MiniBooNE results and bounds on their non-oscillations explanations

Carlos A. Argüelles

Part of this talk is based on arXiv:1812.08768

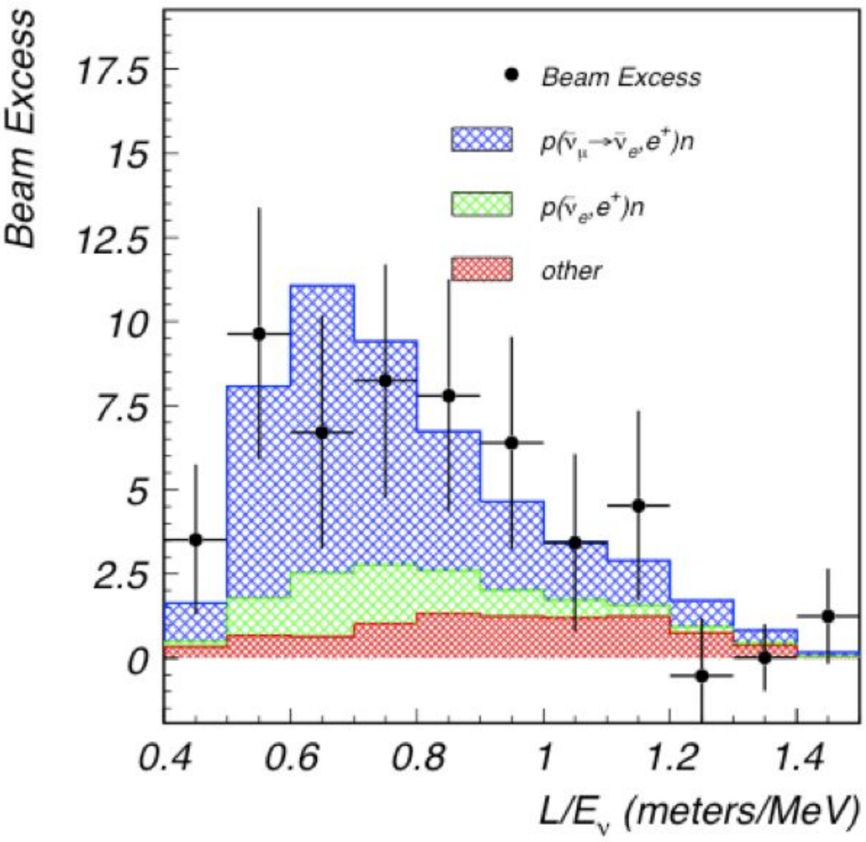
The back story: LSND

- LSND used an 800 MeV proton beam to produce pions which decay at rest.

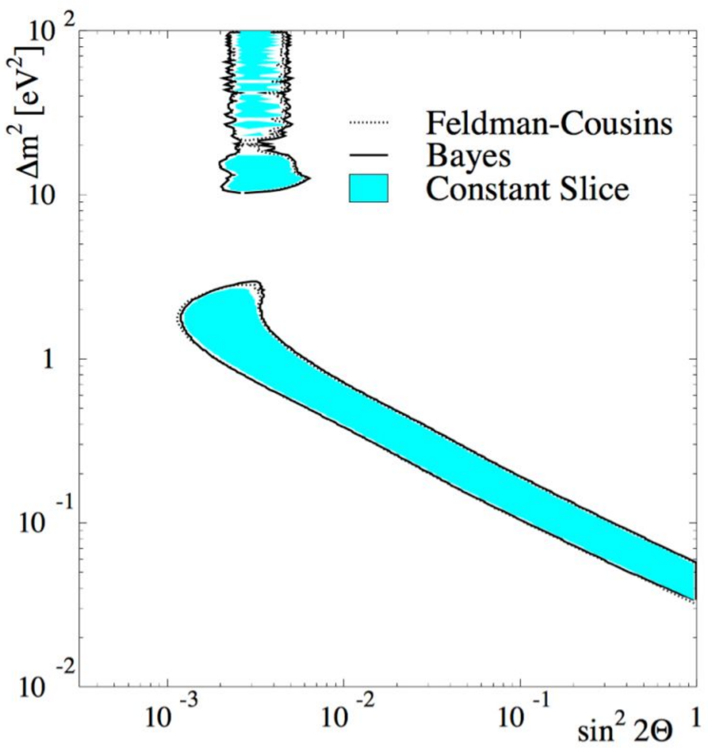
$$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$$

$$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \nu_e + \boxed{\bar{\nu}_\mu}$$

- Search for antineutrino-electron appearance
- Observed 3.8 sigma excess of events



If interpreted as an appearance probability …



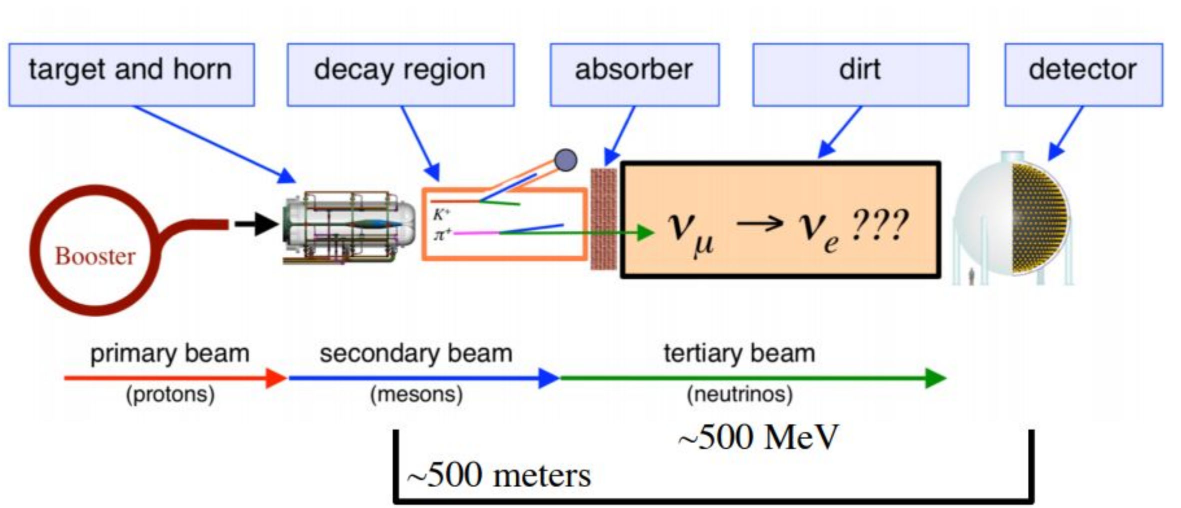
$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) = \sin^2(2\theta)\sin^2(1.27\frac{\Delta m^2 L}{E_\nu})$$

- The preferred parameter space of the LSND anomaly was not compatible with other known mass differences.
- If this is due to a new neutrino mass state, then we should observe a similar signal at different E and L, but same L/E!

A. Aguilar-Arevalo et al. [LSND Collaboration] Phys. Rev. D 64, 112007 (2001) [hep-ex/0104049].

MiniBooNE@FNAL: proposed to test the LSND anomaly

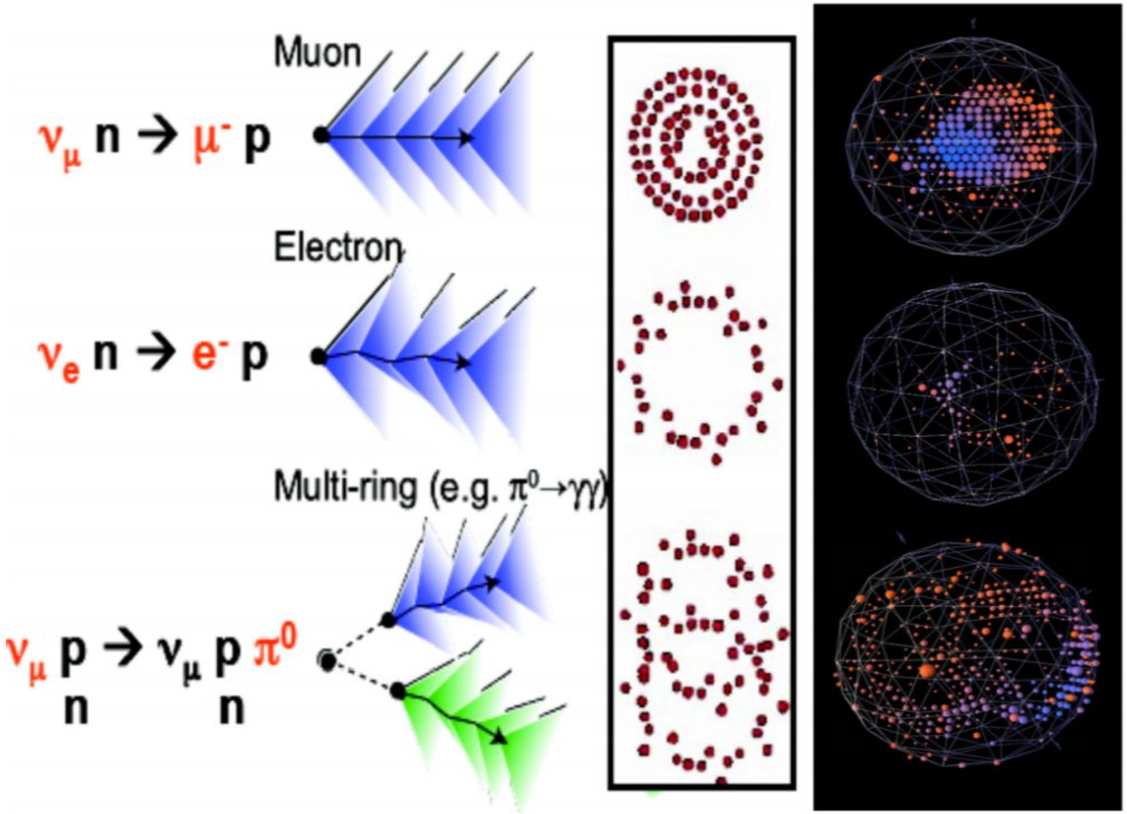
- Approximately same L/E, but ~15 x larger energy and baseline.
- Decay-in-flight pion source.
- Higher backgrounds than LSND, but more statistics!
- Neutrino and antineutrino mode available.



MiniBooNE experimental signatures

Three typical event signatures:

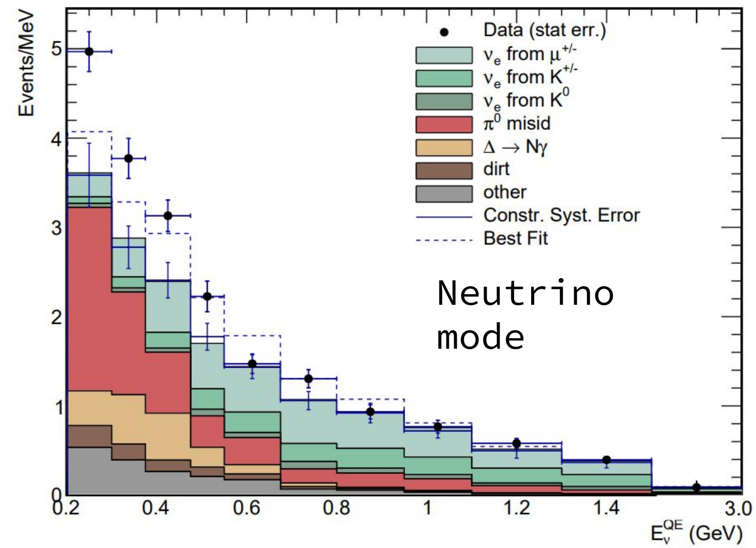
- Muon-neutrino CCQE produces sharp photon ring on PMTS,
- Electron-neutrino CCQE events produces fuzzy ring,
- Muon-neutrino NC can produce pi0: two gammas -> two fuzzy rings.

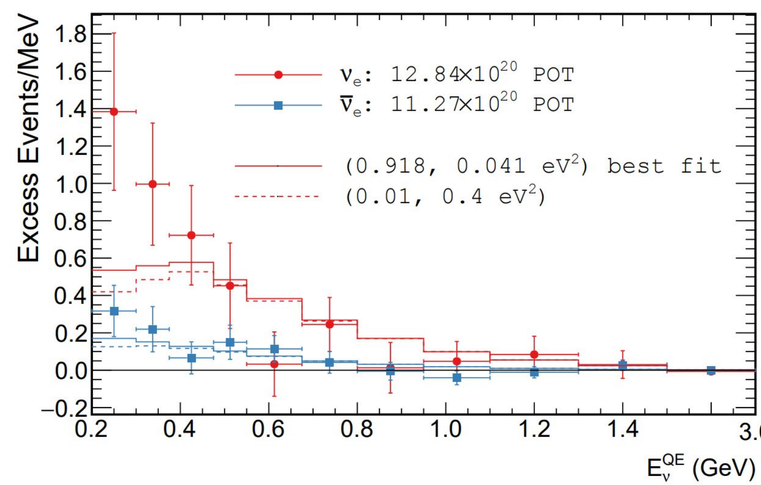


Cannot distinguish between electrons and photons!

Recent MiniBooNE excess of neutrino-electron-like events

- MB has reported an excess in neutrino and antineutrino channels.
- They claim that this excess is compatible with LSND. (Previous results show tension with LSND in neutrino mode)
- Excess has remained after doubling the data: not statistical in nature.
- It has a significance of 4.7 sigma.





MiniBooNE Collaboration arXiv:1805.12028

This raises some more questions...

Do we understand all SM background/process well enough?

Are all the anomalies related? Or only some of them?

E.g., are LSND and MiniBooNE observing the same physics?

Since null results are not scrutinized as carefully as anomalous ones. Are all null results reliable?

Is there a significant signal of electron-neutrino disappearance (e.g. reactors)?

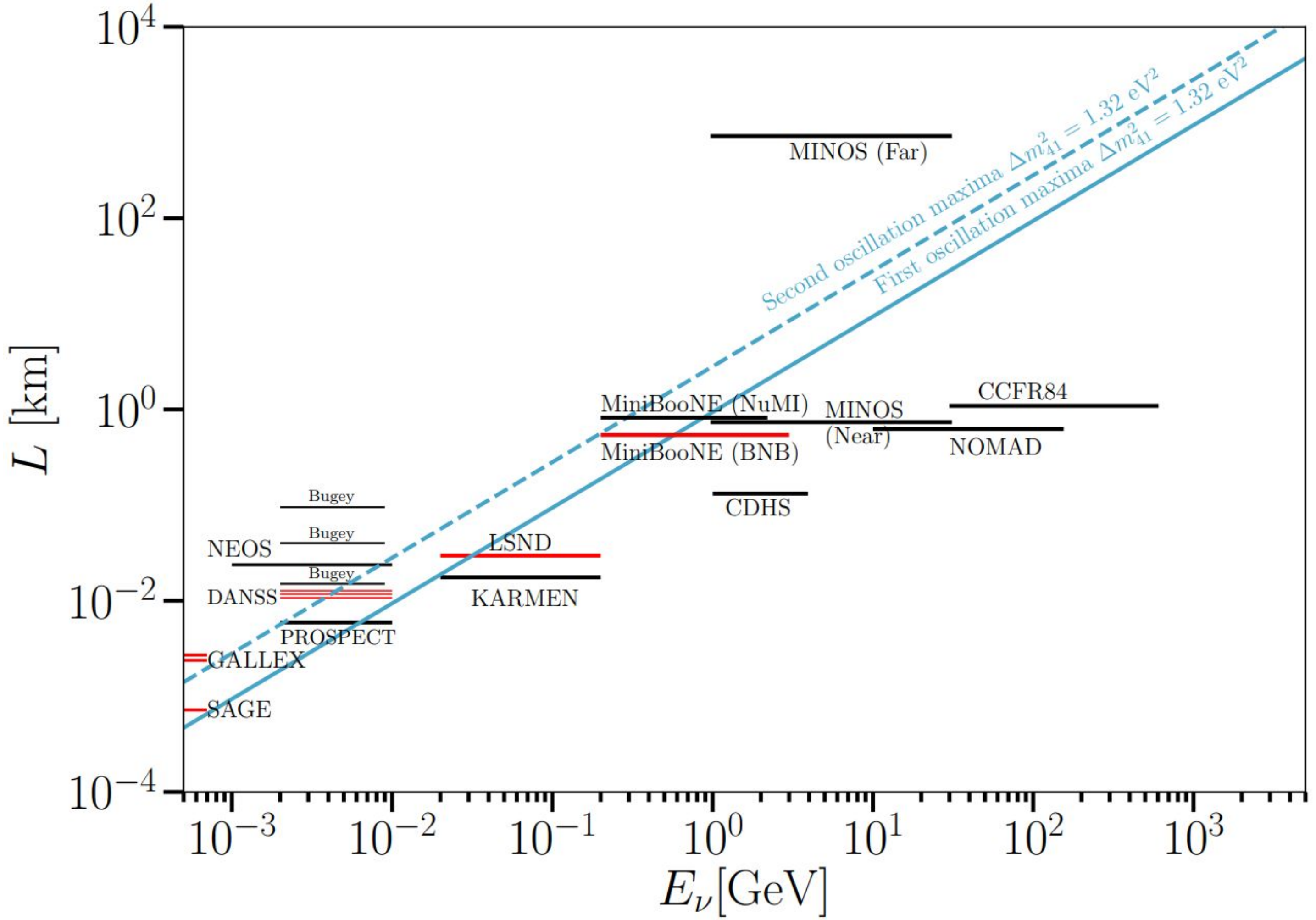
If the anomalies are confirmed as new physics, in what theories are they embedded?

BSM-ways to approach the problem

1. Increase the muon-neutrino to electron neutrino conversation probability (e.g. via a sterile neutrino -- Carlo’s talk yesterday).

    Strategy: look for signals at similar L/E.

Sterile neutrino panorama



A. Diaz et al.1906.00045 see also Boser et al. 1906.01739

So ... We have discover a new particle!?

If it's a "vanilla" eV-scale sterile neutrino

$$P_{\nu_e \to \nu_e} = 1 - 4(1 - |U_{e4}|^2)|U_{e4}|^2 \sin^2(1.27\Delta m_{41}^2 L/E)$$

$$P_{\nu_\mu \to \nu_e} = 4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{\mu 4}|^2 \sin^2(1.27\Delta m_{41}^2 L/E)$$

$$P_{\nu_\mu \to \nu_\mu} = 1 - 4(1 - |U_{\mu 4}|^2)|U_{\mu 4}|^2 \sin^2(1.27\Delta m_{41}^2 L/E)$$

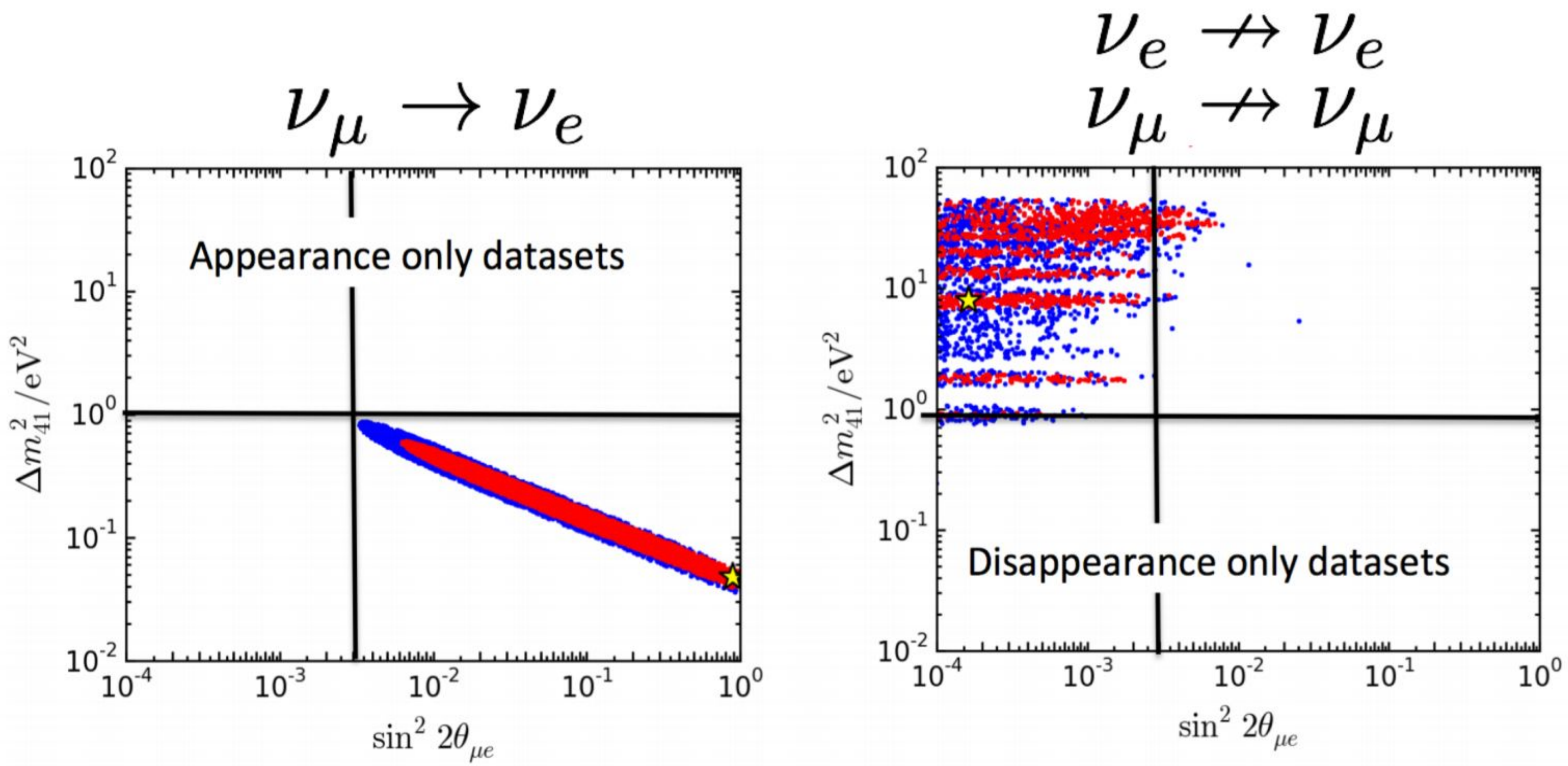
Oscillation probabilities among appearance and disappearance channels are related.

Need to look in other channels for further confirmation!

So ... We have discover a new particle!?

* R.I.P. grumpy cat.

App and Dis preference regions don't match!



From Collin et al 1602.00671, similar conclusions from other groups see Gariazzo et al. 1703.00860, and Dentler et al JHEP 1808 (2018)

Tension in the global data!!!

PG: parameter goodness-of-fit.
Larger is better. Small is bad.
Very small is very bad.

Analysis	$\chi^2_{\text{min,global}}$	$\chi^2_{\text{min,app}}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{\text{app}}$	$\chi^2_{\text{min,disapp}}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{\text{disapp}}$	$\chi^2_{\text{PG}}/\text{dof}$	PG
Global	1120.9	79.1	11.9	1012.2	17.7	29.6/2	3.71×10^{-7}
Removing anomalous data sets							
w/o LSND	1099.2	86.8	12.8	1012.2	0.1	12.9/2	1.6×10^{-3}
w/o MiniBooNE	1012.2	40.7	8.3	947.2	16.1	24.4/2	5.2×10^{-6}
w/o reactors	925.1	79.1	12.2	833.8	8.1	20.3/2	3.8×10^{-5}
w/o gallium	1116.0	79.1	13.8	1003.1	20.1	33.9/2	4.4×10^{-8}
Removing constraints							
w/o IceCube	920.8	79.1	11.9	812.4	17.5	29.4/2	4.2×10^{-7}
w/o MINOS(+)	1052.1	79.1	15.6	948.6	8.94	24.5/2	4.7×10^{-6}
w/o MB disapp	1054.9	79.1	14.7	947.2	13.9	28.7/2	6.0×10^{-7}
w/o CDHS	1104.8	79.1	11.9	997.5	16.3	28.2/2	7.5×10^{-7}
Removing classes of data							
$\overset{(-)}{\nu}_e$ dis vs app	628.6	79.1	0.8	542.9	5.8	6.6/2	3.6×10^{-2}
$\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\mu$ dis vs app	564.7	79.1	12.0	468.9	4.7	16.7/2	2.3×10^{-4}
$\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\mu$ dis + solar vs app	884.4	79.1	13.9	781.7	9.7	23.6/2	7.4×10^{-6}

JHEP 08 (2018) 010, Dentler, M. et al.

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R[illegible]							
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A vanilla 3+1 sterile neutrino fails to explain all the data!

JHEP 08 (2018) 010, Dentler, M. et al.

BSM-ways to approach the problem

1. Increase the muon-neutrino to electron neutrino conversation probability (e.g. via a sterile neutrino -- Carlo’s talk yesterday).

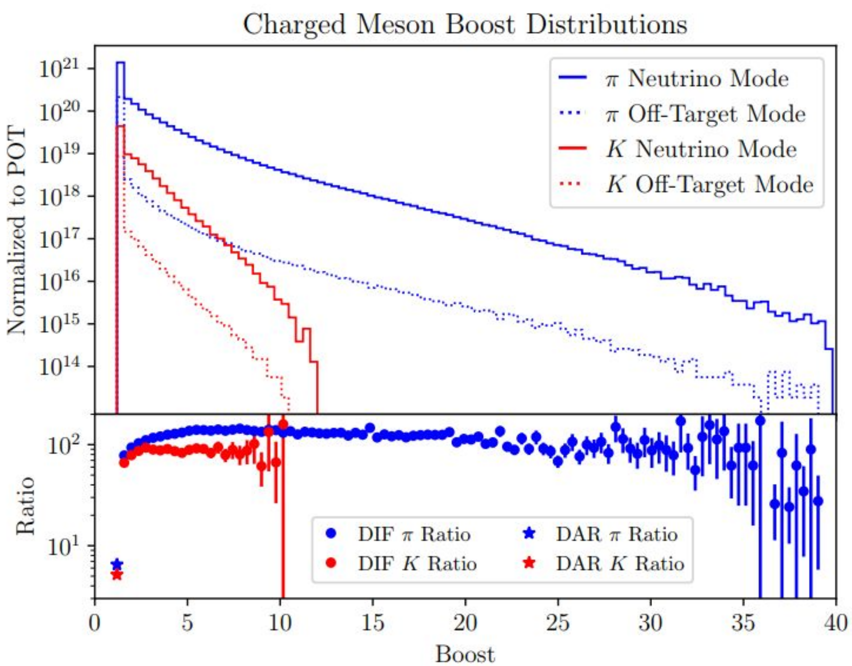
   Strategy: look for signals at similar L/E.

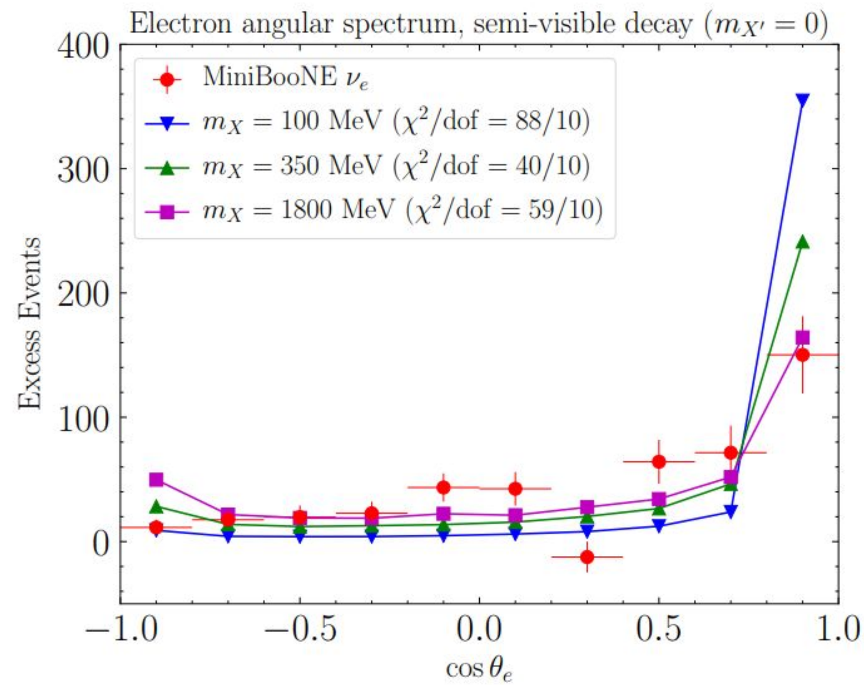
2. Production of new particles in the target that produce signatures in the detector directly or by their decay products.

   Strategy: change the beam configuration, see if signal remains.

Consider null results from MB beam-dump+kinematics

Jordan et al. arXiv:1810.07185





No observation of an excess in MB beam dump configuration and broad angular distribution of the excess disfavors scenarios in which the particle produced in the target:

1. either decays (visibly or semi-visibly) or
2. scatters elastically

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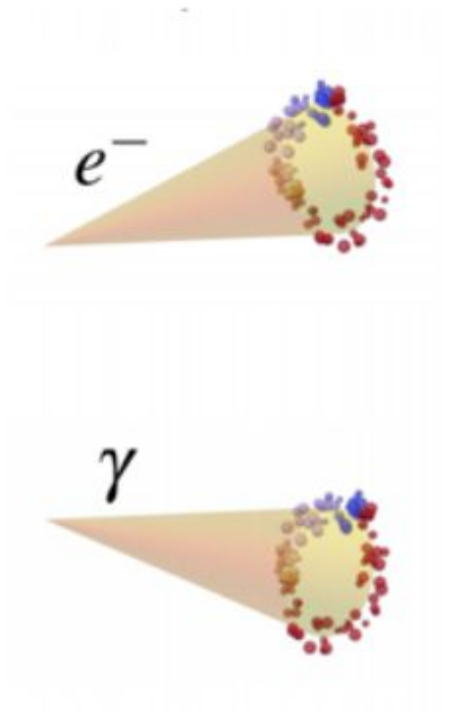
   Strategy: change the beam configuration, see if signal remains.

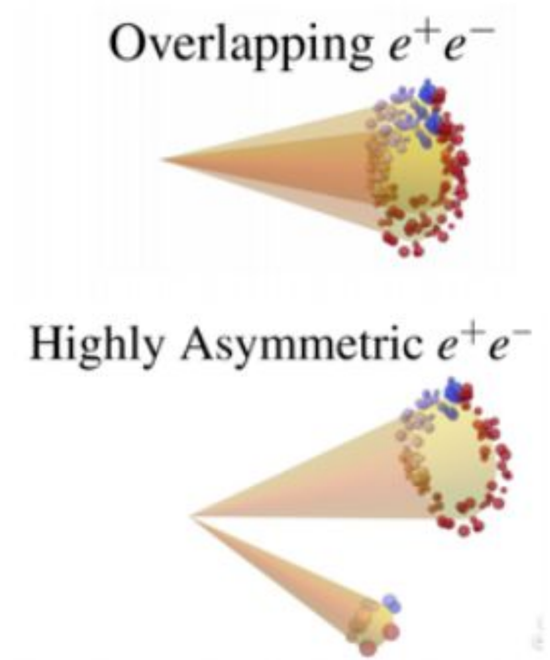
3. New neutrino interactions that mimic the signature process

   Strategy: this talk!

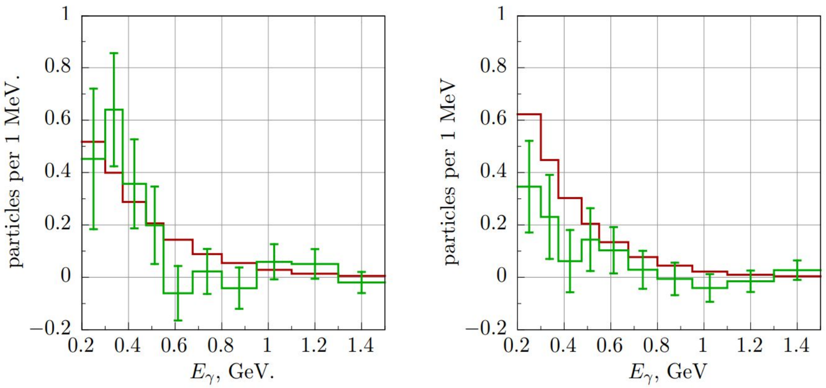
Making the MB signature

If not statistical fluctuation, then (**probably**) one of the options below:





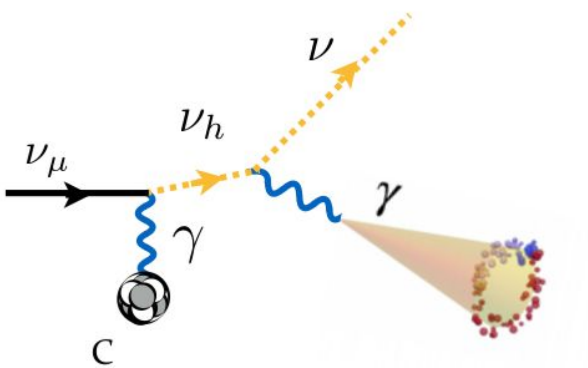
Old transition magnetic moment explanation



transition magnetic moment
models are very similar to light dark photon case.

see, *e.g.*,

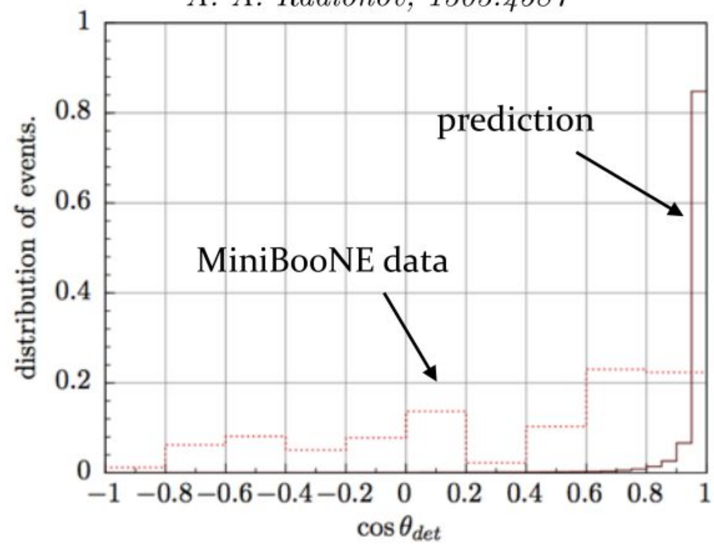
S.N. Gninenko, 0902.3802
S.N. Gninenko, 1009.5536
M. Masip et al, 1210.1519



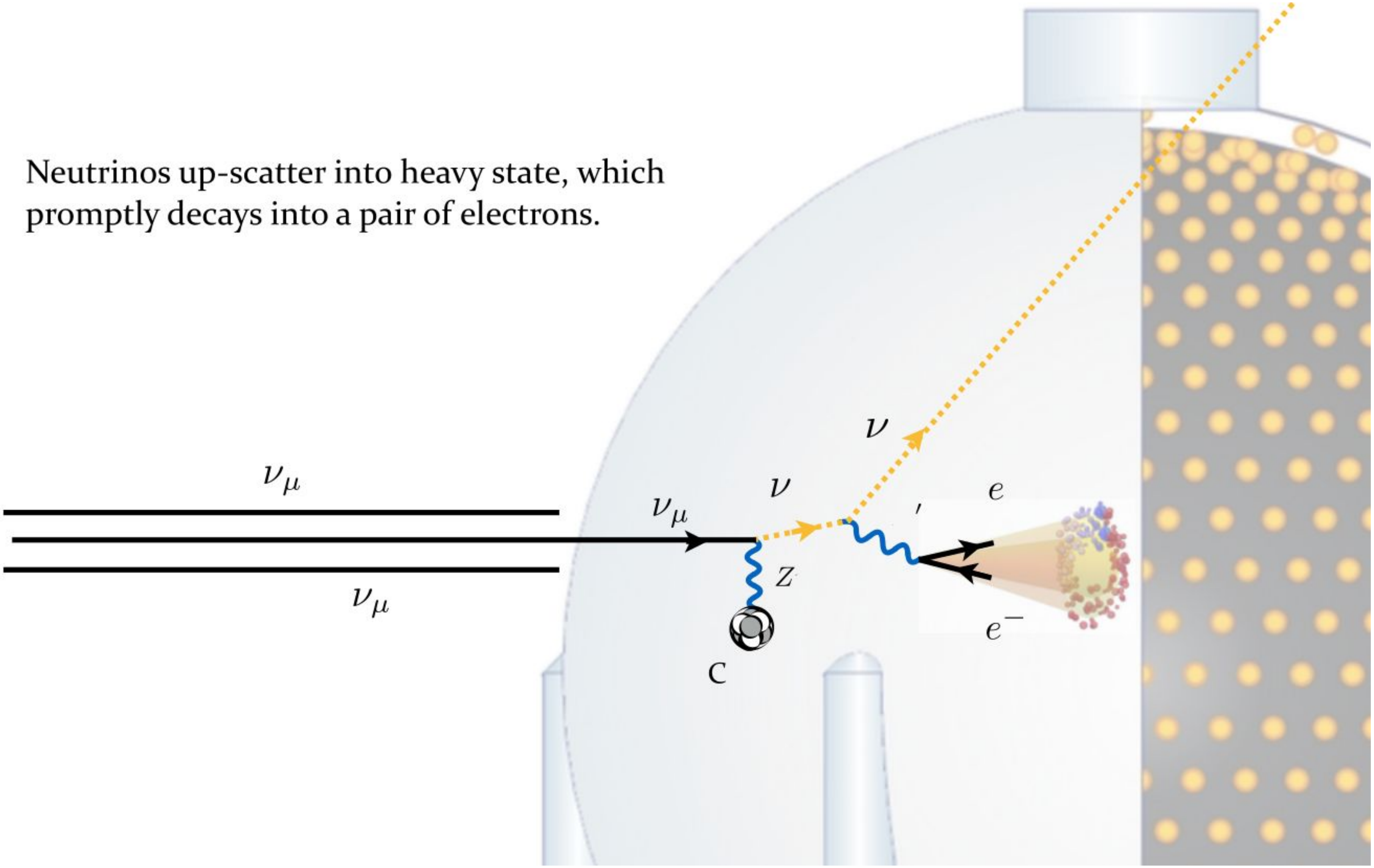
$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i \leq j}}^{N_\nu} \overline{\nu}_j \left(\mu_{ij} + \gamma_5 d_{ij}\right) \sigma_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{F}^{\mu\nu} \nu_i + \text{h.c.}$$

Signal is too forward!

A. A. Radionov, 1303.4587

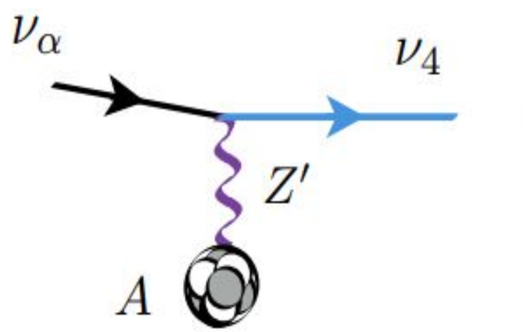


Novel explanations of the MiniBooNE anomaly



Producing the MiniBooNE signature: two implementations

$$\alpha_D \alpha_{\mathrm{QED}} \varepsilon^2 |U_{\alpha 4}|^2$$

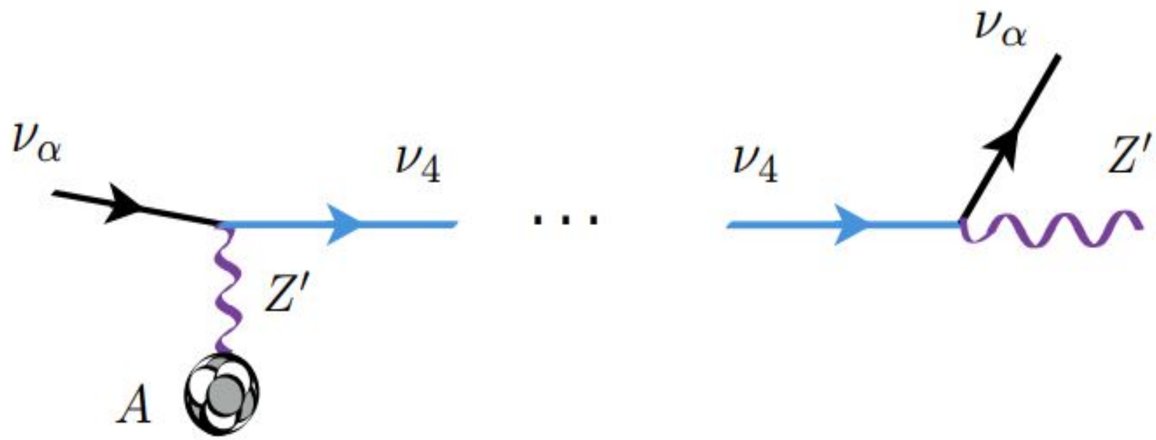


Small Mz’:
- Larger cross section
- Small Q^2: more forward nu_4, larger coherent to diffractive contributions

Large Mz’:
- Smaller cross section
- Larger Q^2: more isotropic nu_4 production, more diffractive contribution

Producing the MiniBooNE signature

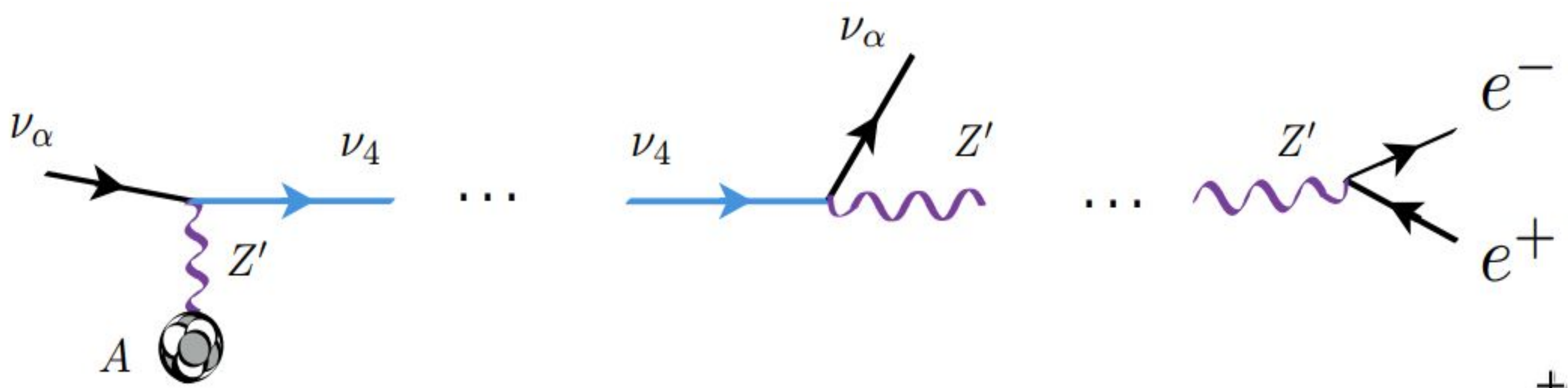
Model from Bertuzzo et al.
Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 241801 (2018)



If M4 > MZ', two body decay is the dominant decay channel.
M4 >~ 100 MeV so the decay products are not so boosted in order to reproduce angular distribution.

Producing the MiniBooNE signature

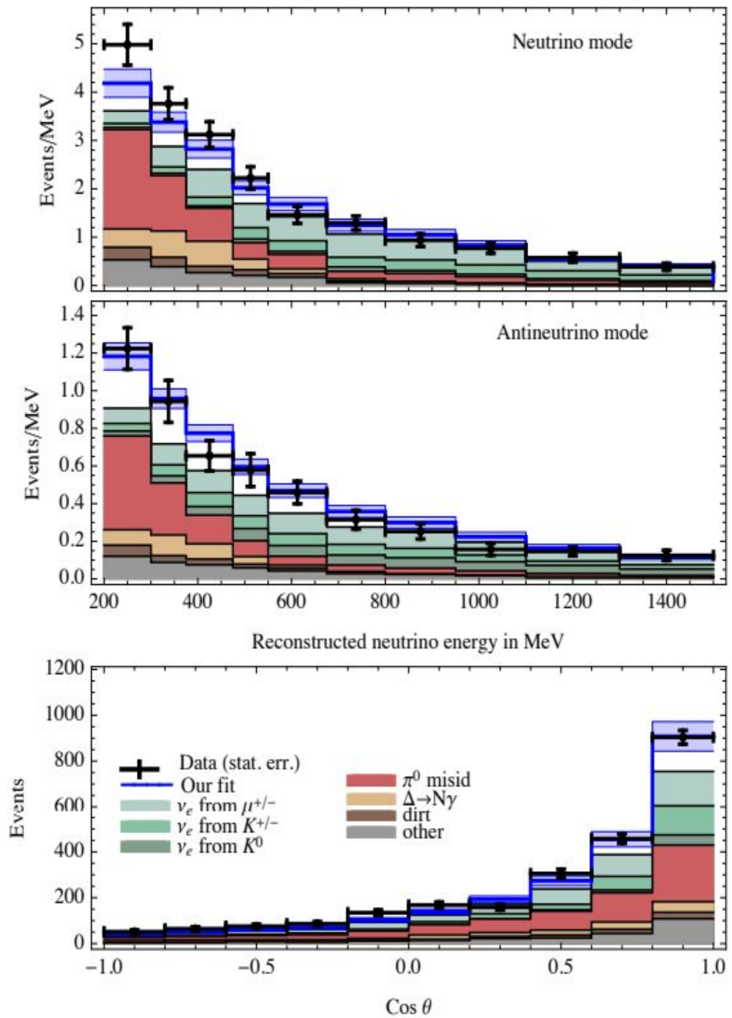
Model from Bertuzzo et al.
Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 241801 (2018)

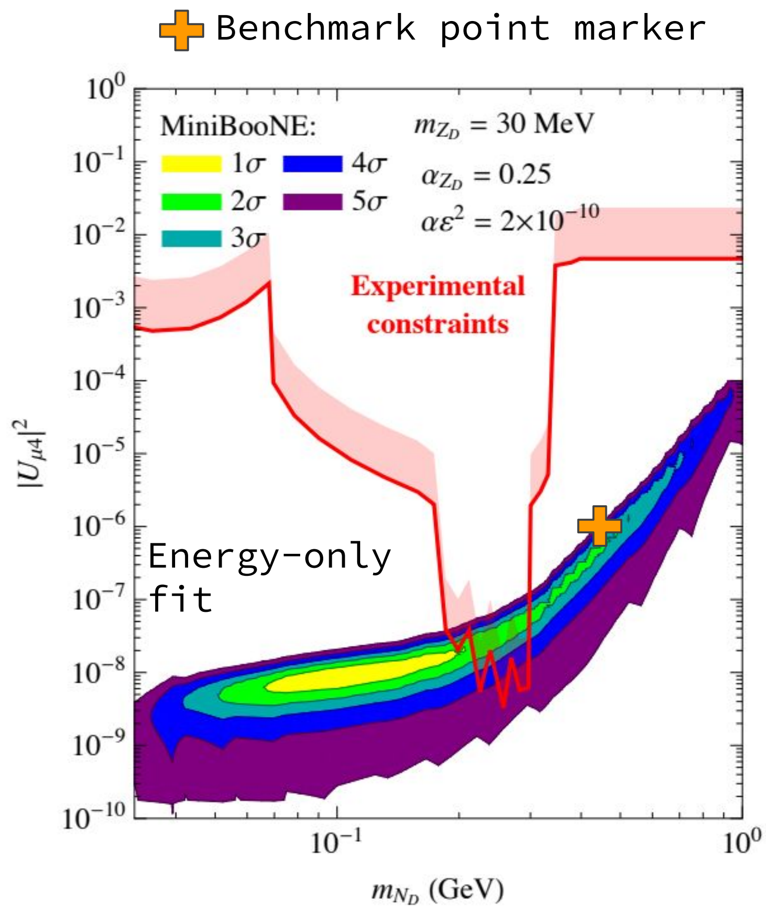


Mz should be light (< 60 MeV) so that the electron pair is collimated and can “fake” an electron-neutrino ring

Model by Bertuzzo et al. parameter space

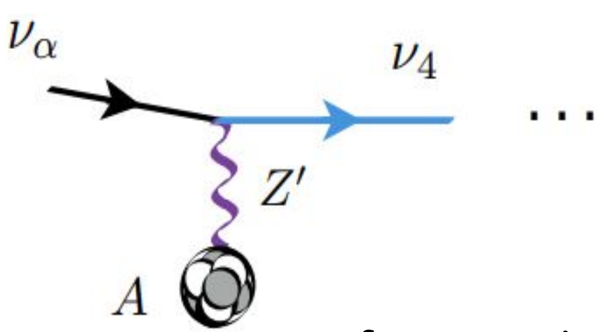
Distributions at benchmark point

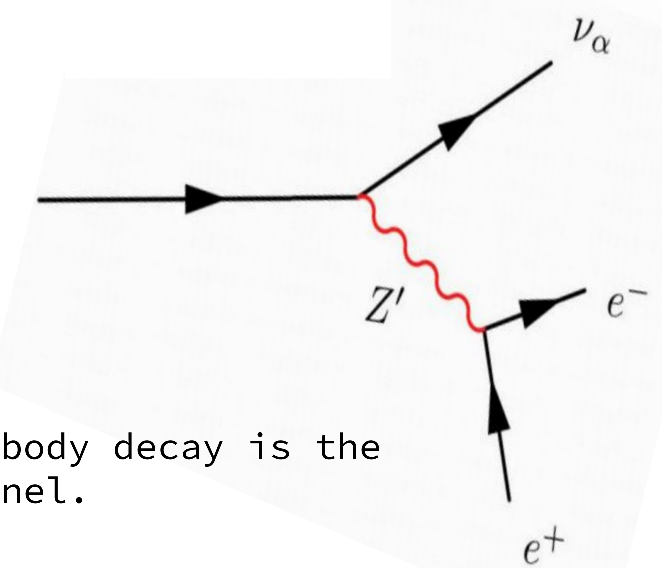




Producing the MiniBooNE signature

Model from Ballett et al.
arXiv:1808.02915; see also 1903.07589.



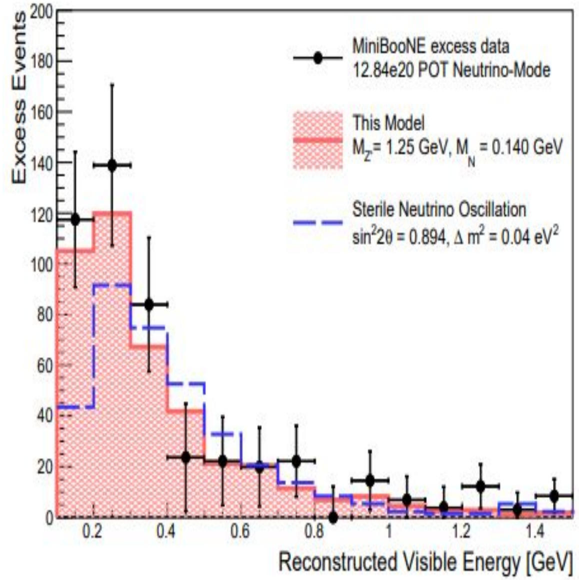


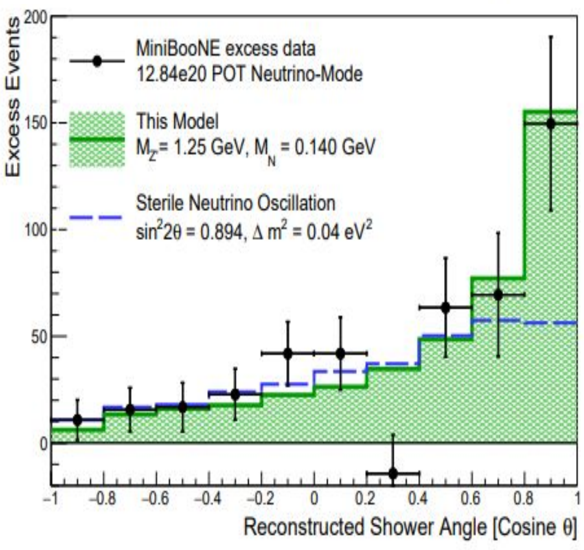
If M4 < MZ’, three body decay is the dominant decay channel.

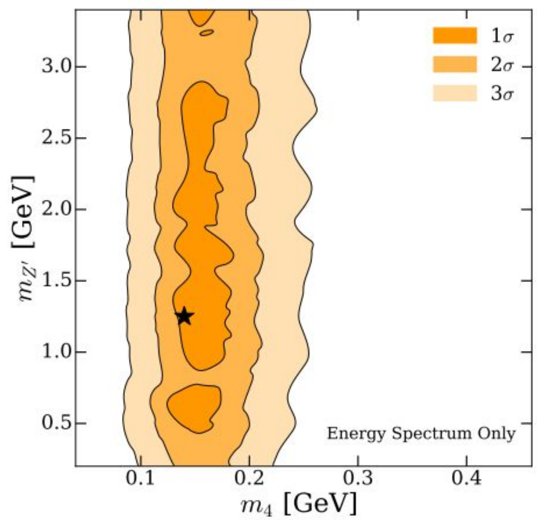
M4 ~> 300 MeV: large too many high-energy events
M4 ~< 50 MeV most events in lowest energy bin.

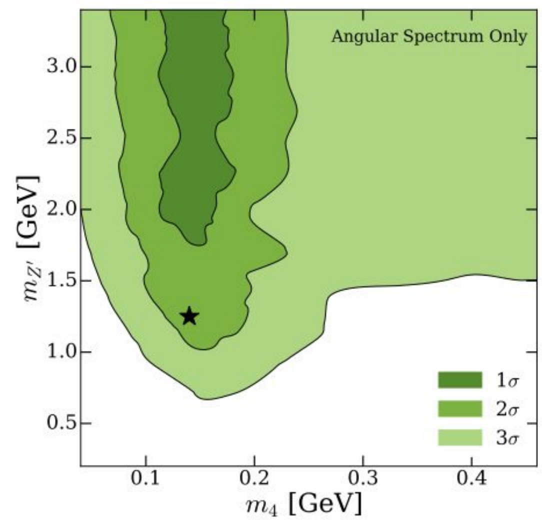
MZ’ ~< 1 GeV: spectrum is too forward.

Model by Ballett et al. parameter space







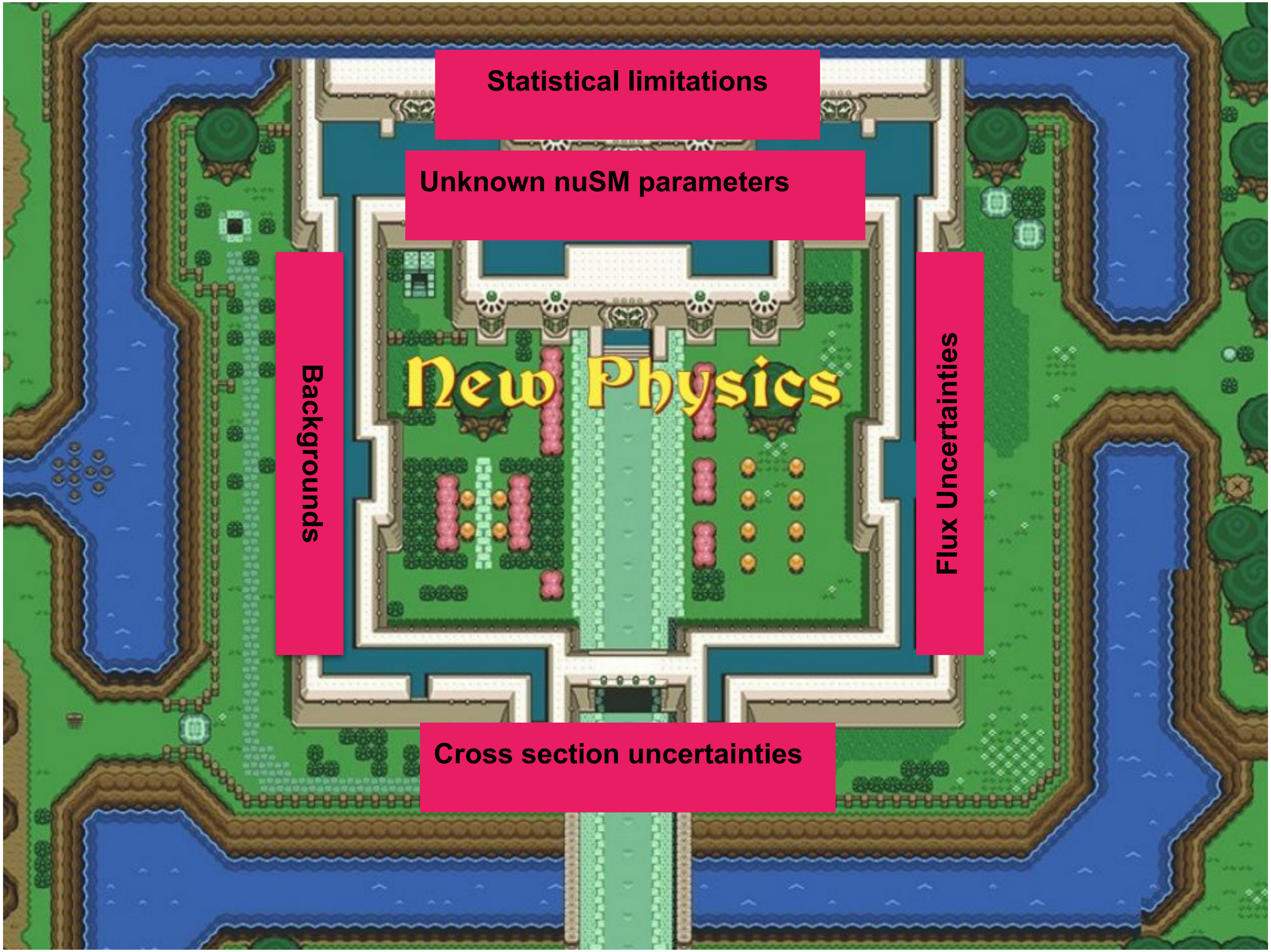



New Physics

Siege

noun

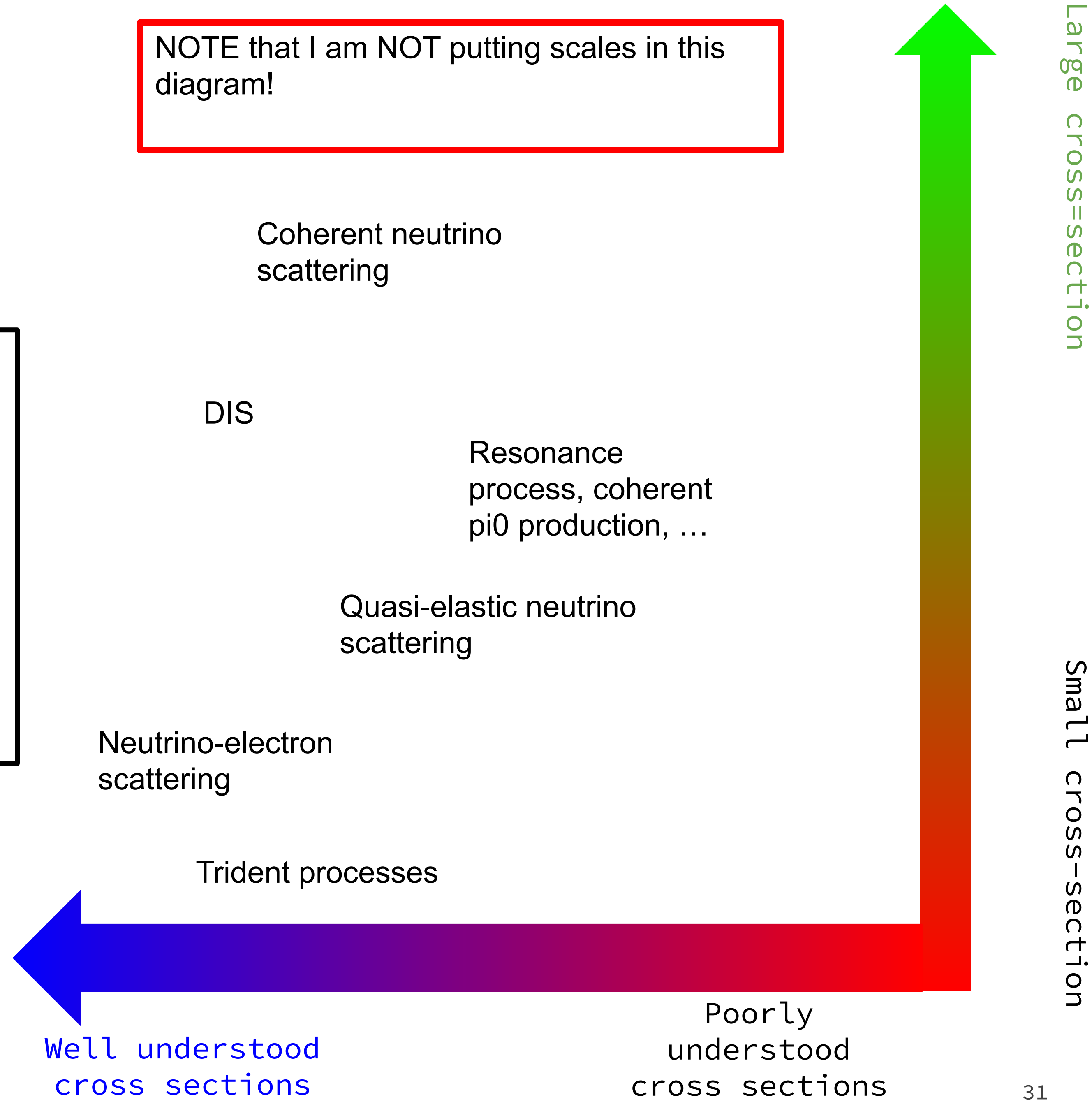
a military operation in which enemy forces surround a town or building, cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of compelling the surrender of those inside.


Statistical limitations
Unknown nuSM parameters
Backgrounds
New Physics
Flux Uncertainties
Cross section uncertainties

Strategy

Looking for novel neutrino interactions requires understanding of our SM neutrino interactions. This is tough!

NOTE that I am NOT putting scales in this diagram!



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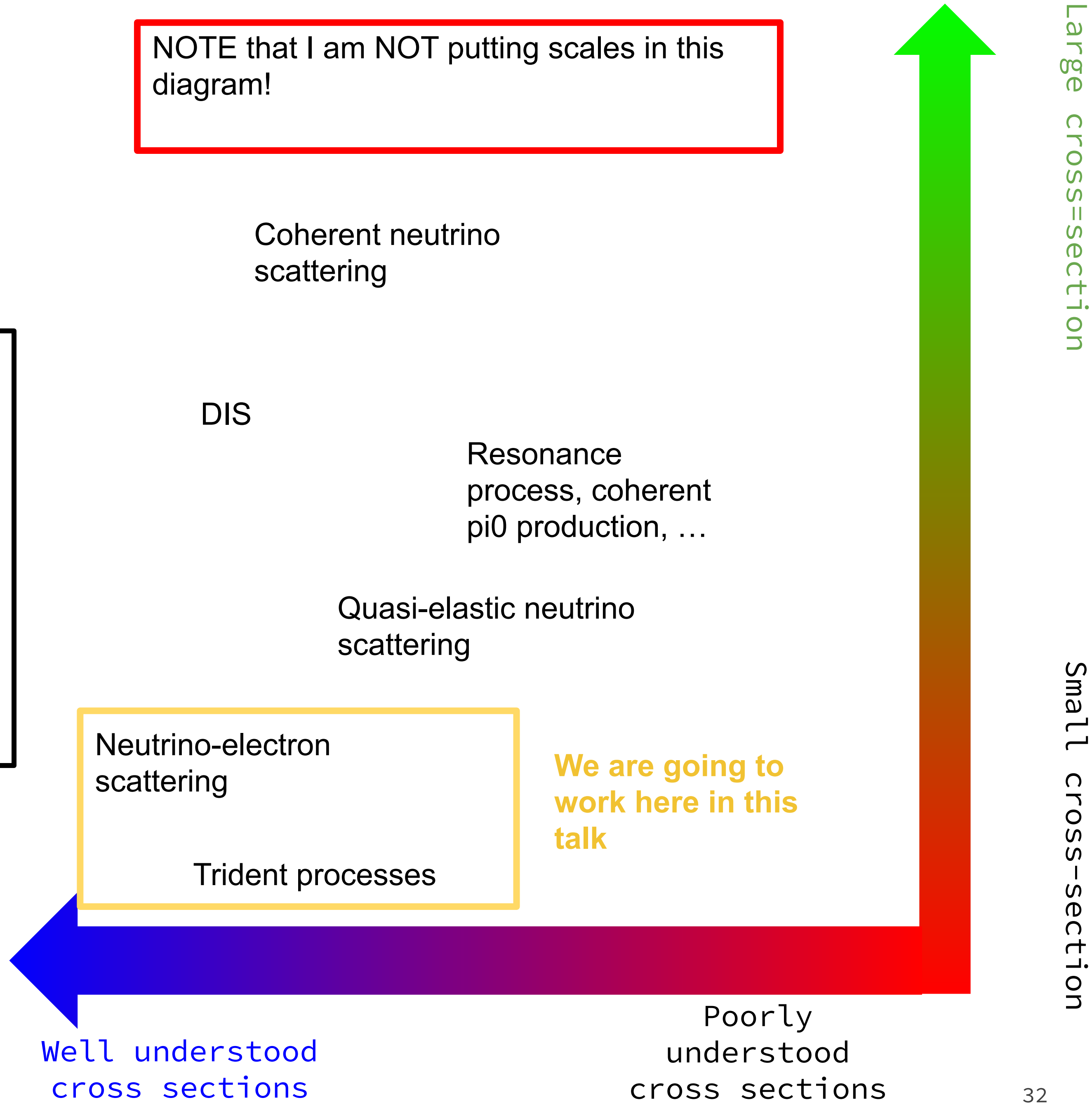

What kind of signature are we hunting for?

- Production cross section is dominated by coherent processes; i.e. little/no hadronic activity at vertex.
- Products angular distribution is broad at Booster beam energies, but less so at higher energy beams.
- Electron pair produced by Z' decay is very collimated.

How can we confirm or rule out a model like this?

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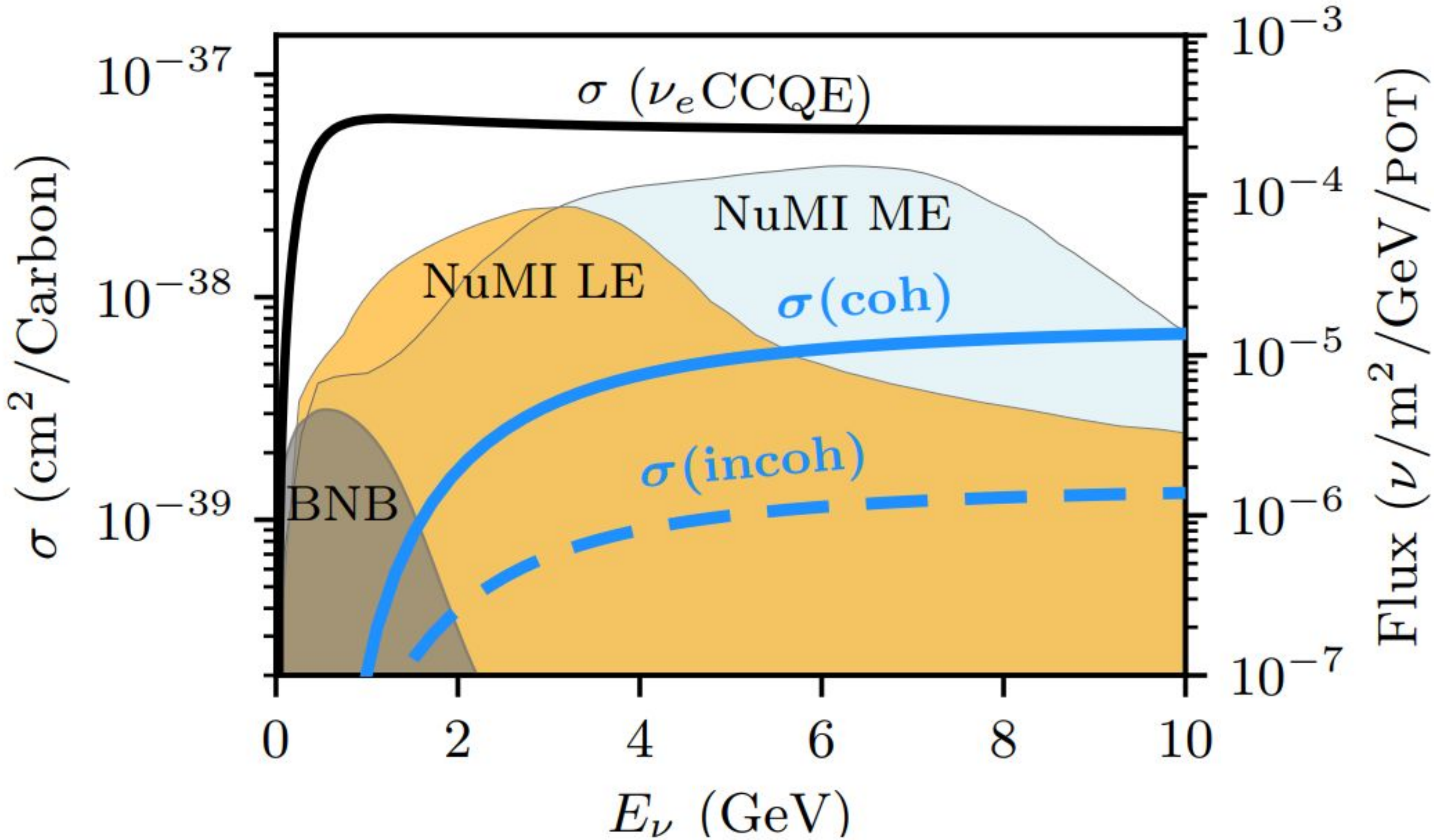
How can we confirm or rule out a model like this?

We are going to use neutrino scattering data to look for evidence of this process

How big of a cross section are we talking about?



Here we use benchmark (BP) point parameters reported by Bertuzzo et al. 1807.09877.

Neutrino-electron scattering measurements

We have measured neutrino-electron scattering @:

- **LSND**
- **TEXONO**
- **Borexino**
- **SuperK**
- **MINERvA Low-Energy**
- **CHARM-II**

Too low energies for BSM case of interest

We will focus on these experiments.

Will measure it very soon @ **MINERvA Medium-Energy, NOvA,** and later @ **DUNE**.

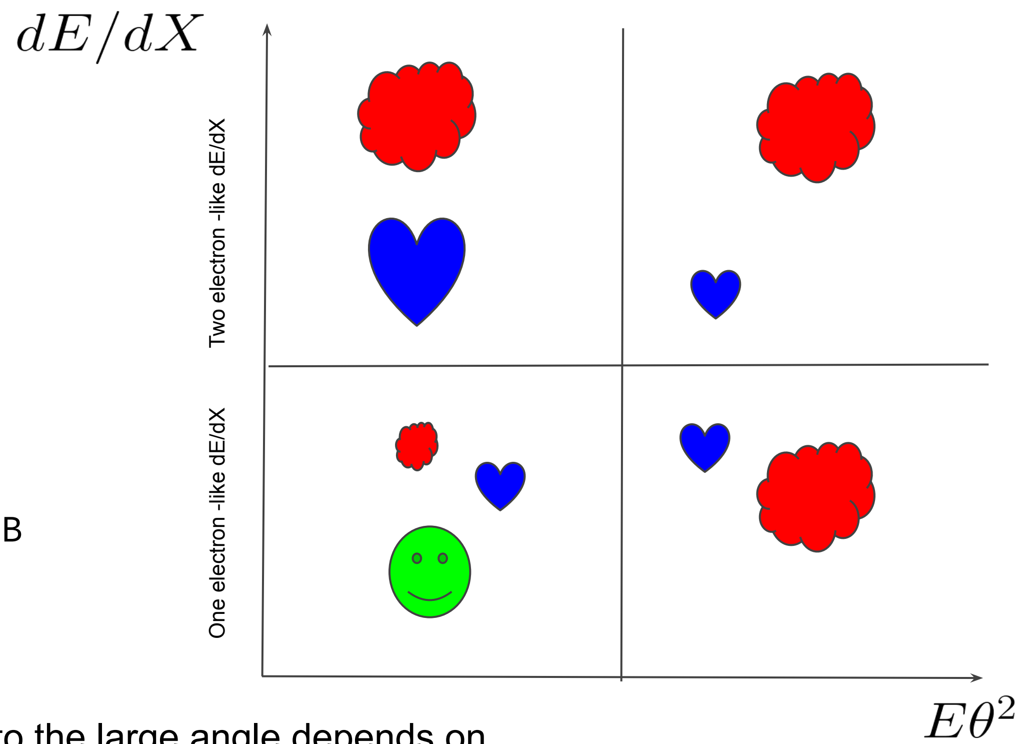
Strategy

Electron-neutrino-like scattering search

Background, e.g. NCpi0

Neutrino-electron scat.

Recent BSM-MB explanations

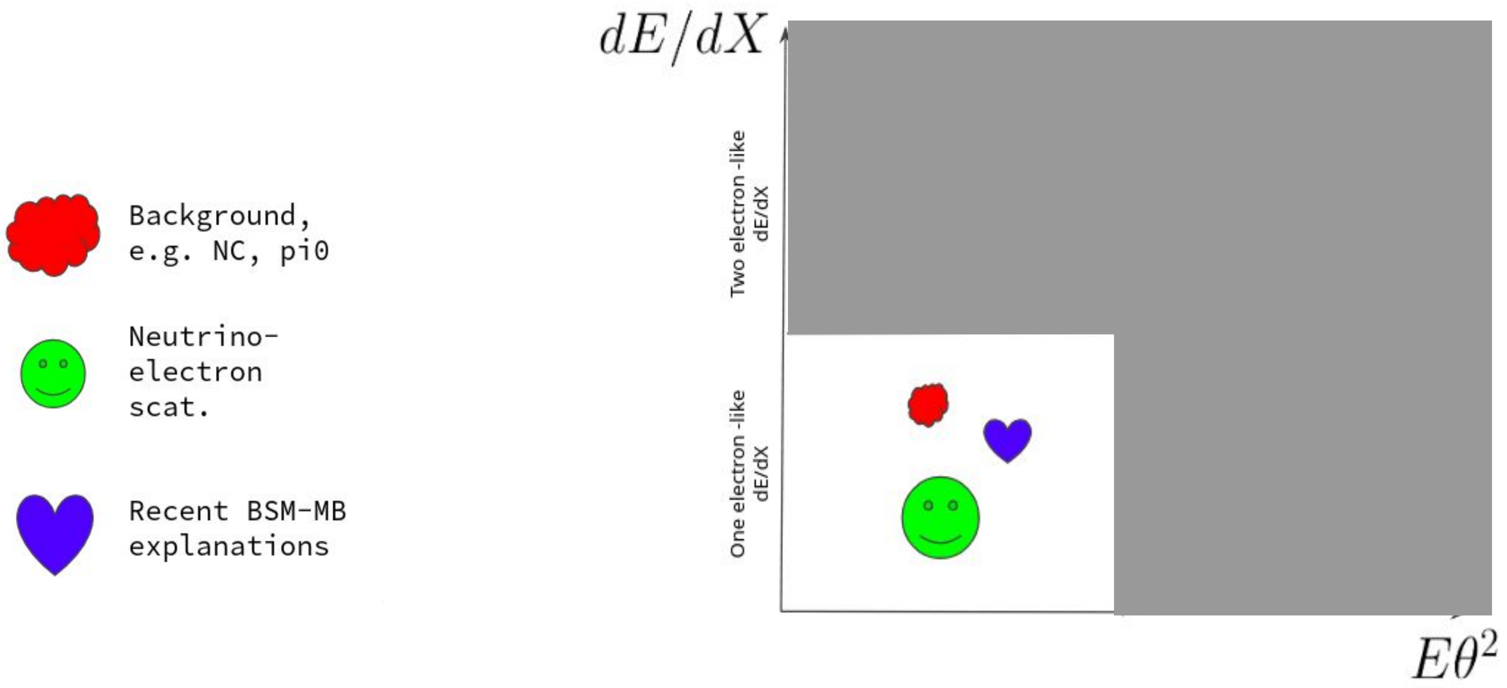


*how much *leakage* onto the large angle depends on model parameter and neutrino energy.

Working around limited information!

By design at final cut level CHARM-II and Minerva measurements have small backgrounds: also means small amount of BSM-signal leaking in. We cannot use the final event samples to constrain the new models **:(!**

Would be great if we had access to the reconstructed electron energy and angular distributions at different cut levels.



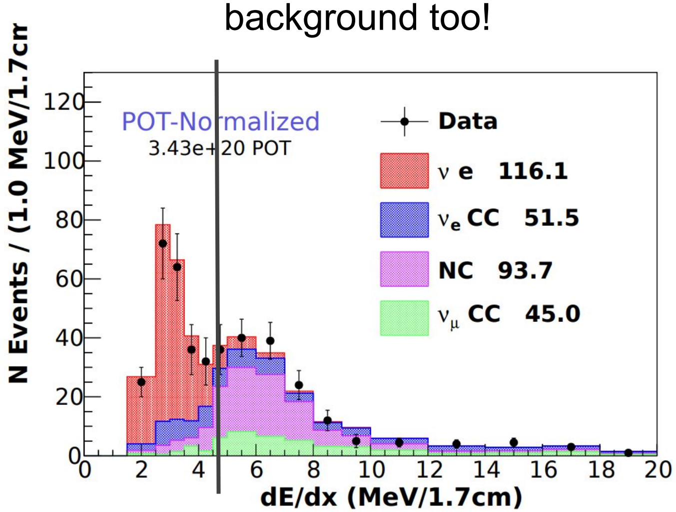
MINERvA analysis strategy

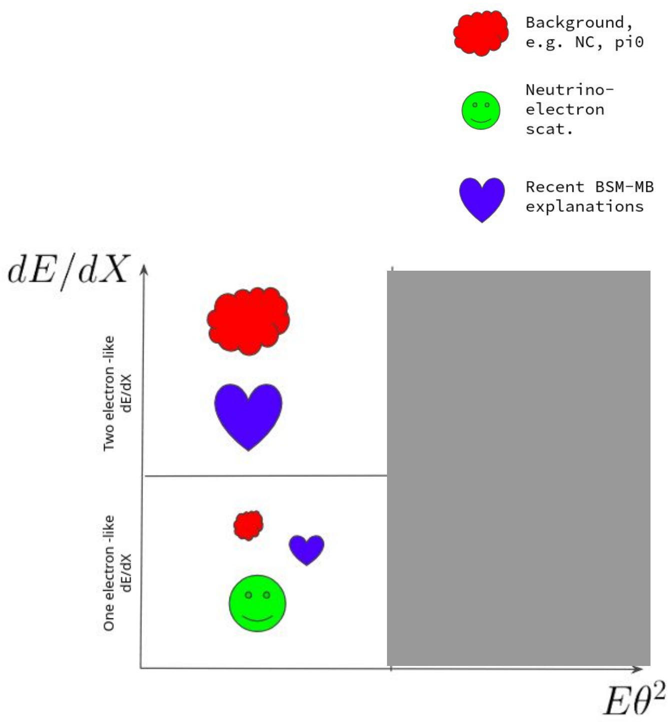
For MINERvA we are going to use the dE/dX distribution of candidate electron-neutrino scattering events.

All MINERvA cuts applied, except for the final dE/dX cut!

Note that backgrounds have been tuned here!

BSM signal lives here, but background too!





Minerva Collaboration
Phys. Rev. D 93, 112007 (2016)

MINERvA analysis strategy

Parameter	Tuned value
ν_e	0.76 ± 0.03
ν_μ NC	0.64 ± 0.03
ν_μ CC	1.00 ± 0.02

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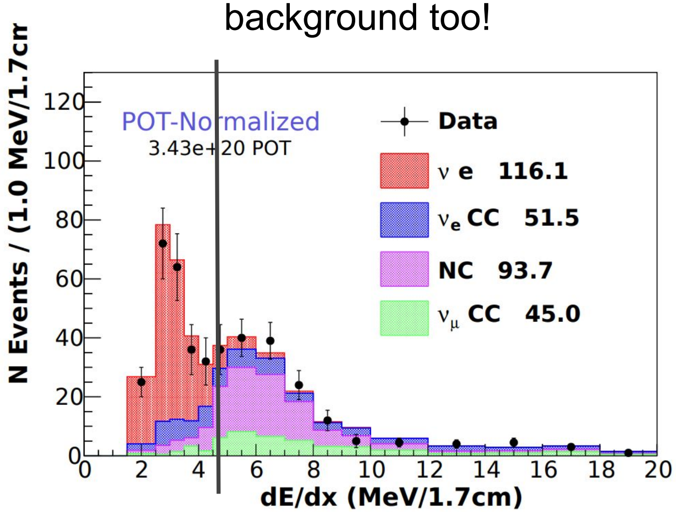
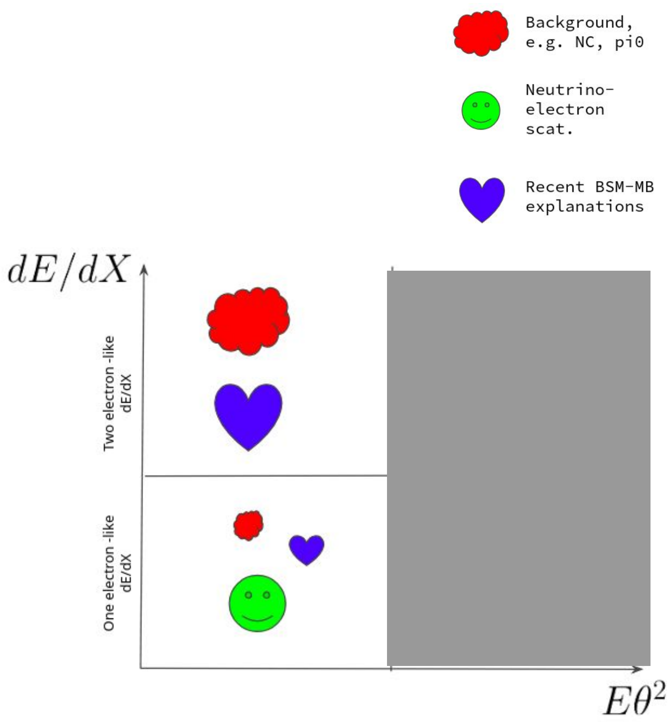


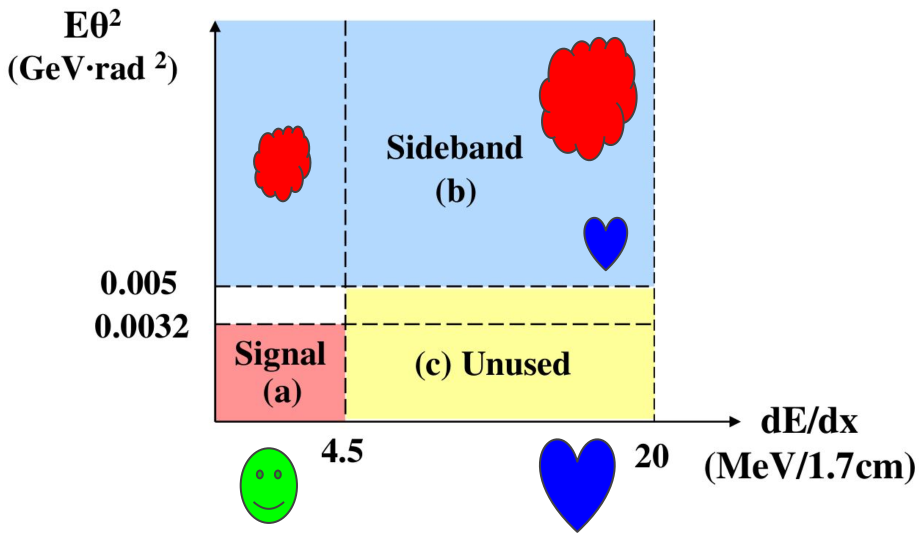


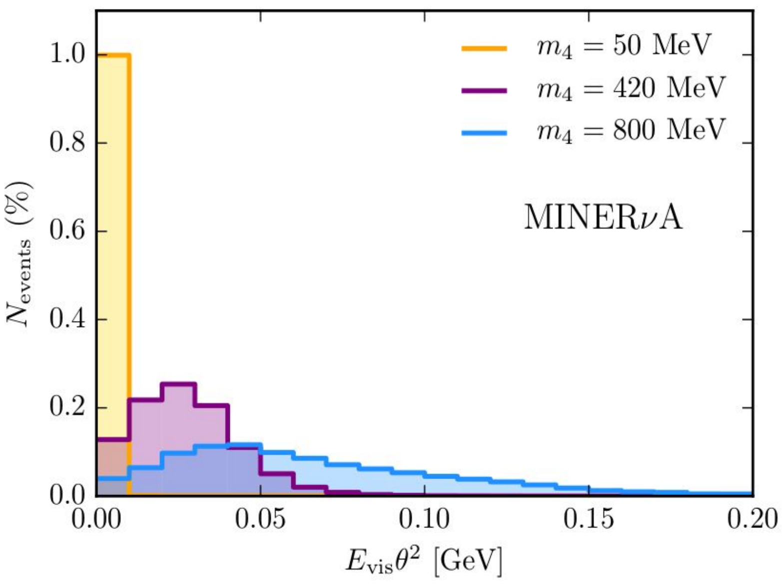
Minerva Collaboration
Phys. Rev. D 93, 112007 (2016)

Tunning parameters table from J. Park thesis:
http://lss.fnal.gov/archive/thesis/2000/fermilab-thesis-2013-36.pdf

Sidebans used for tuning background on MINERvA

Tunning parameters diagram from J. Park thesis:
http://lss.fnal.gov/archive/thesis/2000/fermilab-thesis-2013-36.pdf





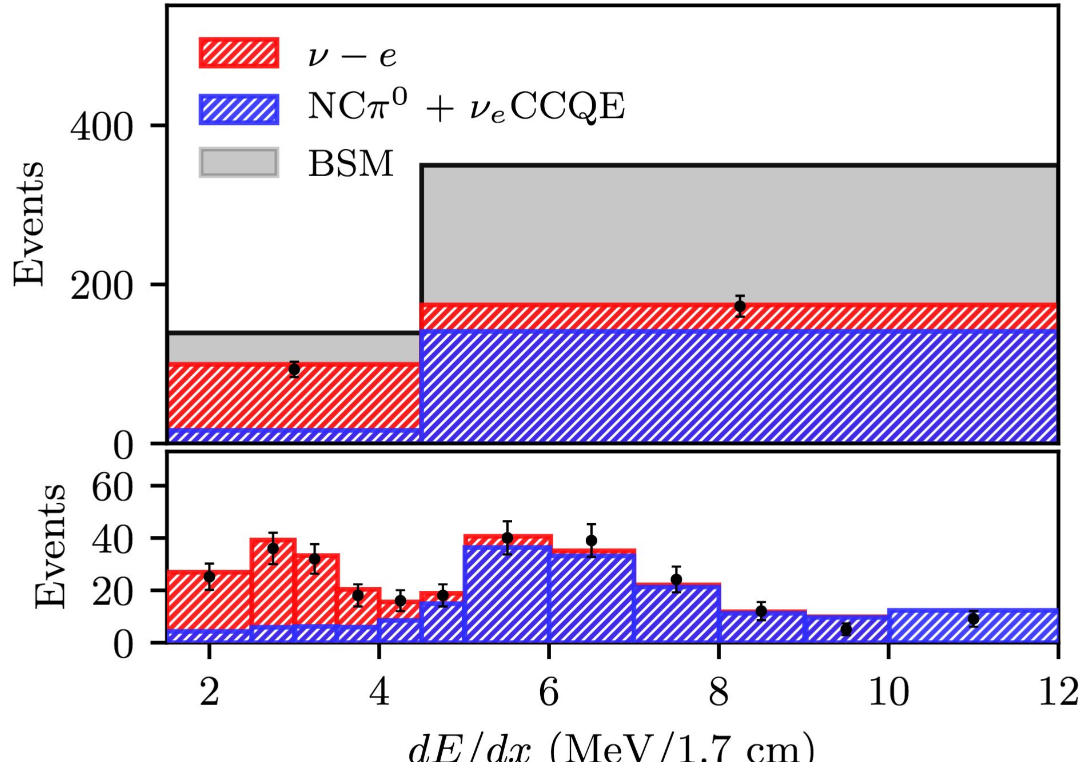
For large heavy neutrino masses the BSM contribution leaks the sideband used to constrain the background on the neutrino electron scattering region.

MINERvA: Our Analysis setup

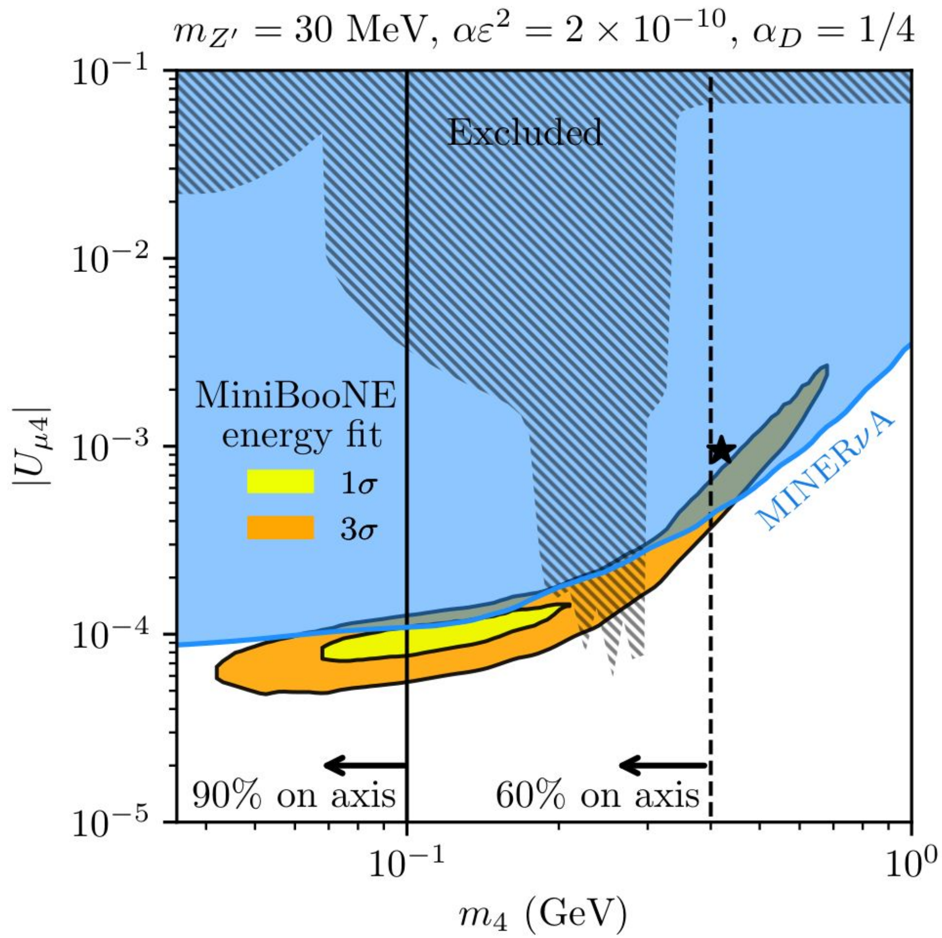
- We do a rate-only analysis on the single bin with

dE/dX > 4.5MeV/(1.7cm)

- We use 3.43e20 POTs, Assume fiducial mass of 6.10 tons.

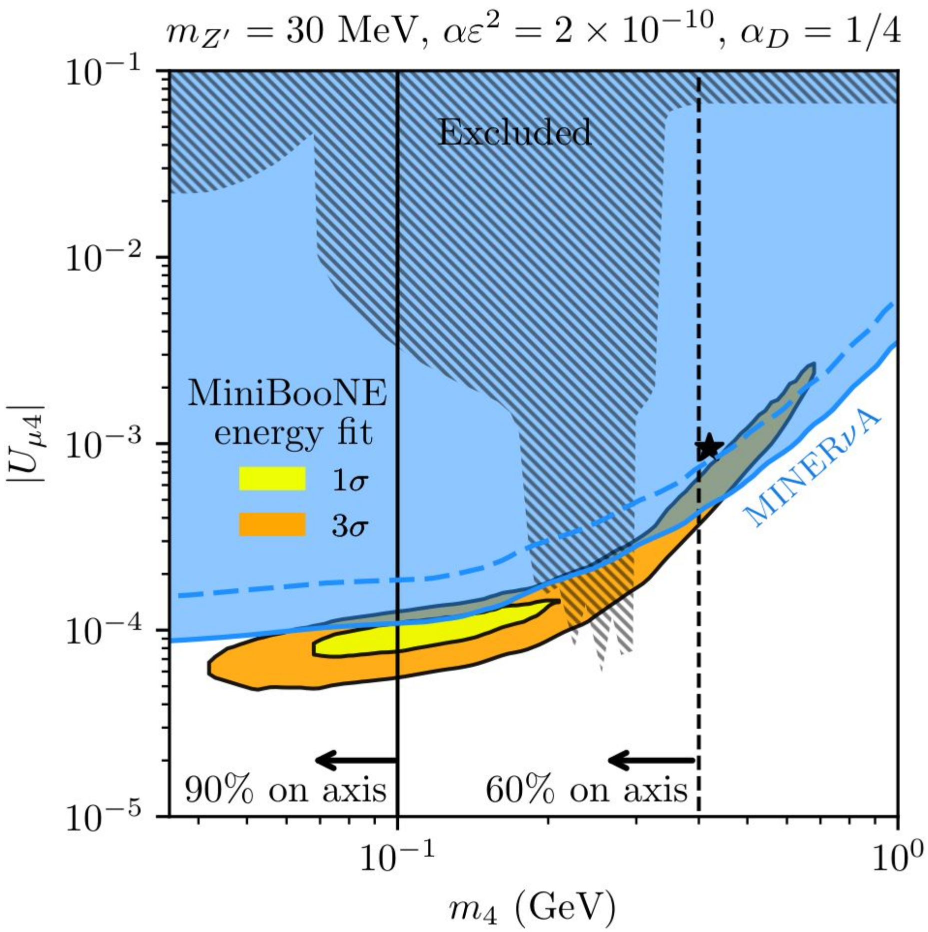


MINERvA result

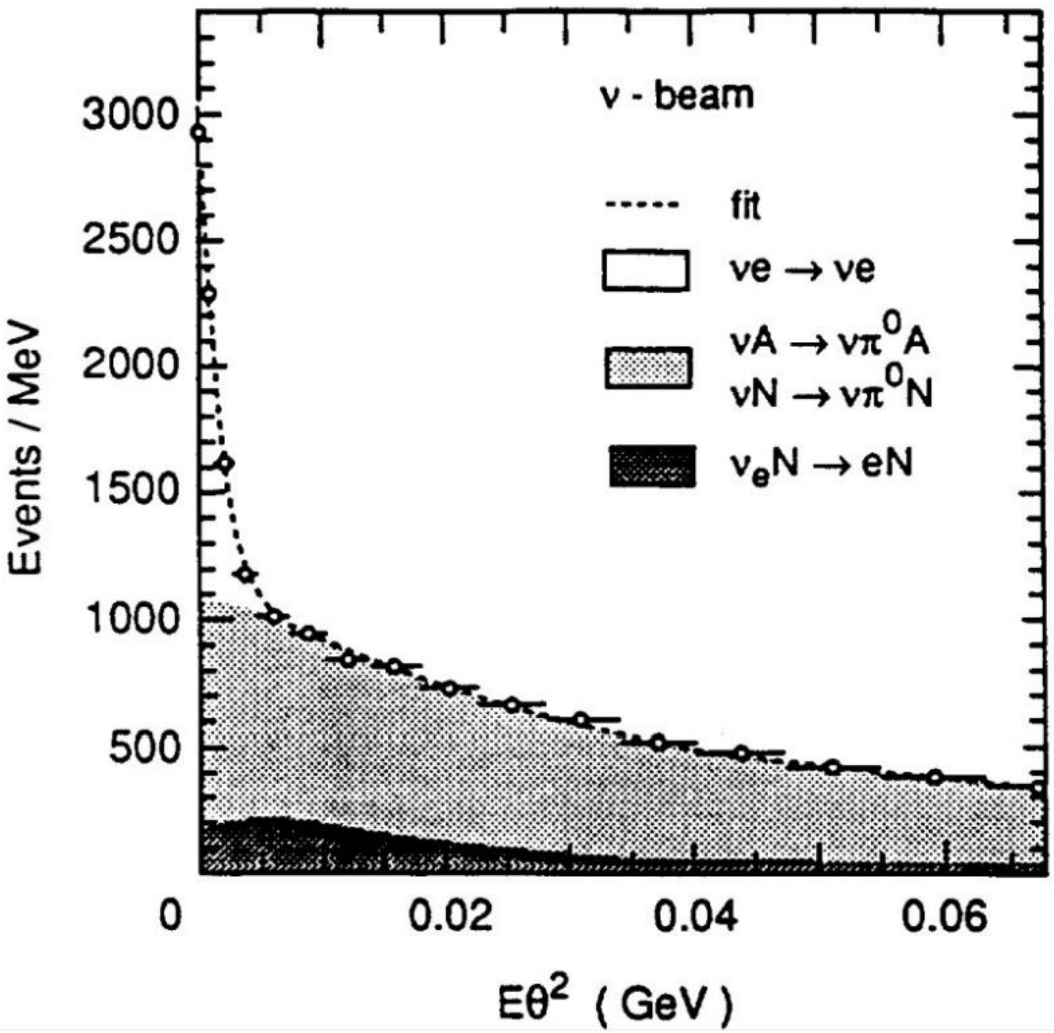


MINERvA result

We checked that changing the background uncertainty from 30% to 100% changes the result by no more than a factor of two. The constraint power is coming from the BSM signal overshooting the data.

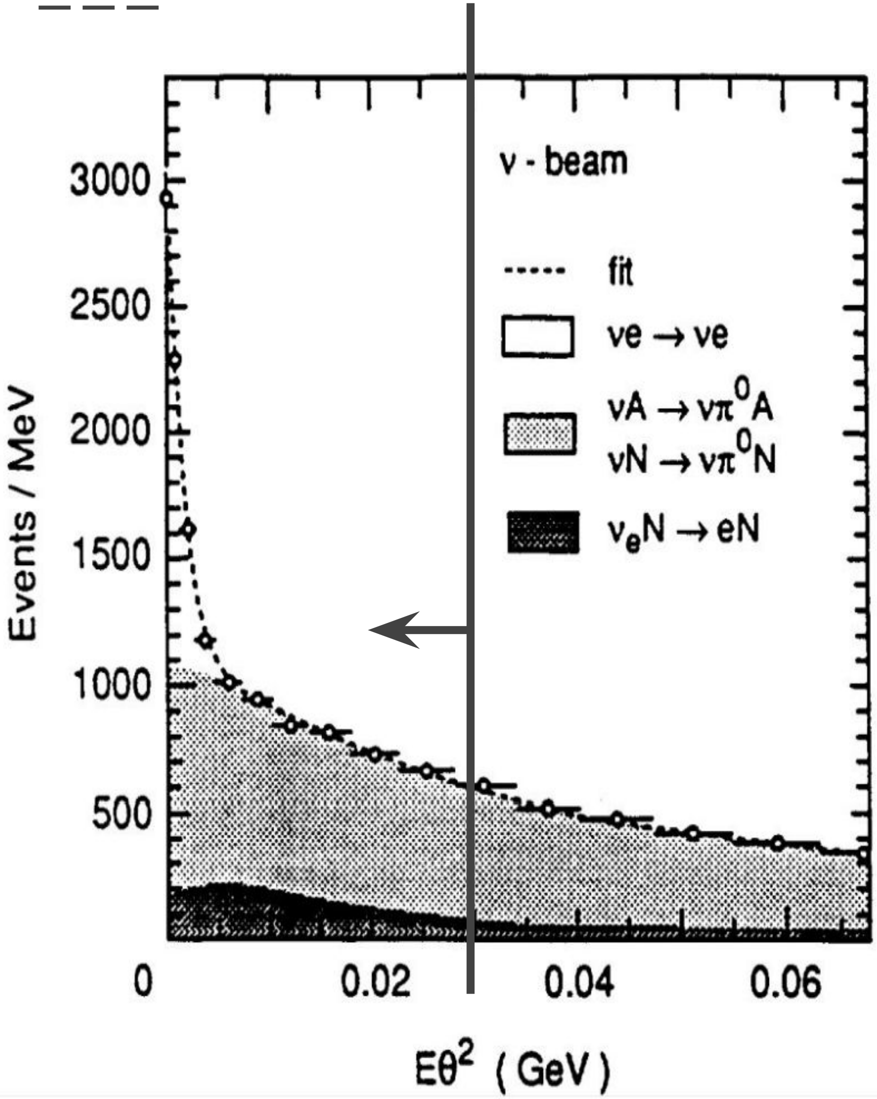


CHARM-II: complementary measurement

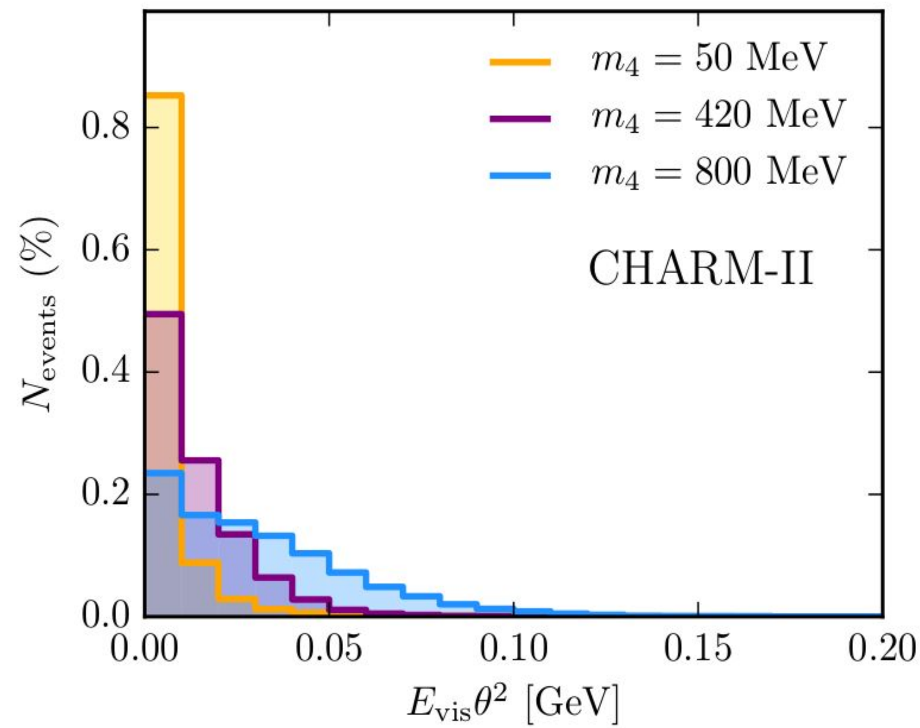


For CHARM-II we are going to use the E\theta^2 distribution before the final dE/dX cut is applied.

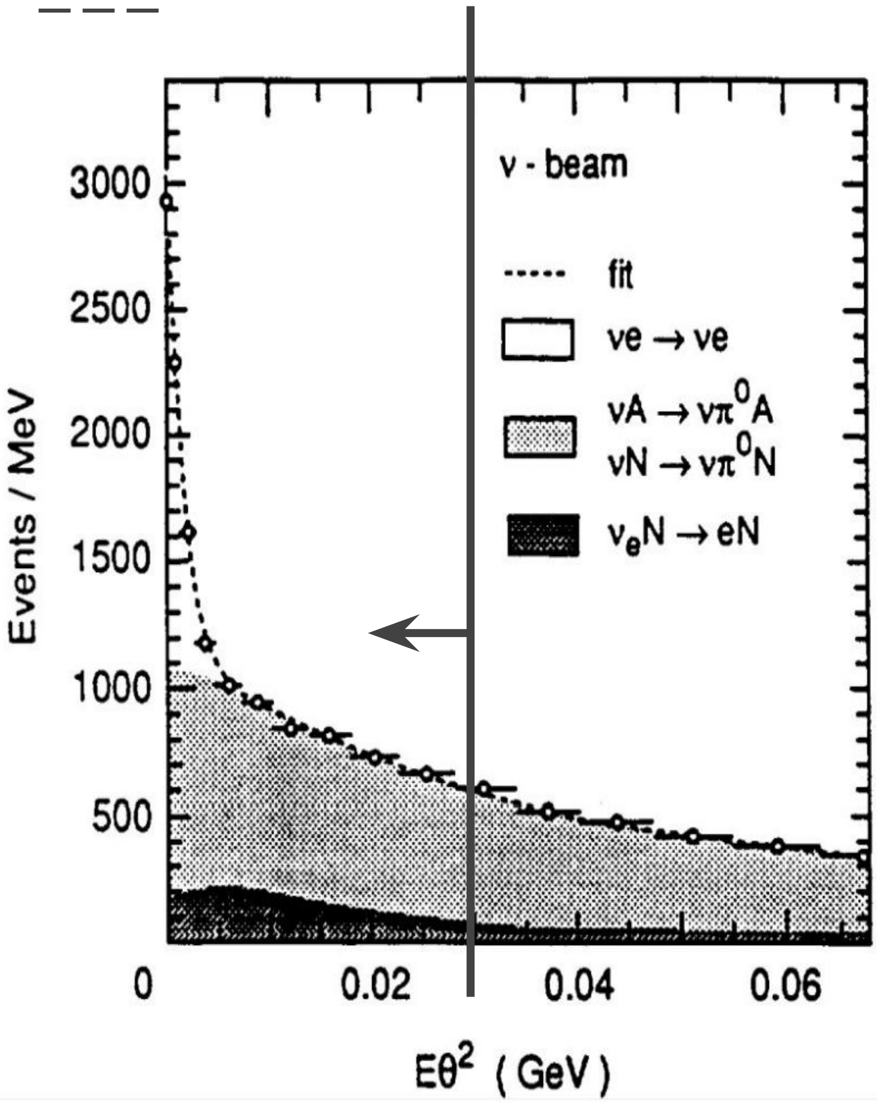
Finding “BSM-safe” sideband to measure background



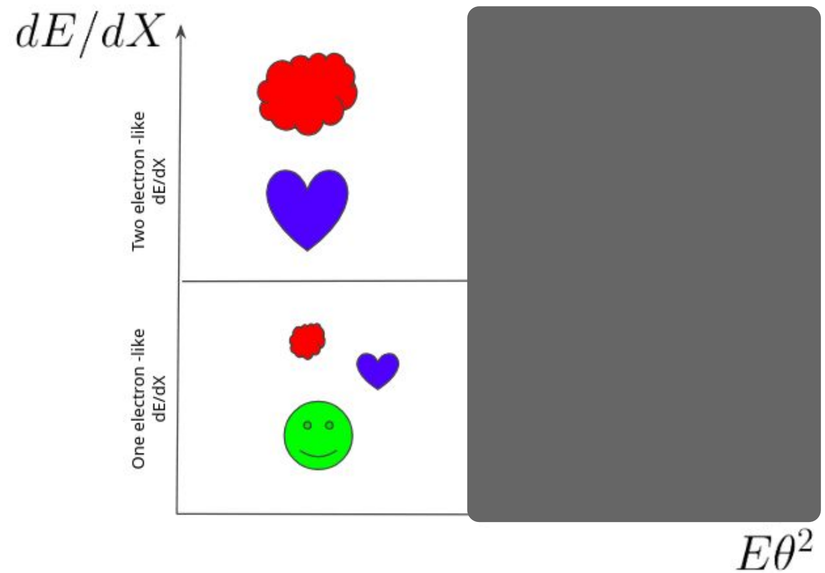
Angular distribution of BSM-signal



CHARM-II: complementary measurement



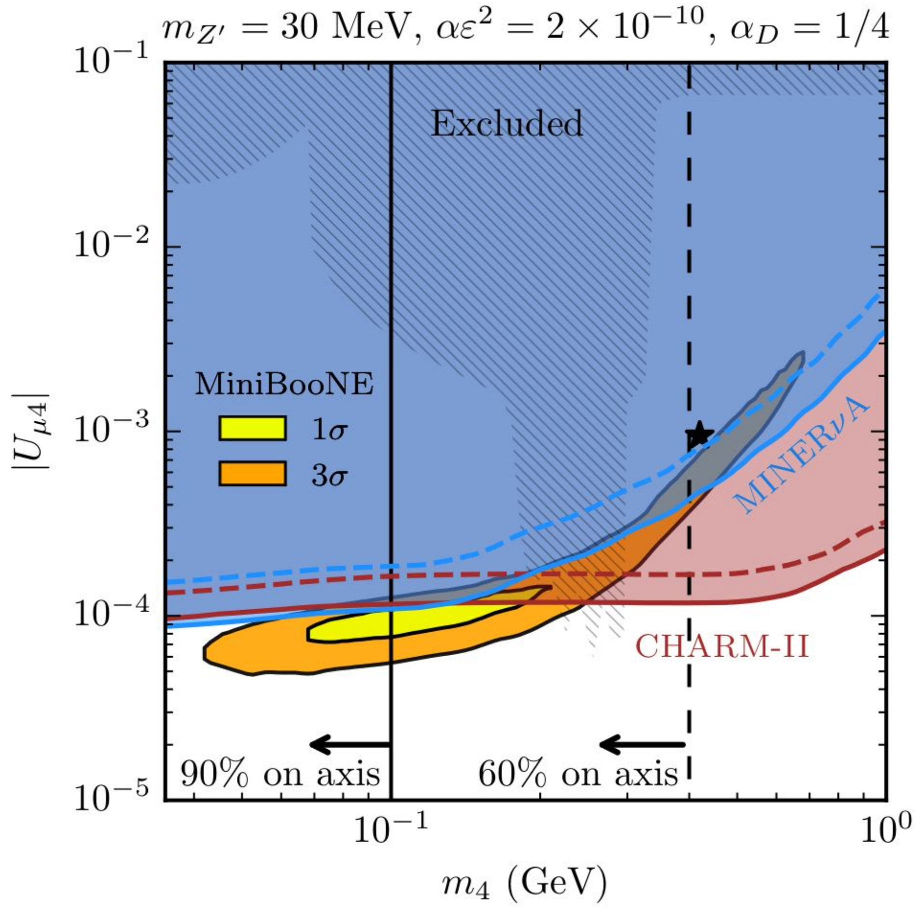
For CHARM-II we use the distribution before the angular cut and dE/dX were applied



Use the region with E\theta^2>0.03 to obtain the background uncertainty.
Allow for rate/slope to change; with this we estimate its rate to be constrain to be ~3%.

Putting it all together: the money plot

Here for CHARM-II we also consider 3 times larger background uncertainty (dashed)

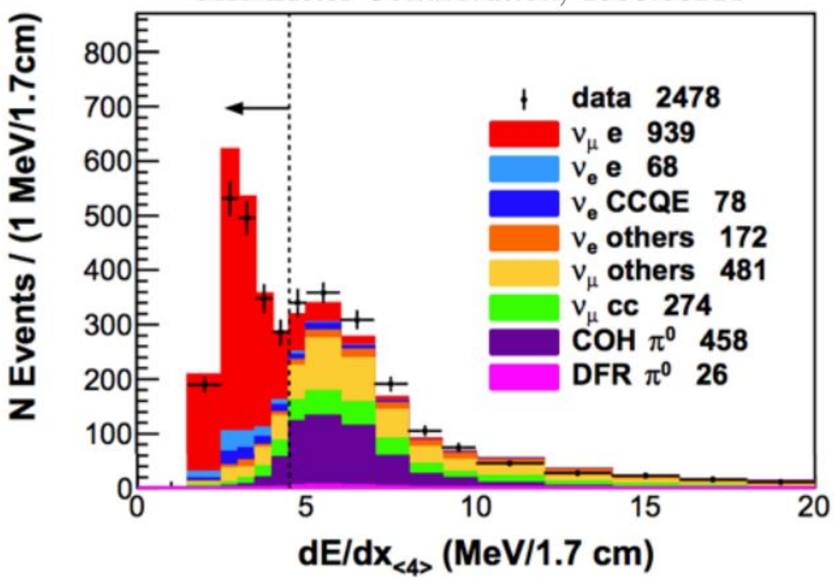


But wait … there is more! New Minerva ME set this summer!

BUT! MINERvA actually sees an excess in the region of interest!

Backgrounds are large — tuning takes place.

MINERvA Collaboration, 1906.00111



After tuning.

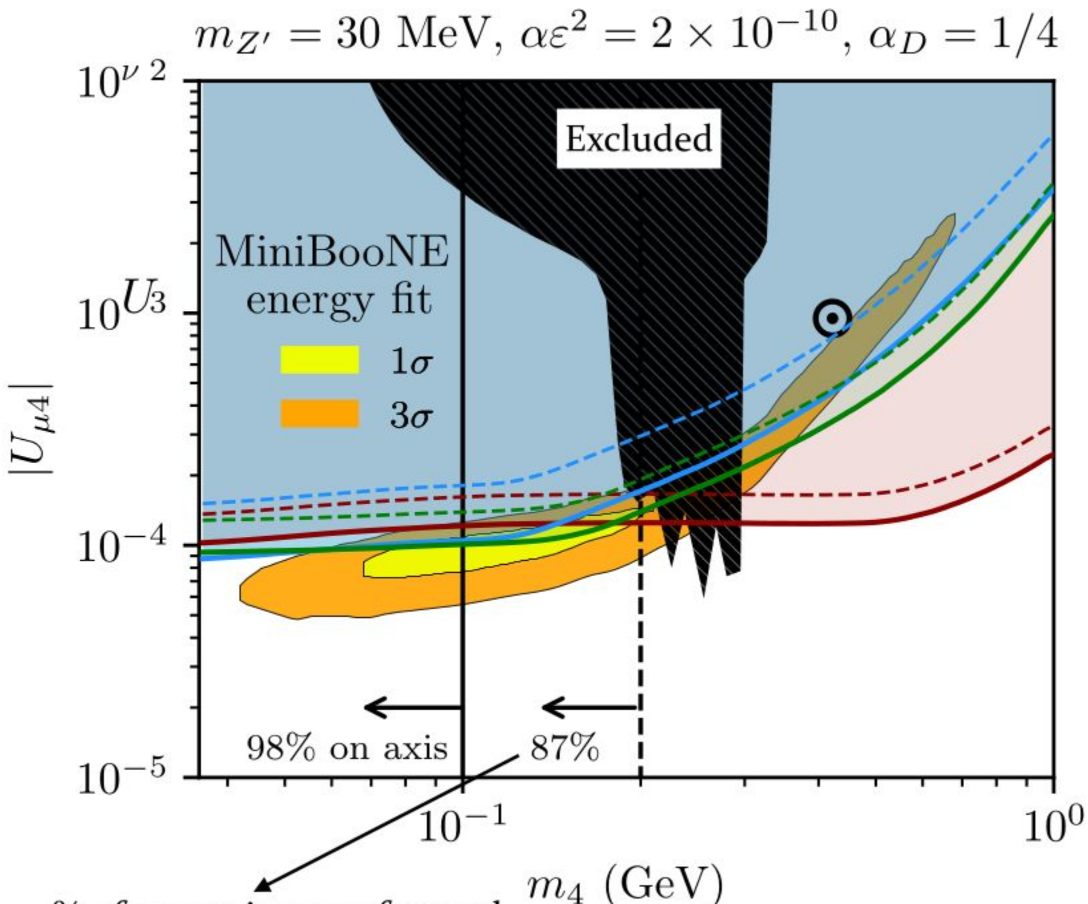
MINERvA Collaboration, 1906.00111

Process	Normalization
ν_e	0.87 ± 0.03
ν_μ CC	1.08 ± 0.04
ν_μ NC	0.86 ± 0.04
NC COH $0.8 < E_e < 2.0$ GeV	0.9 ± 0.2
NC COH $2.0 < E_e < 3.0$ GeV	1.0 ± 0.3
NC COH $3.0 < E_e < 5.0$ GeV	1.3 ± 0.2
NC COH $5.0 < E_e < 7.0$ GeV	1.5 ± 0.3
NC COH $7.0 < E_e < 9.0$ GeV	1.7 ± 0.8
NC COH $9.0 < E_e$	3.0 ± 0.9

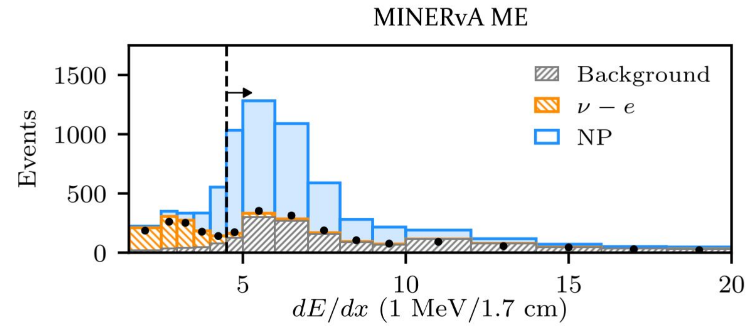
TABLE I. Background normalization scale factors extracted from the fits to kinematic sidebands, with statistical uncertainties.

Excess attributed to coherent +0 events
— disagreement with GENIE prediction claimed in **NC** and **CC channels** —

Updated constraints with Minerva ME



% of events in most forward bin at MiniBooNE



Vary uncertainty on backgrounds:

30% — 100% for MINERvA LE

40% — 100% for MINERvA ME*

3 — 10% for CHARM-II

*To appear in v2 of C. *Argüelles, 1812.08768*

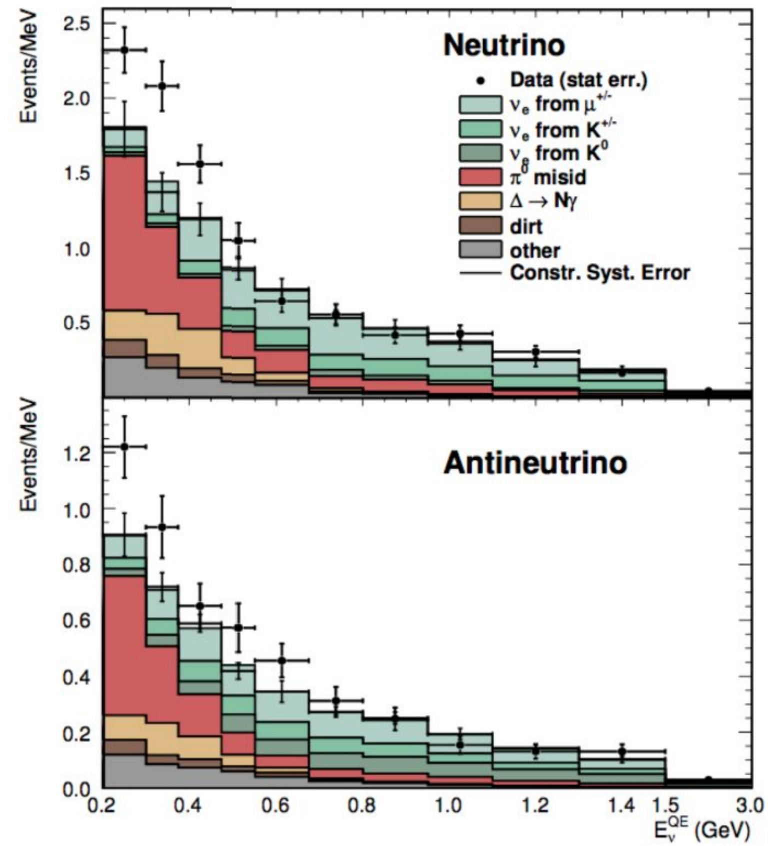
Take home message: lessons learned

- ➔ We are excited to see upcoming neutrino-electron scattering analyses by NOvA!
- ➔ We have used three different experiments to constrain recent MiniBooNE explanations. Tensions constrain large part of parameter space, but variations of the models are alive.
- ➔ Other variations can produce signatures in other experiments. E.g. 3+1 with large tau mixing leads to manydouble bangs at IceCube (P. Coloma, 1906.02106).
- ➔ Neutrino electron scattering is a powerful tool to constraint new physics interactions. But we need to understand the backgrounds better as we move into the sidebands to get all the power.

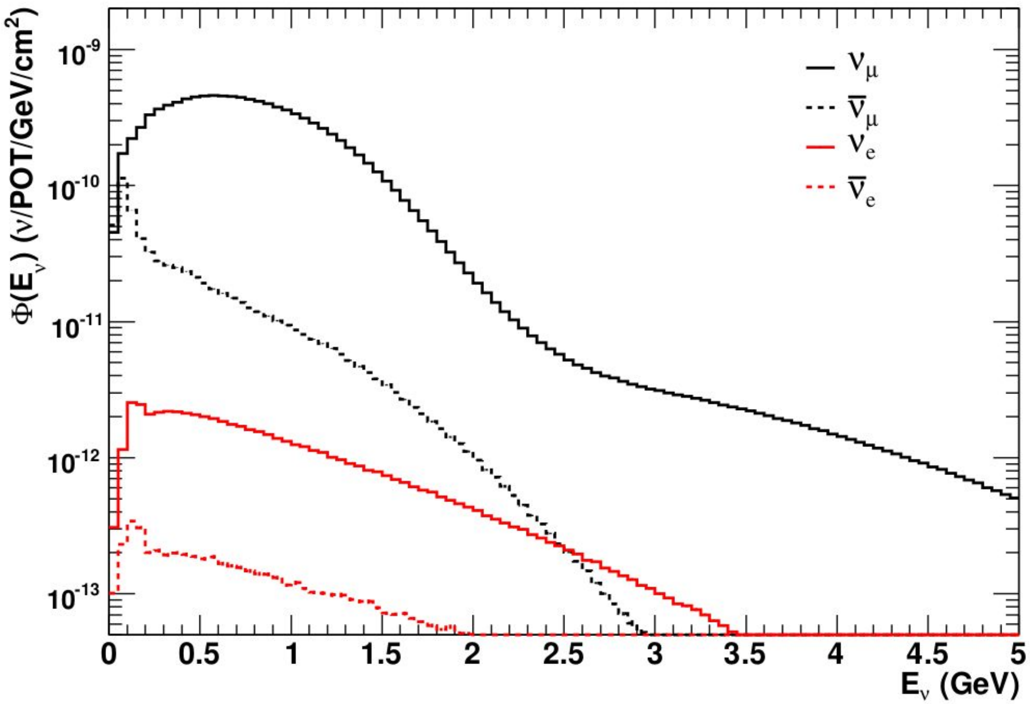
Bonus slides!

MiniBooNE previous results

- Neutrino mode excess above the null primarily under 475 MeV. This is not expected given the LSND signal.
- Antineutrino mode saw excess above and below 475 MeV.
- Antineutrino mode was consistent with LSND, neutrino mode had tension.



Booster beam

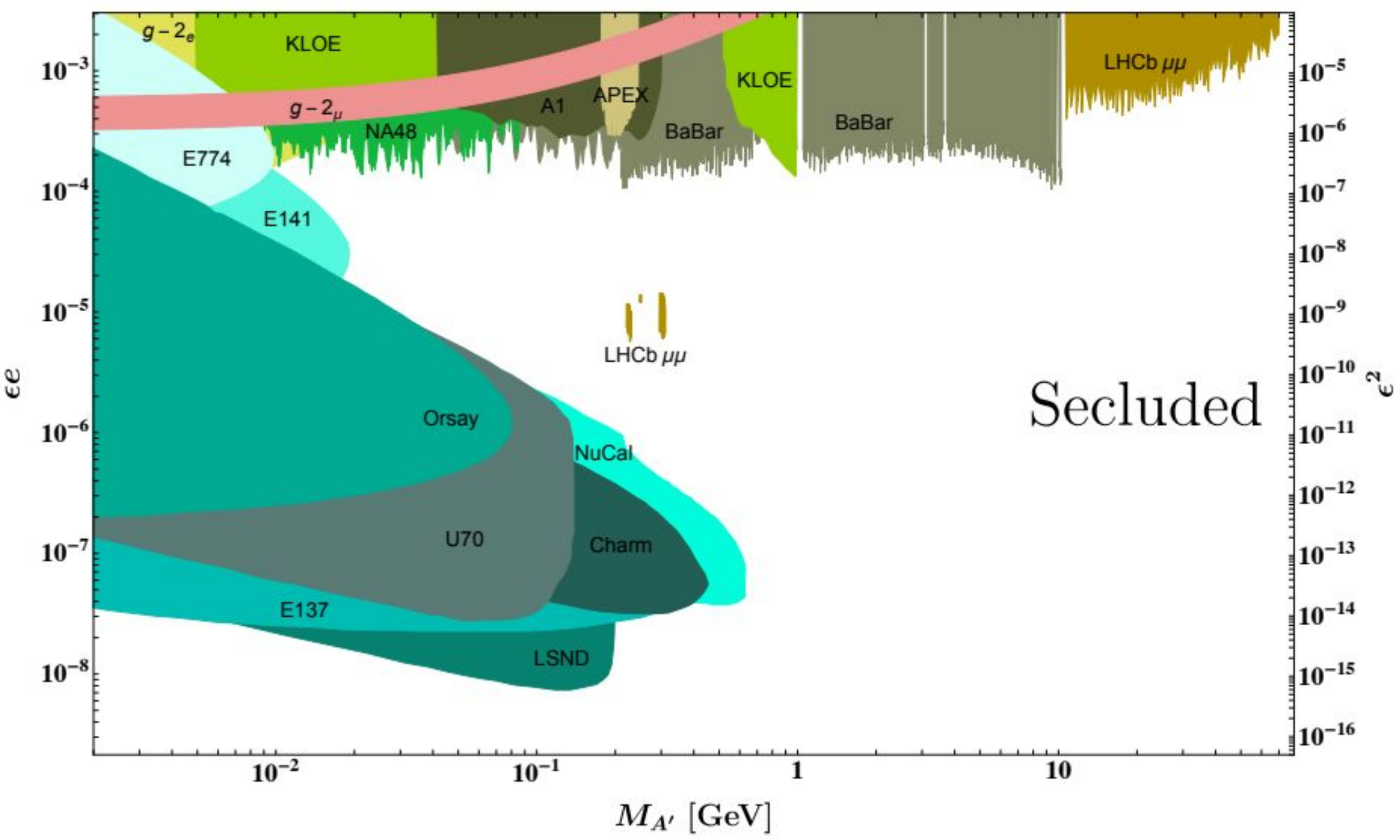


- Maxima < 1 GeV neutrino energy
- Production of heavy states via neutrino interaction: hard.
- Heavier BSM physics look like “effective”-interactions; then angular distribution of excess wont work.

Recent proposals:
Light new physics ~< GeV.

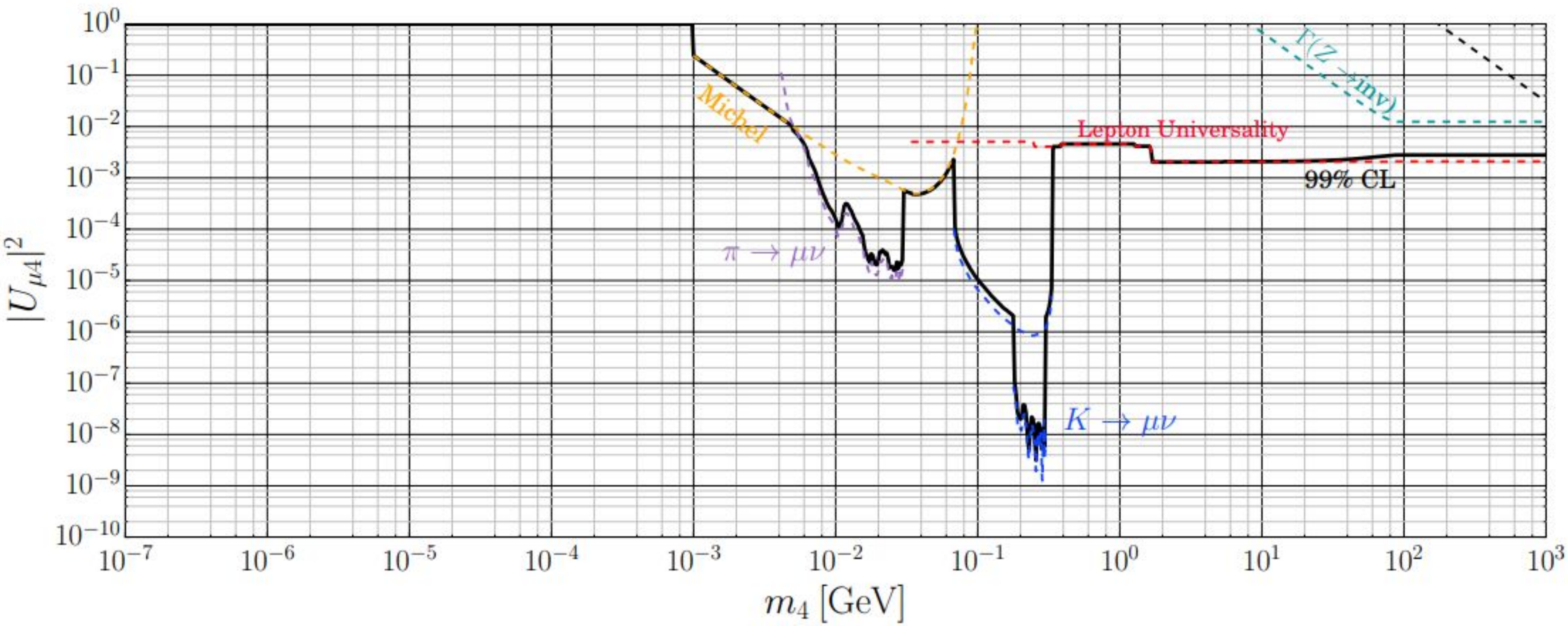
see arXiv:0806.1449

Dark Photon Searches

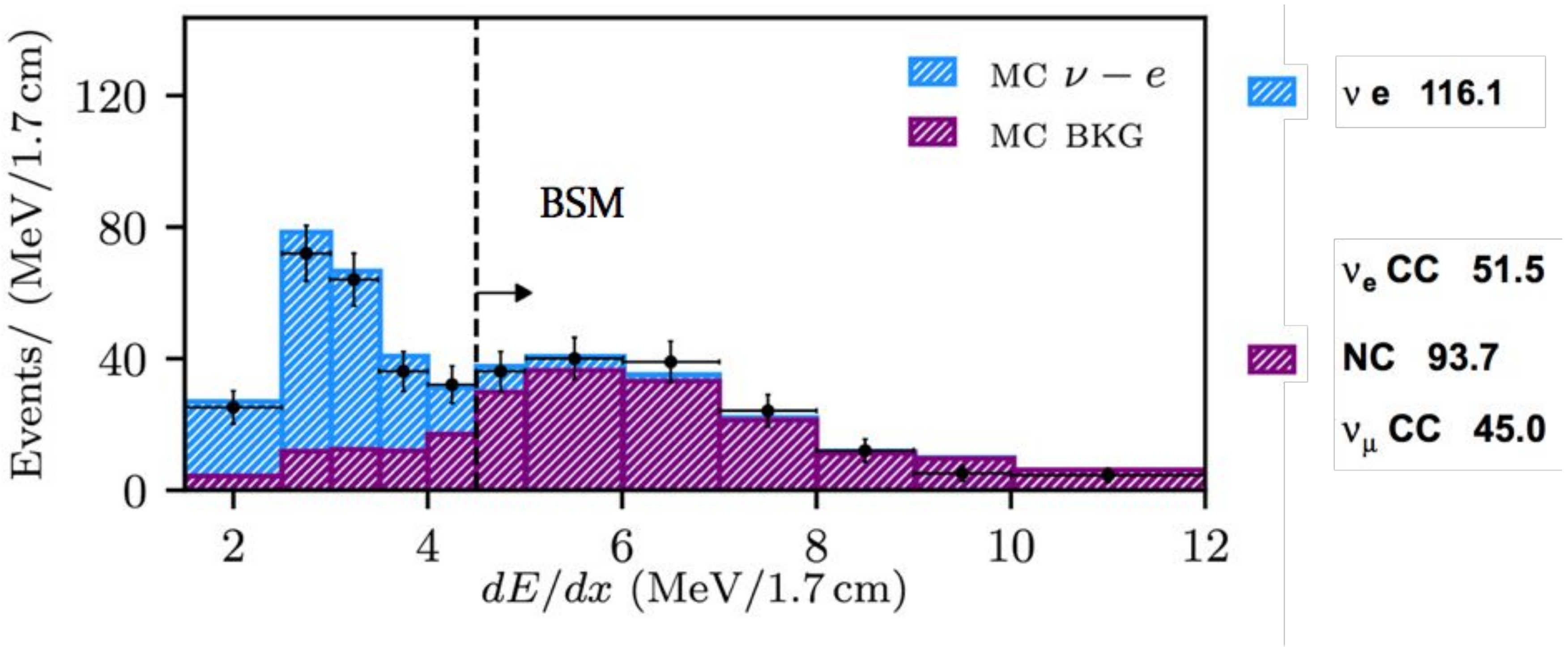


see arXiv:1803.05466

Heavy Neutrino Limits



See arXiv:1511.00683



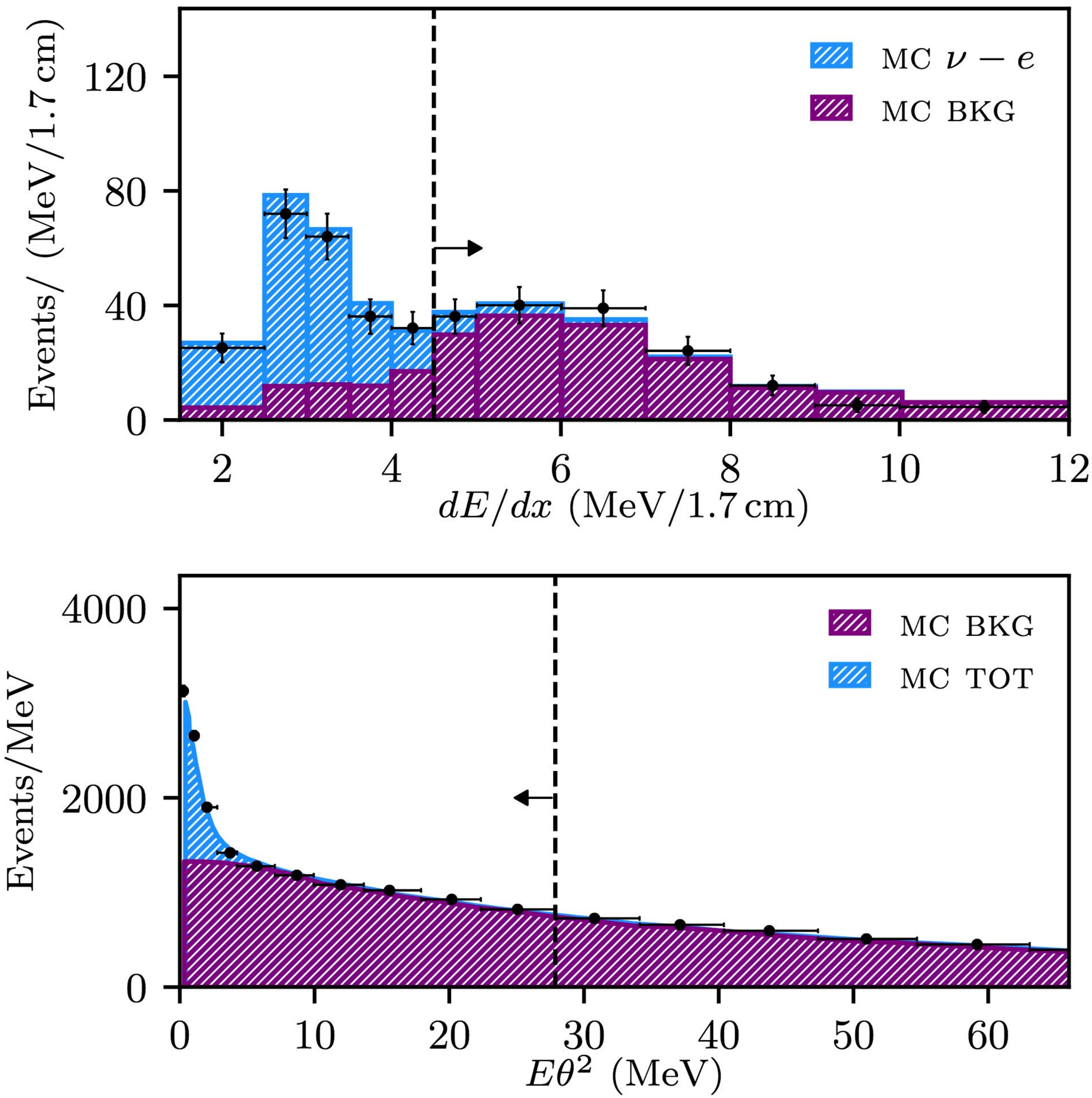
Events/ (MeV/1.7 cm)
120
80
40
0
MC $\nu - e$
MC BKG
BSM
2
4
6
8
10
12
dE/dx (MeV/1.7 cm)
ν e 116.1
ν_e CC 51.5
NC 93.7
ν_μ CC 45.0

MINERvA: Our Analysis setup

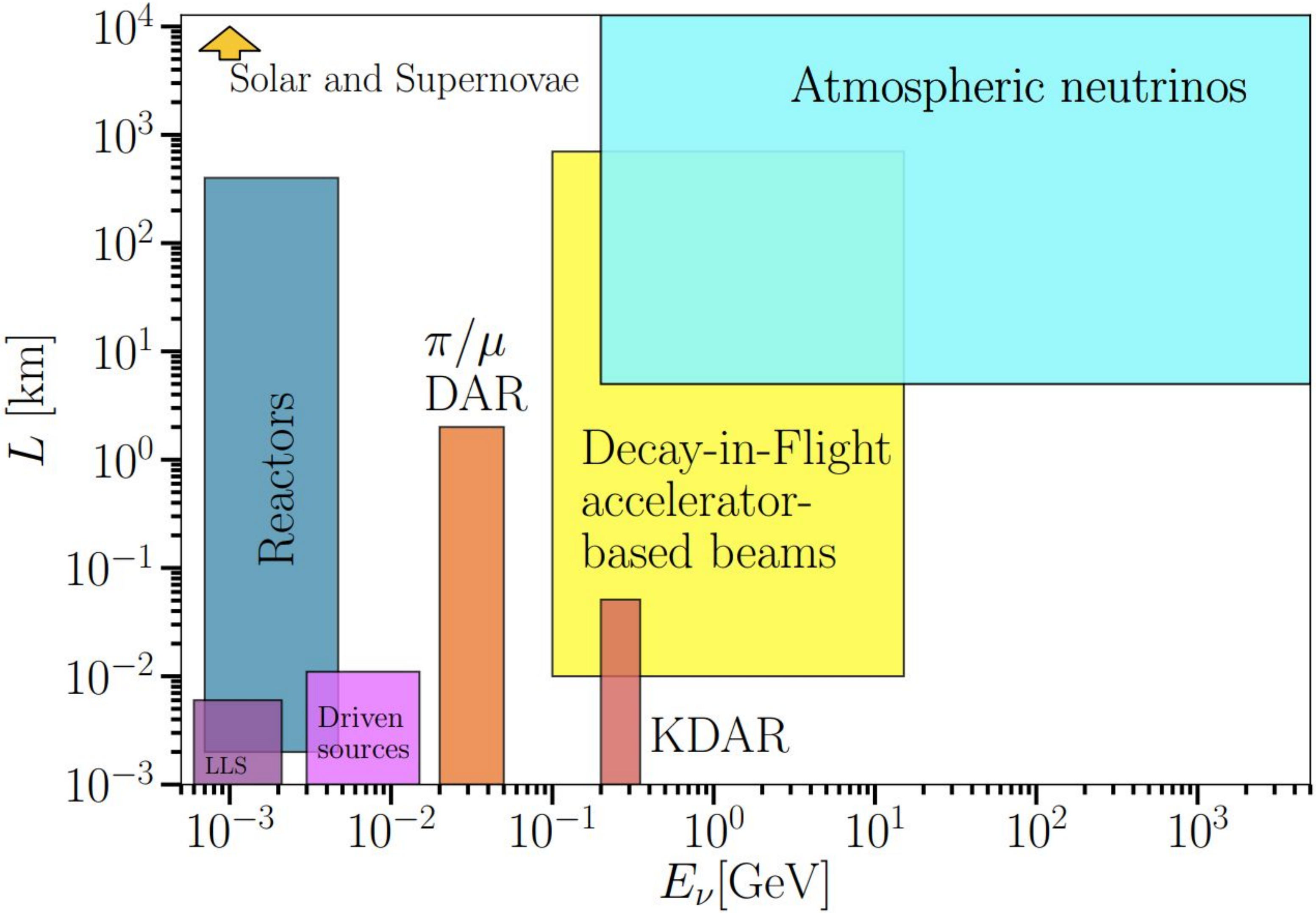
We use the following \chi^2 definition:

$$\chi^2_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{(N_{\rm data} - (1+\alpha+\beta)\mu^{\rm BKG}_{\rm MC} - (1+\alpha)\mu^{nu-e}_{\rm MC} - (1+\alpha)\mu_{\rm BSM})^2}{N_{\rm data}} + \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma_\alpha}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\beta}{\sigma_\beta}\right)^2$$

- We set \sigma_\alpha = 10% account for beam uncertainties.
- We set \sigma_\beta = 30% motivated by the amount of tuning; conservative with respect to tune normalization uncertainty.
- We include only coherent contribution to the BSM signal to avoid hadronic activity cuts.


MC $\nu - e$
MC BKG
Events/ (MeV/1.7 cm)
0
40
80
120
2
4
6
8
10
12
dE/dx (MeV/1.7 cm)
MC BKG
MC TOT
Events/MeV
0
2000
4000
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
$E\theta^2$ (MeV)

Neutrino flux panorama



A. Diaz, CA, G.Collin, JM. Conrad, M. Shaevitz to appear *very* soon.

Novel alternative explanations of the MiniBooNE anomaly

Assume that the SM gauge group is extended by a new U(1)' which mixes kinetically with the SM hypercharge

$$\mathscr{L}_{\rm kin} \supset \frac{1}{4}\hat{Z}'_{\mu\nu}\hat{Z}'^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\sin\chi}{2}\hat{Z}'_{\mu\nu}\hat{B}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{m^2_{\hat{Z}'}}{2}\hat{Z}'^{\mu}\hat{Z}'_{\mu}$$

Also introduce a new SM-gauge singlet, charged under the new U(1)', which is allowed to mix with SM active neutrinos.

Bertuzzo et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 241801 (2018)

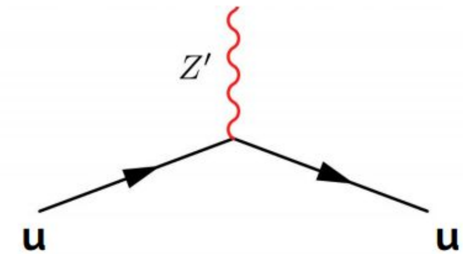
Ballett et al. arXiv:1808.02915

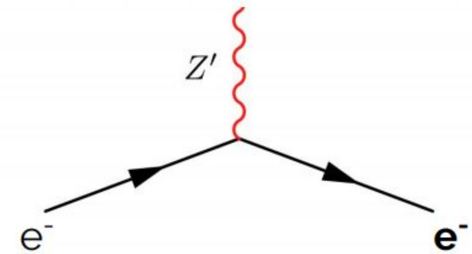
Our CHARM-II analysis setup details

- Rate-only analysis on a single bin with $E\theta^2 < 0.03$ GeV.
- Same χ^2 definition as in MINERvA, but updated uncertainties.
- Background norm. from sideband ~ 3%; flux uncertainty ~ 4%.
- We assume a fiducial mass of 547tons, <A>~20.7, and 2.5e19 POT.

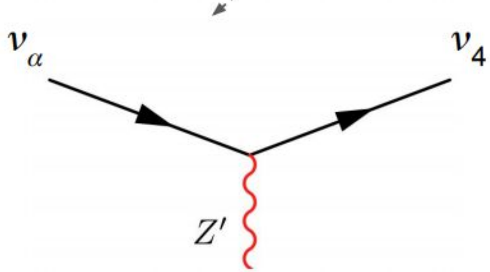
Interaction Lagrangian

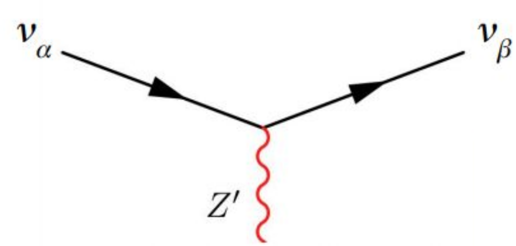
$$\mathcal{L} \supset -e q_f c_{\mathrm{W}} \chi \overline{f} \gamma^\mu f Z'_\mu$$





$$U^*_{\alpha 4} g' \overline{\nu_\alpha} \gamma^\mu P_{\mathrm{L}} \nu_4 Z'_\mu \quad + U^*_{\alpha 4} U_{\beta 4} g' \overline{\nu_\alpha} \gamma^\mu P_{\mathrm{L}} \nu_\beta Z'_\mu$$





Much more detail discussion of the model building aspect of these models in next speakers talk!