

Large Scale Structure Signals of Neutrino Decay



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Phenomenology 2019
University of Pittsburgh

based on the work with Zackaria Chacko, Abhish Dev, Vivian Poulin, Yuhsin Tsai (to appear)

Motivation

SM neutrinos:

We have detected neutrinos 50 years ago

Least known particles in the SM

Motivation

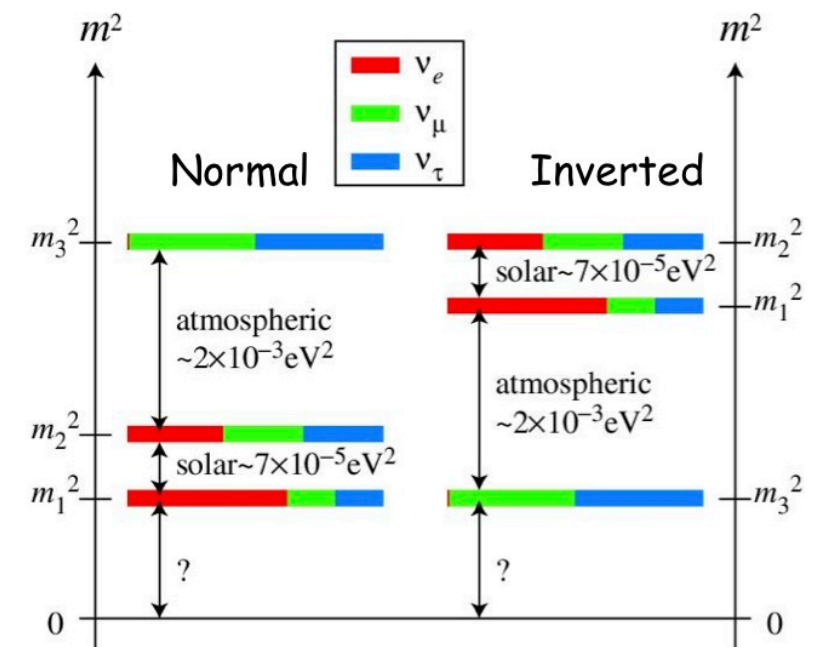
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What we don't know:

- Origin of mass
- Majorana or Dirac
- Mass ordering
- Total mass



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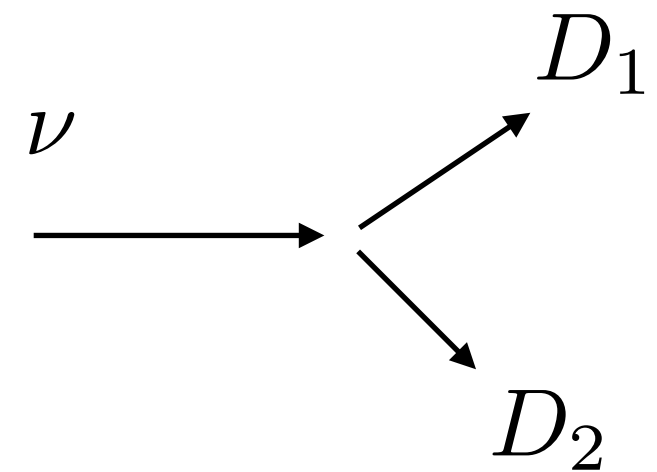
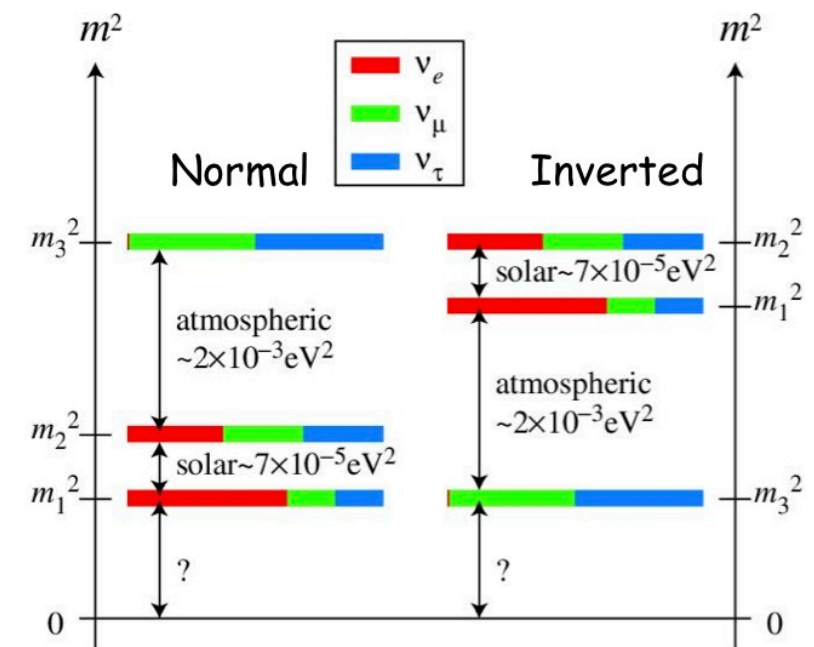
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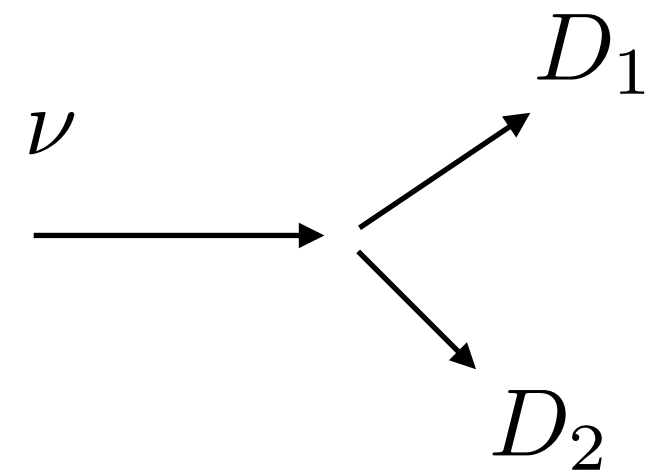
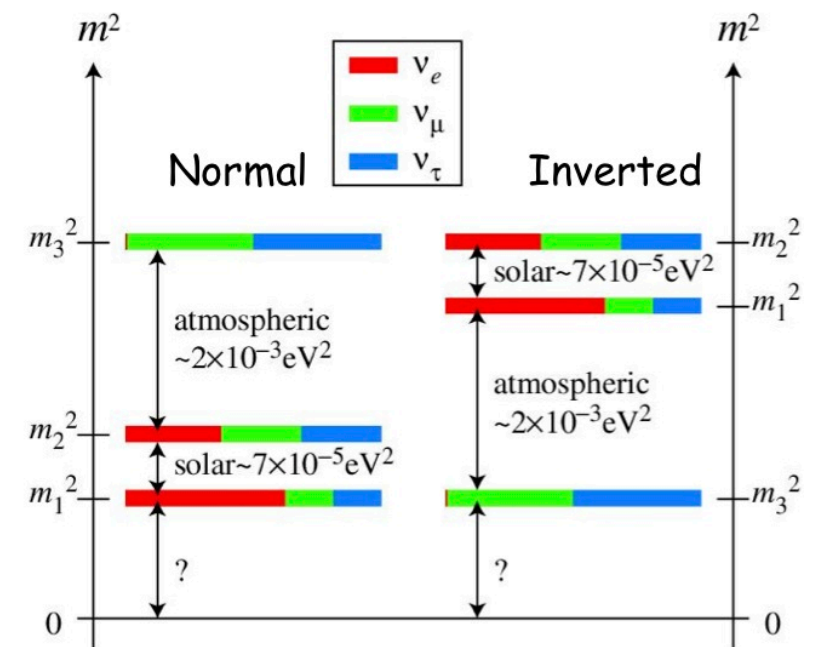
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probe them in cosmology

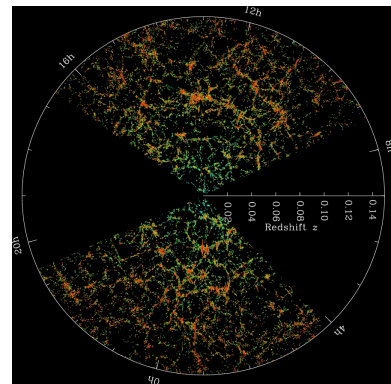
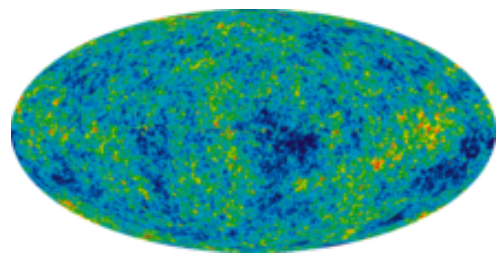


Why cosmology?

Best constraints on (m_ν, τ_ν)

CMB

LSS



Planck

SDSS

Huge number of neutrinos

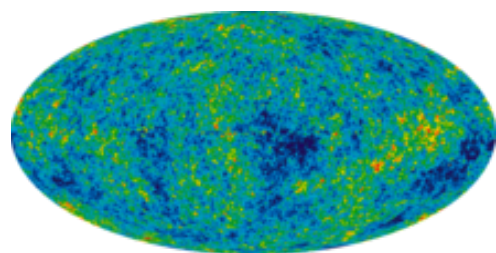
Neutrinos are **non-relativistic**

Cosmological time/length

Why cosmology?

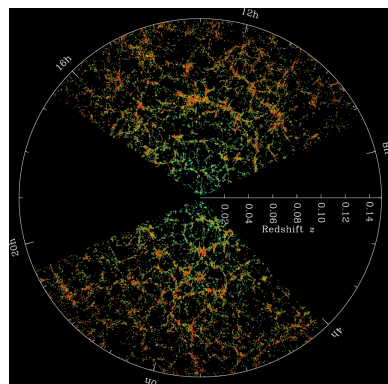
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Neutrinos are **non-relativistic**

Cosmological time/length

Near future is exciting!

CMB



CMB-S4

LSS



Euclid

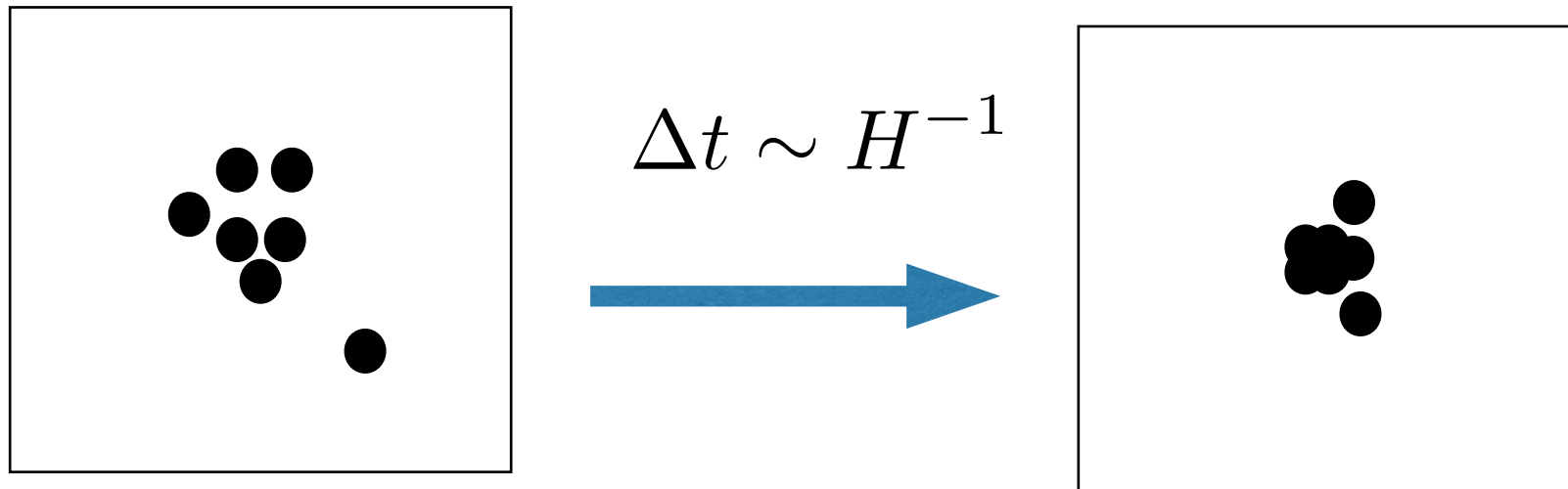
Passing the threshold:

$$\sigma(\sum m_\nu) \lesssim 0.02 \text{ eV} < 0.06 \text{ eV}$$

“Guaranteed” evidence for (m_ν, τ_ν)
or new physics

Massive neutrinos in structure formation

$$\delta_{\text{cdm}} \equiv \delta\rho_{\text{cdm}}/\rho_{\text{cdm}}$$

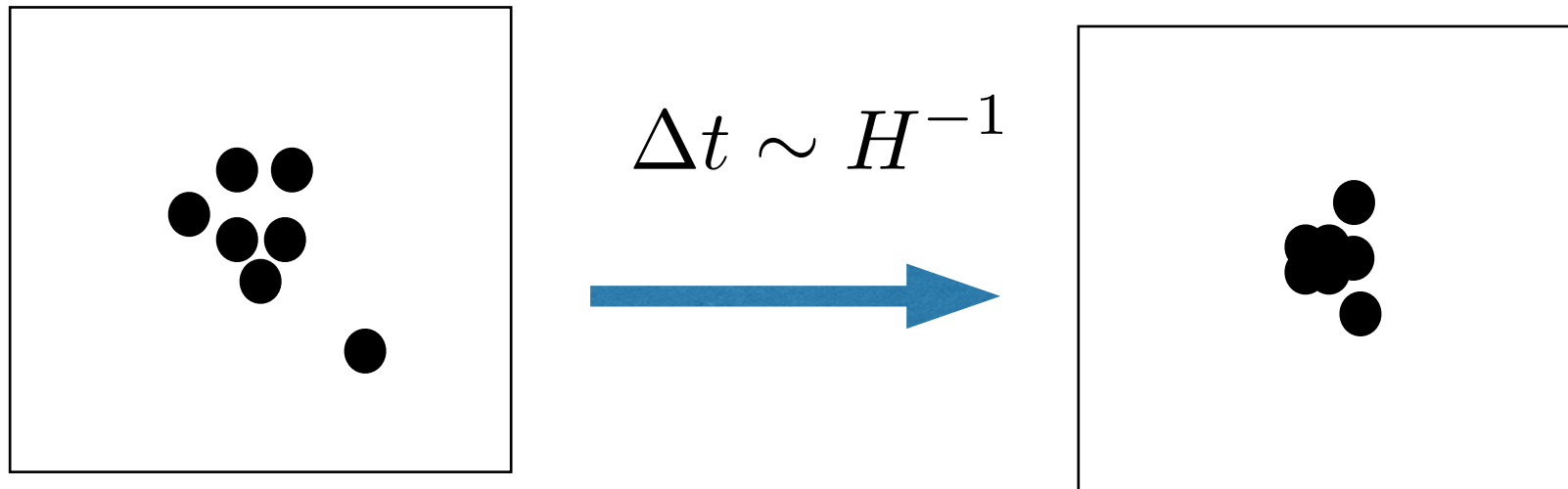


Dark matter/baryon

$$H \propto \sqrt{\Omega_{\text{cdm}+\text{b}}} a^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

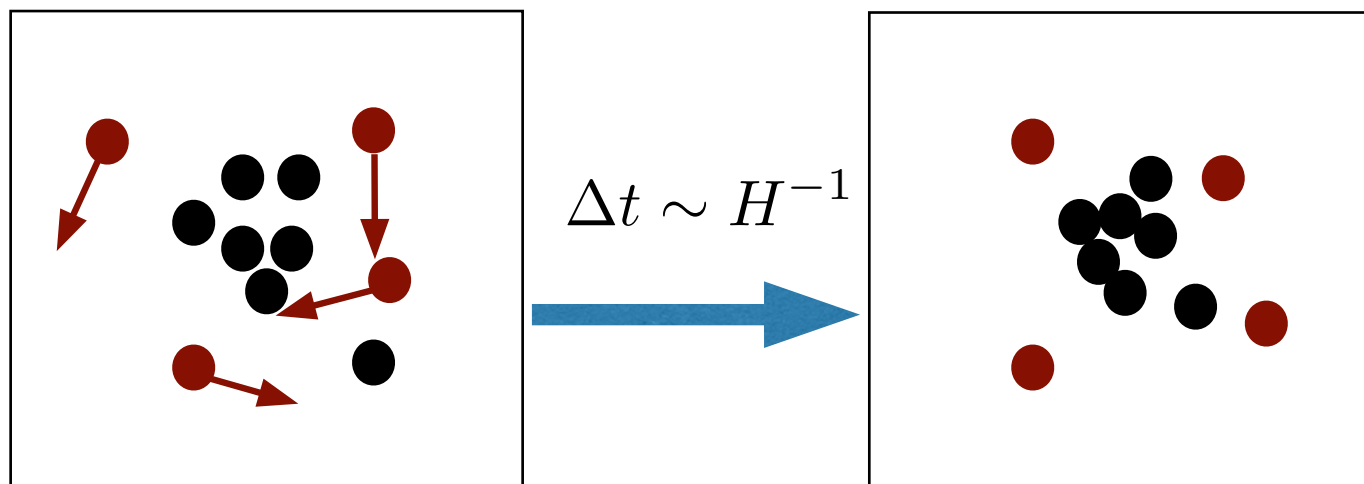
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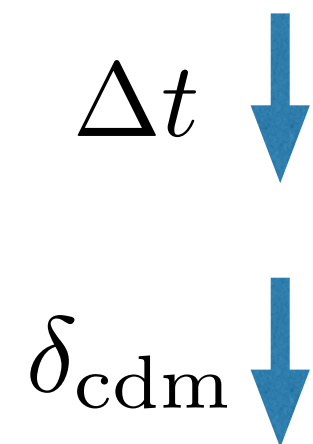
● Dark matter/baryon

$$H \propto \sqrt{\Omega_{\text{cdm}+\text{b}}} a^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$



● Neutrinos

$$H \propto \sqrt{\Omega_{\text{cdm}+\text{b}} + \Omega_{\nu}} a^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

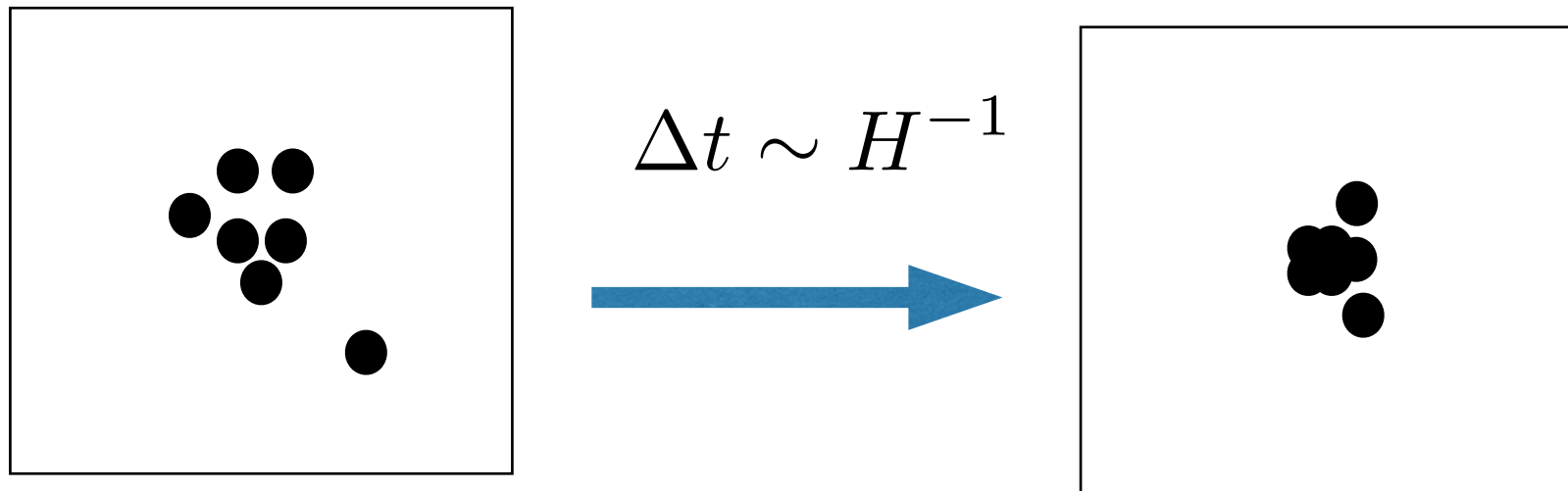


Neutrinos don't clump efficiently $\delta_{\nu} \ll \delta_{\text{cdm}}$

Increase H, shorten the time for CDM growth, **suppress** δ_{cdm}

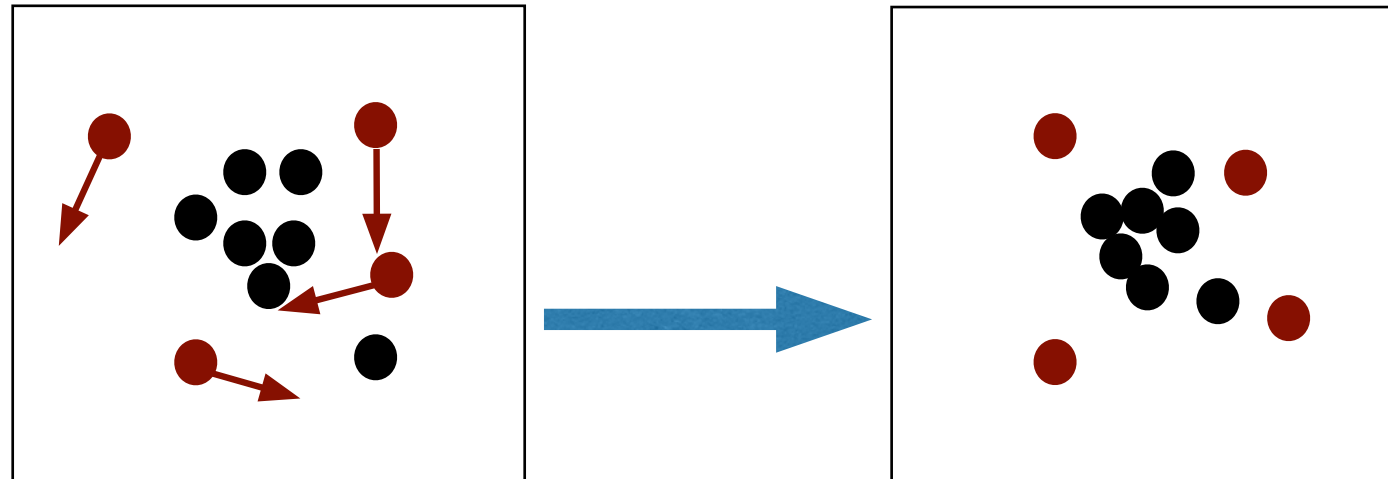
Lesgourgues, Pastor 2006

Decaying neutrinos in structure formation



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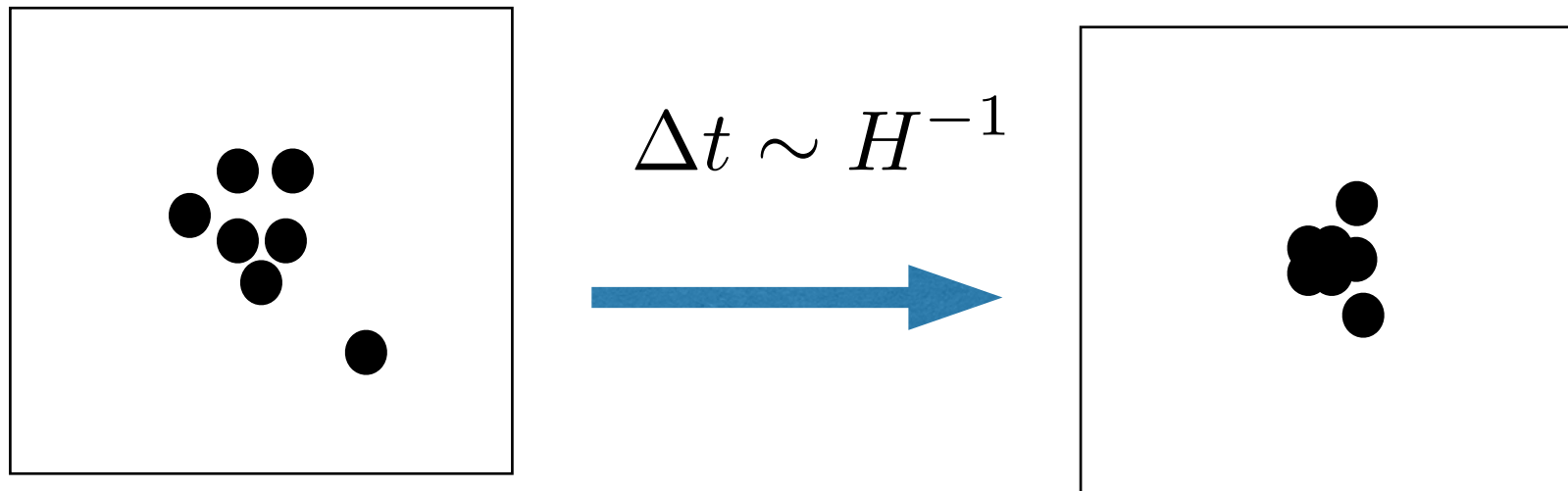


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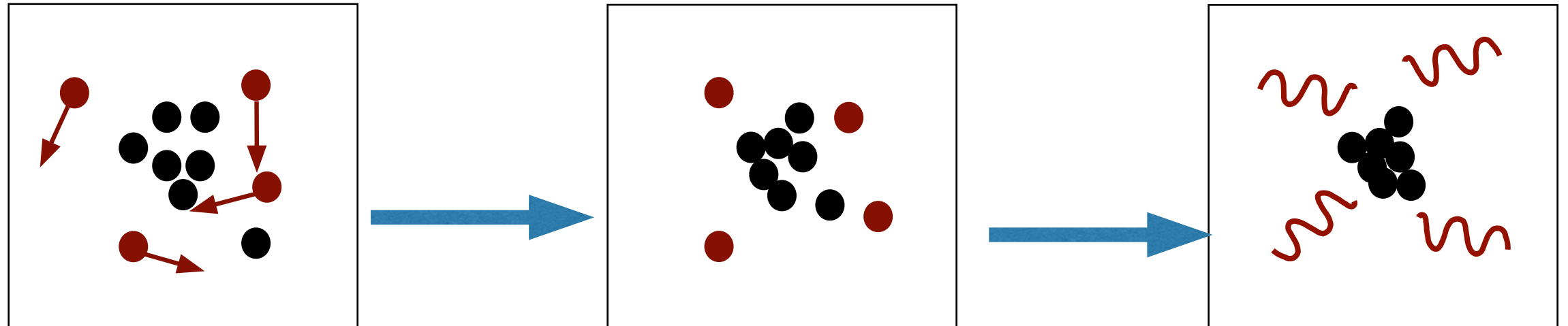
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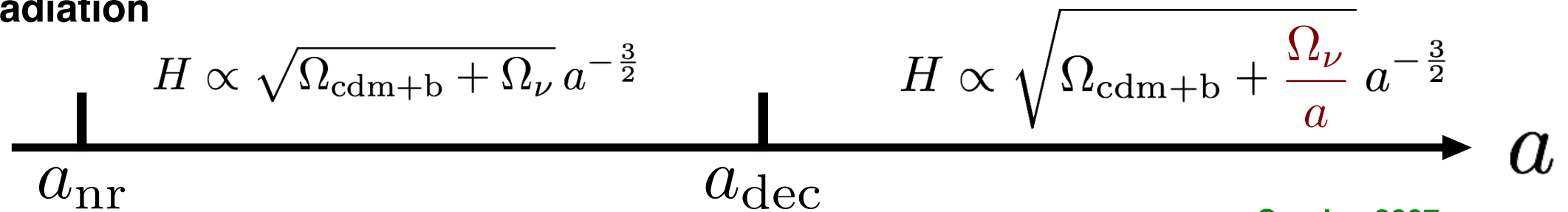
$$H \propto \sqrt{\Omega_{\text{cdm+b}}} a^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

Assuming daughter are massless



● Neutrinos

⋈ Daughter radiation

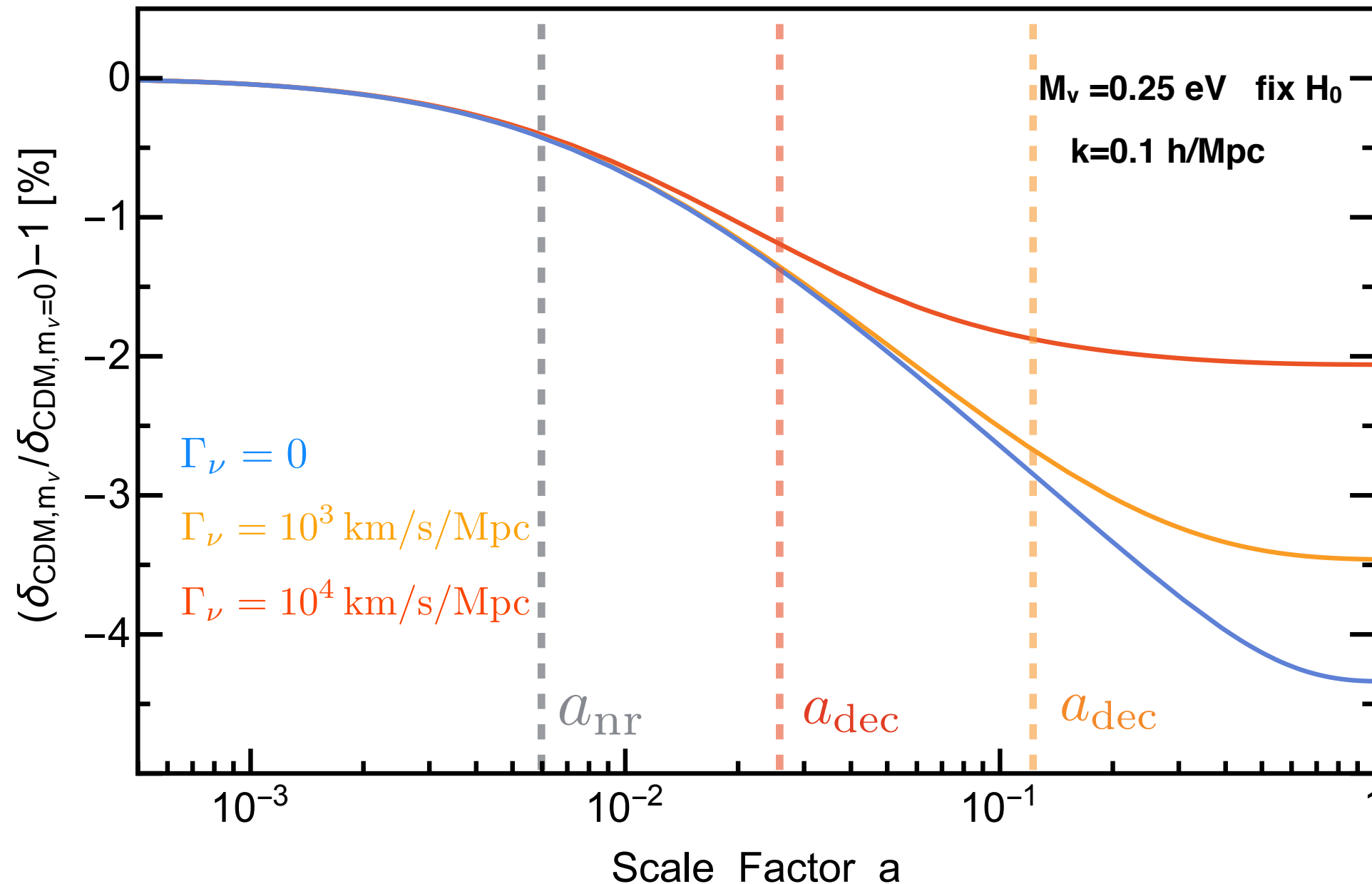


Serpico 2007

Serpico 2009

Decaying neutrinos in structure formation

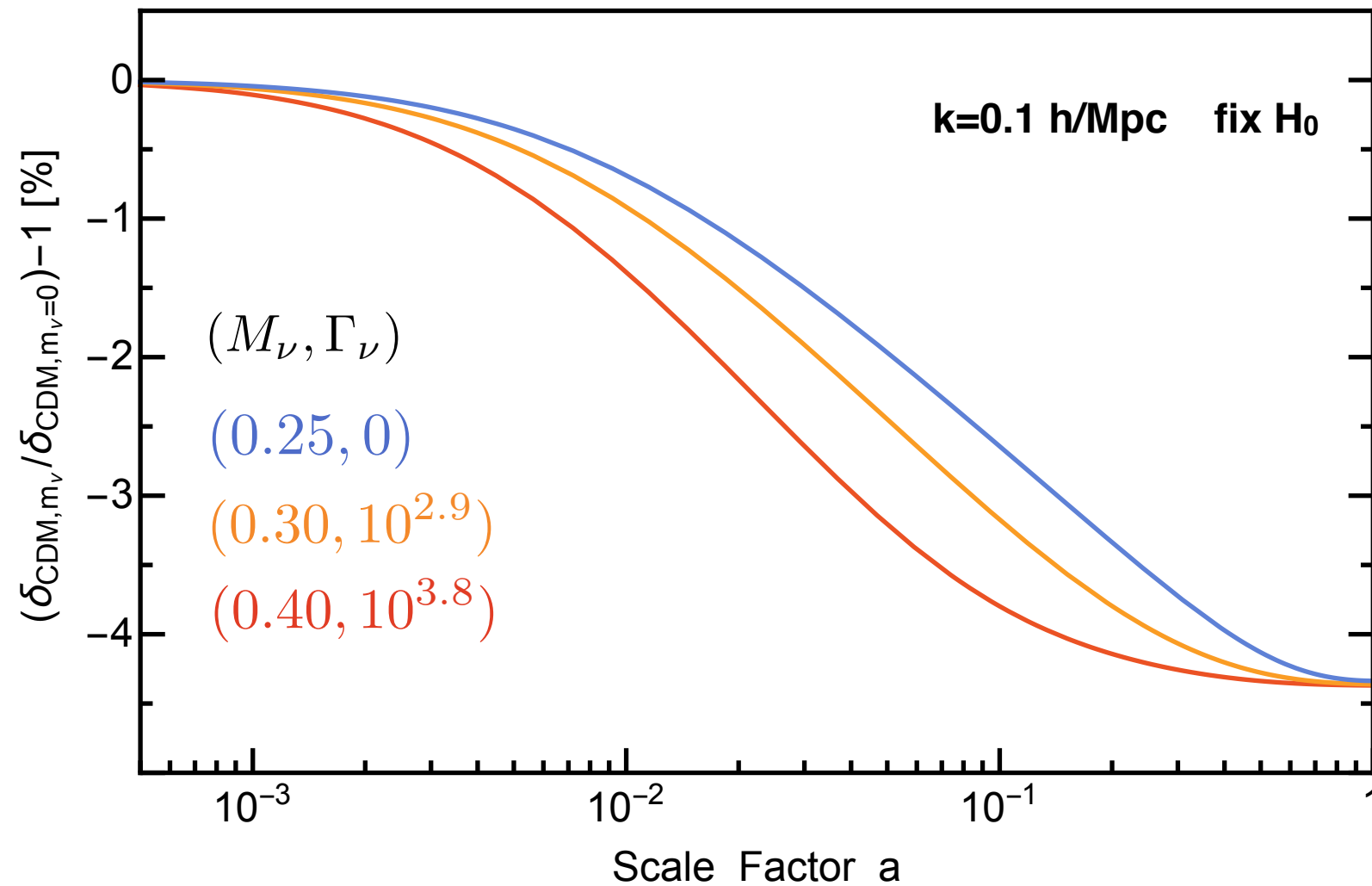
Numerical simulation: modified CLASS code



degenerate neutrino masses and massless daughters

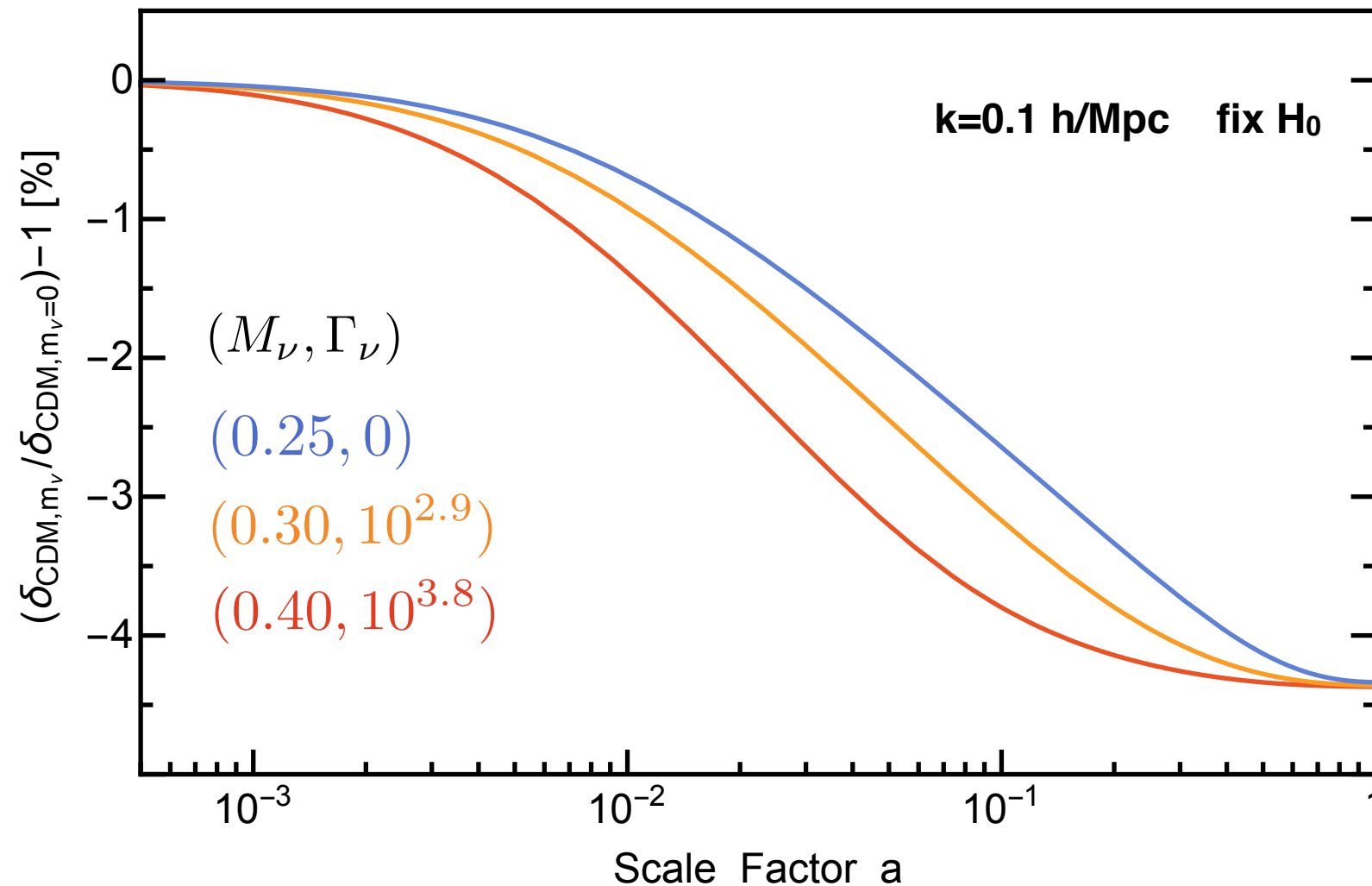
Chacko, Dev, PD, Poulin, Tsai (to appear)

Degeneracy in mass and lifetime



Can we measure M_ν , Γ_ν **independently** ?

Degeneracy in mass and lifetime



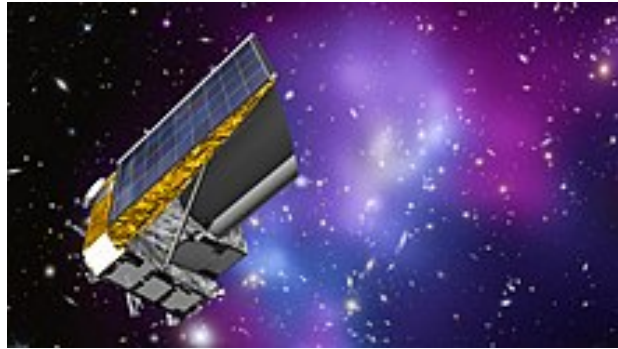
Can we measure M_ν , Γ_ν **independently** ?



Resolution:

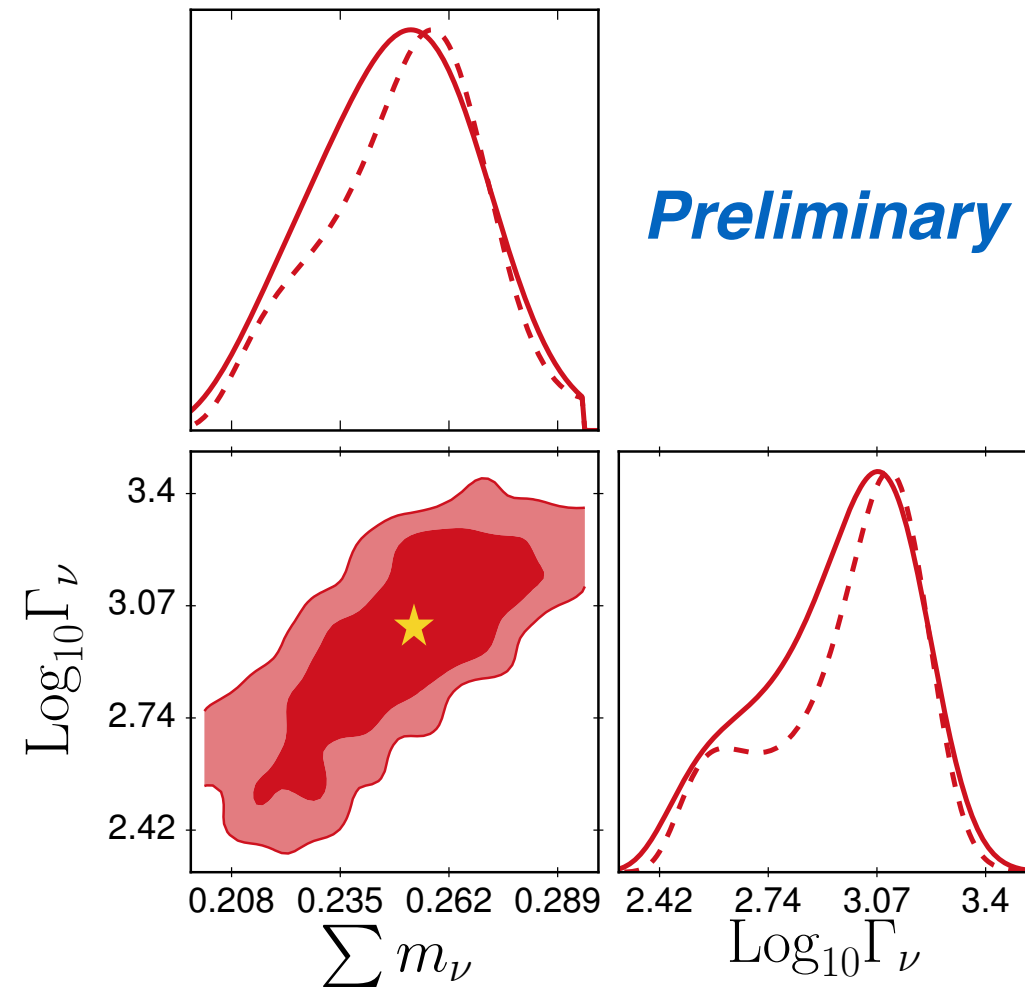
- Need measurements at **earlier time/ higher redshift z**
- Need precision $\lesssim 1\%$

Breaking the degeneracy



Euclid 2021

- can probe $0.5 \lesssim z \lesssim 2$
- from 2D map to 3D map
- with $\sim 0.1 - 1\%$ precision



For mock data $M_\nu = 0.25 \text{ eV}$

$\Gamma_\nu = 10^3 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$

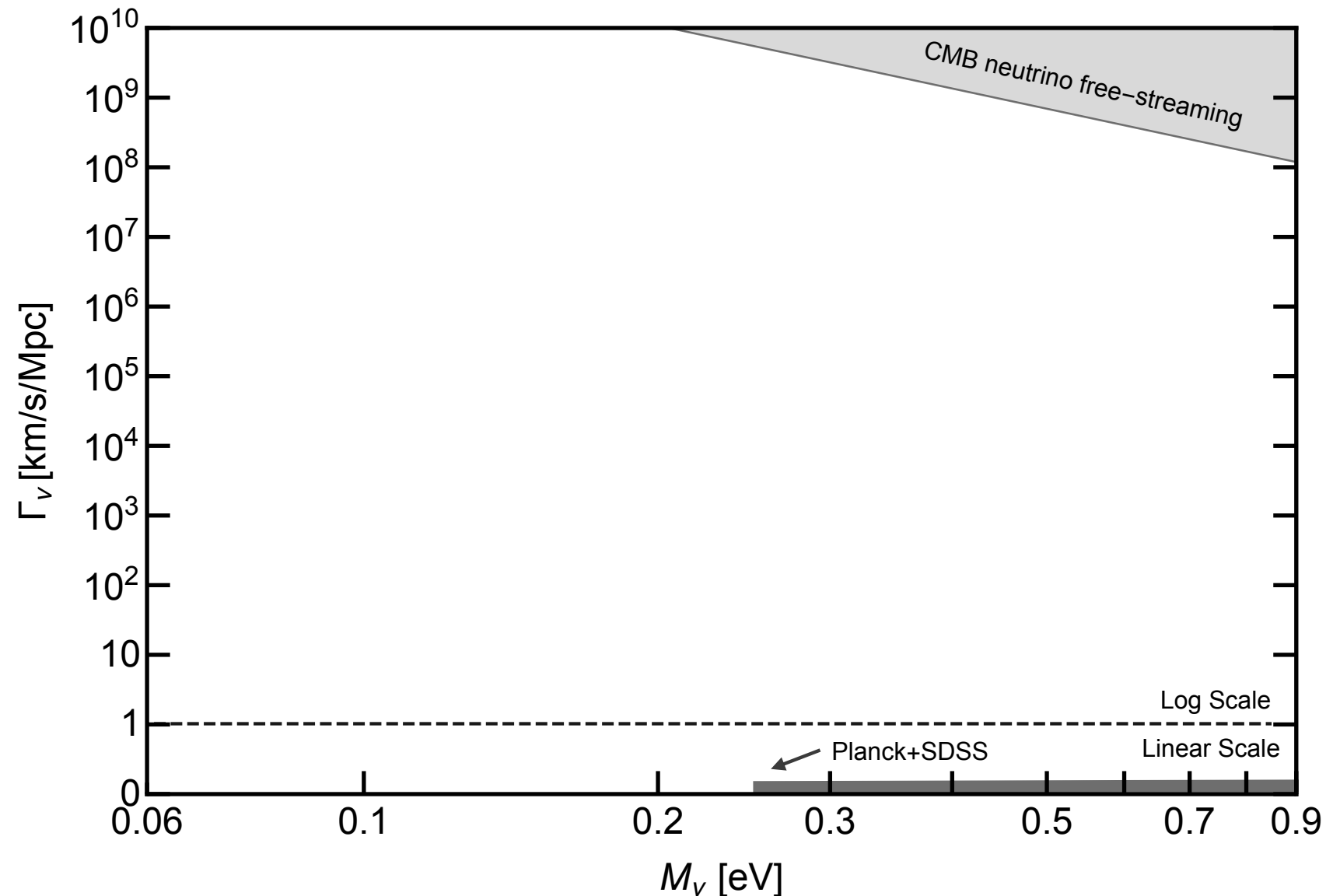
2D parameter space

Existing constraints:

Non-radiative decay lifetime: CMB neutrino free-streaming Archidiacono, Hannestad 2014

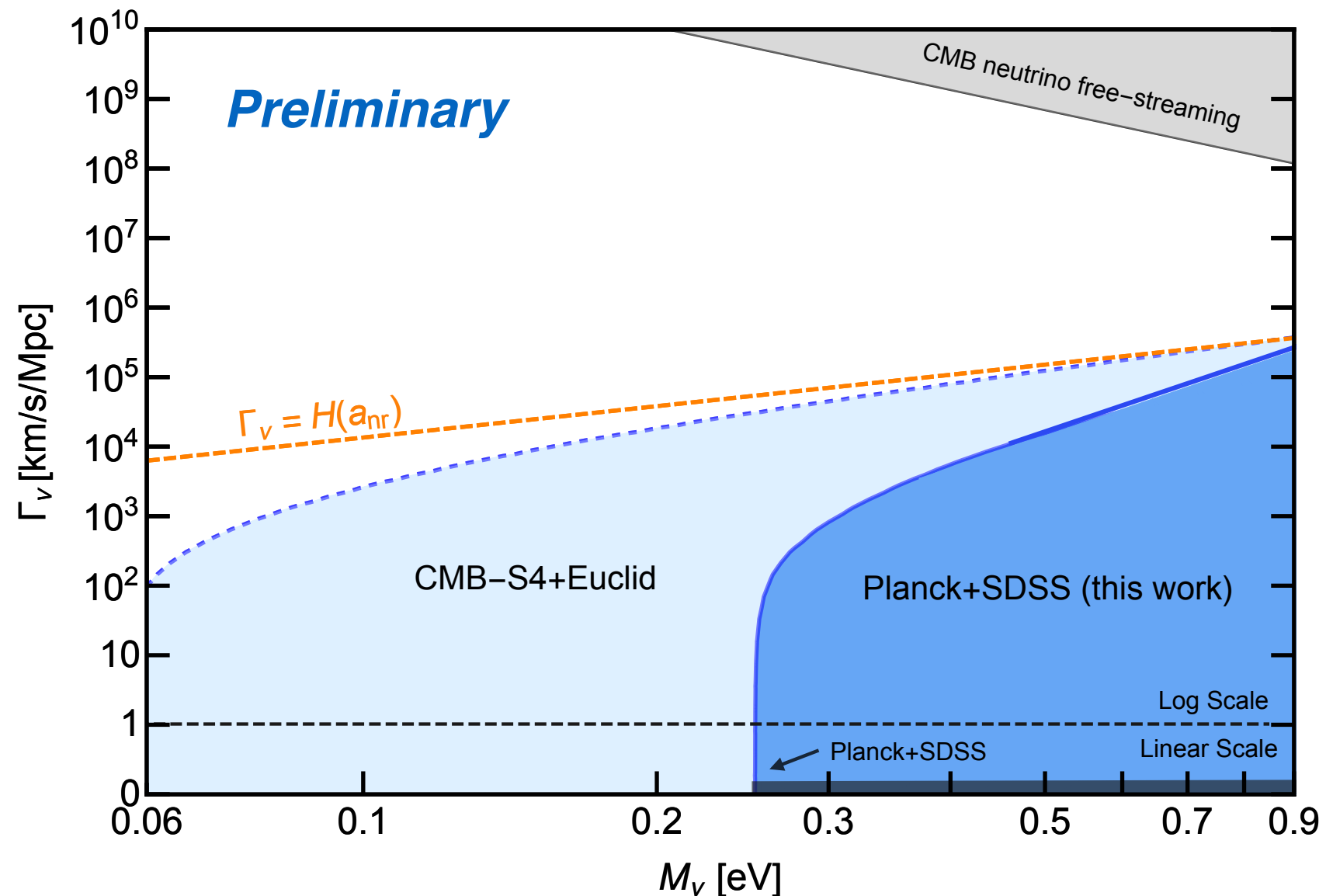
Total mass: $M_\nu \equiv \sum m_\nu < 0.23 \text{ eV}$ Planck+SDSS

Assuming neutrinos are stable



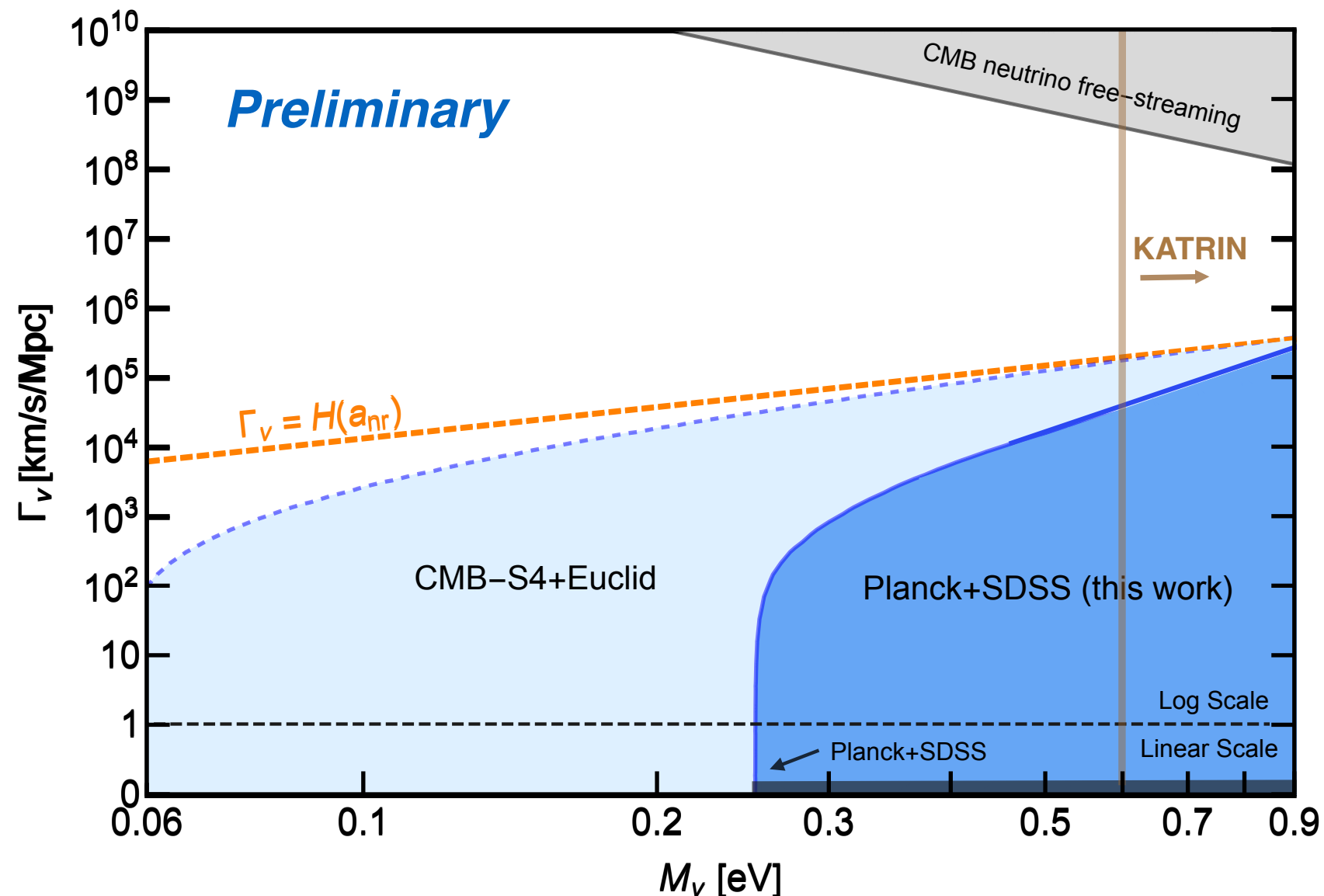
2D parameter space

- **The best exclusion for non-radiative decay neutrino lifetime!**
- **CMB-S4+Euclid can measure M_ν, Γ_ν independently**



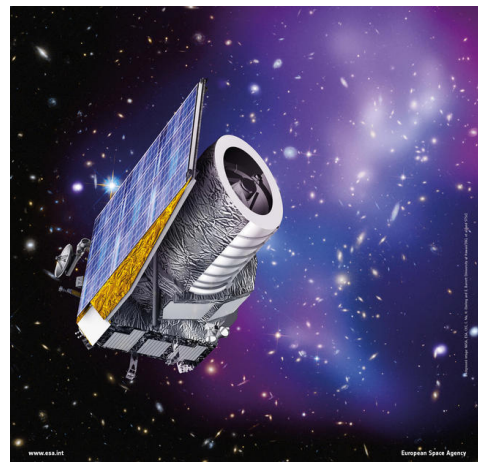
2D parameter space

- **The best exclusion for non-radiative decay neutrino lifetime!**
- **CMB-S4+Euclid can measure M_ν, Γ_ν independently**
- **Interplay with terrestrial neutrino mass measurements: e.g KATRIN**



Conclusions

- The non-radiative decay lifetime of neutrino is poorly constrained.
- Current CMB and LSS data place the best constraint on both neutrino mass and lifetime
- Near future experiments could break the degeneracy and measure the mass and lifetime separately.



DESI (2019)

Euclid (2021)

LSST (2023)

CMB-S4 (202?)

**Near future precision cosmology can tell us a lot about
neutrino physics and much more!**

Thank you!

Decaying neutrinos in structure formation

$$\ddot{\delta}_{\text{cdm}} + \frac{2}{\eta} \dot{\delta}_{\text{cdm}} \approx \frac{6}{\eta^2} \left(1 - \frac{\Omega_\nu(\eta)}{\Omega_{\text{tot}}} \right) \delta_{\text{cdm}} \Rightarrow \frac{\delta_{\text{cdm}}^{m_\nu}(a)}{\delta_{\text{cdm}}^{m_\nu=0}(a)} \propto \exp \left[-\frac{3}{5} \int_{a_i}^a \frac{da}{a} \frac{\Delta\Omega_\nu(a)}{\Omega_{\text{tot}}} \right]$$

$$\Delta\Omega_\nu(a) \propto \frac{1}{a} \int_0^\infty dy y^2 (\epsilon_{m_\nu}(y) - \epsilon_{m_\nu=0}(y)) f_\nu(y) \begin{cases} 1 & (a < a_{\text{dec}}) \\ \left(\frac{a_{\text{dec}}}{a}\right) & (a \geq a_{\text{dec}}) \end{cases}$$

Difference in energy

Effect of decay

$$y \equiv \frac{q}{T_\nu}$$

$$f_\nu(y) = \frac{1}{e^y + 1}$$

$$\epsilon_{m_\nu}(y) = \sqrt{y^2 + \left(\frac{m_\nu}{T_\nu}\right)^2 a^2}$$

