

Wash-in leptogenesis from asymmetric Dirac neutrino scatterings

Peter Maták

In collaboration with T. Blažek, J. Heeck, J. Heisig, V. Zaujec

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Outline of this talk

- Unitarity and CPT symmetry constraints from holomorphic cutting rules
[Phys. Rev. D 103 (2021) L091302]
- Leptogenesis with Dirac neutrinos and heavy-particle asymmetric decays
- Asymmetry from right-handed neutrino scatterings with a vanishing source-term [Phys. Rev. D 110 (2024) 055042]

Holomorphic cutting rules

$$S = 1 + iT \qquad T_{fi} = (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_f - p_i) M_{fi} \qquad (1)$$

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$$|T_{fi}|^2 = -iT_{if}^\dagger iT_{fi} = -iT_{if} iT_{fi} + \sum_n iT_{in} iT_{nf} iT_{fi} - \sum_{n,k} iT_{in} iT_{nk} iT_{kf} iT_{fi} + \dots \qquad (3)$$

[Coster, Stapp '70, Bourjaily, Hannesdottir, *et al.* '21, Hannesdottir, Mizera '22, Blažek, Maták '21a]

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$$\begin{aligned} \Delta |T_{fi}|^2 = |T_{fi}|^2 - |T_{if}|^2 &= \sum_n \left(iT_{in} iT_{nf} iT_{fi} - iT_{if} iT_{fn} iT_{ni} \right) \\ &\quad - \sum_{n,k} \left(iT_{in} iT_{nk} iT_{kf} iT_{fi} - iT_{if} iT_{fk} iT_{kn} iT_{ni} \right) \\ &\quad + \dots \end{aligned} \qquad (4)$$

[Blažek, Maták '21a, see also Roulet, Covi, Vissani '98]

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[Blažek, Maták '21a, see also Roulet, Covi, Vissani '98]

$$\sum_f \Delta |T_{fi}|^2 = 0 \qquad (5)$$

[Dolgov '79, Kolb, Wolfram '80]

Unitarity and the asymmetry generation

$$\Delta \dot{n}_{f_1} + 3H \Delta n_{f_1} = \sum_i \sum_{f \ni f_1} \left(\frac{n_{i_1}}{n_{i_1}^{\text{eq}}} \frac{n_{i_2}}{n_{i_2}^{\text{eq}}} \cdots \frac{n_{i_p}}{n_{i_p}^{\text{eq}}} - 1 \right) \times \Delta \gamma_{fi}^{\text{eq}} + \text{wash-out terms} \quad (6)$$

f_1 in the final state of the contributing processes
out-of-equilibrium initial state

} Δn_{f_1} source term

[Detailed derivation in Racker '19]

Leptogenesis with Dirac neutrinos

- Introduced in Phys. Rev. Lett. **84** (2000) 4039 [Dick, Lindner, Ratz, and Wright 2000]
- Lepton-number conserving decays of heavy particles
- Right-handed neutrinos decoupled from the bath develop asymmetry opposite to that of standard-model leptons

$$Y_B = \frac{28}{79} Y_{B-L_{\text{SM}}} = \frac{28}{79} \Delta_{\nu_R} \quad (7)$$

[Kuzmin, Rubakov, Shaposhnikov '85; Harvey, Turner '90]

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$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{L}^c F_i L X_i^\dagger + \bar{e}_R^c G_i \nu_R X_i^\dagger + \text{H.c.} \quad (8)$$

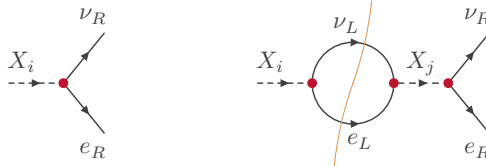
[Heeck, Heisig, Thapa '23a]

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$$\Delta |T_{X_i \rightarrow \nu_R e_R}|^2 + \Delta |T_{X_i \rightarrow \nu_L e_L}|^2 = 0 \quad (9)$$

Leptogenesis with Dirac neutrinos

$$\Delta |T_{X_i \rightarrow \nu_R e_R}|^2 = \text{Diagram 1} - \text{Diagram 2} \quad (10)$$

$$\Delta |T_{X_i \rightarrow \nu_L e_L}|^2 = \text{Diagram 3} - \text{Diagram 4} \quad (11)$$

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Leptogenesis with Dirac neutrinos

$$\Delta |T_{\nu_R e_R \rightarrow X_i}|^2 = \text{Diagram 1} - \text{Diagram 2} \quad (12)$$

$$\Delta |T_{\nu_R e_R \rightarrow \nu_L e_L}|^2 = \text{Diagram 3} - \text{Diagram 4} \quad (13)$$

$$\Delta |T_{\nu_R e_R \rightarrow X_i}|^2 + \Delta |T_{\nu_R e_R \rightarrow \nu_L e_L}|^2 = 0 \quad (14)$$

Dirac leptogenesis without heavy particles?

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{L}^c F_i L X_i^\dagger + \bar{e}_R^c G_i \nu_R X_i^\dagger + \text{H.c.} \quad M_X \gg T_{\text{reh}} \quad (15)$$

[Heeck, Heisig, Thapa '23b]

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[Heeck, Heisig, Thapa '23b]

$$\cancel{\Delta |T_{\nu_R e_R \rightarrow X_i}|^2} + \Delta |T_{\nu_R e_R \rightarrow \nu_L e_L}|^2 = 0 \quad (16)$$

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[Heeck, Heisig, Thapa '23b]

$SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$	spin	$(B-L)(X)$	asymmetry-generating operators
$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, -1)$	0	-2	$\nu_R e_R X^\dagger, LLX^\dagger$
$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, 1/2)$	0	0	$\bar{H}X, \bar{\nu}_R LX, \bar{L}e_RX, \bar{Q}d_RX, \bar{u}_R QX, X^\dagger H^\dagger HH$
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, -1/3)$	0	-2/3	$d_R \nu_R X^\dagger, u_R e_R X^\dagger, QLX^\dagger, u_R d_R X, QQX$
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, 2/3)$	0	-2/3	$u_R \nu_R X^\dagger, d_R d_R X$
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 1/6)$	0	4/3	$\bar{Q} \nu_R X, \bar{d}_R LX$
$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, -1/2)$	1/2	-1	$\bar{X}L, \bar{\nu}_R XH, \bar{X}e_RH$

[Heeck, Heisig, Thapa '23a]

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[Blažek, Heeck, Heisig, Maták, Zaujec '24]

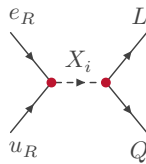
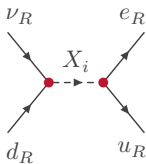
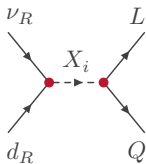
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[Heeck, Heisig, Thapa '23a]

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[Blažek, Heeck, Heisig, Maták, Zaujec '24]



$$\langle \sigma_1 \nu \rangle \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \frac{\gamma_{\nu_R d_R \rightarrow L Q}^{\text{eq}}}{n_{\nu_R}^{\text{eq}} n_{d_R}^{\text{eq}}}, \quad \langle \sigma_2 \nu \rangle \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \frac{\gamma_{\nu_R d_R \rightarrow e_R u_R}^{\text{eq}}}{n_{\nu_R}^{\text{eq}} n_{d_R}^{\text{eq}}}, \quad \langle \sigma_3 \nu \rangle \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \frac{\gamma_{e_R u_R \rightarrow L Q}^{\text{eq}}}{n_{e_R}^{\text{eq}} n_{u_R}^{\text{eq}}} \quad (18)$$

Dirac leptogenesis without heavy particles?

$$\Delta|T_{\nu_R d_R \rightarrow L Q}|^2 = \text{Diagram 1} - \text{Diagram 2} \quad (19)$$

$$\Delta|T_{\nu_R d_R \rightarrow e_R u_R}|^2 = \text{Diagram 3} - \text{Diagram 4} \quad (20)$$

$$\Delta|T_{\nu_R d_R \rightarrow L Q}|^2 + \Delta|T_{\nu_R d_R \rightarrow e_R u_R}|^2 = 0 \quad \Delta\langle\sigma_1 v\rangle = -\Delta\langle\sigma_2 v\rangle \quad (21)$$

Freeze-in and wash-in

$$\left(\frac{d\Delta_L}{dx}\right)_{\text{source}} = -\left(\frac{d\Delta_{e_R}}{dx}\right)_{\text{source}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{d\Delta_{\nu_R}}{dx}\right)_{\text{source}} = 0 \quad (22)$$

$$\left(\frac{d\Delta_L}{dx}\right)_{\text{wash-out}} \neq -\left(\frac{d\Delta_{e_R}}{dx}\right)_{\text{wash-out}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{d\Delta_{\nu_R}}{dx}\right)_{\text{wash-in}} \neq 0 \quad (23)$$

[see also Domcke, Kamada, Mukaida, Schmitz, Yamada '21, Aristizabal, Nardi, Muñoz '09]

Freeze-in and wash-in

$$\frac{d\Delta_L}{dx} = \frac{Y_{\nu_R}^{\text{eq}}}{H} \frac{ds}{dx} \left\{ \Delta \langle \sigma_1 v \rangle \left(Y_{\nu_R}^{\text{eq}} - Y_{\nu_R} \right) + \frac{10}{9} \langle \sigma_3 v \rangle \left(\Delta_L - 2\Delta_{e_R} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{8}{9} \langle \sigma_1 v \rangle \left[\Delta_L - \frac{17}{8} \Delta_{\nu_R} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{Y_{\nu_R}}{Y_{\nu_R}^{\text{eq}}} \left(\Delta_L - \frac{3}{2} \Delta_{\nu_R} \right) \right] \right\} \quad (24)$$

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[Blažek, Heeck, Heisig, Maták, Zaujec '24]

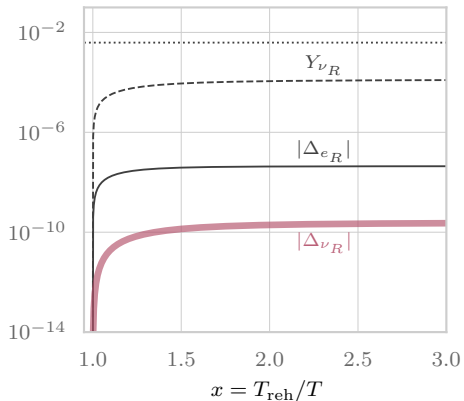
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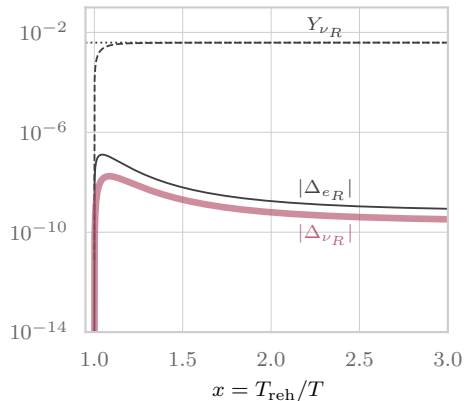
[Blažek, Heeck, Heisig, Maták, Zaujec '24]

Numerical solution for $T_{\text{reh}} = 10^{14}$ GeV



$$\langle \sigma_1 v \rangle = 1.5 \times 10^{-33} \text{ GeV}^{-2}/x^2$$

$$|\Delta \langle \sigma_1 v \rangle| = 6.0 \times 10^{-36} \text{ GeV}^{-2}/x^4$$



$$\langle \sigma_1 v \rangle = 3.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ GeV}^{-2}/x^2$$

$$|\Delta \langle \sigma_1 v \rangle| = 2.2 \times 10^{-34} \text{ GeV}^{-2}/x^4$$

Summary

- Holomorphic cutting rules allow for easy tracking of asymmetry cancellations due to the *CPT* and unitarity constraints.
- Leptogenesis with ν_R as the only out-of-equilibrium particles is possible. Their asymmetry is washed in, although the source term vanishes.

Summary

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Thank you for your attention!