

*TEV SCALE SUPERSYMMETRIC EXTENSIONS OF  
THE STANDARD MODEL AT THE LARGE HADRON  
COLLIDER*

By

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SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
AT  
AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY  
CAIRO, EGYPT  
SEPTEMBER 2015

AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

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Date: **September 2015**

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Title: ***TeV Scale Supersymmetric Extensions of the  
Standard Model at the Large Hadron Collider***

Department: **Mathematics**

Degree: **Ph.D.** Convocation: **September** Year: **2015**

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***To***

*My Beloved Parents and My Beloved Wife*

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# Acknowledgements

I am deeply thankful to almighty Allah by the grace of whom the progress and success of this work was possible. I want to express my sincere gratitude for Professor Shaaban Khalil, my main supervisor. I have learned a lot from him during my PhD period. Not only he taught me but also he provided me by points of research and supported me in doing useful collaborations. I am indebted to him for his time and careful explanations. I want to thank Dr. Adel Awad for his guiding comments while studying supersymmetry. My thanks also to Professor Gamal Nashed for supervising me.

I want to thank Dr. Sayed Lashin for his useful discussion and generosity of his time in explaining the physical concepts. I'd like to thank Dr. Ali Nassar for useful and fruitful collaboration, enlightening discussions and clarifying deep ideas in theoretical physics which helped me a lot.

My special thanks and acknowledgements to my dear friend Ahmed Elsayed. I hope from Allah to accept him in his mercy. I missed his useful discussions and ambitious collaboration. I'd like to thank my colleague Waleed Abdallah the man of mathematica programming for his helpful and stimulating discussions. My thanks to Mustafa Ashry for his useful discussions and deep ideas. In fact I consider them of my nearest friends.

I'd like thank the Center for Fundamental Physics for offering the fellowship during the work of my Ph.D. I want to thank the staff of department of mathematics in Ain Shams university specially who taught me in the undergraduate stage.

I express my sincere gratefulness and appreciation to my parents who have the first favor after Allah. They offered me the advice, hope and support to establish this work. My sincere gratefulness to my wife who continuously encouraged and supported me.

Cairo, Egypt.  
October, 2015

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# Abstract

We study the phenomenological and cosmological implications of  $B - L$  extension of the SM in both supersymmetric (BLSSM) and non-supersymmetric (BLSM) scenarios. We show that generating non-vanishing neutrino masses through TeV inverse seesaw mechanism leads to a cutoff scale of SM Higgs potential stability of order  $10^5$  GeV. However, in the BLSM we find that the mixing between the SM-like Higgs and the  $B - L$  Higgs plays a crucial role in alleviating the vacuum stability problem. We also provide the constraints of stabilizing the Higgs potential in the supersymmetric  $B - L$  model. In addition the predicted sneutrino-antisneutrino oscillation phenomena is explored in the BLSSM, where a type I seesaw mechanism is naturally implemented. We also study direct pair production of such right-handed sneutrinos at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) and its decay modes, emphasising that their decay into same-sign di-lepton pairs are salient features for probing these particles at the CERN machine. Also, the charge asymmetry present in such same-sign di-lepton signals is analysed.

We also study the single field inflation in the context of supergravity with shift symmetry where the inflaton arises from a charged sector under a  $U(1)$  gauge symmetry. Both non-anomalous and anomalous (with Fayet-Iliopoulos term)  $U(1)$  are studied. We show that the non-anomalous  $U(1)$  scenario is consistent with data of the cosmic microwave background and recent astrophysical measurements. A possible kinetic mixing between  $U(1)$  and  $U(1)_{B-L}$  is considered in order to allow for natural decay channels of the inflaton, leading to a reheating epoch. Upper limits on the reheating temperature thus turn out to favour an intermediate ( $\sim \mathcal{O}(10^{13})$  GeV) scale  $B - L$  symmetry breaking.

The problem of moduli stabilization in type IIB superstring theories is analyzed. We focus on the KKLT and Large Volume Scenario (LVS). We show that the predicted