

HVAR, CROATIA



LNV@2024LHC-DAYS

Lepton Number Violation at the LHC

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2024 LHC DAYS IN SPLIT - HVAR, CROATIA - 1 OCTOBER 2024



Theoretical Motivation



Neutrino oscillations produce LNV

LNV has been **observed experimentally** and predicted by inequality of neutrino masses



Lepton Number Conservation:

Not an **exact symmetry**

Not related to gauge symmetry, why should LN be conserved?



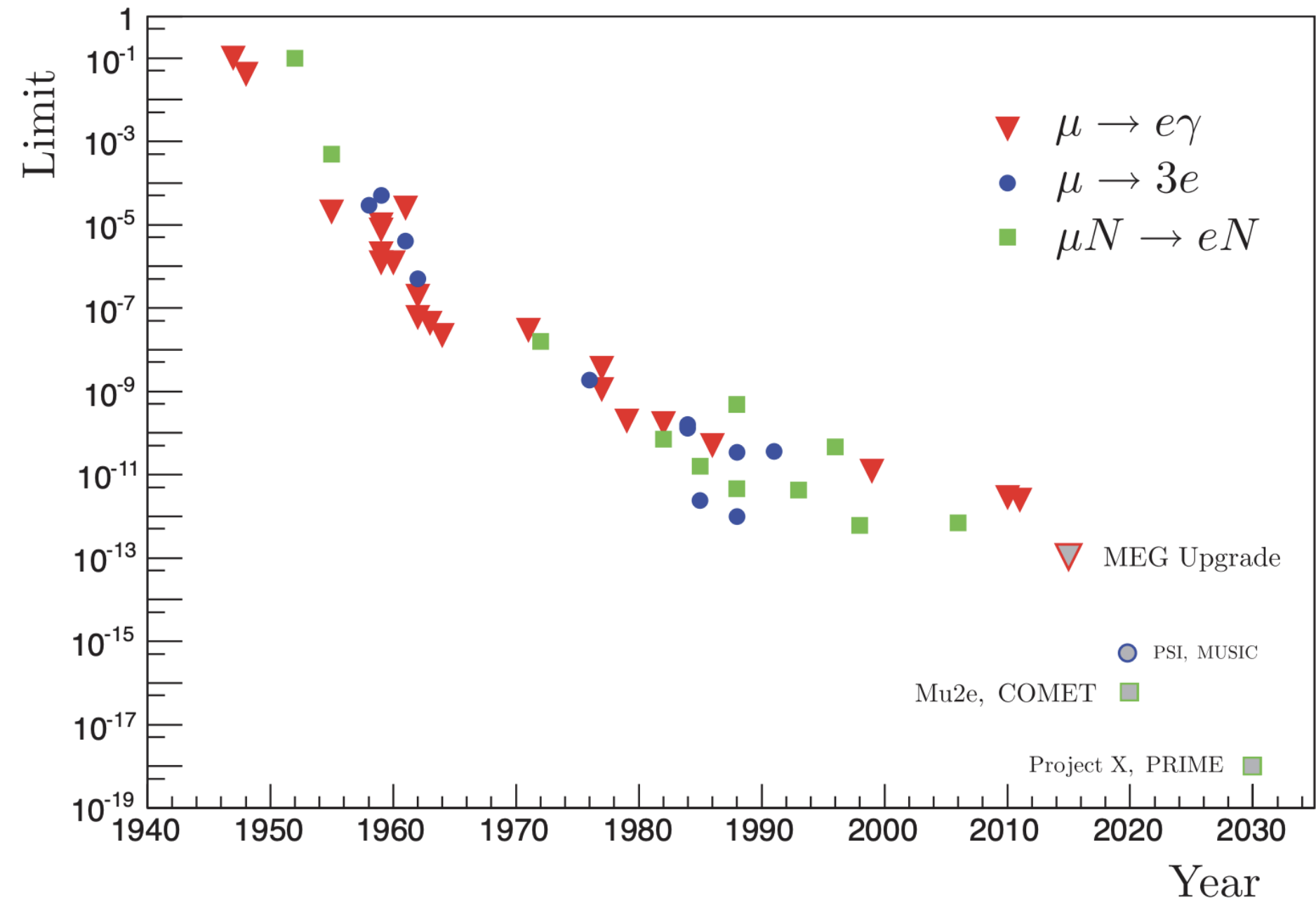
But SM-related LNV is very small, not detectable at LHC

Searches for LNV/LFV processes:
free of SM background

Searches for charged LFV



History of $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$, $\mu N \rightarrow eN$, and $\mu \rightarrow 3e$



arXiv:1307.5787



LNV/LFV searches at LHC

LHC offers probe to LFV processes involving heavy particles (Higgs, top, Z)

- ***Higgs decays***
- ***Heavy Neutrinos***
- ***Top decays***
- ***τ /B/Z decays***

Emphasis on searches of LFV in decays of SM particles



Higgs decays

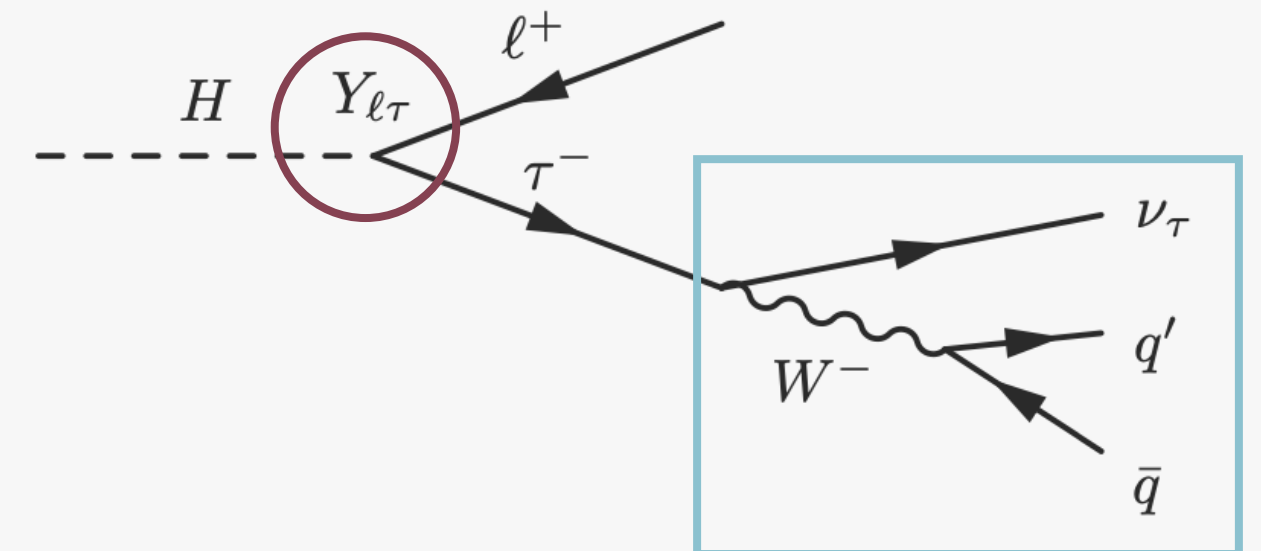
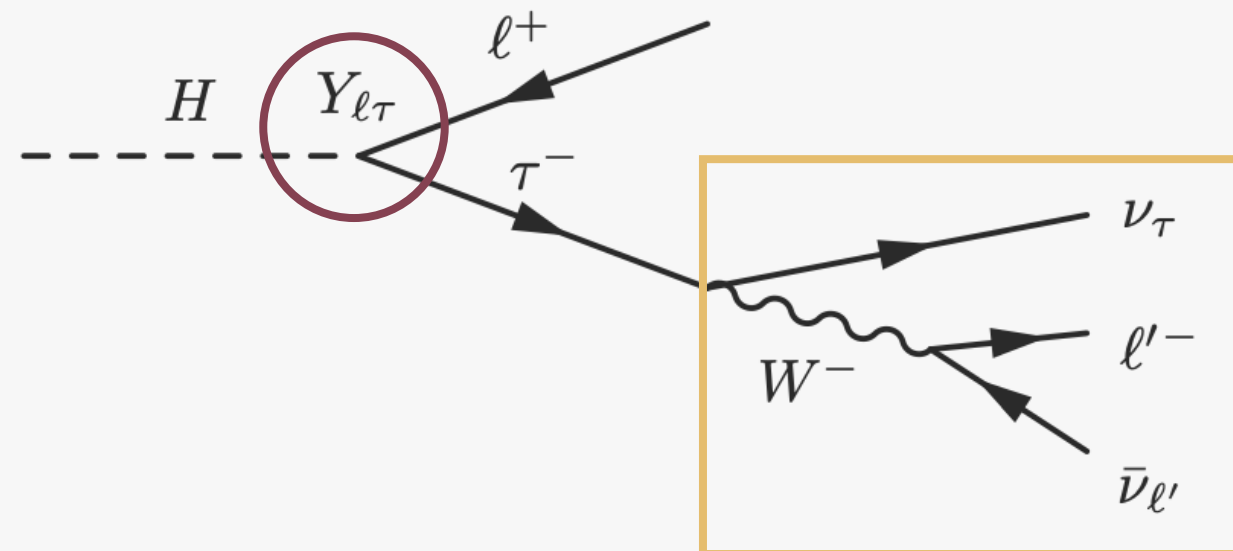


Higgs LFV decays

Forbidden at SM

Allowed via **LFV Yukawa couplings** in BSM models (SUSY, composite Higgs, Randall-Sundrum Extra Spatial Dimensions, etc)

Experimental signature: combination of e, μ, τ (with **leptonic** / **hadronic** tau reconstruction)



$H \rightarrow e\tau, H \rightarrow \mu\tau$

ATLAS (Run-2, 138 fb⁻¹)

JHEP 07 (2023) 166

DOI: [10.1007/JHEP07\(2023\)166](https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP07(2023)166)

$B(H \rightarrow e\tau) < 0.20\%$

$B(H \rightarrow \mu\tau) < 0.18\%$

Small (but not significant) excesses observed by ATLAS & CMS

CMS (Run-2, 137 fb⁻¹)

JHEP 07 (2023) 166

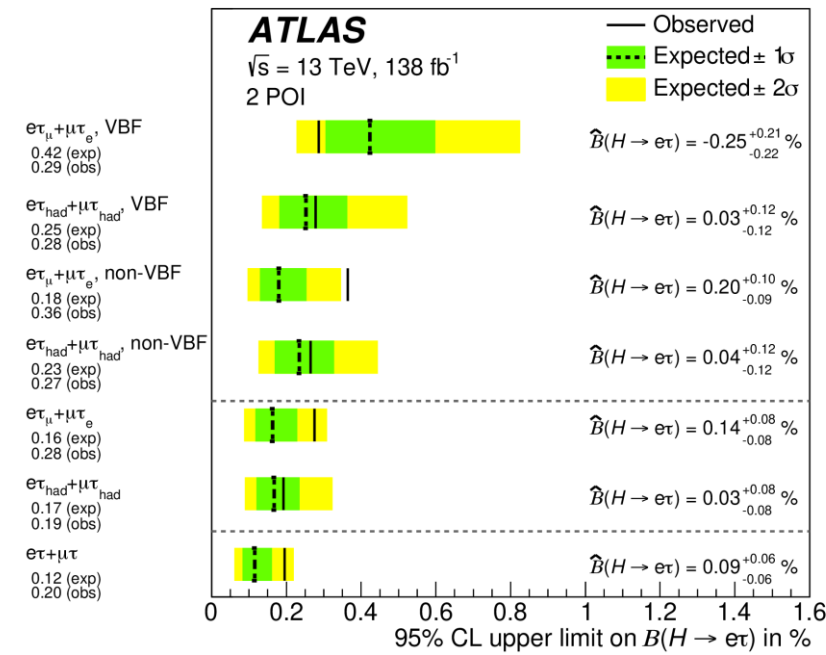
DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.104.032013](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.104.032013)

$B(H \rightarrow e\tau) < 0.22\%$

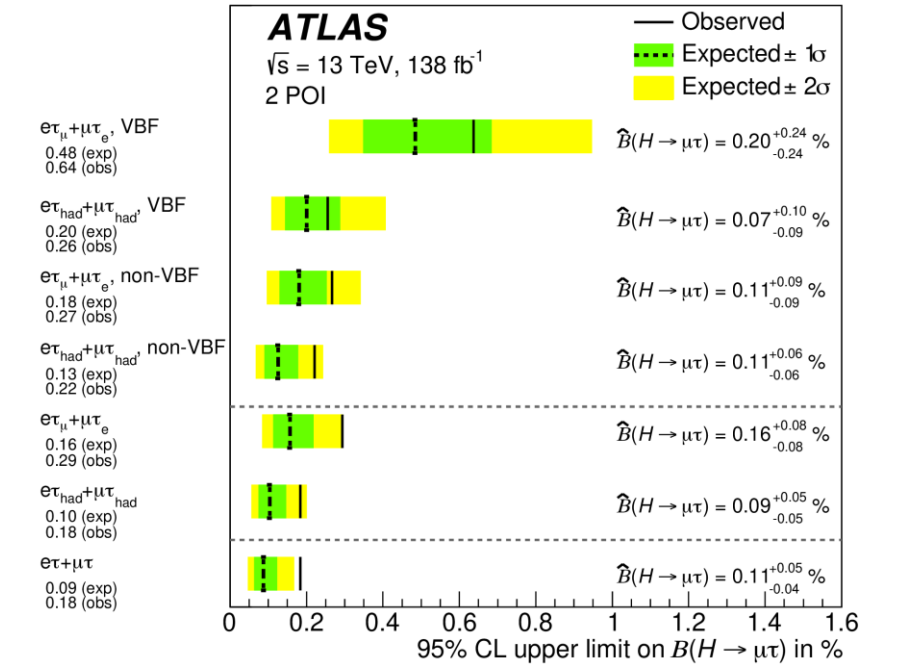
$B(H \rightarrow \mu\tau) < 0.15\%$



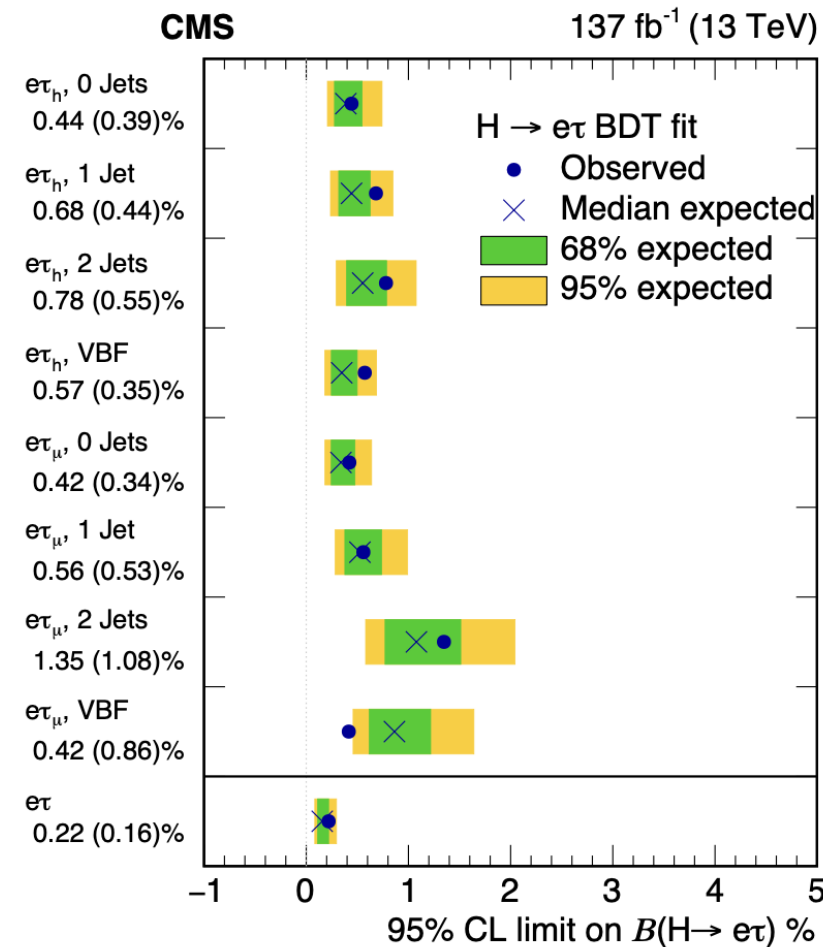
$H \rightarrow e\tau$



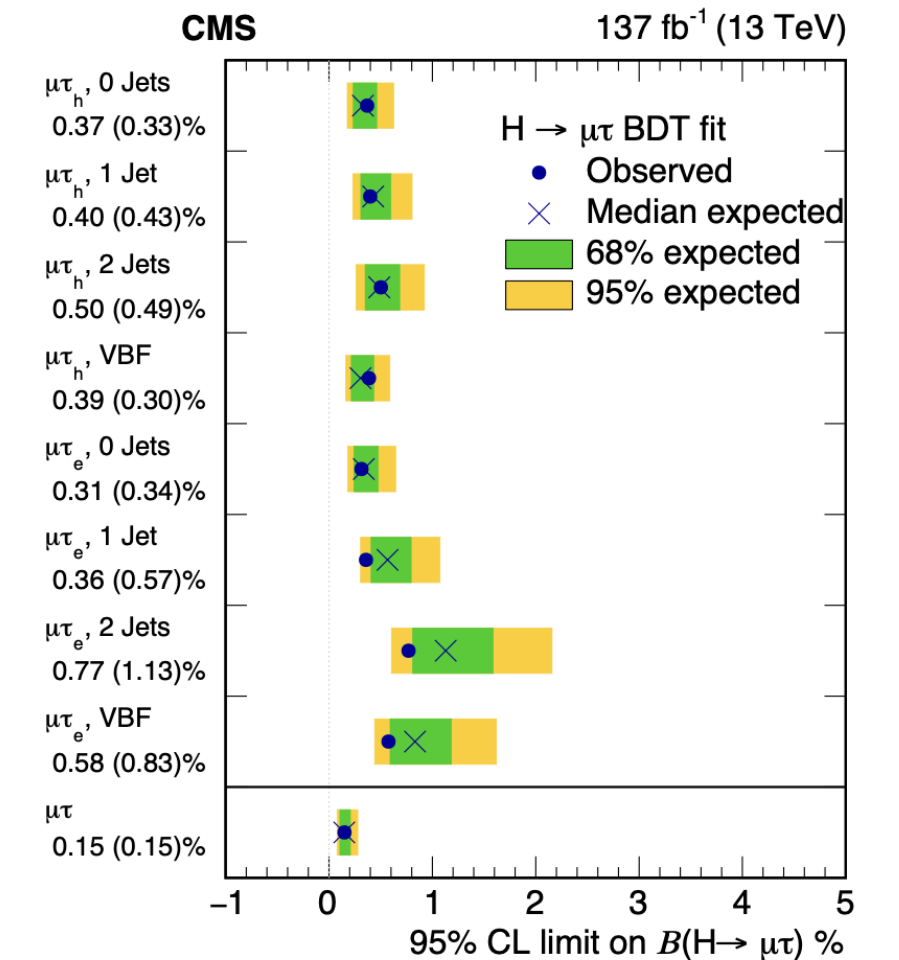
$H \rightarrow \mu\tau$



$H \rightarrow e\tau$



$H \rightarrow \mu\tau$



$$H \rightarrow e\tau, H \rightarrow \mu\tau$$

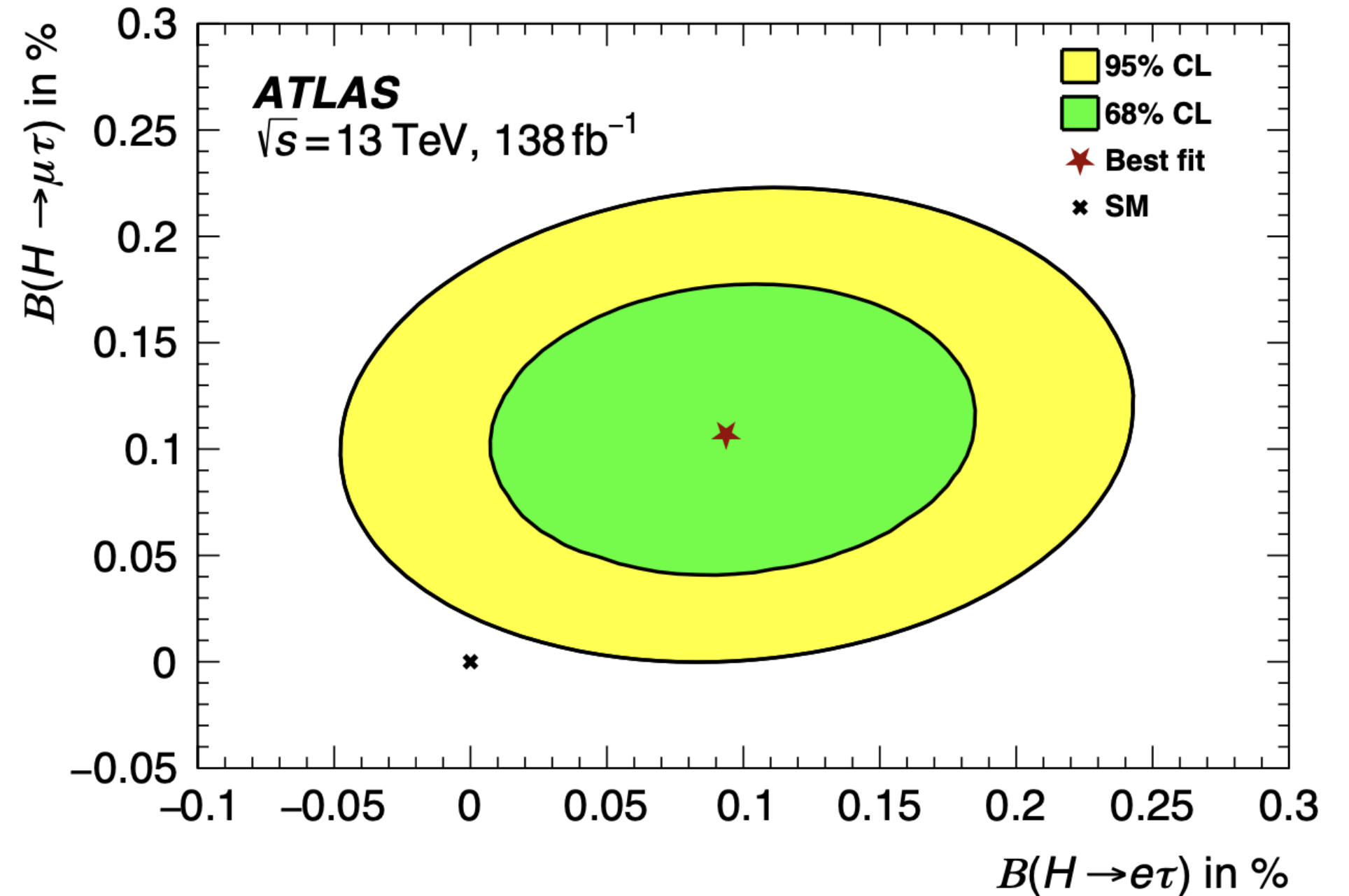
ATLAS (Run-2, 138 fb⁻¹)

JHEP 07 (2023) 166

DOI: [10.1007/JHEP07\(2023\)166](https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP07(2023)166)

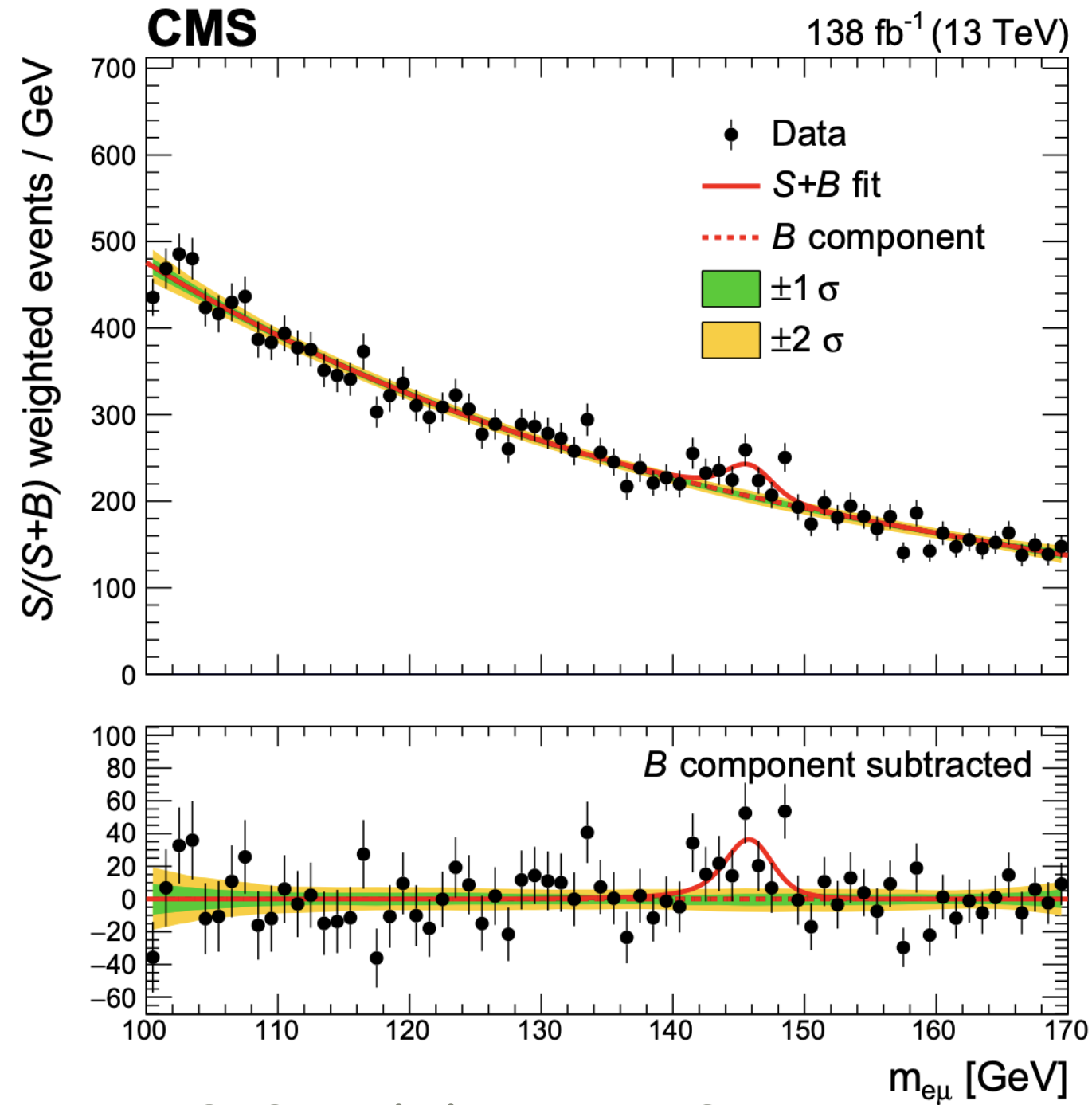
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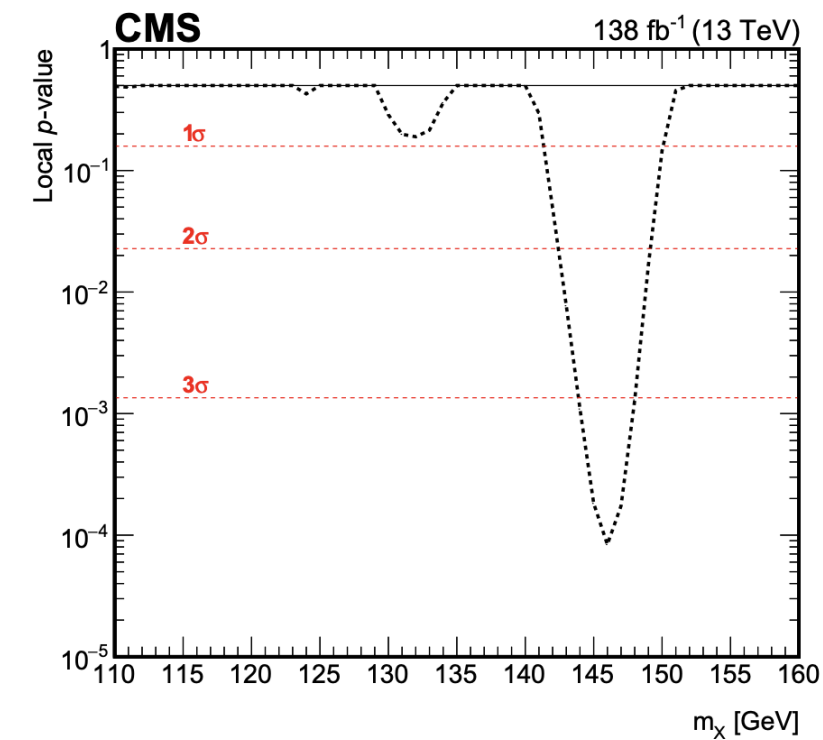
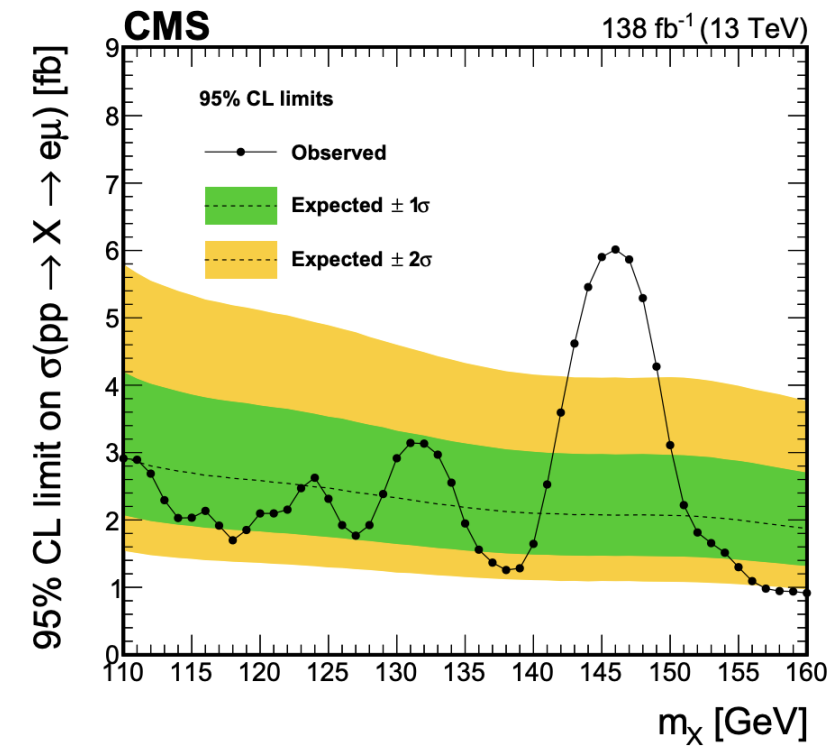


Small (but not significant)
 excesses observed by
 ATLAS & CMS
*results consistent with
 SM within 2.5 σ*

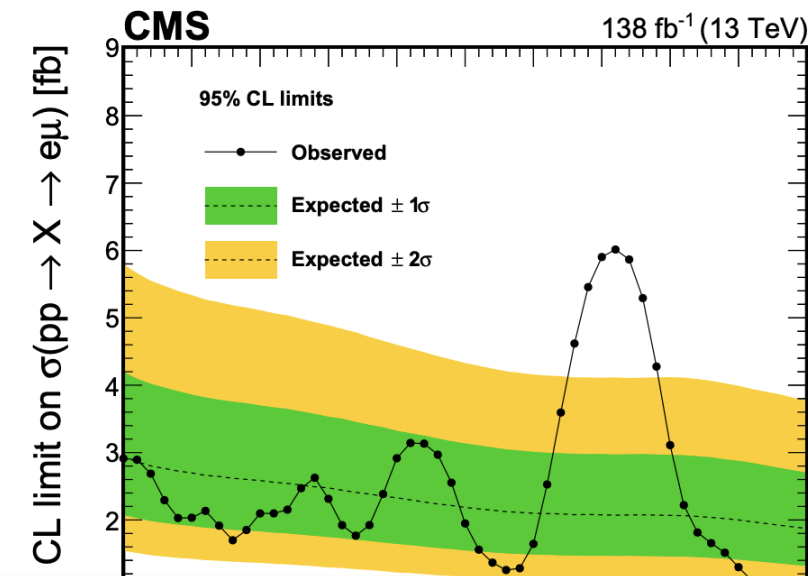
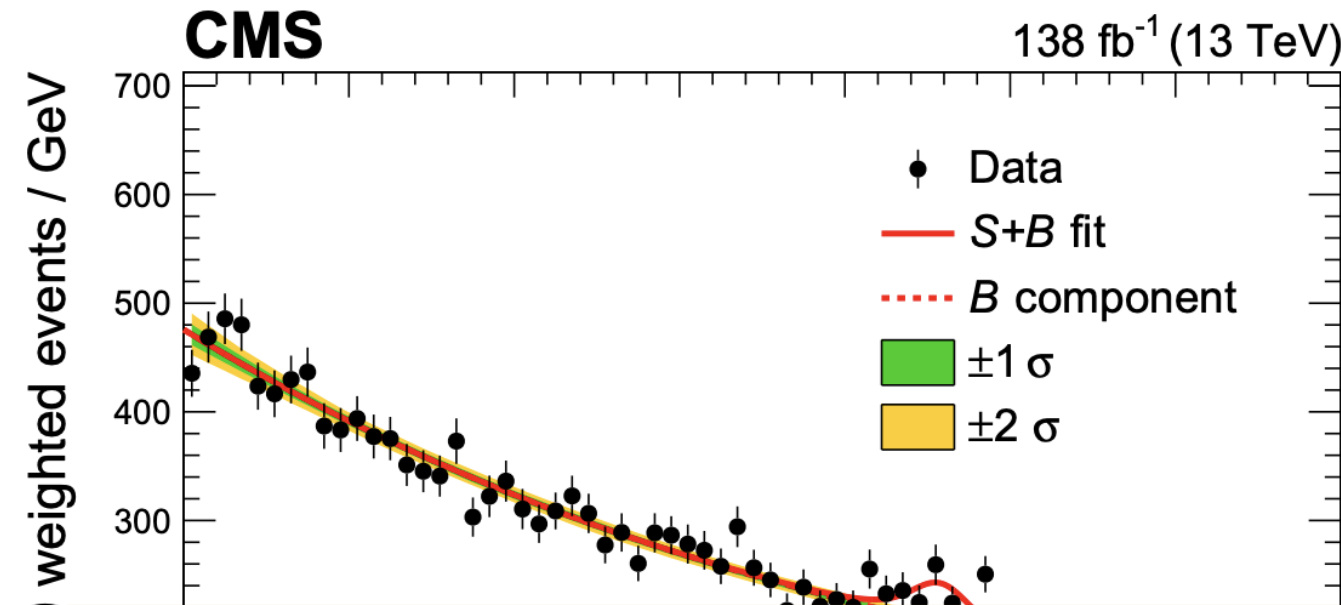
$H \rightarrow e\mu$ (and $X \rightarrow e\mu$)



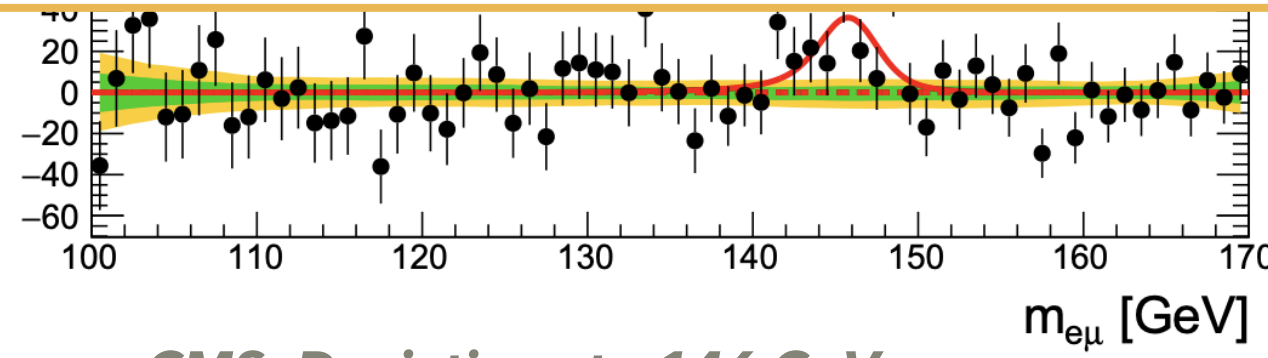
CMS: Deviation at ~146 GeV
Local (global) significance
3.8σ (2.8σ)



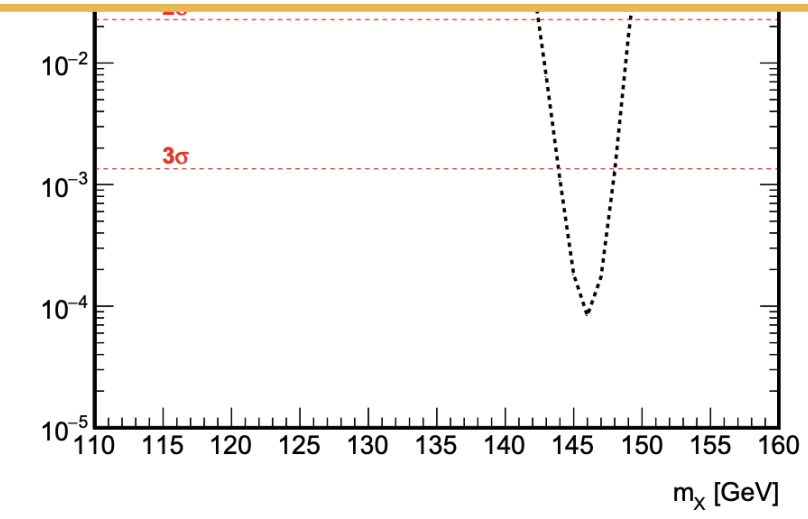
$H \rightarrow e\mu$ (and $X \rightarrow e\mu$)



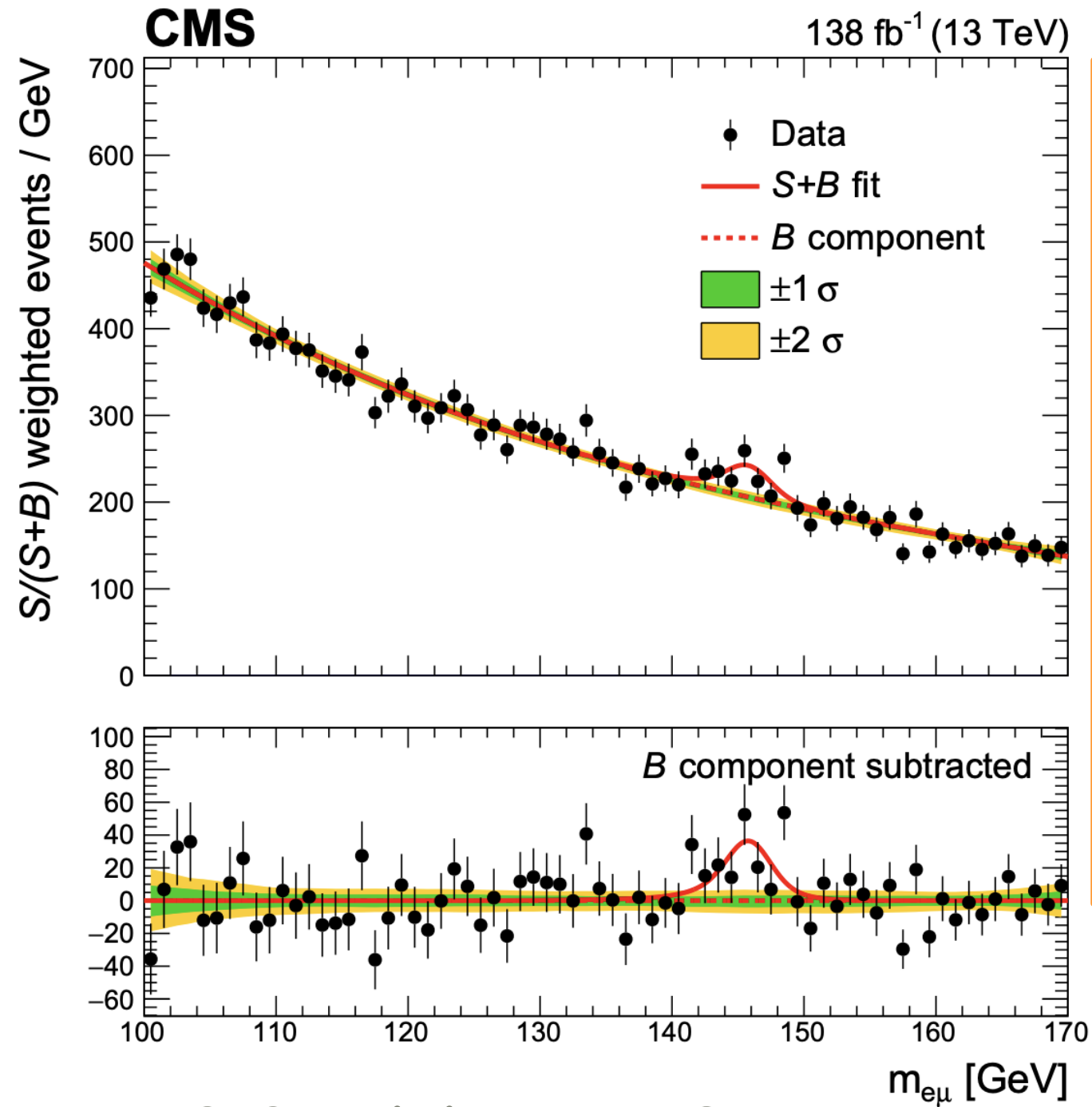
Category	ggH cat 0	ggH cat 1	ggH cat 2	ggH cat 3	VBF cat 0	VBF cat 1	Combined
Observed limit (fb)	<7.74	<4.70	<11.99	<54.87	<12.56	<22.46	<6.01
Expected limit (fb)	<3.68	<3.57	<5.04	<34.56	<6.56	<12.58	<2.07
Best fit (fb)	$4.16^{+2.10}_{-1.87}$	$1.30^{+1.87}_{-1.78}$	$6.56^{+3.25}_{-3.07}$	$23.46^{+18.17}_{-17.31}$	$5.35^{+3.92}_{-2.96}$	$9.00^{+7.46}_{-6.30}$	$3.89^{+1.25}_{-1.13}$
Local significance (σ)	2.3	0.7	2.2	1.4	2.1	1.5	3.8



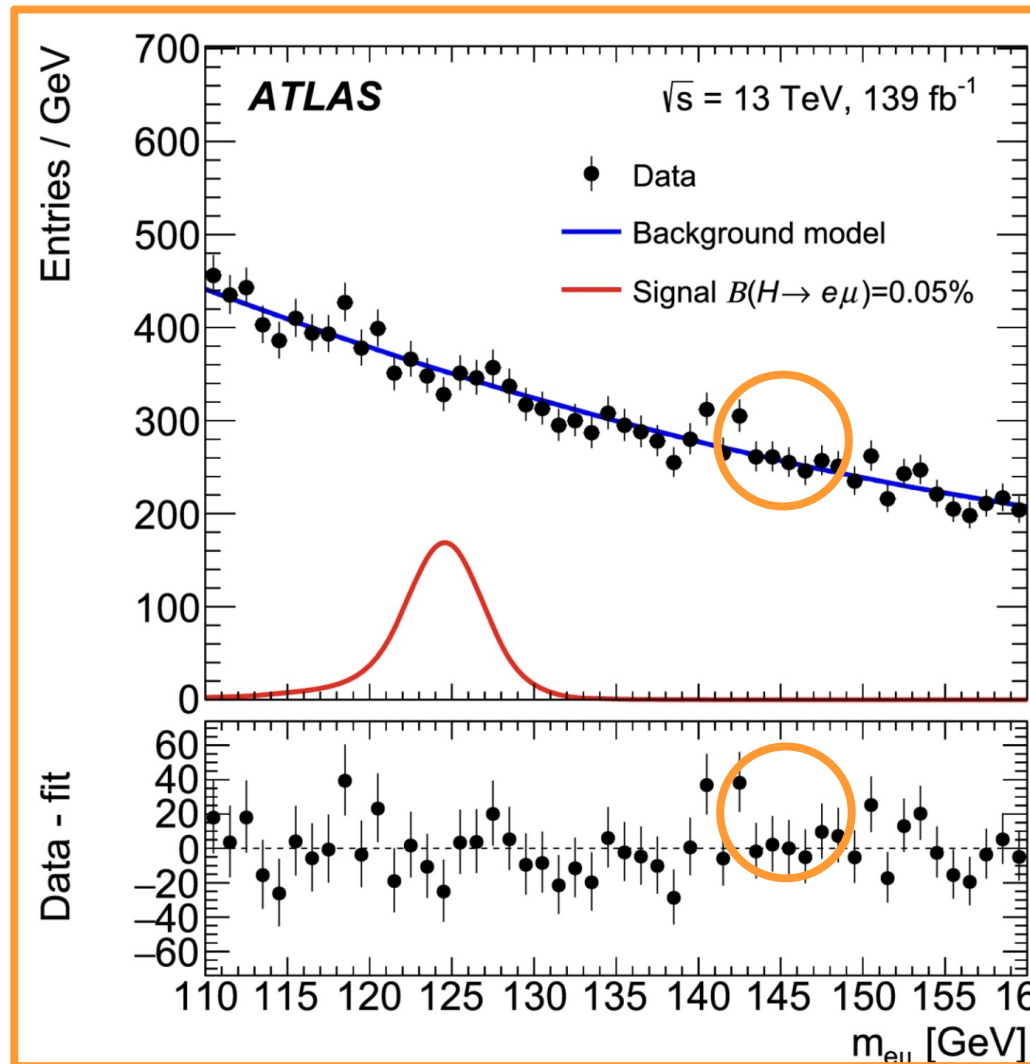
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 Local (global) significance
 3.8σ (2.8σ)



ATLAS (Run-2, 139 fb⁻¹)
 Phys. Lett. B 801 (2020) 135148
[DOI:10.1016/j.physletb.2019.135148](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2019.135148)

CMS (Run-2, 138 fb⁻¹)
 Phys. Rev. D 108, 072004
[DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.108.072004](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.108.072004)



Heavy Neutrinos

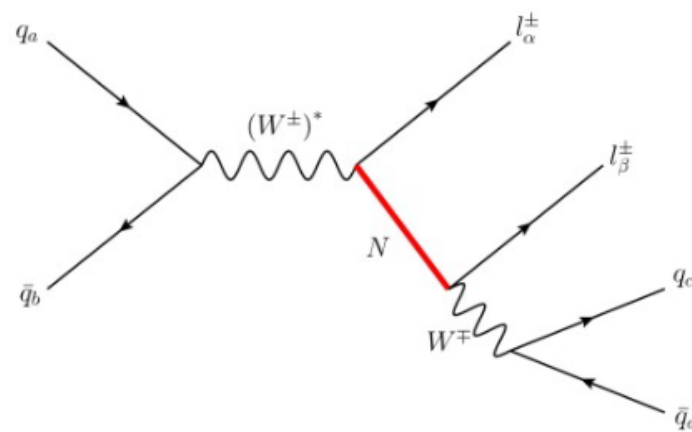


Heavy Neutrinos at LHC

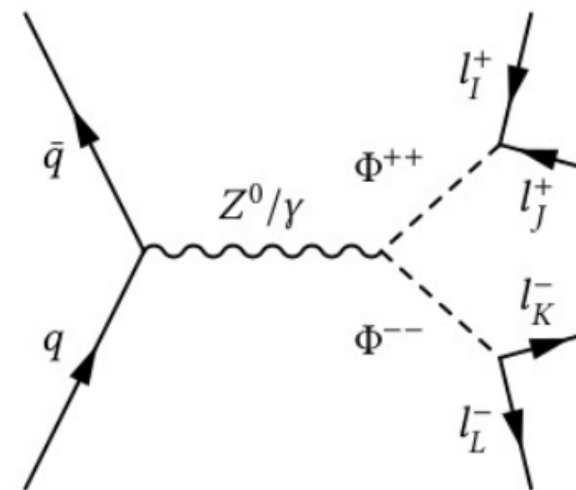
- SeeSaw mechanism: a natural way to produce light (SM) neutrino masses through heavy right-handed neutrinos
- If neutrino is *Majorana particle* → *Lepton Number Violation*



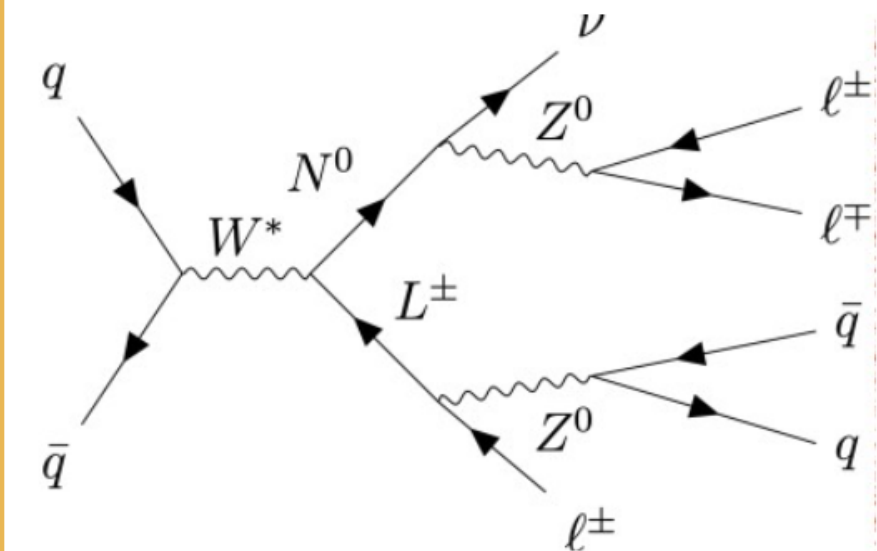
Type-I: right-handed neutrinos (via W/W_R)



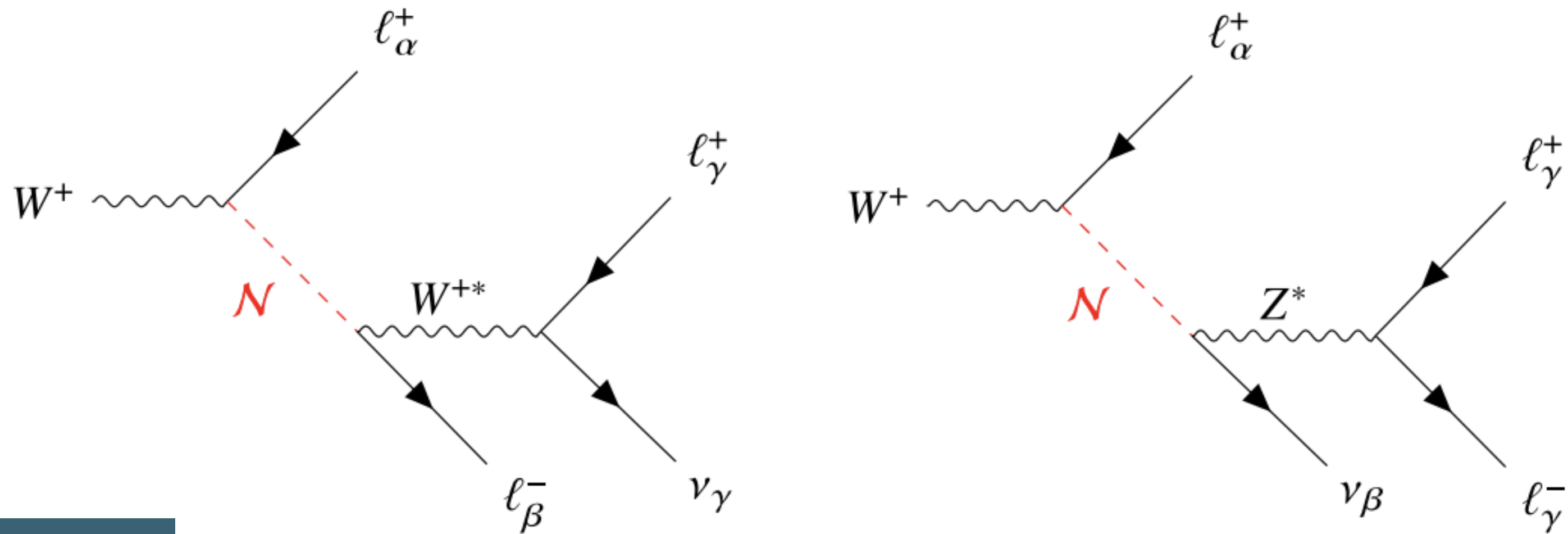
Type-II: scalar triplets



Type-III: at least two fermion triplets

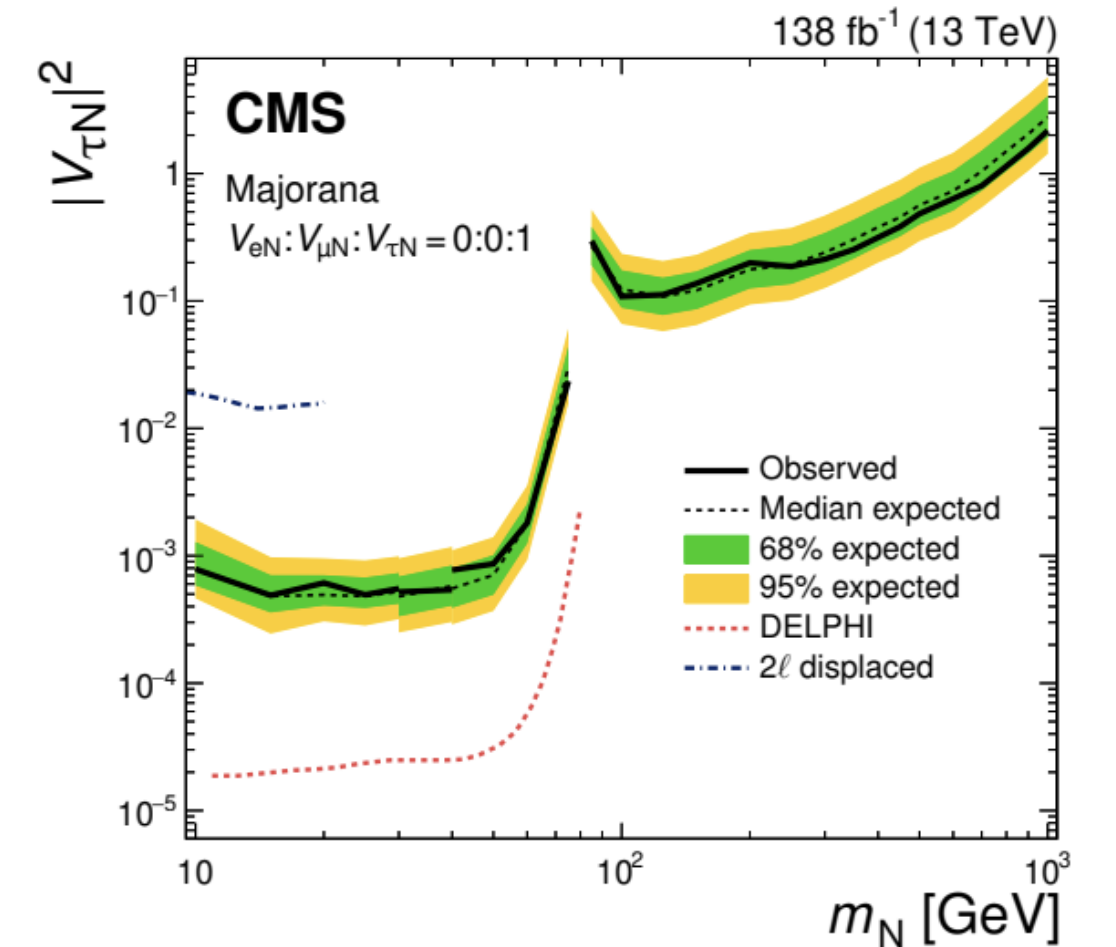
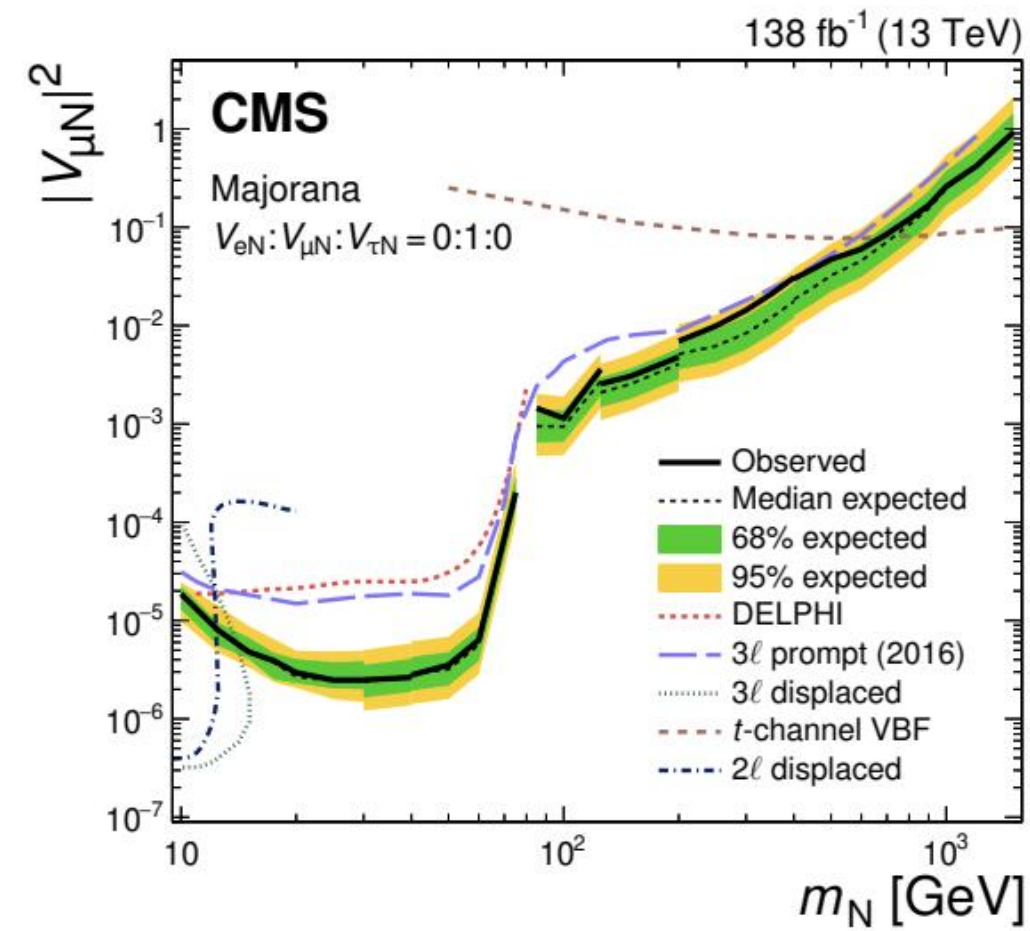
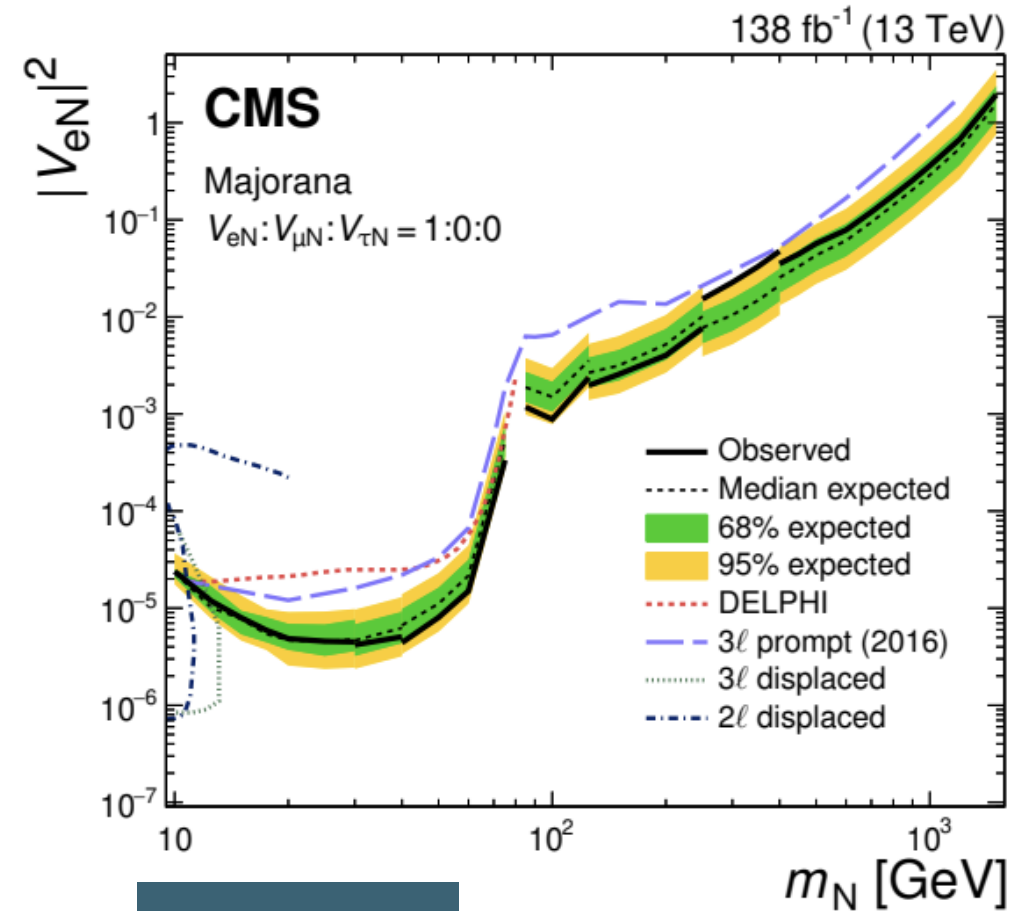


Type-I & Type-II: further embedded into Left-Right Symmetric Model (LRSM)



Type-I Heavy Neutrinos

- Type-I simplest form: final state with charged leptons (and escaping neutrino)
- If interaction mediated by **Majorana neutrino**: same-charge leptons originating from W^\pm and N_R



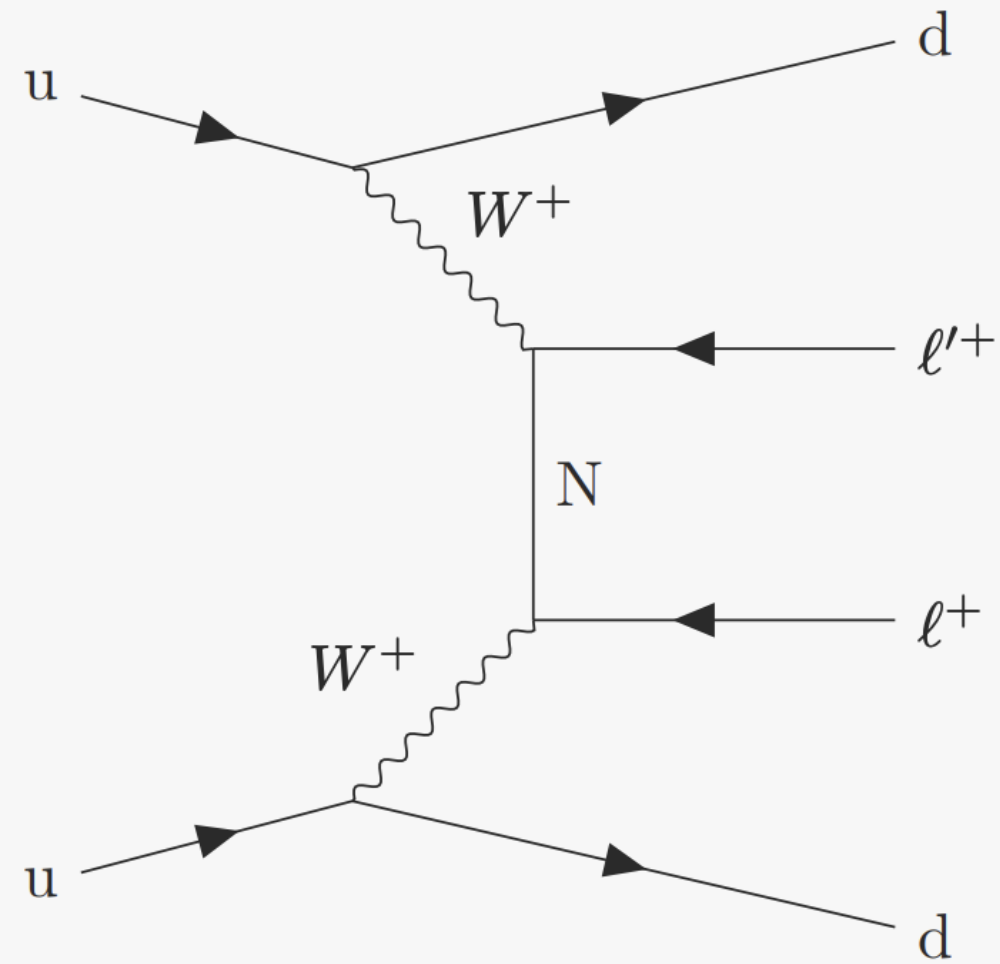
Type-I Heavy Neutrinos

- Large mass range explored
- No flavour mixing
- Shape of exclusion limits curve: caused by W^\pm and N_R mass hierarchy
- Better than LEP for electrons/muons

CMS (Run-2, 138 fb⁻¹)

JHEP 06 (2024) 123

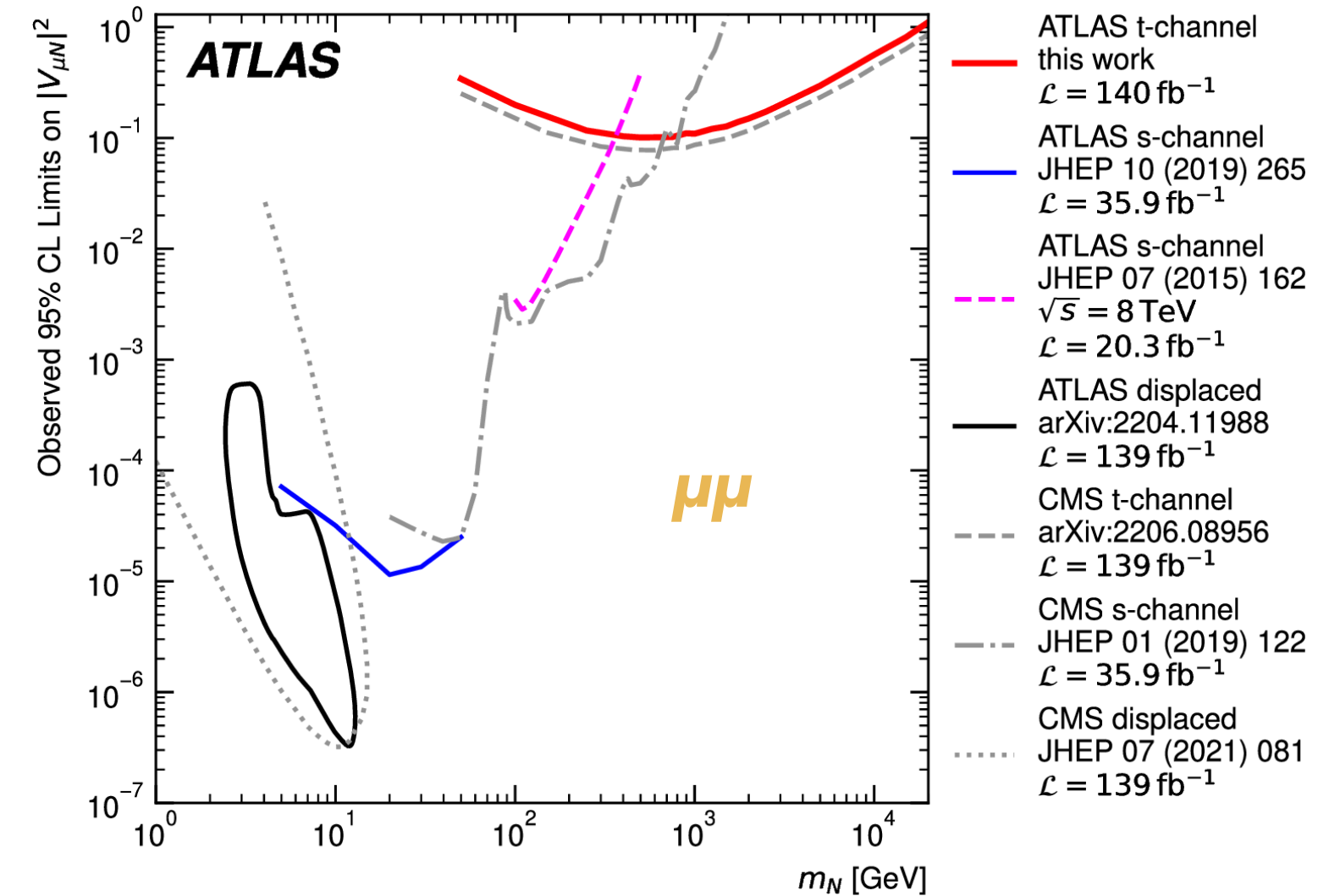
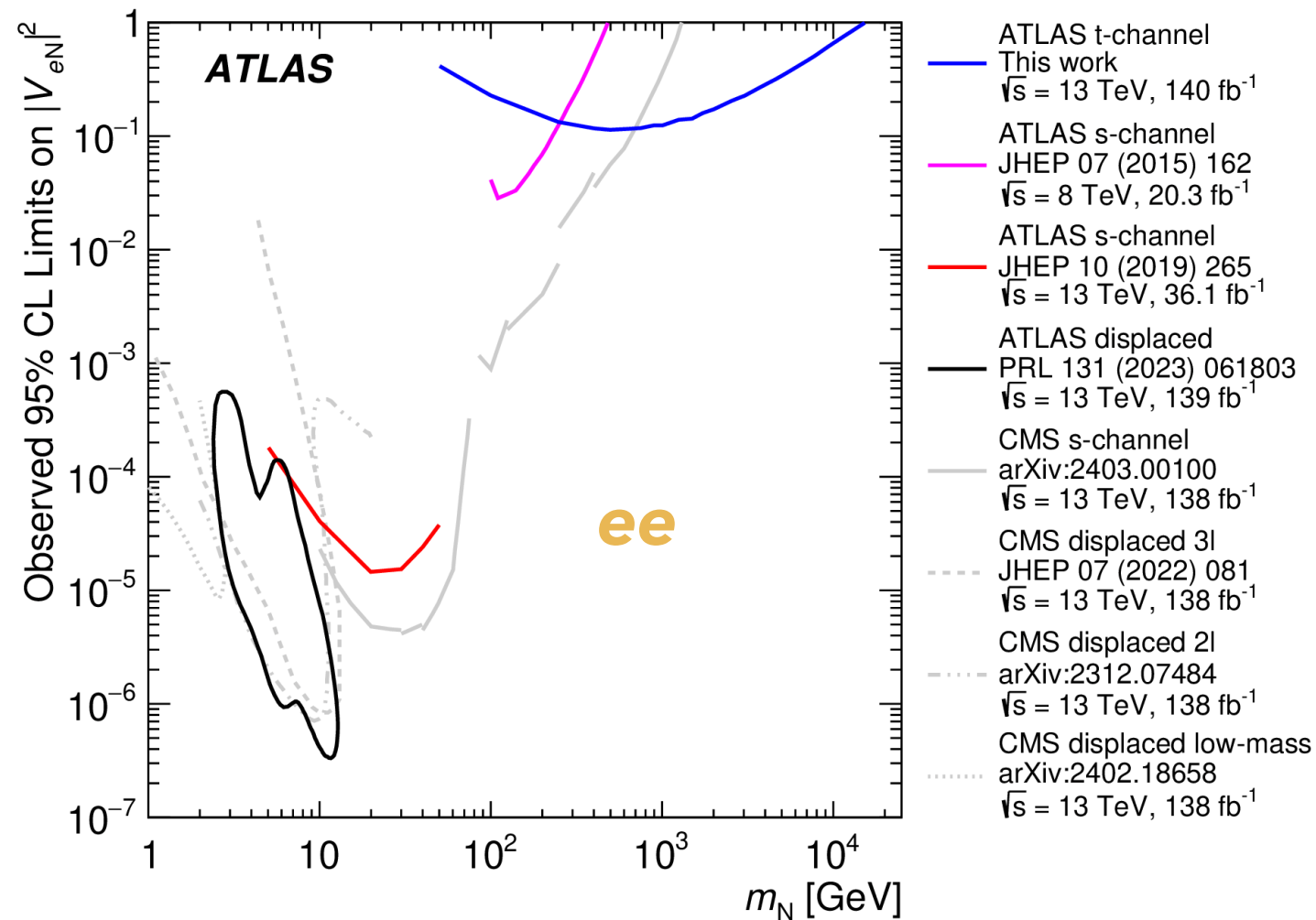
[DOI: 10.1007/JHEP06%282024%29123](https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP06%282024%29123)



- High-energy W boson scattering (analogous to neutrinoless double- β decay)
- Interaction mediated by **Majorana neutrino** (EFT: $d=5$ Weinberg operator)
- Experimental signature: Same-sign pairs of electrons & muons ($ee, \mu\mu, e\mu$)

Heavy Neutrinos & WW scattering

Heavy Neutrinos & WW scattering: $ee/\mu\mu$



ATLAS (Run-2, 140 fb⁻¹):

Phys.Lett.B 856 (2024) 138865

[DOI:10.1016/j.physletb.2024.138865](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2024.138865)

ATLAS (Run-2, 140 fb⁻¹):

Eur. Phys. J. C 83 (2023) 824

[DOI:10.1140/epjc/s10052-023-11915-y](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-023-11915-y)

Experimental sensitivity & results extended to larger-mass region



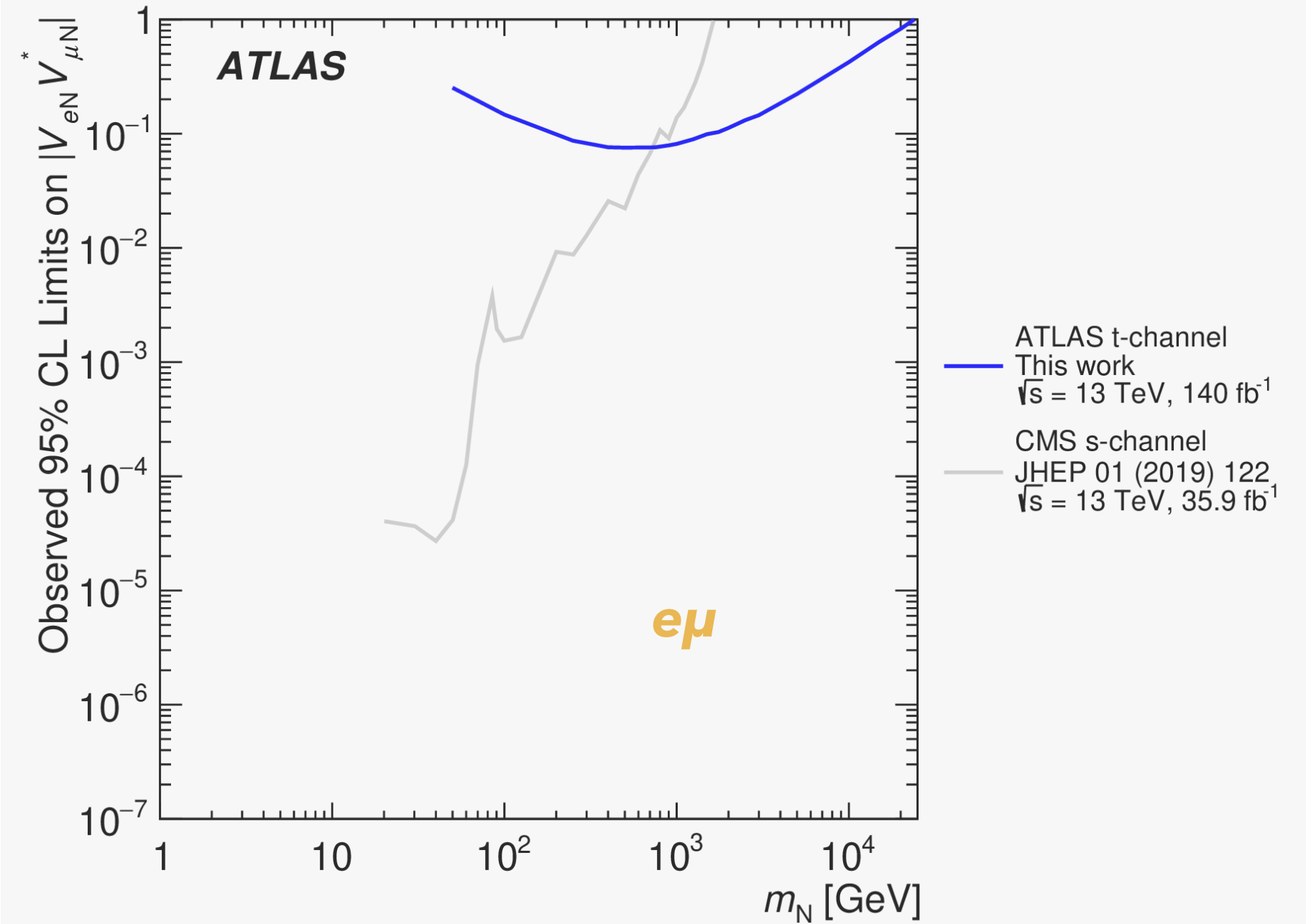
ATLAS (Run-2, 140 fb⁻¹):

Phys.Lett.B 856 (2024) 138865

[DOI:10.1016/j.physletb.2024.138865](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2024.138865)

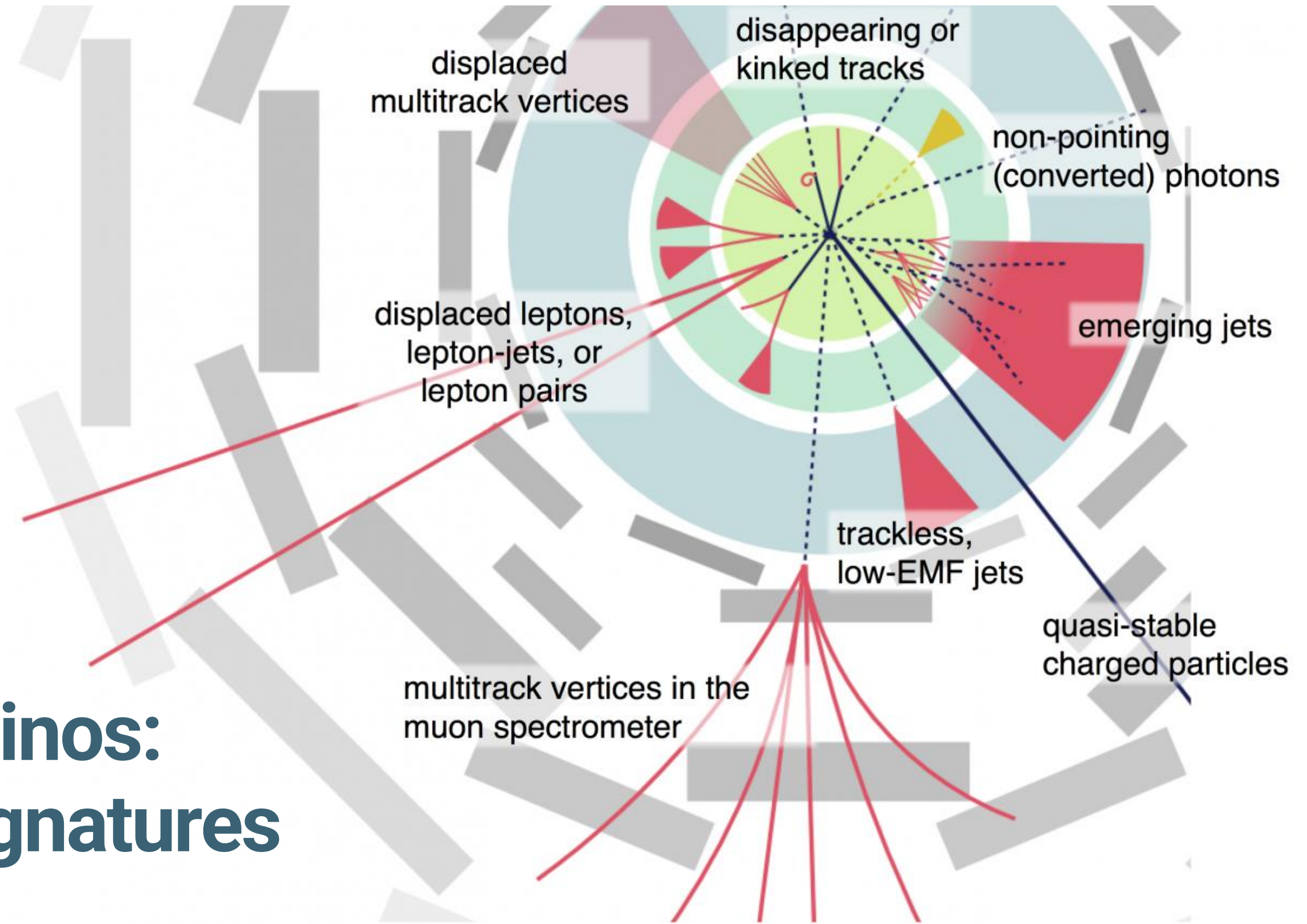
Experimental sensitivity & results
extended to larger-mass region
(LFV case)

Heavy Neutrinos & WW scattering: $e\mu$



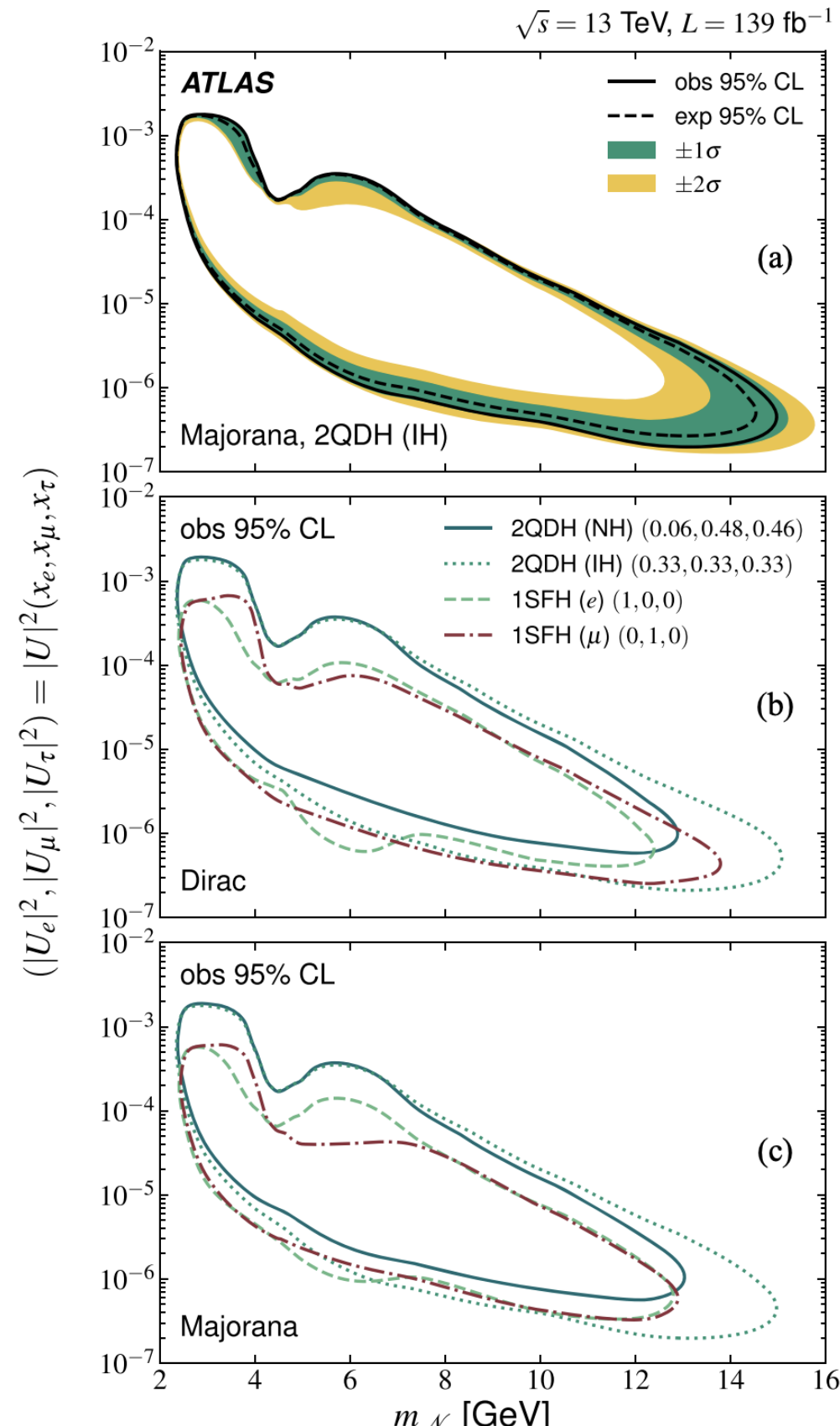


Heavy Neutrinos: displaced signatures

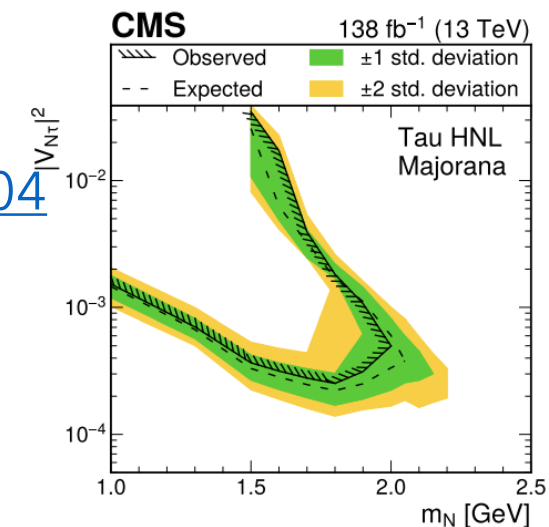
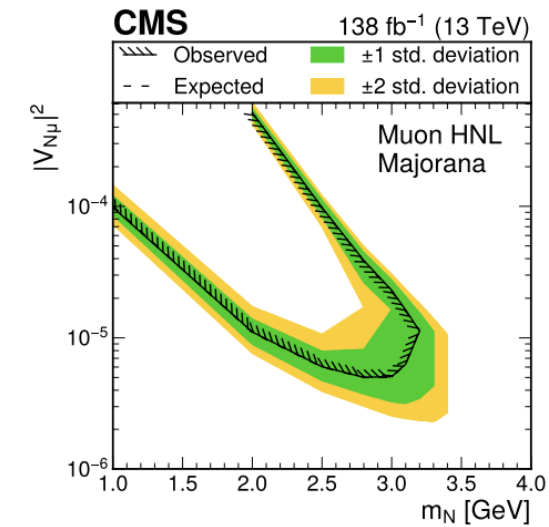
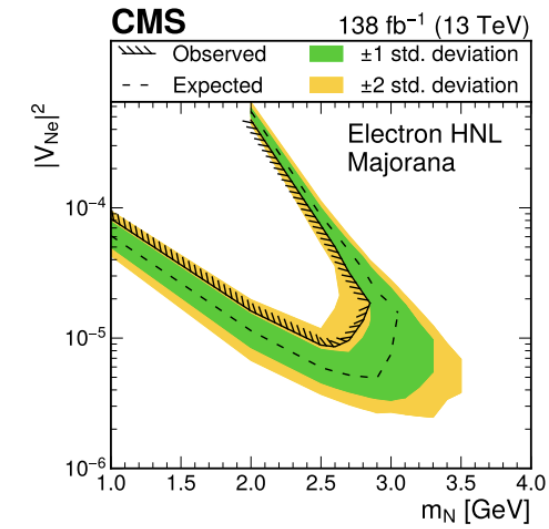


Credit: Heather Russell (LLP White Paper)

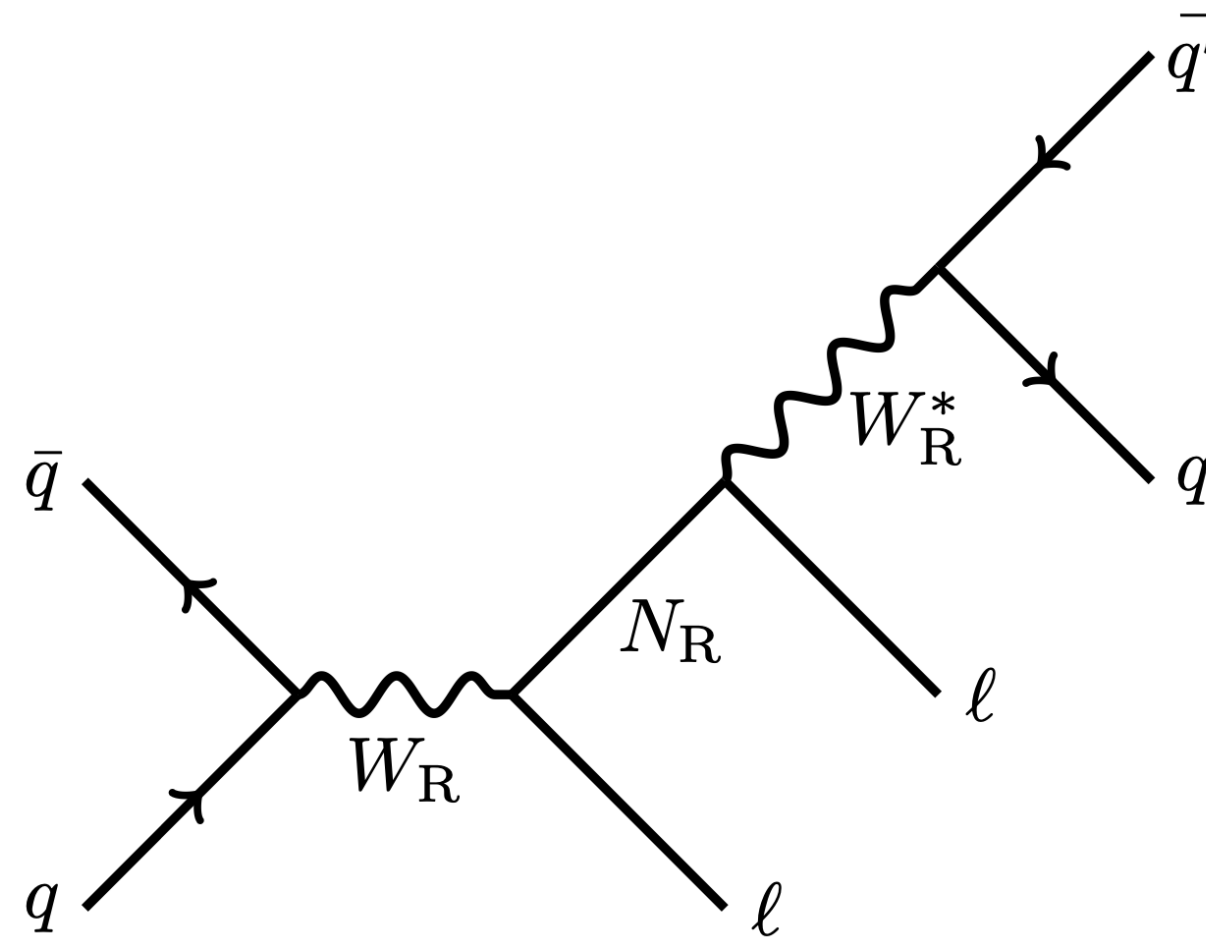
Heavy Neutrino: displaced signatures



ATLAS (Run-2, 139 fb⁻¹)
 Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 061803
[DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.131.061803](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.131.061803)



CMS (Run-2, 138 fb⁻¹)
 Phys. Rev. D 110 (2024) 012004
[DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.110.012004](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.110.012004)



G. Senjanović and R. N. Mohapatra, *Exact left-right symmetry and spontaneous violation of parity*, [Phys. Rev. D 12 \(1975\) 1502](#).

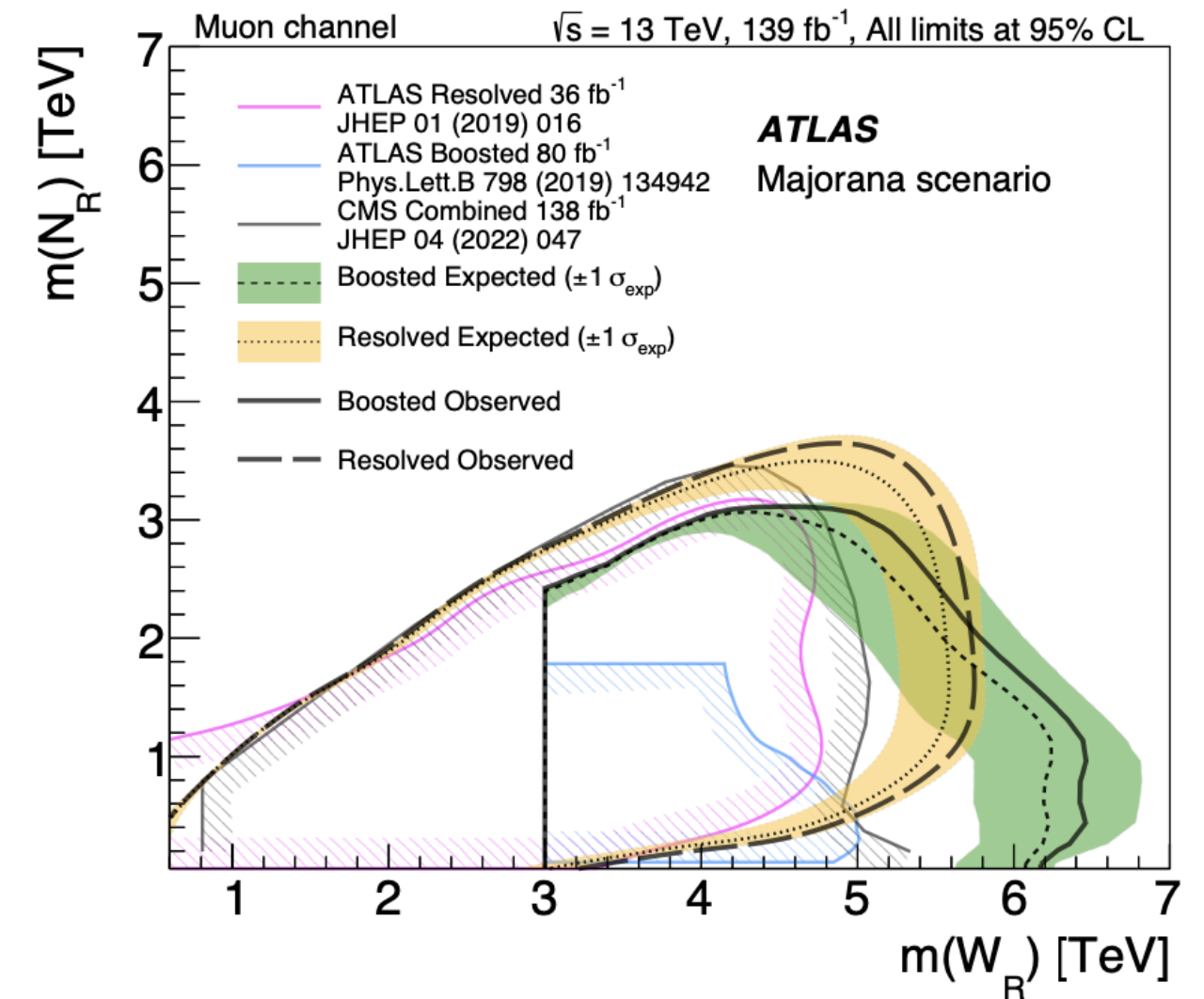
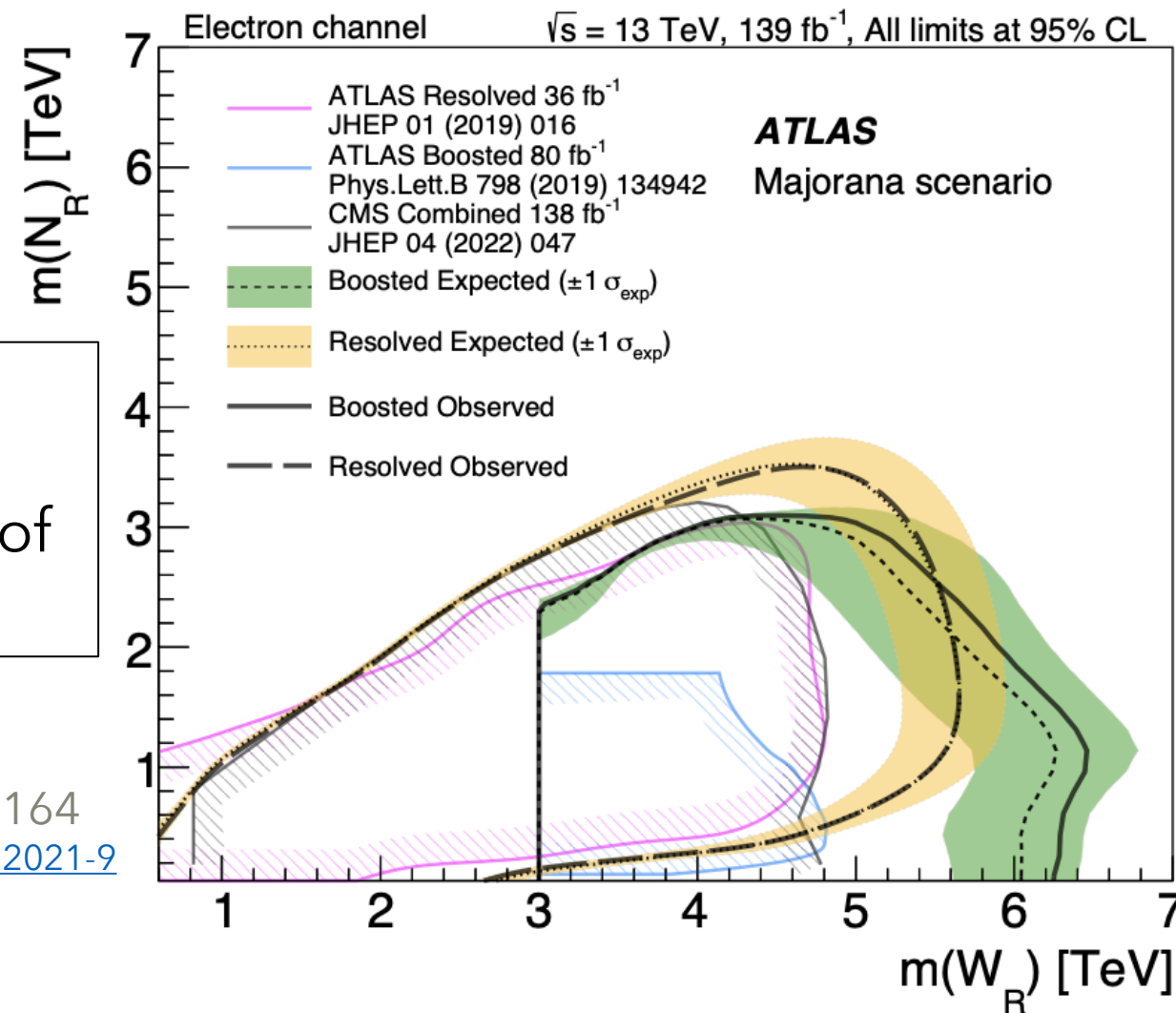
LRSM

- L-R symmetric model: restores parity at high-energy by introducing new heavy charged bosons (W_R)
- Parity violation explained by $W - W_R$ mass difference
- Two particles to be found : N_R and W_R
- Mixed flavour of leptons: L FV
- Experimental signature: two charged leptons & two jets
- Opposite- or same-sign dileptons: Dirac vs Majorana



Newly added boosted region extends sensitivity of resolved region

ATLAS (Run-2, 138 fb⁻¹):
 Eur. Phys. J. C 83 (2023) 1164
[DOI: 10.1140/epjc/s10052-023-12021-9](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-023-12021-9)



LRSM

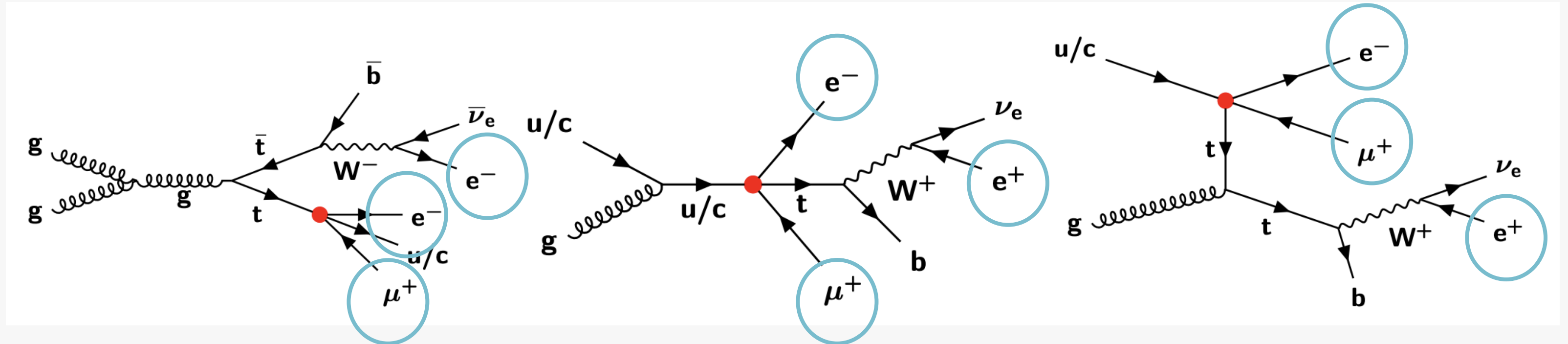
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- Experimental signature: two charged leptons & two jets
- Opposite- or same-sign dileptons: Dirac vs Majorana



Top decays



- Complex analysis with three charged leptons in final state



- Exclusion limits calculated for tensor-like, vector-like and scalar-like interactions for $e\mu tu$ & $e\mu tc$ vertices

CLFV coupling	Lorentz structure	$C_{e\mu tq} / \Lambda^2$ (TeV ⁻²)		$\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow e\mu q) \times 10^{-6}$	
		Exp. (68% CL range)	Obs.	Exp. (68% CL range)	Obs.
$e\mu tu$	Tensor	0.022 (0.018–0.026)	0.024	0.027 (0.018–0.040)	0.032
	Vector	0.044 (0.036–0.054)	0.048	0.019 (0.013–0.028)	0.022
	Scalar	0.093 (0.077–0.114)	0.101	0.010 (0.007–0.016)	0.012
$e\mu tc$	Tensor	0.084 (0.069–0.102)	0.094	0.396 (0.272–0.585)	0.498
	Vector	0.175 (0.145–0.214)	0.196	0.296 (0.203–0.440)	0.369
	Scalar	0.385 (0.318–0.471)	0.424	0.178 (0.122–0.266)	0.216

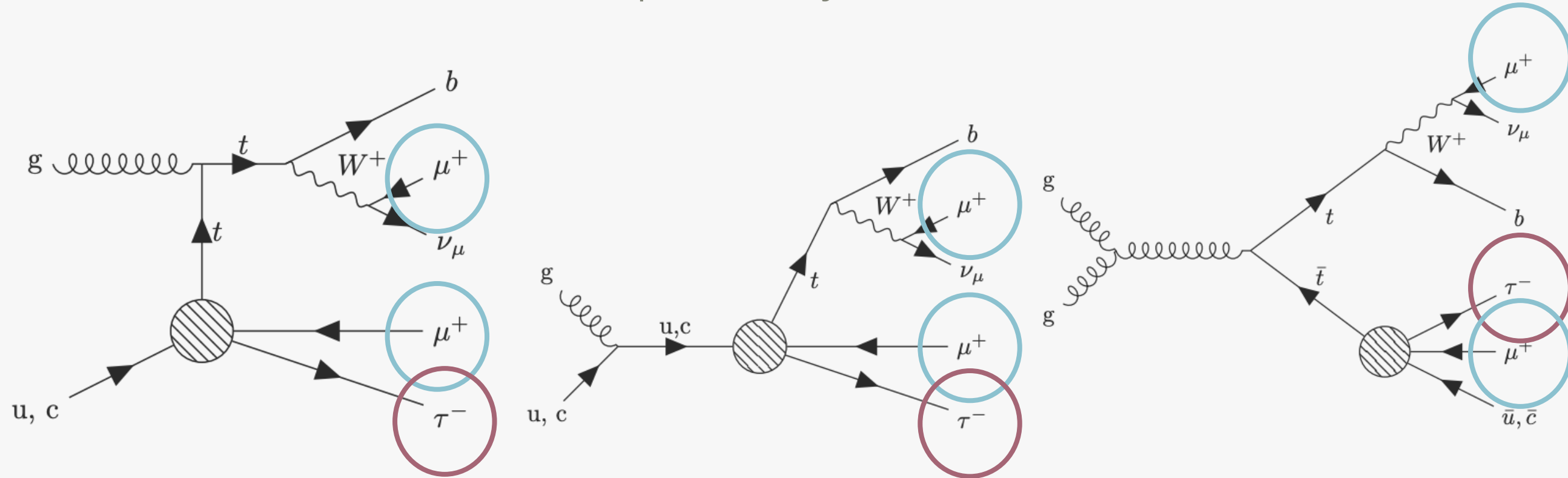
Top decays with $ee\mu$





Top decays with $\mu\mu\tau$

- Complex analysis with two muons & one tau in final state



- Exclusion limits calculated for different lepton/quark generations for $\mu\tau u$ & $\mu\tau c$ vertices

	95% CL upper limits on $\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow \mu\tau q)$ ($\times 10^{-7}$)					
	$c_{lq}^{-(ijk3)}$	$c_{eq}^{(ijk3)}$	$c_{lu}^{(ijk3)}$	$c_{eu}^{(ijk3)}$	$c_{lequ}^{1(ijk3)}$	$c_{lequ}^{3(ijk3)}$
Expected (u)	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.2	3.0
Observed (u)	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.8	2.0	5.2
Expected (c)	33	32	32	33	20	41
Observed (c)	56	54	53	54	34	67

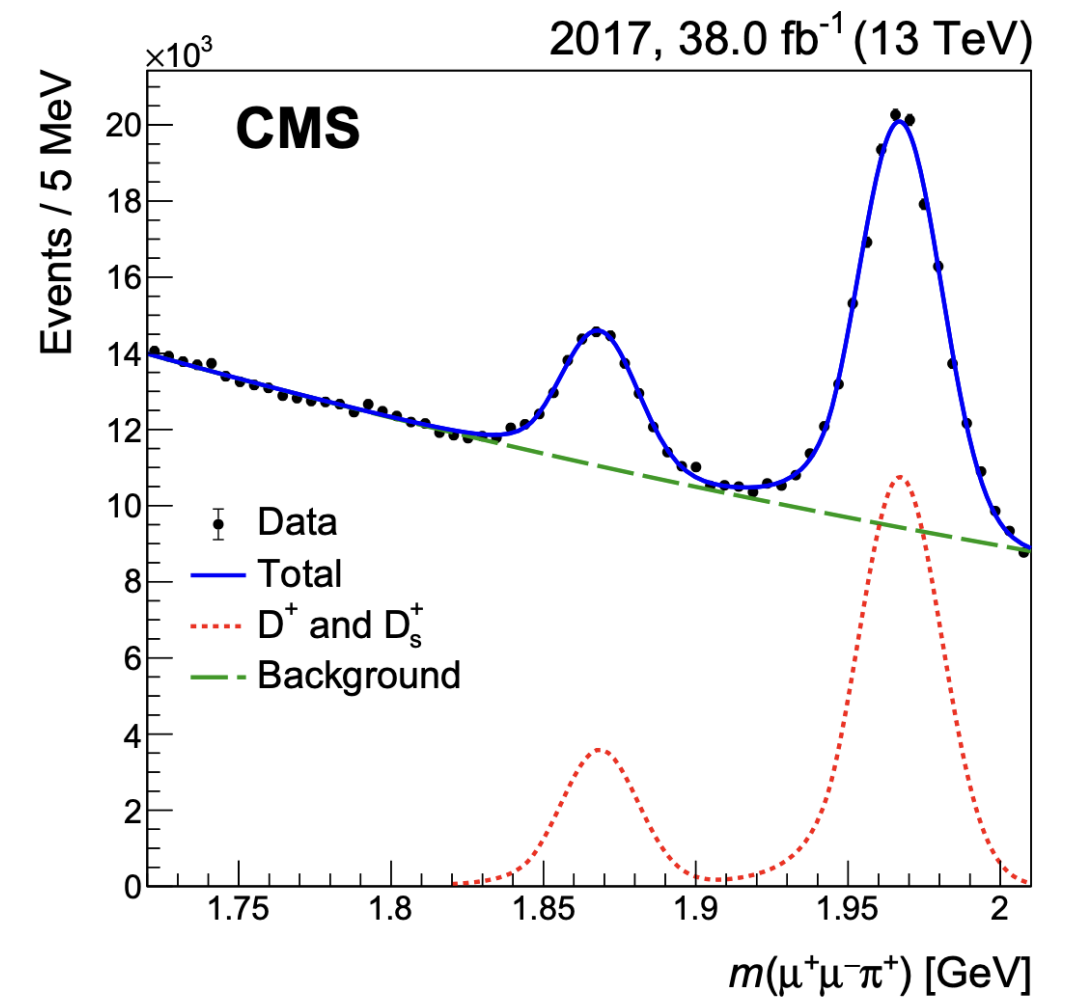
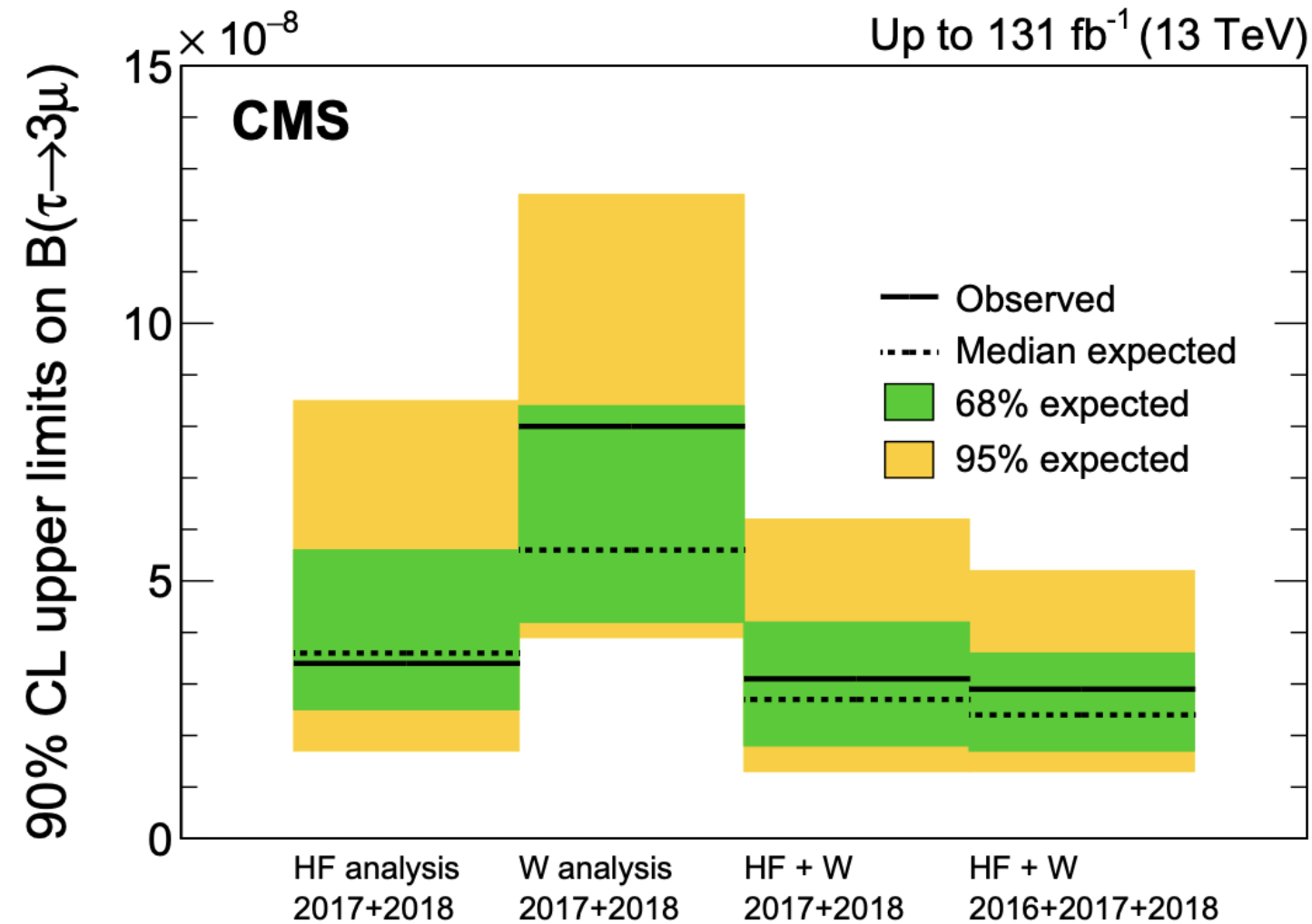


$\tau/B/Z$ decays



$\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$

- Perhaps the cleanest LFV search at the LHC
- Using taus from heavy-flavour (D_S^\pm , B^\pm , B^0) and W-boson decays
- Using $D_S^\pm \rightarrow \varphi(\mu^+\mu^-)\pi^\pm$ channel for normalisation



$B(\tau \rightarrow 3\mu) < 2.9 \times 10^{-8}$ (CMS & best LHC result)

$B(\tau \rightarrow 3\mu) < 1.9 \times 10^{-8}$ (Belle)

Projections:

$B(\tau \rightarrow 3\mu) \sim 10^{-9}$ (CMS with 3 ab⁻¹ at HL-LHC)

$B(\tau \rightarrow 3\mu) < 10^{-9}$ (Belle II)

CMS (Run-2, 131 fb⁻¹):

Phys. Lett. B 853 (2024) 138633

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.110.012014](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.110.012014)





Decay mode	Limit at 90% CL	Dataset (fb ⁻¹)
$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^\pm e^\mp$	9.9×10^{-9}	9
$B_S \rightarrow \varphi \mu^\pm e^\mp$	15.9×10^{-9}	9
$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^- e^+$	7.0×10^{-9}	3
$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ e^-$	6.4×10^{-9}	3
$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^- \tau^+$	3.9×10^{-5}	9
$B_S \rightarrow \mu^\pm \tau^\mp$	3.9×10^{-5}	3
$B^0 \rightarrow \mu^\pm \tau^\mp$	1.2×10^{-5}	3
$B_S \rightarrow \mu^\pm e^\mp$	5.4×10^{-9}	3
$B^0 \rightarrow \mu^\pm e^\mp$	1.0×10^{-9}	3
$\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$	4.6×10^{-8}	3

LFV in B-meson decays

LHCb (Run-1&2, 3-9 fb⁻¹):

Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top. 233, 225-240 (2024)

[DOI: 10.1140/epjs/s11734-023-01010-4](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjs/s11734-023-01010-4)



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**Phys. Rev. Lett. 123
(2019) 241802**

**Update with full
2011-2018
data in progress**

LFV in B-meson decays

LHCb (Run-1&2, 3-9 fb⁻¹):

Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top. 233, 225-240 (2024)

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Phys. Rev. Lett. **123**
(2019) 211801

Factor of x2
improvement wrt
to BaBar results

LFV in B-meson decays

LHCb (Run-1&2, 3-9 fb⁻¹):

Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top. 233, 225-240 (2024)

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$B_S \rightarrow \varphi \mu^\pm e^\mp$	15.9×10^{-9}	9
$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^- e^+$	7.0×10^{-9}	3
$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ e^-$	6.4×10^{-9}	3
$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^- \tau^+$	3.9×10^{-5}	9
$B_S \rightarrow \mu^\pm \tau^\mp$	3.9×10^{-5}	3
$B^0 \rightarrow \mu^\pm \tau^\mp$	1.2×10^{-5}	3
$B_S \rightarrow \mu^\pm e^\mp$	5.4×10^{-9}	3
$B^0 \rightarrow \mu^\pm e^\mp$	1.0×10^{-9}	3
$\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$	4.6×10^{-8}	3

JHEP 03 (2018) 078

**Strongest limits
in the world**

LFV in B-meson decays

LHCb (Run-1&2, 3-9 fb⁻¹):

Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top. 233, 225-240 (2024)

DOI: [10.1140/epjs/s11734-023-01010-4](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjs/s11734-023-01010-4)



ATLAS (Run-2, 139 fb⁻¹):

Phys. Rev. D 108 (2023) 032015

[DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.108.032015](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.108.032015)

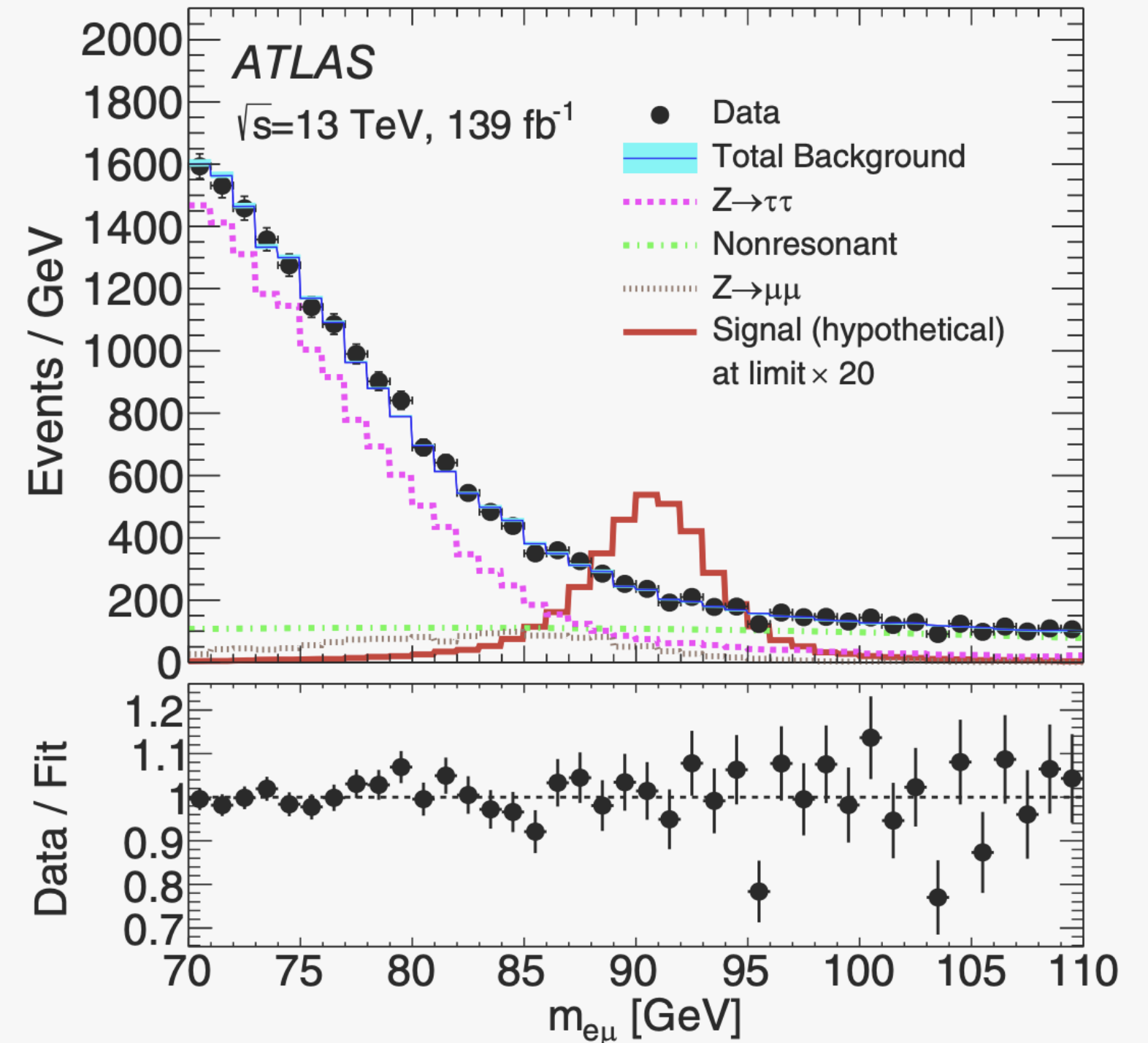
Decay	LEP limit on BR	ATLAS limit on BR
$Z \rightarrow e\mu$	1.7×10^{-6}	2.6×10^{-7}
$Z \rightarrow e\tau$	9.8×10^{-6}	7.0×10^{-6}
$Z \rightarrow \mu\tau$	1.2×10^{-5}	7.2×10^{-6}

ATLAS (Run-2, 139 fb⁻¹):

Phys. Rev. Lett. 127 (2021) 271801

[DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.127.271801](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.127.271801)

LFV in Z decays



LHC now outperforms LEP
 in LFV decays of Z-bosons



Summary





LHC offers new perspectives into possible LNV/LFV processes involving heavy particles (Higgs, top, Z)

Summary

New results from LHC extend our LNV/LFV reach in

- Higgs decays
- Heavy Neutrino searches
- Top decays

New analyses show improved sensitivity compared to LEP for

- τ /B/Z decays

More datasets to analyse & new ideas under implementation



Lepton Number Violation at the LHC

Christos Leonidopoulos





Backup





- 1 lepton <https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PAPERS/SUSY-2019-04/>
- 2 same-sign or 3 leptons
<https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PAPERS/SUSY-2019-22/>
<https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PAPERS/SUSY-2020-27/>
- Tri-lepton res <https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PAPERS/SUSY-2018-36/>
- 4 leptons <https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PAPERS/SUSY-2018-02/>
- Stop b-l <https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PAPERS/SUSY-2018-37/>
- $e\mu$ asymmetry <https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PAPERS/EXOT-2018-29/>
- RPC-RPV with taus <https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PUBNOTES/ATL-PHYS-PUB-2024-007/>

LNV in RPV SUSY