

Impact of non-standard interactions on low-scale leptogenesis and neutrinoless double beta decay

Sascha Weber

JGU Mainz

In collaboration with

Kaori Fuyuto (LANL) and Julia Harz (JGU)

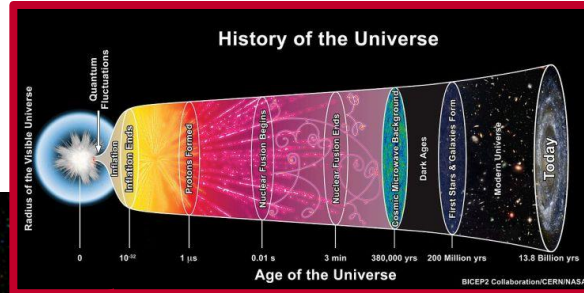
Motivation

[https://www.pinterest.de/pin/planet-earth-featuring-europe-and-european-union-countries-including-france-ger-sponsored-countries-union-f--850969292074858684/]
 [https://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/gerda/]
 [https://www-project.slac.stanford.edu/exo/about.html]
 [https://cerncourier.com/a/kamland-experiment-discovers-that-reactor-antineutrinos-disappear/]

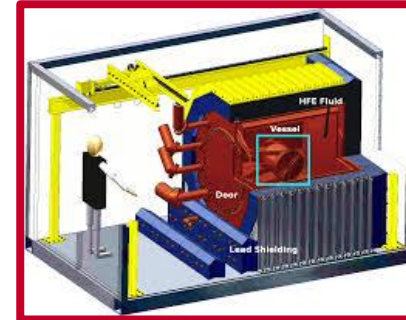
WHERE IS THE ANTIMATTER?

WHAT WE SHOULD SEE
 An equal amount of matter and antimatter fill the universe.

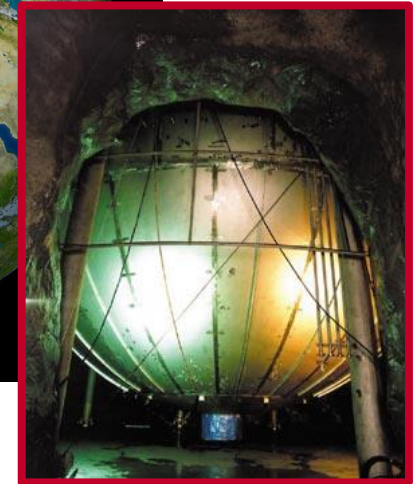
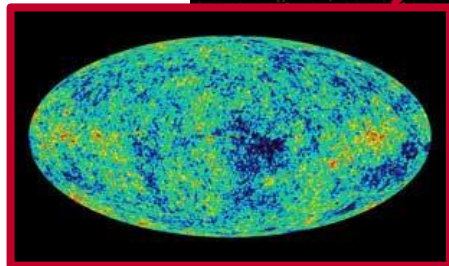
WHAT WE DO SEE
 Matter fills the universe while there is only trace amounts of antimatter.



EXO



GERDA



KamLAND-Zen

[https://www.universetoday.com/tag/223-aas/]
 [http://www.spaceandmotion.com/cosmic-microwave-background-radiation.htm]
 [https://www.astroblogs.nl/2013/03/23/wordt-het-universum-geregeerd-door-anti-neutrinos/baryon-asymmetry/]
 [https://de.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:The_History_of_the_Universe.jpg]

Motivation

Baryogenesis via neutrino oscillations

E. Kh. Akhmedov^(a,b), V. A. Rubakov^(c,a,d) and A. Yu. Smirnov^(a,c)

The ν MSM, Dark Matter and Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe

Takehiko Asaka* and Mikhail Shaposhnikov†

Kinetic Equations for Baryogenesis via Sterile Neutrino Oscillation

Takehiko Asaka^{1,2}, Shintaro Eijima^{2,3} and Hirovuki Ishida^{2,3}

Matter and Antimatter in the Universe*

Laurent Canetti^a, Marco Drewes^{b,c}, Mikhail Shaposhnikov^a

Uniting low-scale leptogenesis

Juraj Klarić¹, Mikhail Shaposhnikov¹ and Inar Timiryasov¹

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Testable Baryogenesis in Seesaw Models

P. Hernández^a, M. Kekic^a, J. López-Pavón^b, J. Racker^a, I. Salvado^a

Bounds on right-handed neutrino parameters from observable leptogenesis

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Low-scale leptogenesis with three heavy neutrinos

Asmaa Abada^a, Giorgio Arcadi^b, Valerie Domcke^c, Marco Drewes^d, Juraj Klarić^{e,f} and Michele Lucente^d

A Frequentist Analysis of Three Right-Handed Neutrinos with GAMBIT

Marcin Chrzaszcz^{1,2}, Marco Drewes³, Tomás E. Gonzalo^{4,b}, Julia Harz⁵, Suraj Krishnamurthy^{6,a}, Christoph Weniger⁶

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How robust?

Motivation

[Dekens et. al. JHEP 2020]

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How robust?



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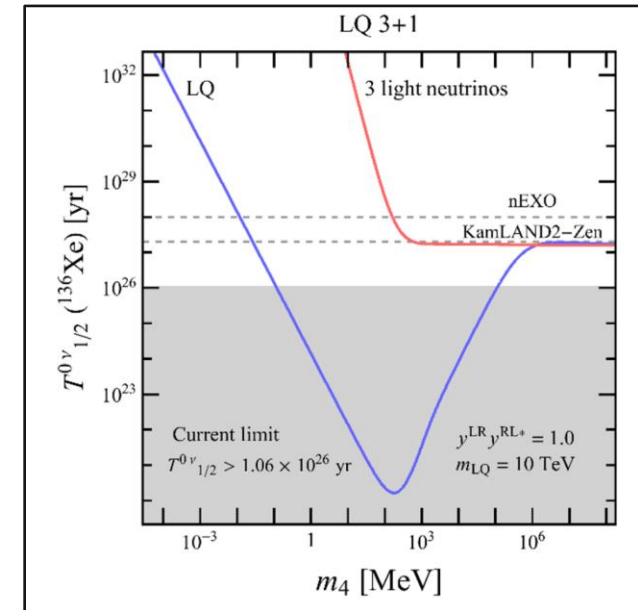
REVISED: May 6, 2020

ACCEPTED: May 19, 2020

PUBLISHED: June 16, 2020

Sterile neutrinos and neutrinoless double beta decay in effective field theory

W. Dekens,^a J. de Vries,^{b,c} K. Fuyuto,^{b,d} E. Mereghetti^d and G. Zhou^b



Motivation

[Dekens et. al. JHEP 2020]

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Ki

?

Takehiko

Uniting low-scale leptogeneses

Juraj Klarić,¹ Mikhail Shaposhnikov,¹ and Inar Timiryasov¹

...



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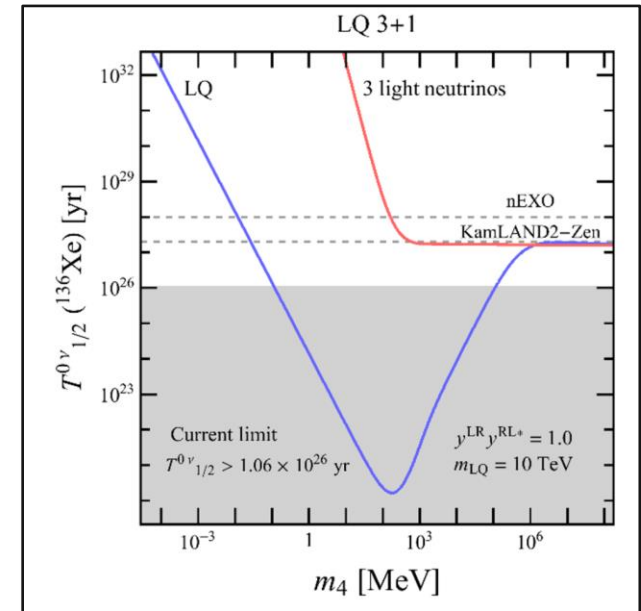
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How robust?

Outline

0

Right-handed neutrinos (RHN) and non-standard interactions (NSI)

1

Neutrino masses – Seesaw mechanism

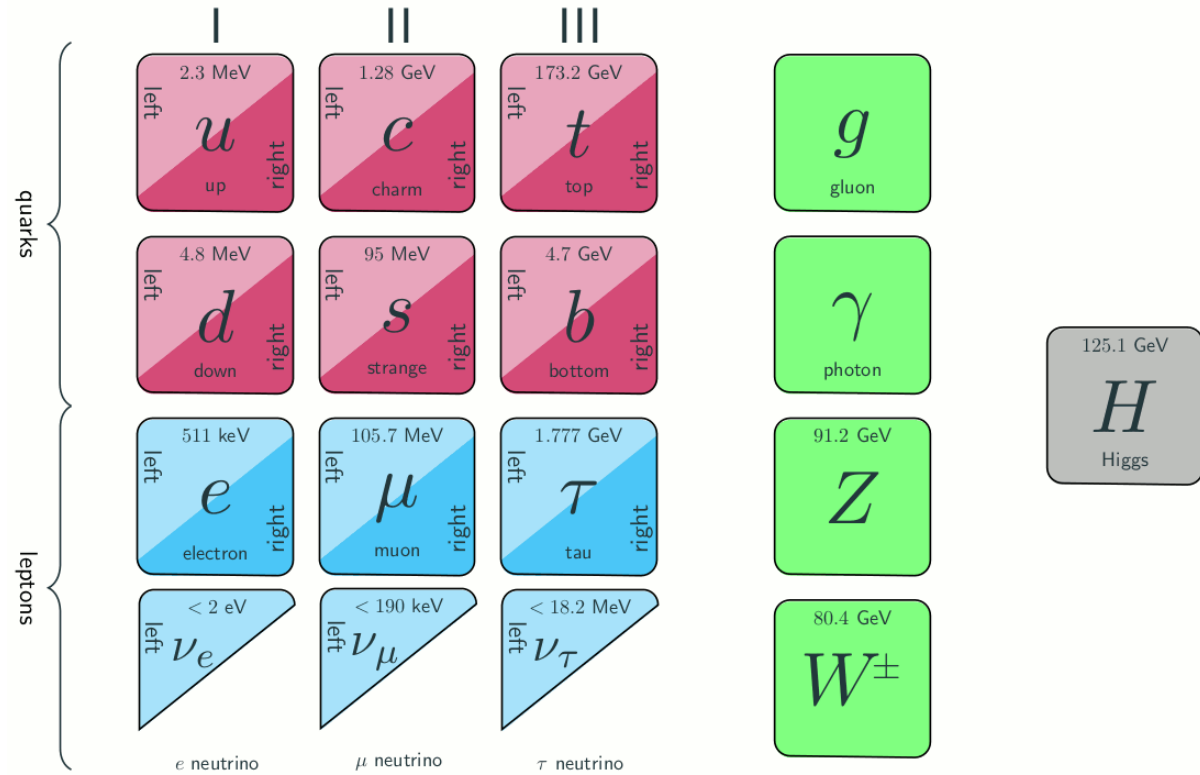
2

Lepton number violation – $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay

3

Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe - Leptogenesis

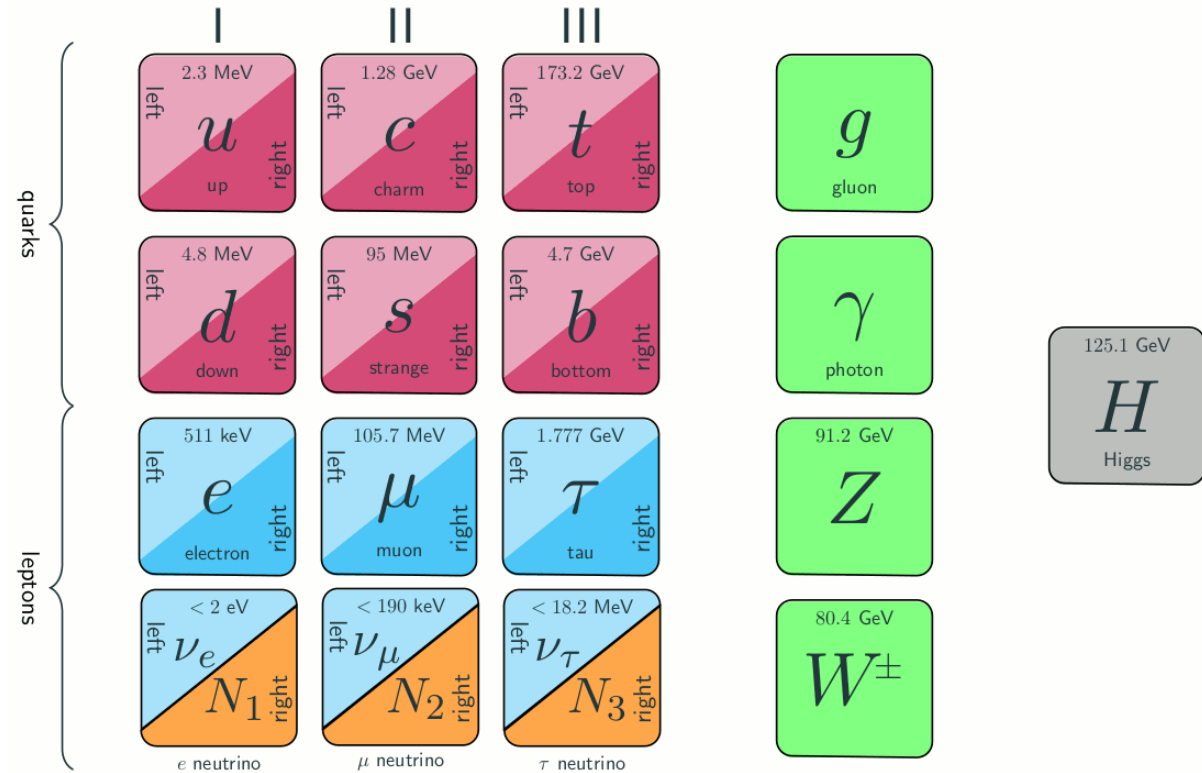
The Standard Case



$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}}$$

[<https://ep-news.web.cern.ch/uniting-leptogeneses>]

The Standard Case

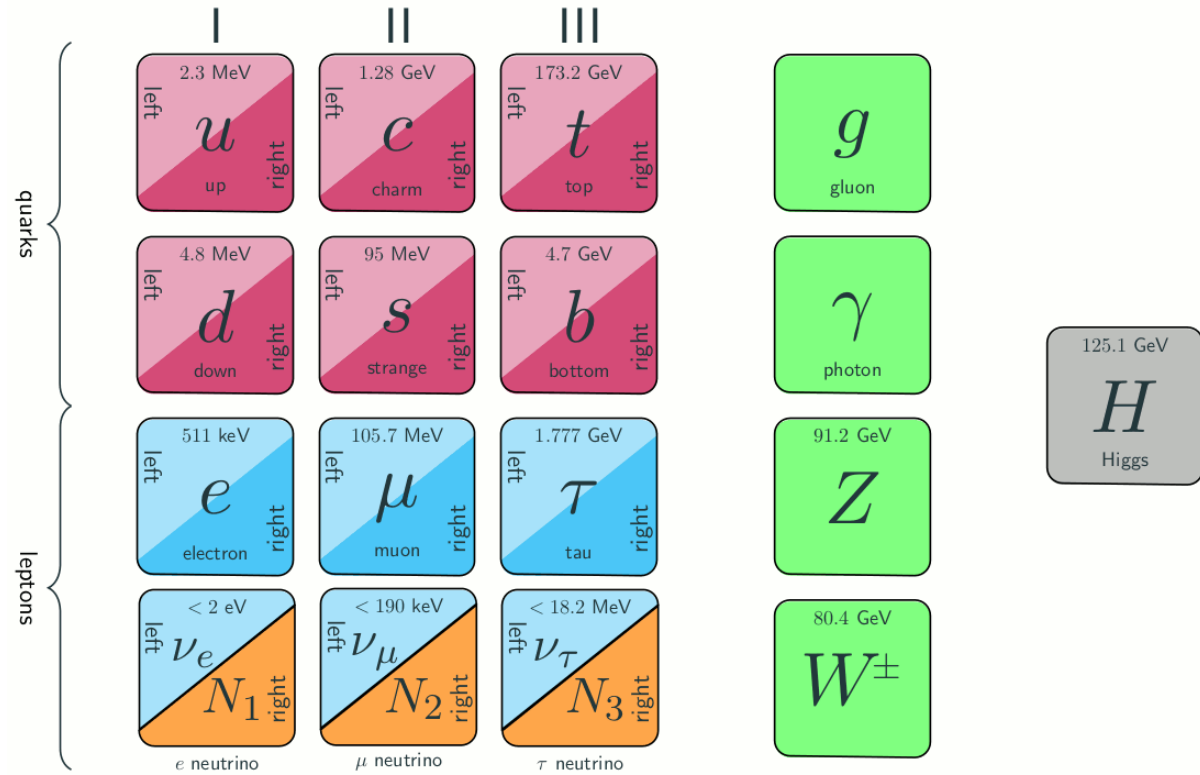


[<https://ep-news.web.cern.ch/uniting-leptogenesis>]

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}}$$

$$+ \mathcal{L}_N \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \bar{N}(i\not{\partial})N \\ - Y_{i\alpha} \bar{N}_i H L_\alpha + \text{h.c.} \\ - \bar{N}_i^c M_i N_i + \text{h.c.} \end{array} \right.$$

Non-Standard Case?



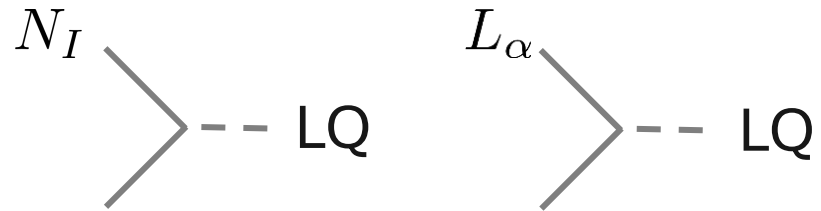
[<https://ep-news.web.cern.ch/uniting-leptogenesis>]

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}}$$

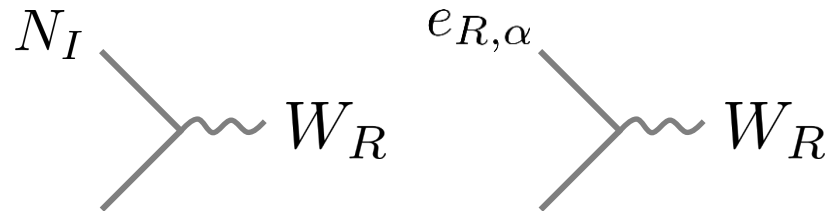
$$+ \mathcal{L}_N \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \bar{N}(i\not{\partial})N \\ - Y_{i\alpha} \bar{N}_i H L_\alpha + \text{h.c.} \\ - \bar{N}_i^c M_i N_i + \text{h.c.} \end{array} \right.$$

+ more?

Non-Standard Case



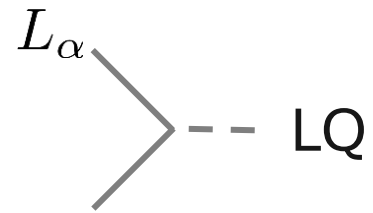
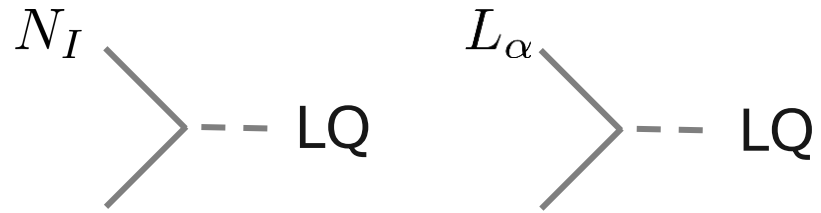
or



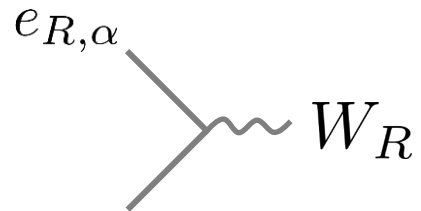
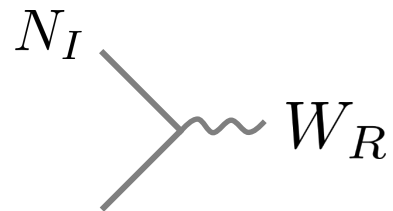
or

Any new particle coupling
to RHNs and/or leptons

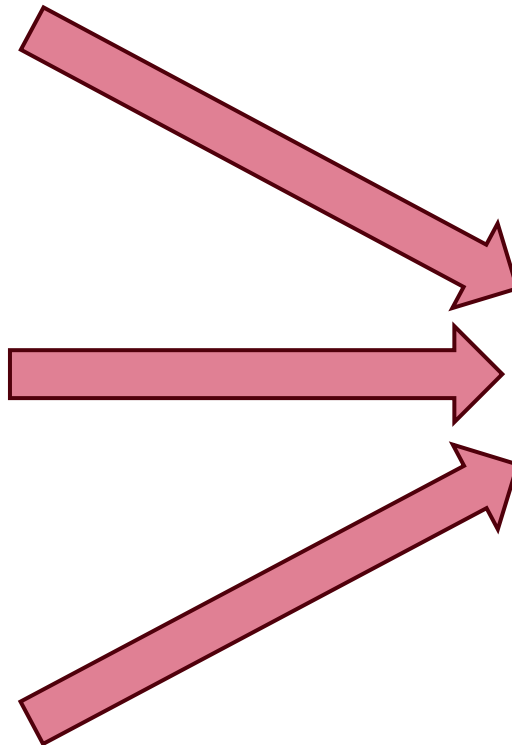
Non-Standard Case



or



or

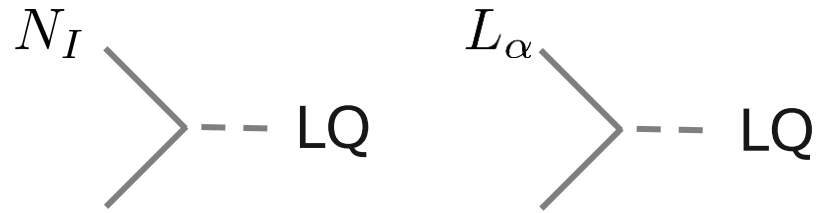


N_I \times $\sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}$

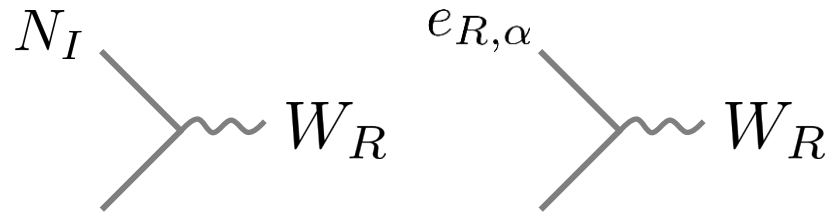
Effective operator
description

Any new particle coupling
to RHNs and/or leptons

Non-Standard Case

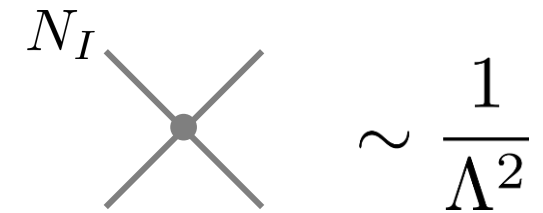
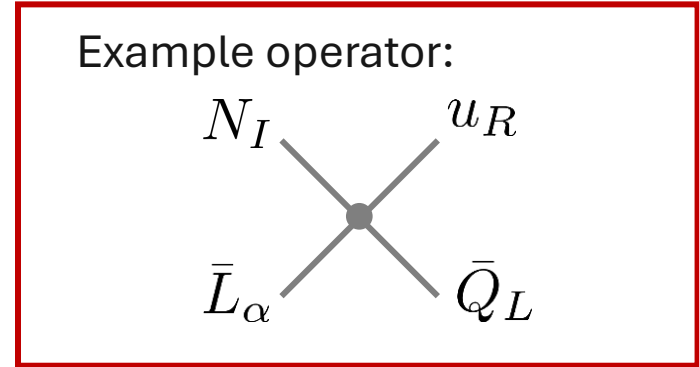
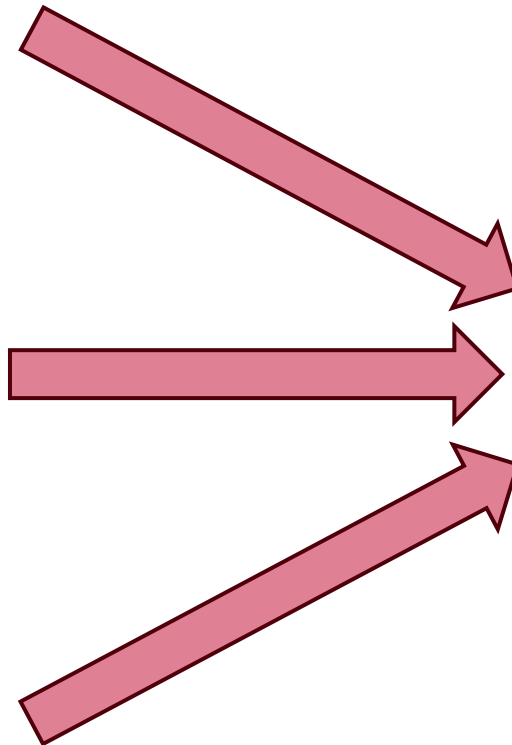


or



or

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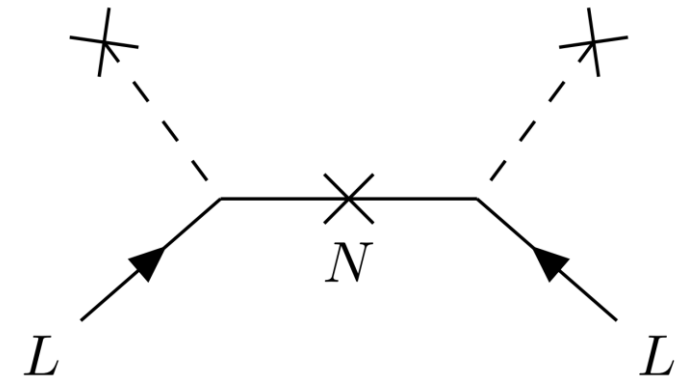
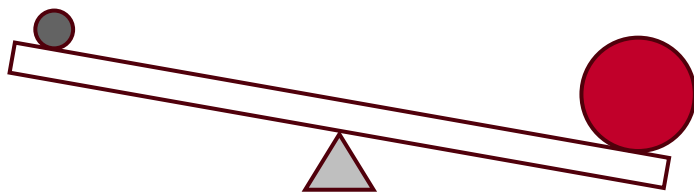
Effective operator description

1) Neutrino masses – Standard Case

$$\mathcal{L} \supset - \underbrace{(Y v_{EW})}_{m_D} \bar{N} \nu_L - M_N \bar{N}^c N$$

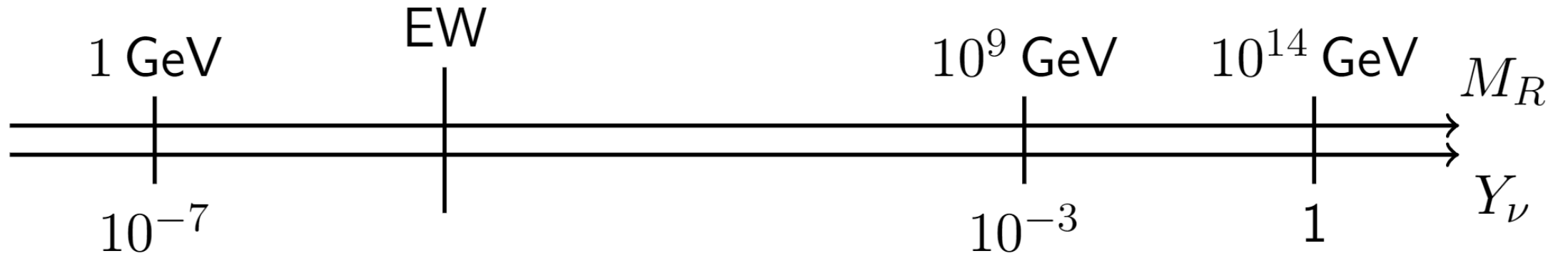
Seesaw mechanism: $M_N \gg m_D$

$$\frac{v^2 Y^2}{M_N} \approx m_\nu \qquad m_N \approx M_N$$

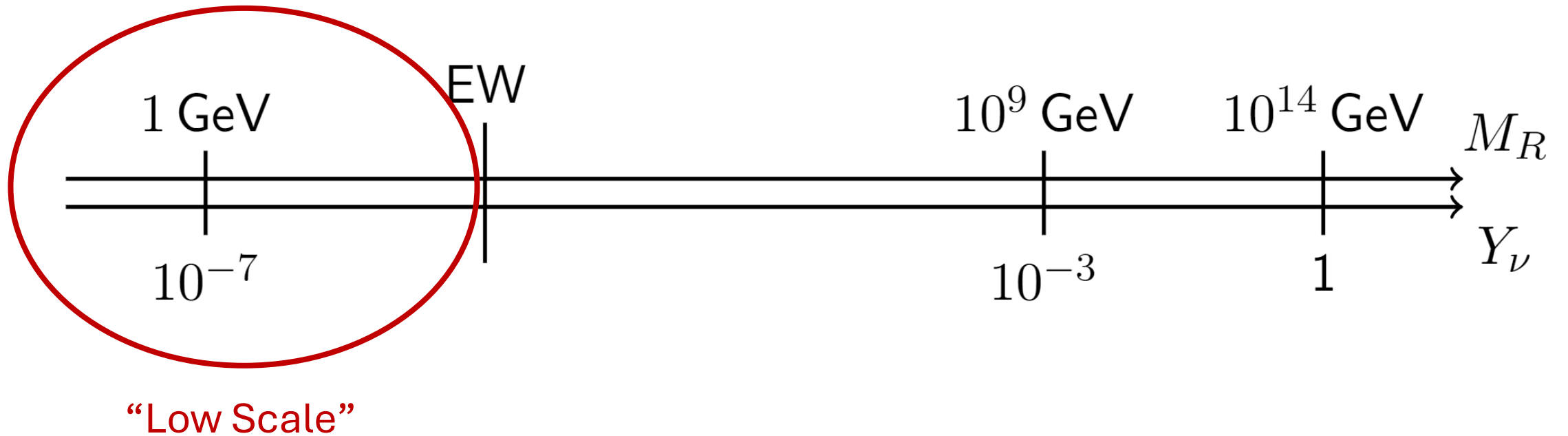


[Fridell PhD 2022]

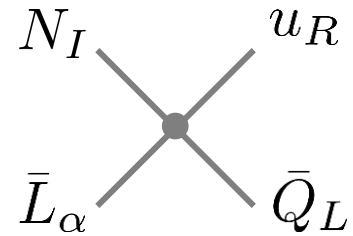
Range of scales



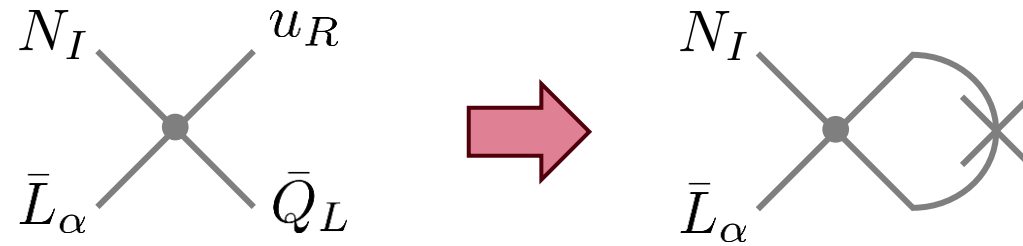
Range of scales



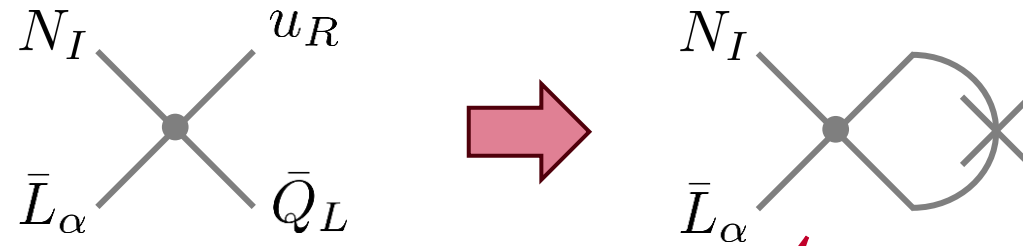
Neutrino masses – Non-Standard Case



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Neutrino masses – Non-Standard Case

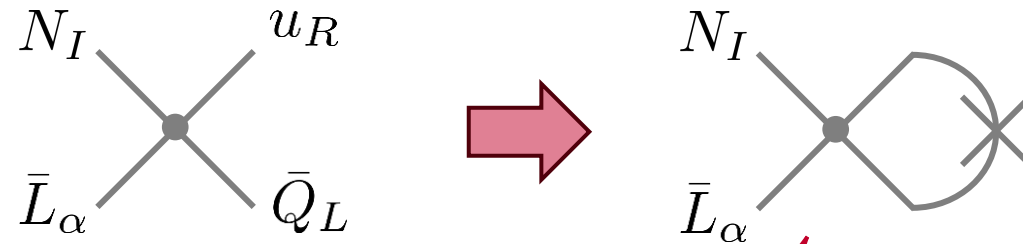


Diagonalize Mass matrix

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_L & M_D^* \\ M_D^\dagger & M_R^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$$

Need to satisfy upper bound on m_ν

Neutrino masses – Non-Standard Case



Diagonalize Mass matrix

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_L & M_D^* \\ M_D^\dagger & M_R^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$$

Need to satisfy upper bound on m_ν

→ Lower bound on Λ

2) Lepton number violation

- Assignment of LN: $\mathcal{L} \supset -Y_{i\alpha} \underbrace{\overline{N}_i H L_\alpha}_{\text{LNC}} - \underbrace{\overline{N}_i^c M_i N_i}_{\text{LNV}} + \text{h.c.}$

$$L(L_\alpha) = 1$$

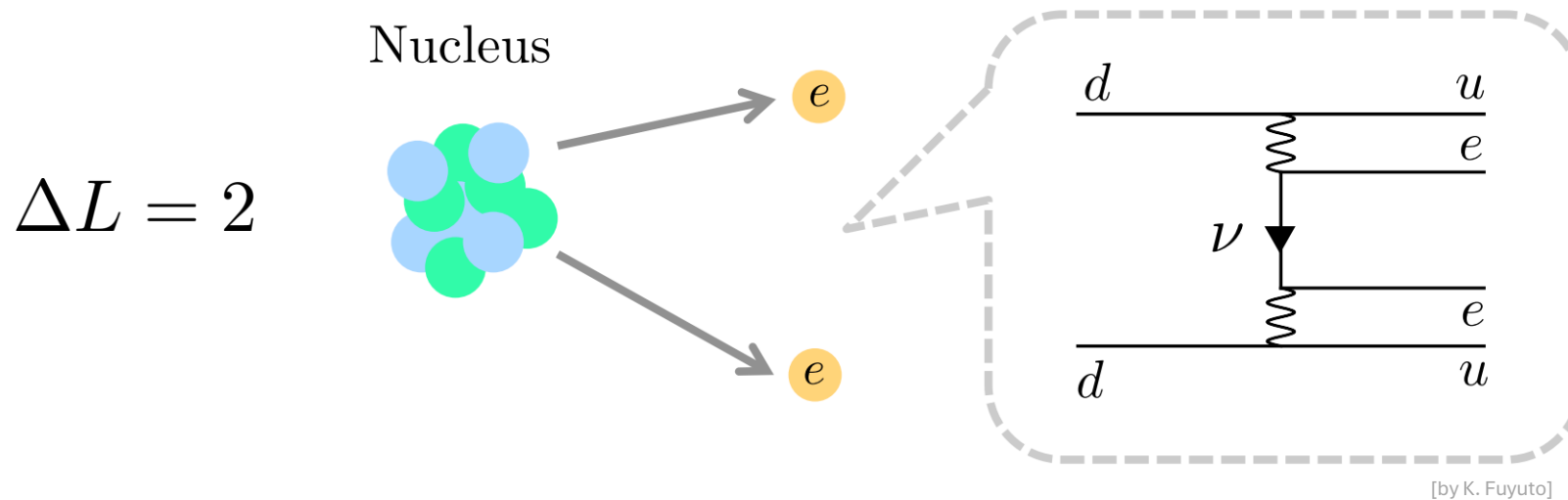
$$L(H) = 0$$

$$L(N_i) = 1$$

2) Lepton number violation

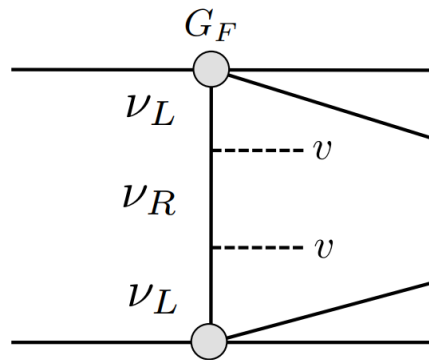
- Assignment of LN: $\mathcal{L} \supset -Y_{i\alpha} \overline{N}_i H L_\alpha - \overline{N}_i^c M_i N_i + \text{h.c.}$
LNC LNV
- “Most” promising observable: $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay

$$\begin{aligned} L(L_\alpha) &= 1 \\ L(H) &= 0 \\ L(N_i) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

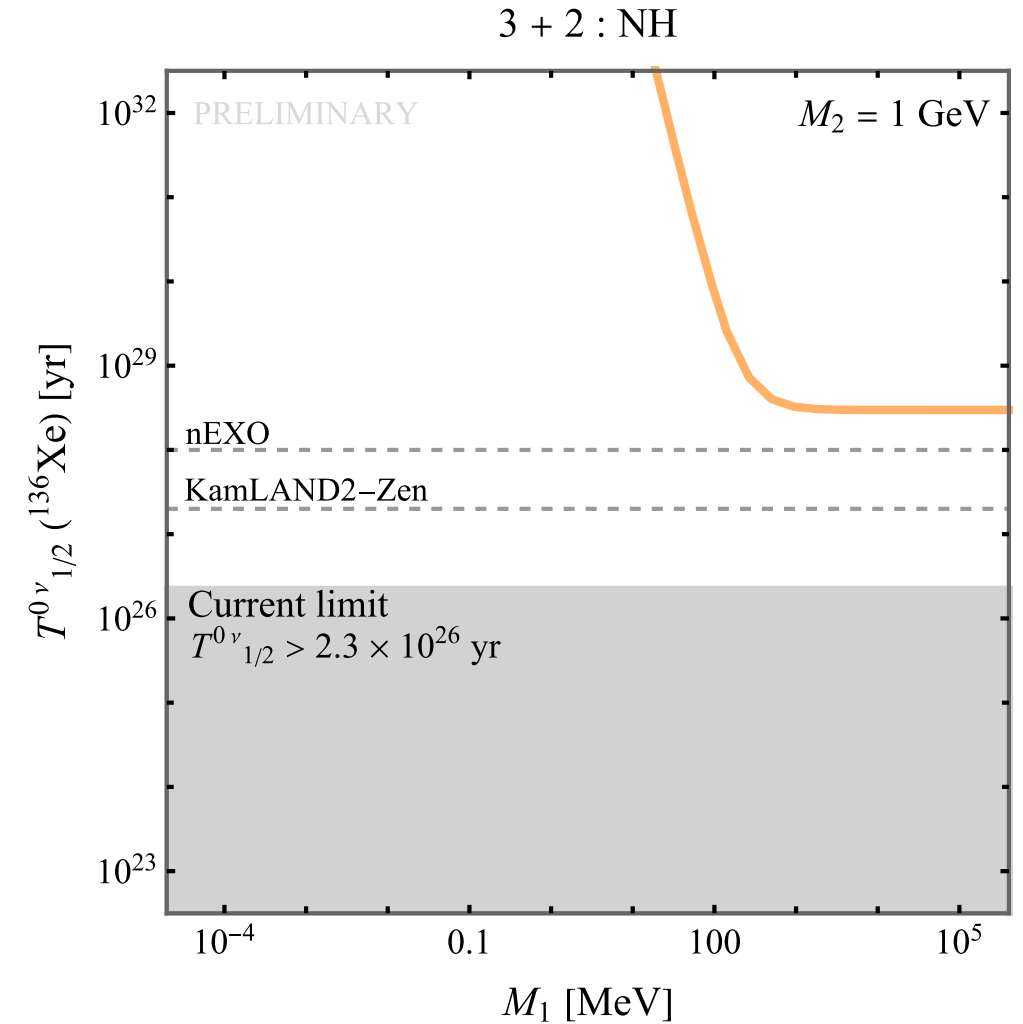


LNV – Standard Case

- 4-fermion interaction at low scales

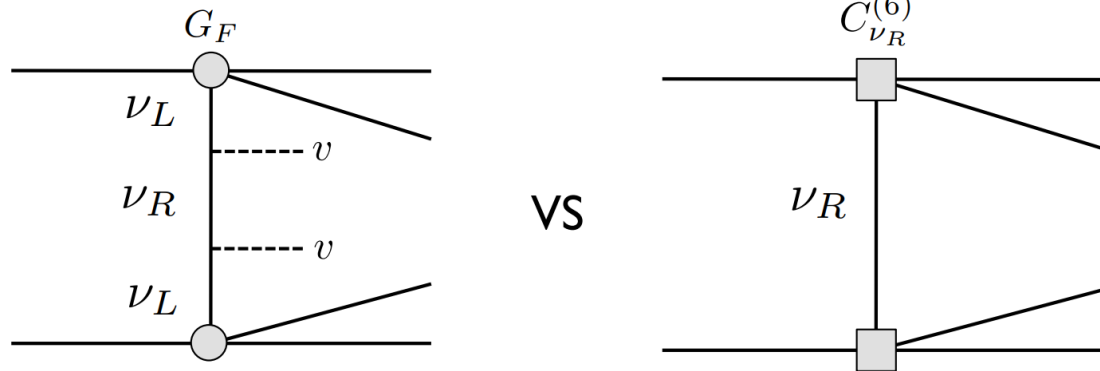


[by K. Fuyuto]



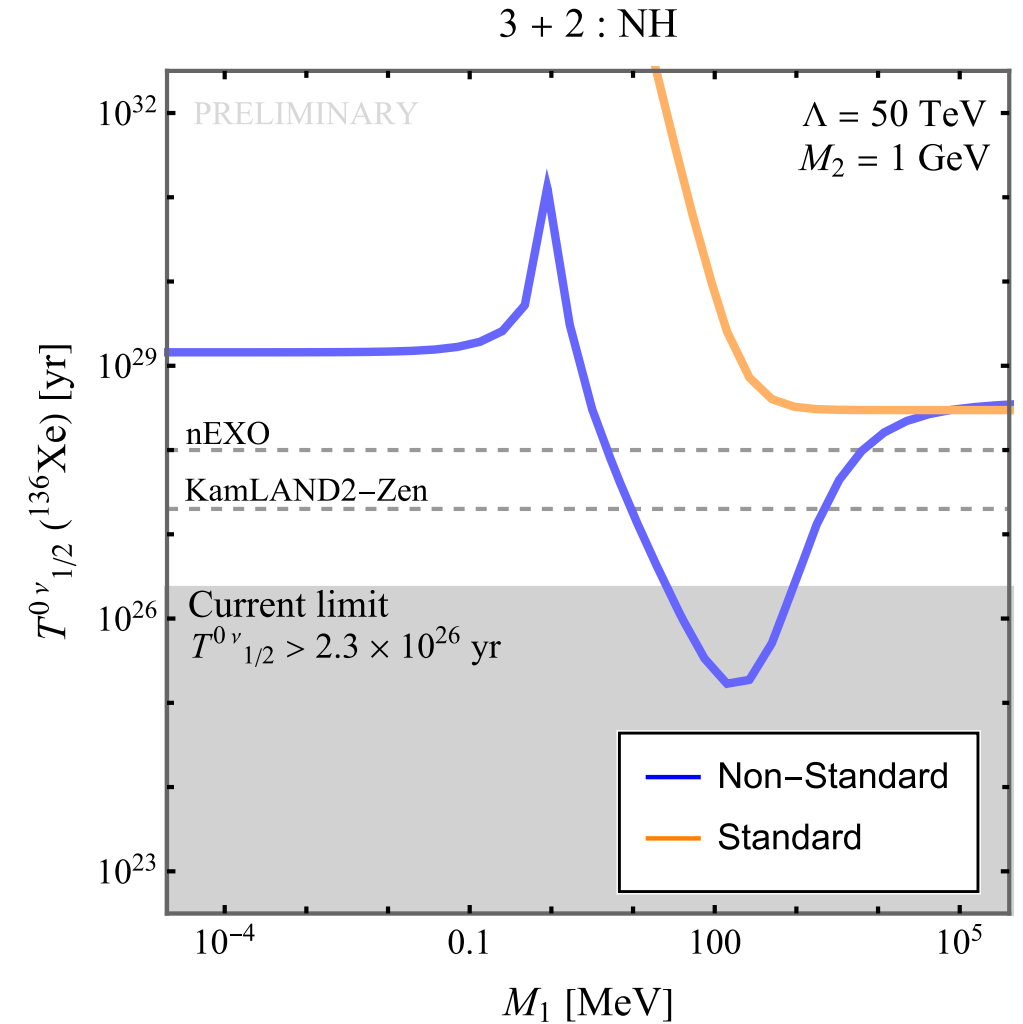
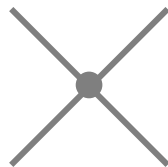
LNV – Non-Standard Case

- See also [Dekens et. al. JHEP 2020]



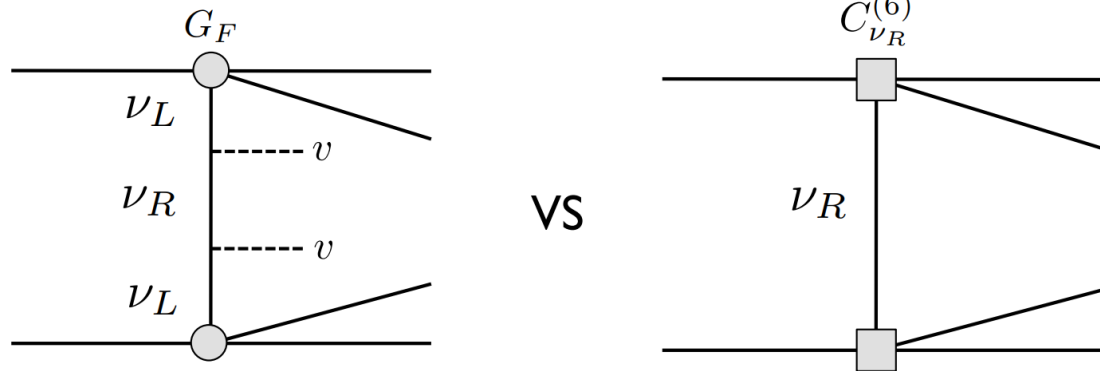
[by K. Fuyuto]

LNC operator:



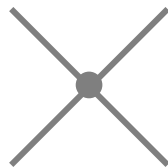
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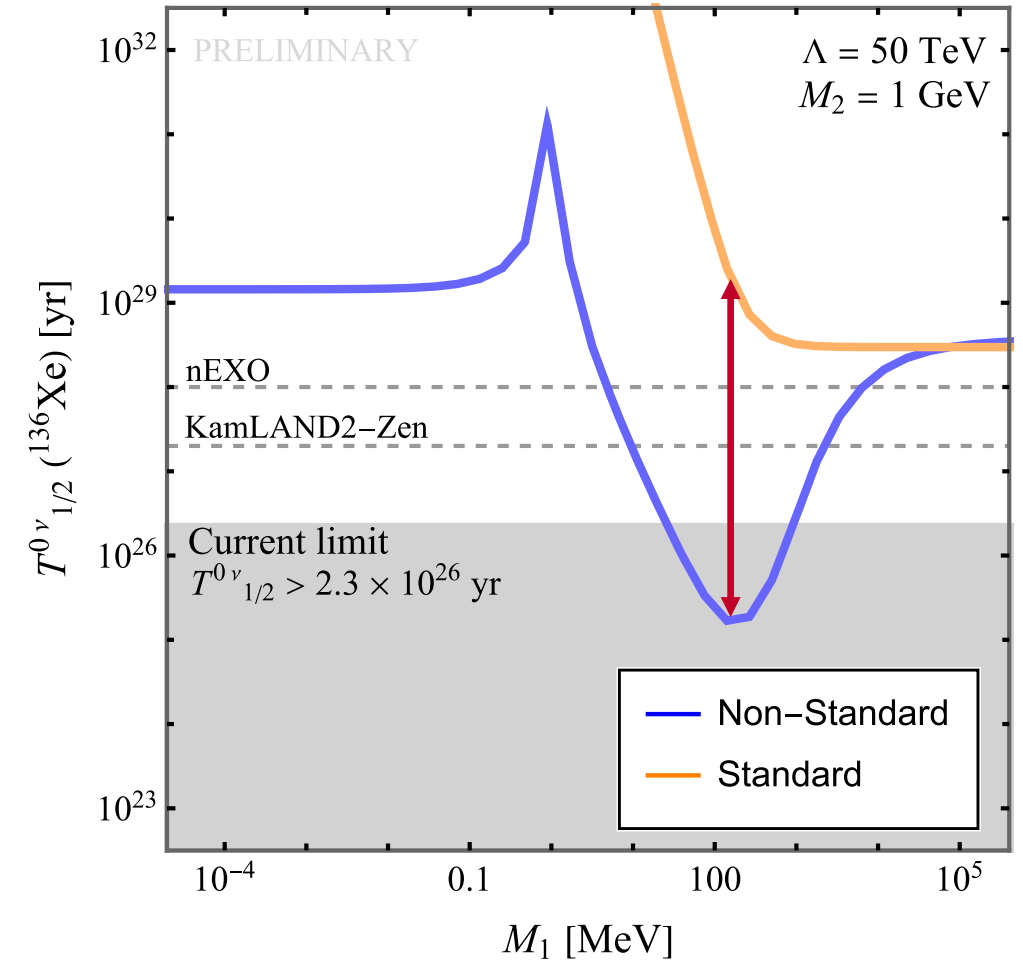
[by K. Fuyuto]

LNC operator:



Order of magnitude effect!

3 + 2 : NH

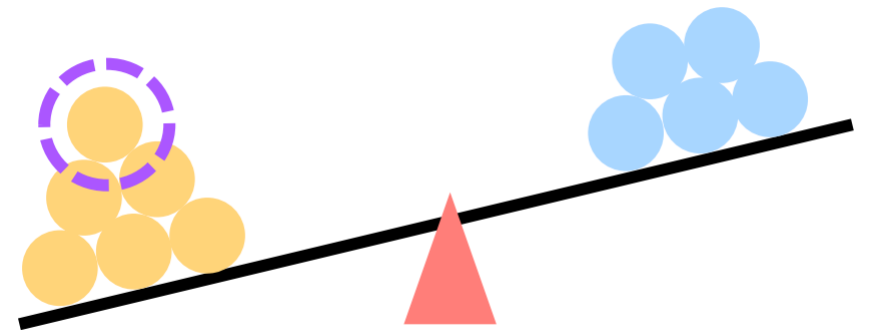


3) Baryon Asymmetry

- Matter-Antimatter asymmetry

$$\eta_B = \frac{n_B - n_{\bar{B}}}{n_\gamma} \approx 6 \times 10^{-10}$$

- Sakharov conditions
 - 1) B violation
 - 2) C and CP violation
 - 3) Out-of-equilibrium

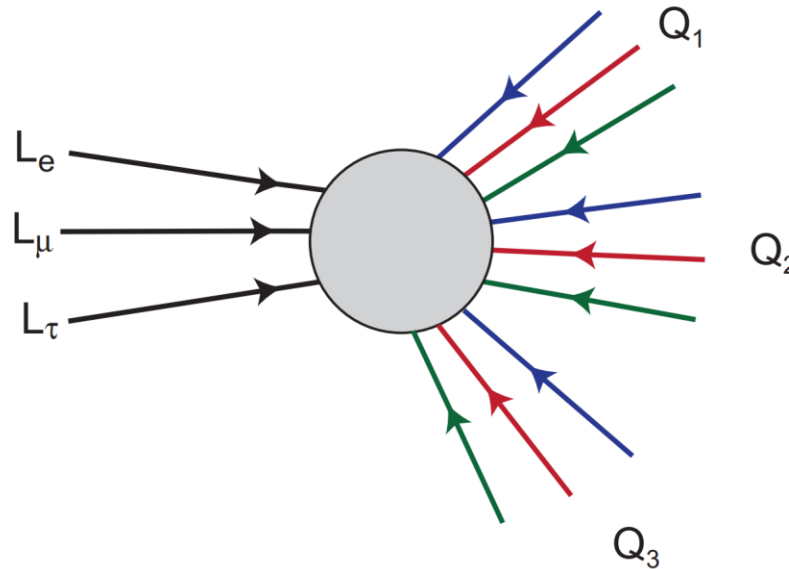


[by K. Fuyuto]

Leptogenesis (LG)

Above EW scale:

- SM sphaleron processes $\rightarrow B + L$ violation
- Non-perturbative

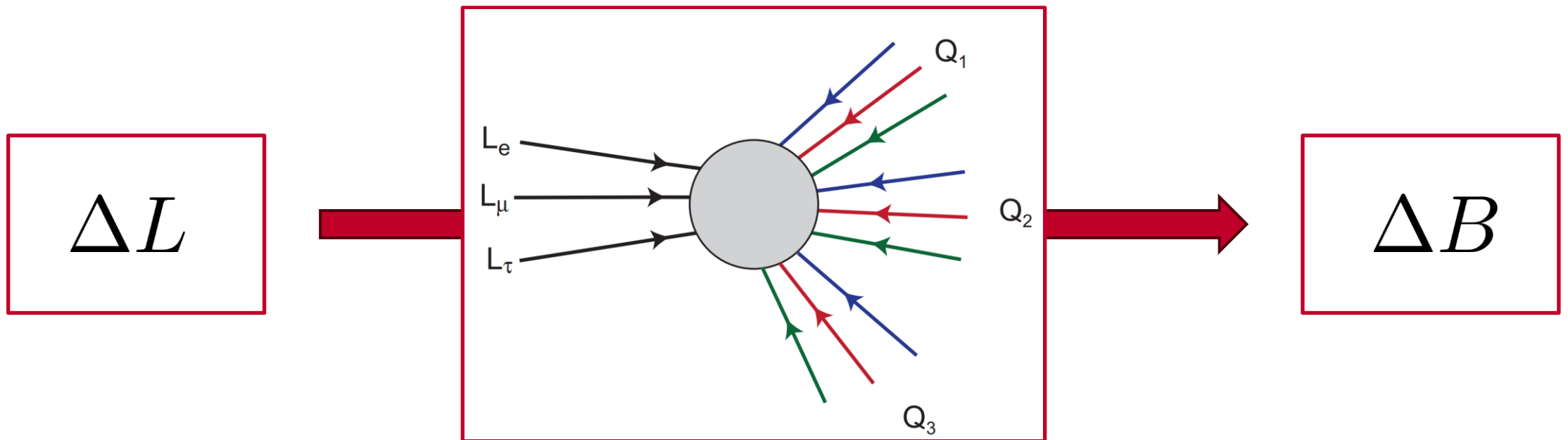


[Nir 2009]

Leptogenesis (LG)

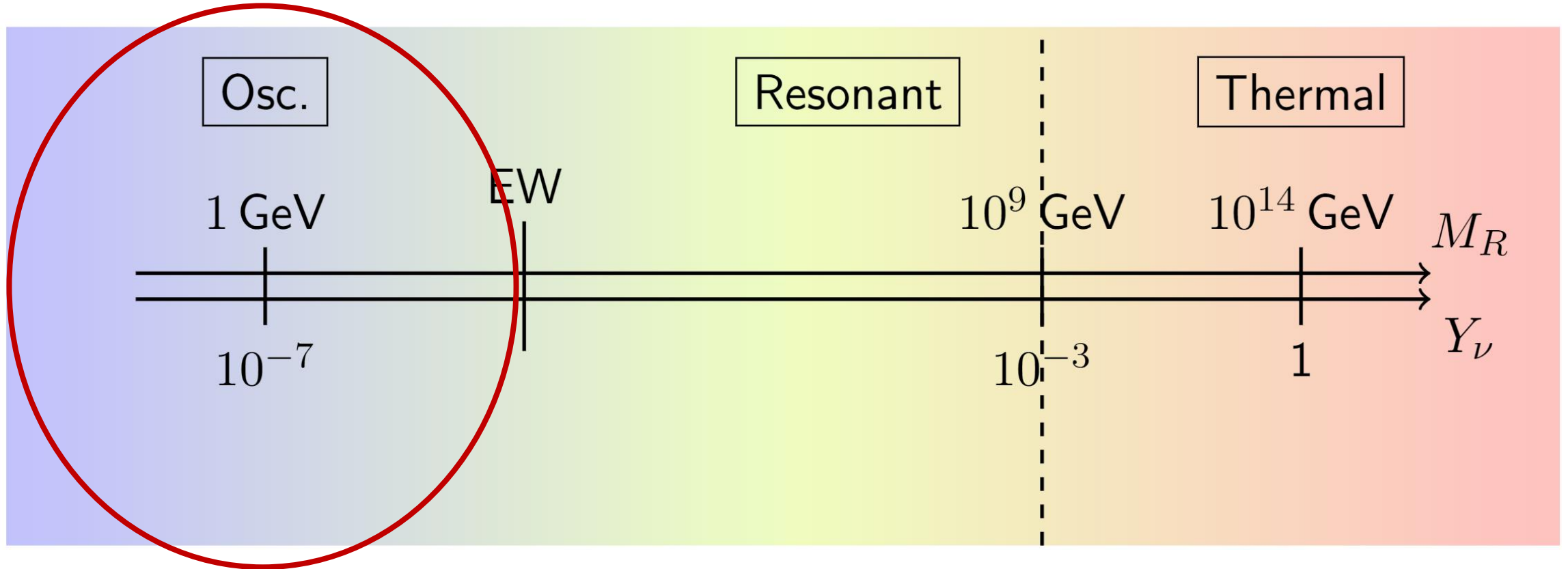
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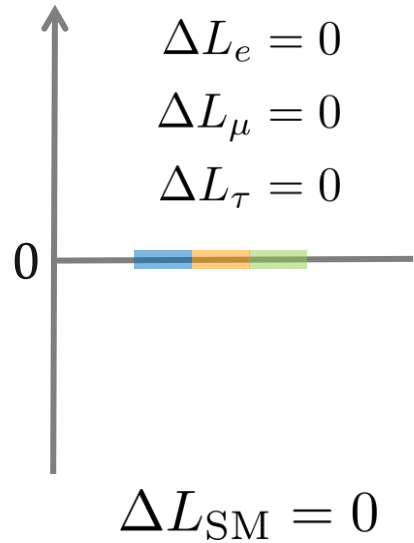


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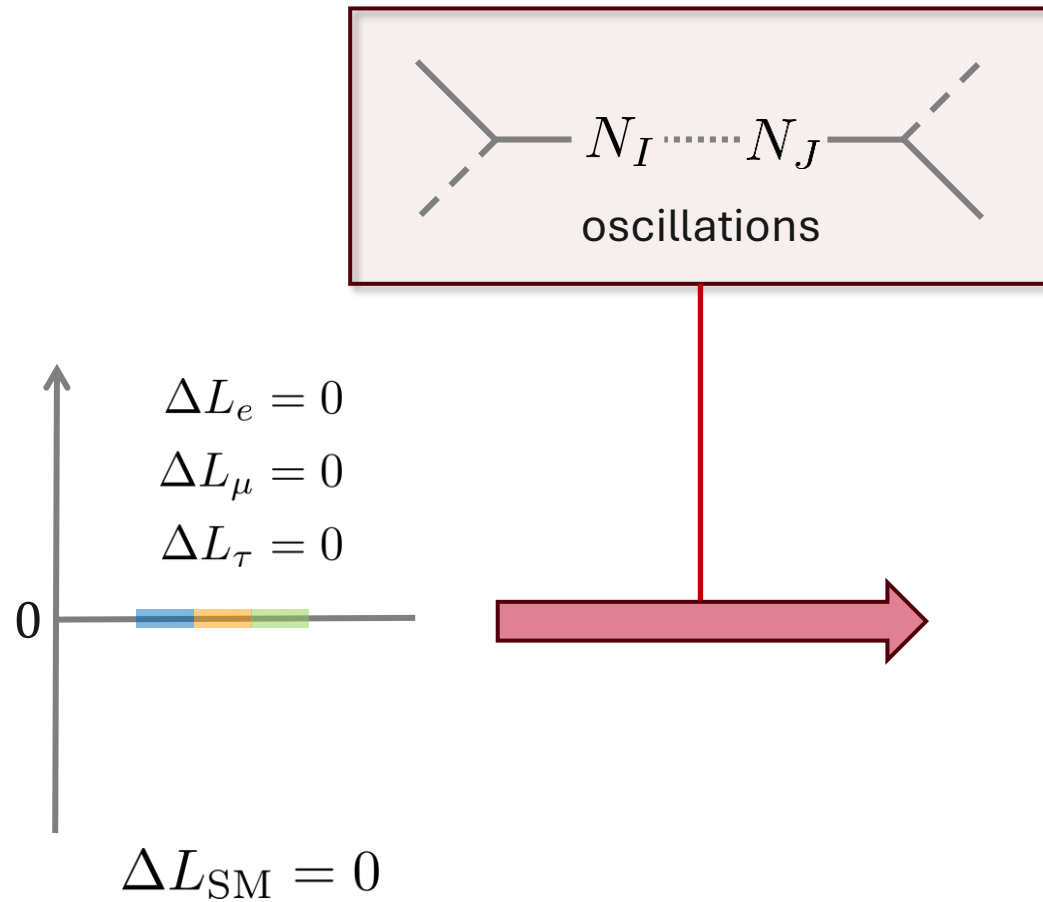
Leptogenesis regimes



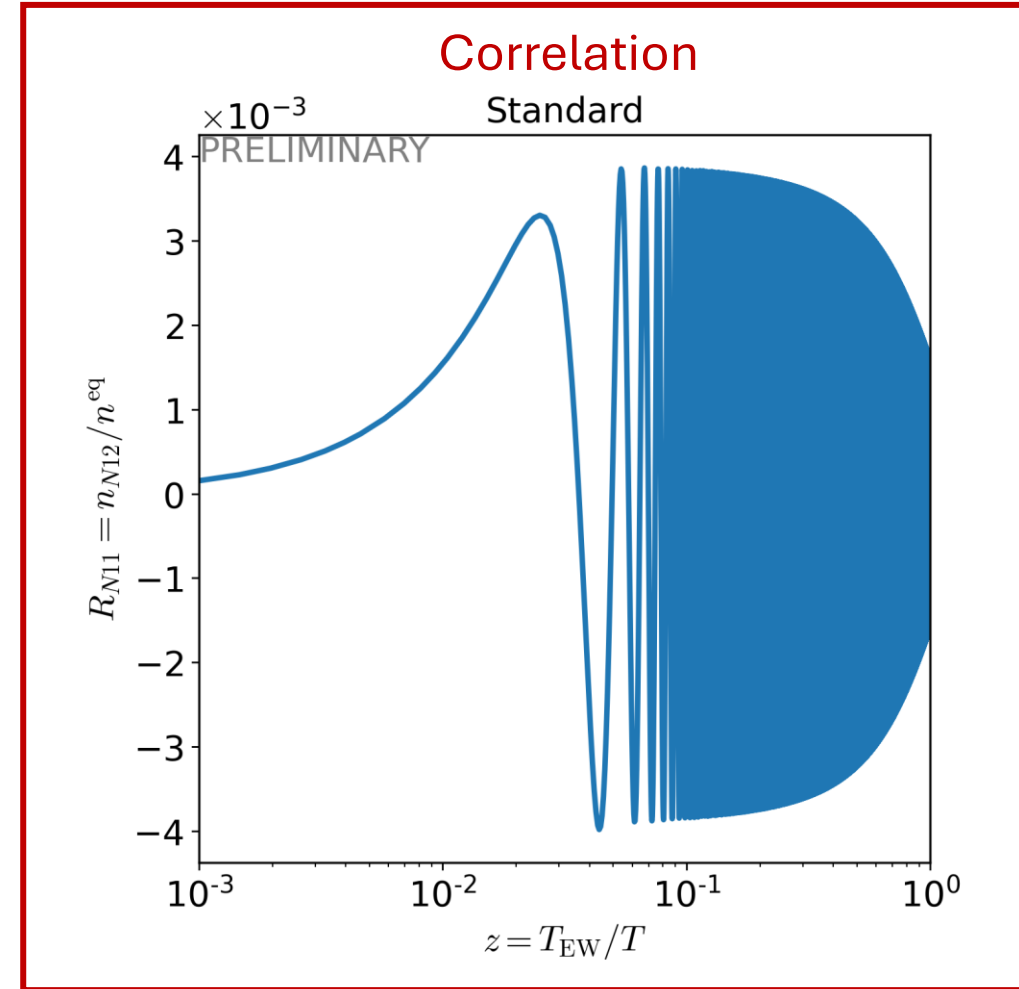
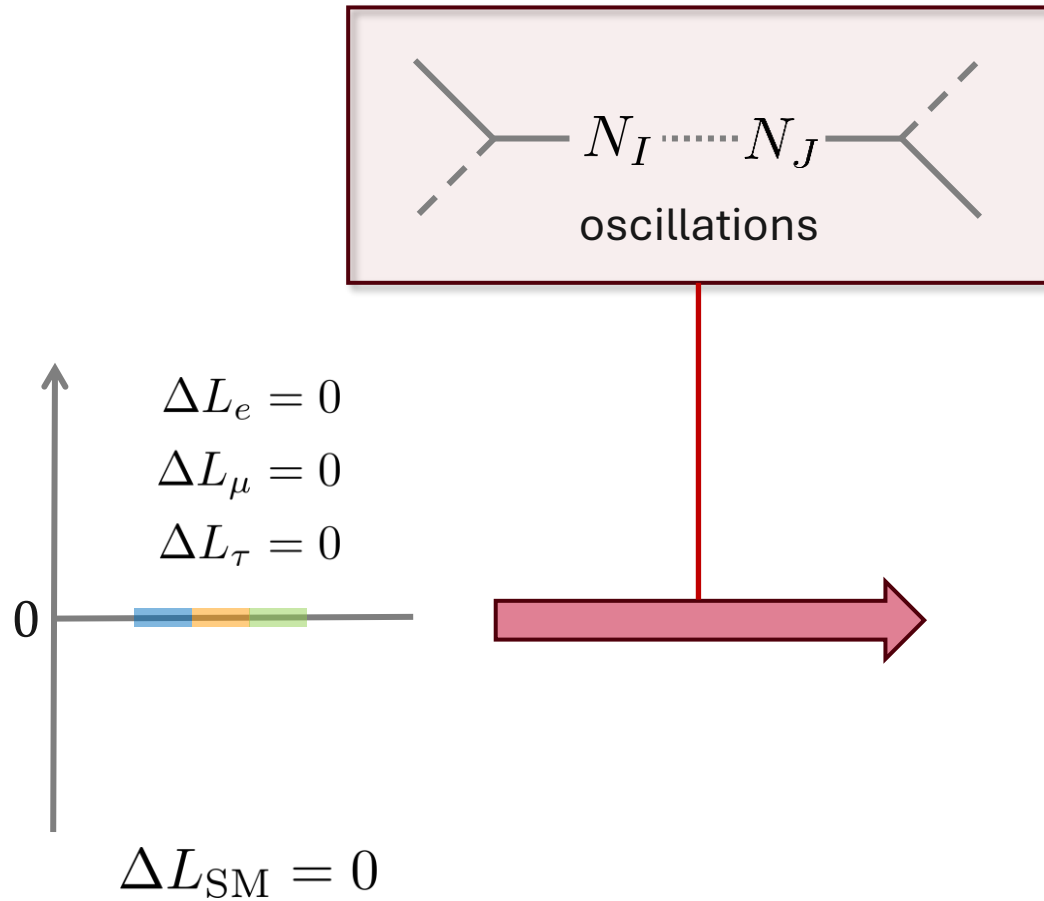
BAU via Neutrino Oscillation – Standard Case



BAU via Neutrino Oscillation – Standard Case

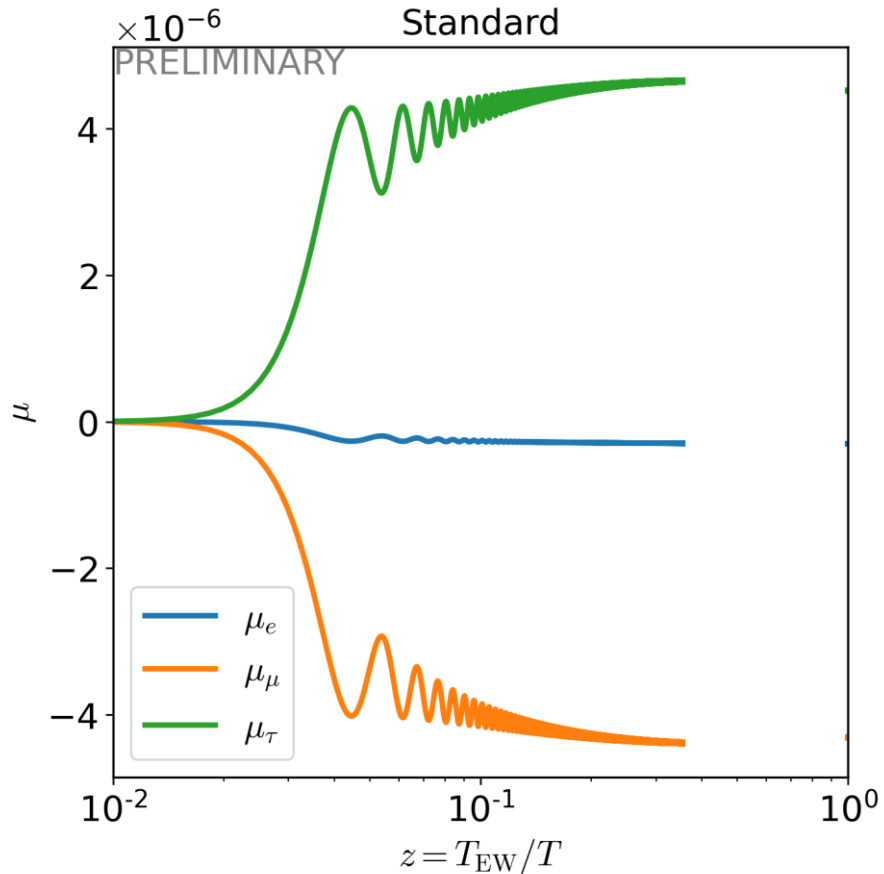


BAU via Neutrino Oscillation – Standard Case

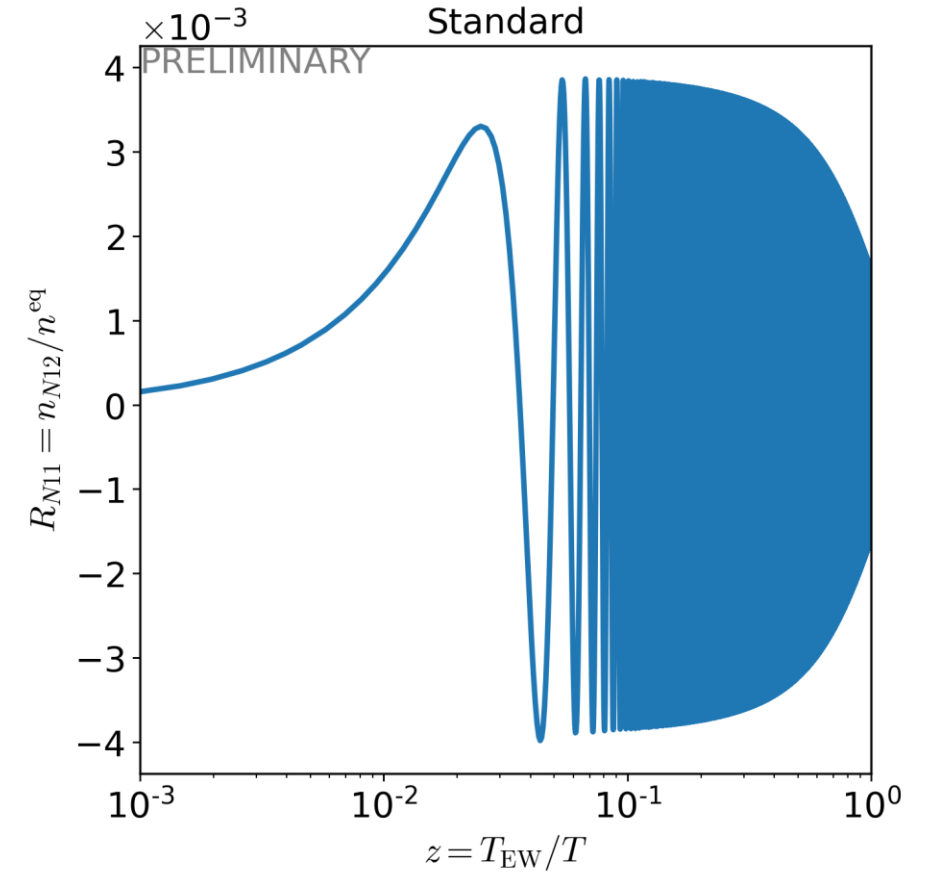


BAU via Neutrino Oscillation – Standard Case

Lepton Flavor Asymmetries

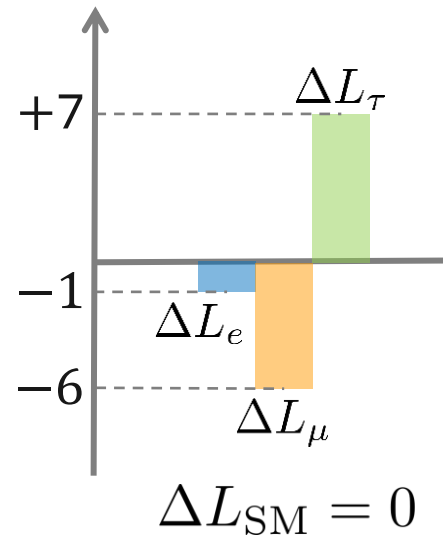
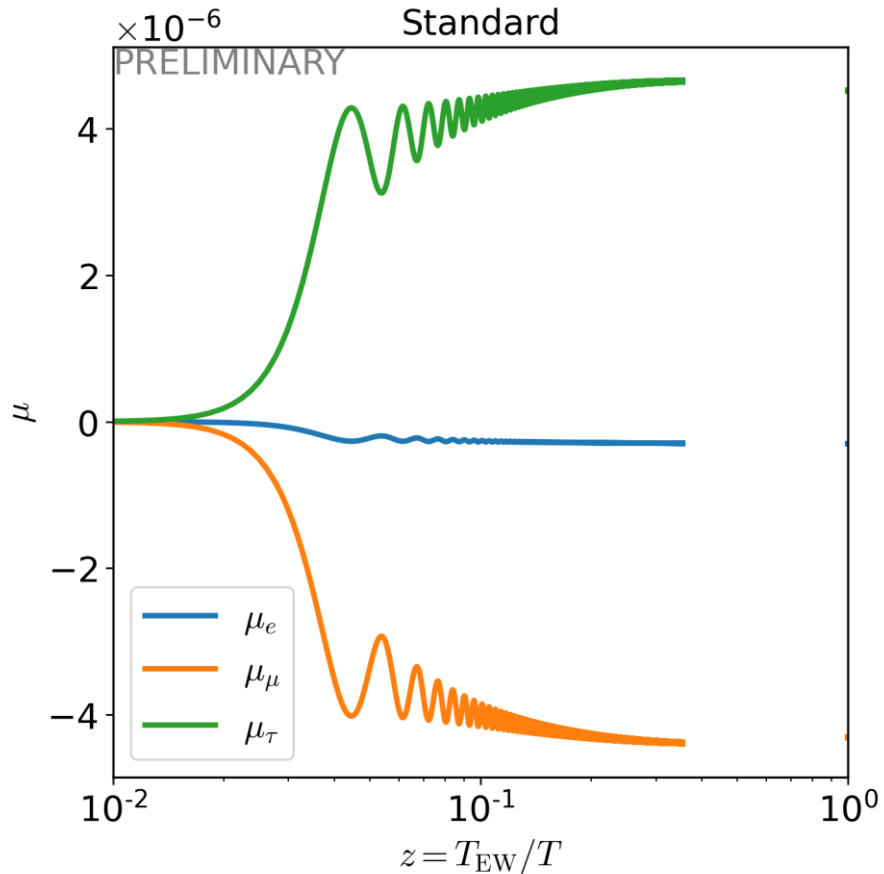


Correlation

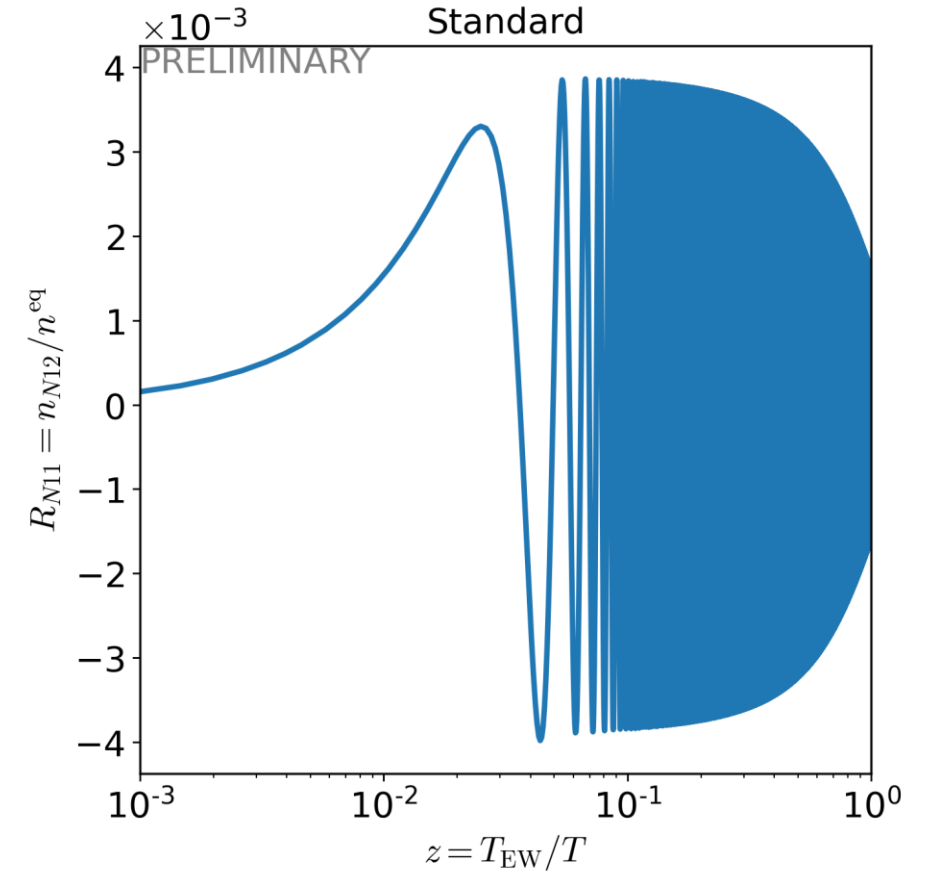


BAU via Neutrino Oscillation – Standard Case

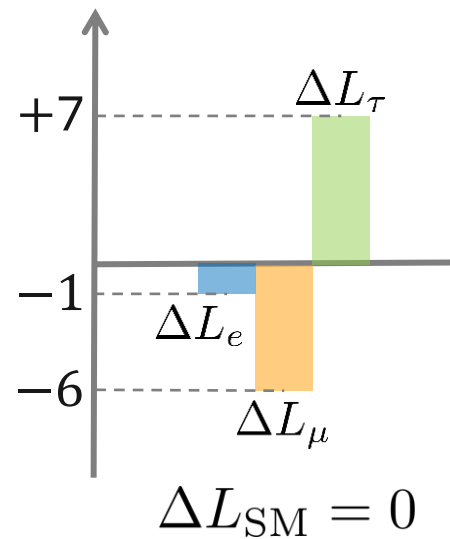
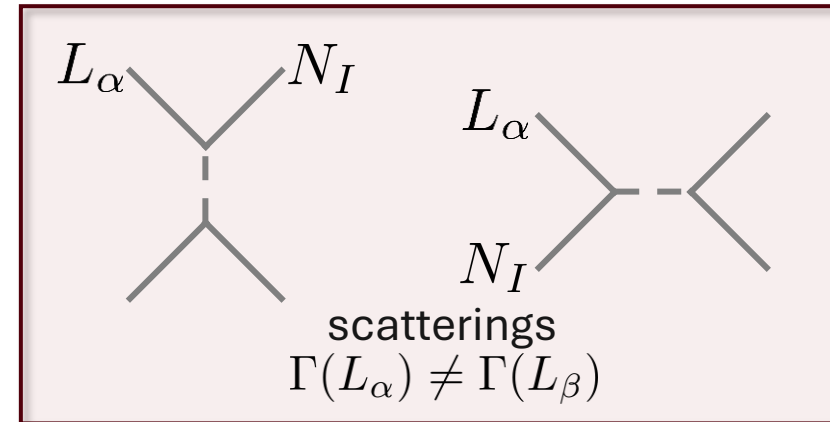
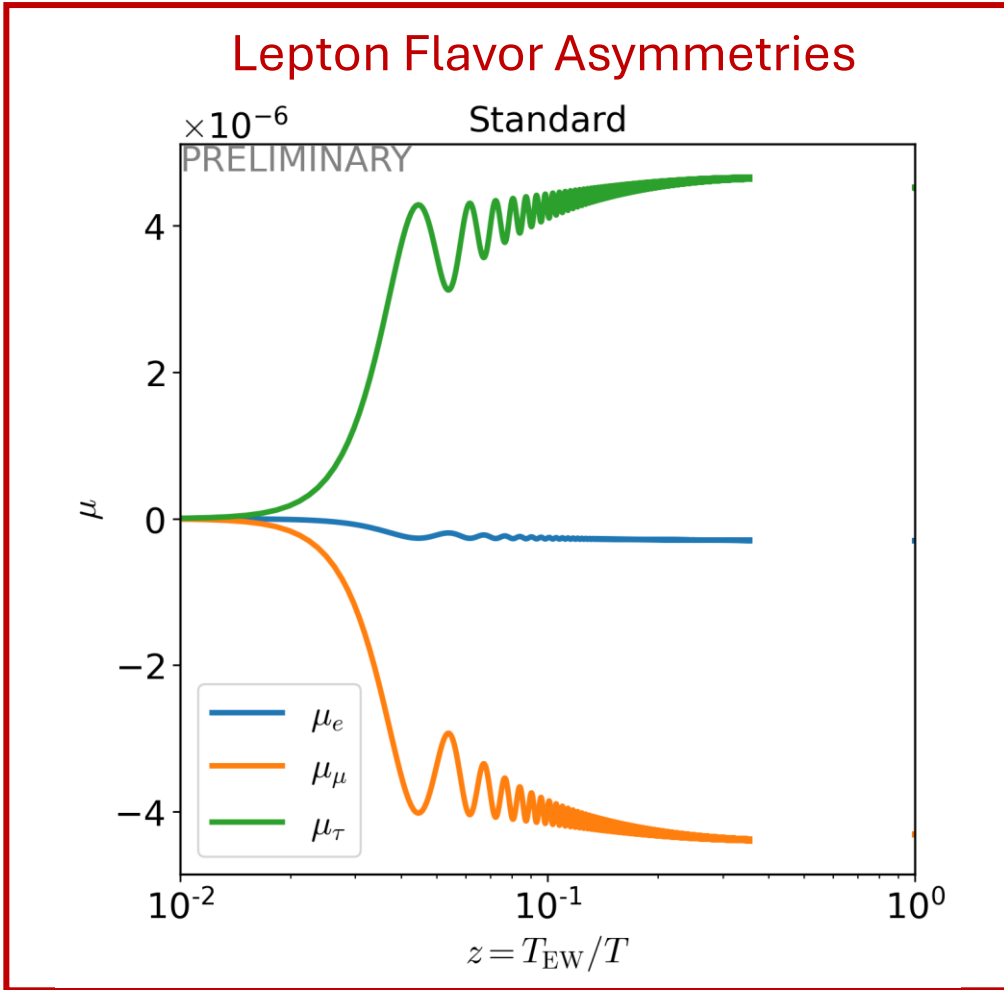
Lepton Flavor Asymmetries



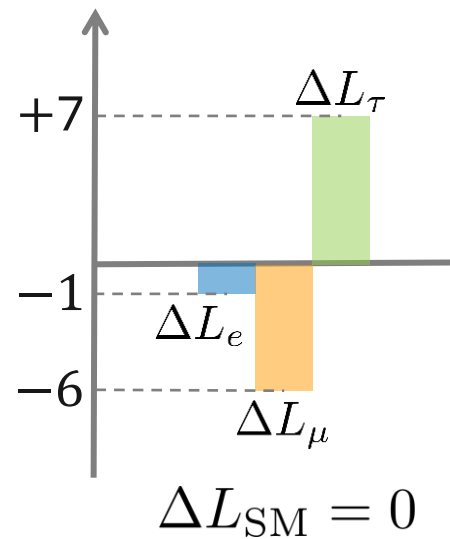
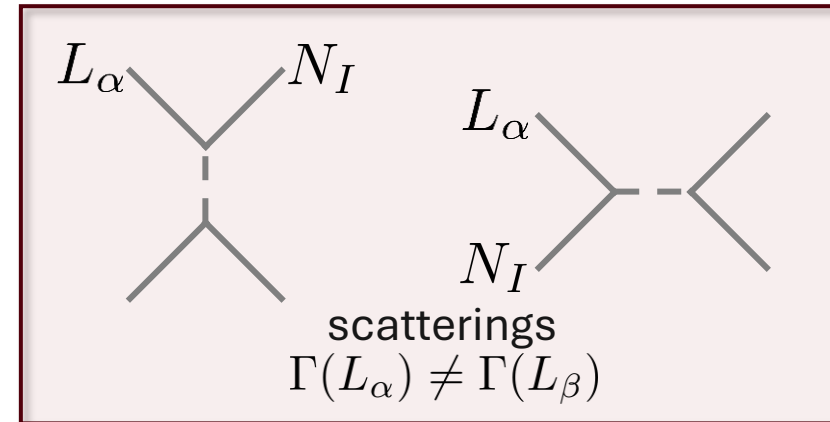
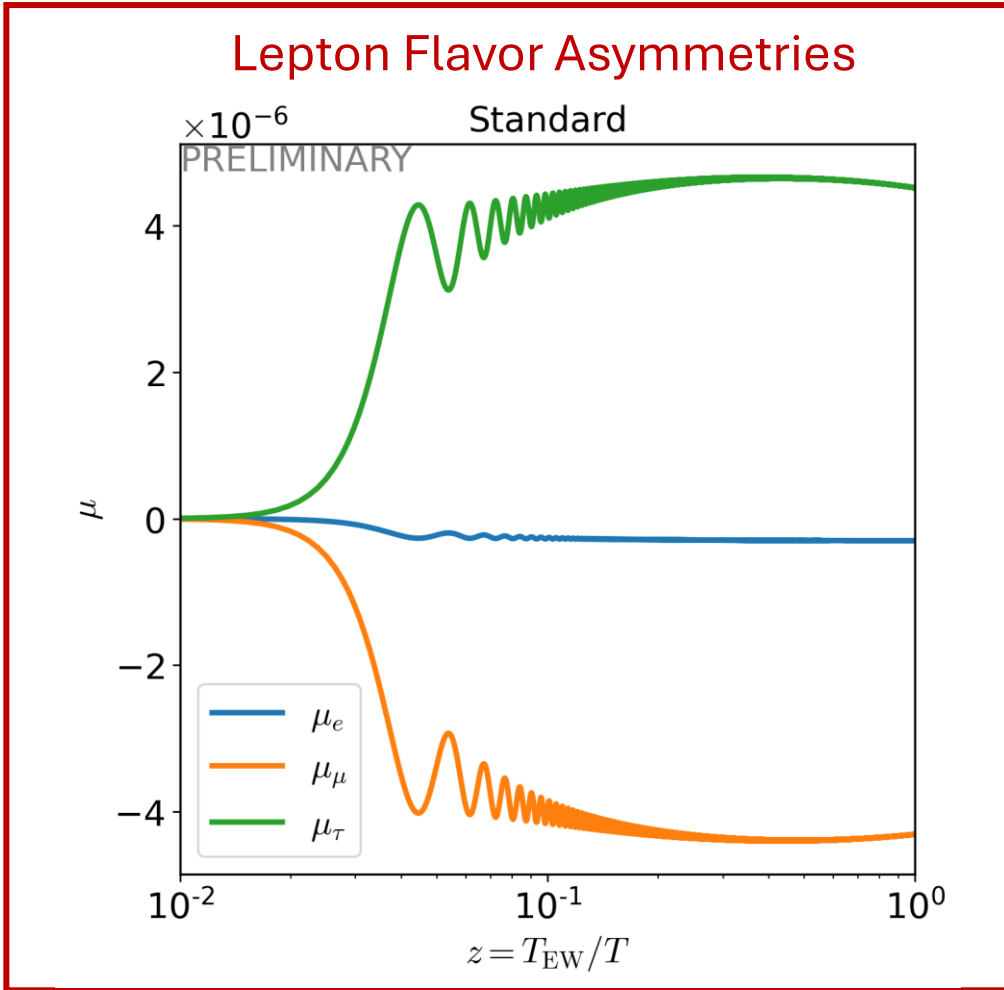
Correlation



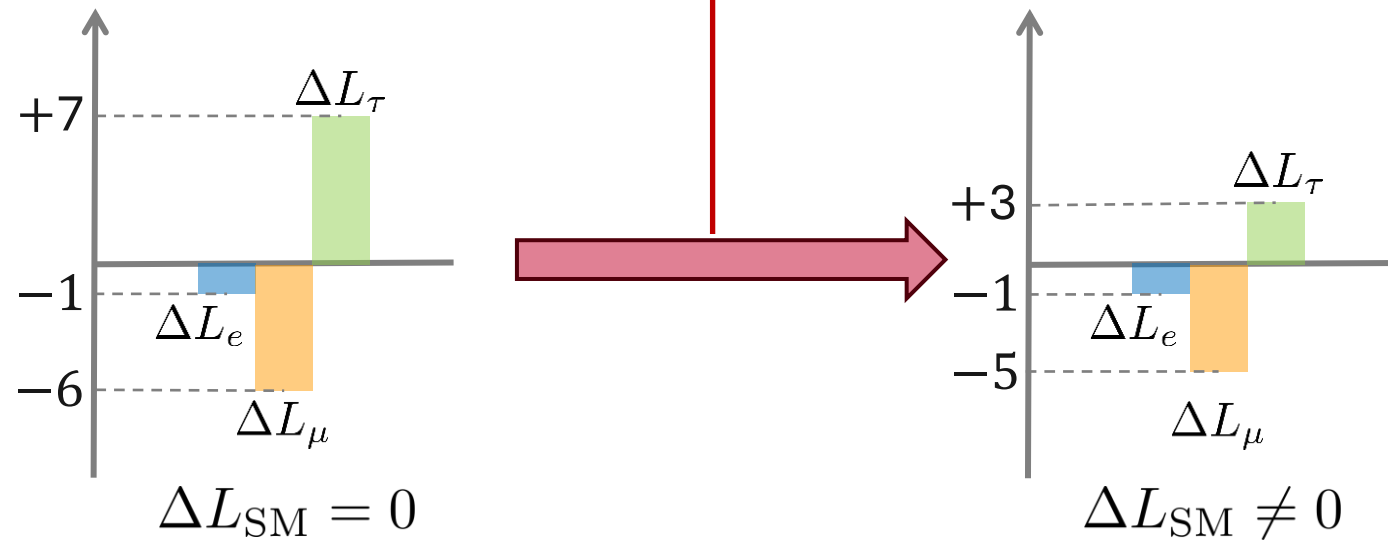
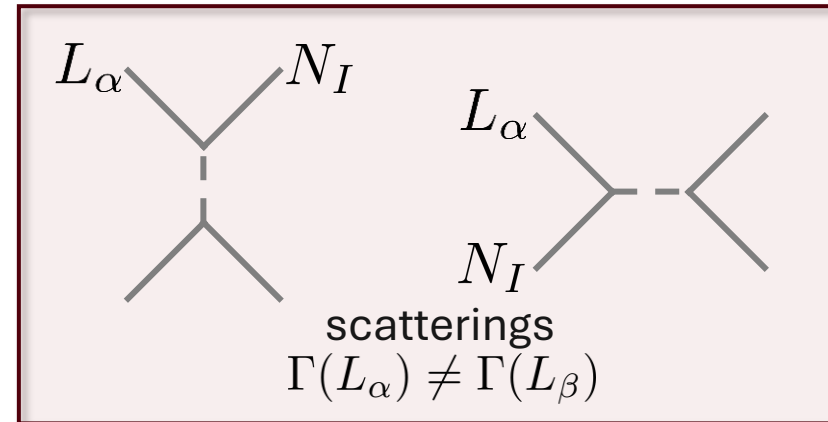
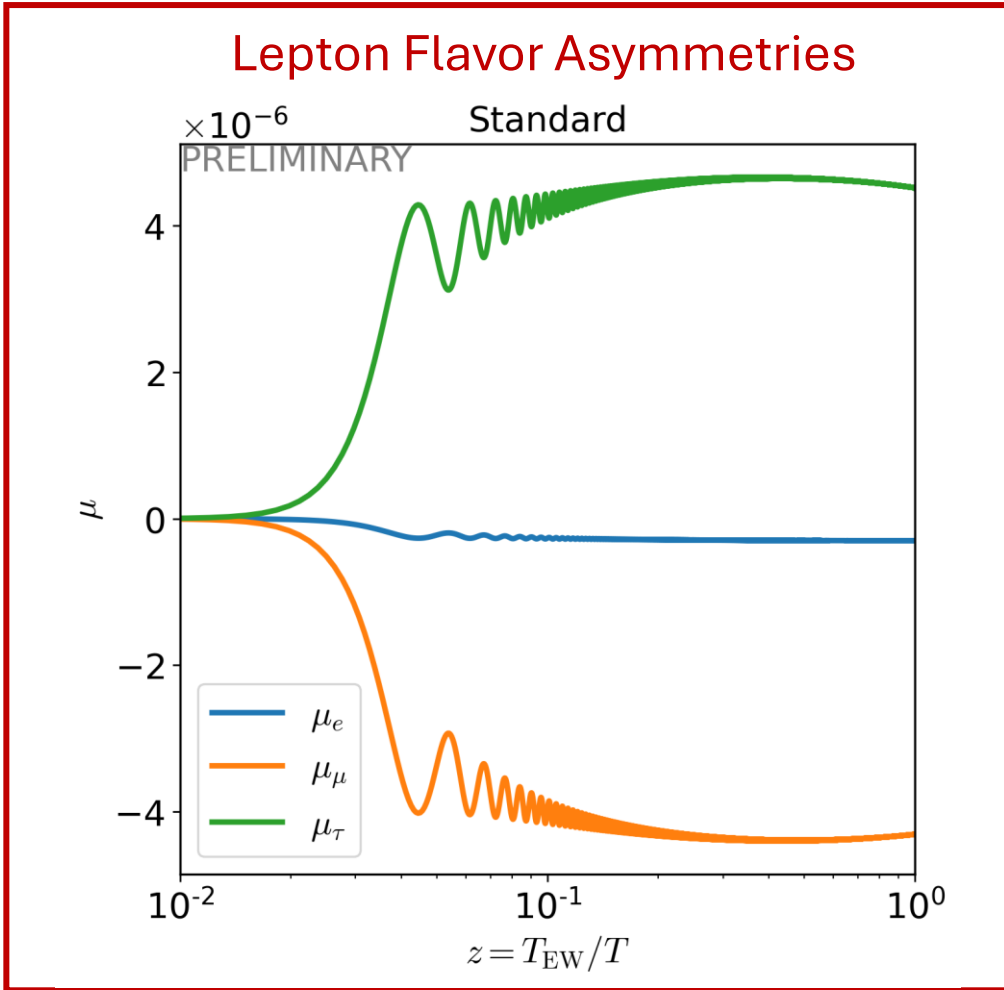
BAU via Neutrino Oscillation – Standard Case



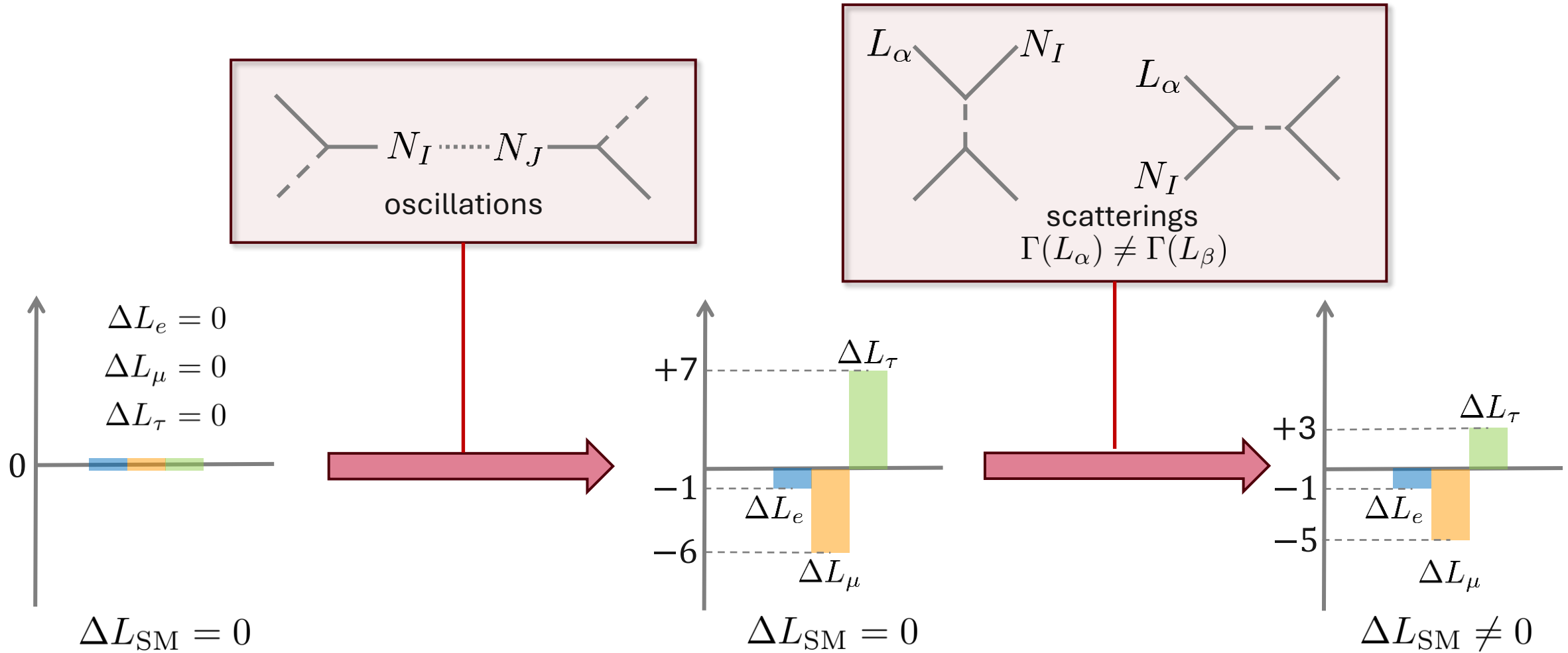
BAU via Neutrino Oscillation – Standard Case



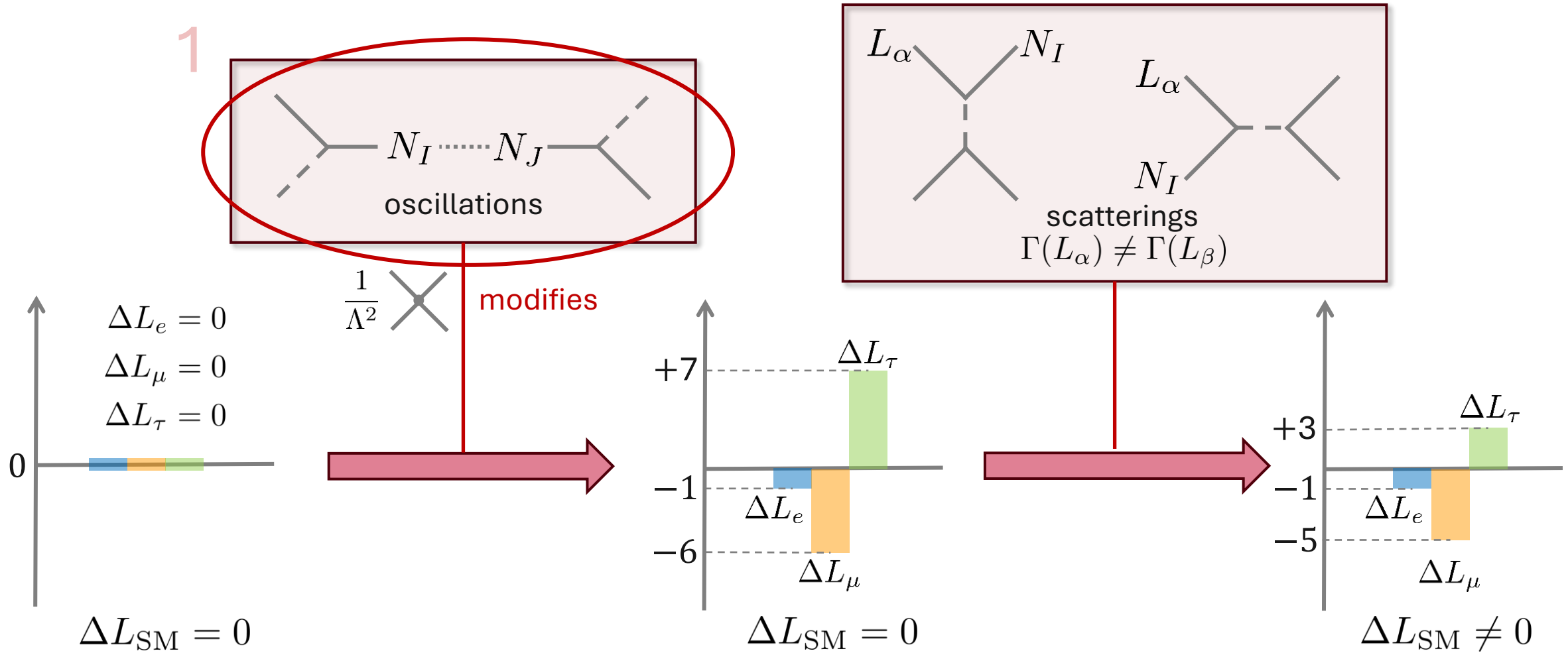
BAU via Neutrino Oscillation – Standard Case



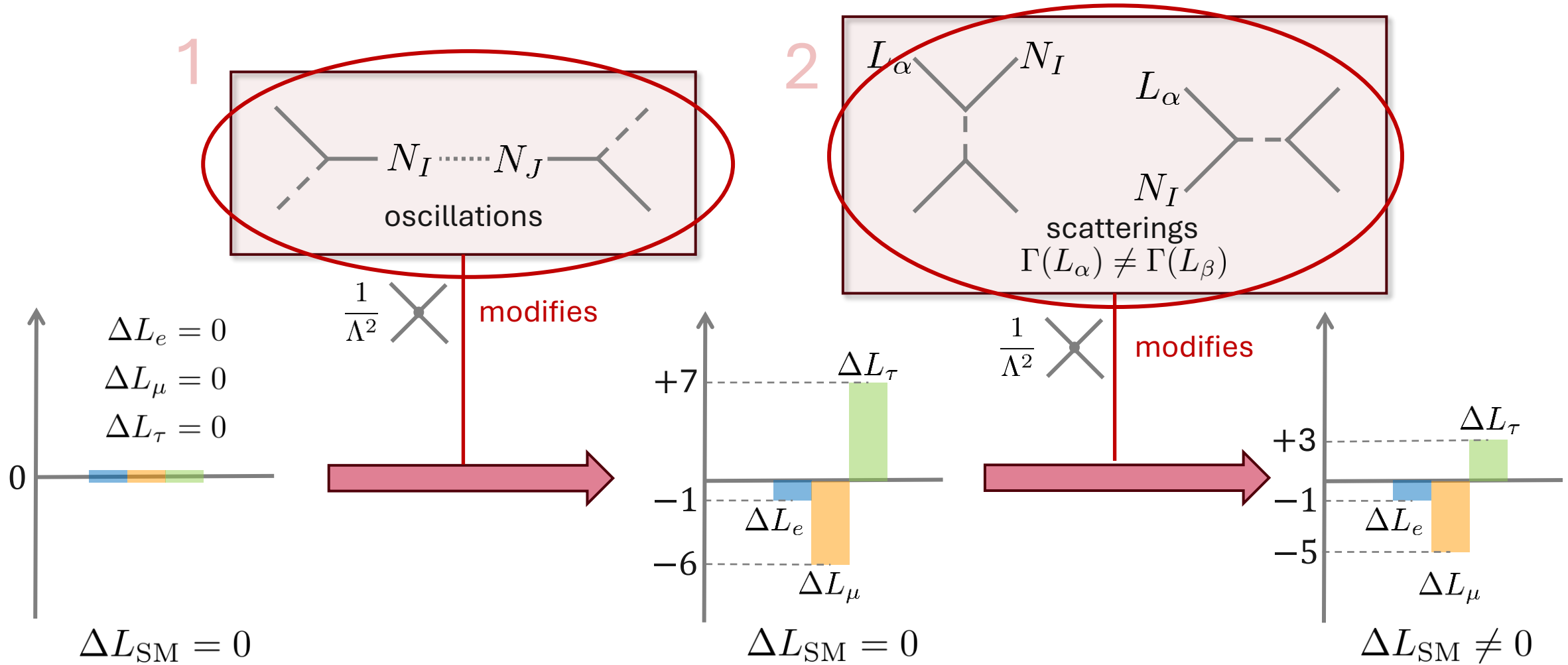
BAU via Neutrino Oscillation – Standard Case



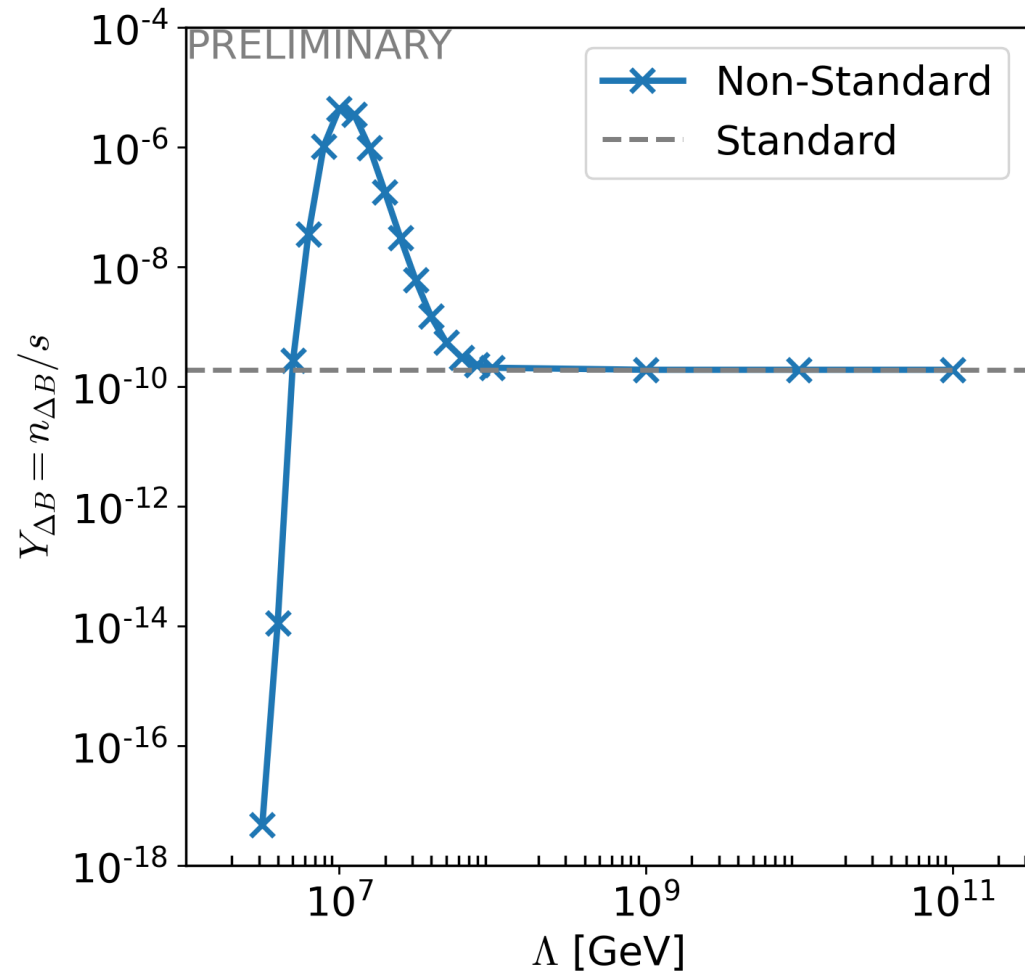
BAU via Neutrino Oscillation – Non-Standard Case



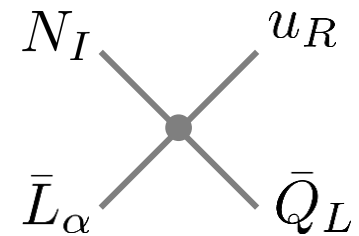
BAU via Neutrino Oscillation – Non-Standard Case



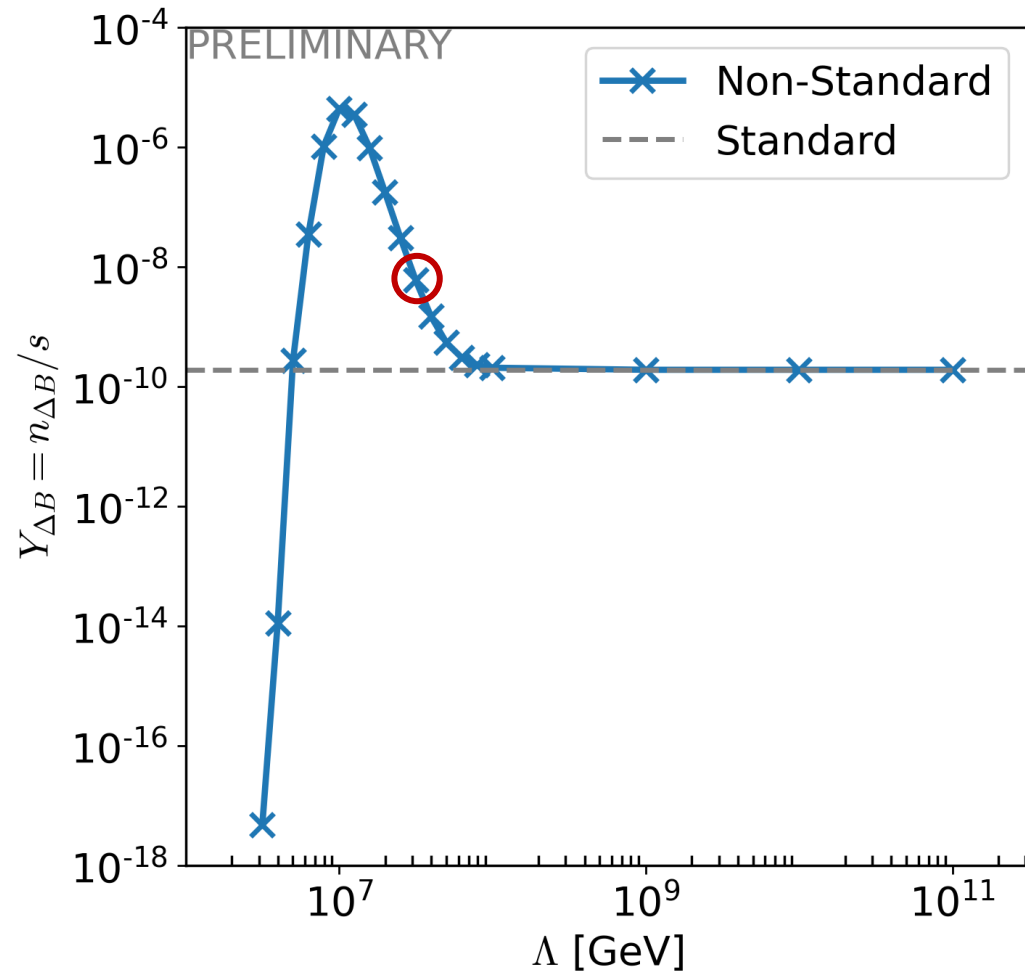
Low scale Leptogenesis – Non-Standard Case



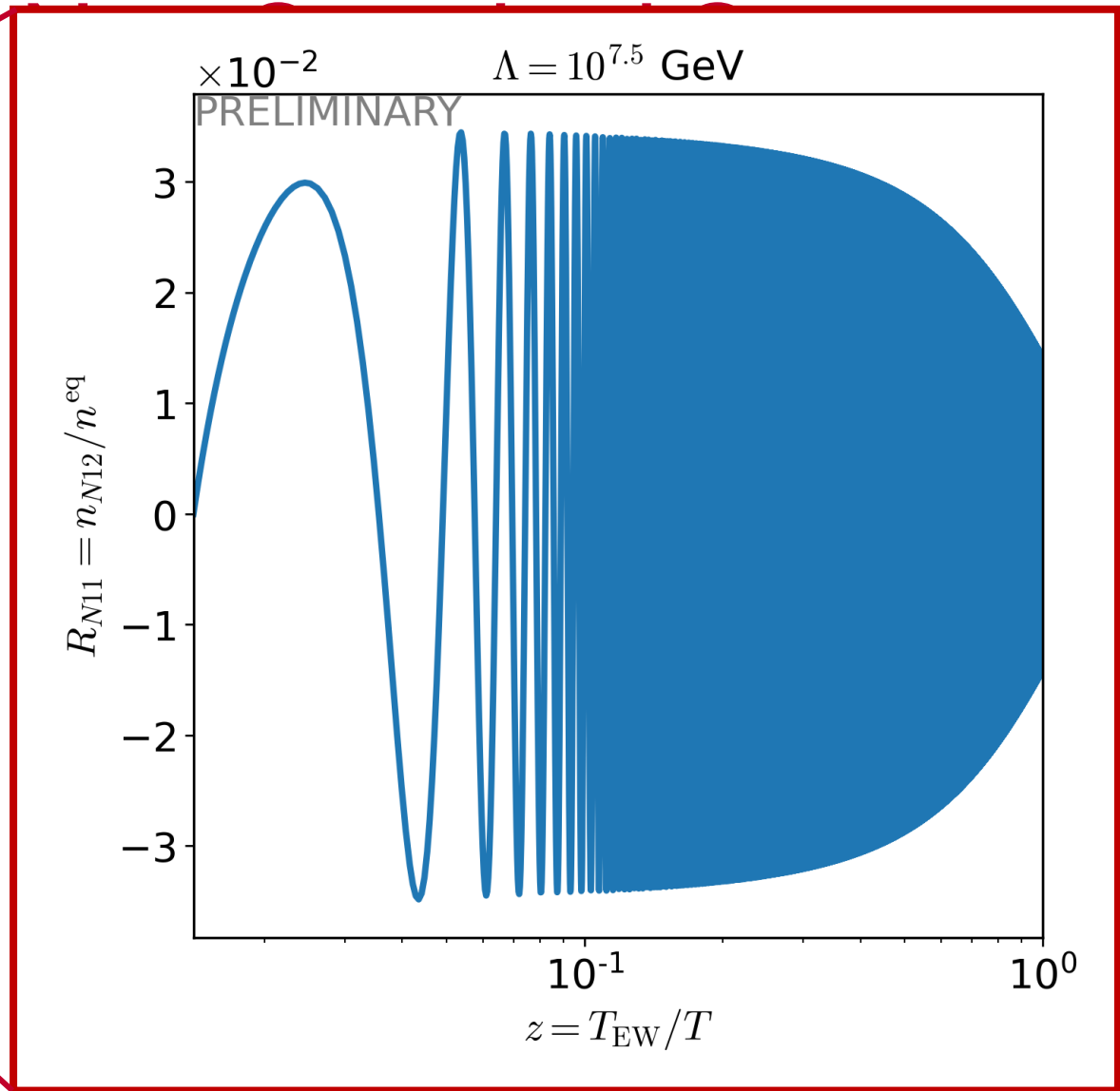
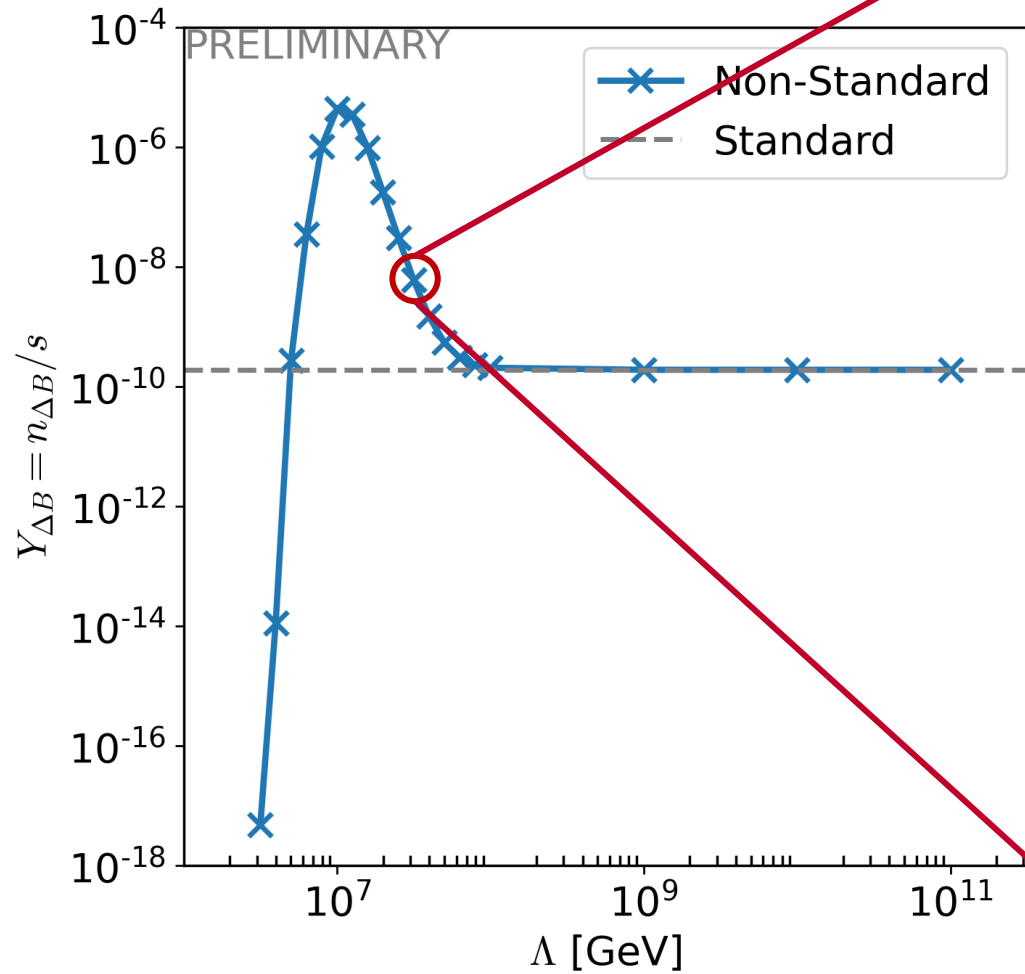
LNC operator:



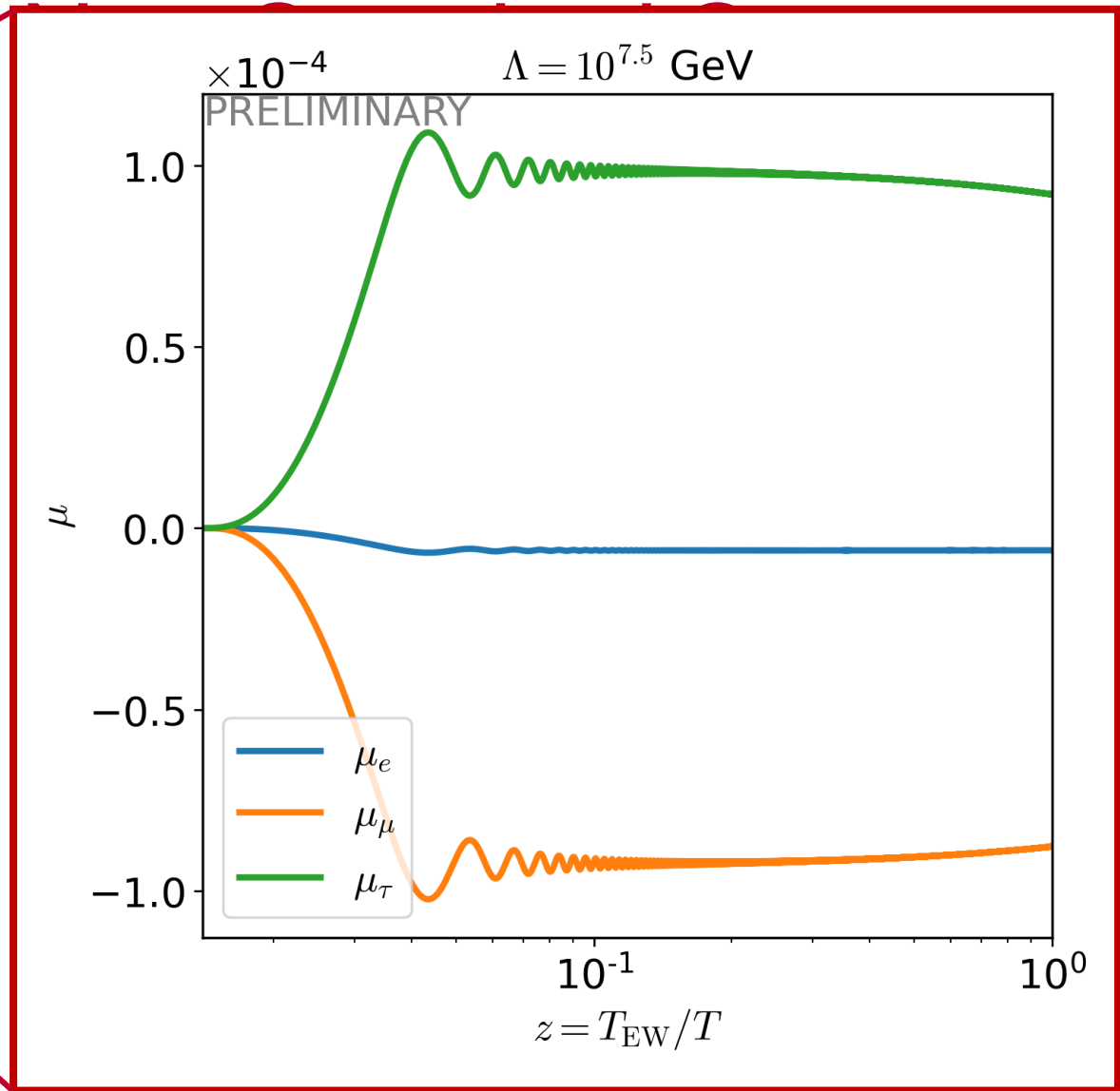
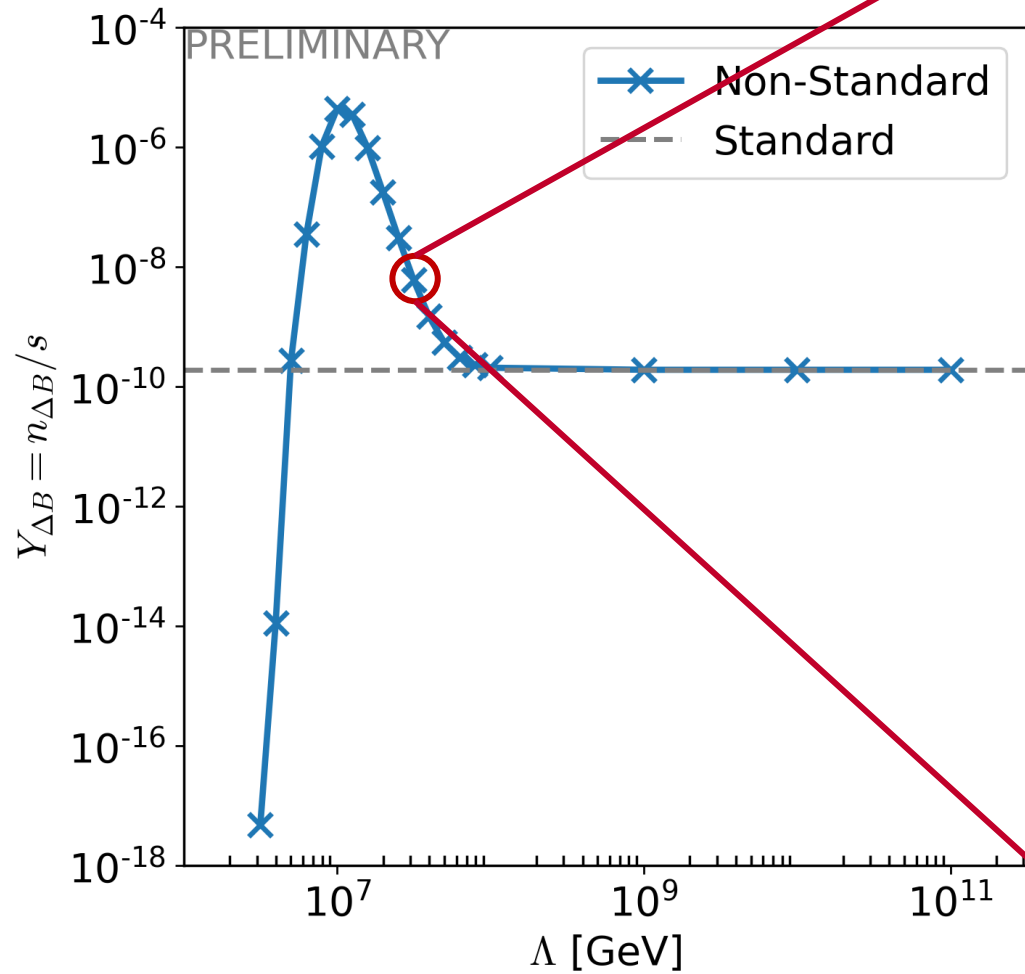
Low scale Leptogenesis – Non-Standard Case



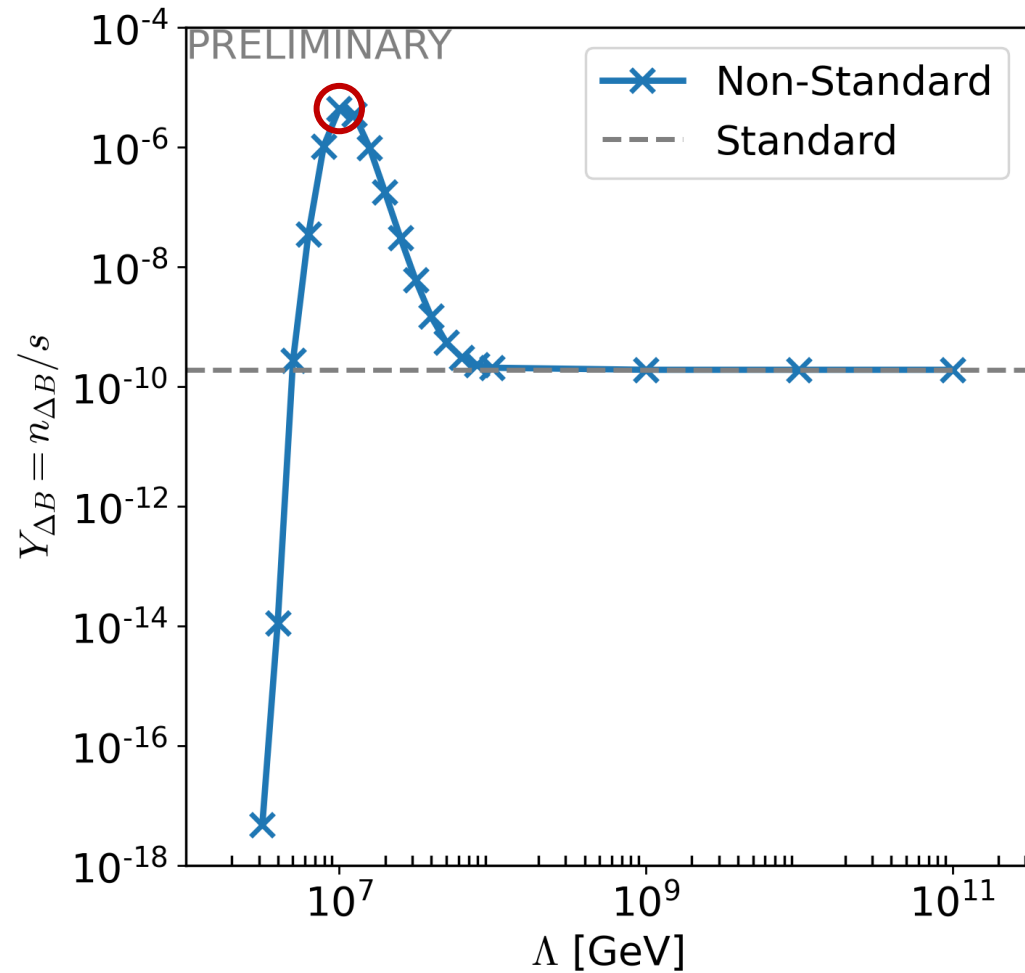
Low scale Leptogenesis



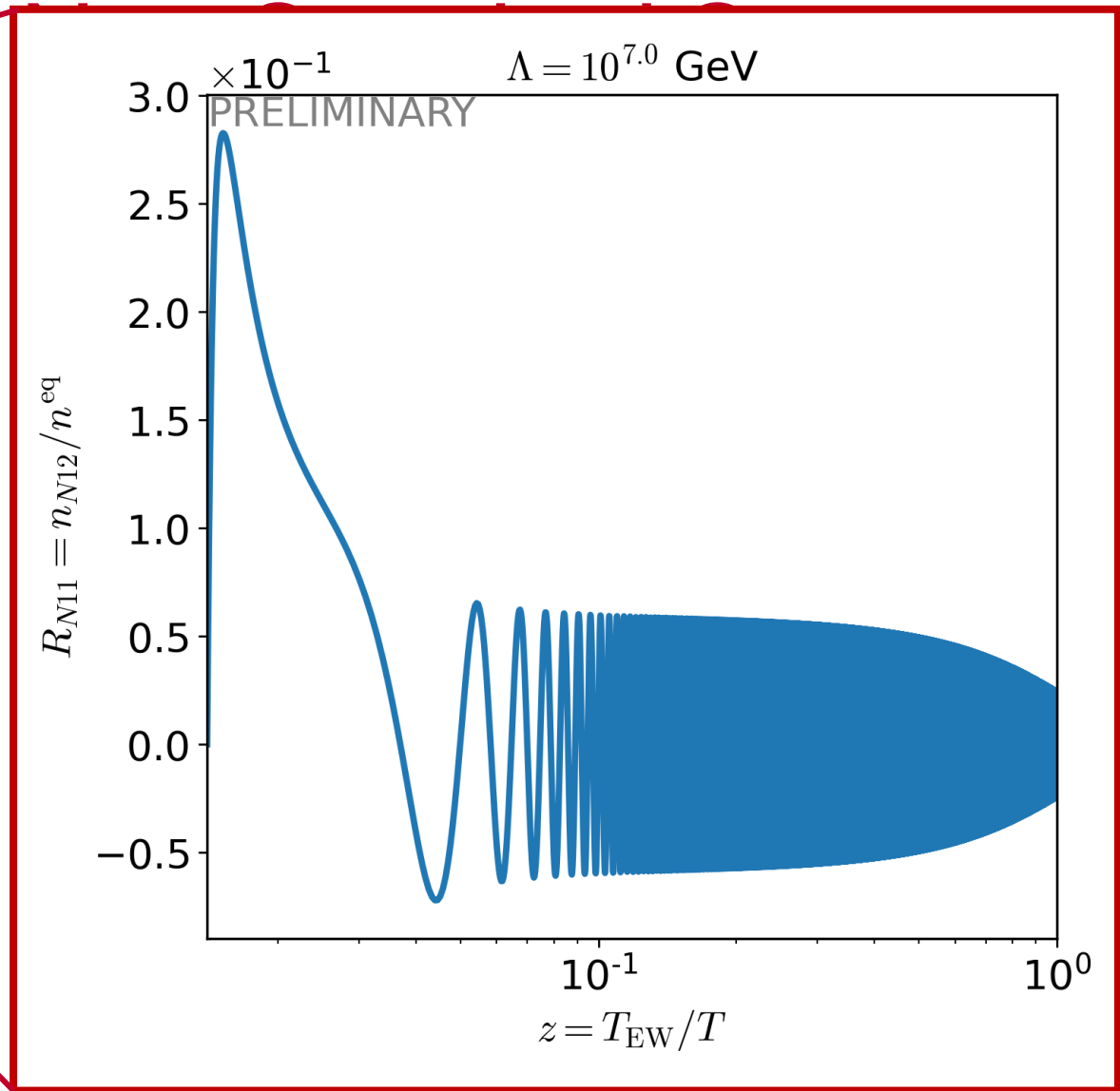
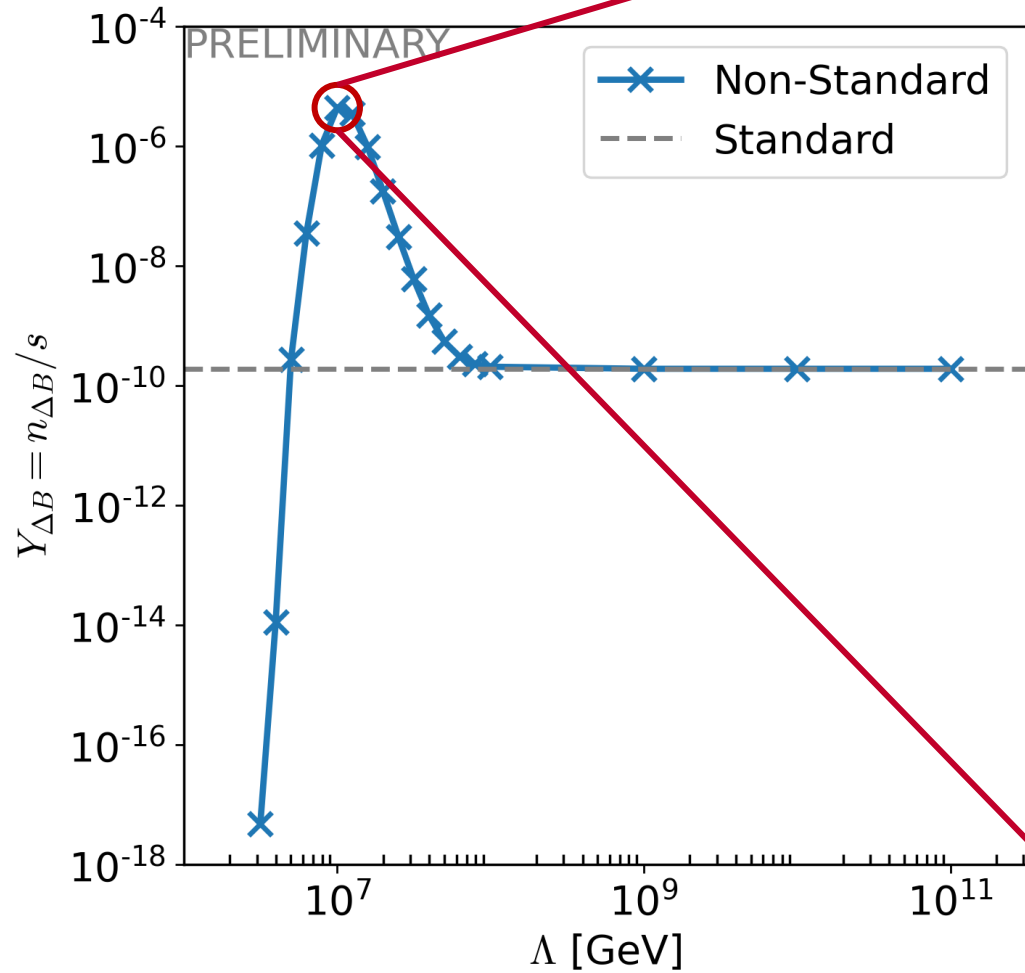
Low scale Leptogenesis



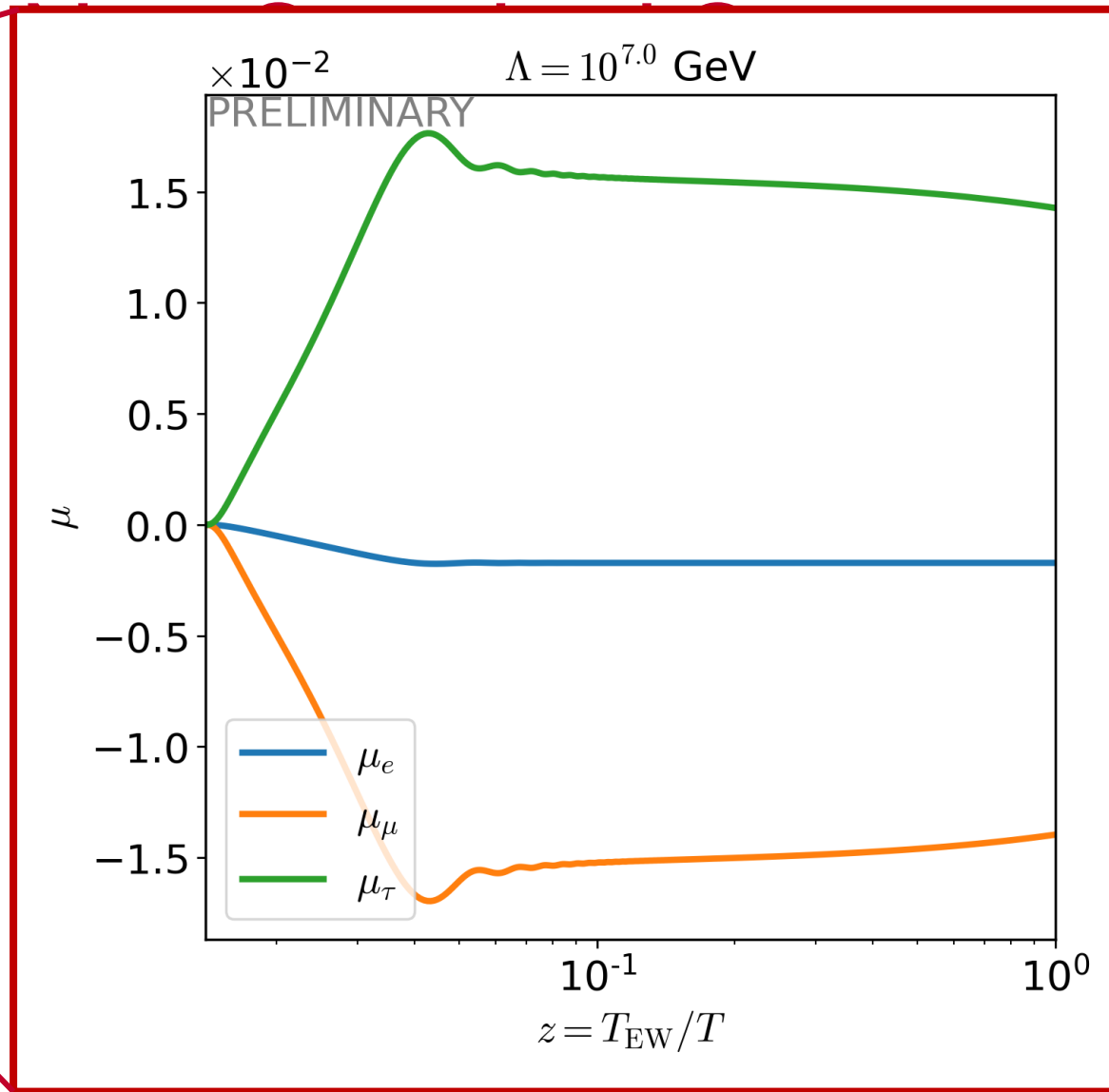
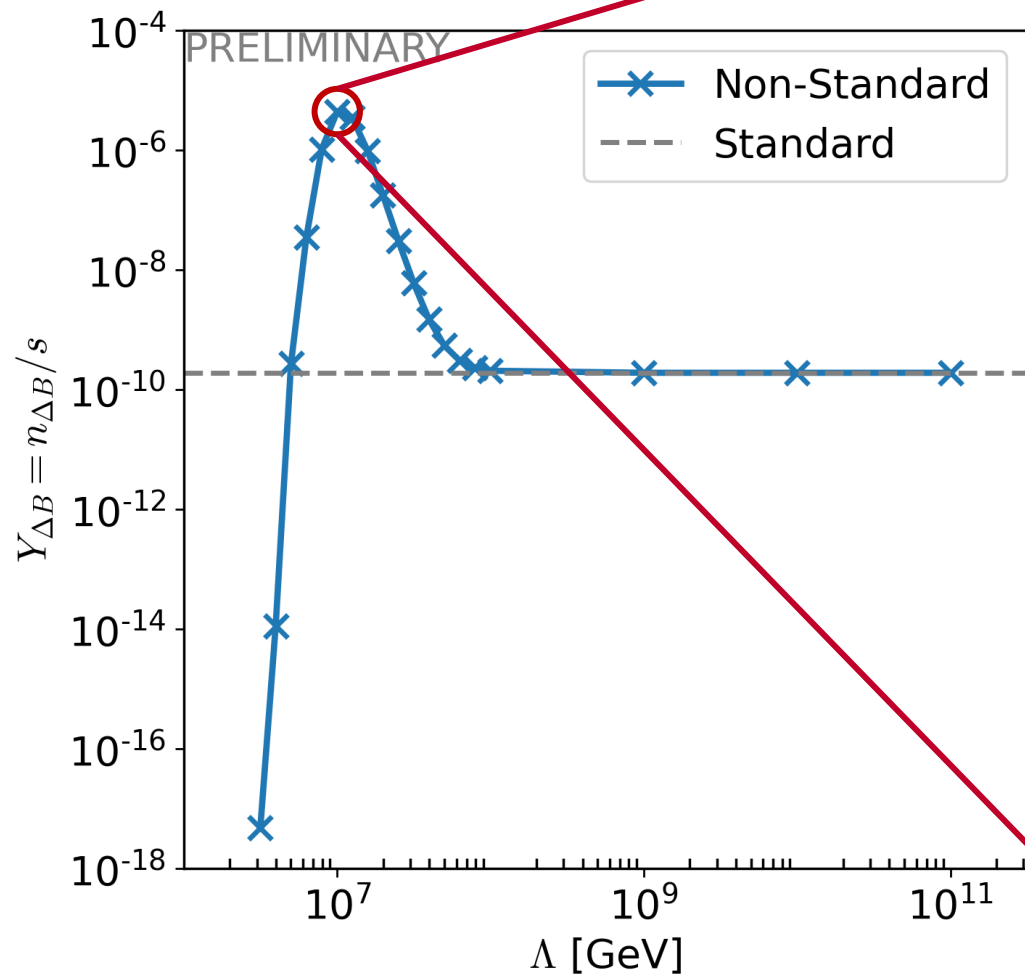
Low scale Leptogenesis – Non-Standard Case



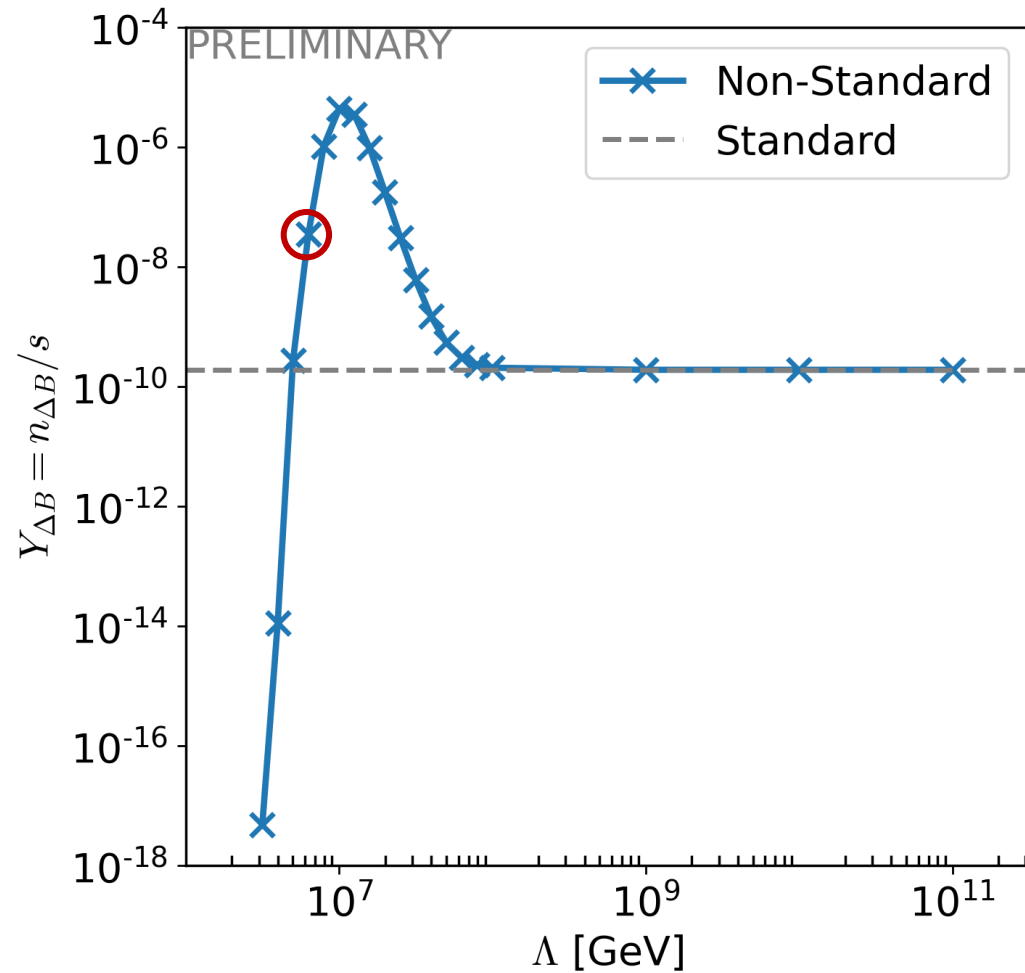
Low scale Leptogenesis –



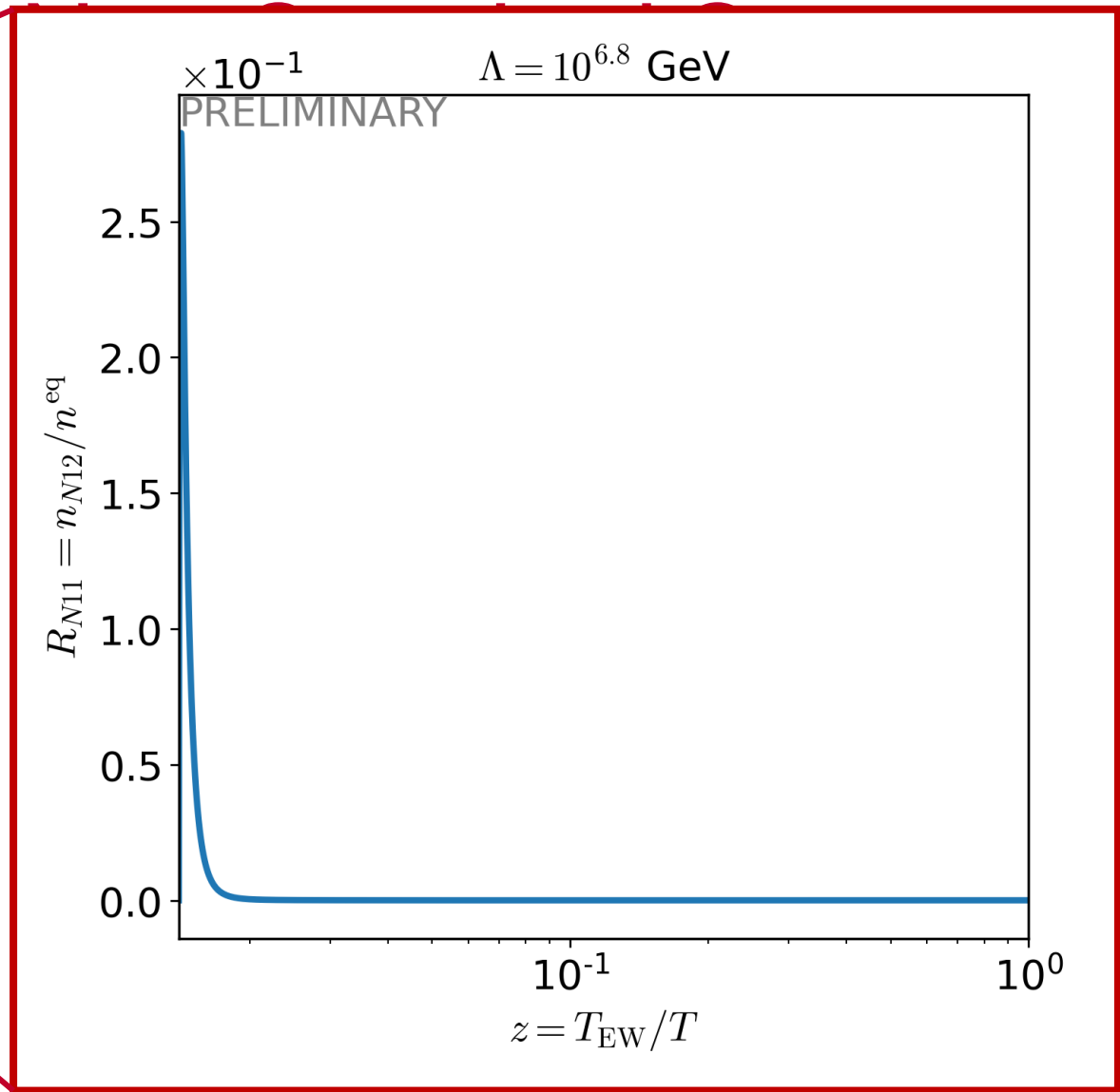
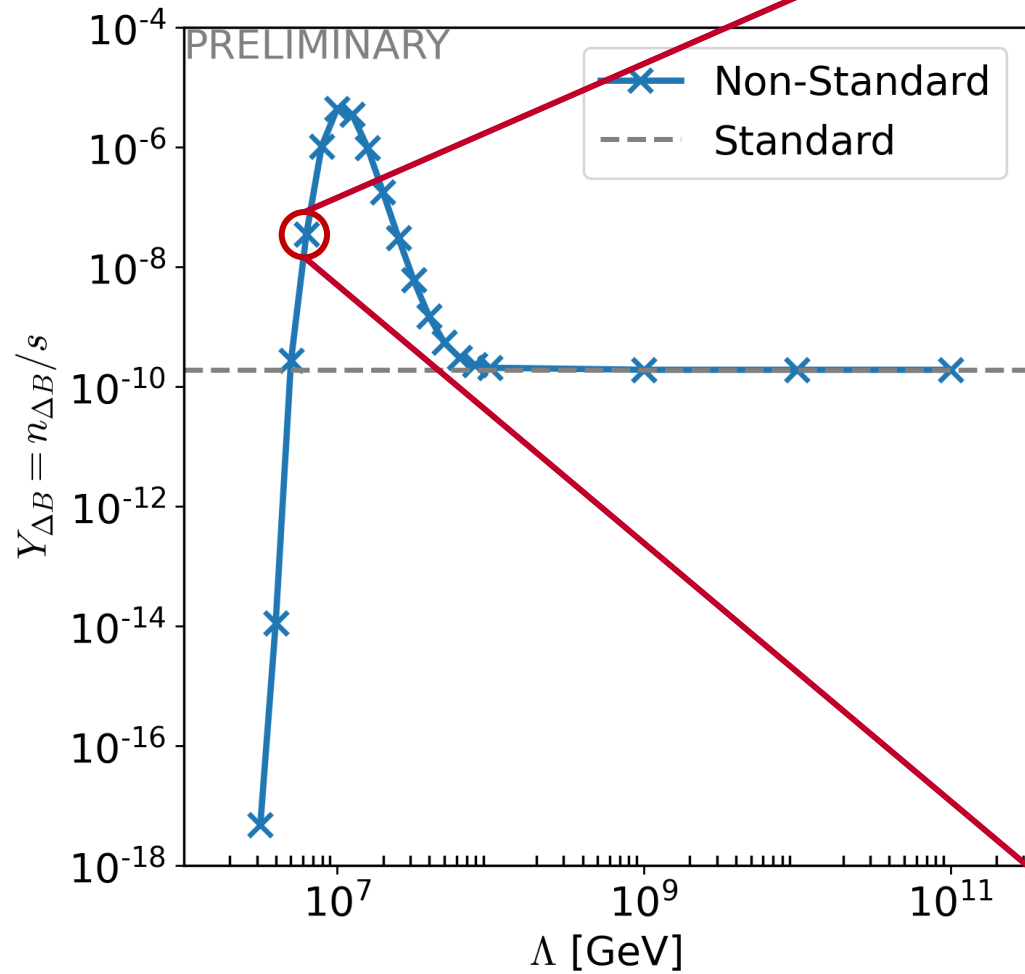
Low scale Leptogenesis –



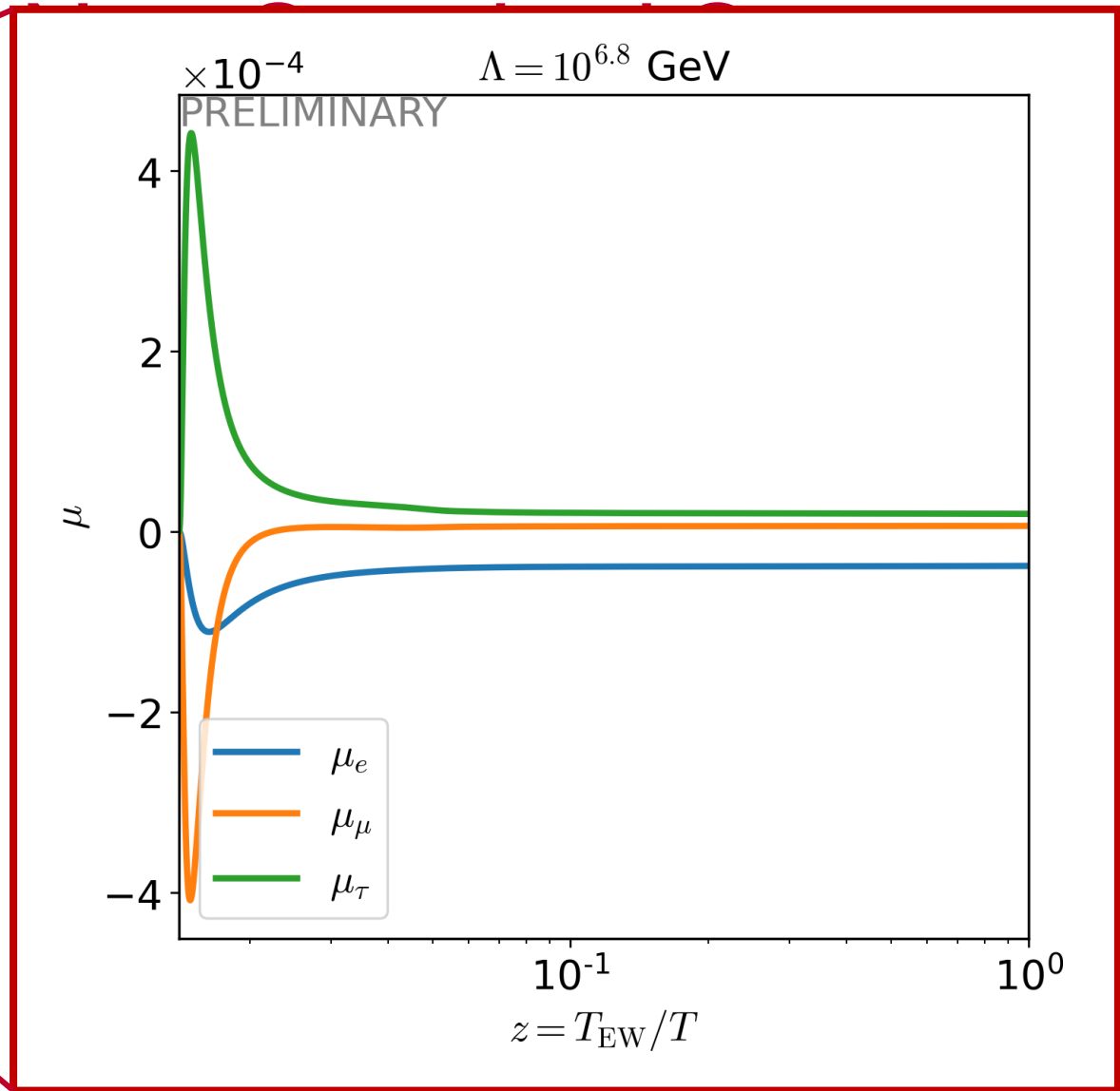
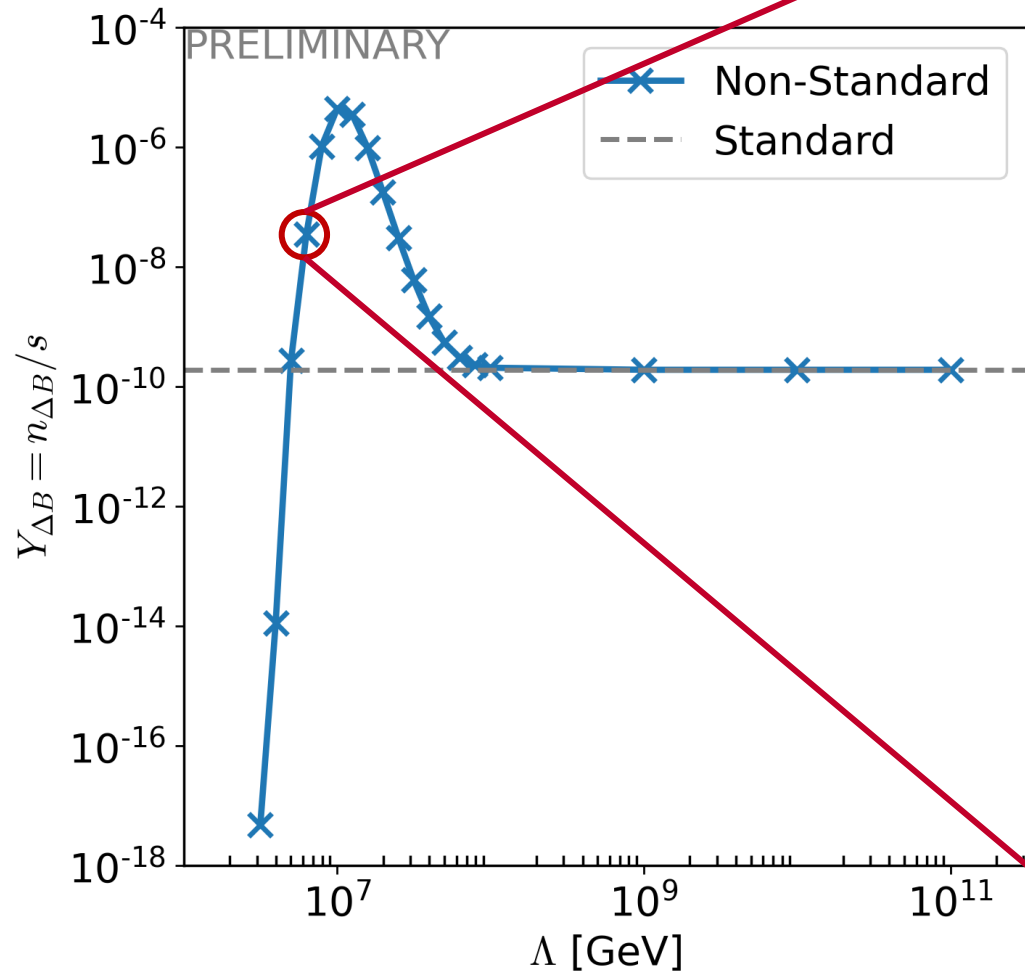
Low scale Leptogenesis – Non-Standard Case



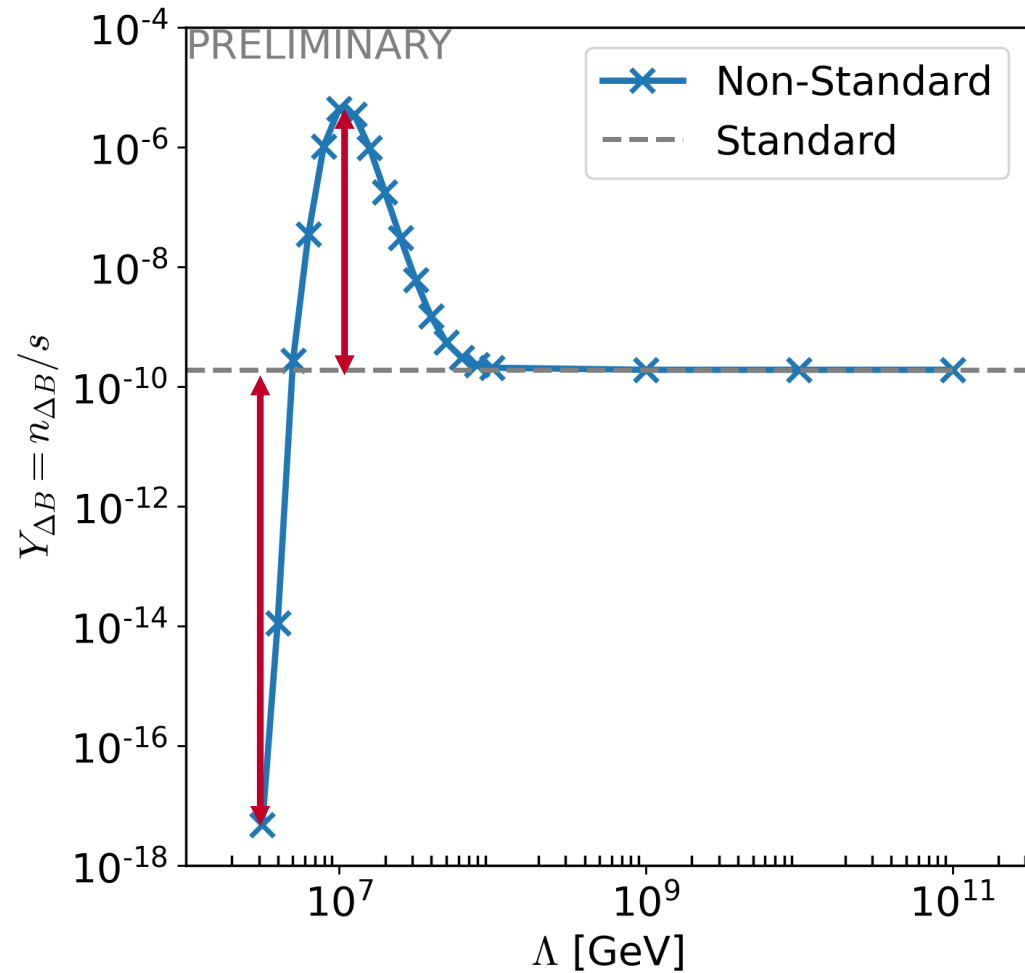
Low scale Leptogenesis –



Low scale Leptogenesis –

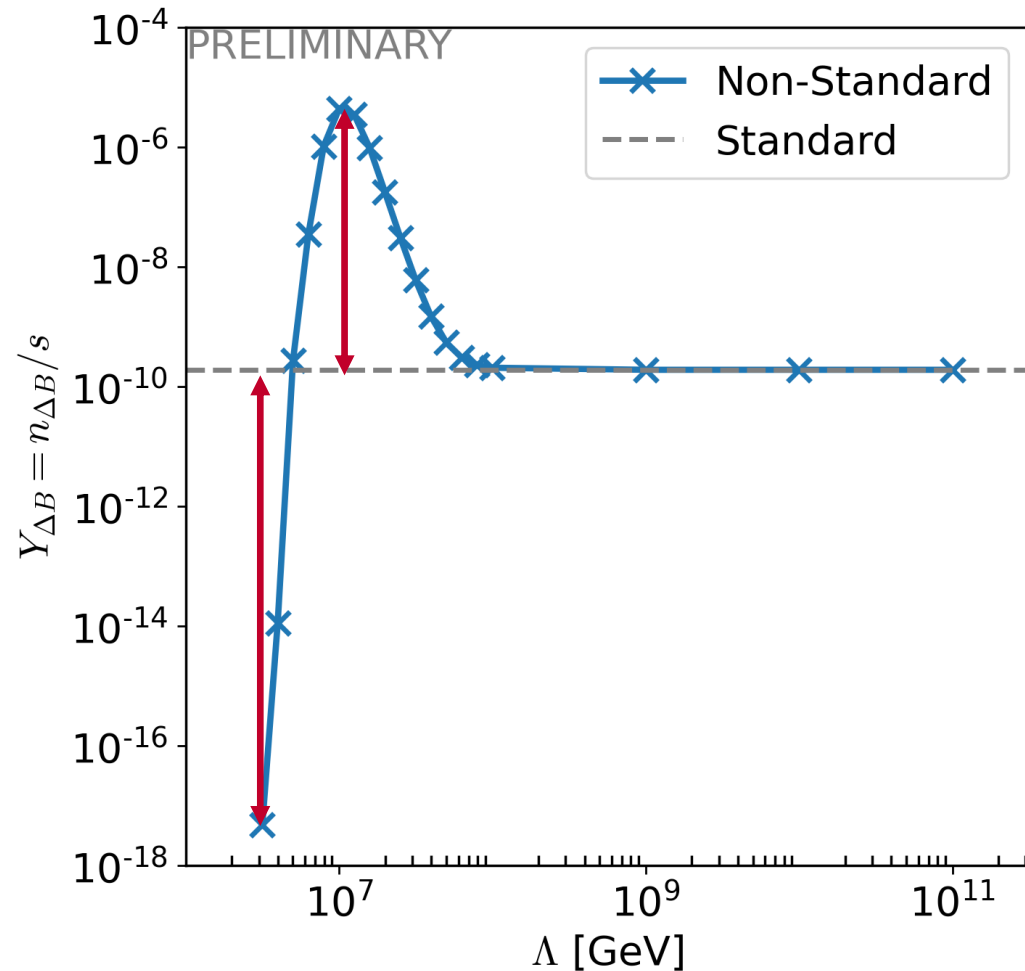


Low scale Leptogenesis – Non-Standard Case



Order of magnitude effect!

Low scale Leptogenesis – Non-Standard Case



Order of magnitude effect!

Work in progress!

Conclusion & Outlook

- Non-standard interactions can change
 - $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay
 - Low-Scale Leptogenesisby orders of magnitude
-

Conclusion & Outlook

- Non-standard interactions can change
 - $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay
 - Low-Scale Leptogenesisby orders of magnitude
-
- Conduct full parameter scan
 - Go beyond effective operator approach to study the effect of T_{RH}

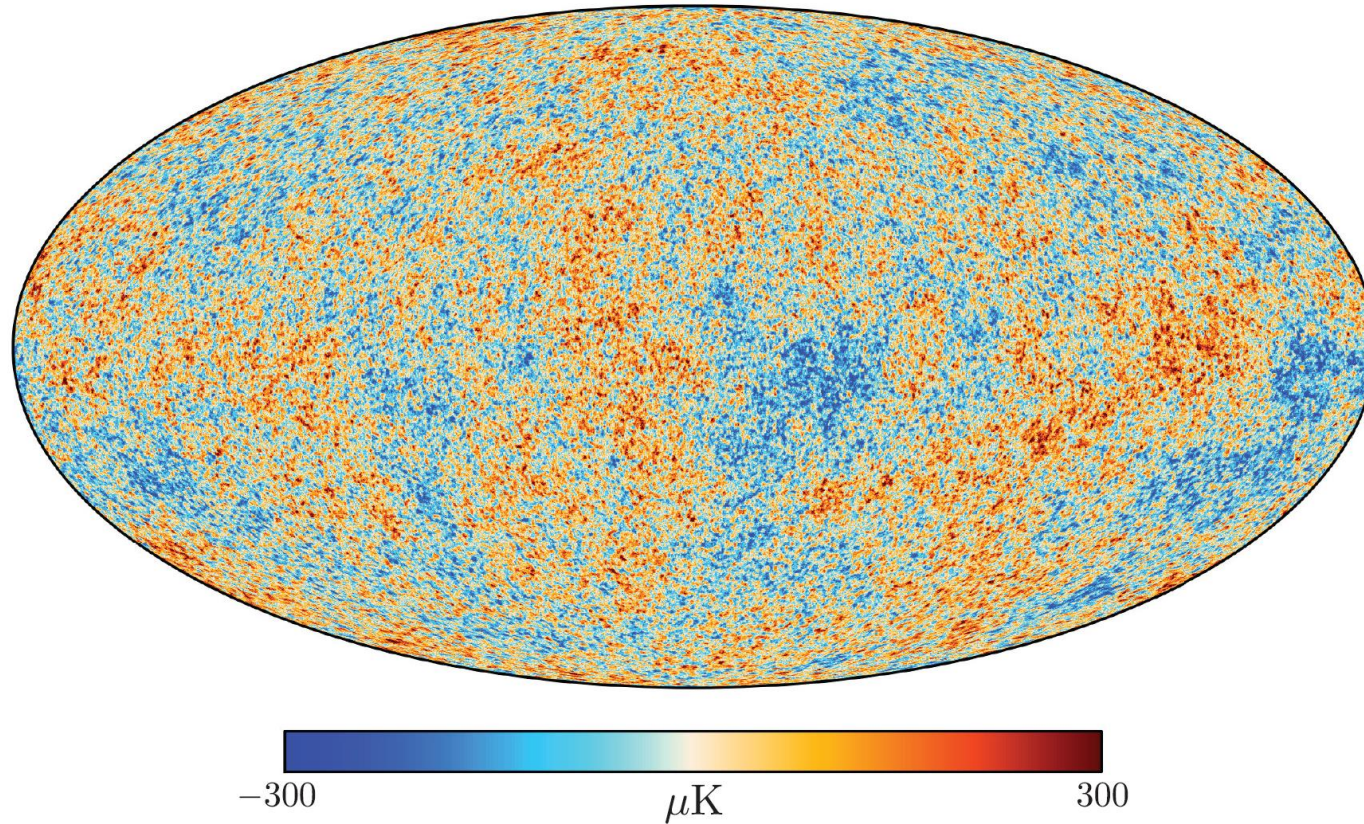


Thank You

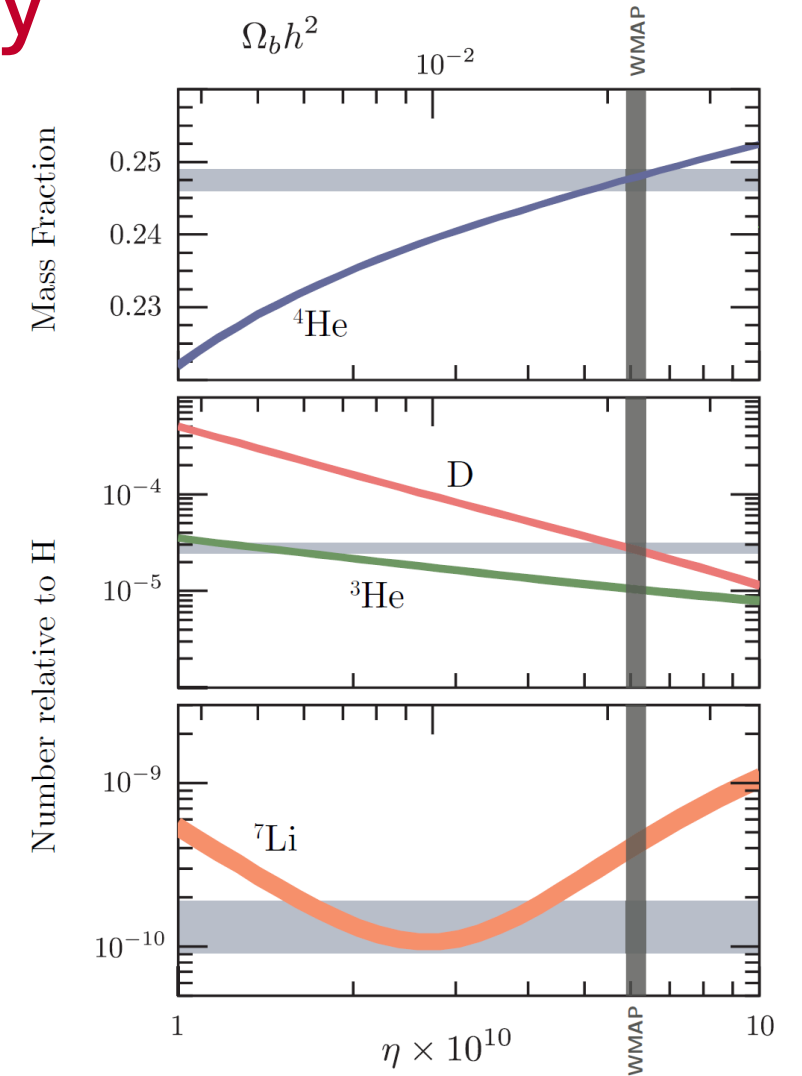
How do we know of the Baryon Asymmetry?

- Earth: no significant proton-antiproton annihilations
- Solar System: satellites, planetary probes
- Galaxy: Cosmic rays (few antiprotons compared to protons, in agreement with secondary production)
- Cluster of galaxies: Absence of Gamma Rays from Annihilation

Measuring the Baryon Asymmetry



Baumann



Sakharov Conditions

- Baryon number violation:
Equal baryon and anti-baryon in the universe
- C and CP violation
baryons and anti-baryons
are CP conjugates

- Out of equilibrium

$$\begin{aligned}\langle B \rangle_T &= \text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H} B) \\ &= \text{Tr}[(CPT)(CPT)^{-1} e^{-\beta H} B] \\ &= \text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H} (CPT)^{-1} B (CPT)) \\ &= -\text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H} B) ,\end{aligned}$$

Derivation Quantum Kinetic Equations (QKEs)

$$\hat{\phi}(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} (\hat{a}_p(t)e^{-ipx} + \hat{a}_p^\dagger(t)e^{+ipx})$$

- QM: number operator: $\hat{N} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$ $N = \langle \hat{N} \rangle = \langle \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \rangle$
- QFT: “number density operator”:

$$\frac{d\hat{n}}{d^3p} = \hat{a}_p^\dagger \hat{a}_p \quad \langle \hat{a}_p^\dagger \hat{a}_q \rangle_T = \underbrace{(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(p - q)}_{\text{Vol}} f(p) \quad n = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} f(p)$$

- More generally

$$\left\langle \hat{a}_{p,i}^\dagger(t) \hat{a}_{q,j}(t) \right\rangle_T = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(p - q) f_{ij}(p, t)$$

Derivation Quantum Kinetic Equations (QKEs)

$$\frac{d\rho_N(k_N)}{dt} = -i[H_N(k_N), \rho_N(k_N)] - \frac{1}{2}\{\Gamma_N^d(k_N), \rho_N(k_N)\} + \frac{1}{2}\{\Gamma_N^p(k_N), \mathbf{1} - \rho_N(k_N)\}$$

Differential equations

$$\begin{aligned}
 xH_u \frac{dr_N}{dx} &= -i[\langle H \rangle, r_N] - \frac{\langle \gamma_N^{(0)} \rangle}{2} \{Y^\dagger Y, r_N - 1\} - x^2 \frac{\langle s_N^{(0)} \rangle}{2} \{MY^T Y^* M, r_N - 1\} \\
 &\quad + \langle \gamma_N^{(1)} \rangle Y^\dagger \mu Y - x^2 \langle s_N^{(1)} \rangle MY^T \mu Y^* M \\
 &\quad - \frac{\langle \gamma_N^{(2)} \rangle}{2} \{Y^\dagger \mu Y, r_N\} + x^2 \frac{\langle s_N^{(2)} \rangle}{2} \{MY^T \mu Y^* M, r_N\}, \\
 xH_u \frac{dr_{\bar{N}}}{dx} &= -i[\langle H^* \rangle, r_{\bar{N}}] - \frac{\langle \gamma_N^{(0)} \rangle}{2} \{Y^T Y^*, r_{\bar{N}} - 1\} - x^2 \frac{\langle s_N^{(0)} \rangle}{2} \{MY^\dagger Y M, r_{\bar{N}} - 1\} \\
 &\quad - \langle \gamma_N^{(1)} \rangle Y^T \mu Y^* + x^2 \langle s_N^{(1)} \rangle MY^\dagger \mu Y M \\
 &\quad + \frac{\langle \gamma_N^{(2)} \rangle}{2} \{Y^T \mu Y^*, r_{\bar{N}}\} - x^2 \frac{\langle s_N^{(2)} \rangle}{2} \{MY^\dagger \mu Y M, r_{\bar{N}}\}, \\
 xH_u \frac{d\mu_{B/3-L_\alpha}}{dx} &= \frac{\int_k \rho_F}{\int_k \rho'_F} \left[\frac{\langle \gamma_N^{(0)} \rangle}{2} (Y r_N Y^\dagger - Y^* r_{\bar{N}} Y^T) - x^2 \frac{\langle s_N^{(0)} \rangle}{2} (Y^* M r_N M Y^T - Y M r_{\bar{N}} M Y^\dagger) \right. \\
 &\quad - \mu_\alpha \left(\langle \gamma_N^{(1)} \rangle Y Y^\dagger + x^2 \langle s_N^{(1)} \rangle Y M^2 Y^\dagger \right) + \frac{\langle \gamma_N^{(2)} \rangle}{2} \mu_\alpha (Y r_N Y^\dagger + Y^* r_{\bar{N}} Y^T) \\
 &\quad \left. + x^2 \frac{\langle s_N^{(2)} \rangle}{2} \mu_\alpha \left(Y M r_{\bar{N}} M Y^\dagger + Y^* M r_N M Y^T \right) \right]_{\alpha\alpha}, \tag{4.2}
 \end{aligned}$$

[2207.01651]

Neutrinoless double beta decay and the baryon asymmetry of the Universe

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Non-standard cases

e.g. in connection to Unification

$SU(5)$, $SO(10)$, G_{PS}, \dots

