

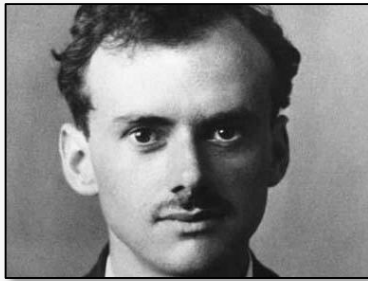
Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay and BSM Physics

Frank Deppisch
f.deppisch@ucl.ac.uk

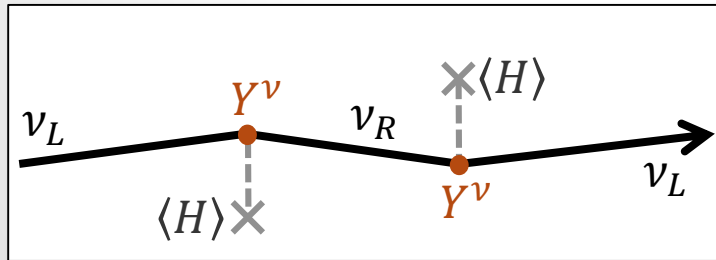
University College London

Dirac vs Majorana

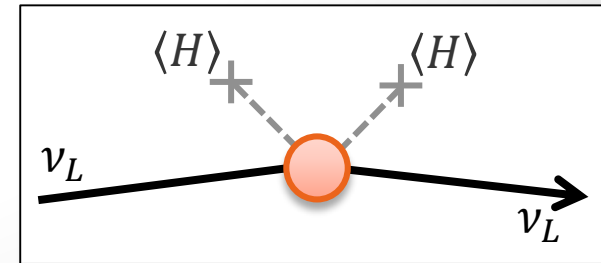
- ▶ Origin of neutrino masses beyond the Standard Model
- ▶ Two possibilities to define neutrino mass



Dirac mass analogous to other fermions but with $m_\nu / \Lambda_{EW} \approx 10^{-12}$ couplings to Higgs



Majorana mass, using only a left-handed neutrino
 → Lepton Number Violation



Absolute Neutrino Mass

Beta Decays

- ▶ Single beta decay

$$(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 1) + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

- Tritium decay, KATRIN: $m_\nu \approx 0.2$ eV
- Project 8: Atomic Tritium + Cyclotron Radiation Spectroscopy

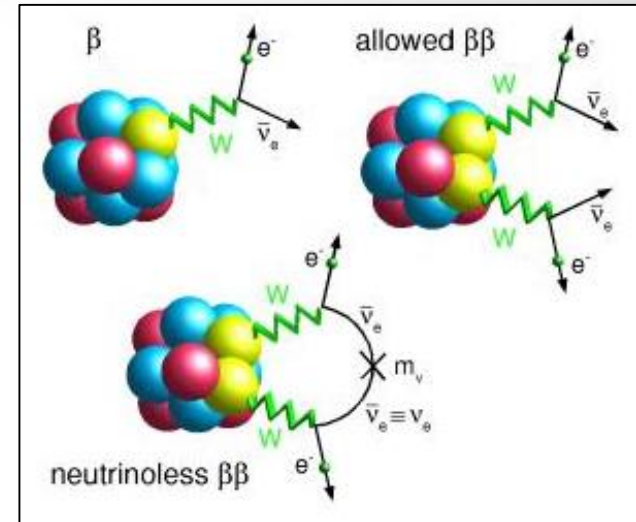
- ▶ Allowed double beta ($2\nu\beta\beta$) decay

$$(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 2) + 2e^- + 2\bar{\nu}_e$$

- ▶ Neutrinoless double beta ($0\nu\beta\beta$) decay

$$(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 2) + 2e^-$$

- Violation of lepton number
- Mediated by Majorana neutrinos

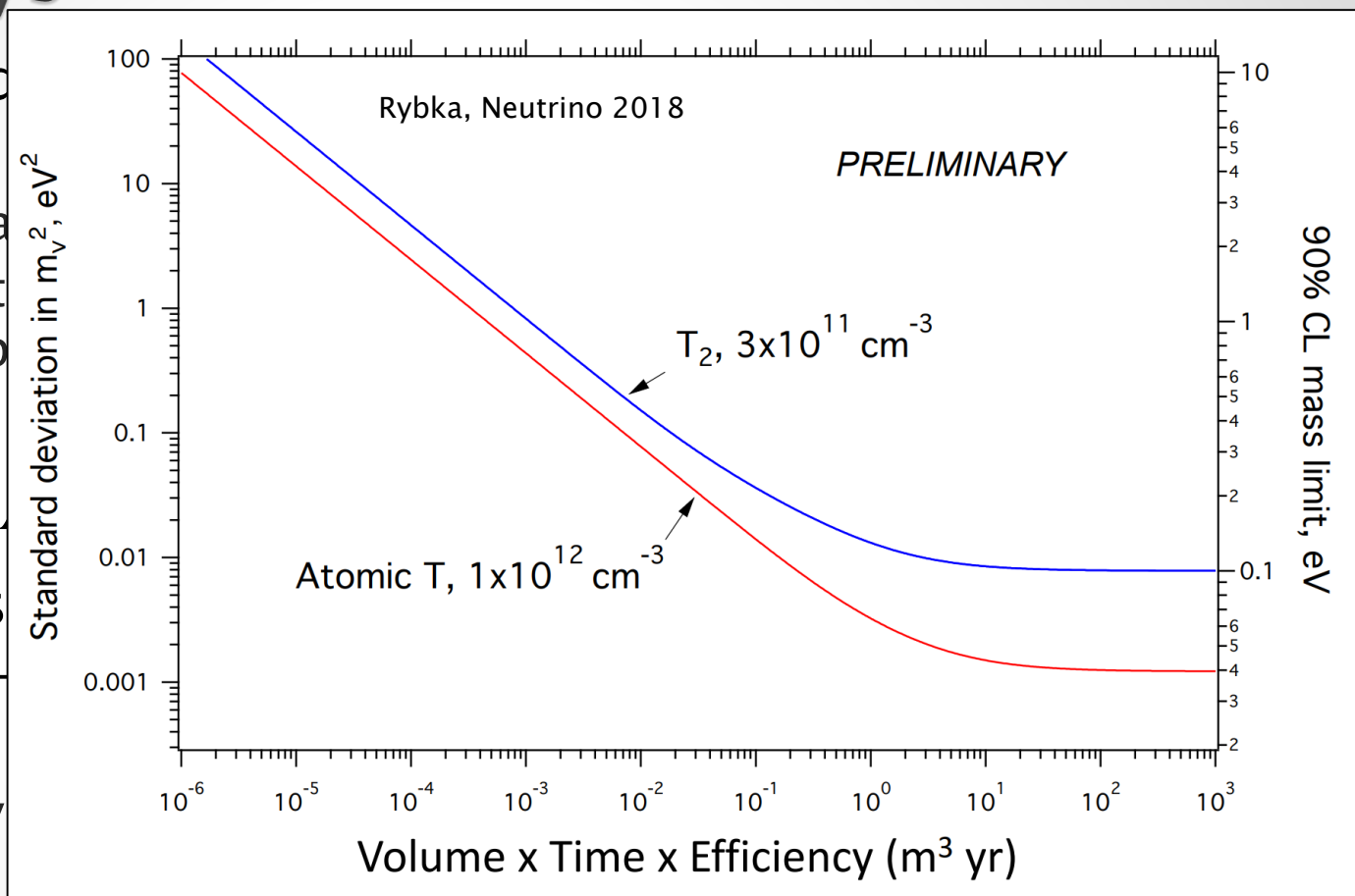


Frank Deppisch | $0\nu\beta\beta$ and BSM Physics | 4/7/2018

Absolute Neutrino Mass

Beta Decays

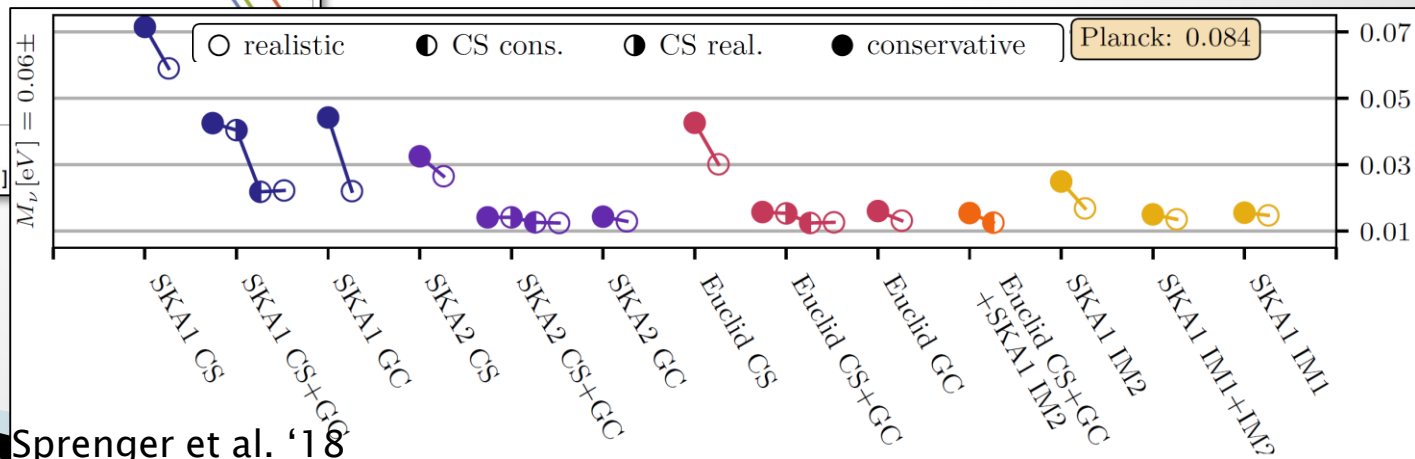
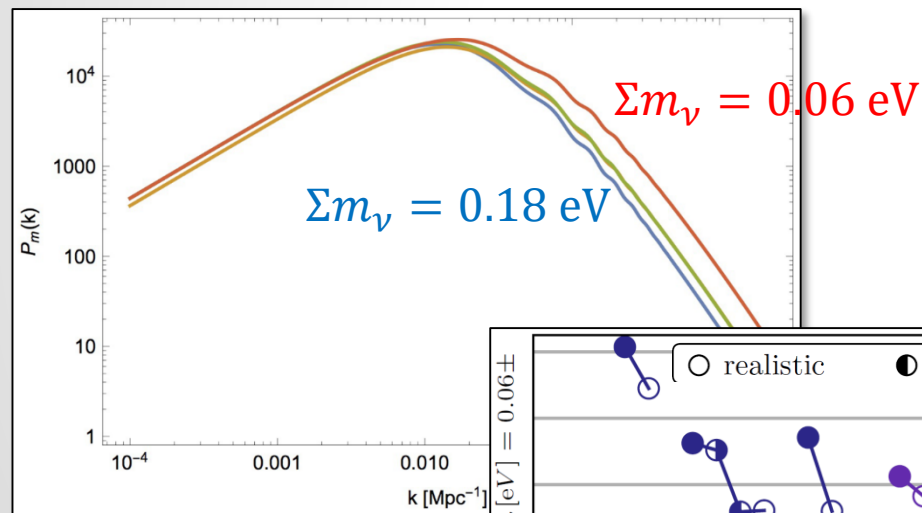
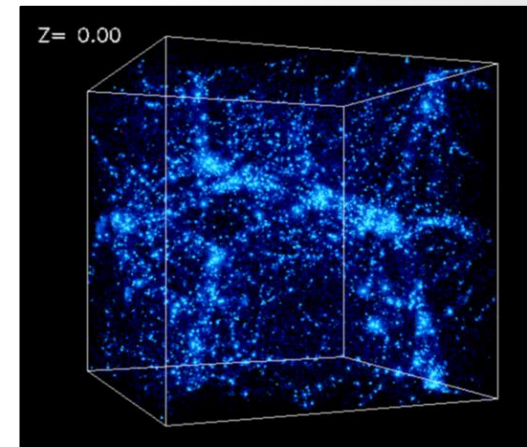
- ▶ Single beta decay
 $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+1) + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$
 - Tritium decay
 - Project 8: Atomic Transitions in Radiation Spectroscopy
- ▶ Allowed double beta decay
 $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^-$
- ▶ Neutrinoless double beta decay
 $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^-$
 - Violation of lepton number
 - Mediated by virtual neutrinos



Absolute Neutrino Mass Cosmology

- ▶ Impact on large scale structures of the Universe
 - Light sterile neutrinos = extra DOFs of radiation
 - Sensitive to sum of neutrino masses

$$n_{\text{eff}} < 3.4, \quad \sum m_\nu < 0.15 - 0.25 \text{ eV}$$



Gerbino, Lattanzi '18

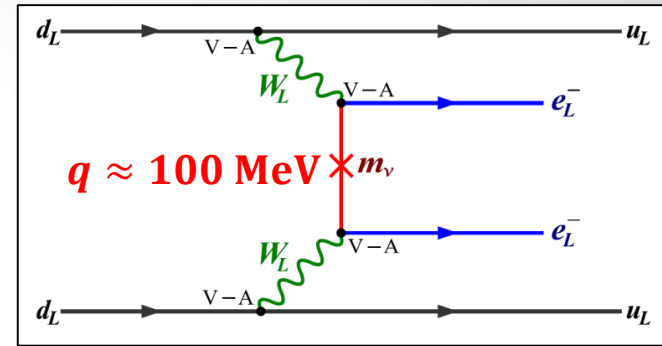
Sprenger et al. '18

$0\nu\beta\beta$

▶ Half-life

$$T_{1/2}^{-1} = |m_{\beta\beta}|^2 G^{0\nu} |M^{0\nu}|^2$$

▶ Particle Physics



$$\mathcal{A}_{\mu\nu}^{lep} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^3 U_{ei}^2 \gamma_\mu (1 + \gamma_5) \frac{\not{q} + m_{\nu_i}}{q^2 - m_{\nu_i}^2} \gamma_\nu (1 - \gamma_5) \approx \frac{\gamma_\mu (1 + \gamma_5) \gamma_\nu}{4q^2} \sum_{i=1}^3 U_{ei}^2 m_{\nu_i} \rightarrow m_{\beta\beta}$$

▶ Atomic Physics

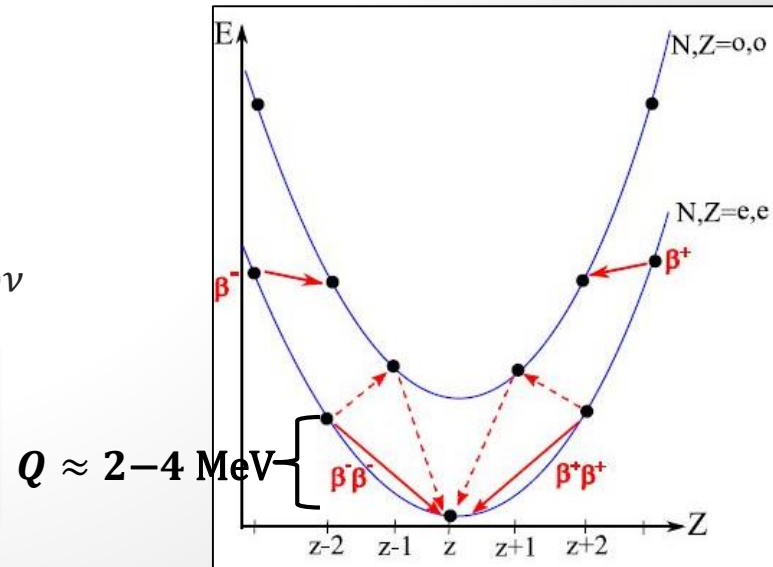
- Leptonic phase space $G^{0\nu}$

▶ Nuclear Physics

- Nuclear transition matrix element $M^{0\nu}$

$$T_{1/2}^{-1} \propto \frac{|m_{\beta\beta}|^2}{q^4} G_F^4 Q^5$$

$$\frac{10^{25} \text{yr}}{T_{1/2}} \approx \left(\frac{|m_{\beta\beta}|}{\text{eV}} \right)^2$$



$0\nu\beta\beta$

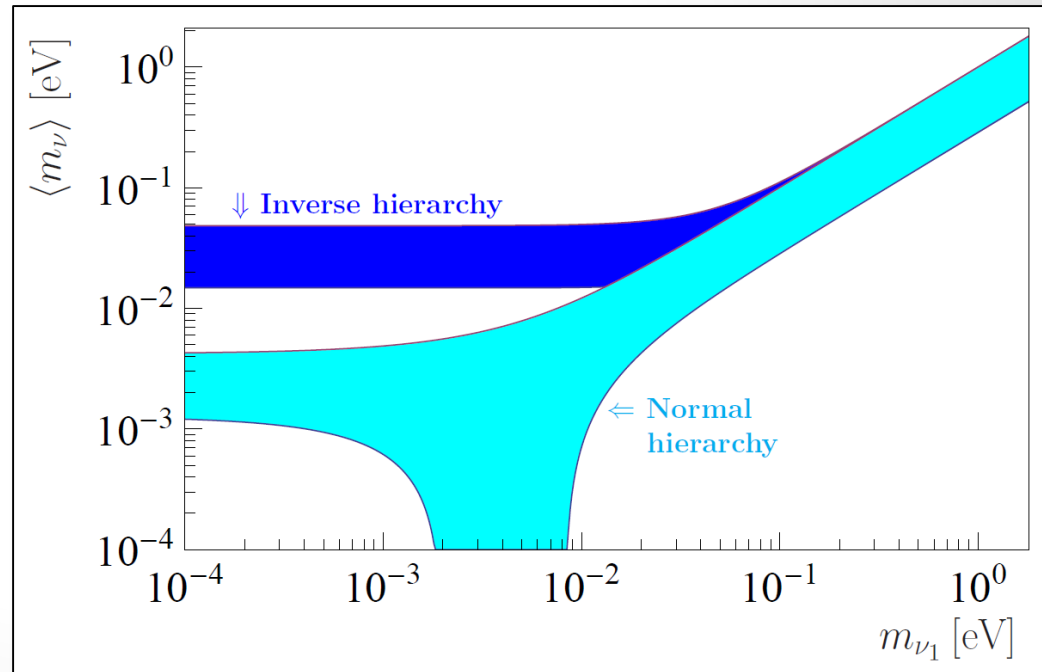
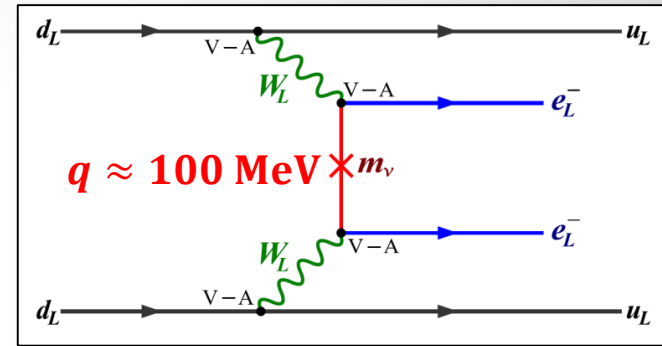
▶ Effective $0\nu\beta\beta$ Mass

$$m_{\beta\beta} = c_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 m_{\nu_1} + s_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 m_{\nu_2} e^{i\phi_{12}} + s_{13}^2 m_{\nu_3} e^{i\phi_{13}}$$

▶ Degenerate Regime

$$|m_{\beta\beta}| = m_\nu \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(2\theta_{12}) \sin^2\left(\frac{\phi_{12}}{2}\right)}$$

▶ Uncertainty from unknown Majorana phases



$0\nu\beta\beta$

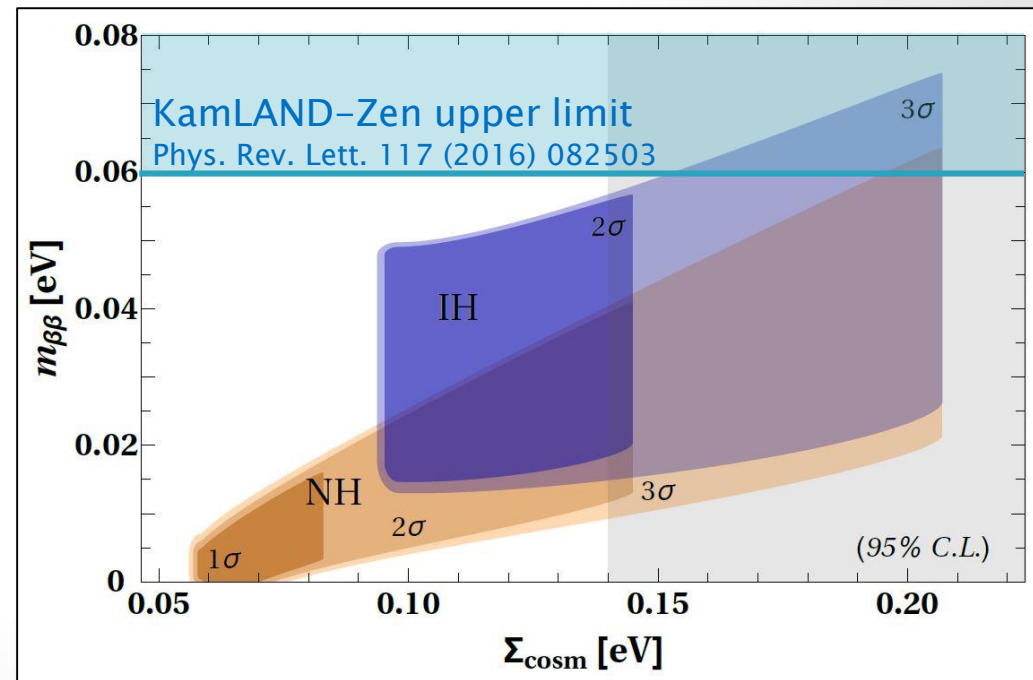
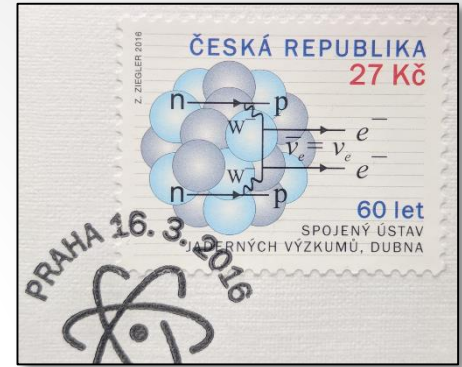
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Dell'Oro, Maroccoi, Viel, Vissani,
Adv. High Energy Phys. (2016) 2162659

$0\nu\beta\beta$

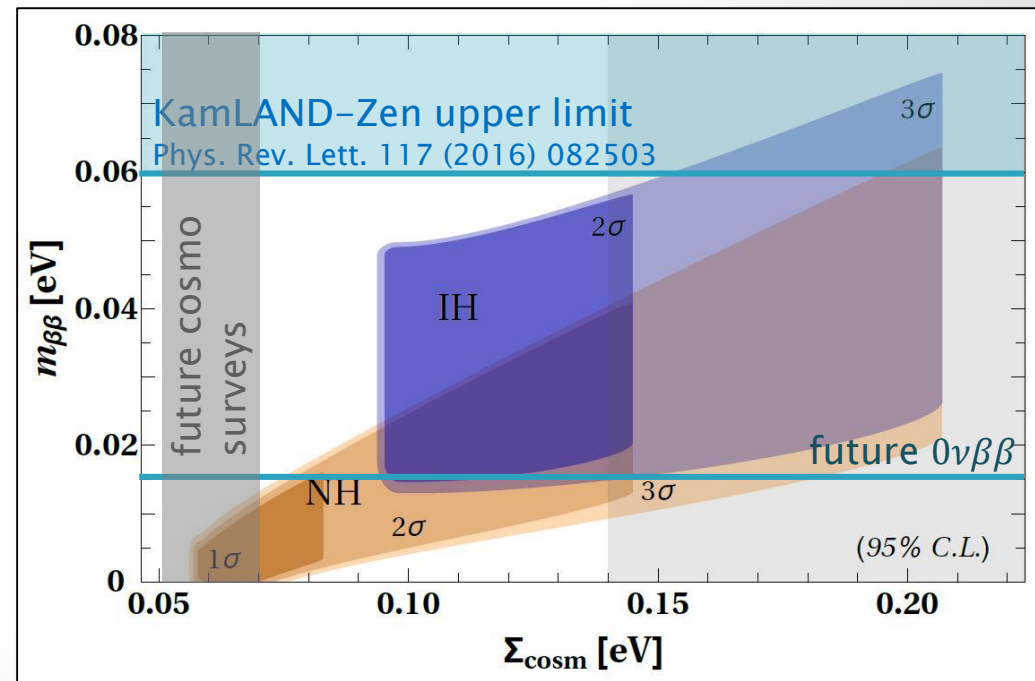
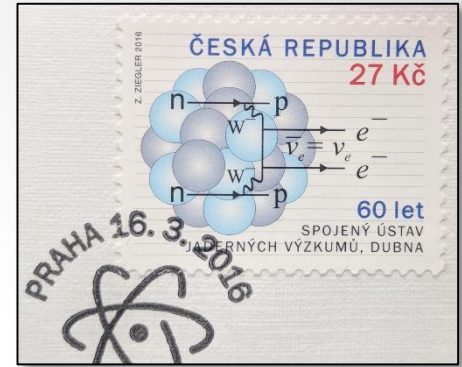
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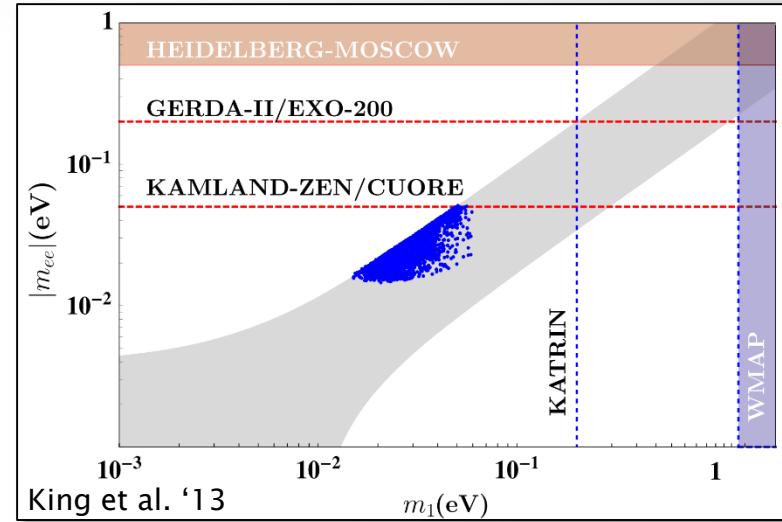
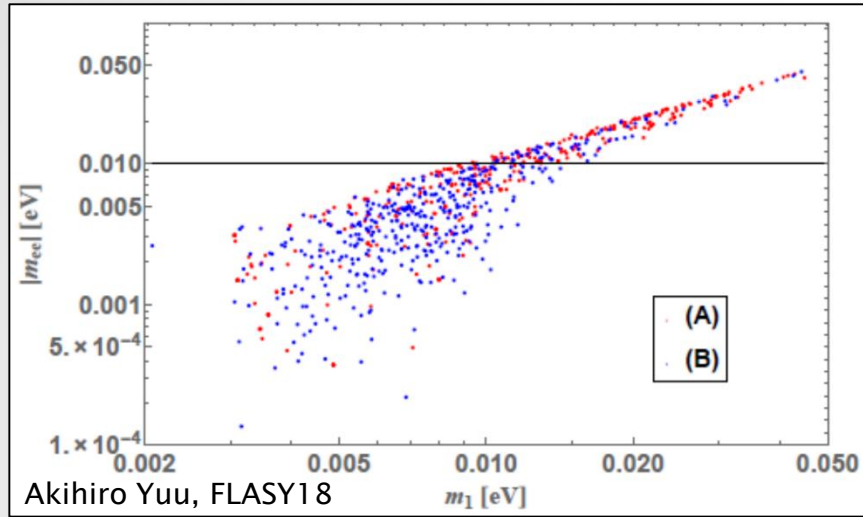
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▶ Uncertainty from unknown Majorana phases

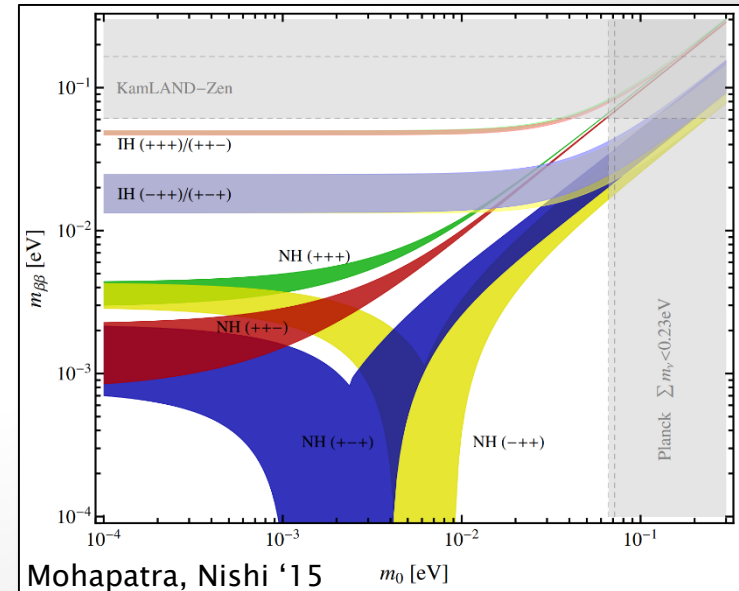
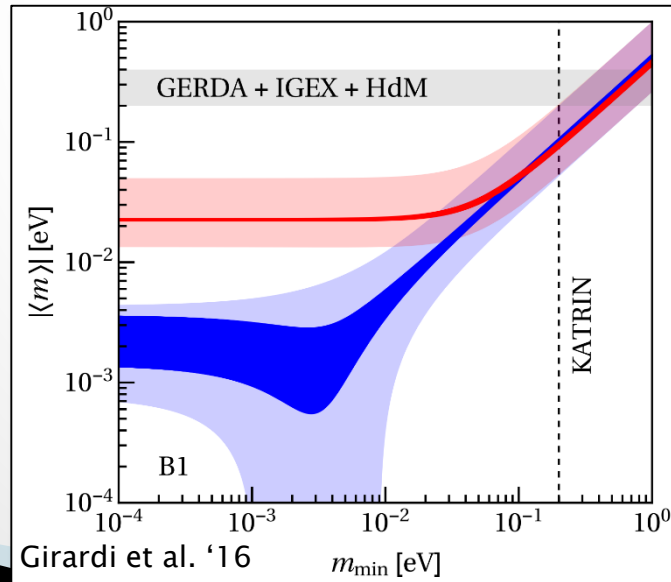


Dell'Oro, Marocco, Viel, Vissani,
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Impact of Symmetries and Textures

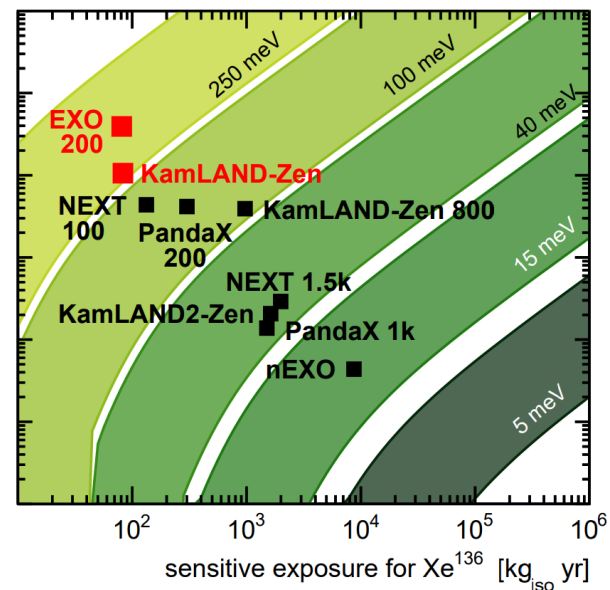
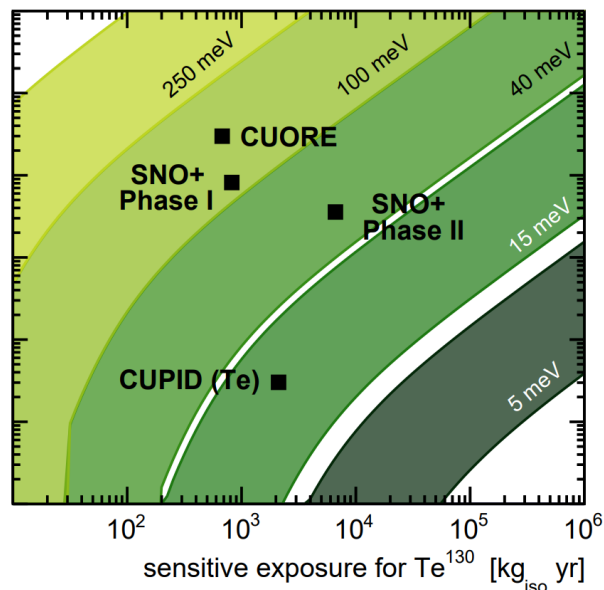
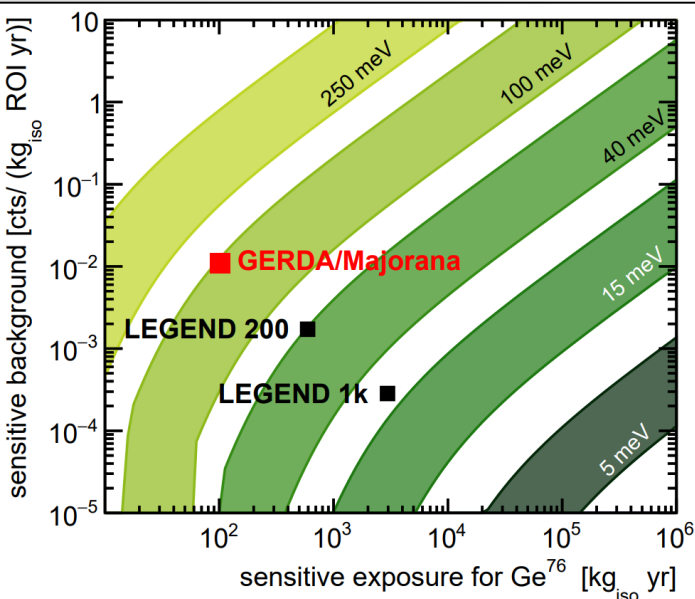


Focus on testable range and interplay with cosmology priors?



$0\nu\beta\beta$

Experimental Sensitivity



Agostini, Benato, Detwiler
arXiv:1705.02996

Nuclear Matrix Elements

▶ Hadronic current

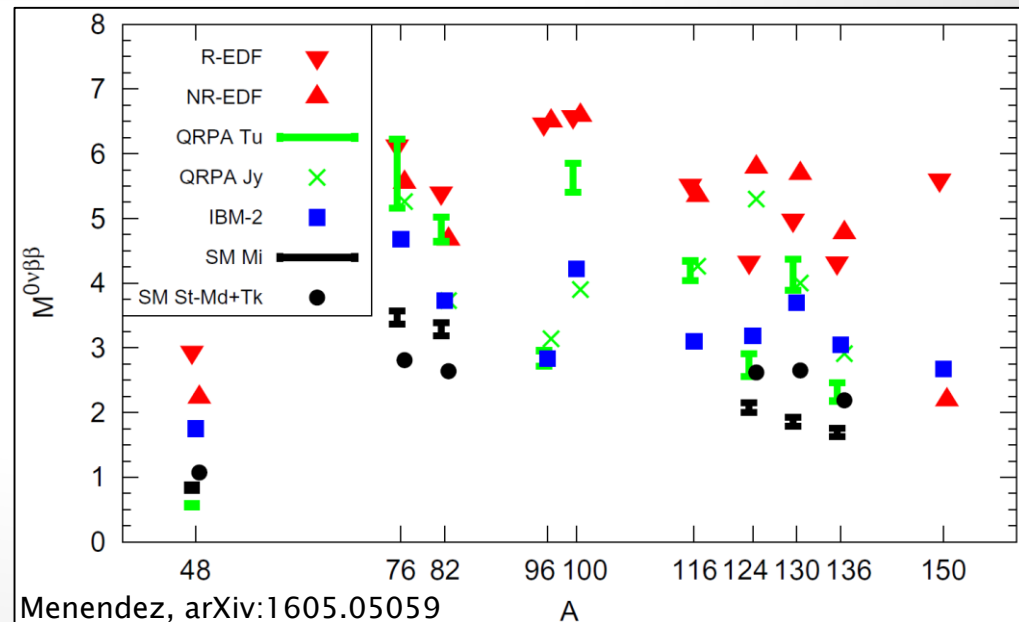
$$J^\mu(q) = g_V \gamma^\mu - g_A \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 + \frac{ig_M}{2m_N} \sigma^{\mu\nu} q_\nu - g_P \gamma^5 q^\mu$$

▶ Nuclear Matrix Element $M^{0\nu}$

$$M^{0\nu} = g_A^2 \left(M_{GT} - \frac{g_A^2}{g_V^2} M_F + M_T \right)$$



- Dependence on isotope and operator
- Many-body problem
- Factor 2 - 3 uncertainty between nuclear models



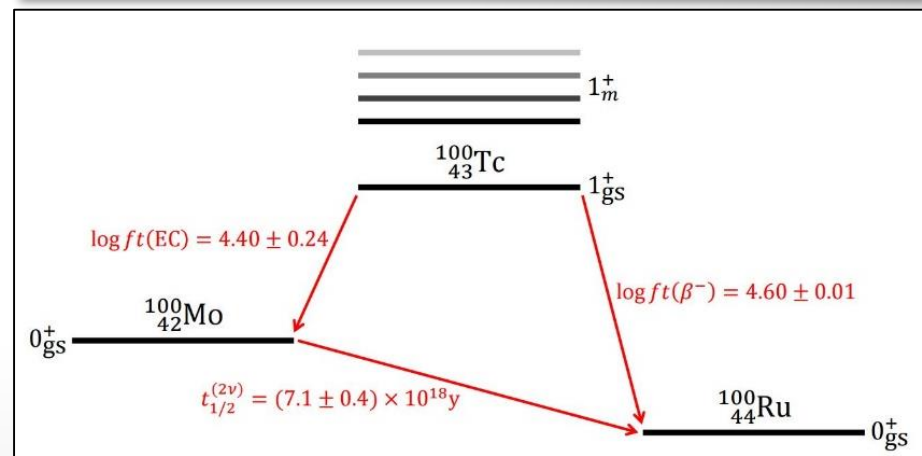
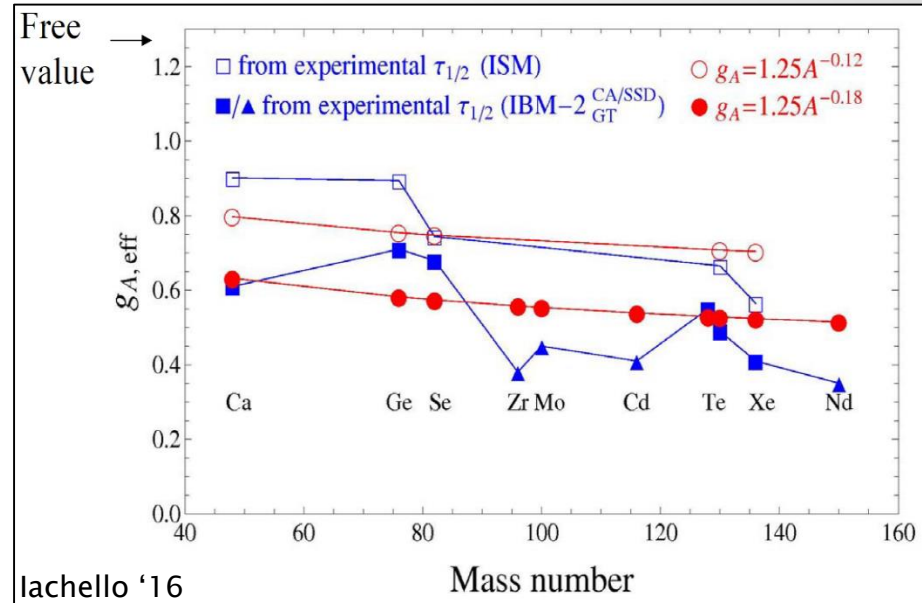
Quenching of g_A ?

▶ Nuclear matrix element

$$M^{0\nu} = g_A^2 \left(M_{GT} - \frac{g_A^2}{g_V^2} M_F + M_T \right)$$

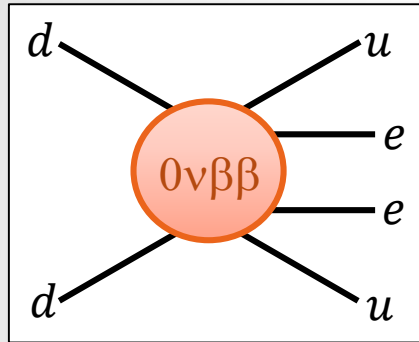
▶ Axial-vector coupling g_A

- Free nucleon: $g_A \approx 1.27$
- Comparison of β and $2\nu\beta\beta$ decay with theory:
 $g_A \approx 0.6-0.8$
- If applicable to $0\nu\beta\beta$, strong reduction of sensitivity
- Genuine effect or short-coming of models?

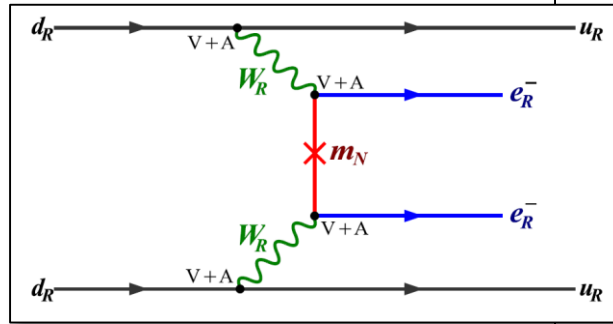


New Physics and $0\nu\beta\beta$

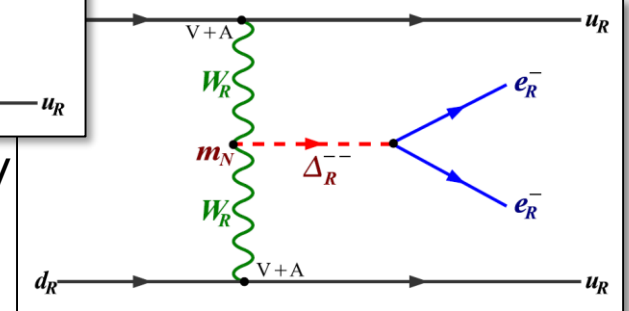
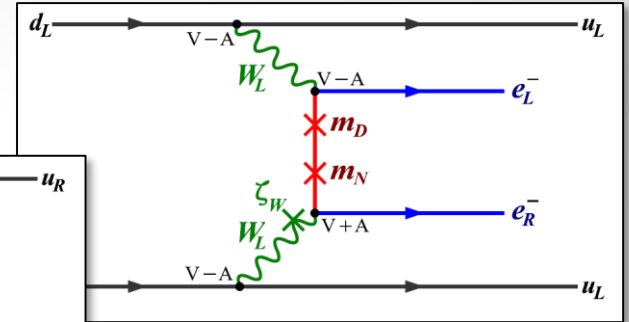
► Plethora of New Physics scenarios



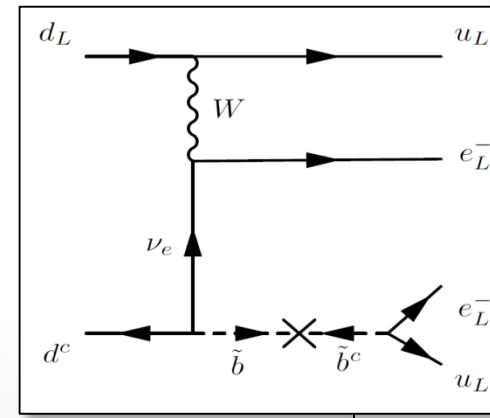
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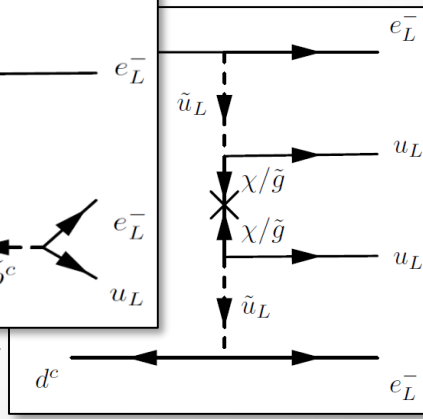
Left-Right Symmetry



$$T_{1/2}^{-1} = \epsilon_{NP}^2 G_{NP}^{0\nu} |M_{NP}^{0\nu}|^2$$



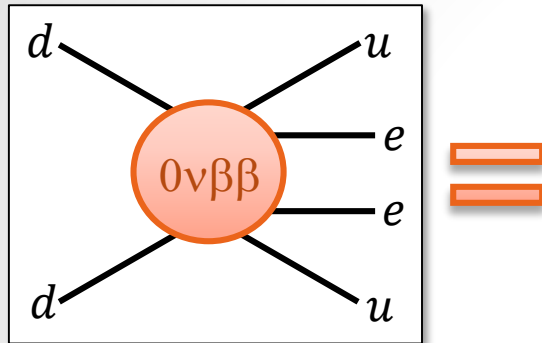
R-Parity Violating SUSY



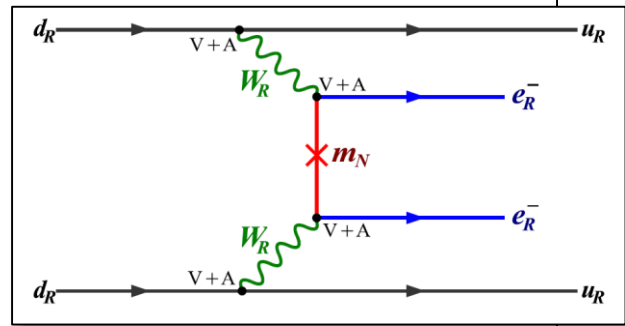
- Extra Dimensions
- Majorons
- Leptoquarks
- ...

New Physics and $0\nu\beta\beta$

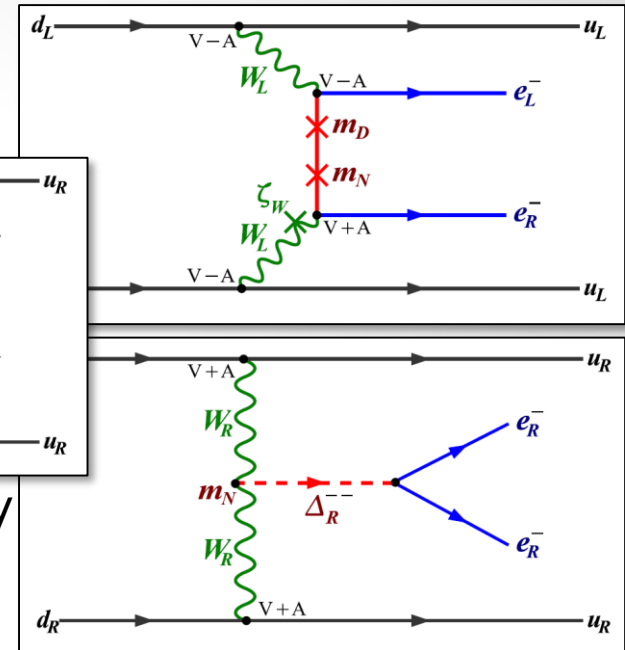
- ▶ Plethora of New Physics scenarios



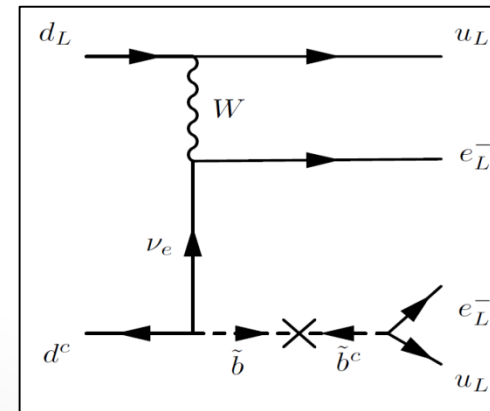
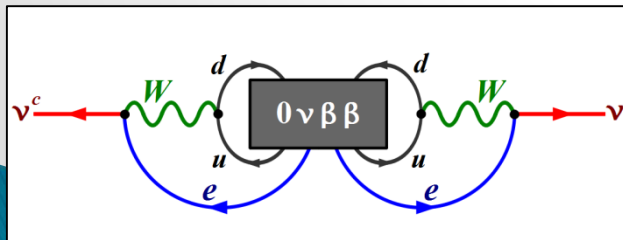
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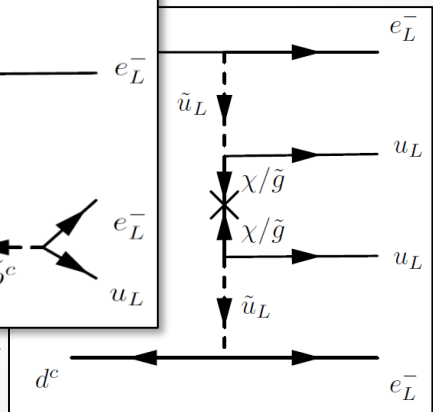
Left-Right Symmetry



- ▶ Neutrinos still Majorana



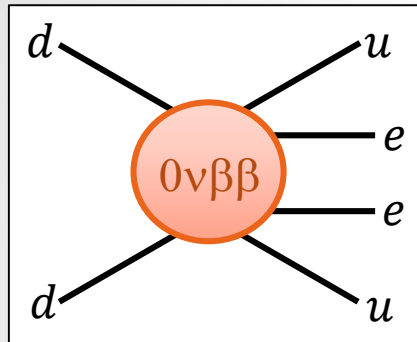
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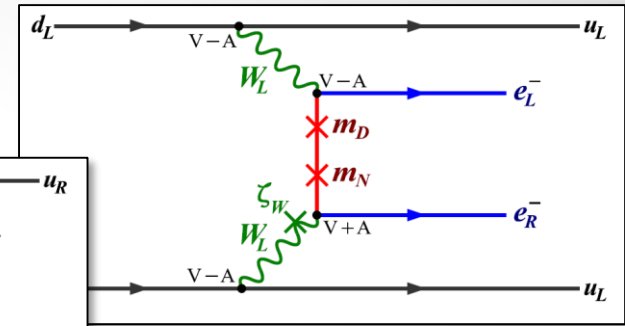
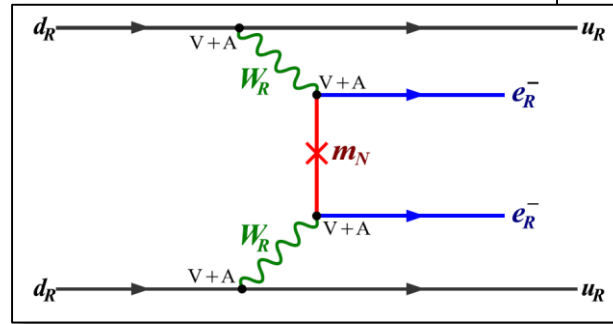
- Extra Dimensions
- Majorons
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- ...

New Physics and $0\nu\beta\beta$

Examples in Left-Right Symmetry



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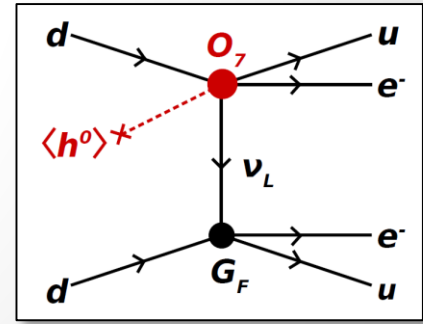
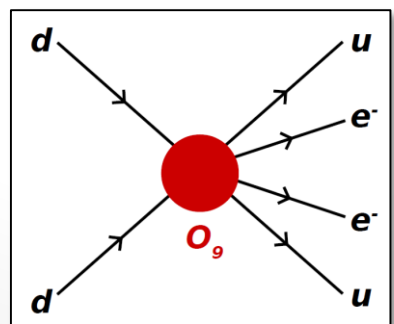


$$T_{1/2}^{-1} = \epsilon_{NP}^2 G_{NP}^{0\nu} |M_{NP}^{0\nu}|^2$$

$$\epsilon_3^{RRZ} = \sum_{i=1}^3 V_{ei}^2 \frac{m_p}{m_N} \frac{m_W^4}{m_{WR}^4} \approx \frac{10^{-8}}{(\Lambda/1 \text{ TeV})^5}$$

$$\epsilon_{V-A}^{V+A} = \sum_{i=1}^3 U_{ei} W_{ei} \tan \zeta_W \approx \frac{10^{-9}}{(\Lambda/10 \text{ TeV})^3}$$

- ▶ $0\nu\beta\beta$ probes the TeV scale
- ▶ Limits on 6D and 9D eff. operators



Short-Range Mechanisms

► Re-evaluation of limits on short-range operators

(L. Graf, FFD, Iachello, Kotila '18)

- General parton level operators (Paes et al. '01)
- Nucleon currents

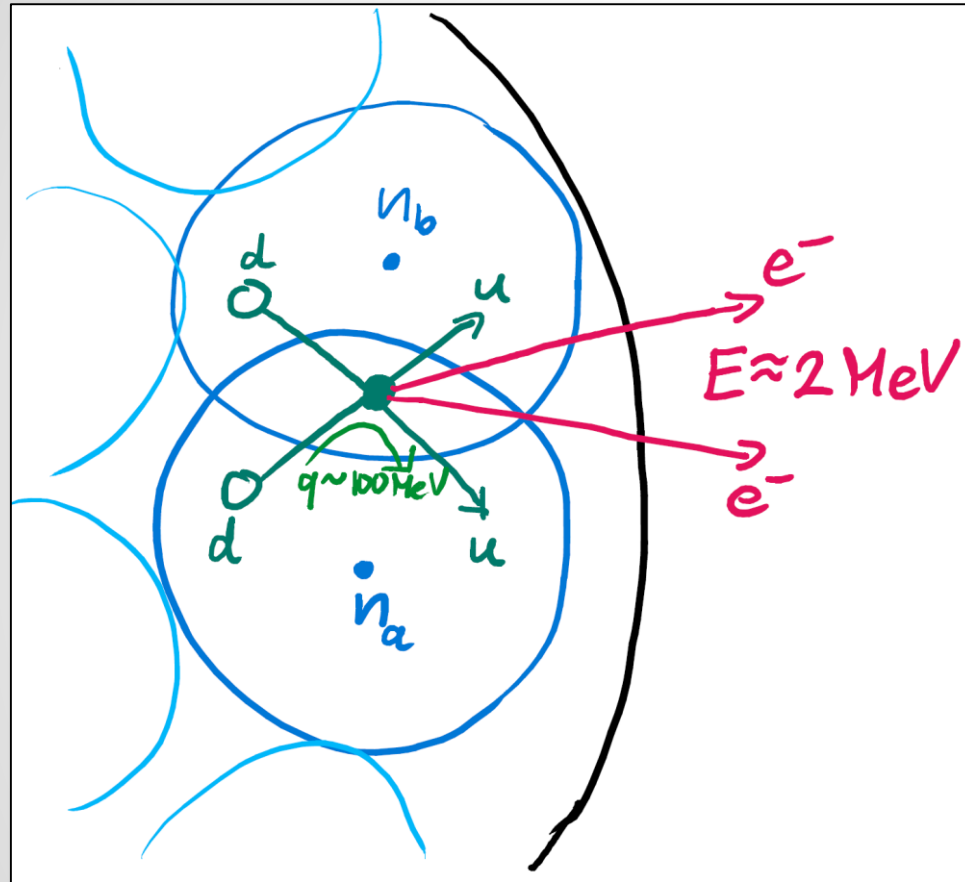
$$\begin{aligned} \langle p | \bar{u}(1 \pm \gamma_5)d | n \rangle &= \bar{N} \tau^+ [F_S(q^2) \pm F_{PS}(q^2)\gamma_5] N', \\ \langle p | \bar{u}\gamma^\mu(1 \pm \gamma_5)d | n \rangle &= \bar{N} \tau^+ \left[F_V(q^2)\gamma^\mu - i\frac{F_W(q^2)}{2m_p}\sigma^{\mu\nu}q_\nu \right] N' \\ &\quad \pm \bar{N} \tau^+ \left[F_A(q^2)\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 - \frac{F_P(q^2)}{2m_p}\gamma_5q^\mu \right] N', \end{aligned}$$

- Form factors with enhancement for

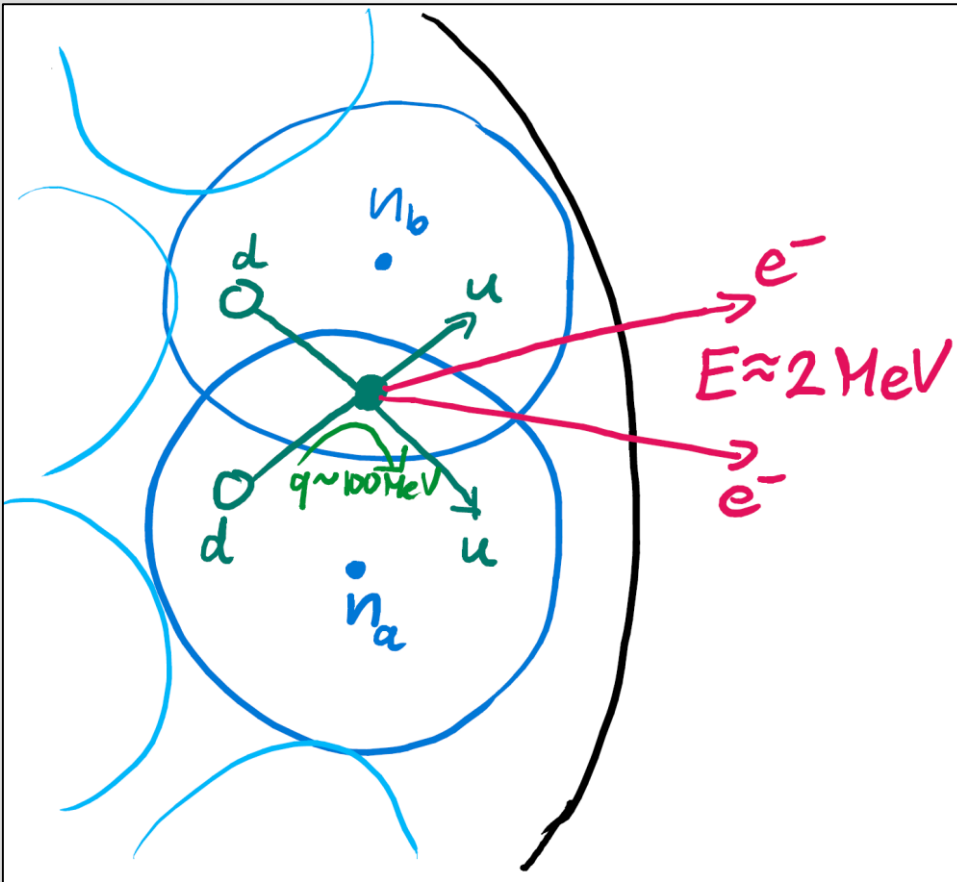
$$F_{PS}(q^2) = \frac{g_{PS}}{(1 + q^2/m_{PS}^2)^2} \frac{1}{1 + q^2/m_\pi^2}, \quad g_{PS} = 349$$

$$F_P(q^2) = \frac{g_A}{(1 + q^2/m_A^2)^2} \frac{1}{1 + q^2/m_\pi^2} \frac{4m_p^2}{m_\pi^2} \left(1 - \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_A^2} \right)$$

(Pion-mediated contributions in chiral EFT)



Short-Range Mechanisms

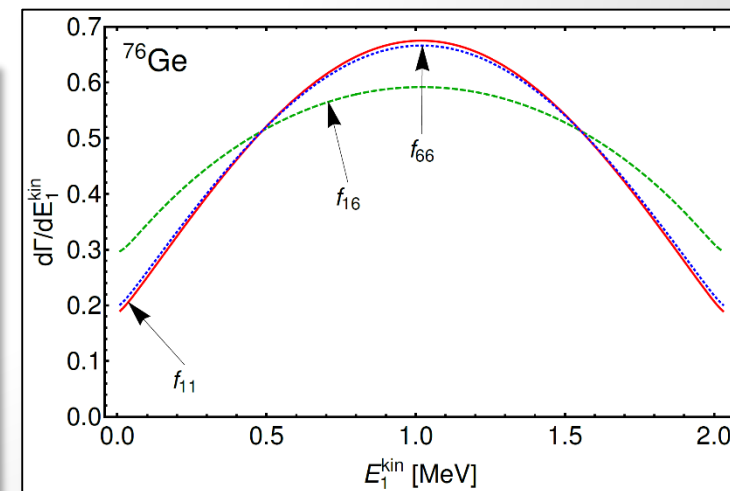
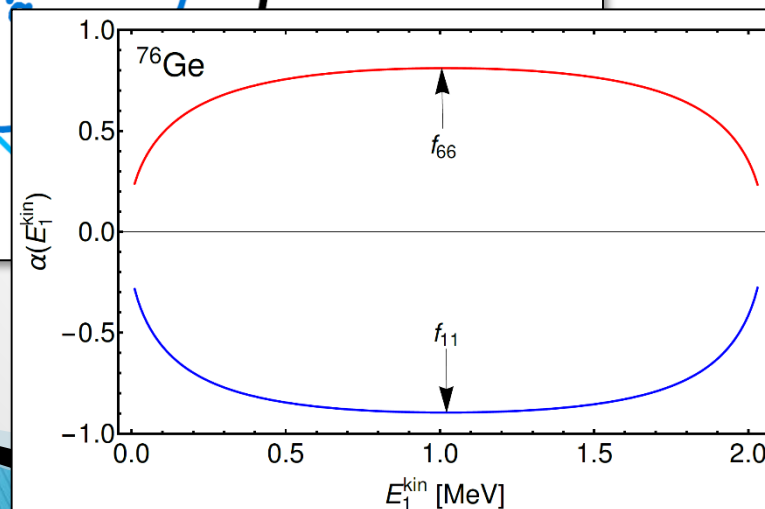
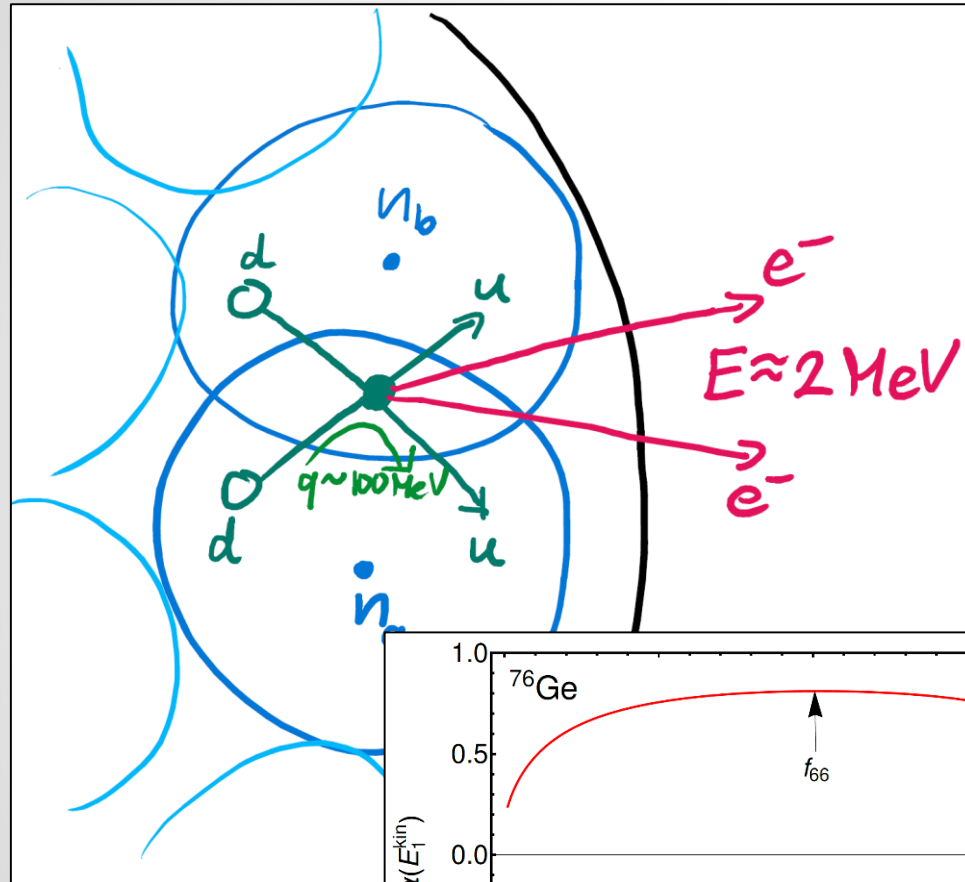


- ▶ Re-evaluation of limits on short-range operators
(L. Graf, FFD, Iachello, Kotila '18)
 - Nuclear Matrix Elements in the Interacting Boson Model – work in progress, exact calculation of new NMEs still outstanding

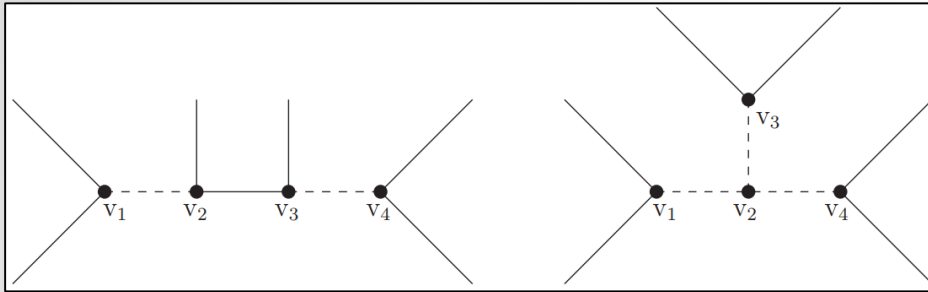
$$M'_{GT} = \left\langle \frac{q^2}{m_p^2} h(q^2) (\sigma_a \cdot \sigma_b) \right\rangle \approx \frac{(0.1 \text{ GeV})^2}{(1 \text{ GeV})^2} M_{GT}$$

Short-Range Mechanisms

- ▶ Re-evaluation of limits on short-range operators (L. Graf, FFD, Iachello, Kotila '18)
 - Numerical determination of electron wavefunctions, including nuclear Coulomb potential and electron cloud screening → Electron energy and angular distribution



Short-Range Mechanisms



- ▶ Re-evaluation of limits on short-range operators (L. Graf, FFD, Iachello, Kotila '18)
 - Improved limits on effective interactions and NP scales

#	Decomposition	S or V_ρ	ψ	S' or V'_ρ
1-i	$(\bar{u}d)(\bar{e})(\bar{e})(\bar{u}d)$	$(+1, \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8})$	$(0, \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8})$	$(-1, \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8})$
1-ii-a	$(\bar{u}d)(\bar{u})(d)(\bar{e}\bar{e})$	$(+1, \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8})$	$(+5/3, \mathbf{3})$	$(+2, \mathbf{1})$
1-ii-b	$(\bar{u}d)(d)(\bar{u})(\bar{e}\bar{e})$	$(+1, \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8})$	$(+4/3, \bar{\mathbf{3}})$	$(+2, \mathbf{1})$
2-i-a	$(\bar{u}d)(d)(\bar{e})(\bar{u}\bar{e})$	$(+1, \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8})$	$(+4/3, \bar{\mathbf{3}})$	$(+1/3, \bar{\mathbf{3}})$
2-i-b	$(\bar{u}d)(\bar{e})(d)(\bar{u}\bar{e})$	$(+1, \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8})$	$(0, \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8})$	$(+1/3, \bar{\mathbf{3}})$

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{NP}^5} = \frac{G_F^2}{2m_p} \epsilon_i$$

Helo, Hirsch, Kovalenko, Paes '13

$T_{1/2}^{\text{exp}} [y]$	JJj			$J_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}j$			$J_\mu J^\mu j$			$J_\mu J^{\mu\nu}j_\nu$			$J_\mu Jj^\mu$		
	$ \epsilon_1^{RR,LL} $	$ \epsilon_1^{LR} $	$ \epsilon_2^{XX} $	$ \epsilon_3^{RR,LL} $	$ \epsilon_3^{LR} $	$ \epsilon_4^{XX} $	$ \epsilon_5^{RR,LL} $	$ \epsilon_5^{RL,LR} $							
$^{76}\text{Ge} > 5.3 \times 10^{25}$ [68]	1.5	1.5	190	66	91	250	60	50							
$^{130}\text{Te} > 2.8 \times 10^{24}$ [69]	3.5	3.4	420	140	210	550	140	120							
$^{136}\text{Xe} > 1.1 \times 10^{26}$ [70]	0.57	0.57	84	27	38	110	23	19							

preliminary

$\times 10^{-10}$

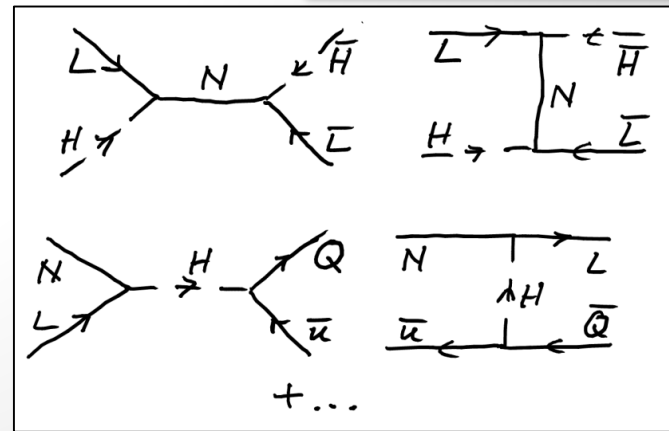
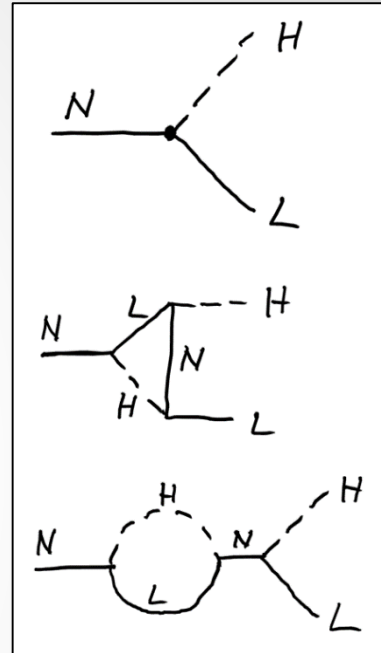
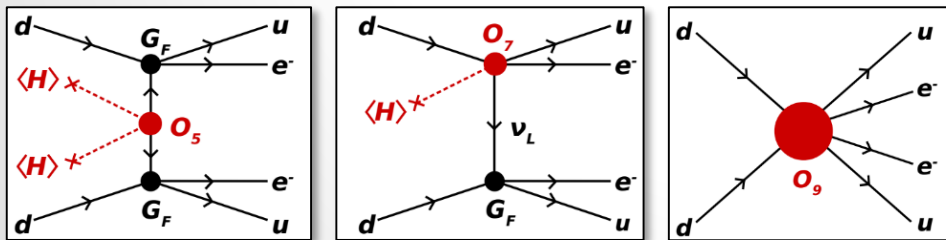
Baryon Asymmetry Generation and Washout

▶ Classic Example: High-Scale Leptogenesis

- Generation via heavy neutrino decays
- Competition with LNV washout processes
- Conversion to baryon asymmetry
 - EW sphaleron processes at $T \approx 100$ GeV
 - Observed asymmetry

$$\eta_B \equiv \frac{n_B - n_{\bar{B}}}{n_\gamma} = (6.20 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-10}$$

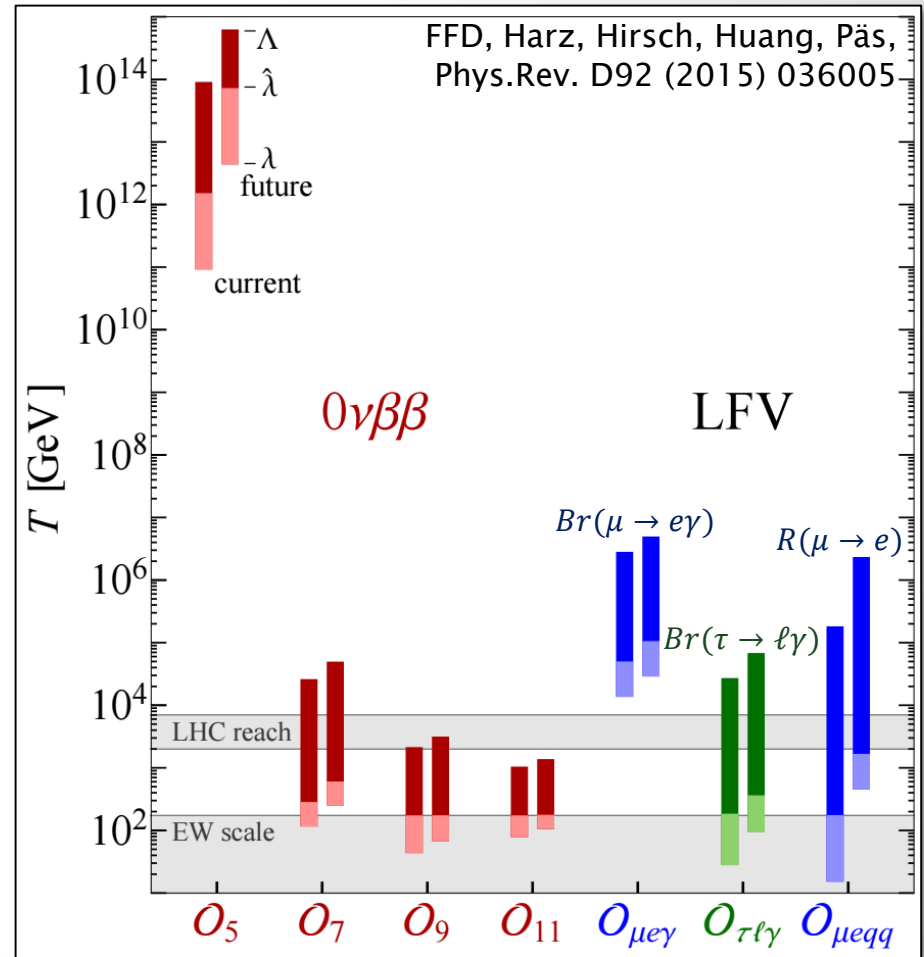
▶ What if we observe lepton number violating processes in $0\nu\beta\beta$?



Baryon Asymmetry

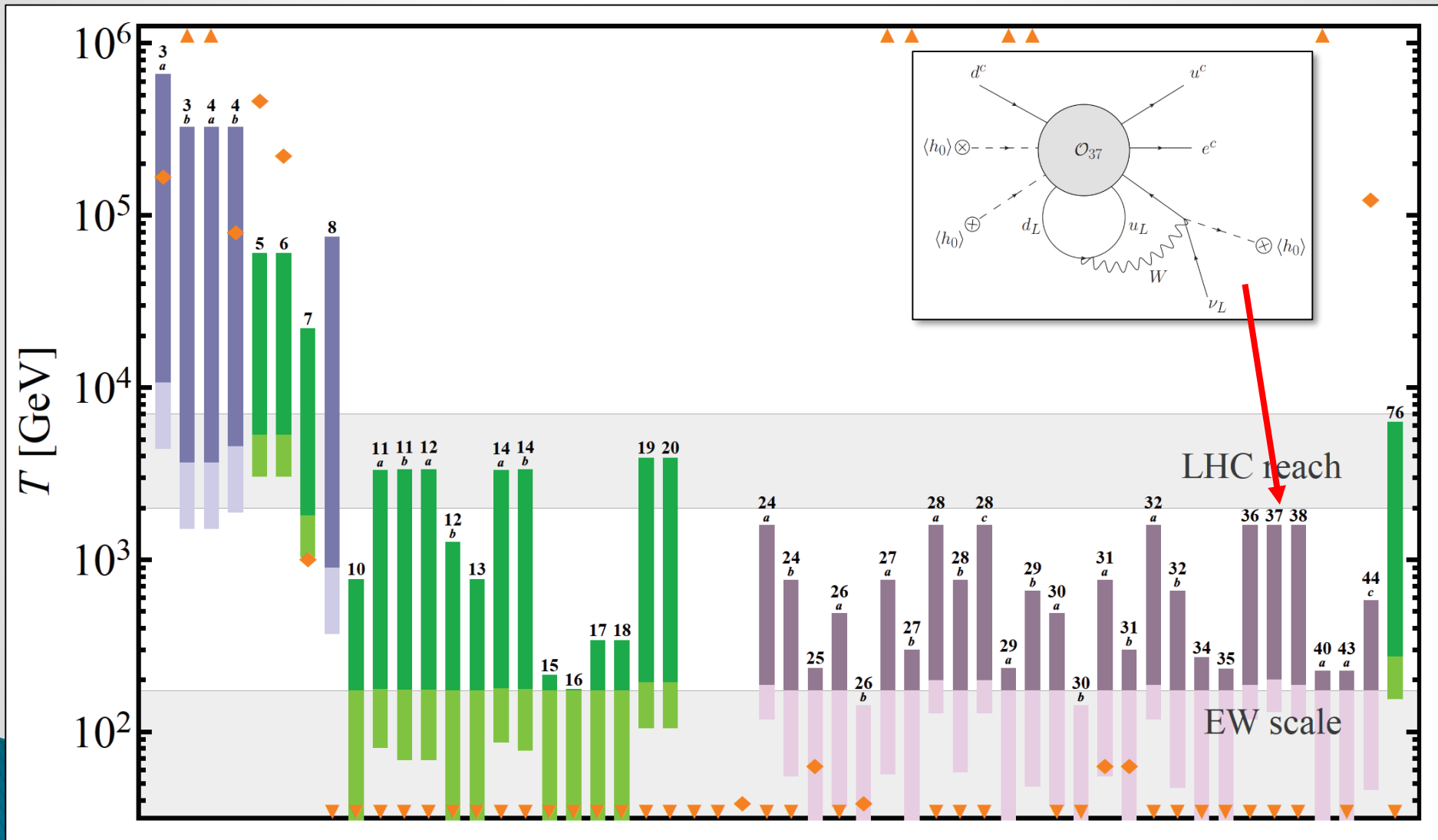
Lepton Asymmetry Washout

- ▶ Temperature ranges of strong equilibration
 - Assumes observation of corresponding process!
- ▶ Observation of LN(F)V
 - gives information at what temperatures operators are in equilibrium
 - **can falsify high-scale baryogenesis scenarios**



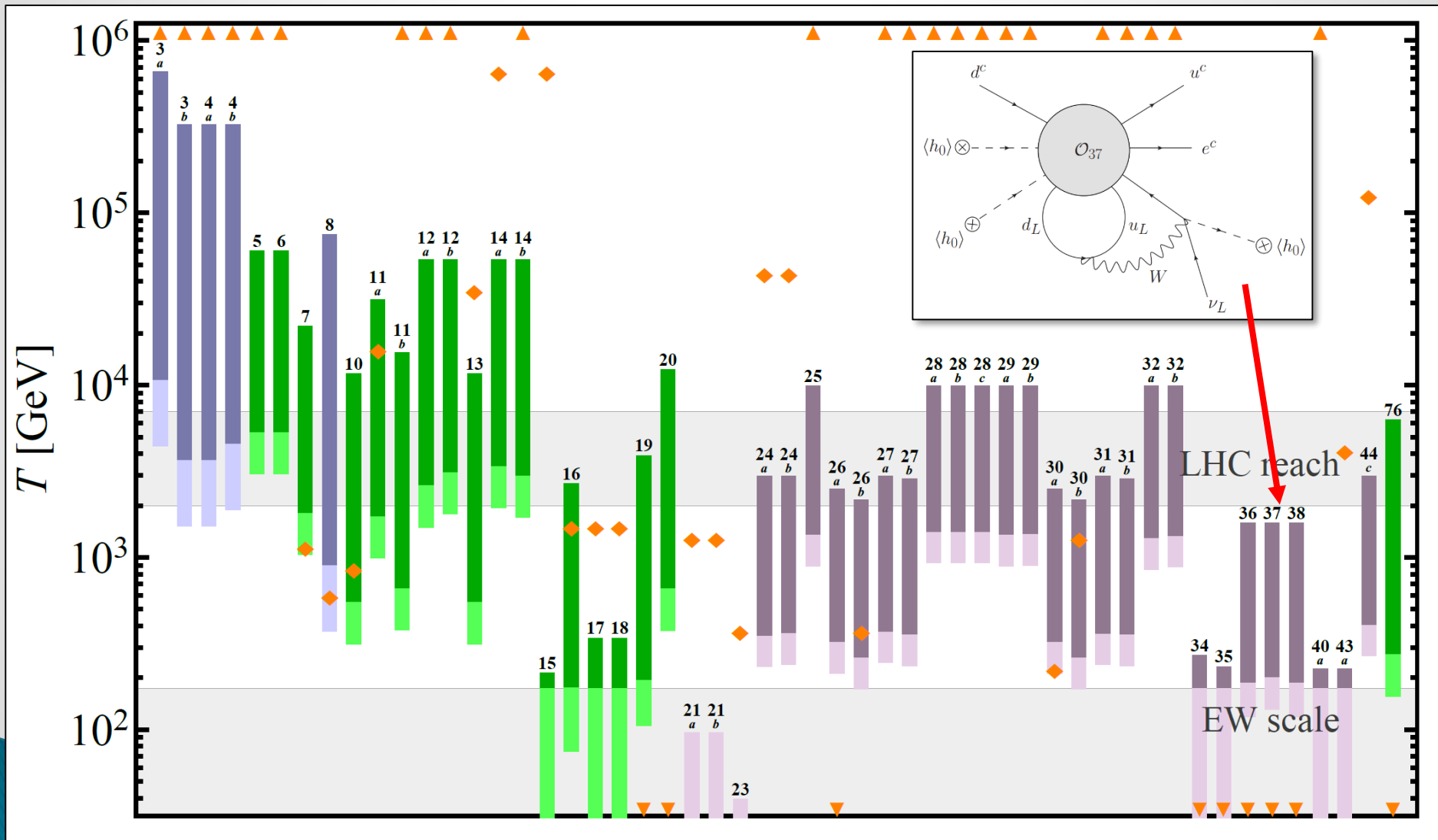
Baryon Asymmetry

Lepton Asymmetry Washout



Baryon Asymmetry

Lepton Asymmetry Washout



- ▶ **Neutrinos much lighter than other fermions**
 - Dirac or Majorana? Lepton Number Violation?
 - Natural suppression of charged LFV?
 - Determination of absolute mass scale
- ▶ **$0\nu\beta\beta$ is crucial probe for BSM physics**
 - New LNV physics at the LHC scale?
 - Standard Mass Mechanism?
 - 5-dim operator from LNV at GUT scale
 - Experimentally and theoretically challenging
- ▶ **Importance of probing LNV around the TeV scale**
 - E.g. searches for heavy neutral leptons at the LHC
 - Can we rule out mechanisms of neutrino mass generation?
 - Impact on baryon asymmetry of the Universe