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R-parity Conserving Minimal B-L Model

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We propose a simple gauged U(1)B-L extension of the minimal supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM), where R-parity is conserved as usual in the MSSM. The global B – L (baryon minus lepton number) symmetry in the MSSM is gauged and three MSSM gauge-singlet chiral multiplets with a unit B - L charge are introduced, ensuring the model free from gauge and gravitational anomalies. We assign an odd R-parity for two of the new chiral multiplets and hence they are identified with the right-handed neutrino superfields, while an even R-parity is assigned to the other one. The scalar component of the R-parity even superfield plays the role of a Higgs field and the U(1)B-L symmetry is radiatively broken by a negative mass squared of the scalar generated by the renormalization group running of soft supersymmetry (SUSY) breaking parameters. Therefore, the scale of the U(1)B-L symmetry breaking is controlled by the SUSY breaking parameters and naturally be at the TeV scale. Because of our novel R-parity assignment, three light neutrinos are Dirac particles with one massless state. Since R-parity is conserved, the lightest superpartner (LSP) neutralino is a prime candidate of the cosmological dark matter. Depending on its mass, the lighter Majorana mass eigenstate of a mixture of the B - L gaugino and the fermionic component of the R-parity even superfield appears as a new dark matter candidate. We also discuss collider phenomenology of our model. In particular, the B - L gauge boson (Z), once discovered at the Large Hadron Collider, will be a novel probe of the Dirac nature of the light neutrinos since its invisible decay processes include the final states with one massless (left-handed) neutrino and two Dirac neutrinos, in sharp contrast with usual B - L extension of the SM or MSSM, where the right-handed neutrinos are heavy Majorana particles and decay to the SM leptons.

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