

# A STUDY OF LEPTON FLAVOR VIOLATING PROCESS IN $Z_0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \tau^-$ MINIMAL SUPERSYMMETRIC STANDARD MODEL

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# STANDARD MODEL AND NEED FOR NEW THEORY

- Standard Model: The most precise theory mankind has ever had
- How do we know?
- A precise measurement of *Anomalous magnetic moment*  
A precise theoretical SM calculations
- discrepancy  $\sim 10^{-8}$

# STANDARD MODEL AND NEED FOR NEW THEORY

- Standard Model is low energy approximation of some new and more complete theory
- Standard Model does not include gravity
- Neutrino masses, neutrino oscillation
- Hierarchy problem ?
- Gauge couplings never meet
- Standard Model requires 19 *ad-hoc* constants

# STANDARD MODEL AND NEED FOR NEW THEORY

- Hierarchy problem ?

Standard Model contains parameter with the dimension of energy: vacuum expectation value of Higgs field  $v \approx 246 \text{ GeV}$

- $v$  introduces scale

all masses in the theory are proportional to  $v$ , for example:

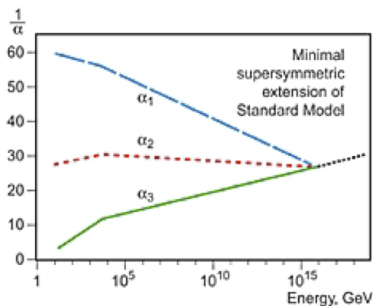
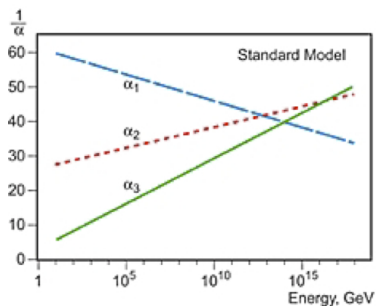
$$M_W \approx \frac{g}{2} v \sim 80 \text{ GeV} \text{ or } M_H = v \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2}} \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$$

- radiative corrections to Higgs mass are quadratically dependent on cutoff  $\Lambda$
- radiative corrections to all the other SM particles are logarithmically dependent on cutoff  $\Lambda$ , they are protected by symmetries.
- We should expect that Higgs mass is also protected by some symmetry.

# SUPERSYMMETRY

- There is such symmetry: **Supersymmetry**  
What it is?
- Symmetry between *fermions* and *bosons*
- Supersymmetry can protect Higgs mass
- Supersymmetry is possible non-trivial extension of *Poincaré* algebra
- In supersymmetry the gauge coupling constants meet at one point
- Has many other nice features: Dark matter candidate, Electroweak symmetry breaking,...
- Has also problems:  $\mu$  problem, smallness of the CP violating phases,  $\sim 100$  free parameters,...

## SUPERSYMMETRY



# WHY LFV PROCESS?

- Why lepton flavor violating process?  
There is no such process in the Standard Model with massless neutrinos  
SM with neutrino masses  $Br(Z_0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \tau^-) \sim 10^{-60}$  - can not be reached
- $Z_0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \tau^-$  observation is clear signal of new physics.
- Present experimental limit obtained at LEP:  
 $Br(Z_0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \tau^-) \leq 10^{-5}$
- We give one-loop level prediction of  $Br(Z_0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \tau^-)$  in MSSM

# CALCULATION

- Effective lagrangian calculation:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{Z_0 \rightarrow \mu \tau}^{\text{eff}} = & \quad g_Z [ m_Z^2 ( F_L^Z \mu \bar{\sigma}^\epsilon \tau ) + F_R^Z \mu^c \sigma^\epsilon \bar{\tau} ) Z_\epsilon - \\ & - 2 m_\tau ( D_L^Z \bar{\mu} \bar{\sigma}^{\epsilon\nu} \bar{\tau}^c + D_R^Z \mu^c \sigma^{\epsilon\nu} \tau ) i \partial_\nu Z_\epsilon ] + \\ & + h.c. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{Z_0 \rightarrow \mu \tau}^{\text{eff}} = & \quad g_Z [ m_Z^2 ( F_L^Z \bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma^\epsilon P_L \psi_\tau + F_R^Z \bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma^\epsilon P_R \psi_\tau ) Z_\epsilon - \\ & - m_\tau ( D_L^Z \bar{\psi}_\mu \sigma^{\epsilon\nu} P_R \psi_\tau + D_R^Z \bar{\psi}_\mu \sigma^{\epsilon\nu} P_L \psi_\tau ) \partial_\nu Z_\epsilon ] + \\ & + h.c. \end{aligned}$$



# CALCULATION

- Branching ratio ( in c.m.s ):

$$Br ( Z_0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \tau^- ) = c m_{Z^0}^4 \left[ |F_L^Z|^2 + |F_R^Z|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{m_\tau}{m_{Z^0}} D_L^Z \right|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{m_\tau}{m_{Z^0}} D_R^Z \right|^2 \right] Br ( Z^0 \rightarrow \bar{e} e )$$

where constants :

$$c = \left( \frac{1}{4} - s_W^2 + 2 s_W^4 \right)^{-1}$$

$$Br ( Z^0 \rightarrow \bar{e} e ) \approx 3.4 \%$$

# WHAT NEXT?

- We need to calculate  $F_L^Z$ ,  $F_R^Z$ ,  $D_L^Z$  and  $D_R^Z$  in the MSSM.
- MSSM lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{MSSM} = \mathcal{L}_{kinetic} - V_Y - V_F - V_D - V_{\tilde{\lambda}\psi\tilde{\phi}} + \mathcal{L}_{SOFT}$$

where :

$\mathcal{L}_{kinetic}$

$$V_Y \propto W^{ij} \psi_i \psi_j + h.c.$$

$$W^{ij} = \frac{\delta^2}{\delta \phi_i \delta \phi_j} W_{MSSM}$$

$$V_F \propto \sum_i \left| \frac{\delta}{\delta \phi_i} W_{MSSM} \right|^2$$

$$V_D \propto \sum g_G (\phi^* T^a \phi)^2$$

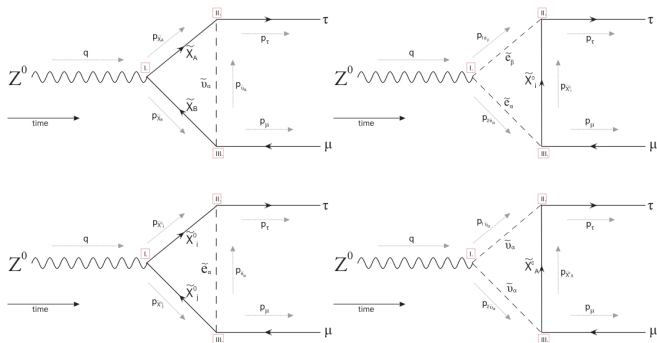
$$V_{\tilde{\lambda}\psi\tilde{\phi}} = g \sqrt{2} (\phi^* T^a \psi) \lambda^a + h.c$$

$$W_{MSSM} = \tilde{u}^c Y_u \tilde{Q} H_u - \tilde{d}^c Y_d \tilde{Q} H_d - \tilde{e}^c Y_e \tilde{L} H_d + \mu H_u H_d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{SOFT} = & - \frac{1}{2} (M_{\tilde{g}} \tilde{g}^a \tilde{g}^a + M_{\tilde{W}} \tilde{W}^i \tilde{W}^i + M_{\tilde{B}} \tilde{B} \tilde{B}) + h.c. \\
& + ( - \tilde{u}^c Z_u \tilde{Q} H_u + d^c Z_d \tilde{Q} H_d + \tilde{e}^c Z_e \tilde{L} H_d ) + h.c. \\
& - ( \tilde{Q}^\dagger m_Q^2 \tilde{Q} + \tilde{L}^\dagger m_L^2 \tilde{L} + \tilde{u}^{c*} m_{u^c}^2 \tilde{u}^c + \\
& + \tilde{d}^{c*} m_{d^c}^2 \tilde{d}^c + \tilde{e}^{c*} m_{e^c}^2 \tilde{e}^c ) - \\
& - m_{H_u}^2 H_u^* H_u - m_{H_d}^2 H_d^* H_d - b H_u H_d + h.c.
\end{aligned}$$

# WHAT NEXT?

- Four Feynman diagrams:



# RESULTS

- We obtained theoretical prediction of  $Br(Z_0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \tau^-) \sim 10^{-8}$
- Our result is of the typical range of LFV processes
- study of LFV processes is highly actual
- Study of this process is a part of bigger project

# $\tan(\beta)$ vs $Br(Z_0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \tau^-)$

