





Sterile Neutrinos and cLFV

Ana M. Teixeira

Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, LPC - Clermont



2nd International Conference on Charged Lepton Flavor Violation



Charlottesville, 20 June 2016

Plan

Extending the SM with sterile fermions

Motivation and theoretical framework

Phenomenological impact and observational constraints

Sterile neutrinos and cLFV

Radiative and 3 body decays; Nucleus-assisted processes

Rare processes at colliders

Sterile neutrinos and cLFV: models of ν **-mass generation**

cLFV at high-intensities and high-energies

Outlook

cLFV and New Physics

Flavour violation in charged lepton sector: Physics beyond $SM_{m_{\nu}}$!

Are neutral and charged LFV related?

Does cLFV arise from ν -mass mechanism? Or entirely different nature?

Two approaches to address these questions: Effective (model-independent) (well-motivated) New Physics models

LFV in models of New Physics

Flavour violating extensions of the SM: Little Higgs, extra dimensions, general SUSY, ... Models of neutrino mass generation: Low-scale seesaws, SUSY seesaw, ... Hints of an organising principle - LFV and symmetries: LR models, GUTs, ...

cLFV arising in SM "minimally" extended via sterile fermions !



▶ Hints on the mechanism of ν -mass generation...?

Sterile fermion extensions of the SM

Beyond the 3-neutrino paradigm

▶ Sterile fermions: singlets under $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$

Interactions with SM fields: through **mixings** with **active neutrinos (via Higgs) No bound** on the **number** of sterile states, **no limit** on their **mass scale(s)** Present in several **theoretical models** accounting for ν **masses and mixings**

► Interest & phenomenological implications - strongly dependent on their mass! eV scale ↔ extra neutrinos suggested by short baseline ν oscillation anomalies (oscillation results not explained within 3 flavour oscillation)

keV scale ↔ warm dark matter candidates; explain pulsar velocities (kicks) (extensive bounds to be complied with...)

MeV - TeV scale \leftrightarrow experimental testability! (and BAU, DM, m_{ν} generation...) (direct and indirect effects, both at the high-intensity and high-energy frontiers)

Beyond 10^9 GeV \leftrightarrow theoretical appeal: standard seesaw, BAU, GUTs

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Beyond the 3-neutrino paradigm

▶ Phenomenological impact: modified W^{\pm} charged currents and Z^0 , H neutral currents If sufficiently light, sterile ν s can be produced as final states

Already many constraints on the sterile masses and mixings!

Theoretical frameworks of ν_s

 \blacktriangleright Numerous SM extensions aiming at accounting for ν masses and mixings

 \rightarrow **Right-handed neutrinos** (low scale seesaws: type I, ν MSM, ...)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{type I}} = -Y^{\ell} \, \bar{L}_L \, H \, e_R \, -Y^{\nu} \, \overline{\nu_R} \, \tilde{H} \, \nu_L \, -\frac{1}{2} \, \overline{\nu_R} \, M_N \, \nu_R^c \qquad \Rightarrow m_{\nu} \sim \frac{v^2 \, Y_{\nu}^2}{M_N}$$

 \rightarrow Other neutral fermions (ν_R + extra sterile states in Inverse Seesaw, ...)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ISS}} = -Y^{\nu} \,\overline{\nu_R} \,\tilde{H} \,L - M_R \,\overline{\nu_R} \,X - \frac{1}{2} \mu_X \,\overline{X}^c \,X + \frac{1}{2} \mu_R \,\overline{\nu_R} \,\nu_R^c \qquad \Rightarrow m_{\nu} \sim \frac{v^2 \,Y_{\nu}^2}{M_R} \,\frac{\mu_X}{M_R}$$

 \Rightarrow Neutrino oscillation data; leptogenesis; DM (?); very rich phenomenology

Simplified "toy models" for phenomenological analyses: $SM + \nu_s$

"ad-hoc" construction (no specific assumption on mechanism of mass generation) encodes the effects of N additional sterile states in a single one

... Not to be confused with oscillation anomaly solution!...

"Toy model" for phenomenological analyses: SM + ν_s

- ► Assumptions: 3 active neutrinos + 1 sterile state $n_L = (\nu_{Le}, \nu_{L\mu}, \nu_{L\tau}, \nu_s^c)^T$ interaction basis \iff physical basis $n_L = U_{4\times 4} \nu_i$ $U_{4\times 4}^T M U_{4\times 4} = \text{diag}(m_{\nu_1}, ..., m_{\nu_4})$ "Majorana mass": $\mathcal{L}_{toy} \sim n_L^T C M n_L$
- ► Active-sterile mixing $\mathbf{U}_{\alpha i}$: rectangular matrix $\leftarrow \mathbf{U} = U|_{3 \times 4}$ ► Left-handed lepton mixing \tilde{U}_{PMNS} : 3×3 sub-block, non-unitary! $U_{4 \times 4} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} & U_{e4} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} & U_{\mu 4} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} & U_{\tau 4} \\ U_{s1} & U_{s2} & U_{s3} & U_{s4} \end{pmatrix}$
- Physical parameters: 4 masses [3 light (mostly active) + 1 heavier (mostly sterile) states]
 6 mixing angles [θ₁₂, θ₂₃, θ₁₃, & θ_{i4}] and 6 phases [(3 Dirac and 3 Majorana)]

► Modified charged (W^{\pm}) and neutral (Z^{0}) current interactions: $\mathcal{L}_{W^{\pm}} \sim -\frac{g_{w}}{\sqrt{2}} W_{\mu}^{-} \sum_{\alpha=e,\mu,\tau} \sum_{i=1}^{3+n_{S}} \mathbf{U}_{\alpha i} \bar{\ell}_{\alpha} \gamma^{\mu} P_{L} \nu_{i}$ $\mathcal{L}_{Z^{0}} \sim -\frac{g_{w}}{2\cos\theta_{w}} Z_{\mu} \sum_{i,j=1}^{3+n_{S}} \bar{\nu}_{i} \gamma^{\mu} \left[P_{L} (\mathbf{U^{\dagger}U})_{ij} - P_{R} (\mathbf{U^{\dagger}U})_{ij}^{*} \right] \nu_{j}$

Constraints on sterile fermions: masses and $\theta_{\alpha s}$

▶ Neutrino oscillation parameters: \tilde{U}_{PMNS} comply with observed mixings

Electroweak precision tests: invisible Z width; leptonic Z width; Weinberg angle...
[Del Aguila et al, '08; Atre et al, '09; ...

Antusch et al, '09-'14; Fernandez-Martinez et al, '16; ...]

▶ Searches at the LHC: invisible Higgs decays $H \rightarrow \nu_L \nu_R$; direct searches, ...

[Dev et al, '12-'15; Bandyopadhyay et al, '12; Cely et al, '14; Arganda et al, '14-'15; Deppish et al, '15; ...]

► Peak searches in meson decays: monochromatic lines in ℓ^{\pm} spectrum from $X_M^{\pm} \rightarrow \ell^{\pm} \nu_s$ [Shrock, '80-'81; Atre et al, '09; Kusenko et al, '09; Lello et al,'13]

► Beam dump experiments: ν_s decay products (light mesons, ℓ^{\pm}) from X_M^{\pm} decays [PS191, CHARM, NuTeV, ...]

Constraints on sterile fermions: masses and $\theta_{\alpha s}$

Neutrinoless double beta decays - |m_{ee}|: [EXO-200, KamLAND-Zen, GERDA,...] [Blenow et al, '10; Lopez-Pavon et al, '13; Abada et al, '14, ..., Giunti et al]

▶ Rare meson decays: Lepton Number Violating (LNV) e.g. $K^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^+ \pi^-$

Lepton Universality Violating (LUV) e.g. R_{X_M} , R(D), $R_{ au}$

[CLEO, Belle, BaBar, NA62, LHCb, BES III, ...] [Shrock, '81; Atre et al, '09; Abada et al, '13-'15, ...]

► Lepton Flavour Violation: 3 body decays among most stringent...

[Gronau et al, '85; Ilakovac & Pilaftsis, '95 - '14; Deppisch et al, '05; Dinh et al, '12; Alonso et al, '12; ...]

Cosmology: large scale structures, Lyman- α , BBN, CMB, X-ray, SN1987a, ...

[Smirnov et al, '06; Kusenko, '09; Gelmini, '10;

Donini et al, '14; Hernández et al, '15-'16; ...]

Sterile neutrinos and lepton properties

Impact for lepton properties

► Leptonic CP violation: electric dipole moments



- ► Majorana (and Dirac) phases ⇒ lepton EDMs
- ▶ Non-vanishing contributions: at least two sterile ν

▶ $|d_e|/e \ge 10^{-30}$ cm for $m_{\nu_{4,5}} \sim [100 \text{ GeV}, 100 \text{ TeV}]$

[Abada and Toma, '15]

- **Lepton number violation:** $0\nu 2\beta$ decays
 - \blacktriangleright ν_s can strongly impact predictions for $|m_{ee}|$
 - ⇒ augmented ranges for effective mass (IO and NO)
 - ► Observation of $0\nu 2\beta$ signal in future experiments

does not imply Inverted Ordering for light ν s

[Abada, De Romeri and AMT, '14; ...; Giunti et al, '15 \leftarrow



Impact for lepton properties

Lepton Universality Violation in K and π decays

$$R_P = \frac{\Gamma(P \to e\nu)}{\Gamma(P \to \mu\nu)}$$
 comparison with SM th predictions $\Delta r_P = \frac{R_P^{exp}}{R_P^{SM}} - 1$

► Sizeable active-sterile mixing: corrections to $W\ell\nu$ vertex!



- ► Sterile neutrino contributions: $\Delta r_{K,\pi} \gtrsim \mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$ (in contrast with SUSY models) [Fonseca, Romao and AMT '12]
- ► $\Delta r_{K,\pi} \sim \mathcal{O}(1) \Rightarrow$ one of the strongest constraints in SM + ν_s models!
- ▶ Many other LFU violation observables (sensitive to ν_s ?!)

[Presentation by D. Guadagnoli]

Sterile neutrinos and cLFV: simple "toy models"

ν_s and cLFV: radiative and 3 body decays

W

- ► Radiative decays: $\ell_i \rightarrow \ell_j \gamma$
 - ► Consider $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$
 - For $m_4 \gtrsim 10$ GeV sizable ν_s contributions ... but precluded by other cLFV observables



▶ 3 body decays $\ell_i \rightarrow 3\ell_j$ vs cLFV Z decays at FCC-ee



► Dominated by *Z* penguin contributions



- ► Allows to probe $\mu \tau$ cLFV beyond SuperB reach
- ► Complementarity probes of v_s cLFV at low- and high energies! (and in LNV...)

cLFV in "muonic" atoms: $\mu - e$ conversion

▶ Muonic atoms: 1s bound state formed when μ^- stopped in target

SM processes: $\mu^- \to e^- \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_e$ (decay in orbit); $\mu^- + (A, Z) \to \nu_\mu + (A, Z - 1)$ (nuclear capture)

► cLFV $\mu^- - e^-$ conversion: $\mu^- + (A, Z) \rightarrow e^- + (A, Z)$

coherent conversion, increases with Z (maximal for $30 \le Z \le 60$)

Event signature: single mono-energetic electron

 $E_{\mu e}^{\mathsf{N}} = m_{\mu} - E_B(A, Z) - E_R(A, Z), \quad E_{\mu e}^{\mathsf{Al, Pb, Ti}} \approx \mathcal{O}(100 \text{ MeV})$

▶ **Backgrounds** ⇒ only **physics** (e.g. μ decay in orbit); beam (purity), cosmic rays, ...

Experimental status (present bounds and future prospects):

$CR(\mu-e,N)$ bound	material	year
4.3×10^{-12}	Ti	1993
4.6×10^{-11}	Pb	1996
$7 imes 10^{-13}$	Au	2006

Experiment (material)	future sensitivity	year
Mu2e (AI)	3×10^{-17}	\sim 2021
COMET (AI) - Phase I (II)	$10^{-15} (10^{-17})$	\sim 2018(21)
PRISM/PRIME (Ti)	10^{-18}	
DeeMe (SiC)	10^{-14}	

 $\boldsymbol{\mu}$

e

cLFV in "muonic" atoms: Coulomb enhanced decays

▶ Muonic atom decay: $\mu^- e^- \rightarrow e^- e^-$

Initial μ^- and e^- : 1s state bound in Coulomb field of the muonic atom's nucleus

Coulomb interaction increases overlap between

 $\Psi_{\mu^{-}}$ and $\Psi_{e^{-}}$ wave functions $\Gamma(\mu^{-}e^{-} \rightarrow e^{-}e^{-}, N) \propto \sigma_{\mu e \rightarrow e e} v_{\text{rel}} \left[(Z-1) \alpha m_{e} \right]^{3} / \pi$



[Koike et al. '10]

- ► Clean experimental signature: back-to-back electrons, $E_{e^-} \approx m_{\mu}/2$ larger phase space than $\mu \rightarrow 3e$
- Rate strongly enhanced in large Z atoms $\Gamma/\Gamma_0 \gtrsim (Z-1)^3$ [Uesaka et al, '15-'16]

Consider experimental setups for Pb, U !?

Experimental status: New observable!

Hopefully included in Physics programmes of COMET & Mu2e (?)



cLFV in "muonic atoms" and sterile neutrinos

▶ cLFV muonic atom decay $\mu^-e^- \rightarrow e^-e^-$ vs $\mu - e$ conversion (Aluminium target)



"3+1" toy model [Abada, De Romeri and AMT, '15]

- ► Sizeable values for $BR(\mu^-e^- \rightarrow e^-e^-)$ potentially within experimental reach! probe "heavy mass" regimes unaccessible for SHiP, FCC, LHC, ...
- ► For Aluminium, $CR(\mu e)$ appears to have stronger experimental potential ... consider "heavy" targets to probe $BR(\mu^-e^- \rightarrow e^-e^-)$

cLFV in "muonic" atoms: Muonium

▶ Muonium: hydrogen-like Coulomb bound state $(e^-\mu^+)$; free of hadronic interactions!

► Mu – Mu conversion

Spontaneous conversion of a $(e^-\mu^+)$ into $(e^+\mu^-)$

Reflects a double lepton number violation: $\Delta L_e = \Delta L_{\mu} = 2$



► Experimental status: $P(Mu - \overline{Mu}) < 8.3 \times 10^{-11}$ [Willmann et al, 1999]

 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{Mu}-\overline{\text{Mu}}} \sim G_{\text{M}\overline{\text{M}}} \left[\bar{\mu}\gamma^{\alpha}(1-\gamma_{5})e \right] \left[\bar{\mu}\gamma_{\alpha}(1-\gamma_{5})e \right] \quad \iff |\text{Re}(G_{\text{M}\overline{\text{M}}})| < 0.003 \times G_{F}$ Future prospects at FNAL ?

▶ cLFV Mu decay: $Mu \rightarrow e^+e^-$

clear signal compared to SM decay $Mu \rightarrow e^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_e$ (no missing energy)

Experimental status: no clear roadmap (nor bounds)...

Hopefully included in Physics programme of COMET & Mu2e (?)

Muonium and sterile neutrinos

▶ cLFV Muonium processes: $Mu - \overline{Mu}$ oscillation and $Mu \rightarrow e^+e^-$ decay



"3+1" toy model [Abada, De Romeri and AMT, '15]

- ► Large values of $G_{M\bar{M}}$ precluded due to conflict with $CR(\mu e, Au)$ and $BR(\mu \rightarrow 3e)$ Within reach of next generation of experiments? (e.g. FNAL)
- ▶ Maximally expected values $Mu \rightarrow e^+e^- \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-25})$ Within experimental reach ?

► cLFV and sterile fermions: mechanisms of *v*-mass generation

cLFV and ν_s : low scale seesaws

"Standard" fermionic seesaws: $Y^{\nu} \sim \mathcal{O}(1) \Rightarrow M_{new} \approx 10^{13-15}$ GeV! Suppression of LFV rates due to the large mass of the mediators! Low scale seesaws: rich phenomenology (also at LHC), observable cLFV!

Well motivated frameworks: low-scale Type I Seesaw

Inverse Seesaw realisations

 ν Minimal Standard Model, ...

... calling upon sterile fermions!

cLFV: low scale type I seesaw

→ SM + Right-handed neutrinos

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{type I}} = -Y^{\ell} \, \bar{L}_L \, H \, e_R \, -Y^{\nu} \, \overline{\nu_R} \, \tilde{H} \, \nu_L \, -\frac{1}{2} \, \overline{\nu_R} \, M_R \, \nu_R^c$$

► Addition of **3 "heavy" Majorana RH** neutrinos to SM; $MeV \leq M_R \leq 10^{few} TeV$ No *prejudice* on naturality or finetuning of Y^{ν} ...

Spectrum and mixings: 6 physical states

$$\mathcal{M}_{\nu}^{6\times6} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & vY^{\nu} \\ vY^{\nu T} & M_{R} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathcal{U}^{T} \mathcal{M}_{\nu}^{6\times6} \mathcal{U} = \operatorname{diag}(m_{i}) \qquad \frac{m_{\nu} \approx -v^{2}Y_{\nu}^{T} \frac{1}{M_{R}}Y_{\nu}}{m_{N} \simeq M_{R_{i}}}$$

 $\boldsymbol{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{U}_{\boldsymbol{\nu}\boldsymbol{\nu}} & \boldsymbol{U}_{\boldsymbol{\nu}\boldsymbol{N}} \\ \boldsymbol{U}_{N\boldsymbol{\nu}} & \boldsymbol{U}_{NN} \end{pmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{U}_{\boldsymbol{\nu}\boldsymbol{\nu}} \approx (1-\varepsilon) \boldsymbol{U}_{\mathsf{PMNS}} \quad \text{Non-unitary leptonic mixing } \tilde{\boldsymbol{U}}_{\mathsf{PMNS}}!$

- ► Heavy states do not decouple ⇒ modified neutral and charged leptonic currents
- Rich phenomenology at high-intensity/low-energy



- ► At high-intensities: cLFV observables BR($\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$), BR($\mu \rightarrow 3e$), CR($\mu - e$, N) within experimental reach!
- ► At colliders: direct searches for seesaw mediators



[Banerjee et al, 1503.05491]



► Searches at high-intensity facilities and colliders ⇒ complementary probes of seesaw!

cLFV: Inverse Seesaw (ISS) realisations

 $\rightarrow \mathsf{SM} + \mathsf{Right-handed neutrinos} + \mathsf{Extra steriles}$ $\mathcal{L}_{\mathsf{ISS}} = -Y^{\nu} \,\overline{\nu_R} \,\tilde{H} \, L - M_R \,\overline{\nu_R} \, X - \frac{1}{2} \mu_X \, \bar{X}^c \, X + \frac{1}{2} \mu_R \, \overline{\nu_R} \, \nu_R^c$

► Addition of **3** "heavy" RH neutrinos and **3** extra "sterile" fermions X to SM $\rightarrow ISS_{(3,3)}$

Spectrum and mixings: 9 physical states

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathsf{ISS}}^{9\times9} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & Y_{\nu}v & 0 \\ Y_{\nu}^{T}v & 0 & M_{R} \\ 0 & M_{R} & \mu_{X} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 \text{ light } \nu : m_{\nu} \approx \frac{(Y_{\nu}v)^{2}}{M_{R}^{2}}\mu_{X} \\ 3 \text{ pseudo-Dirac pairs } : m_{N^{\pm}} \approx M_{R} \pm \mu_{X} \end{cases}$$

Theoretically appealing: "naturally" small LNV parameter $\mu_X \sim \mathcal{O}(0.01 \text{ eV} - \text{ MeV})$ \Rightarrow accommodate m_{ν}^{light} with sizeable Y^{ν} for comparatively low M_R !

- Non-unitarity $\tilde{U}_{PMNS} \Rightarrow$ modified neutral and charged leptonic currents
- New (virtual) states & modified couplings: many new "observable" phenomena cLFV, non-universality, signals at colliders!

and (warm) DM candidates, contributions to BAU, states within (direct) collider reach...

cLFV: (3,3) ISS realisation

- ► At high energies (FCC-ee): $BR(Z \rightarrow \tau \mu)$ allows to probe $\mu - \tau$ cLFV beyond SuperB reach
- ► Rich low-energy phenomenology (cLFV, LFU, ...) For $M_R \gtrsim \Lambda_{EW}$: cLFV observables within exp reach NA62, Mu2e, COMET, FCC...





► Sizeable values for the different observables!

Within reach of **high-intensity facilities and colliders** \Rightarrow **complementary probes**!

cLFV: (3,3) ISS realisation at colliders



cLFV and ν_s : ν MSM

▶ Minimal "type I seesaw-like" extension: SM + 3 ν_R

New states account for m_{ν}^{light} , offer DM candidate, allow for BAU via leptogenesis

⇒ tiny Yukawa couplings; heavily constrained parameter space (th, cosmo, exp..)



Concluding remarks

cLFV and sterile neutrinos: outlook

► Lepton flavour violation and New Physics

cLFV observables can provide (indirect) information on the underlying NP model Numerous observables currently being searched for!

⇒ very intensive worldwide experimental programme

Extending the SM with sterile fermions

Theoretically and phenomenologically motivated; impact on many observables! Sterile states: actively searched for at high energy, high intensity and in cosmology

Sterile neutrinos and cLFV

Sizable contributions to many observables (some leading to stringent constraints) including $BR(\ell_i \rightarrow \ell_j \gamma)$, $BR(\ell_i \rightarrow 3\ell_j)$, $CR(\mu - e, N)$ and $BR(\mu^-e^- \rightarrow e^-e^-)$

⇒ potentially within experimental reach

Analysis carried for simple "3+1 toy model" and mechanisms of ν mass generation low-scale type I, Inverse Seesaw, ν MSM

Interplay at high-intensity & high-energy: probe the underlying source of LFV