Supersymmetric Model of Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment and Neutrino Masses

Rathin Adhikari\textsuperscript{a,b}, Ernest Ma\textsuperscript{c}, and G. Rajasekaran\textsuperscript{d}

\textsuperscript{a} Physics Department, Jadavpur University, Kolkata (Calcutta) 700032, India
\textsuperscript{b} Physics Department, University of Calcutta, Kolkata (Calcutta) 700009, India
\textsuperscript{c} Physics Department, University of California, Riverside, California 92521
\textsuperscript{d} Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai (Madras) 600113, India

Abstract

We propose the novel lepton-number relationship $L_\tau = L_e + L_\mu$, which is uniquely realized by the interaction $(\bar{\nu}_e \tilde{\mu} - \bar{\nu}_\mu \tilde{e})\tau^c$ in supersymmetry and may account for a possibly large muon anomalous magnetic moment. Neutrino masses (with bimaximal mixing) may be generated from the spontaneous and soft breaking of this lepton symmetry.
In the minimal standard model of particle interactions, the 3 lepton numbers $L_e$, $L_\mu$, $L_\tau$, are separately conserved automatically. If it is extended to include supersymmetry, the assignment of $L_e$, $L_\mu$, and $L_\tau$ becomes more complicated. However, it has been shown some time ago [1] that there are actually 17 well-defined models: 1 with 3 lepton numbers, i.e. the minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM), 6 with 2 lepton numbers, 9 with 1 lepton number, and 1 with no lepton number, i.e. the general $R$-parity violating (but baryon-number conserving) supersymmetric model. Three such models are particularly interesting, because they require only one additional term in the superpotential beyond that of the MSSM, i.e.

$$\hat{W} = h(\hat{\nu}_e \hat{\mu} - \hat{e} \hat{\nu}_\mu) \hat{\tau}^c$$

(1)

and its two obvious permutations. These terms are unique because they are the only ones allowed by the conservation of two lepton numbers [1] with the pattern $e \sim (1, 0)$, $\mu \sim (0, 1)$, and $\tau \sim (1, 1)$ for the example given above.

In this paper we will show that this extra term allows a possibly large contribution to the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon [2], independent of other possible MSSM contributions [3]. We then break this symmetry softly and spontaneously, and show that neutrino masses (with bimaximal mixing) are easily obtained for a natural explanation of the atmospheric [4] and solar [5] neutrino observations.

The interaction terms of the Lagrangian resulting from Eq. (1) are given by

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = h(\nu_e \mu - e \nu_\mu) \tilde{\tau}^c + h(\nu_e \tau^c \tilde{\mu} - e \tau^c \tilde{\nu}_\mu) + h(\mu \tau^c \tilde{\nu}_e - \nu_\mu \tau^c \tilde{e}) + h.c.$$  

(2)

Hence there are 2 contributions to the muon anomalous magnetic moment as shown in Fig. 1. They are easily evaluated [6] and we obtain

$$\Delta a_\mu = \frac{h^2 m_\mu^2}{96 \pi^2} \left( \frac{2}{m_{\tilde{\tau}^c_e}^2} - \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{e}}^2} \right).$$

(3)
Similarly,

\[
\Delta a_e = \frac{h^2 m_e^2}{96\pi^2} \left( \frac{2}{m_{\tilde{\tau}_\mu}^2} - \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{\nu}_e}^2} \right),
\]

(4)

\[
\Delta a_\tau = \frac{h^2 m_\tau^2}{96\pi^2} \left( \frac{2}{m_{\tilde{\nu}_e}^2} + \frac{2}{m_{\tilde{\nu}_\mu}^2} - \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{\nu}_e}^2} - \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{\nu}_\mu}^2} \right).
\]

(5)

Of all the possible effective four-fermion interactions which can be derived from Eq. (2), only two are easily accessible experimentally: \( \mu \to e\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_e \) through \( \tilde{\tau}^c \) exchange [7] and \( e^+e^- \to \tau^+\tau^- \) through \( \tilde{\nu}_\mu \) exchange. For simplicity, both \( \tilde{\tau}^c \) and \( \tilde{\nu}_\mu \) may be assumed to be heavy, say a few TeV, then the coupling \( h \) is allowed to be of order unity in Eq. (2). To obtain \( \Delta a_\mu \sim 10^{-9} \) to account for the possible discrepancy of the experimental value [2] with the standard-model expectation [8], we need \( \tilde{\nu}_e \) to be relatively light, say around 200 GeV.

Our model as it stands forbids neutrino masses because it conserves \( L_e \) and \( L_\mu \) (with \( L_\tau = L_e + L_\mu \)). Consider now the soft breaking of these lepton numbers by the terms

\[
\mu_\alpha (\tilde{l}_\alpha \tilde{h}_2^+ - \tilde{\nu}_\alpha \tilde{h}_2^0)
\]

(6)

in the superpotential, i.e. the so-called bilinear \( R \)-parity violation [9]. In that case, the \( 4 \times 4 \) neutralino mass matrix of the MSSM must be expanded to include the 3 neutrinos as well to form a \( 7 \times 7 \) mass matrix. It is well-known that one tree-level mass, corresponding to a linear combination of \( \nu_e, \nu_\mu, \) and \( \nu_\tau \) is now obtained. In this scenario, the scalar neutrinos also acquire nonzero vacuum expectation values [10] and one-loop radiative neutrino masses are possible [11]. To fit the present data on atmospheric [4] and solar [5] neutrino oscillations, restrictions on the parameters of the MSSM are implied.

In our model there is another, unrestricted source of radiative neutrino mass, as shown in Fig. 2. This gives a contribution only to the off-diagonal \( \nu_e\nu_\mu \) term. Hence our effective
3 × 3 neutrino mass matrix in the basis \((\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau)\) is of the form

\[
\mathcal{M}_\nu = \begin{bmatrix}
a_1^2 & a_1a_2 + b & a_1a_3 \\
a_1a_2 + b & a_2^2 & a_2a_3 \\
a_1a_3 & a_2a_3 & a_3^2
\end{bmatrix},
\]

(7)

where we have assumed that the usual one-loop contributions from bilinear \(R\)-parity violation [11] are actually negligible, which is the case for most of the MSSM parameter space. This matrix has 4 parameters and yields 3 eigenvalues and 3 mixing angles. Consider for example \(a_3 = a_2\) and define \(x \equiv 1 + (b/a_1a_2)\), we then have

\[
\mathcal{M}_\nu = \begin{bmatrix}
a_1^2 & xa_1a_2 & a_1a_2 \\
xa_1a_2 & a_2^2 & a_2^2 \\
a_1a_2 & a_2^2 & a_2^2
\end{bmatrix}.
\]

(8)

Assuming that \(a_1\) and \(xa_1\) are much smaller than \(a_2\), the eigenvalues are easily determined to be

\[
m_1 = \frac{- (1-x)a_1a_2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{(1-x)(3+x)a_1^2}{8},
\]

(9)

\[
m_2 = \frac{(1-x)a_1a_2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{(1-x)(3+x)a_1^2}{8},
\]

(10)

\[
m_3 = 2a_2^2 + \frac{(1+x)^2a_1^2}{4},
\]

(11)

corresponding to the eigenstates

\[
\nu_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ 1 - \frac{(3+x)a_1}{8\sqrt{2}a_2} \right] \nu_e + \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \frac{(1+3x)a_1}{8\sqrt{2}a_2} \right] \nu_\mu - \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{(7+5x)a_1}{8\sqrt{2}a_2} \right] \nu_\tau,
\]

(12)

\[
\nu_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ 1 + \frac{(3+x)a_1}{8\sqrt{2}a_2} \right] \nu_e - \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{(1+3x)a_1}{8\sqrt{2}a_2} \right] \nu_\mu + \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \frac{(7+5x)a_1}{8\sqrt{2}a_2} \right] \nu_\tau,
\]

(13)

\[
\nu_3 = \frac{(1+x)a_1}{2\sqrt{2}a_2} \nu_e + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \nu_\mu + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \nu_\tau
\]

(14)

which is of course very near the case of bimaximal mixing. Atmospheric neutrino oscillations are thus explained by \(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau\) with \(\sin^2 2\theta \simeq 1\) and

\[
\Delta m^2_{23} \simeq \Delta m^2_{13} \simeq 4a_2^4 + \frac{1}{2}(1 + 6x + x^2)a_1^2a_2^2.
\]

(15)
and solar neutrino oscillations by $\nu_e \rightarrow (\nu_\mu - \nu_\tau)/\sqrt{2}$ with $\sin^2 2\theta \simeq 1$ and

$$\Delta m_{12}^2 \simeq \frac{(1 - x)^2(3 + x)}{2\sqrt{2}} a_1^3 a_2.$$  \hfill (16)

Using $a_2 = 0.16 \text{ eV}^{1/2}$, $a_1 = 0.05 \text{ eV}^{1/2}$, and $x = -1$, we find $\Delta m_{\text{atm}}^2 \simeq 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$, and $\Delta m_{\text{sol}}^2 \simeq 5.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$, in very good agreement with data.

Referring back to Fig. 2, we calculate the parameter $b$ to be given by

$$b = \frac{G_F m_\mu^2 h A m_{\tau} \langle \bar{\nu}_\tau \rangle}{4\pi^2 \sqrt{2} m_{\text{eff}}^2 \cos^2 \beta},$$  \hfill (17)

where $m_{\text{eff}}$ is a function of $m_{\tilde{\nu}_e}$ and $m_{h^\pm}$. Using $h = 2$ and $m_{\text{eff}}^2/A = 1 \text{ TeV}$, we find that in order to obtain $b = -2a_1 a_2 \simeq 0.016 \text{ eV}$, we need $\langle \bar{\nu}_\tau \rangle \simeq 1.93 \cos^2 \beta \text{ GeV}$. This relatively small value is negligible compared to $v = (2\sqrt{2}G_F)^{-1/2} = 174 \text{ GeV}$ (especially for large values of $\tan \beta$), and consistent with all present low-energy phenomenology.

The salient feature of our model is that $\tilde{\nu}_e$ must be relatively light, say around 200 GeV, to explain a large $\Delta a_\mu$. In that case, $\tilde{e}$ must also be light, because of the well-known MSSM relationship

$$m_{\tilde{e}}^2 = m_{\tilde{\nu}_e}^2 - M_W^2 \cos 2\beta.$$  \hfill (18)

Now both $\tilde{\nu}_e$ and $\tilde{e}$ can be produced by electroweak interactions, such as $Z \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_e^* \tilde{\nu}_e$ and $W^- \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_e^* \tilde{e}$. They must then decay according to Eq. (2), i.e.

$$\tilde{\nu}_e \rightarrow \mu^+ \tau^-, \quad \tilde{e} \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu \tau^-.$$  \hfill (19)

These are very distinctive signatures and if observed, the two masses may be reconstructed and the value of $\beta$ determined by Eq. (18).

If the MSSM neutralinos $\tilde{\chi}_i^0$ and charginos $\tilde{\chi}_i^\pm$ are produced, as decay products of squarks for example, then the decays

$$\tilde{\chi}_i^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_e \tilde{\nu}_e (\tilde{\nu}_e^* \nu_e), \quad \tilde{e} e^+ (\tilde{e}^* e^-), \quad \tilde{\chi}_i^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_e e^+, \quad \tilde{e}^* \nu_e.$$  \hfill (20)

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are possible. The subsequent decays of Eq. (19) would again be indicative of our model. In a future muon collider, the process

\[ \mu^+ \mu^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e \nu_e \]  

(through \( \tau \) exchange) is predicted, by which the \( \bar{\nu}_e \) decay of Eq. (19) could be studied with precision.

Single production of \( \bar{\nu}_e \) and \( \bar{\ell} \) is also possible in an \( e^+e^- \) collider. There are 4 different final states: \( \tau^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}_e \), \( \tau^+ \nu_\mu \bar{\ell} \), and their conjugates. With the subsequent decays given by Eq. (19), the experimental signatures are 4 charged leptons (\( \tau^+ \tau^- \mu^+ \mu^- \)) and 2 charged taus + missing energy (\( \tau^+ \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\mu \)). The absence of such events at LEP up to 207 GeV constrains \( h \) and \( m_{\bar{\nu}_e} \). Although a quantitative analysis is not available at present, we estimate the likely mass bound (on the basis that it would be similar to that of single scalar leptoquark production) to be around 180 GeV for \( h = 1 \). With such a large mass, we will need a larger \( h \) to get \( \Delta a_\mu \sim 10^{-9} \), so we have chosen \( h = 2 \) and \( m_{\bar{\nu}_e} = 200 \) GeV (which puts \( \bar{\nu}_e \) beyond the production capability of LEP) as representative values.

Lepton-flavor violating processes are very much suppressed in our model, because they have to be proportional to the small parameters \( \mu_\alpha \) in Eq. (6) or the small vacuum expectation values \( \langle \bar{\nu}_\alpha \rangle \). For example, the rare decay \( \tau \rightarrow e\gamma \) proceeds in one-loop order through \( \bar{\nu}_e \) exchange and the mixing of \( \mu_L \) with \( \bar{w}^- \), i.e.

\[ \left( \frac{\mu_\mu}{\mu_0} - \frac{\langle \bar{\nu}_\mu \rangle}{v \cos \beta} \right) \frac{M_W \cos \beta \sqrt{2}}{m_{\bar{w}}} , \]  

and through \( \bar{\ell} \) exchange and the mixing of \( \nu_\mu \) with \( \bar{B} \) and \( \bar{w}^0 \), i.e.

\[ - \left( \frac{\mu_\mu}{\mu_0} - \frac{\langle \bar{\nu}_\mu \rangle}{v \cos \beta} \right) \frac{M_Z \sin \theta_W \cos \beta}{m_{\bar{B}}}, \quad \left( \frac{\mu_\mu}{\mu_0} - \frac{\langle \bar{\nu}_\mu \rangle}{v \cos \beta} \right) \frac{M_Z \cos \theta_W \cos \beta}{m_{\bar{w}}} , \]  

where \( \mu_0 \) is the coefficient of the \( \left( \hat{h}_1^+ \hat{h}_2^+ - \hat{h}_1^0 \hat{h}_2^0 \right) \) term in the superpotential of the MSSM. Its
amplitude is approximately given by
\[ \mathcal{A} = \frac{e h g (5 - \tan^2 \theta_W)}{96 \pi^2 \sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - \frac{\langle \bar{\nu}_\mu \rangle}{v \cos \beta} \right) M_W \cos \beta \frac{m^2_{\tau \bar{e}^c} \epsilon_{\alpha \beta}}{m^2_{\text{eff}}} \epsilon^\alpha q^\beta \bar{e} \sigma_{\alpha \beta} \left( \frac{1 + \gamma_5}{2} \right) \tau, \] (24)

where \( m_{\text{eff}} \) is a function of all the heavy masses in the loop and normalized so that if all of them are equal, then they are all equal to \( m_{\text{eff}} \).

Since the neutrino mass parameter \( a_2 \) used earlier is given by
\[ a_2 = \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - \frac{\langle \bar{\nu}_\mu \rangle}{v \cos \beta} \right)^2 \frac{M_B^2 \cos^2 \beta}{m_B m_{\bar{\nu}}} (m_B \cos^2 \theta_W + m_{\bar{\nu}} \sin^2 \theta_W), \] (25)

the \( \tau \rightarrow e\gamma \) branching fraction is related to it by
\[ B(\tau \rightarrow e\gamma) = \frac{\sin^2 \theta_W \cos^2 \theta_W}{48 \pi^2} \frac{(5 - \tan^2 \theta_W)^2 h^2 a_2^2 m_B m_{\bar{\nu}} M_W^4}{(m_B \cos^2 \theta_W + m_{\bar{\nu}} \sin^2 \theta_W) m^2_{\tau \bar{e}^c} m^2_{\text{eff}}} B(\tau \rightarrow e\bar{\nu}). \] (26)

Using \( h = 2 \), \( a_2 = 0.16 \text{ eV}^{1/2} \), and assuming that \( m_B = m_{\bar{\nu}} = m_{\text{eff}} = 200 \text{ GeV} \), we find \( B(\tau \rightarrow e\gamma) \simeq 2.5 \times 10^{-13} \), which is many orders of magnitude below the experimental upper bound of \( 2.7 \times 10^{-6} \).

The \( \mu \rightarrow e\gamma \) rate is even more suppressed because it has to violate both \( L_\mu \) and \( L_e \), whereas \( \tau \rightarrow e\gamma \) only needs to violate \( L_\mu \). We note that if we had chosen the extra term in Eq. (1) to be \( h(\hat{\nu}_e \hat{\tau} - \hat{e} \hat{\nu}_\tau) \hat{\mu} \bar{c} \) or \( h(\hat{\nu}_\mu \hat{\tau} - \hat{\mu} \hat{\nu}_\tau) \hat{e} \bar{c} \), then \( \mu \rightarrow e\gamma \) would not be doubly suppressed and would have a branching fraction of about \( 4 \times 10^{-10} \), in contradiction with the present experimental bound [12] of \( 1.2 \times 10^{-11} \). We note also that \( m_{ee} = a_1^2 \) of Eq. (7) is the effective neutrino mass measured in neutrinoless double beta decay. It is of order \( 10^{-3} \text{ eV} \) in our model, which is well below the present experimental bound [13] of 0.2 eV.

In conclusion, we have shown how a novel minimal extension of the MSSM with \( L_\tau = L_e + L_\mu \) allows it to have a large contribution to the muon anomalous magnetic moment without otherwise constraining the usual MSSM parameter space. With the soft and spontaneous breaking of this lepton symmetry, realistic neutrino masses (with bimaximal mixing) are generated for a natural explanation of atmospheric and solar neutrino oscillations. The
scalar electron doublet ($\tilde{\nu}_e, \tilde{e}$) is predicted to be light (perhaps around 200 GeV) and has distinctive experimental signatures.

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References


[8] There are uncertainties regarding the quantum-chromodynamics contribution. See for example J. Erler and M. Luo, Phys. Rev. Lett. 87, 071804 (2001); F. J. Yndurain, hep-


Figure 1: Contributions to muon anomalous magnetic moment.

Figure 2: Radiative contribution to the $\nu_e \nu_\mu$ mass.