SINGLE $Z'$ PRODUCTION AT CLIC BASED ON $e^- \gamma$ COLLISIONS

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Abstract

We analyze the potential of CLIC based on $e^- \gamma$ collisions to search for new $Z'$ gauge boson. Single $Z'$ production at $e^- \gamma$ colliders in two $SU(3)_C \otimes SU(3)_L \otimes U(1)_N$ models: the minimal model and the model with right-handed (RH) neutrinos is studied in detail. Results show that new $Z'$ gauge bosons can be observed at the CLIC, and the cross sections in the model with RH neutrinos are bigger than those in the minimal one.

PACS number(s): 12.10.-g, 12.60.-i, 13.10.+q, 14.80.-j.

Keywords: Extended gauge models, $Z$-prime, collider experiments.

1 Introduction

Neutral gauge structures beyond the photon and the $Z$ boson have long been considered as one of the best motivated extensions of the Standard Model (SM) of electroweak interactions. They are predicted in many beyond SM models. One of them is the models based on $SU(3)_C \otimes SU(3)_L \otimes U(1)_N (3 - 3 - 1)$ gauge group \[1\] [2] [3] [4] [5]. These models have some interesting characteristics. First, the models predict three families of quarks and leptons if the QCD asymptotic freedom is imposed. Second, the Peccei - Quinn symmetry naturally occurs in these models \[6\]. Finally, the characteristic of these models is that one generation of quarks is treated differently from two others. This could lead to a natural explanation for the unbalancing heavy top quark,...

The $Z'$ gauge boson is a necessary element of the different models extending the SM. In

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general, the extra $Z'$ boson may not couple in a universal way. There are, however, strong
constraints from flavour changing neutral current processes specifically limiting non-universal
between the first two generations. Low limits on the mass of $Z'$ following from the analysis
of variety of popular models are found to be in the energy intervals 500 - 2000 GeV [7, 8].

Recently there are some arguments that the 3 - 3 - 1 models arise naturally from the gauge
theories in space time with extra dimensions [9] where the scalar fields are the components
in additional dimensions [10]. A few different versions of the 3 - 3 - 1 model have been
recently proposed [11].

Recent investigations have indicated that signals of new gauge bosons in models may be
observed at the CERN LHC [12] or Next Linear Collider (NLC) [13, 14]. In [15], two of
us have considered single production of the bilepton and shown that with the integrated
luminosity $L \simeq 9 \times 10^4 fb^{-1}$ one expected several thousand events. In this work, single
production of new $Z'$ gauge boson in the 3 - 3 - 1 models is considered. The paper is
organized as follows. In Section 2 we give a brief review of two models: relation among real
physical bosons and constraints on their masses. Section 3 is devoted to single production
of the $Z'$ boson in the $e - \gamma$ collisions. Discussions are given in Section 4.

2 A review of the 3 - 3 - 1 models

To frame the context, it is appropriate to briefly recall some relevant features of two
types of 3 - 3 - 1 models: the minimal model proposed by Pisano, Pleitez and Frampton
(PPF) [11, 2] and the model with RH neutrinos (FLT) [4, 5].

2.1 The minimal 3 – 3 – 1 model

The model treats the leptons as the SU(3)$_L$ antitriplets [12, 16]†

$$f_{aL} = \begin{pmatrix} e_{aL} \\ -\nu_{aL} \\ (e^c)^a \end{pmatrix} \sim (1, 3, 0),$$

(1)

where $a = 1, 2, 3$ is the generation index.

Two of the three quark generations transform as triplets and the third generation is treated
differently. It belongs to an antitriplet:

$$Q_{iL} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{iL} \\ d_{iL} \\ D_{iL} \end{pmatrix} \sim (3, 3, -\frac{1}{3}),$$

(2)

$$u_{iR} \sim (3, 1, 2/3), d_{iR} \sim (3, 1, -1/3), D_{iR} \sim (3, 1, -1/3), \ i = 1, 2,$$

$$Q_{3L} = \begin{pmatrix} d_{3L} \\ -u_{3L} \\ T_{3L} \end{pmatrix} \sim (3, \bar{3}, 2/3),$$

(3)

†The leptons may be assigned to a triplet as in [1], however the two models are mathematically identical.
The nine gauge bosons $W^a (a = 1, 2, ..., 8)$ and $B$ of $SU(3)_L$ and $U(1)_N$ are split into four light gauge bosons and five heavy gauge bosons after $SU(3)_L \otimes U(1)_N$ is broken to $U(1)_Q$. The light gauge bosons are those of the Standard Model: the photon ($A$), $Z$, and $W^\pm$. The remaining five correspond to new heavy gauge bosons $Z_2$, $Y^\pm$ and the doubly charged bileptons $X^{\pm\pm}$. They are expressed in terms of $W^a$ and $B$ as:

$$\sqrt{2} W^+_\mu = W^1_\mu - i W^2_\mu, \quad \sqrt{2} Y^+_\mu = W^6_\mu - i W^7_\mu,$$

$$\sqrt{2} X^{++}_\mu = W^4_\mu - i W^5_\mu. \quad (4)$$

where we use the following notations: $c_W = \cos \theta_W$, $s_W = \sin \theta_W$ and $t_W = \tan \theta_W$. The physical states are a mixture of $Z$ and $Z'$:

$$Z_1 = Z \cos \phi - Z' \sin \phi,$$

$$Z_2 = Z \sin \phi + Z' \cos \phi,$$

where $\phi$ is a mixing angle.

Symmetry breaking and fermion mass generation can be achieved by three scalar $SU(3)_L$ triplets $\Phi, \Delta, \Delta'$ and a sextet $\eta$

$$\Phi = \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi^{++} \\ \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{array} \right) \sim (1, 3, 1), \quad \Delta = \left( \begin{array}{c} \Delta^+_1 \\ \Delta^0_1 \\ \Delta^-_1 \end{array} \right) \sim (1, 3, 0), \quad \Delta' = \left( \begin{array}{c} \Delta'^+_0 \\ \Delta'^- \\ \Delta'^-- \end{array} \right) \sim (1, 3, -1),$$

$$\eta = \left( \begin{array}{c} \eta^{++}_1 \\ \eta^+_1 / \sqrt{2} \\ \eta^0 / \sqrt{2} \\ \eta^-_2 / \sqrt{2} \end{array} \right) \sim (1, 6, 0).$$

The sextet $\eta$ is necessary to give masses to charged leptons \[16\]. The vacuum expectation value (VEV) $\langle \Phi^T \rangle = (0, 0, u/\sqrt{2})$ yields masses for the exotic quarks, the heavy neutral gauge boson ($Z'$) and two new charged gauge bosons ($X^{++}, Y^+$). The masses of the standard
gauge bosons and the ordinary fermions are related to the VEVs of the other scalar fields, \( \langle \Delta^0 \rangle = v/\sqrt{2}, \langle \Delta'^0 \rangle = v'/\sqrt{2} \) and \( \langle \eta^0 \rangle = \omega/\sqrt{2}, \langle \eta'^0 \rangle = 0 \). In order to be consistent with the low energy phenomenology the mass scale of \( SU(3)_L \otimes U(1)_N \) breaking has to be much larger than that of the electroweak scale, i.e, \( u \gg v, v', \omega \). The masses of gauge bosons are explicitly given by

\[
m^2_W = \frac{1}{4} g^2 (v^2 + v'^2 + \omega^2), \quad M_Z^2 = \frac{1}{4} g^2 (u^2 + v^2 + \omega^2), \quad M_X^2 = \frac{1}{4} g^2 (u^2 + v'^2 + 4\omega^2),
\]

and

\[
m^2_Z = \frac{g^2}{4c_W^2} (v^2 + v'^2 + \omega^2) = \frac{m^2_W}{c_W^2}, \quad M_{Z'}^2 = \frac{g^2}{3} \left[ \frac{c_W^2}{1 - 4s_W^2} u^2 + \frac{1 - 4s_W^2}{4c_W^2} (v^2 + v'^2 + \omega^2) + \frac{3s_W^2}{1 - 4s_W^2} v'^2 \right].
\]

Expressions in (6) yield a splitting between the bilepton masses

\[|M_X^2 - M_Y^2| \leq 3 \, m_W^2.\]  

Combining constraints from direct searches and neutral currents, one obtains a range for the mixing angle as \(-1.6 \times 10^{-2} \leq \phi \leq 7 \times 10^{-2}\) and a lower bound on \( M_{Z_2} : M_{Z_2} \geq 1.3 \) TeV. Such a small mixing angle can safely be neglected. In that case, \( Z_1 \) and \( Z_2 \) are the \( Z \) boson in the SM and the extra \( Z' \) gauge boson, respectively. With the new atomic parity violation in cesium, one gets a lower bound for the \( Z_2 \) mass: \( M_{Z_2} > 1.2 \) TeV.

### 2.2 The model with RH neutrinos

In this model the leptons are in triplets, and the third member is a RH neutrino:

\[
f_{aL} = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{aL} \\ e_{aL} \\ (\nu^c_a)_a \end{pmatrix} \sim (1,3,-1/3), e_{aR} \sim (1,1,-1).
\]

The first two generations of quarks are in antitriplets while the third one is in a triplet:

\[
Q_{iL} = \begin{pmatrix} d_{iL} \\ -u_{iL} \\ D_{iL} \end{pmatrix} \sim (3,3,0),
\]

\[
u_{iR} \sim (3,1,2/3), d_{iR} \sim (3,1,-1/3), D_{iR} \sim (3,1,-1/3), \quad i = 1, 2,
\]

\[
Q_{3L} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{3L} \\ d_{3L} \\ T_L \end{pmatrix} \sim (3,3,1/3),
\]

\[
u_{3R} \sim (3,1,2/3), d_{3R} \sim (3,1,-1/3), T_R \sim (3,1,2/3).
\]
The doubly charged bileptons of the minimal model are replaced here by complex neutral ones as follows

\[
\sqrt{2} W^+ = W_1^+ iW_2^+, \quad \sqrt{2} Y^- = W_1^6 iW_2^7, \\
\sqrt{2} X_\mu^0 = W_4^4 iW_5^5.
\]  
(12)

The physical neutral gauge bosons are again related to \( Z, Z' \) through the mixing angle \( \phi \).

Together with the photon, they are defined as follows \[5\]

\[
A_\mu = s_W W_3^{\mu} + c_W \left( -\frac{t_W}{\sqrt{3}} W_\mu^8 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{t_W^2}{3}} B_\mu \right), \\
Z_\mu = c_W W_3^{\mu} - s_W \left( -\frac{t_W}{\sqrt{3}} W_\mu^8 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{t_W^2}{3}} B_\mu \right), \\
Z'_\mu = \sqrt{1 - \frac{t_W^2}{3}} W_\mu^8 + \frac{t_W}{\sqrt{3}} B_\mu.
\]  
(13)

The symmetry breaking can be achieved with just three SU(3)\(_L\) triplets

\[
\chi = \begin{pmatrix} \chi^0 \\ \chi^- \\ \chi^0 \end{pmatrix} \sim (1, 3, -1/3), \\
\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \rho^+ \\ \rho^0 \\ \rho^+ \end{pmatrix} \sim (1, 3, 2/3), \\
\eta = \begin{pmatrix} \eta^0 \\ \eta^- \\ \eta^0 \end{pmatrix} \sim (1, 3, -1/3).
\]  
(14-16)

The necessary VEVs are

\[
\langle \chi \rangle^T = (0, 0, \omega/\sqrt{2}), \quad \langle \rho \rangle^T = (0, u/\sqrt{2}, 0), \quad \langle \eta \rangle^T = (v/\sqrt{2}, 0, 0).
\]  
(17)

The VEV \( \langle \chi \rangle \) generates masses for the exotic 2/3 and –1/3 quarks, while the VEVs \( \langle \rho \rangle \) and \( \langle \eta \rangle \) generate masses for all ordinary leptons and quarks. After symmetry breaking the gauge bosons gain masses as

\[
m_W^2 = \frac{1}{4} g^2 (u^2 + v^2), \quad M_Y^2 = \frac{1}{4} g^2 (v^2 + \omega^2), \quad M_X^2 = \frac{1}{4} g^2 (u^2 + \omega^2),
\]  
(18)

and

\[
m_Z^2 = \frac{g^2}{4 c_W^2} (u^2 + v^2) = \frac{m_W^2}{c_W^2}, \\
M_2^2 = \frac{g^2}{4(3 - 4s_W^2)} \left[ 4\omega^2 + \frac{u^2}{c_W^2} + \frac{v^2(1 - 2s_W^2)^2}{c_W^2} \right].
\]  
(19)
In order to be consistent with the low energy phenomenology we have to assume that \( \langle \chi \rangle \gg \langle \rho \rangle, \langle \eta \rangle \) such that \( m_W \ll M_X, M_Y \).

The symmetry-breaking hierarchy gives us a splitting between the bilepton masses \[ |M_X^2 - M_Y^2| \leq m_W^2. \] (21)

Therefore it is acceptable to put \( M_X \simeq M_Y \).

The constraint on the \( Z - Z' \) mixing based on the \( Z \) decay is given \[ -2.8 \times 10^{-3} \leq \phi \leq 1.8 \times 10^{-4} \], and in this model we have not a limit for \( \sin^2 \theta_W \). With so small mixing angle, \( Z_1 \) and \( Z_2 \) are the \( Z \) boson in the SM and the extra \( Z' \) gauge boson, respectively. From the data on parity violation in the cesium atom, one gets a lower bound on the \( Z_2 \) mass in range between 1.4 TeV and 2.6 TeV \[ M_{Z_2} \leq 1.02 \text{ TeV}. \]

Data on the kaon mass difference \( \Delta m_K \) gives a bound \[ M_{Z_2} \leq 1.02 \text{ TeV}. \]

### 3 Z' production in \( e^- \gamma \) collisions

Now we are interested in the single production of new neutral gauge bosons \( Z' \) in \( e^- \gamma \) collisions

\[
e^-(p_1, \lambda) + \gamma(p_2, \lambda') \rightarrow e^-(k_1, \tau) + Z'(k_2, \tau'),
\] (22)

where \( p_i, k_i \) stand for the momenta and \( \lambda, \lambda', \tau, \tau' \) are the helicities of the particles. At the tree level, there are two Feynman diagrams contributing to the reaction \[ e^-(p_1, \lambda) + \gamma(p_2, \lambda') \rightarrow e^-(k_1, \tau) + Z'(k_2, \tau'), \]

![Figure 1: Feynman diagrams for \( e^- \gamma \rightarrow Z' e^- \)](image)

The \( s \) - channel amplitude is given by

\[
M_s^{Z'} = \frac{ieg}{2c_W q^*_s} \epsilon_\mu(p_2) \epsilon_\nu(k_2) \bar{u}(k_1) \gamma^\nu \left[ g_{2V}(e) \gamma_5 \bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u(p_1) \right],
\] (23)

where \( q_s = p_1 + p_2 \). The \( u \) - channel amplitude is

\[
M_u^{Z'} = \frac{ieg}{2c_W q^*_u} \epsilon_\mu(k_2) \epsilon_\nu(p_2) \bar{u}(k_1) \gamma^\nu \bar{u}_u \gamma^\mu \left[ g_{2V}(e) \gamma_5 \bar{u}_u \gamma^\mu u(p_1) \right],
\] (24)
Here \( q_{\mu} = p_1 - k_2 \) and \( \epsilon_{\mu}(p_2), \epsilon_{\nu}(p_2) \) and \( \epsilon_{\nu}(k_2), \epsilon_{\mu}(k_2) \) are the polarization vectors of the photon \( \gamma \) and the \( Z' \) boson, respectively. \( g_{2V}(e), g_{2A}(e) \) are coupling constants of \( Z' \) to the electron \( e \). In the minimal model they are given by [16] 

\[
g_{2V}(e) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{1 - 4s^2_W}, \quad g_{2A}(e) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1 - 4s^2_W},
\]  

\( \text{(25)} \)

while in the model with RH neutrinos [5]

\[
g_{2V}(e) = \left( -\frac{1}{2} + 2s^2_W \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 - 4s^2_W}}, \quad g_{2A}(e) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3 - 4s^2_W}}.
\]

\( \text{(26)} \)

From Eqs. (25) and (26) we see that due to the factor \( \sqrt{1 - 4s^2_W} \ll 1 \), the cross sections in the minimal model are smaller than that in the model with RH neutrinos. We work in the center-of-mass frame and denote the scattering angle (the angle between momenta of the initial electron and the final one) by \( \theta \). We have evaluated the \( \theta \) dependence of the differential cross-section \( d\sigma/d\cos\theta \), the energy and the \( Z' \) boson mass dependence of the total cross-section \( \sigma \).

i) In Fig. 2 we plot \( d\sigma/d\cos\theta \) for the minimal model as a function of \( \cos\theta \) for the collision energy at CLIC \( \sqrt{s} = 2733 \text{ GeV} \) [20] and the relatively low value of mass \( m_{Z'} = 800 \text{ GeV} \). From Fig. 2 we see that \( d\sigma/d\cos\theta \) is peaked in the backward direction (this is due to the \( e^- \) pole term in the \( u \)-channel) but it is flat in the forward direction. Note that the behaviour of \( d\sigma/d\cos\theta \) for the model with RH neutrinos is similar at other values of \( \sqrt{s} \).

ii) The energy dependence of the cross-section for the minimal model is shown in Fig. 3. The same value of the mass as in i), \( m_{Z'} = 800 \text{ GeV} \) is chosen. The energy range is \( 1200 \text{ GeV} \leq \sqrt{s} \leq 3000 \text{ GeV} \). The curve (a) is the total cross-section for the minimal model, the curves (b) and (c) represent cross-sections of the \( u, s \)-channel only, respectively. The curve (d) is the cross-section for the SM model, reduced three times. The \( u \)-channel, curve (b) rapidly decreases with \( \sqrt{s} \) while the \( s \)-channel has a zero point at \( \sqrt{s} = m_{Z'} \) then slowly increases. In the high energies limit, the \( s \)-channel gives main contribution to the total cross-section. In Fig. 3 the cross-section of the standard model reaches 0.18 pb then slowly decreases to 0.05 pb while the cross-section of the minimal model is only 0.14 pb at \( \sqrt{s} = 800 \text{ GeV} \) and 0.05 pb at \( \sqrt{s} = 2733 \text{ GeV} \). The same situation also occurs in the model with RH neutrinos. In this model we fix \( m_{Z'} = 800 \text{ GeV} \) and illustrate the energy dependence of the cross-section in Fig. 4. The energy range is the same as Fig. 3, \( 1200 \text{ GeV} \leq \sqrt{s} \leq 3000 \text{ GeV} \). We see from Fig. 4 that the cross-section \( \sigma \) decreases with \( \sqrt{s} \), from \( \sigma = 0.35 \text{ pb} \) down to \( \sigma = 0.08 \text{ pb} \).

iii) We have plotted the boson mass dependence of the number of events in three models in Fig. 5. The energy is fixed \( \sqrt{s} = 2733 \text{ GeV} \) and the mass range is \( 800 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{Z'} \leq 2000 \text{ GeV} \). As we mentioned above, due to coupling constant, the order of the line of number of events, from bottom to top, is minimal, SM, model with RH neutrinos. The smallest number of events is of the minimal model. With the integrated luminosity \( L \approx 100 fb^{-1} \), the number of events can be several thousands.
In final state $Z'$ will decay into leptons and quarks. Its partial decay width equals [21]

$$\Gamma(Z' \rightarrow f \bar{f}) = \frac{G_F m_Z^2}{6\sqrt{2}\pi} N_c^F [(g_{2A}^f)^2 R_A^f + (g_{2V}^f)^2 R_{V}^f] = \begin{cases} 6.4 & \text{GeV for minimal model} \\ 11.8 & \text{GeV for RH neutrinos model.} \end{cases}$$

Due to coupling constants, the lifetime of $Z'$ in the minimal model is longer than that in the model with RH neutrinos.

4 Conclusion

In this paper, we have presented the production of single $Z'$ boson in the $e^-\gamma$ reaction in the framework of the 3 - 3 - 1 models. We see that with this process, the reaction mainly occurs at small scattering angles. The results show that if the mass of the boson is in a range of 800 GeV, then single boson production in $e^-\gamma$ collisions may give observable value at moderately high energies. At CLIC based on $e^-\gamma$ colliders, with the integrated luminosity $L \simeq 100 fb^{-1}$ one expects observable experiments in future colliders. Due to the values of the coupling constants, cross sections in the model with RH neutrinos are bigger than those in the minimal one.

In conclusion, we have pointed out the usefulness of electron - photon colliders in testing the 3 - 3 - 1 models at high energies, through the reaction $e^-\gamma \rightarrow e^- Z'$. If the $Z'$ boson is not so heavy, this reaction offers a much better discovery reach for $Z'$ than the pair production in $e^+ e^-$ or $e^- e^-$ collisions.

Acknowledgments: One of the authors (H. N. L) would like to thank Members of Physics Division, National Center for Theoretical Sciences (NCTS), Hsinchu, Taiwan, where this work was completed, for warm hospitality during his visit. His work is supported by the NCTS under grant from National Science Council of Taiwan R. O. C. This work was supported in part by the National Council for Natural Sciences of Vietnam.

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Figure 2: Differential cross section of the minimal model

Figure 3: Cross section $\sigma(e\gamma \rightarrow Z'e)$ of the minimal model as a function of $\sqrt{s}$
Figure 4: Cross section $\sigma(e\gamma \rightarrow Z'e)$ of the model with RH neutrinos as a function of $\sqrt{s}$.

Figure 5: Number of events of three models.