

Recent Results on Global Fits to Sterile Neutrino Models

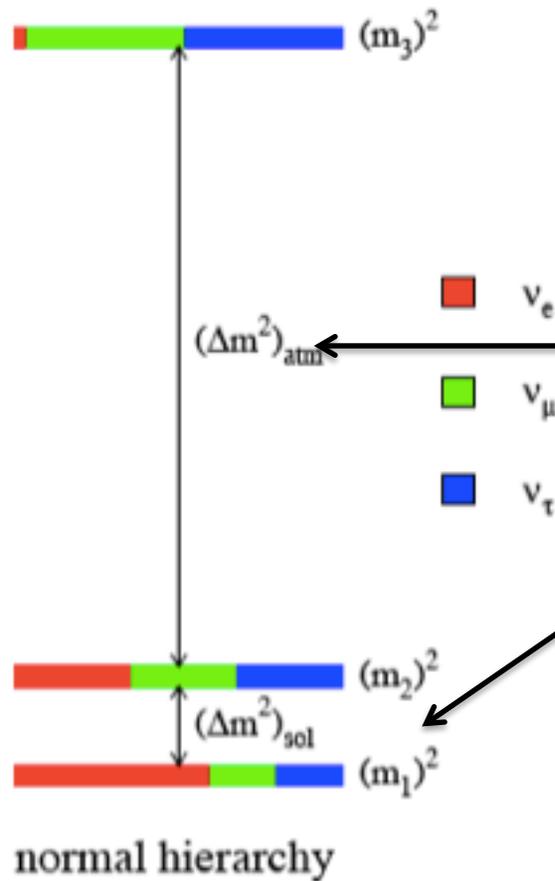
Carlos Argüelles, Gabriel Collin, **Janet Conrad**, Alejandro Diaz, Mike Shaevitz

IPA 2017

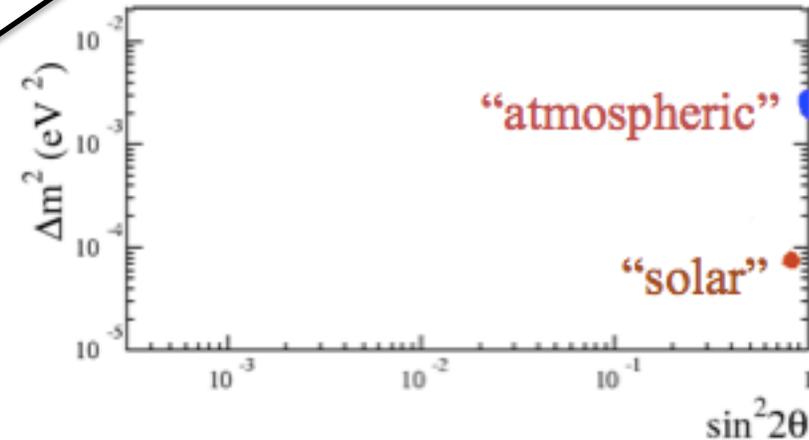
A 3ν model has been established

A 3×3 rotation matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu1} & U_{\mu2} & U_{\mu3} \\ U_{\tau1} & U_{\tau2} & U_{\tau3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

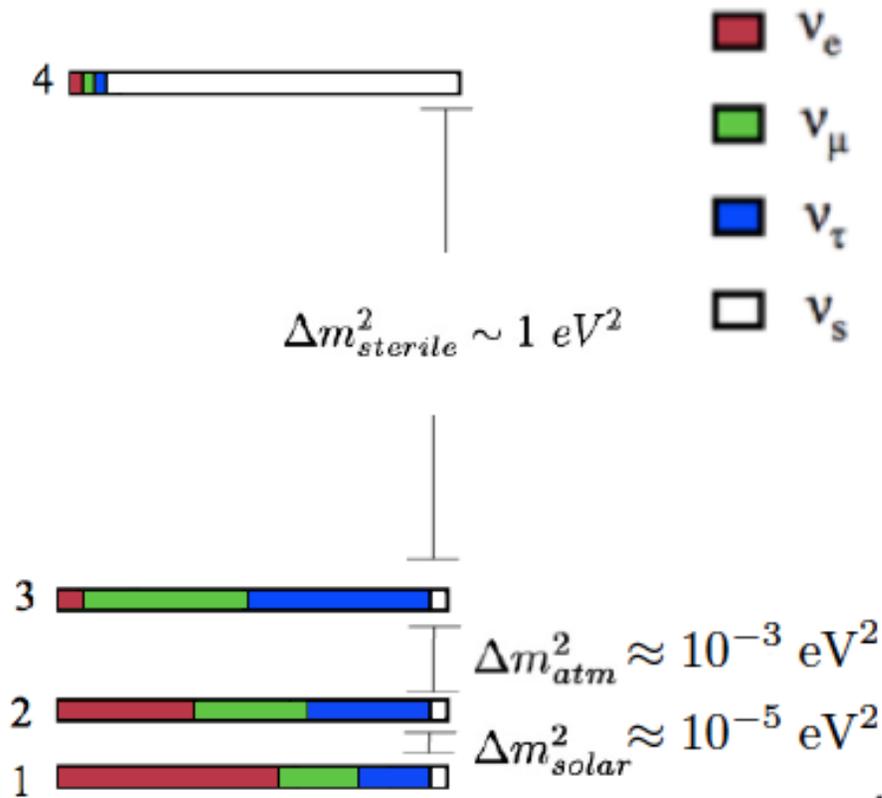


Two distinct mass splittings
 “atmospheric” -- $3\text{E-}3 \text{ eV}^2$
 “solar” -- $7\text{E-}5 \text{ eV}^2$



(Or potentially inverted)

But there are a set of anomalies observed!
 Maybe oscillations? \rightarrow sterile neutrinos



$$U_{3+1} = \begin{bmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} & U_{e4} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & U_{\mu 4} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & U_{\tau 4} \\ U_{s1} & U_{s2} & U_{s3} & U_{s4} \end{bmatrix},$$

The resulting oscillation probabilities:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e} &= 1 - 4(1 - |U_{e4}|^2)|U_{e4}|^2 \sin^2(1.27\Delta m_{41}^2 L/E) , \\
 P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu} &= 1 - 4(1 - |U_{\mu4}|^2)|U_{\mu4}|^2 \sin^2(1.27\Delta m_{41}^2 L/E) , \\
 P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e} &= 4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{\mu4}|^2 \sin^2(1.27\Delta m_{41}^2 L/E).
 \end{aligned}$$

which I can simplify further to:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e} &= 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{ee} \sin^2(1.27\Delta m_{41}^2 L/E), && \text{e-flavor disappearance} \\
 P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu} &= 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{\mu\mu} \sin^2(1.27\Delta m_{41}^2 L/E), && \text{\mu-flavor disappearance} \\
 P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e} &= \sin^2 2\theta_{e\mu} \sin^2(1.27\Delta m_{41}^2 L/E), && \text{\mu-to-e appearance}
 \end{aligned}$$

Three inter-related mixing angles, only one mass splitting.

Some accelerator/reactor expts have seen “signals” at the $>2\sigma$ level, some have not.

ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ appearance:	disappearance.	
	ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$	ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$
• LSND $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$	• Bugey $\bar{\nu}_e \nrightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$	• MINOS CC $\bar{\nu}_\mu \nrightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu$
• MiniBooNE $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$	• GALLEX/SAGE $\nu_e \nrightarrow \nu_e$	• SciBooNE/MiniBooNE *
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu \nrightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu$
• NuMI in MB $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$	• KARMEN/LSND x-sec $\nu_e \nrightarrow \nu_e$	$\nu_\mu \nrightarrow \nu_\mu$
• NOMAD $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$		• CCFR84 $\nu_\mu \nrightarrow \nu_\mu$
• KARMEN $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$		• CDHS * $\nu_\mu \nrightarrow \nu_\mu$

No muon flavor disappearance $>2\sigma$ “signals,”
but *’s indicate experiments with $>90\%$ CL “signals”

How well do these fit together?

“3 + 1 model”

Best fit point:

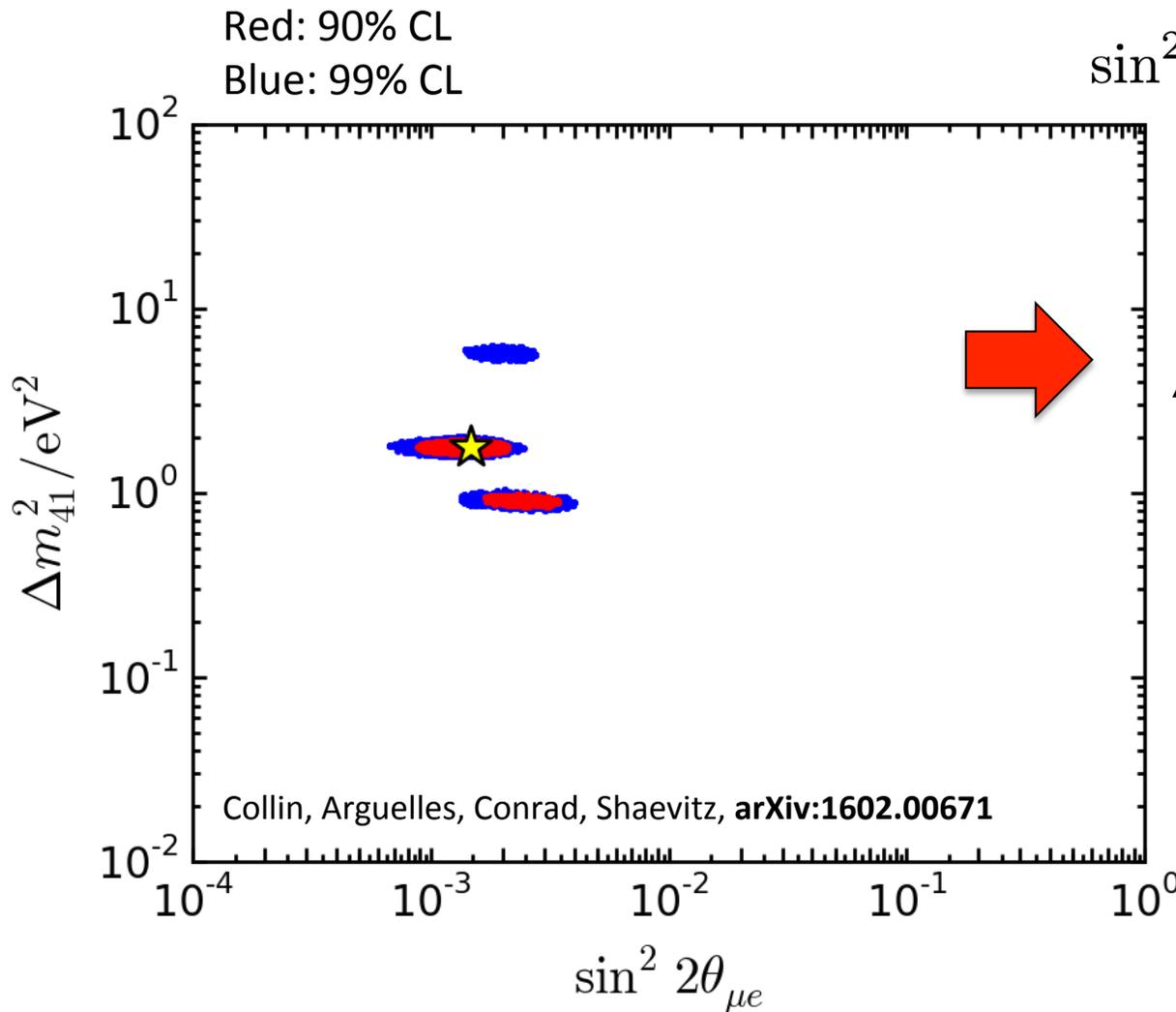
$$\Delta m_{41}^2 : 1.75 \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{\mu e} : 1.45 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\chi^2 : 306.81 \quad (312 \text{ dof})$$

$$\chi_{\text{null}}^2 : 359.15 \quad (315 \text{ dof})$$

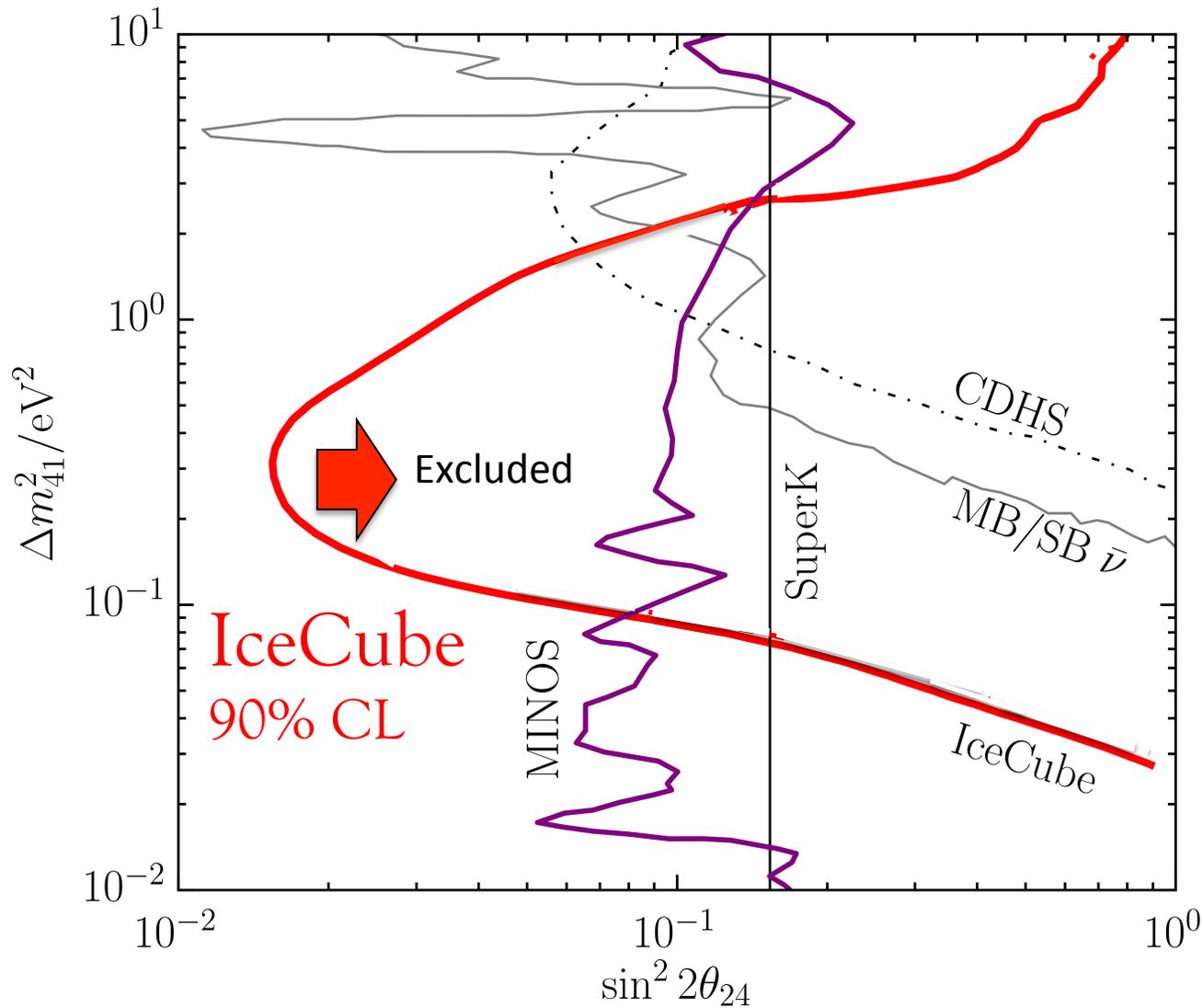
$$\Delta\chi^2 : 52.34 \quad (3 \text{ dof})$$



Data significantly favors a sterile model compared to an all-background model

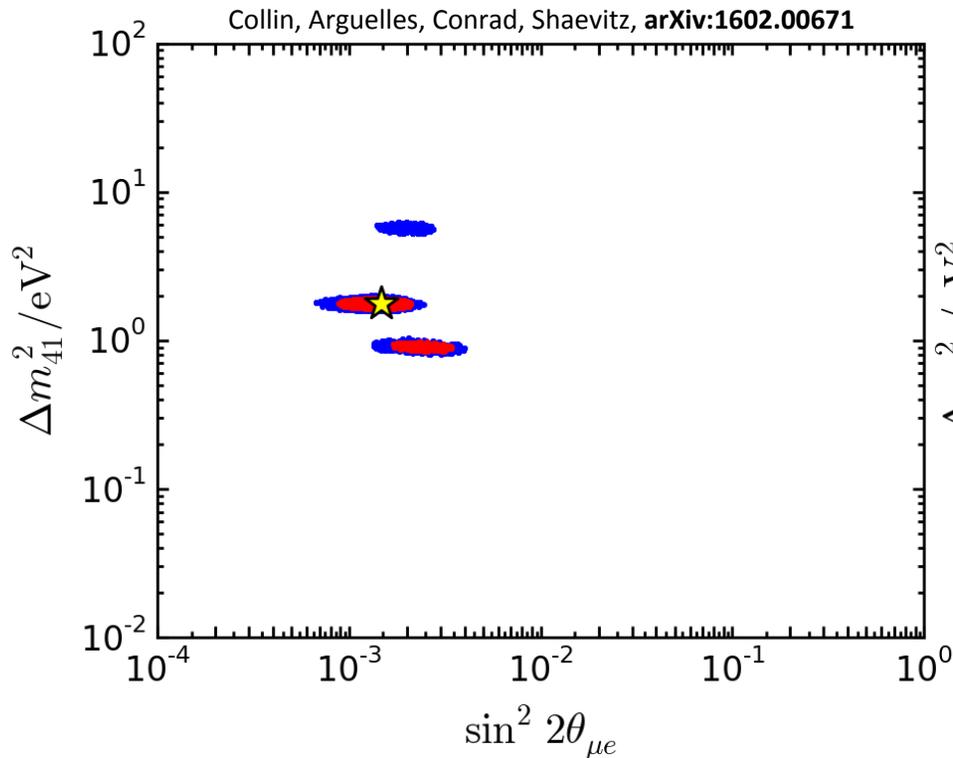
We have expanded to include the new IceCube limit

(presented by C. Argüelles, this session)

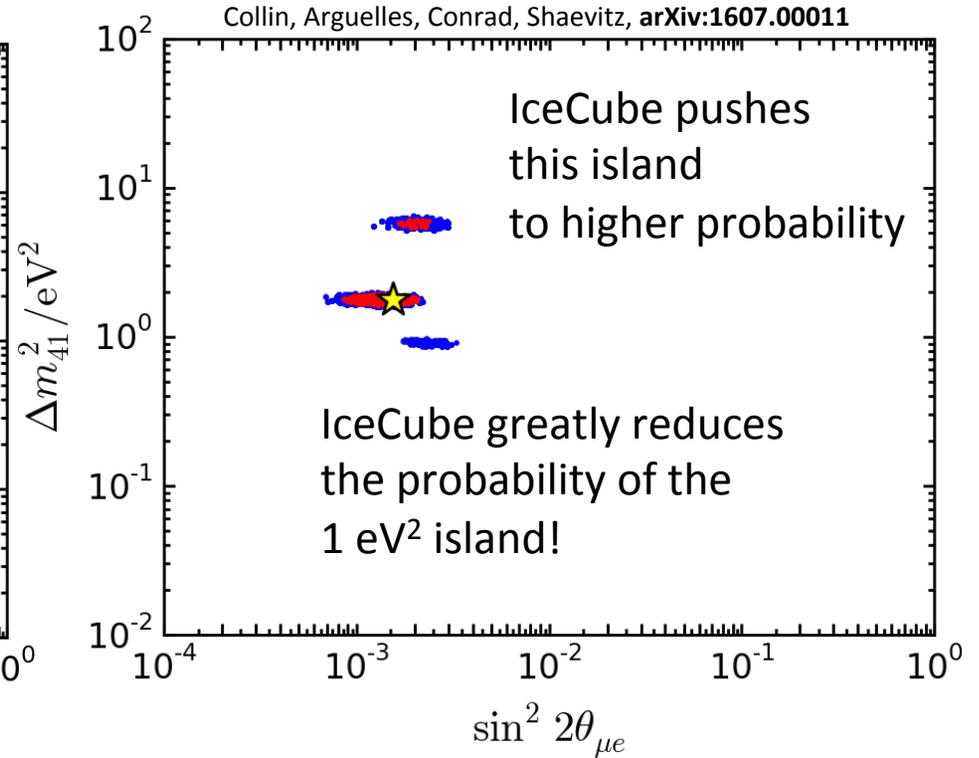


Global Fit Results

Before



After



Most future experiments are optimized for 1 eV² and are less optimal for higher Δm^2 values...

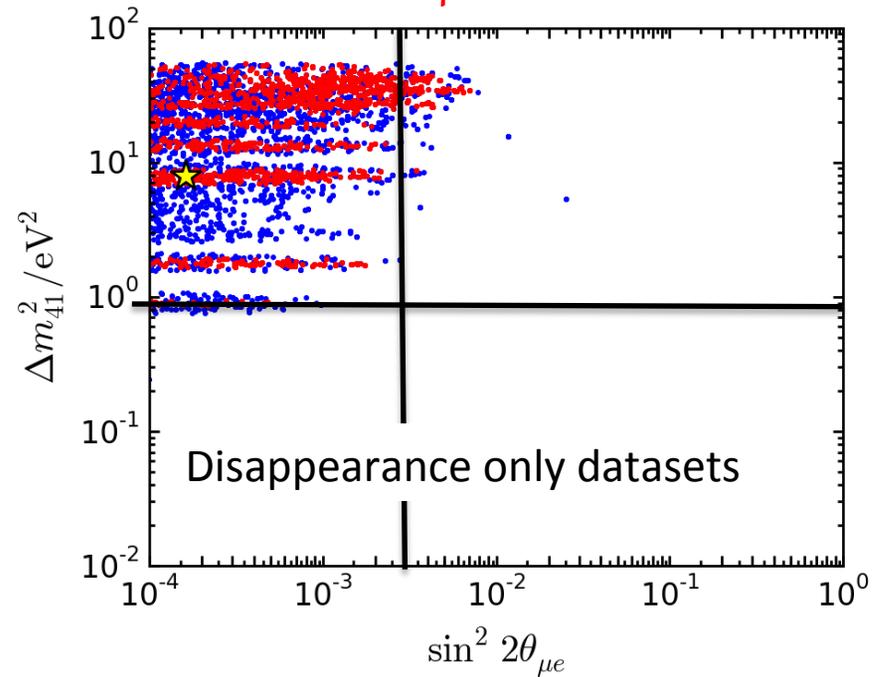
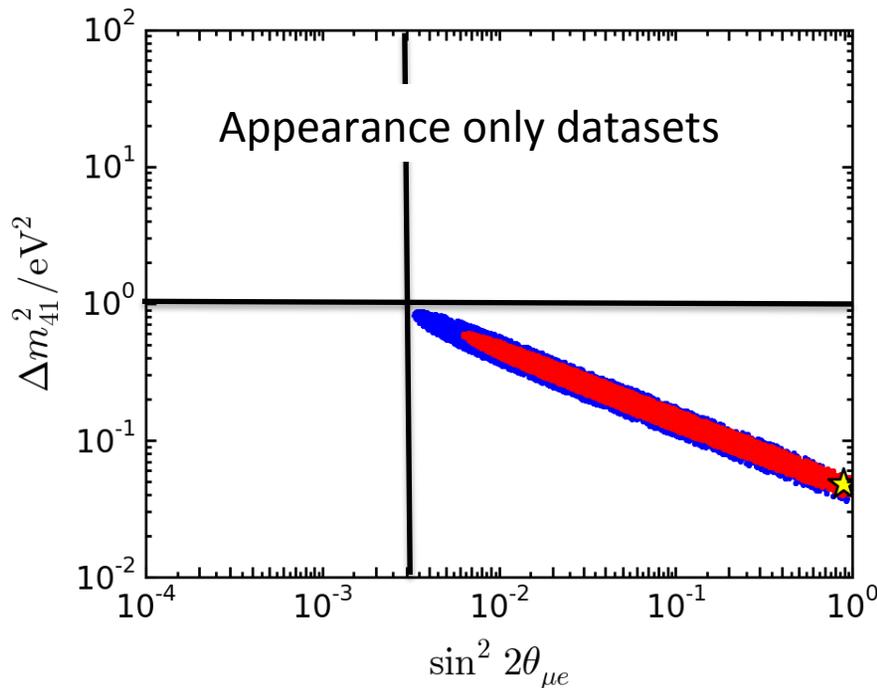
In these fits,
The sterile model is a huge improvement over
the “null model”

$$\Delta\chi^2/\Delta dof=52/3$$

So why isn't the matter decided???

When you divide the data set in 1/2, and fit the two halves separately, you end up with disagreeing “favored regions”
 The classic example: appearance vs. disappearance...

Happens for other ways you cut the data too!



The global region is in an area of improbable overlap when two data sub-sets are fit separately

Signal is enclosed at:
 Red: >90% CL
 Blue: >99% CL

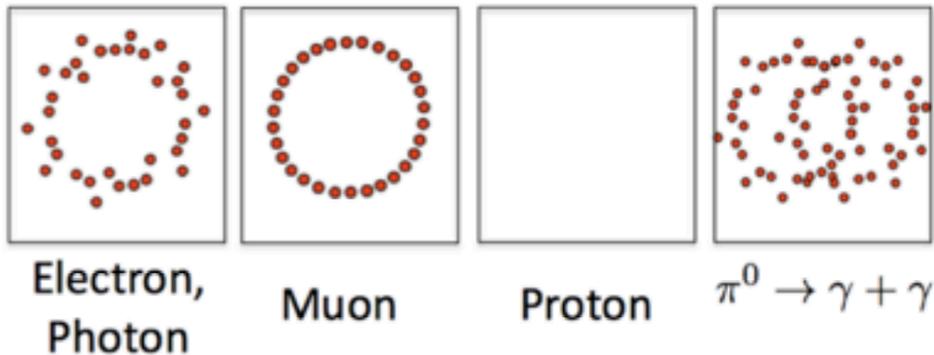
Yes, sterile fit is a big improvement, but something is odd...

“Tension” will happen if one or more data sets has a “problem” and so doesn’t fit the model.

Possibility: One or more experiments suffer from an unknown systematic effect.
→ MiniBooNE?

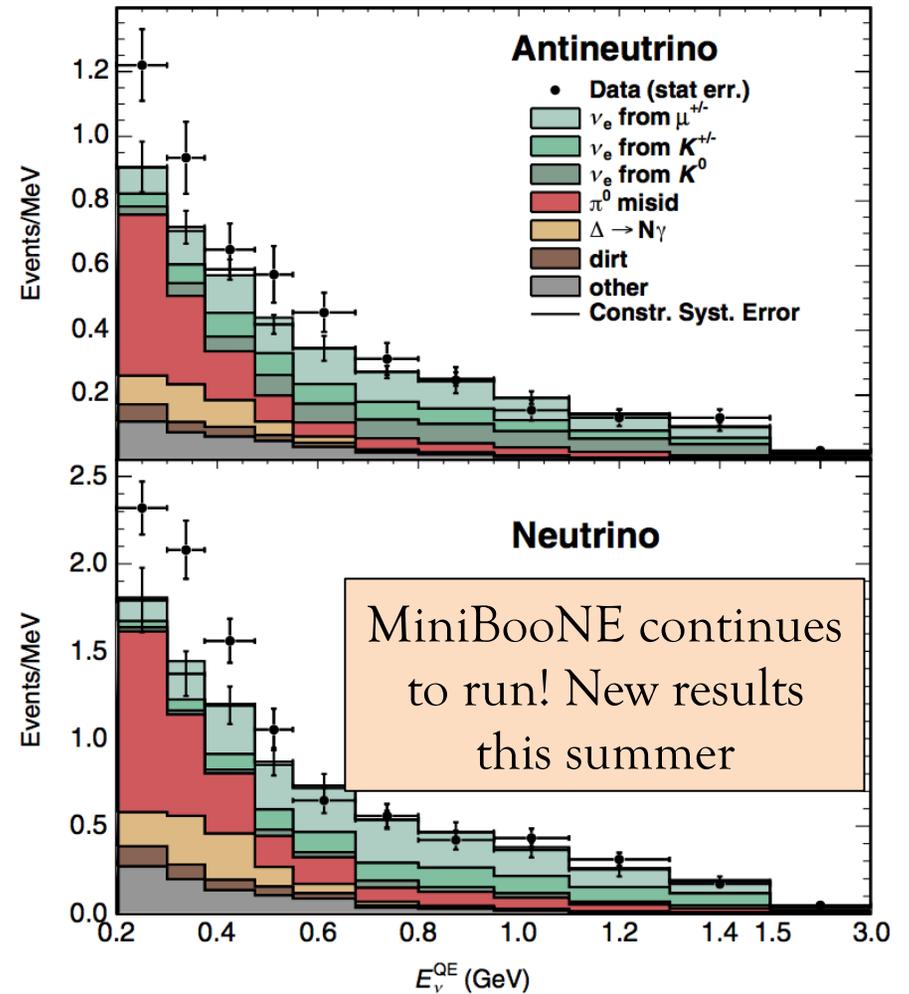
Removing MiniBooNE neutrino result (not antineutrinos) results in a big improvement in tension

- MiniBooNE could only observe Cherenkov rings.



Can we do better?

Major drive for a MicroBooNE result soon!
See talk by Adrien Hourlier,
Tuesday afternoon



“Tension” will happen if one or more data sets has a “problem” and so doesn’t fit the model.

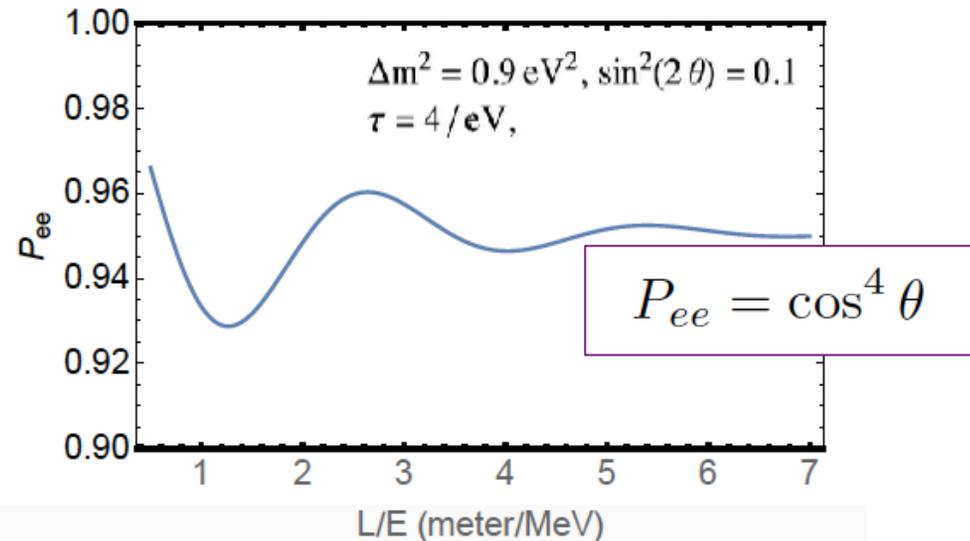
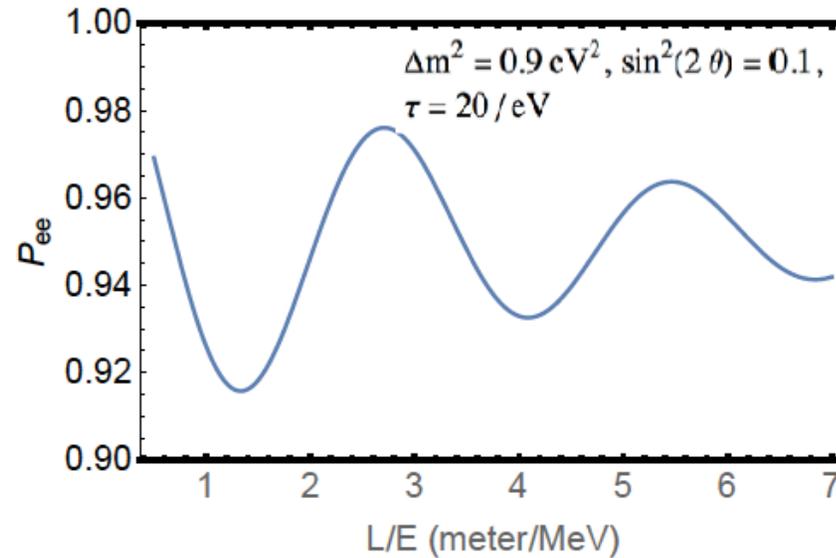
Alternative Possibility: More complex physics. People have explored $3+2$ and $3+3$ in the past. Our fitting group is looking at $3+1+\text{decay}$
(A natural extension w/ fewer additional parameters then adding extra steriles)

→ this idea was introduced in the talk from C. Argüelles.

$$P_{ee} = \cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta e^{-\frac{mL}{\tau E}} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(2\theta) e^{-\frac{mL}{2\tau E}} \cos\left(\frac{\Delta m^2 L}{2E}\right)$$

Depending on the lifetime, τ , the model loses the high Δm^2 sterile signal, because the ν_4 decays away.

Can affect detectors with $L/E \sim 3$ m/MeV!



What would be the consequence?

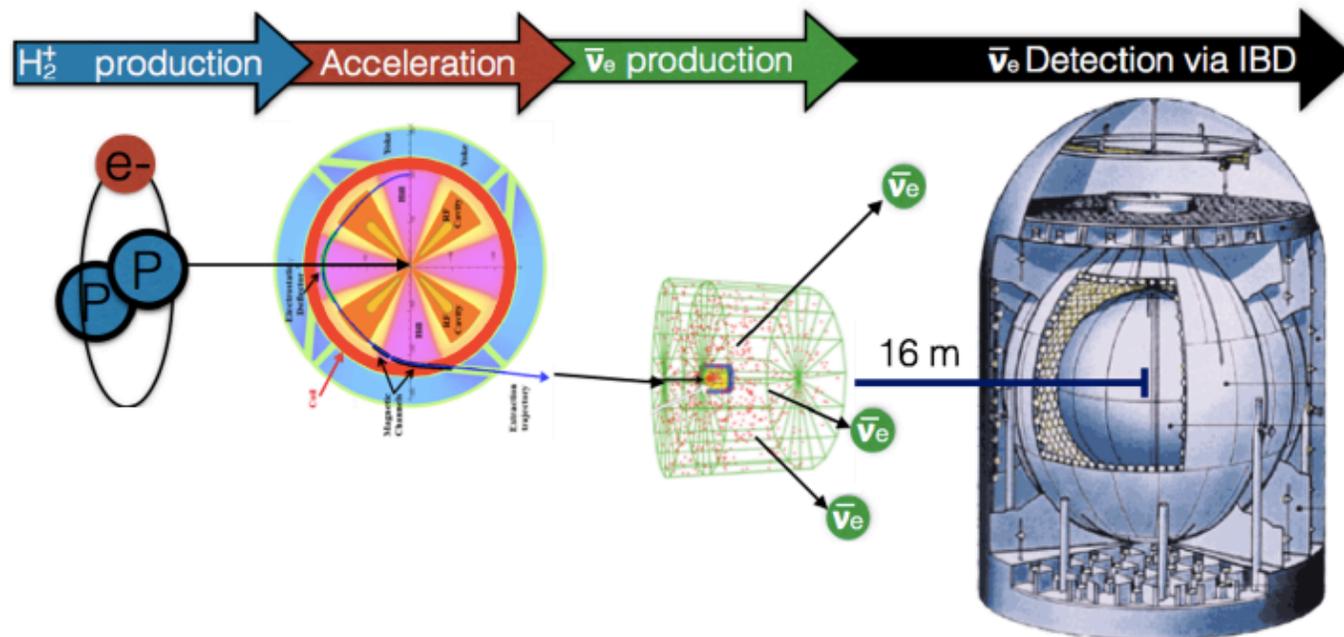
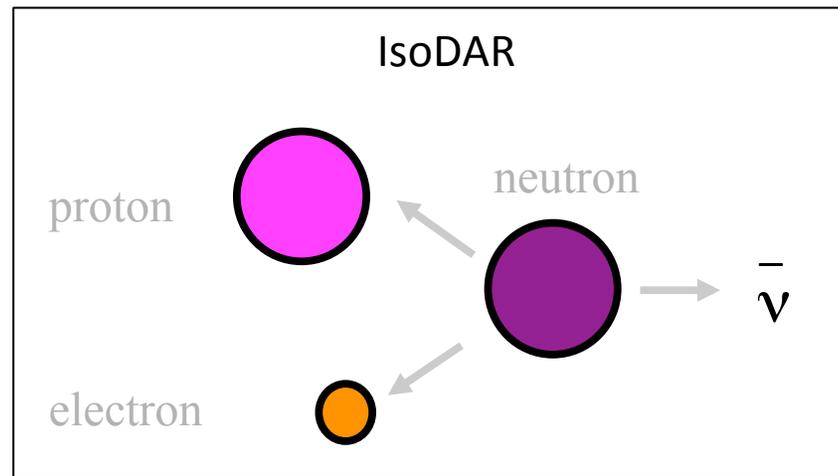
Reactor experiments may see a deficit with respect to theory
but not oscillations (since $L/E \sim 3 \text{ m/MeV}$)

There will be a relatively small effect in LSND
and MiniBooNE, at low Δm^2

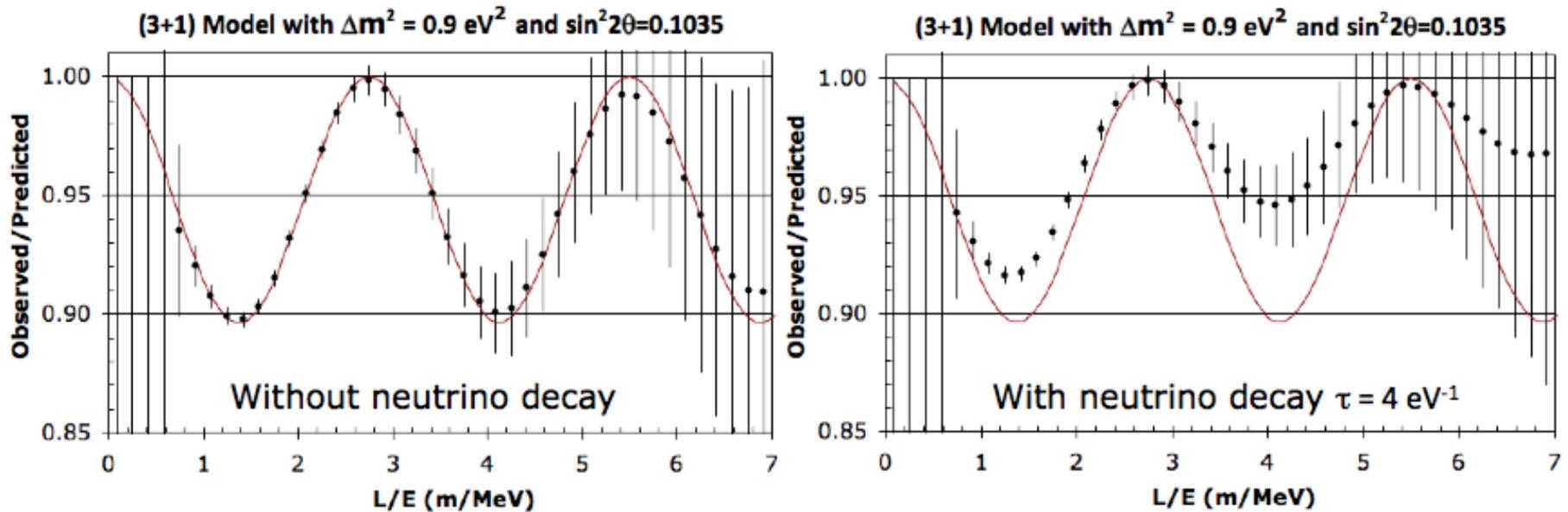
The muon-disappearance limits will be weaker
(as in the IceCube case) due to regeneration.

Looks interesting! Global Fits Soon!

The Smoking Gun for this Model: The signal in IsoDAR



Comparison: 3+1 without and with decay



This shows the power of experiments that can trace the oscillation wave to high precision!

Conclusion:

Even with the very powerful new IceCube null result, allowed 3+1 regions remain.

Likely more complicated physics than 3+1

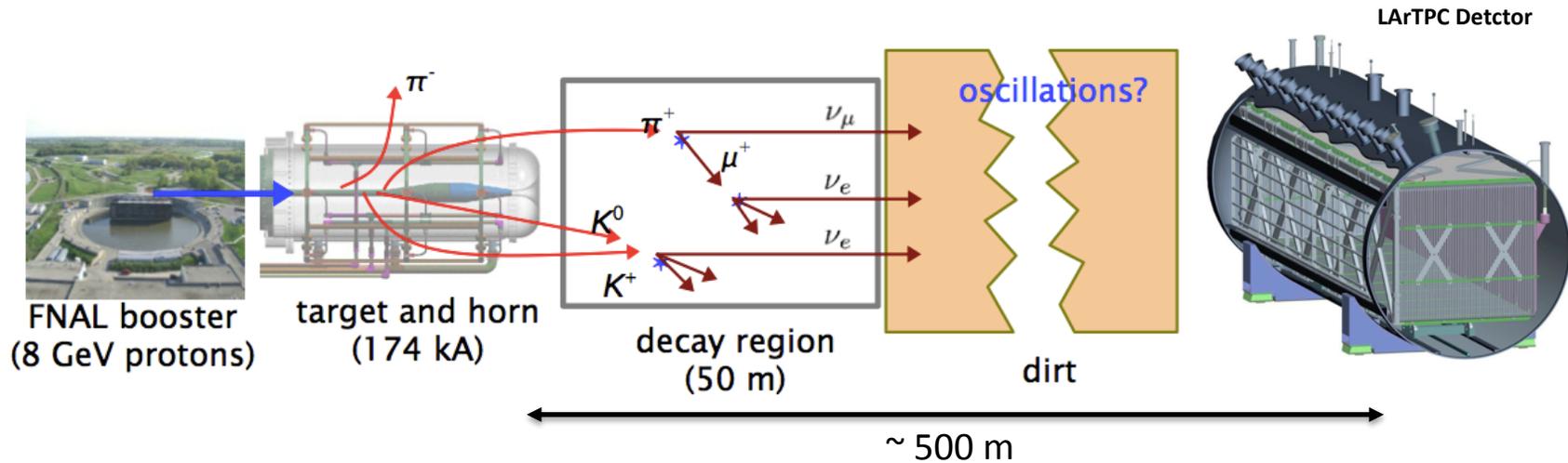
Systematic Effects? → MicroBooNE

Additional sterile neutrinos

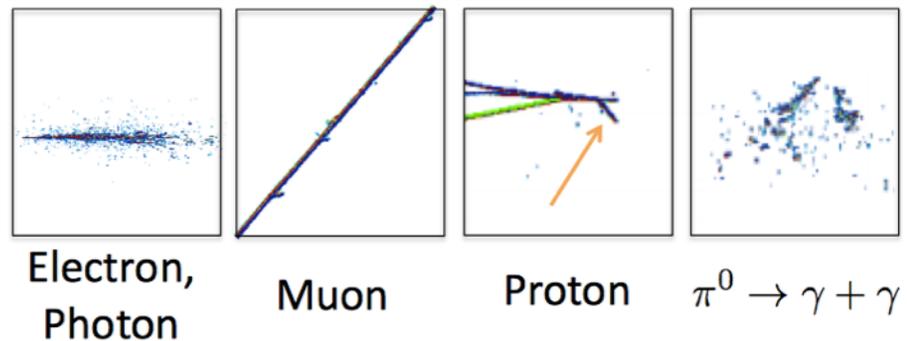
Other options, like decay.

In the end, we need experiments that trace the wave, and have low systematics.

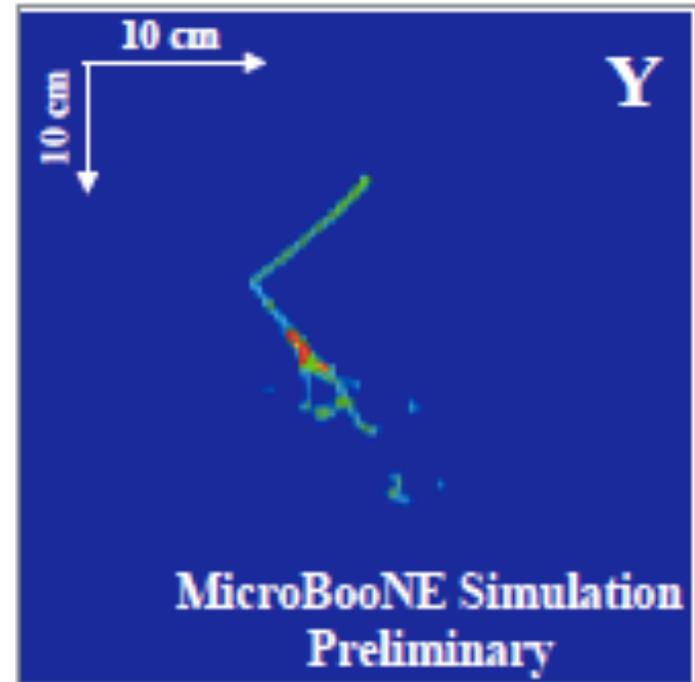
Back Up Slides



- MicroBooNE --a liquid Argon time projection chamber.
 - Much better resolution.
 - Can distinguish neutral pions from electrons well.
 - But lower statistics.



The excellent reconstruction should “kill off” the photon backgrounds, leaving only “intrinsic” ν_e background.



MicroBooNE will decisively show if the MiniBooNE anomaly is ν_e

Big Implications

Either...

A signal is observed of same size or somewhat smaller than MiniBooNE's:

Strongly favors a 3+1 model.

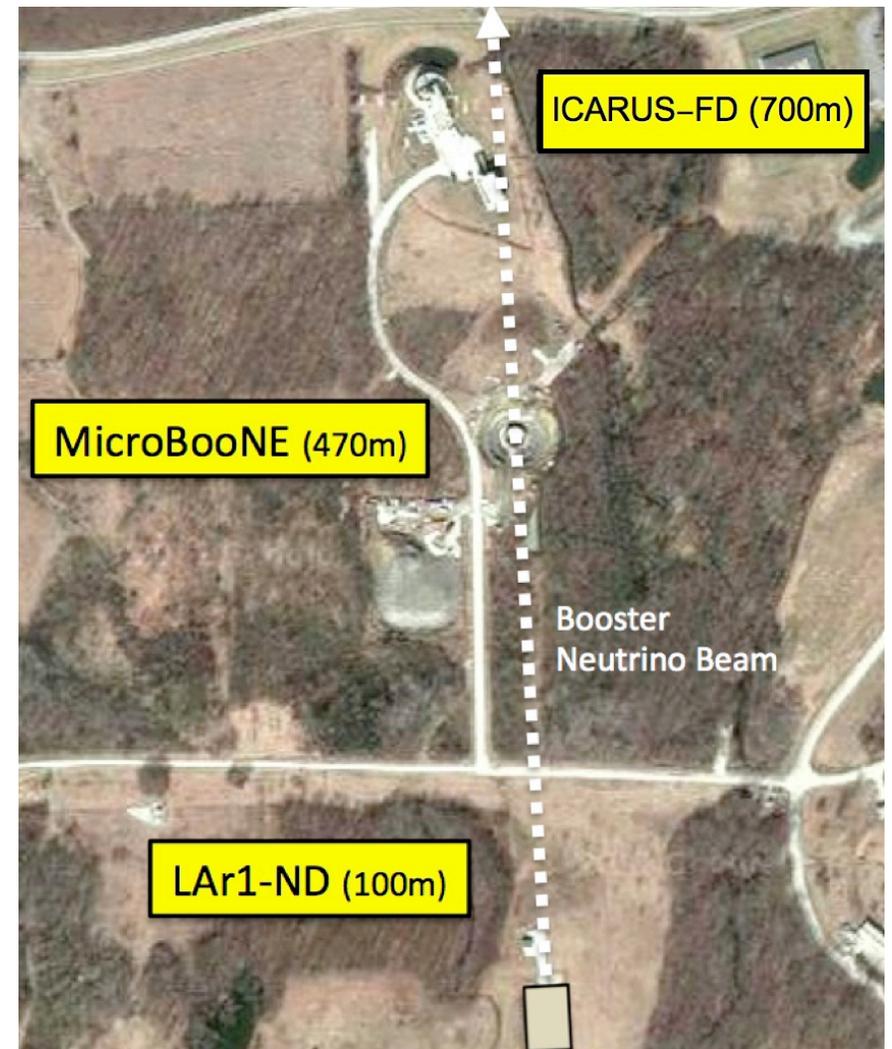
Or...

Result is consistent with null:

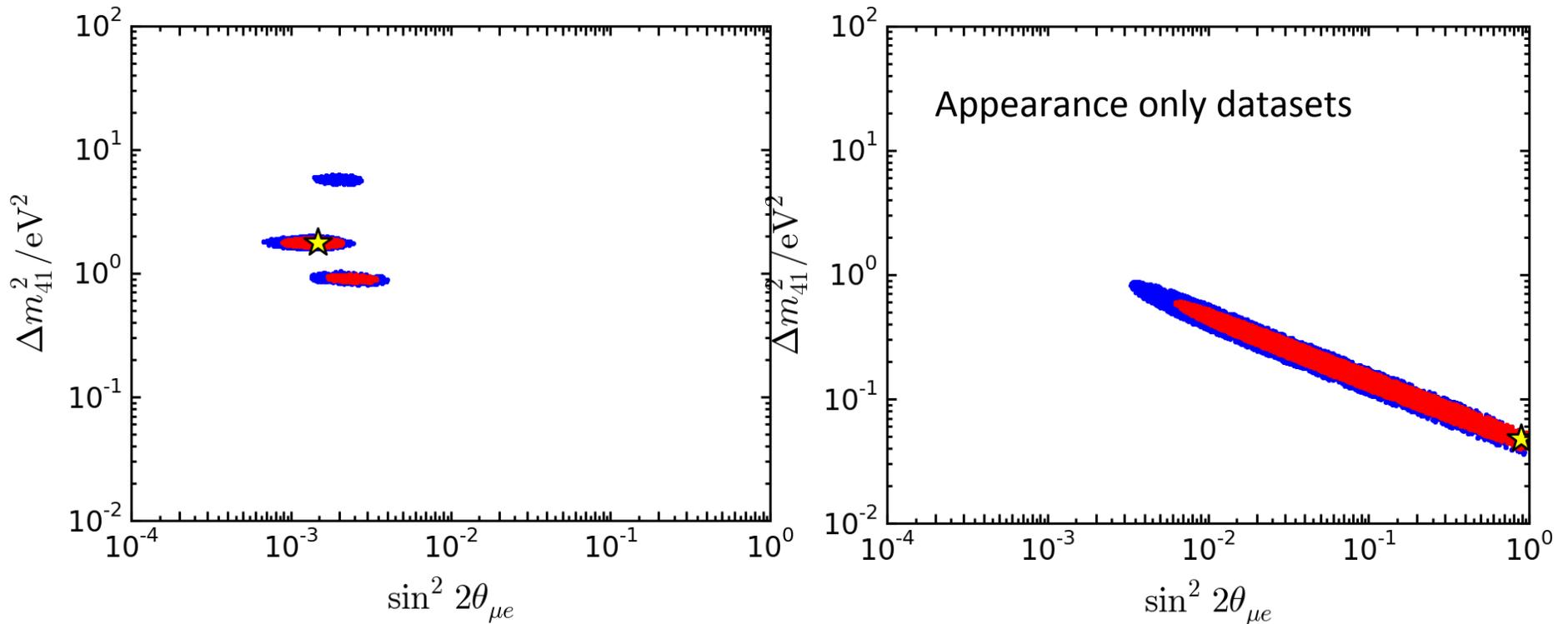
Very hard to explain in a 3+1 model.

&

The FNAL SBN Program's premiere physics result is ruled out!



The “three islands” are not on the Appearance-only plot.
 Why do they “pop out” of the global fit?



The range outside of the blue in the appearance region is still allowed, just not at $>90\%$ CL.
 Appearance does have an effect in the region of the islands at $> 1\sigma$

Then disappearance signals get effectively “stacked on top” in the global fit,
 such that these islands cross the $>90\%$ CL