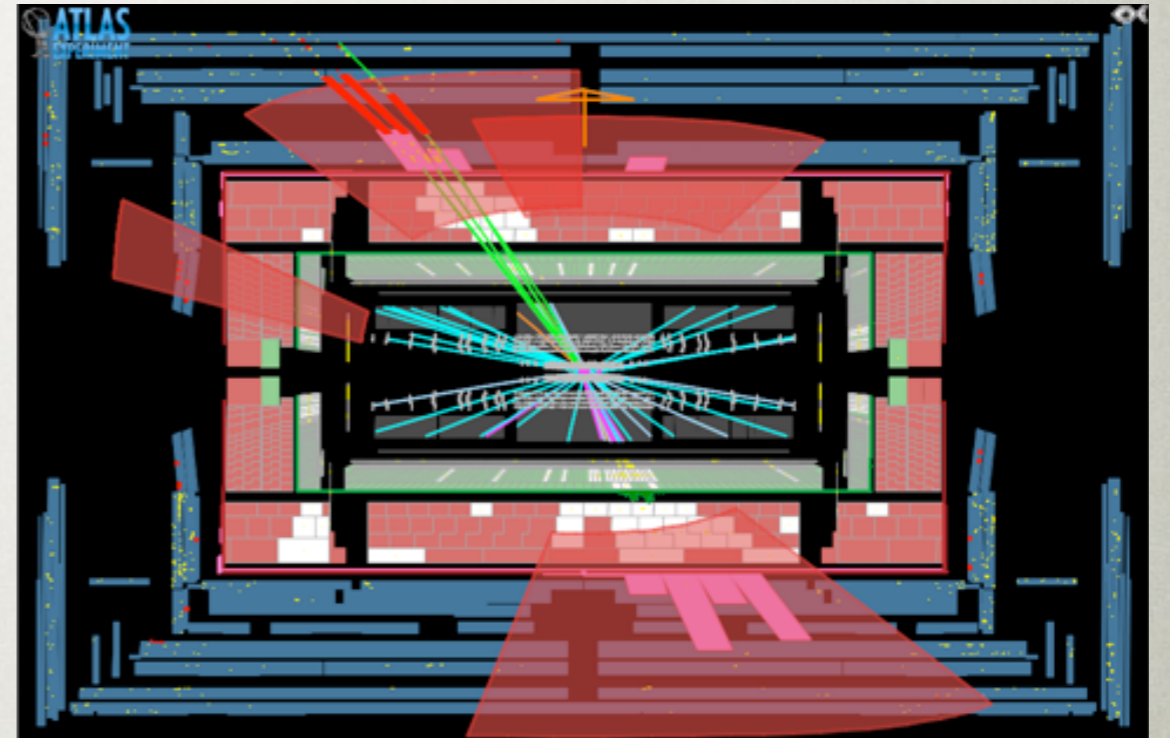
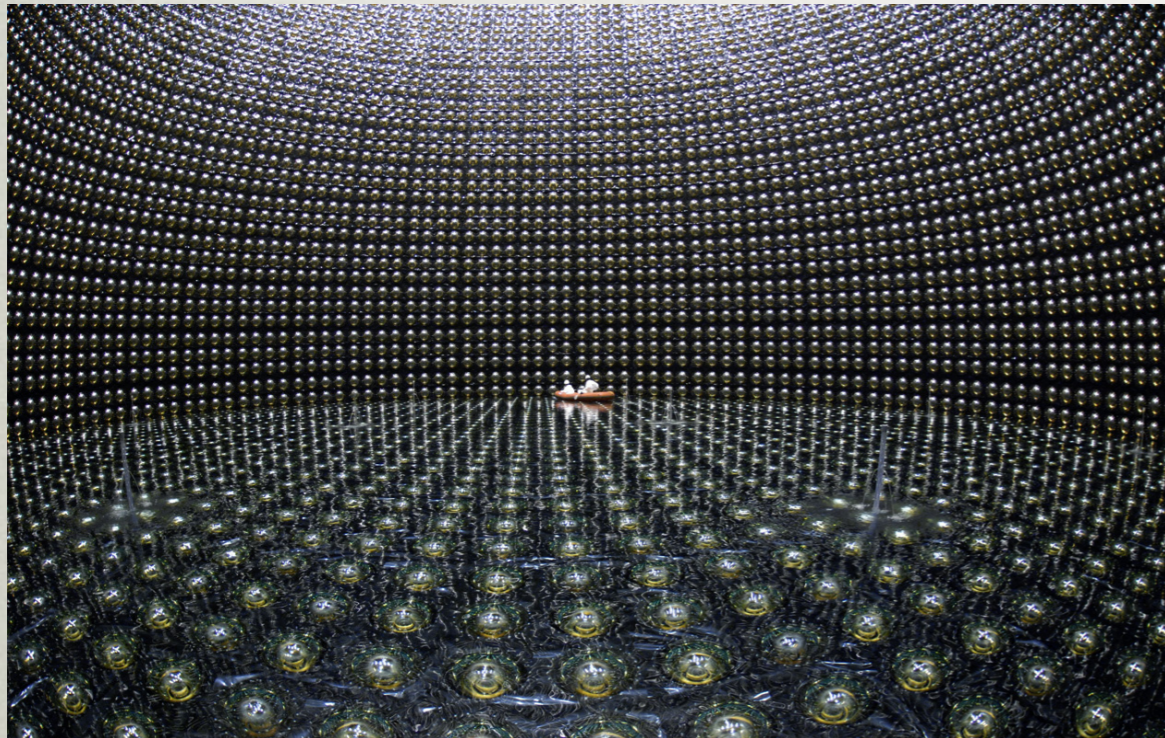


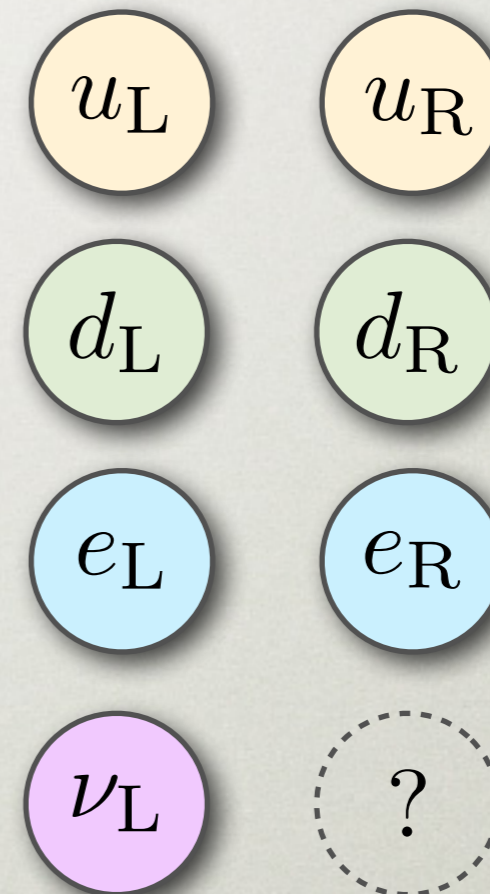
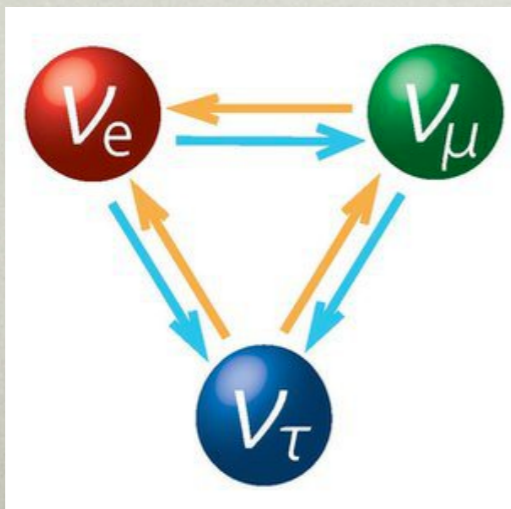
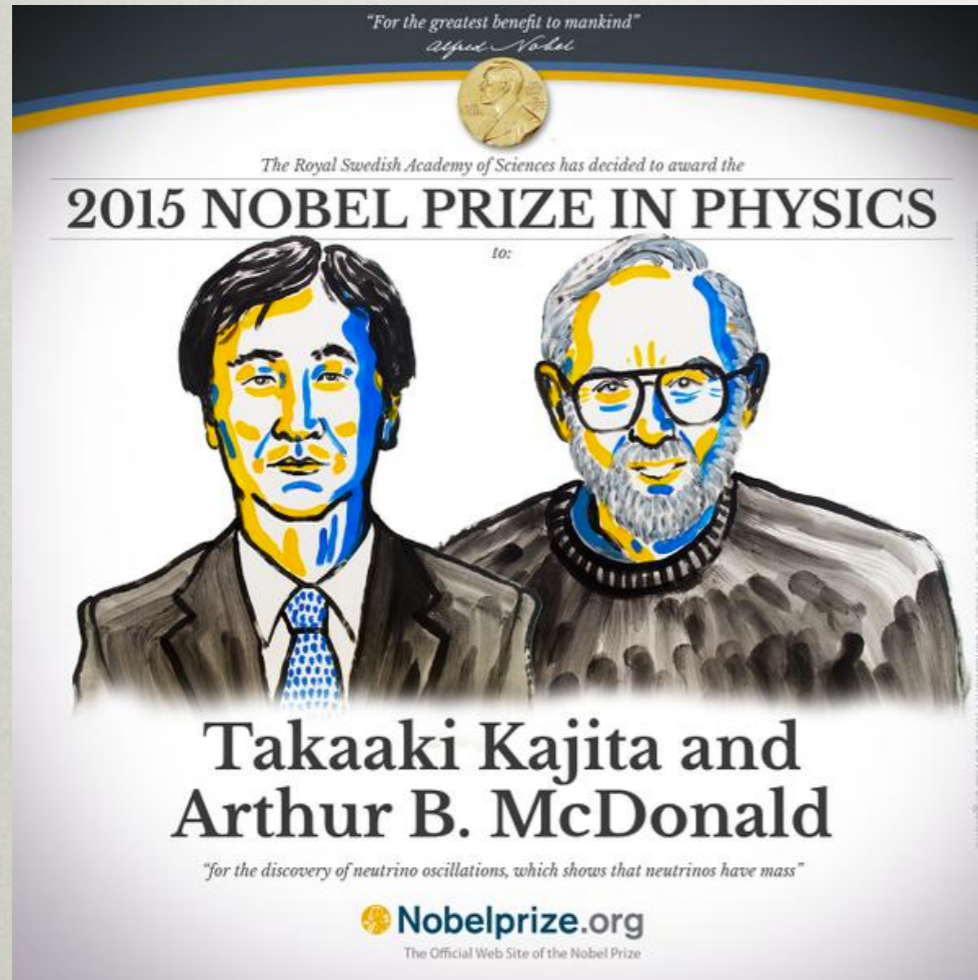
STERILE NEUTRINOS



Brian Shuve — SLAC

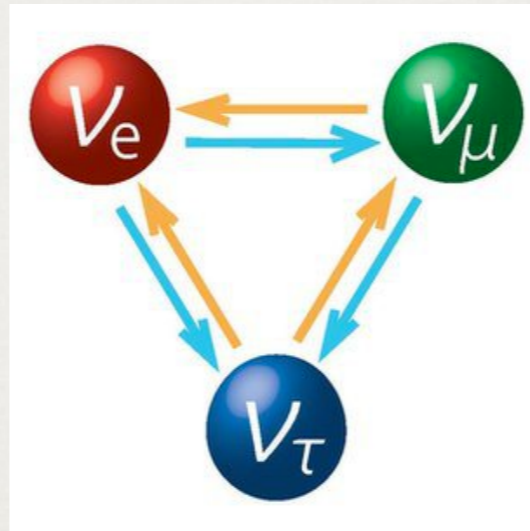
Digging Deeper @ LHC Run2 — 02/25/2017

Neutrinos Need BSM Physics!

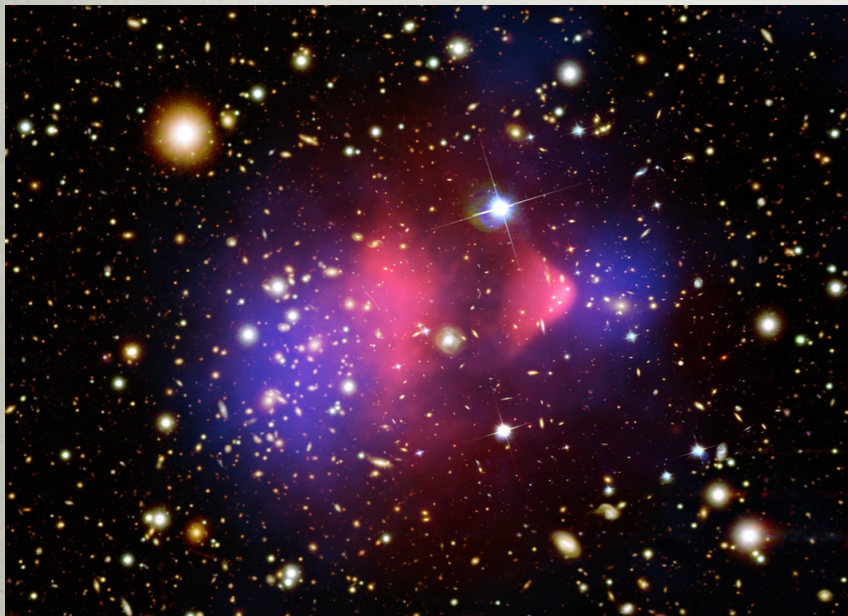


Neutrino Connections

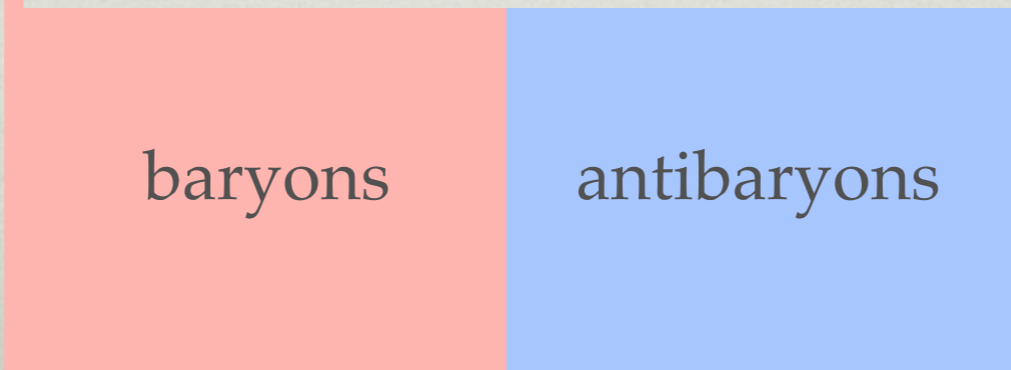
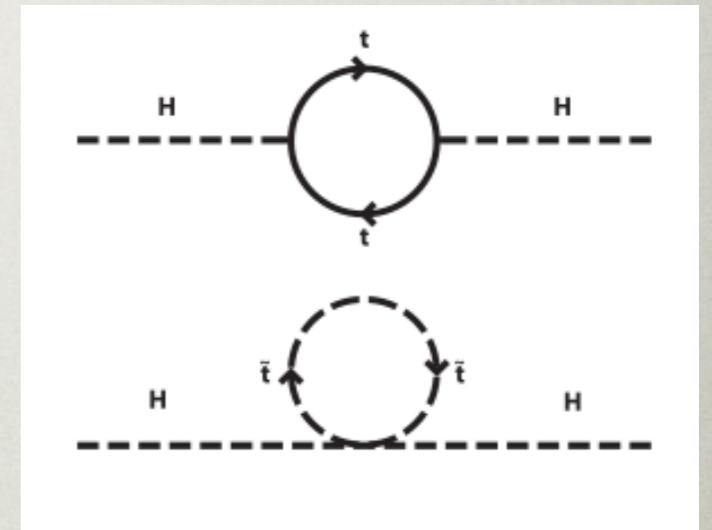
sterile neutrino DM?



R-parity violation?



leptogenesis?



The See-Saw Mechanism

- SM neutrino masses can come from RH neutrinos, N

Minkowski, 1977; Yanagida, 1979; Mohapatra and Senjanovic, 1980; ...

$$\mathcal{L} = y \bar{L} H N + \frac{M_N}{2} \bar{N}^c N$$

$$m_{\nu \text{ SM}} = \frac{\langle H \rangle^2 y^2}{M_N}$$



- For fixed $\langle H \rangle$ and $m_{\nu} \sim 0.1 \text{ eV}$, we have $M_N \sim \text{GeV} \left(\frac{y^2}{10^{-14}} \right)$
 - N can be light, but we expect it to be (very) weakly coupled!
 - With additional symmetries, coupling can be **much** larger

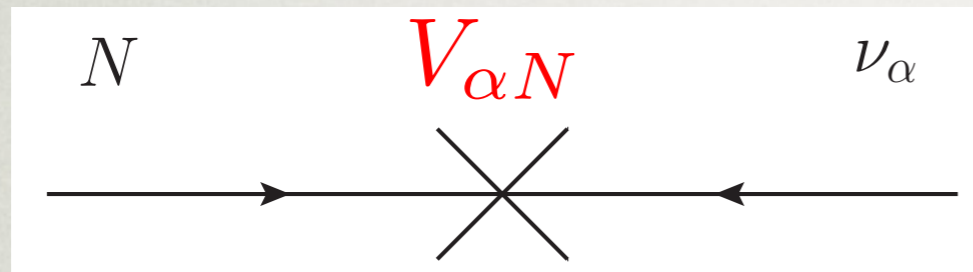
Mohapatra and Valle, 1986; Casas and Ibarra, 2001; Shaposhnikov, 2006; ...

Outline

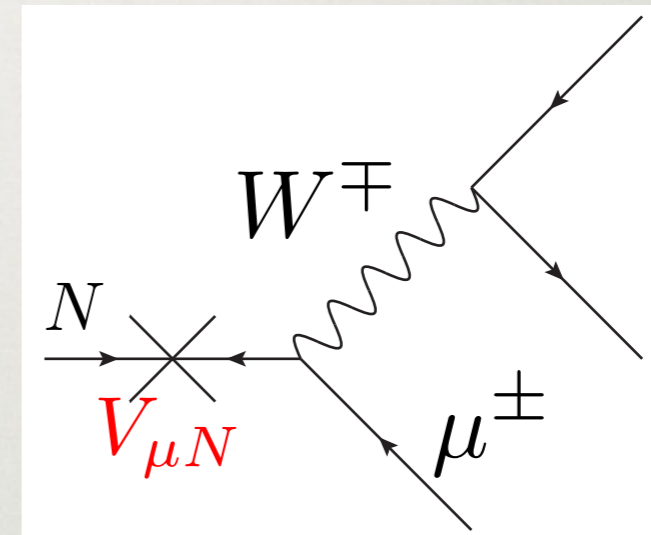
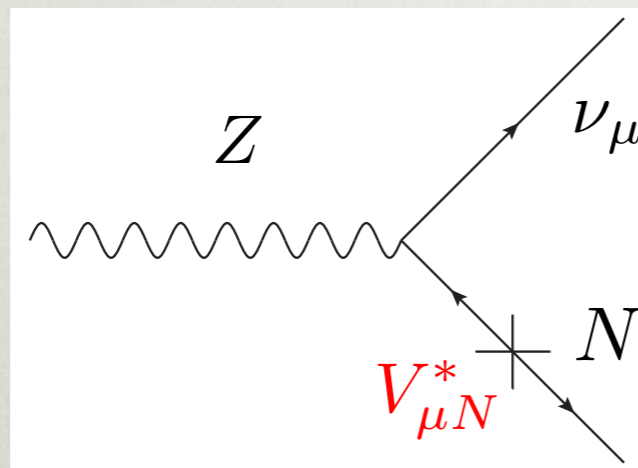
- **Tests of minimal see-saw (N only)**
 - ATLAS/CMS
 - LHCb & B -factories

- **Portal models**
 - Vector portal
 - Scalar portal
 - Other portals

Testing the See-Saw



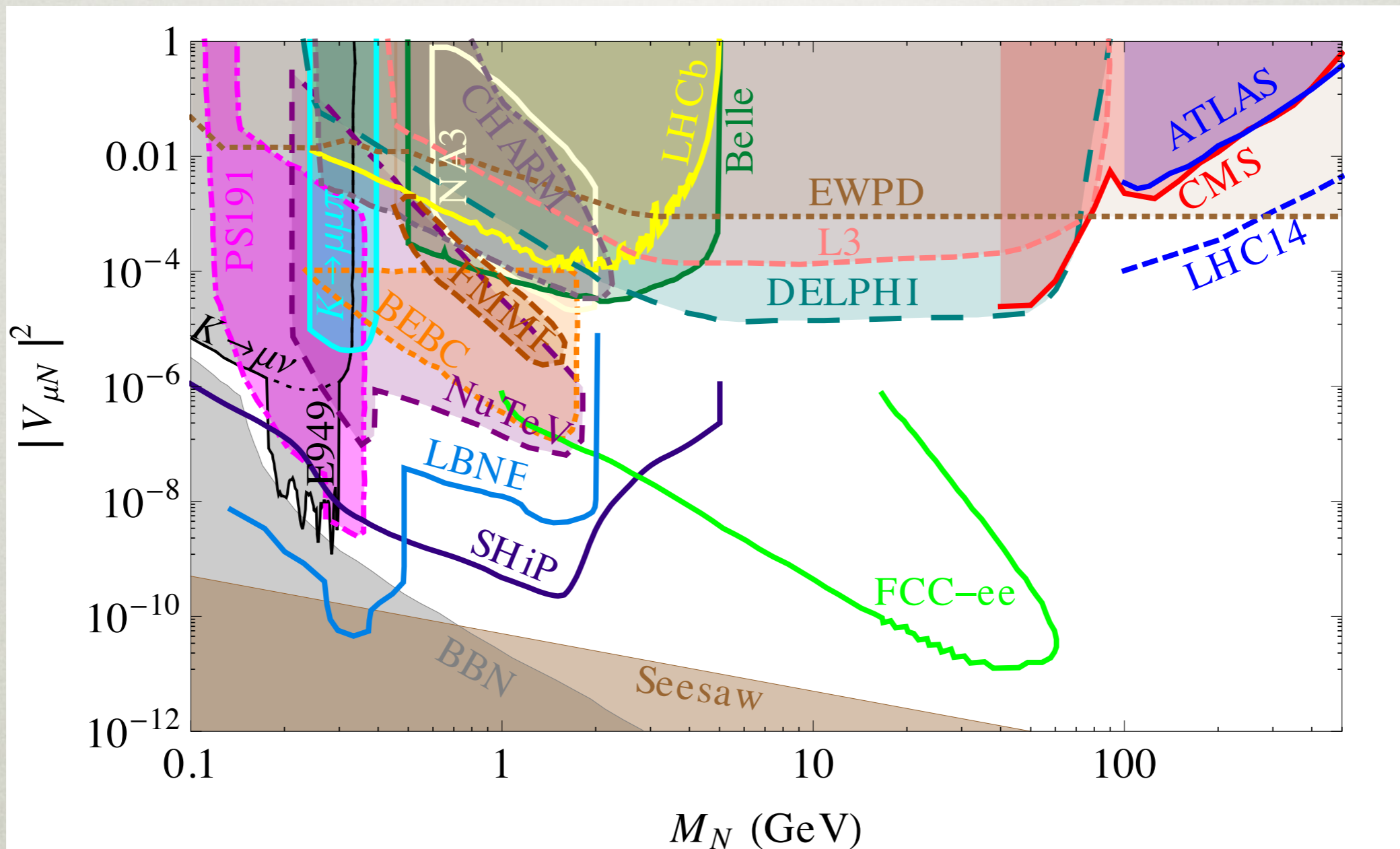
$$V_{\alpha N} \sim \frac{F_{\alpha} \langle \Phi \rangle}{M_N}$$



- Below weak scale, decay is through **off-shell gauge bosons**, often long-lived
- Consider a simplified model with $M_N, |V_{\mu N}|$ as free params.

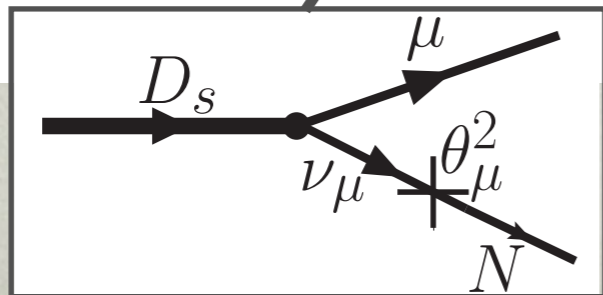
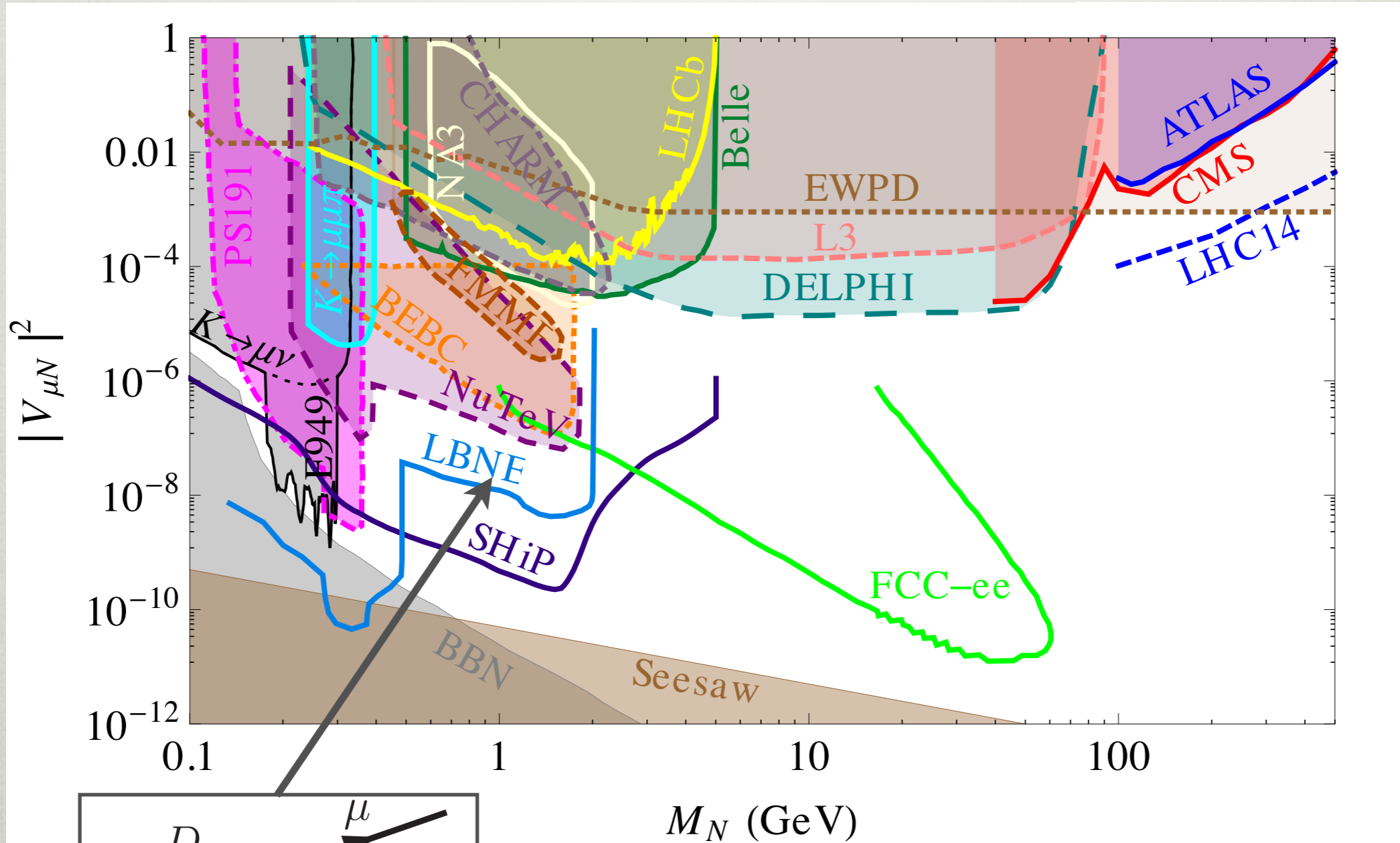
Testing the See-Saw

plot taken from Deppisch, Dev, Pilaftsis, 2015
see also Gorbunov and Shaposhnikov, 2007; Atre, Han, Pascoli, Zhang, 2009; ...



Testing the See-Saw

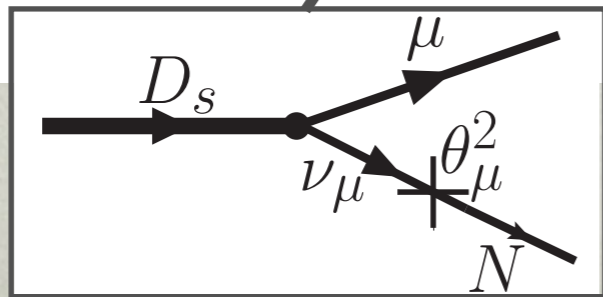
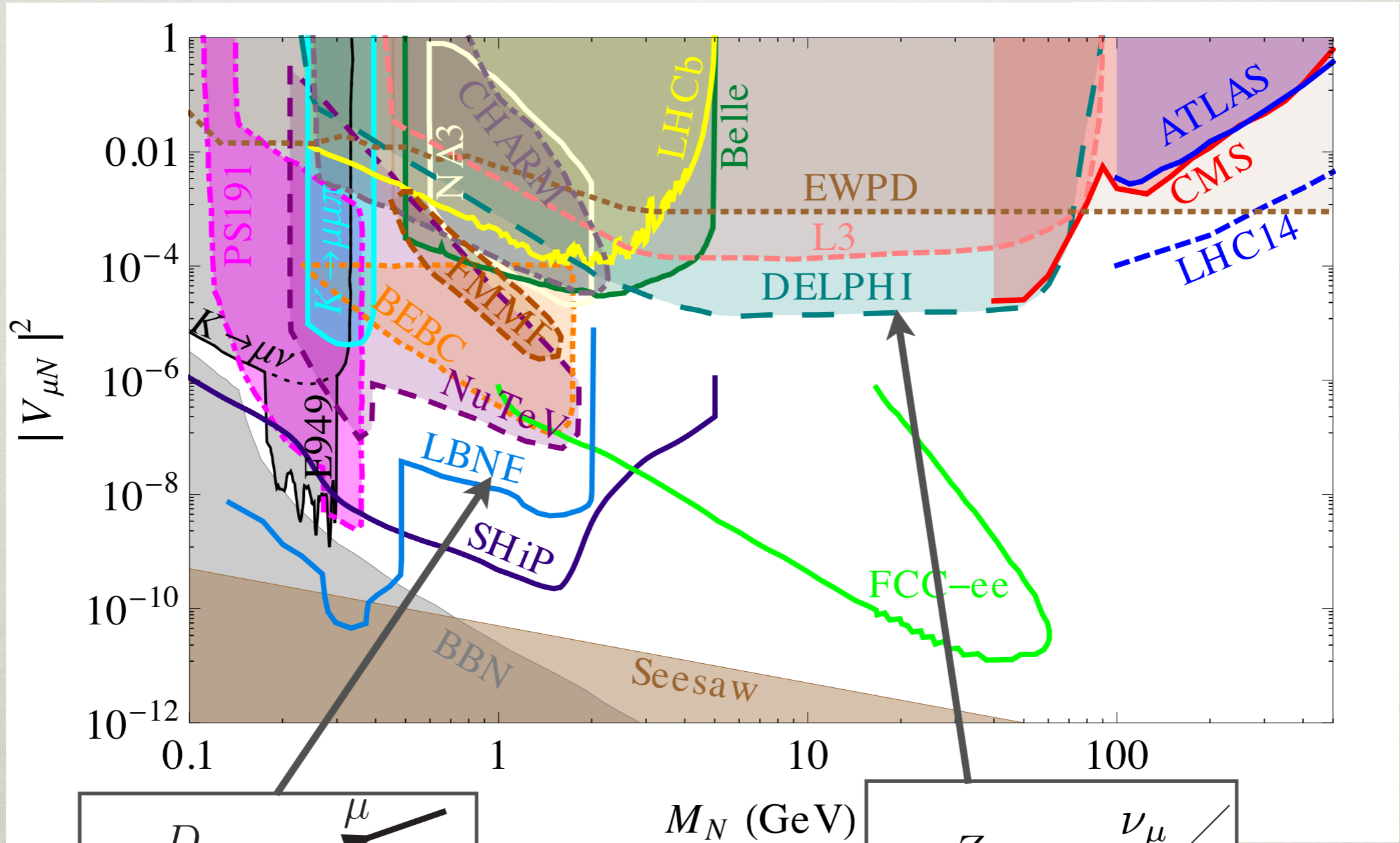
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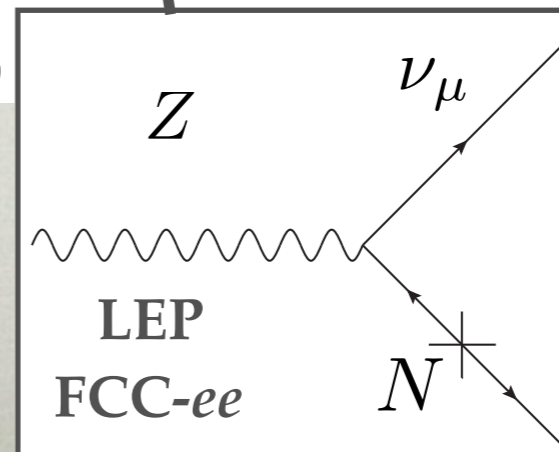
SHiP/DUNE

Testing the See-Saw

plot taken from Deppisch, Dev, Pilaftsis, 2015
 see also Gorbunov and Shaposhnikov, 2007; Atre, Han, Pascoli, Zhang, 2009; ...



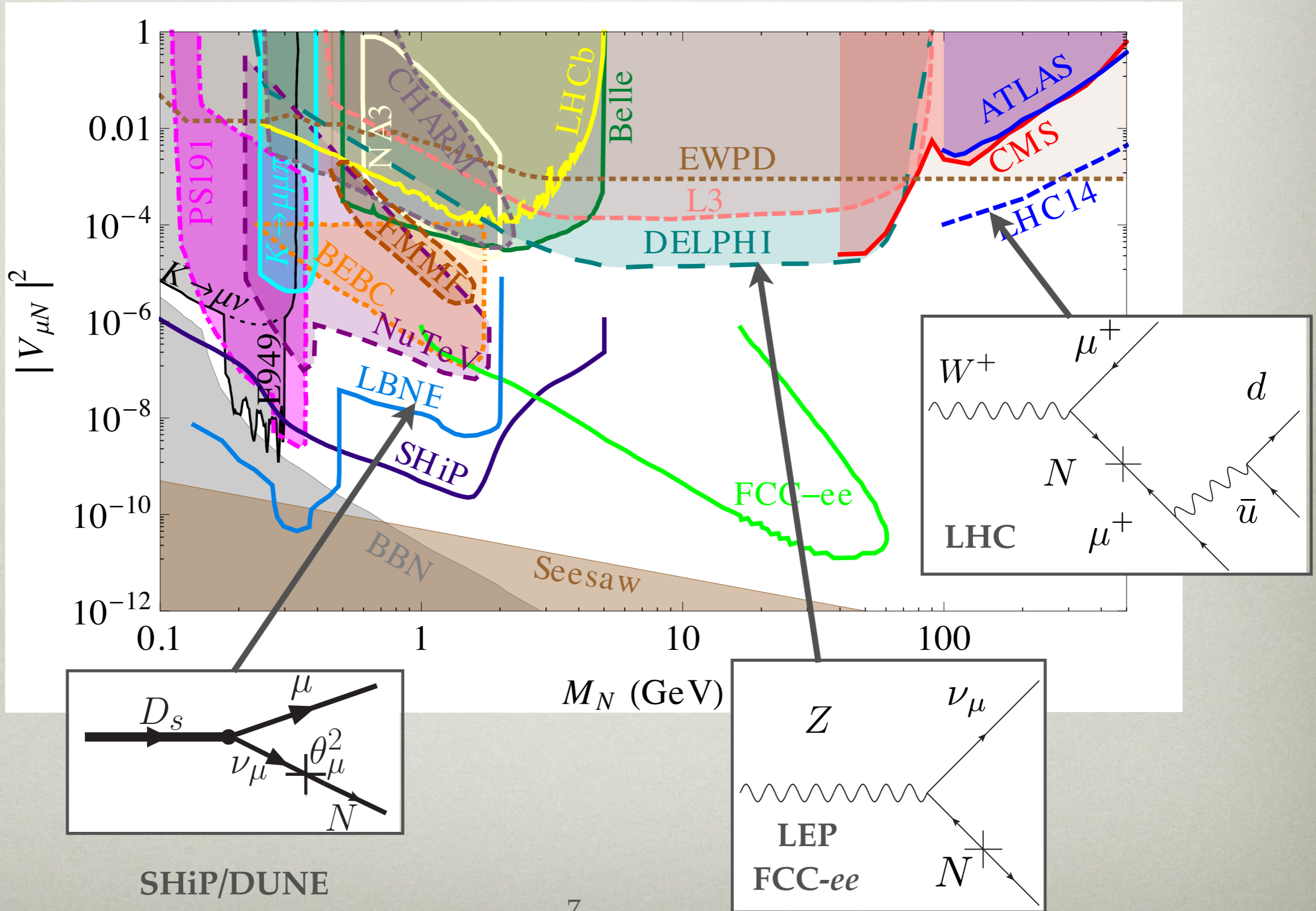
SHiP/DUNE



LEP
FCC-ee

Testing the See-Saw

plot taken from Deppisch, Dev, Pilaftsis, 2015
 see also Gorbunov and Shaposhnikov, 2007; Atre, Han, Pascoli, Zhang, 2009; ...



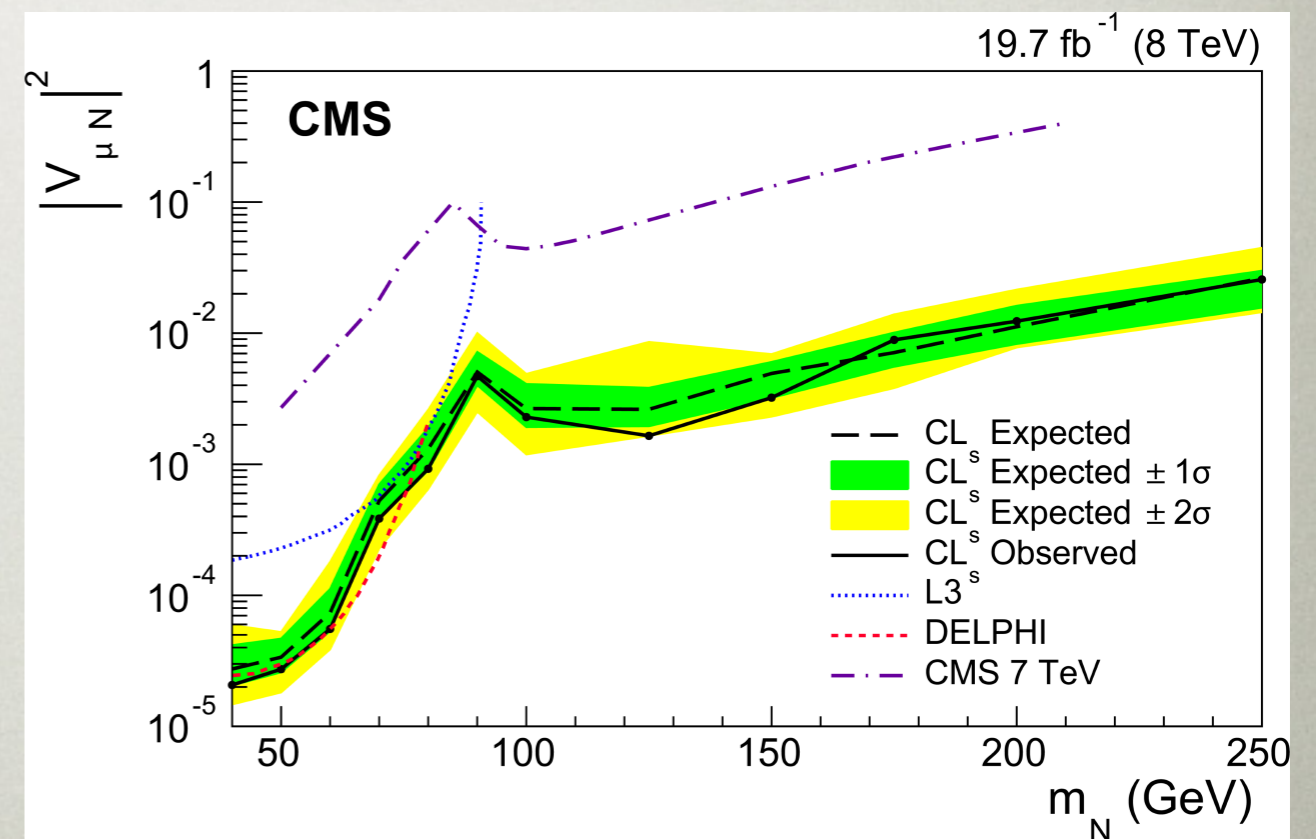
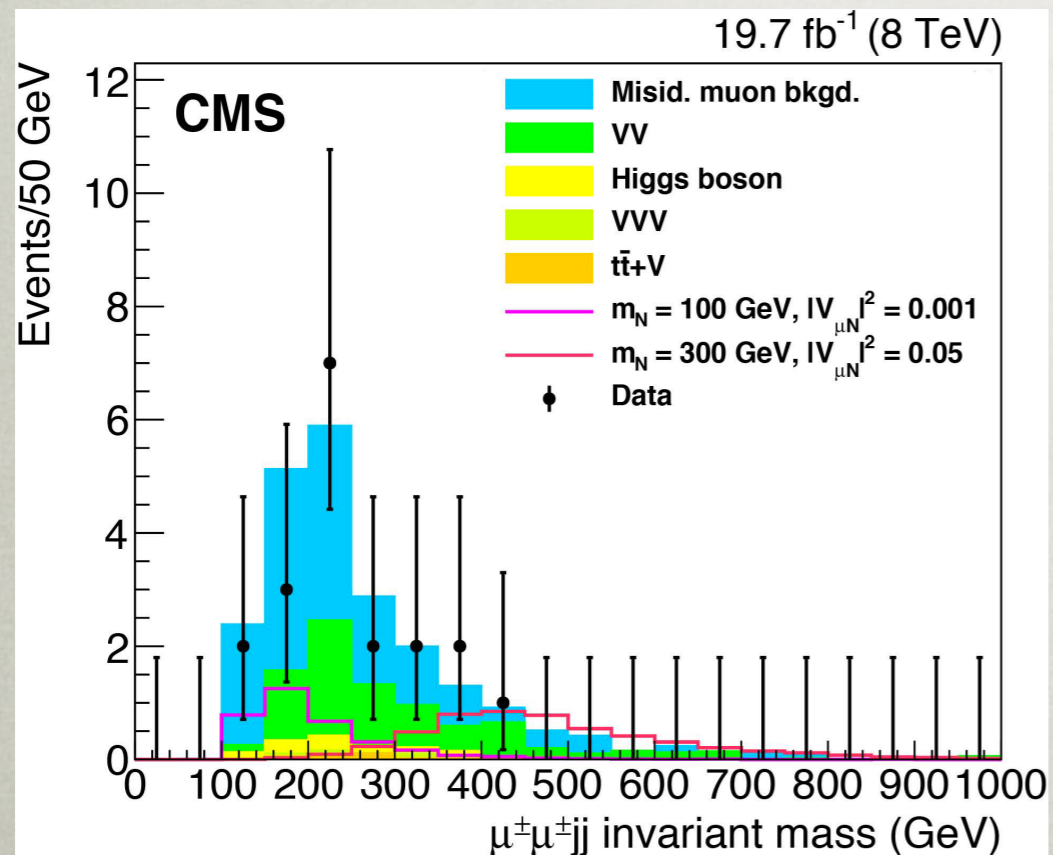
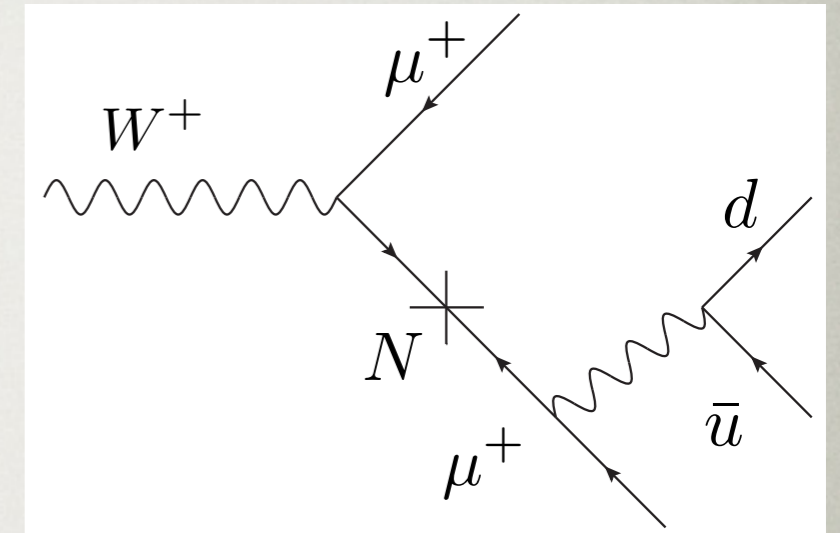
Neutrino collider signatures

- Work very well for masses well above weak scale!

Keung, Senjanovic, 1983; D. A. Dicus, D. D. Karatas, and P. Roy, 1992; Pilaftsis, 1993; Datta, Guchait, Pilaftsis, 1993; Han and Zhang, 2006; Atre, Han, Pascoli, Zhang, 2009; ...

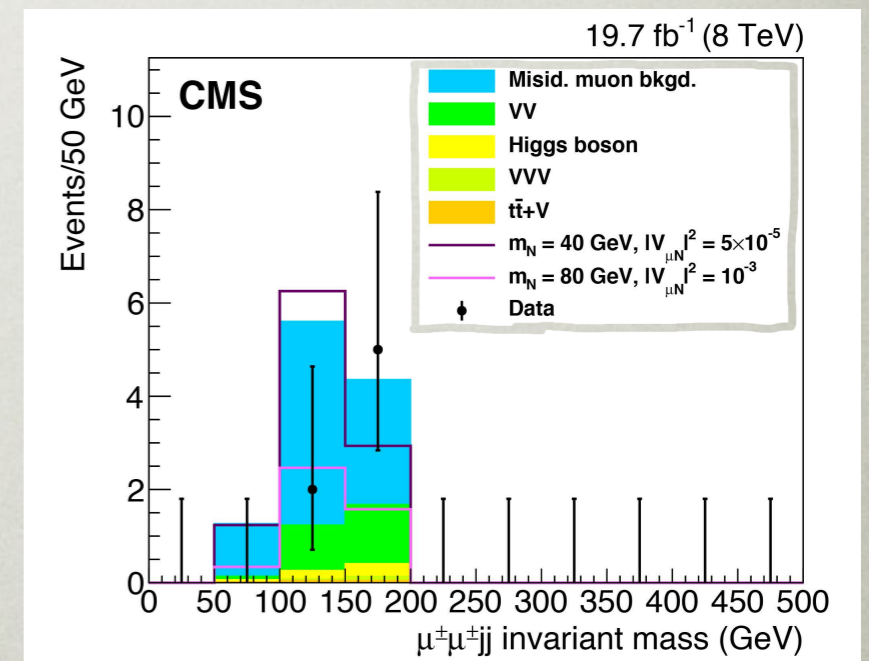
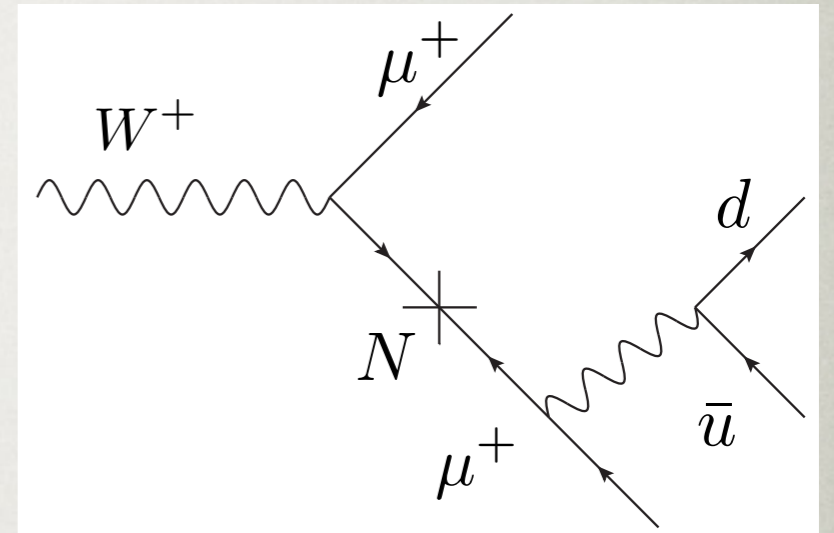
- Calculable & predictive rates from Drell-Yan and photon- W fusion

Dev, Pilaftsis, Yang, 2013; Alva, Han, Ruiz, 2014



Neutrino collider signatures

- Lower masses....maybe not as much
- Limits not currently improved over LEP, even though $>100x$ more W bosons than LEP's Z bosons
- Worth pushing these searches and seeing if other alternatives exist

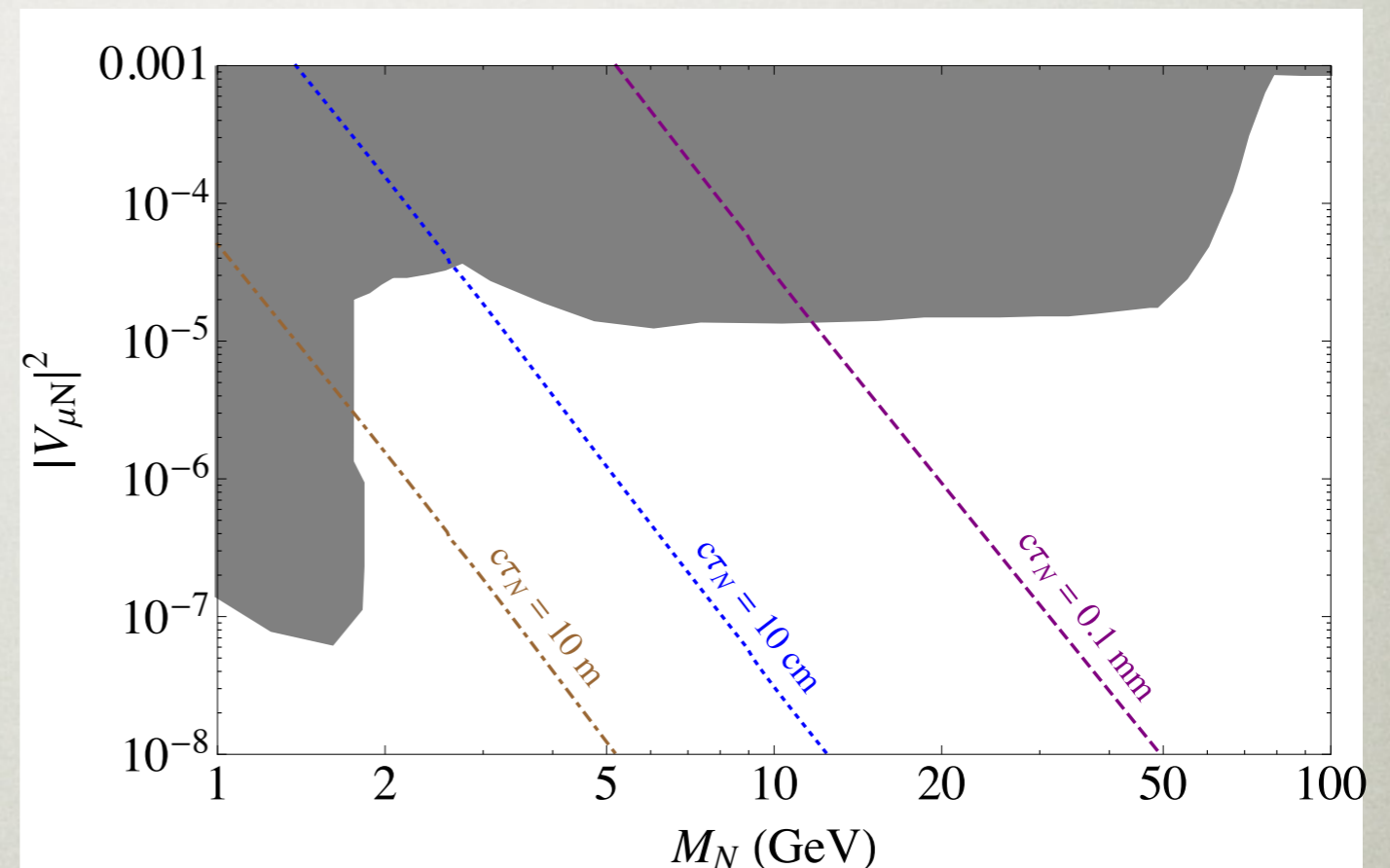
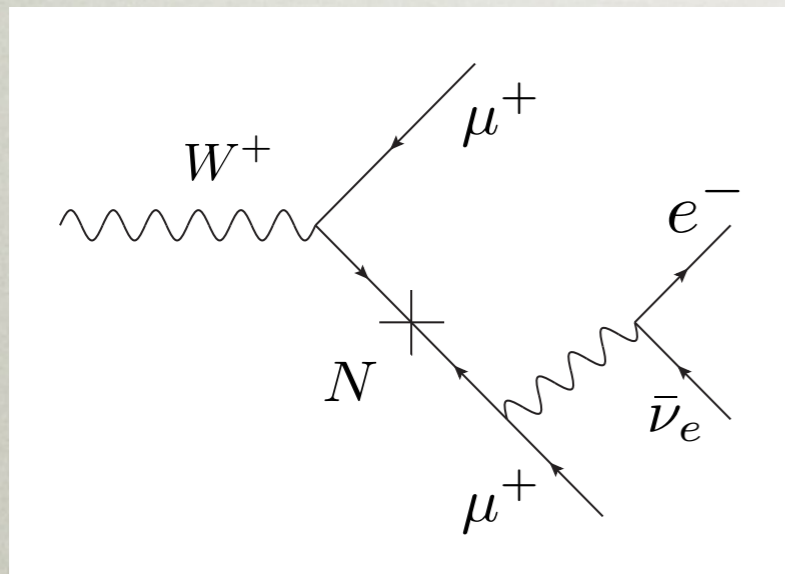


(from arXiv:1501.05566)

Intermediate neutrino prospects

- Consider purely leptonic signatures that can be **cleaner** and have **lower thresholds**
 - Complementary signature to semi-leptonic decays
 - Until now, most leptonic decay proposals focus on non-LNV decays

del Aguila and J. Aguilar-Saavedra, 2008 & 2009

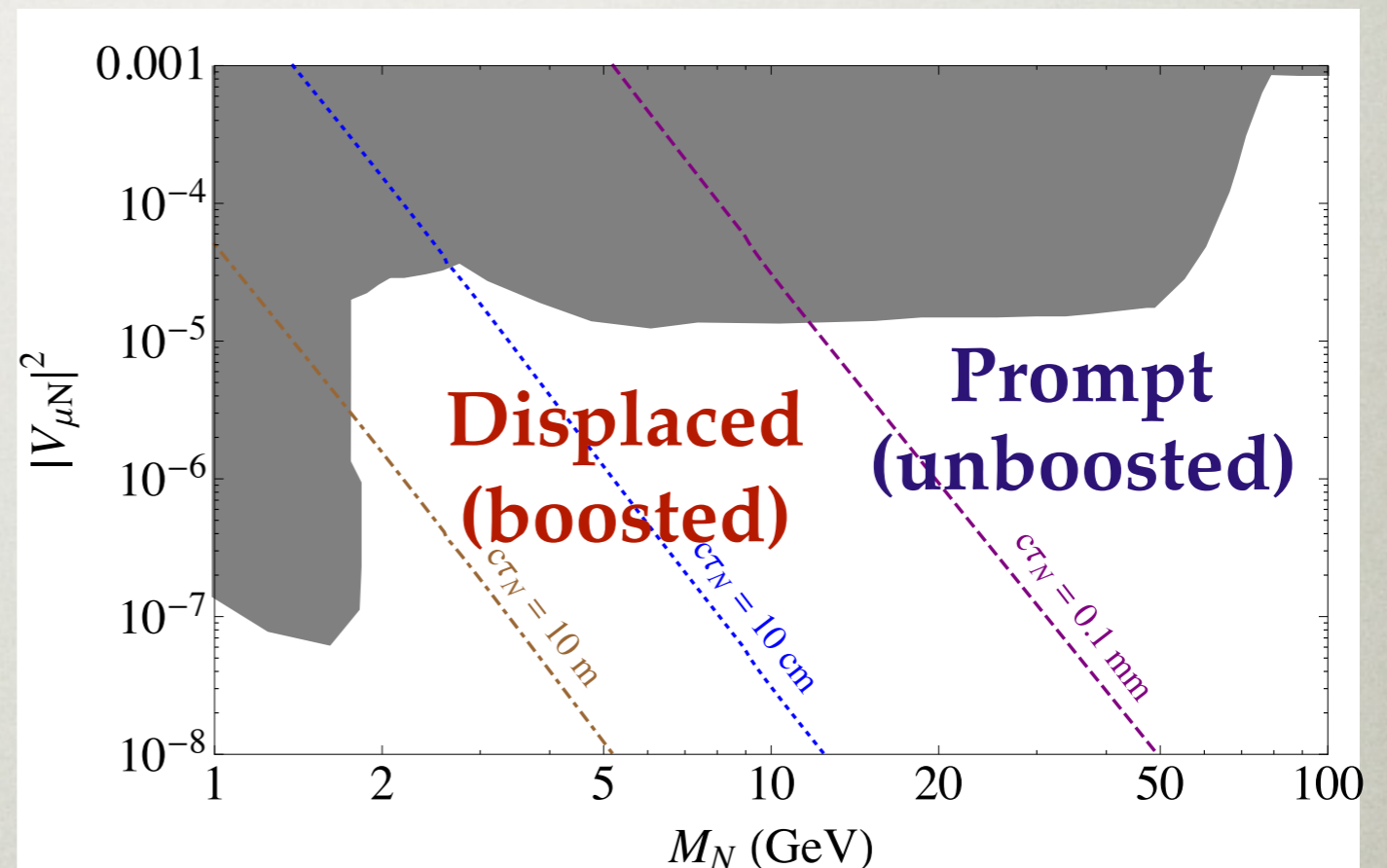
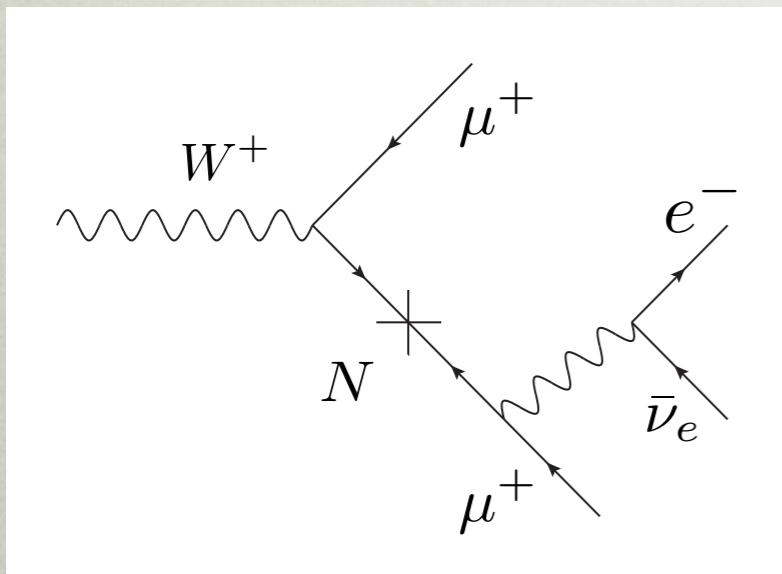


Izaguirre, BS, 2015

Intermediate neutrino prospects

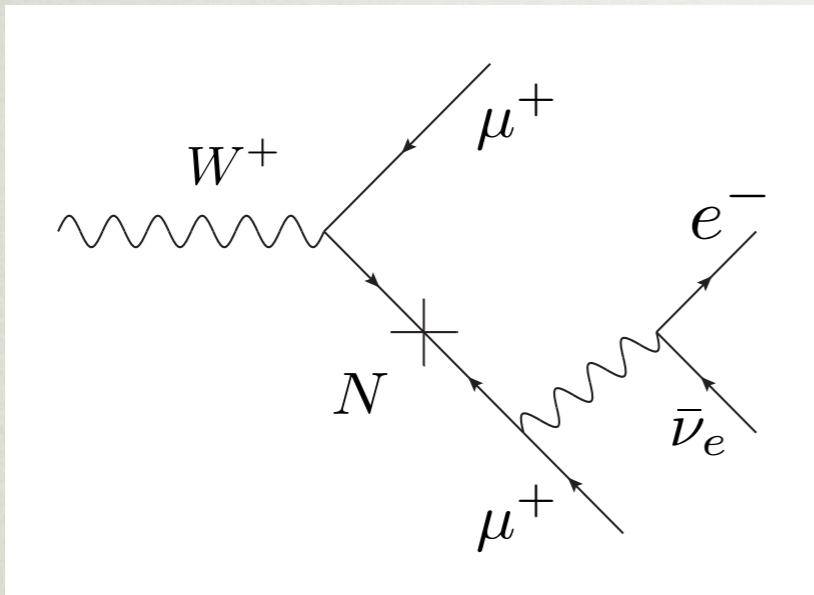
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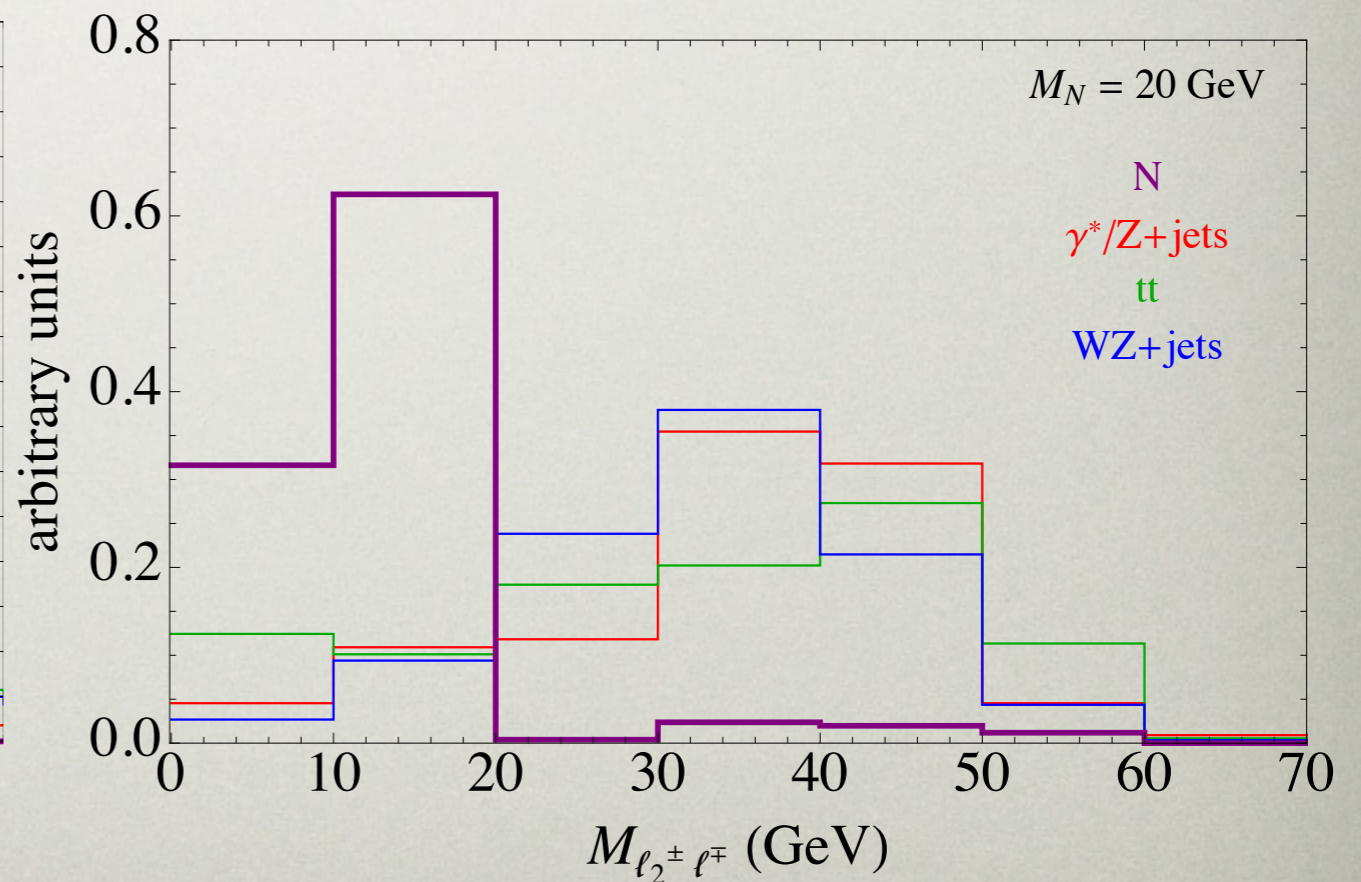
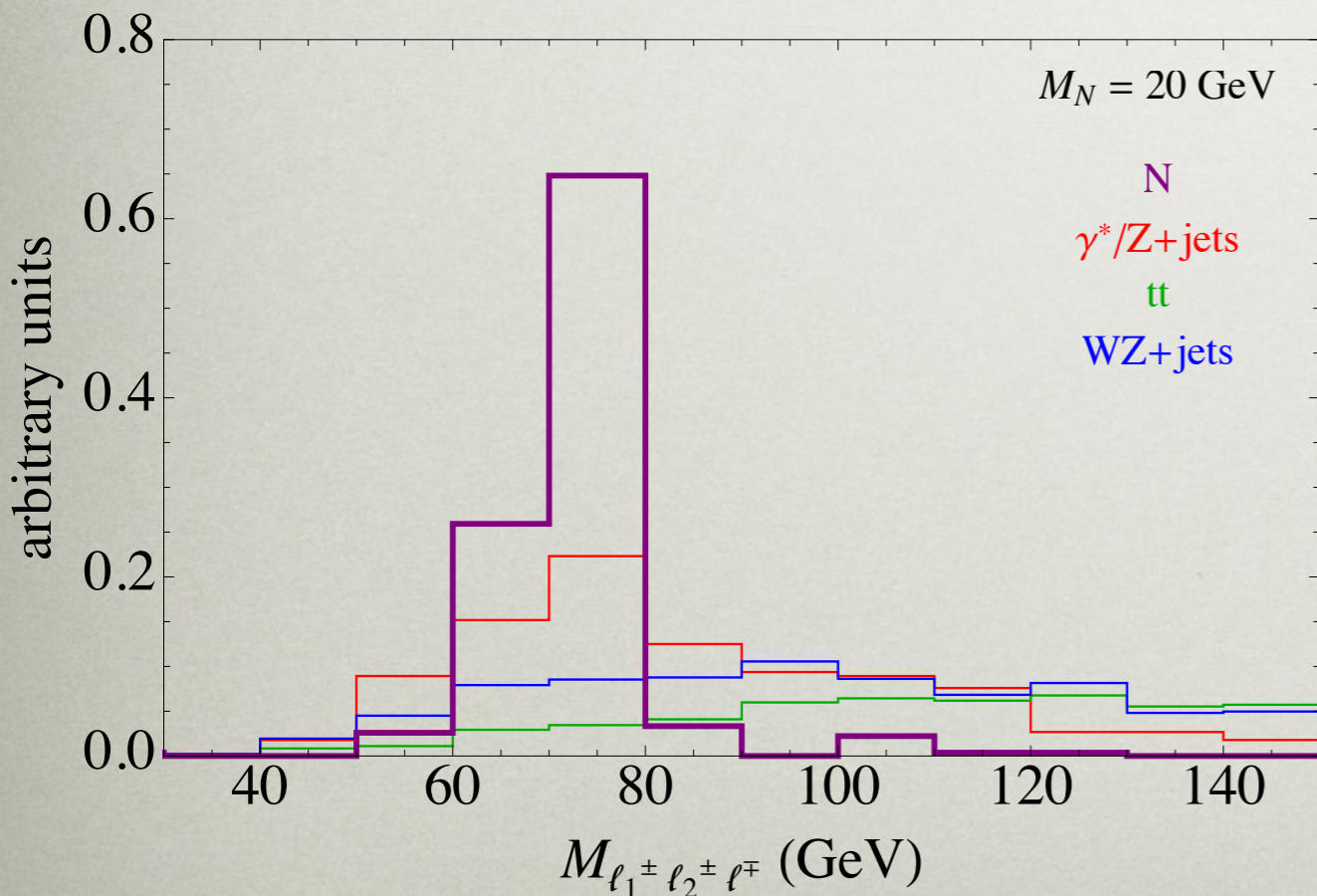


Izaguirre, BS, 2015

Prompt trilepton signatures

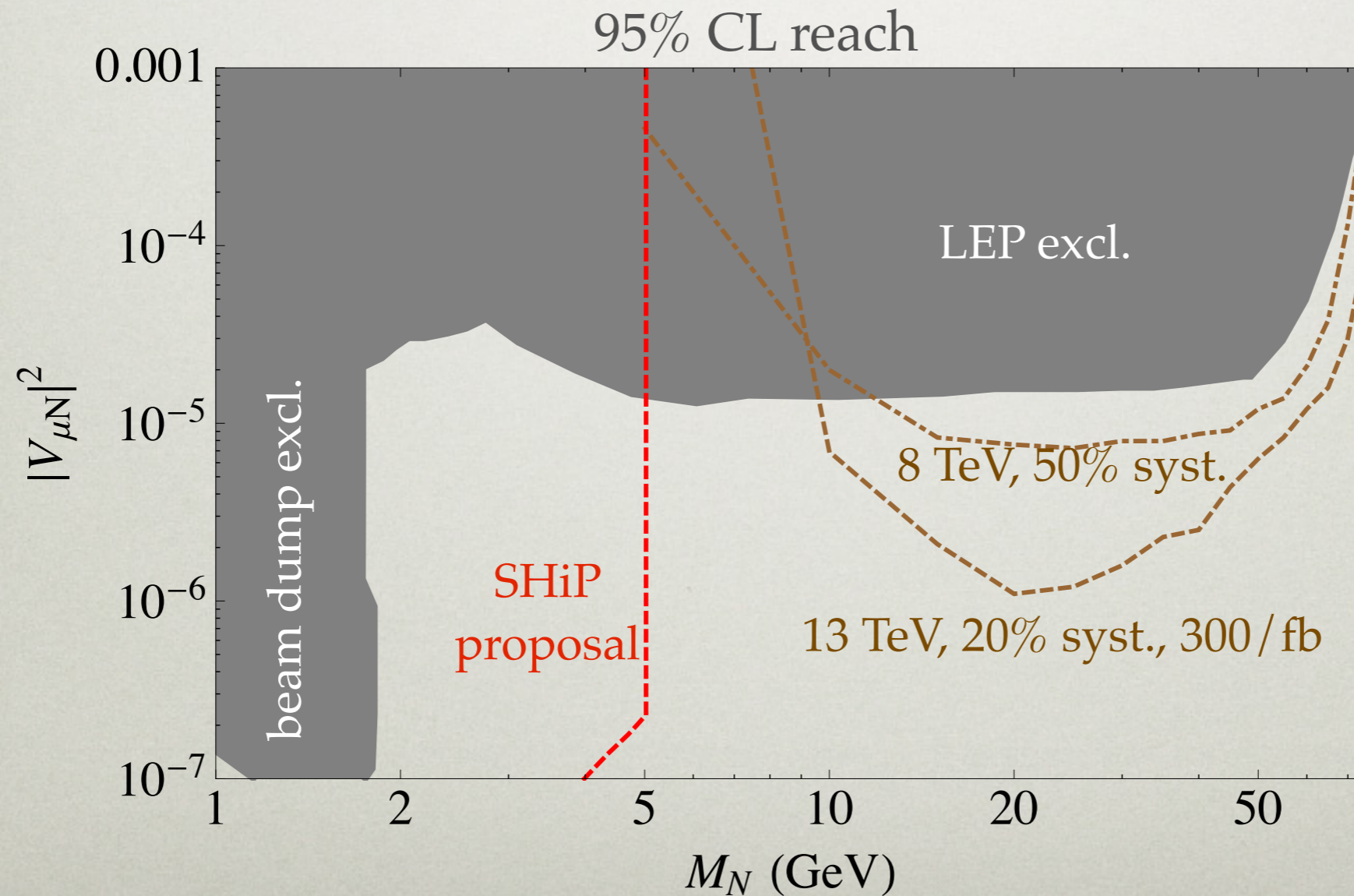


- Majorana N gives striking trilepton, OSSF-0 signatures!
- Similar to CMS trilepton search
(CMS, 1501.05566)

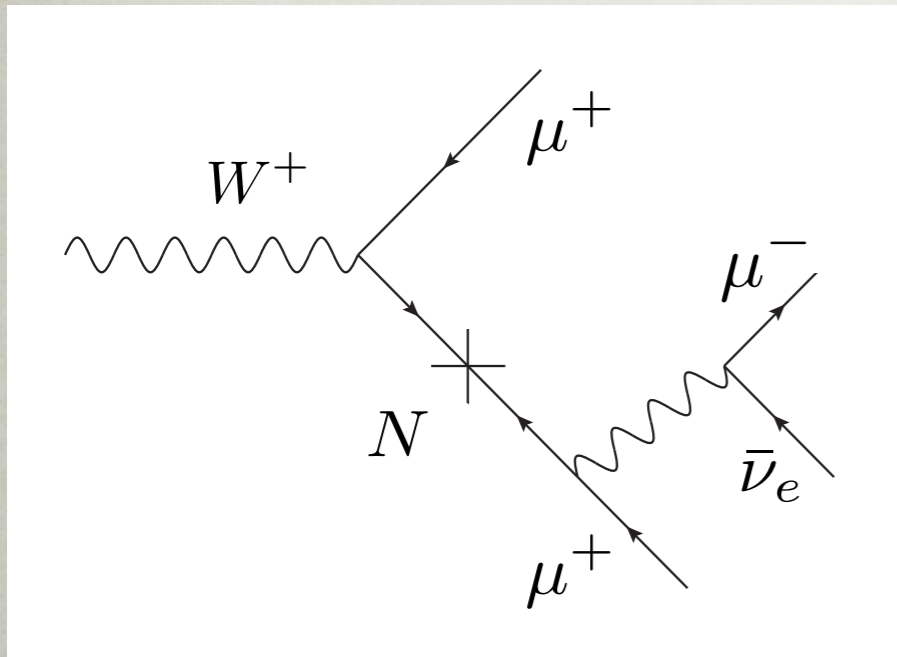


Prompt trilepton signatures

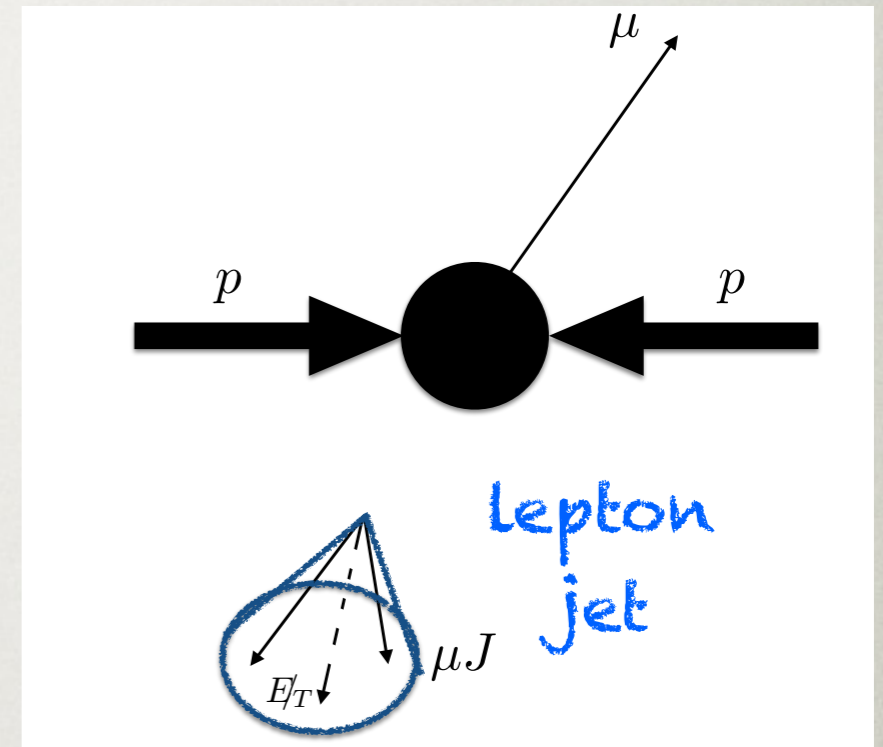
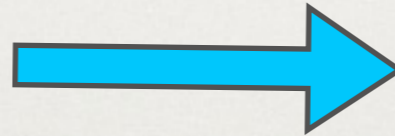
- Selections:
 - Three prompt, isolated leptons with $p_T > 10$ GeV, leading > 20 GeV
 - Two same-sign muons, opposite-sign electron
 - $H_T < 50$ GeV, MET < 40 GeV (suppresses top, tau backgrounds)
 - $80 \text{ GeV} > M_{3\ell} > 60 \text{ GeV}$, mass-dependent $M_{2\ell}$ selection



Displaced/Boosted Signatures



$$M_N \ll M_W$$



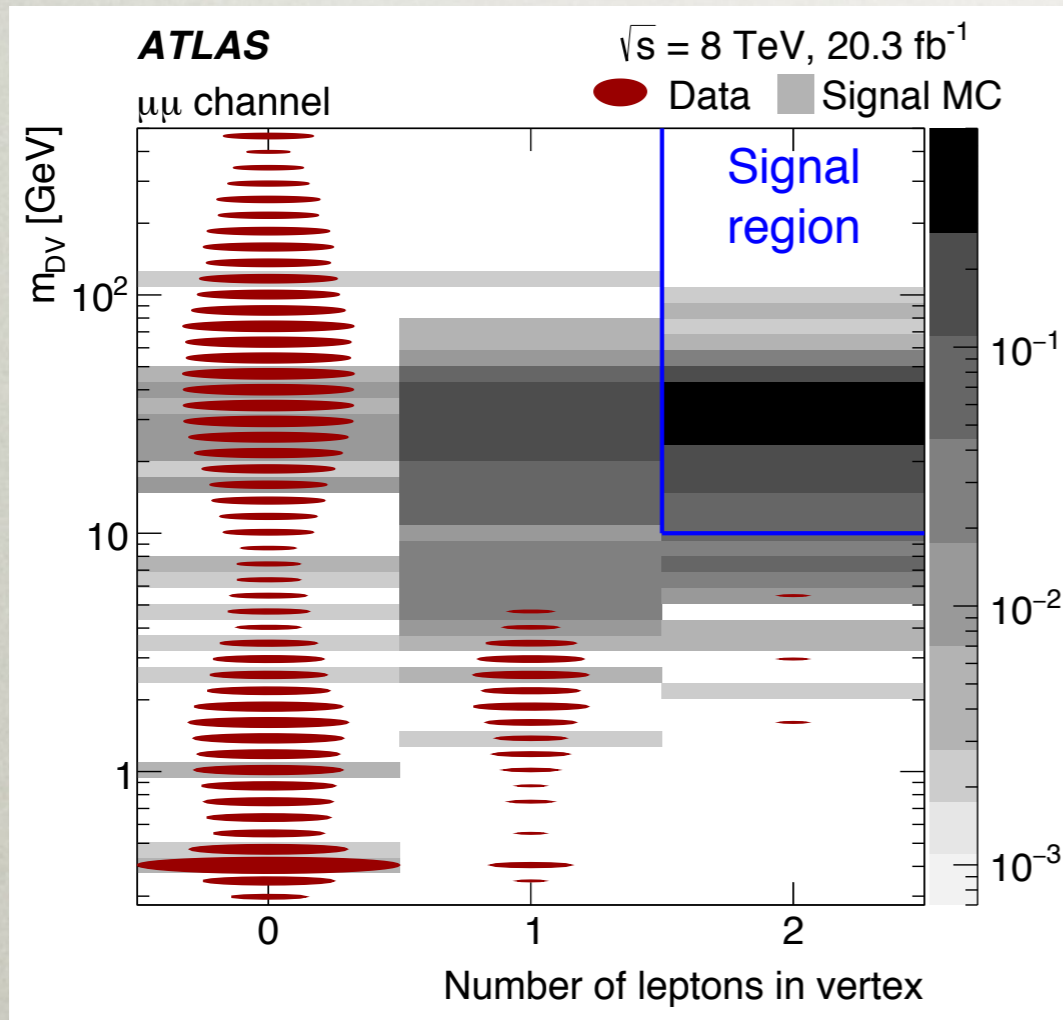
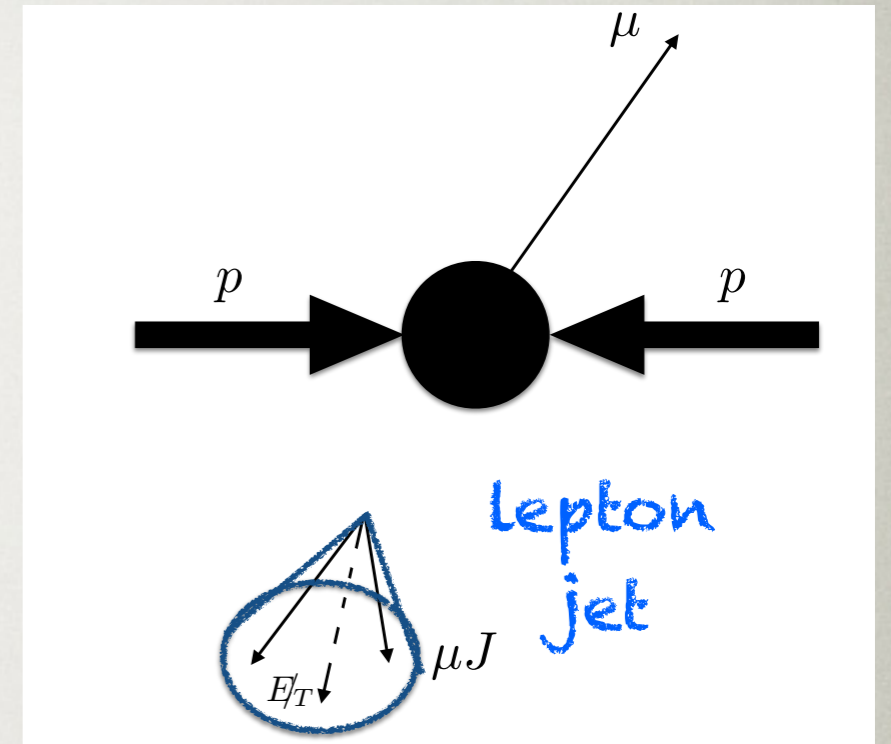
Arkani-Hamed, Weiner, 2008; ...

- Hadronic displaced vertices also possible, but backgrounds could be large

Helo, Hirsch, Kovalenko, 2013

Displaced/Boosted Signatures

- By contrast, leptonic backgrounds expected to be negligible

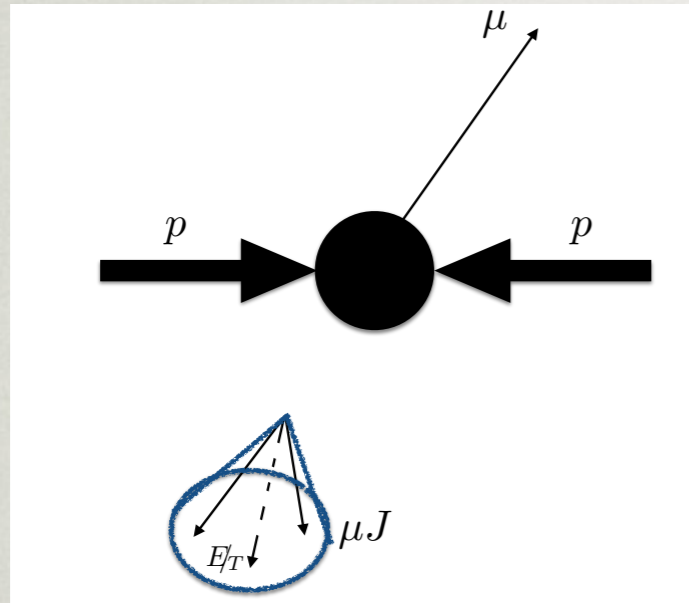


(a)

- Also by extrapolation from existing 2-LJ searches

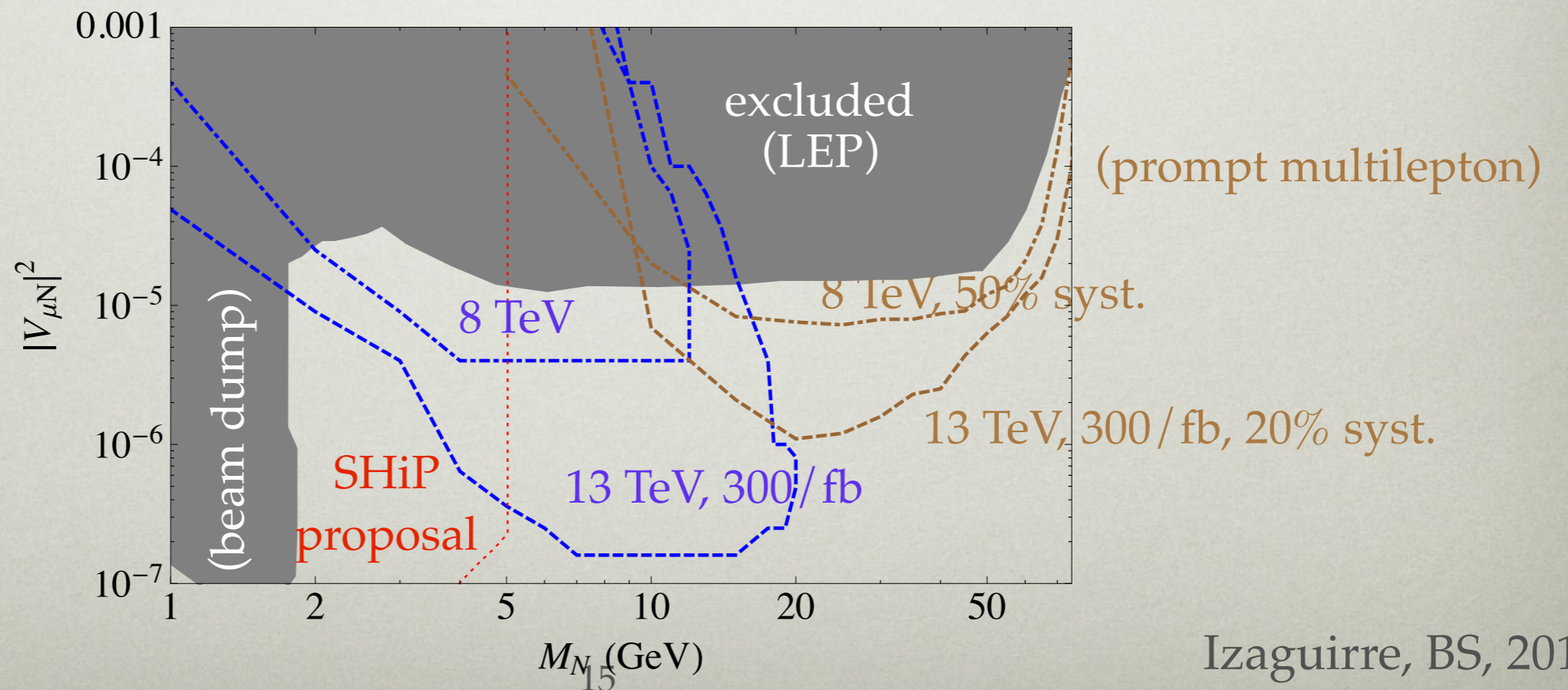
(ATLAS, arXiv:1409.0746)

Displaced/Boosted Signatures



- LJ selections:
 - Hard lepton for trigger, two soft muons in MS
 - Expect ~zero backgrounds when require a displacement of > 1 mm
 - Veto back-to-back muons

95% CL reach (signal yield ≈ 3)



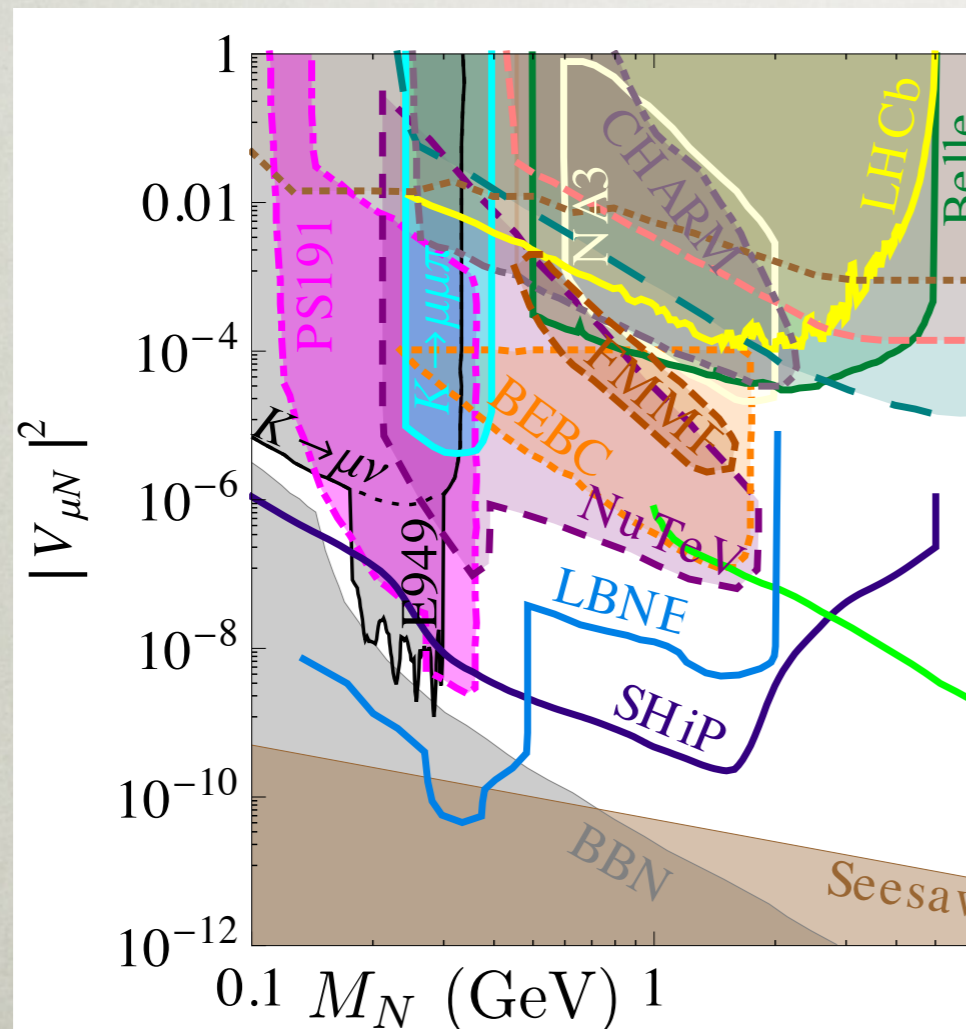
LHCb vs. *B*-factories

- At lower masses, experiments can be sensitive to **rare meson decays**

$$B^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm N, N \rightarrow \ell^\pm \pi^\mp$$

Shrock, 1981; Gronau, 1982; ...

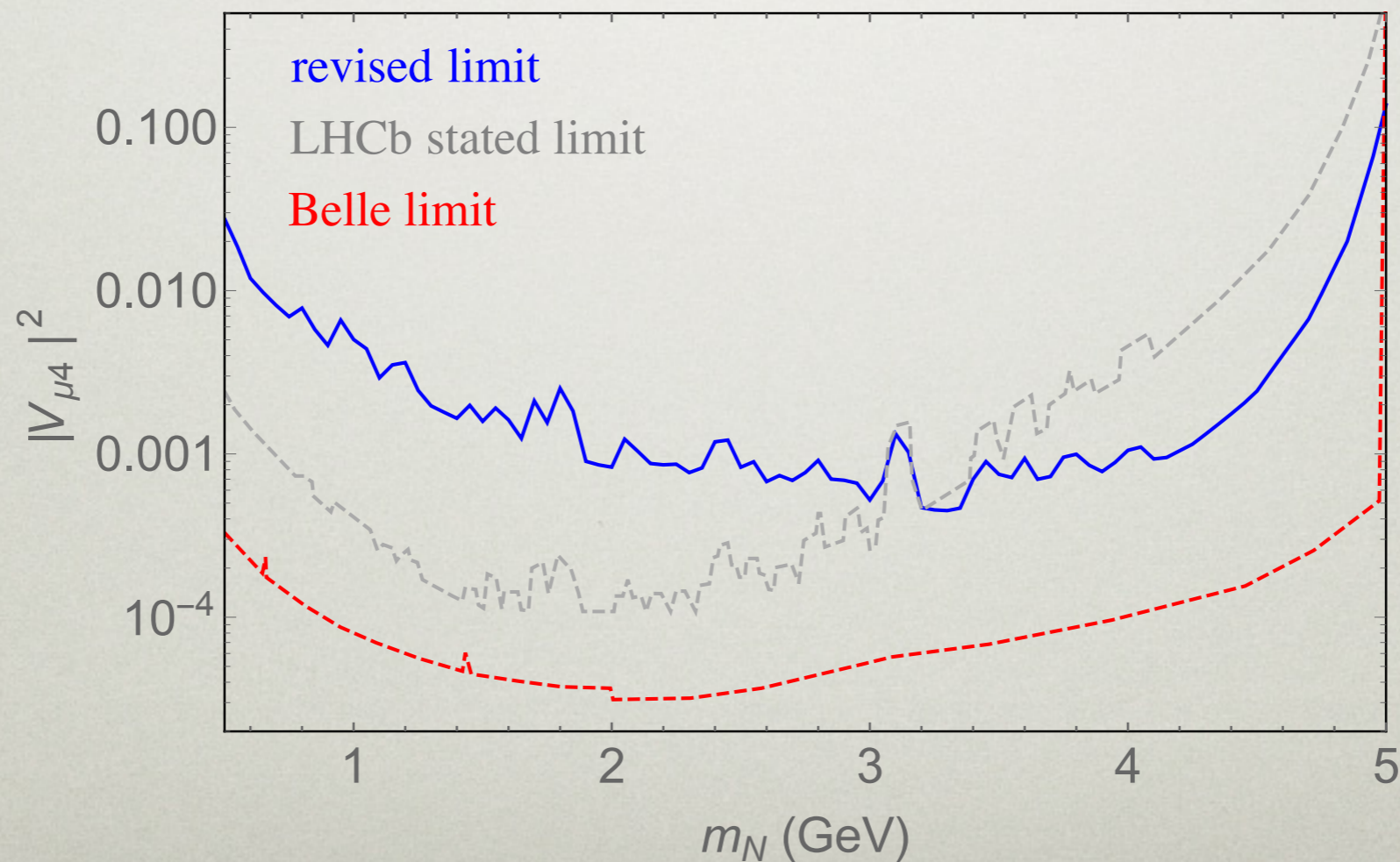
Gorbunov and Shasposhnikov, 2007; Atre, Han, Pascoli, Zhang, 2009



- Why does Belle do better than LHCb for a **rare, spectacular decay**?

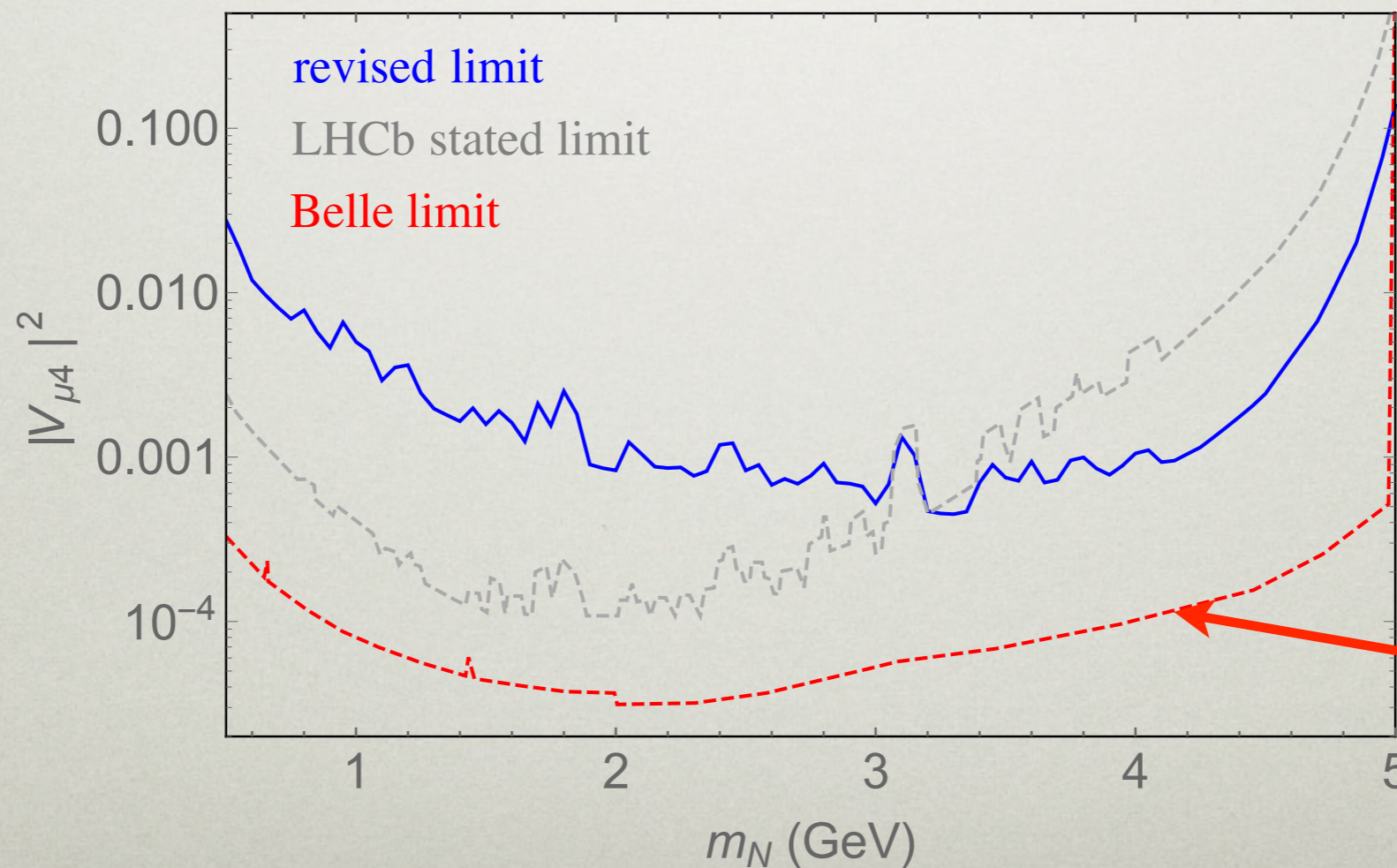
LHCb vs. *B*-factories

- However, there were several issues with the LHCb analysis (LHCb, arXiv:1401.5361)
 - Helicity suppression of leptonic *B* decay not included
 - “Phenomenological” treatment of *N* width to incorporate inclusive decays gave unphysical mass-dependence
 - Other effects...each individual factor changes result by up to $\sim 10^4$



LHCb vs. *B*-factories

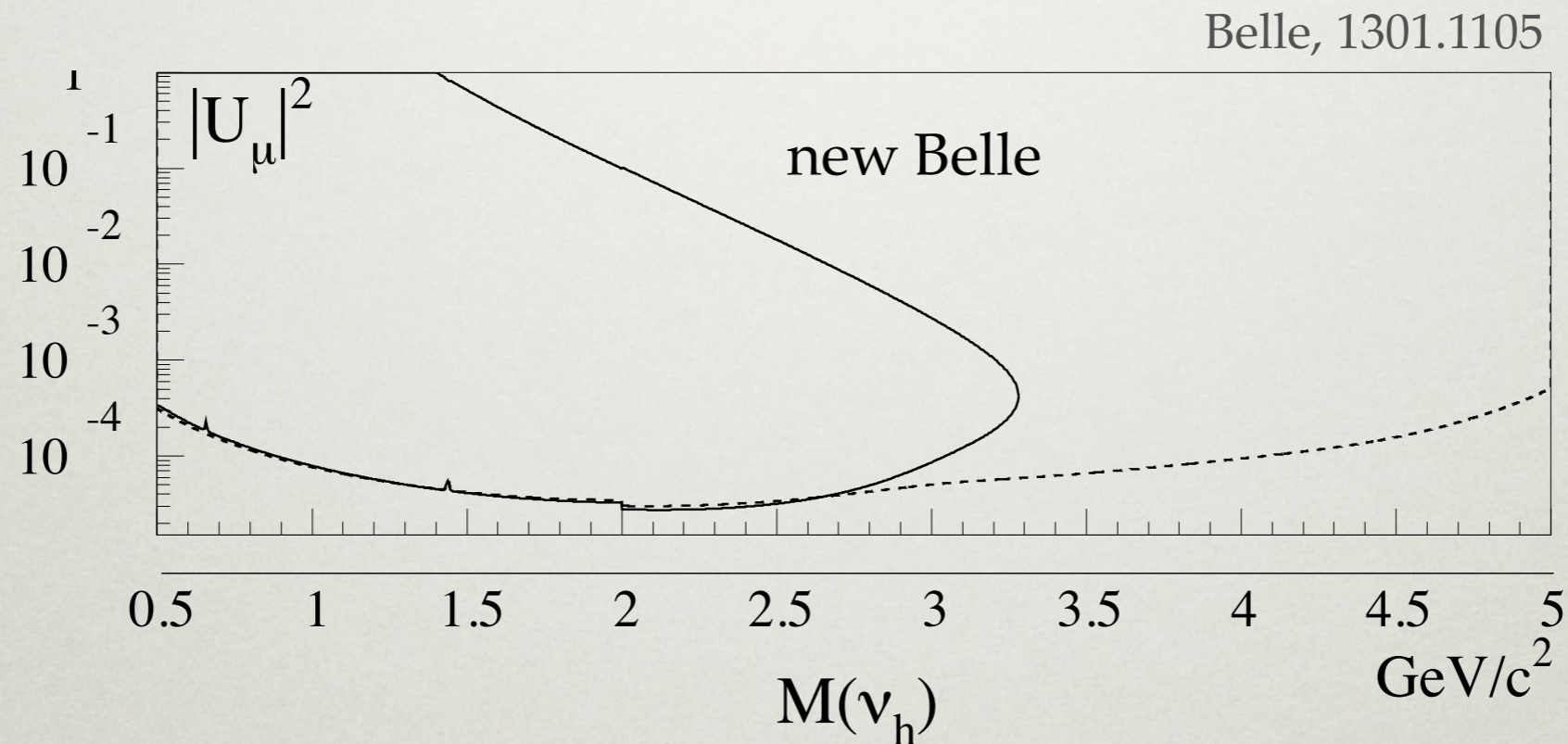
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 - Helicity suppression of leptonic *B* decay not included
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something still
funny here...

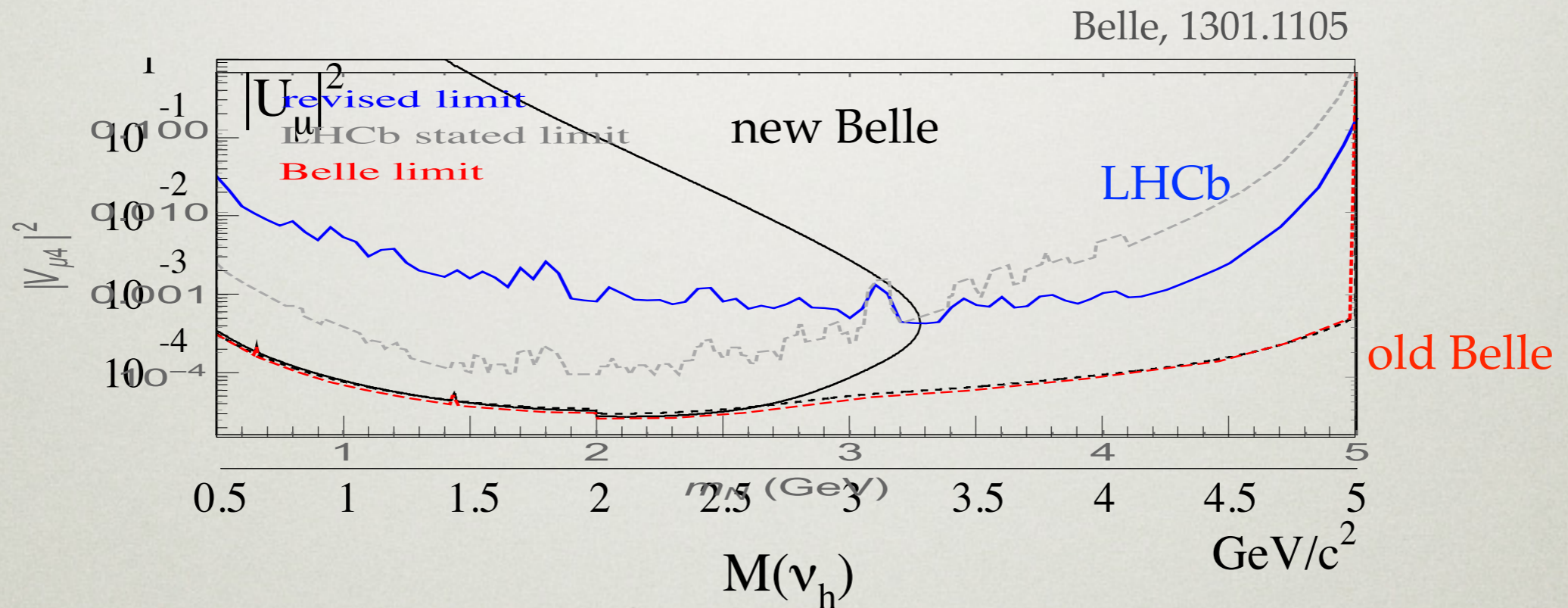
LHCb vs. *B*-factories

- Fresh off the press...a Belle update
 - Erroneously assumed that all N had typical lifetime outside detector, erratum released this week:



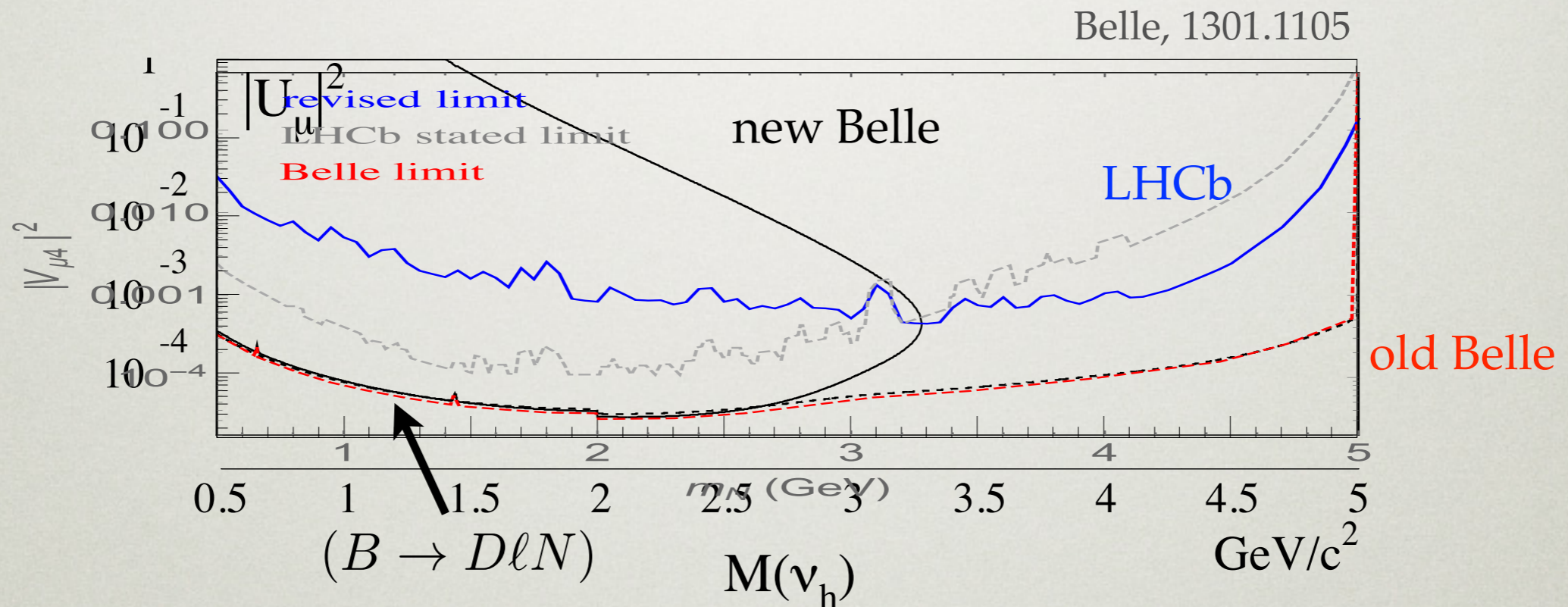
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LHCb vs. *B*-factories

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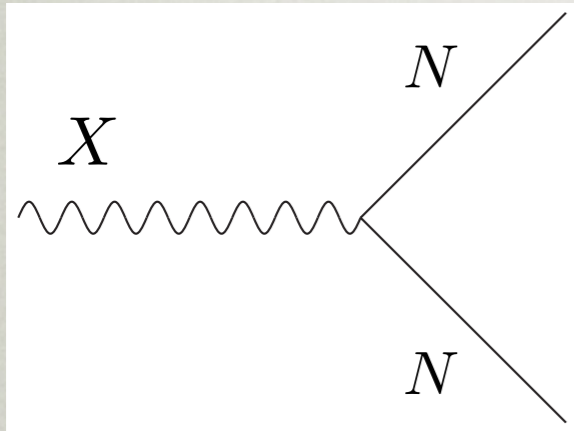


- LHCb can do better, but needs to include non-Cabibbo suppressed decays (*e.g.* leptonic B_c decays)

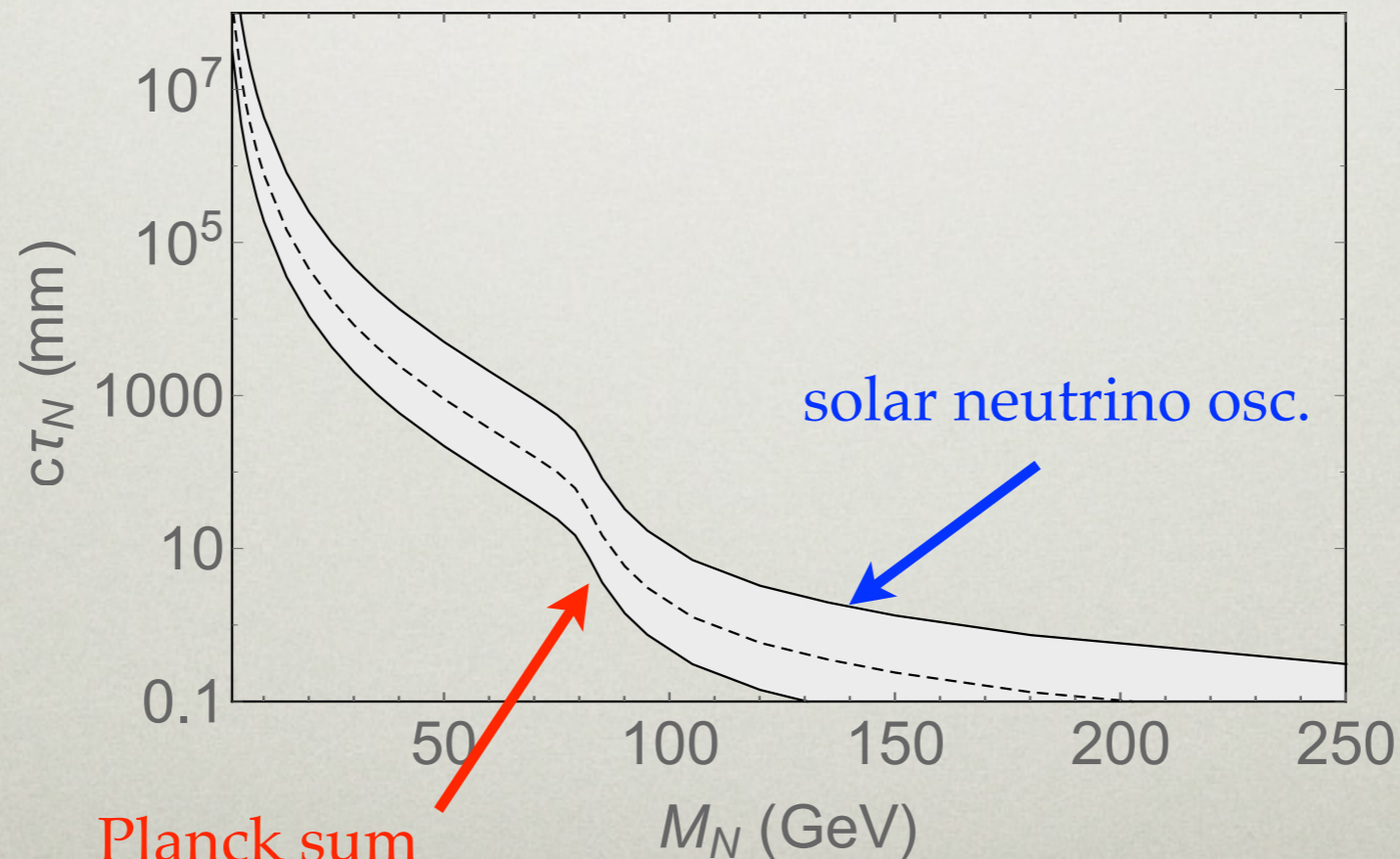
Outline

- Tests of minimal see-saw (N only)
 - ATLAS/CMS
 - LHCb & B -factories
- Portal models
 - Vector portal
 - Scalar portal
 - Other portals?

Beyond the Minimal See-Saw



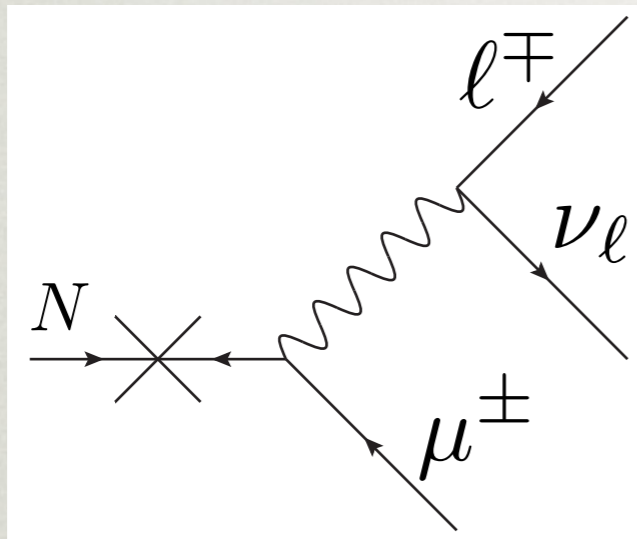
- New production modes **independent** of mixing angles
- Can probe naïve see-saw parameters!
- Decay of N still proceeds via mixing



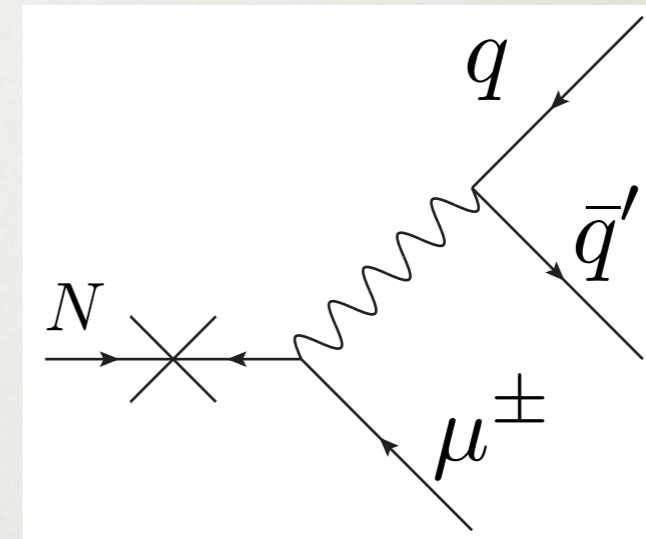
Planck sum
neutrino mass limit

Long-Lived Searches

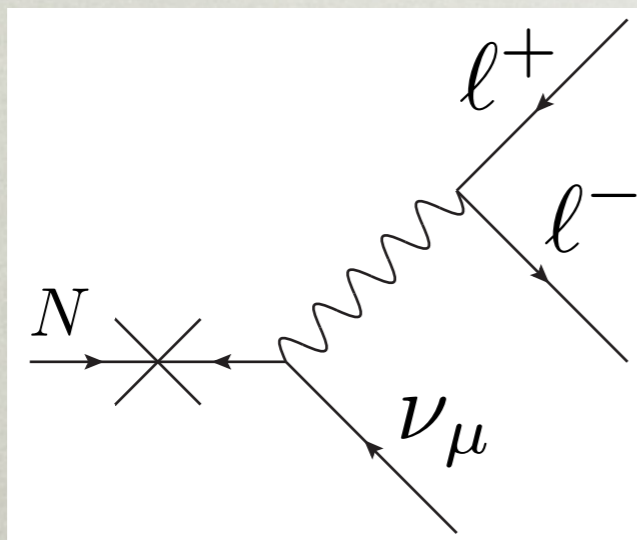
- What do the X decay to NN look like? (resolved only for now)



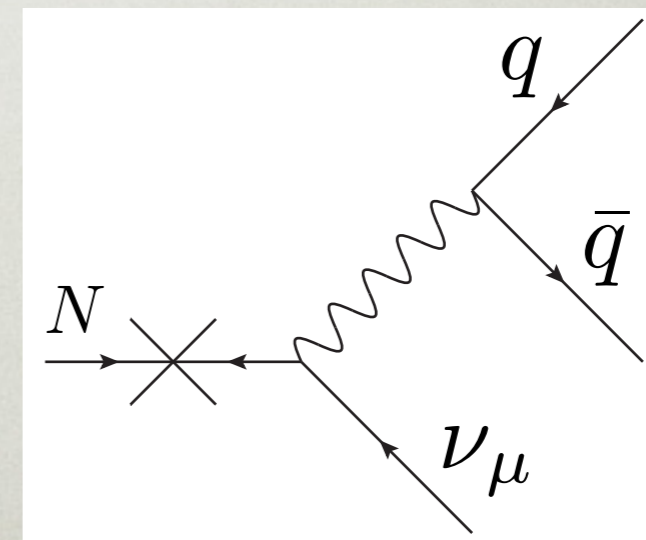
ATLAS displaced dilepton (1504.05162)
 CMS displaced dilepton (1411.6977)
 CMS "displaced SUSY" (1409.4789)



ATLAS displaced lepton + tracks (1504.05162)
 ATLAS displaced jets (1504.03634)
 CMS displaced jets (1411.6530)
 CMS "displaced SUSY"



ATLAS displaced dilepton
 CMS displaced dilepton
 CMS "displaced SUSY"

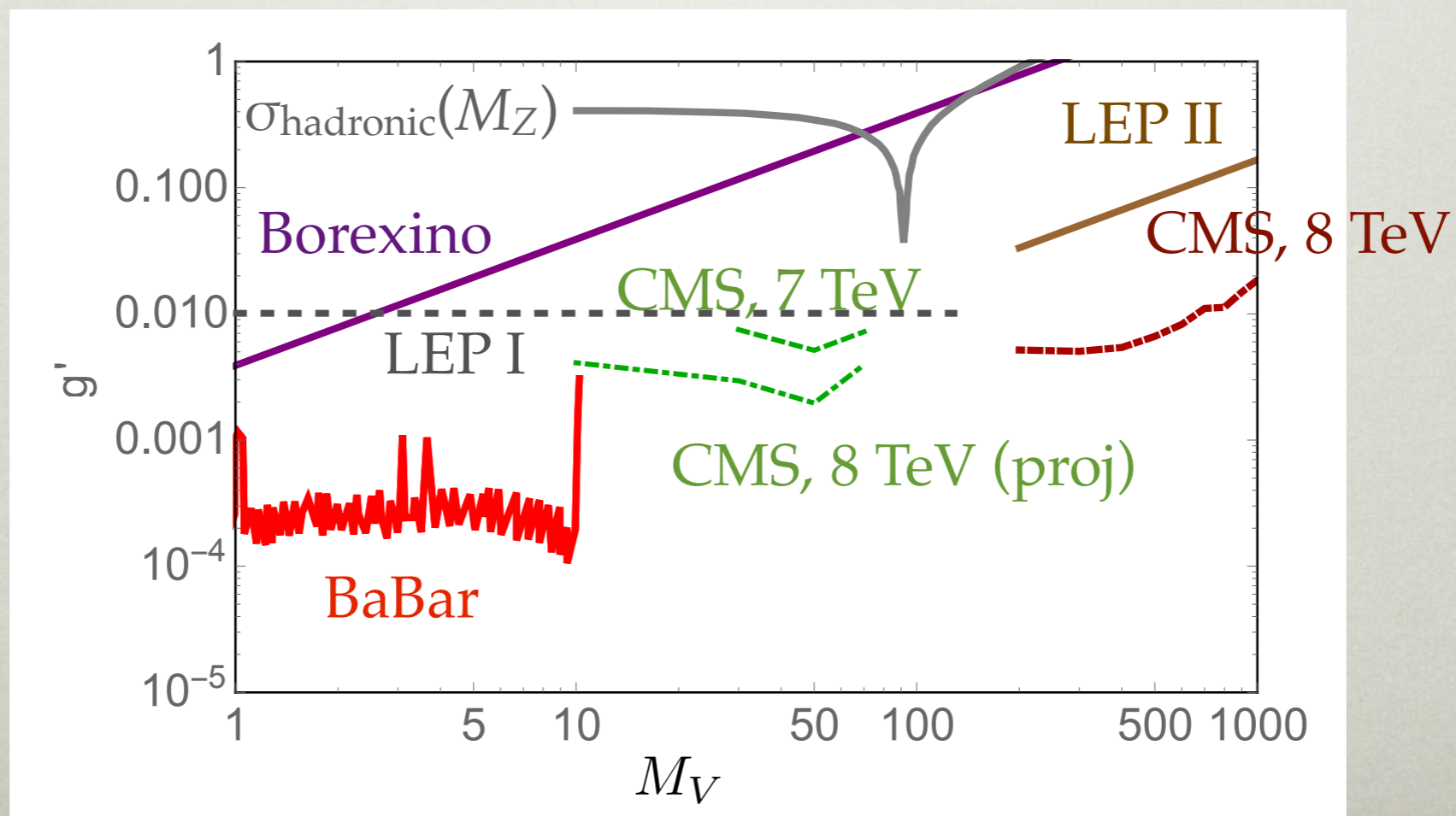
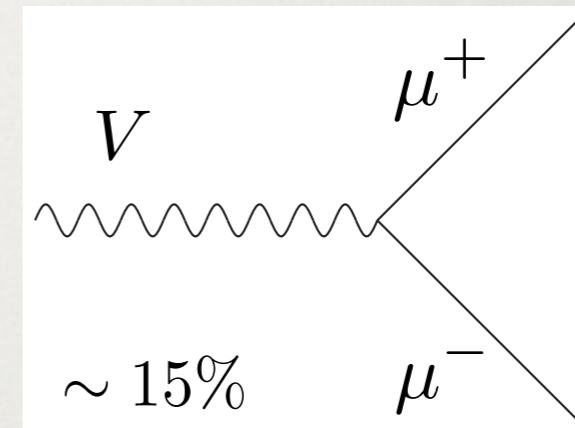
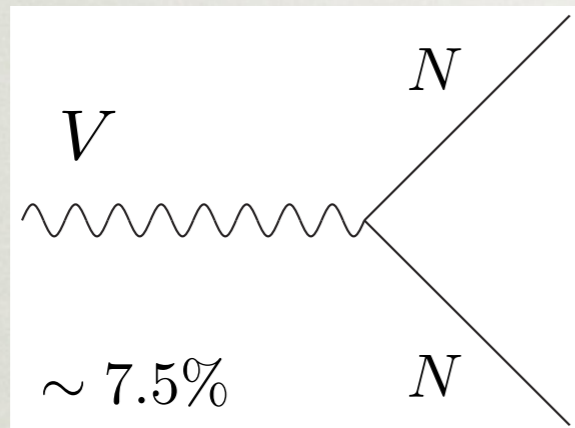


ATLAS displaced jets
 CMS displaced jets

The Vector Portal

- Concrete scenario: vector V couples to $B-L$ (all quarks, leptons);
Drell-Yan production

Mohapatra, Marshak 1980; Huiti *et al.*, 2008; Aguilar-Saavedra, 2009;
Basso *et al.*, 2009; Fileviez Perez, Han, Li 2009



The Vector Portal

- How do they size up? (usual caveats about theorist recasts!)

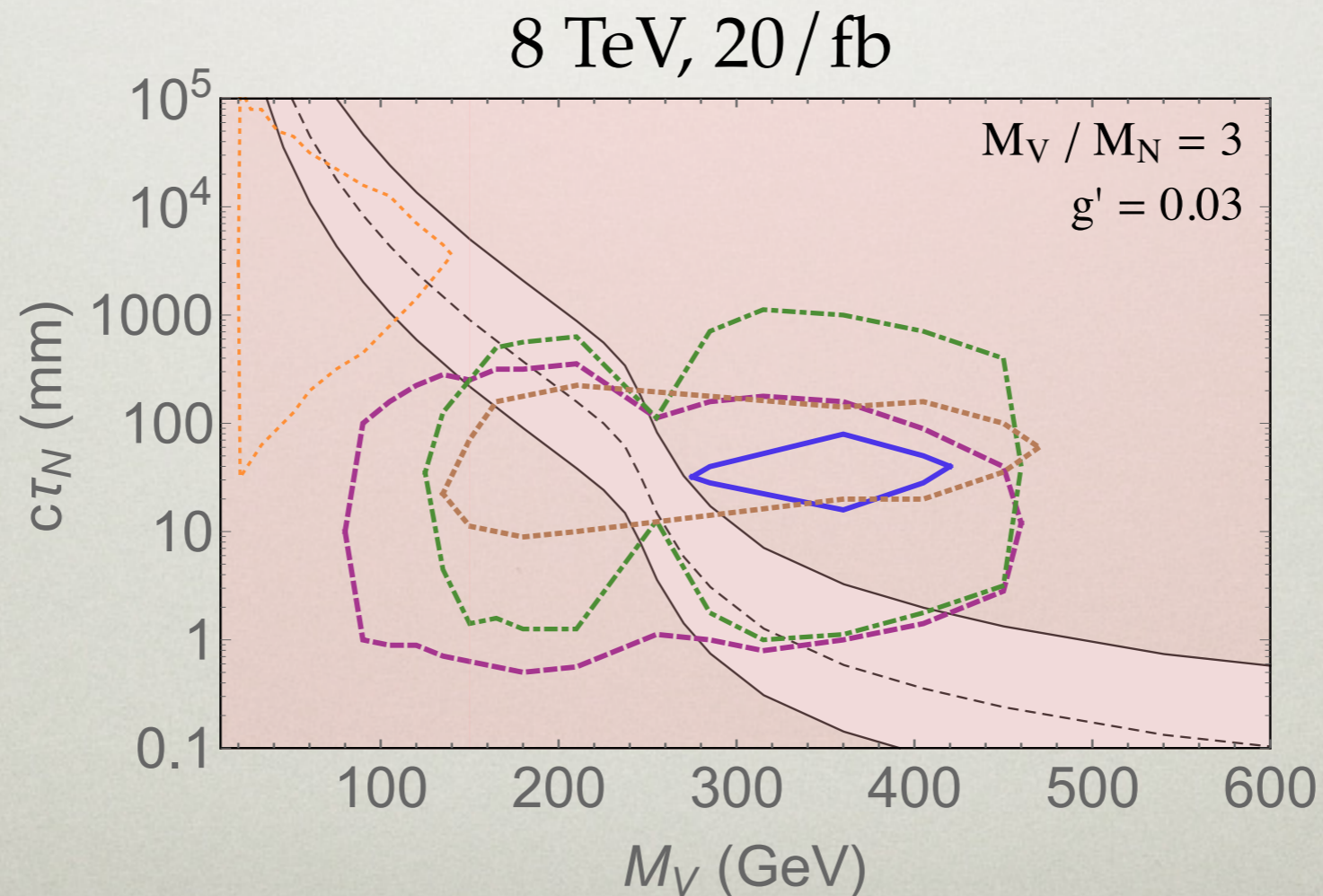
ATLAS displaced jets (MS)

CMS displaced dilepton

CMS “displaced SUSY”

ATLAS displaced dileptons

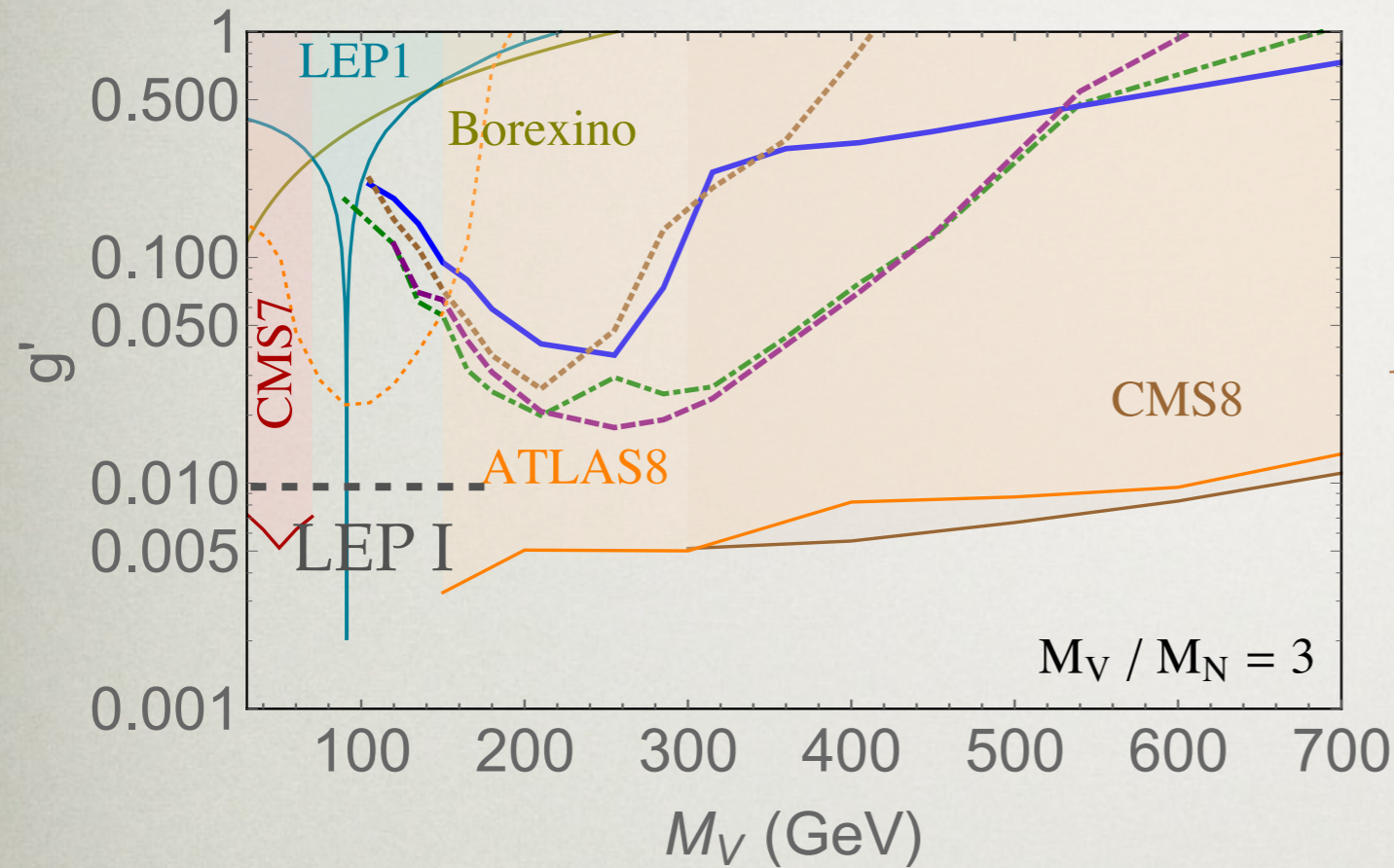
ATLAS displaced lepton + tracks



Batell, Pospelov, BS, 2016

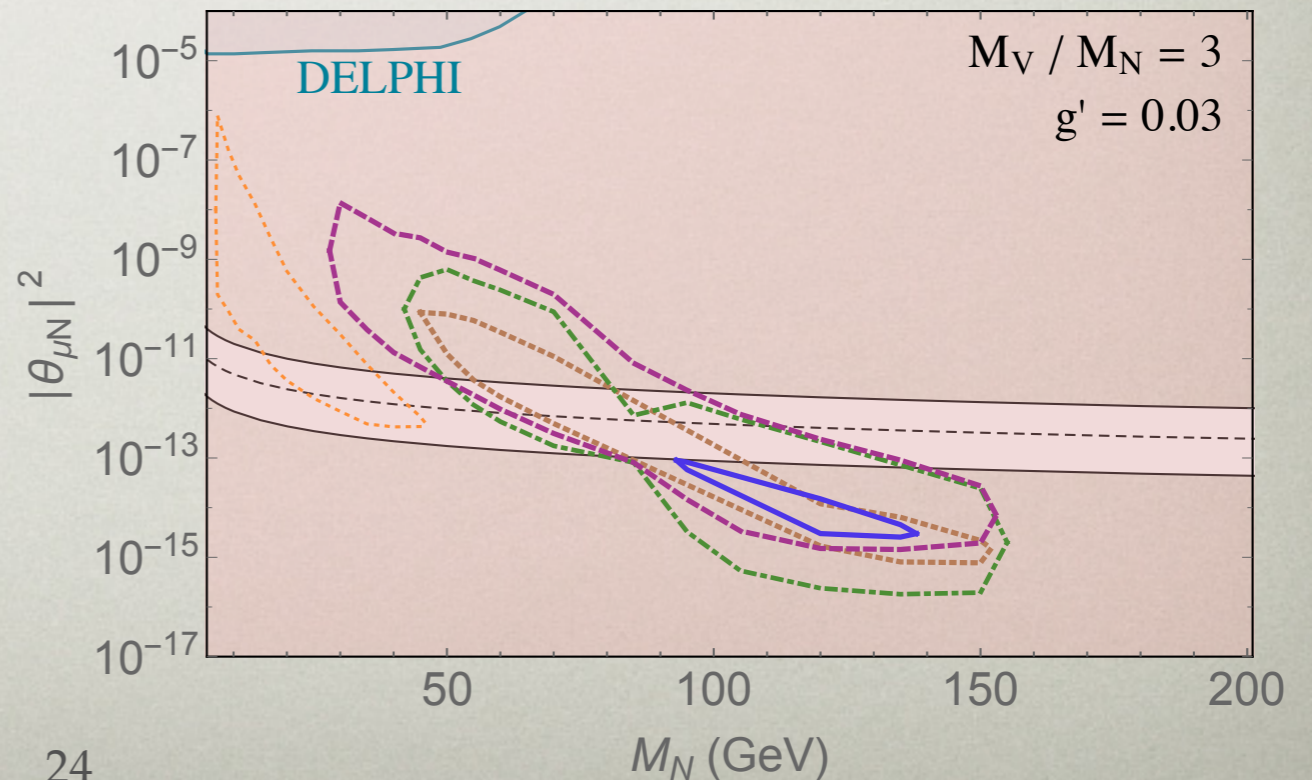
The Vector Portal

Batell, Pospelov, BS, 2016

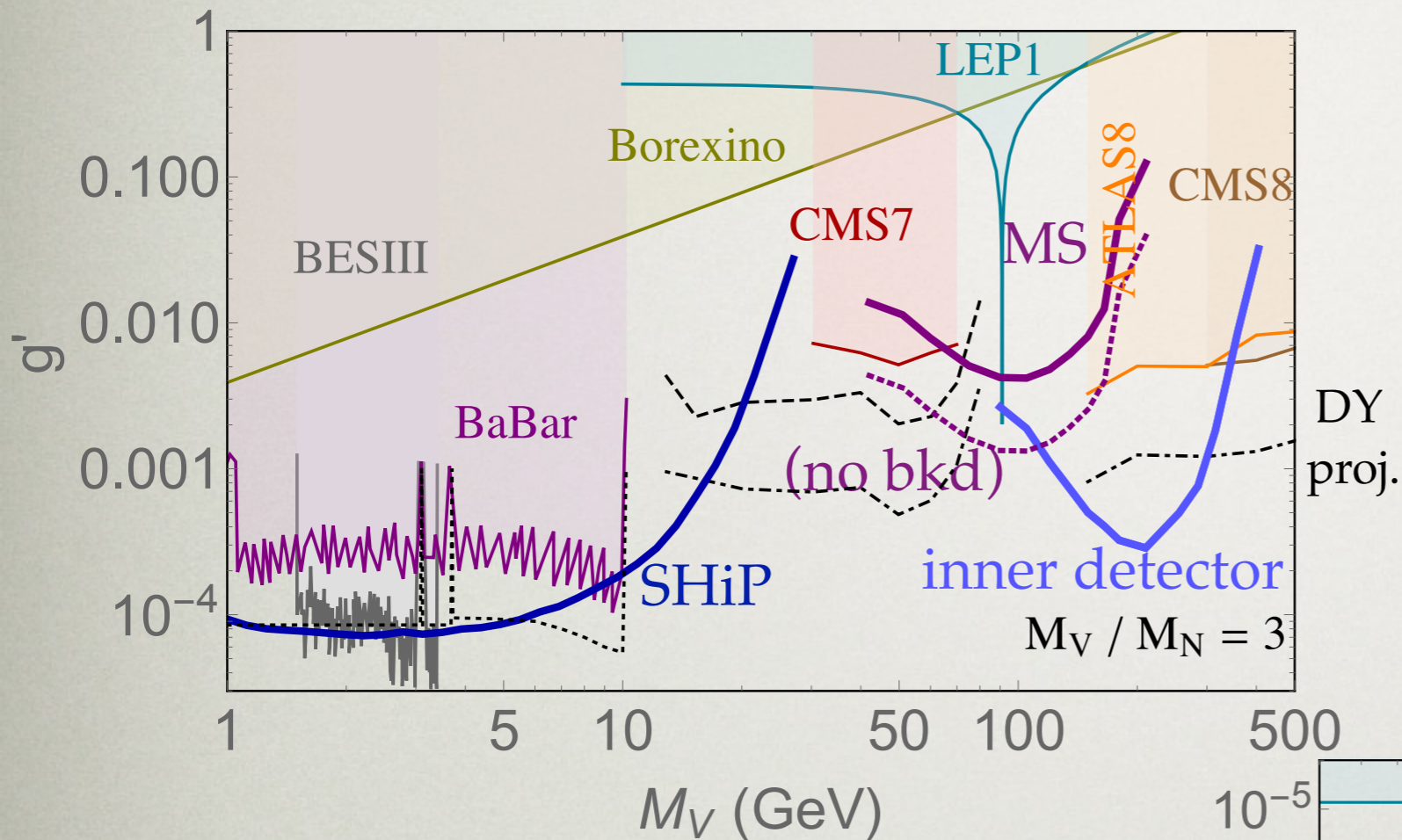


ATLAS displaced dileptons
 ATLAS displaced lepton + tracks
 ATLAS displaced jets (MS)
 CMS displaced dilepton
 CMS "displaced SUSY"

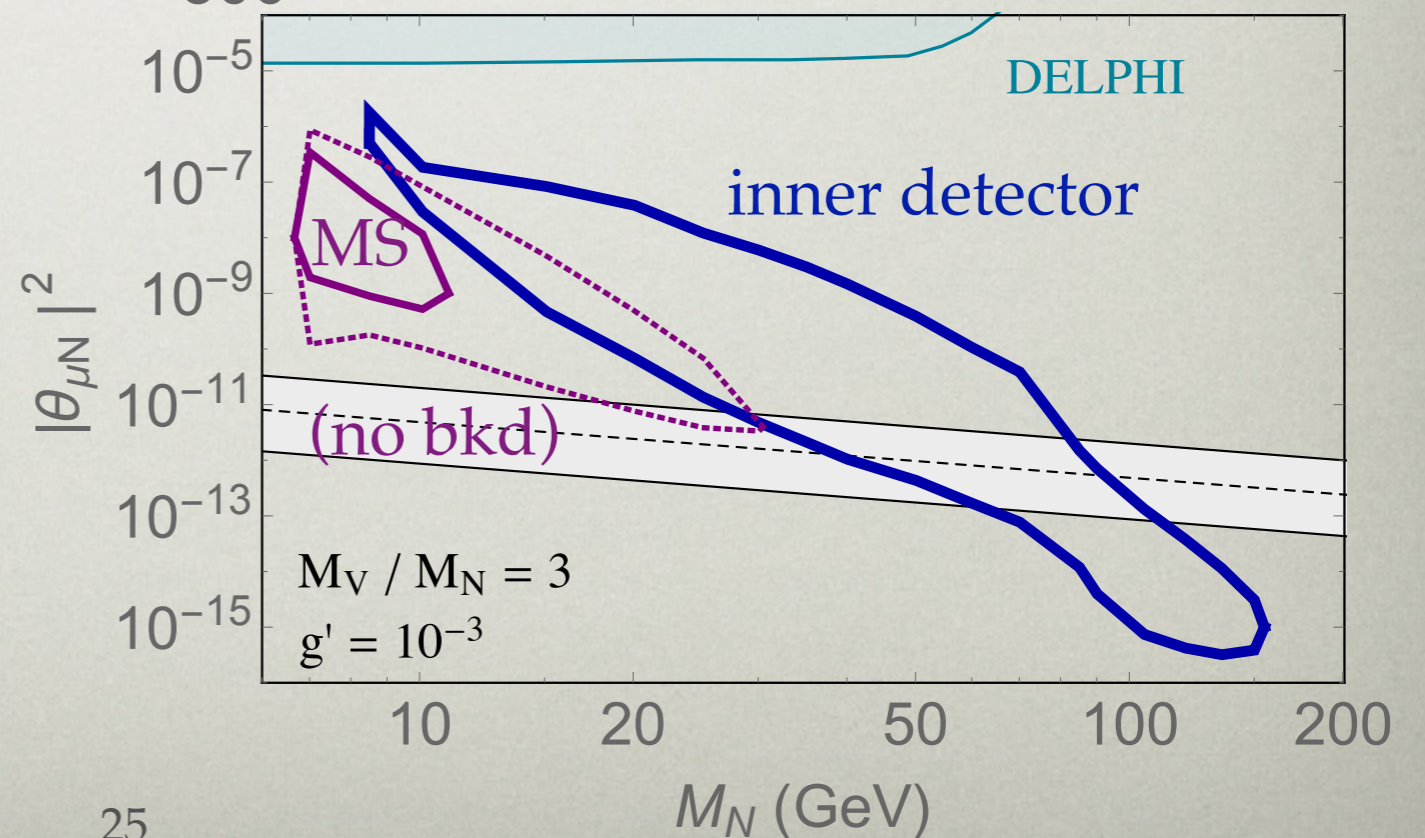
- Sensitive to see-saw parameters, but V already strongly constrained!



The $B-L$ See-Saw In The Future



- Projections for 3000 / fb
- 1 DV with 1 muon (5 tracks total), $m_{\text{track}} > 6$ GeV
- Require high-IP lepton **not associated with 1st DV**



The Vector Portal

- Can also consider other vector portal scenarios...

Kinetic Mixing Portal: $\mathcal{L} = -\frac{\kappa}{2} V_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} + g' V_{\mu} \bar{N}^c \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^5 N$

Holdom, 1986

- Now, **dominant decays** of V are into NN , DV searches only discovery mode

Batell, Pospelov, BS,
ongoing work

Left-Right Symmetry: $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$

$$pp \rightarrow W_R^{\pm} \rightarrow \ell^{\pm} N$$

Pati, Salam 1974; Pati, Mohapatra, 1975; Mohapatra, Senjanovic, 1975
Keung, Senjanovic, 1983; Frank *et al.*, 2010; Das *et al.*, 2012; Han, Lewis, Ruiz, Si, 2012

- Typically in **high-mass** regime, can get very boosted N (“neutrino jets”)

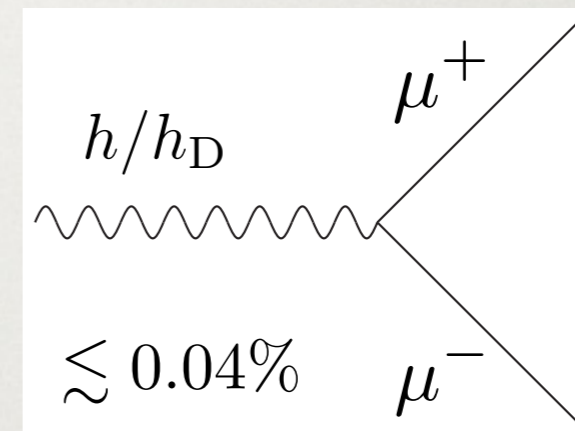
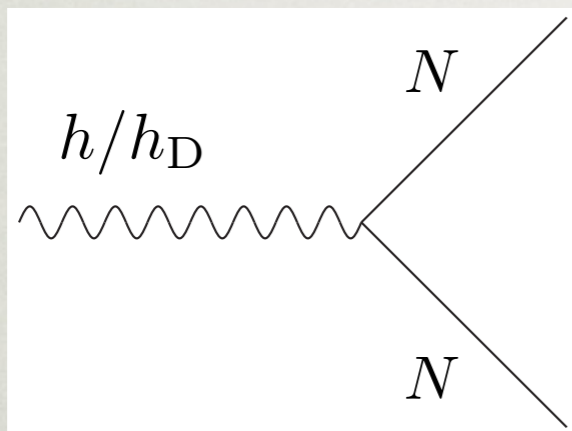
Mitra, Ruiz, Scott, Spannowsky, 2016

- Other possibilities: dipole couplings, ...

The Scalar Portal

- Singlet scalar can also couple to N , mix with SM Higgs

Pilaftsis, 1999; Graesser, 2007; Shoemaker, Petraki, Kusenko, 2008; Garcia Cely *et al.*, 2012; Dev *et al.*, 2012; Gago *et al.*, 2015; Accomando *et al.*, 2016



- Model-independent singlet-Higgs mixing angle < 0.3
- **Current** limits from DVs in Run1 are already ~ 0.01 from DVs in rare Higgs decays!!

Batell, Pospelov, BS,
ongoing work

Other Portals

- Other “types” of see-saw with new SM-charged fields
 - Type II predicts existence of **new triplet Higgs**

Schechter and Valle, 1980; Magg and Wetterich, 1980; Cheng and Li, 1980; ...
Pheno: Akeroyd, Aoki, 2005; Han *et al.*, 2007; Akeroyd, Aoki, Sugiyama, 2007; Akeroyd, Chiang, 2009; Melfo *et al.*, 2011; ...

- Type III predicts existence of **new triplet fermions** that mix with SM leptons

Foot, Lew, He, Joshi, 1980;
del Aguila and Aguilar-Saavedra, 2008; Franceschini *et al.*, 2008; Fileviez Perez, 2009; Li, He, 2009; Arhrib *et al.*, 2014

- Or, the Higgs coupling to neutrinos could be different from SM

- *e.g.*, leptophilic 2HDM

Barnett *et al.*, 1984; Barger, Hewett, Phillips, 1990; Grossman, 1994;
Su and Thomas, 2009; Buckley, Field 2015; ...

- larger Yukawa coupling than expected: enhance asymmetry from leptogenesis & give more “natural” parameters

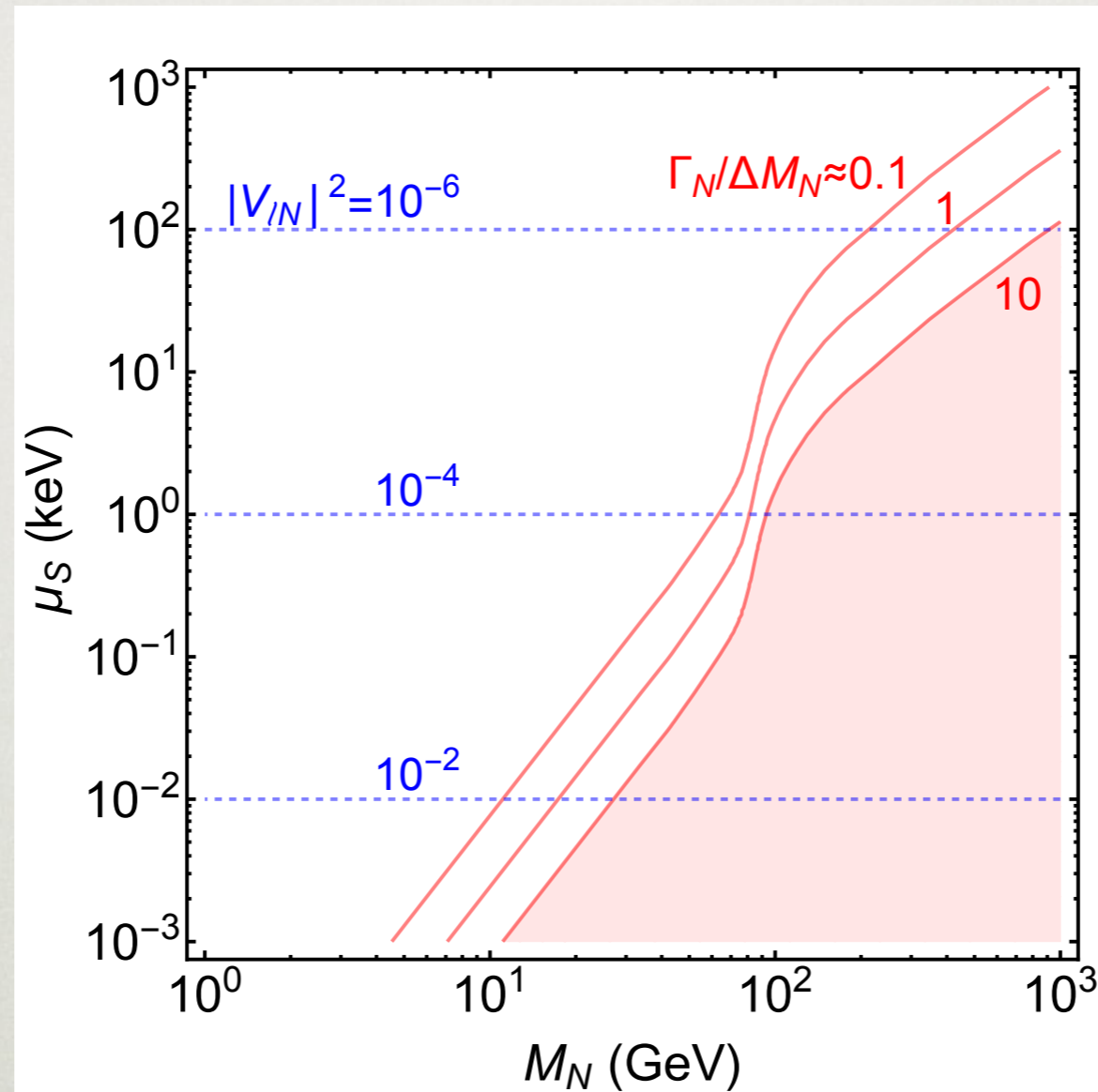
BS, Yavin, 2014

Summary

- New right-handed neutrinos are well motivated targets for searches at colliders & can give spectacular signatures!
- See-saw models generically predict macroscopic lifetimes within reach of LHC & SHiP, but rates can be small
- Need to “dig deeper” for low-mass RHNs, as well as more comprehensive searches for high-mass / portal production

Back-up slides

plot taken from Deppisch, Dev, Pilaftsis, 2015



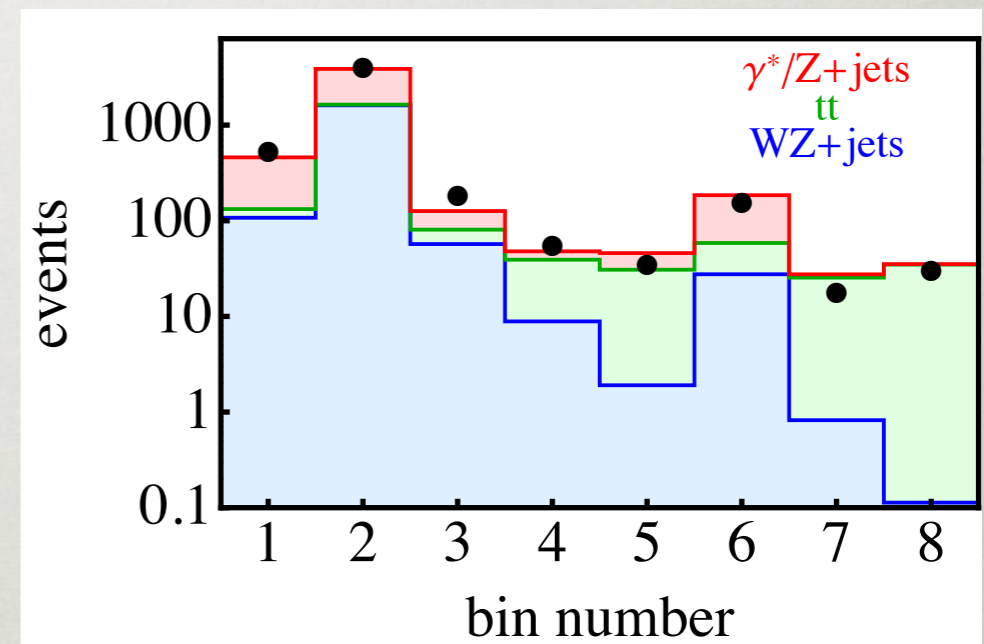
Resolved prompt decays

- Problem: these backgrounds are dominated by jets faking lepton
- A “fake simulator” for theorists has been proposed (Curtin, Galloway, Wacker 2013)

$$\epsilon_{j \rightarrow \ell} = \text{p}_T\text{-dependent probability of jet faking lepton} \times \text{map from jet kinematics to lepton kinematics}$$

CMS trilepton search (low HT, low MET)

MadGraph 5 + Pythia 6 (matched)



Also checked method with ATLAS same-sign muon & CMS same-sign muon + jets analyses

OSSF1, < Z	OSSF1, = Z	OSSF1, > Z	OSSF0	OSSF1, < Z	OSSF1, = Z	OSSF1, > Z	OSSF0
	0b				1b		

The $B-L$ See-Saw In The Future

Can we do better?

- The ATLAS MS search is good & hard to model, so we refrain from further speculation there (but see Coccaro *et al*, 2016)
- Displaced objects are **quite soft** ($Z' \rightarrow 6$ fermions), many searches require at least 1 very energetic lepton/object
- Vertex reconstruction efficiency small in some searches
- Other requirements can hurt, such as only using OS and/or OF leptons, vetoing additional leptons, ...

The *B-L* See-Saw In The Future

Test study:

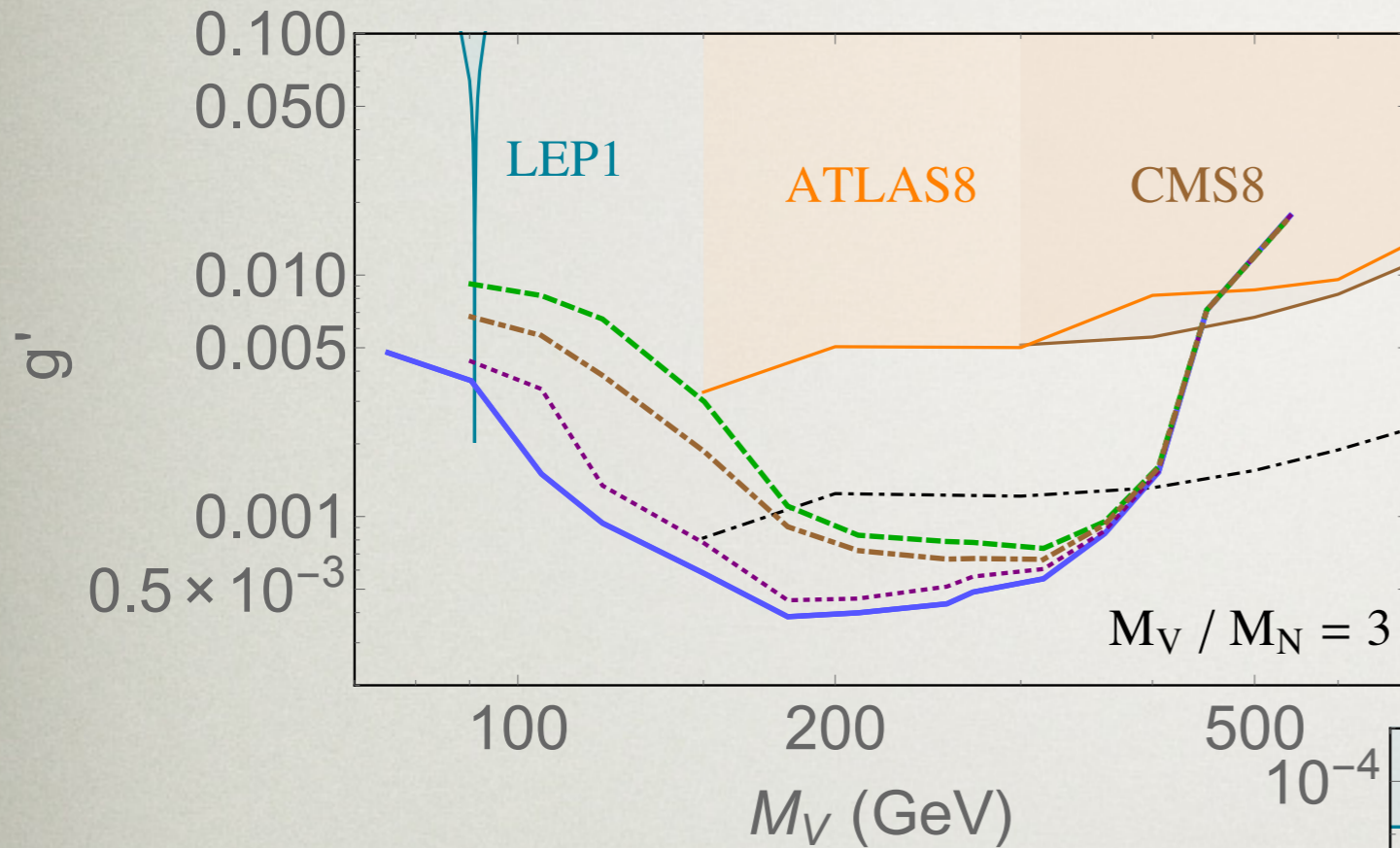
- Exploit multi-lepton, multi-displaced signatures
- Reduce thresholds/selections as much as trigger will allow
- Suppress increased backgrounds by requiring additional, unassociated displaced lepton/object
- **Caution: analysis depends on theorist modelling, so should be taken with grain(s) of salt!**

The *B-L* See-Saw In The Future

Selections:

- Trigger: dimuon (each > 15 GeV; also considered > 25 GeV)
- Require 1 DV with 1 muon (5 tracks total, > 1 GeV each), $m_{\text{track}} > 6$ GeV, veto back-to-back leptons, require IP of tracks and radial vtx position to be > 1 mm
- Require a high-IP lepton **not associated with 1st DV**
- Apply lepton ID efficiencies, track ID efficiencies as function of impact parameter (borrowed from CMS)
- We also did an analysis with more “pessimistic” track/DV tagging based on Liu, Tweedie 2015

The $B-L$ See-Saw In The Future



baseline
 stricter trigger
 more pessimistic tagging
 stricter trigger + more pessimistic tagging

