

PhD Open Days

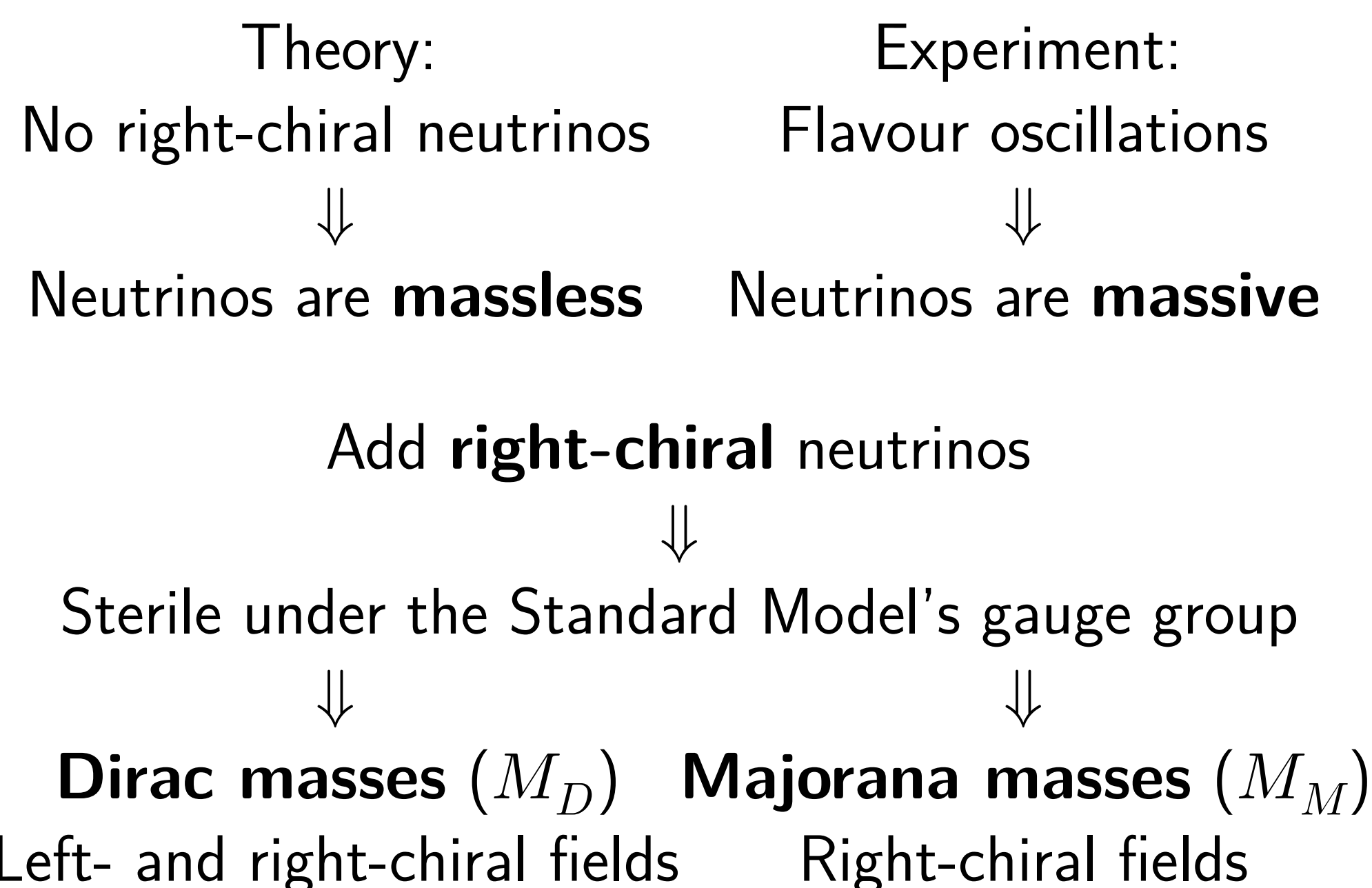
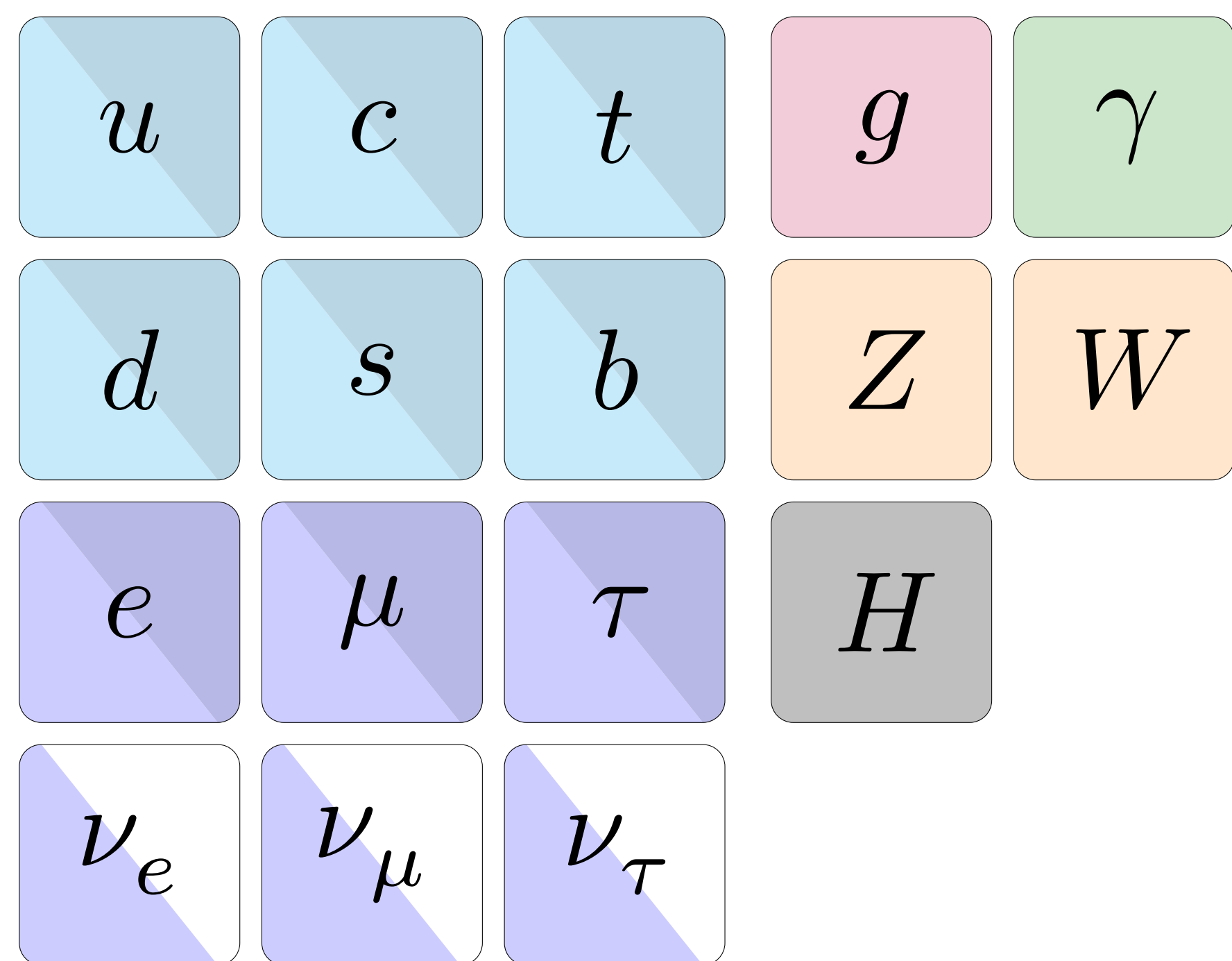


HEAVY NEUTRINO-ANTINEUTRINO OSCILLATIONS

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From the Missing Neutrinos to the Seesaw Mechanism

The **Standard Model** describes all known fundamental particles and their interactions



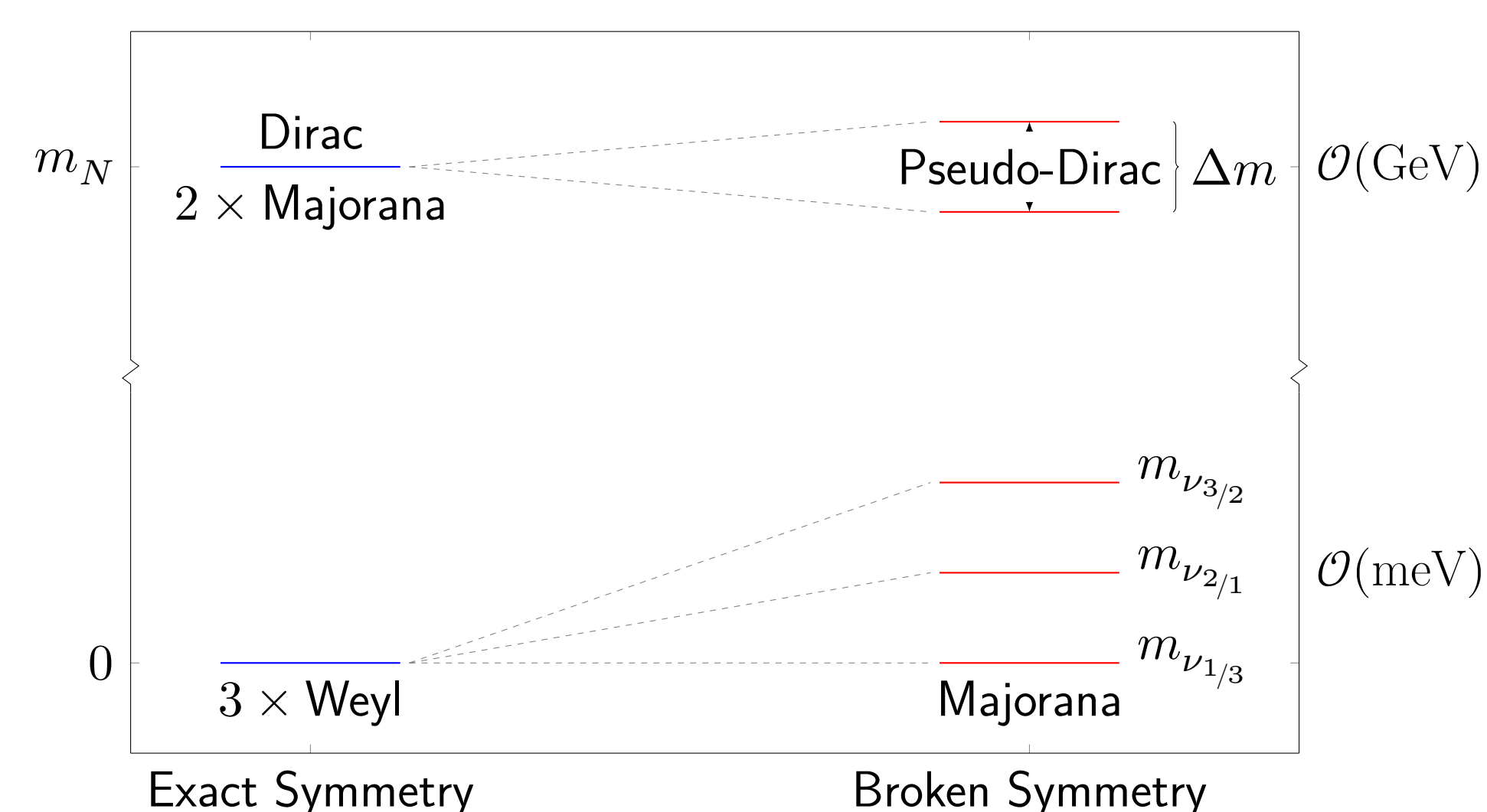
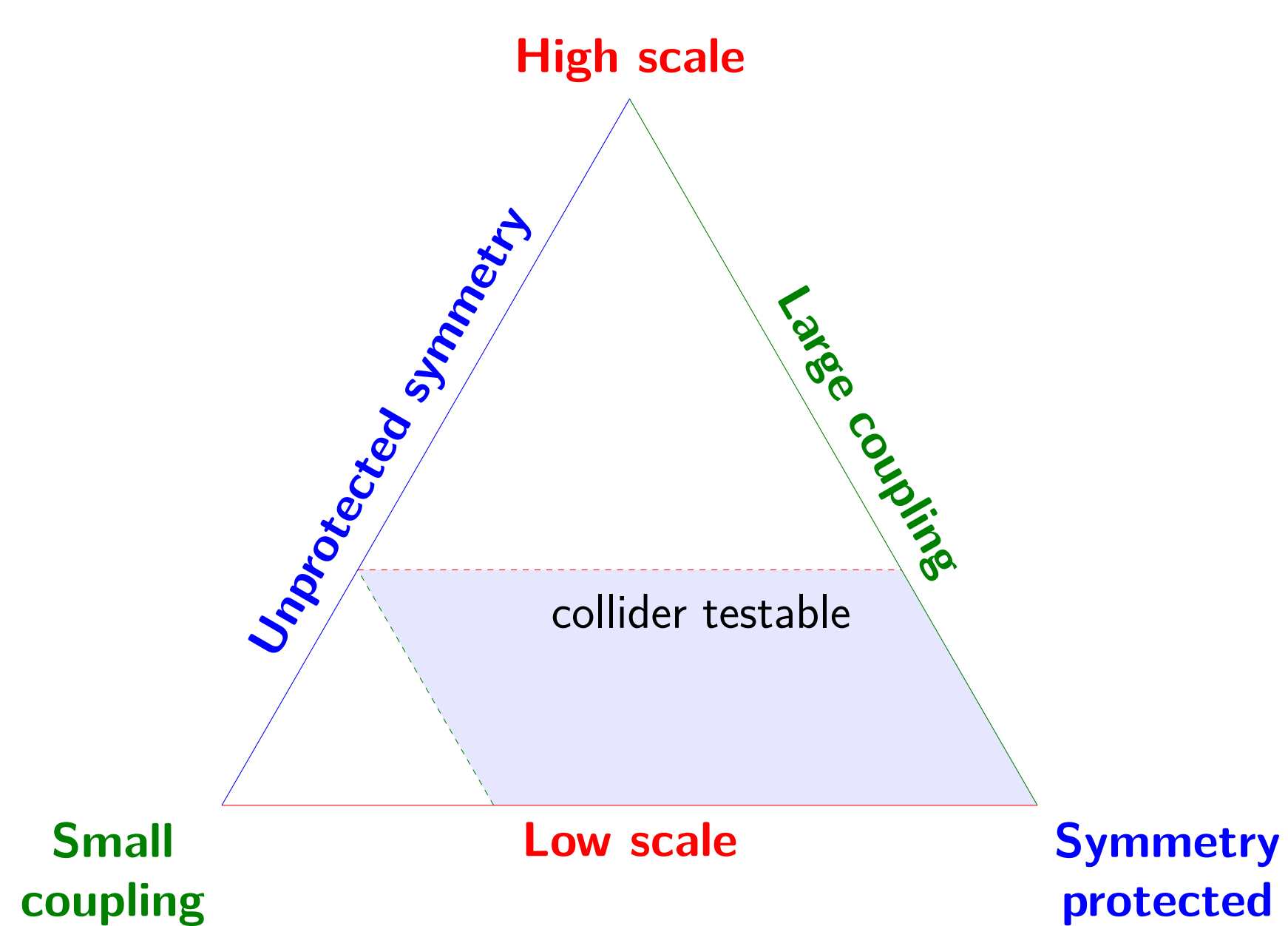
The **interplay** between the two masses gives rise to the **seesaw mechanism**

$$\text{Light neutrinos } \nu \text{ with } M_\nu \simeq \frac{M_D \otimes M_D}{M_M}$$

$$\text{Heavy neutrinos } N \text{ with } M_N \simeq M_M$$

Symmetry Protected Seesaw Scenarios

Collider testable models require symmetry \Rightarrow **Mass splitting** between the heavy neutrinos



Heavy Neutrino-Antineutrino Oscillations

According to the interference induced by Δm , the heavy neutrinos are

Pure Dirac ($\Delta m \approx 0$)

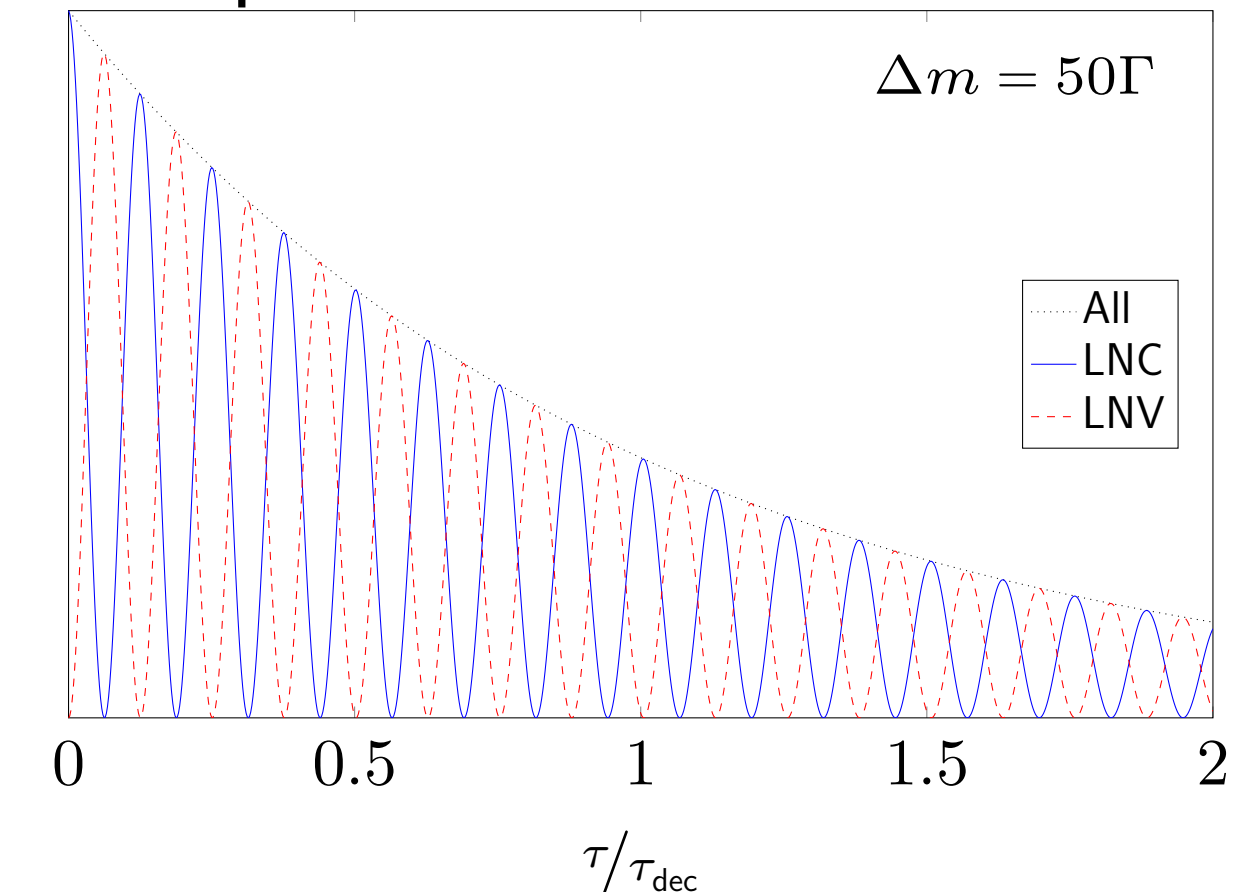
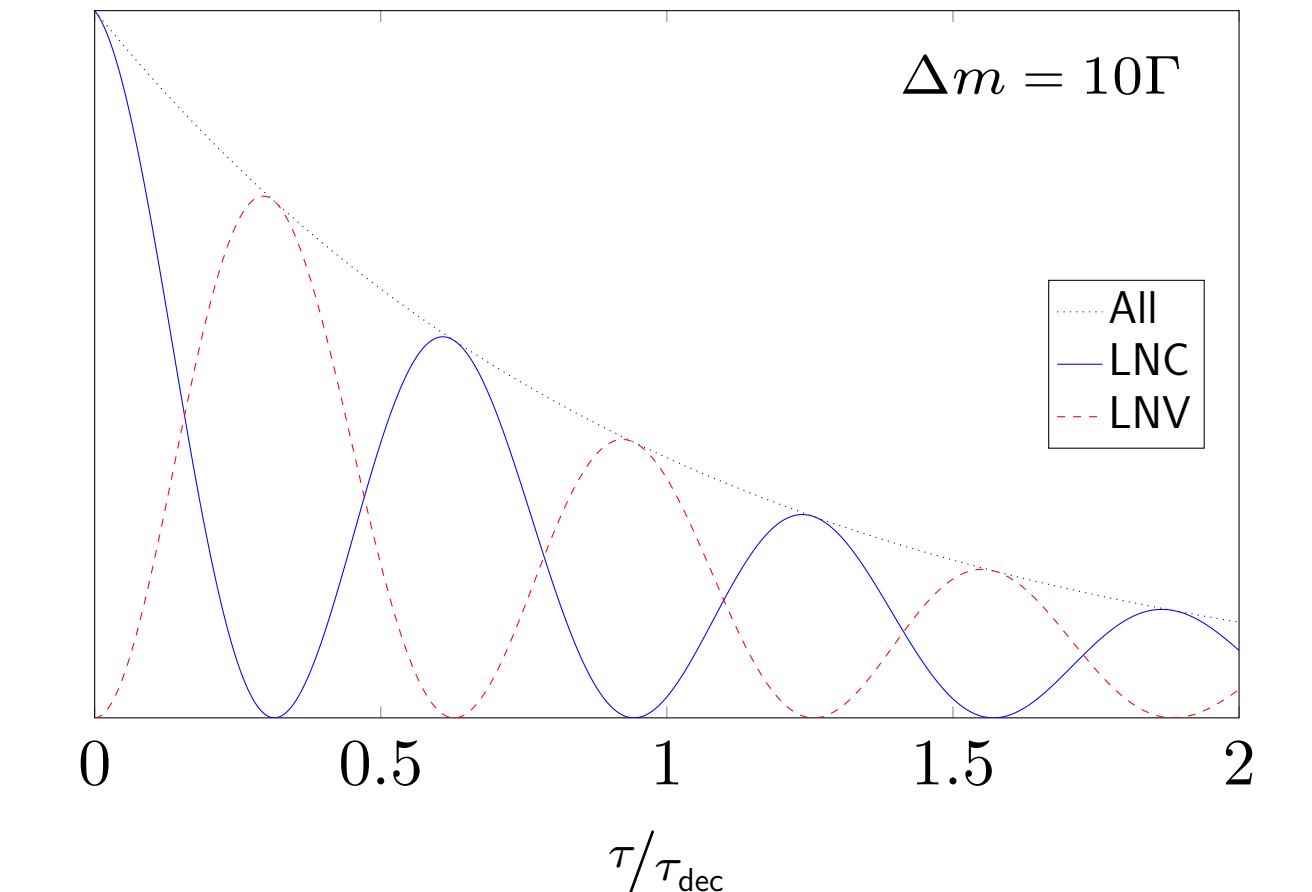
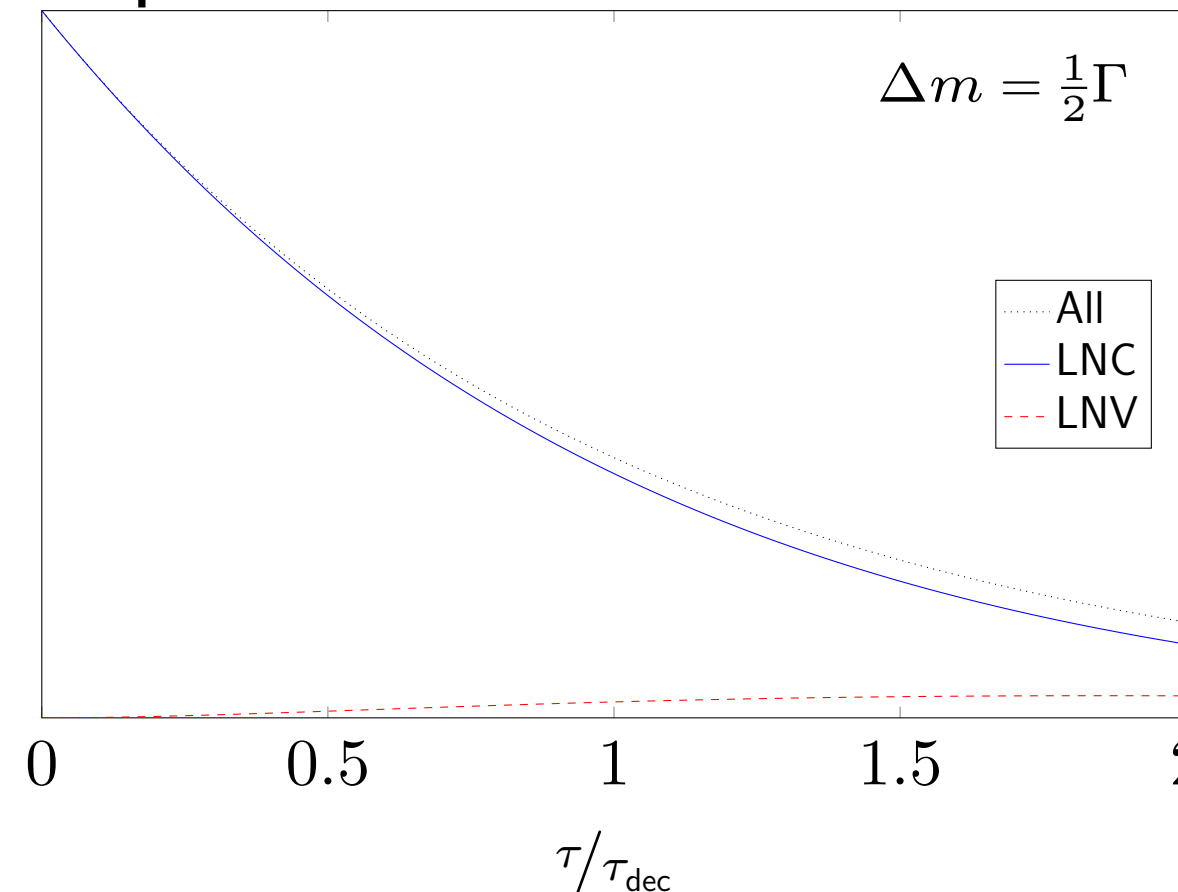
Pseudo-Dirac

Double Majorana ($\Delta m \sim m_N$)

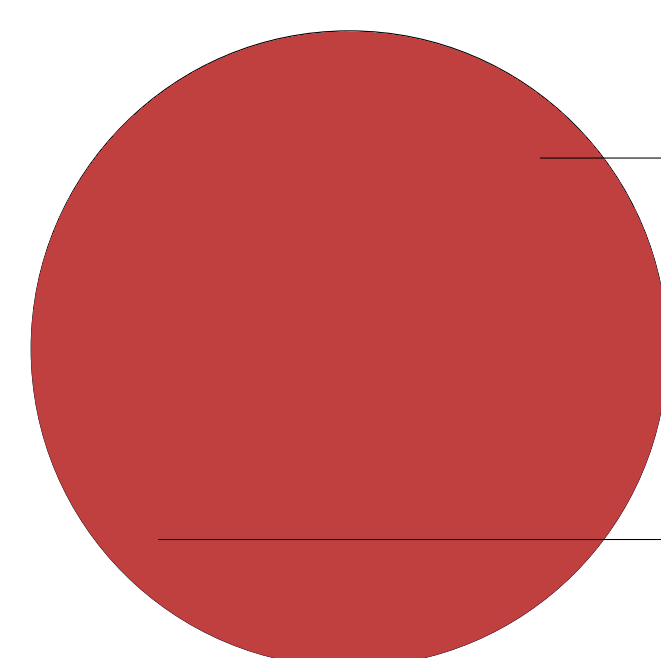
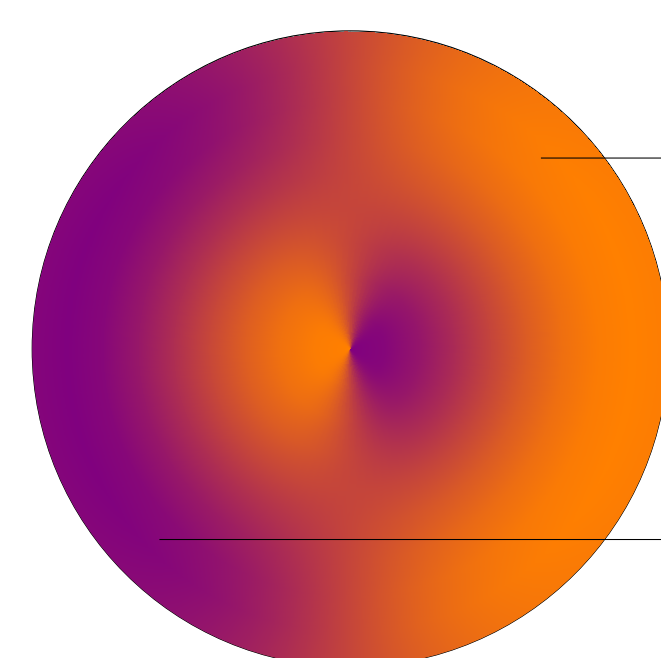
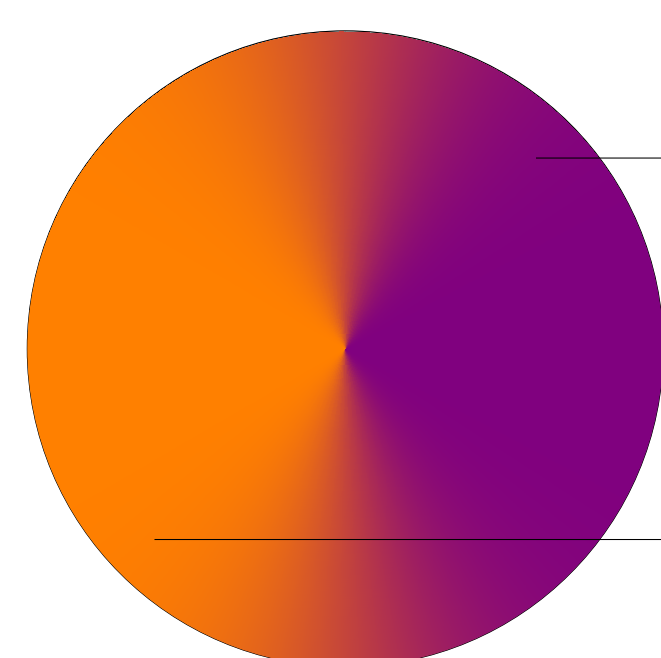
Lepton Number Conservation

Neutrino-Antineutrino Oscillations

Lepton Number Violation



Asymmetries in the production, result in oscillatory signatures

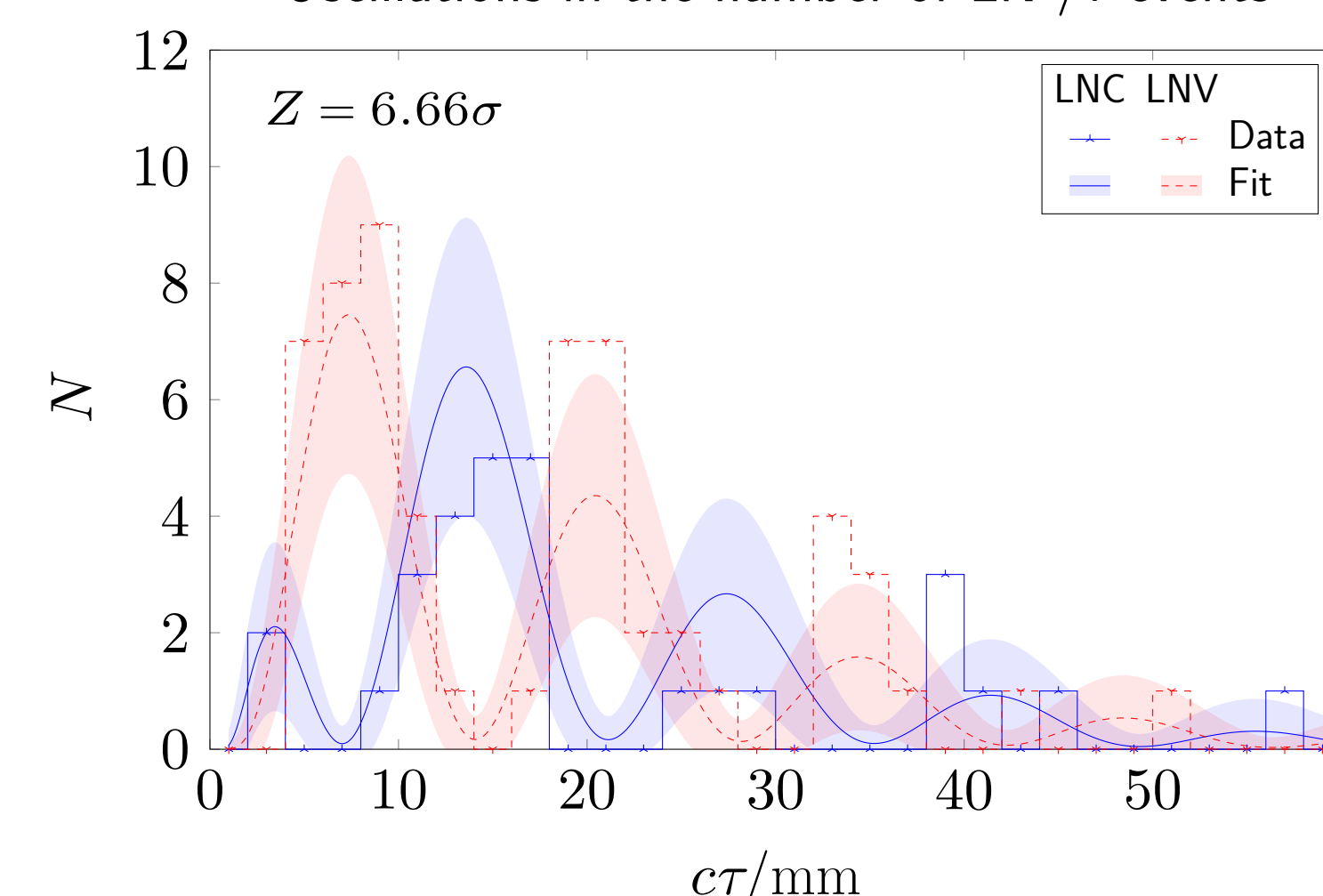


Proton Colliders

Detectable final state leptons

Measure LNC/ν directly

Oscillations in the number of LNC/ν events



Resolvability limited by number of events

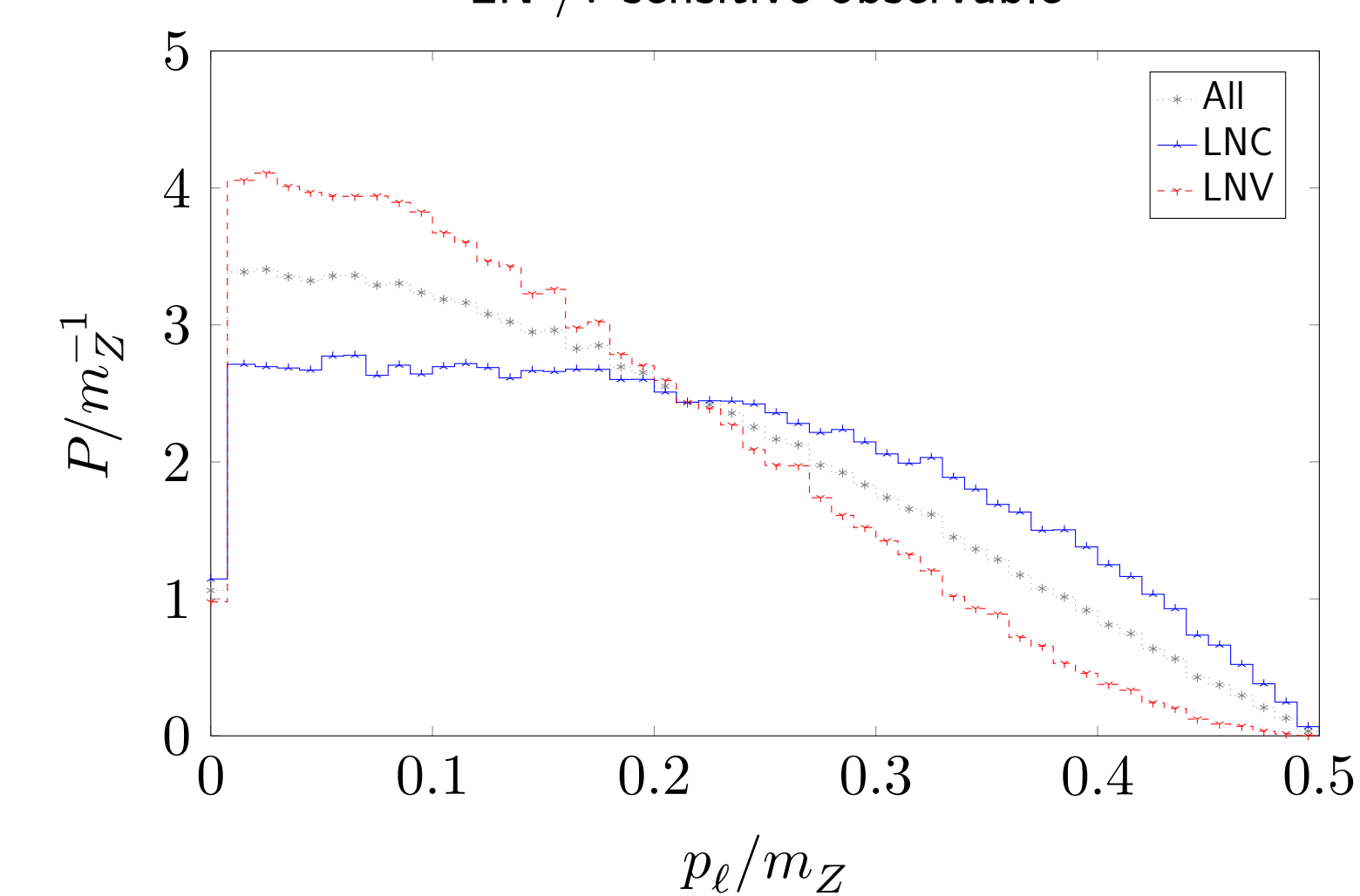
Lepton Colliders

Invisible final state leptons

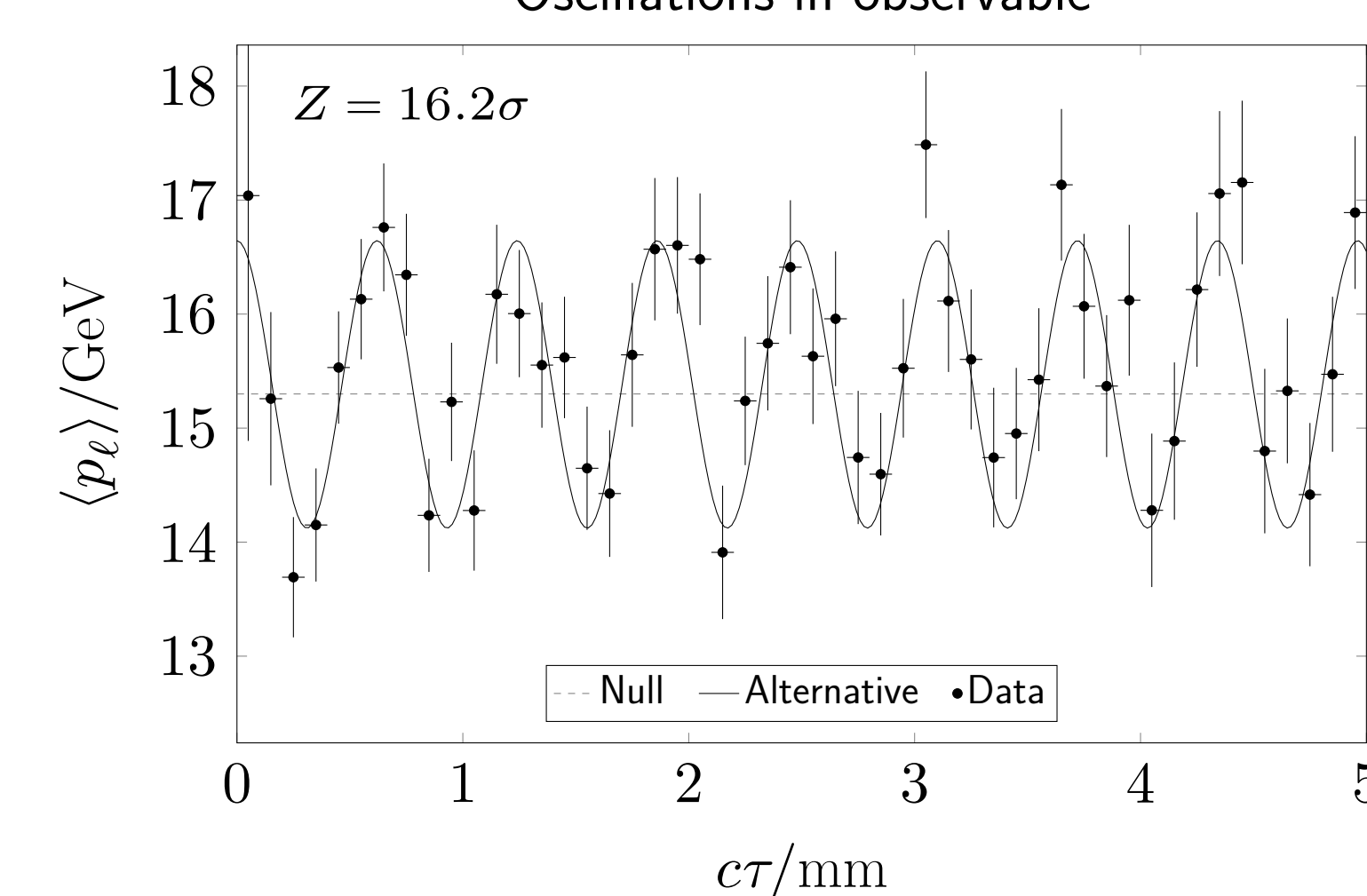
Cannot measure LNC/ν directly

Assess from final state observables

LNC/ν -sensitive observable

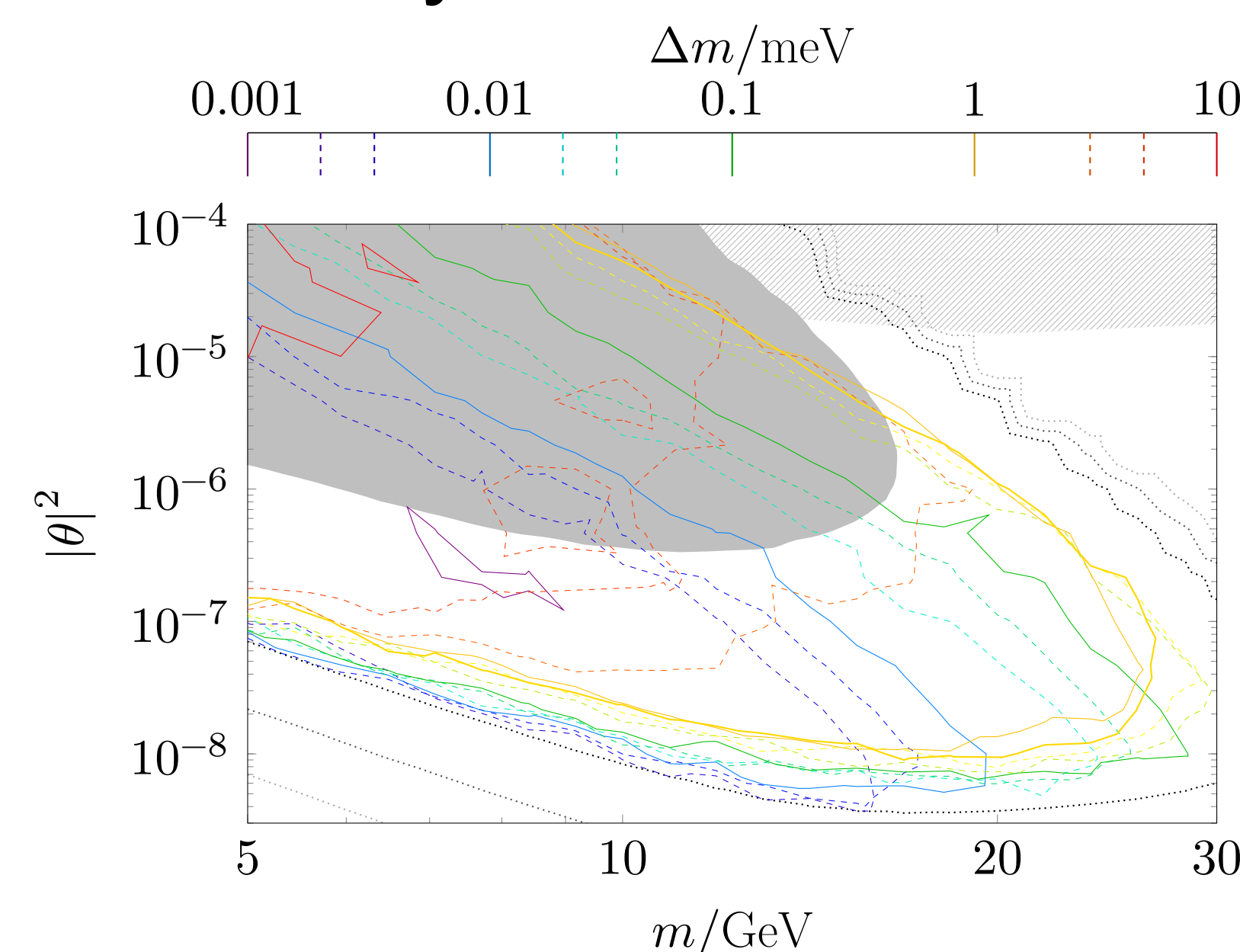


Oscillations in observable



Resolvability limited by analysis power

Discovery Potential at FCC-ee



While the existence of heavy neutrinos has been excluded within the grey region, the FCC-ee shows great potential for discovering of heavy neutrino-antineutrino oscillations inside the coloured boundaries