



Rare Physics at the Intensity Frontier



4th PIKIO Meeting, University of Kentucky

In collaboration with

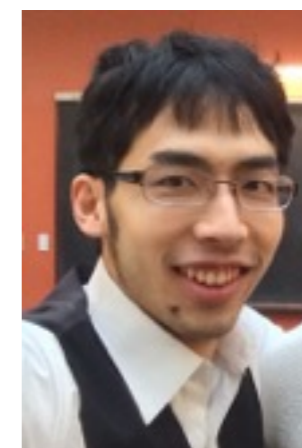
Maxim Pospelov



Ryan Plestid



Yu-Dai Tsai



Gabriel Magill

Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics (Waterloo, Ontario)
McMaster University (Hamilton, Ontario)

2017/09/16

Rare Physics

Neutrino physics driven by oscillations and search for eV sterile neutrino

A lot of money invested in new generation experiments

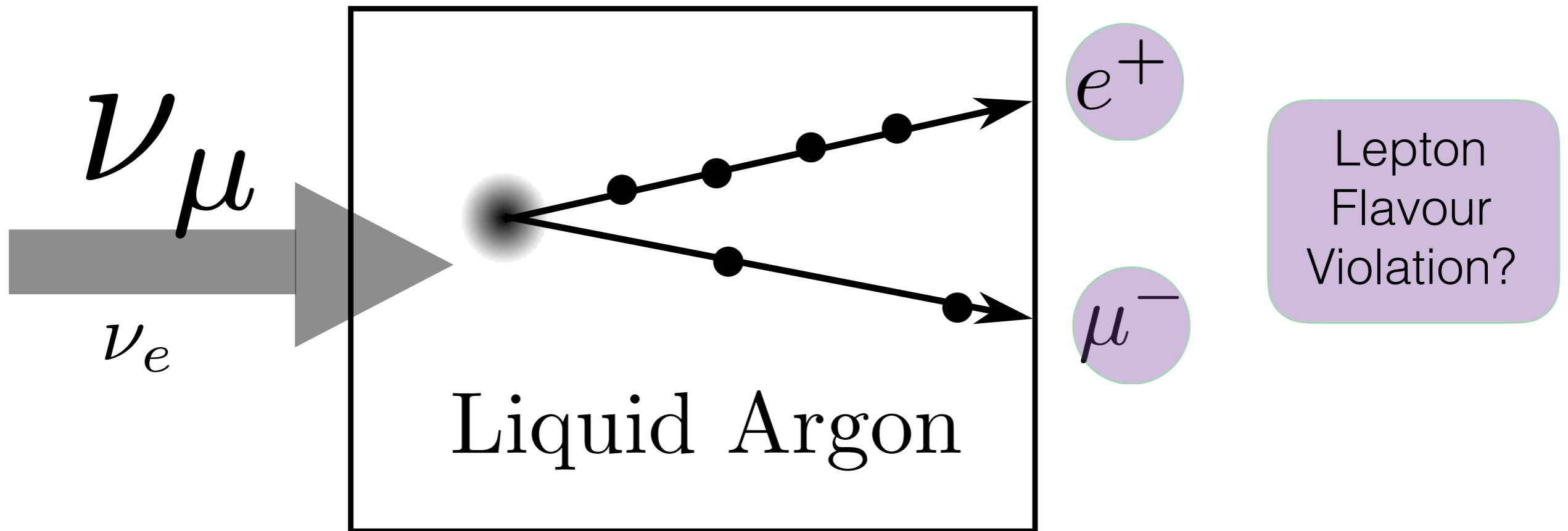
With planned technology, what else can neutrino beam dump experiments look for?

Rare Physics

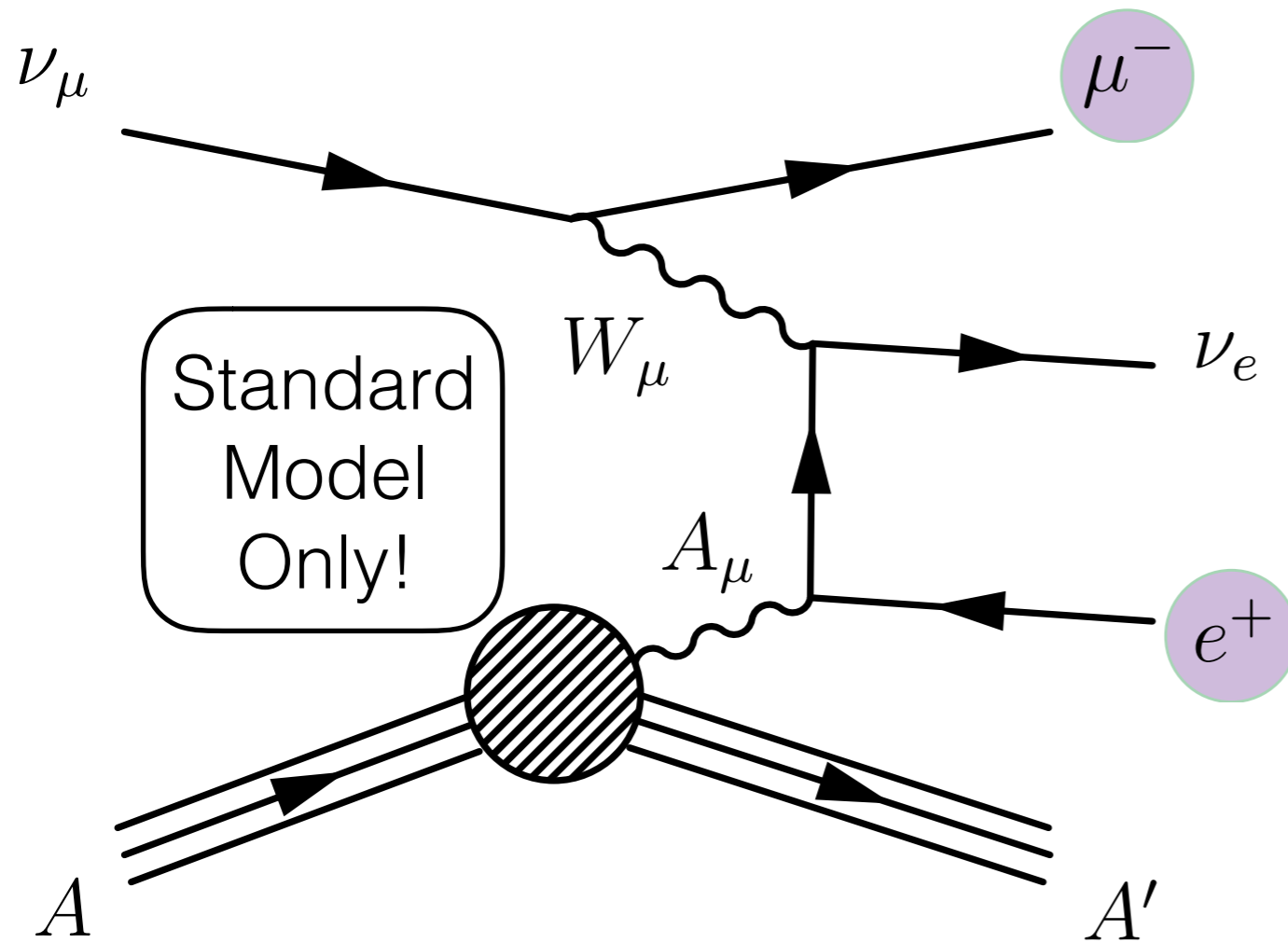
#1 Neutrino Trident

#2 Neutrino Dipole Moments

Neutrino Trident



Neutrino Trident Standard Model



Standard Model Only!

Can have any combination of e^\pm, μ^\pm, τ^\pm
Important BSM background!

Process dependent

Rare Process

$$\sigma_{\nu A} \approx \frac{1}{2} (C_V^2 + C_A^2) \frac{2 Z^2 \alpha^2 G_F^2}{9\pi^3} s_{\max} \log \left(\frac{s_{\max}}{(m_i + m_j)^2} \right)$$

$$\approx 10^{-45} \text{cm}^2 Z^2 \left(\frac{E_\nu}{\text{GeV}} \right) \approx 10^{-5} \sigma_{\text{CC}}$$

Belusevic and Smith,
PRD (1988)

gmagill@perimeterinstitute.ca

Neutrino Trident Standard Model

Has trident ever been measured?

Yes! For μ^- , μ^+

CCFR
(Fermilab)

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{CCFR}}}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}} = 0.82 \pm 0.28$$

CCFR Collaboration,
PRL (1991)

CHARM-II
(CERN)

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{CHARM-II}}}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}} = 1.58 \pm 0.57$$

CHARM-II Collaboration,
Phys.Lett.B (1990)

NuTeV
(Fermilab)

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{NuTeV}}}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}} = 0.67 \pm 0.27$$

NuTeV Collaboration,
PRD (2000)

Neutrino Trident Standard Model

What about mixed flavours?

Not yet, however . . .

DUNE
(Fermilab)

SHiP
(CERN)

SBND
(Fermilab)

. . . should be capable!

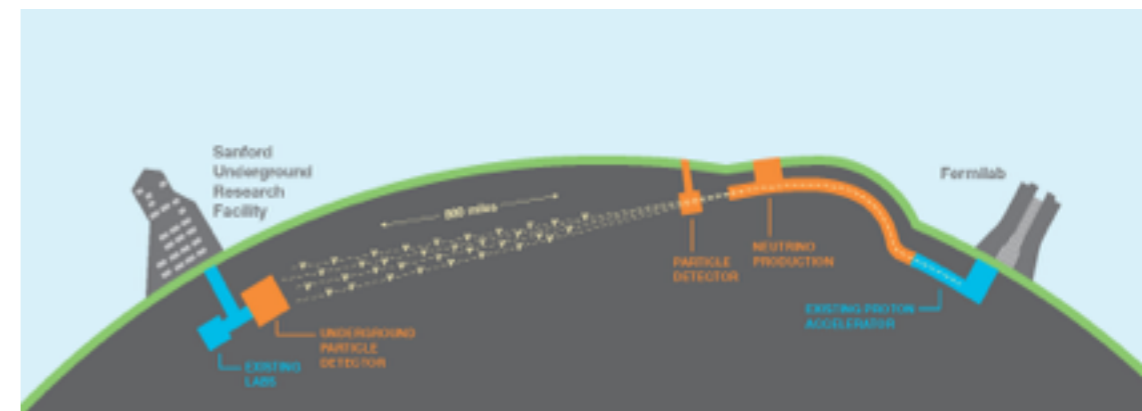
Neutrino Trident Standard Model

arXiv:1612.05642, PRD 2017 (GM, Plestid)

Neutrino Beam			Anti-Neutrino Beam		
Process	Coh	Diff	Process	Coh	Diff
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e e^+ \mu^-$	73.98	53.15	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e e^- \mu^+$	25.23	18.7
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu e^+ e^-$	23.03	9.64	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu e^+ e^-$	16.45	6.79
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu \mu^+ \mu^-$	2.03	5.28	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu \mu^+ \mu^-$	2.16	4.3
$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e e^+ e^-$	0.7	0.29	$\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e e^+ e^-$	0.54	0.22
$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu \mu^+ e^-$	0.21	0.17	$\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu \mu^- e^+$	0.4	0.27
$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e \mu^+ \mu^-$	0.01	0.01	$\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e \mu^+ \mu^-$	0.	0.01
Total	99.96	68.54		44.78	30.29

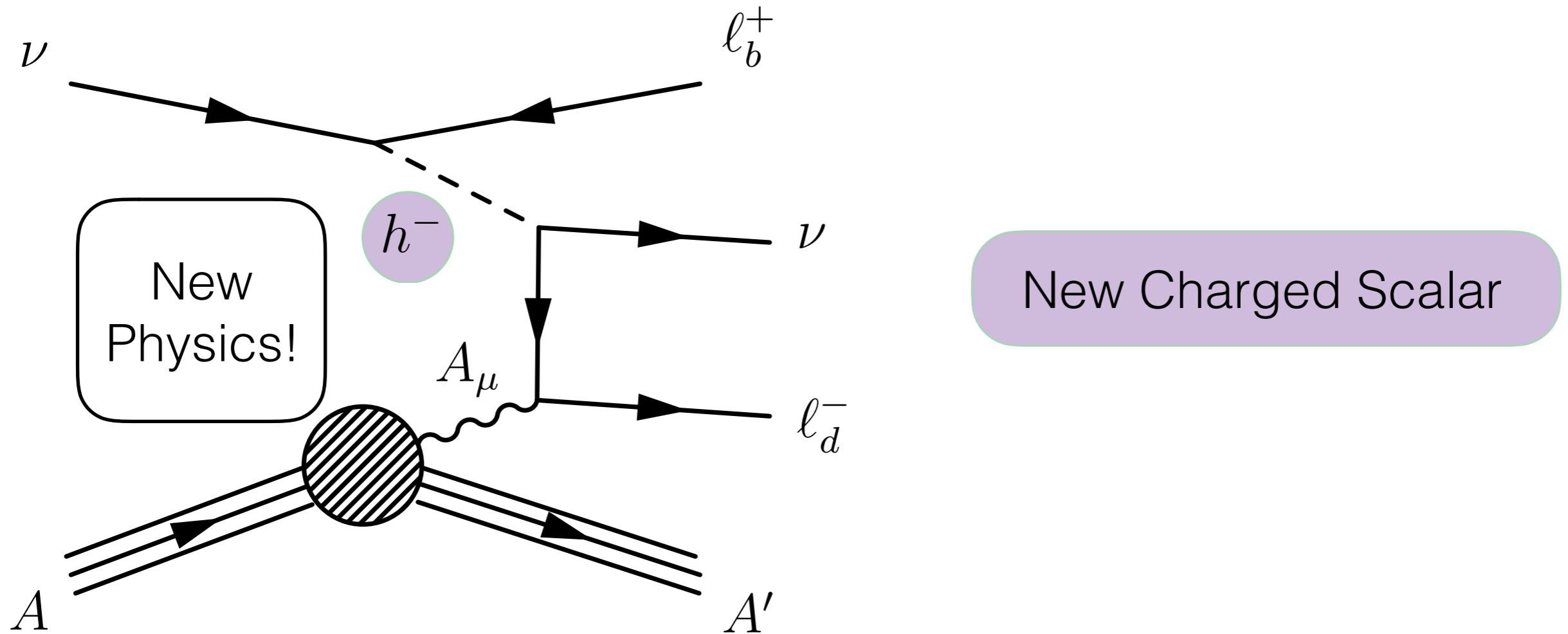
Mixed flavour states can see large enhancements. As much as 35x bigger!

Rates for DUNE



Neutrino Trident

New Physics



Potential UV Realizations

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Zee-Babu}} \supset f^{ab} L_a L_b \mathcal{F} + s^{ab} \ell_a \ell_b \mathcal{S}$$

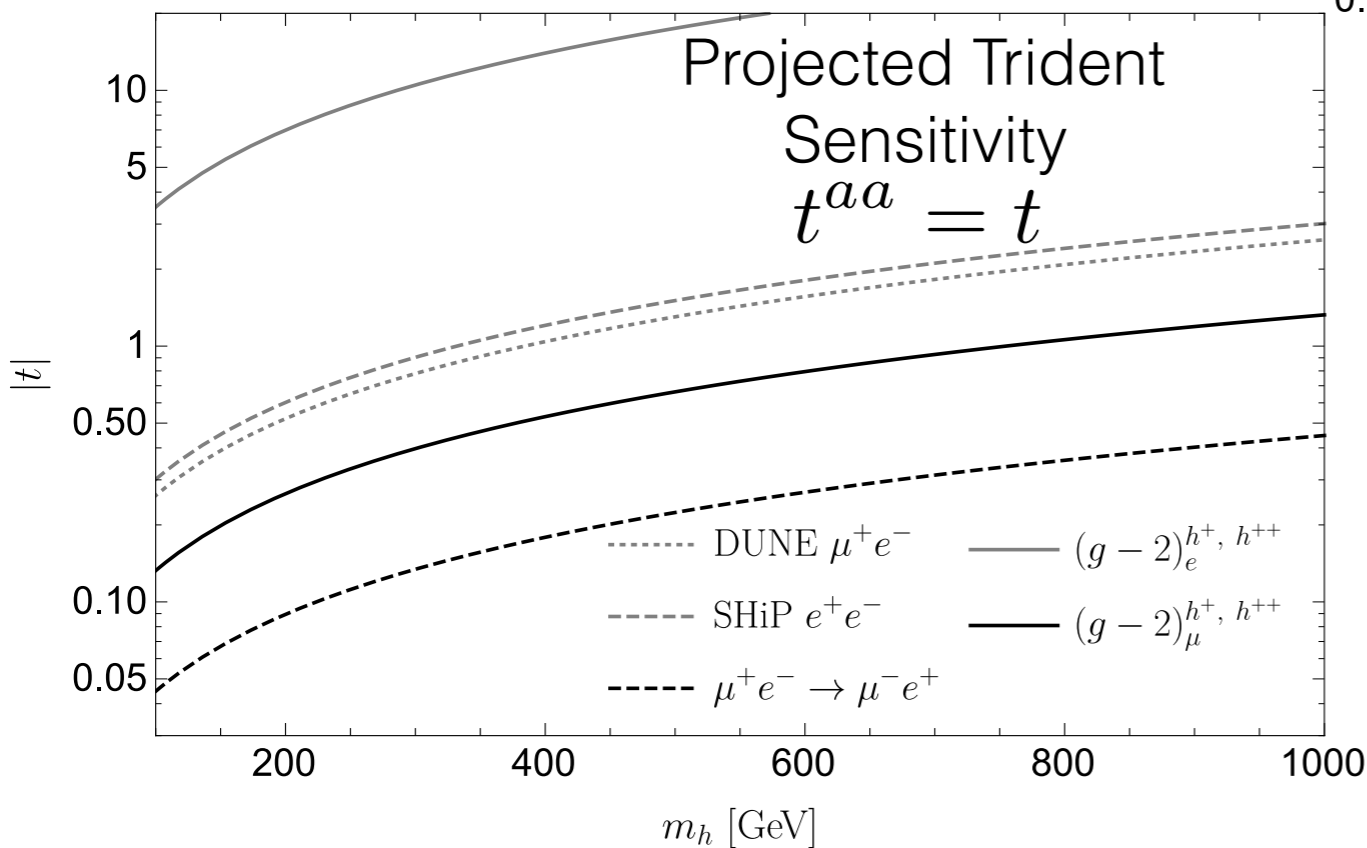
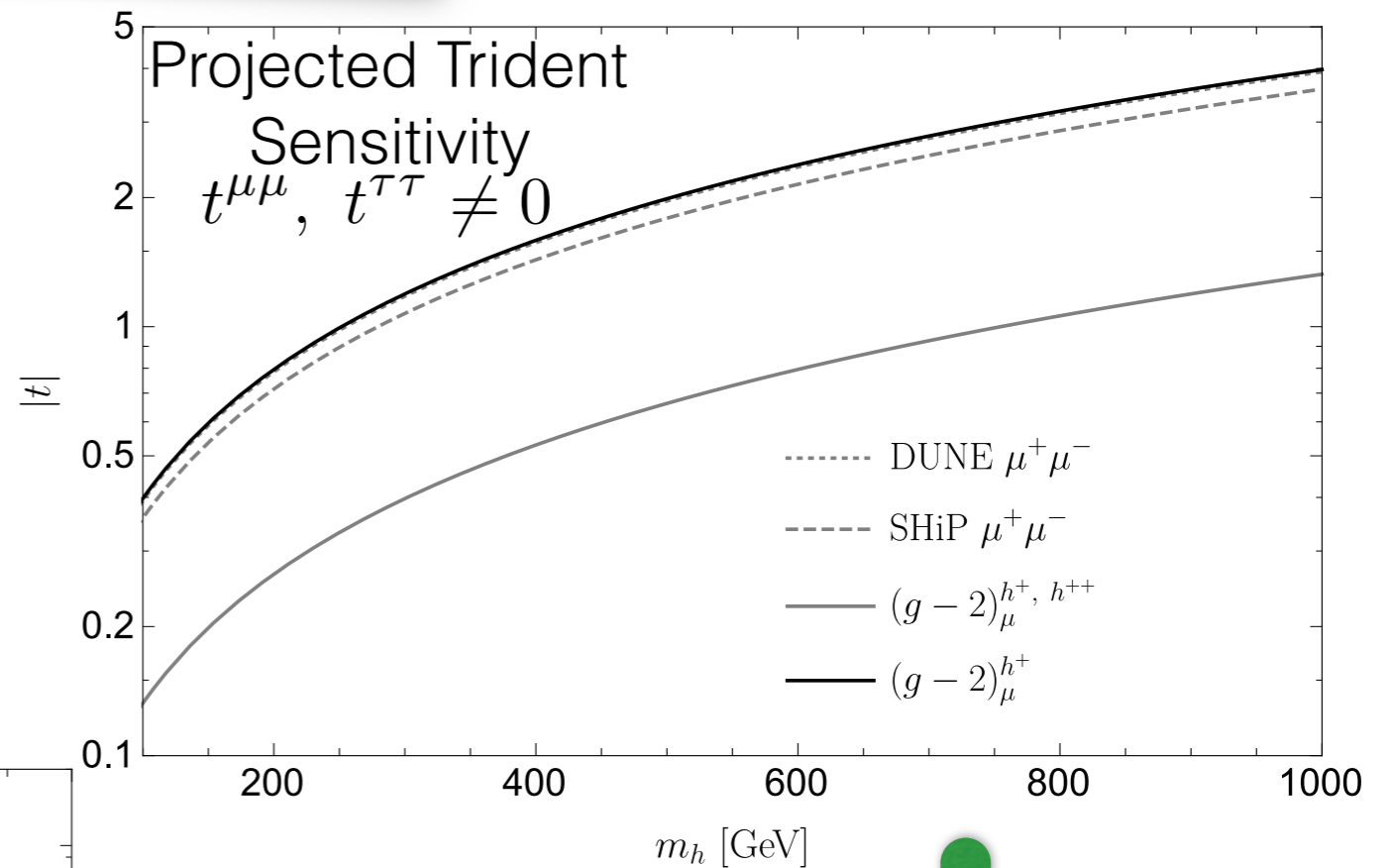
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs Triplet}} \supset t^{ab} L_a \mathcal{T} L_b$$

Neutrino Trident

New Physics

Higgs Triplet $\mathcal{L} \supset t^{ab} L_a \mathcal{T} L_b$
 \mathcal{T} contains scalars of electric charge 0, 1 and 2

In preparation (GM, Ryan Plestid)

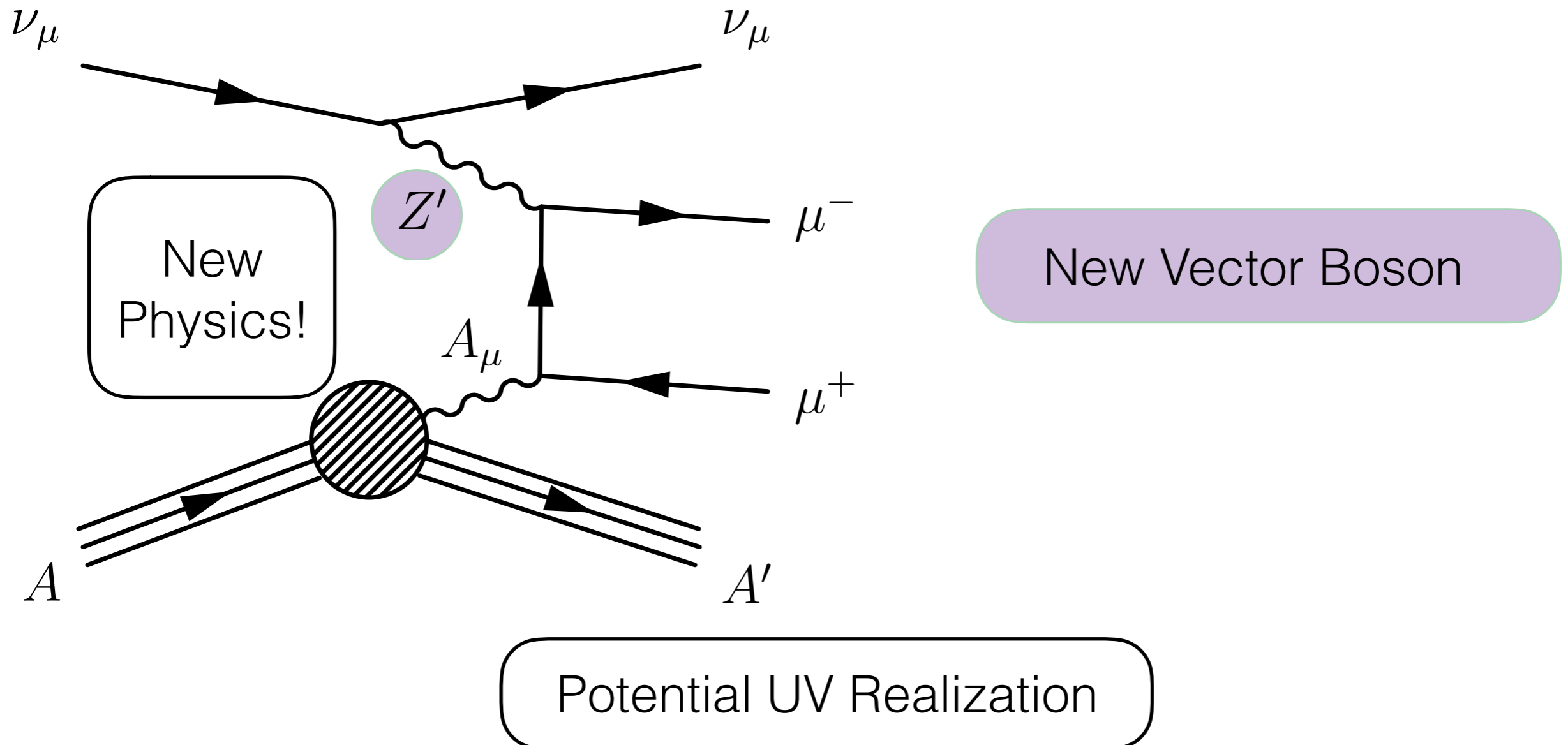


Trident becomes competitive against lepton flavour violation, magnetic moment, charged current universality for $t^{\mu\mu}, t^{\tau\tau} \neq 0$

Trident targets only h^+

Neutrino Trident

New Physics



$$\mathcal{L}_{L_\mu - L_\tau} \supset g' Z'^\alpha \left(\bar{\mu} \gamma_\alpha \mu - \bar{\tau} \gamma_\alpha \tau + \bar{\nu}_\mu \gamma_\alpha \nu_\mu - \bar{\nu}_\tau \gamma_\alpha \nu_\tau \right)$$

Neutrino Trident

New Physics

$\mu^- \mu^+$ channel provides best constraints on hidden Z' gauged under $L_\mu - L_\tau$

Upcoming experiments to target parameter space favoured by

$$(g - 2)_\mu$$

arXiv:1406.2332, PRL 2014

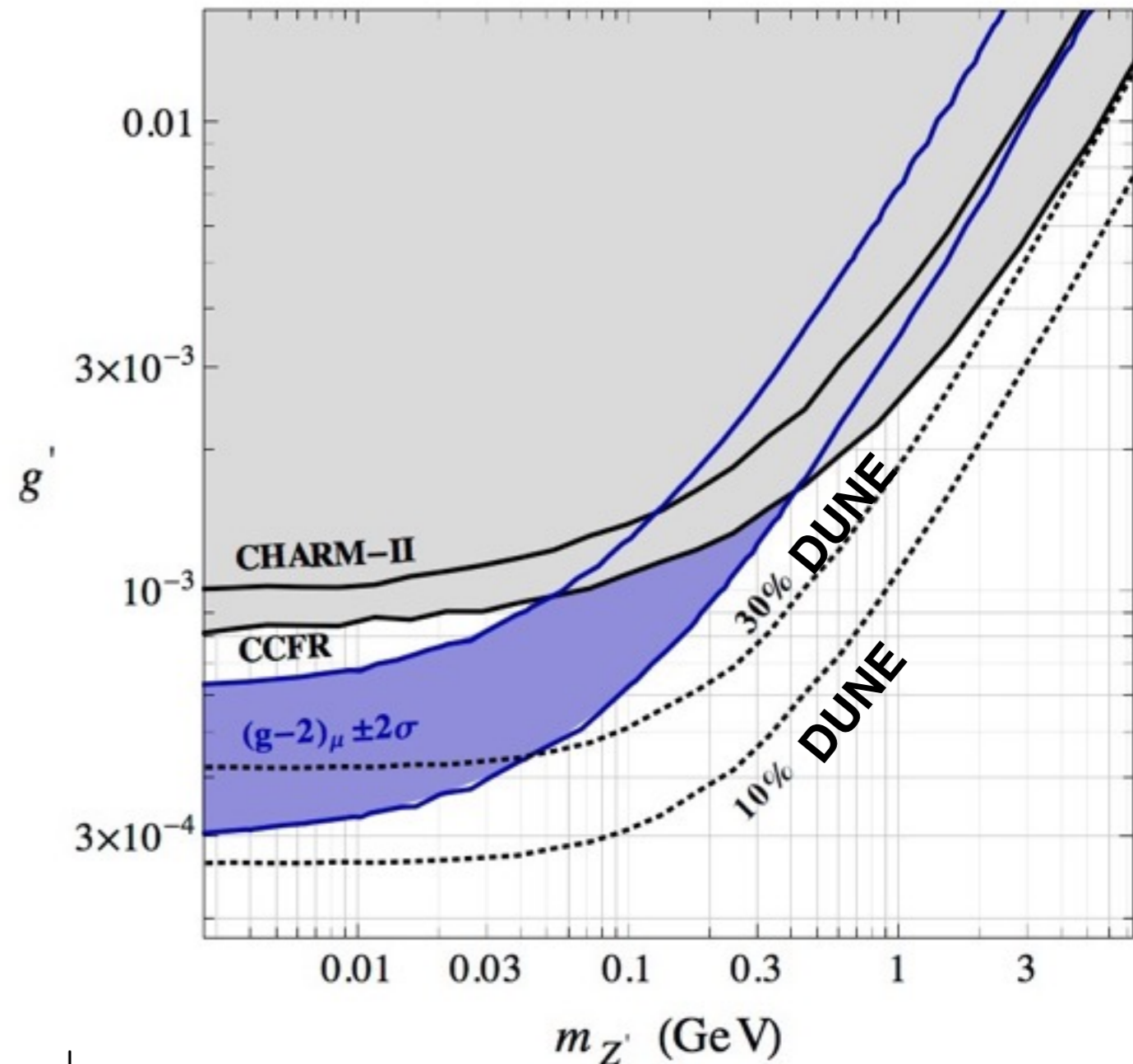
(Altmannshofer, Gori, Pospelov, Yavin)

With a little model building, can couple Z' to light quarks:

Provides explanation to $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$

arXiv:1403.1269, PRD 2014

(Altmannshofer, Gori, Pospelov, Yavin))



Rare Physics

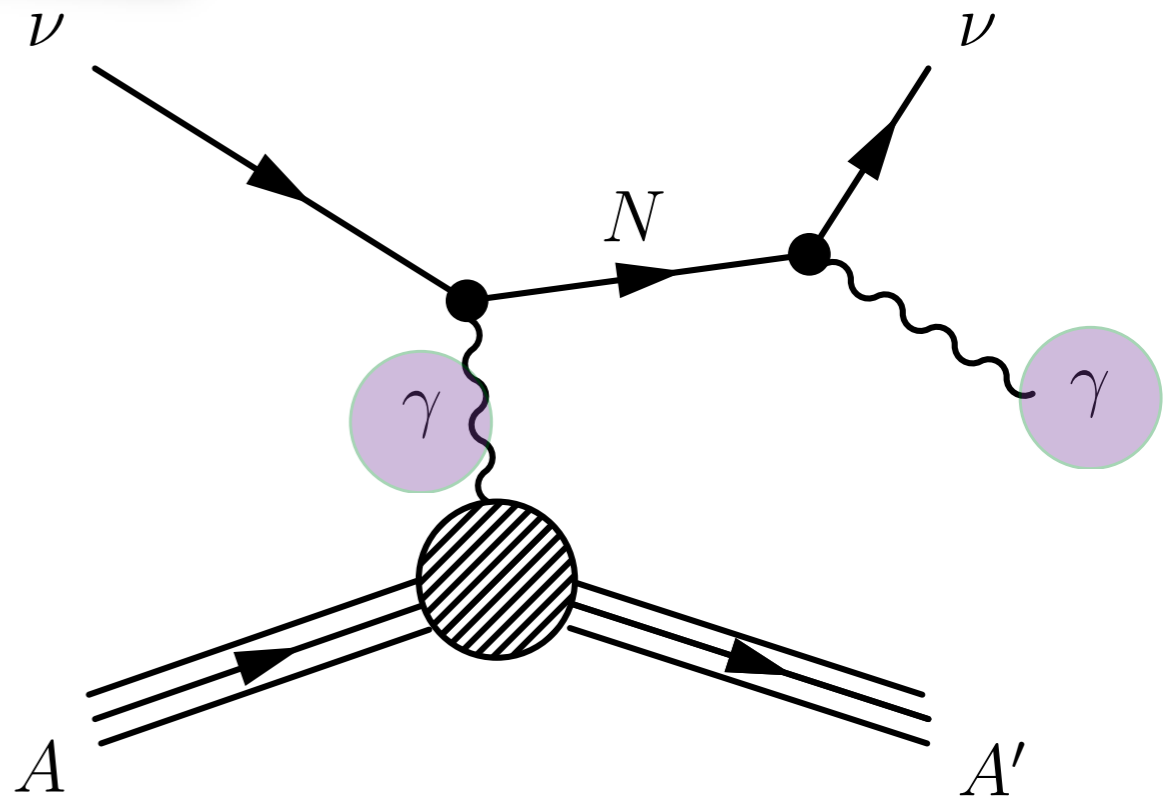
#1 Neutrino Trident

#2 Neutrino Dipole Moments

ν Dipole Portal

Follow up:

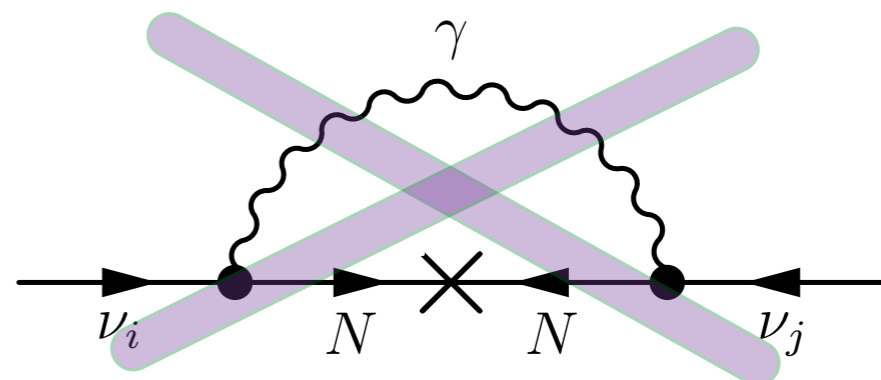
- ~ Considered Dirac heavy neutral lepton
- ~ Mix with SM via magnetic dipole moment
- ~ *Exotic* resolution to MiniBooNE low energy oscillation anomaly
- ~ Fairly low dimension operator and quite minimalistic: should be studied
- ~ Implement analysis via collected data of future neutrino experiments



$$\mathcal{L}_{dim\ 5} \supset d_a \bar{\nu}_L a \sigma_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} N - m \bar{N} N$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{dim\ 6} \supset \bar{L} \left(\bar{d}_W W_{\mu\nu}^a \tau^a + \bar{d}_B B_{\mu\nu} \right) \tilde{H} \sigma_{\mu\nu} N_D$$

Won't be detectable in neutrino textures!

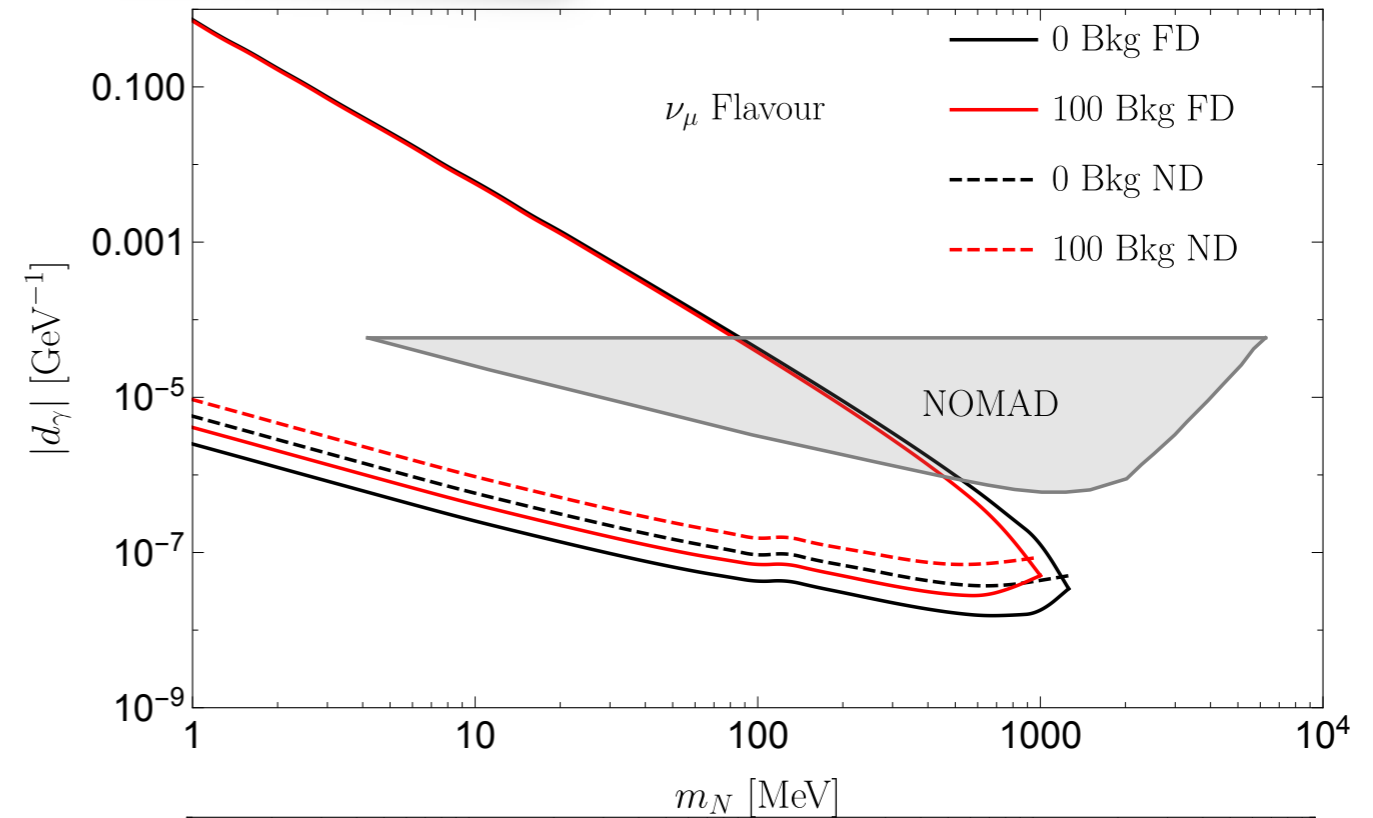


ν Dipole Portal

In preparation (GM, Ryan Plestid,
Maxim Pospelov, Yu-Dai Tsai)

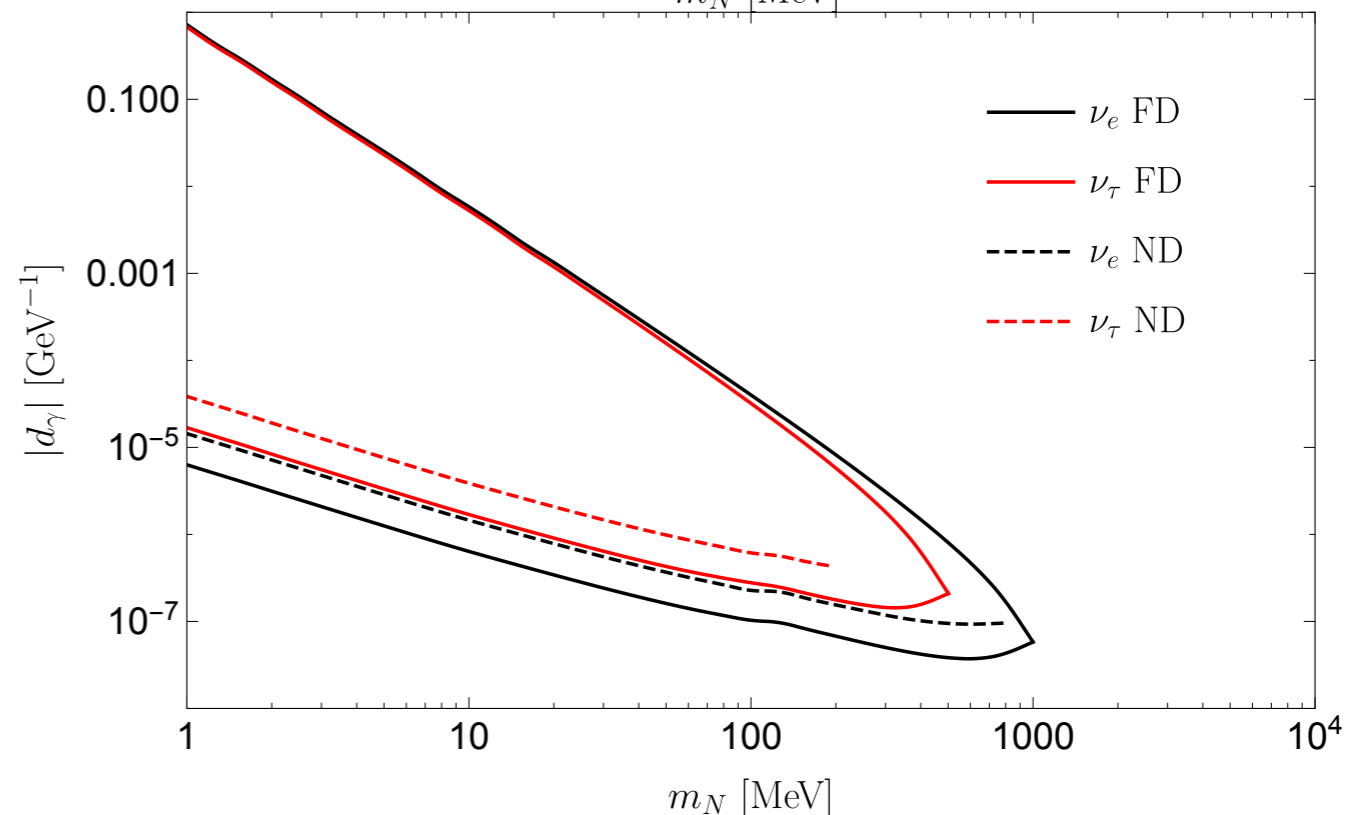
SHiP ν_μ

Limits at SHiP for muon dipole moments at the near and far detector, for various backgrounds. Also show existing NOMAD constraints.



SHiP ν_e, ν_τ

Limits at SHiP for electron and tau neutrino dipole moments, at the near and far detectors. We consider 10 background events.

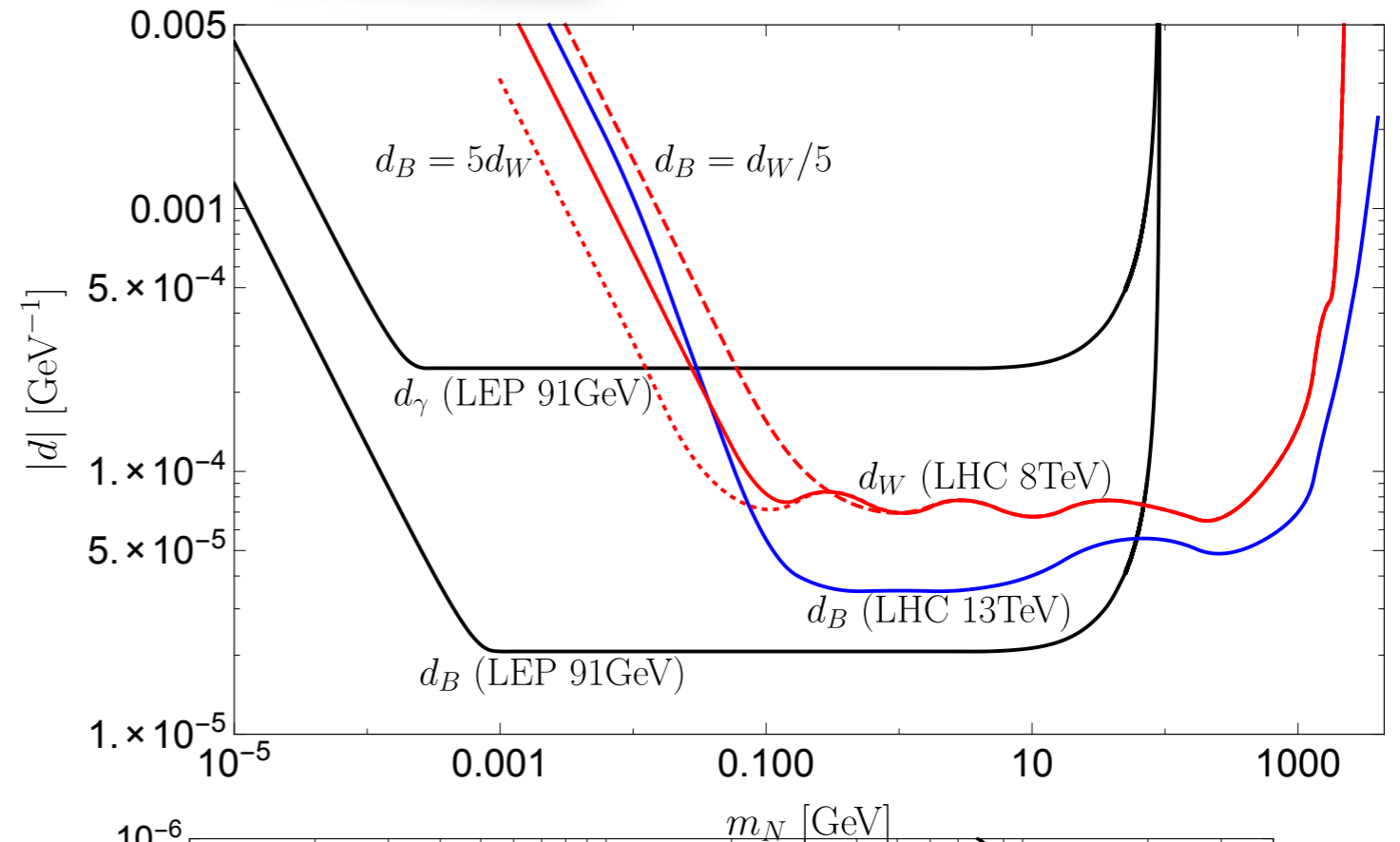


ν Dipole Portal

In preparation (GM, Ryan Plestid,
Maxim Pospelov, Yu-Dai Tsai)

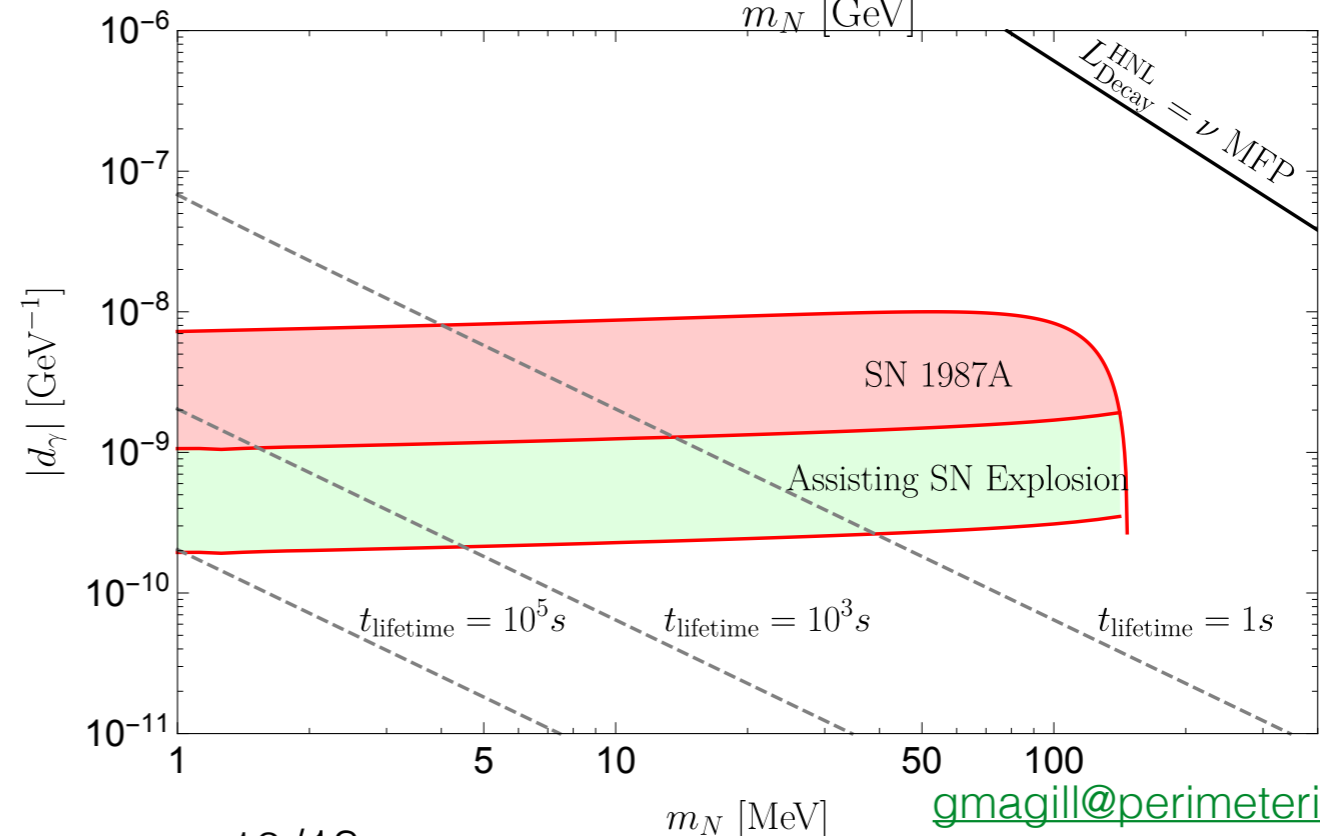
Colliders

95% CL sensitivities at LHC and LEP. Limits are shown for the dimension 5 (photon) and dimension 6 (photon + heavy bosons) extensions.



Astrophysics

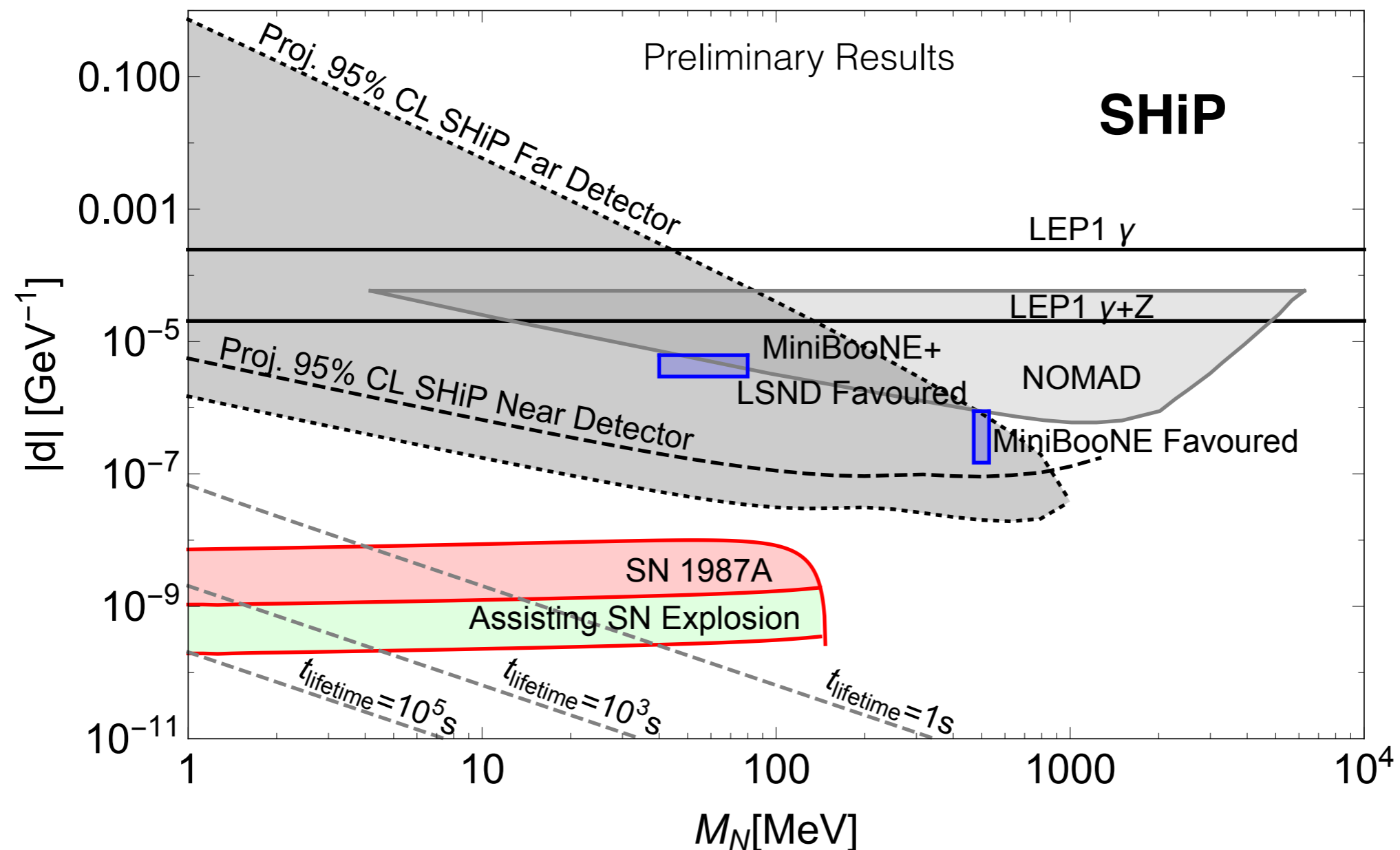
Emissivity and optical depth constraints from SN1987A. Parameter space facilitating SN conversion to neutron star. Constant HNL lifetimes (for BBN).



Neutrino Dipole

In preparation (GM, Ryan Plestid,
Maxim Pospelov, Yu-Dai Tsai)

- ~ Produced at SHiP via Coherent, Diffractive, DIS, Meson Decay
- ~ ν_τ factory implies leading constraints on d_τ (see backup)
- ~ Requires dedicated study to single photon backgrounds!



Conclusion

- ~ Very interesting SM and BSM physics at upcoming neutrino experiments: SBND, SHiP, DUNE near detector
- ~ Experiments well suited to search for mixed flavour $l^+ l^-$ and single photon signals
- ~ Neutrino trident production and neutrino dipole moments important in the search for new physics

This work is supported by



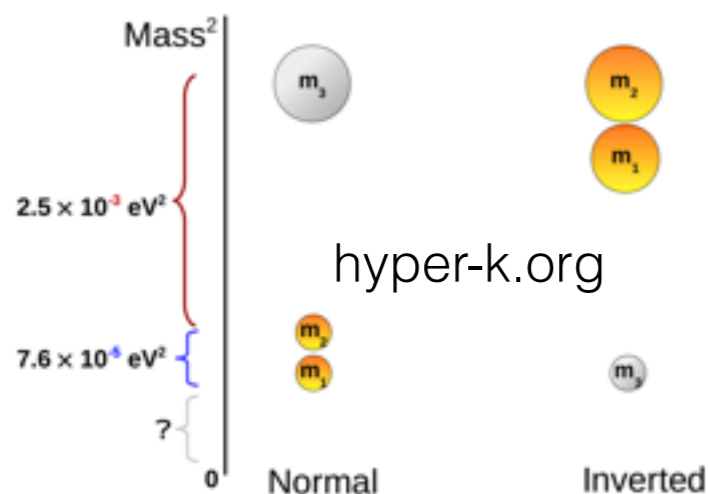
Backup Slides

Motivation

Unanswered questions about neutrinos

They have mass

- ~ How is the mass generated?
- ~ Majorana or Dirac?
- ~ Mass hierarchy?



- ν_τ DONUT: 9 candidates
OPERA: 4 from oscillations
- $\bar{\nu}_\tau$ Never observed!

PMNS Matrix

- ~ CP Violating angle

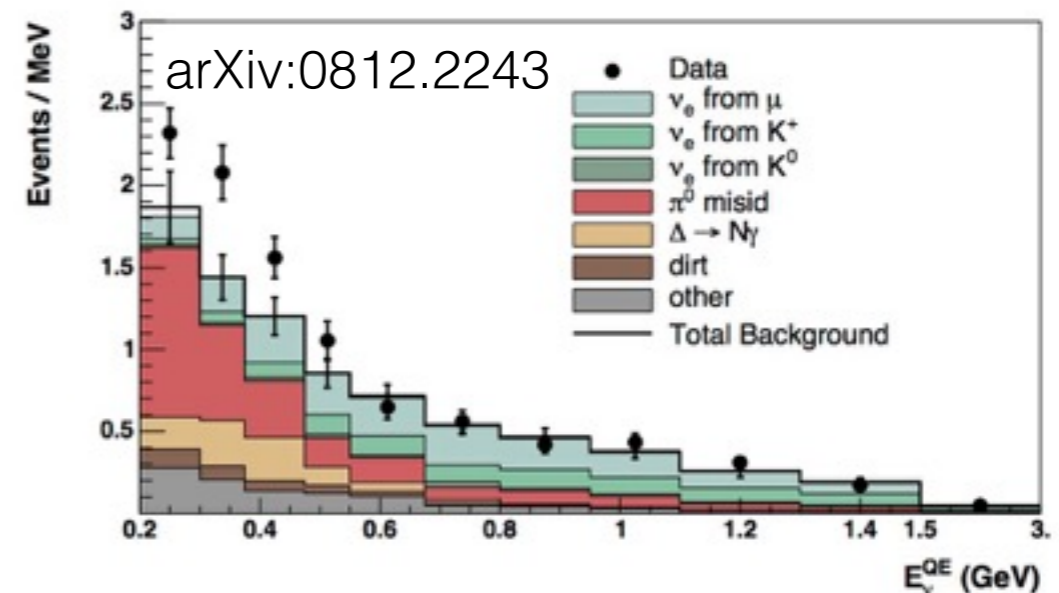
$$\delta_{CP}^{NH} (\pm 1\sigma) = 202^\circ - 312^\circ$$

$$\delta_{CP}^{NH} (\pm 3\sigma) = 0^\circ - 360^\circ$$

nu-fit.org

Oscillation Anomalies

- ~ LSND; MiniBooNE:



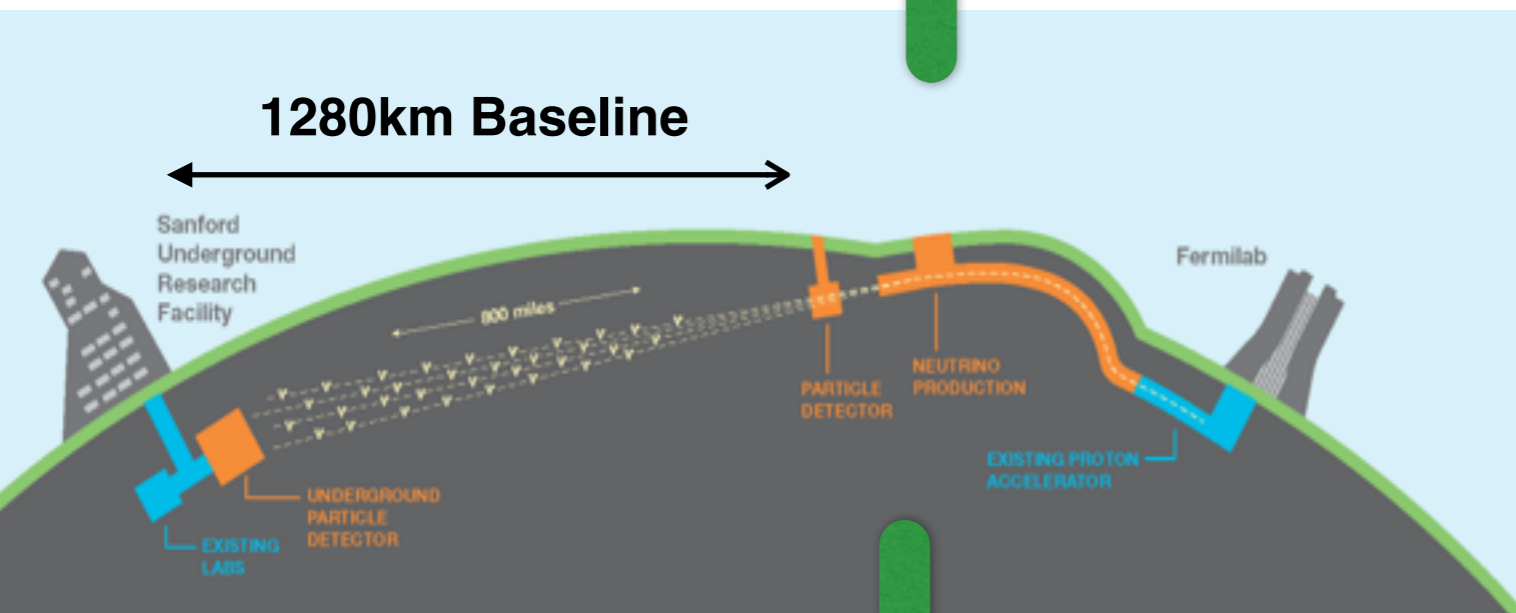
New Experiments

DUNE

arXiv:1512.06148

$$\langle E_{\nu_\mu} \rangle = 3 \text{ GeV}$$

Anti-neutrino & neutrino mode

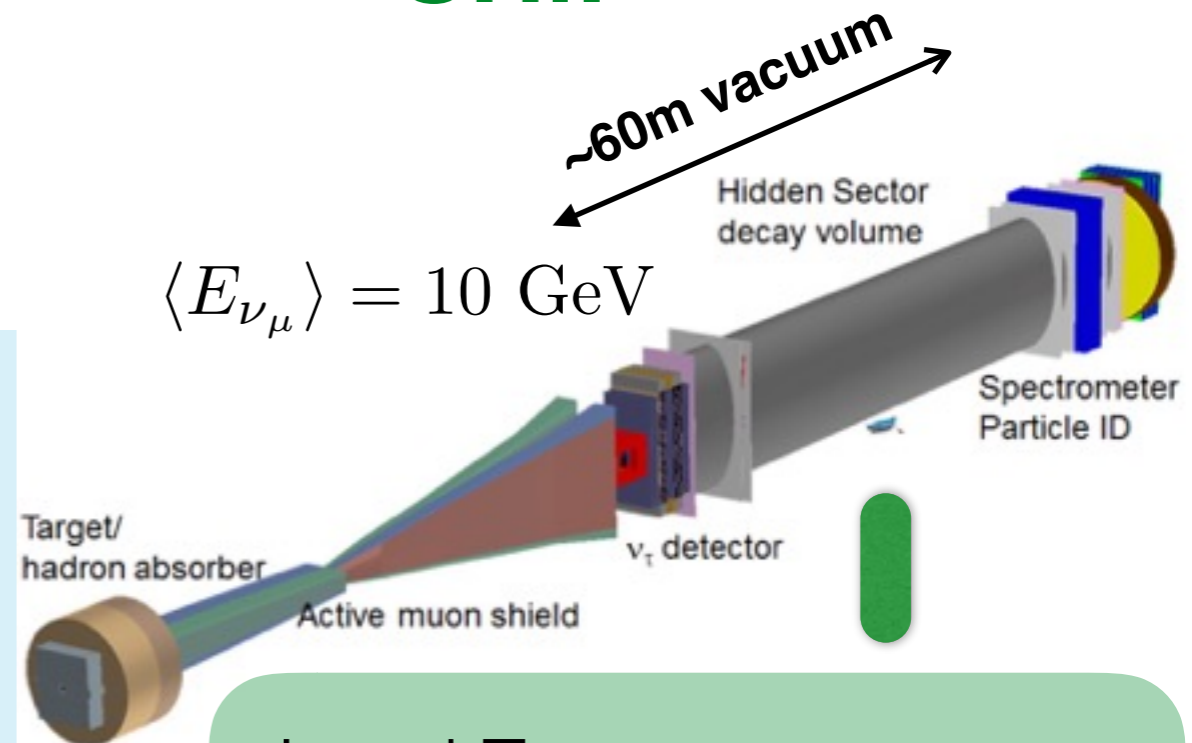


Liquid Argon TPC

SHiP

arXiv: 1504.04956

$$\langle E_{\nu_\mu} \rangle = 10 \text{ GeV}$$



Lead Target
Emulsion Film Detector
Micron Vertex Resolution

Neutrino Trident

arXiv:1612.05642, PRD 2017 (GM, Plestid)

ν Process	$\bar{\nu}$ Process	V_{ijk}	A_{ijk}	Mediator
$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e e^+ e^-$	$\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e e^+ e^-$	$\frac{1}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \theta_w$	$\frac{1}{2}$	W,Z
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu \mu^+ \mu^-$	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu \mu^+ \mu^-$	$\frac{1}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \theta_w$	$\frac{1}{2}$	W,Z
$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu \mu^+ e^-$	$\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu e^+ \mu^-$	1	1	W
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e e^+ \mu^-$	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e \mu^+ e^-$	1	1	W
$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e \mu^+ \mu^-$	$\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e \mu^+ \mu^-$	$-\frac{1}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \theta_w$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	Z
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu e^+ e^-$	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu e^+ e^-$	$-\frac{1}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \theta_w$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	Z
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu \tau^+ \tau^-$	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu \tau^- \tau^+$	$-\frac{1}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \theta_w$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	Z
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau \mu^- \tau^+$	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\tau \mu^+ \tau^-$	1	1	W
$\nu_\tau \rightarrow \nu_\mu \tau^- \mu^+$	$\bar{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu \tau^+ \mu^-$	1	1	W
$\nu_\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau \mu^+ \mu^-$	$\bar{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\tau \mu^- \mu^+$	$-\frac{1}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \theta_w$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	Z
$\nu_\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau e^+ e^-$	$\bar{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\tau e^- e^+$	$-\frac{1}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \theta_w$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	Z

TABLE I: Modified vector and axial coupling constants for different combinations of incident neutrino flavours and final states

ν Dipole Portal

Preliminary Results:

Background estimates subject to change!

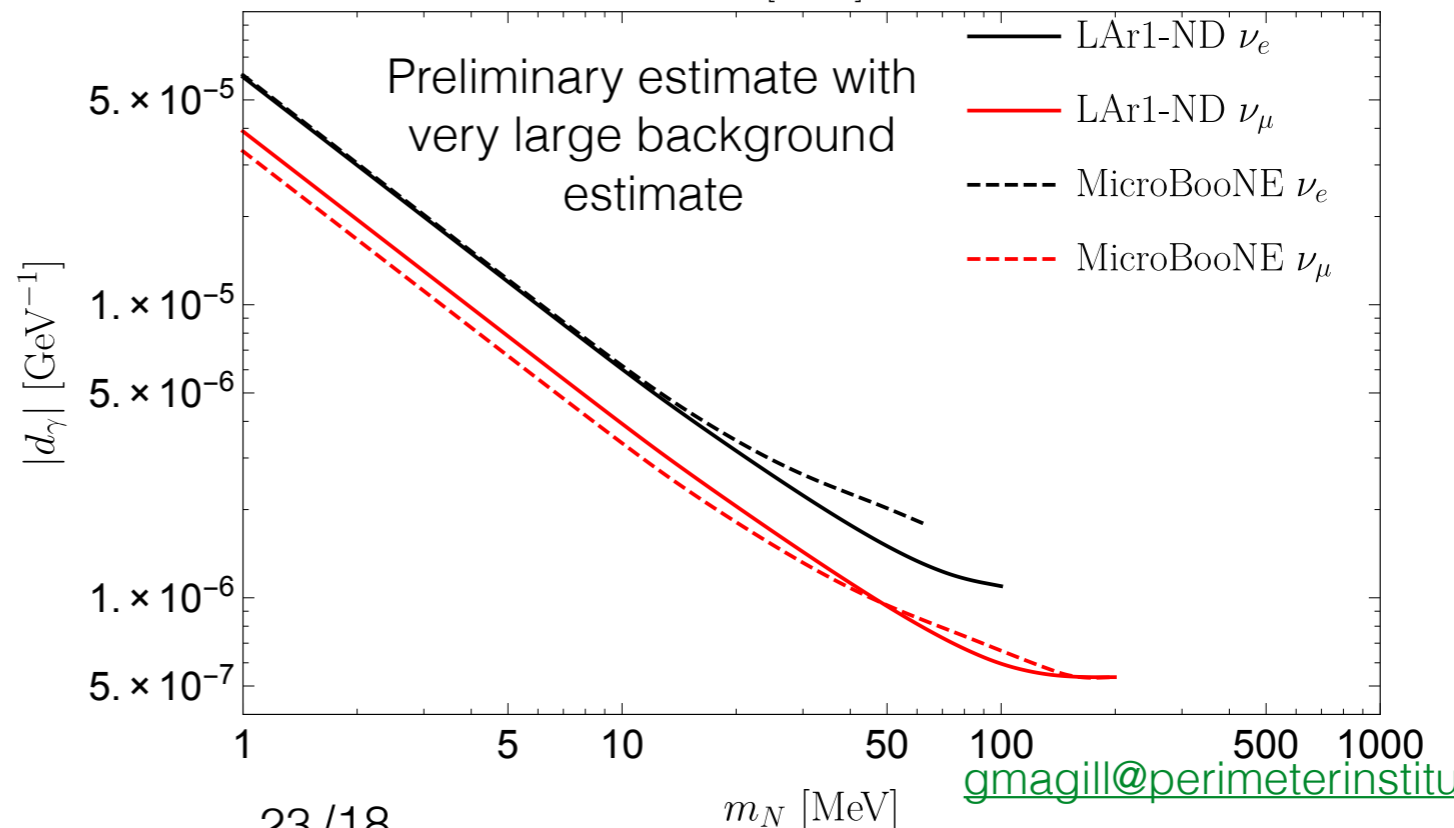
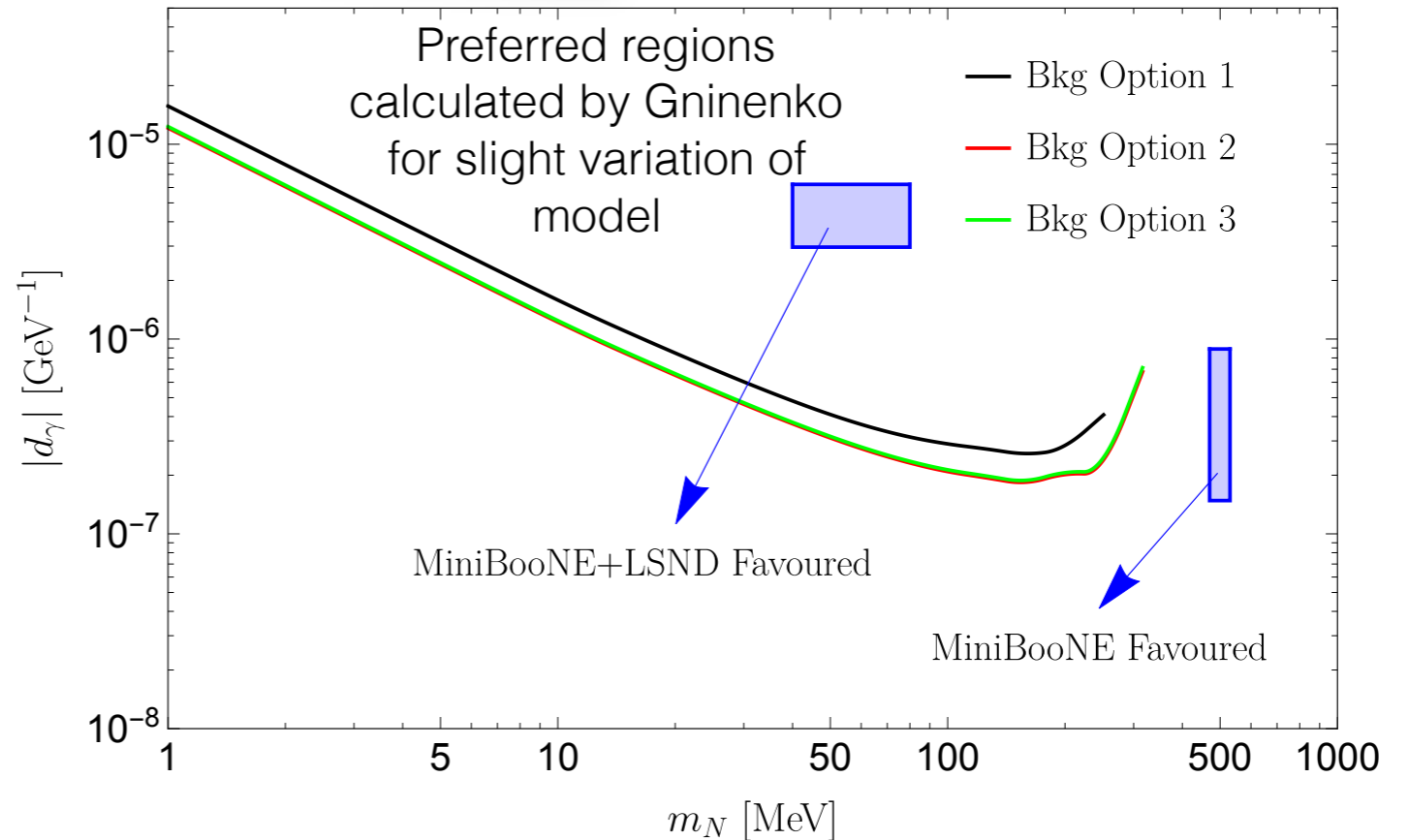
Past Fermilab

HNL limits using MiniBooNE. In light of anomaly, 3 background options.

Preferred regions explaining MiniBooNE and LSND anomalies.

Future Fermilab

Projected sensitivities at Fermilab's upcoming short-baseline program. Backgrounds are calculated based on expected lifetime single photons.



Neutrino Trident

New Physics

$\mu^- \mu^+$ channel provides best constraints on hidden Z' gauged under $L_\mu - L_\tau$

Upcoming experiments to target parameter space favoured by

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