



# Search for long-lived HNLs using a displaced jet tagger

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## Introduction - Heavy neutral leptons (HNLs)



- ◆ New CMS results, Moriond EWK 2023 <u>http://cds.cern.ch/record/2852843</u>.
- ◆ Search for three right-handed neutrinos as a minimal extension to the SM.
- ★ Mass and coupling to the SM neutrinos ( $m_N$ ,  $V_{\ell N}$  i.e.  $\ell = e, \mu, \tau$ ) are free parameters
- Can have Dirac(Majorana) nature process with LNC(LNC +LNV) respectively.
- ✦ Inclusive coupling to the three lepton generation i.e. LFC and LFV.
- ✦ Can be short or longlived:

$$\Gamma_N \propto G_F^2 m_N^5 \sum_{e,\mu,\tau} |V_{\ell N}|^2$$
 and the proper lifetime  $\tau \propto \frac{1}{\Gamma_N}$ 

For fixed mass: The weaker the coupling the longer the lifetime is.





## The big picture: Analysis strategy







- + HNL events with  $\ell \ell + j^*$  final state, highest branching ratio  $B(N \to \ell^{\pm} q \bar{q'}) \approx 52 \%$ .
- ✦ A broad categorization to probe different HNL scenarios.
- Displaced jet tagger based on deep neural network techniques developed primarily in EXO-19-011.
- Background estimation using the ABCD method: Two discriminant variables:  $m_{\ell_1 \ell_2 j^*}$  and tagger score.
- ◆ Determine limits in  $m_N$ ,  $|V_{\ell N}|^2$  plane

## **Event selections**

CMS

♦Leading lepton (e or μ): Tight lepton:  $p_T > 26 - 34$  GeV,  $|η| < 2.4 \rightarrow$  Tight isolation

◆Subleading lepton (e or  $\mu$ ): Loose lepton:  $p_T > 3 - 5$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.4 \rightarrow$  No isolation

♦HNL jet candidate  $j^*$ : Ak4CHS jet - the closest to  $\ell_2$  in  $\Delta R$ .

- Boosted ( $\Delta R(\ell_2, j^{\star}) < 0.4$ ):  $p_T > 30$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.4$
- Resolved (0.4 <  $\Delta R(\ell_2, j^{\star})$  < 1.3):  $p_T > 20$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.4$

♦ dilepton mass:  $m_{\ell_1,\ell_2} \in [20,80]$  GeV and missing momentum  $p_T^{miss} < 60$  GeV



## Analysis categorization



#### 4 categories $\times$ 2

#### The di-lepton flavor and charge

LFC and LFV, i.e. SF and OF :  $\mu\mu$ , ee,  $\mu e$ ,  $e\mu$ 

LNC and LNV, i.e., OS and SS

2 categories

The topology of the HNL decay product

Boosted :  $\Delta R(\ell_2, j^*) < 0.4$ 

Resolved:  $0.4 < \Delta R(\ell_2, j^*) < 1.3$ 

#### 3 categories

**The 2D displacement:**  $d_{xy}^{sig}(\ell_2) = d_{xy}(\ell_2)/d_{xy}^{err}(\ell_2)$ 

Prompt  $d_{xy}^{sig} < 3$ 

Medium  $3 < d_{xy}^{sig} < 10$ 

Displaced  $d_{xy}^{sig} > 10$ 

#### **Combined Flavor categories**



## Displaced jet tagger





- ✦ Extension of this work
- ✦ Outputs to cover jets with leptons inside.
  - ✓ Prompt leptons & photon, uds, g, c, b, pileup,
  - ✓ Displaced HNL jets(w/ and w/o leptons).
- $\blacklozenge$  Parametrization of the tagger using the generator level displacement  $L_{xv}$
- ✦ Domain adaptation: Train tagger on data in the control region.

 $\rightarrow$ to improve data/MC agreement

## **Displaced jet tagger : Signal Region**

- ◆ Tagger output distribution: simulation scaled to Xsec × Lumi
- Pre-fit distributions Good agreement in general
- ♦ All signal region cuts applied except the  $m_{\ell_1,\ell_2,j^*}$

Data

W+jets

Z/γ\*+jets

Vγ\*+jets

Multijet

0.8

 $P_l(j^*)$ 

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#### **Boosted OS**



## **Boosted SS**

CMS

10<sup>6</sup>

10'

10

10

1.5

0.5

Ω

10

SR, SS leptons, boosted j\*

- - Majorana HNL (×10<sup>2</sup>)

 $m_N = 10 \text{ GeV}, c\tau_0 = 1 \text{ mm}$ 

0.2

0.4

(ee, eµ, µe, µµ) + jets, 138 fb<sup>-1</sup> (13 TeV)

0.6

### **Resolved OS**

### **Resolved SS**



## Displaced jet tagger control region

CMS

◆DY+jets control region: high dilepton mass for inclusive leptons categories and combined OS + SS
◆Pre-fit distribution: good modeling in general (simulation scaled to Xsec × Lumi)





## Background estimation strategy







◆Expected (Post-fit) and observed (unblinded) yields in 48 categories overlaid with two signal scenarios.

✦The thresholds of the tagger are optimized per category.

◆No significant deviation from the expected background is observed.





★Results using full Run 2 data for different couplings scenarios to the three leptons generation ★Best observed limits for pure muon coupling scenario  $\rightarrow |V_{\mu N}|^2 > 5(4) \times 10^{-7}$  for Dirac(Majorana)

#### **DIRAC HNL scenario**





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#### Majorana HNL scenario





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#### Majorana HNL scenario



# Exclusion limits: Fixed HNL lifetime

CMS

◆Exclusion limits as a function of the relative coupling to the three lepton generation ◆For fixed  $c\tau_0$ , scan over possible couplings → Find the maximum excluded  $m_N$ .

![](_page_14_Figure_3.jpeg)

## Exclusion limits : Fixed HNL mass

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

◆Exclusion limits as a function of the relative coupling to the three lepton generation ◆For fixed  $m_N$ , scan over possible couplings → Find the maximum excluded  $c\tau_0$ .

![](_page_15_Figure_3.jpeg)

## Impact

# CMS

### ✦ Most significant Impacts on the results

Uncertainty source	Process	Uncertainty Size %	
		10	
Stat. unc. From the sideband region	Background	7	
Loose muon reco	Signal		
Displaced jet tagger	Signal	0	
Jet energy scale and resolution	Signal	2	

## Summary

Data

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0.8

138 fb<sup>-1</sup> (13 TeV)

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 $P_l(j^*)$ 

Ч

W+jets

Z/γ\*+jets Vy \*+jets

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

✦First Analysis in CMS to probe HNL coupling to the three lepton

generation simultaneously.

- ✦Broad categorization to probe both Dirac and Majorana.
- ✦Displaced jet tagger to be sensitive over a broad range of lifetimes.
- ✦Background estimated from data.
- ♦No excess was observed
- ✦Setting limits on the mass and coupling plane
  - $\rightarrow$  Best limits observed for muon and electron pure couplings.
- ◆Limits determined in relative coupling space (triangle plots.)