

Probing the Neutrino Mass Mechanism with the CMB

Samuel J. Witte
University of Valencia (IFIC)



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EXCELENCIA
SEVERO
OCHOA

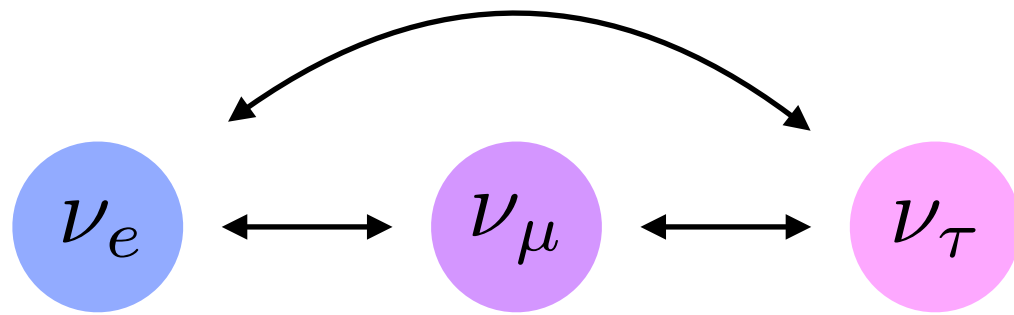
invisiblesPlus
neutrinos, dark matter & dark energy physics

elusives
neutrinos, dark matter & dark energy physics

[arXiv:1909.04044](https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.04044)

(In collaboration with Miguel Escudero)

Neutrino Masses



Neutrino Oscillations

SNO (2001), Super-K (1998), ...

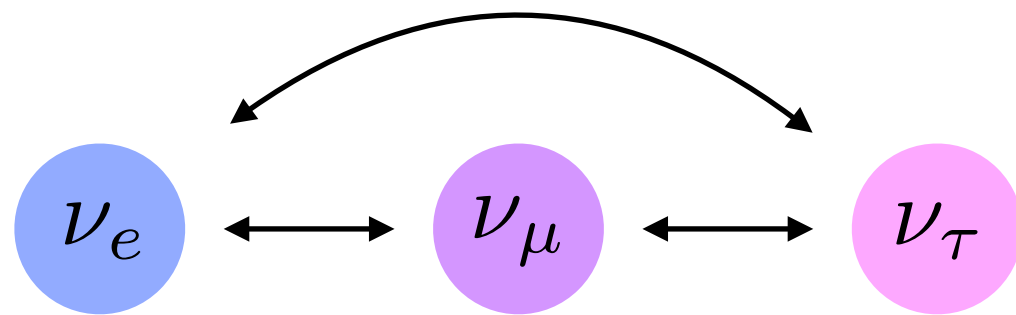


$$m_{\nu,i} > 0$$

$$m_{\nu,j} > 0$$

Not included in SM

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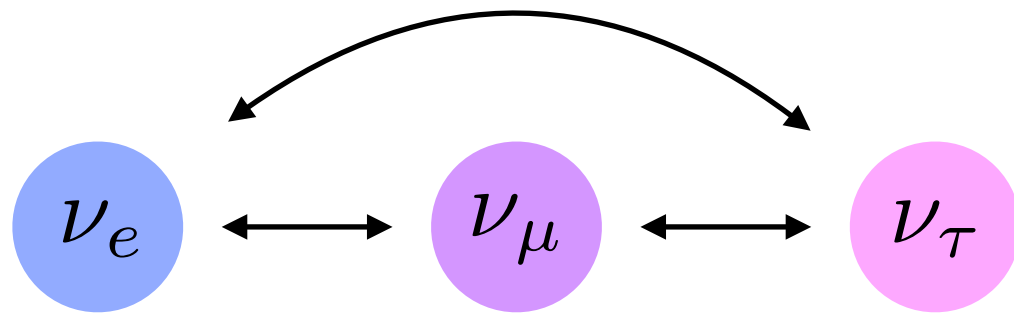
Dirac Neutrinos

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \lambda_\nu \bar{\ell} H \nu_R + h.c.$$

$$\lambda_\nu \lesssim 10^{-12}$$

Without more, unnatural yukawa...

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Majorana Neutrinos

$$+ \text{Majorana mass term: } m \bar{\nu}^c \nu$$



Exploit seesaw



Minkowski (1977), Yanagida (1979),
Gell-Mann et al (1979),
Glashow(1980), Mohapatra et al (1980)

Explain smallness of neutrino masses

The Majoron

Majorana mass $m \bar{\nu}^c \nu$ violates $B - L$

1.) Broken Explicitly

2.) Broken Spontaneously

a.) Local symmetry

b.) Global symmetry

pseudo goldstone boson ϕ
Chikashige, Mohapatra, Peccei (1981)

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$$\mathcal{L}_N \supset h (\rho \bar{\nu}_R \nu_R^c + \text{hc}) \xrightarrow{\text{SSB} + \text{Mixing}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = i \lambda \phi \bar{\nu} \gamma^5 \nu$$

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Interactions extremely feeble:

$$\lambda \sim 10^{-13} \frac{m_\nu}{0.05 \text{ eV}} \frac{246 \text{ GeV}}{v_L} \quad (\text{Type-I seesaw})$$

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Majoron mass? D-5 Planck-scale operators (?): $m_\phi \sim \sqrt{\beta} \left(\frac{v_L}{v_H} \right)^{3/2} \text{ keV}$

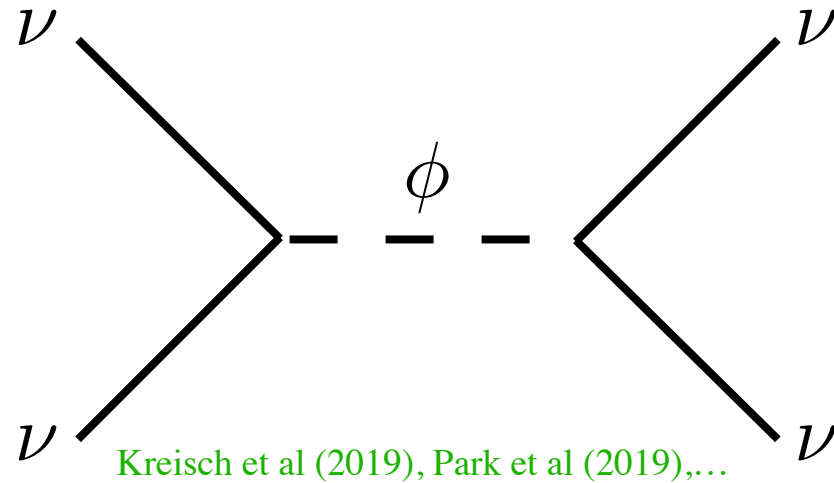
Rothstein, Babu, Seckel (1993),
Akhmedov, Berezhiani, Mohapatra, Senjanovic (1992)

Assuming $v_L \gg v_H$

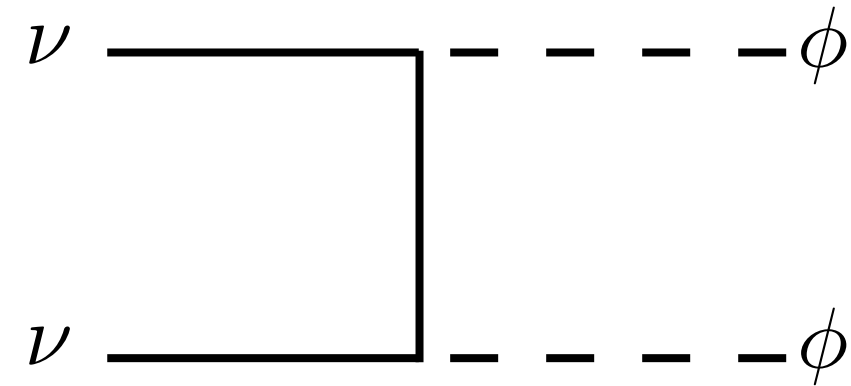
Majoron Cosmology

(**Not complete list of references)

Neutrino annihilations and scattering



...



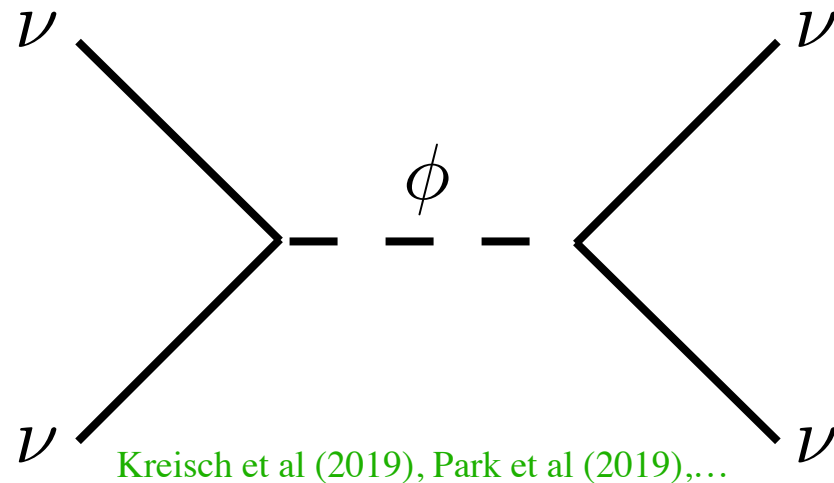
Dolgov et al (1997), Huang et al (2018), ...

Require large couplings to be relevant — nearly ruled out by current experiments

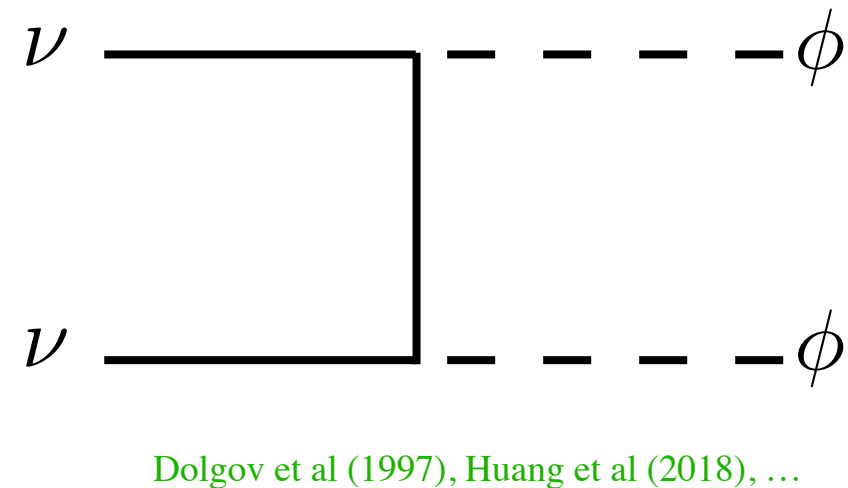
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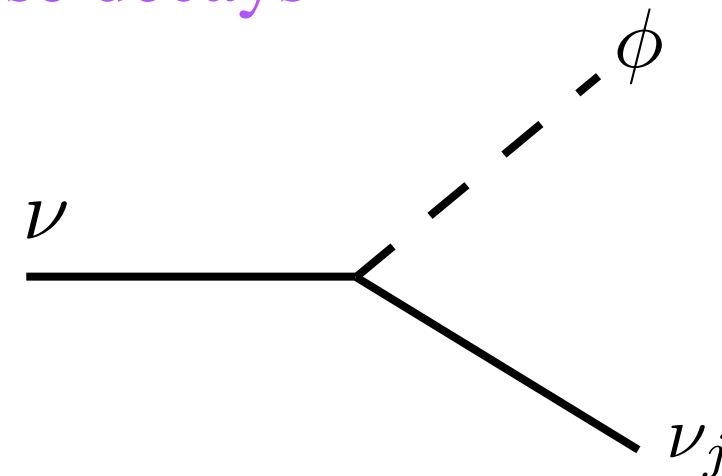
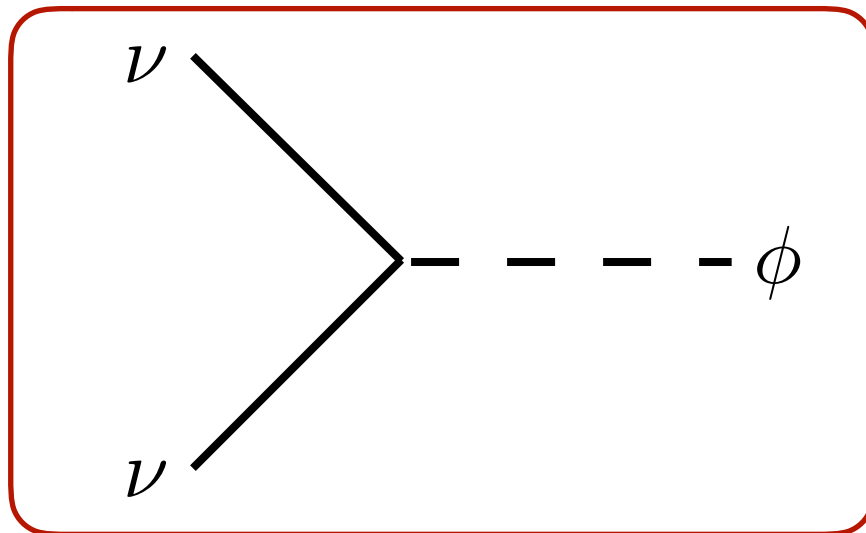


...



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Neutrino decays and inverse decays

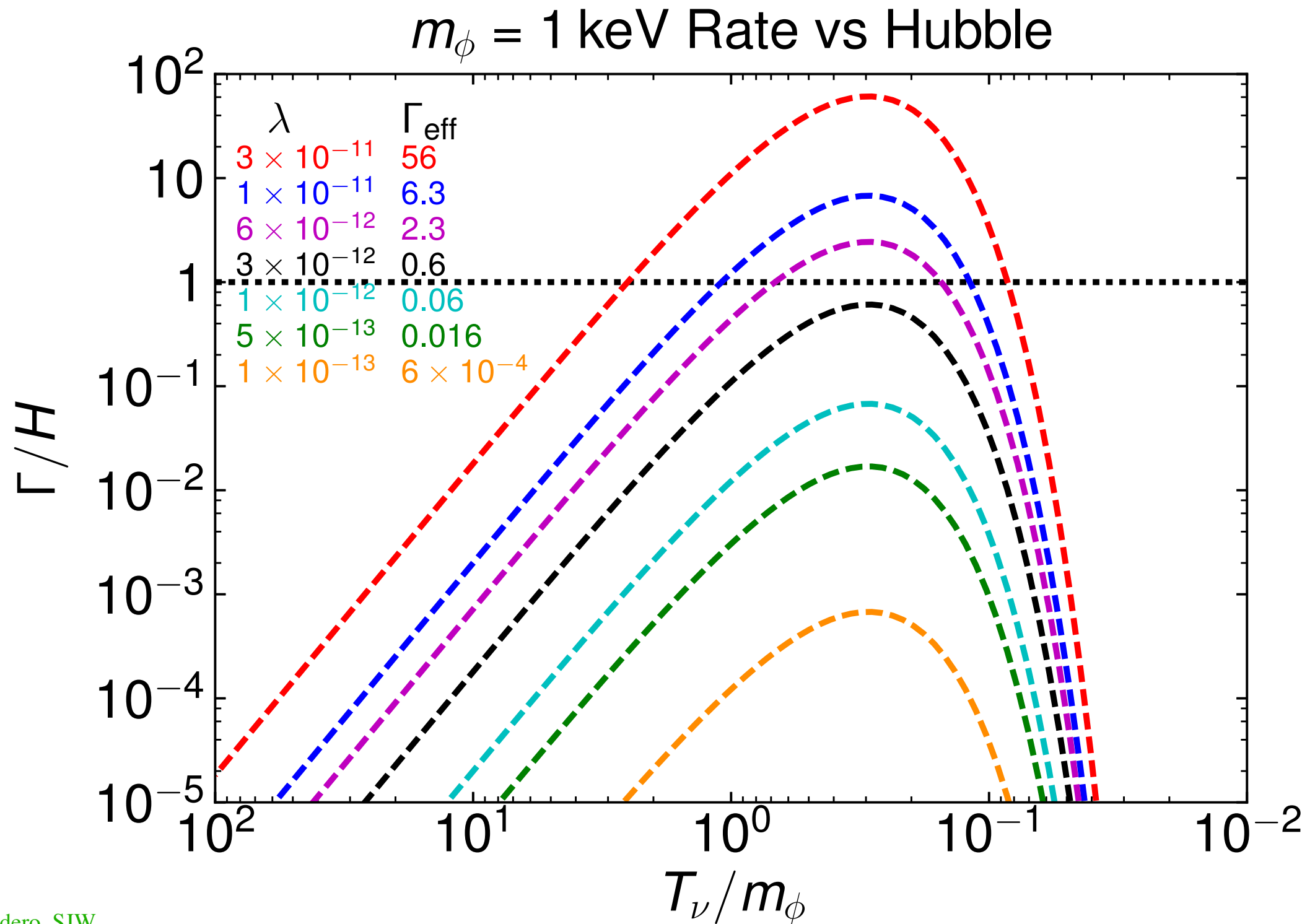


Archidiacono et al (2013), Escudero et al (2019), ...

$$m_\phi \in [0.1 \text{ eV}, \text{ MeV}] \quad \lambda \sim [10^{-15}, 10^{-6}]$$

Requires: $m_\phi < m_\nu$

Majoron Thermalization

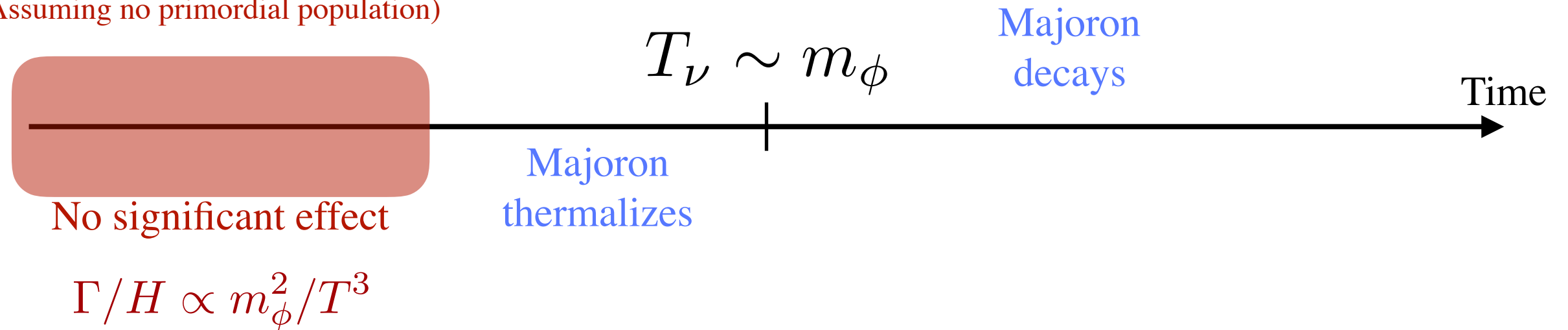


(1909.04044) Escudero, SJW

Majoron Thermalization

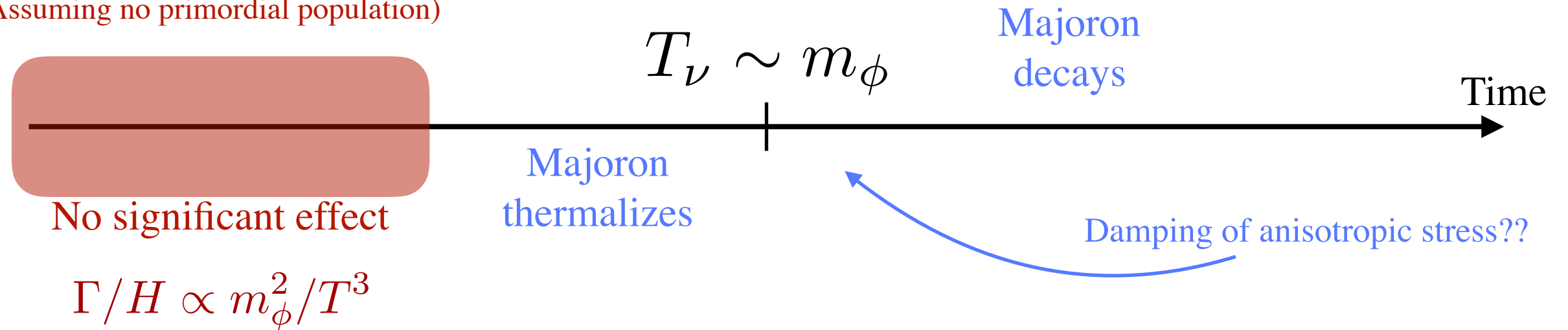
Evolution of Thermal Majoron

(** Assuming no primordial population)



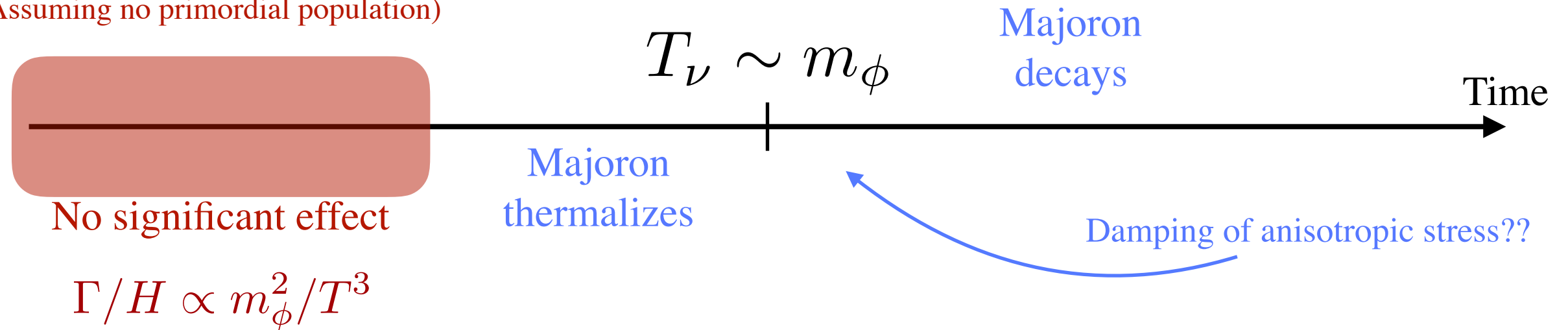
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Two Potential Effects: Chacko et al (2003)

1.) If majoron decays before recombination, $\Delta N_{\text{eff}} \simeq 0.11$

(1909.04044) Escudero, SJW

2.) If majoron thermalizes near recombination, damping of anisotropic stress

Bashinsky and Seljak (2003)

(1909.04044) Escudero, SJW

$$m_\phi \lesssim \mathcal{O}(100) \text{ eV}$$

Primordial Majorons

Thus far we have assumed no primordial population...

Sterile neutrinos thermalize if $T_{RH} \gtrsim 5 \times m_N$ (**type-I seesaw)

Easily generating thermal majoron population

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Entropy conservation: $\Delta N_{\text{eff}}|_{\text{BBN}} \simeq 0.027$ (if $m_\phi \lesssim \text{MeV}$)

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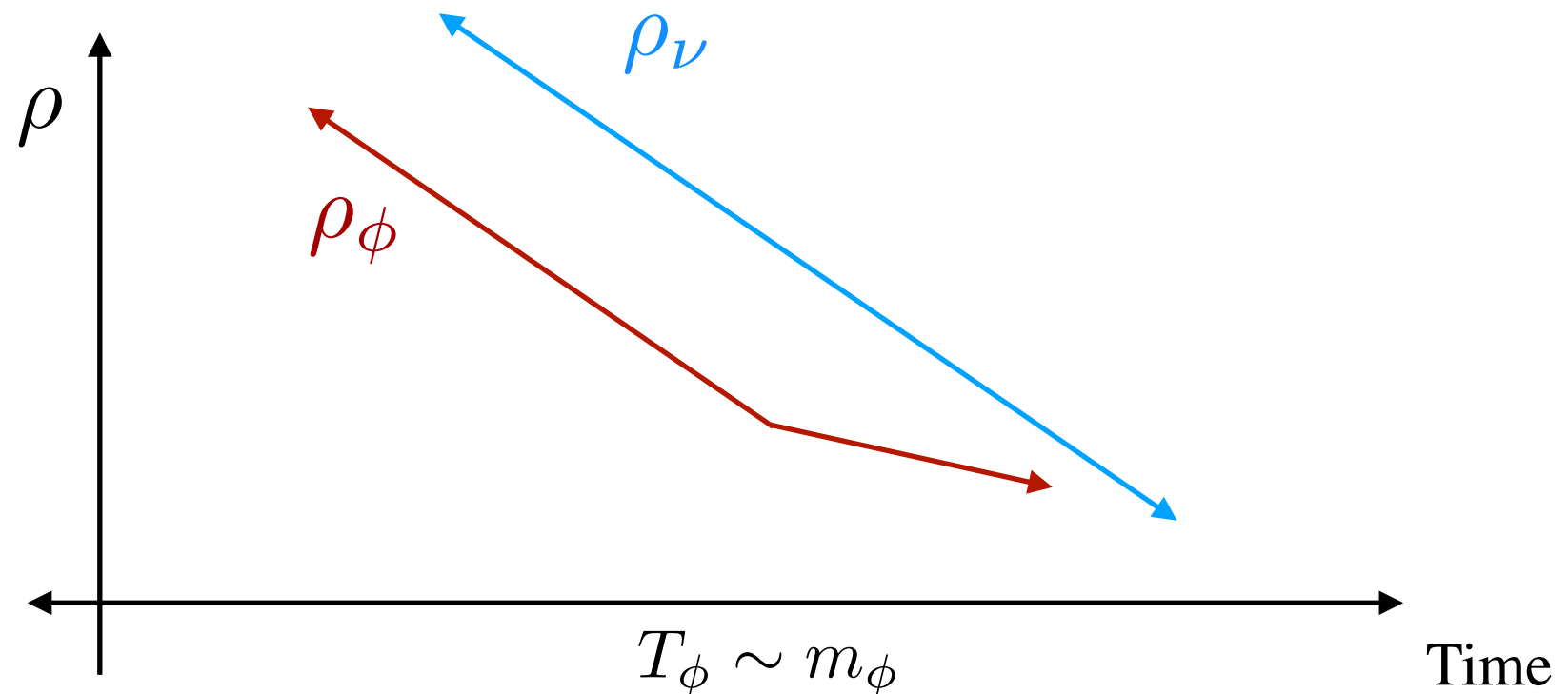
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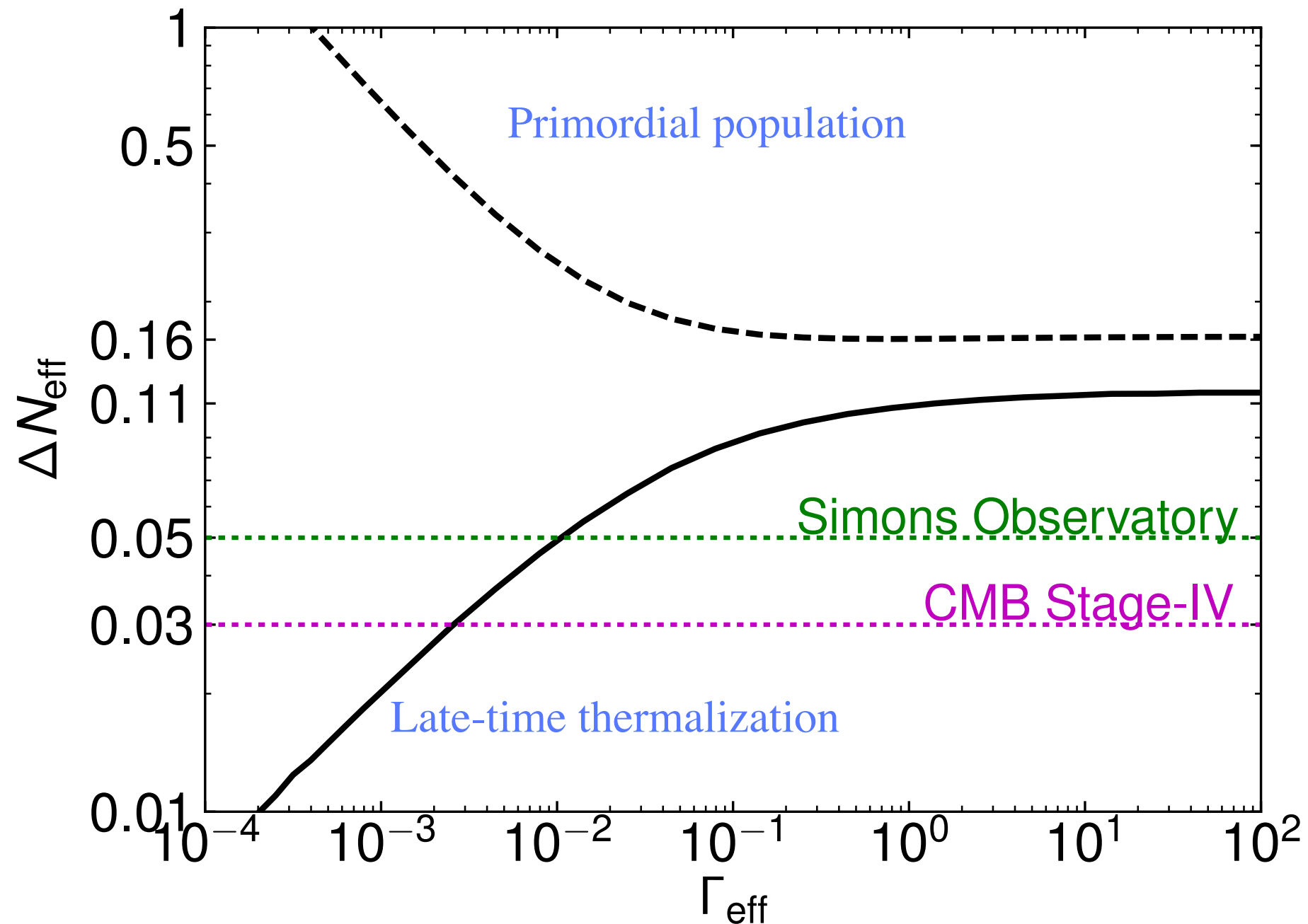
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If coupling small enough...



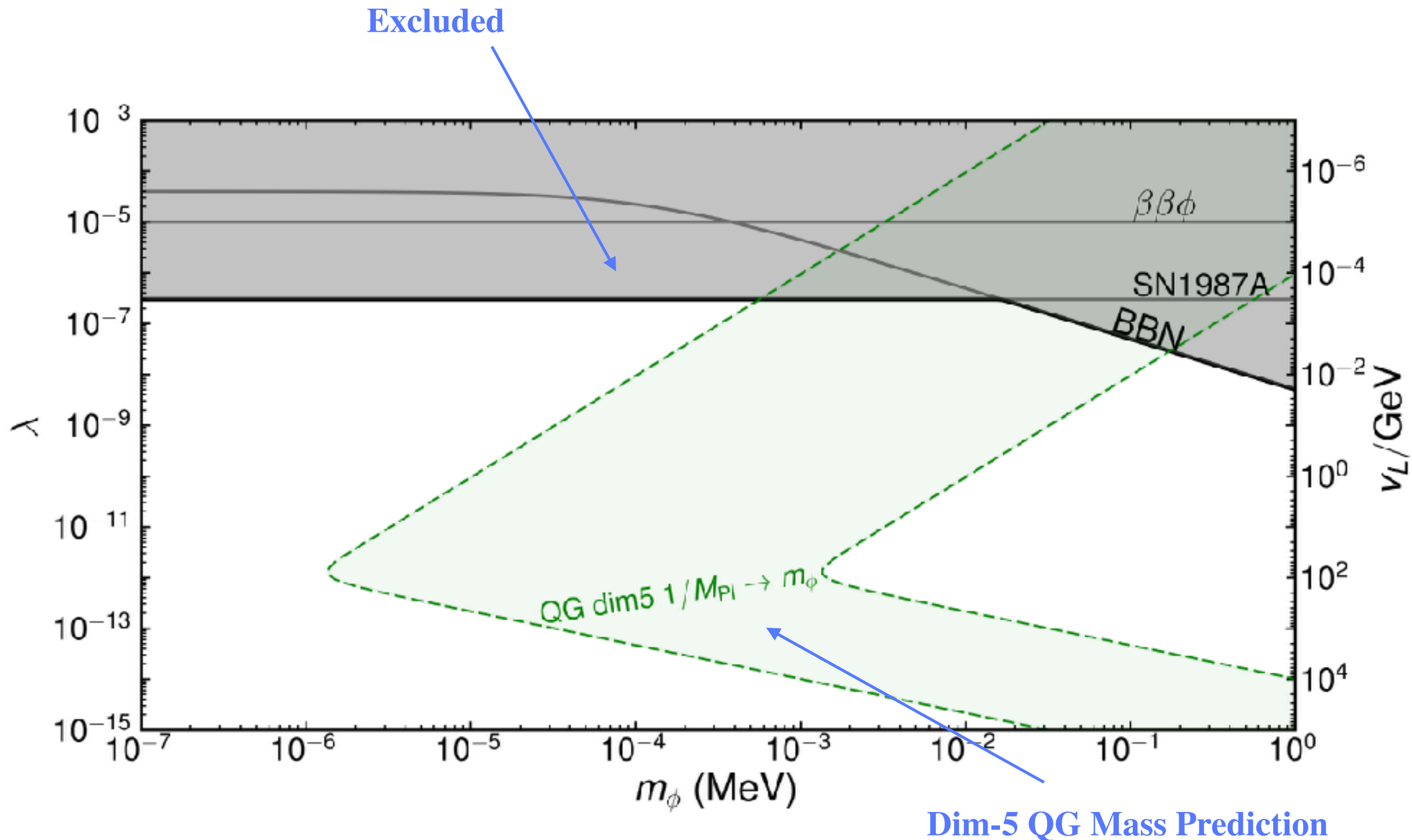
$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}}$$



$$\Gamma_{\text{eff}} \equiv \left(\frac{\lambda}{4 \times 10^{-12}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\text{keV}}{m_\phi} \right)$$

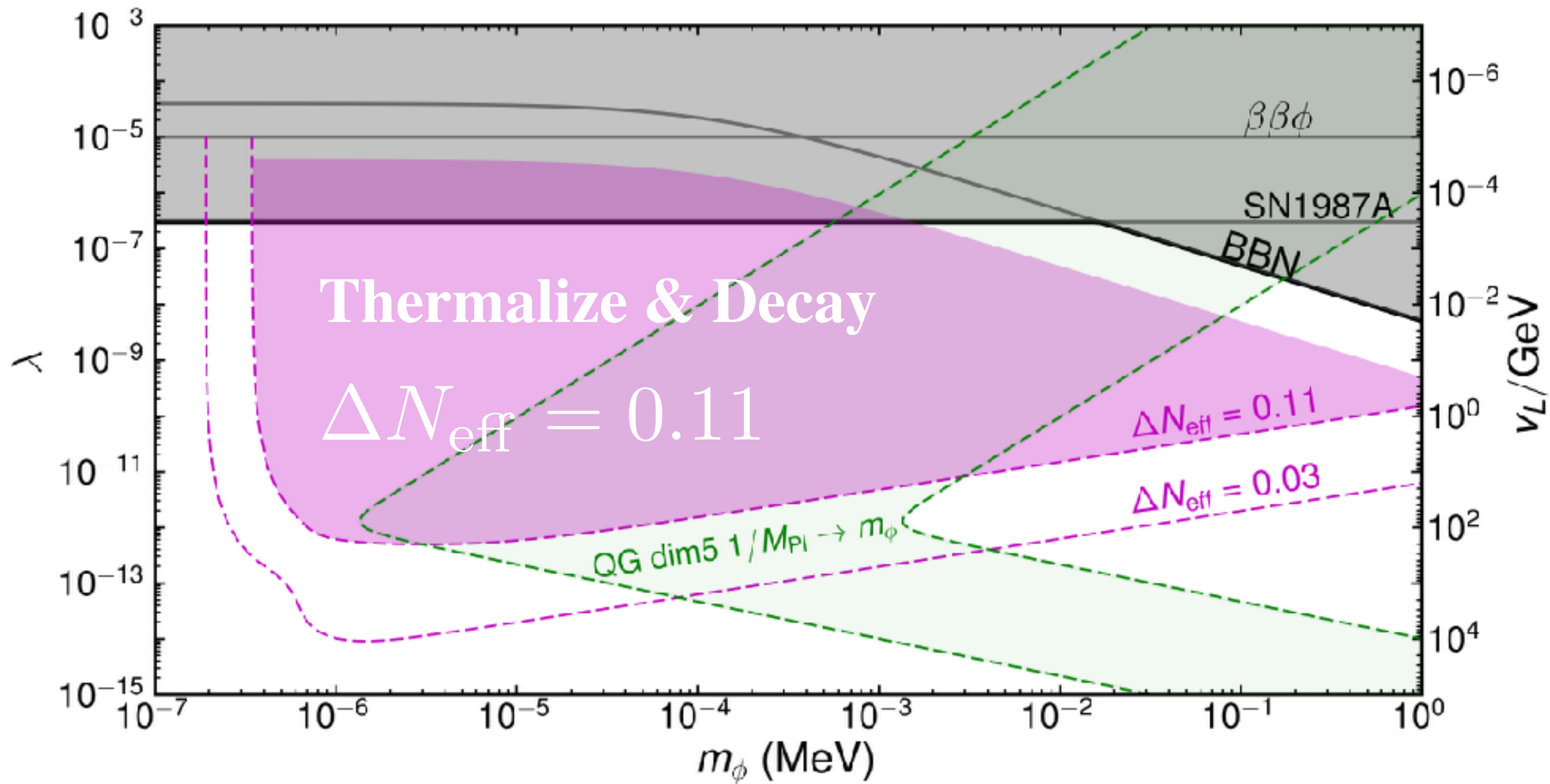
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Majoron Cosmology



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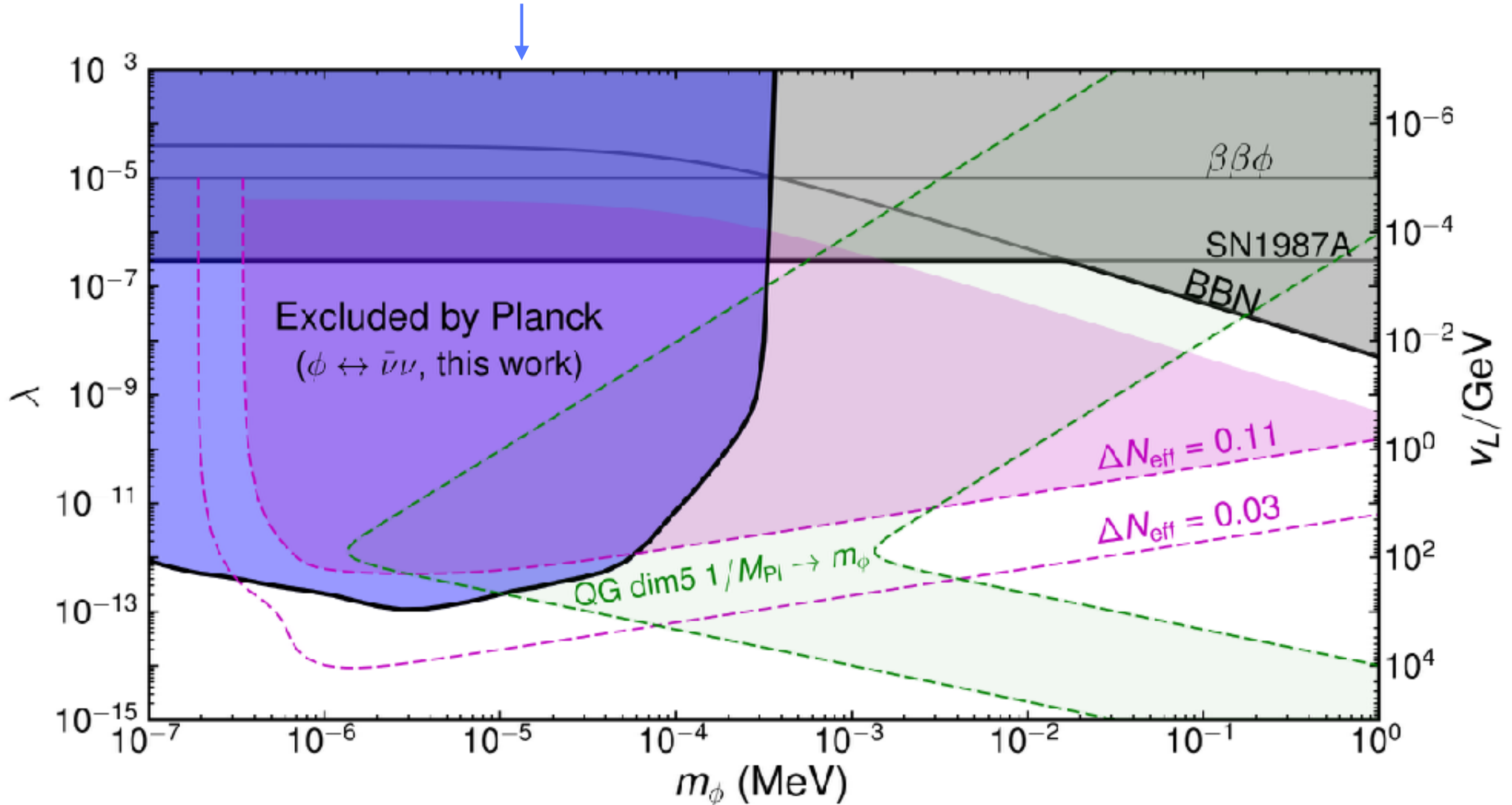
Majoron Cosmology



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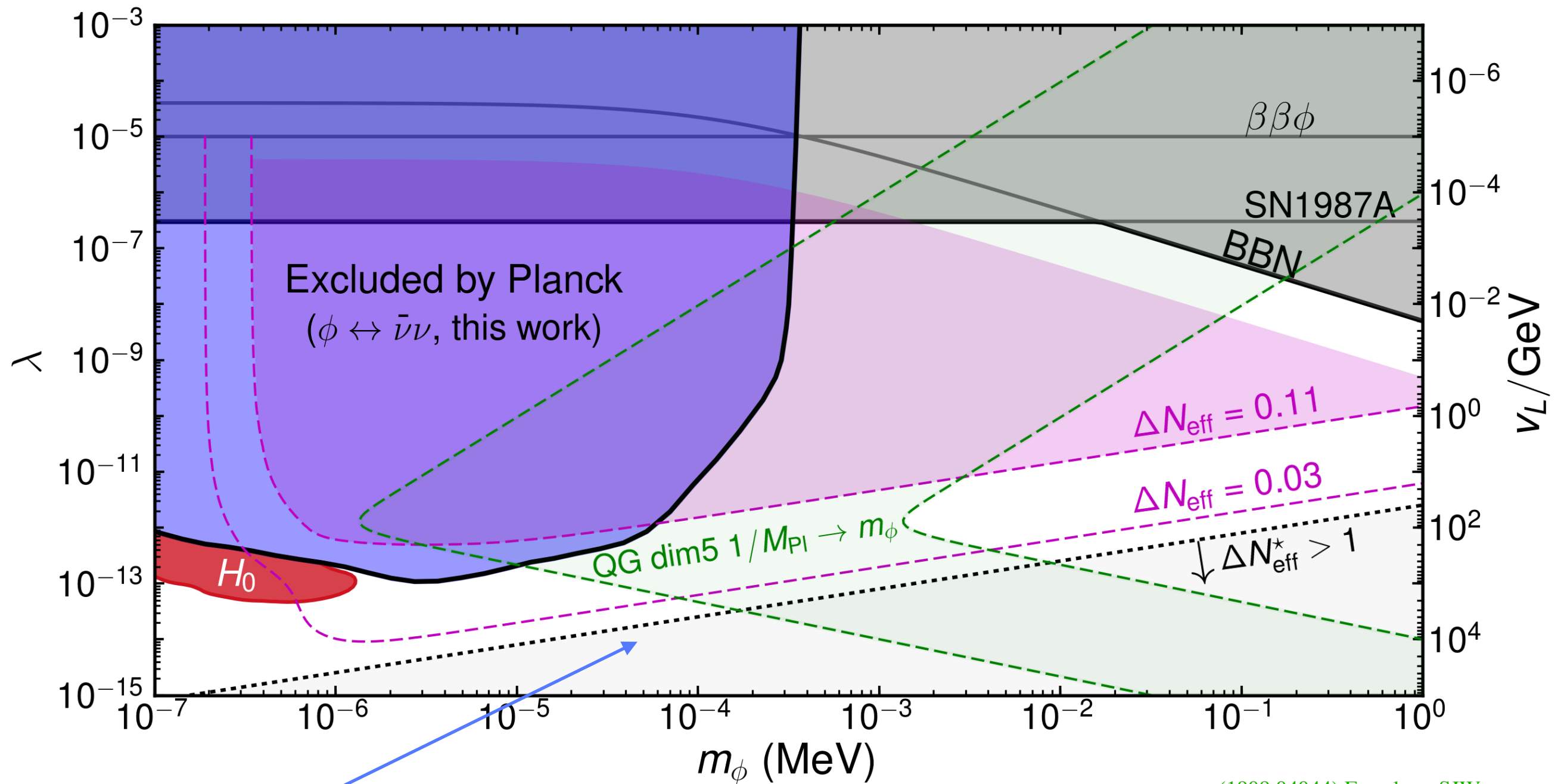
Majoron Cosmology

Excluded from perturbation damping



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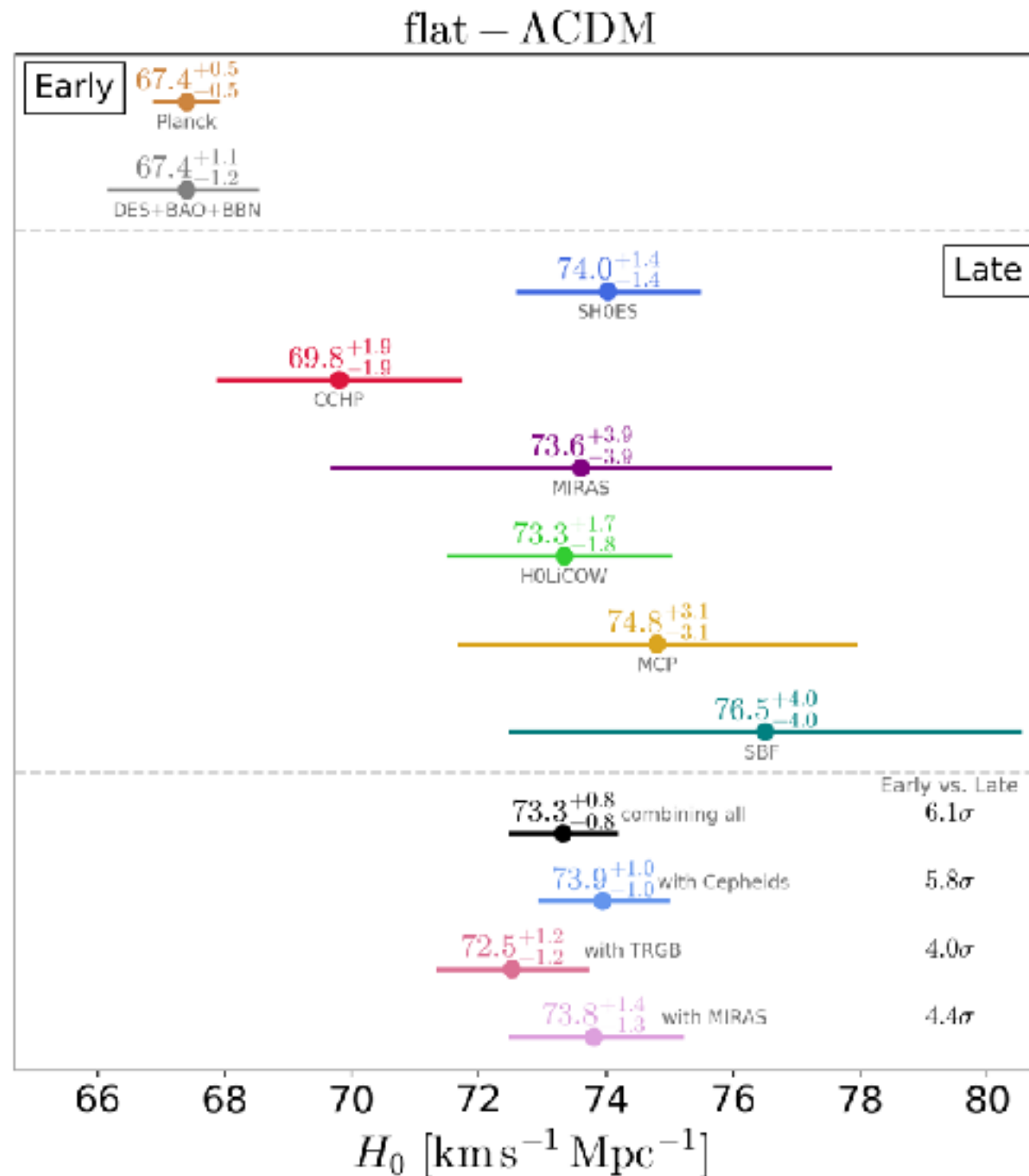
Majoron Cosmology



Excluded if primordial population

(1909.04044) Escudero, SJW

Hubble Tension



1907.10625, Figure by Vivien Bonvin

Hubble Tension

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Proposed solutions:

- Novel neutrino 2-to-2 interactions $+\Delta N_{\text{eff}}$ Kreisch et al (2019), Park et al (2019), Archidiacono et al (2016), Di Valentino et al (2018)
- Exotic dark energy Poulin et al (2018), Agrawal et al (2019), Lin et al (2019), Di Valentino et al (2019)
- Dark sector interactions Bringmann et al (2018), Pandey et al (2019), Raveri et al (2019), Yang et al (2019)
- Modified gravity Renk et al (2017), Khosravi et al (2018), Lin et al (2019)
- ⋮

See e.g. Blinov et al (2019)

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Concerns:

- Phenomenological viability See e.g. Blinov et al (2019)
- Model complexity (# parameters and fine tuning?)
- Model appeal (Unphysical features? Well-motivated?)
- Quality of solution (Effect on posterior? Chi-squared fit?)

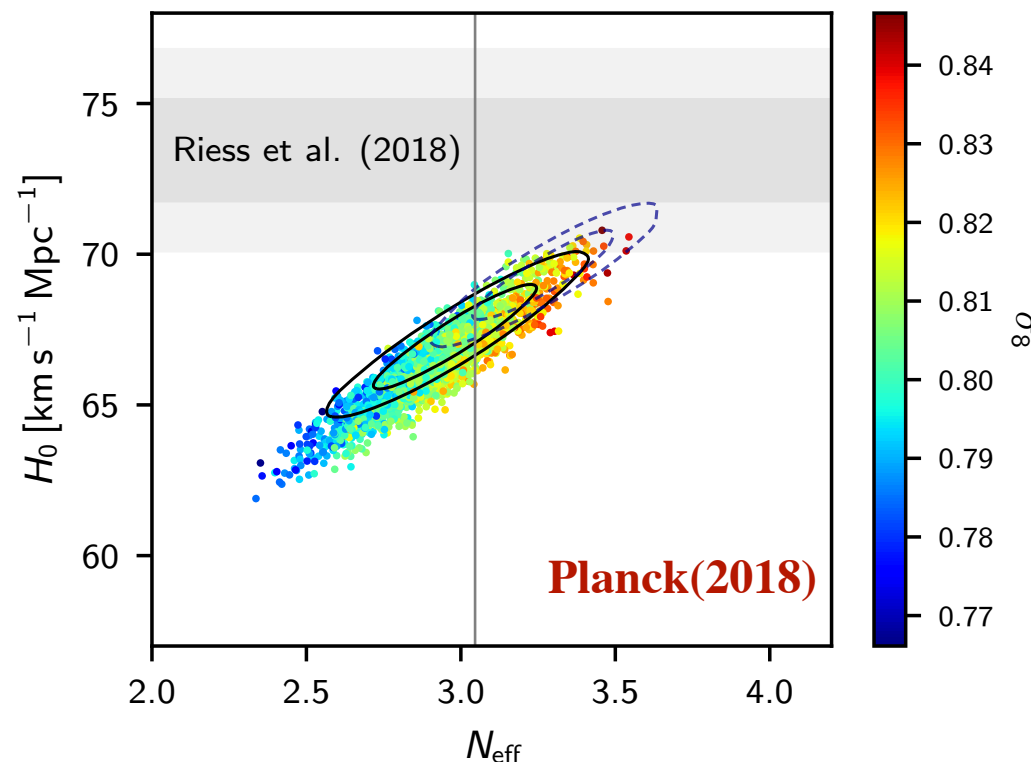
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Partial resolution just with ΔN_{eff} Bernal et al (2016), Morstell and Dhawan (2018)



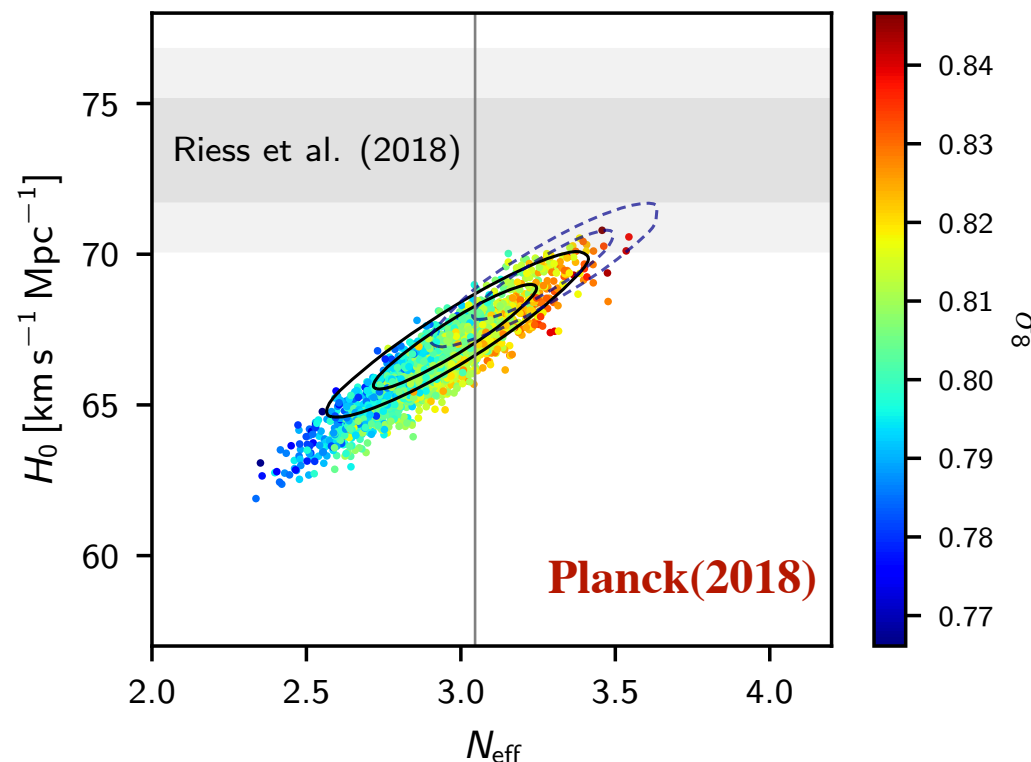
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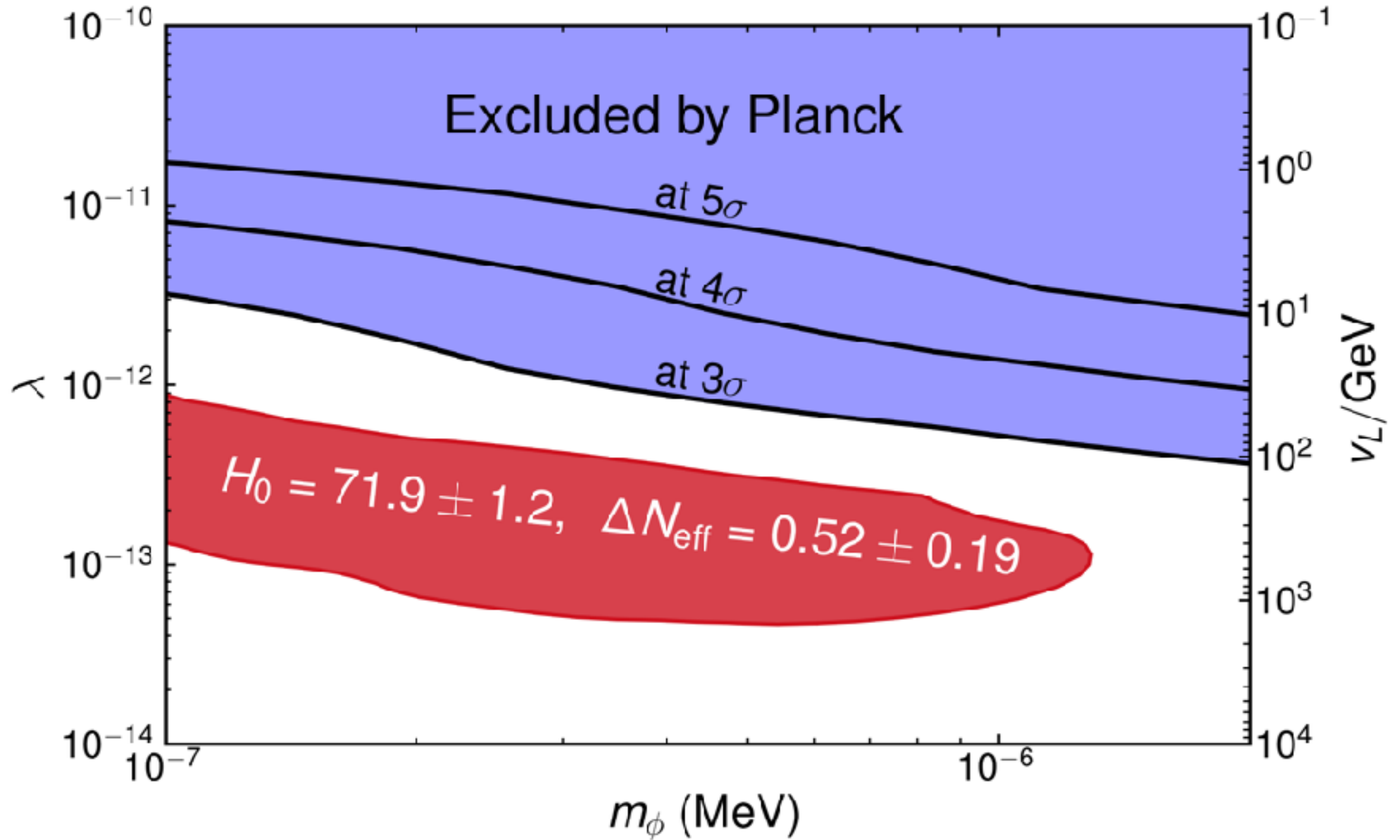


+ majoron interactions

Partial degeneracy with N_{eff} :

- Allows for larger values of H_0 while *improving* Planck fit

Hubble Tension



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Conclusions

- CMB provides powerful probe of pGBs arising in neutrino mass models

In context of type-I seesaw, Planck currently probing SSB scales $\sim \text{TeV}$

Should reheating temperature be sufficiently high, future CMB experiments may be capable of probing most of parameter space (for this mass range**)

- Does the Hubble tension point to beyond ΛCDM ?

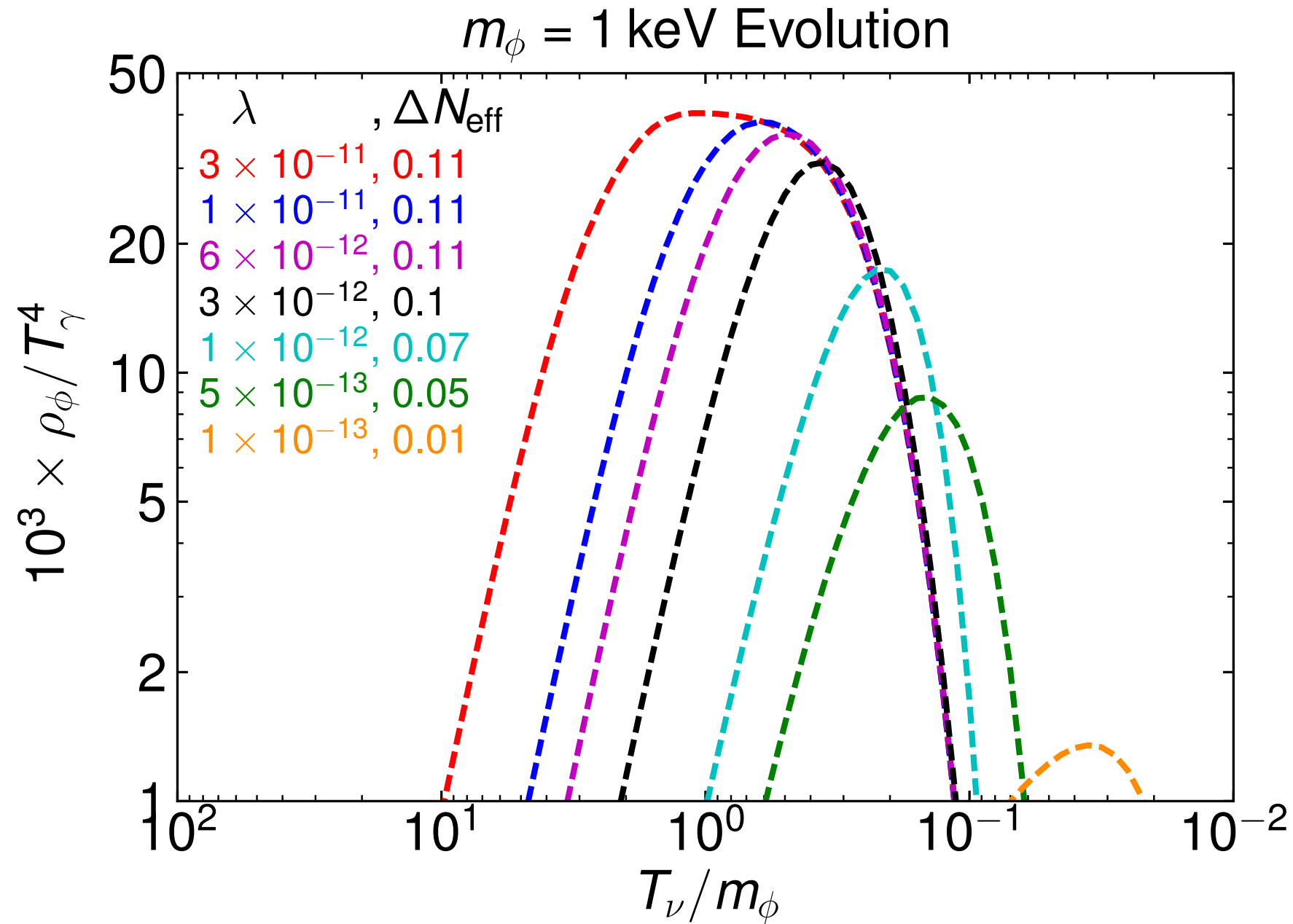
Majoron is well-motivated extension of SM that, when combined with $\Delta N_{\text{eff}} \sim 0.5$ can ameliorate H_0 tension

Preferred parameter space: $m_\phi \sim 0.5 \text{ eV}$

$\lambda \sim 10^{-13}$ (Type-I Seesaw: $v_L \sim \text{TeV}$)

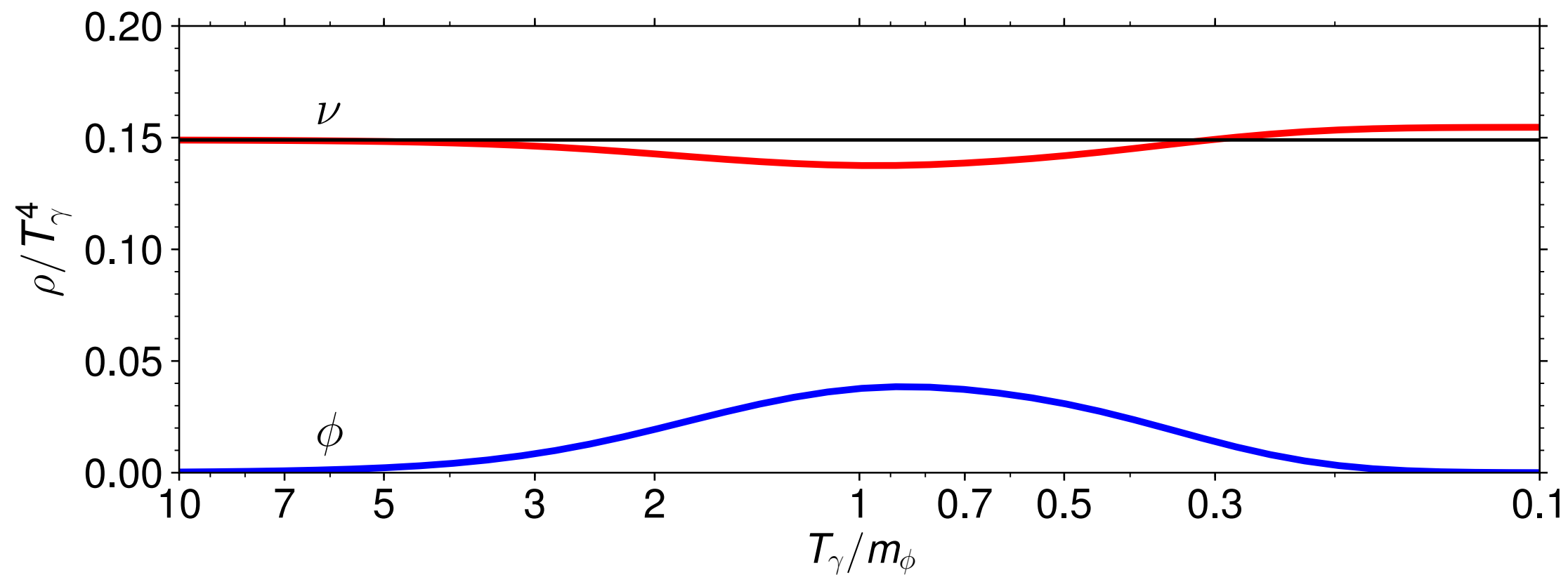
Back-Up

Majoron Thermalization

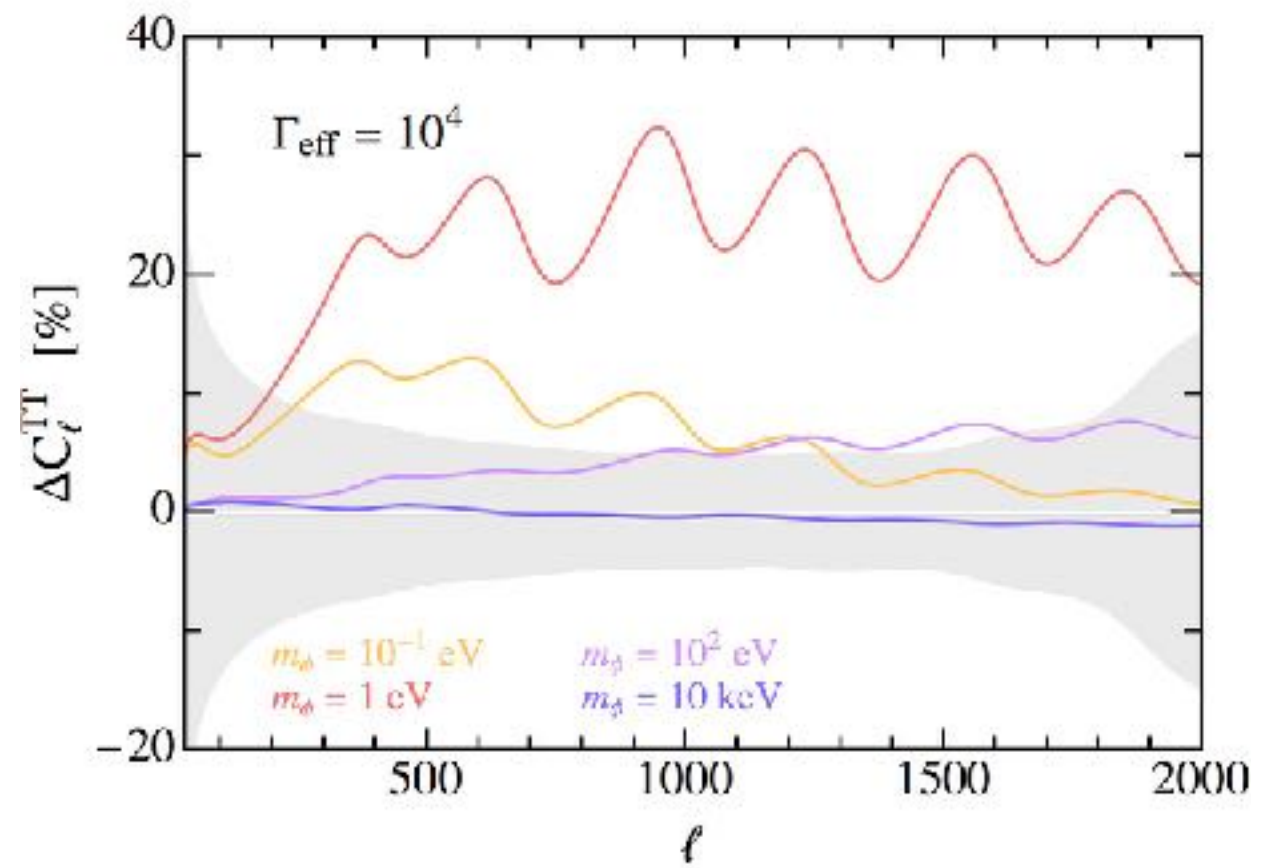
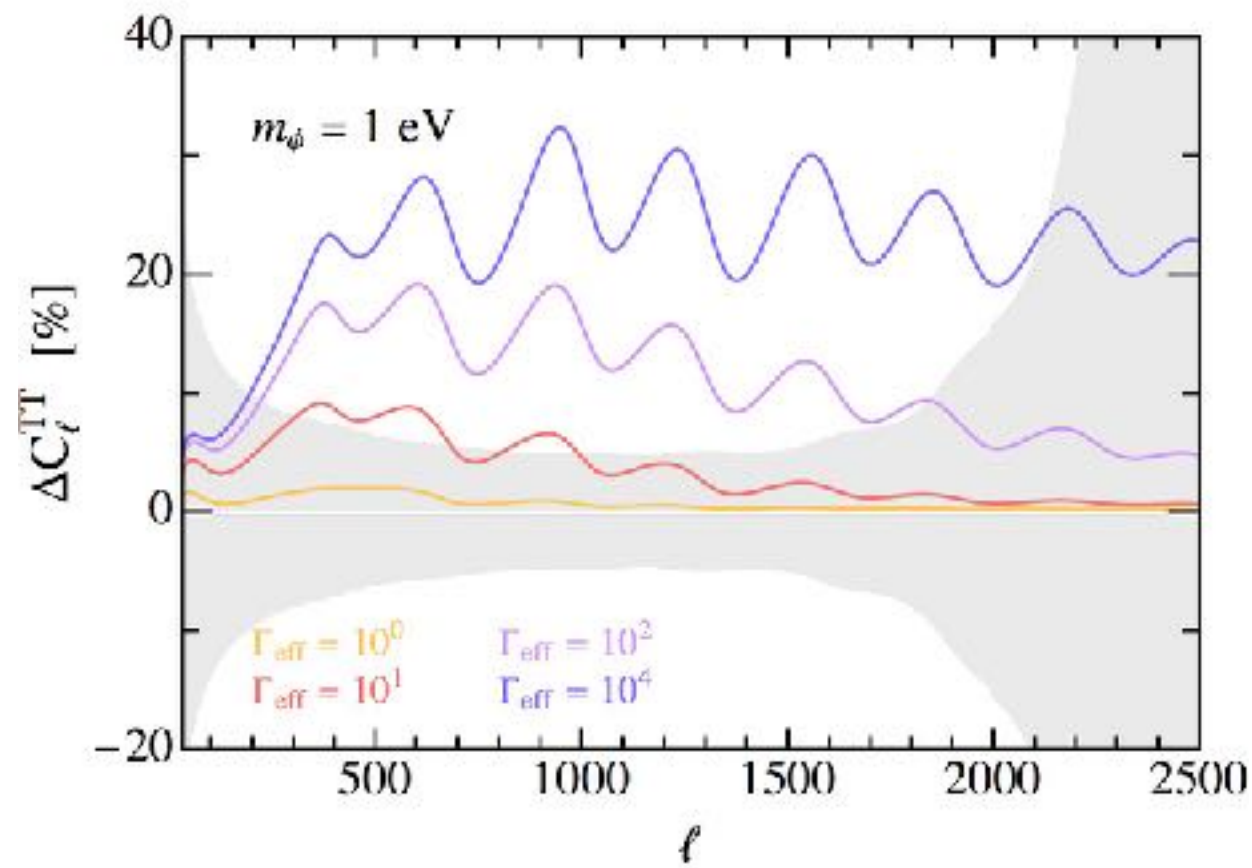


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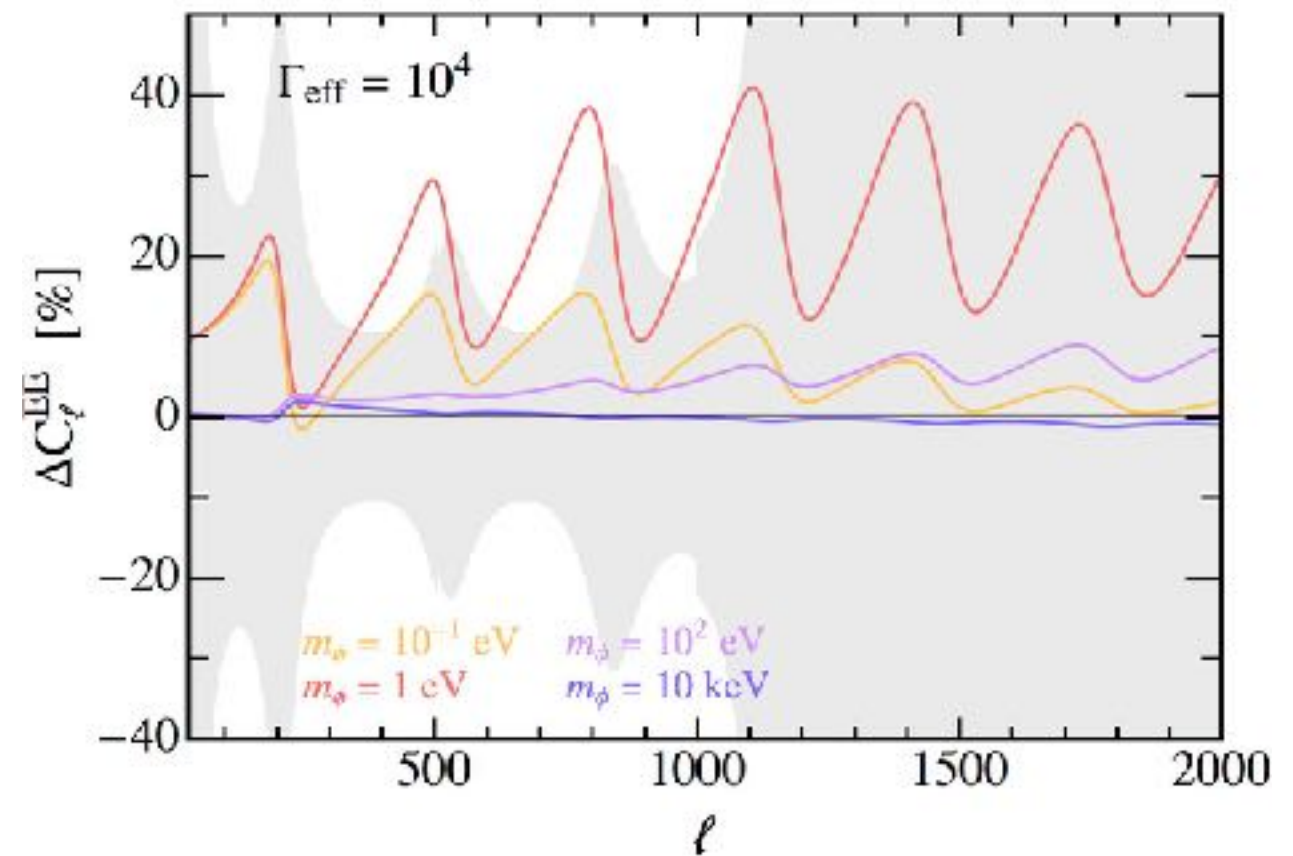
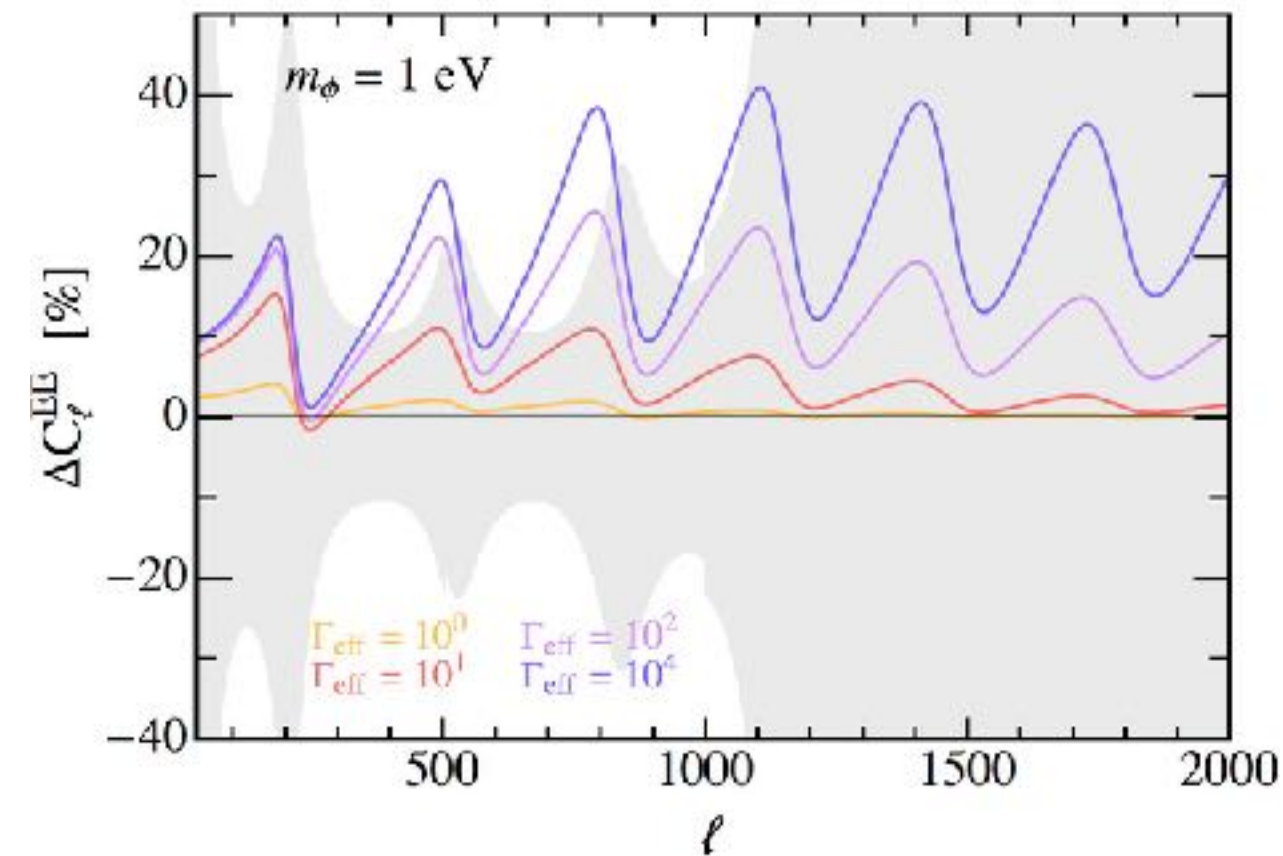


Temperature Cls



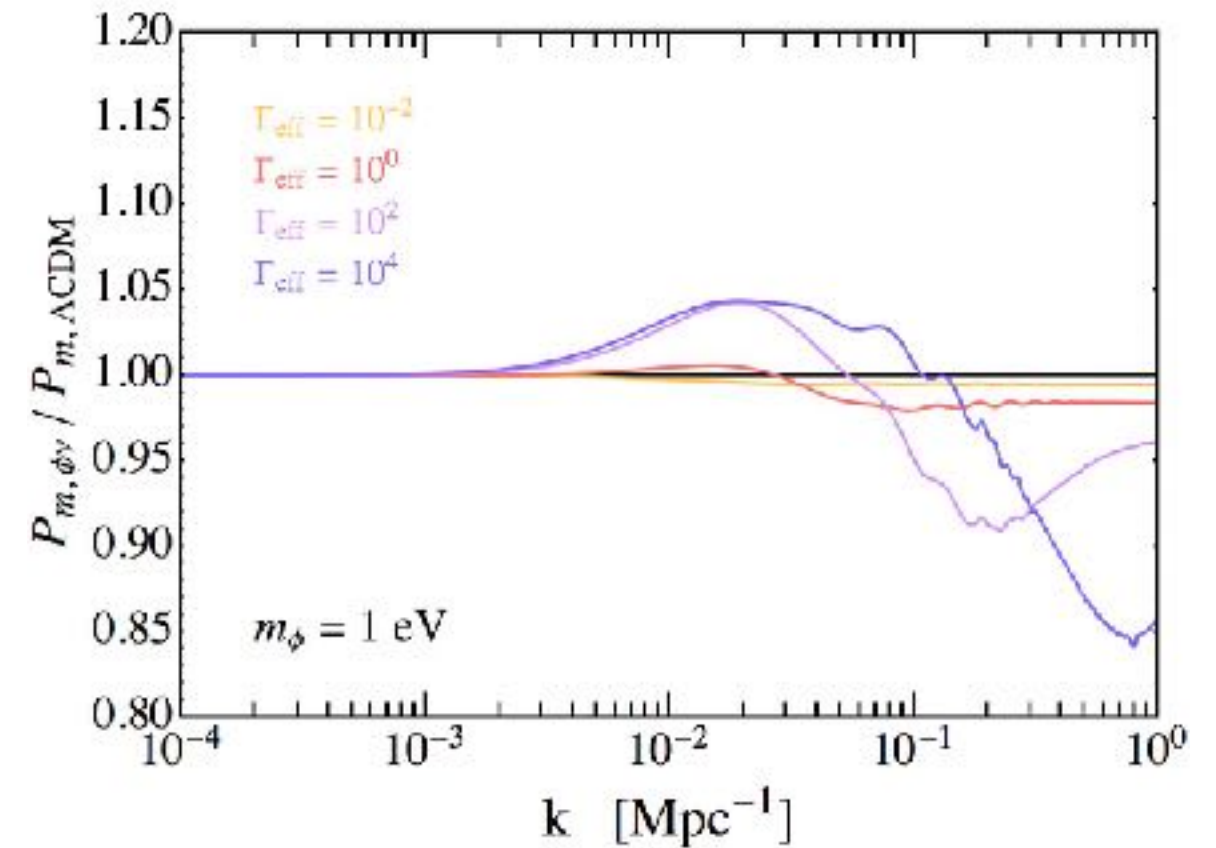
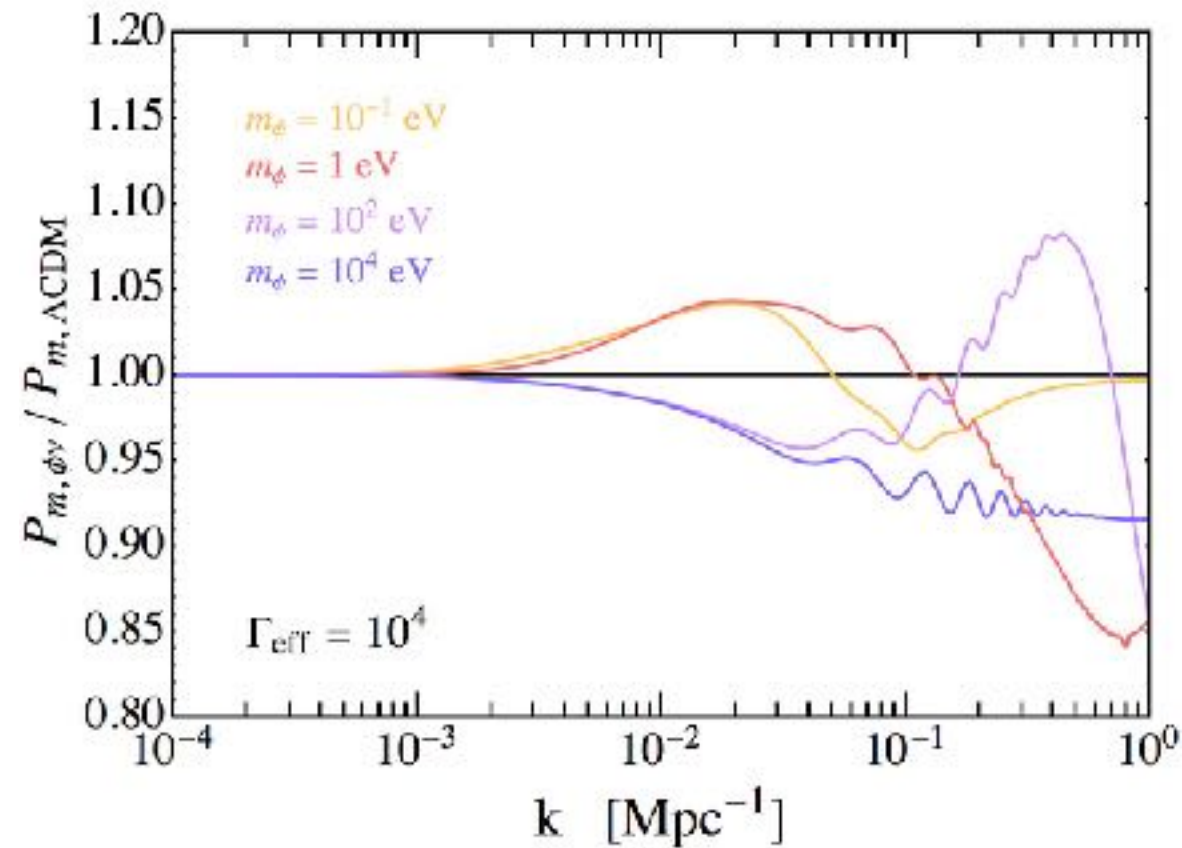
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Polarization Cls



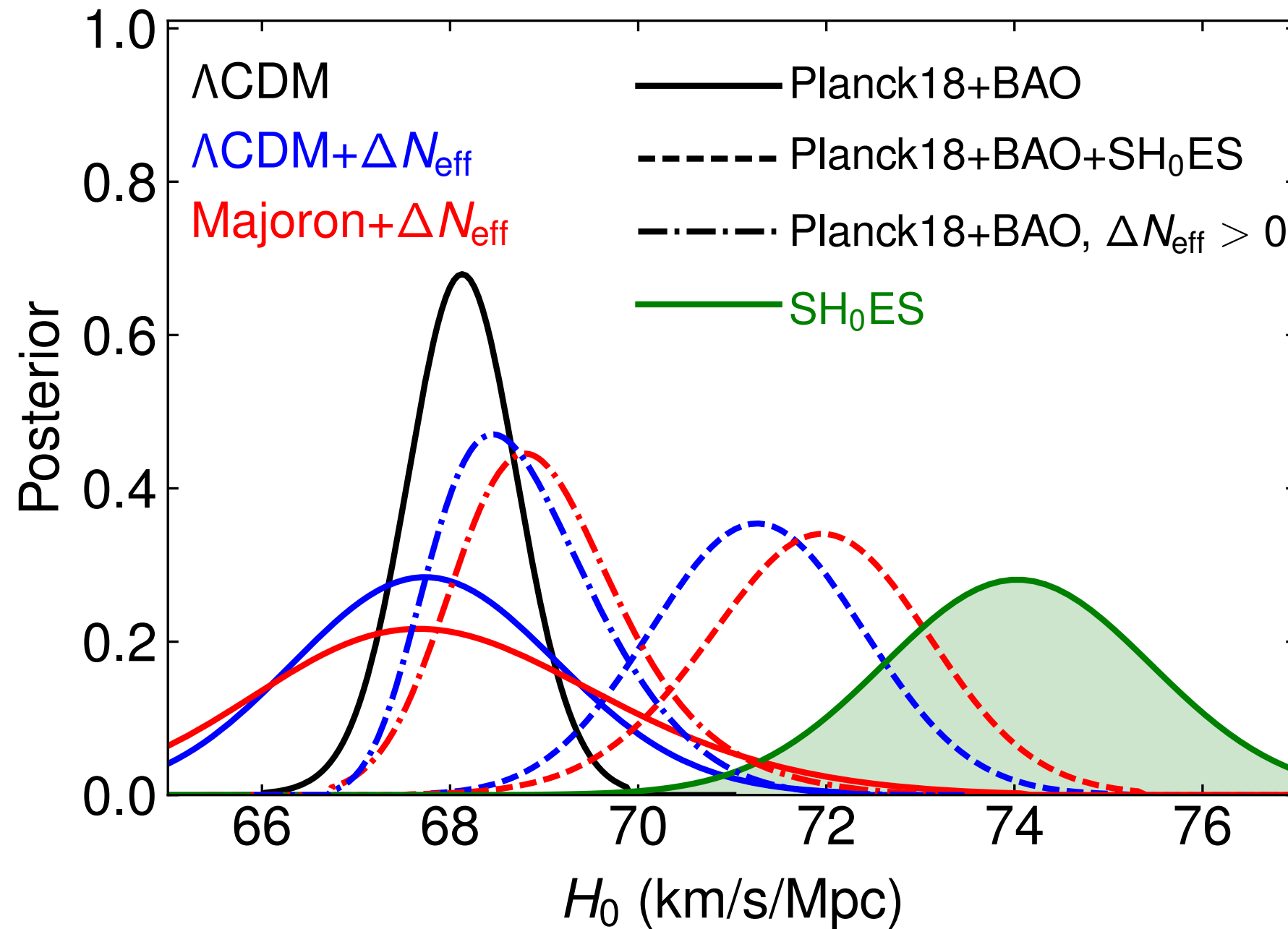
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Matter Power Spectrum



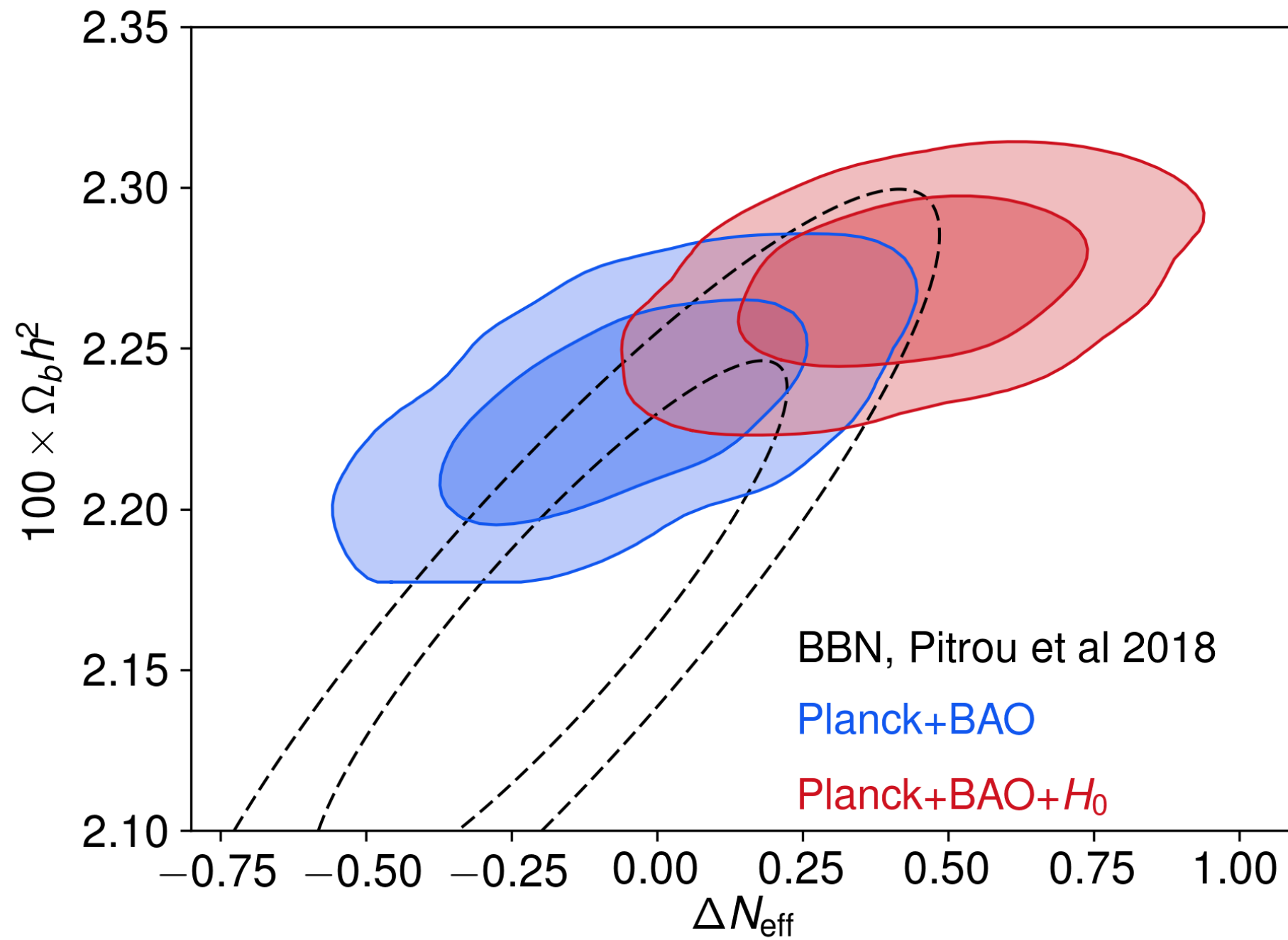
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Hubble Tension



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BBN



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