Search for Lorentz Invariance Violation and Non Standard Interactions in Neutrino physics

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Plan of the talk

INTRODUCTION Study of "exotic" effects: Lorentz Invariance Violation (LIV) and Non Standard neutrino Interactions (NSI), exploiting the potentialities of present and forthcoming neutrino experiments (Neutrino Telescopes, JUNO, LBL accelerator experiments, HyperKamiokande)



Possibility of introducing LIV effects in oscillation preserving <u>space time isotropy</u>

NEUTRINO OSCILLATION PROBABILITY IN PRESENCE OF LIV

Milestones of the **analysis and phenomenological opportunities**

NEUTRINO OSCILLATION PROBABILITY IN PRESENCE OF NSI Lorentz Invariance Violation (LIV) and neutrino physics

- Neutrino physics ideal playground to search for LIV effects (mainly studying oscillation)
- Rich phenomenology in anisotropic scenario. For instance Standard Model Extension (SME) by Colladay, Kostelecky et al.; often connected with CPT violation (See Symmetry 12 (2020) 11, 182 for a review)

New approach: HMSR (Homogeneousy Modified Special Relativity) Model preserving isotropy

(Antonelli, Miramonti, Torri, EPJC78 (18) n.8, 667; Torri, Antonelli, Miramonti, EPJC79 (19) no.9, 808,1)

- Internal gauge symmetry $SU(3) \otimes SU(2) \otimes U(1)$ preserved
- No new interactions or exotic particles
- Modifications limited to free particle kinematics
- LIV corrections and modified Lorentz transformations preserving isotropy
- **Important experimental advantage** (possibility of full data collection

with no need to select a preferred reference frame)

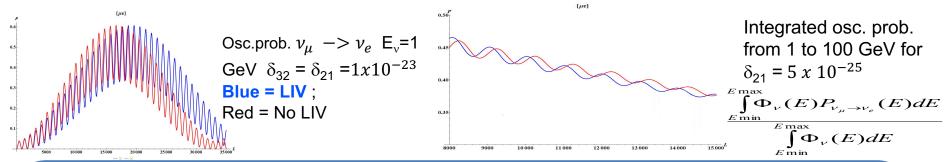
□ LIV impact on neutrino oscillation: modifications of oscillation probability (with different E dependence) relevant at high energies.

Isotropic LIV corrections to neutrino oscillations

□ Isotropic LIV, modified dispersion relations: $E_i^2 - \|\vec{p}_i\|^2 (1 - \varepsilon_i) = m_i^2$ Different LIV corrections for \neq flavors $(\delta_{ij} = \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j \neq 0)$ → the ν flavor oscillation probabilities get modified: new phase in the sin² term argument: $sin^2 \left((m_i^2 - m_j^2) x \frac{L}{2E} + \frac{\delta_{ij}}{2} x L E \right) \leftarrow$ LIV correction (proportional to δ_{ij})

 $\hfill\square$ By means of different phenomenological analyses: constraints on δ_{ij} values

(V. A., L. M., M.D.C. T. EPJC 78 (2018) n.8, 667; M.T. Universe2020, 6(3),37; V.A., L.M.,G. Ranucci Universe2020,6(4),52)



Phenomenological opportunities

□ High E neutrinos E from TeV to PeV @ Neutrino Telescopes (ANTARES, KM3NET and IceCube)
□ Ultra high E cosmic neutrinos (i.e. E ≥ EeV neutrinos investigated by Auger)

Medium and high E atmospheric neutrinos (Results from SuperKamiokande; JUNO,

in future HyperKamiokande)

D Possible investigation for solar v (eventual impact on MSW resonance)

(See SNO talk; JUNO)

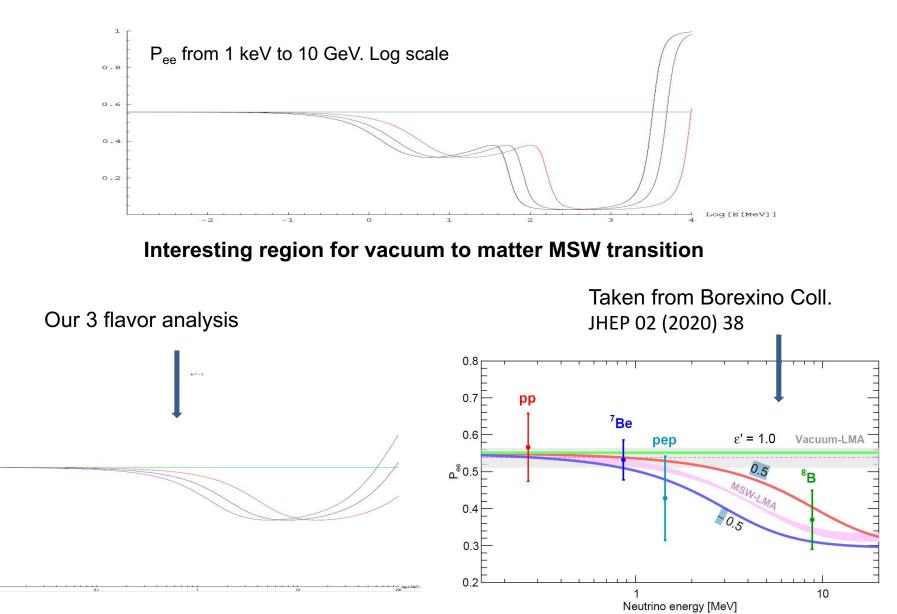
Non Standard neutrino Interactions (NSI)

- Search for deviations from the standard oscillation pattern, induced by new interaction tems in the Lagrangian. Possible tests in LBL accelerator, atmospheric (see SuperK, Smy's talk), reactors and mainly solar neutrino experiments.
- Connection with theories Beyond the Standard Model and Dark Matter searches
- Solar neutrinos. Consistency tests of the LMA solution, by means of spectrum analysis and day-night asymmetry: ⁷Be contribution (recently Borexino) and ⁸B in the transition region between vacuum and matter oscillations (results from SNO and, mainly SuperK. <u>JUNO very promising</u> for high statistics, low E threshold and unprecedented energy resolution)

Constraints on Flavor-Diagonal Non-Standard Neutrino Interactions (mainly ε_{ee} and $\varepsilon_{\tau\tau}$). **Possible extension to non diagonal interaction terms.**

NSI and MSW modification: 3 flavor analysis

Full 3 flavor analysis (without usual approximation). Oscillation probability in presence of NSI



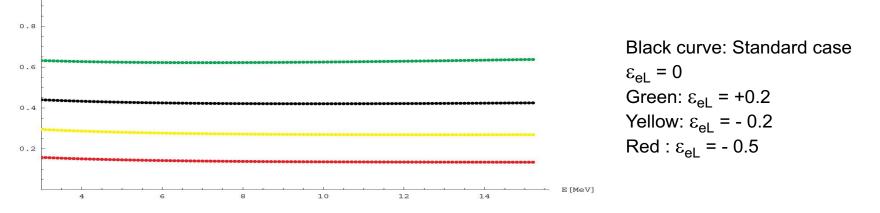
MSW modification with NSI in 3 flavors analysis

Differential spectrum given by:

$$\frac{dN(T)}{dT} = \int_{E_{MIN}}^{E_{MAX}} \sum_{\alpha} \left[\phi_{\nu e}(E_{\nu}) P_{e\alpha}(E_{\nu}) \frac{d\sigma_{e\alpha}(T)}{dT} \right] dE_{\nu} d\sigma_{e\alpha}(T) = \frac{2}{\pi} G_F^2 m_e \left[\widetilde{g}_{\alpha L}^2 + \widetilde{g}_{\alpha R}^2 \left(1 - \frac{T}{E_{\nu}} \right)^2 - \widetilde{g}_{\alpha L} \widetilde{g}_{\alpha R} \frac{m_e T}{E_{\nu}^2} \right];$$

The $\tilde{g}_{\alpha L}$, $\tilde{g}_{\alpha R}$ coupling constants include the NSI parameters

Plot of the expected (oscillated) events divided by the unoscillated one for different $\varepsilon_{\varepsilon A}$ values (for E region from 3 to 15 MeV)



The **analysis for specific experimental situations** (including resolution, efficiency, background, ...) is **in progress**, in collaboration also with M. Magoni. \rightarrow **Interesting opportunities**

Thanks

• Thanks for the attention and many thanks to the organizers, for their huge efforts

..... Looking forward to returning to normal life



