

Heavy Majorana Neutrino and Chiral Rules

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Majorana Neutrinos at Colliders

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Majorana Neutrinos and the Production of the Right-Handed Charged Gauge Boson

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A possibility of a very clean signature for the production of W_R^\pm is pointed out. If the right-handed neutrino is lighter than W_R^\pm , left-right symmetric gauge theory predicts the decay $W_R^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^+ + 2$ hadronic jets, with the branching ratio $\simeq 3\%$. The lack of neutrinos in the final state and the absence of a sizable background make W_R^\pm rather easy to detect (if it exists). Detailed predictions regarding the production and decay rates of W_R^\pm are presented.

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We would like to thank . . . Larry Trueman for getting us involved with the physics study for the future CBA at the Brookhaven National Laboratory that led to this work.

Inverse process of the neutrinoless double beta decay at very high energy.

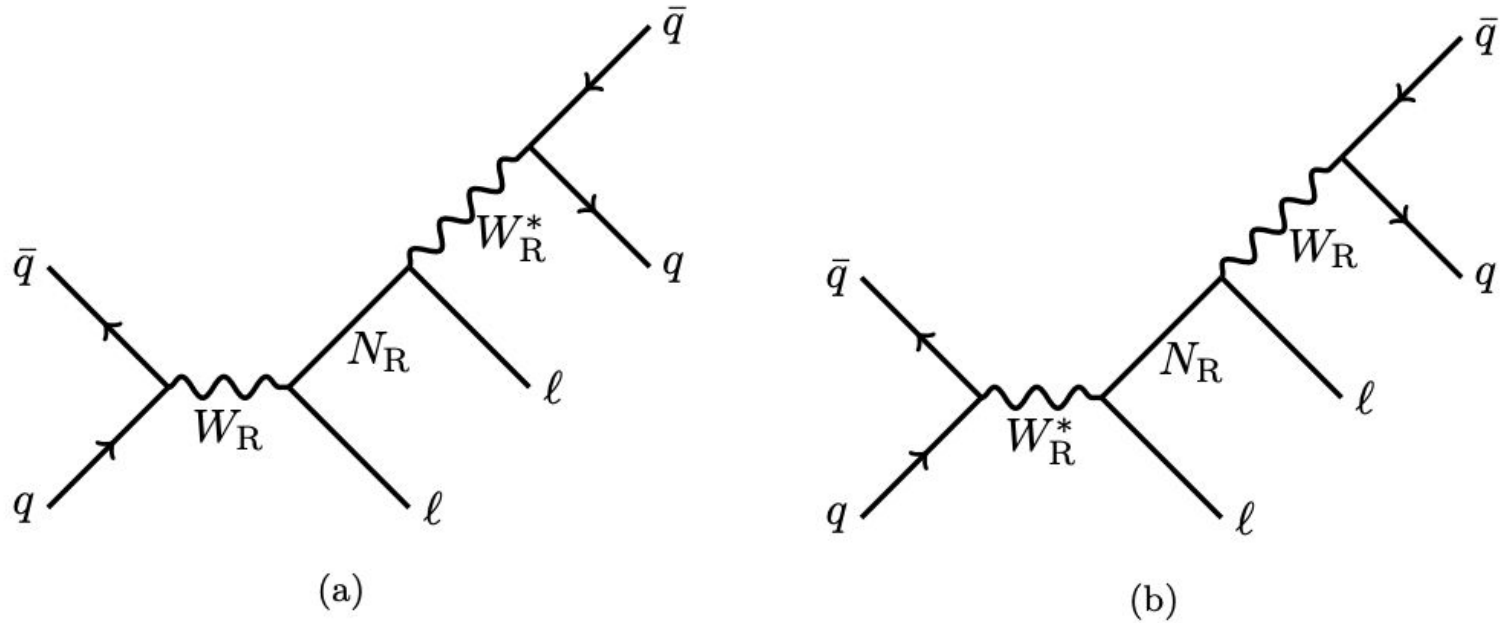


Figure 1. The KS process, for (a) the $m_{W_R} > m_{N_R}$ case and (b) the $m_{N_R} > m_{W_R}$ case.

- Fully reconstructed kinematics w/o \bar{p}
- Majorana rules

Tao Han et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 97, (2006)

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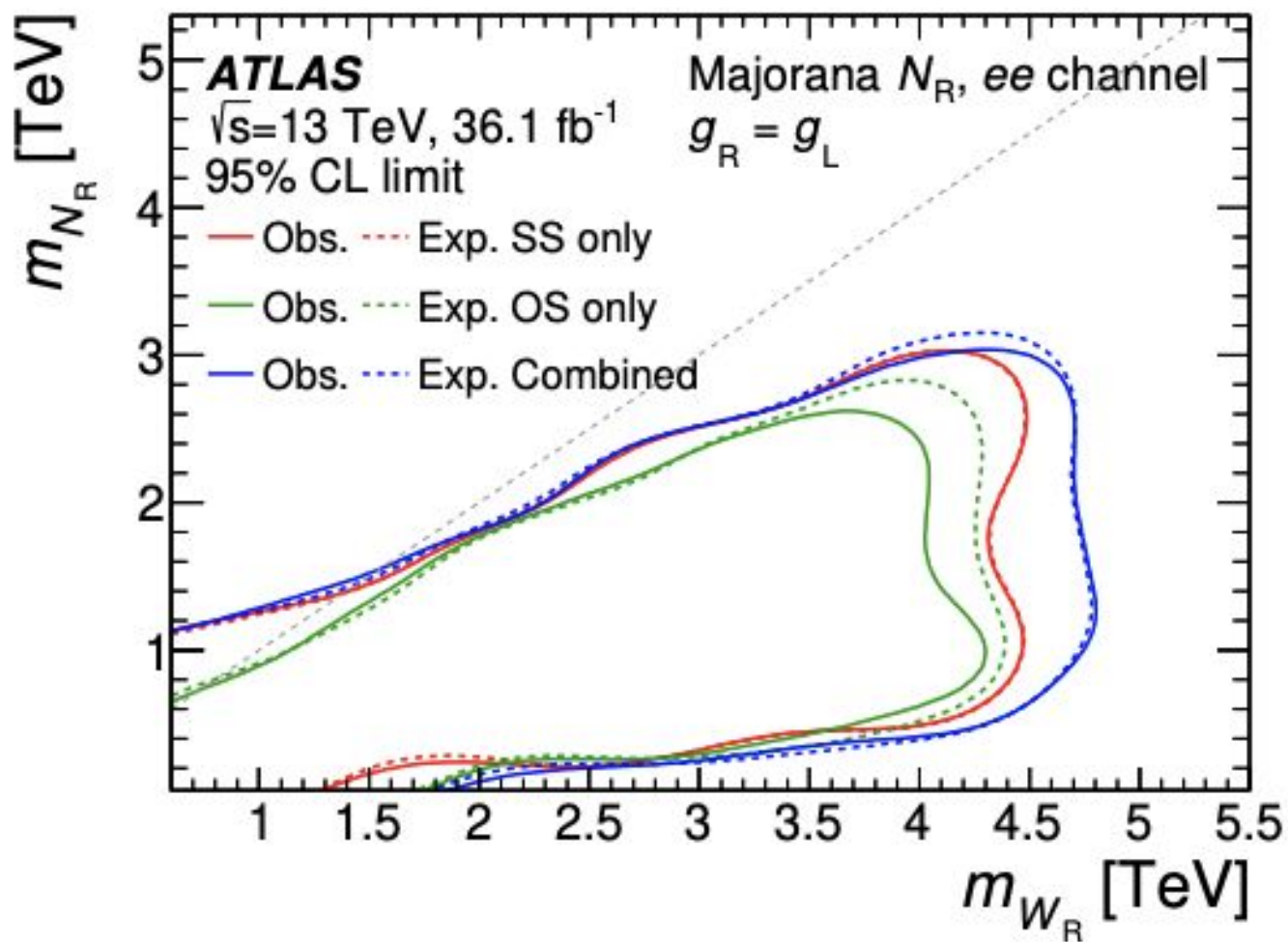
Search for heavy Majorana or Dirac neutrinos and right-handed W gauge bosons in final states with two charged leptons and two jets at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector



The ATLAS collaboration

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ABSTRACT: A search for heavy right-handed Majorana or Dirac neutrinos N_R and heavy right-handed gauge bosons W_R is performed in events with a pair of energetic electrons or muons, with the same or opposite electric charge, and two energetic jets. The events



For the opposite sign process $\bar{u}d \rightarrow W_R^- \rightarrow e^- N$ plus $N \rightarrow e^+ j j$

$$\cdots \gamma^\mu \frac{1}{2}(1 + \gamma_5) \frac{\not{p} + M}{p^2 - M^2 + i\Gamma_N M} \gamma^\nu \frac{1}{2}(1 + \gamma_5) \cdots$$

if we look at the same sign process, $\bar{u}d \rightarrow W_R^- \rightarrow e^- N$ plus $N \rightarrow e^- j' j'$,

$$\cdots \gamma^\mu \frac{1}{2}(1 + \gamma_5) \frac{\not{p} + M}{p^2 - M^2 + i\Gamma_N M} \gamma^\nu \frac{1}{2}(1 - \gamma_5)(-1) \cdots$$

$$\Sigma^{abs} = A \not{p} + B$$

$$\cdots \not{p}(A \not{p} + B) \not{p} \cdots = \cdots p^2(A \not{p} + B) \cdots$$

$$\cdots M(A \not{p} + B)M \cdots = \cdots M^2(A \not{p} + B) \cdots$$

$$\frac{\text{Opposite sign}}{\text{Same sign}} = \frac{p^2}{M^2}$$

Helicity Method a la Barger et al.

The overall amplitude accounting both the production and the decay is

$$\mathcal{M}_{(V+A)^2} = \underbrace{(\cdots d_\mu \gamma^\mu R)}_{\text{decay}} (\cancel{N} + M_N) \underbrace{(\gamma^\nu R p_\nu \cdots)}_{\text{prod.}} \; ,$$

$$\sum |\mathcal{M}|^2_{(V+A)^2} = \text{Tr} \left(\cdots p_\beta \gamma^\beta R \times \cancel{N} \gamma^\alpha R d_\alpha \cdots \cdots d_\mu \gamma^\mu R \times \cancel{N} \gamma^\nu R p_\nu \cdots \right) \; .$$

$$\sum |\mathcal{M}|^2_{(V+A)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr} \left(\underbrace{\Gamma^i \cancel{N} \gamma^\nu R p_\nu \cdots \cdots p_\beta \gamma^\beta R}_{N \cdot \mathcal{P}} \right) \text{Tr} \left(\underbrace{\Gamma_i \cancel{N} \gamma^\alpha R d_\alpha \cdots \cdots d_\mu \gamma^\mu R}_{N \cdot \mathcal{D}} \right) \; .$$

$$\Gamma \in \{1, \gamma_5, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}!} \sigma_{\rho\eta}, \gamma_\rho, i \gamma_\rho \gamma_5\} \qquad \text{for } \Gamma_i = 1 \text{ and } \gamma_5, \qquad N \cdot \mathcal{P} \qquad N \cdot \mathcal{D}$$

$$\sum |\mathcal{M}|^2_{(V+A)^2} = \frac{1}{4} (2 \mathcal{P} \cdot N \; \mathcal{D} \cdot N) \quad + \quad \cdots$$

tensor matrix $\Gamma_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}}\sigma_{\rho\eta}$.

$$\gamma^\rho\gamma^\eta \not{N} = g^{\rho\eta} \not{N} - N^\rho\gamma^\eta + N^\eta\gamma^\rho - i\epsilon^{\rho\eta N\xi}\gamma_\xi\gamma_5 .$$

$$\sigma_{\rho\eta} \not{N} = \frac{1}{i}(-N^\rho\gamma^\eta + N^\eta\gamma^\rho) - \epsilon^{\rho\eta N\xi}\gamma_\xi\gamma_5 .$$

After some algebra, we obtain the correlated probability,

$$\frac{1}{4} [2\mathcal{P} \cdot N \mathcal{D} \cdot N + (2\mathcal{P} \cdot N \mathcal{D} \cdot N - 2N \cdot N\mathcal{P} \cdot \mathcal{D})] .$$

The same result applies for $(V - A)^2$.

$$\sum |\mathcal{M}|_{(V+A)^2}^2 = \mathcal{P} \cdot N \mathcal{D} \cdot N - \frac{1}{2}N \cdot N\mathcal{P} \cdot \mathcal{D} .$$

$$\sum |\mathcal{M}|_{(V\pm A)\otimes(V\mp A)}^2 = +\frac{1}{2}M_N^2\mathcal{P} \cdot \mathcal{D} .$$

$$\int d(\text{PS}) \sum |\mathcal{M}|_{(V\pm A)\otimes(V\mp A)}^2 = \int d(\text{PS}) \sum |\mathcal{M}|_{(V\pm A)^2}^2 .$$

$$u\bar{d} \rightarrow W_R^+ \rightarrow \bar{\ell}N \qquad \sum |\mathcal{M}_{\text{prod}}|^2 = (N \cdot \bar{d})(u \cdot \bar{\ell})(\dots)$$

$$\text{decaying } N \rightarrow \ell' u' \bar{d}'. \quad \sum |\mathcal{M}_{\text{deca}}^{\text{op}}|^2 = (N \cdot \bar{d}')(u' \cdot \ell')(\dots)$$

$$\sum |\mathcal{M}^{\text{op}}|^2 = (u \cdot \bar{\ell})(u' \cdot \ell') \left[(N \cdot \bar{d})(N \cdot \bar{d}') - \frac{1}{2}N^2(\bar{d} \cdot \bar{d}') \right] (\dots)(\dots)$$

$$N \rightarrow \bar{\ell}' \bar{u}' d' \qquad \sum |\mathcal{M}_{\text{deca}}^{\text{ss}}|^2 = (N \cdot d')(\bar{u}' \cdot \bar{\ell}')(\dots)$$

$$\sum |\mathcal{M}^{\text{ss}}|^2 = (u \cdot \bar{\ell})(\bar{u}' \cdot \bar{\ell}') \left[\frac{1}{2}m_N^2(\bar{d} \cdot d') \right] (\dots)(\dots)$$

Conclusion

Lepton Number Violation and Majorana Heavy Neutrino at Colliders has outstanding signal.

Charge-conjugated channels (OS/SS) have the same rate when the decay PS integrated.

But they have different event distributions, which provide good test of Majorana Feynman rules.

V. Barger (1974 IHEP, London)

As a parting comment, Figure 34 illustrates the real art of phenomenology. Theoretical interpretations at times depend on how the data are plotted. Unfortunately more than one interpretation is sometimes possible as is the case here.

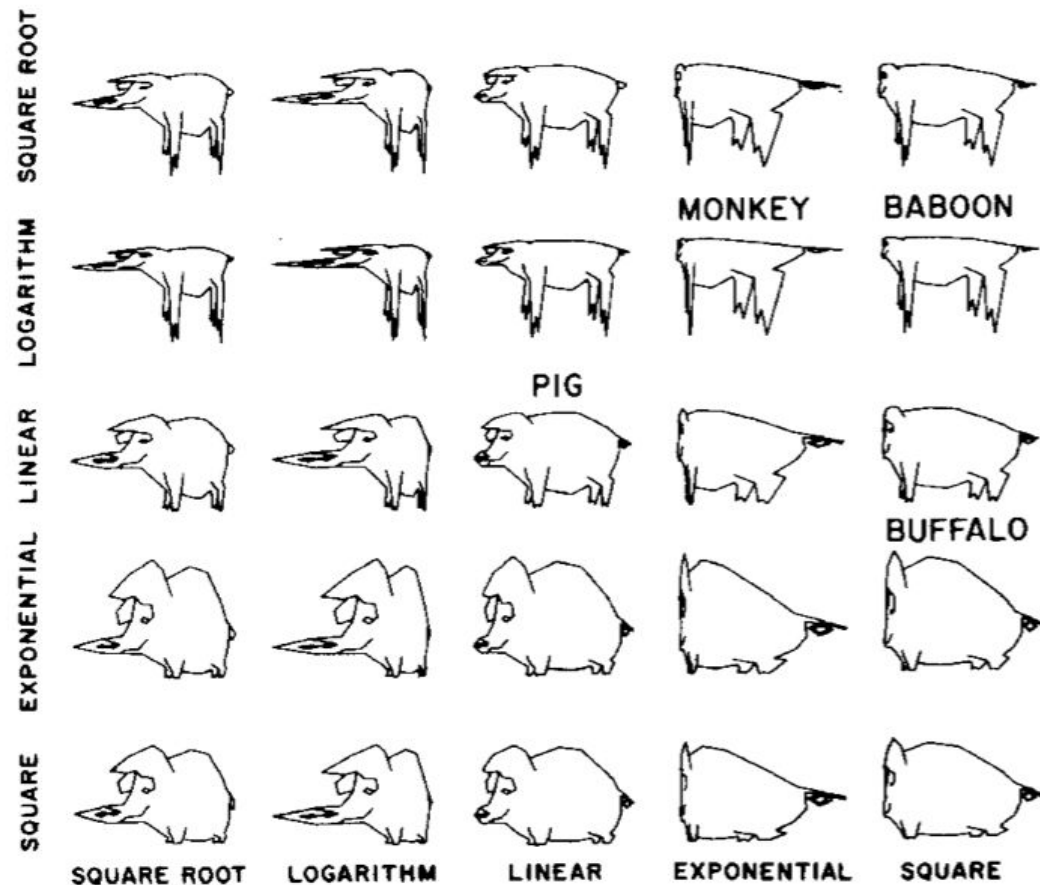


Figure 34: The art of phenomenology.