

Probing the Neutrino Mass Mechanism with the CMB

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A generic feature of many neutrino mass models is the prediction of a pseudo-Goldstone mode arising from the spontaneous symmetry breaking of lepton number. This new particle, the so-called majoron, can modify the evolution of the energy density of the Universe and damp neutrino perturbations around the time of recombination, leading to distinctive signatures in the CMB. I will show that current Planck data already probes neutrino couplings as small as $\sim 10^{-13}$, which if interpreted in the context of the type-I seesaw mechanism corresponds to lepton symmetry breaking scales on the order of ~ 100 GeV. I will further show that the presence of such a particle can assist in ameliorating the Hubble tension.

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