

Low-scale leptogenesis and dark matter

Model and motivations

$$L_{SS} = L_{SM} - \sum_{\alpha,i} \overline{L}_{\alpha} Y^{\alpha,i} \tilde{\phi} N_i - \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} \overline{N}_i^c M_N^{i,j} N_i + h.c$$

Is it possible to extend the model to solve other issues of the SM and, in particular, include a *Dark Matter candidate*? It is essential that at least one of the sterile neutrino does NOT equilibrate before the electroweak phase transition.

- Explain observed neutrino masses
- Explain Matter-Antimatter asymmetry if
- $M_N \in [1,100] GeV \rightarrow ARS$ mechanism
 - **Testable scenario**

B-L gauge symmetry

$$\mathcal{L} \supset g_{B-L} \left(\sum_{f} Q_{B-L}^{f} V_{\mu} \bar{f} \gamma^{\mu} f - \sum_{\alpha} V_{\mu} \overline{N_{\alpha}} \gamma^{\mu} N_{\alpha} \right)$$

If one promote the B-L global symmetry of the SM to a local one, anomaly cancelation requires the introductio of three sterile neutrino. Two of them can be at the GeV scale and drive lowscale leptogenesis

Dark matter

Candidate: third sterile neutrino, dY_N lighter than the others \overline{dT} Production: freeze-in via the B-L gauge boson \sim

Summary

ARS mechanism explains baryon asymmetry in the Universe; however the simplest model does not include a good dark matter candidate. If one wants to extend the model to explain also dark matter, has to take care that the new interactions introduced do not spoil leptogenesis. We showed that this typically leads to freez-in scenarios or to particular flavor structures; here we described in particular the case of B-L gauged.

A. Caputo, P. Hernandez, N. Rius

$$H(T_{EW}) = \frac{T_{EW}^2}{M_{Pl}} \ge \Gamma_{\alpha}(T_{EW})$$

Otherwise lepton asymmetry is washed out!



