

# NEUTRINO MASS IN LOOP MECHANISM WITHOUT R-PARITY

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Based on

MG, F. Šimkovic, W. A. Kamiński *Phys. Rev. D* 70 (2004) 0955005

MG, F. Šimkovic, W. A. Kamiński, A. Faessler (in preparation)

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Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM) defined by superpotential

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{\text{MSSM}} &= \epsilon_{ab} [(\mathbf{Y}_E)_{ij} \hat{L}_i^a \hat{H}_d^b \hat{E}_j^c + (\mathbf{Y}_D)_{ij} \hat{Q}_i^{ax} \hat{H}_d^b \hat{D}_{jx}^c \\
 &+ (\mathbf{Y}_U)_{ij} \hat{Q}_i^{ax} \hat{H}_u^b \hat{U}_{jx}^c + \mu \hat{H}_d^a \hat{H}_u^b]
 \end{aligned}$$

*R*-parity conservation implies conservation of  $B - L$  number

$$R = (-1)^{3B+L+2S} = (-1)^{3(B-L)+2S}$$

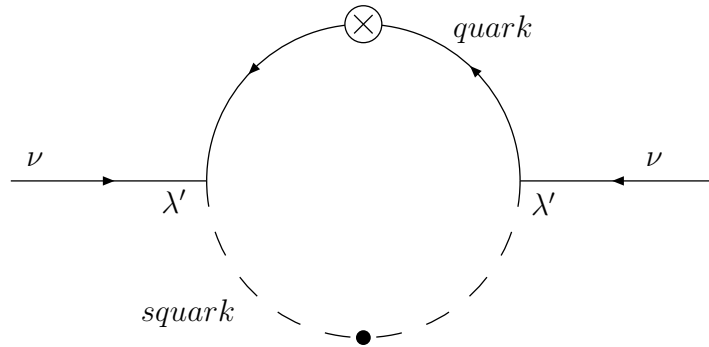
RpV allows for  $0\nu 2\beta$  decay and other lepton number violating processes (usually  $\lambda'' = 0$ )

$$W_{\mathcal{R}} = \epsilon_{ab} [\lambda_{ijk} \hat{L}_i^a \hat{L}_j^b \hat{E}_k^c + \lambda'_{ijk} \hat{L}_i^a \hat{Q}_j^b \hat{D}_k^c] + \lambda''_{ijk} \hat{U}_i^c \hat{D}_j^c \hat{D}_k^c + \epsilon_{ab} \mu_j \hat{L}_j^a \hat{H}_u^b$$

Full superpotential of RpV MSSM

$$W = W_{\text{MSSM}} + W_{\mathcal{R}}$$

Supersymmetry introduces LOTS of new possible interactions...



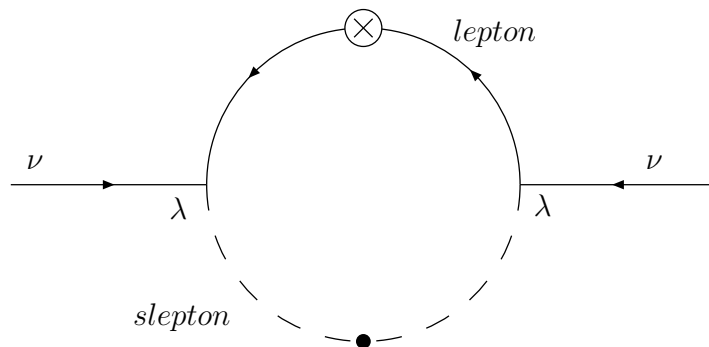
...like the **squark–quark**

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k$$

and **slepton–lepton**

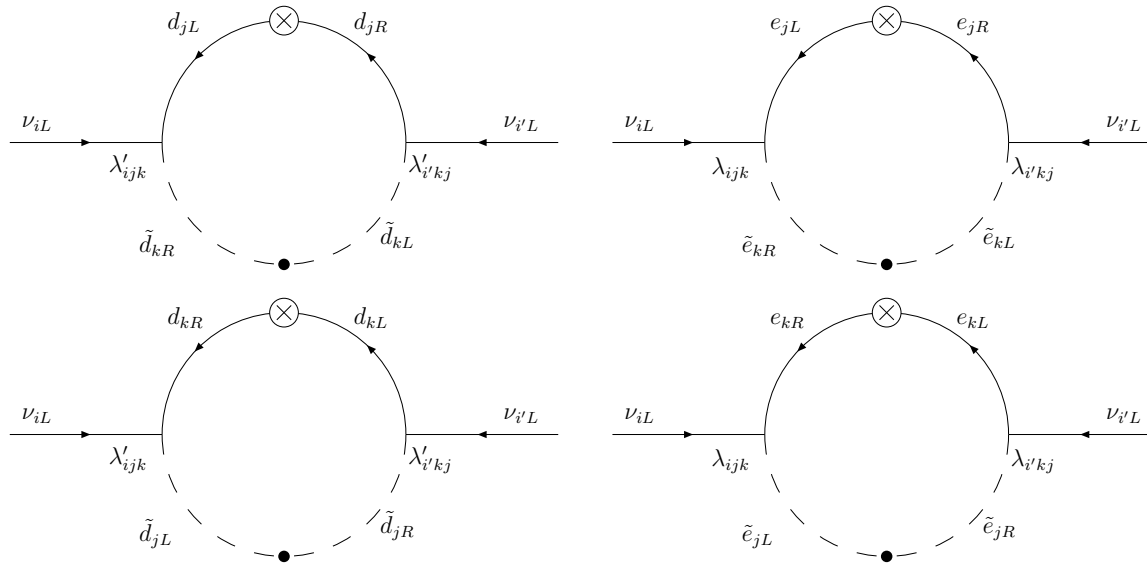
$$\mathcal{L} \supset \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k$$

self-energy loops which give rise to **Majorana neutrino masses**



Old things (Haug *et al.*, Abada & Losada, Bhattacharyya *et al.*):

- tree level + 1-loop contribution



- estimates on sparticles' masses (eg. everything set to 100 GeV)
- approximate squark masses, no quark mixing included

Improved procedure is characterized by:

- GUT constraints + full RGE evolution of MSSM spectrum
- squark mixing treated exactly
- we want to treat quark mixing exactly (?)
- comparison with the latest phenomenological neutrino mass matrices derived from oscillation data and  $0\nu 2\beta$  experiments

The goal is to constrain MSSM coupling constants  $\lambda$  and  $\lambda'$   
and to find Majorana neutrino transition magnetic moment

Neutrino mass matrix: lepton–slepton contribution

$$\mathcal{M}_{ii'}^\ell = \sum_{jk} \lambda_{ijk} \lambda_{i'kj} (v_{jk}^\ell + v_{kj}^\ell)$$

$$v_{jk}^\ell = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} m_{ej} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\phi^k \left( \frac{\ln y_2^{jk}}{1 - y_2^{jk}} - \frac{\ln y_1^{jk}}{1 - y_1^{jk}} \right)$$

$$y_1^{jk} \equiv m_{ej}^2 / m_{\tilde{l}_1^k}^2 \quad y_2^{jk} \equiv m_{ej}^2 / m_{\tilde{l}_2^k}^2$$

$\phi$  – sleptons mixing angle

Neutrino mass matrix: quark–squark contribution

$$\mathcal{M}_{ii'}^q = \sum_{jkl} \left[ \lambda'_{ijk} \lambda'_{i'kl} \left( \sum_m V_{jm} V_{lm} v_{mk}^q \right) + \lambda'_{ijk} \lambda'_{i'lj} \left( \sum_m V_{km} V_{lm} v_{mj}^q \right) \right]$$

$$v_{jk}^q = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} m_{qj} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta^k \left( \frac{\ln x_2^{jk}}{1 - x_2^{jk}} - \frac{\ln x_1^{jk}}{1 - x_1^{jk}} \right)$$

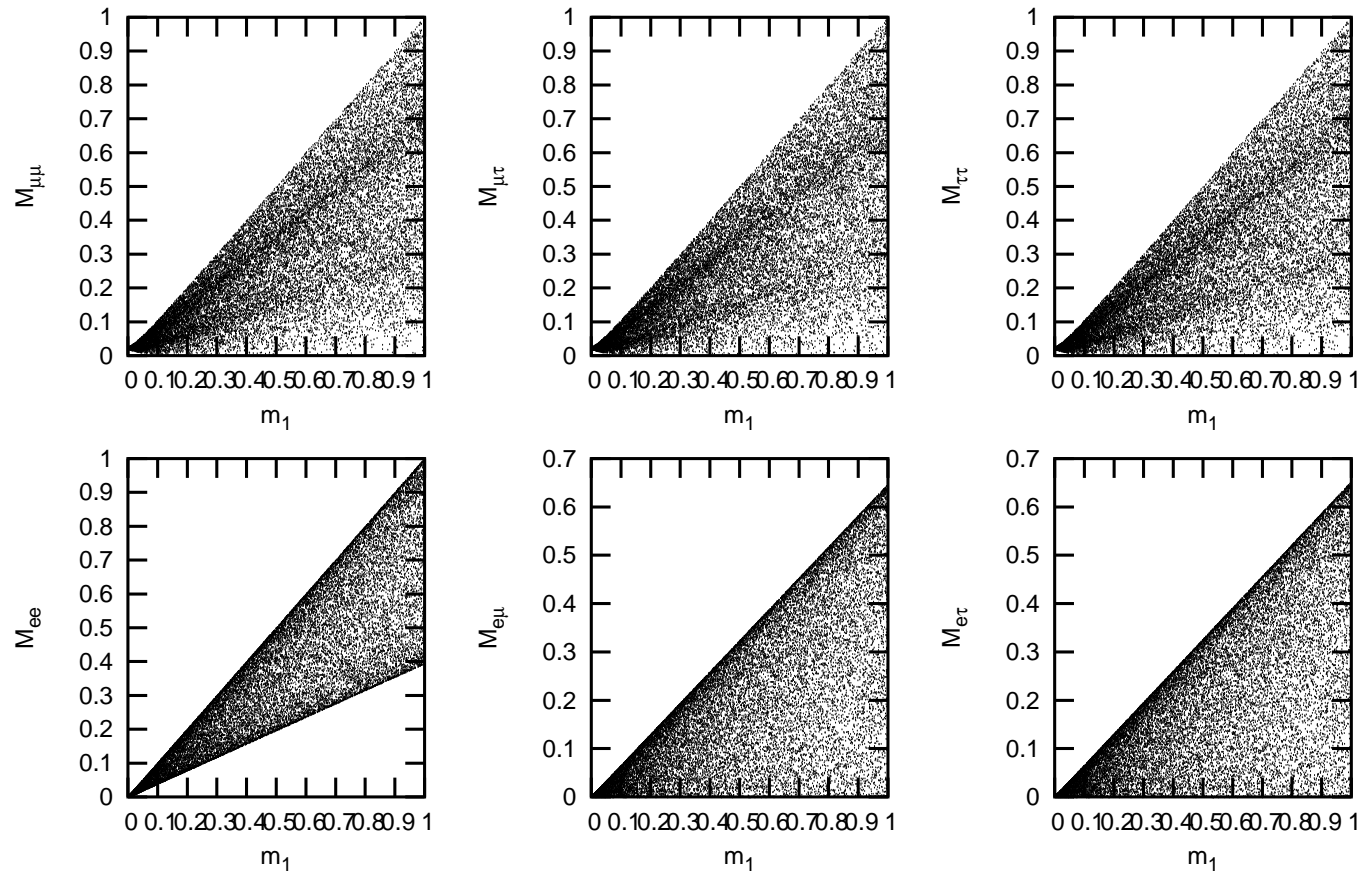
$$x_1^{jk} \equiv m_{qj}^2 / m_{\tilde{q}_1^k}^2 \quad x_2^{jk} \equiv m_{qj}^2 / m_{\tilde{q}_2^k}^2$$

$\theta$  – squarks mixing angle

How CP-phases affect the mass matrix elements?

Best fit values:  $\sin(\theta_{12}) = 0.55$ ,  $\sin(\theta_{23}) = 0.71$ ,  $\sin(\theta_{13}) = 0$

[Maltoni *et al.*, New J. Phys. 6 (2004) 122]

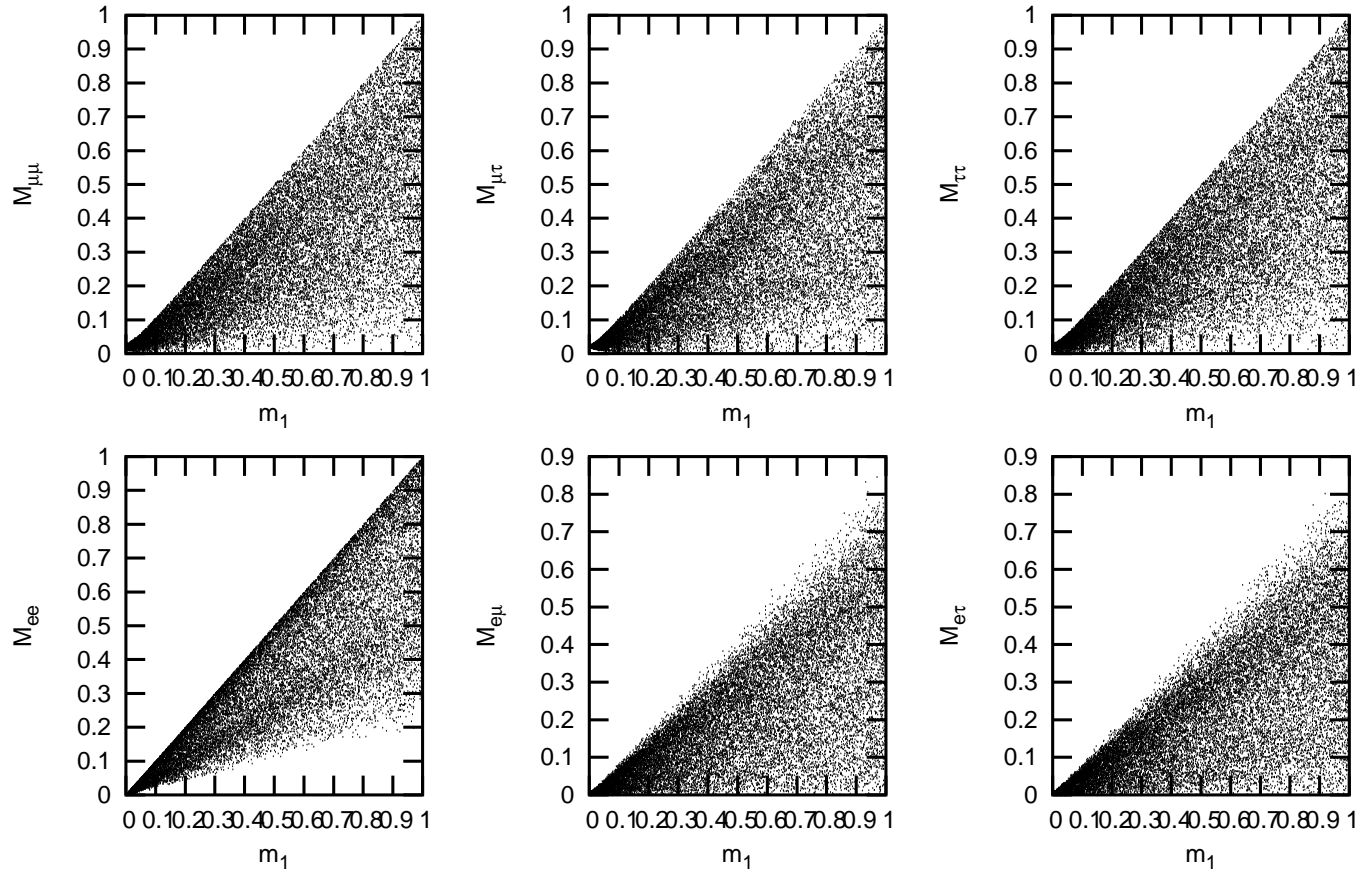




$3\sigma$  values:

$$\sin(\theta_{12}) = 0.48 - 0.62, \sin(\theta_{23}) = 0.58 - 0.82, \sin(\theta_{13}) = 0 - 0.22$$

[Maltoni *et al.*, New J. Phys 6 (2004) 122]



## MAGNETIC MOMENT WITHOUT CKM MIXING

The GUT and SUSY input parameters:

$$A_0 = 100\text{GeV}, m_0 = m_{1/2} = 150 \text{ GeV}, \tan(\beta) = 19, \mu > 0$$

	$0\nu 2\beta$	Inverted Hierarchy	Normal Hierarchy
$\mu_{e\mu}^q$	$2.0 \times 10^{-17}$	$9.0 \times 10^{-19}$	$1.5 \times 10^{-19}$
$\mu_{e\tau}^q$	$1.7 \times 10^{-17}$	$7.4 \times 10^{-19}$	$1.6 \times 10^{-19}$
$\mu_{\mu\tau}^q$	$1.7 \times 10^{-17}$	$7.2 \times 10^{-19}$	$6.8 \times 10^{-19}$
$\mu_{e\mu}^l$	$8.3 \times 10^{-17}$	$3.8 \times 10^{-18}$	$6.3 \times 10^{-19}$
$\mu_{e\tau}^l$	$7.0 \times 10^{-17}$	$3.1 \times 10^{-18}$	$6.8 \times 10^{-19}$
$\mu_{\mu\tau}^l$	$7.3 \times 10^{-17}$	$3.1 \times 10^{-18}$	$2.9 \times 10^{-18}$

## Conclusions and (still) open problems

- The problem of quark mixing is rather non-trivial
- One cannot neglect CP phases present in  $\mathcal{M}$
- GUT parameters dependence needed

Not the end of the story: bi-linear LH term & combinations of bi- and trilinear vertices! [J. Vergados, private communication]