

Neutrino BSM Course

Lecture III

LMU

Spring 2020

It's neutral, stupid!

$$\rho, u, e \leftarrow \nu$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \theta^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \\ \tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0 \end{array} \right\} \text{pions are} \\ \text{pseudoscalar}$$

$$P(3\pi) = -P(2\pi)$$

P is good \Rightarrow $\boxed{\theta^+ \neq \tau^+}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_{\theta^+} \simeq m_{\tau^+} \simeq 490 \text{ MeV} \\ \tau_+ \simeq \tau_- \simeq 100 \text{ au} = 10^{-10} \text{ sec} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\boxed{k^+ \equiv \theta^+ = \tau^+}$$

\mathcal{P} maximally \Leftarrow '56



$$J_w^\mu = \bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu d_L + \bar{\nu}_L \gamma^\mu e_L$$

$$d \rightarrow u + e + \bar{\nu}_e$$

$$\mathcal{P} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

$$u_L \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} u_R$$

$$u_L \xrightarrow[\mathcal{C}]{i\sigma_2} u_R^*$$

CP

\rightarrow '66

CP in kaon physics

Symmetries that help formulate

Theories

- Equivalence principle \Rightarrow
Einstein
- Local Symmetry in S-M
- Lorentz inv.

B = baryon number

L = lepton -11-

$\Delta B = 0 \leftarrow$ prot is $\Delta B \neq 0$

P = parity

↑ play an important role ↑

70s $\boxed{m = 0}$ prejudice

$$\mathcal{L}_D = i \bar{\Psi} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \Psi - m \bar{\Psi} \Psi$$

$$\Psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \Psi \Rightarrow \Psi_{L,R} \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \Psi_{L,R}$$

$$\Psi = \Psi_L + \Psi_R$$

$m=0$

$$\hookrightarrow \bar{\Psi} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \Psi = \bar{\Psi}_L \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \Psi_L + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\Psi_{L,R} \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \Psi_{L,R}$$

$$\boxed{\Psi_L \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \Psi_L, \quad \Psi_R \rightarrow e^{i\beta} \Psi_R}$$

$\gamma \rightarrow e^{i\beta} \delta_5 \gamma$ axial

Chiral symmetry

isospin

$$m_n \approx m_p$$

$\Leftrightarrow SU(2)_I$ almost
good

$m_\nu \leq 1 \text{ eV}$

direct limit from
KATRIN exp

end point of neutrino spectrum

$$T_e \approx Q \equiv M_i - M_f - m_e$$

PDG

$$m_e \approx m_{\bar{e}}$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 e \bar{e}

$$\frac{\Delta m_e}{m_e} \leq 10^{-18}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_D = i \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi - m \bar{\psi} \psi \quad '28$$

Modern particle physics

$$e \implies \bar{e} = \text{positron} \quad '31$$

$$(\psi \longleftarrow \psi^c \equiv C \bar{\psi}^T)$$

'32 Anderson

Cosmic rays \bar{e}

particle $p \longrightarrow \bar{p}$ anti-particle

$$\mu_p = \mu_n$$

$\underbrace{\text{neutron}}_{\text{dipole moment}} - \underbrace{\text{anti-neutron}}$

$\mu_{\text{neutron}} \quad \mu_{\text{anti-neutron}}$

$$\psi_L \xrightarrow{c} (\psi^c)_R \equiv c \bar{\psi}_L^T$$



same particle
 Neutral particle

$\overline{\mu_{\text{neutron}}}$
 particle

$$\psi_M = \psi_L + c \bar{\psi}_L^T$$

$$\psi_D = \psi_L + \psi_R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ u_R \end{pmatrix}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ \nearrow \nearrow
 independent

$$\psi_M = \begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ -i\sigma_2 u_L^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = i\sigma_2 \gamma_0$$

$$\psi^c = i\sigma_2 \psi^*$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ of Dirac = 2 d.o.f.

$$\bullet m_D \bar{\psi} \psi = m_D (\bar{\psi}_L \psi_R + \text{h.c.}) = m_D \underbrace{u_L^T u_R}_{\text{Boost}} + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\bullet \frac{m_M}{2} u_L^T i\sigma_2 u_L + \text{h.c.} = \frac{m_M}{2} u_L^T \epsilon u_L + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\epsilon = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_1^T \in u_2 = \underbrace{| \uparrow \downarrow - \downarrow \uparrow \rangle}_{s=0} = \text{dim.}$$

$$\underline{\text{ROT}} \quad i\bar{\sigma}_2 \quad \text{BOOST } \bar{\sigma}_2$$

$$u_M \psi_L^T C \psi_L = u_M u_L^T i\sigma_2 u_L$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_M = i u_L^T \sigma_{\mu} \partial_{\mu} u_L - \left(\frac{u_M u_L^T i\sigma_2 u_L}{2} + \text{h.c.} \right)$$

$$= i \bar{\psi}_L \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \psi_L - \left(\frac{u_M \psi_L^T C \psi_L}{2} + \text{h.c.} \right)$$

~~$$\frac{1}{2} \left[i \bar{\psi}_M \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \psi_M - u \bar{\psi}_M \psi_M \right]$$~~

\Leftrightarrow Dirac

$$\psi_M = \left(\begin{array}{c} u_L \\ -i\sigma_2 u_L^* \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow L=1 \\ \downarrow L=-1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$\mathcal{D}_M \iff \text{breaks } U(1)_{\text{lepton}} = L$

$$\begin{array}{l} u \rightarrow p \\ d \rightarrow n \end{array} + e + \bar{\nu}_e$$

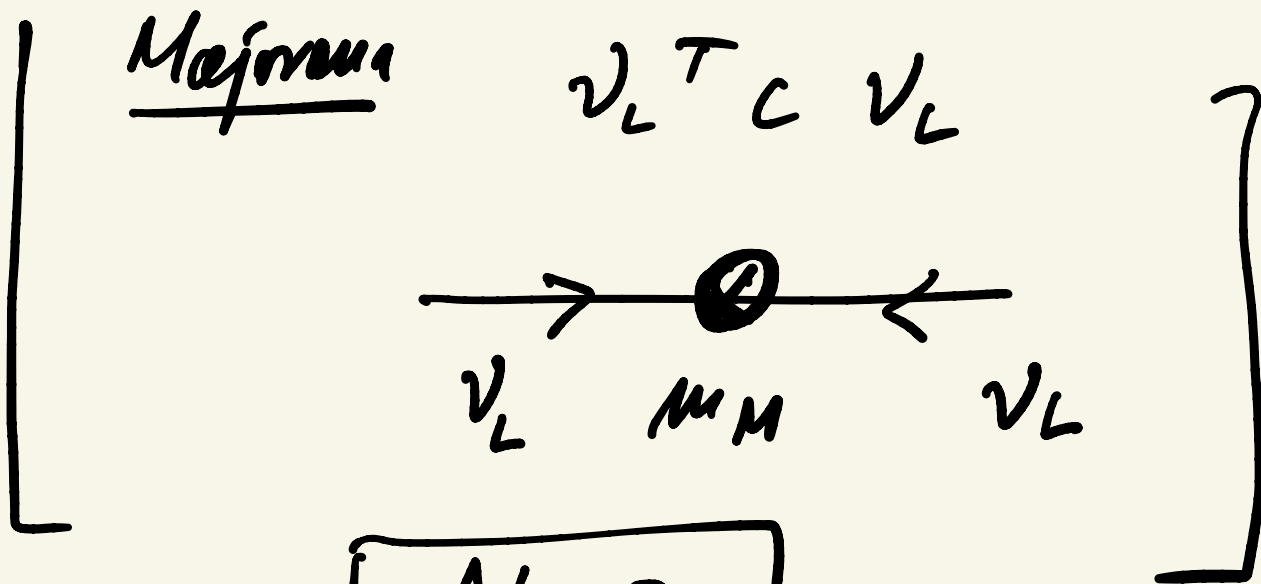
$\Delta L = 0$

$$\psi_M \xrightarrow{U(1)_L} \psi_L^T C \psi_L$$

$\uparrow \quad \downarrow$
 $L=1 \quad L=1$

$\Delta L = 2$

DIRAC $\bar{\psi}\psi = \bar{\psi}_L \psi_R + \text{h.c.}$



$\Delta L = 2$

'Feyn' '38

• Neutrino-less double beta decay ($2\nu 2\beta$)

Dirac

$e (\gamma_e)$

$\nu \rightarrow \nu$

$U(1)_{em}$

$e \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} e \Rightarrow \alpha = \alpha(x)$

\Rightarrow messenger

photon

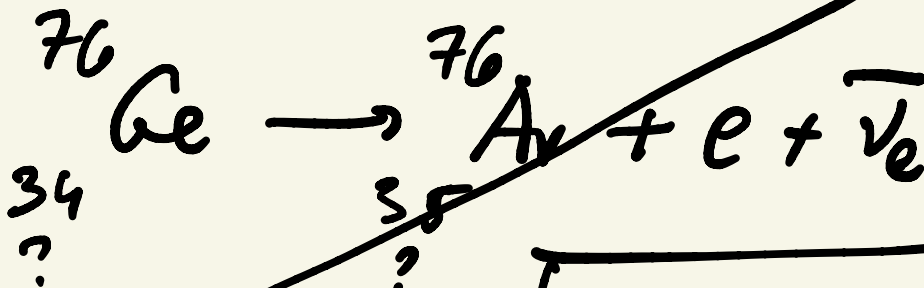
U_{li}
lepton

$$\begin{array}{l} e \rightarrow e' \beta e \\ \nu \rightarrow e' \beta \nu \end{array}$$

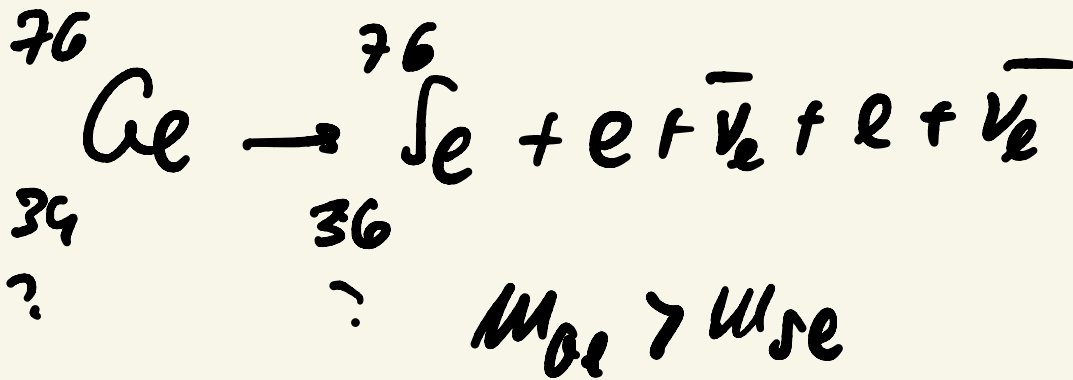
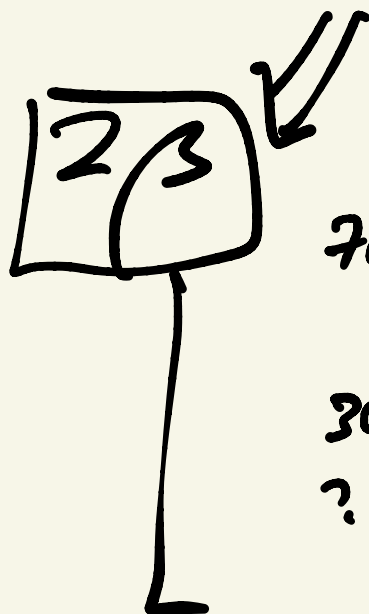
lepton # (L)
 U_{li}

$\theta \approx 2\%$

35 MeV



$$M_{\text{Ar}} > M_{\text{Ge}}$$

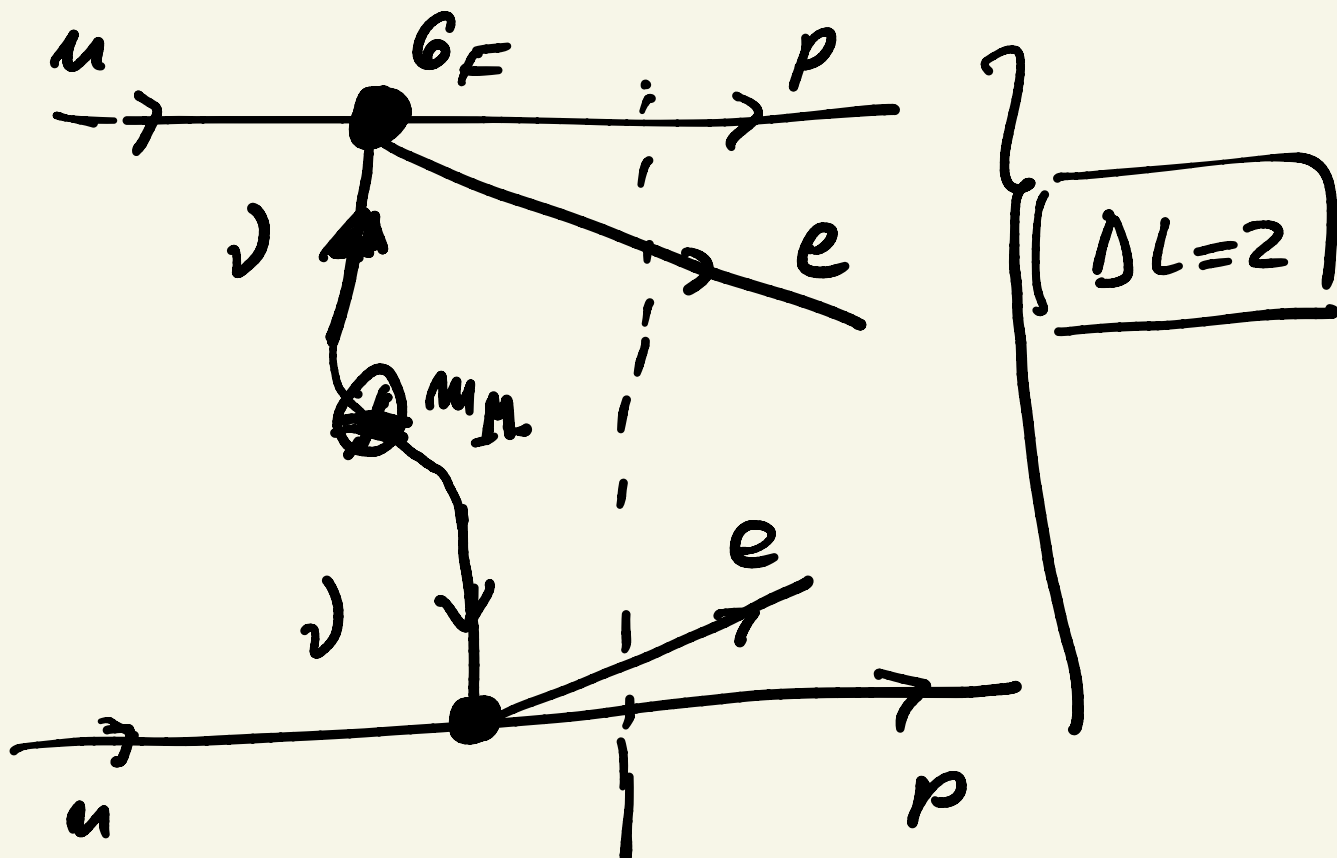


$$T_M \approx 10 \text{ min weak}$$

$\tau_k \approx 10^{-8} \text{ sec weak}$

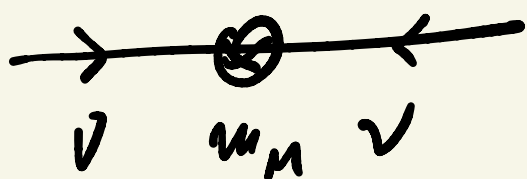
$\tau_m \rightarrow \tau_h$
 Small phase space

$T_{2m} = 104V$



$m + \bar{m} \rightarrow p + \bar{p} + e + \bar{e} + \bar{\nu}_e + \nu_e$

$\mu_m \nu_L^T C \nu_L + \mu_m \nu_L^T C^T \nu_L^*$



$$\beta: n \rightarrow p + e + \bar{\nu}_e$$

\uparrow
 $E_e = \text{continuous}$

0ν2γ: $E_e + E_e = Q$

$A_{0\nu 2\gamma} \propto M_\nu^M$
 $\Rightarrow M_\nu^M \leq 1 \text{ eV}$

0ν2γ ≠ seen
 $T_{0\nu 2\gamma} \gtrsim 10^{25} \text{ yr}$

Heat poured into 0ν2γ

CUORE = heat in Italian

Gran Sasso

MAJORANA

NEMO, GERDA

$0\nu 2\beta$ is a probe of
neutrino mass (Mejnerova)

WRONG

'1958

Ferrelly, Goldhaber

New Physics???

SM $\Rightarrow m_\nu = 0$

$m_\nu \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$ New Physics

DIRAC $\nu \Leftrightarrow 0\nu 2\beta$

$$0 \nu 2 \mu \leftrightarrow LHC$$

deep connection

probe of NP and M_V

$$Y = LN^T$$

$\rho \Leftrightarrow SM$ structure

$$SU(2) \times U(1)$$

$$W \left(\begin{matrix} \nu \\ e \end{matrix} \right)_L$$

$$e_R$$

$$\Rightarrow m_\nu = 0$$

$$\bar{e}_L e_R \Phi$$

Winberg '67

$$\nu_R$$

seesaw

Theories of natural phenomena

{ Deep principle
Minimality } SM = minimal
gauge theory
of ew phenomena
(weak)

only observed (necessary) states

NO ν_R phantom

'1961 Glashow $SO(2) \times U(1)$
ew

