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EFT STUDIES OF NEUTRINOLESS DOUBLE BETA DECAY IN LR SYMMETRIC MODEL

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Outline

- * Matching to EFT
- * Derivation of reaction matrix
- * Many-body calculations
- * Conclusion and perspective

LR symmetric model

PHYSICAL REVIEW D

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Neutrino masses and mixings in gauge models with spontaneous parity violation

Rabindra N. Mohapatra*

Department of Physics, The City College of the City University of New York, New York, New York 10031

Goran Senjanović

*Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510
and Department of Physics, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742*

(Received 8 August 1980)

- * The LR symmetric SM is proposed by Mohapatra and Senjanovic
- * One introduces the right-handed copies of neutrinos, gauge bosons as well as Higgs boson
- * Besides a triplet Higgs boson has been introduced which gives rise of Majorana mass term of neutrino

Neutrinoless double beta decay

- * Neutrinoless double beta decay related terms

- * Mass terms:

$$\nu_{eL} = \sum_{j=1}^3 (U_{ej} \nu_{jL} + S_{ej} (N_{jR})^C),$$

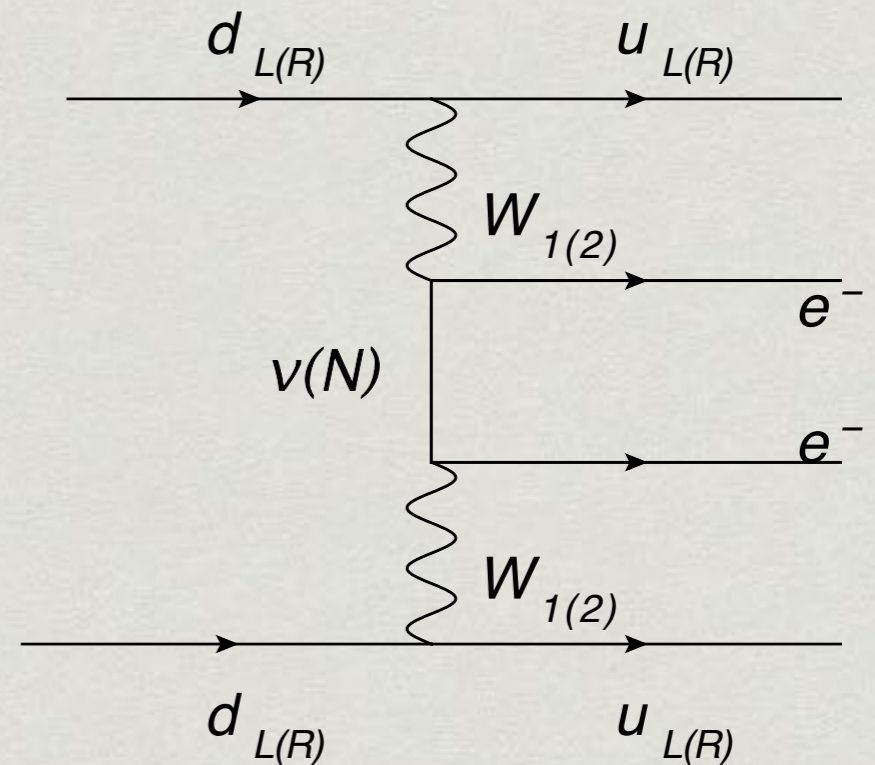
$$\nu_{eR} = \sum_{j=1}^3 (T_{ej}^* (\nu_{jL})^C + V_{ej}^* N_{jR}).$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} M_L & M_D \\ M_D^T & M_R \end{pmatrix}$$

- * Weak current:

$$H^\beta = \frac{G_\beta}{\sqrt{2}} [j_L^\rho J_{L\rho}^\dagger + \chi j_L^\rho J_{R\rho}^\dagger + \eta j_R^\rho J_{L\rho}^\dagger + \lambda j_R^\rho J_{R\rho}^\dagger + \text{H.c.}]$$

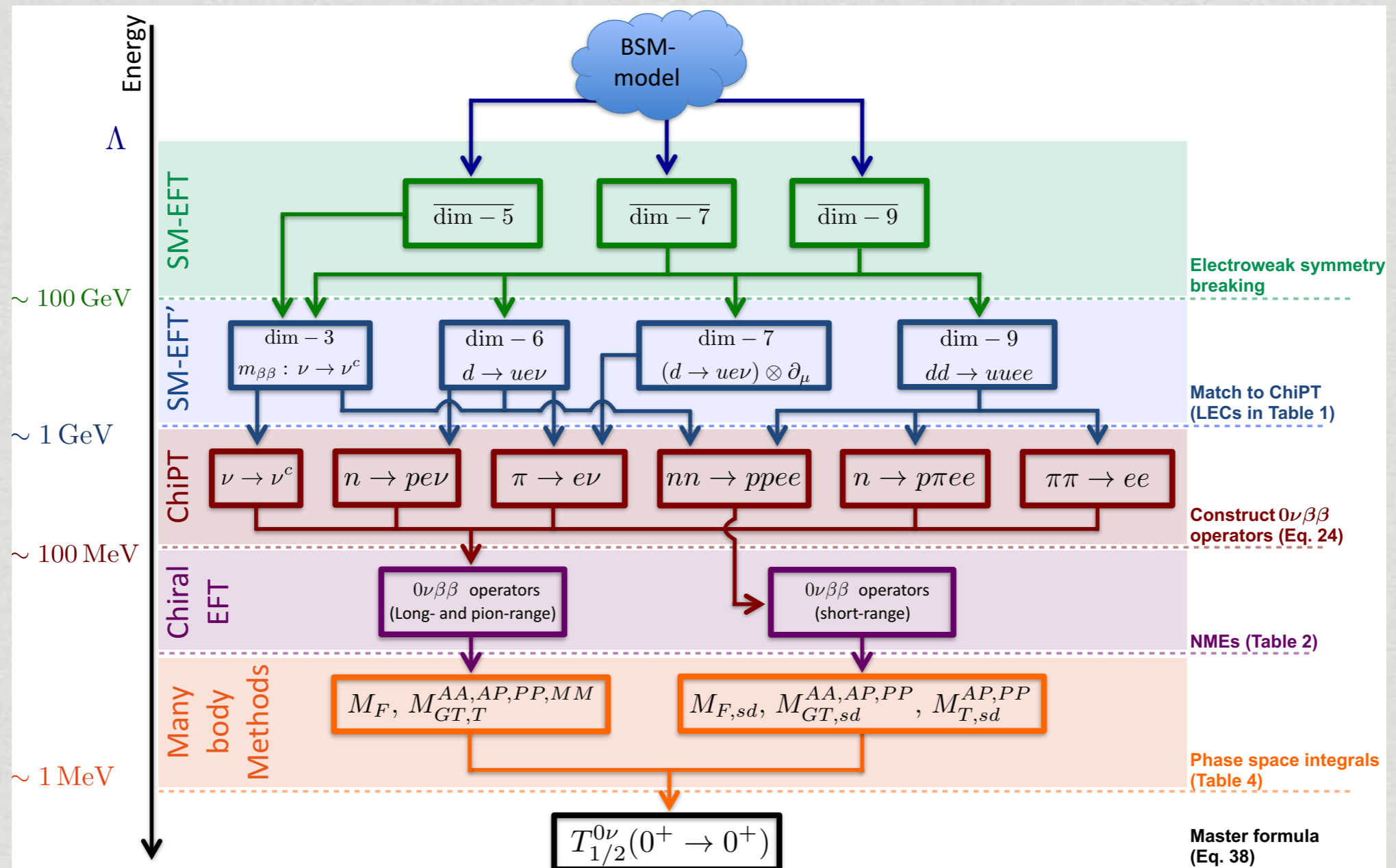
Doi et al. PTPS83,1(1985)



$$\eta \simeq -\tan \zeta \quad \lambda \simeq (M_{W_1}/M_{W_2})^2$$

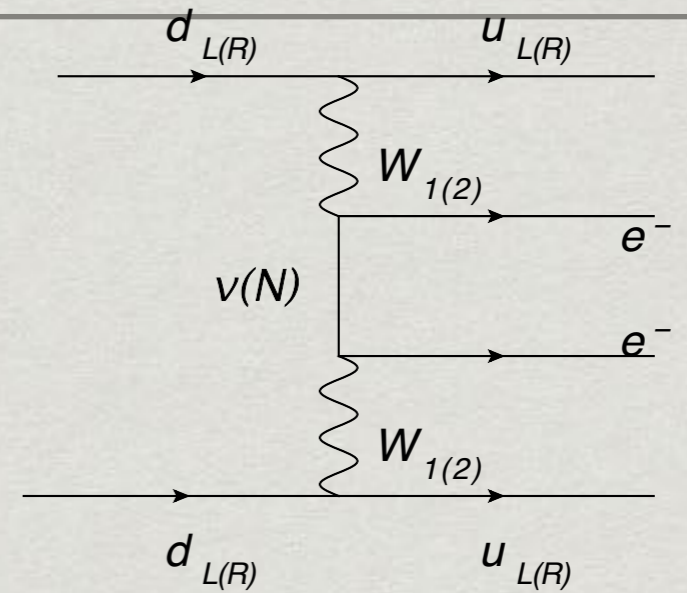
Matching

Cirigliano et al. JHEP12,097(2018)



SMEFT

Cirigliano et al. JHEP12,097(2018)



* Matching to SMEFT

* Dim-5: $\mathcal{C}^{(5)} \epsilon_{kl} \epsilon_{mn} (L_k^T C L_m) H_l H_n$

* Dim-7: $\mathcal{C}_{LHD_e}^{(7)} \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{mn} (L_i^T C \gamma_\nu e) H_j H_m (D^\mu H_n)$

$$\mathcal{C}_{Leud\bar{H}}^{(7)} \epsilon_{ij} (L_i^T C \gamma_\mu e) (\bar{d} \gamma^\mu u) H_j$$

* Dim-9: $\mathcal{C}_{eeud}^{(9)} \bar{e} C e \bar{u} \gamma_\mu d \bar{u} \gamma^\mu d$

$$\mathcal{C}_{eeHud}^{(9)} \bar{e} C e \bar{u} \gamma_\mu d ((iD^\mu H)^\dagger \tilde{H})$$

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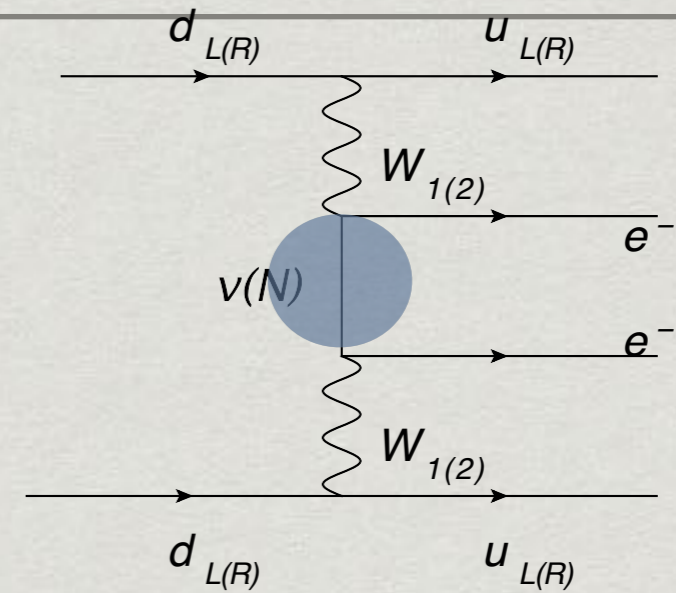
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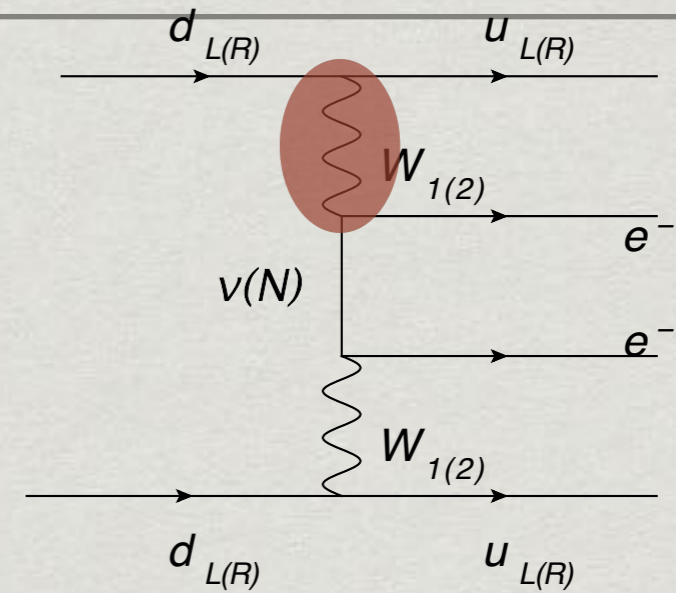
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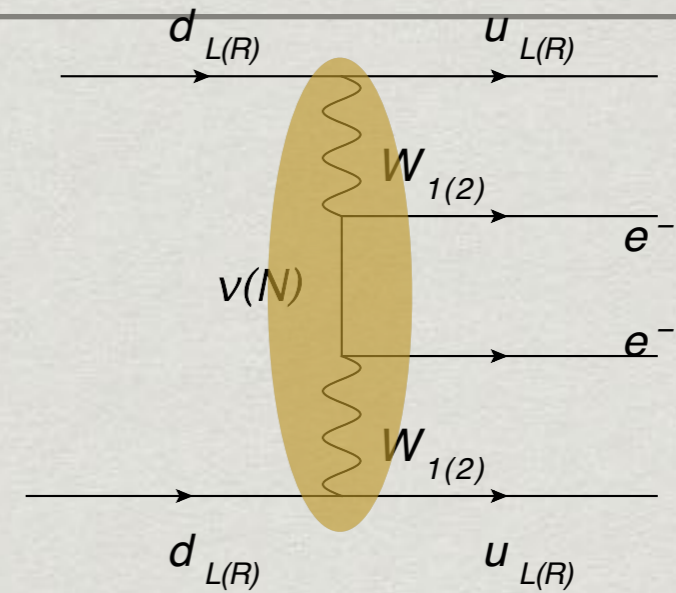
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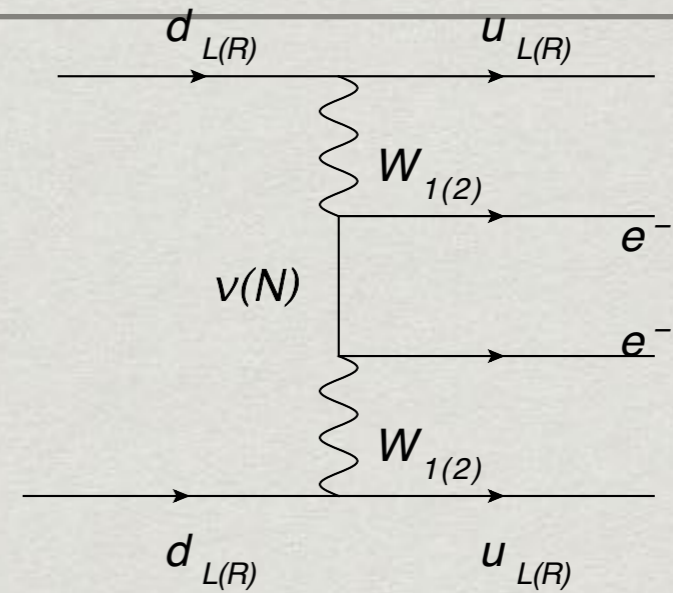
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Cirigliano et al. JHEP12,097(2018)



* Matching to SMEFT

* Dim-5: $\mathcal{C}^{(5)} = \frac{1}{2} M_D^T M_{\nu_R}^{-1} M_D - \frac{\sqrt{2} v_L e^{i\theta_L}}{v^2} M_L$

* Dim-7: $\mathcal{C}_{LHDe}^{(7)} = \frac{2i\xi e^{i\alpha}}{(1 + \xi^2) v_R^2} (M_D^T M_{\nu_R}^{-1})_e e$

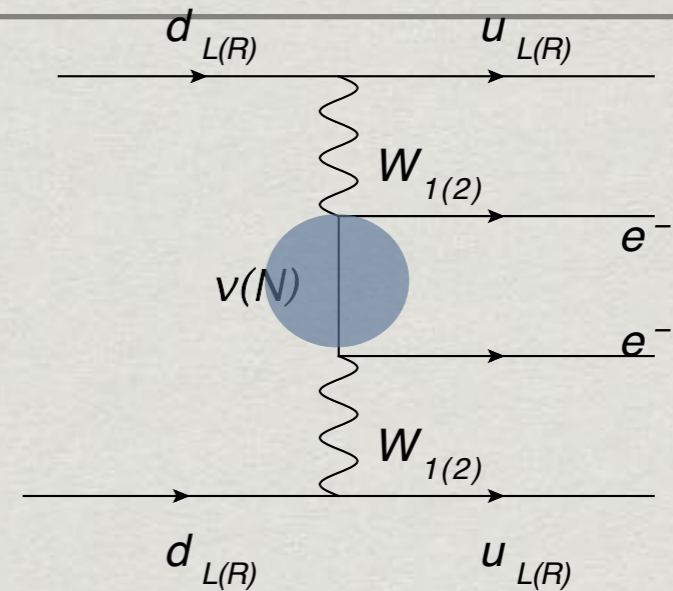
$$\mathcal{C}_{Leud\bar{H}}^{(7)} = \frac{1}{v_R^2} (V_R^{ud})^* (M_D^T M_{\nu_R}^{-1})_{ee}$$

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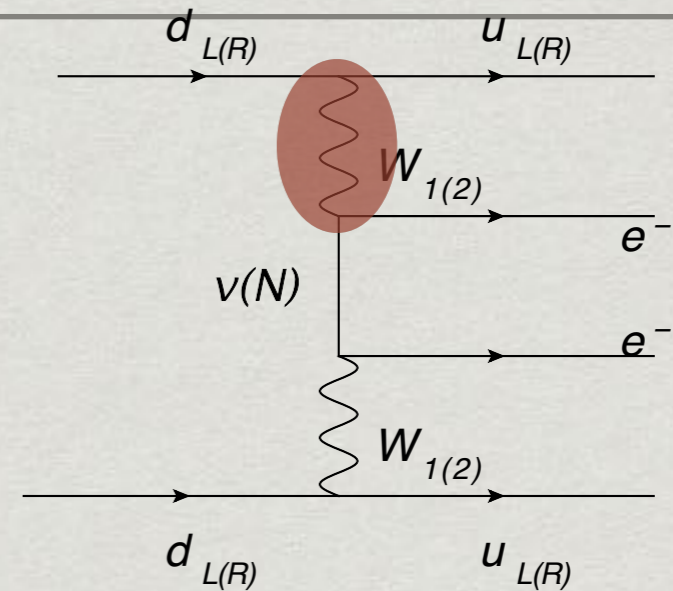
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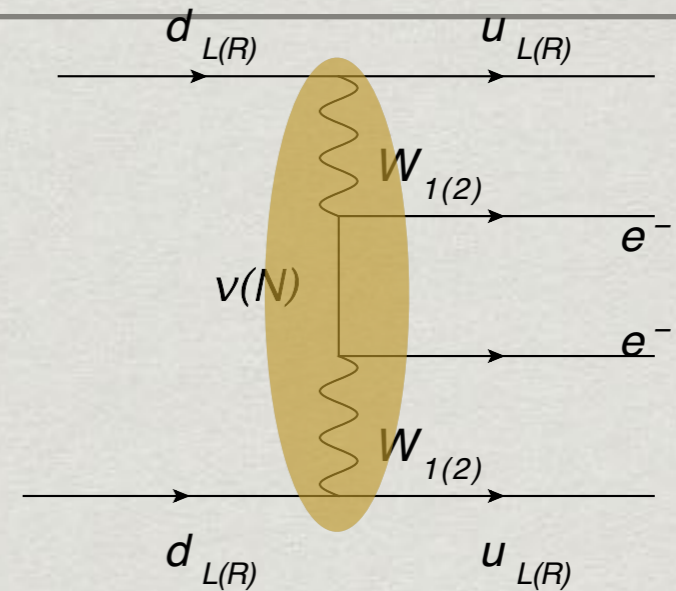
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LEFT

Cirigliano et al. JHEP12,097(2018)

- * Matching operators after EWSB, we focus on long-range mechanism with light neutrinos:

- * Dim-3:

$$m_{\beta\beta} \nu_{eL}^T C \nu_{eL}$$

$$m_{\beta\beta} = -v^2 (\mathcal{C}^{(5)})_{ee}$$

- * Dim-6:

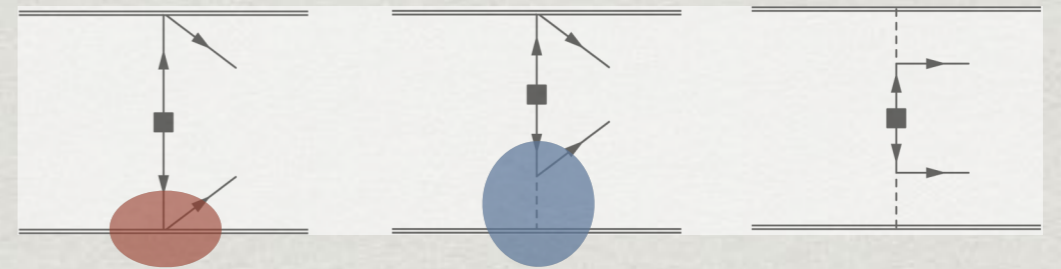
$$C_{VL}^{(6)} \bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu d_L \bar{e}_R \gamma_\mu C \bar{\nu}_L^T$$

$$C_{VL}^{(6)} = -i V_L^{ud} \frac{v^3}{\sqrt{2}} (\mathcal{C}_{LHDe})^*$$

$$C_{VR}^{(6)} \bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu d_R \bar{e}_R \gamma_\mu C \bar{\nu}_L^T$$

$$C_{VR}^{(6)} = \frac{v^3}{\sqrt{2}} (\mathcal{C}_{LeudH}^{(7)})^*$$

Chiral EFT



- * The mesonic chiral Lagrangian at LO

$$\mathcal{L}_\pi = \frac{F_0^2}{4} \text{Tr}[(D_\mu U)^\dagger D^\mu U] + \frac{F_0^2}{4} \text{Tr}[U^\dagger \chi + U \chi^\dagger]$$

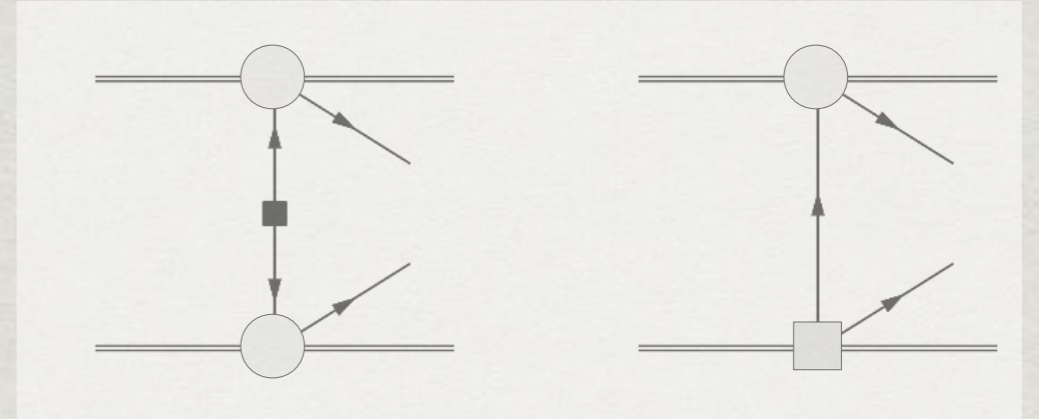
- * The baryonic chiral Lagrangian at LO

$$\mathcal{L}_{\pi N}^{(1)} = i\bar{N} \not{v} \cdot D N + g_A \bar{N} S \cdot u N + c_5 \bar{N} \hat{\chi}_+ N + \dots$$

- * NLO

$$\mathcal{L}_{\pi N}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2m_N} (v^\mu v^\nu - g^{\mu\nu}) (\bar{N} D_\mu D_\nu N) - \frac{g_M}{4m_N} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} v_\alpha \bar{N} S_\beta f_{\mu\nu}^+ N \dots$$

Chiral EFT



- * χ EFT Lagrangian for these weak decay vertices is

$$\mathcal{A}^{n \rightarrow p e^- \nu} = \bar{N} \tau^+ \left[\frac{l_\mu + r_\mu}{2} J_V^\mu + \frac{l_\mu - r_\mu}{2} J_A^\mu \right] N$$

- * the lepton currents are introduced as external fields

$$l_\mu = \frac{2G_F}{\sqrt{2}v} (\tau^+) \left[-2v V_{ud} \bar{e}_L \gamma_\mu \nu_L + v C_{\text{VL}}^{(6)} \bar{e}_R \gamma_\mu C \bar{\nu}_L^T \right] + \text{h.c.}$$

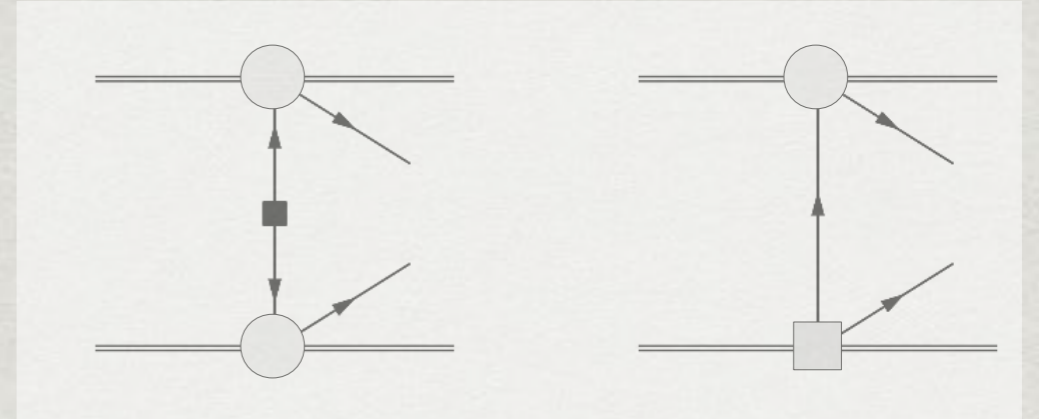
$$r_\mu = \frac{2G_F}{\sqrt{2}v} (\tau^+) \left[v C_{\text{VR}}^{(6)} \bar{e}_R \gamma_\mu C \bar{\nu}_L^T \right] + \text{h.c.}$$

- * And corresponding nuclear current

$$J_V^\mu = g_V(\mathbf{q}^2) \left(v^\mu + \frac{p^\mu + p'^\mu}{2m_N} \right) + \frac{ig_M(\mathbf{q}^2)}{m_N} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} v_\alpha S_\beta q_\nu,$$

$$J_A^\mu = -g_A(\mathbf{q}^2) \left(2S^\mu - \frac{v^\mu}{2m_N} 2S \cdot (p + p') \right) + \frac{g_P(\mathbf{q}^2)}{2m_N} 2q^\mu S \cdot q,$$

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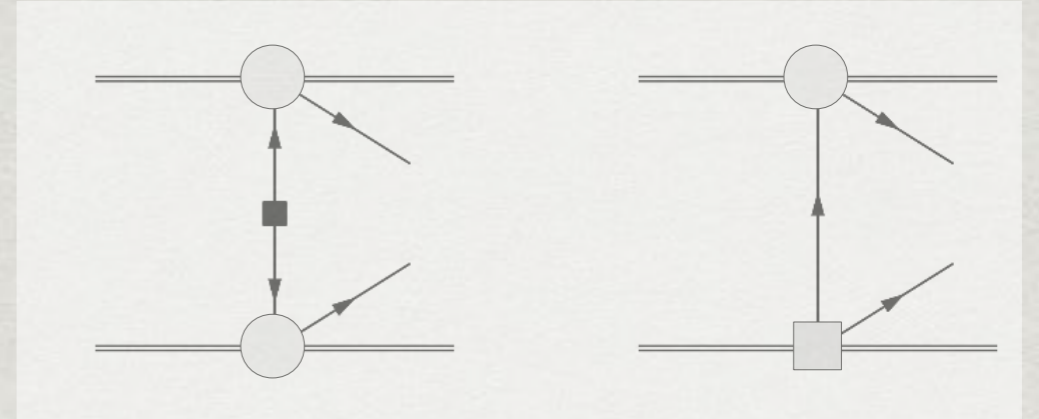
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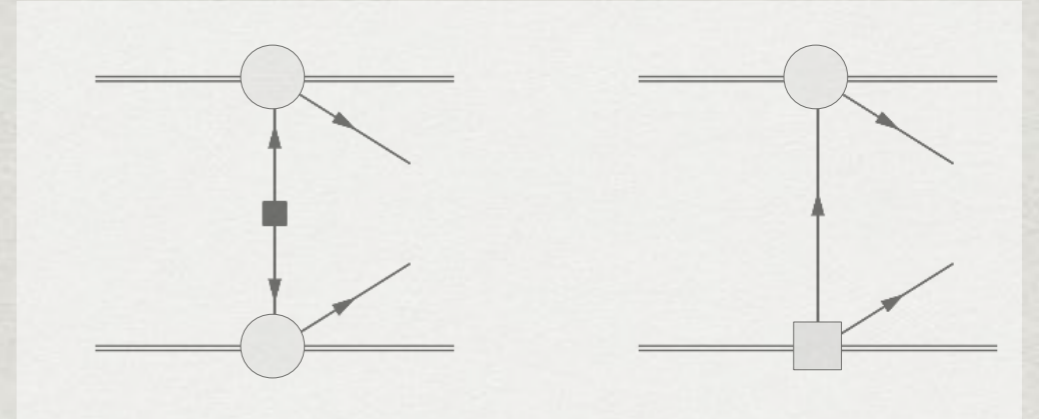
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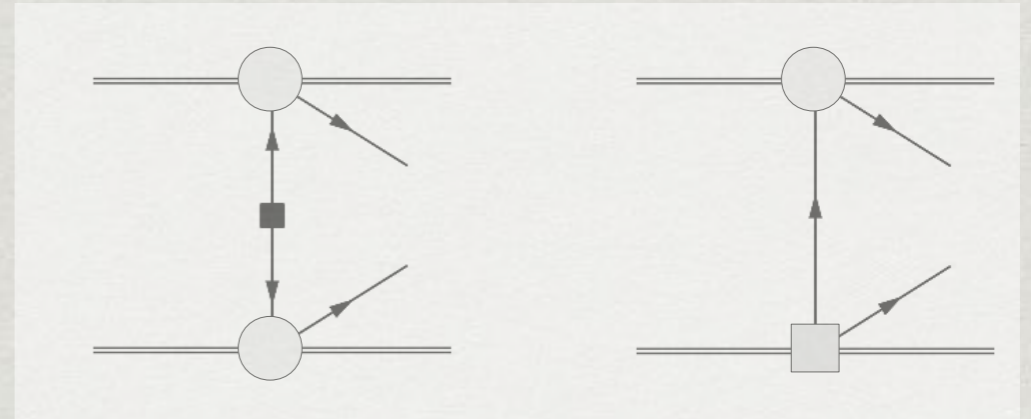
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Decay width

Doi et al. PTPS83,1(1985)



- * The decay width can be obtained from S-matrix theory

$$d\Gamma_{0\nu} = 2\pi \sum_{\text{spin}} |R_{0\nu}|^2 \delta(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + E_f - M_i) d\Omega_{e_1} d\Omega_{e_2}$$

- * The reaction matrix element can be expressed as

$$R_{0\nu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int dx \int dy \langle p_1 p_2; f | T \{ e^{iH_0(x_0 - y_0)} H_{int}(\vec{x}) H_{int}(\vec{y}) \} | i \rangle$$

- * This is a typical second order process

Decay width

- ✱ After tedious derivation, we come to

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma^{0\nu} = & \frac{|m_{\beta\beta}|^2}{m_e^2} \mathcal{C}_{mm} + \left| \frac{C_{VL}^{(6)}}{2V_{ud}} \right|^2 \mathcal{C}_{\eta\eta} + \left| \frac{C_{VR}^{(6)}}{2V_{ud}} \right|^2 \mathcal{C}_{\lambda\lambda} \\ & + \text{Re}\left(\frac{m_{\beta\beta} C_{VR}^{(6)}}{2m_e V_{ud}}\right) \mathcal{C}_{m\lambda} - \text{Re}\left(\frac{m_{\beta\beta} C_{VL}^{(6)}}{2m_e V_{ud}}\right) \mathcal{C}_{m\eta} - \text{Re}\left(\frac{C_{VL}^{(6)} C_{VR}^{(6)}}{4|V_{ud}|^2}\right) \mathcal{C}_{\lambda\eta}\end{aligned}$$

- ✱ This agrees with earlier calculations based on LR symmetric model

Decay width

$$\mathcal{C}_{mm} = \mathcal{G}_{01} |M_m^{0\nu}|^2$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{m\lambda} = -\mathcal{G}_{03} M_m^{0\nu} M_{\omega-}^{0\nu} + \mathcal{G}_{04} M_m^{0\nu} M_{q+}^{0\nu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_{m\eta} = & \mathcal{G}_{03} M_m^{0\nu} M_{\omega+}^{0\nu} - \mathcal{G}_{04} M_m^{0\nu} M_{q-}^{0\nu} - \mathcal{G}_{05} M_m^{0\nu} M_P^{0\nu} \\ & + \mathcal{G}_{06} M_m^{0\nu} M_R^{0\nu} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{\lambda\lambda} = \mathcal{G}_{02} |M_{\omega-}^{0\nu}|^2 + \mathcal{G}_{011} |M_{q+}^{0\nu}|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_{\eta\eta} = & \mathcal{G}_{02} |M_{\omega+}^{0\nu}|^2 + \mathcal{G}_{011} |M_{q-}^{0\nu}|^2 + \mathcal{G}_{08} |M_P^{0\nu}|^2 \\ & + \mathcal{G}_{09} |M_R^{0\nu}|^2 - \mathcal{G}_{07} M_P^{0\nu} M_R^{0\nu} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_{\lambda\eta} = & -2\mathcal{G}_{02} M_{\omega-}^{0\nu} M_{\omega+}^{0\nu} - \mathcal{G}_{010} (M_{q+}^{0\nu} M_{\omega+}^{0\nu} + M_{q-}^{0\nu} M_{\omega-}^{0\nu}) \\ & - 2\mathcal{G}_{011} M_{q+}^{0\nu} M_{q-}^{0\nu} \end{aligned}$$

- * Here G's are phase space factors and M's the matrix elements

NME

$$M_m^{0\nu} = -M_F + M_{GT} + M_T$$

$$M_{\omega\pm}^{0\nu} = M_{\omega GT\pm} + M_{\omega T\pm} \pm M_{\omega F}$$

$$M_{q\pm}^{0\nu} = \frac{1}{3m_e R} (M_{q GT\pm} - 6M_{q T\pm} \pm 3M_{q F})$$

$$M_R^{0\nu} = \frac{1}{m_e R} (M_{R GT} + M_{RT})$$

$$M_P^{0\nu} = \frac{1}{m_e R} M_P$$

$$M_{iGT} = M_{iGT}^{AA} + M_{iGT}^{AP} + M_{iGT}^{PP} + M_{iGT}^{MM}$$

$$M_{iT} = M_{iT}^{AA} + M_{iT}^{AP} + M_{iT}^{PP} + M_{iT}^{MM}$$

$$i = m, \omega, q$$

- * Detailed expressions for NMEs

Nuclear many-body methods

- * For double beta decay calculations, various many-body approaches have been adopted:
 - * **Nuclear Shell Model**
 - * Quasi-particle Random phase approximation (QRPA)
 - * Generator coordinator method (GCM)
 - * Interacting Boson model (IBM-2)
 - *

Results

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NME		$^{76}\text{Ge} \rightarrow ^{76}\text{Se}$		$^{82}\text{Se} \rightarrow ^{82}\text{Kr}$		$^{130}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{130}\text{Xe}$		$^{136}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{136}\text{Ba}$		
		jun45	jj44b	jun45	jj44b	jj55a	GCN50:82	jj55a	GCN50:82	
M_m	F	-0.665	-0.601	-0.624	-0.523	-0.668	-0.701	-0.574	-0.567	
	GT	AA	3.584	3.278	3.360	2.860	3.147	3.180	2.648	2.549
		AP	-1.090	-0.960	-1.021	-0.834	-0.979	-1.034	-0.820	-0.829
		PP	0.344	0.300	0.321	0.261	0.313	0.335	0.260	0.268
		MM	0.247	0.215	0.229	0.188	0.227	0.244	0.188	0.194
		total	3.085	2.833	2.889	2.474	2.708	2.724	2.277	2.183
	T	AP	-0.013	-0.004	-0.014	-0.012	0.008	0.015	0.002	0.014
		PP	0.002	-0.001	0.003	0.003	-0.006	-0.007	-0.003	-0.006
		MM	-0.001	-0.000	-0.001	-0.002	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.002
		total	-0.012	-0.004	-0.013	-0.010	0.004	0.010	-0.000	0.010
$M_{\omega\pm}$	F	-0.637	-0.575	-0.597	-0.500	-0.637	-0.669	-0.545	-0.540	
	GT	AA	3.276	2.980	3.073	2.596	2.883	2.931	2.427	2.351
		AP	-1.044	-0.919	-0.978	-0.798	-0.939	-0.993	-0.786	-0.795
		PP	0.333	0.290	0.310	0.252	0.303	0.324	0.252	0.259
		MM	0.239	0.208	0.221	0.181	0.220	0.236	0.182	0.188
		GT ₊ total	2.803	2.558	2.626	2.231	2.466	2.498	2.075	2.002
		GT ₋ total	2.325	2.172	2.184	1.789	2.026	2.026	2.711	2.626
	T	AP	-0.012	-0.003	-0.013	-0.011	0.009	0.015	0.003	0.014
		PP	0.002	-0.001	0.003	0.003	-0.006	-0.007	-0.003	-0.006
		MM	-0.001	-0.000	-0.001	-0.002	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.002
T ₊ total		-0.011	-0.004	-0.012	-0.010	0.005	0.010	0.000	0.010	
T ₋ total		-0.0013	-0.004	-0.014	-0.014	-0.001	0.004	-0.001	0.006	

- * Mass term and ω term are basically the same

Results

NME		$^{76}\text{Ge} \rightarrow ^{76}\text{Se}$		$^{82}\text{Se} \rightarrow ^{82}\text{Kr}$		$^{130}\text{Te} \rightarrow ^{130}\text{Xe}$		$^{136}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{136}\text{Ba}$	
		jun45	jj44b	jun45	jj44b	jj55a	GCN50:82	jj55a	GCN50:82
$M_{q\pm}$	F	-0.379	-0.351	-0.359	-0.304	-0.408	-0.417	-0.358	-0.342
	AA	3.210	2.981	3.016	2.605	2.781	2.751	2.348	2.209
	AP	4.842	4.317	4.571	3.741	4.267	4.425	3.607	3.563
	PP	-1.943	-1.706	-1.829	-1.479	-1.731	-1.827	-1.454	-1.468
	MM	-1.874	-1.636	-1.745	-1.426	-1.708	-1.825	-1.419	-1.456
	GT ₊ total	7.983	7.228	7.502	6.293	7.026	7.173	5.920	5.760
	GT ₋ total	4.235	3.956	4.012	3.441	3.610	3.523	3.082	2.848
	AA	-0.056	-0.033	-0.055	-0.042	-0.031	-0.009	-0.031	0.002
	AP	0.004	-0.001	0.006	0.008	-0.018	-0.018	-0.007	-0.015
	PP	0.000	0.001	-0.001	-0.003	0.007	0.005	0.002	0.003
	MM	0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001
	T ₊ total	-0.051	-0.034	-0.050	-0.035	-0.043	-0.023	-0.036	-0.012
	T ₋ total	-0.051	-0.034	-0.050	-0.037	-0.041	-0.021	-0.036	-0.009
	GT	4.256	3.713	4.037	3.314	4.686	5.048	3.948	4.080
M_R	T	0.014	0.004	0.018	0.028	-0.056	-0.056	-0.014	-0.042
M_P		-0.431	-0.279	-0.428	-0.152	-0.498	-0.425	-0.289	-0.255

- * MM becomes LO for q term
- * Larger R term than expected

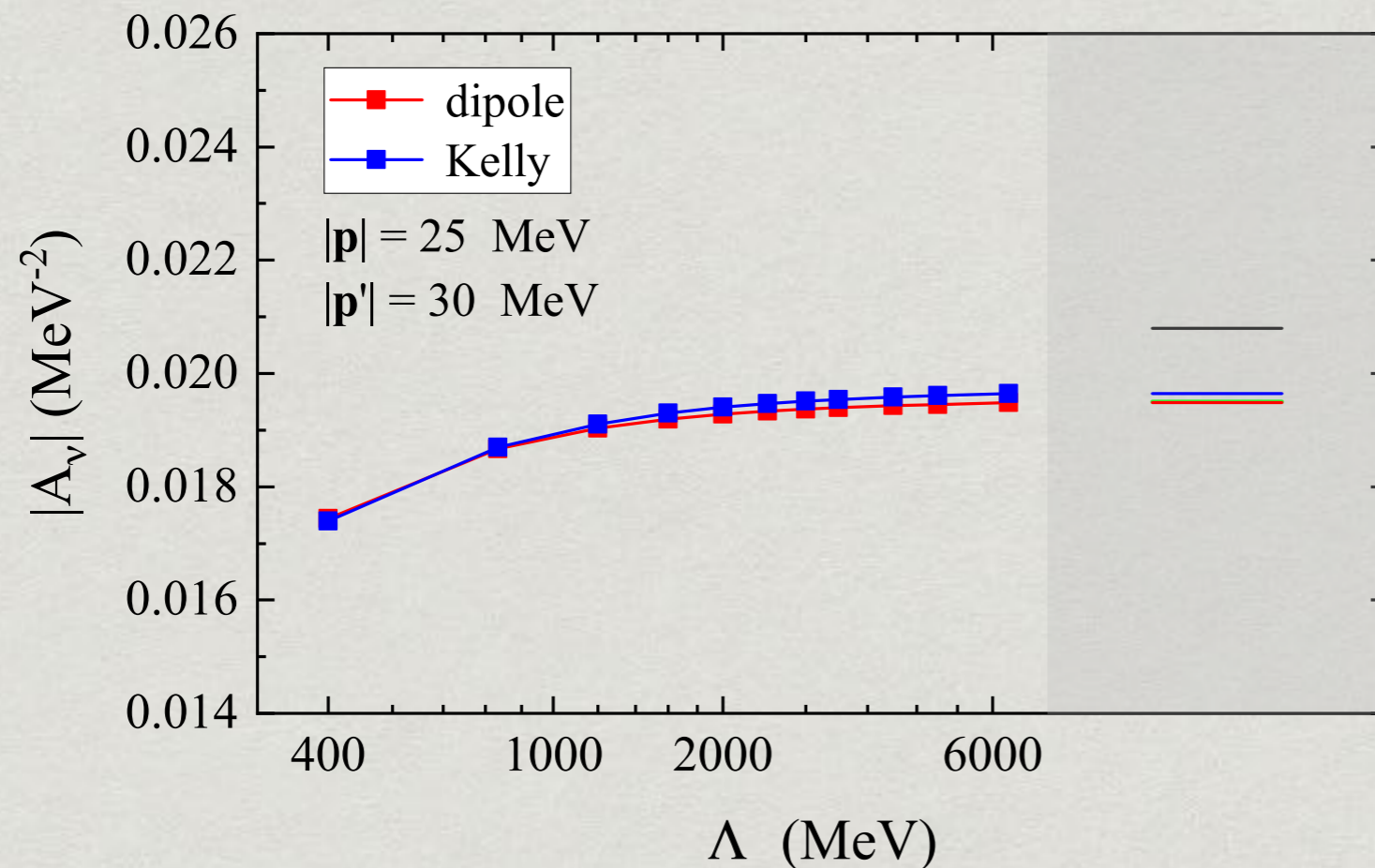
Results

rough estimation				⁷⁶ Ge			⁸² Se			¹³⁰ Te			¹³⁶ Xe		
	lepton	nuclear	\mathcal{R}	$G_{0\nu}$	$M_{0\nu}$		$G_{0\nu}$	$M_{0\nu}$		$G_{0\nu}$	$M_{0\nu}$		$G_{0\nu}$	$M_{0\nu}$	
$\mu_{\beta\beta}$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	0.24	5.62 5.16		1.02	5.26 4.50		1.43	5.04 5.11		1.46	4.25 4.10	
				r_e	r_N	r_R	r_e	r_N	r_R	r_e	r_N	r_R	r_e	r_N	r_R
$C_{VL}^{(6)}$	M_ω	$\mathcal{O}(\epsilon_{12}/m_e)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	1.25	0.78 0.78	0.98 0.98	1.85	0.78 0.78	1.45 1.44	1.61	0.78 0.77	1.25 1.24	1.57	0.78 0.77	1.22 1.21
	M_q	$\mathcal{O}(\omega R)$	$\mathcal{O}(q/m_e)$	0.010	55.1 53.6	0.53 0.51	0.012	54.0 52.6	0.65 0.63	0.013	44.2 43.7	0.59 0.58	0.013	43.4 42.5	0.58 0.57
$C_{VR}^{(6)}$	M_ω	$\mathcal{O}(\epsilon_{12}/m_e)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	1.25	0.69 0.69	0.86 0.86	1.85	0.69 0.69	1.27 1.27	1.61	0.66 0.66	1.07 1.06	1.57	0.66 0.66	1.04 1.04
	M_q	$\mathcal{O}(\omega R)$	$\mathcal{O}(q/m_e)$	0.010	38.1 38.1	0.36 0.36	0.012	37.7 37.4	0.45 0.45	0.013	31.3 29.6	0.41 0.39	0.013	31.4 29.0	0.42 0.39
	M_R	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(q^2/(M_N m_e))$	3.02	64.6 63.7	195.3 192.4	2.96	63.5 66.4	187.8 196.4	2.97	65.5 71.8	194.7 213.4	2.97	67.8 73.4	201.6 218.2
	M_P	$\mathcal{O}(\alpha Z)$	$\mathcal{O}(q/m_e)$	0.34	7.40 5.21	2.49 1.75	0.33	7.65 3.18	2.50 1.04	0.27	7.97 6.71	2.19 1.84	0.25	5.41 4.94	1.37 1.25

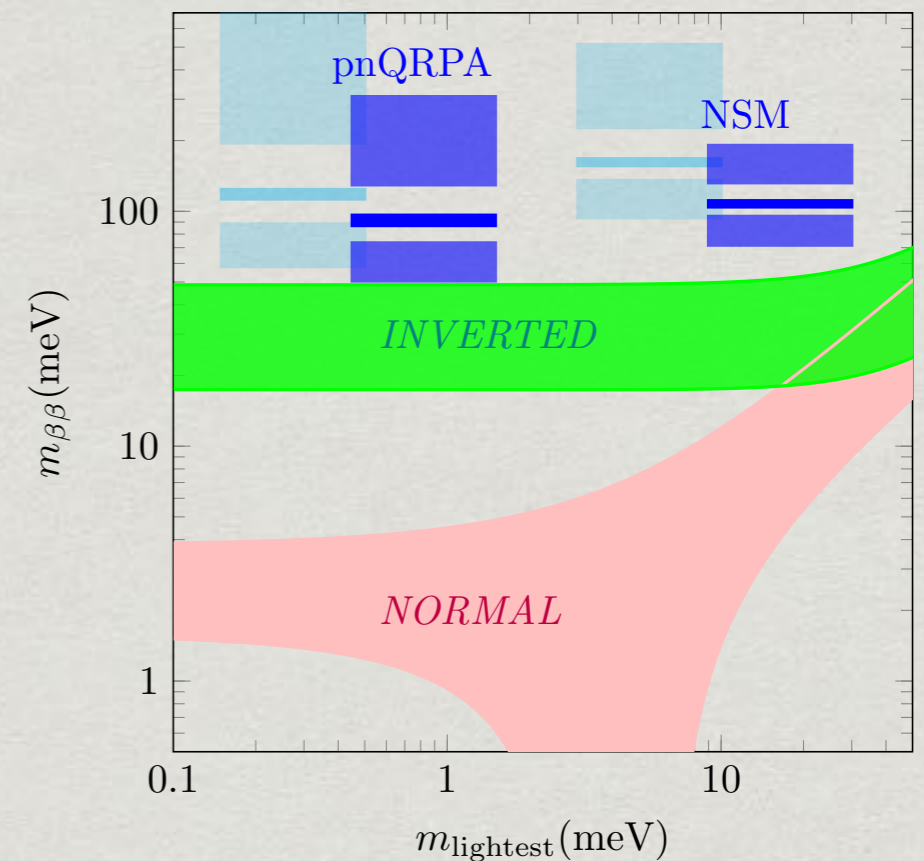
- * Dominance of R term in C_{VR} and coexistence of ω and q terms in C_{VL}

LO contact term

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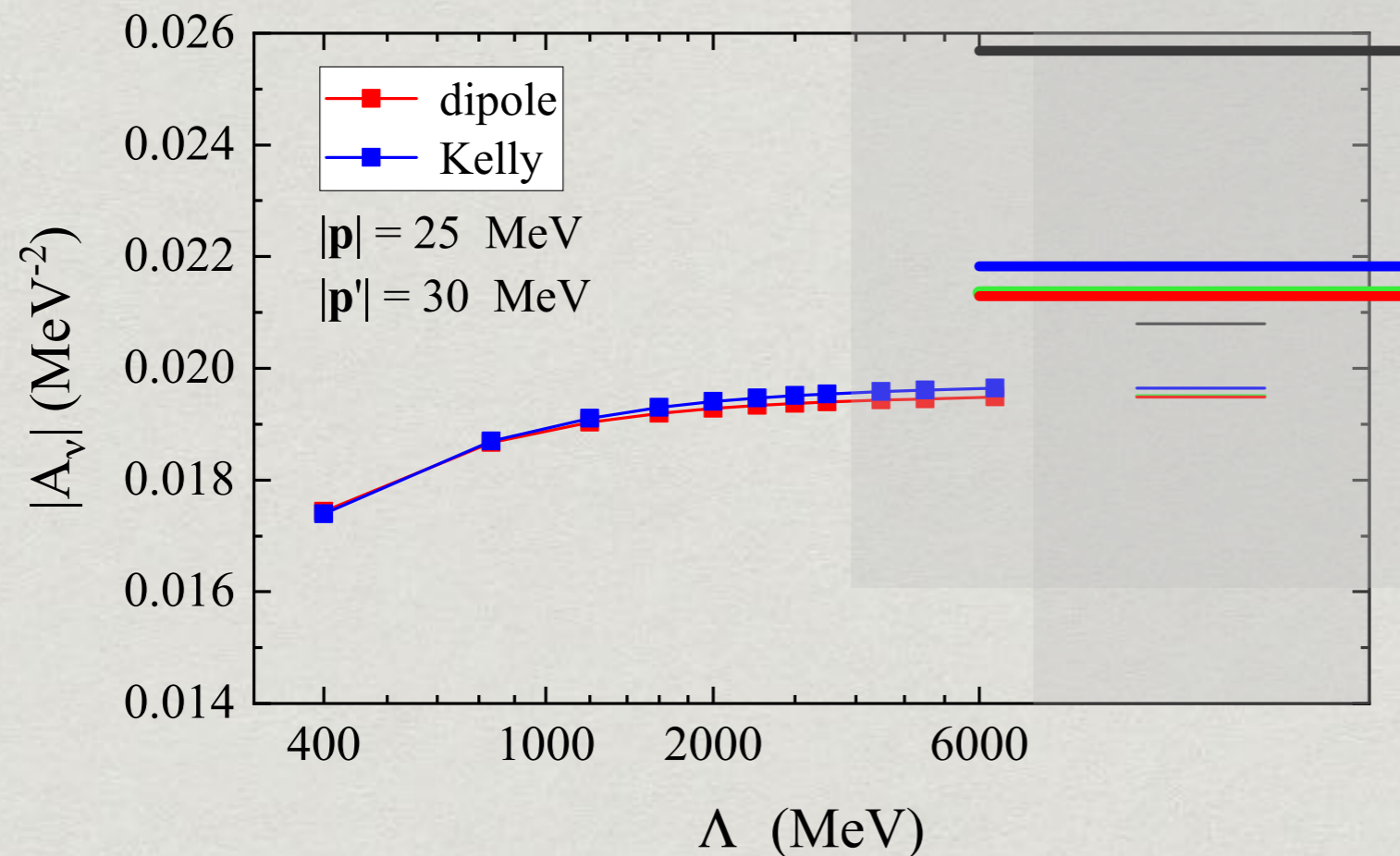
Jokiniemi et al. PLB823,136720(2021)



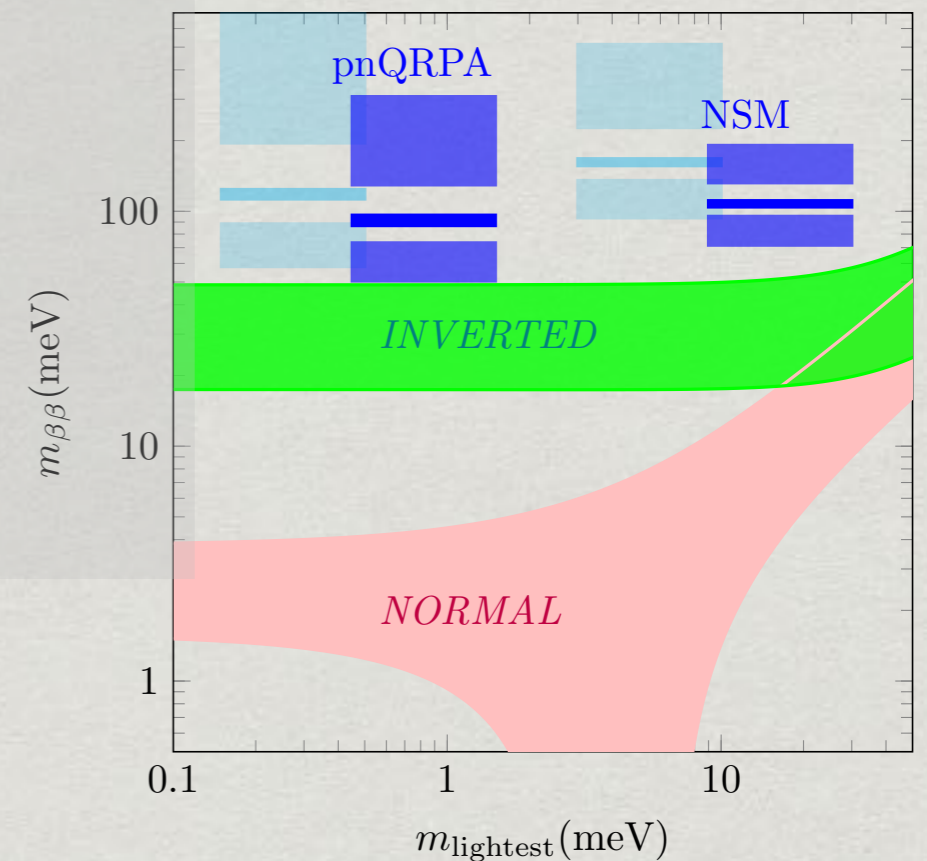
- * In conventional many-body calculations, this new contribution has already been considered

LO contact term

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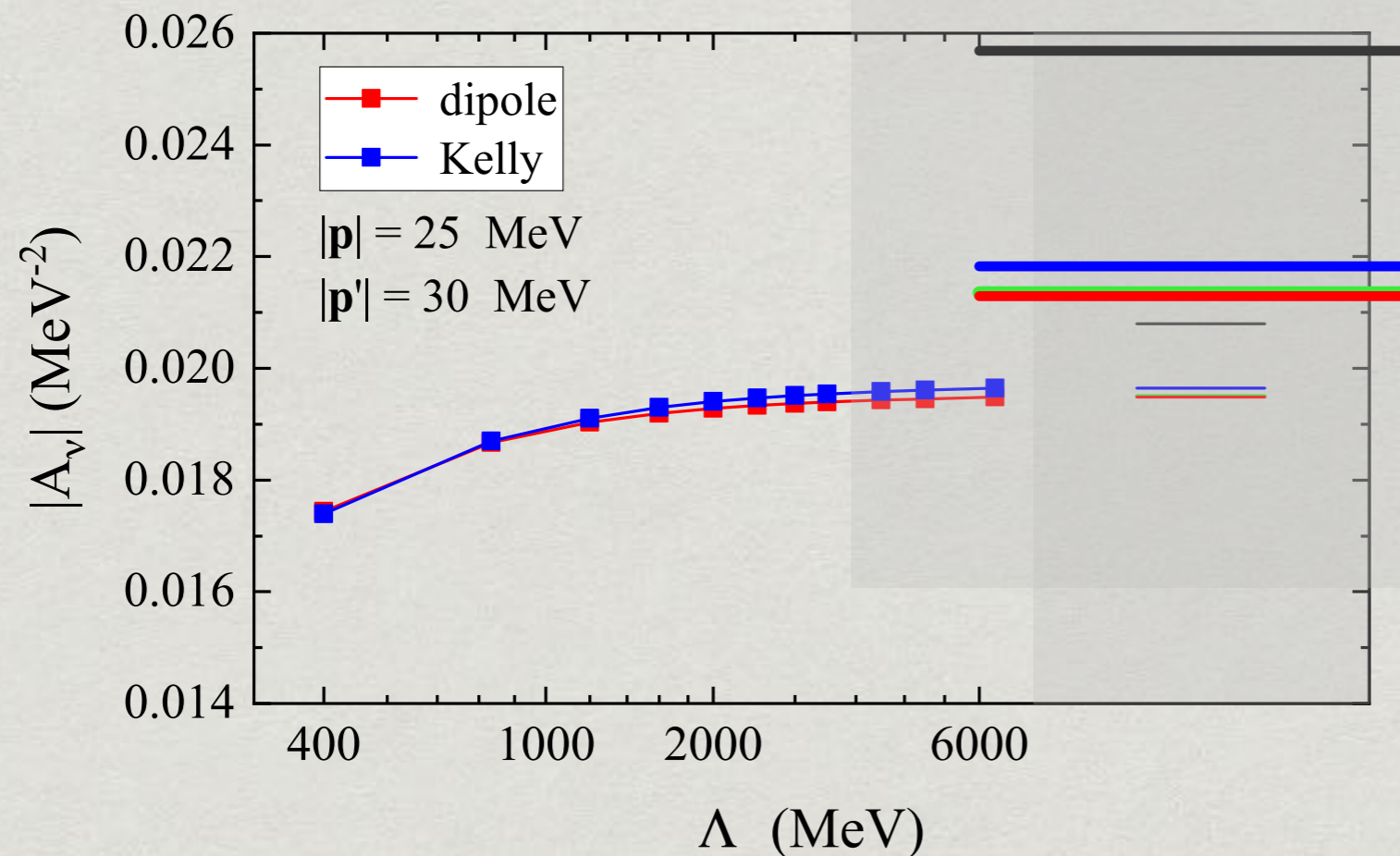
Jokiniemi et al. PLB823,136720(2021)



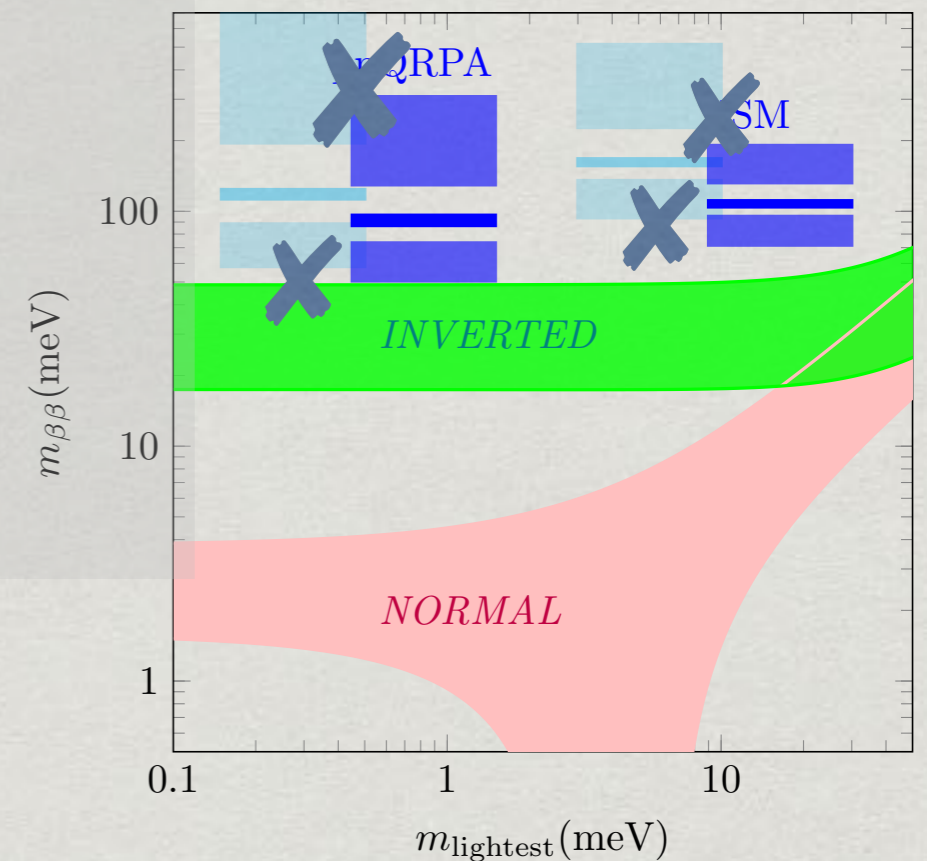
- * In conventional many-body calculations, this new contribution has already been considered

LO contact term

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- * In conventional many-body calculations, this new contribution has already been considered

Conclusions

- * EFT studies of neutrinoless double beta decay agrees well with previous model studies
- * We give related NMEs with shell model calculations and compare the relative magnitude of each term
- * The mater formula offers very good approximations
- * Two frames are equally efficient for double beta decay studies
- * Constraints on Wilson coefficients by neutrinoless double beta decay is on going

谢谢