

A Theoretical Framework for R parity Violation

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based on

hep-th/0602238 Nucl. Phys.B, with R. Tatar (Liverpool)

hep-ph/0802.2584 with Kuriyama and Nakajima (Tokyo)

Symmetries

- Continuous symmetries
 - Lorentz, $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$, **supersymmetry**
 - chiral symmetry, baryon/lepton number
 - Yukawa couplings, $SU(2)$ anomaly
- Discrete symmetries
 - Parity, charge conjugation, CP, **R-parity**
 - maximally broken in the Standard Model
- Truly fundamental: local continuous symmetries

R-parity

- Guarantees proton stability
 - Bilinear R-parity violation is not phenomenologically bad, except a little small coefficients required.

Hall-Suzuki '84

- Predicts LSP dark matter
 - Peccei-Quinn axion or semi-stable gravitino
- very small probability for discrete symmetries

Bilinear R-parity violation

- gauged U(1) symmetry \longrightarrow ~~$1/5 \cdot 10 \cdot 5 \hat{=} W$~~ .
- spontaneous sym. breaking by FI $X^1 = 0, \langle f^+ \rangle^1 = 0$,
 - yet dim.-4 proton decay ops. absent if $\langle f^- \rangle = 0$.

■ effective term $DK = cZ^\dagger \frac{\langle f \rangle}{M} \bar{5} H(5)$.

■ effective term $\longrightarrow DW = c_i m_{3/2} \frac{\langle f \rangle}{M} L_i H_u = m_i L_i H_u$.
 (OK. for light gravitino)

pheno constraints: $|m_i| \ll 10^{-5} \text{ eV} \ll |m_i|$.

needs a microscopic theory

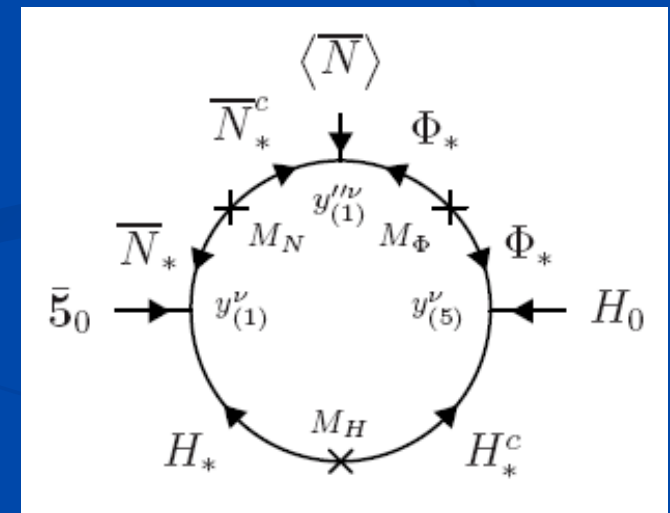
Tatar TW 06, Kuriyama Nakajima TW '08

- gauged U(1) can be embedded in E_8 . (also in string th.)
- the bilinear R-parity violation
 - highly suppressed at tree-level,
 - generated at 1-loop, UV-finite,

$$c \approx \frac{y^2}{16p^2} \frac{y \langle f \rangle}{M_{KK}} \frac{\alpha}{g} \frac{M_{KK;1}}{M_{KK;2}} \frac{\tilde{O}^{1-3}}{\tilde{O}},$$

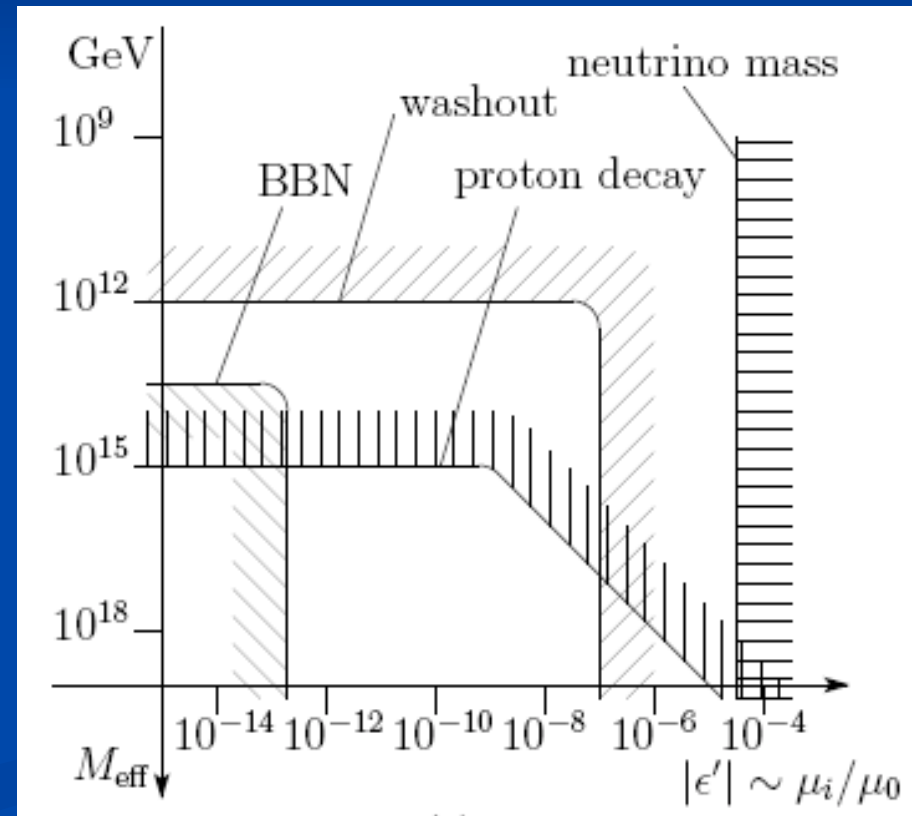
$$\langle f \rangle : O(M_{KK})$$

- various sources of suppression multiply, c can be small.
- do not expect ordinary flavour structure.



parameter space

- dim.-5 \cancel{R}_p also generated.
- pheno constraints
 - neutrino masses
 - BBN,
 - washout DB/L
 - flavour, cosmo dependent
 - proton decay
 - predicts B-L breaking
 $n \textcircled{R} l + M^+$.



pheno motivation: S. Matsumoto on Thu.

$\nu_{33/2} m_{33/2} > 100 \text{ MeV}$

visible-sector LSP decay at the LHC

	within the beam pipe	tracker, E/H-cal, n_i	outside the detectors
B^0	dominant decay modes $B^0 \rightarrow W^\pm l^m, Zn$ displaced		as if no R-parity violation
$\tilde{\nu}_i$ (NMSSM)	$\tilde{\nu}_i \rightarrow n + s/a$ is also possible.	vertices	missing E_t available
$\tilde{\nu}_i$	$\frac{Br(\tilde{\nu}_i \rightarrow n_i l)}{Br(\tilde{\nu}_i \rightarrow n_{me} t)} \gg O(1)$		tracks of a heavy stable charged particle

Are we prepared?

some groups working on collider signals

- Case 1: $\tilde{\nu}$ LSP is \tilde{B}^0 , short lifetime,
 $\tilde{B}^0 \rightarrow W^\pm t^m, Z n$ is the dominant decay mode.

eg. 4 hard jets + 2 W's + 2 tau-like jets

reduced missing E_t

overlapping cones, tau-tag,
data driven bg estimation

- Case 2: $\tilde{\nu}$ LSP is singlino, short lifetime,
 $\tilde{\nu} \rightarrow n + s/a, s/a \rightarrow b\bar{b}, t\bar{t}$.

e.g. 8 hard jets (incl. b/tau-like jets)

maybe more final states

due to the cascade decay down to $\tilde{\nu}$

back-up slides

Dimension 4 Proton Decay

- $SU(5)_{\text{GUT}}$ gauge symmetry allows

$$W = y^u 10 \cdot 10 \cdot H(5) + y^{d/e} \bar{5} \cdot 10 \cdot \bar{H}(\bar{5}) + / \bar{5} \cdot 10 \cdot \bar{5}.$$

up-type Yukawa

down-type/charged lepton Yukawa

$$10 = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{u} \\ \bar{c} \\ \bar{s} \\ \bar{e} \\ \bar{\nu}_e \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} Q \\ \bar{E} \end{matrix} \quad \bar{5} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{d} \\ \bar{s} \\ \bar{c} \\ L \\ \bar{\nu}_e \end{pmatrix}$$

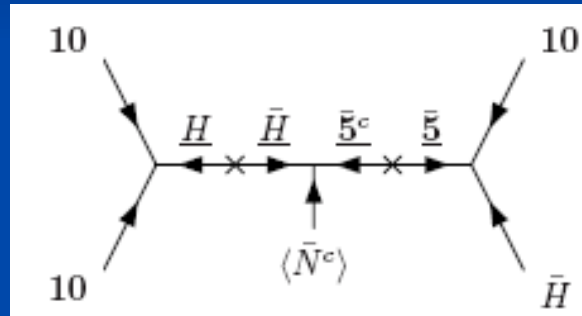
$$/ \bar{5} \cdot 10 \cdot \bar{5} \text{ @ } / L \cdot \bar{E} \cdot L + / ' \bar{D} \cdot Q \cdot L + / " \bar{D} \cdot \bar{U} \cdot \bar{D}.$$

$$DL^1 \neq 0 \text{ \& } DB \neq 0.$$

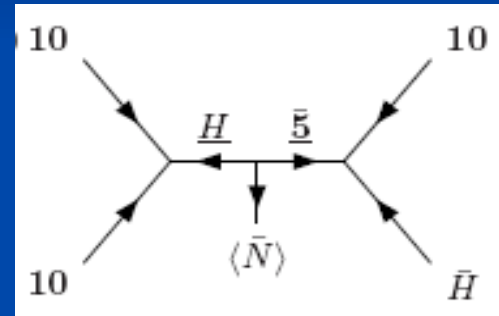
Too rapid proton decay unless $|/|/'|/"| \lesssim 10^{-25}$.

Dim.-5 R-parity Violating Operators

- $W \sim 10.10.10.\bar{H} \otimes QQQH_d + Q\bar{U}\bar{E}H_d$ is generated.



(4+1 model)



(3+2 model)

- Vev insertion is not always holomorphic.
 - inverse power, complex conjugate vev,
- U(1) + holomorphy principle is not always applied.