

Leptogenesis constraints from flavour symmetry induced lepton mixing

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Leptogenesis with form-diagonalisability
- 3 Conclusions

The paper

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Type I seesaw m_ν

$$\hat{m}_\nu = D (U_{TB}^T U_L) \hat{m}_D (U_R^\dagger V_R) \hat{M}_R^{-1} (V_R^T U_R^*) \hat{m}_D (U_L^T U_{TB}) D$$

The notation

D diagonal (with the Majorana phases)

U_L, U_R diagonalize m_D

V_R diagonalizes M_R

General remarks on leptogenesis

The asymmetry

$$\epsilon N_\alpha \propto \frac{\sum_{\beta \neq \alpha} \text{Im} \left[\left((m_D^{R\dagger} m_D^R)_{\beta\alpha} \right)^2 \right]}{(m_D^{R\dagger} m_D^R)_{\alpha\alpha}}$$

$$m_D^R \equiv m_D V_R$$

Casas-Ibarra parametrisation

The R matrix

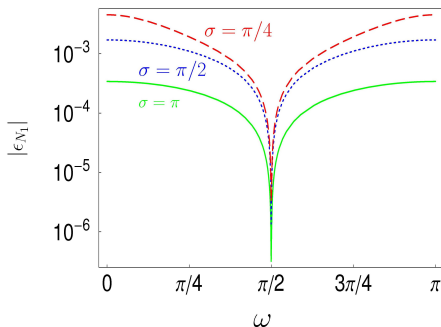
$$R^* = (\hat{m}_\nu)^{-1/2} U^T m_D^R (\hat{M}_R)^{-1/2}$$

The return of the asymmetry

$$\epsilon_{N_\alpha} \propto M_\alpha \frac{\text{Im} \left[\sum_j m_j^2 R_{j\alpha}^2 \right]}{\sum_j m_j |R_{j\alpha}|^2}$$

Leptogenesis with exact mixing schemes

Possible to have TB (by chance) and leptogenesis



ω is an angle of the R matrix, has no connection with U.

Form-diagonalisable matrices

$$\hat{m}_\nu = D (U_{TB}^T U_L) \hat{m}_D (U_R^\dagger V_R) \hat{M}_R^{-1} (V_R^T U_R^*) \hat{m}_D (U_L^T U_{TB}) D$$

No fine tuning

$$U_{TB}^T U_L = P_L O_{D_i} \quad \text{and} \quad U_R^\dagger V_R = O_{D_i}^\dagger P_R O_{R_m}$$

P_L, P_R are diagonal phase matrices

The O are orthogonal and interchange degenerate eigenvalues

Re-expressing

$$\hat{m}_\nu = D (U_{TB}^T U_L) \hat{m}_D (U_R^\dagger V_R) \hat{M}_R^{-1} (V_R^T U_R^*) \hat{m}_D (U_L^T U_{TB}) D$$

$$\hat{m}_\nu = D U_{TB}^T U_L \hat{m}_D P_R \hat{M}_R^{-1} (V_R^T U_R^*) \hat{m}_D (U_L^T U_{TB}) D$$

The m_D^R matrix

$$m_D^R = U_{TB} P_L \text{diag}(v_1, v_2, v_3) P_R.$$

Redefining v_i (absorb P_L, P_R and move to the left to P)

$$m_D^R = U_{TB} P \hat{v}.$$

$$\hat{v} = \text{diag}(|v_1|, |v_2|, |v_3|)$$

Explicit reality

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{m}_\nu &= D U_{TB}^T (U_{TB} P \hat{\nu}) \hat{M}_R^{-1} (\hat{\nu} P U_{TB}^T) U_{TB} D \\ &= (\hat{\nu} \hat{M}_R^{-1/2} R^\dagger) (R^* \hat{M}_R^{-1/2} \hat{\nu})\end{aligned}$$

The R matrix reloaded

$$\hat{m}_\nu^{-1/2} \hat{\nu} \hat{M}_R^{-1/2} R^\dagger = 1$$

$$R^* = \hat{m}_\nu^{-1/2} \hat{\nu} \hat{M}_R^{-1/2}$$

R is explicitly real.

See also...

Our paper [0908.0907]

- All the technical details
- Sections about deviations from TB and associated predictions

Other papers on Leptogenesis and flavour symmetries

- Bertuzzo, Di Bari, Feruglio, Nardi [0908.0161]
(group theory)
- González Felipe, Serôdio [0908.2947]
(matrix symmetry)
- Choubey, King, Mitra [1004.3756]
(R matrix)

Summary

Conclusion

In type I seesaw scenarios with exact mixing schemes (form-diagonal matrices) Leptogenesis is not possible.