Lepton flavor violation and DM constraints in a radiative seesaw model

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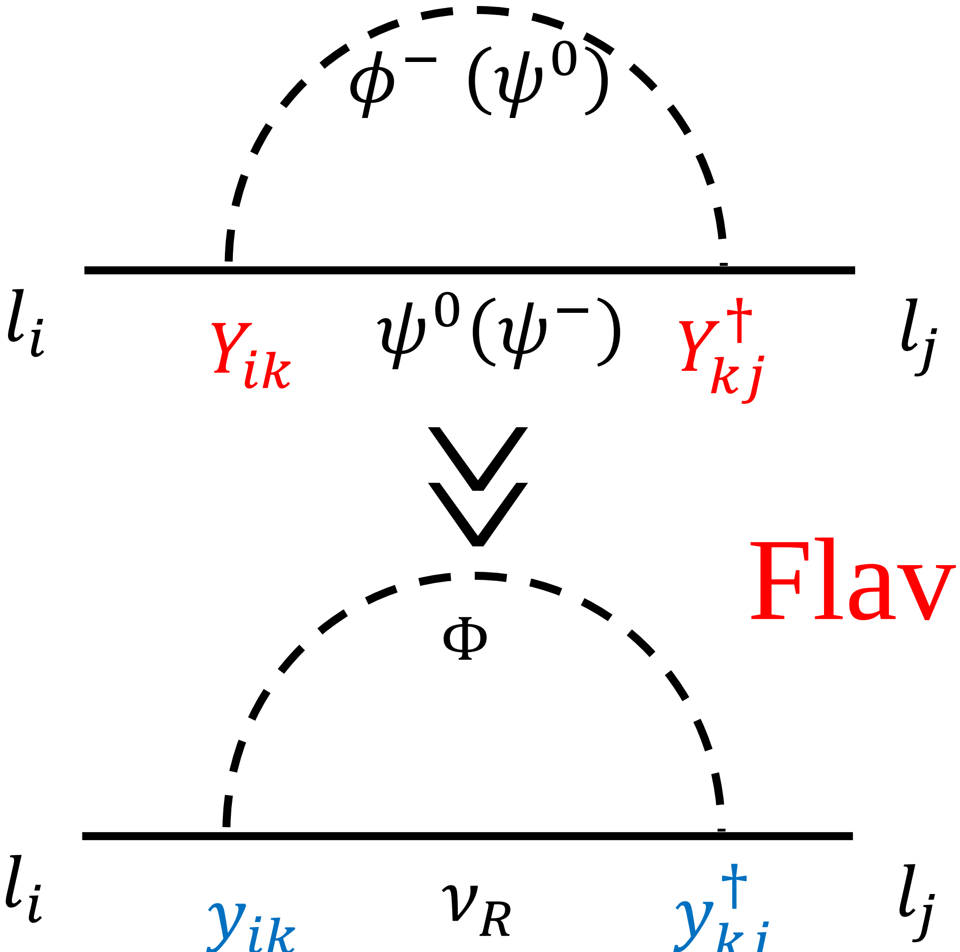
§ Introduction

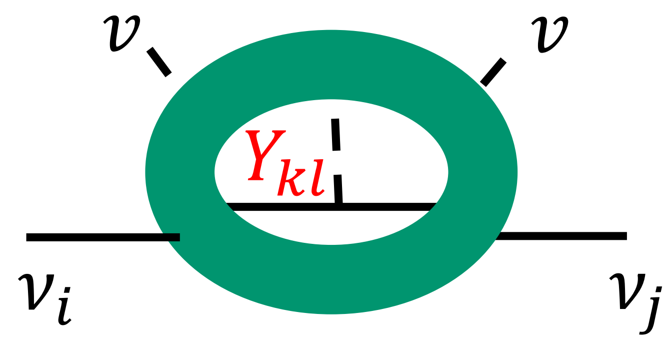
Neutrino mass generation

- At Tree level: Smallness due to high scale origin
  - Type-I : Singlet ν_R [Minkowski (1977), Yanagida (1979), Gell-Mann, Ramond and Slansky (1979)]
  - Type-II : Triplet Higgs [Schechter and Valle, Magg and C. Wetterich, Cheng and Li (1980)]
  - Type-III : Triplet ν_R [Foot et al (1989)]
- At loop level: Smallness due to quantum correction
  - New particles are relatively light: accessible(?)
  - **Without a parity**: Zee model [Zee (1980)], Others…
  - **With a parity** : "radiative seesaw" [Krauss, Nasri and Trodden (2003), Ma (2006), Aoki, Kanemura and Seto (2008), …]

Lepton flavor violation in radiative generation of neutrino mass

- With new Yukawa coupling





Neutrino mass

Flavor violation!

$$m_\nu = \frac{y\, y^T}{m_{\nu_R}} v^2$$

§ § Extracting neutrino Yukawa

Mass to couplings [Irie, Seto and Shindou (2021)]

- In a class of radiative neutrino mass models, neutrino mass [Kanemura and Sugiyama (2016)]

$$M_\nu \propto h\, m_l X_S\, m_l h^T$$

h : anti-symmetric Yukawa

m_l: charged lepton mass

X_S: symmetric Yukawa

e.g.,

– Zee-Babu model [Zee (1986), Babu (1987)]

– KNT model [Krauss, Nasri and Trodden (2003)]

Mass to couplings [Irie, Seto and Shindou (2021)]

- Neutrino mass

$$M_\nu \propto h\, m_l X_S\, m_l h^T$$

- Assumption
  - m_e dependent parts are negligible
  - $|M_{\nu 22}| \sim |M_{\nu 23}| \sim |M_{\nu 33}|$
    - Indeed true except certain points of IO case
- The ratios of Yukawa couplings

$$k := \frac{h_{12}}{h_{23}}, \quad k' := \frac{h_{13}}{h_{23}},$$

$$k = \frac{M_{e\mu}M_{\mu\tau} - M_{e\tau}M_{\mu\mu}}{M_{\mu\mu}M_{\tau\tau} - M_{\mu\tau}^2}, \quad k' = \frac{M_{e\mu}M_{\mu\tau} - M_{e\tau}M_{\mu\mu}}{M_{\mu\mu}M_{\tau\tau} - M_{\mu\tau}^2}$$

§ § Revisiting the Zee-Babu model

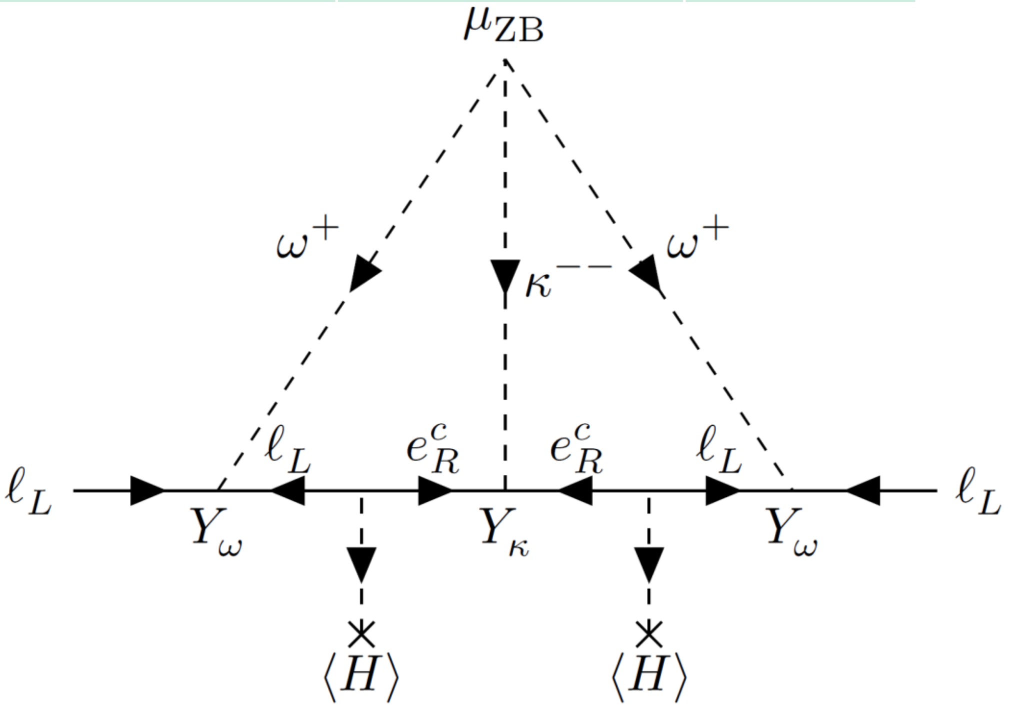
[Irie, Seto and Shindou (2021)]

Zee-Babu model [Zee (1986), Babu (1987)]

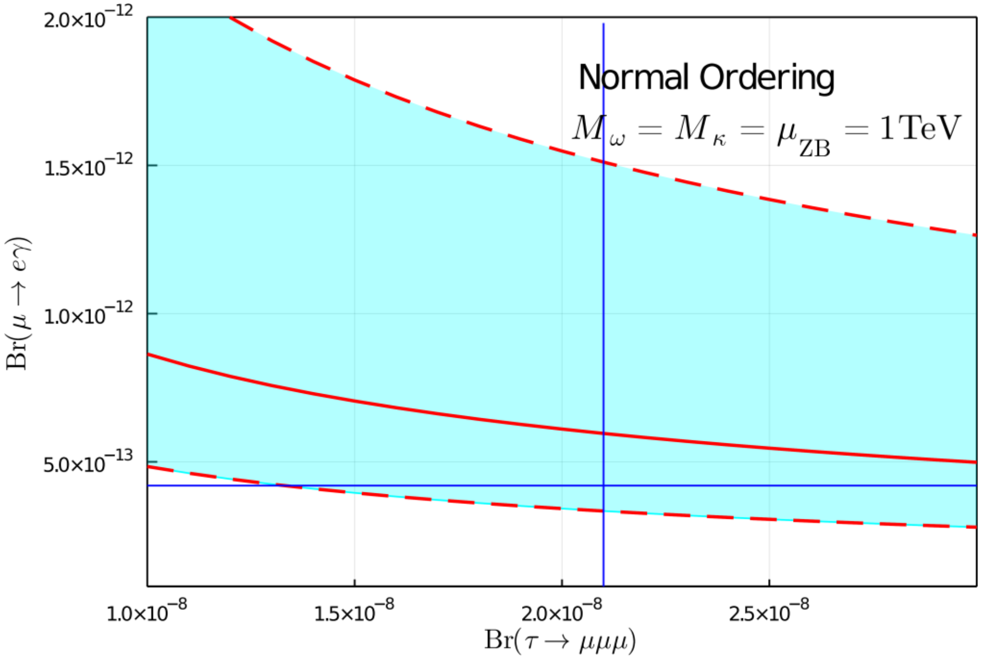
- Content

	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$	Spin
SM particles	usual	usual	usual
ω^-	1	-1	0
κ^{--}	1	-2	0

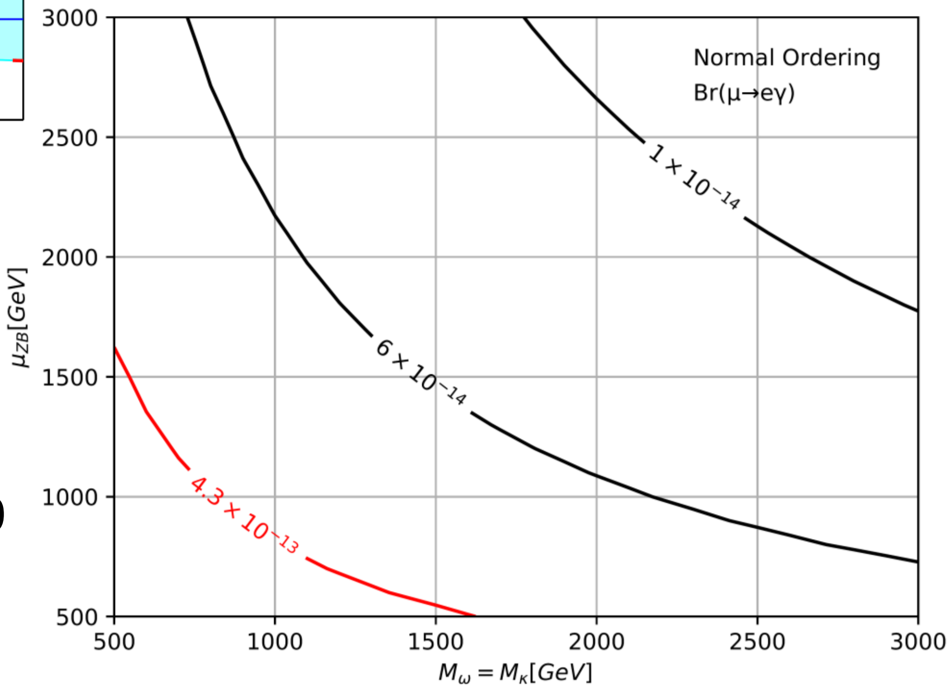
- Neutrino mass
  - Y_ω : anti-symmetric
  - Y_κ : symmetric



LFV in Zee-Babu model



- New scalars with $\mathcal{O}(10^2)$ GeV mass are excluded.
- The MEG-II will probe $\mathrm{Br}(\mu \to e\gamma) > 6 \times 10^{-14}$



- For minimal $\mathrm{Br}(\mu \to e\gamma)$
- 3σ band for ν osc.
- The Bell-II will probe $\mathrm{Br}(\tau \to \mu\mu\mu) > 3.3 \times 10^{-10}$

§ § Revisiting the KNT model

[Seto, Shindou and Tsuyuki (2022)]

A three loop model [Krauss, Nasri and Trodden (2003)]

- Particle content

	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$	Z_2	Spin
SM particles	usual	usual	$+$	usual
N_i	1	0	$-$	1/2
S_1^-	1	-1	$+$	0
S_2^-	1	-1	$-$	0

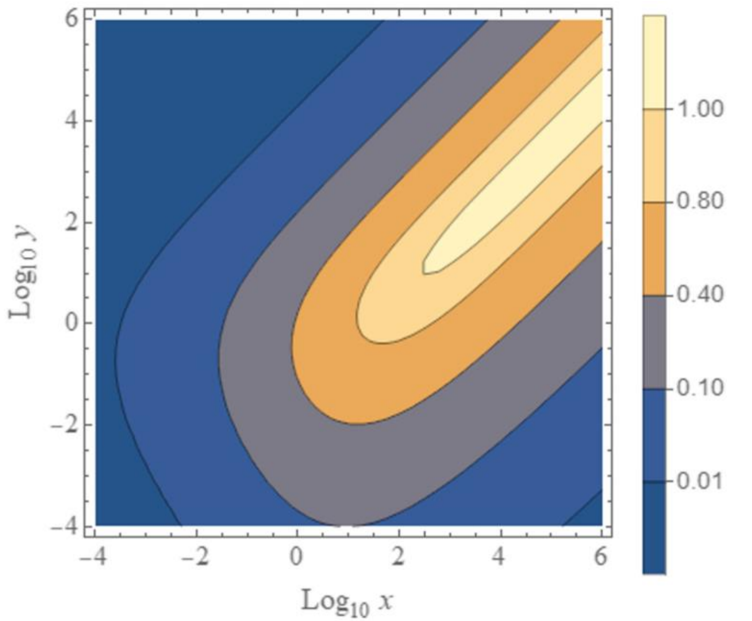
- The lightest is stable

Neutrino mass

- Neutrino mass

$$M_{ab} = \frac{\lambda_S}{4(4\pi)^3 m_{S_1}} \sum_{I,j,k} m_{\ell_j} m_{\ell_k} h_{aj} h_{bk} g_{Ij} g_{Ik} f(x_I, y)$$

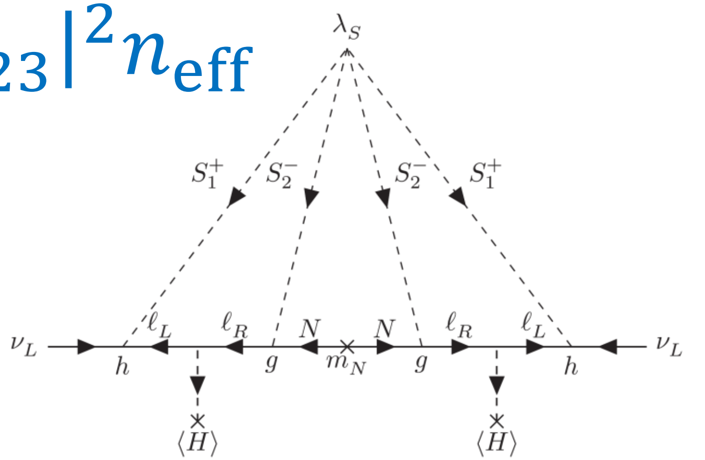
$$x_I \equiv \frac{m_{N_I}^2}{m_{S_2}^2}, \qquad y \equiv \frac{m_{S_1}^2}{m_{S_2}^2},$$



  – Loop function $f(x_I, y)$

- Upper bound on S_1 mass

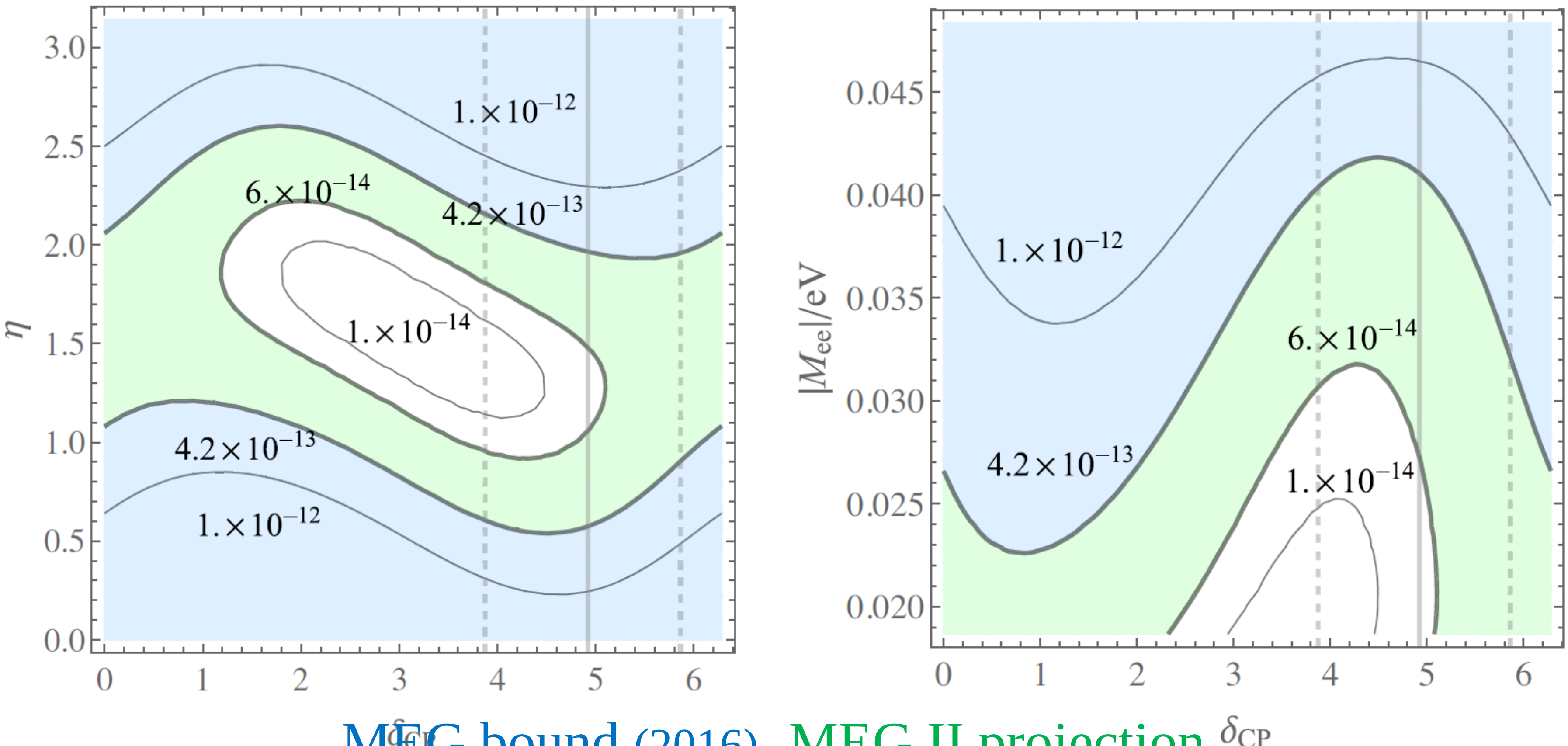
$$m_{S_1} < 3.4 \times 10^4 \mathrm{GeV} \left(\frac{0.02\ \mathrm{eV}}{|M_{\tau\tau}|}\right) |h_{23}|^2 n_{\mathrm{eff}}$$



  – n_{eff} : the number of RH neutrin contributing neutrino mass
  – With $\lambda_S < 1$ and $|g| < 1$

LFV $Br(\mu \to e\gamma)$ constraints on CP phases in neutrino oscillation

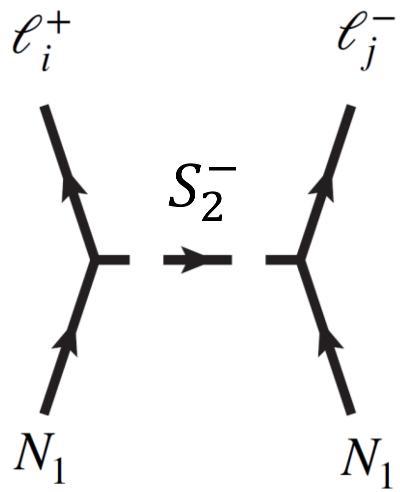
- No constraints on NO
- Constraints on IO for $n_{\text{eff}} = 2$, 2σ in osc. params.



MEG bound (2016) MEG II projection

DM and Br($\tau \to \mu\gamma$)

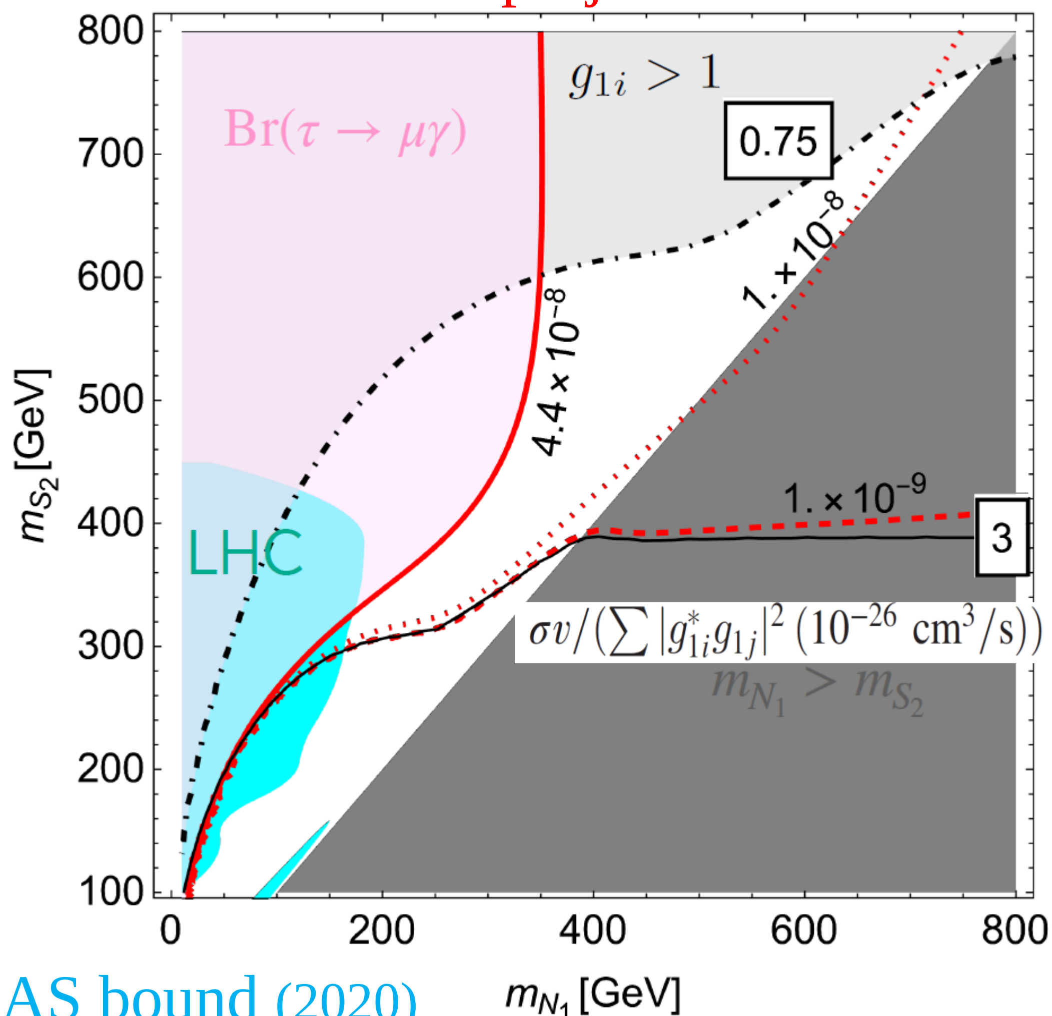
- N_1 is DM candidate



$$\boldsymbol{g} = \begin{array}{cc} & \begin{array}{ccc} e & \mu & \tau \end{array} \\ & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & g_{12} & g_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & g_{23} \\ 0 & 1 & g_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \end{array} \end{array}$$

BABAR bound (2010)

Belle II projection



ATLAS bound (2020)

§ Summary

- Yukawa coupling for loop-induced neutrino mass.
  - In certain class of model, the ratio of Yukawa coupling can be rewritten in terms of M_ν
- For Zee-Babu model, we found
  - LFV constraint : the scale of new scalar > 1 TeV
  - The forthcoming experiments will work well.
- For KNT model, we found
  - $m_{S_1} <$ several $\times$ 10 TeV
  - CP phases will be well constrained by LFV for IO
  - $m_{S_2} \lesssim 700$ GeV is predicted
  - The model will be tested by $\tau \to \mu\gamma$ experiments