

Viable and simplified semi-direct gauge mediation

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F. C. and Andrea Romanino, arXiv:1207.5376

F. C., to appear

Motivations

- ◆ Theory: perturbative non-renormalization theorem



Supersymmetry can be broken by tiny non-perturbative effects if it is classically preserved

- ★ Theoretically appealing
- ★ Calculable models

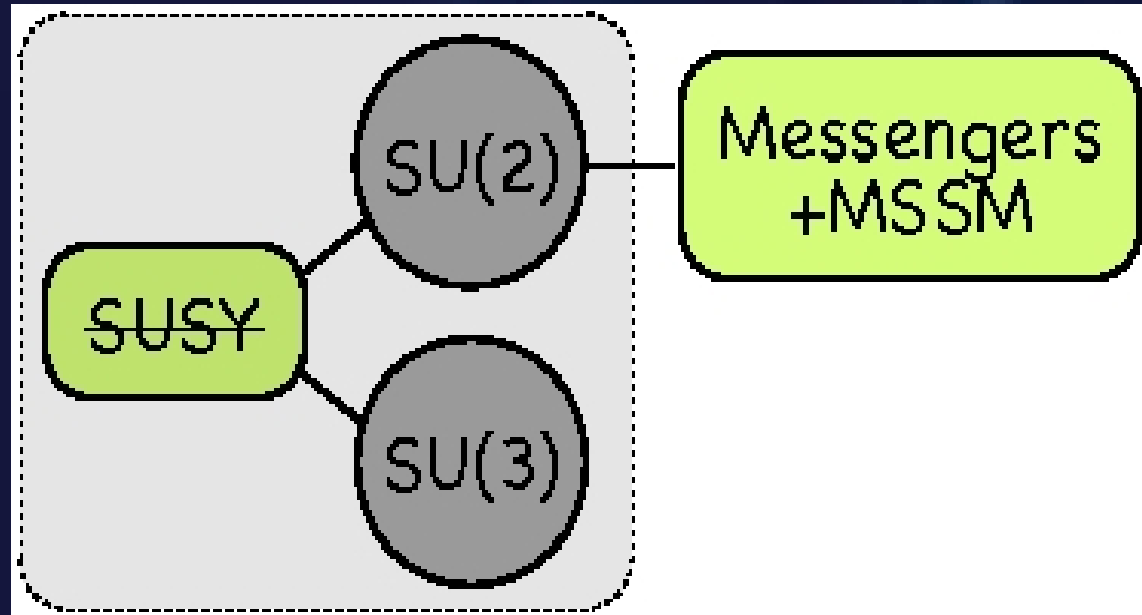
◆ Phenomenology: it is hard to obtain models with dynamically broken supersymmetry in which gaugino and sfermion masses are comparable, as required by the naturalness criterion

- ★ R-symmetry Nelson, Seiberg (1994)
- ★ Komargodski-Shih theorem Komargodski, Shih (2009)
- ★ Semi-direct gauge mediation Seiberg, Volansky, Wecht (2008)

- ◆ In this talk, I want to show a *simple, calculable and phenomenologically viable* model with *dynamically* broken supersymmetry

- ★ Messengers *and* MSSM fields are coupled to the hidden sector without taking part to the supersymmetry breaking mechanism
- ★ Gaugino and sfermion masses are of the same order of magnitude
- ★ Communication of supersymmetry breaking is achieved via non-SM gauge interactions
- ★ Dynamical realization of tree-level gauge mediation Nardecchia, Romanino, Ziegler (2009 - 2010)
 Monaco, Nardecchia, Romanino, Ziegler (2011)

Scheme of the mechanism



The MSSM scalar fields acquire a soft mass term through *renormalizable non-SM gauge interactions*

Messengers give mass to gauginos at one-loop, but the hierarchy between sfermions and gauginos is reduced by various factors

3 - 2 Model (a brief review)

Affleck, Dine, Seiberg (1985)

	SU(3)	SU(2)
Q	3	2
U^c	$\bar{3}$	1
D^c	$\bar{3}$	1
L	1	$\bar{2}$

$$W_{32} = h Q^{aA} D_a^c L_A + \frac{\Lambda_S^7}{Q^{rA} Q^{sB} D_r^c U_s^c \epsilon_{AB}}$$

$$\langle \phi \rangle \sim M + F \theta^2 \quad g^2 \langle D \rangle \sim \frac{F^2}{M^2}$$

$$M \equiv \frac{\Lambda_S}{h^{1/7}} \quad F \equiv h^{5/7} \Lambda_S^2$$

$$\langle L_1 \rangle = 0.28 M + 1.35 F \theta^2 \quad \langle L_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$g_2^2 \langle D_3^{\text{SU}(2)} \rangle = -2.96 \frac{F^2}{M^2} = -2 g_3^2 \langle D_3^{\text{SU}(3)} \rangle$$

$$\text{Assumption: } g_3 \gg g_2 \gg h \quad h \ll 1$$

Coupling to the MSSM

	SU(3)	SU(2)	G_{SM}
Q	3	2	1
U^c	$\bar{3}$	1	1
D^c	$\bar{3}$	1	1
L	1	$\bar{2}$	1
Φ	1	2	ρ_{SM+v^c}
$\bar{\varphi}$	1	1	$\bar{\rho}_{SM+v^c}$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ f \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W = W_{32} + y L_1 \varphi \bar{\varphi} + y L_2 f \bar{\varphi}$$

$$V_{\text{soft}} \supset g_2^2 \langle D_3^{\text{SU}(2)} \rangle \Phi^\dagger \frac{\sigma_3}{2} \Phi =$$

$$= -1.48 \frac{F^2}{M^2} \varphi^\dagger \varphi + 1.48 \frac{F^2}{M^2} f^\dagger f$$

- ◆ f 's are the MSSM superfields, with sfermion mass $\tilde{m} = 1.21 \frac{F}{M}$
- ◆ φ and $\bar{\varphi}$ are the messenger superfields
- ◆ Gaugino masses arise at the one-loop level: $\tilde{M}_i^g = 12 \frac{\alpha_i}{4\pi} \frac{F_L}{M_L}$
- ◆ Net effect of the enhancing factors: $\tilde{M}_3^g \approx 0.35 \tilde{m}$

Recovering the MSSM superpotential...

- The Higgs sector is model dependent: in this slide I show the simplest realization which leads to a viable low-energy theory

	SU(3)	SU(2)	G_{SM}
Q	3	2	1
U^c	$\bar{3}$	1	1
D^c	$\bar{3}$	1	1
L	1	$\bar{2}$	1
Φ	1	2	$\rho_{\text{SM}+\nu^c}$
$\bar{\Phi}$	1	1	$\bar{\rho}_{\text{SM}+\nu^c}$
h_u	1	3	(1,2,1/2)
h_d	1	3	(1,2,-1/2)

$$\lambda_1 h_u \Phi^2 + \lambda_2 h_d \Phi^2 \supset$$

$$\lambda_u h_u^+ q u^c + \lambda_d h_d^+ q d^c + \lambda_n h_u^+ l \nu^c + \lambda_e h_d^+ l e^c$$

Loop effects (I)

- Two-loop minimal gauge mediation contributions to sfermion masses cannot be larger than $O(1\%)$ with respect to \tilde{m}

$$W \supset y_{\alpha\beta} L_2 f_\alpha \bar{\Phi}_\beta + h_u^0 \lambda_{U\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{f_\alpha \varphi_\beta + \varphi_\alpha f_\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + h_d^0 \lambda_{D\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{f_\alpha \varphi_\beta + \varphi_\alpha f_\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$V \supset A_{ij}^U \tilde{u}_i^c \tilde{q}_j h_u^+ + A_{ij}^D \tilde{d}_i^c \tilde{q}_j h_d^+$$

$$A^U = \lambda_U A_q + A_{u^c}^T \lambda_U \quad A^D = \lambda_D A_q + A_{d^c}^T \lambda_D$$

$$A_q = -\frac{1}{32\pi^2} \frac{F_L}{M_L} \left(2y_q^* y_q^T + \lambda_U^\dagger \lambda_U + \lambda_D^\dagger \lambda_D \right)$$

$$A_{u^c} = -\frac{1}{32\pi^2} \frac{F_L}{M_L} \left(2y_{u^c}^* y_{u^c}^T + 2\lambda_U^\dagger \lambda_U \right)$$

$$A_{d^c} = -\frac{1}{32\pi^2} \frac{F_L}{M_L} \left(2y_{d^c}^* y_{d^c}^T + 2\lambda_D^\dagger \lambda_D \right)$$

Potentially large
A-terms

Loop effects (II)

- ◆ Messenger-matter couplings do not induce relevant one-loop contributions to soft scalar masses, while they do at the two-loop level

$$\delta \tilde{m}_f^2 = \frac{y_f^* y_f^T}{8\pi^2} \left(\frac{T}{32\pi^2} - c_f^r \frac{g_r^2}{8\pi^2} + \frac{y_f^* y_f^T}{16\pi^2} \right)$$

$$T = \text{Tr} \left(6 y_q y_q^\dagger + 3 y_{u^c} y_{u^c}^\dagger + 3 y_{d^c} y_{d^c}^\dagger + 2 y_l y_l^\dagger + y_{e^c} y_{e^c}^\dagger + y_{\nu^c} y_{\nu^c}^\dagger \right)$$

- ◆ Constraints from flavor physics can be easily satisfied

Conclusions

- ◆ I have shown a simple, phenomenologically viable and theoretically motivated model of supersymmetry breaking
- ◆ Sfermion masses are degenerate, providing a rationale for CMSSM
- ◆ Sizeable loop effects to A -terms and soft sfermion masses
- ◆ The hidden sector structure is far from unique; in particular, it is possible to identify the $U(1)$ factor of the 4-1 model as the mediator of supersymmetry breaking