

The Hypercharged Anomaly-Mediated Supersymmetry Breaking Model

*Rencontre de Physique
des Particules 2010*

Shibi Rajagopalan

University of Oklahoma
Homer L. Dodge Dept. of
Physics and Astronomy

25 January 2010

Introduction

Authors

- ▶ Hypercharged Anomaly Mediation

Radovan Dermisek, Herman Verlinde, Lian-Tao Wang

Phys.Rev.Lett.100:131804,2008

arXiv:0711.3211 [hep-ph]

- ▶ Prospects for Hypercharged Anomaly-Mediated SUSY
Breaking at the LHC

H. Baer, R. Dermisek, S. Rajagopalan, H. Summy

JHEP 0910:078,2009

arXiv:0908.4259 [hep-ph]

Introduction

Overview

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

- ▶ Describe the HCAMSB model.
- ▶ Look at the spectrum + p-space.
- ▶ Look at signatures.
- ▶ Conclude

Soft Parameters in SUGRA Models

HCAMSB

Anomaly Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

Soft Parameters in SUGRA Models

Visible Sector
(MSSM)

Hidden Sector
(SM Gauge Singlets)

HCAMSB

Anomaly Mediation

Introduction

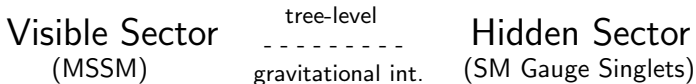
HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

Soft Parameters in SUGRA Models



HCAMSB

Anomaly Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

Soft Parameters in SUGRA Models

Visible Sector
(MSSM)

tree-level

gravitational int.
+
additional
1-loop contribution
(super-Weyl anomaly)

Hidden Sector
(SM Gauge Singlets)

HCAMSB

Anomaly Mediation

Introduction

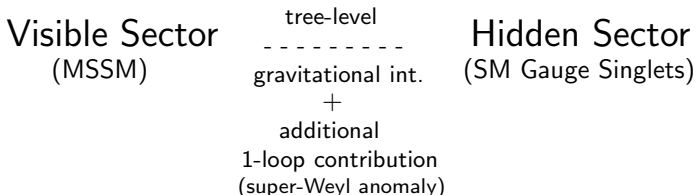
HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

Soft Parameters in SUGRA Models



Tree-level suppression \iff *Geometry*

HCAMSB

Anomaly Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

AMSB is nice because. . .

HCAMSB

Anomaly Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

AMSB is nice because. . .

- ▶ all soft terms depend on single parameter: $m_{3/2}$
- ▶ solves SUSY flavor and CP problems

HCAMSB

Anomaly Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

AMSB is nice because...

- ▶ all soft terms depend on single parameter: $m_{3/2}$
- ▶ solves SUSY flavor and CP problems

However AMSB alone is problematic:

- ▶ well-known that sleptons are tachyonic: $m_{\text{sleptons}}^2 < 0$
- ▶ adhoc m_0 bumps up those masses
⇒ soft terms no longer RGE invariant

Soft Contributions in mAMSB Models

Parameter Space:

$$m_0, m_{3/2}, \tan\beta, \text{sign}(\mu)$$

RGE's:

$$M_a = \frac{b_a g_a^2}{16\pi^2} m_{3/2}, \quad a = 1, 2, 3$$

$$m_i^2 = -\frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{d\gamma}{dg} \beta_g + \frac{d\gamma}{df} \beta_f \right\} m_{3/2}^2 + m_0^2$$

$$A_i = \frac{\beta_{f_i}}{f_i} m_{3/2}$$

HCAMSB

Hypercharged Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

U(1) mediation set up:

HCAMSB

Hypercharged Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

U(1) mediation set up:

- ▶ MSSM & hidden sectors *geometrically* sequestered.
- ▶ hidden brane in strongly-warped region of manifold
⇒ filters tree-level gravitational effects.
- ▶ visible (V) & hidden (H) branes carry same U(1) charges
⇒ gauge bosons: A_V and A_H .
- ▶ F-type $\langle VEV \rangle$ on the hidden brane.

HCAMSB

Hypercharged Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

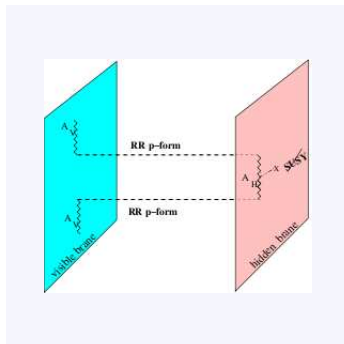
HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

RR p -forms traverse the bulk

They couple to gauge fields by
linear C-S-couplings



HCAMSB

Hypercharged Mediation

Introduction

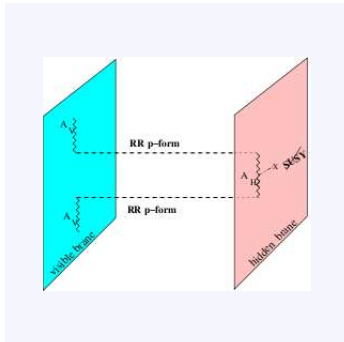
HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

RR p-forms traverse the bulk



They couple to gauge fields by
linear C-S-couplings

KK reduction

↓

$$\mathcal{L}_{RR} = C \wedge (dA_V + dA_H) + \frac{1}{2\mu^2} |dC|^2$$

equivalent to Stuckelberg mass;

$\mu \sim$ string scale

↓

$$(A_V + A_H)$$

integrates out

↓

Low-energy combination:

$$A_1 = (A_V - A_H)$$

HCAMSB

Hypercharged Mediation

Introduction

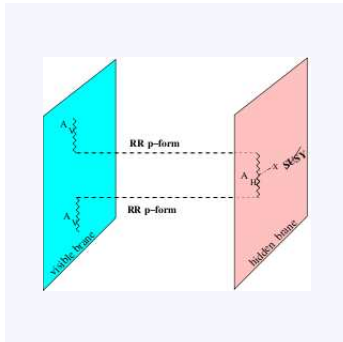
HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

RR p-forms traverse the bulk



They couple to gauge fields by
linear C-S-couplings

KK reduction

↓

$$\mathcal{L}_{RR} = C \wedge (dA_V + dA_H) + \frac{1}{2\mu^2} |dC|^2$$

equivalent to Stuckelberg mass;

$\mu \sim$ string scale

↓

$$(A_V + A_H)$$

integrates out

↓

Low-energy combination:

$$A_1 = (A_V - A_H)$$

A_1 is the Hypercharge Boson

HCAMSB

Hypercharge + Anomaly Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

F-terms give mass to visible sector bino:

- ▶ Hypercharged particles: 1-loop bino mass contrib.
- ▶ Gauginos: 2-loop contribution.

HCAMSB

Hypercharge + Anomaly Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

F-terms give mass to visible sector bino:

- ▶ Hypercharged particles: 1-loop bino mass contrib.
- ▶ Gauginos: 2-loop contribution.
- ▶ Redefine AMSB M_1 RGE

$$\rightarrow M_1 = \tilde{M}_1 + \frac{b_1 g_1^2}{16\pi^2} m_{3/2}$$

Parameterize Hypercharged contrib. relative to AMSB's

$$\alpha = \frac{\tilde{M}_1}{m_{3/2}}.$$

HCAMSB

Hypercharge + Anomaly Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

Some problems gone:

HCAMSB

Hypercharge + Anomaly Mediation

Some problems gone:

Pure Anomaly Mediation

Pure HC Mediation

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

HCAMSB

Hypercharge + Anomaly Mediation

Some problems gone:

Pure Anomaly Mediation

Pure HC Mediation

- ▶ tachyonic sleptons

HCAMSB

Hypercharge + Anomaly Mediation

Some problems gone:

Pure Anomaly Mediation

- ▶ tachyonic sleptons

Pure HC Mediation

- ▶ bino mass can fix this

HCAMSB

Hypercharge + Anomaly Mediation

Some problems gone:

Pure Anomaly Mediation

- ▶ tachyonic sleptons

Pure HC Mediation

- ▶ bino mass can fix this
- ▶ RGE running to TeV scale
 $\Rightarrow m_{\tilde{t}_1} < 0$

HCAMSB

Hypercharge + Anomaly Mediation

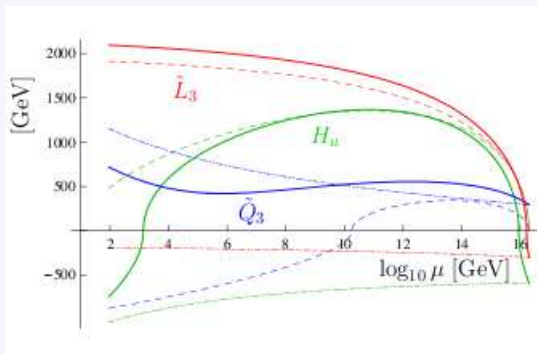
Some problems gone:

Pure Anomaly Mediation

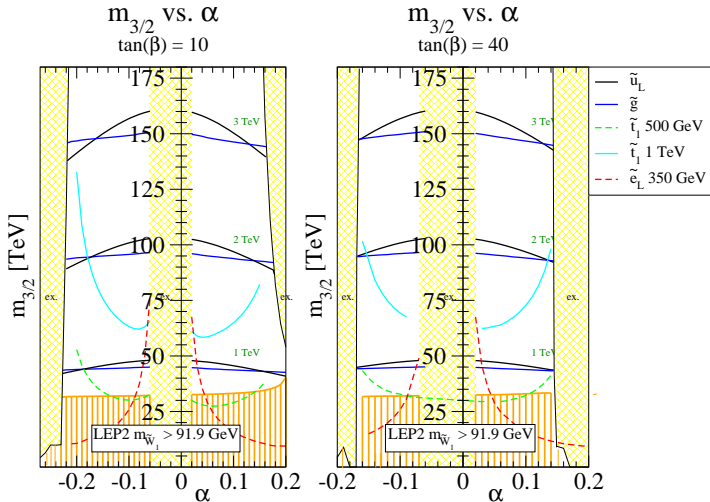
- ▶ tachyonic sleptons
- ▶ fixed by
anomalous dimension

Pure HC Mediation

- ▶ bino mass can fix this
- ▶ RGE running to TeV scale
 $\Rightarrow m_{\tilde{t}_1} < 0$



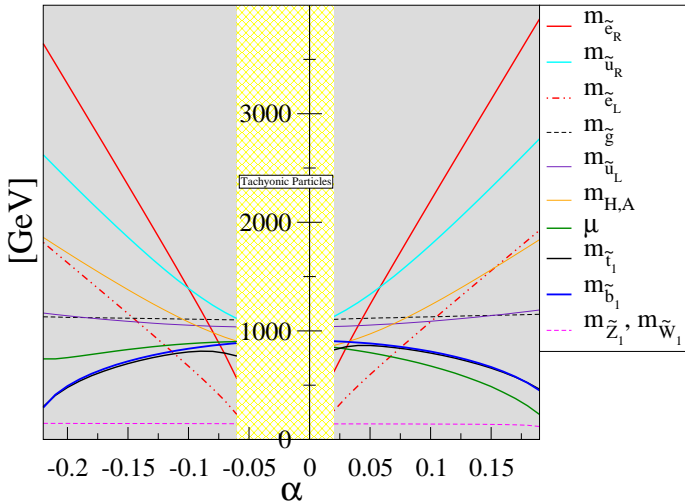
HCAMSB Spectrum



HCAMSB Spectrum

HCAMSB Spectrum

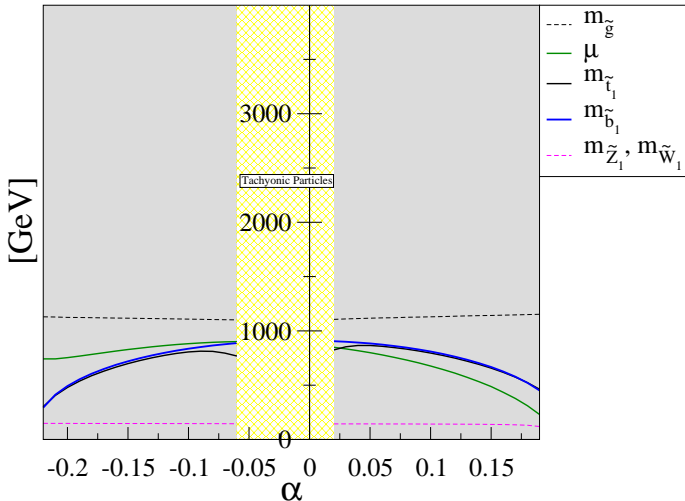
$$\tan(\beta) = 10, m_{3/2} = 50 \text{ TeV}, m_t = 172.6$$



HCAMSB Spectrum

HCAMSB Spectrum

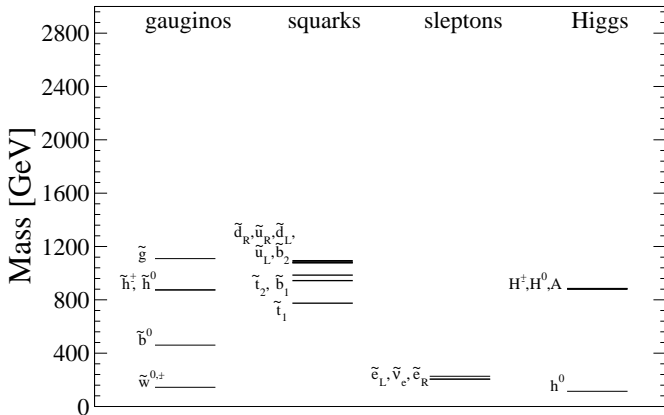
$$\tan(\beta) = 10, m_{3/2} = 50 \text{ TeV}, m_t = 172.6$$



HCAMSB Spectrum

AMSB Spectrum

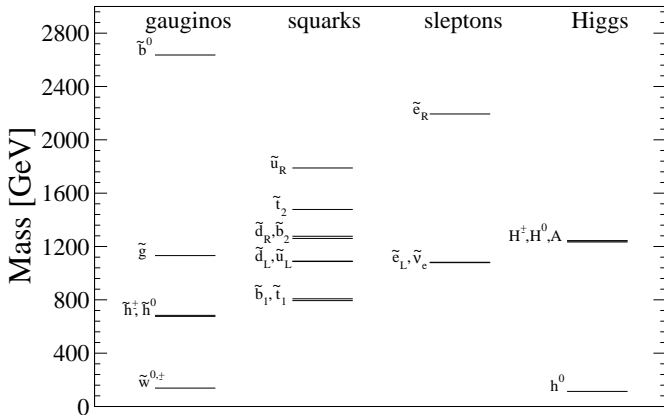
$m_0 = 300 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{3/2} = 50 \text{ TeV}$, $\tan\beta = 10$, $m_t = 172.6 \text{ GeV}$, $\mu > 0$



HCAMSB Spectrum

HCAMSB Spectrum

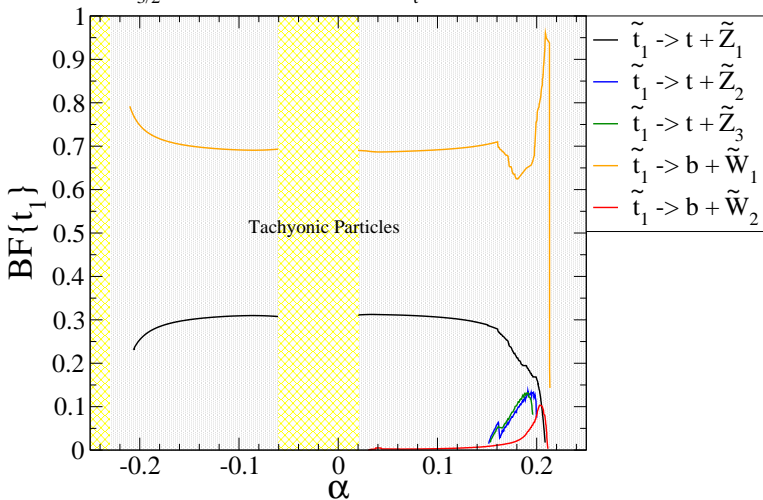
$\alpha = 0.10, m_{3/2} = 50 \text{ TeV}, \tan\beta = 10, m_t = 172.6 \text{ GeV}, \mu > 0$



Signatures

Branching Fraction vs. α

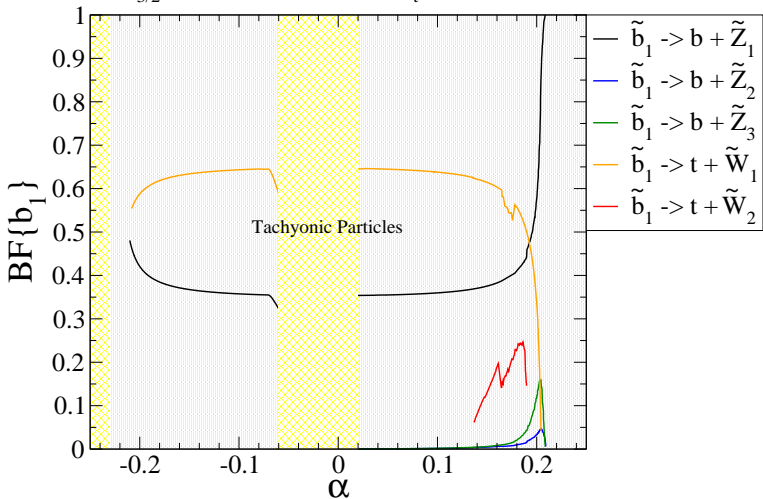
$$m_{3/2} = 50 \text{ TeV}, \tan\beta = 10, m_t = 172.6 \text{ GeV}$$



Signatures

Branching Fraction vs. α

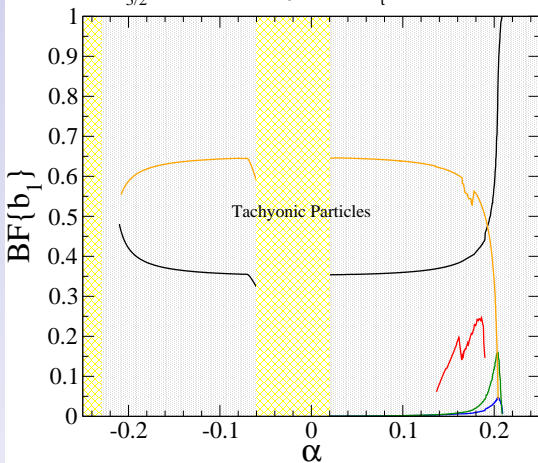
$m_{3/2} = 50 \text{ TeV}, \tan\beta = 10, m_t = 172.6 \text{ GeV}$



Signatures

Branching Fraction vs. α

$m_{3/2} = 50 \text{ TeV}$, $\tan\beta = 10$, $m_t = 172.6 \text{ GeV}$



\tilde{b}_1 decays:

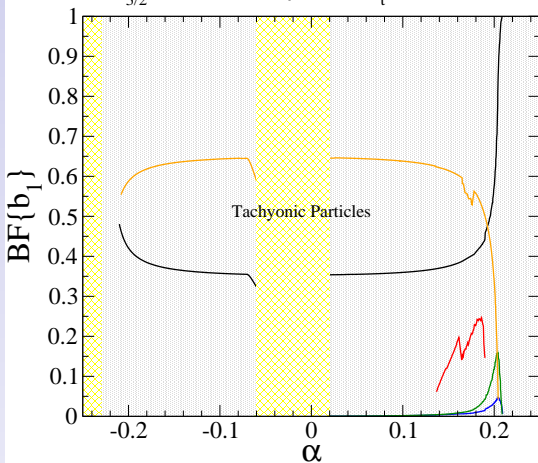
$$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b + \tilde{Z}_1$$

$$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow t + \tilde{W}_1$$

Signatures

Branching Fraction vs. α

$m_{3/2} = 50 \text{ TeV}$, $\tan\beta = 10$, $m_t = 172.6 \text{ GeV}$



\tilde{b}_1 decays:

$$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b + \tilde{Z}_1$$

$$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow t + \tilde{W}_1$$

high b-jet mult.

E_T^{miss}

isolated leptons

\tilde{W}_1 tracks

Signatures

Chargino Tracks

$$m_{\tilde{W}_1} \sim m_{\tilde{Z}_1} :$$

Both are Wino-like

Nearly degenerate: $\Delta m \sim 200 MeV$

Signatures

Chargino Tracks

$$m_{\tilde{W}_1} \sim m_{\tilde{Z}_1} :$$

Both are Wino-like

Nearly degenerate: $\Delta m \sim 200 MeV$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{W}_1^+ & \rightarrow & \pi^+ + \tilde{Z}_1 \\ & & \downarrow \quad \searrow \\ & & \text{soft} \quad E_T^{miss} \end{array}$$

Signatures

Chargino Tracks

$$m_{\tilde{W}_1} \sim m_{\tilde{Z}_1} :$$

Both are Wino-like

Nearly degenerate: $\Delta m \sim 200 \text{ MeV}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{W}_1^+ & \rightarrow & \pi^+ + \tilde{Z}_1 \\ & & \downarrow \quad \searrow \\ & & \text{soft} \quad E_T^{\text{miss}} \end{array}$$

A highly-ionizing track possible with no calorimeter signal.

Signatures

Chargino Tracks

Introduction

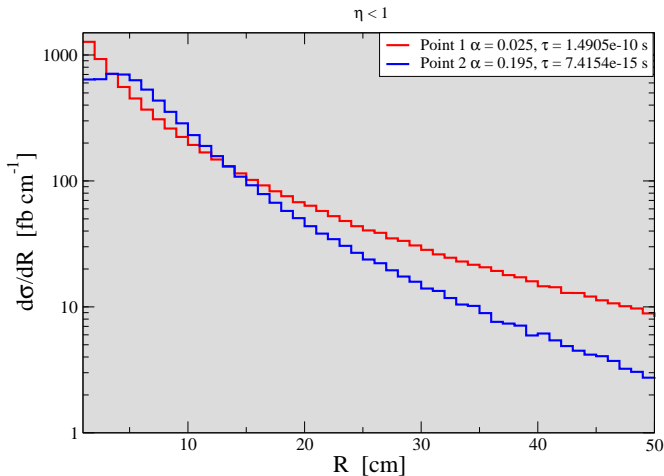
HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

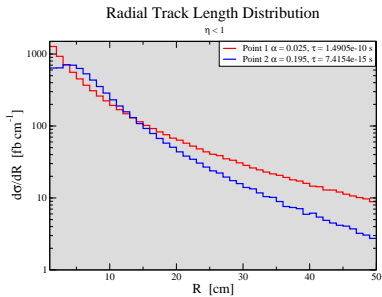
Summary

Radial Track Length Distribution



Signatures

Chargino Tracks



Atlas Detector

- ▶ innermost system
 - 3 pixel layers
 - 5, 8, 12.5 cm
- ▶ intermediate system
 - 4 barrel layers
 - 30 - 50 cm

Signatures

Smoking Gun?

\tilde{Z} sector: $m(l^+l^-)$ Distribution

AMSB

HCAMSB

Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary

Signatures

Smoking Gun?

\tilde{Z} sector: $m(l^+l^-)$ Distribution

AMSB

$$\begin{aligned} \blacktriangleright \tilde{Z}_2 & \\ & \rightarrow \tilde{l}^\pm l^\mp \\ & \rightarrow l^+ l^- \tilde{Z}_1 \end{aligned}$$

HCAMSB

$$\begin{aligned} \blacktriangleright \tilde{Z}_2 & \\ & \rightarrow \tilde{W}_1^\pm W^\mp \\ & \rightarrow \tilde{Z}_1 h \\ & \rightarrow \tilde{Z}_1 Z \end{aligned}$$

Signatures

Smoking Gun?

\tilde{Z} sector: $m(l^+l^-)$ Distribution

AMSB

- ▶ \tilde{Z}_2
 - $\tilde{l}^\pm l^\mp$
 - $l^+l^- \tilde{Z}_1$
 - \tilde{Z}_2 → $\tilde{Z}_1 Z$ **suppressed**

HCAMSB

- ▶ \tilde{Z}_2
 - $\tilde{W}_1^\pm W^\mp$
 - $\tilde{Z}_1 h$
 - $\tilde{Z}_1 Z$

Signatures

Smoking Gun?

\tilde{Z} sector: $m(l^+l^-)$ Distribution

AMSB

- ▶ \tilde{Z}_2
 - $\tilde{l}^\pm l^\mp$
 - $l^+l^- \tilde{Z}_1$
 - $\tilde{Z}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{Z}_1 Z$ suppressed**

- ▶ $M_2 < M_1 < \mu$

HCAMSB

- ▶ \tilde{Z}_2
 - $\tilde{W}_1^\pm W^\mp$
 - $\tilde{Z}_1 h$
 - **$\tilde{Z}_1 Z$**

- ▶ $M_2 < \mu < M_1$

Signatures

Smoking Gun?

\tilde{Z} sector: $m(l^+l^-)$ Distribution

AMSB

- ▶ \tilde{Z}_2
 - $\tilde{l}^\pm l^\mp$
 - $l^+l^- \tilde{Z}_1$
- ▶ $\tilde{Z}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{Z}_1 Z$ **suppressed**

- ▶ $M_2 < M_1 < \mu$
- ▶ **AMSB: kinematic mass edge**

HCAMSB

- ▶ \tilde{Z}_2
 - $\tilde{W}_1^\pm W^\mp$
 - $\tilde{Z}_1 h$
 - $\tilde{Z}_1 Z$

- ▶ $M_2 < \mu < M_1$
- ▶ **HCAMSB: smooth dist. with Z-peak**

Signatures

Smoking Gun?

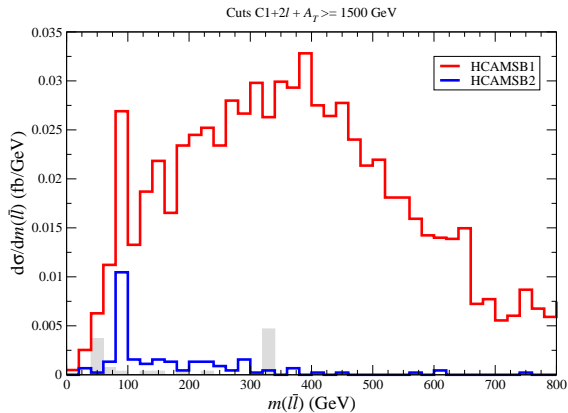
Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary



Summary

For HCAMSB we should expect to see

- ▶ High b-jet multiplicities.
- ▶ Isolated leptons.
- ▶ E_T^{miss}

+

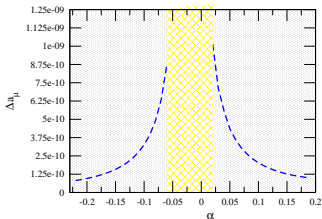
- ▶ Left-right split AMSB
- ▶ Occasional HITs from long-lived Charginos
- ▶ And possibly a smooth distribution w/ a Z peak that can serve to differentiate from AMSB!

Constraining α and $m_{3/2}$

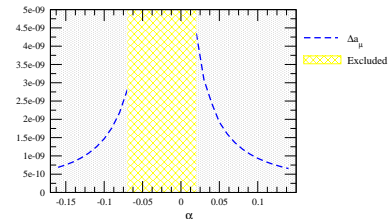
indirect limits

Δa_μ vs. α

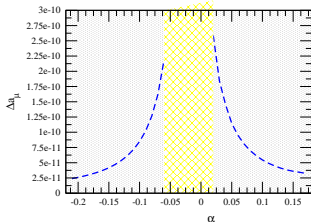
a). $m_{3/2} = 50$ TeV, $\tan(\beta) = 10$



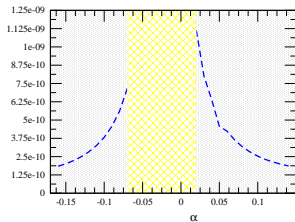
b). $m_{3/2} = 50$ TeV, $\tan(\beta) = 40$



c). $m_{3/2} = 100$ TeV, $\tan(\beta) = 10$



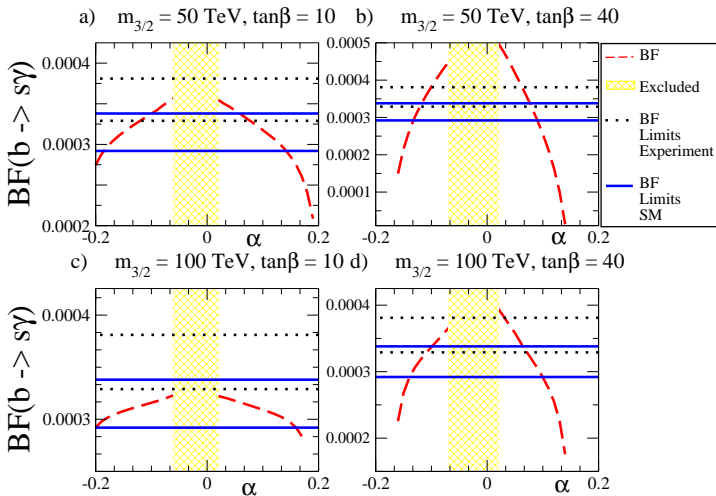
d). $m_{3/2} = 100$ TeV, $\tan(\beta) = 40$



Constraining α and $m_{3/2}$

indirect limits

BF($b \rightarrow s\gamma$) vs. α



Constraining α and $m_{3/2}$

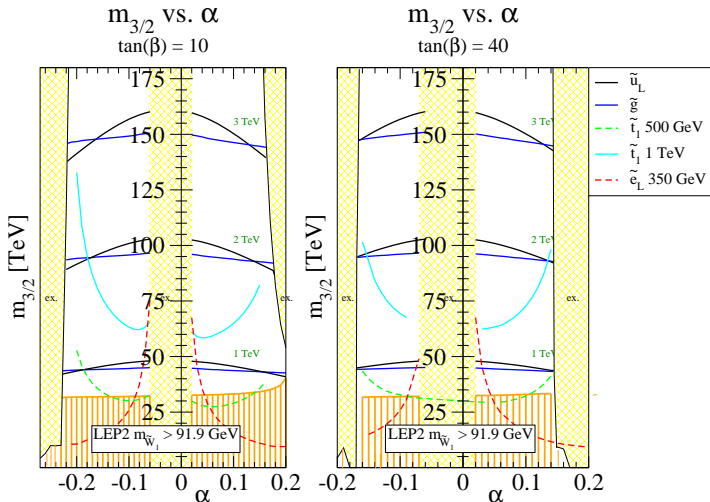
Introduction

HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

Summary



Shibi

Introduction

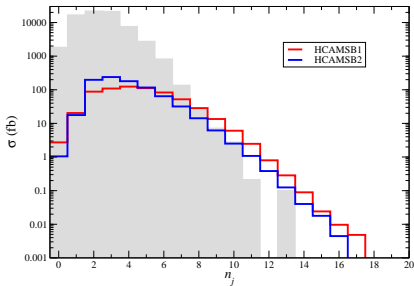
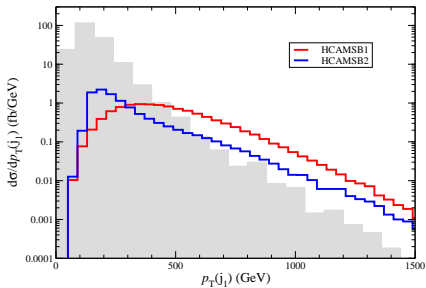
HCAMSB Model

HCAMSB Spectrum

Signatures

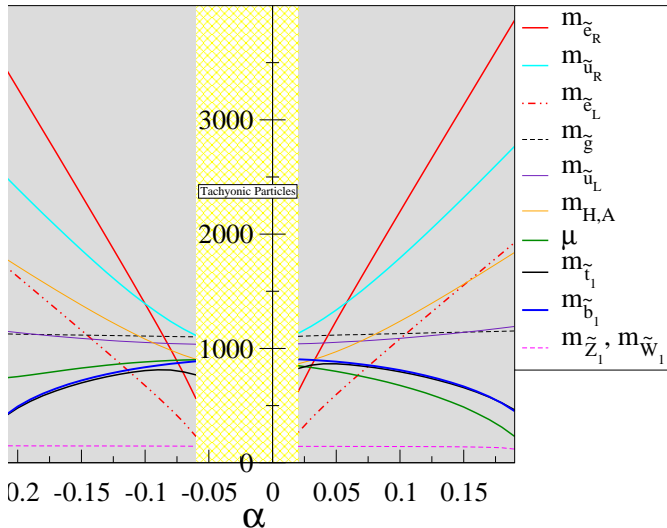
Summary

HCAMSB at the LHC



HCAMSB Spectrum

HCAMSB Spectrum
 $\tan(\beta) = 10, m_{3/2} = 50 \text{ TeV}, m_t = 172.6$



HCAMSB Spectrum

AMSB Spectrum

$\tan(\beta)=10, m_{3/2} = 50 \text{ TeV}, m_t=172.6 \text{ GeV}$

