

# Seesaw mechanism in $\nu$ oscillations

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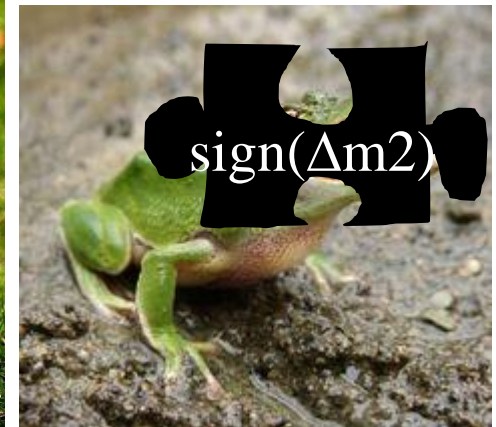
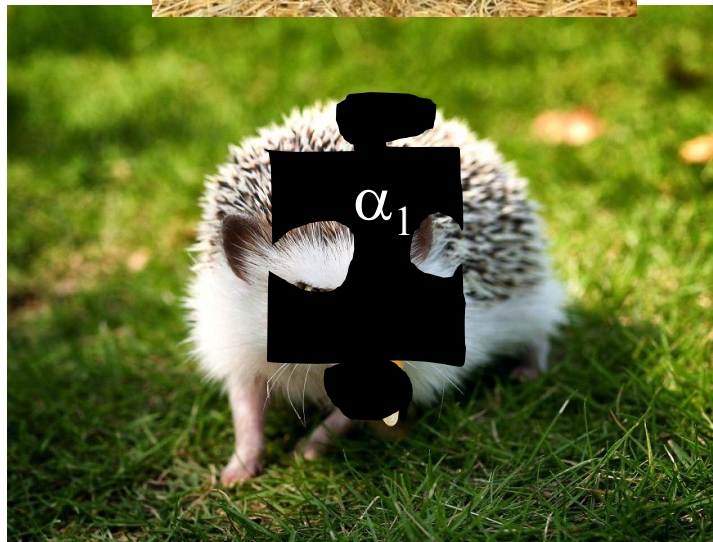
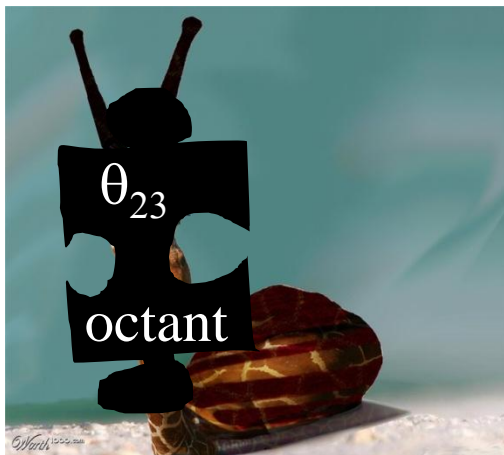
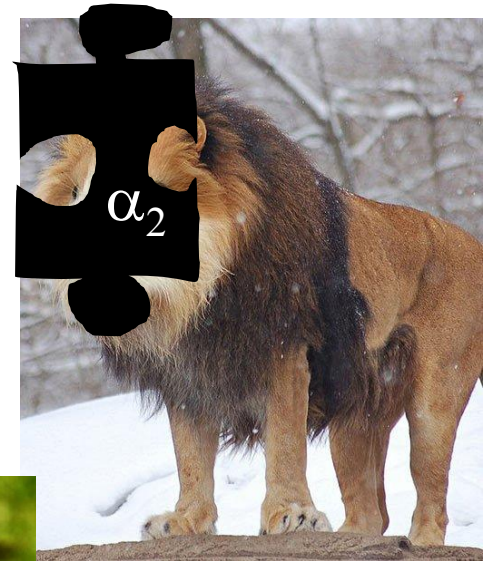
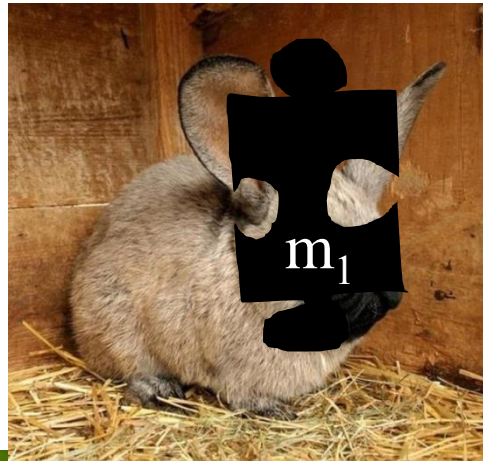
Enrique Fernández Martínez



$\nu$ Probes

invisiblesPlus elusives

# Neutrino physics missing pieces



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# Neutrino masses beyond the SM

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All SM fermions acquire Dirac masses via Yukawa couplings

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Simplest option add  $N_R$ : a Majorana mass is also allowed

$$M_N \bar{N}_R^C N_R$$

# A new physics scale

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 To be sought for at experiments!!

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$$m_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Seesaw}} U^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} U = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$$

If  $M_N \gg m_D$  then  $M \approx M_N$  and  $m \approx m_D^T M_N^{-1} m_D \rightarrow$  smallness of  $\nu$  masses

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$$m_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow U^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} U = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$$

**Seesaw**

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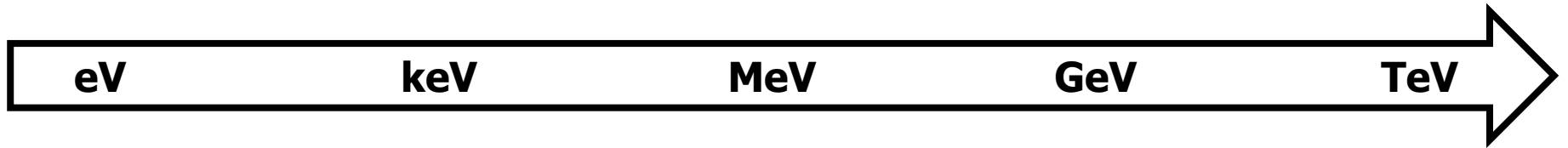
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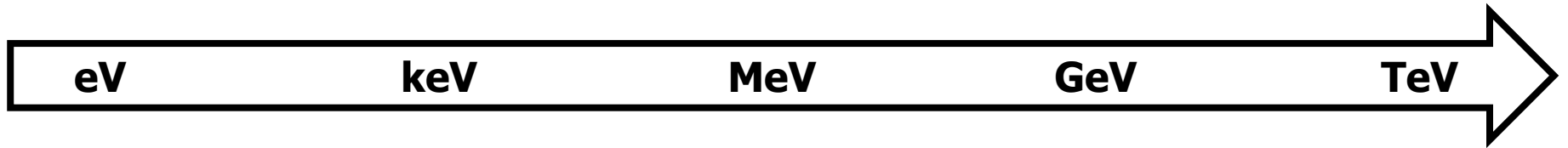
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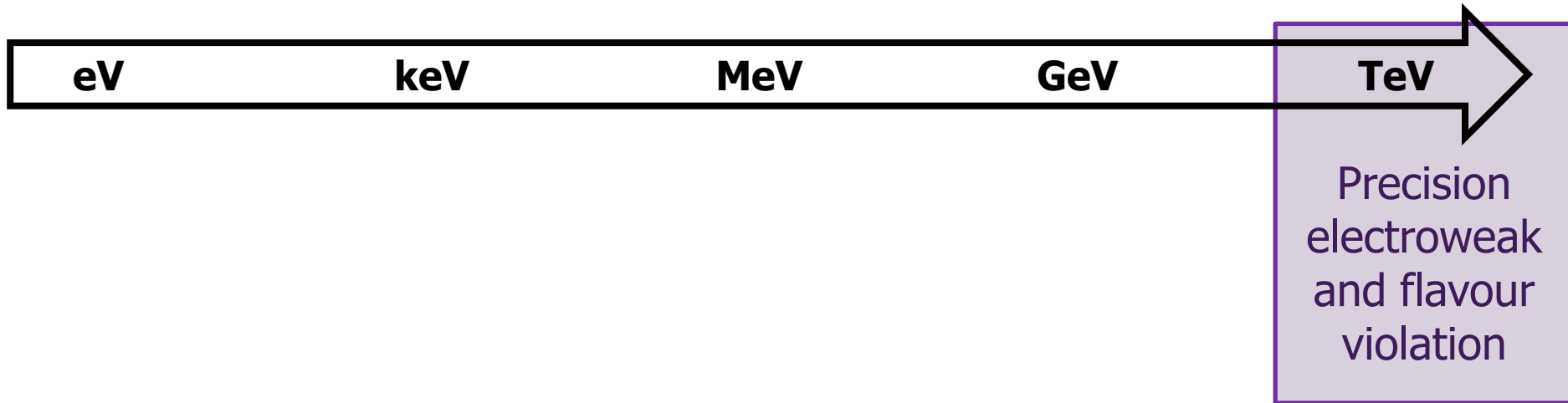
$M_N$  could be anywhere...

Very different phenomenology at different scales

# A new physics scale

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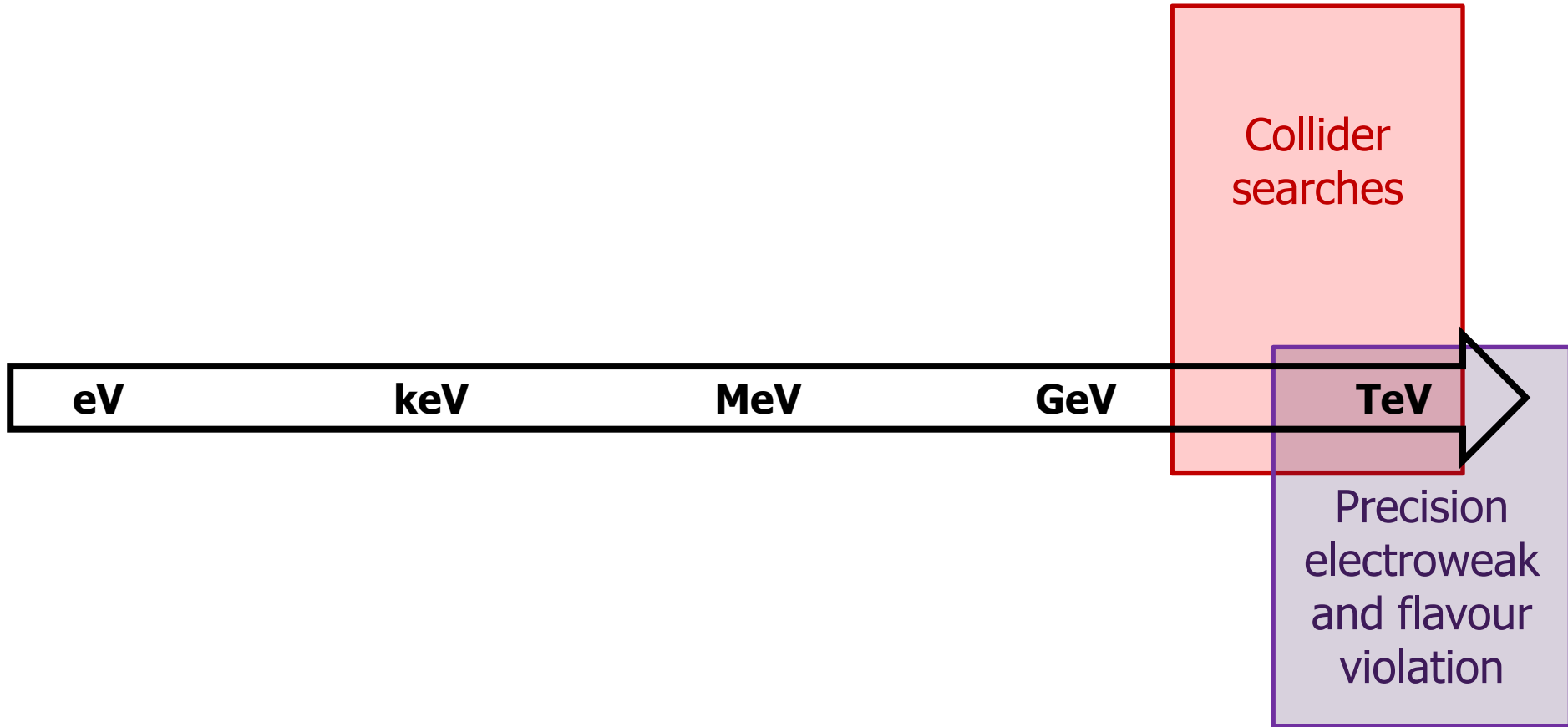
See talk by Asmaa Abada





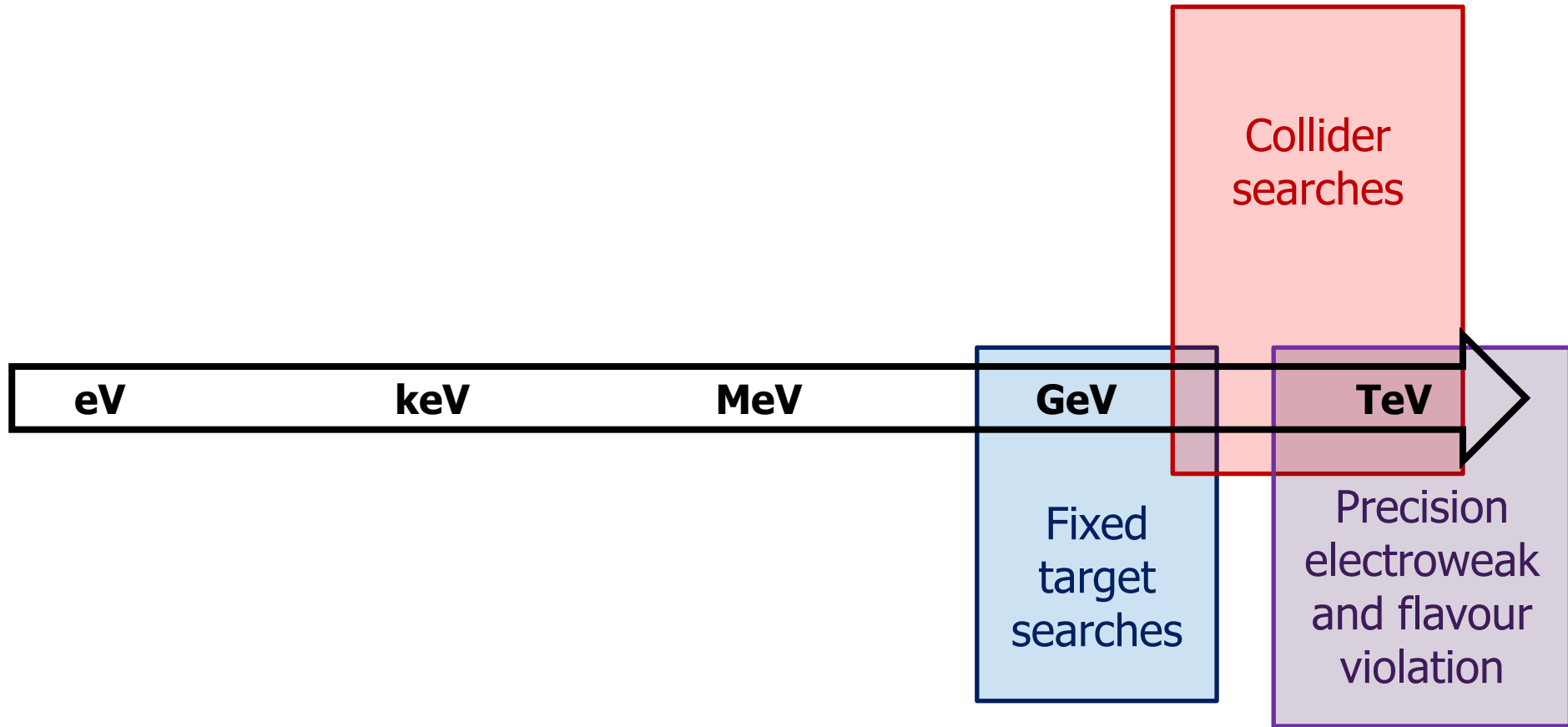
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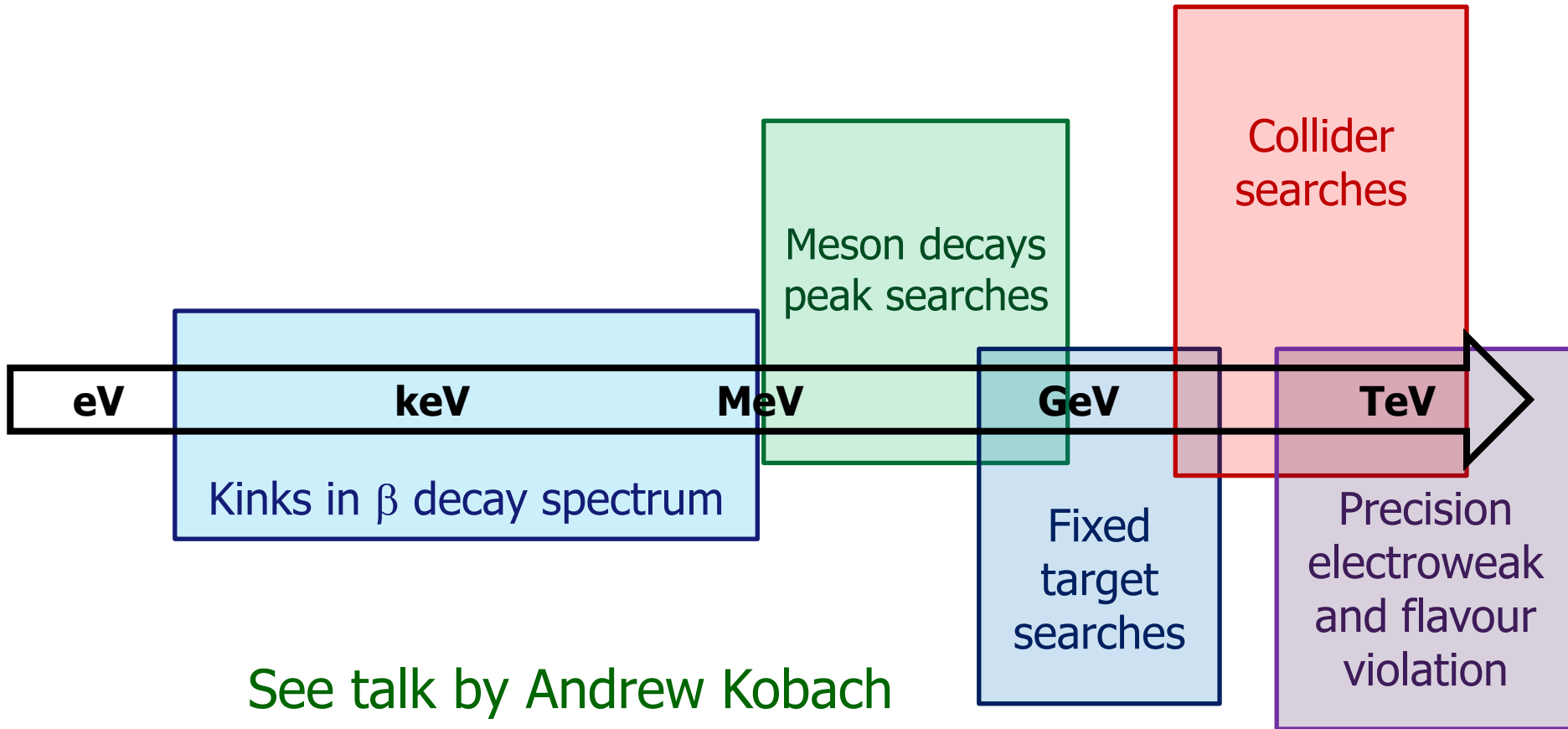
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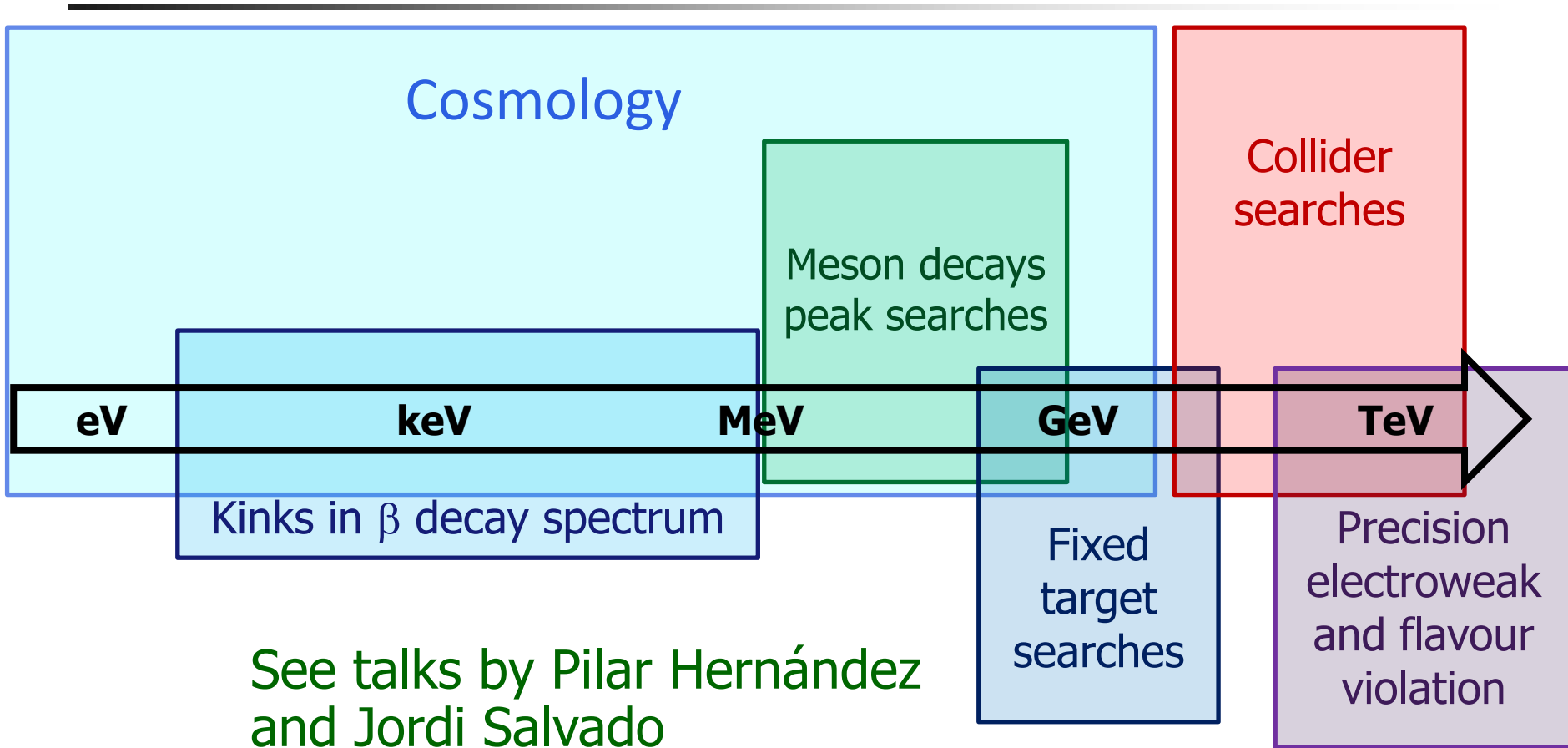


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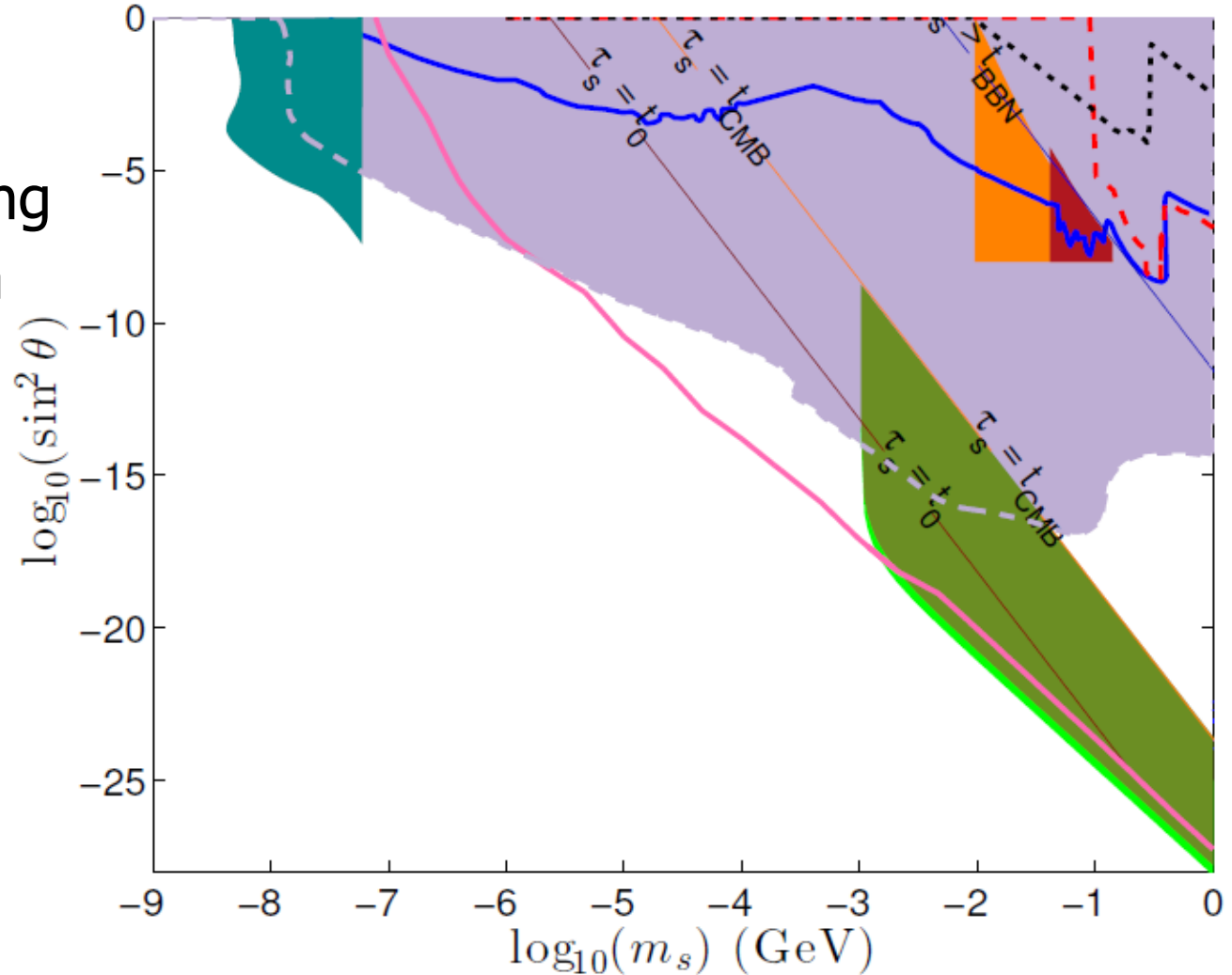


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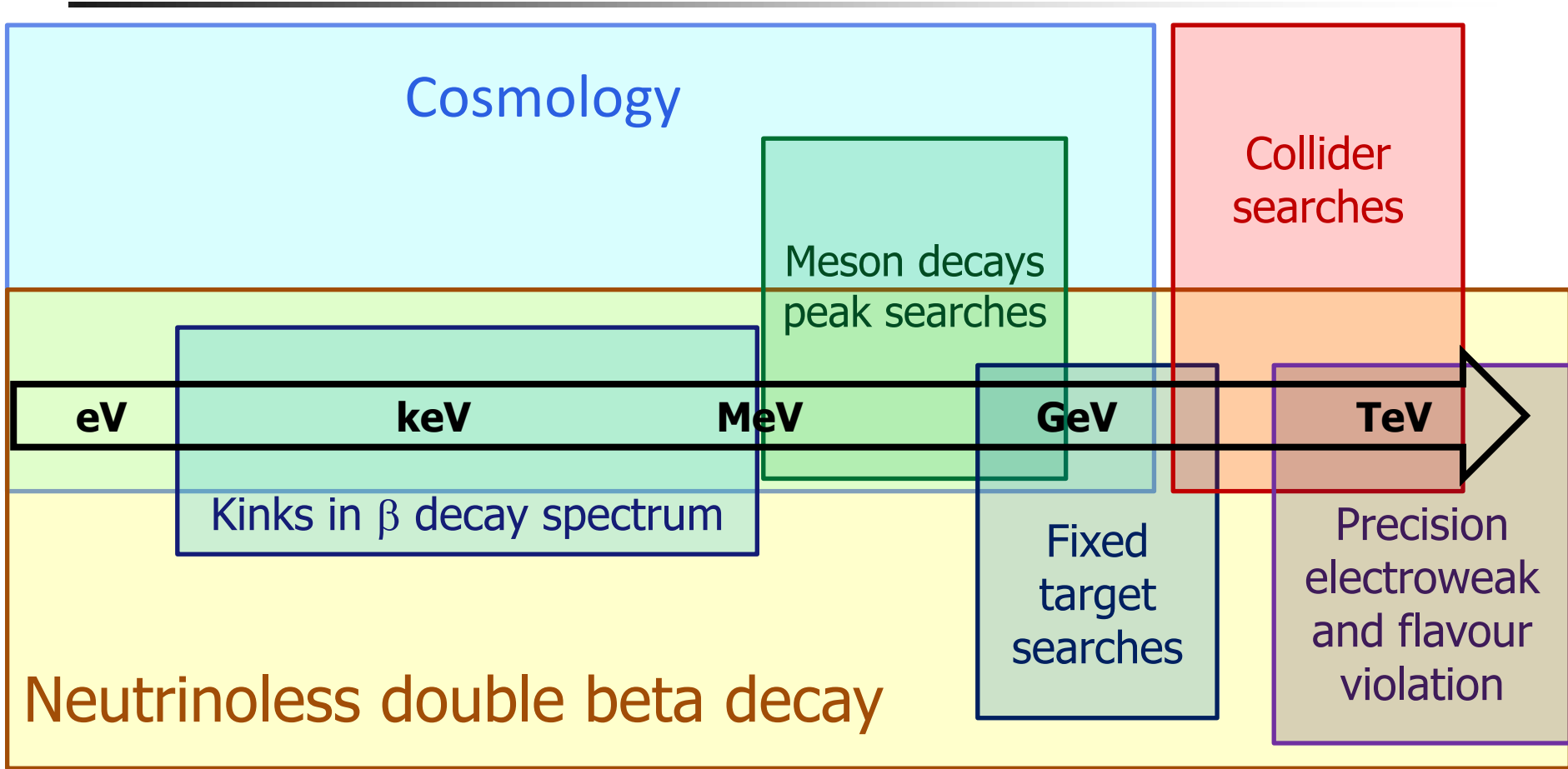


# Cosmology and lab constraints

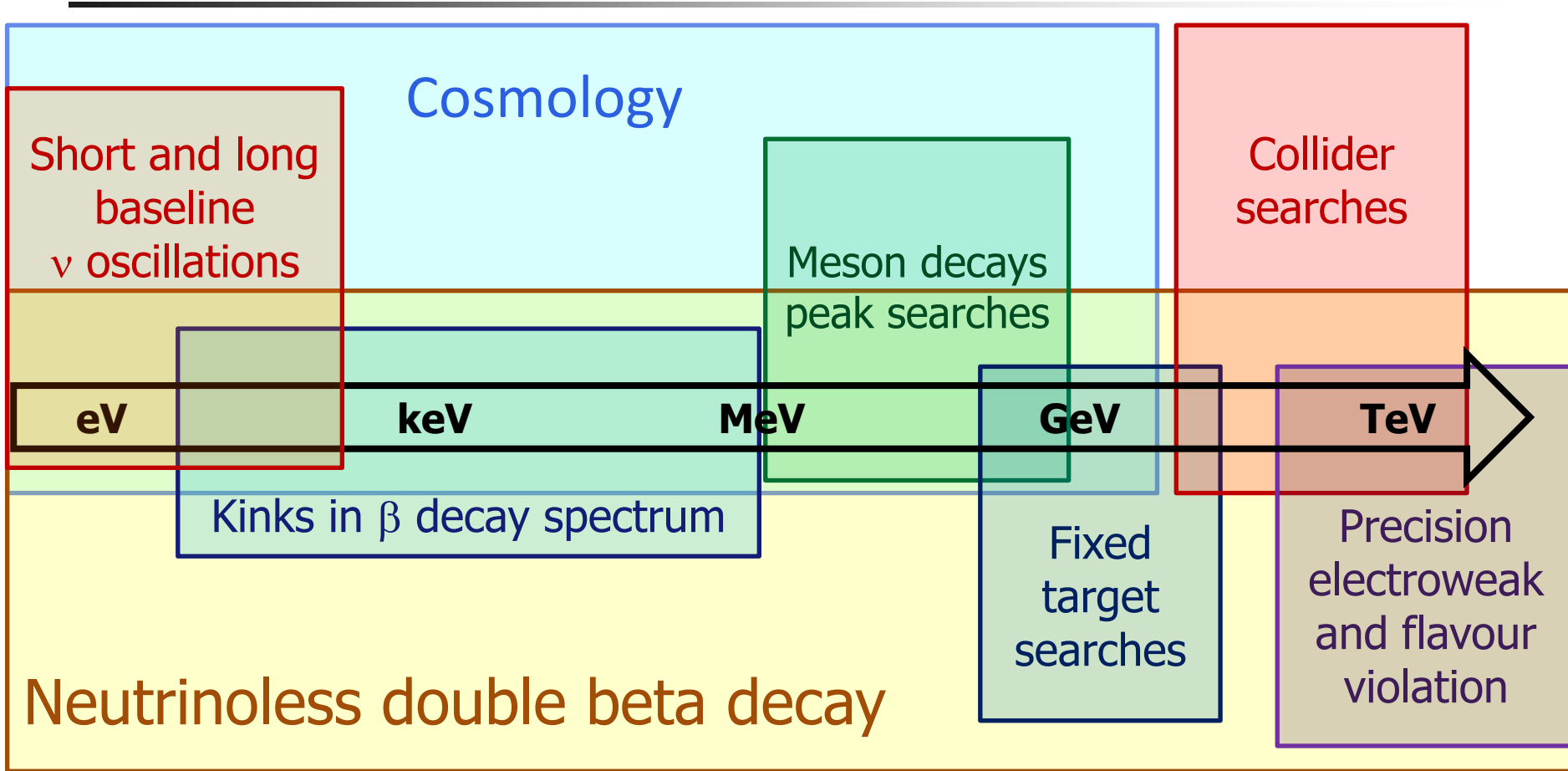
At intermediate scales very strong constraints from direct searches and cosmology



# A new physics scale



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# A new physics scale

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Short and long  
baseline  
 $\nu$  oscillations

eV

keV

MeV

GeV

TeV

Precision  
electroweak  
and flavour  
violation

I will concentrate in the very high ( $M_N > 100$  GeV) and very low ( $M_N < 1$  keV) limits of potential interest for  $\nu$  oscillations

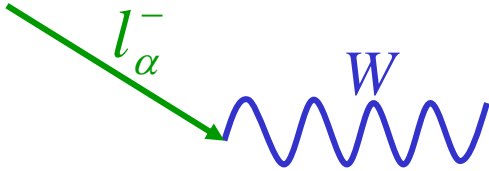


# Neutrino Oscillations

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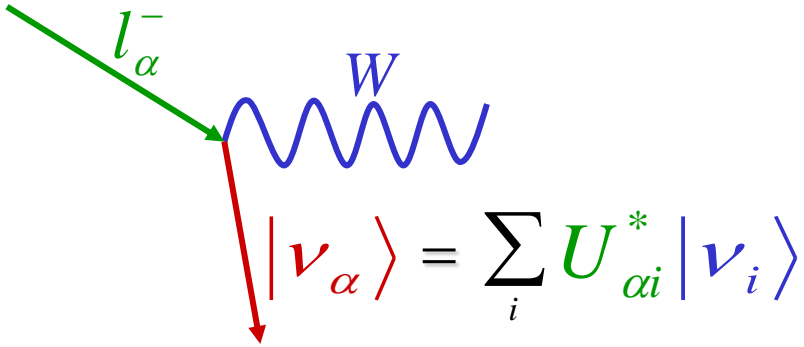
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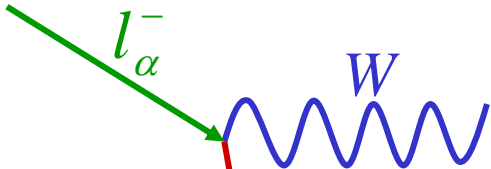
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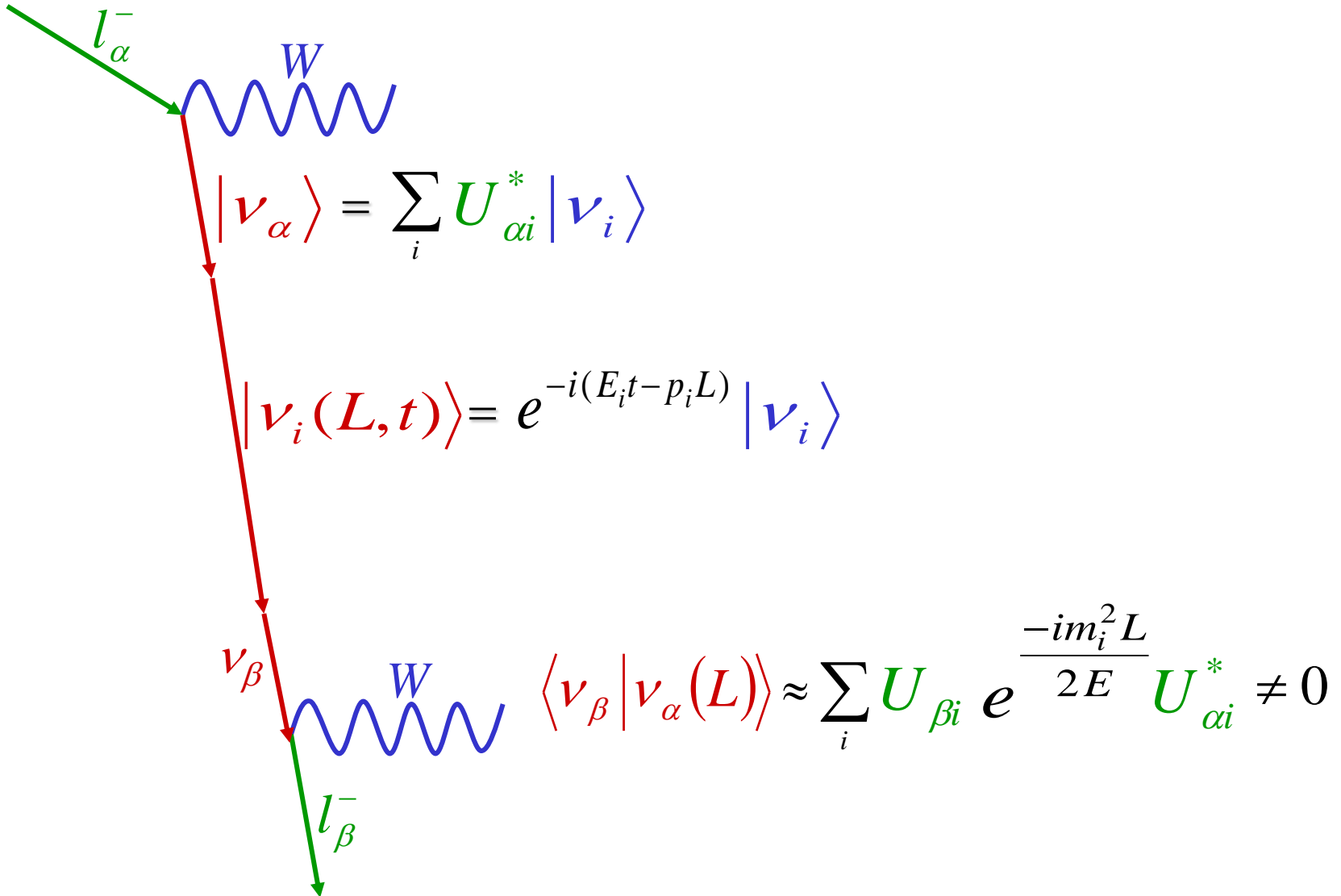
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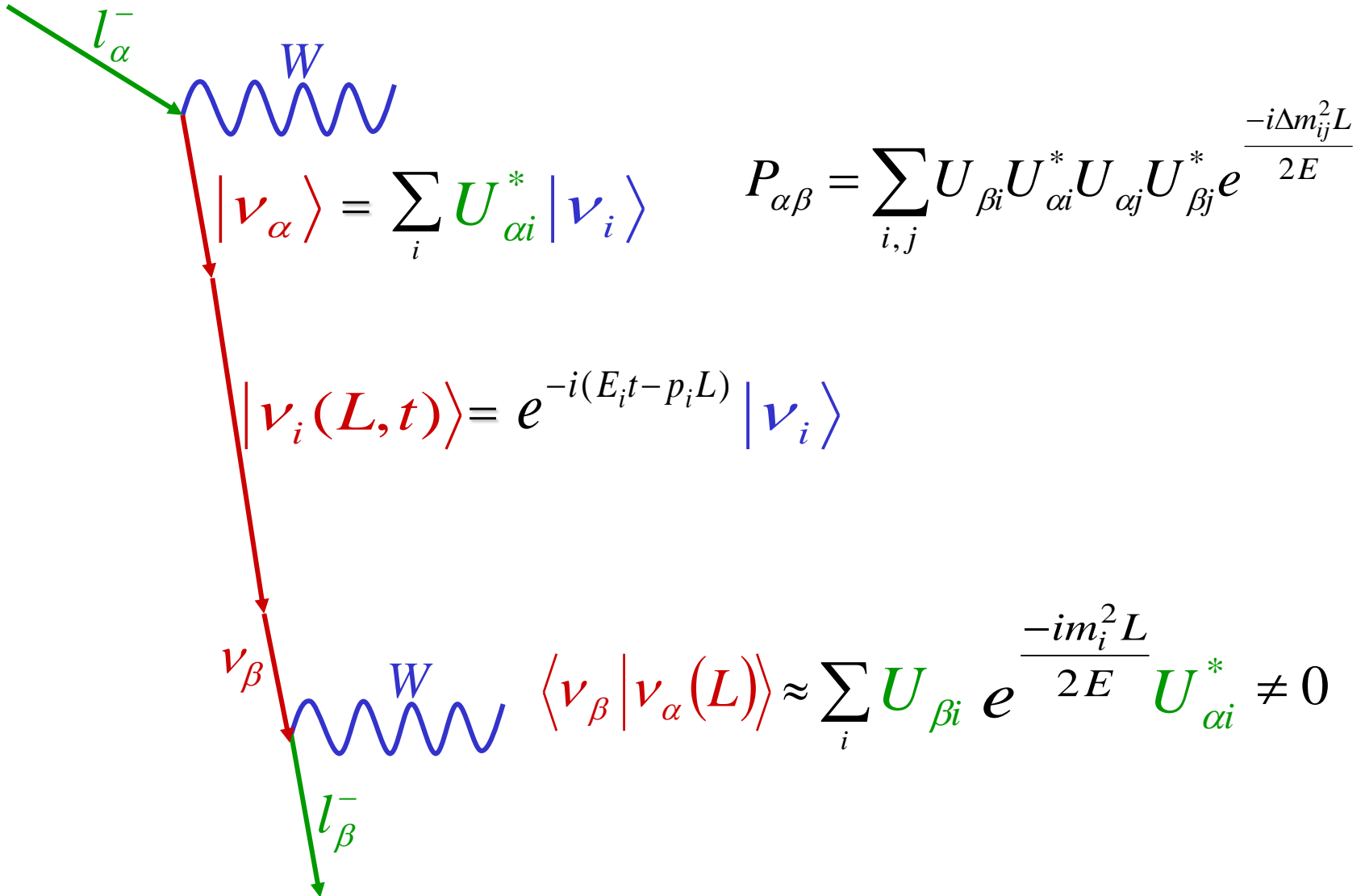
$$|\nu_\alpha\rangle = \sum_i U_{\alpha i}^* |\nu_i\rangle$$

$$|\nu_i(L, t)\rangle = e^{-i(E_i t - p_i L)} |\nu_i\rangle$$

# Neutrino Oscillations



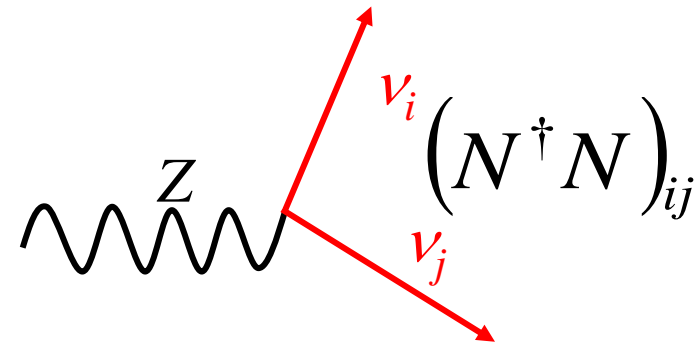
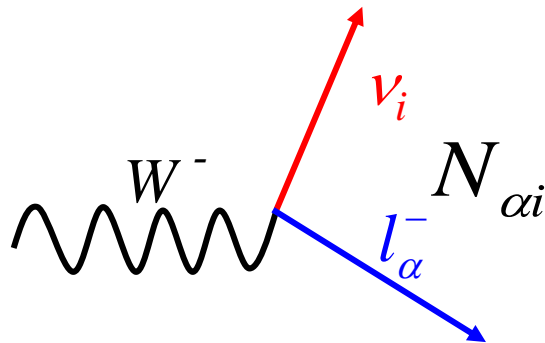
# Neutrino Oscillations



# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

$$U^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} U = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$$

The  $3 \times 3$  submatrix  $N$  of active neutrinos will not be unitary



Effects in **weak interactions**...

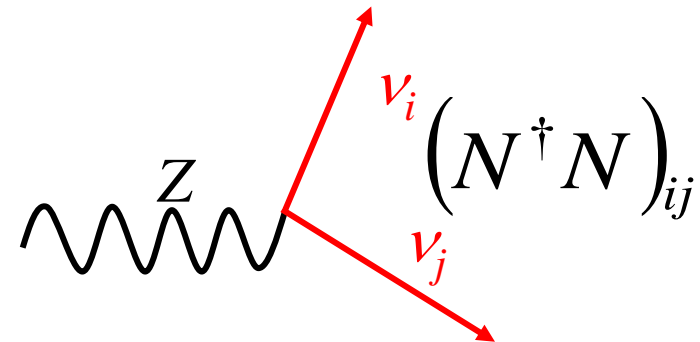
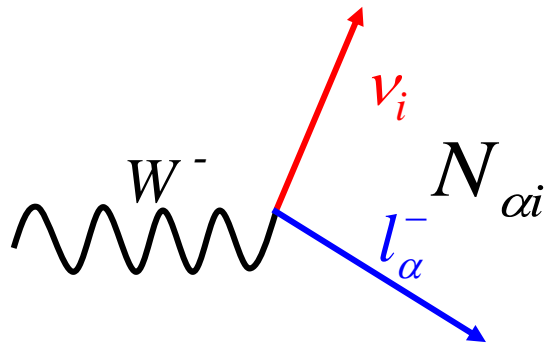
$$\Gamma = \Gamma_{SM} \sum_i |N_{\alpha i}|^2 = \Gamma_{SM} (NN^\dagger)_{\alpha\alpha}$$

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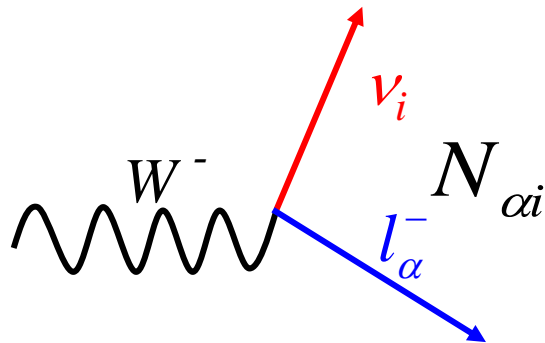
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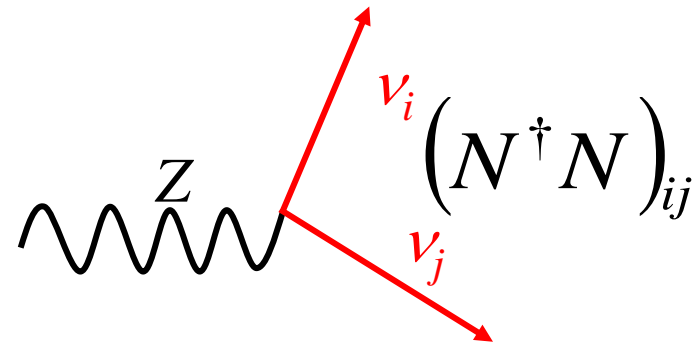


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Zero-distance effect:

$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta; 0) \propto \left| \sum_i N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\beta i} \right|^2 \neq \delta_{\alpha\beta}$$

# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

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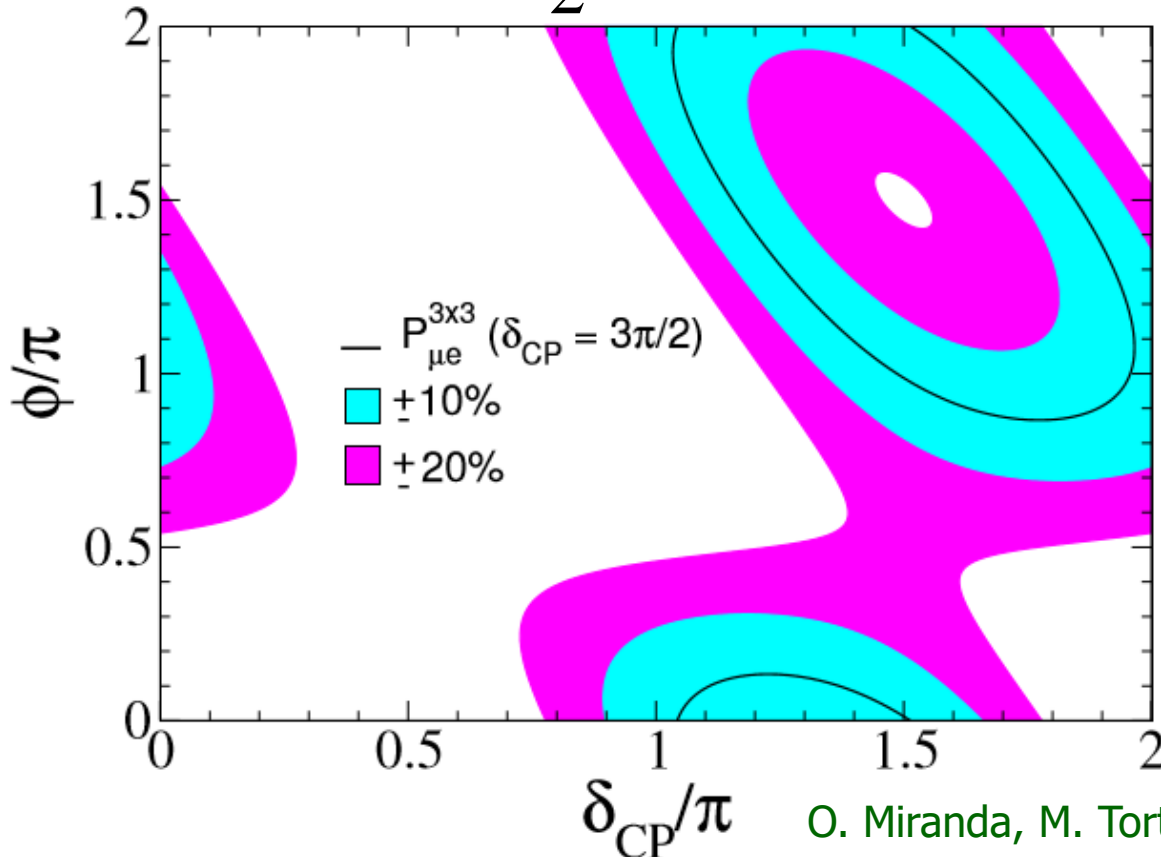
In general  $N = (1 - \eta) \cdot U$  with  $\eta$  Hermitian and  $U$  Unitary

For a Seesaw  $\eta = \frac{\Theta \Theta^\dagger}{2}$  with  $\Theta \approx m_D^\dagger M_N^{-1}$  the heavy-active mixing

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The new phases in  $\eta$  imply new sources of **CP violation** that could be confused with the standard if similar in magnitude

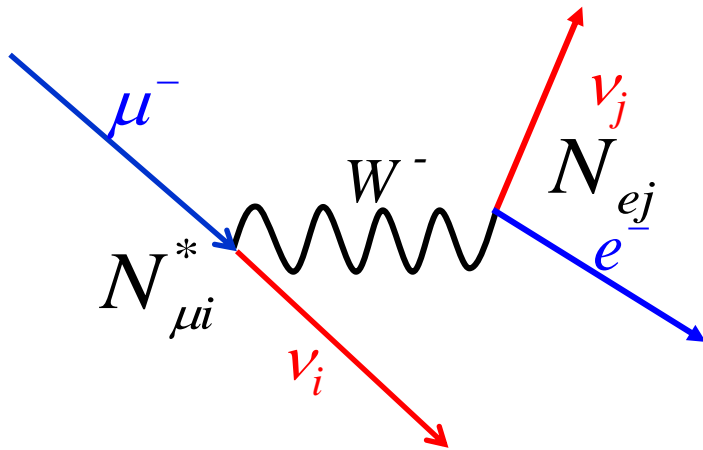
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$$G_\mu = G_F (NN^\dagger)_{ee} (NN^\dagger)_{\mu\mu}$$

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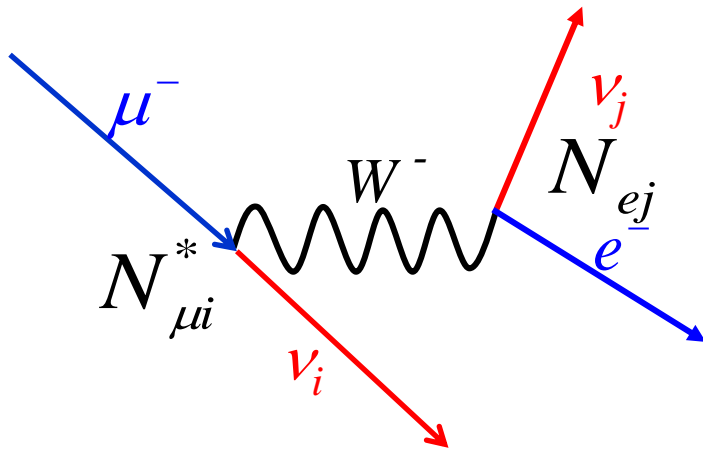
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But  $G_F = \frac{\alpha \pi M_Z^2}{\sqrt{2} M_W^2 (M_Z^2 - M_W^2)}$

Agree at the  $\sim$ per mille level



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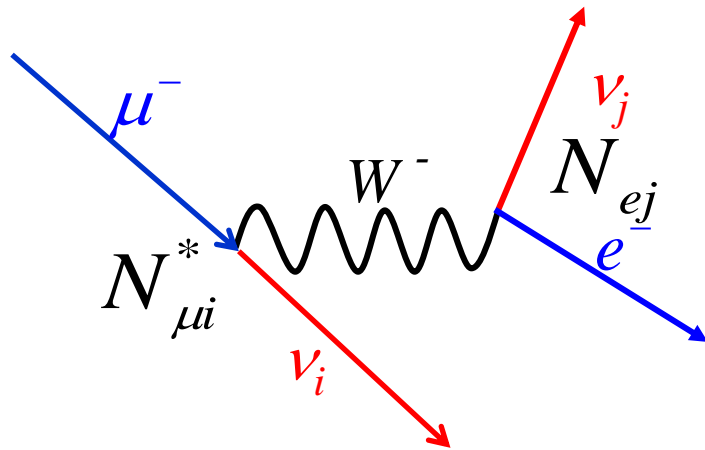
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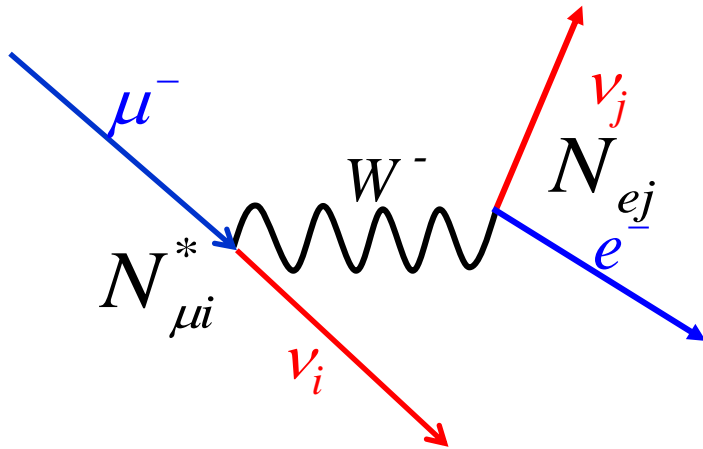
Measurements of  $s_W^2$  or tests of **CKM unitarity** from  $\beta$  and  $K$  decay also constrain  $G_F$

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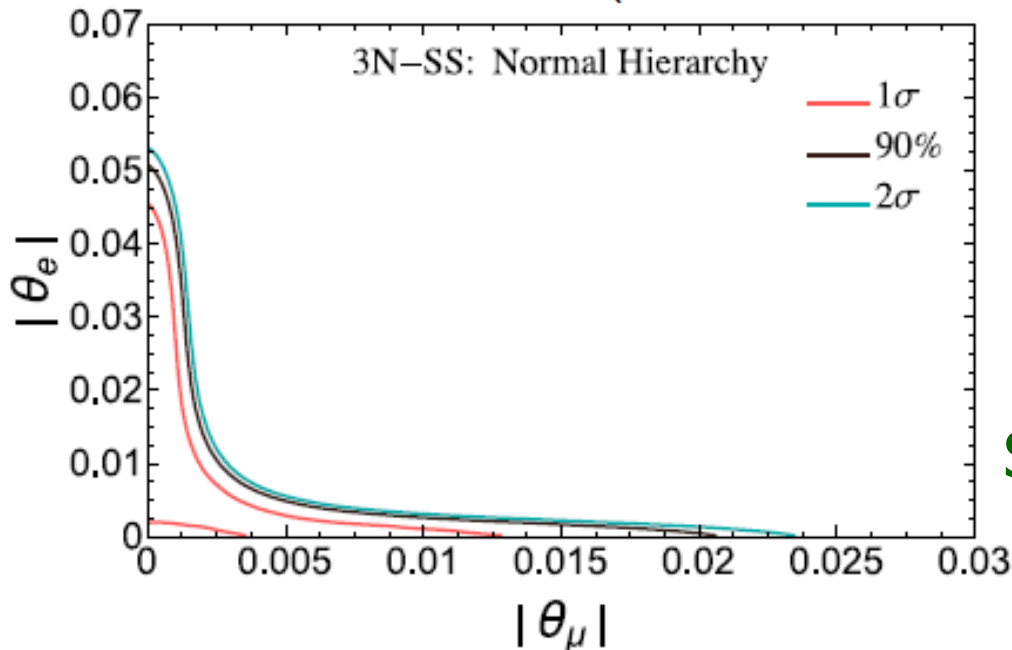
Lepton weak universality from  $\pi$ ,  $K$  and  $\tau$  decay ratios

**LVF processes** from the loss of the GIM cancellation...

# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

Recent bounds from a **global fit** to flavour and Electroweak precision data (28 observables considered) **EFM, J. Hernandez-Garcia and J. Lopez-Pavon arXiv:1605.08774**

$$|\eta_{\alpha\beta}| \leq \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 \cdot 10^{-3} & 1.2 \cdot 10^{-5} & 1.4 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ 1.2 \cdot 10^{-5} & 2.0 \cdot 10^{-4} & 6.0 \cdot 10^{-4} \\ 1.4 \cdot 10^{-3} & 6.0 \cdot 10^{-4} & 2.8 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$N = (1 - \eta)U_{PMNS} \quad \eta = \frac{\Theta\Theta^\dagger}{2}$$

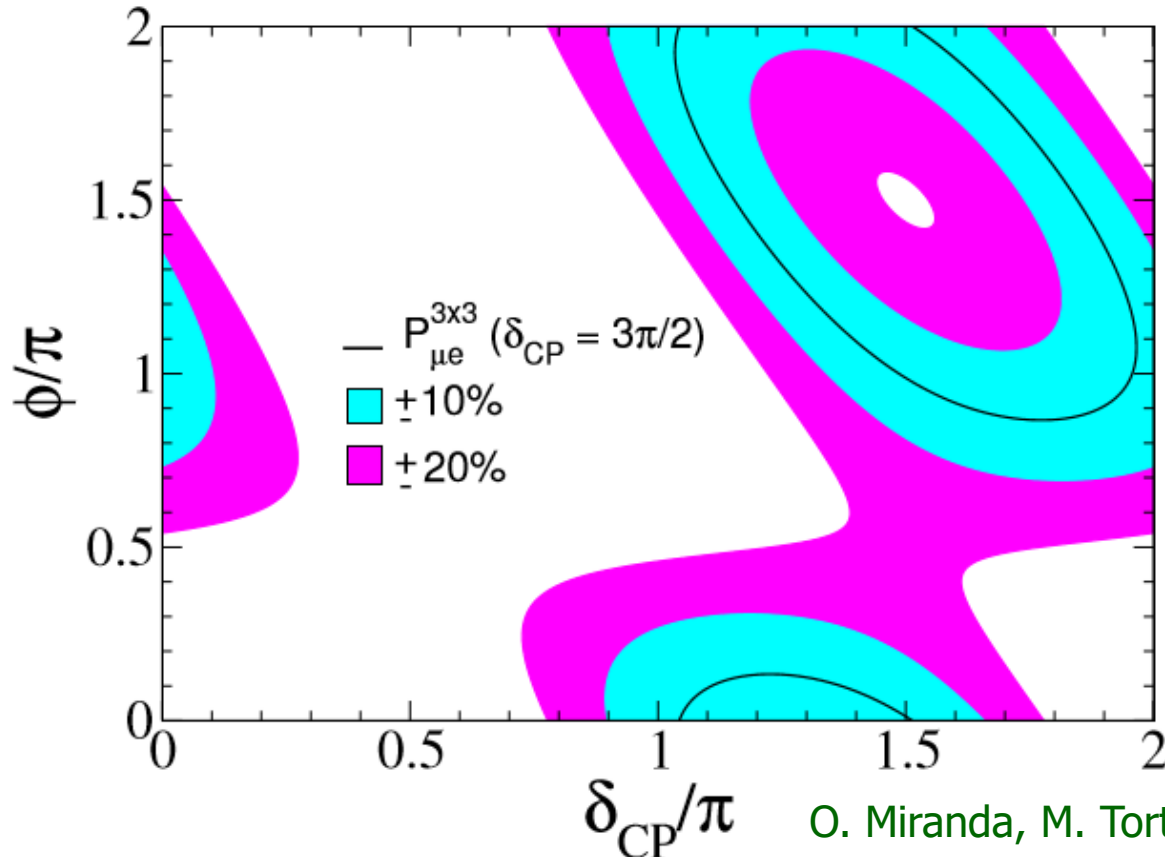
$$\Theta = m_D M_N^{-1}$$

See poster by Josu Hernandez



# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

Despite some confusion in present literature non-unitarity from heavy  $\nu$  mixing is **beyond** the reach of present and near future facilities (given the  $10^{-3}$ - $10^{-4}$  bounds)

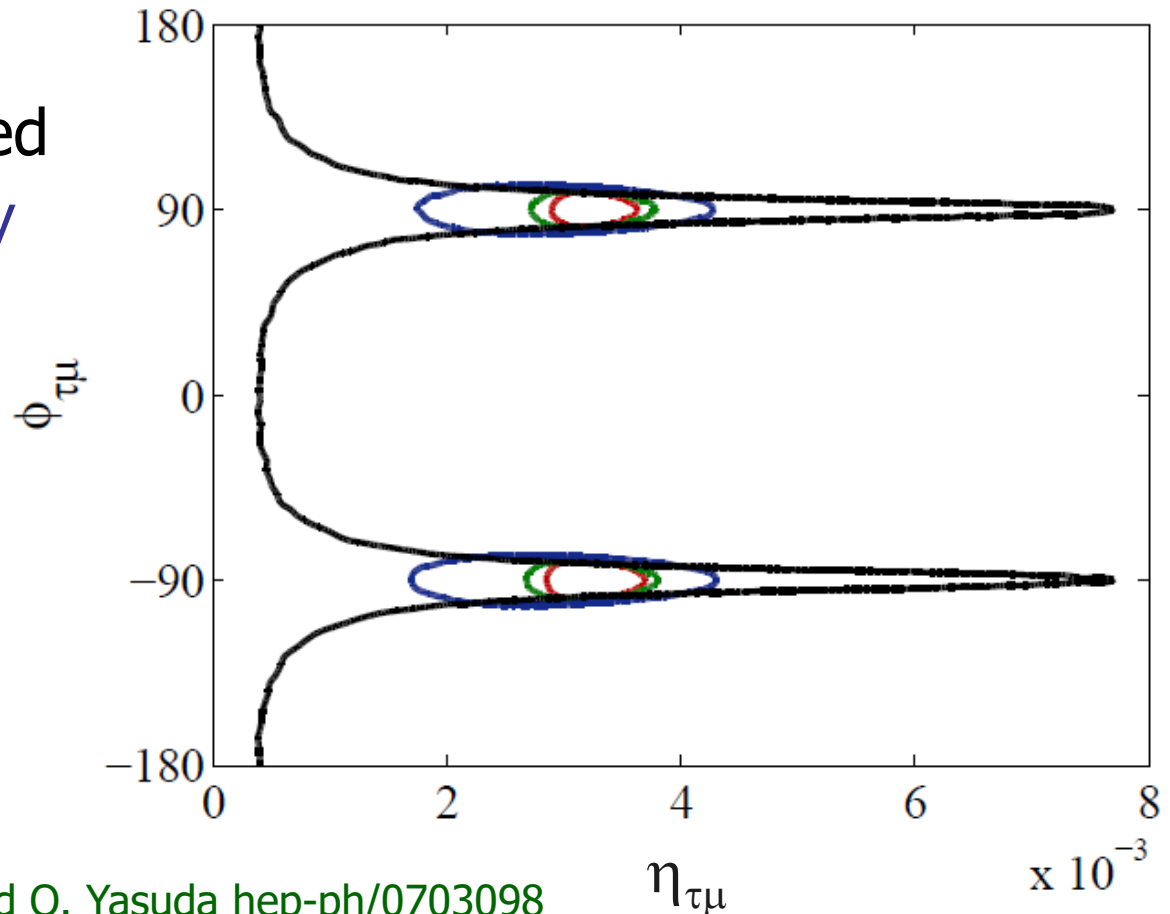


~~For  $\eta_{e\mu} = 0.01 e^{i\phi}$~~

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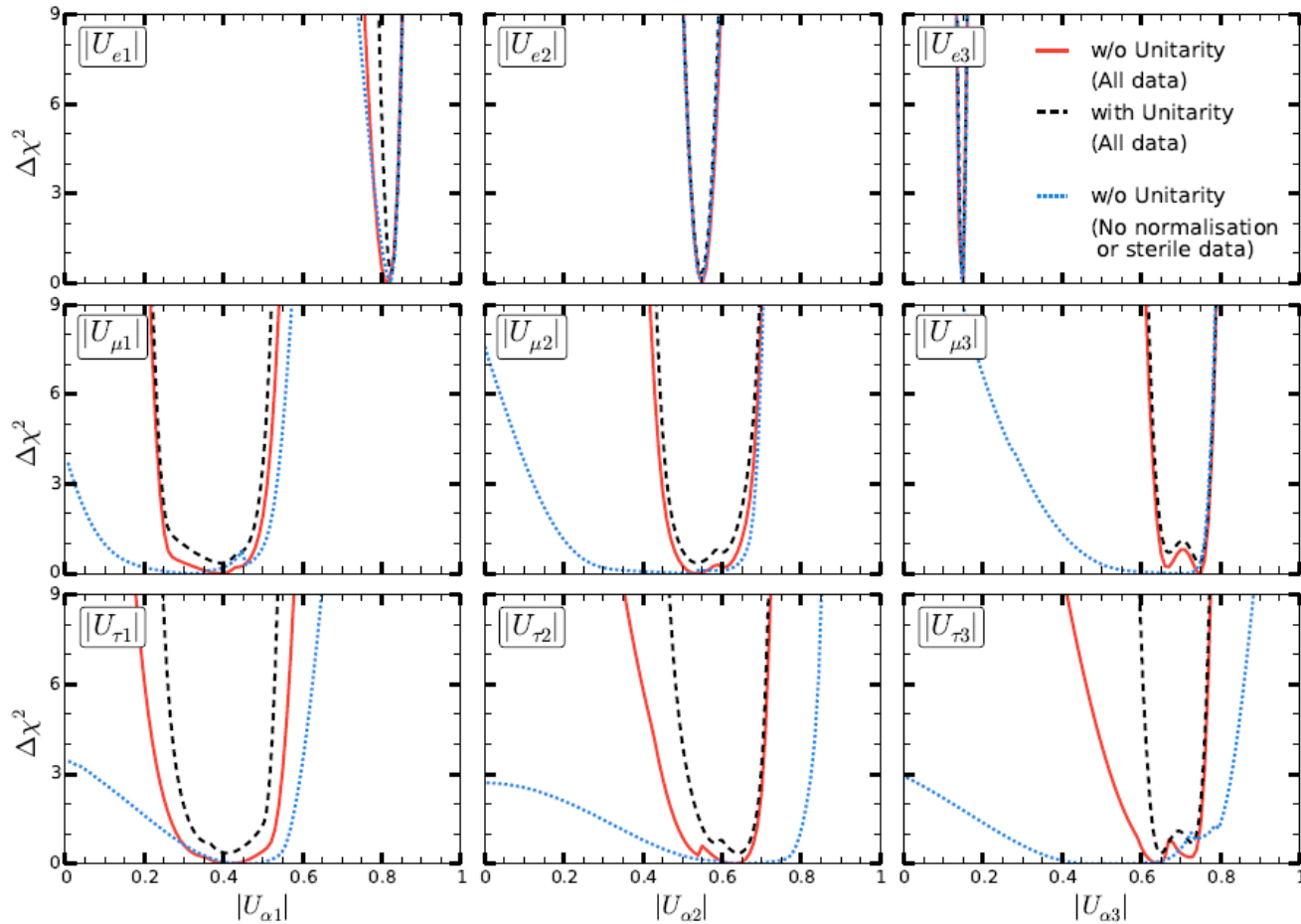
Despite some confusion in present literature non-unitarity from heavy  $\nu$  mixing is **beyond** the reach of present and near future facilities (given the  $10^{-3}$ - $10^{-4}$  bounds)

But it could be probed at a **Neutrino Factory**



# Probing the Seesaw: Steriles

For very light ( $< \text{keV}$ ) extra neutrinos these strong constraints are lost and  $\nu$  oscillations are our best probe of this scale.



# Probing the Seesaw: Steriles vs NU

Non-unitarity (from heavy  $\nu$  mixing)  
constraints from precision EW and flavour observables

$$|\eta_{\alpha\beta}| \leq \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 \cdot 10^{-3} & 1.2 \cdot 10^{-5} & 1.4 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ 1.2 \cdot 10^{-5} & 2.0 \cdot 10^{-4} & 6.0 \cdot 10^{-4} \\ 1.4 \cdot 10^{-3} & 6.0 \cdot 10^{-4} & 2.8 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N = (1 - \eta)U_{PMNS} \quad \eta = \frac{\Theta\Theta^\dagger}{2} \quad \Theta = m_D M_N^{-1} \quad @ 95\% \text{ CL}$$

$$|\eta_{\alpha\beta}| \leq \begin{pmatrix} 2.6 \cdot 10^{-2} & 2.4 \cdot 10^{-2} & 3.6 \cdot 10^{-2} \\ 2.4 \cdot 10^{-2} & 4.5 \cdot 10^{-2} & 4.8 \cdot 10^{-2} \\ 3.6 \cdot 10^{-2} & 4.8 \cdot 10^{-2} & 0.10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{Non-unitarity (from} \\ \text{light } \nu \text{ mixing)} \\ \text{constraints from} \\ \text{oscillation searches} \end{array}$$

# Probing the Seesaw: Steriles vs NU

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$$U = \begin{pmatrix} N & \Theta \\ X & Y \end{pmatrix}$$

“Heavy  $\nu$ ” Non-Unitarity

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} P_{\alpha\beta} &= \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}} \\ &+ \sum_{I,J} \Theta_{\beta I} \Theta_{\alpha I}^* \Theta_{\alpha J} \Theta_{\beta J}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{IJ}^2 L}{2E}} \\ &+ \sum_{i,J} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* \Theta_{\alpha J} \Theta_{\beta J}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{iJ}^2 L}{2E}} \end{aligned}$$

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$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}}$$

“Light  $\nu$ ” Steriles

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}}$$

If  $\frac{\Delta m_{iJ}^2 L}{E} \gg 1$  oscillations too fast to resolve and only see average effect

$$+ \sum_{I,J} \Theta_{\beta I} \Theta_{\alpha I}^* \Theta_{\alpha J} \Theta_{\beta J}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{IJ}^2 L}{2E}}$$

~~$$+ \sum_{i,J} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* \Theta_{\alpha J} \Theta_{\beta J}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{iJ}^2 L}{2E}}$$~~

# Probing the Seesaw: Steriles vs NU

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} N & \Theta \\ X & Y \end{pmatrix}$$

“Heavy  $\nu$ ” Non-Unitarity

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}}$$

“Light  $\nu$ ” Steriles

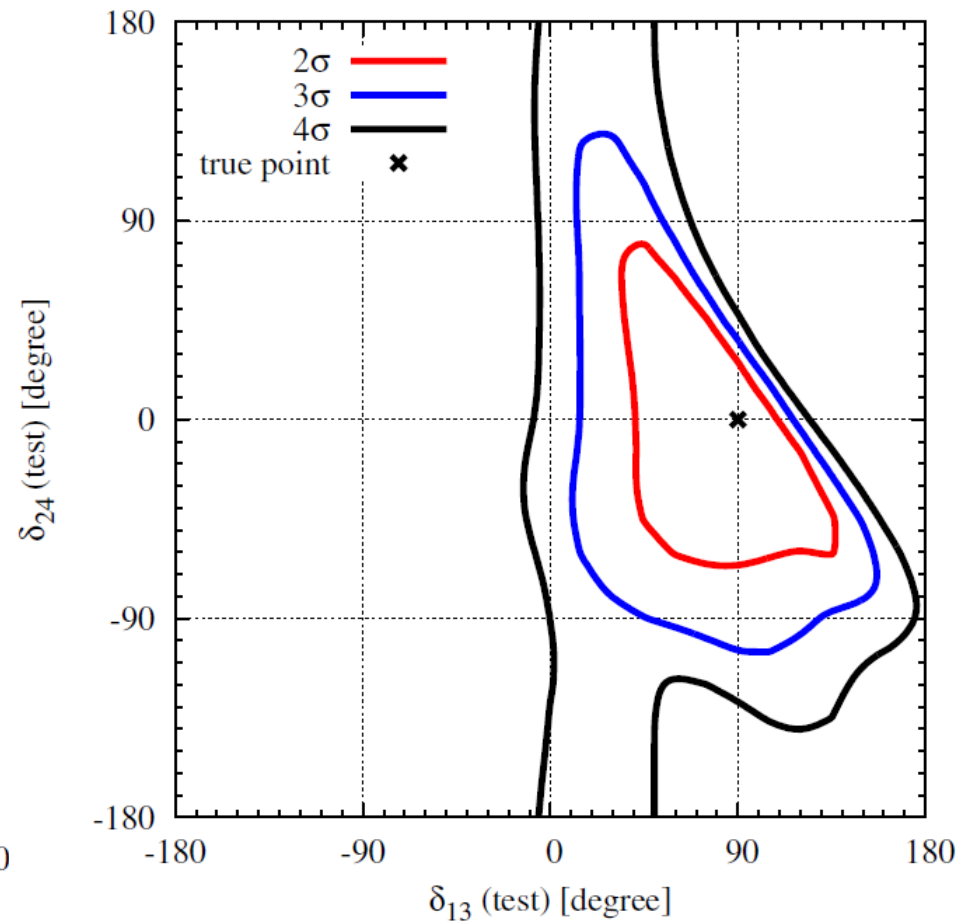
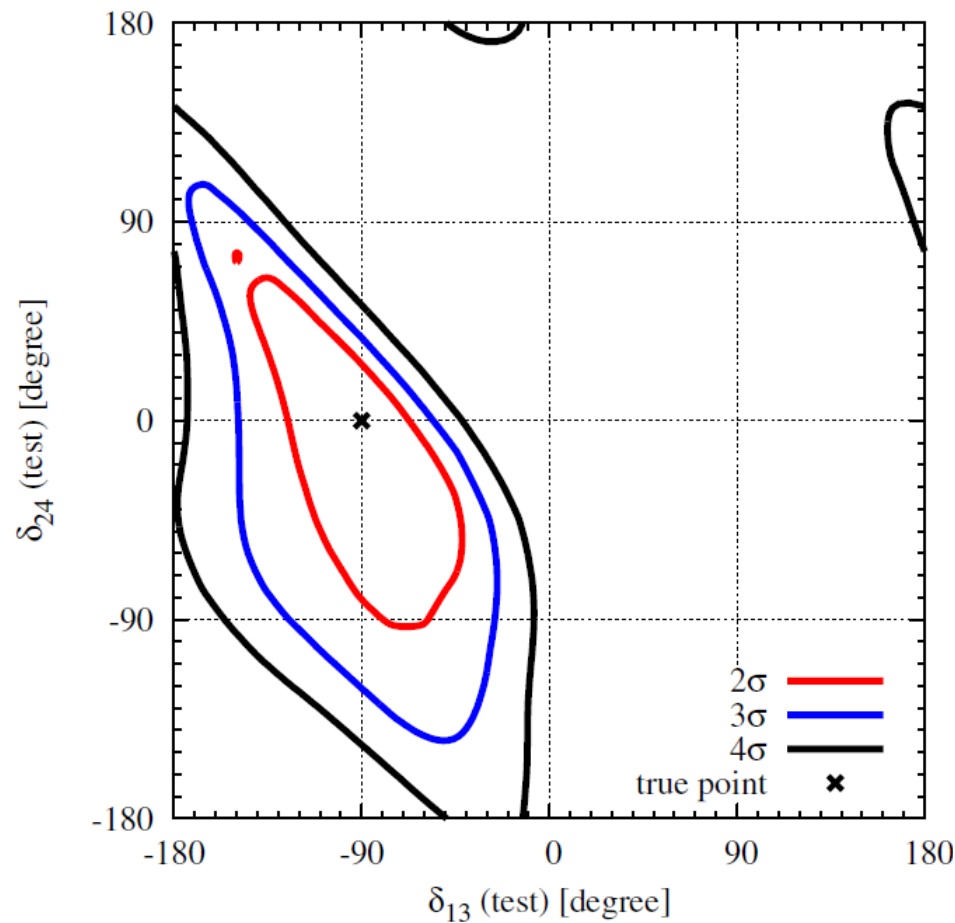
$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}}$$

$$+ \sum_{I,J} \Theta_{\beta I} \Theta_{\alpha I}^* \Theta_{\alpha J} \Theta_{\beta J}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{IJ}^2 L}{2E}}$$

At leading order “heavy” non-unitarity and **averaged-out** “light” steriles have the same impact in oscillations

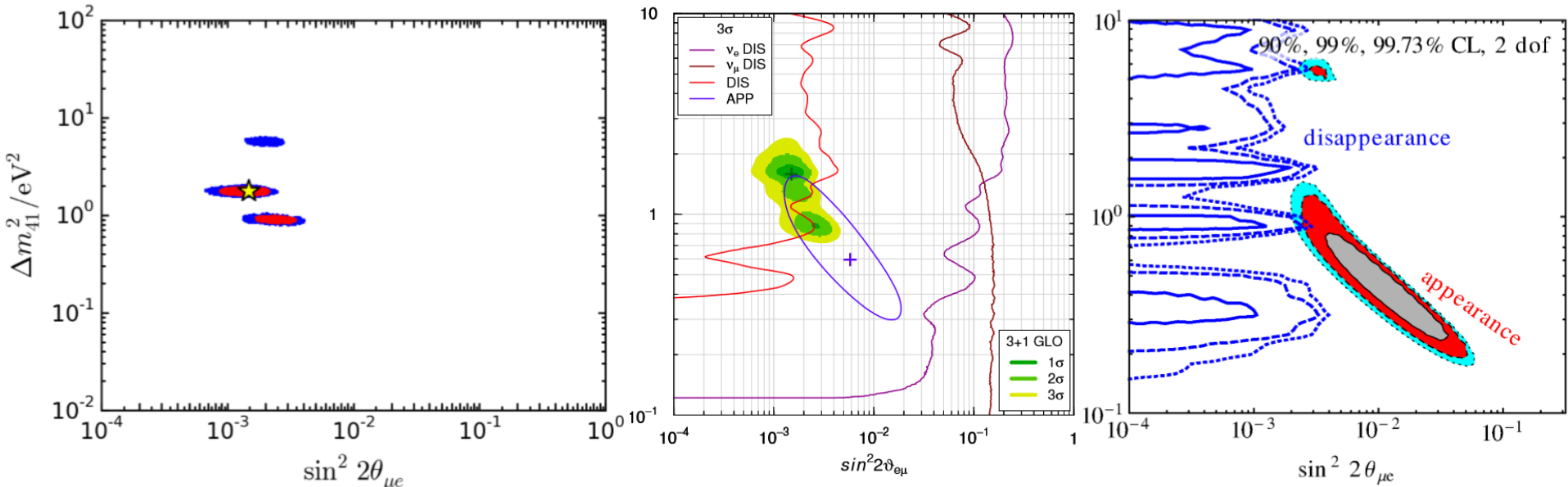


# Steriles and CPV at DUNE far detector



# Probing the Seesaw: Steriles

## Present sterile neutrino anomalies



G. H. Collin et al arXiv:1602.00671; S. Gariazzo et al arXiv:1507.08204; J. Kopp et al arXiv:1303.3011

Can also be interpreted in a (really) low scale Seesaw context

A. de Gouvea hep-ph/0501039; A. Donini et al 1106.0064; M. Blennow and EFM 1107.3992  
 J. Fan and P. Langacker 1201.6662; A. Donini et al 1205.5230

# Conclusions

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- Neutrino masses and mixings point to a **new physics scale** where **Lepton number is broken**
- Different **phenomenology** depending on the **scale**
- Only the **Neutrino Factory** could explore the very high scale scenario (**PMNS non-unitarity**)
- But present and near-future  **$\nu$  oscillation facilities** can probe the very low scale (**sterile  $\nu$** ) limit
- If **sterile  $\nu$**  oscillations are “averaged out” the two limits give the same pheno at leading order

