

Phenomenology of new neutral gauge bosons in an extended MSSM

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- ✦ Motivation
- ✦ Modelling Z' production and decay :
extending the MSSM with extra $U(1)'$
- ✦ Reference Point
- ✦ Benchmark Models
- ✦ Z' production cross sections
- ✦ Conclusions

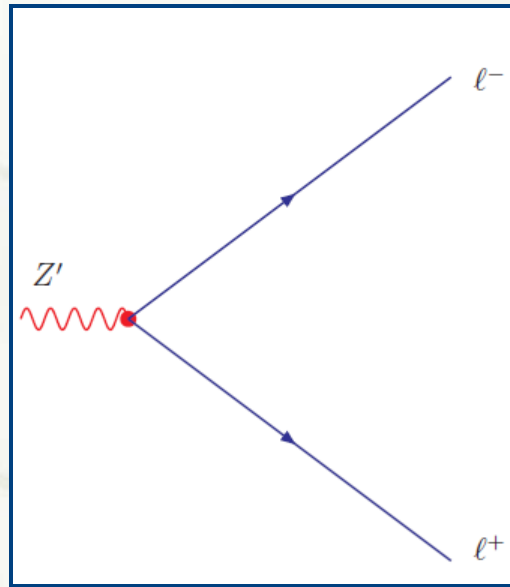
Motivation and state-of-art

- ★ **Standard Model extension + U(1)' gauge symmetry:**
new neutral gauge boson Z'
- ★ **Experimental searches: $Z' \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ ($\ell = e, \mu$)**
- ★ SM couplings Z' -fermions as Z (Sequential Standard Model Z')
Tevatron: $m_{Z'} > 1023$ GeV (D0), 963 GeV (CDF)
LHC: $m_{Z'} > 1140$ GeV CMS and 1048 GeV ATLAS
- ★ String models: $m_{Z'} > 887$ GeV CMS, 738-900 GeV ATLAS

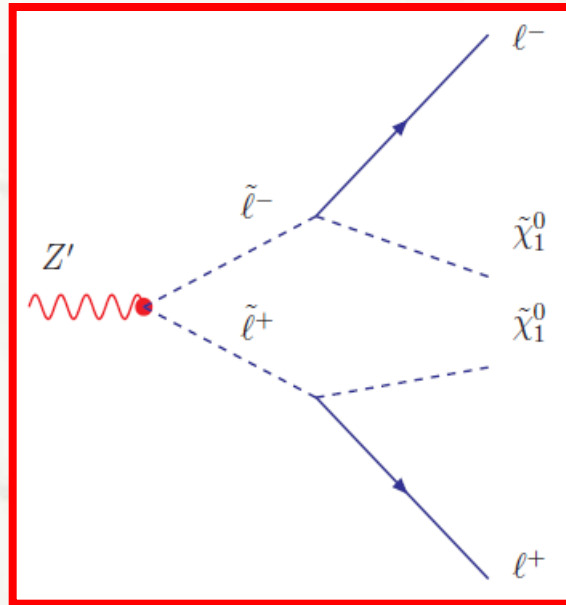
Assumptions:

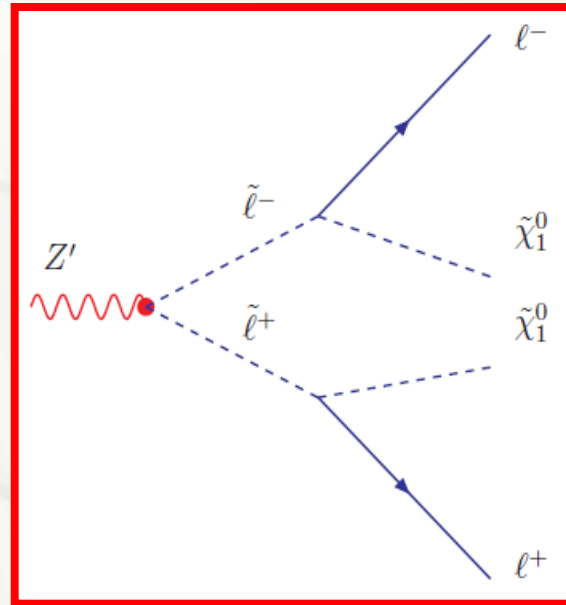
- ★ No physics beyond SM. Z' decays only into SM particles
- ★ Branching ratios depending on masses and couplings
- ★ String models: one parameter, θ , characterizing U(1)' model

Extended MSSM



Extended MSSM





Our assumption:

- ✦ Z' decays in supersymmetric particles are allowed.
- ✦ Sfermion, Higgs, chargino, neutralino masses and branching ratios are derived taking in account all corrections due to $U(1)'^1$.
- ✦ The new physics contribution will significantly decrease the Br into SM particles ,then the **mass limits have to be revisited**.
- ✦ Sleptons production in Z' decays has an additional constrain m_z ,

1. T.Ghergetta, et al. Phys.Rev. D57(1998) 3178.

Z' modelling: $U(1)$ ' models

★ All Z' phenomenology

can be described as:

$$Z'(\theta) = Z'_\psi \cos \theta - Z'_\chi \sin \theta$$

★ The charge of a generic field Φ :

$$Q'(\Phi) = Q_\psi(\Phi) \cos \theta - Q_\chi(\Phi) \sin \theta$$

★ Coupling g_1, g_2, g' ($U(1)_Y, SU(2)_L, U(1)'$)

$$g_1 = g_2 \tan \theta_W$$

$$g' = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} g_1$$

Models

Name	θ	value
Z'_η	$\text{ArcCos} \left[\sqrt{\frac{5}{8}} \right]$	0.66
Z'_ψ	0	0
Z'_N	$\text{ArcTan} \left[\sqrt{15} \right] - \frac{\pi}{2}$	-0.25
Z'_I	$\text{ArcCos} \left[\sqrt{\frac{5}{8}} \right] - \frac{\pi}{2}$	-0.91
Z'_S	$\text{ArcTan} \left[\frac{\sqrt{15}}{9} \right] - \frac{\pi}{2}$	-1.16
Z'_χ	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	-1.57

Decays into SM particles only

Extended MSSM+U(1)' masses

★ Higgs masses

- ★ A third boson is required to break U(1)' and give mass to Z'.

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^0 \\ \phi_1^- \end{pmatrix}, \Phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^+ \\ \phi_2^0 \end{pmatrix}, \Phi_3 = \phi_3^0.$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}$$

- ★ Vacuum expectation $\langle \phi_i^0 \rangle = v_i/\sqrt{2}$, trilinear scalar potential for neutral Higgs bosons $V_\lambda = \lambda A \phi_1^0 \phi_2^0 \phi_3^0$ and

$$\mu = \frac{\lambda v_3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

- ★ After symmetry breaking: 6 Higgs ($H^\pm, A, h, H, \mathbf{H}'$) diagonalising mass matrices:

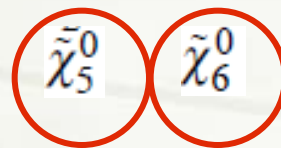
$$m_{H^\pm}^2 = \frac{\lambda A \lambda v_3}{\sin 2\beta} + \left(1 - 2 \frac{\lambda^2}{g_2^2}\right) m_W^2$$

$$m_A^2 = \frac{\lambda A \lambda v_3}{\sin 2\beta} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{4v_3^2} \sin^2 2\beta\right),$$

Extended MSSM+U(1)' masses

★ Neutralinos masses

★ Besides $\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_3^0, \tilde{\chi}_4^0$ two extra neutralinos associated with extra Z' and H'.



★ M_1, M_2, M' are the soft masses of \tilde{B}, \tilde{W}_3 and \tilde{B}' ,

$$\mathcal{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^0} = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}g_1 v_1 & \frac{1}{2}g_1 v_2 & 0 \\ 0 & M_2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}g_2 v_1 & \frac{1}{2}g_2 v_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & M' & Q'_1 g' v_1 & Q'_2 g' v_2 & Q'_3 g' v_3 \\ -\frac{1}{2}g_1 v_1 & \frac{1}{2}g_2 v_1 & Q'_1 g' v_1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\lambda v_3 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\lambda v_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}g_1 v_2 & -\frac{1}{2}g_2 v_2 & Q'_2 g' v_2 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\lambda v_3 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\lambda v_1 \\ 0 & 0 & Q'_3 g' v_3 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\lambda v_2 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\lambda v_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

★ Charginos

Being Z' and H' neutral the MSSM chargino sector is **not affected**.

Extended MSSM+U(1)' masses

★ Sfermion masses

$$m_a^2 = (m_a^0)^2 + \Delta m_a^2 + \Delta m_a'^2$$

Soft term

MSSM
hyperfine splitting

U(1)' extension
Higgses to break symmetry

U(1)' charges of
Higgses fields

D-Term

$$\Delta \tilde{m}_a'^2 = \frac{g'^2}{2} (Q'_1 v_1^2 + Q'_2 v_2^2 + Q'_3 v_3^2)$$

- Mass eigenstates

$$\mathcal{M}_f^2 = \begin{pmatrix} (M_{LL}^f)^2 & (M_{LR}^f)^2 \\ (M_{LR}^f)^2 & (M_{RR}^f)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Assuming a all squarks common mass and all slepton common mass at Z' mass scale.

Extended MSSM+U(1)' masses

★ For up down squarks the matrix elements

$$x_w = \sin^2 \theta_W,$$

$$(M_{LL}^{\tilde{u}})^2 = (m_{\tilde{u}_L}^0)^2 + m_u^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}x_w\right) m_Z^2 \cos 2\beta + Q'_{\tilde{u}_L} \Delta \tilde{m}_{\tilde{u}_L}^{\prime 2}$$

$$(M_{RR}^{\tilde{u}})^2 = (m_{\tilde{u}_R}^0)^2 + m_u^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}x_w\right) m_Z^2 \cos 2\beta + Q'_{\tilde{u}_R} \Delta \tilde{m}_{\tilde{u}_R}^{\prime 2}$$

$$(M_{LR}^{\tilde{u}})^2 = m_u (A_u - \mu \cot \beta).$$

← m_Z , and θ
dependence in D-
term

★ $m_{\tilde{u}_{L,R}}^0$ mass squark at Z' mass scale A_u is coupling constant Higgs-fermion

★ The mass light quarks and slepton is small $(M_{LR}^{\tilde{u}})^2 \sim 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{f}}^2$
diagonal. Weak eigenstates \sim mass eigenstates. Except stop .

$$\tilde{f}_1 \sim \tilde{f}_L$$

$$\tilde{f}_2 \sim \tilde{f}_R$$

Extended MSSM+U(1)

- ✦ **Sfermions:** \tilde{l} $\tilde{\nu}_l$ ($l = e, \mu, \tau$) \tilde{q} .
- ✦ **Gauginos:** \tilde{g} , \tilde{W}^\pm , \tilde{Z} , $\tilde{\gamma}$, \tilde{Z}'
- ✦ **Higgs** h , A , H , H^\pm H'
- ✦ **Charginos** $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ $\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm$
- ✦ **Neutralinos** $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ $\tilde{\chi}_3^0$ $\tilde{\chi}_4^0$ $\tilde{\chi}_5^0$ $\tilde{\chi}_6^0$
- ✦ R-parity conserved, LSP $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$
- ✦ **D-term** depending on U(1)' sfermion charges and Higgs vacuum expectation values → **sfermion masses**.
- ✦ Some **scenario** are **discarded** due large negative D-term

Representative Point

★ Study Z' decay in a MSSM, U(1)' point with these parameters:

$$m_{Z'} = 3 \text{ TeV}, \theta = \theta_1 = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{5}{8} - \frac{\text{Pi}}{2}},$$

$$\mu = 200, \tan \beta = 20, A_q = A_\ell = 500 \text{ GeV},$$

$$m_{\tilde{q}_L}^0 = m_{\tilde{q}_R}^0 = m_{\tilde{\ell}_L}^0 = m_{\tilde{\ell}_R}^0 = m_{\tilde{\nu}_L}^0 = m_{\tilde{\nu}_R}^0 = m^0 = 2.5 \text{ TeV}$$

R

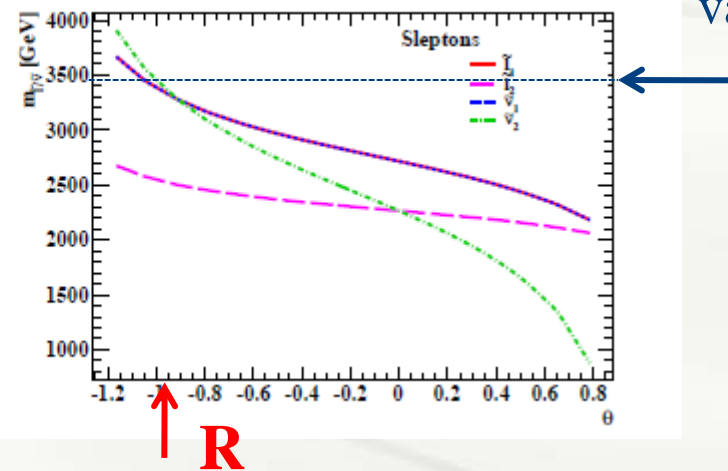
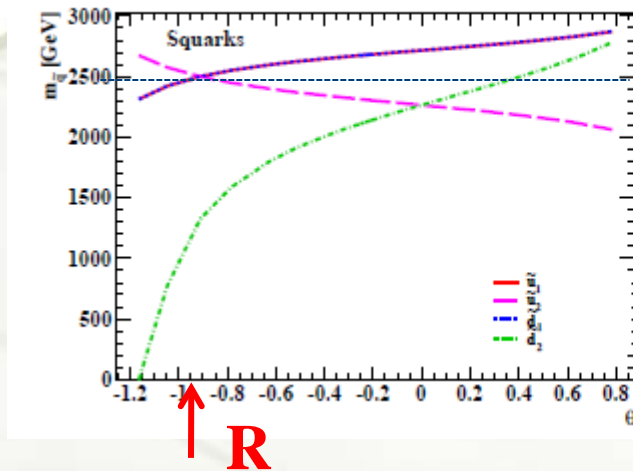
$$M_1 = 100 \text{ GeV}, M_2 = 200 \text{ GeV}, M' = 1 \text{ TeV}$$

★ Gaugino masses M_1 and M_2 have to satisfy, gaugino unification:

$$\frac{M_1}{M_2} = \frac{5}{3} \tan^2 \theta_W.$$

Masses: sfermion

✦ θ dependence: model choice



✦ Remarkable Dependence from D-term ,
if negative and large \rightarrow unphysical masses

✦ $m_{\tilde{u}_1} \approx m_{\tilde{t}_1} \quad m_{\tilde{u}_2} \approx m_{\tilde{t}_2}$ In this parameter space point.

✦ $\theta \sim -\pi$ (Z'_χ) unphysical for $m_Z = 3\text{TeV} \rightarrow$ discarded



Masses: sfermions

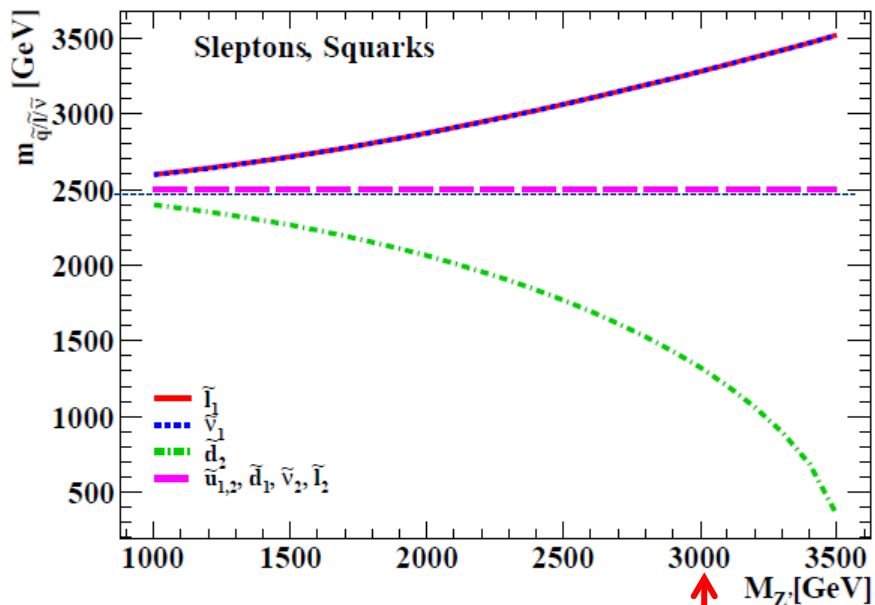
◆ Z' & squark, slep dependence

----- m_0 initial value

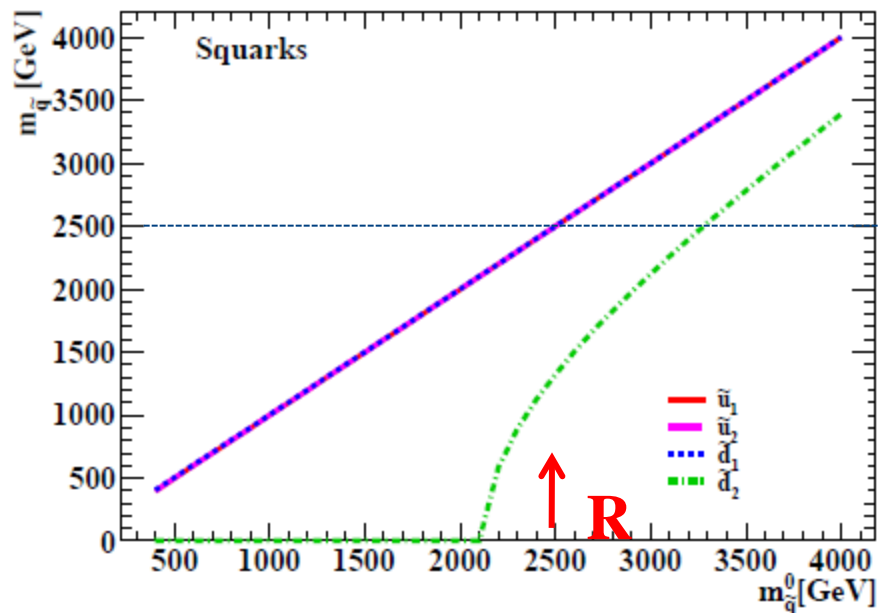
◆ m_f^2 depends on D-term

◆ Little variation on $\tan \beta$ and trilinear coupling A

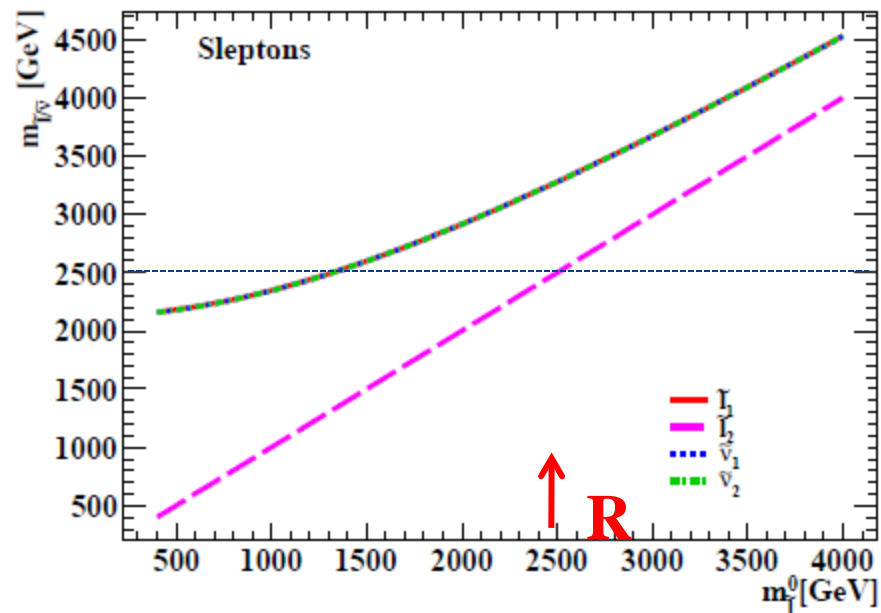
◆ No dependence gaugino masses (M_1, M_2, M')



↑ R



↑ R

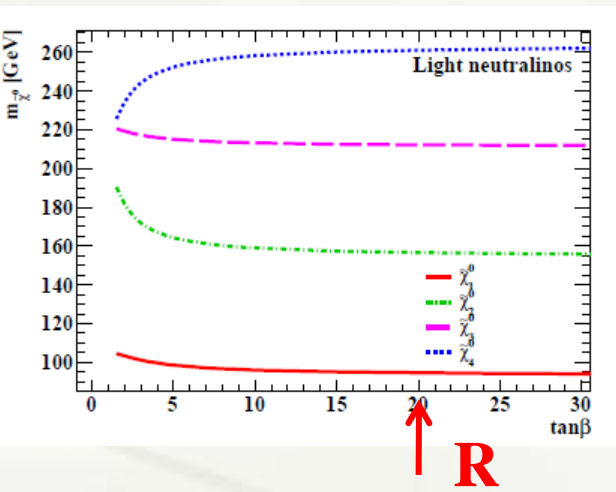
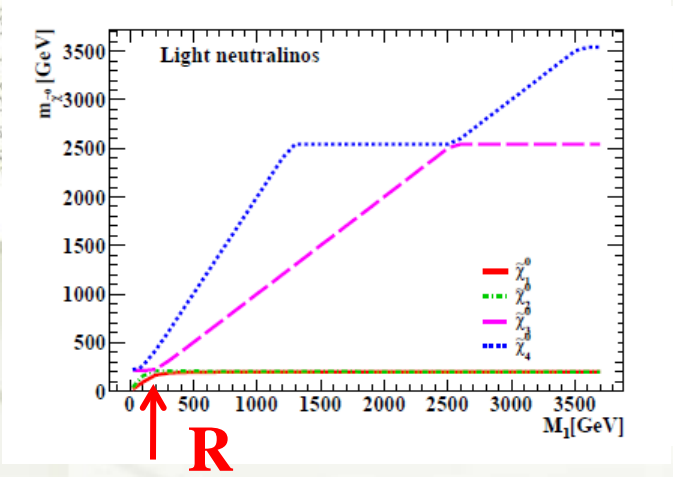


↑ R

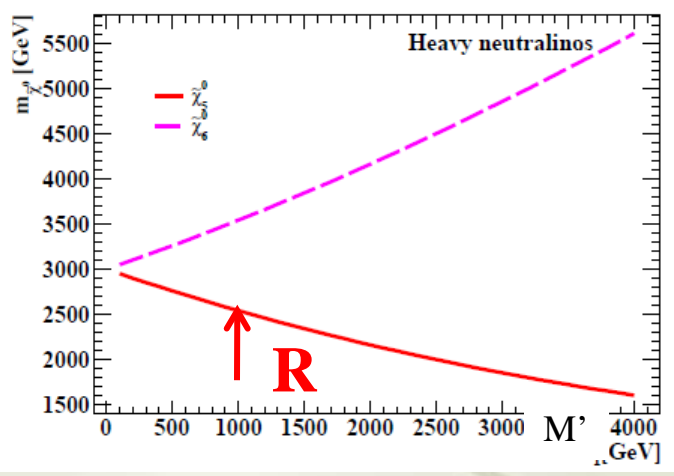
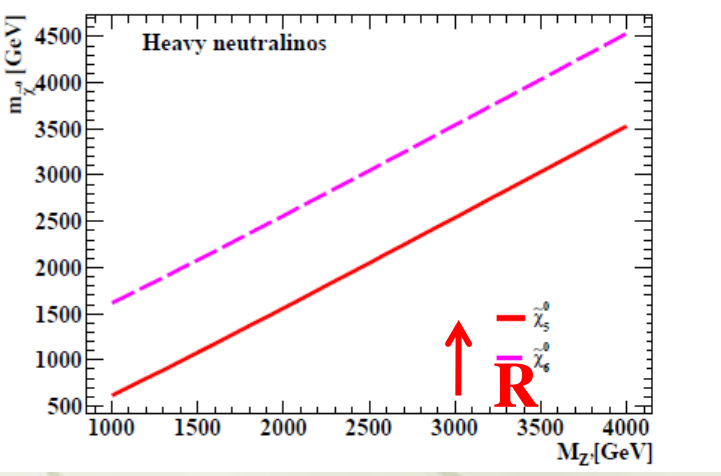
Masses : neutralinos



◆ Dependences from Gaugino masses : $M_1 M'$



• No dependences of light neutralinos from M' , M_Z , and θ

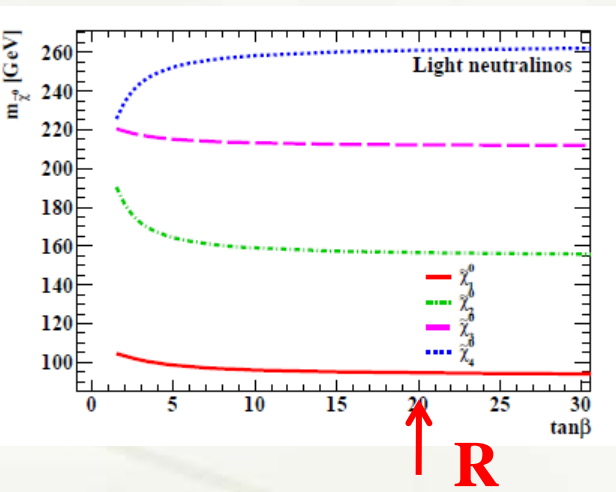
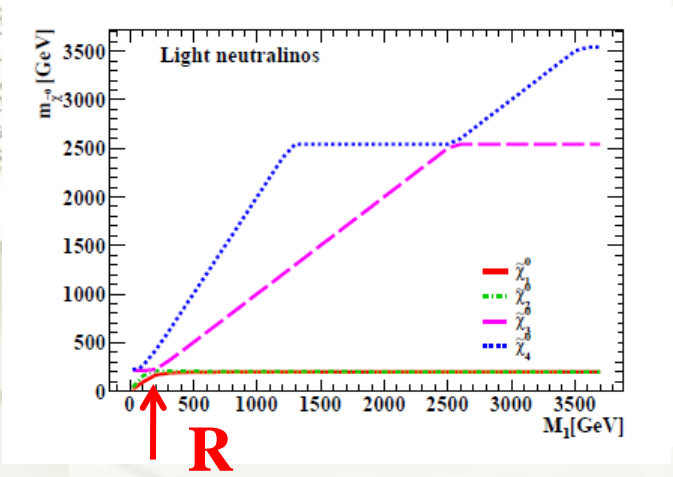


• Dependences of heavy neutralinos from M' and M_Z

Masses : neutralinos

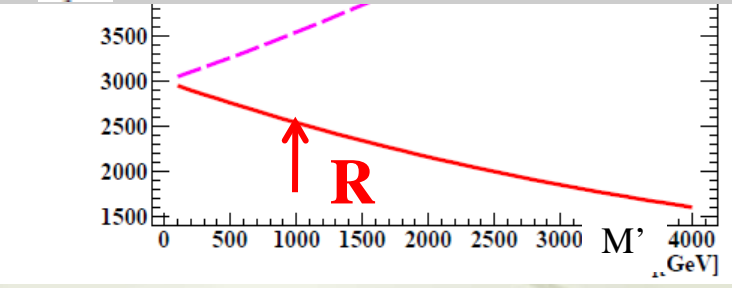
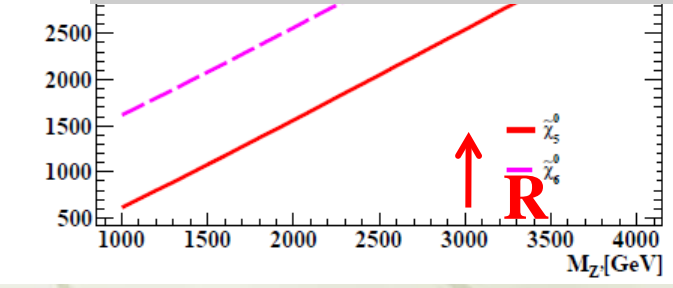


◆ Dependences from Gaugino masses : $M_1 M'$



• No dependences of light neutralinos From M' , M_Z , and θ

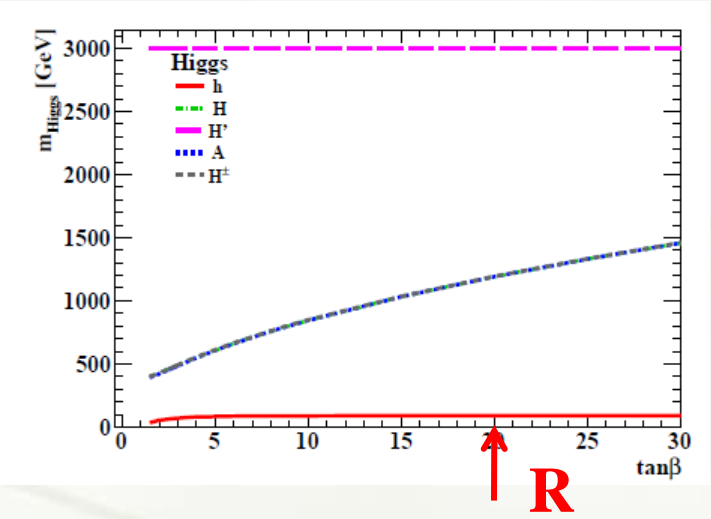
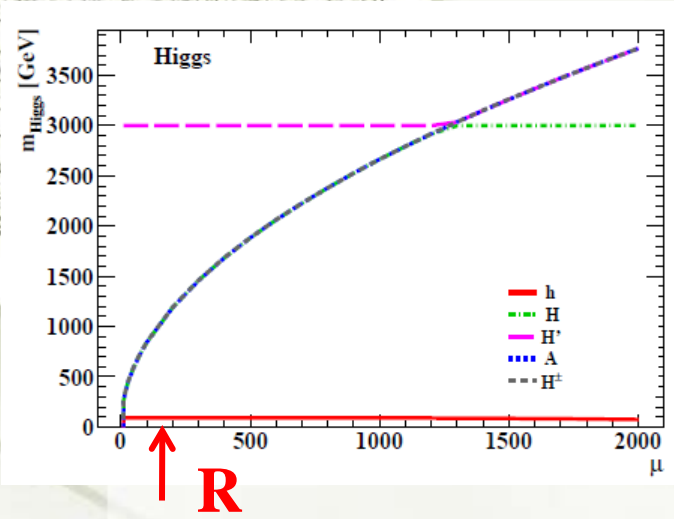
The mass of two heavier neutralinos are higher than Z' mass No Z' decay is allowed in $\tilde{\chi}_5^0$ and $\tilde{\chi}_6^0$



FROM M' AND M_Z

♦ Dependences from $\mu, \tan\beta, M_Z, A_Q$

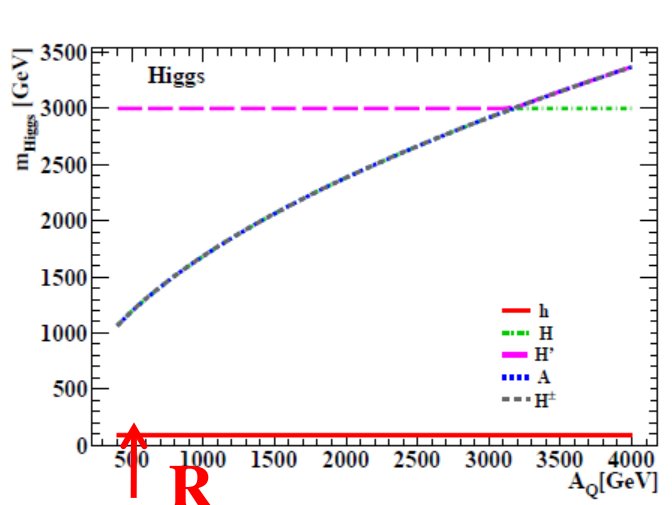
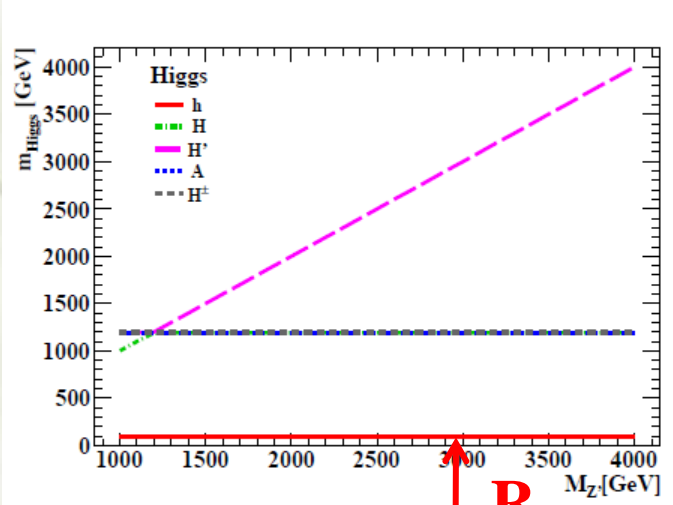
Masses: Higgs



♦ U(1)'
 Higgs H'
 mass is
 approx Z'
 mass



♦ Z' decays
 into H' are
 not allowed



Branching ratios



★ Representative

$m_{\tilde{u}_1}$	$m_{\tilde{u}_2}$	$m_{\tilde{d}_1}$	$m_{\tilde{d}_2}$
2499.4	2499.7	2500.7	1323.1
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_3^0}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_4^0}$
94.6	156.5	212.2	260.9
m_h	m_A	m_H	$m_{H'}$
90.7	1190.7	1190.7	3000.0

$m_{\tilde{\ell}_1}$	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_2}$	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_1}$	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_2}$
3279.0	2500.4	3278.1	3279.1
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_5^0}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_6^0}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm}$
2541.4	3541.4	154.8	262.1
m_{H^\pm}			
1193.4			

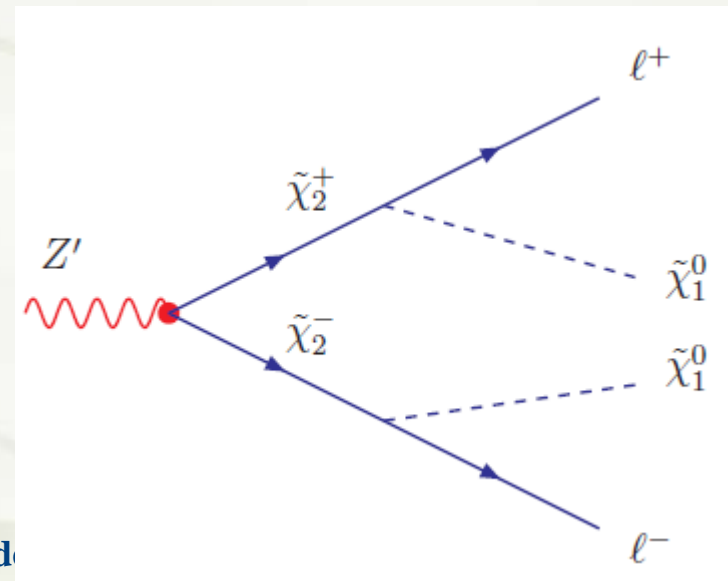
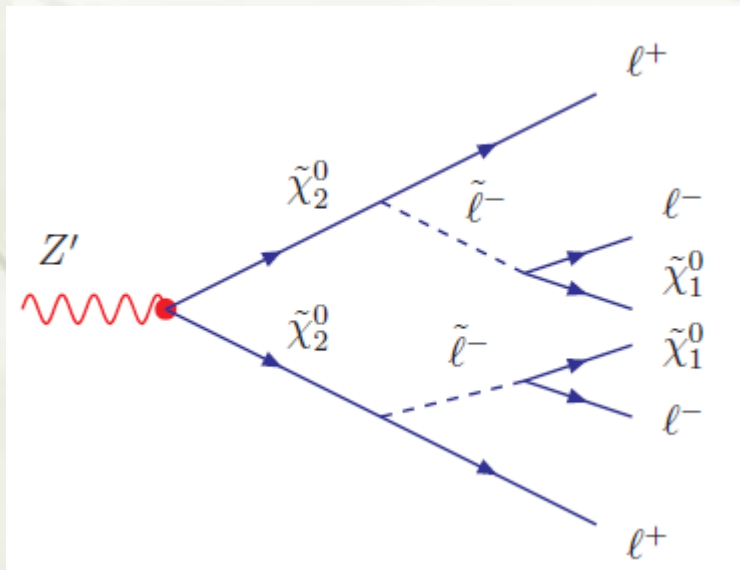
Br SM ~ 77%

Br MSSM ~ 23%

Final state	BR (%)	Final State	BR (%)
$\sum_i u_i \bar{u}_i$	0.00	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0.07
$\sum_i d_i \bar{d}_i$	40.67	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	0.43
$\sum_i \ell_i^+ \ell_i^-$	13.56	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	0.71
$\sum_i \nu_i \bar{\nu}_i$	27.11	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	0.27
$\sum_{i,j} \tilde{u}_i \tilde{u}_j^*$	0.00	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_5^0$	1×10^{-6}
$\sum_{i,j} \tilde{d}_i \tilde{d}_j^*$	<u>9.58</u>	$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	0.65
$\sum_{i,j} \tilde{\ell}_i \tilde{\ell}_j^*$	0.00	$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	2.13
$\sum_{i,j} \tilde{\nu}_i \tilde{\nu}_j^*$	0.00	$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	0.80
$W^+ W^-$	1×10^{-5}	$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_5^0$	3×10^{-6}
$H^+ H^-$	0.50	$\tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	1.75
hA	3×10^{-3}	$\tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	1.31
HA	0.51	$\tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_5^0$	4×10^{-6}
ZH	3×10^{-3}	$\tilde{\chi}_4^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	0.25
Zh	1×10^{-5}	$\tilde{\chi}_4^0 \tilde{\chi}_5^0$	9×10^{-7}
ZH'	0.00	$\tilde{\chi}_5^0 \tilde{\chi}_5^0$	0.00
$H'A$	0.00	$\sum_i \tilde{\chi}_i^0 \tilde{\chi}_6^0$	0.00
$W^\pm H^\mp$	7×10^{-3}	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^\mp$	<u>1.76</u>
		$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^\mp$	<u>1.95</u>
		$\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^\mp$	<u>0.54</u>

Branching ratios

- Many decays into supersymmetric particles kinematically **forbidden** (up squarks, **sleptons**, H' , heavy neutralinos)
- Final state **leptons from cascade decays**



Z' final state leptons



- ★ Study of Z' decays as function of $\tilde{\nu}, \tilde{\ell}$ mass, in **different Z' production models, θ** :
- ★ Parameters in Z' Models :

$$m_{Z'} = 3 \text{ TeV} \quad \mu = 200, \quad \tan\beta = 20, \quad A_q = A_\ell = 500 \text{ GeV},$$

$$m_{\tilde{q}}^0 = 5 \text{ TeV}, \quad M_1 = 150 \text{ GeV}, \quad M_2 = 300 \text{ GeV}, \quad M' = 1 \text{ TeV}$$

- ★ Z' decays into squarks, $H', \tilde{\chi}_5^0, \tilde{\chi}_6^0$ not kinematically allowed, as for Representative Point
- ★ Determine MSSM scenario where $\tilde{\nu}, \tilde{\ell}$ (and all SUSY-particles) have physical masses after adding D-term.

Z'_η , model, $\theta_\eta = \sqrt{5/8}$

★ The minimal physical lepton mass

$$m_{\tilde{\ell}} = 1.6 \text{ GeV.} \quad m_{\tilde{\ell}}^0 > 2.12 \text{ TeV.}$$

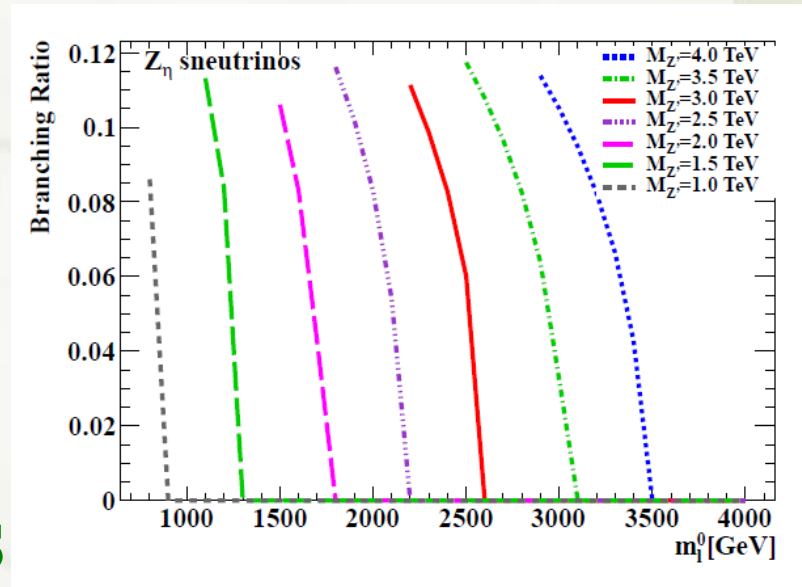
★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}^+ \tilde{\ell}^-$ **NO**

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_2 \tilde{\nu}_2^*$ **~11% YES**

$$2.13 \text{ TeV} < m_{\tilde{\nu}}^0 < 2.59 \text{ TeV.}$$

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^0 \tilde{\chi}^0$ **~11% YES**

★ $\tilde{\chi}^+ \tilde{\chi}^-$ **~ 5% YES**



$m_{Z'}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}}^0$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_1}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_2}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_1}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_2}$ [GeV]
3000	2200	1986	1745	1984	586.40

$$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} = 184 \text{ GeV} \quad m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm} = 330 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_A = m_H = m_{H^\pm} = 1190 \text{ GeV.}$$

All θ

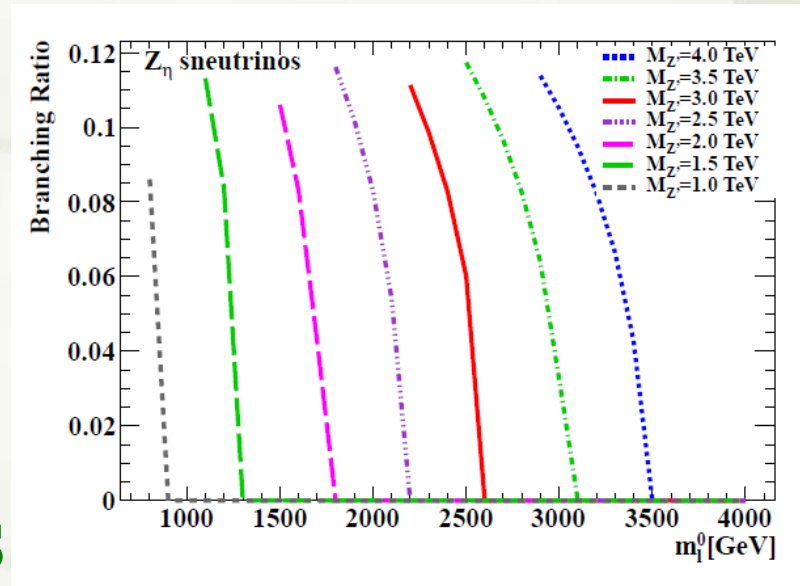
$m_{Z'}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_3^0}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_4^0}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_5^0}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_6^0}$ [GeV]	m_h [GeV]	m_{H_3} [GeV]
3000	136.70	193.20	210.10	330.20	2541.00	3541.00	91.10	3000.00

Z'_η , model, $\theta_\eta = \sqrt{5/8}$

★ The minimal physical lepton mass

$$m_{\tilde{\ell}} = 1.6 \text{ GeV.} \quad m_{\tilde{\ell}}^0 > 2.12 \text{ TeV.}$$

- ★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}^+ \tilde{\ell}^-$ **NO**
- ★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_2 \tilde{\nu}_2^*$ **~11% YES**
 $2.13 \text{ TeV} < m_{\tilde{\nu}}^0 < 2.59 \text{ TeV.}$
- ★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^0 \tilde{\chi}^0$ **~11% YES**
- ★ $\tilde{\chi}^+ \tilde{\chi}^-$ **~ 5% YES**



$m_{Z'}$	$m_{\tilde{\ell}}^0$	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_1}$	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_2}$	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_1}$	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_2}$	$m_{\tilde{\nu}^\pm}$	$m_{\tilde{\nu}^\pm}$	All
						$m_{\tilde{\nu}^\pm} = 184 \text{ GeV}$	$m_{\tilde{\nu}^\pm} = 330 \text{ GeV}$	All

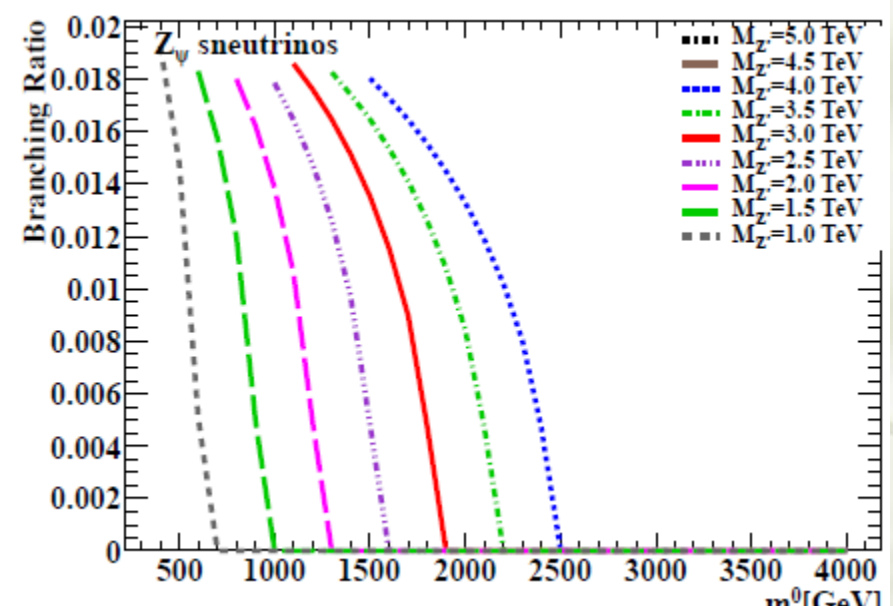
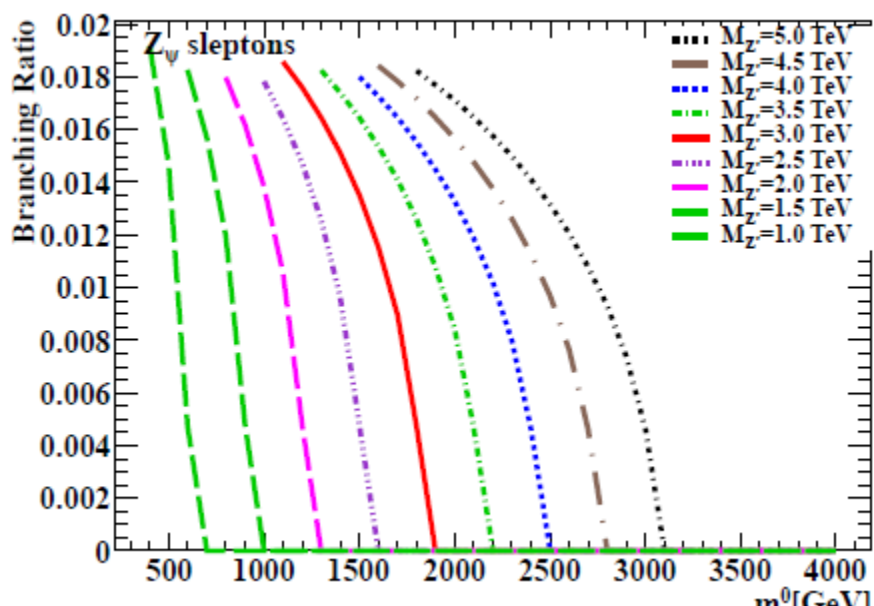
NOT favourable to reconstruct charged slepton masses

3000	136.70	193.20	210.10	330.20	2541.00	3541.00	91.10	3000.00
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Z'_ψ , model, $\theta_\psi = 0$

- ★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}^+ \tilde{\ell}^-$ ~ 2% **YES**
- ★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_2 \tilde{\nu}_2^*$ ~ 2% **YES**
- ★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^0 \tilde{\chi}^0$ ~ 20% **YES**
- ★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^+ \tilde{\chi}^-$ ~ 10% **YES**

$m_{Z'}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}}^0$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_1}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_2}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_1}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_2}$ [GeV]
3000	1100	1529	296.20	1526	292.90



Possible to study Z' decay into charged sleptons

Z'_N , model, $\theta_N = \sqrt{15 - \pi/2}$

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}^+ \tilde{\ell}^-$

~1% **YES**

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_2 \tilde{\nu}_2^*$

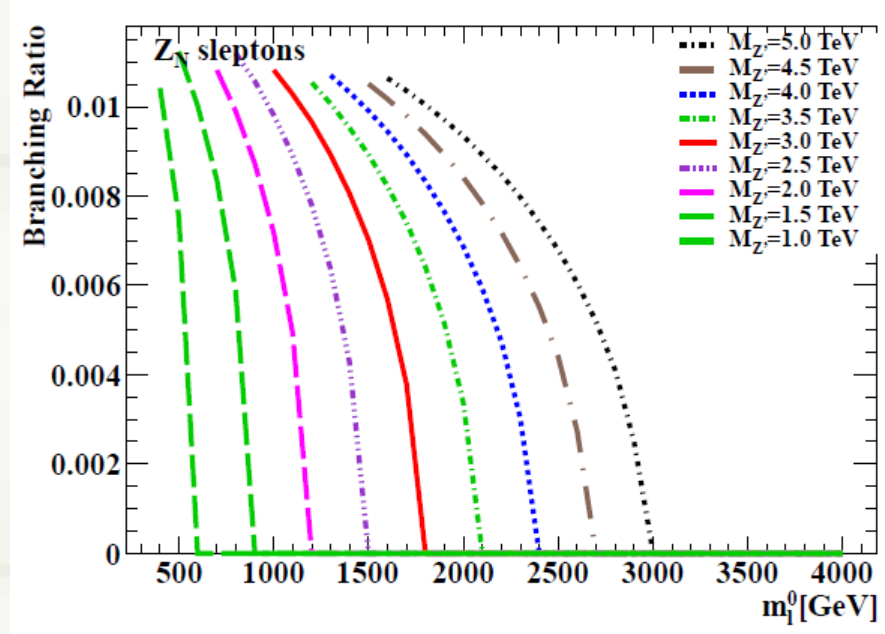
coupling suppressed

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^0 \tilde{\chi}^0$

~19% **YES**

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^+ \tilde{\chi}^-$

~ 10% **YES**



$m_{Z'}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}}^0$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_1}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_2}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_1}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_2}$ [GeV]
3000	1000	1674	319.90	1672	1000

Possible to study Z' decay into charged sleptons

Z'_I , *model*, $\theta_I = \sqrt{5/8} - \pi/2$

★ No minimal physical lepton mass

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}^+ \tilde{\ell}^-$ **suppressed**

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_2 \tilde{\nu}_2^*$ **NO**

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^0 \tilde{\chi}^0$ $\sim 10\%$

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^+ \tilde{\chi}^-$ $\sim 5\%$

$m_{Z'}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}}^0$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_1}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_2}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_1}$ [GeV]	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_2}$ [GeV]
3000	200	2131	204.70	2130	2131
3000	1000	2346	1001	2344	2345

NOT favourable to reconstruct charged slepton masses

Z'_S , *model*, $\theta_S = \sqrt{15/9 - \pi/2}$

★ No minimal physical lepton mass

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}^+ \tilde{\ell}^-$ ~ 0.08

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_2 \tilde{\nu}_2^*$ **NO**

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^0 \tilde{\chi}^0$ $\sim 7\%$

★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^+ \tilde{\chi}^-$ $\sim 4\%$

$m_{Z'}$	$m_{\tilde{\ell}}^0$	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_1}$	$m_{\tilde{\ell}_2}$	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_1}$	$m_{\tilde{\nu}_2}$
[GeV]	[GeV]	[GeV]	[GeV]	[GeV]	[GeV]
3000	200	2691	970.50	2690	3007

NOT favourable to reconstruct charged slepton masses

Z_{SSM}' , *model*

- ✦ The **Sequential Standard Model** is one of most used model for Z' production and decay.
- ✦ All Z' couplings to fermions/sfermions are the same as Z in SM
- ✦ Detection SUSY particles depends only on $m_{Z'}$ and SUSY parameters
- ✦ No D-term
- ✦ Important issue: NO parameter θ
- ✦ Benchmark scenario

minimal physical lepton mass

Z_{SSM}' , model,



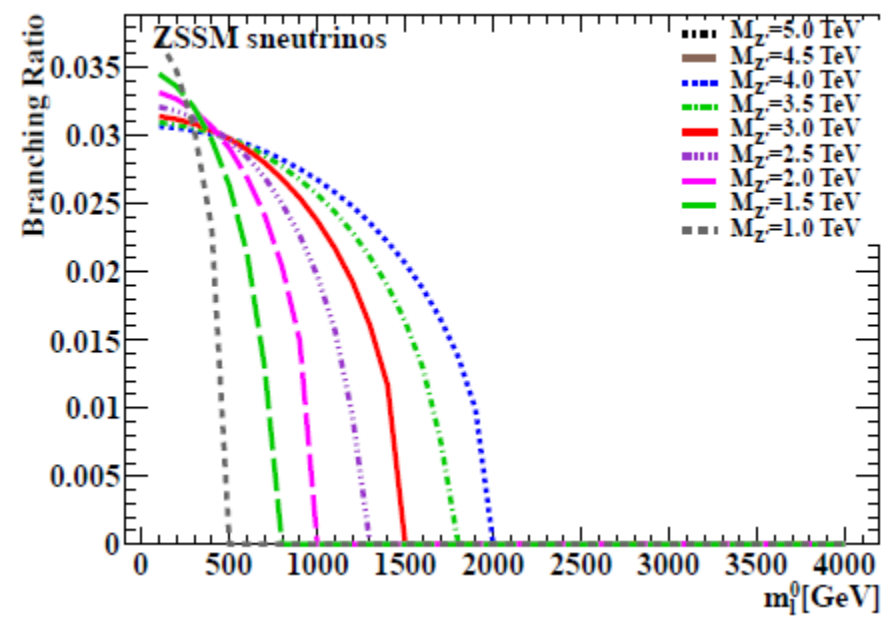
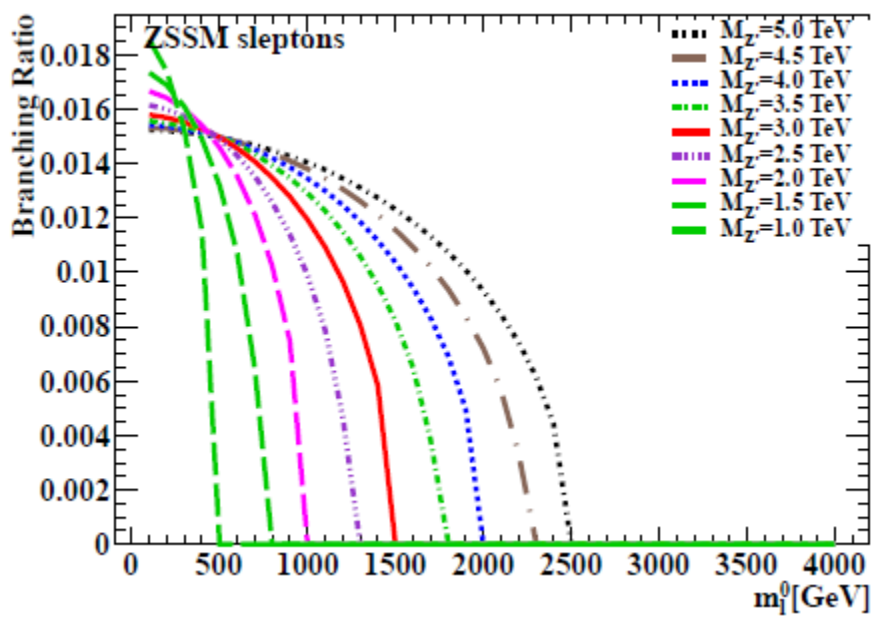
- ★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{l}^+ \tilde{l}^-$ ~ 2%
- ★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_2 \tilde{\nu}_2^*$ ~ 3%
- ★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^0 \tilde{\chi}^0$ ~ 32%
- ★ $Z' \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^+ \tilde{\chi}^-$ ~ 16%

$$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} = 184.00 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm} = 330.0 \text{ GeV}$$

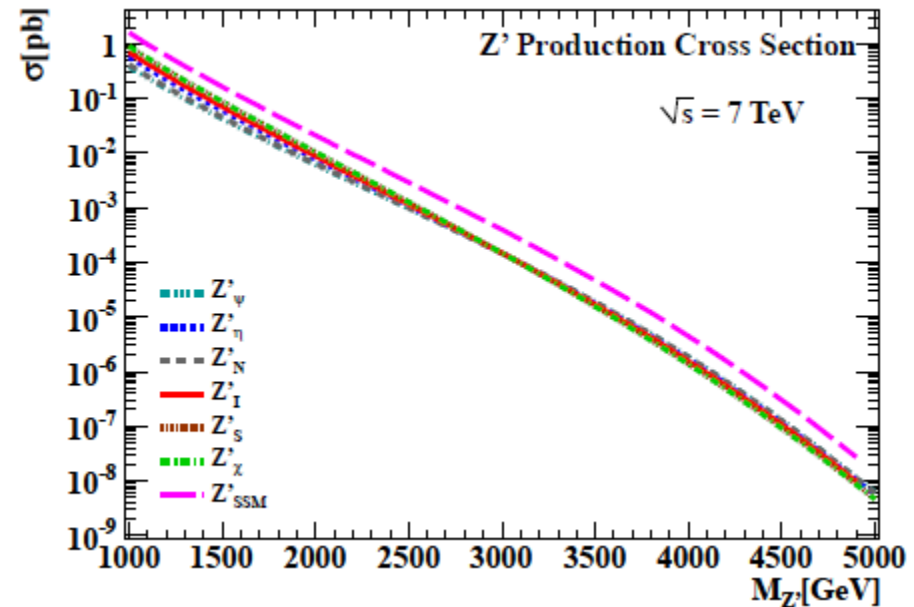
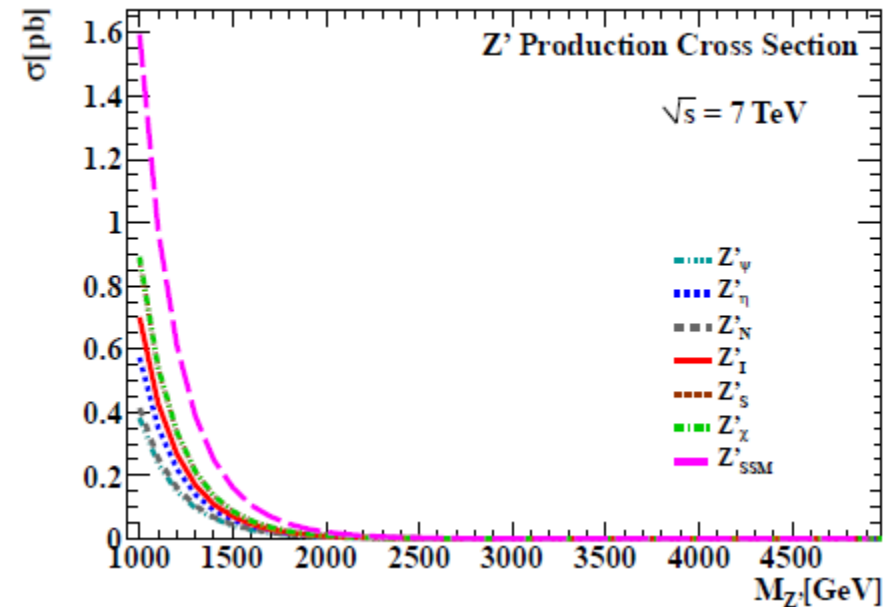
$$m_h = 90.70 \quad m_A = m_H = \quad m_{H^\pm} = 1 \text{ TeV}$$

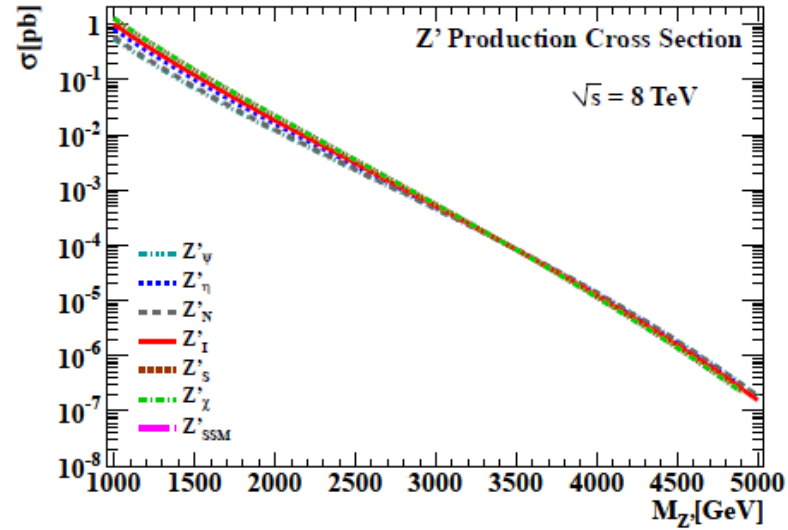
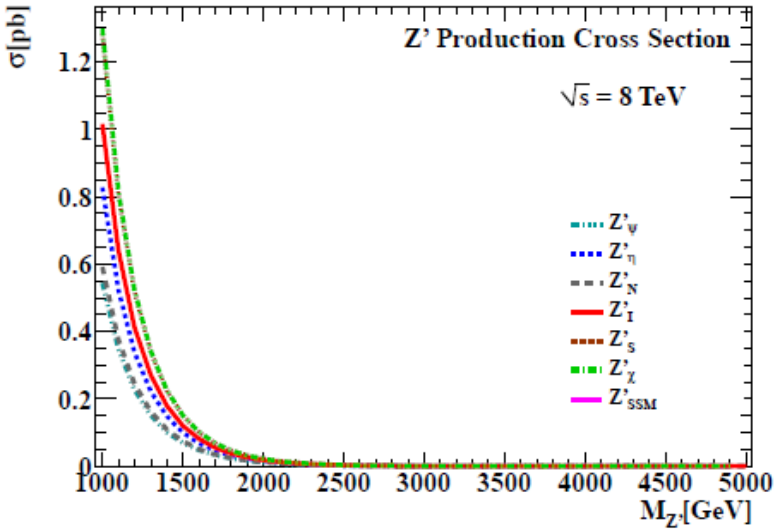
$$m_{\tilde{l}} = 200 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{z}} = 3 \text{ TeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 129.20 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0} = 178.5 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_3^0} = 232.30 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_4^0} = 333.30 \text{ GeV}$$

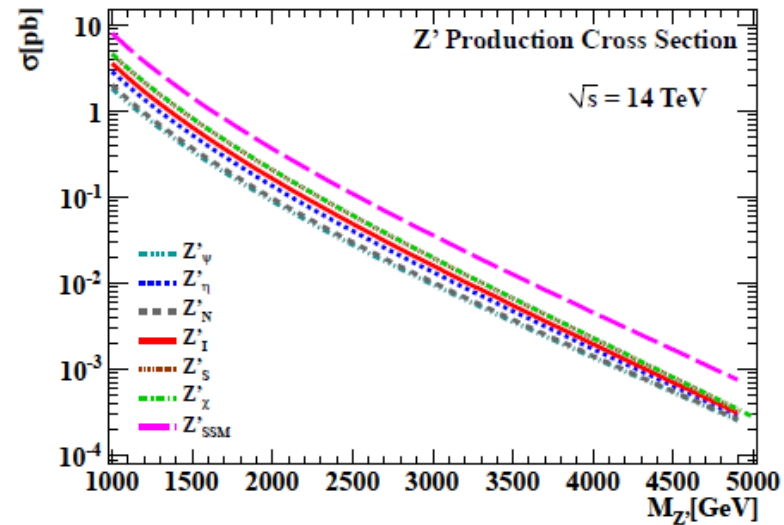
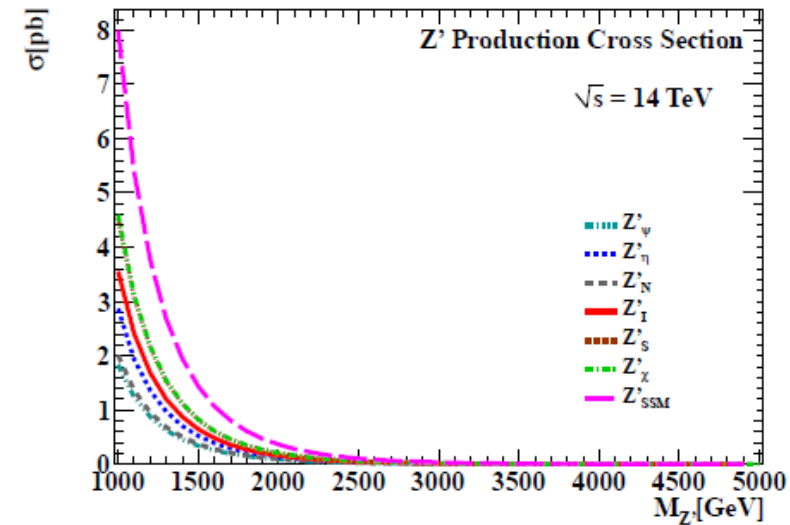


- ★ σ Leading-Order, Parton Distribution Function
LO CTEQ6L, changing PDF negligible impact on σ .
- ★ Parton-level process analogous Z : $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z'$
- ★ Production **depending** on U(1)' mixing: θ , **Z' mass**
not on SUSY scenario





- Z'_{SSM} highest
- Z'_ψ lowest



What do we expect?



$\sqrt{s}=14\text{TeV}$
 $L_{\text{int}}=100\text{fb}^{-1}$

M_Z, TeV	Chan	$Z\eta$	$Z\psi$	ZN	ZI	ZS	$ZSSM$
1.5	N_{casc}	13650	10241	9979	8507	8242	775715
1.5	N_{slep}	_____	622	414	_____	65	24774
2.0	N_{casc}	2344	2784	2705	2230	2146	19570
2.0	N_{slep}	_____	162	104	_____	16	606
1.5	N_{casc}	523	599	400	317	30	2968
1.5	N_{slep}	_____	36	17	_____	0	95
2.0	N_{casc}	55	73	70	50	46	462
2.0	N_{slep}	_____	4	3	_____	0	14

$\sqrt{s}=8\text{TeV}$
 $L_{\text{int}}=20\text{fb}^{-1}$
(run 2012)

N_{casc} = sneutrinos+neutralinos+charginos, N_{slep} = charged leptons decays

NO acceptance neither reconstruction cuts

- ✦ Studied **Z'** production and decays with U(1') gauge symmetry (and SSM) and Supersymmetry (MSSM)
- ✦ U(1')+ MSSM: 1 extra Higgs boson + 2 neutralinos
- ✦ Taken in account **D-term**, assuming all squarks common mass and all slepton common mass at Z' mass scale. D-term may be large and negative.
- ✦ Mass and br dependence : $\theta, \mu, \tan\beta$ Studied in a point.
- ✦ σ at $\sqrt{s}_{\text{LHC}} = 7, 8, 14$ TeV
- ✦ Perspectives: analysis with hadronization, acceptance and detector simulation is planned. Then, the implementation in HERWIG (or PYTHIA) is necessary.