

# Non-Standard Effects in Neutrino Oscillations

Mainly based on JHEP 06(2005)049 and hep-ph/0508175  
In collaboration with Tommy Ohlsson and Walter Winter



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Stockholm, Sweden

# Outline

- Motivation and general introduction



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- Some examples



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- Coherent and incoherent effects



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- Telling different effects apart



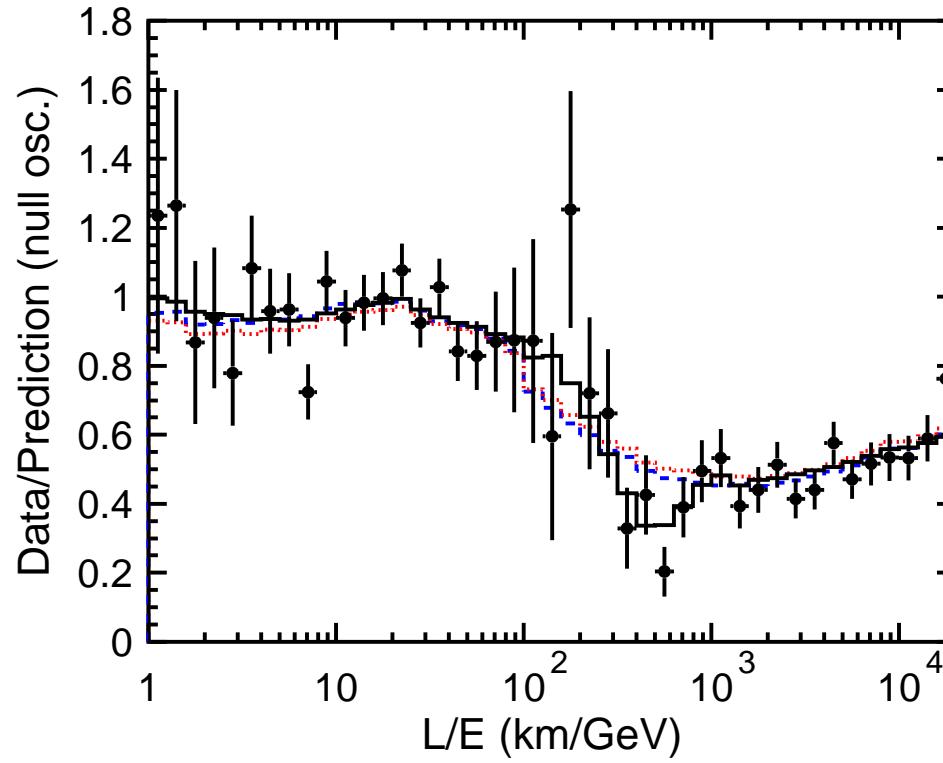
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- Telling different effects apart
- Summary



# Oscillation as leading mechanism

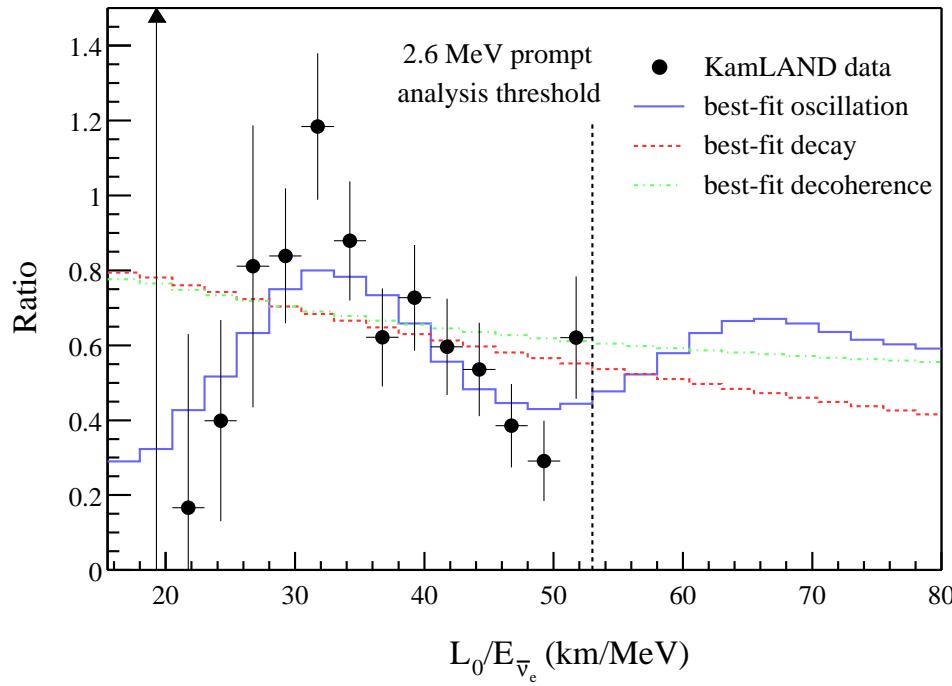
Super-Kamiokande  $L/E$  analysis:



Super-Kamiokande collaboration, Phys. Rev. Lett. **93**, 101801 (2004), hep-ex/0404034

# Oscillation as leading mechanism (2)

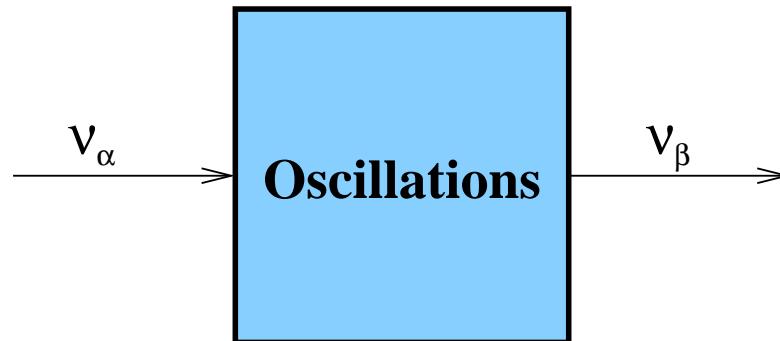
KamLAND  $L/E$  analysis:



KamLAND collaboration, Phys. Rev. Lett. **94**, 081801 (2005), hep-ex/0406035

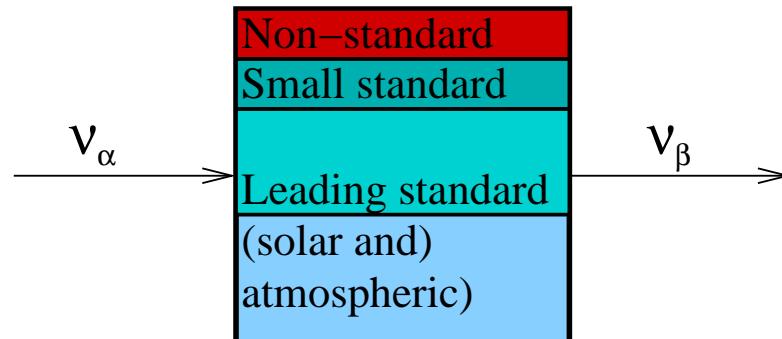
# Sub-leading effects

- Oscillation is the leading mechanism of flavor conversion



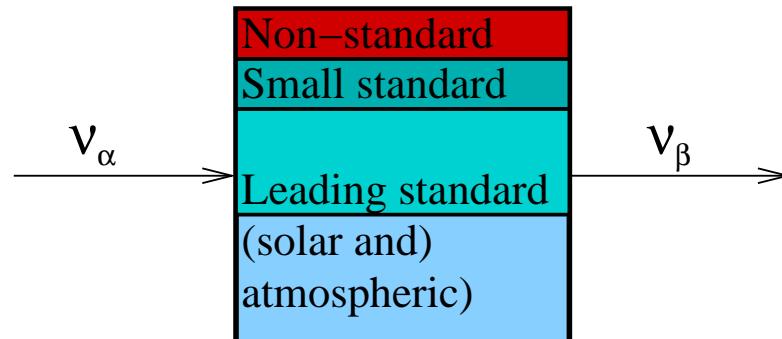
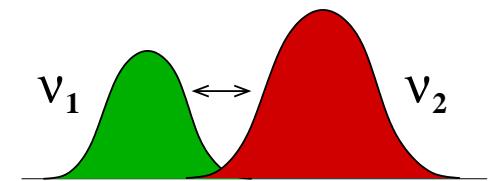
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- Oscillation is the leading mechanism of flavor conversion
- What about sub-leading effects?



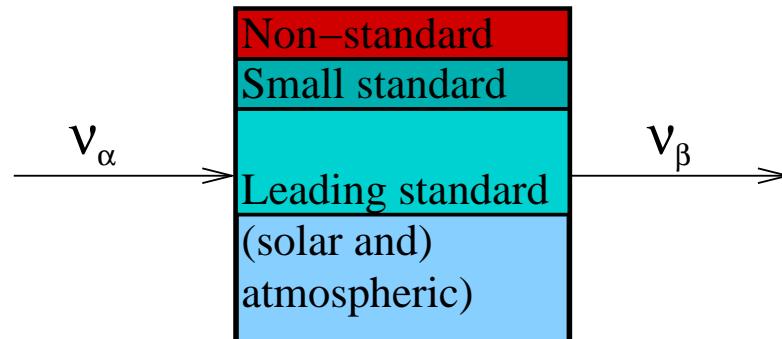
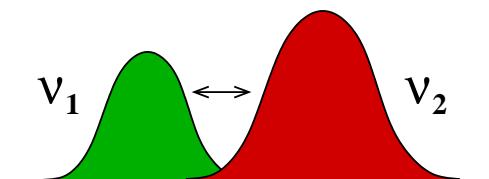
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- Wave-packet decoherence



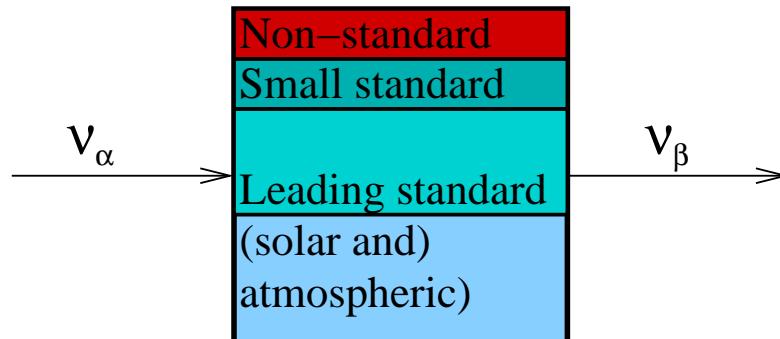
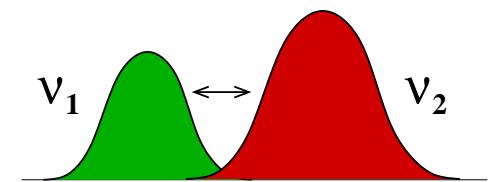
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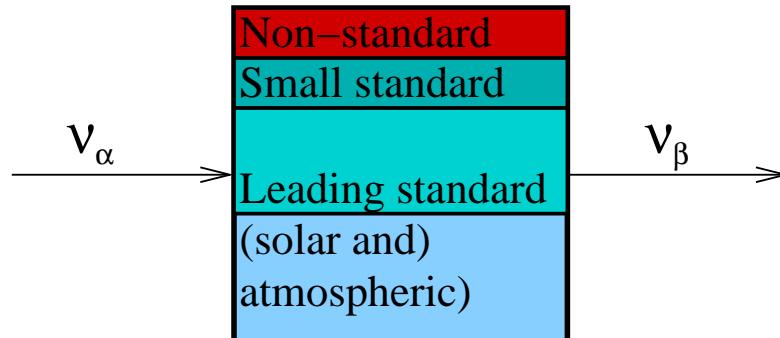
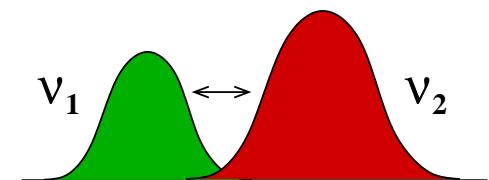
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- Non-standard interactions



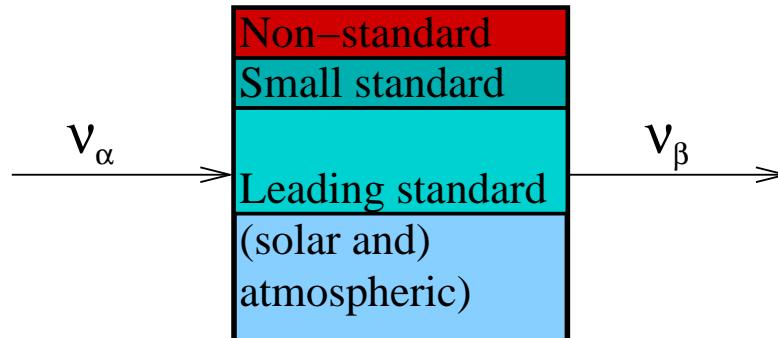
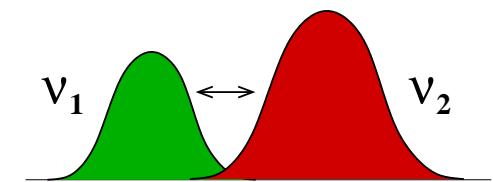
# Sub-leading effects

- Oscillation is the leading mechanism of flavor conversion
- What about sub-leading effects?
- Wave-packet decoherence
- Neutrino decay
- Non-standard interactions
- Mass varying neutrinos



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- What about **sub-leading effects?**
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- etc.



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- Act as effective additions to the Hamiltonian

$$\tilde{H} = H + H'$$



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# Coherent effects

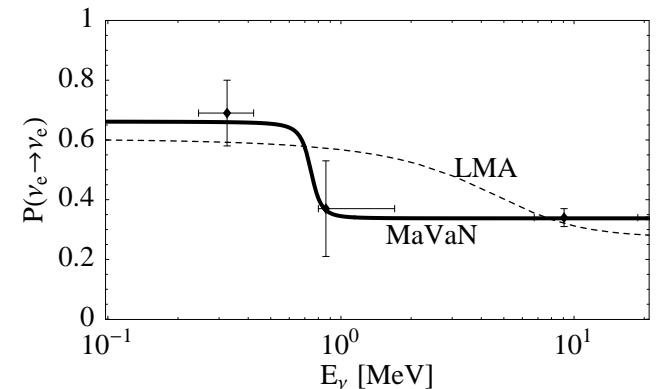
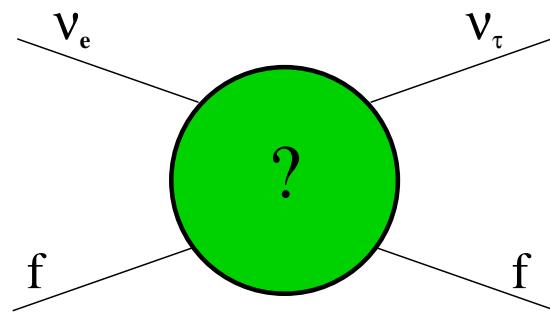
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Examples:

- Non-standard interactions
- Mass varying neutrinos



Barger, Huber, Marfatia, Phys. Rev. Lett. 95, 211802 (2005)

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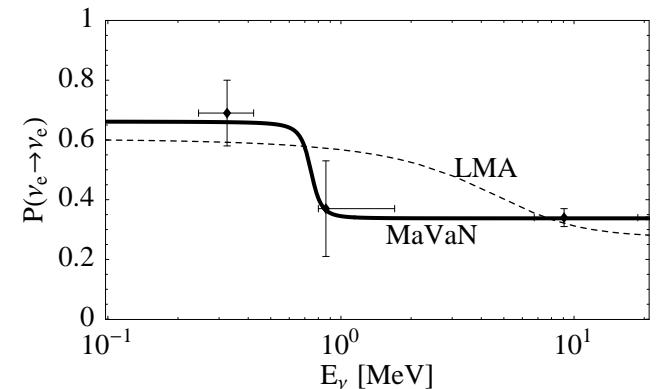
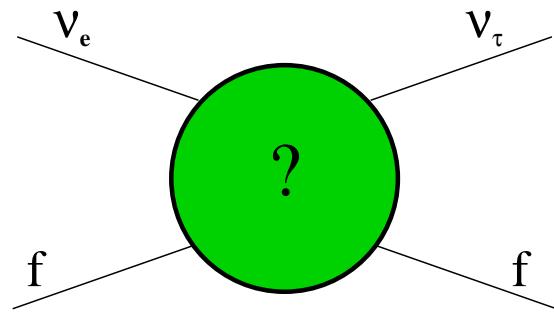
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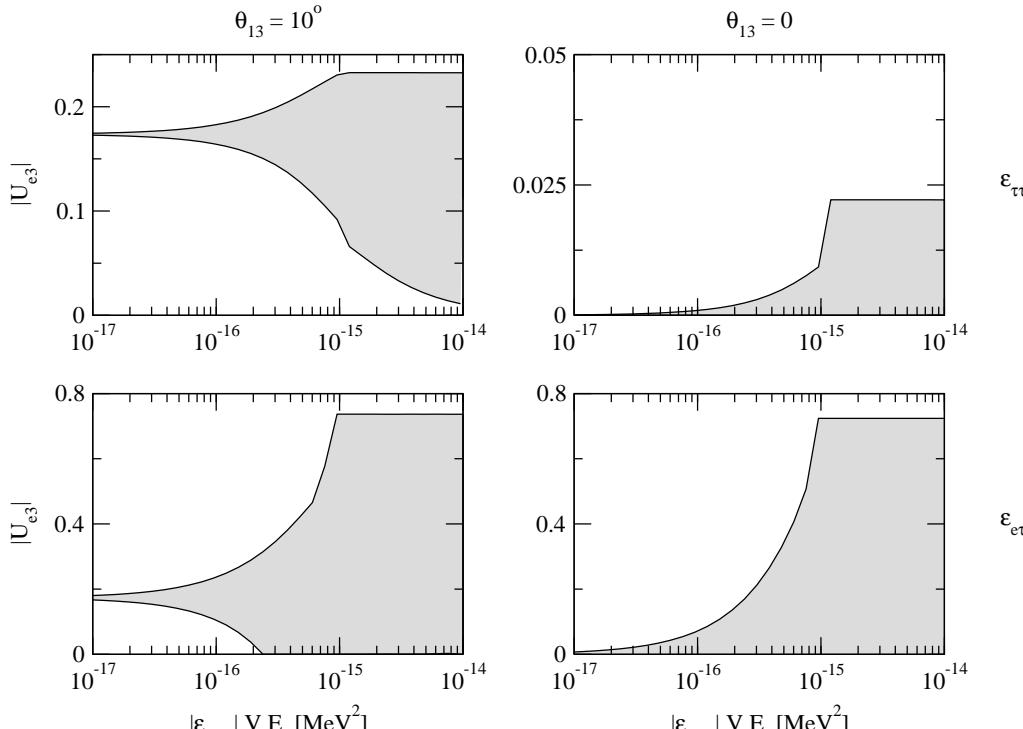
- Non-standard interactions
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See talk by Friedland.



Barger, Huber, Marfatia, Phys. Rev. Lett. 95, 211802 (2005)

# What NSI can do to $U_{13}$



MB, Ohlsson, Winter, hep-ph/0508175

See also:

Huber, Schwetz, Valle, Phys. Rev. D66 113006 (2002), hep-ph/0202048

# Incoherent (damping) effects

- Effects which enter at probability level



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- Effects which enter at probability level
- Neutrino decoherence

Lisi et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **85** (2000), 1166

Morgan et al., astro-ph/0412618

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Bahcall et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **28** (1972), 316

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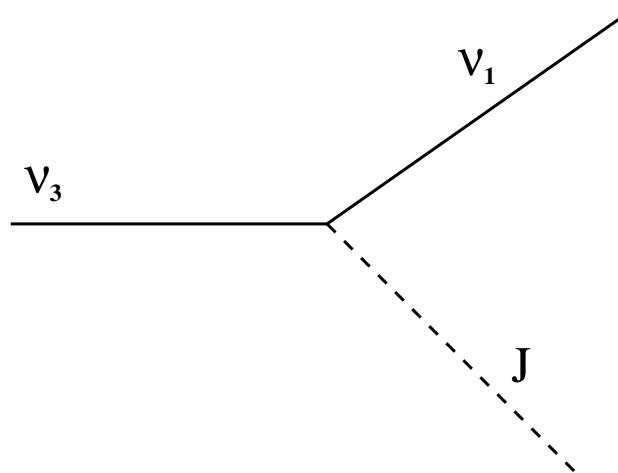
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Pakvasa, AIP Conf. Proc. **542** (2000), 99

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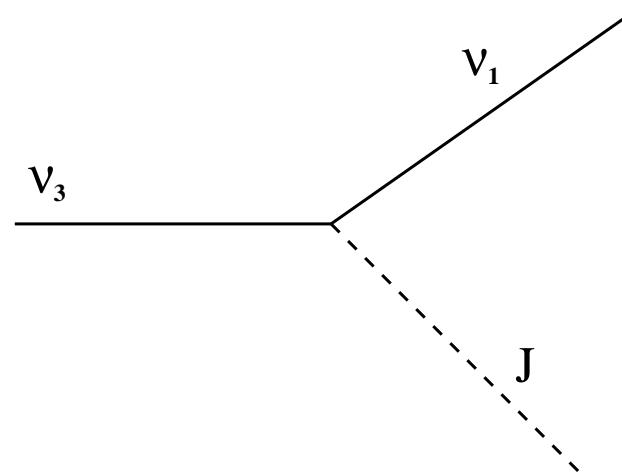
Lindner et al., Nucl. Phys. **B607** (2001), 326

Lindner et al., Nucl. Phys. **B622** (2002), 429



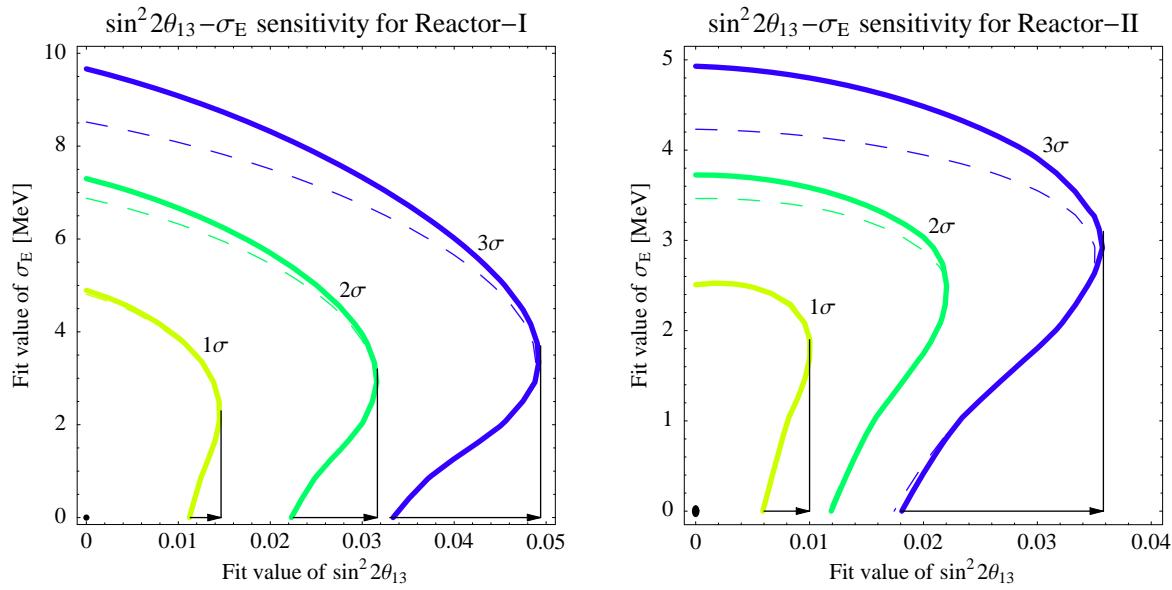
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- etc.



# Suppressing $\theta_{13}$

- The result of including the wave-packet decoherence parameter at a **fictive two-detector reactor experiment**:



MB, Ohlsson, Winter, JHEP 0506, 049 (2005)

# Telling effects apart



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- Amongst coherent effects, one can try to establish if the effects have a **“simple” form in flavor or mass basis** in order to probe the nature of the effect

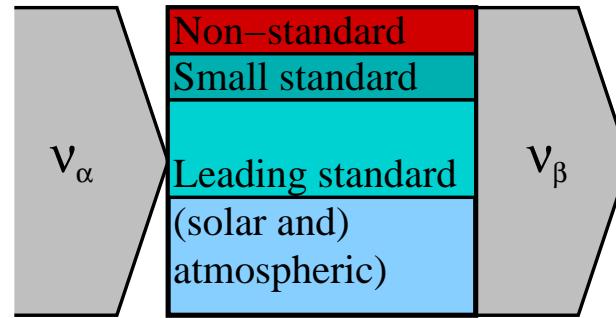
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- Amongst coherent effects, one can try to establish if the effects have a **“simple” form in flavor or mass basis** in order to probe the nature of the effect
- Incoherent effects can be probed mainly through their **energy dependence**

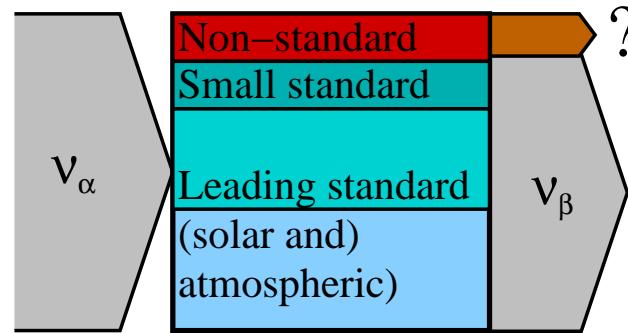
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- Effects can also be considered as probability conserving ( $\sum P_{\alpha\beta} = 1$ )



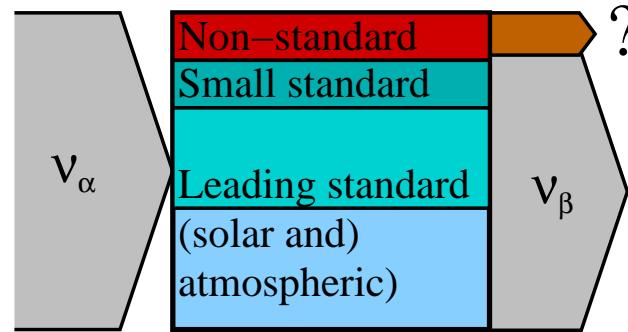
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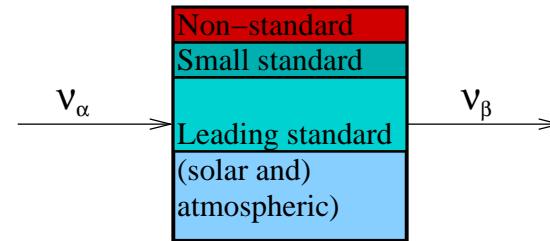


- Coherent effects are always probability conserving while incoherent effects can be either probability conserving ("decoherence-like") or probability non-conserving ("decay-like")



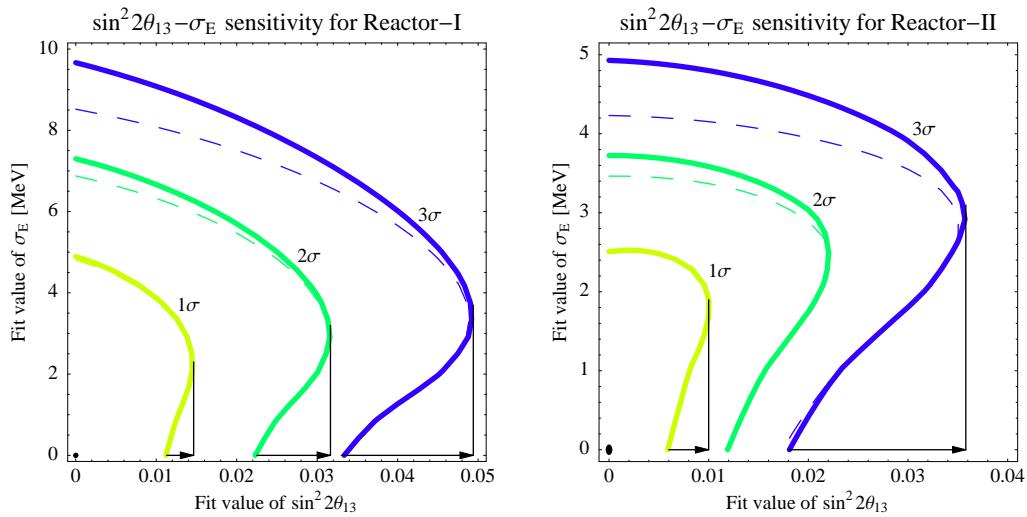
# Summary and conclusions

- Neutrino oscillations as main mechanism for flavor conversion



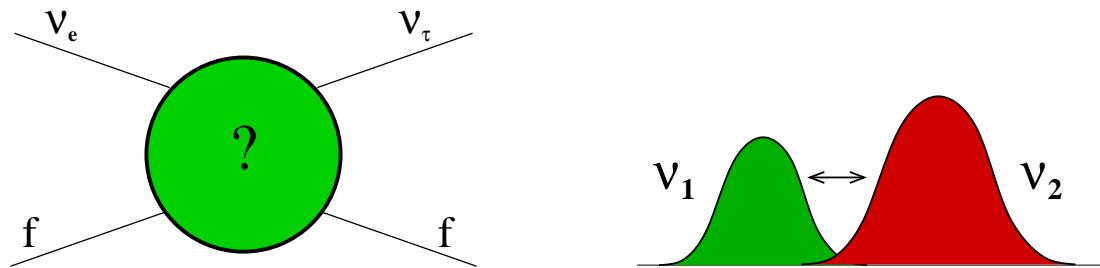
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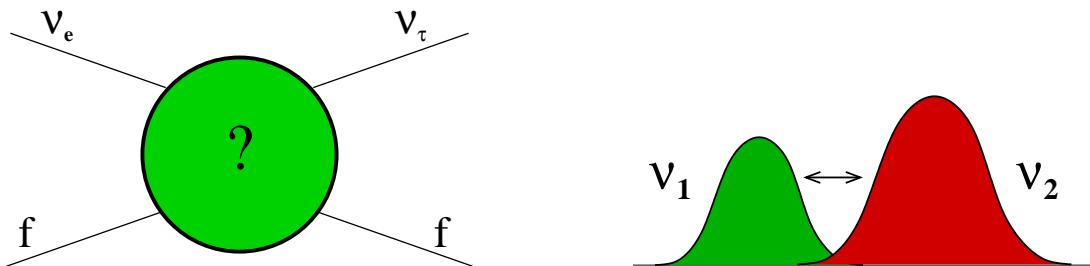
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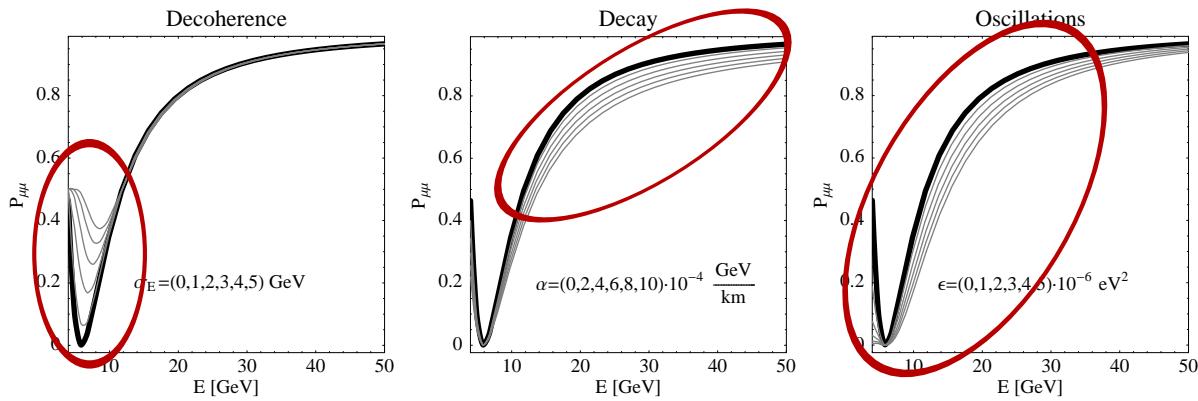
- Given different possible effects, how do we distinguish them from each other?



Backup  
slides

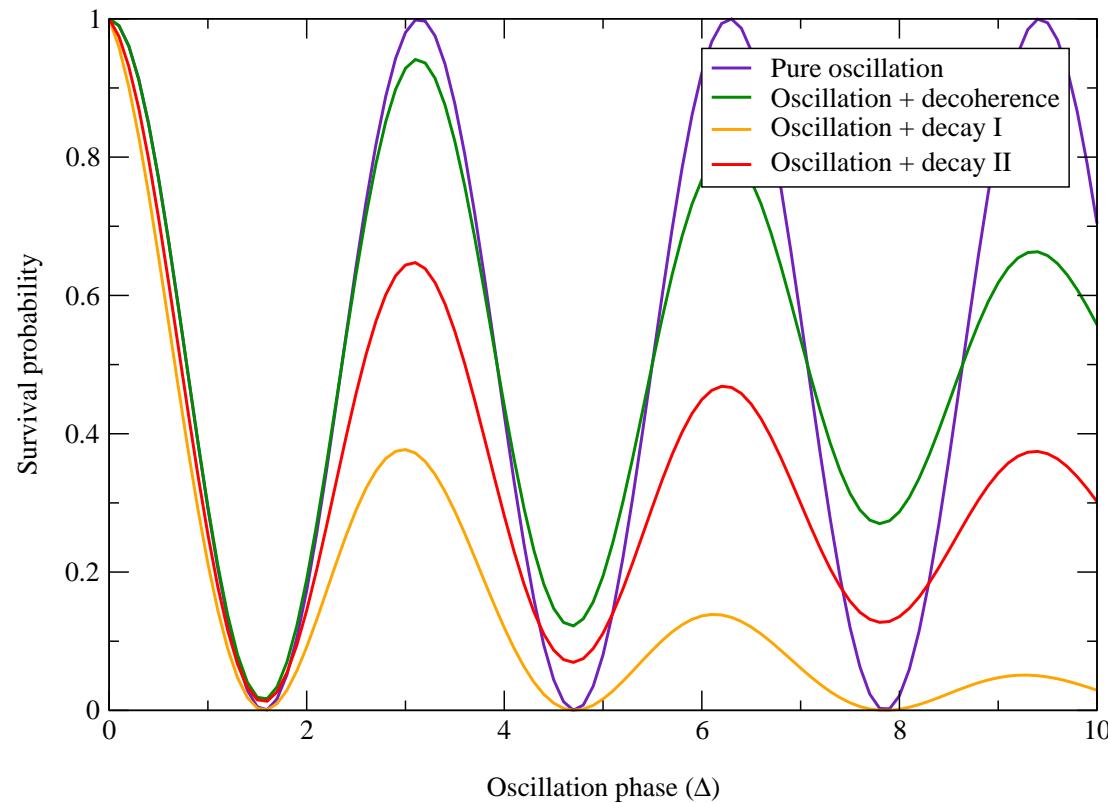
# What type of effect?

- How to identify the specific effect?
- Baseline length fixed – no information on  $\beta$
- Energy dependence is a better candidate
- For a neutrino factory with  $L = 3000$  km:



# Damped probabilities (2f)

The effect of damping on the neutrino survival probability  $P_{\alpha\alpha}$ :



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