

Exploring Neutrino Physics through Sneutrinos

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Abstract

Supersymmetry relates neutrinos with their superpartners, sneutrinos. Unlike neutrinos, sneutrinos may decay visibly in colliders. We discuss how we could get information from neutrino Yukawa couplings in the NMSSM extended with right-handed neutrinos, if the right-handed sneutrinos are within the reach of the colliders.

Keywords: Supersymmetry, Lepton number violation, Seesaw mechanism

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Standard Model (SM) of particle physics has several shortcomings, neutrino mass generation and the lack for a dark matter candidate being among the most pressing ones.

Neutrinos have nonzero masses since neutrino oscillations exist [1, 2]. The masses are at most at the eV-scale [3] and even smaller, if we assume standard cosmology [4]. It is possible to introduce neutrino masses by adding right-handed neutrinos and Yukawa couplings to the SM, but the masses are so tiny that it seems likely that they are generated in a different manner.

If one extends the SM with $d = 5$ terms, one has the Weinberg operator [5], which gives rise to Majorana masses for neutrinos. This operator may be a remnant of a seesaw mechanism, where the SM is extended by either right-handed neutrinos (type-I), a scalar triplet (type-II) or a fermionic triplet (type-III) after integrating out the new particles, which have to be reasonably heavy so that they would not have been detected by now.

Supersymmetry is a framework that offers solutions to a number of the SM problems, but the minimal extension does not have a mechanism for neutrino mass generation. Various neutrino mass generation mechanisms can be embedded in a supersymmetric context by adding new superfields and extending the superpotential.

Supersymmetry introduces superpartners to all SM particles, the superpartner of a neutrino is a sneutrino. Typically we do not expect the sneutrino to be the lightest of the superpartners so it will decay. If there is a lighter charged superpartner, the sneutrino may give visible signatures at colliders. The importance of this for neutrino physics is that due to supersymmetry, sneutrinos inherit the interactions of neutrinos and hence the observation of a sneutrino signal could give us information about the neutrino mass generation mechanism. Here we construct an explicit example of such a case based on our work [6].

2. SNEUTRINO PHYSICS IN NMSSM WITH RIGHT-HANDED NEUTRINOS

The next-to-minimal supersymmetric Standard Model with right-handed neutrinos solves two of the problems of the MSSM, namely neutrino mass generation and the μ -problem. It is based on the superpotential [7, 8]

$$W = y_{ij}^u (Q_i \cdot H_u) U_j^c - y_{ij}^d (Q_i \cdot H_d) D_j^c - y_{ij}^e (L_i \cdot H_d) E_j^c + y_{ij}^v (L_i \cdot H_u) N_i^c + \lambda S (H_u \cdot H_d) + \frac{\lambda_{Ni}}{2} S N_i^c N_i^c + \frac{\kappa}{3} S^3. \quad (1)$$

After the scalar component of the singlet superfield S gets a vacuum expectation value, mass terms for both the higgsinos and right-handed neutrinos are generated.

As this is an electroweak scale seesaw model, the neutrino Yukawa couplings need to be tiny ($< 10^{-6}$) in order to have sub-eV scale masses for the neutrinos.

The scalar potential has a term

$$V = |\lambda H_u H_d + \lambda_N \tilde{N}^2 + \kappa S^2|^2 + \dots \quad (2)$$

The cross terms generate a lepton number violating mass term for right-handed sneutrinos after electroweak symmetry breaking. This creates a mass splitting between the CP-even and CP-odd sneutrinos. Due to the splitting a particle created as a sneutrino or an antineutrino evolves towards a state of definite CP, which has no definite lepton number.

In order to have observable lepton number violation, the mass splitting needs to be at least similar in size to the decay width of the sneutrino [9, 10]. We explore a case, where the sneutrino decays only through the Yukawa couplings so the decay width is very small.

Cut	SR1	SR2
Missing transverse energy \cancel{E}_T	$> 50 \text{ GeV}$	$> 100 \text{ GeV}$
Lepton pair invariant mass $M(\ell_1 \ell_2)$	$> 10 \text{ GeV}$ $< 50 \text{ GeV}$	$> 10 \text{ GeV}$ $< 80 \text{ GeV}$
Veto for b-jets: $N(b)$	0	0
Cut on second lepton M_T $M_T(\ell_2, \cancel{E}_T)$	$> 100 \text{ GeV}$	$> 100 \text{ GeV}$

TABLE 1: The cuts defining the two signal regions. The b -veto means that there are no objects matching the loose identification criteria of [11]. The transverse mass is defined as $M_T(\ell_2, \cancel{E}_T) = \sqrt{2\cancel{E}_T p_T(\ell_2)(1 - \cos(\Delta\phi))}$.

The scalar potential (2) also generates a coupling between the Higgs doublets and right-handed sneutrinos. If $\tan\beta$ is large and we are at the alignment limit, H_u is close to the SM Higgs and H_d to the heavier doublet state. Since the SM-like Higgs has the vacuum expectation value, the heavy Higgs gets the large coupling to sneutrinos. If we assume λ and λ_N to be large and if the decay $H \rightarrow \tilde{N}\tilde{N}$ is allowed, the branching ratio can be fairly large.

3. FINDING SNEUTRINOS AT THE LHC

Our scenario has light higgsinos and they are the only superpartners that are lighter than the right-handed sneutrinos. In such a case the right-handed sneutrinos can decay to a neutrino and a neutralino or a charged lepton and chargino as is shown in figure 1. Both of these decay amplitudes are proportional to the neutrino Yukawa coupling.

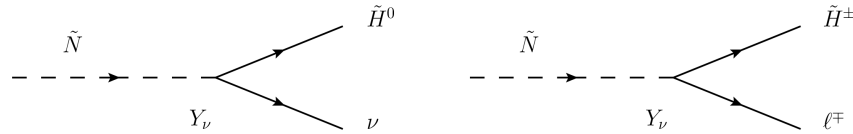


FIGURE 1: The decay modes of the right-handed sneutrino. The amplitudes for both of these processes are proportional to the neutrino Yukawa couplings.

The overall process is shown in figure 2. As the sneutrinos have no definite lepton number, they have an equal probability to decay to either sign leptons. We are interested in the same-sign dilepton signature with missing transverse energy from the neutralino (and possible neutrinos).

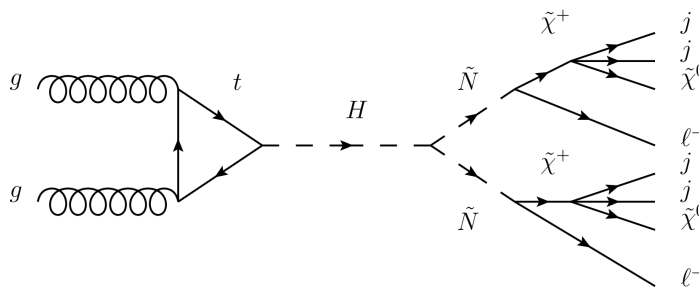


FIGURE 2: The full process we are interested in. There are also similar diagrams for the CP-odd Higgs.

The main backgrounds come from same-sign WW production, WZ production, where one lepton is missed and from non-prompt leptons, which emerge *e.g.* from $t\bar{t}$ production.

We select events with two same-sign same-flavor leptons, one having $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$ and the second $p_T > 12 \text{ GeV}$ and veto for a third lepton with $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ as a third lepton in the signal would emerge from the chargino, which is almost degenerate with the neutralino. In addition we veto for Z -bosons (opposite-sign same-flavor leptons with invariant mass $\in [80, 100] \text{ GeV}$) to suppress the WZ background. We then construct two signal regions, SR1 being better for somewhat compressed spectra and SR2 for larger mass splittings. The cuts are given in table 1.

In figure 3 we show the estimated sensitivity for a benchmark scenario with 137 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity. We show the sensitivities assuming two baselines for total systematic uncertainties, 30% and 20%, the former being close to current uncertainties in similar analyses, the latter could be achieved in the future.

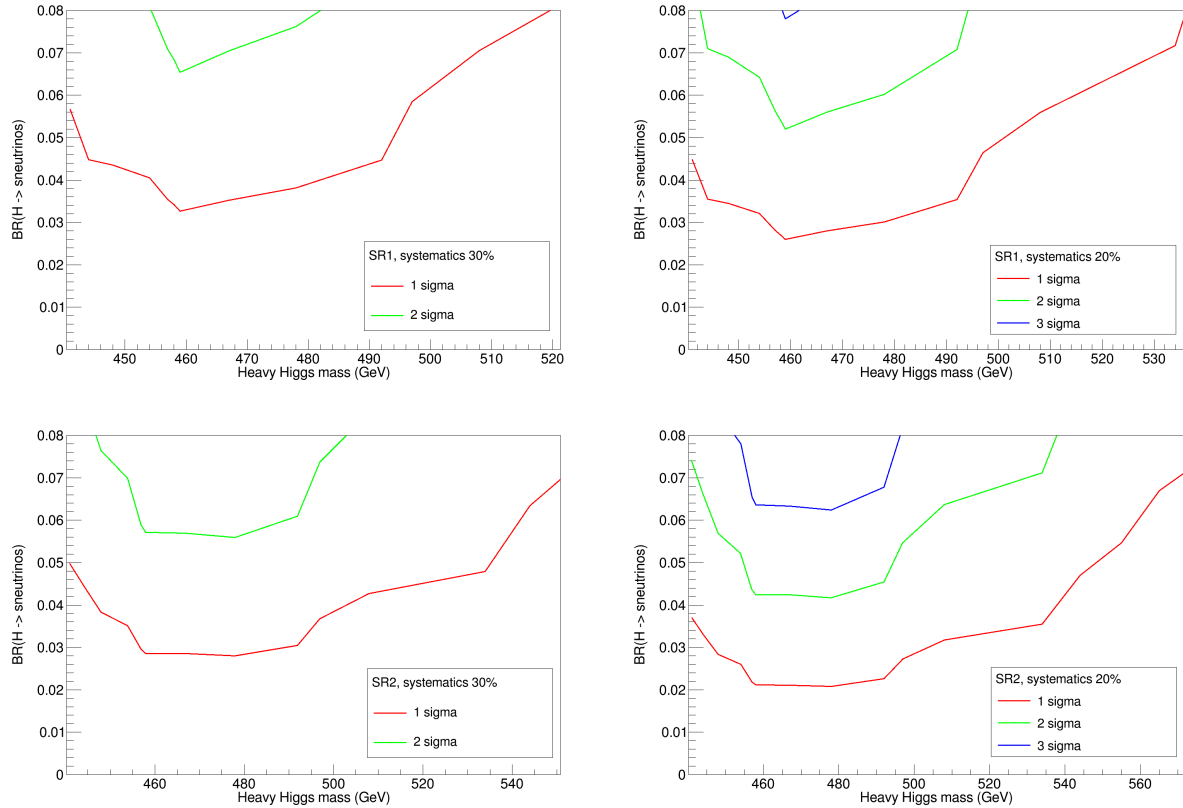


FIGURE 3: The predicted sensitivity of the two signal regions for a benchmark scenario with $m_{\tilde{N}} = 220 \text{ GeV}$ and $m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} = 186 \text{ GeV}$. We have used two assumptions for the total systematic errors, 30% and 20%.

We have some chances of seeing an excess if the branching ratio $H \rightarrow \tilde{N}\tilde{N}$ is large. We probably would not expect the sensitivity to be at a discovery level as it would be quite surprising to discover the heavy Higgs from a sneutrino channel before an excess is seen in one of the SM fermion channels.

4. LIMITS ON YUKAWA COUPLINGS

If we would see a signal of this type at some point, we could use the data to get constraints on the neutrino Yukawa couplings. As the decay amplitude is proportional to the neutrino Yukawa coupling, we get ratios $|y_{ik}/y_{jk}|^2$ if we are able to measure the decays in more than one lepton flavor.

An upper limit on the Yukawa couplings can be obtained from $\sum m_\nu = \text{Tr}(m^\nu) = \sum_{i,j} |y_{ij}^\nu|^2 v^2 \sin^2 \beta / 2m_{N_i}$, but this depends on the value of $\tan \beta$. If we see a sneutrino signal, we would probably see a signal of the heavy Higgs in some channel that gives its mass and if soft SUSY breaking masses are non-negative, the right-handed neutrino masses are bound by $m_N < m_H/2$ so we can get an upper bound for the Yukawa coupling from the bound on neutrino masses. A lower bound can be obtained from the decay width if the decays are prompt or from the decay length, if there is a secondary vertex. We assume that also the chargino and neutralino masses can be measured so that the phase space for the sneutrino decays is known.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Supersymmetry relates the interactions of sneutrinos to those of neutrinos. We showed that in the NMSSM with right-handed neutrinos it is possible to produce sneutrinos through the heavy Higgs portal and the lepton number violating signal could produce an observable excess at the LHC in some corners of the parameter space. If a signal was seen, we could also place some limits on neutrino Yukawa couplings making it possible to study neutrino physics at colliders.

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