

Flavour Models with Dirac Gauginos

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Based on work done with E. Dudas, M. Goodsell and L. Hurtier ph/1312.2011
E. Dudas, M. Goodsell ph/1406.XXXX

Dirac Gauginos in SUSY BSM

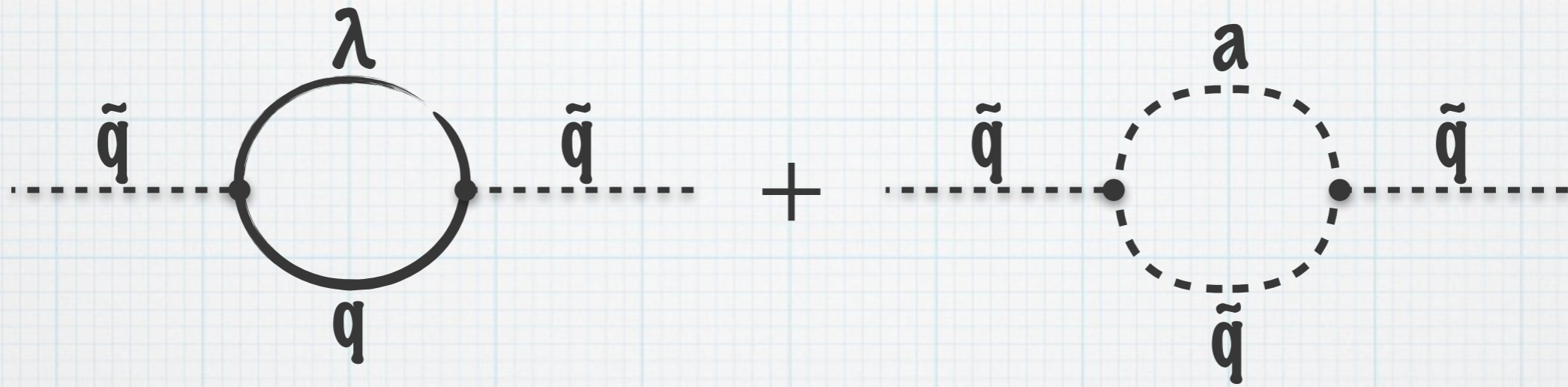
Why?

- * **Milder flavour constraints**
Kribs, Poppitz, Weiner '08
- * Larger \tilde{q} - \tilde{g} splitting allowed
- * Suppressed \tilde{q} production
- * Finite stop correction to Higgs mass
- * R-symmetry naturally from ~~SUSY~~
- * Modified Higgs sector allows Higgs mass at 125 GeV even for light stops
- * The scalar superpartners can be detectable

Why not?

- * "Plurality is not to be posited without necessity"
William of Ockham
- * Gauge coupling unification is problematic
- * Model building somewhat difficult

Finite correction to Higgs mass

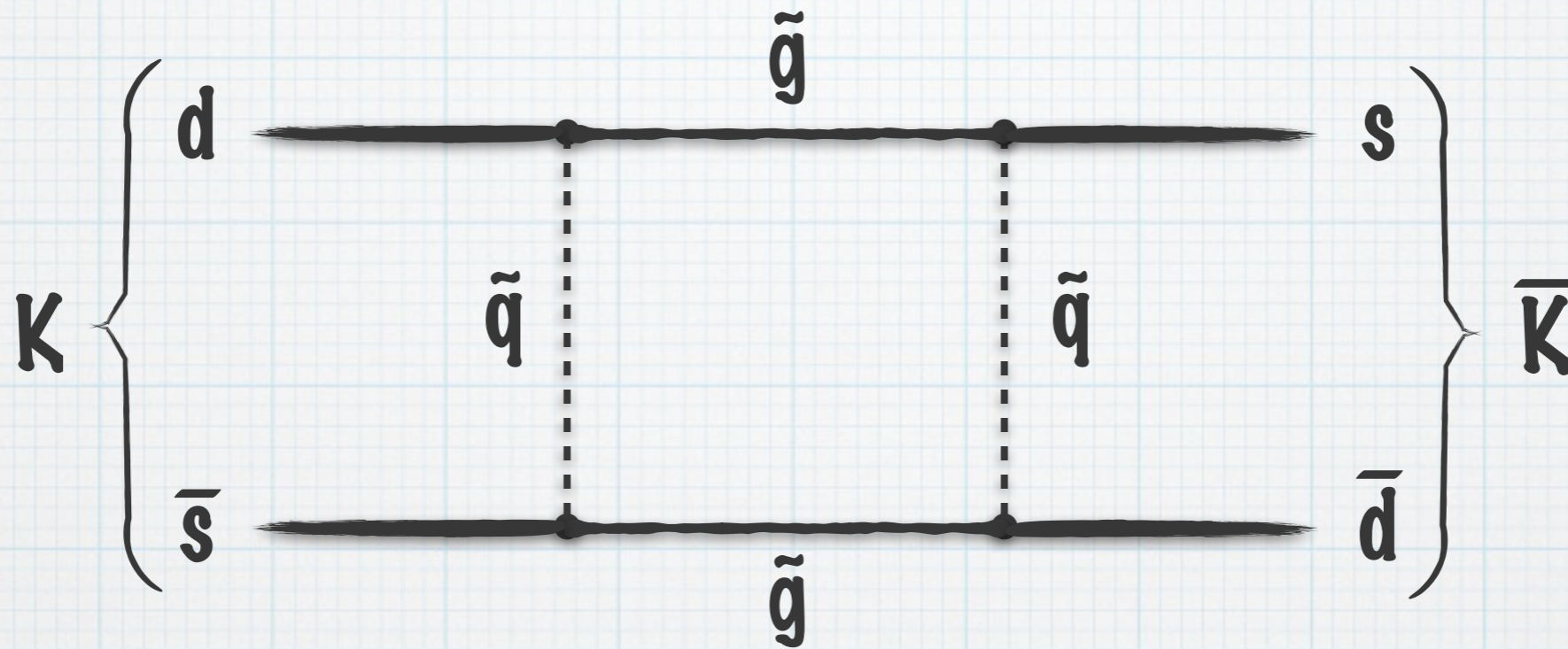


$$\Delta m_{\tilde{q}}^2 = \frac{C_i(r) \alpha_i m_{Di}^2}{\pi} \text{Log} \left(\frac{m_{\text{Re}(a_i)}^2}{m_{Di}^2} \right)$$

Fox, Nelson, Weiner '02

Neutral Meson Mixing in SUSY

(Neutral meson mixing in SUSY)



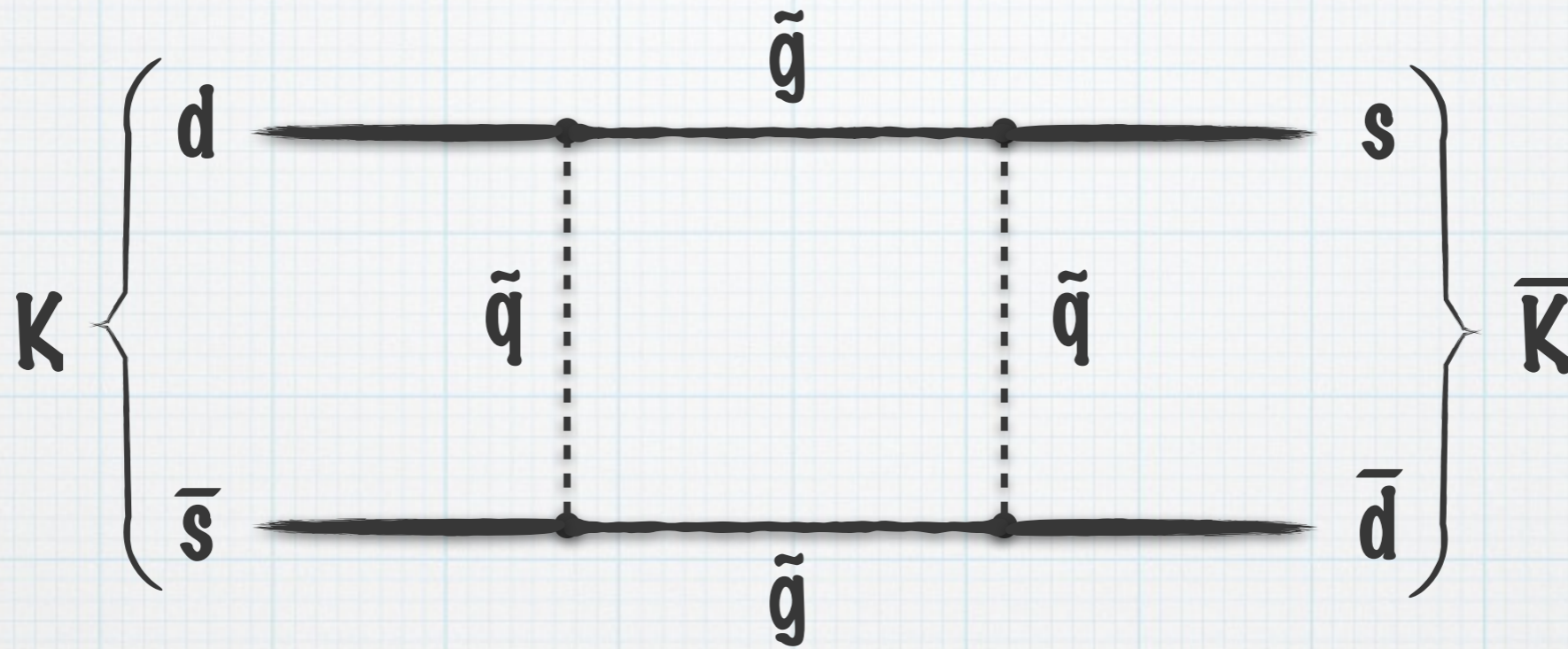
$$\text{Re}\langle K | \mathcal{H}_K | \bar{K} \rangle \longrightarrow \Delta M_K = M_{K_L} - M_{K_S} = 3.484 \times 10^{-15} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\text{Im}\langle K | \mathcal{H}_K | \bar{K} \rangle \longrightarrow \epsilon_K = 2.228 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_K = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Coefficients that} \\ \text{depend on} \\ \text{gluino couplings,} \\ \text{masses etc} \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{dimension 6} \\ \text{4-fermion} \\ \text{operators} \end{array} \right)$$

Similar for: B_d - meson ($b \leftrightarrow d$)
 B_s - meson ($b \leftrightarrow s$)
 D - meson ($u \leftrightarrow c$)

Neutral Meson Mixing in SUSY



$$W_{IJ}^\dagger$$

squark diagonalizing matrix in the basis where quarks are diagonal

$$g_s \tilde{q}_I^* \tilde{g} q_I \xrightarrow{\text{diagonalization}} g_s \tilde{q}_I^* (Z_{IK}^\dagger V_{KJ}) \tilde{g} q_J$$

Flavour Patterns

$$\mathcal{H}_K = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Coefficients that} \\ \text{depend on} \\ \text{gluino couplings,} \\ \text{masses etc} \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{dimension 6} \\ \text{4-fermion} \\ \text{operators} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \overline{d}_L \gamma^\mu s_L \overline{d}_L \gamma_\mu s_L \\ \overline{d}_R s_L \overline{d}_L s_R \\ \text{etc} \end{array}$$

Alignment

Nir, Seiberg '93, ...

Hierarchy

Dine, Kagan, Samuel '90

Dimopoulos, Giudice '95

Pomarol, Tommasini '96

Giudice, Nardecchia, Romanino '08

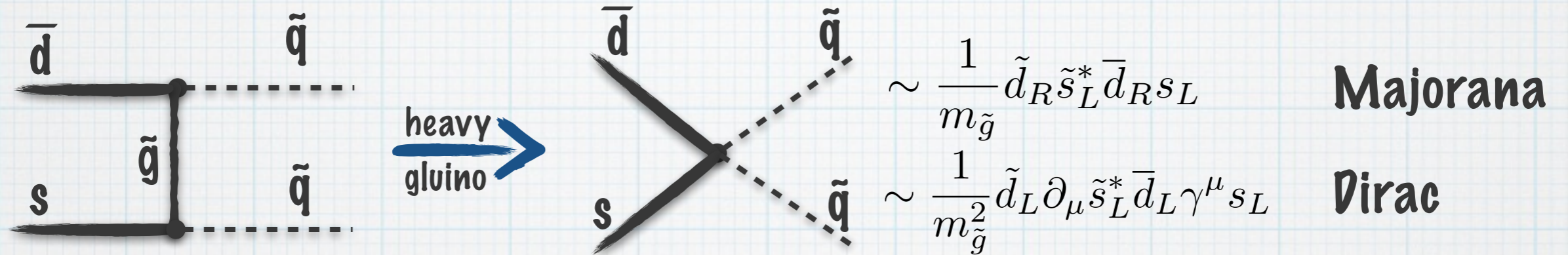
$$W_{IK} W_{LM} \text{ LOOP } (m_{\tilde{g}}^2, m_{\tilde{g}}^2, m_{\tilde{q}_K}^2, m_{\tilde{q}_M}^2) W_{KJ}^\dagger W_{MN}^\dagger$$

DEGENERACY

aka UNITARITY (à la GM) aka MASS INSERTION APPROXIMATION

Dirac Gauginos and Flavour

If gauginos have Dirac mass, chirality flip transitions are forbidden



$$\frac{\Delta M_K |_{Majorana}}{\Delta M_K |_{Dirac}} \sim \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{m_{\tilde{q}}^2}$$

Dirac vs Majorana

Dudas, Goodsell, Heurtier, PT 1312.2011

If gauginos have Dirac mass, chirality flip transitions are forbidden

Naively,
$$\frac{\Delta M_K |_{Majorana}}{\Delta M_K |_{Dirac}} \sim \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{m_{\tilde{q}}^2}$$

However this is often **NOT** true

1)
$$\frac{\Delta M_K |_{Majorana}}{\Delta M_K |_{Dirac}} \sim \text{Log} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{m_{\tilde{q}}^2} \right)$$
 beyond mass insertion approximation

2) Same-chirality and chirality-flip transitions can partially cancel!

➔ Bounds on Majorana **MILDER** than Dirac!

Dirac vs Majorana

Dudas, Goodsell, Heurtier, PT 1312.2011

$$C_{\bar{d}_L \gamma_\mu s_L \bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu s_L} = ig_s^4 W_{\tilde{d}_L k} W_{\tilde{d}_L m} \left(\frac{11}{36} \tilde{I}_4^{k,m} + \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{9} I_4^{k,m} \right) W_{k \tilde{s}_L}^\dagger W_{m \tilde{s}_L}^\dagger$$

$$\tilde{I}_4^{k,m} = \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{p^2}{(p^2 - m_{\tilde{g}}^2)^2 (p^2 - m_{\tilde{q}_k}^2) (p^2 - m_{\tilde{q}_m}^2)} ; I_4^{k,m} = \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{(p^2 - m_{\tilde{g}}^2)^2 (p^2 - m_{\tilde{q}_k}^2) (p^2 - m_{\tilde{q}_m}^2)}$$

Nearly degenerate squarks: Expand integrals in squark mass difference.

$$C_{\bar{d}_L \gamma_\mu s_L \bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu s_L} = ig_s^4 \left(W_{\tilde{d}_L k} \delta m_{\tilde{q}_k}^2 W_{k2}^\dagger \right)^2 \left(\frac{11}{36} \tilde{I}_6 + \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{9} I_6 \right) \xrightarrow{x \gg 1} \frac{g_s^4 \left(W_{\tilde{d}_L k} \delta m_{\tilde{q}_k}^2 W_{k2}^\dagger \right)^2}{576 \pi^2 m_{\tilde{q}}^6} \left(\frac{11}{3x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right), \quad x = \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{m_{\tilde{q}}^2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta M_K |_{Majorana}}{\Delta M_K |_{Dirac}} \sim \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{m_{\tilde{q}}^2}$$

Otherwise (e.g. for a light "left" sbottom):

$$C_{\bar{d}_L \gamma_\mu s_L \bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu s_L} = ig_s^4 \left(W_{\tilde{d}_L \tilde{b}_L} W_{\tilde{b}_L \tilde{s}_L}^\dagger \right)^2 \left(\frac{11}{36} \tilde{I}_4 + \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{9} I_4 \right) \xrightarrow{x \gg 1} \frac{g_s^4 \left(W_{\tilde{d}_L \tilde{b}_L} W_{\tilde{b}_L \tilde{s}_L}^\dagger \right)^2}{144 \pi^2 m_{\tilde{b}_L}^2} \left(\frac{11}{4x} - \ln(x) \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta M_K |_{Majorana}}{\Delta M_K |_{Dirac}} \sim \text{Log} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{m_{\tilde{q}}^2} \right)$$

Degeneracy (Majorana gluino)

*** Bounds are not that stronger because of higher squarks' and gluinos' masses**

*** Bounds from ϵ_K around 25 times stronger than bounds from ΔM_K**

$$m_{\tilde{g}} = 1.5 \text{ TeV}$$

$m_{\tilde{q}}$ [GeV]	$\delta^{LL} \neq 0$	$\delta^{LL} = \delta^{RR} \neq 0$	$\delta^{LR} = \delta^{RL} \neq 0$
750	0.211	0.002	0.004
1500	0.180	0.002	0.014
2000	0.157	0.003	0.008

$$m_{\tilde{g}} = 2 \text{ TeV}$$

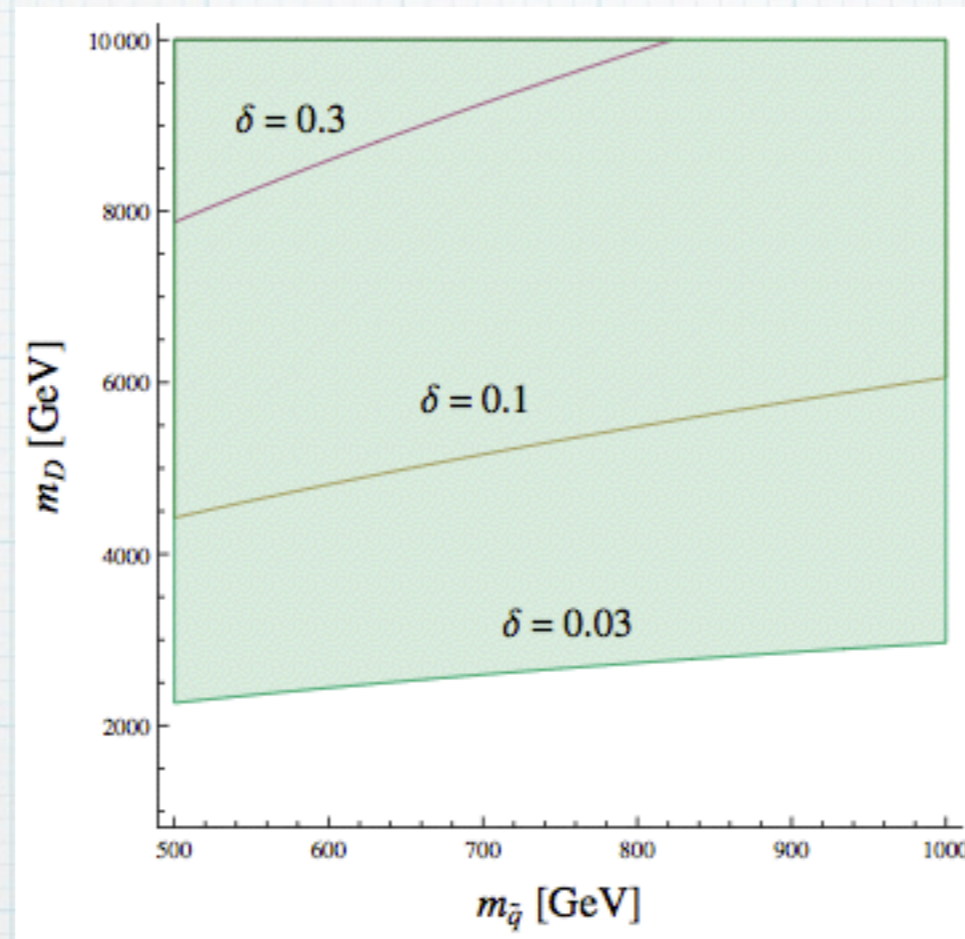
$m_{\tilde{q}}$ [GeV]	$\delta^{LL} \neq 0$	$\delta^{LL} = \delta^{RR} \neq 0$	$\delta^{LR} = \delta^{RL} \neq 0$
750	0.192	0.002	0.005
1500	0.374	0.003	0.011
2000	0.240	0.003	0.019

$$\delta^{AB} = \sqrt{|\text{Re}(\delta_{12}^{AB})|^2} \simeq 25 \sqrt{|\text{Im}(\delta_{12}^{AB})|^2}$$

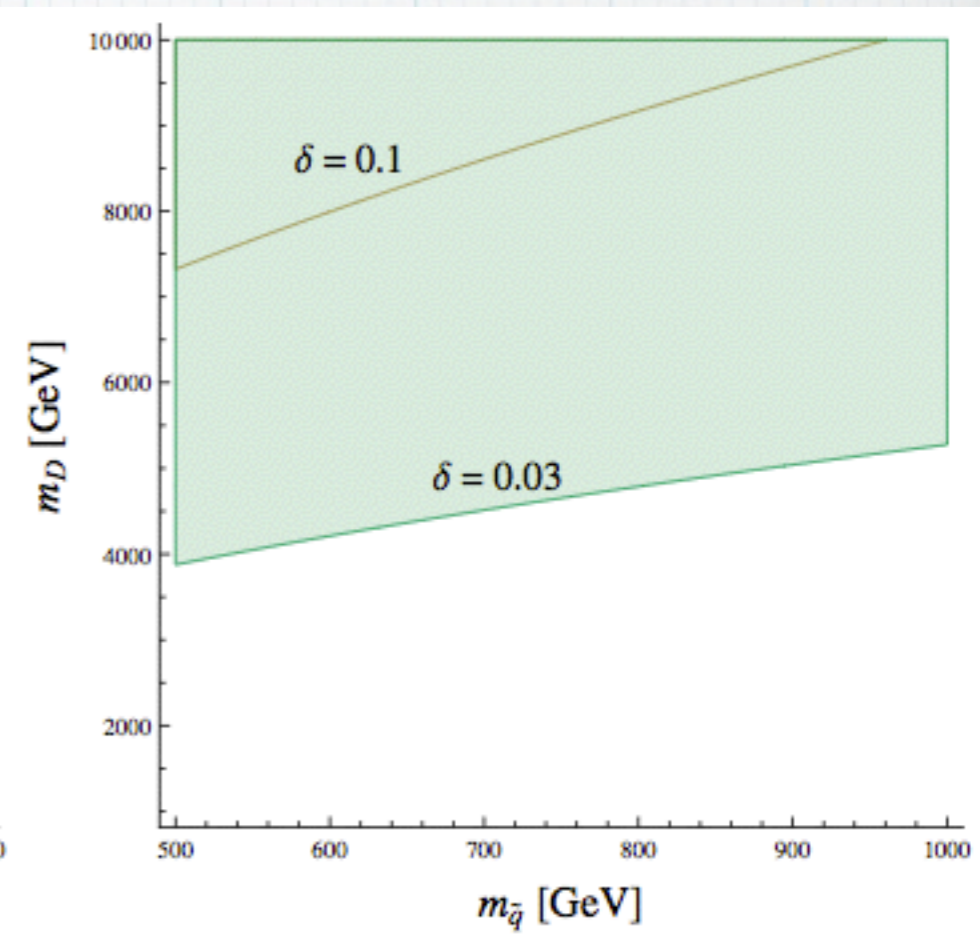
Degeneracy (Dirac gluino)

* ΔM_K "OK"

* ϵ_K Not OK



$$\delta^{LL} = \delta^{RR} = \delta, \delta^{LR} = \delta^{RL} = 0$$



$$\delta^{LL} = \delta^{RR} = \delta^{LR} = \delta^{RL} = \delta$$

$$\delta^{AB} = \sqrt{|\text{Re}(\delta_{12}^{AB})|^2} \simeq 25 \sqrt{|\text{Im}(\delta_{12}^{AB})|^2}$$

Alignment

* 2 U(1) symmetries

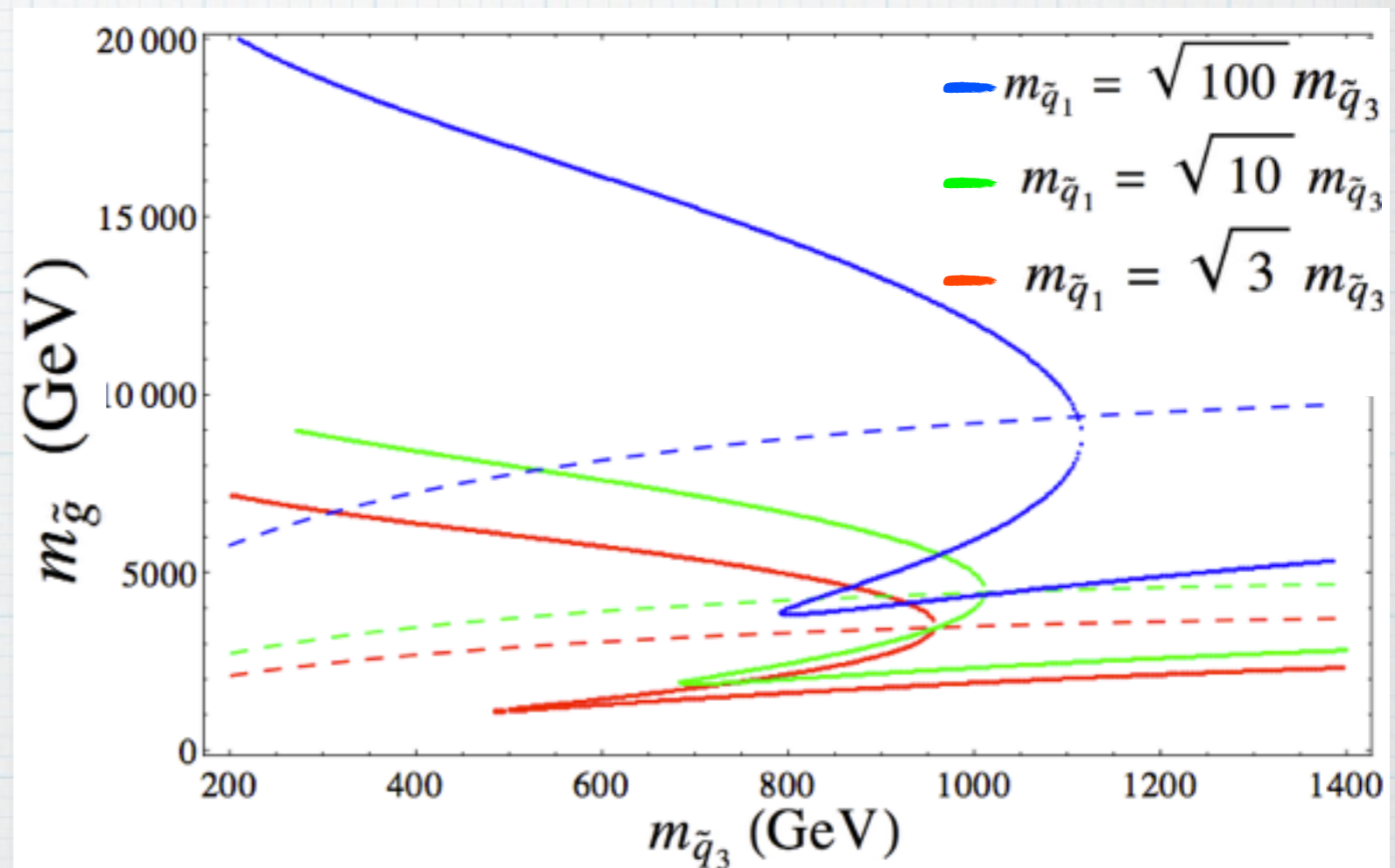
CHARGES		
Q	\bar{D}	\bar{U}
(3, 0)	(-1, 2)	(-1, 2)
(0, 1)	(4, -1)	(1, 0)
(0, 0)	(0, 1)	(0, 0)

* More freedom in mass hierarchies

* Majorana better than Dirac!

$$W^{u_L} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \epsilon & \epsilon^3 \\ \epsilon & 1 & \epsilon^2 \\ \epsilon^3 & \epsilon^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad W^{d_L} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \epsilon^5 & \epsilon^3 \\ \epsilon^5 & 1 & \epsilon^2 \\ \epsilon^3 & \epsilon^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

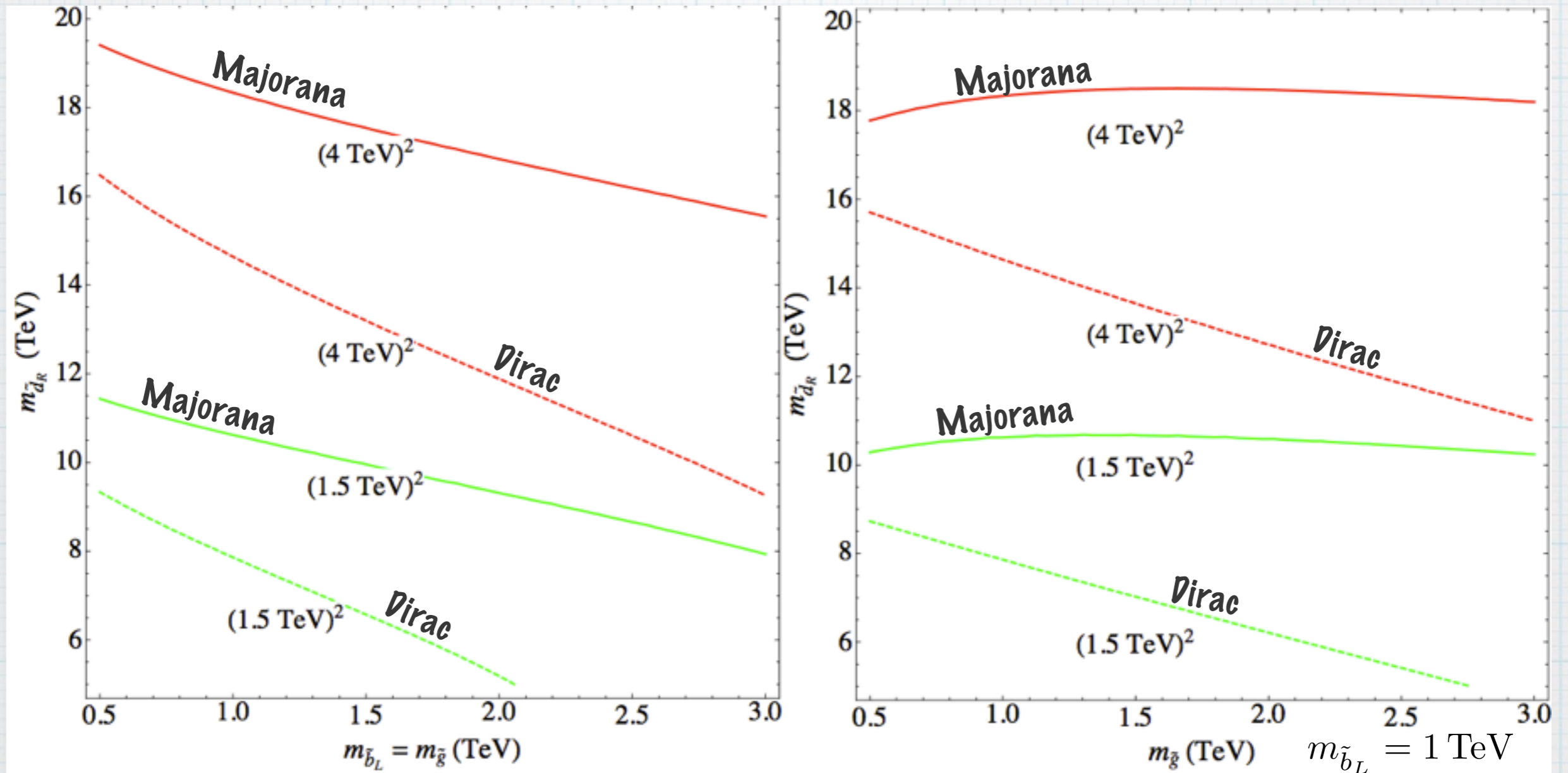
$$W^{u_R} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \epsilon^6 & \epsilon^5 \\ \epsilon^6 & 1 & \epsilon \\ \epsilon^5 & \epsilon & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad W^{d_R} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \epsilon^7 & \epsilon^3 \\ \epsilon^7 & 1 & \epsilon^4 \\ \epsilon^3 & \epsilon^4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Hierarchy

On the explicit model of **Dudas, Gersdorff, Pokorski, Ziegler '13**

Contour plots from bound on ϵ_K



$$\left(|m_{\tilde{d}_R}^2 - m_{\tilde{b}_R}^2| = (1.5 \text{ TeV})^2, (4 \text{ TeV})^2 \right)$$

Other directions - "Fake" gauginos

Dudas, Goodsell, Heurtier, PT 1312.2011

$$\mathcal{L} \supset - \left(\overset{\text{Majorana mass}}{\frac{M}{2} \lambda^a \lambda^a} + \overset{\text{adjoint mass}}{\frac{M_\chi}{2} \chi^a \chi^a} + \frac{1}{2} B_\Sigma \Sigma^a \overset{\text{scalar partner of } \chi}{\Sigma^a} + i\sqrt{2}g f^{abc} \Sigma^{a\dagger} \lambda^b \chi^c + h.c. \right) - \overset{\text{Dirac mass}}{(M_D \lambda^a \chi^a + h.c.)} - m_\Sigma^2 |\Sigma^a|^2 - (M_D \Sigma^a + h.c.)^2$$

* **2** gluinos $\begin{cases} M_{\tilde{g}} \simeq M \text{ (heavy)} \\ M_{\tilde{g}_f} \simeq M_\chi \text{ (light)} \end{cases}$

$$R_{12} \simeq \frac{M_D}{M}$$

* $-\sqrt{2}g_s \tilde{d}^\dagger \lambda d \longrightarrow -\sqrt{2}g_s \tilde{d}^\dagger (R_{11} \tilde{g} + \overset{\text{star}}{R_{12}} \tilde{g}_f) d$

@ experiment

* Displaced gluino vertices with accessible squarks

(High Energy N=2 SUSY)

* Direct squark production with decay dominantly through higgsinos

(Unsuppressed only for 3rd generation squarks/sleptons)

Also: "Fake - Split SUSY"

Dudas, Goodsell, Heurtier, PT 1312.2011

Benakli, Darmé, Goodsell, Slavich 1312.5220

**Thank
you**