

LFV FROM GUT
SEE-SAW MODELS
AND FROM TEV
SEE-SAW MODELS

SESSION SUMMARY

NUFLAVOUR, JUNE 2009

Model building and model predictions

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Ernest Ma

Michael A. Schmidt

▶ A rationale for neutrino flavour parameters

▶ Origin of the neutrino mass:
Seesaw at GUT scale or TeV scale

INTERPRETATION OF NEUTRINO FLAVOUR (I)

► Flavour mixing “benchmark” scenarios

- ✱ tri-bi-maximal (HPS) mixing, if persistent ($\theta_{13} \ll \theta_c$, $0.45 < \sin^2\theta_{23} < 0.55$), calls for a symmetry

- ✱ to justify tri-bi-max with a symmetry requires some technicalities, in GUT it is even harder but possible

- ✱ arrange a specific **VEV alignment** in the family symmetry breaking sector

- ✱ right-handed neutrino **sequential dominance** // **double seesaw** to cancel the Yukawa hierarchy

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SCHMIDT

INTERPRETATION OF NEUTRINO FLAVOUR (II)

► Precisions required for θ_{13} , δ_{CP} , and the Majorana phases

- ✱ the dynamics of family symmetries is controlled up to the size of the **expansion parameter** $< \theta_{13}^{\text{CHOOZ}}$

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- ✱ high energy values undergo **RGE evolution**, which may be strong but is computable

SCHMIDT

► Theoretical impact of the mass hierarchy measurement

- ✱ hard to believe that two (three) **quasi-degenerate states** are accidental

- ✱ if **Katrin sees ν mass**, hierarchy is not so relevant

ORIGIN OF THE NEUTRINO MASS (I)

► Tests of seesaw in SUSY GUTs

- ✱ Only signature of GUTs in lepton flavour parameters is ... charged lepton mass hierarchy
- ✱ LFV in GUTs: specific predictions (and close to present bounds) (i) for the mass-insertions δ_{ij} due to the running between M_{Pl} and $M_{GUT}(M_{seesaw})$; (ii) for the misalignment of soft-terms in flavour models with familons
- ✱ Strong dependence on the SUSY breaking pattern: discovery of SUSY at LHC is crucial

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ORIGIN OF THE NEUTRINO MASS (II)

► Naturalness of TeV scale seesaw

- ✱ No serious obstruction, but strong belief that a symmetry (lepton number) is needed, to be broken at the TeV scale

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- ✱ Inverse seesaw: TeV scale is technically natural because of a $U(1)_L$, possibly gauged; smallness of $U(1)_L$ breaking can be justified as a loop effect

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- ✱ Symmetries to lower the seesaw scale may provide a stable neutral particle as a byproduct: e.g. take N_s and one extra Higgs doublet odd, SM particles even: candidate WIMPs, in the right ballpark

EVEN MORE TEV MODELS FOR NEUTRINO MASSES

ROSS,
MA

- ✱ Dim-5 operator $LLHH/M$ may be absent, dim-7 operator $LLHH(H^\dagger H)/M^3$ present instead: TeV messengers for 10^{-3} Yukawas

Babu,
Nandi,
Tavartkiladze,
0905.2710

- ✱ $U(1)_{B-L}$ (or even the full LR symmetry) broken by the RH sneutrino VEV, which is bound to the soft SUSY breaking scale (related talk by KHALIL: radiative B-L breaking)

Barger,
Fileviez Pérez,
Spinner,
PRL 102, 181802
(2009)

- ✱ $U(1)'$ forbidding neutrino Yukawas; SUSY breaking induces “wrong” Higgs Yukawas suppressed by $F/M_{\text{mess}}^2 = m_{\text{soft}}/M_{\text{mess}}$: tiny Dirac neutrino masses

Demir,
Everett,
Langacker,
PRL 100, 091804
(2008)

ORIGIN OF THE NEUTRINO MASS (III)

- ▶ There are well-motivated TeV models to generate neutrino masses, **with no fine-tunings**
- ▶ Is TeV seesaw easier to test? **Type I, dealing with gauge singlets only, is hard:** suppressed LFV, suppressed non-unitarity effects, suppressed LNV at LHC, barring special textures
- ▶ Type I with extra gauge interaction, type II, etc... will provide much **easier signals, but not obvious to show that they are related to neutrino masses**