

neutrino mass and new physics at the energy frontier

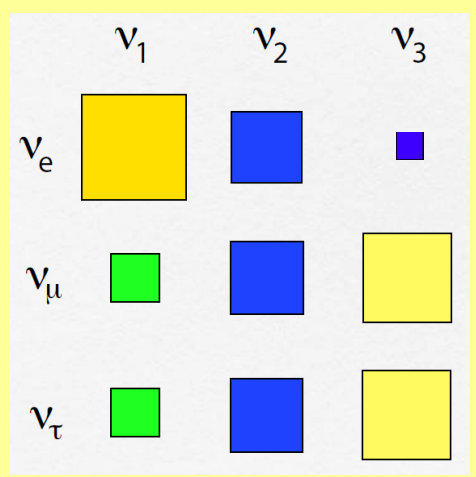
José W F Valle



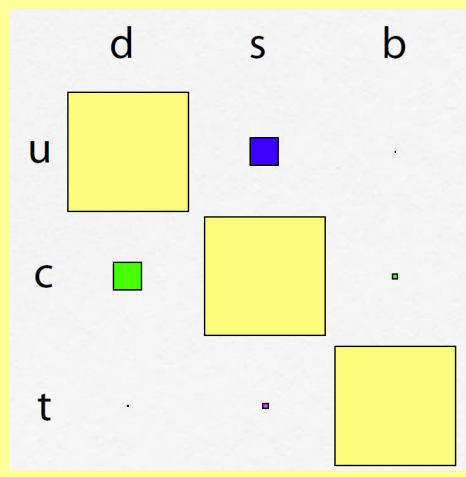
<https://www.facebook.com/ific.ahep/>

ACFI Neutrino Workshop, Amherst, July 18, 2017

neutrino oscillations



vs



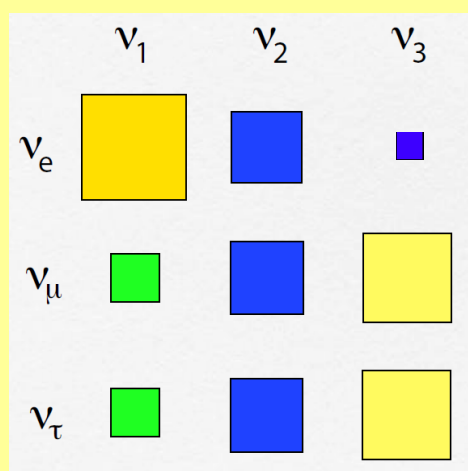
Why large?

Cabbibo as seed?

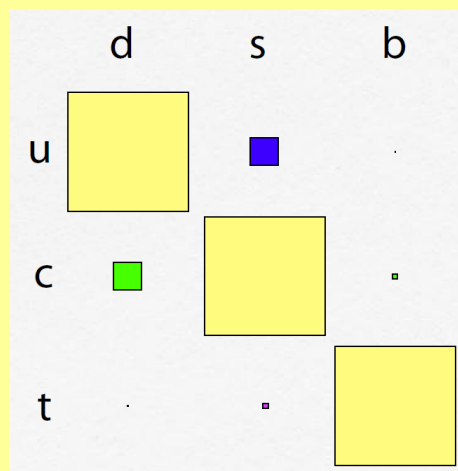
Phys.Rev. D86 (2012) 051301

Phys.Lett. B748 (2015) 1-4

neutrino oscillations



vs



Why large?

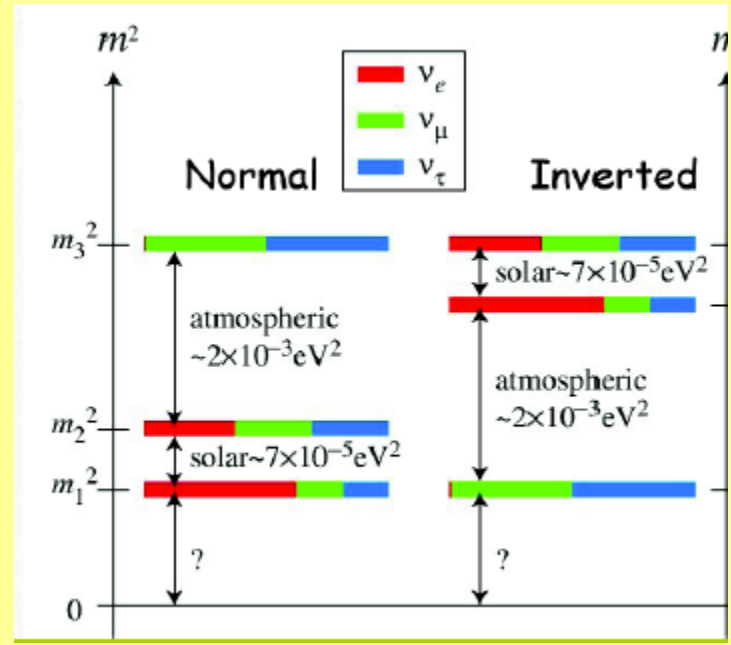
Cabbibo as seed?

Phys.Rev. D86 (2012) 051301

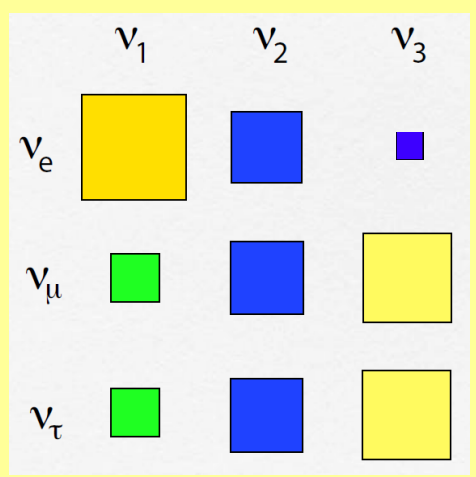
Phys.Lett. B748 (2015) 1-4

<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1706.00210>

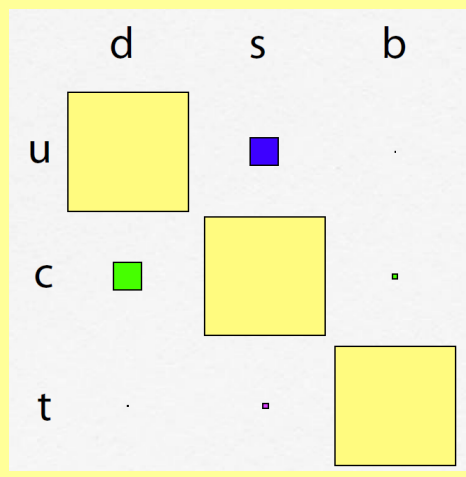
Spectrum predictions



neutrino oscillations



vs



CP predictions

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/JHEP01\(2016\)007](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/JHEP01(2016)007)

<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1705.06320>

Why large?

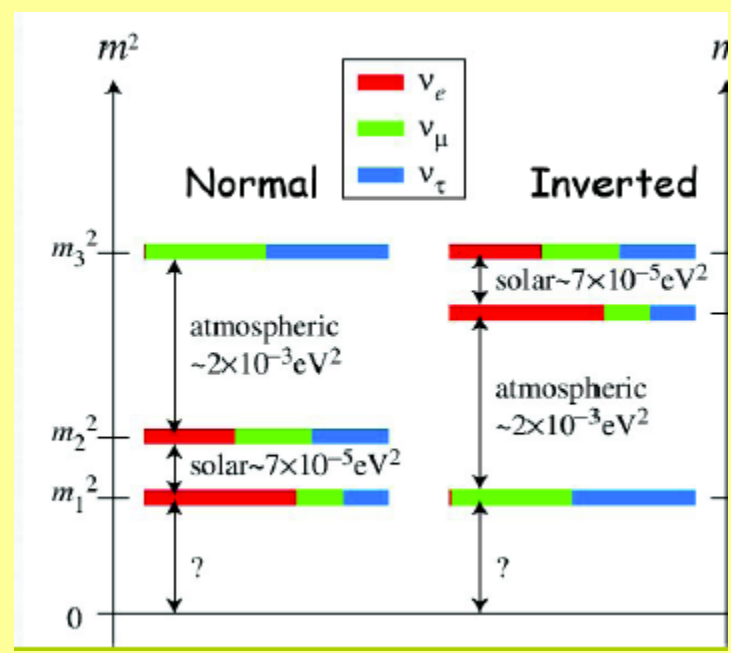
Cabbibo as seed?

Phys.Rev. D86 (2012) 051301

Phys.Lett. B748 (2015) 1-4

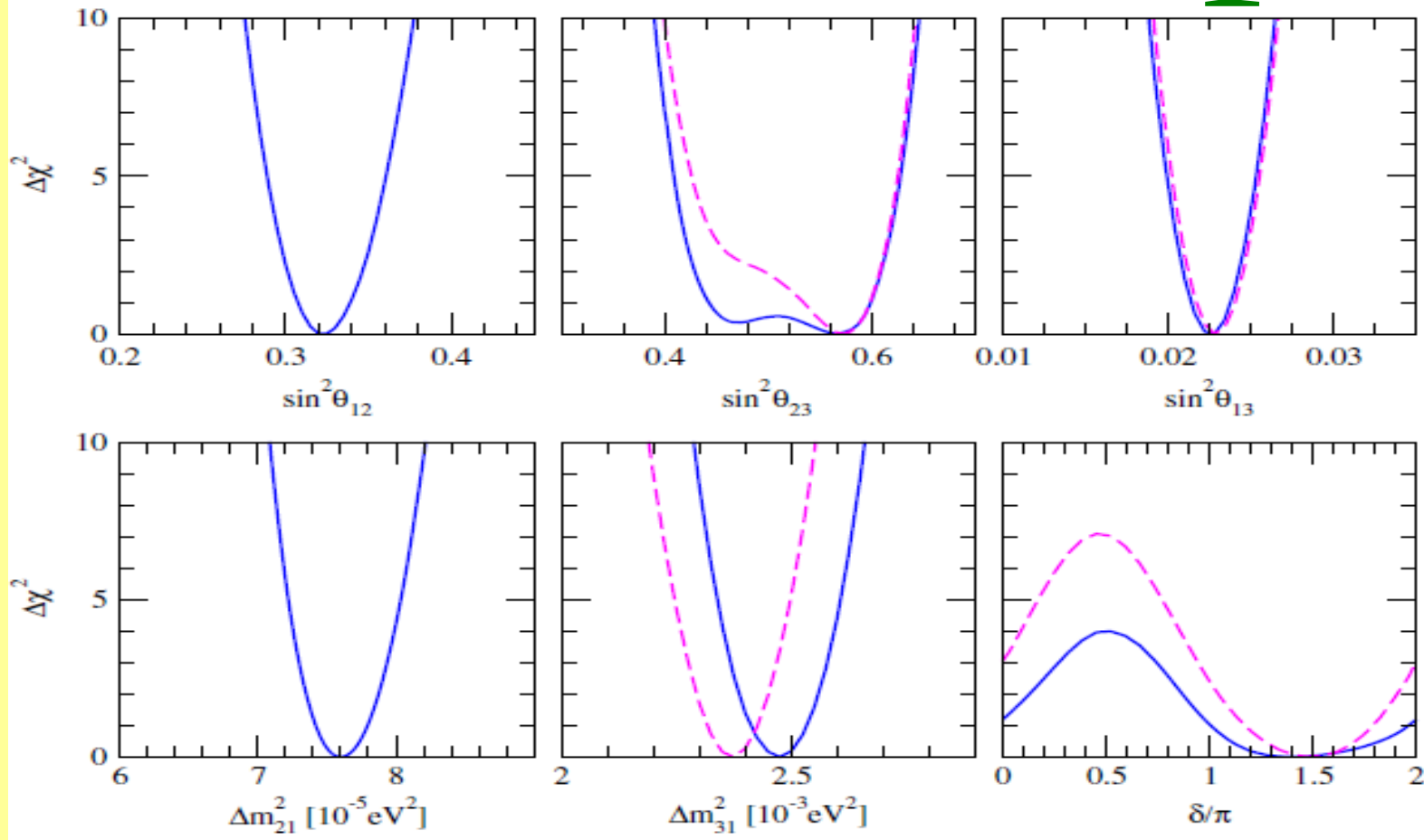
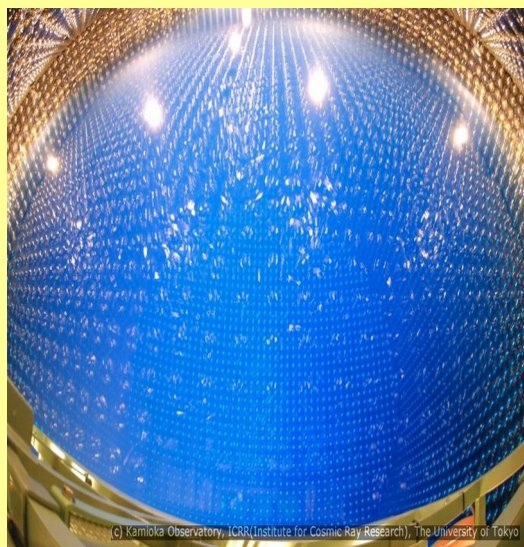
<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1706.00210>

Spectrum predictions



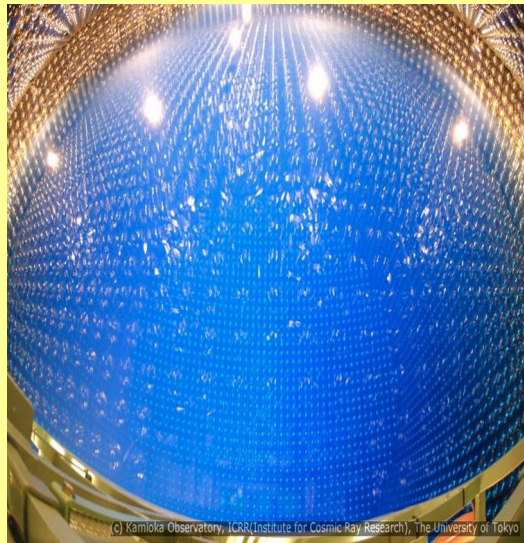
the oscillation map

PRD90 (2014) 093006

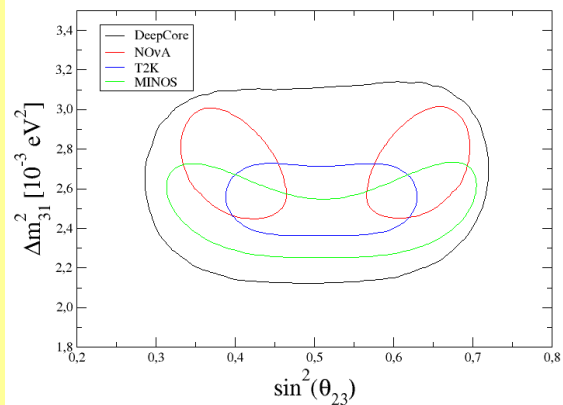
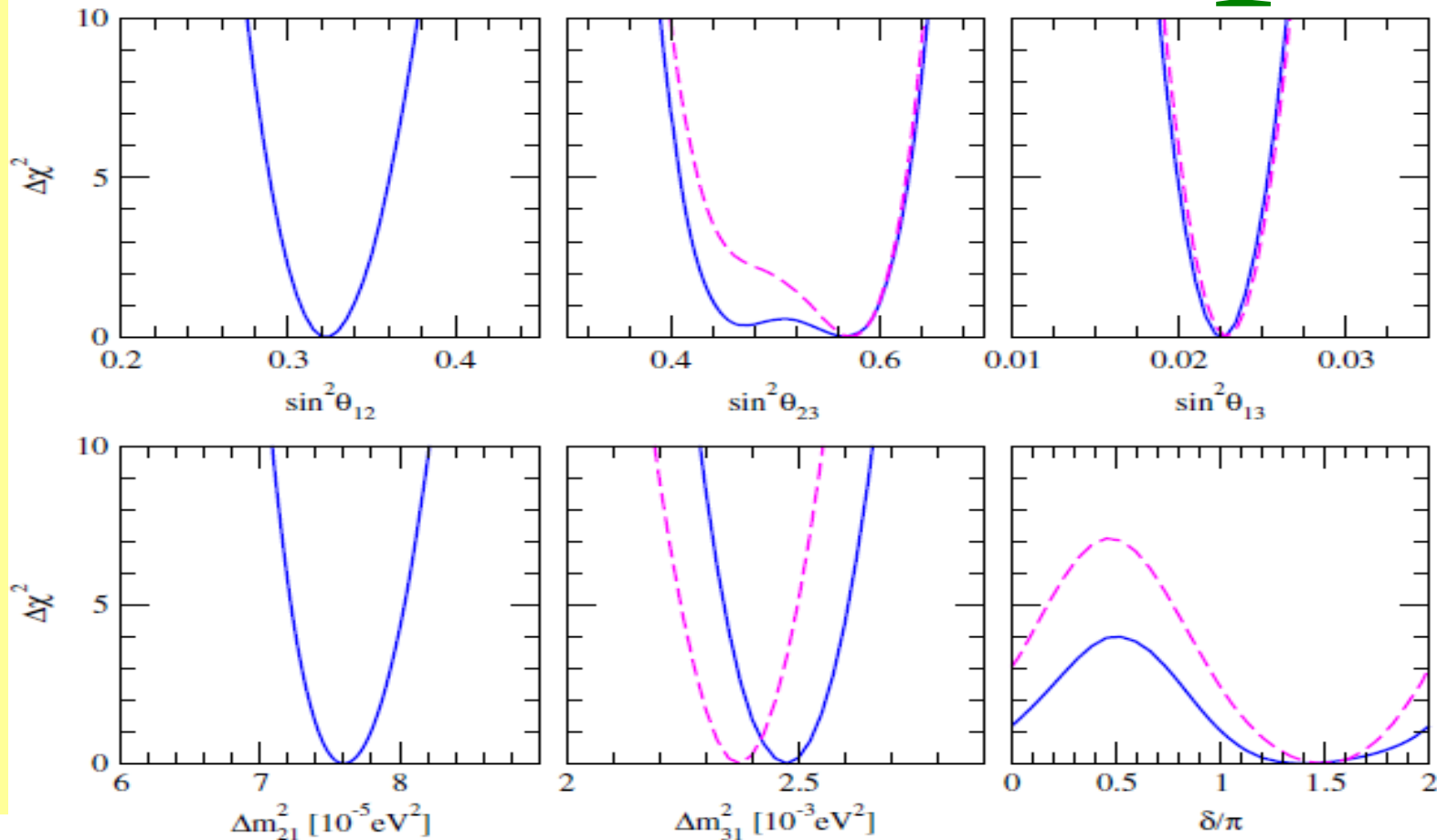


the oscillation map

PRD90 (2014) 093006

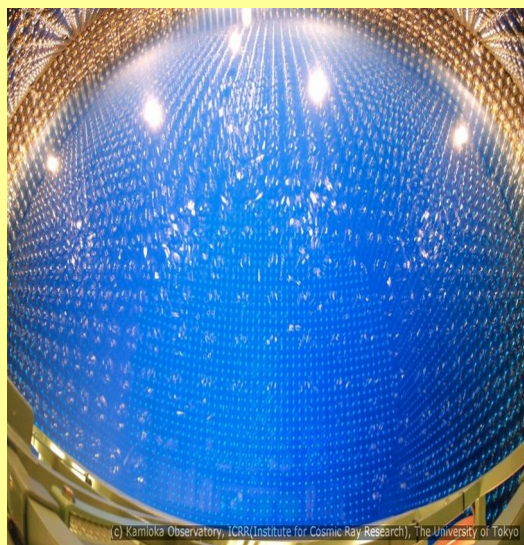


Good agreement,
update in progress for TAUP,
Consistency with
IceCube/DeepCore, etc



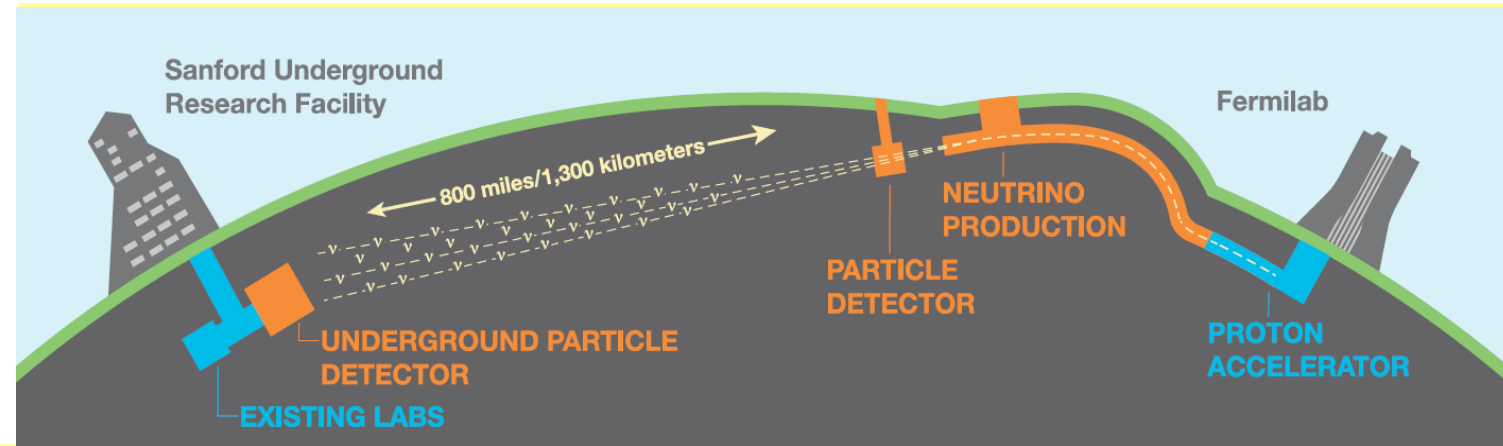
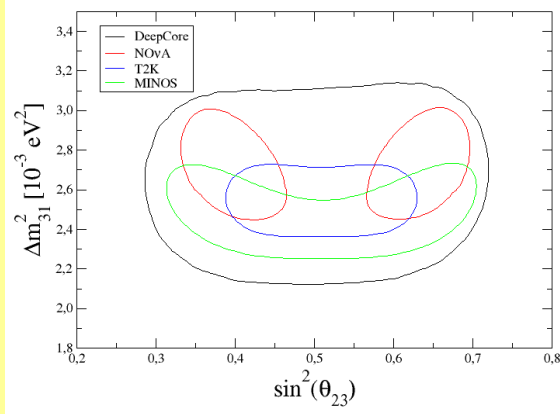
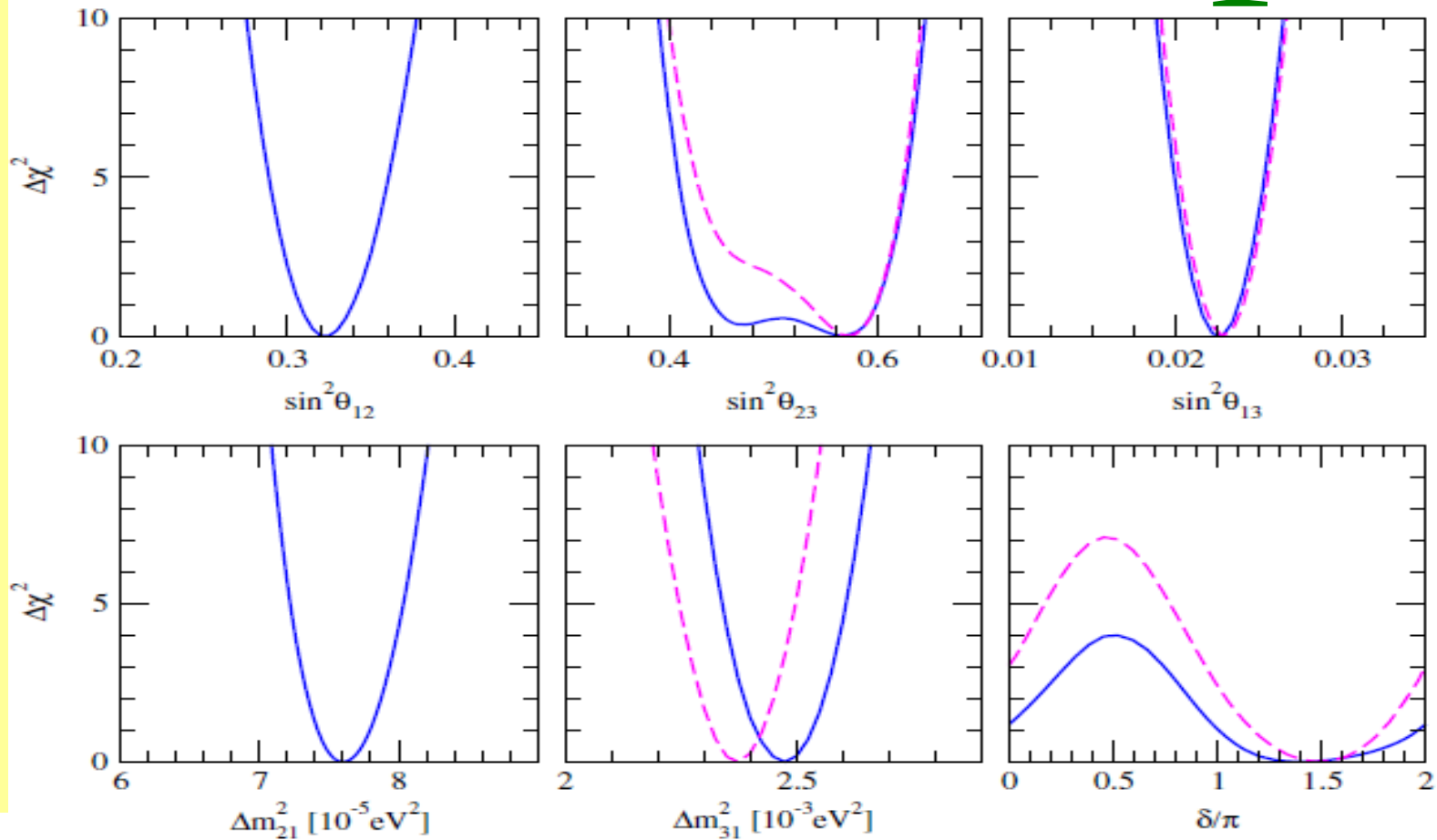
the oscillation map

PRD90 (2014) 093006



(c) Kamioka Observatory, ICRR (Institute for Cosmic Ray Research), The University of Tokyo

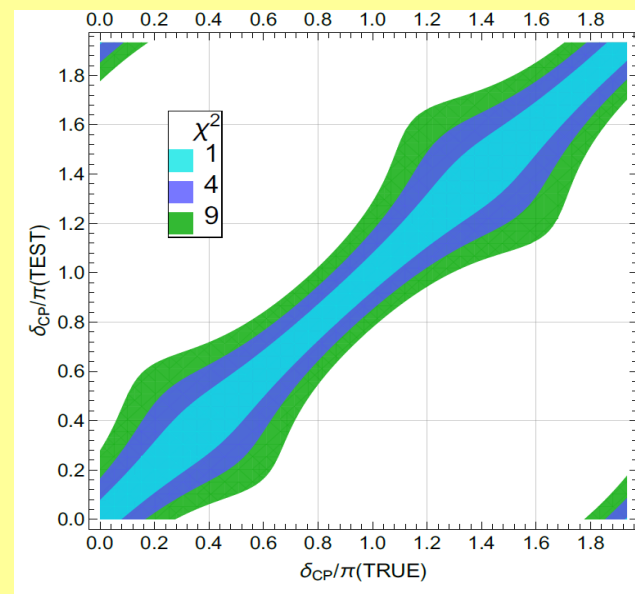
Good agreement,
update in progress for TAUP,
Consistency with
IceCube/DeepCore, etc



the future

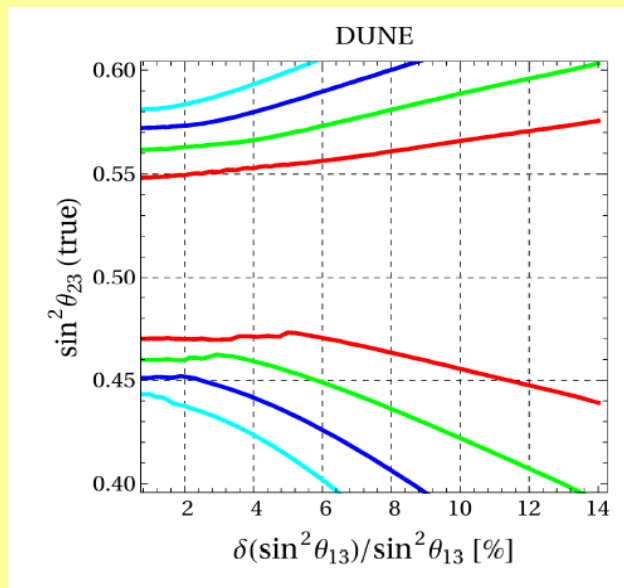
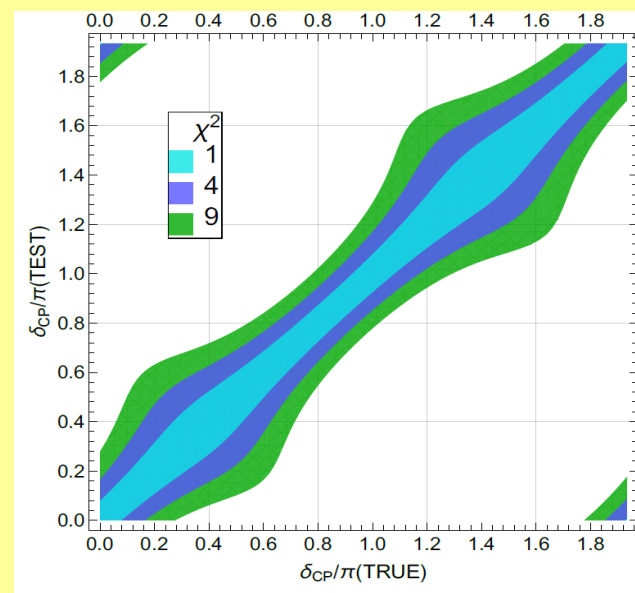
10.1016/j.physletb.2017.05.080

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.03435.pdf>



dune

the future

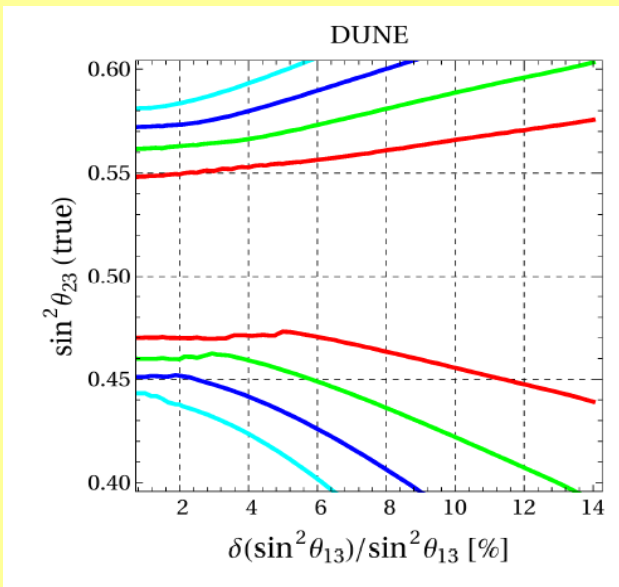
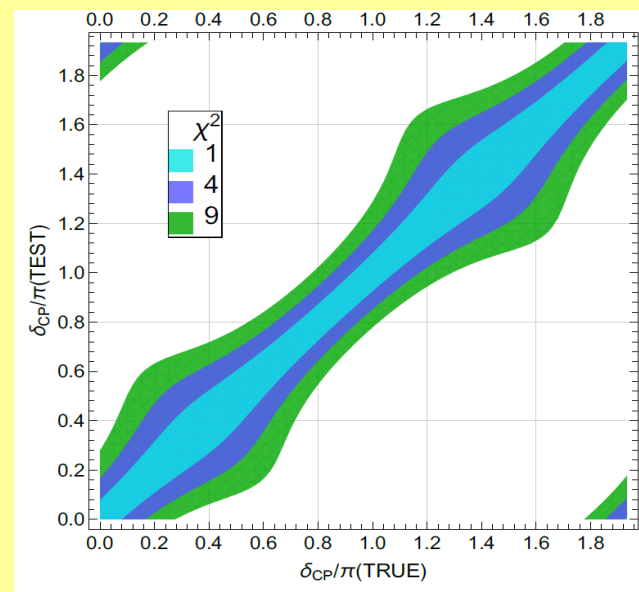


10.1016/j.physletb.2017.05.080

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.03435.pdf>

dune

the future



10.1016/j.physletb.2017.05.080

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.03435.pdf>

dune

oscillation robustness

Miranda & JV, Nucl.Phys. B908 (2016) 436
Escrihuela, et al PhysRevD.92.053009
MTV, PhysRevLett.117.061804

implications for future

non unitarity & seesaw scale

nsi

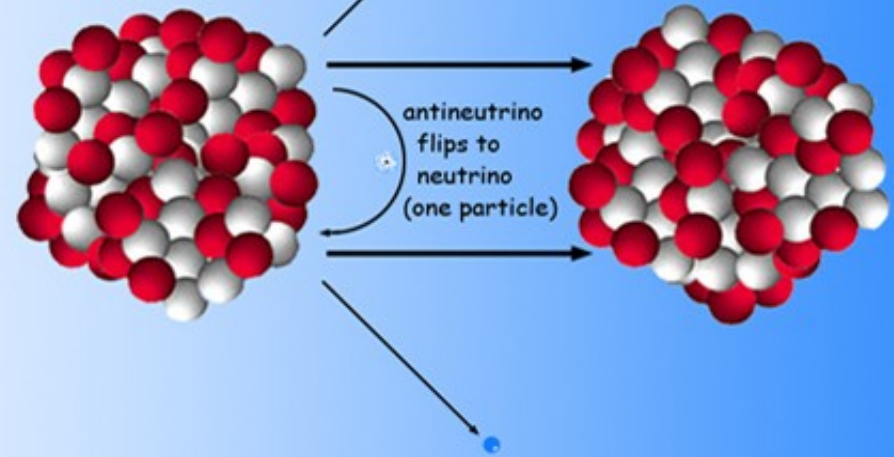
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<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1612.07377>

the neutrino mass scale

Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

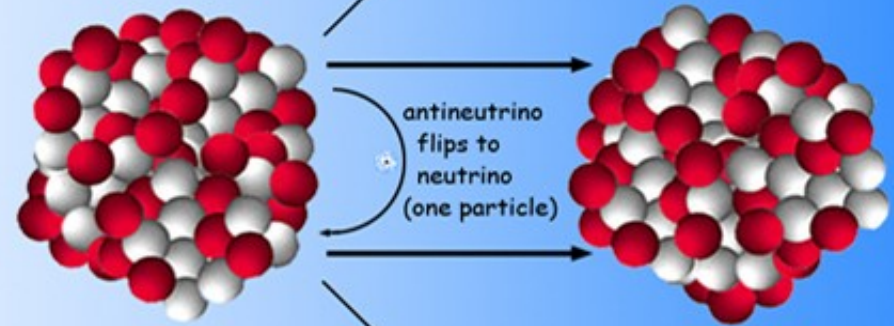
A.S. Barabash arXiv:1104.2714



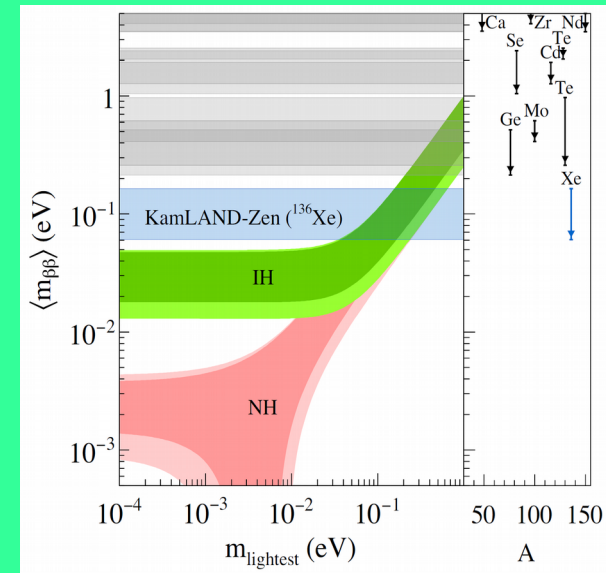
the neutrino mass scale

Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

A.S. Barabash arXiv:1104.2714



nEXO, CUORE, LEGEND (nGERDA/Majorana)



KamLAND-Zen PRL117 (2016)

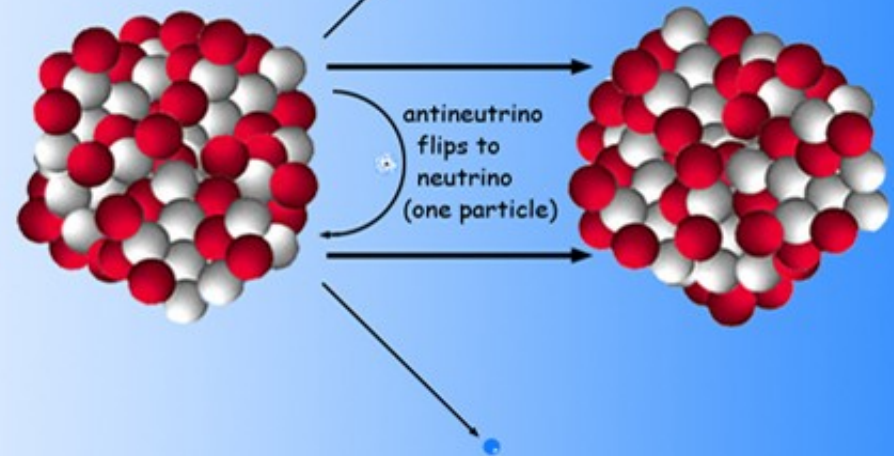
the neutrino mass scale

Majorana phases in lepton mixing matrix ...
Original symmetric form
versus PDG

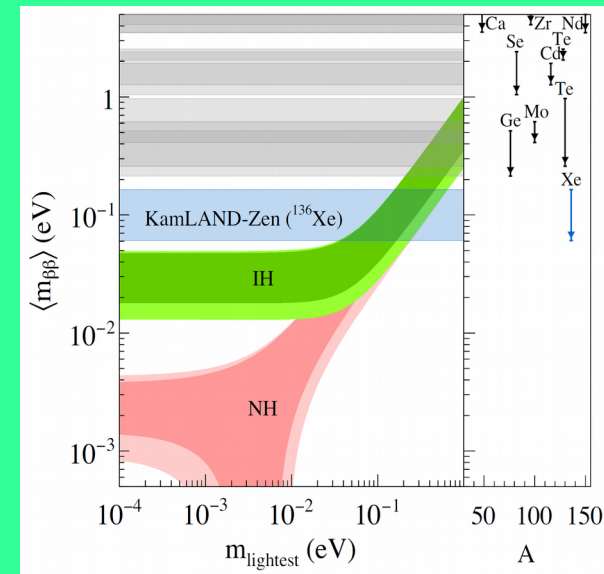
Schechter & JV PRD22 (1980) 2227 & PDG
Rodejohann, JV Phys.Rev. D84 (2011) 073011

Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

A.S. Barabash arXiv:1104.2714



nEXO, CUORE, LEGEND (nGERDA/Majorana)



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the neutrino mass scale

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Majorana phases in lepton mixing matrix ... Original symmetric form versus PDG

Schechter & JV PRD22 (1980) 2227 & PDG
Rodejohann, JV Phys.Rev. D84 (2011) 073011

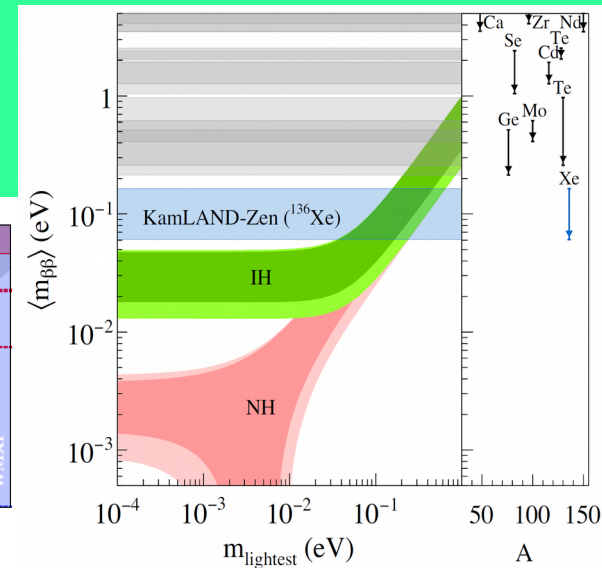
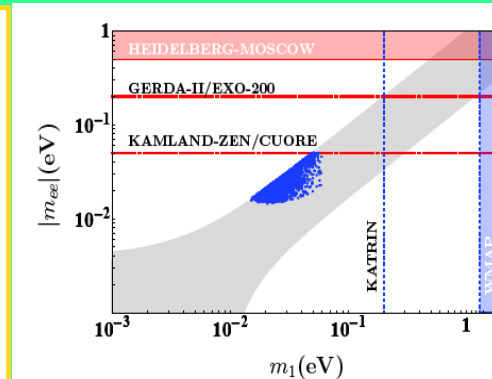
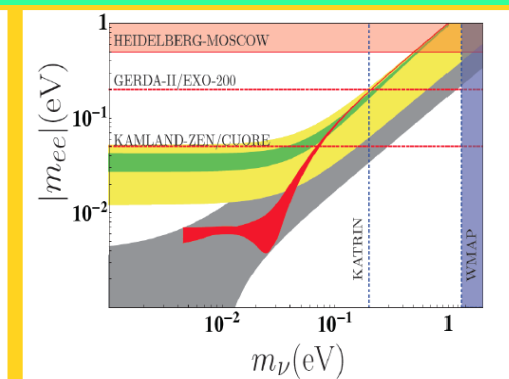
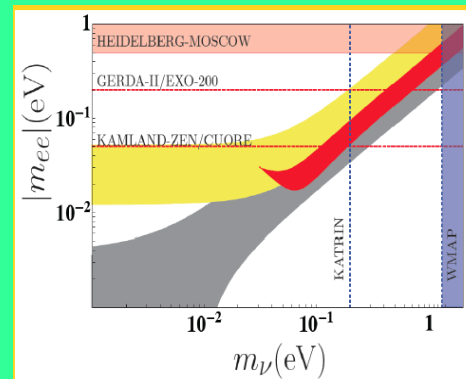
Lower bounds even for NH ...

Dorame et al
NPB861 (2012) 259-270

Dorame et al
PhysRevD.86.056001

King et al
Phys. Lett. B 724 (2013) 68

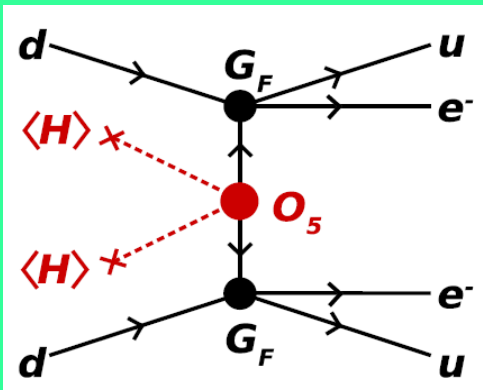
nEXO, CUORE, LEGEND (nGERDA/Majorana)



KamLAND-Zen PRL117 (2016)

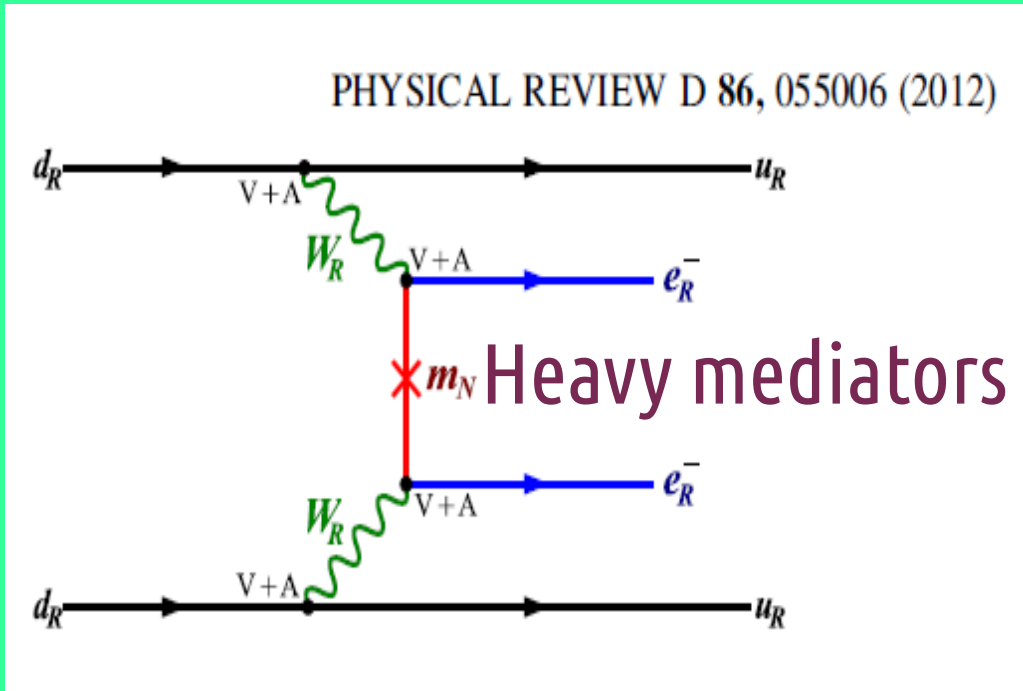
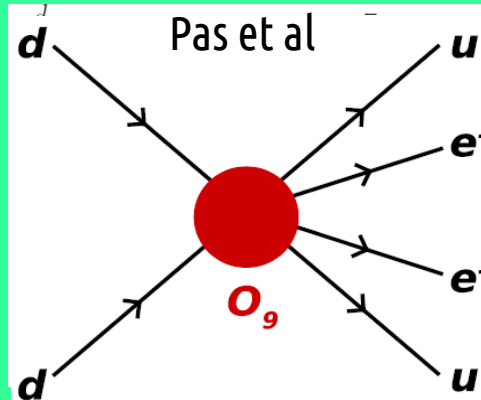
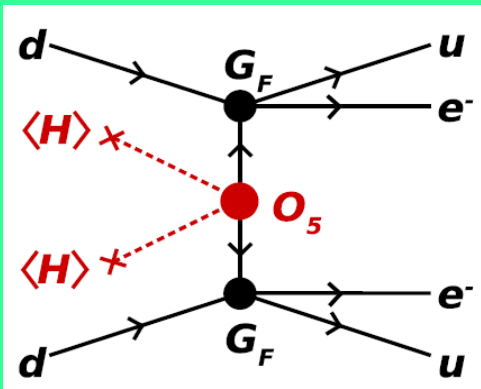


the Majorana connection



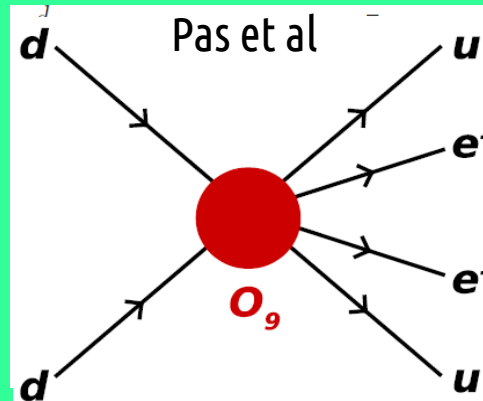
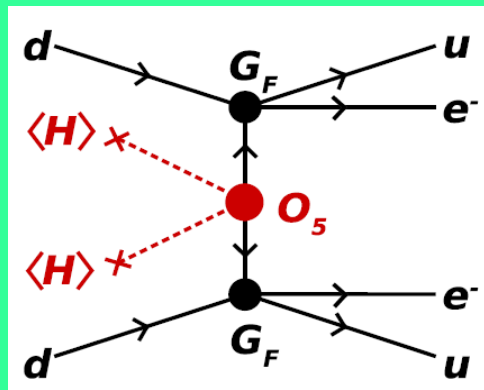
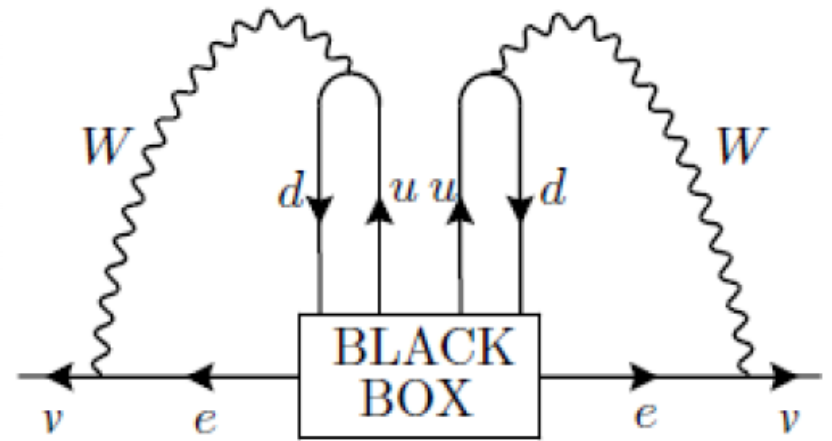


the Majorana connection





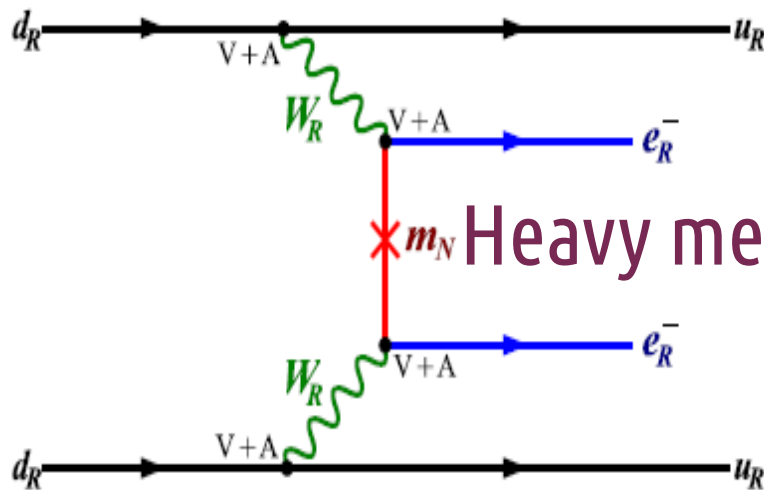
the Majorana connection



Schechter, Valle 82

Lindner et al JHEP 1106 (2011) 091

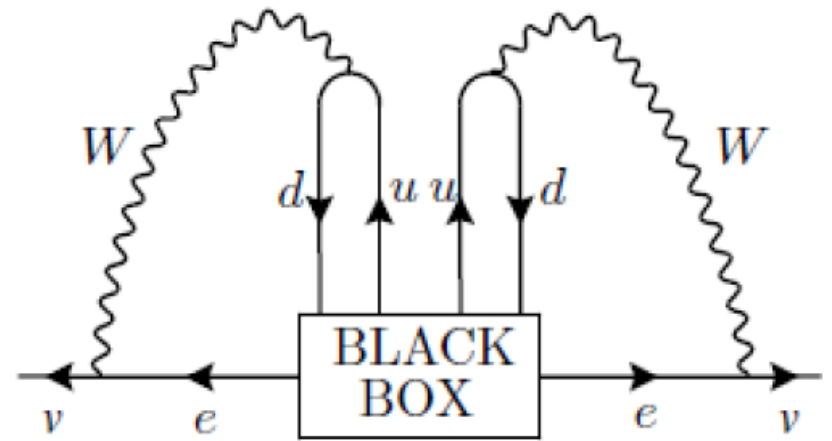
PHYSICAL REVIEW D 86, 055006 (2012)



$\times m_N$ Heavy mediators

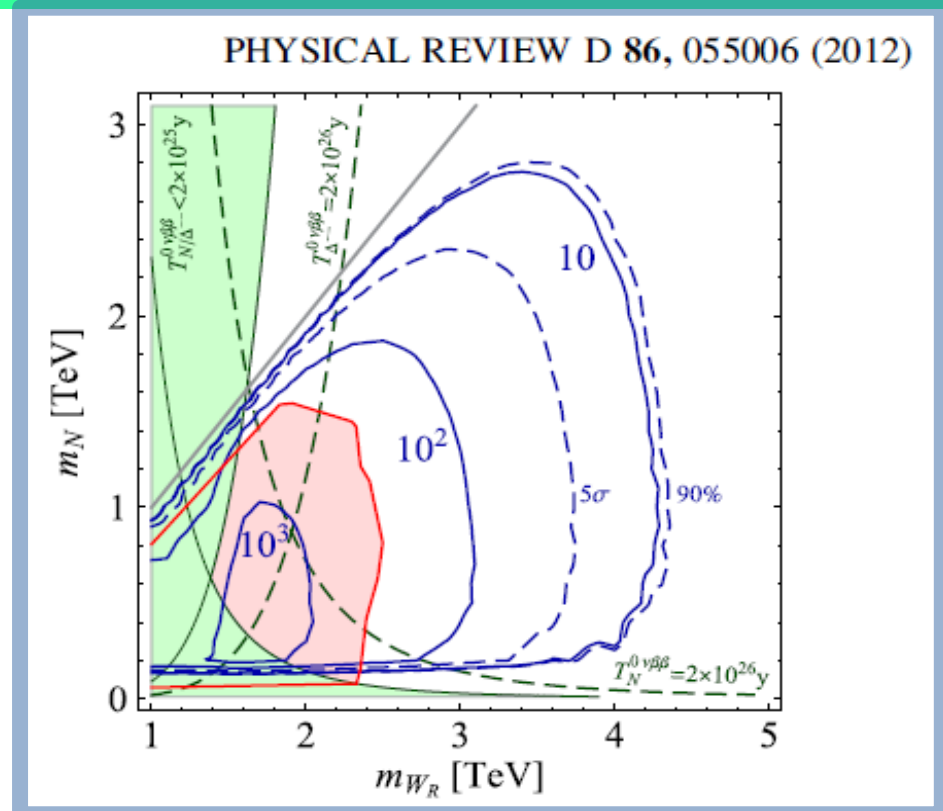
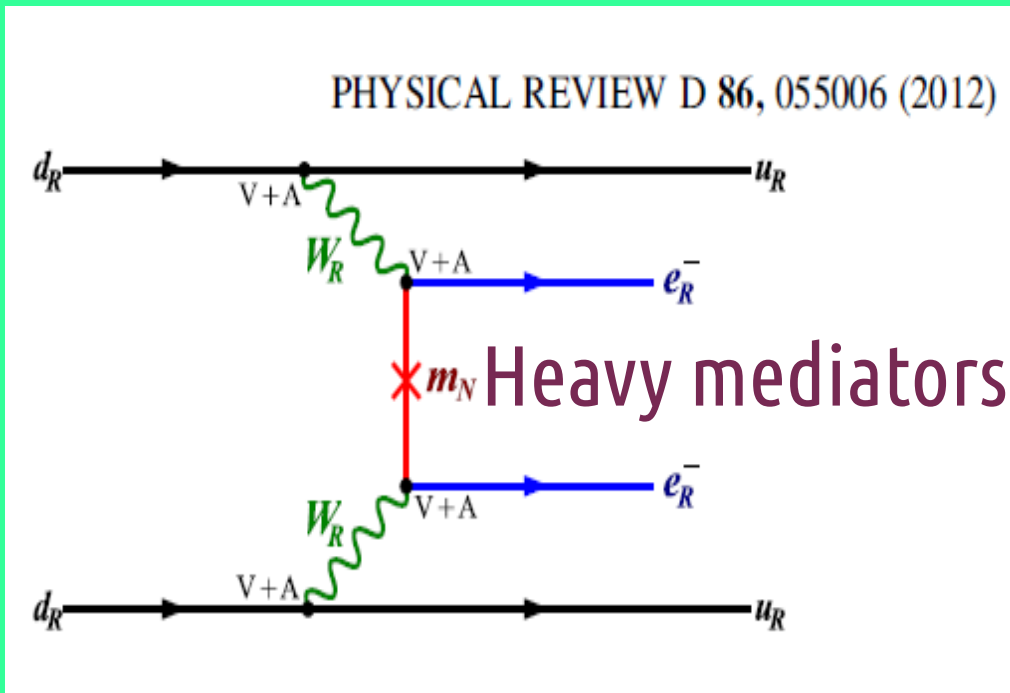
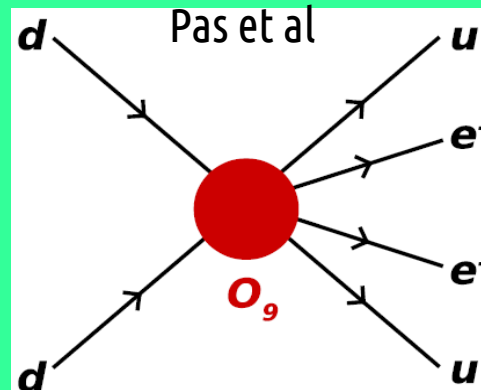
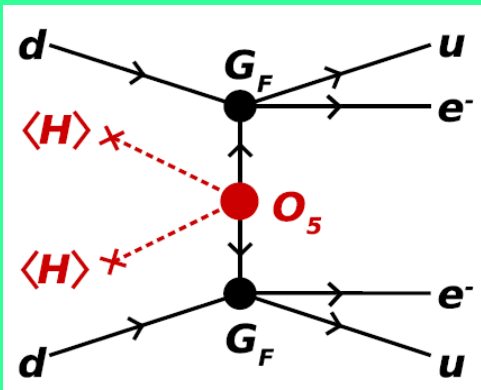


the Majorana connection



Schechter, Valle 82

Lindner et al JHEP 1106 (2011) 091



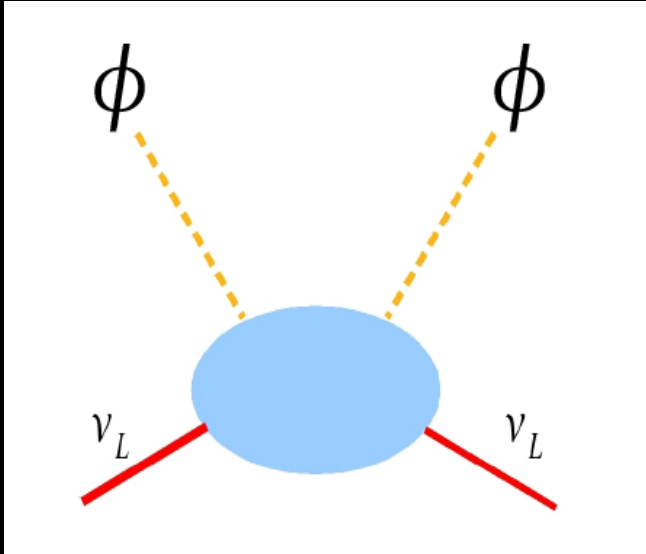
nearly all SM drawbacks
may involve neutrinos

anomalies,
unification,
flavor,
consistency of EW breaking

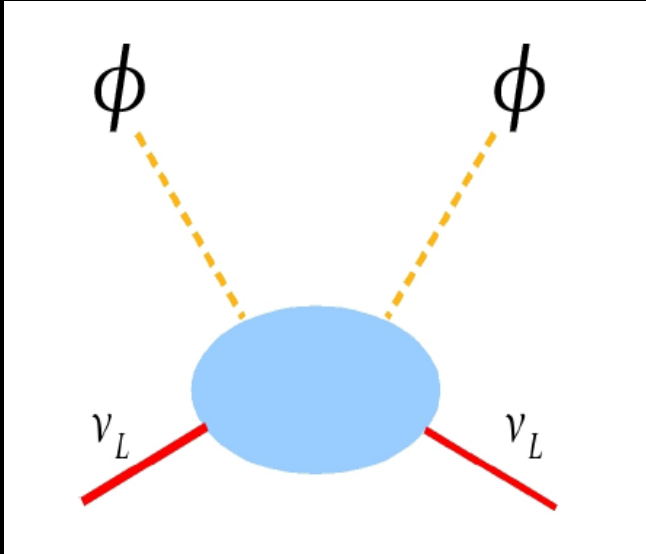
Gravity & cosmo:

*dark matter, inflation,
EW baryogenesis, LG
dark energy, ...*

Origin of neutrino mass

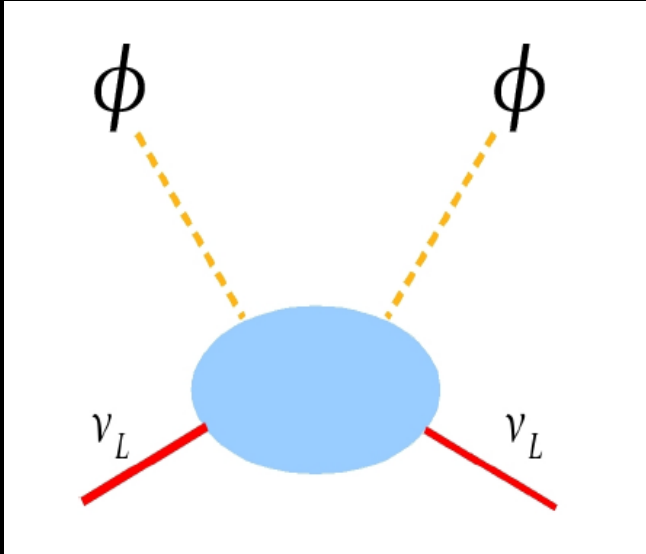


Origin of neutrino mass



coefficient
mechanism
scale
flavor structure

Origin of neutrino mass

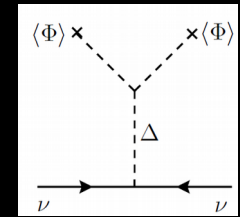
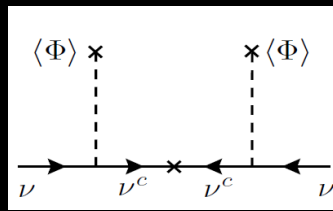


Seesaw

$$v_3 v_1 \sim v_2^2$$

coefficient
mechanism
scale
flavor structure

Origin of neutrino mass

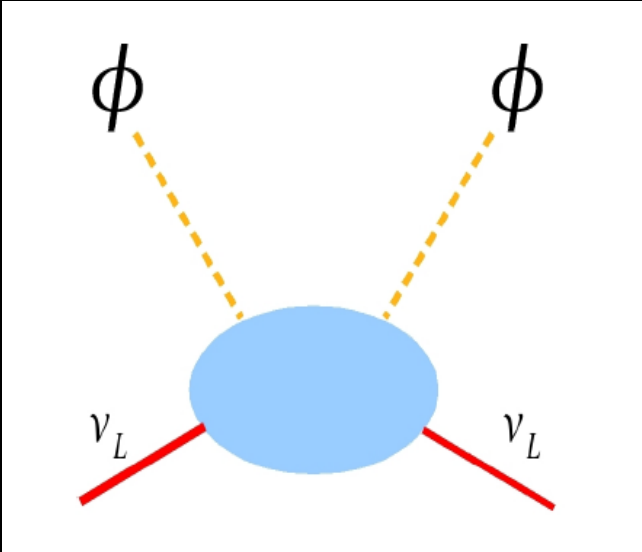


TYPE I

Minkowski 77
 Gellman Ramond Slansky 80
 Glashow, Yanagida 79
 Mohapatra Senjanovic 80
 Lazarides Shafi Weterrich 81
 Schechter-Valle, 80 & 82

TYPE II

Schechter-Valle, 80 & 82

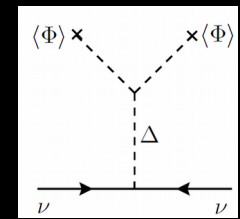
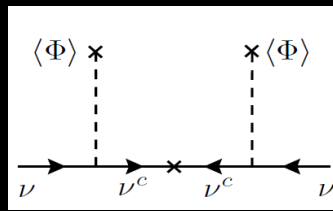


Seesaw

$$v_3 v_1 \sim v_2^2$$

coefficient
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 flavor structure

Origin of neutrino mass

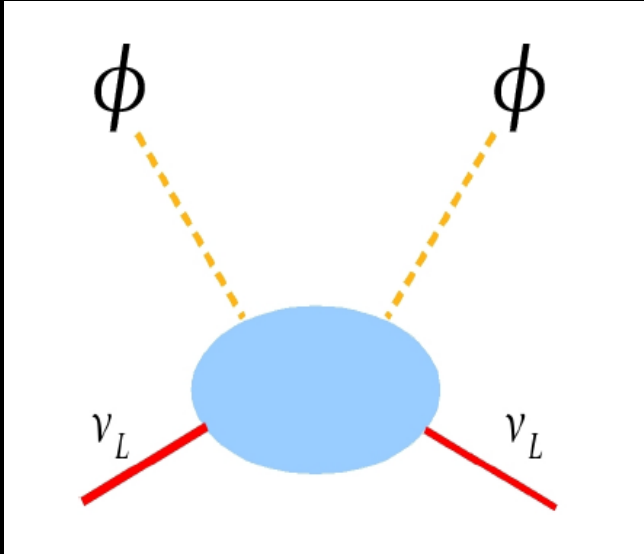


TYPE I

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TYPE II

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Seesaw

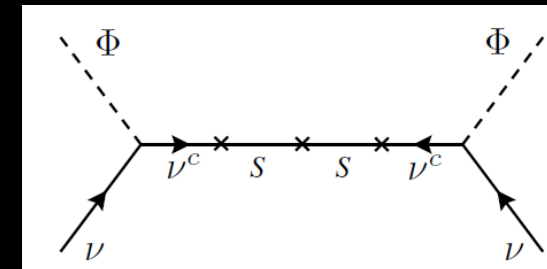
$$v_3 v_1 \sim v_2^2$$

coefficient
 mechanism
 scale
 flavor structure

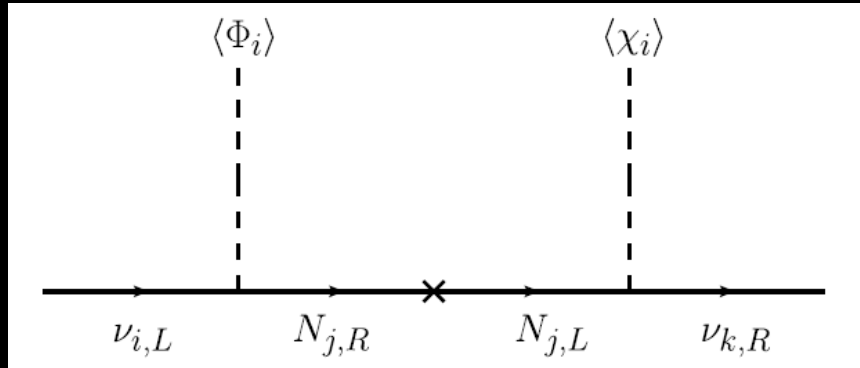
number & properties of singlet messengers

LOW-SCALE SEESAW

Mohapatra-Valle 86
 Akhmedov et al PRD53 (1996) 2752
 Malinsky et al PRL95(2005)161801
 Bazzocchi et al, PRD81 (2010) 051701



Seesawing a la Dirac



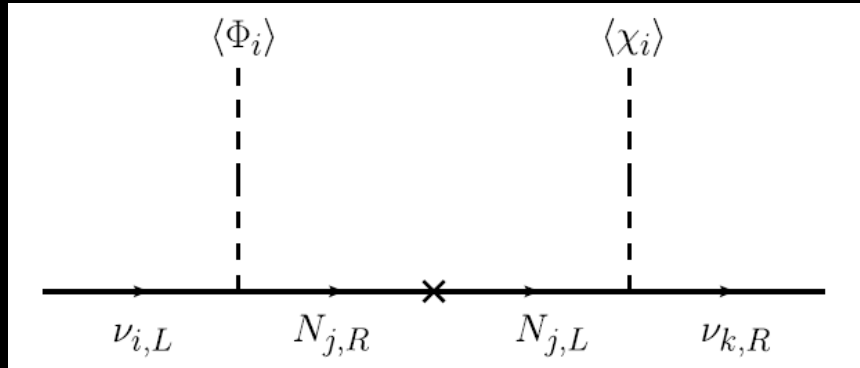
type1

Phys.Lett. B761 (2016) 431-436

Phys.Lett. B767 (2017) 209-213



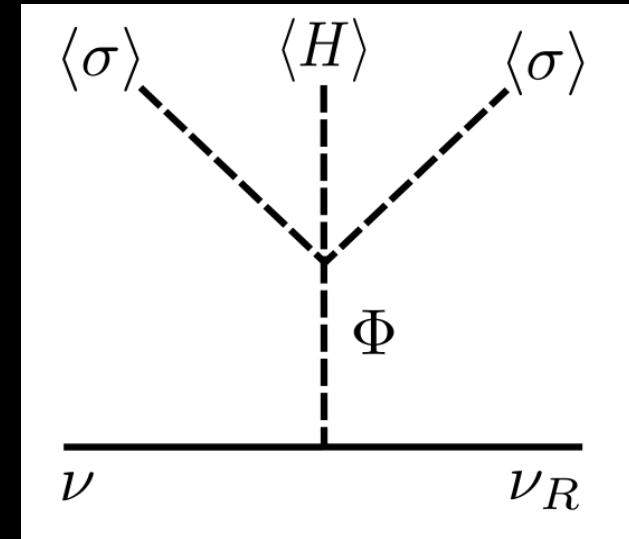
Seesawing a la Dirac



type1

Phys.Lett. B761 (2016) 431-436

Phys.Lett. B767 (2017) 209-213



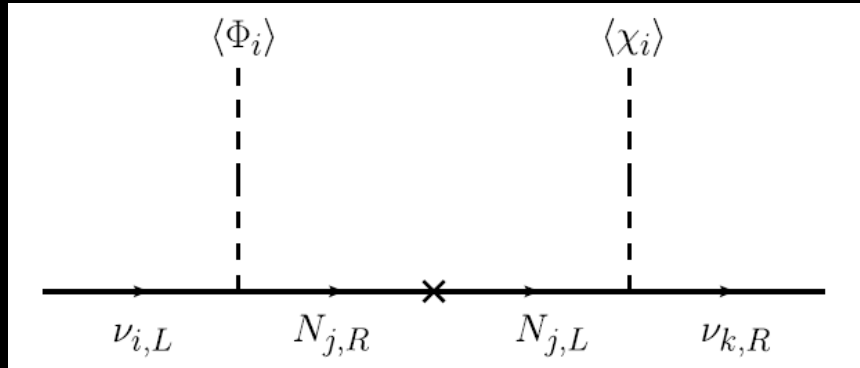
type2

Phys.Lett. B762 (2016) 162-165

Phys.Rev. D94 (2016) 033012



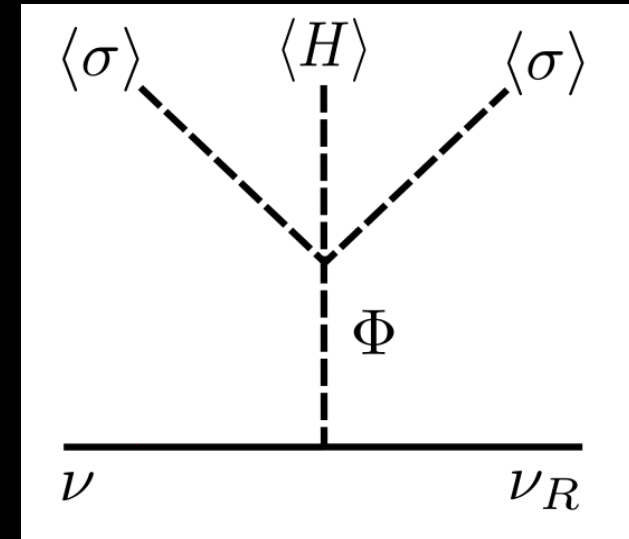
Seesawing a la Dirac



type 1

Phys.Lett. B761 (2016) 431-436

Phys.Lett. B767 (2017) 209-213



type 2

Phys.Lett. B762 (2016) 162-165

Phys.Rev. D94 (2016) 033012

Symmetry violation

RH neutrino & theory completion

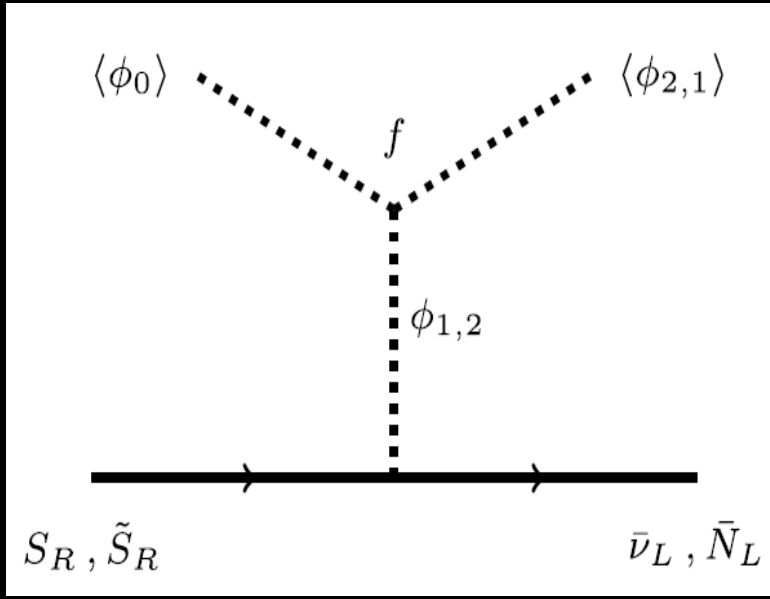


Dirac seesaw

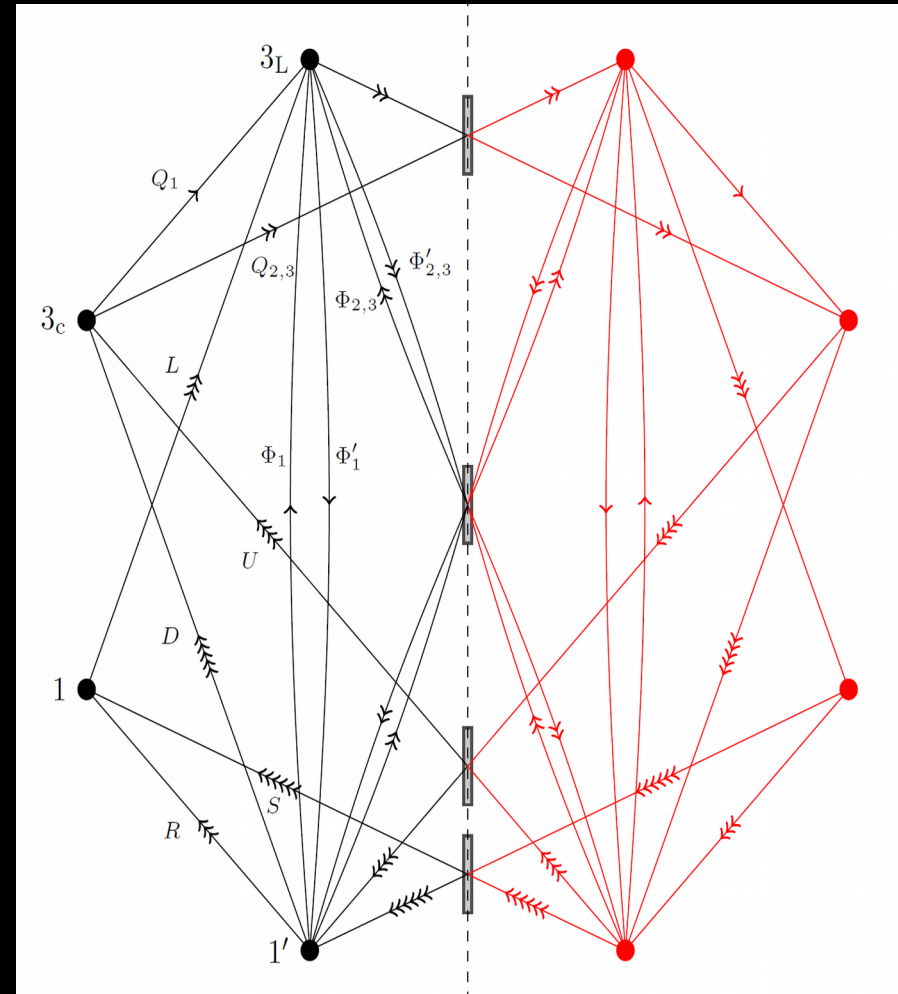
10.1016/j.physletb.2016.10.002

String EW completion

10.1016/j.physletb.2016.06.015



Physics Letters B 755 (2016) 363–366



Quiver consistency requires RH neutrino

Radiative neutrino mass

many low-scale neutrino mass schemes ...

arXiv:1404.3751

Radiative neutrino mass

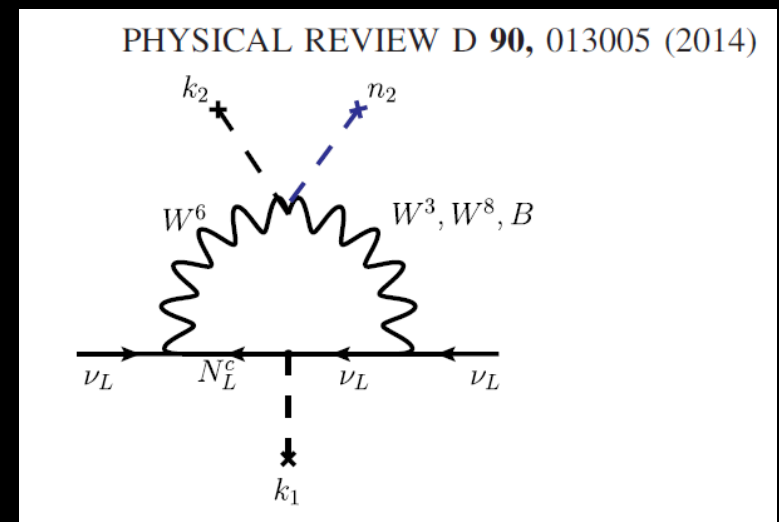
many low-scale neutrino mass schemes ...

arXiv:1404.3751

331 EW theory # families = # colours

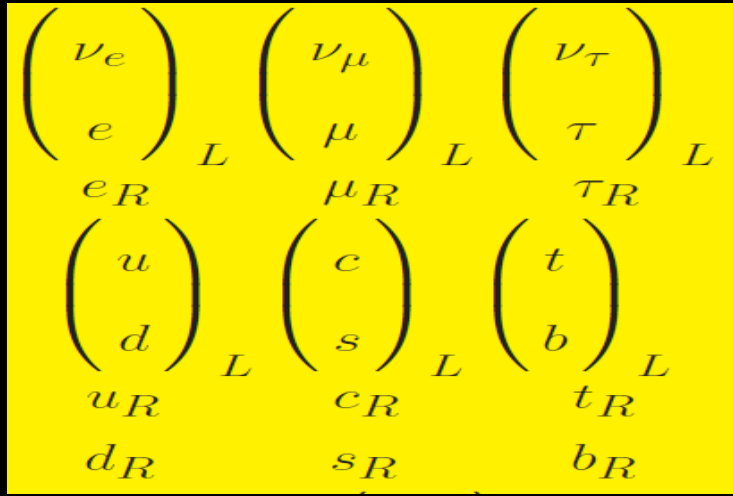
Singer, Valle, Schechter, Phys.Rev. D22 (1980) 738

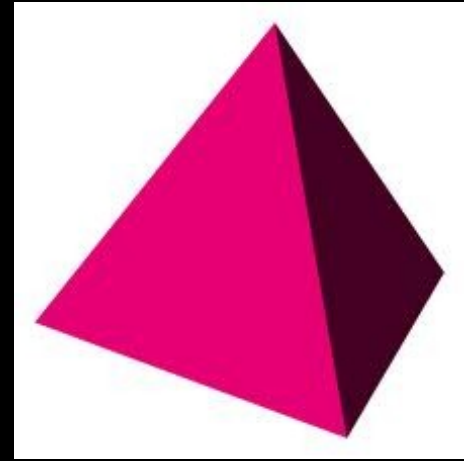
Gauge vs Higgs



Boucenna, Morisi, JV Phys.Rev. D90 (2014) 013005

Flavor Symmetry


$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\mu \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\tau \\ \tau \end{pmatrix}_L \\ e_R & \mu_R & \tau_R \\ \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix}_L \\ u_R & c_R & t_R \\ d_R & s_R & b_R \end{array}$$



Flavor Symmetry

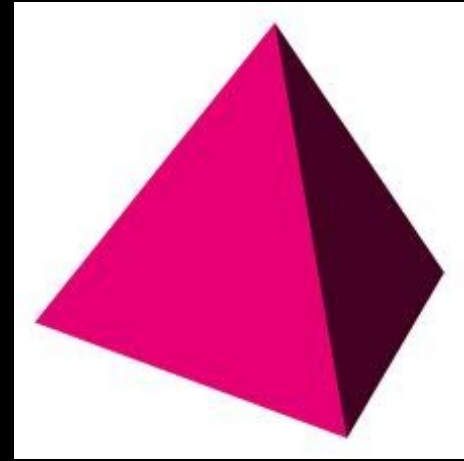
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\mu \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\tau \\ \tau \end{pmatrix}_L \\ e_R & \mu_R & \tau_R \\ \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix}_L \\ u_R & c_R & t_R \\ d_R & s_R & b_R \end{array}$$

PLB552 (2003) 207
PRD69 (2004) 093006

A4

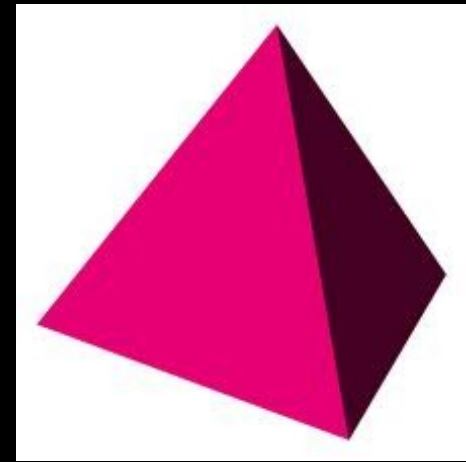
$$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.5$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0$$



flavor symmetry

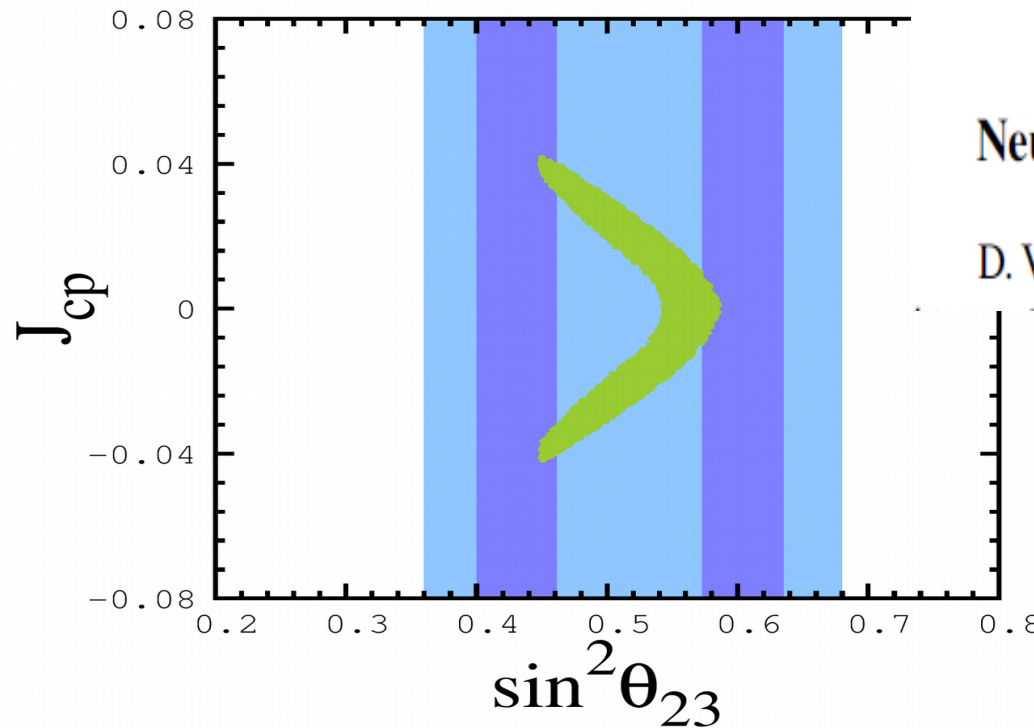
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\mu \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\tau \\ \tau \end{pmatrix}_L \\
 e_R & \mu_R & \tau_R \\
 \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix}_L & \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix}_L \\
 u_R & c_R & t_R \\
 d_R & s_R & b_R
 \end{array}$$



Babu-Ma-Valle PLB552 (2003) 207
 Hirsch et al PRD69 (2004) 093006

$$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.5$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0$$



PHYSICAL REVIEW D 88, 016003 (2013)

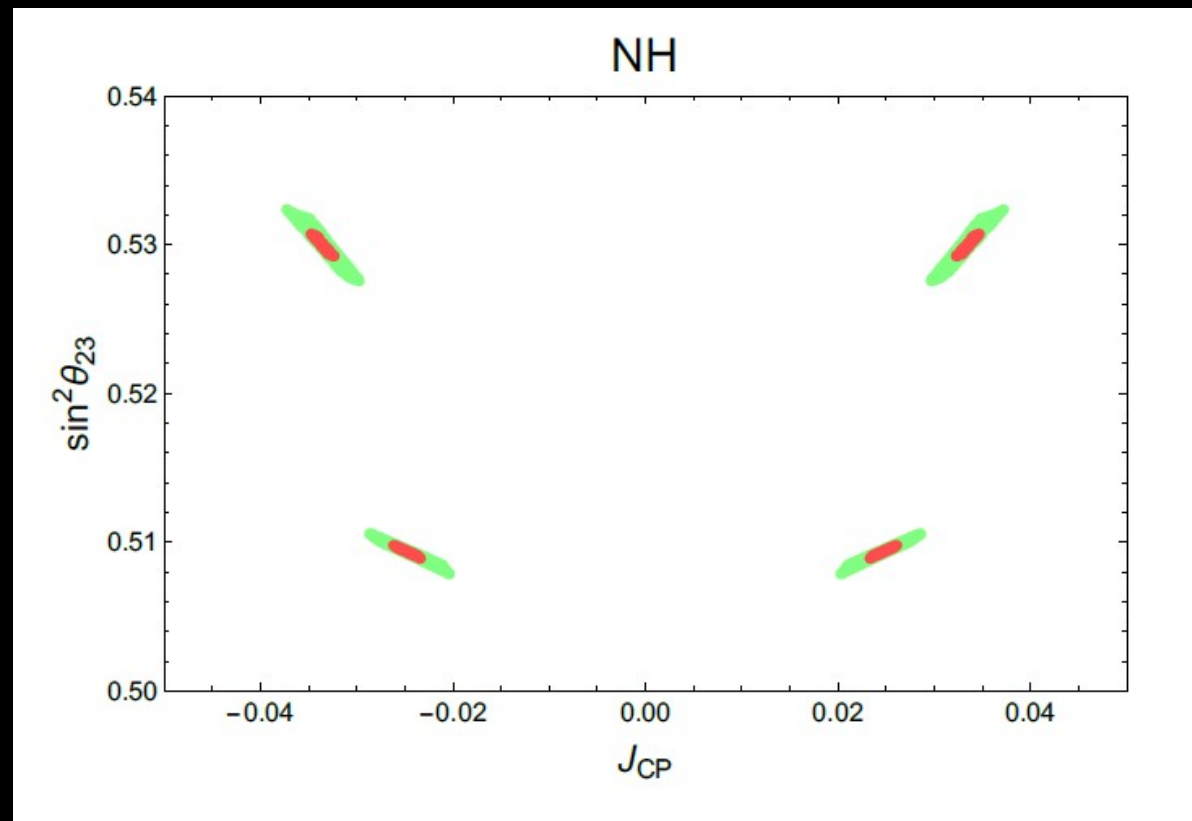
Neutrino mixing with revamped A_4 flavor symmetry

D. V. Forero,^{1,2,*} S. Morisi,^{3,†} J. C. Romão,^{1,‡} and J. W. F. Valle^{2,§}

testable

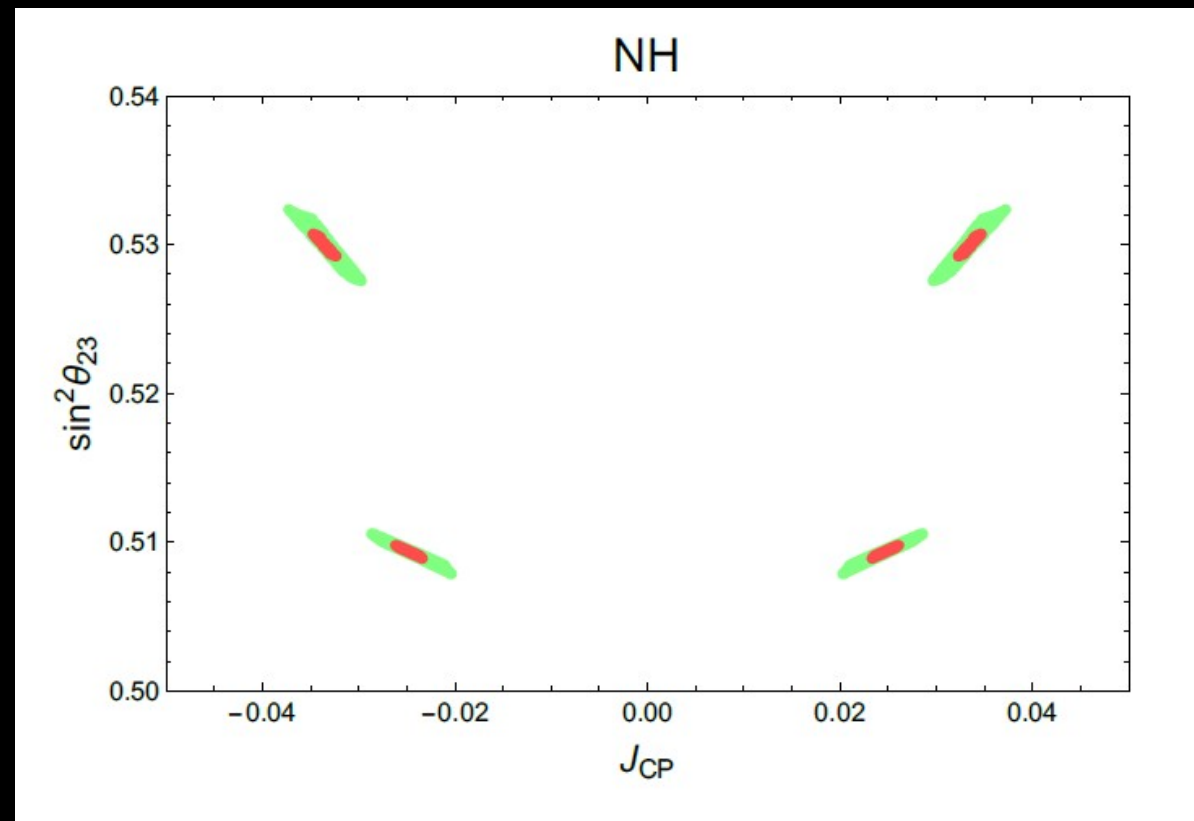
Flavored Pati-Salam

Cárcamo Hernández, et al JHEP
<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1705.06320>



Flavored Pati Salam

Cárcamo Hernández, et al JHEP
<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1705.06320>



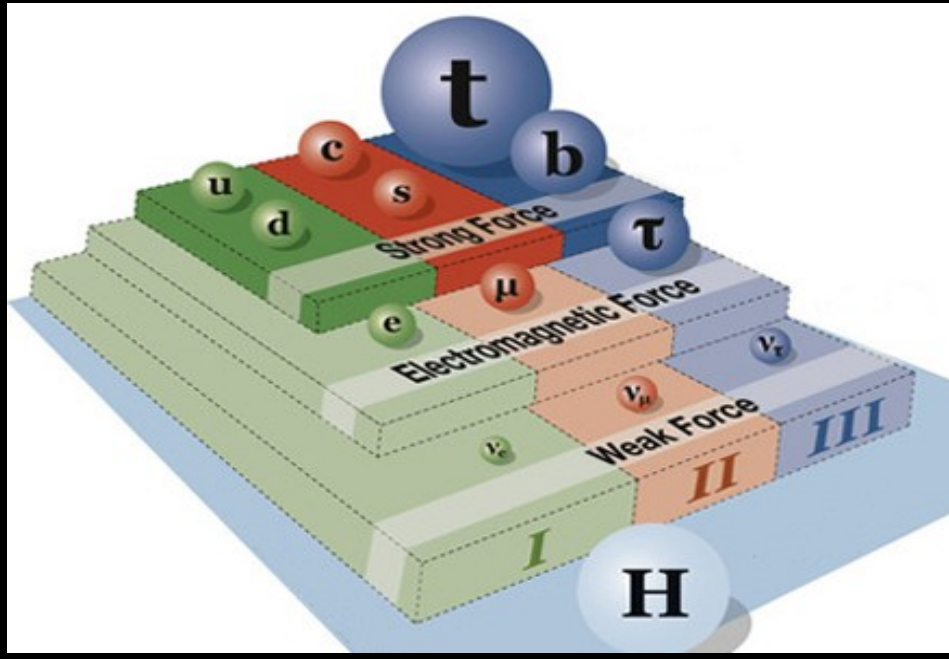
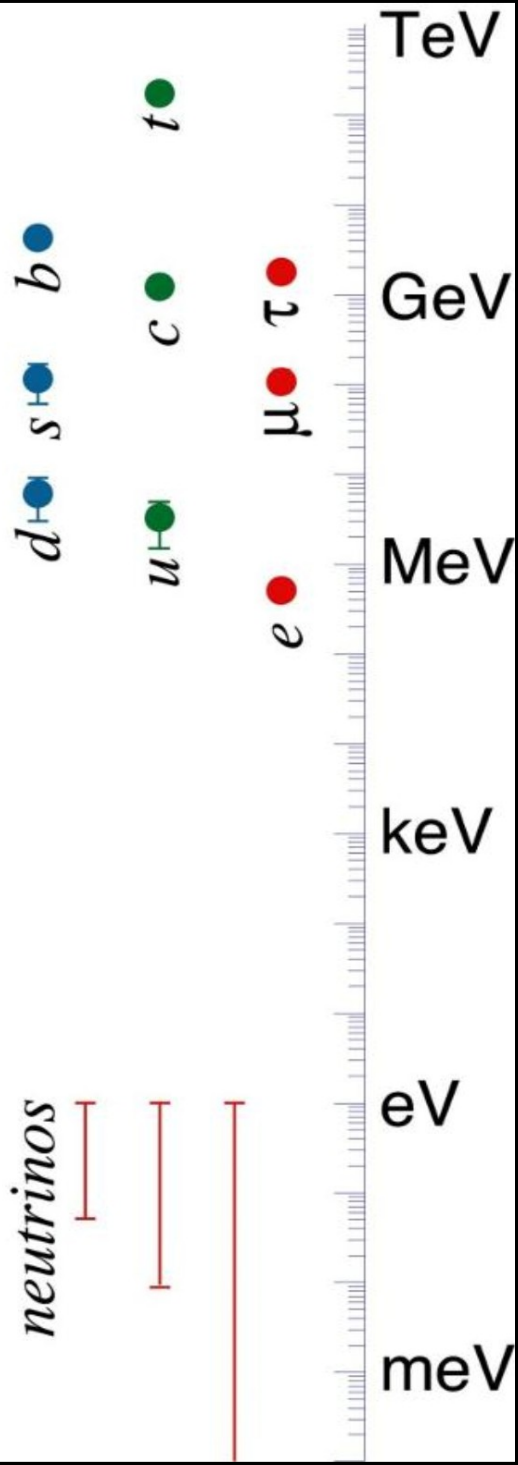
$$\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{m}_\nu \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{m}_\nu^*$$

P Chen et al

Phys.Lett. B753 (2016) 644-652

Phys.Rev. D94 (2016) no.3, 033002

residual CP



charged fermion masses

Flavor dependent b-tau unification

$$\frac{m_\tau}{\sqrt{m_e m_\mu}} \approx \frac{m_b}{\sqrt{m_d m_s}}$$

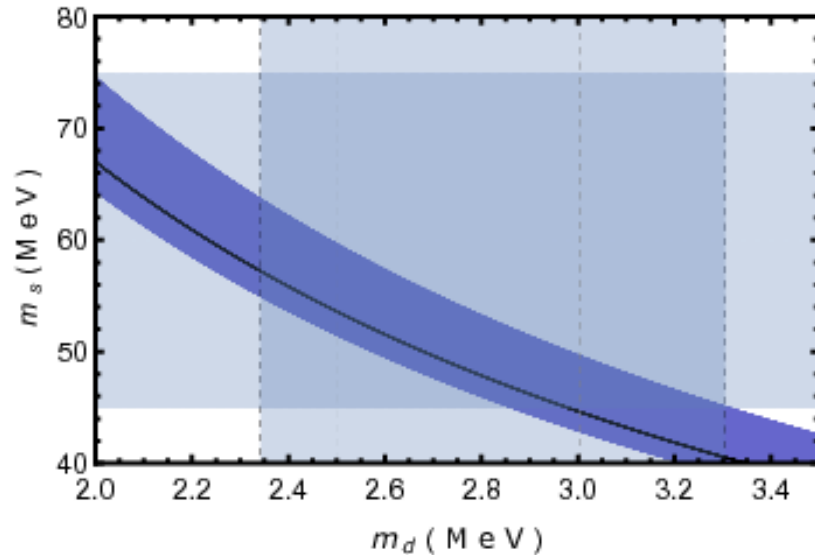
Morisi et al Phys.Rev. D84 (2011) 036003

King et al Phys. Lett. B 724 (2013) 68

Morisi et al Phys.Rev. D88 (2013) 036001

Bonilla et al Phys.Lett. B742 (2015) 99

charged fermion masses



<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1706.00210>

**Flavor dependent
b-tau unification**

$$\frac{m_\tau}{\sqrt{m_e m_\mu}} \approx \frac{m_b}{\sqrt{m_d m_s}}$$

Morisi et al Phys.Rev. D84 (2011) 036003

King et al Phys. Lett. B 724 (2013) 68

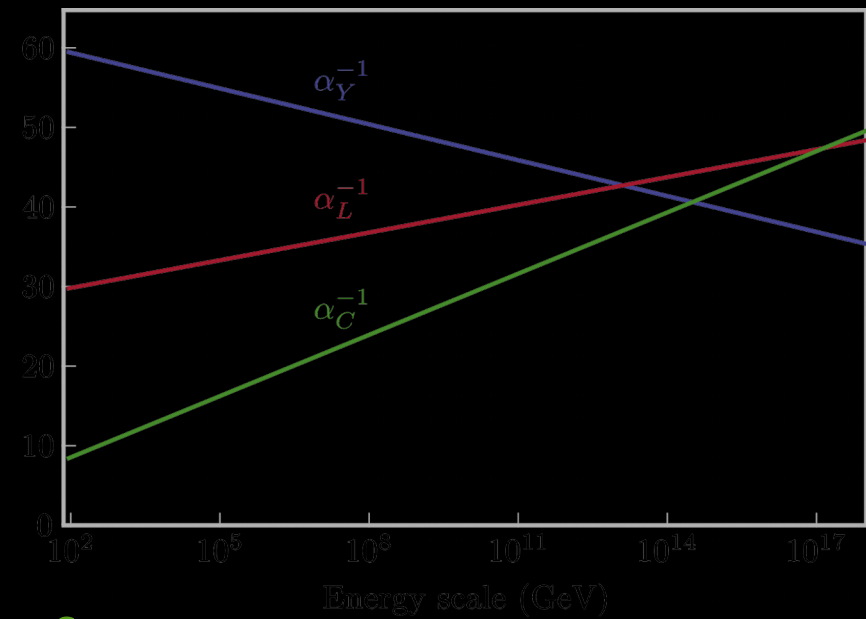
Morisi et al Phys.Rev. D88 (2013) 036001

Bonilla et al Phys.Lett. B742 (2015) 99

from same symmetry
explaining oscillations

gauge coupling unification

a near miss ...

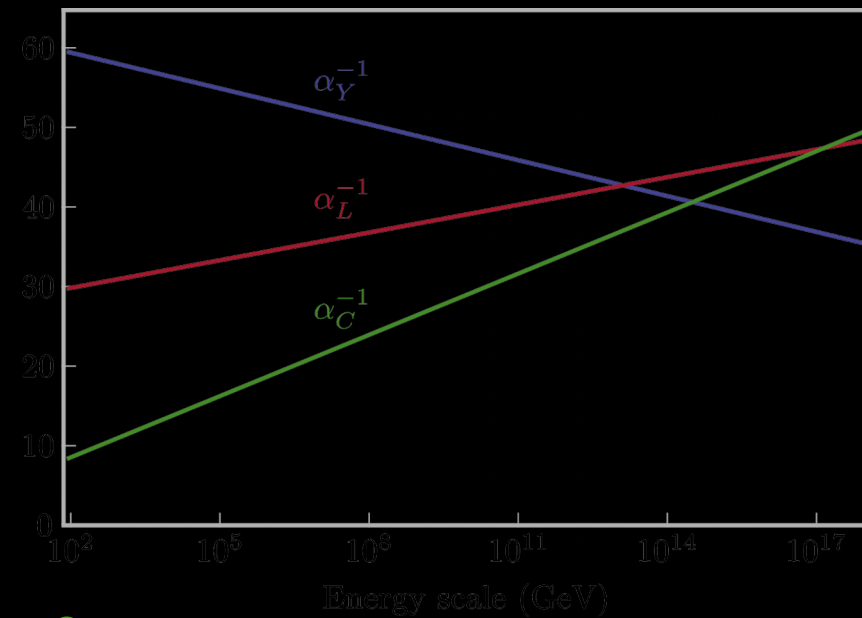


What makes the gauge couplings unify? SUSY-GUT

... p decay, super-particles ...

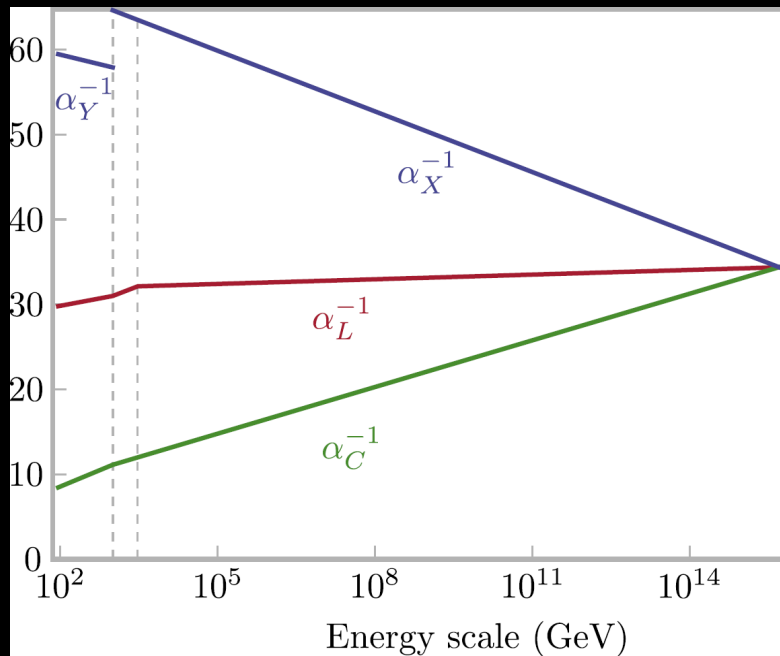
gauge coupling unification

a near miss ...



What makes the gauge couplings unify? SUSY-GUT

... p decay, super-particles ...



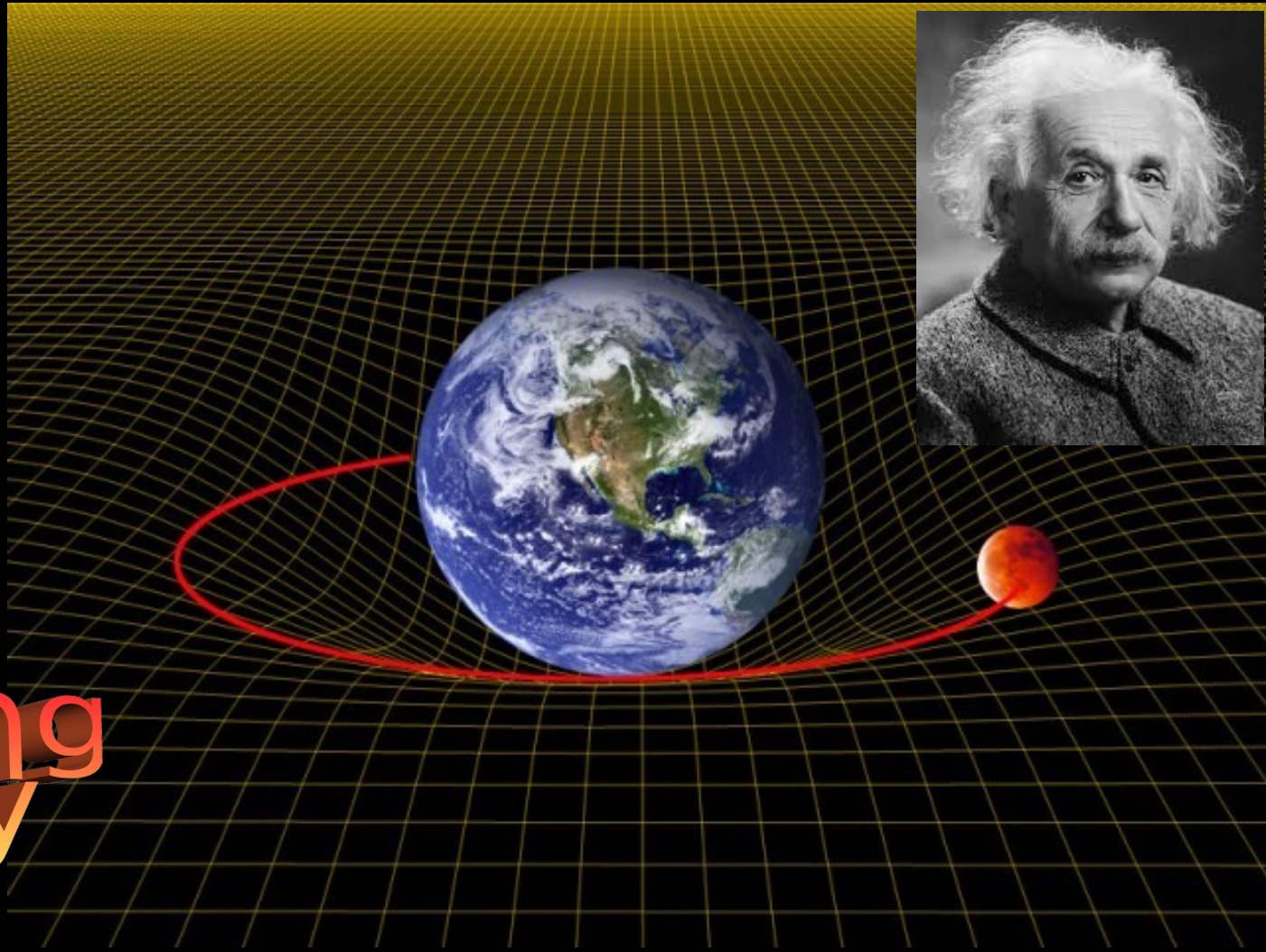
neutrinos & unification

The physics responsible for gauge coupling unification may also induce neutrino masses

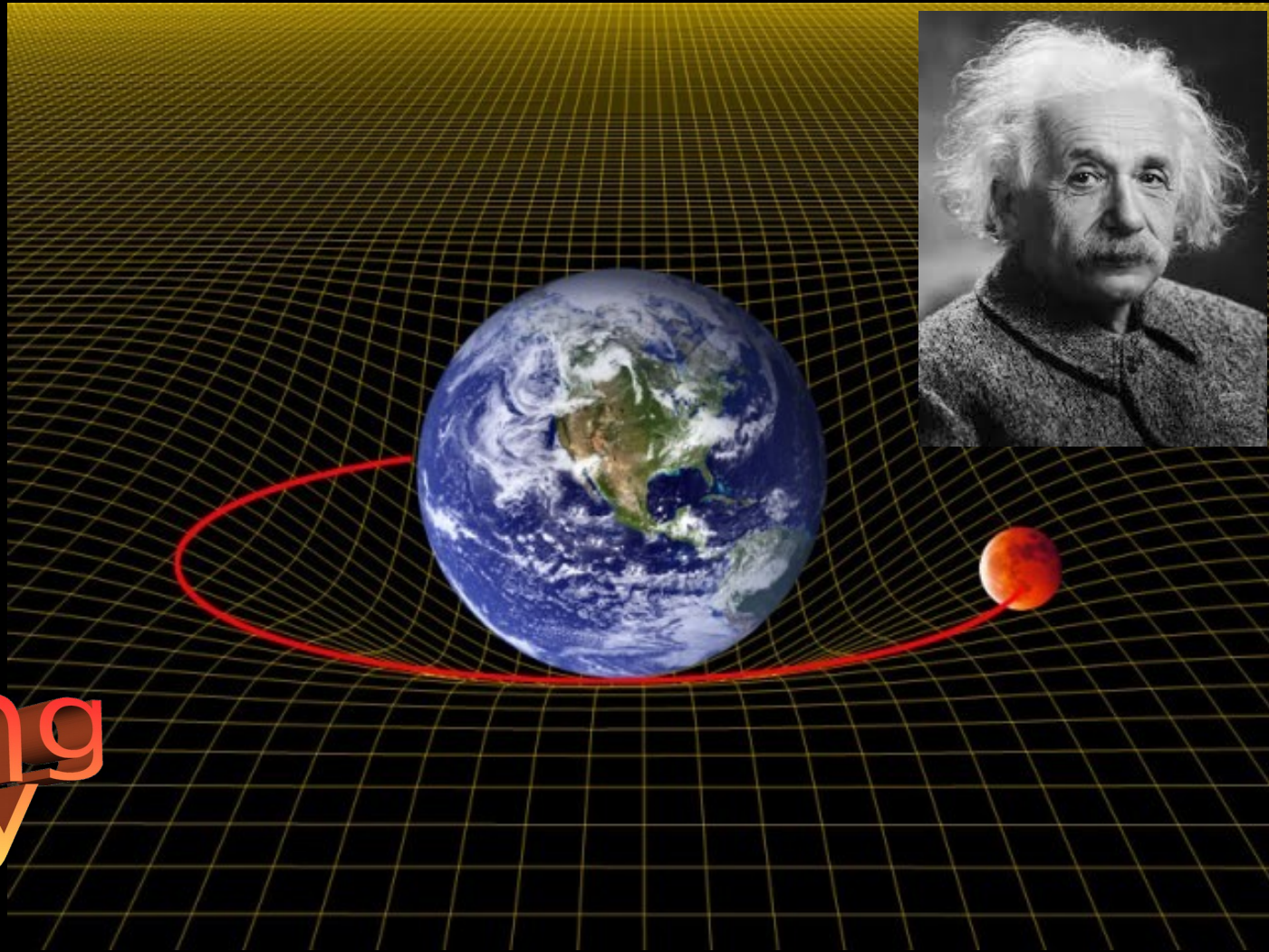
Boucenna et al Phys. Rev. D 91, 031702 (2015)

Deppisch et al Phys.Lett. B762 (2016) 432

including
gravity



including
gravity



Chen et al arXiv:1509.06683
JHEP01(2016)007

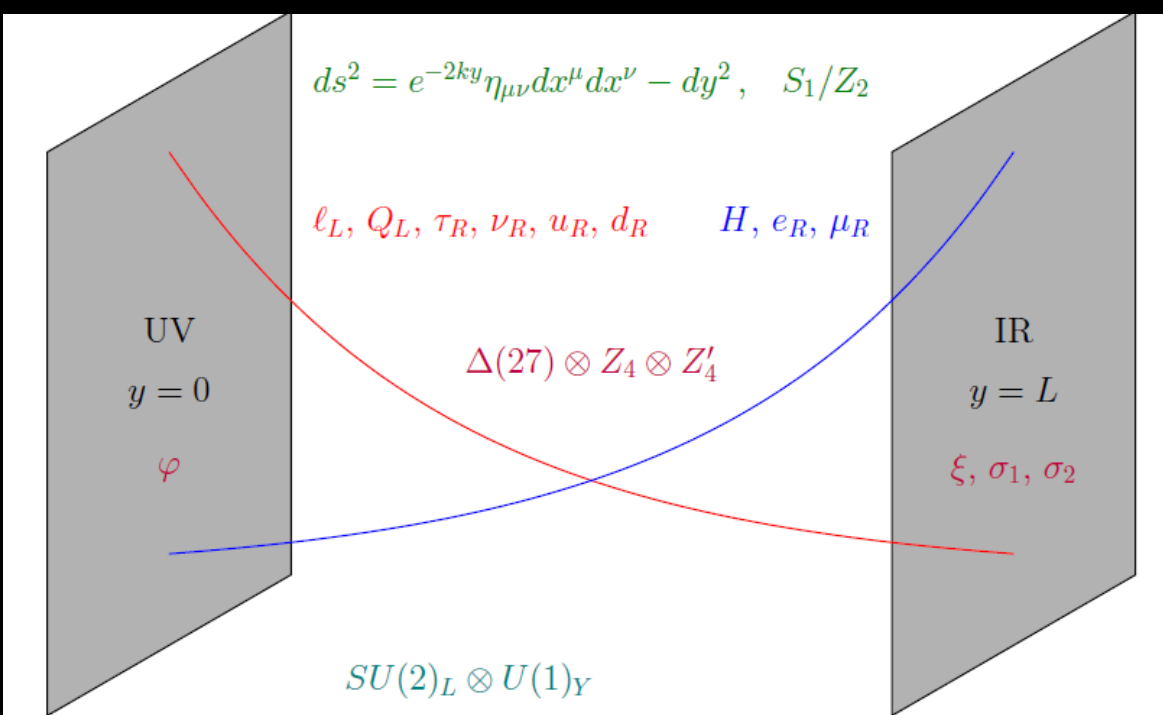
Addazi et al
Phys.Lett. B759 (2016) 471-478



Warped flavor predictions

Chen et al arXiv:1509.06683

JHEP01(2016)007



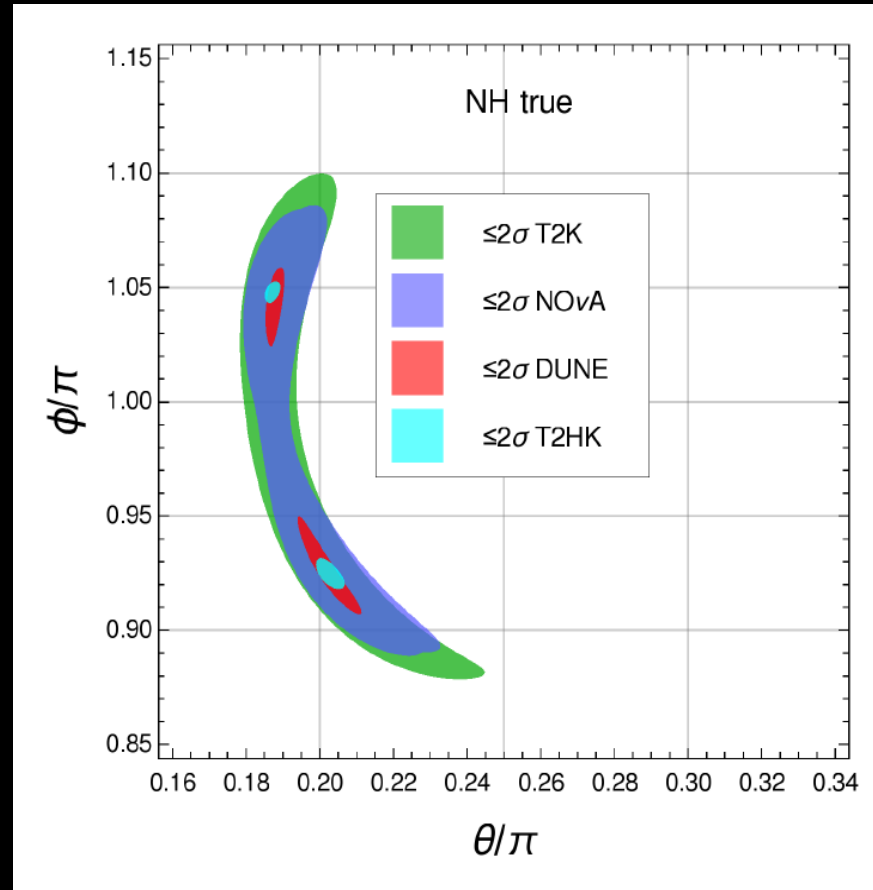
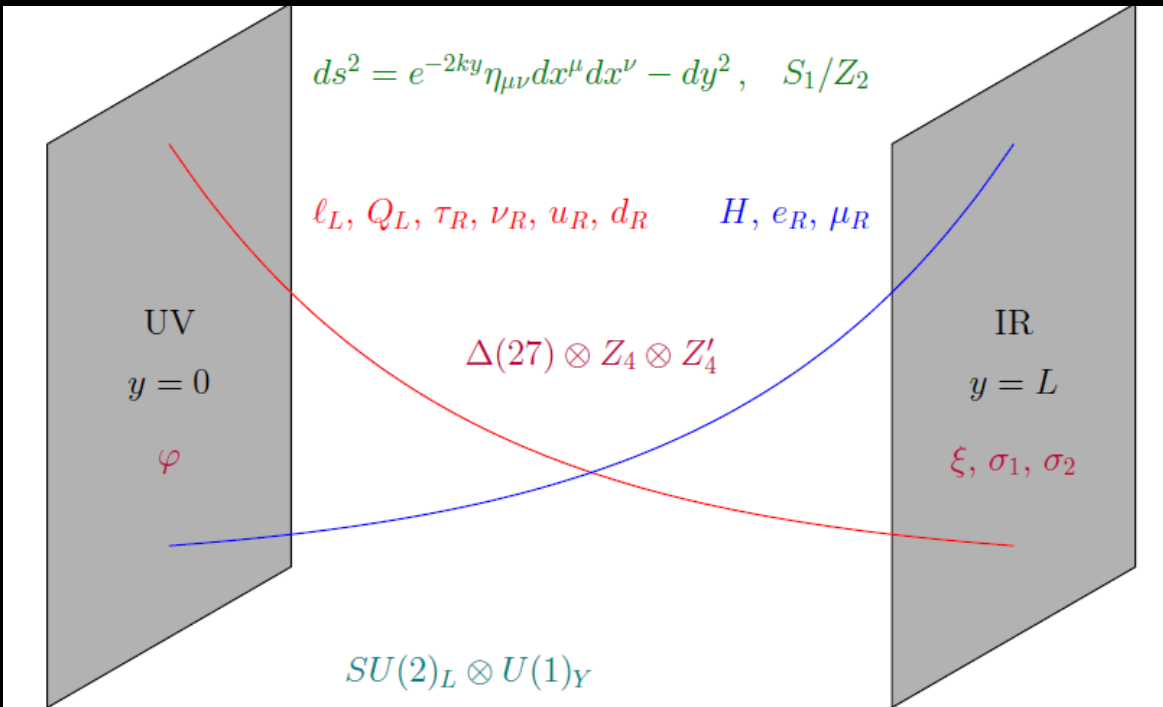
masses explained by bulk profile choices

mixings from
flavor symmetry

Warped flavor predictions

Chen et al arXiv:1509.06683

JHEP01(2016)007



masses explained by bulk profile choices

mixings from
flavor symmetry

$$\sin^2 \theta_{12} = \frac{1}{2 - \sin 2\theta_v \cos \phi_v}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{13} = \frac{1}{3} (1 + \sin 2\theta_v \cos \phi_v)$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = \frac{1 - \sin 2\theta_v \sin(\pi/6 - \phi_v)}{2 - \sin 2\theta_v \cos \phi_v}$$

$$J_{\text{CP}} = -\frac{1}{6\sqrt{3}} \cos 2\theta_v$$

Phys. Rev. D 95, 095030 (2017)

Phys.Lett. B771 (2017) 524

neutrino oscillations in
warped SM model

neutrinos in TOE

forces + families : recent revival
of old idea

$$16 \rightarrow (3, 2, 1/6) + (1, 2, -1/2) + (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3) \\ + (\bar{3}, 1, -2/3) + (1, 1, 1) + (1, 1, 0),$$

neutrinos in TOE

forces + families : recent revival
of old idea

$$16 \rightarrow (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 1/6) + (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, -1/2) + (\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 1/3) \\ + (\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, -2/3) + (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, 1) + (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, 0),$$

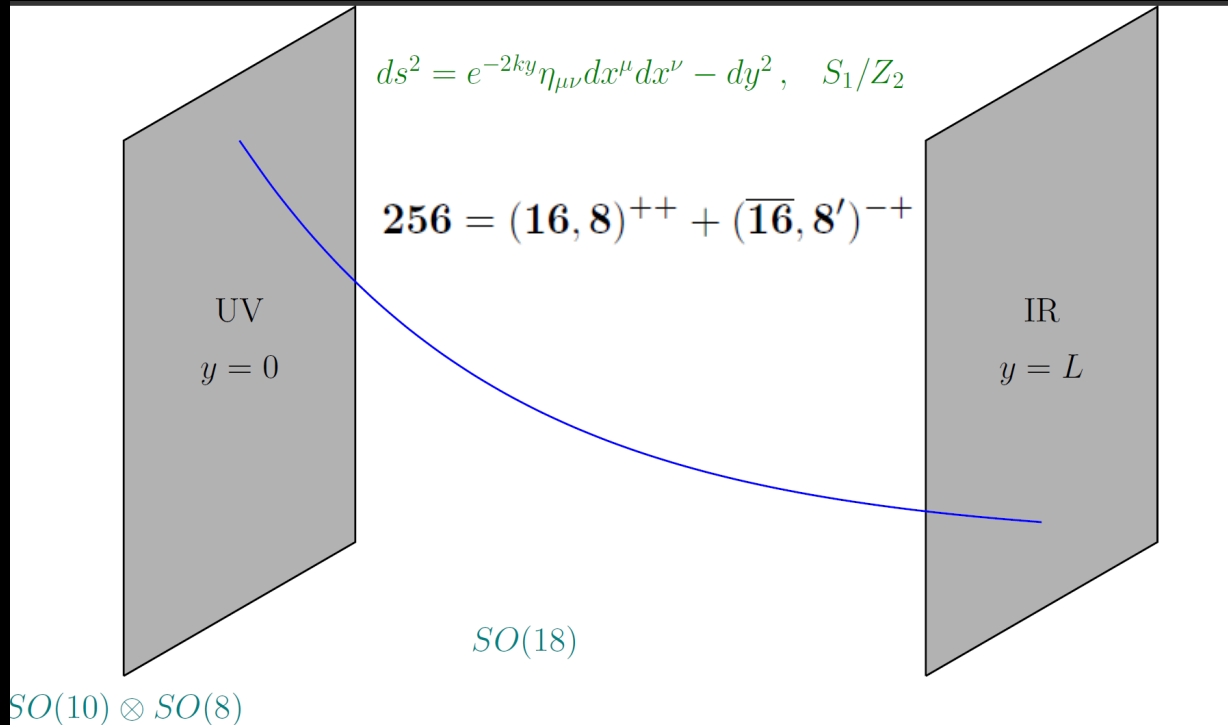
$SO(2n + 2m)$ spinors split as

$$\mathbf{2}^{n+m-1} \rightarrow \mathbf{2}^m \times \mathbf{2}^{n-1} \\ SO(2n + 2m) \rightarrow SO(2n)$$

Chirality problem

neutrinos in TOE

forces + families : recent revival of old idea



$$16 \rightarrow (3, 2, 1/6) + (1, 2, -1/2) + (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3) + (\bar{3}, 1, -2/3) + (1, 1, 1) + (1, 1, 0),$$

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$$SO(2n + 2m) \rightarrow SO(2n)$$

Chirality problem

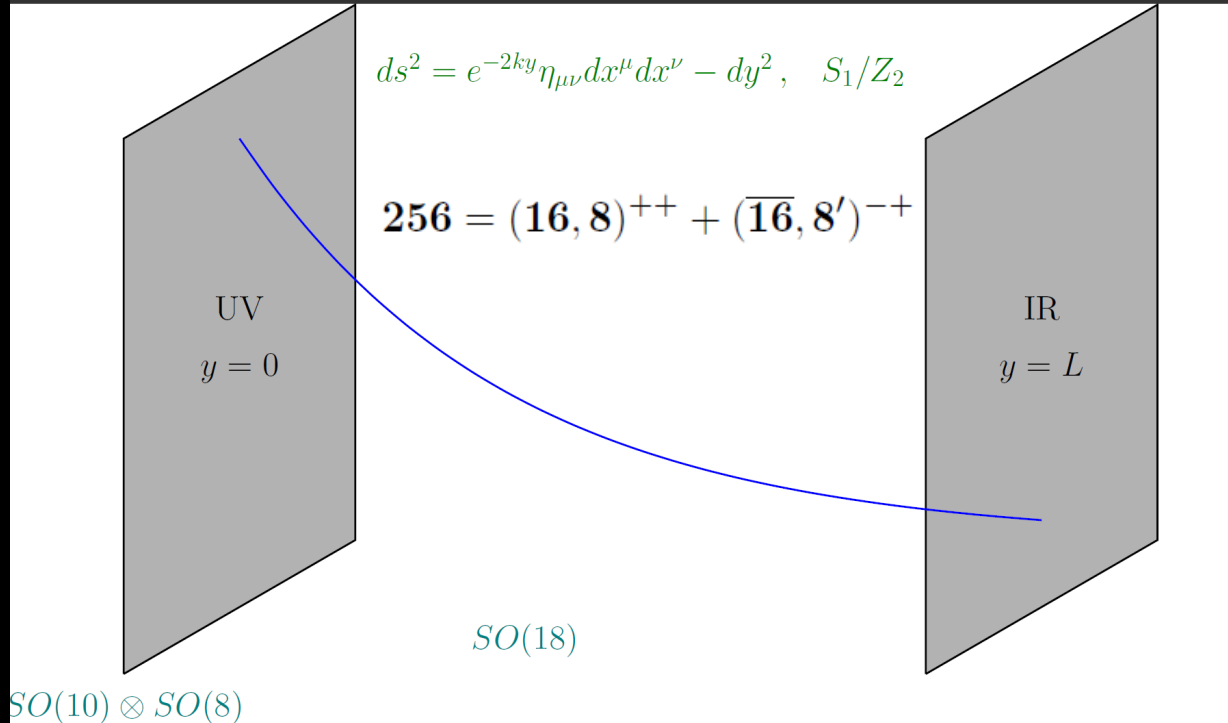
Promote M4 to AdS5 & use orbifold BC to decouple mirros

Reig, Valle, Vaquera-Araujo, Wilczek

<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1706.03116>

neutrinos in TOE

forces + families : recent revival of old idea



$$16 \rightarrow (3, 2, 1/6) + (1, 2, -1/2) + (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3) + (\bar{3}, 1, -2/3) + (1, 1, 1) + (1, 1, 0),$$

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$$SO(2n + 2m) \rightarrow SO(2n)$$

Chirality problem

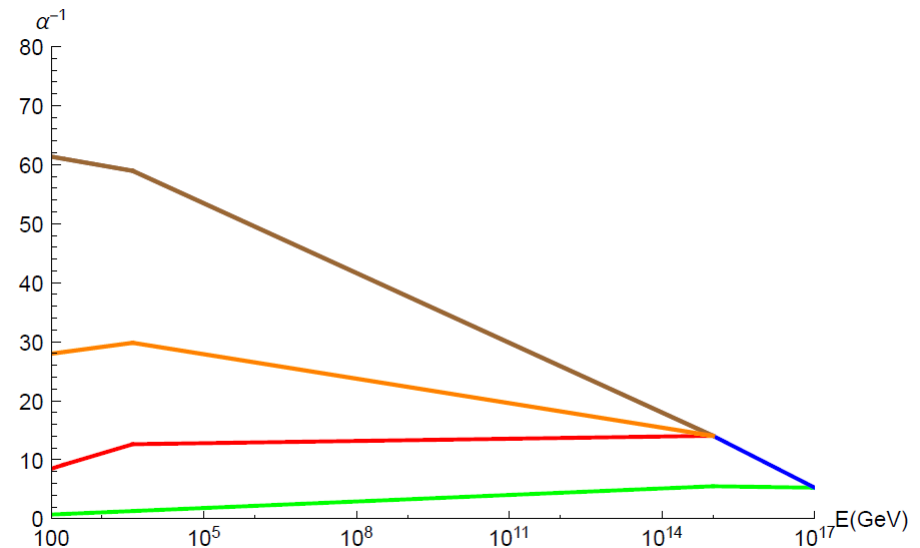
further reduction from a new Hypercolor @ few TeV ??

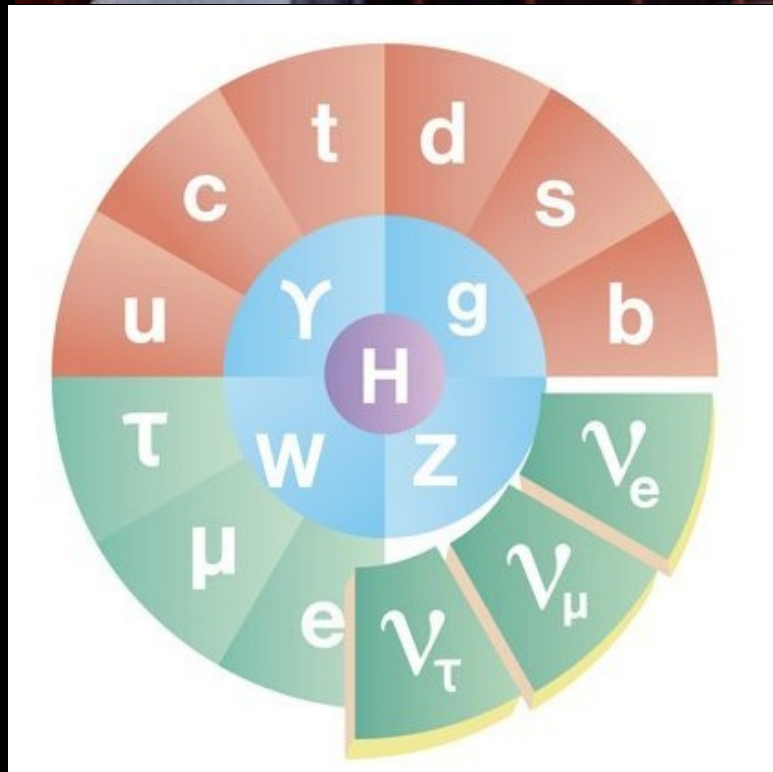
Promote M4 to AdS5 & use orbifold BC to decouple mirros

Reig, Valle, Vaquera-Araujo, Wilczek

<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1706.03116>

$$SO(10) \times SO(8) \rightarrow SO(10) \times SO(5)_{HC}$$



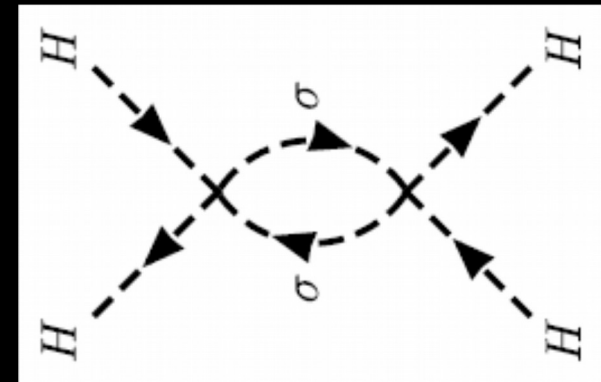
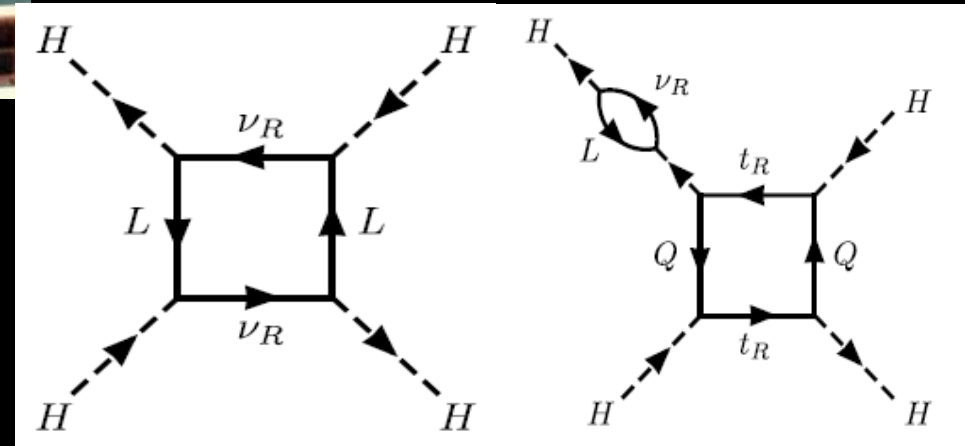
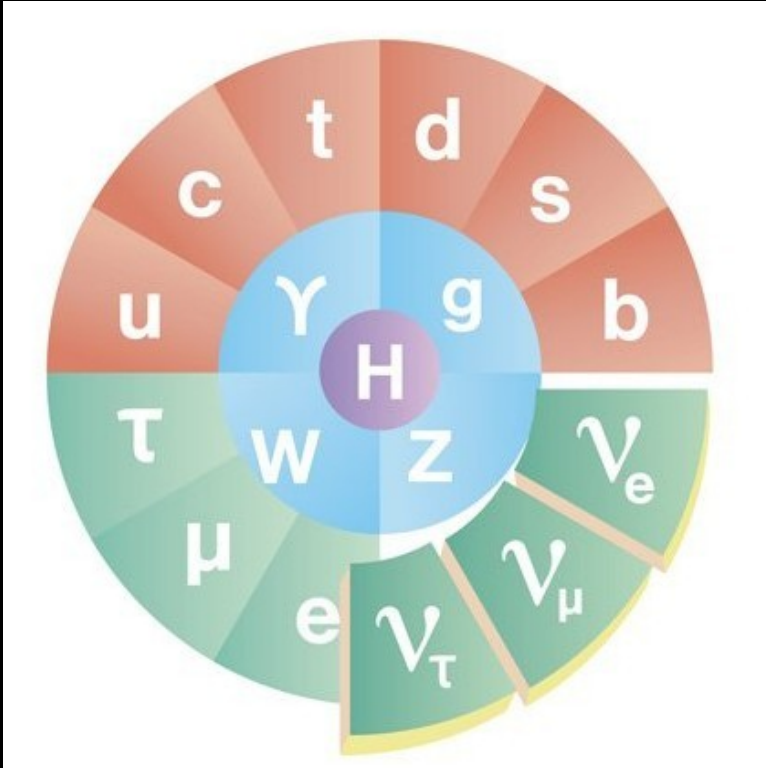




neutrinos make the EW vacuum stable again

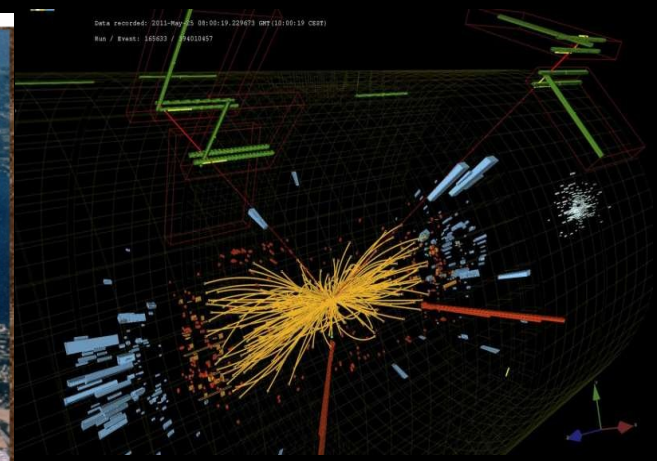
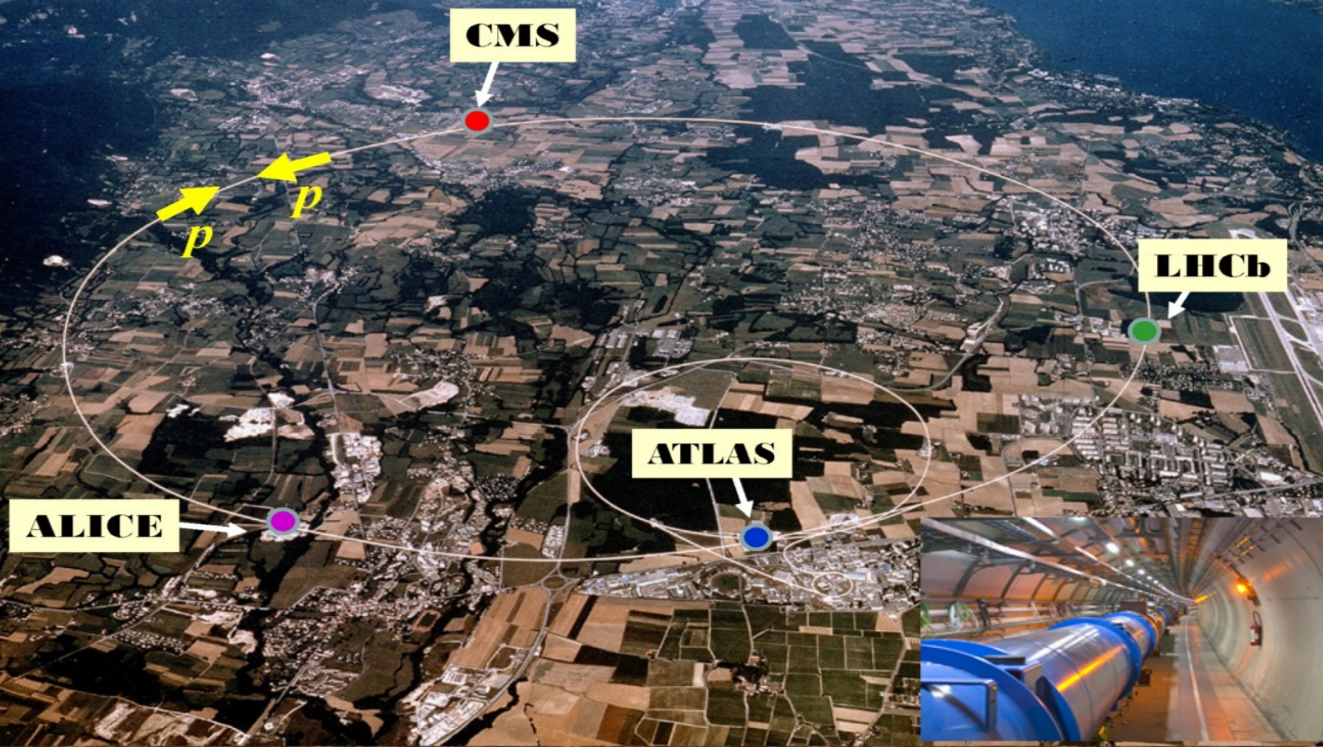
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.92.075028>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.92.075028>



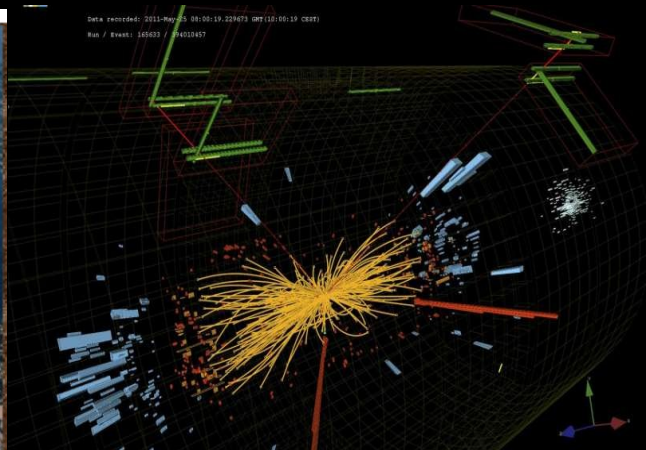
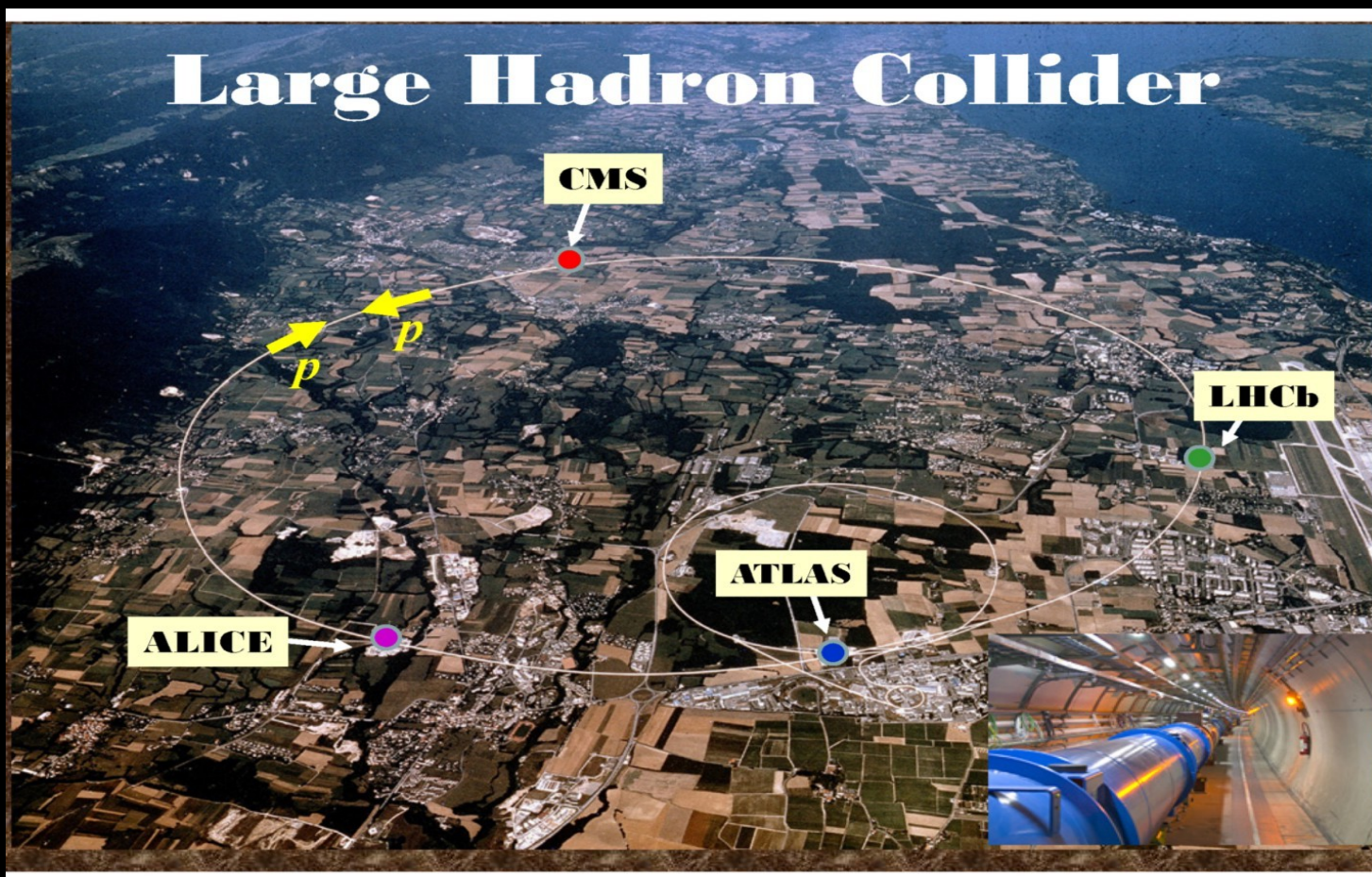
theories of neutrino as EW breaking benchmarks at high energy colliders

Large Hadron Collider



theories of neutrino as EW breaking benchmarks at high energy colliders

Large Hadron Collider



Higgs searches **Bonilla et al**

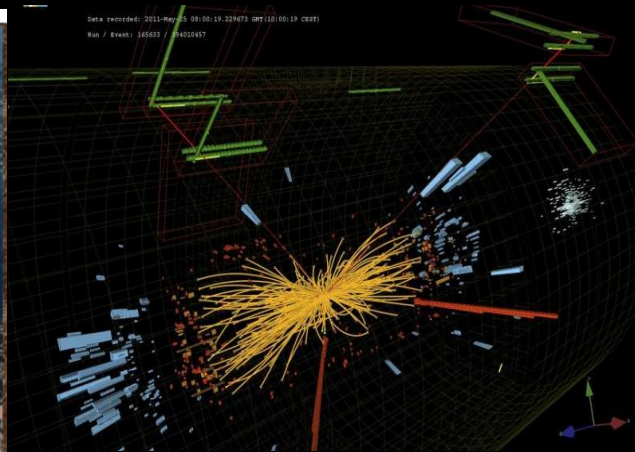
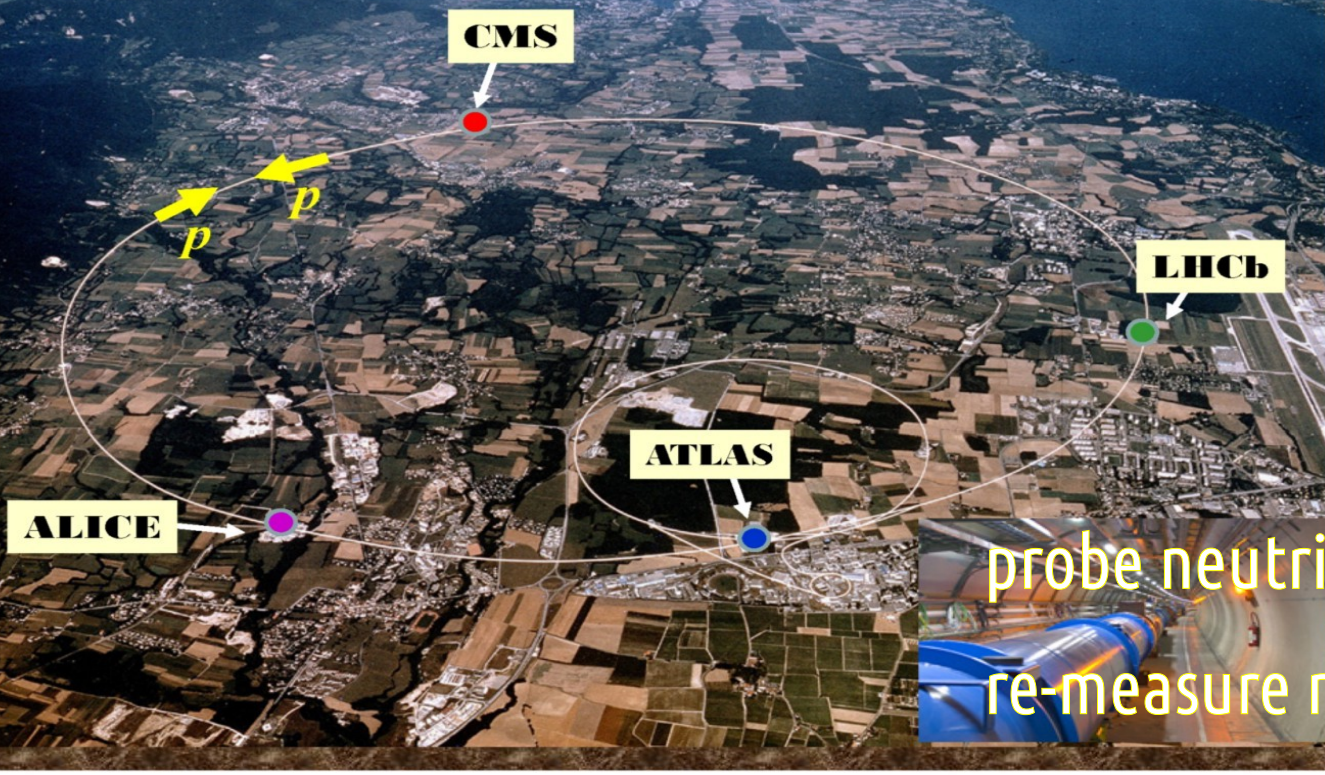
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2016.03.037>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1367-2630/18/3/033033>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.91.113015> ...

theories of neutrino as EW breaking benchmarks at high energy colliders

Large Hadron Collider



De Campos et al
Phys.Rev. D86 (2012) 075001

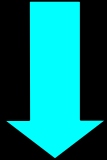
probe neutrino messengers
re-measure neutrino mixing angles ..

Higgs searches **Bonilla et al**

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2016.03.037>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1367-2630/18/3/033033>

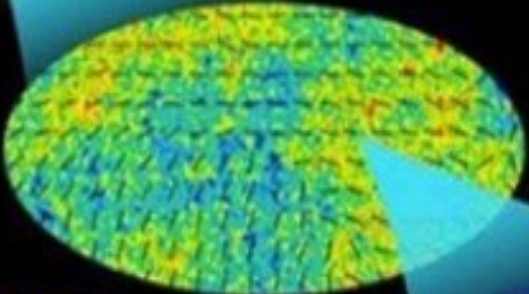
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.91.113015> ...



INFLATION

**CMB
last scattering**

**fraction
of a second**



**first
stars**

**380,000
years**



**present
day**

**~200 million
years**



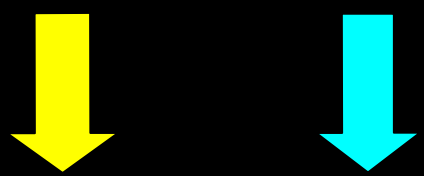
**13.8 billion
years**

Dark matter

Baryo Genesis

Neutrino mass

INFLATION



**CMB
last scattering**

**fraction
of a second**

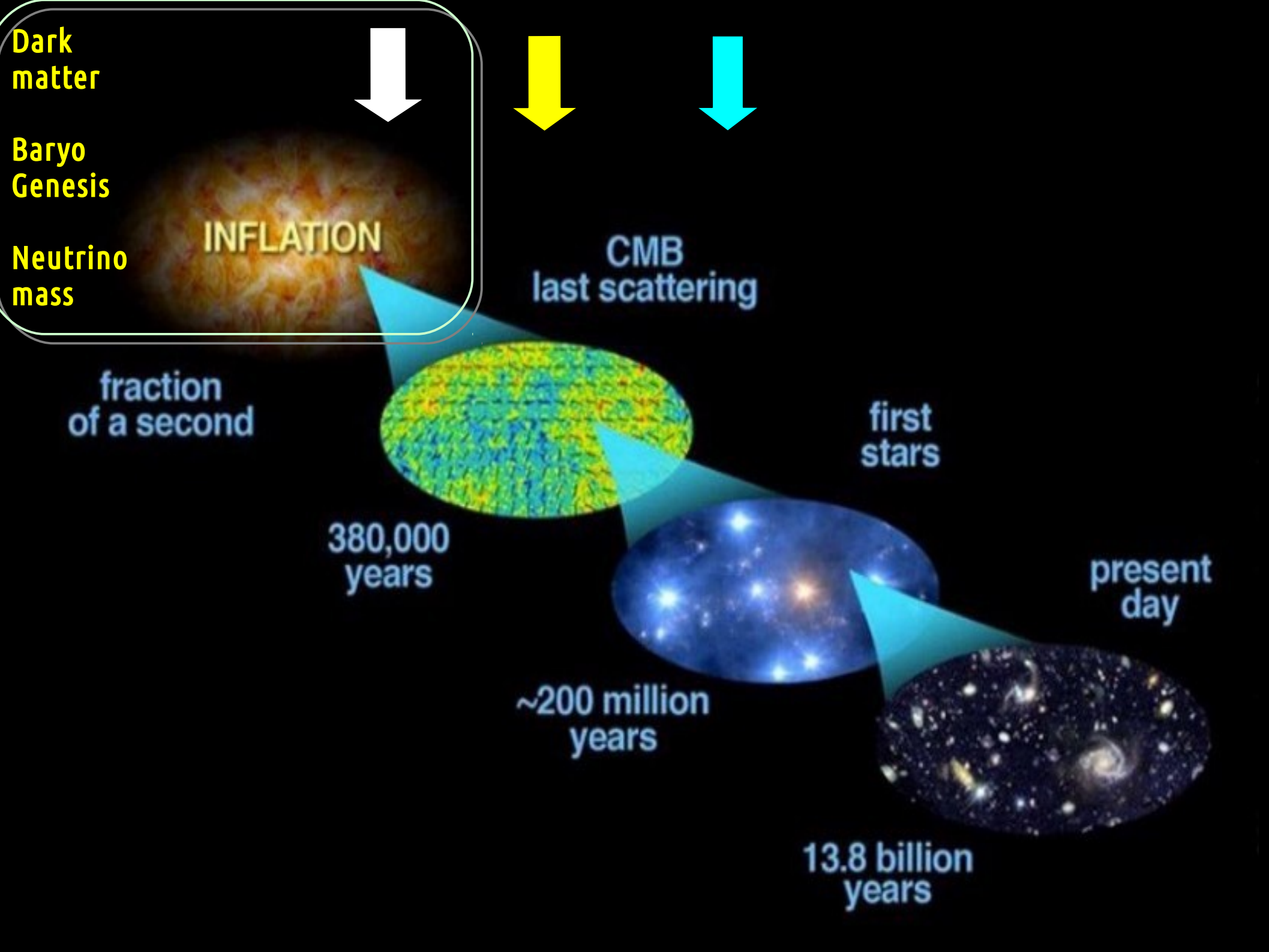
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**present
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**13.8 billion
years**

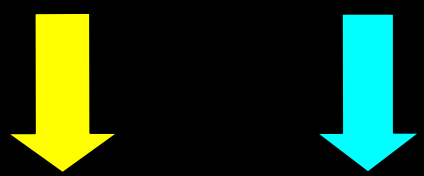


Dark matter

Baryo Genesis

Neutrino mass

INFLATION



signature@HEFrontier

CMB last scattering

fraction of a second

380,000 years

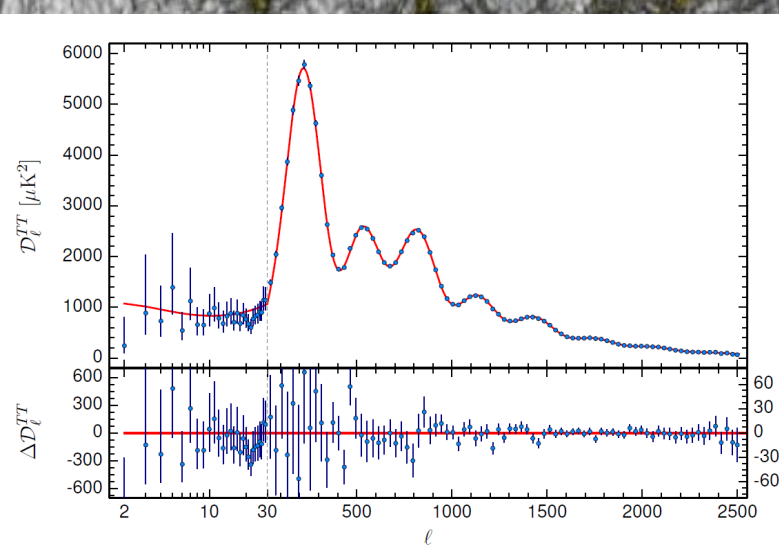
first stars

~200 million years

present day

13.8 billion years

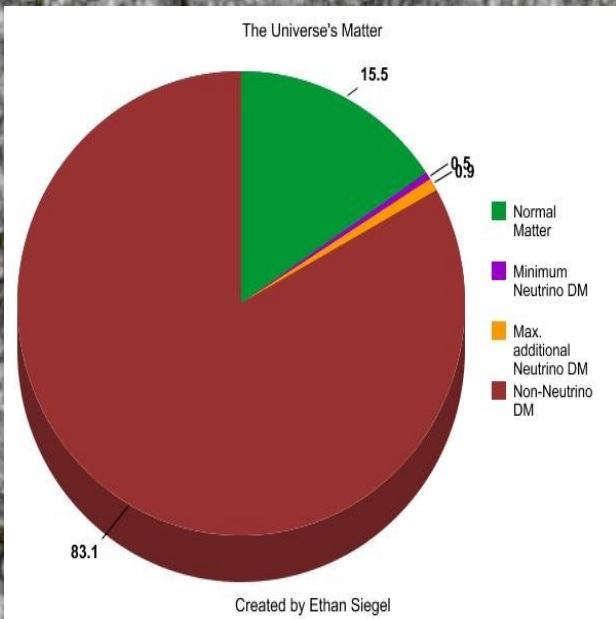
E Ma, Merle et al JHEP 1607 (2016) 013
 Hirsch et al JHEP 1310 (2013) 149
 Boucenna, et al JHEP 1105 (2011) 037
 Hirsch, et al Phys.Rev. D82 (2010) 116003
 Arina et al PRL101 (2008) 161802
 Bazzocchi, Cerdano, Munoz, J.V., PRD81 (2010) 051701
 Restrepo et al PRD85 (2012) 023523



While from CMB neutrinos form only tiny DM fraction

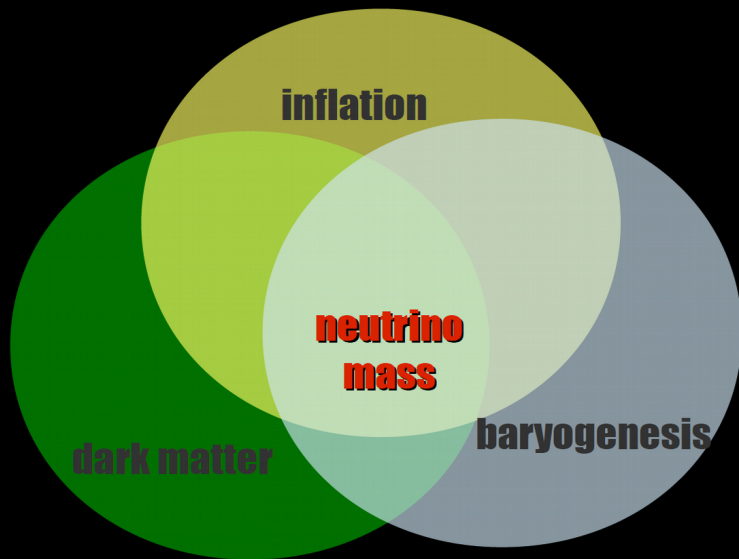
they can hold the key to dark matter problem

signatures @ HF frontier



cosmology as an emergent theory
of neutrino mass generation

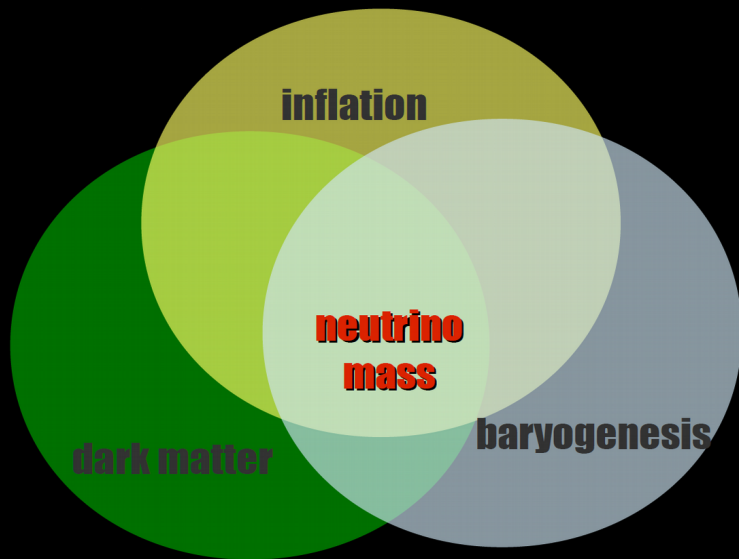
conclusions



cosmology as an emergent theory of neutrino mass generation

conclusions

new phenomena @ high energy frontier



- non-unitarity => new CPV in neutrino oscillations
- EW consistency, new higgses, new decays
- new gauge boson & fermion messengers
- reconciling 331 with LR symmetry
- novel HE completion & unification
- LFV mainly at high energies
- LFV/CPV with no neutrino mass
- LNV @ high energies (short-range $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay)
- B anomalies ...

Thank you

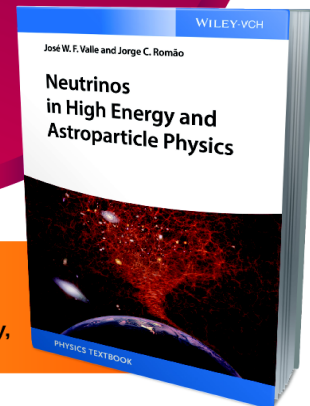
Back-ups

Neutrinos in High Energy and Astroparticle Physics

*Jose Wagner Furtado Valle,
Jorge Romão*

ISBN: 978-3-527-41197-9
448 pages
February 2015

A self-contained modern advanced textbook on the role of neutrinos in astrophysics and cosmology, and high energy physics



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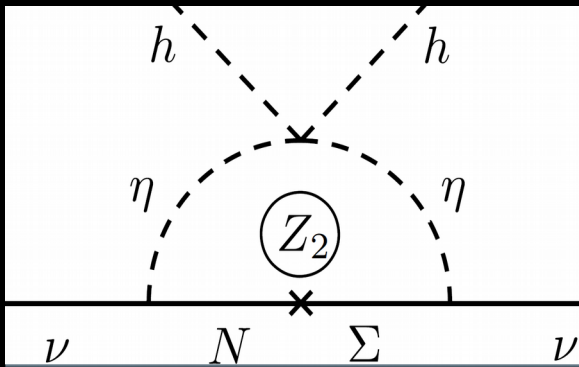
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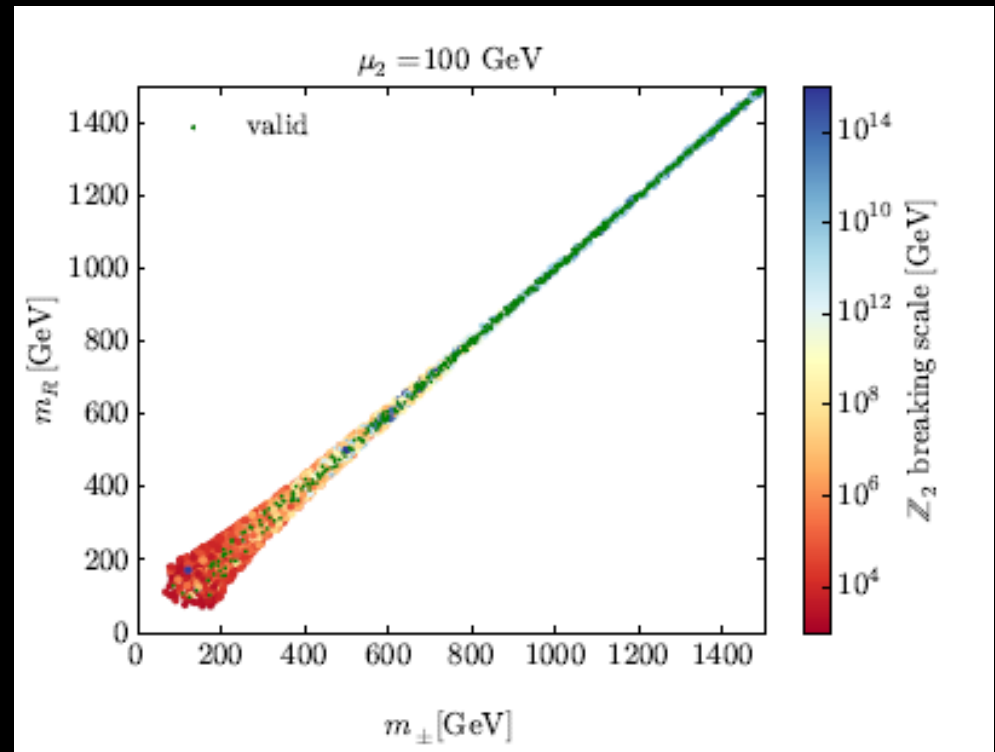
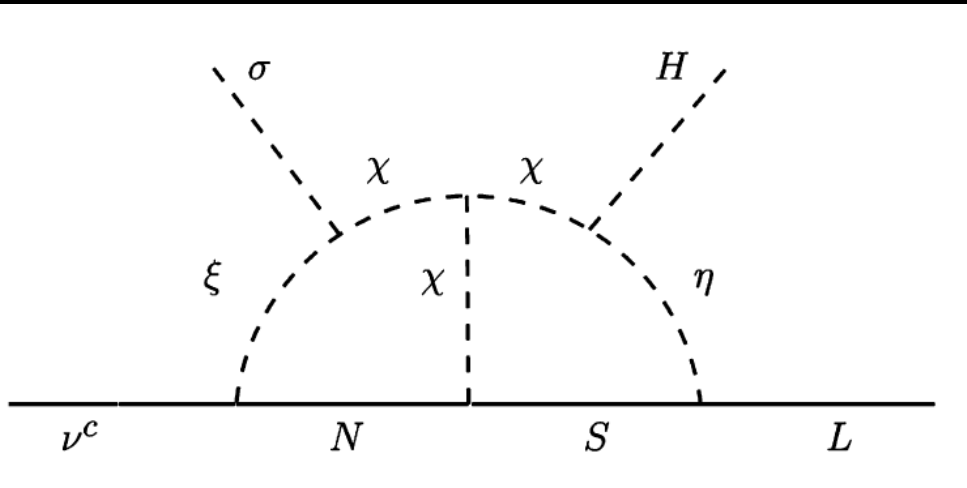
SCOTOGENIC dark matter



E Ma, Merle et al JHEP 1607 (2016) 013
 Hirsch et al JHEP 1310 (2013) 149

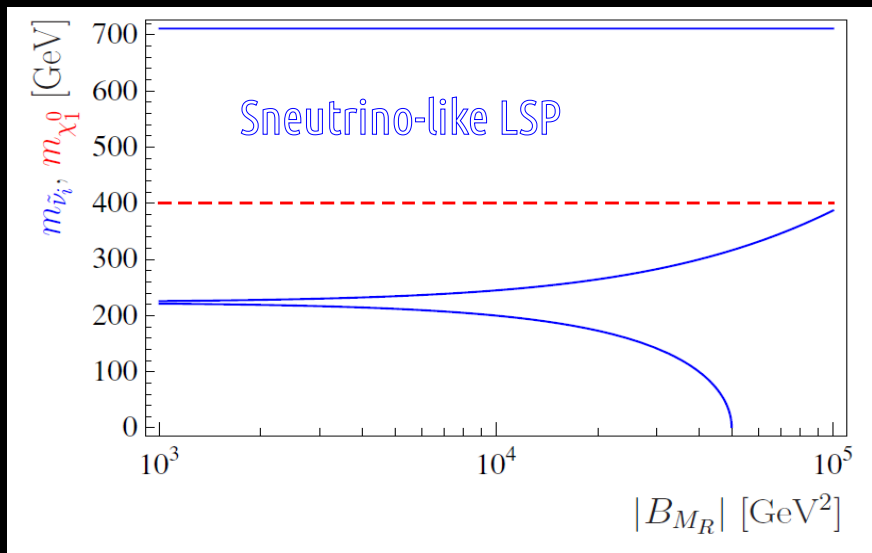
	Standard Model			Fermions		Scalars	
	L	e	ϕ	Σ	N	η	Ω
Generations	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
$SU(2)_L$	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
$U(1)_Y$	-1/2	-1	1/2	0	0	1/2	0
Z_2	+	+	+	-	-	-	+

dark matter as
 radiative fermion or scalar
 neutrino mass messenger



SUSY dark matter

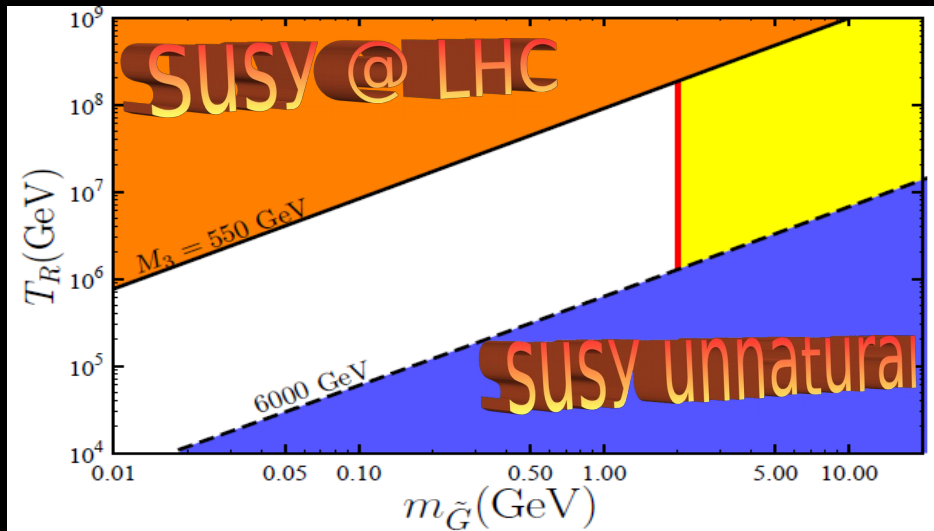
Arina et al PRL101 (2008) 161802
 Bazzocchi, Cerdeno, Munoz, J.V., PRD81 (2010) 051701
 De Romeri, Hirsch, JHEP 1212 (2012) 106



WIMP signals also @ colliders

susy inverse seesaw ...

Restrepo et al PRD85 (2012) 023523



decaying gravitino dark matter

doubly suppressed decays

$$\Gamma = \Gamma(\tilde{G} \rightarrow \sum_i \nu_i \gamma) \simeq \frac{1}{32\pi} |U_{\tilde{\gamma}\nu}|^2 \frac{m_{\tilde{G}}^3}{M_P^2}$$



chosen to fit neutrino osc. data

DARK MATTER FROM FLAVOR SYMMETRY

Accidental ?

Lavoura, Moresi, JV JHEP 1302(2013) 118

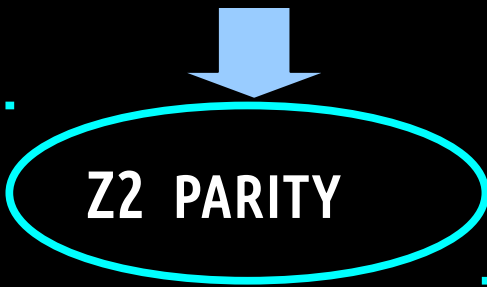
As remnant symmetry

Boucenna, et al JHEP 1105 (2011) 037

Hirsch, et al Phys.Rev. D82 (2010) 116003

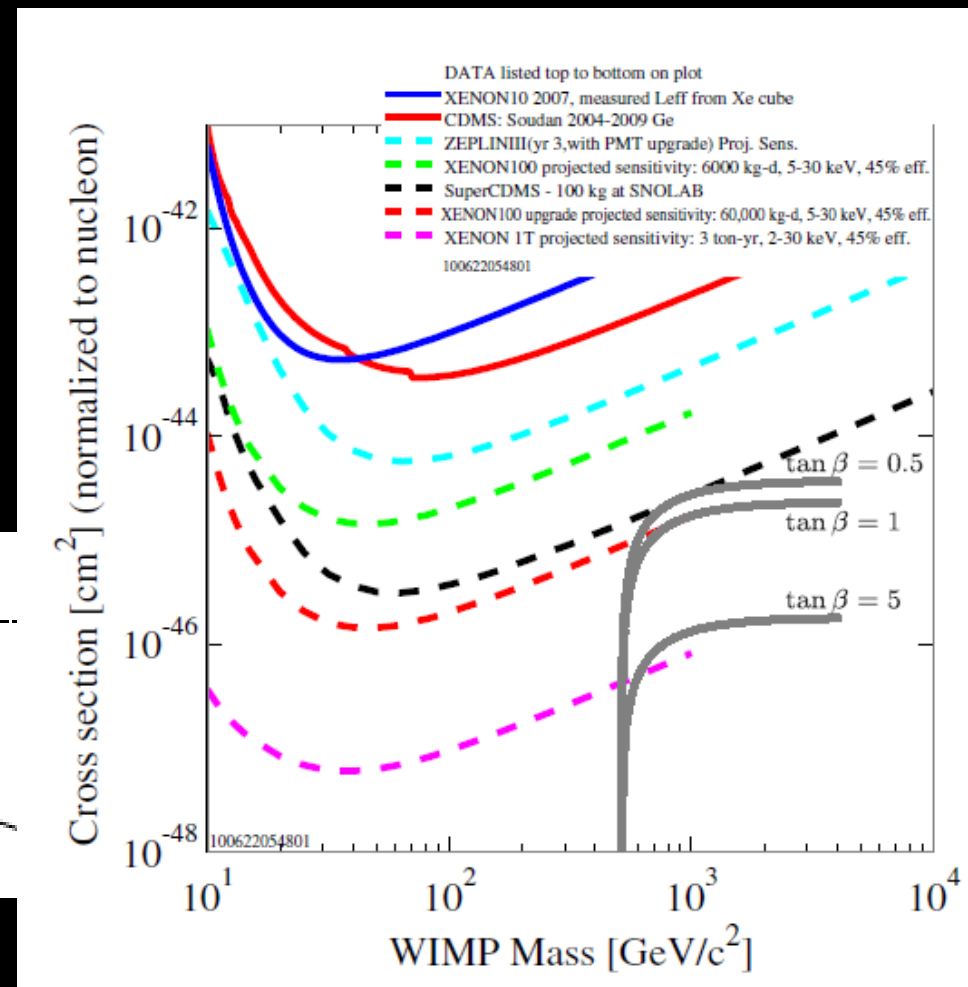
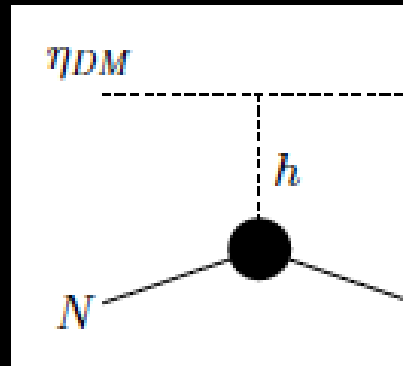


many choices

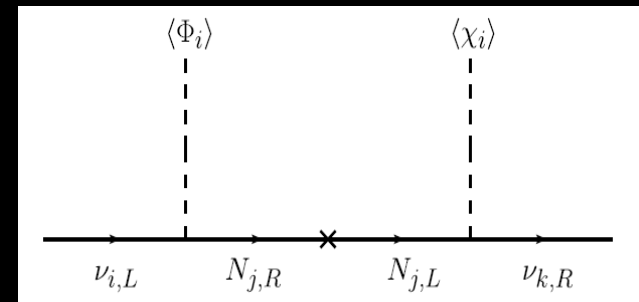


Many possibilities

HIGGS PORTAL DIRECT DETECTION



DM Stability from Diracness



Chiulia et al arXiv:1606.04543
Phys.Lett. B761 (2016) 431

<http://inspirehep.net/record/1602168>

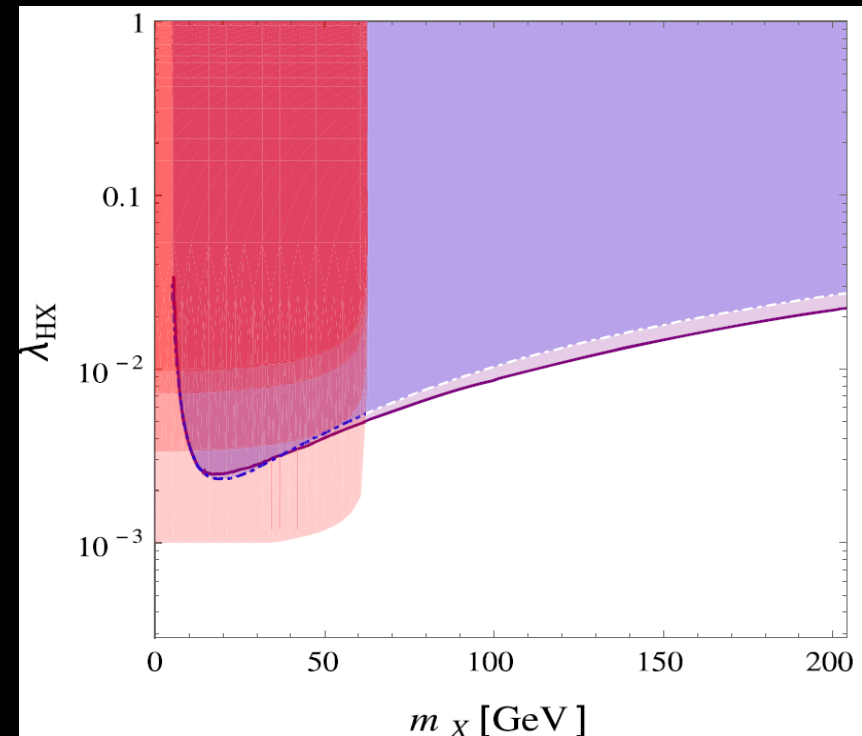
non susy wimp

No neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ decay

Search for neutrinoless quadruple- β decay

NEMO3

<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1705.08847>

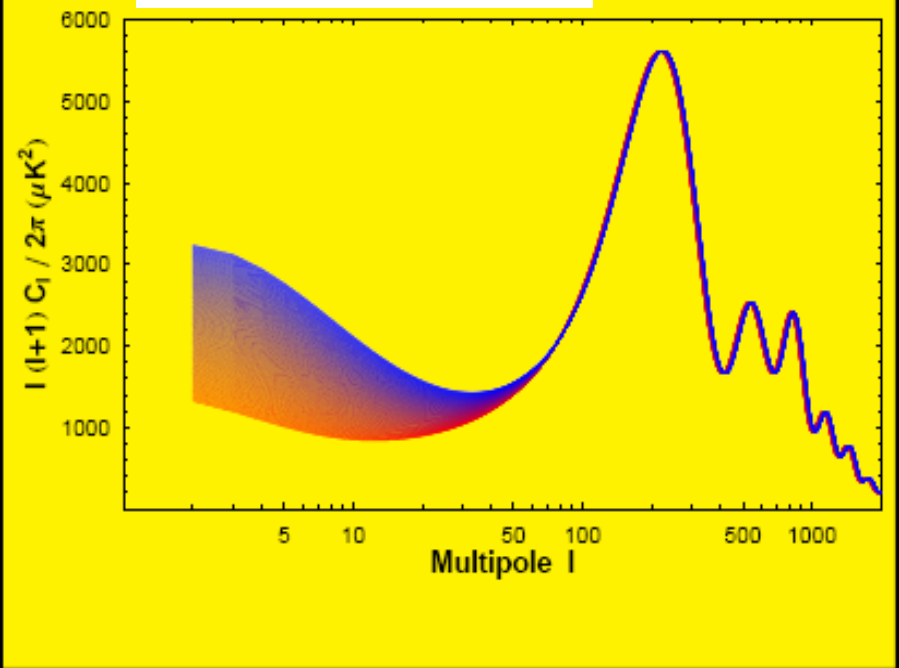


majoron decaying dark matter versus CMB

dark matter majorons

Lattanzi & Valle, PRL99 (2007) 121301

$$\Gamma_{J\nu\nu} = \frac{m_J}{32\pi} \frac{\sum_i (m_i^\nu)^2}{2v_1^2}$$



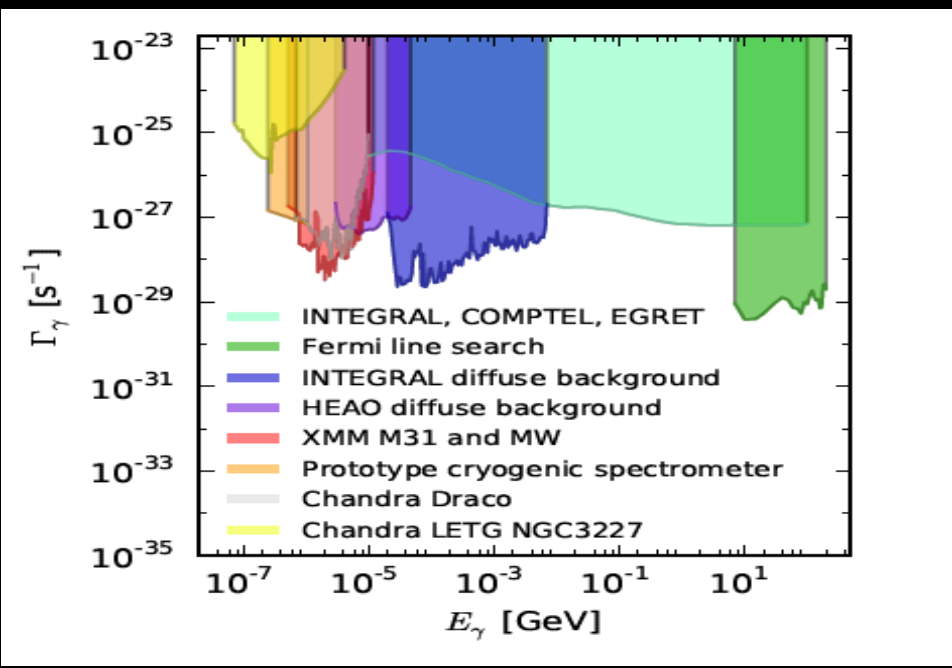
Bazzocchi & al JCAP 0808 (2008) 013

Esteves et al, PRD 82, 073008 (2010)

Gelmini, Schramm, Valle Phys.Lett. 146B (1984)
31110.1016/0370-2693(84)91703-9

Berezinsky, Valle PLB318 (1993) 360
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0370-2693\(93\)90140-D](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0370-2693(93)90140-D)

$J \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



Lattanzi et al PRD88 (2013) 063528

Majoron DM & Seesaw Inflation

Boucenna, Morisi, Shafi, Valle
PRD90 (2014) 055023

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\langle\sigma\rangle + \rho + iJ)$$

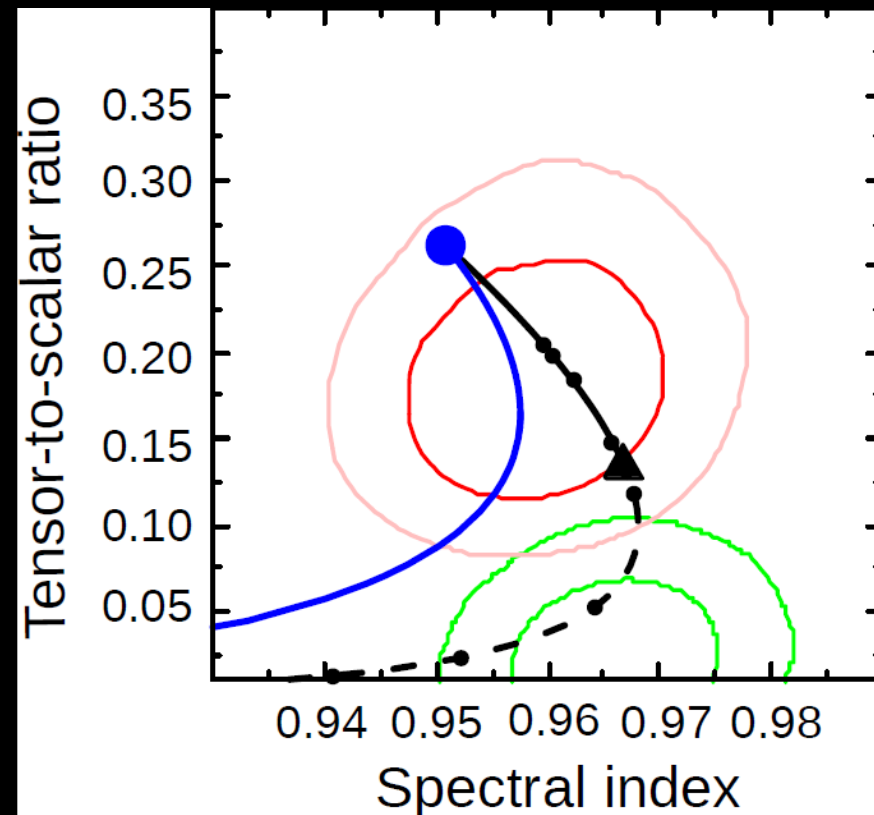
NEUTRINO MASSES

DARK MATTER

INFLATON

type-I seesaw **Leptogenesis**

Aristizabal et al JCAP 1407 (2014) 052



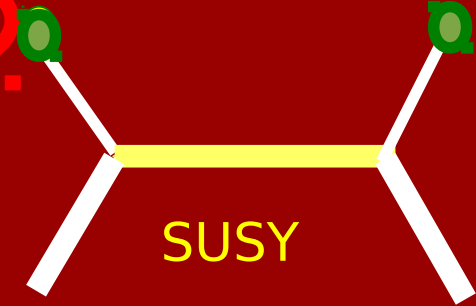
Quartic versus Higgs Inflation

<http://arxiv.org/pdf/1502.00612v1>

SUSY ORIGIN OF NEUTRINO MASS

Masiero & Valle, PLB251 (1990) 273
Bhattacharyya & Pal, PRD82 (2010) 055013

sneutrino



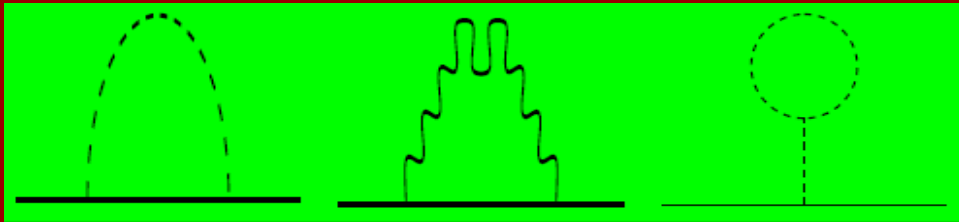
sneutrino

SUSY

EFF. BILINEAR RPV



**ATM SCALE
SUSY-SEESAW**



**SOLAR SCALE
RADIATIVE**

Diaz et al PRD68 (2003) 013009, PRD62 (2000) 113008

Bazzocchi et al JHEP 01 (2013) 033 arXiv:1202.1529

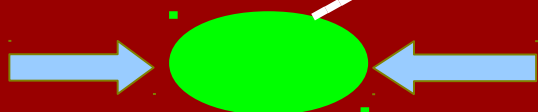
LIGHTEST NEUTRALINO DECAYS: PROBING NU_s @ LHC

De Campos et al

Phys.Rev. D86 (2012) 075001

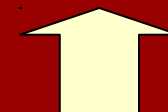
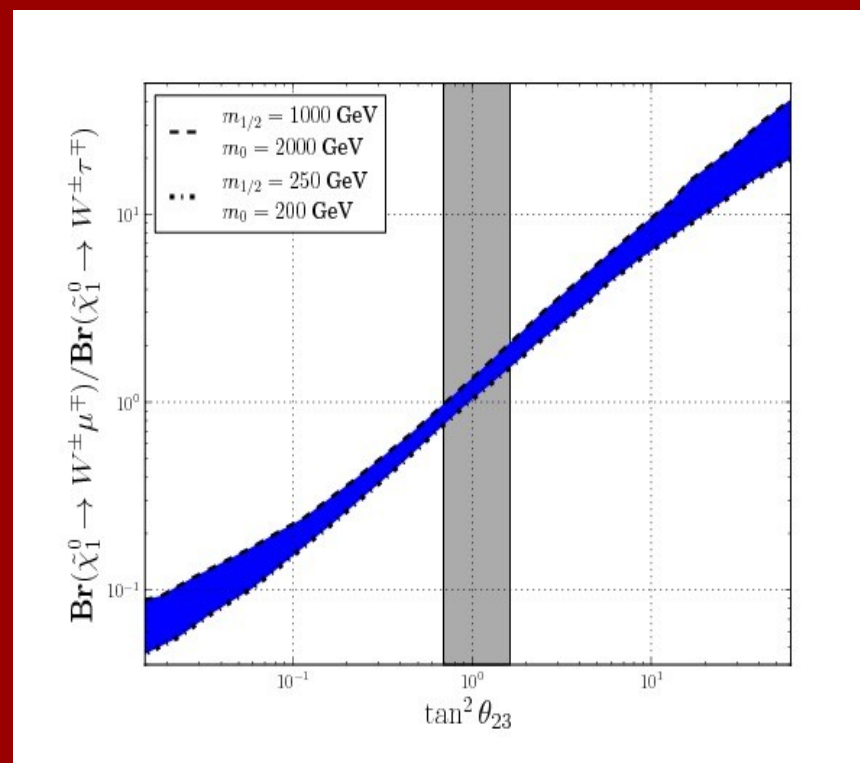
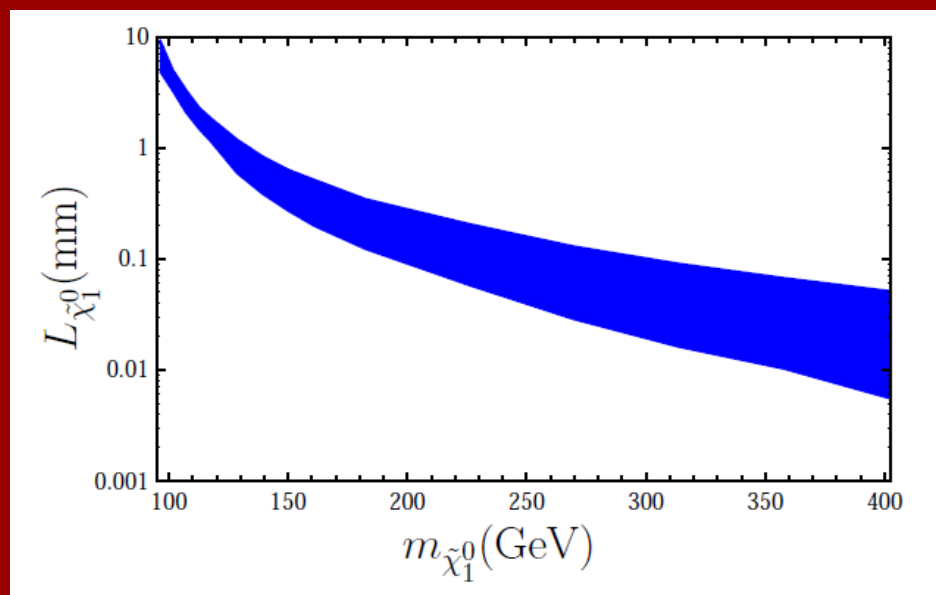
$$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W^\pm l_i^\mp$$

$$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow Z^0 \nu_i$$



Lightest neutralino decay correlates with atm angle

Lightest neutralino decay length



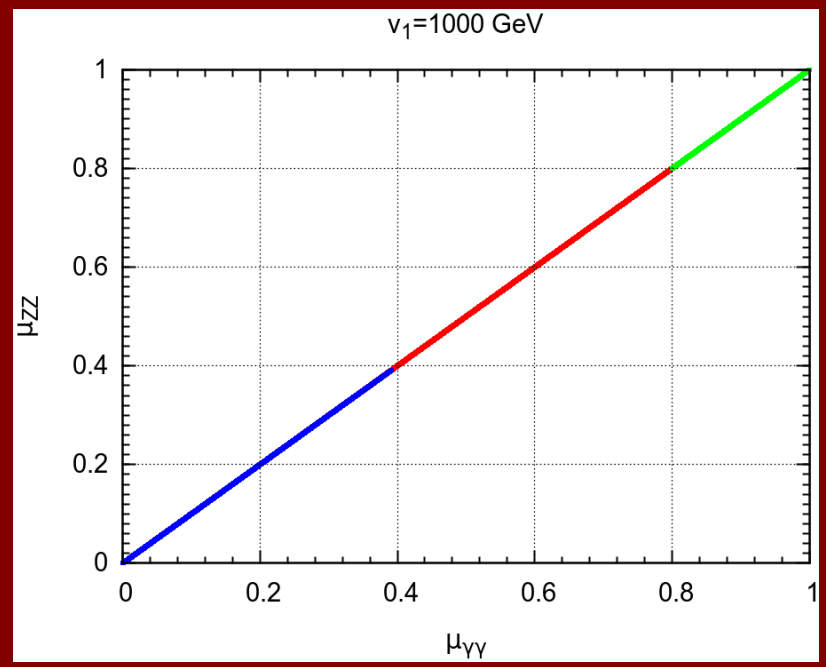
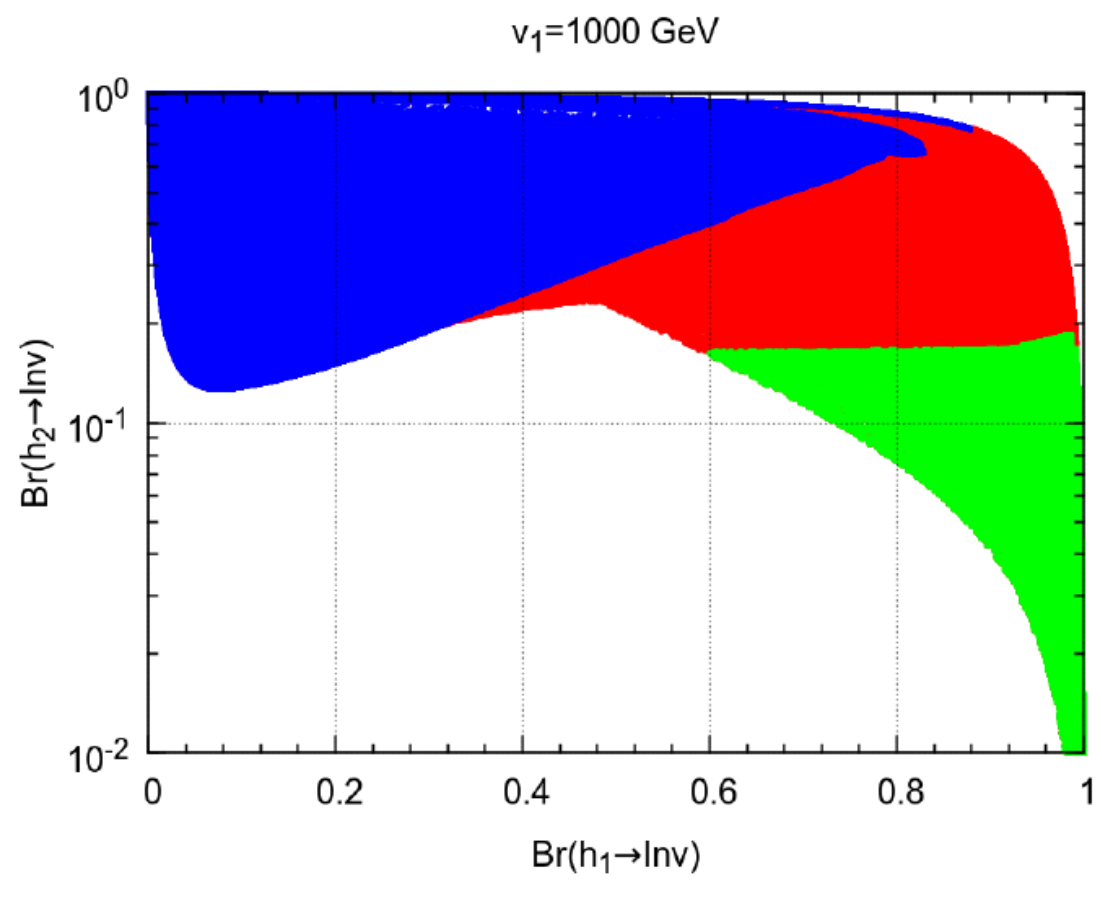
neutrino mass and invisible Higgs decays at the LHC

$$\Gamma(H_2 \rightarrow H_1 H_1) = \frac{g_{H_2 H_1 H_1}^2}{32\pi m_{H_2}} \left(1 - \frac{4m_{H_1}^2}{m_{H_2}^2}\right)^{1/2}$$

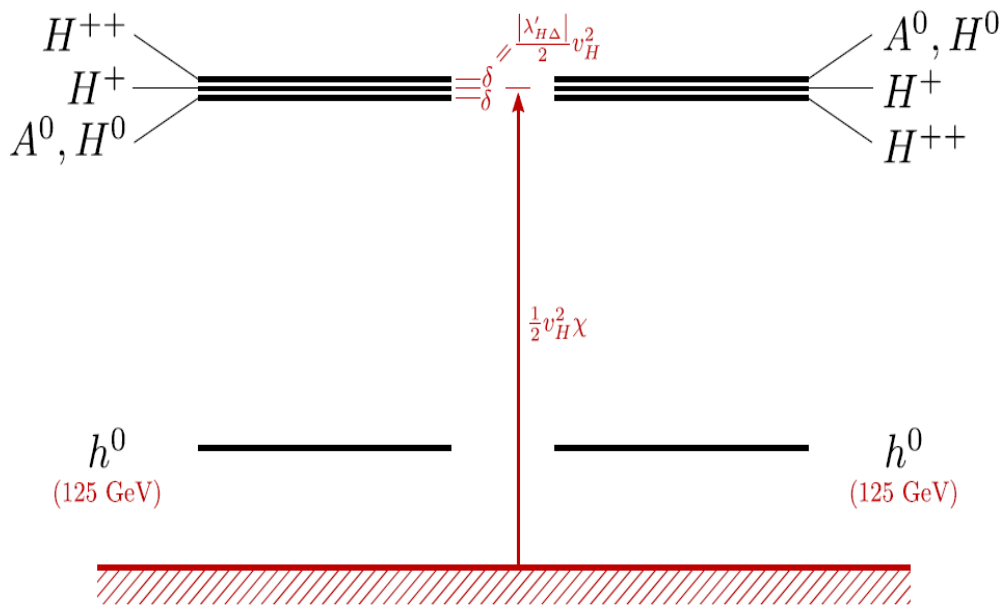
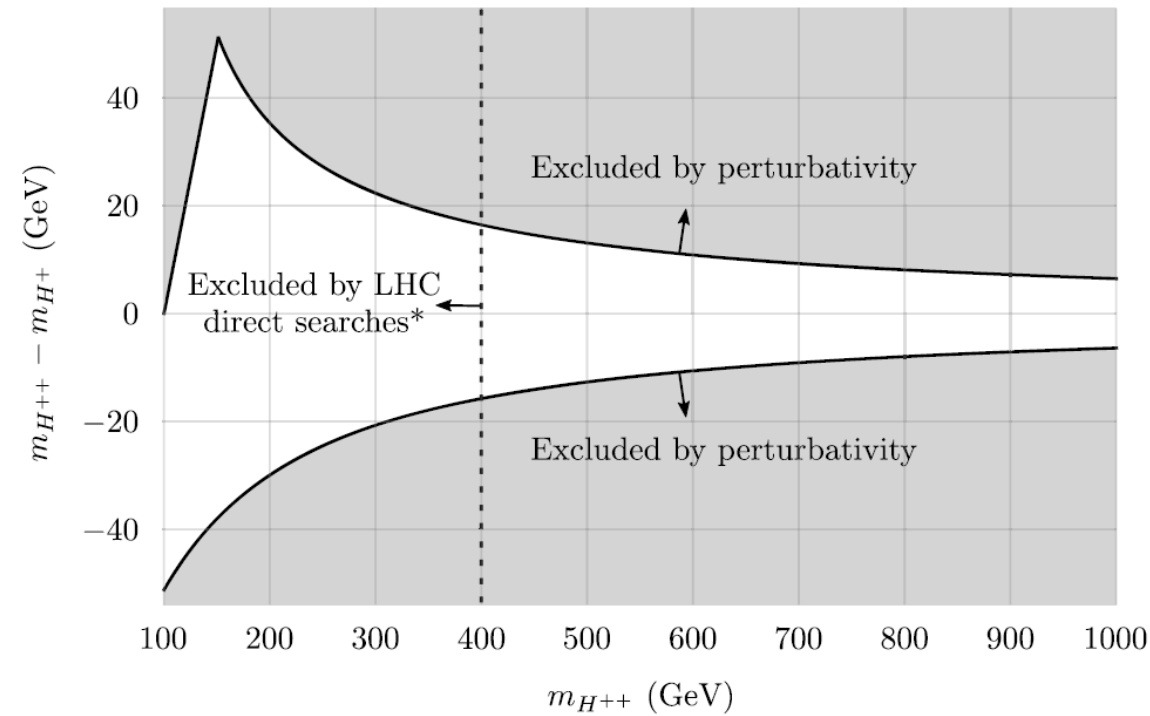
$$\Gamma(H_i \rightarrow JJ) = \frac{1}{32\pi} \frac{g_{H_i JJ}^2}{m_{H_i}}$$

channel	ATLAS	CMS
$\mu_{\gamma\gamma}$	1.17 ± 0.27	$1.14_{-0.23}^{+0.26}$
μ_{WW}	$1.00_{-0.29}^{+0.32}$	0.83 ± 0.21
μ_{ZZ}	$1.44_{-0.35}^{+0.40}$	1.00 ± 0.29
$\mu_{\tau+\tau^-}$	$1.4_{-0.4}^{+0.5}$	0.91 ± 0.27
$\mu_{b\bar{b}}$	$0.2_{-0.6}^{+0.7}$	0.93 ± 0.49

Phys.Rev. D91 (2015) no.11, 113015



Consistency of the triplet seesaw model revisited



**Neutrino as
higgs benchmark**

new gauge bosons

Phys.Lett. B763 (2016) 269-274

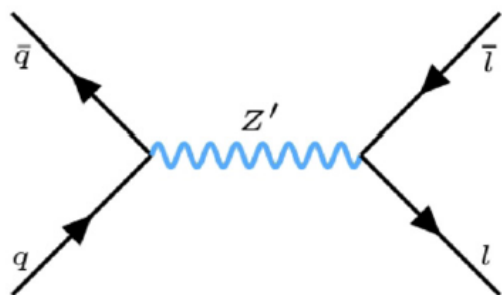
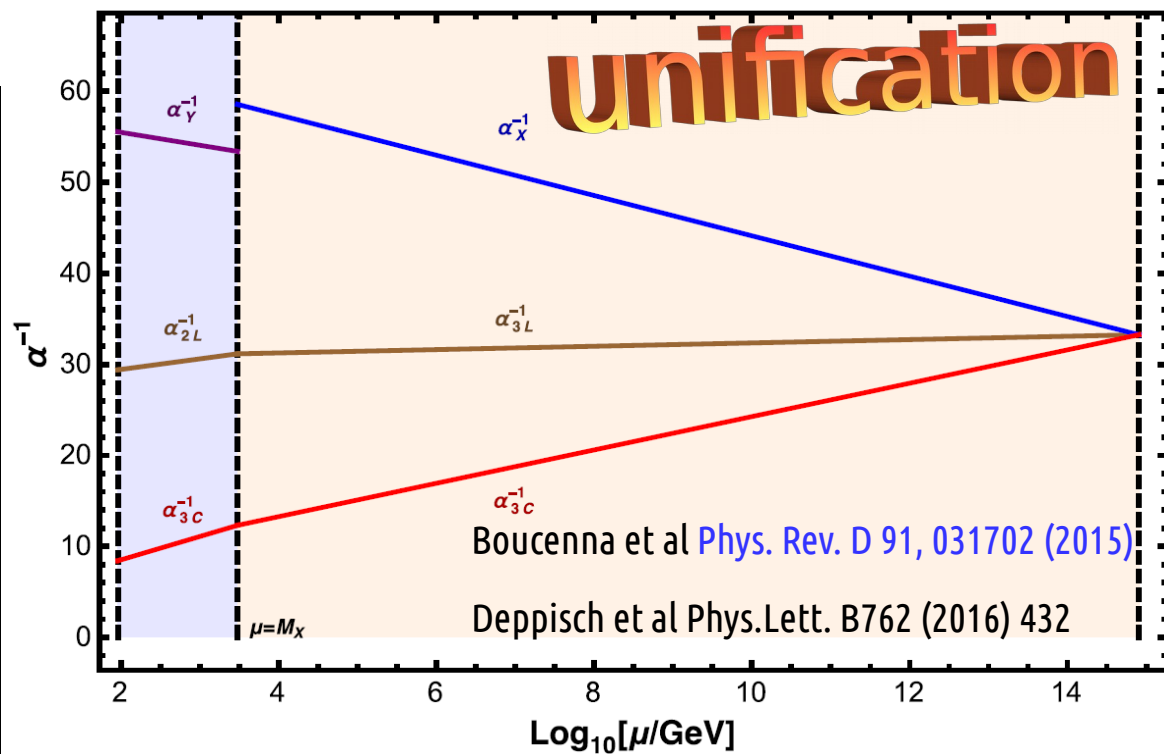
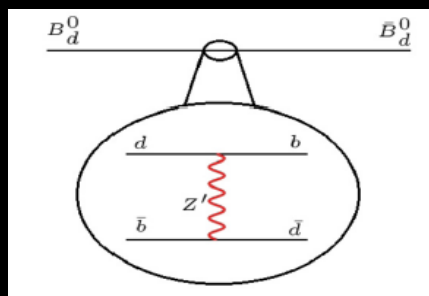
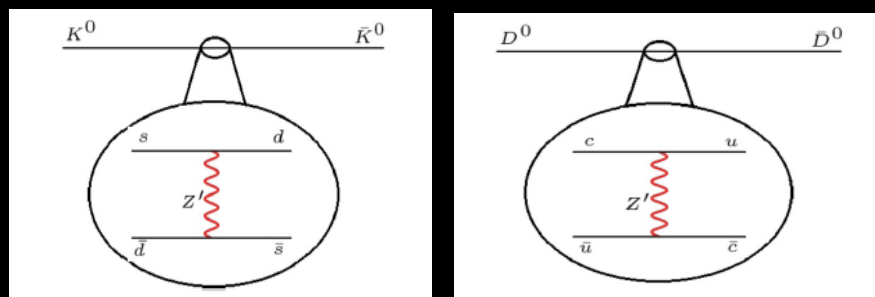
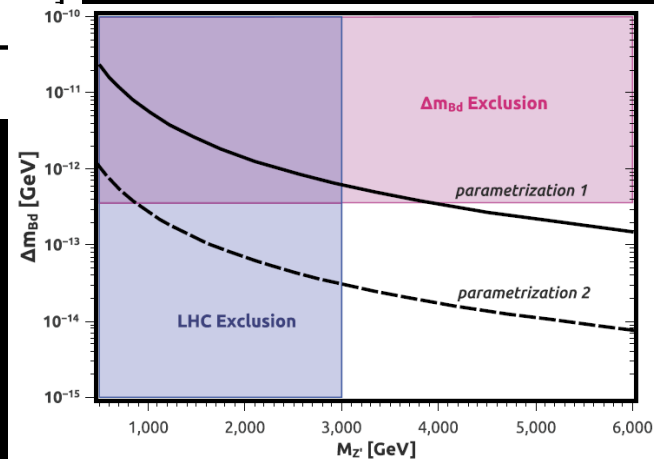
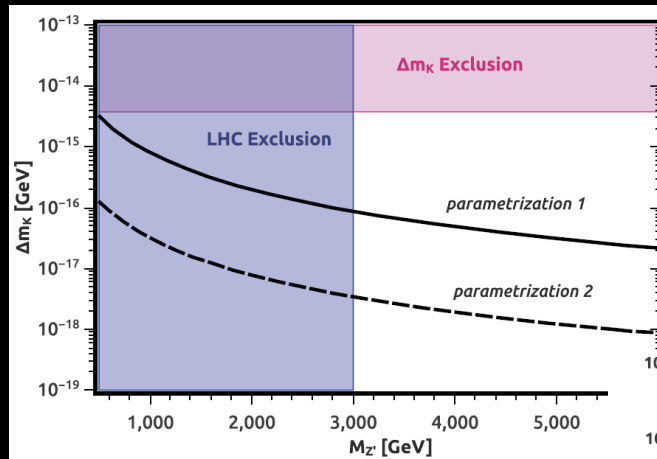


Fig. 1. Feynman diagram relevant for dilepton production at the LHC.



Rp as residual gauge symmetry in 3311

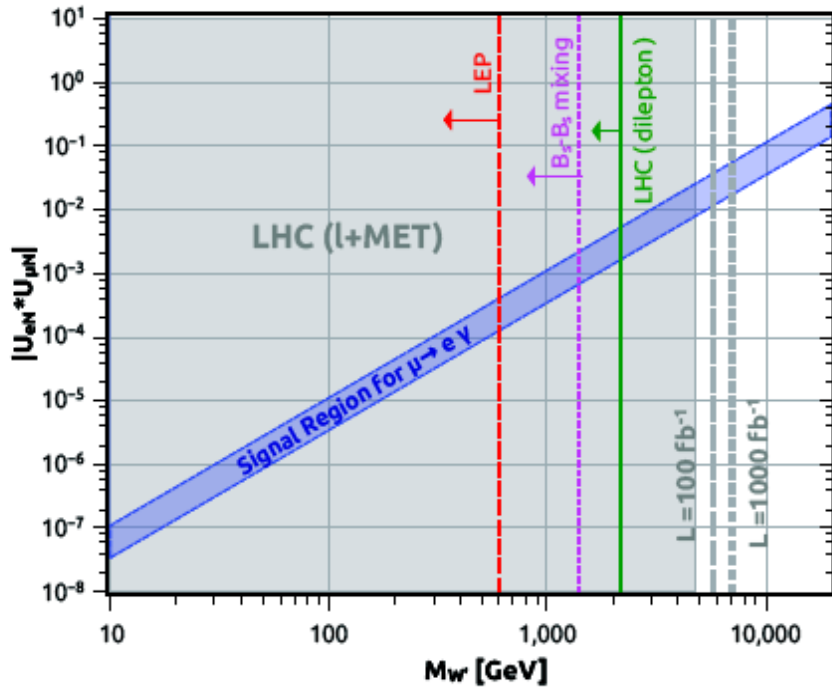


FIG. 1. Region of parameters yielding $4.2 \times 10^{-13} < \text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) < 4 \times 10^{-14}$ in blue, overlaid with bounds from LEP (dashed red), $B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0$ mixing (dashed pink), dilepton data from LHC (solid green), and l+MET data from LHC in gray. The upper blue line in the region represents the current limit $\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) < 4.2 \times 10^{-13}$.

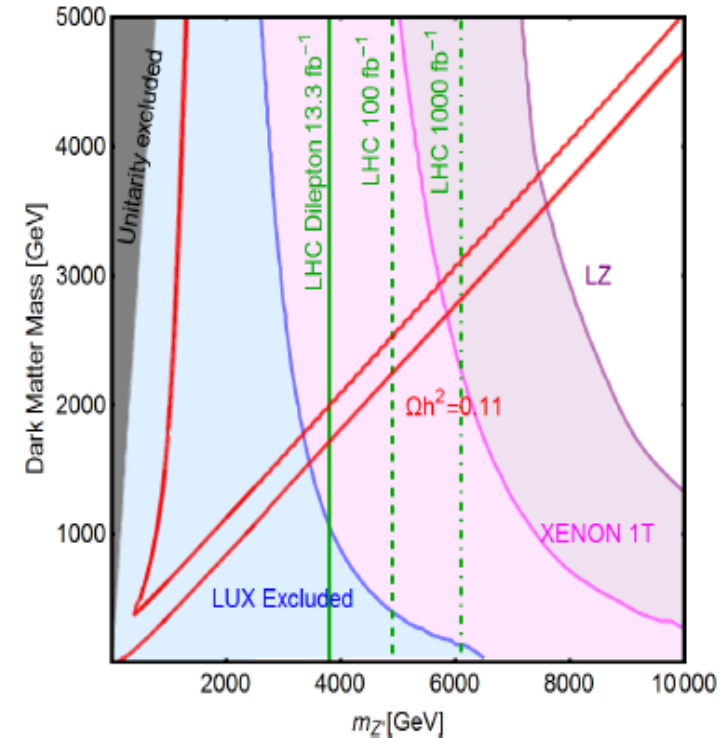
The model.— Our non-supersymmetric model is based on the $SU(3)_c \otimes SU(3)_L \otimes U(1)_X \otimes U(1)_N$ gauge group, in which the matter generations are arranged in the fundamental representation of $SU(3)_L$ as follows,

Leptons	1-2nd Generations	3th Generation
$l_{\alpha L} = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\alpha \\ e_\alpha \\ N_\alpha \end{pmatrix}_L$	$q_{\alpha L} = \begin{pmatrix} d_\alpha \\ -u_\alpha \\ D_\alpha \end{pmatrix}_L$	$q_{3L} = \begin{pmatrix} u_3 \\ d_3 \\ U \end{pmatrix}_L$

$\nu_{\alpha R}, e_{\alpha R}, N_{\alpha R}$	$u_{\alpha R}, d_{\alpha R}, D_{\alpha R}$	u_{3R}, d_{3R}, U_R
----------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------	-----------------------

Scalars

$$\eta = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1^0 \\ \eta_2^- \\ \eta_3^0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \rho = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1^+ \\ \rho_2^0 \\ \rho_3^+ \end{pmatrix} \quad \chi = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1^0 \\ \chi_2^- \\ \chi_3^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi$$



Non-susy wimp Dirac DM