



Probing a class of scotogenic models via Z and Higgs boson decays

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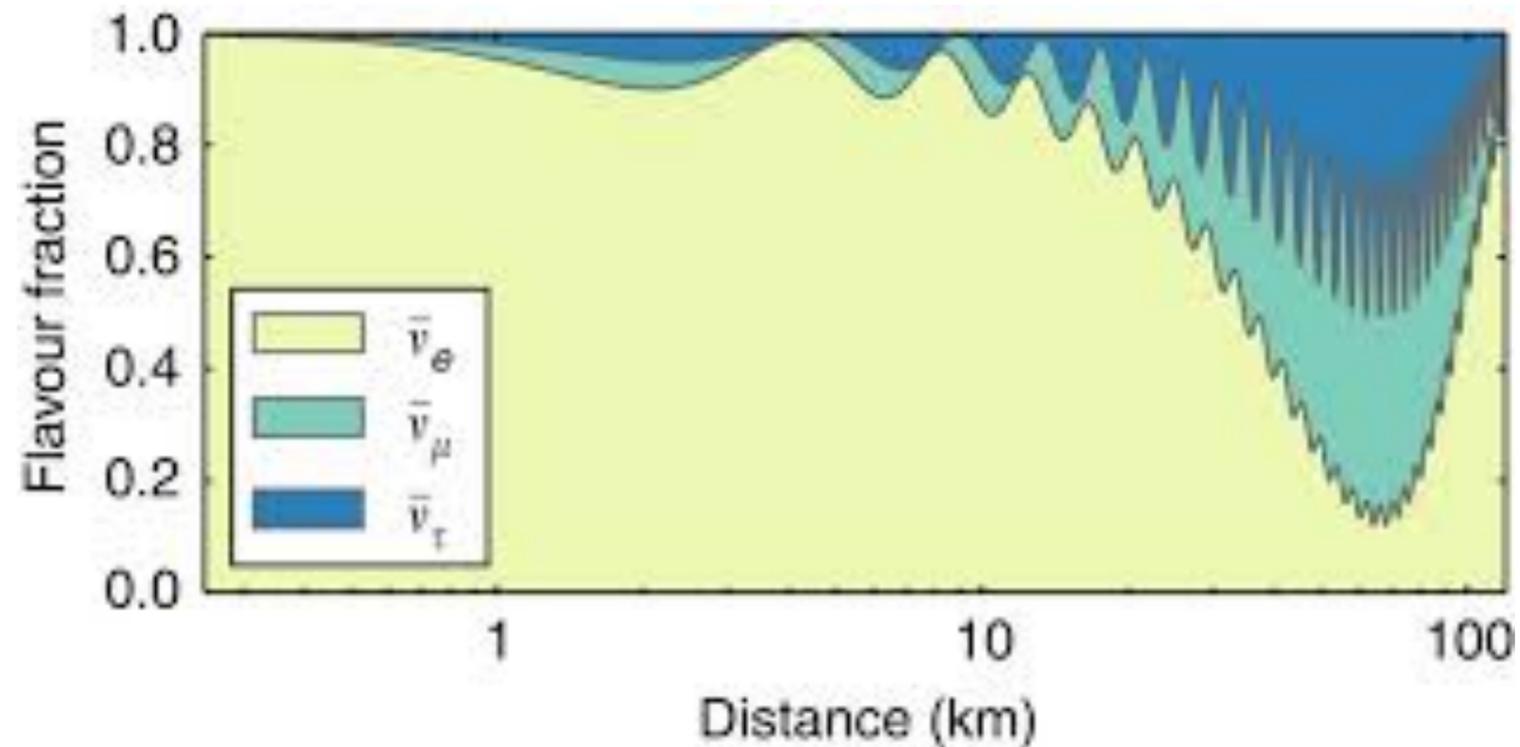
Based in work to appear soon

[Darricau, Lee, Orloff, Teixeira, 2505.xxxxx]

Standard Model: an incomplete picture

Despite its many successes, experimental evidence of the **incompleteness** of the SM:

- Neutrino oscillations
- Dark Matter (DM)
- Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe (BAU)



Dark matter ?
Anti matter ?



Also some **theoretical issues...**

Also some **theoretical issues** such as:

- Fundamental scales gap
- Hierarchy problem
- Flavour puzzle

$$\Delta M_H^2|_{1-loop}^{SM} = \frac{3\Lambda_{UV}^2}{8\pi^2 v^2} [M_H^2 + 2M_W^2 + M_Z^2 - 4m_t^2 + \dots]$$

If NP at Planck scale, 30 order cancellation
with bare mass!

- How to **overcome these experimental caveats?**
- Can we also **improve these theoretical issues?**

Extension at the **Tera eV Scale**

A lot of mechanisms to explain
 ν mass generation!

→ **Seesaw** realisation,
radiative mechanisms...

A plethora of models putting
forward **DM candidates!**

→ **WIMPs**, FIMPs...

Can both be related?

Yes !

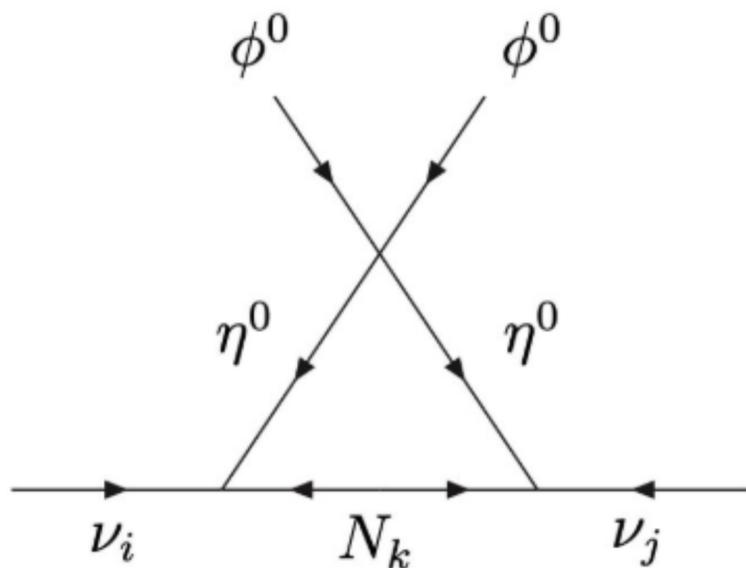
A “**Dark** generation” of ν mass:
“**Scotogenic**”



Scotogenic models: motivation

A simple **radiative seesaw** ν mass generation !

- A global \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry to **stabilise DM candidates**
- Neutrino mass generation mechanism constrained by the global \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry, **exclusion of tree level neutrino masses**



E. Ma, 0601225, 2006

vev-less Higgs-like

Sterile fermions

Field	η	N_i
$SU(2)_L$	2	1
$U(1)_Y$	1	0
\mathbb{Z}_2	1	1

Many interesting realisations of the scotogenic paradigm

T1-1-A, **T1-2-A**...

[D. Restrepo, 1308.3655]

Description of the T1-2-A setup

→ **T1-2-A setup**: adds 2 $SU(2)_L$ doublets and 2 singlets (1 fermionic, 1 scalar) charged under \mathbb{Z}_2

→ Extended: addition of fermion singlet and doublet

Field	η	S	F_1	F_2	Ψ_1	Ψ_2
$SU(2)_L$	2	1	1	1	2	2
$U(1)_Y$	1	0	0	0	-1	1

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{scalar}} = \frac{1}{2} M_S^2 S^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{4S} S^4 + M_\eta^2 |\eta|^2 + \lambda_{4\eta} |\eta|^4 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_S S^2 |\Phi|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{S\eta} S^2 |\eta|^2 + \lambda_\eta |\eta|^2 |\Phi|^2 + \lambda'_\eta |\eta \Phi^\dagger|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda''_\eta [(\Phi \eta^\dagger)^2 + \text{H.c.}] + \alpha S [\Phi \eta^\dagger + \text{H.c.}]$$

Trilinear coupling

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{fermion}} = M_\nu^{\alpha\beta} \bar{\nu}_\alpha^c \nu_\beta - M_\psi \bar{\psi}_1 \widetilde{\psi}_2 + \frac{1}{2} M_{F_i i} \bar{F}_i^c F_i - y_{1i}^* \bar{F}_i \Phi^\dagger \widetilde{\psi}_1 - y_{2i}^* \bar{F}_i \Phi \psi_2^c + g_\psi^\alpha \bar{\psi}_2 L_L^\alpha S + g_{F_i}^\alpha \bar{L}_L^\alpha \eta F_i + g_R^\alpha \bar{e}_R^\alpha \eta^\dagger \psi_1 + \text{H.c.}$$

Yukawa-like cLFV couplings

Which states after **EWSB** ?

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Field	η	S	F_1	F_2	Ψ_1	Ψ_2
$SU(2)_L$	2	1	1	1	2	2
$U(1)_Y$	1	0	0	0	-1	1

After EWSB:

→ Scalars: 2 CP even ($\phi_{1/2}$), 1 CP odd (A^0) neutral states and charged η^\pm state

→ Fermions: 4 Majorana states (χ_i) and 1 charged vector-like ψ^\pm

In short: → 3 potential **DM candidate** : ϕ_1 , χ_1 and A^0

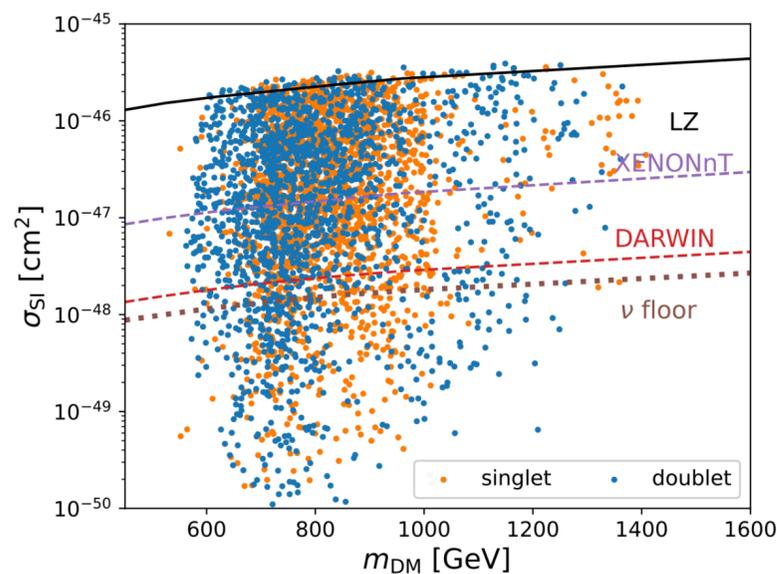
→ **4** Majorana states (χ_i) needed for **3** massive neutrinos (and leptogenesis)

→ No mixing between CP even and odd state in scalar sector

What has been done ?

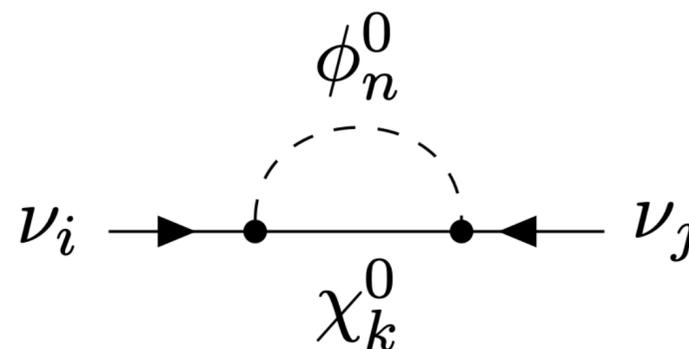
- ✓ ν mass mechanism, lepton decays and muon magnetic dipole moment ($\Delta a_\mu \sim 4\sigma$)
- ✓ Found 2 viable DM candidates (ϕ_1, χ_1)
- ✓ Extensive study of BAU via leptogenesis

Viable DM candidates (ϕ_1, χ_1)

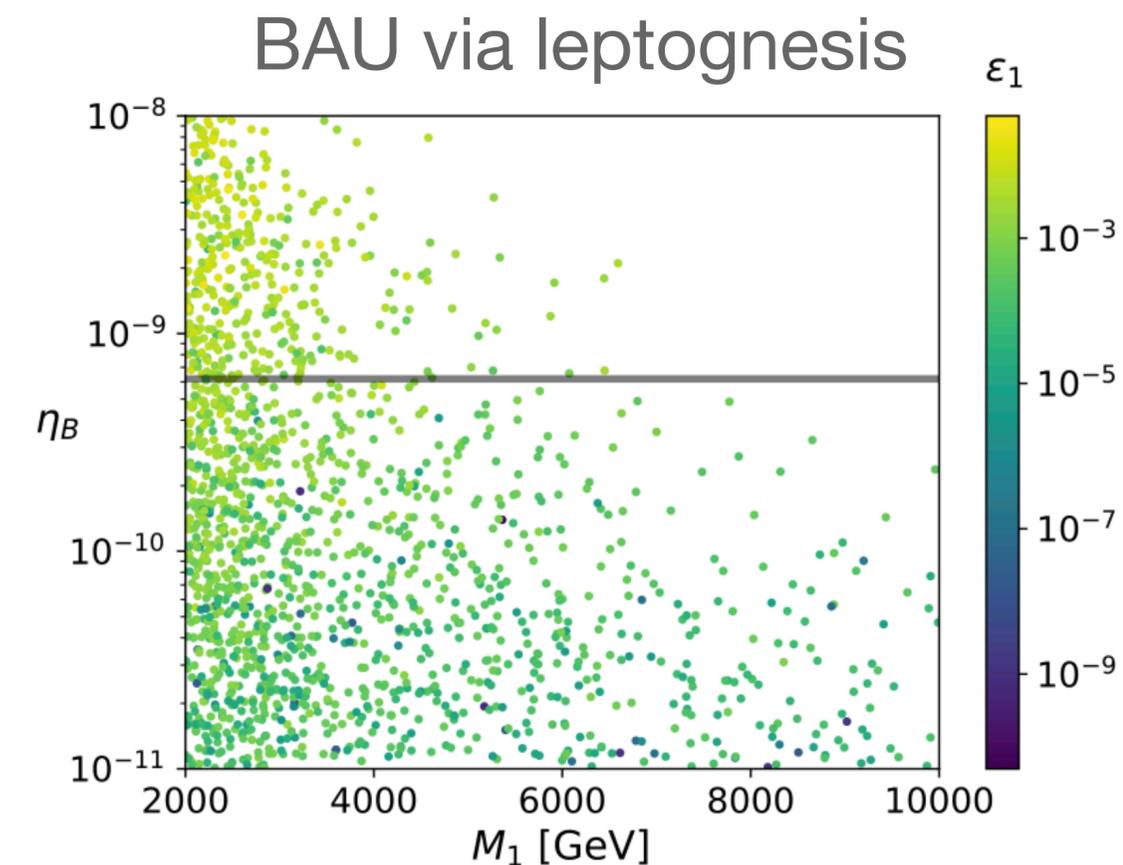


[A. Alvarez & al., 2301.08485]

ν masses



[A. Alvarez & al., 2301.08485]



[A. Alvarez & al., 2301.08485]

Our goals ?

A flavour physics approach → **keep points** with unviable **DM** candidate

Relax certain (driving) **assumptions** → generic Δa_μ - from **SM-like to NP** (at $\sim 4.2\sigma$); no BAU

Thorough exploration of **flavoured** and **ElectroWeak Precision Observables** (EWPO)!

→ **cLFV decays: leptonic** (radiative, 3 body, conversion in Nuclei), $Z/H \rightarrow \ell_\alpha \ell_\beta$

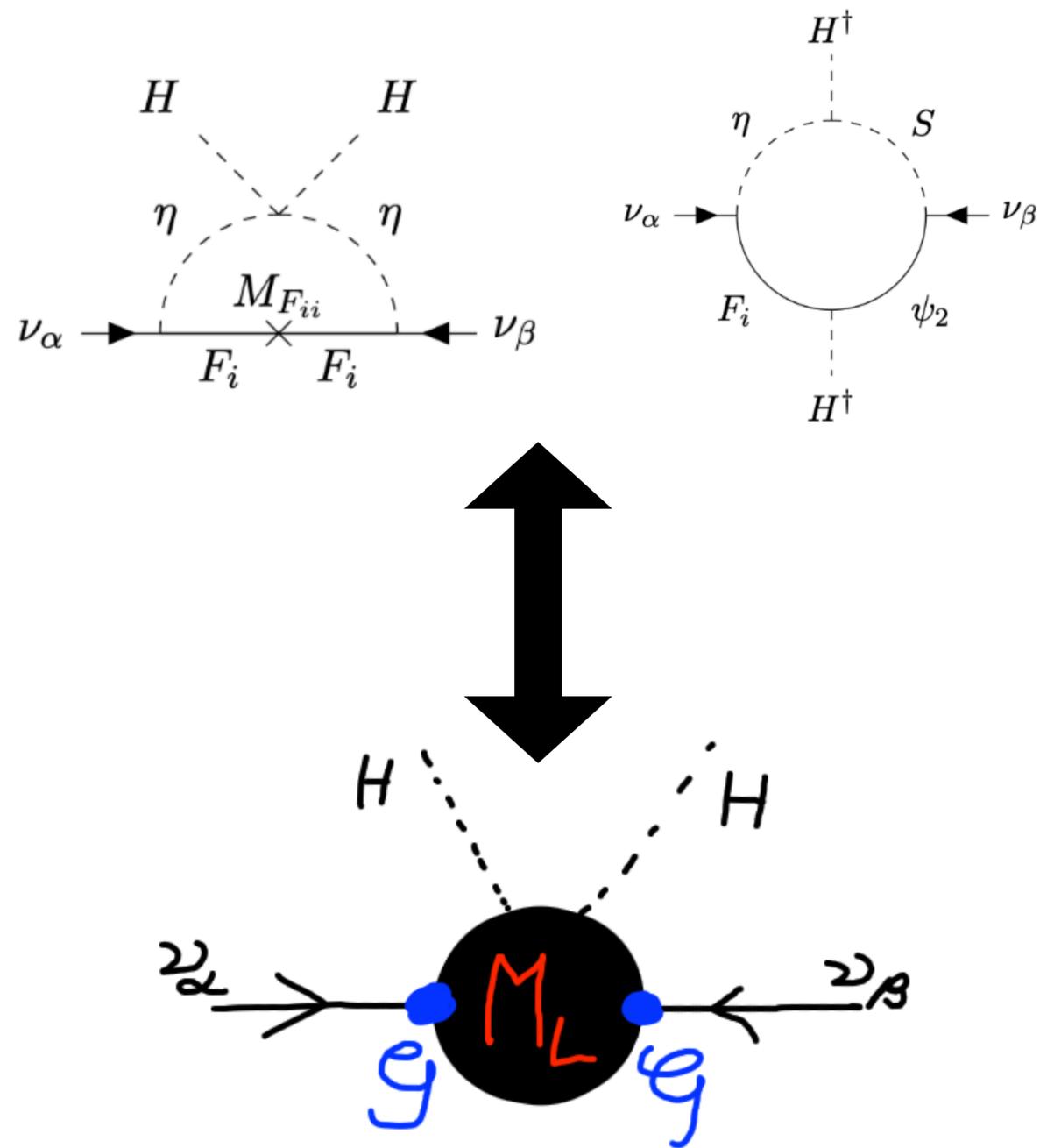
→ **EWPO**: sensitive probes of new interactions (scalar, vector, fermion...)

Oblique parameters (S,T,U), $Z/H \rightarrow \text{inv}$, $Z/H \rightarrow \ell_\alpha \ell_\alpha$

→ **Lepton Flavour Universality Violation** (LFUV)

→ In short: **revisit** a well studied model from a **flavour perspective** with **updated** Δa_μ

ν mass generation (at 1 loop)



ν mass generation

→ A “seesaw” mechanism but at **1 loop** !

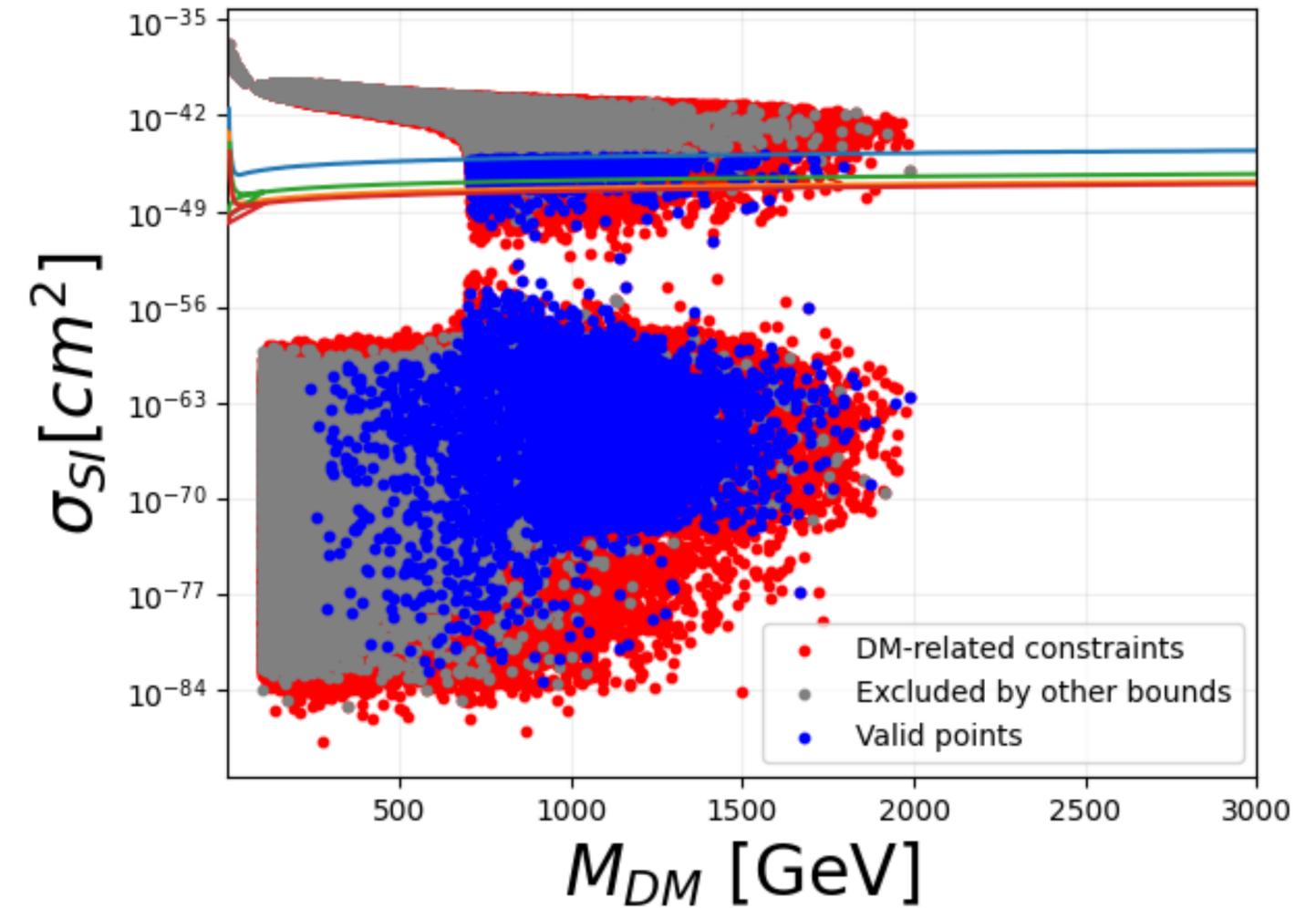
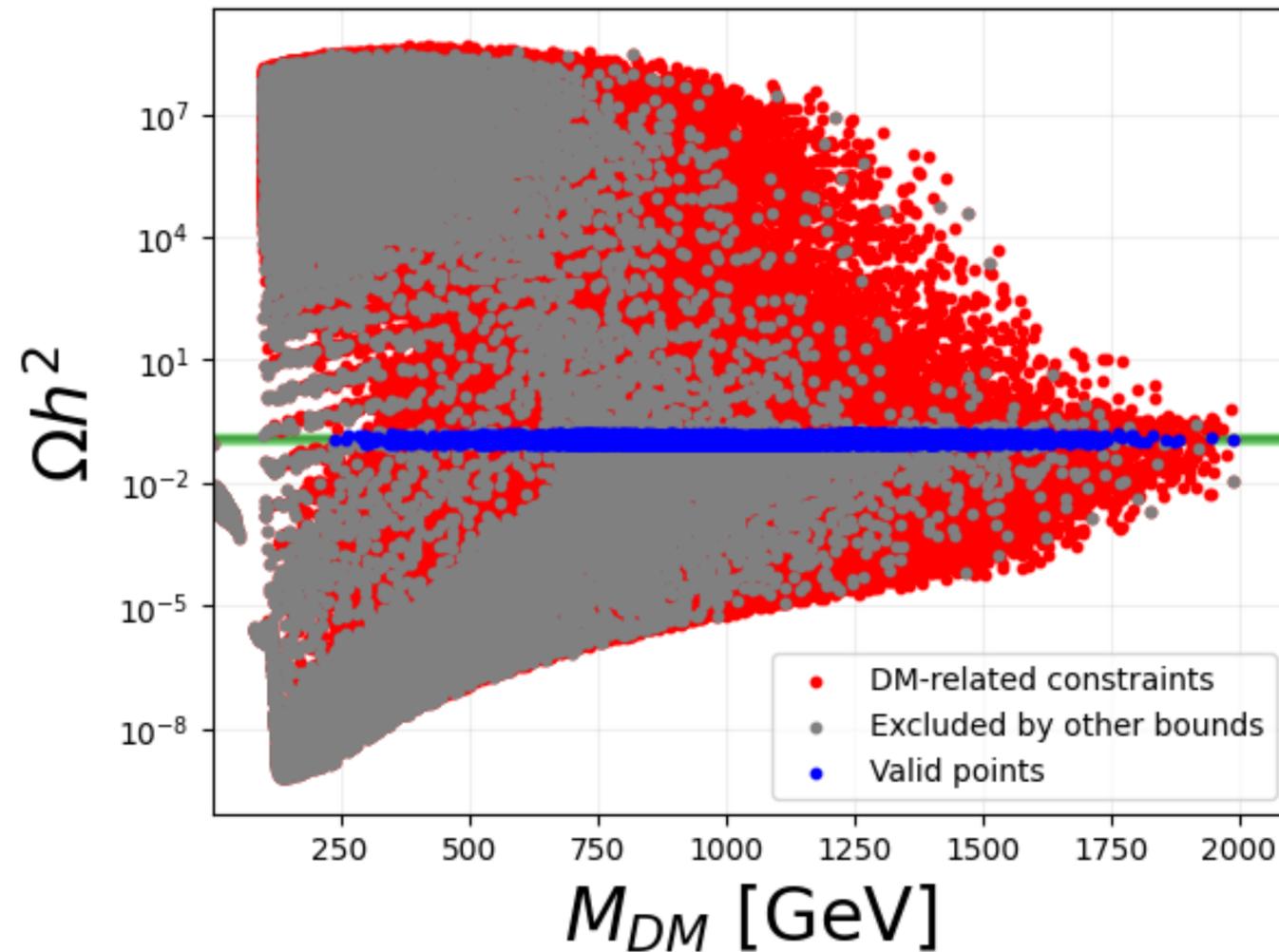
→ **Flavour violating** coupling \mathcal{G} giving **neutrino masses**

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{fermion}} \supset -g_\psi^\alpha \overline{\psi}_2 L_L^\alpha S - g_{F_i}^\alpha \overline{L}_L^\alpha \eta F_i$$

$$M_\nu = \mathcal{G}^T M_L \mathcal{G}$$

Naturally suppressed by a **loop** prefactor !

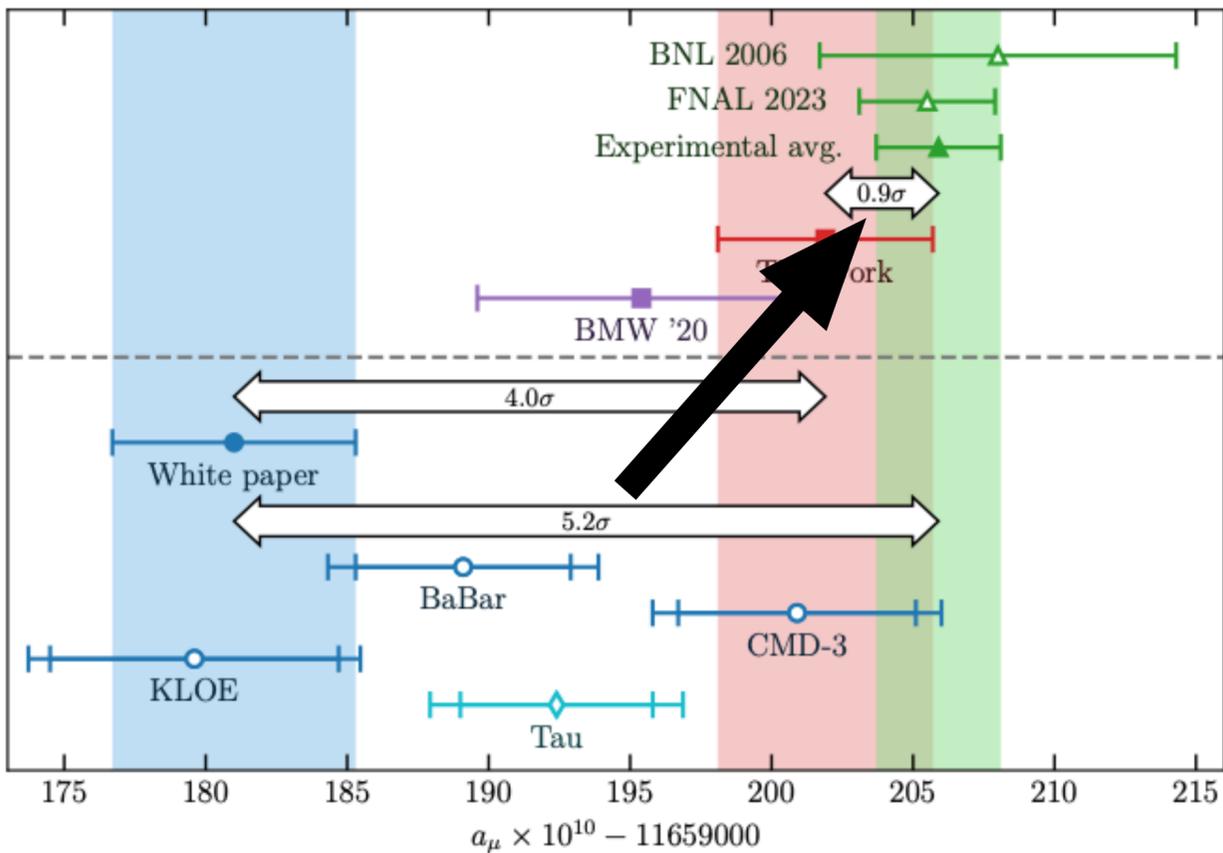
Viabale Dark Matter candidate



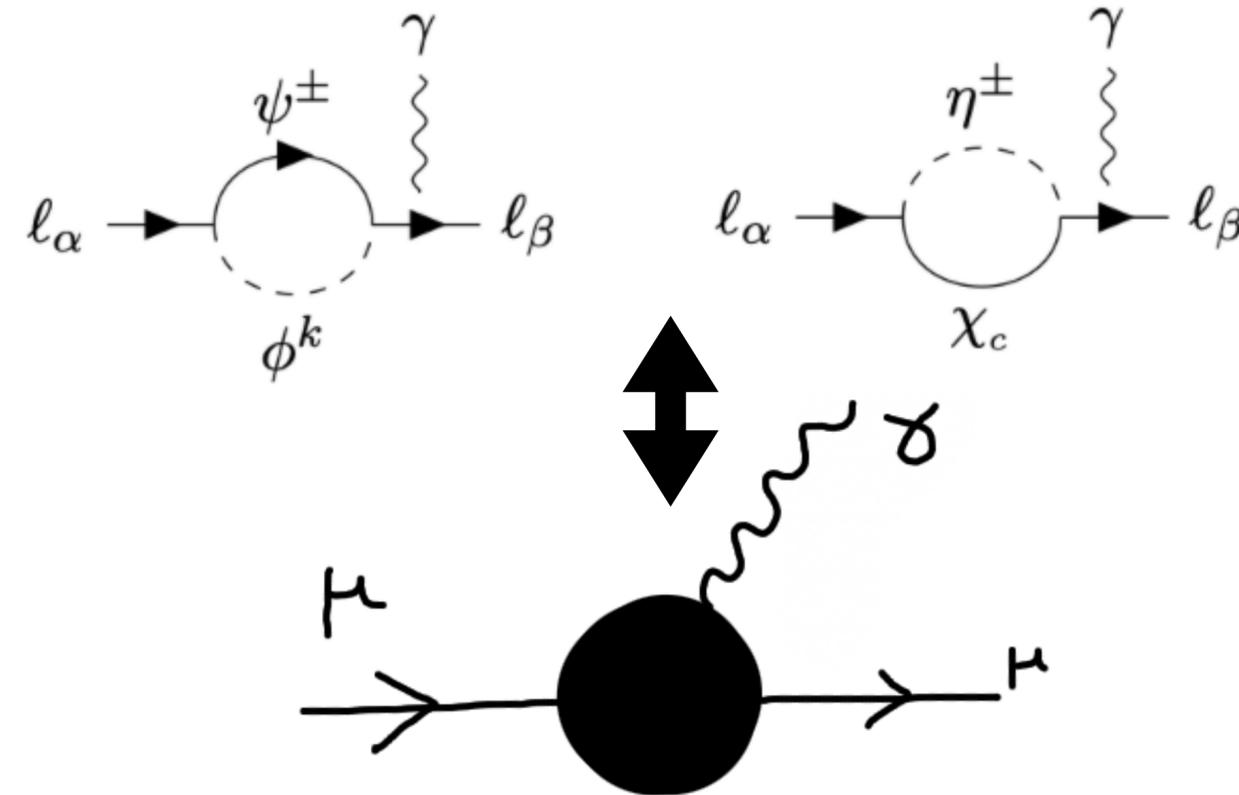
- **MicrOmegas** to generate relic density and direct detection observables
- CP even ϕ_1 , Majorana fermion χ_1 and **new viable candidate** CP odd A^0 !
- Most points excluded by DM-related constraints...

Muon dipole moment

Lattice QCD results **appeases tension** with experiments



[A. Boccaletti & al. 2407.10913]

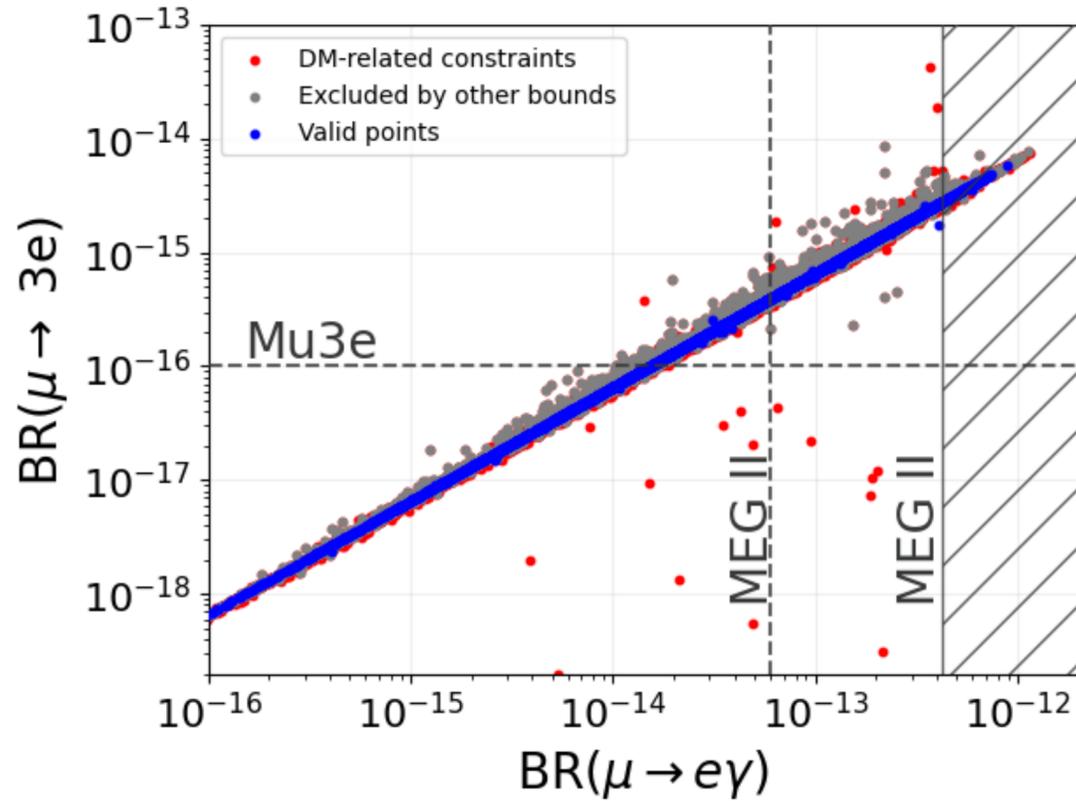


→ If **large** Δa_μ (4.2σ) → **boosts** dipole operator

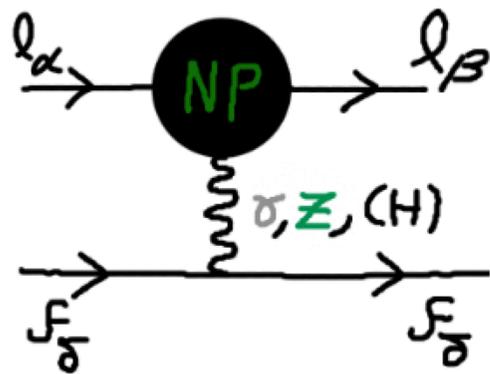
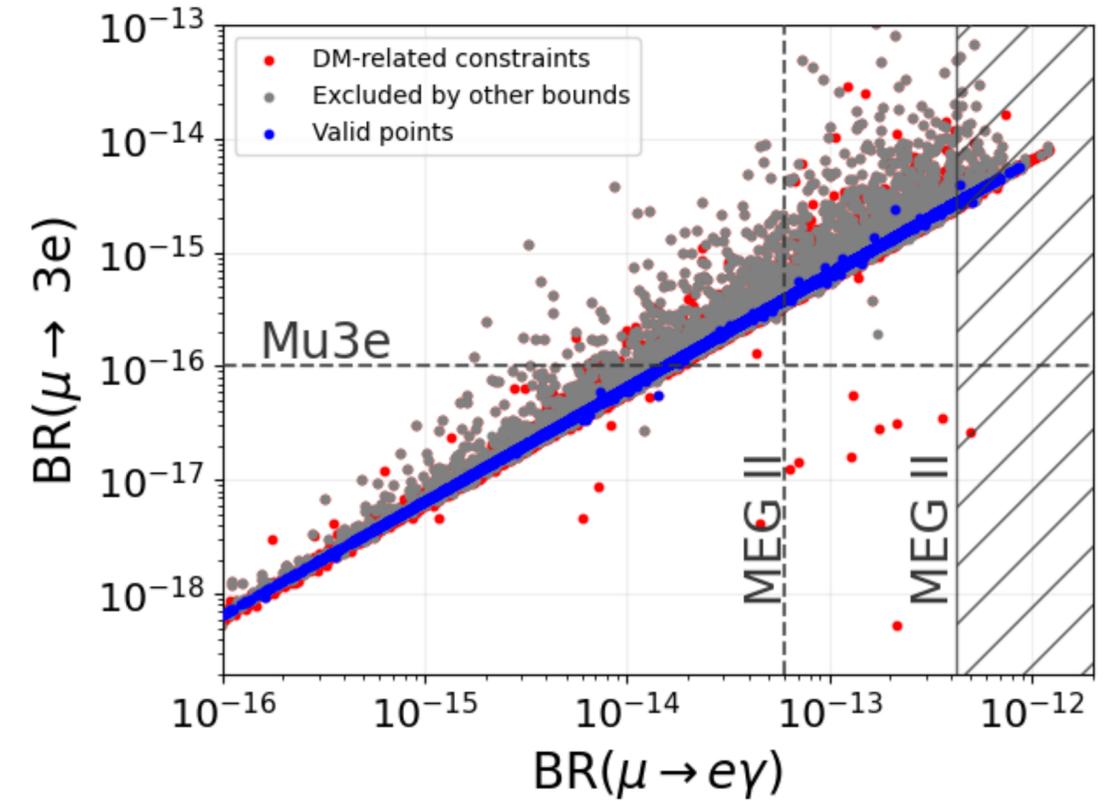
→ If **small** Δa_μ (SM-like) → **constraints** on NP

What is the impact of a more suppressed Δa_μ ?

$\mu \rightarrow e\gamma, \mu \rightarrow 3e$; effect of NP vs SM-like Δa_μ

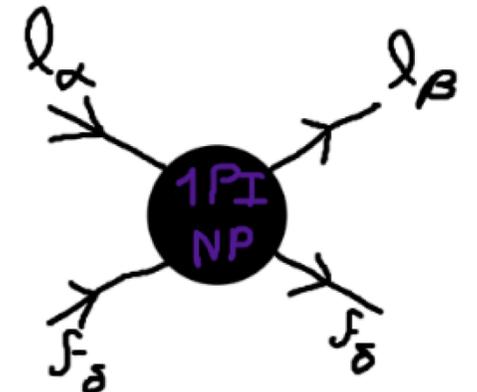


$$\Delta a_\mu \sim 4\sigma \rightarrow \Delta a_\mu \sim 1\sigma$$

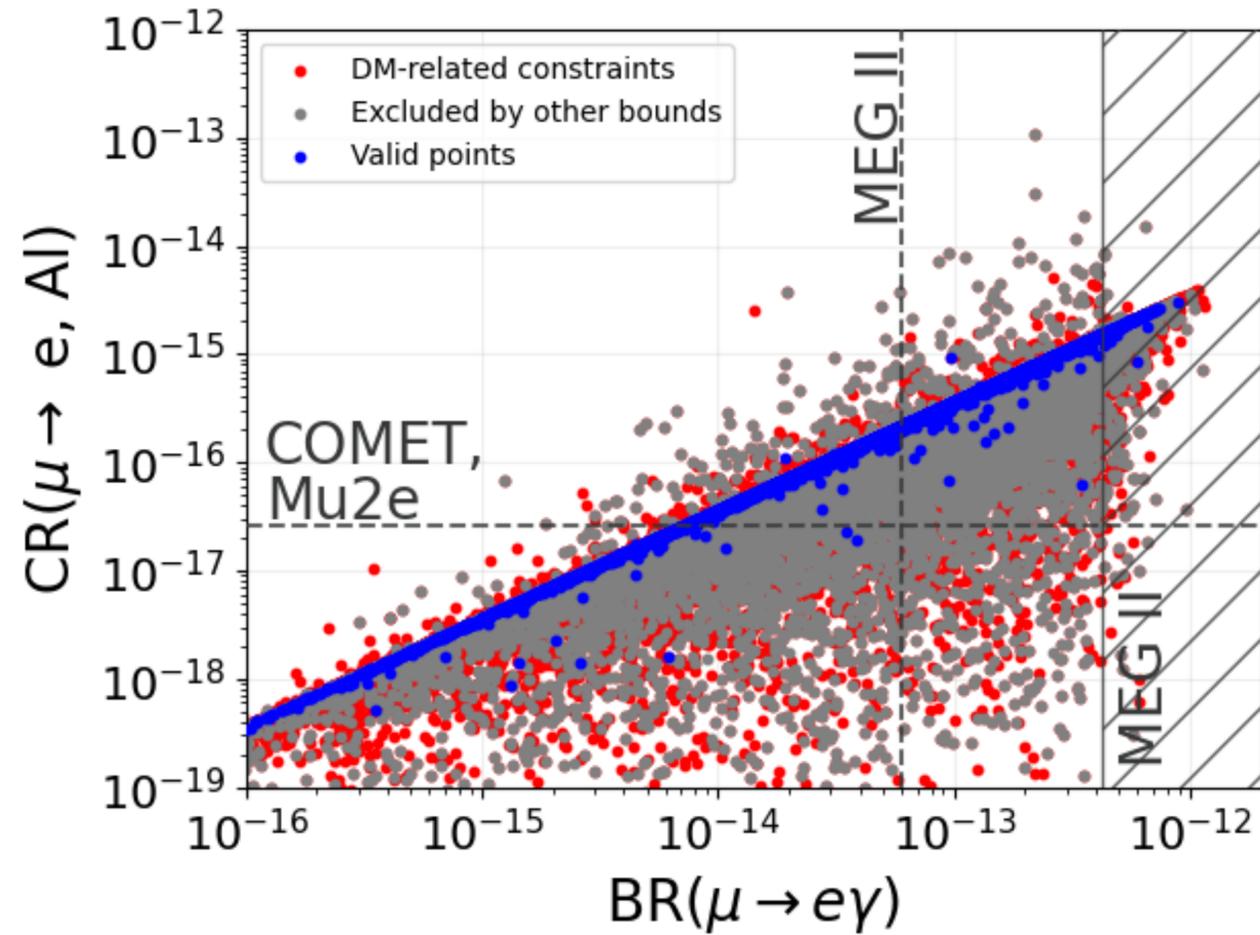


→ Spreading from purely dipole dominated

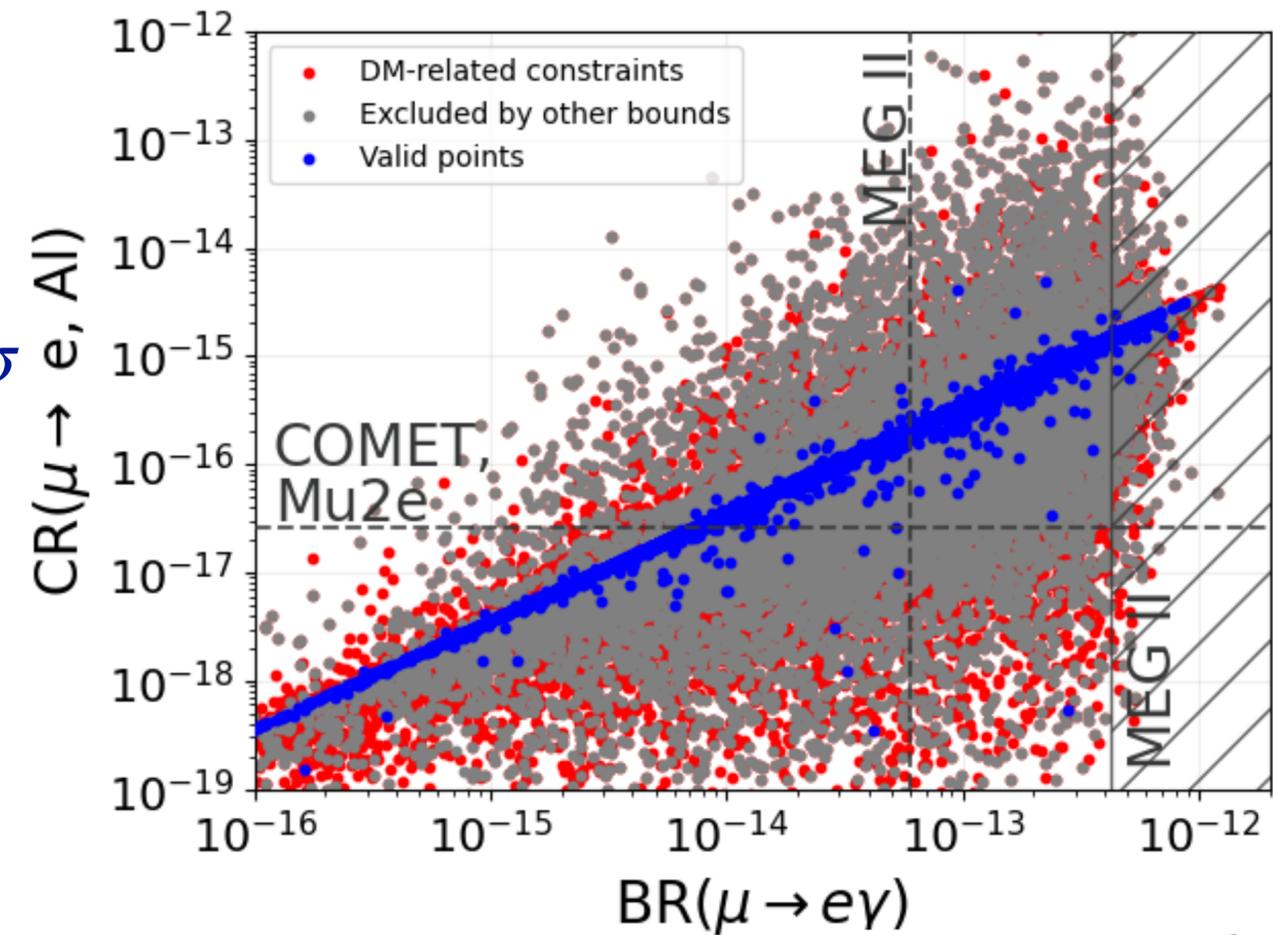
→ Box diagrams? **Z-Penguins**? Anapole?



Neutrino less **Mu-e** conversion in the **Nuclei**



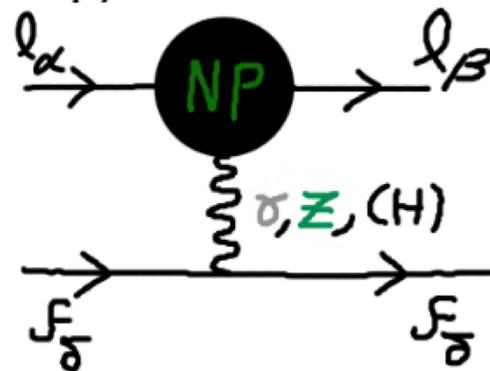
$$\Delta a_\mu \sim 4\sigma \rightarrow \Delta a_\mu \sim 1\sigma$$



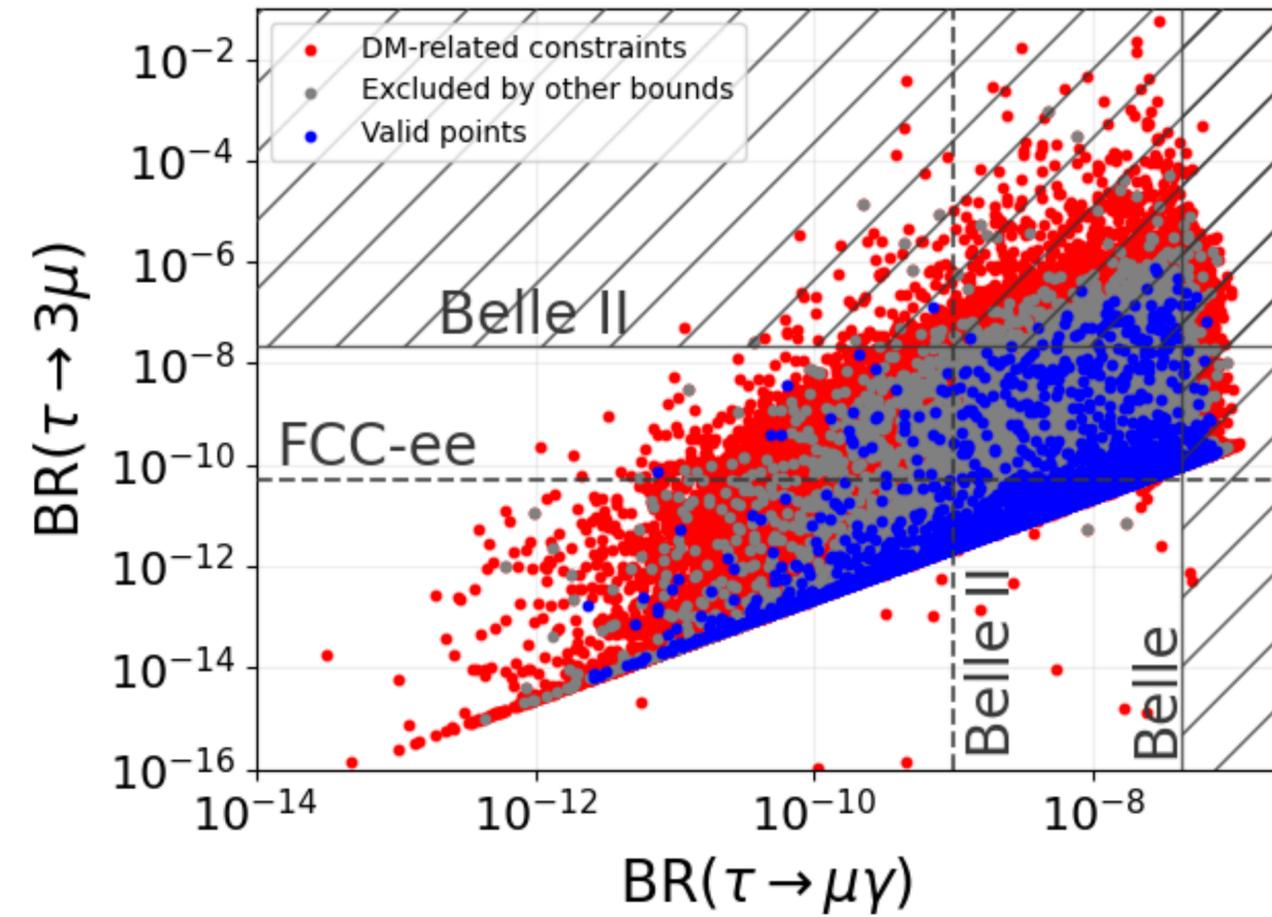
→ **No interaction** between **NP particles** and **quarks** at tree level

No box diagrams here, only anapole and **Z-Penguin!**

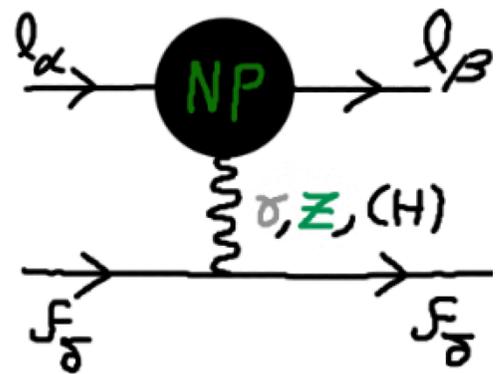
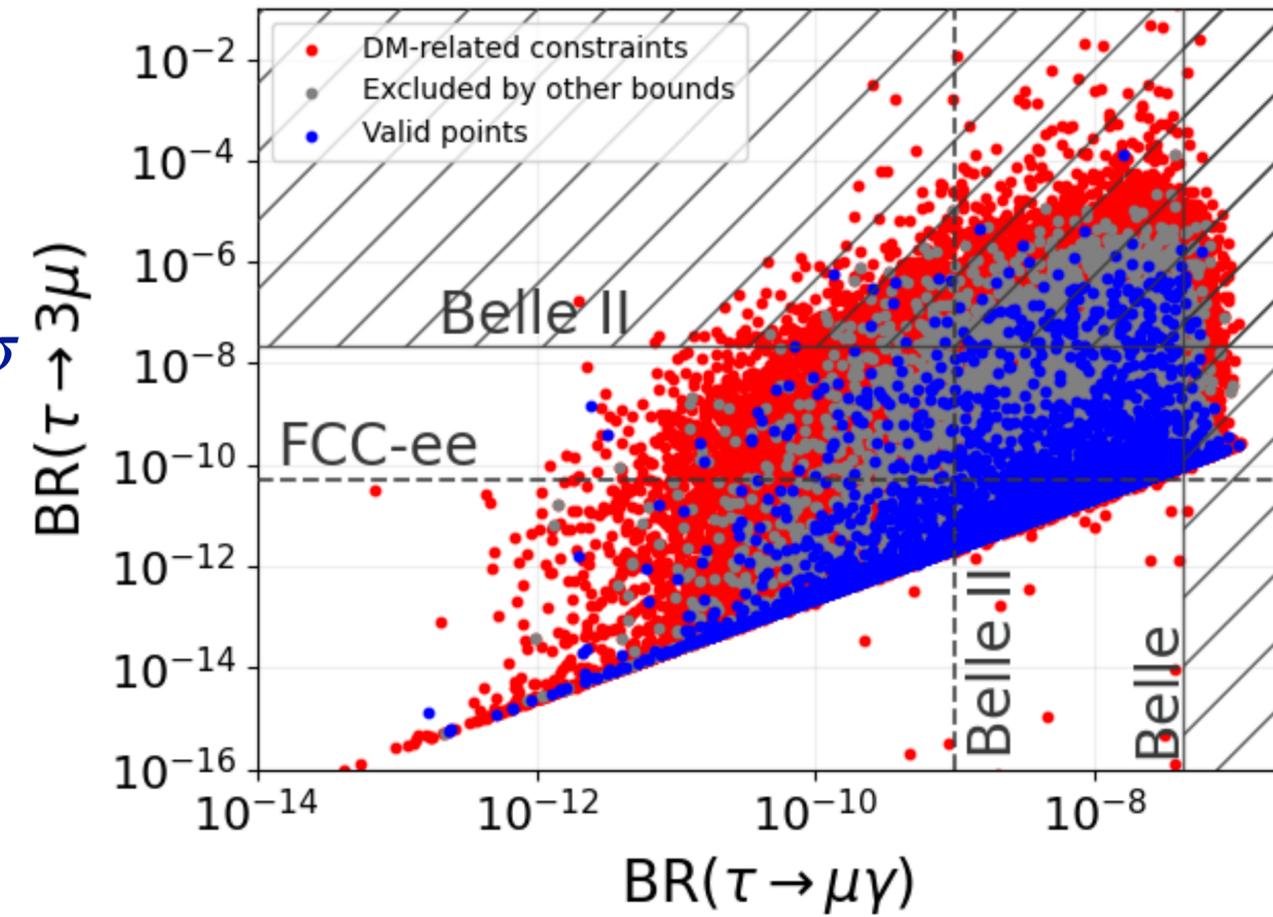
from only destructive interferences to also **Z-Penguin dominated**



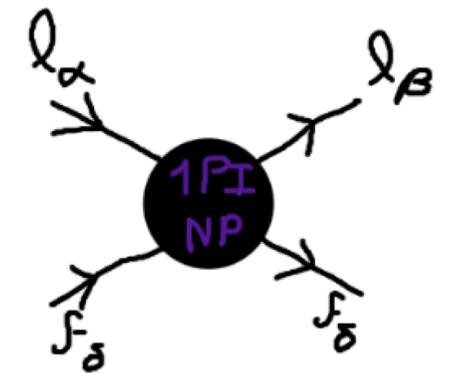
Leptonic tau decays



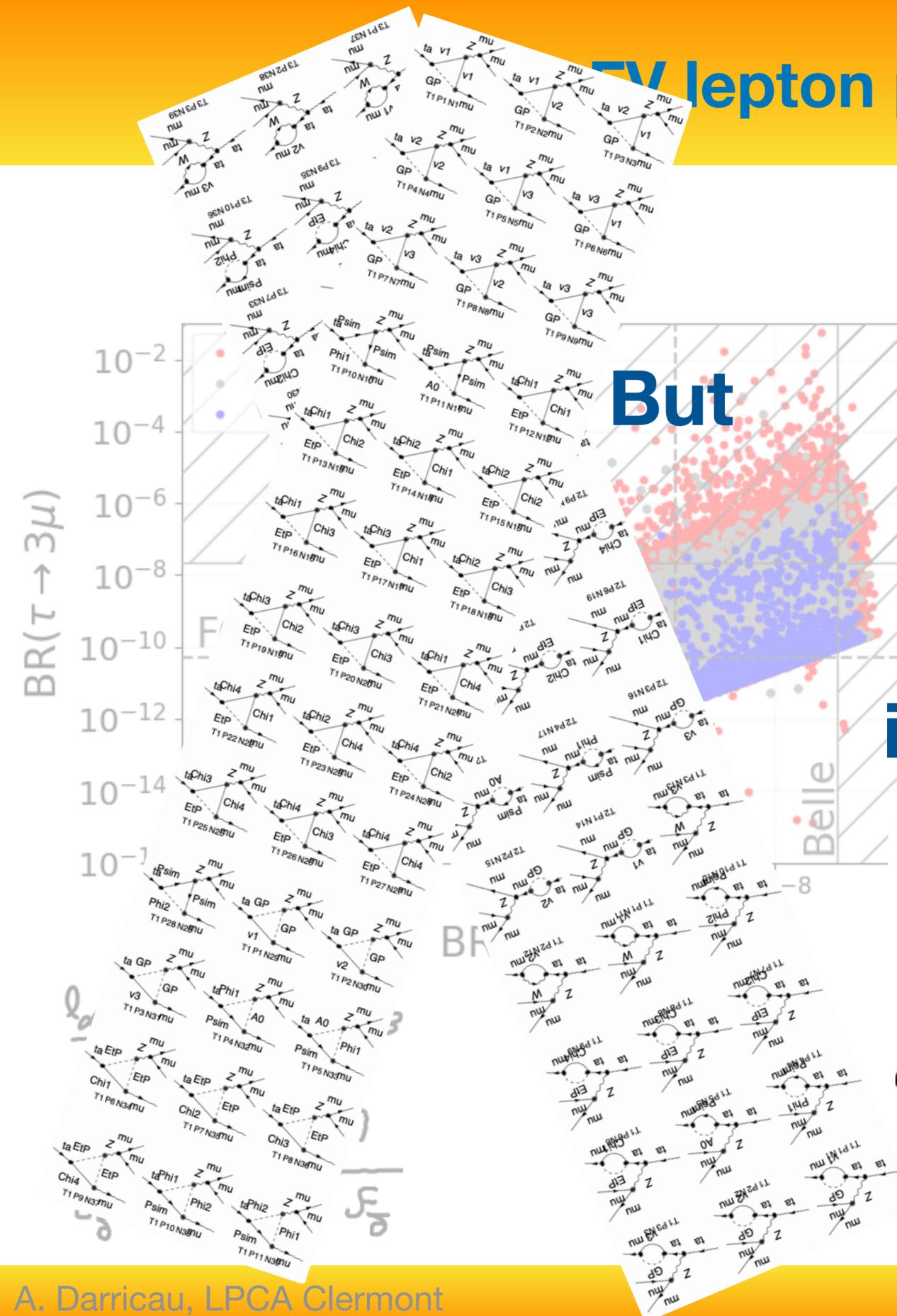
$\Delta a_\mu \sim 4\sigma \rightarrow \Delta a_\mu \sim 1\sigma$



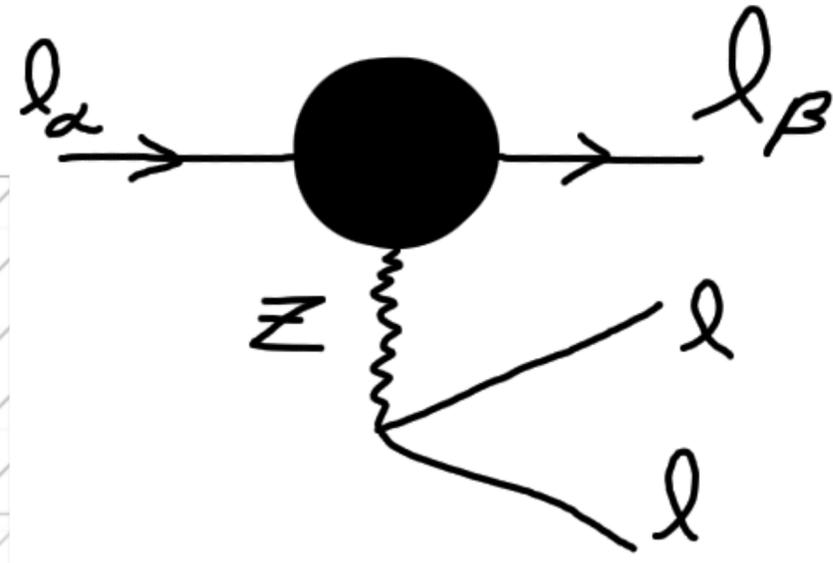
- Sizeable **Z-penguin** contributions !
- Even when **boxes** dominate, **still non-negligible effect**
- Even more points testable in the future!



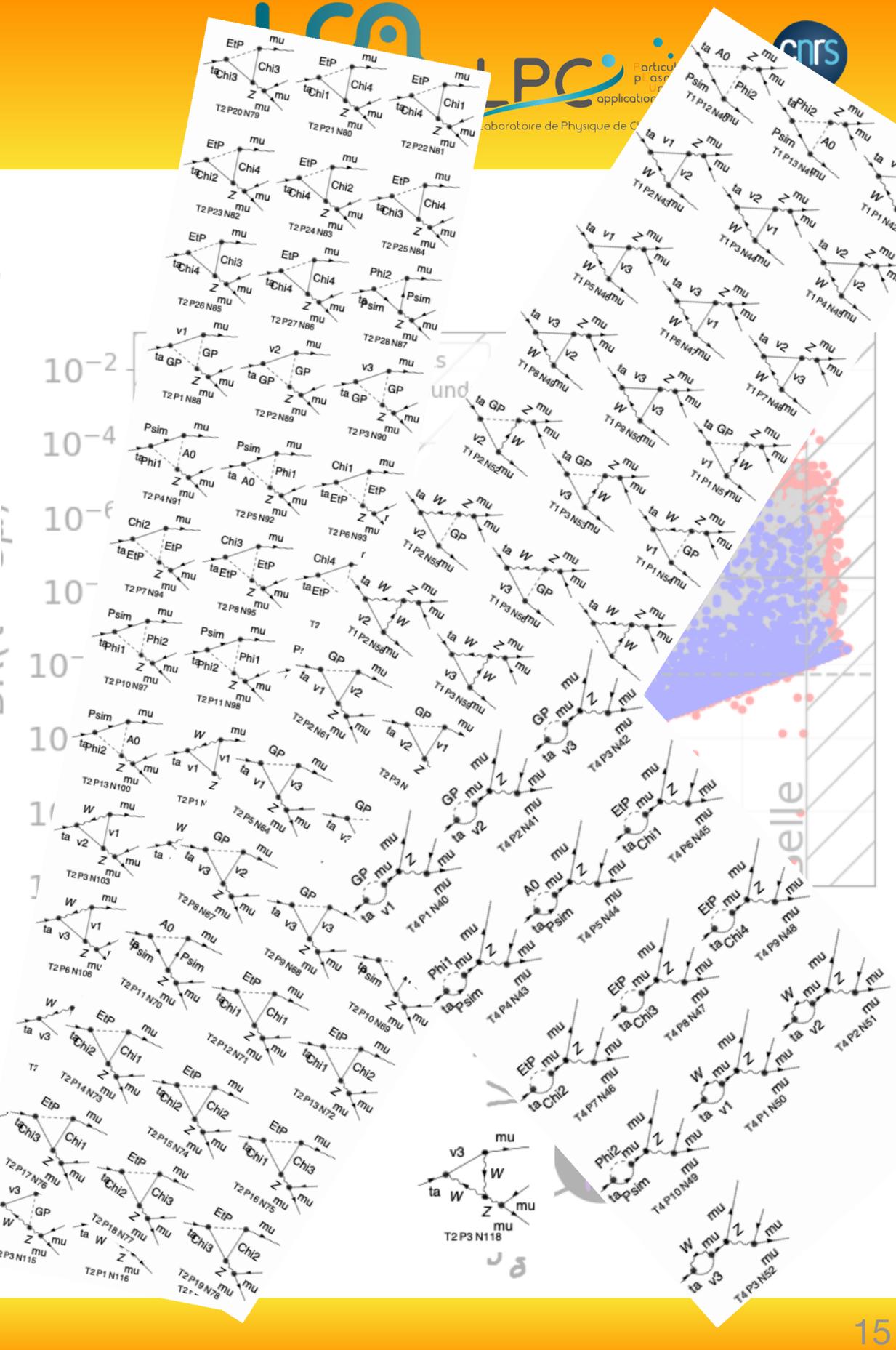
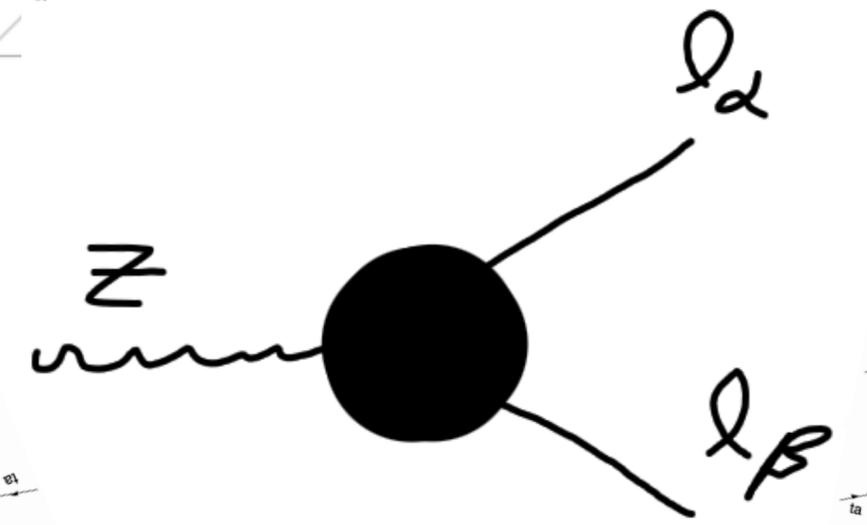
TV lepton processes

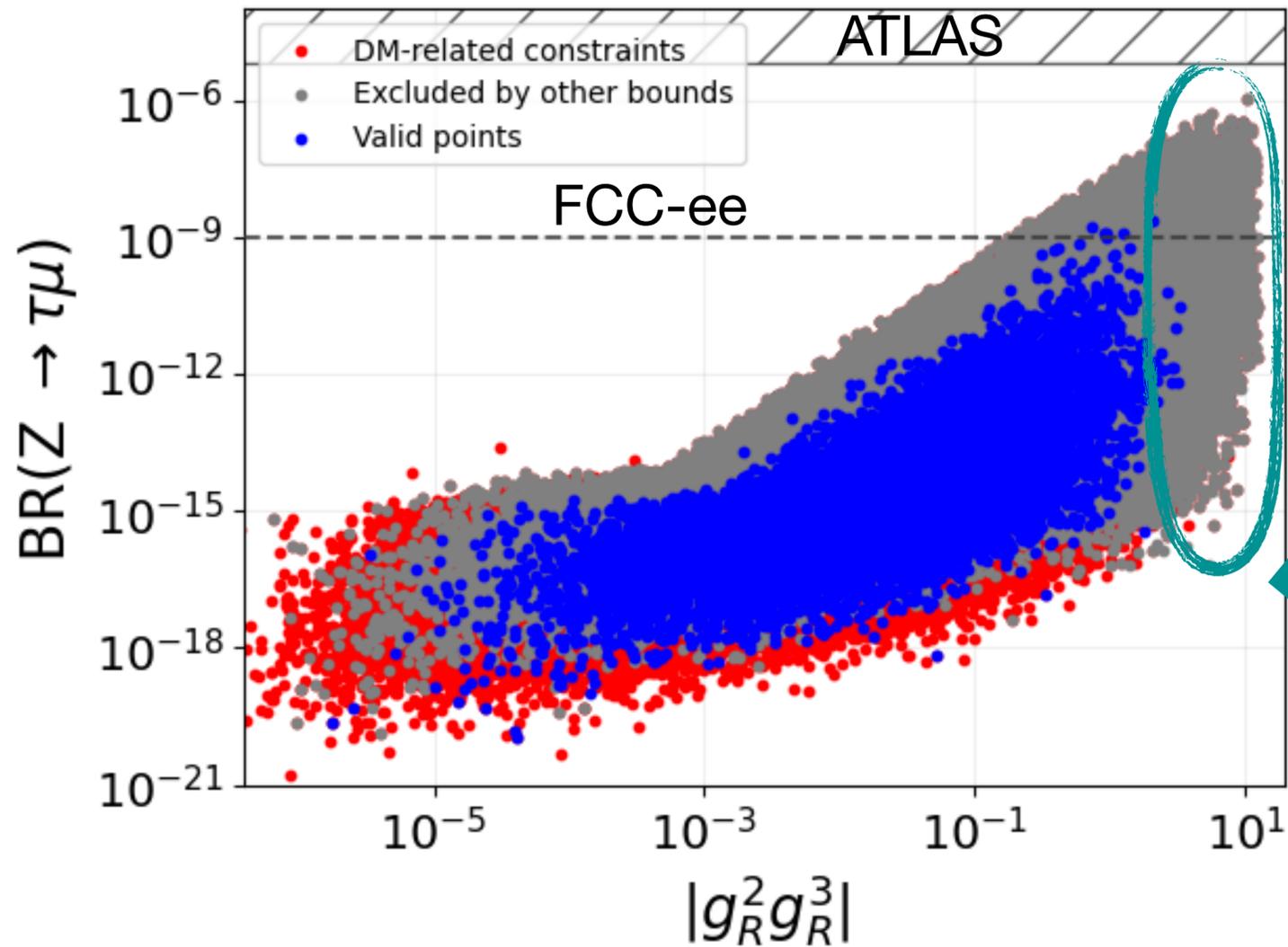


But



is fundamentally





→ **Representative** of the other Z cLFV decays

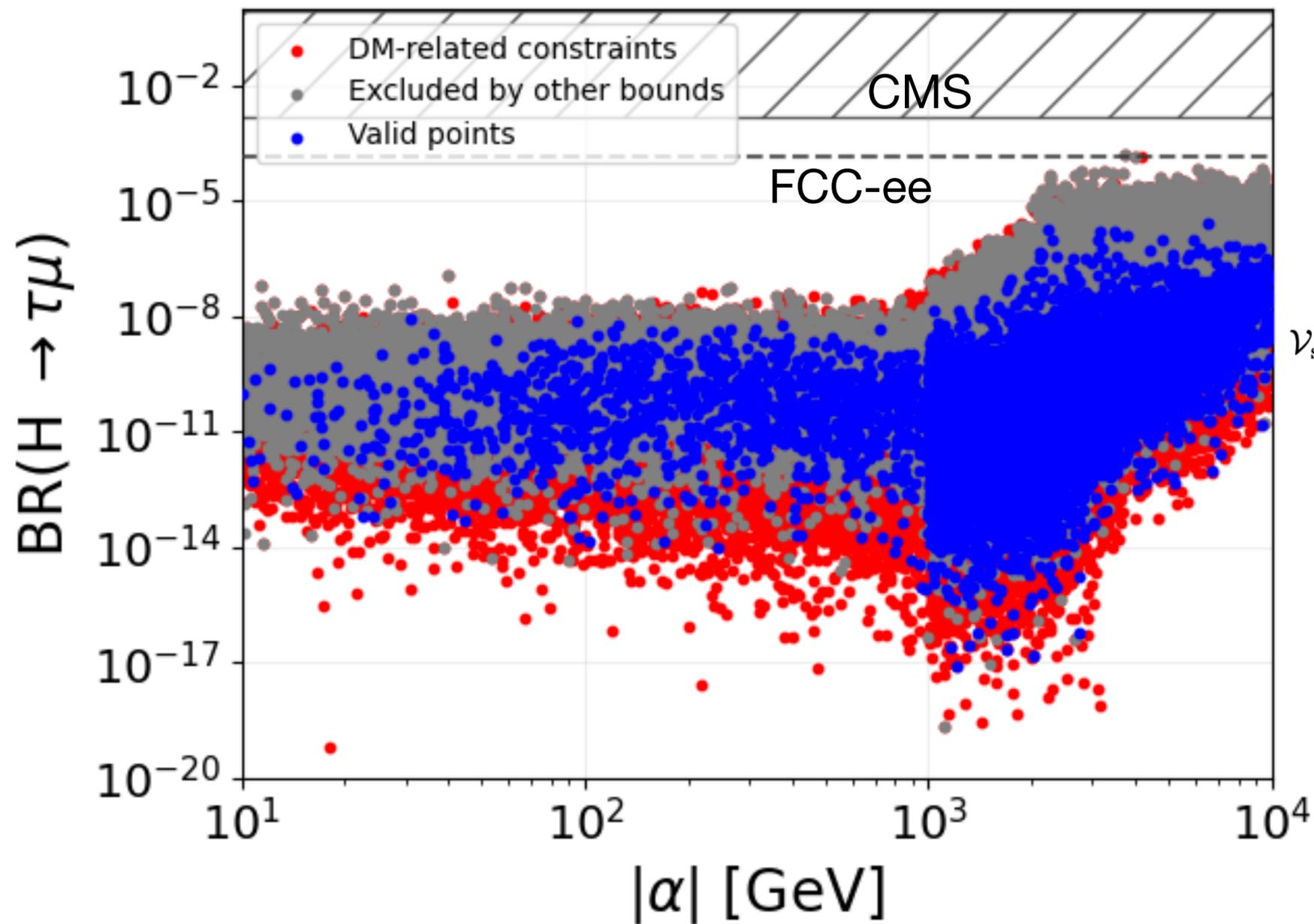
→ **Driven by** the NP coupling to right-handed leptons g_R^α

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{fermion}} = M_\nu^{\alpha\beta} \bar{\nu}_\alpha^c \nu_\beta - M_\psi \bar{\psi}_1 \widetilde{\psi}_2 + \frac{1}{2} M_{F_{ii}} \bar{F}_i^c F_i - y_{1i}^* \bar{F}_i \Phi^\dagger \widetilde{\psi}_1 - y_{2i}^* \bar{F}_i \Phi \psi_2^c + g_\psi^\alpha \widetilde{\psi}_2 L_L^\alpha S + g_{F_i}^\alpha \widetilde{L}_L^\alpha \eta F_i + g_R^\alpha \bar{e}_R^\alpha \eta^\dagger \psi_1 + \text{H.c.}$$

Beyond future sensitivity ($\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$)

Not as important as expected...

Higgs cLFV decays



→ **Representative** of the other H cLFV

→ **Driven by** the NP trilinear coupling α when large

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{scalar}} = \frac{1}{2} M_S^2 S^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{4S} S^4 + M_\eta^2 |\eta|^2 + \lambda_{4\eta} |\eta|^4 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_S S^2 |\Phi|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{S\eta} S^2 |\eta|^2 + \lambda_\eta |\eta|^2 |\Phi|^2 + \lambda'_\eta |\eta \Phi^\dagger|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda''_\eta [(\Phi \eta^\dagger)^2 + \text{H.c.}] + \alpha S [\Phi \eta^\dagger + \text{H.c.}]$$

Again, **beyond future sensitivity...**

Maybe EWPO ? LFUV ?

→ **EWPO**: sensitive probes of new interactions (scalar, vector, fermion...)

Oblique parameters (S,T,U), $Z/H \rightarrow inv$, $Z/H \rightarrow \ell_\alpha \ell_\alpha$ and their sensitive ratios

Why important? → Towards **high precision tests of the SM** (FCC-ee...)

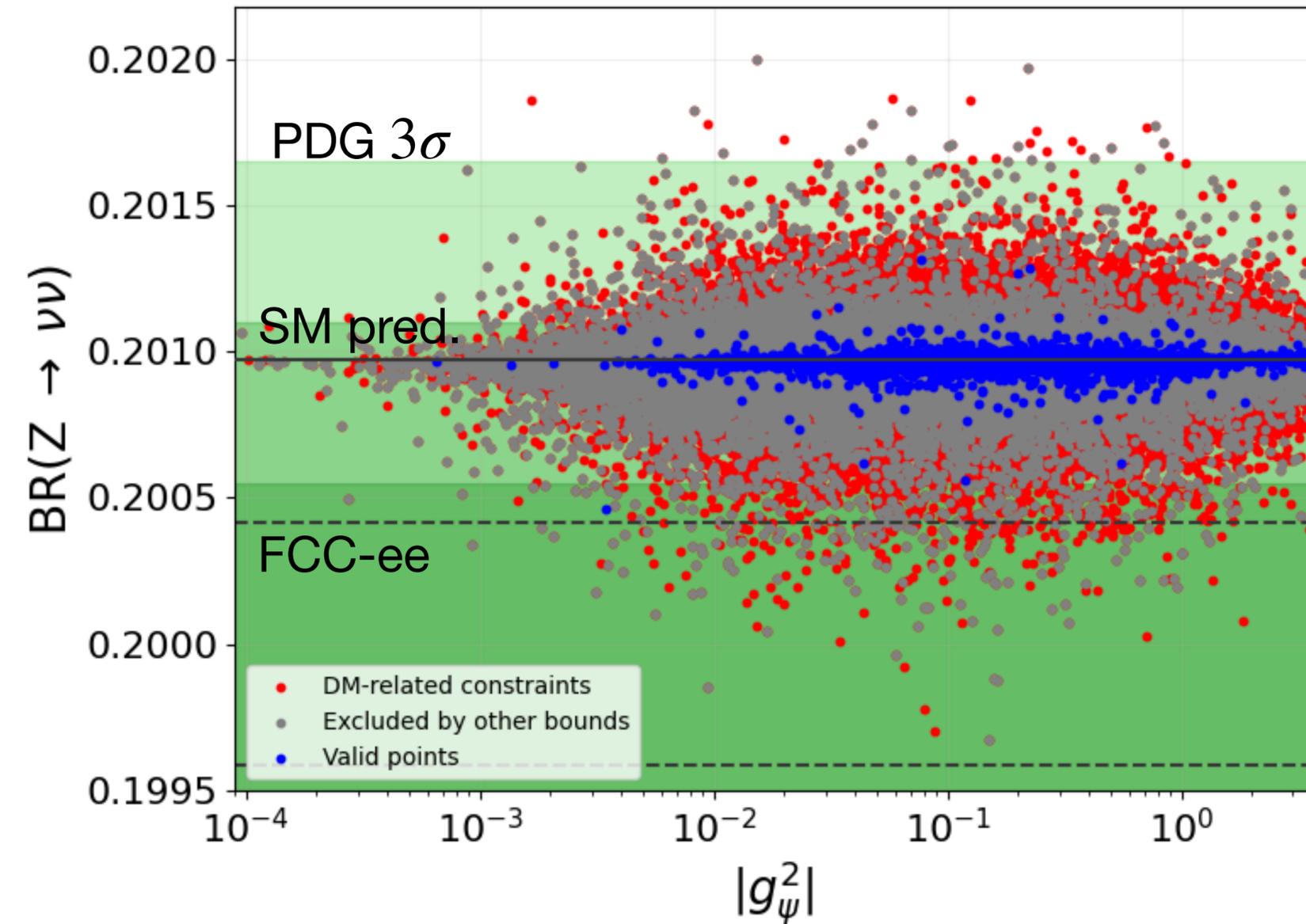
→ $Z/H \rightarrow inv$

→ Oblique parameters

→ $Z/H \rightarrow \ell_\alpha \ell_\alpha + LFUV$

Not the same exercise...

Background collage of mathematical formulas related to EWPO, including terms like $F_{SL}^{2S,\alpha\beta}$, $F_{SL}^{1X,\alpha\beta}$, $F_{SL}^{1S,\alpha\beta}$, $F_L^{2X,ij}$, $F_L^{1X,ij}$, $F_L^{1S,\alpha\beta}$, δm_W^2 , and various B_0 , A_0 , C_0 , C_1 , C_2 functions.



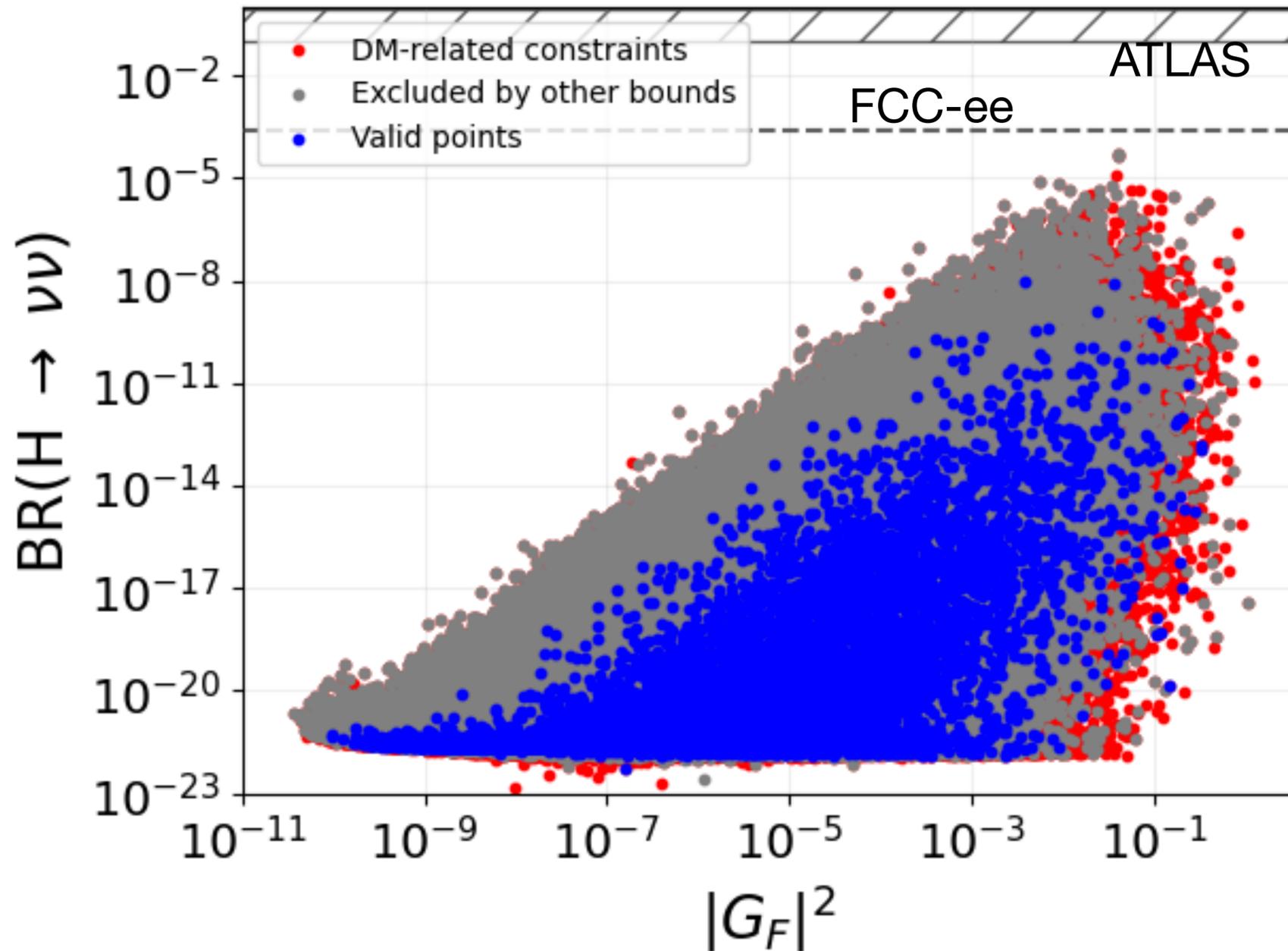
→ Strong constraint to NP and strongly **disfavours light invisible states** $M_{inv} < M_Z/2$

→ Small **tension with the SM**, points reaching toward the experimental measurements ?
Sensible by future experiments ?

Again, **beyond future sensitivity...**

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{fermion}} = M_\nu^{\alpha\beta} \bar{\nu}_\alpha^c \nu_\beta - M_\psi \bar{\psi}_1 \widetilde{\psi}_2 + \frac{1}{2} M_{F_{ii}} \bar{F}_i^c F_i - y_{1i}^* \bar{F}_i \Phi^\dagger \widetilde{\psi}_1 - y_{2i}^* \bar{F}_i \Phi \psi_2^c + g_\psi^\alpha \bar{\psi}_2 L_L^\alpha S + g_{F_i}^\alpha \bar{L}_L^\alpha \eta F_i + g_R^\alpha \bar{e}_R^\alpha \eta^\dagger \psi_1 + \text{H.c.}$$

Invisible Higgs decays



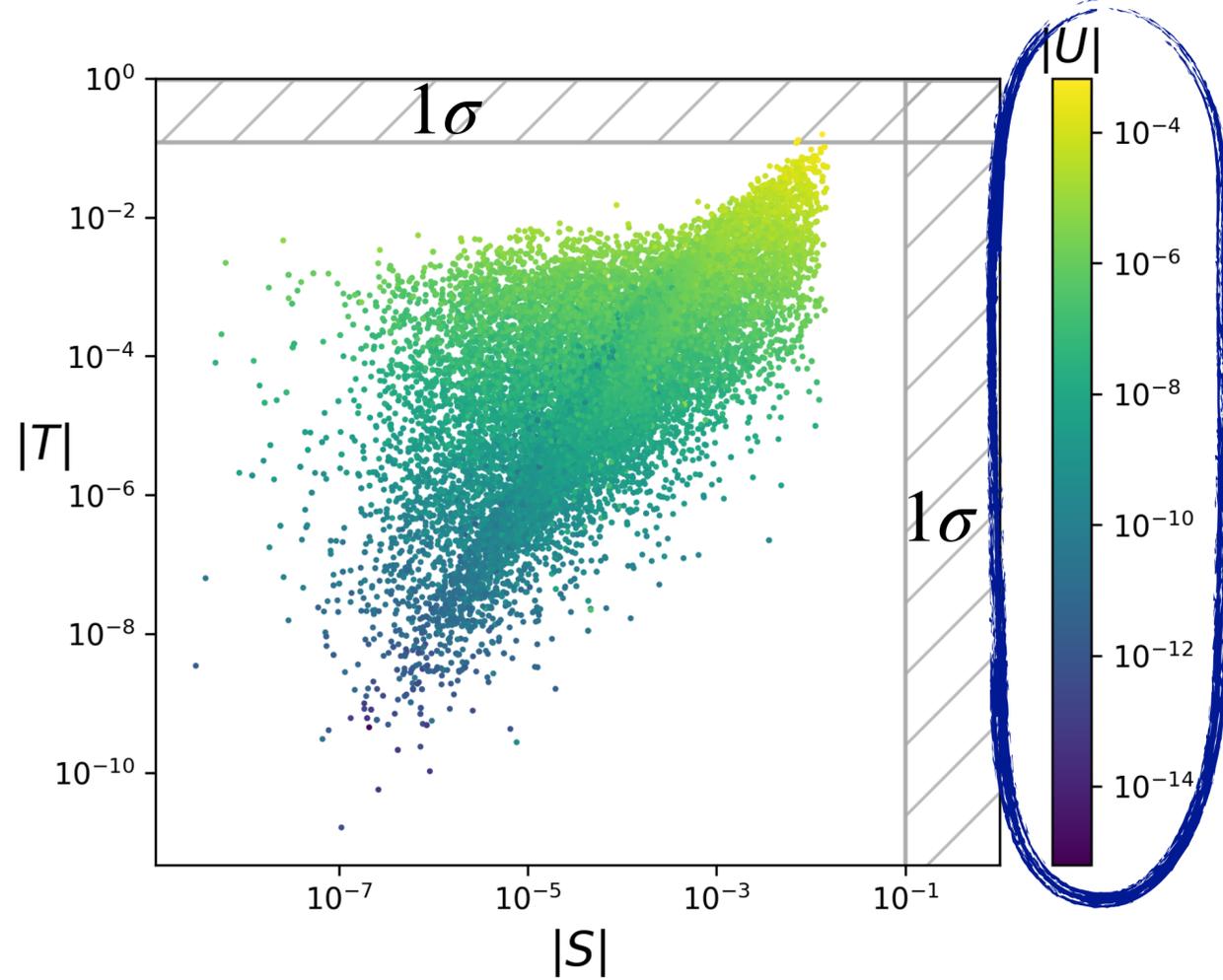
→ Strong constraint to NP and strongly **disfavours light invisible states** $M_{inv} < M_H/2$

→ A lower floor driven by m_ν

Again, **beyond future sensitivity...**

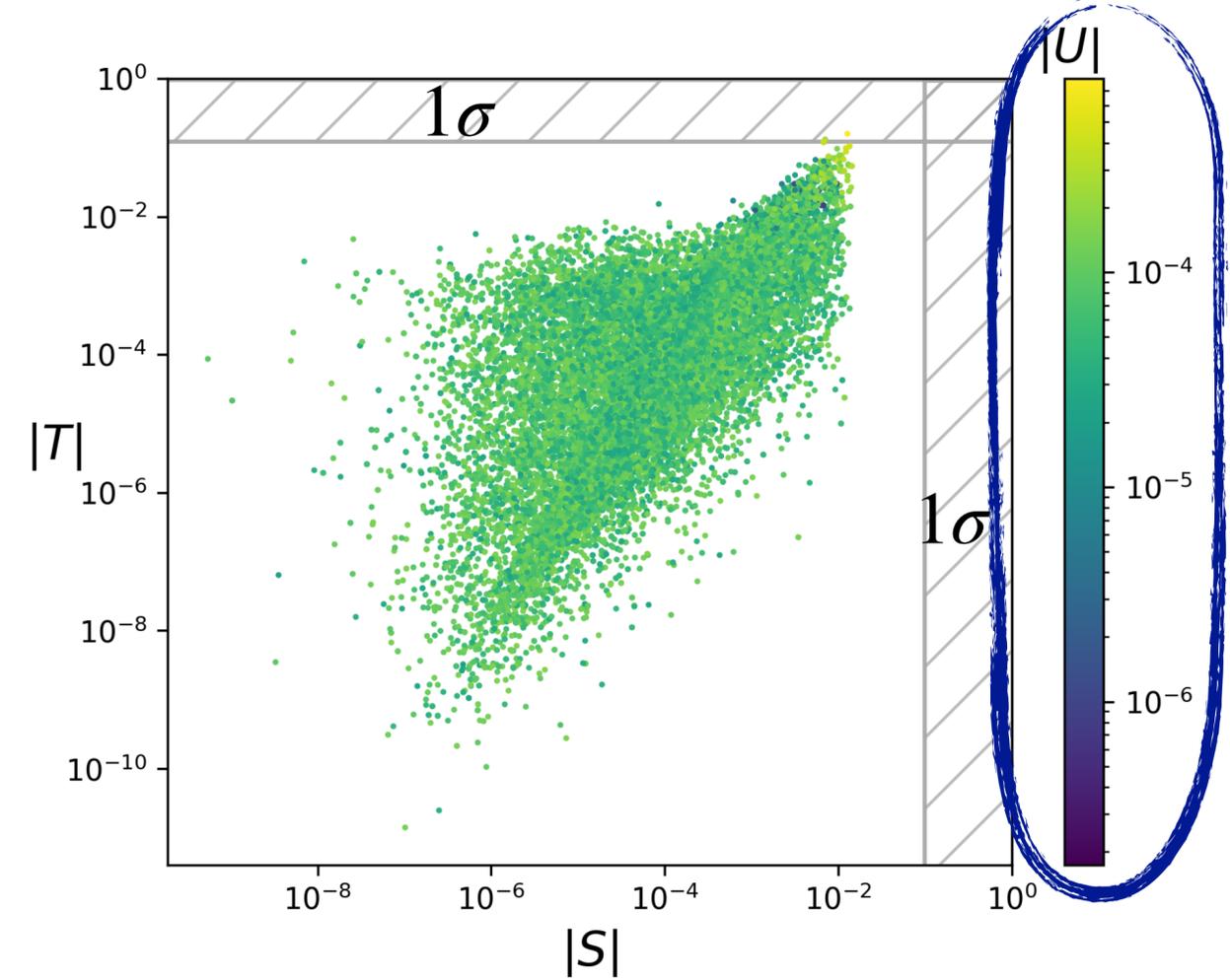
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Oblique parameters



Full analytical computation

Numerical rounding
issues for U!



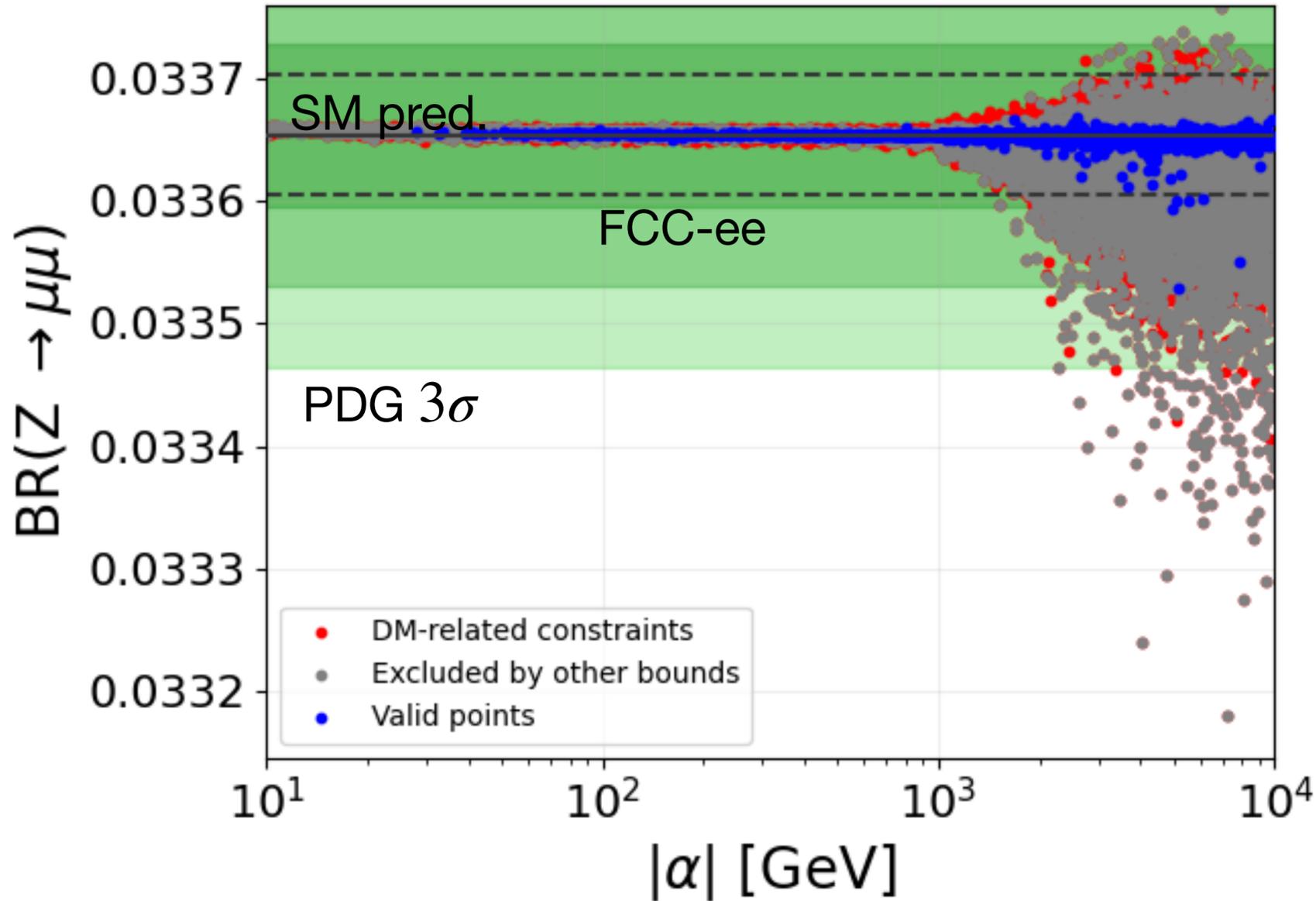
SPheno output

[W. Porod & al., 1104.1573]

→ A reminder on the **importance of analytical derivation**

→ **Still not within reach...**

Z flavour conserving decays



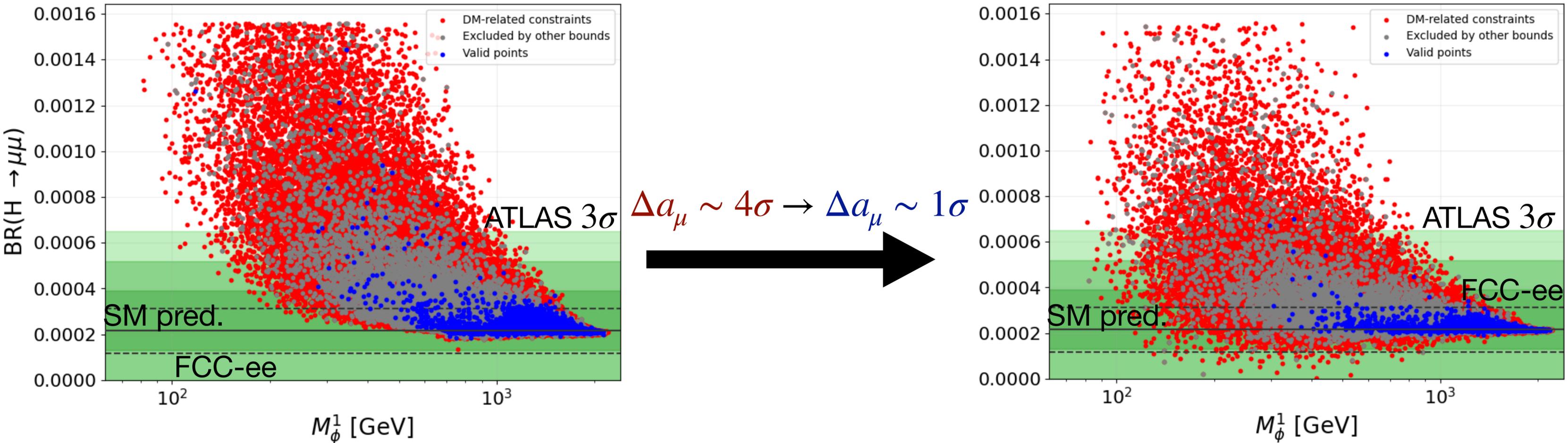
→ Representative of the other Z conserving decays

→ Large trilinear coupling α yields **sizeable contributions!**

→ **Points excluded** by other bounds... Actually from $H \rightarrow \ell_\alpha \ell_\alpha$!

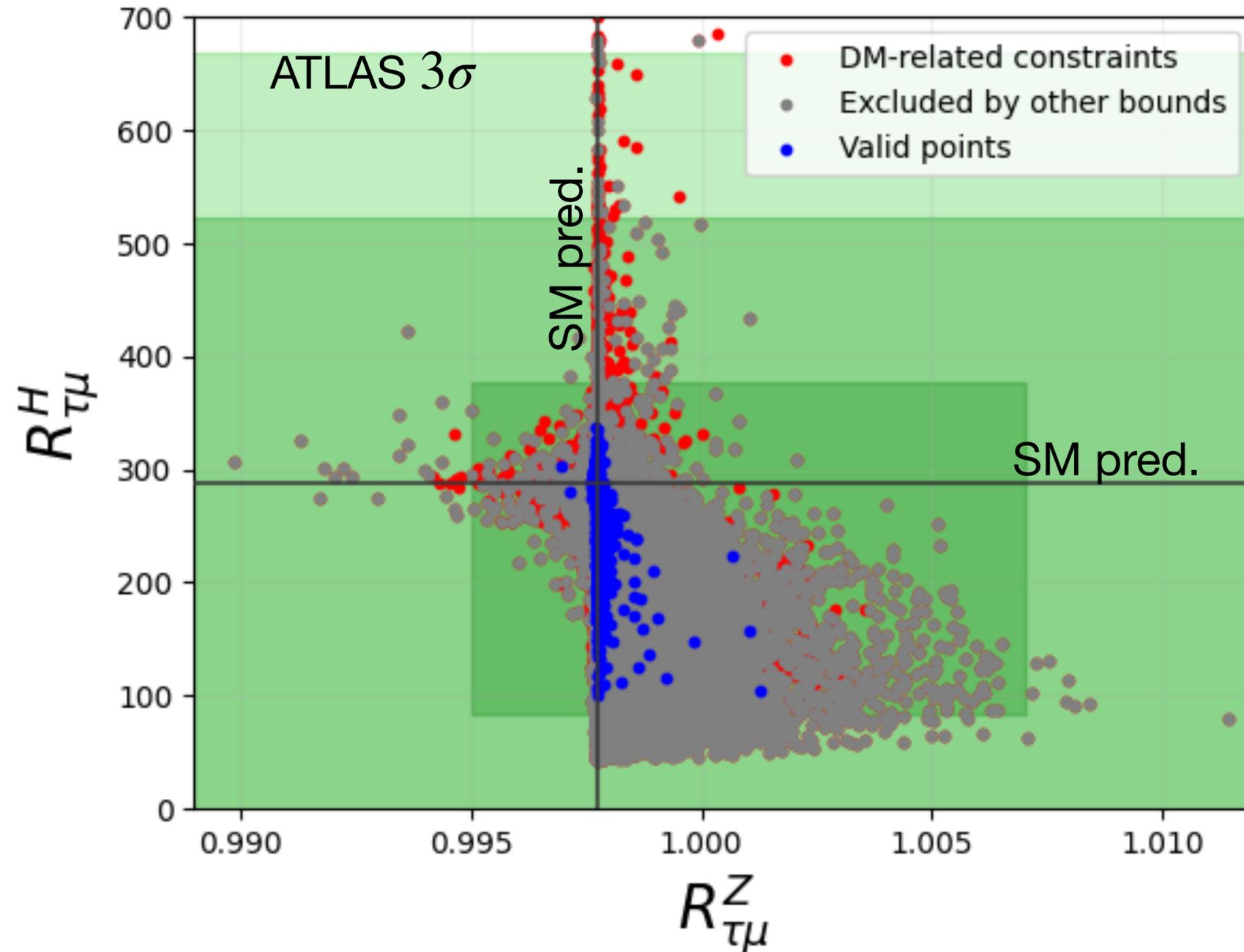
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H flavour conserving decays



- Representative of the other H conserving decays
- **Light** masses for CP-Even state ϕ_1 **disfavoured!**
- Important corrections! **Strong constraints** on the parameter space!
- SM-Like Δa_μ **relaxes constraints**

Lepton Flavour Universality Violation



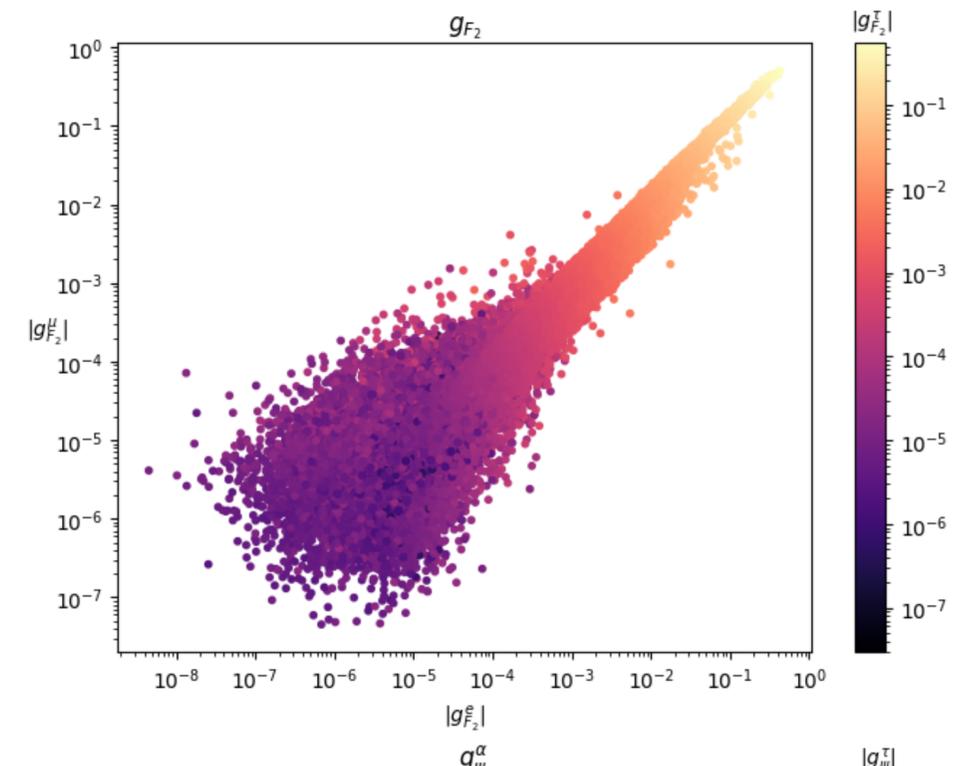
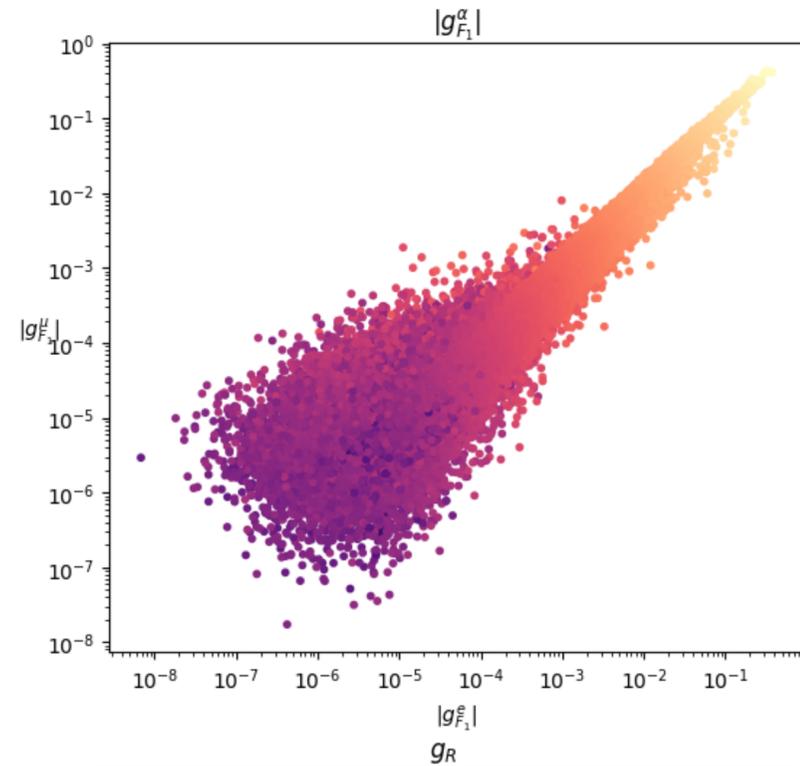
$$R_{\alpha\beta}^{Z/H} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(Z/H \rightarrow \ell_\alpha \ell_\alpha)}{\Gamma(Z/H \rightarrow \ell_\beta \ell_\beta)}$$

- Representative of the other ratios
- SM Predicts LFUC (other than mass effects)
- Z LFUV corrections **fully under control!**
- H LFUV corrections **favours small trilinear coupling α**

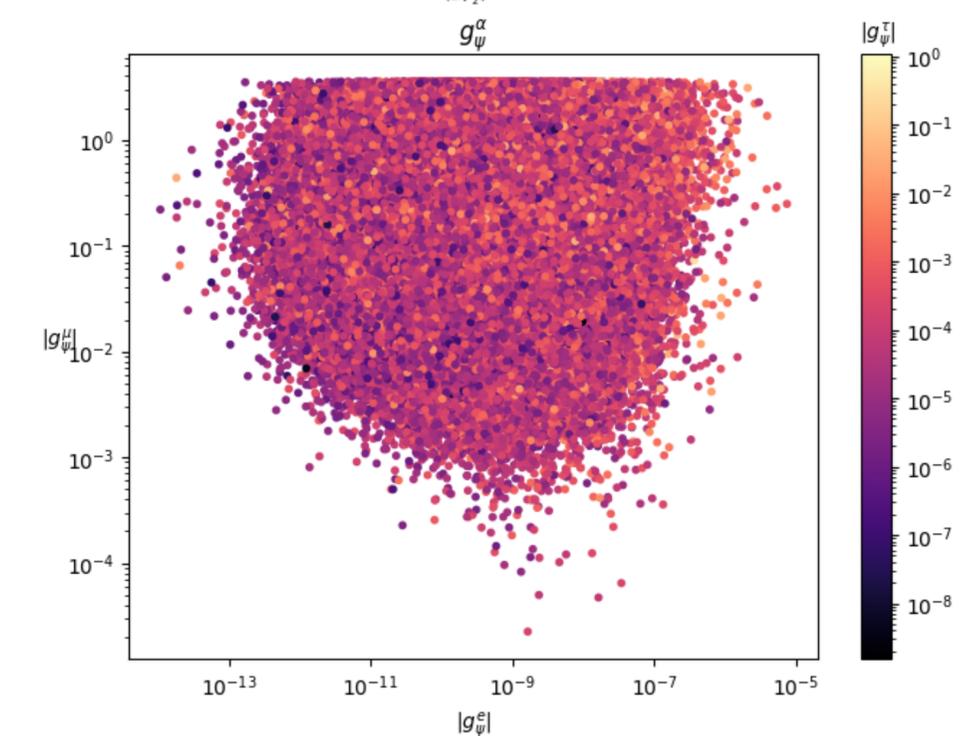
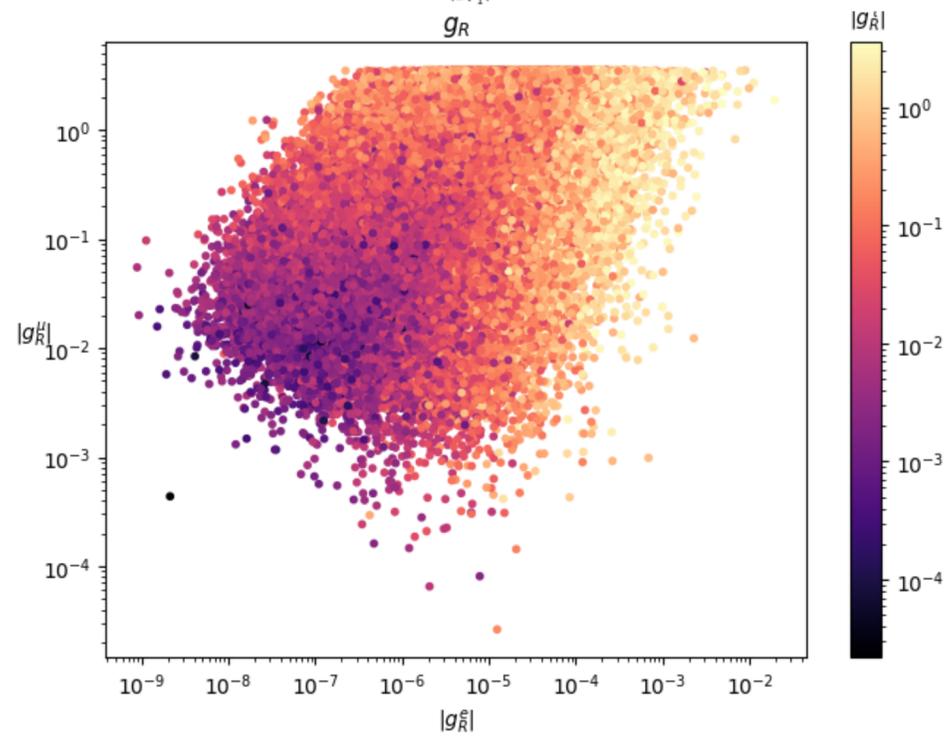
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- **Thorough analysis** on the flavour phenomenology
- Found a new viable **DM** candidate: A^0
- Put forward the **consequences** of relaxing Δa_μ
- Parameter space favoured by leptogenesis **disfavoured by EWPO**

Parameter space

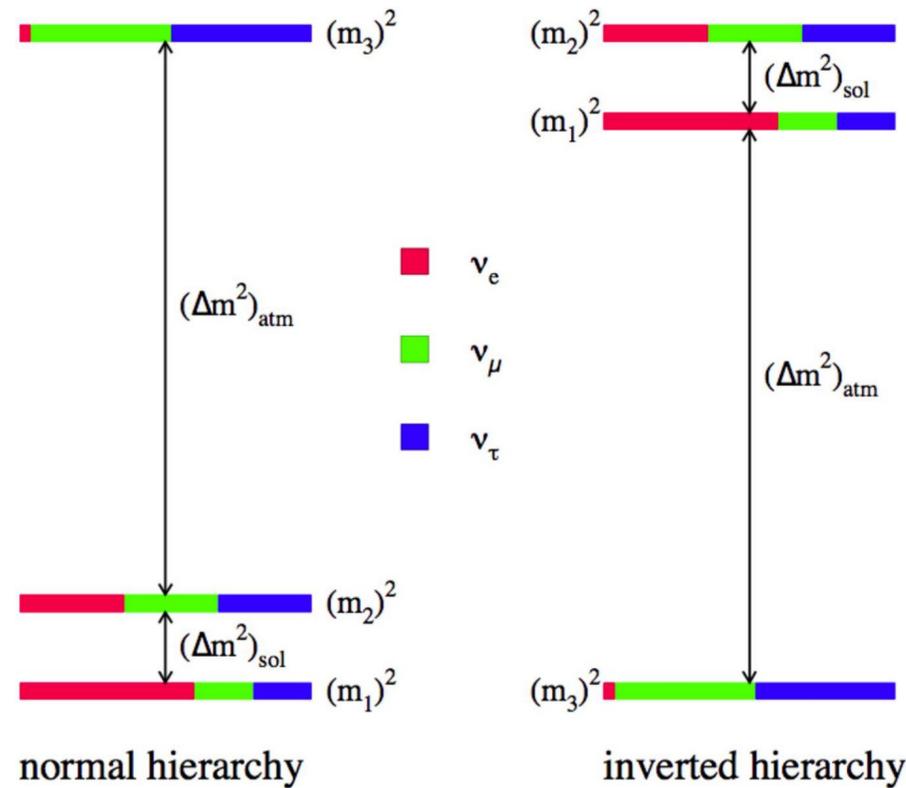
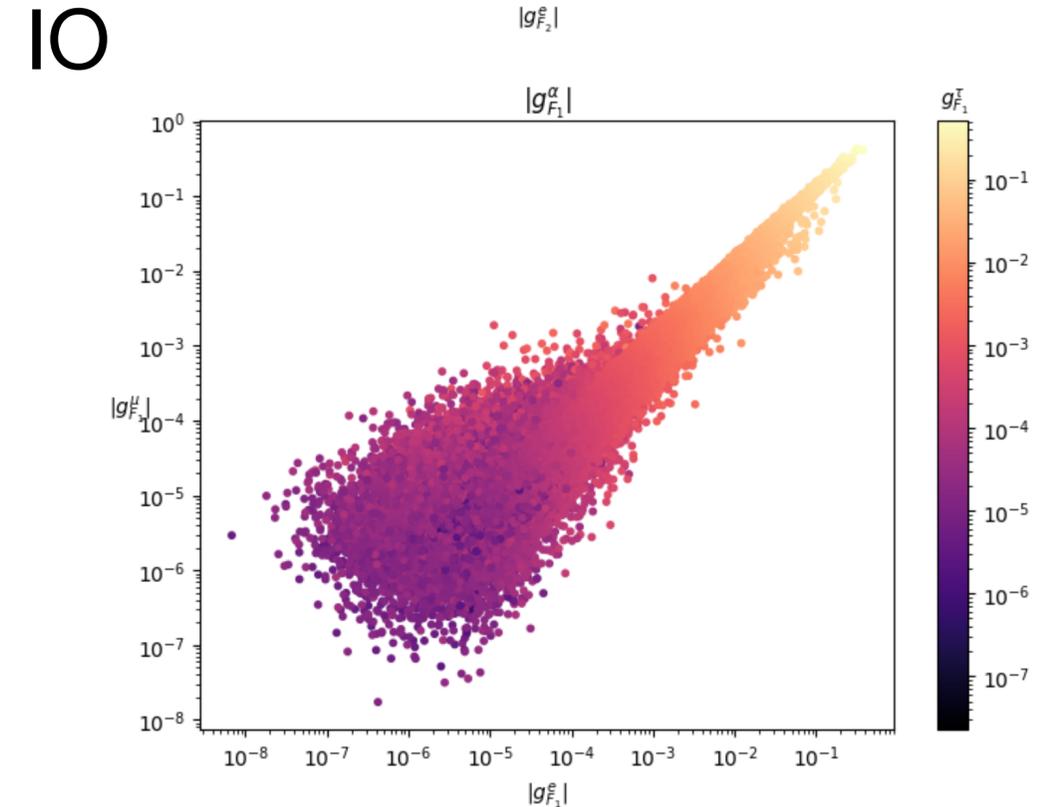
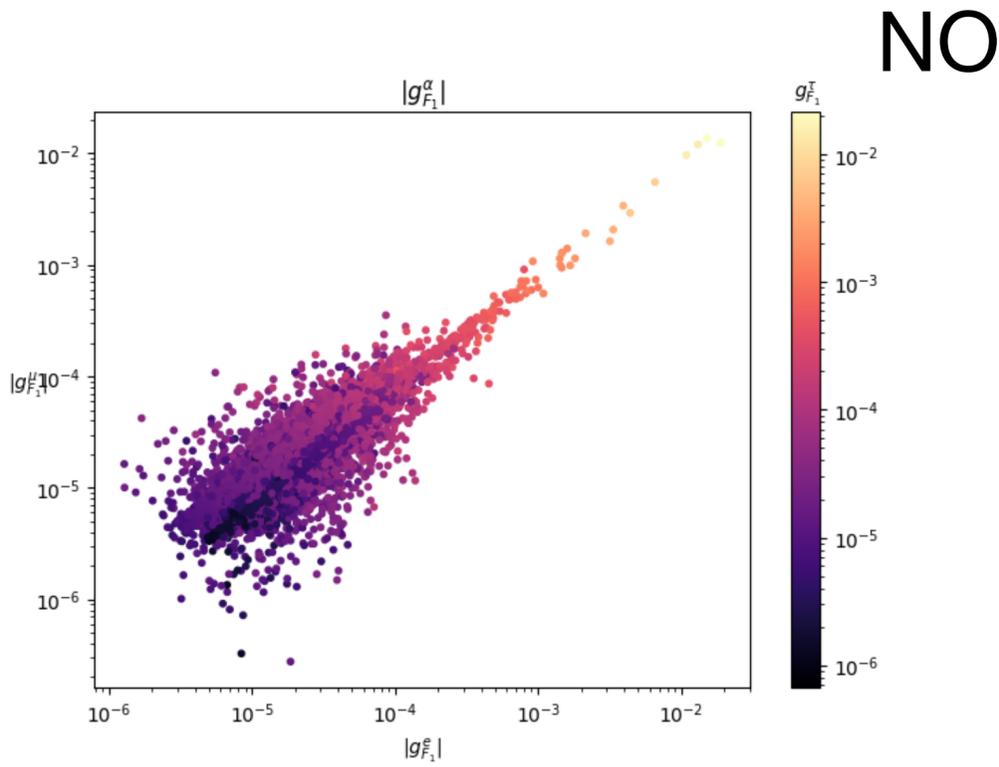
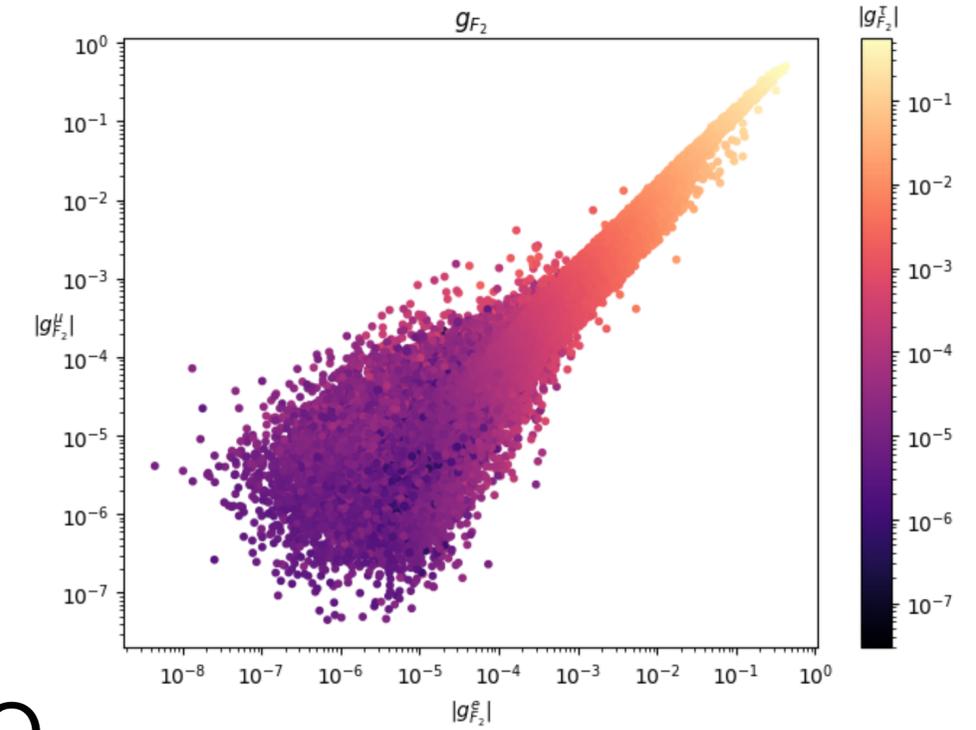
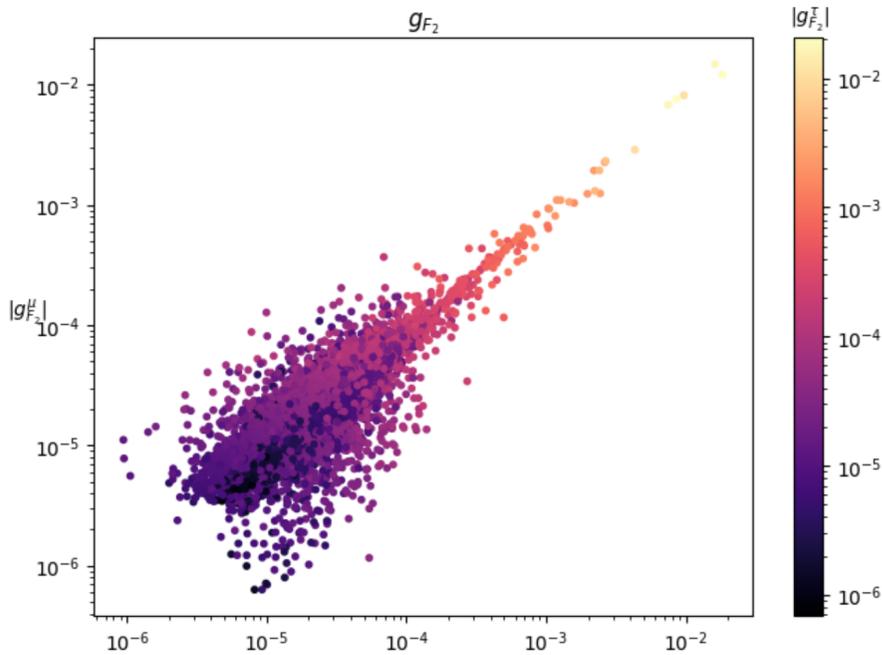


Parameter	Range	Parameter	Range
λ_H	$[0.1, 0.4]$	M_S^2, M_η^2	$[5 \times 10^5, 5 \times 10^6]$
$\lambda_{4S}, \lambda_{4\eta}$	$[10^{-7}, 1]$	M_1, M_2	$[100, 20000]$
$\lambda_{S\eta}, \lambda_S$	$\pm [10^{-3}, 1]$	M_ψ	$[700, 2000]$
$\lambda_\eta, \lambda_{\eta'}, \lambda_{\eta''}$	$\pm [10^{-3}, 1]$	$y_{11,12,21,22}$	$\pm [10^{-10}, 10^{-4}]$
α	$\pm [10, 10^4]$	m_{ν_1}	$[10^{-19}, 10^{-10}]$



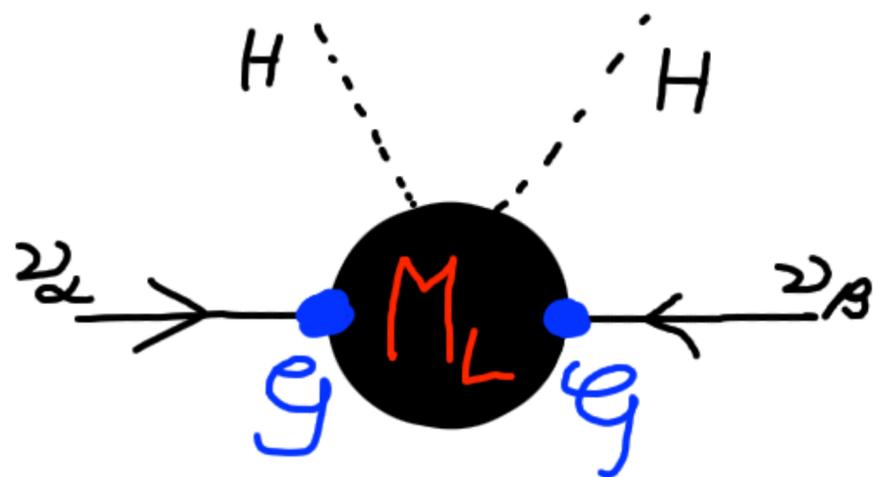
Normal Ordering vs Inverse Ordering

Less favoured high \mathcal{G}_F
Same phenomenology



Casas-Ibara

- **Links** $M_\nu^{\alpha\beta}$ to its experimental values through M_L , \mathcal{G} and R a complex orthogonal matrix
- **Use extra degrees of freedom** of R to **set** Δa_μ and **keep** $\ell_\alpha \rightarrow \ell_\beta \gamma$ under control
- This **generates** a fine tuned \mathcal{G} matrix and g_R^α vector as a byproduct



$$M_\nu = \mathcal{G}^T M_L \mathcal{G}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = U_L D_L^{-1/2} R D_\nu^{1/2} U_{PMNS}^*$$

