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LBL experiments: a new window on light sterile neutrinos

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FutureInResearch

Outline

Introduction

Interference effects mediated by sterile neutrinos

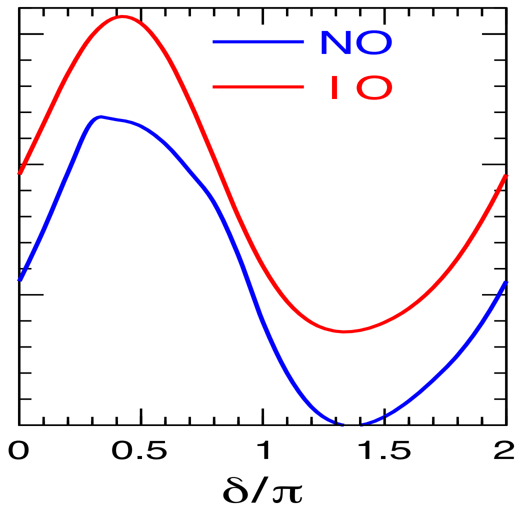
LBL constraints on sterile νs: present

LBL constraints on sterile νs: future

Conclusions

Introduction

It is timely to pose a new question



Capozzi, Di Valentino, Lisi, Marrone, Melchiorri, A.P, PRD 95, 096014 (2017)

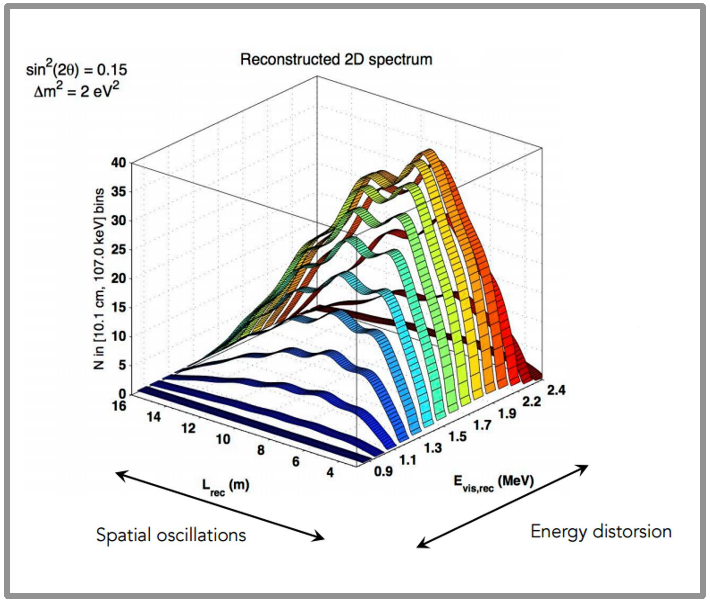
LBL experiments start to be sensitive to the CP violating phase δ

Can sterile neutrinos generate new observable CP violating effects at LBL?

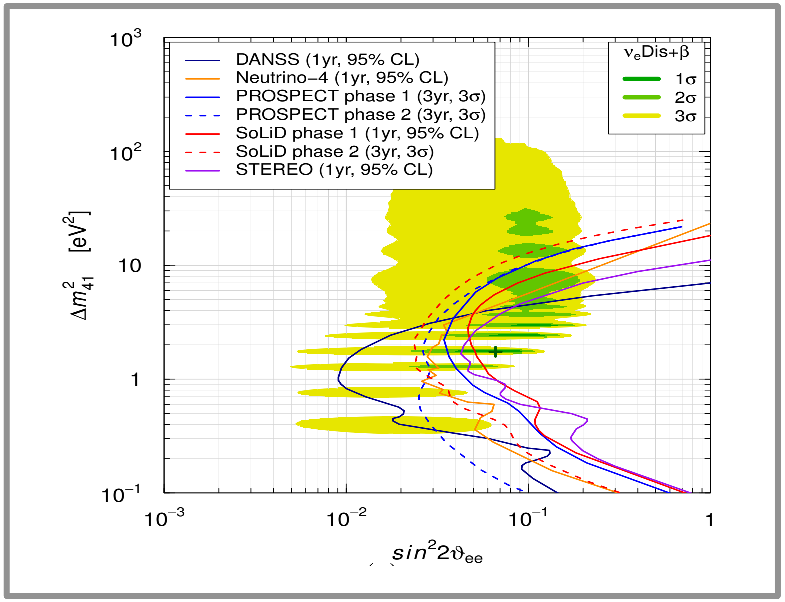
Question basically ignored in the past

A discovery can come only at SBL experiments

SOX experiment @ LNGS



Gariazzo et al., 1703.00860



Observing the oscillation pattern (in energy and/or space)

However …

SBL have an intrinsic limitation

At SBL atm/sol oscillations are negligible

$$\frac{L}{E} \sim \frac{m}{\mathrm{MeV}}$$

$$\Delta_{12} \simeq 0$$
$$\Delta_{13} \simeq 0$$

$$\Delta_{ij} = \frac{\Delta m^2_{ij} L}{4E}$$

Impossible to observe phenomena of interference between the new frequency ($\Delta_{14} \sim 1$) and atm/sol ones

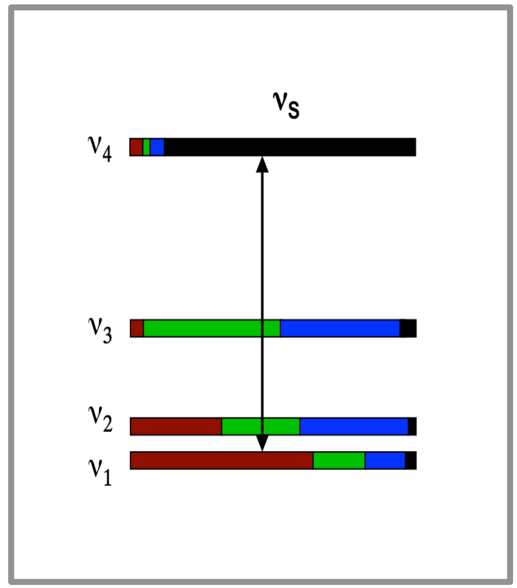
But we have LBL, which are sensitive interferometers

Interference effects mediated by sterile νs

N. Klop & A.P., PRD 91 073017 (2015)
arXiv: 1412.7524

How to enlarge the 3-flavor scheme

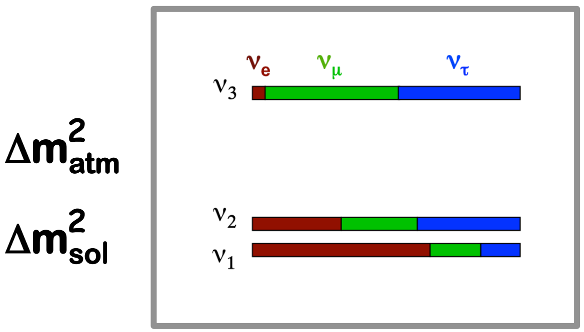
3+1 scheme



$|U_{s4}| \sim 1$

$\Delta m^2_{14} \sim 1\ eV^2$

3ν scheme



At LBL the effective 2-flavor SBL description is no more valid and calculations should be done in the 3+1 (or 3+N_s) scheme

Mixing Matrix in the 3+1 scheme

$$U = \tilde{R}_{34} R_{24} \tilde{R}_{14} \underbrace{R_{23} \tilde{R}_{13} R_{12}}_{3\nu}$$

$$R_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{ij} & s_{ij} \\ -s_{ij} & c_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{R}_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{ij} & \tilde{s}_{ij} \\ -\tilde{s}^*_{ij} & c_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$s_{ij} = \sin\theta_{ij}$$
$$c_{ij} = \cos\theta_{ij}$$
$$\tilde{s}_{ij} = s_{ij} e^{-i\delta_{ij}}$$

3ν
- 3 mixing angles
- 1 Dirac phase
- 2 Majorana phases

3+1
- 6
- 3
- 3

3+N
- 3+3N
- 1+2N
- 2+N

In general, we have additional sources of CPV

LBL transition probability in 3-flavor

$$P^{3\nu}_{\nu_\mu \to \nu_e} = P^{\rm ATM} + P^{\rm SOL} + P^{\rm INT}$$

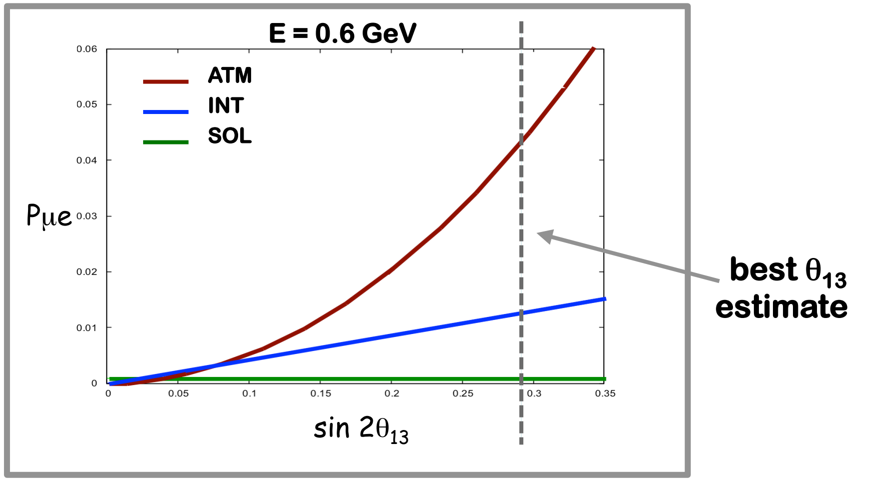
in vacuum:

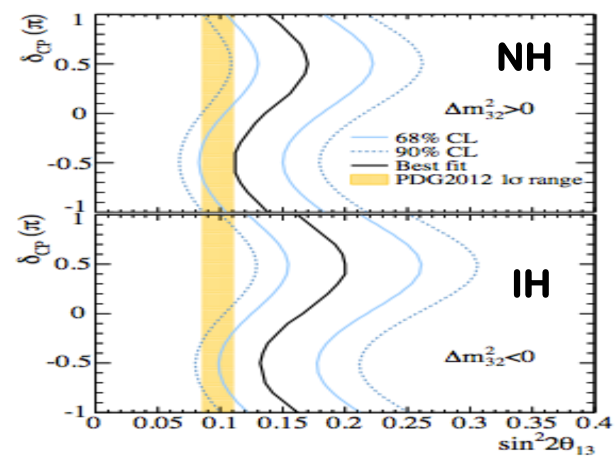
$$P^{\rm ATM} = 4 s_{23}^2 s_{13}^2 \sin^2\Delta$$
$$P^{\rm SOL} = 4 c_{12}^2 c_{23}^2 s_{12}^2 (\alpha\Delta)^2$$
$$P^{\rm INT} = 8 s_{23} s_{13} c_{12} c_{23} s_{12} (\alpha\Delta) \sin\Delta \cos(\Delta + \delta_{CP})$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\Delta m_{31}^2 L}{4E}, \qquad \alpha = \frac{\Delta m_{21}^2}{\Delta m_{31}^2}$$

$\Delta \sim \pi/2$

$\alpha \sim 0.03$





$P^{\rm ATM}$ leading → $\theta_{13} > 0$

$P^{\rm INT}$ subleading → dependency on δ

$P^{\rm SOL}$ negligible

Matter effects break NH-IH degeneracy

A new interference term in the 3+1 scheme

N. Klop & A.P., PRD (2015)

- Δ_{14} >> 1 : fast oscillations are averaged out

- But interference of Δ_{14} & Δ_{13} survives and is observable

$$P^{4\nu}_{\mu e} \simeq P^{\rm ATM} + P^{\rm INT}_{\rm I} + P^{\rm INT}_{\rm II}$$

$s_{13} \sim s_{14} \sim s_{24} \sim 0.15 \sim \varepsilon$

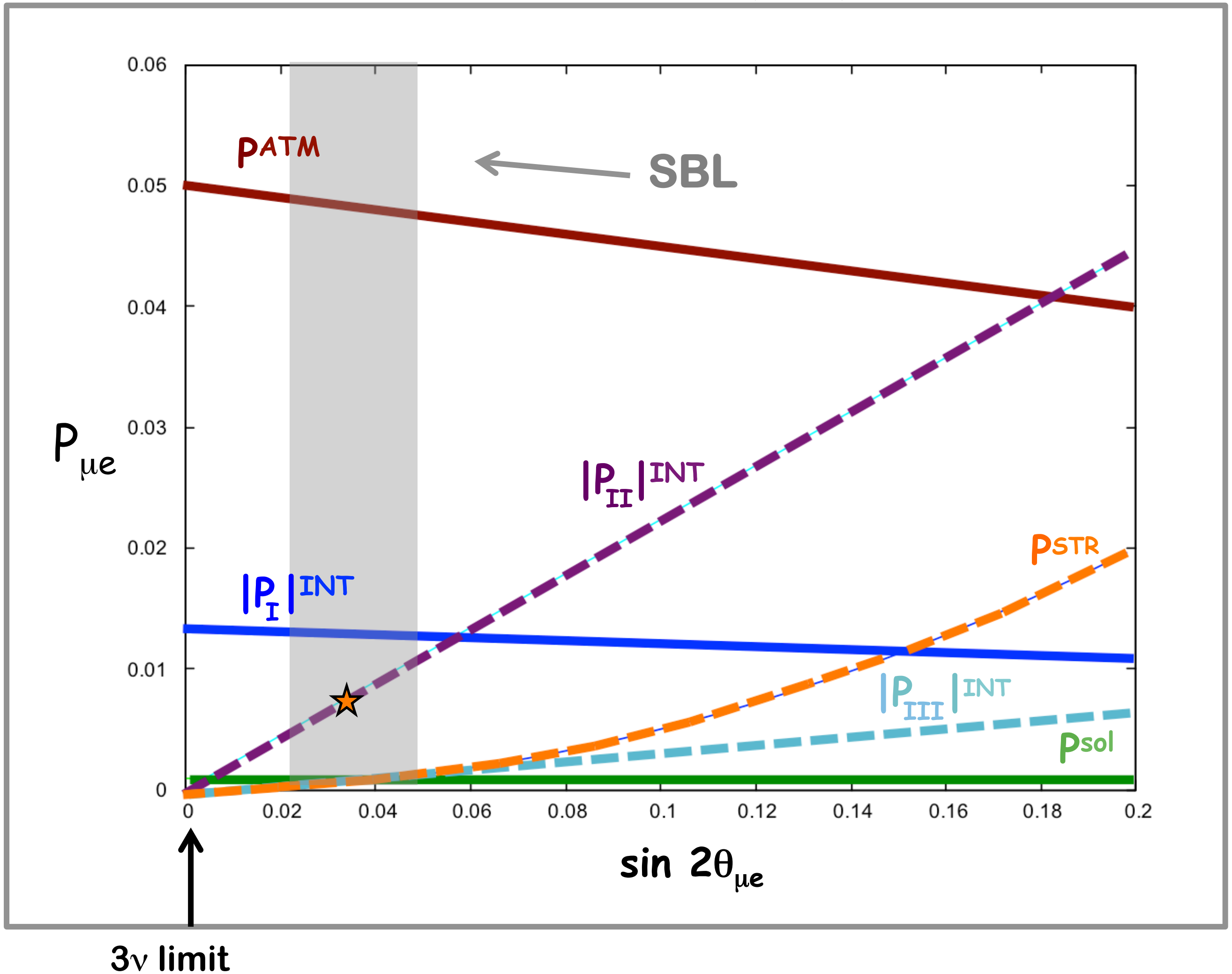
$\alpha = \delta m^2/\Delta m^2 \sim 0.03 \sim \varepsilon^2$

$$\begin{cases} P^{\rm ATM} \simeq 4 s^2_{23} s^2_{13} \sin^2\Delta & \sim \varepsilon^2 \\ P^{\rm INT}_{\rm I} \simeq 8 s_{13} s_{23} c_{23} s_{12} c_{12} (\alpha\Delta) \sin\Delta \cos(\Delta + \delta_{13}) & \sim \varepsilon^3 \\ P^{\rm INT}_{\rm II} \simeq 4 s_{14} s_{24} s_{13} s_{23} \sin\Delta \sin(\Delta + \delta_{13} - \delta_{14}) & \sim \varepsilon^3 \end{cases}$$

Sensitivity to the new CP-phase δ_{14}

Amplitude of the new interference term

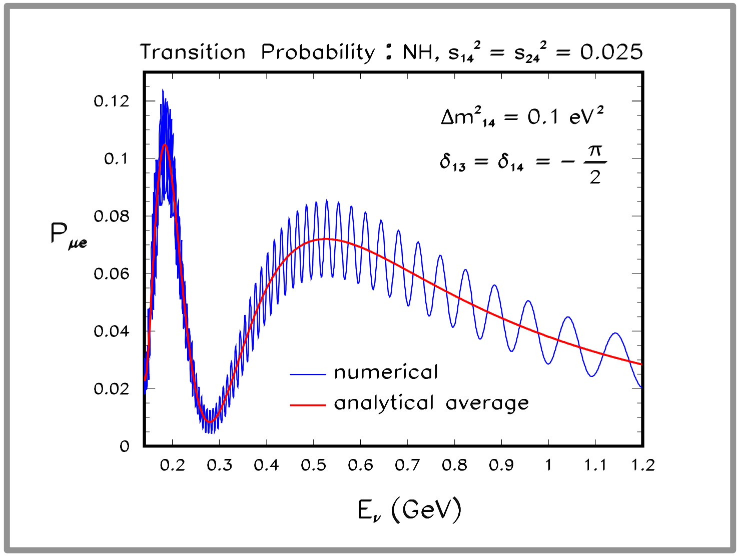
N. Klop & A.P., PRD (2015)

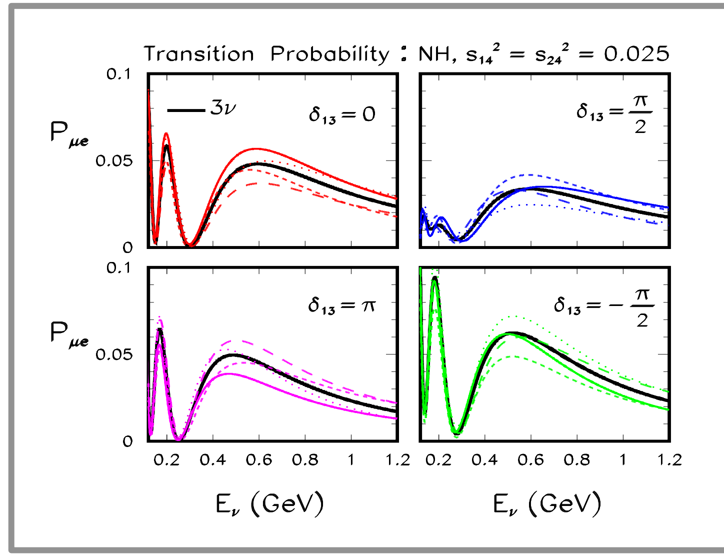


T2K
θ_{13} = 9°
E = 0.6 GeV

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{\mu e} = 4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{\mu 4}|^2$$

Numerical examples of 4ν probability





The fast oscillations get averaged out due to the finite energy resolution

Different line styles ⇔ Different values of δ_{14}

The modifications induced by δ_{14} are almost as large as those induced by the standard CP-phase δ_{13}

Consequences…

LBL constraints on sterile νs: present

A.P., PRD (RC) 91, 091301 (2015)
arXiv:1503.03966

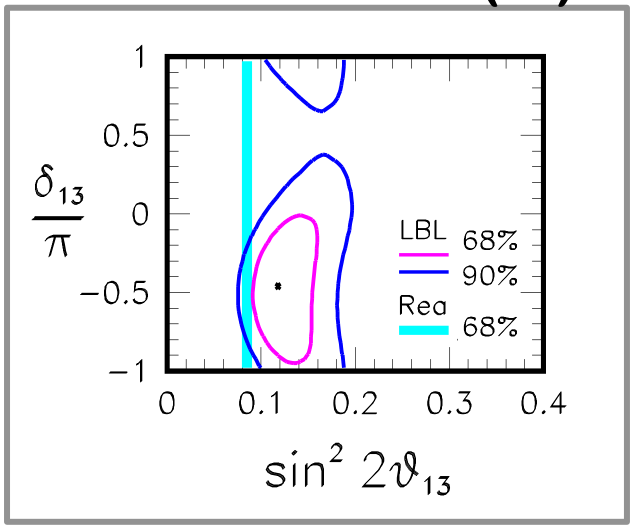
A.P., PLB 757, 142 (2016)
arXiv:1509.03148

Capozzi, Giunti, Laveder & A.P.,
PRD 95 (2017)
arXiv:1612.07764

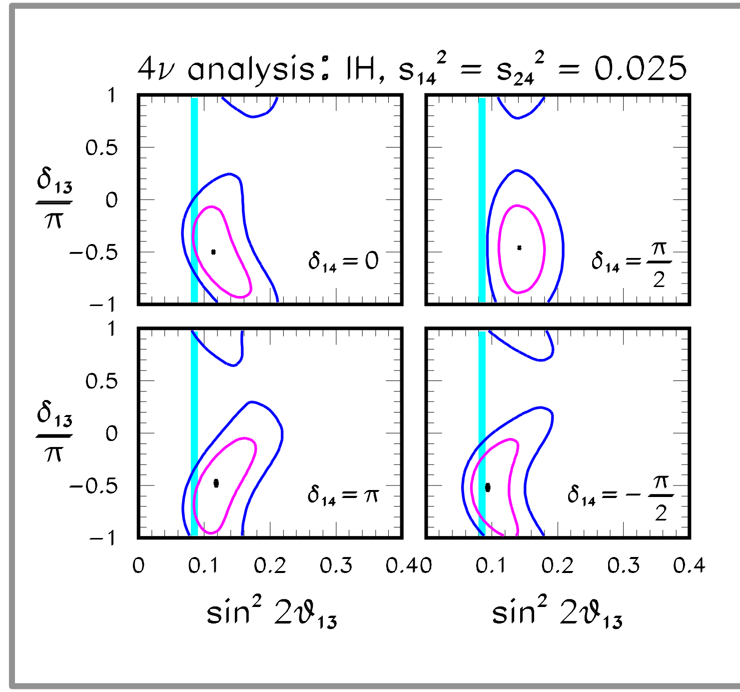
LBL constraints change in the 3+1 scheme

PLB (2016)

3ν: T2K + NOνA (IH)



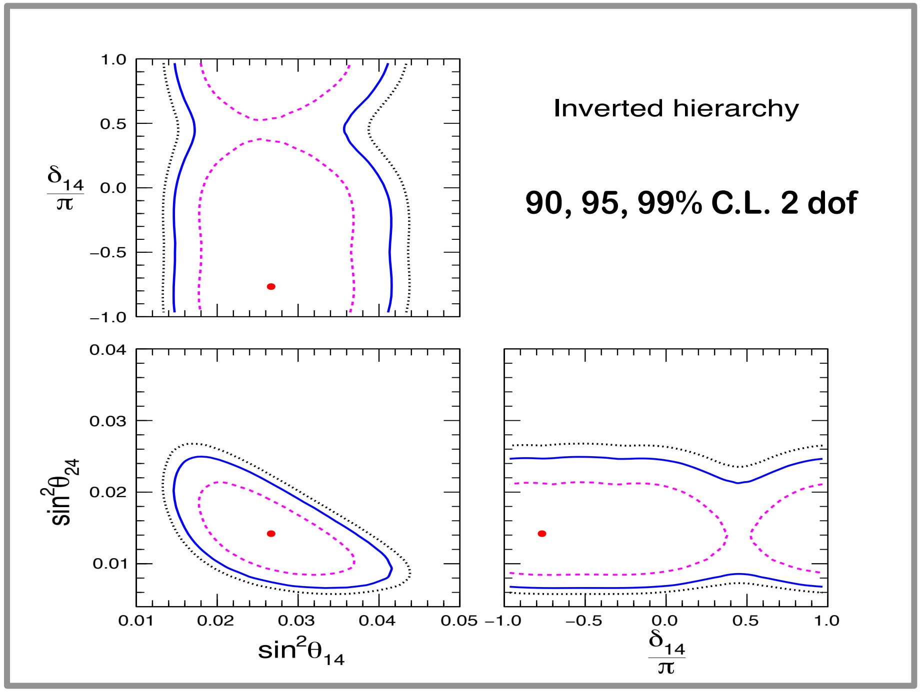
4ν



- **The level of (dis-)agreement of LBL & Rea. depends on δ_{14}**
- **In this analysis θ_{14} and θ_{24} are fixed at the SBL best fit values**
- **These results call for a more refined analysis …**

Joint SBL and LBL constraints on $[\theta_{14},\theta_{24},\delta_{14}]$

PRD (2017) **SBL + LBL**



SBL (all available data)

(Icecube and NEOS not included in this analysis)

LBL ≡ T2K + NOνA

(Neutrino 2016 data)

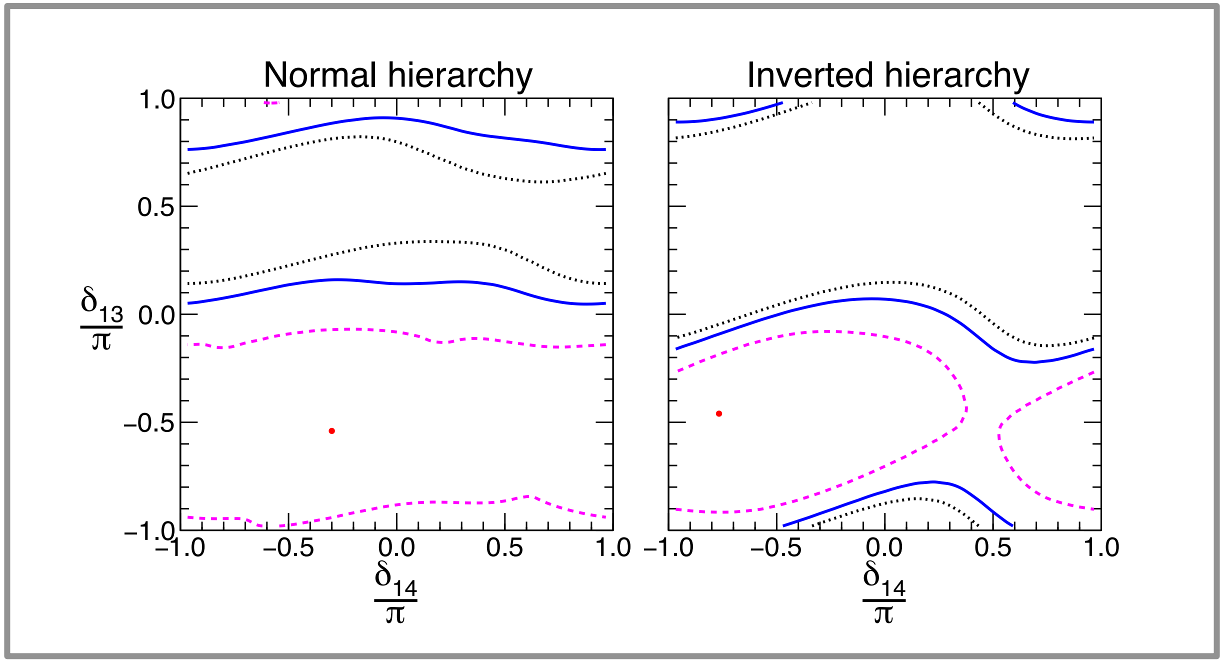
- $[\theta_{14,}\ \theta_{24}]$ determined by SBL experiments

- δ_{14} constrained by LBL experiments

Constraints on the two CP-phases

PRD (2017)

SBL + LBL



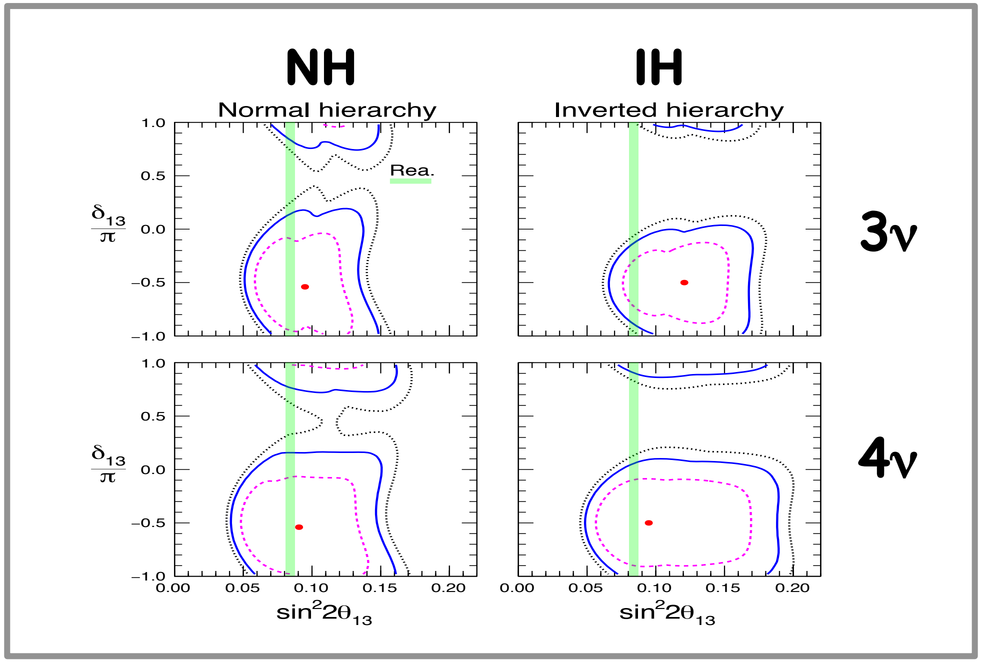
- δ_{13} **is more constrained than** δ_{14}

- **Best fit values:** $\delta_{13} \sim \delta_{14} \sim -\pi/2$

- **This information cannot be extracted from SBL alone !**

Impact on the standard parameters [θ_{13},δ_{13}]

PRD (2017) **SBL + LBL**

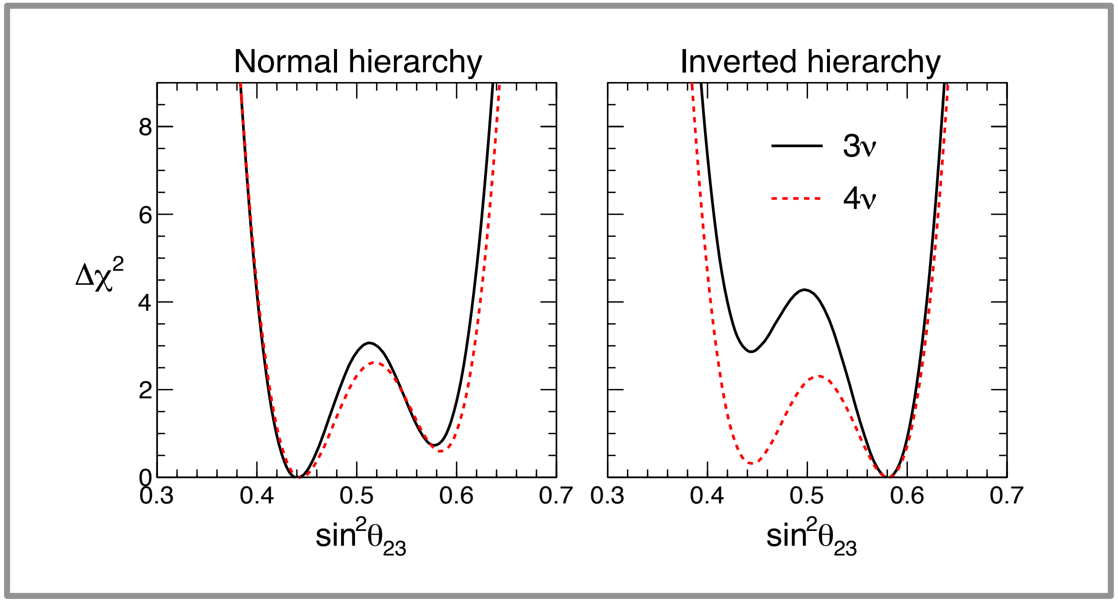


- **Allowed range for θ_{13} from LBL alone gets enlarged**
- **Values preferred for $\delta_{13} \equiv \delta$ basically unaltered**
- **Mismatch (in IH) of LBL and Reactors decreases in 3+1**

Impact of sterile neutrinos on θ_{23}

PRD (2017)

SBL + LBL



Indication for non-maximal θ_{23} persists in 3+1 scheme

Preference for θ_{23} octant disappears in 3+1 scheme

Octant fragility seems to be a general feature (see later)

Looking to the future

Agarwalla, Chatterjee, Dasgupta, A.P.,
arXiv: 1601.05995 (JHEP 2016)

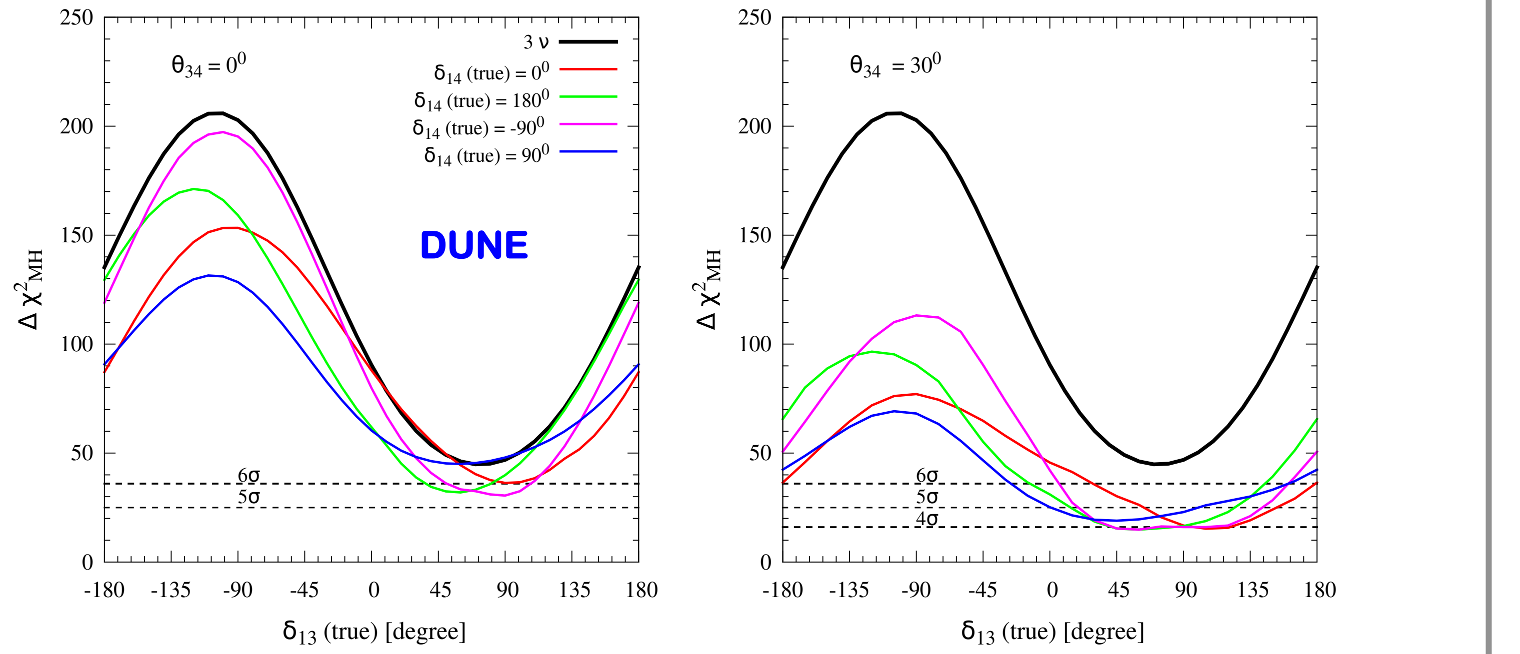
Agarwalla, Chatterjee, A.P.,
arXiv: 1603.03759 (JHEP 2016)

Agarwalla, Chatterjee, A.P.,
arXiv: 1607.01745 (PLB 2016)

Agarwalla, Chatterjee, A.P.,
arXiv: 1605.04299 (PRL 2017)

Discovery potential of mass hierarchy

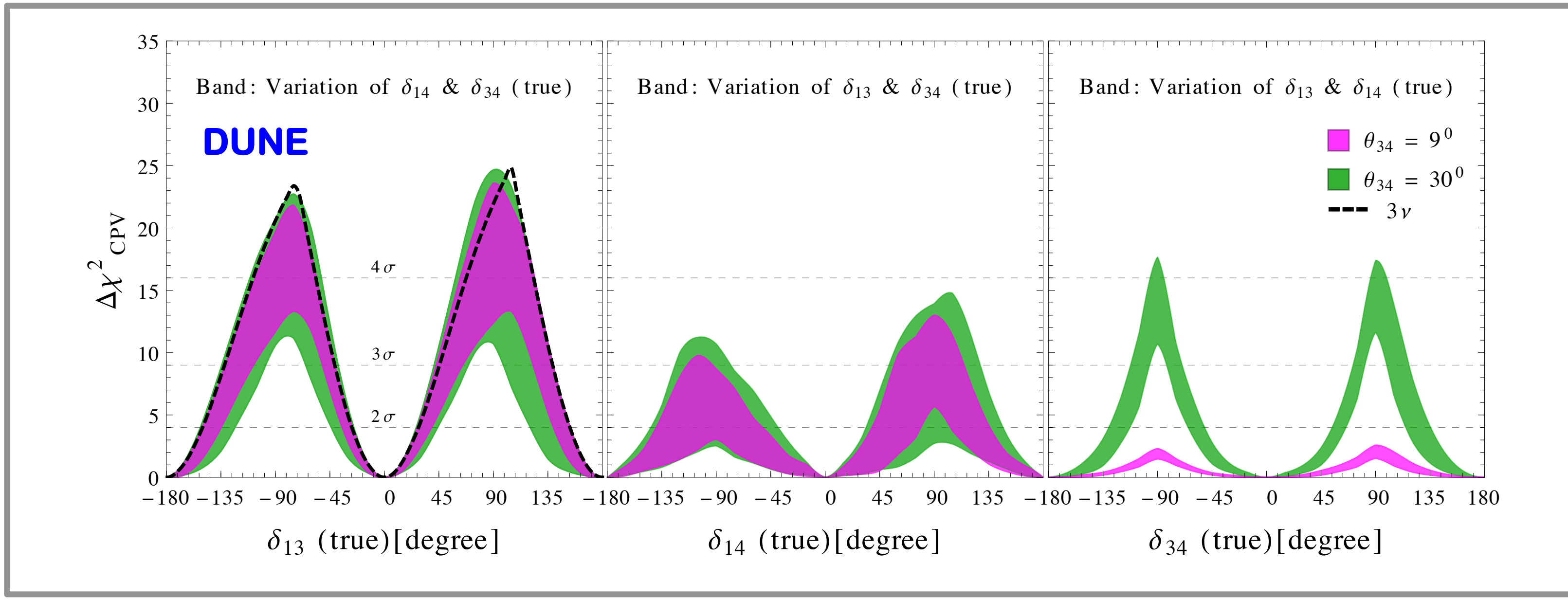
JHEP 2016



Degradation of sensitivity but 4σ level preserved

CPV discovery potential

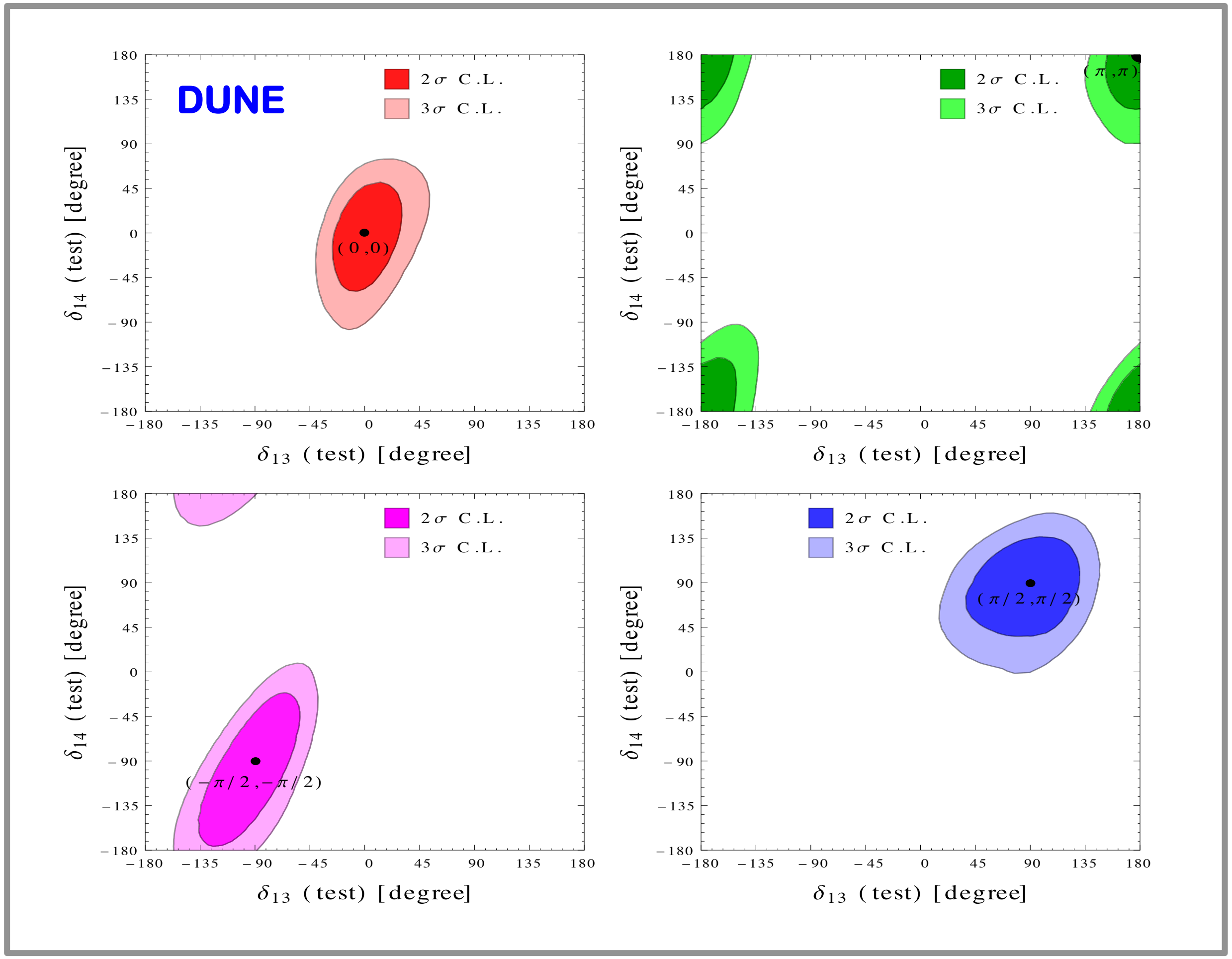
JHEP 2016



- Sensitivity to CPV induced by δ_{13} reduced in 3+1 scheme
- Potential sensitivity also to the new CP-phases δ_{14} e δ_{34}
- Clear hierarchy in the sensitivity: $\delta_{13}>\delta_{14}>\delta_{34}$ for $\theta_{14}=\theta_{24}=\theta_{34}=9^0$

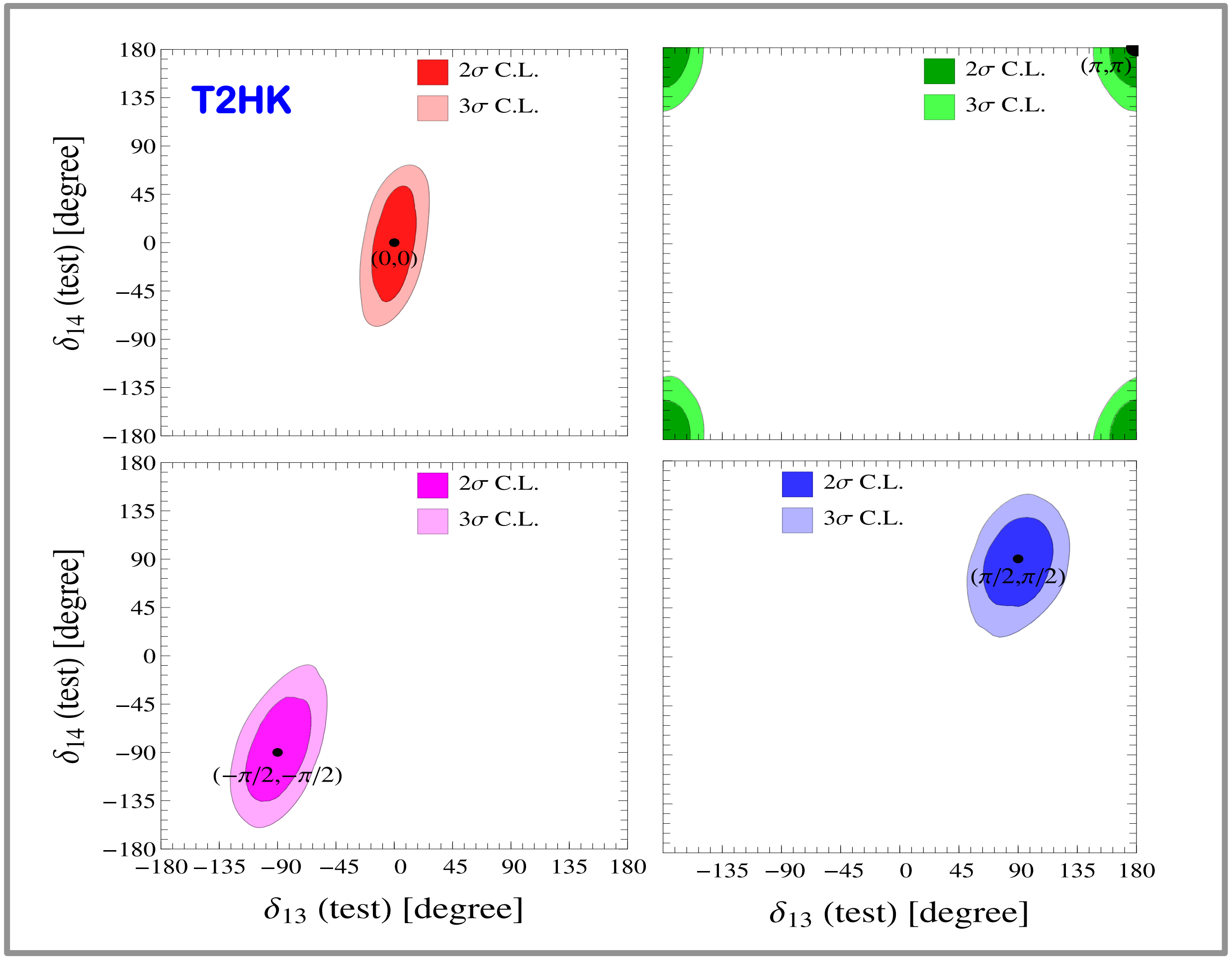
Reconstruction of the CP phases in DUNE

JHEP 2016



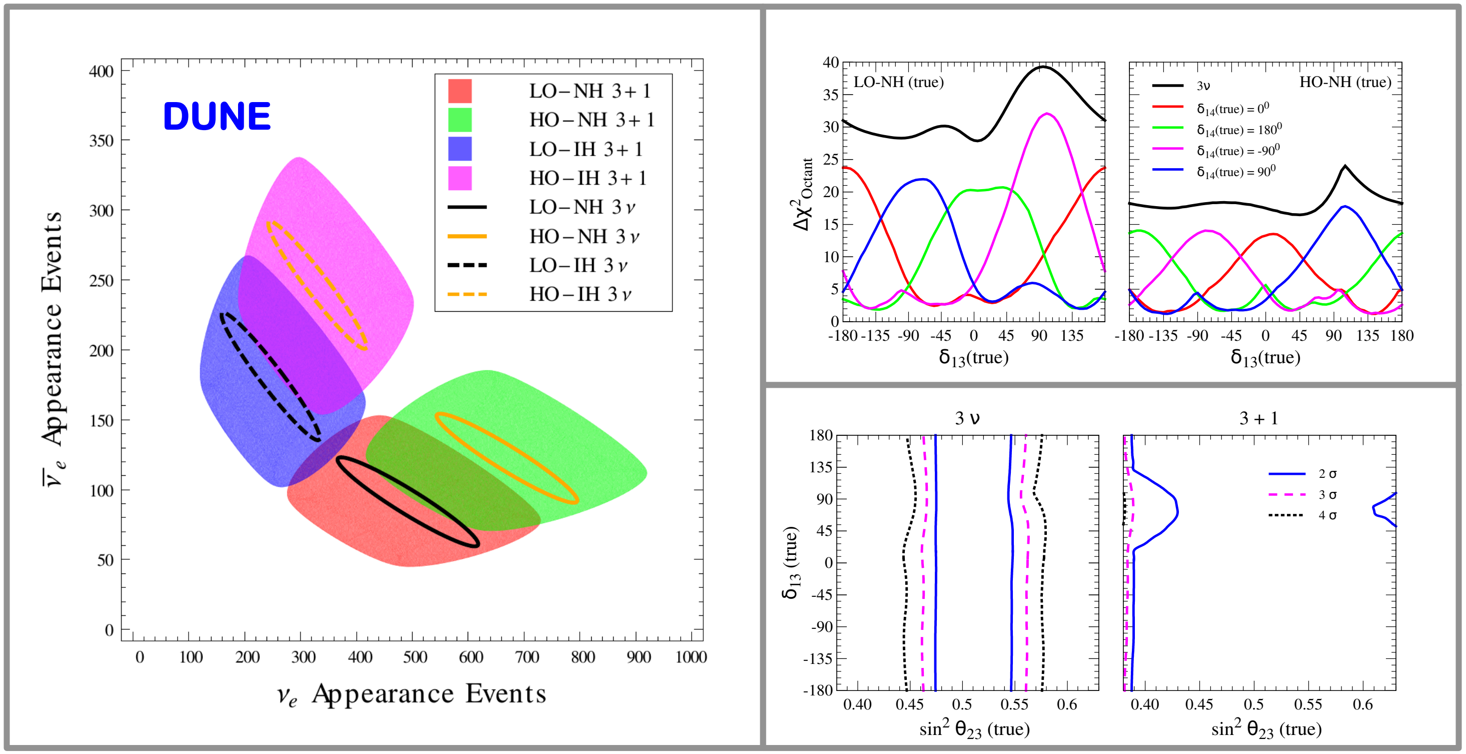
Reconstruction of the CP phases in T2HK

Preliminary plot realized by S.S. Chatterjee



Octant of θ_{23} in danger with a sterile neutrino

PRL 2017



Distinct ellipses (3ν) become overlapping blobs (3+1)

For unfavorable combinations of δ_{13} & δ_{14} sensitivity is lost

Conclusions

- Sterile neutrinos are sources of additional CPV
- Full exploration of new CPV possible only with LBL
- LBL experiments complementary to the SBL ones

Looking ahead to the next mooring!

Thank you for your attention!

Back up slides

CPV and averaged oscillations

$$A^{\rm CP}_{\alpha\beta} \equiv P(\nu_\alpha \to \nu_\beta) - P(\bar{\nu}_\alpha \to \bar{\nu}_\beta)$$

$$A^{\rm CP}_{\alpha\beta} = -16 J^{12}_{\alpha\beta} \sin\Delta_{21} \underbrace{\sin\Delta_{13} \sin\Delta_{32}}$$

if $\Delta \equiv \Delta_{13} \simeq \Delta_{23} \gg 1$ $\rightarrow$ $\langle \sin^2 \Delta \rangle = 1/2$

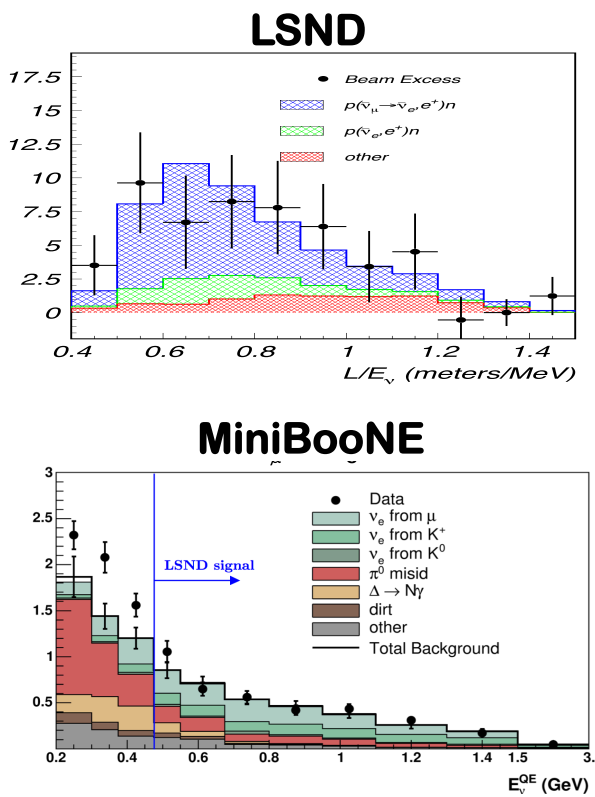
osc. averaged out by finite E resol.

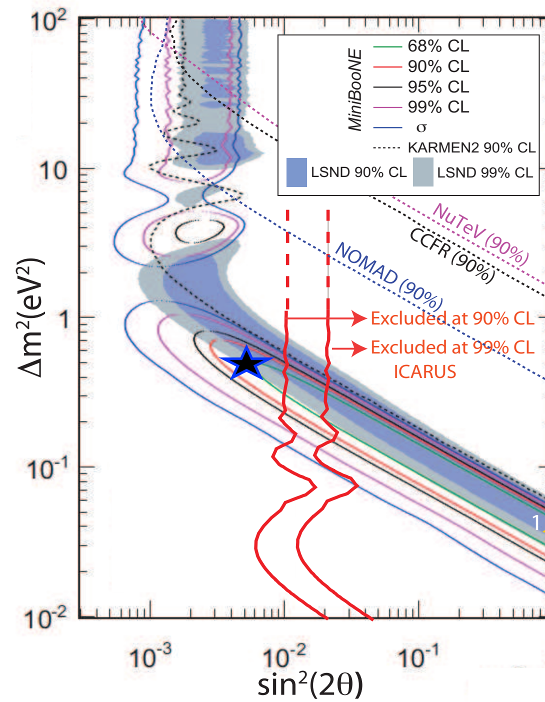
It can be: $A^{\rm CP}_{\alpha\beta} \neq 0$ **(if sin δ = Ø)**

The bottom line is that if one of the three ν_i is ∞ far from the other two ones this does not erase CPV
(relevant for the 4ν case)

The SBL accelerator anomalies

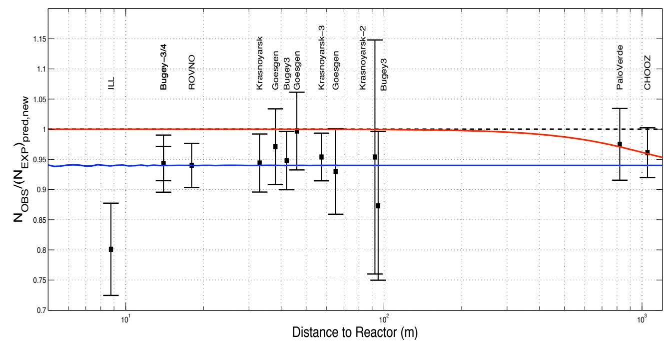
(unexplained ν_e appearance in a ν_μ beam)



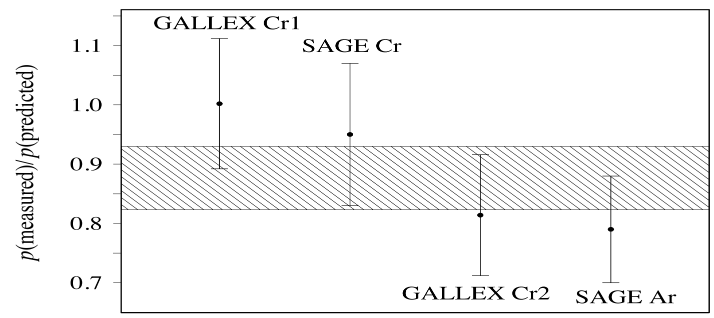


The reactor and gallium anomalies

(unexplained ν_e disappearance)



Mention et al. arXiv:1101:2755 [hep-ex]



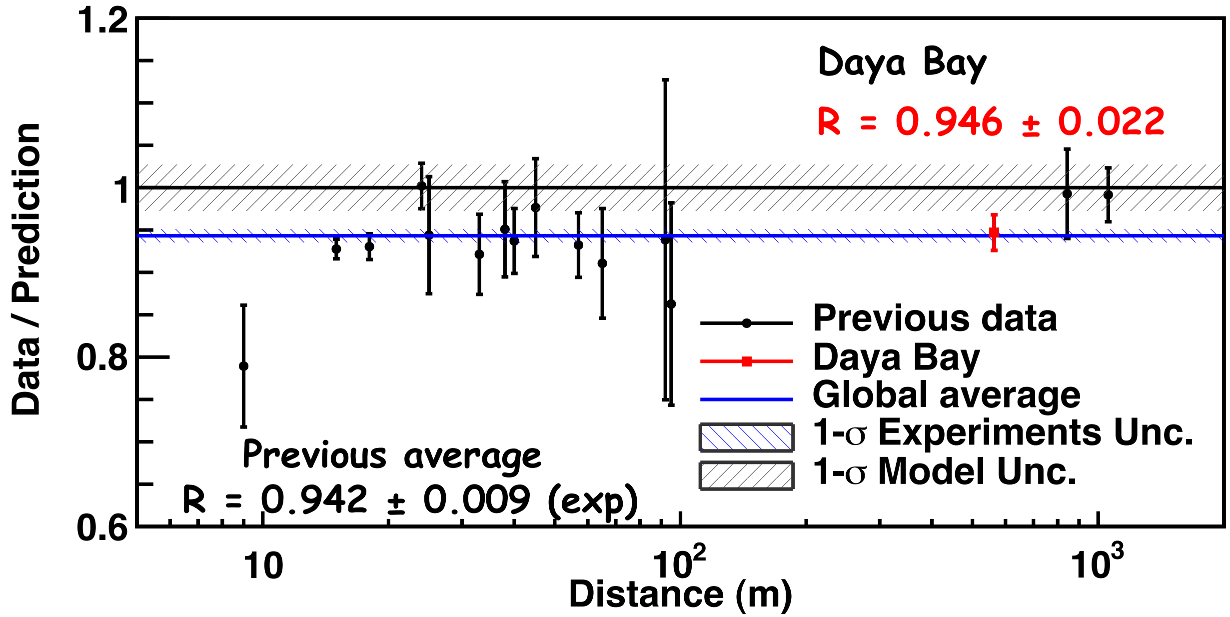
SAGE coll., PRC 73 (2006) 045805

Warning: both are mere normalization issues

The culprit may be hidden in unknown systematics

New-generation detectors confirm deficit

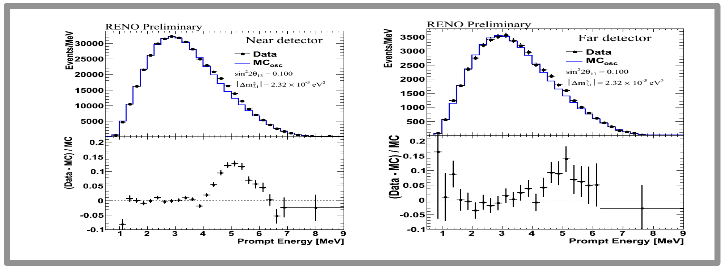
Daya Bay, PRL 061801 (2016) [1508.04233]



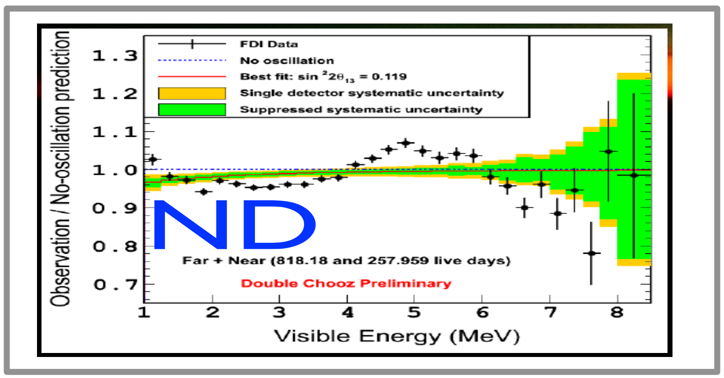
However, the same detectors give us a warning …

Understanding of reactor spectrum is incomplete

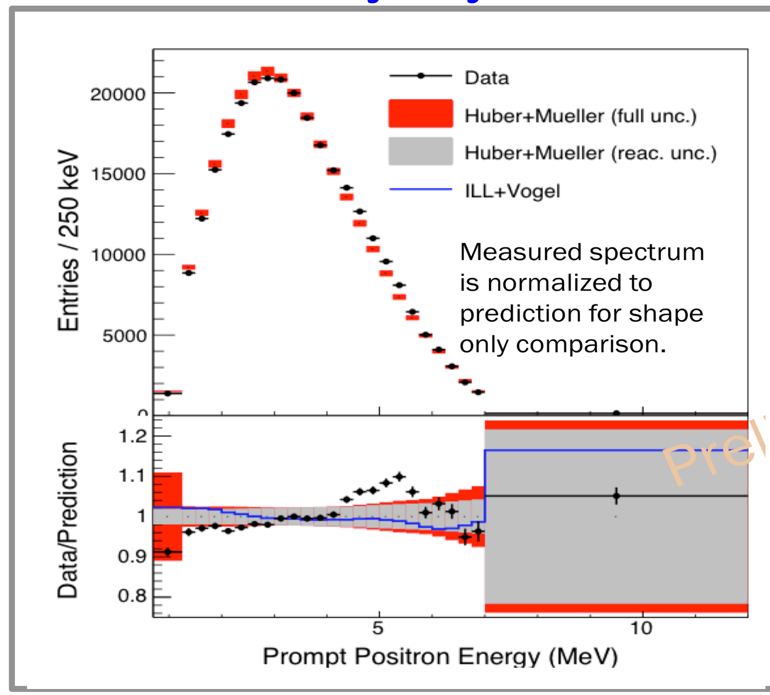
RENO



Double-CHOOZ



Daya Bay



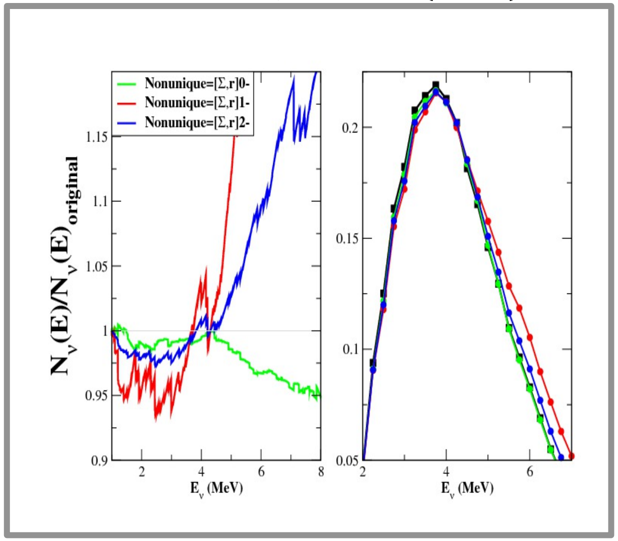
Bump/shoulder at 5 MeV observed in all the three experiments

Found both a near & far sites: not imputable to new osc. physics

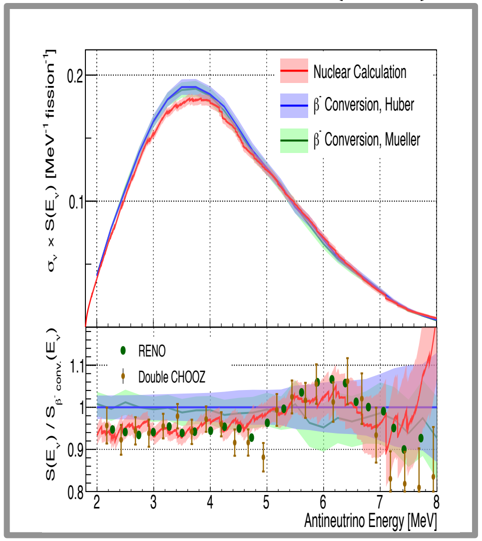
θ_{13} extraction is unaffected (based on near/far comparison)

5 MeV bump is under active investigation

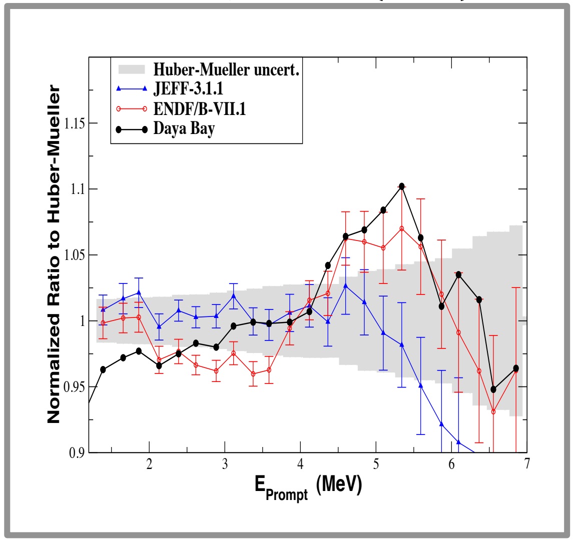
Hayes et al.
PRL 112, 202501 (2014)



Dwyer and Langford
PRL 114, 012502 (2015)

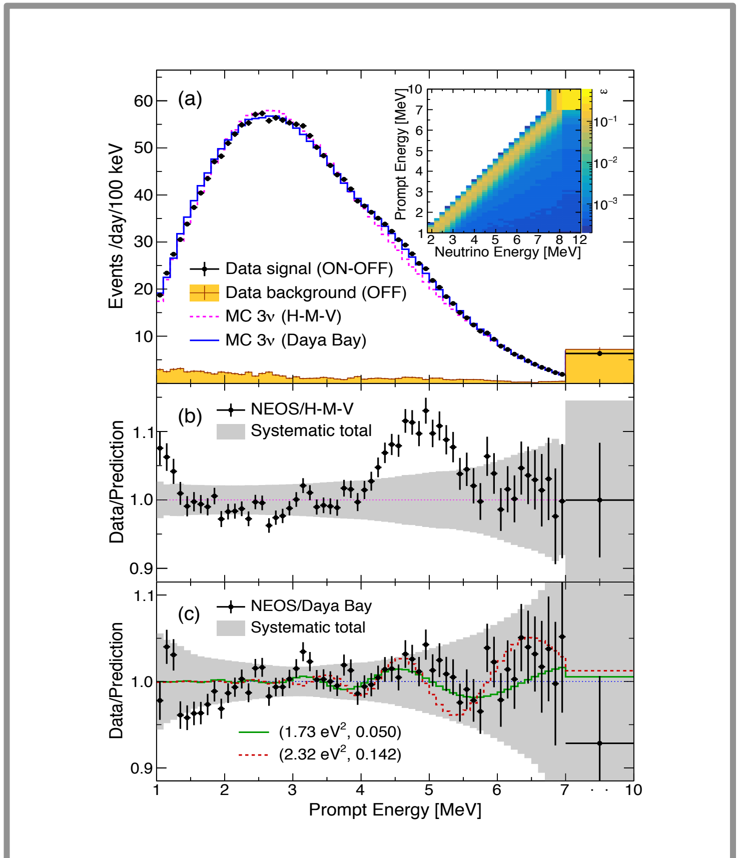


Hayes et al.
PRD 92, 033015 (2015)



- Systematics in reactor spectra not entirely under control
- Dissimilar results with two different nuclear databases
- Normalization & spectral shape issues not necessarily related
- New SBL experiments needed to shed light on both issues

NEOS



NEOS arXiv:1610:05134

Hanbit Nuclear Power Complex, Korea

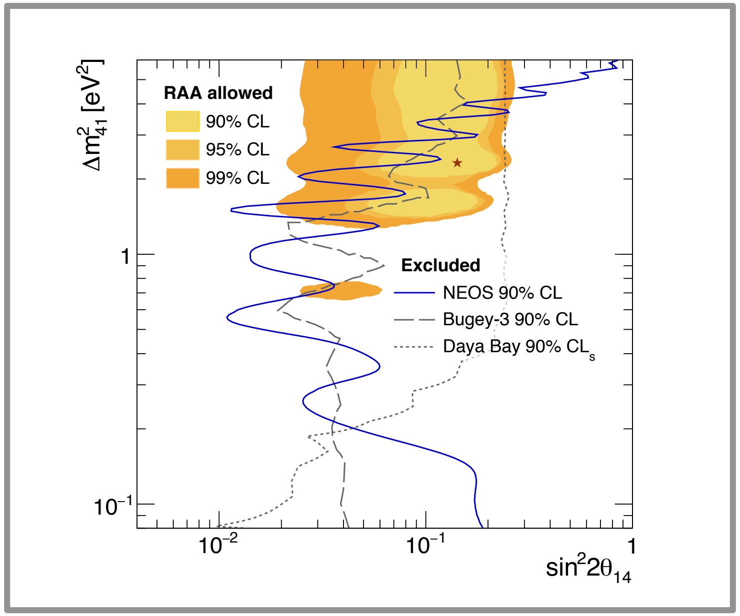
Detector: 1 ton Gd-loaded liquid scintillator 24 m from the reactor core

Daya-Bay absolute spectrum used as a normalization

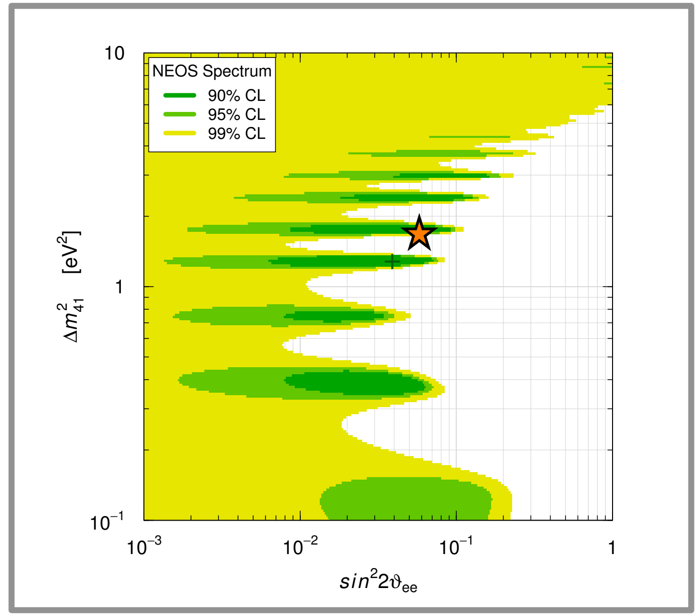
Oscillating pattern visible after normalization

Two different perspectives

negative view | **positive view**



NEOS, arXiv:1610:05134



Gariazzo et al., arXiv: 1703.00860

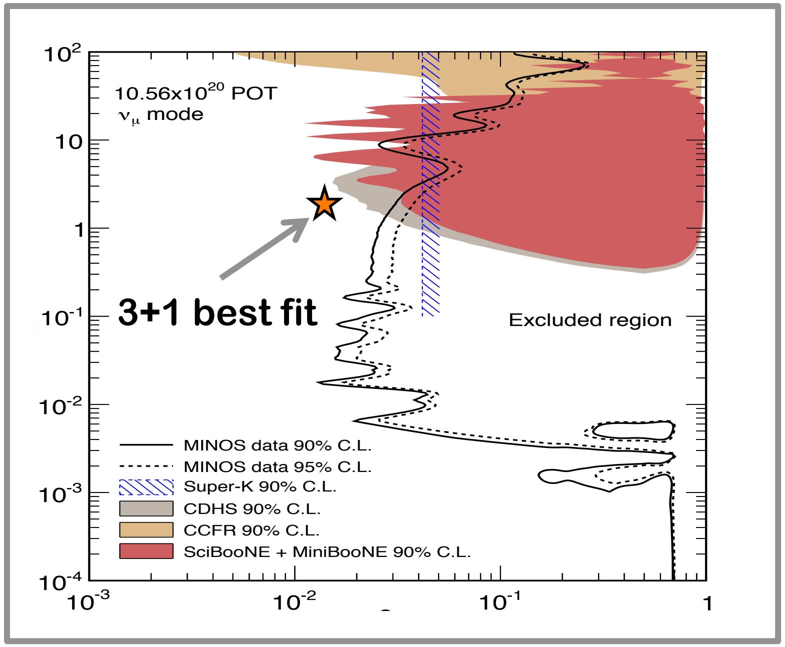
Best fit: Δm^2 = 1.73 eV $\sin^2 2\theta$ = 0.05

$$\chi^2_{\text{no osc}} - \chi^2_{\text{min}} = 6.5$$

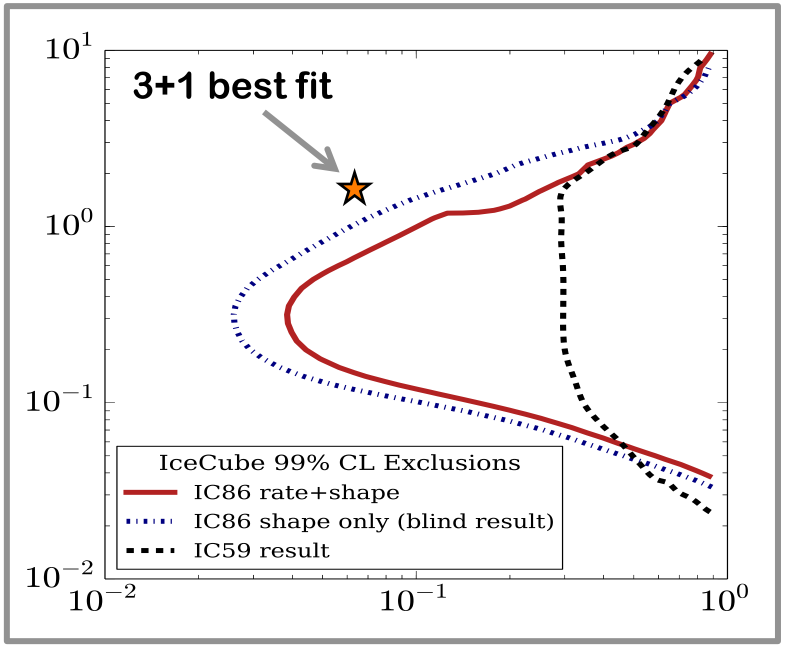
> 95% CL indication!

No anomaly in ν_μ disappearance

SBL & MINOS (NC)



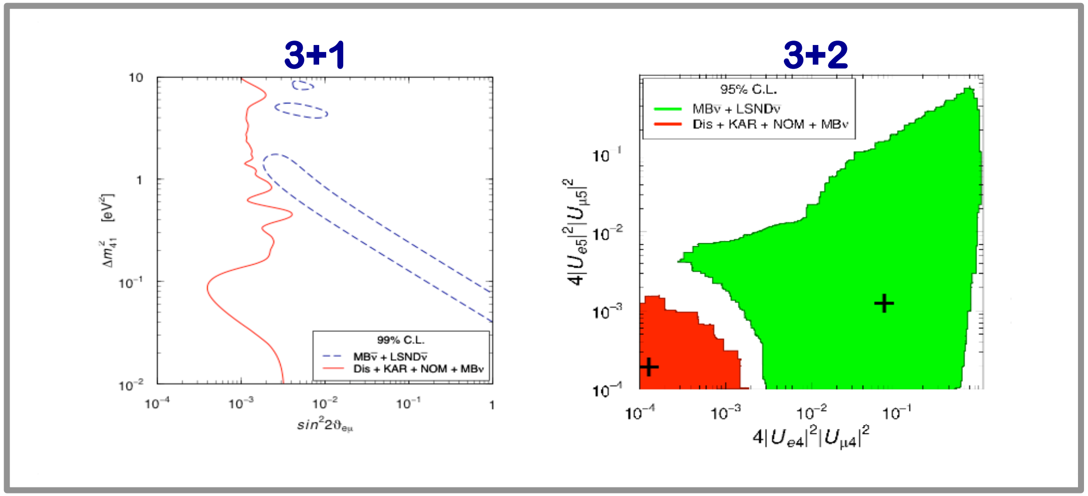
IceCube



Δm^2

$\sin^2\theta_{\mu\mu}$ $\sin^2 2\theta_{\mu\mu}$

Tension in all ν_s models



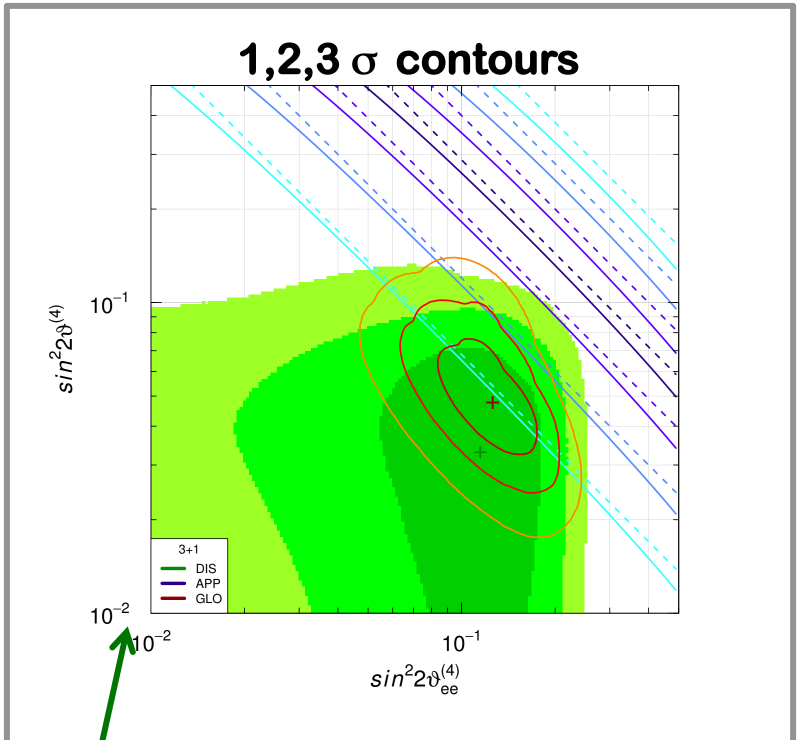
Giunti
&
Laveder

arXiv:1107.1452

$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$	**positive**	$\lvert U_{e4}\rvert \lvert U_{\mu 4}\rvert > 0$
$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e$	**positive**	$\lvert U_{e4}\rvert > 0$
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$	**negative**	$\lvert U_{\mu 4}\rvert \sim 0$

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{e\mu} \simeq \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2\theta_{ee}\sin^2 2\theta_{\mu\mu} \simeq 4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{\mu 4}|^2$$

An “undecidable” problem



3ν limit

App. & Dis. barely overlap at 2σ level

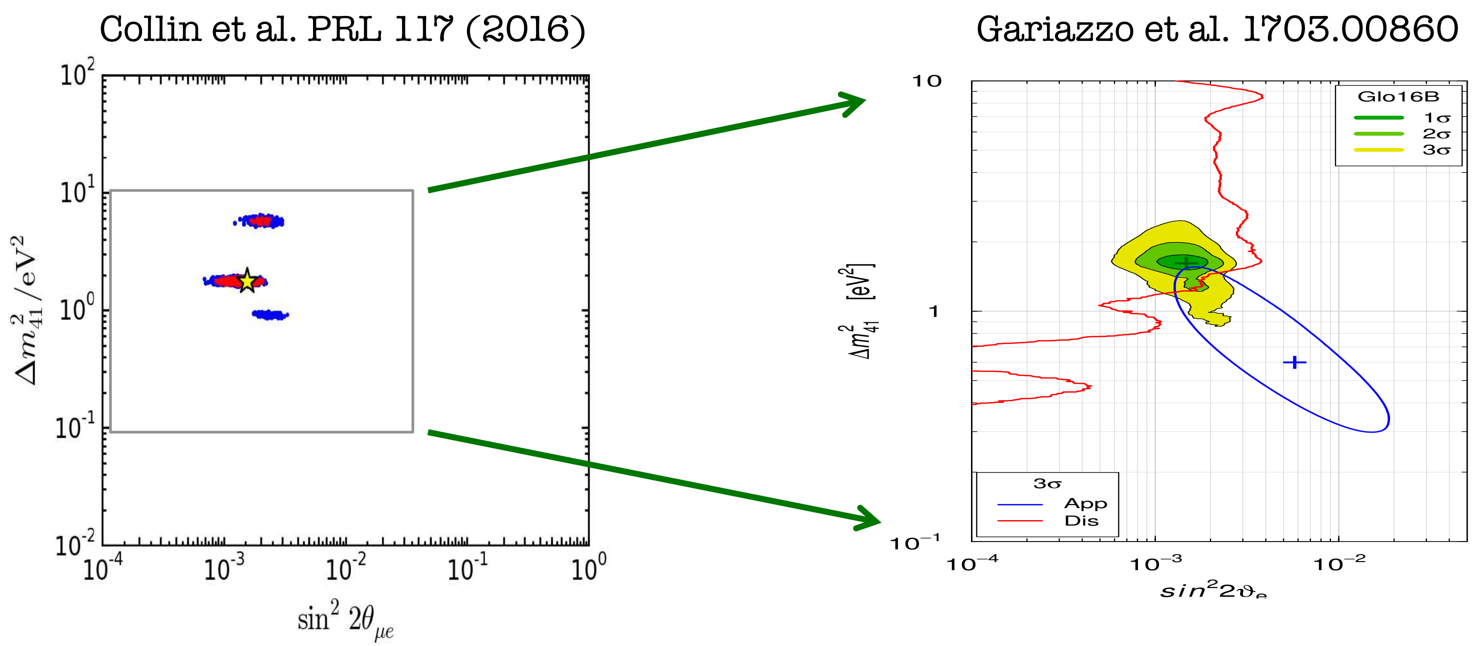
But their combination gives a 6σ improvement with respect to the 3ν case

Difficult to take a decision on sterile νs !

Only new more sensitive experiments can decide

Figure from Giunti & Zavanin, arXiv:1508:03172
(tension slightly increased after NEOS, MINOS, IceCube)

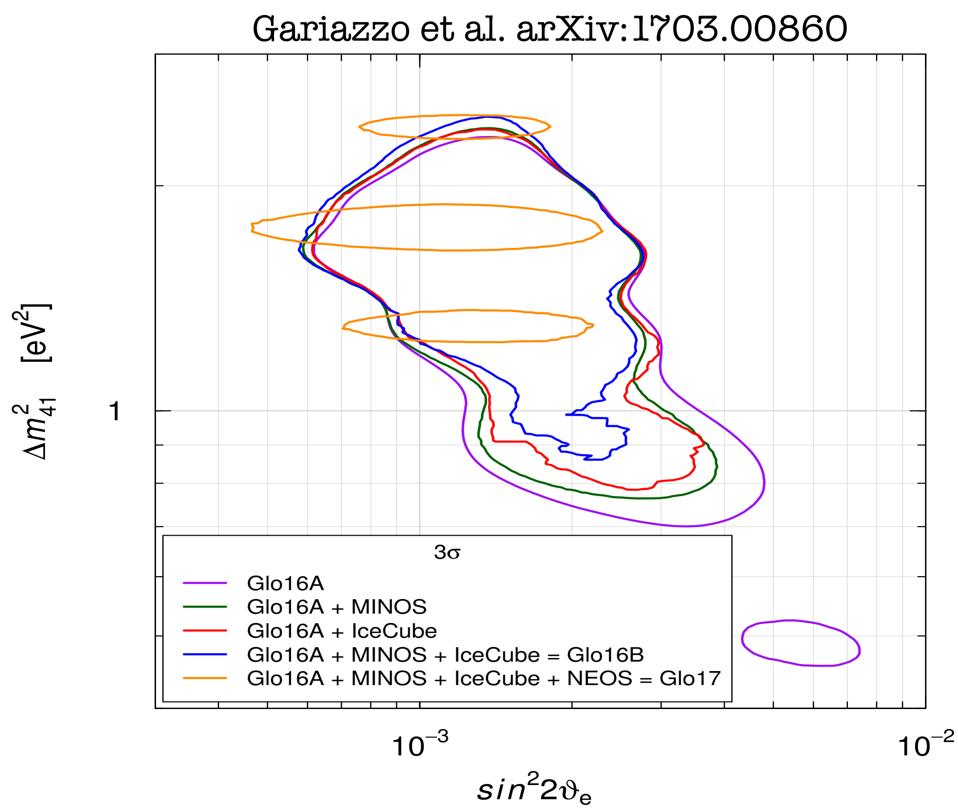
If one accepts to live with the tension



Both analyses include IceCube data

Similar best fit points around $\Delta m^2 \sim 1.7$ eV^2

Impact of the latest measurements



NEOS selects a subregion of the region allowed by all the other data : very intriguing!

The SBL race for the light sterile neutrino

Gariazzo et al., arXiv: 1703.00860