

“Dark” Symmetries

***Based on H. Davoudiasl, H-S Lee & WJM
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Outline

1. *Introductory Remarks → Dark Symmetries*

2. *Kinetic $U(1)_Y \times U(1)_d$ Mixing*

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = 286(80) \times 10^{-11} \quad (3.6\sigma \text{ discrepancy!})$$

The Dark Photon Solution: $\epsilon e Z_d^\mu J_\mu^{\text{em}}$

$$10\text{MeV} < m_{Z_d} < 500\text{MeV}, \quad \epsilon^2 \approx 10^{-6} - 10^{-4}$$

*3. *Z-Z_d mass mixing → Axial Current!*

Dark Parity Violation & Non-Conserved

. *i) Atomic PV & Polarized Electron Scattering*

ii) Rare K & B Decays (eg. $K \rightarrow \pi Z_d$, $B \rightarrow K Z_d$)

iii) Higgs Decay $H \rightarrow Z Z_d \rightarrow 4$ charged leptons

4. *Outlook*

1. *Introductory Remarks → Dark Symmetries*

1928 *The Dirac Equation*

QM+Special Rel.+Spin+EM Gauge Invariance $U(1)_{em}$

First Order Differential Equation

$$i(\partial_\mu - ieA_\mu(\mathbf{x}))\gamma^\mu\psi(\mathbf{x}) = m_e\psi(\mathbf{x})$$

Dirac Predicts Antiparticles!

1932 Positron Discovered!

followed by antiproton → antihydrogen...

Why is the Universe Matter-Antimatter Asymmetric?

What happened to the antimatter after the Big Bang?

Baryogenesis! Leptogenesis!

“New Physics” – New CP Violation (edms!)

- Today: $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ Standard Model

8 gluons + W^\pm, Z, γ *gauge bosons (spin 1)*

3 generations of *quarks & leptons (mix \rightarrow CP violation)*

$e, \nu_e, u, d \quad \mu, \nu_\mu, c, s \quad \tau, \nu_\tau, t, b$ ($m_t/m_\nu > 10^{13}!!$) (*spin 1/2*)

Scalar Doublet: S^\pm, S^0, H source of mass (*spin 0*)

Waiting for the Higgs (125 GeV?)

Many Symmetries, Interactions, P & CP Violation...?

1932-33's Astronomers start to see

"Dark Matter" Evidence!

Now established -7 x Visible Matter!

What is Dark Matter?

Massive Cosmologically Stable Elementary Particle?

Candidates Models: SUSY(LSP), Kaluza-Klein...

Spin: 0, **1/2** 1, 3/2 Mass: O(5 - 100GeV)? WIMPS?

Several Particles? Dark Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry?

Weak (Broken) Gauge Interactions?

P & CP Violation?

New $U(1)_d$ Interaction among dark particles? Dark Force?

Fayet, Pospelov, Weiner, Arkani-Hamed...

Spin 1 gauge boson: U, Secluded, Dark Photon, Dark Z...

Dark Boson Interactions with our World?

Dark Symmetry & Our World

1. Kinetic $U(1)_Y \times U(1)_d$ Mixing (B. Holdom)

***2. Z - Z_d mass mixing (Higgs Portal)**

3. $d = B-L, L_\mu-L_\tau, L_e-L_\mu, L_e-L_\tau \dots$

(All or Some particles have dark charge)

(Vector Interactions?) Bouchiat & Fayet

2. Kinetic $U(1)_Y \times U(1)_d$ Mixing

$$\mathcal{L}_{U(1)_Y \times U(1)_d} = -\frac{1}{4} (\mathbf{B}_{\mu\nu} \mathbf{B}^{\mu\nu} - 2\varepsilon/\cos\theta_W \mathbf{B}_{\mu\nu} \mathbf{D}^{\mu\nu} + \mathbf{D}_{\mu\nu} \mathbf{D}^{\mu\nu})$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \mathbf{B}_\nu - \partial_\nu \mathbf{B}_\mu \quad \mathbf{D}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \mathbf{Z}_{d\nu} - \partial_\nu \mathbf{Z}_{d\mu}$$

$\varepsilon =$ small (infinite) counterterm

Remove Mixing by field redefinitions

$$\mathbf{B}_\mu \rightarrow \mathbf{B}_\mu + \varepsilon/\cos\theta_W \mathbf{Z}_{d\mu} \quad \text{or in terms of } \gamma \text{ \& } \mathbf{Z}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_\mu \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_\mu + \varepsilon \mathbf{Z}_{d\mu} \quad \mathbf{Z}_\mu \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_\mu + \varepsilon \tan\theta_W \mathbf{Z}_{d\mu}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -e\varepsilon (\mathbf{J}_\mu^{\text{em}} - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2\theta_W \mathbf{J}_\mu^{\text{NC}}) \mathbf{Z}_d^\mu$$

Second term cancelled by \mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{Z}_d mass matrix diagonalization! (Suppressed at low Q^2)

Z_d couples to conserved vector current J_μ^{em} of our world!

Z_d =Dark Photon

Effects suppressed by $\epsilon \approx 10^{-2}$ - 10^{-3} or smaller

Light gauge boson motivated by Dark Matter

Positron excesses $Z_d \rightarrow e^+e^-$, Dark Matter Annihilations...

Some superstring models \rightarrow Extra U(1)s

- Searches for Dark Matter Particles (Mainly WIMPS)

LHC (Supersymmetry) No sign yet

Underground Scattering – Conflicting Experiments

The Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = 286(63)(49) \times 10^{-11}$$
$$286(80) \times 10^{-11} \text{ (3.6}\sigma \text{ discrepancy!)}$$

Includes Recent *(Aoyama, Hayakawa, Kinoshita & Nio)

Interpretations

Generic 1 loop SUSY Contribution:

$$a_\mu^{\text{SUSY}} = (\text{sgn}\mu) 130 \times 10^{-11} (100 \text{ GeV} / m_{\text{susy}})^2 \tan\beta$$

$$\tan\beta \approx 3-40, m_{\text{susy}} \approx 100-500 \text{ GeV} \text{ Some LHC Tension}$$

Other Explanations: ***Hadronic e^+e^- Data? HLBL (3loop)?***

Multi-Higgs Models

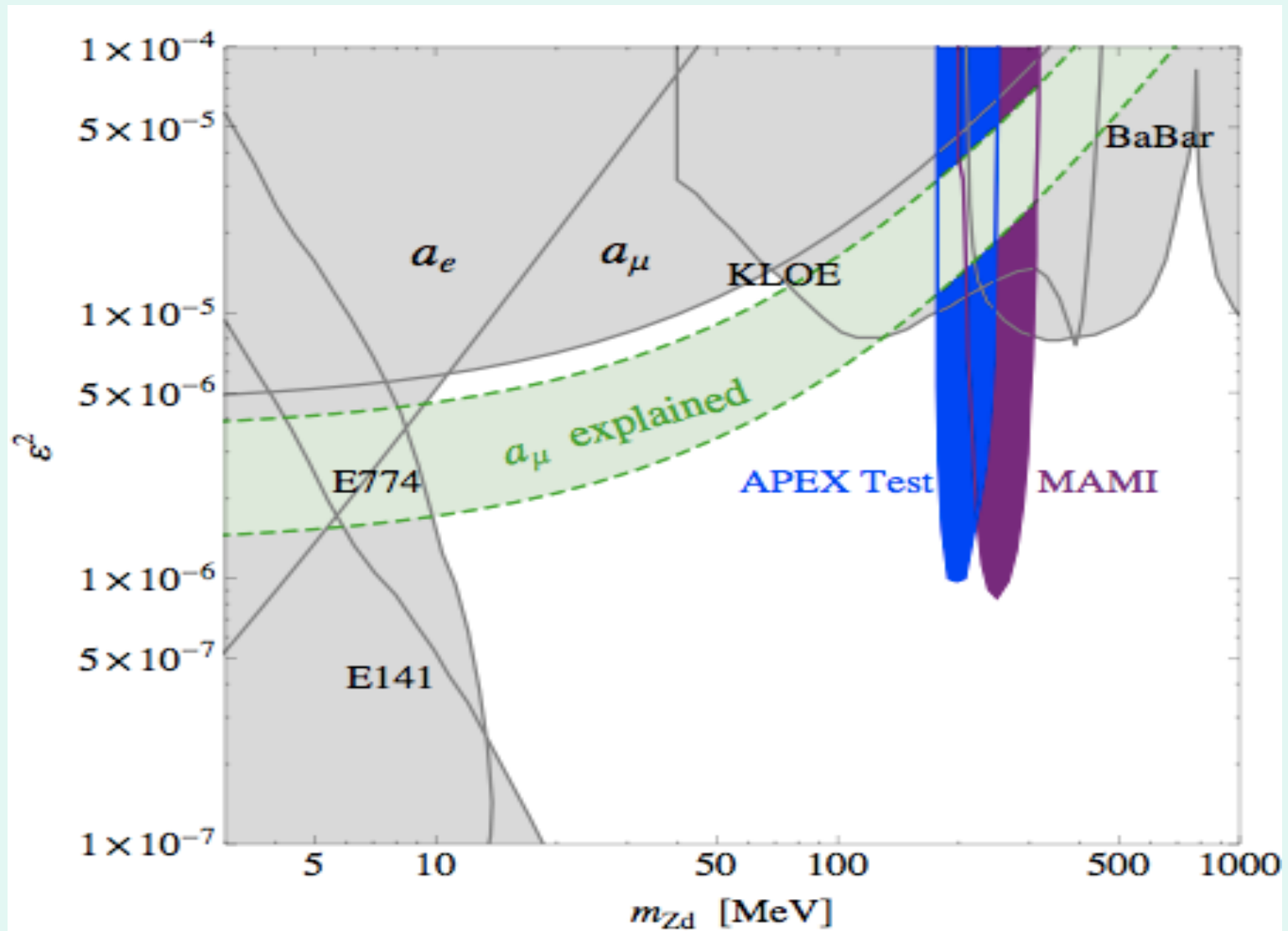
Extra Dimensions < 2TeV, Heavy Z' , Dynamics...

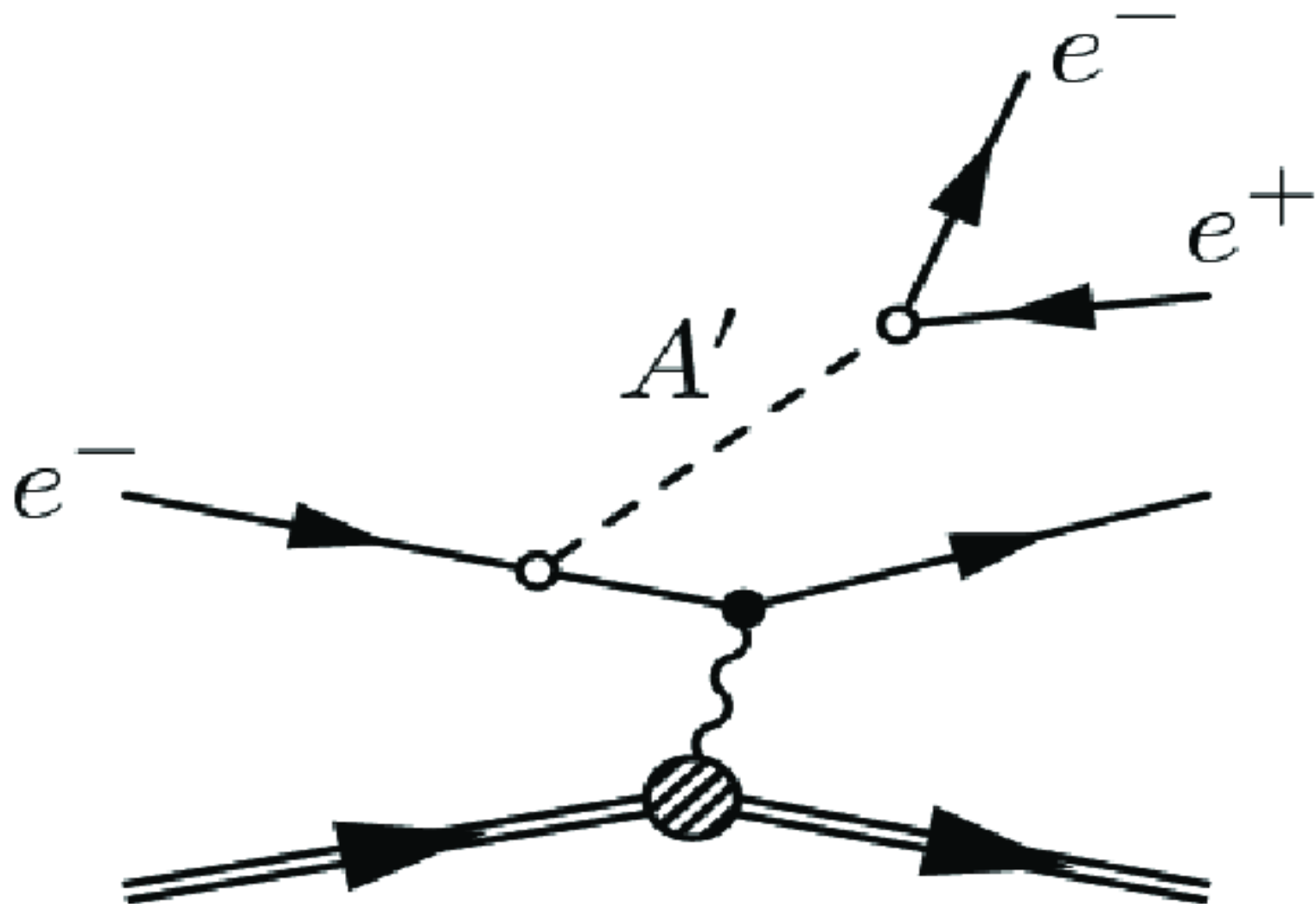
Light Higgs Like Scalar < 10MeV?

*** *Dark Photons (Fayet, Pospelov...)***

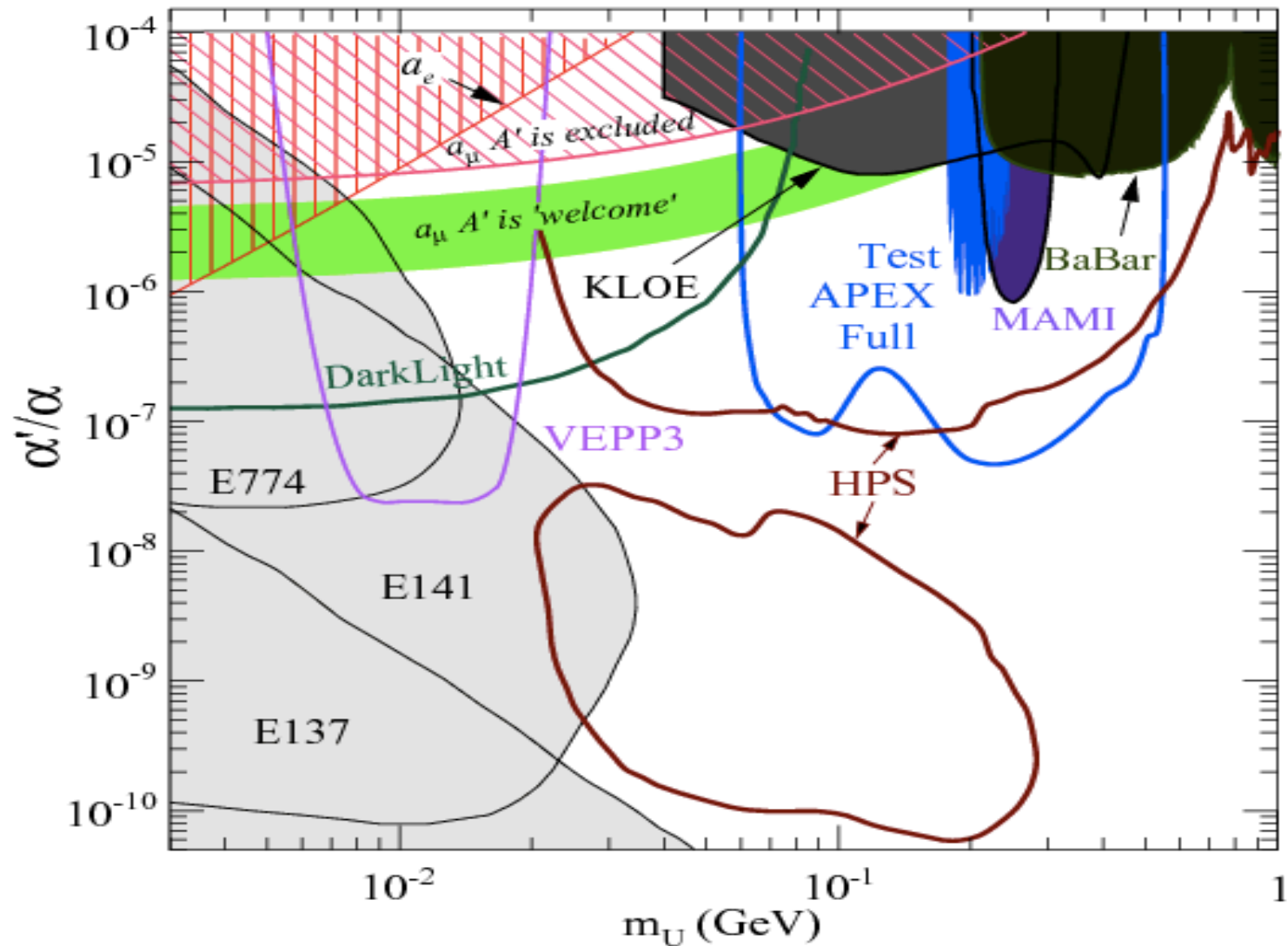
**$a_\mu(Z_d) = \alpha/2\pi\epsilon^2 F(m_{Z_d}/m_\mu)$ solves g-2 discrepancy
for $\epsilon^2 \approx 10^{-6} - 10^{-4}$ & $m_{Z_d} \approx 10 - 500 \text{ MeV}$ (see figure)**

Dark Photon Exclusion





JLab Future – R. McKeown (Similar Mainz Goals)



3. Z - Z_d mass mixing

$$\varepsilon_Z = m_{Z_d}/m_Z \delta \rightarrow \varepsilon_Z g/2 \cos \theta_W Z_d^\mu J_\mu^{NC}$$

Neglecting Kinetic Mixing ε

$$M^2 = \begin{bmatrix} m_Z^2 & -m_{Z_d} m_Z \delta \\ -m_{Z_d} m_Z \delta & m_{Z_d}^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq |\delta| < 1 \\ \delta^2 \ll 1 \end{array}$$

Mixing angle $\approx \varepsilon_Z = m_{Z_d}/m_Z \delta \ll 1$

Gives rise to: $g/2 \cos \theta_W (m_{Z_d}/m_Z \delta) J_\mu^{NC}$

Like a Z with smaller mass (10 MeV-10 GeV) and couplings

$$J_\mu^{NC} = (T_{3f} - 2Q_f \sin^2 \theta_W) f \gamma_\mu f - T_{3f} f \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 f$$

Extended Higgs Example

1st Higgs Doublet $\langle\phi_1\rangle=v_1 \rightarrow W^\pm, Z, \text{ fermion masses}$

2nd Higgs Doublet $\langle\Phi_2\rangle=v_2$ dark charge (Portal) W^\pm, Z, Z_d masses

3rd Higgs Singlet $\langle\phi_d\rangle=v_d$ carries dark charge: Z_d mass

$$\tan \beta = v_2/v_1 \quad \tan \beta_d = v_2/v_d$$

$\delta = \sin\beta \sin\beta_d \rightarrow \epsilon_Z = m_{Z_d}/m_Z \sin\beta \sin\beta_d$ (very small)

\rightarrow parity violation (like ordinary Z but suppressed by ϵ_Z)

longitudinal Z_d like an axion E/m_{Z_d} coupling!

At High Energies Z_d Axion Like but spin 1!

Dark Parity Violation

Effect of ε & ε_z together: (at low $Q^2 \ll m_Z^2$)

$$a_\mu(Z_d) = \alpha/2\pi(\varepsilon + 0.02\varepsilon_z)^2 F(m_{Z_d}/m_\mu) - 117 \times 10^{-11} \delta^2$$

essentially no change from ε alone solution

$$\Delta \sin^2 \theta_W(Q^2) = 0.42 \varepsilon \delta m_Z m_{Z_d} / (Q^2 + m_{Z_d}^2)$$

Shift largest at small $Q^2 < m_{Z_d}^2$

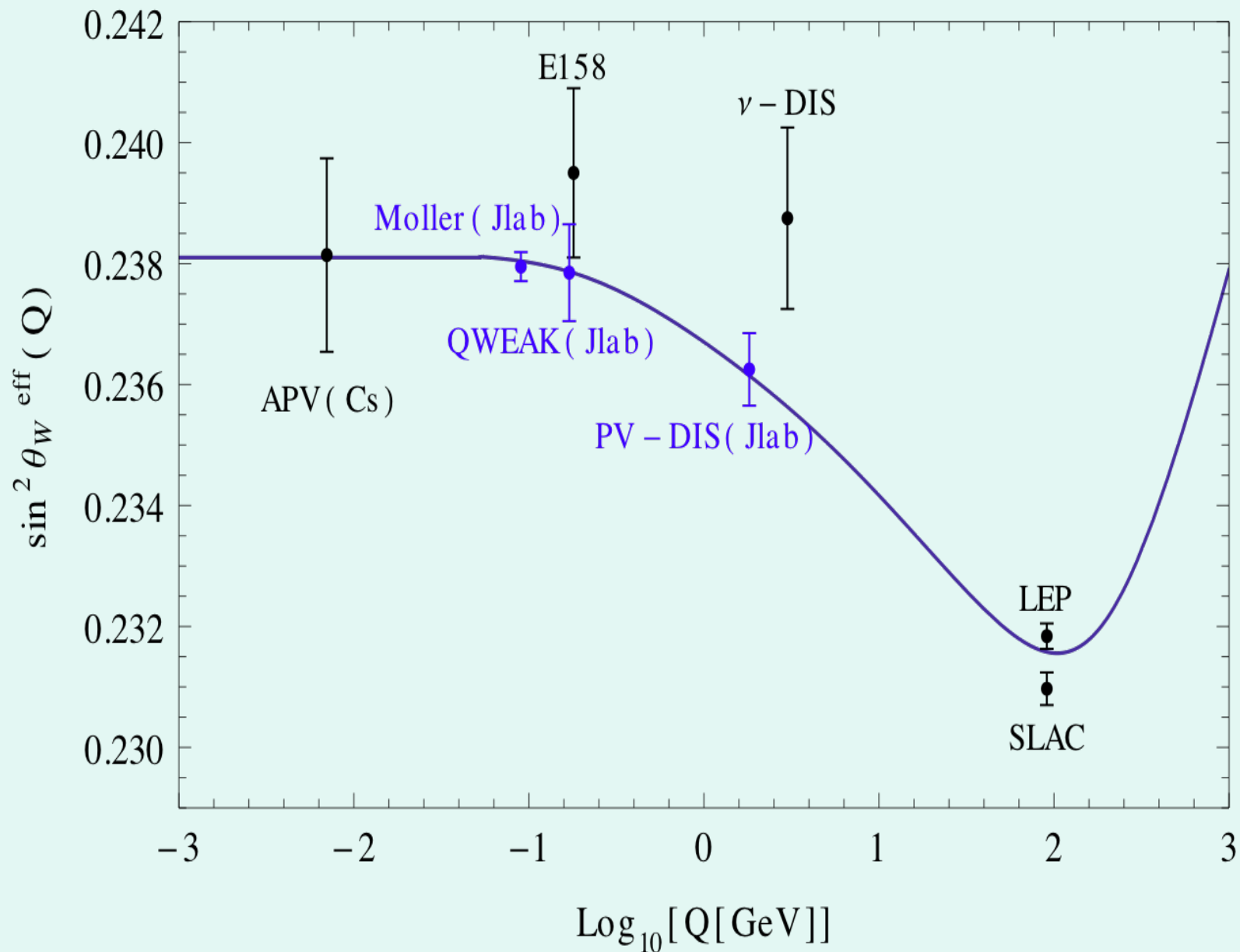
Atomic PV in Cesium $\langle Q \rangle \approx 2.4 \text{ MeV}$

$$|\Delta \sin^2 \theta_W(Q=2.4 \text{ MeV})| < 0.0026 \quad 90\% \text{ CL}$$

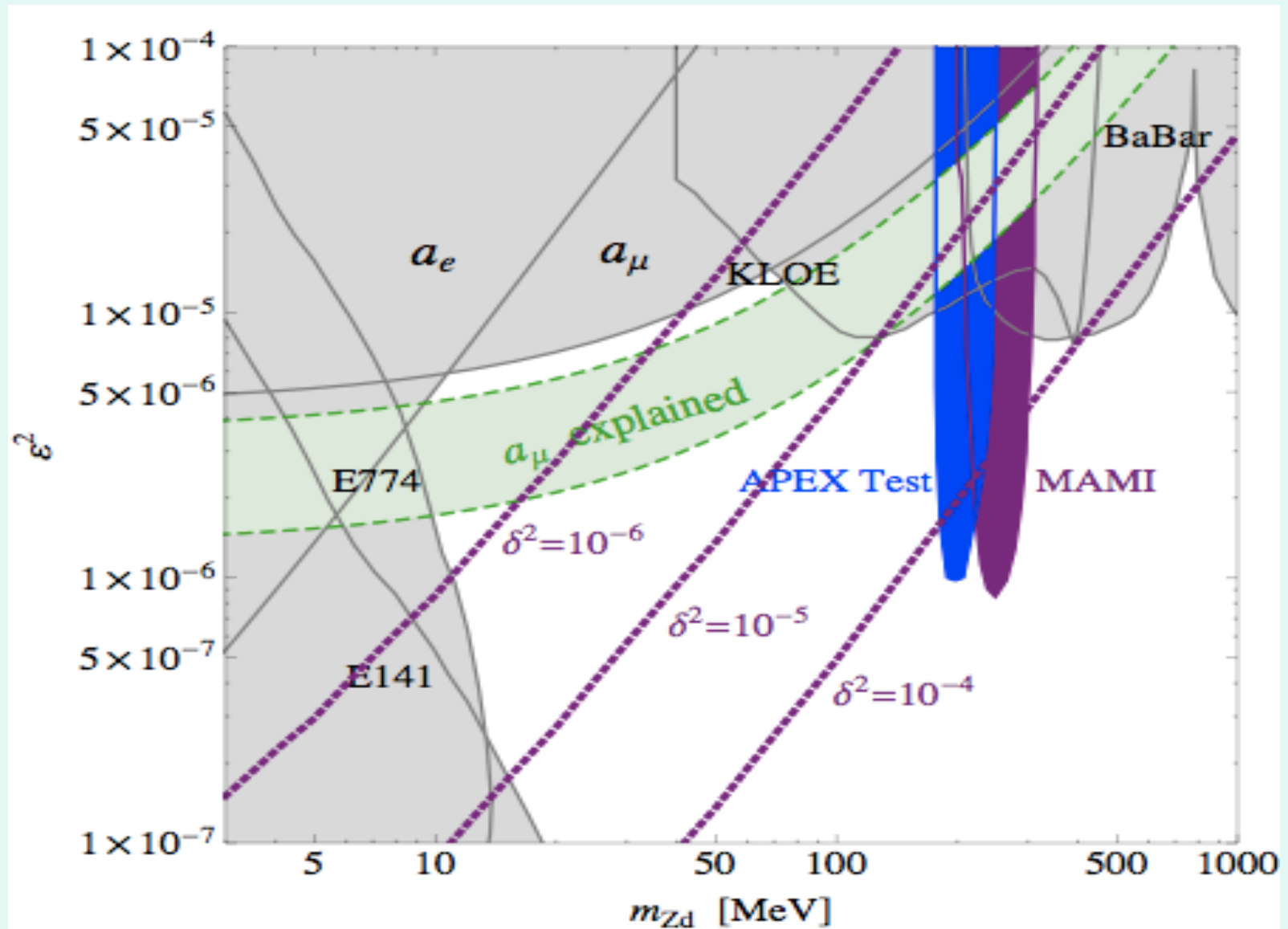
or for $m_{Z_d} \geq 10 \text{ MeV}$ $\varepsilon \delta < 7 \times 10^{-5} (m_{Z_d}/\text{GeV})$

δ must be very small for g-2 solution $\varepsilon \approx 10^{-3} - 10^{-2}$

Running of $\sin^2\theta_W(Q)$



Atomic Parity Violation Constraints



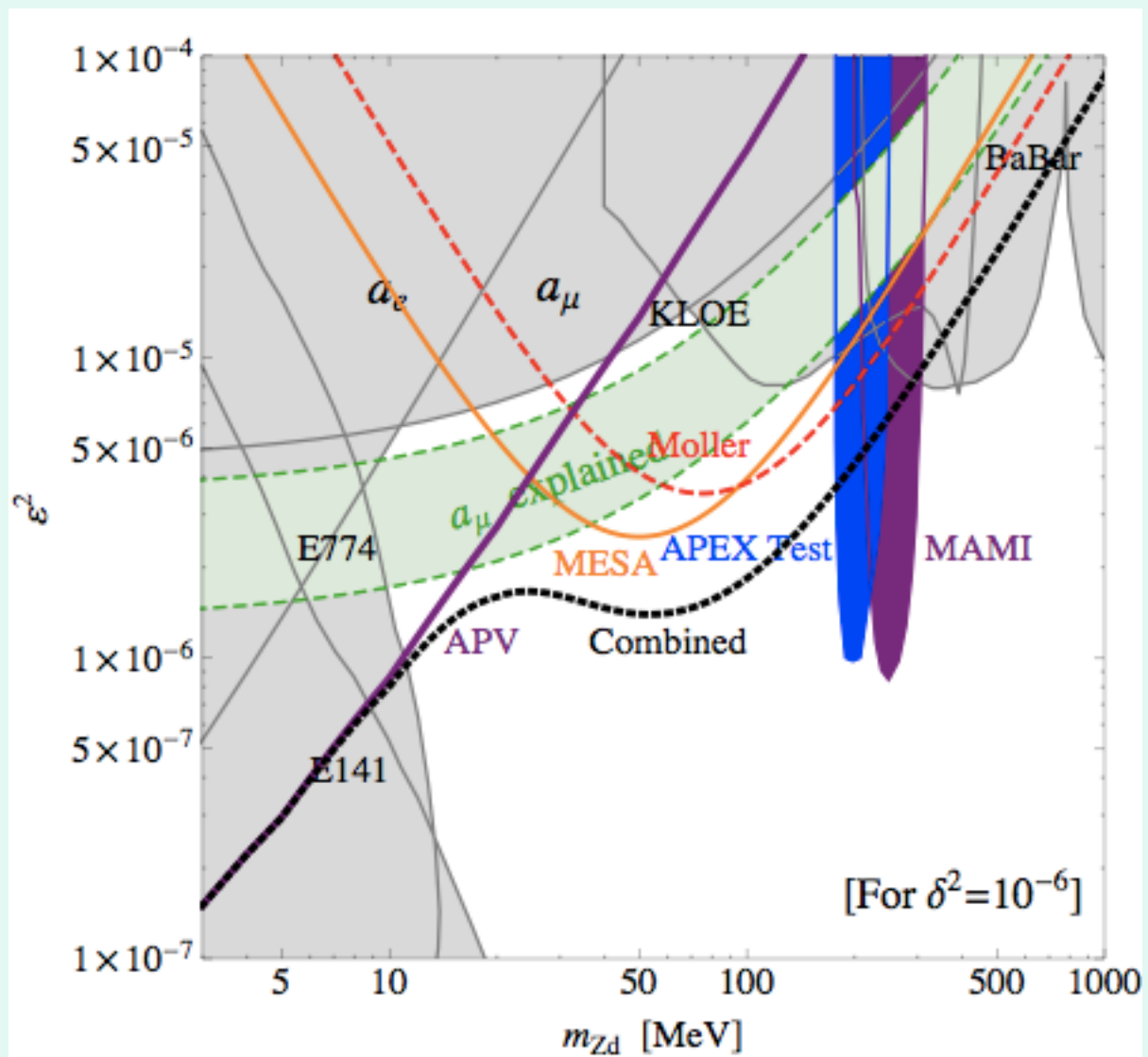
Polarized ee, ep, eC Asymmetries

- $A_{LR} = \sigma_L - \sigma_R / \sigma_L + \sigma_R$ Parity Violating $\propto Q^2$ very small

Experiment	$\langle Q \rangle$ MeV	$\Delta \sin^2 \theta_W$	Measurement
Cs APV	2.4	± 0.0016	Completed
E158 SLAC	160	± 0.0013	ee Completed
Q_{weak} JLAB	170	$\pm 0.0007/8$	ep in progress
Moller JLAB	75	± 0.00029	ee approved
MESA (Mainz)	50-150?	± 0.00037	ep proposed
eC	low?	$\pm 0.0010?$	eC Bosen 2009

Experiments will actually probe a range of Q^2

APV Sets Normalization – Francium, Isotopes, Trapped Ions



3i) *Rare K & B Decays (eg. $K \rightarrow \pi Z_d$) $\delta^2 \rightarrow 10^{-6}$!*

- With Z - Z_d mixing $\rightarrow Z_d^{\mu f} \gamma_{\mu} \gamma_5 f$ coupling non-conserved
Loop Induced Effects: eg Zsd or Zbs $Z \rightarrow \epsilon_Z Z_d$

Longitudinal Z_d couples strongest to heavy particles eg t , b ...

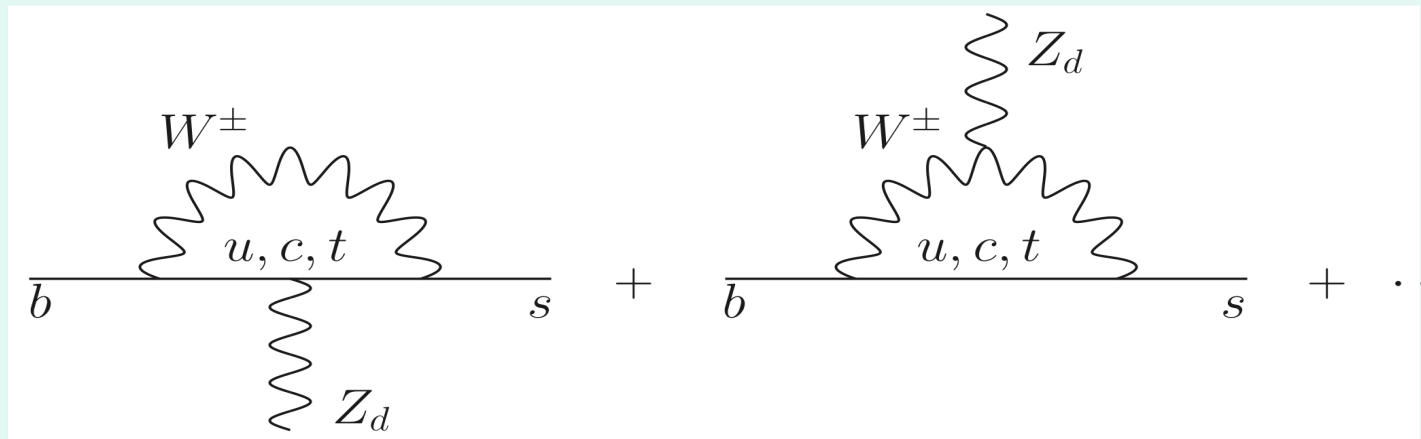
Flavor Changing Neutral Currents: $Z_d sd$ & $Z_d bs$

$BR(K \rightarrow \pi Z_d) \approx 4 \times 10^{-4} \delta^2$ $Z_d \rightarrow e^+ e^-$, $\mu^+ \mu^-$, or neutrinos
similarly

$BR(B \rightarrow K Z_d) \approx 0.1 \delta^2$

Comment – Little Sensitivity at $m_{Z_d} < m_{\pi}$ (Dalitz $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$)
Some Model Dependence

Flavor Changing neutral current decays



K & B Decay Bounds

$$\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^+ e^-)_{\text{exp}} = 3.00(9) \times 10^{-7} \quad \text{probes } \delta^2 \approx 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{exp}} = 9.4(6) \times 10^{-8} \quad \text{probes } \delta^2 \approx 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \nu)_{\text{exp}} = 1.7(1.1) \times 10^{-10} \quad \text{probes } \delta^2 \approx 10^{-6}$$

Depends on m_{Z_d} and Z_d Branching Ratios

K_L potentially better $\text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) < 2.8 \times 10^{-10}$ KTeV!

$\text{BR}(B^+ \rightarrow K Z_d) < 10^{-7}$ probes $\delta^2 \approx 10^{-6}$ Can do even better!

B decays – Look for $e^+ e^-$ pairs at m_{Z_d} Super B Factories

- Also: $\mu \rightarrow e^+ e^- e^+$ 10^{-15} - 10^{-16} Sensitivity
- $\tau \rightarrow \mu \mu \mu$, $\tau \rightarrow e e e$ $\tau \rightarrow \mu e e$ $\tau \rightarrow e \mu \mu$ 10^{-10} (10^{-11})!

3ii. ***Higgs Decay $H \rightarrow ZZ_d \rightarrow 4$ charged leptons***

What if $m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$? Implies:

$m_W = \underline{80.361(10) \text{ GeV}}$ vs $80.384(17) \text{ GeV}$ now

$\sin^2 \theta_W(m_Z) = 0.23130(10)$ vs $0.23125(16)$ now

Very Good Agreement!

Not much room for “New Physics”

So far: No direct evidence for Supersymmetry, Extra Dimensions, 4th Generation, New Dynamics...

At The LHC!

The Higgs – Last Particle Ever Discovered?

The Higgs Search Has Narrowed: $115\text{GeV} < m_H < 135\text{GeV}$

Hints of $m_H \approx 125\text{GeV}$ at CERN

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, WW^*, ZZ^*$

Approx 75,000 H/exp!

<i>H</i> Decay Channel	Branching Ratio
$b\bar{b}$	0.578
WW^*	0.215
gg	0.086
$\tau^+\tau^-$	0.063
$c\bar{c}$	0.029
ZZ^*	0.026
$\gamma\gamma$	2.3×10^{-3}
$Z\gamma$	1.5×10^{-3}
$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow \ell_1^+ \ell_1^- \ell_2^+ \ell_2^-$	1.2×10^{-4}
$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \nu \bar{\nu}$	3.6×10^{-4}

New Effects from δ

HZZ coupling of SM large $H \rightarrow ZZ \approx g^2 m_H^3 / m_Z^2$ if allowed
Longitudinal Z Bosons – Goldstone Equivalence Theorem
 $m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$ $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$ 4 charged leptons BR $\approx 10^{-4}$

HZZ_d coupling $\epsilon_Z = m_{Z_d} / m_Z \delta$ suppressed

But Longitudinal Z_d

Enhanced by E / m_{Z_d} overcomes m_{Z_d} / m_Z suppression

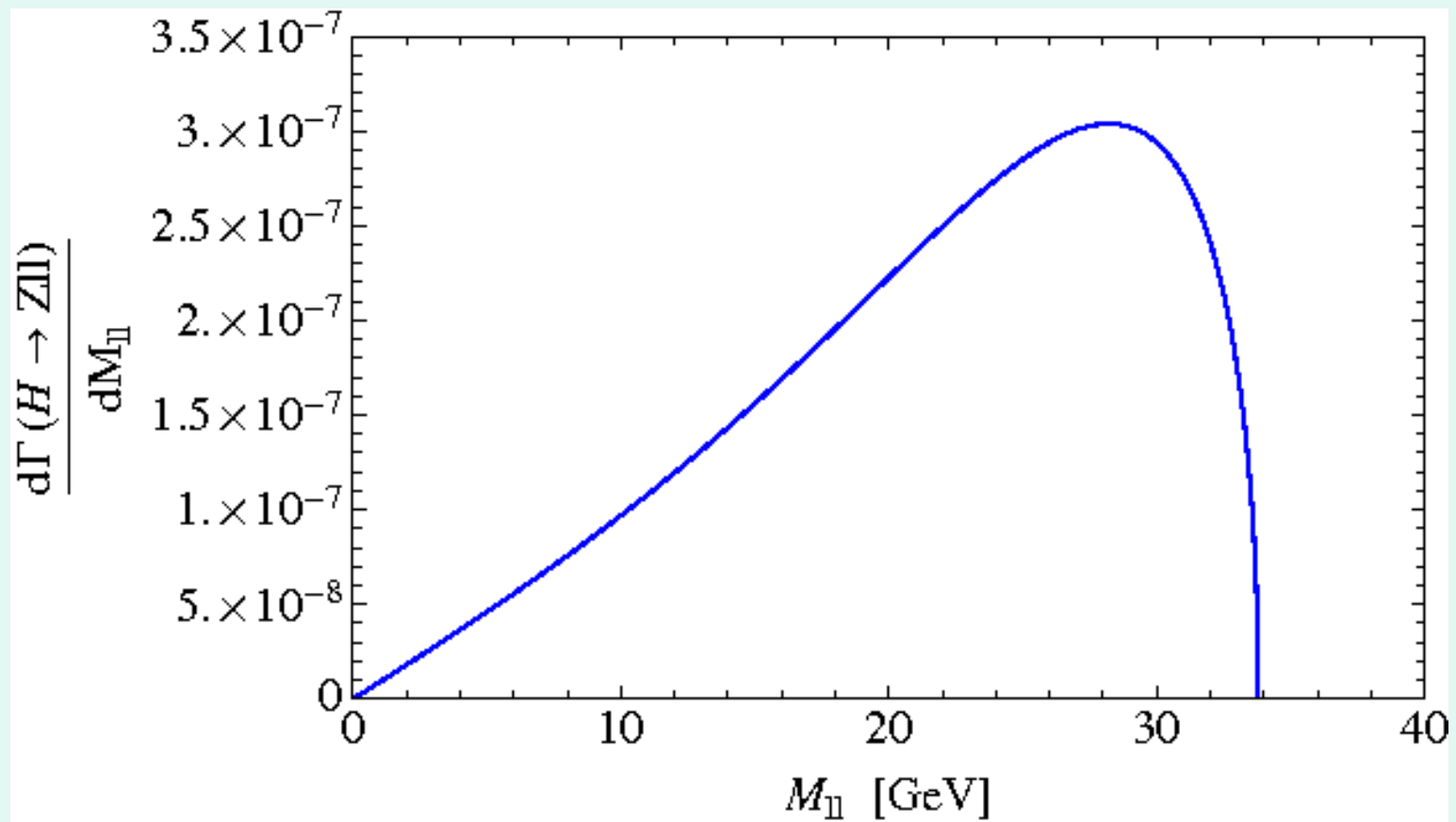
$H \rightarrow ZZ_d$ $Z_d \rightarrow l^+ l^-$ ($l = e$ or μ) or “missing energy”

$$\Gamma(H \rightarrow ZZ_d) / \Gamma_H(125 \text{ GeV})_{\text{SM}} = 16\delta^2$$

Potential experimental sensitivity to $\delta^2 \approx 10^{-6}$

Should be pushed as far as possible!

$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow Z l^+ l^-$



4. Outlook

**Strong Cosmic Evidence for Dark Matter
But, we need Laboratory Studies!**

**LHC – No SUSY or Other “New Physics” Yet
Underground WIMP Searches (Some Controversy)
Astrophysical Antimatter (positron) Excesses?**

**Possible Z_d Effects \rightarrow Portal to Dark Matter
g-2 Hint, Direct Searches $Z_d \rightarrow e^+e^-$,
Parity Violation, Rare K, B (μ & τ) & H Decays**

Z_d Discovery would revolutionize particle physics!