

Computation of Neutrino Masses in R -parity Violating Supersymmetry in SOFTSUSY

B.C. Allanach^a, C.H. Kom^{a,b}, M. Hanussek^c

^aDAMTP, CMS, University of Cambridge, Wilberforce road, Cambridge, CB3 0WA, United Kingdom

^bThe Cavendish Laboratory, J J Thomson Ave, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB3 0HE, United Kingdom

^cBethe Center of Theoretical Physics, University of Bonn, Nussallee 12, D-53115 Bonn, Germany

Abstract

The program SOFTSUSY can calculate tree-level neutrino masses in the R -parity violating minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM) with real couplings. At tree-level, only one neutrino acquires a mass, in contradiction with neutrino oscillation data. Here, we describe an extension to the SOFTSUSY program which includes one-loop R -parity violating effects' contributions to neutrino masses and mixing. Including the one-loop effects refines the radiative electroweak symmetry breaking calculation, and may result in up to three massive, mixed neutrinos. This paper serves as a manual to the neutrino mass prediction mode of the program, detailing the approximations and conventions used.

Keywords: sparticle, MSSM

PACS: 12.60.Jv

PACS: 14.80.Ly

1. Program Summary

Program title: SOFTSUSY

Program obtainable from: <http://projects.hepforge.org/softsusy/>

Distribution format: tar.gz

Programming language: C++, fortran

Computer: Personal computer

Operating system: Tested on Linux 4.x

Word size: 32 bits

External routines: None

Typical running time: A second per parameter point.

Nature of problem: Calculation of neutrino masses and the neutrino mixing matrix at one-loop level in the R -parity violating minimal supersymmetric standard model. The solution to the renormalisation group equations must be consistent with a high or weak-scale boundary condition on supersymmetry breaking parameters and R -parity violating parameters, as well as a weak-scale boundary condition on gauge couplings, Yukawa couplings and the Higgs potential parameters.

Solution method: Nested iterative algorithm.

Restrictions: SOFTSUSY will provide a solution only in the perturbative régime and it assumes that all couplings of the MSSM are real (i.e. CP -conserving).

2. Introduction

Supersymmetric (SUSY) models provide an attractive weak-scale extension to the Standard Model (SM). The R -parity conserving (R_p) minimal supersymmetric extension of the Standard Model (R_p MSSM) is often used as a reference model for phenomenological studies. There exist several publicly available spectrum generators for the R_p MSSM: ISASUGRA [1], SOFTSUSY [2], SUSPECT [3] and SPHENO¹ [4]. Spectrum information is typically transferred to decay packages and event generators via a file in the SUSY Les Houches Accord format [5, 6].

The most general renormalisable superpotential of the MSSM contains R -Parity violating (\tilde{R}_p) couplings which violate baryon and lepton number [7]. A symmetry can be imposed upon the model in order to maintain stability of the proton, for example baryon triality [8] or proton hexality [9]. It has been shown that \tilde{R}_p models may have interesting features, such as the generation of non-zero neutrino masses and mixing without the addition of right-handed neutrino fields [10]. In fact, neutrino oscillation data indicates that at least two neutrinos must be massive, so a realistic extension to the SM should include mechanisms to generate these masses. Here, we describe an extension to SOFTSUSY which calculates neutrino masses and mixing to one-loop order in the presence of \tilde{R}_p couplings. The latest version of SOFTSUSY including \tilde{R}_p effects can be downloaded from the address

<http://projects.hepforge.org/softsusy/>

Installation instructions and more detailed technical documentation of the code may also be found there.

The R_p and \tilde{R}_p aspects of the SOFTSUSY calculation leading to self-consistent spectra are already explained in detail in Refs. [2] and [11] respectively, with the technical differences between these two calculations detailed in the latter reference. They shall not be repeated here. Instead we shall concentrate on the calculation of neutrino masses and mixing, and differences in the \tilde{R}_p calculations between the new and the previous release, which are called the neutrino mode and the \tilde{R}_p mode respectively. Two new features of SOFTSUSY3.2 are the \tilde{R}_p one-loop tadpole corrections to the two Higgs vacuum expectation values (VEVs), and the complete one-loop tadpole corrections to the sneutrino VEVs. These improvements allow the computation of the neutrino spectrum and neutrino mixings, with minimal additional computational cost. They also slightly change some predictions in the non-neutrino sector.

We proceed with a definition of the SOFTSUSY convention for the \tilde{R}_p parameters and mixings relevant for the neutrino mass calculation in section 3. Next, in section 4, we discuss the calculation of the neutrino masses, detailing the approximations made. Installation instructions can be found on the SOFTSUSY web-site, but instructions to run the program can be found in Appendix A. The output from a SOFTSUSY sample run in the neutrino mode is displayed and discussed in Appendix C, whereas a sample main program is shown and explained in Appendix B. Some more technical information on the structure of the program can be found in Appendix D. It is expected that the information in Appendix D will only be of use to users who wish to ‘hack’ SOFTSUSY in some fashion.

3. MSSM \tilde{R}_p Parameters

In this section, we introduce the \tilde{R}_p MSSM parameters in the SOFTSUSY conventions relevant for the neutrino mass and 1-loop tadpole calculations. A detailed description of the complete set of \tilde{R}_p MSSM parameters is presented in Ref. [11]. The latter follows Ref. [12] and so the notation and conventions employed are similar.

3.1. \tilde{R}_p supersymmetric and SUSY breaking parameters

The chiral superfield particle content of the MSSM has the following $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ quantum numbers:

$$\begin{aligned} L : (1, 2, -\tfrac{1}{2}), \quad \bar{E} : (1, 1, 1), \quad Q : (3, 2, \tfrac{1}{6}), \quad \bar{U} : (\bar{3}, 1, -\tfrac{2}{3}), \\ \bar{D} : (\bar{3}, 1, \tfrac{1}{3}), \quad H_1 : (1, 2, -\tfrac{1}{2}), \quad H_2 : (1, 2, \tfrac{1}{2}). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

¹SPHENO includes a small subset of the \tilde{R}_p interactions.

L , Q , H_1 , and H_2 are the left handed doublet lepton and quark superfields and the two Higgs doublets. \bar{E} , \bar{U} , and \bar{D} are the lepton, up-type quark and down-type quark right-handed superfield singlets, respectively. The \mathcal{R}_p part of the renormalisable MSSM superpotential that violates lepton number, written in the interaction eigenbasis, is

$$W_{\mathcal{R}_p} \subset \epsilon_{ab} \left[\frac{1}{2} \lambda_{ijk} L_i^a L_j^b \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i^a Q_j^{xb} \bar{D}_{kx} - \kappa_i L_i^a H_2^b \right]. \quad (2)$$

Here, κ_i [λ_{ijk} and λ'_{ijk}] are the bi-linear [trilinear] couplings. We denote an $SU(3)$ colour index of the fundamental representation by $\{x, y, z\} \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. The $SU(2)_L$ fundamental representation indices are denoted by $\{a, b, c\} \in \{1, 2\}$ and the generation indices by $\{i, j, k\} \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. $\epsilon_{ab} = \epsilon^{ab}$ is a totally antisymmetric tensor, with $\epsilon_{12} = 1$. Currently, only real couplings in the superpotential and Lagrangian are included.

The corresponding soft \mathcal{R}_p breaking interaction potential, together with the bi-linear mixing term between the scalar component of the lepton doublets and the H_1 superfields, is involved in tadpole and 1-loop corrections to the neutrino-neutralino masses. It is given by

$$V_{\mathcal{R}_p} \subset \epsilon_{ab} \left[\frac{1}{2} h_{ijk} \tilde{L}_i^a \tilde{L}_j^b \tilde{e}_k + h'_{ijk} \tilde{L}_i^a \tilde{Q}_j^{bx} \tilde{d}_{kx} - D_i \tilde{L}_i^a H_2^b + \text{H.c.} \right] + \left[m_{\tilde{L}_i H_1}^2 \tilde{L}_{ia}^\dagger H_1^a + \text{H.c.} \right], \quad (3)$$

where fields with a tilde are the scalar components of the superfield with the same capital letter. The scalar components of the superfields H_1 and H_2 and the superfields themselves have the same notation. The electric charges of \tilde{d} and \tilde{e} are $\frac{1}{3}$, and 1, respectively. h_{ijk} and h'_{ijk} are trilinear soft SUSY breaking parameters that correspond to λ_{ijk} and λ'_{ijk} , and D_i and $m_{\tilde{L}_i H_1}^2$ are bi-linear SUSY breaking parameters. ‘‘H.c.’’ denotes the Hermitian conjugate of the preceding terms.

3.2. Neutral and charged fermion masses

In the presence of \mathcal{R}_p interactions that violate lepton number, the neutrinos and neutralinos mix, and the charginos and leptons mix with each other. Sneutrino-anti-sneutrino mixing is also present in principle; in practice this has been shown to have negligible phenomenological consequences once experimental bounds have been applied [13], and is neglected in our calculation.

The (7×7) neutrino-neutralino Lagrangian mass term, containing three families of neutrinos is given in [12] and reads

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2} (v_i, -i\tilde{\mathcal{B}}, -i\tilde{\mathcal{W}}^{(3)}, \tilde{h}_1^0, \tilde{h}_2^0) \mathcal{M}_N \begin{pmatrix} v_j \\ -i\tilde{\mathcal{B}} \\ -i\tilde{\mathcal{W}}^{(3)} \\ \tilde{h}_1^0 \\ \tilde{h}_2^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

where at tree level,

$$\mathcal{M}_N = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{ij} & -\frac{g'}{2} v_i & \frac{g_2}{2} v_i & 0 & -\kappa_i \\ -\frac{g'}{2} v_j & M_1 & 0 & -\frac{g'}{2} \langle H_1^0 \rangle & \frac{g'}{2} \langle H_2^0 \rangle \\ \frac{g_2}{2} v_j & 0 & M_2 & \frac{g_2}{2} \langle H_1^0 \rangle & -\frac{g_2}{2} \langle H_2^0 \rangle \\ 0 & -\frac{g'}{2} \langle H_1^0 \rangle & \frac{g_2}{2} \langle H_1^0 \rangle & 0 & -\mu \\ -\kappa_i & \frac{g'}{2} \langle H_2^0 \rangle & -\frac{g_2}{2} \langle H_2^0 \rangle & -\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

In Eq. (4), the flavour basis neutral fermions are the 3 neutrinos (v_i), the gauginos ($\tilde{\mathcal{B}}, \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$) and the higgsinos ($\tilde{h}_1^0, \tilde{h}_2^0$). In the mass matrix in Eq. (5), κ_i [μ] are the supersymmetric \mathcal{R}_p [R_p] bi-linear mixing parameters, v_i [$\langle H_i^0 \rangle$] and $\langle H_1^0 \rangle$

are the sneutrino $[H_2^0$ and $H_1^0]$ vacuum expectation values (VEVs), M_1, M_2 are the gaugino masses of hypercharge and weak isospin respectively, and g', g_2 are the corresponding gauge couplings. The mass eigenstates are obtained upon diagonalisation of \mathcal{M} : $\nu_{i=1,2,3}, \tilde{\chi}_{1,2,3,4}^0$ via a 7 by 7 orthogonal matrix O :

$$\mathcal{M}_N^{diag} = O^T \mathcal{M}_N O. \quad (6)$$

A simple multiplication of rows of O by factors of i can absorb any minus signs in \mathcal{M}_N^{diag} . Mass eigenstates are ordered in increasing (absolute) mass eigenvalues.

To facilitate comparisons with neutrino oscillation data, it is useful to express \mathcal{M}_N as

$$\mathcal{M}_N = \begin{pmatrix} m_\nu & m \\ m^T & \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^0} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

where m_ν is a 3×3 mass matrix, $\mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^0}$ is a 4×4 mass matrix, and m is a 3×4 matrix that mixes the neutrinos and the neutralinos. We define an effective 3×3 neutrino mass matrix \mathcal{M}_ν via the see-saw relation

$$\mathcal{M}_\nu \equiv m_\nu - m \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^0}^{-1} m^T. \quad (8)$$

It can be diagonalised by a $O(3)$ matrix O_ν ,

$$\mathcal{M}_\nu^{diag} = O_\nu^T \mathcal{M}_\nu O_\nu. \quad (9)$$

For realistic mass spectra, O_ν is practically the same as the 3×3 neutrino part of O (we do not assume this, however).

At tree level, the effective neutrino mass matrix is [12]

$$\mathcal{M}_\nu^{\text{tree}} = \frac{\mu(M_1 g_2^2 + M_2 g'^2)}{2\langle H_1^0 \rangle \langle H_1^0 \rangle (M_1 g_2^2 + M_2 g'^2) - 2\mu M_1 M_2} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_1 \Delta_1 & \Delta_1 \Delta_2 & \Delta_1 \Delta_3 \\ \Delta_2 \Delta_1 & \Delta_2 \Delta_2 & \Delta_2 \Delta_3 \\ \Delta_3 \Delta_1 & \Delta_3 \Delta_2 & \Delta_3 \Delta_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (10)$$

where

$$\Delta_i \equiv v_i - \langle H_1^0 \rangle \frac{\kappa_i}{\mu}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3. \quad (11)$$

$\mathcal{M}_\nu^{\text{tree}}$ is rank 1 and so contains two zero eigenvalues. Because of the presence of two massless neutrinos in the spectrum, the tree level values are not realistic. The numerical values of O_ν are also not meaningful in the tree-level approximation. The 1-loop corrections to \mathcal{M}_ν can lead to two or three non-zero neutrino masses, if more than one lepton flavour is violated.

By default, the neutrino masses are normal-ordered, i.e. $|m_{\nu_1}| < |m_{\nu_2}| < |m_{\nu_3}|$. A spectrum with inverted ordering can be obtained by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \nu'_1 \\ \nu'_2 \\ \nu'_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \\ \nu_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (12)$$

together with the corresponding swaps (of the column vectors) in the mixing matrix O_ν . The mass ordering then becomes $|m_{\nu'_3}| < |m_{\nu'_1}| < |m_{\nu'_2}|$.

The presence of \tilde{R}_p interactions also mix charged-leptons with the charginos. The Lagrangian contains the (5×5) chargino-lepton mass matrix

$$\mathcal{L} = -(-i\widetilde{W}^-, \tilde{h}_1^-, e_{L_j}^-) \mathcal{M}_C \begin{pmatrix} -i\widetilde{W}^+ \\ \tilde{h}_2^+ \\ e_{R_k}^+ \end{pmatrix} + \text{H.c.} \quad (13)$$

The mass eigenstates $\ell = (e, \mu, \tau), \tilde{\chi}_{1,2}^\pm$ are given upon the diagonalisation of the matrix \mathcal{M}_C , where at tree level,

$$\mathcal{M}_C = \begin{pmatrix} M_2 & \frac{g_2}{\sqrt{2}} \langle H_2^0 \rangle & 0_j \\ \frac{g_2}{\sqrt{2}} \langle H_1^0 \rangle & \mu & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (Y_E)_{ij} v_i \\ \frac{g_2}{\sqrt{2}} v_i & \kappa_i & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ((Y_E)_{ij} \langle H_1^0 \rangle + \lambda_{kij} v_k) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (14)$$

Here, Y_E is the lepton Yukawa matrix from the R_p superpotential in Ref. [2]. We define the diagonalised mass matrix

$$\mathcal{M}_C^{diag} = U \mathcal{M}_C V^T, \quad (15)$$

U and V being orthogonal 5×5 matrices. The one-loop R_p corrections to \mathcal{M}_C are related to neutrino masses. For R_p effects giving small enough neutrino masses to pass empirical bounds, the one-loop R_p corrections to \mathcal{M}_C are expected to be negligible, unless one assumes that the R_p effects are large, but have a high degree of cancellation in the neutrino masses. At present, the one-loop R_p corrections to \mathcal{M}_C are not implemented. The absolute mass eigenvalues are in increasing order along the diagonal of \mathcal{M}_C^{diag} . An effective charged lepton mixing matrix, U_l , can be obtained from the 3×3 , top right part of U . The PMNS matrix U_{PMNS} is then defined as

$$U_{PMNS} = U_l^* O_\nu, \quad (16)$$

with O_ν including the (column) swapping when an inverted mass ordering is desired.

3.3. Neutral slepton masses

Lepton number violating interactions mix the sleptons and higgs'. In the limit of CP conservation, as assumed here, one obtains two mass squared matrices: one for the neutral CP even real scalars $\mathcal{M}_{\varphi_+}^2$, and one for neutral CP odd real scalars $\mathcal{M}_{\varphi_-}^2$. The Lagrangian containing these terms looks like

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}(h_{2\pm}^0, h_{1\pm}^0, \tilde{v}_{j\pm}) \mathcal{M}_{\varphi_\pm}^2 \begin{pmatrix} h_{2\pm}^0 \\ h_{1\pm}^0 \\ \tilde{v}_{k\pm} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (17)$$

where the fields with subscript $+$ ($-$) are the real (imaginary) part of the complex fields in obvious notation. At tree level,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{\varphi_\pm}^2 = & \frac{(g'^2 + g_2^2)}{4} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \langle H_2^0 \rangle^2 & -\langle H_2^0 \rangle \langle H_1^0 \rangle & -\langle H_2^0 \rangle v_k \\ -\langle H_2^0 \rangle \langle H_1^0 \rangle & \langle H_1^0 \rangle^2 & \langle H_2^0 \rangle v_k \\ -\langle H_2^0 \rangle v_j & \langle H_1^0 \rangle v_j & v_j v_k \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(\langle H_2^0 \rangle^2 - \langle H_1^0 \rangle^2 - v_i^2)}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \delta_{jk} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ & + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m_3^2 \langle H_1^0 \rangle + D_i v_i}{\langle H_2^0 \rangle} & \mp m_3^2 & \mp D_k \\ \mp m_3^2 & \mu^2 + m_{H_1}^2 & \mu \kappa_k + m_{L_k H_1}^2 \\ \mp D_j & \mu \kappa_j + m_{L_j H_1}^2 & \kappa_j \kappa_k + (m_{L_j}^2)_{jk} \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

where m_3^2 is the soft breaking term corresponding to the bilinear Higgs-mixing parameter μ .

Currently, $\mathcal{M}_{\varphi_\pm}^2$ is calculated at tree-level and is only used to calculate the one-loop corrections to neutrino masses and mixings. The mass eigenstates are ordered in mass $(m_{\varphi_\pm^0})_{i=1,\dots,5}$

$$\text{diag}(m_{\varphi_\pm^0})_i^2 = O_\pm^T \mathcal{M}_{\varphi_\pm}^2 O_\pm \quad (19)$$

with mixing matrix O_\pm .

4. Calculation Algorithm

The calculation to calculate the low energy R_p mass spectrum proceeds mostly in the same way as the original R_p mode, which is detailed in Ref. [11], but now also includes the full 1-loop R_p tadpoles and additional methods to calculate the 1-loop 7×7 neutralino–neutrino mass matrix and to obtain the neutrino pole masses and the PMNS matrix via the seesaw–mechanism. The calculation algorithm is displayed in Fig. 1, where the changes with respect to the R_p mode are displayed in bold print. For a given a set of inputs for R_p couplings, assumptions about the measurable quark mixing make a physical difference to the results. It is well known that in the R_p MSSM, a $U(3)^5$ global family symmetry, where Yukawa couplings also transform as spurions, renders physical results invariant to where the CKM

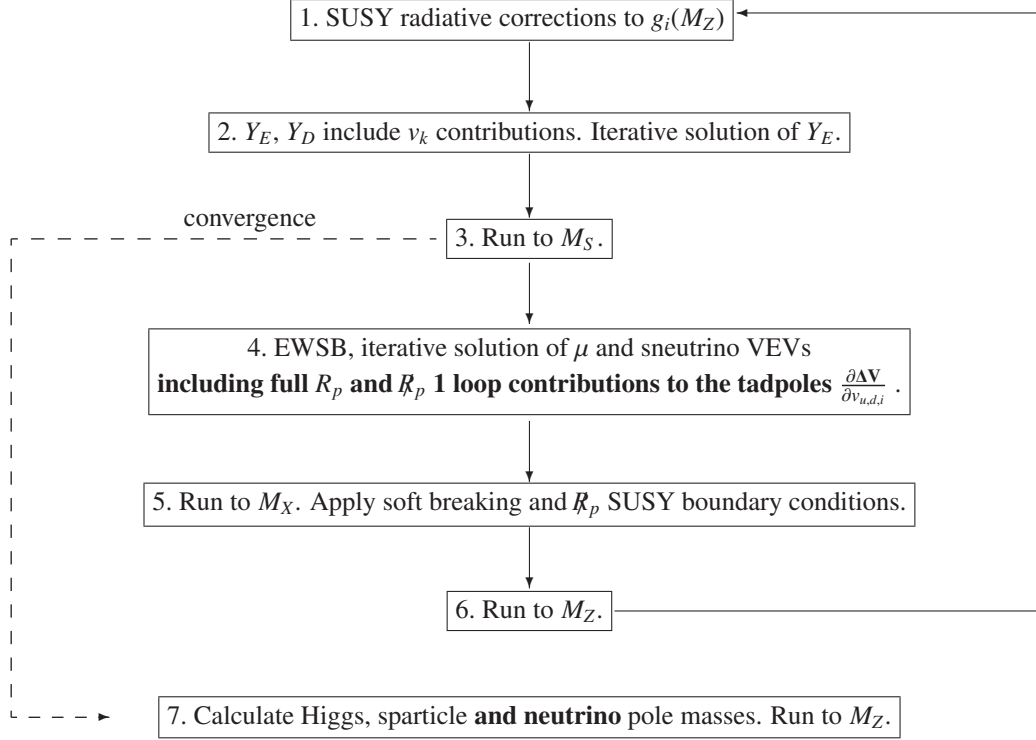


Figure 1: Iterative algorithm used to calculate the R_p MSSM spectrum in the neutrino mode. Differences to the original R_p mode are highlighted in bold print. The initial step is the uppermost one. M_S is the scale at which the EWSB conditions are imposed, as discussed in the text. M_X is the scale at which the high energy SUSY breaking boundary conditions are imposed.

quark mixing lies. For example, the physics is identical for the cases where CKM mixing lies solely in left handed up quarks and for the case where it lies solely in left handed down quarks, since the family symmetry relates the two cases [14]. However, in the R_p MSSM, one would *also* have to transform the R_p Yukawa couplings λ'_{ijk} and λ''_{ijk} to keep the theory invariant under the transformation. Since this is inconvenient, we wish to leave the R_p couplings untransformed, and instead specify (in the basis in which the R_p couplings are given), where the quark mixing lies. There is thus a physical difference depending on whether one assumes that CKM mixing lies e.g. solely in the down-type quarks or solely in the up-type quarks. We describe the parameter in the program which specifies this mixing in Appendix D. It can have a significant effect on the neutrino mass predictions.

4.1. R_p tadpole contributions

The 1-loop R_p contributions to the tadpoles $\frac{\partial \Delta V}{\partial v_{u,d}}$, as well as R_p and R_p contributions to $\frac{\partial \Delta V}{\partial v_i}$, are implemented in the neutrino mode of SOFTSUSY. These calculations include all three SM fermion families in the loop. In the presence of R_p interactions, the charged sleptons and down-type Higgs mix, and the neutral scalars and Higgs mix with each other, so our computation treats these contributions on an equal footing. The sneutrino VEVs are now also calculated at 1-loop level at the renormalisation scale $M_S \equiv \sqrt{m_{\tilde{t}_1}(M_S) m_{\tilde{t}_2}(M_S)}$. However, there are no renormalisation group equations (RGEs) implemented for the sneutrino VEVs, so they remain constant at any renormalisation scale.

4.2. Neutrino–neutralino mass corrections

The physical neutrino–neutralino masses are calculated to full one-loop order, including both R_p and R_p contributions, following Refs. [15, 16] closely. The running parameters are evaluated at the renormalisation scale $\mu = M_{SUSY}$. However, note that the physical neutralino masses are displayed in the R_p limit in the SOFTSUSY output without including the R_p contributions. However, in the absence of large cancellations, R_p corrections to neutralino masses will be of order the neutrino mass, i.e. negligible. To calculate the physical neutrino masses, the external momentum for the physical neutrino–neutralino mass matrix, \mathcal{M}_N^{phys} , is set at $p = 0$. The matrix \mathcal{M}_N^{phys} is given by

$$\mathcal{M}_N^{phys} = \mathcal{M}_N + \frac{1}{2} (\Delta_N + \Delta_N^T), \quad (20)$$

where

$$\Delta_N = \Sigma_D - \mathcal{M}_N \Sigma_L. \quad (21)$$

In the above expression, Σ_D and Σ_L are mass corrections and wavefunction renormalisation respectively. The effective physical neutrino mass matrix \mathcal{M}_ν is obtained as defined in Eq. 8, from which the physical neutrino masses and mixings are extracted.

To avoid numerical instability due to large cancellations between the CP-even (CPE) and CP-odd (CPO) Σ_D contributions to m_ν in Eq. (7), the combined contribution is obtained using an analytic expansion in the 2×3 \mathcal{R}_p matrices that mix the Higgs with the sneutrinos in the 5×5 CPE and CPO neutral scalar mass matrices. Both R_p and \mathcal{R}_p corrections to the physical neutrino masses are computed simultaneously, treating the charged sleptons and down-type Higgs as well as the neutral scalars and Higgs particles on an equal footing, as in the tadpole calculation.

When calculating realistic inverted or quasi-degenerate neutrino mass spectra, the mass eigenvalues are much larger than their differences, so some fine tuning is expected. For example, in Ref. [17], the level of fine-tuning is estimated to be of $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$ and $\mathcal{O}(10^{-4})$ for the inverted and quasi-degenerate cases respectively. In order to obtain numerically stable results for neutrino masses and mixings for degenerate or inverted hierarchies, we recommend setting the TOLERANCE parameter to 10^{-5} and 10^{-6} , respectively.

Acknowledgments

This work has been partially supported by STFC, an IPPP associateship and the Deutsche Telekom Stiftung. MH and CHK would like to thank J.S. Kim for useful discussions. CHK thanks the hospitality of Oxford Rudolf Peierls Centre for Theoretical Physics for hospitality while part of the work was carried out.

Appendix A. Running SOFTSUSY

SOFTSUSY produces an executable called `softpoint.x`. Instructions on how to run `softpoint.x` in the presence of \mathcal{R}_p couplings are detailed in Appendices A and B of Ref. [11]. Starting from version SOFTSUSY-3.2, output for both input options is compliant to the SLHA2 conventions, which are fully explained in Ref. [6]. A sample SLHA2 file, `rpvHouchesInput`, may be used as input, and SOFTSUSY run, by the command

```
./softpoint.x leshouches < rpvHouchesInput
```

When any non-zero \mathcal{R}_p couplings are set in either the command line or the \mathcal{R}_p Les Houches input file, the program automatically calls the neutrino mode instead of the original \mathcal{R}_p mode. There is a new optional SLHA2 input parameter in the block SOFTSUSY associated with the neutrino mode, which can be set in the following fashion:

```
Block SOFTSUSY
  9  0.000000000e+00      # output uses normal hierarchy (=0.0) or inverted (=1.0)
```

We also remind the reader that the quark mixing assumption can have a physical effect given an assumed set of \mathcal{R}_p couplings, and that the CKM mixing may be set solely in the up or down quark sector via

```
Block SOFTSUSY
  2  1.000000000e+00      # quark mixing: none (=0), up (=1) or down (=2)
```

Appendix B. Sample Program

In this section we present a sample main program, that illustrates a calculation of neutrino masses and mixings given a set of \mathcal{R}_p parameters at M_{GUT} . This main program is included as the `rpvneutmain.cpp` file with the standard SOFTSUSY distribution and performs the calculation assuming mSUGRA parameters $m_0 = 100$ GeV, $M_{1/2} = 500$ GeV, $A_0 = 932.9$ GeV, $\tan\beta = 20$ and $\mu > 0$, with non-zero \mathcal{R}_p parameters $\lambda'_{111}(M_{GUT}) = 0.039$, $\lambda'_{211}(M_{GUT}) = -0.016$, $\lambda'_{311}(M_{GUT}) = 0.018$, $\lambda'_{133}(M_{GUT}) = 3.0 \times 10^{-5}$, $\lambda'_{233}(M_{GUT}) = 3.0 \times 10^{-5}$, $\lambda'_{333}(M_{GUT}) = -3.5 \times 10^{-5}$.

The sample program has the following form:

```

/**
Project:      SOFTSUSY
File:         rpvmain.cpp
Authors:      B.C. Allanach, Steve Kom and Marja Hanussek
Manual:       B.C. Allanach, M. Hanussek and S. Kom, Comput. Phys. Commun.
              183 (2012) 785, arXiv:1109.3735 and
              B.C. Allanach, hep-ph/0104145, Comp. Phys. Comm. 143 (2002) 305
Webpage:      http://projects.hepforge.org/softsusy/
Description:  main calling program example:
calculates neutrino masses for a certain RPV point
*/

#include "rpvmain.h"

int main() {
    /// Sets up exception handling
    signal(SIGFPE, FPE_ExceptionHandler);

    /// Apply SUSY breaking conditions at GUT scale, where g_1=g_2
    bool gaugeUnification = true;

    /// Sets format of output: 3 decimal places
    outputCharacteristics(3);

    /// "try" catches errors in main program and prints them out
    try {
        QcdQcd oneset;        ///< See "lowe.h" for default parameter definitions
        oneset.toMz();         ///< Runs SM fermion masses to MZ
        oneset.runto(oneset.displayPoleMt());    ///< Runs SM fermion masses to MZ

        /// Guess at GUT scale
        double mxGuess = 2.e16;

        /// Close to scenario IH S2 from arXiv:1106.4338
        int sgnMu = 1;
        double tanb = 20., a0 = 924., m12 = 500., m0 = 100.;

        /// Define RpvNeutrino object
        RpvNeutrino kw;
        /// Quark mixing is defined to be in the up sector (1) at MZ
        kw.setMixing(1);

        /// Set the CKM angles in Wolfenstein parameterisation
        double lambda = 0.2272, aCkm = 0.818, rhobar = 0.221, etabar = 0.34;
        kw.setAngles(lambda, aCkm, rhobar, etabar);

        /// Set the GUT scale RPV SUSY couplings
        kw.setLamPrime(1, 1, 1, 0.0395);
        kw.setLamPrime(2, 1, 1, -0.018);
        kw.setLamPrime(3, 1, 1, 0.019);
        kw.setLamPrime(1, 3, 3, 3.0e-5);
        kw.setLamPrime(2, 3, 3, 3.2e-5);
        kw.setLamPrime(3, 3, 3, -3.5e-5);

        /// Store inputs into one vector

```



```

DoubleVector pars(3); pars(1) = m0; pars(2) = m12; pars(3) = a0;

/// Outputs the RPV couplings required into the vector pars used by lowOrg
kw.rpvDisplay(pars);
/// Makes sure the neutrino mass ordering will be as expected in inverted
/// hierarchy output. If required, must be set before lowOrg is called
kw.setInvertedOutput();

/// Main driver routine: do the calculation
kw.lowOrg(rpvSugraBcs, mxGuess, pars, sgnMu, tanb, oneset,
    gaugeUnification);

/// Output the results in SLHA2 format
double qMax = 0.; char * modelIdent = (char *)"sugra";
int numPoints = 1; bool ewsbBCscale = false;

kw.lesHouchesAccordOutput(cout, modelIdent, pars, sgnMu, tanb, qMax,
    numPoints, ewsbBCscale);
}
catch(const string & a) {
    cerr << a; return -1;
}
catch(const char *a) {
    cerr << a; return -1;
}
return 0;
}

```

The structure of the main file above is as follows. After including a header file, an exception handler is set up, followed by specifying a (sub-) set of global variables, all of which are described in the R_p manual [2]. These include the mixing switch, which determines how any quark mixing is implemented, the gaugeUnification switch, which determines M_X as the scale of M_{GUT} of electroweak gauge unification. The switch outputCharacteristics, which specifies the output accuracy, is then set.

The running masses of the SM fermions and the QED and QCD gauge couplings are determined at M_Z from data with the method toMz. In order for SOFTSUSY to determine M_{GUT} , it requires an initial guess, which must be supplied as the initial value of the variable mxGuess (in GeV), and is later over-written by the program with a more accurate calculated value².

Next, the mSUGRA parameters $\text{sgn}\mu = \text{sgnMu}$, $\tan\beta = \text{tanb}$, $A_0/\text{GeV} = \text{a0}$, $M_{1/2}/\text{GeV} = \text{m12}$ and $m_0/\text{GeV} = \text{m0}$ are defined. This is then followed by the instantiation of the RpvNeutrino object kw and the assignment of the R_p parameters $\text{kw.setLamPrime}(i, j, k, \text{val})$ for $\lambda'_{ijk} = \text{val}$. In the iterative SOFTSUSY algorithm the parameters in the RpvNeutrino object change due to the RGE running. The pars vector is needed to keep track of the boundary conditions set at M_{GUT} . These boundary conditions are re-set in every iteration at M_{GUT} from the unchanged DoubleVector pars parameters.

We do not fill the other 102 R_p entries of pars explicitly. This would be tedious and an additional source of potential bugs. Instead, we fill the RpvSoftsusy object itself using the setLamPrime method in this example. We use the rpvDisplay method: this fills the pars vector automatically with what was set already inside the RpvNeutrino object, while leaving the first nine entries in the vector unchanged. The rpvDisplay method automatically changes the length of pars appropriately.

The neutrino masses may be presented in normal (default) and inverted mass orderings. This is controlled by the method setInvertedOutput which must be invoked before the actual SOFTSUSY main driving method lowOrg is called. When lowOrg is called, the first argument specifies the type of boundary condition (currently rpvSugraBcs), which assumes that pars has already been prepared by using the rpvDisplay object. This is followed by a print to

²If the user wishes to provide this, 2×10^{16} GeV is a good initial guess for M_{GUT} .

standard output of the model parameters at M_Z and the physical parameters SLHA2 compliant format. Finally, the catch commands print any errors produced by the code.

Appendix C. Sample Output

The output is in standard SLHA2 format, including neutrino masses in GeV units, neutrino mass ordering (inverted hierarchy in this example) and the PMNS mixing matrix:

```
[ ... ]
Block MASS                                # Mass spectrum
      12      4.93408786e-11 # Mnu1 inverted hierarchy output
      14      1.24343100e-10 # Mnu2 inverted hierarchy output
      16      8.30886128e-14 # Mnu3 inverted hierarchy output
[ ... ]
Block RVSNEV Q= 8.95402559e+02 # sneutrino VEVs D
      1      -5.85864741e-04 # SneutrinoVev_{1}
      2      -5.78522159e-05 # SneutrinoVev_{2}
      3       6.97534443e-05 # SneutrinoVev_{3}
[ ... ]
Block UPMNS Q= 9.11876000e+01 # neutrino mixing matrix (inverted hierarchy)
      1 1      1.40526099e-01 # UPMNS_{11} matrix element
      1 2      9.90041013e-01 # UPMNS_{12} matrix element
      1 3      8.43849791e-03 # UPMNS_{13} matrix element
      2 1     -6.74893108e-01 # UPMNS_{21} matrix element
      2 2      8.95510585e-02 # UPMNS_{22} matrix element
      2 3      7.32461535e-01 # UPMNS_{23} matrix element
      3 1      7.24411284e-01 # UPMNS_{31} matrix element
      3 2     -1.08625046e-01 # UPMNS_{32} matrix element
      3 3      6.80756117e-01 # UPMNS_{33} matrix element
[ ... ]
```

The block MASS includes the three pole neutrino masses calculated in units of GeV, given the \mathcal{R}_p model parameters. Note that the corresponding particle data group (PDG) codes [19] are for the neutrino flavour eigenstates. However, since we are dealing with massive neutrinos, we slightly adapt this definition such that the mass ordering of the neutrinos is specified to be either normal or inverted hierarchy according to the value of the `invertedOutput` parameter. In block RVSNEV, the 1-loop sneutrino VEVs are displayed at the energy scale Q at which the EWSB conditions are imposed (M_S). Finally, the block UPMNS displays the matrix elements of the matrix U_{PMNS} in Eq. 16.

Appendix D. The RpvNeutrino class

We now go on to sketch the class `RpvNeutrino`. This class publicly inherits from the class `RpvSoftsusy`, *cf.* Fig. D.2. The `RpvSoftsusy` methods `physical`, `calculateSneutrinoVevs` and `doCalcTadpole1oneLoop`, `doCalcTadpole2oneLoop` are overloaded in `RpvNeutrino` in order to include 1-loop neutrino masses, sneutrino VEVs and tadpoles. The data and methods in the `RpvNeutrino` class deemed of possible importance for prospective users are presented in Table D.1. Note that different quark mixing assumptions can significantly affect the predictions of the neutrino masses. The `mixing` parameter is implemented in the neutrino mode in the same fashion as in Ref. [2], and can take values 0, 1, 2 for no mixing, up quark mixing and down quark mixing, respectively.

References

- [1] F. E. Paige, S. D. Protopopescu, H. Baer, X. Tata, ISAJET 7.69: A Monte Carlo event generator for p p, anti-p p, and e+ e- reactions, arXiv:hep-ph/0312045.
- [2] B. C. Allanach, SOFTSUSY: A C++ program for calculating supersymmetric spectra, Comput. Phys. Commun. 143 (2002) 305–331. arXiv:hep-ph/0104145, doi:10.1016/S0010-4655(01)00460-X.
- [3] A. Djouadi, J.-L. Kneur, G. Moultaka, SuSpect: A Fortran code for the supersymmetric and Higgs particle spectrum in the MSSM, Comput. Phys. Commun. 176 (2007) 426–455. arXiv:hep-ph/0211331, doi:10.1016/j.cpc.2006.11.009.

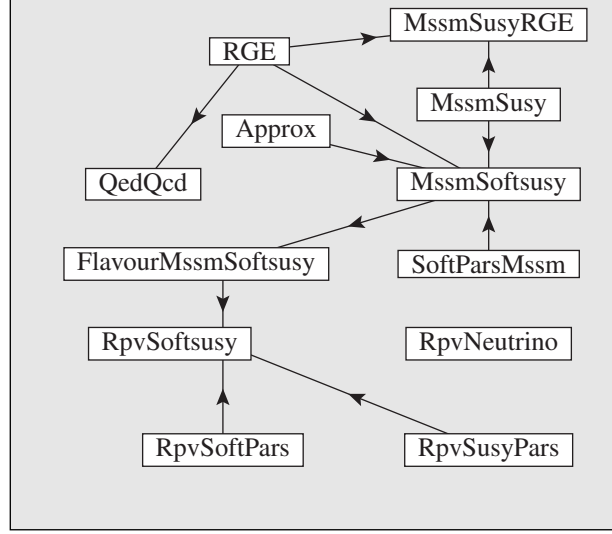


Figure D.2: Heuristic high-level object structure of SOFTSUSY-3.2. Inheritance is displayed by the direction of the arrows.

data variable		methods
DoubleVector <code>physNuMasses</code> $m_{\nu_{i=1,2,3}}/\text{GeV}$	physical neutrino masses	<code>displayPhysNuMasses</code> <code>setPhysNuMasses</code>
DoubleMatrix <code>uPmns</code> $U_{\text{PMNS}} (3 \times 3)$	PMNS mixing matrix	<code>displayUpmns</code> <code>setUpmns</code>
DoubleMatrix <code>physNeutMix</code> $O (7 \times 7)$	physical neutral fermion mixing	<code>displayPhysNeutMix</code> <code>setPhysNeutMix</code>
bool <code>invertedOutput</code>	neutrino mass ordering	<code>displayInvertedOutput</code> <code>setInvertedOutput</code> <code>setNormalOutput</code>
double <code>theta12</code> , <code>theta23</code> double <code>theta13</code> , <code>deltaCkm</code> $\theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13}, \delta/\text{radians}$	PDG parameterisation of CKM angles	<code>displayThetaCkm12</code> , <code>displayThetaCkm23</code> <code>displayThetaCkm13</code> , <code>displayDeltaCkm</code> <code>setThetaCkm12</code> , <code>setThetaCkm23</code> <code>setThetaCkm13</code> , <code>setDeltaCkm</code>
DoubleVector <code>CPEmasses</code> $(m_{\varphi^0_{i=1\dots5}})$	tree-level CP even neutral scalar masses	<code>displayCPEmasses</code> <code>setCPEmasses</code>
DoubleVector <code>CPOMasses</code> $(m_{\varphi^0_{i=1\dots5}})$	tree-level CP odd neutral scalar masses	<code>displayCPOMasses</code> <code>setCPOMasses</code>
DoubleMatrix <code>CPEscalars</code> $\mathcal{M}_{\varphi^0_+}^2 (5 \times 5)$	tree-level CP even neutral scalar mass ² matrix	<code>displayCPEscalars</code> <code>setCPEscalars</code>
DoubleMatrix <code>CP0scalars</code> $\mathcal{M}_{\varphi^0_-}^2 (5 \times 5)$	tree-level CP odd neutral scalar mass ² matrix	<code>displayCP0scalars</code> <code>setCP0scalars</code>
DoubleMatrix <code>CPEscalarMixing</code> $O_+ (5 \times 5)$	tree-level CP even neutral scalar mixing matrix	<code>displayCPEscalarMixing</code> <code>setCPEscalarMixing</code>
DoubleMatrix <code>CP0scalarMixing</code> $O_- (5 \times 5)$	tree-level CP odd neutral scalar mixing matrix	<code>displayCP0scalarMixing</code> <code>setCP0scalarMixing</code>

Table D.1: `RpvNeutrino` class. We display the important data contained within the object, along with ways of accessing and setting their values. For the definitions of the methods, see the file `rpvneut.h` in the SOFTSUSY distribution.

- [4] W. Porod, SPheno, a program for calculating supersymmetric spectra, SUSY particle decays and SUSY particle production at e+ e- colliders, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **153** (2003) 275–315. arXiv:hep-ph/0301101, doi:10.1016/S0010-4655(03)00222-4.
- [5] P. Skands *et al*, SUSY Les Houches accord: Interfacing SUSY spectrum calculators, decay packages, and event generators, *JHEP* **07** (2004) 036. arXiv:hep-ph/0311123.
- [6] B.C. Allanach, *et al*, SUSY Les Houches Accord 2, *Comp. Phys. Commun.* **180** (2009) 8–25. arXiv:0801.0045, doi:10.1016/j.cpc.2008.08.004.
- [7] H. K. Dreiner, An introduction to explicit R-parity violation, arXiv:hep-ph/9707435; G. Bhattacharyya, A brief review of R-parity-violating couplings, arXiv:hep-ph/9709395; G. Bhattacharyya, R-parity-violating supersymmetric Yukawa couplings: A mini-review, *Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl.* **52A** (1997) 83, arXiv:hep-ph/9608415.
- [8] L. E. Ibanez, G. G. Ross, Discrete gauge symmetries and the origin of baryon and lepton number conservation in supersymmetric versions of the standard model, *Nucl. Phys. B* **368** (1992) 3–37. doi:10.1016/0550-3213(92)90195-H.
- [9] H. K. Dreiner, C. Luhn, H. Murayama, M. Thormeier, Proton Hexality from an Anomalous Flavor U(1) and Neutrino Masses - Linking to the String Scale, *Nucl. Phys. B* **795** (2008) 172–200. arXiv:0708.0989, doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysb.2007.11.014.
- [10] L. J. Hall, M. Suzuki, Explicit R-Parity Breaking in Supersymmetric Models, *Nucl. Phys. B* **231** (1984) 419. doi:10.1016/0550-3213(84)90513-3.
- [11] B. C. Allanach, M. A. Bernhardt, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **181**, 232–245 (2010). [arXiv:0903.1805 [hep-ph]].
- [12] B. C. Allanach, A. Dedes, H. K. Dreiner, The R parity violating minimal supergravity model, *Phys. Rev. D* **69** (2004) 115002. arXiv:hep-ph/0309196, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.69.115002.
- [13] A. Dedes, H. E. Haber, J. Rosiek, Seesaw mechanism in the sneutrino sector and its consequences, *JHEP* **11** (2007) 059. arXiv:0707.3718, doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2007/11/059.
- [14] G. D’Ambrosio, G. F. Giudice, G. Isidori, A. Strumia, *Nucl. Phys. B* **645** (2002) 155–187. [hep-ph/0207036].
- [15] A. Dedes, S. Rimmer and J. Rosiek, *JHEP* **0608**, 005 (2006) [arXiv:hep-ph/0603225].
- [16] B. C. Allanach, C. H. Kom, Lepton number violating mSUGRA and neutrino masses, *JHEP* **04** (2008) 081. arXiv:0712.0852, doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2008/04/081.
- [17] H. K. Dreiner, M. Hanussek, J. S. Kim and C. H. Kom, “Neutrino masses and mixings in the baryon triality constrained minimal supersymmetric standard model,” arXiv:1106.4338 [hep-ph].
- [18] B. C. Allanach, *et al.*, The Snowmass points and slopes: Benchmarks for SUSY searches, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **25** (2002) 113–123. arXiv:hep-ph/0202233, doi:10.1007/s10052-002-0949-3.
- [19] K. Nakamura *et al.* (Particle Data Group), The Review of Particle Physics, *J. Phys. G* **37** (2010) 075021