
3rd CHIPP Swiss neutrino workshop

Where we stand in neutrino physics

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Max-Planck-Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg

10-yr anniversary of neutrino oscillations

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PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

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Evidence for Oscillation of Atmospheric Neutrinos

Y. Fukuda,¹ T. Hayakawa,¹ E. Ichihara,¹ K. Inoue,¹ K. Ishihara,¹ H. Ishino,¹ Y. Itow,¹ T. Kajita,¹ J. Kameda,¹ S. Kasuga,¹ K. Kobayashi,¹ Y. Kobayashi,¹ Y. Koshio,¹ M. Miura,¹ M. Nakahata,¹ S. Nakayama,¹ A. Okada,¹ K. Okumura,¹ N. Sakurai,¹ M. Shiozawa,¹ Y. Suzuki,¹ Y. Takeuchi,¹ Y. Totsuka,¹ S. Yamada,¹ M. Earl,² A. Habig,² E. Kearns,² M. D. Messier,² K. Scholberg,² J. L. Stone,² L. R. Sulak,² C. W. Walter,² M. Goldhaber,³ T. Barszczak,⁴ D. Casper,⁴ W. Gajewski,⁴ P. G. Halverson,^{4,*} J. Hsu,⁴ W. R. Kropp,⁴ L. R. Price,⁴ F. Reines,⁴ M. Smy,⁴ H. W. Sobel,⁴ M. R. Vagins,⁴ K. S. Ganezer,⁵ W. E. Keig,⁵ R. W. Ellsworth,⁶ S. Tasaka,⁷ J. W. Flanagan,^{8,†} A. Kibayashi,⁸ J. G. Learned,⁸ S. Matsuno,⁸ V. J. Stenger,⁸ D. Takemori,⁸ T. Ishii,⁹ J. Kanzaki,⁹ T. Kobayashi,⁹ S. Mine,⁹ K. Nakamura,⁹ K. Nishikawa,⁹ Y. Oyama,⁹ A. Sakai,⁹ M. Sakuda,⁹ O. Sasaki,⁹ S. Echigo,¹⁰ M. Kohama,¹⁰ A. T. Suzuki,¹⁰ T. J. Haines,^{11,4} E. Blaufuss,¹² B. K. Kim,¹² R. Sanford,¹² R. Svoboda,¹² M. L. Chen,¹³ Z. Conner,^{13,‡} J. A. Goodman,¹³ G. W. Sullivan,¹³ J. Hill,¹⁴ C. K. Jung,¹⁴ K. Martens,¹⁴ C. Mauger,¹⁴ C. McGrew,¹⁴ E. Sharkey,¹⁴ B. Viren,¹⁴ C. Yanagisawa,¹⁴ W. Doki,¹⁵ K. Miyano,¹⁵ H. Okazawa,¹⁵ C. Saji,¹⁵ M. Takahata,¹⁵ Y. Nagashima,¹⁶ M. Takita,¹⁶ T. Yamaguchi,¹⁶ M. Yoshida,¹⁶ S. B. Kim,¹⁷ M. Etoh,¹⁸ K. Fujita,¹⁸ A. Hasegawa,¹⁸ T. Hasegawa,¹⁸ S. Hatakeyama,¹⁸ T. Iwamoto,¹⁸ M. Koga,¹⁸ T. Maruyama,¹⁸ H. Ogawa,¹⁸ J. Shirai,¹⁸ A. Suzuki,¹⁸ F. Tsushima,¹⁸ M. Koshiba,¹⁹ M. Nemoto,²⁰ K. Nishijima,²⁰ T. Futagami,²¹ Y. Hayato,^{21,§} Y. Kanaya,²¹ K. Kaneyuki,²¹ Y. Watanabe,²¹ D. Kielczewska,^{22,4} R. A. Doyle,²³ J. S. George,²³ A. L. Stachyra,²³ L. L. Wai,^{23,||} R. J. Wilkes,²³ and K. K. Young²³
(Super-Kamiokande Collaboration)

3000+ citations

Outline

- Global fit to present oscillation data in the three-neutrino framework
comment on possible “hints” for non-zero θ_{13}
- Brief outlook for upcoming oscillation experiments
- LSND puzzle in the light of MiniBooNE results
the fate of sterile neutrino oscillation schemes

Slightly changing the title of my talk

Where we stand in neutrino physics

⇒ **Where we stand in neutrino oscillations**

Global data and three-neutrino oscillations

Maltoni, TS, Tortola, Valle, hep-ph/0309130, hep-ph/0405172

TS, Tortola, Valle, 0808.2016

Neutrino oscillation experiments

natural neutrino sources:

- solar neutrinos
Homestake, SAGE+GNO, Super-K, SNO, Borexino
- atmospheric neutrinos
Super-Kamiokande

artificial neutrino sources:

- reactor neutrinos
Chooz (1 km), KamLAND (180 km)
- long-baseline accelerator experiments
K2K (250 km), MINOS (735 km)

3-flavour oscillation parameters

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & e^{-i\delta}s_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -e^{i\delta}s_{13} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

atmospheric+LBL Chooz solar+KamLAND

3-flavour effects are suppressed because

$$\Delta m_{21}^2 \ll |\Delta m_{31}^2| \text{ and } \theta_{13} \ll 1$$

⇒ dominant oscillations are well described by effective two-flavour oscillations

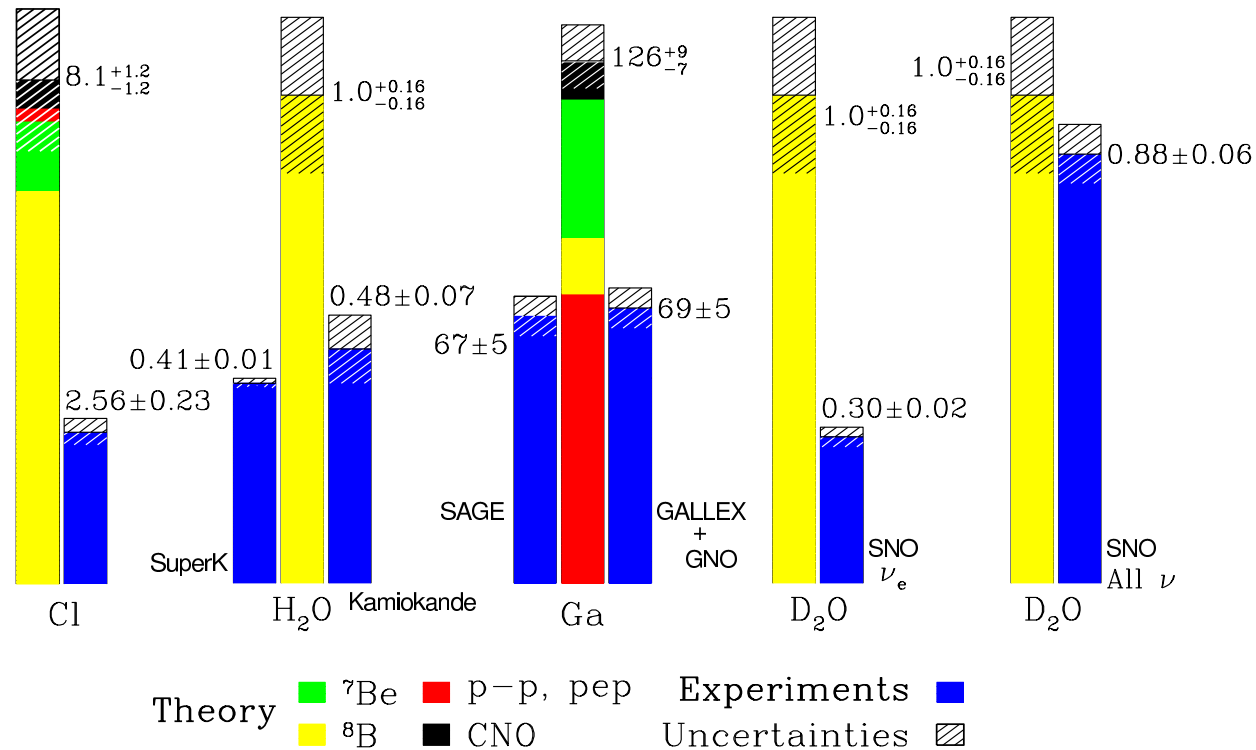
The “solar” parameters $\Delta m_{21}^2, \theta_{12}$

$$\mathbf{U} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{atmospheric+LBL}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & e^{-i\delta} s_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -e^{i\delta} s_{13} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Chooz}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{solar+KamLAND}}$$

Δm_{31}^2 (blue) Δm_{21}^2 (green, circled)

Solar neutrino experiments

Total Rates: Standard Model vs. Experiment
Bahcall-Serenelli 2005 [BS05(OP)]



SNO:

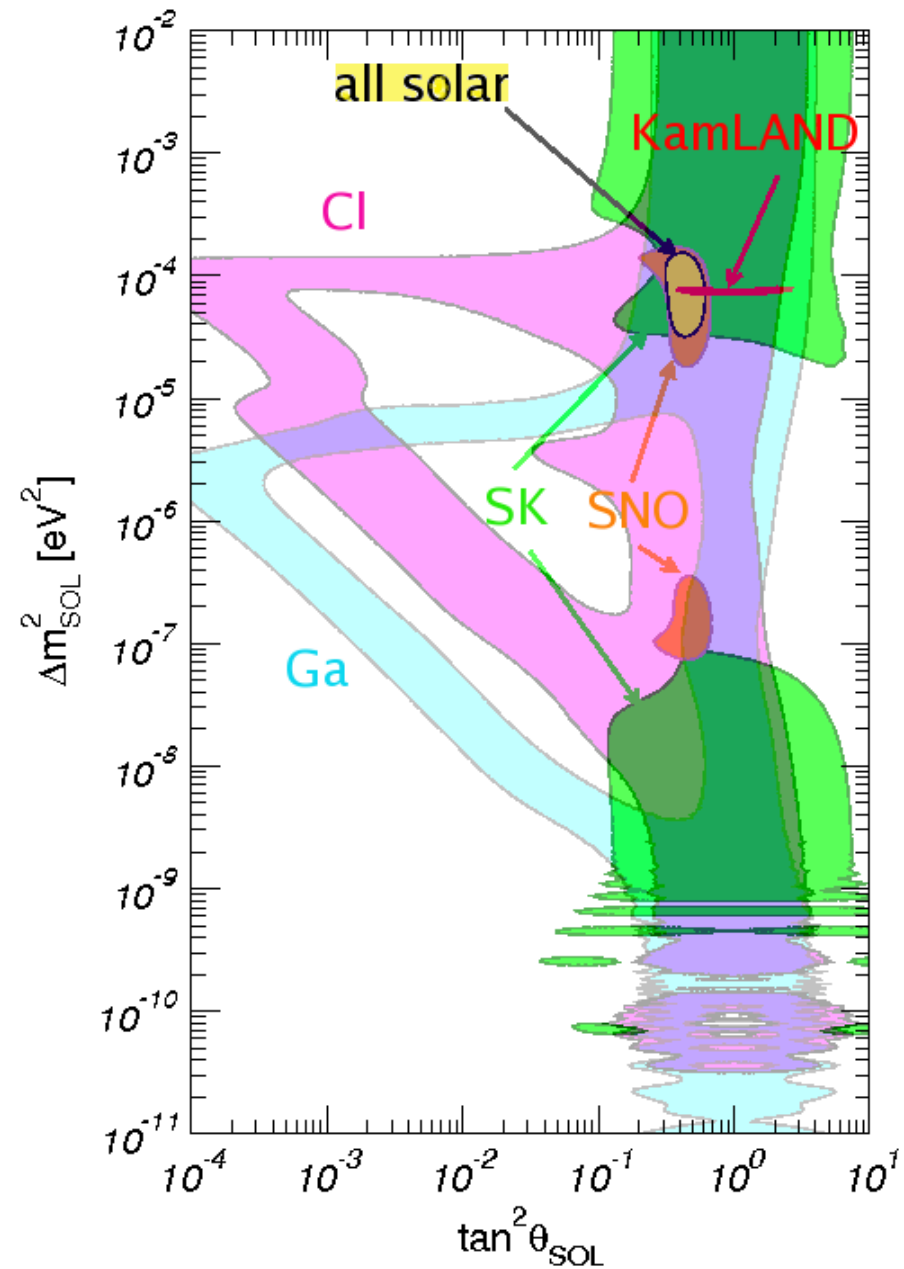
$$\nu_e + d \rightarrow p + p + e^-$$

$$\nu_x + d \rightarrow p + n + \nu_x$$

$$\frac{\phi_{CC}}{\phi_{NC}} = 0.301 \pm 0.033$$

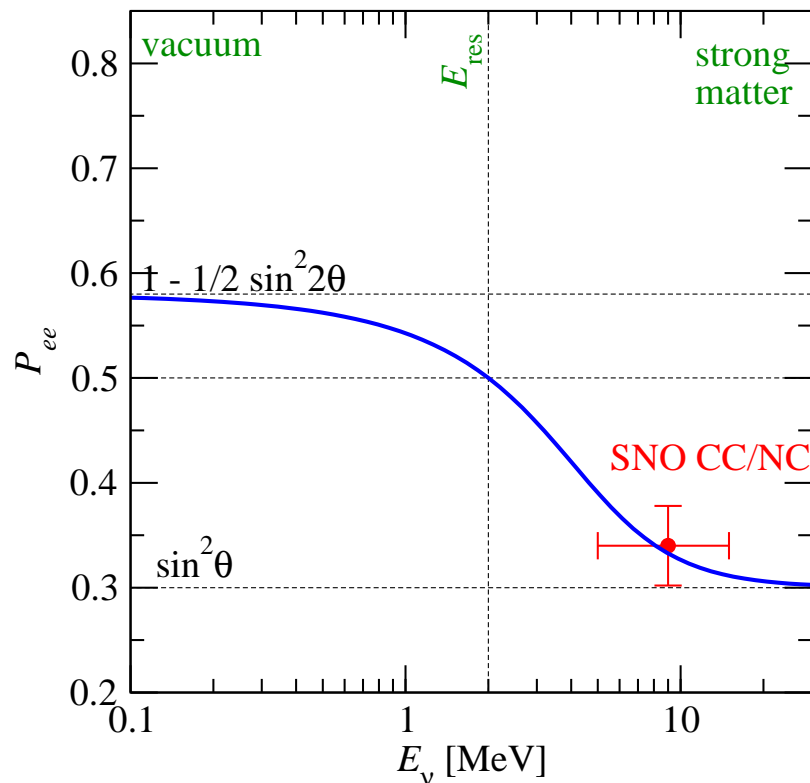
7σ evidence for a non-zero ν_{μ,τ} flux from the sun

'Solar' parameters



The LMA-MSW solution

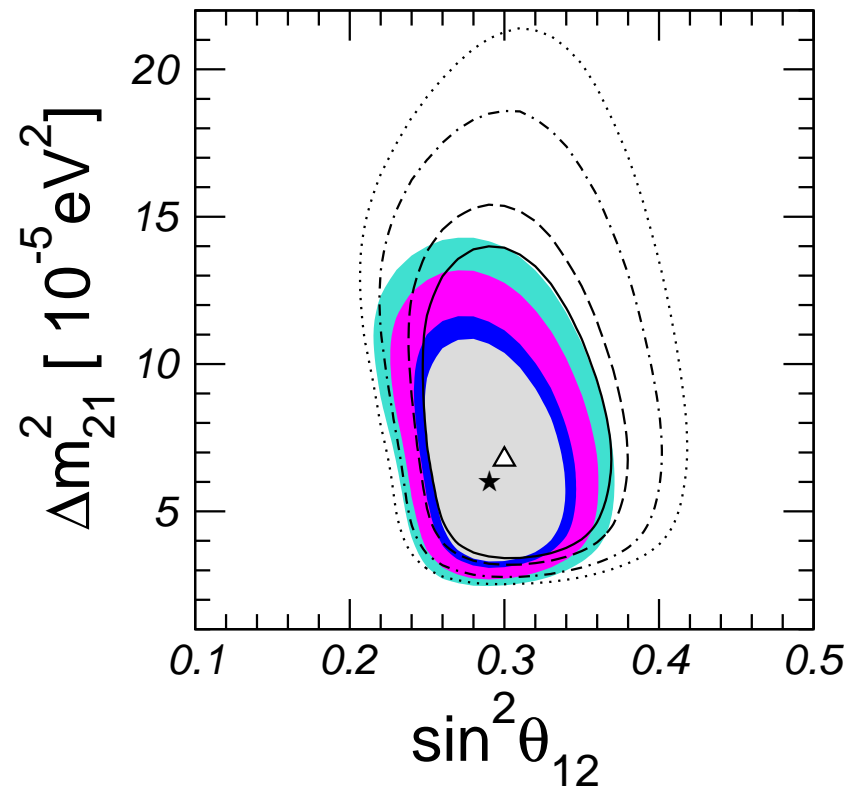
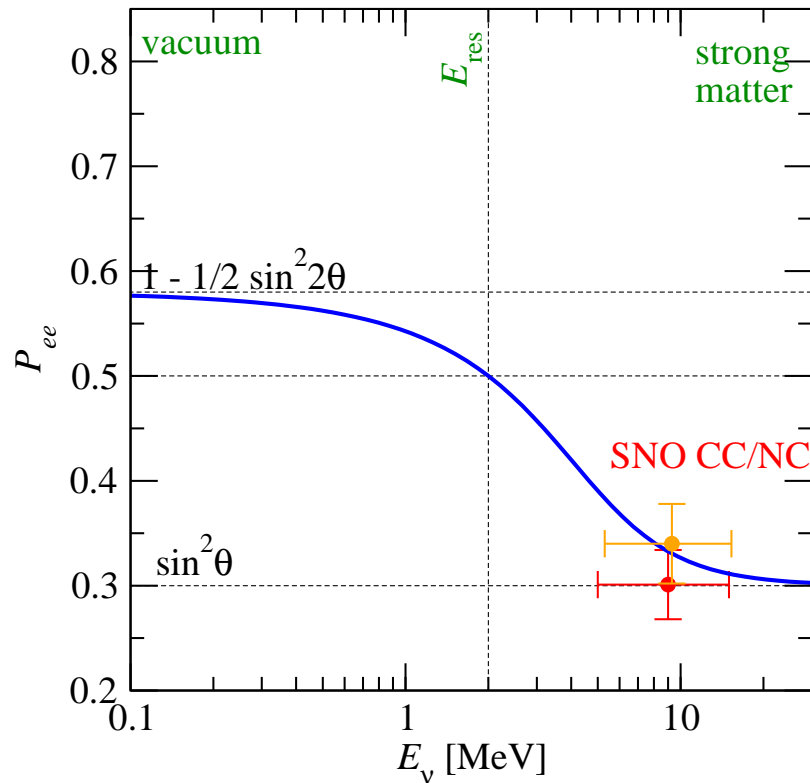
adiabatic evolution of the neutrino state from the center of the sun to the surface



SNO CC/NC: constraint on $\sin^2 \theta_{12}$, evidence for MSW effect

The LMA-MSW solution

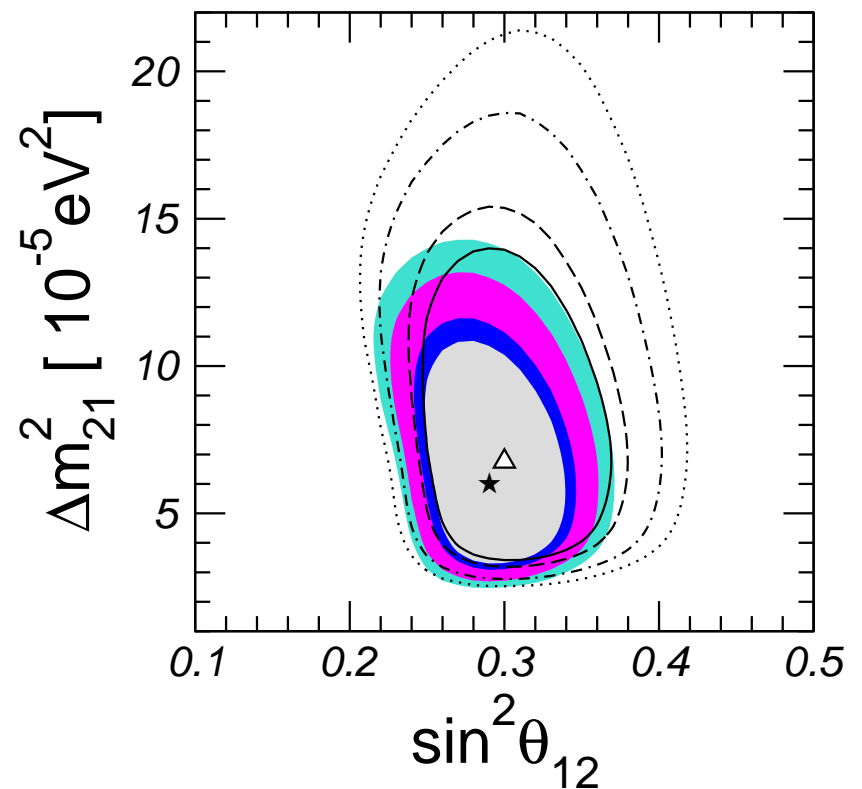
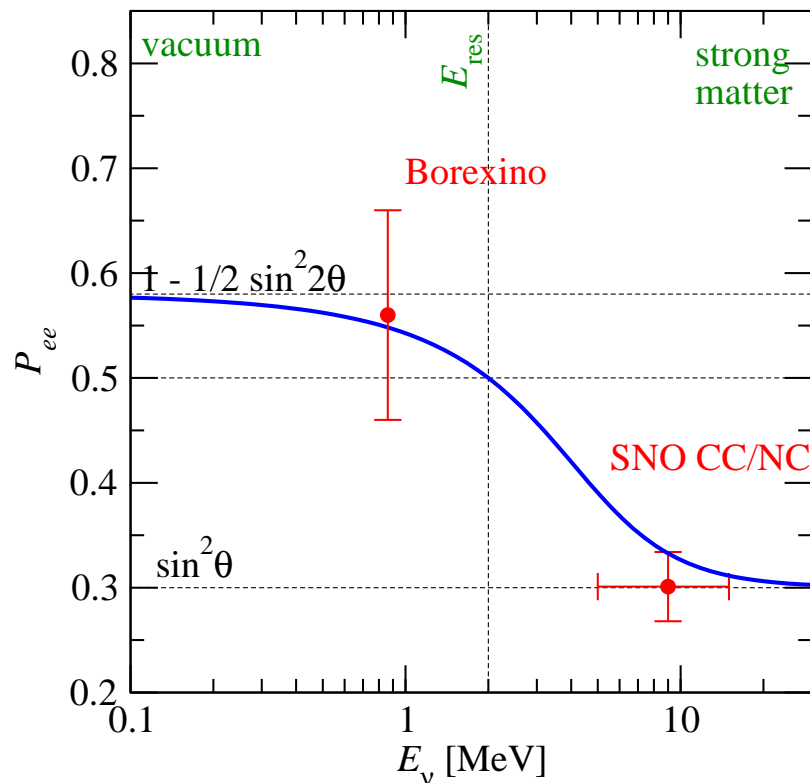
adiabatic evolution of the neutrino state from the center of the sun to the surface



$$(\phi_{CC}/\phi_{NC})_{\text{salt}} = 0.340 \pm 0.038 \rightarrow (\phi_{CC}/\phi_{NC})_{\text{NCD}} = 0.301 \pm 0.033$$

The LMA-MSW solution

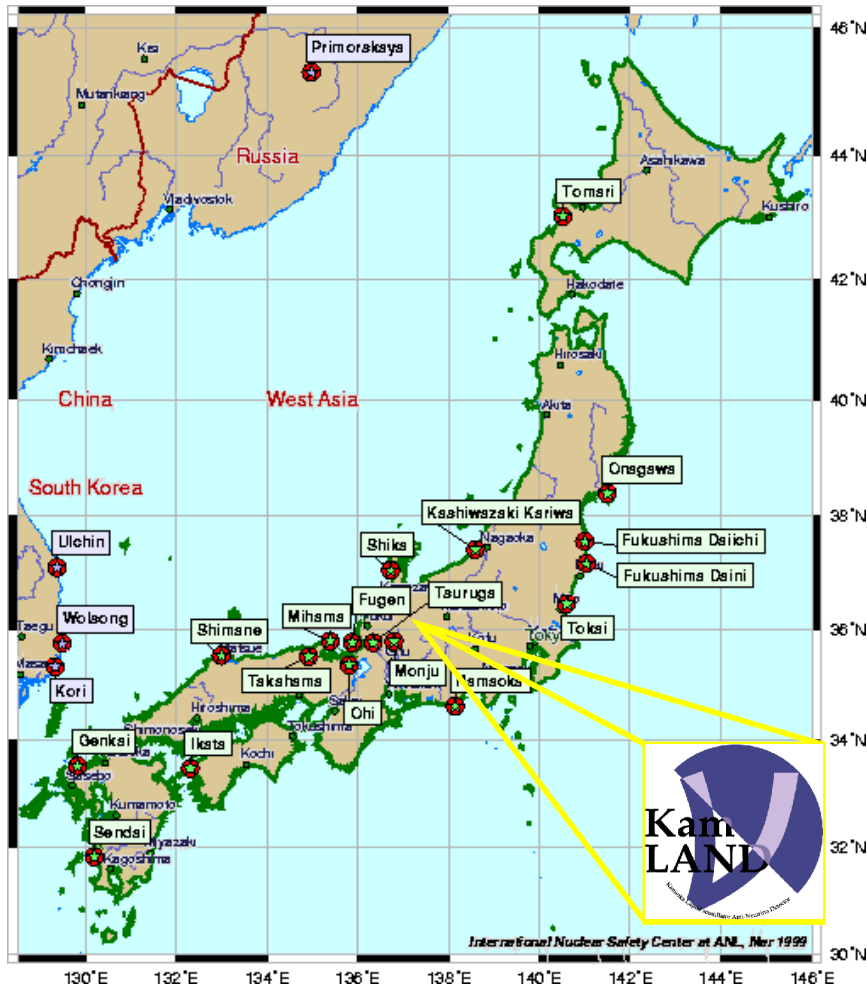
adiabatic evolution of the neutrino state from the center of the sun to the surface



BOREXINO: measurement of the Be7 neutrino line at 0.862 MeV

The KamLAND reactor neutrino experiment

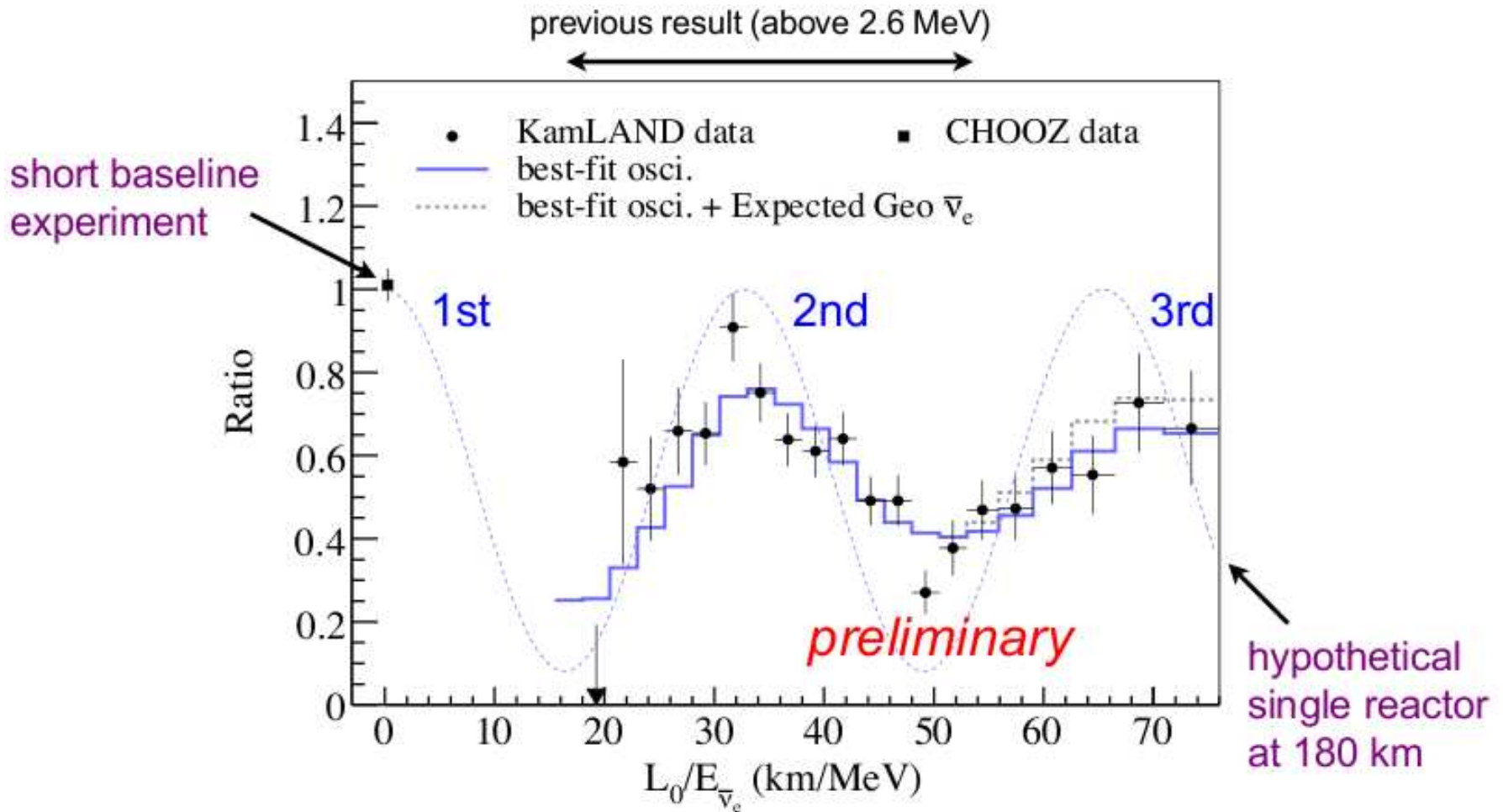
Kamioka Liquid scintillator Anti-Neutrino Detector



detection of $\bar{\nu}_e$ produced in surrounding nuclear power plants

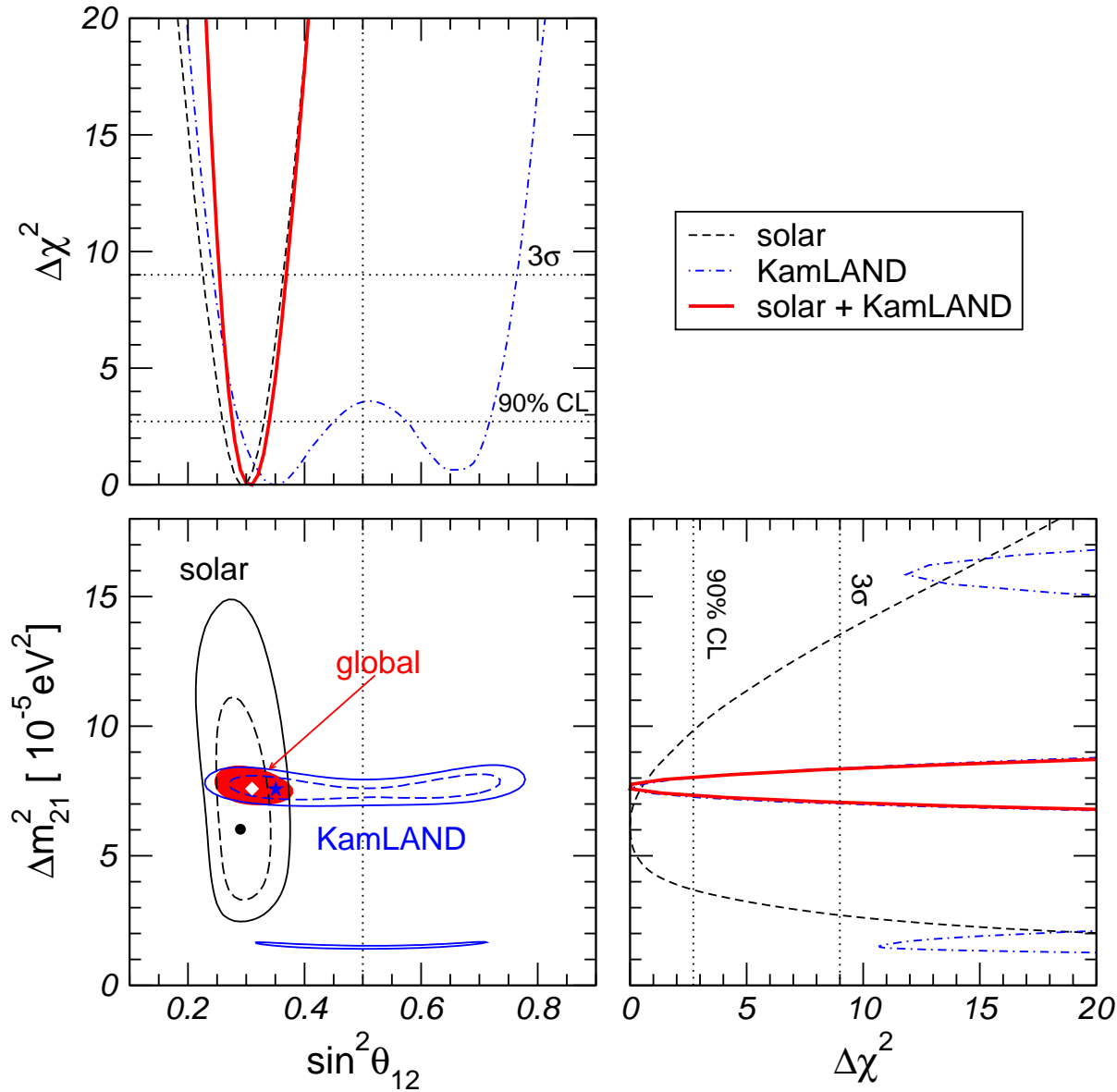
70 GW of nuclear power (7% of world total) is generated at a distance 175 ± 30 km from Kamioka

The KamLAND energy spectrum



evidence for oscillations in $1/E_\nu$

KamLAND vs solar data



$$\sin^2 \theta_{12} = 0.304_{-0.016}^{+0.022}, \quad \Delta m_{21}^2 = 7.65_{-0.20}^{+0.23} \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

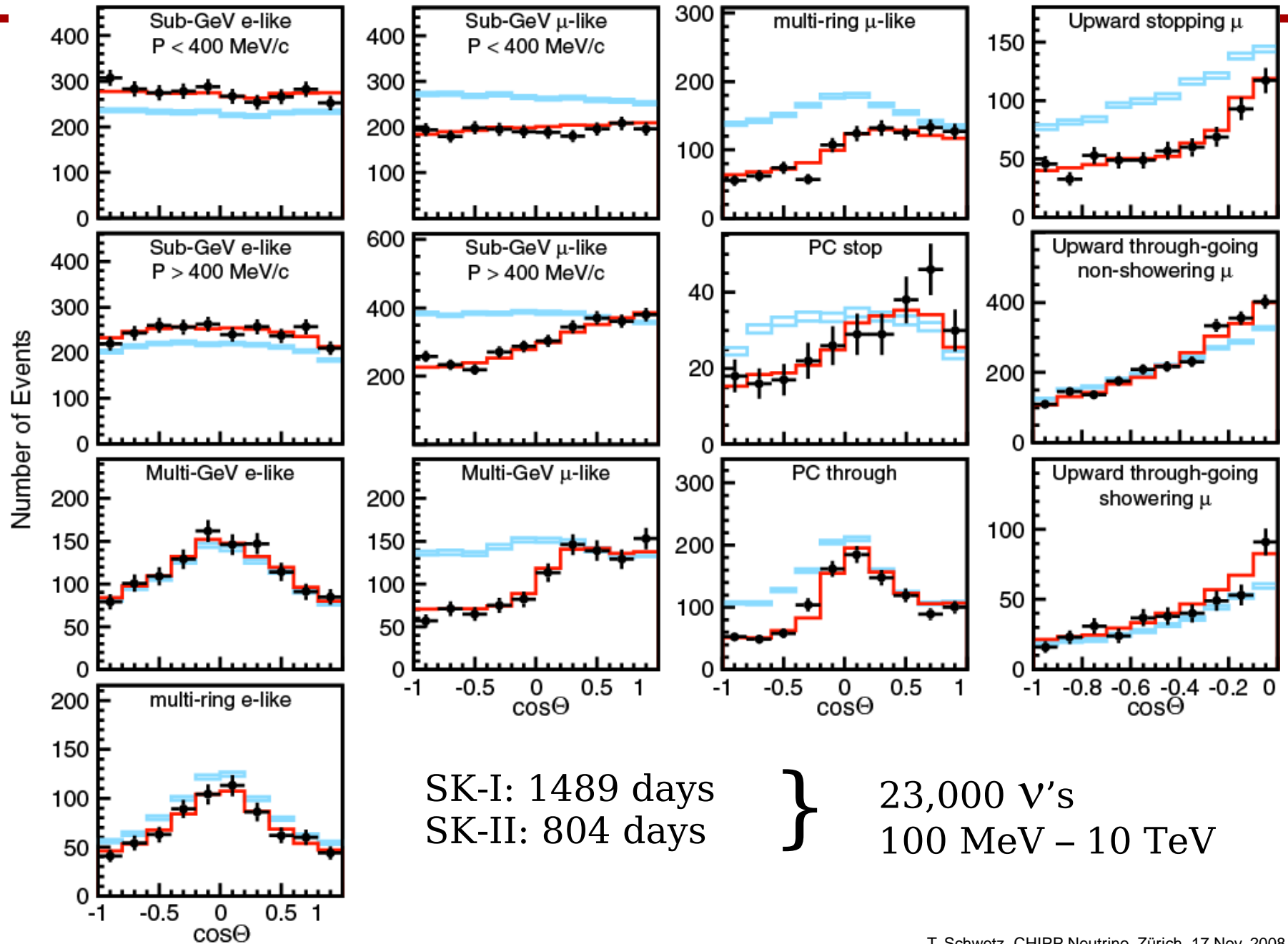
The “atmospheric” parameters $\Delta m_{31}^2, \theta_{23}$

$$U = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{atmospheric+LBL}} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & e^{-i\delta} s_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -e^{i\delta} s_{13} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Δm_{31}^2
 Δm_{21}^2

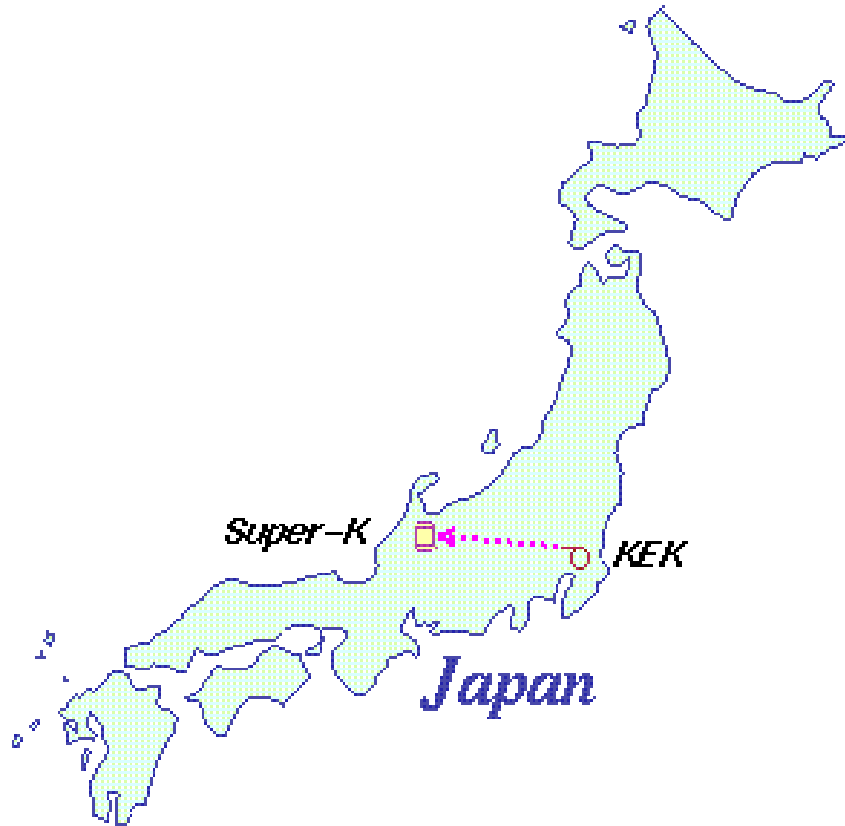
atmospheric+LBL
Chooz
solar+KamLAND

Super-K atmospheric neutrino data



Long-baseline experiments

first generation of LBL experiments
($\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$ disappearance)



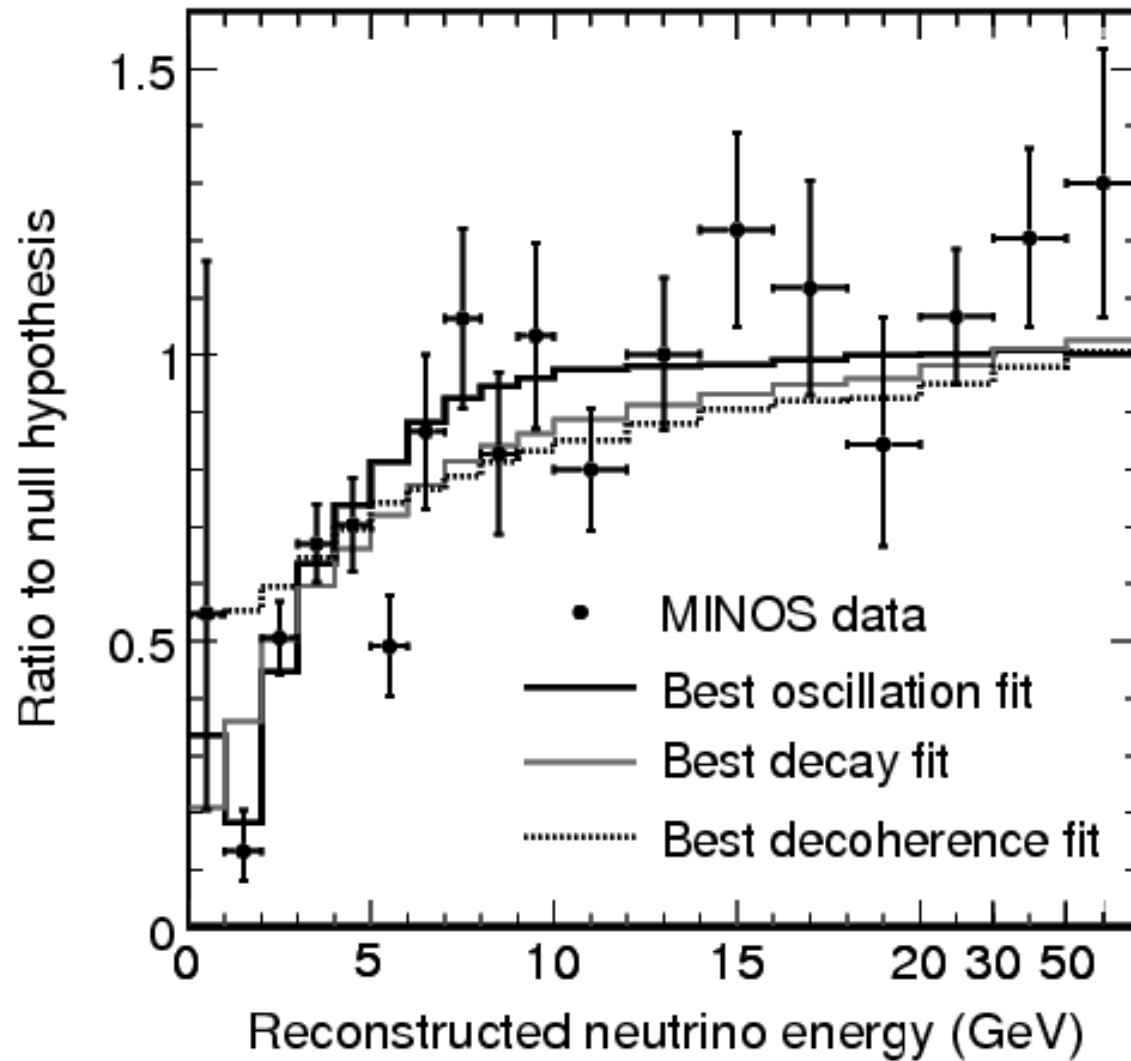
Long-baseline experiments

first generation of LBL experiments

($\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$ disappearance)

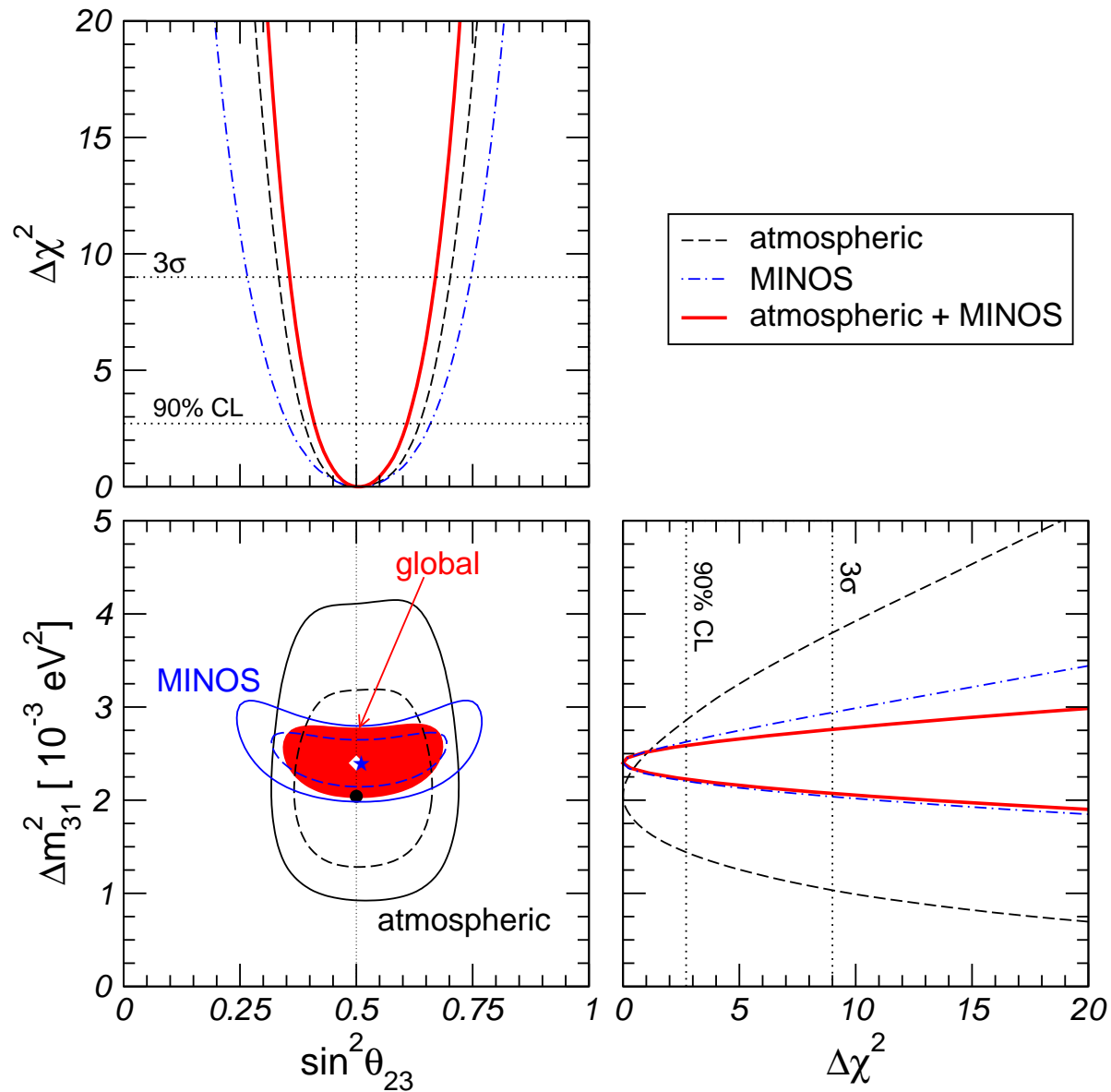
	K2K	MINOS
source	KEK	Fermilab
detector	Super-K	Soudan
baseline	250 km	735 km
neutrino energy	1.3 GeV	3 GeV
E_ν / L [eV ²]	5.2×10^{-3}	4.1×10^{-3}
obs. events	112	848
expect. w/o osc.	$158.1^{+9.2}_{-8.6}$	1065 ± 60

MINOS energy spectrum



arxiv:0806.2237, 3.4×10^{20} pot

Super-K + K2K + MINOS



$$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.50^{+0.07}_{-0.06}, \quad |\Delta m_{31}^2| = 2.40^{+0.12}_{-0.11} \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

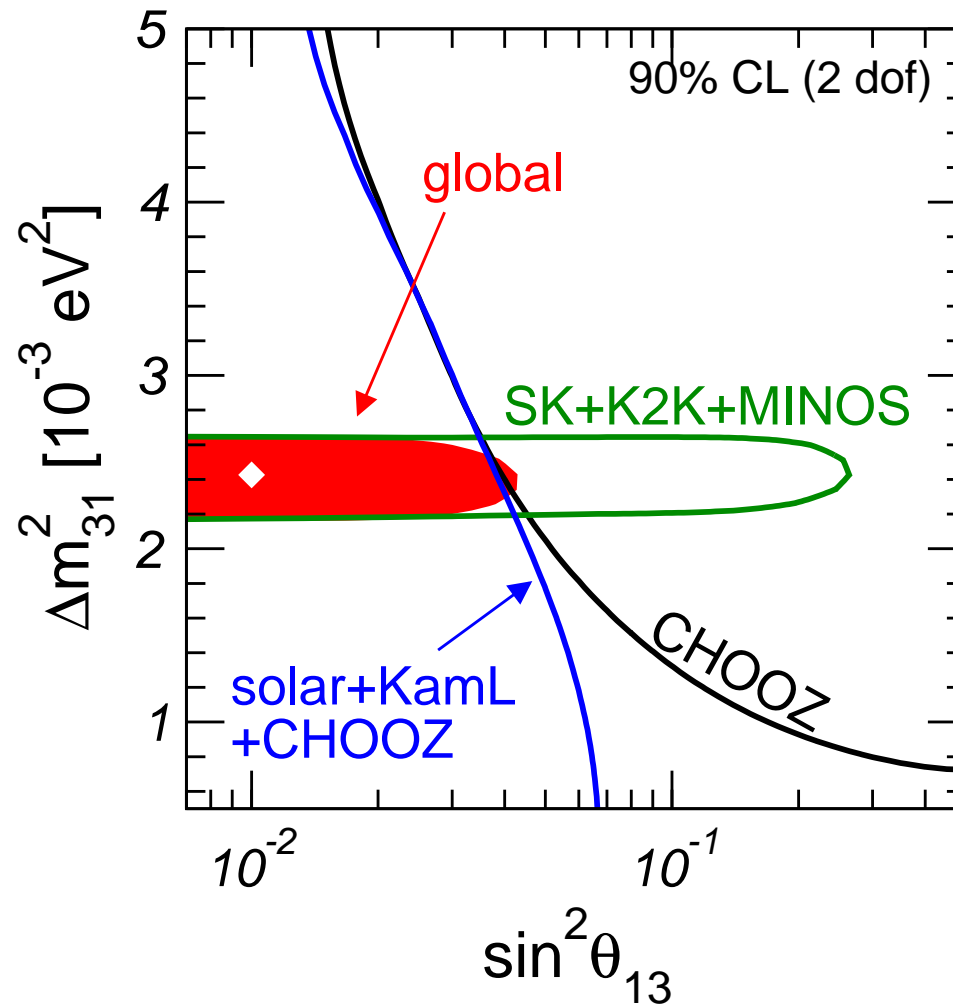
The status of θ_{13} and sub-leading 3-flavour effects

$$\mathbf{U} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{atmospheric+LBL}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & e^{-i\delta} s_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -e^{i\delta} s_{13} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Chooz}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{solar+KamLAND}}$$

Δm_{31}^2 (blue) Δm_{21}^2 (green)

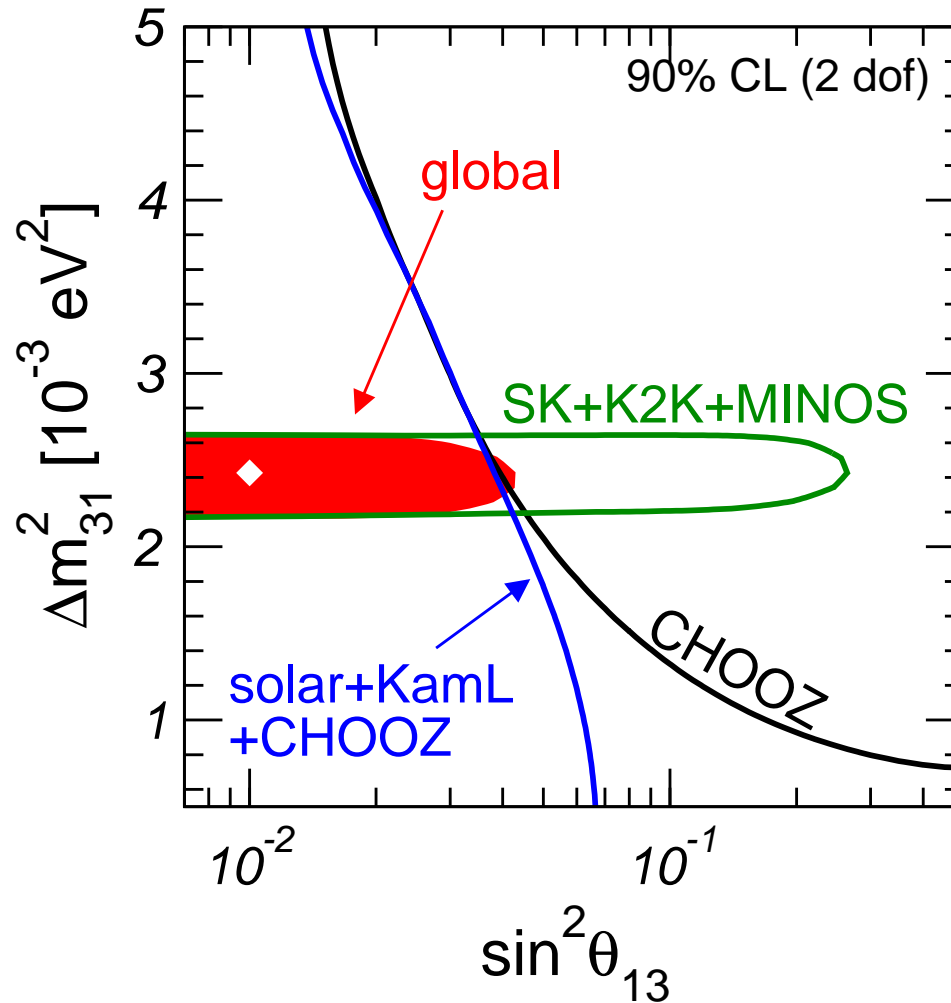
The bound on θ_{13}

global data: $\sin^2 \theta_{13} < 0.035$ (0.056) at 90% CL (3σ)



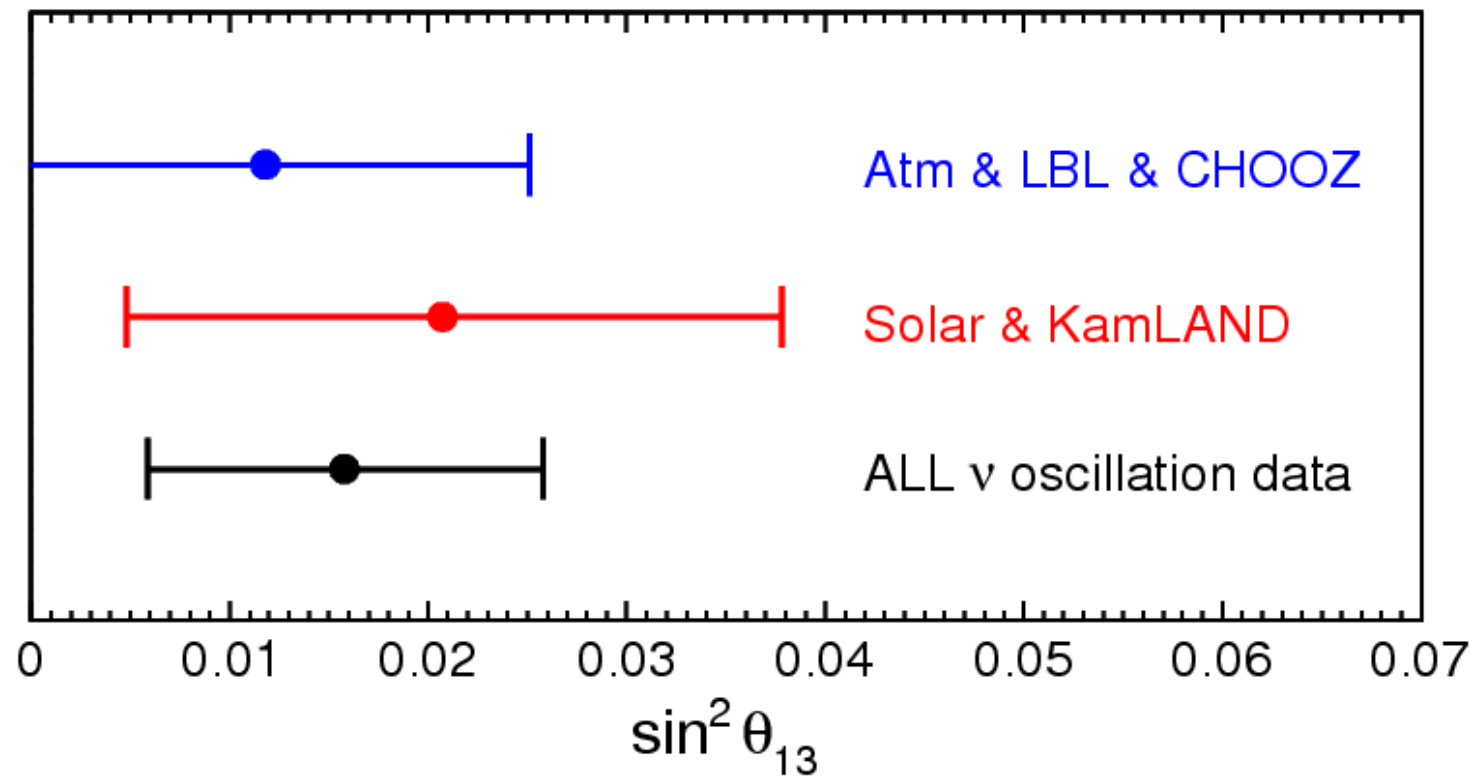
The bound on θ_{13}

global data: $\sin^2 \theta_{13} < 0.035$ (0.056) at 90% CL (3σ)



$$\sin \theta_{13} = |U_{e3}| < 0.237 (3\sigma) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad |V_{us}| = 0.2257 \pm 0.0021$$

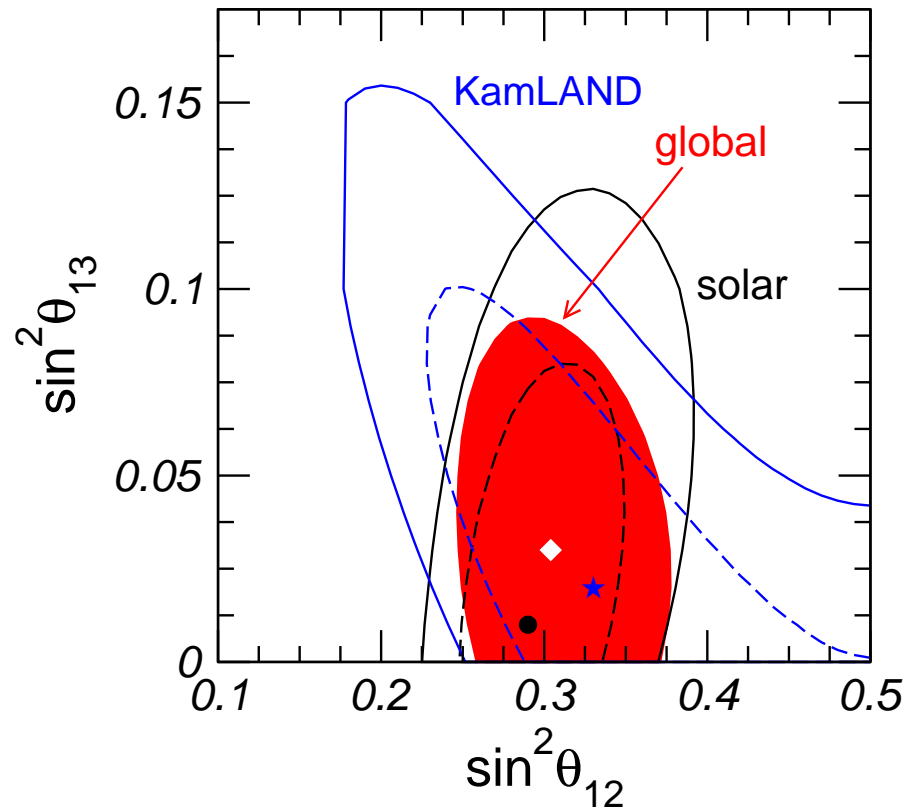
Hint for non-zero θ_{13} ?



$$\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0.016 \pm 0.01 \quad (1\sigma)$$

Fogli, Lisi, Marrone, Palazzo, Rotunno, arxiv:0806.2649

θ_{13} in Solar and KamLAND



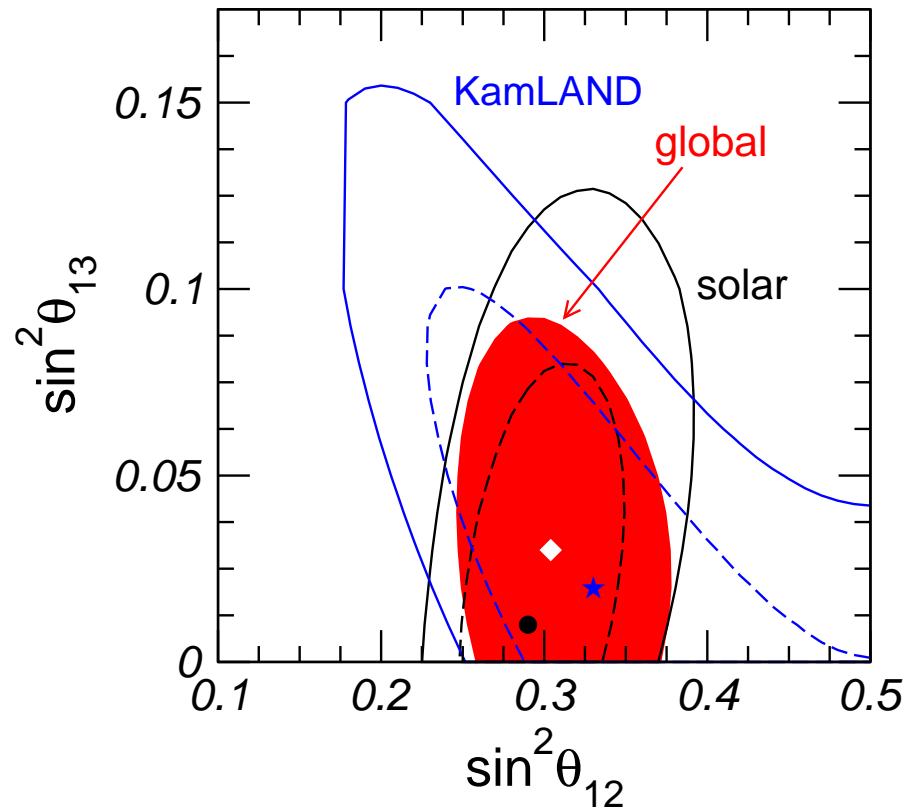
TS, Tortola, Valle, 0808.2016

see also Fogli et al., 0806.2649,
Balantekin, Yilmaz, 0804.3345,
Goswami, Smirnov, hep-ph/0411359,
Maltoni et al., hep-ph/0405172

$$P_{\text{KL}} \approx (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta_{13}) \left(1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m_{21}^2 L}{4E_\nu} \right)$$

$$P_{\text{Sol}} \approx (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta_{13}) \begin{cases} \sin^2 \theta_{12} & \text{high } E_\nu \\ (1 - 0.5 \sin^2 2\theta_{12}) & \text{low } E_\nu \end{cases}$$

θ_{13} in Solar and KamLAND

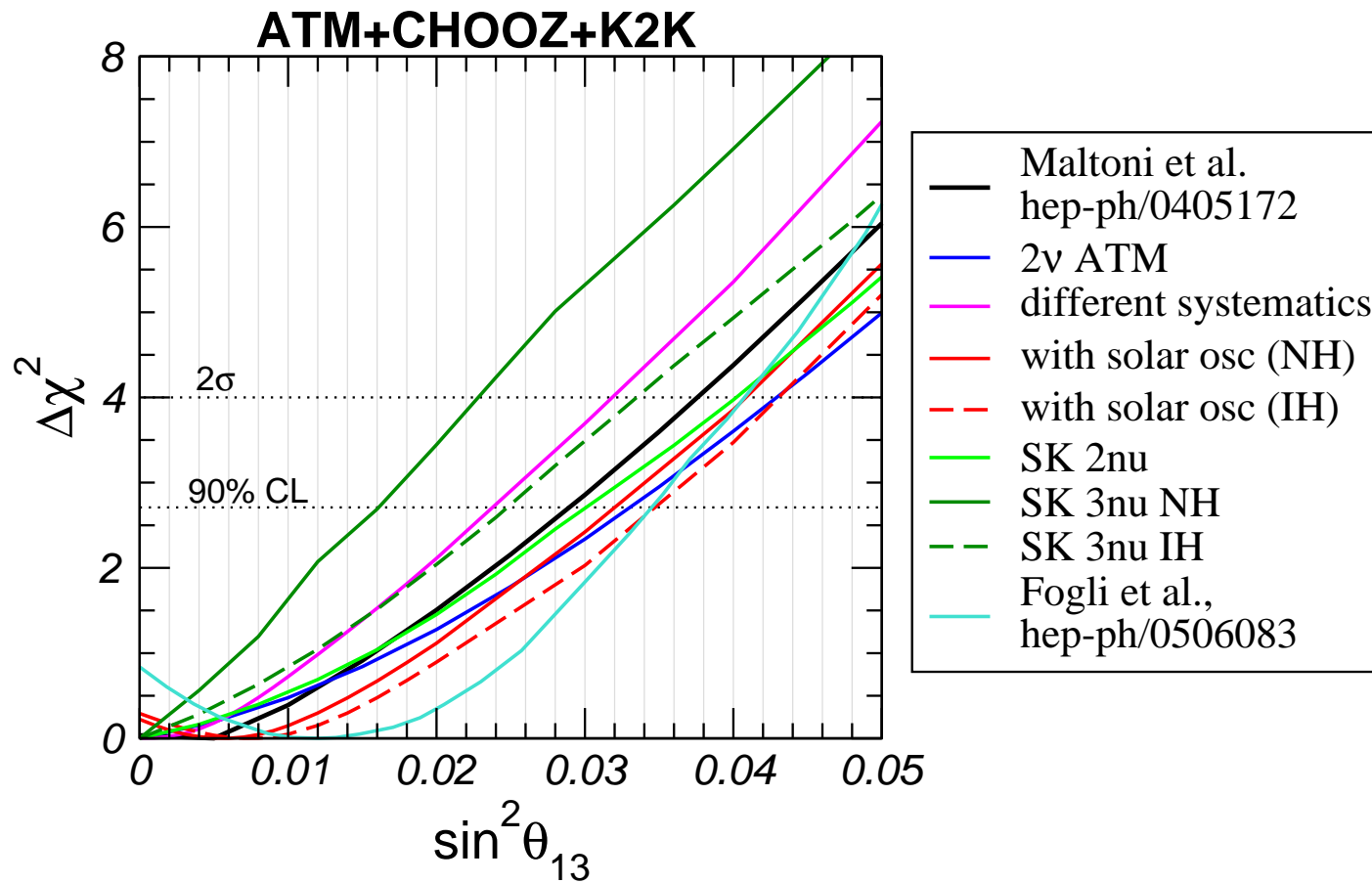


TS, Tortola, Valle, 0808.2016

see also Fogli et al., 0806.2649,
Balantekin, Yilmaz, 0804.3345,
Goswami, Smirnov, hep-ph/0411359,
Maltoni et al., hep-ph/0405172

solar + KamLAND: $\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0.03 > 0$ at 1.5σ

Hint from atmospheric data??

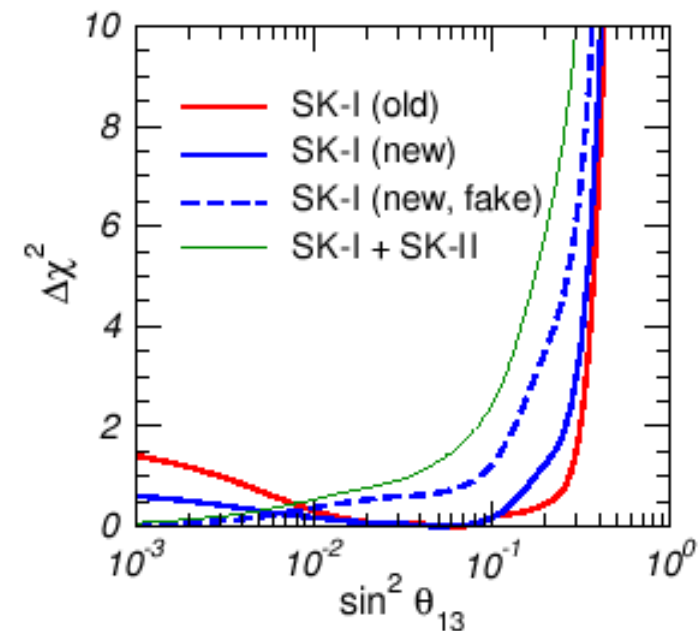
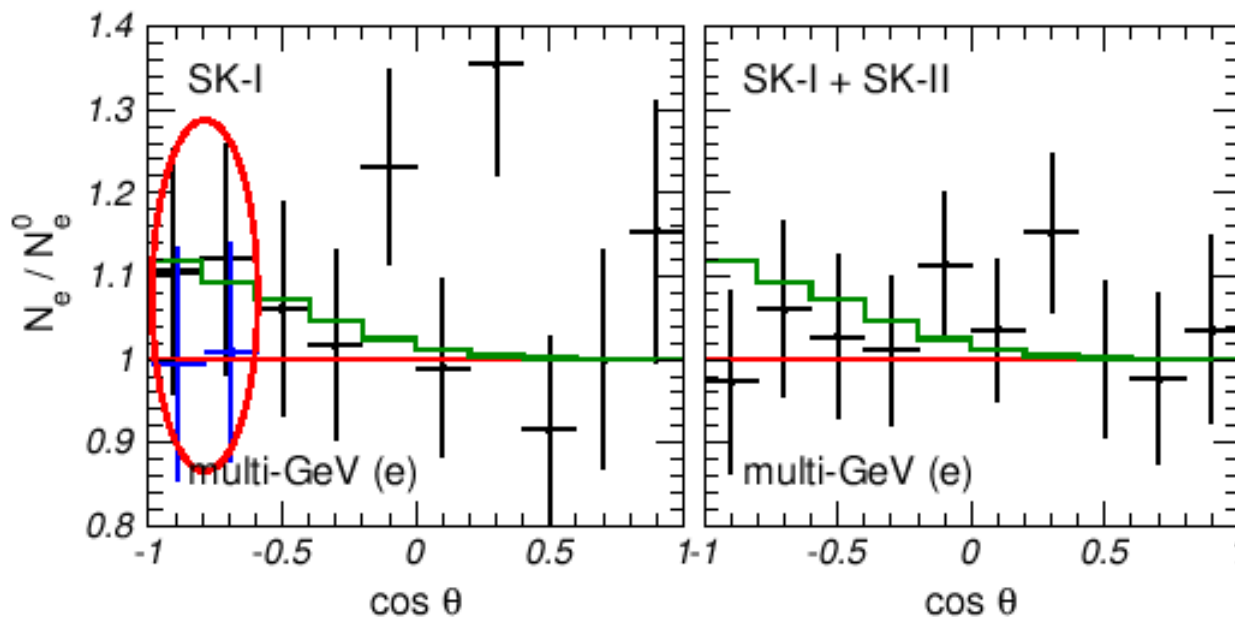
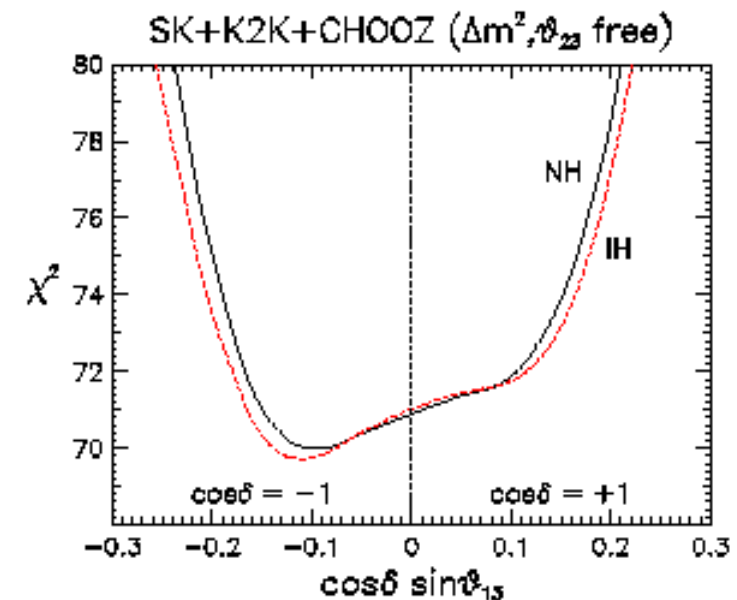


TS, hep-ph/0606060

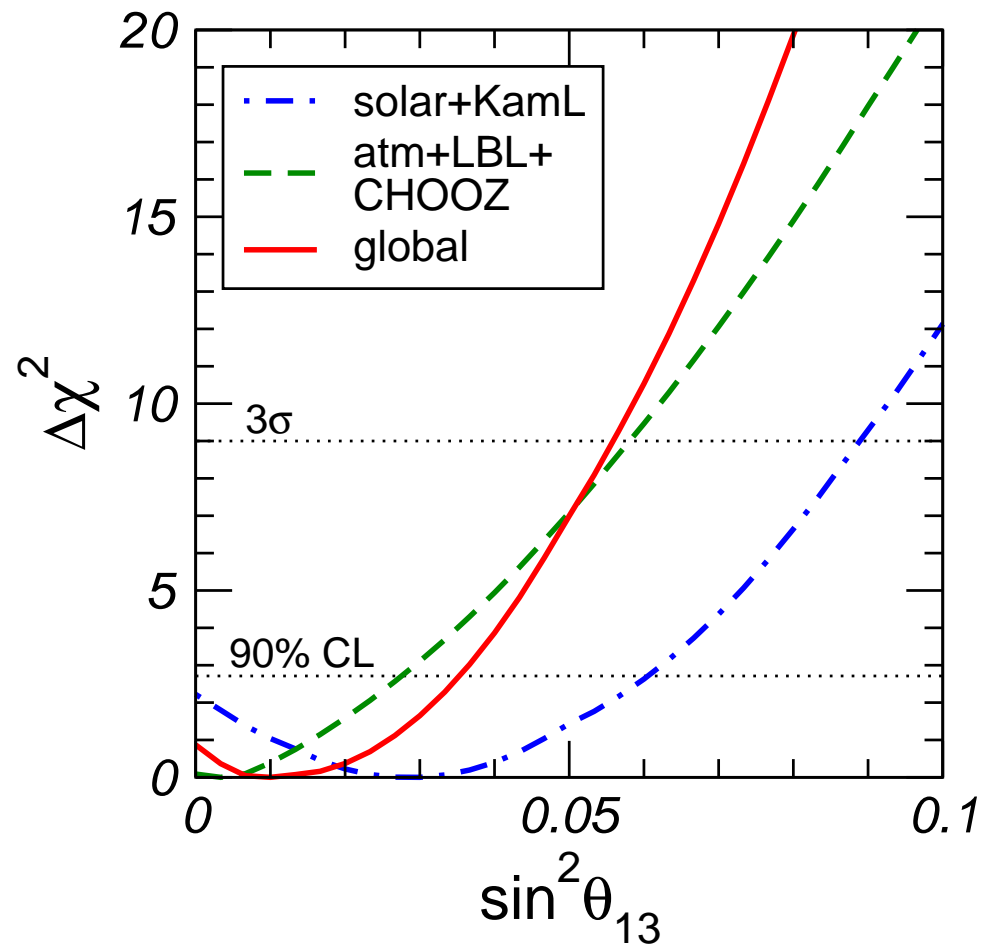
“hint” from atmospheric data depends on subtle effects
(details of the analysis/treatment of systematics...)

Hint of non-zero θ_{13} in atmospheric data?

- Claim for an hint of non-zero θ_{13} in **atm** (+ LBL) data; [Fogli et al, hep-ph/0506083 & arXiv:0806.2649]
- its strength depends on the detail of the simulation;
- it is linked to a peculiar SK-I signature in multi-GeV e -like data, which **disappear** after SK-II data.



No hint from global data?

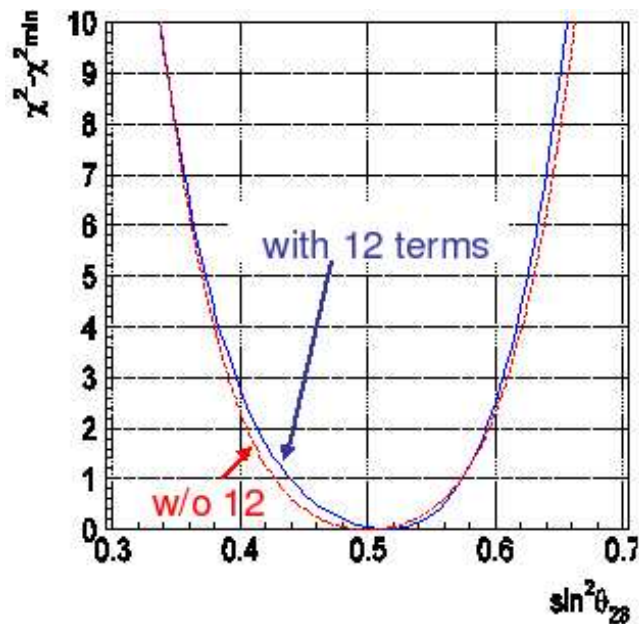


global: $\sin^2\theta_{13} = 0.01^{+0.016}_{-0.011}$ (0.9 σ)

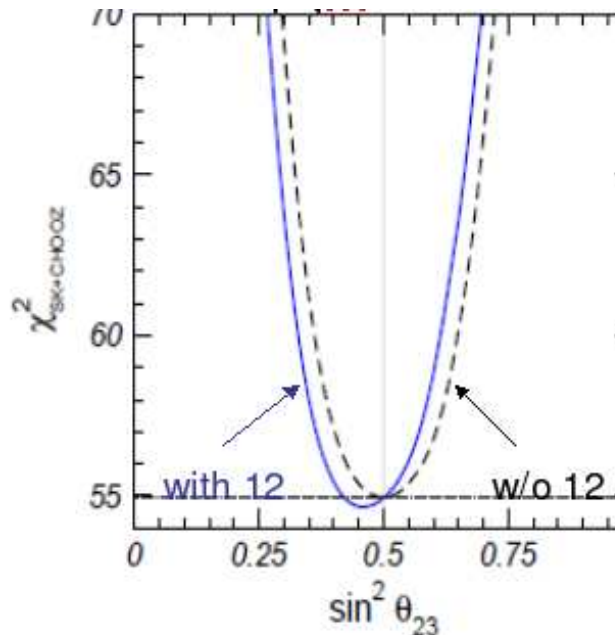
TS, Tortola, Valle, 08

Is there an indication for a non-max θ_{23} ?

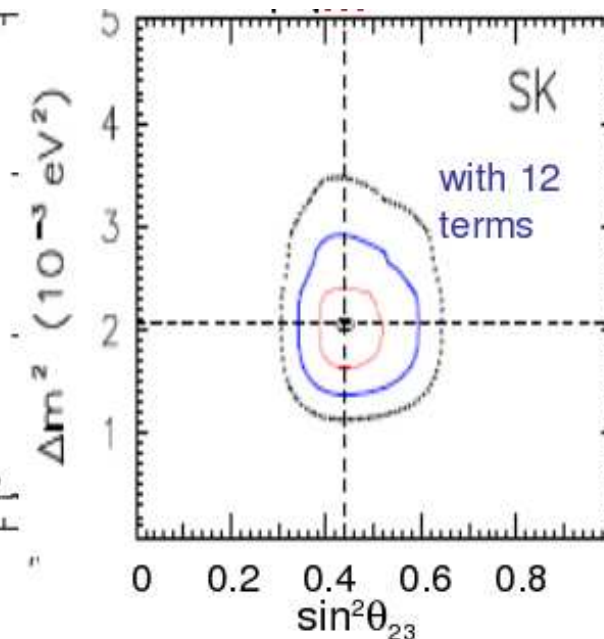
Super-K Coll.
T. Kajita, NuFact05



Gonzalez-Garcia, Maltoni, Smirnov
hep-ph/0408170



Fogli et al.,
hep-ph/0506083



best fit: $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.51$

$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.46$

$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.44$

max θ_{23} : $\Delta\chi^2 \approx 0.1$

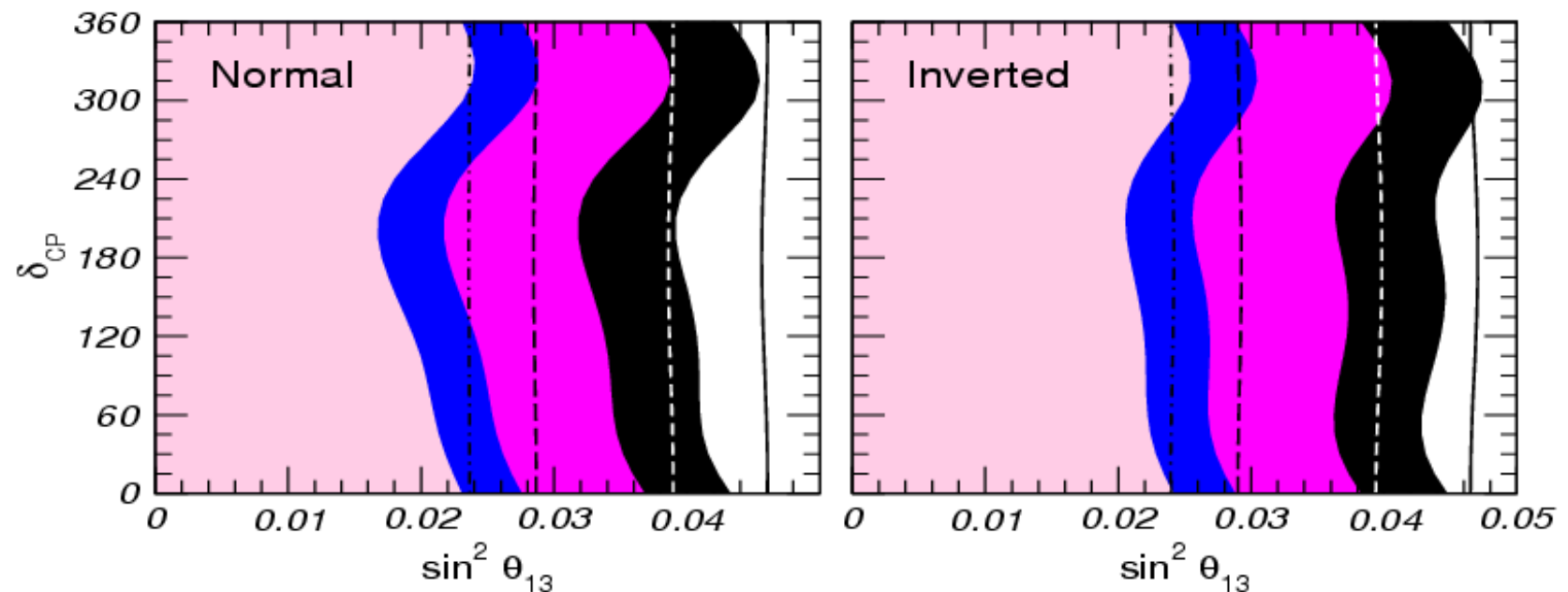
$\Delta\chi^2 \approx 0.3$

$\Delta\chi^2 \approx 0.8$

\Rightarrow sub-GeV e -like event excess

δ_{CP} effects in present data

bound on θ_{13} depends on δ_{CP} and on hierarchy:
(atmospheric data)



Gonzalez-Garcia, Maltoni, 0704.1800

Personal comment:

Hints for

- non-zero θ_{13} and
- deviation from maximal θ_{23} mixing

are at the level of 1σ and should not be taken more seriously than that!

Summary 3-flavour oscillation parameters

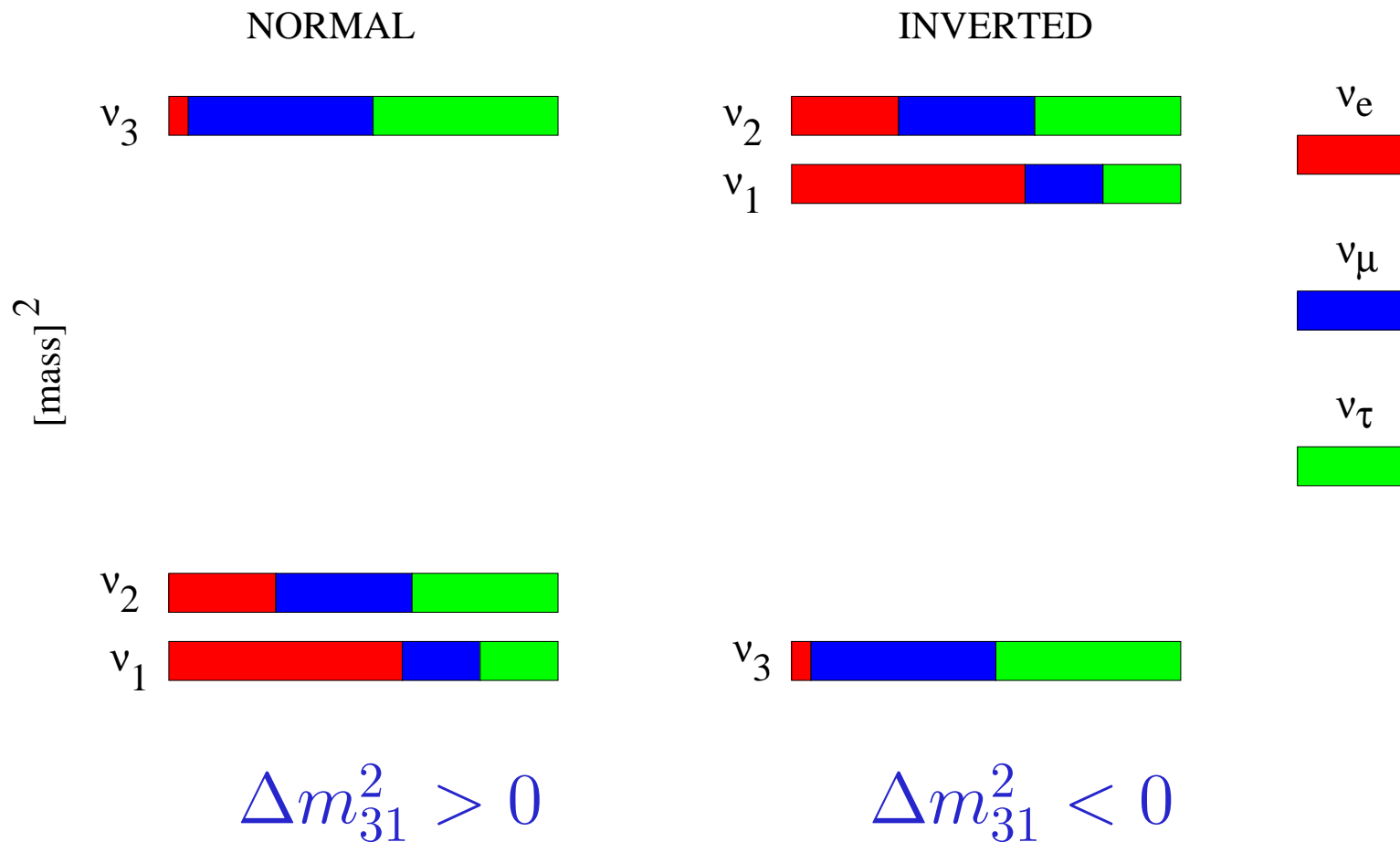
3-flavour oscillation parameters

	bf $\pm 1\sigma$	acc. @ 3σ	
Δm_{21}^2	$(7.65^{+0.23}_{-0.20}) 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$	(8%)	KamLAND
$\sin^2 \theta_{12}$	$0.304^{+0.022}_{-0.016}$	(19%)	SNO
$ \Delta m_{31}^2 $	$(2.40^{+0.12}_{-0.11}) 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$	(14%)	MINOS
$\sin^2 \theta_{23}$	$0.50^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$	(30%)	SK atm
$\sin^2 \theta_{13}$	< 0.056 @ 3σ		CHOOZ

TS, Tortola, Valle, 0808.2016

Three flavour osc. parameters summary

two possibilities for the neutrino mass spectrum



Is there a special pattern in lepton mixing?

example: Tri-bimaximal mixing

Harrison, Perkins, Scott, PLB 2002, hep-ph/0202074

$$\sin^2 \theta_{12} = 1/3, \quad \sin^2 \theta_{23} = 1/2, \quad \sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2/3} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

3-flavour oscillations

Open questions:

- Is this basic picture correct?
LSND hint?
non-standard effects beyond oscillations?
- Increase the precision on solar and atmospheric parameters (e.g. Is θ_{23} exactly 45° ?)
- How small is θ_{13} ?
- What is the value of the CP phase δ ?
- Type of the neutrino mass ordering (sign of Δm_{31}^2)

What is the value of θ_{13} ?

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- naively one would expect $\theta_{12} \sim \theta_{23} \sim \theta_{13}$
 $\rightarrow \theta_{13}$ around the corner
- $\theta_{13} \ll 1$ hint for some symmetry

What is the value of θ_{13} ?

- naively one would expect $\theta_{12} \sim \theta_{23} \sim \theta_{13}$
 $\rightarrow \theta_{13}$ around the corner
- $\theta_{13} \ll 1$ hint for some symmetry
- relatively large θ_{13} opens the possibility to observe generic 3-flavour effects (**CP-violation**)

Measuring θ_{13}

- $\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ disappearance reactor experiments with near and far detectors: **D-Chooz, Daya Bay, RENO**
“clean” measurement of θ_{13} :

$$P_{ee} \approx 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m_{31}^2 L}{4E_\nu} + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{\Delta m_{21}^2}{\Delta m_{31}^2} \right)^2$$

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- LBL $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ appearance experiments
(MINOS, CNGS) T2K, NO ν A
 θ_{13} is correlated with other parameters, especially with the CP-phase δ .

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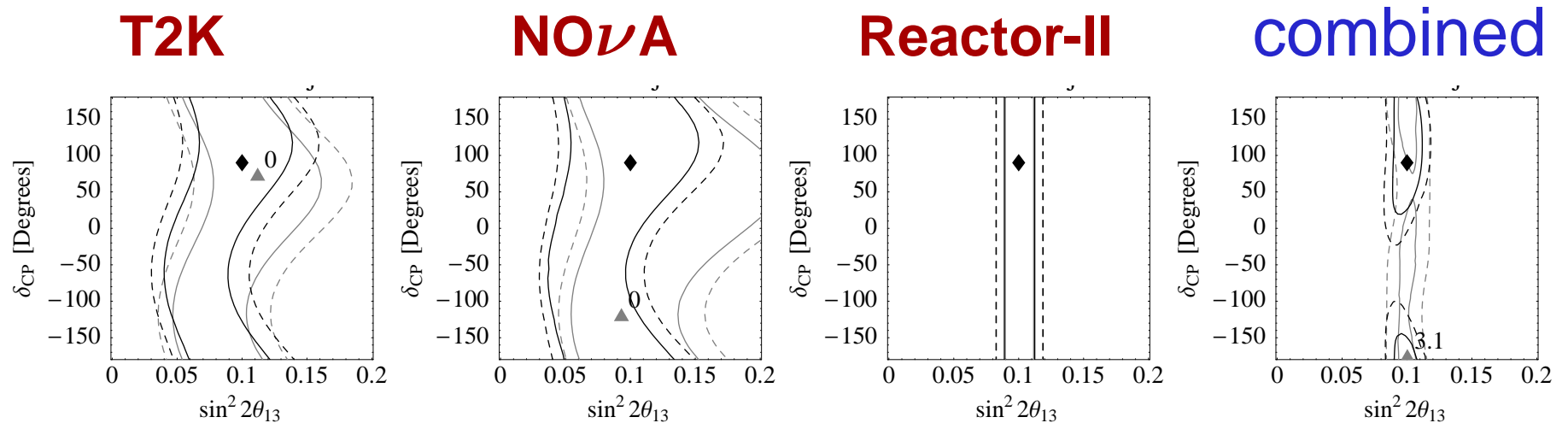
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- LBL $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ appearance experiments
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⇒ Provide complementary information

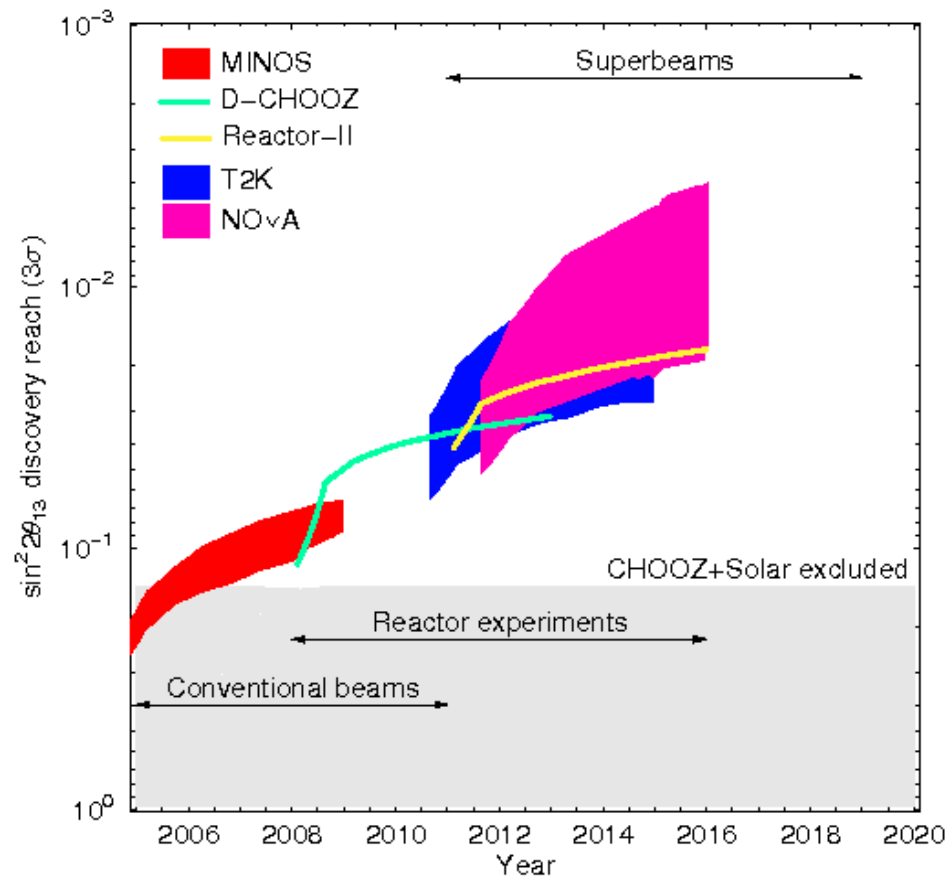
Measuring $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ at beams or reactors

assume $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.1$



Huber, Lindner, Rolinec, Schwetz, Winter, hep-ph/0403068

The race for θ_{13}



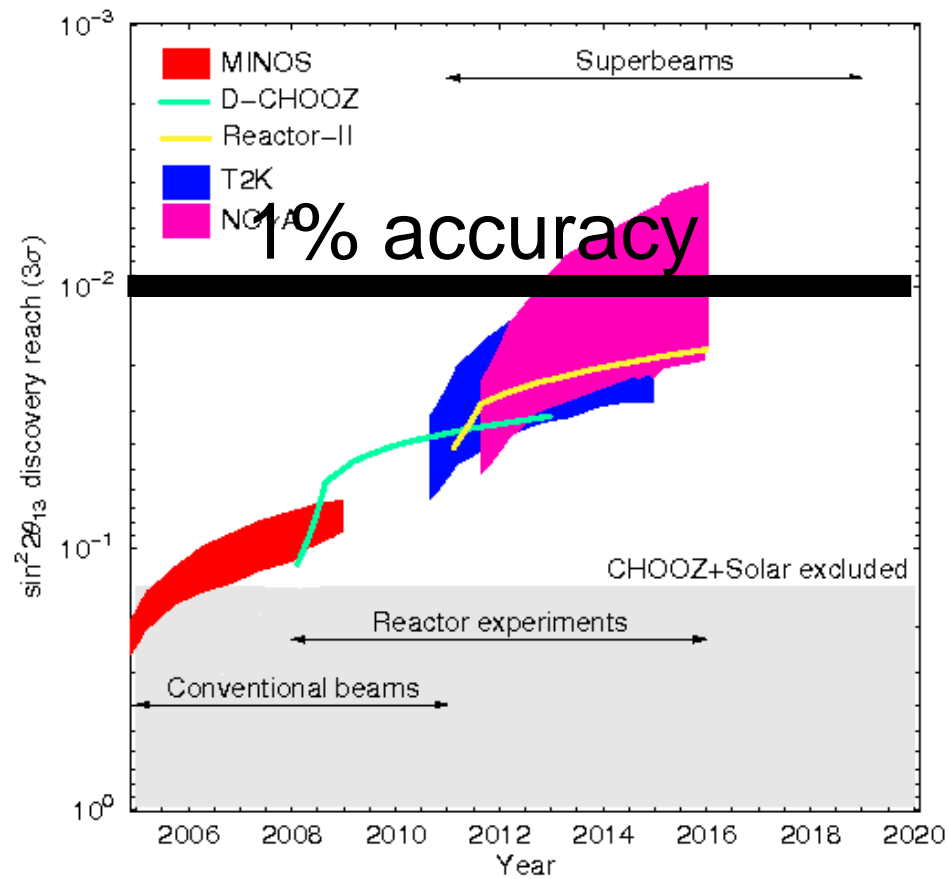
plot by W. Winter from
Albrow et al., hep-ex/0509019

$$\Delta m_{31}^2 = +2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{23} = 1$$

LBL exps.: neutrinos only

The race for θ_{13}



plot by W. Winter from
Albrow et al., hep-ex/0509019

$$\Delta m_{31}^2 = +2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{23} = 1$$

LBL exps.: neutrinos only

Going beyond the next generation of experiments

The ultimate goals:

- measure the value of δ_{CP}
establish CP violation
- determine the neutrino mass hierarchy
→ $\text{sgn}(\Delta m_{31}^2)$, explore Earth matter effect

LBL experiments beyond ten years

- **superbeam upgardes** $(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e, \nu_\mu) + (\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e, \bar{\nu}_\mu)$
 - T2HK**: beam 0.77 \rightarrow 4 MW, SK (22.5 kt) \rightarrow HK (500 kt)
 - T2KK**: second detector in Korea
 - NO ν A**: proton driver, second detector
 - WBB**: wideband beam, $E_\nu \sim \text{GeV}$, $L \gtrsim 1000 \text{ km}$
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see talks tomorrow

The LSND puzzle and MiniBooNE results

Maltoni, TS, 0705.0107

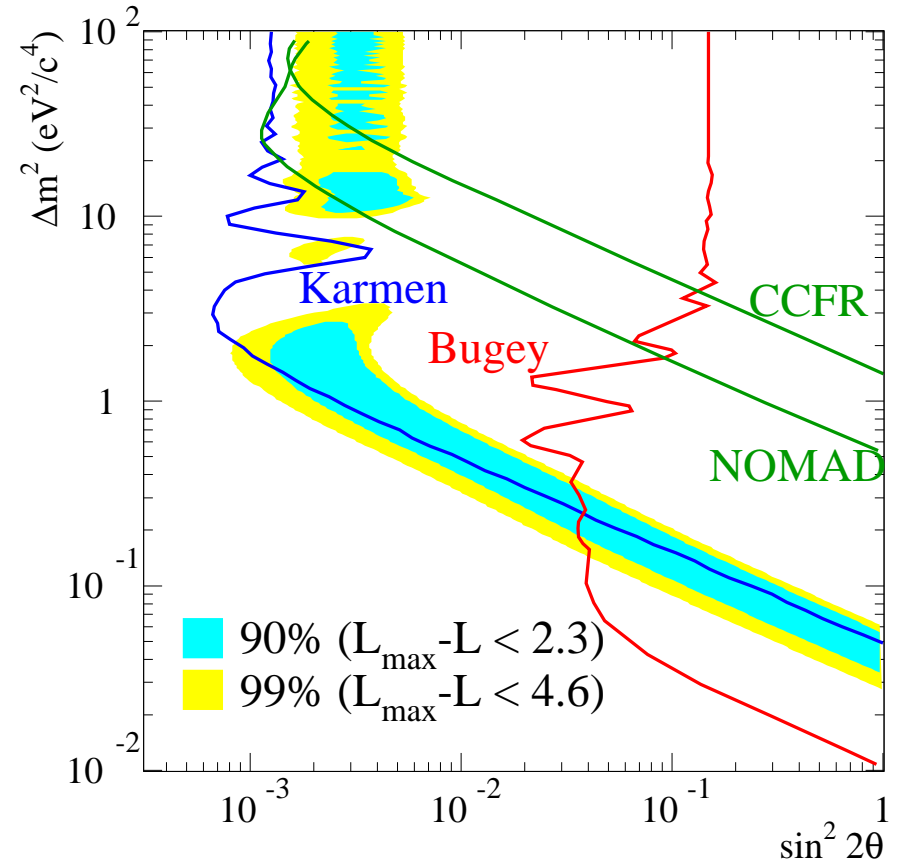
The LSND problem

evidence for $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ oscillations, ($\sim 3.3\sigma$)

$87.9 \pm 22.4 \pm 6.0$ excess events, $P = (0.264 \pm 0.067 \pm 0.045)\%$,

the problem:

$\Delta m^2 \sim \text{eV}^2$ not consistent
with solar (8×10^{-5}) and
atmospheric (3×10^{-3})
mass splittings for three
neutrinos!



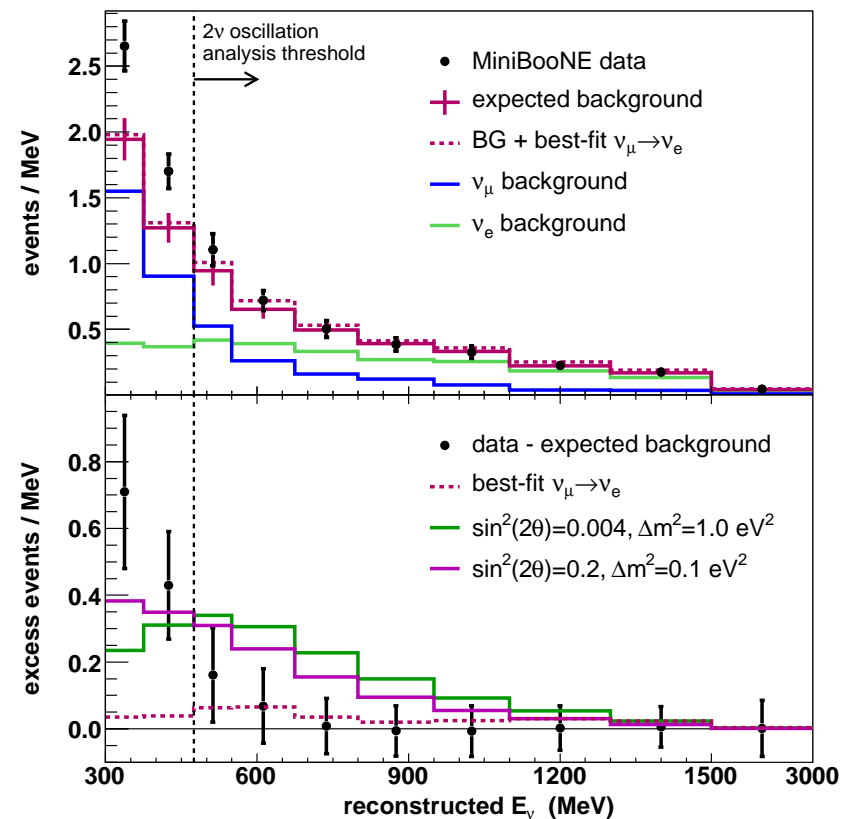
MiniBooNE results, April 2007

perform $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ search at same L/E as LSND

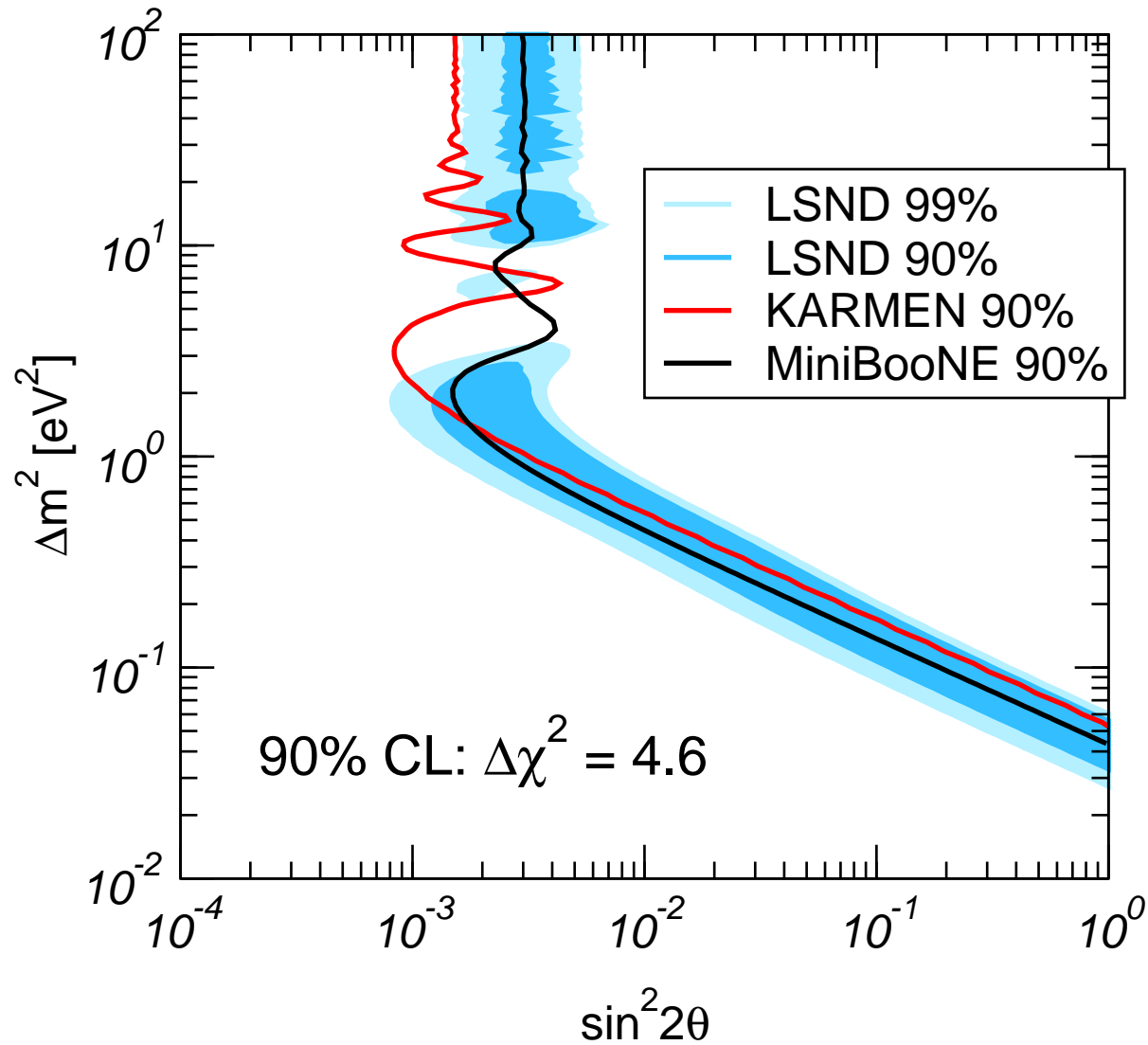
obs. events minus
background:

$475 < E_\nu^{\text{QE}} < 1250 \text{ MeV}$:
 $22 \pm 19 \pm 35$ events
(consistent with zero)

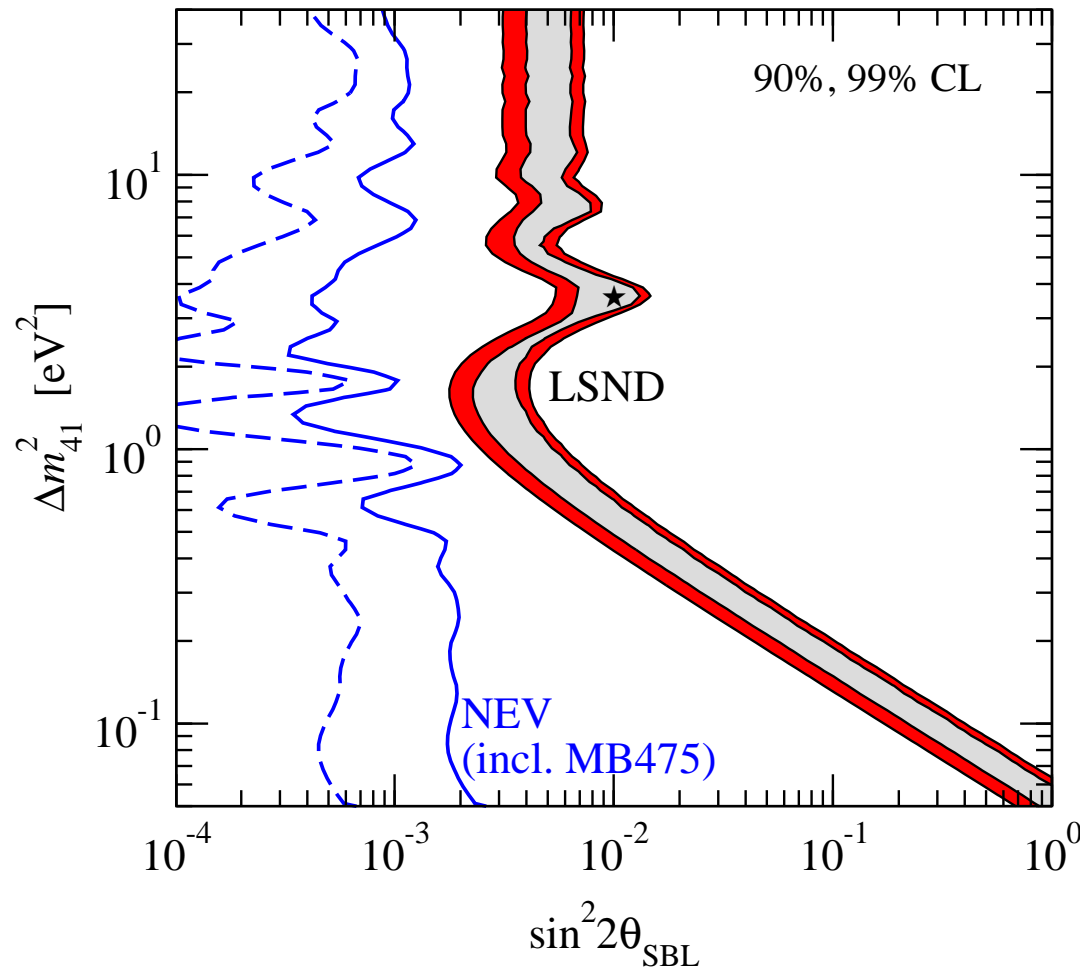
$300 < E_\nu^{\text{QE}} < 475 \text{ MeV}$:
 $96 \pm 17 \pm 20$ events
(excess at 3.6σ)



The MiniBooNE 2-neutrino limit



(3+1) disfavoured by App. and Disapp. bounds



before MB:

$$\chi_{\text{PG}}^2 = 20.9 \text{ (2 dof)}$$

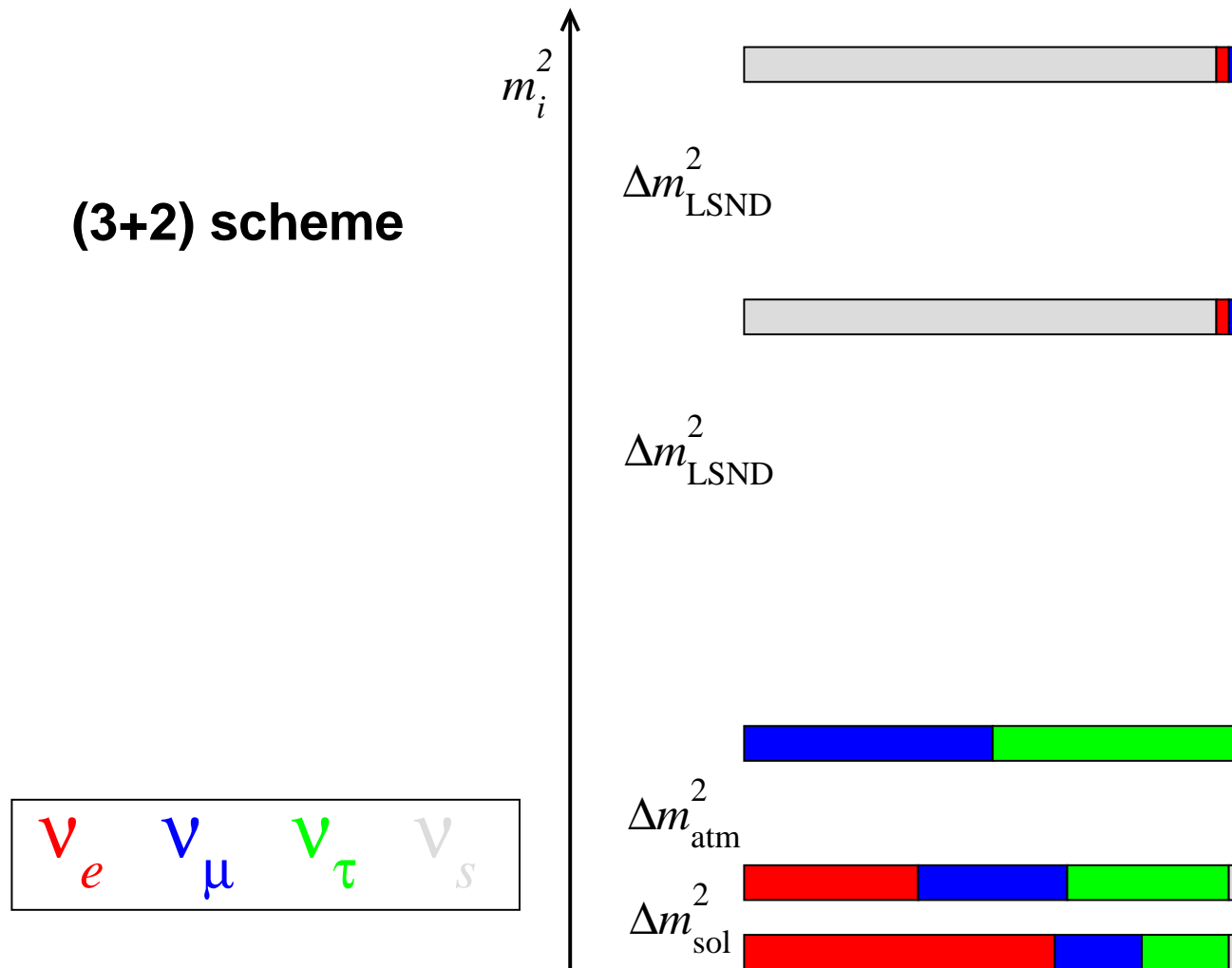
MB incl.:

$$\chi_{\text{PG}}^2 = 24.7 \text{ (2 dof)}$$

disagreement at
about 4σ

Maltoni, TS, 0705.0107

5-neutrino oscillations?



Sorel, Conrad, Shaevitz, hep-ph/0305255

(3+2) appearance probability

(3+2) osc. include the possibility of **CP violation!**

remember: MiniBooNE: neutrinos, LSND: anti-neutrinos

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e} &= 4 |U_{e4}|^2 |U_{\mu4}|^2 \sin^2 \phi_{41} \\ &+ 4 |U_{e5}|^2 |U_{\mu5}|^2 \sin^2 \phi_{51} \\ &+ 8 |U_{e4} U_{\mu4} U_{e5} U_{\mu5}| \sin \phi_{41} \sin \phi_{51} \cos(\phi_{54} - \delta) \end{aligned}$$

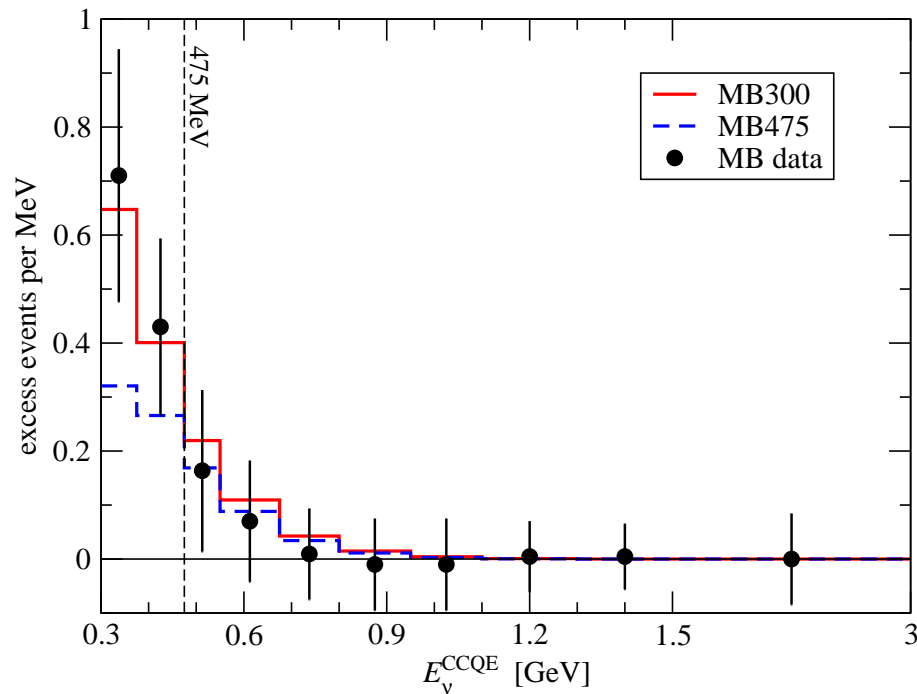
with the definitions

$$\phi_{ij} \equiv \frac{\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{4E}, \quad \delta \equiv \arg(U_{e4}^* U_{\mu4} U_{e5} U_{\mu5}^*) .$$

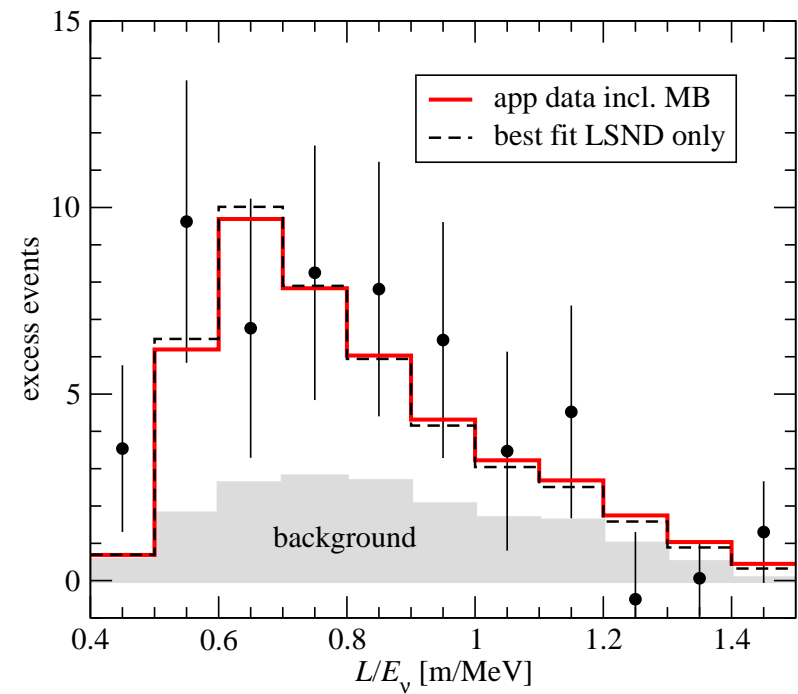
(3+2) appearance data

MB and LSND are perfectly consistent in (3+2)!

MiniBooNE



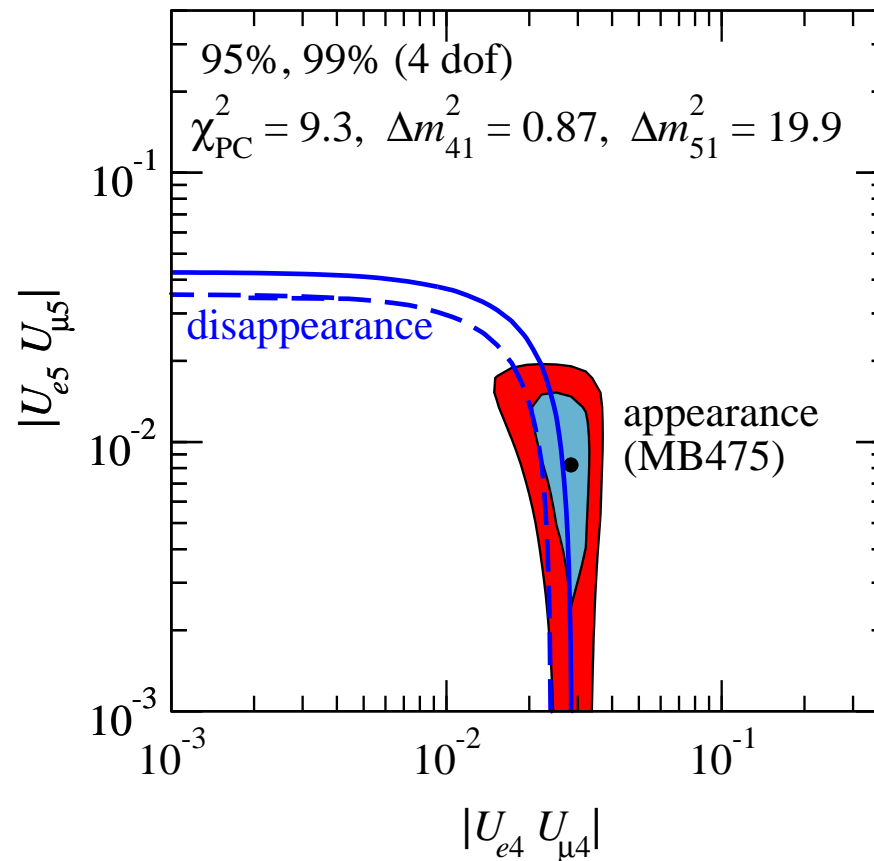
LSND



(MB with or without the low energy excess)

(3+2) appearance vs disappearance

However, there is sever tension between appearance and disappearance data, similar as in (3+1):



(3+2) global

testing consistency of disappearance and appearance (incl. MB475) data:

$$\chi_{\text{PG}}^2 = 17.2 \text{ (4 dof)} \quad \text{PG} = 0.18\%$$

parameters in common $|U_{e4}U_{\mu4}|, |U_{e5}U_{\mu5}|, \Delta m_{41}^2, \Delta m_{51}^2$

inconsistency at about 3.1σ

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without MB: $\chi_{\text{PG}}^2 = 17.5$

(3+2) is equally valid (or not-valid) now as before MB!

Sterile neutrino oscillations - outlook

- CPV is being tested by MiniBooNE anti-neutrino data (problem of statistics?)
- the problem of $(3+s)$ schemes heavily relies on SBL disappearance experiments
Bugey ($\bar{\nu}_e$ reactor) and CDHS (ν_μ accelerator)
- could be worth to look for disappearance at the $\Delta m^2 \sim 1 \text{ eV}^2$ scale at future reactor or LBL experiments (near detectors)
- sterile neutrinos with $\Delta m^2 \sim 1 \text{ eV}^2$ might lead to large effects for high energy atmospheric neutrinos in IceCube S. Choubey, 0709.1937

More 'exotic' proposals

- **3-neutrinos and CPT violation** Murayama, Yanagida 01;
Barenboim, Borissov, Lykken 02; Gonzalez-Garcia, Maltoni, Schwetz 03
- **4-neutrinos and CPT violation** Barger, Marfatia, Whisnant 03
- **Exotic muon-decay** Babu, Pakvasa 02
- **CPT viol. quantum decoherence** Barenboim, Mavromatos 04
- **Lorentz violation**
Kostelecky, Mews, 04; Gouvea, Grossman, 06; Katori, Kostelecky, Tayloe, 06
- **mass varying neutrinos**
Kaplan, Nelson, Weiner 04; Zurek 04; Barger, Marfatia, Whisnant 05
- **shortcuts of sterile neutrinos in extra dimensions**
Paes, Pakvasa, Weiler 05
- **1 decaying sterile neutrino** Palomares-Riuz, Pascoli, Schwetz 05
- **2 decaying sterile neutrinos with CPV**
- **sterile neutrinos and new gauge boson** Nelson, Walsh 07
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- **quantum decoherence with special energy dependence**
Farzan, Schwetz, Smirnov, 08

• 3-neutrinos and CPT

KamLAND+atmospheric antineutrino data

Barenboim, B... Lykken 02; Gonzalez-Garcia, Maltoni, Schwetz 03

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Farzan, Schwetz, Smirnov, 08

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The low- E excess in MB...

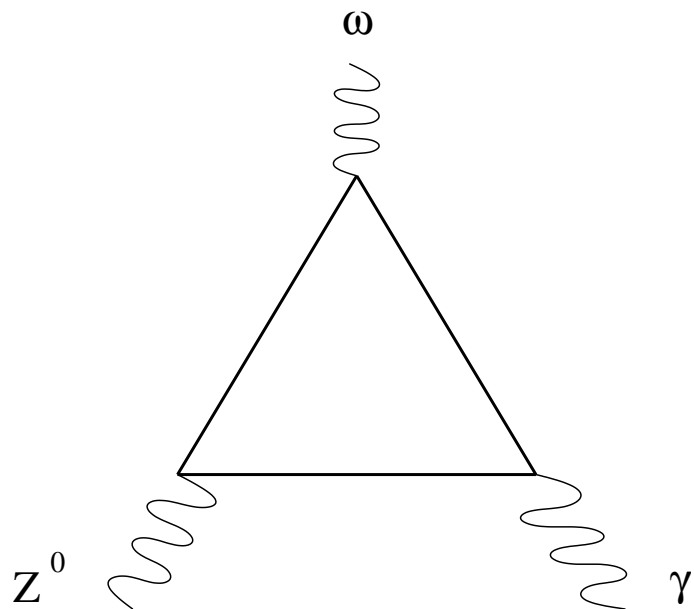
... is very hard to explain (should rise with E^{-r} , $r \gtrsim 4$)

The low- E excess in MB...

... is very hard to explain (should rise with E^{-r} , $r \gtrsim 4$)

... has stimulated interesting results, which might be relevant for future experiments: Harvey, Hill, Hill, 0708.1281

Anomaly mediated neutrino-photon interactions at finite baryon density



gives rise to

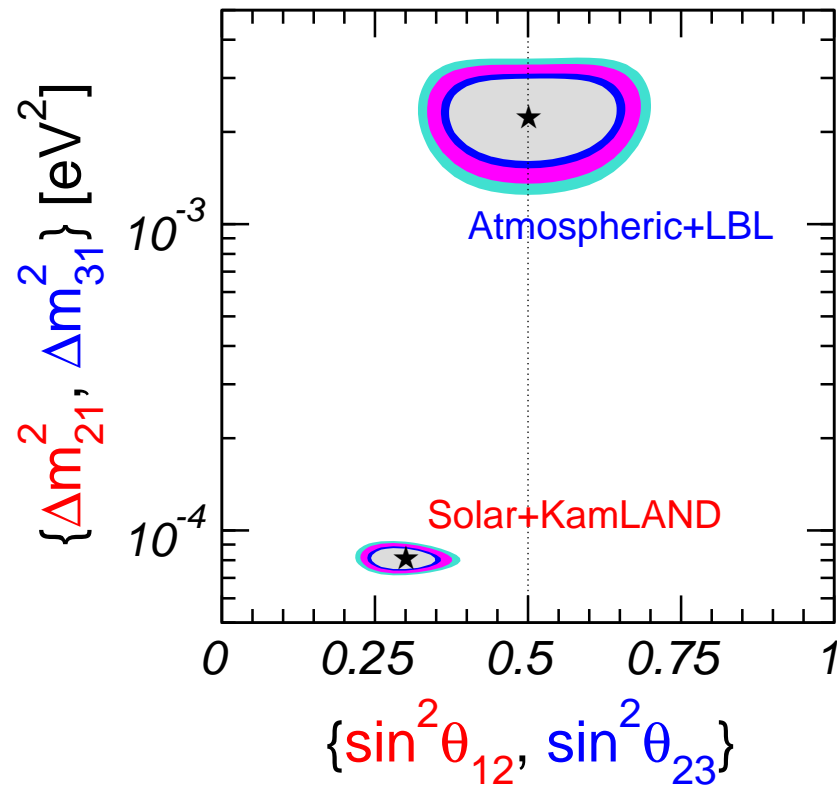
$$\nu + N \rightarrow \nu + \gamma + N'$$

with $\sigma \propto g_\omega^4 E_\nu^6$

To conclude...

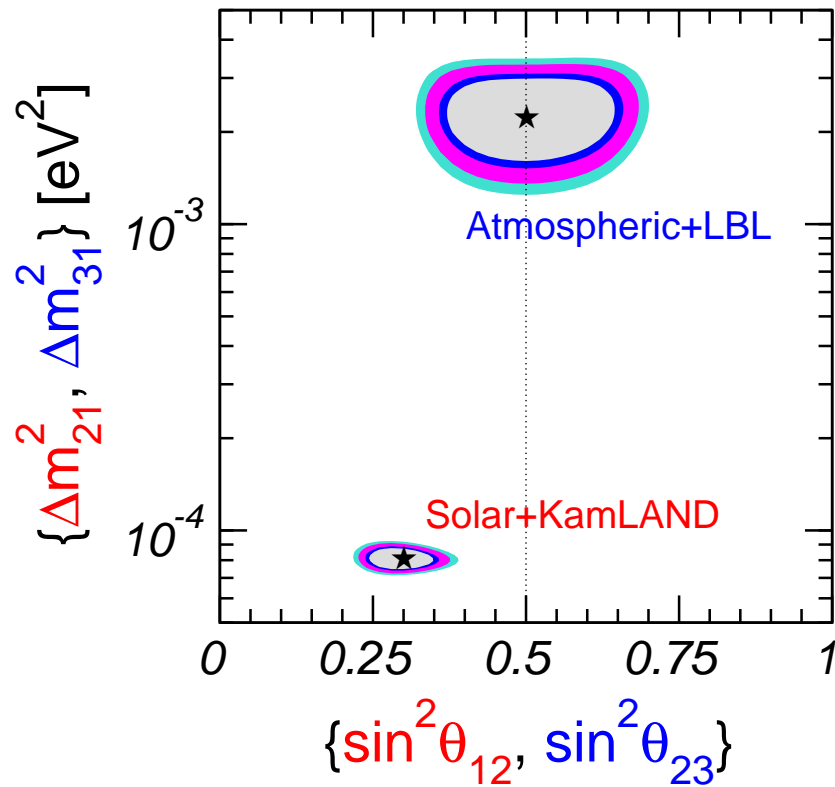
To conclude...

present status

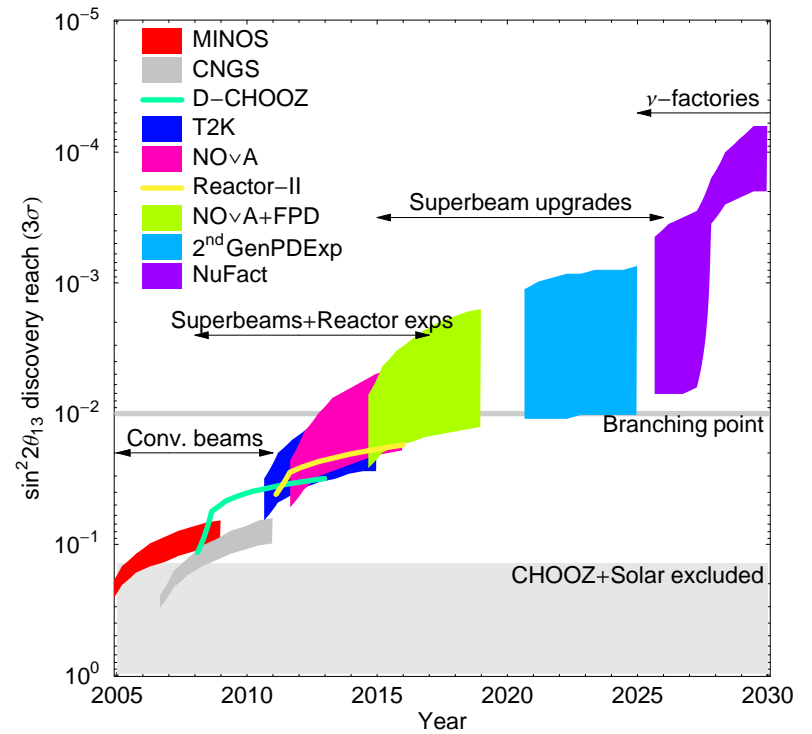


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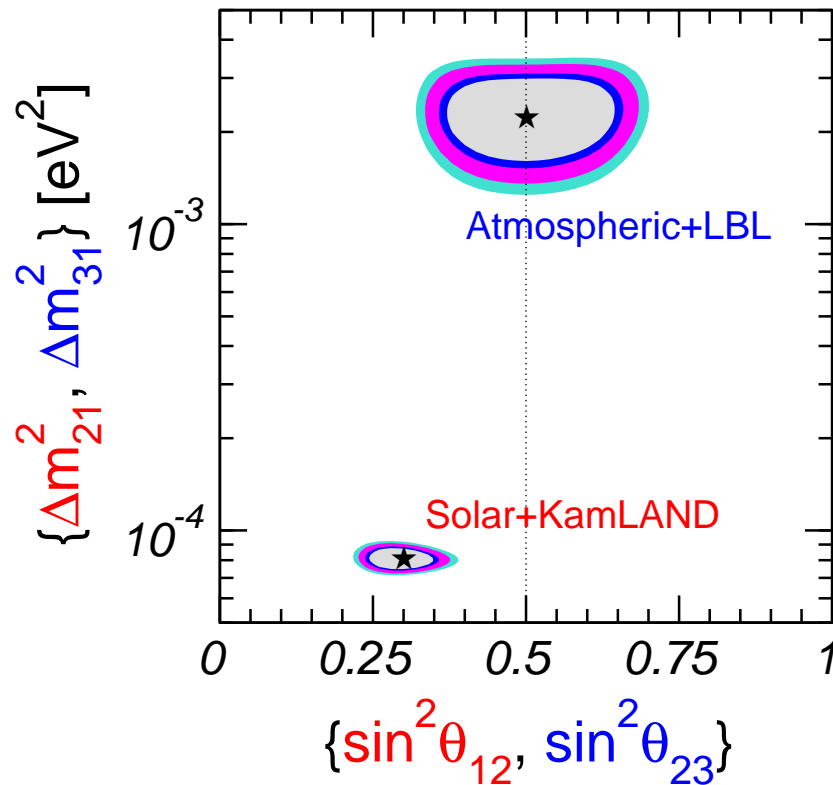


future

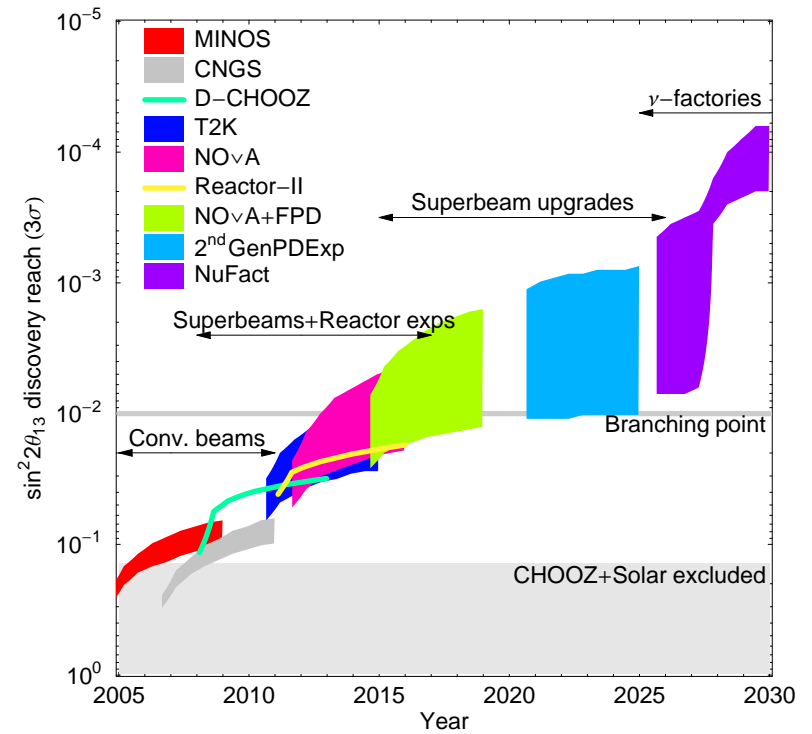


To conclude...

present status



future



Thanks for your attention!