

# Minimal (anomalous) $U(1)$ theories & collider phenomenology

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# Minimal U(1) theories

Ingredients:

1. The SM
2. One additional U(1) gauge group; a  $Z'$  with  $M_{Z'} \sim \mathcal{O}(\text{TeV})$
3. A complex scalar  $\varphi$ ;  $m_\varphi = 500 \text{ GeV}$
4. Three right handed neutrinos  $\nu_R$ ;  $m_{\nu_R} = 500 \text{ GeV}$

Our paper:

ArXiv:1605.04855

(Andreas Ekstedt, Rikard Enberg, Gunnar Ingelman, Tanumoy Mandal, Johan Löfgren)

## Model features

Field	$q_L$	$u_R$	$d_R$	$l_L$	$e_R$	$\nu_R$	$H$	$\varphi$
Charge	$z_q$	$z_u$	$z_d$	$z_l$	$z_e$	$z_k$	$z_H$	+1

- $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_z \xrightarrow{\langle \varphi \rangle} SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \xrightarrow{\langle H \rangle} U(1)_Q$

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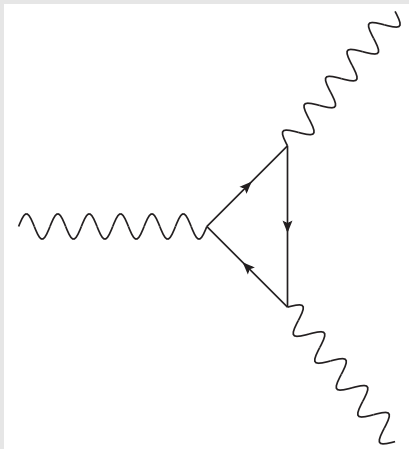
- $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_z \xrightarrow{\langle \varphi \rangle} SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \xrightarrow{\langle H \rangle} U(1)_Q$   
 $\implies$  mixing between  $Z$  and  $Z'$  if  $z_H \neq 0$ .

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- SM Yukawa couplings  $\implies z_H = z_l - z_e$ .

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- $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_Z \xrightarrow{\langle \varphi \rangle} SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \xrightarrow{\langle H \rangle} U(1)_Q$   
 $\implies$  mixing between  $Z$  and  $Z'$  if  $z_H \neq 0$ .
- SM Yukawa couplings  $\implies z_H = z_l - z_e$ .
- Neutrino seesaw only if  $z_k = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ .



Anomaly

Factor

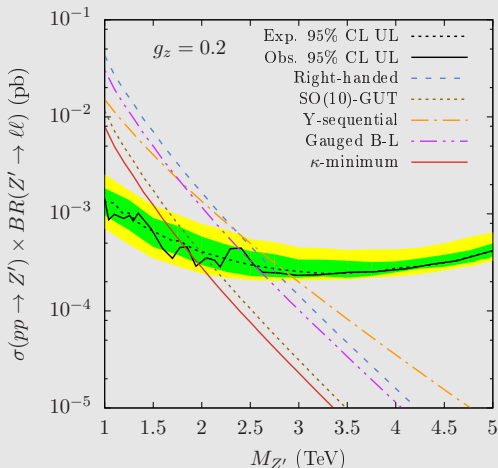
$[SU(2)_L]^2 [U(1)_z]$	$\text{Tr} [\{T^i, T^i\} z]$
$[SU(3)_c]^2 [U(1)_z]$	$\text{Tr} [\{T^a, T^b\} z]$
$[U(1)_Y]^2 [U(1)_z]$	$\text{Tr} [Y^2 z]$
$[U(1)_Y] [U(1)_z]^2$	$\text{Tr} [Y z^2]$
$[U(1)_z]^3$	$\text{Tr} [z^3]$
$[U(1)_z] [\text{Grav.}]^2$	$\text{Tr} [z]$

$$Q_z = (4z_q - z_u) (B - L) + z_H Y$$

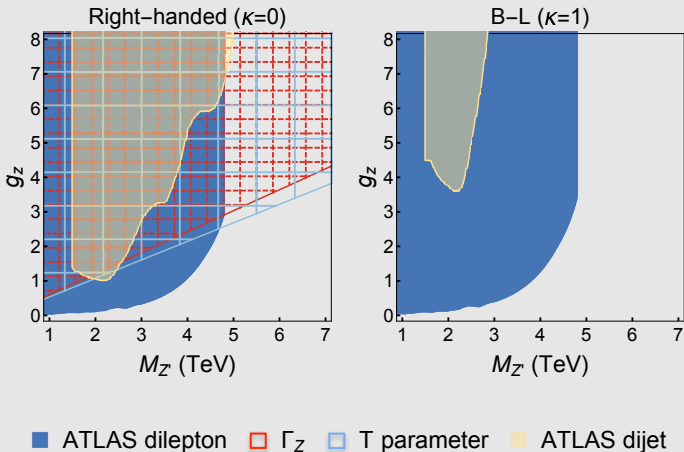


$$Q_z = (4z_q - z_u) (B - L) + z_H Y$$

Model	$\kappa = z_q/z_u$
$B - L$	1
Y-sequential	1/4
SO (10)-GUT	-1
Right-handed	0



**Figure 1:** Comparison of the observed and expected 95% CL UL on  $\sigma \times BR$  from 13 TeV ATLAS dilepton resonance search data (2016) with the theoretical predictions of various models.



**Figure 2:** Exclusion in the  $g_z$ - $M_{Z'}$  plane, using 13 TeV ATLAS dilepton and dijet data (2016) and electroweak precision data.

## Minimal (anomalous) $U(1)$ theories

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The Green-Schwarz mechanism:

- Integrate out heavy physics which cancels the anomalies
- $\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{\hbar}{M} G_{Z'} \text{Tr} [F^2] + \hbar A A F$
- Cancels the triangle diagrams with a gauge variant term in  $\mathcal{L}$
- The effective action (path integral) **is** gauge invariant, and hence observables are too

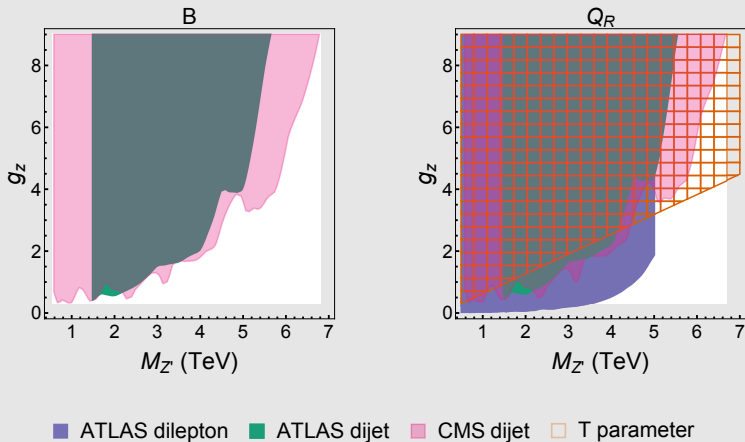
- $Q_z = 3z_q B + z_l L + z_H [Y - (B - L)]$
- No additional scalar
- No righthanded neutrinos
- Modification of exotic signatures:  
 $Z' \rightarrow Z\gamma, Z' \rightarrow ZZ$

$$Q_z = 3z_q B + z_l L + z_H [Y - (B - L)]$$

Model	$z_H$	$z_q$	$z_l$
$B$	0	1/3	0
$L$	0	0	1
$B + L$	0	1/3	1
$Q_R$	1/2	0	-1/2
$L_R$	1	1/3	0
$\vdots$			

# Results: Exclusion plots

Preliminary results, ArXiv:1711.XXXXX.

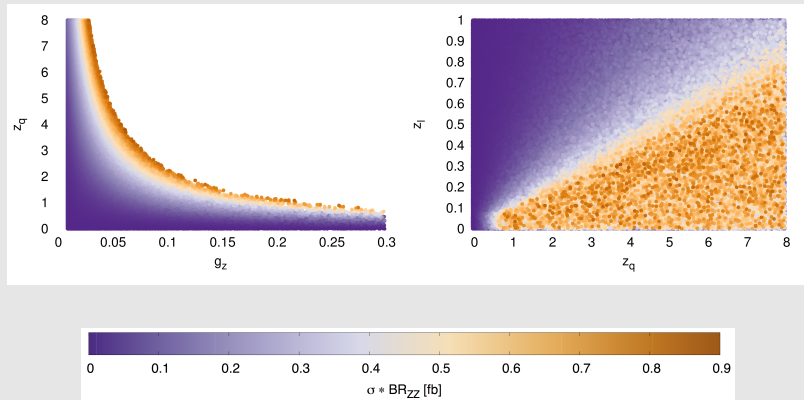


**Figure 3:** Exclusion in the  $g_z$ - $M_{Z'}$  plane, using  $\sim 36 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  ATLAS and CMS 13 TeV data (2017), and electroweak precision tests.



# Results: Exotic signatures

Preliminary results, ArXiv:1711.XXXXX.



**Figure 4:** 2D heat maps of  $\sigma(pp \rightarrow Z') \times BR(Z' \rightarrow ZZ)$  in fb, for  $M_{Z'} \sim 0.5\text{TeV}$

# Summary

- Substantial differences between the phenomenology of (anomalous) and non-anomalous  $U(1)$  theories
- LHC data heavily constrains the parameter space
- Plausible to detect Green-Schwarz nature of an anomalous  $Z'$  at high luminosity LHC

Questions?