

Searches for HNLs at FCC-ee in the final state  
 $N1 \rightarrow \mu jj$

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# Introduction

Production of HNL in Z decay through mixing with light neutrinos



If only 1 HNL flavour assumed, model defined in terms of two parameters:  $m_N$  and  $U$ , mixing parameter

**Production BR:** 
$$\text{BR}(Z \rightarrow \nu N) = \frac{2}{3} |U_N|^2 \text{BR}(Z \rightarrow \text{invisible}) \left(1 + \frac{m_N^2}{2m_Z^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{m_N^2}{m_Z^2}\right)$$

$$|U_N|^2 \equiv \sum_{\ell=e,\mu,\tau} |U_{\ell N}|^2$$

**Decay width:**

**( $m_{\text{HNL}} < 80 \text{ GeV}$ )**

25/09/23

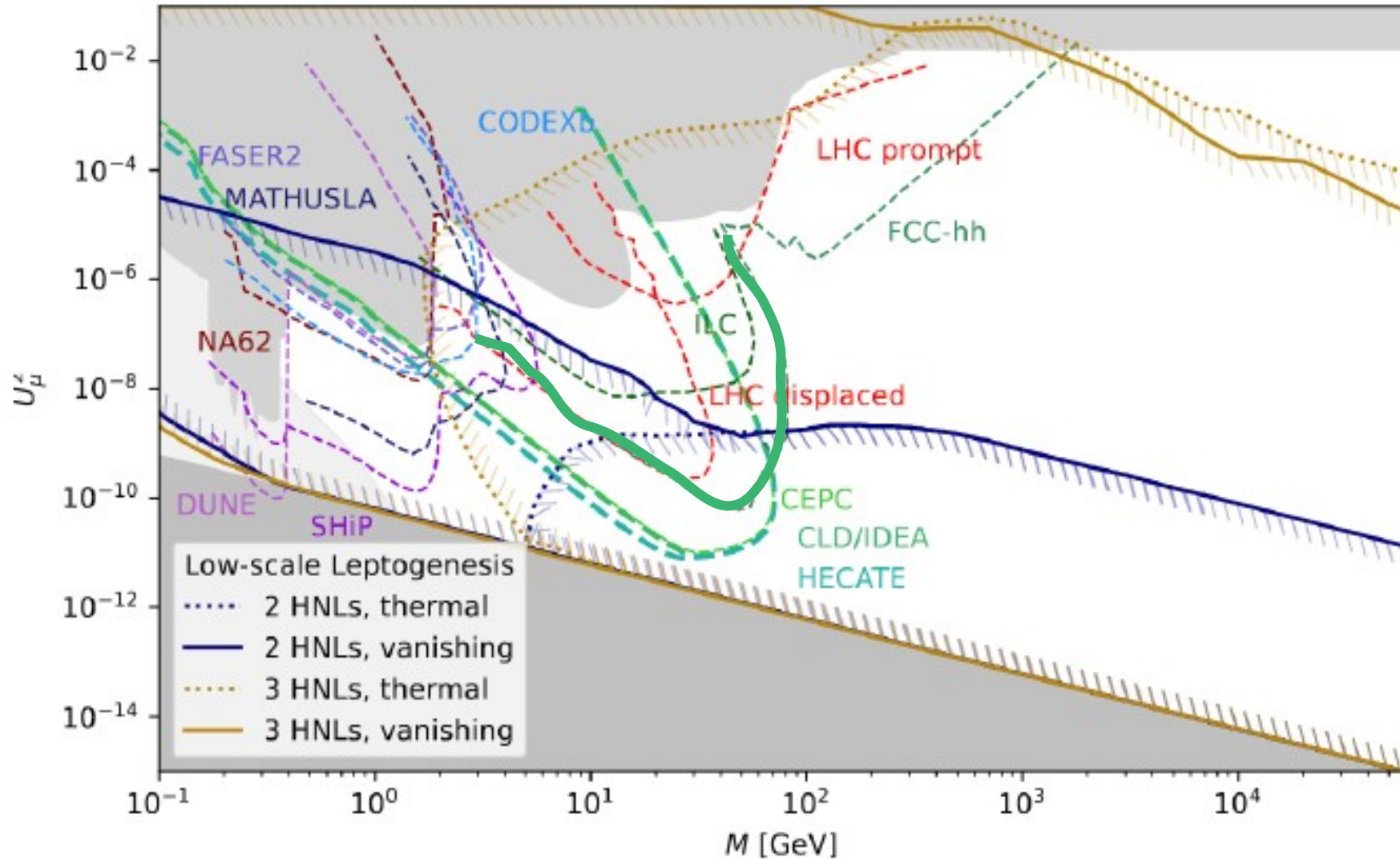
$$\Gamma_N \simeq c_{\text{dec}} \frac{a}{96\pi^3} U^2 M^5 G_F^2$$

$a \sim 12$

M.Drewes arXiv:2210.17110

# Expectations

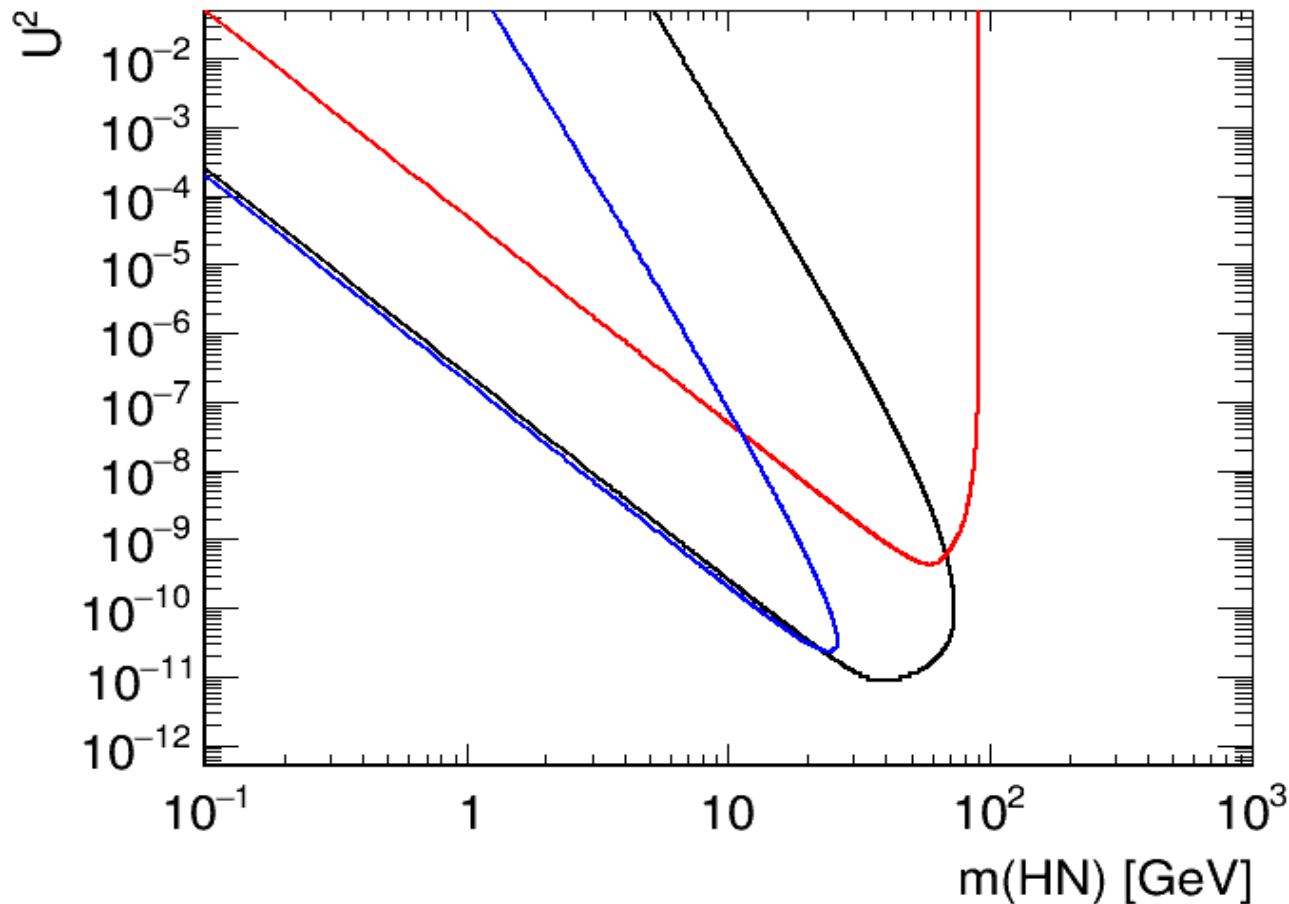
ArXiv:2203.05502



Assume for FCC-ee  $5 \times 10^{12}$  Z produced

Thick green line: approximate CEPC reach

# Focus on production rates at FCC-ee 91 GeV



Assume 1 flavour active  
 $5 \times 10^{12} Z$  at Z peak  
Require **100** events for  
prompt decay and  
4 events for long-lived

**Red: Prompt:**

**$0 < \lambda < 1\text{mm}$**

**Black: ID decay**

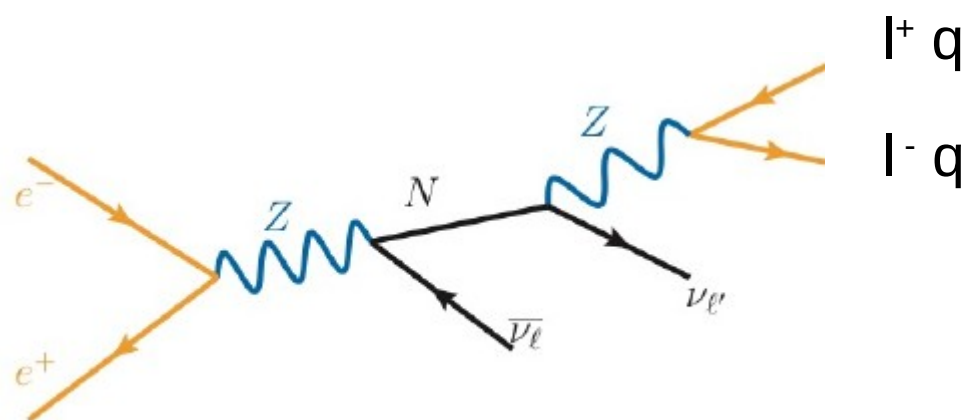
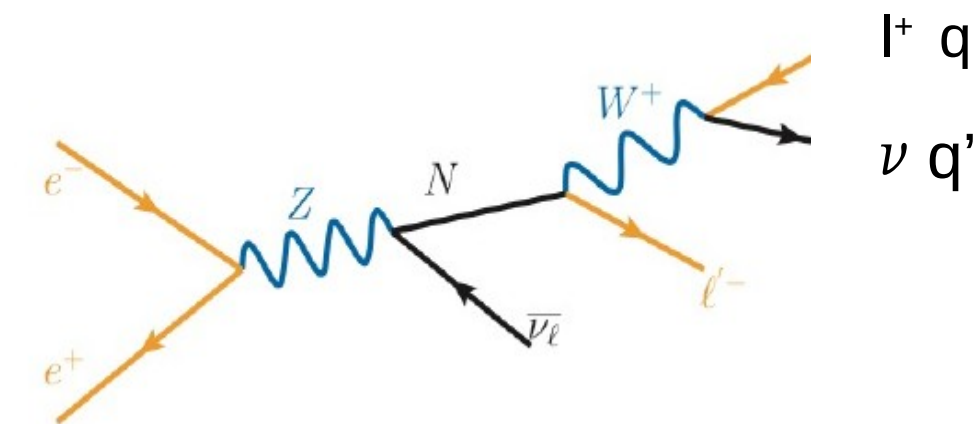
**$0.04 < \lambda < 150\text{ cm}$**

**Blue: Calo decay**

**$200 < \lambda < 450\text{ cm}$**

Curves based on the formulas of M. Drewes  
arXiv:2210.17110

# Decay signatures



Analysis matrix: for HNL

- **Decay final state ( $l=e,\mu$ ):**

- $jj l \sim 50\%$
- $jj \nu \sim 20\%$
- $ll \nu \sim 5\%$
- $l l' \nu \sim 9\%$
- $l \tau \nu \sim 9\%$

(BRs for  $m_{\text{HN}} < 80 \text{ GeV}$ )

- **Decay lengths**

- Prompt
- LL decay in ID
- LL decay in Calo

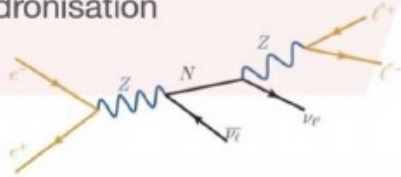
Focus for this analysis in  $jj\mu$

# Workflow

Typical workflow

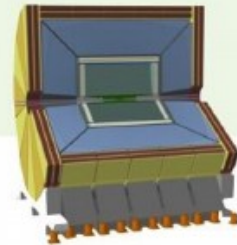
## Sample generation of models

- MadGraph5\_aMC@NLO for parton-level  $e^+e^-$
- PYTHIA for parton shower and hadronisation



## Parametrised detector simulation

- IDEA DELPHES card



## Analysis tools

- FCC analysis

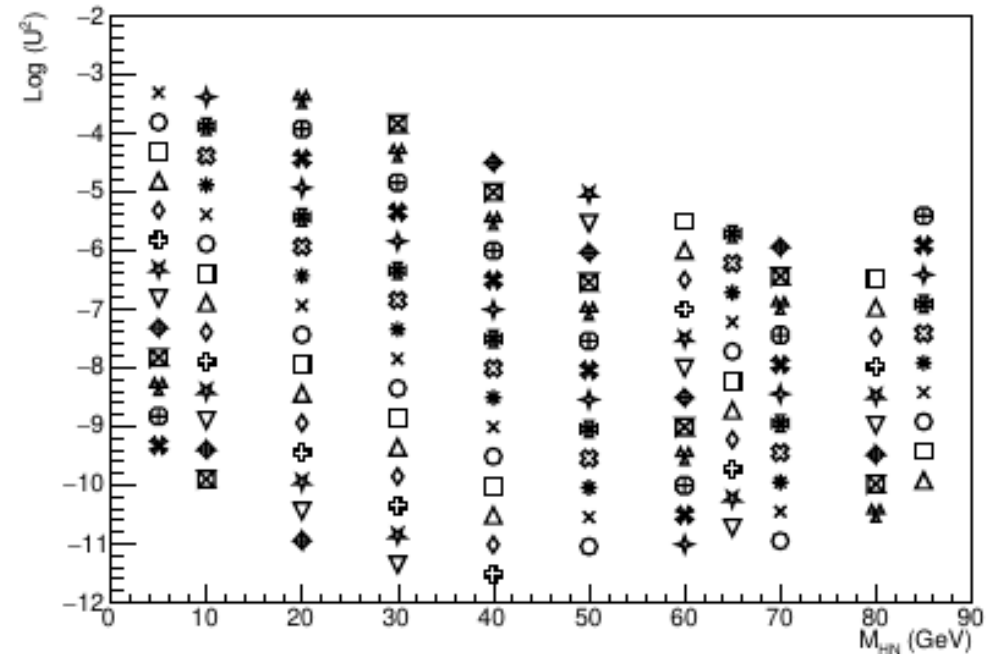


Sensitivity to studied model

- Background files produced centrally based on FCC software.
- Signal and irreducible backgrounds produced locally
- DELPHES output stored in EDM4HEP format
- Use FCCsoftware to produce ntuples for analysis based on FCCanalysis package  
Use winter2023 production
  - Main limitation: statistics at peak

# Signal and Background samples

Large signal grid generated in  
 $M_{\text{HNL}}-U^2$  plane:  
10k events per sample



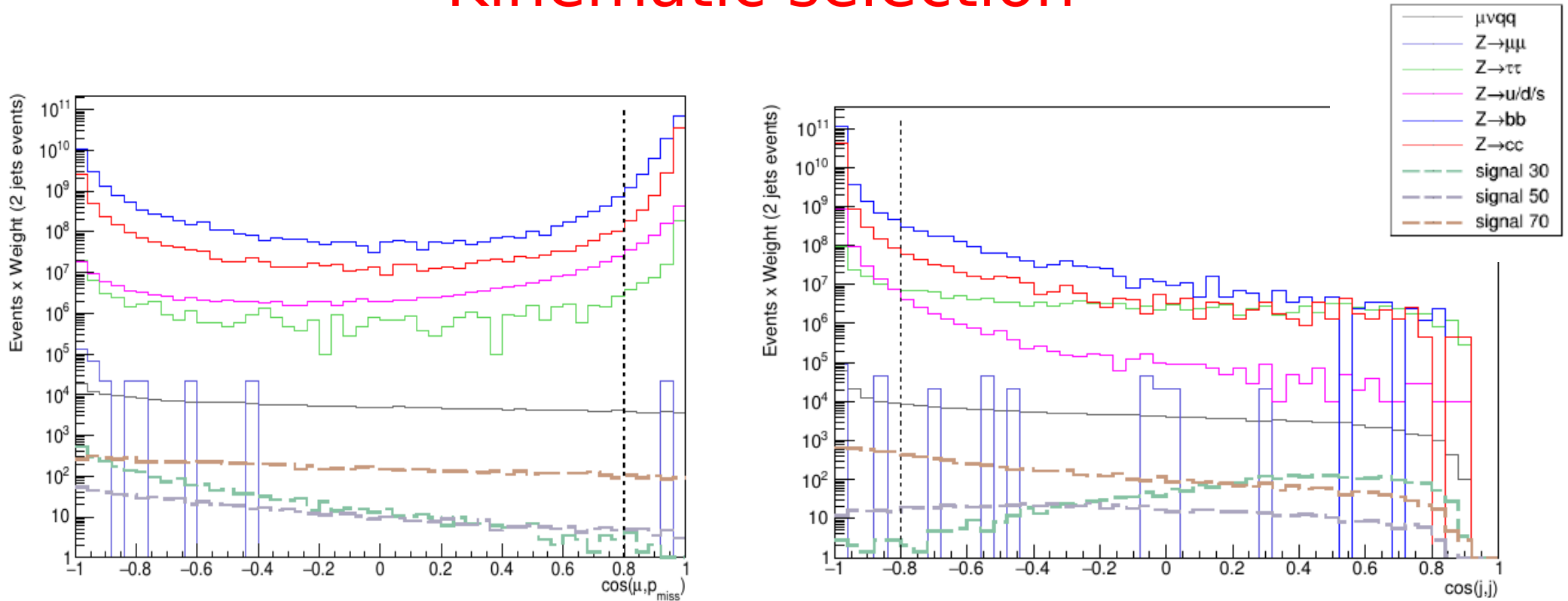
Z Decay backgrounds: Official Winter23 production  
Irreducible  $\mu\nu jj$  generated with MG5 and passed through  
the full chain, with statistics corresponding to  $240 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

# Analysis Flow

1. Event Filter	2. Event Selection	3. Vertex selection
1 muon $\geq 3$ tracks $E_\mu \geq 3$ GeV $E_{miss} \geq 5$ GeV	1 lepton (muon) Cuts on $p_{miss}$ , jets, $\mu$ and visible mass	$N_{tracks} - N_{tracks}^{primary} < 5$ $\chi_{vtx,primary}^2 < 10$
4. Mass-dependent kin. selection	5a. Displacement: prompt	5b. Displacement: LL
$M_{vis}$ within $2 \times 10\% \sqrt{M}$ $E_{miss}$ within $2 \times 10\% \sqrt{p_\nu}$	$r_{vert}^{primary} > 0.5$ mm $D_{0,\mu} < 8\sigma$ if $M_{N_1} > 70$	$r_{vert}^{primary} < 0.5$ mm



# Kinematic selection



Two different signal regions depending on number of jets

2 jets: Dominant at masses  $> 50$  GeV where two jets from HNL decay well separated

1jet: Dominant at lower masses where two jets are collimated

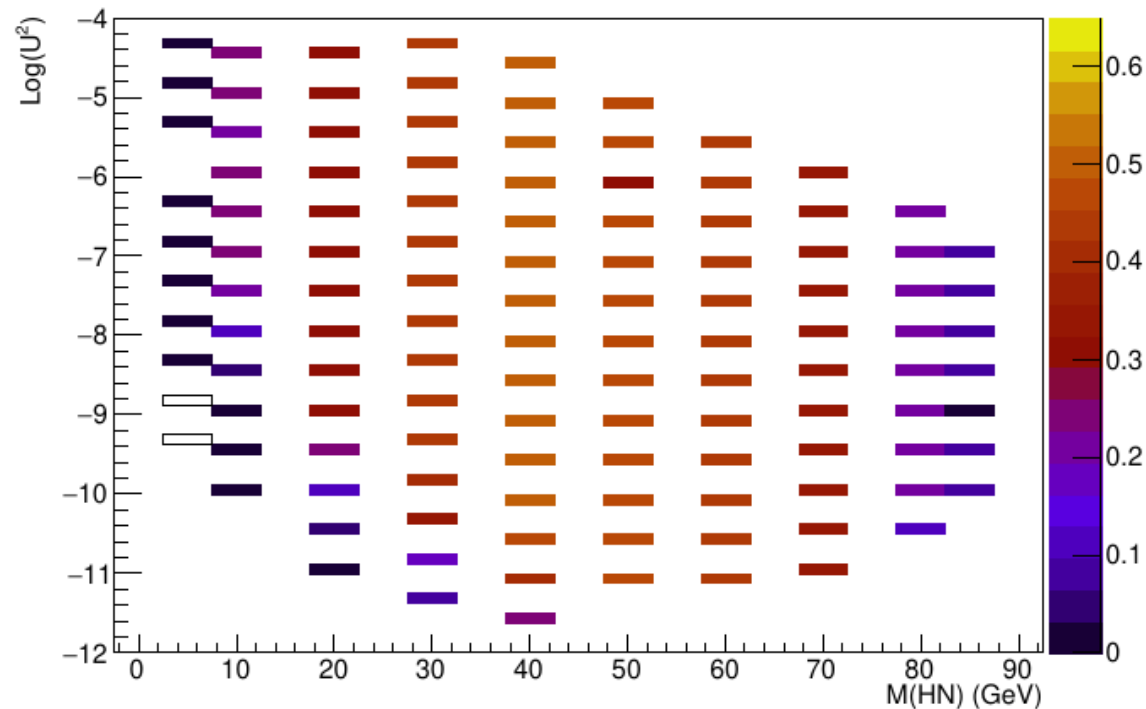
For each region look at variables providing separation wrt SM backgrounds

# Kinematic selection

Variable	$N_{jet}$	$\cos(p_{miss})$	$\cos(p_{miss}, \mu)$	$E_j, M_j$	$\cos(j, \mu)$	$\cos(j, \mu)$	$M_{tot}$
Cut	= 1	< 0.94	< 0.50	> 3 GeV > 0.2 GeV	< 0.96	> -0.5	> 80

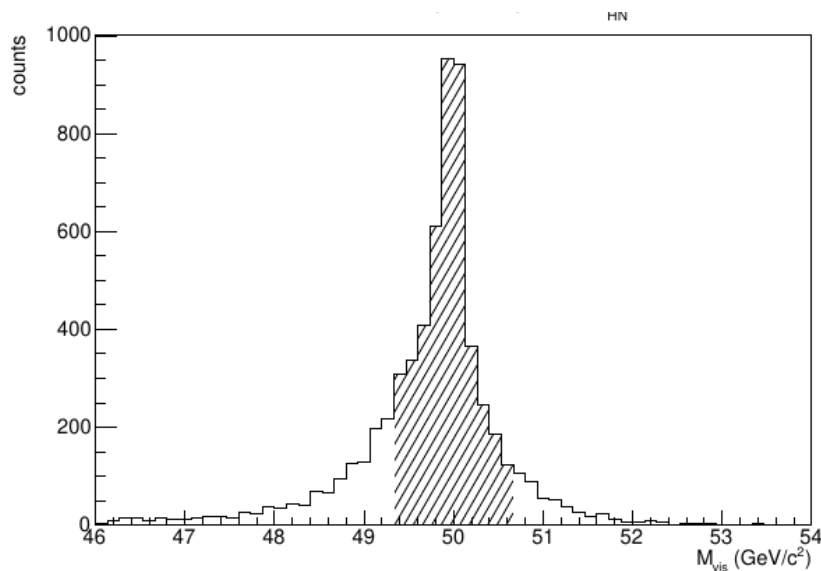
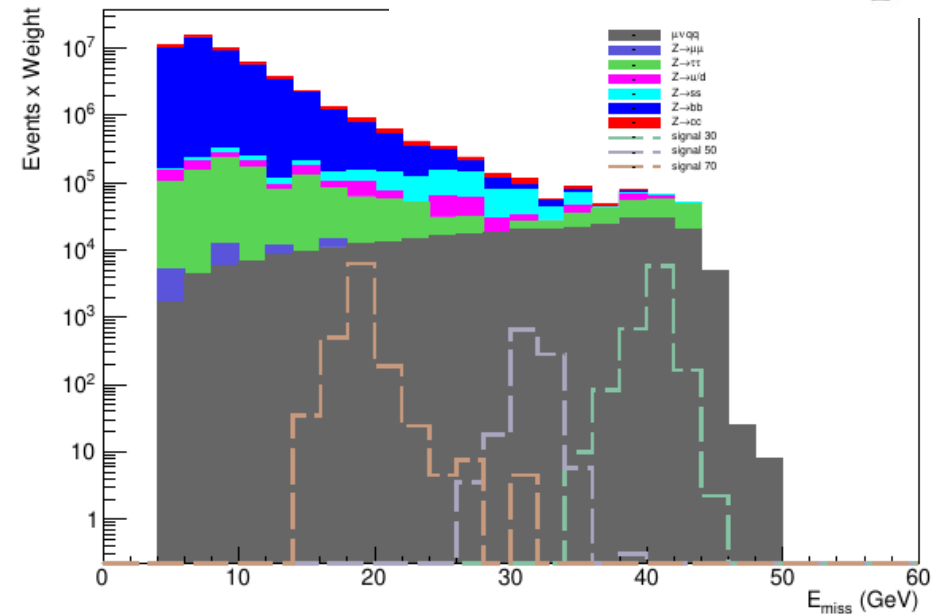
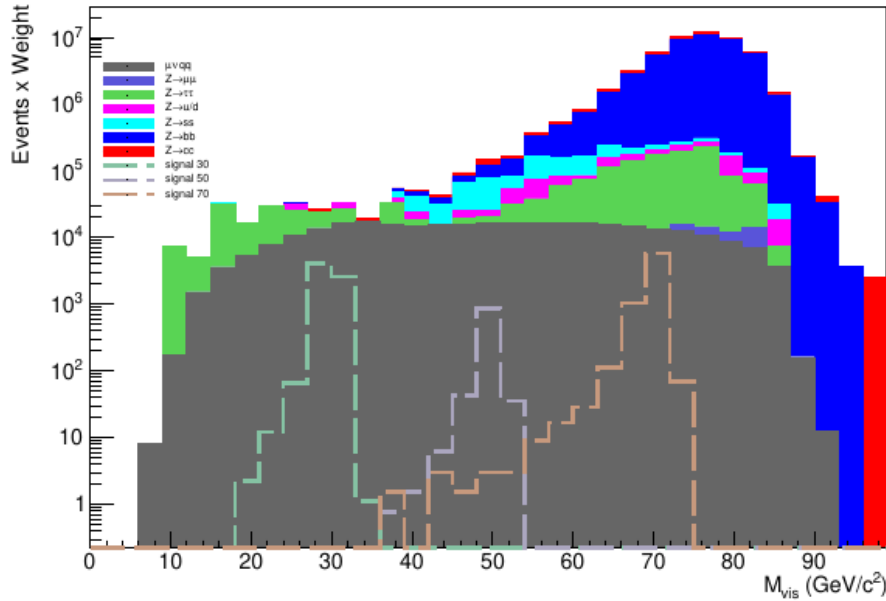
Variable	$N_{jet}$	$\cos(p_{miss})$	$\cos(p_{miss}, \mu)$	$E_j, M_j$	$\cos(j, j)$	$\cos(j, \mu)$	$\cos(j, \mu)$	$M_{tot}$
Cut	= 2	< 0.94	< 0.80	> 3 GeV > 0.2 GeV	> -0.80	< 0.80	> -0.98	> 80

Signal. Event selection efficiency.



# Mass-dependent selection

$$\hat{p}_\nu(M_{N_1}) = \frac{M_Z^2 - M_{N_1}^2}{2 M_Z}$$



Non gaussian shape of signal because of PFA,  
 very optimistic resolution because of neglect  
 of confusion term  
 90% of signal in window

$$M_{vis} \in M_{N_1} \pm 2 \times 10\% \times \sqrt{M_{N_1} / \text{GeV}}$$

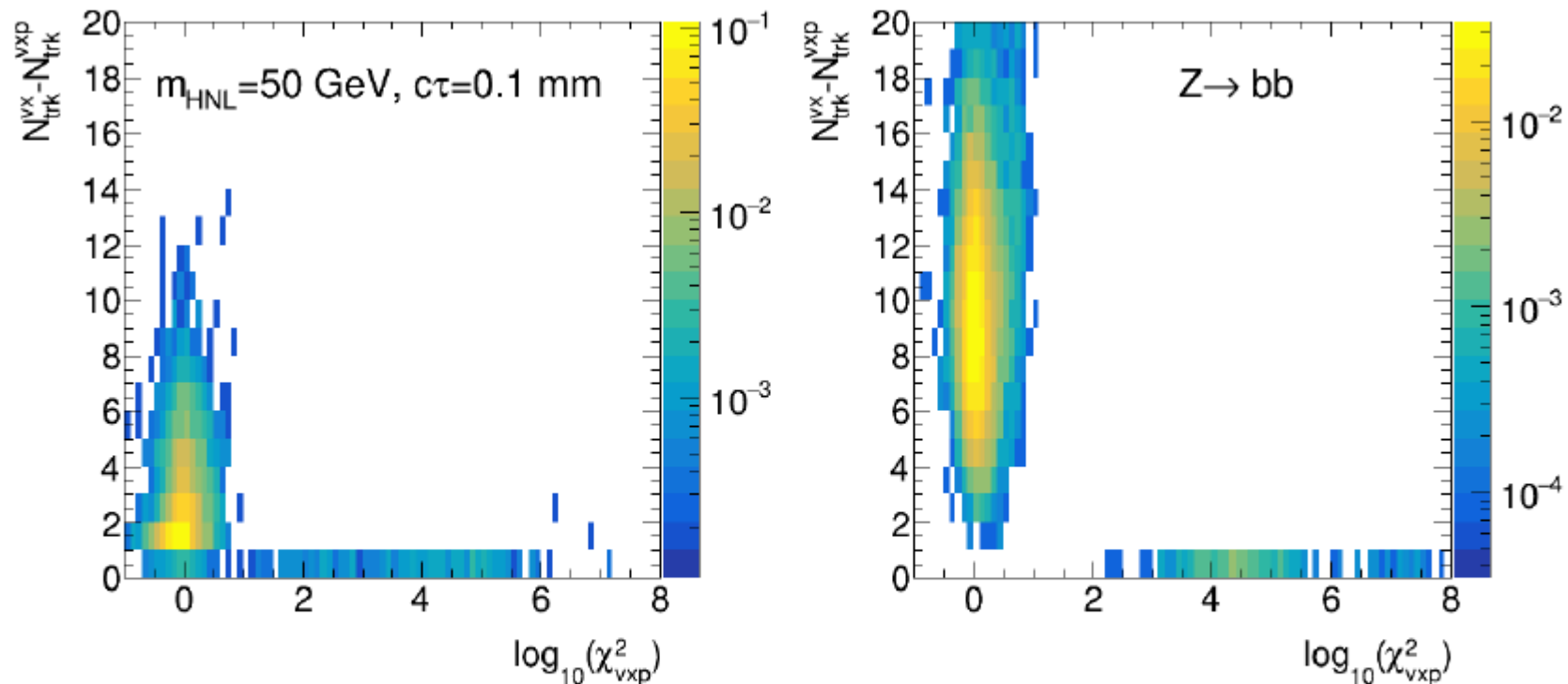
Apply also cut on Emiss:

$$E_{miss} \in \hat{p}_\nu(M_{N_1}) \pm 2 \times 10\% \sqrt{\hat{p}_\nu / \text{GeV}/c}$$

# Vertex-based selection

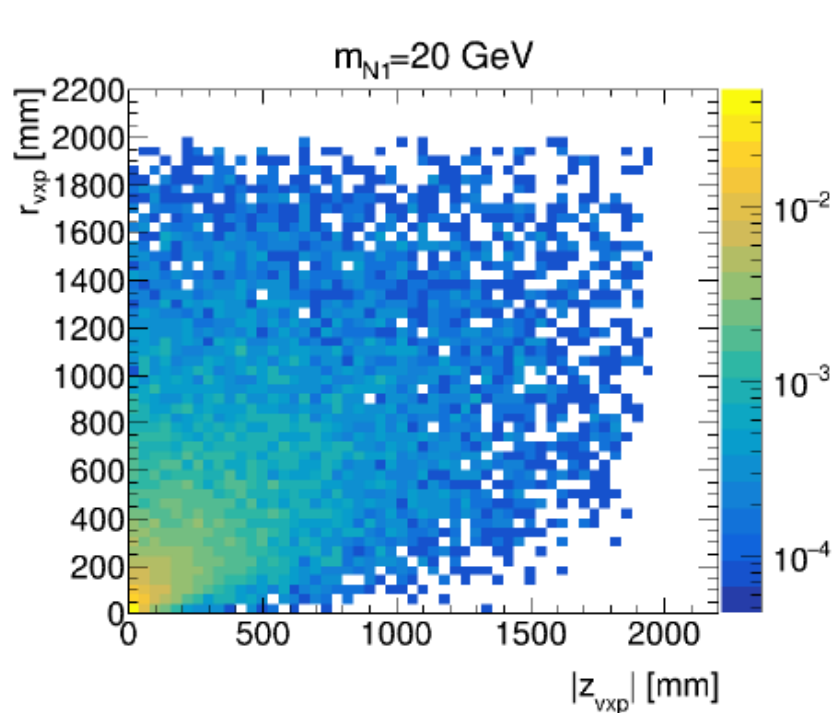
$$N_{tracks} - N_{tracks}^{primary} < 5$$
$$\chi_{vtx,primary}^2 < 10$$

Require primary vertex well reconstructed and most of the Tracks used for primary vertex  
Large rejection for heavy flavours

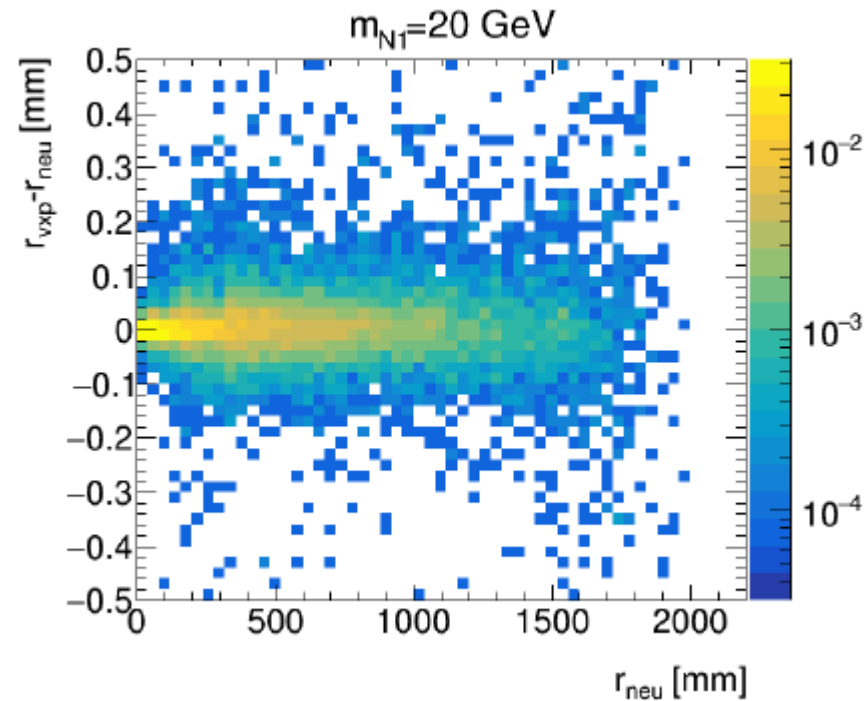


**Fig. 13** Correlation of the difference between the total number of reconstructed tracks in the event and the tracks attached to the primary vertex with the value of  $\log_{10}(\chi_{vxp}^2)$  for an example 50 GeV signal (Left) and  $Z \rightarrow bb$  (Right) after the selection cuts.

# Prompt vs Long Lived selection



Primary vertex well reconstructed  
in the volume of the detector



Very good resolution in position  
of HNL reconstructed vertex

Separation between Prompt and Long Lived to some extent arbitrary, choose transverse position of primary vertex such that backgrounds become zero:

$$r_{vxp} = 0.5 \text{ mm}$$

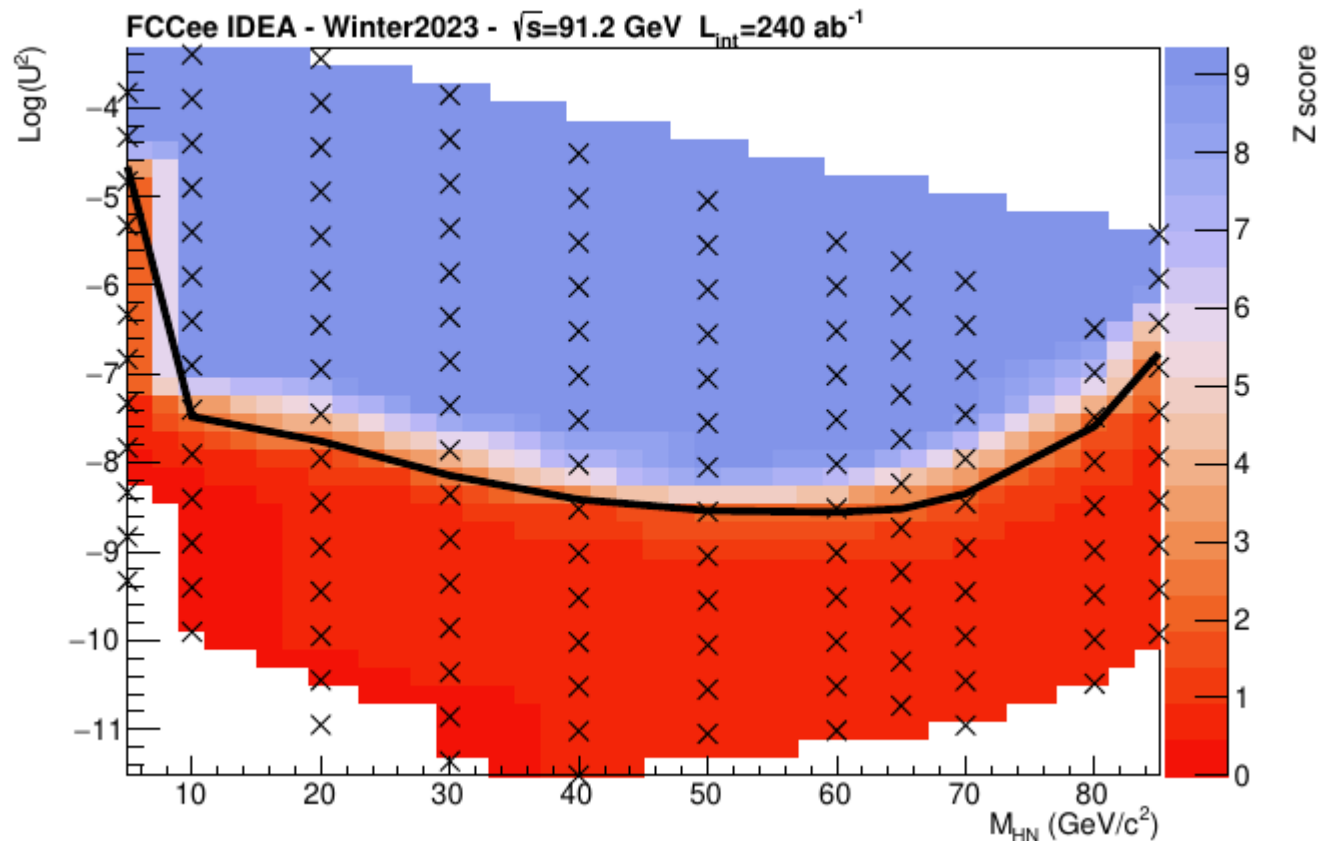
About five times values  $r_{vxp}$  for extreme tails of backgrounds

# Prompt results

- Baseline: Integrated Lumi = **240 ab<sup>-1</sup>** ↔  $8 \times 10^{12}$  Z boson events
- Looking for  $U^2$  producing 95% CL excess of events

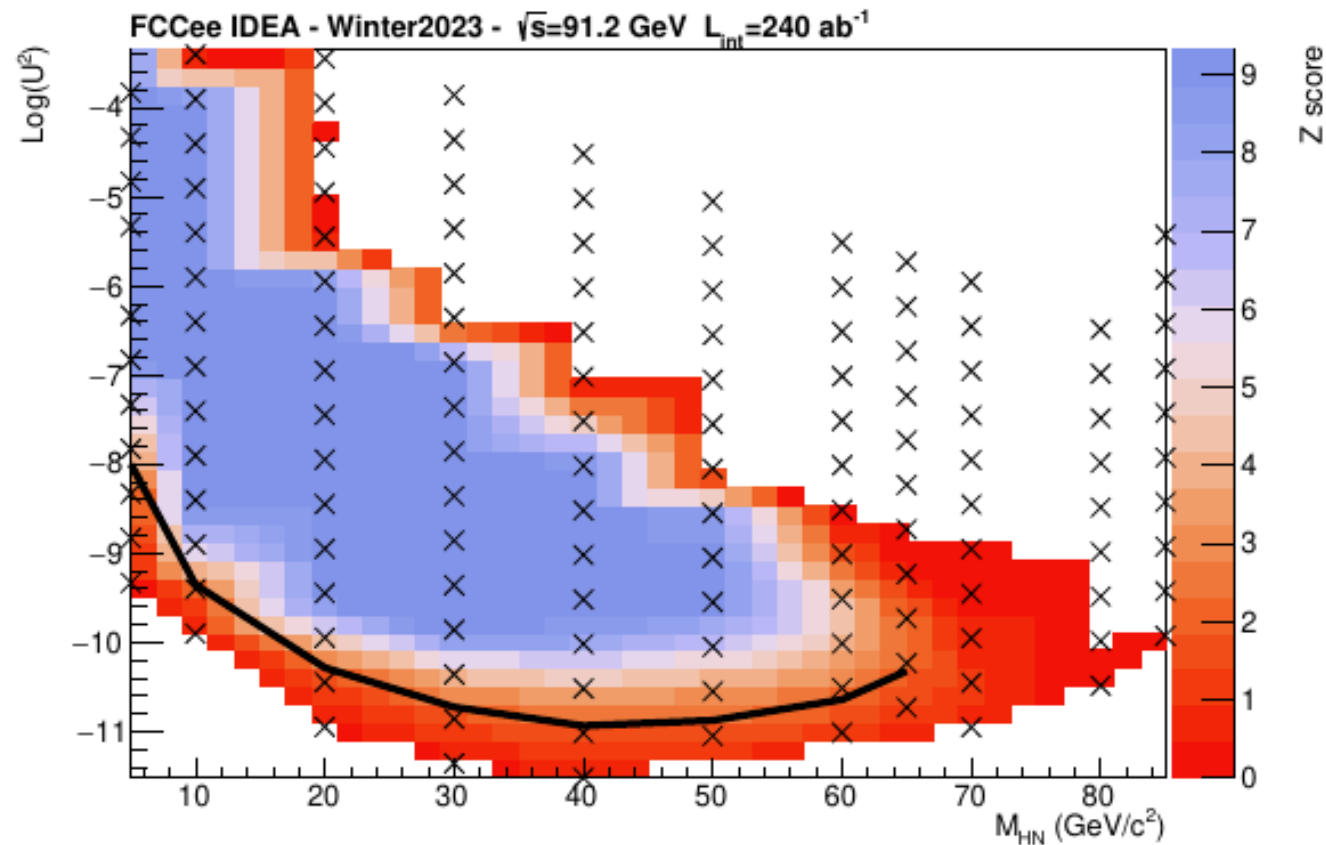
For each HNL mass  $M$ :  $P[n < b \mid HNL(M, U^2)] = 1 - \text{CL}$

$b = \#$ background events

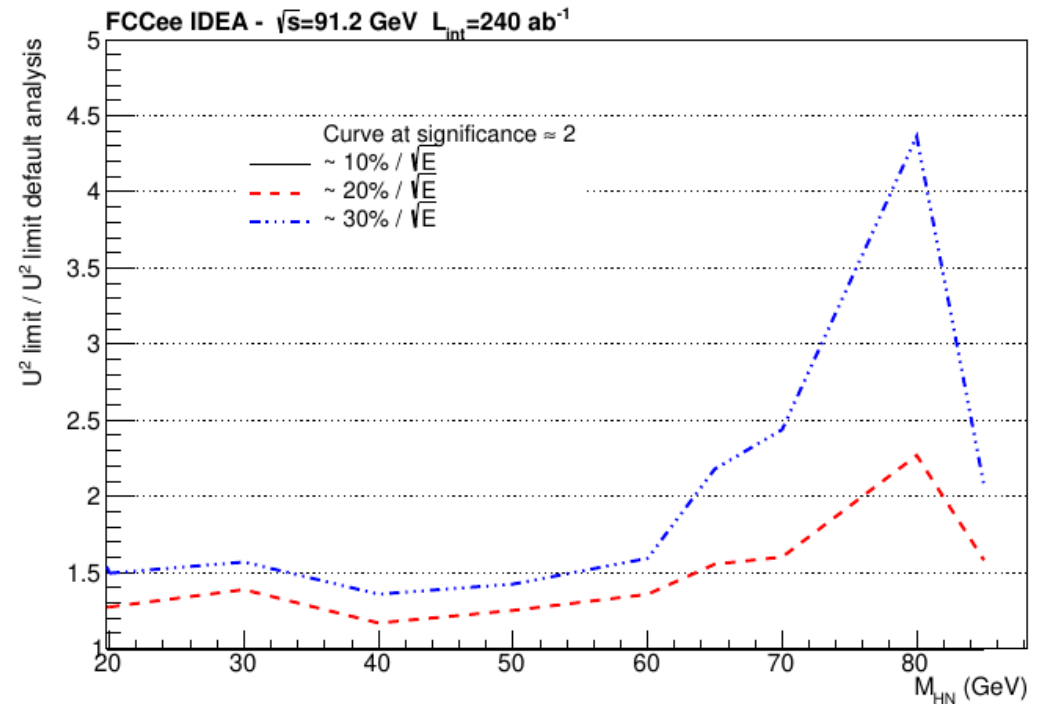
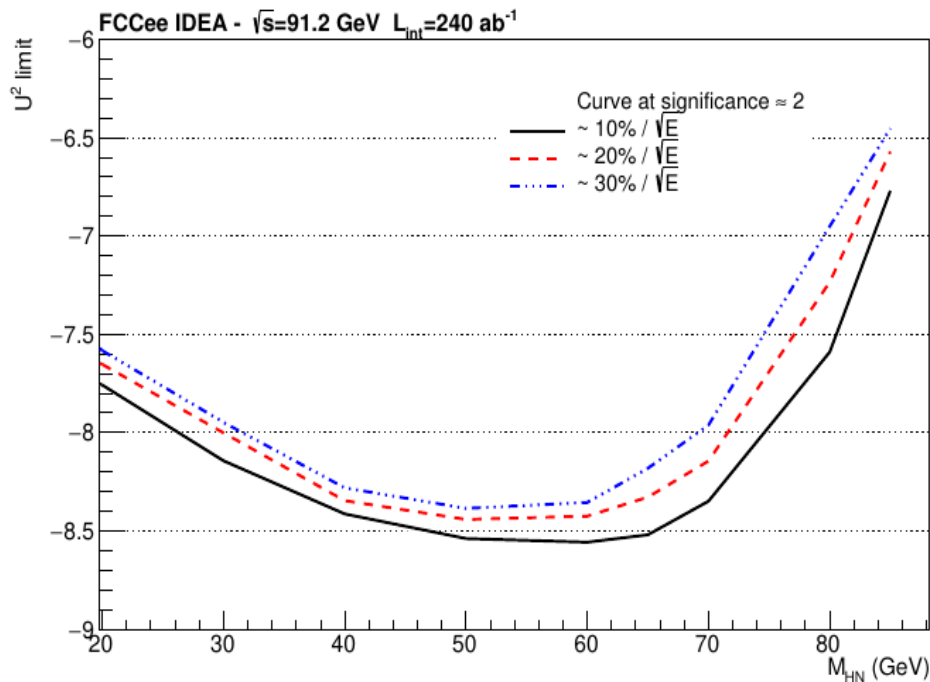


# LLP results

Backgrounds=0: sensitivity curve defined as points in parameter space where 3 events are expected after cuts



# Dependence on hadronic resolution



Window for baseline study from DELPHES

$$M_{N_1} \pm 2 \times 10\% \times \sqrt{M_{N_1} / \text{GeV}}$$

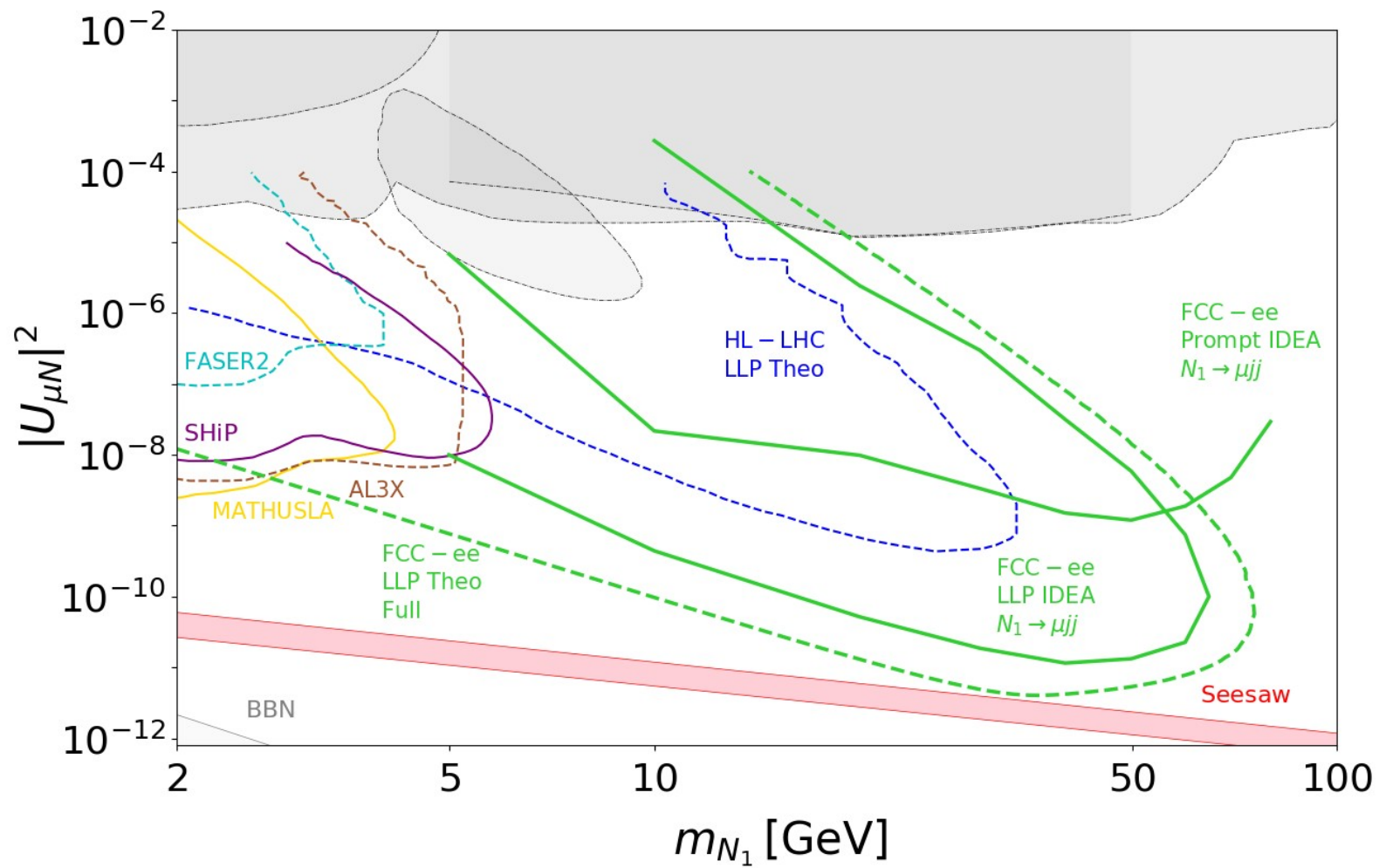
Assume that for different resolutions enlarge the window accordingly.

Assume signal efficiency always the same

Calculate number of background events for enlarged window, and calculate significance



# Final result



# Backup

# IDEA concept

- ◆ Muon chambers
  - ◆  $\mu$ Rwell in the return yoke
- ◆ Dual-readout calorimetry  $2 \text{ m} / 7 \lambda_{\text{int}}$ 
  - ◆ Preshower  $\mu$ Rwell
- ◆ Thin superconducting solenoid
  - ◆ 2 T, 30 cm,  $\sim 0.7 X_0$ ,  $0.16 \lambda_{\text{int}}$  @  $90^\circ$
- ◆ Transparency for tracking
  - ◆ Si pixel vertex detector
  - ◆ Drift Chamber
  - ◆ Si wrappers (strips)
- ◆ Beam Pipe:  $R \sim 1.5 \text{ cm}$

