Test of a $B-L$ scenario with early LHC data

Lorenzo Basso (UoS and RAL)

In collaboration with: S. Moretti, A. Belyaev, G.M. Pruna, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous

In progress

LB, A. Belyaev, S. Moretti, C.H. Shepherd-Themistocleous: Phys. Rev. D **80**, 055030 (2009) [hep-ph:0812.4313]

LB, A. Belyaev, S. Moretti, G.M. Pruna: JHEP **0910**, 006 (2009) [hep-ph:0903.4777]

Outline

1) The $B-L$ model
   - Motivations
   - Particle content

2) Phenomenology (at the LHC)
   - Analysis details
   - Z' properties: decays and width
   - LHC @ $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV (Tevatron comparison)
   - LHC @ $\sqrt{s}=10$ TeV

3) Appendix: Heavy neutrino phenomenology (at the LHC)
   - decays and width
   - tri-lepton signature

4) Conclusions

A triply minimal extension

- **Motivations**
  - ▷ ν_R naturally included
  - ▷ interesting phenomenology
  - ▷ part of a bigger picture (GUT, baryogenesis)

- **Gauge sector**

$$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_{B-L}$$

- **Fermion sector**

One extra fermion per generation: ν_R

(Required by anomaly cancellation)

- **Scalar sector**

One extra SM-singlet scalar: χ

($U(1)_{B-L}$ symmetry breaking)

The model: triply-minimal extension

A $U(1)$ extension of the SM

$$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_{B-L}$$

ψ	$SU(3)_C$	$SU(2)_L$	Y	$B-L$
q_L	3	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
u_R	3	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
d_R	3	1	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
l_L	1	2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-1
e_R	1	1	-1	-1
ν_R	1	1	0	-1

ψ	$SU(3)_C$	$SU(2)_L$	Y	$B-L$
H	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
χ	1	1	0	2

New states:

- A scalar (χ, SM-singlet)
  $$V = \dots + \lambda_1 (H^\dagger H)^2 + \lambda_2 \mid \chi \mid^4 + \lambda_3 H^\dagger H \mid \chi \mid^2$$
- 3 RH neutrinos: $\nu_R \xrightarrow{\text{see-saw}} \nu_h$ ($\mathcal{O}(100)$ GeV)
  (anomaly cancellation)
  $$\mathscr{L}_Y = \dots - y^\nu \overline{l_L} \nu_R \widetilde{H} - y^M \overline{(\nu_R)^c} \nu_R \chi + \text{H.c.}$$

In certain regions of the parameter space, they both can be *long-lived* particles

Interactions and spectrum

Covariant derivative (in a suitable basis):

$$D_\mu \Psi_i = \partial_\mu \Psi_i + i \left[g_1 Y_i B_\mu + (Y_i \widetilde{g} + (B-L)_i g_1') B'_\mu \right] \Psi_i$$

$Z - Z'$ mixing:

$$\begin{pmatrix} B^\mu \\ {W_3}^\mu \\ B'^\mu \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \cos\vartheta_w & -\sin\vartheta_w \cos\vartheta' & \sin\vartheta_w \sin\vartheta' \\ \sin\vartheta_w & \cos\vartheta_w \cos\vartheta' & -\cos\vartheta_w \sin\vartheta' \\ \hline 0 & \sin\vartheta' & \cos\vartheta' \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} A^\mu \\ Z^\mu \\ Z'^\mu_{B-L} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\widetilde{g} = 0 \longrightarrow \vartheta' = 0$$

No $Z - Z'$ mixing in the pure $B - L$ model

Aim of our work

The $B-L$ symmetry breaking takes place at the TeV scale. Its rich phenomenology (Z', Higgs(es) and heavy neutrinos signatures) can be observed at TeV machines.

We focus our analysis on the Z'-sector at the LHC in its early stages ($\sqrt{s}=7$ and 10 TeV).
We consider the $pp(\overline{p}) \to l^+l^-$ ($l=e,\mu$) channel as a representative process to study new signatures of the Z'_{B-L} vector boson.

The $B-L$ model is not a usual benchmark for data analyses nor colliders reach studies $\longrightarrow$ *systematic parton level analysis*.
(no smearing, ISR, photon conversions, fakes, muon reconstuctions,. . .)

Differences wrt the other more common Z' models:

- no axial coupling: $(B-L)^R = (B-L)^L$ hence $g^A_{Z'} = \dfrac{g^R_{Z'} - g^L_{Z'}}{2} = 0$,
- free value of the coupling g'_1,
- new coupled matter (ν_h) $\rightarrow$ not-fixed BRs.

Analysis details

Analysis with CalcHEP, model implemented via LanHEP.

We have assumed standard acceptance cuts at LHC and Tevatron (the same for electrons and muons):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHC}: \quad & p_T > 10\ \text{GeV}, \quad |\eta| < 2.5, \\ \text{Tevatron}: \quad & p_T > 18\ \text{GeV}, \quad |\eta| < 1, \end{aligned}$$

and a cut on the invariant mass:

$$\begin{aligned} e^\pm \text{ @ LHC: } \frac{|M_{ee} - M_{Z'}|}{\text{GeV}} &< \text{max}\left(3\Gamma_{Z'},\ \left(0.03\sqrt{\frac{M_{Z'}}{\text{GeV}}} + 0.02\frac{M_{Z'}}{\text{GeV}}\right)\right), \\ \mu^\pm \text{ @ LHC: } \frac{|M_{\mu\mu} - M_{Z'}|}{\text{GeV}} &< \text{max}\left(3\Gamma_{Z'},\ 0.08\frac{M_{Z'}}{\text{GeV}}\right), \end{aligned}$$

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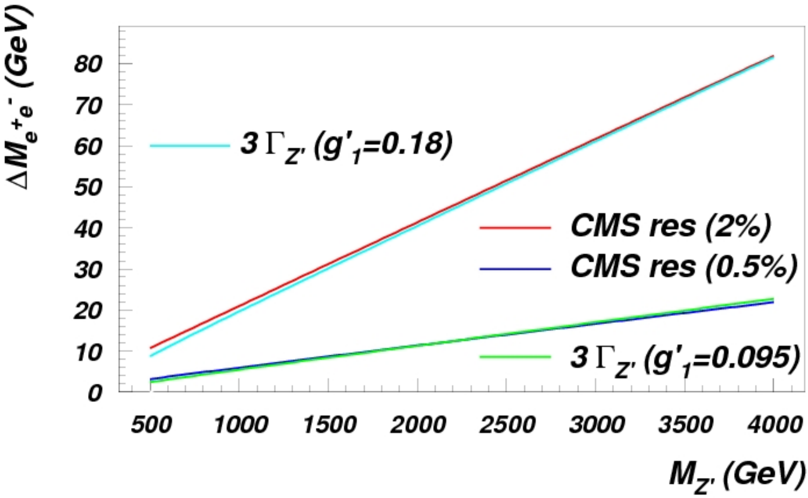
$$\mu^\pm \text{ @ LHC: } \frac{|M_{\mu\mu} - M_{Z'}|}{\text{GeV}} < \max\left(3\Gamma_{Z'},\ 0.08\frac{M_{Z'}}{\text{GeV}}\right),$$

$$e^\pm \text{ @ Tevatron: } \frac{|M_{ee} - M_{Z'}|}{\text{GeV}} < \max\left(3\Gamma_{Z'},\ \left(0.135\sqrt{\frac{M_{Z'}}{\text{GeV}}} + 0.02\frac{M_{Z'}}{\text{GeV}}\right)\right),$$

$$\mu^\pm \text{ @ Tevatron: } \frac{|M_{\mu\mu} - M_{Z'}|}{\text{GeV}} < \max\left(3\Gamma_{Z'},\ 0.0005\left(\frac{M_{Z'}}{2\,\text{GeV}}\right)^2\right).$$

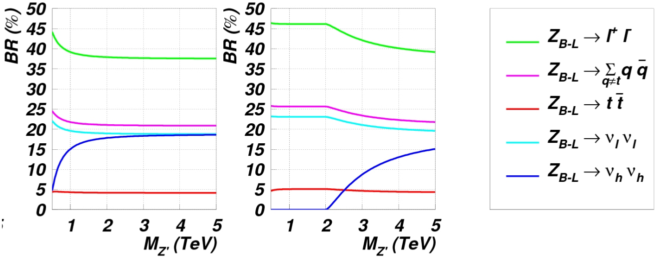
CMS resolution vs Z' width



Peak dominated by experimental resolution if $g'_1 \lesssim 0.2$ (most of the cases)
Smearing is not a dominant issue

Z' phenomenology

$m_{\nu h} = 250$ GeV $\qquad\qquad$ 1 TeV



$$\sum_k BR\left(Z'_{B-L} \to l_k \overline{l_k}\right) \sim \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sum_k BR\left(Z'_{B-L} \to q_k \overline{q_k}\right) \sim \frac{1}{4}$$

- Dominantly coupled to *leptons*
- $Z' \to \nu_h \nu_h$ up to $\sim 20\%$
- $g'_1 < 0.5$ from RGE analysis
- Γ up to hundreds of GeV

Depending on $m_{\nu h}$ and $M_{Z'}$:

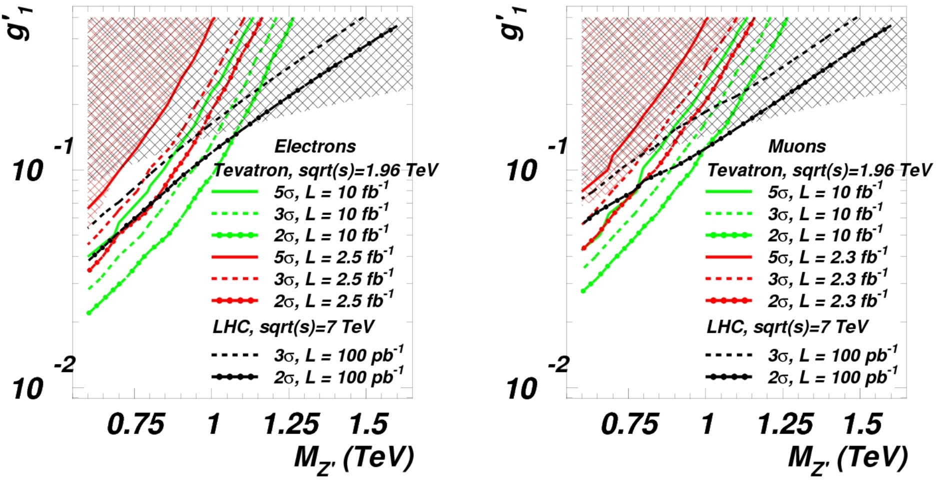
$$\begin{aligned} Z' \to l^+ l^- &\simeq 12.5\% \div 15.5\% \\ Z' \to q\bar{q} &\simeq 4\% \div 5\% \end{aligned}$$

In this work: $m_{\nu h} = 200$ GeV

Z' Discovery potentials for $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

Significance contour levels plotted against g'_1 and $M_{Z'}$

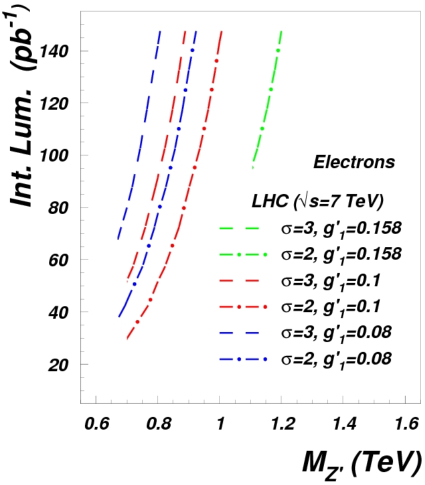
Electrons ↓ **Tevatron** and **LEP** bounds↓ Muons



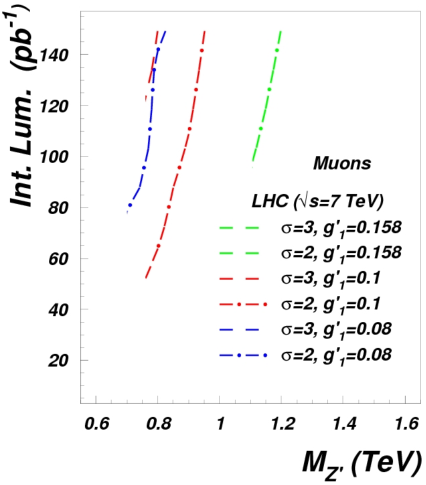
Z' Discovery potentials for $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

Luminosity vs $M_{Z'}$ (for fixed values of g'_1) at the LHC

Electrons



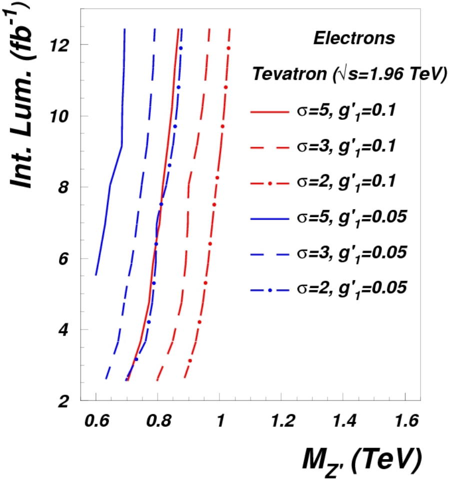
Muons



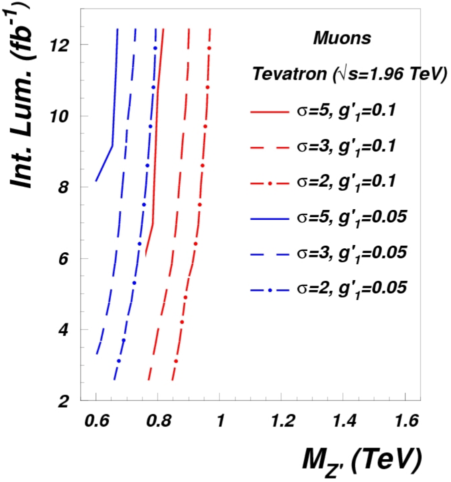
Z' Discovery potentials at the Tevatron

Luminosity vs $M_{Z'}$ (for fixed values of g'_1)

Electrons



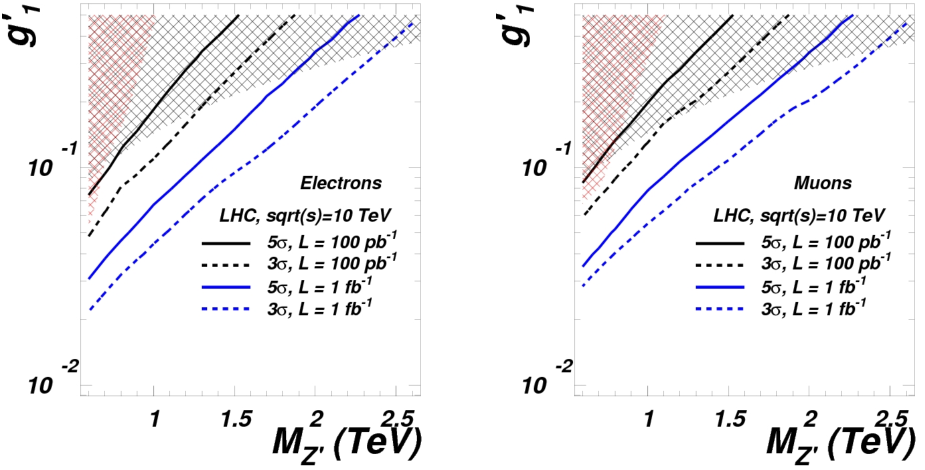
Muons



Z' Discovery potentials for $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV

Significance contour levels plotted against g'_1 and $M_{Z'}$

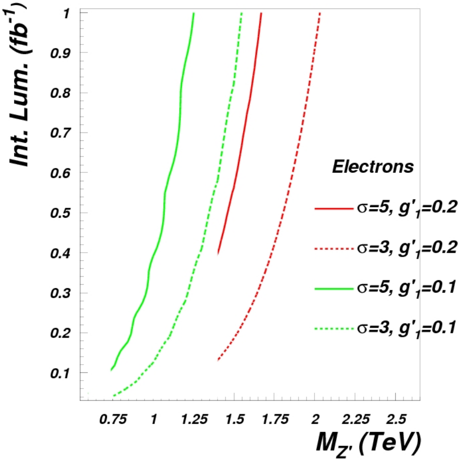
Electrons ↓ **Tevatron** and **LEP** bounds↓ Muons



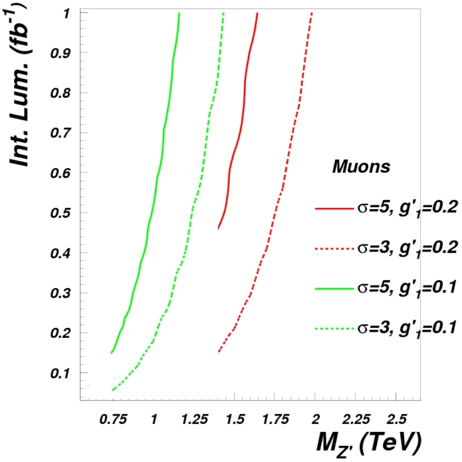
Z' Discovery potentials for $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV

Luminosity vs $M_{Z'}$ (for fixed values of g'_1)

Electrons

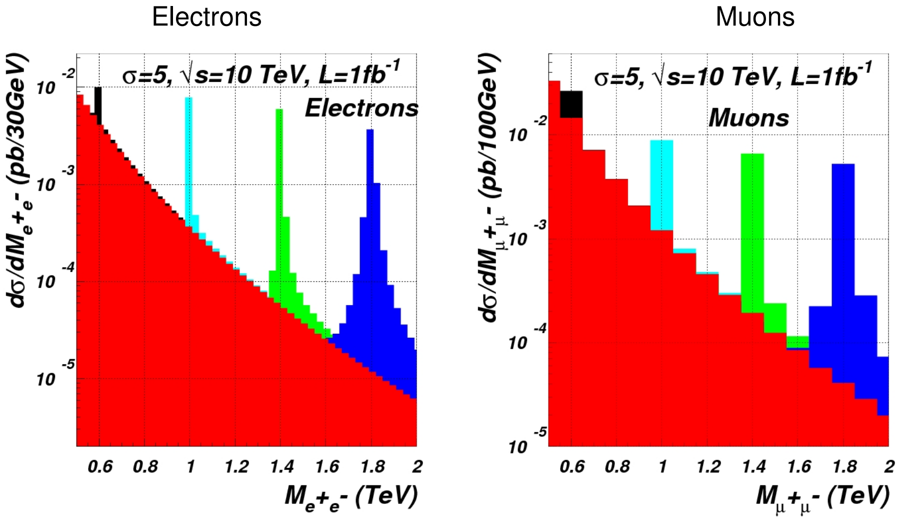


Muons



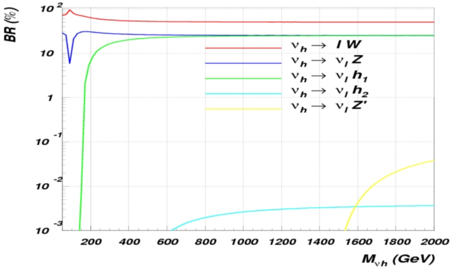
Z' Discovery potentials for $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV

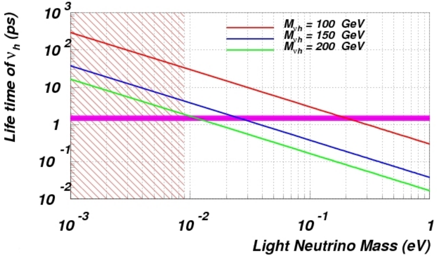
Peaks (with P_T and η cuts only)



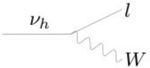
Minimal conditions ($\sigma \equiv 5$), then $\Gamma_{Z'}$ increases $\propto g_1'^2$

Appendix: ν_h phenomenology





$$\tan 2\alpha_\nu = -2\sqrt{\frac{m_{\nu l}}{m_{\nu h}}}$$



$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}e}{4\sin\vartheta_W}\sin\alpha_\nu$$

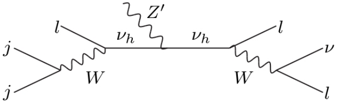
- $\Gamma = \Gamma(m_{\nu l}/m_{\nu h})$
- ν_h can be a long-lived particle
- DISPLACED VERTICES

χ can be decoupled from the SM: couples only to Z' and $\nu_{l,h}$: long-lived (under study)

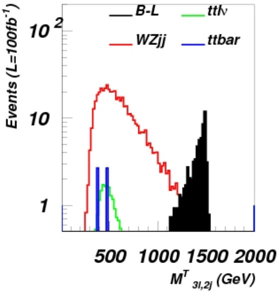
ν_h @ LHC: $BR(Z' \to 3l + 2j + \not{P}_T\ (1\nu), l = e, \mu)$ up to 2.5%

$$m_T^2 = \left(\sqrt{M_{vis}^2 + P_{T,vis}^2} + |\not{P}_T|\right)^2 - \left(\vec{P}_{T\,vis} + \vec{\not{P}}_T\right)^2$$

V. Barger *at all*, *Phys. Rev. D* **36** *(1987) 295*



$M_{Z'} = 1.5$ TeV, $g_1' = 0.2$: $\sigma(pp \to Z') = 0.3$ pb
$M_{\nu_h} = 200$ GeV, $\mathscr{L} = 100$ fb^{-1}, bin $= 20$ GeV

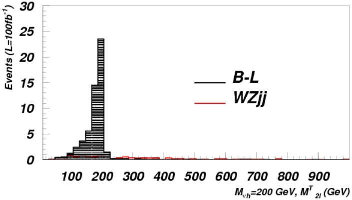


Backgrounds:

$WZjj$ associated production ($\sigma_{3l} = 246.7$ fb, $l = e, \mu, \tau$, w. cuts)

$t\bar{t}$ pair production ($\sigma_{2l} = 29.6$ pb, $l = e, \mu$) (3^{rd} lep. from b-quark)

$t\bar{t}l\nu$ associated production ($\sigma_{3l} = 8.6$ fb, $l = e, \mu, \tau$)



Cuts:

Kinematics, angular acceptance and isolation

W rec. from jets: $|M_{jj} - 80$ GeV$| < 20$ GeV

Z' rec.: $\left|M^T_{3l,2j} - 1500 \text{ GeV}\right| < 250$ GeV

Conclusions

- $\surd$ Simple SM extension at TeV scale, RH-neutrinos
- $\surd$ motivated by high-scale physics
- $\surd$ pure $B-L$ model, no $Z-Z'$ mixing, only vectorial coupling

- Discovery power limited by existing experimental constraints
- Peaks dominated by resolution (no smearing affection)
- Better sensitivity to electrons (also, width measure possible)

Tevatron@10 fb^{-1} better than LHC@7 TeV:

- can discover at 5σ a Z'_{B-L} up to $M_{Z'} = 0.8$ TeV, or for $g'_1 > 0.04$
- 5σ discovery precluded at LHC@7 TeV
- 3σ observation precluded at LHC@7 TeV with muons

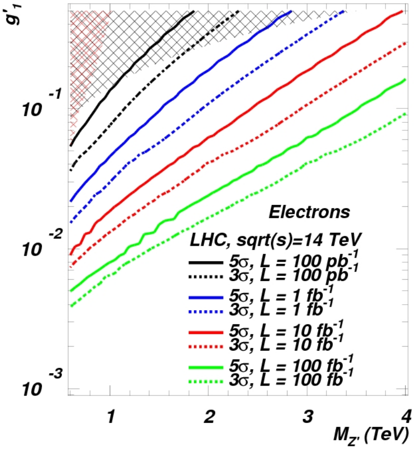
LHC@10 TeV: 5σ discover up to $M_{Z'} = 1.8$ TeV, or for $g'_1 > 0.03$

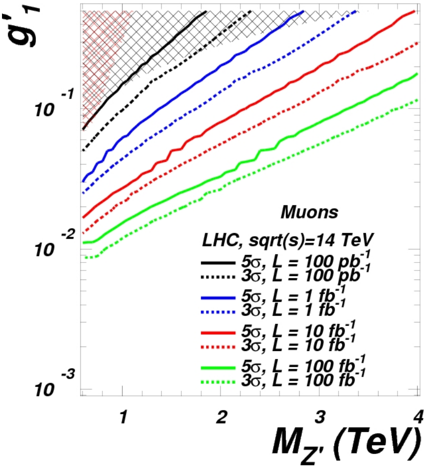
Backup slides

Z' Discovery potentials for $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV

Significance contour levels plotted against g_1' and $M_{Z'}$
Improved ECAL resolution: const. term $= 0.5\%$

Electrons ↓ **Tevatron** and **LEP** bounds↓ Muons



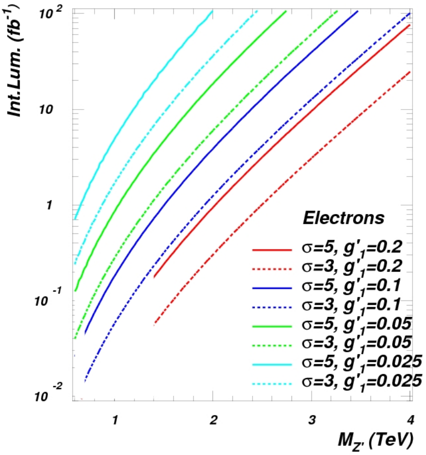


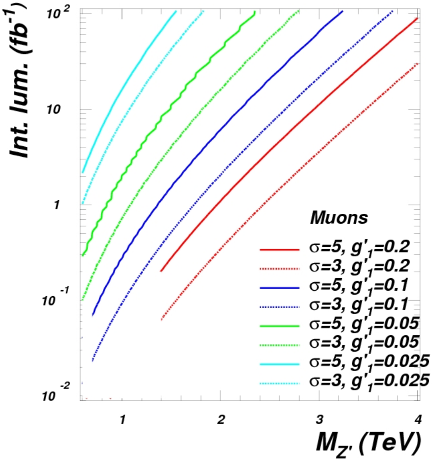
Z' Discovery potentials for $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV

Luminosity vs $M_{Z'}$ (for fixed values of g'_1)

Electrons

Muons





Z' experimental limit

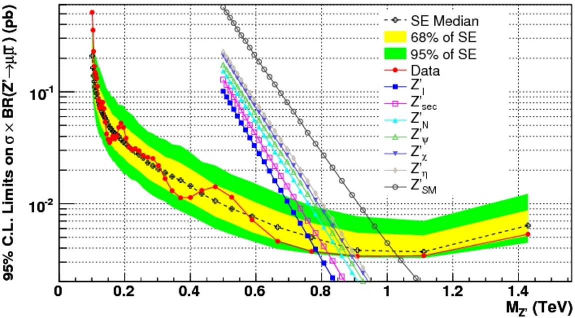
LEP bound:

G. Cacciapaglia *et all*, Phys. Rev. D **74** (2006) 033011

$$\frac{M_{Z'}}{g'_1} \geq 7\ \mathrm{TeV}$$

Tevatron (Translating Z'_{SM} bound):

Muons T. Aaltonen *et al.* [CDF], Phys. Rev. Lett. **102**, 091805 (2009):

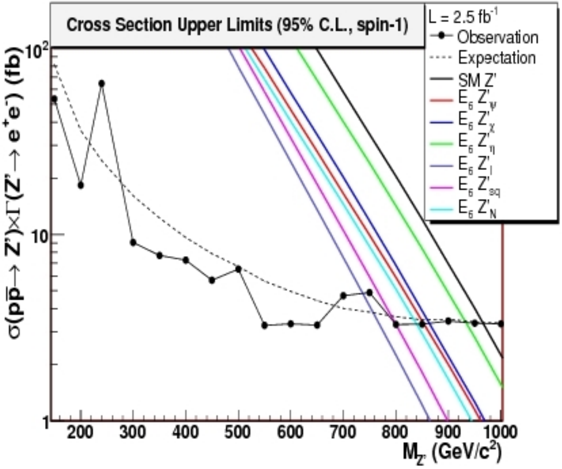


$p\bar{p} \to \mu^+\mu^-$	
g'_1	$M_{Z'}$ (GeV)
0.068	600
0.080	700
0.089	740
0.1	760
0.2	900
0.5	1115

Z' experimental limit: continue

Tevatron (Translating Z'_{SM} bound:

Electrons T. Aaltonen *et al.* [CDF], Phys. Rev. Lett. **102**, 031801 (2009):



$p\bar{p} \to e^+e^-$	
g'_1	$M_{Z'}$ (GeV)
0.053	600
0.075	660
0.1	690
0.15	800
0.2	860
0.5	1020