

Goldstini Give the Higgs a Boost

Zachary Thomas

Center for Theoretical Physics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

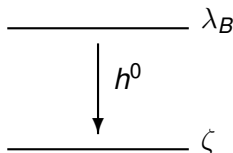
Brookhaven Forum 2011

Jesse Thaler and Zachary Thomas

arXiv:1103.1631, JHEP07(2011)060

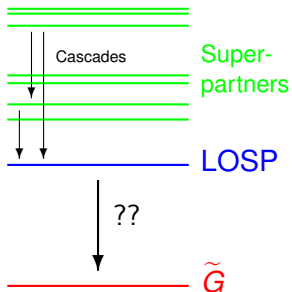
Outline

- Background
 - Lightest Observable-Sector Supersymmetric Particle (LOSP)
 - 'Traditional' LOSP Phenomenology and Decays
- Novel LOSP Decays
 - Multiple Goldstini
 - Counterintuitive Possibility:
 - $\text{Br}(\text{Pure Bino} \rightarrow h^0 + \text{Goldstino}) = 100\%$



The LOSP

- SSM fields in ‘observable sector.’
 - Lightest R-parity odd state: LOSP
- SUSY breaking occurs in ‘hidden sector(s).’
- In Colliders: pair of cascade decays to two LOSPs.
- Possible LOSP decays are important.
- A ‘traditional’ scenario: LOSP decays to gravitino.



Gravitino couplings

- Super-Higgs mechanism
 - gravitino eats goldstino, gets mass $m_{3/2} = \frac{F}{\sqrt{3}M_{Pl}}$
- Goldstino Equivalence Theorem
 - longitudinal gravitino \approx goldstino
- Goldstino couplings set by supercurrent conservation
 - $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{F} j^\mu \partial_\mu \tilde{G}_L$
- LOSP decays to its superpartner + gravitino.

Bino LOSP \rightarrow Gravitino decay

- Decay modes of a bino LOSP

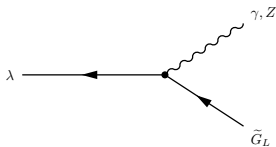
λ :

- $\lambda \rightarrow \gamma + \tilde{G}_L (> 70\%)$
- $\lambda \rightarrow Z + \tilde{G}_L (< 30\%)$

- Small admixture of higgsino allows:

- $\lambda \rightarrow h^0 + \tilde{G}_L$
- Tiny Branching Fraction

$$\sim \frac{m_\lambda^2 m_Z^2}{\mu^4}$$



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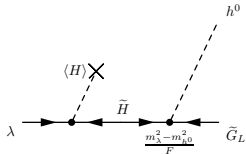
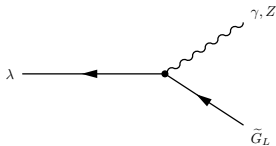
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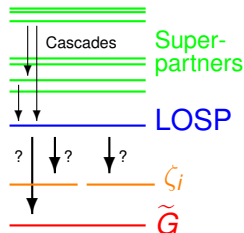
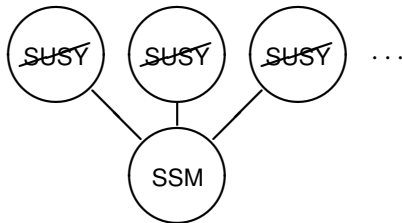
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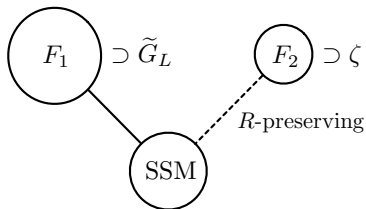


Multiple Goldstini?

- SUSY may be broken in multiple hidden sectors [Cheung, Nomura, Thaler '10]
 - Each has its own goldstino
- Gravitino eats one linear combo via Super-Higgs
- Other goldstini (ζ_i) remain in the theory
 - Goldstini mass = $2m_{3/2}$ at tree level
- Goldstini couplings not set by supercurrent conservation!
- Possibility of novel LOSP \rightarrow goldstini decays



Our Model



- Two hidden sectors break SUSY
 - SUSY-breaking scales: $F_1 \gg F_2$
 - ζ couplings $\gg \tilde{G}_L$ couplings
 - Each contributes to soft SUSY-breaking terms
- Sector 2 respects an R-symmetry
 - no contribution to gaugino masses, or A- or B-terms.

Higgsino Decoupling Limit Effective Field Theory

- Study $\lambda \rightarrow X + \zeta$ in Higgsino Decoupling Limit
 - $|\mu|$ (and m_{A^0}) $\gg m_\lambda$
 - λ is predominantly bino
- Integrate out heavy Higgsinos (and scalars) to form EFT
- $m_\lambda/|\mu|$ suppression for higher dim. operators
- What operators allowed for $\lambda \rightarrow X + \zeta$?

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HDL-EFT: The Dimension 5 Operator

- Many operators prohibited by R-symmetry:
 - $i\lambda\sigma^{\mu\nu}\zeta F_{\mu\nu}$, $\lambda\zeta\Phi^\dagger\Phi$, etc.
 - Usual decay to photon forbidden!
- Only 1 operator allowed at dimension 5:
 - $\mathcal{O}_R^5 = C_R^5 \frac{\mu}{F_2} \lambda\zeta(H_u \cdot H_d)^*$
 - Allows only $\lambda \rightarrow h^0 + \zeta$
 - $\tan\beta$ suppressed: spoiled power counting

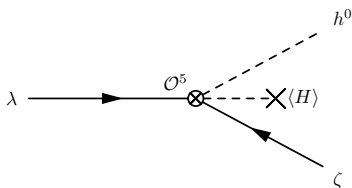
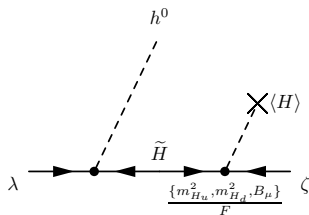
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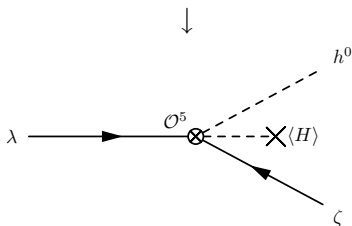
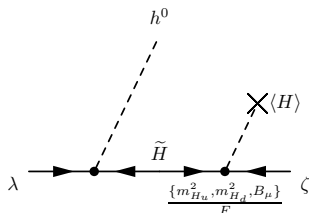
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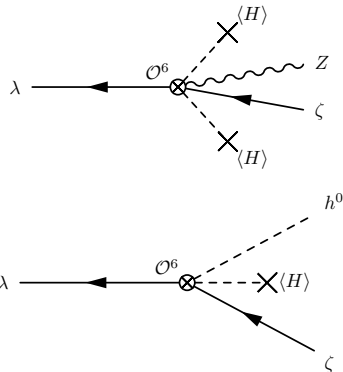
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HDL-EFT: Dimension 6 Operators

- Only 'suppressed' by $m_\lambda \tan \beta / |\mu|$
- $\mathcal{O}_{\Phi,1}^6 = \frac{C_{\Phi,1}^6}{F_2} i\zeta^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \lambda \Phi^\dagger D_\mu \Phi$
- $\mathcal{O}_{\Phi,2}^6 = \frac{C_{\Phi,2}^6}{F_2} i\zeta^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \lambda D_\mu \Phi^\dagger \Phi$
 - Mediates $\lambda \rightarrow Z + \zeta$, $\lambda \rightarrow h^0 + \zeta$
- Three-body decays generally subdominant

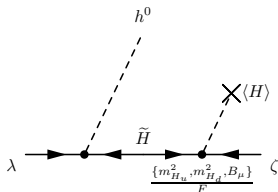


Sanity Check: Does this work for the 'true' goldstino?

- Same power counting would (erroneously) imply substantial $\lambda \rightarrow h^0 + \tilde{G}_L$
- Additional R-violating operators provide 'miraculous cancellations'
- HDL-EFT agrees with supercurrent picture for true goldstino

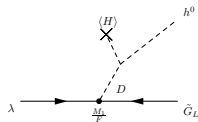
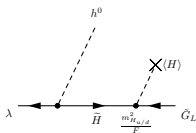
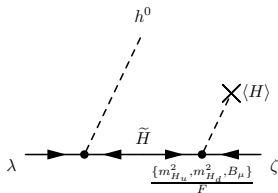
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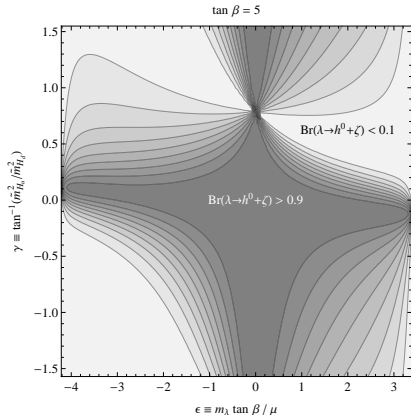
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HDL-EFT: Results

- Two dominant decay modes:
 - $\lambda \rightarrow h^0 + \zeta$ (dim 5 + dim 6)
 - $\lambda \rightarrow Z + \zeta$ (dim 6)
- Higgs mode dominant for small $m_\lambda \tan \beta / \mu$
 - Pure bino ($\mu \rightarrow \infty$), only Higgs mode occurs!
- Difermion mode subdominant
- Photon mode at dimension 7 and loop-suppressed



Summary

- Multiple SUSY-breaking sectors, and their associated goldstini, can lead to novel phenomenology at the LHC.
- In particular, a nearly-pure bino LOSP may have a counterintuitively large branching ratio for its decay to a Higgs and an uneaten goldstino.

