



Theoretical aspects of lepton flavour violation

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Signals of Lepton Flavour Violation

► Neutrino oscillations

[ν -dedicated experiments]

► Rare leptonic decays and transitions

[high-intensity facilities]

$\ell_i \rightarrow \ell_j \gamma$, $\ell_i \rightarrow 3\ell_j$, $\mu - e$ conversion, mesonic τ decays...

► Meson decays: violation of lepton flavour universality (e.g. R_K)

lepton Number violating decays - $B \rightarrow D\mu^-\mu^-$, ...

lepton flavour violating decays - $B \rightarrow \tau\mu$, ... [high-intensity; LHCb]

► Rare (new) heavy particle decays (typically model-dependent)

[colliders]

SUSY $\tilde{\ell}_i \rightarrow \ell_j \chi^0$, FV KK-excitation decays, $H \rightarrow \tau\mu$, ...

LFV final states: for example, $e^\pm e^- \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^- + E_{\text{miss}}^T$

► And many others ...

LFV observables as a sign of New Physics

► Flavour violation in the neutral sector

SM: $m_\nu = 0 \Rightarrow$ no oscillations, lepton number and flavour strictly conserved

SM $_{m_\nu}$ “ad-hoc extension” $\rightsquigarrow m_\nu \nu_L \nu_R$ (Dirac)

Lepton flavour violated by charged currents: $U_{ij}^{\text{PMNS}} W \ell_i \nu_j$

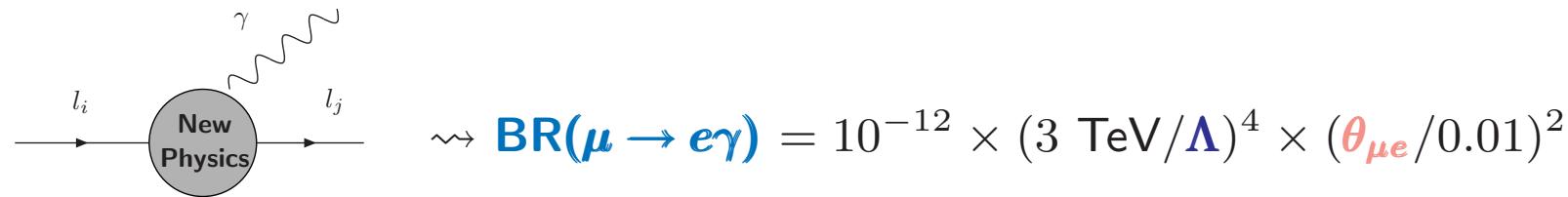
Negligible charged Lepton Flavour Violation (**cLFV**):

$$\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) \propto \left| \sum U_{\mu i}^* U_{ei} \frac{m_{\nu_i}^2}{M_W^2} \right|^2 \sim 10^{-54}$$

- Flavour violation in charged lepton sector: **Physics beyond SM $_{m_\nu}$!**
- Lepton number violation: models of NP with Majorana fermions

Interpreting experimental data (bounds & measurements)

- What is required of a **SM extension** to have “**observable**” cLFV?



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{New Physics (beyond } \text{SM}_{m_\nu}) & + & \text{Lepton Flavour Mixing} \\ \text{cLFV} \Leftrightarrow \Lambda \sim \mathcal{O}(\text{TeV}) & & \text{non-negligible } \theta_{\ell_i \ell_j} \\ (\text{testable at colliders ?}) & & (\text{suggested by neutrino mixing ...}) \end{array}$$

- **Pheno approaches:** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Effective approach (model-independent)} \\ \text{Model dependent (specific NP scenario)} \end{array} \right.$
- **Many models:** generic cLFV extensions (general MSSM, LHT, RS, 4th generation, ...);
models of massive ν s; extended frameworks ...

- ▶ cLFV: effective approach

cLFV: the effective approach

- At **higher scales** (TeV ? M_{GUT} ? M_{Planck} ?) additional “**heavy**” degrees of freedom
- Integrate out “new heavy fields” (as those required to generate ν masses)
- **Effective Lagrangian:** “vestigial” (new) interactions with **SM fields** at low-energies

$$\mathcal{L}^{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}^{\text{SM}} + \text{higher order (non-renormalisable) terms}$$

[e.g. to break SM $B - L$ accidental symmetry, $m_\nu \neq 0$]

$$\Delta \mathcal{L}^{d \geq 5} \sim \sum_{n \geq 5} \frac{1}{\Lambda^{n-4}} \mathcal{C}^n(g, Y, \dots) \mathcal{O}^n(\ell, q, H, \gamma, \dots)$$

Λ : mass scale of new physics

\mathcal{C}^n : dimensionless couplings - coupling constants, Yukawas, loop factors $((4\pi)^m)$, ...

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{ij}^n$: matrices in flavour space!

\mathcal{O}^n : “external legs” of the diagrams - **SM fields only!**

cLFV: the effective approach

$$\Delta\mathcal{L}^{d \geq 5} = \mathcal{C}_{\text{Weinberg}}^5 \frac{1}{\Lambda} \times \text{Diagram } + \mathcal{C}_{\mu eee}^6 \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \times \text{Diagram } + \mathcal{C}_{\ell_i \ell_j \gamma}^6 \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \dots$$

The equation shows the effective Lagrangian for dimension 5 and 6 corrections. The dimension 5 term is proportional to $\frac{1}{\Lambda}$ and involves a loop diagram with two neutrinos (ν_L^i and ν_L^j) and two Higgs bosons (H). The dimension 6 terms are proportional to $\frac{1}{\Lambda^2}$ and involve a loop diagram with a muon (μ_R), an electron (e_R), and two leptons (e_L), or a loop diagram with a photon (γ), two leptons (e_L), and a lepton (e_R).

- **Dimension 5 $\Delta\mathcal{L}^5$ (Weinberg): neutrino masses ($\Delta L = 2$)**

Common to all models with Majorana neutrinos [seesaws, radiative (Zee, RpV), ...]

- **Dimension 6 $\Delta\mathcal{L}^6$: kinetic corrections, cLFV (dipole and 3-body), EW precision, t physics...**

$$\mathcal{C}_{\mu e \gamma}^6 \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \bar{\mu}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \phi e_R + \mathcal{C}_{\mu e N}^6 \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \bar{\mu}_L e_R \bar{q}_L u_R + \dots$$

\mathcal{C}_{ij}^6 differ from model to model - used to **disentangle scenarios...**

- **Higher order $\Delta\mathcal{L}^{7,8,\dots}$: ν (transitional) magnetic moments, NSI, unitarity violation...**

cLFV bounds and \mathcal{L}^{eff}

- Apply **experimental** bounds on **cLFV observables** to constrain $\frac{\mathcal{C}_{ij}^6}{\Lambda^2}$
 1. hypothesis on **size** of “**new couplings**”
 2. hypothesis on **scale** of “**new physics**”

- **Natural** values of the **couplings** $\mathcal{C}_{ij}^6 \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$

$$\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)|_{\text{MEG}} \Rightarrow \Lambda \gtrsim 10^5 \text{ TeV}; \quad \text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow 3e) \Rightarrow \Lambda \gtrsim 15 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow \ell\gamma) \Rightarrow \Lambda \gtrsim 3 \text{ TeV}; \quad \text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow 3\ell) \Rightarrow \Lambda \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$$

- **Natural scale?** more delicate - **well motivated**: direct discovery, ...

Example: **discovery of type II seesaw** (scalar triplet) mediator at LHC, $M_\Delta \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$

$$\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)|_{\text{MEG}} \Rightarrow |Y_{\mu\mu}^{\Delta\dagger} Y_{\mu e}^\Delta + Y_{\tau\mu}^{\Delta\dagger} Y_{\tau e}^\Delta| \lesssim 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

[Abada et al, '07-'09]

- **Can we reconstruct the New Physics Lagrangian?** not likely...



We can **identify operators** (combining distinct observables) and
learn about **flavour structure** (same observable, different flavours)



cLFV: scenarios of New Physics

Models of New Physics

- Models of **New Physics** can change SM's predictions, introducing:
 - (i) new sources of **flavour violation** (corrections to SM vertices, new SM-NP interactions)
 - (ii) new **Lorentz structure** in the “four-fermion” interaction ⇒ new **effective operators**
- So far, **no experimental evidence!**

Most models can account for **extensive ranges** for cLFV observables...
However, **specific patterns** (**correlation** of observables, **dominance** of regimes)
might be used to **favour** a specific model!
- Model-independent approach is quite “hard” ...

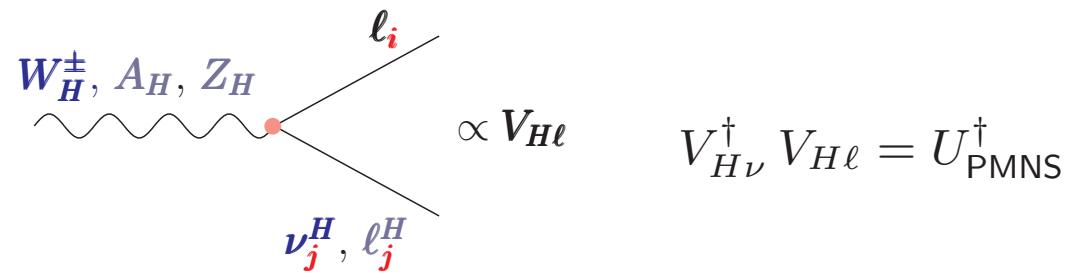
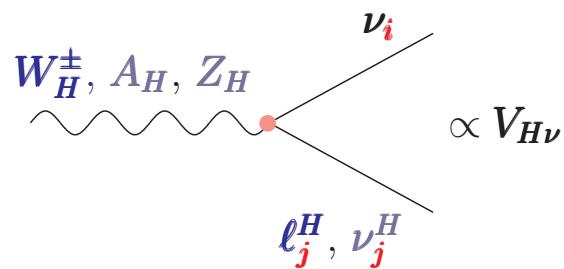
... model-dependent \rightsquigarrow master “**theoretical expectations**” of **N** models!
- **Here:** consider **examples** of (well motivated) **models of New Physics**

\rightsquigarrow with **potentially observable cLFV implications!**

 **Generic cLFV extensions**

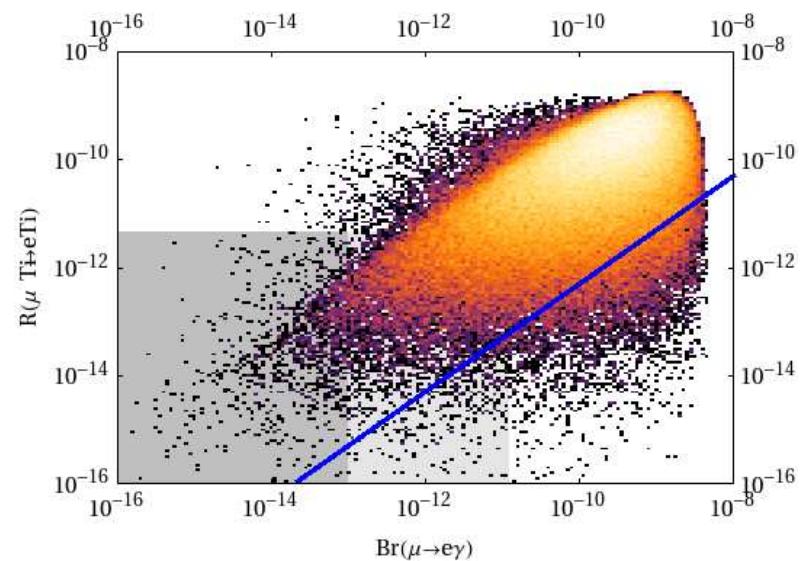
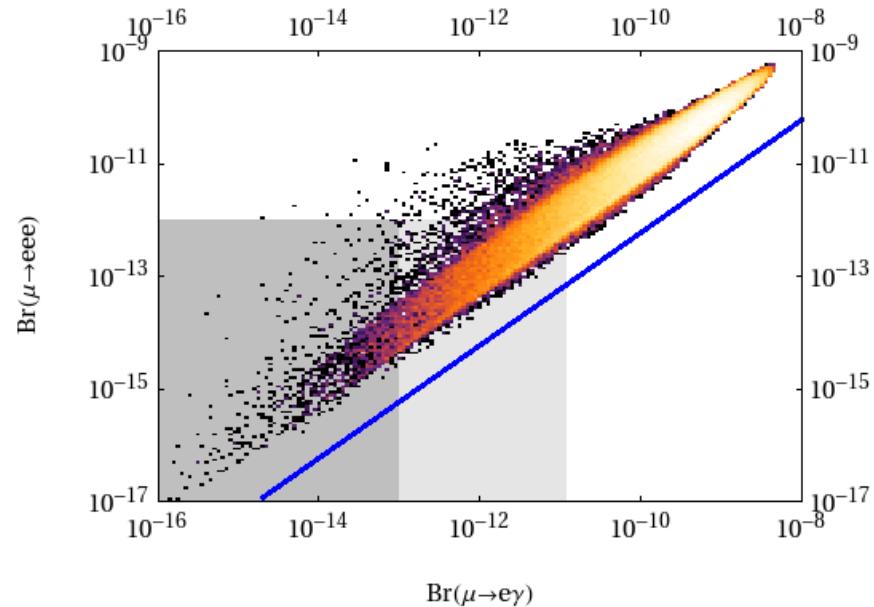
cLFV in Little Higgs models (T-parity)

- ★ Higgs is a **pseudo-Goldstone** boson of spontaneously broken global symmetry
- $SU(5) \rightarrow SO(5)$ (@ TeV scale); augmented gauge group $[SU(2) \times U(1)]^2$
 \Rightarrow new (heavy) gauge bosons - A_H, Z_H, W_H^\pm
- T parity \Rightarrow prevents contributions to EW observables (tree-level)
 Lightest T-odd particle stable \rightsquigarrow dark matter candidate
- New scale as low as **500 GeV** [$f \sim$ decay const of NL sigma model (NG)]
- Only **10 new parameters** in flavour sector, only **SM operators relevant**
- Sources of **cLFV**: couplings of leptons - mirror leptons - heavy gauge bosons



[Hubisz et al '05; Blanke et al '06-'09; Ray et al '07; Goto et al '09-'11, del Aguila et al '09-'10, ...]

cLFV in Little Higgs models (T-parity): an example



[Blanke et al, 0906.5454]

- **Strong correlation** of some cLFV observables: $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ and $\mu \rightarrow 3e$
- **Asymmetries for polarised τ and μ decays** \rightsquigarrow **chirality structure of LHT**
 - [Goto et al, 1012.4385]
- Typically **large contributions to cLFV** \rightsquigarrow some **fine-tuning required**

hierarchical mixing matrices ($V_{H\ell}, V_{H\nu}$), quasi degenerate states, ...

Geometric flavour violation: RS warped extra dimensions

- ★ Embed 4dim space-time into 5dim AdS space (extra dim compactified on orbifold)

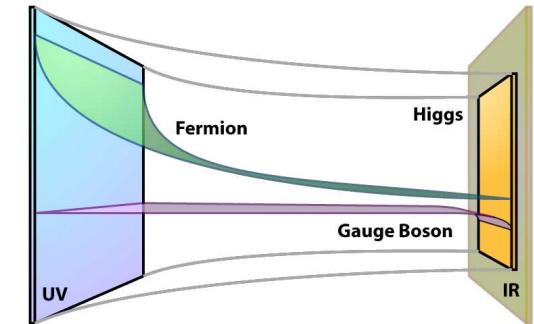
► Two branes (UV, IR) and bulk between; $M_{\text{TeV}} = M_{\text{Planck}} e^{-\pi L_5}$

► Localise fields: Higgs close to IR brane

SM fermions and gauge bosons on bulk

KK excitations of SM fields close to IR brane

interactions \leftrightarrow overlap of wave functions



► Geometrical distribution of fermions in bulk:

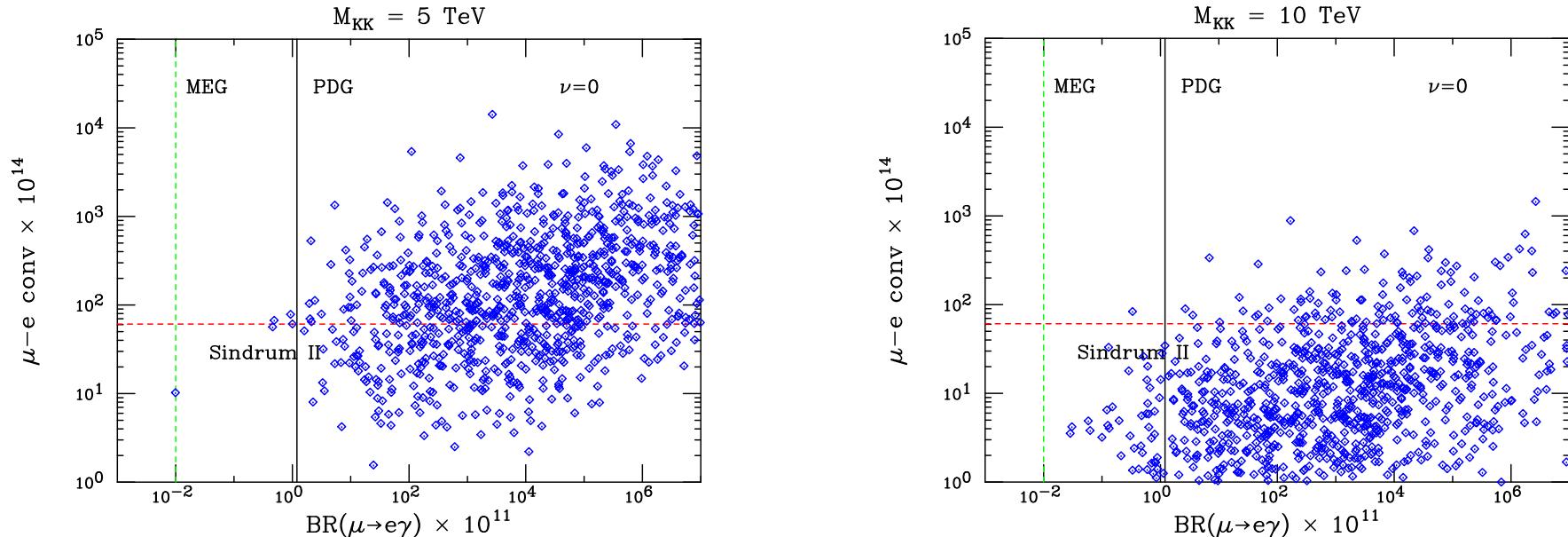
hierarchy in 4dim Yukawas for “anarchic” $\mathcal{O}(1)$ couplings!

► Circumvent pheno issues: enlarge bulk symmetry (prevent violation of custodial SU(2));

additional “rescue” ingredients to avoid excessive FCNCs,

protect EW precision observables, ...

Geometric flavour violation: RS warped extra dimensions



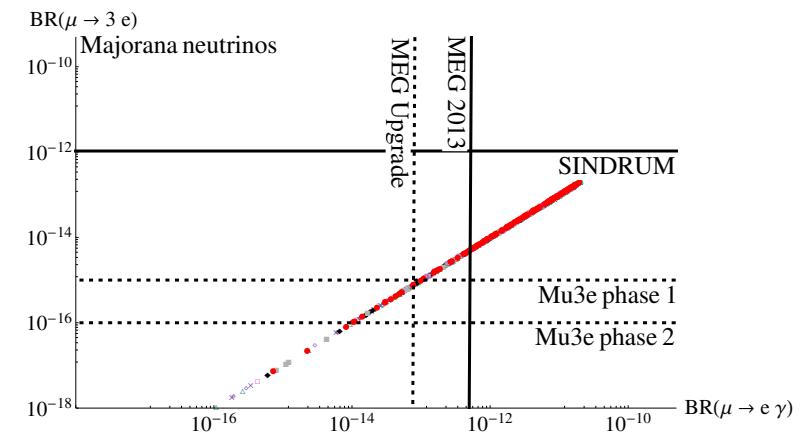
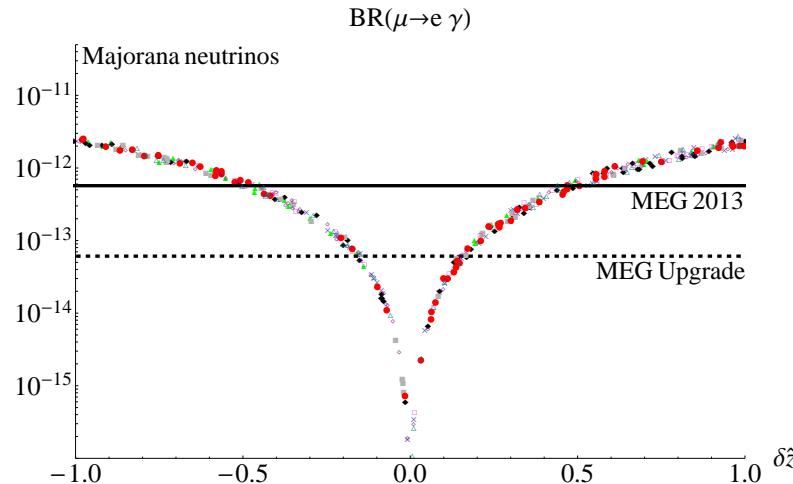
[Agashe et al, 0606021]

- ▶ **cLFV processes** mediated by **KK-lepton excitations, new gauge fields**
- ▶ Electroweak precision observables: $M_{KK} \geq 3 \text{ TeV}$;
cLFV: $M_{KK} \geq 10 \text{ TeV}$ (5 TeV only marginally compatible)
- ▶ Possible ways out... flavour structure (non-geometrical), increase gauge symmetry, ...

[see also Vempati et al, 1206.4383]

Composite Higgs and warped extra dimensions

- **Holographic composite Higgs** models based on $G_f = X \times Z_N$ [$X = S_4, A_4, \Delta(96, 384)$]
- **Symmetries** allow to **predict lepton mixing pattern (masses unconstrained)**
- Apply to **5D model in warped space**; models for *both Dirac and Majorana* ν s



[Hagedorn and Serone, '11-'12]

- **cLFV observables** (and EDMs) typically **below experimental bounds**, $M_{KK} \sim 3.5 \text{ TeV}$
- **MEG results on $\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)$** \rightsquigarrow **constraints size of boundary kinetic terms!**

General Minimal Supersymmetric extension of the SM

- **Supersymmetry is broken in Nature:** different masses for SM particles and superpartners
Generic soft-SUSY breaking terms introduce new sources of flavour violation (q and ℓ)

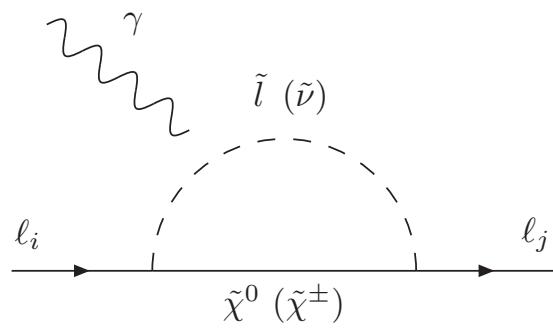
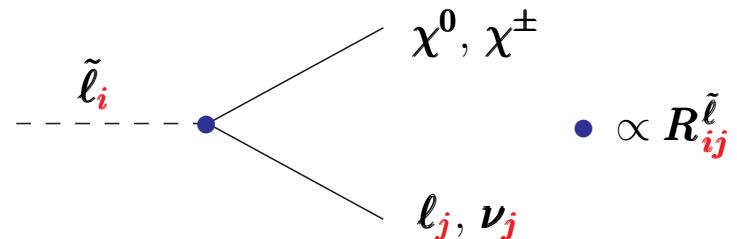
non-diagonal masses for sleptons and sneutrinos $(M_{\tilde{\ell}}^2)_{ij} \neq 0!$ $(M_{\tilde{\nu}}^2)_{ij} \neq 0!$

- Misalignment of **flavour** and **physical** eigenstates: $R^{\tilde{\ell}\dagger} M_{\tilde{\ell}}^2 R^{\tilde{\ell}} = \text{diag}(m_{\tilde{\ell}_i}^2)$ $R^{\tilde{\ell}} \neq 1!$

$$\{\tilde{e}_L, \tilde{\mu}_L, \tilde{\tau}_L, \tilde{e}_R, \tilde{\mu}_R, \tilde{\tau}_R\} \leftrightarrow \{\tilde{\ell}_1, \dots, \tilde{\ell}_6\}$$

manifest in **neutral** and

charged lepton-slepton interactions



- Sizable contributions to **cLFV observables** $\propto \delta_{ij}^\ell = \frac{(M_{\tilde{\ell}}^2)_{ij}}{M_{\text{SUSY}}^2}$

“almost everything is possible - depending on the regime” ...

$$\text{e.g. } \text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) \sim \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \left(\frac{M_W}{M_{\text{SUSY}}} \right)^4 \sin^2 \theta_{\tilde{e}\tilde{\mu}} \left(\frac{\Delta m_{\tilde{\ell}}^2}{M_{\text{SUSY}}^2} \right)^2$$

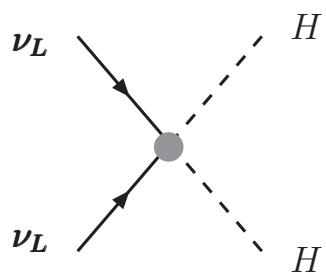
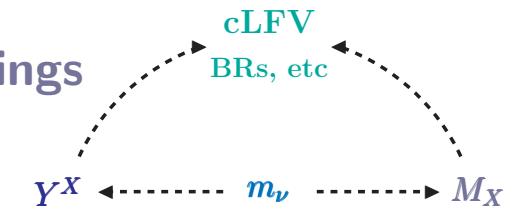
[Ellis et al, Hisano et al, Lavignac et al, Raidal et al, Brignole & Rossi, Paradisi, Buras et al, Herrero et al...]

- ▶ cLFV from ν mass generation mechanisms - seesaw

cLFV and the seesaw mechanism

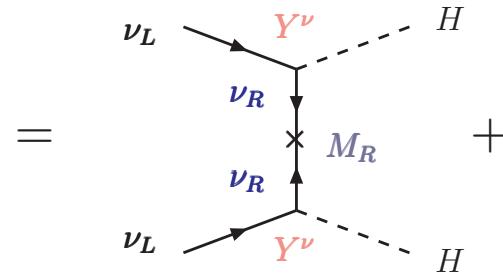
★ **Seesaw mechanism:** explain **small ν masses** with “natural” couplings

via new dynamics at “heavy” scale



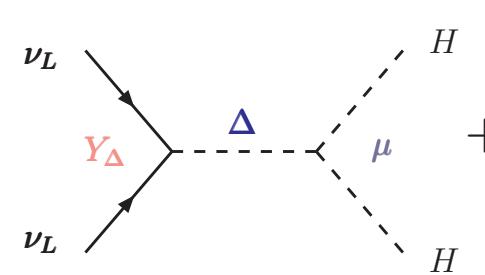
$$\frac{1}{\Lambda} LL HH$$

“Seesaw mechanism”



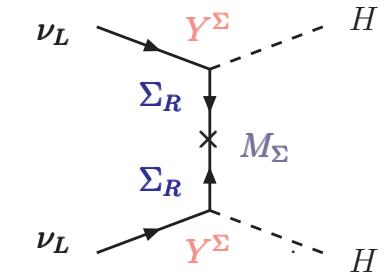
$$\nu_R \text{ (fermion singlet)}$$

Type I



$$\Delta \text{ (scalar triplet)}$$

Type II

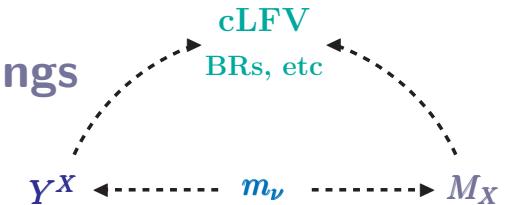


$$\Sigma_R \text{ (fermion triplet)}$$

Type III

cLFV and the seesaw mechanism

★ **Seesaw mechanism:** explain **small ν masses** with “natural” couplings via new dynamics at “heavy” scale



Seesaw	\tilde{C}_5	New Physics scales	\tilde{C}_6	cLFV obs
Fermionic singlet (type I)	$Y_N^T \frac{1}{M_N} Y_N$	$Y_N \sim \mathcal{O}(1) \Rightarrow M_N \approx 10^{15} \text{ GeV}$ $M_N \sim M_{\text{GUT}} ???$	$\left(Y_N^\dagger \frac{1}{M_N^\dagger} \frac{1}{M_N} Y_N \right)_{\alpha\beta}$...
Fermionic triplet (type III)	$Y_\Sigma^T \frac{1}{M_\Sigma} Y_\Sigma$	“ ”	$\left(Y_\Sigma^\dagger \frac{1}{M_\Sigma^\dagger} \frac{1}{M_\Sigma} Y_\Sigma \right)_{\alpha\beta}$...
Scalar triplet (type II)	$4Y_\Delta \frac{\mu_\Delta}{M_\Delta^2}$	$Y_\Delta \sim \mathcal{O}(1) \Rightarrow M_\Delta \approx \text{TeV}$ $(\mu_\Delta \ll 1!)$	$\frac{1}{M_\Delta^2} Y_{\Delta\alpha\beta} Y_{\Delta\gamma\delta}^\dagger$	large BRs ! constrain model!

- **Type II seesaw:** rich phenomenology, predictive, observable cLFV!
- **cLFV bounds** \Rightarrow constraints on Y_Δ and M_Δ ; $\mu \rightarrow eee$: $Y_\Delta \sim \mathcal{O}(1) \Rightarrow M_\Delta \geq 300 \text{ TeV}$
 - [for a review: 0707.4058]
- **“Inverse seesaw”:** similar decorrelation between m_ν suppression and cLFV
- Interesting effects for violation of lepton flavour universality (e.g. R_K) and cLFV!

[Abada, AMT, Vicente, Weiland, 1311.2830]

- ▶ cLFV from m_ν in extended frameworks

The supersymmetric seesaw(s) and cLFV

- ★ Embed seesaw in the framework of (otherwise) **flavour-conserving SUSY models**
(cMSSM, supergravity-inspired, etc)

Right-handed ν $\rightsquigarrow \tilde{\nu}_R$ [Type I]

► In addition to Scalar triplets \rightsquigarrow "triplinos" [Type II]

Fermion triplets \rightsquigarrow "s-triplets" [Type III]

with **same couplings, same interactions!**

► In general "radiatively" generated cLFV: $(\Delta m_{\tilde{L}}^2)_{ij} = (\Delta m_{\tilde{L}}^2(Y^\nu))_{ij}$

► Maybe difficult to disentangle from "generic" MSSM cLFV...

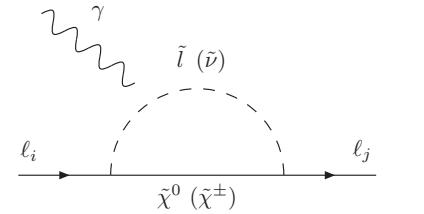
Still some **scenarios are falsifiable!**

► Here: focus on **type I SUSY seesaw**

SUSY seesaw: low-energy cLFV observables

- Large Y^ν : sizable contributions to cLFV observables

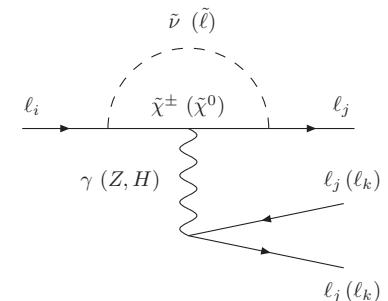
cLFV driven by the exchange of *virtual SUSY particles*



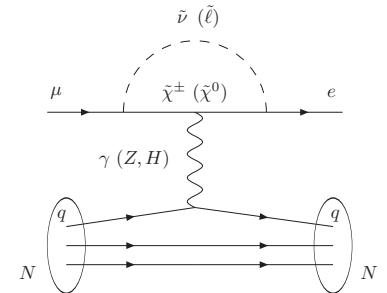
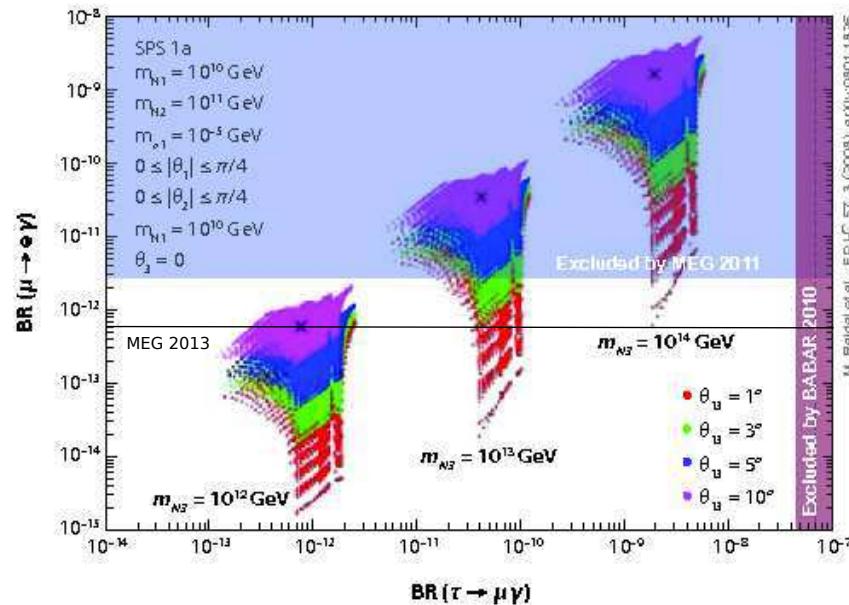
- Flavour blind SUSY breaking: RGE running of Y^ν ($M_{\text{GUT}} \rightarrow M_R$)

induces **flavour-violating** terms in slepton soft-breaking masses

$$(\Delta m_{\tilde{L}}^2)_{ij} = -\frac{1}{8\pi^2} (3m_0^2 + A_0^2) (Y^\nu \dagger L Y^\nu)_{ij} \quad L = \log(M_{\text{GUT}}/M_N)$$



- Y^ν unique source of FV: all observables strongly related



- Synergy of low-energy observables

⇒ hints on **seesaw scale M_R !**

[Antusch, Arganda, Herrero and AMT, '06]

SUSY seesaw: high-energy cLFV observables

- **High-energy coliders:** direct access to slepton sector \rightsquigarrow *on-shell* $\tilde{\ell}$
- **cLFV** in SUSY neutral current interactions $\chi^0 - \tilde{\ell}_i - \ell_j$
cascade decays involving $\tilde{\ell}$ (direct production, or favourable decays e.g. χ_2^0)

LC: $\tilde{\ell}^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm + E_{\text{miss}}^T$ decays

$e^+ e^- \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp + 2\chi^0$
 $e^- e^- \rightarrow e^- \mu^- + 2\chi^0$
“golden channel” $e^- e^- \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^- + 2\chi^0$

multiple edges in $m_{\ell\ell}$
direct FV decays

[Abada, Figueiredo, Romão, AMT, 1206.2306]

LHC: $\chi_2^0 \rightarrow \ell^\pm \ell^\mp + E_{\text{miss}}^T$ cascades
(χ_2^0 from \tilde{q} production)

flavoured slepton mass differences ($\tilde{e} - \tilde{\mu}$)
multiple edges in dilepton mass distributions $m_{\ell\ell}$
direct FV final states $\chi_2^0 \rightarrow \ell_i \ell_j \chi_1^0$

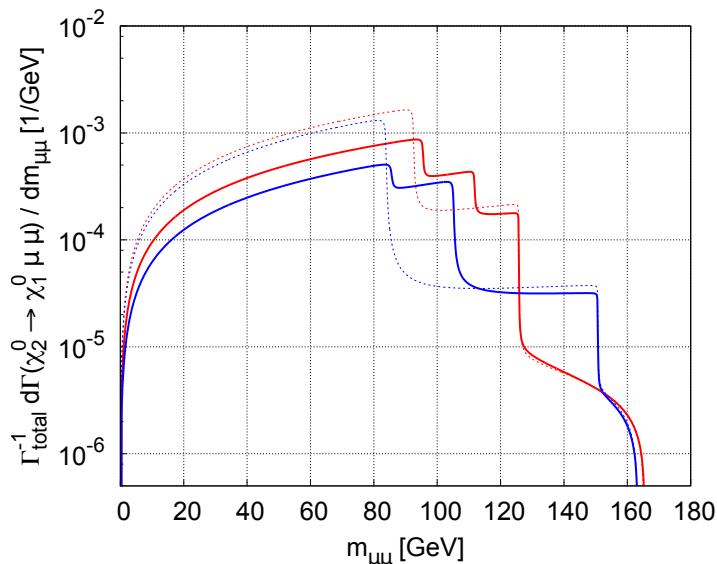
And many others: flavour violating Higgs decays, Lepton Number violating decays, etc ...

cLFV at the LHC: dilepton mass distributions

★ cMSSM (no seesaw)

- Double-triangular distributions: intermediate $\tilde{\mu}_L, \tilde{\mu}_R$ in $\chi_2^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\mu} \mu \rightarrow \chi_1^0 \mu \mu$
- Approximately superimposed $\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}$ edges for $m_{\mu\mu}$ and m_{ee} : “degenerate” $\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{e}$

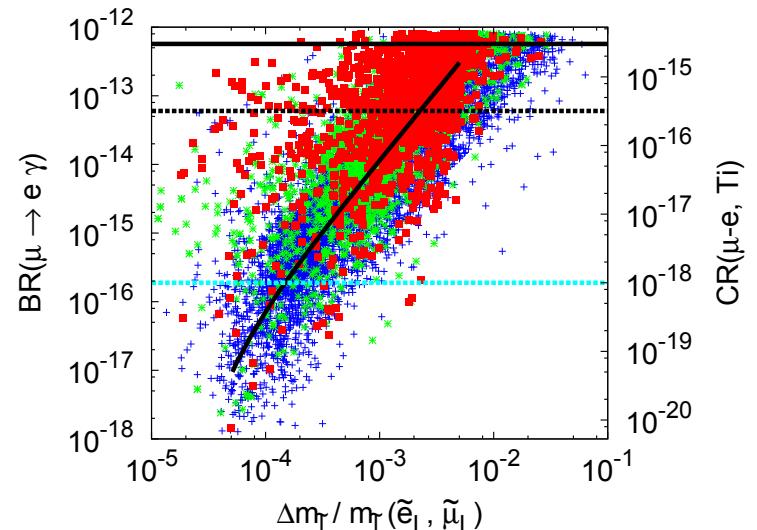
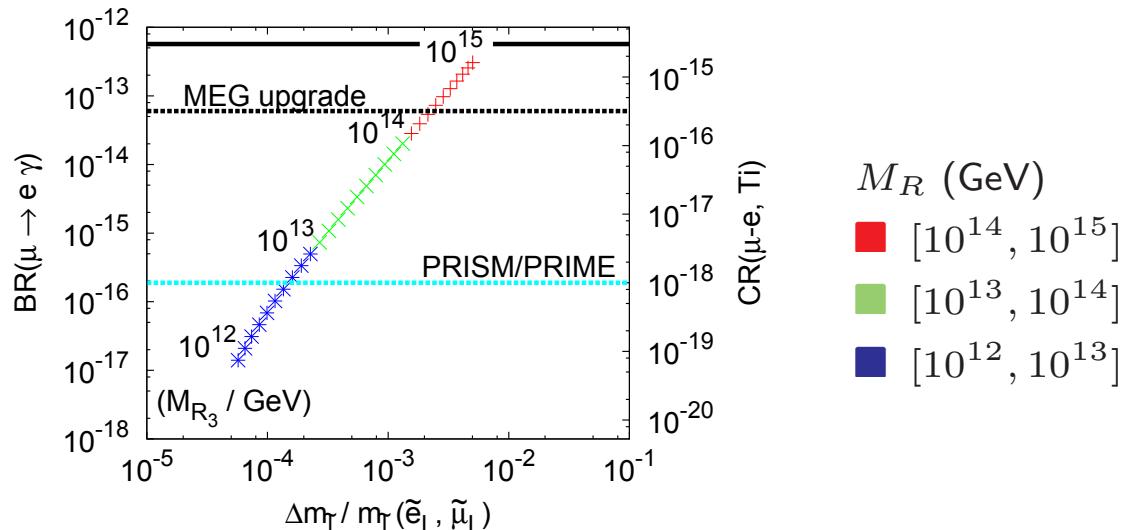
★ Impact of type-I SUSY seesaw: an example



[Abada, Figueiredo, Romão, AMT, 1007.4833]

- Displaced $m_{\mu\mu}$ and m_{ee} edges ($\tilde{\ell}_L$)
⇒ sizable $\frac{\Delta m_{\tilde{\ell}}}{m_{\tilde{\ell}}}(\tilde{e}_L, \tilde{\mu}_L)$ [\rightsquigarrow flavour non-universality (?)]
- Appearance of new edge in $m_{\mu\mu}$: intermediate $\tilde{\tau}_2$
[\rightsquigarrow flavour violation!]
- LFV at the LHC: $\chi_2^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_2 \mu \rightarrow \chi_1^0 \mu \mu$

cLFV at the LHC: slepton mass splittings



[Figueiredo, AMT, 1309.7951]

- ▶ **Sizable contributions** to **high- and low-energy observables** - **within exp reach!**
- ▶ Isolated **cLFV** manifestations \Rightarrow **high-scale SUSY seesaw** is **not unique cLFV source**
e.g. $\frac{\Delta m_{\tilde{\ell}}}{m_{\tilde{\ell}}}(\tilde{e}_L, \tilde{\mu}_L) \gtrsim \mathcal{O}(0.5\%)$ and $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma|_{\text{MEG}}$ ✗: **disfavours seesaw hypothesis**
- ▶ “**Compatible**” **cLFV observations** \Rightarrow **strengthens** seesaw hypothesis !
 $\frac{\Delta m_{\tilde{\ell}}}{m_{\tilde{\ell}}}(\tilde{e}_L, \tilde{\mu}_L) \gtrsim \mathcal{O}(0.5\%)$ and $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma|_{\text{MEG}}$ ✓ !! **Hints on the seesaw scale:** $M_R \sim 10^{14}$ GeV

Hints of an organising principle: cLFV and SUSY GUTs

★ Supersymmetric Grand Unified Theories

- Reduce arbitrariness of Y^ν [SO(10) CKM- and U_{PMNS} -inspired patterns..]

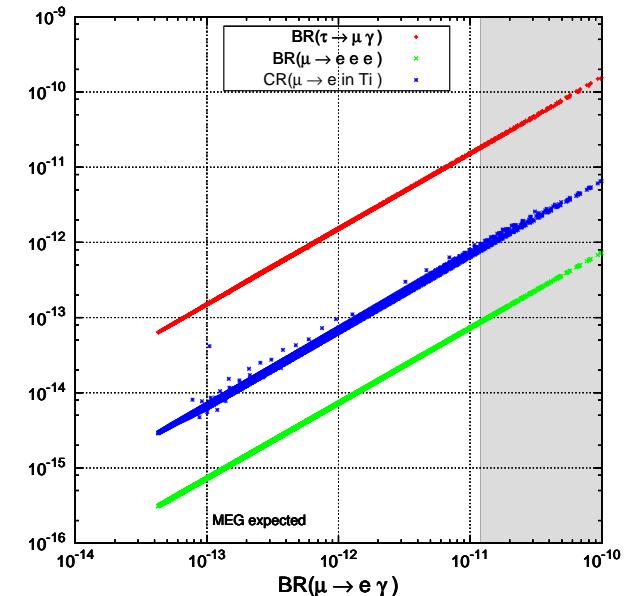
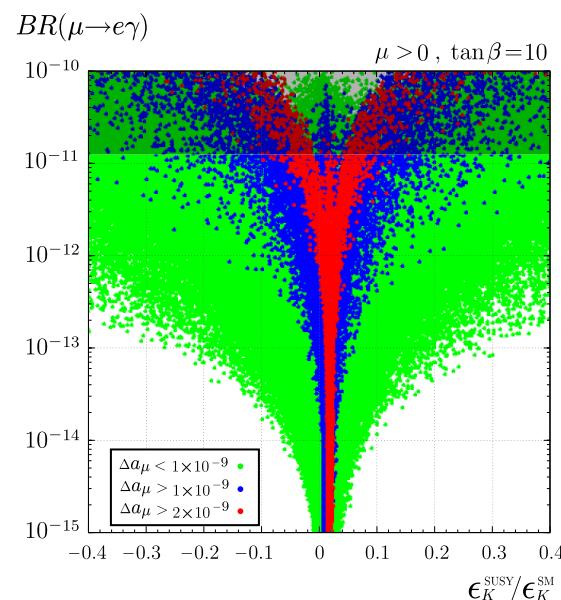
- SO(10) type II example

(leptogenesis motivated)

highly correlated cLFV observables!

[Calibbi et al, 0910.0377]

- SU(5) + RH neutrinos SUSY GUTs



correlated CPV and FV observables

in lepton and hadron sectors!

[Buras et al, 1011.4853]



Concluding remarks

Charged lepton flavour violation: outlook

- ▶ Flavour violation observed in quarks & neutral leptons...
why should Nature “conserve” charged lepton flavour?
- ▶ cLFV observables can provide (indirect) information on the underlying NP model
New Physics can be manifest via cLFV even before any direct discovery!
Lepton sector of BSM remains comparatively unexplored...
- ▶ Numerous observables that can be (are) searched for ⇒ intensify the exp effort!
Closely follow with theoretical studies and phenomenological analyses



Backup

Beyond the type I SUSY seesaw: examples ...

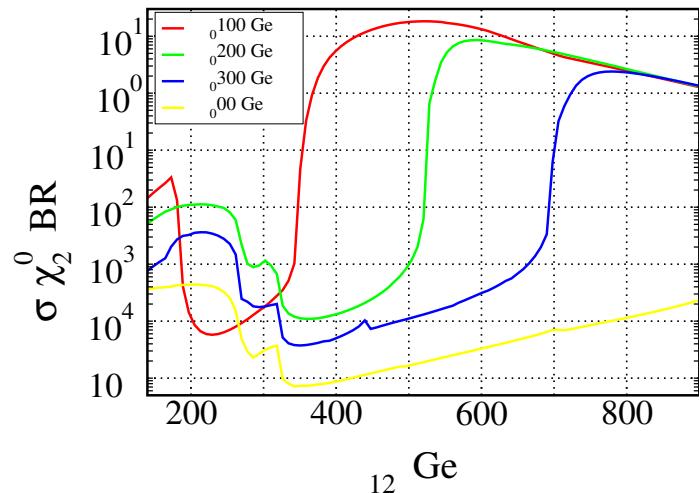
★ Type II SUSY seesaw

► More predictive (up to overall scale) - $(\Delta m_{\tilde{L}}^2)_{ij} \propto m_{\nu\alpha}^2 U_{\alpha i} U_{\beta j}^*$

correlations between cLFV observables controled by ν -parameters !

[Rossi et al, ...]

► Distinctive prospects for cLFV at colliders

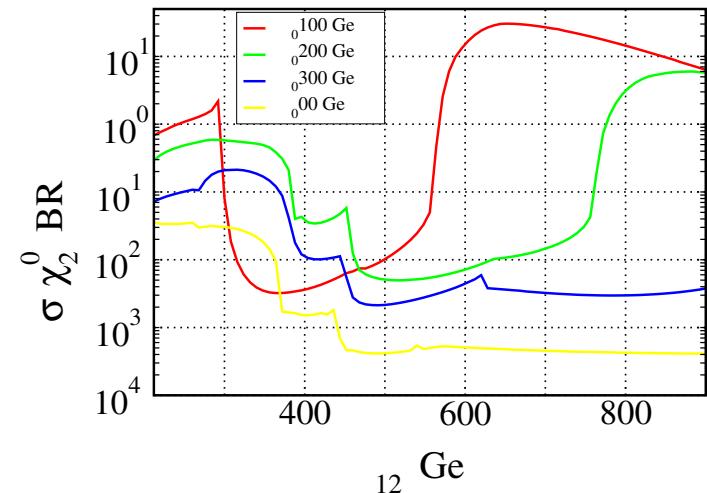


$\text{BR}(\chi_2^0 \rightarrow \mu\tau)$

← Type I SUSY seesaw

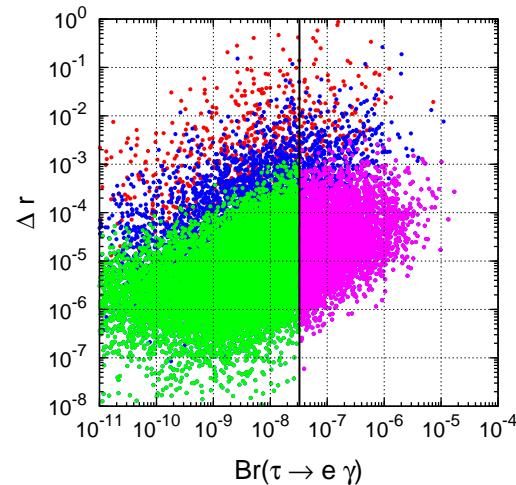
Type II SUSY seesaw →

[Esteves et al, 0903.1408]



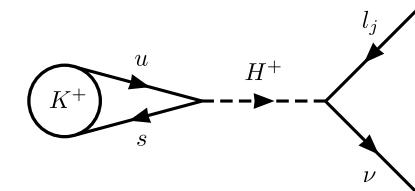
Inverse seesaw: flavour universality violation in kaon decays

- $R_K \equiv \frac{\Gamma(K \rightarrow e\nu)}{\Gamma(K \rightarrow \mu\nu)}$ $\rightsquigarrow \Delta r_K = R_K^{\text{exp}} / R_K^{\text{SM}} - 1$ NA62: $\Delta r_K = (4 \pm 4) \times 10^{-3}$
- Models of new physics (2HDM, SUSY, etc) typically lead to $\Delta r_K < \mathcal{O}(10^{-3}, -4)$



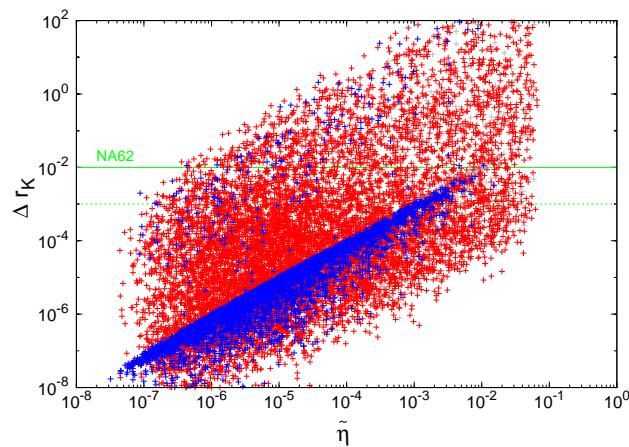
- Unconstrained MSSM: LFV corrections to $H^+ l \nu$ vertex

[■ \rightsquigarrow viable points]

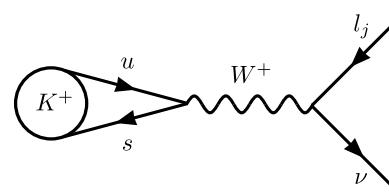


Maximise Δr_K : explicit LFV δ_{31}^{RR} , low mass regimes

[Fonseca, Romão, AMT, 1205.1411]



- Inverse seesaw: corrections to $W^+ l \nu$ vertex



$$\Delta r_K \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$

$\tilde{\eta}$: “non-unitarity” of U_{PMNS} due to extra sterile ν s

$$M_R \in [0.1 \text{ MeV}, 10^6] \text{ GeV}$$

[Abada, AMT, Vicente, Weiland, 1311.2830]

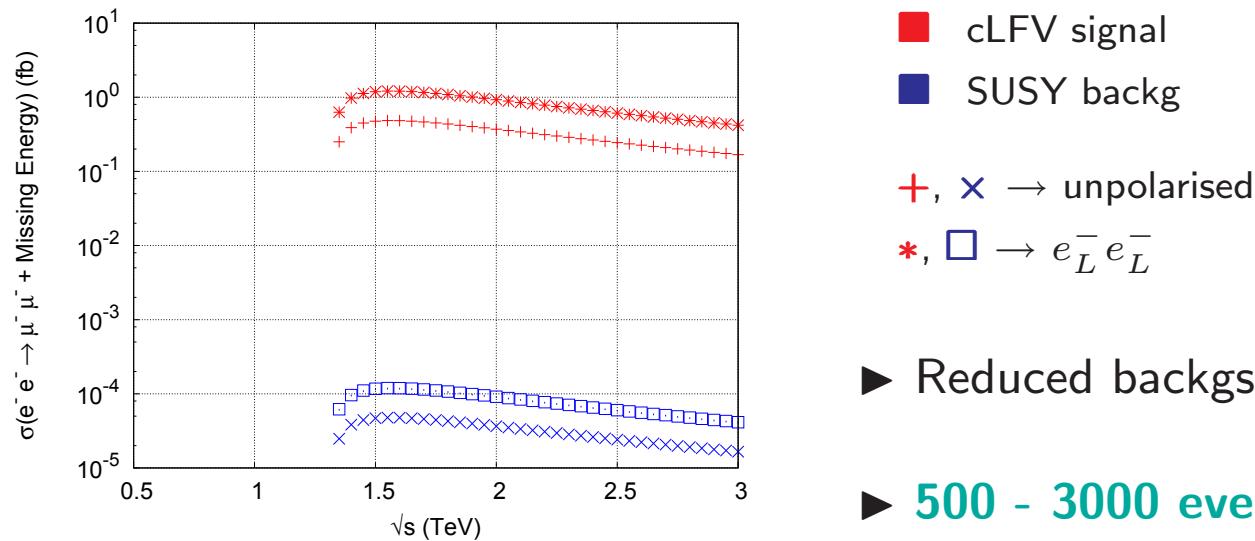
cLFV at a future LC: e^-e^- beam option

- Consider $e^-e^- \rightarrow e^-\mu^- + E_{\text{miss}}^T \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} e^-\mu^- + 2\chi_1^0 & \text{(signal)} \\ e^-\mu^- + 2\chi_1^0 + (2,4)\nu & \text{(SUSY backg)} \\ e^-\mu^- + (2,4)\nu & \text{(SM}_{m_\nu}\text{ backg)} \end{cases}$
- **Signal** events: $\tilde{\ell}$ production via t-channel χ^0 exchange
no s-channel exchanges (absence of doubly charged particles)
- **SUSY & SM_{m_{\nu}} backg:** dominated by W -strahlung (tiny “0ν2β”-like...)
- **Same $\tilde{\ell}$ production for signal and background:** smaller effect from beam polarisation
Still expect a large number of events - $\mathcal{O}(10^3 - 10^5)$ events for $\sqrt{s} = 2$ TeV
- Ideal beam option for a “golden channel” of cLFV at Linear Colliders ...

cLFV at a future LC: the “golden channel”

- ▶ Consider $e^- e^- \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^- + E_{\text{miss}}^T \leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \mu^- \mu^- + 2\chi_1^0 & \text{(signal)} \\ \mu^- \mu^- + 2\chi_1^0 + (2, 4)\nu & \text{(SUSY backg)} \end{cases}$

SM_{m_ν} backg negligible ...



- ▶ Reduced backgs: subdominant SUSY $\mathcal{O}(10^{-4})$
- ▶ **500 - 3000 events** for $\mathcal{L} = 0.5 - 3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

- ▶ **Ideal cLFV discovery channel** $\Rightarrow e^- e^- \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^- + E_{\text{miss}}^T$ [provided \sqrt{s} large ...]
- ▶ **Confirm t-channel exchange of Majorana particle**
- ▶ **RR-polarised e^- can test seesaw hypothesis: $\tilde{\ell}$ cLFV predominantly LL phenomenon**