Neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay and low scale leptogenesis

Marco Drewes$^a$, Shintaro Eijima$^b$

$^a$Physik Department T70, Technische Universität München, James Franck Straße 1, D-85748 Garching, Germany
$^b$Institute of Physics, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

Abstract

The extension of the Standard Model by right handed neutrinos with masses in the GeV range can simultaneously explain the observed neutrino masses via the seesaw mechanism and the baryon asymmetry of the universe via leptogenesis. It has previously been claimed that the requirement for successful baryogenesis implies that the rate of neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay in this scenario is always smaller than the standard prediction from light neutrino exchange alone. In contrast, we find that the rate for this process can also be enhanced due to a dominant contribution from heavy neutrino exchange. In a small part of the parameter space it even exceeds the current experimental limit, while the properties of the heavy neutrinos are consistent with all other experimental constraints and the observed baryon asymmetry is reproduced. This implies that neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay experiments have already started to rule out part of the leptogenesis parameter space that is not constrained by any other experiment, and the lepton number violation that is responsible for the origin of baryonic matter in the universe may be observed in the near future.

1 Introduction

With the exception of neutrinos, all fermions in the Standard Model (SM) of particle physics are known to exist with both left handed (LH) and right handed (RH) chirality. If RH neutrinos exist, they can explain the observed neutrino flavour oscillations via the seesaw mechanism [1–6]. In addition, RH neutrinos may also explain the baryon asymmetry of the universe (BAU) [7] via leptogenesis during their CP violating decays [8] or CP violating oscillations [9, 11] in the early universe, or compose the Dark Matter (DM) [10]. In Refs. [11, 12] it has been proposed that all of these puzzles can be solved simultaneously by RH neutrinos alone, which was found to be feasible in Refs. [13, 14]. A pedagogical review of this scenario, which is known as the Neutrino Minimal Standard Model ($\nu$MSM), can be found in Ref. [15]. Finally, light RH neutrinos could also act as Dark Radiation in the early universe and explain the observed neutrino oscillation anomalies [16]. A general
review on the role of RH neutrinos in particle physics and cosmology can e.g. be found in Ref. [17]. In the present work we focus on the possibility that RH neutrinos $N_I$ with Majorana masses $M_I$ in the GeV range can simultaneously explain the observed neutrino oscillations and the baryon asymmetry of the universe without violating any of the known experimental or cosmological constraints on their properties [18–22].

Experimentally the GeV range is very interesting because the RH neutrinos can be searched for in meson decays at b-factories [23, 24] or fixed target experiments [25], including NA62 [26], the SHiP experiment proposed at CERN [27, 29] or a similar setup proposed at the DUNE beam at FNAL [30, 31]. With sufficient statistics, it might even be possible to measure the CP violation in the $N_I$ decay [32]. Theoretically the low scale seesaw is motivated by models based on classical scale invariance [33], in the framework of the “inverse seesaw” [34, 35] and other models with an approximate conservation of lepton number (e.g. [36–46]) or by applying Ockham’s razor to the number of new particles required to explain the known beyond the SM phenomena [11]. Placing the seesaw scale in the GeV range can avoid the hierarchy problem of the Higgs mass [47], to which superheavy RH neutrinos would contribute [48], while avoiding cosmological constraints that disfavour heavy neutrino masses below 100 MeV [49].

It has been pointed out by different authors [20, 50–53] that the rate for neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay in the presence of RH neutrinos with GeV masses can significantly differ from the standard prediction from light neutrinos alone. In this work we address the question whether an large rate of neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay can be realised while simultaneously generating the observed BAU. Previous studies have found that this requirement suppresses the rate of neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay [50, 54, 55]. A key point in the line of argument was the assumption that a degeneracy in the heavy neutrino masses is required for leptogenesis if they lie in the GeV range. However, the mass degeneracy is not a necessary requirement for low scale leptogenesis if there are more than two heavy neutrinos [56].

In this letter we show the rate of neutrinoless double beta decay in the scenario with three RH neutrinos can exceed that only from light neutrino exchange while explaining the BAU via leptogenesis. Furthermore we show in a numerical parameter scan that even in the scenario with two RH neutrinos, which is the minimal number to explain the observed neutrino oscillations, there exists a corner in parameter space in which this is possible.

2 The seesaw model

The (type I) seesaw model is defined by adding $n$ RH neutrinos $\nu_R$ to the SM, which leads to the Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + i \bar{\nu}_R \gamma_5 \nu_R - \ell_L^T F \nu_R \tilde{\Phi} - \tilde{\Phi}^\dagger \nu_R^\dagger F^\dagger \ell_L - \frac{1}{2} (\nu_R^\dagger M_M \nu_R + \nu_R M_M^\dagger \nu_R^\dagger). \quad (1)$$

$\mathcal{L}_{SM}$ is the SM Lagrangian, $\ell_L = (\nu_L, e_L)^T$ are the SM lepton doublets and $\Phi$ is the Higgs doublet with $\Phi = \epsilon \Phi^\ast$. Here $\epsilon$ is the antisymmetric $SU(2)$-invariant tensor. $M_M$
a Majorana mass term for $\nu_R$ and $F$ is a matrix of Yukawa couplings. We have defined $\nu_R^c \equiv C\nu_R^T$, where the charge conjugation matrix is $C = i\gamma_2\gamma_0$. We work in the heavy neutrino mass basis in flavour space, i.e., $(M_M)_{IJ} = \delta_{IJ}M_I$. Adding $n$ RH neutrinos to the SM introduces $7n - 3$ new physical parameters. The relation between these parameters and the parameters constrained by neutrino oscillation data \cite{57} can be expressed in terms of the Casas-Ibarra parametrisation \cite{58}

$$F = \frac{i}{\nu}U_\nu\sqrt{m_\nu^{\text{diag}}}R\sqrt{M^{\text{diag}}}$$

(2)

with $(m_\nu^{\text{diag}})_{ij} = \delta_{ij}m_i$, where $m_i$ are the light neutrino masses. The matrix $U_\nu$ can be factorised as

$$U_\nu = V^{(23)}U_\delta V^{(13)}U_{-\delta}V^{(12)}\text{diag}(e^{i\alpha_1/2}, e^{i\alpha_2/2}, 1),$$

(3)

with $U_{\pm\delta} = \text{diag}(e^{\mp i\delta/2}, 1, e^{\pm i\delta/2})$. The non vanishing entries of the matrix $V = V^{(23)}V^{(13)}V^{(12)}$ are given by:

$$V_{ii}^{(ij)} = V_{jj}^{(ij)} = \cos \theta_{ij}, \quad V_{ij}^{(ij)} = -V_{ji}^{(ij)} = \sin \theta_{ij}, \quad V_{kk}^{(ij)} = 1 \quad \text{for } k \neq i, j.$$  

(4)

The parameters $\theta_{ij}$ are the light neutrino mixing angles, $\delta$ is referred to as the Dirac phase and $\alpha_{1,2}$ as Majorana phases. The complex orthogonal matrix $R$ fulfils the condition $RR^T = 1$. In case of $n = 3$ it can be expressed as

$$R = R^{(23)}R^{(13)}R^{(12)}$$

(5)

where the non-vanishing entries are given by the three complex “Euler angles” $\omega_{ij}$,

$$R_{ii}^{(ij)} = R_{jj}^{(ij)} = \cos \omega_{ij}, \quad R_{ij}^{(ij)} = -R_{ji}^{(ij)} = \sin \omega_{ij}, \quad R_{kk}^{(ij)} = 1 \quad \text{for } k \neq i, j.$$  

(6)

For two flavours there is only one complex angle $\omega$, and one has to distinguish between normal ordering (NO) and inverted ordering (IO):

$$R^{\text{NO}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \cos \omega & \sin \omega \\ -\xi \sin \omega & \xi \cos \omega \end{pmatrix}, \quad R^{\text{IO}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \omega & \sin \omega \\ -\xi \sin \omega & \xi \cos \omega \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

(7)

where $\xi = \pm 1$. When the Higgs field obtains an expectation value $v(T)$, the Yukawa couplings lead to mixing between $\nu_R$ and $\nu_L$. This mixing can be quantified by the matrix

$$\theta = vFM^{-1}_M.$$  

(8)

In general, the mass eigenstates can be expressed in terms of the Majorana spinors

$$\nu_i = \left[V^\dagger_\nu \nu_L - U^\dagger_\nu \theta \nu_R^c + V^T_\nu \nu_L^c - U^T_\nu \theta \nu_R \right]_i.$$  

(9)
which can be identified with the light neutrinos with masses $m_i$, and

$$N_I = \left[ V^T_N \nu_R + \Theta^T \nu_L + V^T_N \nu_R + \Theta^T \nu_L \right]_I.$$  (10)

The observed light mass eigenstates $\nu_i$ are connected to the active flavour eigenstates by the matrix $V_\nu$, which is related to $U_\nu$ via $V_\nu = (1 - \frac{1}{2} \theta \theta^T) U_\nu$. $V_N$ and $U_N$ are their equivalents in the sterile sector; $U_N$ diagonalises the heavy neutrino mass matrix $M_N = M_M + \frac{1}{2} (\theta^T \theta M_M + M_M^T \theta^T \theta^*)$ after electroweak symmetry breaking, and $V_N = (1 - \frac{1}{2} \theta^T \theta^*) U_N$. The mixing between the heavy and light states can is finally given by

$$\Theta_{\alpha I} = (\theta U^*_N)_{\alpha I}.$$  (11)

The overall magnitude of the mixing is governed by the imaginary part of the complex angles $\omega$ or $\omega_{ij}$. For instance, for $n = 2$ one finds

$$\text{tr}[\Theta^T \Theta] = \frac{M_2 - M_1}{2 M_1 M_2} (m_2 - m_3) \cos(2 \text{Re}\omega) + \frac{M_1 + M_2}{2 M_1 M_2} (m_2 + m_3) \cosh(2 \text{Im}\omega)$$  (12)

with normal ordering and

$$\text{tr}[\Theta^T \Theta] = \frac{M_2 - M_1}{2 M_1 M_2} (m_1 - m_2) \cos(2 \text{Re}\omega) + \frac{M_1 + M_2}{2 M_1 M_2} (m_1 + m_2) \cosh(2 \text{Im}\omega)$$  (13)

with inverted ordering.

3 Neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay

General case - In the context of neutrino physics, constraints on the lifetime of neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay are commonly expressed in terms of the quantity

$$m_{\beta\beta} = \left| \sum_i (U_\nu)_{ei}^2 m_i + \sum_I \Theta_{ei}^2 M_I A(M_I) \right|.$$  (14)

The first term is the contribution due to the exchange of light neutrinos,

$$m_{\beta\beta} = \sum_i (U_\nu)_{ei}^2 m_i.$$  (15)

The second term comes from heavy neutrino exchange. For $M_I$ larger than the typical momentum exchange $\sim 100$ MeV in neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay, the $N_I$ are virtual. The suppression due to this virtuality is parametrised by the function $f_A$, which suffers from some uncertainty due to uncertainties in the nuclear matrix elements that determine the exchanged momentum. For our purpose, we approximate it by

$$f_A(M) \simeq \frac{\Lambda^2}{\Lambda^2 + M^2} \bigg|_{\Lambda^2 = (0.159 \text{GeV})^2}.$$  (16)
which corresponds to the “Argonne” model discussed in Ref. [59]. Here $\Lambda$ is the typical momentum exchange in the decay. At tree level\footnote{Loop corrections are e.g. discussed in Refs. [20, 60].} we can use the unitarity relation
\[ \sum_i m_i (U_{\nu})^2_{ai} + \sum_i M_i \Theta^2_{aI} = 0 \] (17)
to rewrite (14) as
\[ m_{\beta\beta} = \left| m_{\beta\beta}^\nu + f_A(M) \sum_i M_i \Theta^2_{aI} + \sum_i M_i \Theta^2_{aI}[f_A(M_I) - f_A(M)] \right| \]
\[ = \left| [1 - f_A(M)] m_{\beta\beta}^\nu + \sum_i M_i \Theta^2_{aI}[f_A(M_I) - f_A(M)] \right| , \] (18)
where $M$ is an arbitrarily chosen mass scale. It is usually assumed that the contribution from $N_I$-exchange is negligible due to the suppression by the function $f_A$. Recently several authors have pointed out that this suppression is not efficient enough for $M_I$ in the GeV range [20, 50–55], and that the exchange of $N_I$ may dominate neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay. This can significantly modify the allowed regions in the $m_{\text{lightest}}$–$m_{\beta\beta}$ plane, which are based on the approximation $m_{\beta\beta} = m_{\nu\beta\beta}$. Here $m_{\text{lightest}}$ is the mass of the lightest neutrinos. So far it has been argued that this can only suppress the rate of neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay in models where the $N_I$ generate the BAU via leptogenesis because it was assumed that successful leptogenesis requires a degeneracy in the heavy neutrino masses [50, 53–55]. Indeed, if the difference $f_A(M_I) - f_A(M)$ is negligible, Eq. (18) reduces to
\[ m_{\beta\beta} \simeq \left| [1 - f_A(M)] m_{\beta\beta}^\nu \right| , \] (19)
which is always smaller than $m_{\beta\beta}^\nu$. However, it has recently been pointed out [56] and confirmed [61, 62] that the need for a mass degeneracy is specific to the scenarios with $n = 2$ and that for $n > 2$, leptogenesis from neutrino oscillations does not require a mass degeneracy.

The case $n = 2$ - Moreover, one may wonder whether the mass degeneracy of order $10^{-3}$ that is required in the model with $n = 2$ is sufficient to suppress the term $\sum_i M_i \Theta^2_{aI}[f_A(M_I) - f_A(M)]$ in Eq. (18) for $M_I$ moderately larger than 100 MeV. In absence of a strong mass degeneracy, this term can either increase or reduce $m_{\beta\beta}$. In the case $n = 2$, $m_{\beta\beta}$ can be expressed in terms of the model parameters as
\[ m_{\beta\beta} = \left| m_2 \cos^2 \theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{12} e^{i \alpha_{13}} + m_3 \sin^2 \theta_{13} e^{-2i \delta} ight. \\
- f_A(M_2) \left[ \sqrt{m_3} \cos \omega \sin \theta_{13} e^{-i \delta} + \sqrt{m_2} \sin \omega \sin \theta_{12} \cos \theta_{13} e^{i \alpha_{12}/2} \right]^2 \\
- f_A(M_1) \left[ -\sqrt{m_3} \sin \omega \sin \theta_{13} e^{-i \delta} + \sqrt{m_2} \cos \omega \sin \theta_{12} \cos \theta_{13} e^{i \alpha_{12}/2} \right]^2 \right| \] (20)
\footnote{The possibility to reduce $m_{\beta\beta}$ below $m_{\beta\beta}^\nu$ is interesting because it means that even a non-observation of neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay at the level $m_{\beta\beta} < 10^{-2}$ eV may not rule out the inverted ordering.}
for normal ordering and

\[ m_{\beta\beta} = \cos^2 \theta_{13} \left| m_1 e^{i\alpha_1} \cos^2 \theta_{12} + m_2 e^{i\alpha_2} \sin^2 \theta_{12} ight. \]

\[- f_A(M_2) \left[ e^{i\alpha_2/2} \sqrt{m_2} \cos \omega \sin \theta_{12} + e^{i\alpha_1/2} \sqrt{m_1} \sin \omega \cos \theta_{12} \right]^2 \]

\[- f_A(M_1) \left[ -e^{i\alpha_2/2} \sqrt{m_2} \sin \omega \sin \theta_{12} + e^{i\alpha_1/2} \sqrt{m_1} \cos \omega \cos \theta_{12} \right]^2 \] (21)

for inverted ordering. For \( n = 2 \), it is convenient to choose

\[ \bar{M} = \frac{M_2 + M_1}{2} \] (22)

and define

\[ \Delta M = \frac{M_2 - M_1}{2}. \] (23)

Since leptogenesis with \( n = 2 \) requires a mass degeneracy, \( \bar{M} \) in this case has a physical meaning as the common mass of the heavy neutrinos. This allows to express Eq. (18) as

\[ m_{\beta\beta} \simeq \left| \left[ 1 - f_A(\bar{M}) \right] m_{\beta\beta}^\nu + 2 f_A^2(\bar{M}) \frac{\bar{M}^2}{\Lambda^2} \Delta M \left( \Theta_{e1}^2 - \Theta_{e2}^2 \right) \right| . \] (24)

where we have neglected higher order terms in \( \Delta M/\bar{M} \). In the term that is proportional to \( m_{\beta\beta}^\nu \), the contribution from \( N_I \) exchange interferes destructively and reduces \( m_{\beta\beta} \). The second term can have either sign and can reduce or enhance \( m_{\beta\beta} \). The largest effect is expected if the mass splitting \( \Delta M \) is relatively large and the mixings \( \Theta_{eI} \) of \( N_1 \) and \( N_2 \) with the electron flavour are maximally different. Using the fact that the lightest neutrino is massless for \( n = 2 \) (\( m_{\text{lightest}} = 0 \)) and one of the light neutrino mass splittings is much larger than the other (\( \Delta m^2_{\text{atm}} \gg \Delta m^2_{\text{sol}} \)), we can approximate

for NO : \( m_{\beta\beta} \simeq \left| \left[ 1 - f_A(\bar{M}) \right] m_{\beta\beta}^\nu + 2 f_A^2(\bar{M}) \frac{\bar{M}^2}{\Lambda^2} \Delta M \left( \Theta_{e1}^2 - \Theta_{e2}^2 \right) \right| e^{-2i\delta} \sin^2 \theta_{13} \cos(2\omega) \) (25)

for IO : \( m_{\beta\beta} \simeq \left| \left[ 1 - f_A(\bar{M}) \right] m_{\beta\beta}^\nu + 2 f_A^2(\bar{M}) \frac{\bar{M}^2}{\Lambda^2} \Delta M \left( \Theta_{e1}^2 - \Theta_{e2}^2 \right) \right| \sin^2 \theta_{13} \) \[ \times \left( e^{i\alpha_2} \sin^2 \theta_{12} - e^{i\alpha_1} \cos^2 \theta_{12} \right) \cos(2\omega) + e^{i(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)/2} \xi \sin(2\theta_{12}) \sin(2\omega) \right) \] (26)

This shows that, for given \( \bar{M} \) and \( \Delta M \), one can in principle make the term proportional to \( \Delta M \) arbitrarily large by choosing a sufficiently large \( |\text{Im}\omega| \). In the limit \( \text{Im}\omega \gg 1 \) one
finds

\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
\text{for NO : } m_{\beta\beta} & \simeq \left| 1 - f_A(\bar{M}) \right| m_{\beta\beta}^\nu \\
& + f_A^2(\bar{M}) \frac{\bar{M}^2 \Delta M}{\Lambda^2} |\Delta m_{\text{atm}}| \sin^2 \theta_{13} e^{2i\text{Im} \omega} e^{-2i(\text{Re} \omega + \delta)} \right|,
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
\text{for IO : } m_{\beta\beta} & \simeq \left| 1 - f_A(\bar{M}) \right| m_{\beta\beta}^\nu \\
& + f_A^2(\bar{M}) \frac{\bar{M}^2 \Delta M}{\Lambda^2} |\Delta m_{\text{atm}}| \cos^2 \theta_{13} e^{2i\text{Im} \omega} e^{-2i\text{Re} \omega} \left( \xi e^{i\alpha_2/2} \sin \theta_{12} + ie^{i\alpha_1/2} \cos \theta_{12} \right)^2.
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}

Consistency with neutrino oscillation data at tree level is guaranteed by the use of the Casas Ibarra parameterisation. However, for masses in the GeV range, there exist various constraints on $\Theta_{eI}$ from direct searches for $N_I$ particles, indirect tests involving rare processes and precision observables as well as cosmology that impose upper bounds on $|\Theta_{eI}|^2$. These are e.g. summarised in Refs. [18–22] and references therein. In the following we use the analysis in Ref. [20] as a basis.

The comparably strong sensitivity of the term involving $\Delta M$ to the shape of the function $f_A$ implies that the observation of neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay in different nuclei can possibly help to obtain information on the fundamental parameters and $L$ violation even if $\Delta M$ is too small to be resolved experimentally in direct searches for heavy neutrinos.

4 Baryogenesis

In leptogenesis, a matter-antimatter asymmetry is generated in the lepton sector and then partly transferred into a baryon number by weak sphalerons [63], which violate $B + L$ and conserve $B - L$. Here $B$ is the total baryon number and $L$ is the total SM lepton number. In the SM, $B$ is conserved at temperatures $T$ below the temperature $T_{\text{sph}} \simeq 130$ GeV [64] of sphaleron freezeout. Hence, the BAU is determined by the lepton asymmetry $L$ at $T = T_{\text{sph}}$. In the framework of the seesaw mechanism, RH neutrinos with GeV masses must have Yukawa couplings smaller than that of the electron to be consistent with the smallness of the observed neutrino masses and constraints from experimental searches [20]. As a result, they may not reach thermal equilibrium in the early universe before $T = T_{\text{sph}}$, and the BAU is generated via CP violating flavour oscillations amongst the $N_I$ during their production [29, 30]. Since the $N_I$ are highly relativistic at $T > T_{\text{sph}}$, the violation of $L$ during this process by the Majorana masses is suppressed as $\sim M_I^2/T^2$. However, sizable asymmetries $L_\alpha$ are generated in the individual flavours $\alpha = e, \mu, \tau$. These are partly converted into a total $L \neq 0$ by a flavour asymmetric washout that hides part of the

\[^3\] An alternative mechanism with $M_I$ in the GeV range has been proposed in Ref. [65].

\[^4\] $L$ here refers to the SM lepton number. One can define a generalised lepton number that includes the helicity odd occupation numbers of the heavy neutrino mass eigenstates and remains in good approximation conserved during baryogenesis.
CP-asymmetry from the sphalerons by storing them in helicity-odd occupation numbers of the $N_I$, which leads to the generation of a $B \neq 0$ by sphalerons. This process crucially relies on the Majorana masses $M_I$ of the heavy neutrinos $N_I$. At the same time, these Majorana masses are responsible for $L$ violation that makes neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay possible in the seesaw model. This immediately raises the question whether the regime in which the $L$ violation due to the masses of heavy neutrinos explain the origin of baryonic matter in the universe may be accessible to neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay searches. We now study the question whether a value of $m_{\beta\beta} > m_{\beta\beta}^\nu$ can be made consistent with successful leptogenesis via neutrino oscillations in low scale seesaw models.

The case $n = 3$ - Since a positive contribution to $m_{\beta\beta}$ from $N_I$ exchange can only come from the term $\sum_I M_I \Theta_{i}^2 \left[ f_A (M_I) - f_A (\bar{M}_I) \right]$ in Eq. (18), the chances for this are the best in scenarios with $n > 2$ that do not require a mass degeneracy. However, the parameter space of these scenarios is rather large. Though many authors have studied this process [9, 11, 13, 14, 23, 33, 56, 61, 62, 66–76], no complete scan of the parameter space has been performed to date, and such a parameter scan goes beyond the scope of this Letter. For the sake of a proof of principles, we restrict ourselves to a specific region in the parameter space of the scenario with $n = 3$ in which the BAU can be estimated analytically [23].

The rates at which heavy neutrino interaction eigenstates approach thermal equilibrium at temperatures $T \gg M_I$ are governed by the eigenvalues of the matrix $\Gamma_N \simeq F^\dagger F \gamma_{av} T$, c.f. Eq. (38), where $\gamma_{av}$ is a numerical coefficient that we set to $\gamma_{av} = 0.012$ here, corresponding to the value from Ref. [72] based on Refs. [77, 78]. The rate at which they oscillate is determined by the mass splittings $M_I^2 - M_J^2$. If the CP violating oscillations that generate flavoured asymmetries $Y_\alpha$ occur long before one of the $N_I$ comes into thermal equilibrium, then the generation of the $Y_\alpha$ and the washout (which leads to a $B \neq 0$) can be treated as two separate processes. The condition for this reads

$$\frac{\|F^\dagger F\| \gamma_{av} a_R^{2/3}}{(M_I^2 - M_J^2)^{2/3}} \ll 1,$$

where $a_R = m_P (45/(4\pi^3 g_*))^{1/2} = T^2/H$ can be interpreted as the comoving temperature in a radiation dominated universe with Hubble parameter $H$. Here $m_P$ is the Planck mass, $g_*$ the number of degrees of freedom in the primordial plasma and $\|F^\dagger F\|$ refers to the largest eigenvalue of the matrix. Then the flavoured asymmetries can be estimated as [76]

$$Y_\alpha \approx - \sum_{i,j,\beta \atop i \neq I} \frac{\text{Im} [F_{\alpha i} F_{i\beta J}^\dagger F_{J\beta J} F_{J \alpha J}^\dagger]}{\text{sign}(M_I^2 - M_J^2)} \left( \frac{m_{\text{Pl}}^2}{|M_I^2 - M_J^2|} \right)^{2/3} 3.4 \times 10^{-4} \gamma_{av}^2.$$  \hspace{1cm} (30)

Once some heavy neutrino interaction eigenstates approach equilibrium, the washout of the asymmetries $Y_\alpha$ begins. For $T \gg M_I$, the rate for this process is roughly given by $\Gamma^\nu_\alpha \simeq (F F^\dagger)_{\alpha \alpha} \gamma_{av} T/g_w$ with $g_w = 2^5$ [5] If two SM flavours come into equilibrium before

\[5\] The factor $g_w$ accounts for the fact that $\gamma_{av}$ has been determined in the context of $\Gamma_N$, which interacts with both components of the SU(2) doublet $\ell_L$, while the $Y_\alpha$ violating interactions of $\ell_L$ only involve the singlet $\nu_R$. 

8
sphaleron freezeout,\(^6\)
\[ \Gamma_{L^\alpha}^\beta / H \gg 1 \text{ at } T = T_{\text{sph}}, \tag{31} \]
then the BAU can be estimated as
\[ Y_B \simeq -\frac{28}{79} Y_\alpha \frac{3}{7} e^{-\Gamma_{L^\alpha}^\beta / H}, \tag{32} \]
where 28/79 is the sphaleron conversion factor, the factor 3/7 comes from the equilibration of all charges except \( Y_\alpha \) during their washout and the exponential describes the washout of \( Y_\alpha \) itself. By plugging numbers into the parametrisation (2), it is straightforward to see that \( m_{\beta\beta} > m_{\nu\beta\beta} \) can be realised while producing a BAU that exceeds the observed value and respecting the conditions (29) and (31). We illustrate the parameter dependence of \( m_{\beta\beta} \) and \( Y_B \) on the observable Dirac phase \( \delta \) and \( \text{Im} \omega_{23} \) in figures 1 and 2 to show that a large \( m_{\beta\beta} \) can indeed be realised while explaining the observed BAU. The quantities \( \text{Im} \omega_{ij} \) determine the magnitude of the active-sterile mixing \( U_{2\alpha I} \) and can thereby be constrained experimentally if heavy neutrinos are found in the laboratory. This treatment is of course very simplified and should be understood as a proof of principle. A detailed study of the parameter space in the region where the conditions do not apply requires a numerical solution of the quantum kinetic equations for each point in parameter space.

The case \( n = 2 \) - For a more quantitative treatment we return to the scenario with \( n = 2 \), where the lower dimensionality of the parameter space makes a numerical scan less expensive. It is well-known that leptogenesis in this scenario requires a mass degeneracy of order \( |\Delta M|/\bar{M} \ll 1 \) \cite{13,14,61,62}. We perform a numerical scan in order to address the question whether successful baryogenesis and \( m_{\beta\beta} > m_{\nu\beta\beta} \) can be realised simultaneously for \( n = 2 \). Phenomenologically this is interesting because this scenario effectively describes baryogenesis in the \( \nu\text{SM} \). In order to identify the parameter region where baryogenesis is possible, we solve momentum integrated kinetic equations for the two helicity components \( \rho_N \) ans \( \rho_\bar{N} \) of the heavy neutrino density matrix and \( Y_\alpha \) \cite{11,66},

\[ i \frac{1}{\mathcal{H} X} \frac{d\rho_N}{dX} = [H_N, \rho_N] - i \frac{1}{2} \{ \Gamma_N, \rho_N - \rho^e \} + i Y_\alpha \tilde{\Gamma}_N^\alpha, \tag{33} \]
\[ i \frac{1}{\mathcal{H} X} \frac{d\rho_\bar{N}}{dX} = [H^*_N, \rho_\bar{N}] - i \frac{1}{2} \{ \Gamma^*_N, \rho_\bar{N} - \rho^e \} - i Y_\alpha \tilde{\Gamma}_N^{\alpha*}, \tag{34} \]
\[ i \frac{1}{\mathcal{H} X} \frac{dY_\alpha}{dX} = -i \tilde{\Gamma}_L^\alpha Y_\alpha + \text{itr} \left[ \tilde{\Gamma}_L^\alpha (\rho_N - \rho^e) \right] - \text{itr} \left[ \tilde{\Gamma}_L^{\alpha*} (\rho_\bar{N} - \rho^e) \right]. \tag{35} \]

Here \( \rho^e \) is the equilibrium density matrix and \( X = \bar{M}/T \) is a dimensionless time variable. The function
\[ \mathcal{H} \equiv -\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \sqrt{\frac{45}{4\pi^3 g_*} \frac{m_P}{2M^2}} X \tag{36} \]

\(^6\) If the initial asymmetries \( Y_\beta \) in flavours other than \( \alpha \) are much larger than \( Y_\alpha \), the stronger condition \( |Y_\alpha e^{-\Gamma_{L^\alpha}^\beta / H}| \gg |\sum_{\beta\neq\alpha} Y_\beta e^{-\Gamma_{L^\beta}^\alpha / H}| \) should be used at \( T = T_{EW} \).
Figure 1: The BAU and $m_{\beta\beta}$ as a function of $\text{Im}\omega_{13}$. We fix $M_1 = 0.22$ GeV, $M_2 = 0.85$ GeV, $M_3 = 0.63$ GeV, $m_1 = 23$ meV, $m_2 = 24.6$ meV, $m_3 = 54.6$ meV, $\alpha_1 = 11.88$, $\alpha_2 = 11.64$, $\omega_{12} = 12.23 + 3.38i$, $\omega_{23} = 11.39 - 0.21i$, $\delta = 5.76$ and $\text{Re}\omega_{13} = 5.18$. In the dotted region the condition (31) is not fulfilled. Here and in Fig. 2 we used the radiatively corrected Casas-Ibarra parameterisation introduced in Ref. [52] instead of the tree level formula (2) to ensure consistency with neutrino oscillation data at one loop level.
Figure 2: The BAU and $m_{\beta\beta}$ as a function of $\delta$. We fix $M_1 = 0.22$ GeV, $M_2 = 0.85$ GeV, $M_3 = 0.63$ GeV, $m_1 = 23$ meV, $m_2 = 24.6$ meV, $m_3 = 54.6$ meV, $\alpha_1 = 11.88$, $\alpha_2 = 11.64$, $\omega_{12} = 12.23 + 3.38i$, $\omega_{23} = 11.39 - 0.21i$ and $\omega_{13} = 5.18 - 1.62i$. 
can be identified with the Hubble parameter if the number of degrees of freedom $g_*$ is constant during the evolution, which is justified in the present context. The coefficients appearing in Eqns. (33)-(34) can be expressed as

$$H_N = \frac{1}{4T} \left[ -2\dot{\bar{M}}\Delta M\sigma_3 + \bar{F}^\dagger \bar{F} \frac{T^2}{4} + \bar{F}^\dagger \bar{F} v^2(T) \right]$$  \hspace{1cm} (37)$$

$$\Gamma_N = \sum_\alpha \left( \bar{F}^\dagger_{\alpha I} \bar{F}_{\alpha J} R(T, M)_{\alpha\alpha} + \bar{F}_{\alpha I} \bar{F}^\dagger_{\alpha J} R_M(T, M)_{\alpha\alpha} \right),$$ \hspace{1cm} (38)$$

$$(\bar{\Gamma}_L^\alpha)_{IJ} \simeq (\bar{\Gamma}_N^\alpha)_{IJ} = \left( \bar{F}^\dagger_{\alpha I} \bar{F}_{\alpha J} R(T, M)_{\alpha\alpha} - \bar{F}_{\alpha I} \bar{F}^\dagger_{\alpha J} R_M(T, M)_{\alpha\alpha} \right),$$ \hspace{1cm} (39)$$

$$\Gamma_L^\alpha = \frac{1}{g_w} \left( (FF^\dagger)_{\alpha\alpha} (R(T, M)_{\alpha\alpha} + R_M(T, M)_{\alpha\alpha}) \right),$$ \hspace{1cm} (40)$$

with $\bar{F} = FU_N \simeq F$. The function $v(T)$ is shown in figure 3. We have assumed that the average momentum of heavy neutrinos is $|\mathbf{p}| \simeq 2T$. In the limit $T \gg M_f$ one can approximate $R_M \simeq 0, R \simeq \gamma_{av} T$. The equations (33)-(35) are the heavy neutrino equivalent of the density matrix equations commonly used in neutrino physics [79] and are derived in the appendix of Ref. [14]. Our scan comprises $5 \times 10^7$ parameter choices for each neutrino mass ordering. We use a logarithmic prior for the mass splitting in the interval $-16 \leq \log(\Delta M/\text{GeV}) / \log 10 \leq 0$ and flat priors in all other quantities in the the parametrisation (2). We consider the mass range $0.1 \text{GeV} < \bar{M} < 5 \text{ GeV}$. We accept a point when the generated BAU lies within a $5\sigma$ range of the observed value $\eta_B = (8.06 - 9.11) \times 10^{-11}$ [80]. At the same time, we require consistency with all direct and indirect constraints on the low scale seesaw that are summarised in Ref. [20] (except the constraint on $m_{\beta\beta}$ of
course). These include indirect experimental constraints from neutrino oscillation data, electroweak precision data, lepton universality, searches for rare lepton decays and tests of CKM unitarity with bounds from big bang nucleosynthesis and past direct searches at colliders and fixed target experiments.

The result of this scan is shown in figure 4. The densely populated area corresponds to the standard prediction $m_{\nu_{\beta\beta}}$. For $M > 2$ GeV we find almost no points outside this region because the suppression of the heavy neutrino contribution due to $f_A$ is efficient. For lower masses, we find deviations from the standard prediction in both directions. For inverted ordering the value of $m_{\beta\beta}$ can exceed the present day experimental limit from the KamLAND-Zen [81] and GERDA [82] experiments. This implies that neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay experiments have already started to rule out part of the leptogenesis parameter space that is not constrained by any other experiment. The allowed parameter region with $m_{\beta\beta} > m_{\nu_{\beta\beta}}$ is characterised by relatively large mass splitting and large $|\text{Im}\omega|$, e.g. $\Delta M/M \sim 10^{-3}$ and $|\text{Im}\omega| > 2$, see Fig. 5. To the best of our knowledge, this parameter region is not singled out by any known symmetry, which seems to imply that a large value of $m_{\beta\beta}$ for $n = 2$ requires considerable tuning. For $M$ below the kaon mass the viable parameter space rapidly shrinks because $|\Theta_{\alpha I}|^2$ is constrained from below by the requirement that the $N_I$ decay before BBN and constrained from above by direct searches in fixed target experiments.

5 Conclusions

We conclude that the rate of neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay in low scale leptogenesis scenarios within the minimal seesaw model with Majorana masses in the GeV range can be both, smaller and larger than the expectation from light neutrino exchange alone, while respecting all known constraints on the properties of heavy neutrinos from experiments and cosmology. For inverted ordering the value of $m_{\beta\beta}$ can exceed the present day experimental limit, which implies that neutrinoless double $\beta$ decay experiments have already started to rule out part of the leptogenesis parameter space that is not constrained by any other experiment. The observation of a value of $m_{\beta\beta}$ that deviates from the standard prediction would contain valuable information about the heavy neutrino mass splitting and the CP-violating phases in their couplings. Together with a measurement of the Dirac phase $\delta$ in neutrino oscillation experiments, this would allow to impose strong constraints on the violation of lepton number and CP in the low scale seesaw model. If any heavy neutral leptons are discovered in future experiments and their mixings $|\Theta_{\alpha I}|^2$ with the SM neutrinos have been measured, this information will be crucial to decide whether these particles are indeed responsible for the generation of baryonic matter in the universe.

These results agree with what was found in the analyses in Refs. [75, 83], which were performed in parallel to our analysis and appeared on arxiv.org in the same week. The main results of Ref. [75] had been presented by Pilar Hernandez at the MIAPP workshop Why is there more Matter than Antimatter in the Universe? the week before.
Figure 4: The blue points correspond to values of $\bar{M}$ and $m_{\beta\beta}$ that are consistent with successful leptogenesis and the constraints on the low scale seesaw summarised in Ref. [20]. The red band shows the upper limit on $m_{\beta\beta}$ from the KamLAND-Zen experiment [81], where the width of the band comes from the theoretical uncertainty in the nuclear matrix elements that affects the translation from a bound on the lifetime into a bound on $m_{\beta\beta}$. The upper plot is for normal mass ordering, the lower for inverted mass ordering.
Figure 5: A representative distribution of parameter values that lead to successful baryo-
genesis and $m_{\beta\beta} > m_{\kappa\kappa}$ while being in agreement with all other direct and indirect constraints discussed in Ref. [20]. The colour indicates the magnitude of $\bar{M}$, which ranges from values below the kaon mass (lightest) to values above the D-meson mass (darkest).
Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Mikhail Shaposhnikov for helpful discussions in the initial phase of this project and for sponsoring MaD’s visit to Lausanne that made this project possible. We would also like to than Fedor Bezrukov for his comments on the final version of this manuscript. This work was supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) and the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF).

References

[1] P. Minkowski, $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ at a Rate of One Out of $10^9$ Muon Decays?, Phys. Lett. B67 (1977) 421–428. doi:10.1016/0370-2693(77)90435-X

[2] M. Gell-Mann, P. Ramond, R. Slansky, in Supergravity, ed. by D. Freedman et al., North Holland.

[3] R. N. Mohapatra, G. Senjanovic, Neutrino Mass and Spontaneous Parity Violation, Phys. Rev. Lett. 44 (1980) 912. doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.44.912

[4] T. Yanagida, Horizontal Symmetry and Masses of Neutrinos, Prog. Theor. Phys. 64 (1980) 1103. doi:10.1143/PTP.64.1103

[5] J. Schechter, J. W. F. Valle, Neutrino Masses in SU(2) x U(1) Theories, Phys. Rev. D22 (1980) 2227. doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.22.2227

[6] J. Schechter, J. W. F. Valle, Neutrino Decay and Spontaneous Violation of Lepton Number, Phys. Rev. D25 (1982) 774. doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.25.774

[7] L. Canetti, M. Drewes, M. Shaposhnikov, Matter and Antimatter in the Universe, New J. Phys. 14 (2012) 095012. arXiv:1204.4186, doi:10.1088/1367-2630/14/9/095012

[8] M. Fukugita, T. Yanagida, Baryogenesis Without Grand Unification, Phys. Lett. B174 (1986) 45–47. doi:10.1016/0370-2693(86)91126-3

[9] E. K. Akhmedov, V. A. Rubakov, A. Yu. Smirnov, Baryogenesis via neutrino oscillations, Phys. Rev. Lett. 81 (1998) 1359–1362. arXiv:hep-ph/9803255, doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.81.1359

[10] R. Adhikari, et al., A White Paper on keV Sterile Neutrino Dark Matter, Submitted to: White paper arXiv:1602.04816
[11] T. Asaka, M. Shaposhnikov, The nuMSM, dark matter and baryon asymmetry of the universe, Phys. Lett. B620 (2005) 17–26. arXiv:hep-ph/0505013 doi:10.1016/j.physletb.2005.06.020

[12] T. Asaka, S. Blanchet, M. Shaposhnikov, The nuMSM, dark matter and neutrino masses, Phys. Lett. B631 (2005) 151–156. arXiv:hep-ph/0503065 doi:10.1016/j.physletb.2005.09.070

[13] L. Canetti, M. Drewes, M. Shaposhnikov, Sterile Neutrinos as the Origin of Dark and Baryonic Matter, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 (6) (2013) 061801. arXiv:1204.3902 doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.110.061801

[14] L. Canetti, M. Drewes, T. Frossard, M. Shaposhnikov, Dark Matter, Baryogenesis and Neutrino Oscillations from Right Handed Neutrinos, Phys. Rev. D87 (2013) 093006. arXiv:1208.4607 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.87.093006

[15] A. Boyarsky, O. Ruchayskiy, M. Shaposhnikov, The Role of sterile neutrinos in cosmology and astrophysics, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 59 (2009) 191–214. arXiv:0901.0011 doi:10.1146/annurev.nucl.010909.083654

[16] K. N. Abazajian, et al., Light Sterile Neutrinos: A White Paper arXiv:1204.5379

[17] M. Drewes, The Phenomenology of Right Handed Neutrinos, Int. J. Mod. Phys. E22 (2013) 1330019. arXiv:1303.6912 doi:10.1142/S0218301313300191

[18] A. Atre, T. Han, S. Pascoli, B. Zhang, The Search for Heavy Majorana Neutrinos, JHEP 05 (2009) 030. arXiv:0901.3589 doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2009/05/030

[19] S. Antusch, O. Fischer, Non-unitarity of the leptonic mixing matrix: Present bounds and future sensitivities, JHEP 10 (2014) 094. arXiv:1407.6607 doi:10.1007/JHEP10(2014)094

[20] M. Drewes, B. Garbrecht, Experimental and cosmological constraints on heavy neutrinos arXiv:1502.00477.

[21] A. de Gouva, A. Kobach, Global Constraints on a Heavy Neutrino, Phys. Rev. D93 (3) (2016) 033005. arXiv:1511.00683 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.93.033005

[22] E. Fernandez-Martinez, J. Hernandez-Garcia, J. Lopez-Pavon, Global constraints on heavy neutrino mixing arXiv:1605.08774

[23] L. Canetti, M. Drewes, B. Garbrecht, Probing leptogenesis with GeV-scale sterile neutrinos at LHCb and Belle II, Phys. Rev. D90 (12) (2014) 125005. arXiv:1404.7114 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.90.125005

[24] D. Milanes, N. Quintero, C. E. Vera, Sensitivity to Majorana neutrinos in $\Delta L = 2$ decays of $B_c$ meson at LHCb, Phys. Rev. D93 (9) (2016) 094026. arXiv:1604.03177 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.93.094026
[25] D. Gorbunov, M. Shaposhnikov, How to find neutral leptons of the $\nu$MSM?, JHEP 10 (2007) 015, [Erratum: JHEP11,101(2013)]. arXiv:0705.1729 doi:10.1007/JHEP11(2013)101, 10.1088/1126-6708/2007/10/015.

[26] T. Asaka, S. Eijima, A. Watanabe, Heavy neutrino search in accelerator-based experiments, JHEP 03 (2013) 125. arXiv:1212.1062 doi:10.1007/JHEP03(2013)125.

[27] M. Anelli, et al., A facility to Search for Hidden Particles (SHiP) at the CERN SPS arXiv:1504.04956.

[28] S. Alekhin, et al., A facility to Search for Hidden Particles at the CERN SPS: the SHiP physics case arXiv:1504.04855.

[29] E. Graverini, N. Serra, B. Storaci, Search for New Physics in SHiP and at future colliders, JINST 10 (07) (2015) C07007. arXiv:1503.08624 doi:10.1088/1748-0221/10/07/C07007.

[30] T. Akiri, et al., The 2010 Interim Report of the Long-Baseline Neutrino Experiment Collaboration Physics Working Groups arXiv:1110.6249.

[31] C. Adams, et al., The Long-Baseline Neutrino Experiment: Exploring Fundamental Symmetries of the Universe arXiv:1307.7335.

[32] G. Cvetic, C. Dib, C. S. Kim, J. Zamora-Saa, Probing the Majorana neutrinos and their CP violation in decays of charged scalar mesons $\pi, K, D, D_s, B, B_c$, Symmetry 7 (2015) 726–773. arXiv:1503.01358 doi:10.3390/sym7020726.

[33] V. V. Khoze, G. Ro, Leptogenesis and Neutrino Oscillations in the Classically Conformal Standard Model with the Higgs Portal, JHEP 10 (2013) 075. arXiv:1307.3764 doi:10.1007/JHEP10(2013)075.

[34] R. N. Mohapatra, J. W. F. Valle, Neutrino Mass and Baryon Number Nonconservation in Superstring Models, Phys. Rev. D34 (1986) 1642. doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.34.1642.

[35] R. N. Mohapatra, Mechanism for Understanding Small Neutrino Mass in Superstring Theories, Phys. Rev. Lett. 56 (1986) 561–563. doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.56.561.

[36] Y. Chikashige, R. N. Mohapatra, R. D. Peccei, Are There Real Goldstone Bosons Associated with Broken Lepton Number?, Phys. Lett. B98 (1981) 265–268. doi:10.1016/0370-2693(81)90011-3.

[37] G. B. Gelmini, M. Roncadelli, Left-Handed Neutrino Mass Scale and Spontaneously Broken Lepton Number, Phys. Lett. B99 (1981) 411–415. doi:10.1016/0370-2693(81)90559-1.

[38] D. Wyler, L. Wolfenstein, Massless Neutrinos in Left-Right Symmetric Models, Nucl. Phys. B218 (1983) 205–214. doi:10.1016/0550-3213(83)90482-0.
[39] M. C. Gonzalez-Garcia, J. W. F. Valle, Fast Decaying Neutrinos and Observable Flavor Violation in a New Class of Majoron Models, Phys. Lett. B216 (1989) 360–366. doi:10.1016/0370-2693(89)91131-3.

[40] G. C. Branco, W. Grimus, L. Lavoura, The Seesaw Mechanism in the Presence of a Conserved Lepton Number, Nucl. Phys. B312 (1989) 492–508. doi:10.1016/0550-3213(89)90304-0.

[41] A. Abada, C. Biggio, F. Bonnet, M. B. Gavela, T. Hambye, Low energy effects of neutrino masses, JHEP 12 (2007) 061. arXiv:0707.4058 doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2007/12/061.

[42] M. Shaposhnikov, A Possible symmetry of the nuMSM, Nucl. Phys. B763 (2007) 49–59. arXiv:hep-ph/0605047 doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysb.2006.11.003.

[43] M. B. Gavela, T. Hambye, D. Hernandez, P. Hernandez, Minimal Flavour Seesaw Models, JHEP 09 (2009) 038. arXiv:0906.1461 doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2009/09/038.

[44] D. Aristizabal Sierra, A. Degee, J. F. Kamenik, Minimal Lepton Flavor Violating Realizations of Minimal Seesaw Models, JHEP 07 (2012) 135. arXiv:1205.5547 doi:10.1007/JHEP07(2012)135.

[45] J. Racker, M. Pena, N. Rius, Leptogenesis with small violation of B-L, JCAP 1207 (2012) 030. arXiv:1205.1948 doi:10.1088/1475-7516/2012/07/030.

[46] C. S. Fong, M. Gonzalez-Garcia, E. Nardi, E. Peinado, New ways to TeV scale leptogenesis arXiv:1305.6312.

[47] M. Shaposhnikov, Is there a new physics between electroweak and Planck scales?, in: Astroparticle Physics: Current Issues, 2007 (APCI07) Budapest, Hungary, June 21-23, 2007. arXiv:0708.3550 URL https://inspirehep.net/record/759157/files/arXiv:0708.3550.pdf

[48] F. Vissani, Do experiments suggest a hierarchy problem?, Phys. Rev. D57 (1998) 7027–7030. arXiv:hep-ph/9709409 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.57.7027.

[49] P. Hernandez, M. Kekic, J. Lopez-Pavon, $N_{\text{eff}}$ in low-scale seesaw models versus the lightest neutrino mass, Phys. Rev. D90 (6) (2014) 065033. arXiv:1406.2961 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.90.065033.

[50] T. Asaka, S. Eijima, H. Ishida, Mixing of Active and Sterile Neutrinos, JHEP 04 (2011) 011. arXiv:1101.1382 doi:10.1007/JHEP04(2011)011.

[51] J. Lopez-Pavon, S. Pascoli, C.-f. Wong, Can heavy neutrinos dominate neutrinoless double beta decay?, Phys. Rev. D87 (9) (2013) 093007. arXiv:1209.5342 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.87.093007.
[52] J. Lopez-Pavon, E. Molinaro, S. T. Petcov, Radiative Corrections to Light Neutrino Masses in Low Scale Type I Seesaw Scenarios and Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay, JHEP 11 (2015) 030. arXiv:1506.05296 doi:10.1007/JHEP11(2015)030

[53] D. Gorbunov, I. Timiryasov, Testing νMSM with indirect searches, Phys. Lett. B745 (2015) 29–34. arXiv:1412.7751 doi:10.1016/j.physletb.2015.02.060

[54] F. L. Bezrukov, νν MSM-predictions for neutrinoless double beta decay, Phys. Rev. D72 (2005) 071303. arXiv:hep-ph/0505247 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.72.071303

[55] T. Asaka, S. Eijima, Direct Search for Right-handed Neutrinos and Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay, PTEP 2013 (11) (2013) 113B02. arXiv:1308.3550 doi:10.1093/ptep/ptt094

[56] M. Drewes, B. Garbrecht, Leptogenesis from a GeV Seesaw without Mass Degeneracy, JHEP 03 (2013) 096. arXiv:1206.5537 doi:10.1007/JHEP03(2013)096

[57] M. C. Gonzalez-Garcia, M. Maltoni, T. Schwetz, Global Analyses of Neutrino Oscillation Experiments, Nucl. Phys. B908 (2016) 199–217. arXiv:1512.06856 doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysb.2016.02.033

[58] J. A. Casas, A. Ibarra, Oscillating neutrinos and muon —¿ e, gamma, Nucl. Phys. B618 (2001) 171–204. arXiv:hep-ph/0103065 doi:10.1016/S0550-3213(01)00475-8

[59] A. Faessler, M. Gonzalez, S. Kovalenko, F. Imkovic, Arbitrary mass Majorana neutrinos in neutrinoless double beta decay, Phys. Rev. D90 (9) (2014) 096010. arXiv:1408.6077 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.90.096010

[60] E. Fernandez-Martinez, J. Hernandez-Garcia, J. Lopez-Pavon, M. Lucente, Loop level constraints on Seesaw neutrino mixing, JHEP 10 (2015) 130. arXiv:1508.03051 doi:10.1007/JHEP10(2015)130

[61] B. Shuve, I. Yavin, Baryogenesis through Neutrino Oscillations: A Unified Perspective, Phys. Rev. D89 (7) (2014) 075014. arXiv:1401.2459 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.89.075014

[62] P. Hernandez, M. Kekic, J. Lopez-Pavon, J. Racker, N. Rius, Leptogenesis in GeV scale seesaw models, JHEP 10 (2015) 067. arXiv:1508.03676 doi:10.1007/JHEP10(2015)067

[63] V. A. Kuzmin, V. A. Rubakov, M. E. Shaposhnikov, On the Anomalous Electroweak Baryon Number Nonconservation in the Early Universe, Phys. Lett. B155 (1985) 36. doi:10.1016/0370-2693(85)91028-7

[64] M. D’Onofrio, K. Rummukainen, A. Tranberg, Sphaleron Rate in the Minimal Standard Model, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 (14) (2014) 141602. arXiv:1404.3565 doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.113.141602

20
[65] T. Hambye, D. Teresi, Higgs doublet decay as the origin of the baryon asymmetry. arXiv:1606.00017.

[66] M. Shaposhnikov, The nuMSM, leptonic asymmetries, and properties of singlet fermions, JHEP 08 (2008) 008. arXiv:0804.4542 doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2008/08/008.

[67] A. Anisimov, W. Buchmiller, M. Drewes, S. Mendizabal, Quantum Leptogenesis I, Annals Phys. 326 (2011) 1998–2038, [Erratum: Annals Phys.338,376(2011)]. arXiv:1012.5821 doi:10.1016/j.aop.2011.02.002,10.1016/j.aop.2013.05.00.

[68] A. Anisimov, W. Buchmuller, M. Drewes, S. Mendizabal, Leptogenesis from Quantum Interference in a Thermal Bath, Phys. Rev. Lett. 104 (2010) 121102. arXiv:1001.3856 doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.104.121102.

[69] L. Canetti, M. Shaposhnikov, Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe in the NuMSM, JCAP 1009 (2010) 001. arXiv:1006.0133 doi:10.1088/1475-7516/2010/09/001.

[70] M. Garny, A. Kartavtsev, A. Hohenegger, Leptogenesis from first principles in the resonant regime, Annals Phys. 328 (2013) 26–63. arXiv:1112.6428 doi:10.1016/j.aop.2012.10.007.

[71] B. Garbrecht, M. Herranen, Effective Theory of Resonant Leptogenesis in the Closed-Time-Path Approach, Nucl. Phys. B861 (2012) 17–52. arXiv:1112.5954 doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysb.2012.03.009.

[72] B. Garbrecht, More Viable Parameter Space for Leptogenesis, Phys. Rev. D90 (6) (2014) 063522. arXiv:1401.3278 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.90.063522.

[73] A. Abada, G. Arcadi, V. Domcke, M. Lucente, Lepton number violation as a key to low-scale leptogenesis, JCAP 1511 (11) (2015) 041. arXiv:1507.06215 doi:10.1088/1475-7516/2015/11/041.

[74] A. Kartavtsev, P. Millington, H. Vogel, Lepton asymmetry from mixing and oscillations, JHEP 06 (2016) 066. arXiv:1601.03086 doi:10.1007/JHEP06(2016)066.

[75] P. Hernndez, M. Kekic, J. Lpez-Pavn, J. Racker, J. Salvado, Testable Baryogenesis in Seesaw Models arXiv:1606.06719.

[76] M. Drewes, B. Garbrecht, D. Gueter, J. Klaric, Leptogenesis from Oscillations of Heavy Neutrinos with Large Mixing Angles arXiv:1606.06690.

[77] D. Besak, D. Bodeker, Thermal production of ultrarelativistic right-handed neutrinos: Complete leading-order results, JCAP 1203 (2012) 029. arXiv:1202.1288 doi:10.1088/1475-7516/2012/03/029.
[78] B. Garbrecht, F. Glowna, P. Schwaller, Scattering Rates For Leptogenesis: Damping of Lepton Flavour Coherence and Production of Singlet Neutrinos, Nucl. Phys. B877 (2013) 1–35. \texttt{arXiv:1303.5498 doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysb.2013.08.020}

[79] G. Sigl, G. Raffelt, General kinetic description of relativistic mixed neutrinos, Nucl. Phys. B406 (1993) 423–451. doi:10.1016/0550-3213(93)90175-0

[80] P. A. R. Ade, et al., Planck 2015 results. XIII. Cosmological parameters \texttt{arXiv:1502.01589}

[81] A. Gando, et al., Search for Majorana Neutrinos near the Inverted Mass Hierarchy region with KamLAND-Zen \texttt{arXiv:1605.02889}

[82] M. Agostini, et al., Results on Neutrinoless Double-$\beta$ Decay of $^{76}$Ge from Phase I of the GERDA Experiment, Phys. Rev. Lett. 111 (12) (2013) 122503. \texttt{arXiv:1307.4720 doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.111.122503}

[83] T. Asaka, S. Eijima, H. Ishida, On neutrinoless double beta decay in the $\nu$MSM \texttt{arXiv:1606.06686}