

Analysis of Chiral Extensions of the MSSM with Gauge Mediated SUSY Breaking

Denis Karateev¹

¹Department of Fundamental Physics,
Chalmers University of Technology, Göteborg, Sweden

IMPRS Workshop
Munich, 2012

Content

- 1 General structure of supersymmetric models
- 2 Supersymmetry (SUSY) Breaking
- 3 Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM)
- 4 Chiral Extension of the MSSM
- 5 Analysis
 - Electroweak symmetry breaking
 - Running Coupling Constants
 - Radiative corrections of the masses
- 6 Forthcoming work

General structure of supersymmetric models

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{gauge} + \mathcal{L}_{matter} - \sqrt{2}g(\Phi^* T^a \psi) \lambda^a - \sqrt{2}g(\psi^* T^a \Phi) \lambda^a + \mathcal{L}_{soft}$$

- Gauge part of the lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{gauge} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu} + i\lambda^{\dagger a} \bar{\sigma}^\mu \nabla_\mu \lambda^a$$

- Part of lagrangian with matter:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{matter} = & i\psi^{\dagger i} \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu \psi_i - D^\mu \Phi^{*i} D_\mu \Phi_i - \frac{1}{2} M^{ij} \psi_i \psi_j - \frac{1}{2} M_{ij}^* \psi^{\dagger i} \psi^{\dagger j} - \\ & - \frac{1}{2} y^{ijk} \Phi_i \psi_j \psi_k - \frac{1}{2} y_{ijk}^* \Phi^{\dagger i} \psi^{\dagger j} \psi^{\dagger k} - V(\Phi, \Phi^\dagger) \end{aligned}$$

- Superpotential:

$$W = L^i \Phi_i + \frac{1}{2} M^{ij} \Phi_i \Phi_j + \frac{1}{6} y^{ijk} \Phi_i \Phi_j \Phi_k$$

- Scalar potential:

$$V = V_F + V_D = W^k W_k^* + \frac{1}{2} g^2 (\Phi^\dagger T^a \Phi)^2$$

General structure of supersymmetric models

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{gauge} + \mathcal{L}_{matter} - \sqrt{2}g(\Phi^* T^a \psi) \lambda^a - \sqrt{2}g(\psi^* T^a \Phi) \lambda^a + \mathcal{L}_{soft}$$

- Gauge part of the lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{gauge} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu} + i\lambda^{\dagger a} \bar{\sigma}^\mu \nabla_\mu \lambda^a$$

- Part of lagrangian with matter:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{matter} = & i\psi^{\dagger i} \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu \psi_i - D^\mu \Phi^{*i} D_\mu \Phi_i - \frac{1}{2} M^{ij} \psi_i \psi_j - \frac{1}{2} M_{ij}^* \psi^{\dagger i} \psi^{\dagger j} - \\ & - \frac{1}{2} y^{ijk} \Phi_i \psi_j \psi_k - \frac{1}{2} y_{ijk}^* \Phi^{\dagger i} \psi^{\dagger j} \psi^{\dagger k} - V(\Phi, \Phi^\dagger) \end{aligned}$$

- Superpotential:

$$W = L^i \Phi_i + \frac{1}{2} M^{ij} \Phi_i \Phi_j + \frac{1}{6} y^{ijk} \Phi_i \Phi_j \Phi_k$$

- Scalar potential:

$$V = V_F + V_D = W^k W_k^* + \frac{1}{2} g^2 (\Phi^\dagger T^a \Phi)^2$$

General structure of supersymmetric models

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{gauge} + \mathcal{L}_{matter} - \sqrt{2}g(\Phi^* T^a \psi) \lambda^a - \sqrt{2}g(\psi^* T^a \Phi) \lambda^a + \mathcal{L}_{soft}$$

- Gauge part of the lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{gauge} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu} + i\lambda^{\dagger a} \bar{\sigma}^\mu \nabla_\mu \lambda^a$$

- Part of lagrangian with matter:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{matter} = & i\psi^{\dagger i} \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu \psi_i - D^\mu \Phi^{*i} D_\mu \Phi_i - \frac{1}{2} M^{ij} \psi_i \psi_j - \frac{1}{2} M_{ij}^* \psi^{\dagger i} \psi^{\dagger j} - \\ & - \frac{1}{2} y^{ijk} \Phi_i \psi_j \psi_k - \frac{1}{2} y_{ijk}^* \Phi^{\dagger i} \psi^{\dagger j} \psi^{\dagger k} - V(\Phi, \Phi^\dagger) \end{aligned}$$

- Superpotential:

$$W = L^i \Phi_i + \frac{1}{2} M^{ij} \Phi_i \Phi_j + \frac{1}{6} y^{ijk} \Phi_i \Phi_j \Phi_k$$

- Scalar potential:

$$V = V_F + V_D = W^k W_k^* + \frac{1}{2} g^2 (\Phi^\dagger T^a \Phi)^2$$

General structure of supersymmetric models

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{gauge} + \mathcal{L}_{matter} - \sqrt{2}g(\Phi^* T^a \psi) \lambda^a - \sqrt{2}g(\psi^* T^a \Phi) \lambda^a + \mathcal{L}_{soft}$$

- Gauge part of the lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{gauge} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu} + i\lambda^{\dagger a} \bar{\sigma}^\mu \nabla_\mu \lambda^a$$

- Part of lagrangian with matter:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{matter} = & i\psi^{\dagger i} \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu \psi_i - D^\mu \Phi^{*i} D_\mu \Phi_i - \frac{1}{2} M^{ij} \psi_i \psi_j - \frac{1}{2} M_{ij}^* \psi^{\dagger i} \psi^{\dagger j} - \\ & - \frac{1}{2} y^{ijk} \Phi_i \psi_j \psi_k - \frac{1}{2} y_{ijk}^* \Phi^{\dagger i} \psi^{\dagger j} \psi^{\dagger k} - V(\Phi, \Phi^\dagger) \end{aligned}$$

- Superpotential:

$$W = L^i \Phi_i + \frac{1}{2} M^{ij} \Phi_i \Phi_j + \frac{1}{6} y^{ijk} \Phi_i \Phi_j \Phi_k$$

- Scalar potential:

$$V = V_F + V_D = W^k W_k^* + \frac{1}{2} g^2 (\Phi^\dagger T^a \Phi)^2$$

General structure of supersymmetric models

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{gauge} + \mathcal{L}_{matter} - \sqrt{2}g(\Phi^* T^a \psi) \lambda^a - \sqrt{2}g(\psi^* T^a \Phi) \lambda^a + \mathcal{L}_{soft}$$

- Gauge part of the lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{gauge} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu} + i\lambda^{\dagger a} \bar{\sigma}^\mu \nabla_\mu \lambda^a$$

- Part of lagrangian with matter:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{matter} = & i\psi^{\dagger i} \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu \psi_i - D^\mu \Phi^{*i} D_\mu \Phi_i - \frac{1}{2} M^{ij} \psi_i \psi_j - \frac{1}{2} M_{ij}^* \psi^{\dagger i} \psi^{\dagger j} - \\ & - \frac{1}{2} y^{ijk} \Phi_i \psi_j \psi_k - \frac{1}{2} y_{ijk}^* \Phi^{\dagger i} \psi^{\dagger j} \psi^{\dagger k} - V(\Phi, \Phi^\dagger) \end{aligned}$$

- Superpotential:

$$W = L^i \Phi_i + \frac{1}{2} M^{ij} \Phi_i \Phi_j + \frac{1}{6} y^{ijk} \Phi_i \Phi_j \Phi_k$$

- Scalar potential:

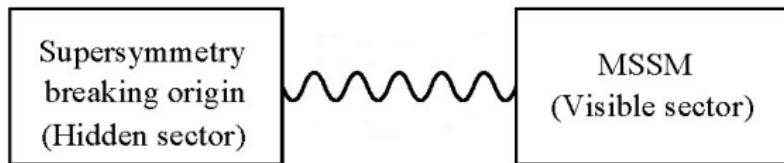
$$V = V_F + V_D = W^k W_k^* + \frac{1}{2} g^2 (\Phi^\dagger T^a \Phi)^2$$

SUSY Breaking

- Soft SUSY breaking

$$\mathcal{L}_{soft} = -\left(\frac{1}{2}M_a \lambda^a \lambda^a + \frac{1}{6}a^{ijk} \Phi_i \Phi_j \Phi_k + \frac{1}{2}b^{ij} \Phi_i \Phi_j + t^i \Phi_i\right) + cc - (m^2)_j^i \Phi^{j*} \Phi_i$$

- Gauge mediated SUSY breaking



MSSM Content

	SU(3)	SU(2)	U(1)
Q	□	□	$\frac{1}{6}$
\bar{u}	□	-	$-\frac{2}{3}$
\bar{d}	□	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
L	-	□	$-\frac{1}{2}$
$\bar{\nu}$	-	-	-
\bar{e}	-	-	1
H_u	-	□	$\frac{1}{2}$
H_d	-	□	$-\frac{1}{2}$

$$W_{MSSM} = Y_u^{ij} \bar{u}_i Q_j H_u - Y_d^{ij} \bar{d}_i Q_j H_d - Y_e^{ij} \bar{e}_i L_j H_d + \mu H_u H_d$$



$$W_{\Delta L=1} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{e}_k + \frac{1}{2} \lambda'^{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{d}_k + \mu''^i L_i H_u$$



$$W_{\Delta B=1} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda''^{ijk} \bar{u}_i \bar{d}_j \bar{d}_k$$

MSSM Content

	SU(3)	SU(2)	U(1)
Q	□	□	$\frac{1}{6}$
\bar{u}	□	-	$-\frac{2}{3}$
\bar{d}	□	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
L	-	□	$-\frac{1}{2}$
$\bar{\nu}$	-	-	-
\bar{e}	-	-	1
H_u	-	□	$\frac{1}{2}$
H_d	-	□	$-\frac{1}{2}$

$$W_{MSSM} = Y_u^{ij} \bar{u}_i Q_j H_u - Y_d^{ij} \bar{d}_i Q_j H_d - Y_e^{ij} \bar{e}_i L_j H_d + \mu H_u H_d$$



$$W_{\Delta L=1} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{e}_k + \frac{1}{2} \lambda'^{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{d}_k + \mu'{}^i L_i H_u$$



$$W_{\Delta B=1} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda''^{ijk} \bar{u}_i \bar{d}_j \bar{d}_k$$

MSSM Content

	SU(3)	SU(2)	U(1)
Q	□	□	$\frac{1}{6}$
\bar{u}	□	-	$-\frac{2}{3}$
\bar{d}	□	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
L	-	□	$-\frac{1}{2}$
$\bar{\nu}$	-	-	-
\bar{e}	-	-	1
H_u	-	□	$\frac{1}{2}$
H_d	-	□	$-\frac{1}{2}$

$$W_{MSSM} = Y_u^{ij} \bar{u}_i Q_j H_u - Y_d^{ij} \bar{d}_i Q_j H_d - Y_e^{ij} \bar{e}_i L_j H_d + \mu H_u H_d$$



$$W_{\Delta L=1} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{e}_k + \frac{1}{2} \lambda'^{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{d}_k + \mu'{}^i L_i H_u$$



$$W_{\Delta B=1} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda''^{ijk} \bar{u}_i \bar{d}_j \bar{d}_k$$

Content of Chiral EMSSM

	SU(3)	SU(2)	U(1)	$U'(1)$
Q	□	□	$\frac{1}{6}$	q_{1i}
\bar{u}	□	-	$-\frac{2}{3}$	q_{2i}
\bar{d}	□	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	q_{3i}
L	-	□	$-\frac{1}{2}$	q_{4i}
$\bar{\nu}$	-	-	-	q_{5i}
\bar{e}	-	-	1	q_{6i}
H_u	-	□	$\frac{1}{2}$	q_{7i}
H_d	-	□	$-\frac{1}{2}$	q_{8i}
S	-	-	-	q_{9i}

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{EMSSM} = & \sum_i^3 \sum_j^3 [Y_u^{ij} \bar{u}_j Q_i H_u^j - Y_d^{ij} \bar{d}_j Q_i H_d^j + Y_\nu^{ij} \bar{\nu}_j L_i H_u^j - \\
 & - Y_e^{ij} \bar{e}_j L_i H_d^j] + \sum_i^3 (\kappa_i S_i H_u^i H_d^i) + \lambda S_1 S_2 S_3
 \end{aligned}$$

Anomalies and Yukawa constraints

- There are $9 \cdot 3 = 27$ unknown charges.
- There are 4 linear equations coming from anomalies, like:

$$SU(3)SU(3)U'(1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^3 (2q_{1i} + q_{2i} + q_{3i}) = 0,$$

- There are 2 non-linear equations coming from anomalies, like:

$$U(1)U'(1)U'(1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^3 (q_{1i}^2 - 2q_{2i}^2 + q_{3i}^2 - q_{4i}^2 + q_{6i}^2 + q_{7i}^2 - q_{8i}^2) = 0,$$

- Linear constraints from the form of superpotential, like:

$$\kappa_i S_i H_u^i H_d^i \Rightarrow q_{7i} + q_{8i} + q_{9i} = 0$$

Anomalies and Yukawa constraints

- There are $9 \cdot 3 = 27$ unknown charges.
- There are 4 linear equations coming from anomalies, like:

$$SU(3)SU(3)U'(1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^3 (2q_{1i} + q_{2i} + q_{3i}) = 0,$$

- There are 2 non-linear equations coming from anomalies, like:

$$U(1)U'(1)U'(1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^3 (q_{1i}^2 - 2q_{2i}^2 + q_{3i}^2 - q_{4i}^2 + q_{6i}^2 + q_{7i}^2 - q_{8i}^2) = 0,$$

- Linear constraints from the form of superpotential, like:

$$\kappa_i S_i H_u^i H_d^i \Rightarrow q_{7i} + q_{8i} + q_{9i} = 0$$

Anomalies and Yukawa constraints

- There are $9 \cdot 3 = 27$ unknown charges.
- There are 4 linear equations coming from anomalies, like:

$$SU(3)SU(3)U'(1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^3 (2q_{1i} + q_{2i} + q_{3i}) = 0,$$

- There are 2 non-linear equations coming from anomalies, like:

$$U(1)U'(1)U'(1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^3 (q_{1i}^2 - 2q_{2i}^2 + q_{3i}^2 - q_{4i}^2 + q_{6i}^2 + q_{7i}^2 - q_{8i}^2) = 0,$$

- Linear constraints from the form of superpotential, like:

$$\kappa_i S_i H_u^i H_d^i \Rightarrow q_{7i} + q_{8i} + q_{9i} = 0$$

Anomalies and Yukawa constraints

- There are $9 \cdot 3 = 27$ unknown charges.
- There are 4 linear equations coming from anomalies, like:

$$SU(3)SU(3)U'(1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^3 (2q_{1i} + q_{2i} + q_{3i}) = 0,$$

- There are 2 non-linear equations coming from anomalies, like:

$$U(1)U'(1)U'(1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^3 (q_{1i}^2 - 2q_{2i}^2 + q_{3i}^2 - q_{4i}^2 + q_{6i}^2 + q_{7i}^2 - q_{8i}^2) = 0,$$

- Linear constraints from the form of superpotential, like:

$$\kappa_i S_i H_u^i H_d^i \Rightarrow q_{7i} + q_{8i} + q_{9i} = 0$$

Anomalies and Yukawa constraints

- There are $9 \cdot 3 = 27$ unknown charges.
- There are 4 linear equations coming from anomalies, like:

$$SU(3)SU(3)U'(1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^3 (2q_{1i} + q_{2i} + q_{3i}) = 0,$$

- There are 2 non-linear equations coming from anomalies, like:

$$U(1)U'(1)U'(1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^3 (q_{1i}^2 - 2q_{2i}^2 + q_{3i}^2 - q_{4i}^2 + q_{6i}^2 + q_{7i}^2 - q_{8i}^2) = 0,$$

- Linear constraints from the form of superpotential, like:

$$\kappa_i S_i H_u^i H_d^i \Rightarrow q_{7i} + q_{8i} + q_{9i} = 0$$

Chiral extension

One particular solution is present on the table.

q_{ai}	$i = 1$	$i = 2$	$i = 3$
Q	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
\bar{u}	$\frac{1}{3} - s$	$\frac{1}{3} + s$	$\frac{1}{3}$
\bar{d}	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{4}{3}$
L	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
$\bar{\nu}$	$1 - s$	$1 + s$	1
\bar{e}	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$
H_u	$-\frac{1}{2} + s$	$-\frac{1}{2} - s$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
H_d	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{7}{6}$
S	$\frac{1}{3} - s$	$\frac{1}{3} + s$	$-\frac{2}{3}$

Table: $U'(1)$ charges of EMSSM for each family, where $s \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

EW Breaking

- Covariant derivative:

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig_2 A_\mu^a \tau^a - ig_1 Y B_\mu - ig'_1 q B'_\mu.$$

- Kinetic terms of Higgs fields and singlets:

$$(D_\mu \Phi^i)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} g_2^2 v_1^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \begin{pmatrix} A_\mu^3 & B_\mu & B'_\mu \end{pmatrix} M^2 \begin{pmatrix} A^{3\mu} \\ B^\mu \\ B'^\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

- Eigenvalues of the mass matrix:

$$m_A^2 = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 = \frac{1}{4} v_1^2 (g_1^2 + g_2^2)(1 + \tilde{g}'_1)^2, \quad \frac{1}{2} m_{Z'}^2 = g'_1 v_3^2 (v_3^2 - \frac{v_2^4}{v_1^2}).$$

- Mass eigenstates:

$$A_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_1^2 + g_2^2}} (g_1 A_\mu^3 + g_2 B_\mu), \quad Z_\mu^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_1^2 + g_2^2}} (g_2 A_\mu^3 - g_1 B_\mu)$$

$$Z_\mu = Z_\mu^0 - \tilde{g}'_1 B'_\mu, \quad Z'_\mu = B'_\mu + \tilde{g}'_1 Z_\mu^0.$$

EW Breaking

- Covariant derivative:

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig_2 A_\mu^a \tau^a - ig_1 Y B_\mu - ig'_1 q B'_\mu.$$

- Kinetic terms of Higgs fields and singlets:

$$(D_\mu \Phi^i)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} g_2^2 v_1^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \begin{pmatrix} A_\mu^3 & B_\mu & B'_\mu \end{pmatrix} M^2 \begin{pmatrix} A^{3\mu} \\ B^\mu \\ B'^\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

- Eigenvalues of the mass matrix:

$$m_A^2 = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 = \frac{1}{4} v_1^2 (g_1^2 + g_2^2)(1 + \tilde{g}'_1)^2, \quad \frac{1}{2} m_{Z'}^2 = g'_1 v_3^2 (v_3^2 - \frac{v_2^4}{v_1^2}).$$

- Mass eigenstates:

$$A_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_1^2 + g_2^2}} (g_1 A_\mu^3 + g_2 B_\mu), \quad Z_\mu^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_1^2 + g_2^2}} (g_2 A_\mu^3 - g_1 B_\mu)$$

$$Z_\mu = Z_\mu^0 - \tilde{g}'_1 B'_\mu, \quad Z'_\mu = B'_\mu + \tilde{g}'_1 Z_\mu^0.$$

EW Breaking

- Covariant derivative:

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig_2 A_\mu^a \tau^a - ig_1 Y B_\mu - ig'_1 q B'_\mu.$$

- Kinetic terms of Higgs fields and singlets:

$$(D_\mu \Phi^i)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} g_2^2 v_1^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \begin{pmatrix} A_\mu^3 & B_\mu & B'_\mu \end{pmatrix} M^2 \begin{pmatrix} A^{3\mu} \\ B^\mu \\ B'^\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

- Eigenvalues of the mass matrix:

$$m_A^2 = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 = \frac{1}{4} v_1^2 (g_1^2 + g_2^2)(1 + \tilde{g}'_1)^2, \quad \frac{1}{2} m_{Z'}^2 = g'_1 v_3^2 (v_3^2 - \frac{v_2^4}{v_1^2}).$$

- Mass eigenstates:

$$A_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_1^2 + g_2^2}} (g_1 A_\mu^3 + g_2 B_\mu), \quad Z_\mu^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_1^2 + g_2^2}} (g_2 A_\mu^3 - g_1 B_\mu)$$

$$Z_\mu = Z_\mu^0 - \tilde{g}'_1 B'_\mu, \quad Z'_\mu = B'_\mu + \tilde{g}'_1 Z_\mu^0.$$

EW Breaking

- Covariant derivative:

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig_2 A_\mu^a \tau^a - ig_1 Y B_\mu - ig'_1 q B'_\mu.$$

- Kinetic terms of Higgs fields and singlets:

$$(D_\mu \Phi^i)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} g_2^2 v_1^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \begin{pmatrix} A_\mu^3 & B_\mu & B'_\mu \end{pmatrix} M^2 \begin{pmatrix} A^{3\mu} \\ B^\mu \\ B'^\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

- Eigenvalues of the mass matrix:

$$m_A^2 = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 = \frac{1}{4} v_1^2 (g_1^2 + g_2^2)(1 + \tilde{g}'_1)^2, \quad \frac{1}{2} m_{Z'}^2 = g'_1 (v_3^2 - \frac{v_2^4}{v_1^2}).$$

- Mass eigenstates:

$$A_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_1^2 + g_2^2}} (g_1 A_\mu^3 + g_2 B_\mu), \quad Z_\mu^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_1^2 + g_2^2}} (g_2 A_\mu^3 - g_1 B_\mu)$$

$$Z_\mu = Z_\mu^0 - \tilde{g}'_1 B'_\mu, \quad Z'_\mu = B'_\mu + \tilde{g}'_1 Z_\mu^0.$$

EW Breaking

- Covariant derivative:

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig_2 A_\mu^a \tau^a - ig_1 Y B_\mu - ig'_1 q B'_\mu.$$

- Kinetic terms of Higgs fields and singlets:

$$(D_\mu \Phi^i)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} g_2^2 v_1^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \begin{pmatrix} A_\mu^3 & B_\mu & B'_\mu \end{pmatrix} M^2 \begin{pmatrix} A^{3\mu} \\ B^\mu \\ B'^\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

- Eigenvalues of the mass matrix:

$$m_A^2 = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 = \frac{1}{4} v_1^2 (g_1^2 + g_2^2)(1 + \tilde{g}'_1)^2, \quad \frac{1}{2} m_{Z'}^2 = g'_1 (v_3^2 - \frac{v_2^4}{v_1^2}).$$

- Mass eigenstates:

$$A_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_1^2 + g_2^2}} (g_1 A_\mu^3 + g_2 B_\mu), \quad Z_\mu^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_1^2 + g_2^2}} (g_2 A_\mu^3 - g_1 B_\mu)$$

$$Z_\mu = Z_\mu^0 - \tilde{g}'_1 B'_\mu, \quad Z'_\mu = B'_\mu + \tilde{g}'_1 Z_\mu^0.$$

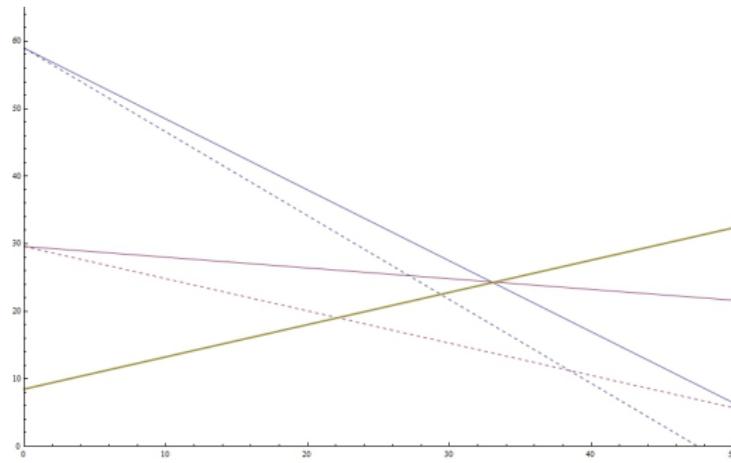
Running Coupling Constants

Running coupling constants g_i in terms of $\alpha_i \equiv \frac{g_i^2}{4\pi}$ up to one loop:

$$\alpha_i^{-1}(t) = \alpha_i^{-1}(EW) - \frac{b_i}{2\pi} t,$$

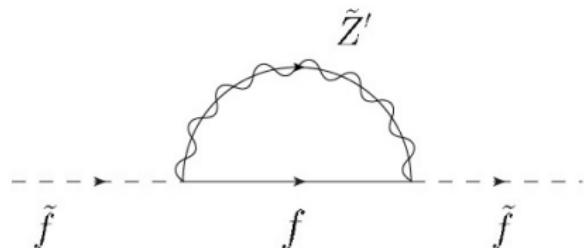
where $t = \ln \Lambda$, Λ -energy scale and b_i model dependent constants:

$$b_1 = 2n_g + \frac{3}{10}n_h, \quad b_2 = -6 + 2n_g + \frac{1}{2}n_h, \quad b_3 = -9 + 2n_g.$$



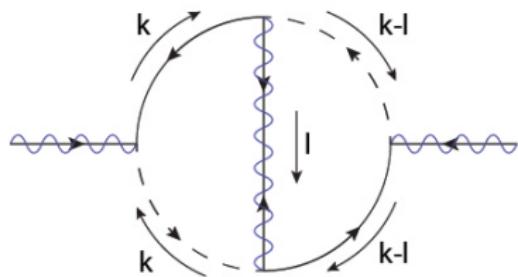
Radiative corrections of the masses

- Masses of the sfermions arise from the one-loop diagrams:



$$m_{\tilde{f}}^2 = \frac{g_{\tilde{Z}'}^2 m_{\tilde{Z}'}^2}{4\pi^2} \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_{\tilde{Z}'}} \right)$$

- Masses of the gauginos arise from the two-loop diagrams:



$$m_{\tilde{\lambda}} = \frac{m_{\tilde{Z}'} g_{\tilde{\lambda}}^2 g_{\tilde{Z}'}^2}{64\pi^4} \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_{\tilde{Z}'}} \right)$$

Forthcoming work

- Analysis of different sets of $U'(1)$ charges
- CP-violation from the Higgs sector

$$V \supset -\kappa_1 \lambda^* H_u^{01} H_d^{01} S_2^* S_3^* - \kappa_2 \lambda^* H_u^{02} H_d^{02} S_1^* S_3^* - \kappa_3 \lambda^* H_u^{03} H_d^{03} S_1^* S_2^* - b_1 S_1 H_u^{01} H_d^{01} - b_2 S_2 H_u^{02} H_d^{02} - b_3 S_3 H_u^{03} H_d^{03} + a S_1 S_2 S_3 + cc.$$

We can redefine fields to make a , λ and κ_i to be real, b_i are always real, i.e. we have 3 extra phases in Higgs sector

- Bounds on the coupling constants
- Dark matter candidates
- Phenomenology

Forthcoming work

- Analysis of different sets of $U'(1)$ charges
- CP-violation from the Higgs sector

$$V \supset -\kappa_1 \lambda^* H_u^{01} H_d^{01} S_2^* S_3^* - \kappa_2 \lambda^* H_u^{02} H_d^{02} S_1^* S_3^* - \kappa_3 \lambda^* H_u^{03} H_d^{03} S_1^* S_2^* - b_1 S_1 H_u^{01} H_d^{01} - b_2 S_2 H_u^{02} H_d^{02} - b_3 S_3 H_u^{03} H_d^{03} + a S_1 S_2 S_3 + cc.$$

We can redefine fields to make a , λ and κ_i to be real, b_i are always real, i.e. we have 3 extra phases in Higgs sector

- Bounds on the coupling constants
- Dark matter candidates
- Phenomenology

Forthcoming work

- Analysis of different sets of $U'(1)$ charges
- CP-violation from the Higgs sector

$$V \supset -\kappa_1 \lambda^* H_u^{01} H_d^{01} S_2^* S_3^* - \kappa_2 \lambda^* H_u^{02} H_d^{02} S_1^* S_3^* - \kappa_3 \lambda^* H_u^{03} H_d^{03} S_1^* S_2^* - b_1 S_1 H_u^{01} H_d^{01} - b_2 S_2 H_u^{02} H_d^{02} - b_3 S_3 H_u^{03} H_d^{03} + a S_1 S_2 S_3 + cc.$$

We can redefine fields to make a , λ and κ_i to be real, b_i are always real, i.e. we have 3 extra phases in Higgs sector

- Bounds on the coupling constants
- Dark matter candidates
- Phenomenology

Forthcoming work

- Analysis of different sets of $U'(1)$ charges
- CP-violation from the Higgs sector

$$V \supset -\kappa_1 \lambda^* H_u^{01} H_d^{01} S_2^* S_3^* - \kappa_2 \lambda^* H_u^{02} H_d^{02} S_1^* S_3^* - \kappa_3 \lambda^* H_u^{03} H_d^{03} S_1^* S_2^* - b_1 S_1 H_u^{01} H_d^{01} - b_2 S_2 H_u^{02} H_d^{02} - b_3 S_3 H_u^{03} H_d^{03} + a S_1 S_2 S_3 + cc.$$

We can redefine fields to make a , λ and κ_i to be real, b_i are always real, i.e. we have 3 extra phases in Higgs sector

- Bounds on the coupling constants
- Dark matter candidates
- Phenomenology

Forthcoming work

- Analysis of different sets of $U'(1)$ charges
- CP-violation from the Higgs sector

$$V \supset -\kappa_1 \lambda^* H_u^{01} H_d^{01} S_2^* S_3^* - \kappa_2 \lambda^* H_u^{02} H_d^{02} S_1^* S_3^* - \kappa_3 \lambda^* H_u^{03} H_d^{03} S_1^* S_2^* - b_1 S_1 H_u^{01} H_d^{01} - b_2 S_2 H_u^{02} H_d^{02} - b_3 S_3 H_u^{03} H_d^{03} + a S_1 S_2 S_3 + cc.$$

We can redefine fields to make a , λ and κ_i to be real, b_i are always real, i.e. we have 3 extra phases in Higgs sector

- Bounds on the coupling constants
- Dark matter candidates
- Phenomenology

Forthcoming work

- Analysis of different sets of $U'(1)$ charges
- CP-violation from the Higgs sector

$$V \supset -\kappa_1 \lambda^* H_u^{01} H_d^{01} S_2^* S_3^* - \kappa_2 \lambda^* H_u^{02} H_d^{02} S_1^* S_3^* - \kappa_3 \lambda^* H_u^{03} H_d^{03} S_1^* S_2^* - b_1 S_1 H_u^{01} H_d^{01} - b_2 S_2 H_u^{02} H_d^{02} - b_3 S_3 H_u^{03} H_d^{03} + a S_1 S_2 S_3 + cc.$$

We can redefine fields to make a , λ and κ_i to be real, b_i are always real, i.e. we have 3 extra phases in Higgs sector

- Bounds on the coupling constants
- Dark matter candidates
- Phenomenology