



# Neutrino Magnetic Moment in Cosmology

Shao-Ping Li (李少平)

Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS

In collaboration with Xun-Jie Xu, arXiv:2211.04669

## Question?

How large can neutrino magnetic moment (NMM) be in cosmology?

## Answer!

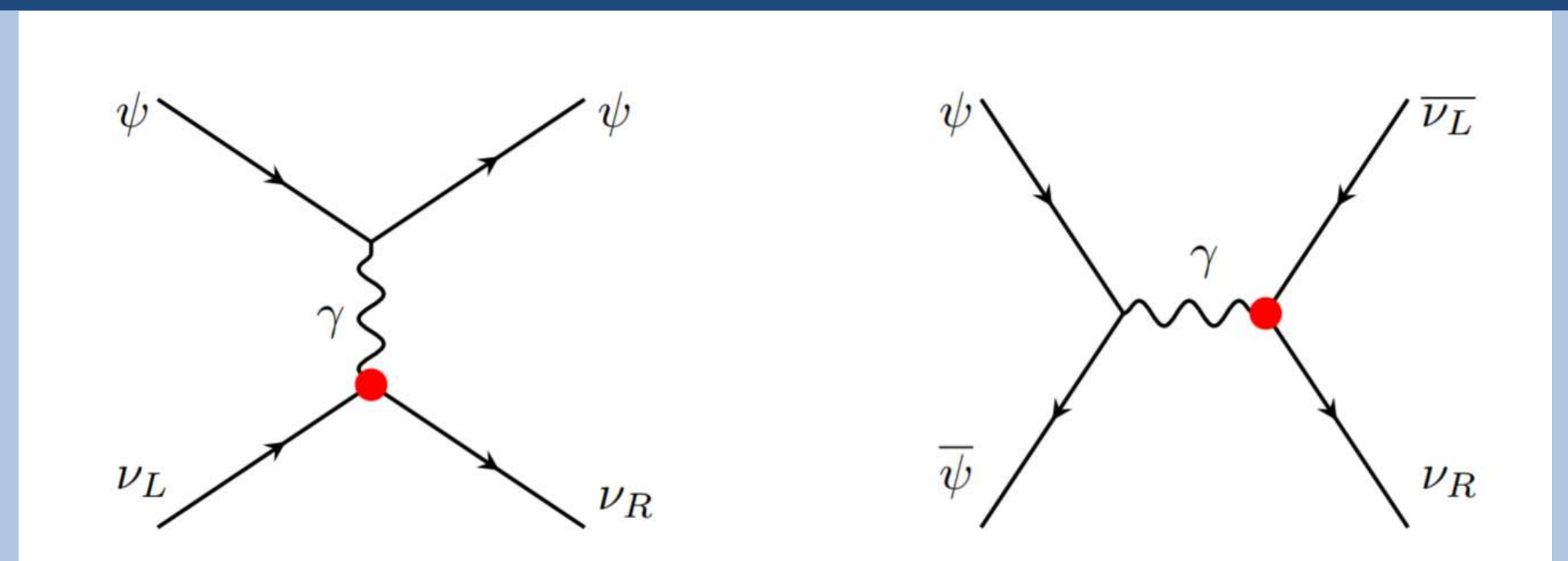
$$\text{BBN+CMB} : \mu_\nu < 2.7 \times 10^{-12} \mu_B \quad (\text{for } N_R = 3)$$

## Why & How?

Light right-handed neutrino

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \mu_\nu \bar{\nu}_L \sigma^{\alpha\beta} \nu_R \partial_\alpha A_\beta + \text{h.c.}$$

Collisions @  
QED plasma



Upper limit  
on NMM

Collision rates @  
cubic temperature

Important finite-  
temperature correction

$$N_{\text{eff}} = 2.99 \pm 0.17, \quad (\text{CMB+BAO})$$

$$N_{\text{eff}} = 2.830 \pm 0.189, \quad (\text{CMB+BBN})$$

Thermally averaged $\nu_L \rightarrow \nu_R$ rate	$\langle \sigma v n \rangle / \alpha \mu_\nu^2 T^3$
Zero-T QFT + $m_\gamma$ cut + $e^\pm$ plasma + Boltzmann statistics	2.26
Finite-T QFT + $e^\pm$ plasma + HTL approximation	1.84
Finite-T QFT + $e^\pm$ plasma + full quantum statistics	1.53
Finite-T QFT + $\psi\bar{\psi}$ plasma + full quantum statistics	6.47

Strong constraints  
from BBN & CMB

Stronger than Hubble rate  
Later decoupling

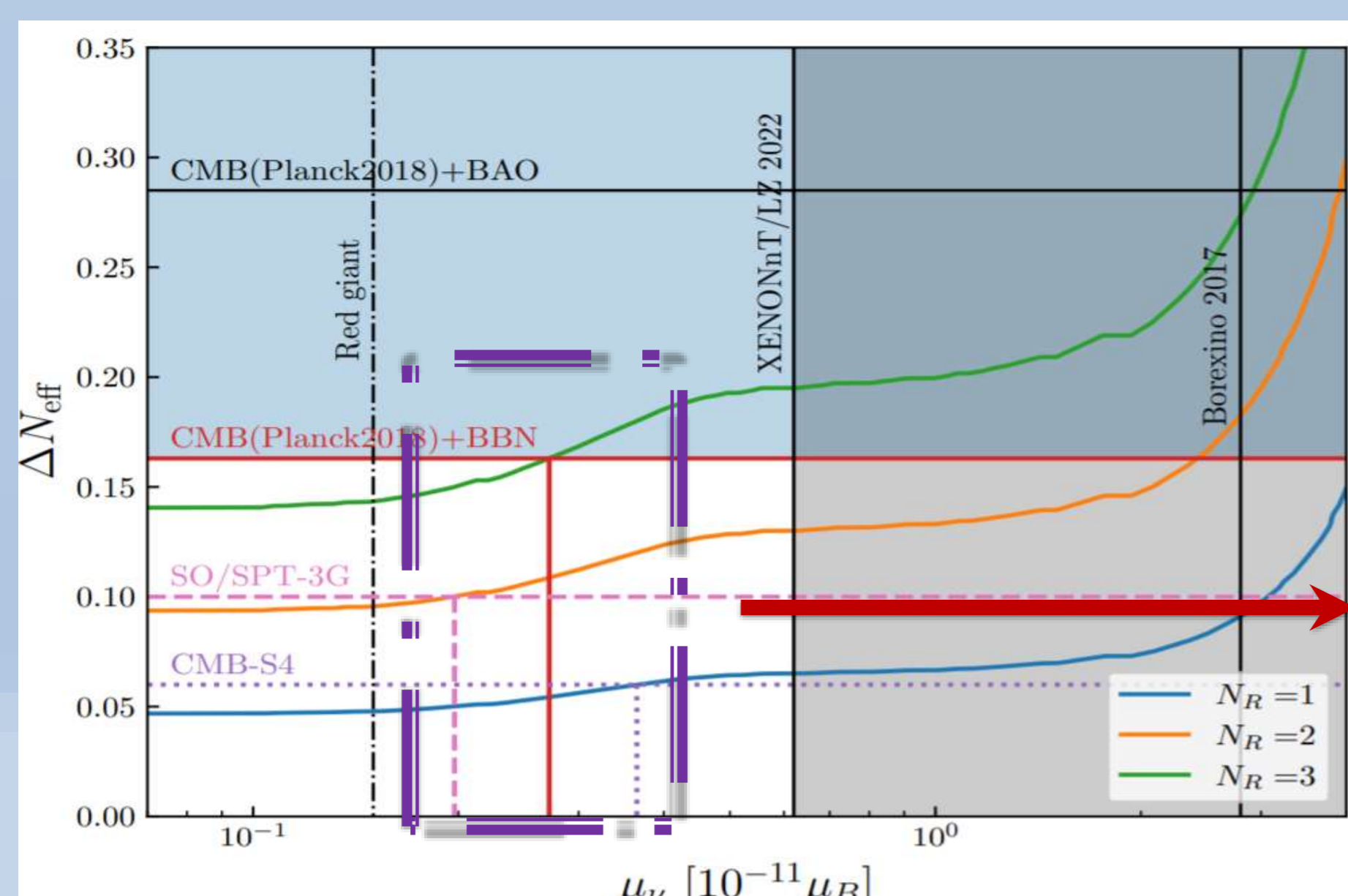
Right-handed neutrinos  
thermalized

$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} = N_R \left[ \frac{4}{43} g_*(T_{\text{dec}}) \right]^{-4/3}$$

Later decoupling  
Faster expansion at BBN & CMB

$$\mu_\nu \approx 1.8 \times 10^{-12} \left( \frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{T_{\text{dec}}} \right)^{1/2} \mu_B$$

## Upper limit on NMM @ cosmology



This work

Experiments/Observations	Upper Limit
XENONnT ( $\nu + e^-$ scatt.)	$6.3 \times 10^{-12} \mu_B$
LZ ( $\nu + e^-$ scatt.)	$6.2 \times 10^{-12} \mu_B$
Borexino ( $\nu + e^-$ scatt.)	$28 \times 10^{-12} \mu_B$
Astrophysics (red giant)	$2.2 \times 10^{-12} \mu_B$
	$1.5 \times 10^{-12} \mu_B$
BBN+CMB for $N_R = 3$	$2.7 \times 10^{-12} \mu_B$
SO for $N_R = 2$ (future)	$2.0 \times 10^{-12} \mu_B$
CMB-S4 for $N_R = 1$ (future)	$3.7 \times 10^{-12} \mu_B$