

# Probing light neutralinos from pair produced sleptons with a displaced vertex at the LHC

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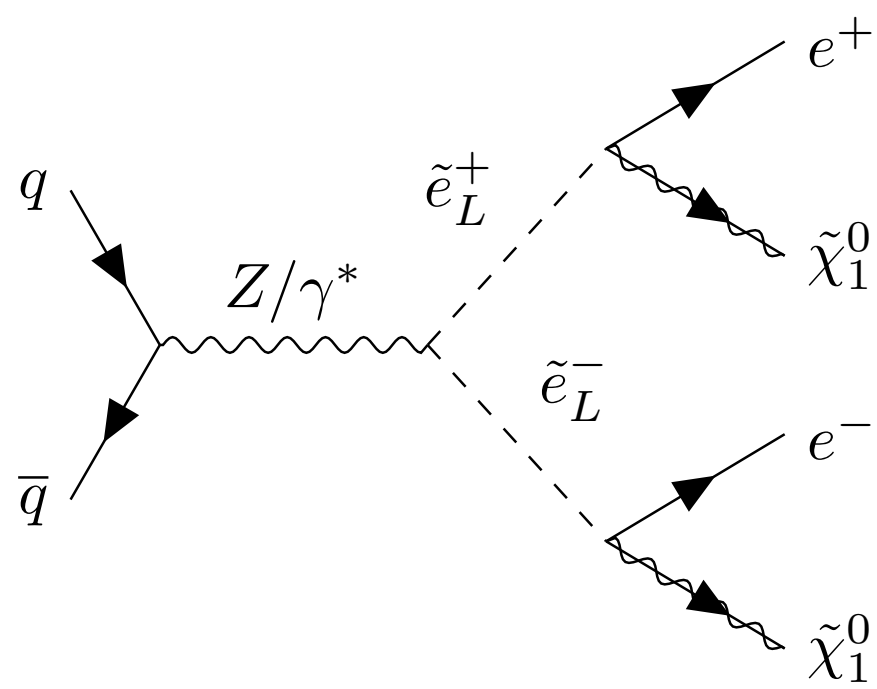
## Model and phenomenology

In the RPV-MSSM, the MSSM lagrangian is supplemented with the superpotential

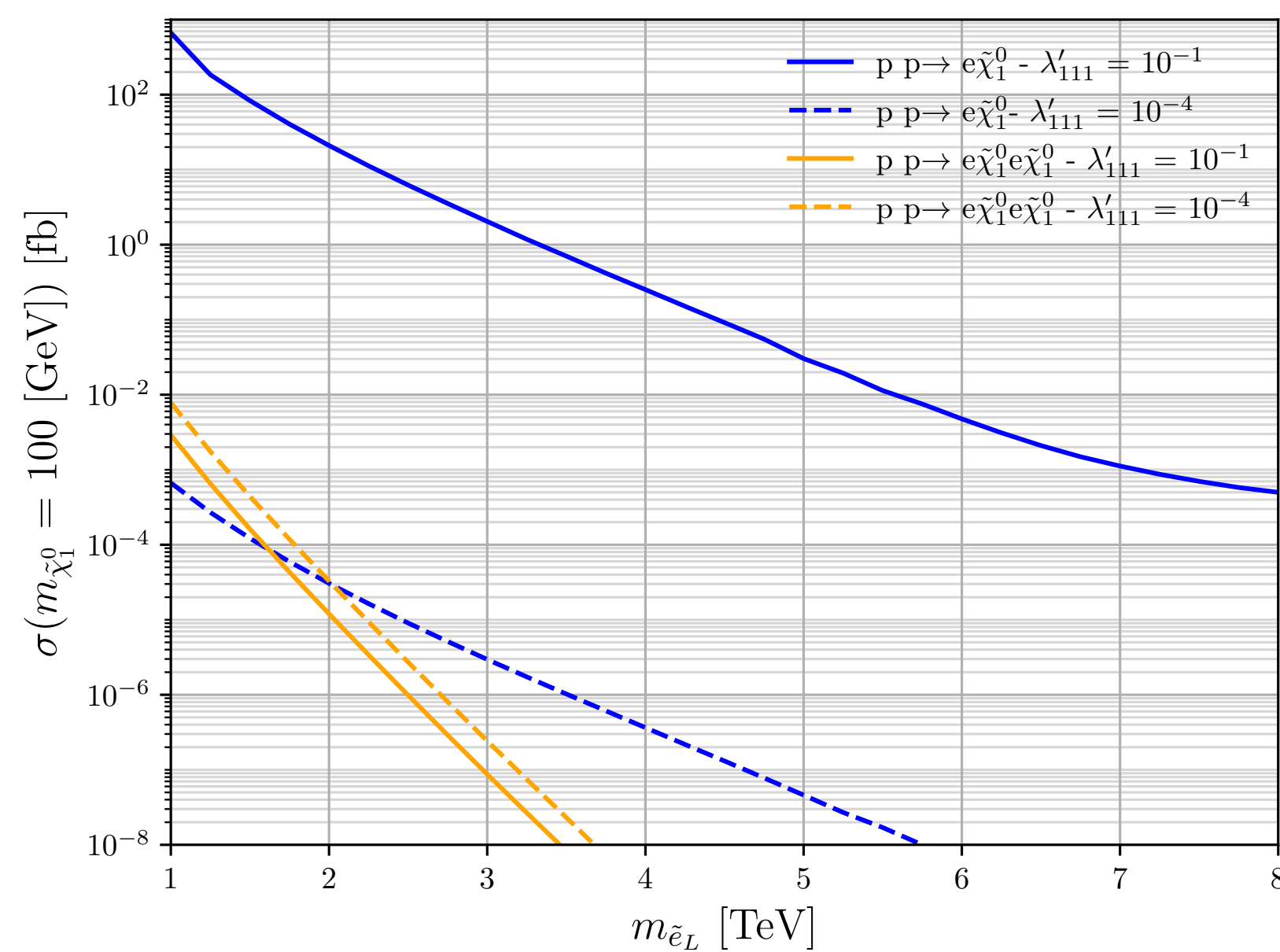
$$W_{\text{RPV}} = \sum_i \mu_i L_i H_u + \sum_{i,j,k} \left( \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j E_k^c + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j D_k^c + \frac{1}{2} \lambda''_{ijk} U_i^c D_j^c D_k^c \right), \quad (1)$$

The term  $LQD^c$  allows to produce a neutralino with a charged slepton and a prompt lepton, where if the RPV coupling is low enough, the neutralino will be a LLP with decay width

$$\Gamma_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \propto m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}^5 \left( \frac{\lambda'_{ijk}}{m_{\tilde{f}}^2} \right)^2, \quad (2)$$



Setting all the  $LQD^c$  to zero but  $\lambda'_{111}$ , the phenomenology scenario is controlled by this coupling and the neutralino and slepton masses  $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} - m_{\tilde{e}_L}$ . The production cross-section is independent of the coupling in contrast as the single-production[2]. This allows to reach even lower values of  $\lambda'_{111}$ .



To study the DV phenomenology, 5 benchmarks were selected: 3 with a slepton mass fixed value  $m_{\tilde{e}_L} = 0.25, 0.5, 1$  TeV, with focus on the  $\lambda'_{111} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$  plane and 2 with a fixed coupling value  $\lambda'_{111} = 10^{-4}, 10^{-6}$  targeting the mass plane.

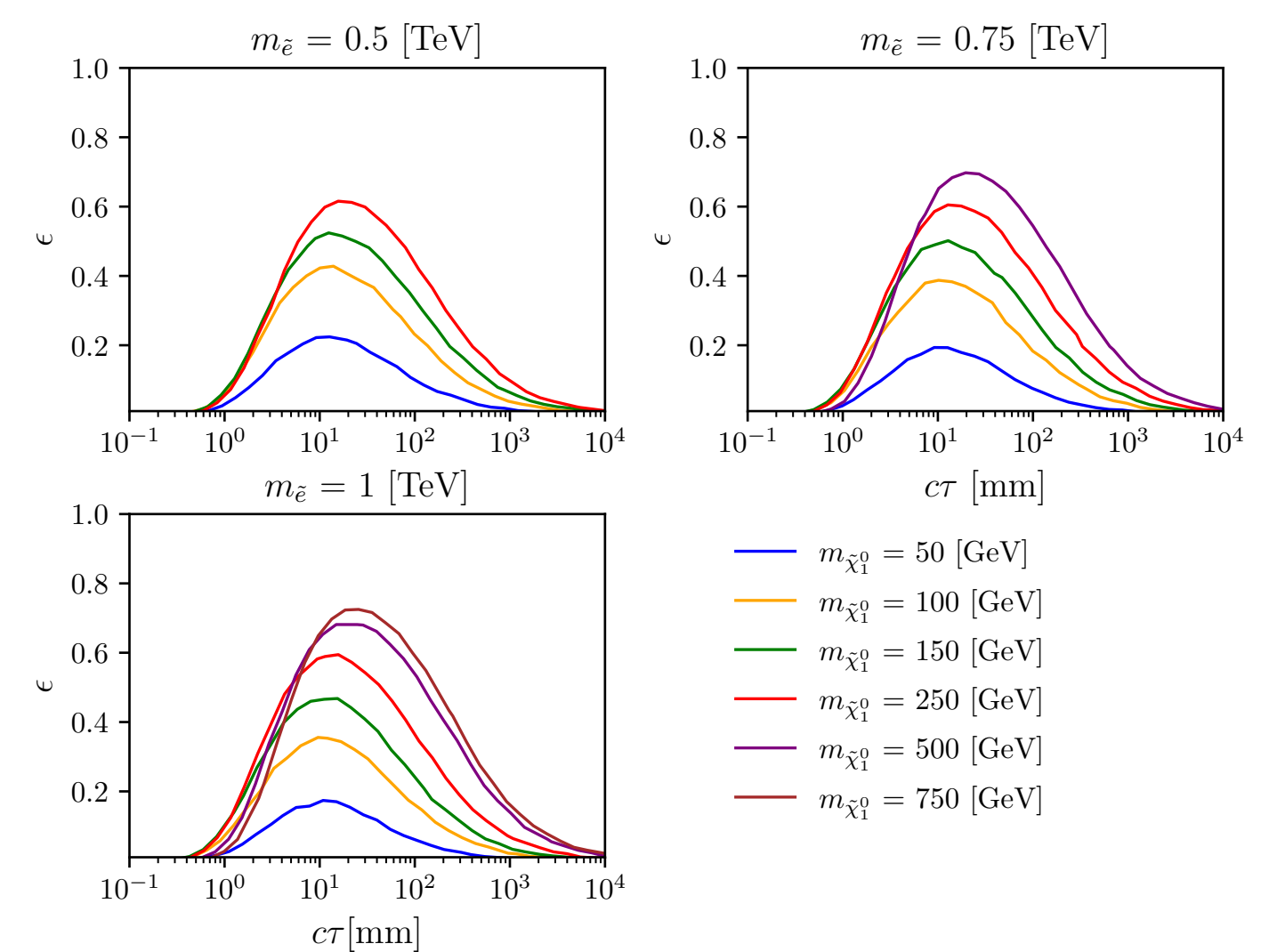
## References

- [1] Morad Aaboud et al. Search for long-lived, massive particles in events with displaced vertices and missing transverse momentum in  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV  $pp$  collisions with the ATLAS detector. *Phys. Rev. D*, 97(5):052012, 2018.
- [2] Giovanna Cottin, Juan Carlos Helo, Nicolás A. Neill, Fabián Hernández-Pinto, and Zeren Simon Wang. Searching for light neutralinos with a displaced vertex at the LHC. *JHEP*, 10:095, 2022.
- [3] Daniel Dercks, Nishita Desai, Jong Soo Kim, Krzysztof Rolbiecki, Jamie Tattersall, and Torsten Weber. CheckMATE 2: From the model to the limit. *Comput. Phys. Commun.*, 221:383–418, 2017.

## Simulation and event selection

The strategy is based on identify the decay products of the neutralino  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$  as displaced tracks [1]. Parton level LHE events were simulated for the process  $pp \rightarrow \tilde{e}_L \tilde{e}_L \rightarrow e \tilde{\chi}_1^0 e \tilde{\chi}_1^0$  in MadGraph 5 with a the RPV-MSSM UFO model, and then passed to Pythia 8 complemented with a custome detector simulation.

1. Events an isolated, prompt electron as trigger, with  $p_T > 25$  GeV and with  $|\eta| < 2.47$ .
2. DV are selected from tracks with  $|d_0| > 2$  mm and  $p_T > 1$  GeV.
3. Vertices are required to be within the inner tracker acceptance with  $r_{\text{DV}}$  between 4 and 300 mm and  $|z_{\text{DV}}| < 300$  mm.
4. DV must have at least 5 tracks and have an invariant mass  $m_{\text{DV}} \geq 10$  GeV



## DV sensitivity

The number of events were computed with lower bound 3 events for the selected benchmarks. The sensitivity region were also compared with a reinterpretation of the ATLAS search of sleptons, which had a final state with 2 leptons + MET, where the neutralino is stable, made it with CheckMate2 [3], where we exclude the red region.

