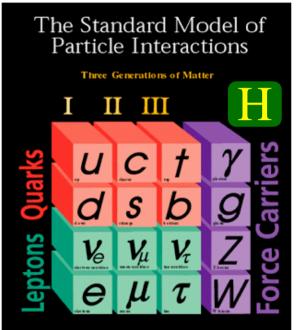
Probing a minimal $U(1)_X$ model at future e^-e^+ collider via the fermion pair production channel

Based on: 2104.10902

In collaboration with P. S. Bhupal Dev Yutaka Hosotani Sanjoy Mandal



Introduction



Over the decades experiments have found each and every missing pieces

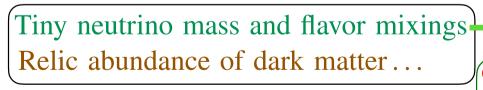
Verified the facts that they belong to this family

Finally at the Large Hadron collider Higgs has been observed

Its properties must be verified

Strongly established with interesting shortcomings Few of the very interesting anomalies:

Unkown-



Neutrino oscillation experiment : SNO, Super – K, etc.

Nature : Majorana/ Dirac

• Ordering : Normal/Inverted

• Nature of the mixing between the mass and the flavor eigenstates

SM can not explain them

Particle Content

Dobrescu, Fox; Cox, Han, Yanagida; AD, Okada, Raut; AD, Dev, Okada; Chiang, Cottin, AD, Mandal; AD, Takahashi, Oda, Okada

	$SU(3)_c$	$\mathrm{SU}(2)_L$	$\mathrm{U}(1)_Y$		 1	$U(1)_X$
q_L^i	3	2	+1/6	x_q	=	$\frac{1}{6}x_H + \frac{1}{3}x_{\Phi}$
u_R^i	3	1	+2/3	x_u	=	$\frac{2}{3}x_H + \frac{1}{3}x_{\Phi}$
d_R^i	3	1	-1/3	x_d	=	$-\frac{1}{3}x_H + \frac{1}{3}x_\Phi$
$\overline{\ell_L^i}$	1	2	-1/2	x_{ℓ}	=	$-\frac{1}{2}x_H - x_{\Phi}$
e_R^i	1	1	-1	x_e	=	$-x_H - x_{\Phi}$
\overline{H}	1	2	+1/2	x'_H	=	$\frac{1}{2}x_H$
N_R^i	1	1	0	$x_{ u}$	=	$-x_{\Phi}$
Φ	1	1	0	x'_{Φ}		$2x_{\Phi}$
,			444			

$$m_{Z'} = 2 g' v_{\Phi}$$

 $m_{Z'} = 2 g' v_{\Phi}$ x_H, x_{Φ} will appear the coupling with Z'

3 generations of SM singlet right handed neutrinos (anomaly free)

Charges before the anomaly cancellations

$$U(1)_X \text{ breaking}$$
 anomaly cancellations
$$\mathcal{L}_Y \supset -\sum_{i,j=1}^3 Y_D^{ij} \overline{\ell_L^i} H N_R^j - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=k}^3 Y_N^k \Phi \overline{N_R^k}{}^c N_R^k + \text{h.c.},$$

$$m_{D}^{ij} = \frac{Y_D^{ij}}{\sqrt{2}} v_h$$

$$m_{N^i} = \frac{Y_N^i}{\sqrt{2}} v_\Phi$$

$$m_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_D \\ M_D^T & M_N \end{pmatrix} \quad m_{\nu} \simeq -M_D M_N^{-1} M_D^T$$
 Seesaw mechnism

Charges after

Imposing the

anomaly

Higgs potential

$$V = m_h^2 (H^{\dagger} H) + \lambda (H^{\dagger} H)^2 + m_{\Phi}^2 (\Phi^{\dagger} \Phi) + \lambda_{\Phi} (\Phi^{\dagger} \Phi)^2 + \lambda' (H^{\dagger} H) (\Phi^{\dagger} \Phi)$$

U(1)_X breaking Electroweak breaking

$$\langle \Phi \rangle = \frac{v_{\Phi} + \phi}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 $\langle H \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} v + h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $v \simeq 246 \, \text{GeV}, v_{\Phi} >> v_h$

Mass of the neutral gauge boson Z' $M_{Z'}=g'\sqrt{4v_{\Phi}^2+\frac{1}{4}x_H^2v_h^2}\simeq 2g'v_{\Phi}.$

Neutrino masss
$$\mathscr{L}^{\text{mass}} = -Y_{\nu}^{\alpha\beta} \overline{\ell_L^{\alpha}} H N_R^{\beta} - Y_N^{\alpha} \Phi \overline{N_R^{\alpha c}} N_R^{\alpha} + \text{h.c.}$$

$$m_{N_{\alpha}} = \frac{Y_N^{\alpha}}{\sqrt{2}} v_{\Phi}, \quad m_D^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{Y_{\nu}^{\alpha\beta}}{\sqrt{2}} v. \quad m_{\nu}^{\text{mass}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^T & m_N \end{pmatrix} \qquad m_{\nu} \simeq -m_D m_N^{-1} m_D^T$$

Z' interactions

Interaction between the quarks and \mathbf{Z}' $\mathcal{L}^q = -g'(\overline{q}\gamma_\mu q_{x_L}^q P_L q + \overline{q}\gamma_\mu q_{x_R}^q P_R q) Z'_\mu$

Interaction between the leptons and \mathbf{Z}' $\mathcal{L}^{\ell} = -g'(\overline{\ell}\gamma_{\mu}q_{x_L}^{\ell}P_L\ell + \overline{e}\gamma_{\mu}q_{x_R}^{\ell}P_Re)Z'_{\mu}$

Partial decay width

Charged fermions
$$\Gamma(Z' \to 2f) = N_c \frac{M_{Z'}}{24\pi} \left(g_L^f \left[g', x_H, x_\Phi \right]^2 + g_R^f \left[g', x_H, x_\Phi \right]^2 \right)$$

light neutrinos
$$\Gamma(Z' \to 2\nu) = \frac{M_{Z'}}{24\pi} g_L^{\nu} \left[g', x_H, x_{\Phi} \right]^2$$

heavy neutrinos
$$\Gamma(Z' \to 2N) = \frac{M_{Z'}}{24\pi} g_R^N \left[g', x_{\Phi} \right]^2 \left(1 - 4 \frac{m_N^2}{M_{Z'}^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Implications of the choices of x_H keeping $x_{\Phi} = 1$

No interaction with e_R

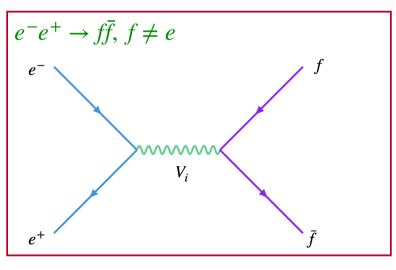
No interaction with d_R

	$SU(3)_c$	$\mathrm{SU}(2)_L$	$\mathrm{U}(1)_Y$	U	$\sqrt{(1)_X}$	-2	-1	-0.5	0	0.5	1	2
						$\mathrm{U}(1)_\mathrm{R}$			B–L			
$oxed{q_L^i}$	3	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$x'_q =$	$\frac{1}{6}x_H + \frac{1}{3}x_{\Phi}$	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
$\left u_R^i \right $	3	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$x'_u =$	$\frac{2}{3}x_H + \frac{1}{3}x_\Phi$	-1	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{5}{3}$
$\left d_R^i ight $	3	1	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$x'_d = -$	$-\frac{1}{3}x_H + \frac{1}{3}x_\Phi$	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$
$\left \ell_L^i ight $	1	2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$x'_{\ell} =$	$-\frac{1}{2}x_H - x_{\Phi}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	-1	$\frac{5}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\left -2\right $
e_R^i	1	1	-1	$x'_e =$	$-x_H - x_\Phi$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-1	$\left -\frac{3}{2}\right $	-2	-3
$oxed{N_R^i}$	1	1	0	$x'_{\nu} =$	$-x_{\Phi}$	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
$\mid H \mid$	1	2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{x_H}{2} =$	$-\frac{x_H}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Φ	1	1	0	$2x_{\Phi} =$	$2x_{\Phi}$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

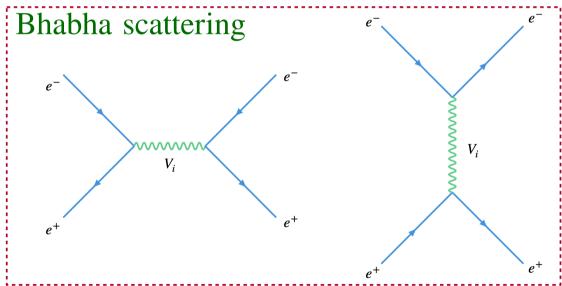
Phenomenological aspects of the model

New particles Z' boson Heavy Majorana Neutrino $U(1)_X$ Higgs boson Phenomenology Z' boson production and decay Heavy neutrino production Dark Matter collider $U(1)_X$ Higgs phenoemenology: Vacuum Stability Leptogenesis and many more

Fermionic pair production form the Z'

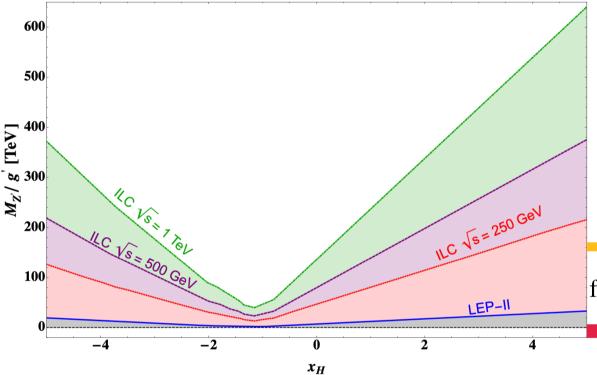


 $V_i = \{\gamma, \, Z, \, Z'\}$



Limits on the model parameters

Considering the limit $M_{Z'} > \sqrt{s}$ and appling effective theory we find the limits on $\frac{M_{Z'}}{using LEP - II}$ (1302.3415) and (prospective) ILC (1908.11299) : g'



$$\frac{\pm 4\pi}{(1+\delta_{ef})(\Lambda_{AB}^{f\pm})^2} (\overline{e}\gamma_{\mu} P_A e) (\overline{f}\gamma_{\mu} P_B f)$$

 Z^{\prime} exchange matrix element for our process

$$\frac{(g')^2}{M_{Z'}^2 - s} \left[\overline{e} \gamma_{\mu} (x_{\ell}' P_L + x_e' P_R) e \right] \left[\overline{f} \gamma_{\mu} (x_{f_L} P_L + x_{f_R} P_R) f \right]$$

Matching the above equations we obtain

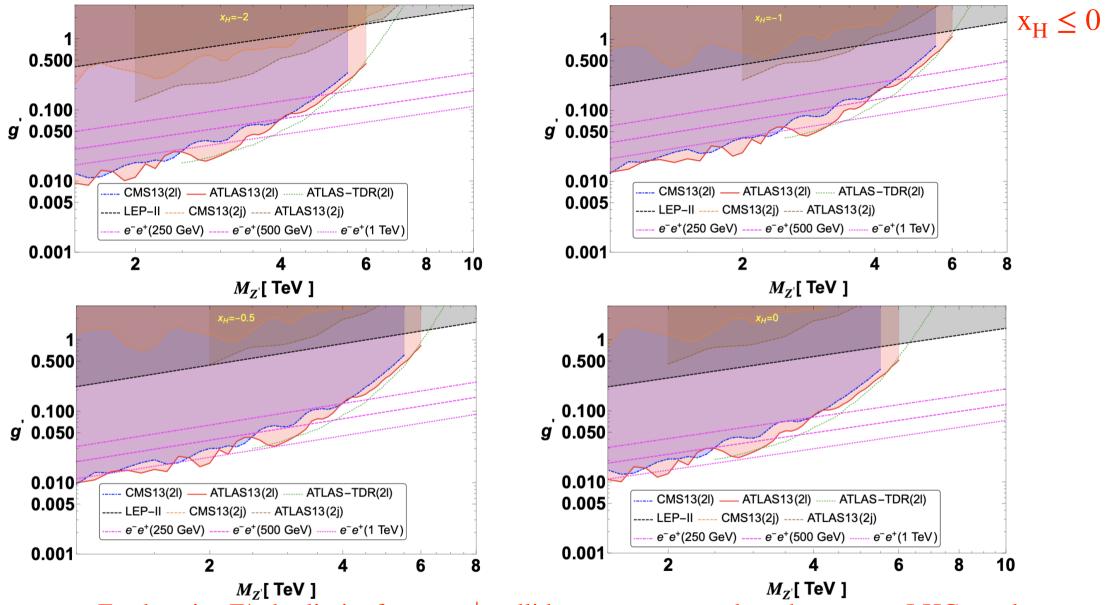
$$M_{Z'}^2 - s \ge \frac{{g'}^2}{4\pi} |x_{e_A} x_{f_B}| (\Lambda_{AB}^{f\pm})^2$$

Indicates a large VEV scale can be probed from LEP – II to ILC1000 via ILC250 and ILC500

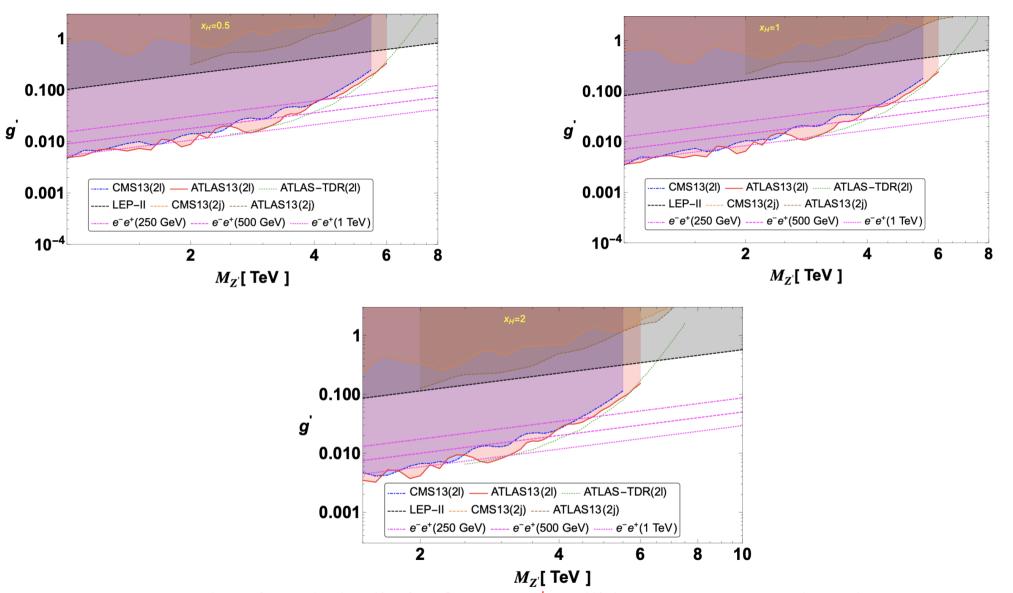
Shows limits on M_{Z'} vs g' for LEP – II, ILC250, ILC500 and ILC1000

Limits on M_{Z'} and g' can also be obtained from dilepton and dijet searches at the LHC

$$g' = \sqrt{g_{ ext{Model}}^2 \left(\frac{\sigma_{ ext{ATLAS}}^{ ext{Obs.}}}{\sigma_{ ext{Model}}} \right)}$$



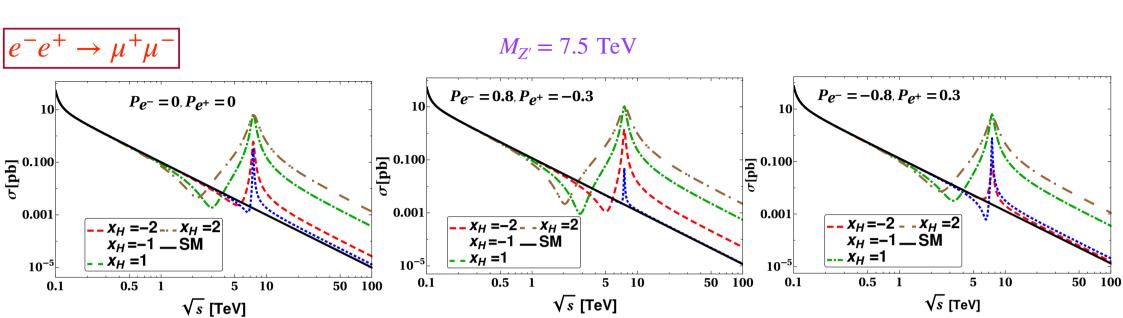
For heavier Z', the limits from e⁻e⁺ colliders are stronger than the current LHC results



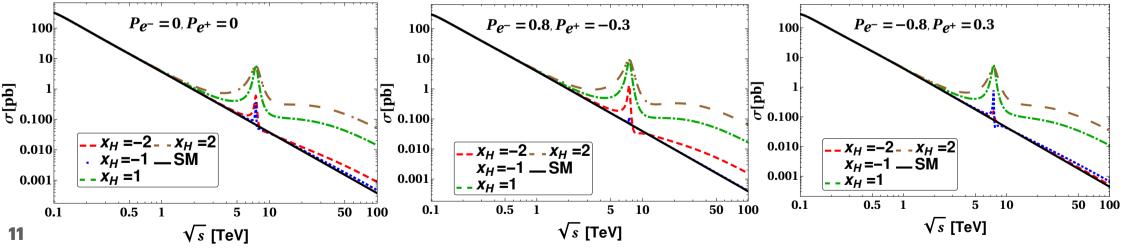
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For heavier Z', the limits from e⁻e⁺ colliders are stronger than the current LHC results

 $x_H > 0$

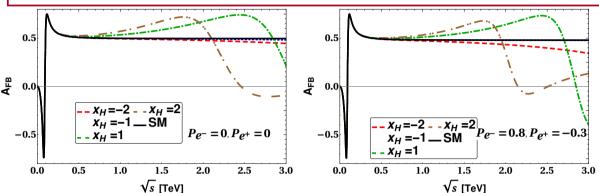






Integrated Forward – Backward Asymmetry ($e^-e^+ \rightarrow \mu^-\mu^+$) : \mathcal{A}_{FB}

 $M_{Z'} = 7.5 \text{ TeV}$



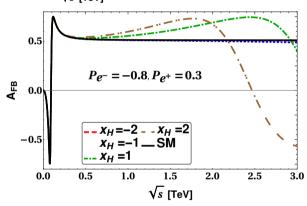
Integrated

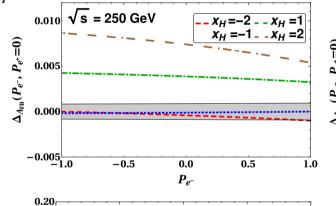
$$\mathcal{A}_{FB}(P_{e^{-}}, P_{e^{+}}) = \frac{\sigma_F(P_{e^{-}}, P_{e^{+}}) - \sigma_B(P_{e^{-}}, P_{e^{+}})}{\sigma_F(P_{e^{-}}, P_{e^{+}}) + \sigma_B(P_{e^{-}}, P_{e^{+}})}$$

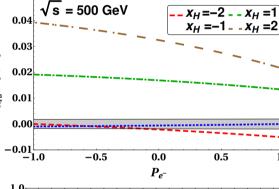
Deviation from the SM

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{A}_{FB}} = \frac{\mathcal{A}_{FB}^{U(1)_X}}{\mathcal{A}_{FB}^{SM}} - 1.$$

 $x_H = 2: 3.8 \%$ for $P_{e^-} = -0.8$ at 500 GeV $x_H = 1: 79 \%$ for $P_{e^-} = -0.8$ at 1 TeV $x_H = -1: 20 \%$ for $P_{e^-} = 0.3$ at 3 TeV

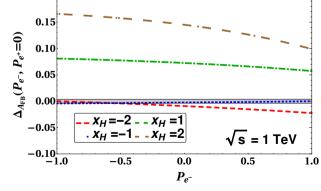


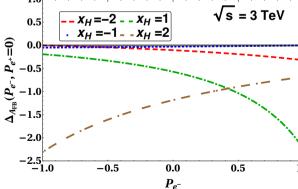




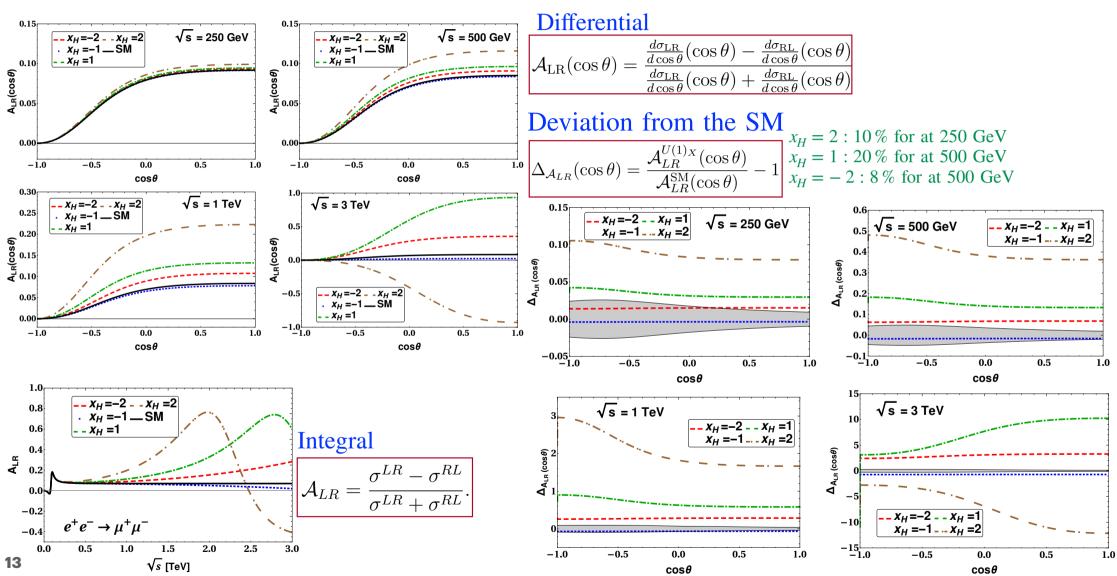
Statistical error

$$\Delta A_{\text{FB}} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{n_1 n_2} \left(\sqrt{n_1} + \sqrt{n_2}\right)}{(n_1 + n_2)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{n_1 n_2}}{(n_1 + n_2) \left(\sqrt{n_1} - \sqrt{n_2}\right)} A_{FB}$$
$$(n_1, n_2) = (N_F, N_B) \qquad N_{F(B)} = L_{\text{int}} \sigma_{F(B)} (P_{e^-}, P_{e^+})$$

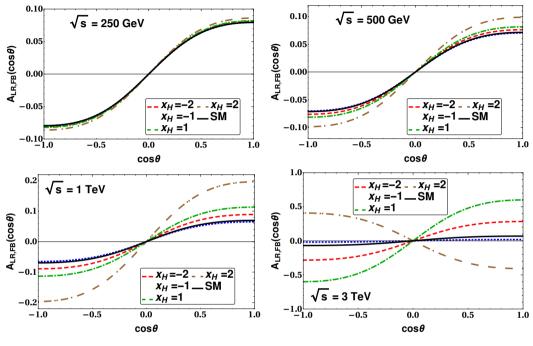




Differential and integarted Left – Right Asymmetry ($e^-e^+ \rightarrow \mu^-\mu^+$): $\mathcal{A}_{LR} M_{Z'} = 7.5 \text{ TeV}$



Differential Left – Right, Forward – Backward Asymmetry $(e^-e^+ \rightarrow \mu^-\mu^+): \mathcal{A}_{LR, FB}$

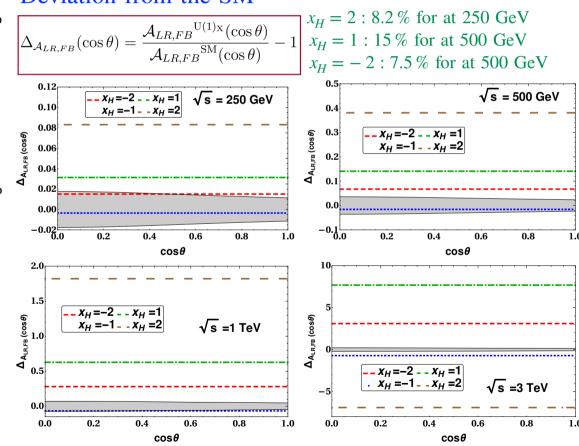


Differential

 $M_{Z'} = 7.5 \text{ TeV}$

$\mathcal{A}_{LR,FB}(\cos\theta) = \frac{\left[\sigma_{LR}(\cos\theta) - \sigma_{RL}(\cos\theta)\right] - \left[\sigma_{LR}(-\cos\theta) - \sigma_{RL}(-\cos\theta)\right]}{\left[\sigma_{LR}(\cos\theta) + \sigma_{RL}(\cos\theta)\right] + \left[\sigma_{LR}(-\cos\theta) + \sigma_{RL}(-\cos\theta)\right]}$

Deviation from the SM



Statistical error

$$\Delta \mathcal{A}_{LR,FB} = 2 \frac{(n_3 + n_2) \left(\sqrt{n_1} + \sqrt{n_4}\right) + (n_1 + n_4) \left(\sqrt{n_3} + \sqrt{n_2}\right)}{(n_1 + n_4)^2 - (n_3 + n_2)^2} A_{LR,FB}$$

Conclusions:

We are looking for a scenario where which can explain a variety of beyond the SM sceanrios.

The proposal for the generation of the tiny neutrino mass, from the seesaw mechanism, under investigation at the energy frontier.

We study \mathcal{A}_{FB} , \mathcal{A}_{LR} , $\mathcal{A}_{LR, FB}$. The asymmetries are sizable at the 250 GeV and 500 GeV e⁻e⁺ colliders or higher in the near future.

Such a model can be studied at muon colliders with high CM energy. This allows us to probe heavier Z^\prime .

For more detail including the Bhabha scattering at e⁻e⁺ colliders see 2104.10902

The motovation of this work is to find a new particle and/or a new force carrier as a part of the of the new physics searches including a variety of BSM aspects. 15

Thank You

आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात्

Effulgent as the sun beyond darkness

(YV 31.18)