

NEUTRINOS AND COLLIDER PHYSICS

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Abstract. Models of neutrino mass generation constitute well motivated scenarios of Beyond-the-Standard-Model physics. The interplay between high energy collider physics and low energy searches provides us with an effective approach to rule out, constrain and pinpoint such models. In this report, we give a brief overview of examples where collider searches at the LHC can help determine the mechanism of light neutrino mass generation and potentially falsify baryogenesis mechanisms.

1 Introduction

Following the discovery of the Higgs at the LHC, we are close to verifying the mechanism of charged fermion mass generation. What will remain missing though is an understanding of the light neutrino masses. The observation of neutrino oscillations shows that neutrinos have finite masses and that individual lepton flavour is violated. Neutrinos are also usually considered to be Majorana particles, an assumption that facilitates an understanding of their small masses. It is natural to expect that the violation of the individual lepton flavours and, in the case of Majorana neutrinos, the total lepton number will show up in other contexts as well. This for example includes rare lepton flavour violating (LFV) decays of muons/taus and the total lepton number violating (LNV) neutrinoless double beta ($0\nu\beta\beta$) decay.

Quite generally, the possible violation of lepton flavour/number should be searched for at all energies that are experimentally accessible. This is because the observation of such processes would equally allow us a direct insight into the mechanism of neutrino mass generation. The most popular example is the so called seesaw mechanism (of type I) in which heavy right-handed Majorana neutrinos N with masses $\gtrsim 10^{11}$ GeV are added to the Standard Model (SM). Their Yukawa coupling with the left-handed neutrinos induces the light Majorana masses of light neutrinos after electroweak (EW) symmetry breaking. This motivates the lightness of neutrinos through the breaking of lepton number symmetry at a very high scale [1].

Despite its popularity, the generic seesaw mechanism has major phenomenological issues: (i) In the regime $m_N \gtrsim 10^{11}$ GeV, heavy neutrinos are far too heavy to be probed experimentally; (ii) Heavy neutrinos are sterile and they only interact through a small mixing with light neutrinos. In this short proceedings report, we will briefly review two scenarios that instead include TeV scale and potentially non-singlet neutrinos and which can be probed at the LHC. In addition, we will comment on the general impact of the experimental observation of LNV on baryogenesis models.

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2 Low Scale Seesaw

In the standard type-I seesaw model with the (one generation) mass matrix for the left- and right-handed neutrino, the mass of the light neutrino ν and its mixing θ with the heavy neutrino N is given by $m_\nu = -m_D^2/m_N$ and $\theta = m_D/m_N = \sqrt{m_\nu/m_N}$, respectively. Here, m_D is the neutrino Dirac mass, expected to be of the order of the EW scale, and m_N is an LNV Majorana mass of the right-handed neutrino. For an observed light neutrino mass scale $m_\nu \approx 0.1$ eV this yields $\theta \approx 10^{-5} \sqrt{\text{GeV}/m_N}$. For a GeV to TeV scale for the heavy neutrino mass, the mixing is rather small. This will be very different in the inverse seesaw scenario [2] described by the mass matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D & 0 \\ m_D & \mu_R & m_N \\ 0 & m_N & \mu_S \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

similarly for the left-handed neutrino, the right-handed neutrino and an additional SM gauge singlet state S . Due to the presence of the small lepton number violating mass parameters μ_R and μ_S , light neutrino masses are achievable for any $\theta = m_D/m_N$ [3]; in the simplest inverse scenario with $\mu_R = 0$ one has $\theta \approx 10^{-2} \sqrt{\text{keV}/\mu_S}$. The reason for this suppression can be understood as the two heavy neutrino states formed by N and S have opposite CP parities and they combine to form quasi-Dirac neutrinos with a fractional mass splitting of order μ_S/m_N . All lepton number violating observables, such as the light neutrino mass, will be suppressed by this small mass splitting.

In order to see the transition between standard and inverse seesaw, we choose $\mu_S = \mu_R$ in eq. (1). Fixing the other terms as $m_N = 1$ TeV and $m_D = 10$ GeV, Fig. 1 (left) shows that successful light neutrino mass generation occurs for $\mu \approx 10^{-6}$ GeV corresponding to the inverse seesaw and $\mu \approx 10^{12}$ GeV corresponding to the normal high-scale seesaw. The inverse case contains two heavy Majorana neutrinos with masses $m_N \pm \mu_S$ constituting a quasi-Dirac state, whereas for large $\mu \gg m_N$ GeV two heavy quasi-degenerate Majorana neutrinos with masses $\mu \pm m_N$ are formed.

3 Heavy Sterile Neutrinos

A large number of laboratory searches put constraints on the mixing between sterile and active neutrinos: For $m_N \ll 1$ MeV, sterile neutrinos are being probed in neutrino oscillation experiments. For pure Majorana sterile neutrinos, $0\nu\beta\beta$ searches provide stringent constraints on the mixing with electron neutrinos [5, 6], but these limits are considerably weakened for quasi-Dirac neutrinos such as found in the inverse seesaw mechanism discussed above. For $1 \text{ MeV} \lesssim m_N \lesssim 1 \text{ GeV}$, the active-sterile mixing is constrained by peak searches

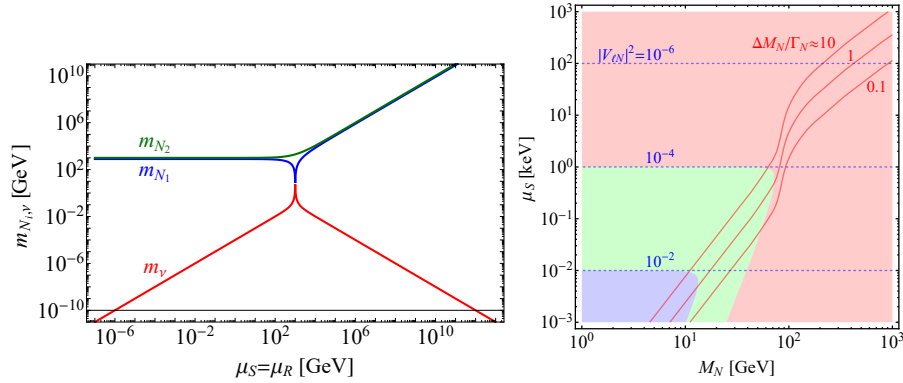


Figure 1: Left: Neutrino mass spectrum as function of $\mu_S = \mu_R$ ($m_N = 1$ TeV, $m_D = 10$ GeV). Right: Ratio of heavy neutrino mass splitting to decay width in the inverse seesaw model (solid red contours). The shaded regions take into account the effect of both the mass and coupling suppression with an LNV signal too small to be observed in the red region.

in leptonic decays of pions and kaons and in beam dump experiments. See [4] for a more complete overview of experimental searches.

Regarding LNV at high energy colliders, a general observation can be made in scenarios with approximately conserved lepton number like the above inverse seesaw mechanism: Like any LNV observable, the rate of an LNV process will be suppressed by the small mass splitting, but for on-shell resonant production of a heavy neutrino, the suppression is with respect to the neutrino width, $\Delta m_N / \Gamma_N$, rather than the absolute mass or the energy scale of the process. For $\Delta m_N \approx \Gamma_N$ it can be resonantly enhanced [7]. The effect of the suppression is shown in Fig. 1 (right) giving contours of $\Delta m_N / \Gamma_N$ as a function of the inverse seesaw parameters m_N and μ_S . Within the red shaded region the suppression by either the mass splitting or the active-sterile mixing $|V_{lN}|^2$ would be too severe to expect an LNV observation in the near future.

In the specific context of the LHC, a Majorana heavy neutrino leads to a LNV signature with two same-sign leptons plus jets and no missing energy: $pp \rightarrow W^{(*)} \rightarrow N \ell^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \ell^\pm jj$ [8]. The CMS and ATLAS collaborations have performed direct searches for the production of heavy neutrinos limiting the mixing to active neutrinos $|V_{e(\mu)N}|^2 \lesssim 10^{-2} - 10^{-1}$ for $m_N \lesssim 500$ GeV at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV [9]. During the ongoing run II of the LHC, the limits could be improved to apply to about a TeV. In addition to the basic s -channel production, it is also very worthwhile to consider other production modes and decay scenarios: Electroweak t -channel processes of the form $pp \rightarrow W^* \gamma^* \rightarrow N \ell^\pm jj$ can for example give a better sensitivity for higher m_N values.

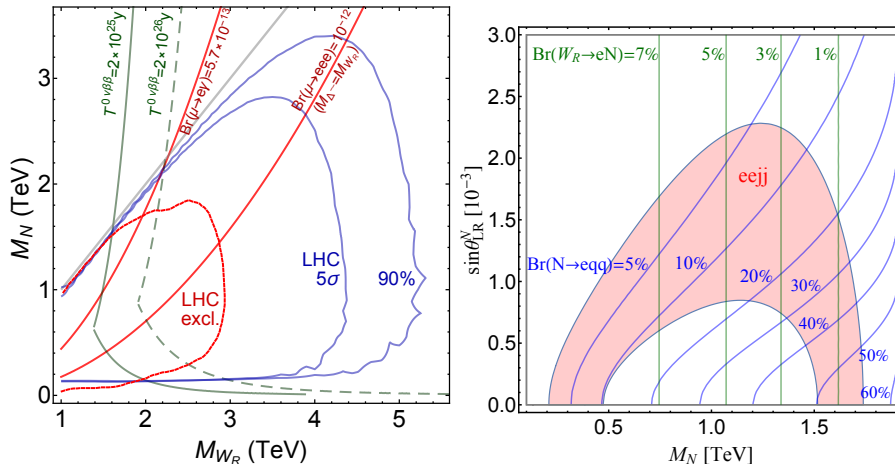


Figure 2: Left: LHC sensitivity of heavy neutrino production via right-handed currents. Solid blue contours give the signal significance at 14 TeV and $\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$. Green and red contours show the sensitivity of $0\nu\beta\beta$ and LFV searches. Right: Fitting the CMS $eejj$ excess (red band) in the heavy neutrino mass M_N – light-heavy mixing $\sin\theta_{LR}^N$ plane. The other LRSM parameters are chosen as described in the text. Taken from [16].

4 Left-Right Symmetric Models

One of the simplest options to extend the above sterile neutrino scenario is an additional, broken $U(1)'$ gauge symmetry under which the heavy neutrinos are charged. Under favourable parameter conditions, heavy neutrinos can then be pair-produced abundantly and be probed even for very small mixing with the active neutrinos [10]. Another popular option are left-right symmetric models (LRSMs); the minimal LRSM extends the SM gauge symmetry to $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$ [11]. Leptons are assigned to doublets $L = (\nu, \ell)_L$ and $R = (N, \ell)_R$ under $SU(2)_L$ and $SU(2)_R$, respectively. The Higgs sector of the minimal LRSM consists of a bidoublet and two triplets $\Delta_{L,R}$. The VEV v_R of the neutral component of Δ_R breaks the gauge symmetry $SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$ to $U(1)_Y$ and gives masses to the RH gauge bosons W_R, Z_R and the right-handed neutrinos N . LRSMs provide a simple ultraviolet complete seesaw mechanism with the key properties built in: The presence of right-handed neutrinos is a necessary ingredient and the LNV seesaw scale can be identified with the breaking scale of the $SU(2)_R$ symmetry.

With regard to LHC searches, the right-handed current interactions in the LRSM can lead to a significant enhancement of the LNV signal. Even for negligible left-right neutrino mixing, heavy neutrinos can be directly produced via s -channel W_R exchange [12, 13]. Fig. 2 (left) compares the sensitivity of

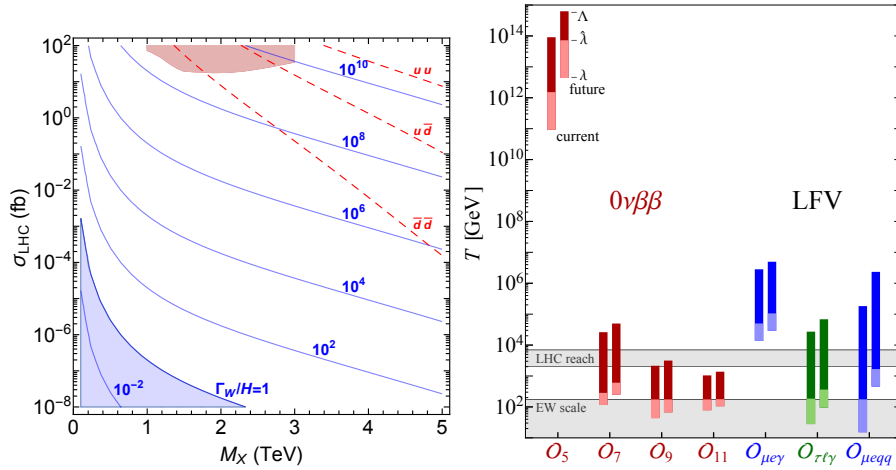


Figure 3: Left: Lepton number washout rate as function of the corresponding LHC cross section and resonance mass (solid contours). Taken from [19]. Right: Temperature intervals where the given LNV and LFV operators are in equilibrium assuming that the corresponding process is observed at the current or future experimental sensitivity. Taken from [20].

such searches with the sensitivity of $0\nu\beta\beta$ and low energy LFV experiments assuming equality of the $SU(2)_L$ and $SU(2)_R$ gauge couplings, $g_R = g_L$.

Both ATLAS and CMS have reported excesses in searches for dibosons, dijets and $e^\pm e^\mp jj$ using the LHC run I data, situated at invariant masses near 2 TeV. While far from being statistically significant and not supported by the first LHC run II data, their coincidence at a resonant mass of 2 TeV is intriguing. Among several interpretations put forward in the literature, the excesses could be understood as a hint for W_R production with $m_{W_R} \approx 2$ TeV, an $SU(2)_R$ gauge coupling $g_R \approx 0.6g_L$ and a $W - W_R$ mixing of $\sin\theta_{LR}^W \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ [14]. Following through in this scenario, the CMS excess in $e^\pm e^\mp jj$ [15] can be tentatively interpreted as the production of a heavy, quasi-Dirac neutrino as discussed above. This would allow to connect the LHC searches with neutrino physics, specifically the heavy neutrino mass and the strength of its mixing with the light neutrinos [16], cf. Fig. 2 (right).

5 Falsifying High-Scale Baryogenesis

The observed matter-antimatter asymmetry of the universe cannot be understood with SM physics. A large number of possible mechanisms to generate the observed asymmetry have been proposed. An interesting scenario is leptogenesis [17]. In its original formulation, the out-of-equilibrium and CP violating decay of the heavy Majorana neutrinos in the type-I seesaw mechanism create

a lepton asymmetry which is then converted into a baryon asymmetry through $(B + L)$ violating EW sphaleron processes [18].

The presence of LNV is a crucial ingredient in leptogenesis. Furthermore, the observation of LNV would have important consequences on the viability of baryogenesis models in general; specifically, it is possible to falsify a large class of high-scale baryogenesis scenarios if LNV was observed at the LHC [19]. For example if a resonant LNV process with the signature $pp \rightarrow l^\pm l^\pm jj$ is observed, its LHC cross section σ_{LHC} is related to the induced lepton asymmetry washout rate Γ_W/H (relative to the expansion of the universe) [19],

$$\log_{10}(\Gamma_W/H) \gtrsim 6.9 + 0.6(M_X/\text{TeV} - 1) + \log_{10}(\sigma_{\text{LHC}}/\text{fb}). \quad (2)$$

Here M_X is the mass of the hypothetically observed resonance. If $\Gamma_W/H \gg 1$, the dilution of a primordial net lepton number density, understood to be produced in a baryogenesis mechanism at a higher scale, is highly effective and the lepton asymmetry would be washed out before sphaleron processes take effect. This is illustrated in Fig. 3 (left). Observation of LNV at the LHC would therefore strongly constrain baryogenesis scenarios above the scale M_X .

A similar argument can be applied to non-standard mechanisms mediating $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay and low energy LFV processes [20]: if observed, the corresponding processes would be in equilibrium in certain temperature ranges. This is shown in Fig. 3 (right) where the coloured bars denote the efficient equilibration temperatures assuming the relevant observable is seen at the current (left bar) or expected future (right bar) sensitivity. In the case of the 7,9,11-dimensional effective operators $\mathcal{O}_{7,9,11}$ mediating $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay, an electron lepton asymmetry present at higher energies would be washed out. Observation of LFV via 6-dimensional LFV operators at compatible scales would allow to extend the argument to other flavours than the electron.

6 Conclusions

The synergy between low energy/high intensity searches and high energy LHC searches are an effective approach to rule out, constrain and ideally pinpoint neutrino mass models. In this report we have briefly reviewed a few phenomenological scenarios where the LHC can help to determine whether the light neutrino masses, and maybe the matter-antimatter asymmetry as well, are generated in a mechanism close to the electroweak scale or beyond.

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