

Probing heavy Majorana neutrino pair production at ILC

in a U(1)_{R-L} extension of the Standard Model

arXiv:2203.06929

Jurina Nakajima^{1,2}, Arindam Das^{3,4}, Keisuke Fuji², Daniel Jeans^{2,1}, Nobuchika Okada⁵, Satomi Okada⁵, and Ryo Yonamine²

¹The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI, ²KEK, Tsukuba, Japan,

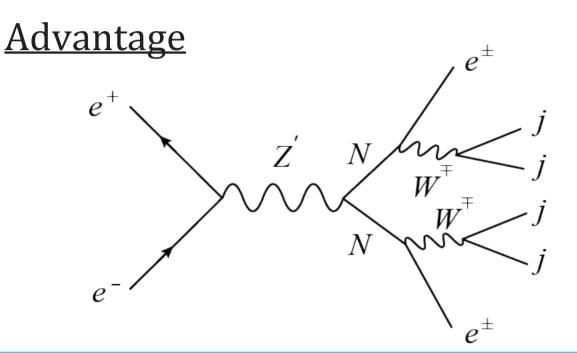
⁴Department of Physics, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0810, Japan, ⁵Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA

³Institute for the Advancement of Higher Education, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0817, Japan,

Introduction & Model

Extending SM with a minimal $U(1)_{R-L}$ (Baryon - Lepton number) gauge symmetry: $G_{B-L} \equiv SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_{B-L}$

- three SM gauge singlet Majorana Right Handed Neutrinos(RHNs)
- gauge boson Z'
- explain tiny neutrino mass and mixing
 - We investigate RHN pair production at ILC 500



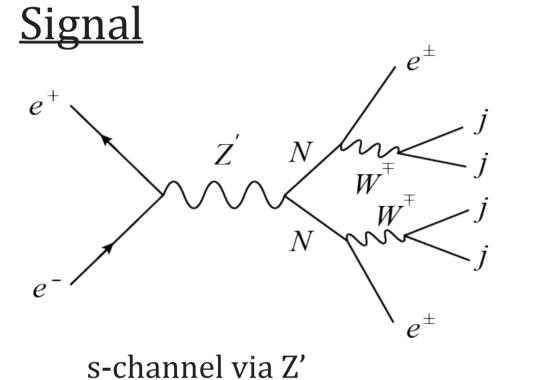
Lepton number violation is possible

Same sign leptons are possible

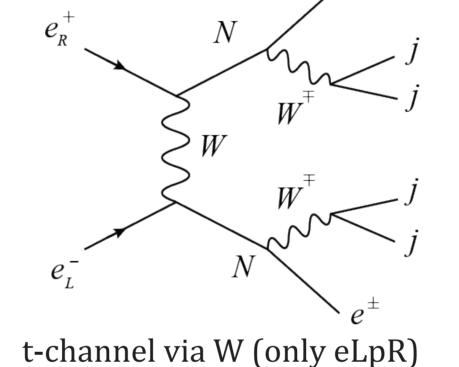
very small SM backgrounds

Signal & Background

consider the decay of lightest $N \rightarrow e^{\pm}W^{\mp}$.



Destructive interference



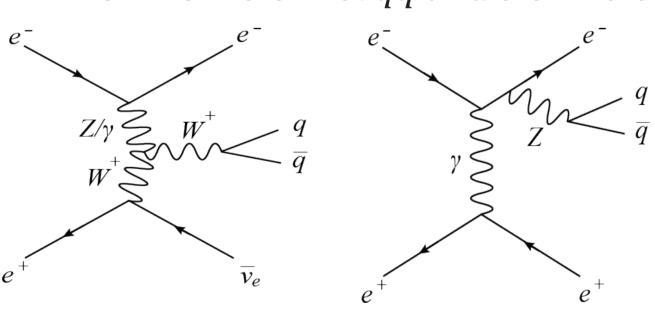
Benchmark points in this analysis

M_N	$M_{Z'}$	g'_{B-L}	$ V_{eN} $	$\mathrm{BR}(N \to eW)$	σ_{LR}	σ_{RL}
[GeV]	[GeV]				[f]	fb]
100	7	1	0.03	0.44	0.55	0.71
150	7	1	0.03	0.33	0.36	0.45
200	7	1	0.03	0.30	0.14	0.16
225	7	1	0.03	0.29	0.046	0.0052
·	•	•		·	·	•

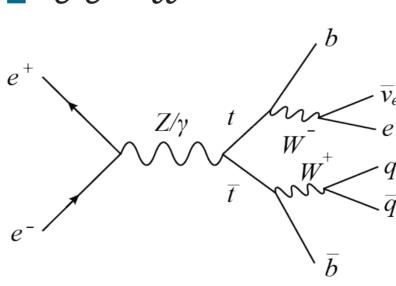
Consistent with LHC and HL-LHC bounds

<u>Backgrounds</u>

■ 4-fermion: $e^+e^- \rightarrow e\nu q\bar{q}$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-q\bar{q}$



 $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$

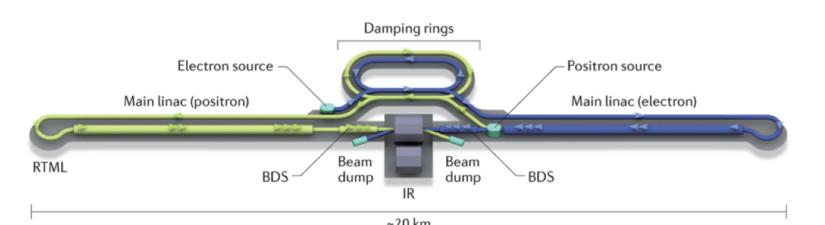


■ 6-fermion: $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^- q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$

Simulation Setup



ILD Full Simulation Reconstruction



- e+e- linear collider
- $\sqrt{s} = 250 \text{ GeV (Extend to } 500, 1000 \text{ GeV)}$
- Polarized beams e^{-} : 80%, e^{+} : 30%
- "eLpR" = $(e^{-}-80, e^{+}+30)$ "eRpL" = $(e^{-}+80, e^{+}-30)$

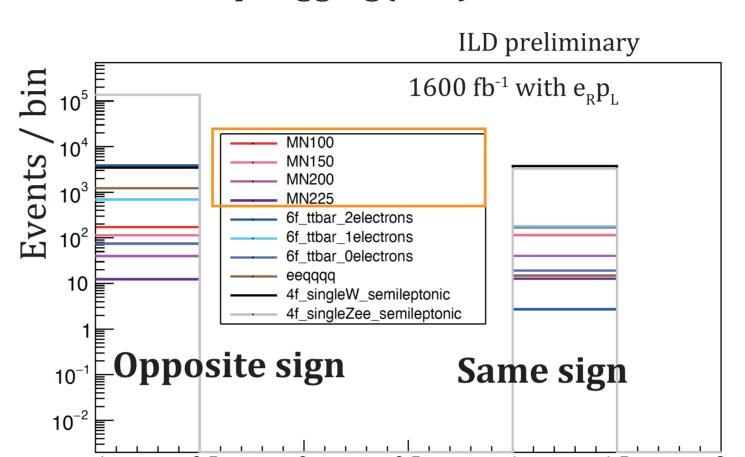


Detector for particle flow reconstruction

Cut based Analysis

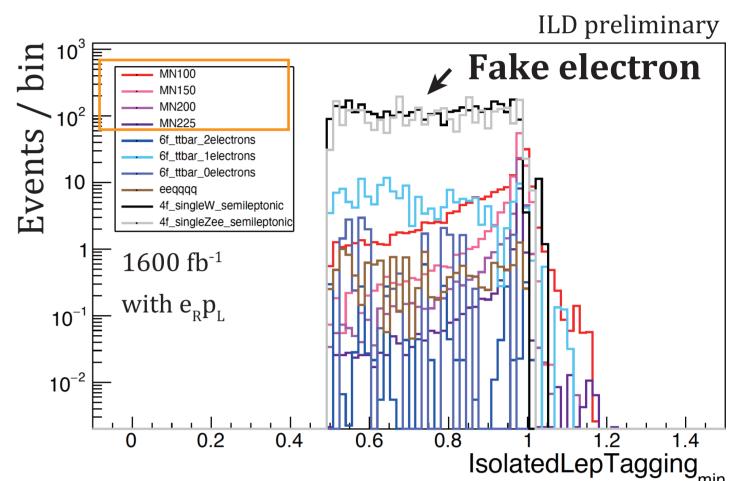
Cut conditions

- 2 same sign isolated electrons $E < 200 \text{ GeV}, |\cos\theta| < 0.95$
- IsolatedLepTagging(min) > 0.9



Product of electron charges

- Small missing momentum
- Remove 2 Jet-like events



Isolated electrons Neural Network output

Jet pairing → RHN reconstruction

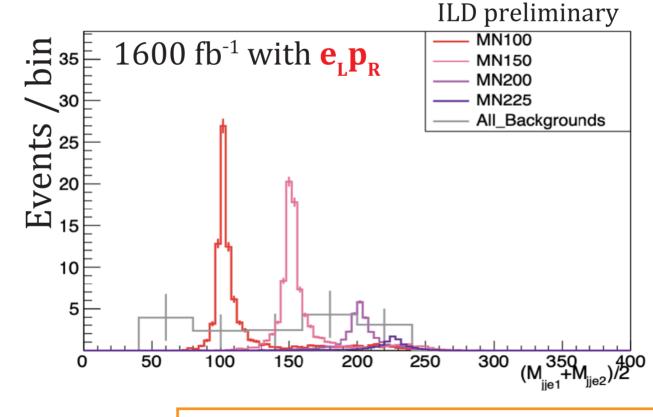
4 jets + 2 electrons in the final state

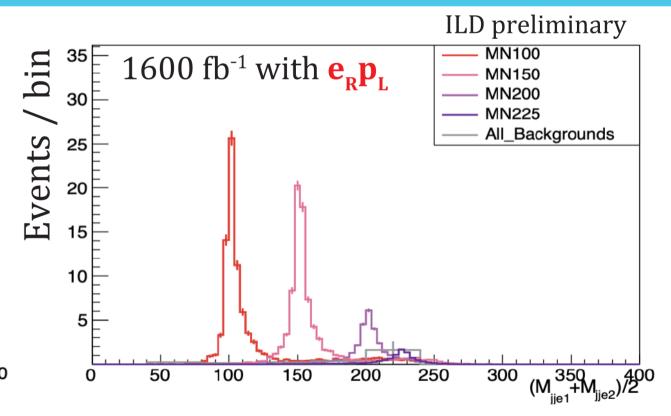
Choose combination most consistent with W mass and equal RHN masses

Jet pair 1
$$\to M_{jj1}$$
, Jet pair 2 $\to M_{jj2}$
$$F_1 = (M_{jj1} - M_w)^2 + (M_{jj2} - M_w)^2$$

Best jet pair 1,2 + iso $e \rightarrow M_{jje1,2}$ We expect for " $M_{jje1} = M_{jje2}$ " $F_2 = (M_{jje1} - M_{jje2})^2$

Results





Signal efficiency $\sim 20\%$

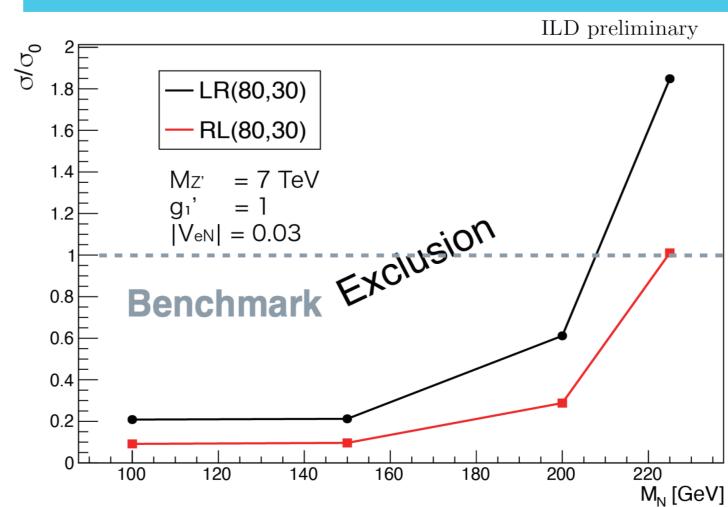
Remaining background events \sim 150 (eLpR), 20 (eRpL)

mass window around each true RHN mass (-10 GeV / +15 GeV) Assume flat background distribution.

Signal efficiency $\sim 20\%$

Remaining background events ~ 20 (eLpR), 3 (eRpL)

Summary



eRpL is better than eLpR

→larger signal and smaller backgrounds **Exclude benchmark points and** cross-sections up to 10x smaller

Can use same sign lepton signature to set powerful limits on Majorana **RHN at ILC!**