

Rohan Pramanick

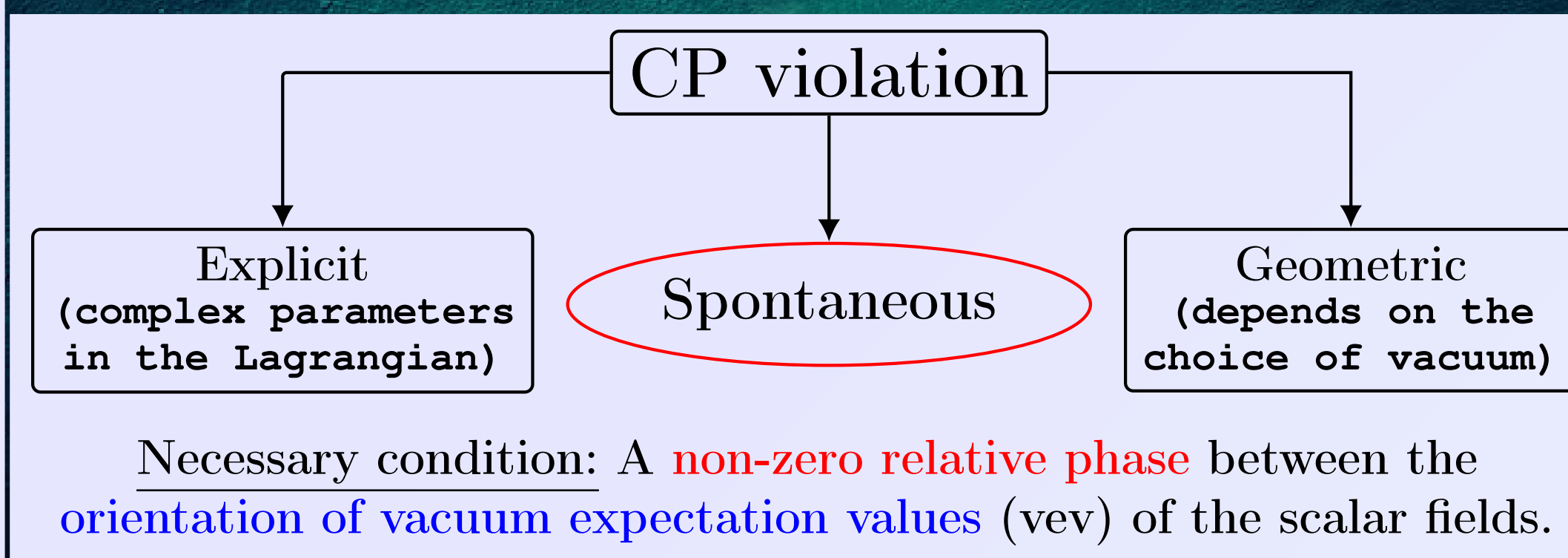
Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur 721302, India

Email: rohanpramanick25@gmail.com

Introduction

Apart from the experimental challenges to determine the neutrino oscillation parameters, the origin of a Dirac CP phase (δ_{CP}) in the neutrino mixing matrix is of a theoretical importance to understand how neutrinos oscillate differently from anti-neutrinos which remains unknown as of now. This work provides a possible framework of the origin of δ_{CP} via the mechanism of spontaneous CP violation (SCPV) first proposed in the context of two Higgs doublet models. In the model, the mechanism of SCPV is achieved by a complex vev of a singlet and the phase is propagated from the scalar sector to the neutrino sector leading to effective complex Yukawa couplings required to generate a non-zero δ_{CP} . The model provides a minimal framework of seesaw neutrino masses satisfying observed oscillation data, as well as leads to a non-vanishing asymmetry parameter which triggers leptogenesis.

Spontaneous CP violation (SCPV)



Objective

Build a **minimal** model that generates a CP phase **spontaneously** in the electroweak (EW) sector and is responsible for δ_{CP} in the **neutrino mass matrix** and drive **leptogenesis**.

- Minimal in terms of field content and free parameters
- All the couplings are set to **real**
- A **single phase** is generated in the EW sector
- Gets propagated in the **neutrino sector** to generate δ_{CP}
- Reproduce correct BAU through **leptogenesis**

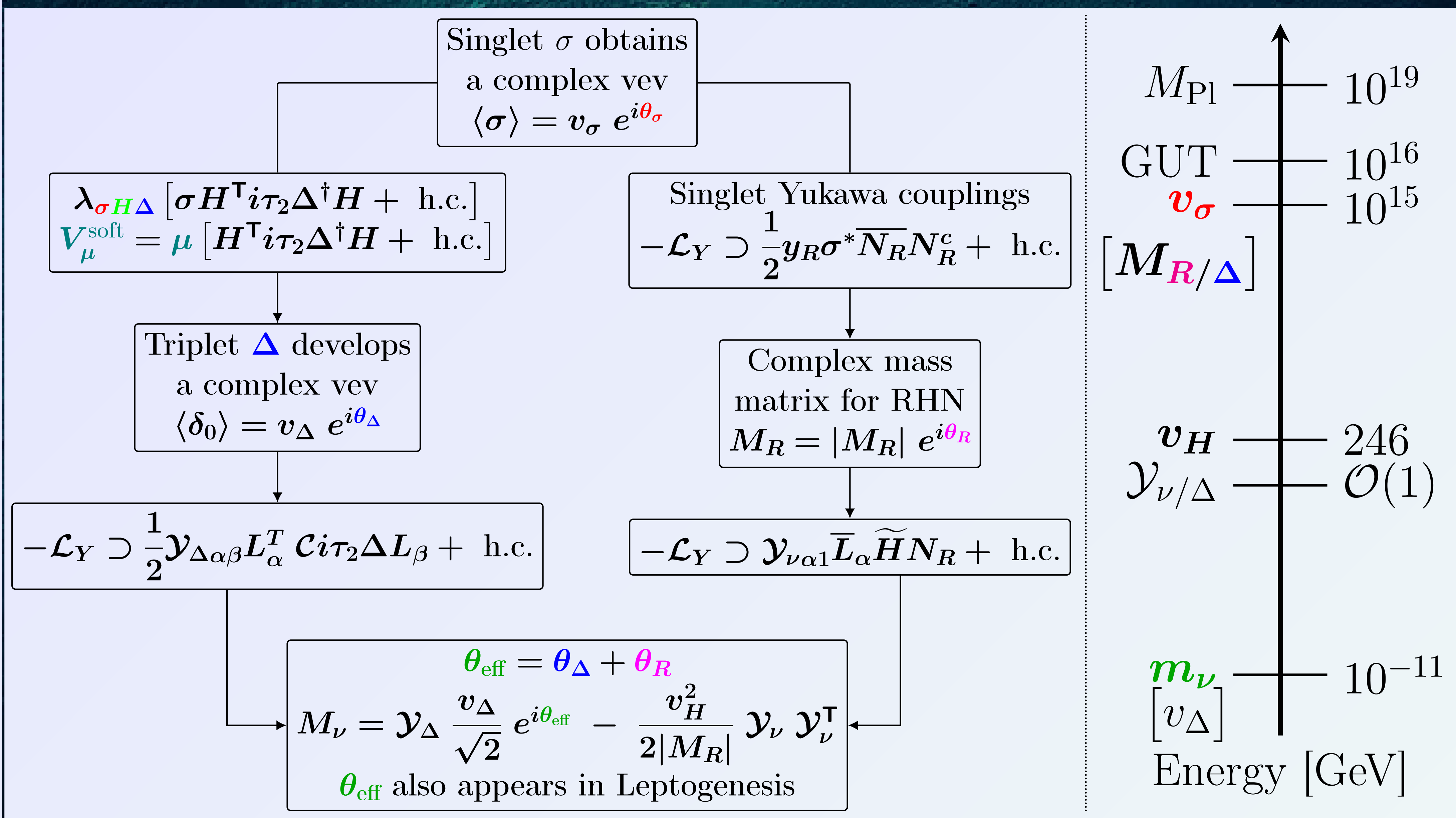
Asymmetry parameter

$$\epsilon_N^\Delta = -\frac{1}{16\pi^2\Gamma_N} \sum_{il} \text{Im}[\mathcal{Y}_{\nu i}\mathcal{Y}_{\nu l}(\mathcal{Y}_{\Delta il}e^{i\theta_{\text{eff}}})^* \tilde{\mu}^*] \left[1 - \frac{M_\Delta^2}{|M_R|^2} \log\left(1 + \frac{|M_R|^2}{M_\Delta^2}\right) \right]$$

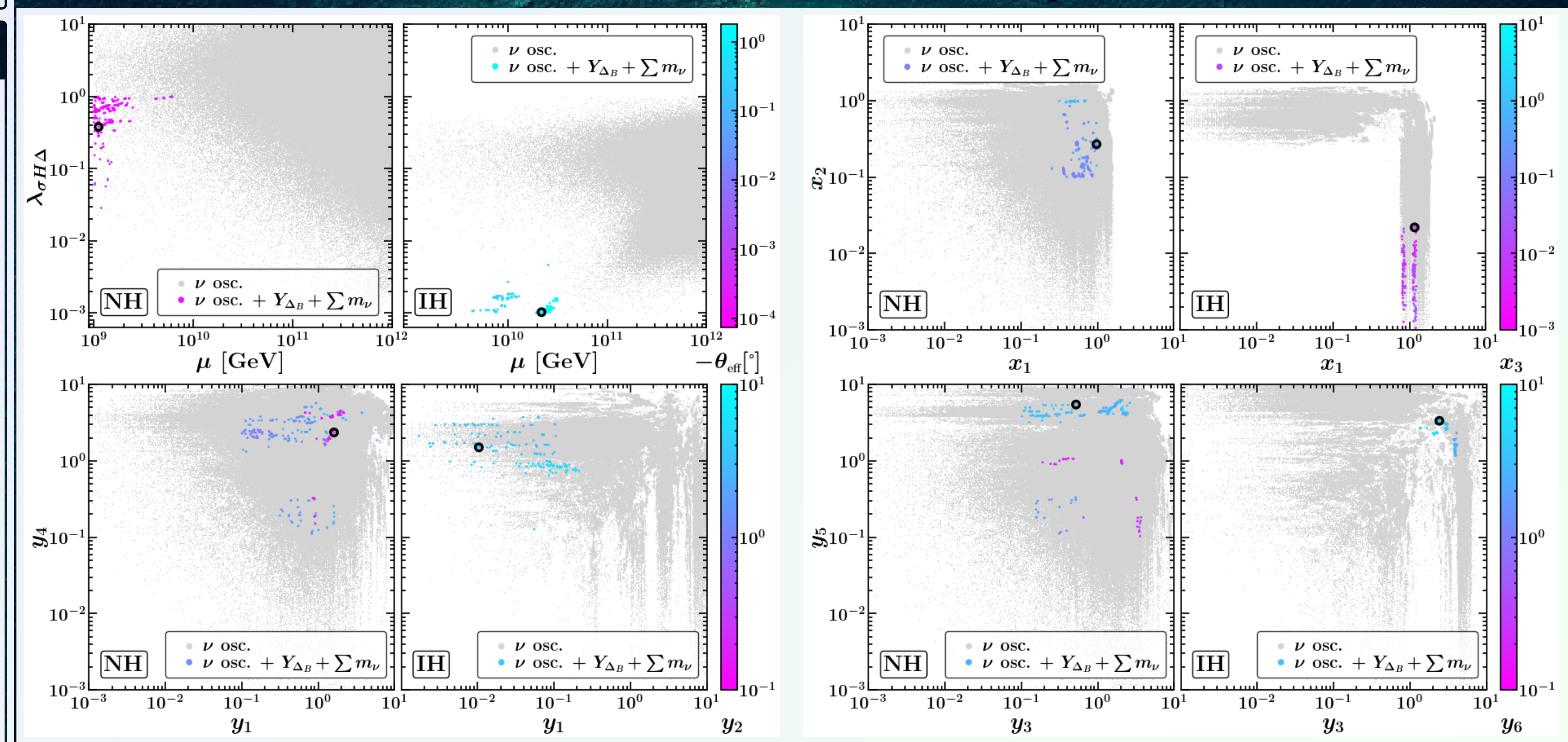
$$\epsilon_\Delta^N = \frac{1}{64\pi^2\Gamma_\Delta} \sum_{il} \text{Im}[\mathcal{Y}_{\nu i}^*\mathcal{Y}_{\nu l}^*(\mathcal{Y}_{\Delta il}e^{i\theta_{\text{eff}}})\tilde{\mu}] \left[\frac{|M_R|}{M_\Delta} \log\left(1 + \frac{M_\Delta^2}{|M_R|^2}\right) \right]$$

with $\theta_{\text{eff}} = \tilde{\theta} - \theta_\sigma$,
 $\tilde{\mu}e^{i\tilde{\theta}} = \mu + \frac{v_\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}e^{i\theta_\sigma}\lambda_{\sigma H\Delta}$

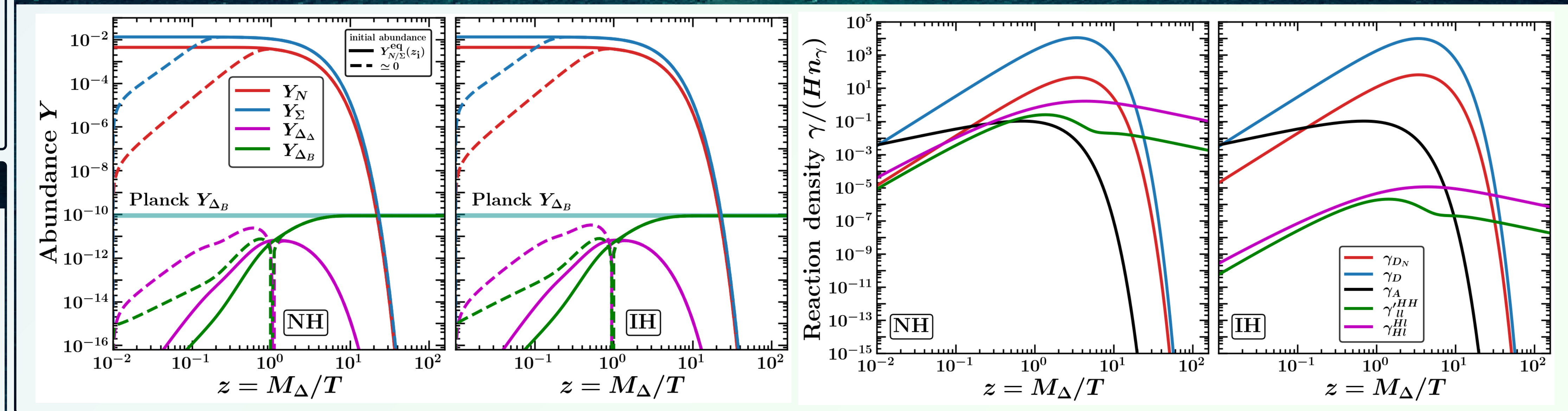
Singlet Doublet Triplet model (SDT)



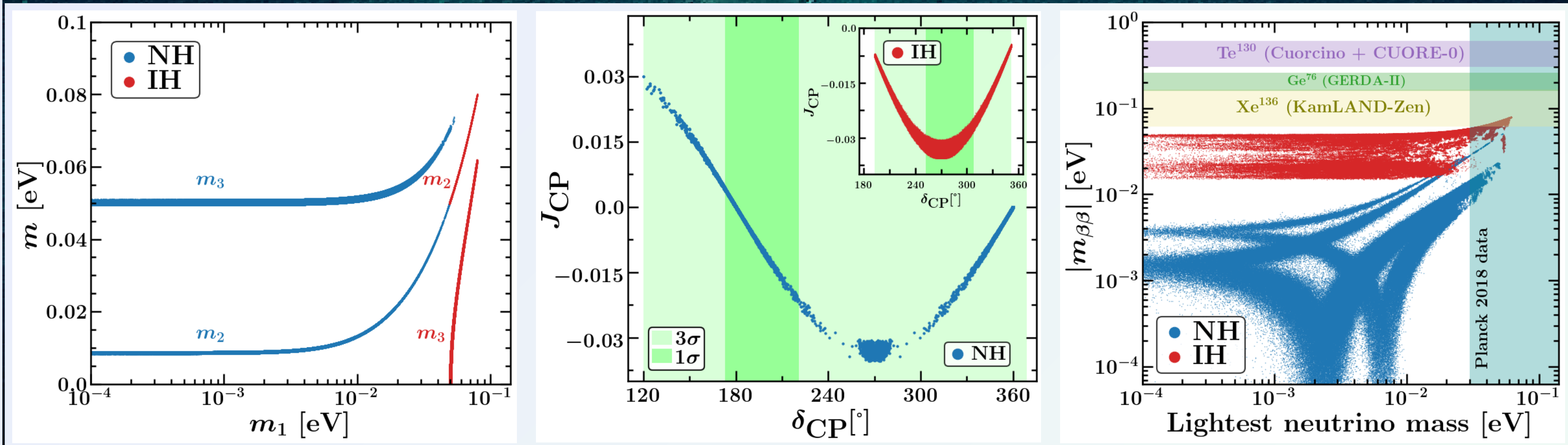
Parameter space



Evolution of various abundances



Neutrino oscillation data



Minimal model

Additional field	Degrees of freedom	No. of free parameters	SCPV	Neutrino osc. data	Lepto-genesis					
Scalar(s)	Fermion(s)	Scalar	Fermion	Total	Potential	Fermion	Total			
-	$2N_R$	-	2	2	-	6 + 3	9	×	✓	✓
-	$3N_R$	-	3	3	-	9 + 6	15	×	✓	✓
Δ	-	6	-	6	6	12	18	×	✓	✓
2Δ	-	12	-	12	17	12	29	✓	✓	✓
σ, Δ	N_R	2 + 6	1	9	12	3 + 1	16	✓	✓	✓

References

R. Pramanick, T. S. Ray and A. Shaw, *Neutrino mass and leptogenesis in a hybrid seesaw model with a spontaneously broken CP*, JHEP 06 (2023) 099 [2211.04403]

