

Models of radiative neutrino mass and lepton-flavour non-universality

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Abstract

THIS IS THE BEGINNING of a long journey to finishing the PhD.

Declaration

This is to certify that

1. the thesis comprises only my original work towards the PhD,
2. due acknowledgement has been made in the text to all other material used,
3. the thesis is less than 100,000 words in length, exclusive of tables, maps, bibliographies and appendices.

John Gargalionis, September 2020

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my chicken.

For science.

Contents

List of Figures	xii
List of Tables	xiv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Introduction	1
2 Model-building from effective operators	3
2.1 Introduction	3
3 The two-photon decay of a scalar-quirk bound state	5
3.1 Introduction	6
3.2 The model	7
Appendix A The Force Awakens	9
A.1 Introduction	9
Definition of Symbols and Acronyms	13
Index	14

List of Figures

List of Tables

1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This is a test of *something with an apple* that I would like [\[1\]](#). The following is $4a+5 = 13$ some inline math and this and we did in in Python.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \varphi(p) dp . \tag{1.1}$$

We need some sans serif **words** here too. Then we need to check **what** the bold looks like.

2

Model-building from effective operators

2.1 Introduction

This is a test of *something with an apple* that I would like [1]. The following is $4a+5 = 13$ some inline math and this and we did in in Python.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \varphi(p) dp . \quad (2.1)$$

We need some sans serif **words** here too. Then we need to check **what** the bold looks like.

3

The two-photon decay of a scalar-quirk bound state

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3.1 Introduction

An excess of events containing two photons with invariant mass near 750 GeV has been observed in 13 TeV proton–proton collisions by the ATLAS and CMS collaborations [2, 3]. The cross section $\sigma(pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ is estimated to be

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = \begin{cases} (10 \pm 3) \text{ fb} & \text{ATLAS} \\ (6 \pm 3) \text{ fb} & \text{CMS} \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

and there is no evidence of any accompanying excess in the dilepton channel [4]. If we interpret this excess as the two photon decay of a single new particle of mass m then ATLAS data provide a hint of a large width: $\Gamma/m \sim 0.06$, while CMS data prefer a narrow width. Naturally, further data collected at the LHC should provide a clearer picture as to the nature of this excess.

There has been vast interest in the possibility that the diphoton excess results from physics beyond the SM. Most discussion has focused on models where the excess is due to a new scalar particle which subsequently decays into two photons *e.g.* Ref. [5]. The possibility that the new scalar particle is a bound state of exotic charged fermions has also been considered, *e.g.* Refs. [6–10]. Here we consider the case that the 750 GeV state is a non-relativistic bound state constituted by an exotic *scalar* particle χ and its antiparticle, charged under $SU(3)_c$ as well as a new unbroken non-abelian gauge interaction. Having χ be a scalar rather than a fermion is not merely a matter of taste: In such a framework a fermionic χ would lead to the formation of bound states which (typically) decay to dileptons more often than to photons; a situation which is not favoured by the data.

The bound state, which we denote Π , can be produced through gluon–gluon fusion directly (*i.e.* at threshold $\sqrt{s_{gg}} \simeq M_\Pi$) or indirectly via $gg \rightarrow \chi^\dagger \chi \rightarrow \Pi + \text{soft quanta}$ (*i.e.* above Π threshold: $\sqrt{s_{gg}} > M_\Pi$). The indirect production mechanism can dominate the production of the bound state, which is an interesting feature of this kind of theory.

3.2 The model

We take the new confining unbroken gauge interaction to be $SU(N)$, and assume that, like $SU(3)_c$, it is asymptotically free and confining at low energies. However, the new $SU(N)$ dynamics is qualitatively different from QCD as all the matter particles (assumed to be in the fundamental representation of $SU(N)$) are taken to be much heavier than the confinement scale, Λ_N . In fact we here consider only one such matter particle, χ , so that $M_\chi \gg \Lambda_N$ is assumed. In this circumstance a $\chi^\dagger \chi$ pair produced at the LHC above the threshold $2M_\chi$ but below $4M_\chi$ cannot fragment into two jets. The $SU(N)$ string which connects them cannot break as there are no light $SU(N)$ -charged states available. This is in contrast to heavy quark production in QCD where light quarks can be produced out of the vacuum enabling the color string to break. The produced $\chi^\dagger \chi$ pair can be viewed as a highly excited bound state, which de-excites by $SU(N)$ -ball and soft glueball/pion emission [11].

With the new unbroken gauge interaction assumed to be $SU(N)$ the gauge symmetry of the SM is extended to

$$SU(3)_c \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y \otimes SU(N). \quad (3.2)$$

This kind of theory can arise naturally in models which feature large colour groups [12–14] and in models with leptonic colour [15–18] but was also considered earlier by Okun [19]. The notation *quirks* for heavy particles charged under an unbroken gauge symmetry (where $M_\chi \gg \Lambda_N$) was introduced in [11] where the relevant phenomenology

was examined in some detail in a particular model¹. For convenience we borrow their nomenclature and call the new quantum number *hue* and the massless gauge bosons *huons* (\mathcal{H}).

The phenomenological signatures of the bound states (quirkonium) formed depend on whether the quirk is a fermion or boson. Here we assume that the quirk χ is a Lorentz scalar in light of previous work which indicated that bound states formed from a fermionic χ state would be expected to be observed at the LHC via decays of the spin 1 bound state into opposite-sign lepton pairs ($\ell^+ \ell^-$) [11, 18]. In fact, this appears to be a serious difficulty in attempts to interpret the 750 GeV state as a bound state of fermionic quirk particles (such as those of [6–8]). The detailed consideration of a scalar χ appears to have been largely overlooked², perhaps due to the paucity of known elementary scalar particles. With the recent discovery of a Higgs-like scalar at 125 GeV [?] it is perhaps worth examining signatures of scalar quirk particles. In fact, we point out here that the two photon decay is the most important experimental signature of bound states formed from electrically charged scalar quirks. Furthermore this explanation is only weakly constrained by current data and thus appears to be a simple and plausible option for the new physics suggested by the observed diphoton excess.

¹Some other aspects of such models have been discussed over the years, including the possibility that the $SU(N)$ confining scale is low ($\sim \text{keV}$), a situation which leads to macroscopic strings [20].

²The idea has been briefly mentioned in recent literature [9, 21].

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The Force Awakens

A.1 Introduction

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Definition of Symbols and Acronyms

D

DFT density functional theory

L

lipsum Lorem Ipsum, a special type of fudge

dolor No idea why

ibit Sounds right, doesn't it?

P

π (π) Greek letter pi, Π does this work?

R

radial distribution function ($g(r)$)

RDF radial distribution function

Index

bold, [3](#)

DFT, [1](#), [3](#)

dolor, [1](#), [3](#)

ibit, [1](#), [3](#)

inline, [1](#)

lipsum, [1](#), [3](#)

π , [1](#), [3](#)

radial distribution function, [1](#), [3](#)

RDF, [1](#), [3](#)

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