



New limits on heavy neutrinos from NA62

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Kaon decay experiments @ CERN





NA31

1987 - 1989: K_L/K_S

NA48

 $1997 - 2001: K_L/K_S$

NA48/1

2002: K_s/hyperons

NA48/2

2003-04: K+/K-

NA62 - Rk

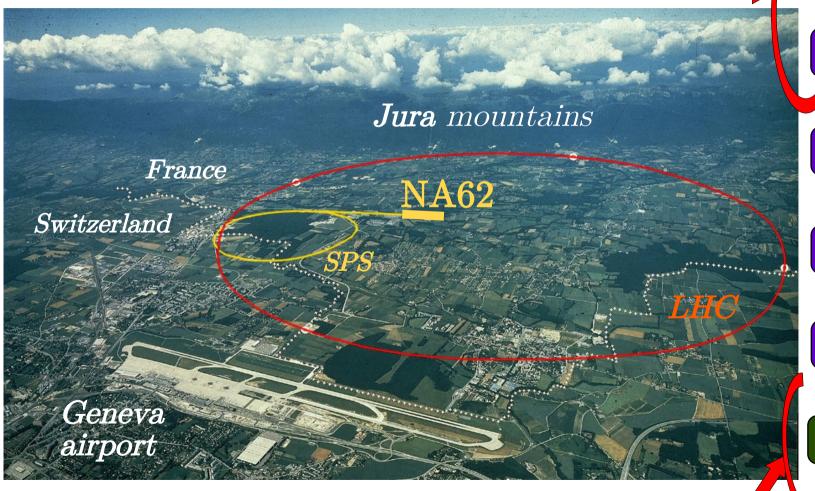
2007-08: $K_{e2}^{\pm} / K_{\mu 2}^{\pm}$

NA62

2014: pilot run

2015: commissioning run

2016-: $K^+ \to \pi^+ vv$



NA62: ~ 200 participants, 30 institutes from 13 countries

This talk



Heavy neutrinos: Motivation



- Neutrino oscillations → massive neutrinos need to be accommodated in SM
- Example of SM extension: Neutrino Minimal SM (vMSM)

(T.Asaka, M. Shaposhnikov, Phys.Lett.B620:17-26,2005)

- > 3 right-handed neutrinos added to SM with masses: $m_1 \sim 10 \text{ keV}$, $m_{23} \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$
- > N₁: dark matter candidate
- > N_{2,3}: extra CPV-phase to account for Baryon Asymmetry, produce SM masses via see-saw mechanism.
- $\qquad \text{If } \mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{N}} < \mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{K}^+} \mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{l}^+} \,,$
 - → heavy neutrinos could be observed in kaon decays:

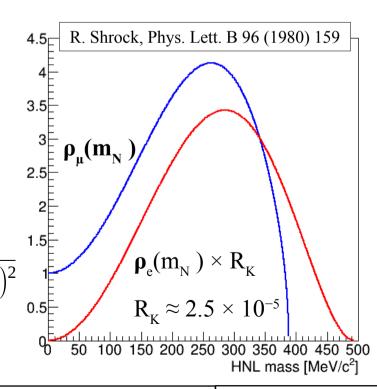
$$\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow l^+ N) = \Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow l^+ v_l) \rho_l(m_N) |U_{l4}|^2$$

Kinematic enhancement factor

Mixing matrix element

This talk: search for peaks in $m_{miss}(K_{12}) = \sqrt{(P_K - P_I)^2}$

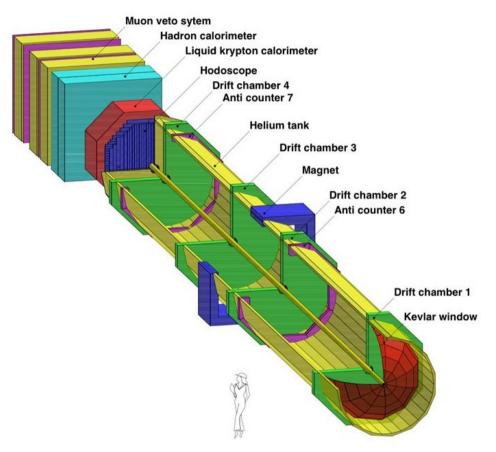
- 2007 data: $K_{\mu 2}$
- 2015 data: K_{e2}





$NA62-R_{K}$: apparatus in 2007





Main measurement: $R_K = \Gamma(K_{e2}) / \Gamma(K_{\mu 2})$

Phys. Lett. B 719 (2013) 326

Beam: K^{\pm} (74 ± 2) GeV/c

Triggers: 1 track e^{\pm} , 1 track μ^{\pm} (downscaled)

Spectrometer:

$$\sigma_{\rm p}/p = 0.48\% + 0.009\%$$
 p [GeV/c]

Scintillator hodoscope (HOD)

Liquid Krypton EM calorimeter (Lkr)

Energy resolution: stochastic term 3.2%

Spatial resolution: $(4.2\%/\sqrt{E} + 0.6)$ mm

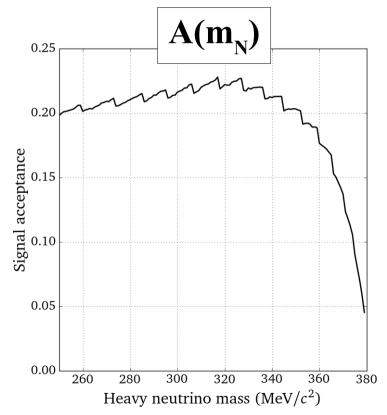
Muon Veto (MUV)

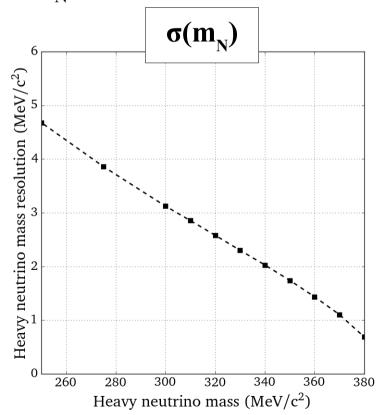


$NA62-R_{\kappa}$: data sample in 2007



- Kaon decays in fiducial volume: $\sim 60 \times 10^6$
- Heavy neutrino (HN) MC simulation
 - \rightarrow Acceptance vs HN mass: $A(m_N)$
 - Missing mass resolution vs HN mass: $\sigma(m_N)$





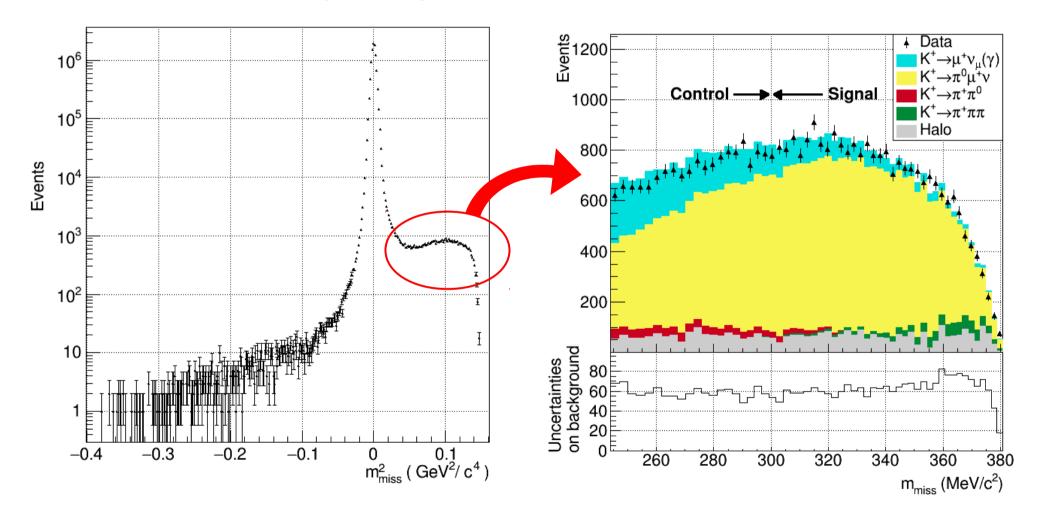


$NA62-R_{K}$: data sample in 2007



Missing mass: $M_{miss} = \sqrt{(P_K - P_{\mu})^2}$

Signal region: (300, 375) MeV/c²



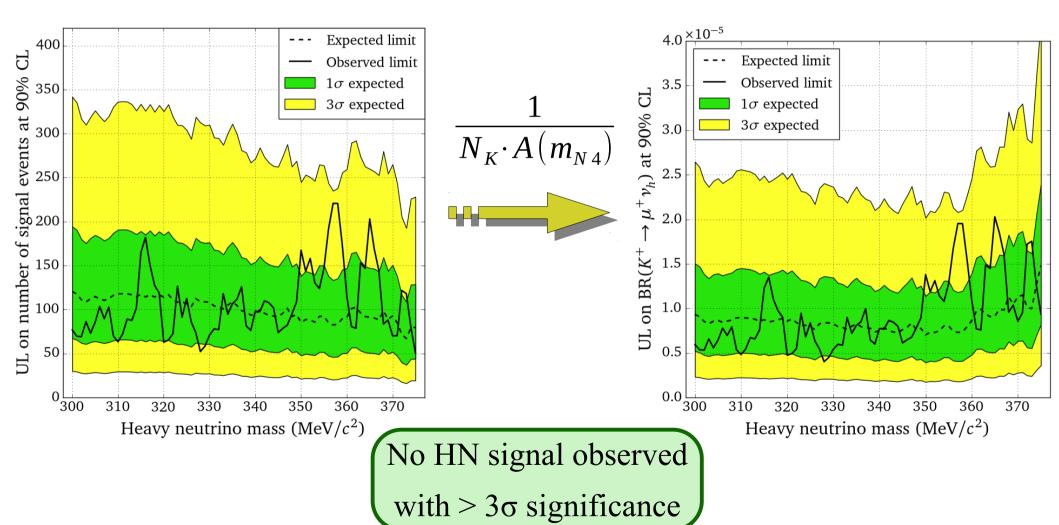


Heavy neutrino search in 2007 data



Rolke-Lopez method used to find upper limits on number of signal events

- Heavy neutrino mass step: 1 MeV/c²
- Search window size defined by HN mass resolution





NA62 Detector



• **Physics Goal:** Measuring Br($K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$) with 10% precision

More details in Silvia's talk: Search for $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \nu$ at NA62

- Kaon decay in flight technique
- Experimental setup: 270 meters long
- Primary beam: 400 GeV/c protons from SPS 10¹² protons /spill
 3.5 s spill

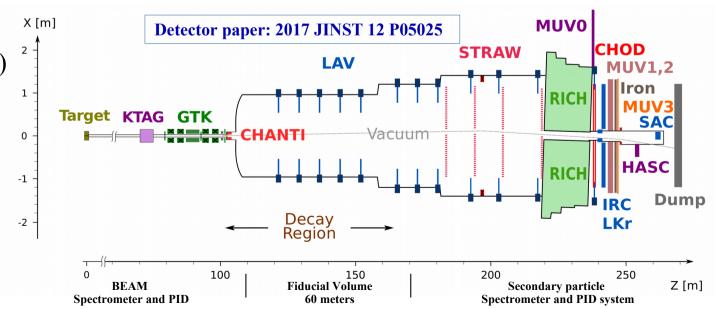


• Secondary beam:

75 GeV/c (dp/p ~ 1%)

750 MHz rate

6% K⁺





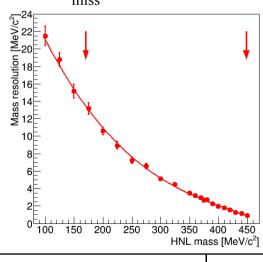
NA62 2015 data: single-track sample \bar{s}

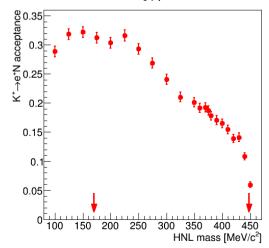


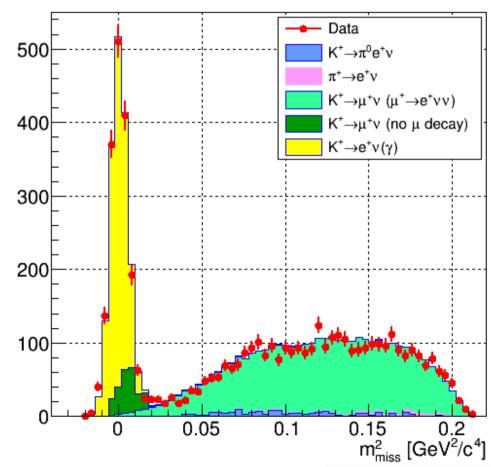
- Search for $\mathbf{K}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{e}^+ \mathbf{N}$ performed in Missing Mass: $M_{miss} = \sqrt{(P_K P_e)^2}$
- Signal region $M_{miss} \in (170\text{-}448) \text{ MeV/}c^2$
- Minimum bias data @ 1% nominal intensity
- No beam tracker -> average momentum using $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-$
- $N_K = (3.01 \pm 0.11) \times 10^8$ in fiducial volume

MC simulation

- Acceptance vs. HN mass: $A(m_{N4})$
- M_{miss} resolution vs. HN mass: $\sigma(m_{N4})$

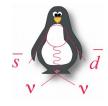


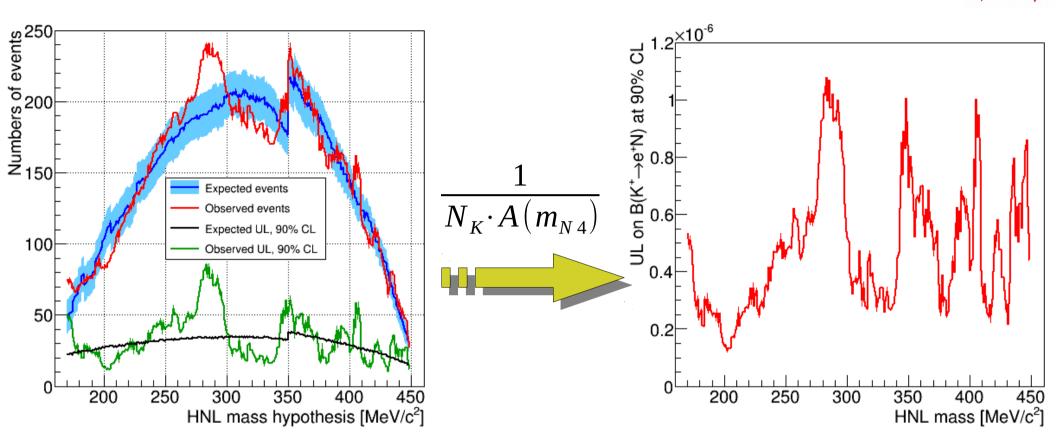






ULs on N_{sig} and $Br(K^+ \rightarrow e^+ N)$

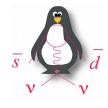




- > Rolke-Lopez method used to determine UL on N_{sig}.
- > Heavy neutrino mass step: 1 MeV/c²
- > Search window chosen to be $\pm 1.5\sigma(m_{NA})$
- > Statistical significance never exceeds 3σ: No signal observed



Summary



- NA62 searches for heavy neutrino production in charged kaon decays were presented
 - → No heavy neutrino signal observed
- Analysis of NA62 2007 data (Phys.Lett. B772 (2017) 712):
 - \rightarrow About 60 x 10⁶ K⁺ decays in the fiducial volume
 - \rightarrow Improves limits on $|\mathbf{U_{uh}}|^2$ at the 10⁻⁵ level

for
$$300 < m_{N4} < 375 \text{ MeV/c}^2$$

- Analysis of NA62 2015 data (paper in preparation):
 - \rightarrow About 300 x 10⁶ K⁺ decays in the FV
 - \rightarrow New limits on $|\mathbf{U_{eh}}|^2$ reaching $10^{-6} 10^{-7}$ for $170 < m_{_{NA}} < 448 \text{ MeV/c}^2$
- Future prospects:
 - → Major analysis improvements with NA62 2016 high intensity data set (fully working beam tracker)

