

Minimal Textures in Seesaw Mass Matrices and their low and high Energy Phenomenology

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Neutrino Mass Models

- Neutrinos are mass less in Standard Model $(SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y)$.
- Experiments established that neutrinos have tiny mass (indication of Physics Beyond Standard Model).
- Challenges to theoretician to formulate a theory of neutrino mass origin.
- Possibilities are: (a) Modifying the exiting theory (b) Construction of new theory (like Left-Right Symmetric Model, *SO*(10) GUT).
- Modifying the exiting theory.

 $2 \times 2 = 3 + 1$ fermion scalar fermion scalar
Type III Type II Type I Not possible

• Adding these heavy particles to SM will generate small neutrino mass.

Type I See-saw Mechanism

- Lagrangian with additional right-handed singlet neutrino $-\mathcal{L} = (Y_{\nu})_{fg} \overline{N}^{g} \tilde{\phi}^{\dagger} l_{L}^{f} + (Y_{e})_{fg} \overline{e}_{R}^{g} \phi^{\dagger} l_{L}^{f} + \frac{1}{2} \overline{N^{c}}_{f} (M_{R})_{fg} N_{g} + \text{h.c}$
- The mass matrix for the neutral fermions after EWSM

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D^T & M_R \end{pmatrix}$$

- Diagonalization, assuming $M_R >> m_D$, gives light neutrino mass matrix $\mathcal{M}_{\nu} = -m_D M_R^{-1} m_D^T$
- Arises in high energy theory



• M_v is diagonalized as

$$V_{\nu}^{T} \mathcal{M}_{\nu} V_{\nu} = D_{\nu} = \operatorname{diag}(m_1, m_2, m_3)$$

 m_1, m_2, m_3 are the light neutrino masses

CP Violation and Leptogenesis

• In the decay process of heavy right-handed neutrino, the CP asymmetry generates through the interference between tree level and one loop heavy Majorana neutrino decay diagrams.



• The CP asymmetry is given by

$$\varepsilon_{i} = \sum_{\alpha} \varepsilon_{i}^{\alpha} \equiv \frac{\sum_{\alpha} \left[\Gamma(N_{i} \to \phi \bar{l}_{\alpha}) - \Gamma(N_{i} \to \phi^{\dagger} l_{\alpha}) \right]}{\sum_{\beta} \left[\Gamma(N_{i} \to \phi \bar{l}_{\beta}) + \Gamma(N_{i} \to \phi^{\dagger} l_{\beta}) \right]} = \frac{1}{8\pi v^{2}} \frac{1}{(\tilde{m}_{D}^{\dagger} \tilde{m}_{D})_{ii}} \sum_{j \neq i} \sum_{\alpha} \left(\mathcal{I}_{ij}^{\alpha} f(M_{j}^{2}/M_{i}^{2}) + \mathcal{J}_{ij}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{1 - M_{j}^{2}/M_{i}^{2}} \right)$$
$$\mathcal{I}_{ij}^{\alpha} = \operatorname{Im} \left[\left(\tilde{m}_{D}^{\dagger} \right)_{i\alpha} \left(\tilde{m}_{D} \right)_{\alpha j} \left(\tilde{m}_{D}^{\dagger} \tilde{m}_{D} \right)_{ij} \right] \qquad \qquad \mathcal{I}_{ij}^{\alpha} = \operatorname{Im} \left[\left(\tilde{m}_{D}^{\dagger} \right)_{i\alpha} \left(\tilde{m}_{D} \right)_{\alpha j} \left(\tilde{m}_{D}^{\dagger} \tilde{m}_{D} \right)_{ij} \right]$$
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \left(1 - (1 + x) \ln[(1 + x)/x] \right)$$

• CP violation at low energy

 $J_{CP} = \frac{1}{8} \sin 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{23} \sin 2\theta_{13} \cos \theta_{13} \sin \delta$ θ_{ij} 's are the mixing angles and δ is the CP violating phase

- 5 zero in m_D with diagonal M_R and 4 zero in M_R
- In the high energy there are 24 parameters.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\nu} = -m_D M_R^{-1} m_D^T$$
(18-3) + (12-3) = 24

- In order to reduce the number of parameters, one successful scheme is texture zero.
- For the minimal number of parameters in M_R , maximum number of zeros, allowed in m_D , is five.
- Total number of different possible form of m_D , with 5 vanishing entry, is ${}^9C_5 = 126$
- For 4 zeros in M_R there are total 15 possibilities. But among them only 3 have non-vanishing determinant.
- These three together with diagonal M_R there are total 504 candidates.
- Only 18 (with diagonal M_R) are consistent with low energy data.

5 zero in m_D with diagonal M_R and 4 zero in M_R

• Diagonal M_R

- The cases with a vanishing $e\mu$ or $e\tau$ element in M_{ν} , the invariant J_{CP} , responsible for low energy CP violation is non-zero.
- > This is proportional to the same phase factor as in I_{ij} .
- > When scaling (the ratio between second column, third column and the ratio between second row and third row is some constant) in M_v is present, there is no CP violation.
- Non-diagonal M_R
- For minimal non-diagonal form of M_R (four zero in M_R), one gets two zero textures in M_{ν} .
- > Only four of the seven allowed two zero textures can be obtained for each of the three non-diagonal form of M_R .
- > None of them are consistent with the experiments.

S. Goswami, SK, W. Rodejohann; arXiv:0905.2739 (accepted in Phys. Lett. B)

Hybrid Scenarios

- Another scheme is, imposing equalities among the matrix elements in addition to the texture zero with two right-handed neutrinos (it can reduce the number of parameters up to two undetermined).
- Six patterns are consistent but only in one case there is correlation between low and high energy CP violation.



Summary and Conclusions

- Implications of Dirac mass matrices with 5 zeros for seesaw model containing three heavy right-handed neutrinos has been investigated with both diagonal and non-diagonal forms of M_R .
- For m_D with 5 zeros and diagonal M_R there are 18 allowed textures.
- All these 18 cases have one zero mass eigenvalue.
- Simultaneous presence of equalities and texture zero in the elements of Dirac and Majorana mass matrices in the context of the minimal seesaw model containing two heavy right-handed neutrinos reduce the number of parameters up to two undetermined.
- Only 6 textures (out of around 400) stand out to be consistent experiments.