

Non-Sterile Neutrinos and the Dark MSW Effect

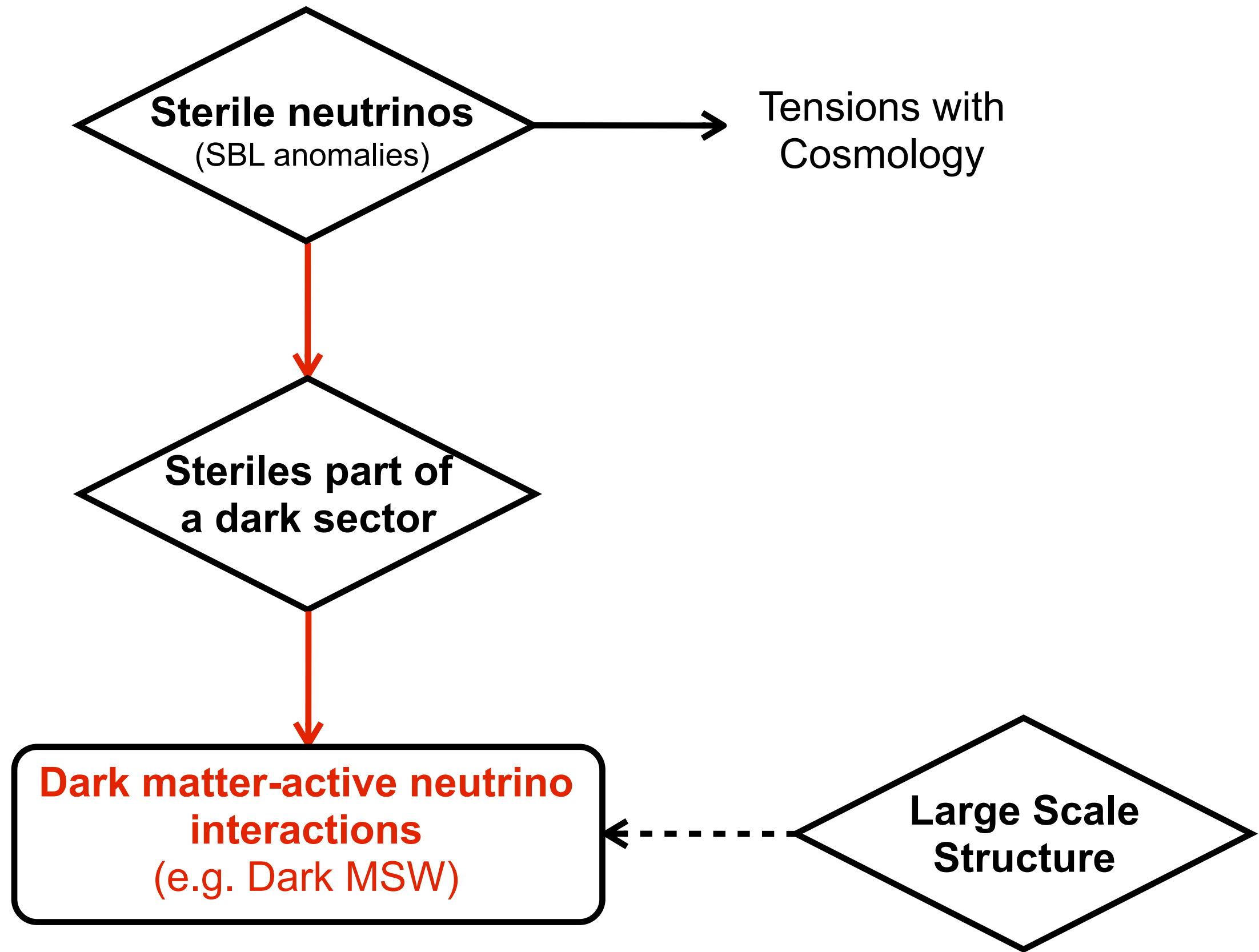
PRD94 (2016) 11, 113015 (1607.04161) & 1702.08464
(with F. Capozzi and I. Shoemaker)

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MPIK, Heidelberg

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Flowchart

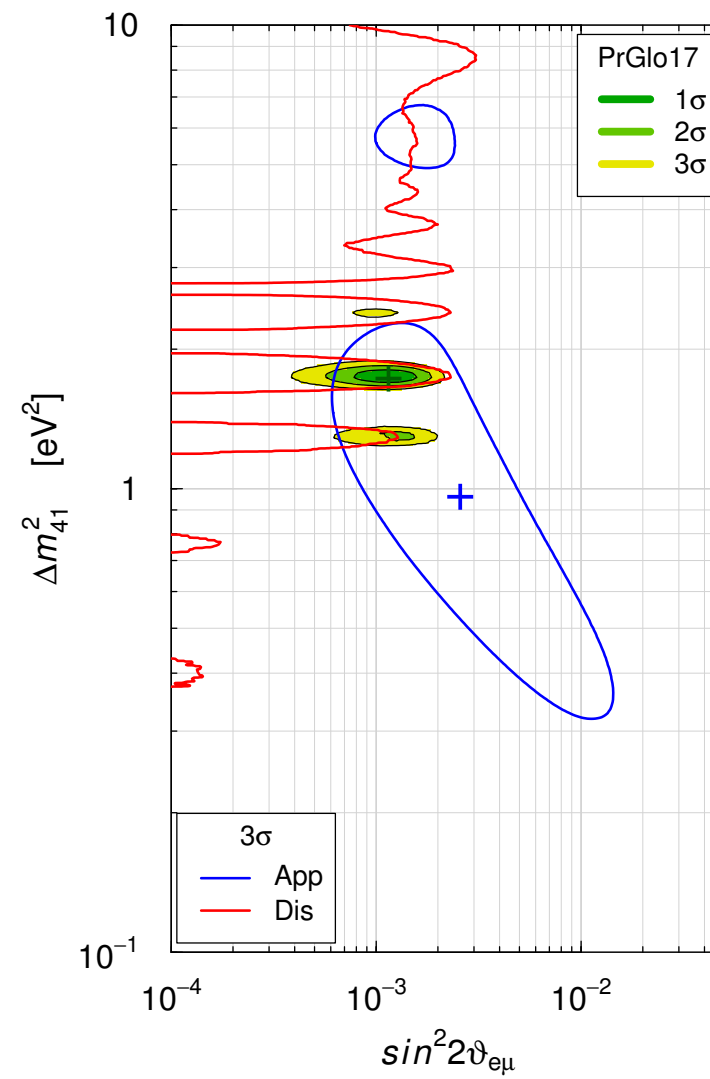
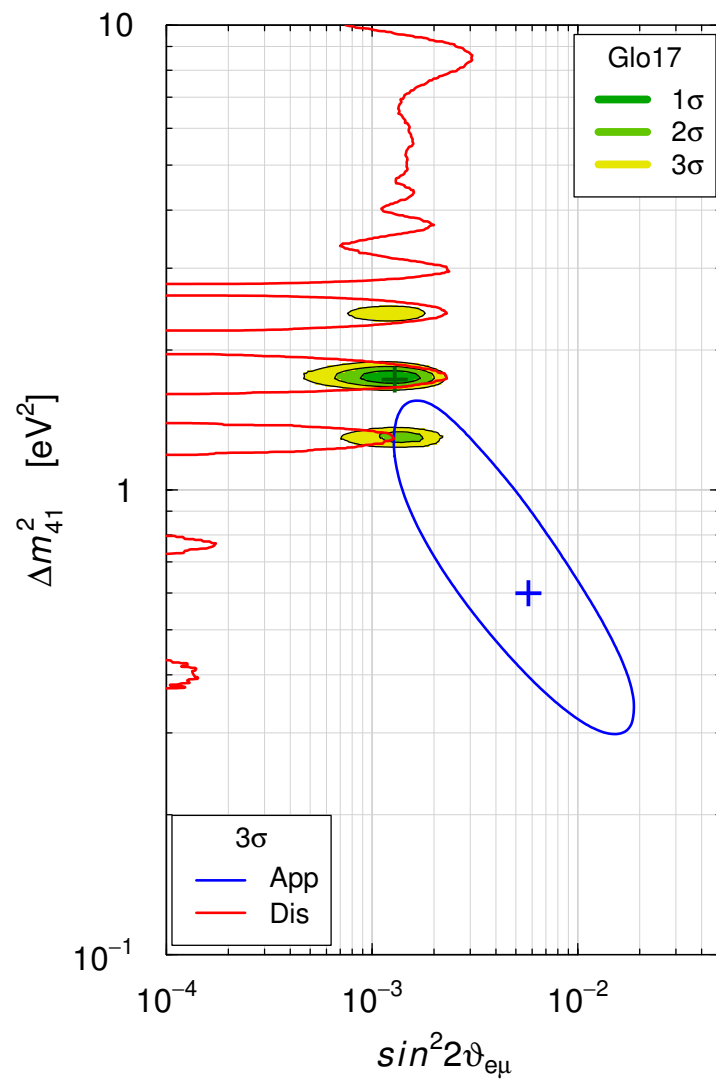


Light sterile neutrinos?

Experimental reason:

eV steriles behind SBL, reactor, Gallium anomalies?

3+1 model $\sin^2 2\theta_{e\mu} = 4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{\mu4}|^2$



Best fit:

$$(\Delta m^2_{41}, |U_{e4}|^2, |U_{\mu4}|^2)_{\text{bf}} = (1.7 \text{ eV}^2, 0.019, 0.015) \quad \text{Giunti et al. (2017)}$$

Theoretical reason:


**What new phenomena can be DISCOVERED
in neutrino oscillations?**

steriles can lead to sizable effects in oscillations and none elsewhere
(not a theorem, but hard to beat)

Why CMB & BBN data cannot robustly rule them out

The minimal model: a gauge-singlet N

$$\delta\mathcal{L} = N^\dagger i\bar{\sigma}^\mu \partial_\mu N + \left(y_a N H L + \frac{m_N}{2} N N + \text{hc} \right)$$

small


Radiation at BBN & CMB
and structure formation

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta N_{\text{eff, BBN}} = 0.66 \pm 0.45 \\ \Delta N_{\text{eff, CMB}} = 0.10 \pm 0.23 \\ \sum_{\text{rel}} m_\nu < 0.3 \text{ eV} \quad \text{Planck (2015)} \end{array} \right.$$

Suppression of production via large lepton asymmetry:

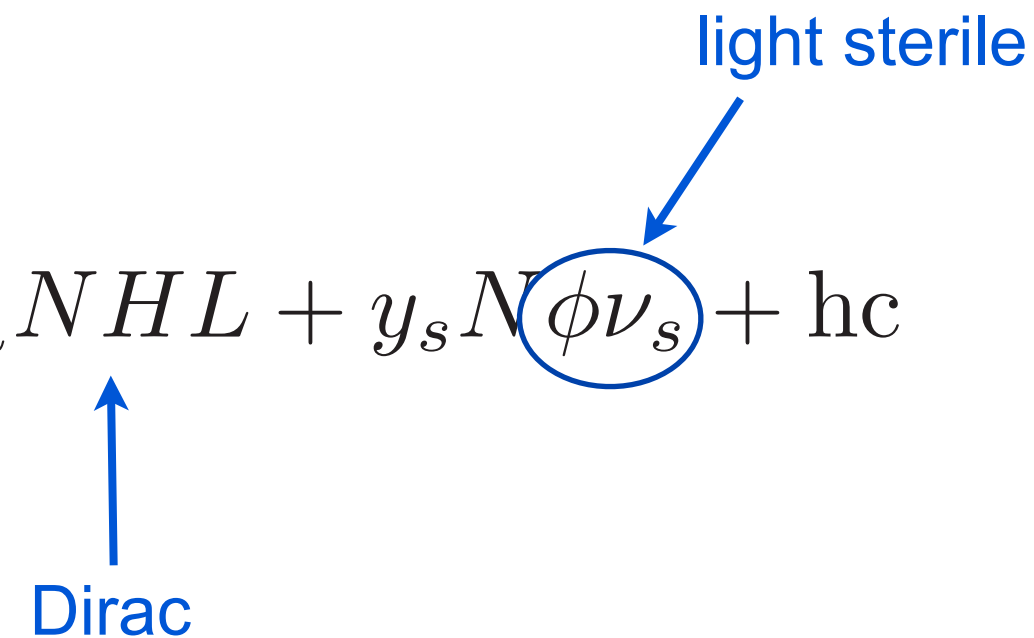
Foot Volkas (95), Chu Cirelli (06), Krauss et al. (10), Hannestad et al. (12), Mirizzi et al. (12), ...

Dilution of the sterile population:

Gelmini Palomares-Ruiz Pascoli (04), Fuller et al. (11), Ho Scherrer (12), ...

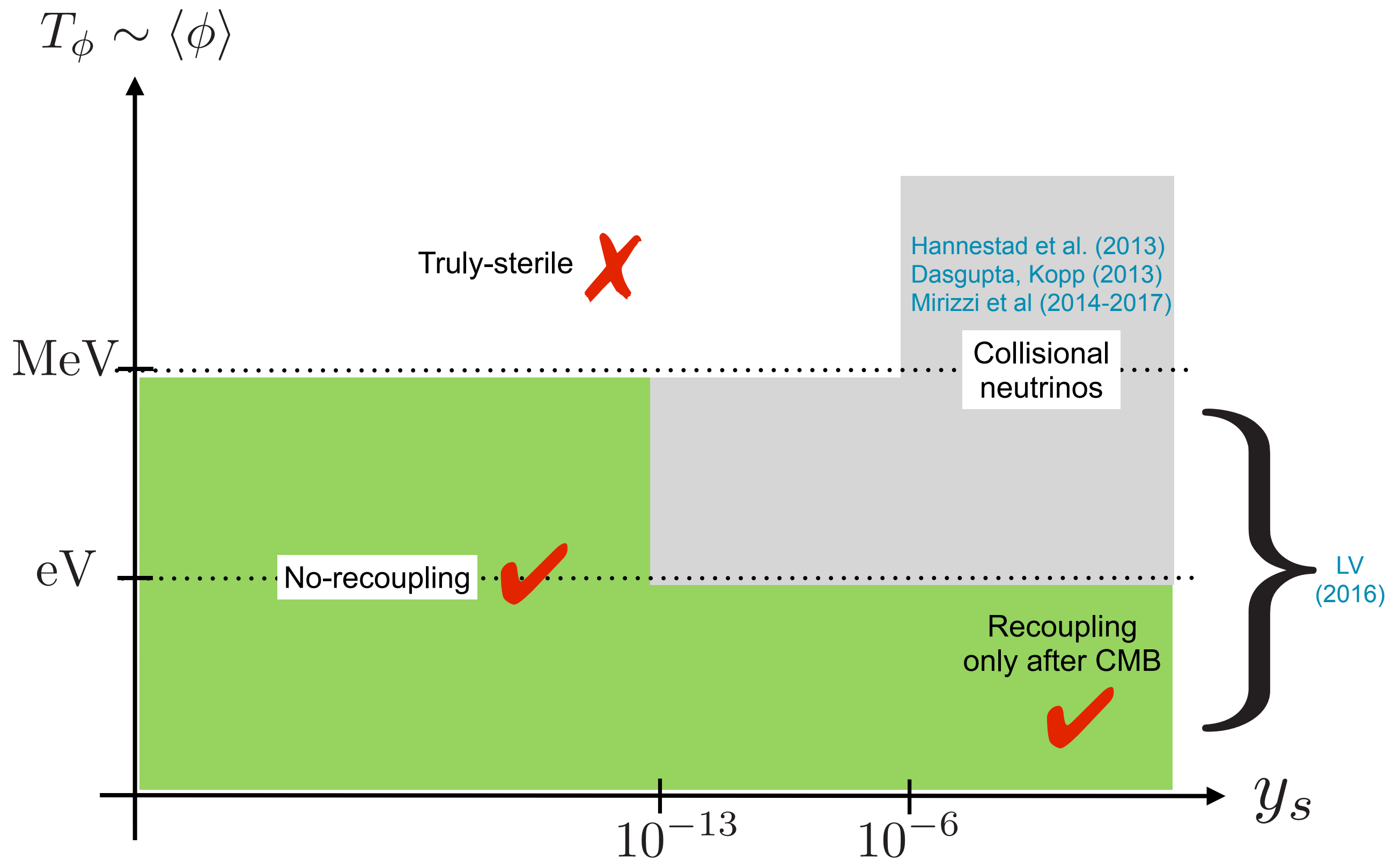
A chiral sterile via the Dirac neutrino portal:

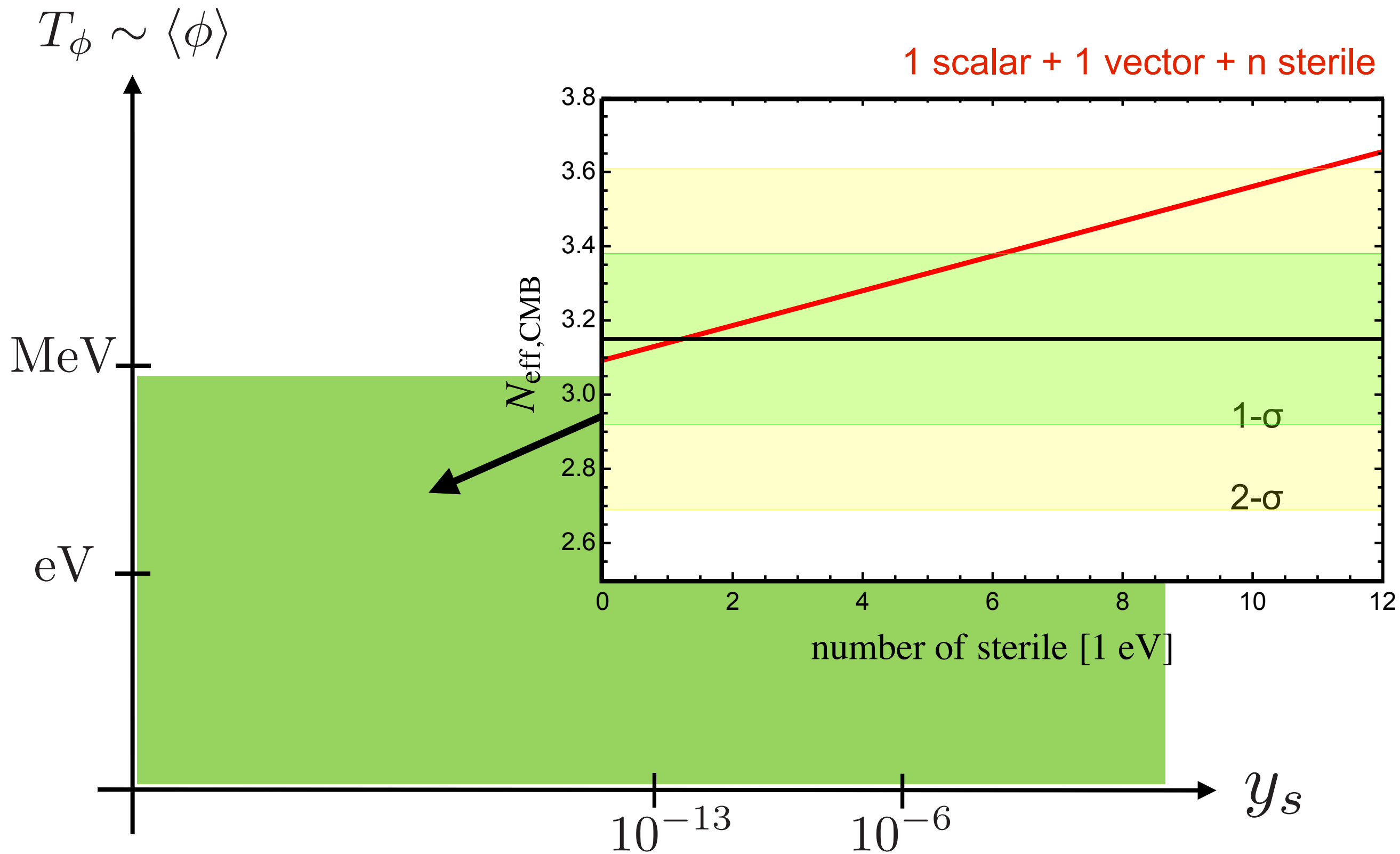
$$\mathcal{L} \supset y_a N H L + y_s N \phi \nu_s + \text{hc}$$



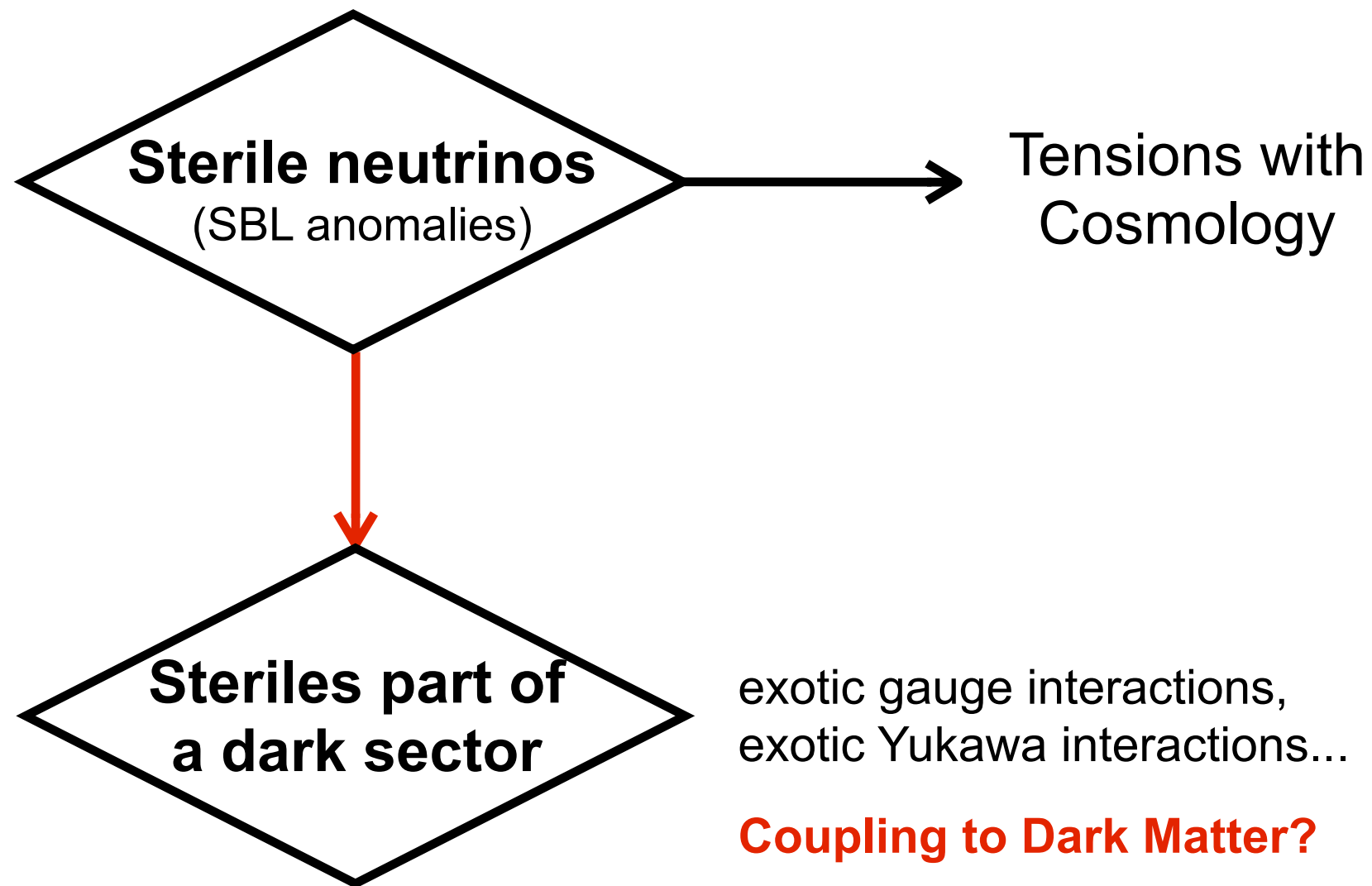
- 1) N very weakly coupled to SM \iff the exotic sector is decoupled
- 2) Oscillations after symmetry breaking \implies **standard Cosmology for small $\langle \phi \rangle$**

mixing: $\theta \sim \min \left(\frac{y \langle H \rangle}{y_s \langle \phi \rangle}, \frac{y_s \langle \phi \rangle}{y \langle H \rangle} \right)$ **KEY!**





This motivates steriles with exotic interactions...



Signatures of Sterile neutrinos-Dark Matter interactions

Benchmark model:

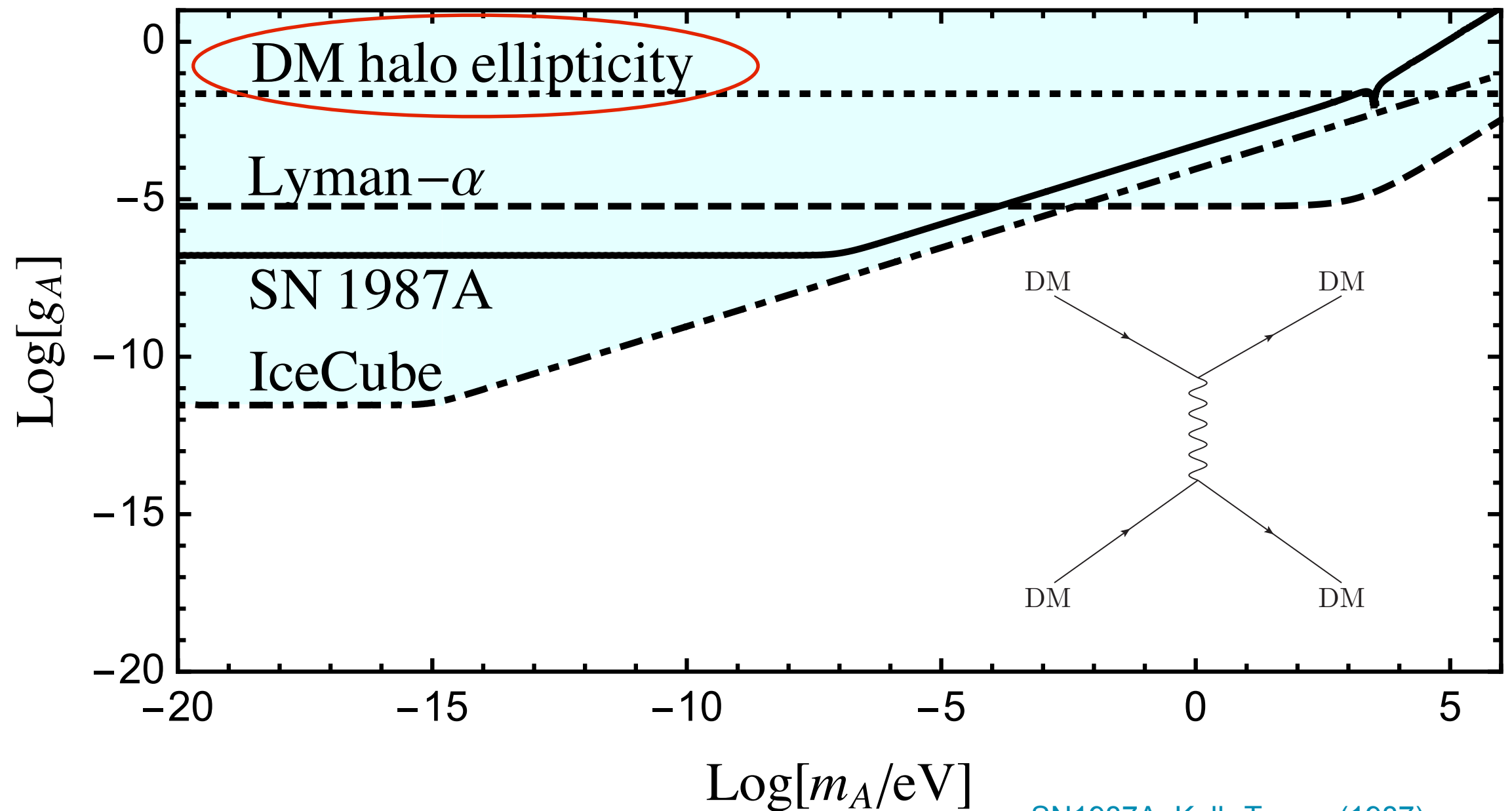
$$\mathcal{L} \supset \nu_s^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu i(\partial_\mu + iq_s g_A A_\mu) \nu_s + y_a N H L + y_s N \phi \nu_s + \text{hc} \\ + X^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu i(\partial_\mu + iq_X g_A A_\mu) X + \dots$$


Dark Matter

Steriles-Dark Matter interactions

Benchmark values

$$m_{\text{DM}} = 5 \text{ GeV} \quad m_4 = 1 \text{ eV} \quad s_{i4} = 0.1$$

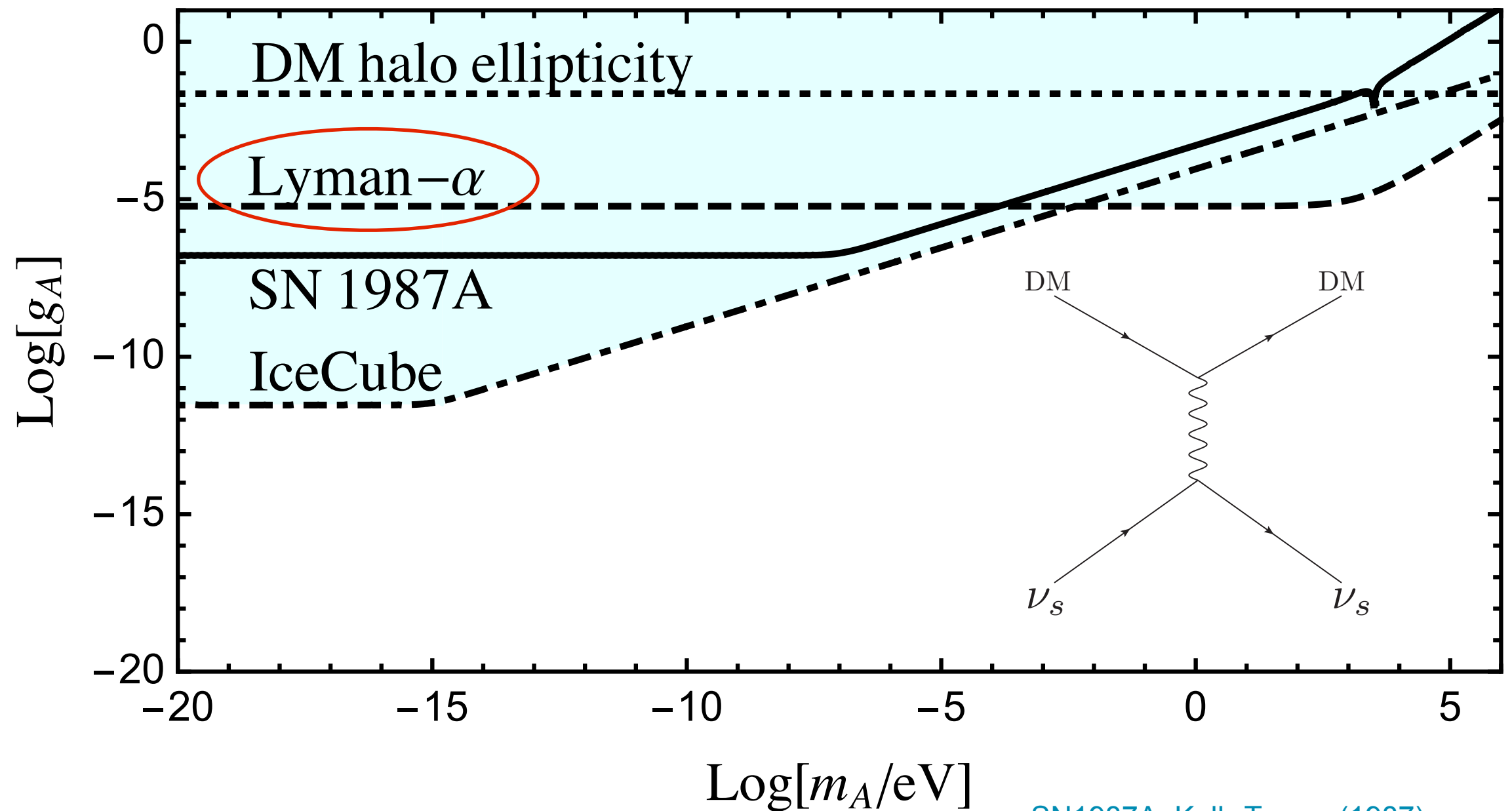


SN1987A: Kolb-Turner (1987)
Lyman- α : van der Aarssen et al (2012)
IceCube (PeV): Cherry et al. (2014), etc.
DM Halo: Agrawal et al. (2016) -- most recent

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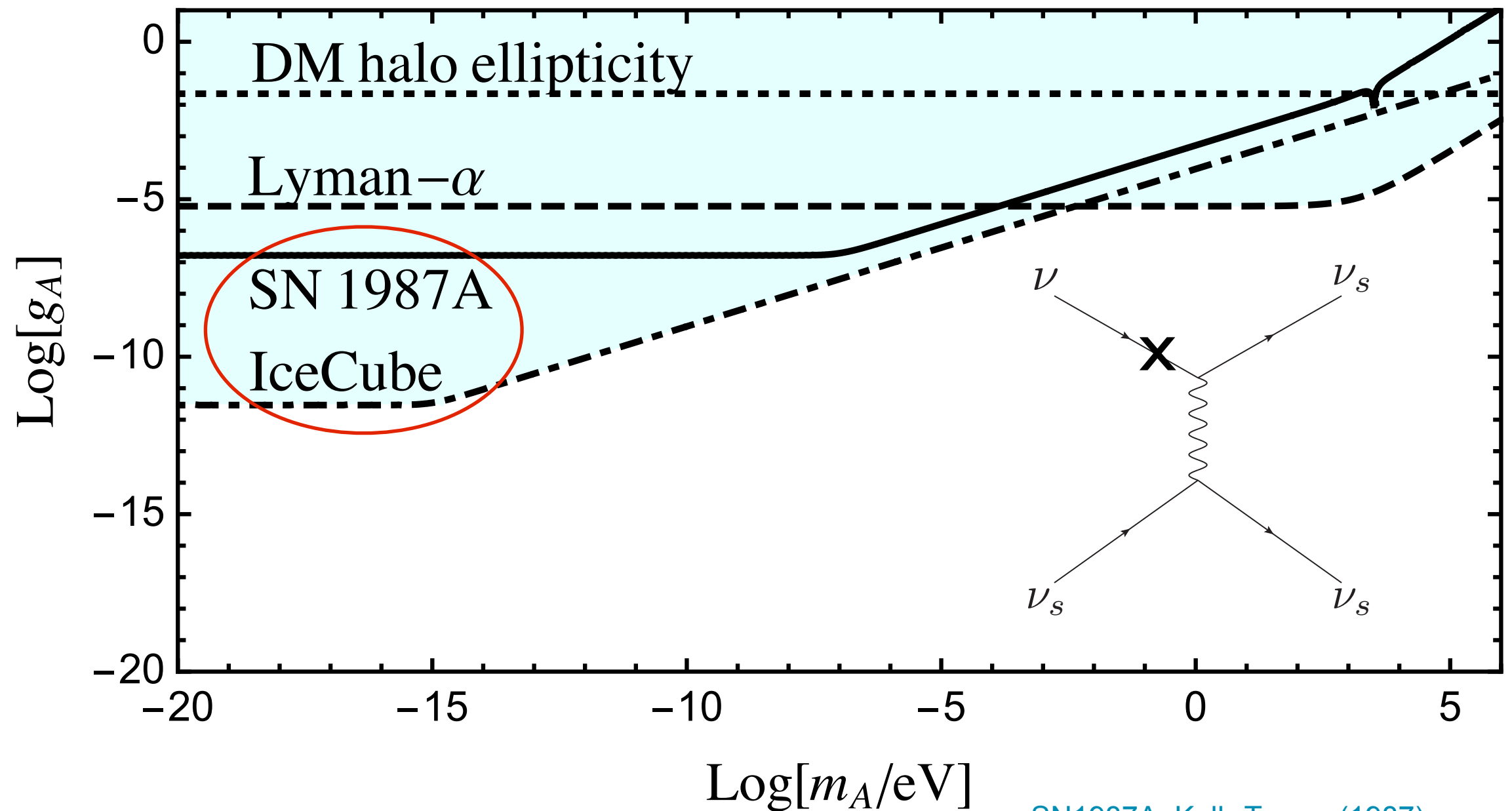


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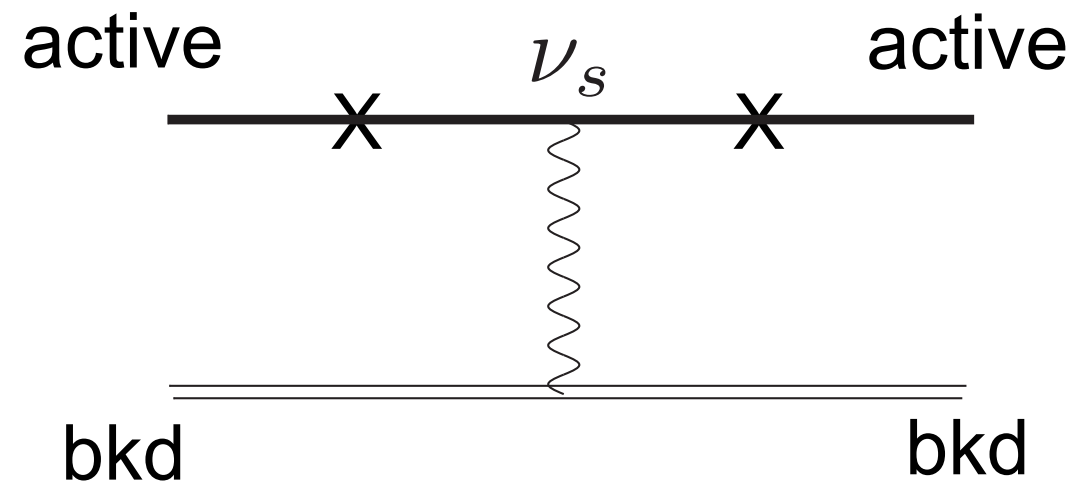
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Dark MSW effect: Steriles-mediated potentials

with (asymmetric) cosmic neutrinos, Dark Matter, ordinary matter (not easy).

Ordinary matter:
Pospelov (2011)
Kopp et al. (2014)

Dark matter:
Capozzi et al. (2017)



$$H = \frac{1}{2E} U \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \Delta m_{21}^2 & & \\ & & \Delta m_{31}^2 & \\ & & & \Delta m_{41}^2 \end{pmatrix} U^\dagger + \begin{pmatrix} V_{CC} & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & V_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_s = \sqrt{2} G_F \frac{1}{2} n_n + V_{s,\text{new}} \rightarrow \text{Non-sterile effect}$$

$$V_{s,\text{new}} = g_A A^0$$

$$\sim \frac{g_A^2}{\partial^2 + m_A^2} n_{\text{bkd}}$$

Asymmetric Dark matter (net charge)

[Nussinov \(1985\)](#)

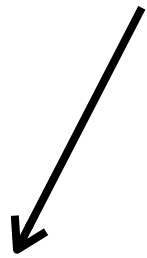
[D.B. Kaplan \(1992\)](#)

[D.E. Kaplan et al. \(2009\), etc.](#)

...

$$V_{s,\text{new}} = g_A A^0$$

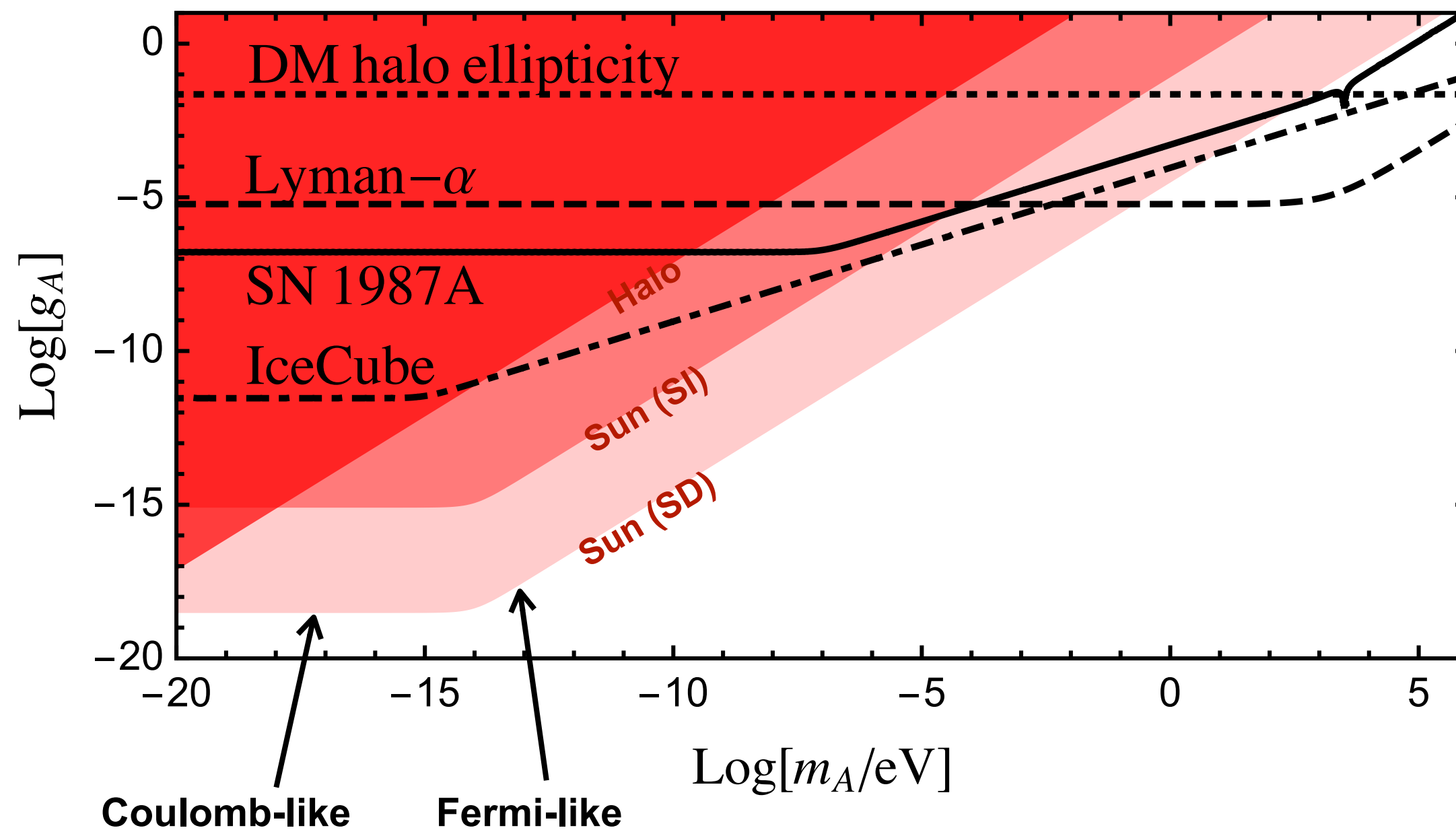
$$\sim \frac{g_A^2}{\partial^2 + m_A^2} n_{\text{bkd}}$$



$$\sim \frac{g_A^2}{m_A^2} n_{\text{bkd}} \sim \frac{1}{\langle \phi \rangle^2} n_{\text{bkd}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Oscillations are special!} \\ \text{strong sensitivity to low-scale exotic sectors} \end{array} \right.$$

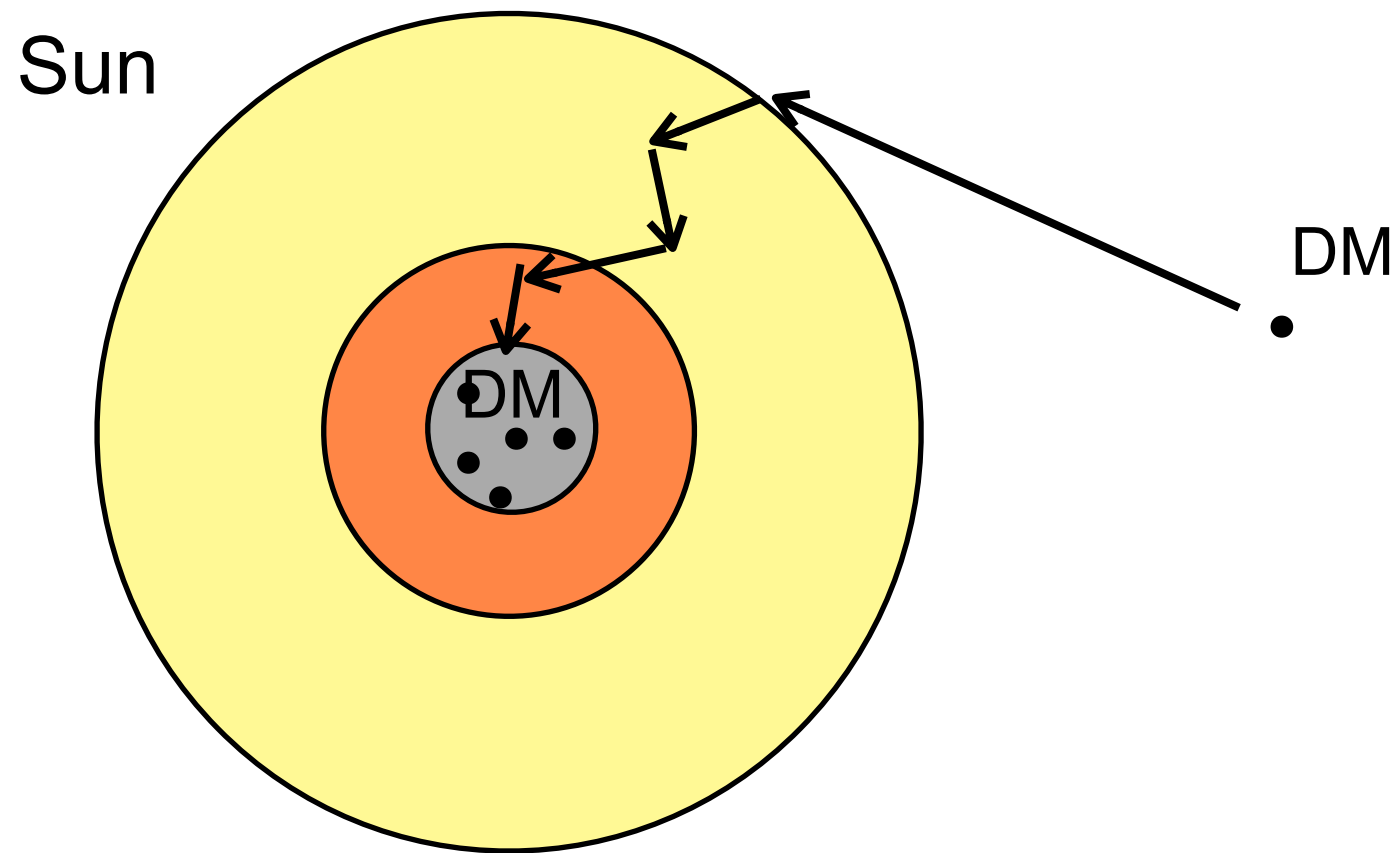
Benchmark values

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Solar Dark MSW

Asymmetric Dark Matter in the sun (generic consequence of asymmetry)



$$n_X(r) = \frac{N_X}{r_X^3 \pi^{3/2}} e^{-r^2/r_X^2}$$

$$r_X \simeq 0.05 \sqrt{\frac{5 \text{ GeV}}{m_X}} R_\odot$$

Also studied to address
the Metallicity “problem”:

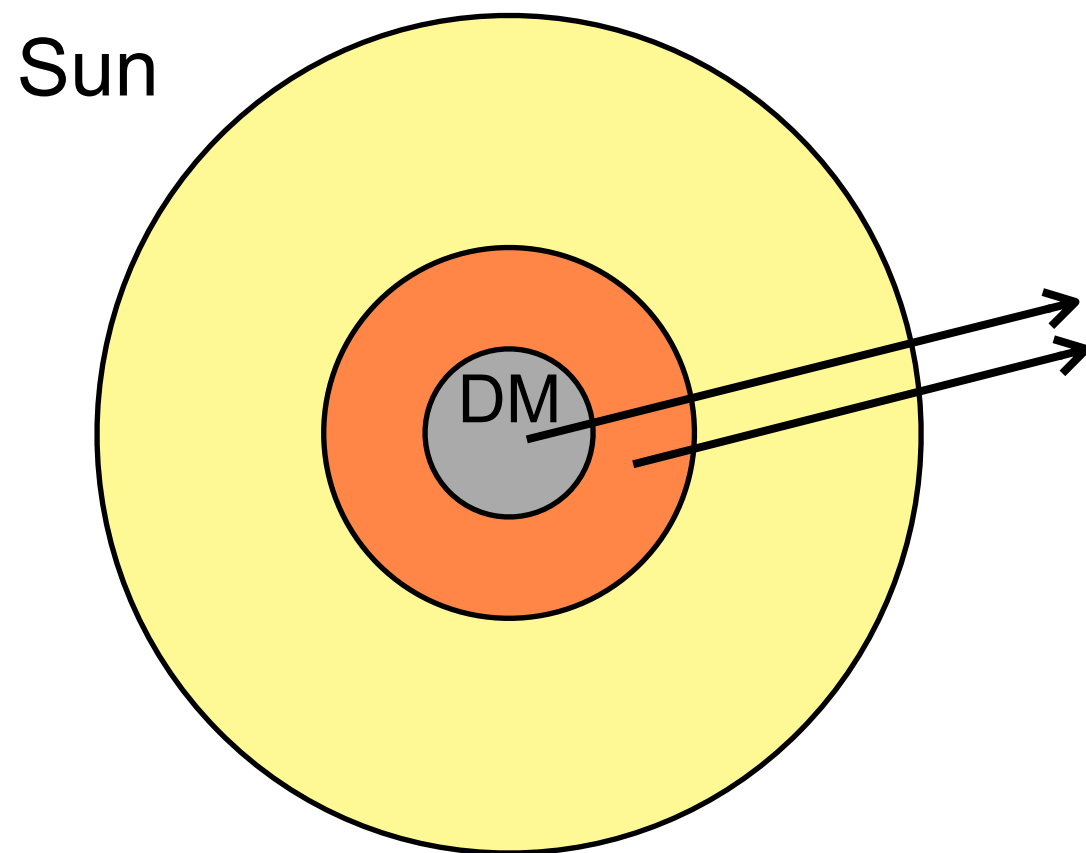
Sarkar et al (2010)

Taoso et al (2010)

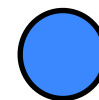
Silk et al. (2014)

Scott et al (2015)

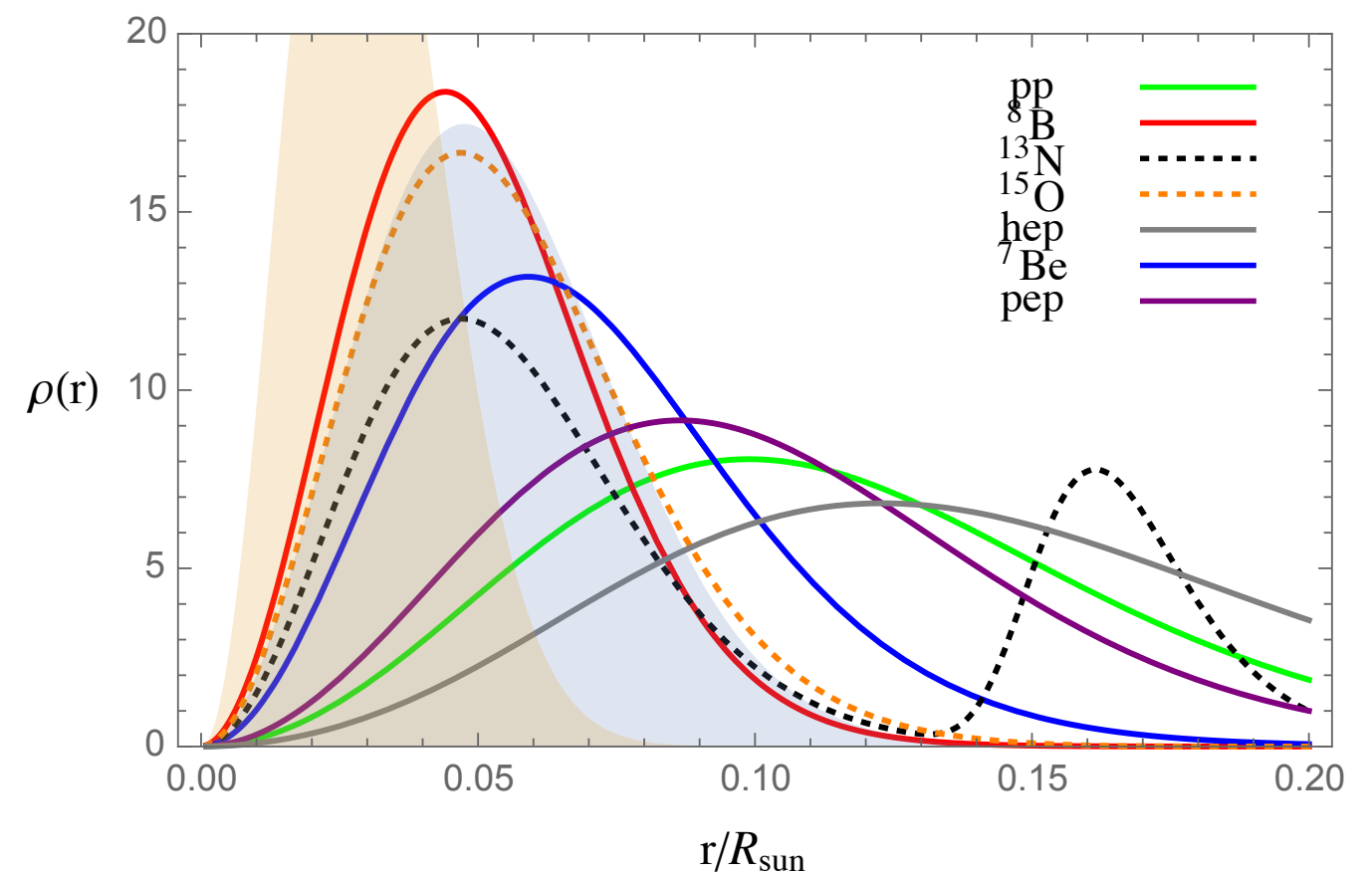
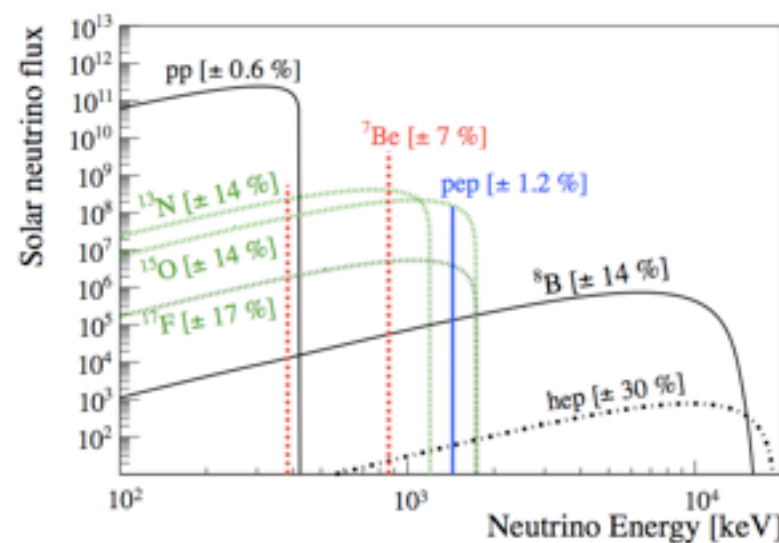
Vagnozzi et al (2016)



Earth

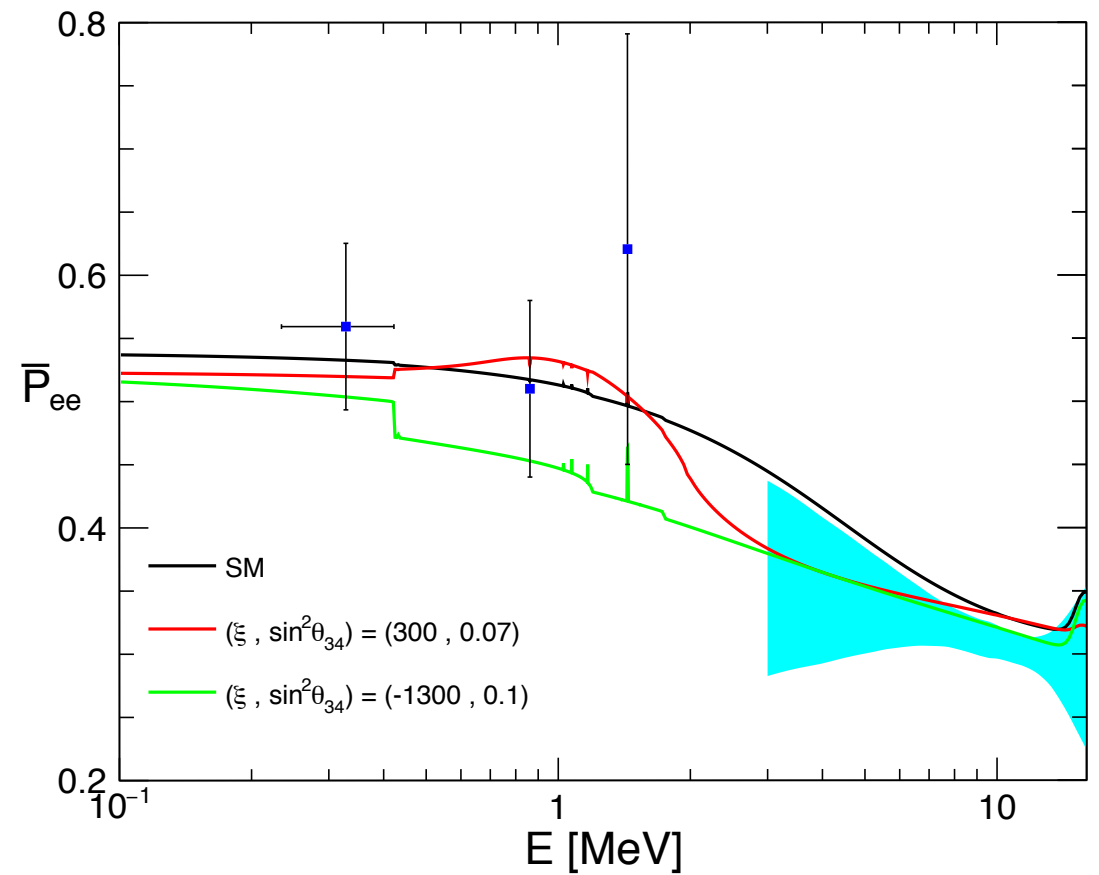
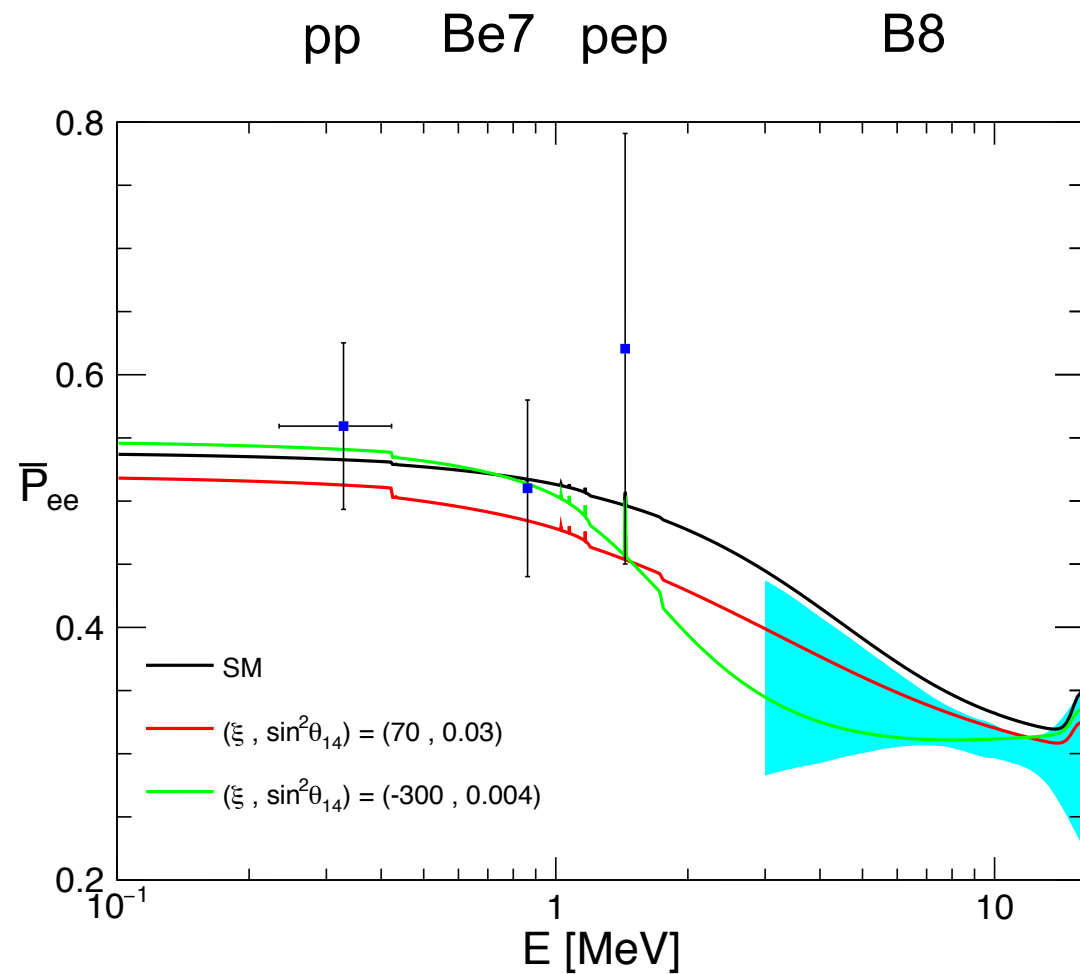


B8 (CNO) neutrinos are affected
pp neutrinos only mildly



From John Bahcall et al. (BS2005)

Weighted survival probability $\bar{P}_{ee}(E) = \int dr P_{ee,\text{day}}(r, E) \frac{\sum_i \Phi_i(E) \rho_i(r)}{\sum_i \Phi_i(E)}$



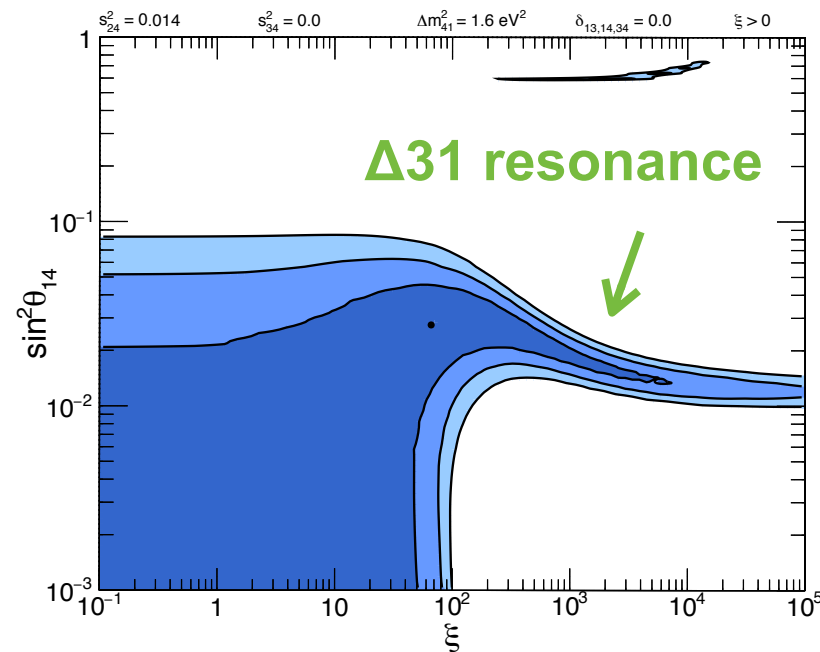
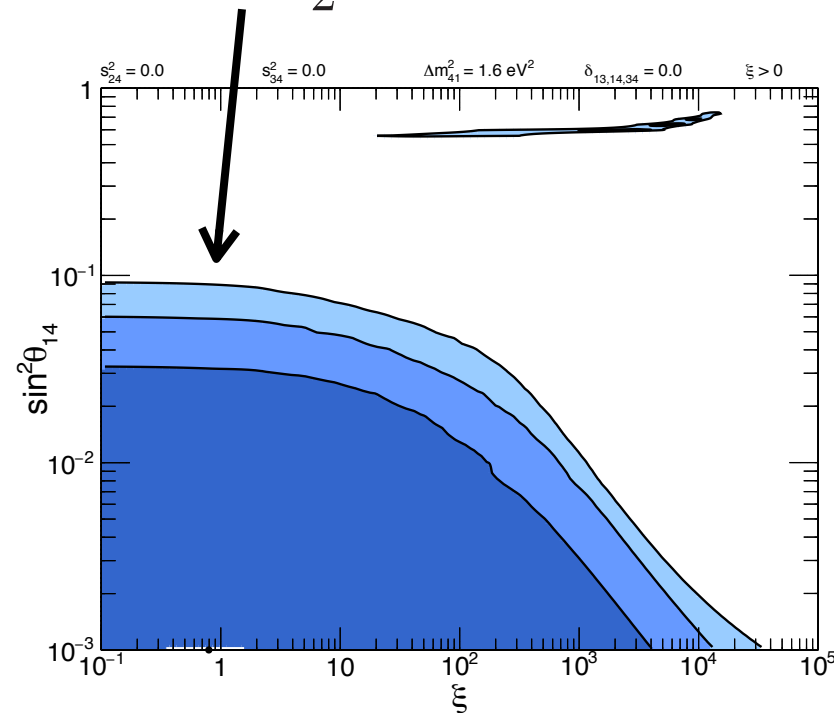
$$V_{s,\text{new}} = \sqrt{2}\xi G_F n_e(0) e^{-r^2/r_{\text{DM}}^2}$$

$$\xi \equiv \frac{G_{\text{DM}} n_{\text{DM}}(0)}{\sqrt{2} G_F n_e(0)}$$

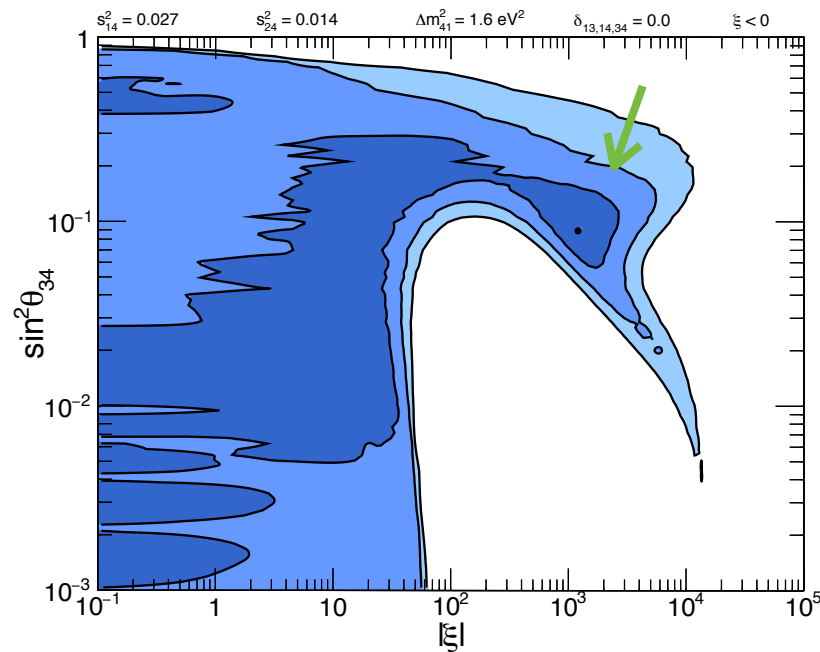
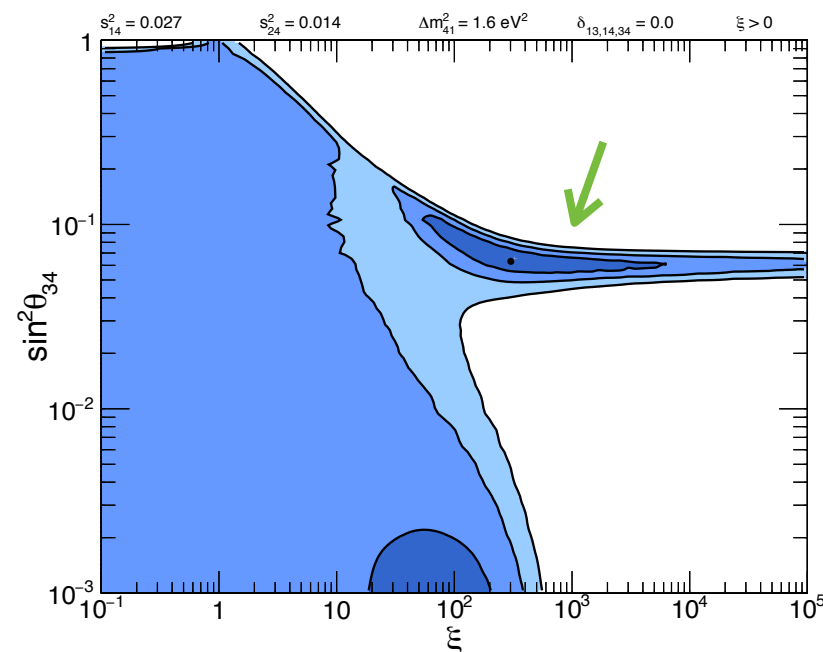
Scan of ξ , θ_{14} with $\theta_{34}=0$ and standard θ_{12} , Δ_{21} , Δ_{31}

Away from 31-resonances:

$$P_{ee,\text{day}} = c_{13}^4 c_{14}^4 \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\theta_{12} \cos 2\theta_m) + s_{13}^4 c_{14}^4 + s_{14}^4 + \mathcal{O}(s_{i4}^2 V_s E / \Delta m_{31}^2).$$



Scan of ξ , θ_{34} with θ_{14}, θ_{24} at SBL anom. and standard θ_{12} , Δ_{21} , Δ_{31}



Off resonance:

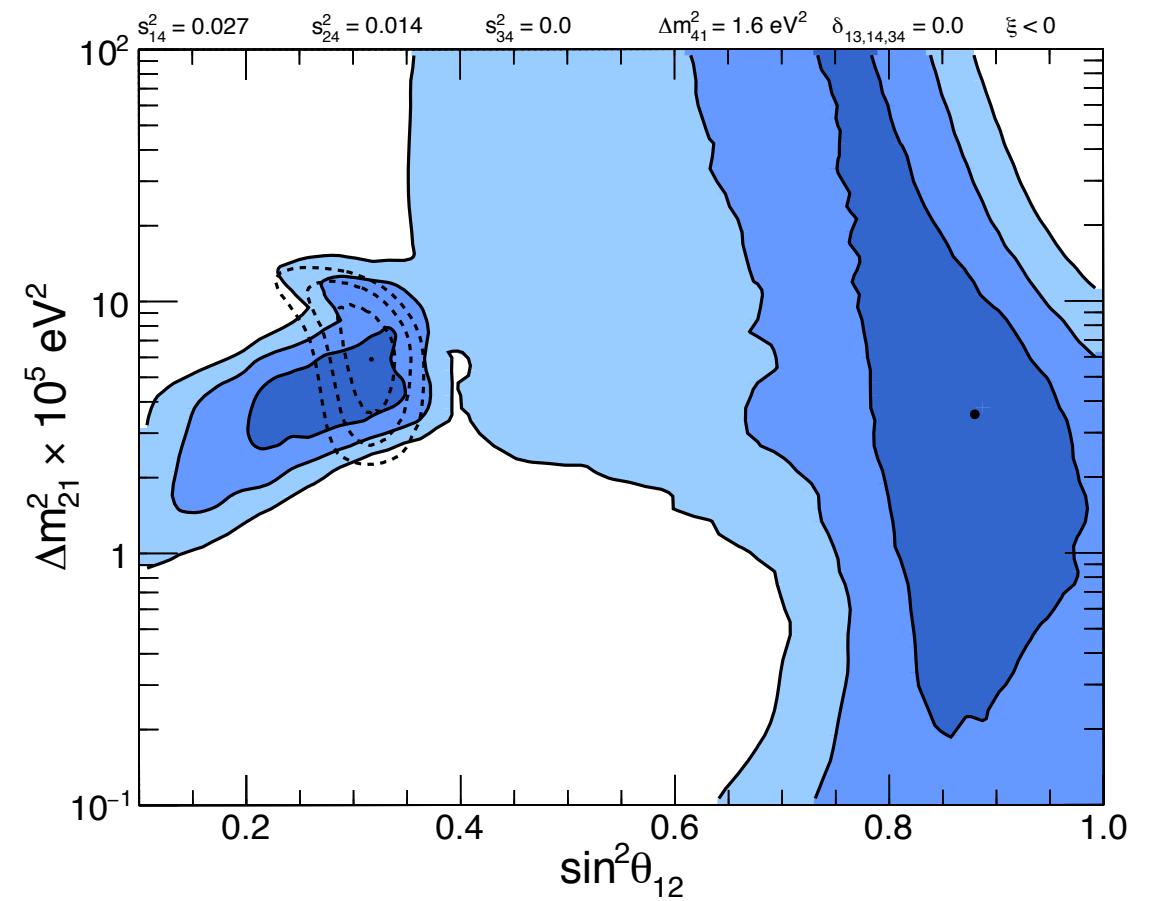
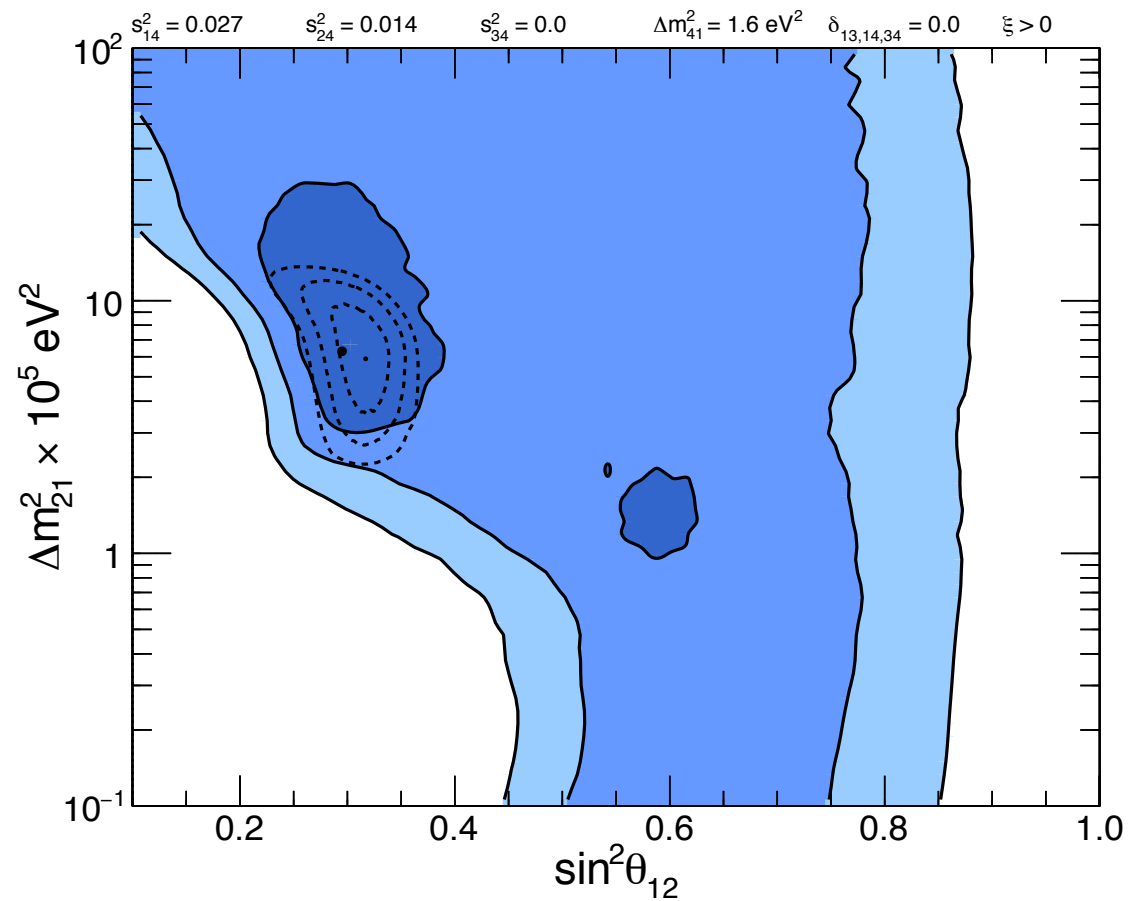
$$\frac{\delta V_{\text{SM}}}{V_{\text{SM}}} \sim s_{i4}^2 \xi$$

$$\leq \mathcal{O}(10)$$

Scan of ξ , θ_{12} , Δ_{21} with θ_{14} , θ_{24} , Δ_{41} at SBL anomalies

$$10^{-2} \leq |\xi| \leq 10^5$$

$$\frac{\delta V_{\text{SM}}}{V_{\text{SM}}} \sim s_{i4}^2 \xi$$



- $V > 0$: generically relaxes solar-Kamland tension
- $V < 0$: “dark LMA” solution

Main messages

● Sterile neutrinos:

- Most plausible extension of standard 3-neutrino paradigm (hide in all other channels)
- CMB & BBN data cannot (and will not) robustly exclude steriles with exotic interactions

● Sterile-mediated exotic interactions:

- Smoking gun of non-sterile neutrinos: exotic matter potentials (Dark MSW)
- Oscillation experiments can probe very tiny couplings and mediator masses
- Solar Dark MSW: mostly impact B8 and CNO, truly-steriles in all other neutrino experiments
- Differences between sterile-mediated potentials & NSI:
 - 1) large $\delta V_{\text{SM}}/V_{\text{SM}}$ is in principle possible here
 - 2) potential involves exotic matter: only propagation, no production/detection
 - 3) sterile neutrinos are essential, but may decouple \rightarrow NSI-like interactions $\frac{\delta V_{\text{SM}}}{V_{\text{SM}}} \sim s_{i4}^2 \xi$



Thank You

Away from resonance:

$$H'_{2 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} -\Delta \cos 2\theta_{12} + V_x & \Delta \sin 2\theta_{12} + V_y \\ \Delta \sin 2\theta_{12} + V_y^* & \Delta \cos 2\theta_{12} - V_x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{ee,\text{day}} = c_{13}^4 c_{14}^4 \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\theta_{12} \cos 2\theta_m) + s_{13}^4 c_{14}^4 + s_{14}^4$$

In the decoupling limit $\Delta m_{41}^2 \gg EV_{\text{CC}}, EV_s$ $s_{i4}^2 \rightarrow 0$ $s_{i4}^2 V_s = \text{finite}$

Standard 3x3 problem plus $(V_{\text{eff}})_{ij} = V_s (U_{34} R_{24} U_{14})_{4i}^* (U_{34} R_{24} U_{14})_{4j}$

Formally like NSI (controlled by exotic matter! Off-diagonal IFF >1 exotic angles)

Potential = vacuum of a vector (looks like a class of CPT-violation!)