

$\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ and massive neutrinos

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Theory Group

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Outline

The lepton sector in the “old” Standard Model

The seesaw mechanism

- A short introduction

- Lepton Flavour violation

The SUSY + seesaw model

- Aspects of SUSY

- Lepton flavour violation

- A lower bound for $\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)$

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- ▶ The leptonic particle content

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$$\mathcal{L}_{leptonic} = \bar{L}\not{D}L + \bar{l}_R\not{D}l_R + \bar{l}_L\mathcal{M}_e l_R$$

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↳ The lepton sector in the “old” Standard Model

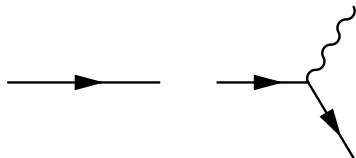
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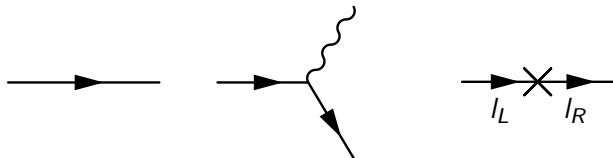
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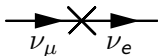


Short introduction to the seesaw mechanism

- ▶ Assume there are righthanded neutrinos ν_R
- ▶ and that they are very very heavy
⇒ They can't be generated in collider experiments
- ▶ The ν_R 's are not a degree of freedom in present physics, but lead to an additional term in the Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{leptonic} = \bar{L}\not{D}L + \bar{I}_R\not{D}I_R + \bar{I}_L\mathcal{M}_e I_R + \bar{\nu}_L\mathcal{M}_\nu\nu_L$$

- ▶ \mathcal{M}_e and \mathcal{M}_ν can't be diagonalised both in flavour space:
 $\mathcal{M}_e = \text{diag}(0.5 \text{ MeV}, 0.1 \text{ GeV}, 2 \text{ GeV})$ and $|\mathcal{M}_{\nu ij}| < 2 \text{ eV}$



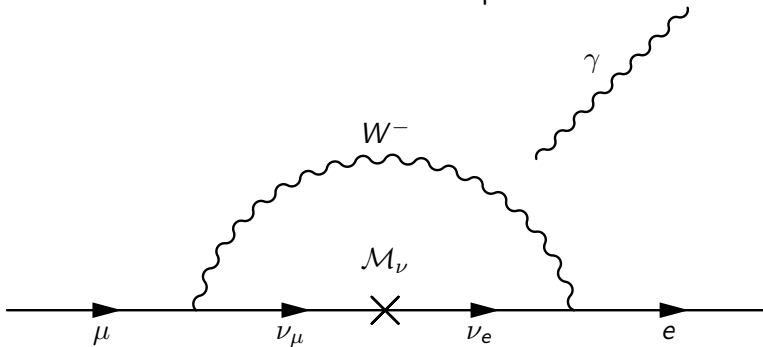
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└ The seesaw mechanism

└ Lepton Flavour violation

Flavour violation in the seesaw model

If there is neutrino oscillation then also lepton oscillations:



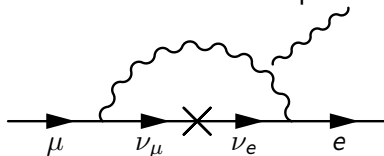
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Flavour violation in the seesaw model

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Transition is suppressed by the loop and by the smallness of \mathcal{M}_ν
Calculation of the branching ratio $\Rightarrow \text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) < 10^{-50}$

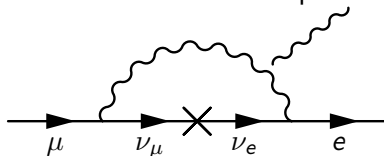
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Experimental bounds on lepton flavour violation

trans.	$\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$	$\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$	$\tau \rightarrow e\gamma$
BR	$< 10^{-11}$	$< 10^{-7}$	$< 10^{-7}$

Aspects of SUSY

name	symbol	spin	name	symbol	spin
leptons	L, l_R	$1/2$	sleptons	\tilde{L}, \tilde{l}_R	0
gauge bosons	γ, W^\pm, Z	1	} {charginos	$\tilde{\chi}_A^\pm$	$1/2$
Higgs	H_1, H_2	0		} {neutralinos	$\tilde{\chi}_B^0$

For each interaction in the Standard Model there is in addition the same interaction, but with two SUSY partners

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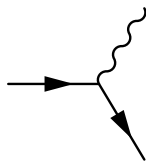
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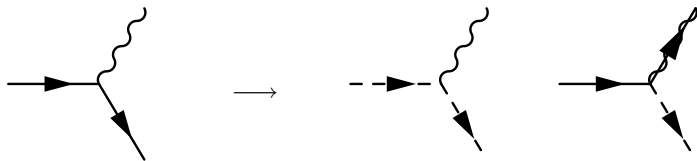
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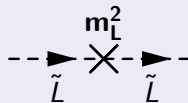
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└ The SUSY + seesaw model

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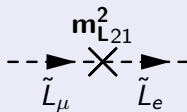
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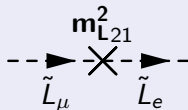
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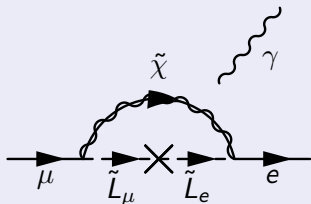
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New sources of flavour violation



- ▶ no mass suppression
- ▶ this allows for sizable flavour violation
- ▶ measured LFV constrains m_L^2

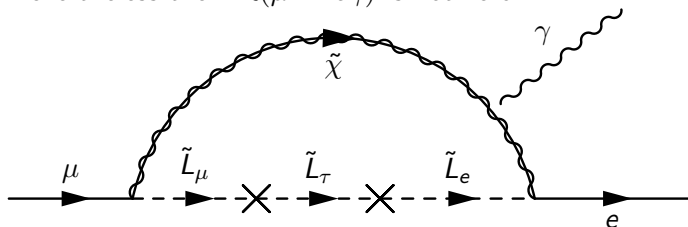
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└ The SUSY + seesaw model

└ A lower bound for $\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)$

What I did...

- ▶ The $m_{L_{21}}^2$ is most restricted by experiment
- ▶ Thus I assumed that it is ≈ 0 at some mass scale
- ▶ Nevertheless the $\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)$ is not zero:



- ▶ I get a **lower** bound for $\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)$ of the form:

$$\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) > \text{const.} \cdot \text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow e\gamma) \cdot \text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma)$$

- ▶ Because the calculation is done in generality, this inequality is a test for the seesaw + SUSY scenario