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## Thermal leptogenesis in the type-I Dirac seesaw extension to the DFSZ axion model for dark matter

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The type-I Dirac seesaw extension is made to the DFSZ axion model, where light active neutrinos are Dirac particles and acquire mass through the canonical seesaw mechanism after the Peccei-Quinn and electroweak symmetry breaking, finding that neutrino mass is given by  $m_{\nu} \approx \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2}$ , result which relates the three energy scales involved in the model: the mass of the heavy sterile Dirac fermions introduced ( $\Lambda$ ), Peccei-Quinn scale ( $v$ ), and electroweak scale ( $v$ ). As a consequence, it was found that  $10^{(3)} \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \sim \Lambda^2$ , hence neutrino Yukawa coupling associated to the QCD axion, candidate to dark matter, is highly (up to  $10^{(-10)}$ ) suppressed in comparison to the Higgs. Dirac neutrino effective mass matrix is computed explicitly, whose components depend on active-sterile mixing parameters, the latter being new sources of CP violation. Therefore, the CP asymmetry factor and the baryon-antibaryon density are computed for the unflavoured leptogenesis, linking neutrino physics, QCD axion, and cosmological parameters into a same physical framework.

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