



Effects of Majorana physics on UHE ν_τ flux traversing the Earth

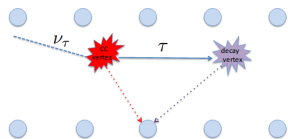
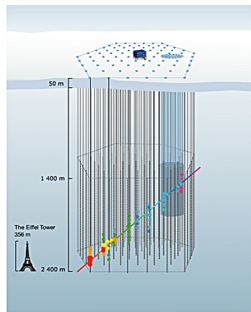
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Based on Eur. Phys. J. C 77 68 (2017), arXiv:1609.07661

Motivation: Ultra High Energy ν in IceCube

- Observed UHE ϕ_ν ($TeV - EeV$) [1]
 - ▶ yet unknown
 - ★ origin
 - ★ spectral shape
 - ★ flavor composition
- Still unobserved ν_τ [2]
- Effective Majorana neutrino interactions beyond Type I seesaw
- Sterile Majorana neutrinos: Searches and bounds on $\nu_\mu - \nu_s$ mixings [3]
- Study new effects on ν_τ -flux



[1] IceCube Coll., Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 101101 (2014) 1405.5303

[2] IceCube Coll., Phys. Rev. D 93 022001 (2016) 1509.06212

[3] IceCube Coll., Phys.Rev.Lett. 117, 7, 071801 (2016), 1605.01990

What is measured

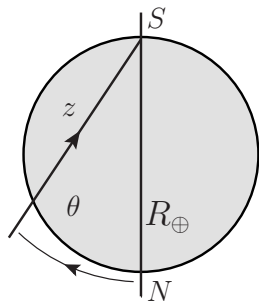
- Neutrino telescopes
number of detected events (IceCube)

$$N = n_T \int dt \int d\Omega \int dE \Phi_{\nu_\tau}(E, \theta) \sigma_{\nu_\tau}^{CC}(E)$$

- Change of Φ_{ν_τ} while they traverse the Earth:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi_{\nu_\tau}(E, \theta)}{\partial \chi} \quad \chi(z) = \int_0^z dz' \rho_n(z')$$

- See if Φ_{ν_τ} is affected by possible Majorana neutrino effective interactions



Effective lagrangian approach

- Minimal Type-I seesaw scenarios left-right neutrino mixing
 $U_{IN}^2 \sim \frac{m_\nu}{M_N} \leq 10^{-10} \rightarrow$ we neglect the mixing and model the heavy Majorana neutrinos interactions with standard particles with an effective lagrangian [6]
- Only *one* right-handed neutrino N as an observable degree of freedom

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Lambda^{n-4}} \sum_{\mathcal{J}} \alpha_{\mathcal{J}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{J}}^{(n)}$$

- Dim 5 operators : $\mathcal{O}_W \sim (\bar{L}\tilde{\phi})(\phi^\dagger L^c)$
 $\mathcal{O}_{N\phi} \sim (\bar{N}N^c)(\phi^\dagger\phi)$ (A. Caputo talk)
 $\mathcal{O}_{NB}^{(5)} \sim (\bar{N}\sigma_{\mu\nu}N^c)B^{\mu\nu}$ [7] Vanishes for one N

[6] F. del Aguila, S. Bar Shalom, A. Soni y J. Wudka. Phys. Lett. B 670, 399 (2009), 0806.0876

[7] A. Aparici, K. Kim, A. Santamaria, J. Wudka, Phys. Rev. D 80, 013010 (2009), 0904.3244

Effective operators

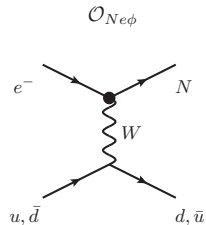
The (dim = 6) operators are [1]
(tree-level-generated):

Scalar and vector bosons (SVB)

$$\mathcal{O}_{LN\Phi}^i = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)(\bar{L}_i N \tilde{\Phi})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{NN\Phi}^i = i(\Phi^\dagger D_\mu \Phi)(\bar{N} \gamma^\mu N)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{Ne\Phi}^i = i(\Phi^T \epsilon D_\mu \Phi)(\bar{N} \gamma^\mu e_i)$$



B-number conserving four-fermion (4-f) contact terms:

$$\mathcal{O}_{duNe} = (\bar{d} \gamma^\mu u)(\bar{N} \gamma_\mu l), \quad \mathcal{O}_{fNN} = (\bar{f} \gamma^\mu f)(\bar{N} \gamma_\mu N),$$

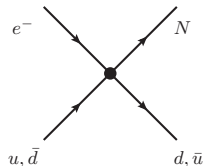
$$\mathcal{O}_{LNLe} = (\bar{L} N) \epsilon (\bar{L} l), \quad \mathcal{O}_{LNQd} = (\bar{L} N) \epsilon (\bar{Q} d),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{QuNL} = (\bar{Q} u) (\bar{N} L), \quad \mathcal{O}_{QNld} = (\bar{Q} N) \epsilon (\bar{L} d),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{LN} = |\bar{N} L|^2, \quad \mathcal{O}_{QN} = |\bar{Q} N|^2$$

Allow for family changes!

$$\mathcal{O}_{duNe}, \mathcal{O}_{QuNL}, \mathcal{O}_{LNQd}, \mathcal{O}_{QNld}$$



[1] F. del Aguila, S. Bar Shalom, A. Soni y J. Wudka. Phys. Lett. B 670, 399 (2009), 0806.0876

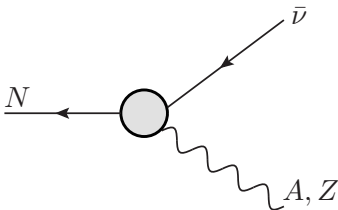
Effective operators

- One loop generated **one-loop (1-loop)** suppressed by a factor $1/16\pi^2$ [1]

$$\mathcal{O}_{NB} = (\bar{L}\sigma^{\mu\nu}N)\tilde{\phi}\mathbf{B}_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{NW} = (\bar{L}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\tau^I N)\tilde{\phi}\mathbf{W}'_{\mu\nu}$$

neutrino magnetic moment



[1] F. del Aguila, S. Bar Shalom, A. Soni y J. Wudka. Phys. Lett. B 670, 399 (2009), 0806.0876

Bounds on the couplings $\alpha_{\mathcal{J}}^{(i)}$

- Contributions to experimental measures of the different operators by sets corresponding to \mathcal{O}_{SVB} , \mathcal{O}_{4-f} , \mathcal{O}_{1-loop} taking into account the dimensionless combination:

$$\zeta_{\mathcal{O}} = \left(\frac{\alpha_{\mathcal{O}} v^2}{2\Lambda^2} \right)^2 \quad \Lambda = 1 \text{ TeV}$$

$$m_N > m_\tau$$

Process / Coupling	ζ_{SVB}	ζ_{4-f}	ζ_{1-loop}
$Z \rightarrow NN \dagger$	$< 7.56 \times 10^{-4}$	-	-
$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \nu N \dagger$	-	$< 2.85 \times 10^{-1}$	-
$e^+ e^- \rightarrow NN \dagger$	-	$< 2.63 \times 10^{-1}$	-
$Z \rightarrow \nu N \dagger$	-	-	$< 6.75 \times 10^{-4}$

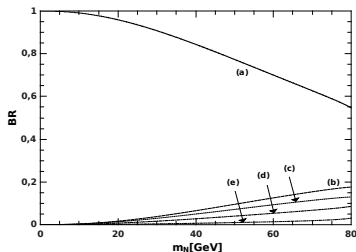
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N decay channels:



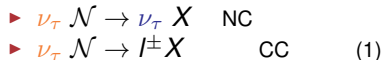
- (a) $N \rightarrow \sum_{i=1,3} \nu_i \gamma$, (b) $N \rightarrow \sum_{i=1,3} d \bar{d} \nu_i (\bar{\nu}_i)$,
 (c) $N \rightarrow \sum_{i=1,3} u \bar{u} \nu_i (\bar{\nu}_i)$, (d) $N \rightarrow \text{leptons}$
 (e) $N \rightarrow \sum_{i=1,3} u \bar{d} l_j$.

Process / Coupling	ζ_{SVB}	ζ_{4-f}	ζ_{1-loop}
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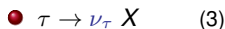
Surviving Φ_{ν_τ}

- **absorption / regeneration** : processes take out / add ν_τ with energy E to the flux

- Standard interactions with nucleons \mathcal{N}

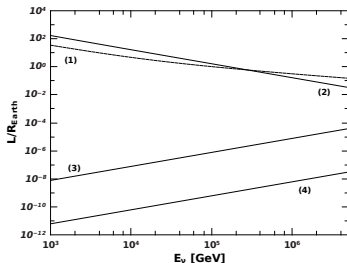


- N production: $\nu_\tau \mathcal{N} \rightarrow NX$ (2)



- N -nucleon interactions

$$m_N > m_\tau$$



- $L_{\text{int}}(E) = \frac{1}{\langle \rho_n \rangle \sigma(E)}$

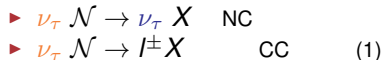
- $L_{\text{dec}}(E) = \frac{E}{m} \Gamma_{\text{rest}}^{\text{tot}}$

Coupled evolution equations for Φ_{ν_τ} , Φ_τ and Φ_N

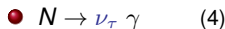
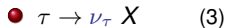
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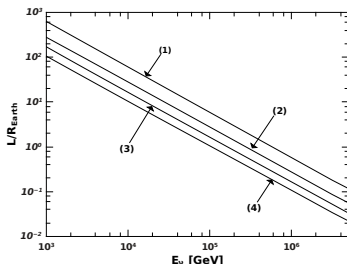
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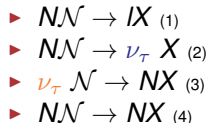
- N -nucleon interactions \Rightarrow

$$m_N > m_\tau$$

Coupled evolution equations for Φ_{ν_τ} , Φ_τ and Φ_N



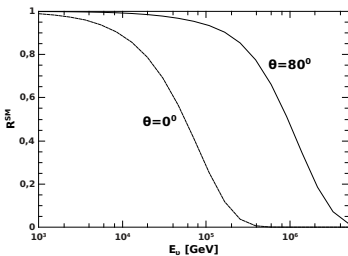
- $L_{\text{int}} N$



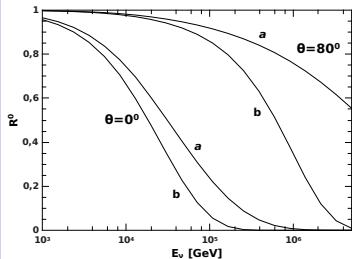
Results

N effects: a reduction in ν_τ flux

$$R^{SM}(\theta, E_{\nu_\tau}) = \frac{\Phi_{\nu_\tau}}{\Phi_{\nu_\tau}^{SM}}$$



$$R^0(\theta, E_{\nu_\tau}) = \frac{\Phi_{\nu_\tau}}{\Phi_{\nu_\tau}^0}$$



$$\Phi_{\nu_\tau}^0 = 2.3 \times 10^{-18} (E/100 \text{ TeV})^{-2.6} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$

(a) SM Earth attenuation

(b) Majorana effective interactions effect

Results

$$N = n_T \int dt \int d\Omega \int dE \Phi_{\nu_\tau}(E, \theta) \sigma_{\nu_\tau}^{CC}(E)$$

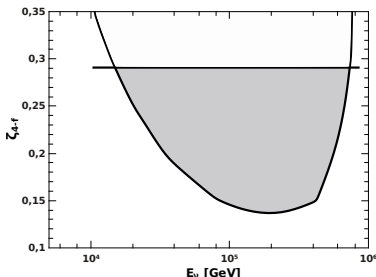
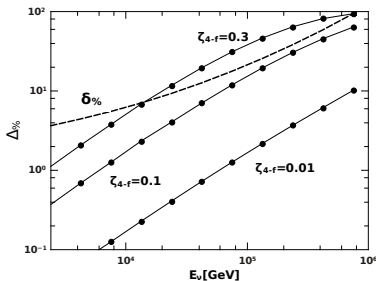
Nadir angle $0^\circ < \theta < 60^\circ$, $t = 10$ years.

Energy interval binning: $\Delta \log_{10} E = 0.25$.

- Testable parameter space
Relevant operators: $4 - f$

Compare:

- Percentage deviation
 $\Delta\% = 100 \times (N_{SM} - N_{Maj}) / N_{SM}$
- Percentage relative error
 $\delta\% = 100 / \sqrt{N_{SM}}$
- Region (E_ν, ζ_{4-f})
 $\Delta\% = \delta\%$



Final remarks

- Complementary tool to explore sterile Majorana neutrino physics
- Effective Majorana neutrino interactions could be detected / ruled out by IceCube

Thank you and the Invisibles 17 Workshop organizers!