

Heavy Neutral Leptons (HNLs)

Phenomenological Overview

Jacobo López-Pavón

Atmospheric Neutrinos: Experiments and Phenomenology
5 December 2024, Valencia



CSIC



VNIVERSITAT
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CIDEGENT/2018/019

Project CNS2022-136013 funded by MICIU/AEI/10.13039/501100011033
and the European Union NextGenerationEU/PRTR



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

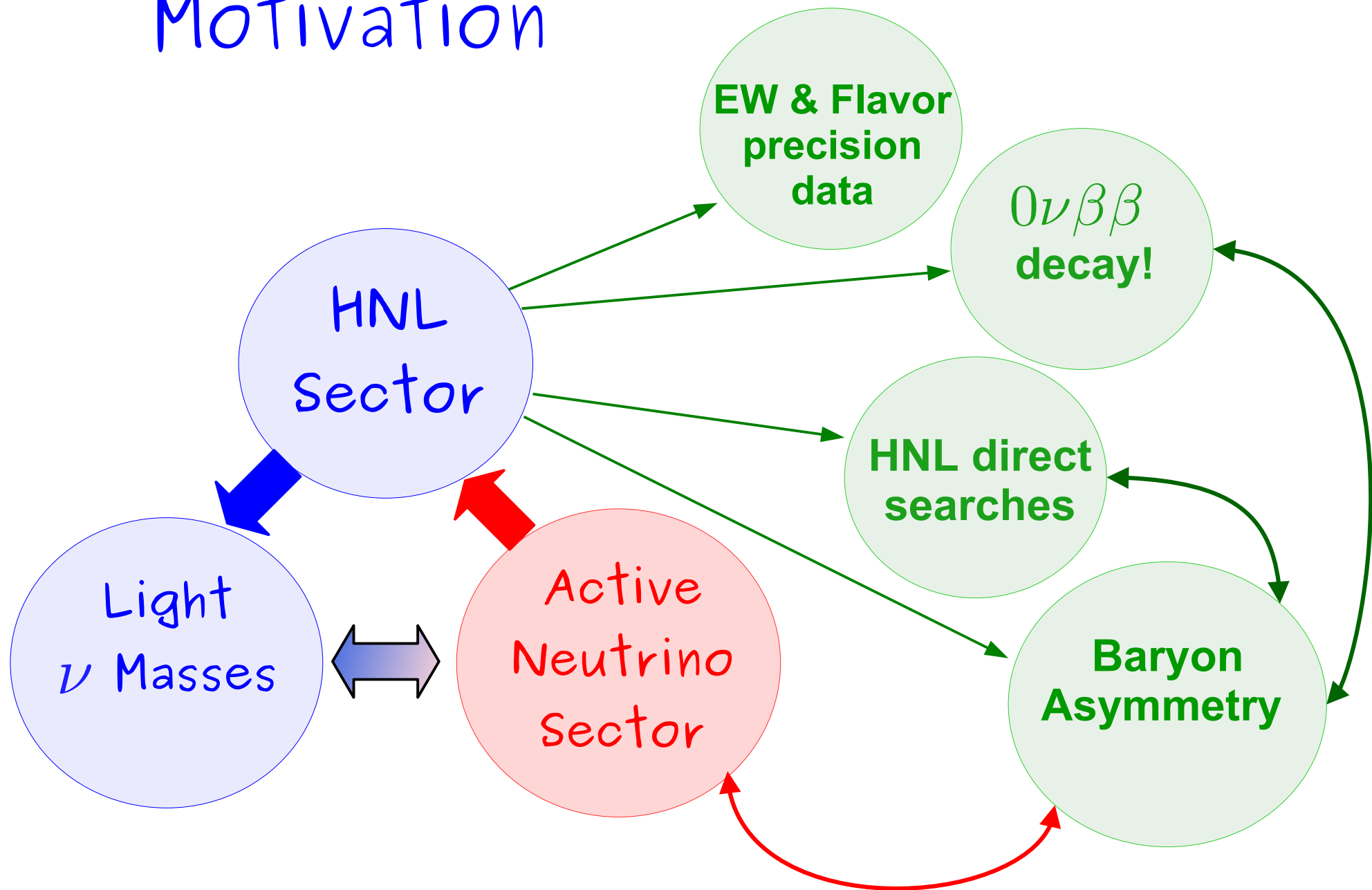
MINISTERIO
DE CIENCIA, INNOVACIÓN
Y UNIVERSIDADES

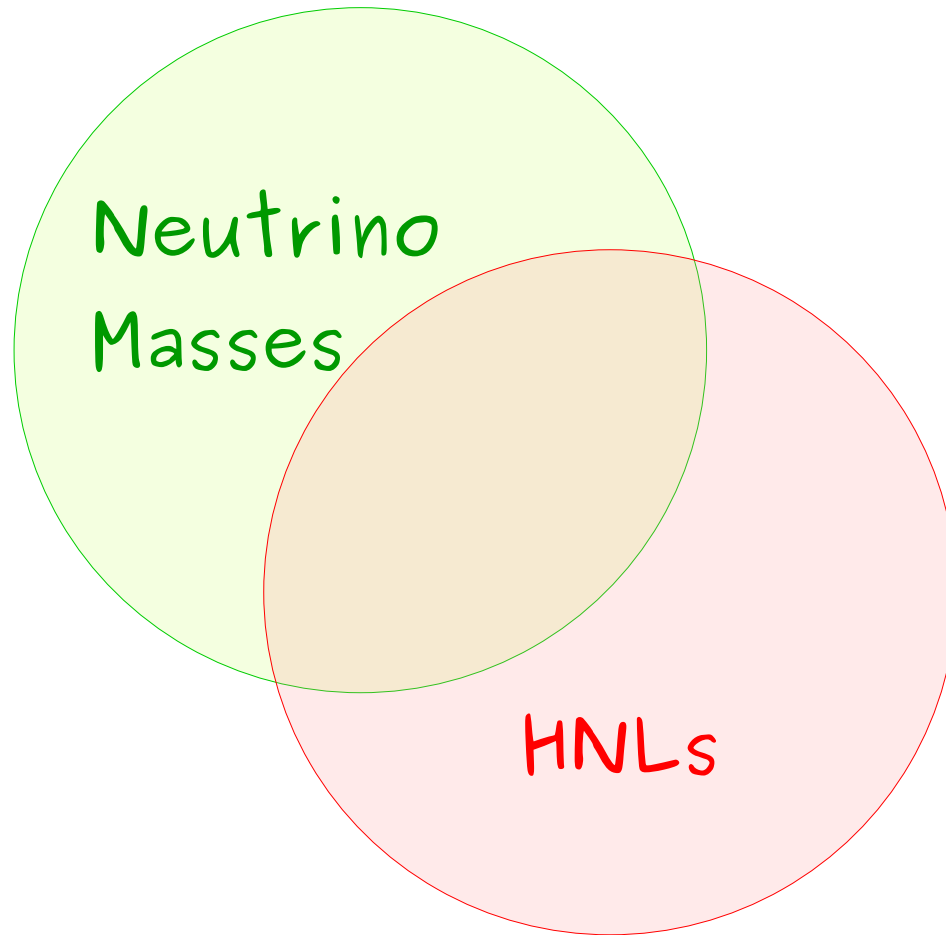


Financiado por
la Unión Europea
NextGenerationEU



Motivation

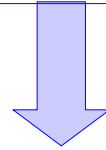




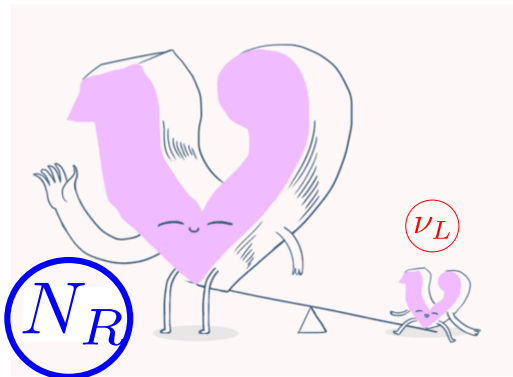
Minimal model: Seesaw Model

- Simplest extension of SM able to account for neutrino masses. Consists in the addition of **heavy fermion singlets** (N_i) to the SM field content:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{SM}} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{K}} - \left[\frac{1}{2} \overline{N}_i^c M_{ij} N_j - Y_{i\alpha} \overline{N}_i \tilde{H}^\dagger L_\alpha + h.c. \right]$$



Light
Neutrino
Masses

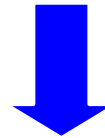


Minkowski 77; Gell-Mann, Ramond, Slansky 79
Yanagida 79; Mohapatra, Senjanovic 80

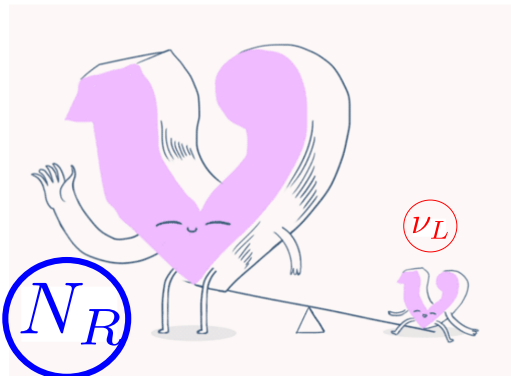
Minimal model: Mass Matrix

$$M_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\nu^c} & \overline{N} \\ 0 & Y^T v / \sqrt{2} \\ Y v / \sqrt{2} & M \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu \\ N^c \end{pmatrix}$$

Light
Neutrino
Masses



$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{v^2}{2} Y^T M^{-1} Y & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$$



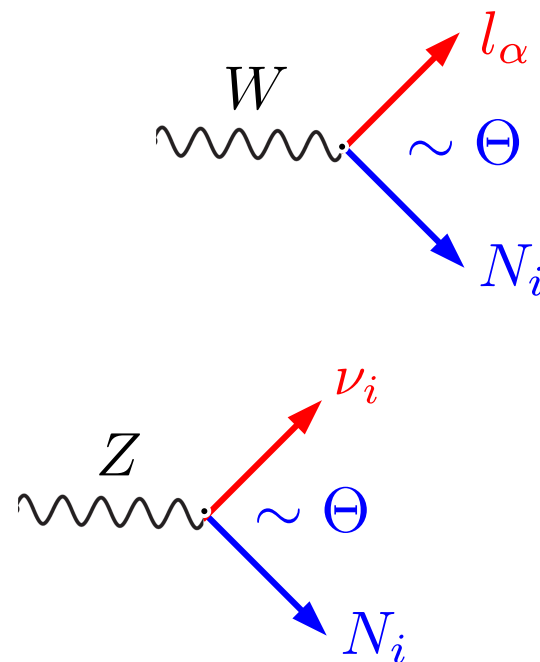
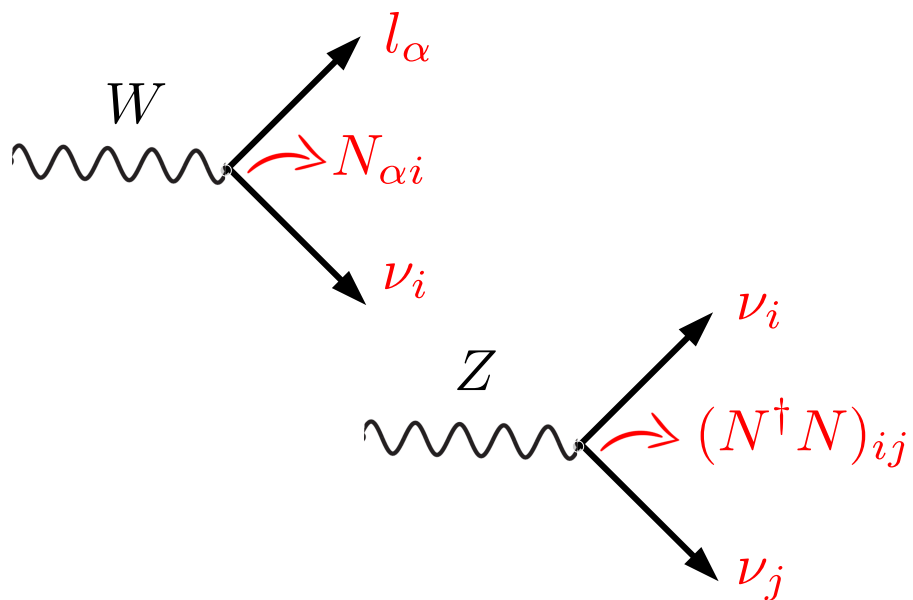
Minkowski 77; Gell-Mann, Ramond, Slansky 79
Yanagida 79; Mohapatra, Senjanovic 80; Schechter, Valle 80

Mixing

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{N} & \textcircled{\Theta} \\ R & S \end{pmatrix}$$

$\nu_i - \nu_\alpha$ mixing

$N_i - \nu_\alpha$ mixing

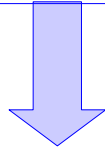


Deviation from unitarity
of the PMNS matrix

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$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{K}} - \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \overline{N}_i^c M_{ij} N_j} - Y_{i\alpha} \overline{N}_i \tilde{H}^\dagger L_\alpha + h.c.$$

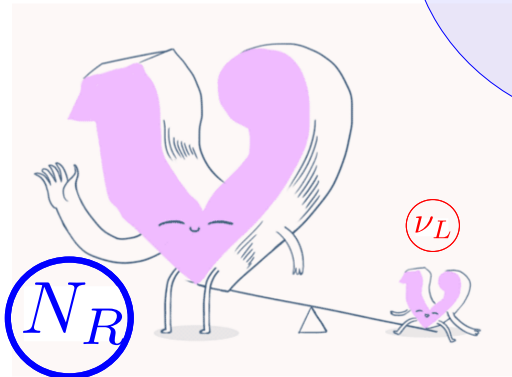


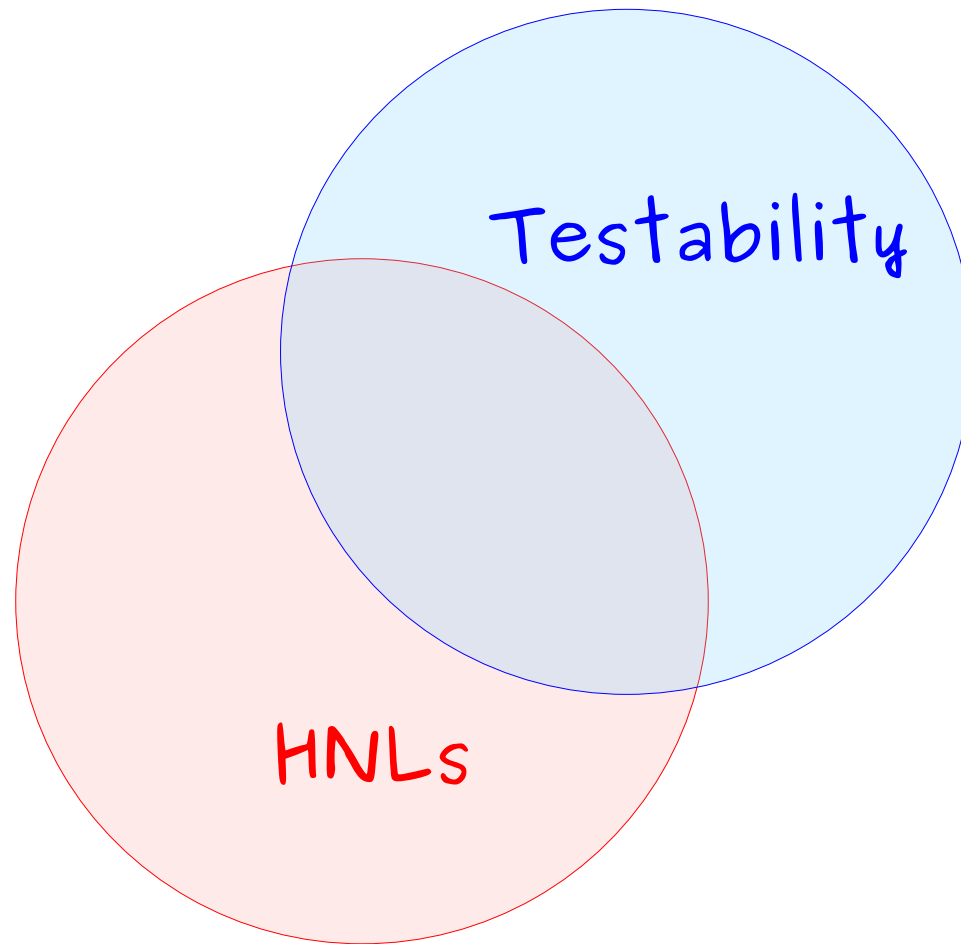
New
Physics
Scale

Lepton
Number
Violation

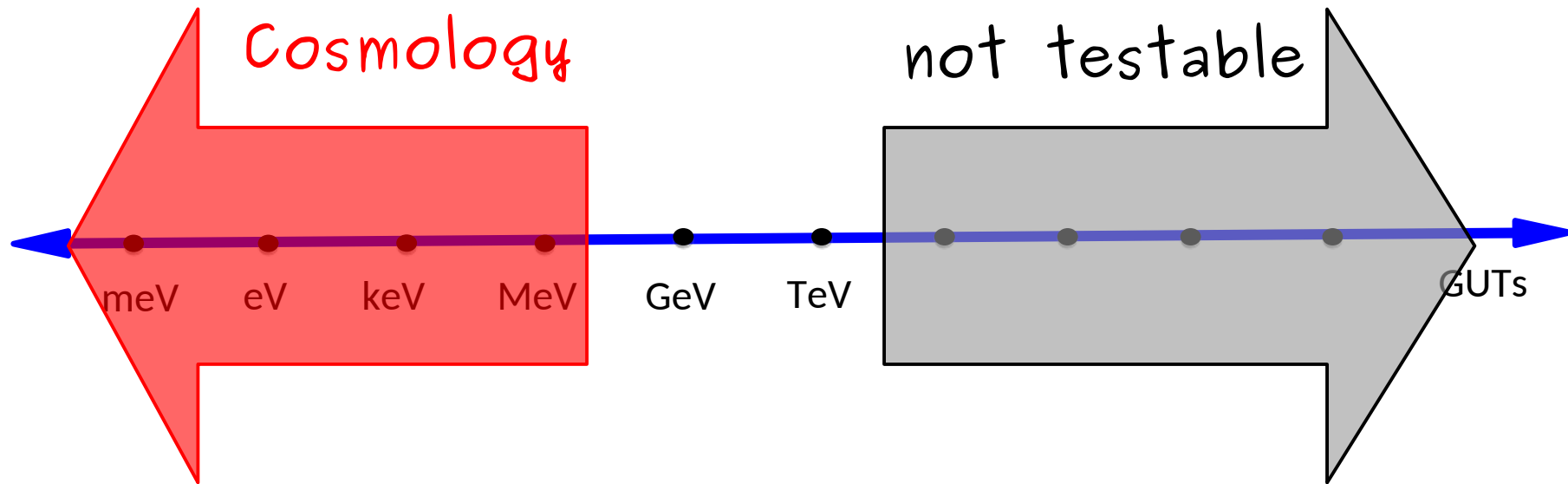
$0\nu\beta\beta$
decay!

Leptogenesis!





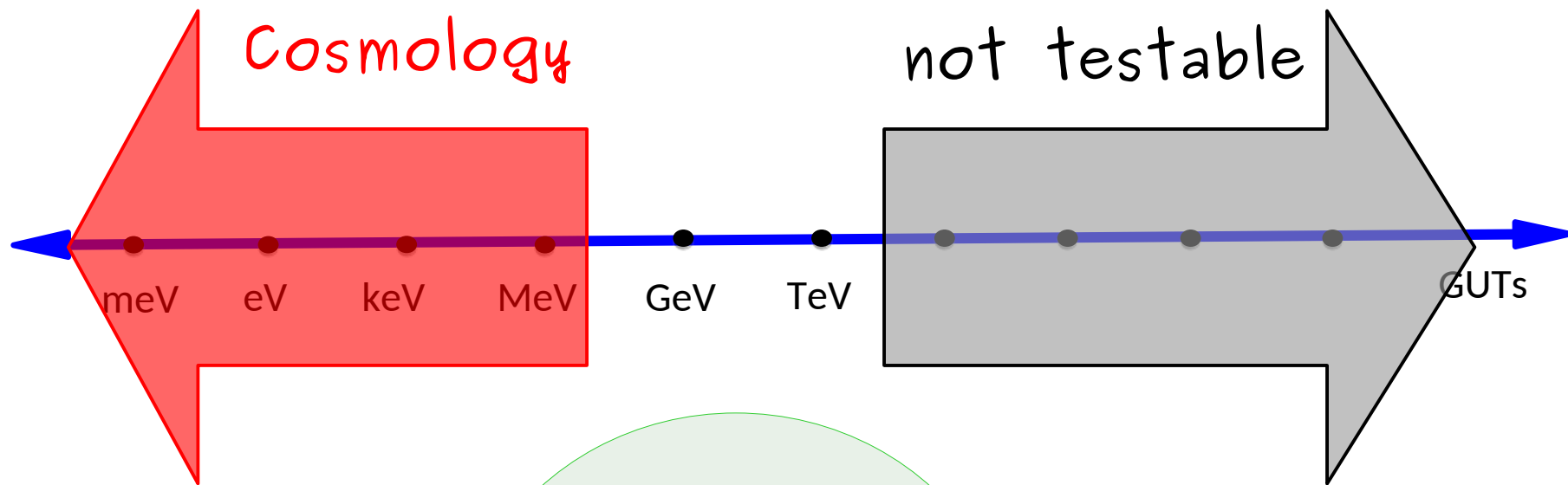
The New Physics Scale



P. Hernandez, M. Kekic, JLP
1311.2614, 1406.2961
Bondarenko, Boyarsky,
Klaric, Mikulenko, Ruchayskiy,
Syvolap, Timiryasov
2101.09255

...

The New Physics Scale

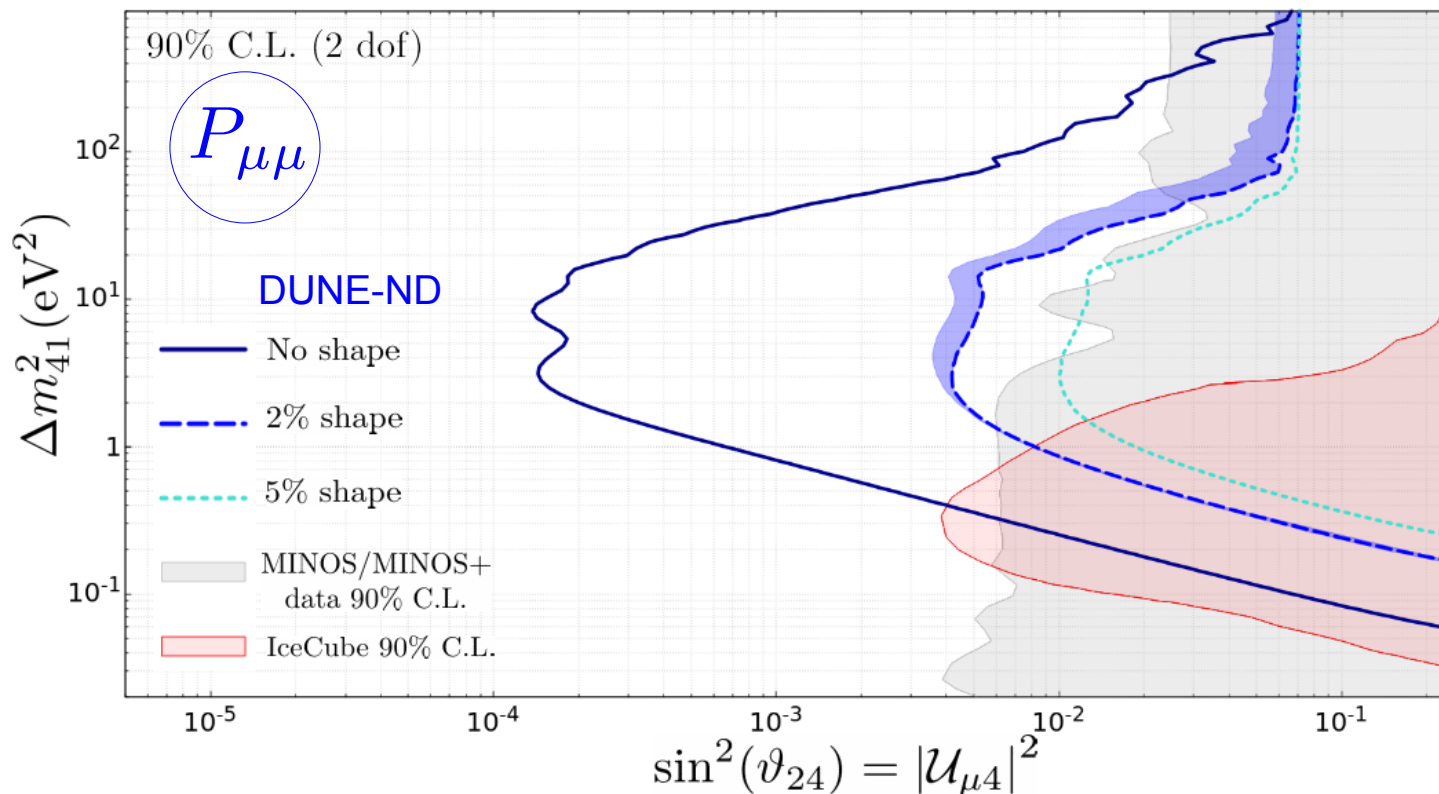


How about
Lab
Measurements?

Neutrino Oscillations

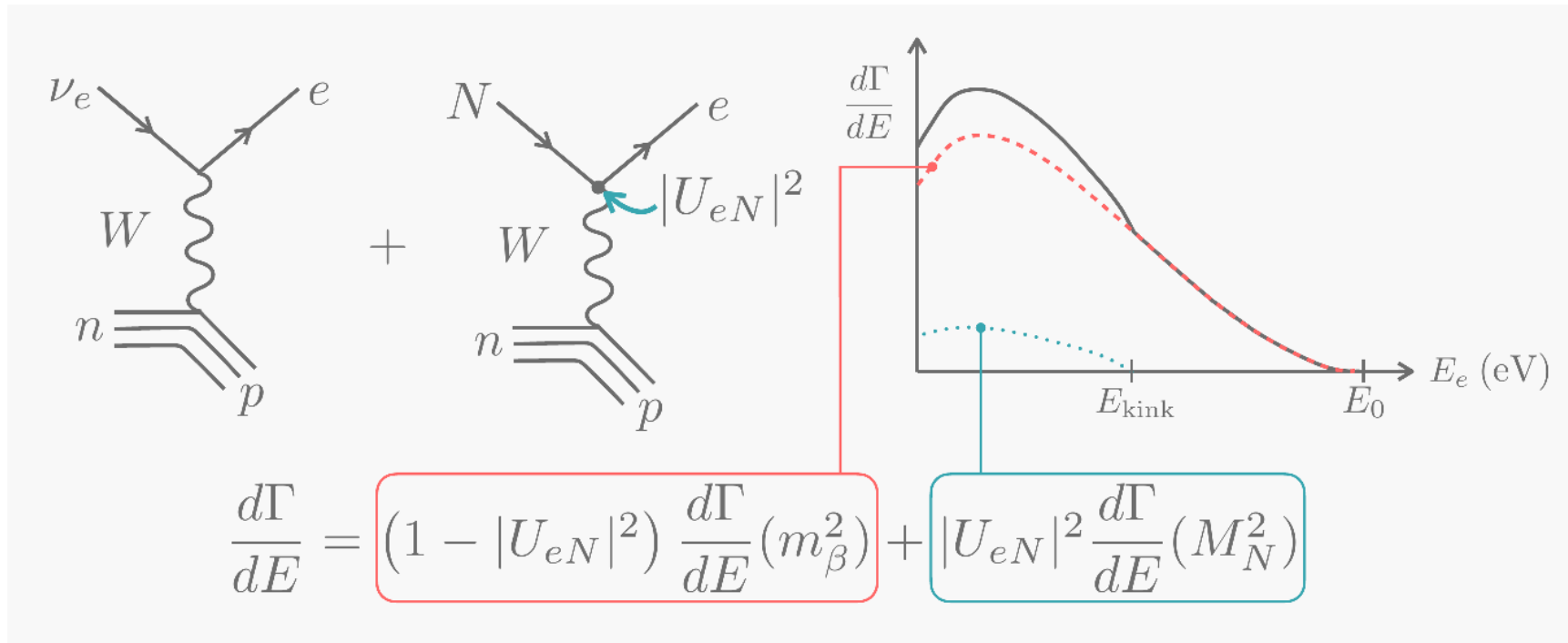
- For very light scales M , HNLs (in this regime usually called sterile neutrinos) participate in neutrino oscillations. In simplified 3+1 scenario:

See talks by Carlos A. Argüelles and Christoph A. Ternes



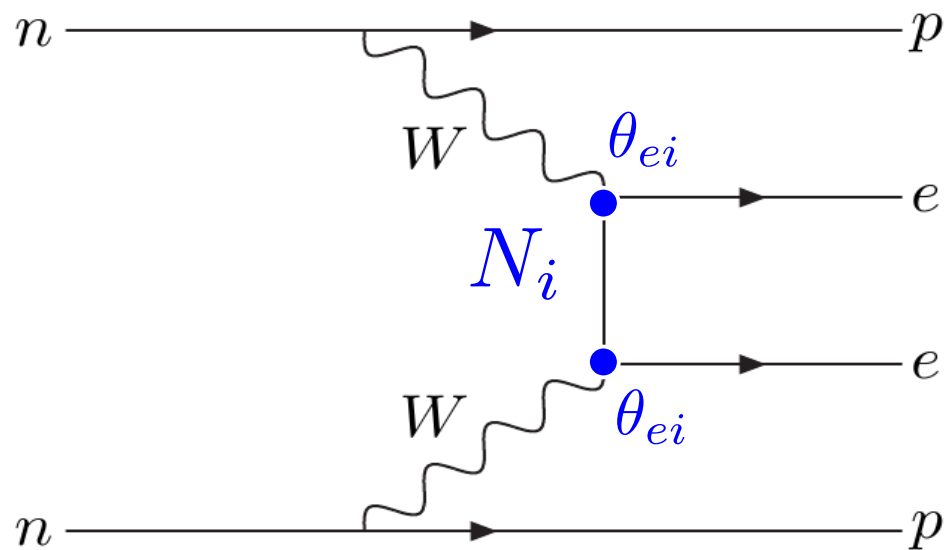
Kinetic Searches

- Search for kinks in beta decays & peak searches in semileptonic meson decays (pion & kaon decays)



Cortesy of J. Hernandez-Garcia

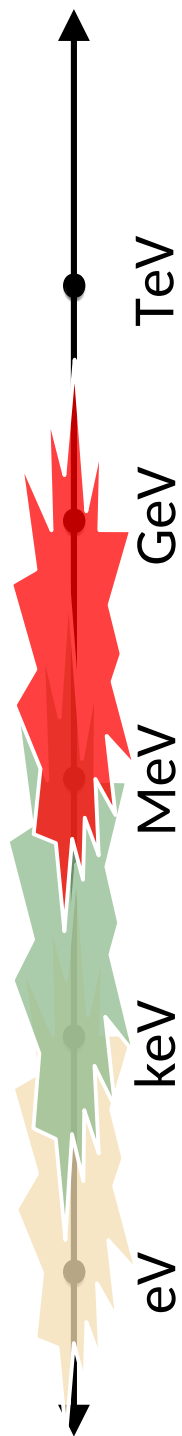
Neutrinoless double beta decay



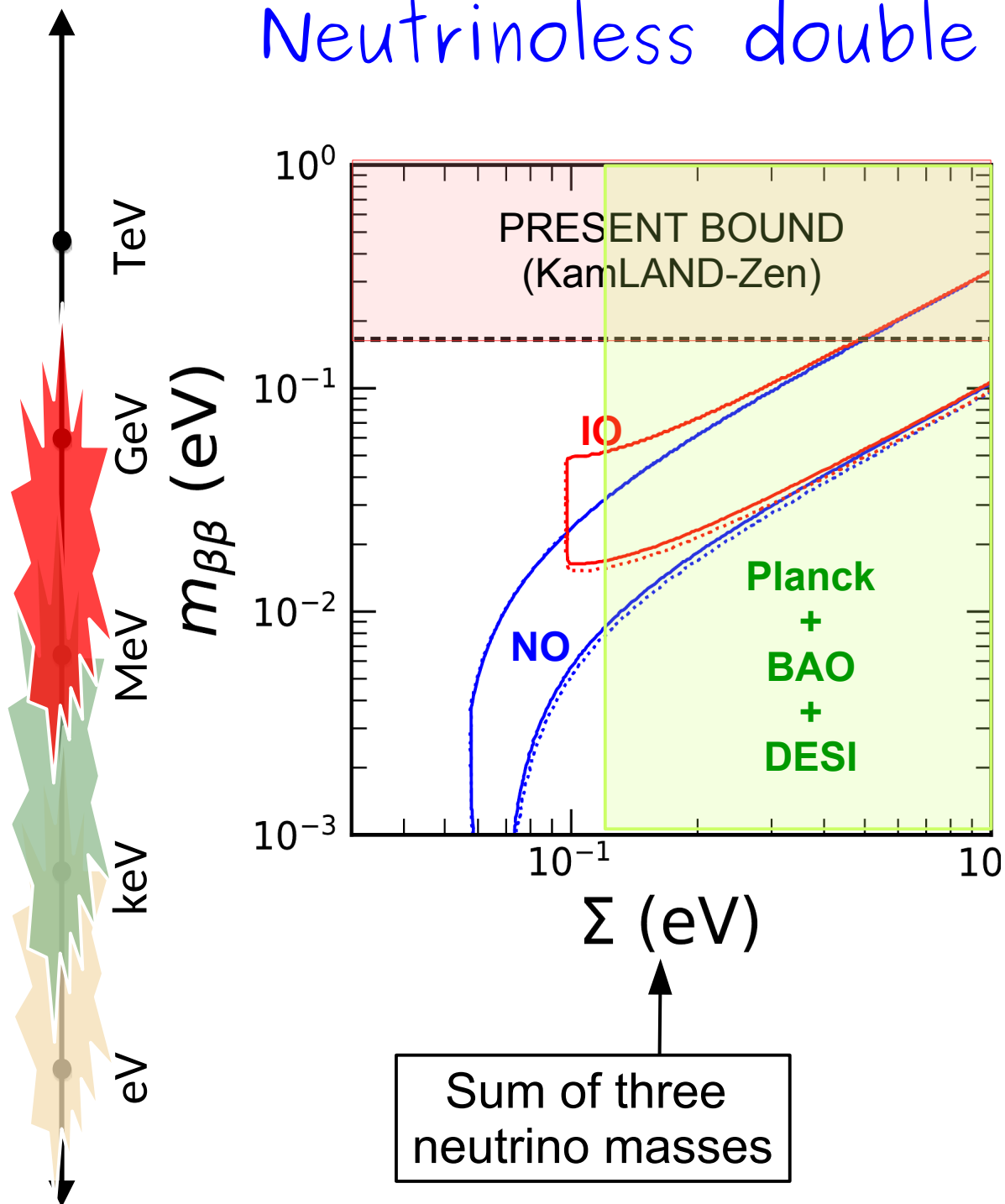
$$m_{\beta\beta} = \sum_{i=light} U_{ei}^2 m_i + \sum_{i=heavy} \underbrace{\frac{\mathcal{M}^{0\nu\beta\beta}(M_i)}{\mathcal{M}^{0\nu\beta\beta}(0)}}_{\text{NMEs}} \theta_{ei}^2 M_i$$

$$M_i \gg 100 \text{ MeV} : \quad \sim 1/M_i^2$$

$$M_i \ll 100 \text{ MeV} : \quad \sim 1$$



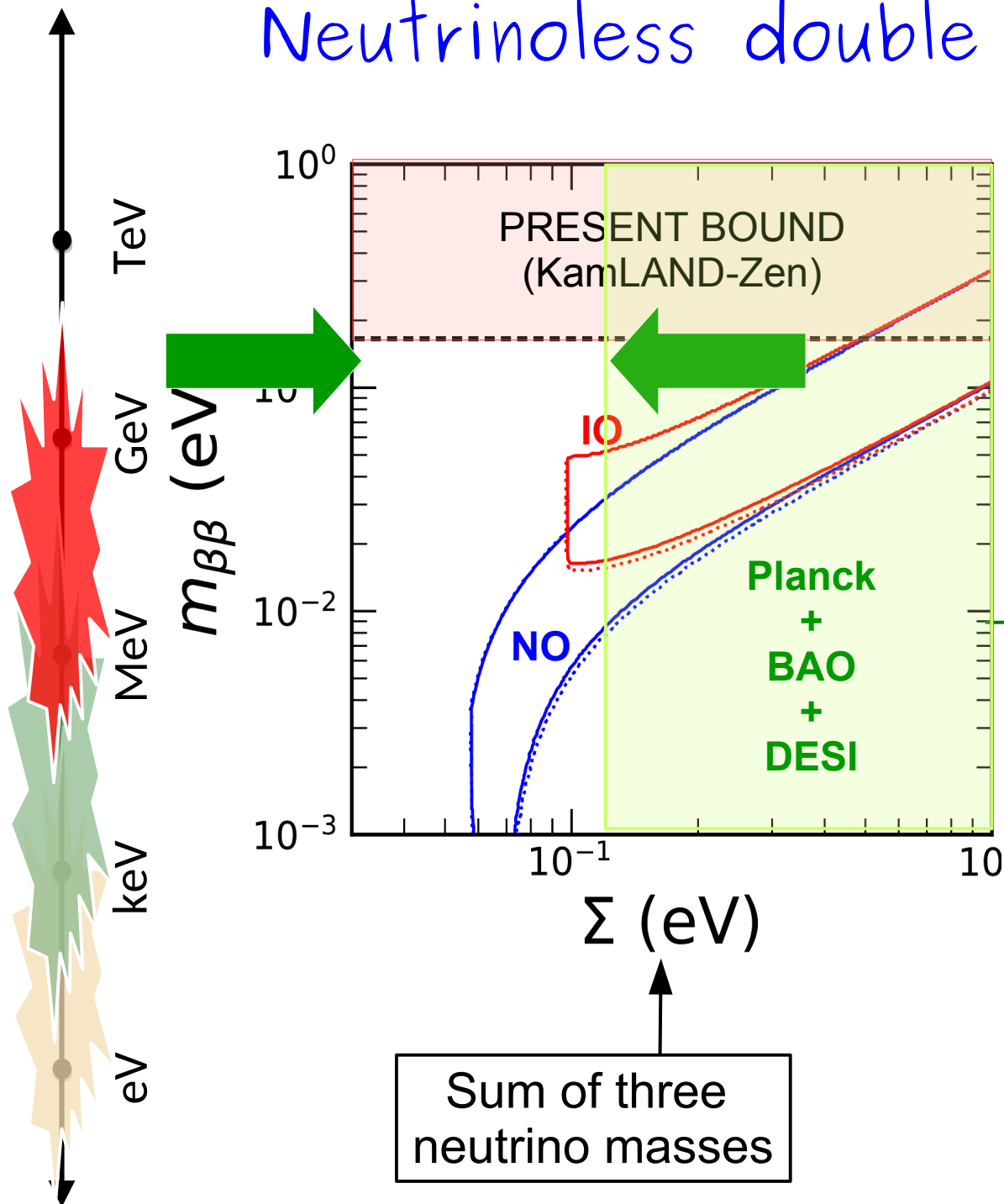
Neutrinoless double beta decay



- Outstanding complementarity among neutrino oscillations, $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay and cosmology.

- Extremely relevant input in order to probe New Physics models responsible for ν mass generation.

Neutrinoless double beta decay



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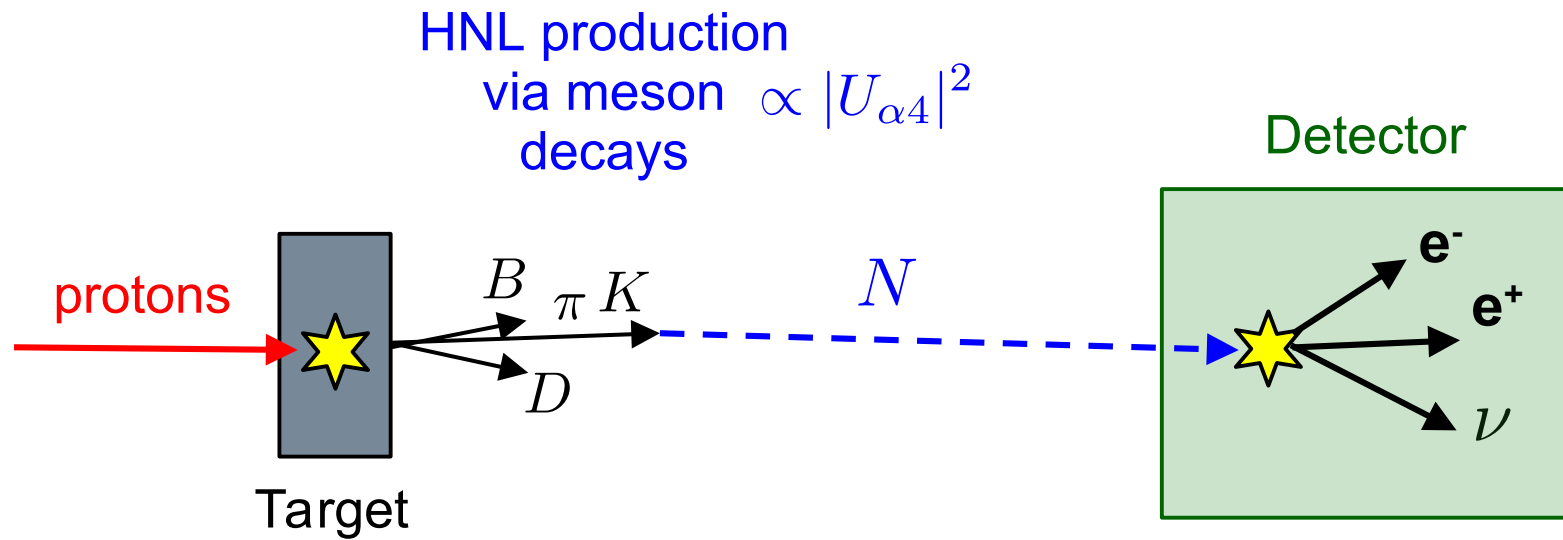
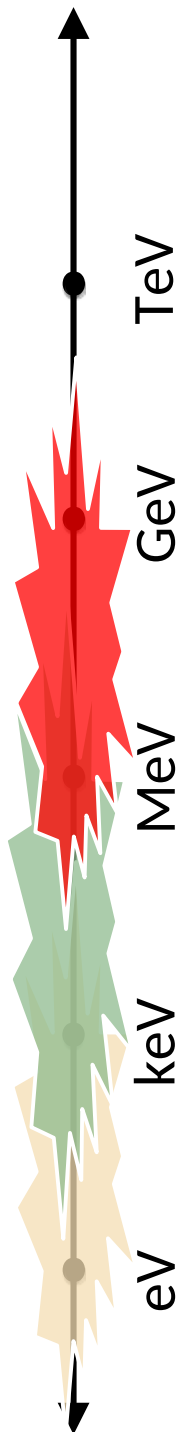
Posibilities:

- Dominated by New Physics as HNL contribution

Ibarra, Molinaro, Petcov 2010; Mitra, Senjanovic, Vissani 2011; JLP, Pascoli, Wang 2012; JLP, Molinaro, Petcov 2015; Bolton, Deppisch, Dev 2020

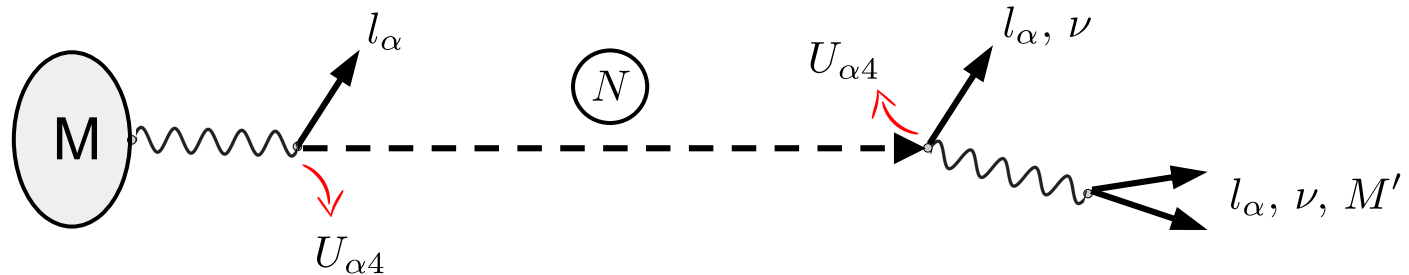
- Cosmological bound could be relaxed. For instance, if neutrinos decay (new interactions required) Escudero, JLP, Rius, Sandner 2007.04994

Beam dump experiments

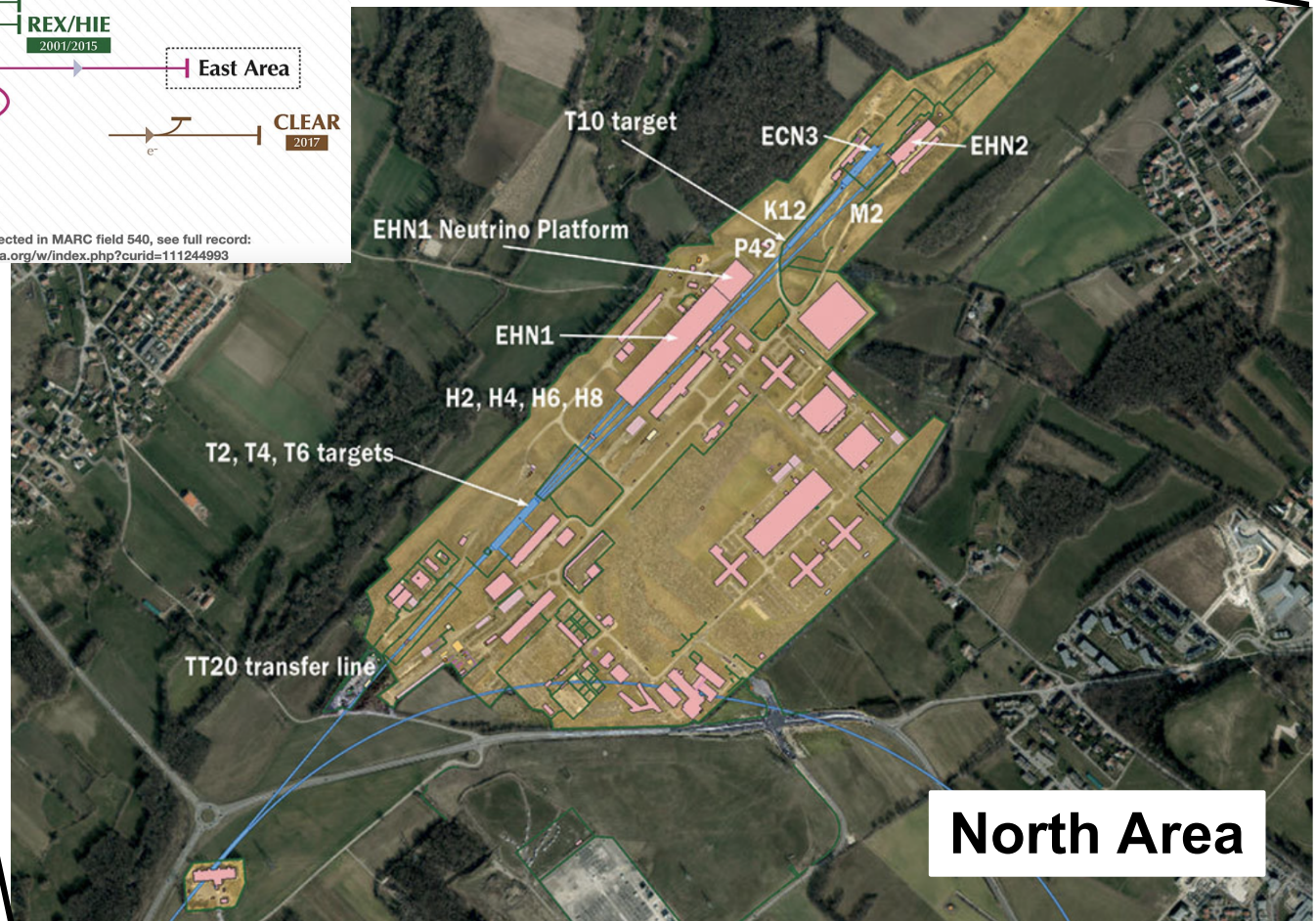
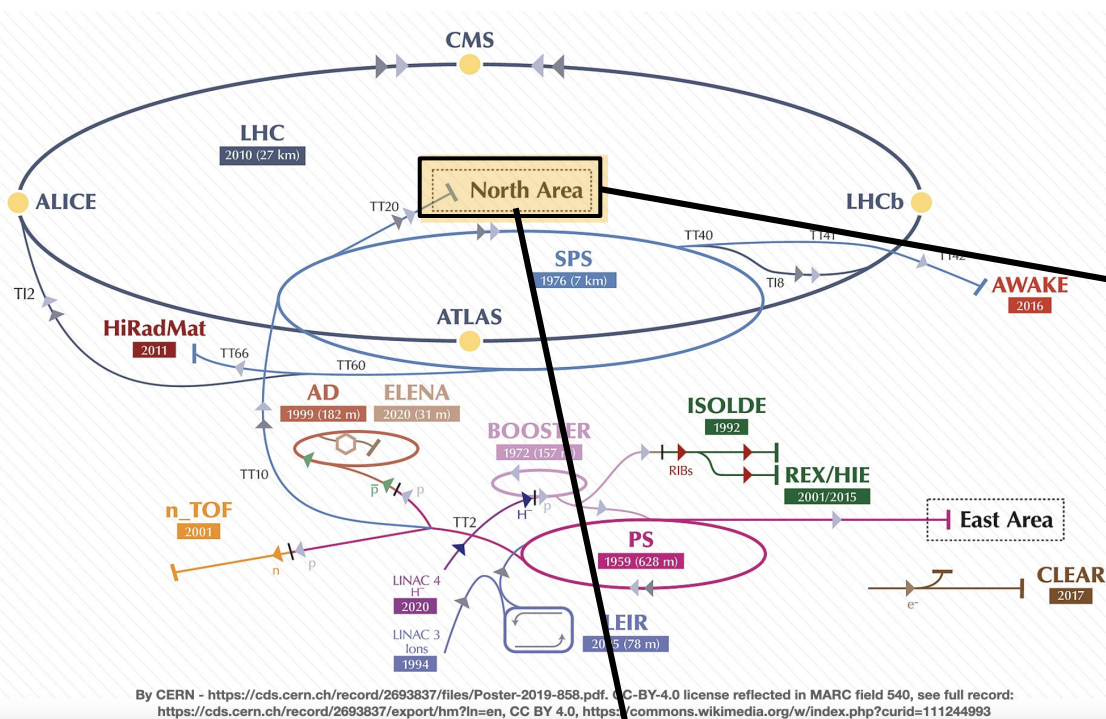


Production
of Mesons

HNL decay into
SM particles $\propto |U_{\alpha 4}|^2$



ProtoDUNE in beam dump configuration?

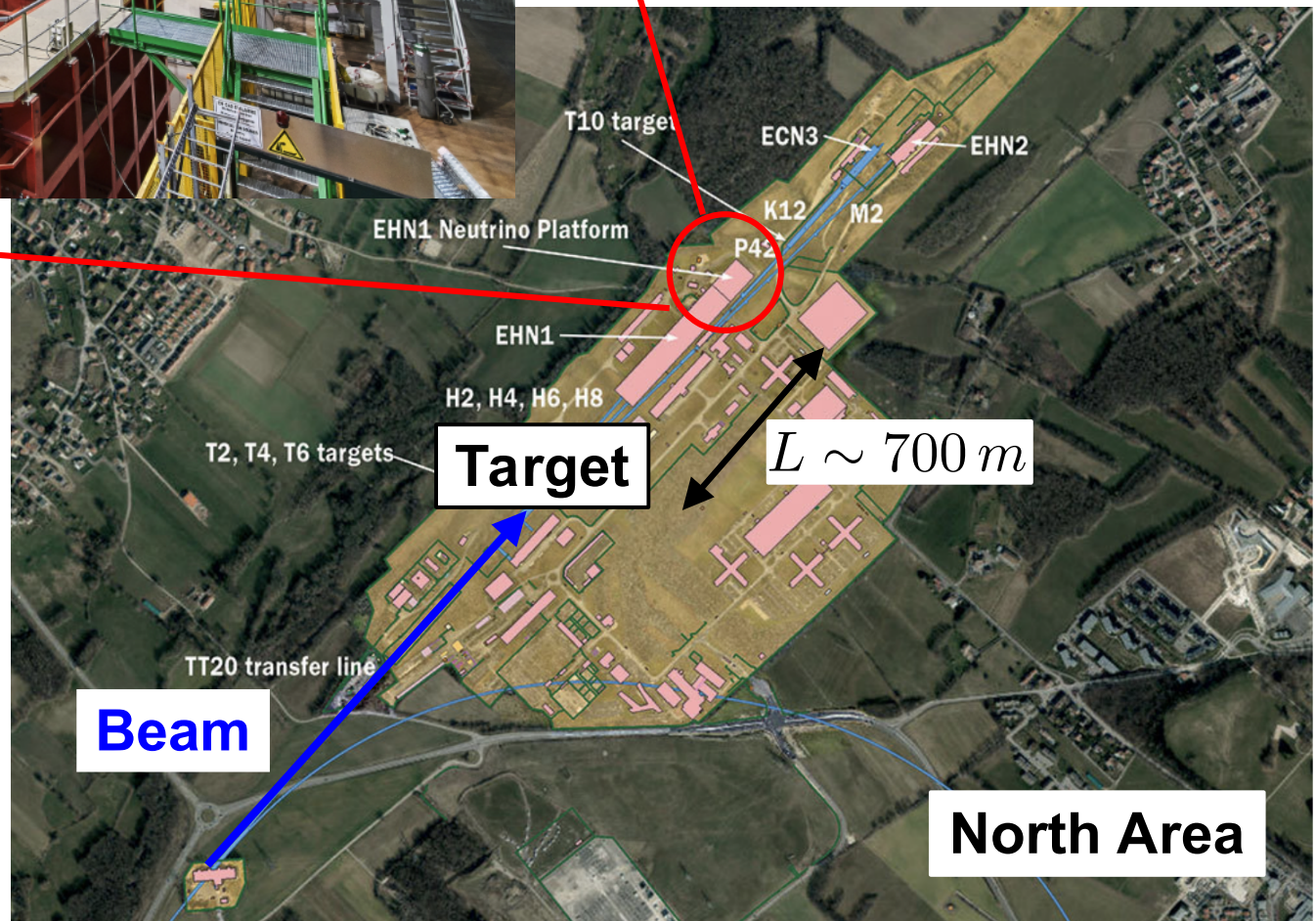
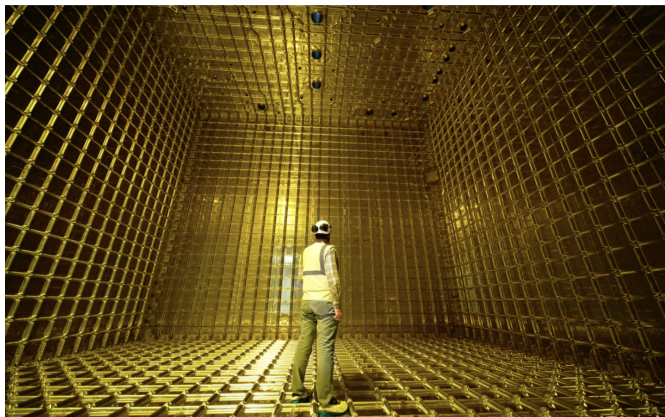


ProtoDUNE in beam dump configuration?

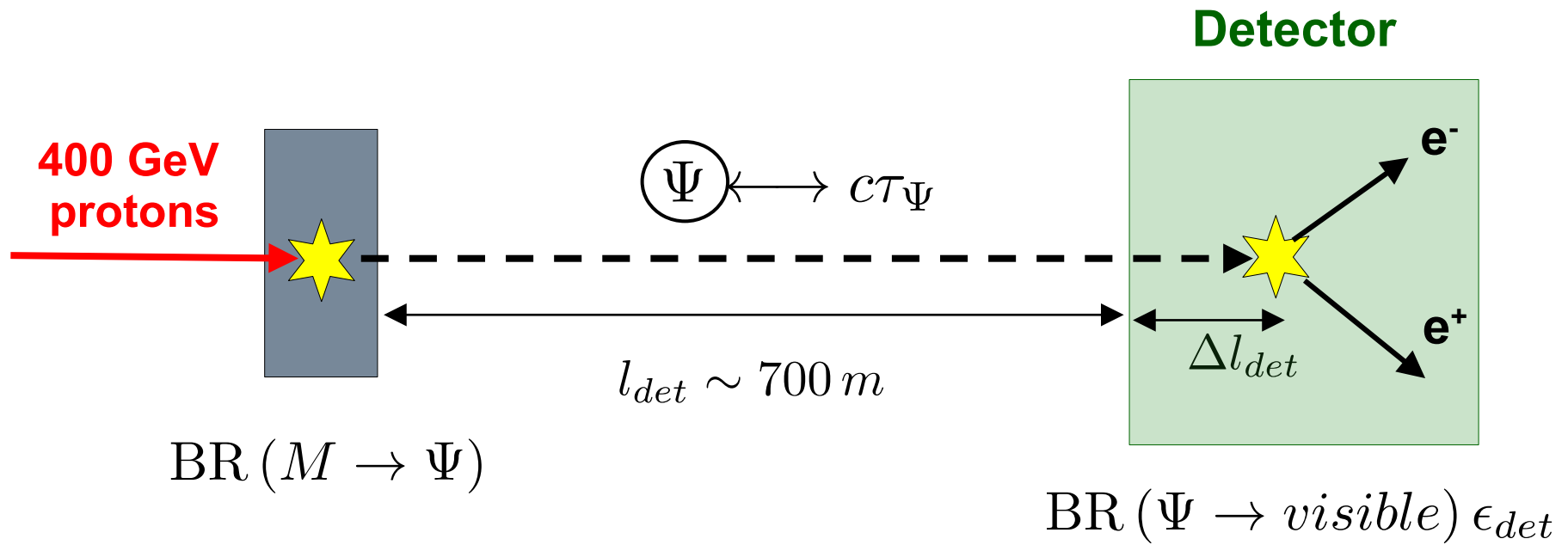


CERN Neutrino Platform
(**ProtoDUNE** detectors)

We consider only one detector



Model independent approach

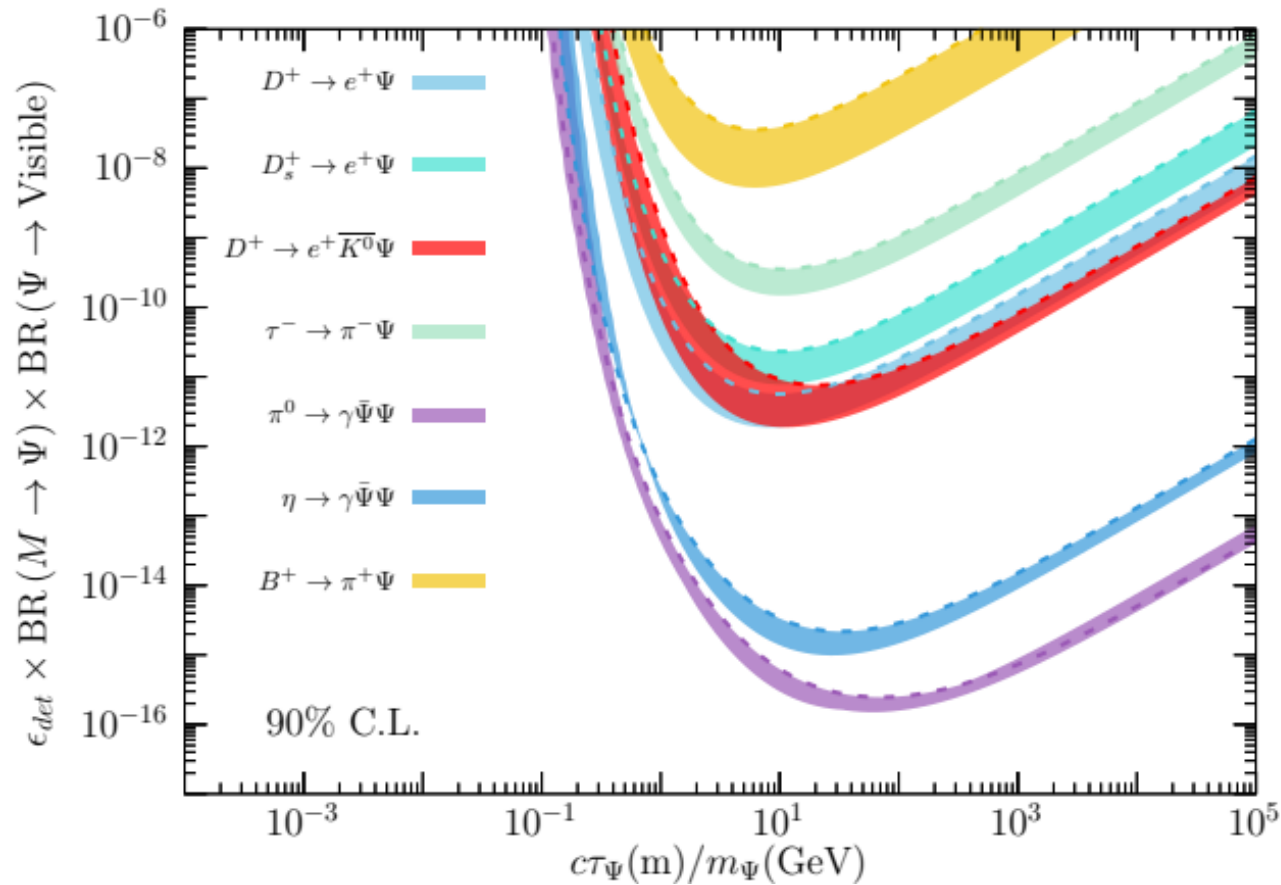


$$N_{ev}^M = N_M \text{BR}(M \rightarrow \Psi) \text{BR}(\Psi \rightarrow \text{visible}) \epsilon_{det} \int dS \int dE_\Psi \mathcal{P}(c\tau_\Psi/m_\Psi E_\Psi, \Omega_\Psi) \frac{dn^{M \rightarrow \Psi}}{dE_\Psi dS}$$

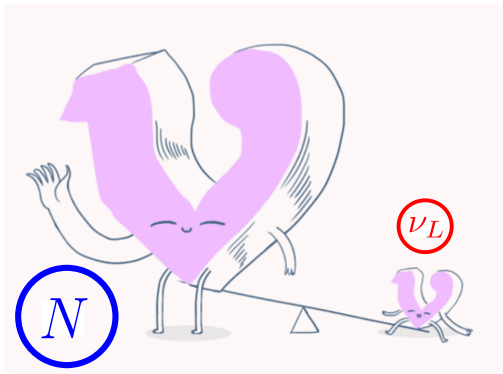
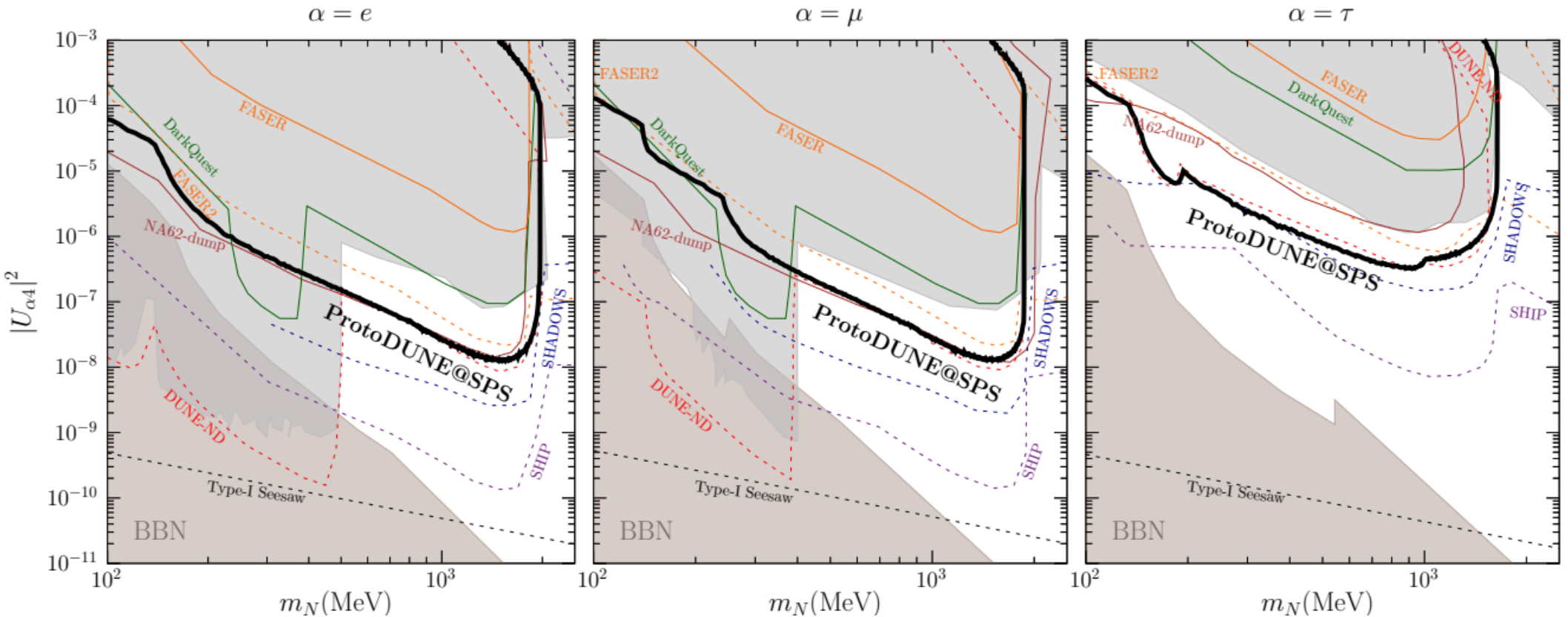
Model dependent

Model independent approach

$$N_{ev} = N_{ev} (\text{BR} (M \rightarrow \Psi) \text{BR} (\Psi \rightarrow \text{visible}) \epsilon_{det}, c\tau_{\Psi}/m_{\Psi})$$



ProtoDUNE BSM searches

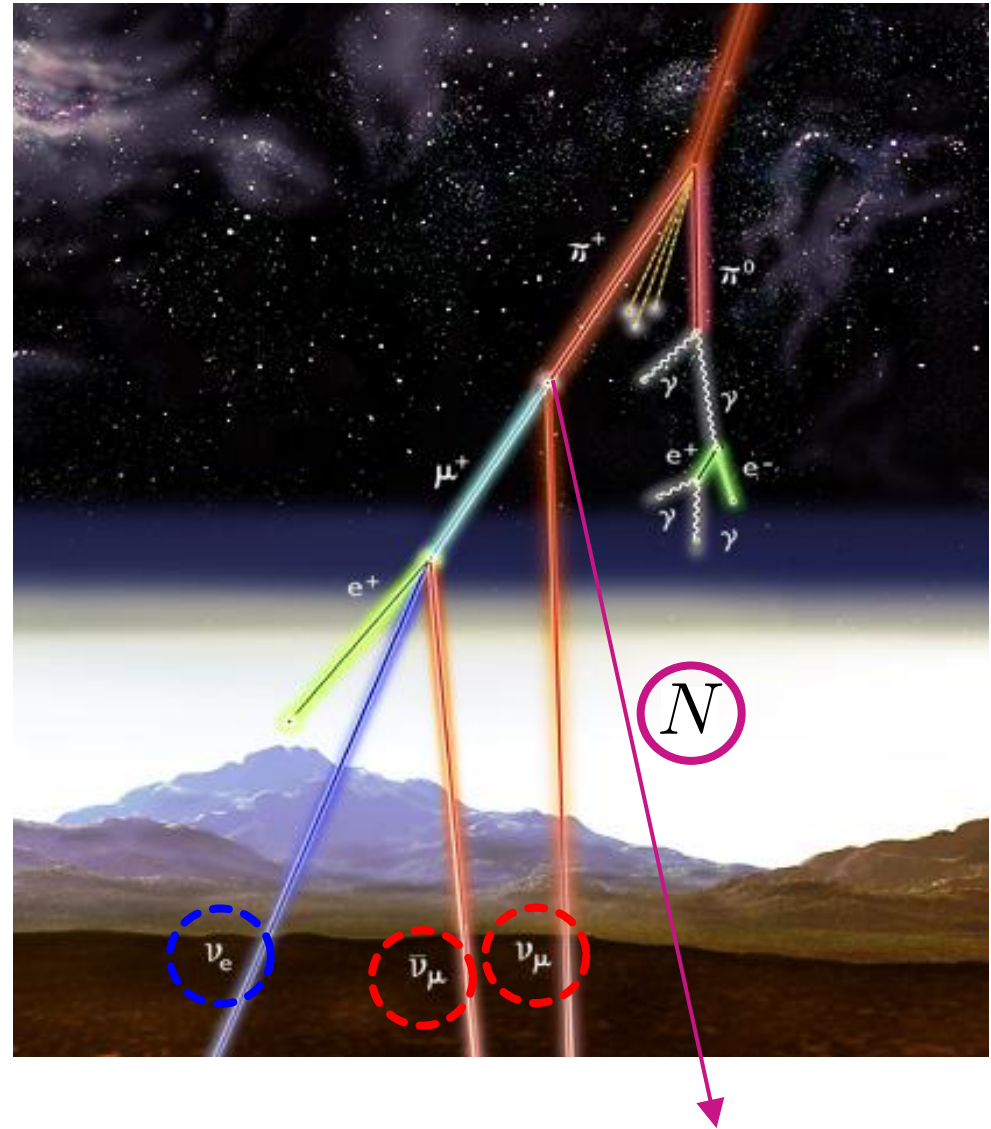


- Ongoing feasibility study in collaboration with CERN neutrino platform.

Searches for atmospheric HNLs

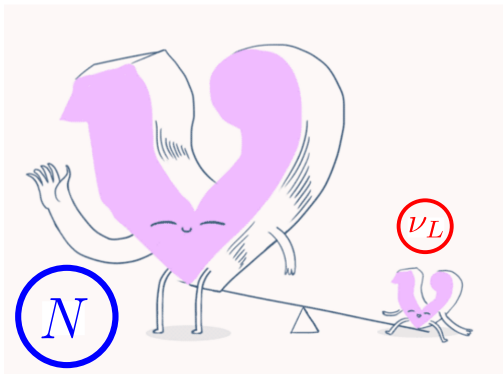
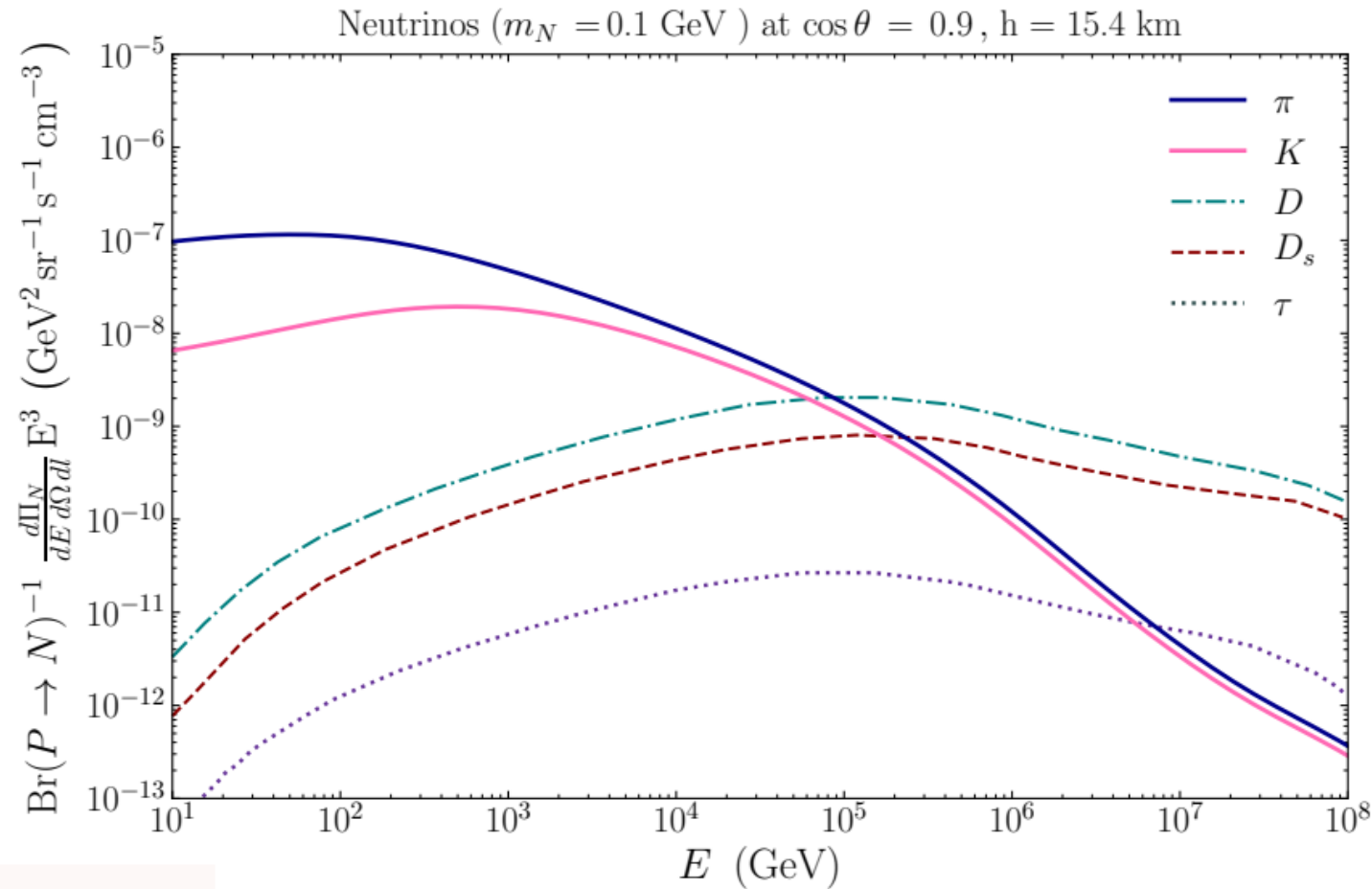
$$c\tau_N \sim (10^{-4} - 50) \times |U_{\alpha 4}|^{-2} \text{ km}$$

for $M \sim 40 - 400 \text{ MeV}$



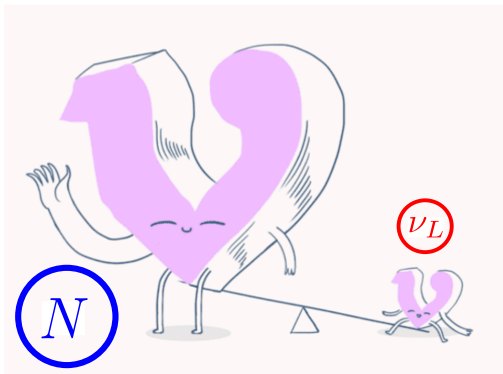
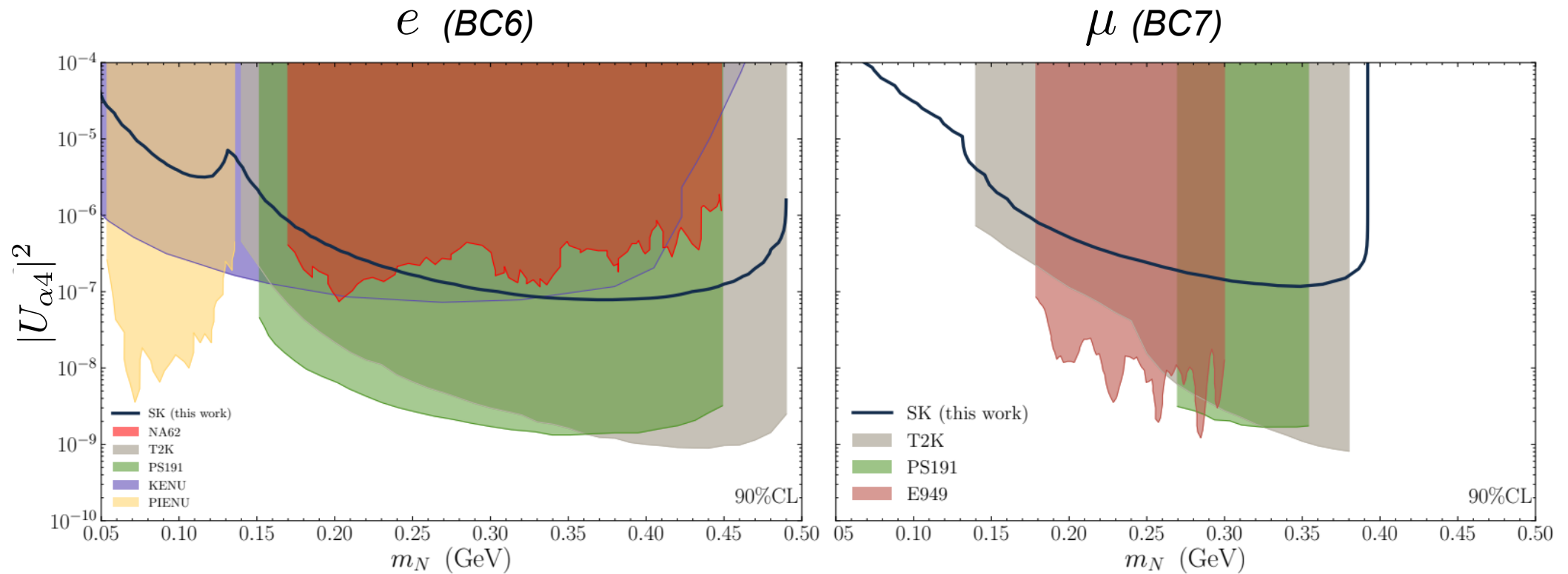
Coloma, Hernández, Muñoz, Shoemaker 1911.09129
Argüelles, Coloma, Hernández, Muñoz 1910.12839

Searches for atmospheric HNLs: Production

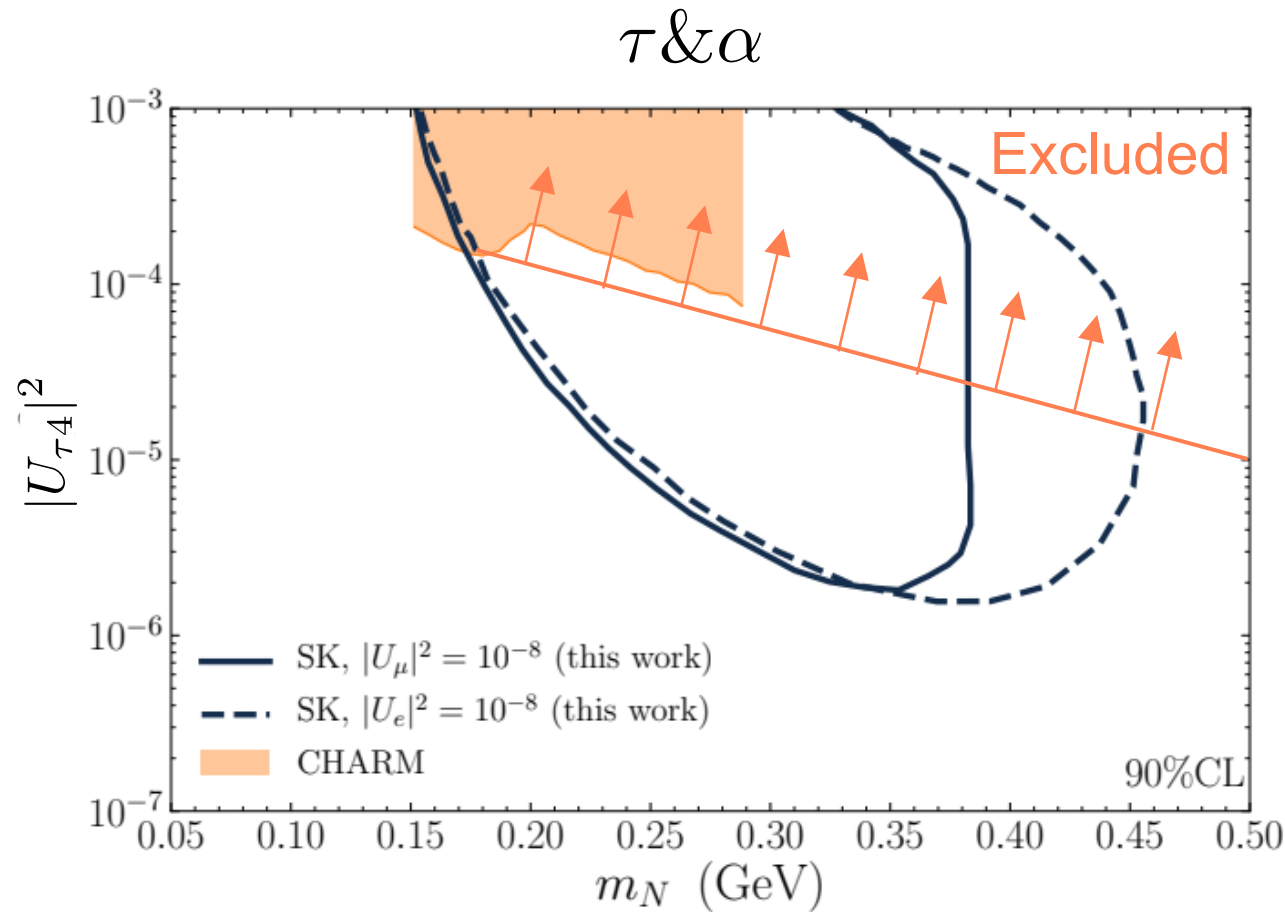


Coloma, Hernández, Muñoz, Shoemaker 1911.09129
Argüelles, Coloma, Hernández, Muñoz 1910.12839

Searches for atmospheric HNLs: bounds



Searches for atmospheric HNLs: bounds

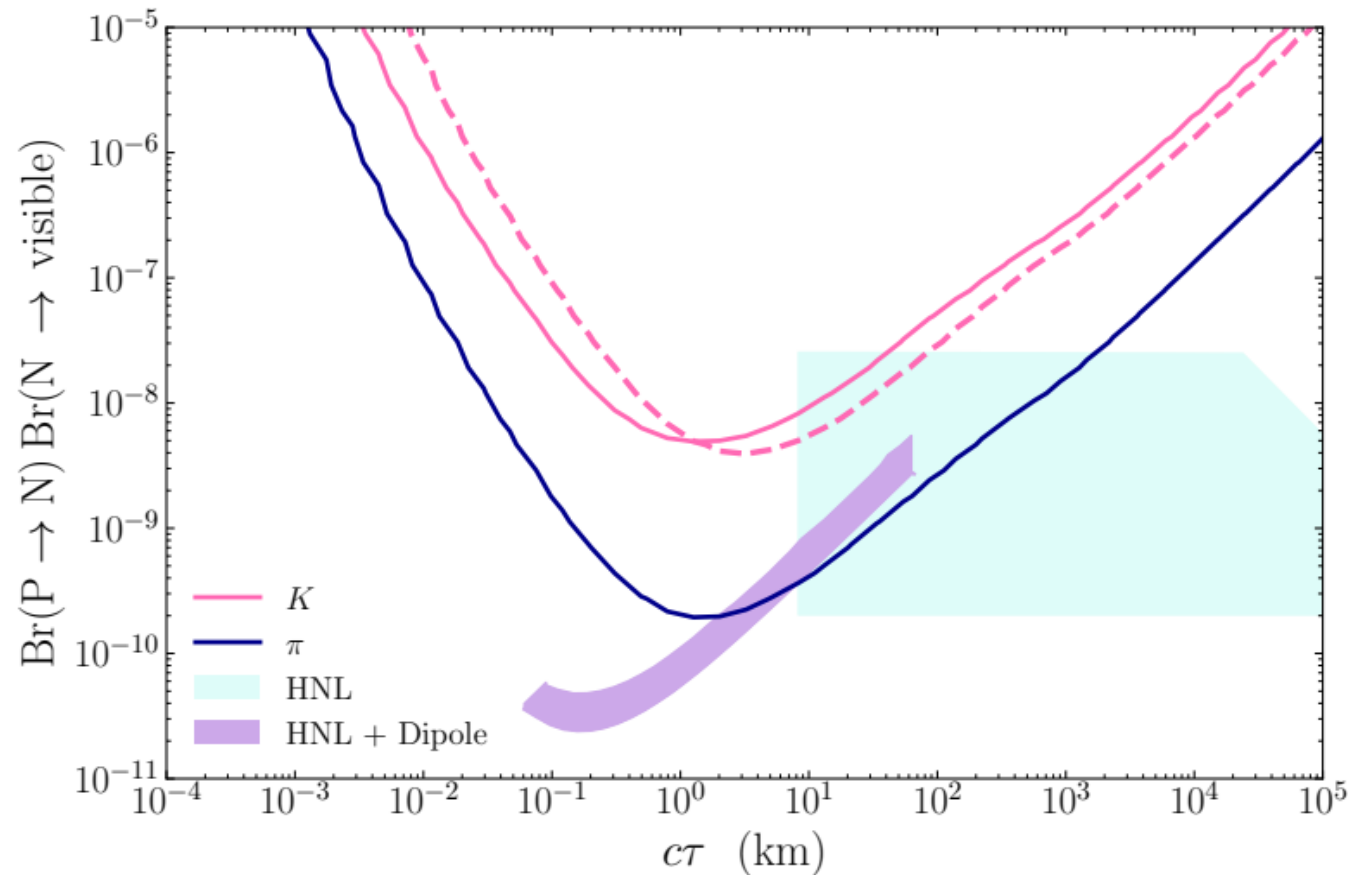


Boiarska, Boyarsky,
Mikulenko, Ovchinnikov
2107.14685
Barouki, Marocco, Sarkar
2208.00416

Coloma, Hernández, Muñoz, Shoemaker 1911.09129

Searches for atmospheric LLP

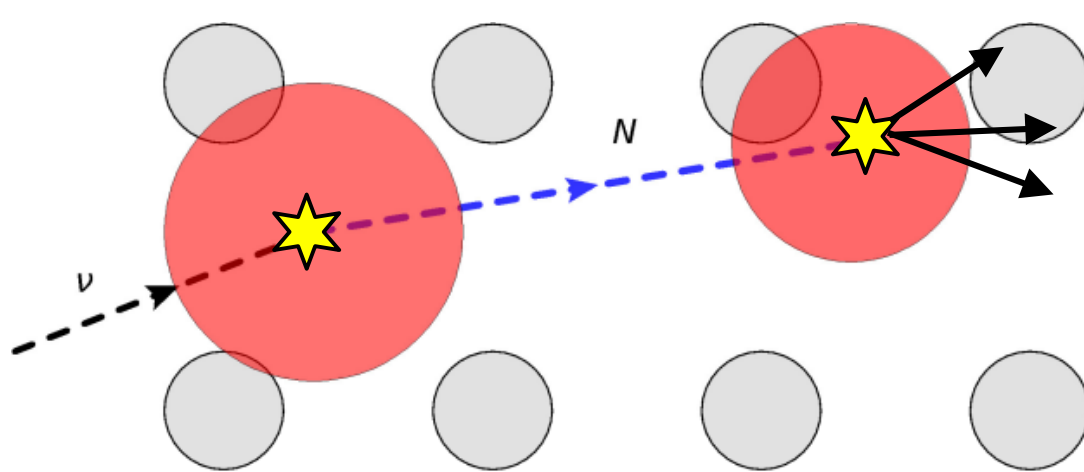
- Model independent bounds:



Solid: $M = 0.1$ GeV

Dashed: $M = 0.25$ GeV

Searches for atmospheric HNLs: double bang



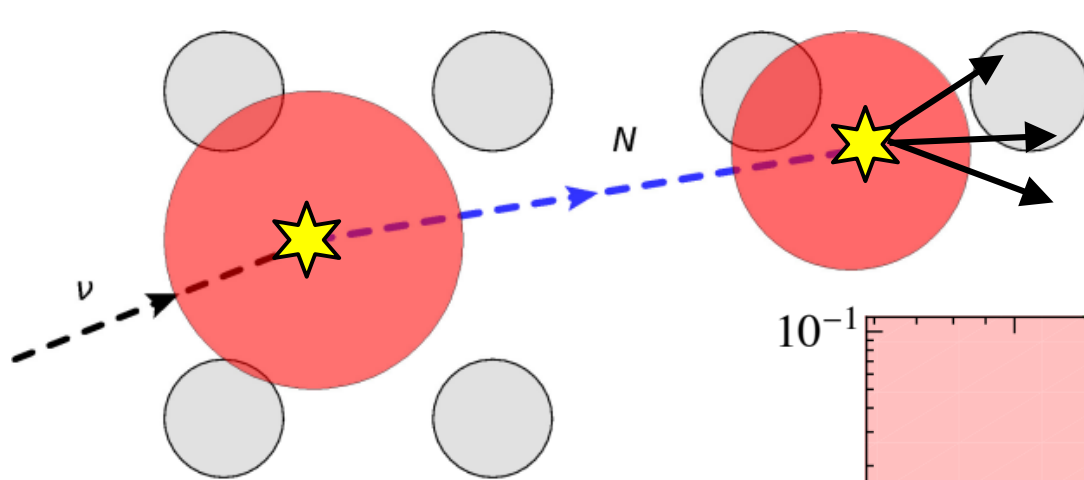
HNL decay into
visible particles

$$\propto |U_{\alpha 4}|^2$$

Production via
neutrino up-scattering
along shower

$$\propto |U_{\alpha 4}|^2$$

Searches for atmospheric HNLs: double bang

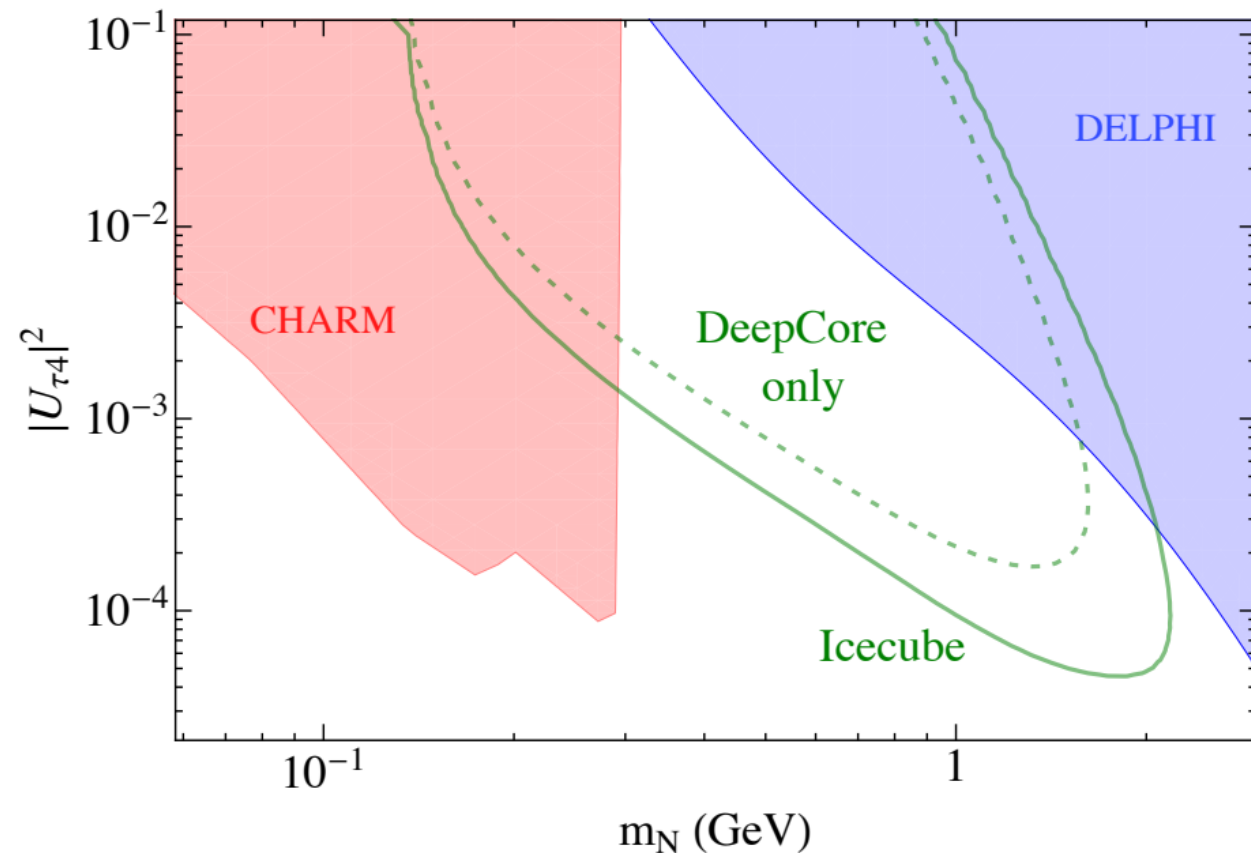


HNL decay into visible particles

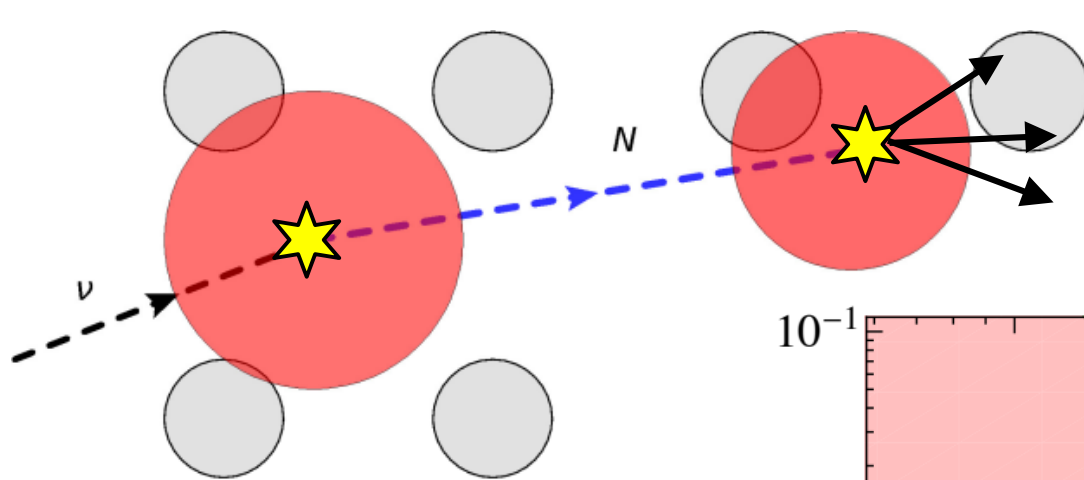
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Searches for atmospheric HNLs: double bang

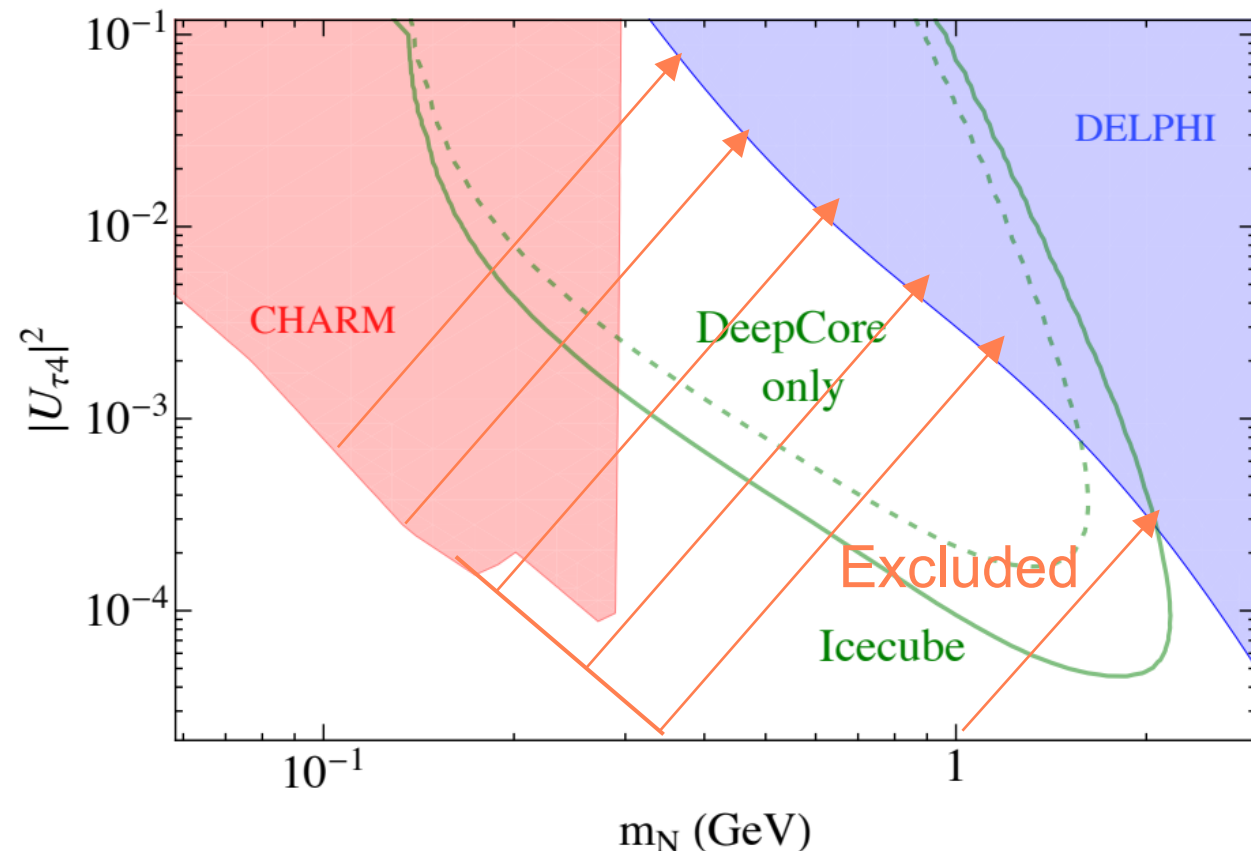


HNL decay into visible particles

$$\propto |U_{\alpha 4}|^2$$

Production via neutrino up-scattering along shower

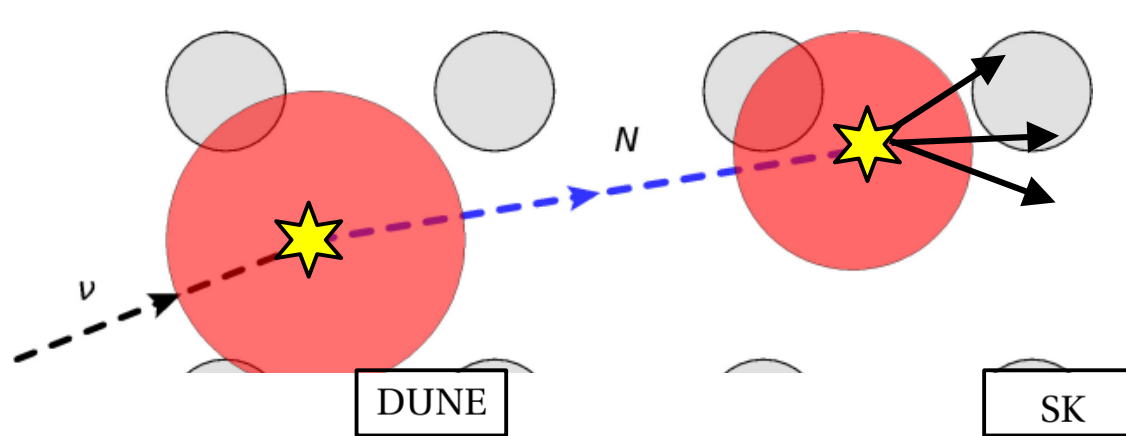
$$\propto |U_{\alpha 4}|^2$$



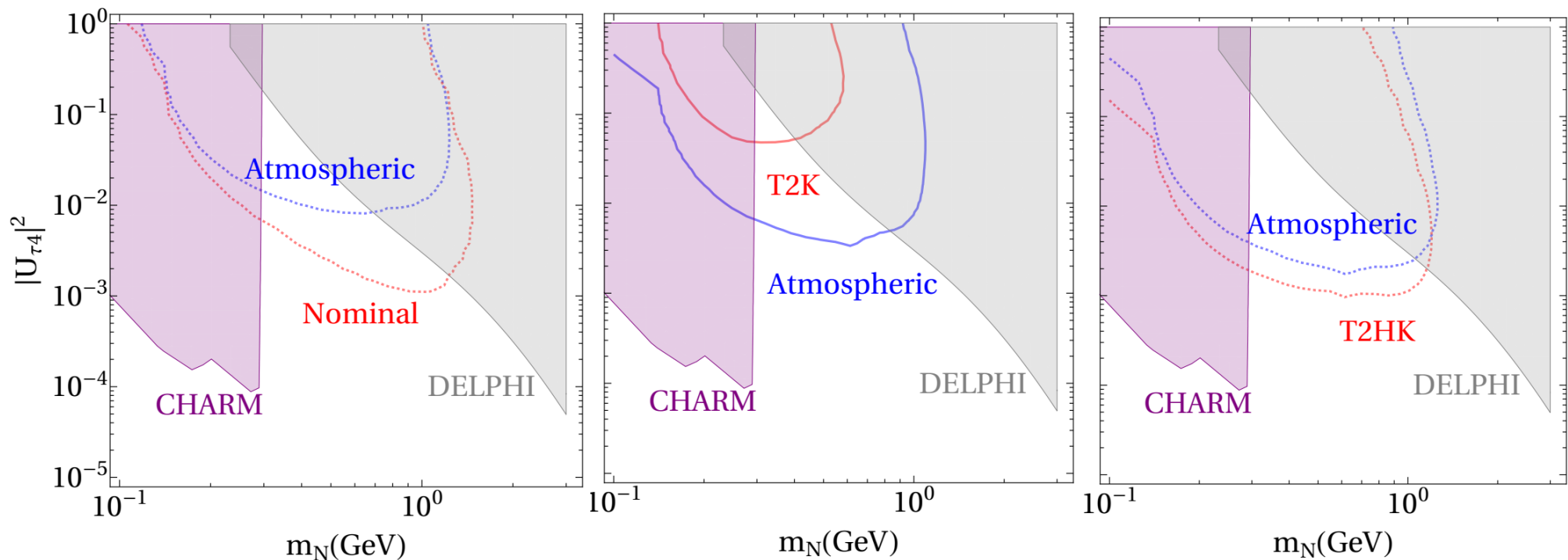
Boiarska, Boyarsky,
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2107.14685
Barouki, Marocco, Sarkar
2208.00416

Coloma, Machado, Martinez-Soler, Shoemaker 1707.08573

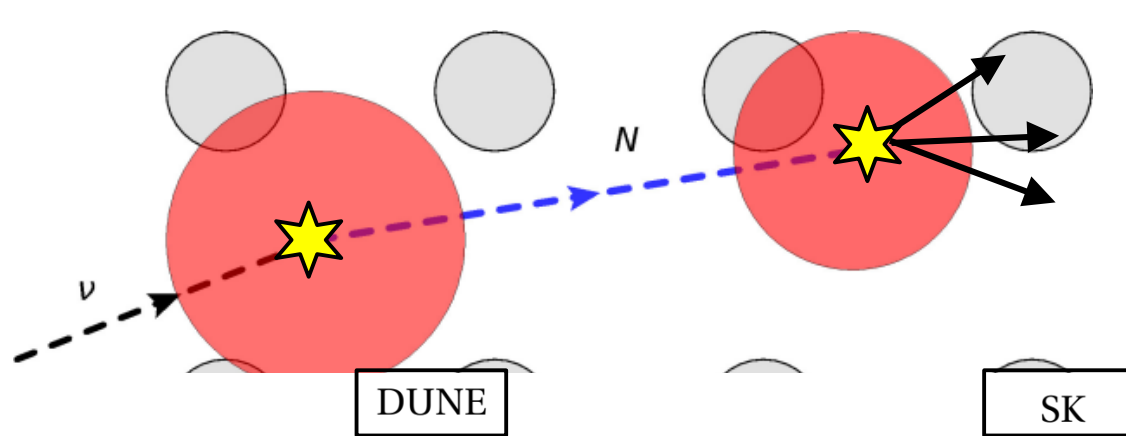
Searches for atmospheric HNLs: double bang



HNL decay into visible particles
 $\propto |U_{\alpha 4}|^2$

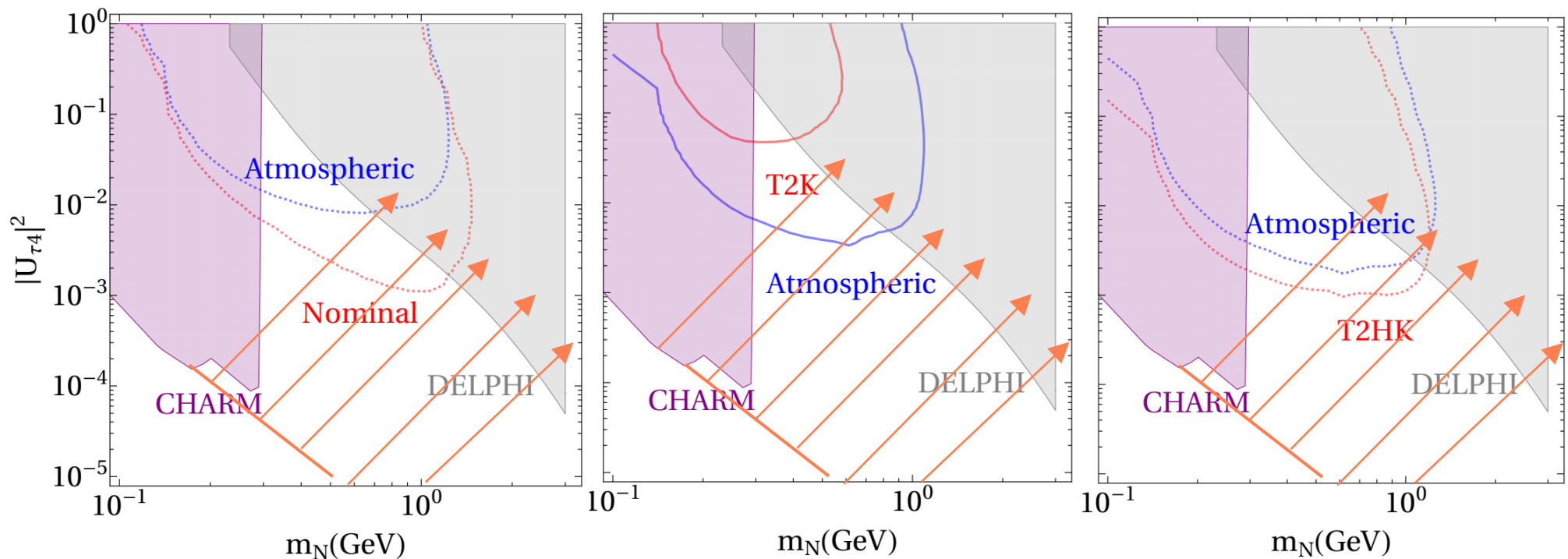


Searches for atmospheric HNLs: double bang

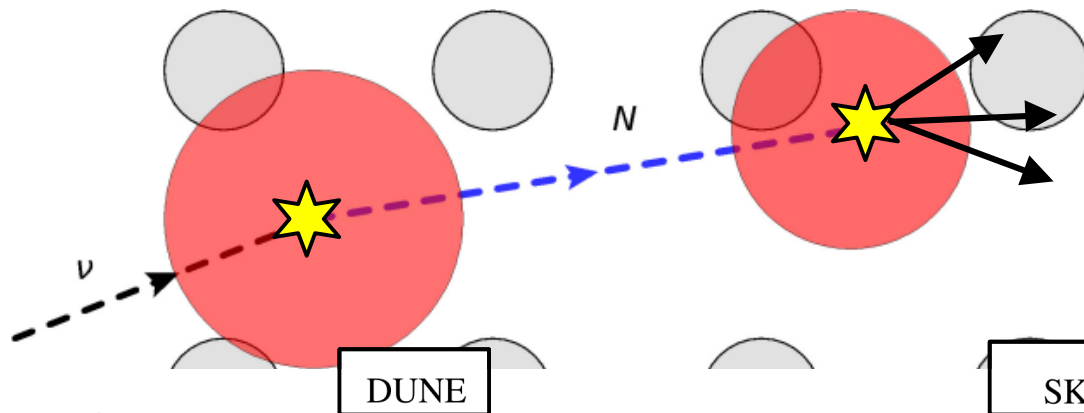


HNL decay into visible particles

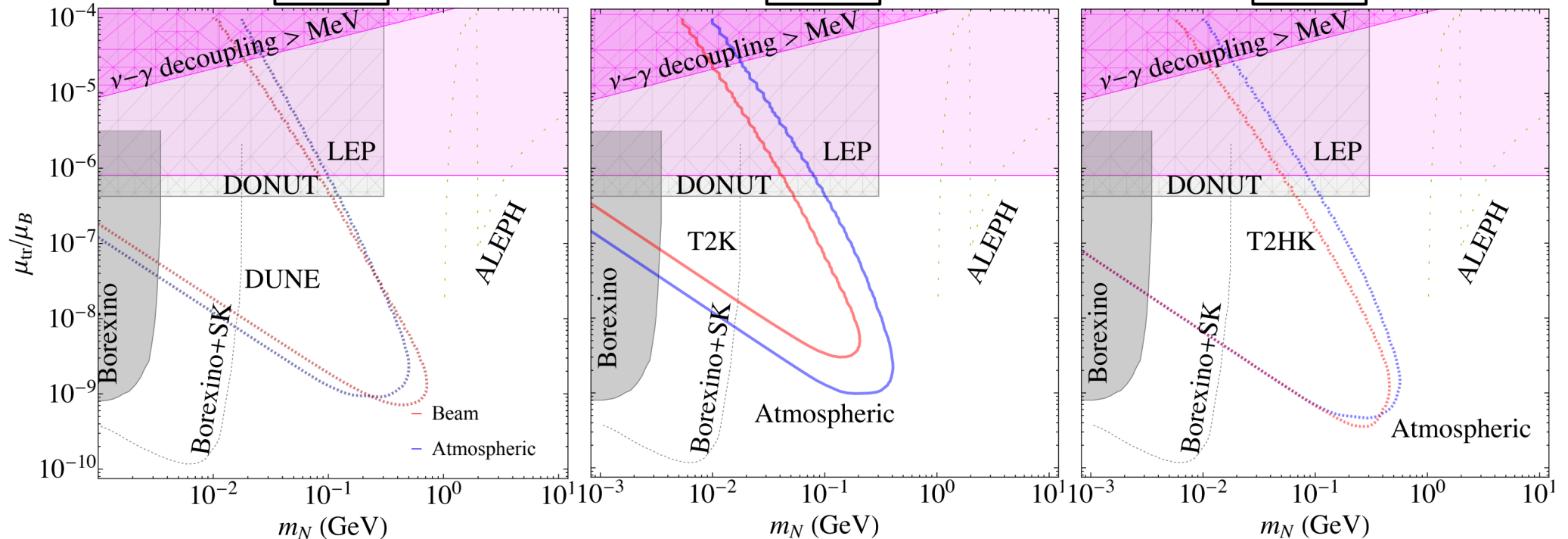
$$\propto |U_{\alpha 4}|^2$$



Searches for non minimal HNLs: double bang

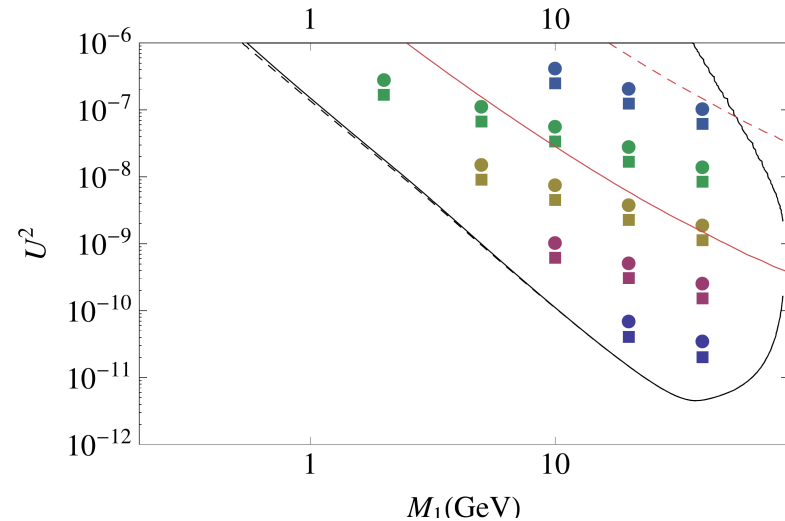
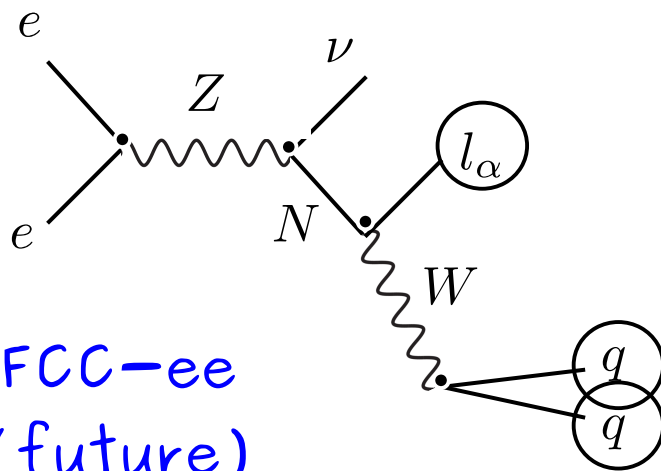
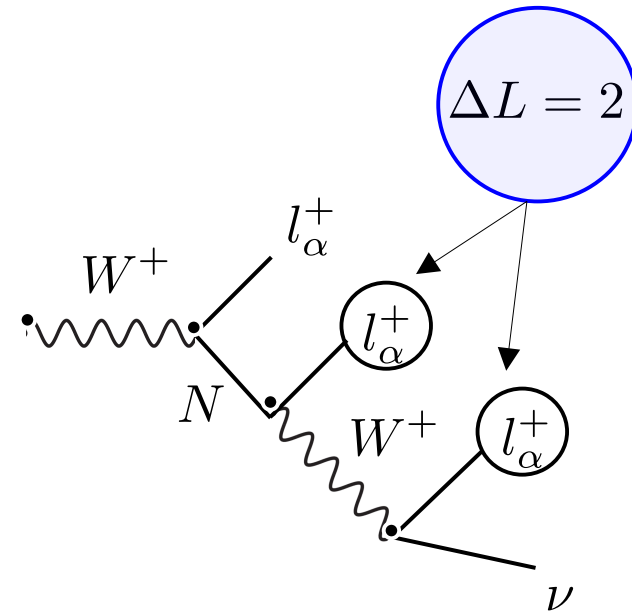
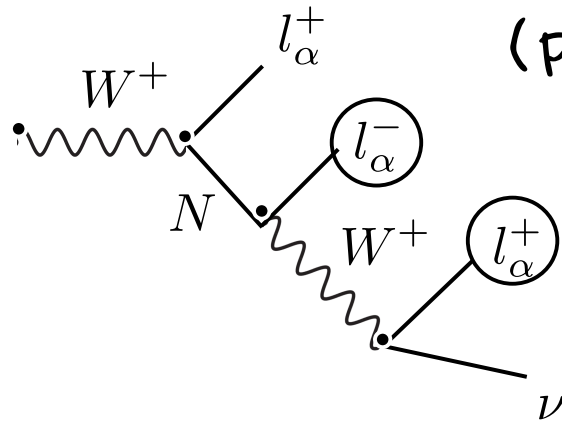


HNL decay into visible particles
via dipole portal
 $\mu(\bar{\nu}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} N) F_{\mu\nu}$



Colliders

- Colliders



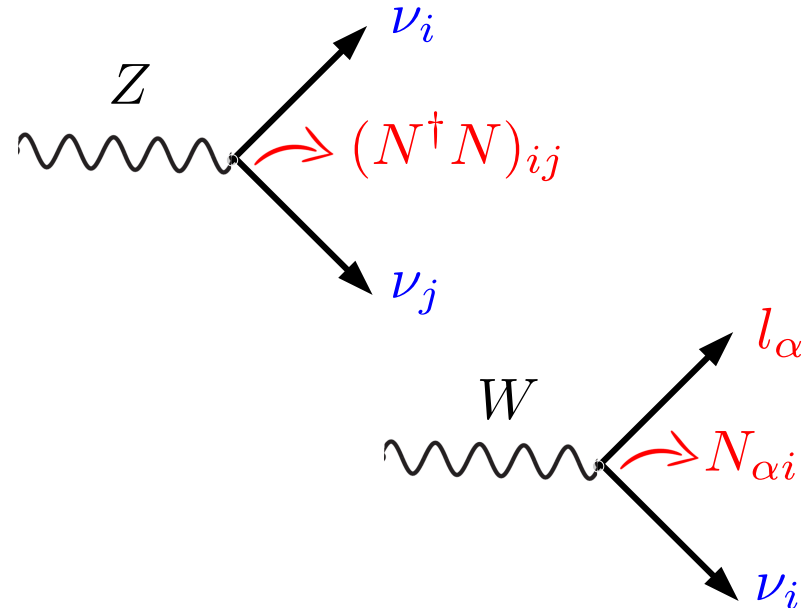
Non Unitarity

- CLFV and EW precision data

$$N = (1 - \eta) U_{PMNS}$$

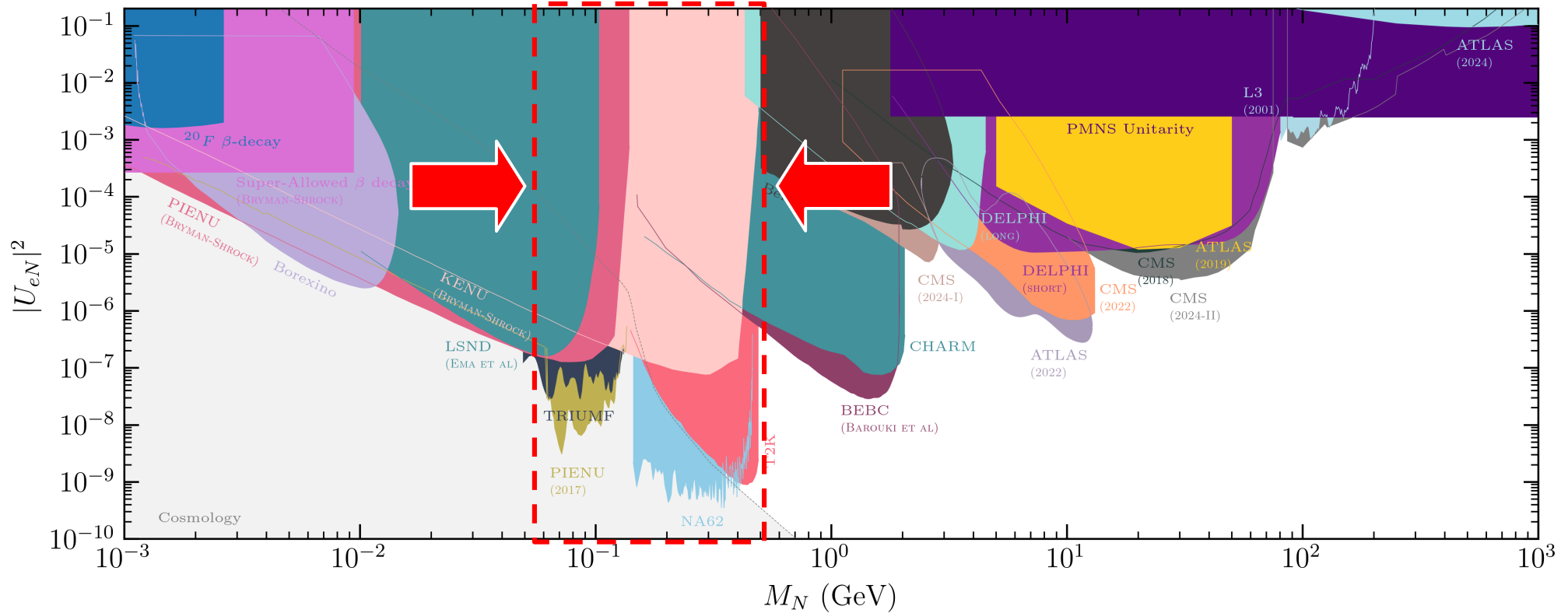
$$\eta = \frac{1}{2} \Theta^\dagger \boxed{\Theta}$$

HNL
mixing



- *Many EW and CLFV processes affected:* determination of G_F via muon decay, W boson mass, weak mixing angle, ratios of Z fermionic decays, invisible width of the Z, ratios of weak decays constraining EW universality, weak decays constraining CKM unitarity, CLFV decays...

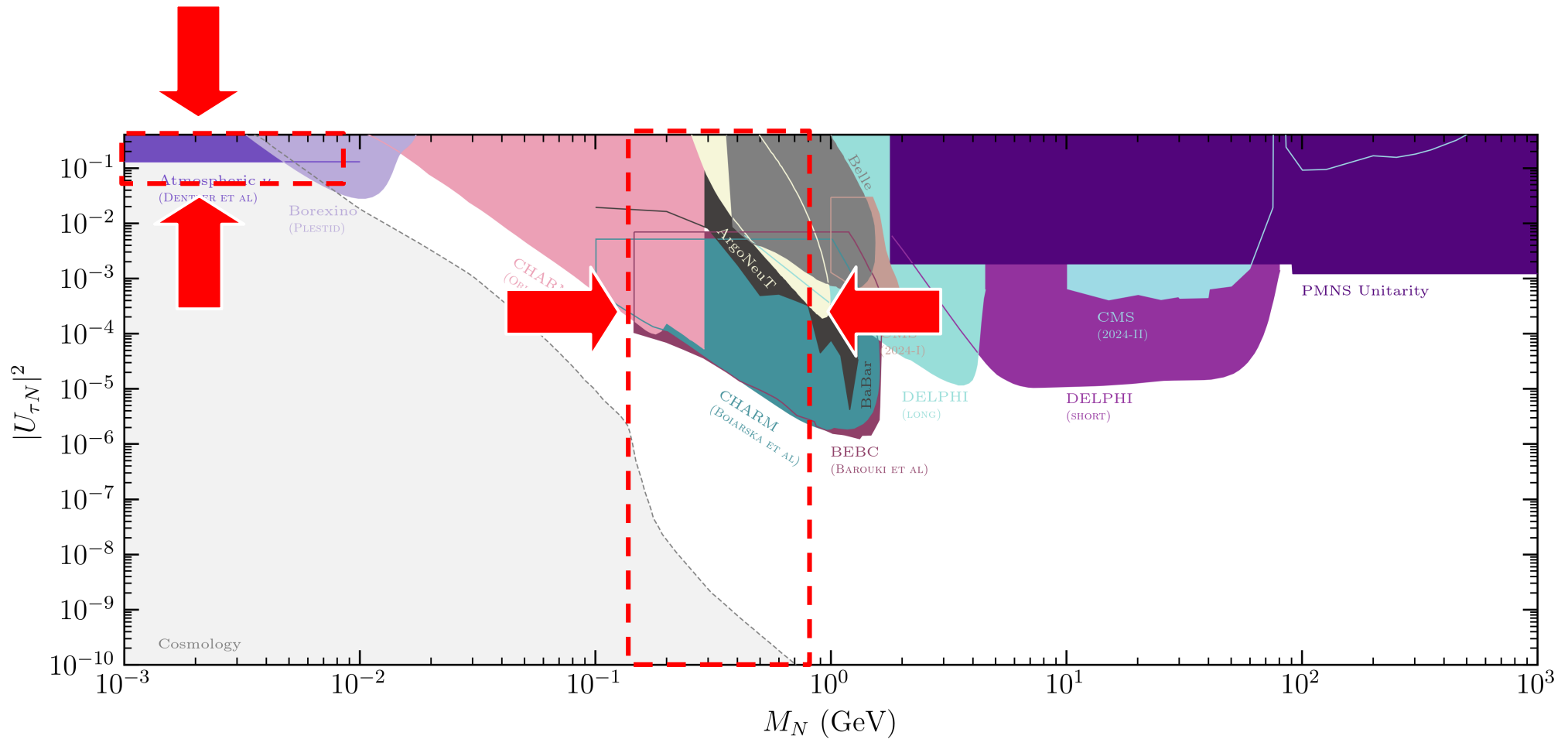
The New Physics Scale



<https://github.com/mhostert/Heavy-Neutrino-Limits>

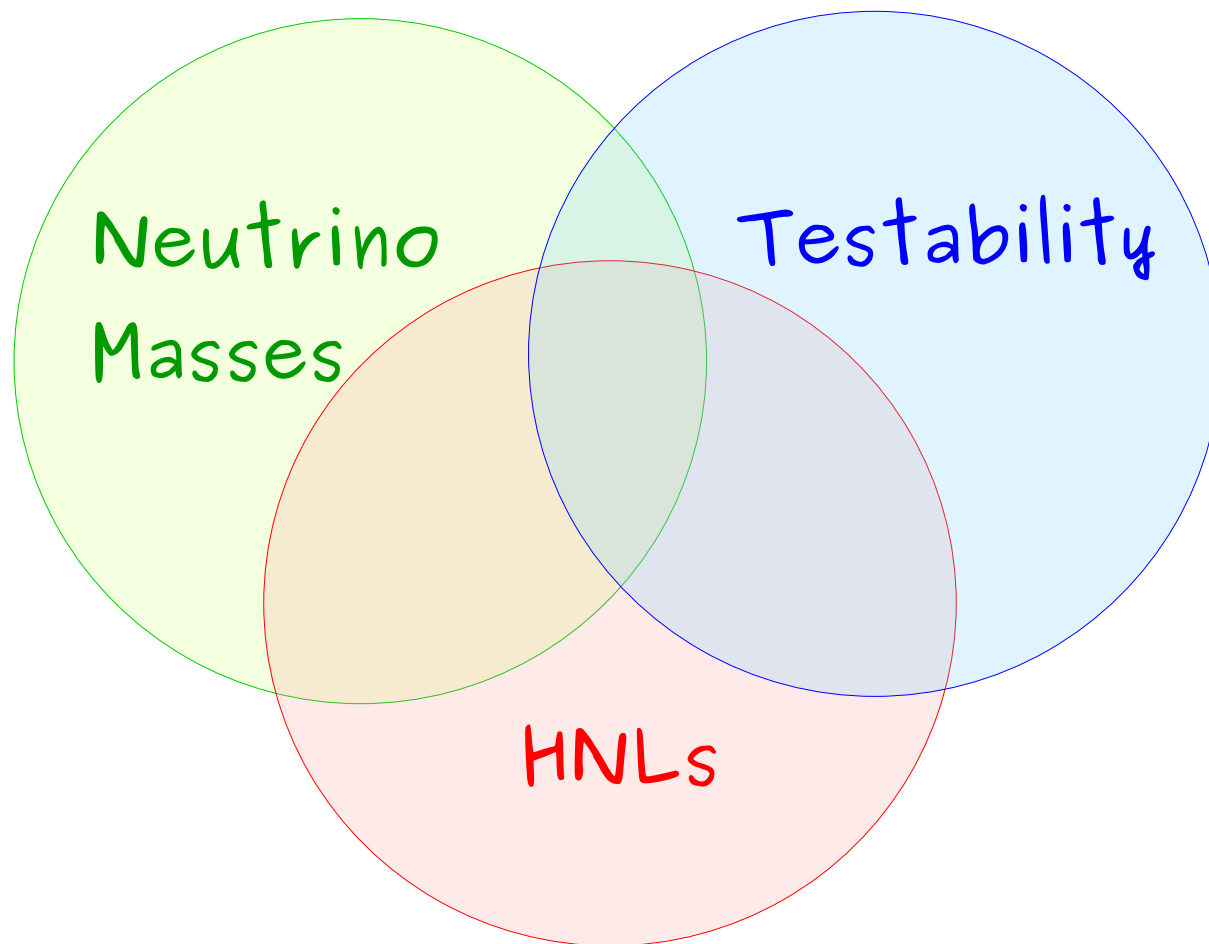
Fernandez-Martinez, Hernandez-Garcia, Gonzalez-Lopez, Hostert, JLP 2306.01040

The New Physics Scale



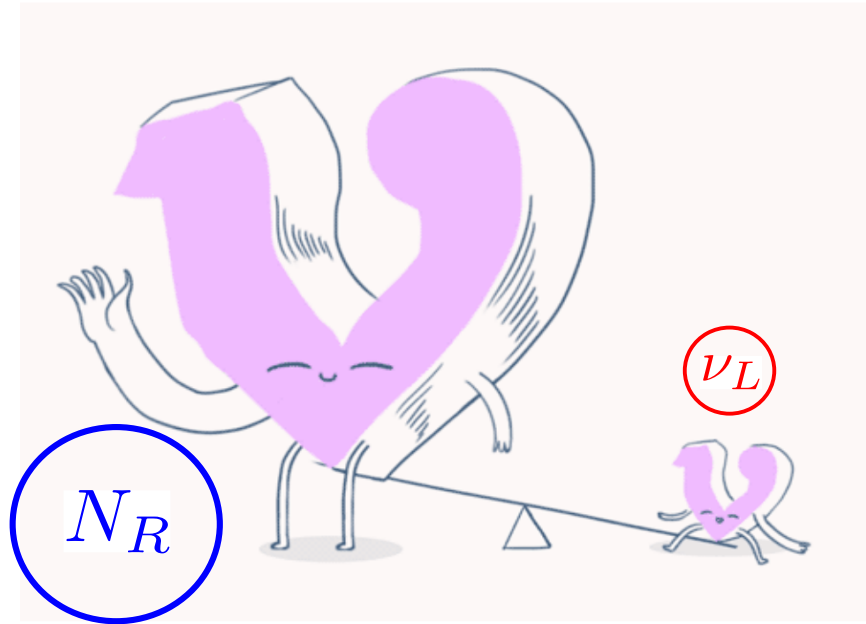
<https://github.com/mhostert/Heavy-Neutrino-Limits>

Fernandez-Martinez, Hernandez-Garcia, Gonzalez-Lopez, Hostert, JLP 2306.01040



Constraint on HNL mixing from active sector

- Generation of light neutrino masses imposes **constraints on mixing between HNLs and active neutrinos** from *light neutrino sector*

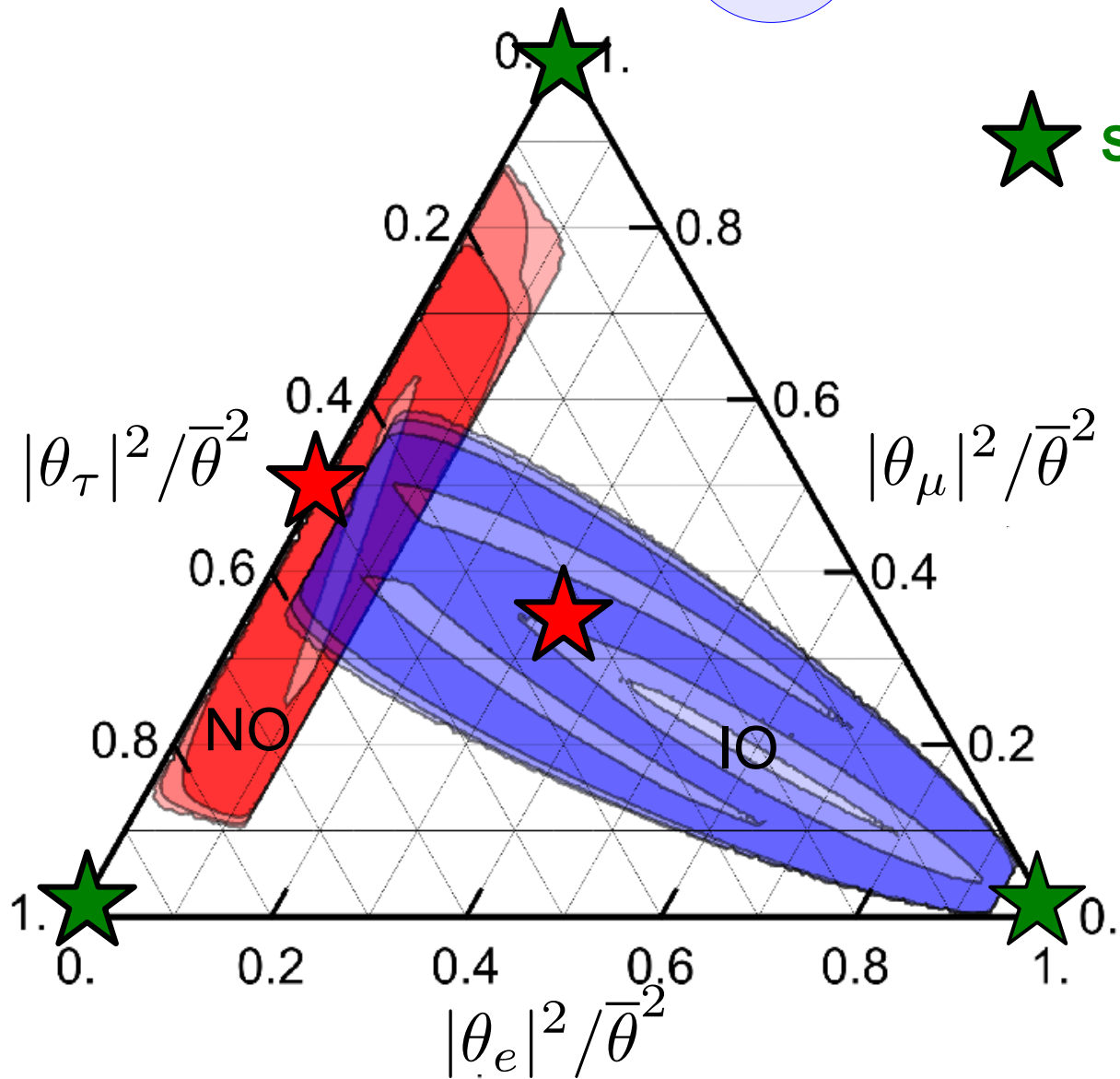


$$m_\nu = \frac{v^2}{2} Y^T M^{-1} Y = \boxed{\theta M \theta^T} = \boxed{U m U^T}$$

↓ ↓

HNL sector Light-active neutrino sector

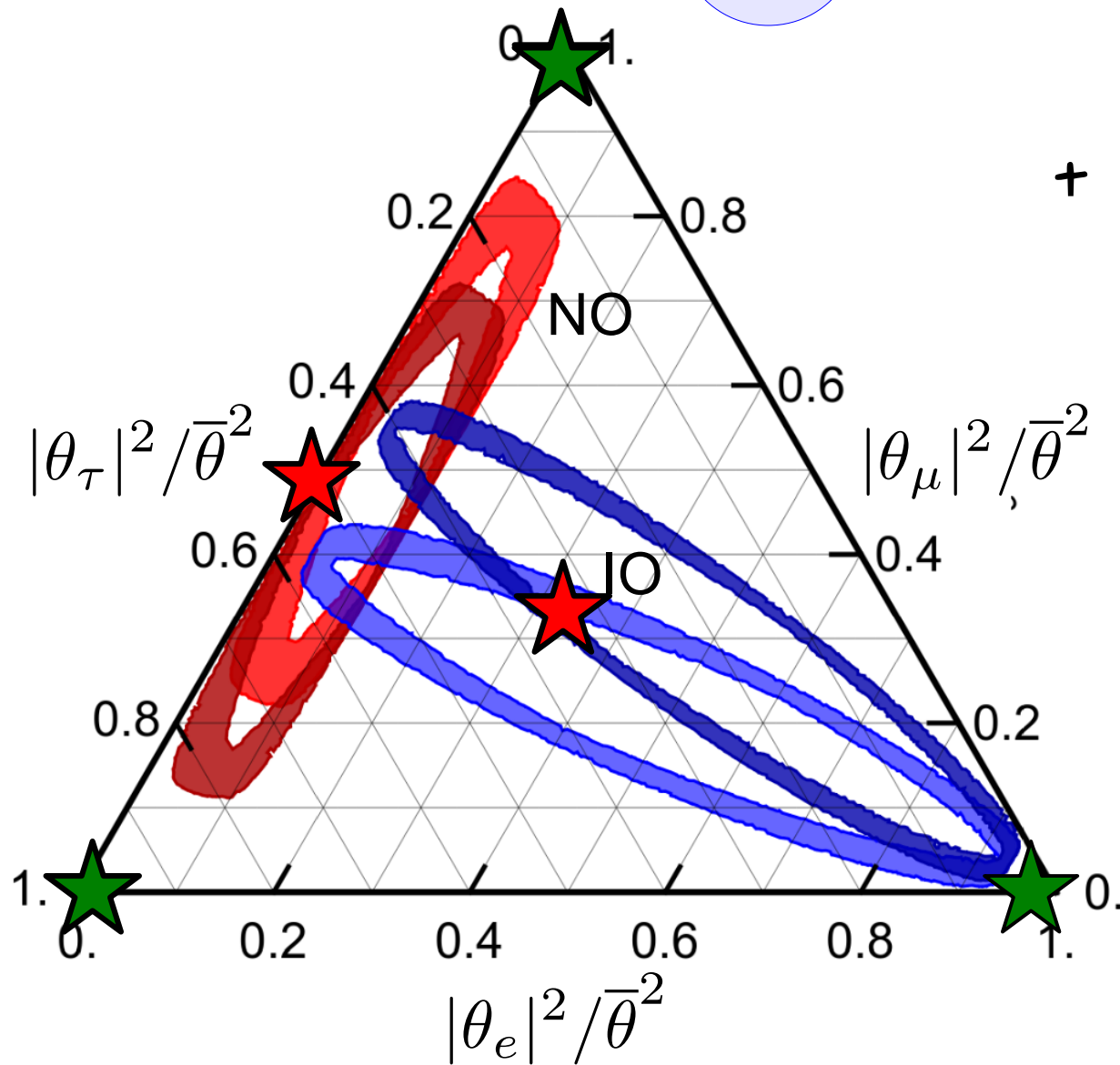
Minimal model $n_R=2$: Flavor structure



★ **Single flavored benchmarks**
 $(1,0,0)$, $(0,1,0)$, $(0,0,1)$

★ **NEW 2021**
 $(0, 1/2, 1/2)$
 $(1/3, 1/3, 1/3)$

Minimal model $n_R=2$: Flavor structure



+ DUNE/T2HK...
(future)

■ NO, $s_{23}^2=0.58$

■ NO, $s_{23}^2=0.42$

■ IO, $s_{23}^2=0.58$

■ IO, $s_{23}^2=0.42$

DUNE forecast assuming $\delta = -\pi/2$

Abdullahi et al 2203.08039

Conclusions

- Introducing HNLs allows to explain the origin of neutrino masses and baryon asymmetry of our universe
- **Low Scale Minimal Seesaw Models are testable and highly predictive:**
the mechanisms generating neutrino masses and Baryon asymmetry can be potentially tested
- **Strong complementarity among different searches** as neutrino oscillations, *atmospheric HNLs*, cosmology, neutrinoless double beta decay, colliders, etc.
- In non minimal models HNLs may present new interactions and thus a different phenomenology (Left-Right symmetric models, dark $U(1)$ extensions, etc).
- Low energy effects of additional new physics at higher energies can be studied via an extension of the SMEFT including the HNLs as building blocks.

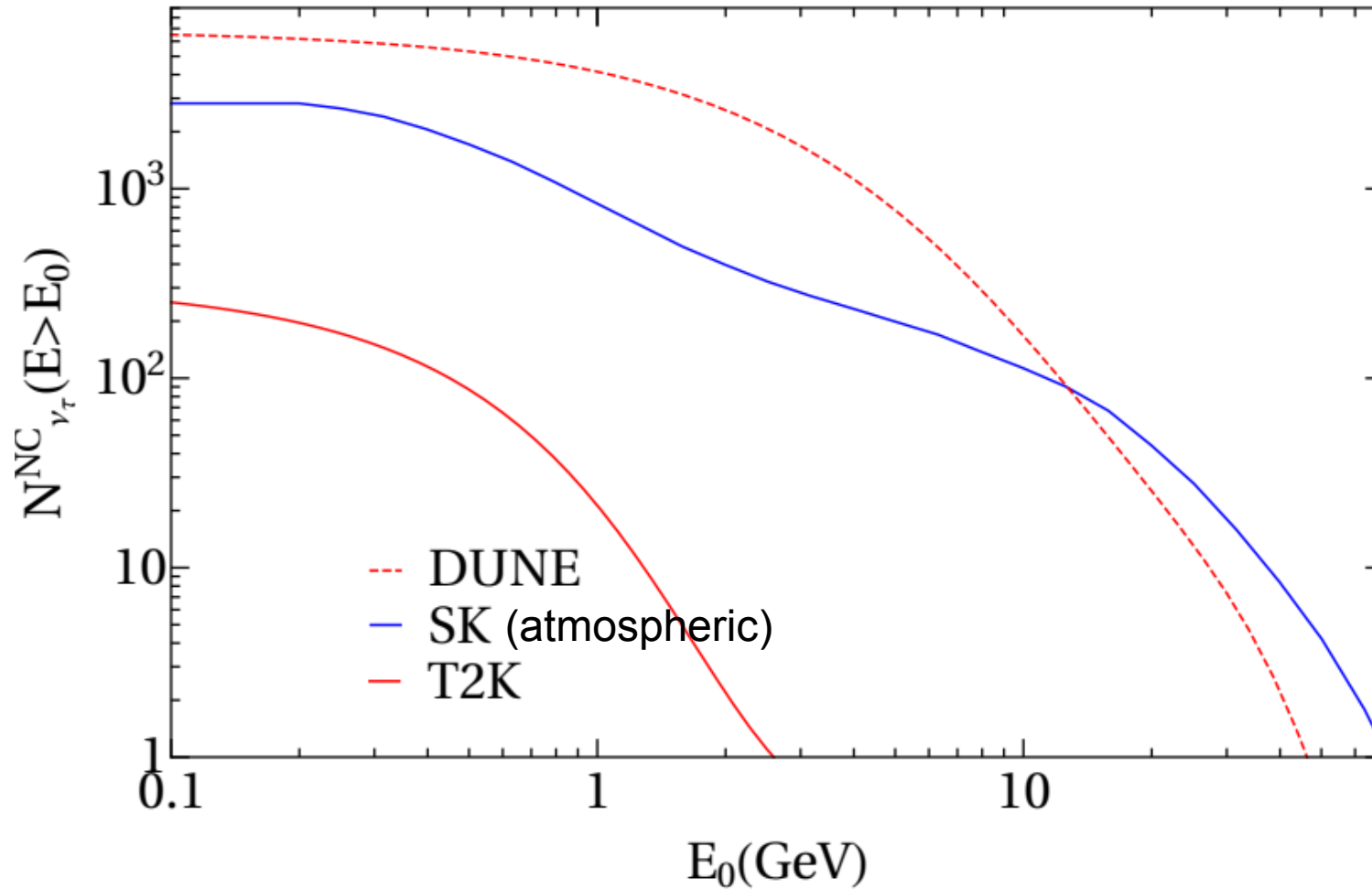
Fernandez-Martinez, Hernandez-Garcia, Gonzalez-Lopez, Hostert, JLP 2306.01040

Backup

Project CNS2022-136013 funded by MICIU/AEI/10.13039/501100011033
and the European Union NextGenerationEU/PRTR

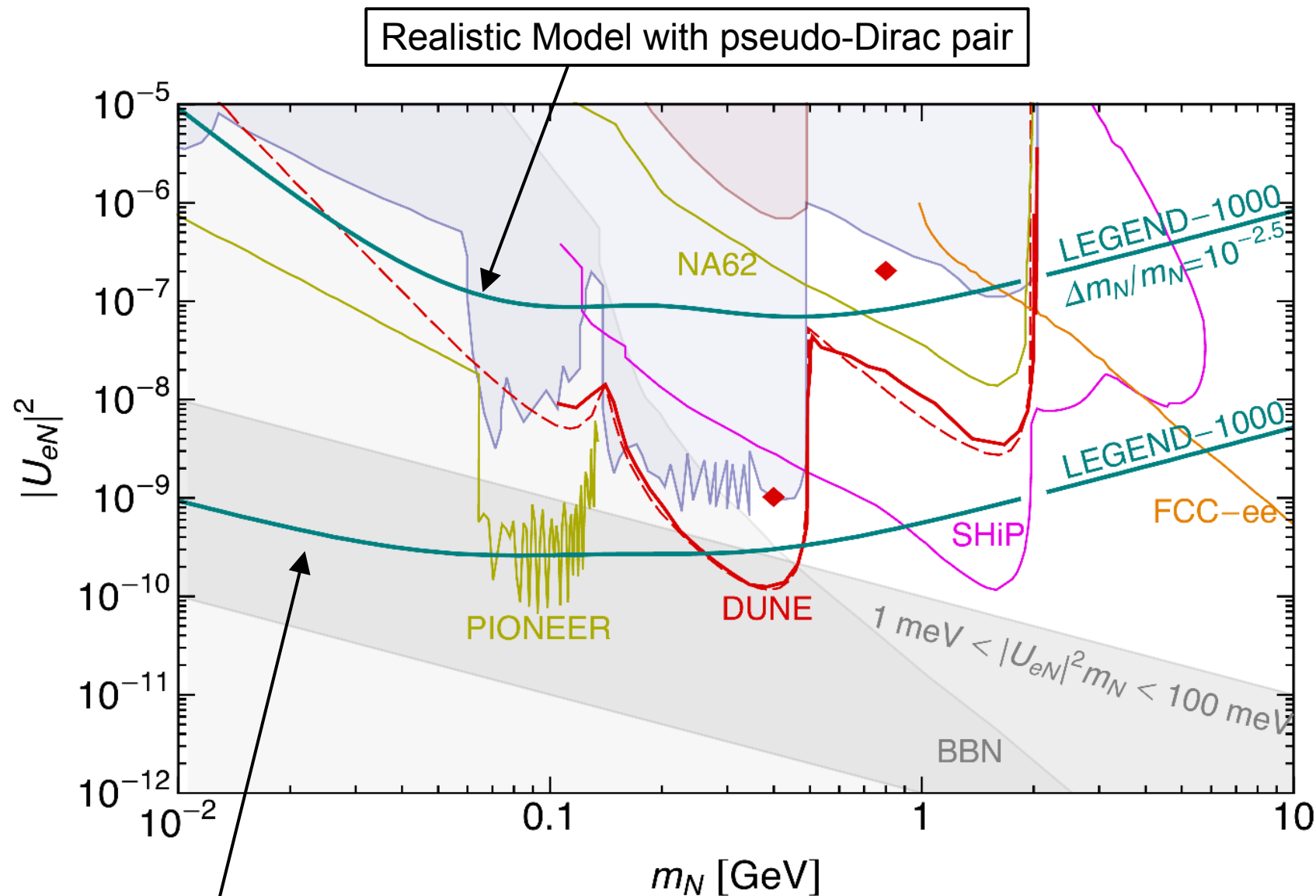


Total number standard tau nu NC events

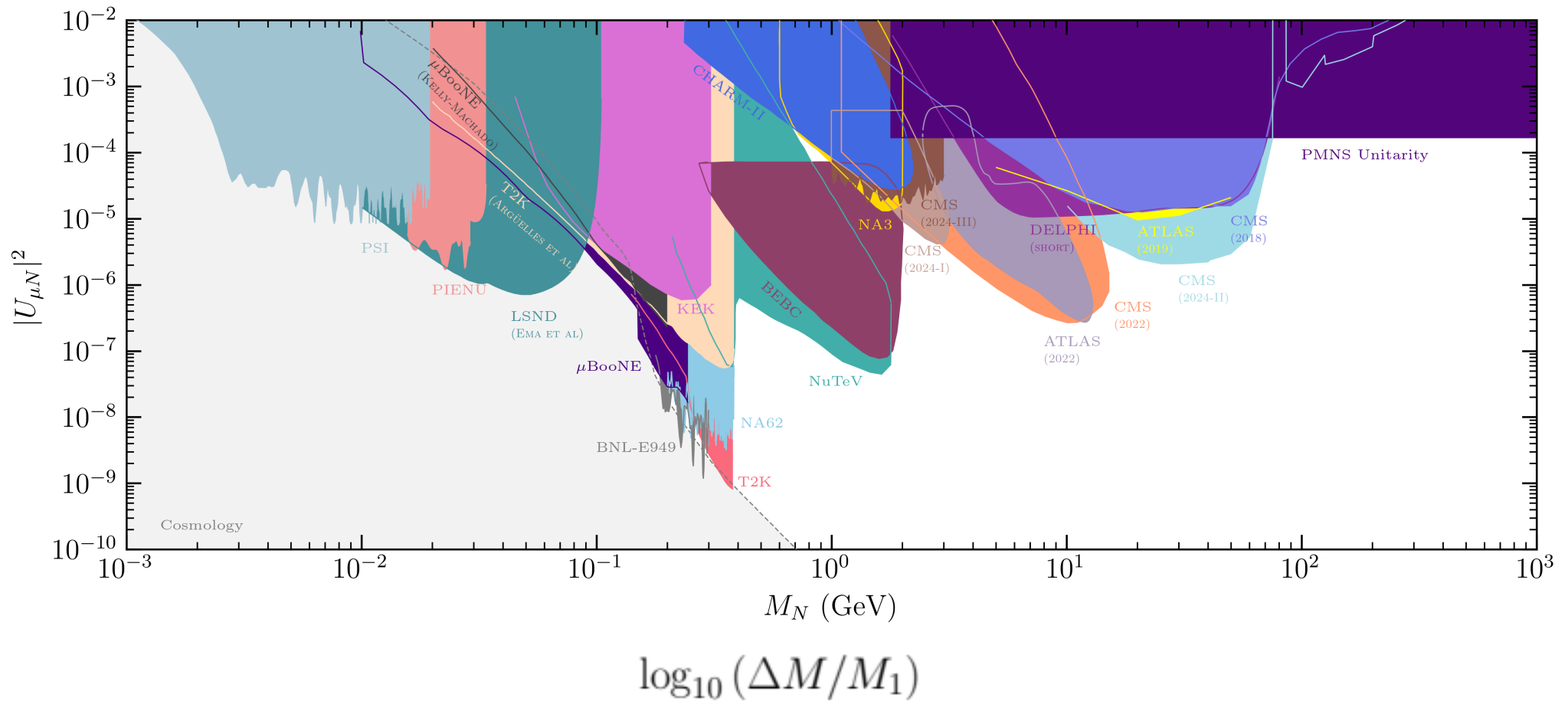


$$N_{\text{DB}}^\alpha(c\tau) = \sum_{\beta} \mathcal{B}_{vis} \int dE_\nu dc_\theta dE_N \frac{d\phi_{\nu\beta}}{dE_\nu} P_{\beta\alpha}(E_\nu) \frac{d^2\sigma_{\nu\alpha N}}{dE_N dc_\theta}(E_\nu) P_d(c\tau, E_N) V_{\text{det}}(c\tau, E_N, c_\theta)$$

Neutrinoless double beta decay



The New Physics Scale



<https://github.com/mhostert/Heavy-Neutrino-Limits>

Fernandez-Martinez, Hernandez-Garcia, Gonzalez-Lopez, Hostert, JLP 2306.01040

Global bounds: EW and CLFV precision data

2N-SS	Normal Ordering		Inverted Ordering	
	68%CL	95%CL	68%CL	95%CL
$\eta_{ee} = \frac{ \theta_e ^2}{2}$	$6.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$9.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$[0.98, 4.4] \cdot 10^{-4}$	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$\eta_{\mu\mu} = \frac{ \theta_\mu ^2}{2}$	$6.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$[0.20, 1.0] \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\eta_{\tau\tau} = \frac{ \theta_\tau ^2}{2}$	$8.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$[0.94, 2.8] \cdot 10^{-5}$	$4.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\text{Tr} [\eta] = \frac{ \theta ^2}{2}$	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$[1.1, 4.8] \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$ \eta_{e\mu} = \frac{ \theta_e \theta_\mu^* }{2}$	$8.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$[0.37, 1.0] \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$ \eta_{e\tau} = \frac{ \theta_e \theta_\tau^* }{2}$	$1.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$[0.25, 1.2] \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$ \eta_{\mu\tau} = \frac{ \theta_\mu \theta_\tau^* }{2}$	$7.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$[0.38, 3.0] \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$

