

Heavy Neutrinos in displaced vertex searches at the LHC and HL-LHC

Based on [arXiv:1903.06100](https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.06100)

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Searching for long-lived particles at the LHC: Fifth workshop of the LHC LLP Community

Right handed neutrino ν_R

$$\mathcal{L}_{\nu_R} = \frac{i}{2} \overline{\nu_R} \not{\partial} \nu_R - F_a \overline{\ell_{La}} \varepsilon \phi^* \nu_R - \frac{1}{2} \overline{\nu_R^c} M \nu_R + \text{h.c.} .$$

ϕ SM Higgs doublet
 ℓ_{La} SM lepton doublets

F_a Yukawa coupling constants
 ε antisymmetric SU(2) tensor

One heavy neutrino mass eigenstate $N \simeq \nu_R + \theta_a \nu_{La}^c + \text{c.c.}$

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{m_W}{v} \overline{N} \theta_a^* \gamma^\mu e_{La} W_\mu^+ - \frac{m_Z}{\sqrt{2}v} \overline{N} \theta_a^* \gamma^\mu \nu_{La} Z_\mu - \frac{M}{v} \theta_a h \overline{\nu_{L\alpha}} N + \text{h.c.} ,$$

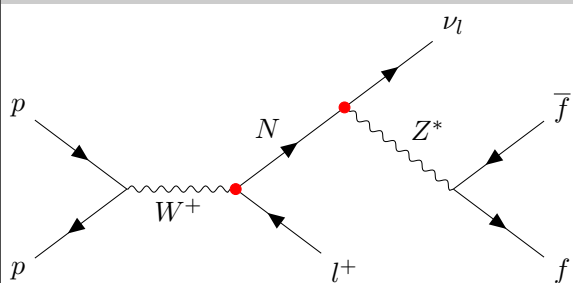
M mass of the heavy neutrino
 $v = \langle \phi \rangle \simeq 174 \text{ GeV}$
 $\theta_a = v F_a / M$ mixing angles to the SM flavours
 h physical Higgs

Restriction

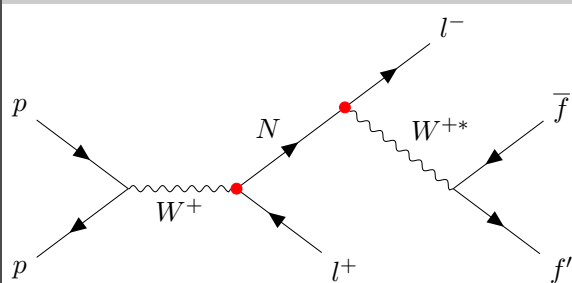
three extremal scenarios in which the heavy neutrinos exclusively mix with one SM generation

Signature

Z-decay



W-decay



Search strategy

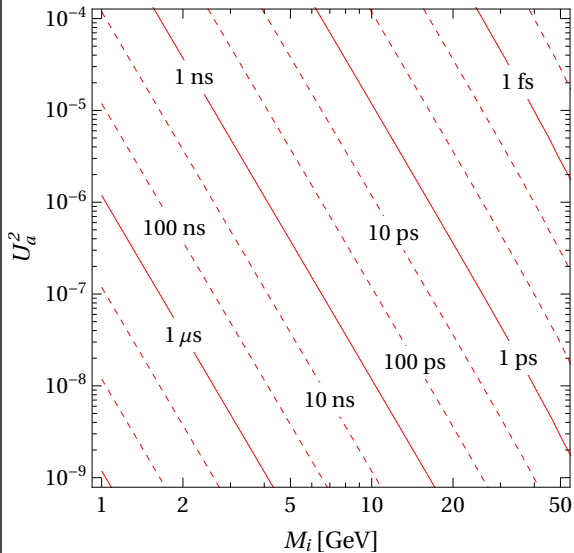
- ▶ trigger on first lepton
- ▶ search for secondary vertex

Other production channels

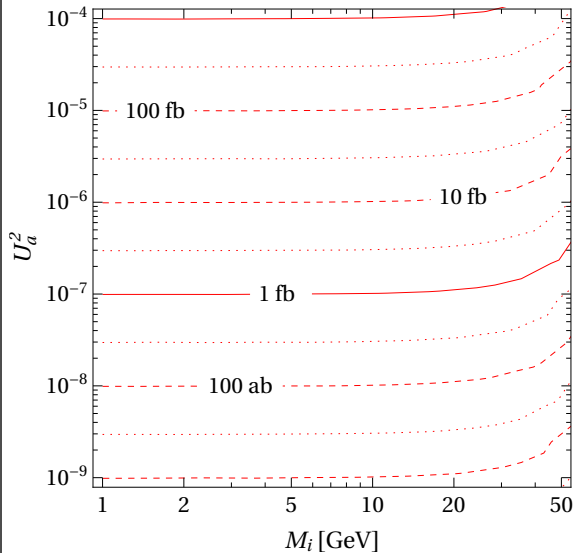
Z/h at leading order no lepton to trigger on
 B needs a different tool chain

Properties

Lifetime



Crosssection



Decay width for $M \gg 5$ GeV

$$\Gamma_N \simeq 11.9 \times \frac{G_F^2}{96\pi^3} U_a^2 M^5,$$

Number of displaced vertex events

$$N_d \simeq L \sigma_\nu U_a^2 \left[\exp\left(-\frac{l_0}{\lambda_N}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{l_1}{\lambda_N}\right) \right] f_{\text{cut}} .$$

l_0 minimal displacement

l_1 extension of the spherical detector

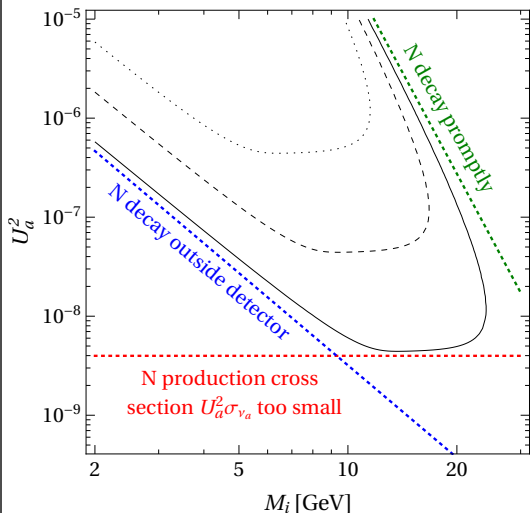
$\lambda_N = \beta\gamma/\Gamma_N$ decay length

$\beta\gamma = |\mathbf{p}|/M$ Lorentz factor

$f_{\text{cut}} \in [0, 1]$ overall efficiency

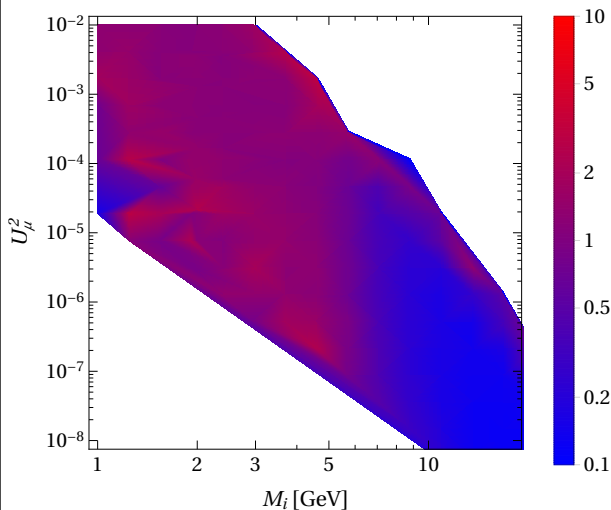
Intuitive understanding

Simplified model



- ▶ sensitivity curves correspond to 9 expected events for integrated luminosities of 3, 30, 300 fb^{-1}
- ▶ all efficiencies are 100 %

Deviation from the full analysis



Public software

`HeavyN_NLO` Heavy neutrino model

`FeynRules` UFO generation

`MadGraph5_aMC@NLO` event generation

`MadWidth` decay width

`MadSpin` Heavy particle decays

`Pythia` hadronisation and
showering of coloured
particles

Detector simulation

with private code based on public information
of the detector geometry.

Detector geometry

ATLAS

pseudo-rapidity $|\eta| < 2.5$.
tracker (1.1 m, 3.4 m)
muon system (5–10 m, 7–21 m)

CMS

pseudo-rapidity $|\eta| < 2.5$ (Up to Run 3)
 $|\eta| < 4$ (HL-LHC)
tracker (1.1 m, 2.8 m)
muon system (4–7 m, 7–11 m)

LHCb

pseudo-rapidity $2 < \eta < 5$.
VELO (50 cm, 40 cm) (vertex locator)
RICH 1 at 1 m with (60 cm, 100 cm) (ring imaging cherenkov)
RICH 2 at 9 m with (4 m, 3 m)
muon system at 15 m with (5 m, 5 m)

inner tracker can provide veto info for appearing track candidates

Trigger and tracker efficiencies

Single lepton trigger

CMS $p_T(e, \mu, \tau) = 30, 25, 140 \text{ GeV}$

LHCb $p_T(e, \mu, \tau) = 10, 15, 50 \text{ GeV}$

Single lepton and lepton pair triggers for ATLAS

[ATLAS 2017]

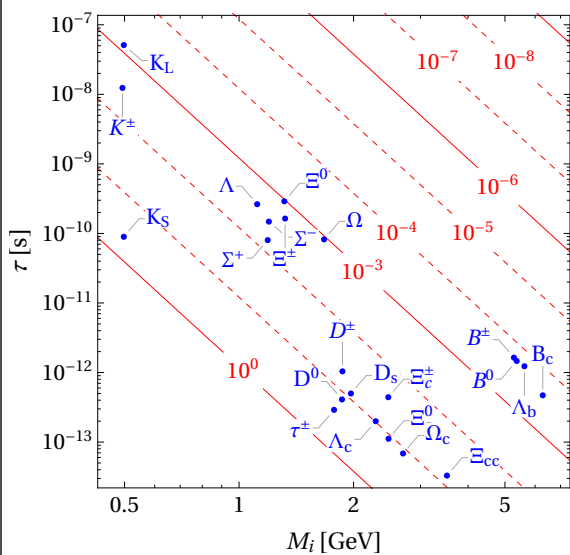
| | Single Lepton | | | Lepton Pair | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | e | μ | τ | e, e | e, μ | e, τ | μ, μ | μ, τ | τ, τ |
| $p_T^{\min} [\text{GeV}]$ | 27 | 27 | 170 | 18, 18 | 8, 25 18, 15 | 30, 18 | 15, 15 23, 9 | 30, 15 | 40, 30 |

Tracking and tagging efficiencies

Values from DELPHES detector cards

Backgrounds

SM particles vs. U^2



SM background free region

$l_0 \gtrsim 5 \text{ mm}$ and $M \gtrsim 2 \text{ GeV}$

Displaced vertex reconstruction

- ▶ at least 2 tracks
- ▶ invariant mass of 5 GeV
(in order to suppress nuclear interactions backgrounds)

Ray tracing

- ▶ reconstruction efficiency drops off linearly with remaining track
- ▶ particles must transverse at least half of the tracker
- ▶ consistent with ATLAS efficiency dependence

[ATLAS 2018]

Muon chamber

[Bobrovskiy et al. 2011; CMS 2015]

- ▶ muon chamber covers more volume than the tracker
- ▶ long lived particles can be search for using only muon chambers
- ▶ we require reconstructed particle to transverses the whole muon chamber
- ▶ no invariant mass cut for purely muonic vertices

Optimistic assumptions

- ▶ only two tracks for vertex reconstruction [vs. ATLAS 2018; Cottin et al. 2018]
- ▶ largest observable displacement by a factor of 2 better than current analyses [vs. ATLAS 2018]
- ▶ main problem: inability to simulate nuclear interactions and other detector effects

Significance for n observed events

$$S(n|h) = \sqrt{-2 \ln \frac{P(n|h)}{P(n|n)}}$$

Poisson probability

$$P(n|h) = \frac{h^n}{n!} e^{-h},$$

h is the number of events predicted by the

▶ background with signal hypothesis $b + s$.

▶ background only hypothesis b

Exclusion of model

$$S(n|b + s) \geq 2$$

Discovery of model

$$S(n|b) \geq 5$$

Projection to future searches

estimation of n with the prediction for the alternative hypothesis

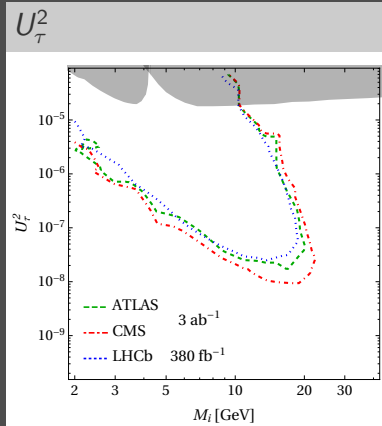
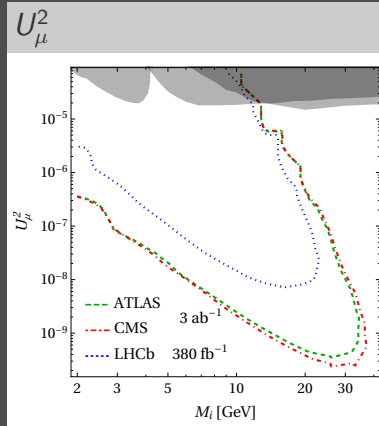
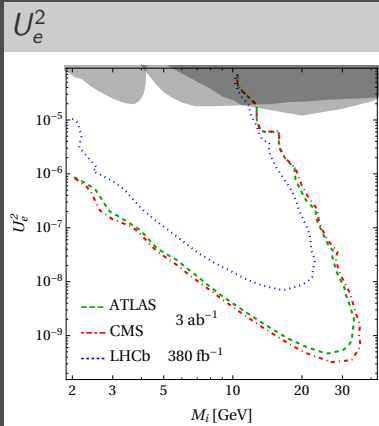
Exclusion

$$S(b|b + s) \geq 2$$
$$b = 1 \rightarrow n \geq 4$$

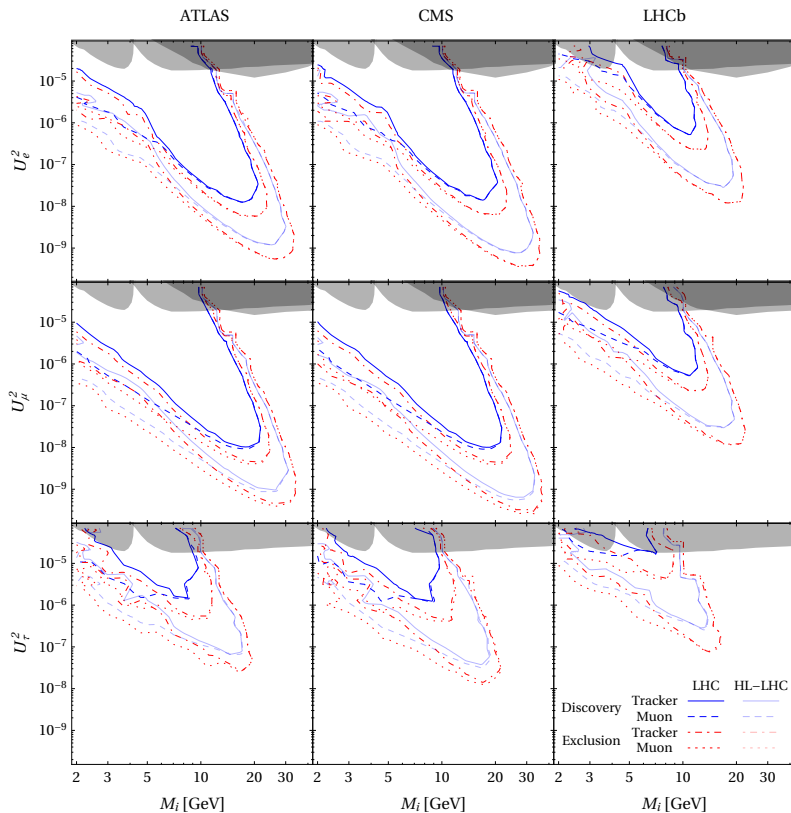
Discovery

$$S(b + s|b) \geq 5$$
$$b = 1 \rightarrow n \geq 9$$

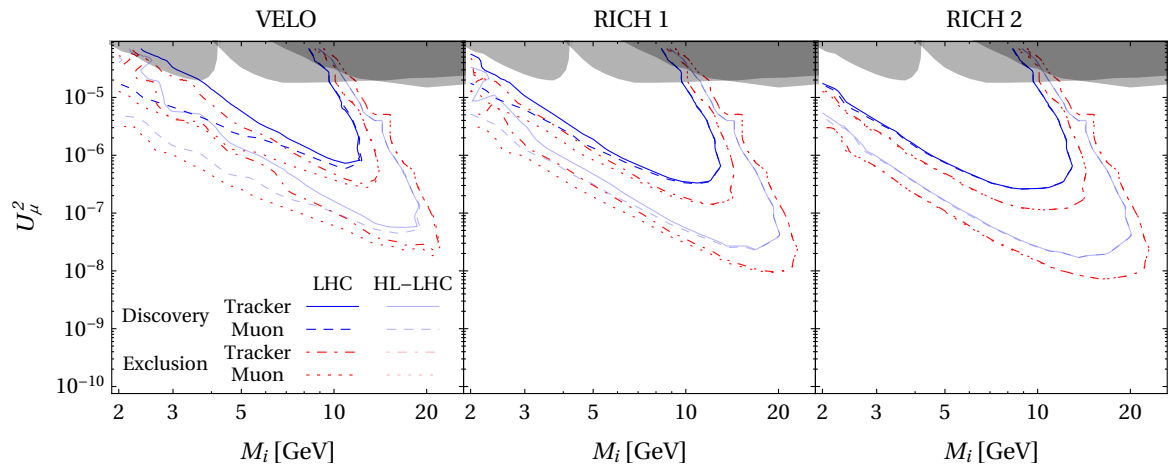
Optimal exclusion reach



Comparison



- ▶ Increased luminosity will lead to significantly better bounds between $2 \text{ GeV} \lesssim M \lesssim 30 \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ muon chambers can provide valuable additional information about long-lived particles
- ▶ Optimized trigger are essential



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