

# Group Meeting

## Monojet Search for Heavy Neutrino at Future Z-Factory

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# Outline

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Acknowledgement

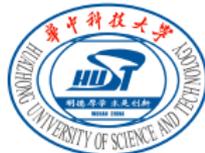
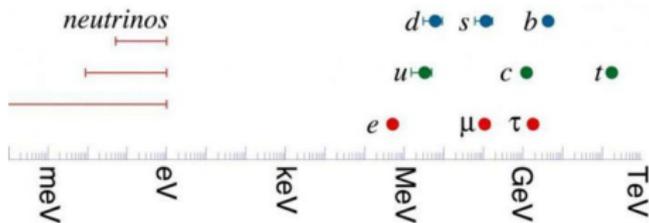


# Introduction

- The neutrino oscillation implies that the neutrino has non-zero but tiny mass compared to other kinds of elementary fermions.
- For the sake of naturalness, a right-handed Majorana mass term has been suggested to be added into the neutrino sector:

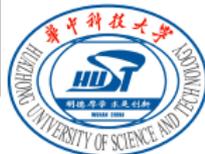
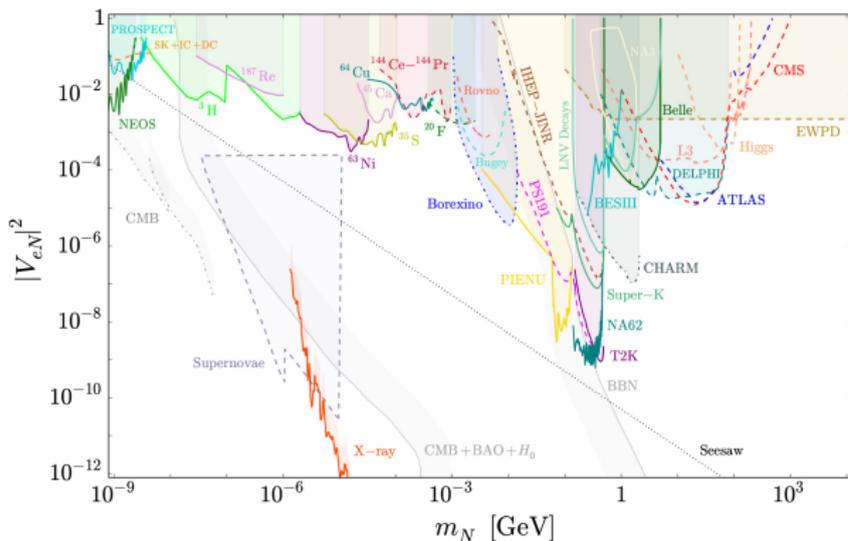
$$\mathcal{L}_\nu \ni \frac{1}{2} i \bar{R}_i^c \not{\partial} R_i - y_{ij} \bar{R}_i \tilde{\Phi} L_j - \frac{1}{2} (M_N)_{ij} \bar{R}_i^c R_j + h.c. \quad (1)$$

- After diagonalizing the mass matrix, the mass eigenvalues might be adjusted suitably through the Majorana mass  $M_N$  in a way.



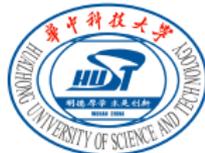
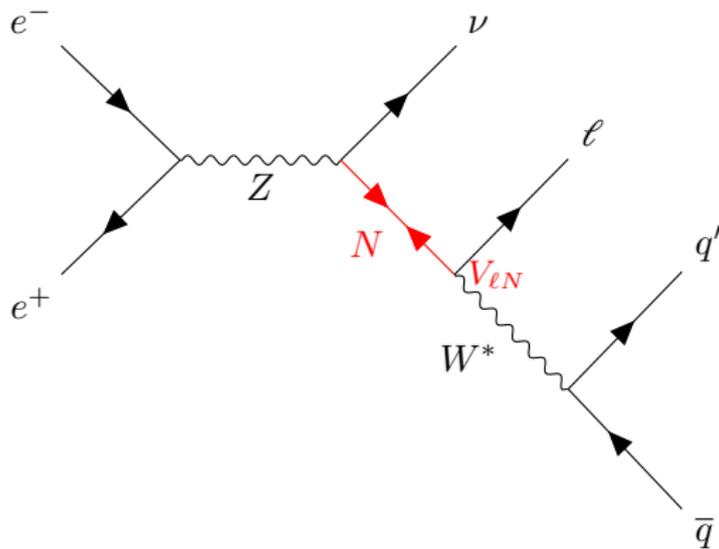
# Introduction

- In such model, two kinds of important parameters are introduced: the Majorana mass  $M_N$  and the mixing parameters  $V_{eN}$  which will *suppress* the interaction with  $W$  boson.
- Considering current experimental results ( JHEP 03 (2020) 170 ), we mainly focus on the mass range:  $M_N \sim \mathcal{O}(10 \text{ GeV})$ .



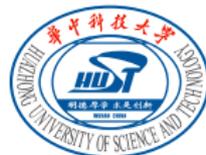
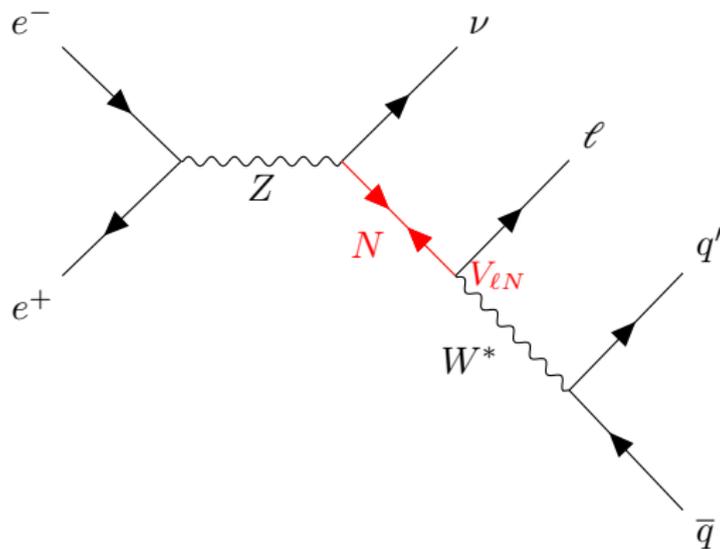
# Process

- At future  $Z$ -factory, the heavy neutrino are mainly produced through the decay of the *on-shell*  $Z$  boson, and can be completely reconstructed by the decay channel as shown below:



# Process

- For heavy neutrino in such mass range ( $M_N \sim \mathcal{O}(10 \text{ GeV})$ ), it is relative lighter than  $Z$  boson ( $M_Z = 91.2 \text{ GeV}$ ), hence the *boost* of it will be relative larger, and the two quarks can “see” each other, to form a *monojet*.



# Simulation

- We performed Monte-Carlo simulation, and found that the decay products of heavy neutrino indeed always form a monojet as expected.
- Such character will be useful for distinguishing signal from background.

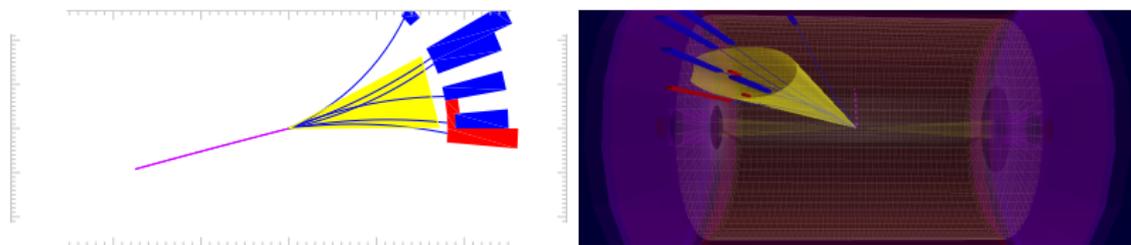
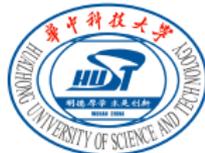


Figure 1: Simulation of a representative signal. The left figure is in the  $\phi$ -plane while the right one is 3D situation.



## Simulation

- We found that the main background comes from  $e^-e^+ \rightarrow \tau\bar{\tau}$  events.
- For excluding such background more, we analyzed the monojet's substructure and observed some interesting features: it always contains one hard charged lepton, and has a special energy (momentum) distribution as shown below.

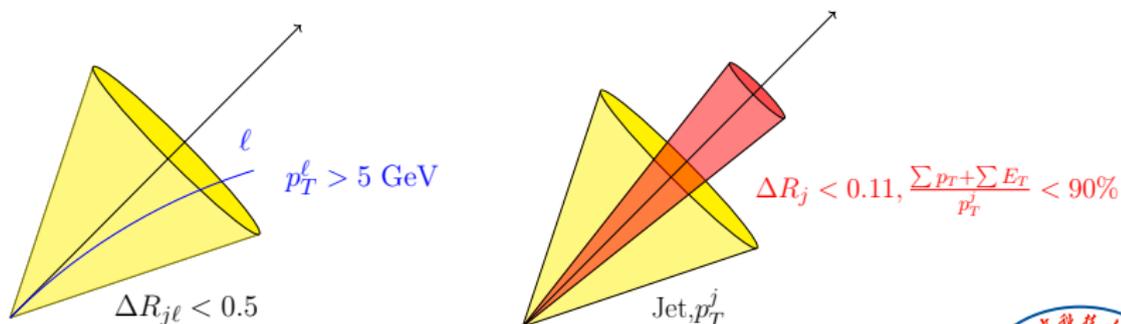
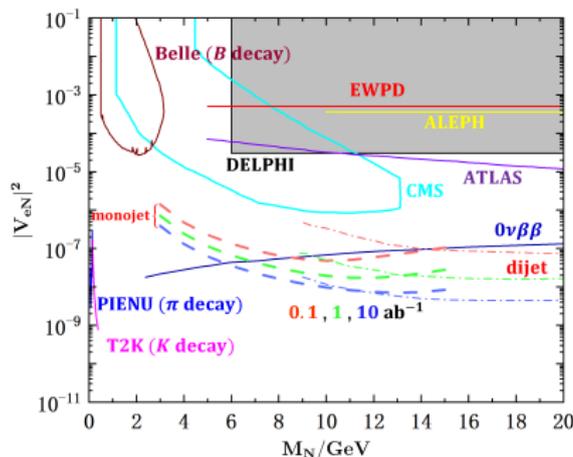


Figure 2: Sketches to visualize the substructure of monojet.



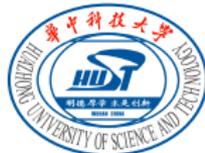
# Result

- We finally use the above selection conditions to distinguish the signal from background. In our estimation, about **99%** background events will be excluded, while **50%** signal will survive.
- We also estimate the upper bound of the mixing parameter  $V_{eN}$  at 95% confidence level. The results are shown below.



# Summarize

- Therefore, we have analyzed the features of heavy neutrino with such mass range produced at  $Z$  factory, and conclude that the sensitivity to the mixing parameters  $|V_{\ell N}|^2$  could reach approximately  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-7})$  even with a conservative integrated luminosity, improving the current direct experimental searches by **one to two** orders of magnitude.
- For more details, please note the paper:
  - Eur.Phys.J.C 82 (2022) 5, 398
  - arXiv: 2201.05831
- This project is finished through the collaboration with Jian-Nan Ding (LZU) and my advisor Prof. Qin Qin.
- We are also grateful to Manqi Ruan for his enthusiastic discussion and encouragement



# Acknowledgement

Thank You

