

# Electroweak-scale Right-handed Neutrino Model And 126 GeV Higgs-like Particle

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(paper in preparation)

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# Outline

- Motivation

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- Overview of the Electroweak-scale Right-handed Neutrino (EW $\nu_R$ ) model

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- An extended  $EW\nu_R$



- Two most pressing problems in particle physics
  - Nature of spontaneous breaking of the electroweak symmetry
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- Two most pressing problems in particle physics
  - Nature of spontaneous breaking of the electroweak symmetry
  - Nature of neutrino masses and mixings
- Discovery of a new 126 GeV particle could be significant step in unfolding the first mystery

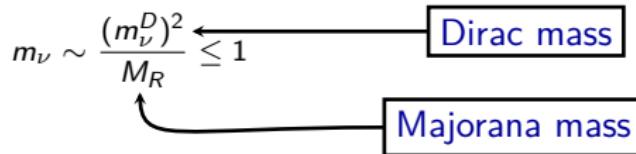


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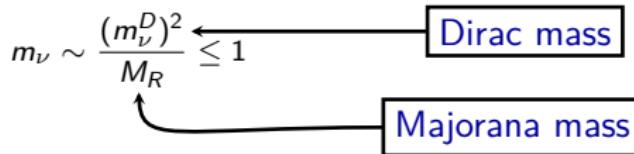
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$$m_\nu \sim \frac{(m_\nu^D)^2}{M_R} \leq 1$$

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*possible!* [PQ, PLB 649 (2007)]



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$$\mathcal{L}_M = g_M (l_R^{M,T} \sigma_2) ( \quad ) l_R^M + h.c.$$

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$$\tilde{\chi} (3, \frac{Y}{2} = 1)$$

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$Z$  width  $\Rightarrow M_R > M_Z / 2$



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$$\mathcal{L}_S = g_{sl} \bar{l}_L \phi_S l_R^M + h.c.$$



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## Dirac

$$\mathcal{L}_S = g_{SI} \bar{l}_L \phi_S l_R^M + h.c.$$

$$\phi_S \left(1, \frac{Y}{2} = 0\right)$$

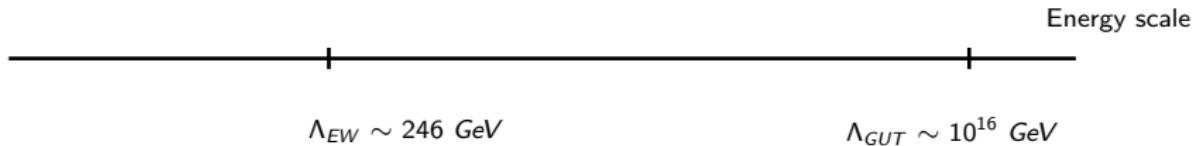
$$m_\nu^D = g_{SI} v_S$$

$$\langle \phi_S \rangle = v_S \ll v_M$$

$$m_\nu \leq 1 \text{eV} \Rightarrow v_S \sim 10^{5-6} \text{eV}$$





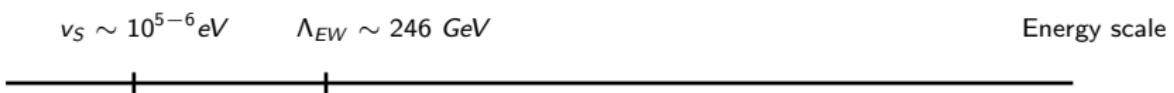


Energy scale



$$\Lambda_{EW} \sim 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Lambda_{GUT} \sim 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$$



$$\nu_S \sim 10^{5-6} \text{ eV}$$

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Energy scale



$$\rho = \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2 \cos\theta_W^2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2 \cos^2 \theta_W} = \frac{\sum_{T,Y} [4T(T+1) - Y^2] |V_{T,Y}|^2 c_{T,Y}}{\sum_{T,Y} 2Y^2 |V_{T,Y}|^2}$$

Tree level;  $c_{T,Y} = 1, (1/2)$  for (T,Y) complex (real) rep.

[*The Higgs Hunter's Guide*, Gunion et.al.]



$$\rho = \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2 \cos\theta_W^2} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow$$

Tree level

$$\rho = \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2 \cos\theta_W^2} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{add } \xi \quad (3, \frac{Y}{2} = 0)$$

Tree level

## Fermions

SM Fermions			EW $\nu_R$ Mirror Fermions		
SM Fields	$SU(2)_W$	$U(1)_Y$	Additional Fields	$SU(2)_W$	$U(1)_Y$
$L_{Li} = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \\ u_L \\ d_L \end{pmatrix}_i$	2	-1	$L_{Ri}^M = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_R \\ e_R^M \\ u_R^M \\ d_R^M \end{pmatrix}_i$	2	-1
$Q_{Li} = \begin{pmatrix} e_R \\ u_R \\ d_R \end{pmatrix}_i$	2	(1/3)	$Q_{Ri}^M = \begin{pmatrix} e_{Li}^M \\ u_{Li}^M \\ d_{Li}^M \end{pmatrix}_i$	2	(1/3)
$e_{Ri}$	1	-2	$e_{Li}^M$	1	-2
$u_{Ri}$	1	(4/3)	$u_{Li}^M$	1	(4/3)
$d_{Ri}$	1	-(2/3)	$d_{Li}^M$	1	-(2/3)

## Scalars

Field	$SU(2)_W$	$U(1)_Y$	VEV
$\chi$	3	2	$v_M$
$\xi$	3	0	$v_M$
$\Phi$	2	1	$v_2/\sqrt{2}$
$\phi_S$	1	0	$v_S$

$$\phi^0 \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\nu_2 + \phi^{0r} + i\phi^{0i}), \quad \chi^0 \equiv \nu_M + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\chi^{0r} + i\chi^{0i}),$$

$$\nu = \sqrt{\nu_2^2 + 8\nu_M^2} \approx 246 \text{GeV}$$

$$\cos(\theta_H) = c_H \equiv \nu_2/\nu \quad \sin(\theta_H) = s_H \equiv 2\sqrt{2}\nu_M/\nu$$

$$SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$$



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SU(2)<sub>D</sub>

$$H_5^{++} = \chi^{++}, \quad H_5^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\chi^+ - \xi^+), \quad H_5^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(2\xi^0 - \sqrt{2}\chi^{0r}),$$

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with  $H_5^{--} = (H_5^{++})^*$ ,  $H_5^- = -(H_5^+)^*$ ,  $H_3^- = -(H_3^+)^*$  and  $H_3^0 = -(H_3^0)^*$

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Only doublet  $\phi$ ;  $0^+$

doublet  $\phi$  & triplet  $\chi$ ;  $0^-$

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# Does EW $\nu_R$ agree with EW precision measurements?



# Constraints Oblique Parameters

$S, T, U$



# Oblique Parameters

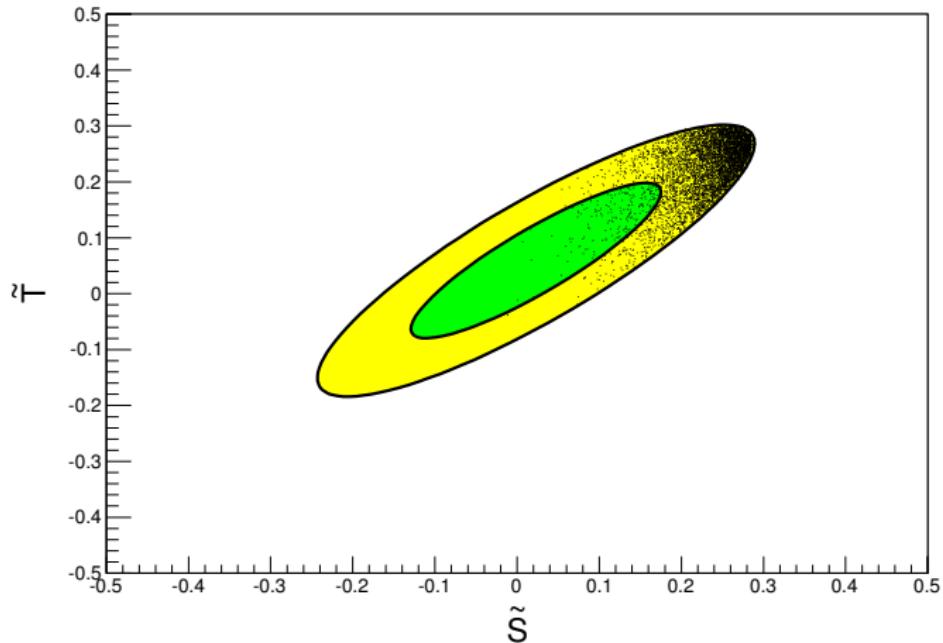
$S \rightarrow$  Difference between  $Z$  self-energy at  $q^2 = M_Z^2$  and at  $q^2 = 0$

$T \rightarrow \sim (1 - \rho)$ ; Difference between isospin currents  $\Pi_{11}$  and  $\Pi_{33}$  at  $q^2 = 0$

$U \rightarrow$  Difference between  $W$  and  $Z$  self-energies at  $q^2 = M_Z^2$  and at  $q^2 = 0$

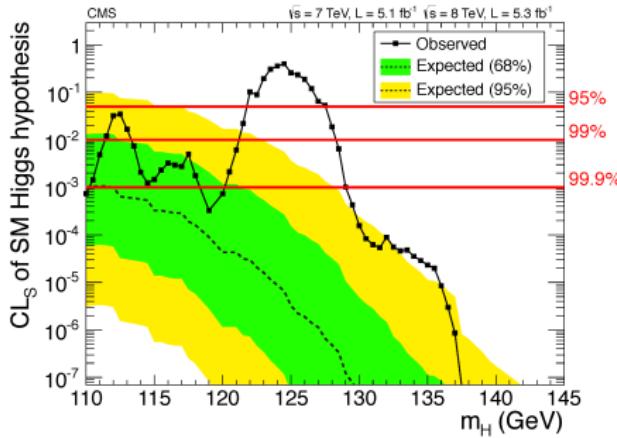
# Agreement with Precision Measurements

New Physics contributions,  $\tilde{S}$  and  $\tilde{T}$ , to  $S$ ,  $T$  due to EW $\nu_R$  model are seen to, indeed, satisfy the constraints from precision measurements  
[Plotted by Vinh Hoang]

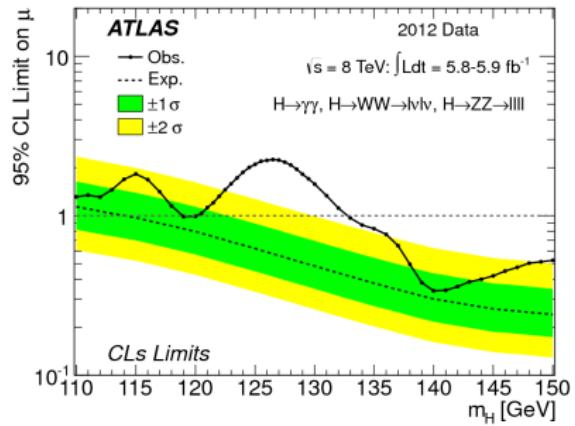


# 126 GeV Higgs-like Particle

[CMS collaboration, PLB 716, 2012]

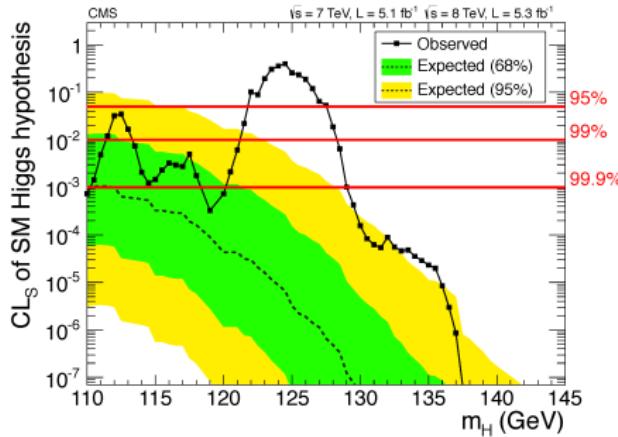


[ATLAS collaboration, PLB 716, 2012]

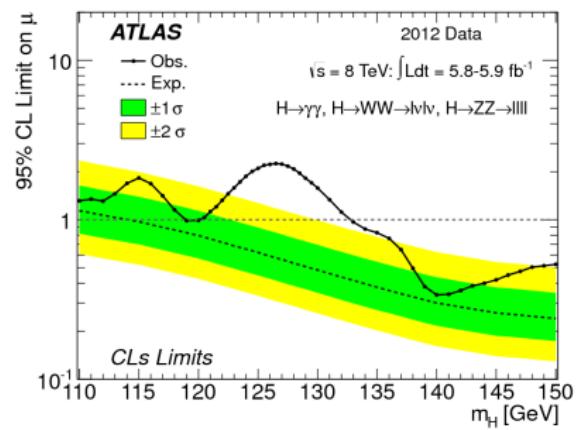


# 126 GeV Higgs-like Particle

[CMS collaboration, PLB 716, 2012]



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$$\sigma(\text{decay channel}) = \sigma_{\text{production}} \times \text{Branching Ratio}(\text{decay channel})$$



## How $EW\nu_R$ model accommodates this



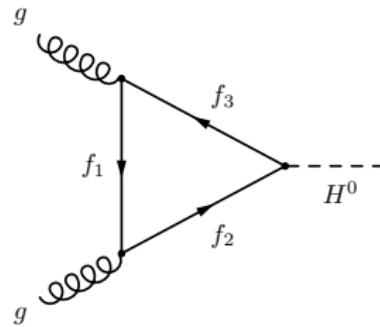
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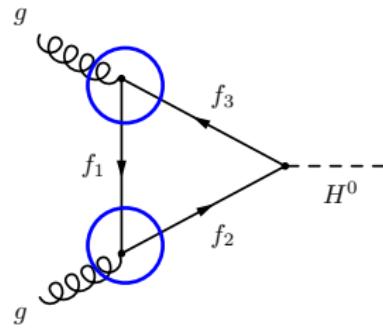
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$\sigma_{\text{production}}$

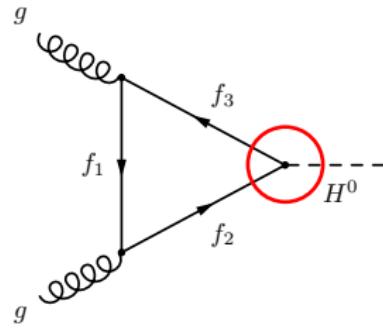
# $gg \rightarrow H$ Production Channel



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# CP-even Physical Scalar in EW $\nu_R$

- $g_{H_1^0 t \bar{t}} = -i \frac{m_t g}{2 M_W \cos \theta_H}; \quad g_{H_1^0 q^M \bar{q}^M} = -i \frac{m_{q^M} g}{2 M_W \cos \theta_H}$

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- Back of the envelope: if mirror quarks contribute as much as top quark

$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow H_1^0) \sim \mathbf{49} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta_H} \sigma_{SM}(gg \rightarrow H) \quad !!$$

Cannot be compensated for all the branching ratios



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- $H_1^0$  in EW $\nu_R$  cannot be the new 126 GeV particle



# CP-odd Physical Scalar in EW $\nu_R$

- $g_{H_3^0 t \bar{t}} = i \frac{m_t g \sin \theta_H}{2 M_W \cos \theta_H} \gamma_5$
- $g_{H_3^0 u_i^M \bar{u}_i^M} = -i \frac{m_{u_i^M} g \sin \theta_H}{2 M_W \cos \theta_H} \gamma_5 ; \quad g_{H_3^0 d_i^M \bar{d}_i^M} = i \frac{m_{d_i^M} g \sin \theta_H}{2 M_W \cos \theta_H} \gamma_5$



# CP-odd Physical Scalar in EW $\nu_R$

- $g_{H_3^0 t \bar{t}} = i \frac{m_t g \sin \theta_H}{2 M_W \cos \theta_H} \gamma_5$
- $g_{H_3^0 u_i^M \bar{u}_i^M} = -i \frac{m_{u_i^M} g \sin \theta_H}{2 M_W \cos \theta_H} \gamma_5 ; \quad g_{H_3^0 d_i^M \bar{d}_i^M} = i \frac{m_{d_i^M} g \sin \theta_H}{2 M_W \cos \theta_H} \gamma_5$
- **Back of the envelope:** if mirror quarks contribute as much as the top quark

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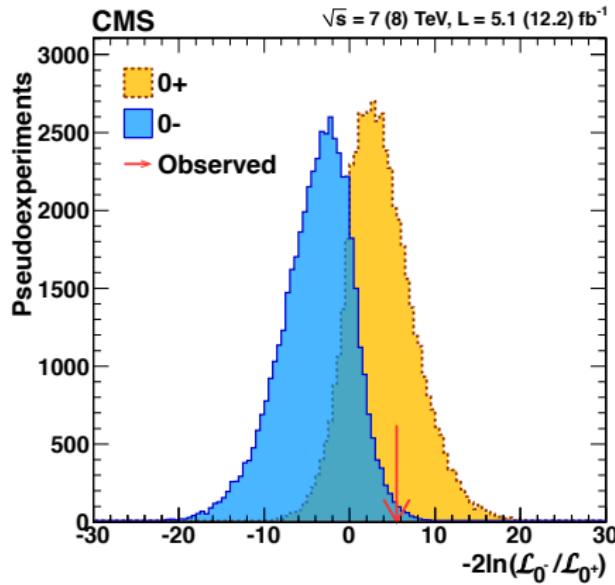
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- Thus, for  $\tan^2 \theta_H \sim 1$ ,  $H_3^0$  could reproduce  $\sigma_{SM}(gg \rightarrow H)$



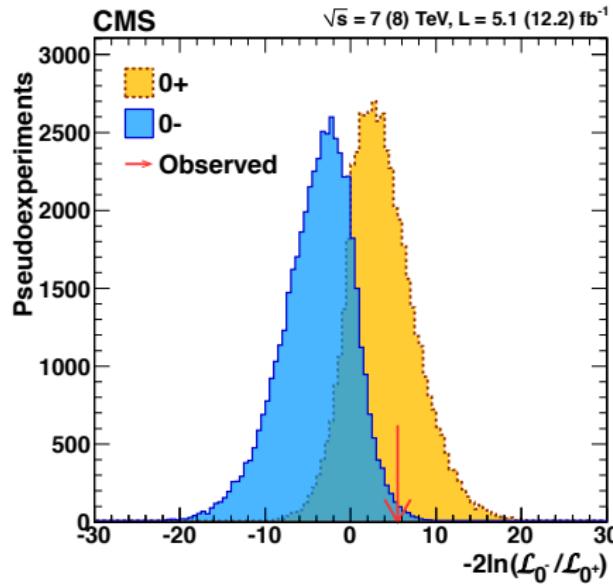
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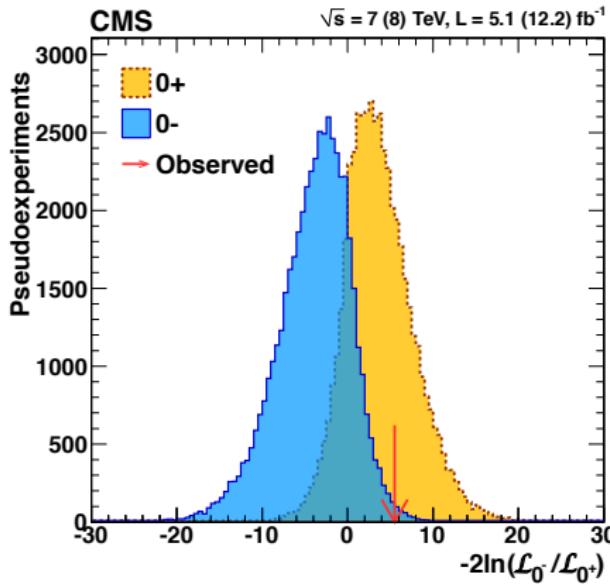


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- More data needed for this analysis



## How $EW\nu_R$ accommodates 126 GeV particle as CP-even ( $0^+$ ) Higgs

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Not with the minimal EW $\nu_R$  model just explained



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$\phi_{singlet}$  (1,  $Y/2 = 0$ )

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- Known from 2 Higgs doublet model: 1 light Higgs and 1 heavy Higgs
- But remember:  $g_{H_1^0 q^M \bar{q}^M} = -i \frac{m_{q^M} g}{2 M_W \cos \theta_H}$



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- Also under  $U(1)_{SM} \times U(1)_{MF}$

$$\phi_S \rightarrow e^{-i(\alpha_{MF} - \alpha_{SM})} \phi_S,$$

and other fields are singlets under this symmetry.

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$\chi$	3	2	$v_M$
$\xi$	3	0	$v_M$
$\Phi^L$	2	1	$v_1^L/\sqrt{2}$
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- Physical states of  $SU(2)_D$  custodial: a five-plet  $H_5^{\pm\pm,\pm,0}$ , *two* triplets  $H_{3,1}^{\pm,0}$ ,  $H_{3,2}^{\pm,0}$  and *three* singlets  $H_1^{0,L}$ ,  $H_1^{0,R}$ ,  $H_1^{0'}$ .



- $g_{H_1^{0,L} t\bar{t}} = -i \frac{m_t g}{2 M_W (v_1^L/v)}; \quad g_{H_1^{0,R} q^M \bar{q}^M} = -i \frac{m_{q^M} g}{2 M_W (v_2^R/v)}$

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$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow H_1^{0,L}) \sim \left( \frac{v}{v_1^L} \right)^2 \times \sigma_{SM}(gg \rightarrow H)$$



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$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow H_{1,1}^0) \sim |a_1|^2 \left( \frac{v}{v_1^L} \right)^2 \times \sigma_{SM}(gg \rightarrow H),$$

with singlet mixing parameter  $a_1^2 \sim 1$  and  $v_1^L \sim v$ .



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- Makes Seesaw mechanism testable at LHC and near future colliders
- Does not violate constraints from EW precision measurements
- The new 126 GeV particle can be accommodated as CP-odd Higgs in minimal EW $\nu_R$  model (modulo spin-parity result from CMS) and as CP-even Higgs in an extended EW $\nu_R$  model



# What Next



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  - Detailed study of branching ratios and total cross-sections of 126 GeV candidates in EW $\nu_R$  model
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- Next:  
Experimental signals of EW $\nu_R$  model at LHC, e.g. like-sign double  $\beta$ -decay



Ajinkya Kamat (UVa)