

Searches for heavy neutral leptons at the Future Circular Colliders



Marcin Chrzaszcz
mchrzasz@cern.ch



on behalf of the FCC collaboration,
CERN and

Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Science

15th Rencontres du Vietnam,
Quy Nhon, 4-10 August 2019

Particles of SM

SM

mass →	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	171.2 GeV
charge →	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
name →	u Left up Right	c Left charm Right	t Left top Right
Quarks	4.8 MeV	104 MeV	4.2 GeV
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$
	d Left down Right	s Left strange Right	b Left bottom Right
Leptons	0 eV	0 eV	0 eV
	0	0	0
	ν_e Left electron neutrino Right	ν_μ Left muon neutrino Right	ν_τ Left tau neutrino Right
0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV	
-1	-1	-1	
e Left electron Right	μ Left muon Right	τ Left tau Right	

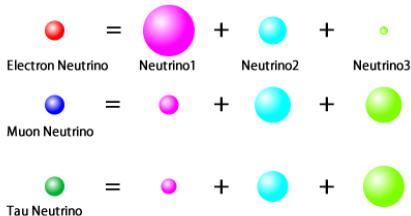
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	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ			
	electron neutrino	muon neutrino	tau neutrino			
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	-1	-1	-1			
Leptons	e	μ	τ			
	Left electron Right	Left muon Right	Left tau Right			

⇒ In the SM neutrinos do not appear in the right-handed state.

⇒ By construction neutrinos are massless.

⇒ Neutrino oscillations are evidence for physics beyond the SM!



Extending the SM

⇒ A lazy person solution is to add the right-handed neutrinos in:

SM						nuMSM						
mass →	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	171.2 GeV	mass →	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	171.2 GeV	mass →	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	171.2 GeV	
charge →	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	charge →	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	charge →	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	
name →	u up	c charm	t top	name →	u up	c charm	t top	name →	u up	c charm	t top	
Quarks	4.8 MeV	104 MeV	4.2 GeV	Quarks	4.8 MeV	104 MeV	4.2 GeV	Quarks	4.8 MeV	104 MeV	4.2 GeV	
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$		$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$		$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$
	d down	s strange	b bottom		d down	s strange	b bottom		d down	s strange	b bottom	
0 eV	0 eV	0 eV	0 eV	<0.0001 eV	~ 10 keV	~ 0.01 eV	\sim GeV	0 eV	~ 0.01 eV	\sim GeV	0 eV	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
electron neutrino	muon neutrino	tau neutrino	electron neutrino	electron neutrino	sterile neutrino N_1	muon neutrino	sterile neutrino N_2	electron neutrino	tau neutrino	sterile neutrino N_3	electron neutrino	
Leptons	0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV	Leptons	0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV	Leptons	0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV	
	-1	-1	-1		-1	-1	-1		-1	-1	-1	-1
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau		e electron	μ muon	τ tau		e electron	μ muon	τ tau	

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name →	u	c	t	name →	u	c	t	Quarks	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	up	charm	top		up	charm	top		Right	Right	Right	Right	Right	Right	Right
	4.8 MeV	104 MeV	4.2 GeV		4.8 MeV	104 MeV	4.2 GeV		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$		$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
Quarks	d	s	b	Quarks	d	s	b		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	down	strange	bottom		down	strange	bottom		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	0 eV	0 eV	0 eV		<0.0001 eV	~ 10 keV	~ 0.01 eV		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ		ν_e	N_1	ν_μ		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	electron neutrino	muon neutrino	tau neutrino		electron neutrino	sterile neutrino	muon neutrino		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	0 eV	0 eV	0 eV		~ 0.04 eV	\sim GeV	\sim GeV		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ		ν_e	N_1	ν_μ		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	electron neutrino	muon neutrino	tau neutrino		electron neutrino	sterile neutrino	muon neutrino		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV		0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	-1	-1	-1		-1	-1	-1		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
Leptons	e	μ	τ	Leptons	e	μ	τ		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
	electron	muon	tau		electron	muon	tau		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left

⇒ But where are they?

arXiv::hep-ph/0605047, M.Shaposhnikov

Seesaw mechanism

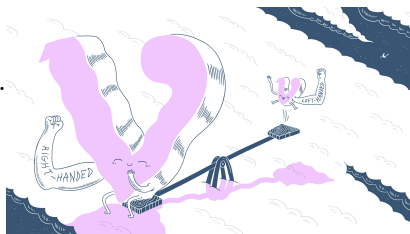
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \bar{\ell}_L F \nu_R \epsilon \Phi^* - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\nu}_R^c M_M \nu_R + \text{H.c.}$$

⇒ After the EWSB:

$$\frac{1}{2} (\bar{\nu}_L \bar{\nu}_R^c) \mathcal{M} (\nu_L^c \nu_R)^T$$

⇒ In the vanilla seesaw:

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_D \\ M_D & M_M \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \lambda_+ \sim M_D, \quad \lambda_- \sim -\frac{M_M^2}{M_D}$$



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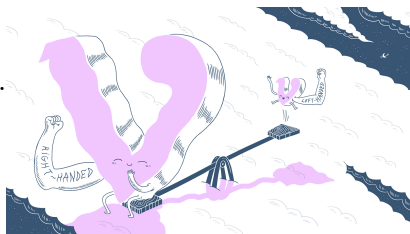
$$\frac{1}{2} (\bar{\nu}_L \bar{\nu}_R^c) \mathcal{M} (\nu_L^c \nu_R)^T$$

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$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_D \\ M_D & M_M \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_+ \sim M_D, \quad \lambda_- \sim -\frac{M_M^2}{M_D}$$

⇒ In reality:

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta m_\nu^{1loop} & M_D \\ M_D^T & M_M + \delta M_N^{1loop} \end{pmatrix}$$



Seesaw mechanism

⇒ Diagonalization matrix:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta^\dagger) & \cos(\theta^\dagger) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_\nu \\ U_N^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^\dagger M U^* = \begin{pmatrix} m_\nu^{\text{diag}} & \\ & M_N^{\text{diag}} \end{pmatrix}$$

with

$$M_N^{\text{diag}} = U_N^T M_N U_N = \text{diag}(M_1, M_2, M_3)$$

$$m_\nu^{\text{diag}} = U_\nu^\dagger m_\nu U_\nu^* = \text{diag}(m_1, m_2, m_3).$$

⇒ For small mixings:

$$U = \left[\begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{I} - \frac{1}{2}\theta\theta^\dagger & \theta \\ -\theta^\dagger & \mathbb{I} - \frac{1}{2}\theta^\dagger\theta \end{pmatrix} + \mathcal{O}(\theta^3) \right] \begin{pmatrix} U_\nu \\ U_N^* \end{pmatrix},$$

Correction to SM processes

⇒ Charge currents:

$$j_{\mu}^{+} = \frac{g}{2} \theta_{\alpha} \bar{\ell}_{\alpha} \gamma_{\mu} N$$

⇒ Neutral currents:

$$j_{\mu}^0 = \nu_{\alpha} \gamma_{\mu} \theta_{\alpha} N$$

⇒ The Yukawa couplings:

$$\mathcal{L}_{Yukawa} = \mathcal{L}_{Yukawa}^{SM} \theta_{\alpha}$$

⇒ Since the RHN are modifying fundamental properties of SM they are hugely constrained:

Indirect

- EW precision observables
- LFV, LNV
- Neutrinoless double beta decay
- Big Bang Nucleosynthesis

Current status

⇒ Since the RHN are modifying fundamental properties of SM they are hugely constrained:

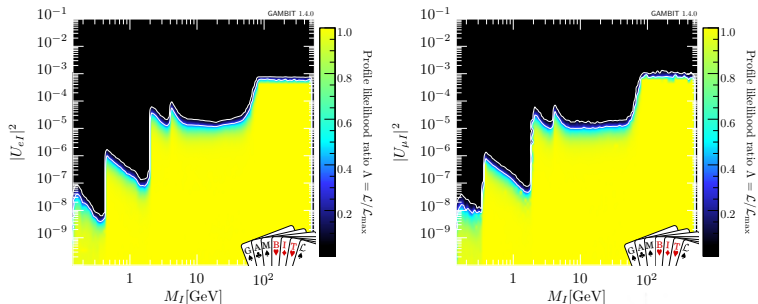
Indirect

- EW precision observables
- LFV, LNV
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Direct

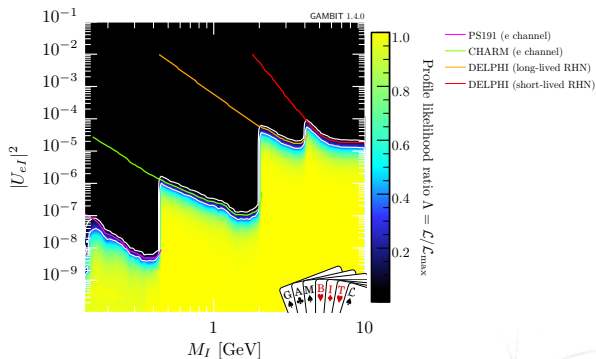
- Fix target experiments
- Collider searches (LEP, LHC, etc.)

Current status



⇒ M.C., M. Drewers, T. Gonzalo, J. Harz, S. Krishnamurthy, C. Weniger,
arXiv::1908.02302

Where the constrains come from?

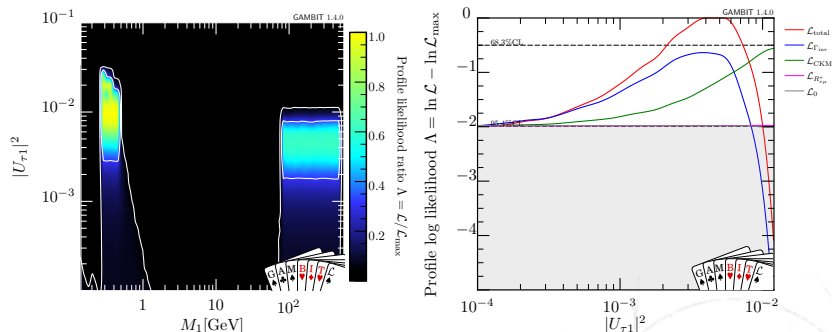


⇒ The direct searches are the strongest constraints where production cross sections are the largest.

⇒ arXiv::1908.02302

Indirect constraints

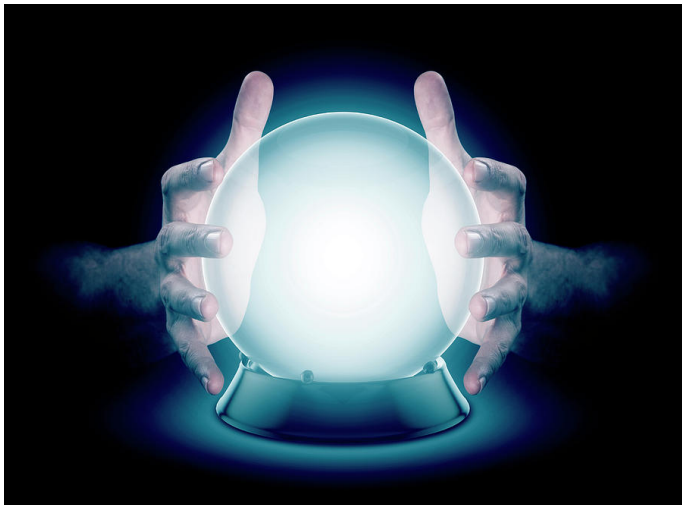
⇒ The indirect searches show power for high couplings:



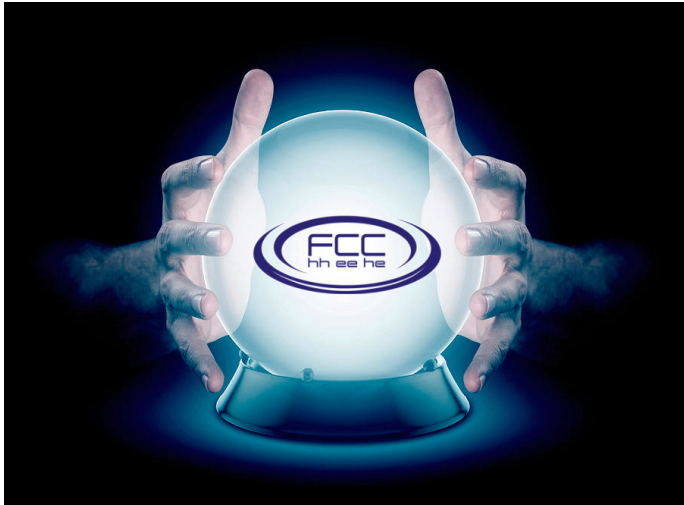
⇒ Small excess is visible. Consistent with the fluctuation.

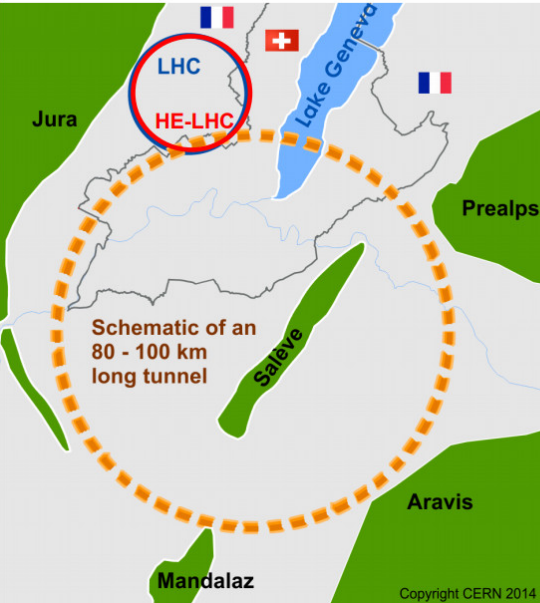
⇒ arXiv::1908.02302

What can happen in the future?



What can happen in the future?





International FCC collaboration with CERN as host lab to study:

- ~100 km tunnel infrastructure in Geneva area, linked to CERN
- e^+e^- collider (*FCC-ee*),
→ potential first step
- pp -collider (*FCC-hh*)
→ long-term goal, defining infrastructure requirements

~16 T \Rightarrow 100 TeV pp in 100 km

- HE-LHC with *FCC-hh* technology
- Ions and lepton-hadron options with hadron colliders

FCC-ee:

- **~20-50 fold improved precision on many EW quantities (equiv. to factor 5-7 in mass)** (m_Z , m_W , m_{top} , $\sin^2 \theta_W^{eff}$, R_b , $\alpha_{QED}(m_Z)$, $\alpha_s(m_Z, m_W, m_\tau)$, Higgs and top quark couplings)
- **Exploring 10 - 100 TeV energy scale via couplings with precision measurements**
- **Machine design for highest luminosities at Z, WW, ZH and ttbar working points**

FCC-hh:

- **Highest center of mass energy for direct production up to 20 - 30 TeV**
- **Huge rates for single and multiple production of SM bosons (H,W,Z) and quarks**
- **Machine design for ~100 TeV c.m. energy & int. luminosity ~ 20ab⁻¹ in 25 years**

HE-LHC:

- **Doubling LHC collision energy with FCC-hh 16 T magnet technology**
- **c.m. energy ~ 27 TeV = 14 TeV x 16 T/8.33T, target luminosity ≥ 4 x HL-LHC**
- **Machine design within constraints from LHC CE and using HL-LHC and FCC techn.**

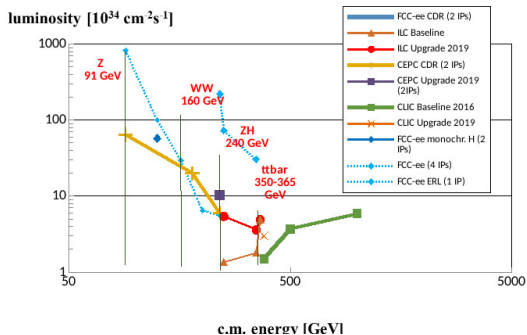
working point	assumed typical luminosity/IP [$10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$] = design value minus 15(10)%	total luminosity (2 IPs)/ yr; half of typical luminosity assumed in 1st two years (Z) and 1st year ($t\bar{t}$)	physics goal	run time [yr]
Z first 2 years	100	26 $\text{ab}^{-1}/\text{year}$	150 ab^{-1}	4
Z later	200	48 $\text{ab}^{-1}/\text{year}$		
W	25	6 $\text{ab}^{-1}/\text{year}$	10 ab^{-1}	1-2
H	7.0	1.7 $\text{ab}^{-1}/\text{year}$	5 ab^{-1}	3

machine modification for RF installation & rearrangement: 1 year

top 1st year (350 GeV)	0.8	0.2 $\text{ab}^{-1}/\text{year}$	0.2 ab^{-1}	1
top later (365 GeV)	1.4	0.34 $\text{ab}^{-1}/\text{year}$	1.5 ab^{-1}	4

total program duration: 15 years – incl. machine modifications
phase 1 (Z, W, H): 9 years, phase 2 (top): 6 years

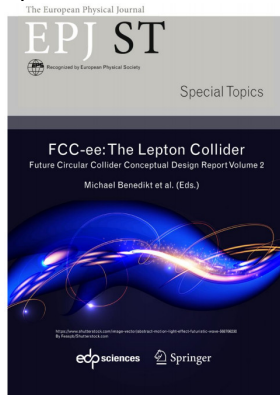
FCCee in context



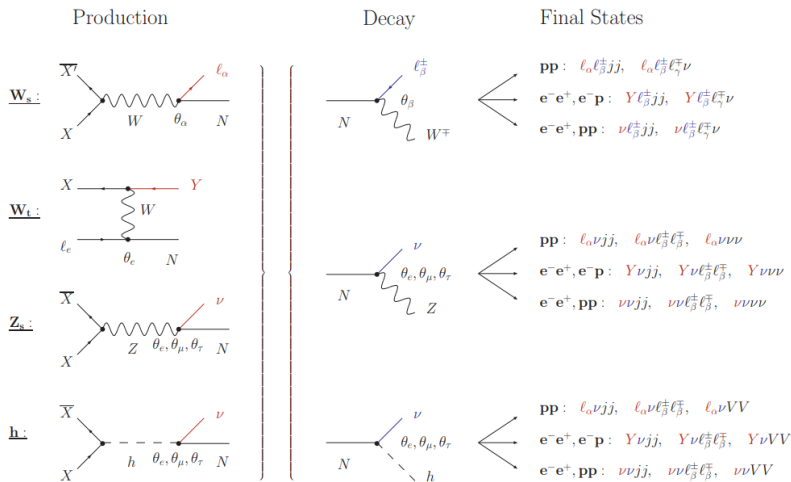
⇒ Check out the CDR : CERN-ACC-2018-0057

⇒ Also the theory report: arXiv:1905.05078

⇒ The FCCee is the most efficient machine up to the $t\bar{t}$ threshold.

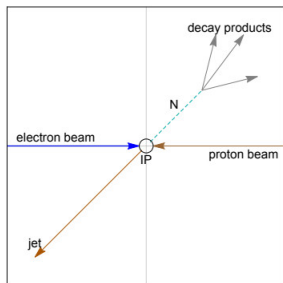
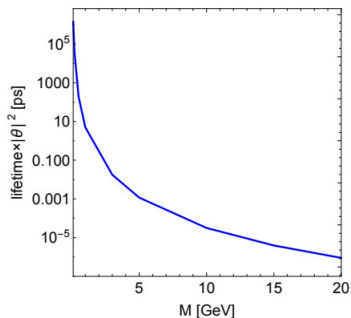


Schematizing sterile neutrino searches at FCC



Credit to S.Antusch, E.Cazzato, O.Fischer, arXiv::1612.02728

Displaced vertexes

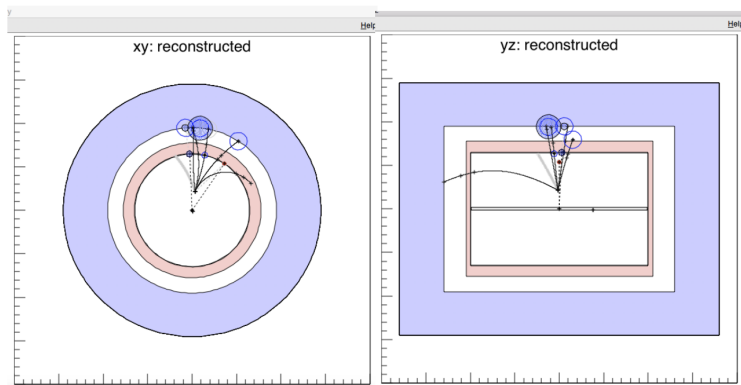


Example: FCC-he

- ⇒ In the interesting region: $m < m_W$ and $\theta < 10^{-5}$
- ⇒ Displacement: measurement of primary (production) vertex.
- ⇒ Secondary vertex with „large” displacement
- ⇒ ee he: A few times tracking resolution: $\mathcal{O}(10)\mu\text{m}$,
- ⇒ hh: Beyond background, detector noise, pileup: $\mathcal{O}(10)\text{cm}$.

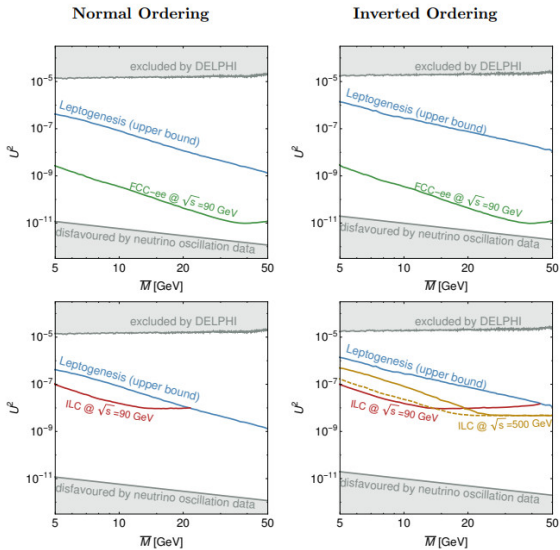
Credit to S.Antusch, E.Cazzato, O.Fischer, arXiv::1612.02728

Displaced vertexes



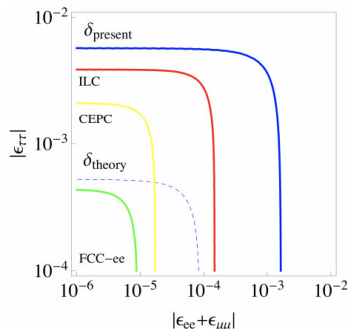
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Credit to S.Antusch, E.Cazzato, O.Fischer, arXiv:1612.02722

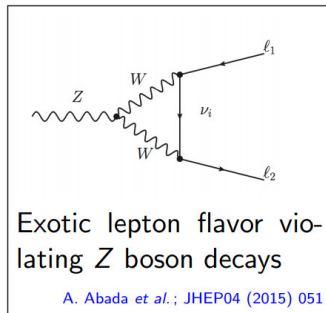


arXiv::1710.03744, S.Antusch, E.Cazzato, M.Drewes, O.Fischer, B.Garbrecht, D.Gueter, I.Klaric

FCCee indirect

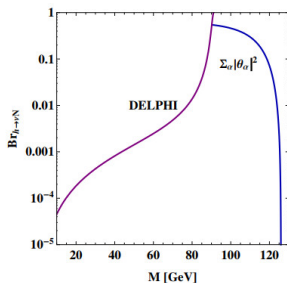
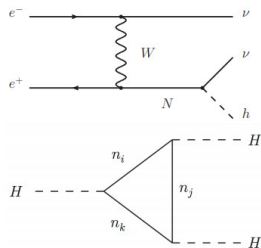


Antusch, OF; JHEP 1410 (2014) 094



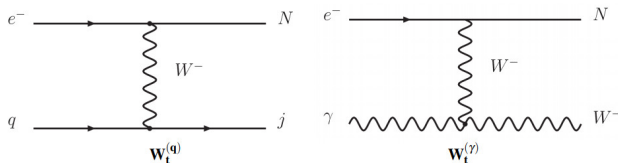
- ⇒ Modification of the theory prediction of precision observables.
- ⇒ Also CKM unitarity, cLFV, LUV.
- ⇒ Currently still dominated by LEP!

FCCee Higgs portal



S. Antusch, OF; JHEP 1604 (2016) 189

- ⇒ Mono-Higgs production mechanism!
- ⇒ New Higgs decays:
 - Modification of Higgs Branching fractions.
 - New decays: $H \rightarrow N\nu$.
 - Invisible width modification.
- ⇒ Modification of triple Higgs coupling.

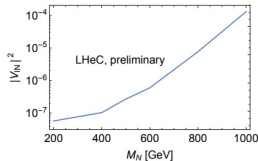
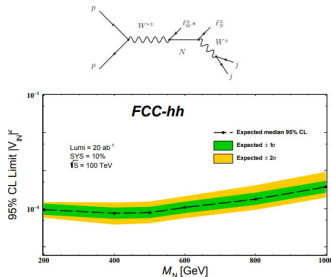


- ⇒ Large Lorentz boost makes the displaced vertexes clearly visible.
 ⇒ Many final states to look at:

Name	Final State	$ \theta_\alpha $ Dependency	LFV
lepton-trijet	$jjj\ell_\alpha^-$	$\frac{ \theta_e\theta_\alpha ^2}{\theta^2}$	✓
jet-dilepton	$j\ell_\alpha^-\ell_\beta^+\nu$	$\frac{ \theta_e\theta_\alpha ^2}{\theta^2}$ (*)	✓
trijet	$jjj\nu$	$ \theta_e ^2$	×
monojet	$j\nu\nu\nu$	$ \theta_e ^2$	×

Name	Final State	$ \theta_\alpha $ Dependency	LFV
lepton-quadrjet	$jjjj\ell_\alpha^-$	$\frac{ \theta_e\theta_\alpha ^2}{\theta^2}$	✓
dilepton-dijet	$\ell_\alpha^-\ell_\beta^+\nu jj$	$\frac{ \theta_e\theta_\alpha ^2}{\theta^2}$ (*)	✓
trilepton	$\ell_\alpha^-\ell_\beta^-\ell_\gamma^+\nu\nu$	$\frac{ \theta_e\theta_\alpha ^2}{\theta^2}$ (*)	✓
quadrjet	$jjjj\nu$	$ \theta_e ^2$	×
electron-di-b-jet	$e^-bb\nu\nu$	$ \theta_e ^2$	×
dijet	$jj\nu\nu\nu$	$ \theta_e ^2$	×
monolepton	$\ell_\alpha^-\nu\nu\nu\nu$	$ \theta_e ^2$	×

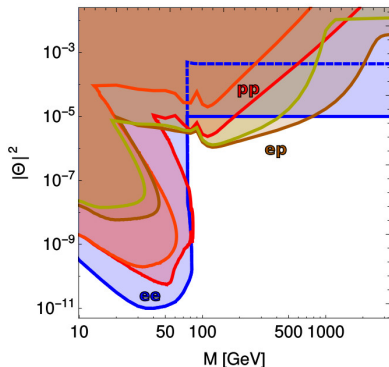
Credit to S.Antusch, E.Cazzato, O.Fischer, arXiv.:1612.02728



S. Antusch, E. Cazzato, O. Fischer, A. Hammad and K. Wang, JHEP **1810** (2018) 067

- ⇒ LFV is the thing to look for!!!
- ⇒ The best final states: $l_{\alpha}^{\pm} l_{\beta}^{\mp} j j$, $l^{\pm} l^{\mp} l_{\gamma}^{\pm}$
- ⇒ For ep machine the more sensitive ones are: $\mu j j j$ and $\tau j j j$.
- ⇒ Also LNU are there: $\mu^{\pm} \mu^{\pm} j$ (pp) and $e^{+} j$ (ep).

FCC in total



Credit to S.Antusch, E.Cazzato, O.Fischer, arXiv::1612.02728

⇒ FCCee:

- Dominates the exclusion below the m_W mass.
- Precision indirect constraints: EWPO, CKM, etc.

⇒ FCCeh, FCChh:

- Sensitivity in high mass region.
- Higgs potential.
- LFV, LNV.

Summary

- ⇒ Hunting for RHN is very well motivated.
- ⇒ Neutrino program has to be considered a core of future colliders.
- ⇒ FCC has unique sensitivity for RHN!
- ⇒ Huge amount of measurements and constraints to be performed.
- ⇒ Complementarity between different colliders.

Credit to M. Drewers, [Slides]

