

# $\nu$ mass origin and its testability

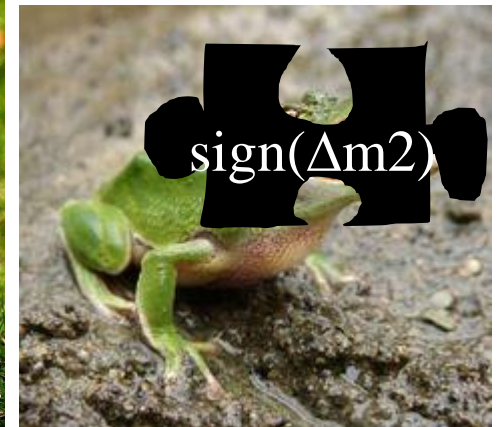
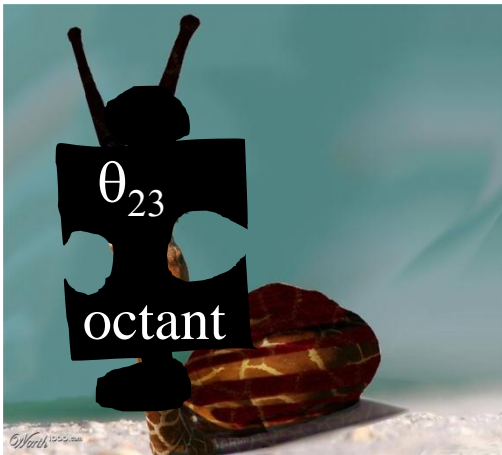
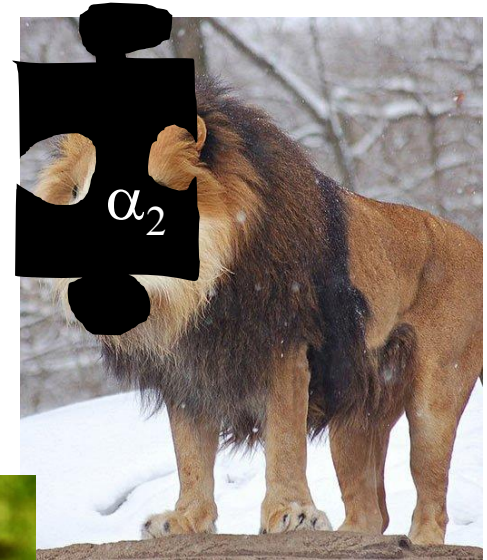
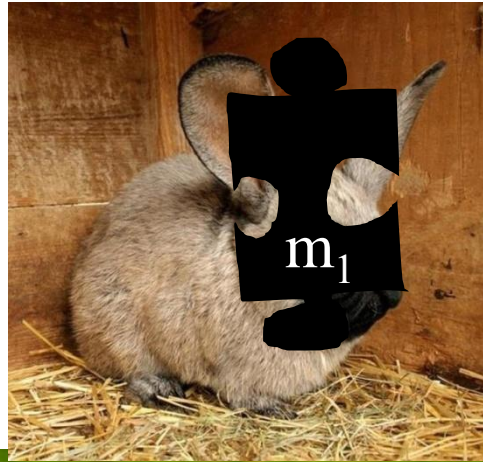
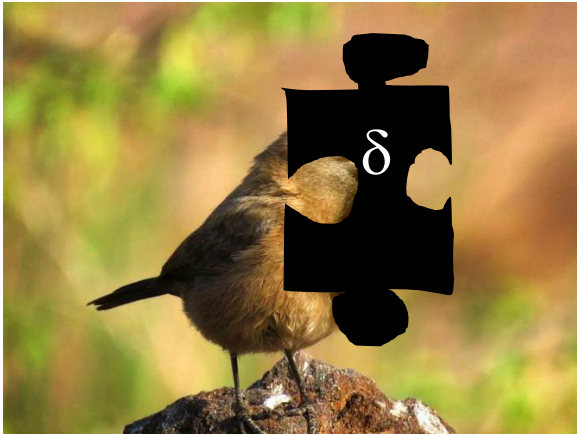
---

Enrique Fernández Martínez



invisiblesPlus elusives

# Neutrino physics missing pieces



# Neutrino physics missing pieces

---



# Neutrino masses beyond the SM

---

All SM fermions acquire Dirac masses via Yukawa couplings

$$Y_f \bar{f}_L \phi f_R$$

# Neutrino masses beyond the SM

---

All SM fermions acquire Dirac masses via Yukawa couplings

$$Y_f \bar{f}_L \phi f_R \xrightarrow[\langle \phi \rangle = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}}]{\text{SSB}} \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f}_L f_R \quad m_D = \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}}$$

# Neutrino masses beyond the SM

All SM fermions acquire Dirac masses via Yukawa couplings

$$Y_f \bar{f}_L \phi f_R \xrightarrow[\langle \phi \rangle = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}}]{\text{SSB}} \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f}_L f_R \quad m_D = \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Simplest option add  $N_R$ : a Majorana mass is also allowed

$$M_N \bar{N}_R^C N_R$$

# A new physics scale

---

All SM fermions acquire Dirac masses via Yukawa couplings

$$Y_f \bar{f}_L \phi f_R \xrightarrow[\langle \phi \rangle = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}}]{\text{SSB}} \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f}_L f_R \quad m_D = \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Simplest option add  $N_R$ : a Majorana mass is also allowed

$$M_N \bar{N}_R^C N_R$$

This is an entirely new term which implies:

# A new physics scale

---

All SM fermions acquire Dirac masses via Yukawa couplings

$$Y_f \bar{f}_L \phi f_R \xrightarrow[\langle \phi \rangle = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}}]{\text{SSB}} \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f}_L f_R \quad m_D = \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Simplest option add  $N_R$ : a Majorana mass is also allowed

$$M_N \bar{N}_R^C N_R$$

This is an entirely new term which implies:

Fermion number violation  $\rightarrow$  Baryogenesis via Leptogenesis



# A new physics scale

---

All SM fermions acquire Dirac masses via Yukawa couplings

$$Y_f \bar{f}_L \phi f_R \xrightarrow[\langle \phi \rangle = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}}]{\text{SSB}} \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f}_L f_R \quad m_D = \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Simplest option add  $N_R$ : a Majorana mass is also allowed

$$M_N \bar{N}_R^c N_R$$

This is an entirely new term which implies:

Fermion number violation  $\rightarrow$  Baryogenesis via Leptogenesis

A mass scale not related to the EW scale and the Higgs

# A new physics scale

All SM fermions acquire Dirac masses via Yukawa couplings

$$Y_f \bar{f}_L \phi f_R \xrightarrow[\langle \phi \rangle = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}}]{\text{SSB}} \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f}_L f_R \quad m_D = \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Simplest option add  $N_R$ : a Majorana mass is also allowed

$$M_N \bar{N}_R^C N_R$$

This is an entirely new term which implies:

Fermion number violation  $\rightarrow$  Baryogenesis via Leptogenesis

A mass scale not related to the EW scale and the Higgs

 To be sought for at experiments!!

# A new physics scale

All SM fermions acquire Dirac masses via Yukawa couplings

$$Y_f \bar{f}_L \phi f_R \xrightarrow[\langle \phi \rangle = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}}]{\text{SSB}} \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f}_L f_R \quad m_D = \frac{Y_f v}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Simplest option add  $N_R$ : a Majorana mass is also allowed

$$M_N \bar{N}_R^c N_R$$

$$m_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Seesaw}} U^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} U = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$$

If  $M_N \gg m_D$  then  $M \approx M_N$  and  $m \approx m_D^T M_N^{-1} m_D \rightarrow$  smallness of  $\nu$  masses

# A new physics scale



$$m_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow U^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} U = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$$

Seesaw

If  $M_N \gg m_D$  then  $M \approx M_N$  and  $m \approx m_D^T M_N^{-1} m_D \rightarrow$  smallness of  $\nu$  masses

# A new physics scale

---

But a very high  $M_N$  worsens the Higgs hierarchy problem

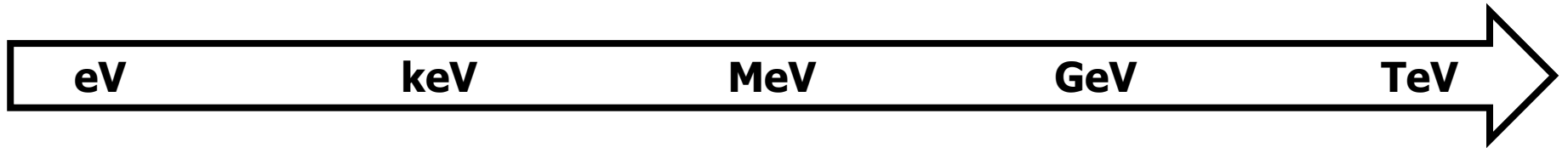
Lightness of  $\nu$  masses could also come naturally from an approximate symmetry (B-L)

# A new physics scale

---

But a very high  $M_N$  worsens the Higgs hierarchy problem

Lightness of  $\nu$  masses could also come naturally from an approximate symmetry (B-L)



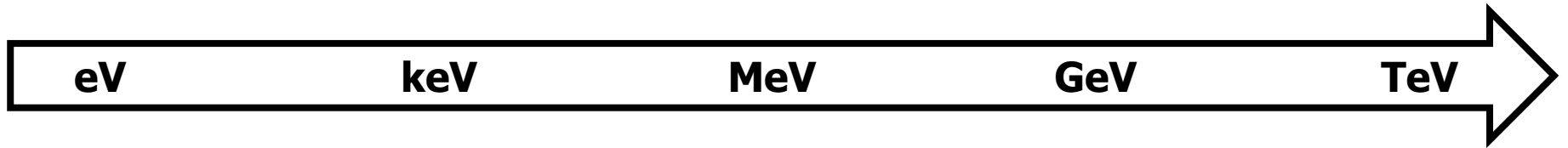
$M_N$  could be anywhere...

# A new physics scale

---

But a very high  $M_N$  worsens the Higgs hierarchy problem

Lightness of  $\nu$  masses could also come naturally from an approximate symmetry (B-L)

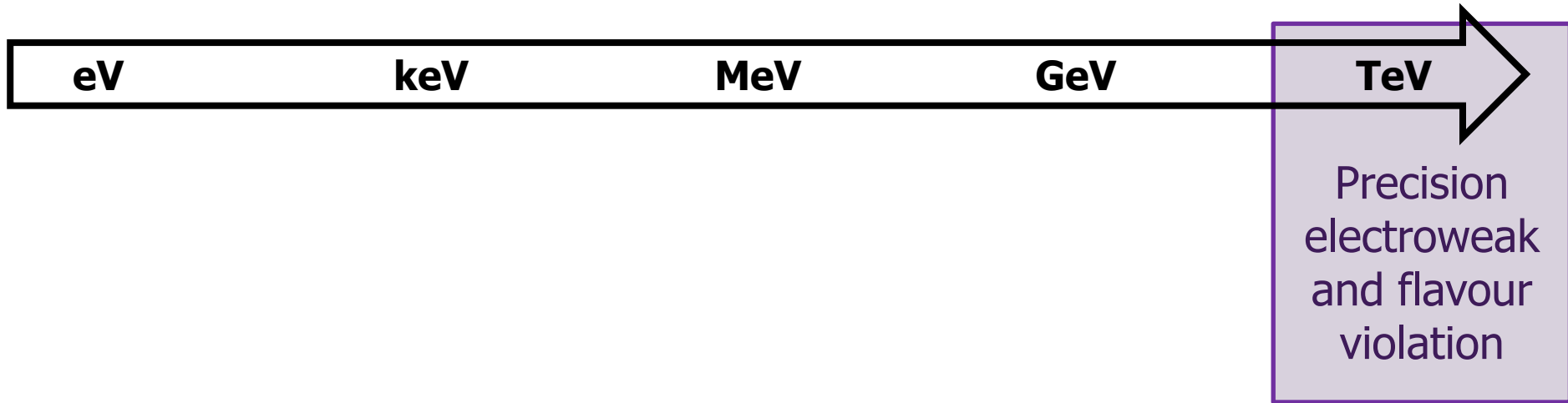


$M_N$  could be anywhere...

Very different phenomenology at different scales

# A new physics scale

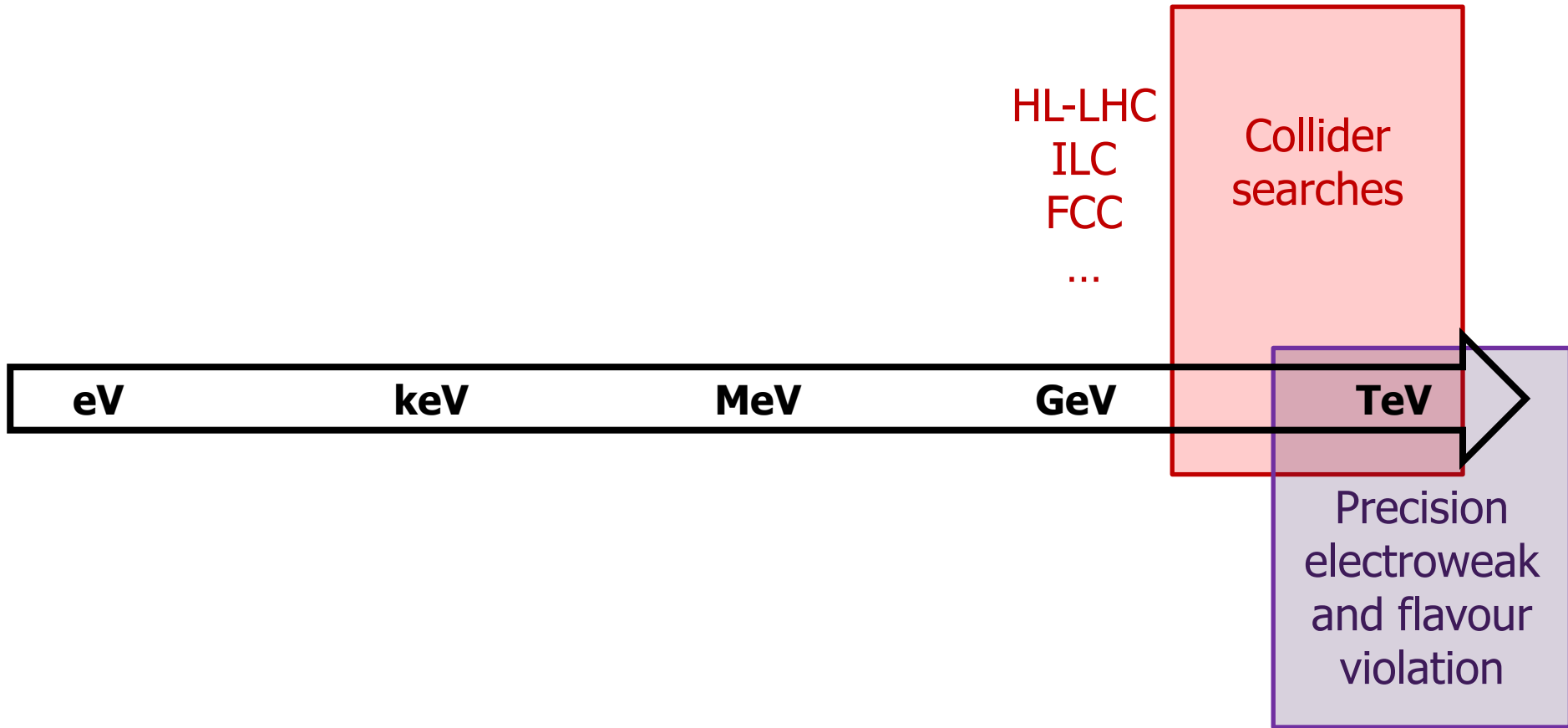
---



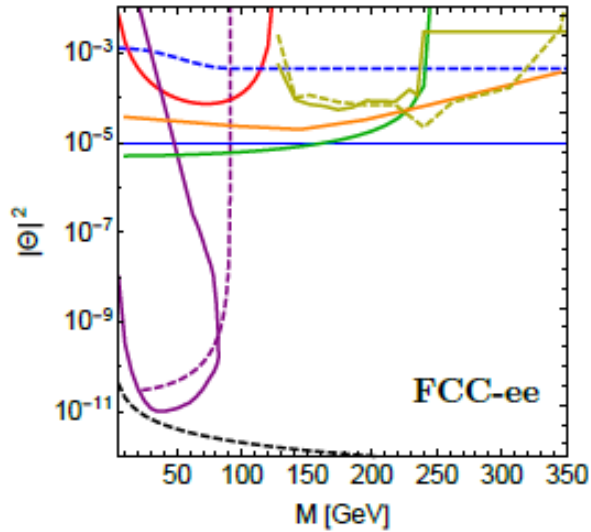


# A new physics scale

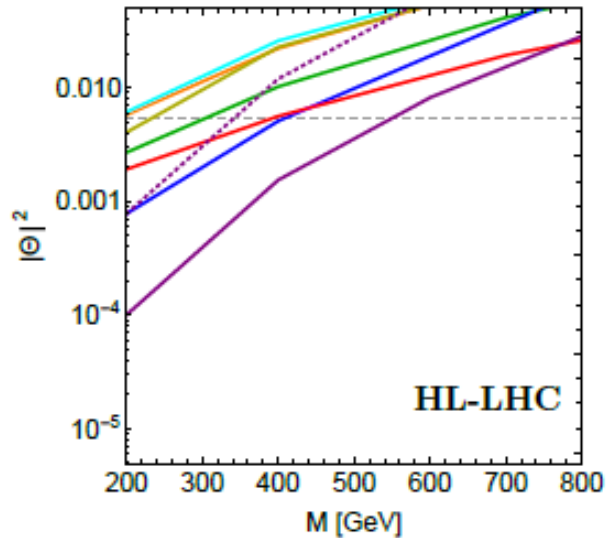
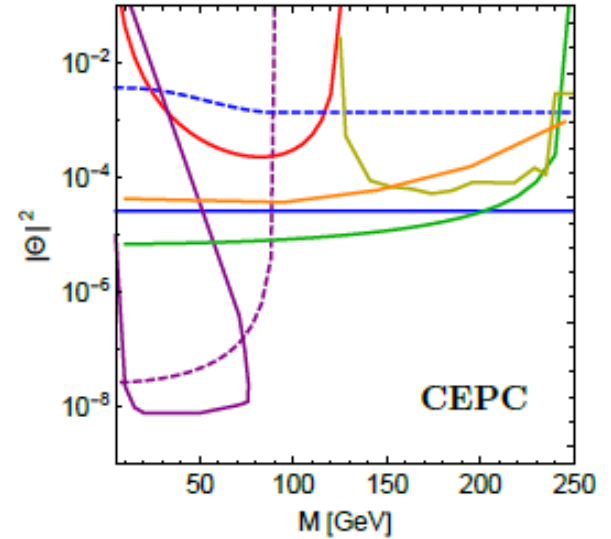
---



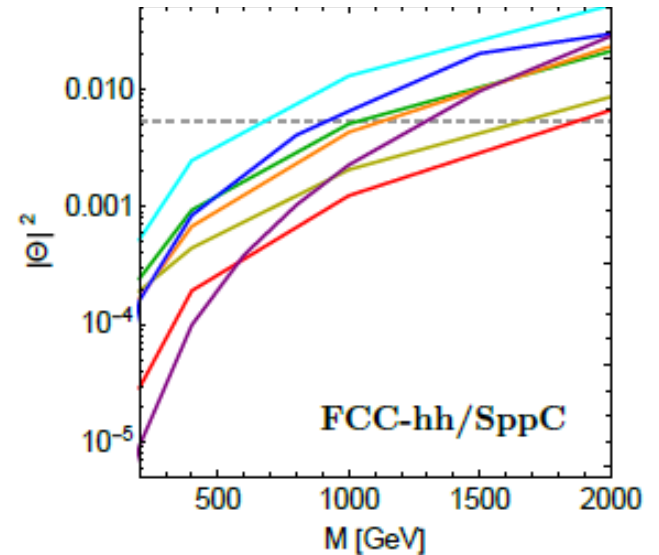
# Collider searches



- Conventional Z pole search @ $2\sigma$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta|^2$
- Displaced vertex search @ $2\sigma$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta|^2$
- Higgs branching ratios @ $1\sigma$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta|^2$
- Mono-Higgs @ $1\sigma$ :  $\Theta^2=|\theta_e|^2$
- WW production cross section @ $1\sigma$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta_e|^2$
- Lepton-dijet @ $1\sigma$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta_e|^2$
- EWPOs @ $2\sigma$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta_e|^2+|\theta_\mu|^2$
- EWPOs @ $2\sigma$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta_\tau|^2$
- "Unprotected" type-I seesaw

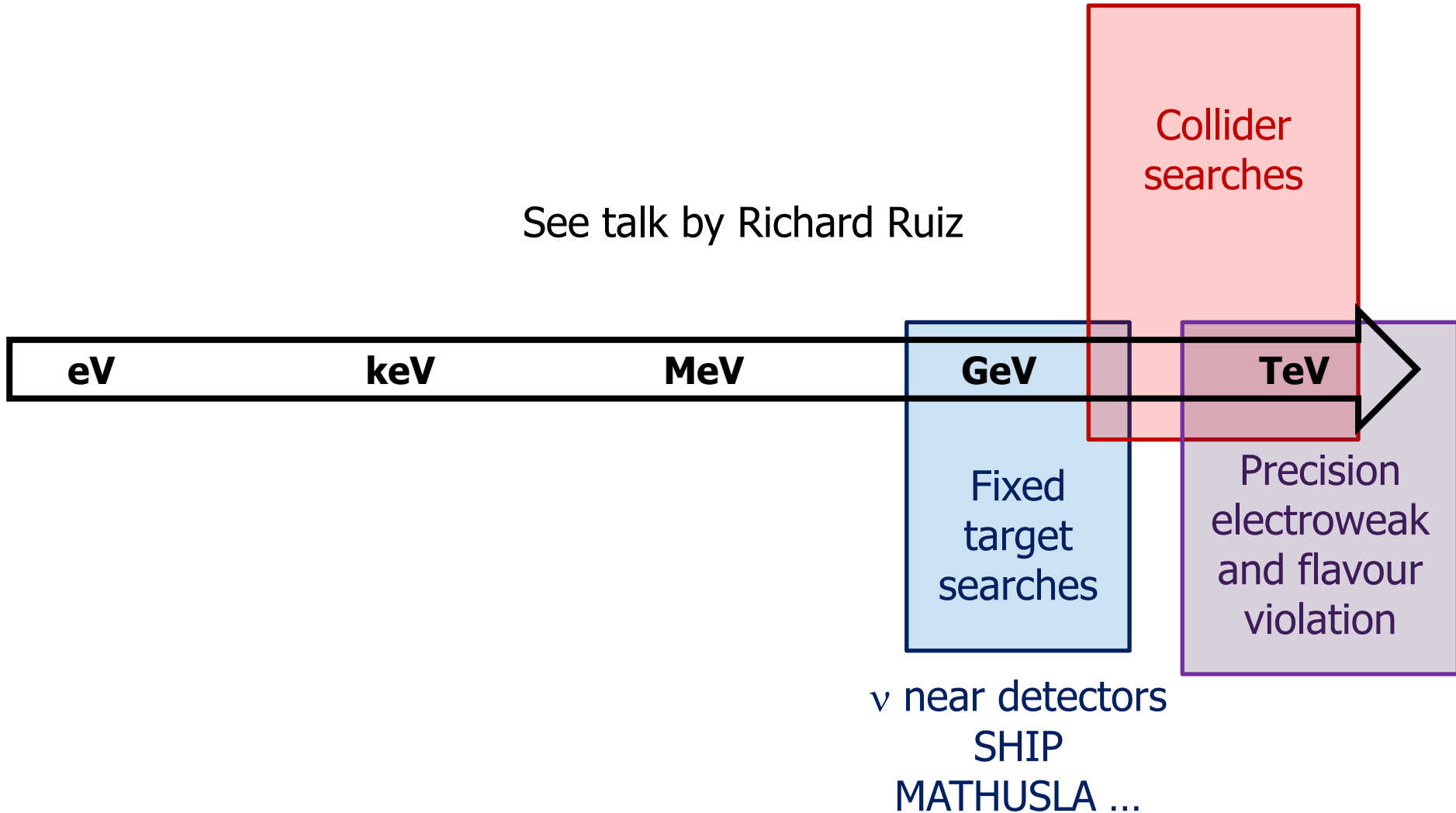


- $\ell_\alpha \ell_\alpha jj$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta_\alpha|^4/|\theta|^2$
- $\ell_\alpha \ell_\beta jj$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta_\alpha \theta_\beta|^2/|\theta|^2$ ,  $\alpha \neq \beta$ , (LHC-run 2)
- $\ell_\alpha \ell_\beta jj$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta_\alpha \theta_\beta|^2/|\theta|^2$ ,  $\alpha \neq \beta$
- $\ell_e \ell_\mu \ell_\tau \nu$ :  $|\Theta|^2=\sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} |\theta_\alpha \theta_\beta|^2/|\theta|^2$
- $\ell_\alpha \nu jj$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta_\alpha|^2$
- $\ell \ell \nu \nu$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta|^2$
- $\ell_\alpha \nu \nu \nu$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta_\alpha|^2$
- $jj \nu \nu$ :  $|\Theta|^2=|\theta|^2$

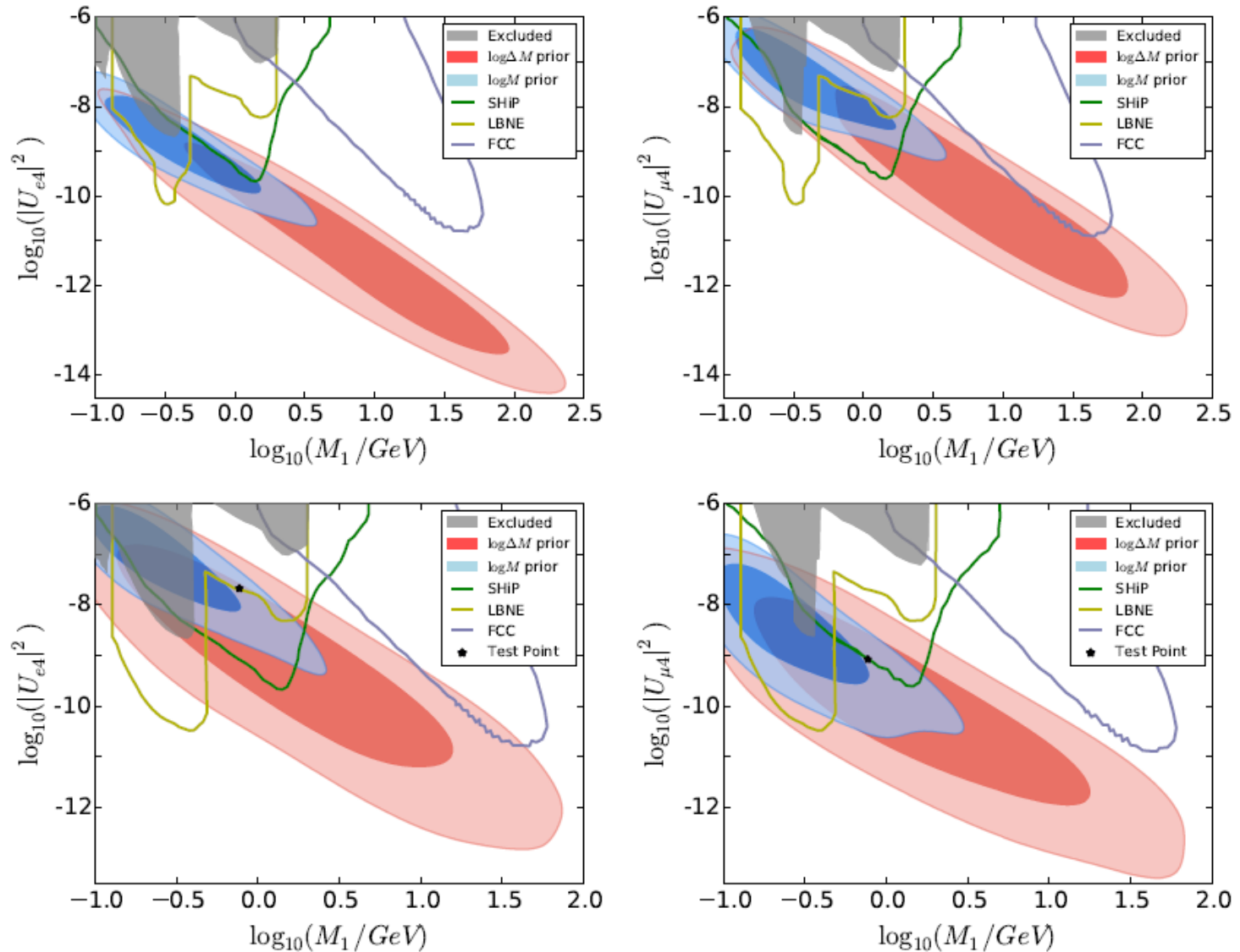


# A new physics scale

See talk by Richard Ruiz

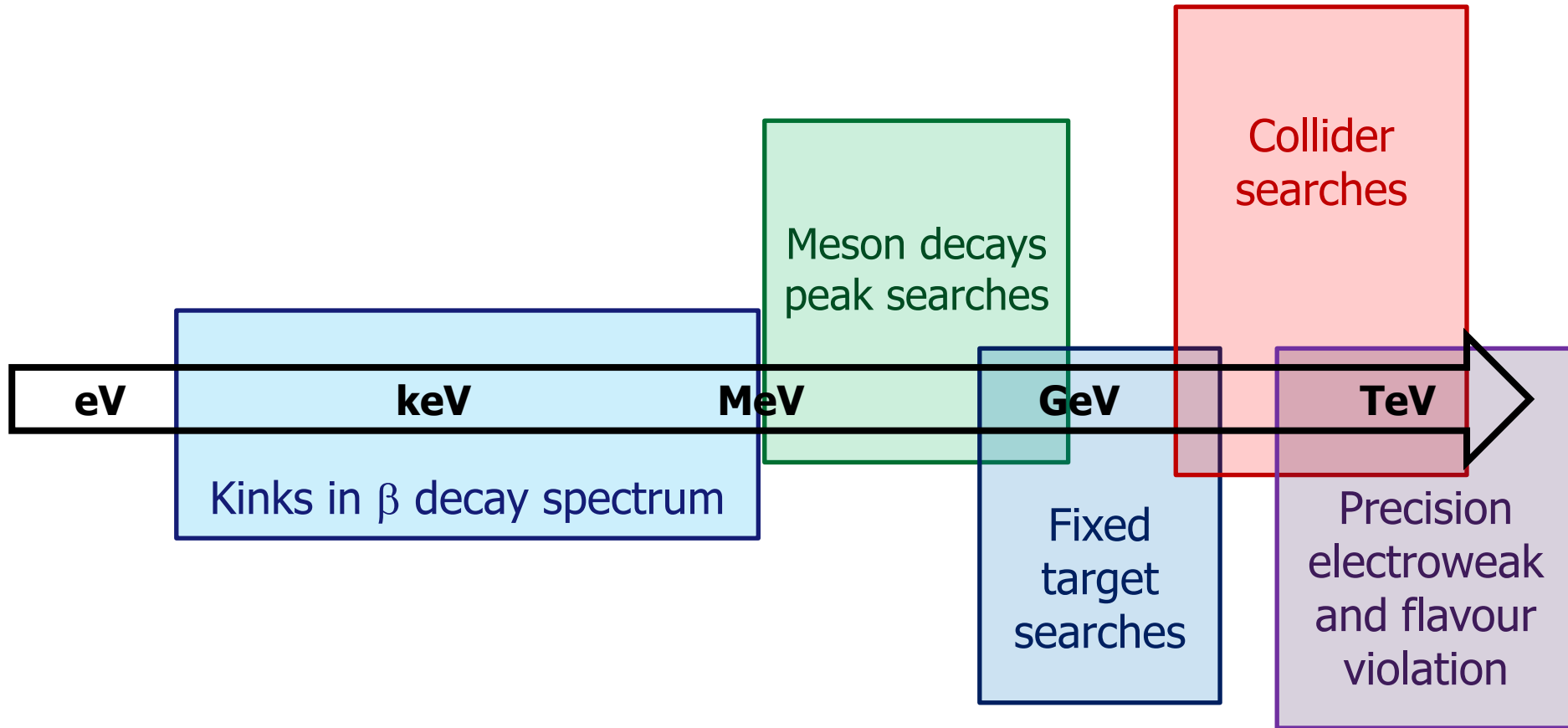


# Fixed Target searches vs leptogenesis

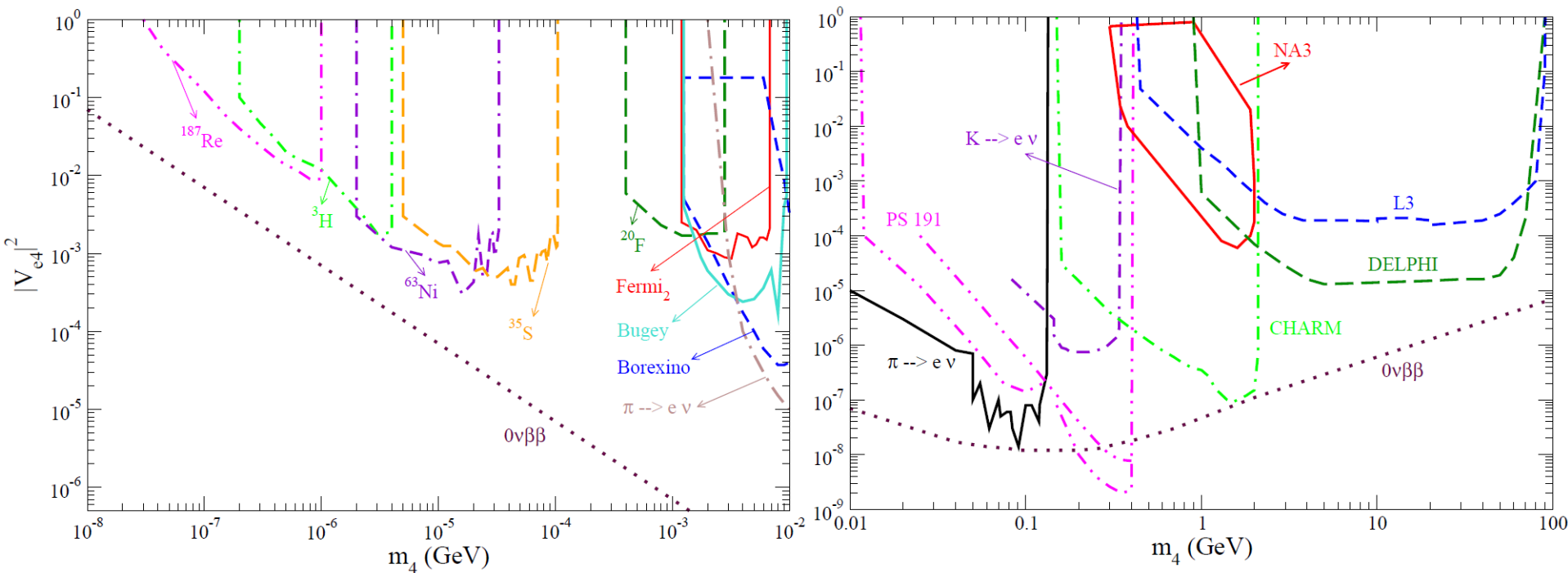


# A new physics scale

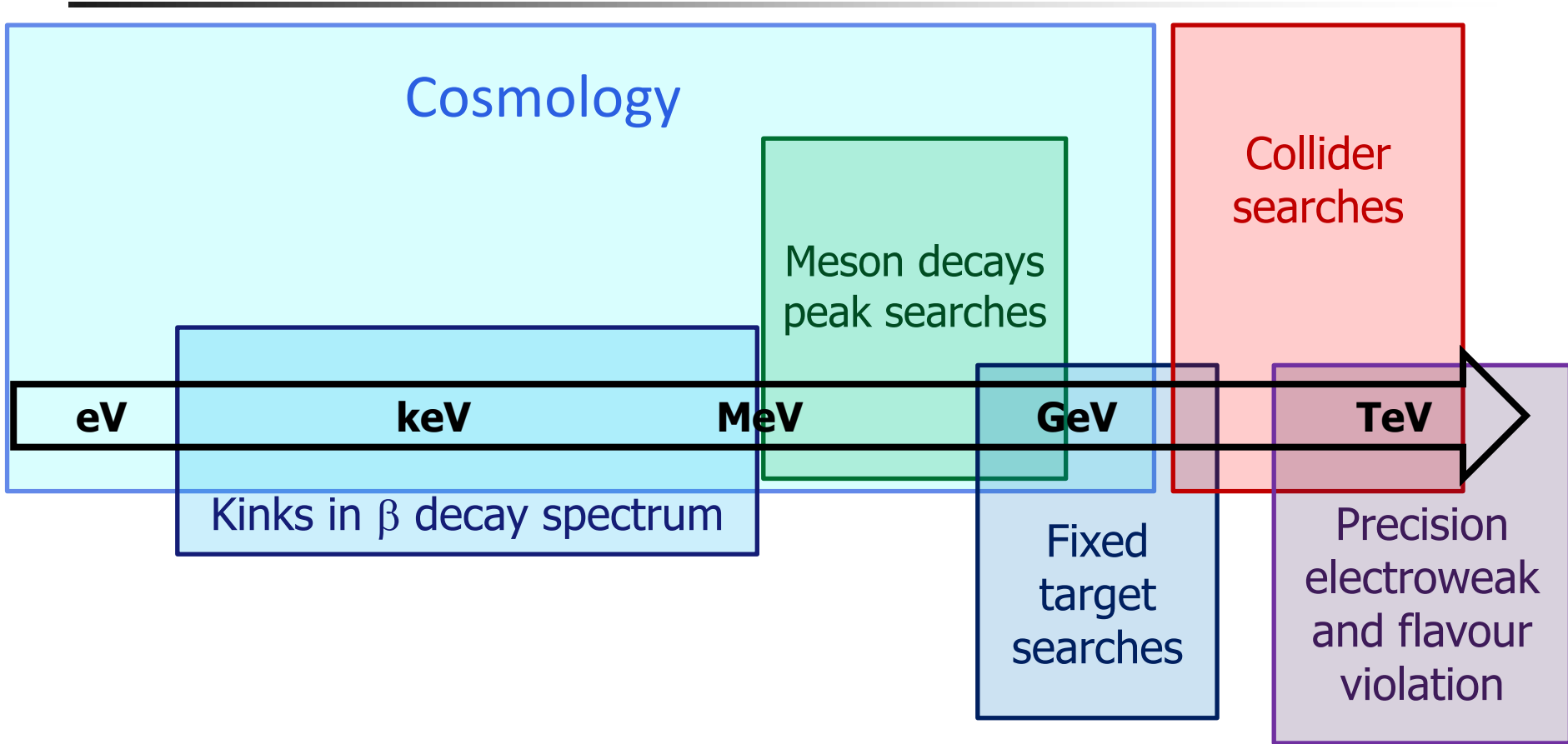
---



# Meson, $\beta$ decay + other searches

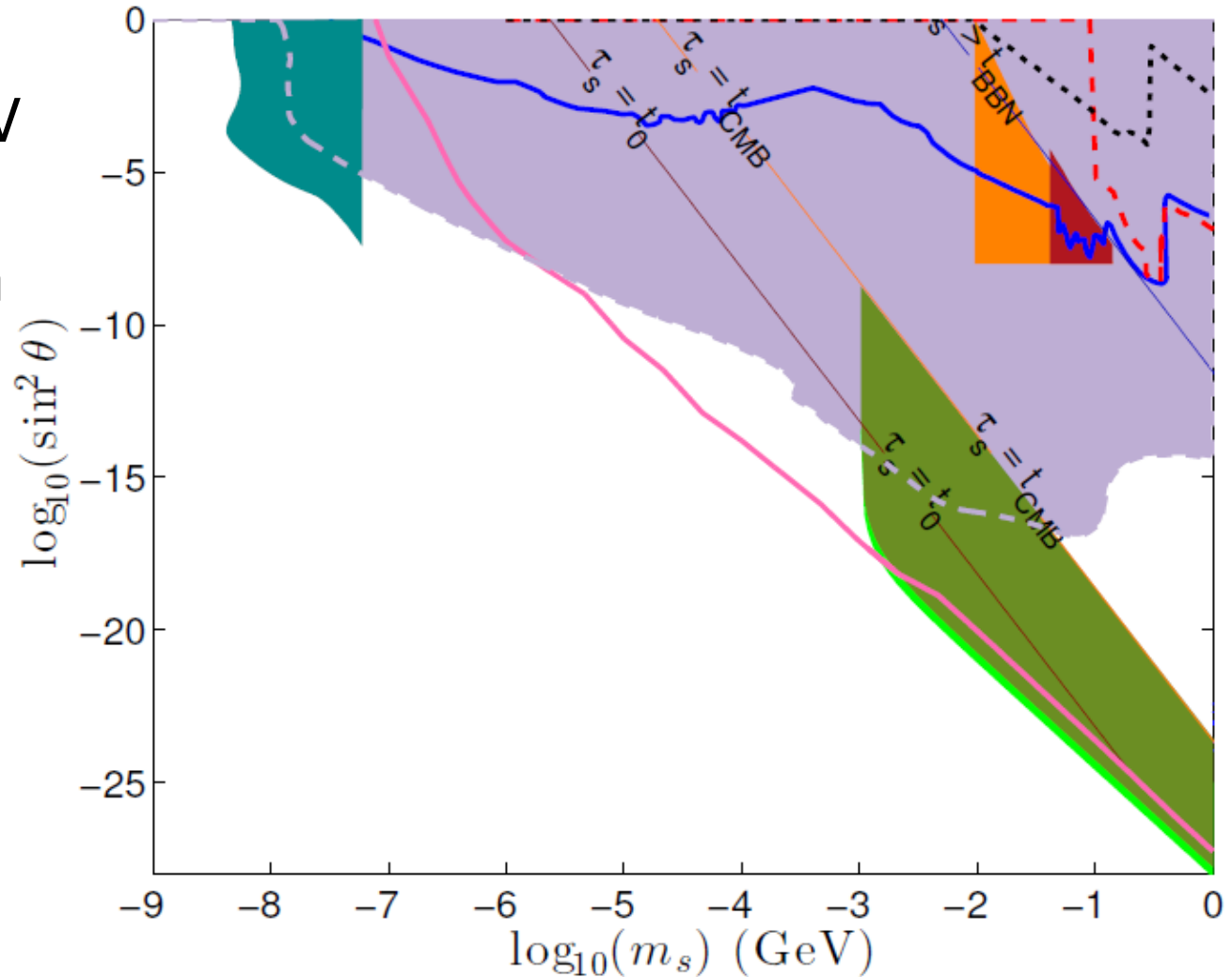


# A new physics scale



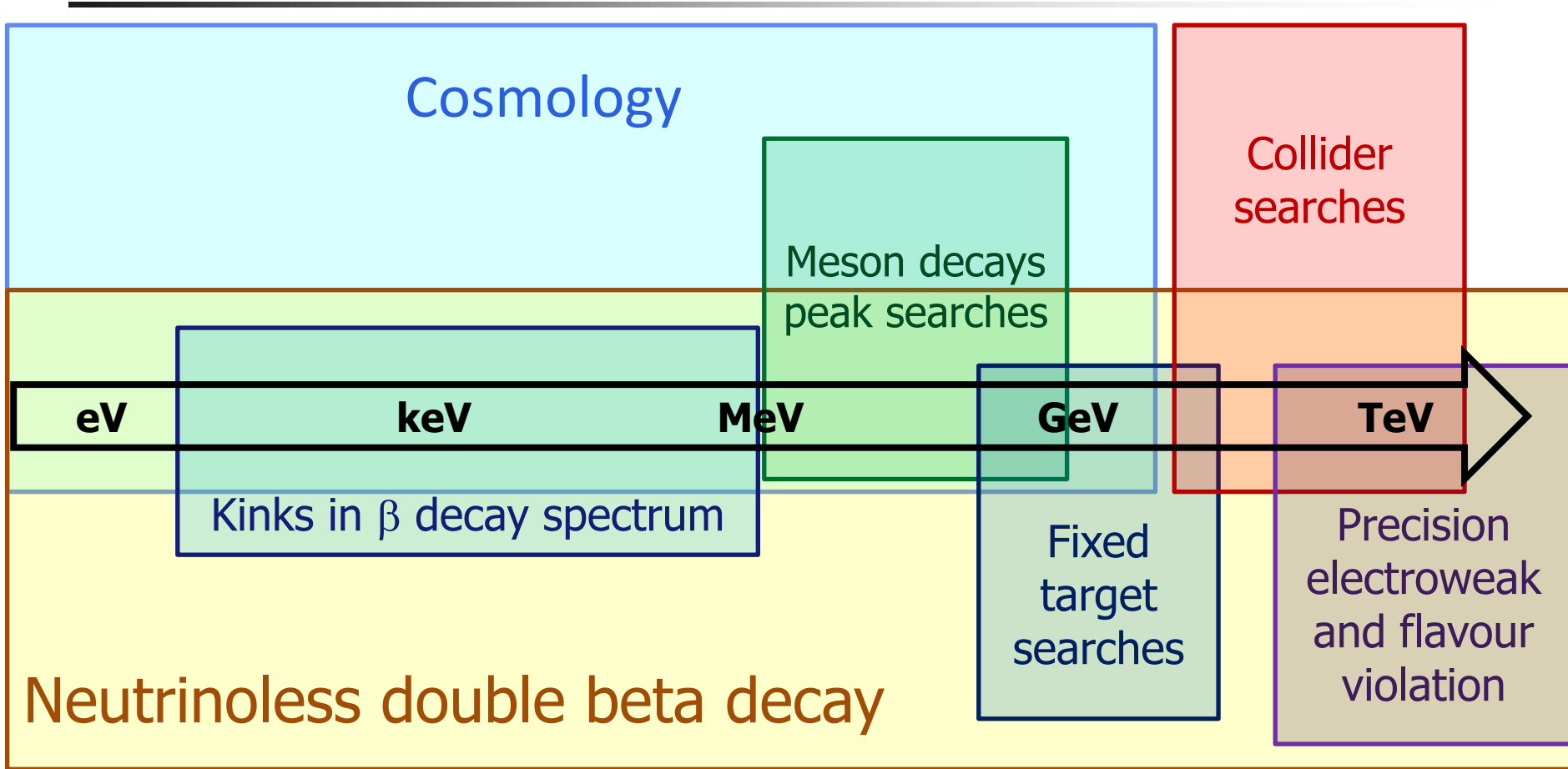
# Cosmology constraints

Below  $\sim 100$  GeV  
very strong  
constraints from  
**cosmology**

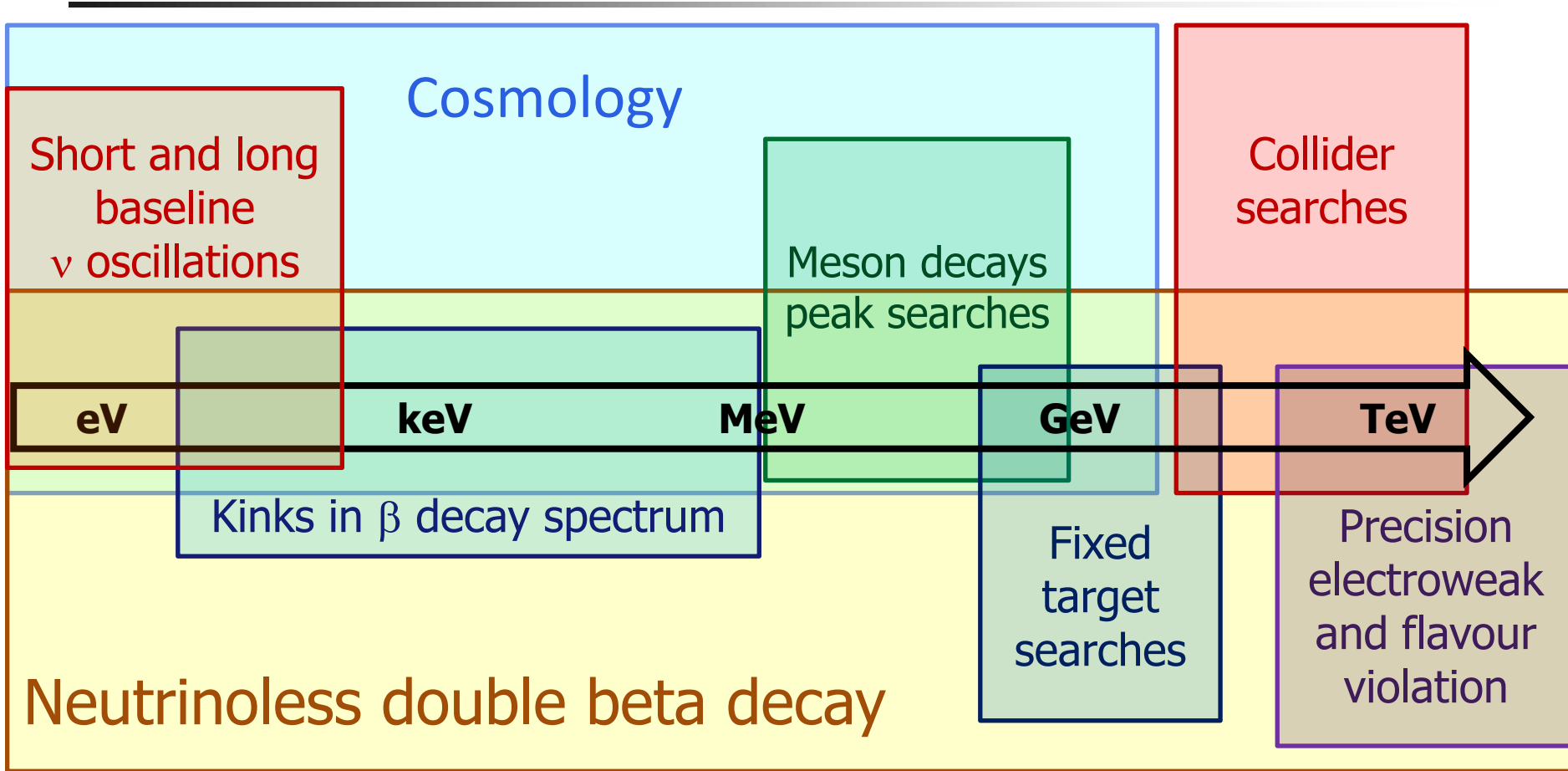




# A new physics scale



# A new physics scale



# A new physics scale

---

Short and long  
baseline  
 $\nu$  oscillations

eV

keV

MeV

GeV

TeV

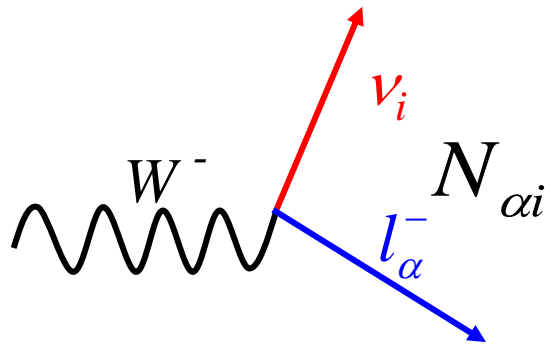
Precision  
electroweak  
and flavour  
violation

I will concentrate in the very high ( $M_N > 100$  GeV)  
and very low ( $M_N < 1$  keV) limits

# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

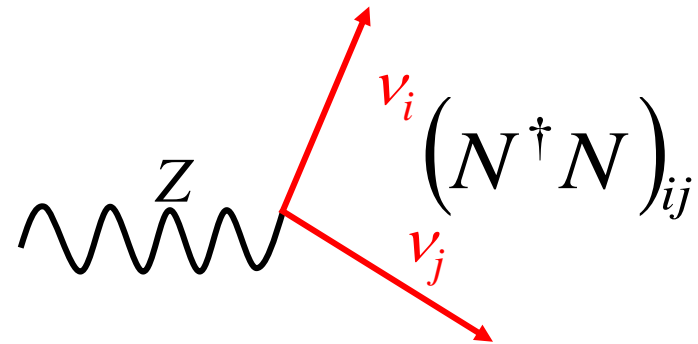
$$U^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} U = \begin{pmatrix} N^T & R^T \\ \Theta^T & S^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N & \Theta \\ R & S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$$

The  $3 \times 3$  submatrix  $N$  of active neutrinos will not be unitary



Effects in **weak interactions**...

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_{SM} \sum_i |N_{\alpha i}|^2 = \Gamma_{SM} (NN^\dagger)_{\alpha\alpha}$$

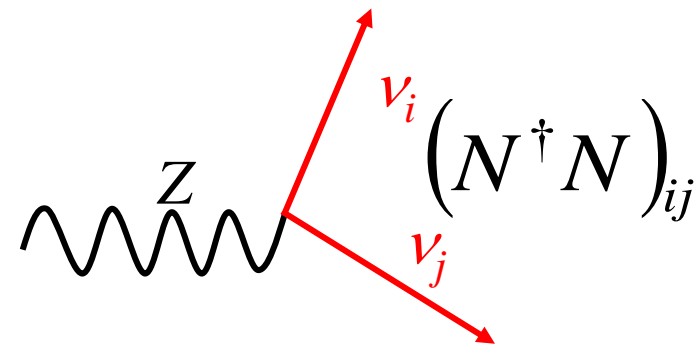
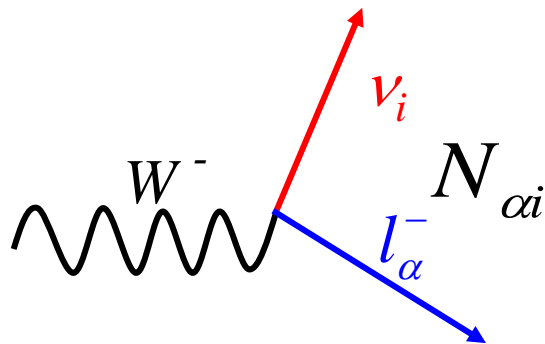


$$\Gamma = \Gamma_{SM} \sum_{ij} |(N^\dagger N)_{ij}|^2$$

# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

$$U^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} U = \begin{pmatrix} N^T & R^T \\ \Theta^T & S^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N & \Theta \\ R & S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$$

The  $3 \times 3$  submatrix  $N$  of active neutrinos will not be unitary



Effects in **weak interactions**...

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_{SM} \sum_i |N_{\alpha i}|^2 = \Gamma_{SM} (NN^\dagger)_{\alpha\alpha}$$

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_{SM} \sum_{ij} |(N^\dagger N)_{ij}|^2$$

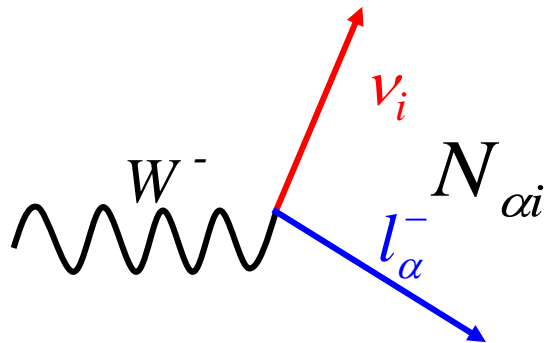
... and **oscillation probabilities**...

$$|\nu_\alpha\rangle \approx \sum_i N_{\alpha i}^* |\nu_i\rangle$$

# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

$$U^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} U = \begin{pmatrix} N^T & R^T \\ \Theta^T & S^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^t & M_N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N & \Theta \\ R & S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$$

The  $3 \times 3$  submatrix  $N$  of active neutrinos will not be unitary

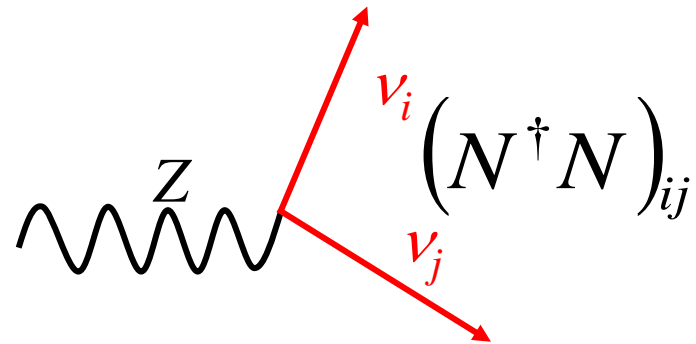


Effects in **weak interactions**...

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_{SM} \sum_i |N_{\alpha i}|^2 = \Gamma_{SM} (NN^\dagger)_{\alpha\alpha}$$

... and **oscillation probabilities**...

$$|\nu_\alpha\rangle \approx \sum_i N_{\alpha i}^* |\nu_i\rangle$$



$$\Gamma = \Gamma_{SM} \sum_{ij} |(N^\dagger N)_{ij}|^2$$

Zero-distance effect:

$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta; 0) \propto \left| \sum_i N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\beta i} \right|^2 \neq \delta_{\alpha\beta}$$

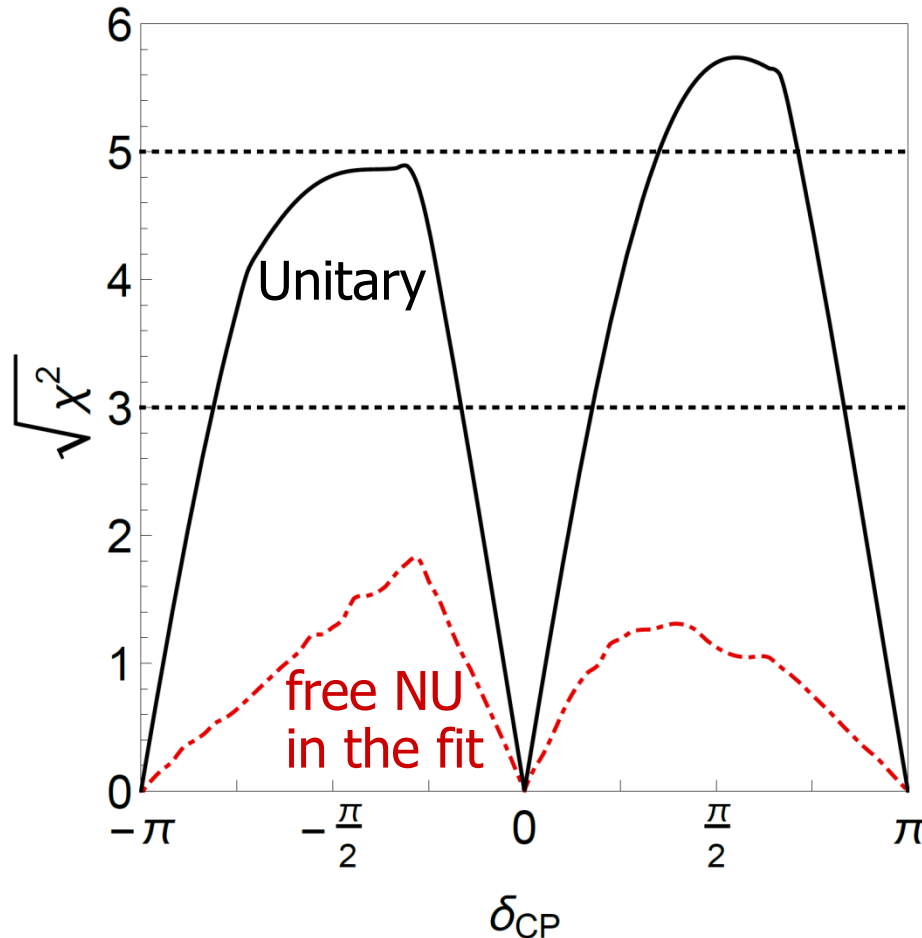
# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

---

In general  $N = (1 - \alpha) \cdot U$  with  $\alpha$  lower triangular and  $U$  Unitary

# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

In general  $N = (1 - \alpha) \cdot U$  with  $\alpha$  lower triangular and  $U$  Unitary



The new phases in  $\alpha$  imply new sources of **CP violation** that could be confused with the standard

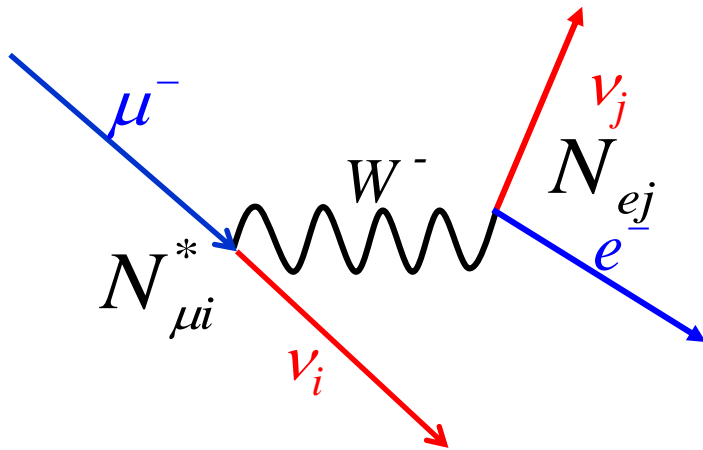
If **unconstrained** and allowed in the fit they destroy the **CPV discovery potential of DUNE**



# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

In general  $N = (1 - \alpha) \cdot U$  with  $\alpha$  lower triangular and  $U$  Unitary

$G_F$  from  $\mu$  decay is affected!

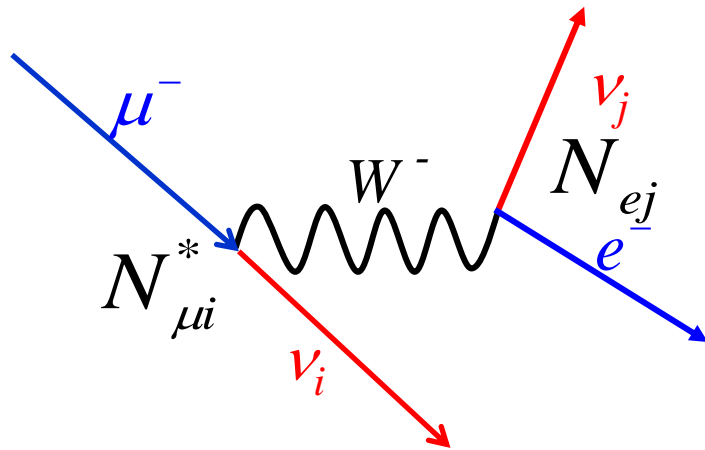


$$G_\mu = G_F (NN^\dagger)_{ee} (NN^\dagger)_{\mu\mu}$$
$$G_\mu = G_F (1 - \alpha_{ee} - \alpha_{\mu\mu})$$

# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

In general  $N = (1 - \alpha) \cdot U$  with  $\alpha$  lower triangular and  $U$  Unitary

$G_F$  from  $\mu$  decay is affected!



But  $G_F = \frac{\alpha \pi M_Z^2}{\sqrt{2} M_W^2 (M_Z^2 - M_W^2)}$

Agree at the  $\sim$ per mille level

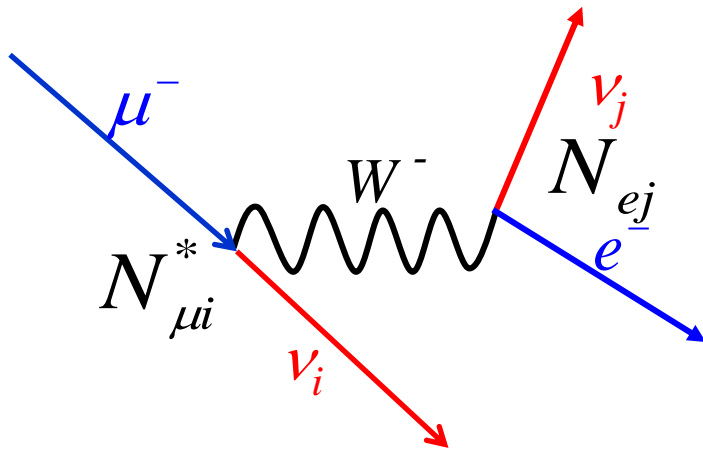
$$G_\mu = G_F (NN^\dagger)_{ee} (NN^\dagger)_{\mu\mu}$$

$$G_\mu = G_F (1 - \alpha_{ee} - \alpha_{\mu\mu})$$

# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

In general  $N = (1 - \alpha) \cdot U$  with  $\alpha$  lower triangular and  $U$  Unitary

$G_F$  from  $\mu$  decay is affected!



$$G_\mu = G_F (NN^\dagger)_{ee} (NN^\dagger)_{\mu\mu}$$

$$G_\mu = G_F (1 - \alpha_{ee} - \alpha_{\mu\mu})$$

But  $G_F = \frac{\alpha\pi M_Z^2}{\sqrt{2}M_W^2(M_Z^2 - M_W^2)}$

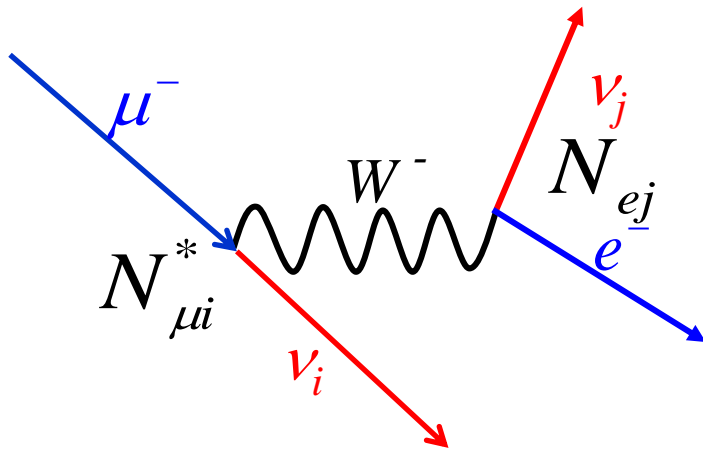
Agree at the  $\sim$ per mille level

Measurements of  $s_W^2$  or tests of **CKM unitarity** from  $\beta$  and  $K$  decay also constrain  $G_F$

# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

In general  $N = (1 - \alpha) \cdot U$  with  $\alpha$  lower triangular and  $U$  Unitary

$G_F$  from  $\mu$  decay is affected!



$$G_\mu = G_F (NN^\dagger)_{ee} (NN^\dagger)_{\mu\mu}$$

$$G_\mu = G_F (1 - \alpha_{ee} - \alpha_{\mu\mu})$$

But  $G_F = \frac{\alpha\pi M_Z^2}{\sqrt{2}M_W^2(M_Z^2 - M_W^2)}$

Agree at the  $\sim$ per mille level

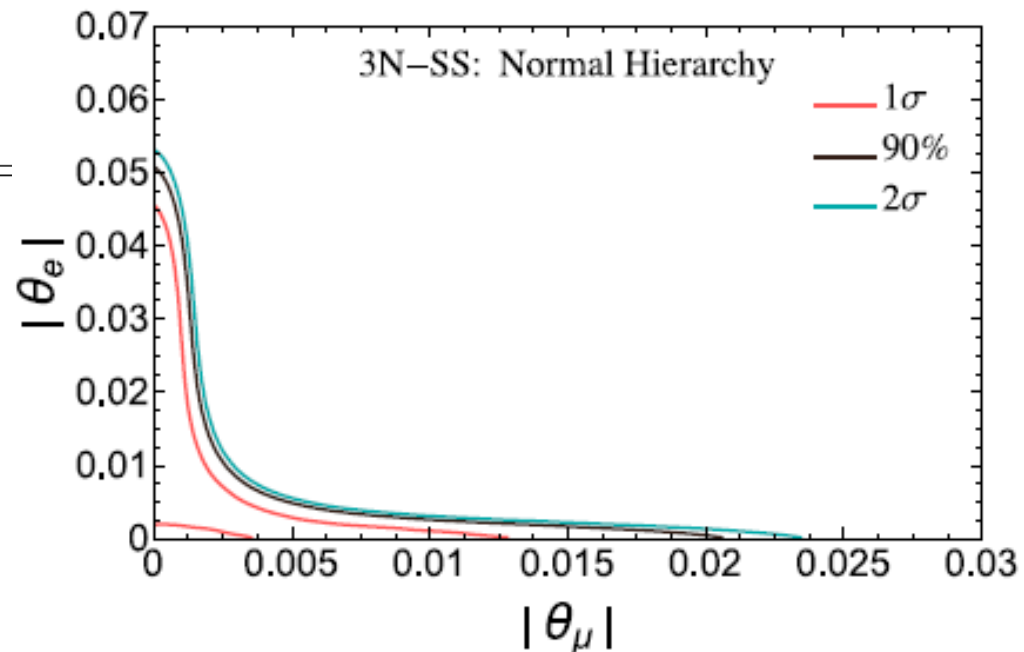
Measurements of  $s_W^2$  or tests of **CKM unitarity** from  $\beta$  and  $K$  decay also constrain  $G_F$

Lepton weak universality from  $\pi$ ,  $K$  and  $\tau$  decay ratios  
**LVF processes** from the loss of the GIM cancellation...

# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

Recent bounds from a **global fit** to flavour and Electroweak precision data (28 observables considered)

	“Non-Unitarity” ( $m > \text{EW}$ )
$\alpha_{ee}$	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$\alpha_{\mu\mu}$	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$\alpha_{\tau\tau}$	$2.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$ \alpha_{\mu e} $	$6.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ( $2.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$ )
$ \alpha_{\tau e} $	$2.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$ \alpha_{\tau\mu} $	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$

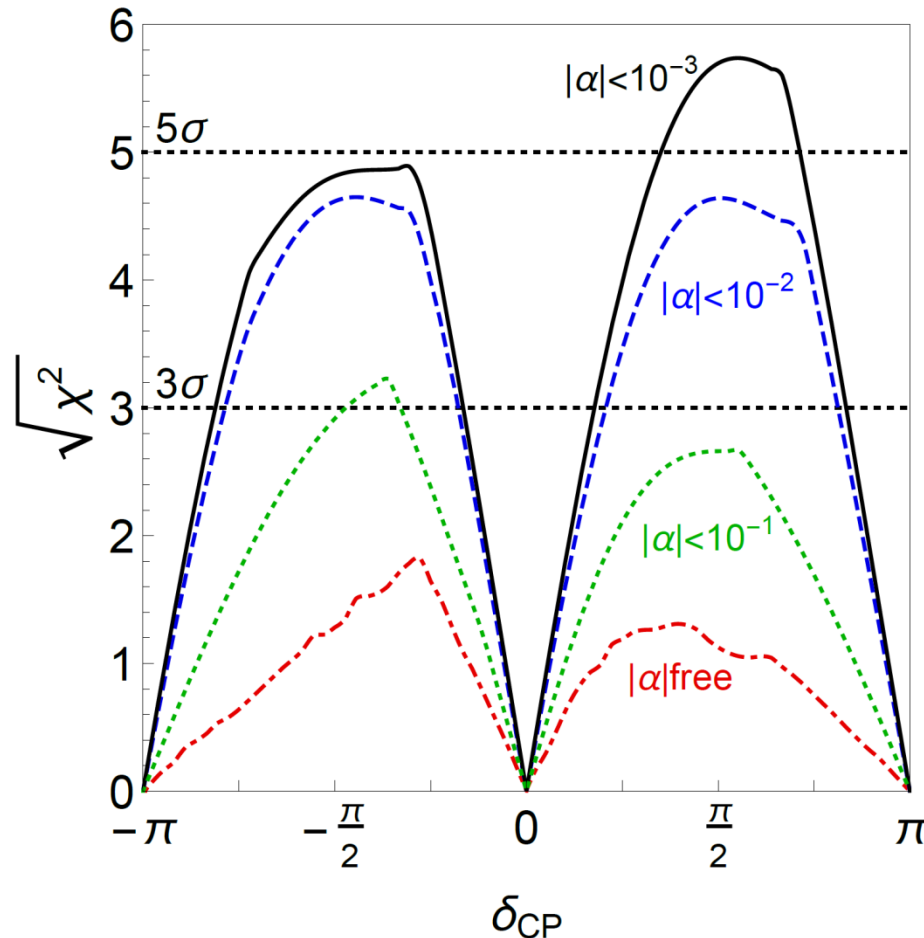


EFM, J. Hernandez-Garcia and J. Lopez-Pavon arXiv:1605.08774

See also: S. Antusch and O. Fischer arxiv: 1407.6607

# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

In general  $N = (1 - \alpha) \cdot U$  with  $\alpha$  lower triangular and  $U$  Unitary

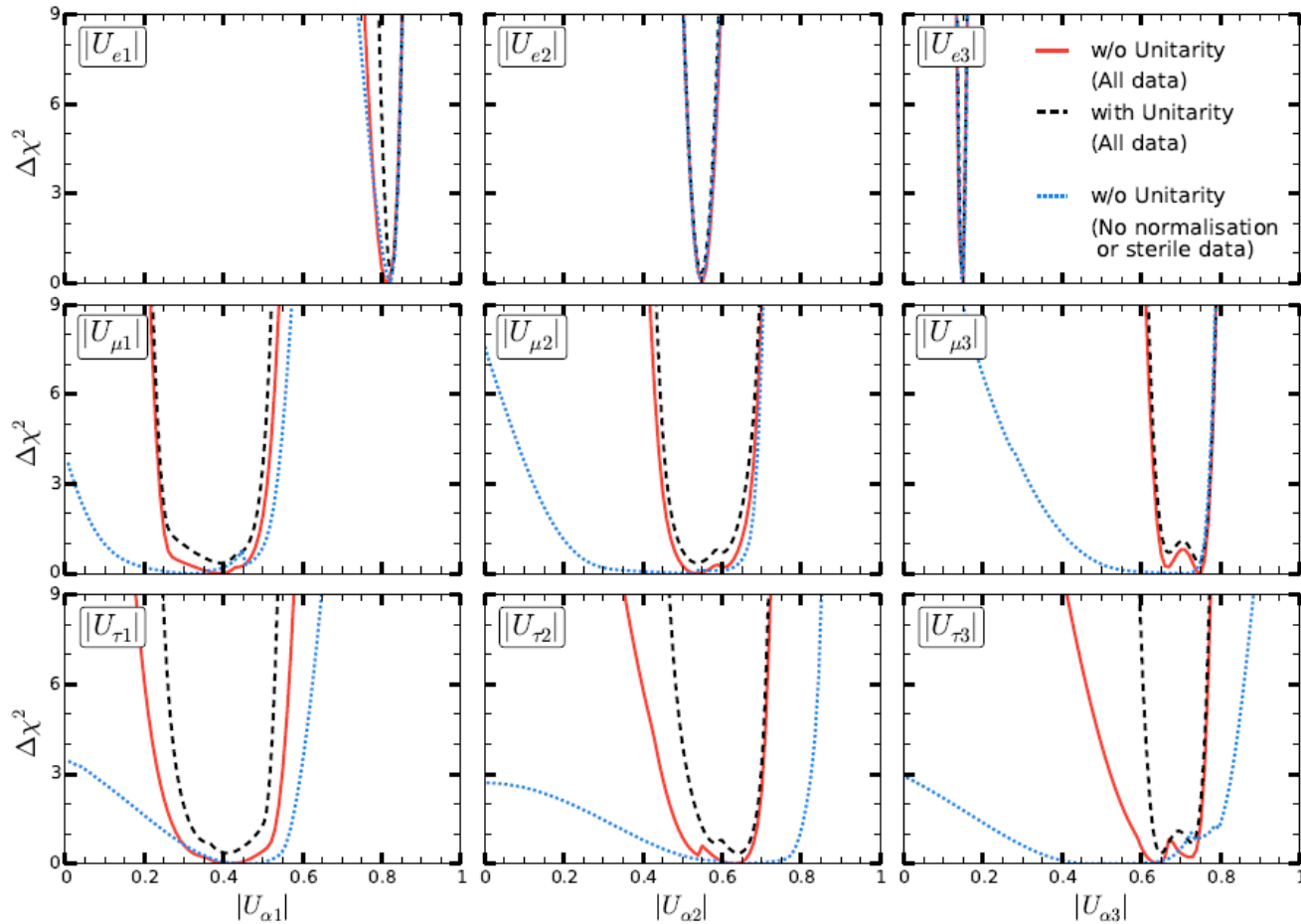


The new phases in  $\alpha$  imply new sources of CP violation that could be confused with the standard

With  $\sim 10^{-3}$  priors on NU, the CPV discovery potential of DUNE is recovered

# Probing the Seesaw: Steriles

For very light ( $< \text{keV}$ ) extra neutrinos these strong constraints are lost and  $\nu$  oscillations are our best probe of this scale.



# Steriles vs NU

	“Non-Unitarity” ( $m > \text{EW}$ )	“Light steriles” $\Delta m^2 \gtrsim 100 \text{ eV}^2$ $\Delta m^2 \sim 0.1 - 1 \text{ eV}^2$	
$\alpha_{ee}$	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2.4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-2}$
$\alpha_{\mu\mu}$	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$1.4 \cdot 10^{-2}$
$\alpha_{\tau\tau}$	$2.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$ \alpha_{\mu e} $	$6.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ( $2.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$ )	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$1.7 \cdot 10^{-2}$
$ \alpha_{\tau e} $	$2.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$6.9 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$4.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$
$ \alpha_{\tau\mu} $	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$5.3 \cdot 10^{-2}$

EFM, J. Hernandez-Garcia and J. Lopez-Pavon 1605.08774

M. Blennow, P. Coloma, EFM, J. Hernandez-Garcia and J. Lopez-Pavon 1609.08637



# Steriles vs NU

---

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} N & \Theta \\ X & Y \end{pmatrix}$$

“Heavy  $\nu$ ” Non-Unitarity

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}}$$

# Steriles vs NU

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} N & \Theta \\ X & Y \end{pmatrix}$$

“Heavy  $\nu$ ” Non-Unitarity

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}}$$

“Light  $\nu$ ” Steriles

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\alpha\beta} = & \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}} \\ & + \sum_{I,J} \Theta_{\beta I} \Theta_{\alpha I}^* \Theta_{\alpha J} \Theta_{\beta J}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{IJ}^2 L}{2E}} \\ & + \sum_{i,J} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* \Theta_{\alpha J} \Theta_{\beta J}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{iJ}^2 L}{2E}} \end{aligned}$$

# Steriles vs NU

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} N & \Theta \\ X & Y \end{pmatrix}$$

“Heavy  $\nu$ ” Non-Unitarity

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}}$$

“Light  $\nu$ ” Steriles

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}}$$

If  $\frac{\Delta m_{iJ}^2 L}{E} \gg 1$  oscillations too fast to resolve and only see average effect

$$+ \sum_{I,J} \Theta_{\beta I} \Theta_{\alpha I}^* \Theta_{\alpha J} \Theta_{\beta J}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{IJ}^2 L}{2E}}$$

~~$$+ \sum_{i,J} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* \Theta_{\alpha J} \Theta_{\beta J}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{iJ}^2 L}{2E}}$$~~

# Steriles vs NU

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} N & \Theta \\ X & Y \end{pmatrix}$$

“Heavy  $\nu$ ” Non-Unitarity

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}}$$

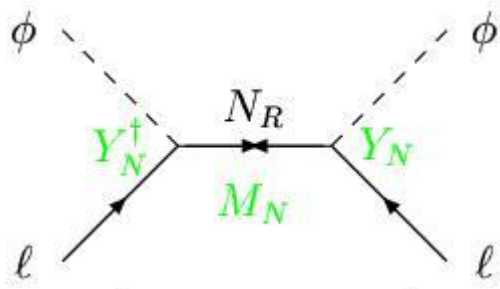
“Light  $\nu$ ” Steriles

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} N_{\beta i} N_{\alpha i}^* N_{\alpha j} N_{\beta j}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}}$$

$$+ \sum_{I,J} \Theta_{\beta I} \Theta_{\alpha I}^* \Theta_{\alpha J} \Theta_{\beta J}^* e^{\frac{-i\Delta m_{IJ}^2 L}{2E}}$$

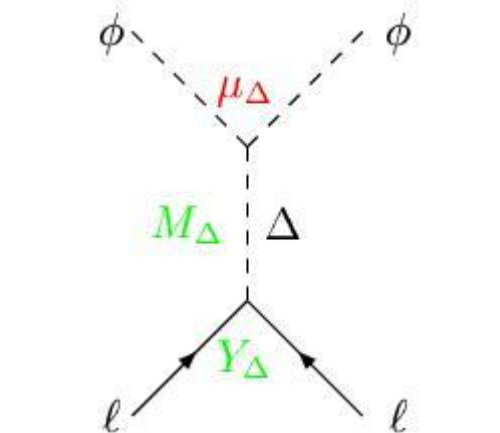
At leading order “heavy” non-unitarity and **averaged-out** “light” steriles have the same impact in oscillations

# Other mechanisms for neutrino masses



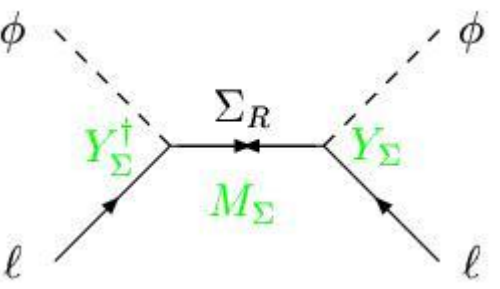
Type I seesaw

$N_R$  fermionic singlet



Type II seesaw

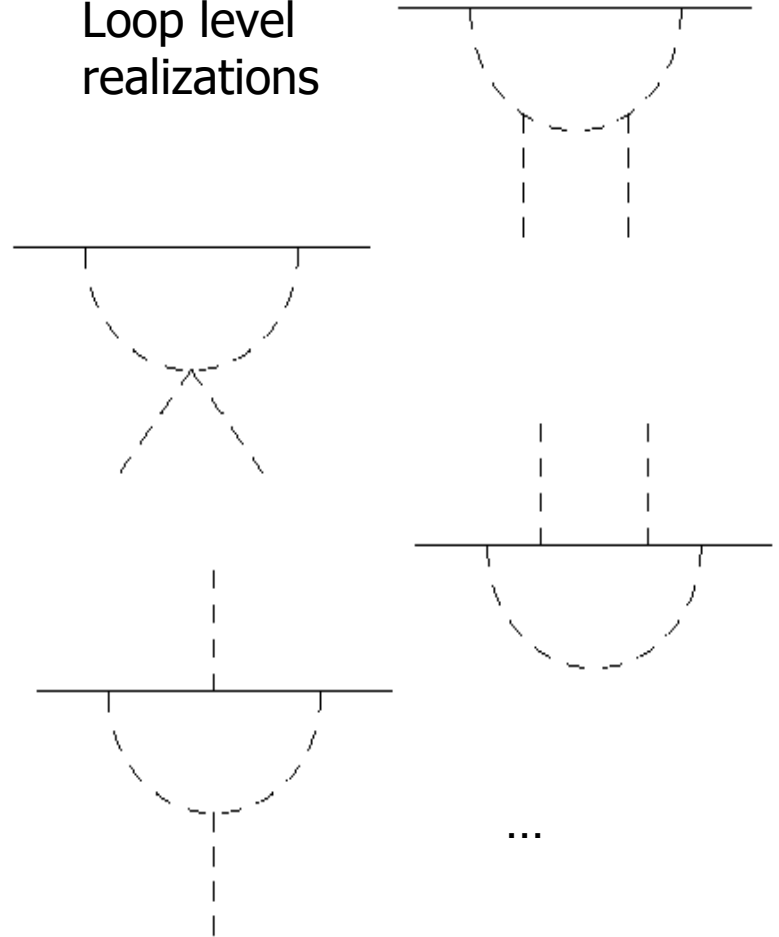
$\Delta$  scalar triplet



Type III seesaw

$\Sigma_R$  fermionic triplet

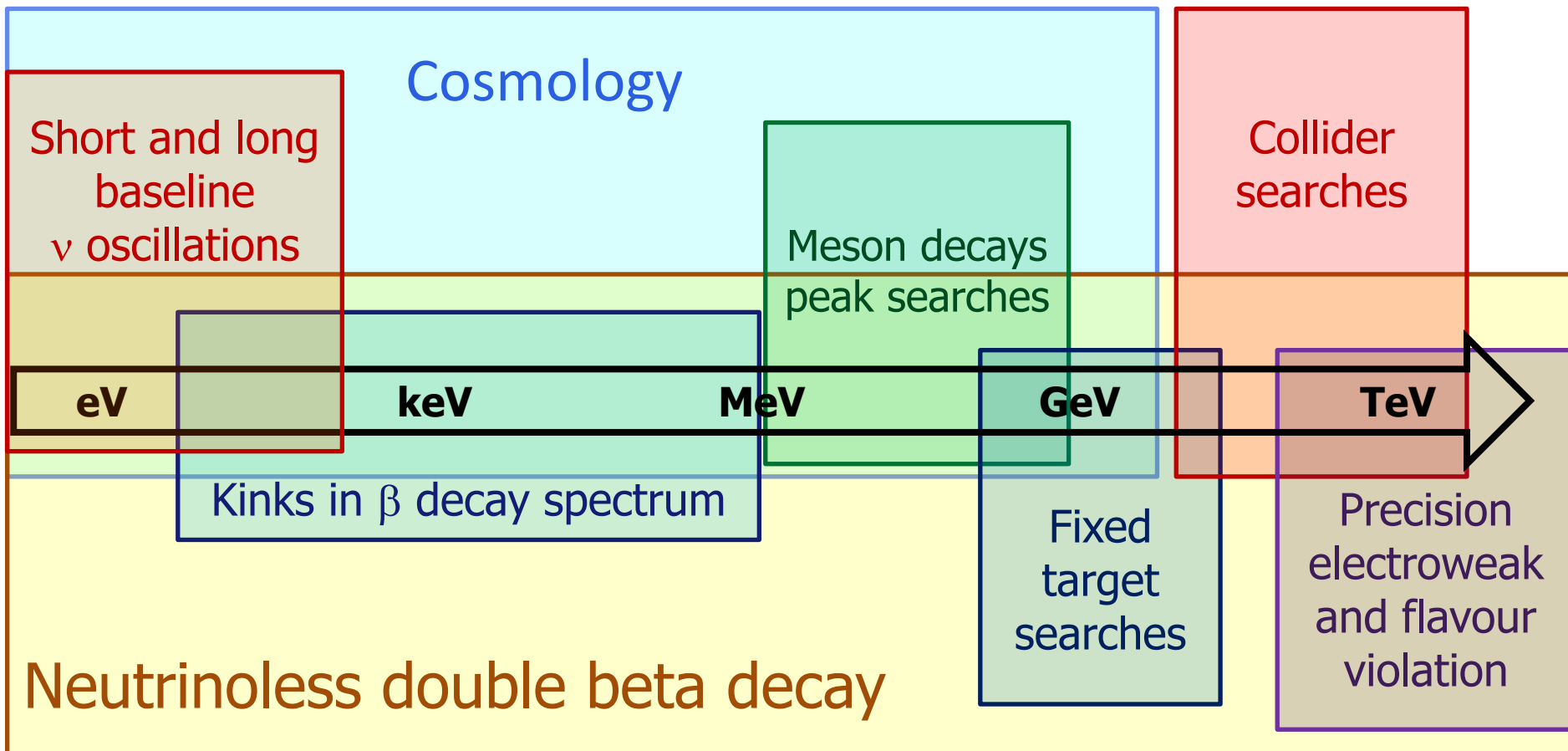
Loop level realizations



Neutrino mass mechanisms different from the **type-I** Seesaw involve **charged particles** → Collider and precision searches

# Conclusions

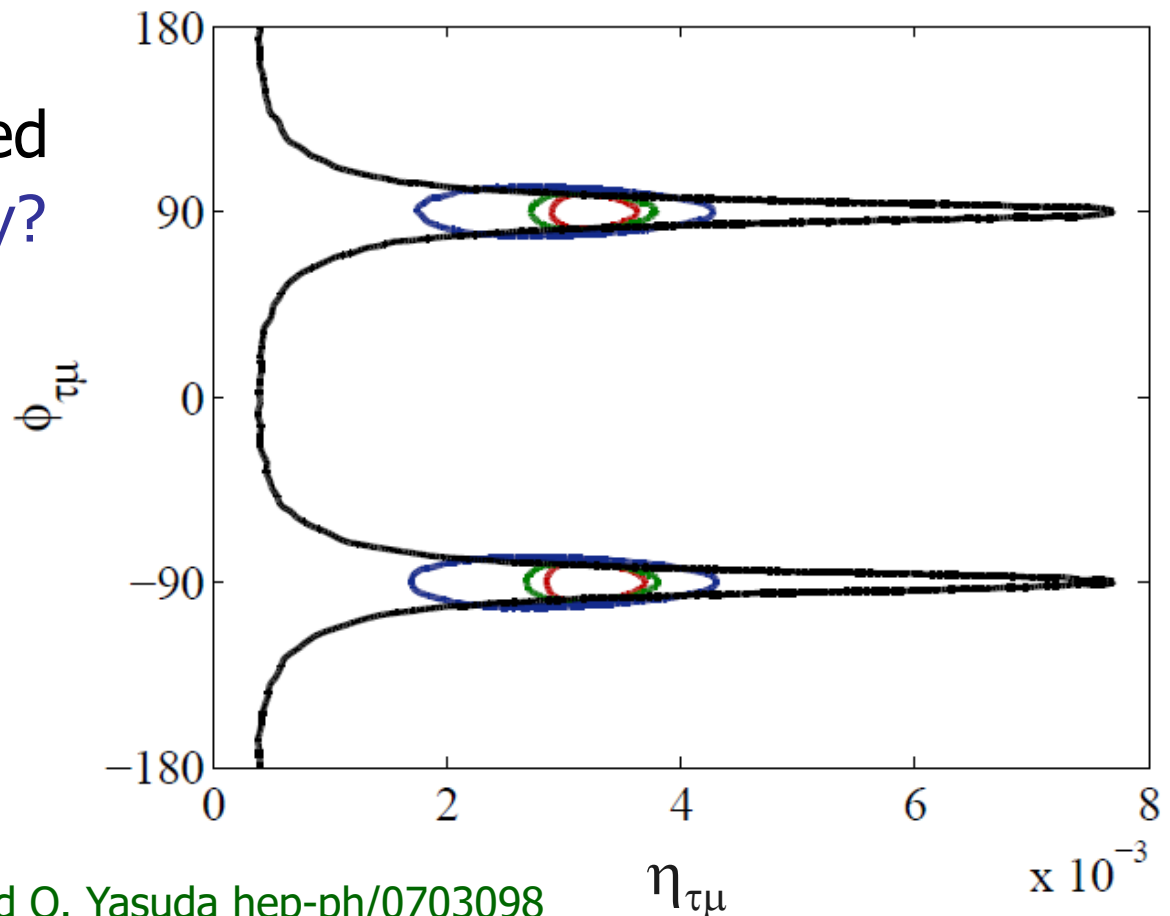
- Neutrino masses and mixings point to a **new physics scale** where **Lepton number is broken**
- Different **phenomenology** depending on the **scale**



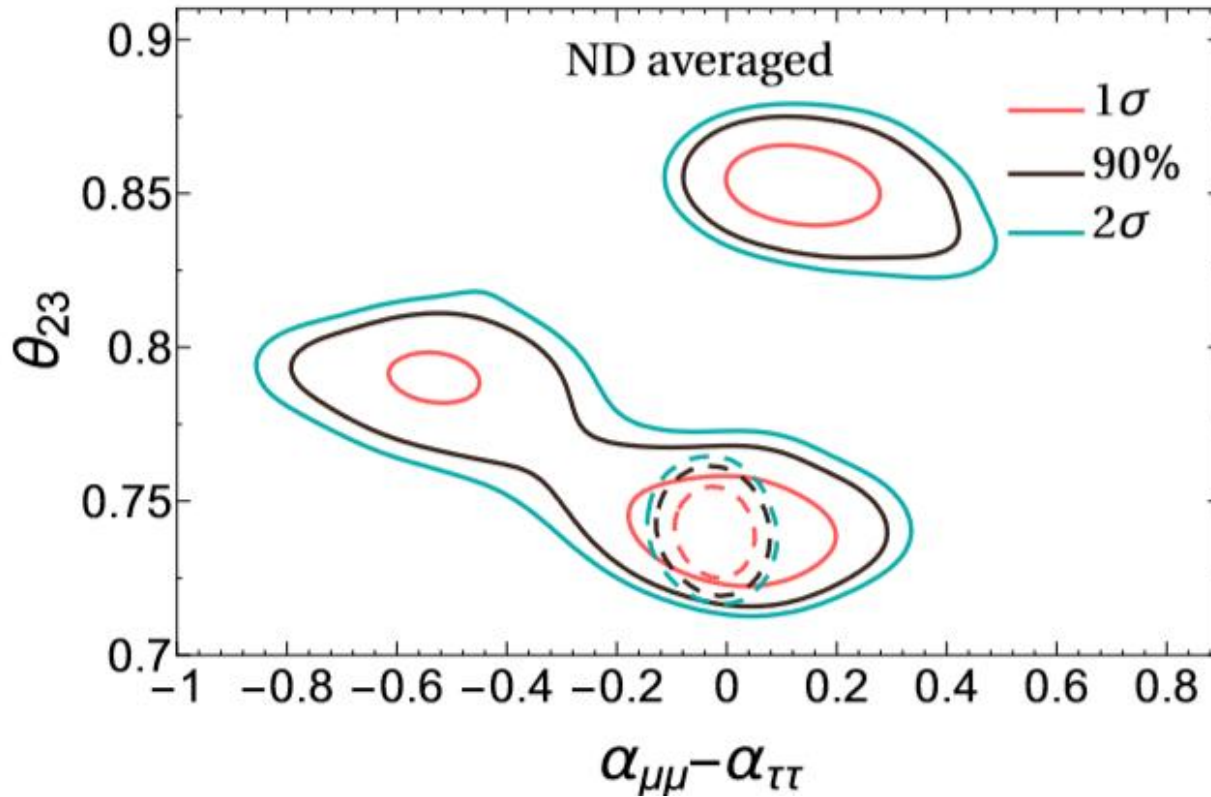
# Probing the Seesaw: Non-Unitarity

Non-unitarity from heavy  $\nu$  mixing is **beyond** the reach of present and near future facilities (given the  $10^{-3}$ - $10^{-4}$  bounds)

But it could be probed at a **Neutrino Factory?**



# Averaged out steriles at DUNE



If unconstrained they can also hinder DUNE's ability to determine the octant or maximality of  $\theta_{23}$  but with present bounds they are not a problem