

*Sterile Neutrinos  
with  
Altered Dispersion Relations  
as an Explanation for  
MiniBooNE, LSND, Gallium &  
Reactor Anomalies*

- HEINRICH PÄS -

**tu** dortmund



August 22, 2019

# 2018/19: What's new?

- ▶ MiniBooNE anomaly:  $4.8\sigma$  (+LSND:  $6.1\sigma$ )  
*arXiv:1805.12028*
- ▶ A working phenomenological framework  
*arXiv:1808.07734*
- ▶ An extra-dimensional model yielding the phenomenology as 4D EFT limit  
*arXiv:1808.07460*
- ▶ Fits to MiniBooNE & LSND data  
*Work in progress with Dominik Döring,  
En-Chuan Huang & Bill Louis*

# Outline

- ▶ Neutrino Physics Overview
- ▶ The case for sterile neutrinos
- ▶ Altered dispersion relations: The basic idea
- ▶ A phenomenological framework
- ▶ An extra-dimensional model
- ▶ Cosmological bounds & consequences

# Outline

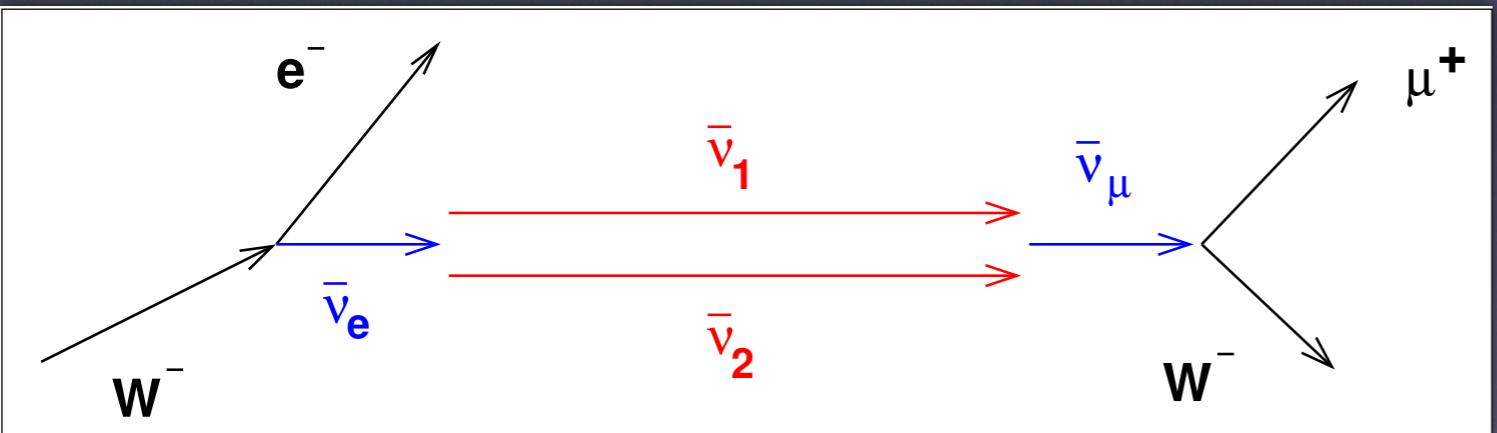
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*4 years ago...*



# The New York Times

Takaaki Kajita of the University of Tokyo and Arthur B. McDonald of Queen's University in Ontario were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics on Tuesday for discovering that the enigmatic subatomic particles known as neutrinos have mass.



$$P = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{4E_\nu}$$

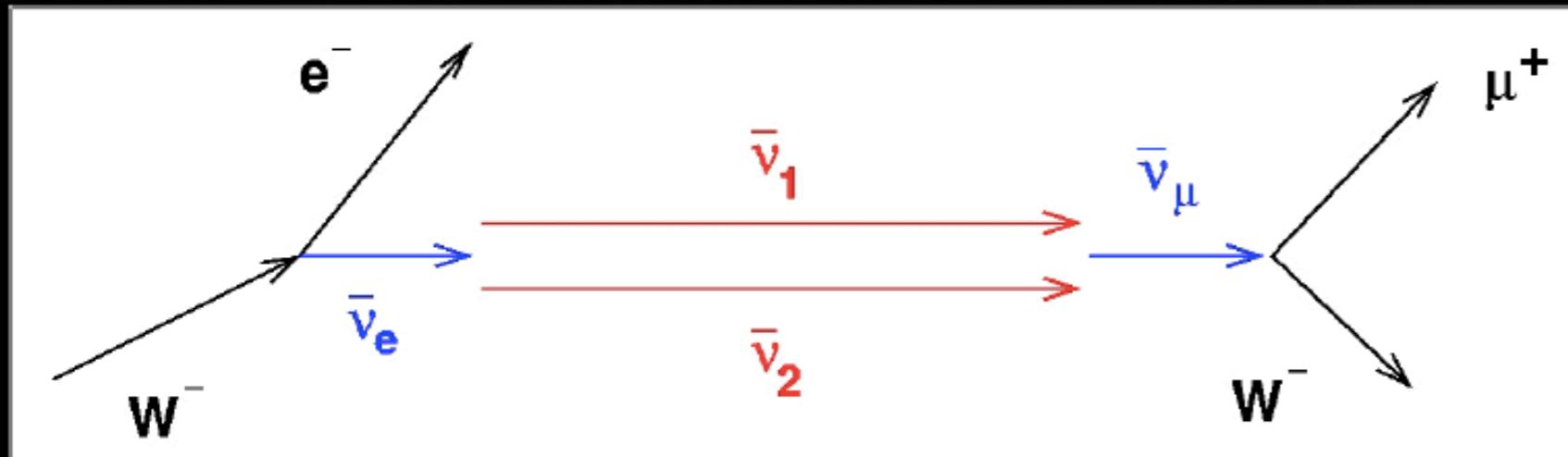
# Neutrino Oscillations: 2 Flavor Case



Quantum mechanics: A system is situated in the **coherent superposition of all possible states**

- Cats are simultaneously dead and alive
- Neutrinos are simultaneously in different eigenstates

# Neutrino Oscillations: 2 Flavor Case



2 conditions:

- Neutrinos possess mass
- Mass eigenstates  $\neq$  Flavor eigenstates  $|\nu_e\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^3 U_{ei} |\nu_i\rangle$

2 states system:  $U = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \vartheta & \sin \vartheta \\ -\sin \vartheta & \cos \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$

$$|\nu_e\rangle = \cos \vartheta |\nu_1\rangle + \sin \vartheta |\nu_2\rangle \quad |\nu_\mu\rangle = -\sin \vartheta |\nu_1\rangle + \cos \vartheta |\nu_2\rangle$$

# Neutrino Oscillations: 2 Flavor Case

Defined energy  $\Rightarrow p_i = \sqrt{E^2 + m_i^2} \simeq E - \frac{m_i^2}{2E}$  ( $m_i \ll E$ )

$$|\nu_e(t)\rangle = e^{-iEt + ip_i L} |\nu_e(0)\rangle \quad (t \simeq L)$$

$$|\nu_e(t)\rangle = \sum_i U_{ei} e^{i \frac{m_i^2}{2E} L} |\nu_i\rangle$$

$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu) = |\langle \nu_\mu | \nu_e \rangle|^2 = \left| \sum_i U_{\mu i}^* e^{i \frac{m_i^2}{2E} L} U_{ei} \right|^2$$

$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu) = \sin^2(2\vartheta) \sin^2(\Delta m^2 \frac{L}{4E}), \quad \Delta m^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2$$

# ...2018/19: Precision Science

$$U_{3 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_{23} & \sin \theta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin \theta_{23} & \cos \theta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_{13} & 0 & \sin \theta_{13} e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_{13} e^{i\delta} & 0 & \cos \theta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_{12} & \sin \theta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_{12} & \cos \theta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

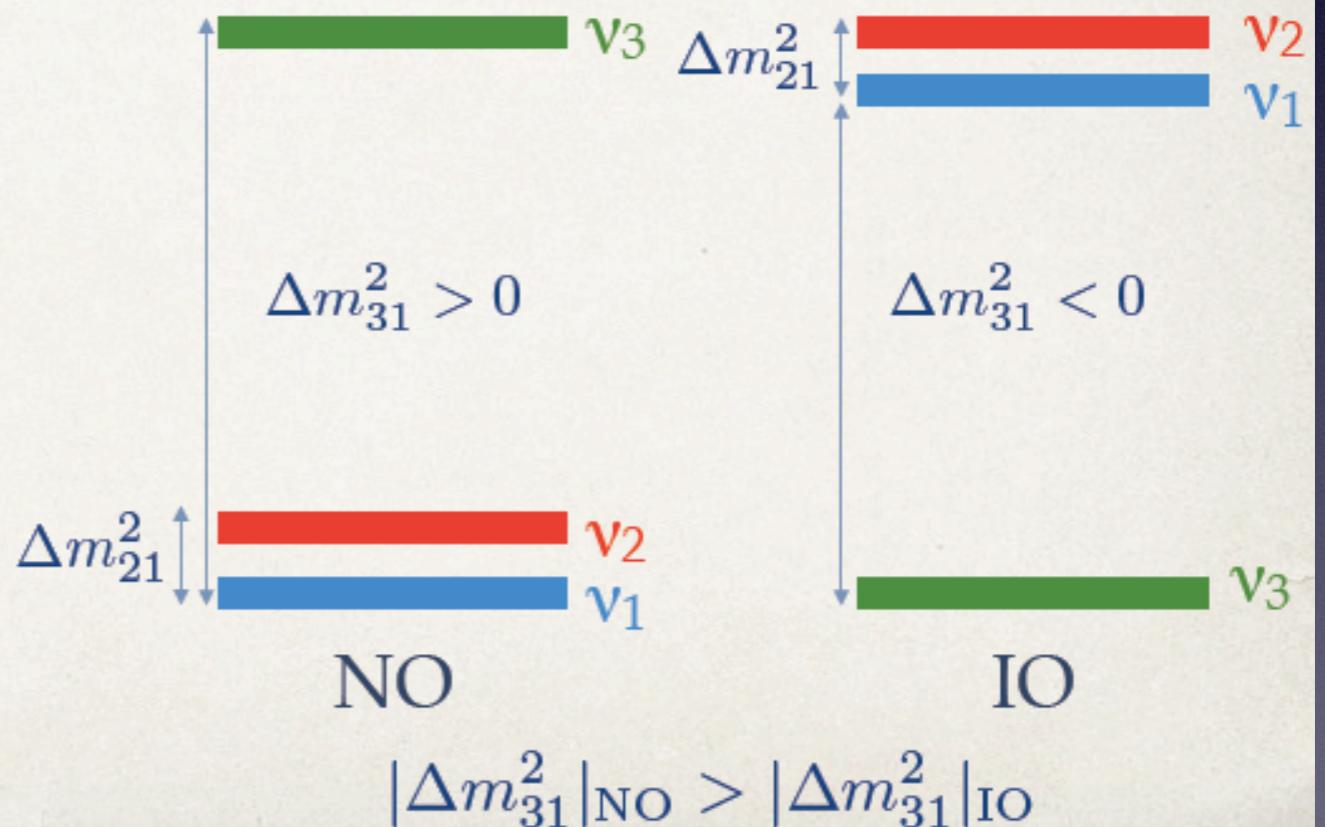
- three mixing angles:  $\theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13}$
- three CP phases: 1 Dirac + 2 Majorana
- three masses:  $m_1, m_2, m_3$

⇒ absolute neutrino mass:  $m_0$

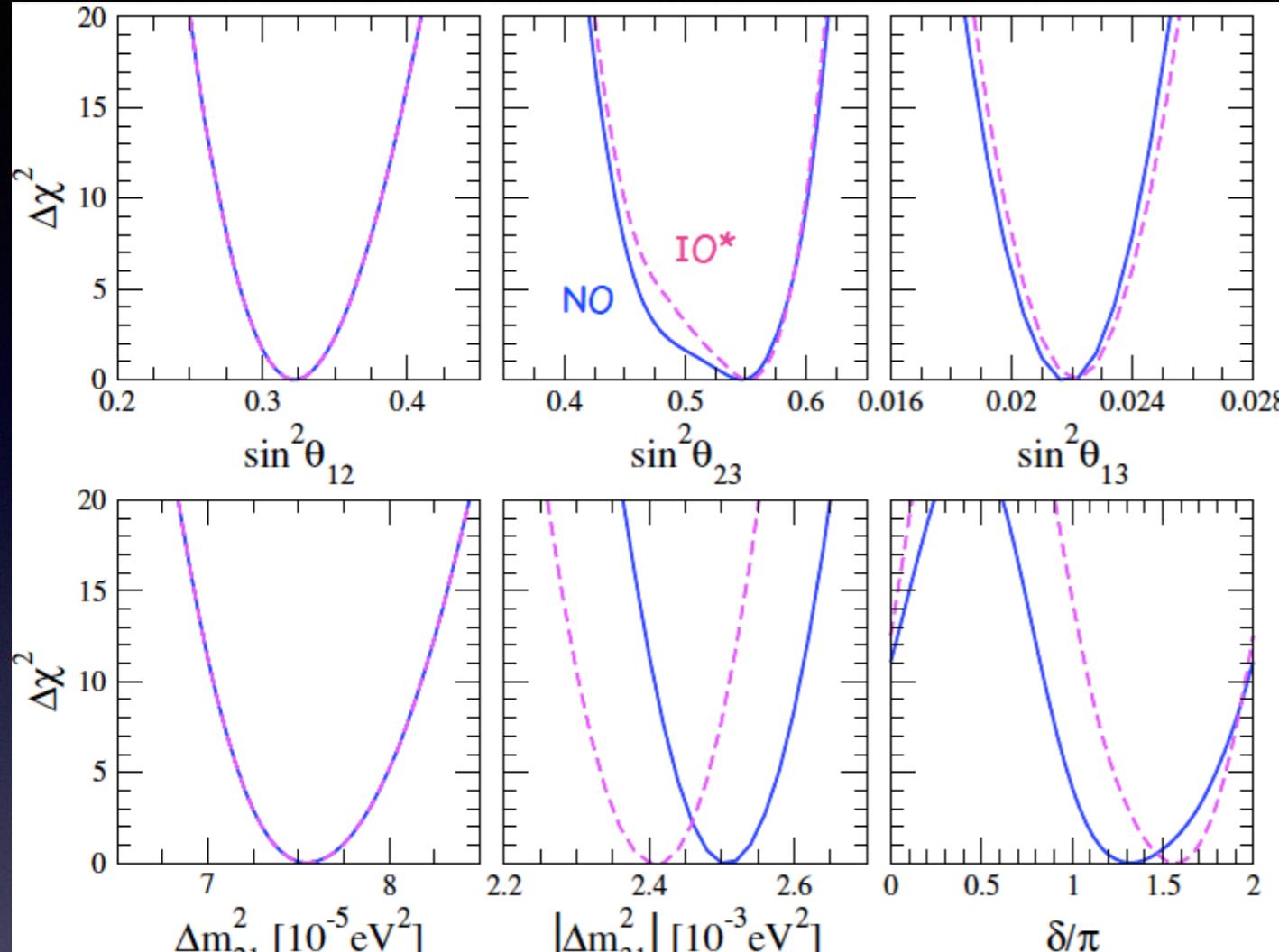
⇒ two mass splittings:

$$\Delta m_{21}^2, \Delta m_{31}^2$$

neutrino mass spectrum



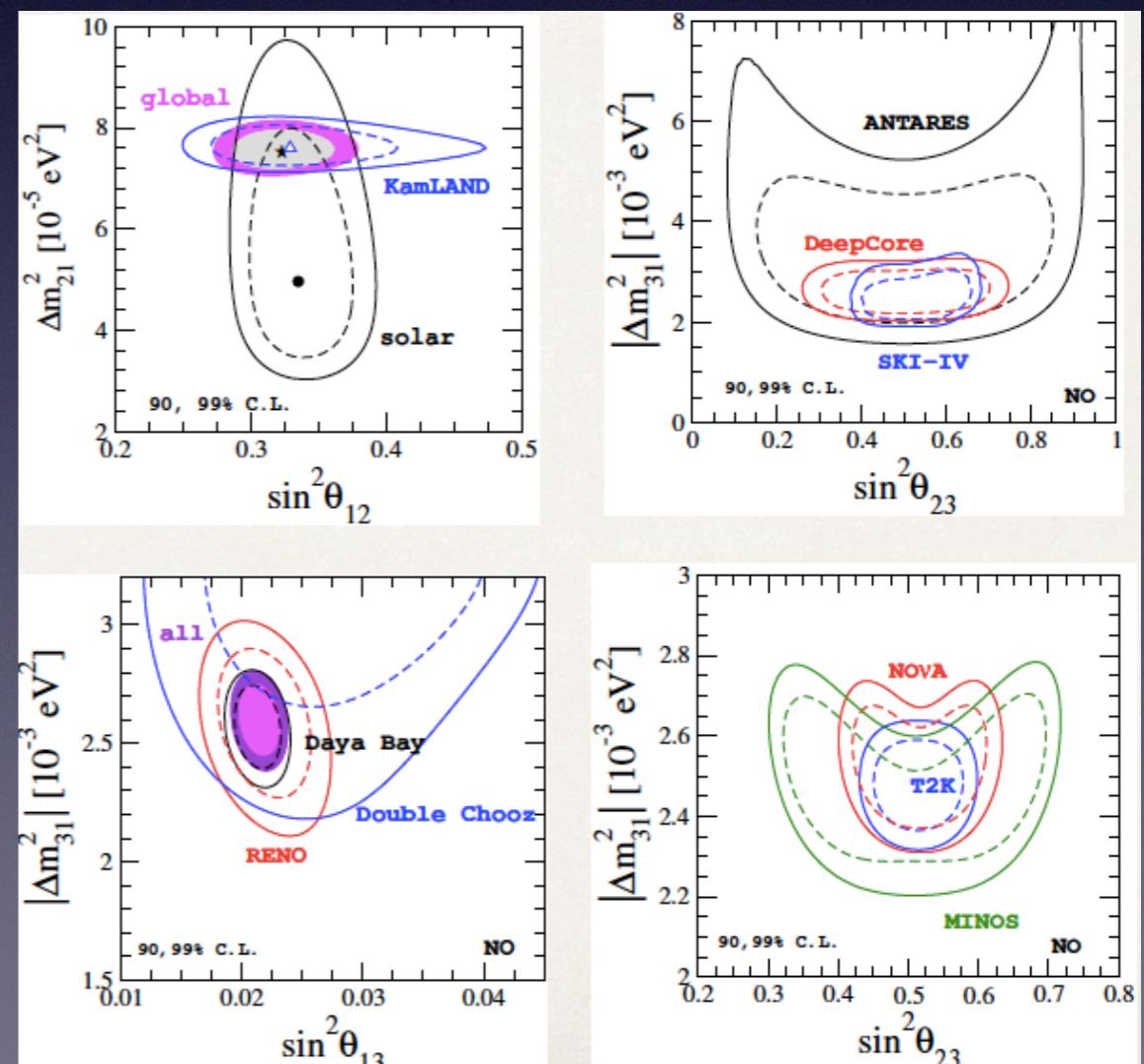
# Global data fits



$\Delta m^2$ 's and mixing angles determined at the few-% Level

Consistent picture of 3-neutrino mixing

*Mariam Tortola,  
Talk at Neutrino2018*



# Open Questions

- ▶ Absolute Mass Scale?  
→ KATRIN, Cosmology, 0νBB Decay
- ▶ Mass Hierarchy?  
→ 3σ preference for NO
- ▶ CP Violation?  
→ 2σ (NO)/3.8σ (IO) evidence for CPV  
→ Best fit  $3\pi/2$
- ▶ Mechanism of Neutrino Mass Generation?
- ▶ Dirac or Majorana?  
→ Lepton Number Violation?, 0νBB Decay
- ▶ More than 3 Neutrinos?  
→ Reactor, Gallium, LSND & MiniBooNE anomalies

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# Sterile Neutrinos?



ABOUT BROWSE PRESS COLLECTIONS CELEBRATING 10 YEARS

## Viewpoint: The Plot Thickens for a Fourth Neutrino

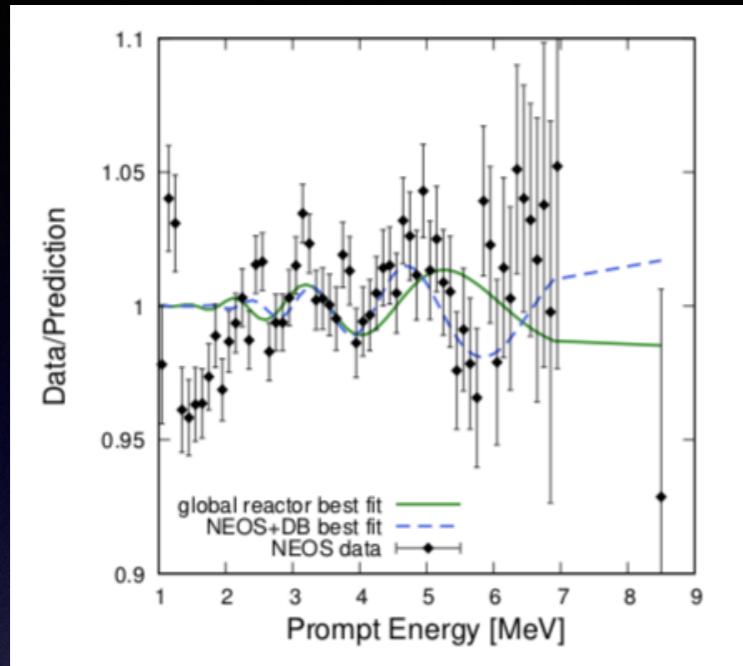
**Joachim Kopp**, Theoretical Physics Department, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland, and PRISMA Cluster of Excellence, Mainz, Germany

November 26, 2018 • *Physics* 11, 122

Confirming previous controversial results, the MiniBooNE experiment detects a signal that is incompatible with neutrino oscillations involving just the three known flavors of neutrinos.

*Physics, American Physical Society,  
November 26, 2018*

# Reactor Anomaly

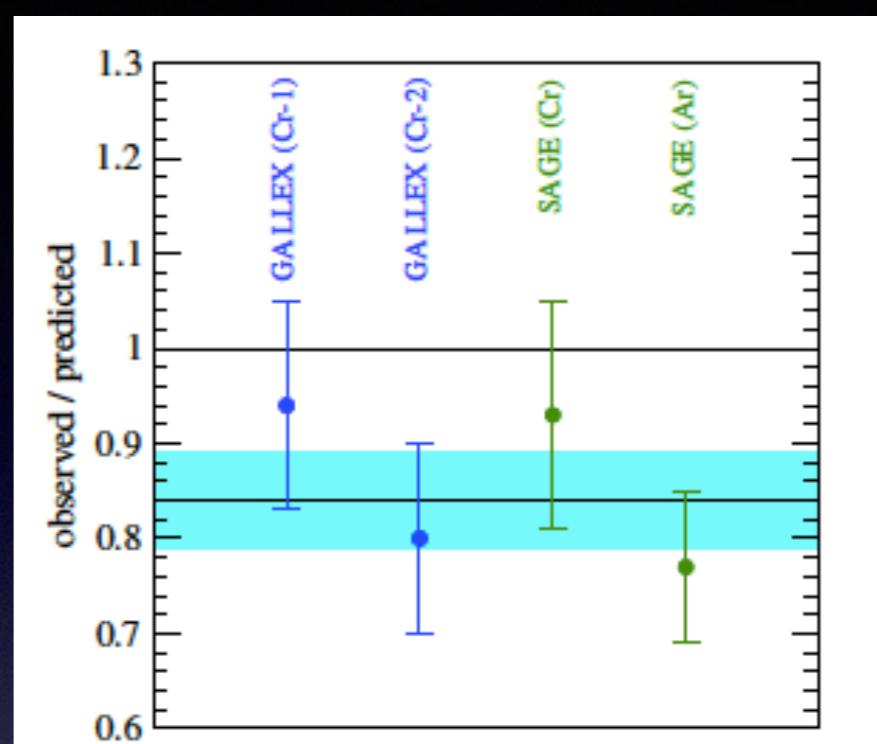


$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e$

# Sterile Neutrinos?

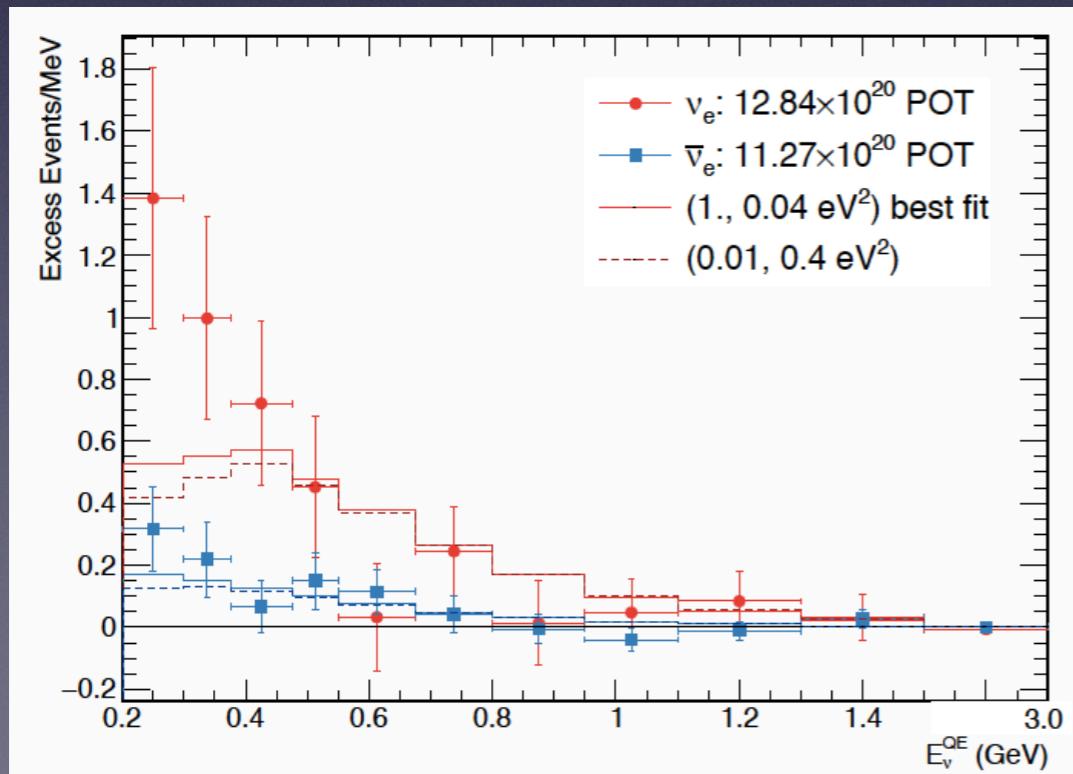
All pointing towards a 1 eV sterile neutrino!

## Gallium Anomaly



$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e$

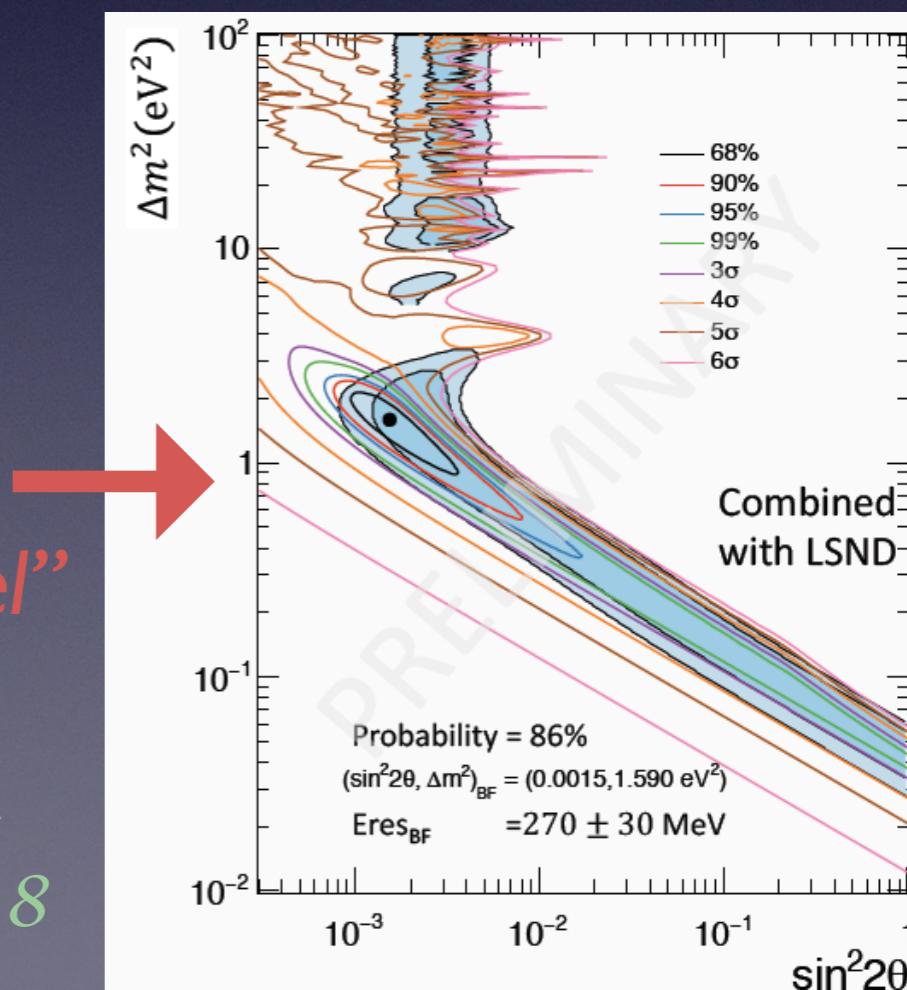
## LSND/MiniBooNE Anomaly



$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$

“Hypothetical  
MSW-like  
resonance model”

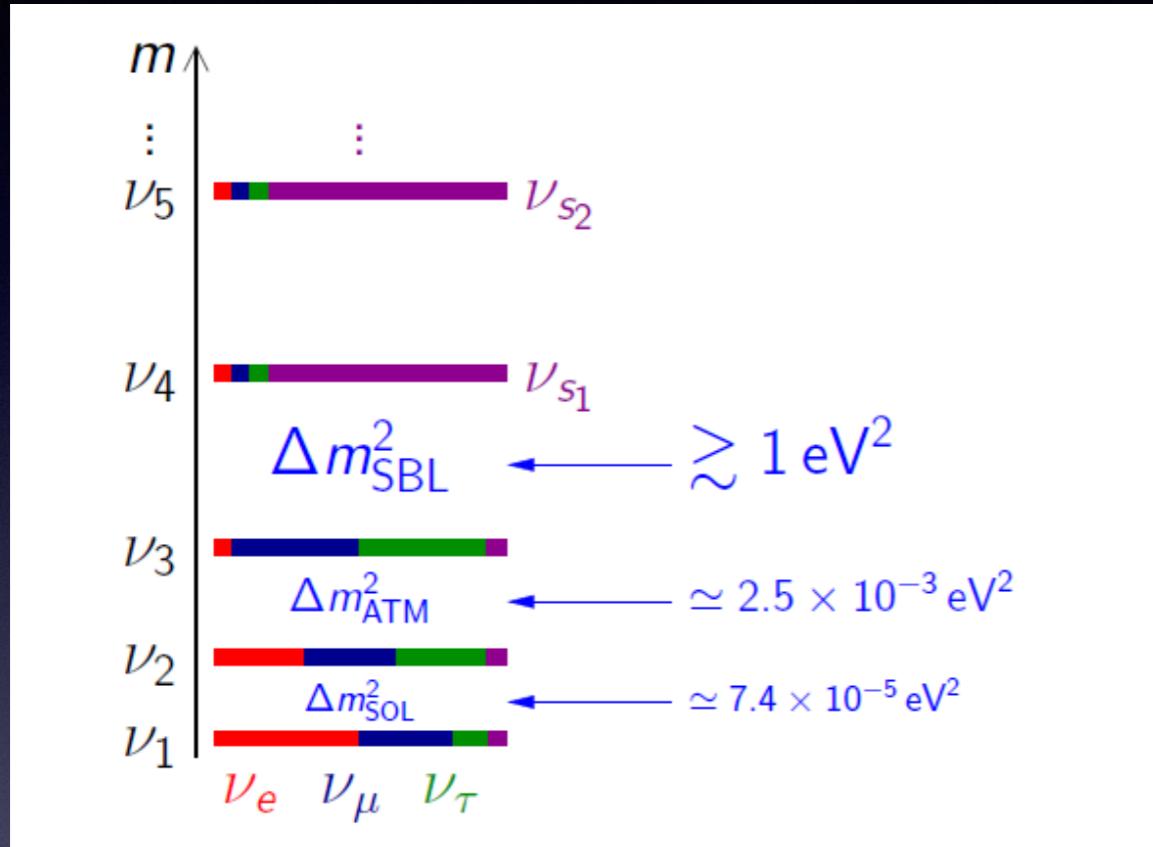
En-Chuan  
Huang, Talk  
at Neutrino2018



$\sin^2 2\theta$

# Sterile Neutrinos?

→ Add a sterile neutrino with  $\Delta m^2 \sim 1 \text{ eV}^2$



Conrad/Schaevitz

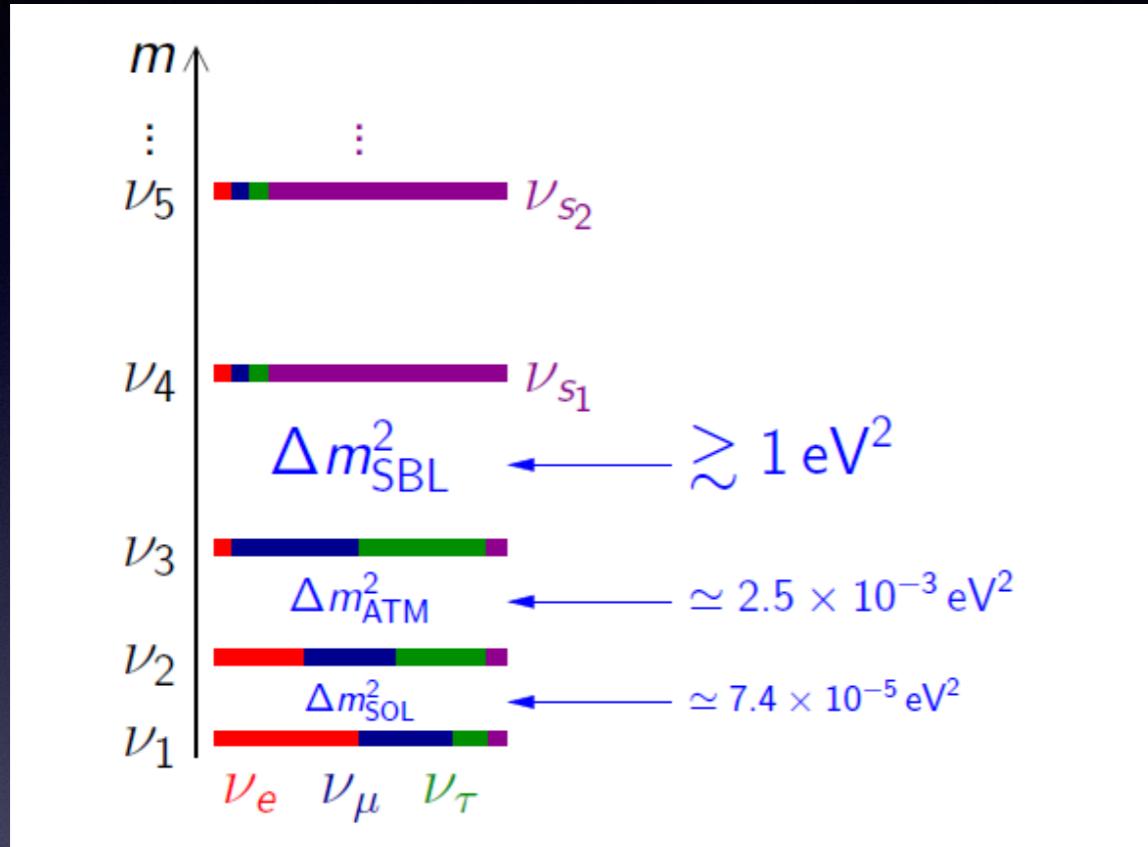
To explain LSND/MiniBooNE:

$\nu_s$ -mixing with both  $\nu_e$  and  $\nu_\mu$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^2 2\theta_{\mu e} &= 4 |U_{\mu 4}|^2 |U_{e 4}|^2 = \frac{1}{4} (\sin^2 2\theta_{\mu\mu} + 4 |U_{\mu\mu}|^4) (\sin^2 2\theta_{ee} + 4 |U_{ee}|^4) \\ &\simeq \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\theta_{\mu\mu} \sin^2 2\theta_{ee},\end{aligned}$$

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constrained by  
 $\nu_\mu$  disappearance

constrained by  
 $\nu_e$  disappearance

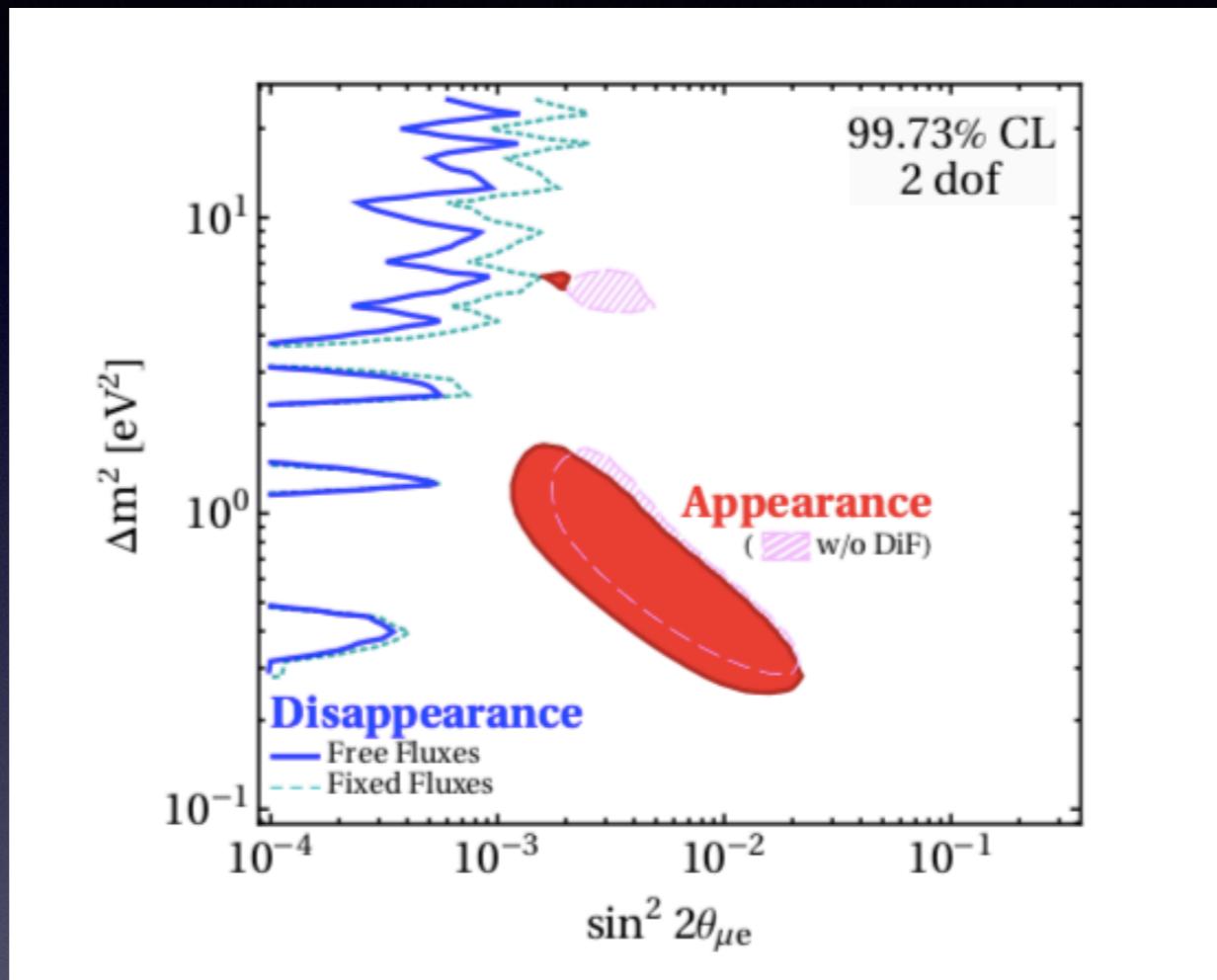
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Giunti, Zavanin,  
2015

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# Sterile Neutrinos?

## Appearance versus Disappearance Experiments



*Dentler, Hernandez-Cabezudo, Kopp, Machado,  
Maltoni, Martinez-Soler, Schwetz, 2018*

**Neutrino Oscillation evidence for energies <1 GeV & no evidence for energies >1 GeV!**

# Alternative Explanations?

- ▶ Heavy particle decay

*Bertuzzo, Jana, Machado, Zukanovich  
Funchal, 2018;*

*Ballett, Pascoli, Ross-Lonergan, 2018*

→ Reactor and Gallium anomalies?

→ severely constrained by MiniBooNE electron-like event energy and angular distributions in the full MiniBooNE data-set *Jordan et al., 2018*

- ▶ Non-Standard Interactions

*Liao, Marfatia, Whisnant, 2018;*

*Denton, Farzan, Shoemaker, 2018*

→ resonant-like structure in MiniBooNE?

# A 4th sterile neutrino ?

Sterile neutrinos can have a very different origin than the SM neutrinos (e.g. superpartners of dilaton, radion or other moduli fields, mirror world fermions, etc...)

There is NO compelling reason to believe that a sterile neutrino should behave just as the SM neutrinos

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# Sterile neutrino Altered Dispersion Relations

Evidence for light sterile  $\nu$  is partly conflicting!

- ▶ May be wrong!
- ▶ May hint towards deviations from the usual oscillation mechanism!
- ▶ Sterile neutrinos as messengers of exciting new physics?

Attractive candidate: Altered dispersion relations

$$E = p + m^2/2E + \text{new terms}$$

→ novel energy dependence!

*HP, Pakvasa, Weiler 2005*

# Sterile neutrino Altered Dispersion Relations

Attractive candidate: Altered dispersion relations

$$E = p + m^2/2E + \text{new terms}$$

- ▶ Exotic matter effects, new interactions [*Nelson...*]  
→ relevant for either  $\nu$  or anti- $\nu$  !
- ▶ Lorentz violation [*Barenboim, Quigg, Kostelecky...*]
- ▶ Shortcuts in extra dimensions [*HP, Pakvasa, Weiler...*]

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# Altered dispersion relations: vanilla type

Evolution factor in path integral:  $\sim e^{iS}$  with  $S = \int H dt$

Bulk signal gains a time shift  $\Delta t$

⇒ Phase difference in evolution factor due to shortcut:

$$\Delta S = \Delta \int H dt = H \Delta t \rightarrow \Delta H_{\text{eff}} T$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_{\text{eff}} = H \Delta t / T$$

Introduce shortcut parameter:  $\varepsilon \equiv (t_{\text{brane}} - t_{\text{bulk}}) / t_{\text{brane}} = \Delta t / T$

Change in the Hamiltonian:  $\Rightarrow \Delta H_{\text{eff}} = H \Delta t / T \rightarrow \varepsilon E$

(Päs, Pakvasa, Weiler, 2005)

# Altered dispersion relations: vanilla type

Evolution equation in flavor space:

$$\boxed{i \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_a(t) \\ \nu_s(t) \end{pmatrix} = H_F \begin{pmatrix} \nu_a(t) \\ \nu_s(t) \end{pmatrix}}$$

Hamiltonian in the presence of bulk shortcuts:

$$\boxed{H_F = +\frac{\delta m^2}{4E} \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & -\sin 2\theta \\ -\sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix} + E \frac{\epsilon}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

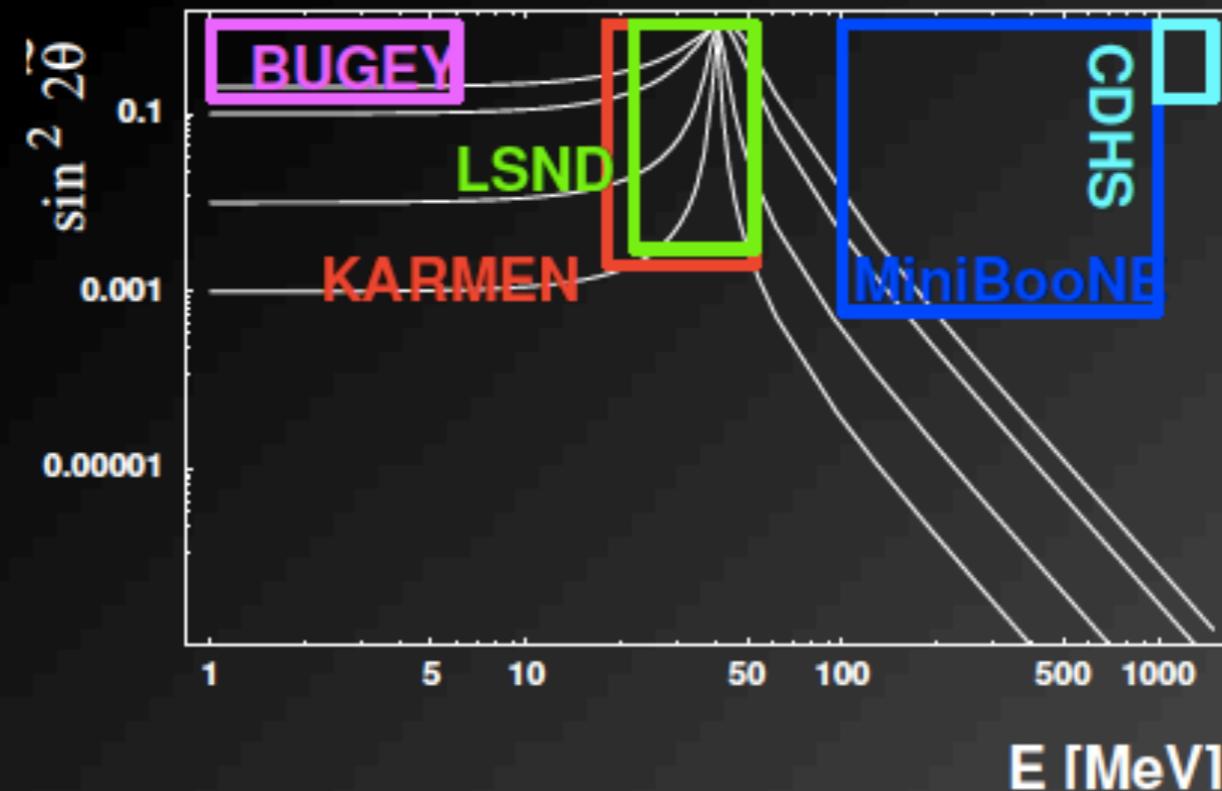
⇒ A Resonance exists at  $E_{\text{res}} = \sqrt{\frac{\delta m^2 \cos 2\theta}{2\epsilon}}$

→ choose  $E_{\text{res}}=30\text{-}400 \text{ MeV} \leftrightarrow \epsilon \simeq 10^{-18} - 10^{-16}$   
(Päs, Pakvasa, Weiler, 2005)

# Altered dispersion relations: vanilla type

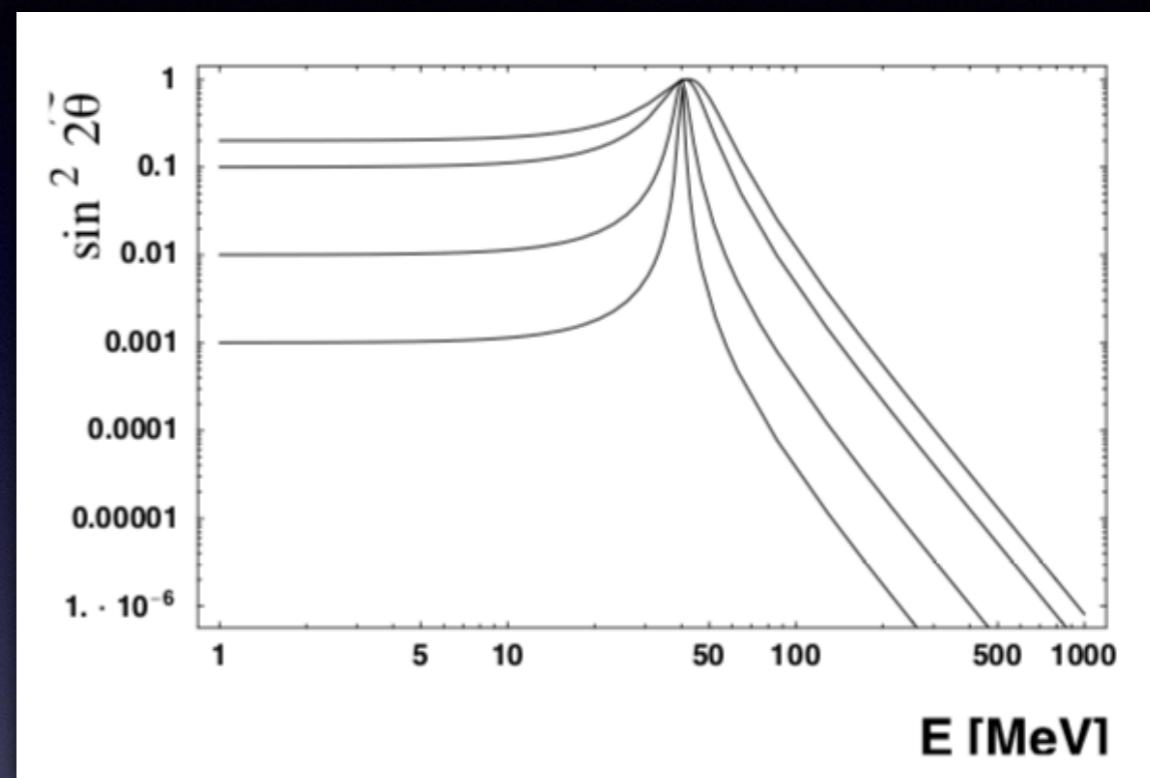
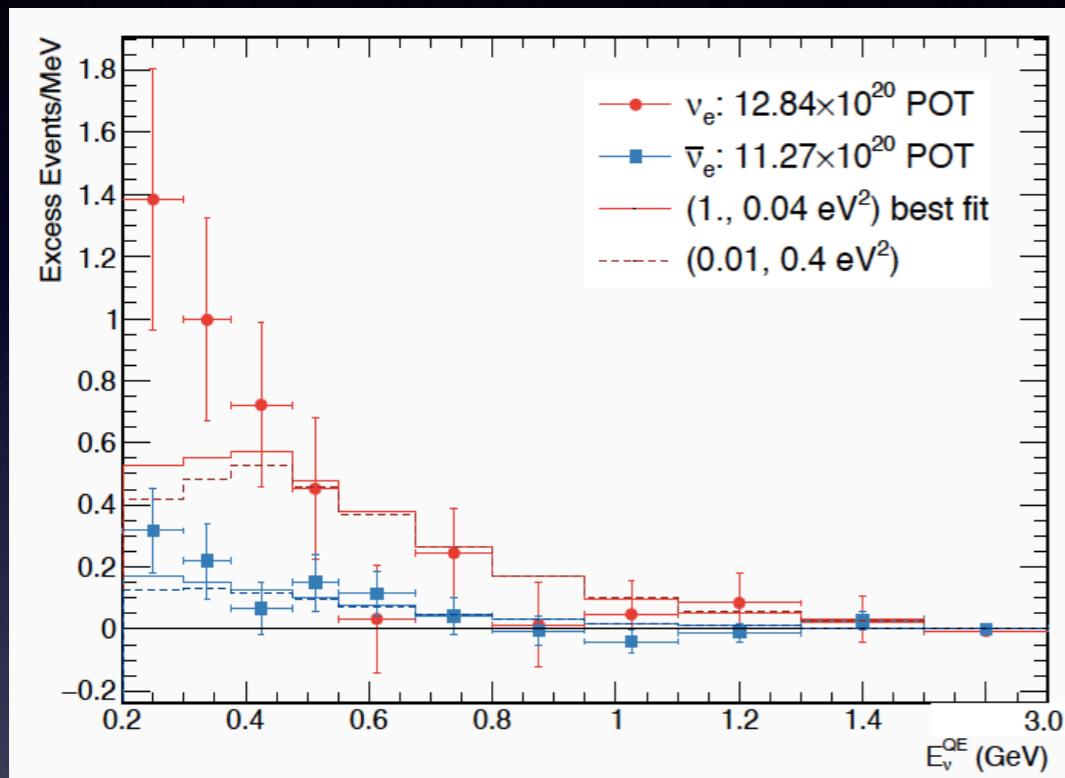
$$P_{as} = \sin^2 2\tilde{\theta} \sin^2(\delta H D/2)$$

$$\sin^2 2\tilde{\theta} = \left[ \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{\sin^2 2\theta + (\cos 2\theta - A)^2} \right] \quad \delta H = \frac{\delta m^2}{2E} \sqrt{(\cos 2\theta - A)^2 + \sin^2 2\theta}$$
$$A = (E/E_{\text{res}})^2$$



Oscillations at  $E \gg E_{\text{res}}$  (CDHS) are suppressed!  
CDHS bound not valid anymore! 3+1 spectrum allowed again!  $\rightarrow$  choose  
 $E_{\text{LSND}} < E_{\text{res}} \ll E_{\text{CDHS}}$  (Päs, Pakvasa, Weiler, 2005)

# Altered dispersion relations: vanilla type

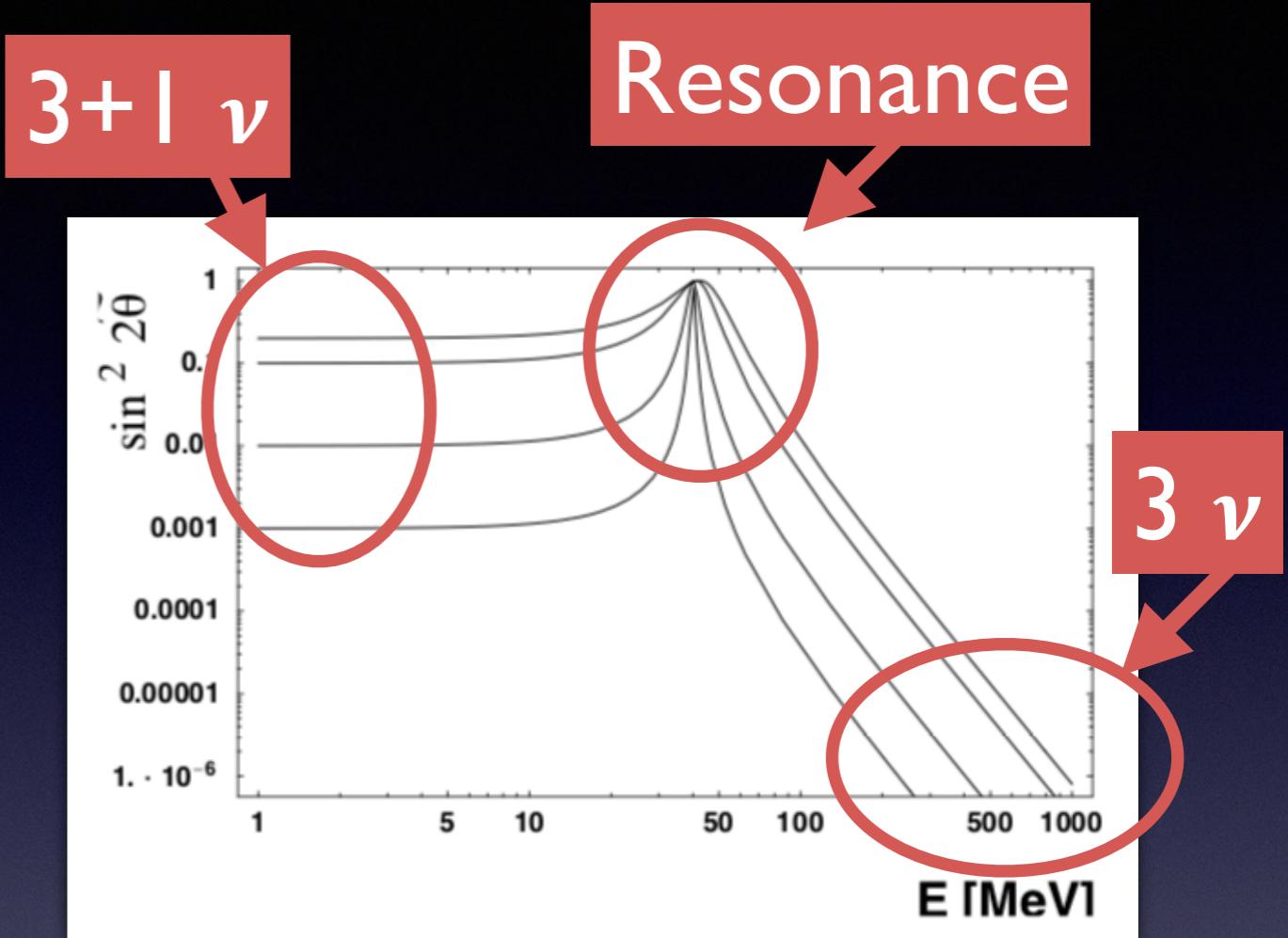
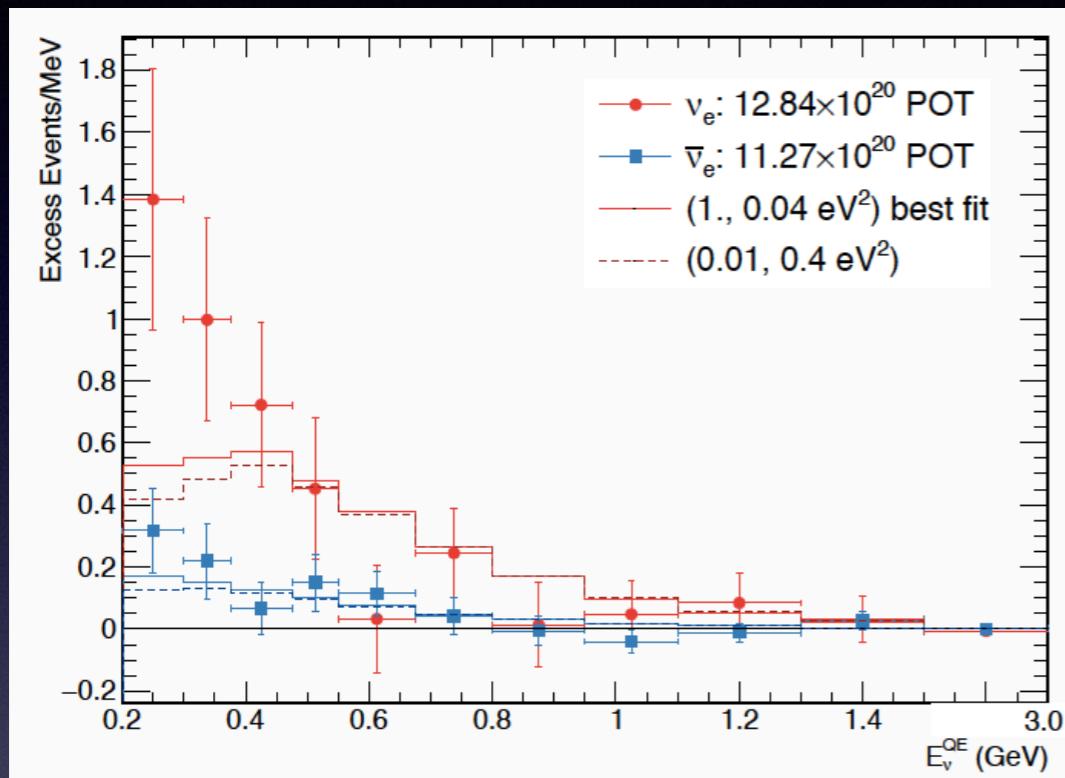


*MiniBooNE 2018*

*HP, Pakvasa, Weiler 2005*

→ resonance-like features!

# Altered dispersion relations: vanilla type



*MiniBooNE 2018*

*HP, Pakvasa, Weiler 2005*

→ resonance-like features!

# Altered dispersion relations: vanilla type

*“A nice model -  
but unfortunately it doesn’t work”*

*P. Huber, 2007*

# Altered dispersion relations with 3+1 neutrinos

$$\lambda_{4/3} \equiv \lambda_{\pm} = \frac{\Delta}{4E} \left( 1 - \cos 2\theta_{34} \left( \frac{E}{E_R} \right)^2 \pm \sqrt{\sin^2 2\theta_{34} + \cos^2 2\theta_{34} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{E}{E_R} \right)^2 \right]^2} \right)$$

► 2 mass eigenstates with large effective masses!

► Large  $\Delta m^2$ 's

[Marfatia, HP, Pakvasa, Weiler, 2012]

► Fast oscillations:

$$P(\nu_a \rightarrow \nu_b) = 4 V_{a3}^2 V_{b3}^2 \times \begin{cases} -\sin^2 \left( \frac{L(\lambda_+ - \lambda_-)}{2} \right) \sin^2 \tilde{\theta} \cos^2 \tilde{\theta} \\ + \sin^2 \left( \frac{L \lambda_+}{2} \right) \sin^2 \tilde{\theta} \\ + \sin^2 \left( \frac{L \lambda_-}{2} \right) \cos^2 \tilde{\theta} \end{cases}$$

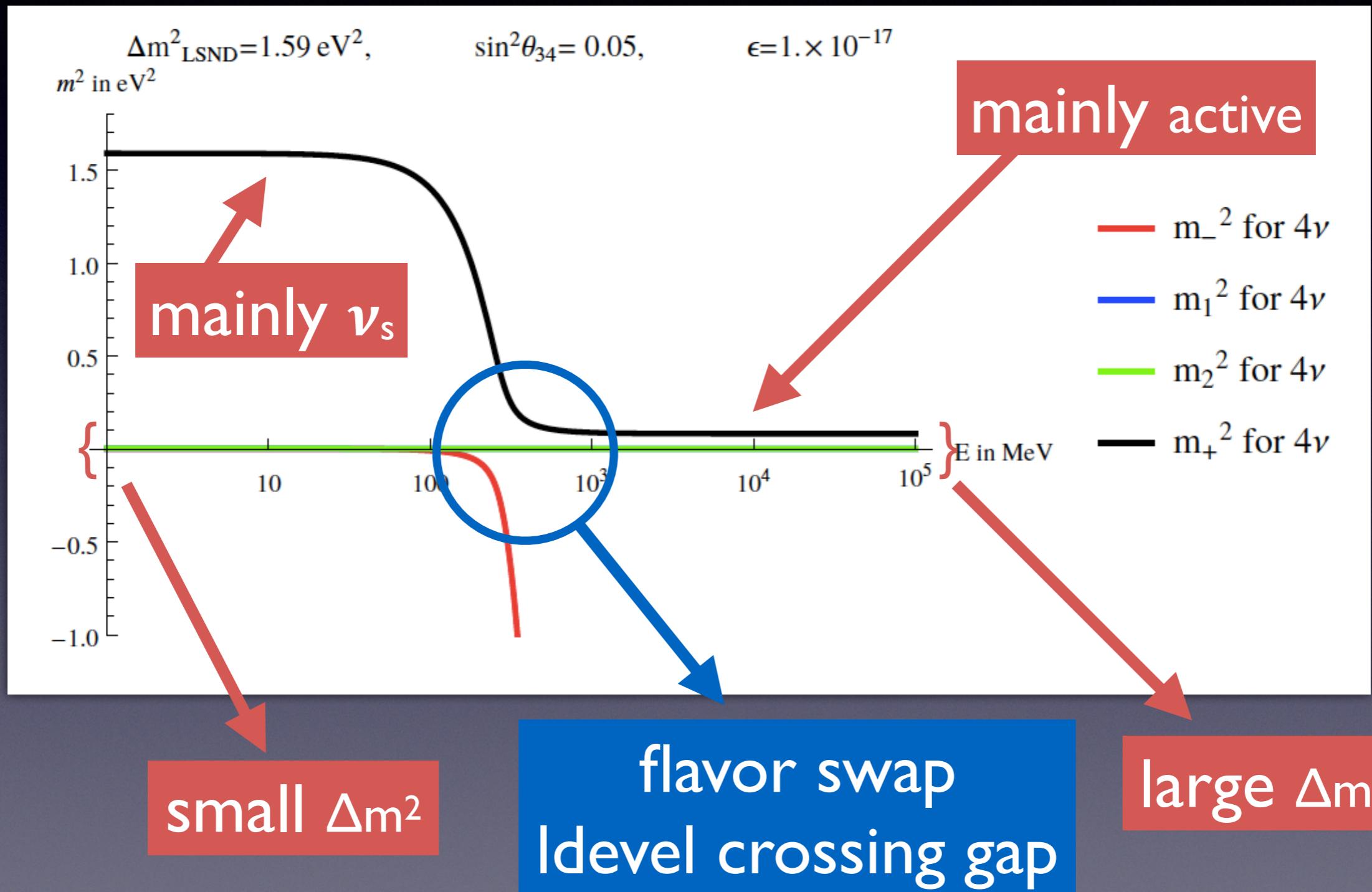
► Sterile neutrino ADR's excluded by atmospheric  $\nu$  L/E !!!

[P. Huber, 2007]

Fast  
Oscillations!

# Altered dispersion relations with 3+1 neutrinos

*So what's the problem?*

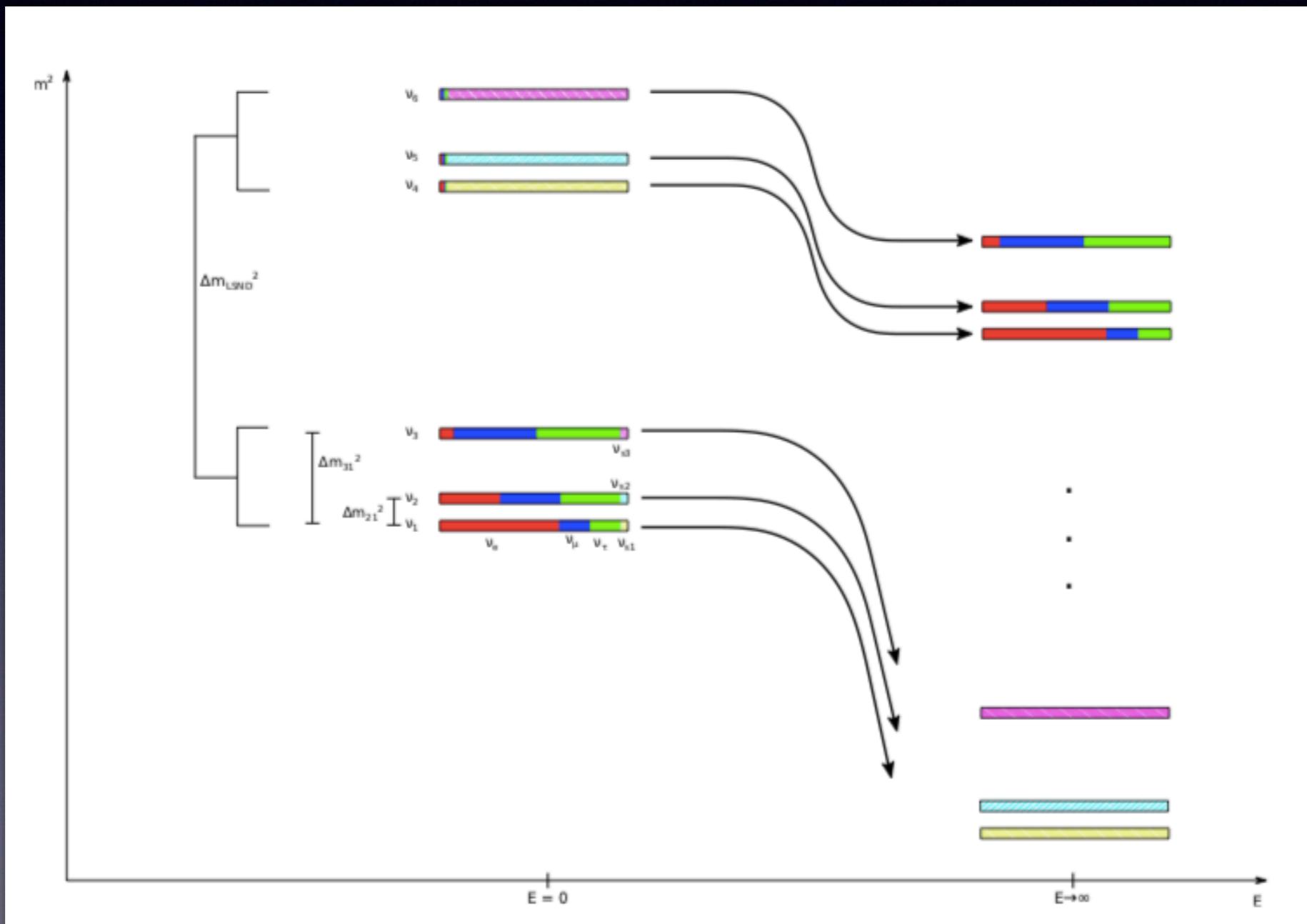


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# Solution ?

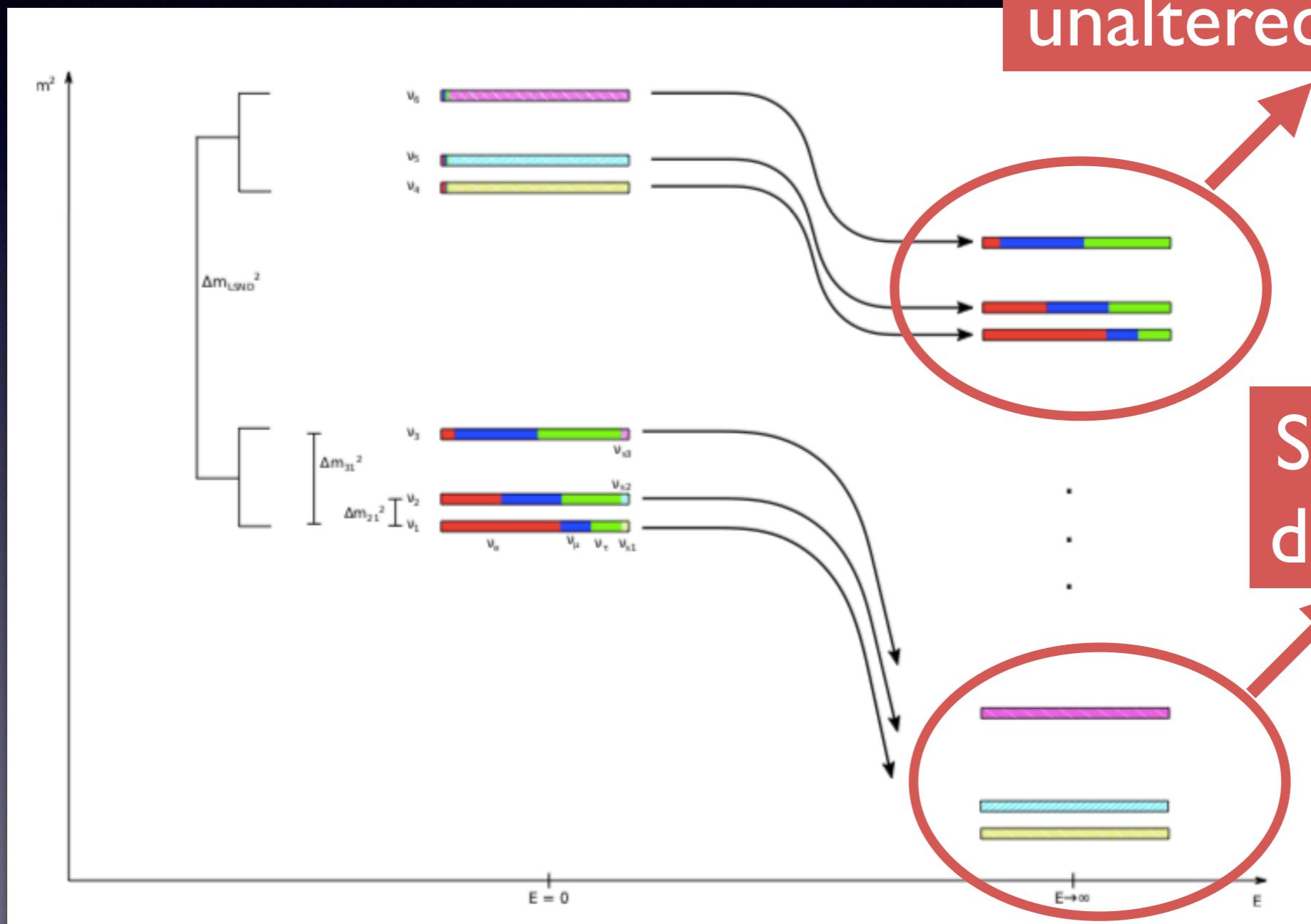
→ Promote the model to 3+3



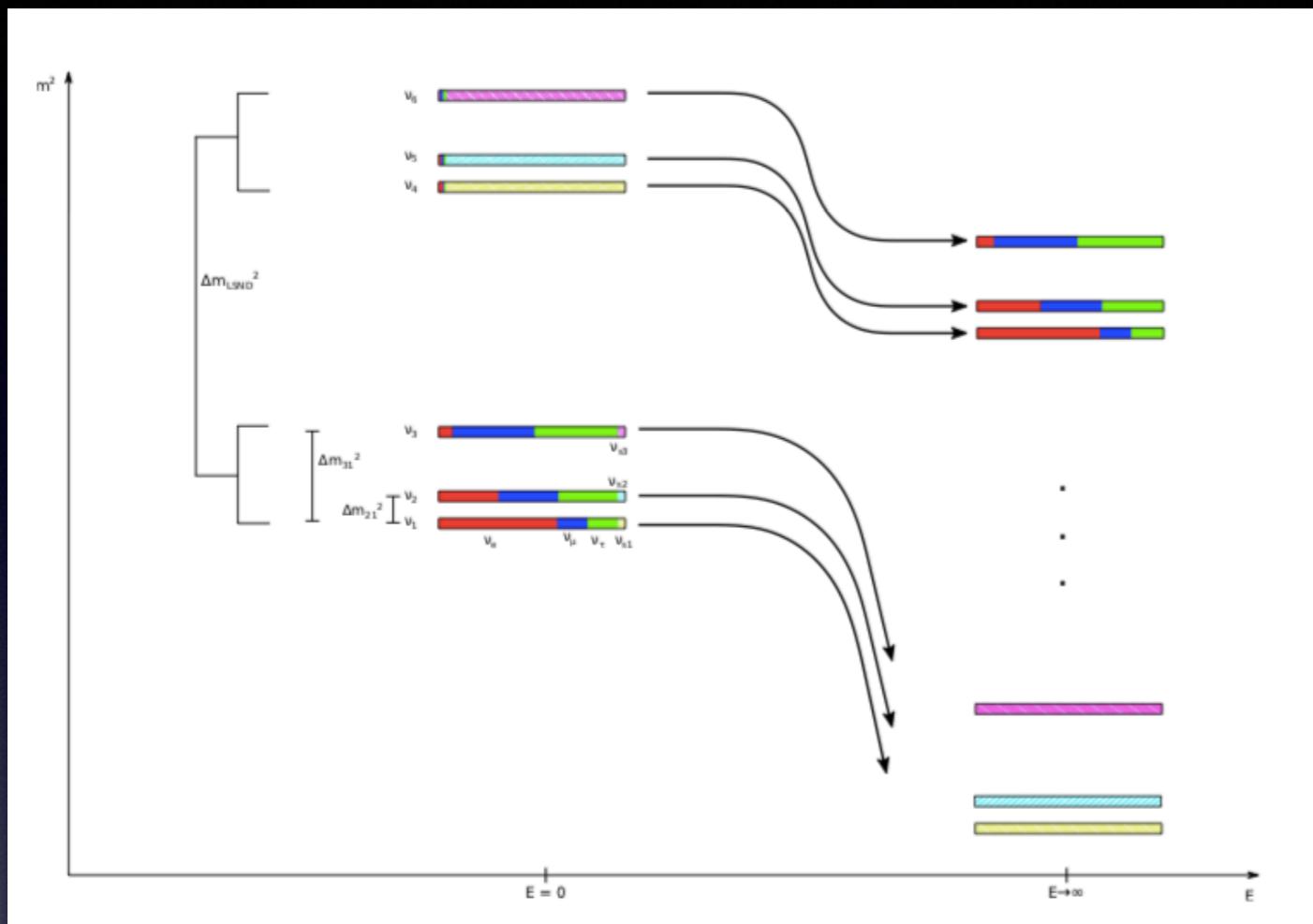
# Solution ?

→ Promote the model to 3+3

3v scheme with  
unaltered's  $\Delta m^2$ 's



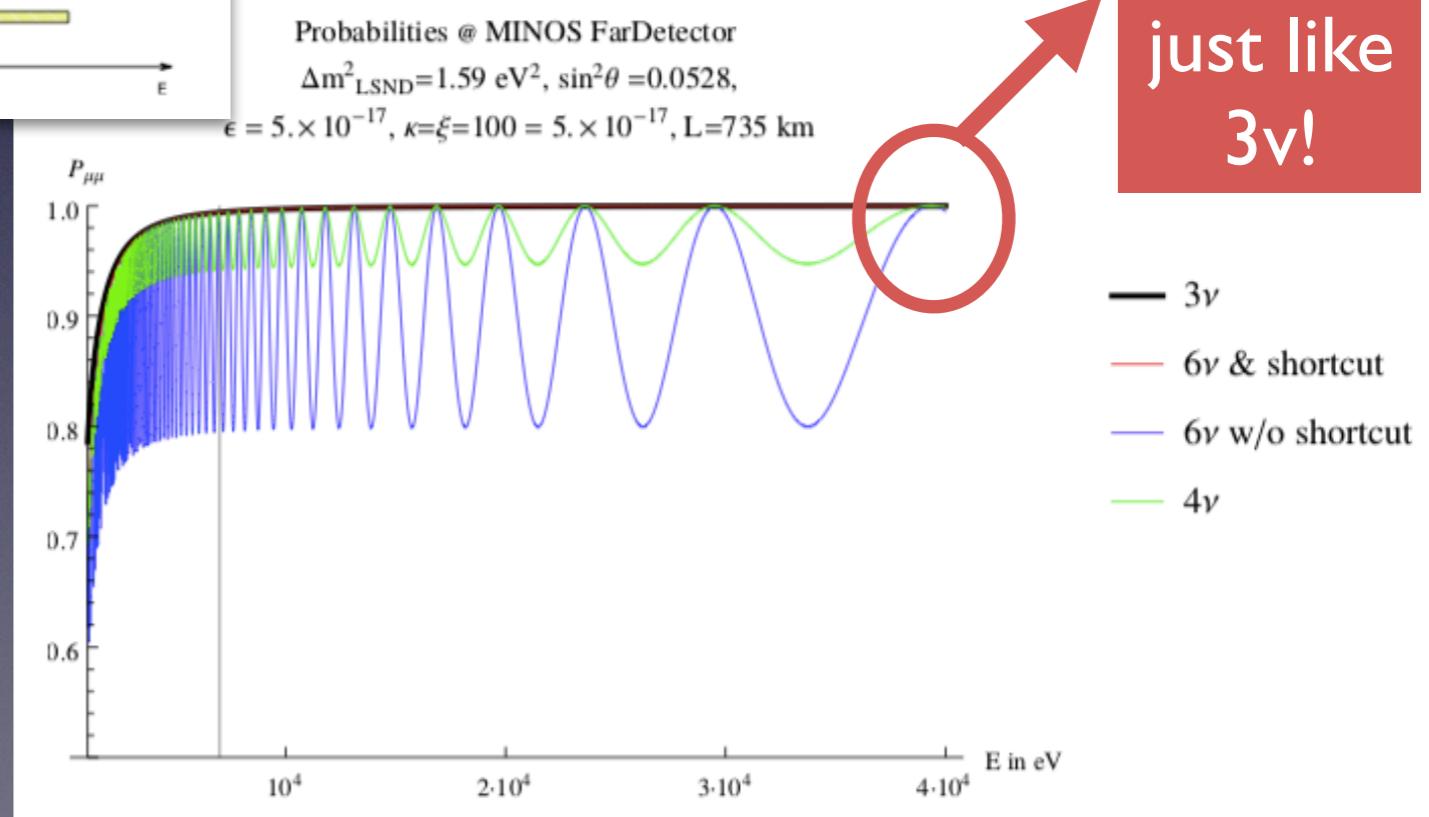
# Sterile Neutrinos?



In a 3+3 model with democratic mixing the sterile neutrino decouples completely at high energies

Looks just like 3v!

Döring, HP, Sicking,  
Weiler,  
*arXiv:1808.07460*



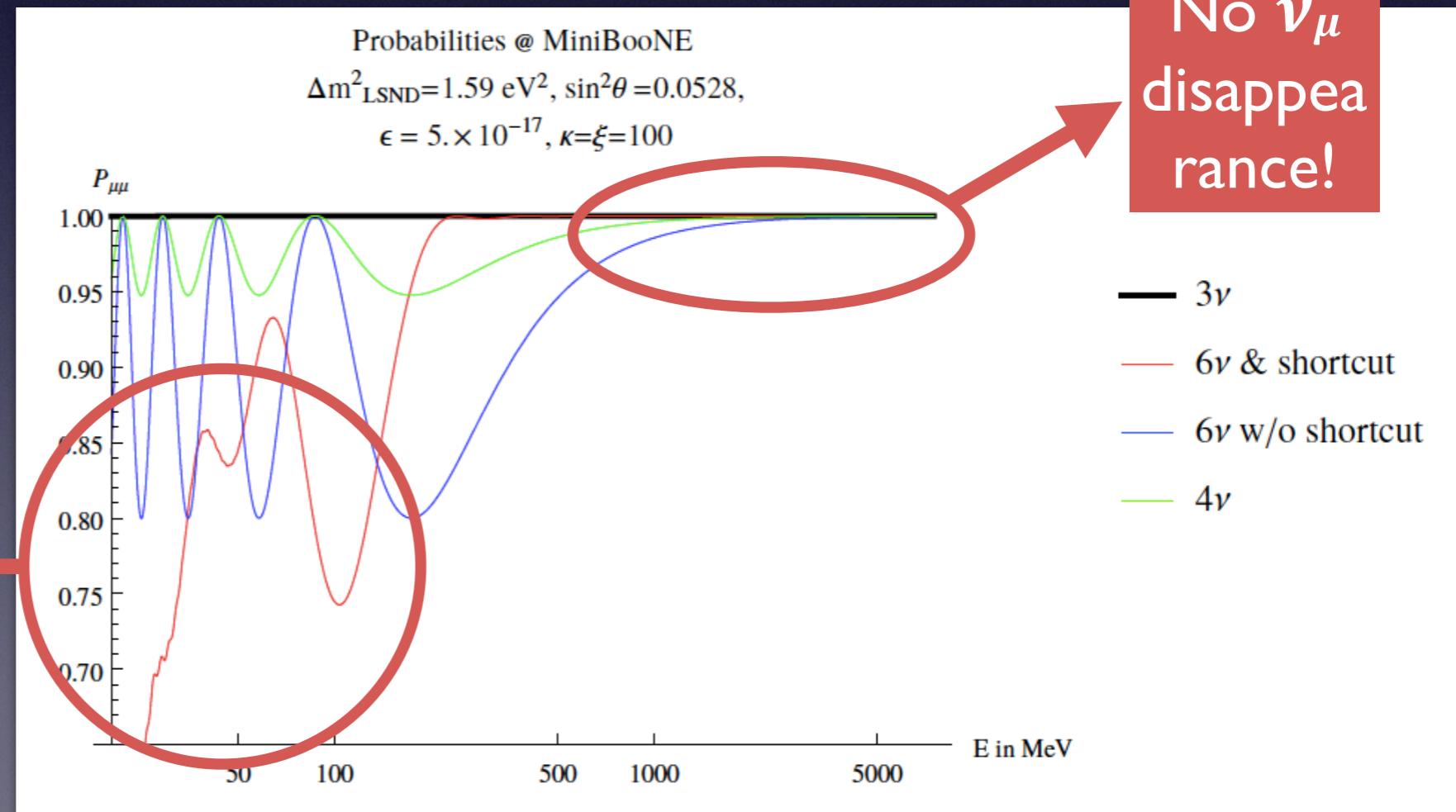
# Altered dispersion relations with 3+3 neutrinos

Necessary: Different resonance energies for 3 sterile neutrinos to avoid unitarity cancellation!

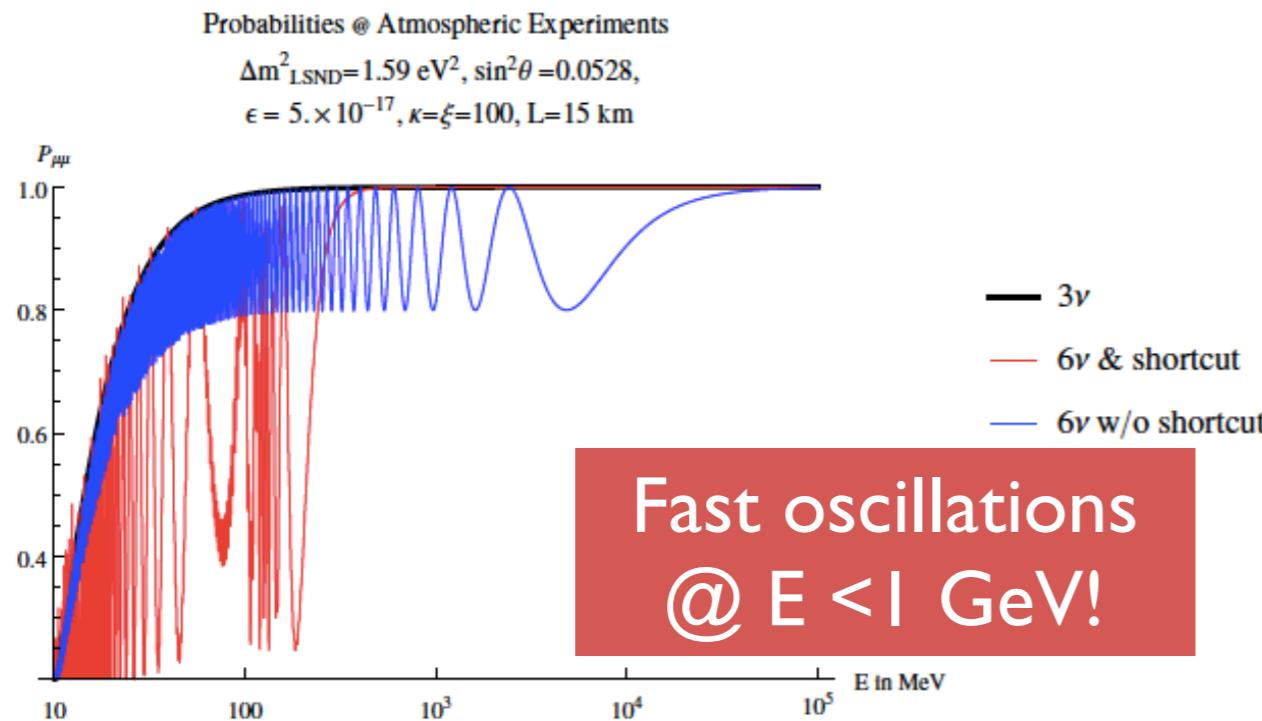
$$V_{\text{eff}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \varepsilon E & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \kappa \cdot \varepsilon E & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi \cdot \varepsilon E \end{pmatrix}.$$

Döring, HP,  
Sicking, Weiler,  
*arXiv:*  
[1808.07460](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.07460)

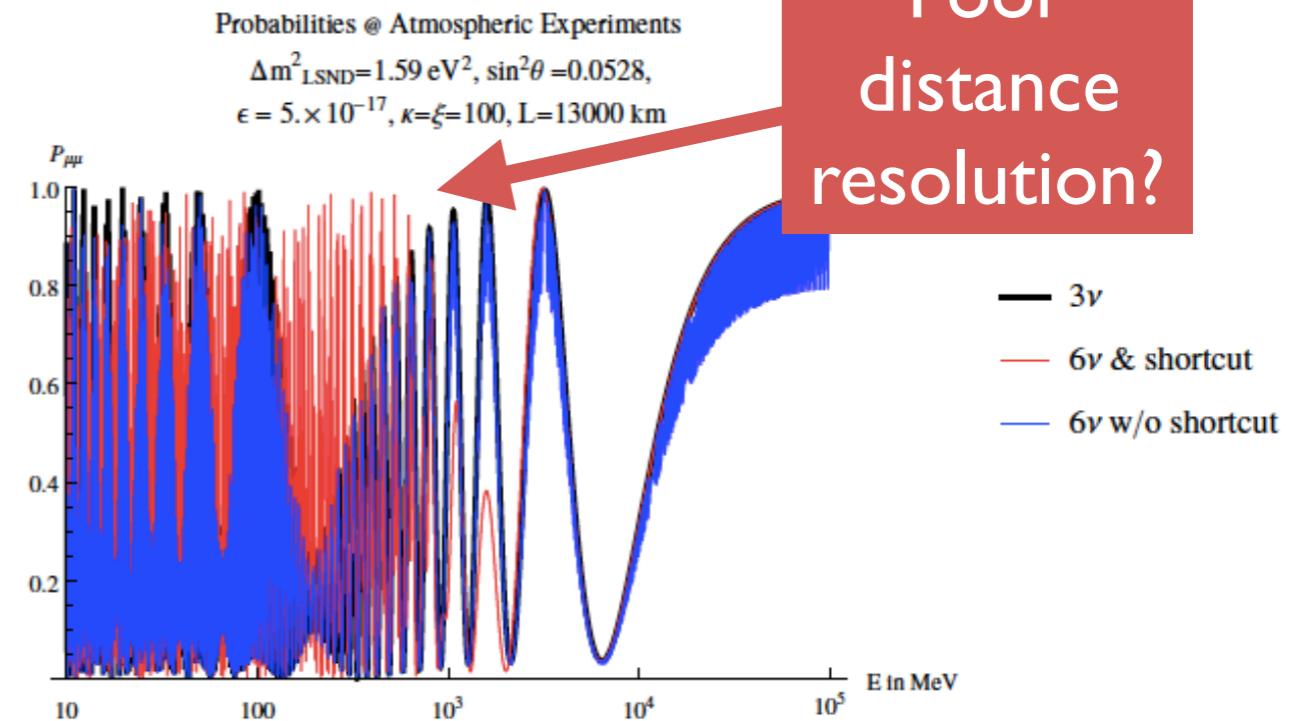
Huge  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance!  
Test: SBN, CCM



# Super-K sub-GeV data?



(a) Downward going neutrinos

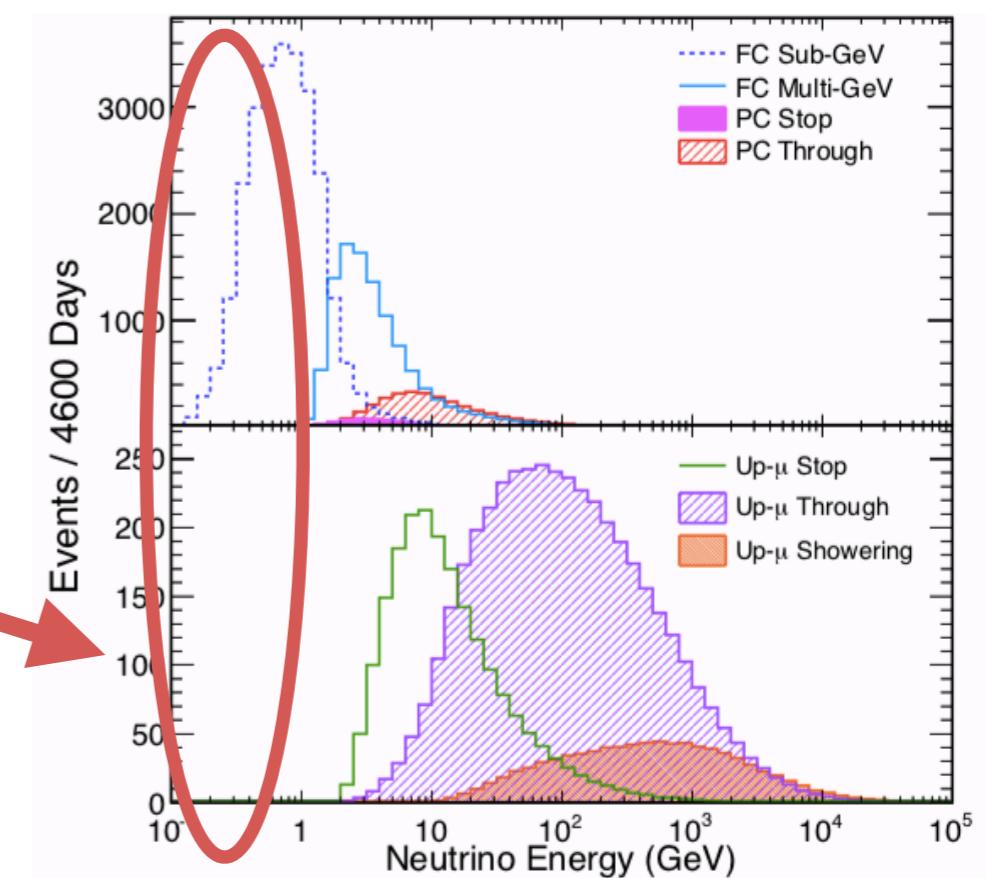


(b) Upward going neutrinos

Döring, HP, Sicking, Weiler,  
*arXiv:1808.07460*

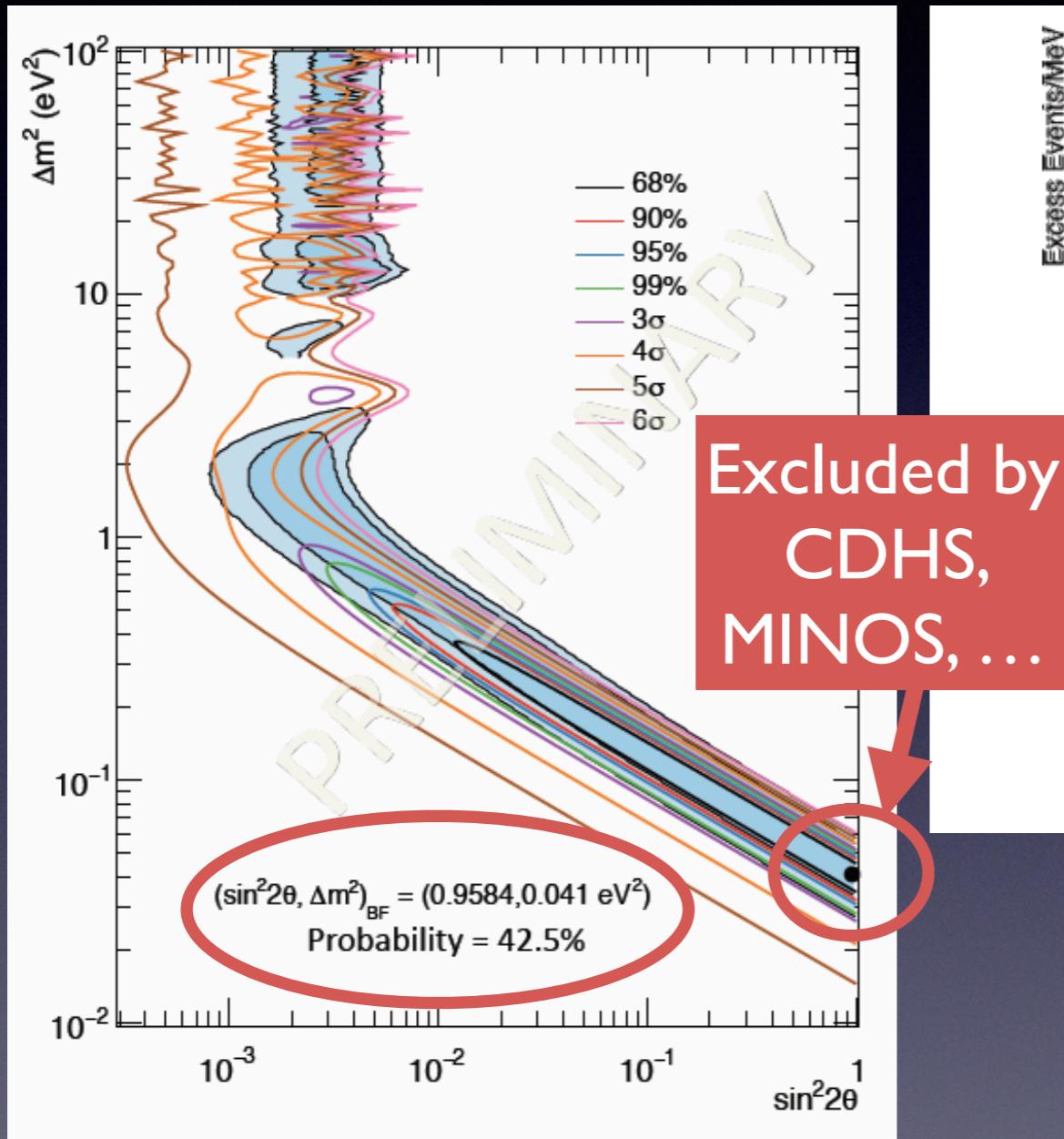
Limited statistics!

Super-K,  
*arXiv:1410.2008*

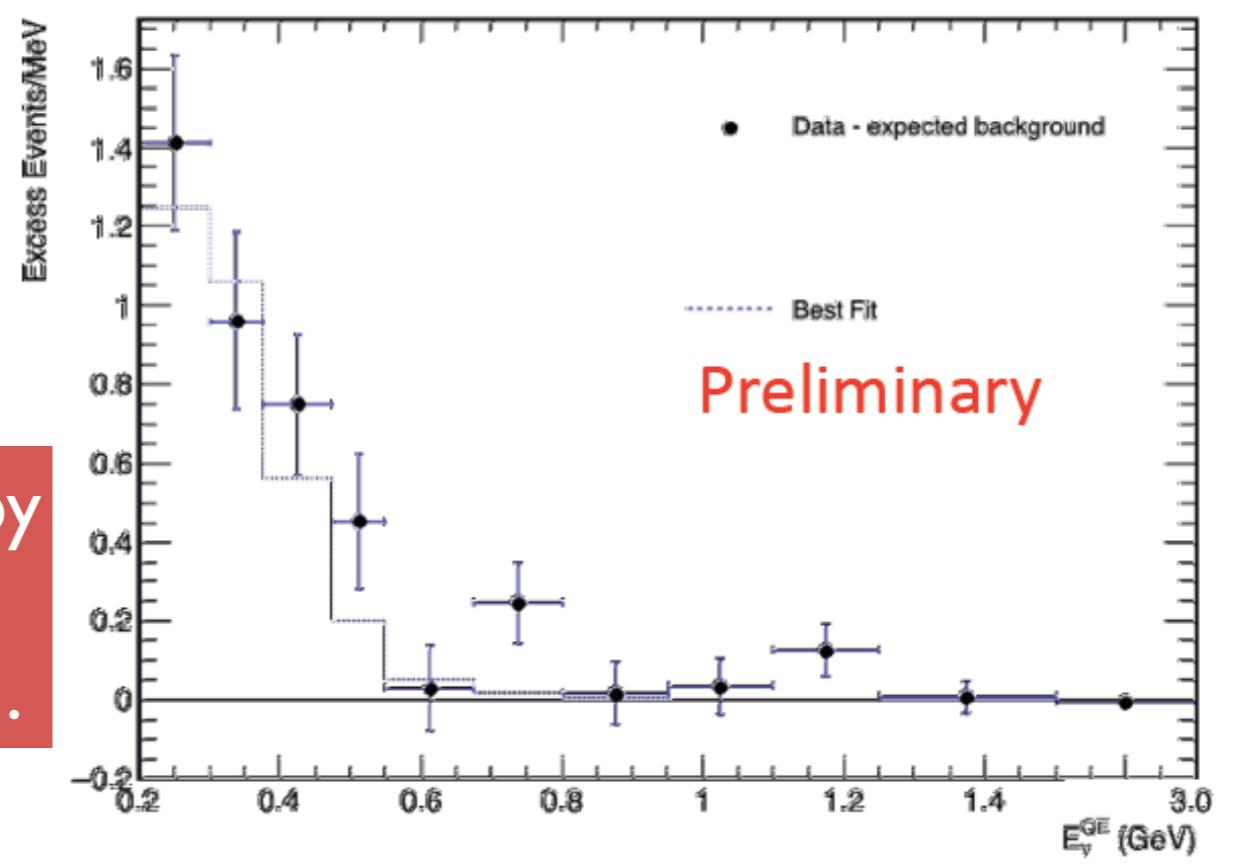


# Fitting LSND & MiniBooNE

## 2v Fit



## 3+3 ADR Fit



$\sin^2 2\theta = 0.0564$   
 $\Delta m^2 = 1.75 \text{ eV}^2$   
 $\epsilon = 7.6 \times 10^{-18}$   
 $\kappa, \xi = 127.5$   
 $\chi^2 = 19.5/22 \text{ dof } (P = 61.4\%)$

Not excluded!

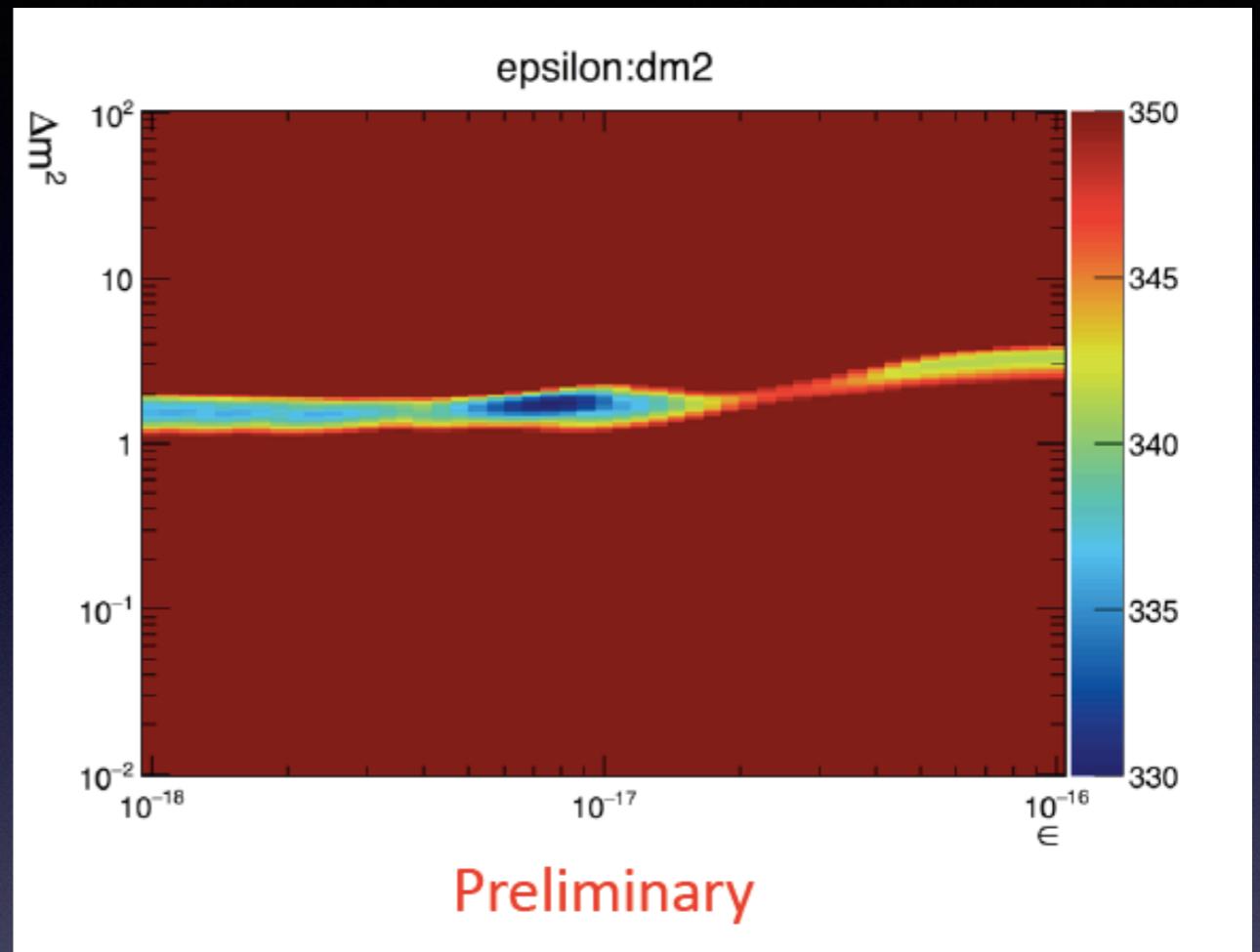
Fits Courtesy of En-Chuan Huang

Bill Louis, Talk @ TomFest, August 14, 2019

# Fitting LSND & MiniBooNE

## 3+3 ADR Fit: Resonance Energies

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*Fit Courtesy: En-Chuan Huang  
Bill Louis, Talk @ TomFest,  
August 14, 2019*

Resonant energies result  
at:  
 $E_{\text{Res}}^{1,2} = 30 \text{ MeV}$   
 $E_{\text{Res}}^3 = 330 \text{ MeV}$

# Fitting LSND & MiniBooNE

## 3+3 ADR Fit & Reactor Anomaly

$$\sin^2 2\theta = 0.0564$$

$$\Delta m^2 = 1.75 \text{ eV}^2$$

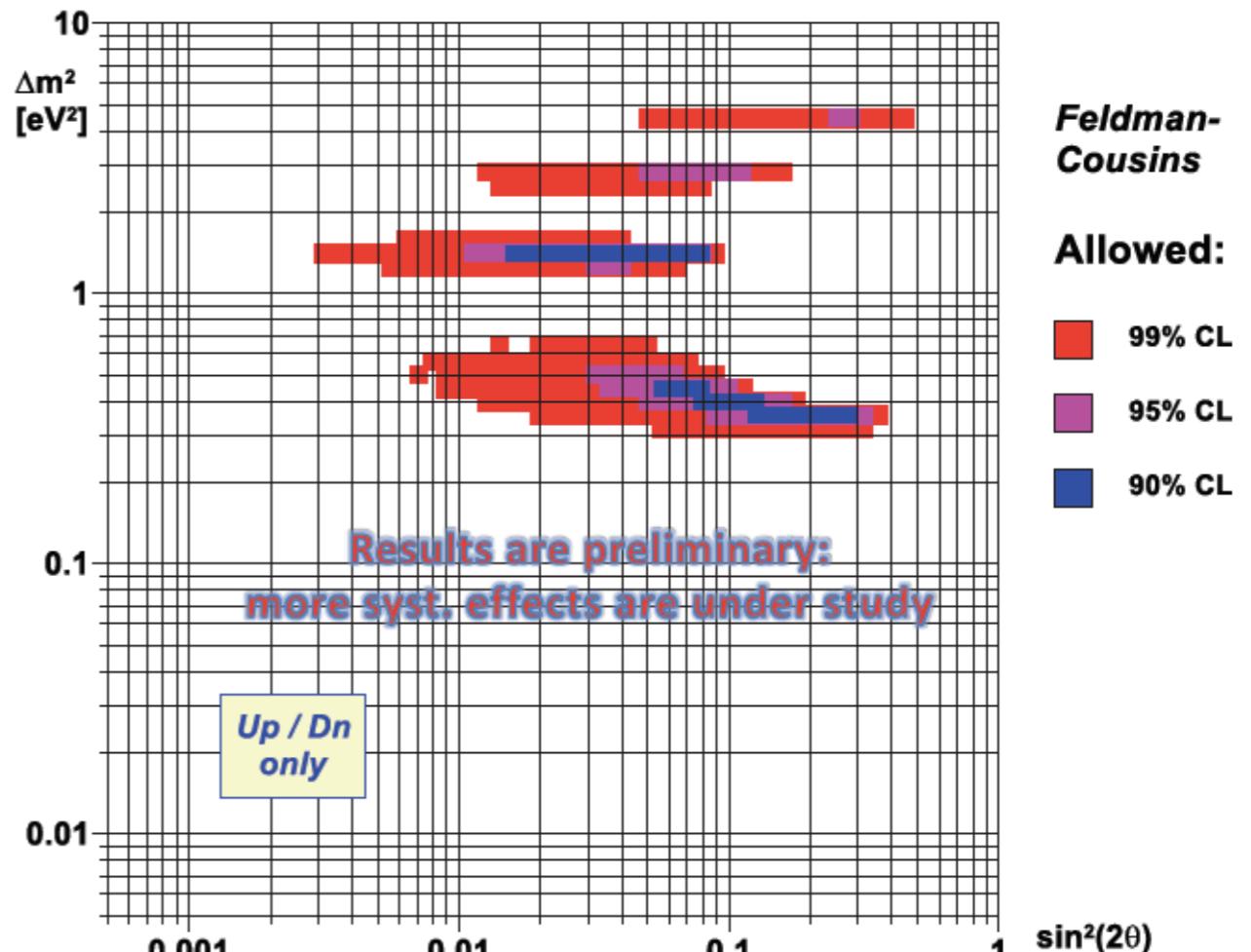
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*Fit Courtesy: En-Chuan Huang  
Bill Louis, Talk @ TomFest,  
August 14, 2019*

### DANSS Reactor Neutrino Experiment V. Egorov Talk at Neutrino 2018



DANSS best fit at  $(\sin^2 2\theta, \Delta m^2) = (0.05, 1.4 \text{ eV}^2)$  is  $2.8\sigma$  better than null

Perfect agreement  
with reactor results!

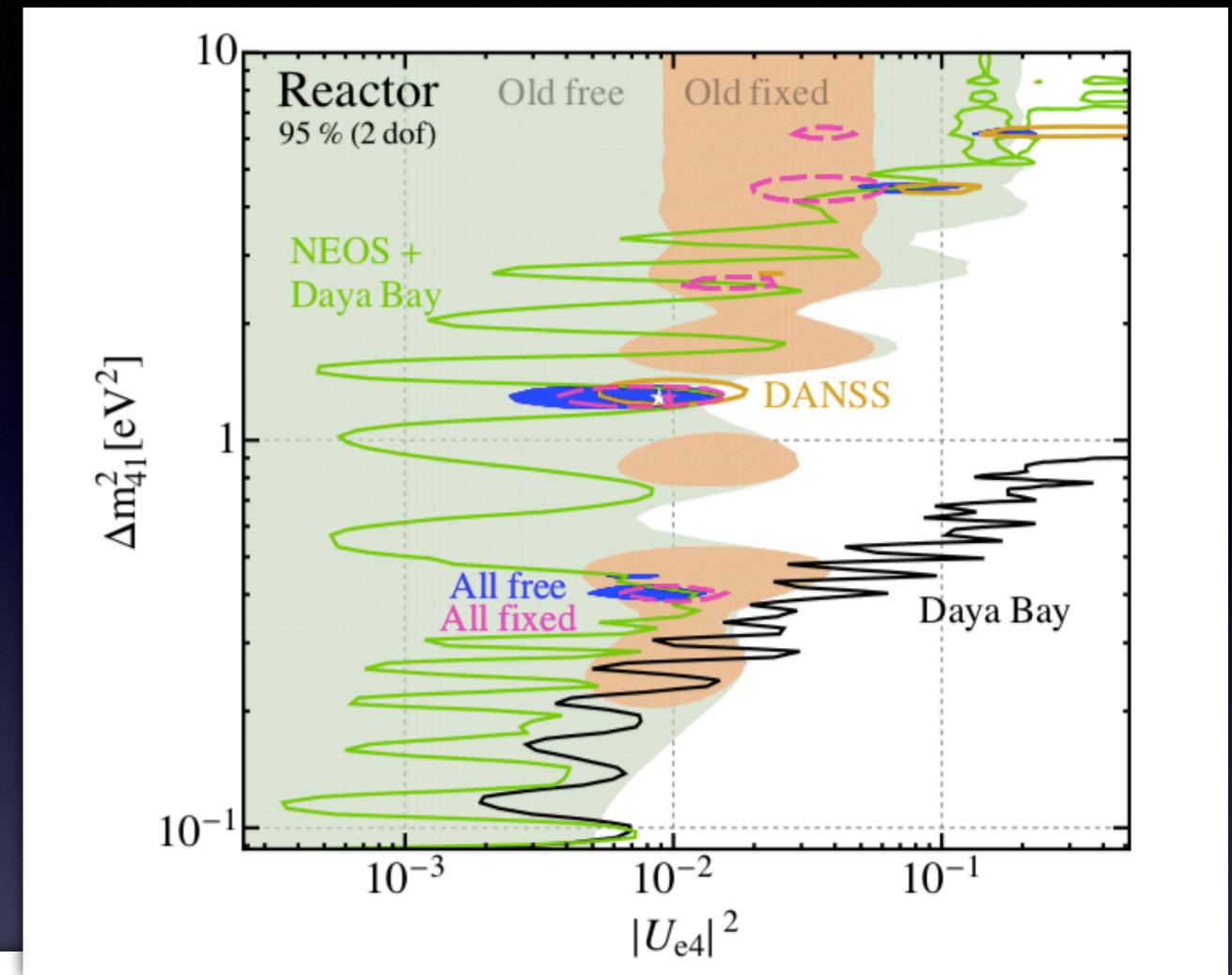
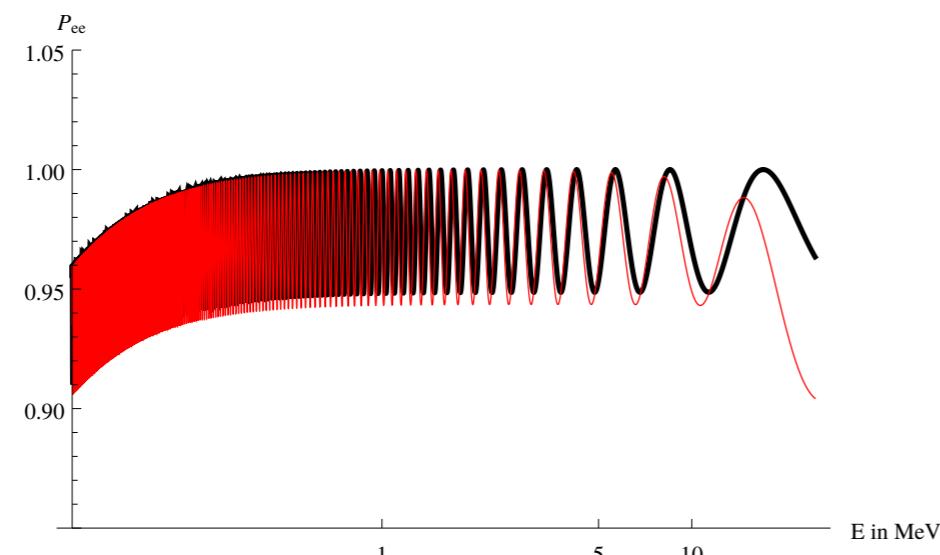
# Fitting LSND & MiniBooNE

## 3+3 ADR Fit & Reactor Anomaly

Dentler, Hernandez-Cabezudo,  
Kopp, Machado, Maltoni,  
Martinez-Soler, Schwetz, 2018

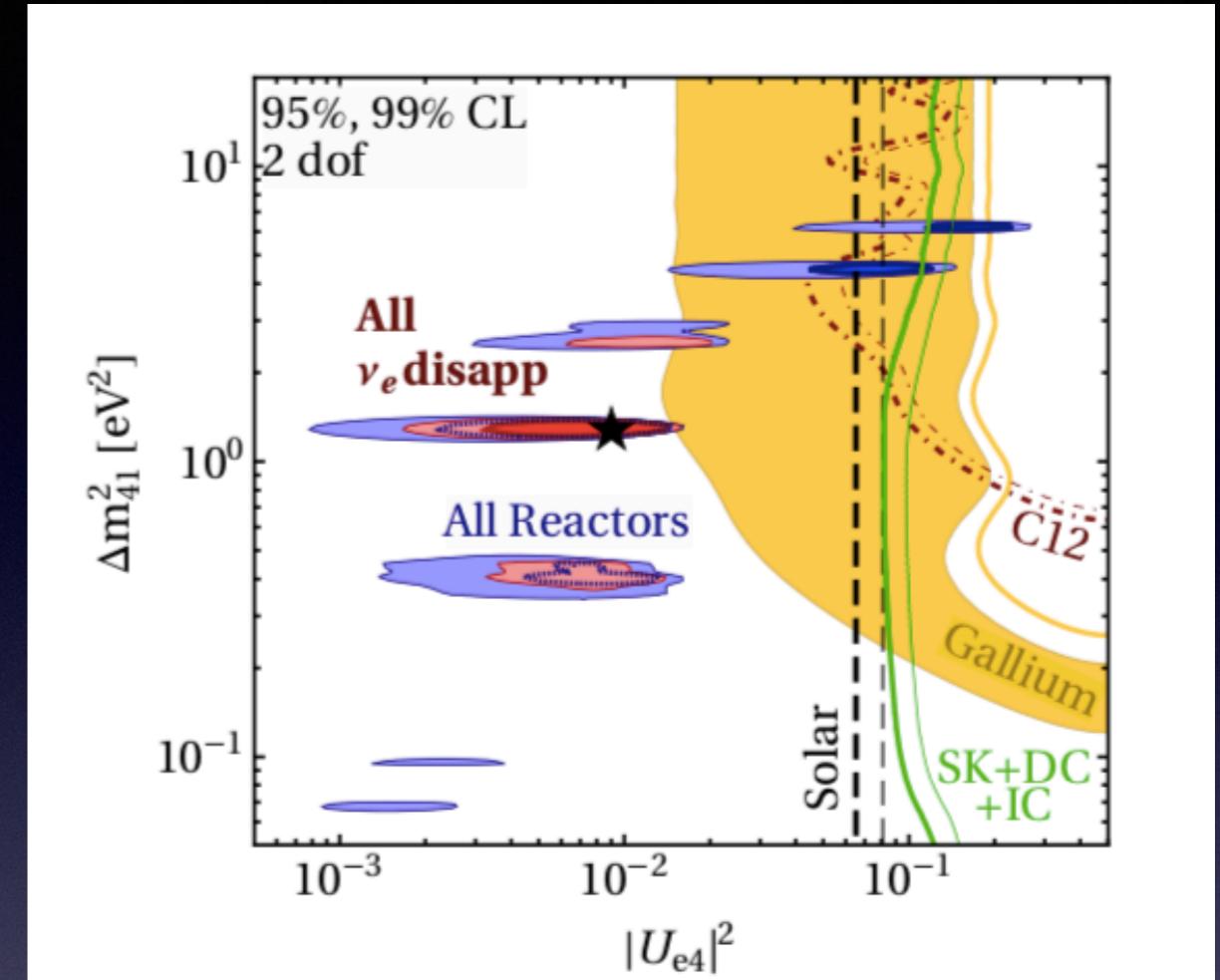
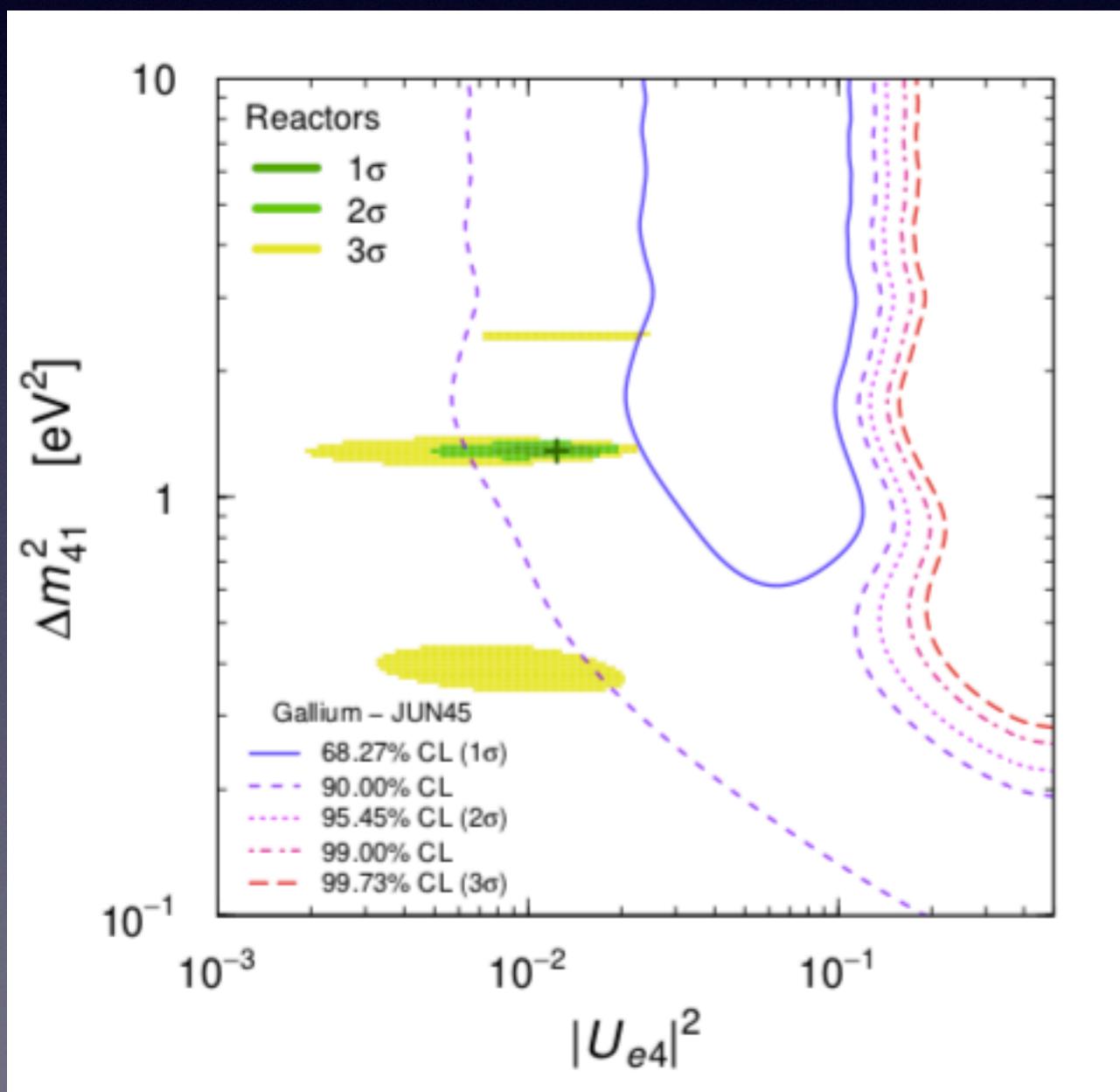
Perfect agreement  
with reactor results!

Best Fit NEOS+DayaBay: Probabilities @ NEOS  
 $\Delta m^2_{BF,NEOS+DB} = 1.78 \text{ eV}^2$ ,  $\sin^2\theta_{BF,NEOS+DB} = 0.0130$   
 $\Delta m^2_{BF,6\nu@MB} = 1.75 \text{ eV}^2$ ,  $\sin^2\theta_{BF,6\nu@MB} = 0.0143$ , L=23.7m,



# Fitting LSND & MiniBooNE

as with the Gallium anomaly...



*Dentler, Hernández-Cabezudo,  
Kopp, Machado, Maltoni,  
Martínez-Soler, Schwetz, 2018*

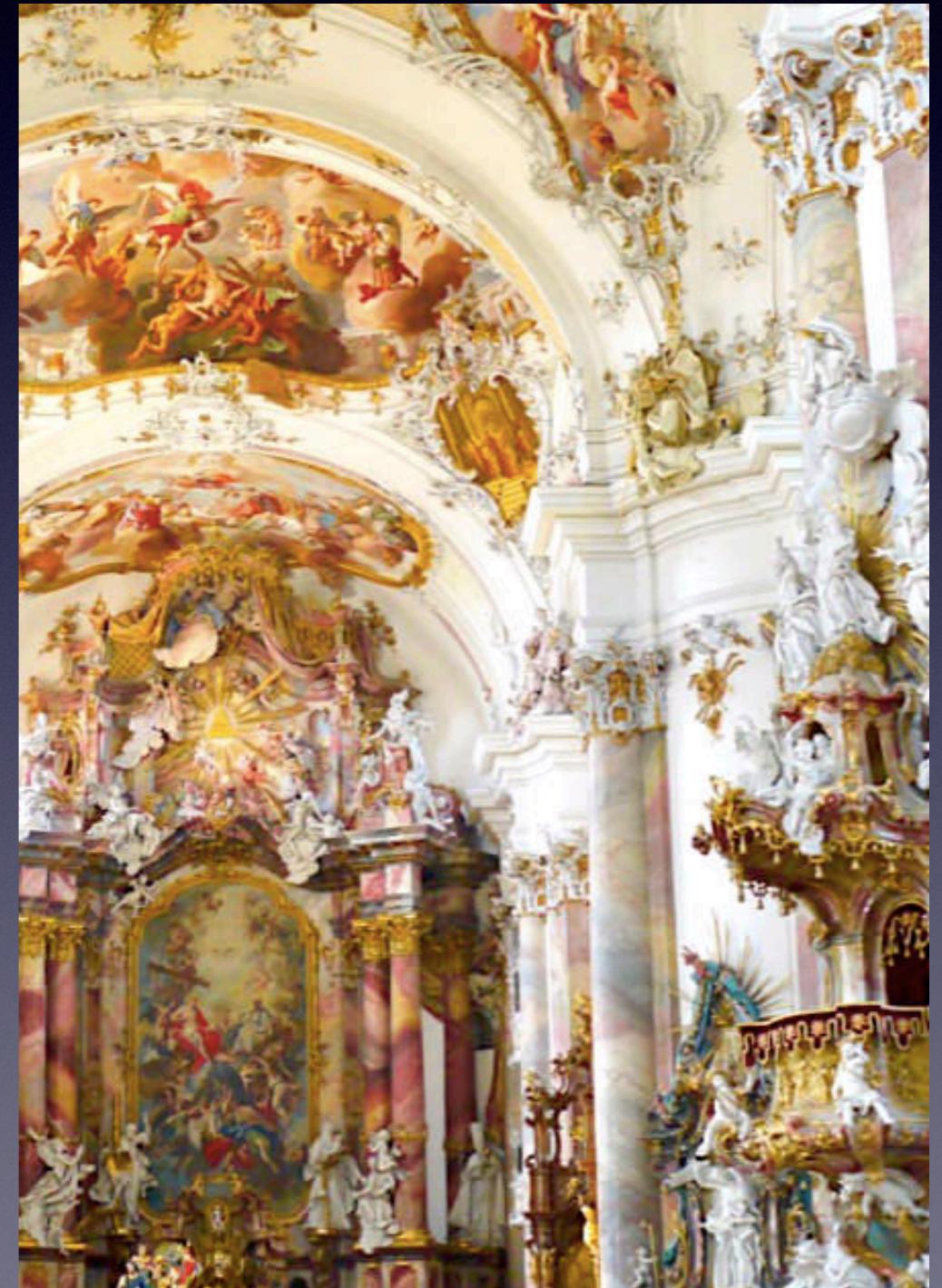
*Kostensalo, Suhonen, Giunti,  
Srivastava, 2019*

# Baroque?

**MiniBooNE, MINOS + and IceCube data imply a baroque neutrino sector**

Jiajun Liao,<sup>1,2</sup> Danny Marfatia,<sup>1</sup> and Kerry Whisnant<sup>3</sup>

- ▶ Required: ADRs
- ▶ 3 active flavors - 3 steriles
- ▶ symmetry: democratic  $\Delta m^2$ 's & mixing angles for all steriles
- ▶ 3 space dimensions - 3 extra dimensions
- ▶ No finetuning!
- ▶ Resonance predicted and MiniBooNE/LSND fit yields reactor/Gallium best fit!



# Outline

- ▶ Neutrino Physics Overview
- ▶ The case for sterile neutrinos
- ▶ Altered dispersion relations: The basic idea
- ▶ A phenomenological framework
- ▶ An extra-dimensional model
- ▶ Cosmological bounds & consequences

# Model Building ?

Consider an asymmetrically warped extra dimension  
with a sterile neutrino in the bulk

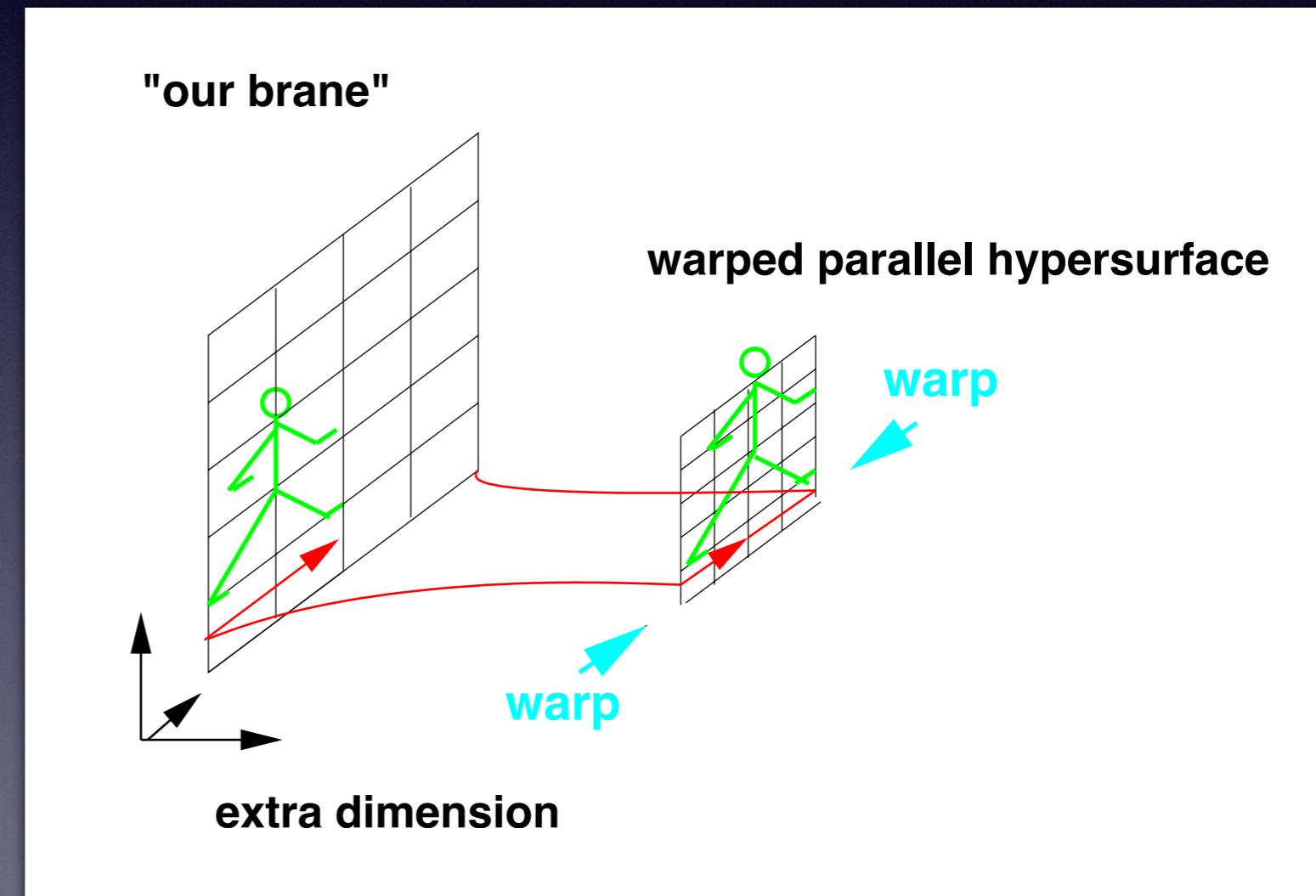
$$ds^2 = dt^2 - e^{-2k|u|} dx^2 - du^2$$

*Chung, Freese, 1999, 2000  
Csaki, Erlich, Grojean, 2001*

- ▶ Shrinks space parallel to the brane
- ▶ Allows for shortcuts in the extra dimension!

[*HP, S. Pakvasa, T. Weiler,  
PRD72 (2005) 095017*]

[*D. Döring, HP,  
arXiv:1808.07734*]



# Sterile v's in asymmetrically warped extra dimensions

[Döring, HP,  
arXiv:1808.07734

- ▶ 2 gauge singlet neutrinos:  
mass generation & propagation in extra dimensions
- ▶ Compactification on  $S^1/Z_2$ :  
Kaluza-Klein spectrum & effective 4D  $\nu_s$  ADR

as in RS-I scenarios

Propagation  
Eigenstates:

$$E_\phi^2 = \vec{p}^2,$$

$$E_{\chi/\xi}^2 = \kappa^2 + \vec{p}^2 \left[ \underbrace{\left( 1 + \frac{\tilde{I}_{00}}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{\tilde{I}_{00}^2}{4}}_{f(\tilde{I}_{00})} \right]$$

$$S = \int d^4x \left( \overline{\nu}_L, \overline{\Psi}_L^0, \overline{N} \right) \begin{pmatrix} i\partial^\mu & 0 & y_0 v \\ 0 & i\partial^\mu + i\tilde{I}_{00}\partial_k \gamma^k & \kappa \\ y_0 v & \kappa & i\partial^\mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ \Psi_L^0 \\ N \end{pmatrix}$$

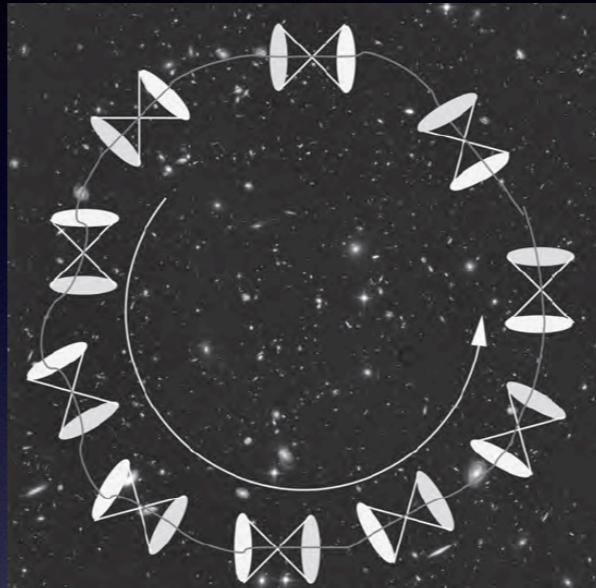
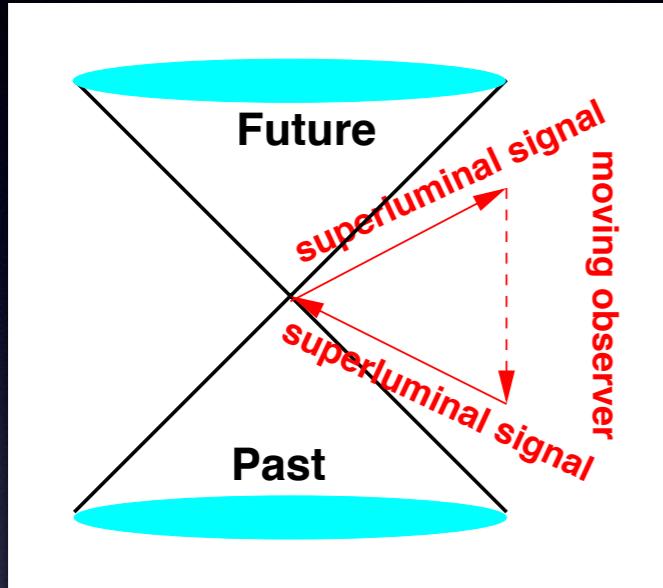
$$p_{\chi/\xi} \approx E - \frac{\kappa^2}{2E} - \frac{E^2}{2E} \tilde{I}_{00} + \mathcal{O}(\tilde{I}_{00}^2) + \mathcal{O}(\kappa^2 \tilde{I}_{00})$$

ADR: 4D EFT limit!

# Causality?

## Neutrino Time Travel?

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - e^{-2k|u|}dx^2 - du^2$$



No: Globally hyperbolic, defined time direction

$$ds^2 = \gamma_{uv}^2 \{ [1 - \beta_{uv}^2 \eta^2(v)] dt^2 + 2\beta_{uv}\alpha(u)[1 - \eta^2(v)] dxdt - \alpha^2(u)[\eta^2(v) - \beta_{uv}^2] dx^2 \} - du^2 - dv^2$$

But: 2 asymmetrically warped extra dimensions with a relative boost can do the job!

[HP, S. Pakvasa, J. Dent, T. Weiler,  
PRD 80 (2009) 044008]



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# Big Bang Nucleosynthesis

Prediction of primordial abundances of light elements:

major success of Big Bang Cosmology

Problem with sterile neutrinos:  $\nu$  oscillations populate extra species in early universe:

$$\rho_{\nu_s} = \frac{7}{8} \rho_\gamma$$

- → faster expansion of the universe
- → higher temperature for weak freezeout
- → more neutrons → larger  $^4He$  abundance

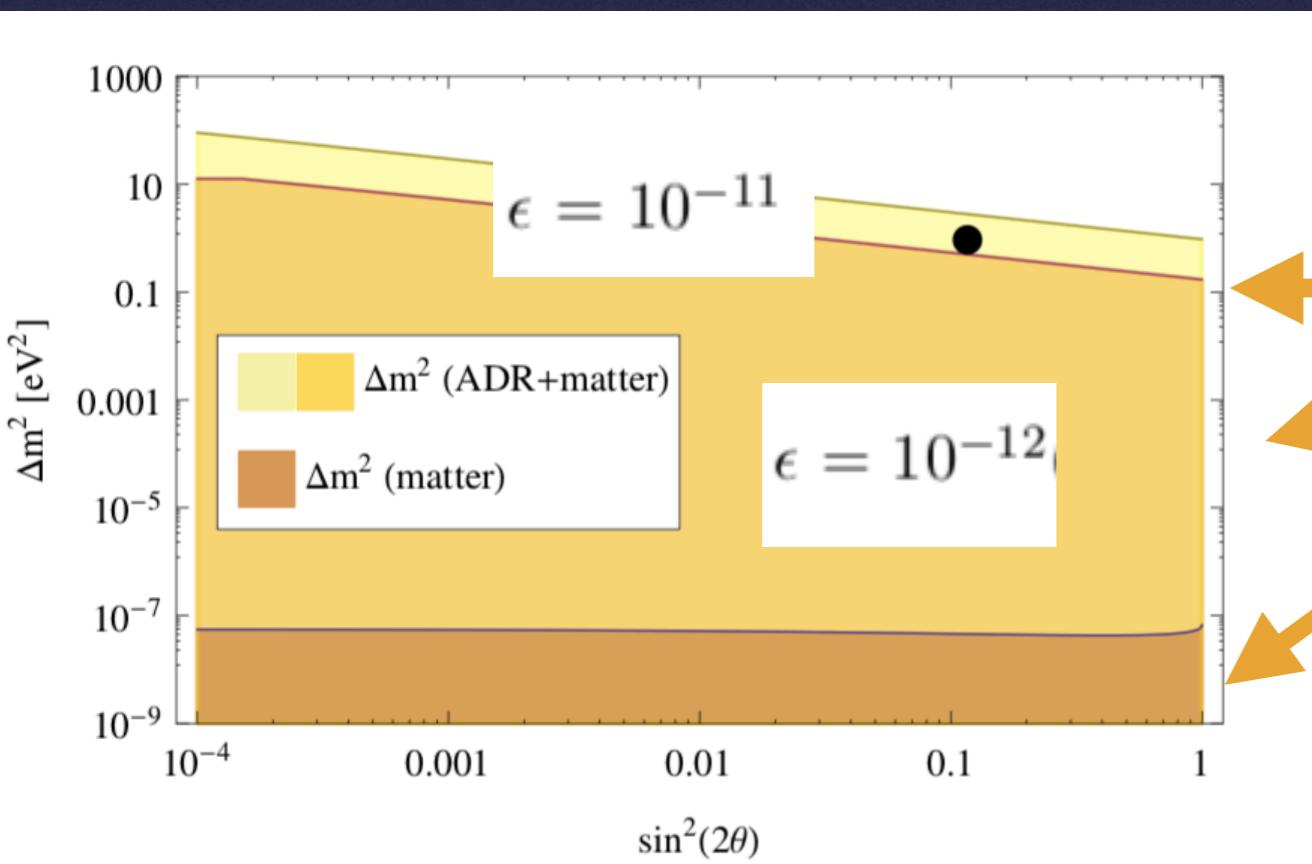
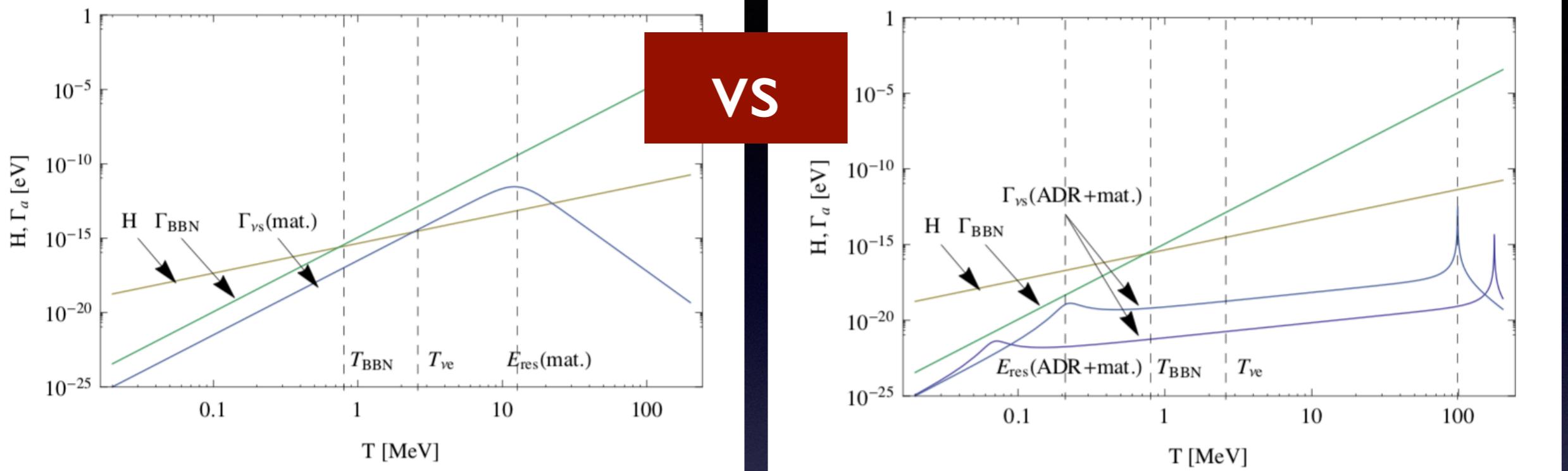
Bulk shortcut scenario:

- higher density: stronger brane bending due to gravitational attraction
- higher temperature: more brane fluctuations
- higher density: more scattering off into the bulk in asymmetrically warped spacetimes

All cases: larger  $\epsilon \rightarrow$  smaller  $E_{\text{res}}$

If  $E_{\text{res}} \lesssim 3$  MeV: oscillations suppressed (Päs, Pakvasa, Weiler, 2005)

# Big Bang Nucleosynthesis



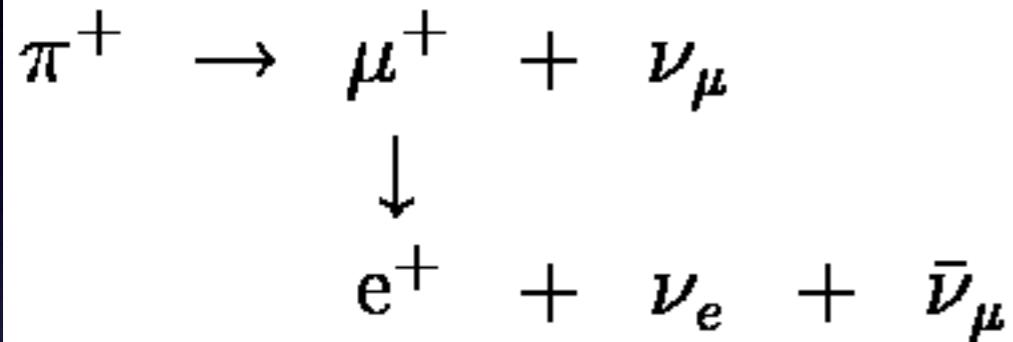
*Aeikens, HP, Pakvasa, Weiler,  
2016*

allowed regions

Similar arguments  
work for other  
cosmological bounds!

# Astrophysical Flavor Ratios

Expectation pion source:



Flavor Ratio at the source: 1:2:0

Maximal  $\nu_\mu$ - $\nu_\tau$  mixing:

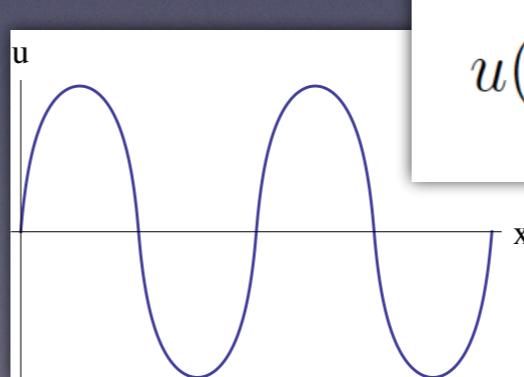
Decoherence  $\rightarrow$

Flavor Ratio:  
1:1:1 at Earth

- ▶ Geodesics: oscillating around the brane
- ▶ Shortcut “switched on and off”  $\rightarrow$  new baseline effect
- ▶ MSW analogue: resonant conversion

*Hollenberg, HP, Micu, Weiler, 2009*

*Aeikens, HP, Pakvasa, Sicking, 2014*



$$u(x) = \pm \frac{1}{2k} \ln[1 + k^2 x(l - x)]$$

# Astrophysical Flavor Ratios

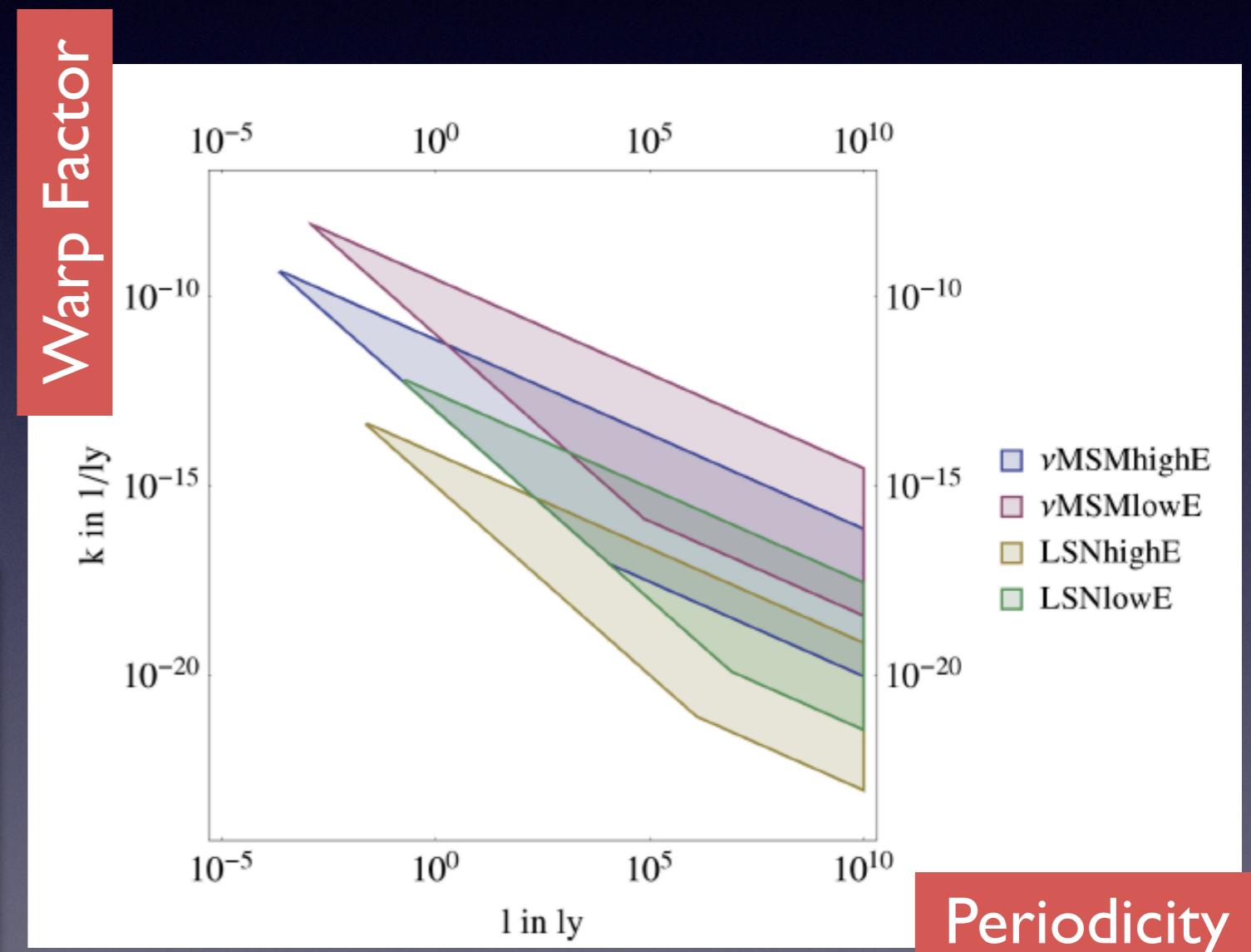
Level crossing: shortcut parameter has to be large enough?

Adiabaticity ?

$$\gamma_{max} = \frac{2E^3}{(\delta m^2)^2 \sin^2(2\theta)} k^2 l \ll 1$$

4:l:l possible in large regions of parameter space, 0:0:0 possible at high Energies !

$$\epsilon = 1 - e^{-k|u|} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + k^2 x(l - x)}}$$



# Lorentz violation & multi-messenger astronomy

PRL 119, 251301 (2017)

Selected for a **Viewpoint** in *Physics*  
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending  
22 DECEMBER 2017



## Strong Constraints on Cosmological Gravity from GW170817 and GRB 170817A

T. Baker,<sup>1</sup> E. Bellini,<sup>1</sup> P. G. Ferreira,<sup>1</sup> M. Lagos,<sup>2</sup> J. Noller,<sup>3</sup> and I. Sawicki<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Oxford, Denys Wilkinson Building, Keble Road, Oxford OX1 3RH, United Kingdom*

<sup>2</sup>*Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA*

<sup>3</sup>*Institute for Theoretical Studies, ETH Zurich, Clausiusstrasse 47, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland*

<sup>4</sup>*CEICO, Fyzikální ústav Akademie věd ČR, Na Slovance 2, 182 21 Praha 8, Czech Republic*

(Received 16 October 2017; published 18 December 2017)

The detection of an electromagnetic counterpart (GRB 170817A) to the gravitational-wave signal (GW170817) from the merger of two neutron stars opens a completely new arena for testing theories of gravity. We show that this measurement allows us to place stringent constraints on general scalar-tensor and

tensor theories, while allowing us to place an independent bound on the graviton mass in bimetric theories of gravity. These constraints severely reduce the viable range of cosmological models that have

a larger peak and the peak optical brightness. An arrival delay of  $\Delta t \simeq 1.7$  seconds implies that

$$c_T^2 = 1 + \alpha_T .$$

Necessary for LSND/  
MiniBooNE

$$|\alpha_T| \lesssim 1 \times 10^{-15} . \quad (3)$$

$$\epsilon = 7.6 \times 10^{-18}$$

# Summary

- ▶ Quite possible: MiniBooNE & other anomalies due to backgrounds or systematics
- ▶ Simple oscillation models: conflict with CDHS, MINOS...
- ▶ But keep in mind “1 eV<sup>2</sup> miracle”
- ▶ ADR v oscillations: energy dependence & resonance
- ▶ Excellent fit to MiniBooNE & LSND
- ▶ Fits also reactor & Gallium anomalies
- ▶ No conflict with high energy  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance (CDHS...)
- ▶ Crucial tests: CCM, SBN, ICARUS, MicroBooNE
- ▶ One possible ADR model: shortcuts in extra dimensions
- ▶ Interesting cosmological consequences