

Low Energy Precision Tests of Supersymmetry



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M.R-M & S. Su, hep-ph/0612057

J. Erler & M.R-M, PPNP 54, 351 (2005)

Outline

- I. *Motivation: Why New Symmetries ?*
Why Low Energy Probes ?
- II. *Prime Suspect: Supersymmetry*
- III. *Low Energy Precision Tests*
 - *Weak Decays*
 - *PVES*

I. Motivation

Why New Symmetries ?

Why Low Energy Probes ?

Fundamental Symmetries & Cosmic History

Puzzles the Standard Model can't solve

1. *Origin of matter*
2. *Unification & gravity*
3. *Weak scale stability*
4. *Neutrinos*

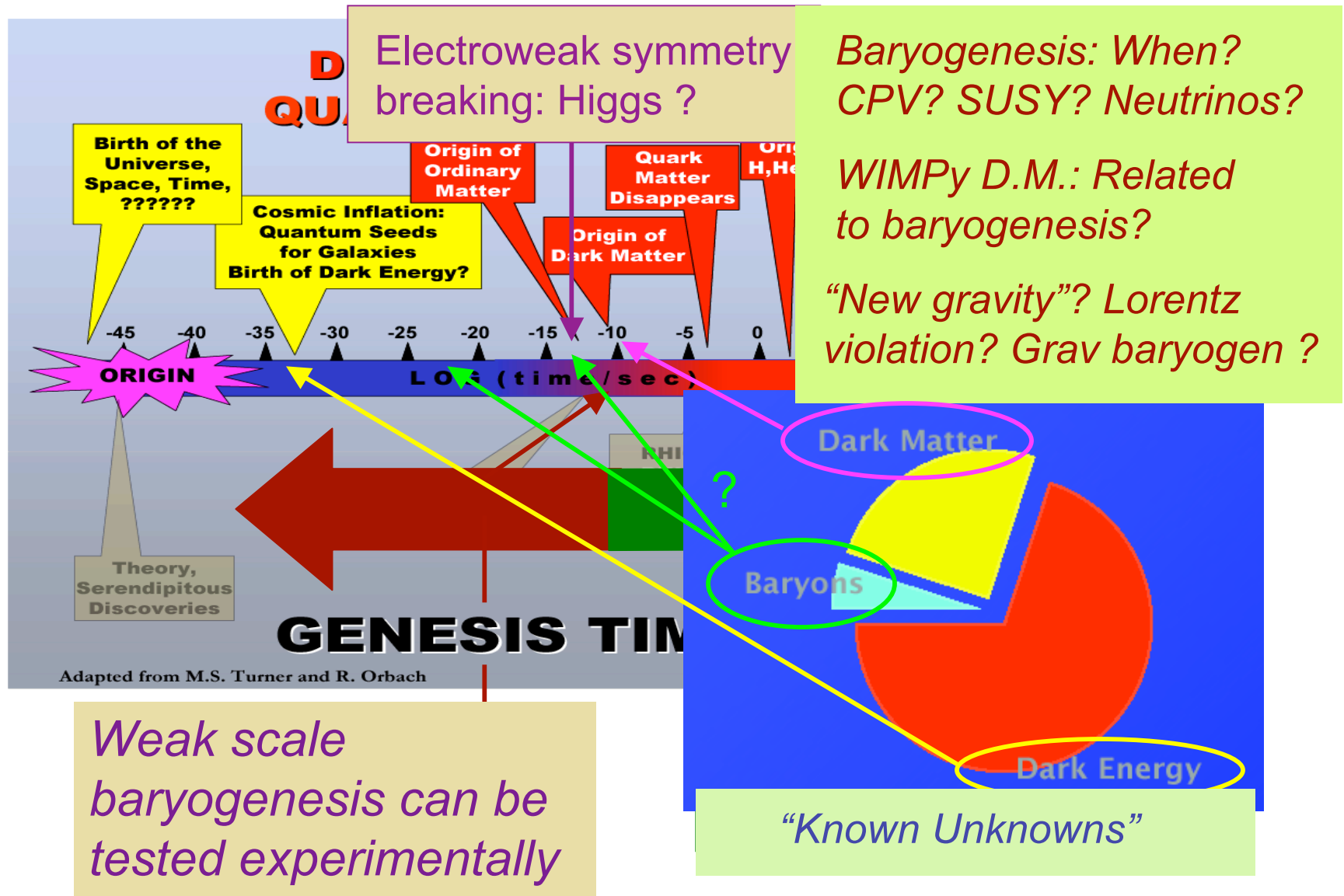
What are the symmetries (forces) of the early universe beyond those of the SM?



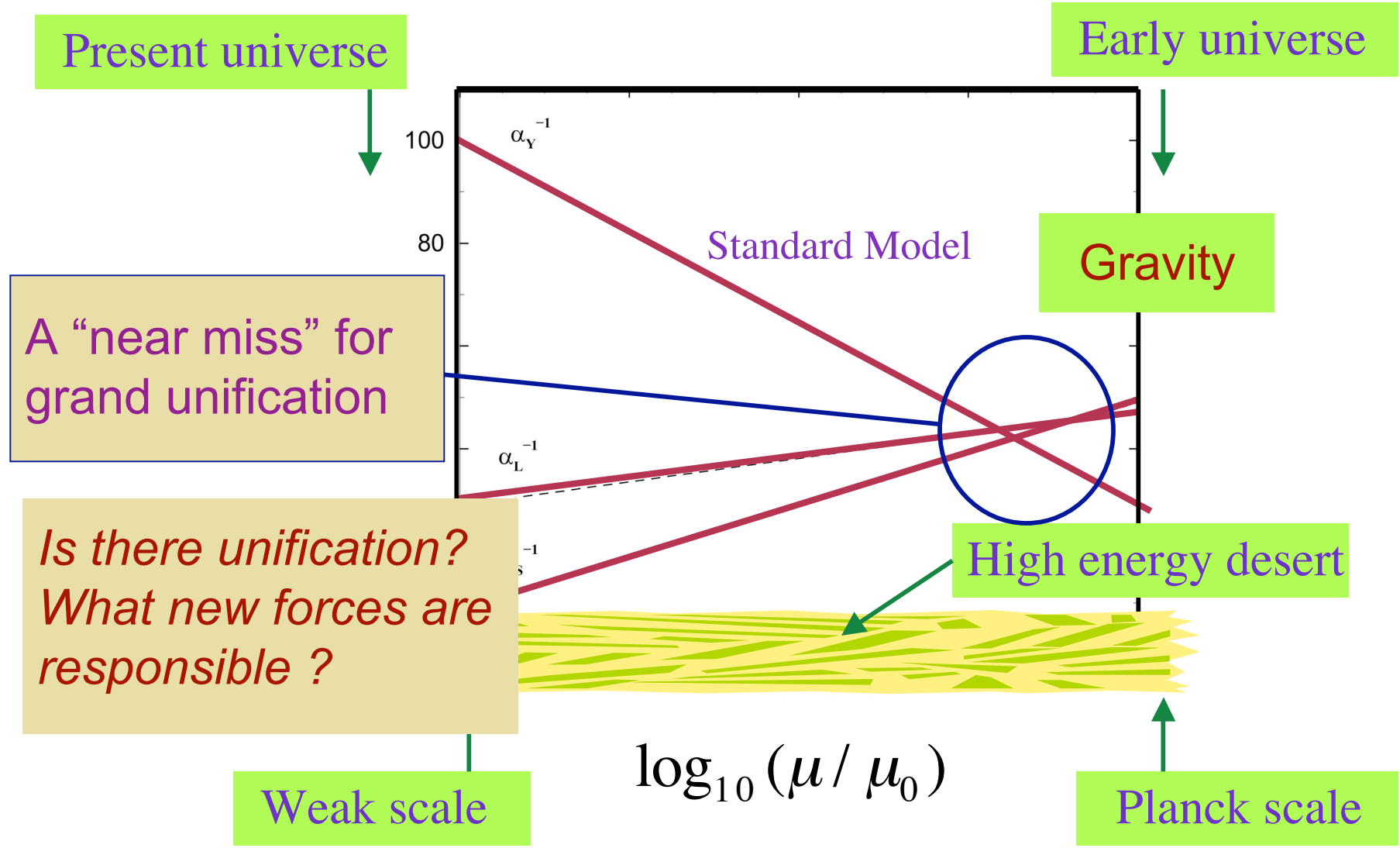
Beyond the SM

SM symmetry (broken)

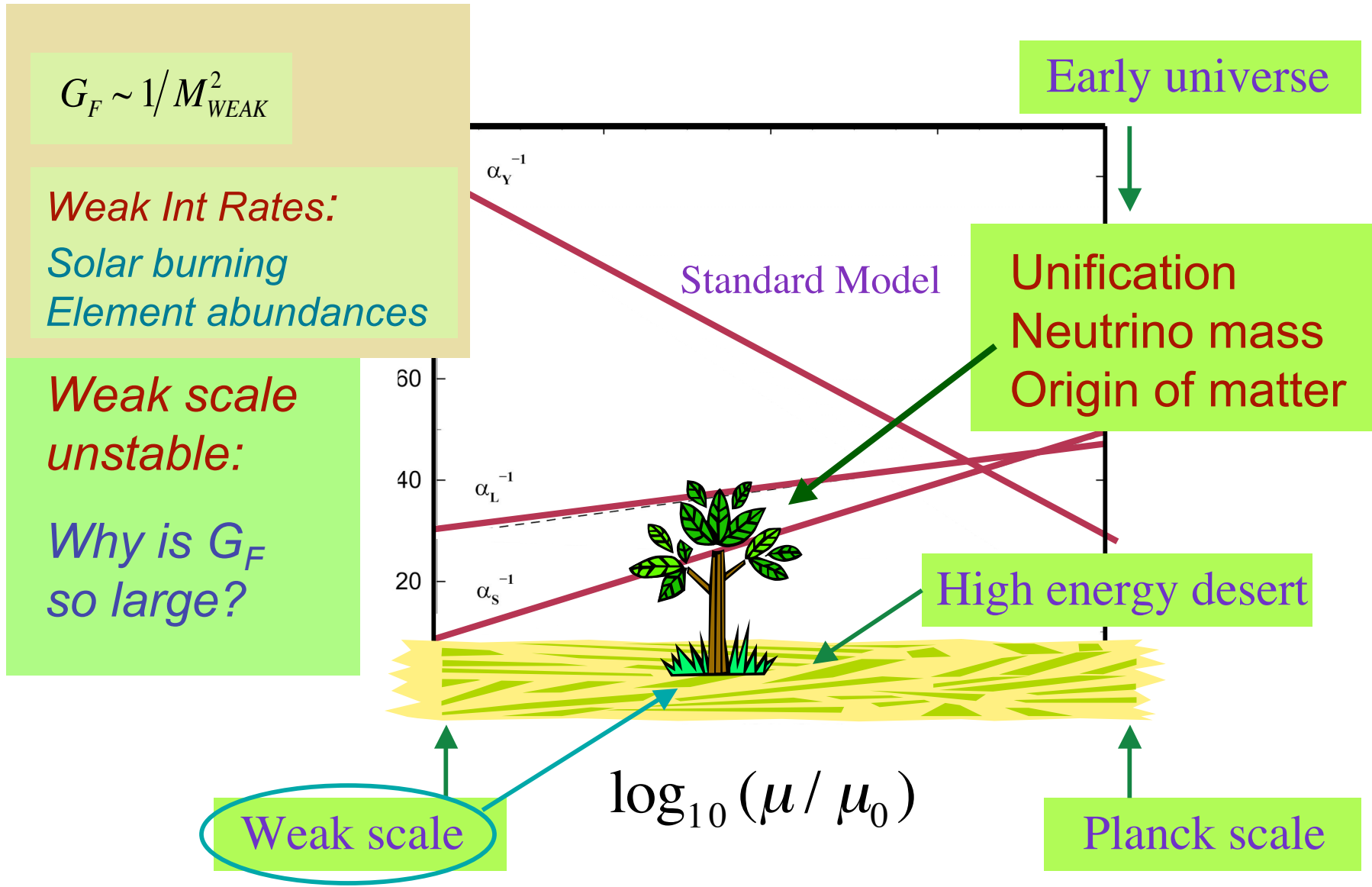
Fundamental Symmetries & Cosmic History



Fundamental Symmetries & Cosmic History



Fundamental Symmetries & Cosmic History



There must have been **additional symmetries** in the earlier Universe to

- *Unify all matter, space, & time*
- *Stabilize the weak scale*
- *Produce all the matter that exists*
- *Account for neutrino properties*
- *Give self-consistent quantum gravity*

Supersymmetry, GUT's, extra dimensions...

What are the new fundamental symmetries?

Two frontiers in the search

Collider experiments
(pp, e^+e^- , etc) at higher
energies ($E \gg M_Z$)

Large Hadron Collider

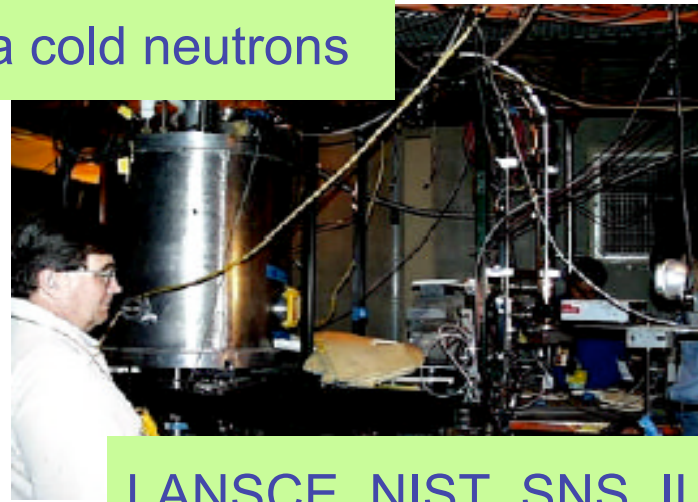


CERN

High energy
physics

Indirect searches at
lower energies ($E < M_Z$)
but high precision

Ultra cold neutrons



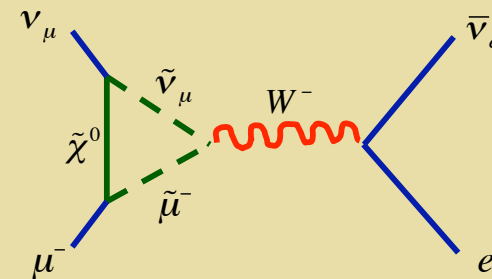
LANSCE, NIST, SNS, ILL

Particle, nuclear
& atomic physics

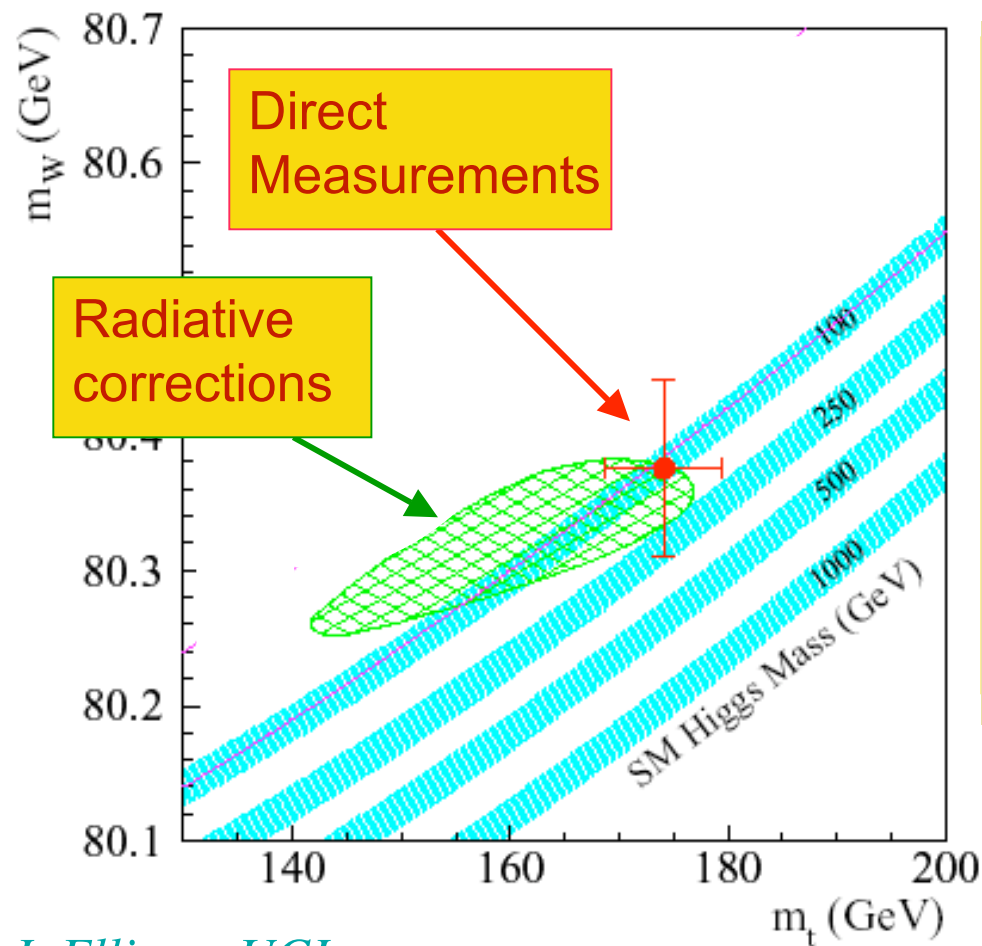
Precision Probes of New Symmetries

New Symmetries

1. Origin of Matter
2. Unification & gravity
3. Weak scale stability
4. Neutrinos



Precision Probes of New Symmetries



Probing Fundamental Symmetries beyond the SM:

Use precision low-energy measurements to probe virtual effects of new symmetries & compare with collider results

Stunning SM Success

Precision, low energy measurements can probe for new symmetries in the desert

Precision ~ Mass Scale

$$\delta_{NEW} = \frac{\Delta O^{NEW}}{O^{SM}} \approx \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left(\frac{M}{\tilde{M}} \right)^2$$

$$M=m_\mu$$

$$\delta \sim 2 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\delta^{\text{exp}} \sim 1 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$M=M_W$$

$$\delta \sim 10^{-3}$$

Interpretability

- *Precise, reliable SM predictions*
- *Comparison of a variety of observables*
- *Special cases: SM-forbidden or suppressed processes*

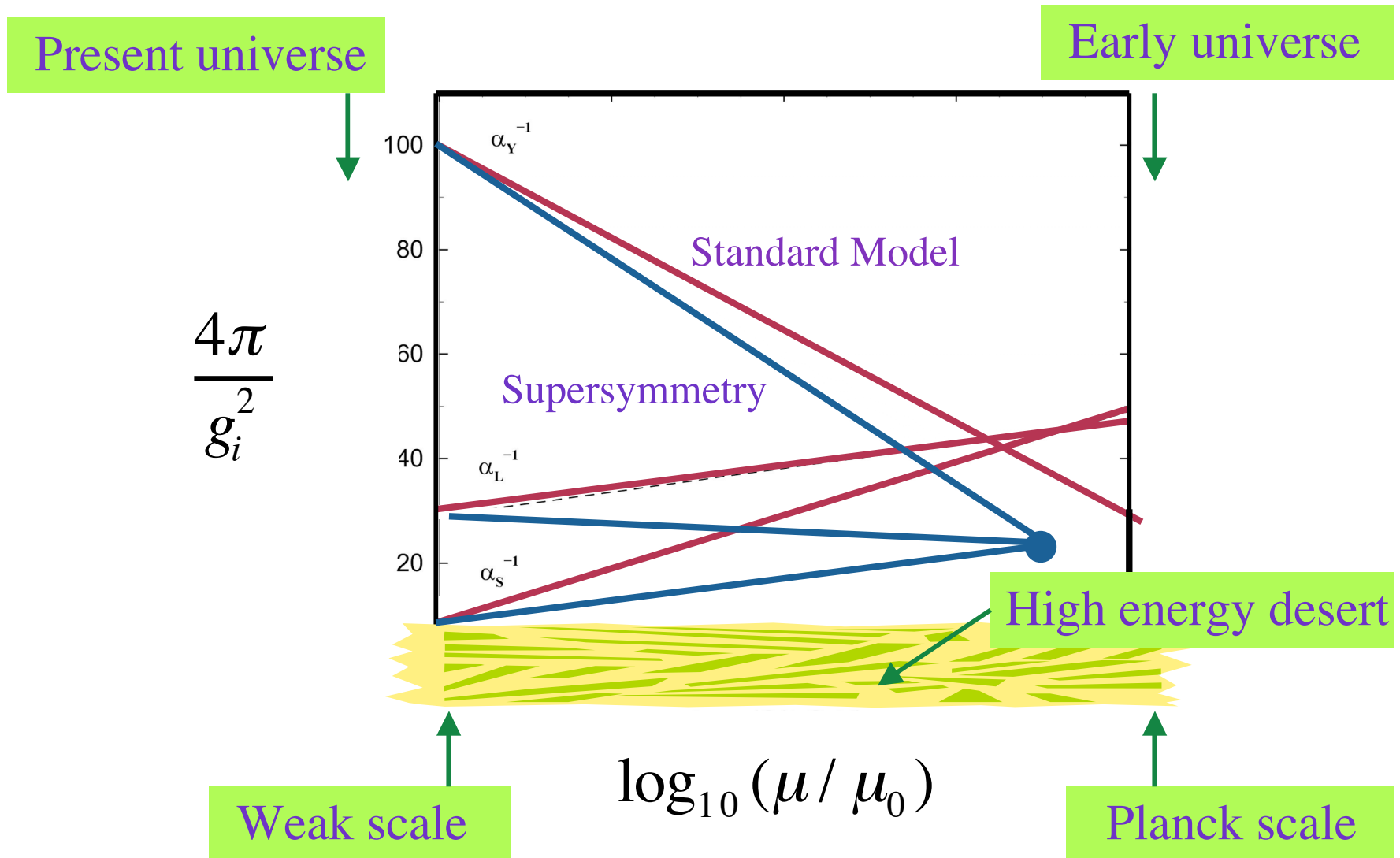
II. Prime suspect: Supersymmetry

SUSY: a candidate symmetry of the early Universe

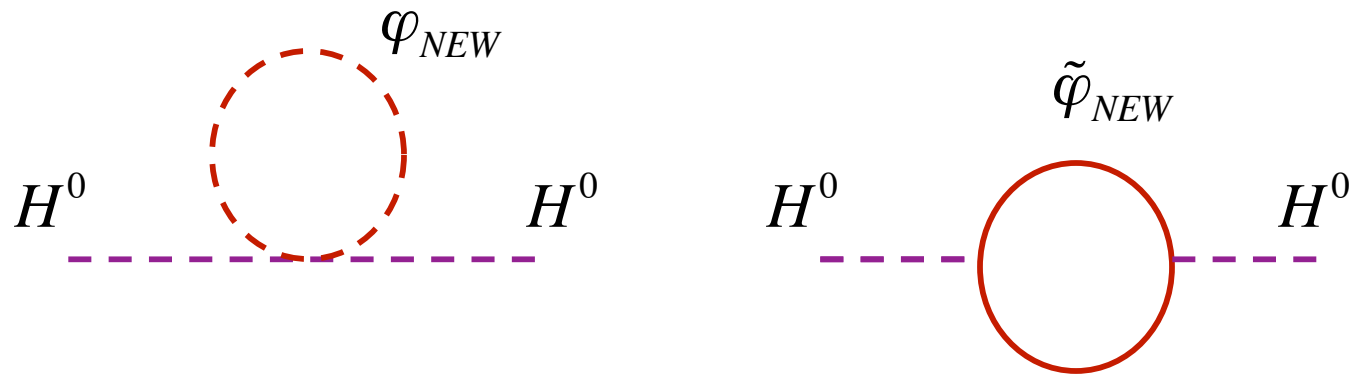
- *Unify all forces* 3 of 4
- *Protect G_F from shrinking* Yes
- *Produce all the matter that exists* Maybe so

- *Account for neutrino properties* Maybe
- *Give self-consistent quantum gravity* Probably necessary

Couplings unify with SUSY



SUSY protects G_F from shrinking



$$\Delta M_{WEAK}^2 \sim M_{\varphi}^2 - M_{\tilde{\varphi}}^2 + \log \text{ terms}$$

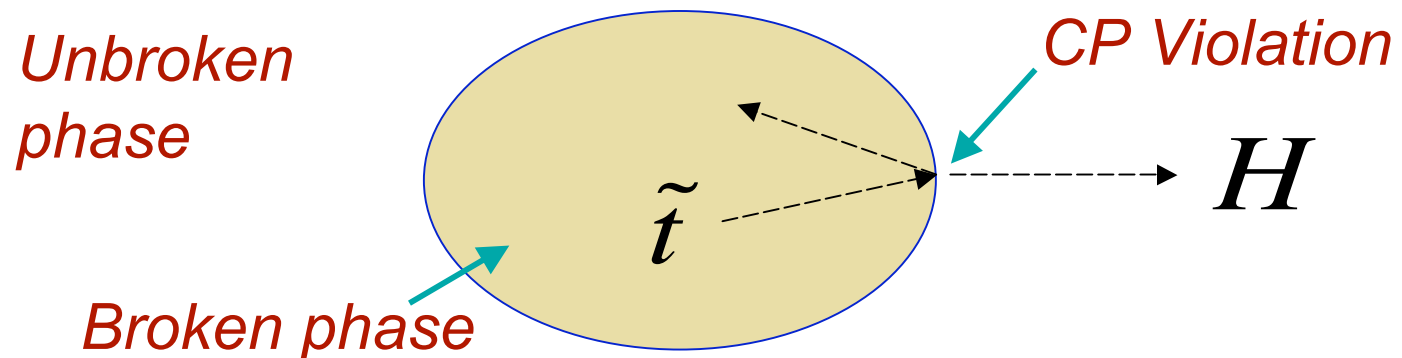
=0 if SUSY is exact

SUSY may help explain observed abundance of matter

Cold Dark Matter Candidate

χ^0 Lightest SUSY particle

Baryonic matter: electroweak phase transition



SUSY: a candidate symmetry of the early Universe

Supersymmetry

Fermions

$e_{L,R}, q_{L,R}$

Bosons

W, Z, γ, g

H

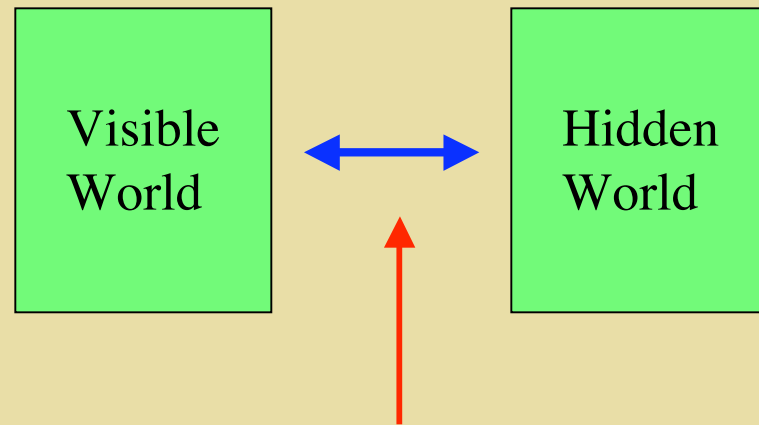
105 new parameters: masses, mixing angles, CPV phases (40)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{soft}} = & -\frac{1}{2}(M_3\bar{g}\bar{g} + M_2\bar{W}\bar{W} + M_1\bar{B}\bar{B}) + c.c. \\
 & -(\bar{u}a_u\bar{Q}H_u - \bar{d}a_d\bar{Q}H_d - \bar{e}a_e\bar{L}H_d) + c.c. \\
 & -\bar{Q}^\dagger m_Q^2 \bar{Q} - \bar{L}^\dagger m_L^2 \bar{L} - \bar{u}m_u^2 \bar{u}^\dagger - \bar{d}m_d^2 \bar{d}^\dagger - \bar{e}m_e^2 \bar{e}^\dagger - m_{H_u}^2 H_u^* H_u - m_{H_d}^2 H_d^* H_d \\
 & -(bH_u H_d + c.c.)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{16}$$

Models: relate weak scale parameters to each other at high scales (“hidden sector”)

$$M_{\tilde{q}} \gg m_q$$

$$M_{\tilde{\chi}} \gg M_{W,Z,\gamma}$$



How is SUSY broken?

Flavor-blind mediation

SUSY and R Parity

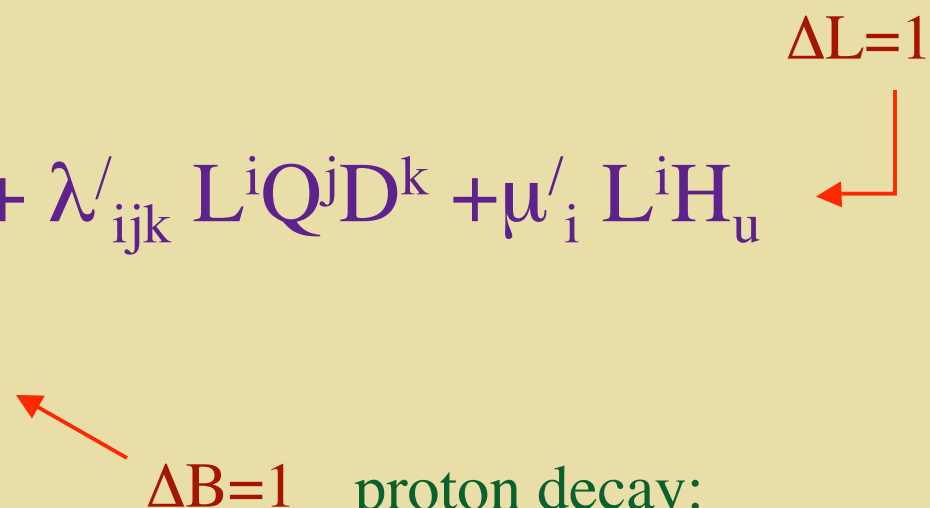
$$P_R = (-1)^{3(B-L)} (-1)^{2S}$$

If nature conserves $P_R \implies$ vertices have even number of superpartners

Consequences

- Lightest SUSY particle $(\tilde{\chi}^0)$ is stable \implies viable dark matter candidate
- Proton is stable
- Superpartners appear only in loops

R-Parity Violation (RPV)

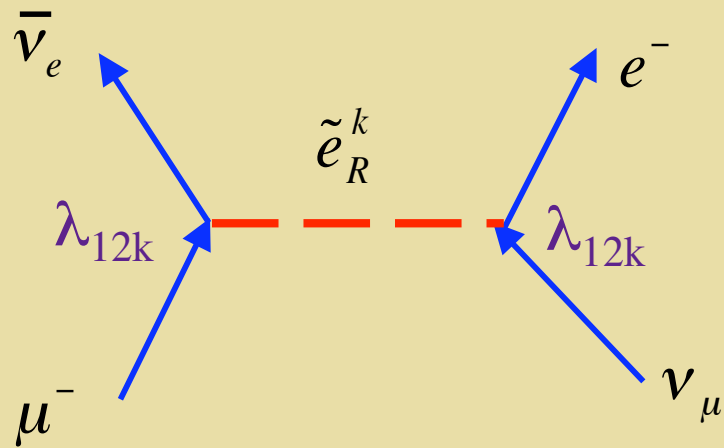
$$W_{\text{RPV}} = \lambda_{ijk} L^i L^j E^k + \lambda'_{ijk} L^i Q^j D^k + \mu'_i L^i H_u + \lambda''_{ijk} U^i D^j D^k$$


$\Delta B=1$ proton decay:
Set $\lambda''_{ijk} = 0$

L^i, Q^i $SU(2)_L$ doublets

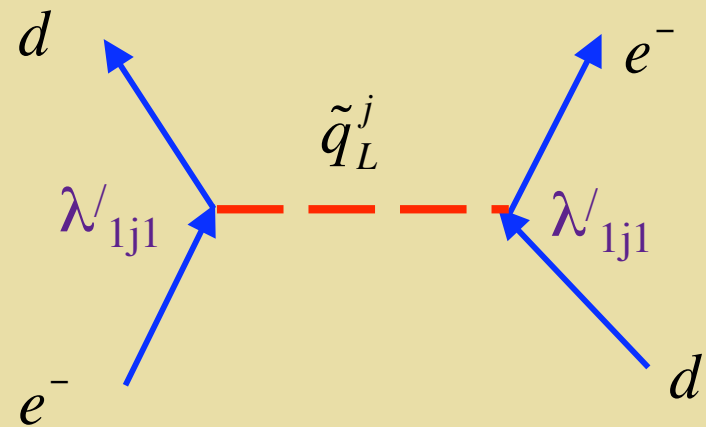
E^i, U^i, D^i $SU(2)_L$ singlets

RPV : Four-fermion Operators



$\Delta L=1$

$$\Delta_{12k} = \frac{|\lambda_{12k}|^2}{4\sqrt{2}G_F M_{\tilde{e}_R^k}^2}$$



$\Delta L=1$

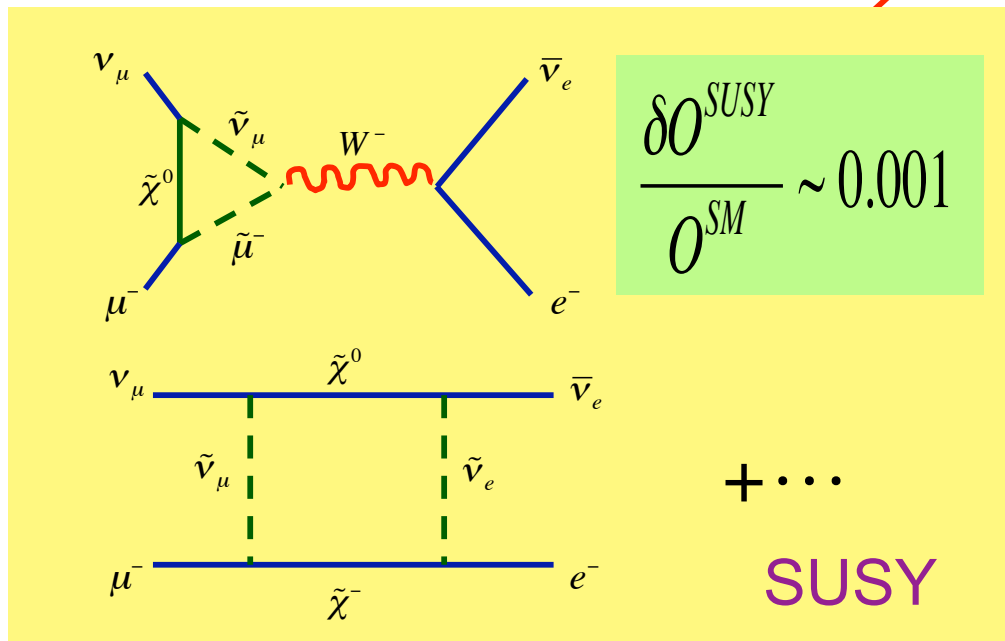
$$\Delta'_{1j1} = \frac{|\lambda'_{1j1}|^2}{4\sqrt{2}G_F M_{\tilde{q}_L^j}^2}$$

III. SUSY & Weak Decays

Weak Decays & SUSY

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &\rightarrow u e^- \bar{\nu}_e \\
 s &\rightarrow u e^- \bar{\nu}_e \\
 b &\rightarrow u e^- \bar{\nu}_e
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & c & t \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$



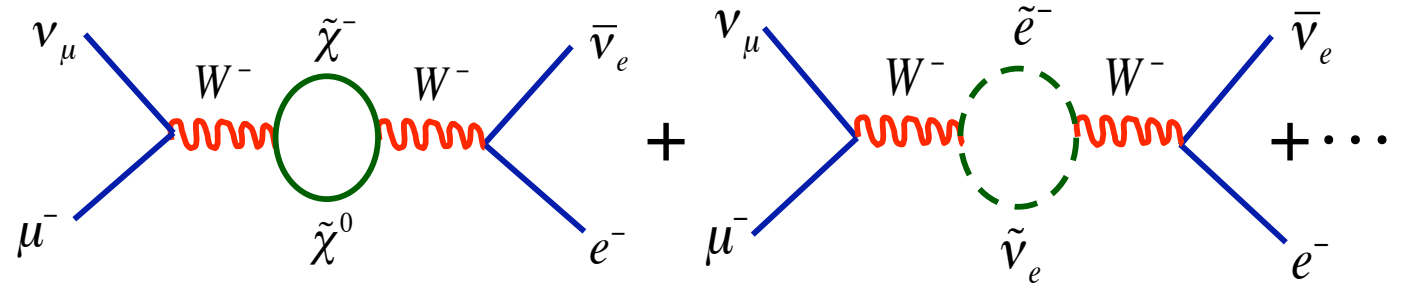
$$\frac{G_F^\beta}{G_F^\mu} = |V_{ud}| \left(1 + \Delta r_\beta - \Delta r_\mu \right)$$

New physics

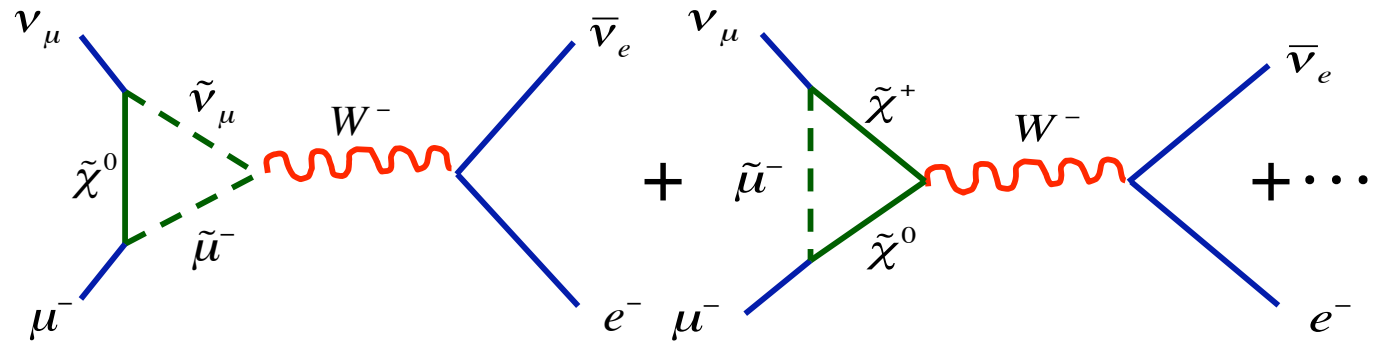
SUSY Radiative Corrections

$$\Delta r_\mu$$

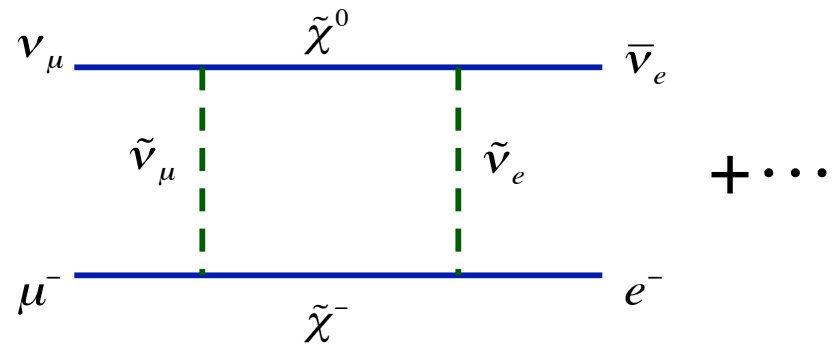
Propagator



Vertex & External leg



Box

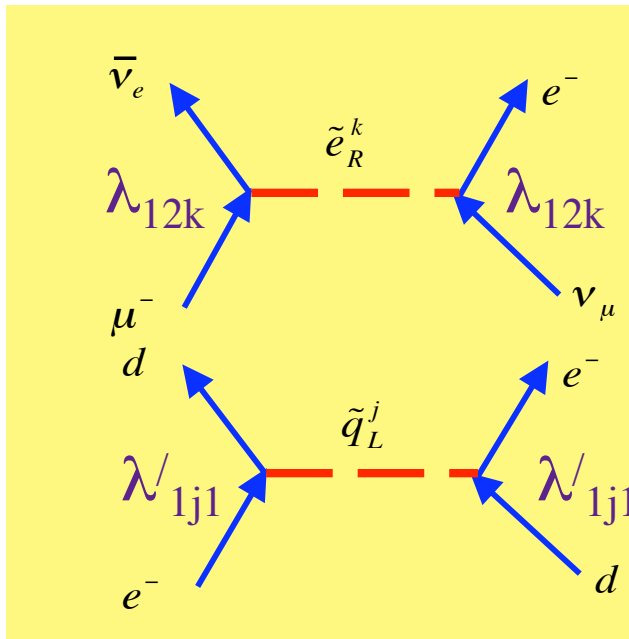


Weak Decays & SUSY

$$d \rightarrow u e^- \bar{\nu}_e$$

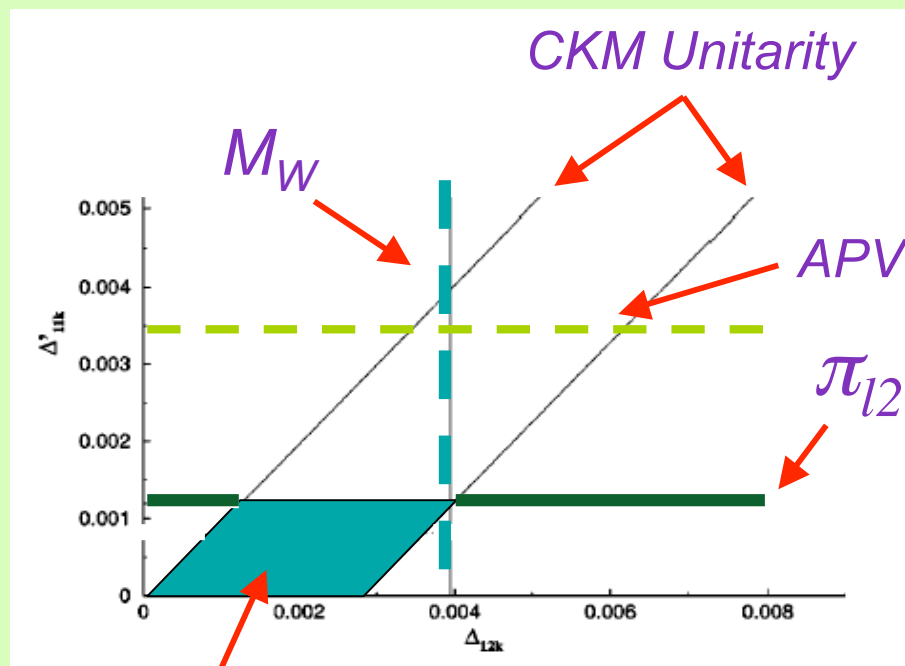
$$s \rightarrow u e^- \bar{\nu}_e$$

$$b \rightarrow u e^- \bar{\nu}_e$$



R Parity Violation

Kurylov, R-M, Su



No long-lived LSP or SUSY DM

Weak decays

$$d\Gamma(K_{\ell 3}^+) = \frac{G_\mu^2 m_K^5}{128\pi^3} S_{\text{EW}} C(t) |V_{us}|^2 |f_+^K(0)|^2 \left[1 + \frac{\lambda_+^K t}{m_\pi^2}\right]^2 [1 + 2\Delta_{SU(2)}^K + 2\Delta_{EM}^{K\ell}]$$

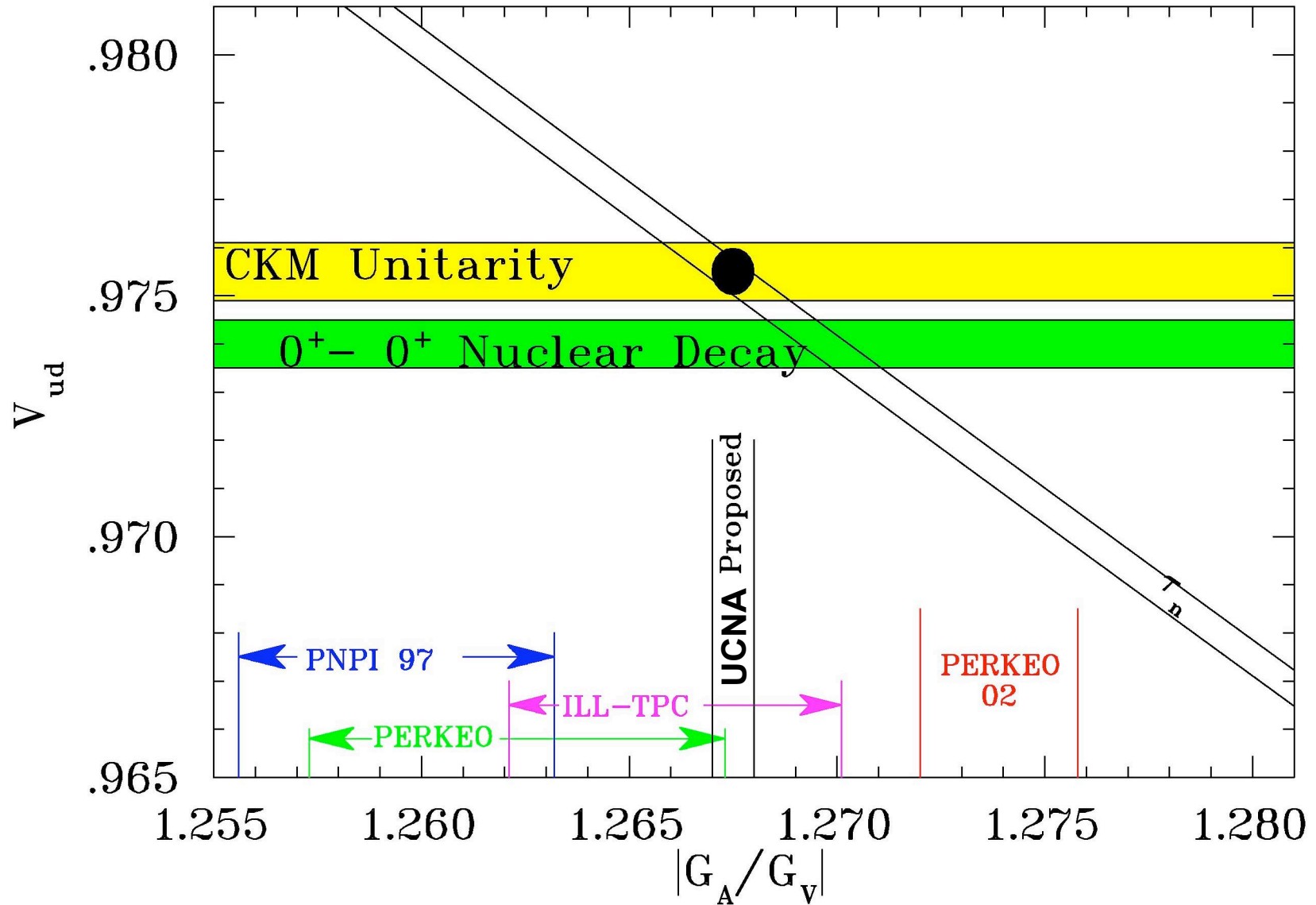
$$f_+^K(0)_{\text{lattice}} = \begin{cases} 0.960 \pm 0.005_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.007_{\text{sys}} & \text{quenched, Wilson[119]} \\ 0.962(6)(9) & \text{unquenched, staggered[120]} \\ 0.952(6) & \text{unquenched, Wilson[121]} \\ 0.955(12) & \text{unquenched, domain wall[122]} \end{cases}$$

$$f_+^K(0)_{\text{large } N_C} = 0.984 \pm 0.012$$

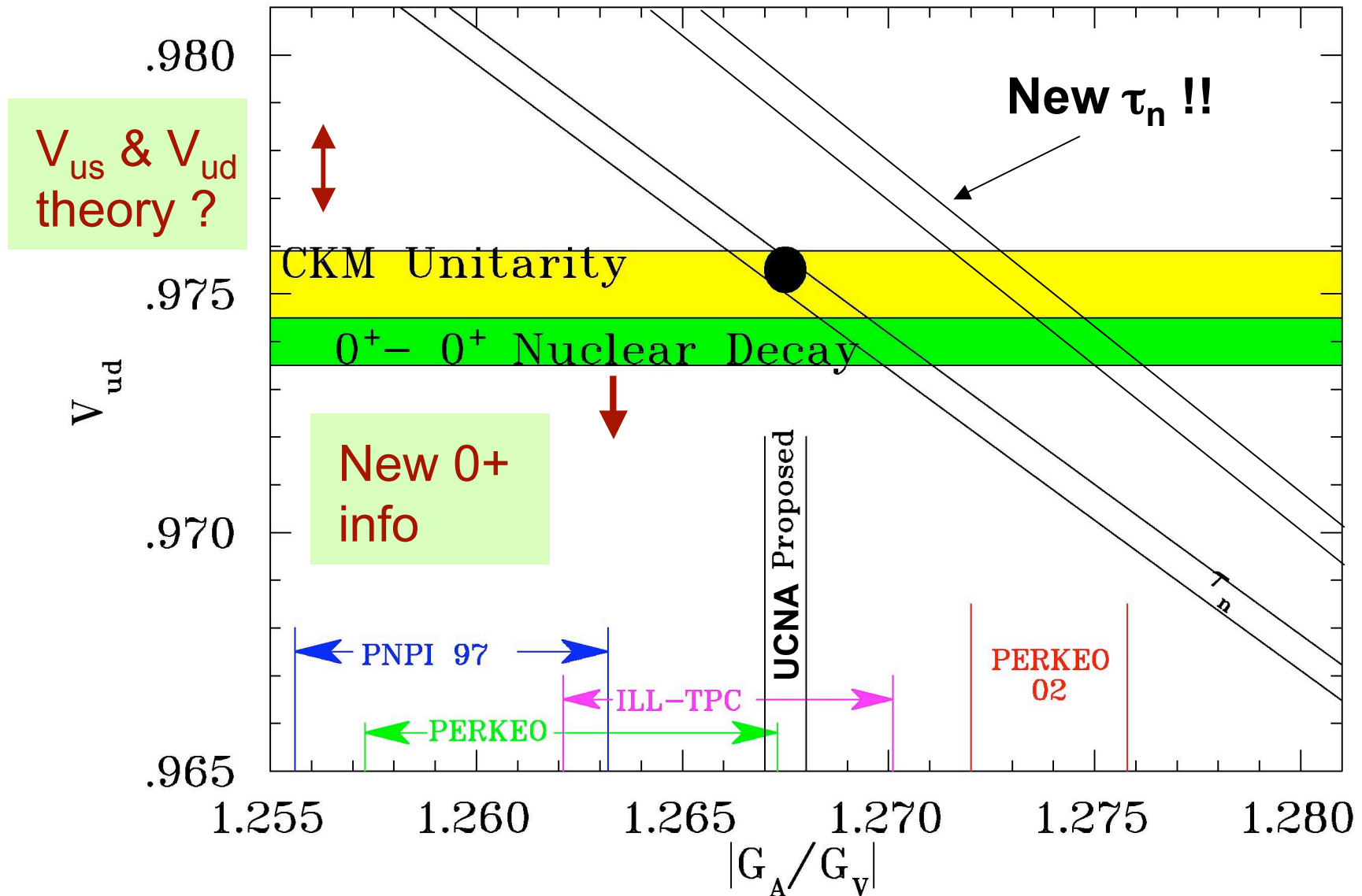
Value of V_{us} important

Situation Unsettled

CKM Summary: PDG04



CKM Summary: New V_{us} & τ_n ?

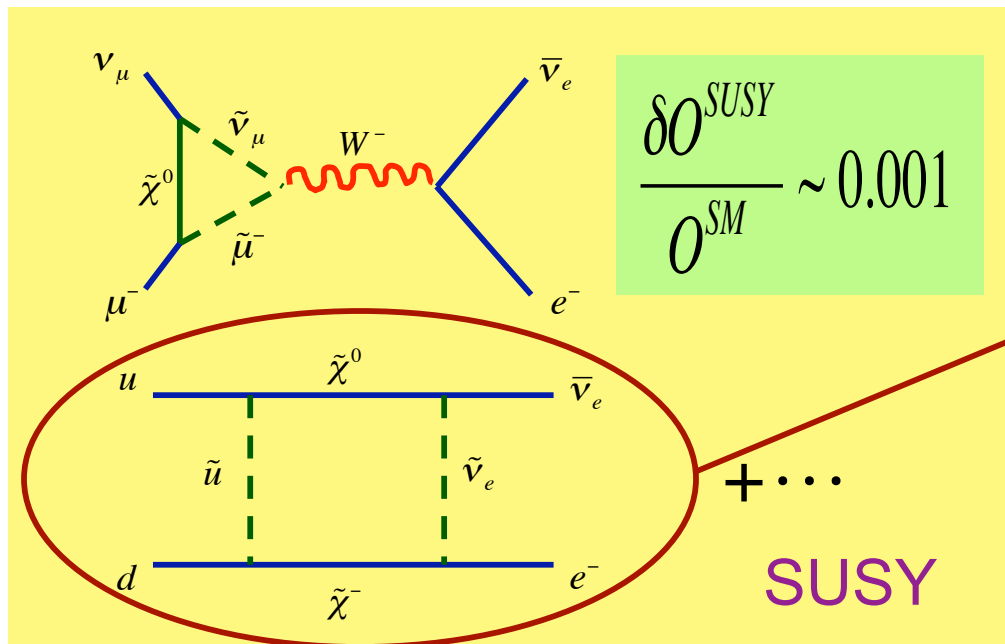


Weak decays & new physics

Correlations

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &\rightarrow u e^- \bar{\nu}_e \\
 s &\rightarrow u e^- \bar{\nu}_e \\
 b &\rightarrow u e^- \bar{\nu}_e
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & c & t \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$



$$dW \propto 1 + a \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} + A \vec{\sigma}_n \cdot \frac{\vec{p}_e}{E_e} + \dots$$

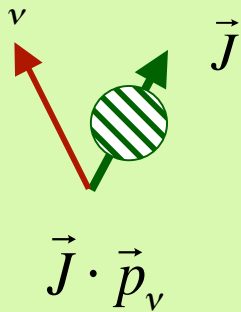
Non (V-A) x (V-A) interactions: m_e/E

β -decay at SNS, RIACINO?

Weak decays & SUSY : Correlations

Chiral symmetry breaking in SUSY

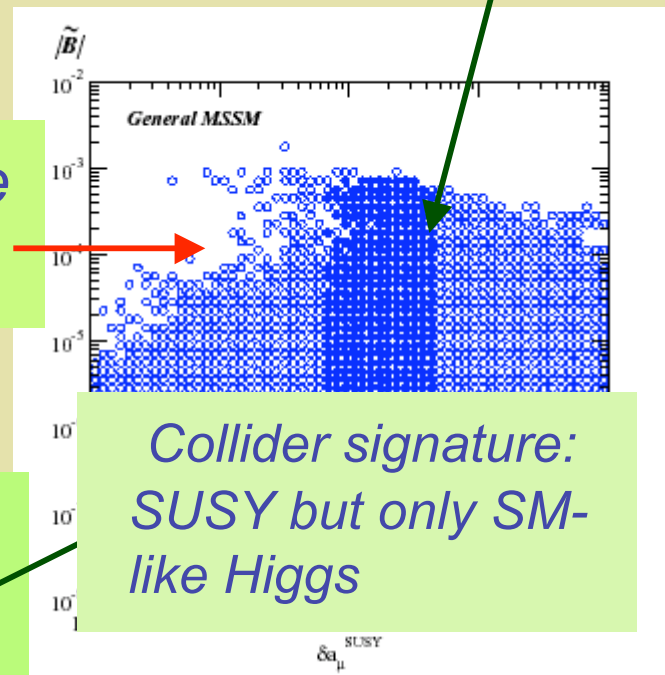
Is χ_{SB} / m_f as in SM ?



Large χ symmetry breaking: New SUSY models

Future exp't ?

Mass suppressed χ symmetry breaking: "alignment" models

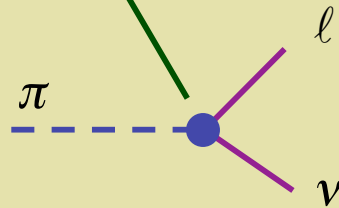


Profumo, R-M, Tulin

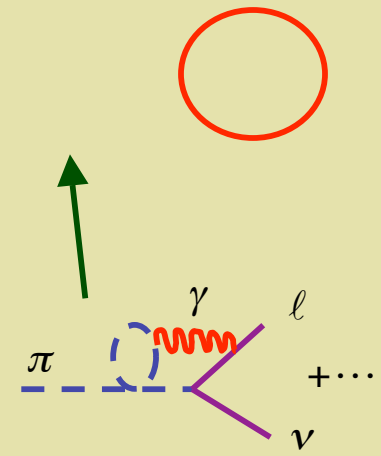
Pion leptonic decay & SUSY

$$\Gamma[\pi^- \rightarrow \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell(\gamma)] = \frac{G_\mu^2 |V_{ud}|^2}{4\pi} \underbrace{F_\pi^2 m_\pi m_\ell^2}_{\text{SM strong interaction effects}} \left[1 - \frac{m_\ell^2}{m_\pi^2} \right]$$

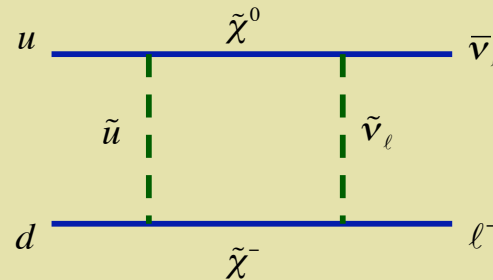
SM strong interaction effects: parameterized by F_π Hard to compute



SM radiative corrections also have QCD effects



To probe effects of new physics in Δ_{NEW} we need to contend with QCD



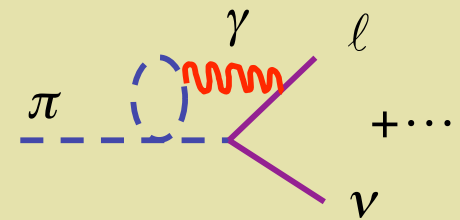
Pion leptonic decay & SUSY

New TRIUMF, PSI

$$R_{e/\mu} = \frac{\Gamma[\pi^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e(\gamma)]}{\Gamma[\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu(\gamma)]} = \frac{m_e^2}{m_\mu^2} \left[\frac{m_\pi^2 - m_e^2}{m_\pi^2 - m_\mu^2} \right]^2 \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left[F\left(\frac{m_e}{m_\pi}\right) - F\left(\frac{m_\mu}{m_\pi}\right) + C_{QCD}^{e-\mu}(\mu) \right] + \Delta_{NEW}^{e-\mu} \right\}$$

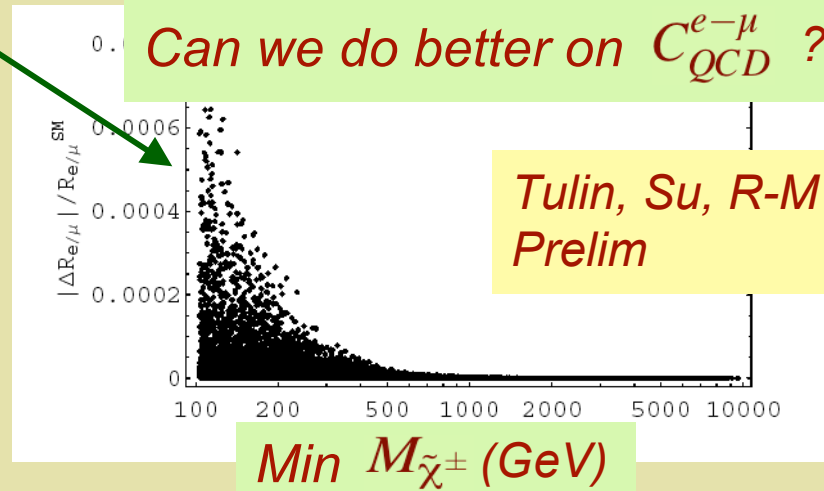
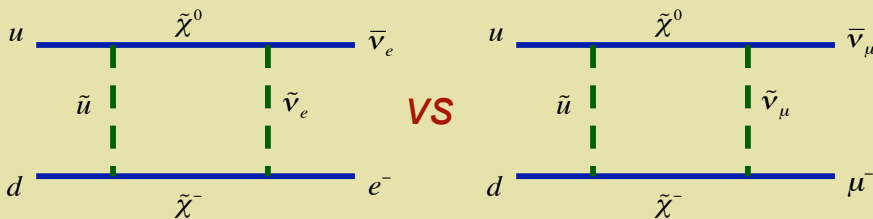
Leading QCD uncertainty:

$$\frac{\delta R_{e/\mu}}{R_{e/\mu}^{SM}} \approx 5 \times 10^{-4} \quad \text{Marciano \& Sirlin}$$



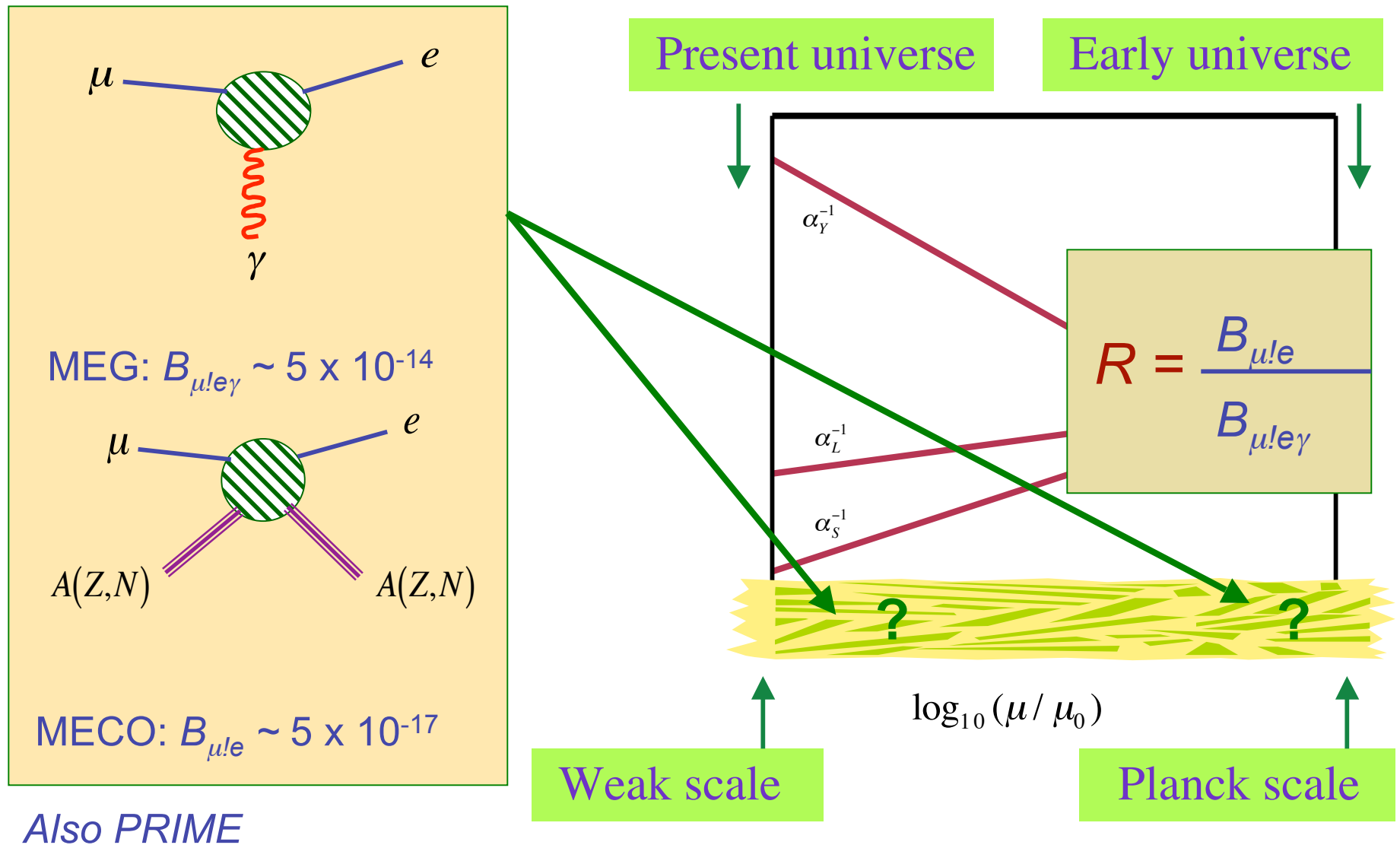
Can we do better on $C_{QCD}^{e-\mu}$?

Probing Slepton Universality



Min $M_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm}$ (GeV)

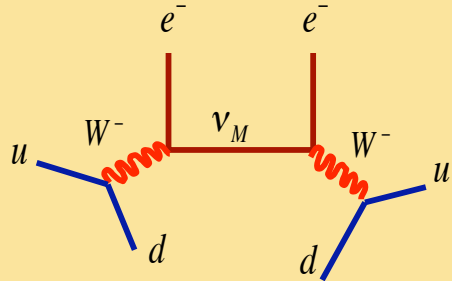
Lepton Flavor & Number Violation



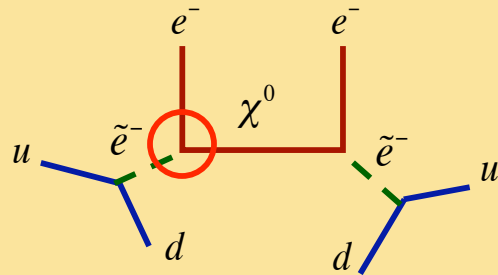
Lepton Flavor & Number Violation

Raidal, Santamaria;
Cirigliano, Kurylov, R-M, Vogel

$0\nu\beta\beta$ decay



Light ν_M exchange ?



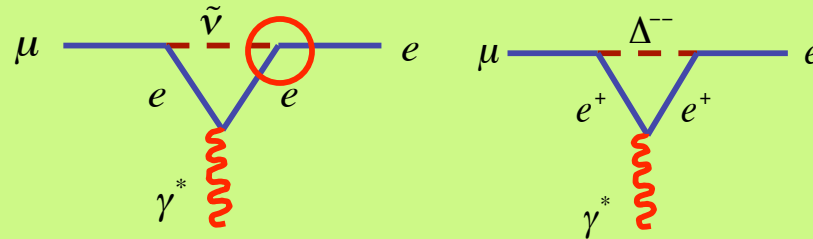
Heavy particle exchange ?

LFV Probes of RPV: $\mu!e$

$$|\lambda_{131}\lambda_{231}| \leq 1.1 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{e}}}{100 \text{ GeV}}\right)^2$$

$$|\lambda'_{111}\lambda'_{211}| \leq 6.0 \times 10^{-7} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{q}}}{100 \text{ GeV}}\right)^2$$

$\lambda_{k11}' \sim 0.008$ for $m_{\text{SUSY}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$

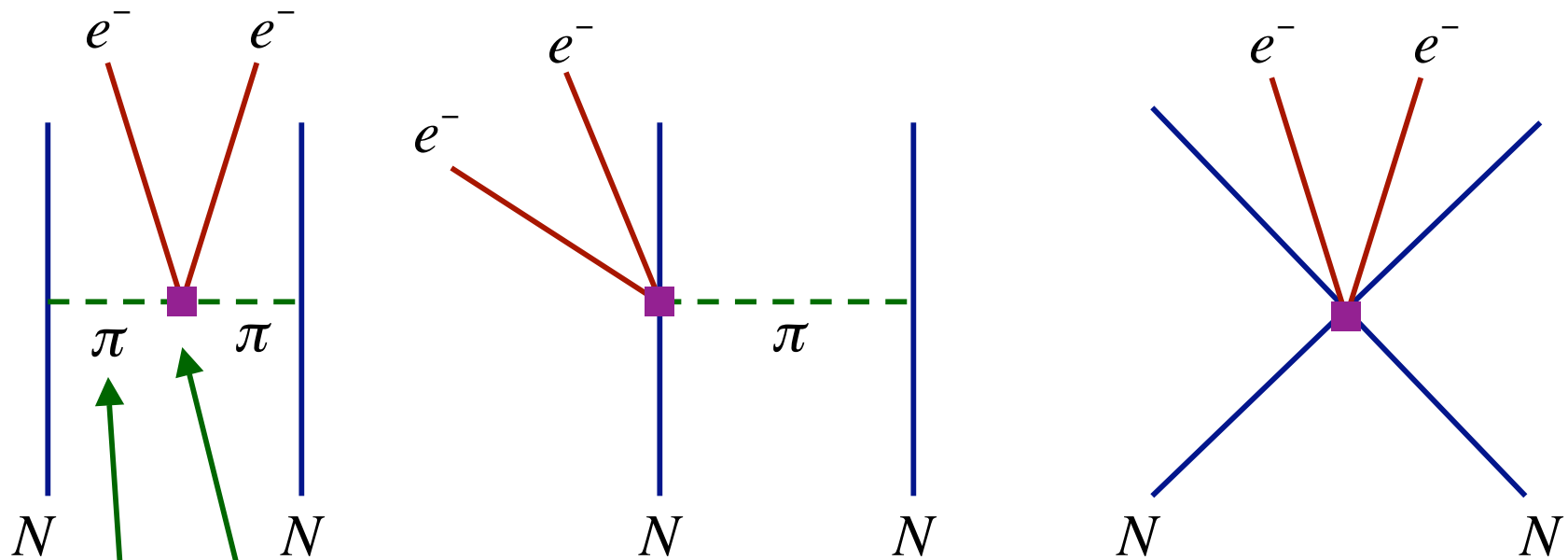


Logarithmic enhancements of R

Low scale LFV: $R \sim O(1)$

GUT scale LFV: $R \sim O(\alpha)$

Lepton Flavor & Number Violation



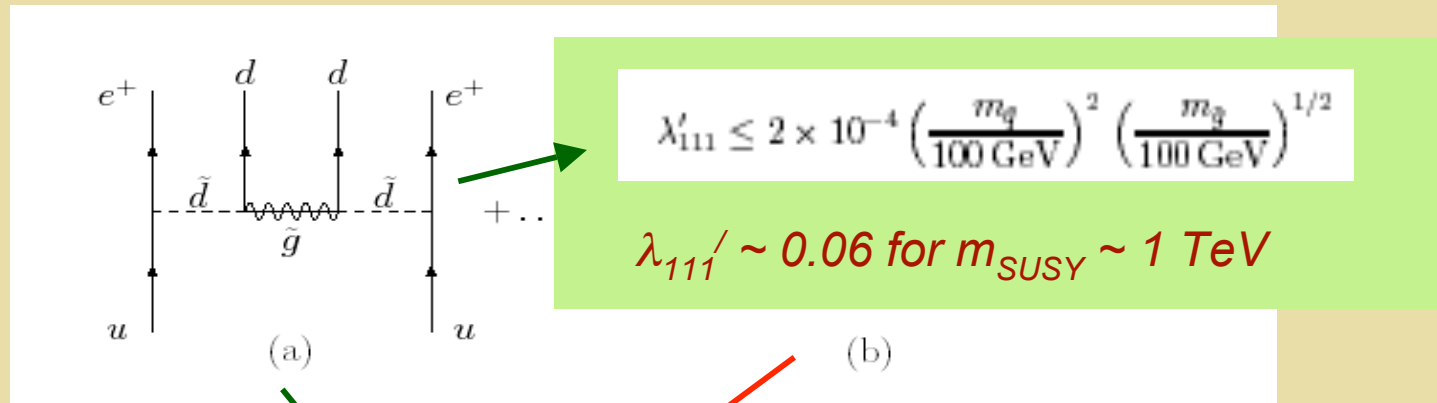
Short distance contributions

Long range nuclear effects (π 's)

Faessler et al

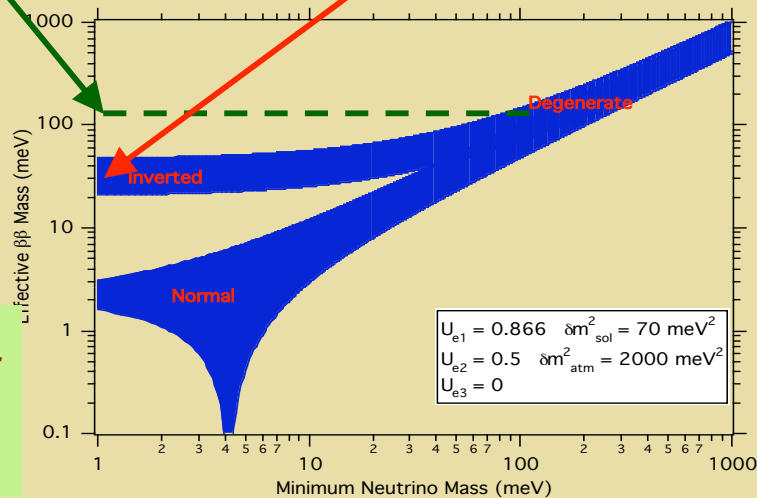
Prezeau, R-M,
Vogel

Lepton Flavor & Number Violation



$0\nu\beta\beta$ signal equivalent to degenerate hierarchy

Loop contribution to m_ν of inverted hierarchy scale



IV. SUSY & PVES

Q_W and SUSY Radiative Corrections

Tree Level

$$Q_W^f = g_V^f g_A^e$$

Radiative Corrections

$$Q_W^f = \rho_{PV} (2I_3^f - 4Q_f K_{PV} \sin^2 \theta_W) + \lambda_f$$

Constrained by Z-pole
precision observables

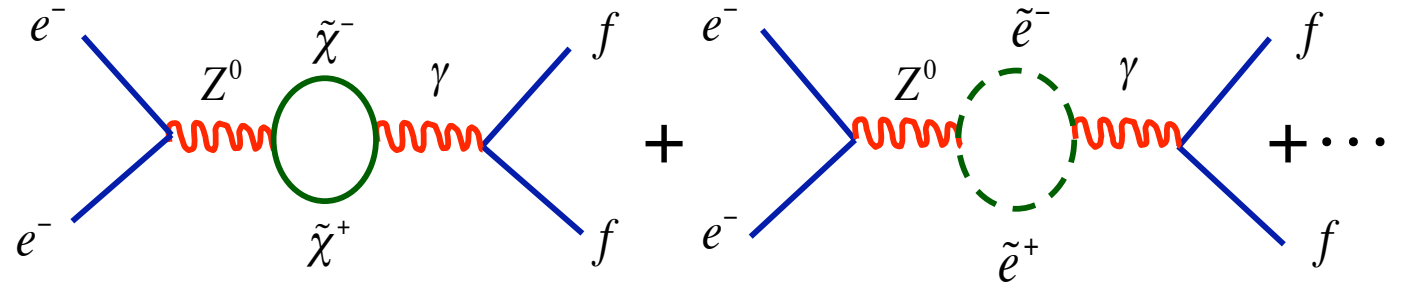
Scale-dependent effective
weak mixing

Flavor-independent

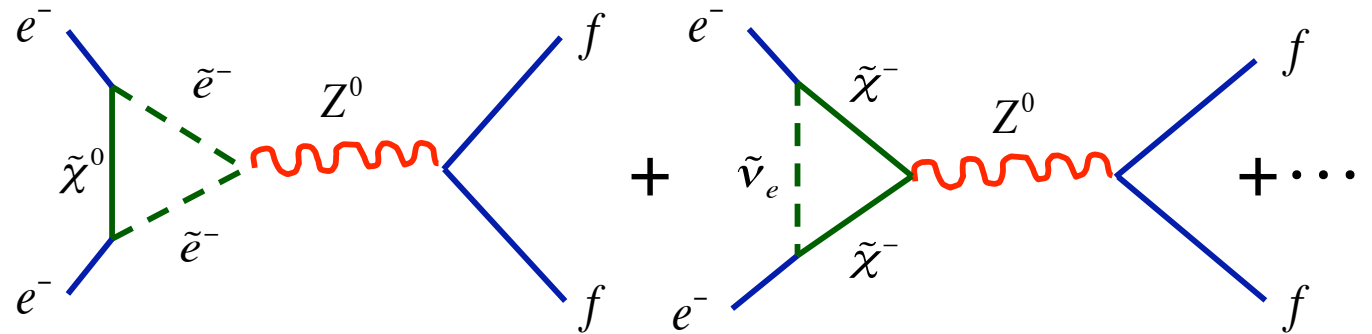
Flavor-dependent

SUSY Radiative Corrections

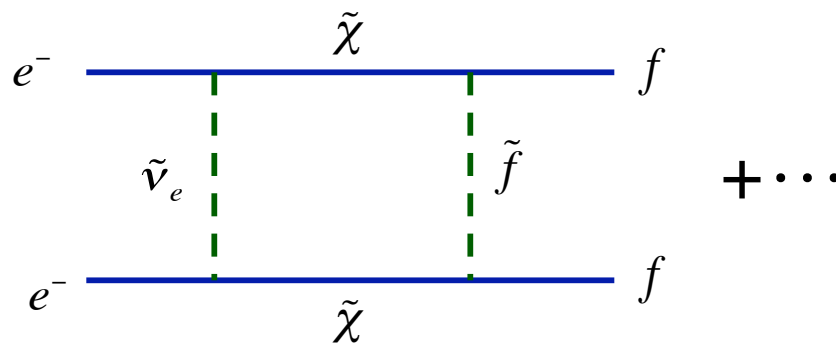
Propagator



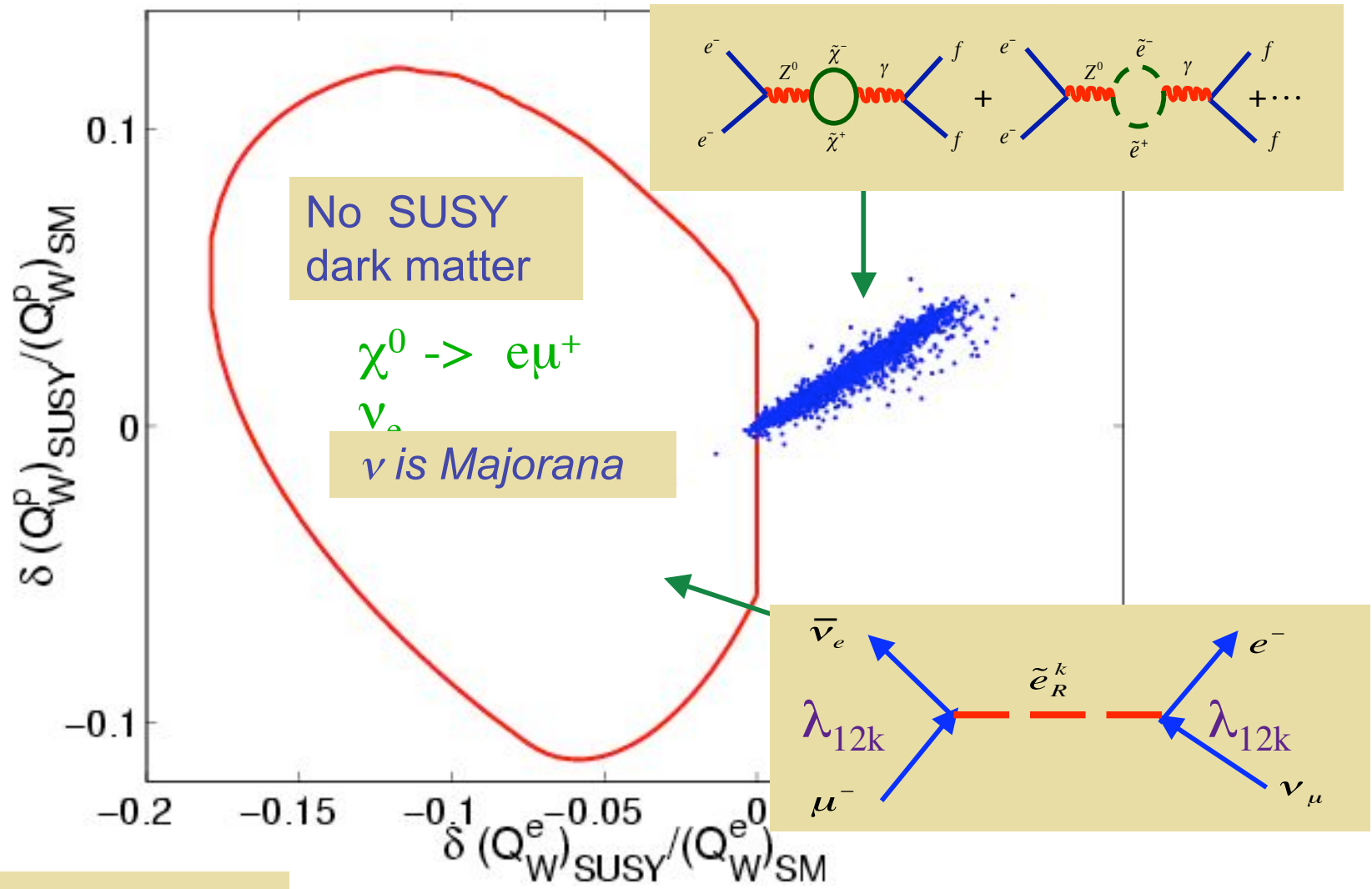
Vertex & External leg



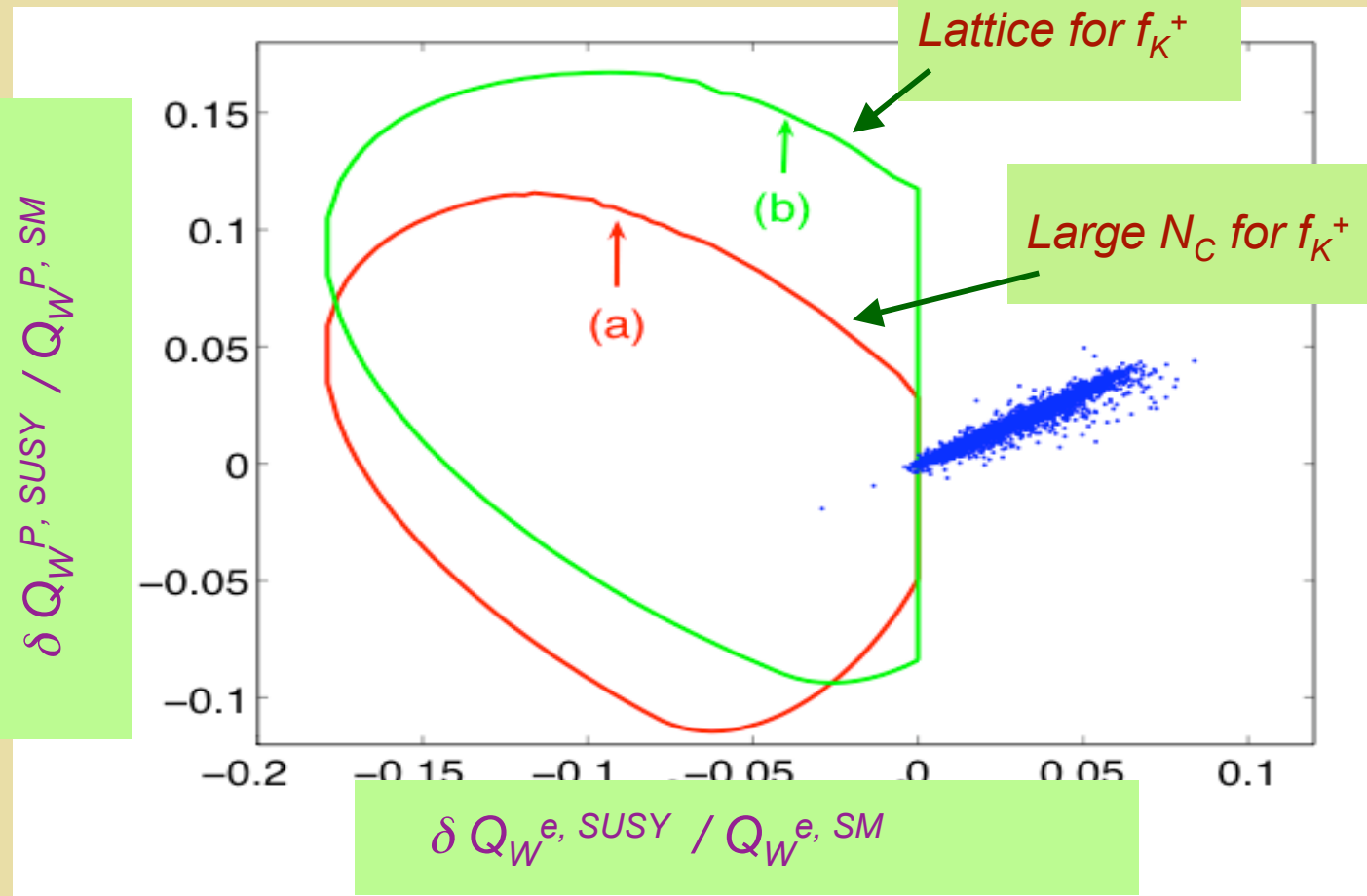
Box



Probing SUSY with PV eN Interactions



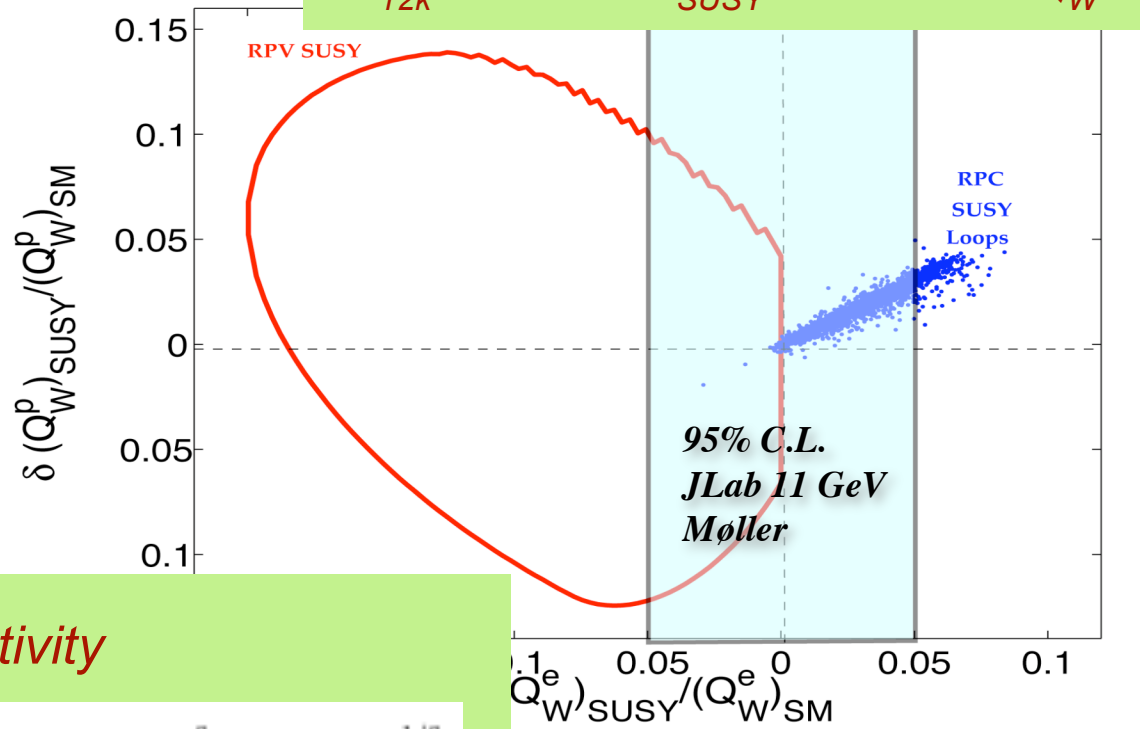
Probing SUSY with PV eN Interactions



Probing SUSY with PV eN Interactions

$$\frac{\delta Q_W^e}{Q_W^e} \approx -30 \Delta_{12k}(\tilde{e}_R^k) \approx -45 \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{m_{\tilde{e}_R^k}} \right)^2 |\lambda_{12k}|^2$$

$$\lambda_{12k} \sim 0.3 \text{ for } m_{\text{SUSY}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV} \text{ \& } \delta Q_W^e / Q_W^e \sim 5\%$$



$0\nu\beta\beta$ sensitivity

$$\lambda'_{111} \leq 2 \times 10^{-4} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{q}}}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{q}}}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\lambda'_{111} \sim 0.06 \text{ for } m_{\text{SUSY}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$$

Probing SUSY with PV eN Interactions

$$\frac{\delta Q_W^e}{Q_W^e} \approx -30 \Delta_{12k}(\tilde{e}_R^k) \approx -45 \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{m_{\tilde{e}_R^k}} \right)^2 |\lambda_{12k}|^2$$

$\lambda_{12k} \sim 0.3$ for $m_{\text{SUSY}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$ & $\delta Q_W^e / Q_W^e \sim 5\%$

0νββ sensitivity

$$\lambda'_{111} \leq 2 \times 10^{-4} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{q}}}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{q}}}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$\lambda'_{111} \sim 0.06$ for $m_{\text{SUSY}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$

LFV Probes of RPV: $\mu!e\gamma$

$$|\lambda_{131} \lambda_{231}| \leq 2.3 \times 10^{-4} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{\ell}}}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

$$|\lambda'_{111} \lambda'_{211}| \leq 7.6 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{q}}}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

$\lambda_{k31} \sim 0.15$ for $m_{\text{SUSY}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$

LFV Probes of RPV: $\mu!e$

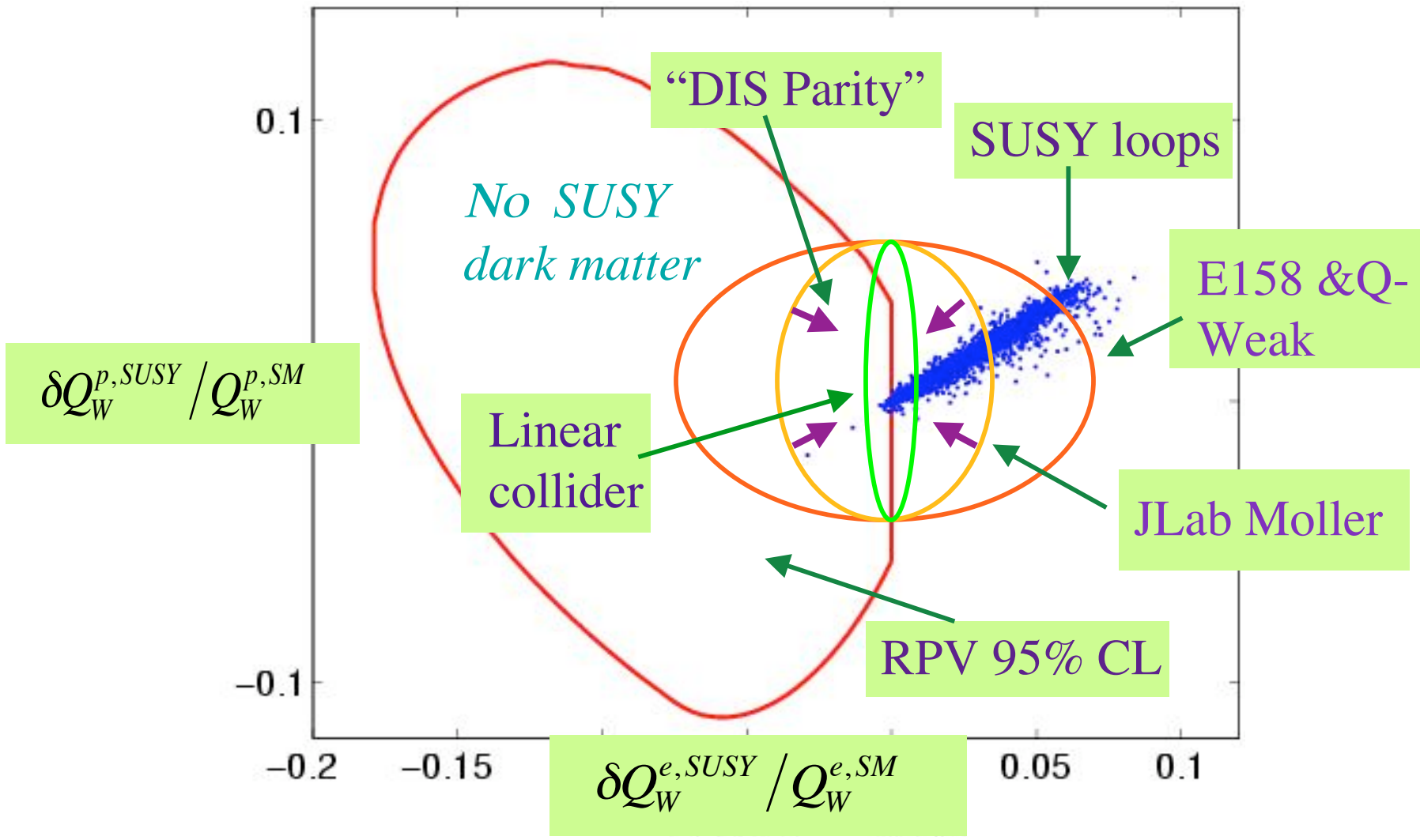
$$|\lambda_{131} \lambda_{231}| \leq 1.1 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{\ell}}}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

$$|\lambda'_{111} \lambda'_{211}| \leq 6.0 \times 10^{-7} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{q}}}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

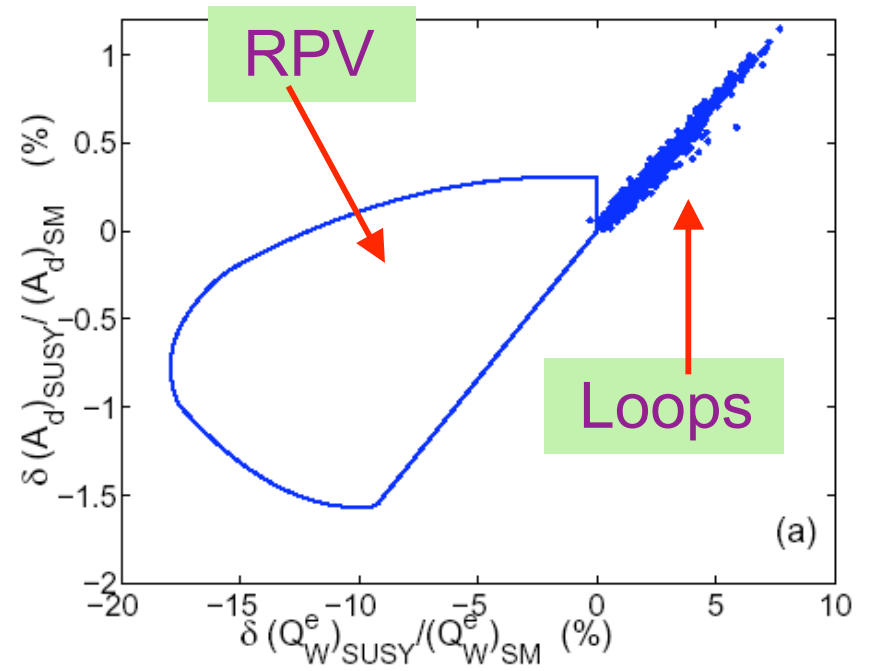
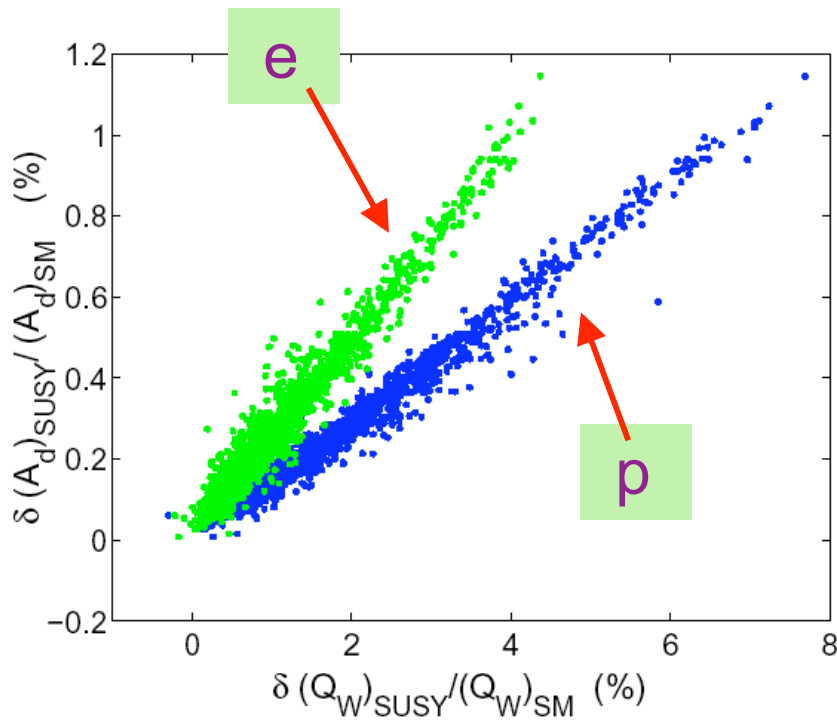
$\lambda_{k31} \sim 0.03$ for $m_{\text{SUSY}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$

Comparing Q_W^e and Q_W^p

Kurylov, R-M, Su



Comparing A_d^{DIS} and $Q_w^{p,e}$



Low Energy Probes of SUSY



We're making progress...

...won't leave until the job is done...

...and open to new ideas.