

Sterile Neutrinos at the LHC in Effective Field Theory

Guanghai Zhou

Umass Amherst

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with J. de Vries, H. Dreiner, J. Günther, Z. Wang

Outline

- Sterile neutrinos and effective field theory
- Displaced vertices search at the LHC
- Numerical results
- Conclusion

Sterile Neutrinos in Effective Field Theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} - \left[\frac{1}{2} \bar{\nu}_R^c \bar{M}_R \nu_R + \bar{L} \tilde{H} Y_\nu \nu_R + \text{h.c.} \right] \\ + \mathcal{L}_{\nu_L}^{(\bar{5})} + \mathcal{L}_{\nu_R}^{(\bar{5})} + \mathcal{L}_{\nu_L}^{(\bar{6})} + \mathcal{L}_{\nu_R}^{(\bar{6})} + \mathcal{L}_{\nu_L}^{(\bar{7})} + \mathcal{L}_{\nu_R}^{(\bar{7})},$$

- Explain the neutrino oscillation, dark matter and the asymmetry between matter and antimatter.
- Model independent

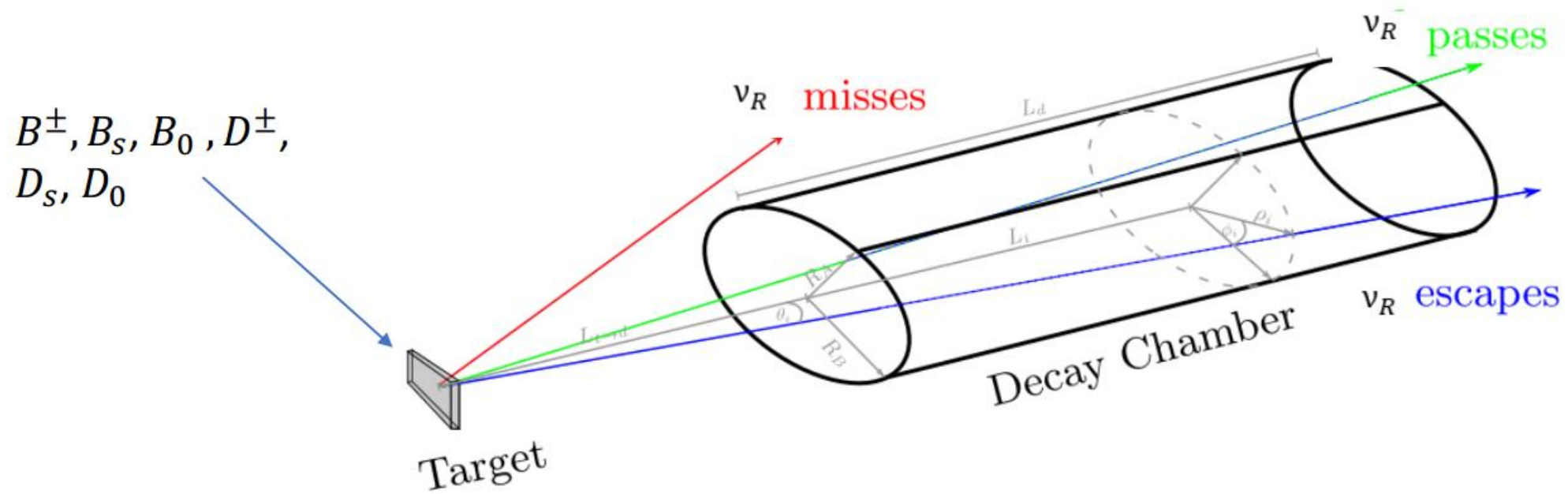
Class 1	$\psi^2 H^3$	Class 4	ψ^4
$\mathcal{O}_{L\nu H}^{(6)}$	$(\bar{L}\nu_R)\tilde{H}(H^\dagger H)$	$\mathcal{O}_{duve}^{(6)}$ $\mathcal{O}_{Qu\nu L}^{(6)}$ $\mathcal{O}_{L\nu Qd}^{(6)}$ $\mathcal{O}_{LdQ\nu}^{(6)}$	$(\bar{d}\gamma^\mu u)(\bar{\nu}_R\gamma_\mu e)$
Class 2	$\psi^2 H^2 D$		$(\bar{Q}u)(\bar{\nu}_R L)$
$\mathcal{O}_{H\nu e}^{(6)}$	$(\bar{\nu}_R\gamma^\mu e)(\tilde{H}^\dagger iD_\mu H)$		$(\bar{L}\nu_R)\epsilon(\bar{Q}d)$
Class 3	$\psi^2 H^3 D$		$(\bar{L}d)\epsilon(\bar{Q}\nu_R)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\nu W}^{(6)}$	$(\bar{L}\sigma_{\mu\nu}\nu_R)\tau^I\tilde{H}W^{I\mu\nu}$		

Dimension-6 operators with one sterile neutrino

After EWSB and rotating to the neutrino mass basis,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{mass}}^{(6,7)} = & \frac{2G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu d_L \left[\bar{e}_L \gamma_\mu C_{\text{VLL}}^{(6)} \nu + \bar{e}_R \gamma_\mu C_{\text{VLR}}^{(6)} \nu \right] + \bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu d_R \bar{e}_R \gamma_\mu C_{\text{VRR}}^{(6)} \nu \right. \\
 & \bar{u}_L d_R \bar{e}_L C_{\text{SRR}}^{(6)} \nu + \bar{u}_R d_L \bar{e}_L C_{\text{SLR}}^{(6)} \nu + \bar{u}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_R \bar{e}_L \sigma_{\mu\nu} C_{\text{TRR}}^{(6)} \nu \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{v} \bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu d_L \bar{e}_L C_{\text{VLR}}^{(7)} i \overleftrightarrow{D}_{\mu\nu} \right\} + \text{h.c.},
 \end{aligned}$$

Displaced search for sterile neutrino at the LHC



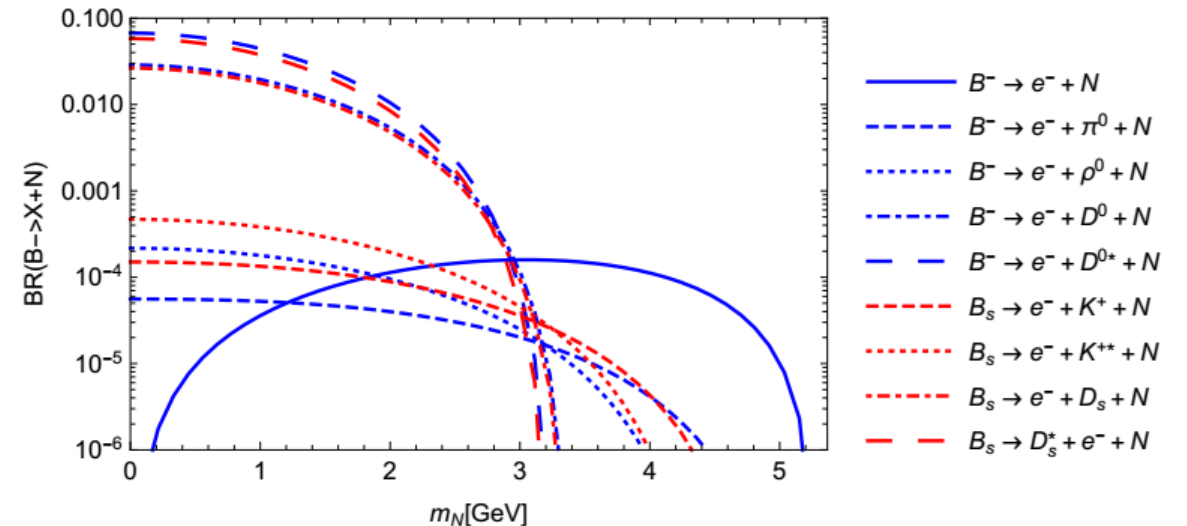
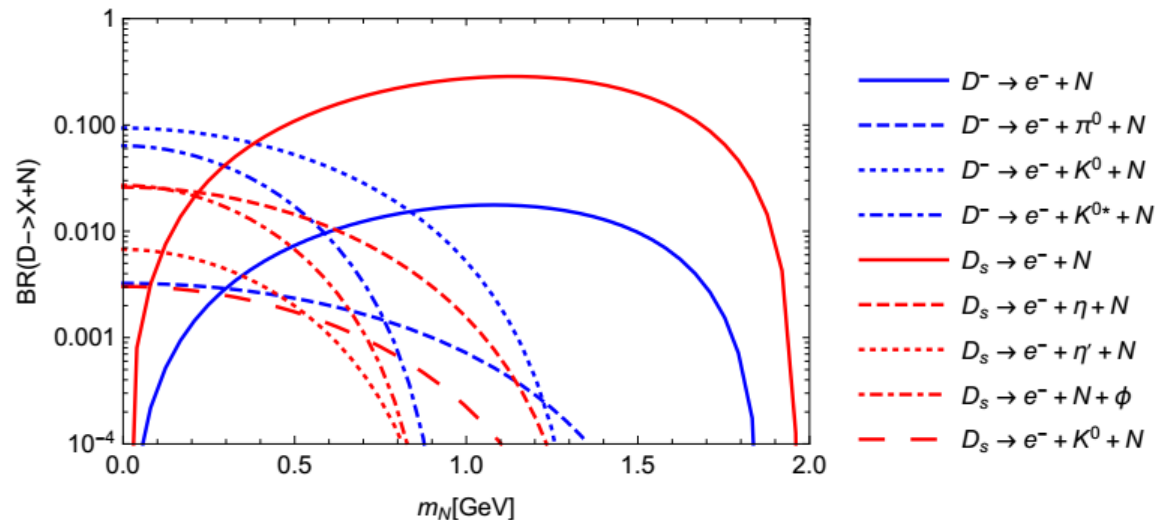
from 1511.07436, H. Dreiner, J. de Vries

Production of the sterile neutrino:

- (1). D and B pseudoscalar mesons decay, including leptonic and semi-leptonic decays.
- (2). Direct production with parton collisions, sub-dominant when neutrino is lighter than B meson.

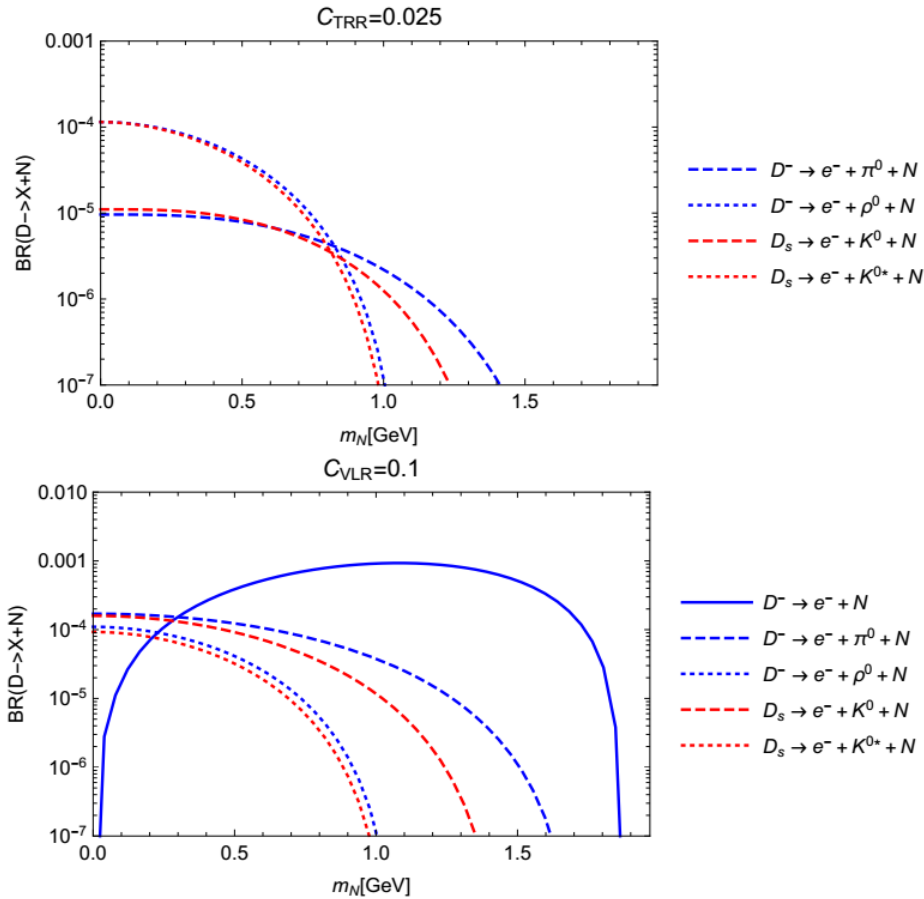
Production in the minimal model

- Only one sterile neutrino
- interact with SM fields via the mixing
- The mixing angle is set to be $U_{e4} = 1$

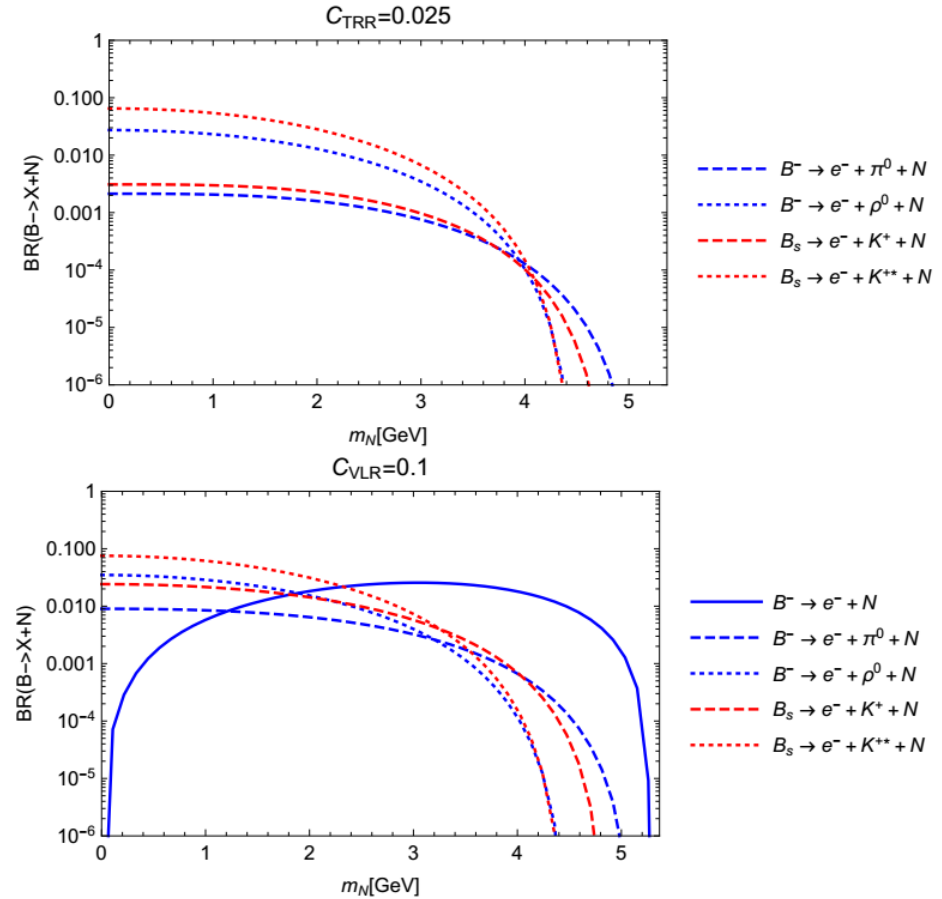


Production from dimension-6 operators only

$\{ijkl\}=21e4$



$\{ijkl\}=13e4$



The decay of sterile neutrino

1. $N \rightarrow$ leptons (minimal scenario only)

2. $N \rightarrow P/V + e,$

$P: \pi, K, D$ and $D_s.$ $V: \rho, D^*, D_s^*, K^*$

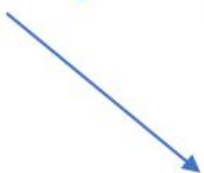
3. $N \rightarrow P^0/V^0 + \nu_e$ (minimal scenario only)

$P^0: \pi^0, \eta, \eta', \eta^c.$ $V^0: \rho^0, \omega, \phi, J/\psi$

4. $N \rightarrow$ 2 and more mesons

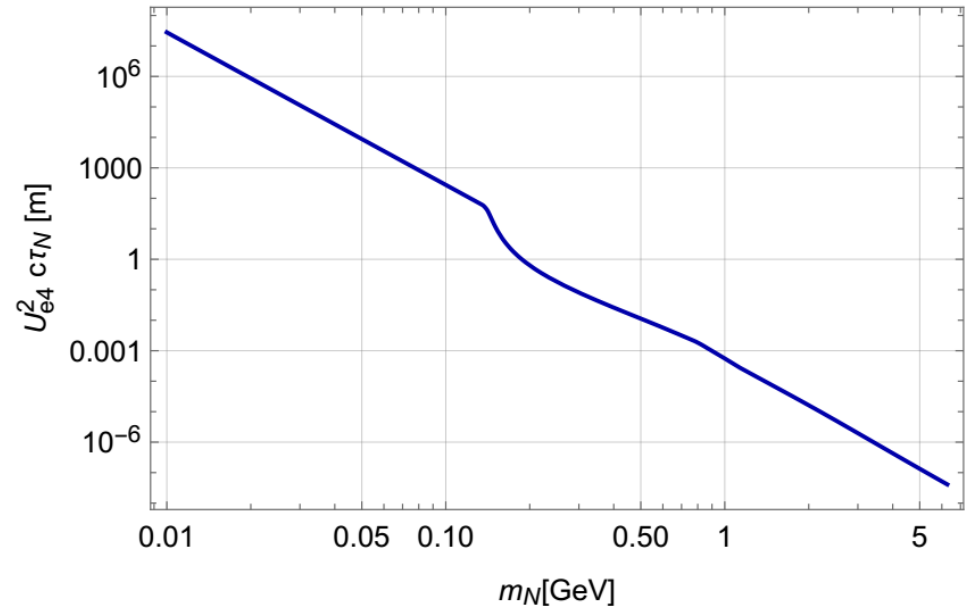
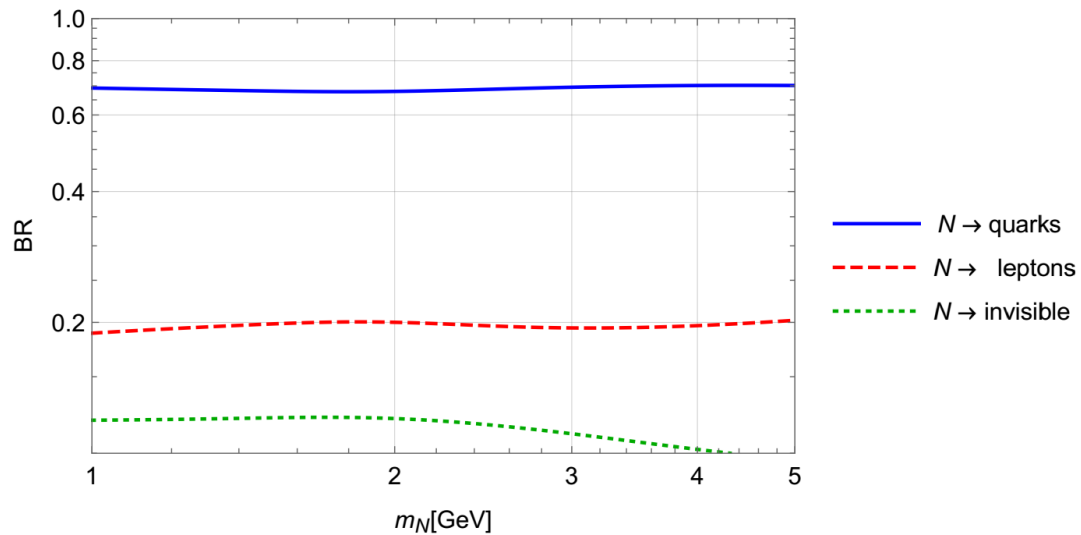
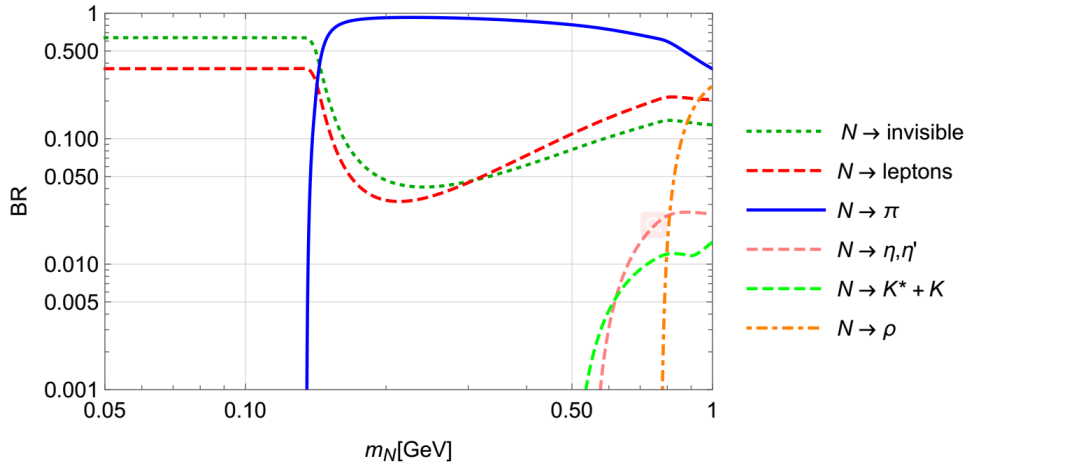
mixing : N to quarks,

EFT: only N to one meson


$$1 + \Delta_{QCD}(m_N) \equiv \frac{\Gamma(N \rightarrow e^-/\nu_e + \text{hadrons})}{\Gamma_{\text{tree}}(N \rightarrow e^-/\nu_e + \bar{q}q)}, \quad \Delta_{QCD} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} + 5.2 \frac{\alpha_s^2}{\pi^2} + \dots,$$

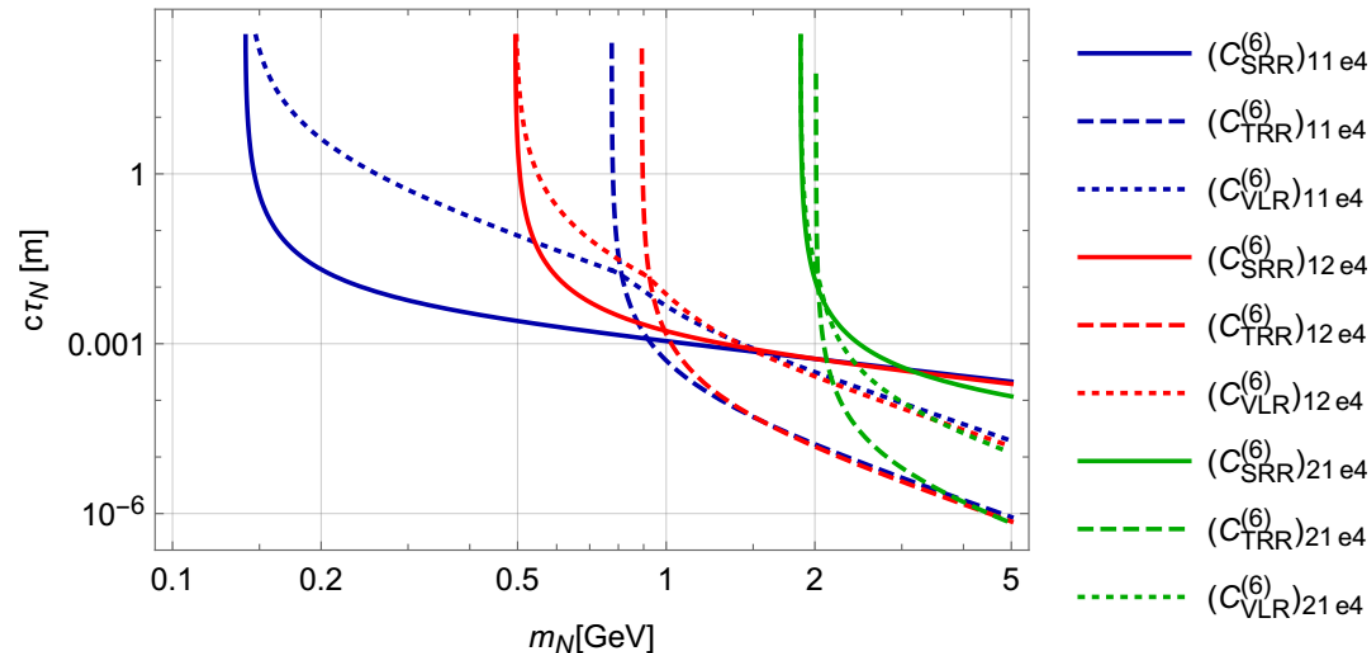
Decay in the minimal model

- Sterile neutrinos decay only through the mixing with ν_e .



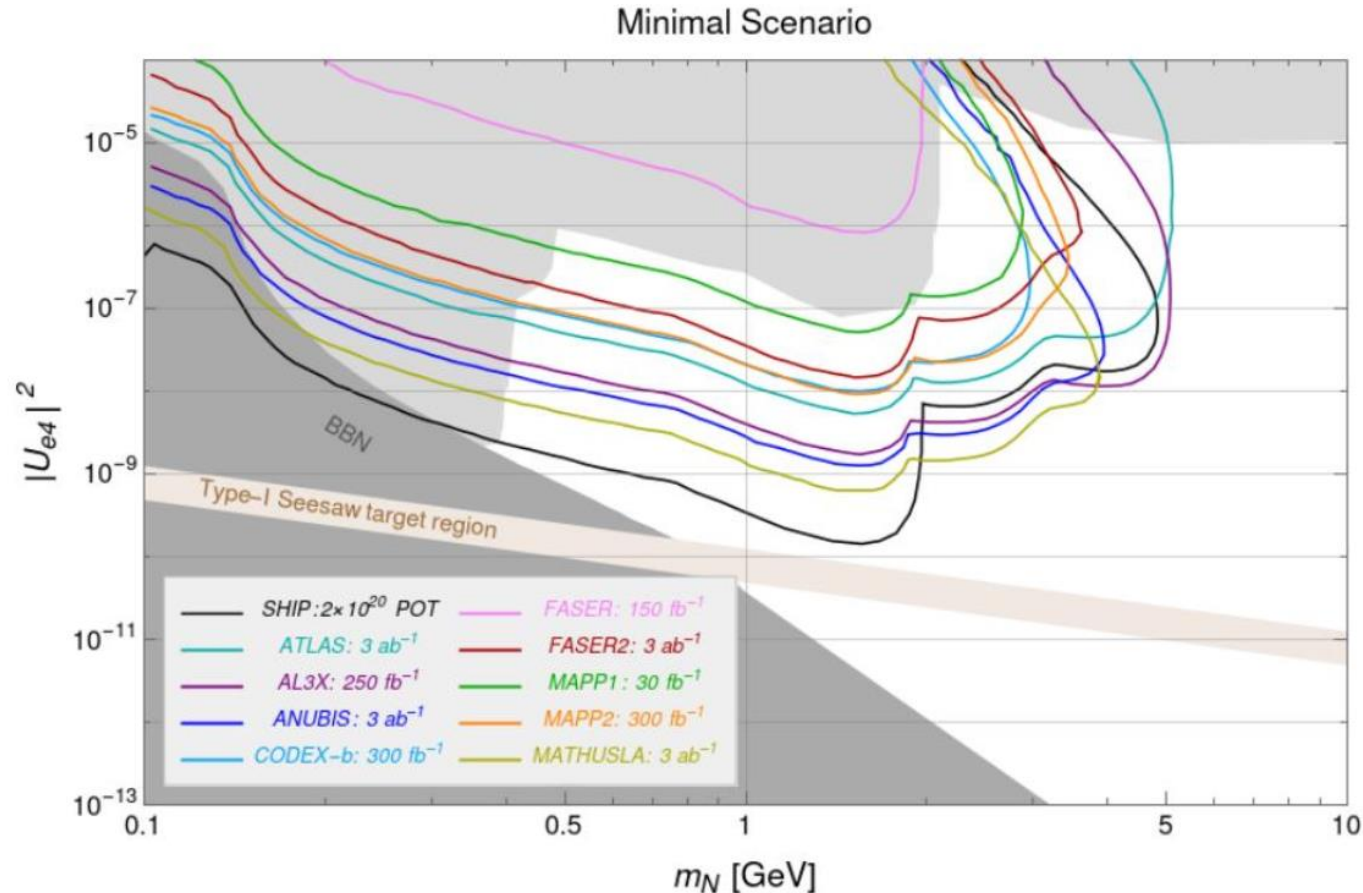
Decay from dimension-6 operators only

- Turn off the weak interaction
- Turn on only one unit WC at a time
- Each operator can only induce one or two decay channels, N to one meson plus an electron



Results in the minimal scenario

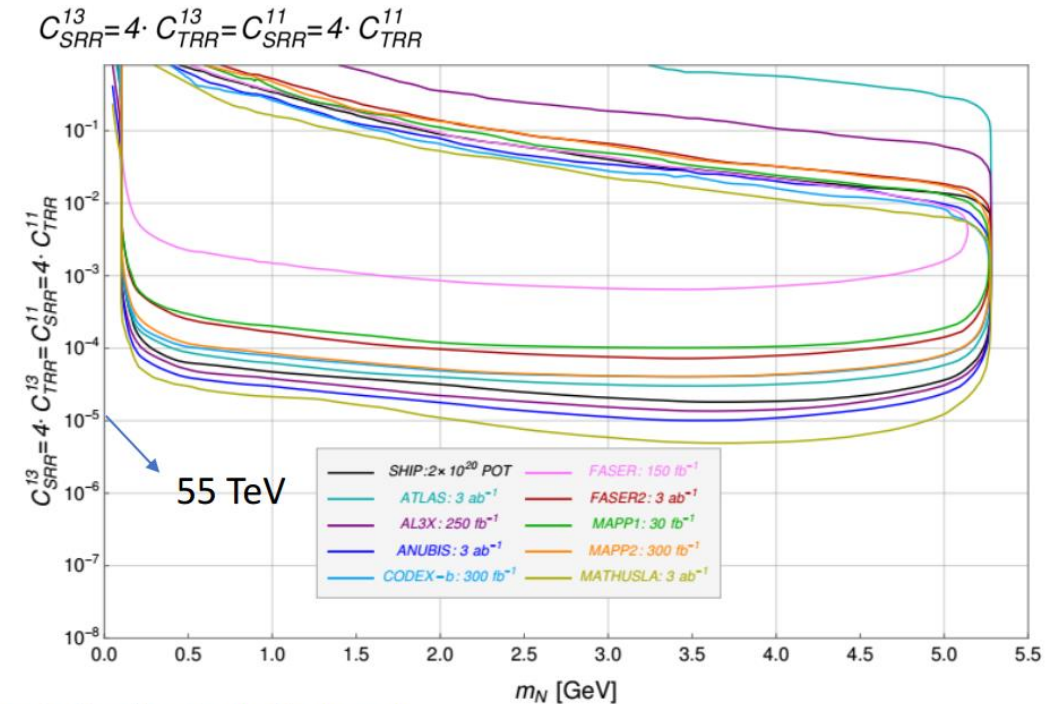
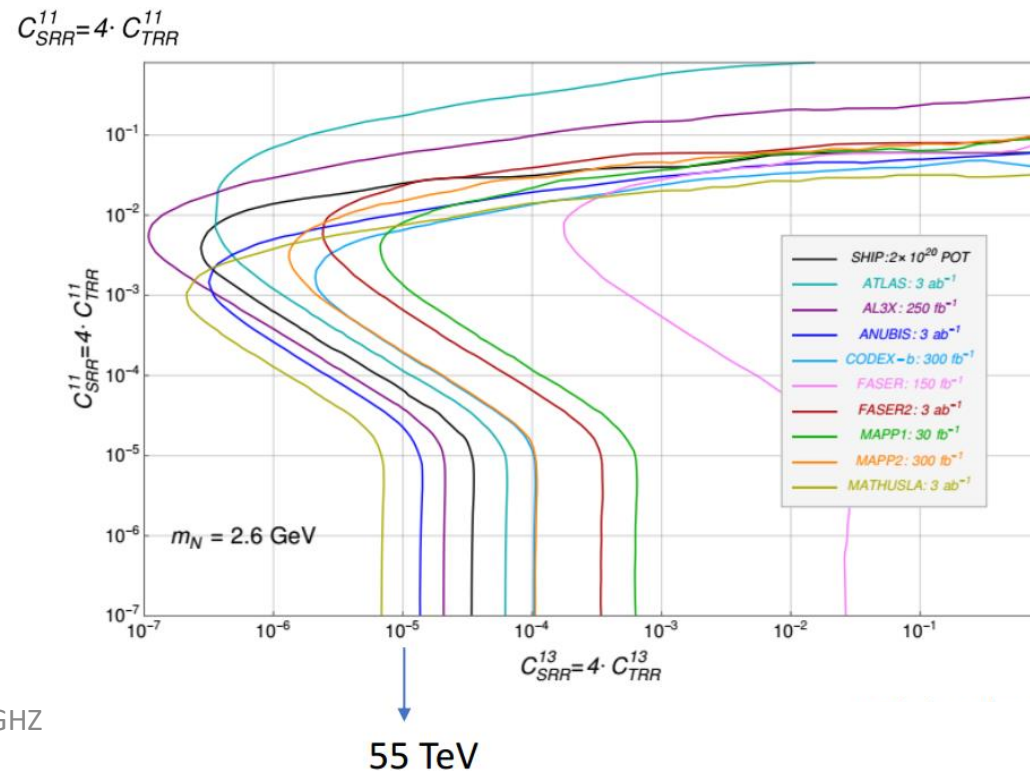
- Switch off higher-dimensional operators
- Consider only one sterile neutrino mixed with ν_e only



See also: 2001.04750
Hirsch, Wang

Results in the leptoquark scenario

- It induces two d-6 operators with $C_{SRR} = 4C_{TRR}$
- Minimal scenario is also included
- The mass of electron neutrino is 0.05 eV



Conclusion

- We evaluate the sensitivity reach of ATLAS, AL3X, ANUBIS, CODEX-b, FASER, MATHUSLA, MoEDAL_MAPP, and SHiP
- Searches for displaced vertices of long-lived sterile neutrinos are a good probe of ν SMEFT
- SHiP and MATHUSLA can probe scales around 80 TeV, ANUBIS: 55 TeV, FASER2: 25 TeV.
- Our results are competitive with and complementary to the existing limits

Appendix

$$\langle 0 | \bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 q_j | M(q) \rangle \equiv i q^\mu f_M,$$

$$\langle M'_P(p') | \bar{q}_1 \gamma^\mu q_2 | M_P(p) \rangle = f_+(q^2) \left[(p + p')^\mu - \frac{M^2 - m^2}{q^2} q^\mu \right] + f_0(q^2) \frac{M^2 - m^2}{q^2} q^\mu,$$

$$\langle M'_P(p') | \bar{q}_1 q_2 | M_P(p) \rangle = f_S(q^2),$$

$$\langle M'_P(p') | \bar{q}_1 \sigma^{\mu\nu} q_2 | M_P(p) \rangle = \frac{2i}{M + m} [p^\mu p'^\nu - p^\nu p'^\mu] f_T(q^2),$$