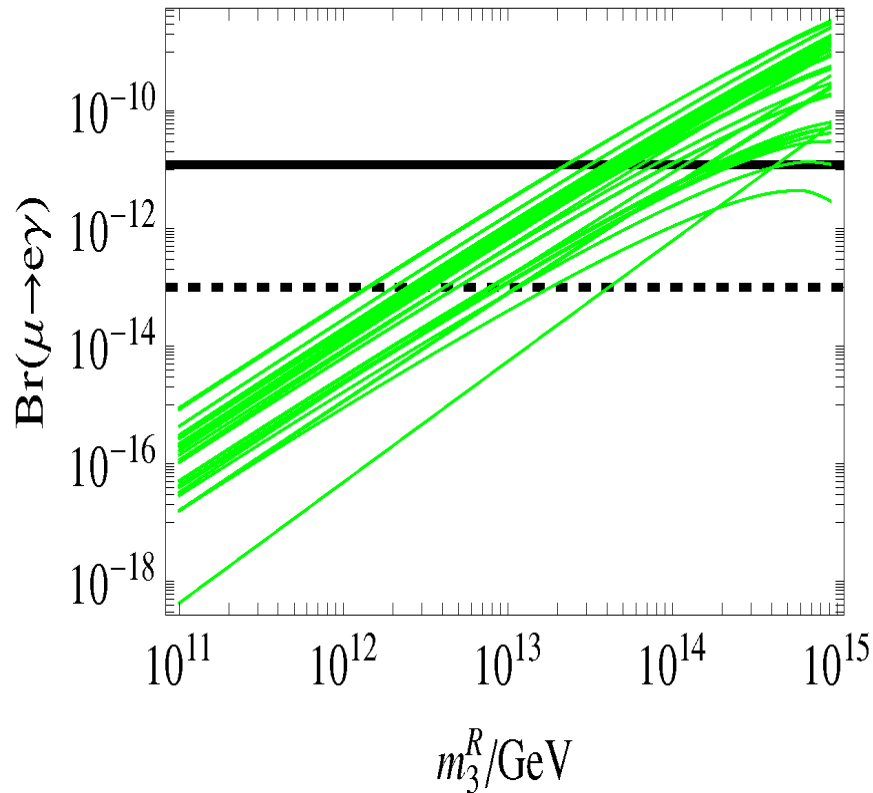
$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0) \times BR(\chi_2^0 \rightarrow \sum_{i,j} \tilde{l}_i l_j \rightarrow \mu^\pm \tau^\mp \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$$

$$A_0 = 0, \tan \beta = 10, \mu > 0 \text{ (Seesaw II: } \lambda_1 = 0.02, \lambda_2 = 0.5)$$

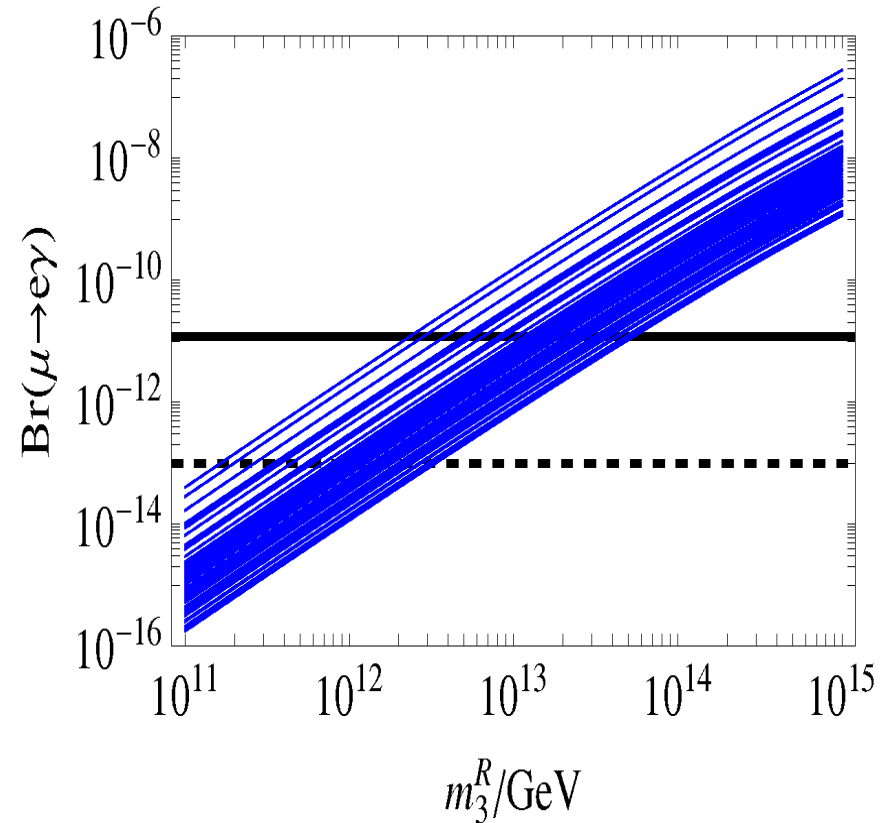
J.N. Esteves et al., arXiv:0903.1408

- Dirac neutrinos: displaced vertices if $\tilde{\nu}_R$ LSP, e.g. $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow lb\tilde{\nu}_R$
(but NMSSM: $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow lb\nu\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)
- Seesaw models:
 - most promising: $\tilde{\tau}_2$ decays
 - difficult to test at LHC, signals of O(10 fb) or below
 - in case of seesaw II: different mass ratios

Texture models, hierarchical ν_R
real textures



"complexification" of one texture



SPS1a' ($M_0 = 70$ GeV, $M_{1/2} = 250$ GeV, $A_0 = -300$ GeV, $\tan \beta = 10$, $\mu > 0$)

F. Deppisch, F. Plentinger, W. P., R. Rückl, G. Seidl, in preparation

talk by I. Borjanovic at 'Flavour in the era of LHC', Nov.'05, CERN

$L=100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Fit results

Edge	Nominal Value	Fit Value	Syst. Error Energy Scale	Statistical Error
$m(ll)^{\text{edge}}$	77.077	77.024	0.08	0.05
$m(qll)^{\text{edge}}$	431.1	431.3	4.3	2.4
$m(ql)^{\text{edge}}_{\text{min}}$	302.1	300.8	3.0	1.5
$m(ql)^{\text{edge}}_{\text{max}}$	380.3	379.4	3.8	1.8
$m(qll)^{\text{thres}}$	203.0	204.6	2.0	2.8

Mass reconstruction

5 endpoints measurements, 4 unknown masses

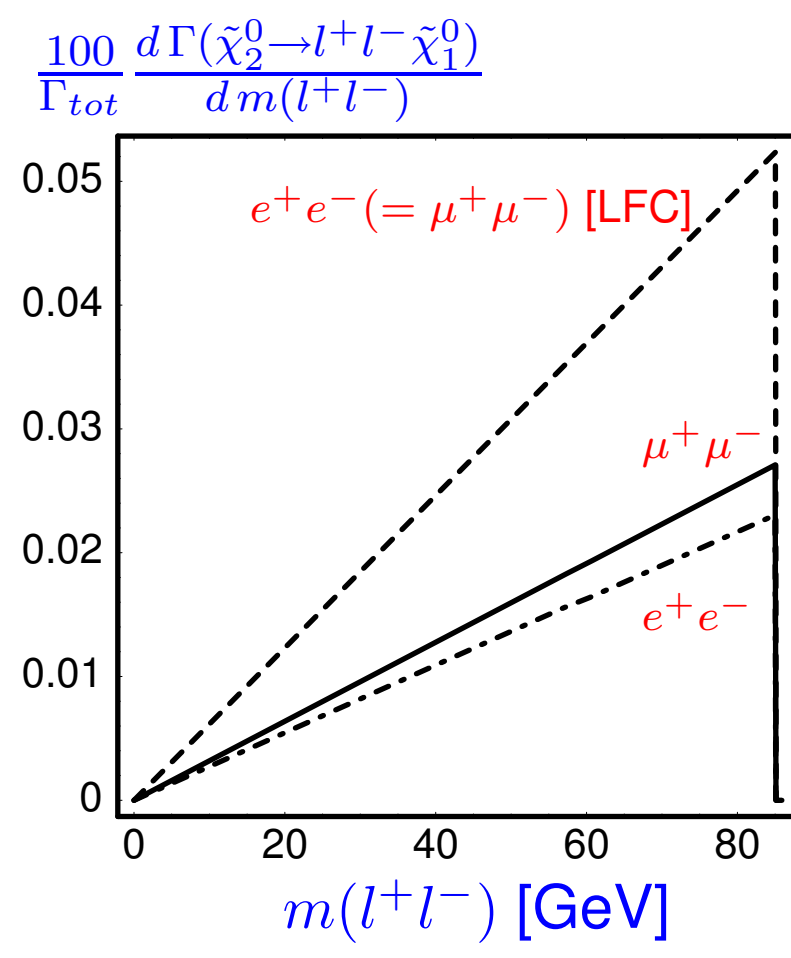
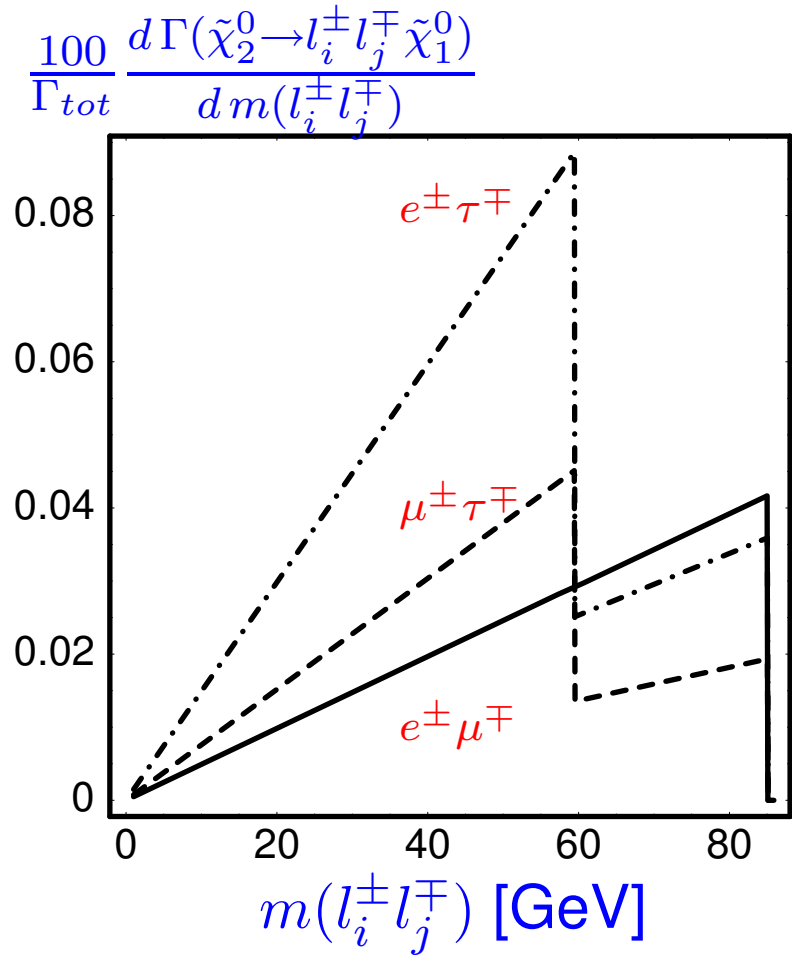
$$\chi^2 = \sum \chi_j^2 = \sum \left[\frac{E_j^{\text{theory}}(\vec{m}) - E_j^{\text{exp}}}{\sigma_j^{\text{exp}}} \right]^2$$

$$E_j^i = E_j^{\text{nom}} + a_j^i \sigma_j^{\text{fit}} + b_j^i \sigma_j^{\text{Escale}}$$

$m(\chi_1^0) = 96 \text{ GeV}$
 $m(l_R) = 143 \text{ GeV}$
 $m(\chi_2^0) = 177 \text{ GeV}$
 $m(q_L) = 540 \text{ GeV}$

$\Delta m(\chi_1^0) = 4.8 \text{ GeV}, \quad \Delta m(\chi_2^0) = 4.7 \text{ GeV},$
 $\Delta m(l_R) = 4.8 \text{ GeV}, \quad \Delta m(q_L) = 8.7 \text{ GeV}$

Gjelsten, Lytken, Miller, Osland, Polesello, ATL-PHYS-2004-007



A. Bartl et al., Eur. Phys. J. C 46 (2006) 783