

Simulating $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta_1 \eta_2$ through $\chi^+ \chi^-$ **decay channel**

Nivedaa Dhandapani

December 5, 2023

What are charginos and neutralinos?

- The higgsinos and electroweak gauginos mix with each other because of the effects of EWSB. The neutral higgsinos (\tilde{H}_u^0 and \tilde{H}_d^0) and the neutral gauginos (\tilde{B}^0 , \tilde{W}^0) combine to form four mass eigenstates called neutralinos.
- The charged higgsinos (\tilde{H}_u^+ and \tilde{H}_d^+) and winos (\tilde{W}^+ , \tilde{W}^-) combine to form two mass eigenstates with charge ± 1 called charginos.

Simulating $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta\eta_2$ through $\chi^+\chi^-$ decay channel

Underlying Mechanism

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{soft}}^{MSSM} = \frac{-1}{2} \left(M_3 \bar{g} \bar{g} + M_2 \tilde{W} \tilde{W} + M_1 \tilde{B} \tilde{B} + \text{c.c} \right) \quad (1)$$

where:

- M_1 is the Wino mass and
- M_2 is the Bino mass

Simulating $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta_1 \eta_2$ through $\chi^+ \chi^-$ decay channel

Neutralino Mass

In gauge-eigenstate basis

$$\psi^0 = (\tilde{B}, \tilde{W}^0, \tilde{H}_d^0, \tilde{H}_u^0),$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{-1}{2}(\psi^0)^T M_{\tilde{N}} \psi^0 + \text{c.c} \quad (2)$$

where

$$M_{\tilde{N}} = \begin{bmatrix} M_1 & 0 & -g' v_d / \sqrt{2} & g' v_u / \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & M_2 & g v_d / \sqrt{2} & -g v_u / \sqrt{2} \\ -g' v_d / \sqrt{2} & g v_d / \sqrt{2} & 0 & -\mu \\ g' v_u / \sqrt{2} & -g v_u / \sqrt{2} & -\mu & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Diagonalise $M_{\tilde{N}}$ to get mass eigenvalues.

- M_1, M_2 come from MSSM soft Lagrangian.
- $-\mu$ comes from SUSY higgsino mass terms
- g, g' come from Higgs-higgsino-gaugino couplings.

Simulating $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta_1 \eta_2$ through $\chi^+ \chi^-$ decay channel

Chargino Mass

In gauge-eigenstate basis

$$\psi^\pm = (\tilde{W}^+, \tilde{H}_u^+, \tilde{W}, \tilde{H}_d^-)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{-1}{2}(\psi^\pm)^T M_{\tilde{C}} \psi^\pm + \text{c.c} \quad (3)$$

where

$$M_{\tilde{C}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{X}^T \\ \mathbf{X} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where $\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} M_2 & g v_u \\ g v_d & M_1 \end{bmatrix}$

Diagonalise $M_{\tilde{C}}$ to get mass eigenvalues.

Similarly where:

- M_1, M_2 come from MSSM soft Lagrangian.
- $-\mu$ comes from SUSY higgsino mass terms
- g, g' come from Higgs-higgsino-gaugino couplings.

Simulating $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta_1 \eta_2$ through $\chi^+ \chi^-$ decay channel

Simulation

We are simulating

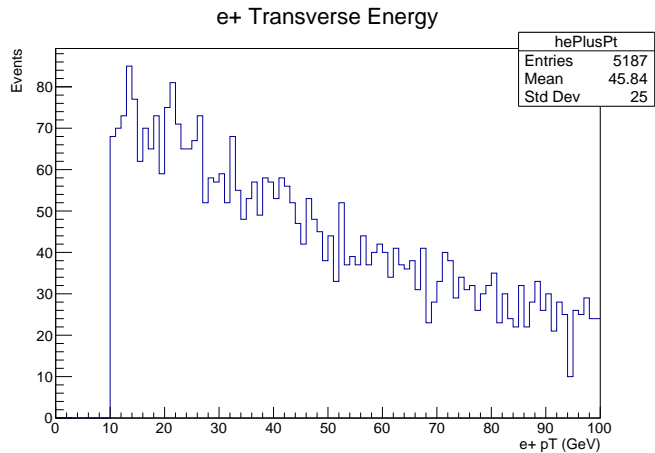
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \chi_1^+ \chi_2^-, \chi_1^+ \rightarrow \eta_1 e^+ \nu_e \text{ and } \chi_2^- \rightarrow \eta_2 e^- \bar{\nu}_e$$

MG5_v2_9_2 simulation using MadAnalysis5, Pythia-8 and Delphes.

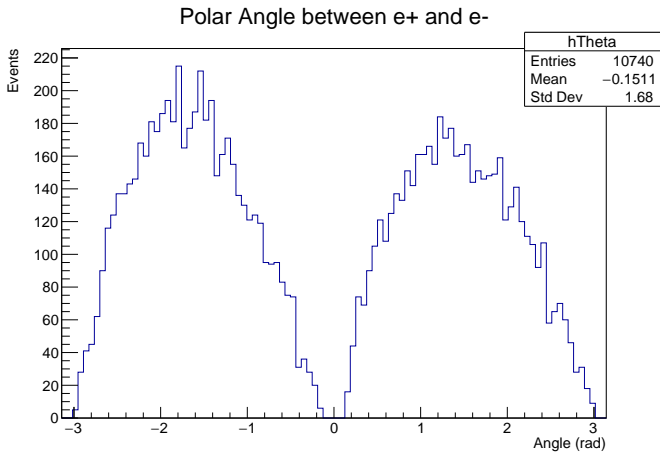
- Run parameters are $\sqrt{\hat{s}} = 1000\text{GeV}$ in LEP collider settings set to generate 10000 events.
- Delphi uses CMS configuration.
- MSSM parameters are $\tan \beta = 20$, $\mu = 800\text{GeV}$ and soft SUSY breaking paramters $M_1 = 50\text{GeV}$ and $M_2 = 100\text{GeV}$
- Setting $m_{\chi_1^+} = 100\text{GeV}$ and $m_{\chi_1^-} = 50\text{GeV}$

Simulating $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta_1 \eta_2$ through $\chi^+ \chi^-$ decay channel

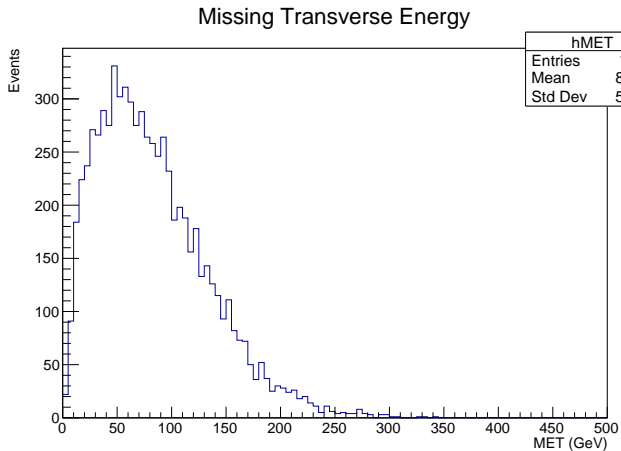
Transverse Energy distribution of e^+

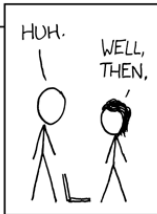
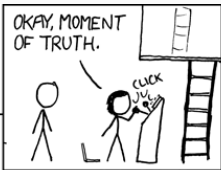


Kinematic Distribtuion in terms of polar angle between e^+ and e^-






Missing Transverse Energy Distribution





References

-  Martin, Stephen P., (1998). *A Supersymmetry primer*
-  Zhong, Yi-Ming., (2021). *Hands-on Start to MadGraph (WORKSHOP)*.
-  Skands, P et al., (2009). *SUSY Les Houches Accord : Interfacing SUSY spectrum Calculators, Decay Packages, and Event generators*

Simulating $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta\eta_2$ through $\chi^+\chi^-$ decay channel