

# Recent Results on Global Fits to Sterile Neutrino Models

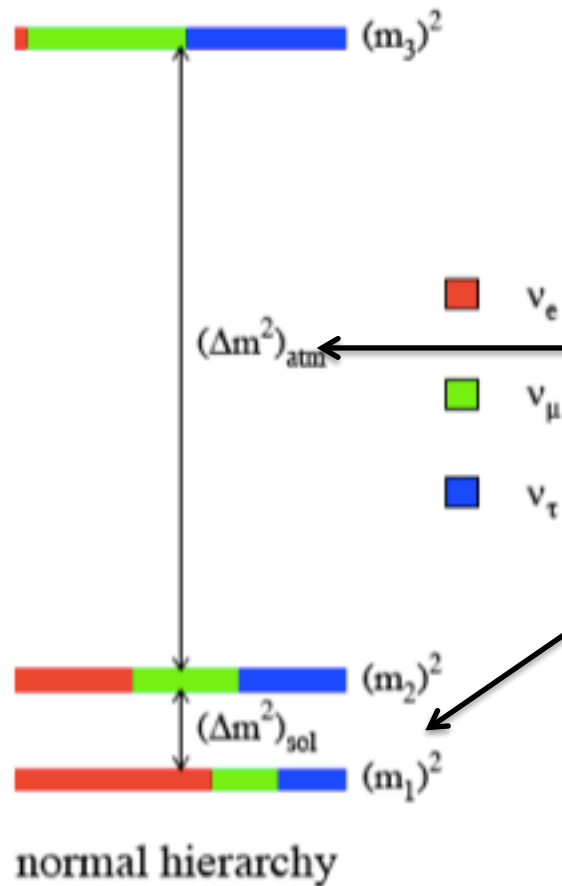
Carlos Argüelles, Gabriel Collin, Janet Conrad, Alejandro Diaz, Mike Shaevitz

IPA 2017

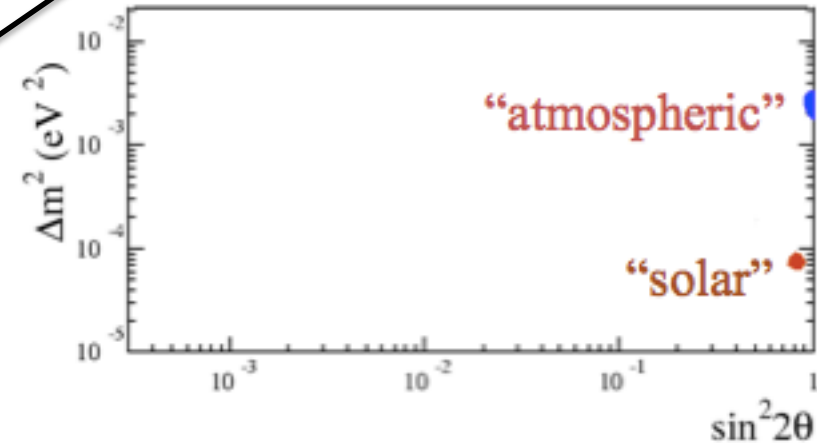
A  $3\nu$  model has  
been established

A  $3\times 3$  rotation matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

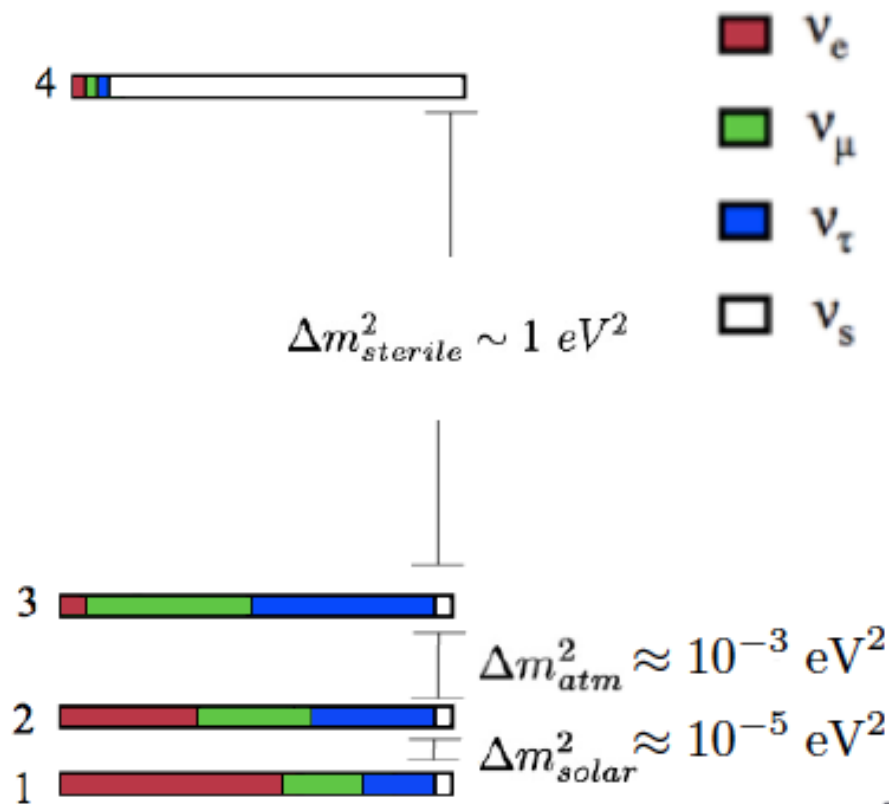


Two distinct mass splittings  
 “atmospheric” --  $3\text{E-}3 \text{ eV}^2$   
 “solar” --  $7\text{E-}5 \text{ eV}^2$



(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:

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

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

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

$\nu_e$ and $\bar{\nu}_e$ appearance:	disappearance.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LSND</b> <math>\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e</math></li> <li>• <b>MiniBooNE</b> <math>\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e</math></li> <li>• <b>NuMI in MB</b> <math>\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e</math></li> <li>• <b>NOMAD</b> <math>\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e</math></li> <li>• <b>KARMEN</b> <math>\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e</math></li> </ul>	• $\nu_e$ and $\bar{\nu}_e$	• $\nu_\mu$ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bugey</b> <math>\bar{\nu}_e \nrightarrow \bar{\nu}_e</math></li> <li>• <b>GALLEX/SAGE</b> <math>\nu_e \nrightarrow \nu_e</math></li> <li>• <b>KARMEN/LSND x-sec</b> <math>\nu_e \nrightarrow \nu_e</math></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>MINOS CC</b> <math>\bar{\nu}_\mu \nrightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu</math></li> <li>• <b>SciBooNE/MiniBooNE *</b> <math>\bar{\nu}_\mu \nrightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu</math></li> <li>• <b>CCFR84</b> <math>\nu_\mu \nrightarrow \nu_\mu</math></li> <li>• <b>CDHS *</b> <math>\nu_\mu \nrightarrow \nu_\mu</math></li> </ul>

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:

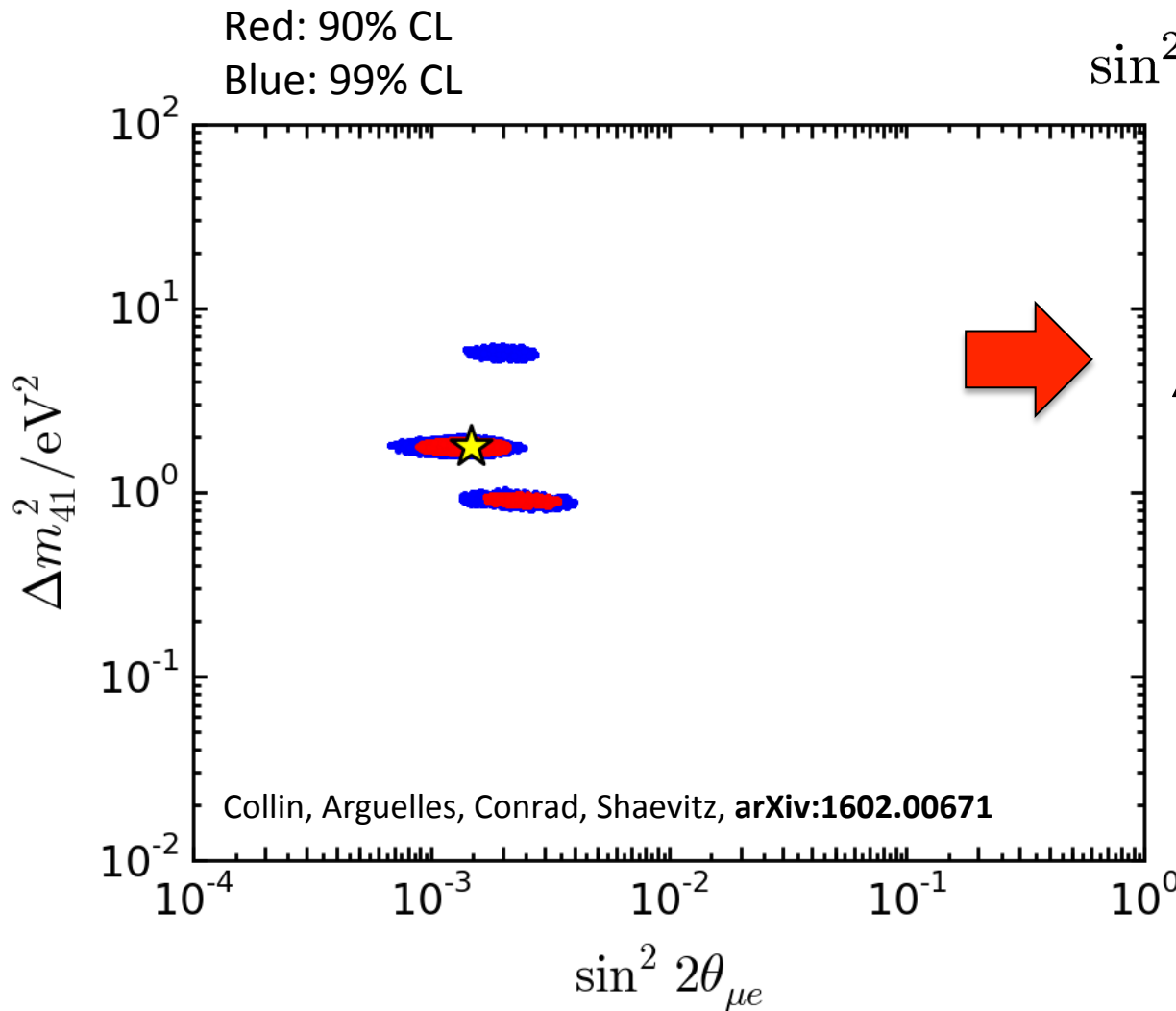
$$\Delta m_{41}^2 : 1.75 \text{ eV}^2$$

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

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

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

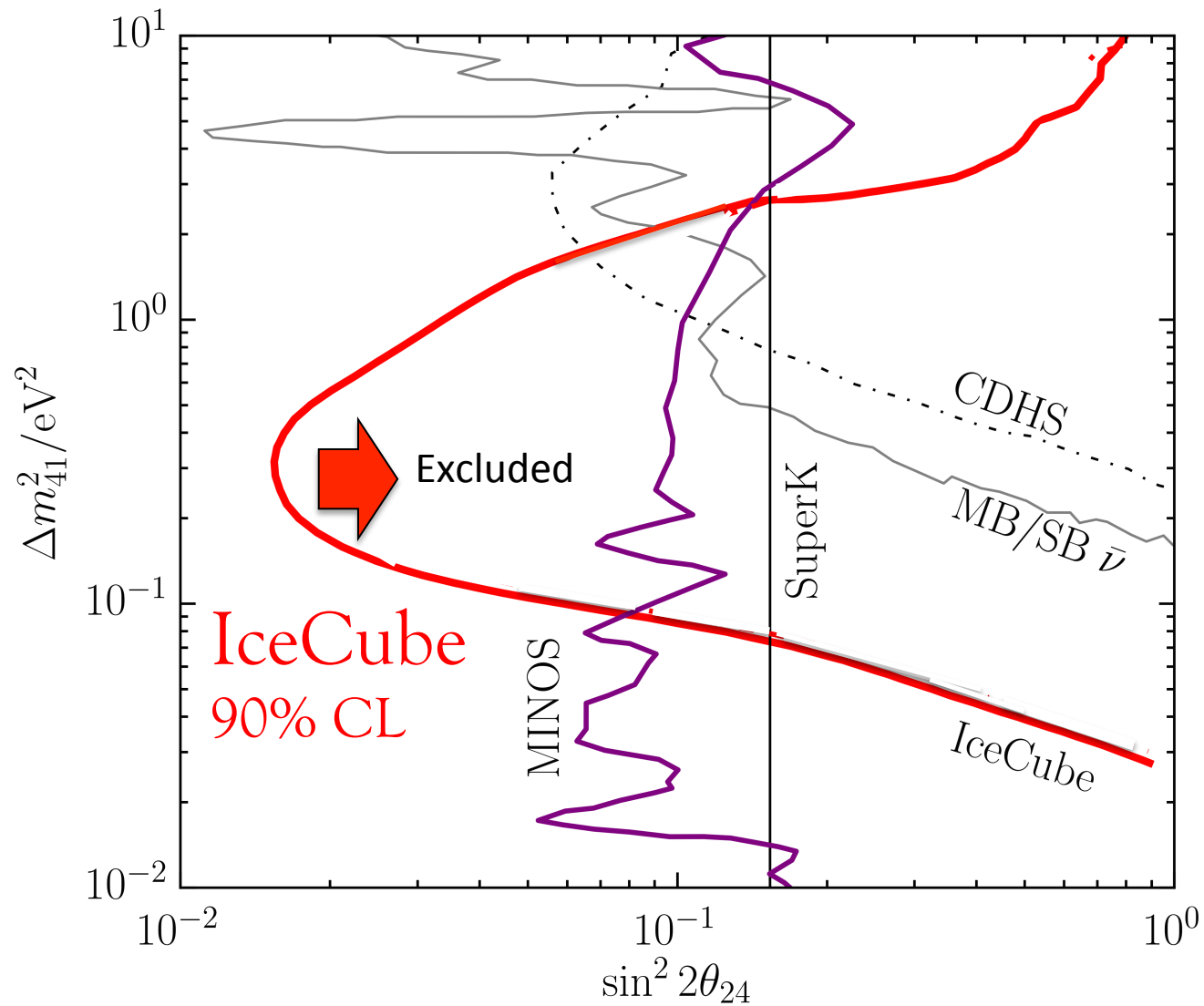
$$\Delta\chi^2 : 52.34 \quad (3 \text{ dof})$$



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

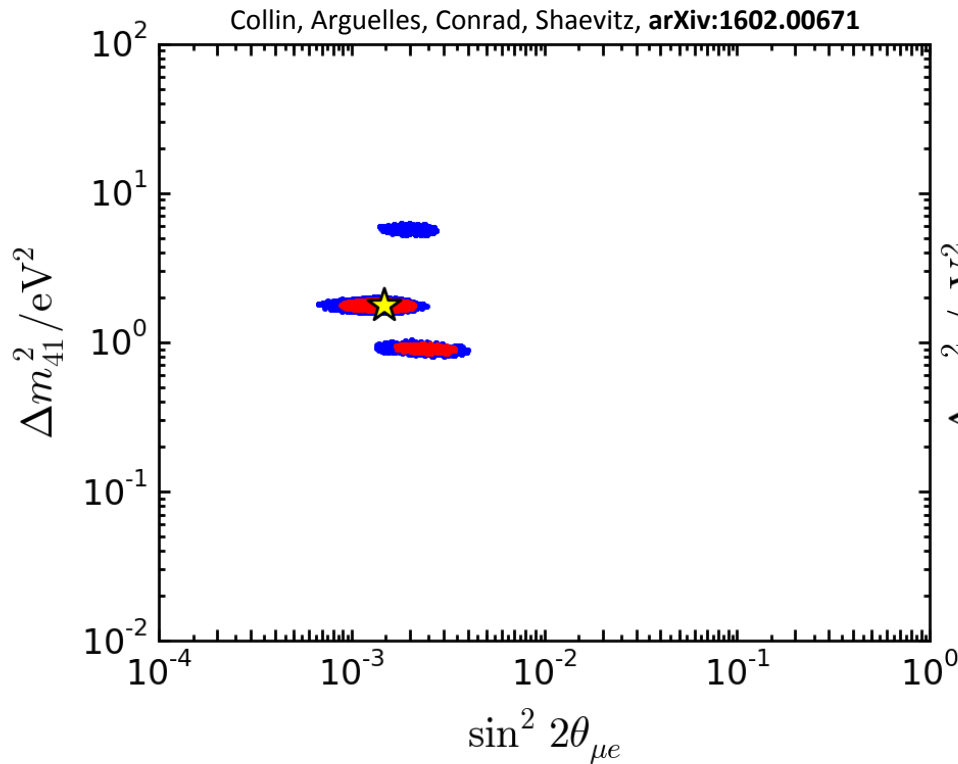
We have expanded to include the new IceCube limit

(presented by C. Argüelles, this session)

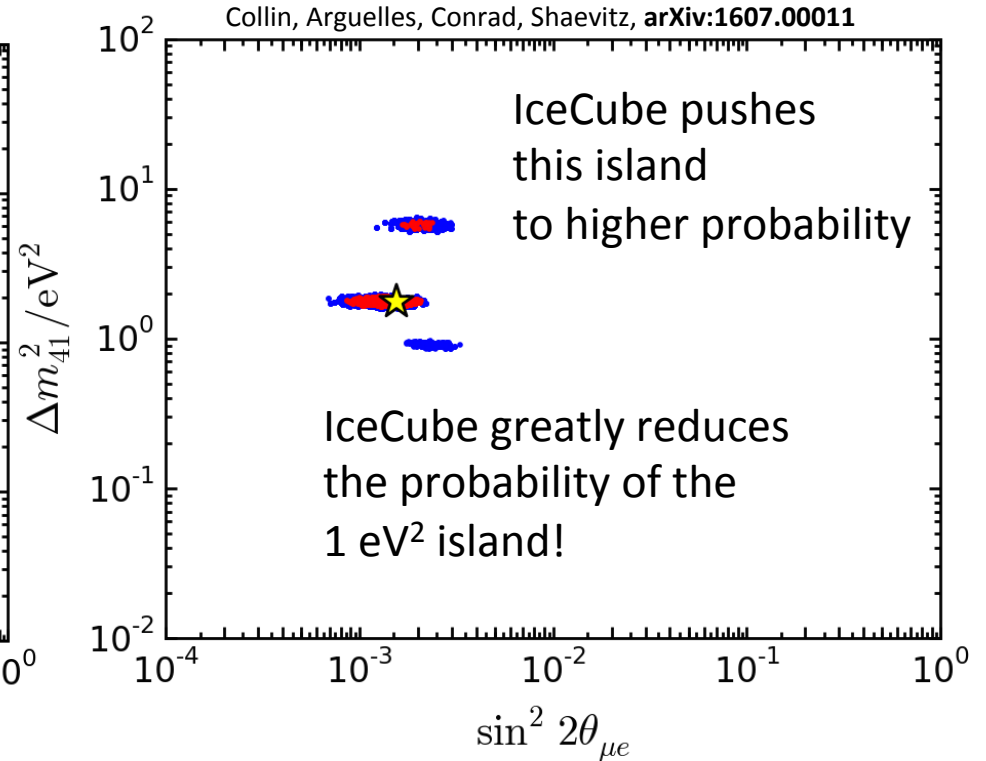


# Global Fit Results

Before



After



Most future experiments are optimized for  $1 \text{ eV}^2$   
and are less optimal for higher  $\Delta m^2$  values...



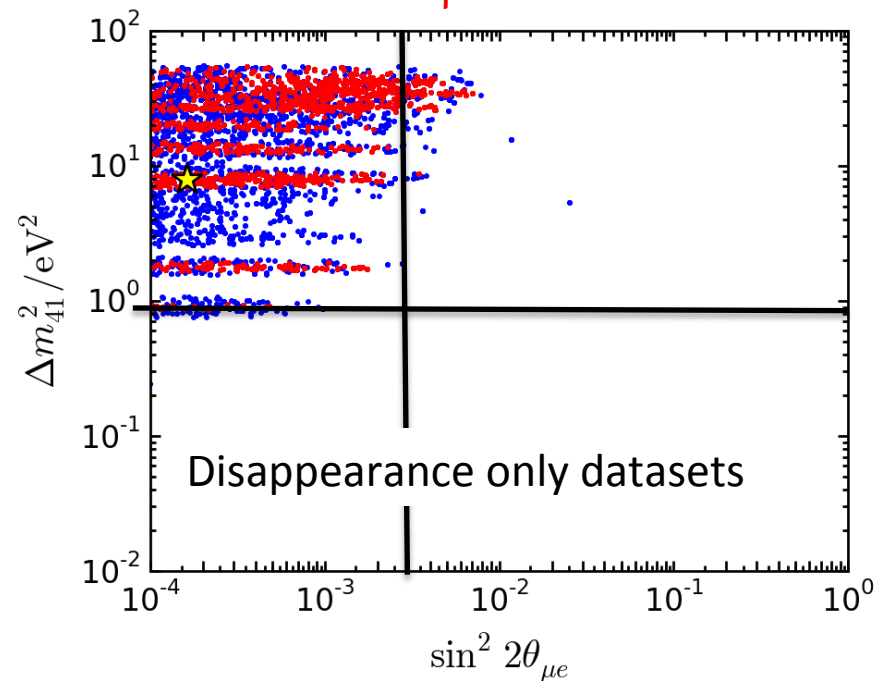
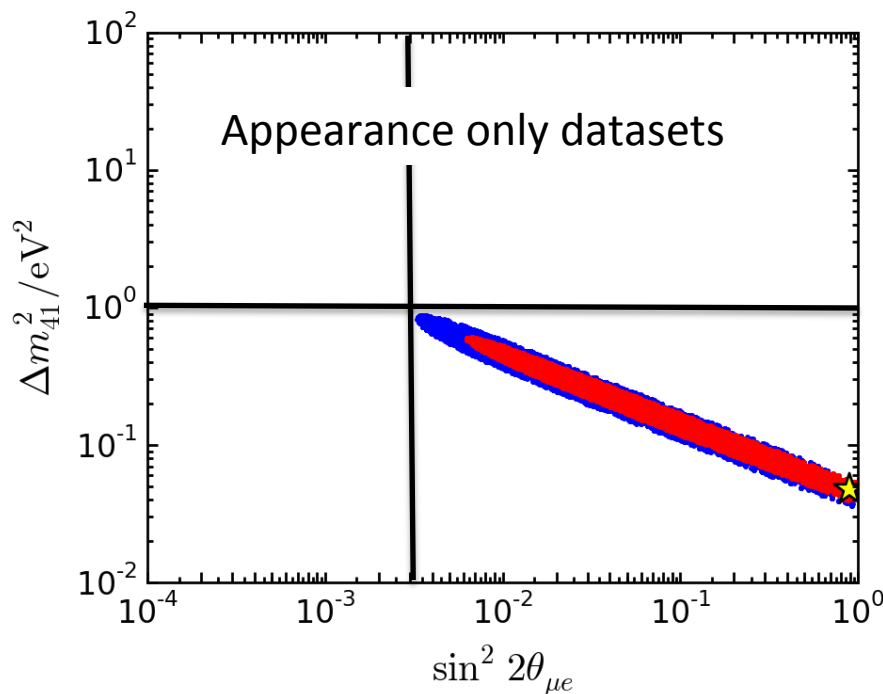
In these fits,  
The sterile model is a huge improvement over  
the “null model”

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

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

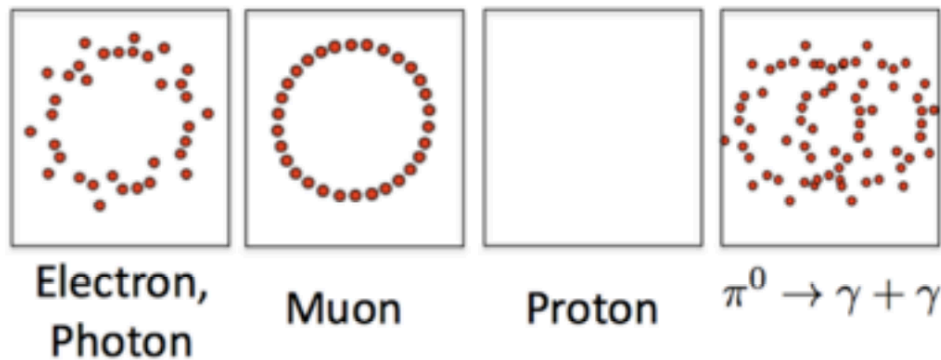
Yes, sterile fit is a big improvement, but something is odd...

“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?

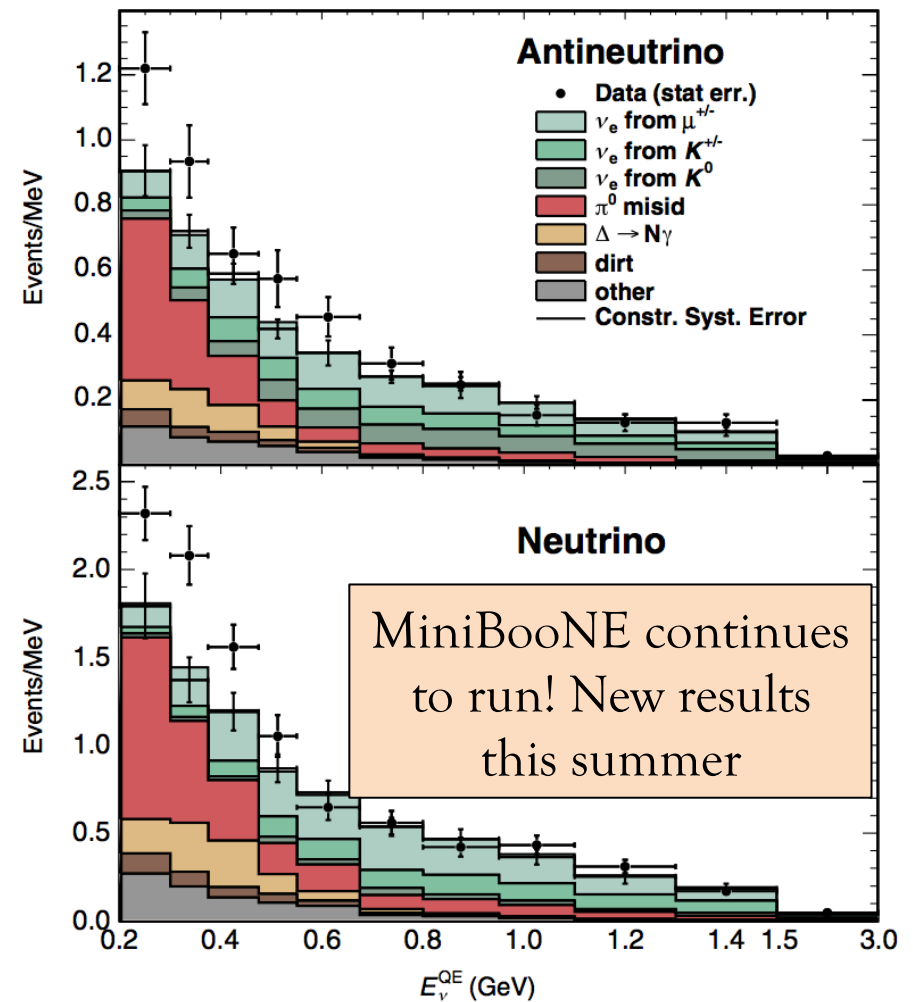
Removing MiniBooNE neutrino result (not antineutrinos)  
results in a big improvement in tension

- 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.

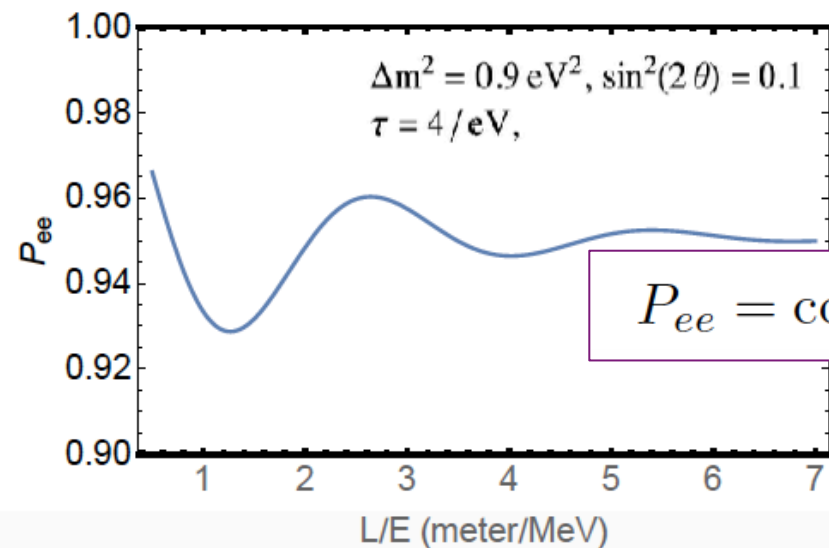
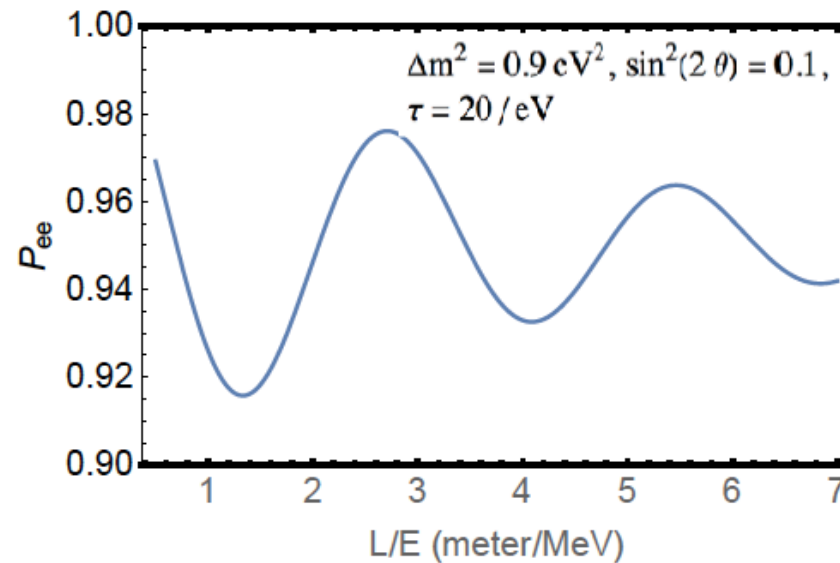
Alternative Possibility: More complex physics.  
People have explored  $3+2$  and  $3+3$  in the past.  
Our fitting group is looking at  $3+1+\text{decay}$   
(A natural extension w/ fewer additional parameters then adding extra steriles)

→ 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,  $\tau$ , the model loses the high  $\Delta m^2$  sterile signal, because the  $\nu_4$  decays away.

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



What would be the consequence?

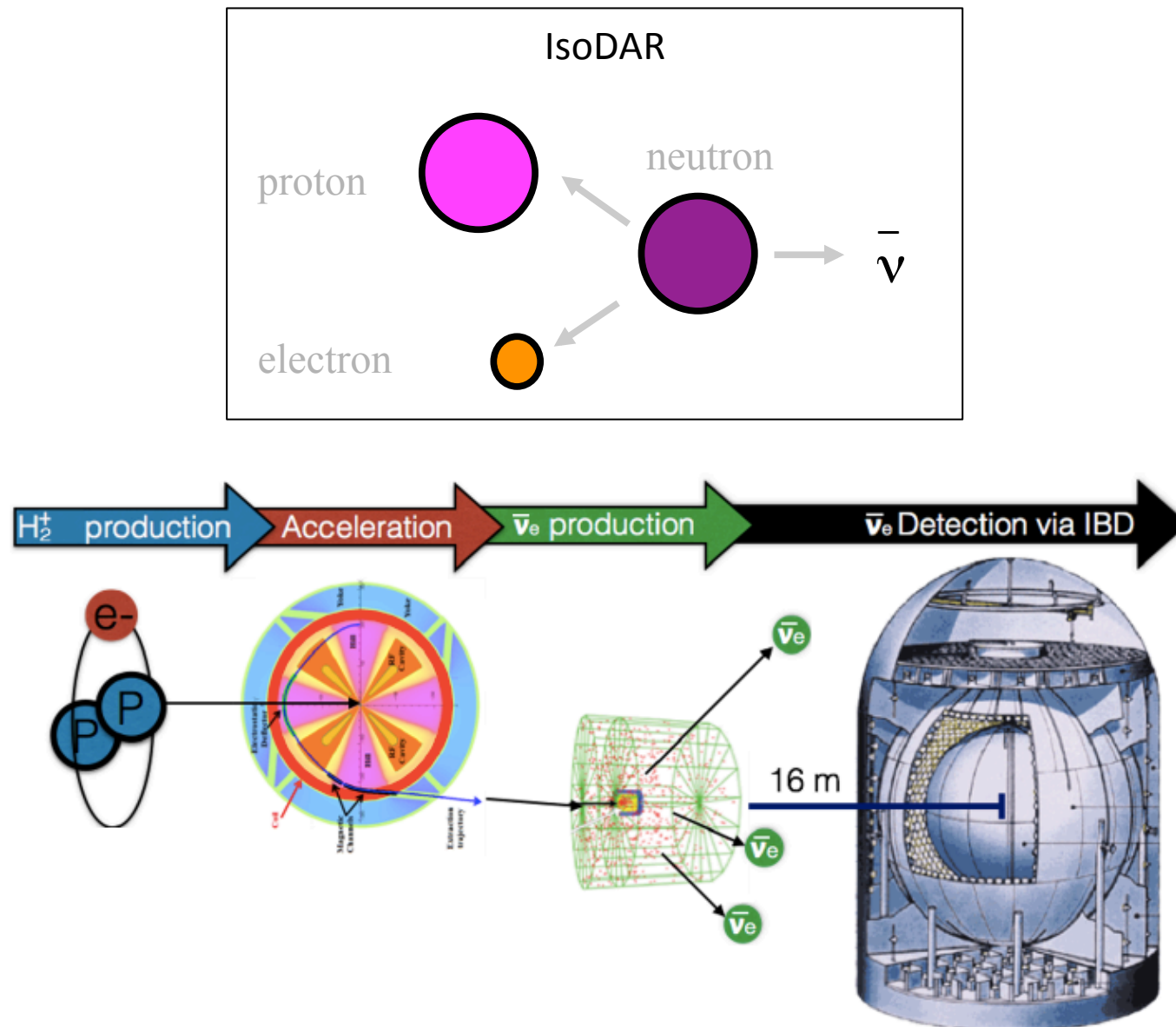
Reactor experiments may see a deficit with respect to theory  
but not oscillations (since  $L/E \sim 3 \text{ m/MeV}$ )

There will be a relatively small effect in LSND  
and MiniBooNE, at low  $\Delta m^2$

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

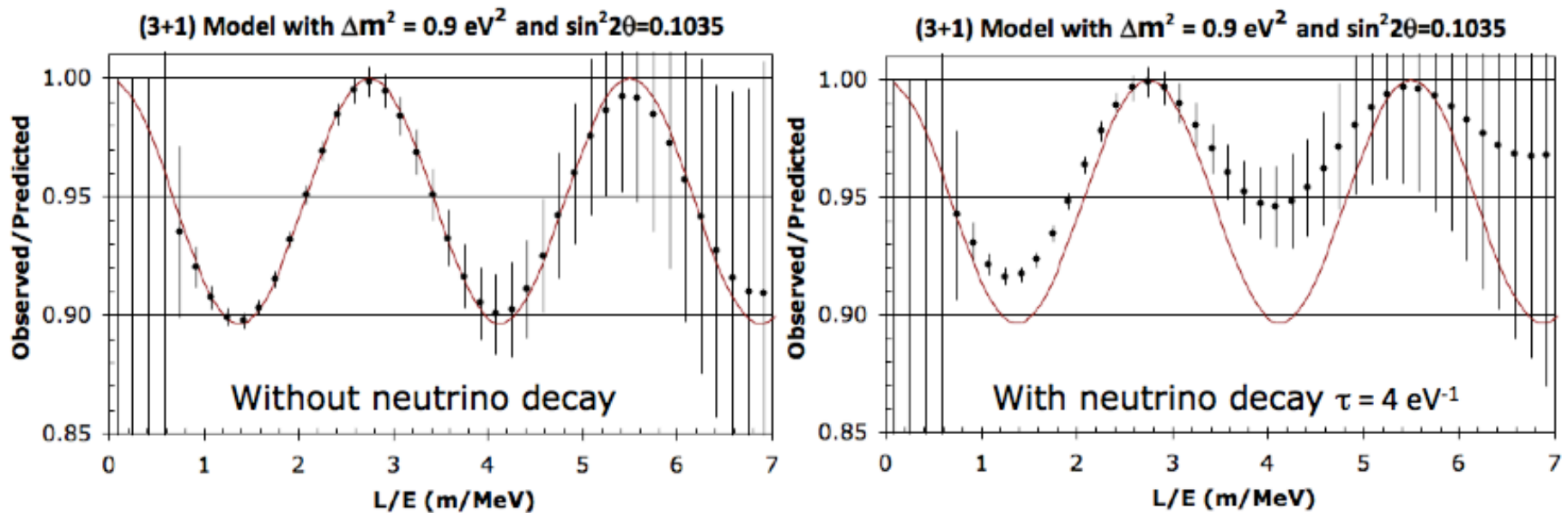
Looks interesting! Global Fits Soon!

# 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  $3+1$

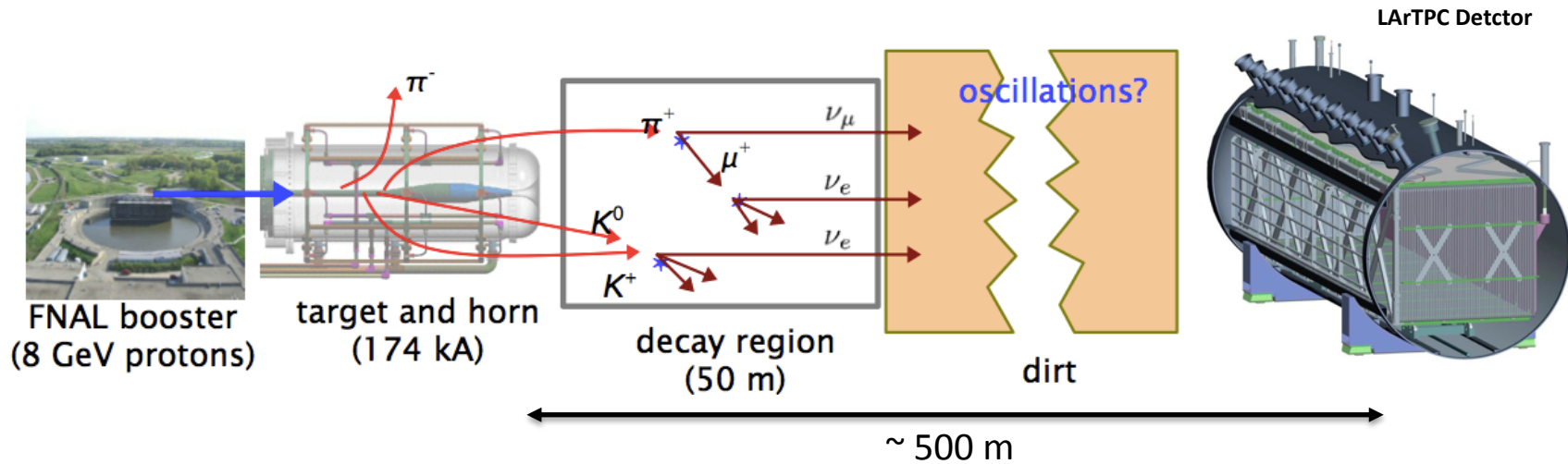
Systematic Effects?  $\rightarrow$  MicroBooNE

Additional sterile neutrinos

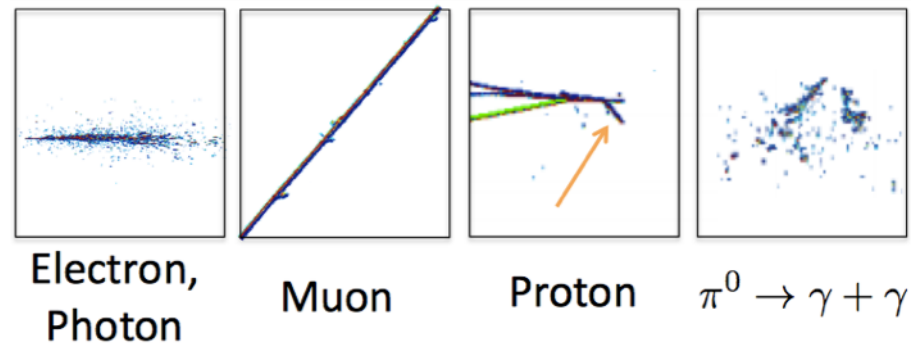
Other options, like decay.

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

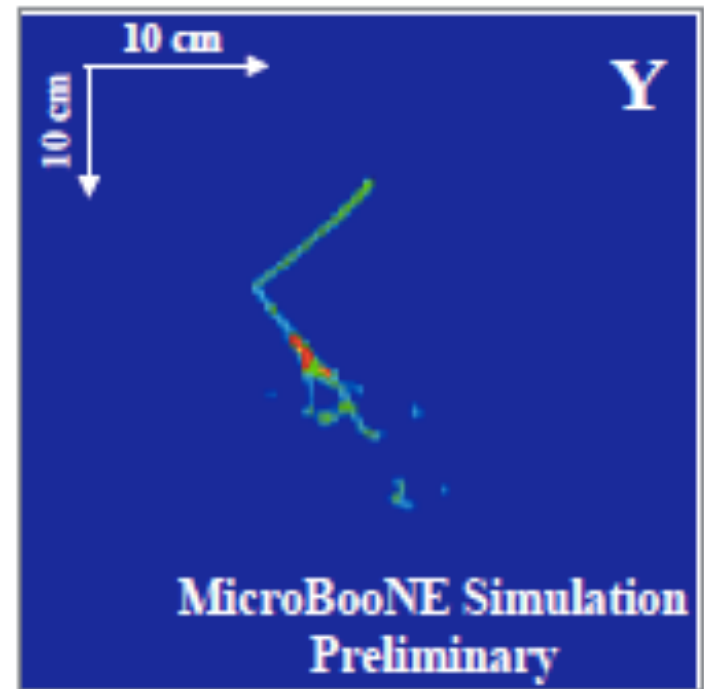
Back Up Slides



- 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”  $\nu_e$  background.



MicroBooNE will decisively show if the MiniBooNE  
anomaly is  $\nu_e$

# Big Implications

Either...

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

*Strongly favors a  $3+1$  model.*

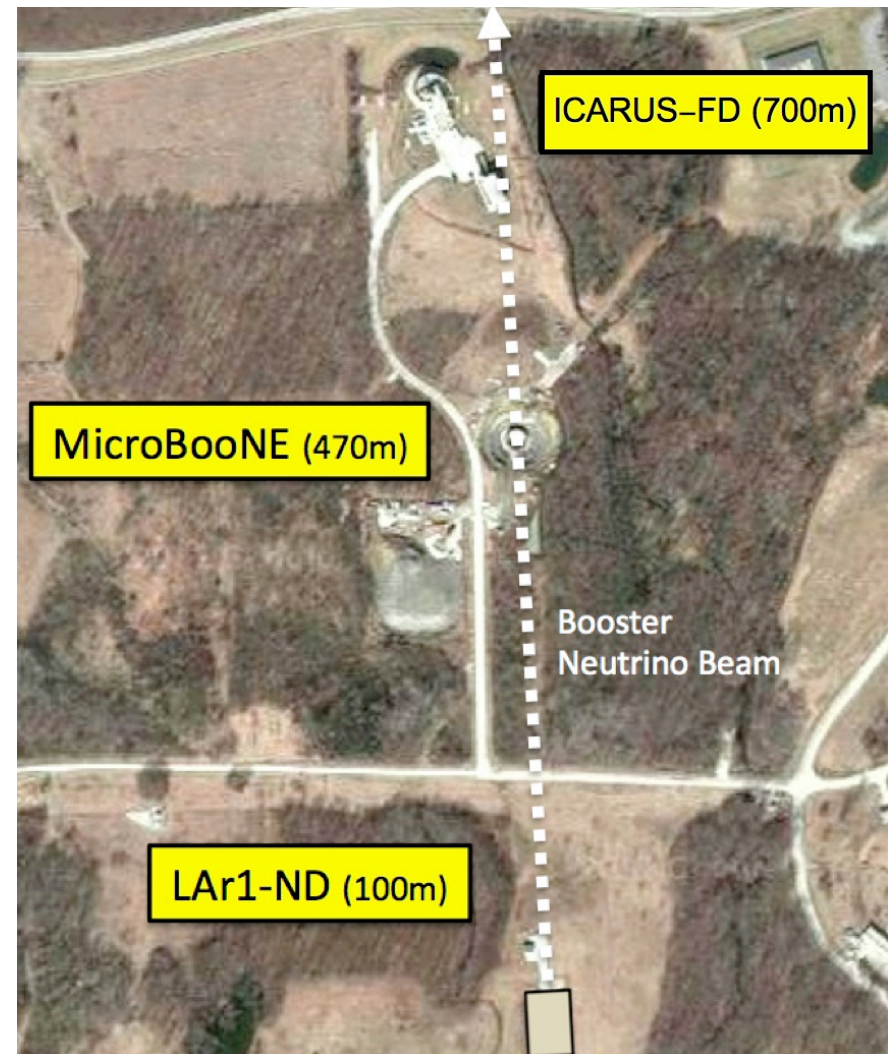
Or...

Result is consistent with null:

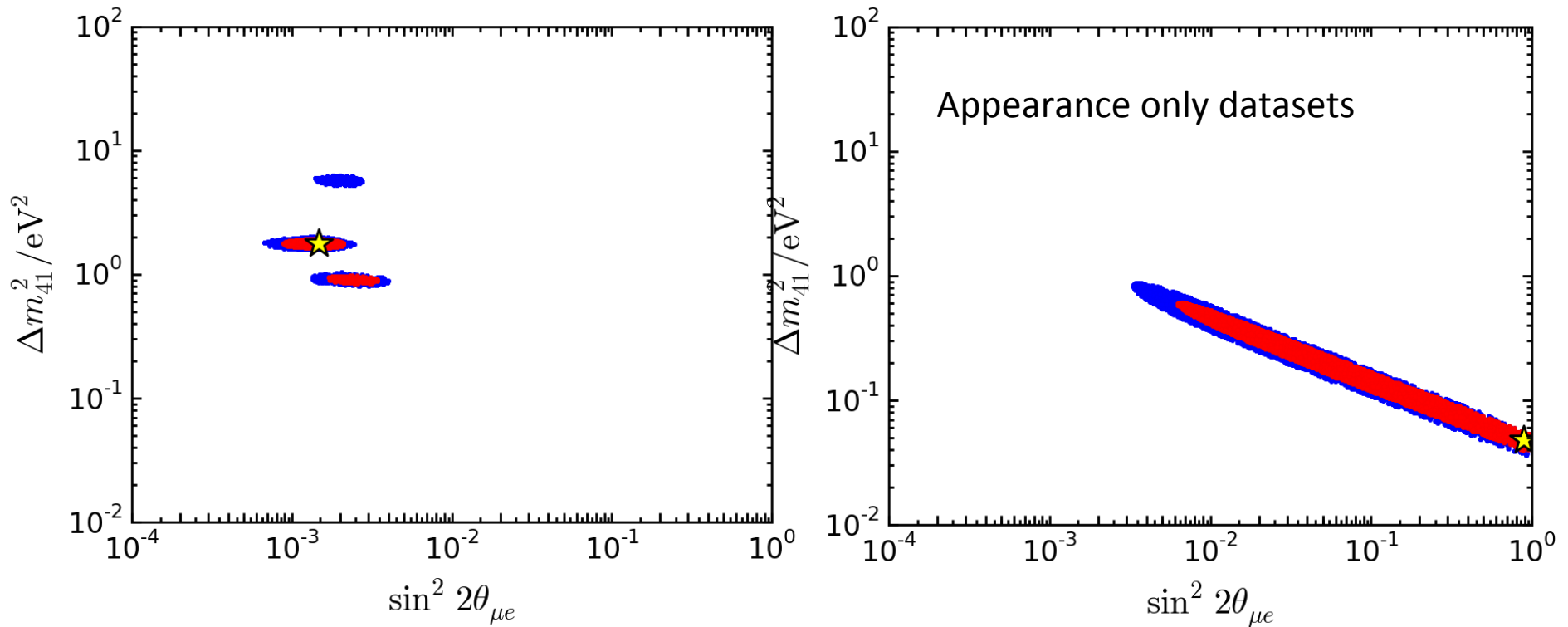
*Very hard to explain in a  $3+1$  model.*

&

*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