Sterile Neutrino Status

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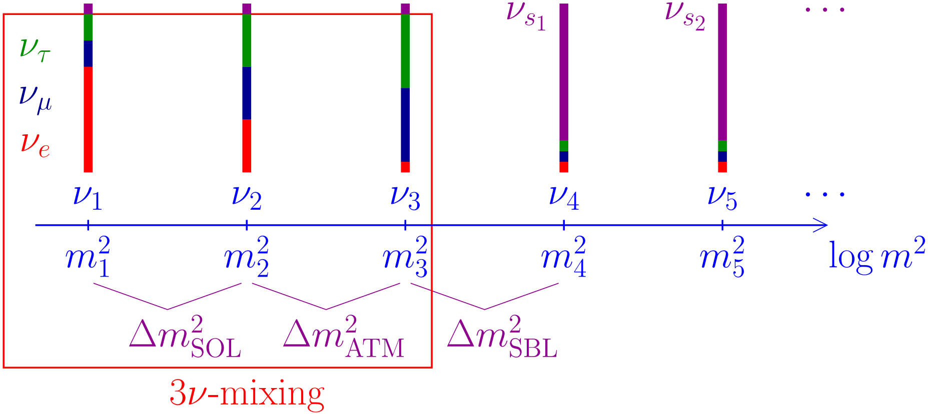
NuFact 2013

IHEP, Beijing, China

19-24 August 2013

Beyond Three-Neutrino Mixing: Sterile Neutrinos



Sterile Neutrinos from Physics Beyond the SM

- Neutrinos are special in the Standard Model: the only neutral fermions

- In extensions of SM neutrinos can mix with non-SM fermions

- SM: $L_L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ \ell_L \end{pmatrix}$ $\qquad \widetilde{\Phi} = i\sigma_2\,\Phi^* = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^0 \\ \phi^- \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{Breaking}]{\text{Symmetry}} \begin{pmatrix} v/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

- SM singlet $\overline{L_L}\widetilde{\Phi}$ can couple to new singlet chiral fermion field ν_R (right-handed neutrino) related to physics beyond the SM

- Known examples: SUSY, new symmetries, extra dimensions, mirror world, . . . [see `http://www.nu.to.infn.it/Sterile_Neutrinos/`]

- Dirac mass term $\sim \overline{L_L}\widetilde{\Phi}\nu_R \quad + \quad$ Majorana mass term $\sim \overline{\nu_R^c}\nu_R$

- Diagonalization of mass matrix $\Longrightarrow$ massive Majorana neutrinos

Light Sterile Neutrinos

- Light anti-ν_R are called sterile neutrinos

$$\nu_R^c \to \nu_{sL} \qquad \text{(left-handed)}$$

- Sterile means no standard model interactions

[Pontecorvo, Sov. Phys. JETP 26 (1968) 984]

- Active neutrinos $(\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau)$ can oscillate into light sterile neutrinos (ν_s)
- Observables:
  - Disappearance of active neutrinos (neutral current deficit)
  - Indirect evidence through combined fit of data (current indication)
- Short-baseline anomalies + 3ν-mixing:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & \Delta m^2_{21} & \ll & |\Delta m^2_{31}| & \ll & |\Delta m^2_{41}| & \leq & \ldots \\ \nu_1 & \nu_2 & & \nu_3 & & \nu_4 & & \ldots \\ \nu_e & \nu_\mu & & \nu_\tau & & \nu_{s_1} & & \ldots \end{array}$$

Effective SBL Oscillation Probabilities in 3+1 Schemes

$$P_{\overset{(-)}{\nu}_{\alpha} \to \overset{(-)}{\nu}_{\beta}} = \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\alpha\beta} \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{41} L}{4E}\right) \qquad \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\alpha\beta} = 4|U_{\alpha 4}|^2|U_{\beta 4}|^2$$

No CP Violation!

$$P_{\overset{(-)}{\nu}_{\alpha} \to \overset{(-)}{\nu}_{\alpha}} = 1 - \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\alpha\alpha} \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{41} L}{4E}\right) \qquad \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\alpha\alpha} = 4|U_{\alpha 4}|^2\left(1 - |U_{\alpha 4}|^2\right)$$

Perturbation of 3ν Mixing

$$|U_{e4}|^2 \ll 1\,, \quad |U_{\mu 4}|^2 \ll 1\,, \quad |U_{\tau 4}|^2 \ll 1\,, \quad |U_{s4}|^2 \simeq 1$$

$$U = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c|} \cline{4-4} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} & U_{e4} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} & U_{\mu 4} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} & U_{\tau 4} \\ U_{s1} & U_{s2} & U_{s3} & U_{s4} \\ \cline{4-4} \end{array}\right)$$

$\uparrow$

SBL

$$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{\alpha\alpha} \ll 1$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$|U_{\alpha 4}|^2 \simeq \frac{\sin^2 2\vartheta_{\alpha\alpha}}{4}$$

Effective SBL Oscillation Probabilities in 3+2 Schemes

$$\phi_{kj} = \Delta m^2_{kj} L / 4E$$

$$\eta = \arg[U^*_{e4} U_{\mu4} U_{e5} U^*_{\mu5}]$$

$$P_{\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\mu \to \overset{(-)}{\nu}_e} = 4|U_{e4}|^2 |U_{\mu4}|^2 \sin^2\phi_{41} + 4|U_{e5}|^2 |U_{\mu5}|^2 \sin^2\phi_{51} + 8|U_{\mu4} U_{e4} U_{\mu5} U_{e5}| \sin\phi_{41} \sin\phi_{51} \cos(\phi_{54} \overset{(+)}{-} \eta)$$

$$P_{\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\alpha \to \overset{(-)}{\nu}_\alpha} = 1 - 4(1 - |U_{\alpha4}|^2 - |U_{\alpha5}|^2)(|U_{\alpha4}|^2 \sin^2\phi_{41} + |U_{\alpha5}|^2 \sin^2\phi_{51}) - 4|U_{\alpha4}|^2 |U_{\alpha5}|^2 \sin^2\phi_{54}$$

[Sorel, Conrad, Shaevitz, PRD 70 (2004) 073004; Maltoni, Schwetz, PRD 76 (2007) 093005; Karagiorgi et al, PRD 80 (2009) 073001; Kopp, Maltoni, Schwetz, PRL 107 (2011) 091801; Giunti, Laveder, PRD 84 (2011) 073008; Donini et al, JHEP 07 (2012) 161; Conrad, Ignarra, Karagiorgi, Shaevitz, Spitz, AHEP 2013 (2013) 163897; Kopp, Machado, Maltoni, Schwetz, JHEP 1305 (2013) 050]

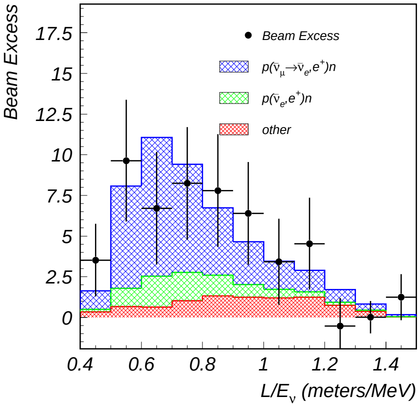
- Good: CP violation
- Bad: Two massive sterile neutrinos at the eV scale!

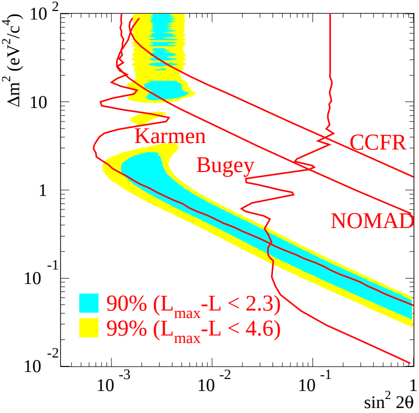
  4 more parameters: $\underbrace{\Delta m^2_{41}, |U_{e4}|^2, |U_{\mu4}|^2}_{3+1}, \Delta m^2_{51}, |U_{e5}|^2, |U_{\mu5}|^2, \eta$

LSND

[PRL 75 (1995) 2650; PRC 54 (1996) 2685; PRL 77 (1996) 3082; PRD 64 (2001) 112007]

$\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$ $\qquad L \simeq 30\,\text{m}$ $\qquad 20\,\text{MeV} \leq E \leq 200\,\text{MeV}$



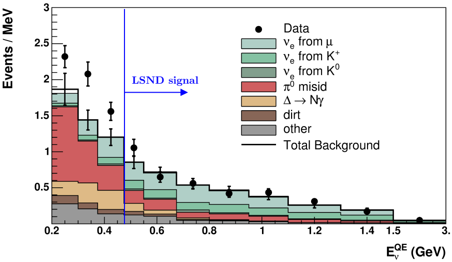


3.8σ excess $\qquad \Delta m^2_{\text{LSND}} \gtrsim 0.2\,\text{eV}^2 \qquad (\gg \Delta m^2_{\text{A}} \gg \Delta m^2_{\text{S}})$

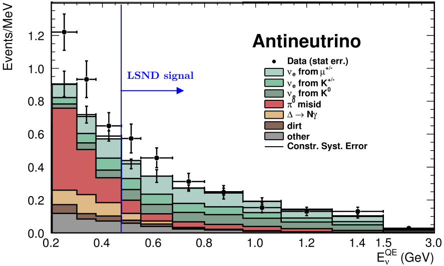
MiniBooNE

$L \simeq 541\,\mathrm{m} \qquad 200\,\mathrm{MeV} \leq E \lesssim 3\,\mathrm{GeV}$

$\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$ [PRL 102 (2009) 101802]



$\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$ [PRL 110 (2013) 161801]



- Agreement with LSND signal?
- CP violation?
- Low-energy anomaly!

Reactor Electron Antineutrino Anomaly

[Mention et al, PRD 83 (2011) 073006]

[update in White Paper, arXiv:1204.5379]

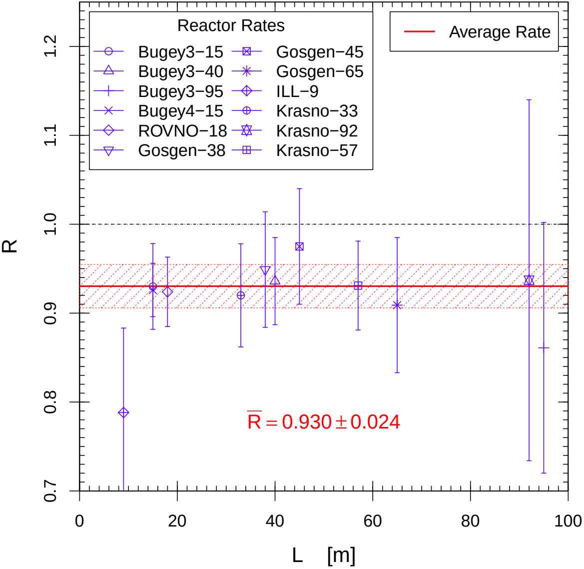
new reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ fluxes

[Mueller et al, PRC 83 (2011) 054615]

[Huber, PRC 84 (2011) 024617]

$\sim 2.8\sigma$ anomaly

[see also: Ciuffoli, Evslin, Li, JHEP 12 (2012) 110; Zhang, Qian, Vogel, PRD 87 (2013) 073018; Ivanov et al, arXiv:1306.1995]



Gallium Anomaly

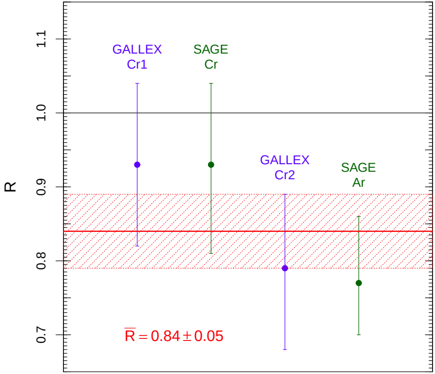
Gallium Radioactive Source Experiments: GALLEX and SAGE

Detection Process: $\nu_e + {}^{71}\text{Ga} \to {}^{71}\text{Ge} + e^-$

ν_e Sources: $e^- + {}^{51}\text{Cr} \to {}^{51}\text{V} + \nu_e$ $e^- + {}^{37}\text{Ar} \to {}^{37}\text{Cl} + \nu_e$

Anomaly supported by new ${}^{71}\text{Ga}({}^{3}\text{He}, {}^{3}\text{H}){}^{71}\text{Ge}$ cross section measurement

[Frekers et al., PLB 706 (2011) 134]



$E \sim 0.7\,\text{MeV}$

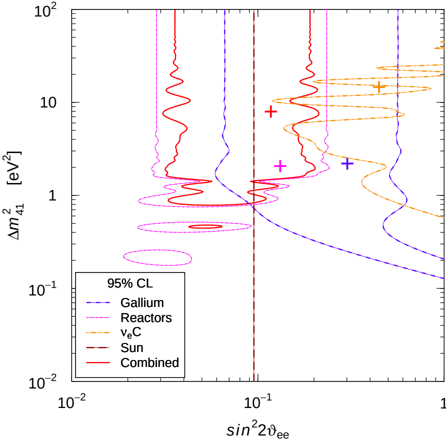
$\langle L \rangle_{\text{GALLEX}} = 1.9\,\text{m}$

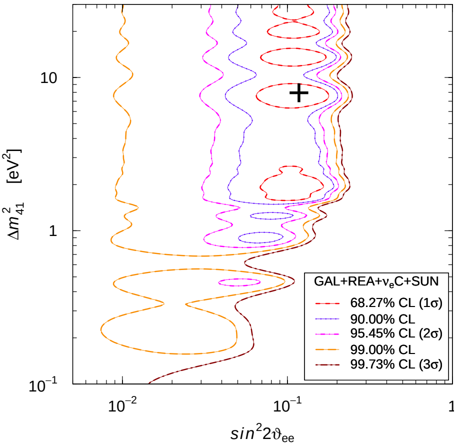
$\langle L \rangle_{\text{SAGE}} = 0.6\,\text{m}$

$\sim 2.9\sigma$ anomaly

Global ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ Disappearance

[Giunti, Laveder, Y.F. Li, Q.Y. Liu, H.W. Long, PRD 86 (2012) 113014]





$\nu_e + {}^{12}\text{C} \to {}^{12}\text{N}_{\text{g.s.}} + e^-$

KARMEN + LSND

[Conrad, Shaevitz, PRD 85 (2012) 013017]

[Giunti, Laveder, PLB 706 (2011) 200]

solar ν_e + KamLAND $\bar{\nu}_e$ + ϑ_{13}

[Giunti, Li, PRD 80 (2009) 113007]

[Palazzo, PRD 83 (2011) 113013; PRD 85 (2012) 077301]

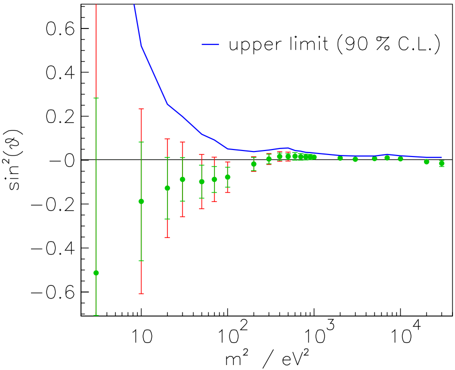
GoF = 62% PGoF = 4%

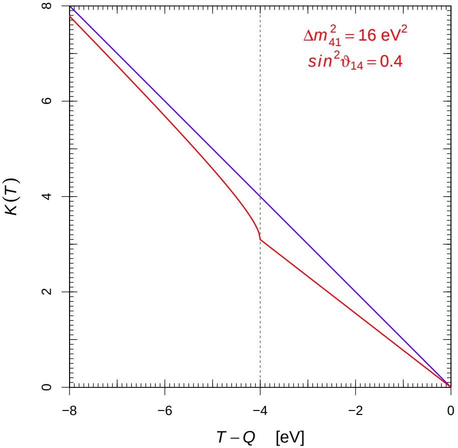
No Osc. excluded at 2.7σ

$\Delta\chi^2/\text{NDF} = 10.1/2$

Mainz Limit on m_4^2

[Kraus, Singer, Valerius, Weinheimer, EPJC 73 (2013) 2323]

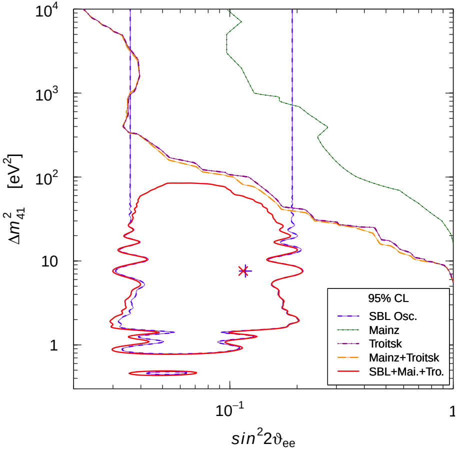


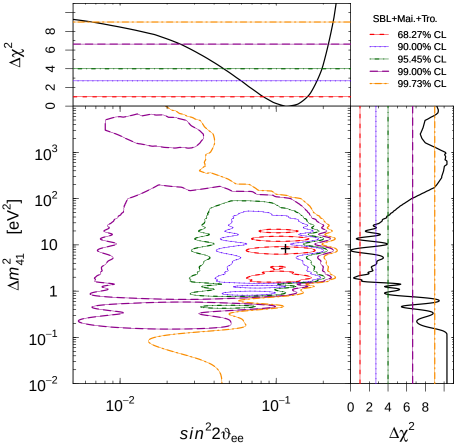


$$m_4 \gg m_1, m_2, m_3 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \Delta m^2_{41} \equiv m_4^2 - m_1^2 \simeq m_4^2$$

Troitsk: Surprising Much Better Limit on m_4^2

[Belesev et al, JETP Lett. 97 (2013) 67; arXiv:1307.5687]

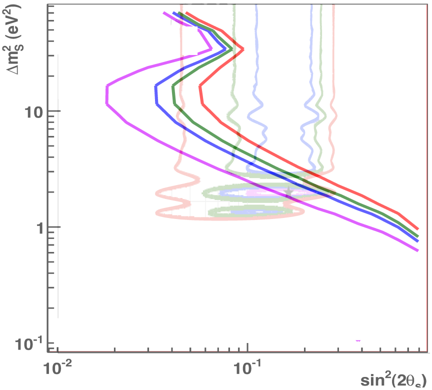




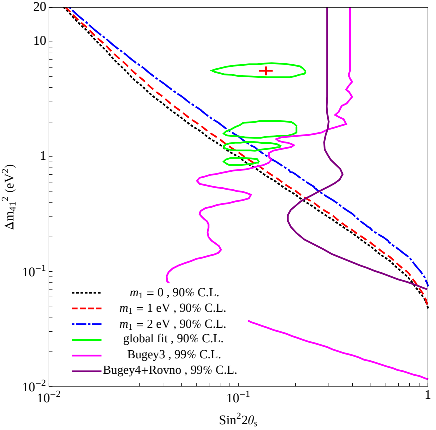
$$2\sigma : \quad 0.85 \lesssim \Delta m^2_{41} \lesssim 43\,\text{eV}^2 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad 6\,\text{cm} \lesssim \frac{L^{\text{osc}}_{41}}{E\,[\text{MeV}]} \lesssim 3\,\text{m}$$

[Giunti, Laveder, Y.F. Li, H.W. Long, PRD 87 (2013) 013004]

KATRIN Sensitivity



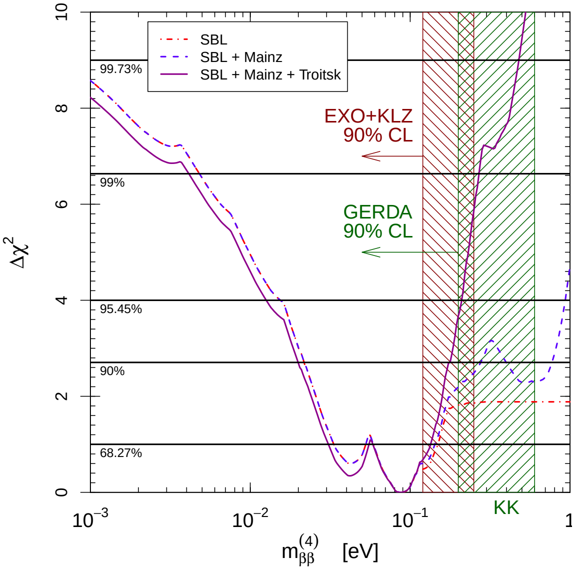
[Formaggio, Barrett, PLB 706 (2011) 68]



[Esmaili, Peres, PRD 85 (2012) 117301]

[see also Sejersen Riis, Hannestad, JCAP (2011) 1475; Sejersen Riis, Hannestad, Weinheimer, PRC 84 (2011) 045503]

Neutrinoless Double-β Decay



$$|m_{\beta\beta}| = \left|\sum_{k=1}^{4} U_{ek}^2 \, m_k\right|$$

$$m_{\beta\beta}^{(4)} = |U_{e4}|^2 \sqrt{\Delta m_{41}^2}$$

caveat:

possible cancellation

with $m_{\beta\beta}^{(3\nu-IH)}$

[Barry et al, JHEP 07 (2011) 091]

[Li, Liu, PLB 706 (2012) 406]

[Rodejohann, JPG 39 (2012) 124008]

3+1: Appearance vs Disappearance

- ν_e disappearance experiments:

$$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{ee} = 4|U_{e4}|^2 \left(1 - |U_{e4}|^2\right) \simeq 4|U_{e4}|^2$$

- ν_μ disappearance experiments:

$$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{\mu\mu} = 4|U_{\mu4}|^2 \left(1 - |U_{\mu4}|^2\right) \simeq 4|U_{\mu4}|^2$$

- $\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$ experiments:

$$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{e\mu} = 4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{\mu4}|^2 \simeq \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\vartheta_{ee} \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\mu\mu}$$

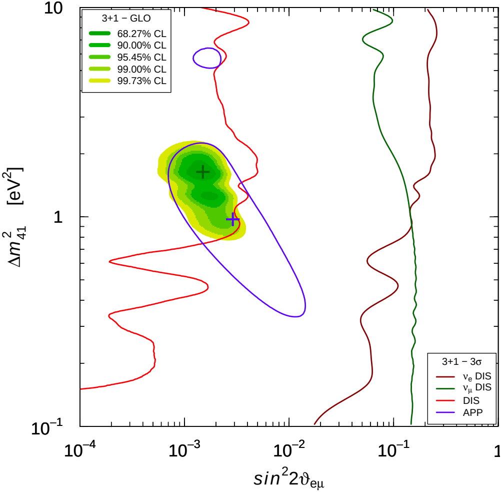
- Upper bounds on $\sin^2 2\vartheta_{ee}$ and $\sin^2 2\vartheta_{\mu\mu} \Longrightarrow$ strong limit on $\sin^2 2\vartheta_{e\mu}$

[Okada, Yasuda, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A12 (1997) 3669-3694]

[Bilenky, Giunti, Grimus, Eur. Phys. J. C1 (1998) 247]

3+1 Global Fit

[Giunti, Laveder, Y.F. Li, H.W. Long, in preparation (2013)]



MiniBooNE $E > 475\,\text{MeV}$

GoF $= 29\%$ PGoF $= 9\%$

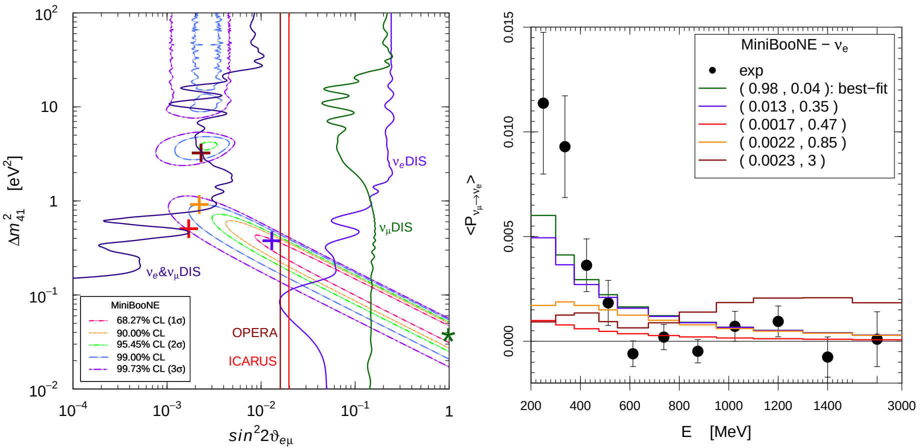
- APP $\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$ & $\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$: LSND (Y), MiniBooNE (?), OPERA (N), ICARUS (N), KARMEN (N), NOMAD (N), BNL-E776 (N)
- DIS ν_e & $\bar{\nu}_e$: Reactors (Y), Gallium (Y), ν_eC (N), Solar (N)
- DIS ν_μ & $\bar{\nu}_\mu$: CDHSW (N), MINOS (N), Atmospheric (N), MiniBooNE/SciBooNE (N)

No Osc. excluded at 6.2σ

$\Delta\chi^2/\text{NDF} = 46.2/3$

[different approach and conclusions: Kopp, Machado, Maltoni, Schwetz, JHEP 1305 (2013) 050]

MiniBooNE Low-Energy Excess?



- No fit of low-energy excess for realistic

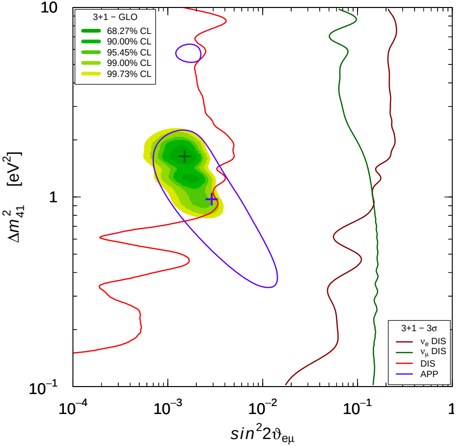
$$\Delta m^2_{41} \gtrsim 0.8\,\text{eV}^2 \text{ and } \sin^2 2\vartheta_{e\mu} \lesssim 5\times10^{-3}$$

- APP-DIS PGoF $= 0.1\%$
- Neutrino energy reconstruction problem?

[Martini, Ericson, Chanfray, PRD 85 (2012) 093012; PRD 87 (2013) 013009]

MiniBooNE Impact on SBL Oscillations?

with MiniBooNE

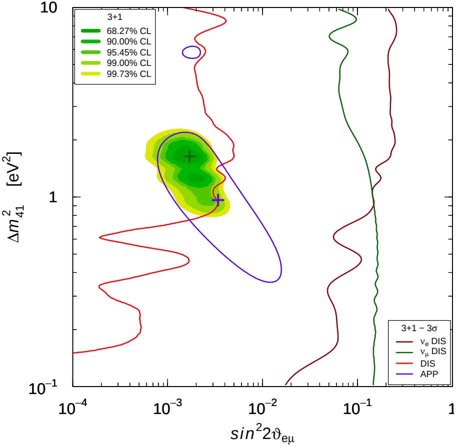


GoF = 29% PGoF = 9%

No Osc. excluded at 6.2σ

$\Delta\chi^2/\text{NDF} = 46.2/3$

without MiniBooNE



GoF = 19% PGoF = 8%

No Osc. excluded at 6.3σ

$\Delta\chi^2/\text{NDF} = 47.1/3$

Without LSND: No Osc. excluded only at 2.1σ ($\Delta\chi^2/\text{NDF} = 8.3/3$)

3+2

- 3+2 should be preferred to 3+1 only if
  - there is evidence of two peaks of the probability corresponding to two Δm^2's

    or
  - there is CP-violating difference of $\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$ transitions

- 2008 ν + 2010 $\bar{\nu}$ MiniBooNE data indicated ν–$\bar{\nu}$ difference

  ⇓

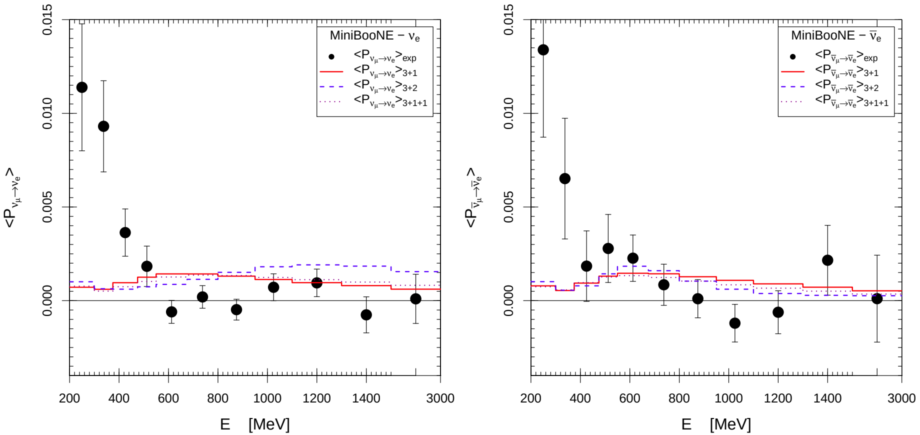
  reasonable and useful to consider 3+2

- ν–$\bar{\nu}$ difference almost disappeared with 2012 $\bar{\nu}$ data

- Okkam razor: 3+1 is enough!

- Different approach and conclusions:
  - Kopp, Machado, Maltoni, Schwetz, JHEP 1305 (2013) 050:
    Use all MiniBooNE data. No 3+1 global fit. 3+2 slightly preferred? Small allowed region.
  - Conrad, Ignarra, Karagiorgi, Shaevitz, Spitz, AHEP 2013 (2013) 163897:
    Use all MiniBooNE data. 3+2 strongly preferred. Very small allowed regions.

MiniBooNE Low-Energy Excess?



- 3+1: GoF = 6% PGoF = 0.2%
- 3+2: GoF = 8% PGoF = 0.1%
- 3+1+1: GoF = 6% PGoF = 0.2%

Many Exciting New Experiments and Projects

- Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ Disappearance:
  - Nucifer (OSIRIS, Saclay), Stereo (ILL, Grenoble) [arXiv:1204.5379]
  - DANSS (Kalinin Nuclear Power Plant, Russia) [arXiv:1304.3696], POSEIDON (PIK, Gatchina, Russia) [arXiv:1204.2449]
  - SCRAAM (San Onofre, California) [arXiv:1204.5379]
  - CARR (China Advanced Research Reactor) [arXiv:1303.0607]
  - Neutrino-4 (SM-3, Dimitrovgrad, Russia), SOLID (BR2, Belgium), Hanaro (Korea) [D. Lhuillier, EPSHEP 2013]
- Radioactive Source ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ Disappearance:
  - SOX (Borexino, Gran Sasso, Italy) [arXiv:1304.7721]
  - CeLAND (^{144}Ce@KamLAND, Japan) [arXiv:1107.2335]
  - SAGE (Baksan, Russia) [arXiv:1006.2103]
  - IsoDAR (DAEδALUS, USA) [arXiv:1210.4454, arXiv:1307.2949]
  - SNO+, Daya Bay, RENO [T. Lasserre, Neutrino 2012]
- Accelerator $\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\mu \to \overset{(-)}{\nu}_e$ Appearance:
  - ICARUS/NESSIE (CERN) [arXiv:1304.2047, arXiv:1306.3455]
  - nuSTORM [arXiv:1308.0494]
  - OscSNS (Oak Ridge, USA) [arXiv:1305.4189, arXiv:1307.7097]

Conclusions

- Short-Baseline ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ 3+1 Disappearance:
  - Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ anomaly is alive and exciting
  - Gallium ν_e anomaly strengthened by new cross-section measurements
  - Many promising projects to test short-baseline ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ disappearance in a few years with reactors and radioactive sources
  - Independent tests through effect of m_4 in β-decay and $(\beta\beta)_{0\nu}$-decay
- Short-Baseline $\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$ LSND Signal:
  - MiniBooNE experiment has been inconclusive
  - If $|U_{e4}| > 0$ why not $|U_{\mu 4}| > 0$? $\Longrightarrow$ Maybe LSND luckily observed a fluctuation of a small $\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$ transition probability with amplitude $\sin^2 2\vartheta_{e\mu} = 4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{\mu 4}|^2$, which has not been seen by other appearance experiments
  - Better experiments are needed to check LSND signal
- Cosmology: See talks by Yvonne Wong and Maria Archidiacono

Backup Slides

		LOW	HIG	noMB	noLSND
No Osc.	χ^2	339.2	308.0	283.2	286.7
	NDF	259	253	221	255
	GoF	0.06 %	1 %	0.3 %	8 %
3+1 Osc.	χ^2_{min}	291.7	261.8	236.1	278.4
	NDF	256	250	218	252
	GoF	6 %	29 %	19 %	12 %
	$\Delta m^2_{41}[\text{eV}^2]$	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
	$\|U_{e4}\|^2$	0.033	0.03	0.03	0.024
	$\|U_{\mu 4}\|^2$	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.0073
	$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{e\mu}$	0.0016	0.0015	0.0017	0.0007
	$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{ee}$	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.093
	$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{\mu\mu}$	0.048	0.049	0.054	0.03
	$\Delta\chi^2_{\text{PG}}$	12.7	4.8	5.1	6.4
	NDF_{PG}	2	2	2	2
	GoF_{PG}	0.2 %	9 %	8 %	4 %
	$\text{p-val}_{\text{No Osc.}}$	3×10^{-10}	5×10^{-10}	3×10^{-10}	4×10^{-2}
	$n\sigma_{\text{No Osc.}}$	6.3σ	6.2σ	6.3σ	2.1σ

[Giunti, Laveder, Y.F. Li, H.W. Long, in preparation (2013)]

	3+2	3+2	3+1+1	3+1+1
	LOW	HIG	LOW	HIG
χ^2_{min}	284.4	256.4	289.8	259.0
NDF	252	246	253	247
GoF	8 %	31 %	6 %	29 %
$\Delta m^2_{41}[\text{eV}^2]$	1.9	0.93	1.6	1.6
$\lvert U_{e4}\rvert^2$	0.03	0.015	0.026	0.023
$\lvert U_{\mu 4}\rvert^2$	0.012	0.0097	0.011	0.012
$\Delta m^2_{51}[\text{eV}^2]$	4.1	1.6		
$\lvert U_{e5}\rvert^2$	0.013	0.018	0.0088	0.0092
$\lvert U_{\mu 5}\rvert^2$	0.0065	0.0091	0.0049	0.0052
η/π	0.51	1.6	0.4	0.45
$\Delta\chi^2_{\text{PG}}$	17.7	7.5	14.9	3.4
NDF_{PG}	4	4	3	3
GoF_{PG}	0.1 %	11 %	0.2 %	34 %
p-val_{3+1}	0.12	0.25	0.59	0.42
$n\sigma_{3+1}$	1.6σ	1.2σ	0.54σ	0.81σ

[Giunti, Laveder, Y.F. Li, H.W. Long, in preparation (2013)]