

Lepton Number Violation

$0\nu\beta\beta$ Decay, LHC & Baryogenesis

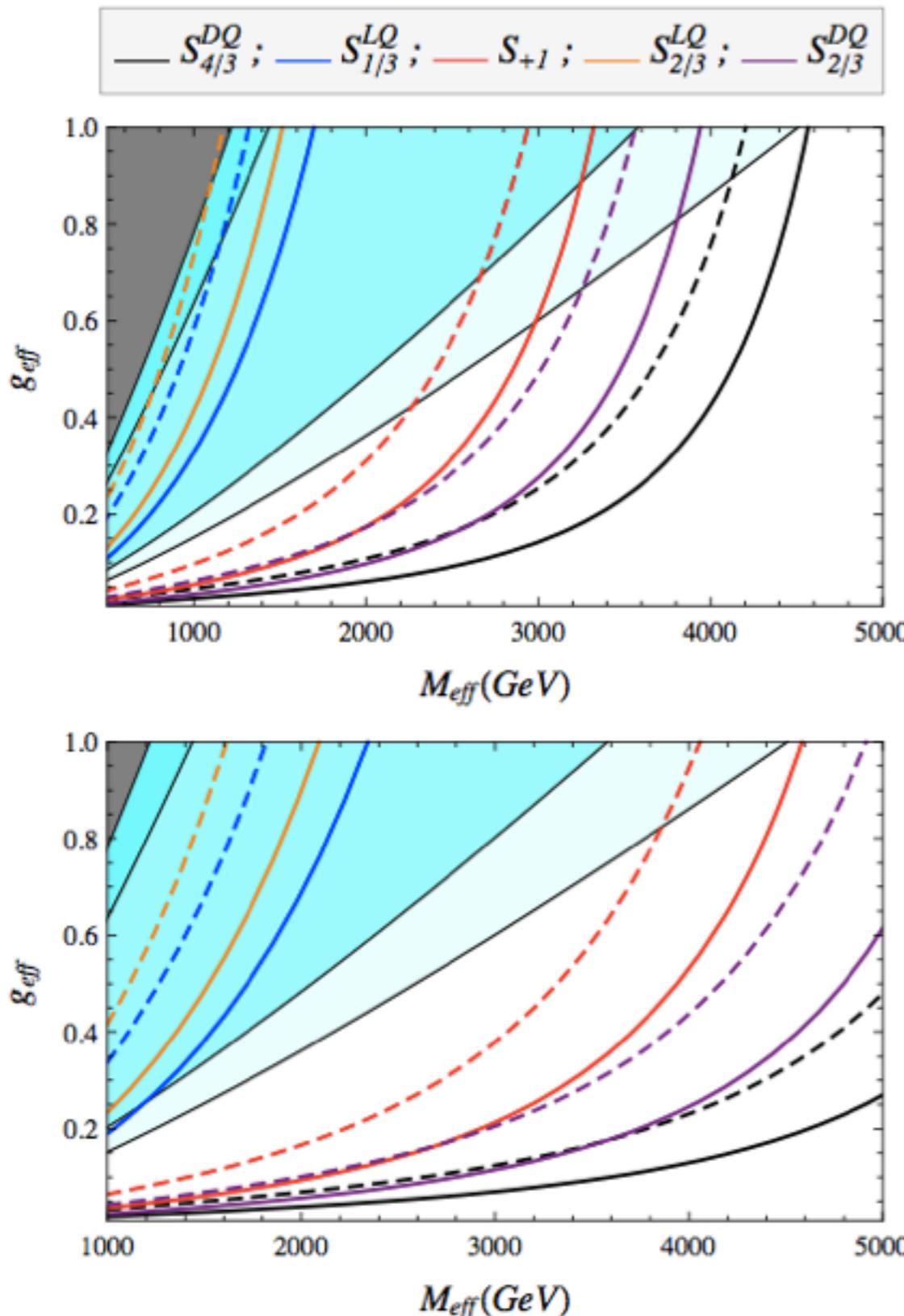
Heinrich Päs



KITP, Santa Barbara 2014

$0\nu\beta\beta$ versus LHC SSD at $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$

$m_\psi = 200 \text{ GeV}$



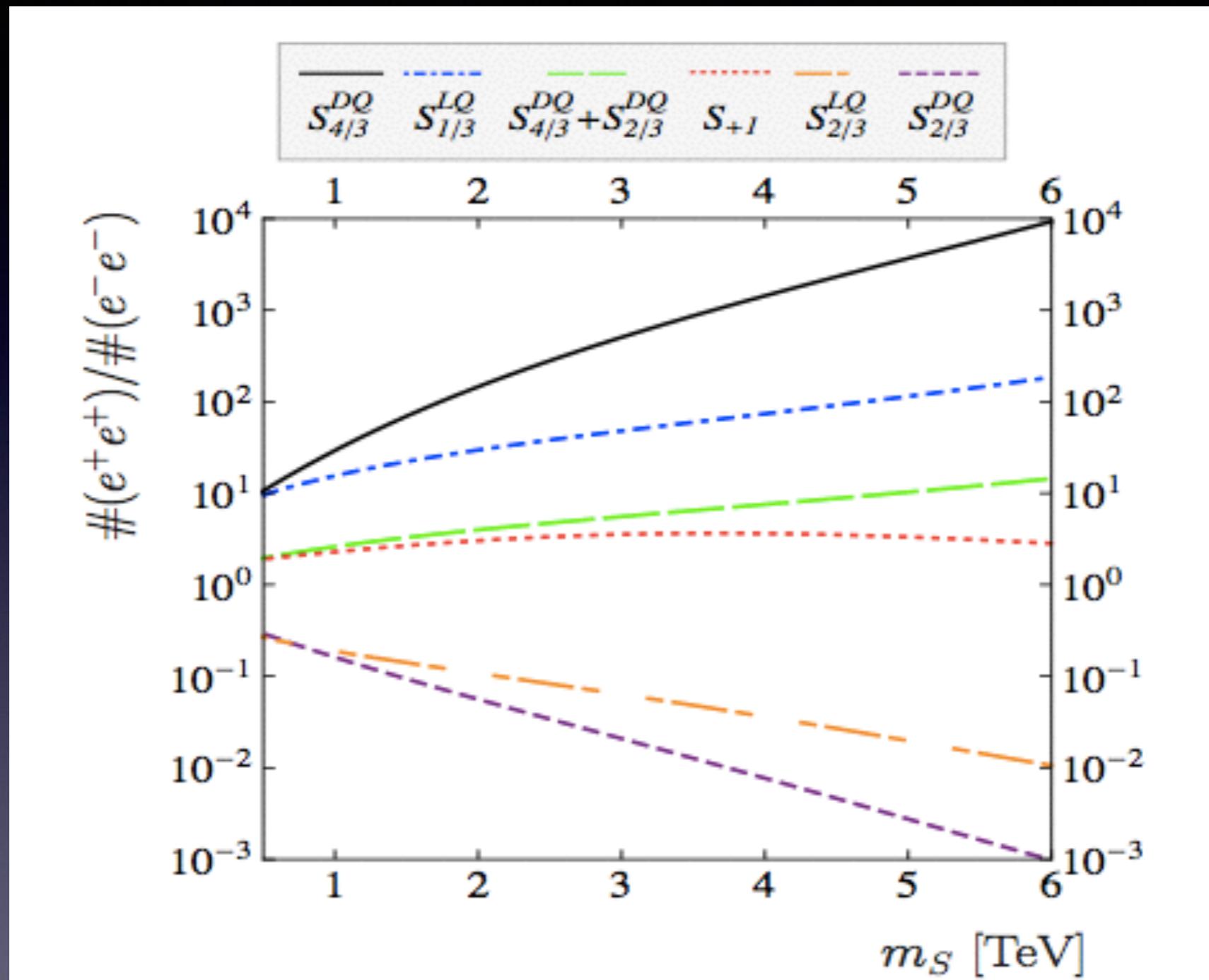
$0\nu\beta\beta$ - grey & blue areas:
present bound, $T_{1/2} > 10^{26} \text{ y}$
(smallest rate operator)

$T_{1/2} > 10^{26} \text{ y}, T_{1/2} > 10^{27} \text{ y}$
(largest rate operator)

LHC: curved lines
dashed: $\text{Br}^{\text{eff}}(S \rightarrow \text{eejj}) = 10^{-2}$
solid: $\text{Br}^{\text{eff}}(S \rightarrow \text{eejj}) = 10^{-1}$

[J.C. Helo, M. Hirsch, S. Kovalenko, HP
PRD88 (2013) 1 011901]

Discriminating $0\nu\beta\beta$ mechanisms: Charge Asymmetry



[J.C. Helo, M. Hirsch, S. Kovalenko, HP PRD88 (2013) 1 011901]

“Falsifying Leptogenesis at the LHC”

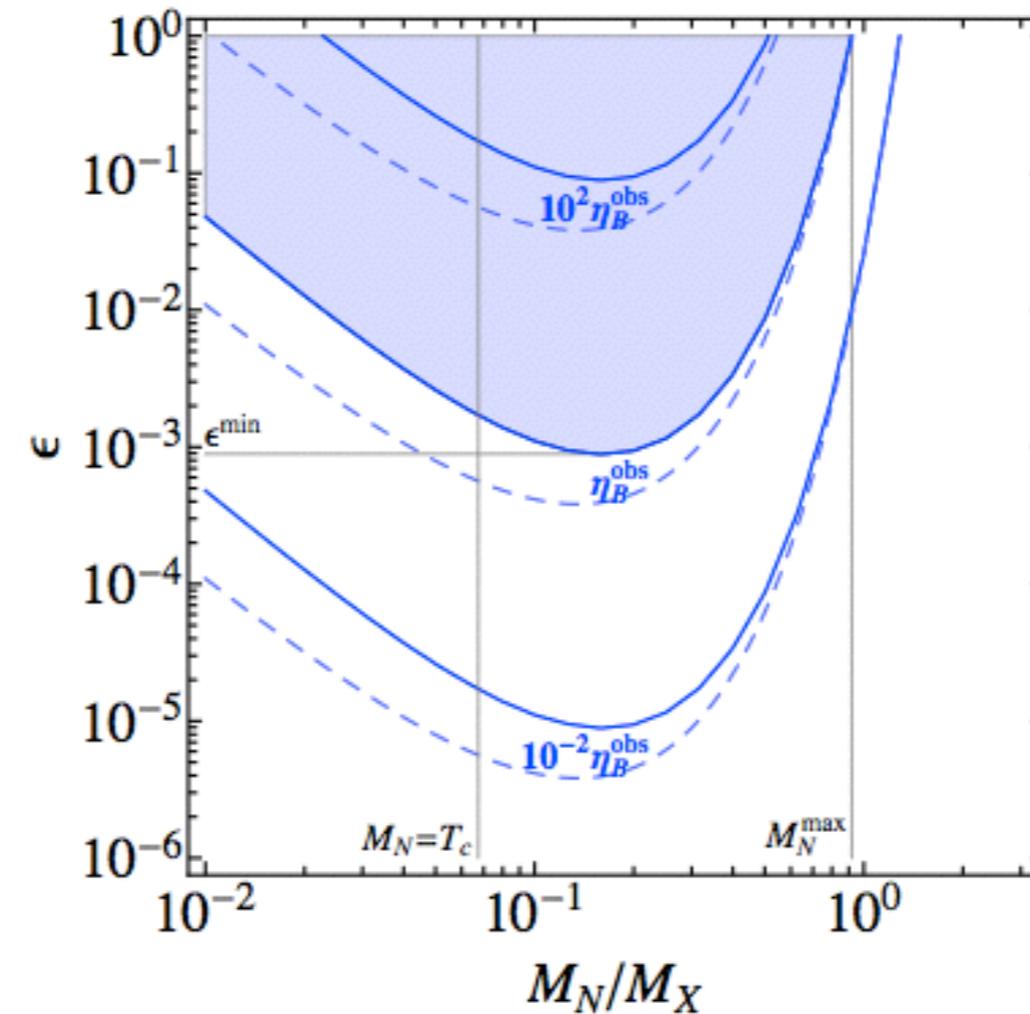


FIG. 4: Baryon asymmetry η_B as a function of M_N/M_X and ϵ for $M_X = 2$ TeV and $\sigma_{\text{LHC}} = 0.1$ fb (solid contours). The intermediate contour corresponds to the observed value η_B^{obs} , the other two contours give 100 times higher and lower values, respectively. Correspondingly, the dashed contours are determined using the approximation Eq. (11).

[F. Deppisch, J. Harz, M. Hirsch, PRL 112 (2014) 221601]