

# Heavy neutral leptons and beyond at the electron-ion collider

Keping Xie

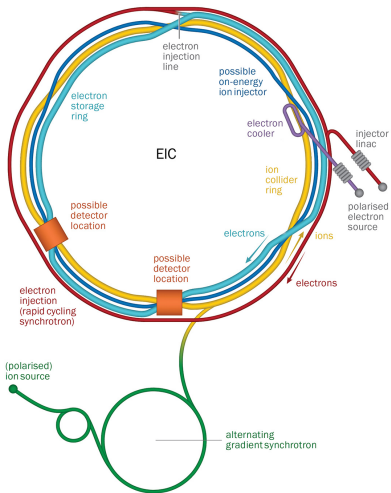


University of Pittsburgh & Michigan State University

TAU 2023 @ University of Louisville  
December 4, 2023

In collaboration with **B. Batell**, **T. Han** (U. Pitt) and **T. Ghosh** (HRI, India)  
[JHEP 03 \(2023\) 020, 2210.09287](#)  
EIC Snowmass Whitepapers: [2203.06705](#), [2203.13199](#)

# The Electron-Ion Collider



[1212.1701, 2103.05419]

# Introduction and Motivation

- The Electron-Ion Collider (EIC) is approved by the U.S. DOE with an estimated cost of **\$1.6 to \$2.6 billion**, to be located at Brookhaven National Laboratory.
- The EIC features [\[1212.1701 and Yellow Report, 2103.05419\]](#).
  - Highly polarized (70%) electron and nucleon beams
  - Ions: proton, deuteron to uranium or lead
  - C.o.M energies: 20–100 GeV, upgradable to 140 GeV
  - high luminosity:  $10^{33-34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  (10-1000 times HERA)
- The EIC goals: (designed as a QCD machine)
  - The proton spin
  - The motion of quarks and gluons in the proton
  - the tomographic images of the proton
  - QCD matter at the extreme gluon density
  - Quark hadronization
- Other physics opportunities: EW and BSM [\[Snowmass whitepaper, 2203.13199\]](#).  
We take the **Heavy Neutral Lepton** as a case study [\[2210.09287\]](#).

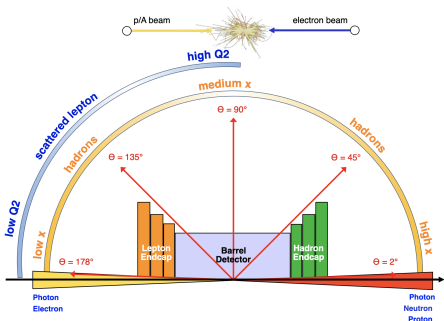
# Collider configuration

- We want to maximize the machine reachability

$$e(10/18 \text{ GeV}) + p(100/275 \text{ GeV}).$$

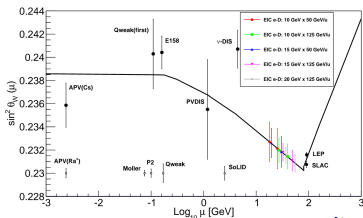
- We assume the integrated luminosity to be  $\mathcal{L} = 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .
- Primary physics goals require a multi-purpose Hermitic detector with excellent tracking resolution and particle ID capabilities over a broad momentum range.
- Detector still under design; see EIC Detector Requirements R&D Handbook

[EIC CDR 2021]

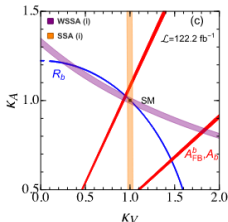


$\eta$	Resolution
<b>Tracking (<math>\sigma_p/p</math>)</b>	
$2.5 <  \eta  \leq 3.5$	$0.1\% \times p \oplus 2\%$
$1.0 <  \eta  \leq 2.5$	$0.05\% \times p \oplus 1\%$
$ \eta  \leq 1.0$	$0.05\% \times p \oplus 0.5\%$
<b>Electromagnetic calorimeter (<math>\sigma_E/E</math>)</b>	
$-4.5 \leq \eta < -2.0$	$2\%/\sqrt{E}$
$-2.0 \leq \eta < -1.0$	$7\%/\sqrt{E}$
$-1.0 \leq \eta \leq 4.5$	$12\%/\sqrt{E}$
<b>Hadronic calorimeter (<math>\sigma_E/E</math>)</b>	
$1.0 <  \eta  \leq 3.5$	$50\%/\sqrt{E}$
$ \eta  \leq 1.0$	$100\%/\sqrt{E}$

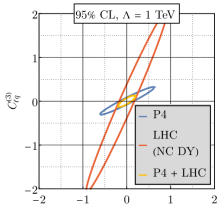
# Precision and new physics studies at the EIC [2203.13199]



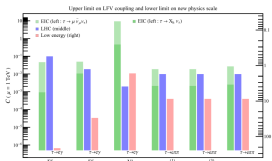
[Weak mixing angle: 1612.06927]



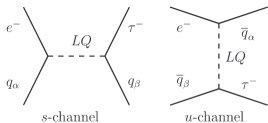
[Anomalous  $Zb\bar{b}$  coupling: 2107.02134,2112.07747]



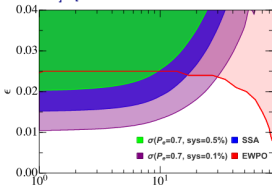
[SMEFT: 2107.02134,2204.07557]



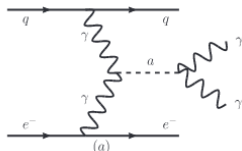
[CLFV: 2102.06176]



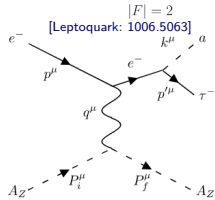
[Leptoquark: 1006.5063]



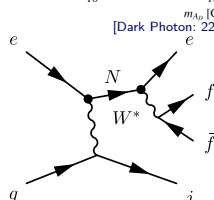
[Dark Photon: 2203.01510]



[Axion: 2112.02477,2310.08827]



[LFV ALP: 2112.04513]



[HNL: 2210.09287]

# The Heavy Neutral Leptons (HNLs) at the EIC

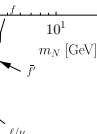
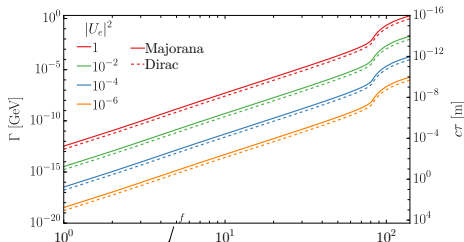
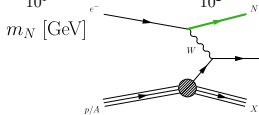
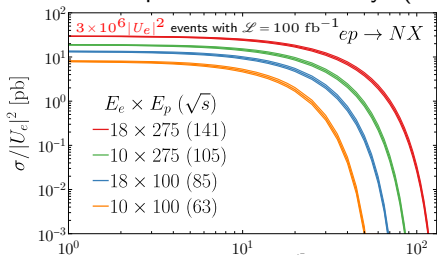
- The HNLs are motivated by the potential connection to the neutrino mass generation, through the Type-I Seesaw Mechanism [Minkowski PLB '77, Gell-Mann et. al. '79, etc.]
- The Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} \supset y_v^{iI} L_i H N_I + \text{h.c.}$$

The interactions can be written as

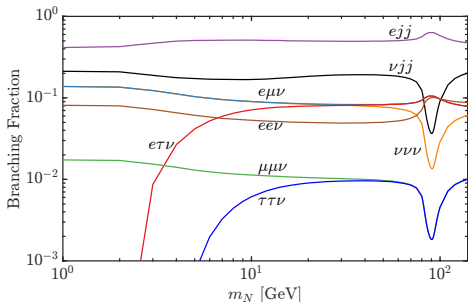
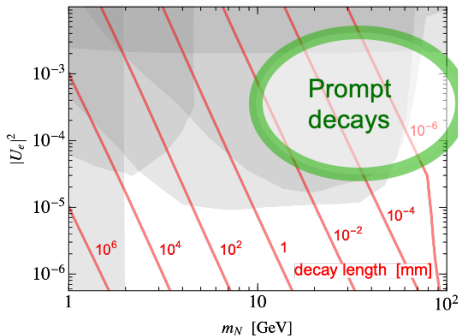
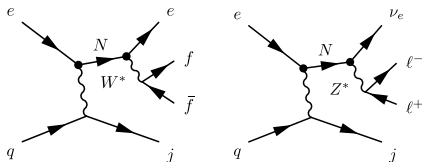
$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} U_{iI} W_\mu^- \ell_i^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu N_I + \frac{g}{2c_W} U_{iI} Z_\mu \nu_i^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu N_I + \text{h.c.}$$

- The HNL production and decays (lifetime)

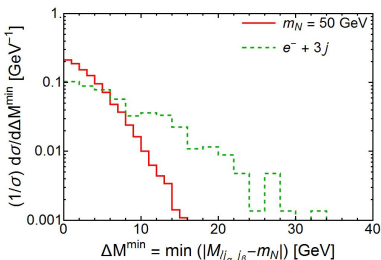
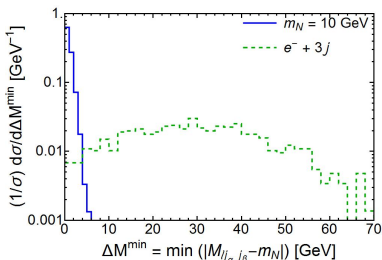


# The Prompt HNL Searches

- The HNLs decay promptly for larger masses and mixing angle
- Three channels are considered
  - Majorana:  $e^+3j$
  - Majorana:  $e^+\mu^-j + \cancel{E}_T$
  - Dirac:  $\ell^+\ell^-j + \cancel{E}_T$



# Majorana signature: $e^+3j$ (lepton number violating)

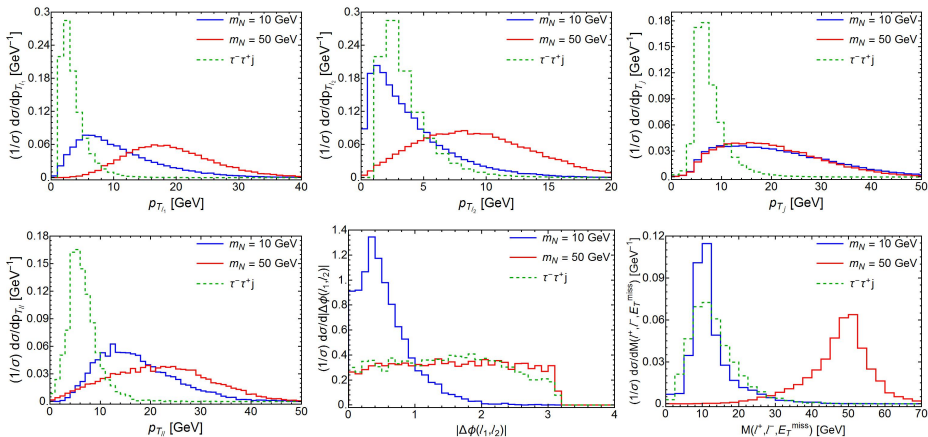


- The hadronic mode gives largest rate, and allows for full final state reconstruction.
- the main SM background comes from charge mis-identification:  $e^-$  fakes as  $e^+$ .
- the  $e^+jj$  invariant mass window cut very efficiently [\[2210.09287\]](#)

Cut selection	Signal [ $e^- p \rightarrow (N \rightarrow e^+ jj) j$ ] [pb]		$e^- jjj$ [pb]
	$m_N = 10 \text{ GeV}$	$m_N = 50 \text{ GeV}$	
Production	5.53	0.95	449
Exactly $1\ell$ :			
$p_{T_\ell} > 2 \text{ GeV}, 0 < \eta_\ell < 3.5$	2.43	0.74	36.7
Exactly $3j$ :			
$p_{T_{j_1}} > 20 \text{ GeV}, p_{T_{j_{2,3}}} > 5 \text{ GeV},  \eta_{j_{1,2,3}}  < 3.5$	0.81	0.43	1.35
Isolation:			
$\Delta R(\ell/j_\alpha, j_\beta) > 0.4$ ( $\alpha, \beta = 1, 2, 3$ )	0.22	0.39	1.35
$\Delta M^{\min} = \min( M(\ell j_\alpha j_\beta) - m_N ) < 5 \text{ GeV}$	0.22	×	0.03
	×	0.30	0.64
Require one $e^+$ [ $f^{\text{MID}} = 0.1\%$ ]	0.22	×	$3.23 \times 10^{-5}$
	×	0.30	$6.40 \times 10^{-4}$
Require one $e^+$ [ $f^{\text{MID}} = 0.01\%$ ]	0.22	×	$3.23 \times 10^{-6}$
	×	0.30	$6.40 \times 10^{-5}$
Polarization $P_e = -70\%$	$\times 1.7$	$\times 1.7$	$\times 1$



# Majorana signature: $e^+ \mu^- j + E_T^{\text{miss}}$



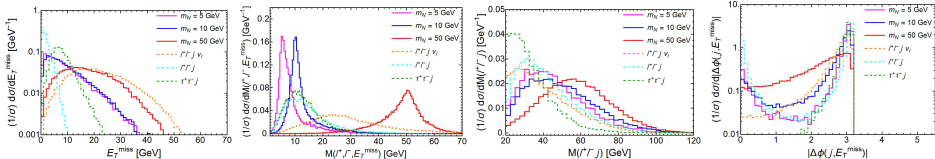
- Main background comes from  $(\tau^+ \rightarrow e^+ 2\nu)(\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- 2\nu)j$
- Isolation and invariant mass cuts reduce backgrounds.

# Majorana signature: $e^+ \mu^- j + E_T^{\text{miss}}$

Cut selection	Signal [ $e^- p \rightarrow (N \rightarrow \ell^- \ell^+ \nu) j$ ]		$\tau^- \tau^+ j \rightarrow \ell^- \ell^+ j + 4\nu$ [pb]
	$m_N = 10$ GeV [pb]	$m_N = 50$ GeV [pb]	
Production	3.16	0.55	0.05
Exactly 2 $\ell$ : $p_{T_{\ell_{1,2}}} > 2$ GeV, $ \eta_{\ell_{1,2}}  < 3.5$	2.10	0.53	0.01
Exactly 1 $j$ : $p_{T_j} > 10$ GeV, $ \eta_j  < 3.5$	1.82	0.44	$3.19 \times 10^{-3}$
Isolation: $\Delta R(\ell_1, \ell_2) > 0.3$ , $\Delta R(\ell_{1,2}, j) > 0.4$	1.61	0.43	$3.13 \times 10^{-3}$
Require one $\mu^-$ and one $e^+$	0.51	0.13	$7.83 \times 10^{-4}$
$p_{T_{\ell\ell}} > 12$ GeV	0.37	0.10	$3.90 \times 10^{-5}$
$ \Delta\phi(\ell_1, \ell_2)  < 1$ [ $m_N < 20$ GeV]	0.35	×	$1.72 \times 10^{-5}$
$ M(\ell^+, \ell^-, E_T^{\text{miss}}) - m_N  < 10$ GeV [ $m_N \geq 20$ GeV]	×	0.08	$2.07 \times 10^{-7}$
Polarization $P_e = -70\%$	$\times 1.7$	$\times 1.7$	$\times 1$

- Main background comes from  $(\tau^+ \rightarrow e^+ 2\nu)(\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- 2\nu)j$
- Isolation and invariant mass cuts reduce backgrounds.

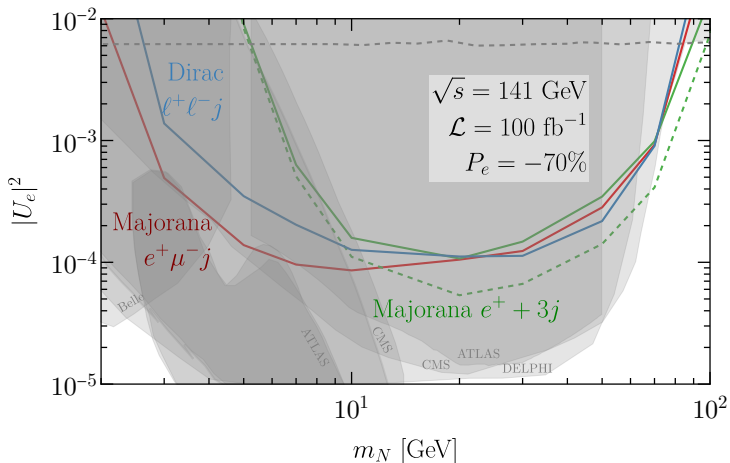
# Dirac signature: $\ell^+\ell^-j + E_T^{\text{miss}}$



- Main background comes from  $(\tau^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ 2\nu)(\tau^- \rightarrow \ell^- 2\nu)j$  and  $\ell^+ \ell^- \nu_\ell j$ .
- Isolation and invariant mass cuts reduce backgrounds.

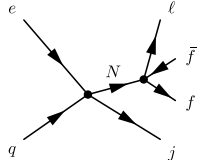
Cut selection	Signal [ $e^- p \rightarrow (N \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \nu) j$ ]			$\ell^+ \ell^- \nu_\ell j$	$\ell^+ \ell^- j$	$\tau^+ \tau^- j \rightarrow \ell^- \ell^+ j + 4\nu$
	5 GeV	10 GeV	50 GeV			
Production	3.98	3.38	0.55	$2.20 \times 10^{-3}$	5.06	0.05
Exactly $2\ell$ : $p_{T\ell_{1,2}} > 2$ GeV, $ \eta_{\ell_{1,2}}  < 3.5$	2.05	1.95	0.53	$9.68 \times 10^{-4}$	2.65	0.01
Exactly $1j$ : $p_{Tj} > 10$ GeV, $ \eta_j  < 3.5$	1.86	1.71	0.44	$7.48 \times 10^{-4}$	0.35	$3.20 \times 10^{-3}$
Isolation: $\Delta R(\ell_1, \ell_2) > 0.3$ , $\Delta R(\ell_{1,2}, j) > 0.4$	1.25	1.58	0.43	$5.45 \times 10^{-4}$	0.33	$3.14 \times 10^{-3}$
$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 5$ GeV	0.80	1.07	0.40	$5.32 \times 10^{-4}$	0.02	$2.46 \times 10^{-3}$
$p_{T\ell\ell} > 12$ GeV	0.43	0.64	0.29	$1.50 \times 10^{-4}$	$5.47 \times 10^{-3}$	$8.90 \times 10^{-5}$
$ M(\ell^+, \ell^-, E_T^{\text{miss}}) - m_N  < 5$ GeV	0.27	$\times$	$\times$	$2.39 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.97 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.56 \times 10^{-5}$
	$\times$	0.42	$\times$	$7.12 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.37 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.15 \times 10^{-5}$
$M(\ell^+ \ell^- j) > 45$ GeV [ $m_N < 10$ GeV]	$\times$	$\times$	0.17	$2.34 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.42 \times 10^{-4}$	$4.15 \times 10^{-7}$
	0.18	$\times$	$\times$	$1.34 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.82 \times 10^{-4}$	$6.43 \times 10^{-6}$
$0.2 <  \Delta\Phi(j, E_T^{\text{miss}})  < 3$ [ $m_N \geq 10$ GeV]	$\times$	0.24	$\times$	$5.00 \times 10^{-6}$	-	$9.75 \times 10^{-6}$
	$\times$	$\times$	0.16	$2.06 \times 10^{-5}$	-	$2.07 \times 10^{-7}$
Polarization $P_e = -70\%$	$\times 1.7$	$\times 1.7$	$\times 1.7$	$\times 1.6$	$\times 1$	$\times 1$

# Prompt search sensitivity

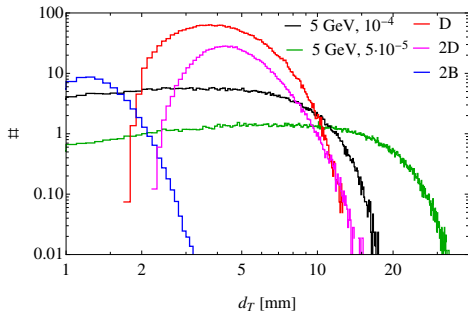
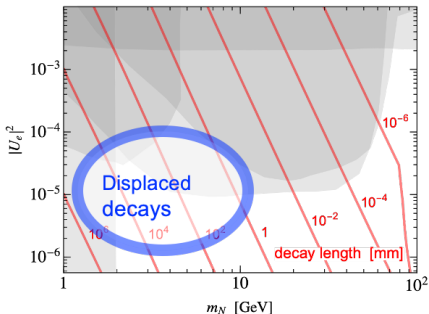


- With the designed energy and integrated luminosity, EIC can probe HNL prompt decay in the mass range 1–100 GeV and the mixing able of the order  $10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$ .
- We can win a slightly better sensitivity than the existing CMS  $3\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$  limit [\[1802.02965\]](#) around  $70 < m_N < 90 \text{ GeV}$  with an optimistic MID rate of 0.01%.

# Long-Lived signature



- At a small mass/mixing angle, the HNLs are long lived
- The signature of displaced lepton with large transverse impact parameter.
- The SM background arises from the heavy-flavor decay  $ep \rightarrow \nu(c \rightarrow D)$  and  $eg \rightarrow e(c/b \rightarrow D/B)(\bar{c}/\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{D}/\bar{B})$ .
  - At large impact parameter  $d_T = 20$  mm, no SM background.
  - At small impact parameter  $d_T = 2$  mm, we can perform cuts, such as  $\Delta R_{j\ell} > 0.4$ , to largely suppress the SM backgrounds [see backup slides].

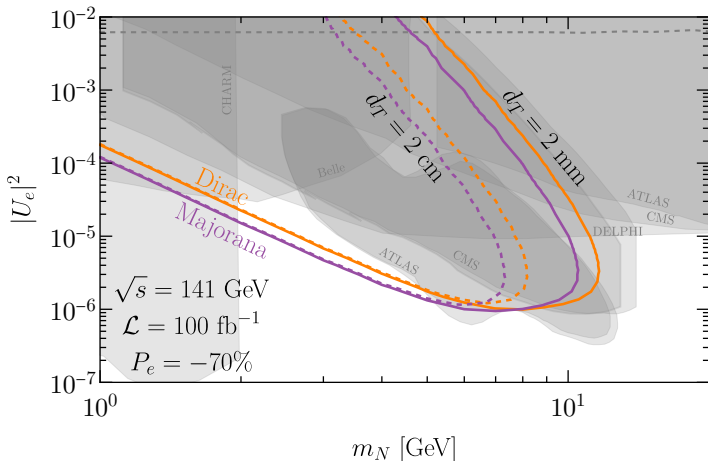


# Displaced vertex searches

- Event selection

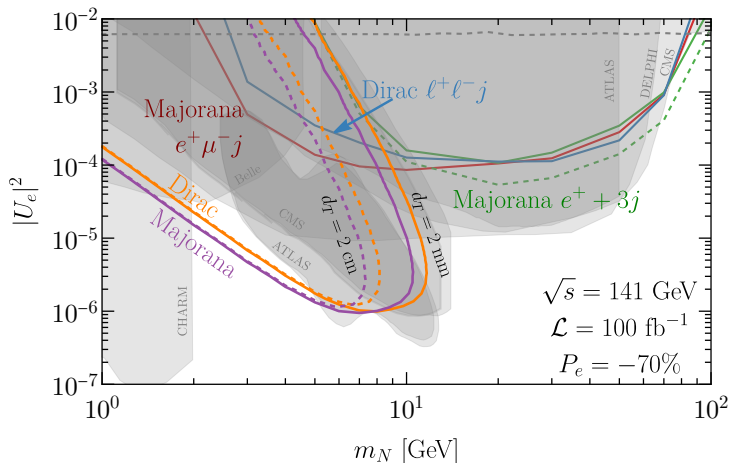
$$p_T^j > 5 \text{ GeV}, p_T^\ell > 2 \text{ GeV}, |\eta_{j,\ell}| < 3.5.$$

- Transverse impact factor  $d_T = 2(20)$  mm
- Cylinder detector configuration  $r = 0.4$  m,  $l = 1.2$  m.
- We show the EIC sensitivity to 5 displaced events



# The EIC sensitivity

- the EIC can explore new parameter beyond the current bounds
- At low mass around 5 GeV, we can improve the current bound down to a lower mass
- Other experimental limits [1901.09966,2203.08039].



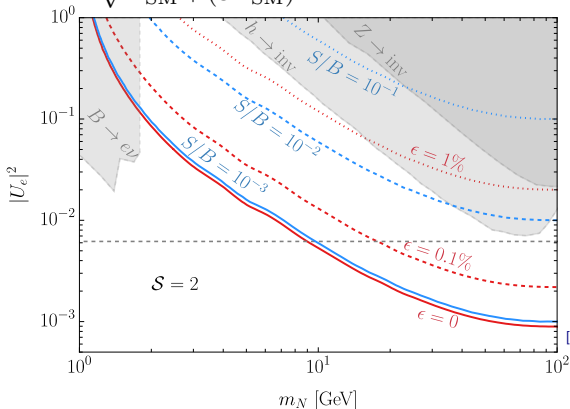
# Invisible decay: $N \rightarrow \text{DMs}$

- Signal:  $ep \rightarrow j + \cancel{E}_T$
- The mono-jet event

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(p + e \rightarrow j + \cancel{E}_T) &= \sigma(p + e \rightarrow j + \nu_e) + \sigma(p + e \rightarrow j + N) \\ &= \sigma_{\text{SM}}(p + e \rightarrow j + \nu_e) [(1 - |U_e|^2) + |U_e|^2 \Phi(m_N)],\end{aligned}$$

- Sensitivity

$$\mathcal{S} = \frac{\Delta N}{\sqrt{N_{\text{SM}} + (\epsilon N_{\text{SM}})^2}} = 2, \quad \Delta N = |N - N_{\text{SM}}|.$$

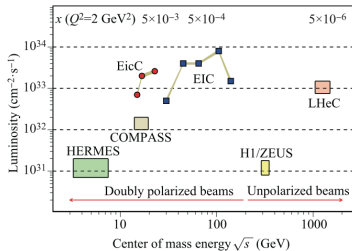
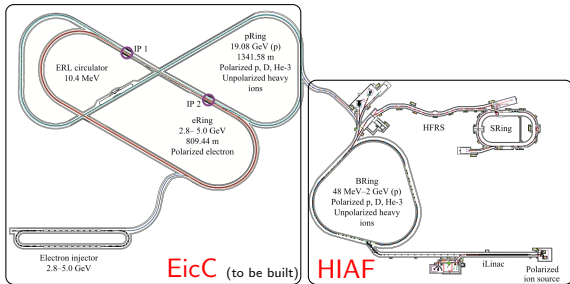




# Conclusions and Outlooks

- The EIC will open up a new QCD frontier. It is also interesting to ask the opportunity to search the BSM physics.
- We find the EIC has the potential to search HNLs, especially in the few GeV mass range, through the displaced vertex.
- EIC is able to probe HNL prompt decay in the mass range 1–100 GeV and mixing angle of the order  $10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$ .
- Such studies can inform the EIC detector design, (e.g. tracking system for displaced particle searches)
- The mono-jet events can probe the invisible decay of the HNL.
- Other BSM physics exploration [\[Snowmass whitepaper, 2203.13199\]](#)
  - new light particle in mass range 1–100 GeV: Axion [\[2112.02477,2310.08827\]](#), leptoquark [\[1006.5063\]](#), dark photon [\[2203.01510\]](#)
  - precision EW physics [\[Kumar et al. 1612.06927\]](#)
  - SMEFT interactions [\[Boughezal, Petriello, Wiegand, 2004.00748\]](#)
  - lepton flavor violation [\[2102.06176\]](#)
- It is very early days for the EIC. There is much more room for exploration.

# A Chinese version: EicC $e(5 \text{ GeV})p(20 \text{ GeV})$

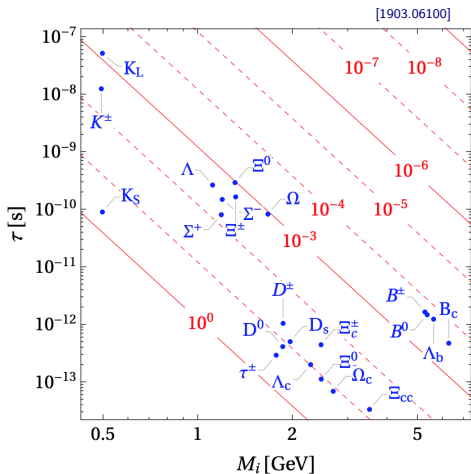
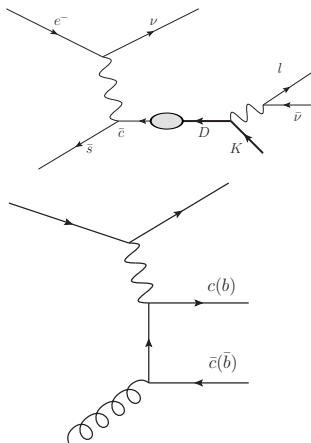


[2102.09222]

High Intensity heavy-ion Accelerator Facility  
(Under Construction in Huizhou) [Jinlong Zhang, DIS2022]

# The SM backgrounds for the displaced searches

SM background,  $D(B) \rightarrow lX$ , can be suppressed with isolation cut.



cuts	$c$	$c\bar{c}$	$b\bar{b}$
no cut	0.427		
$p_{T,l} > 2\text{GeV},  \eta_l  < 3.5, \Delta R_{ll} > 0.3$	0.135	13.0	0.151
$p_{T,j} > 5\text{GeV},  \eta_j  < 3.5, \Delta R_{jj} > 0.4$	0.0529	0.0855	$5.02e-3$
$\Delta R_{jl} > 0.4$	-	-	$1.73e-3$