

Neutrino Physics: Lecture 16

Neutrino mass matrix

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- 1 Structure of neutrino mass matrix
- 2 Mass matrices consistent with current data

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Majorana mass matrix: symmetric

- Single flavour:

$$\mathcal{L}_M = -\frac{1}{2} m_M \overline{\nu^c} \nu = \frac{1}{2} m_M \underline{\nu^T C^\dagger \nu}$$

Operations of \dagger and T in spinor space (indices p, q, r, s)

$$\mathcal{L}_M = m_M \underline{[\nu]_p [C^\dagger]_{pq} [\nu]_q}$$

- Three flavours (indices i, j, k)

$$\mathcal{L}_M = [M_M]_{ij} [\nu]_{ip} [C^\dagger]_{pq} [\nu]_{jq}$$

- Majorana mass matrix M_M symmetric (in flavour indices i, j)
(Need not be real / Hermitian)
- Suppress spinor indices: $\mathcal{L} = [\nu]_i [M_M]_{ij} [\nu]_j = \nu^T [M_M] \nu$
- Dirac mass matrix M_D : no such condition

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Mass matrix from Seesaw Type I

Three ν_L flavours, n right-handed neutrinos:

$$\mathcal{L}_M = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} [\overline{\nu}_L]_{1 \times 3} & [\overline{\nu}_R^c]_{1 \times n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} [0]_{3 \times 3} & [M_D]_{3 \times n} \\ [M_D^T]_{n \times 3} & [M_R]_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} [\nu_L^c]_{3 \times 1} \\ [\nu_R]_{n \times 1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{\text{eff}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_D \\ M_D^T & M_R \end{pmatrix}$$

Block-diagonalize:

$$\mathcal{U}^T M_{\text{eff}} \mathcal{U} = M^B = \begin{pmatrix} [M_1]_{3 \times 3} & 0 \\ 0 & [M_2]_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_1 = -M_D^T M_R^{-1} M_D$$

Mostly (normal) hierarchical neutrino masses

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$$M_{\text{eff}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_D \\ M_D^T & M_R \end{pmatrix} \quad (3+p) \times (3+n)$$

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$$\theta \sim \frac{m_D}{m_R}$$

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Quasi-degenerate masses possible

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Quasi-degenerate masses possible

Diagonalizing Majorana mass matrix

M_M : Symmetric matrix ($M_M = M_1$ for seesaw mechanisms)

Diagonalization:

$$U_{PMNS}^T M_M U_{PMNS} = M^D = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Reconstructing mass matrix M_M from masses and U_{PMNS} :

$$M_M = U_{PMNS}^* M^D U_{PMNS}^\dagger$$

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Diagonalization of M_M and H_{eff}

Neutrinos with momentum p :

$$H_{eff} = \left(p^2 + M_M^\dagger M_M \right)^{1/2} = p + \frac{M_M^\dagger M_M}{2p}$$

$$M_M \text{ symmetric} \Rightarrow U_{PMNS}^T M_M U_{PMNS} = M^D$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_M^\dagger M_M \text{ Hermitian} &\Rightarrow U_{PMNS}^\dagger (M_M^\dagger M_M) U_{PMNS} \\ &= U_{PMNS}^\dagger (M_M^\dagger) U_{PMNS}^* U_{PMNS}^T (M_M) U_{PMNS} \\ &= (M^D)^\dagger (M^D) \end{aligned}$$

U_{PMNS} diagonalizes M_M through $U^T M U \Rightarrow$

U_{PMNS} diagonalizes H_{eff} through $U^\dagger H_{eff} U$

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Reconstruction of neutrino mass matrix

$$\begin{aligned}M_M &= U_{PMNS}^* M^D U_{PMNS}^\dagger \\&= \Phi(-\chi_1, -\chi_2, -\chi_3) R_{23}(\theta_{23}) U_{13}(\theta_{13}, -\delta) R_{12}(\theta_{12}) \\&\quad \Phi(-\phi_1, -\phi_2, 0) M^D \Phi(-\phi_1, -\phi_2, 0) R_{12}^T(\theta_{12}) \\&\quad U_{13}^T(\theta_{13}, -\delta) R_{23}^T(\theta_{23}) \Phi(-\chi_1, -\chi_2, -\chi_3)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}M_M^\dagger M_M &= U_{PMNS} (M^{D\dagger} M^D) U_{PMNS}^\dagger \\&= \Phi(\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3) R_{23}(\theta_{23}) U_{13}(\theta_{13}, \delta) R_{12}(\theta_{12}) \\&\quad \Phi(\phi_1, \phi_2, 0) (M^{D\dagger} M^D) \Phi(-\phi_1, -\phi_2, 0) R_{12}^T(\theta_{12}) \\&\quad U_{13}^T(\theta_{13}, -\delta) R_{23}^T(\theta_{23}) \Phi(-\chi_1, -\chi_2, -\chi_3)\end{aligned}$$

Independent of Majorana phases ϕ_1, ϕ_2

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 &\quad \Phi(-\phi_1, -\phi_2, 0) M^D \Phi(-\phi_1, -\phi_2, 0) R_{12}^T(\theta_{12}) \\
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$$U^T (M^\dagger M) U = M_D^\dagger M^D$$

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 &\quad \underbrace{\Phi(\phi_1, \phi_2, 0) (M^{D\dagger} M^D) \Phi(-\phi_1, -\phi_2, 0)}_{\text{independent of Majorana phases}} R_{12}^T(\theta_{12}) \\
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Independent of Majorana phases ϕ_1, ϕ_2

← M_{eff}

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Masses

- Eigenvalues: m_1, m_2, m_3
- $|m_2|^2 - |m_1|^2 = \Delta m_{\odot}^2$ ✓
- $|m_3|^2 - |m_2|^2 = \pm \Delta m_{atm}^2$ ✓
- Normal vs. Inverted mass ordering ✓
- Normal hierarchy, Inverted hierarchy, Quasi-degeneracy ✓

Mixing angles: some “aesthetic” values

Mixing angles

$$\theta_{12} \approx 32^\circ, \quad \theta_{23} \approx 45^\circ, \quad \theta_{13} \approx 0$$

- Bimaximal mixing:

$$\sin \theta_{12} = 1/\sqrt{2}, \quad \sin \theta_{23} = 1/\sqrt{2}, \quad \sin \theta_{13} = 0$$

~~X~~

- Trimaximal mixing:

$$\sin \theta_{12} = 1/\sqrt{3}, \quad \sin \theta_{23} = 1/\sqrt{3}, \quad \sin \theta_{13} = 1/\sqrt{3}$$

~~X~~

- Tri-bimaximal mixing:

$$\sin \theta_{12} = 1/\sqrt{3}, \quad \sin \theta_{23} = 1/\sqrt{2}, \quad \sin \theta_{13} = 0$$

OK

- Quark-lepton complementarity (one of the scenarios)

$$\theta_{12} \approx 45^\circ - \frac{\theta_{12q}}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \theta_{23} \approx 45^\circ - \theta_{23q}, \quad \theta_{13} \approx \frac{\theta_{12q}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

OK

Tri-bimaximal mixing and mass matrix

$$\begin{aligned} U_{TBM} &= \Phi(0, 0, \pi) R_{23}(\pi/4) R_{13}(0) R_{12}(\arcsin \sqrt{1/3}) \Phi(\phi_1, \phi_2, 0) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \Phi(\phi_1, \phi_2, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_M &= U_{PMNS}^* M^D U_{PMNS}^\dagger \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} A & B & B \\ \cdot & \frac{1}{2}(A+B+D) & \frac{1}{2}(A+B-D) \\ \cdot & \cdot & \frac{1}{2}(A+B+D) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$A = \frac{1}{3}(2 m_1 e^{-2i\phi_1} + m_2 e^{-2i\phi_2}), \quad B = \frac{1}{3}(m_2 e^{-2i\phi_2} - m_1 e^{-2i\phi_1}), \quad D = m_3.$$

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Some possible symmetries of neutrino mass matrix

μ - τ exchange symmetry

$$M_M = \begin{pmatrix} m_{ee} & m_{e\mu} & m_{e\mu} \\ m_{e\mu} & m_{\mu\mu} & m_{\mu\tau} \\ m_{e\mu} & m_{\mu\tau} & m_{\mu\mu} \end{pmatrix}$$

- $\theta_{23} = 45^\circ, \theta_{13} = 0$

$L_e - L_\mu - L_\tau$ symmetry

$$M_M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_{e\mu} & m_{e\tau} \\ m_{e\mu} & 0 & m_{\mu\tau} \\ m_{e\tau} & m_{\mu\tau} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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- Inverted mass ordering
- $\Delta m_{\odot}^2 = 0$

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- $\theta_{23} = 45^\circ$
- Inverted mass ordering
- $\Delta m_{21}^2 = 0$

More models for neutrino mass matrix...

- Textures
- Extra $U(1)$ gauge symmetries
- Extra discrete symmetries

