

NEUTRINO MASSES AND HUBBLE TENSION VIA A MAJORON IN MFV



Instituto de Física Teórica UAM-CSIC

Fernando Arias-Aragón, fernando.arias@uam.es

Based on: FAA, E. Fernández-Martínez, M. González-López, L. Merlo. Eur. Phys. J. C 81, 28 (2021), 2009.01848



Motivation

- Early Universe vs local H_0 in $4 - 6\sigma$ tension [1,2]
- **Majoron** with $m_\omega \in [0.1, 1]$ eV, $\lambda_{\omega\nu\nu} \in [5 \times 10^{-14}, 10^{-12}]$ helps [3]
- **Compatibility** with other BSM physics: Type-I **Seesaw**, flavour continuous **symmetries**, **axion**
- Pheno in **colliders** (N_R , H invisible decay, new scalar), **Astrophysics** (CAST and Red Giants) and **majoron in $0\nu\beta\beta$**

The Majoron Mechanism

- $3RH\nu(N_R) + \text{Singlet complex scalar } (\chi)$, Lepton # $-L_N$ and L_χ

$$-\mathcal{L}_\nu = \left(\frac{\chi}{\Lambda_\chi}\right)^{\frac{1+L_N}{L_\chi}} \bar{l}_L \tilde{H} y_\nu N_R + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\chi}{\Lambda_\chi}\right)^{\frac{2L_N-L_\chi}{L_\chi}} \chi \bar{N}_R^c y_N N_R + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\chi = \frac{\sigma + v_\chi}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\omega}{v_\chi}}, \quad \varepsilon_\chi = \frac{v_\chi}{\sqrt{2}\Lambda_\chi}$$

- Neutrino masses and $\omega - \nu$ coupling generated after **SSB** of LN

$$m_\nu = \frac{\varepsilon_\chi}{\sqrt{2}v_\chi} y_\nu y_N^{-1} y_\nu^T, \quad m_N = \varepsilon_\chi \frac{2L_N-L_\chi}{L_\chi} \frac{v_\chi}{\sqrt{2}} y_N$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\omega^{\text{low-energy}} \supset i \frac{\lambda_{\omega\nu\nu}}{2} \omega \bar{\nu}_L \nu_L^c, \quad \lambda_{\omega\nu\nu} = 2 \frac{m_\nu}{L_\chi v_\chi}$$

	L_N	L_χ	v_χ	ε_χ	$\langle M_N \rangle$	Λ_χ
CASE NR1	1	1	[0.1, 2] TeV	$[0.49, 1.4] \times 10^{-4}$	[3.5, 200] MeV	$[1.4 - 11] \times 10^3$ TeV
CASE NR2	1	2	[0.05, 1] TeV	$[2.4, 11] \times 10^{-7}$	[35.4, 707] GeV	$[1.4 - 6.5] \times 10^5$ TeV

The Majoron and Axion from a MFV Setup

- Yukawas $\rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$ One $U(3)$ for each Field = MFV Symmetry group \mathcal{G}_F [4-5]

$$\mathcal{G}_F \supset \mathcal{G}_F^A = U(1)_B \times U(1)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_{PQ} \times U(1)_{e_R} \times U(1)_{N_R}$$

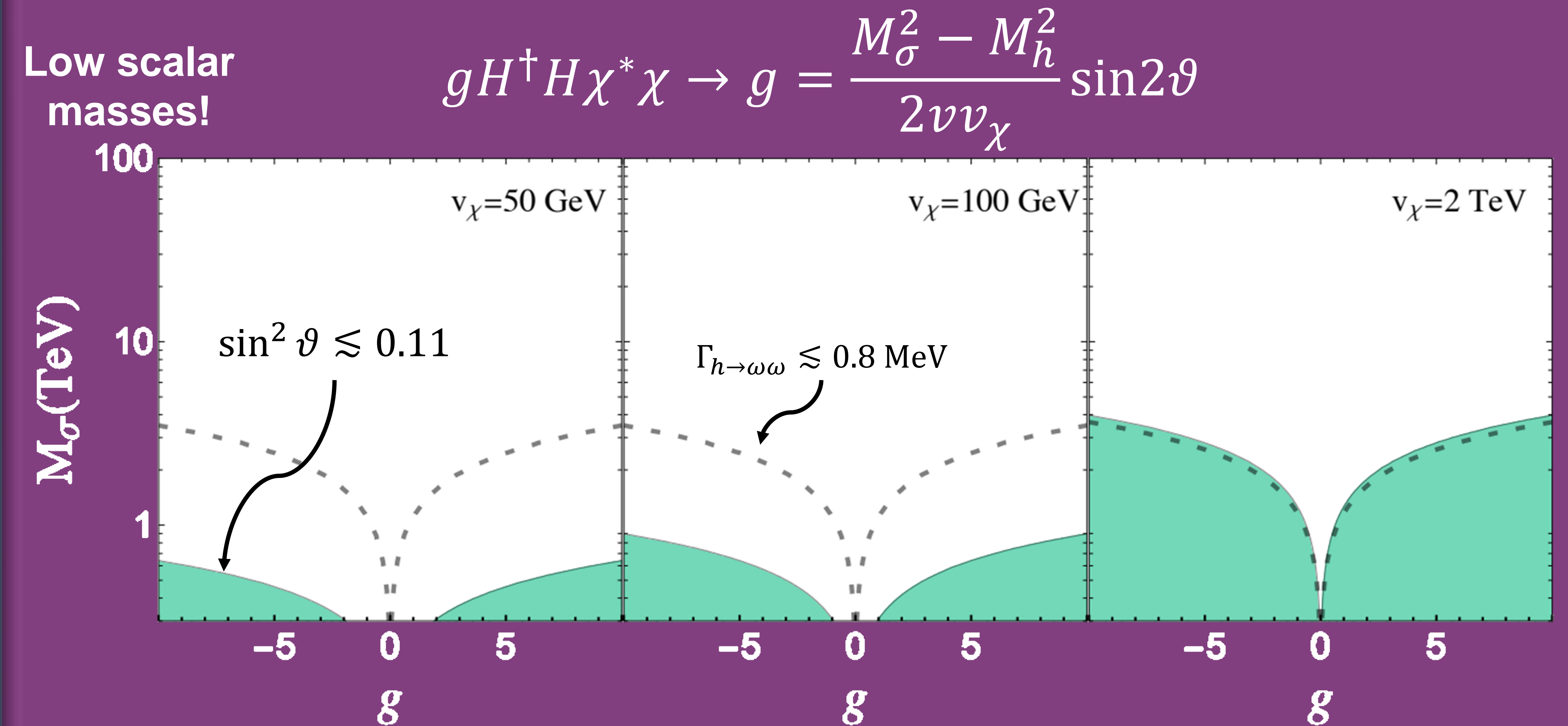
- **PQ**, broken by new scalar Φ , explains m_b/m_t and m_τ/m_t [6]

$$x_{q_L} = x_{l_L} = x_{u_R} = x_{N_R} = 0, x_{d_R} = x_{e_R} = 3, x_\Phi = -1, \Phi = \frac{\rho + v_\Phi}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{a}{v_\Phi}}$$

- Lepton MFV requires assumptions: $y_N \propto 1$ & $y_N \in \mathbb{R}$ [5,7] or $y_\nu \propto 1$ [8]
- Majoron+axion+low flavour NP scale $\Lambda_F \sim 1 - 10$ TeV naturally form MFV

Phenomenological Signatures

	$\lambda_{\omega\gamma\gamma}$	$\lambda_{\omega ee}$	$\lambda_{\omega\nu\nu}$
CASE NR1	$[10^{-39}, 10^{-36}] \text{ GeV}^{-1}$	$[10^{-25}, 10^{-24}]$	$[10^{-14}, 10^{-12}]$
CASE NR2	$[10^{-34}, 10^{-32}] \text{ GeV}^{-1}$	10^{-20}	
Exp. Upper bounds	$10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$	10^{-13}	10^{-5}



- Case NR1 has N testable at experiments like DUNE or SHiP
- Case NR2 may allow N production at LHC or future colliders
- $N \rightarrow 3\nu$ decay before BBN bounds light-heavy neutrino mixing θ_s
 $\sin^2 \theta_s \lesssim 10^{-15} - 10^{-17}$
- Light N in case NR1 may be disfavoured
- Case NR2 can escape the bound decaying before BBN thanks to heavier M_N

	$\langle M_N \rangle$	$\sin^2 \theta_s$	$\Gamma_{N \rightarrow 3\nu}^Z$	$\Gamma_{N \rightarrow 3\nu}^\omega$
CASE NR1	[3.5, 200] MeV	$[2.5 \times 10^{-10}, 1.4 \times 10^{-8}]$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-38})$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-68})$
CASE NR2	[35.4, 707] GeV	$[7.1 \times 10^{-14}, 1.4 \times 10^{-12}]$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-27})$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-66})$