

Invisibles17 Workshop

invisiblesPlus
neutrinos, dark matter & dark energy physics

elusives
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Discussion session on neutrinos

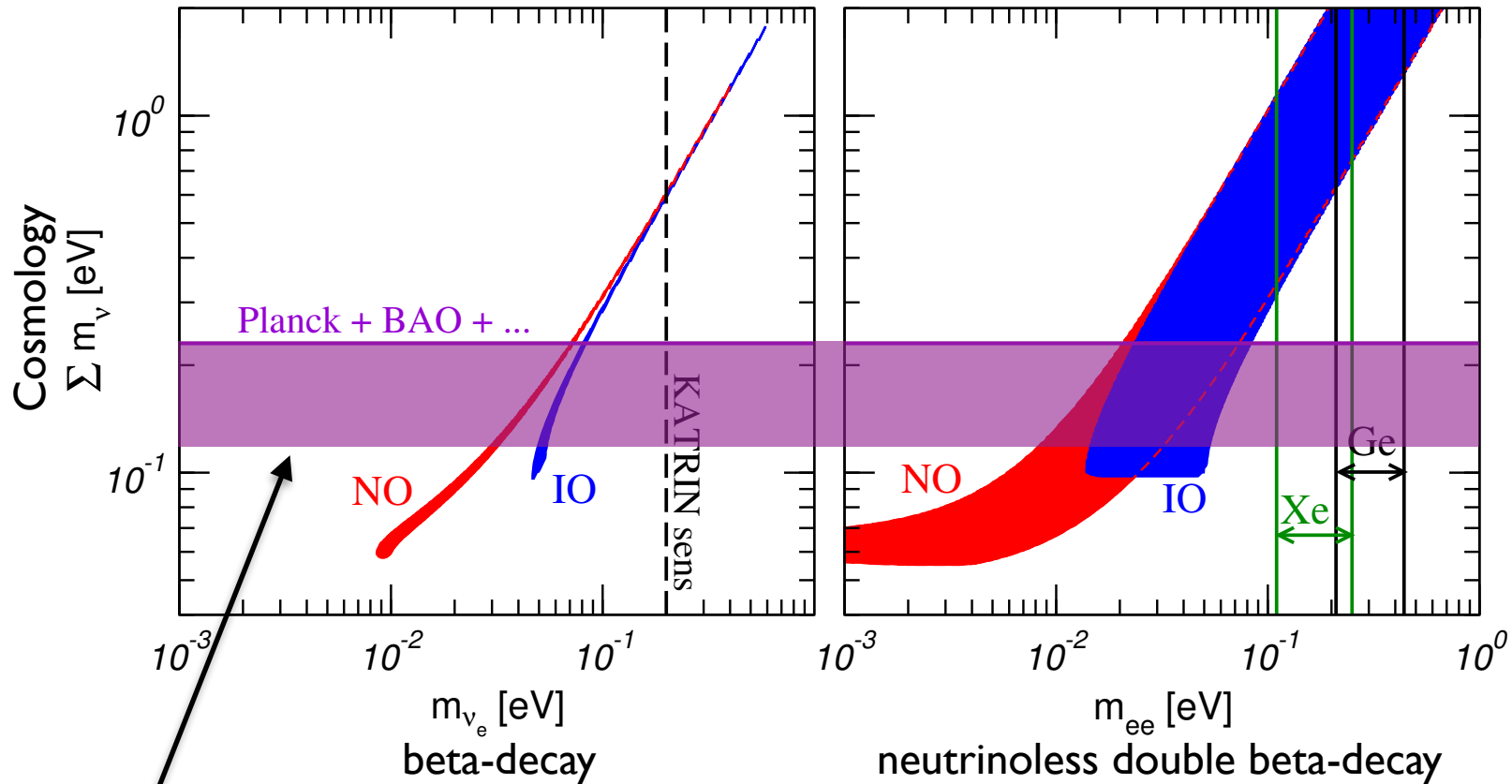
Thomas Schwetz



Proposed questions

- absolute neutrino mass observables
- are sterile neutrinos at the eV-scale still interesting?
- are non-standard neutrino interactions interesting?
- are TeV-scale neutrino models interesting?
- is type-I seesaw our „default“ choice?

Absolute neutrino mass observables

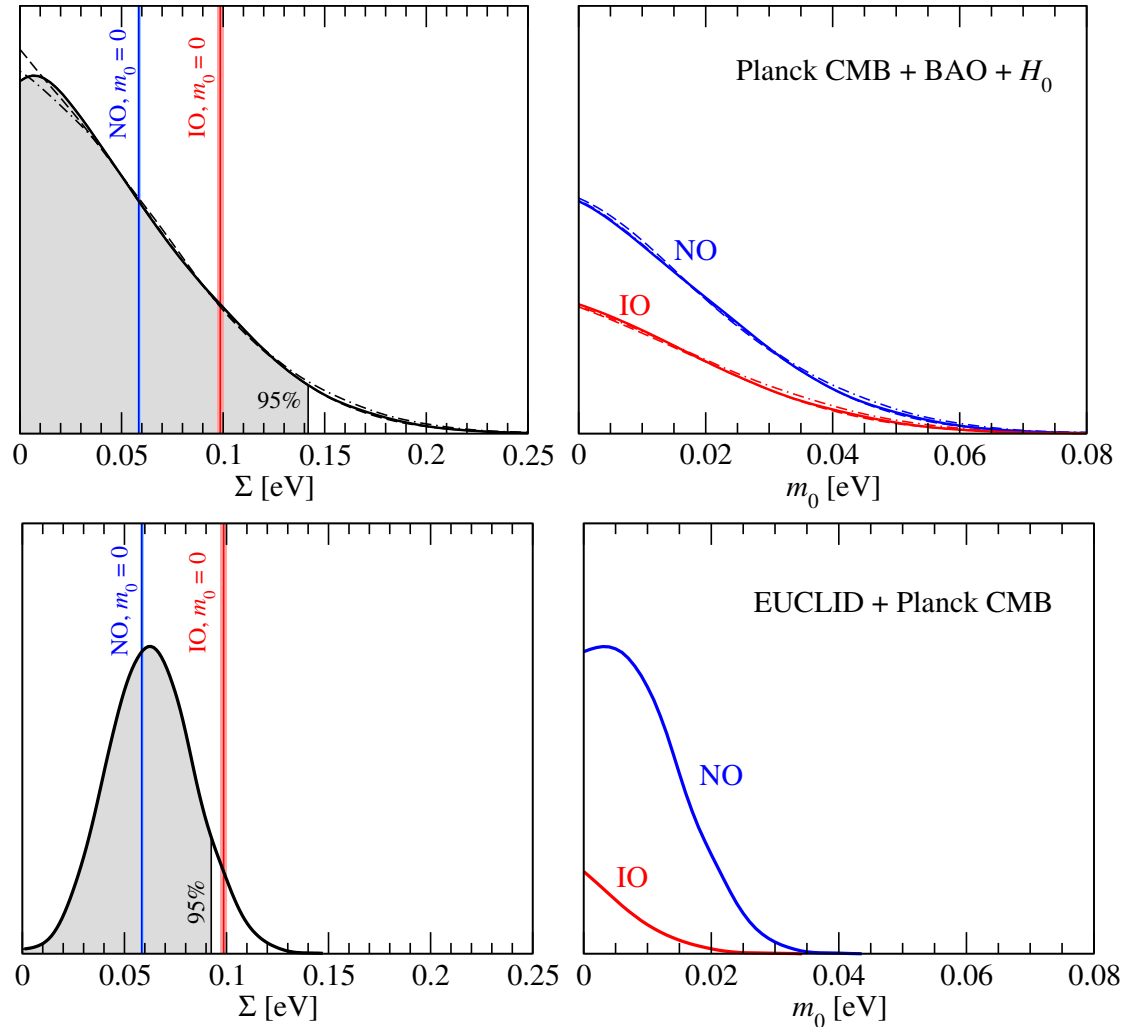


incl. Lyman- α

Baur et al., 1506.05976

talks by E. Lisi, M. Gerbino

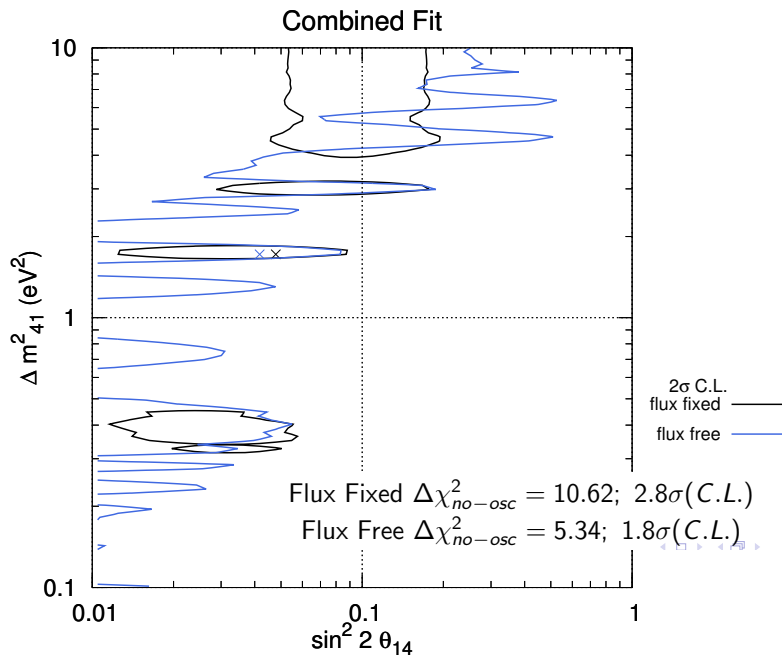
Mass ordering from cosmology



talk by M. Gerbino
Hannestad, Schwetz, 16

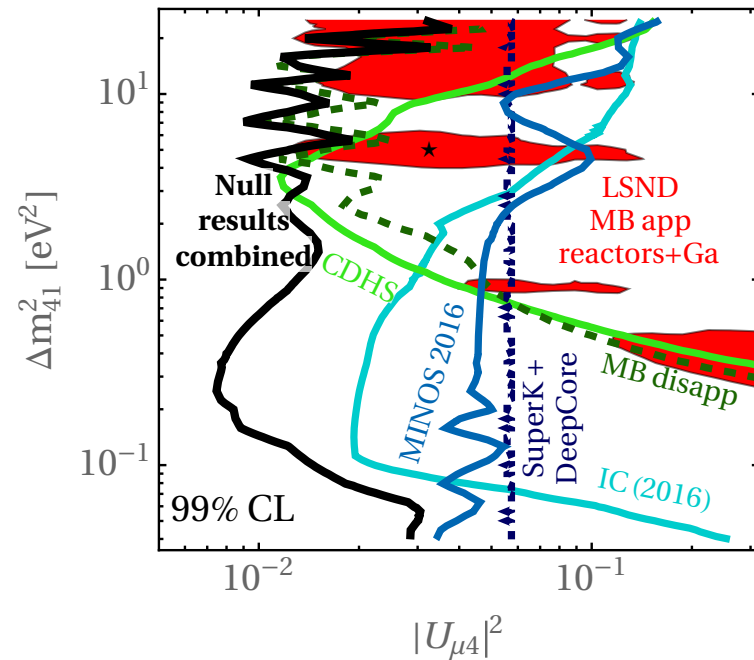
eV-scale sterile neutrinos

reactor experiments



Alvaro H. Cabezudo

ν_μ disappearance



Mona Dentler

Nonstandard interactions

assume presence of NC-like dim-6 effective operators:

$$H_{\text{NSI}} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{\nu}_\alpha \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_\beta \sum_f \bar{f} \gamma^\mu \epsilon_{\alpha\beta}^f f$$

- phenomenological parameterization
- new interactions relative to standard weak interaction
- rich phenomenology (oscillation physics, new CP phases, „confusion“ problem, astrophysics,...)

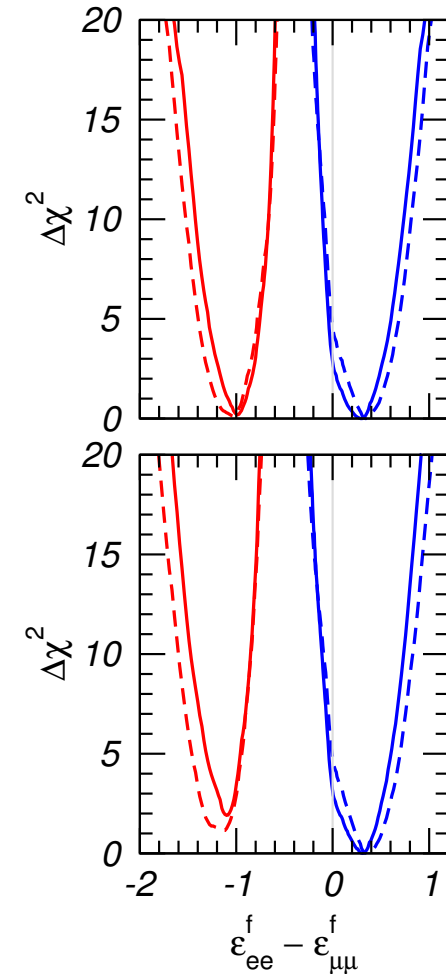
talk by M. Sen, L. Duarte, huge literature,....

NSI constraints from oscillation data

Gonzalez-Garcia, Maltoni, I 307.3092

Param.	best-fit	90% CL	
		LMA	LMA \oplus LMA-D
$\varepsilon_{ee}^u - \varepsilon_{\mu\mu}^u$	+0.298	[+0.00, +0.51]	\oplus [-1.19, -0.81]
$\varepsilon_{\tau\tau}^u - \varepsilon_{\mu\mu}^u$	+0.001	[-0.01, +0.03]	[-0.03, +0.03]
$\varepsilon_{e\mu}^u$	-0.021	[-0.09, +0.04]	[-0.09, +0.10]
$\varepsilon_{e\tau}^u$	+0.021	[-0.14, +0.14]	[-0.15, +0.14]
$\varepsilon_{\mu\tau}^u$	-0.001	[-0.01, +0.01]	[-0.01, +0.01]
$\varepsilon_{ee}^d - \varepsilon_{\mu\mu}^d$	+0.310	[+0.02, +0.51]	\oplus [-1.17, -1.03]
$\varepsilon_{\tau\tau}^d - \varepsilon_{\mu\mu}^d$	+0.001	[-0.01, +0.03]	[-0.01, +0.03]
$\varepsilon_{e\mu}^d$	-0.023	[-0.09, +0.04]	[-0.09, +0.08]
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- limits of few %,
 - exceptions: $\varepsilon_{e\tau}$, $\varepsilon_{ee} - \varepsilon_{\mu\mu}$

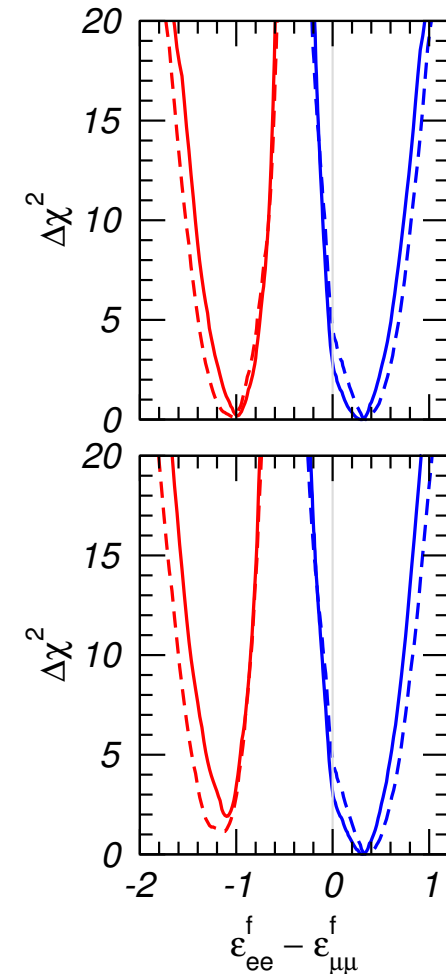


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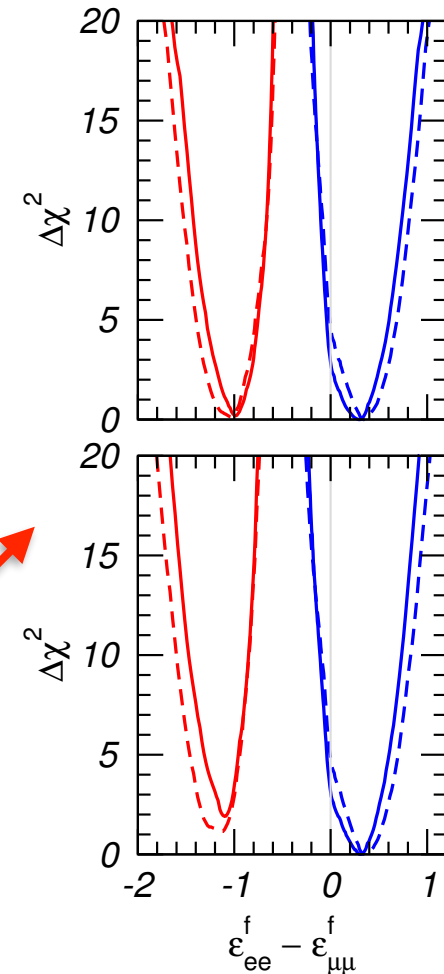


NSI constraints from oscillation data

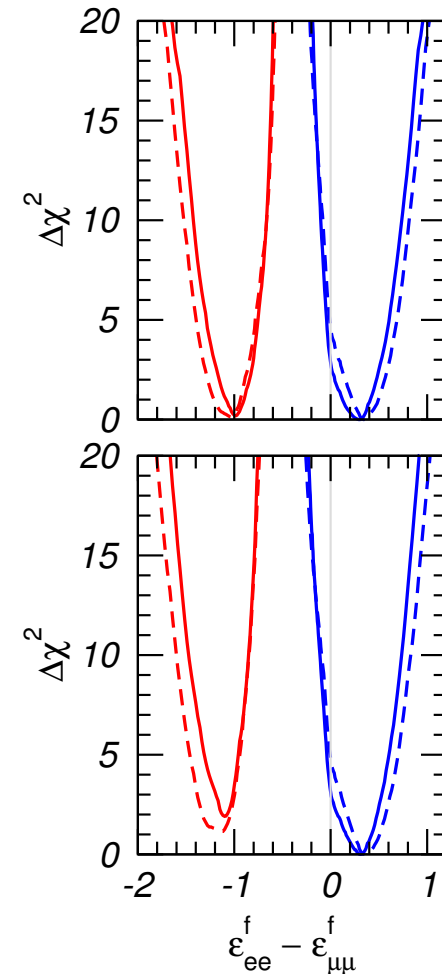
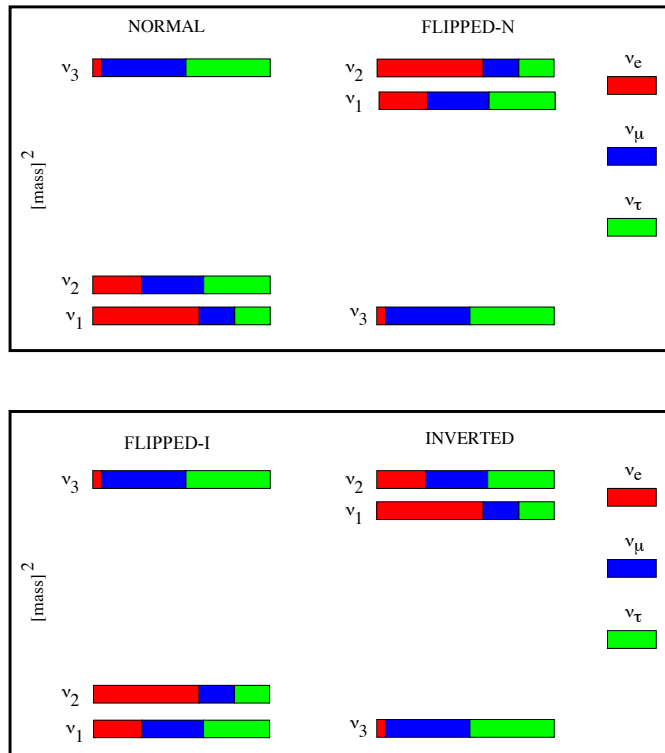
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LMA-dark degeneracy



Coloma, Schwetz, 16, Coloma et al 17

LMA-dark degeneracy makes determination of mass ordering by oscillation experiments impossible! Need data from scattering experiments.

Is this interesting at all?

$$H_{\text{NSI}} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{\nu}_\alpha \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_\beta \sum_f \bar{f} \gamma^\mu \epsilon_{\alpha\beta}^f f$$

- not gauge invariant
- generically not directly related to neutrino mass generation (dim-6,8,.. vs dim-5,7,...)
- strong constraints from charged leptons
- can we expect under any circumstance $O(1)$ NSI?

Biggio, Blennow, Fernandez-Martinez, ...

- light mediators ~ 10 MeV?

explicit example for $O(1)$ NSI: Farzan 15; Farzan, Shoemaker, 15

TeV scale neutrino mass models

- Triplet, Zee, Zee-Babu, Ma, L-R,...
- testable at LHC, LFV
- are they theoretically motivated?
- L-number violation at TeV:
is it a challenge for Baryogenesis?

Type-I seesaw

- Is it the „default“ model?
- Does it make sense without SUSY?
contribution to EW fine-tuning vs Leptogenesis,
hierarchy problem: EW \leftrightarrow seesaw \leftrightarrow GUT
- Is low-scale type-I preferred (as low as GeV)?