Current status of searches for light sterile neutrinos

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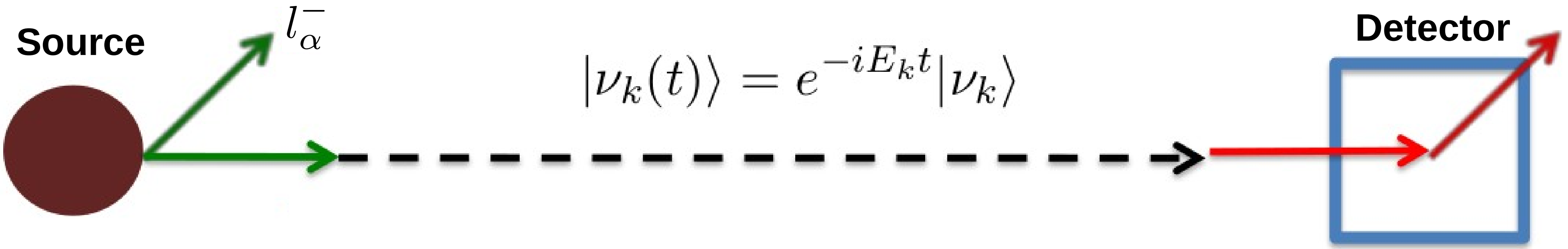
March 1st 2024

Neutrino oscillations



$$|\nu_k(t)\rangle = e^{-iE_k t}|\nu_k\rangle$$

$$|\nu_\alpha\rangle = \sum_k U^*_{\alpha k}|\nu_k\rangle$$

$$\langle\nu_\beta|\nu_\alpha(t)\rangle = \sum_k U^*_{\alpha k}U_{\beta k}e^{-iE_k t}$$

$$P(\alpha\to\beta; E, L) = \sum_{k,j} U^*_{\alpha k}U_{\beta k}U_{\alpha j}U^*_{\beta j}e^{i\frac{\Delta m^2_{kj}}{2E}L}$$

Neutrino oscillations

Neutrino mixing matrix

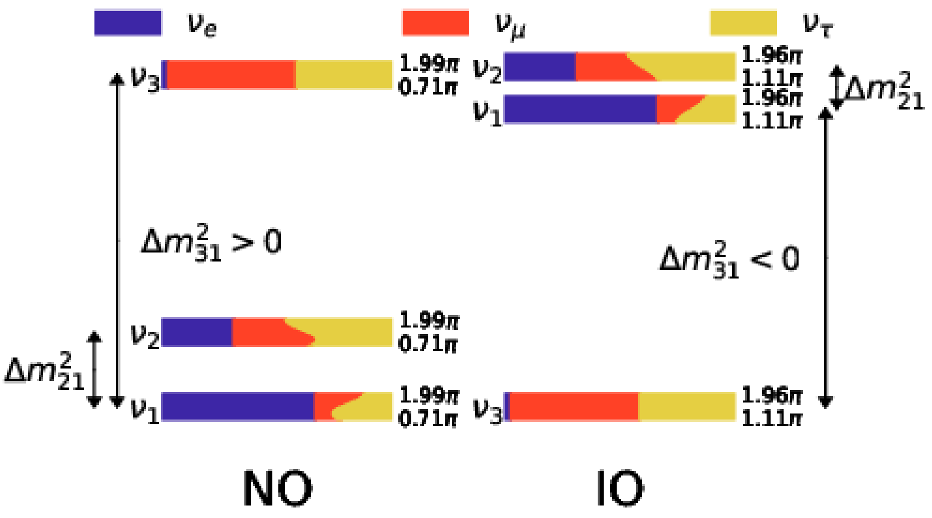
$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Three mixing angles $\theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23}$

1 Dirac + 2 Majorana CP-phases

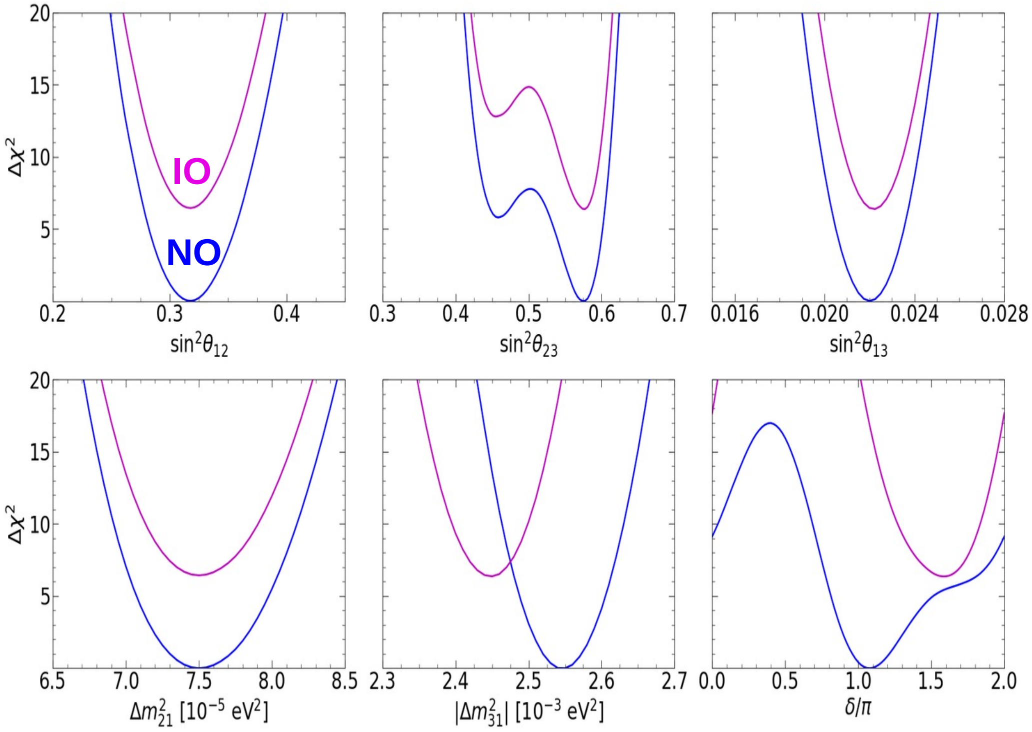
Three masses m_1, m_2, m_3 for which two orderings are possible

Oscillations are only sensitive to mass splittings



Neutrino oscillations

Valencia - Global Fit, 2006.11237, JHEP 2021



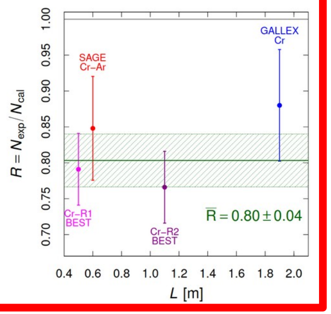
parameter	best fit $\pm 1\sigma$	2σ range	3σ range
$\Delta m^2_{21}[10^{-5}\text{eV}^2]$	$7.50^{+0.22}_{-0.20}$	7.12–7.93	6.94–8.14
$\lvert\Delta m^2_{31}\rvert[10^{-3}\text{eV}^2]$ (NO)	$2.55^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$	2.49–2.60	2.47–2.63
$\lvert\Delta m^2_{31}\rvert[10^{-3}\text{eV}^2]$ (IO)	$2.45^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$	2.39–2.50	2.37–2.53
$\sin^2\theta_{12}/10^{-1}$	3.18 ± 0.16	2.86–3.52	2.71–3.69
$\sin^2\theta_{23}/10^{-1}$ (NO)	5.74 ± 0.14	5.41–5.99	4.34–6.10
$\sin^2\theta_{23}/10^{-1}$ (IO)	$5.78^{+0.10}_{-0.17}$	5.41–5.98	4.33–6.08
$\sin^2\theta_{13}/10^{-2}$ (NO)	$2.200^{+0.069}_{-0.062}$	2.069–2.337	2.000–2.405
$\sin^2\theta_{13}/10^{-2}$ (IO)	$2.225^{+0.064}_{-0.070}$	2.086–2.356	2.018–2.424
δ/π (NO)	$1.08^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$	0.84–1.42	0.71–1.99
δ/π (IO)	$1.58^{+0.15}_{-0.16}$	1.26–1.85	1.11–1.96

See also:
Bari - 2107.00532, PRD 2021

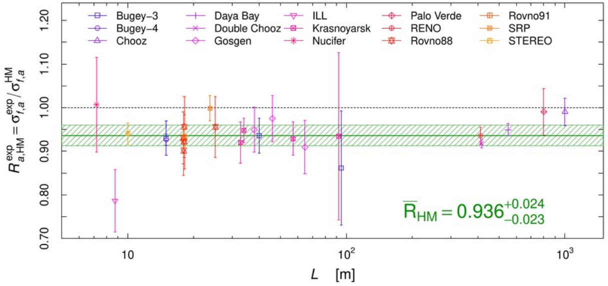
See also:
NuFit - 2111.03086, Universe 2021

Anomalies

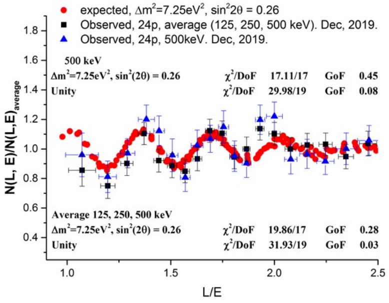
Gallium



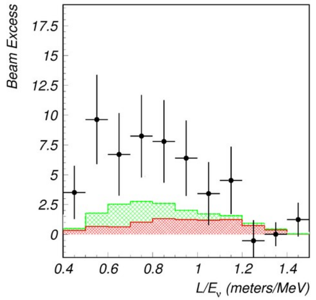
RAA



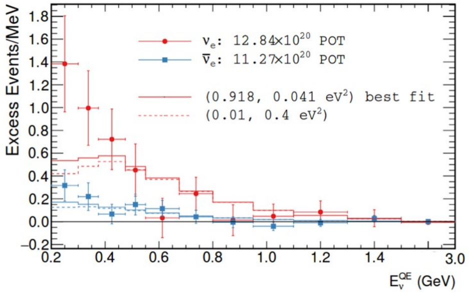
Neutrino-4



LSND



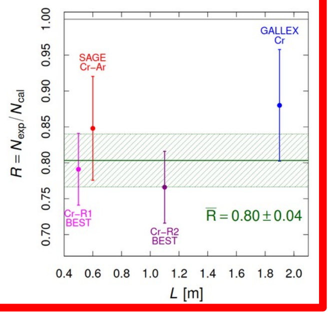
MiniBooNE



Anomalies

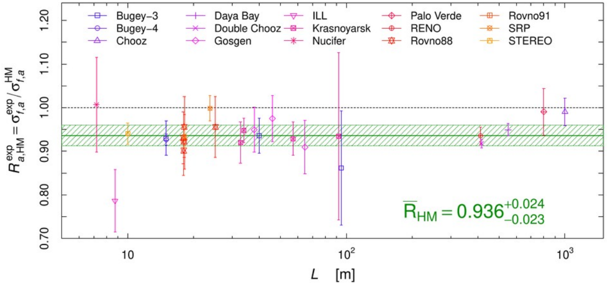
5-6σ

Gallium



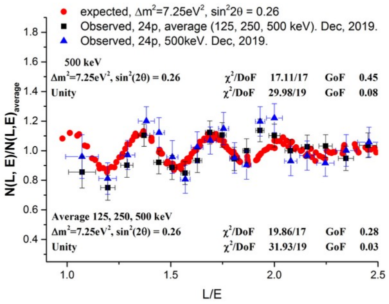
1-3σ

RAA



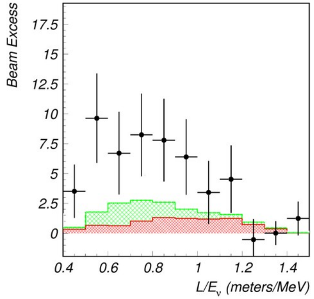
2-3σ

Neutrino-4



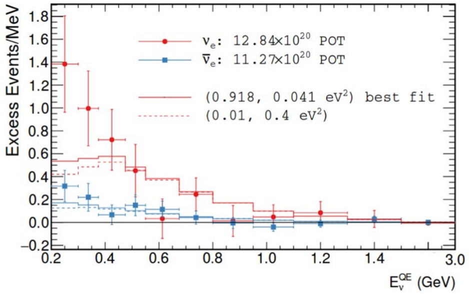
~4σ

LSND



~5σ

MiniBooNE



Anomalies

Three-neutrino oscillations can not account for short baseline anomalies

$$L_{kj}^{\text{osc}} = \frac{4\pi E}{\Delta m_{kj}^2}$$

$$L_{21}^{\text{osc}} \gtrsim 50 \text{ km} \, \frac{E}{\text{MeV}}$$

$$L_{31}^{\text{osc}} \gtrsim 1 \text{ km} \, \frac{E}{\text{MeV}}$$

Short baseline oscillations require:

$$\frac{L}{E} \lesssim 10\,\text{m}/\text{MeV} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \Delta m^2 \gtrsim 0.1\,\text{eV}^2$$

3+1 neutrino oscillations

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} & U_{e4} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} & U_{\mu 4} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} & U_{\tau 4} \\ U_{s1} & U_{s2} & U_{s3} & U_{s4} \end{pmatrix}$$

Appearance

$$P_{\alpha\beta}^{\rm SBL} \approx \sin^2(2\theta_{\alpha\beta}) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{41}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

$$\sin^2(2\theta_{\alpha\beta}) = 4|U_{\alpha 4}|^2 |U_{\beta 4}|^2$$

@LSND, Karmen, MiniBooNE, Opera

Disappearance

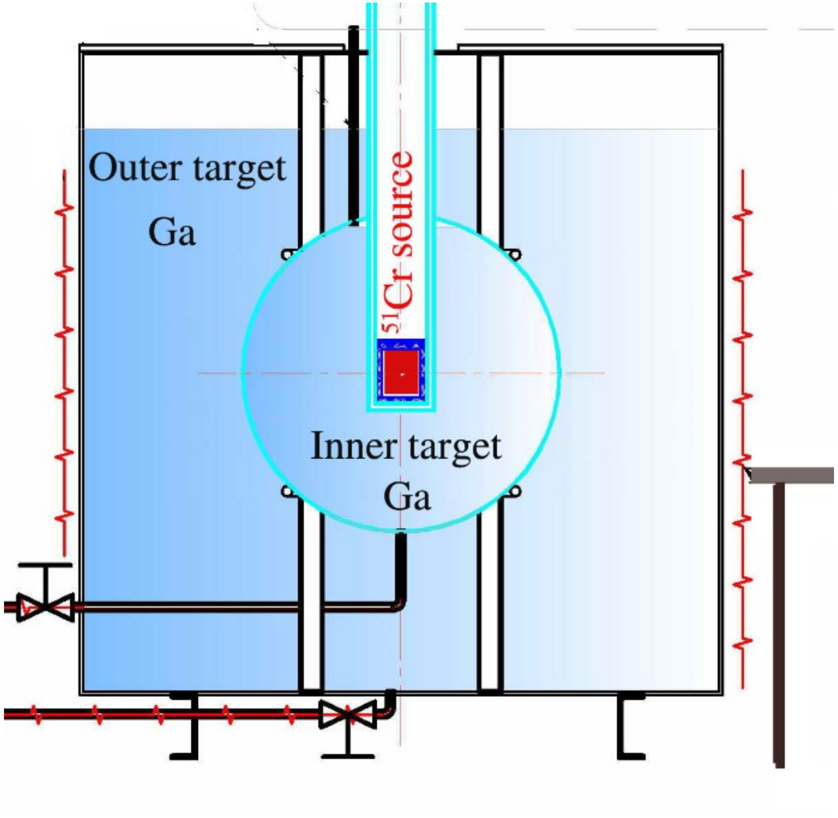
$$P_{\alpha\alpha}^{\rm SBL} \approx 1 - \sin^2(2\theta_{\alpha\alpha}) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{41}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

$$\sin^2(2\theta_{\alpha\alpha}) = 4|U_{\alpha 4}|^2 (1 - |U_{\alpha 4}|^2)$$

@Reactors and Gallium
@atmospherics and accelerators

The Gallium anomaly

BEST, 2109.11482, PRL 2022



Intense sources of electron neutrinos are placed into the detector volume

$$e^- + {}^{51}\text{Cr} \rightarrow \nu_e + {}^{51}\text{V}$$
$$e^- + {}^{37}\text{Ar} \rightarrow \nu_e + {}^{37}\text{Cl}$$

The neutrino interact with the detector material

$$\nu_e + {}^{71}\text{Ga} \rightarrow e^- + {}^{71}\text{Ge}$$

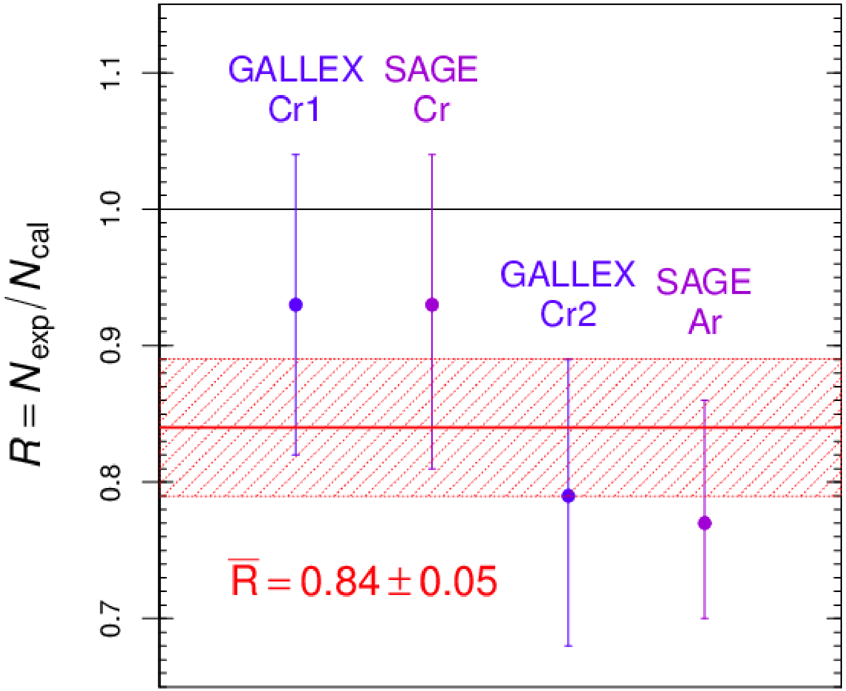
The Gallium anomaly

Model	Method	^{51}Cr		^{37}Ar	
		σ_{tot}	δ_{exc}	σ_{tot}	δ_{exc}
Ground State	$T_{1/2}(^{71}\text{Ge})$	5.539 ± 0.019	–	6.625 ± 0.023	–
Bahcall (1997)	$^{71}\text{Ga}(p,n)^{71}\text{Ge}$	5.81 ± 0.16	4.7%	7.00 ± 0.21	5.4%
Haxton (1998)	Shell Model	6.39 ± 0.65	13.3%	7.72 ± 0.81	14.2%
Frekers et al. (2015)	$^{71}\text{Ga}(^{3}\text{He},{}^{3}\text{H})^{71}\text{Ge}$	5.92 ± 0.11	6.4%	7.15 ± 0.14	7.3%
Kostensalo et al. (2019)	Shell Model	5.67 ± 0.06	2.3%	6.80 ± 0.08	2.6%
Semenov (2020)	$^{71}\text{Ga}(^{3}\text{He},{}^{3}\text{H})^{71}\text{Ge}$	5.938 ± 0.116	6.7%	7.169 ± 0.147	7.6%

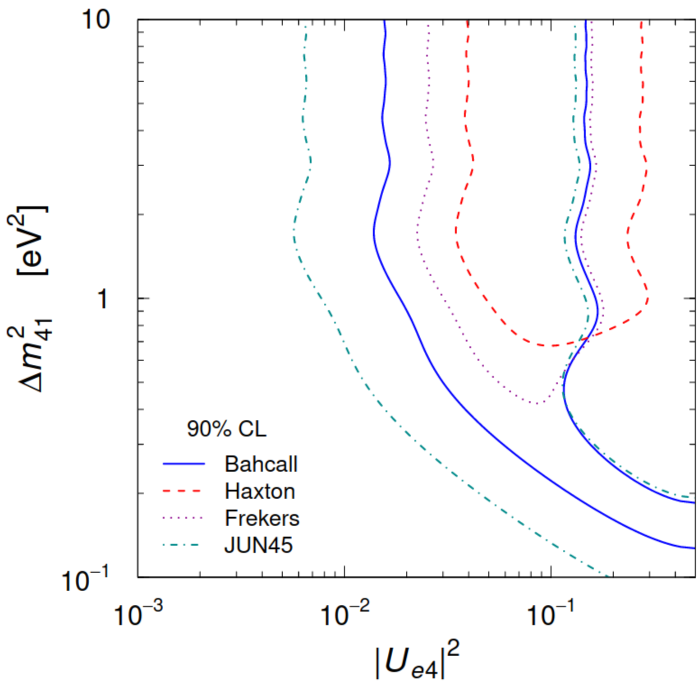
Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

Slightly different values for the different cross section models

The Gallium anomaly



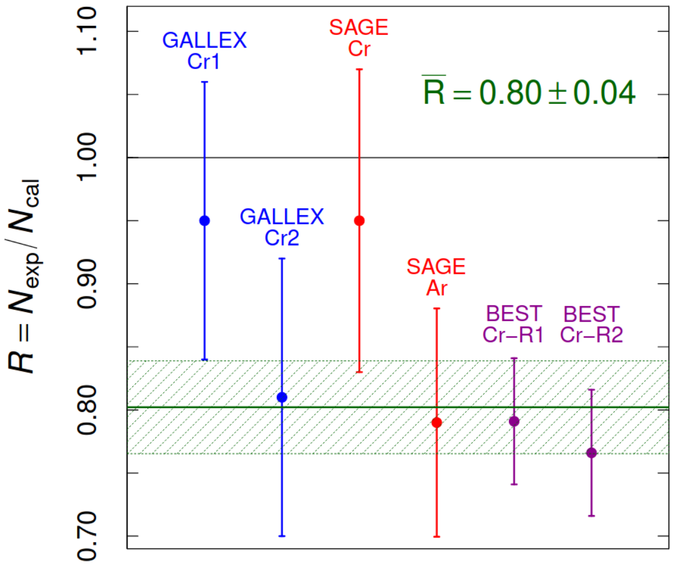
Kostensalo, Suhonen, Giunti, Srivastava, 1906.10980, PLB 2019

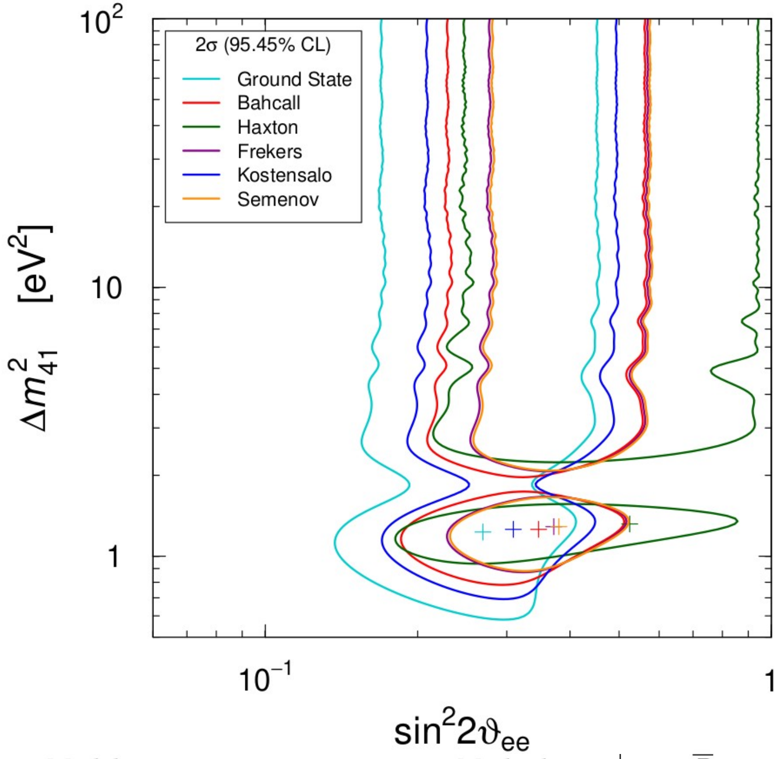


The significance of the “old” Gallium anomaly varied between 2.3 and 3.0σ, depending on the cross section model

The Gallium anomaly

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao,
2209.00916, JHEP 2022





Model	Method	$\overline{R}$	GA
Ground State	$T_{1/2}(^{71}\mathrm{Ge})$	$0.845^{+0.031}_{-0.031}$	5.0
Bahcall (1997)	$^{71}\mathrm{Ga}(p,n)^{71}\mathrm{Ge}$	$0.804^{+0.037}_{-0.036}$	5.2
Haxton (1998)	Shell Model	$0.731^{+0.088}_{-0.072}$	5.1
Frekers et al. (2015)	$^{71}\mathrm{Ga}(^3\mathrm{He},{}^3\mathrm{H})^{71}\mathrm{Ge}$	$0.789^{+0.033}_{-0.032}$	6.1
Kostensalo et al. (2019)	Shell Model	$0.825^{+0.031}_{-0.031}$	5.5
Semenov (2020)	$^{71}\mathrm{Ga}(^3\mathrm{He},{}^3\mathrm{H})^{71}\mathrm{Ge}$	$0.787^{+0.033}_{-0.032}$	6.1

Strong indication for short baseline (SBL) oscillations?

See also:
Barinov, Gorbunov, 2109.14654, PRD2022
Berryman, Coloma, Huber, Schwetz, Zhao, 2111.12530, JHEP 2022

The reactor antineutrino anomaly: Flux calculations

The neutrino spectrum is produced from the beta decays of the fission products of $^{235}\mathrm{U}$, $^{238}\mathrm{U}$, $^{239}\mathrm{Pu}$, and $^{241}\mathrm{Pu}$

Summation method

$$S_{\text{tot}}(E,t) = \sum_k F_k(t)\, S_k(E)$$

($F_k(t)$: fission fractions)

$$S_k(E) = \sum_n Y_n^k \sum_b \mathrm{BR}_n^b \; S_n^b(E)$$

(Y_n^k: cumulative fission yield; BR_n^b: branching ratio; $S_n^b(E)$: allowed or forbidden decay spectrum)

There are more than 1000 beta spectra and branching ratios

Nuclear data bases might be incomplete or inaccurate

Conversion method

Measure beta spectra of $^{235}\mathrm{U}$, $^{238}\mathrm{U}$, $^{239}\mathrm{Pu}$, $^{241}\mathrm{Pu}$

and use empirical method to get

$$S_k^e(E_e) \rightarrow S_k^\nu(E_\nu)$$

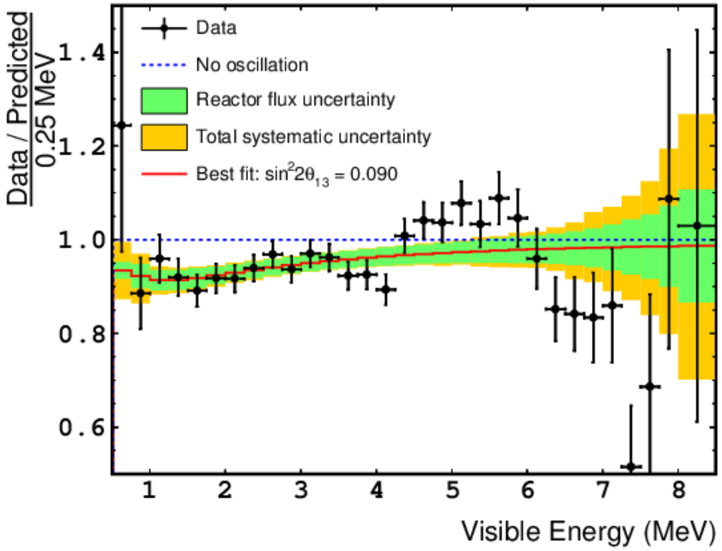
5 MeV bumb

5 MeV bump discovered in 2014

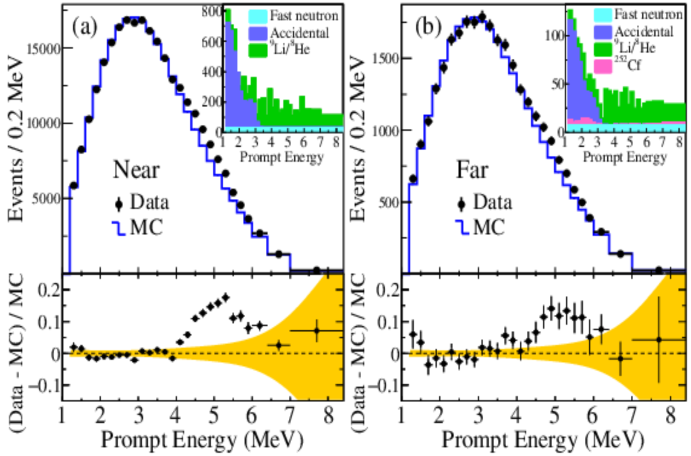
Can not been explained with short baseline oscillations

Proof of our incomplete understanding of nuclear reactor fluxes

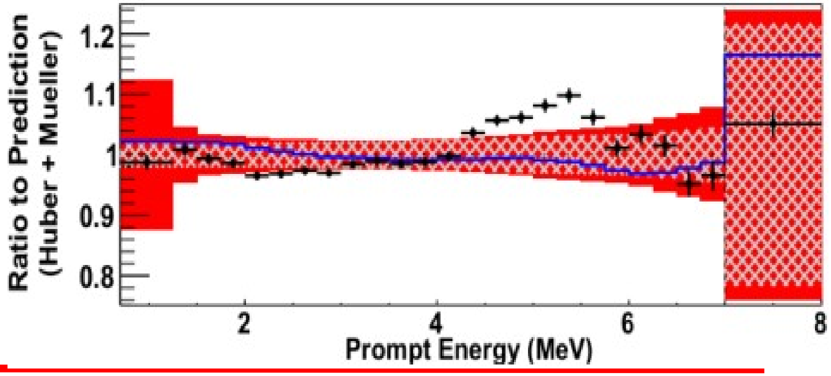
Double Chooz, 1406.7763, JHEP 2015



RENO, 1511.05849, PRL 2016



Daya Bay, 1508.04233, PRL 2016



Rate calculation

New cross section calculation produces the same reactor rates,

See
Ricciardi, Vignaroli, Vissani, 2206.05567, JHEP 2022

Calculate inverse beta yields for each isotope

We use the Strumia-Vissani IBD cross section

Strumia, Vissani, astro-ph/0302055, PLB 2003

$$\sigma_i = \int_{E_\nu^{\rm thr}}^{E_\nu^{\rm max}} dE_\nu \Phi_i(E_\nu) \sigma_{\rm IBD}(E_\nu)$$

Yields depend on the neutrino flux

$$\sigma_{f,a} = \sum_i f_i^a \sigma_i$$

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Xin, 2110.06820, PLB 2022

Model	σ_{235}	σ_{238}	σ_{239}	σ_{241}
HM	6.74 ± 0.17	10.19 ± 0.83	4.40 ± 0.13	6.10 ± 0.16
EF	6.29 ± 0.31	10.16 ± 1.02	4.42 ± 0.22	6.23 ± 0.31
HKSS	6.82 ± 0.18	10.28 ± 0.84	4.45 ± 0.13	6.17 ± 0.16
KI	6.41 ± 0.14	9.53 ± 0.48	4.40 ± 0.13	6.10 ± 0.16

Berryman, Huber, 2005.01756, JHEP 2021

Model	σ_{235}	σ_{238}	σ_{239}	σ_{241}
HM	6.60 ± 0.14	10.00 ± 1.12	4.33 ± 0.11	6.01 ± 0.13
EF	6.17 ± 0.13	9.94 ± 1.09	4.32 ± 0.11	6.10 ± 0.13
HKSS	6.67 ± 0.15	10.08 ± 1.14	4.37 ± 0.12	6.06 ± 0.14

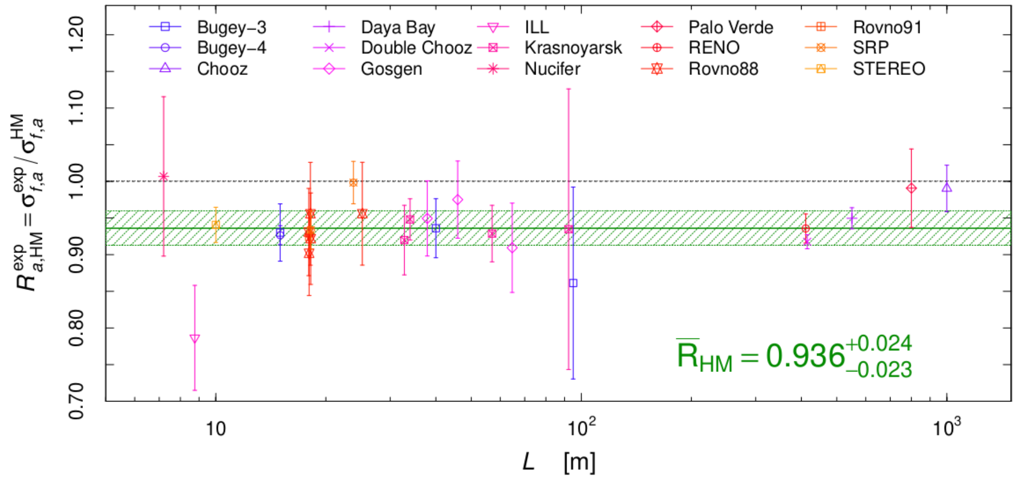
Compare against measurements

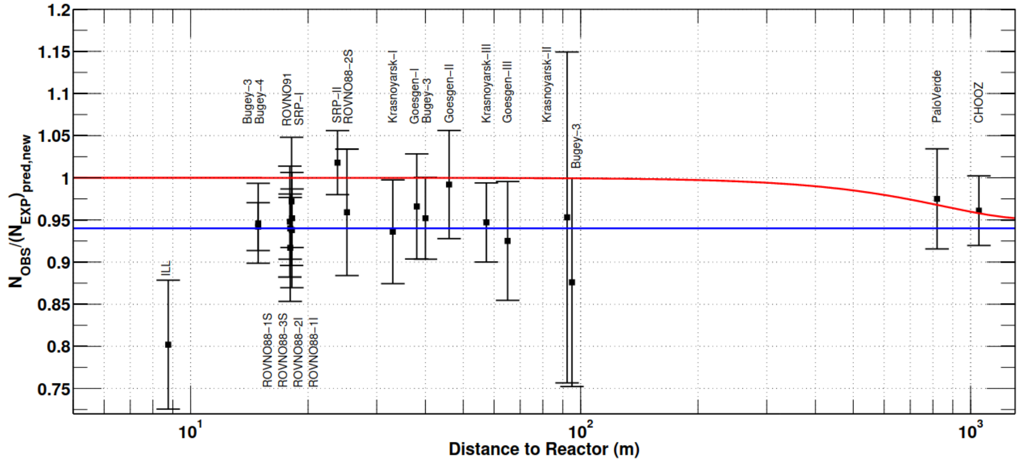
a	Experiment	f^a_{235}	f^a_{238}	f^a_{239}	f^a_{241}	$\sigma^{\rm exp}_{f,a}$	$R^{\rm exp}_{a,\rm HM}$	$R^{\rm exp}_{a,\rm EF}$	$R^{\rm exp}_{a,\rm HKSS}$	$R^{\rm exp}_{a,\rm KI}$	$R^{\rm exp}_{a,\rm HKSS\text{-}KI}$	$\delta^{\rm exp}_a$ [%]	$\delta^{\rm cor}_a$ [%]	L_a [m]
1	Bugey-4	0.538	0.078	0.328	0.056	5.75	0.927	0.962	0.916	0.962	0.944	1.4	1.4	15
2	Rovno91	0.614	0.074	0.274	0.038	5.85	0.924	0.965	0.914	0.962	0.945	2.8		18
3	Rovno88-1I	0.607	0.074	0.277	0.042	5.70	0.902	0.941	0.892	0.939	0.921	6.4	3.1	18
4	Rovno88-2I	0.603	0.076	0.276	0.045	5.89	0.931	0.971	0.920	0.969	0.951	6.4		17.96
5	Rovno88-1S	0.606	0.074	0.277	0.043	6.04	0.956	0.997	0.945	0.995	0.976	7.3	2.2	18.15
6	Rovno88-2S	0.557	0.076	0.313	0.054	5.96	0.956	0.994	0.945	0.993	0.974	7.3	3.1	25.17
7	Rovno88-3S	0.606	0.074	0.274	0.046	5.83	0.922	0.962	0.911	0.960	0.942	6.8		18.18
8	Bugey-3-15	0.538	0.078	0.328	0.056	5.77	0.930	0.966	0.920	0.966	0.947	4.2		15
9	Bugey-3-40	0.538	0.078	0.328	0.056	5.81	0.936	0.972	0.926	0.972	0.953	4.3	4.0	40
10	Bugey-3-95	0.538	0.078	0.328	0.056	5.35	0.861	0.895	0.852	0.894	0.877	15.2		95
11	Gosgen-38	0.619	0.067	0.272	0.042	5.99	0.949	0.992	0.939	0.988	0.971	5.4		37.9
12	Gosgen-46	0.584	0.068	0.298	0.050	6.09	0.975	1.016	0.964	1.014	0.995	5.4	2.0; 3.8	45.9
13	Gosgen-65	0.543	0.070	0.329	0.058	5.62	0.909	0.945	0.899	0.944	0.927	6.7		64.7
14	ILL	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.30	0.787	0.843	0.777	0.827	0.818	9.1		8.76
15	Krasnoyarsk87-33	1	0	0	0	6.20	0.920	0.986	0.909	0.967	0.957	5.2	4.1	32.8
16	Krasnoyarsk87-92	1	0	0	0	6.30	0.935	1.002	0.924	0.983	0.972	20.5		92.3
17	Krasnoyarsk94-57	1	0	0	0	6.26	0.929	0.995	0.918	0.977	0.966	4.2	0	57
18	Krasnoyarsk99-34	1	0	0	0	6.39	0.948	1.016	0.937	0.997	0.986	3.0	0	34
19	SRP-18	1	0	0	0	6.29	0.934	1.000	0.923	0.982	0.971	2.8	0	18.2
20	SRP-24	1	0	0	0	6.73	0.998	1.070	0.987	1.050	1.038	2.9	0	23.8
21	Nucifer	0.926	0.008	0.061	0.005	6.67	1.007	1.074	0.995	1.056	1.044	10.8	0	7.2
22	Chooz	0.496	0.087	0.351	0.066	6.12	0.990	1.025	0.979	1.027	1.007	3.2	0	$\approx$ 1000
23	Palo Verde	0.600	0.070	0.270	0.060	6.25	0.991	1.033	0.980	1.031	1.012	5.4	0	$\approx$ 800
24	Daya Bay	0.564	0.076	0.304	0.056	5.94	0.950	0.988	0.939	0.987	0.968	1.5	0	$\approx$ 550
25	RENO	0.571	0.073	0.300	0.056	5.85	0.936	0.974	0.925	0.973	0.954	2.1	0	$\approx$ 411
26	Double Chooz	0.520	0.087	0.333	0.060	5.71	0.918	0.952	0.907	0.953	0.934	1.1	0	$\approx$ 415
27	STEREO	1	0	0	0	6.34	0.941	1.008	0.930	0.989	0.978	2.5	0	9 – 11

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Xin, 2110.06820, PLB 2022

2011 Huber Mueller fluxes

Huber, 1106.0687, PRC 2012
Mueller, Lhuillier, Fallot, Letourneau, Cormon, 1101.2663, PRC 2012





HM flux gives 2.5σ anomaly

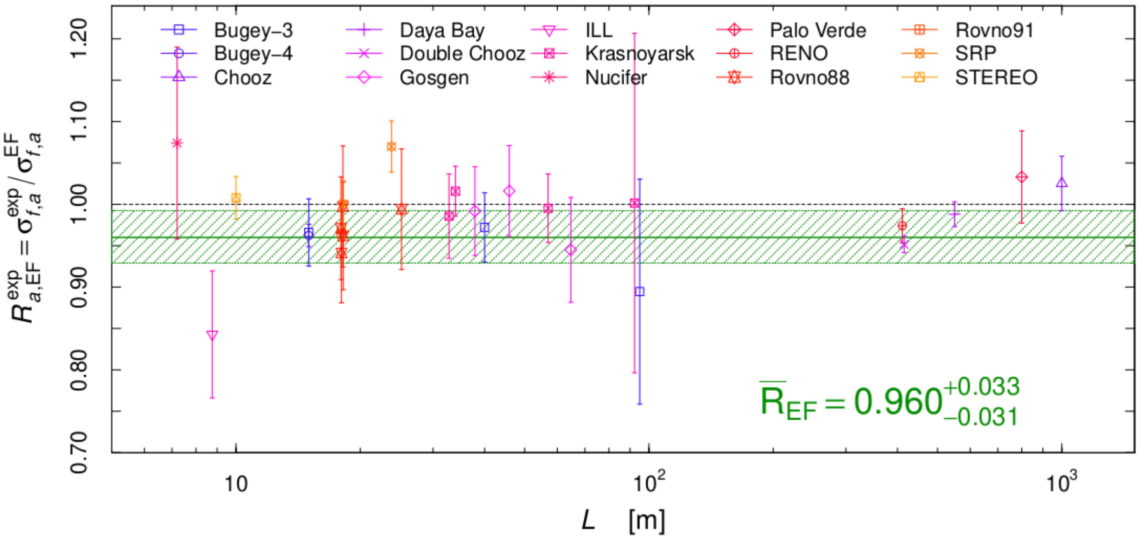
Original RAA was also 2.5σ

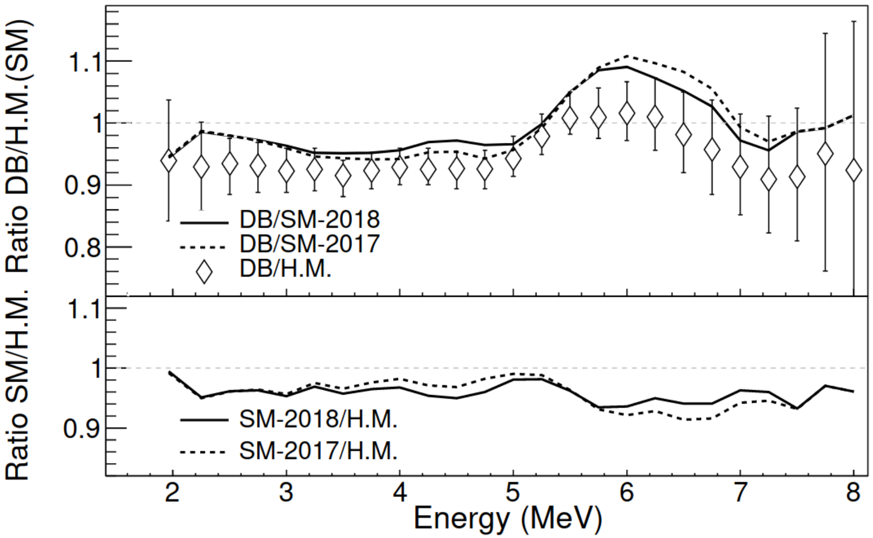
Giunti, Li, Ternes, Xin, 2110.06820, PLB 2022

Mention, Fechner, Lasserre, Mueller, Lhuillier, 1101.2755, PRD 2011

2019 summation method fluxes

Estienne, Fallot, et al, 1904.09358, PRL 2019





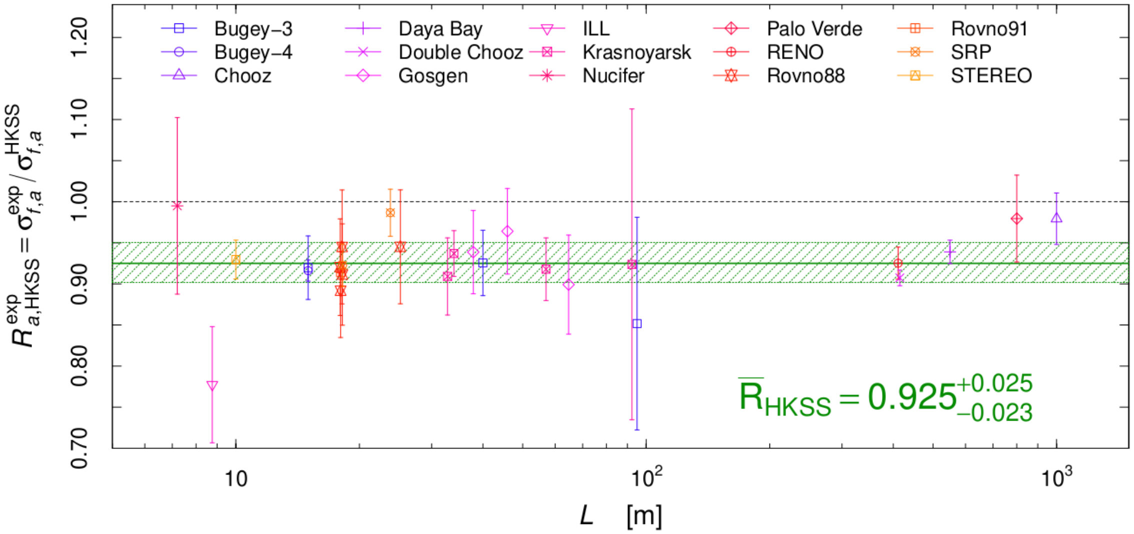
1.2σ deficit, no anomaly!

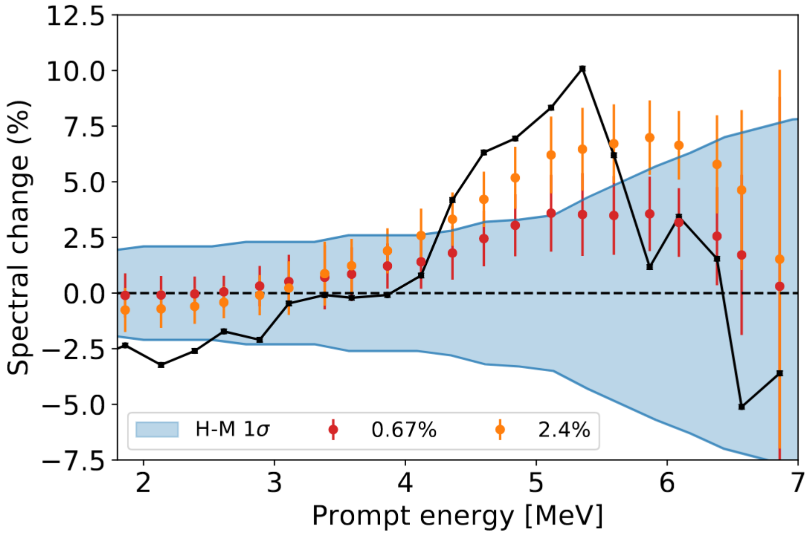
Giunti, Li, Ternes, Xin, 2110.06820, PLB 2022

Ratio reduced with respect to HM for all energies!

2019 new converted fluxes

Hayen, Kostensalo, Severijns, Suhonen, 1908.08302, PRC 2019





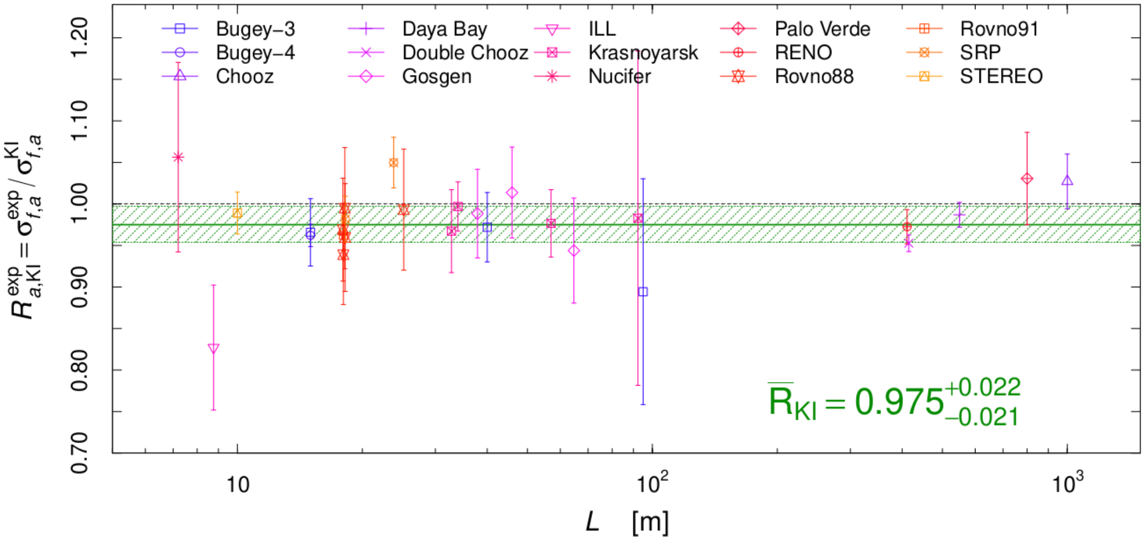
HKSS flux results in 2.9σ anomaly!

Better prediction for the energies of the bump!

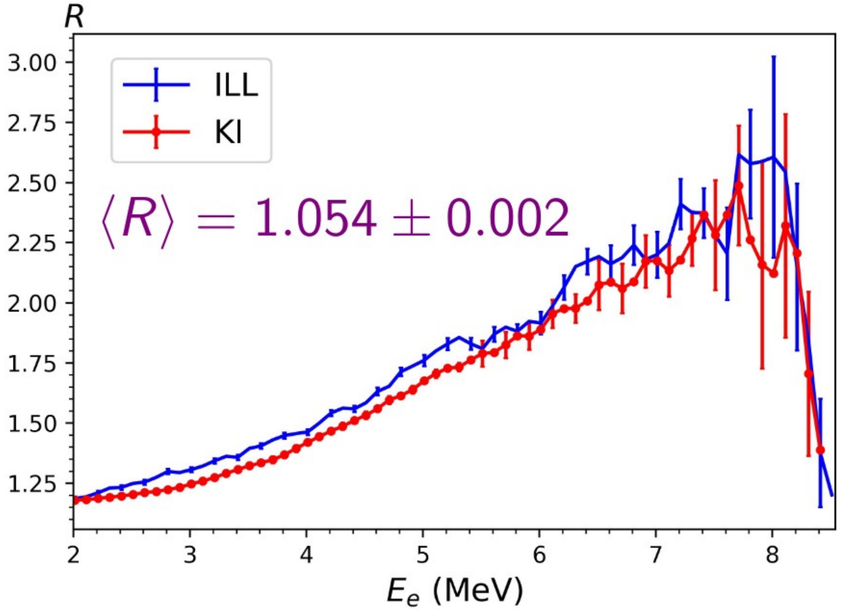
Giunti, Li, Ternes, Xin, 2110.06820, PLB 2022

2021 new converted fluxes

Kurchatov Institute: Kopeikin, Skorokhvatov, Titov, 2103.01684, PRD 2021



$R = S^{(e)}_{235} / S^{(e)}_{239}$



No anomaly (1.1σ) with KI flux!

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Xin, 2110.06820, PLB 2022

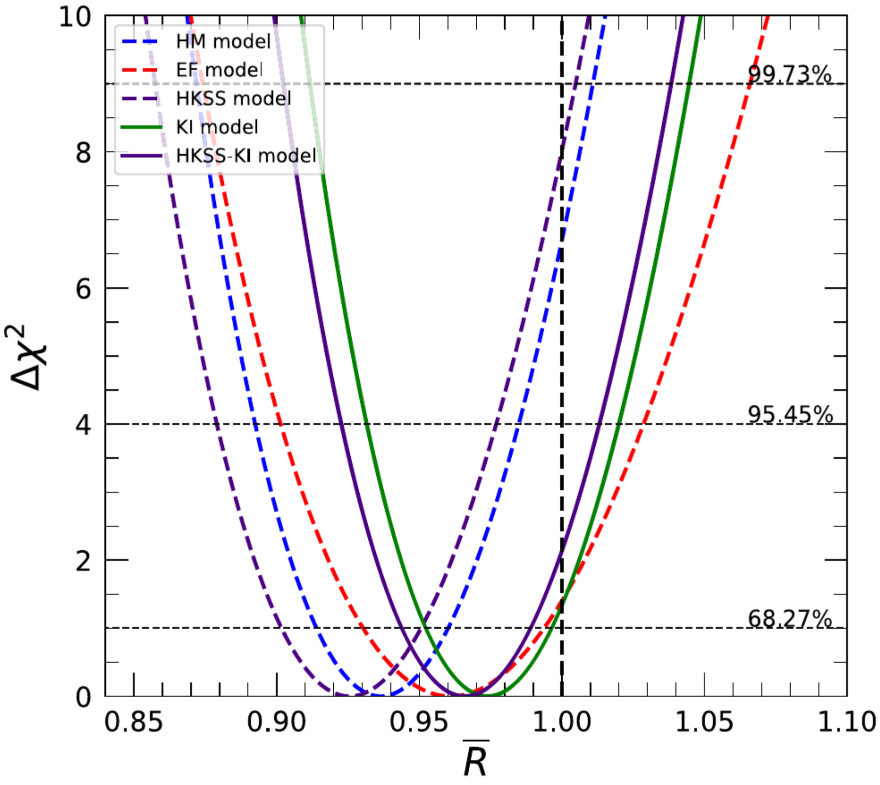
New measurement suggests a reduction in the flux of ^{235}U

The reactor rate anomaly

The significance of the RAA depends on the input flux model

The EF and KI models have no anomaly

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Xin, 2110.06820, PLB 2022

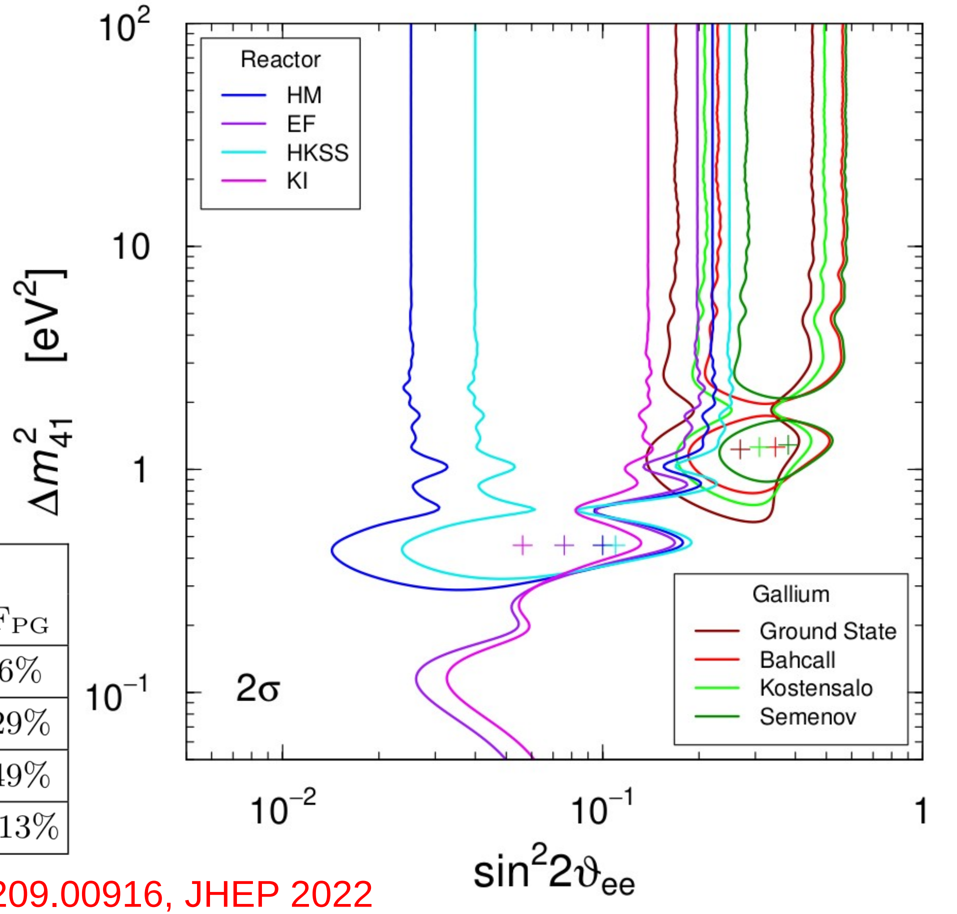


Mention, Fechner, Lasserre, Mueller, Lhuillier,
1101.2755, PRD 2011Huber, 1106.0687, PRC 2012
Mueller, Lhuillier, Fallot, Letourneau, Cormon, 1101.2663, PRC 2012
Estienne, Fallot, et al, 1904.09358, PRL 2019
Hayen, Kostensalo, Severijns, Suhonen, 1908.08302, PRC 2019
Kurchatov Institute: Kopeikin, Skorokhvatov, Titov, 2103.01684, PRD 2021

Tension between RAA and Gallium

Severe tension between reactor rate and Gallium data!

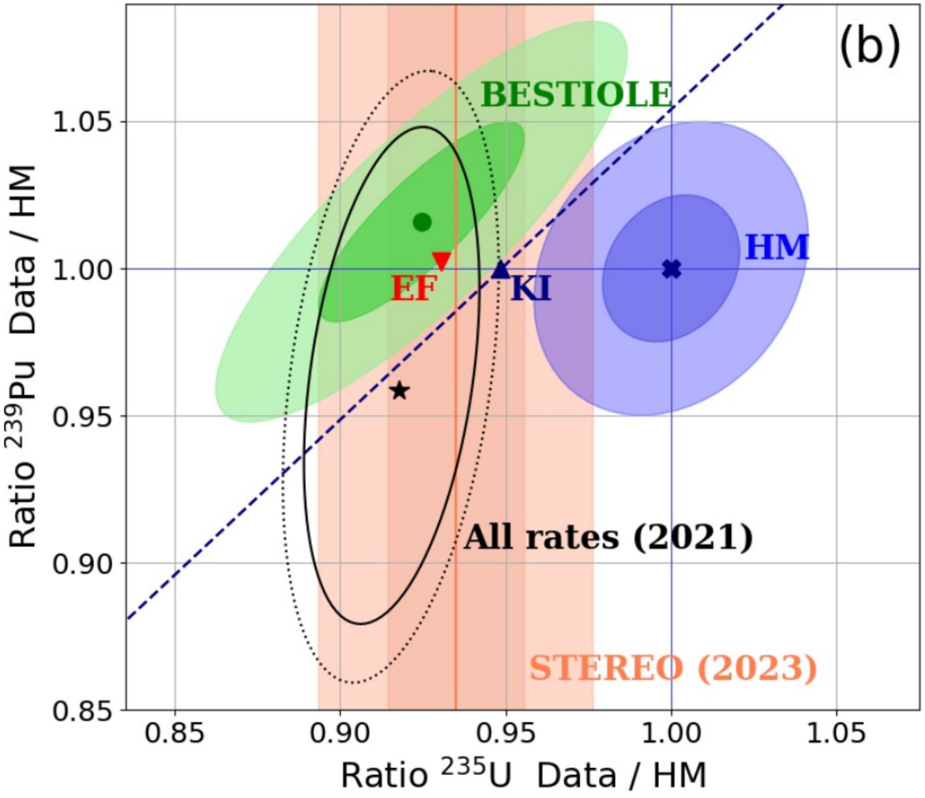
	HM		HKSS		EF		KI	
	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}
Ground State	7.2	2.8%	5.4	6.8%	9.1	1.1%	11.9	0.26%
Bahcall	10.9	0.42%	8.9	1.2%	12.9	0.16%	16.3	0.029%
Kostensalo	9.6	0.83%	7.5	2.4%	11.5	0.31%	15.3	0.049%
Semenov	15.1	0.052%	12.6	0.18%	17.0	0.02%	22.5	0.0013%

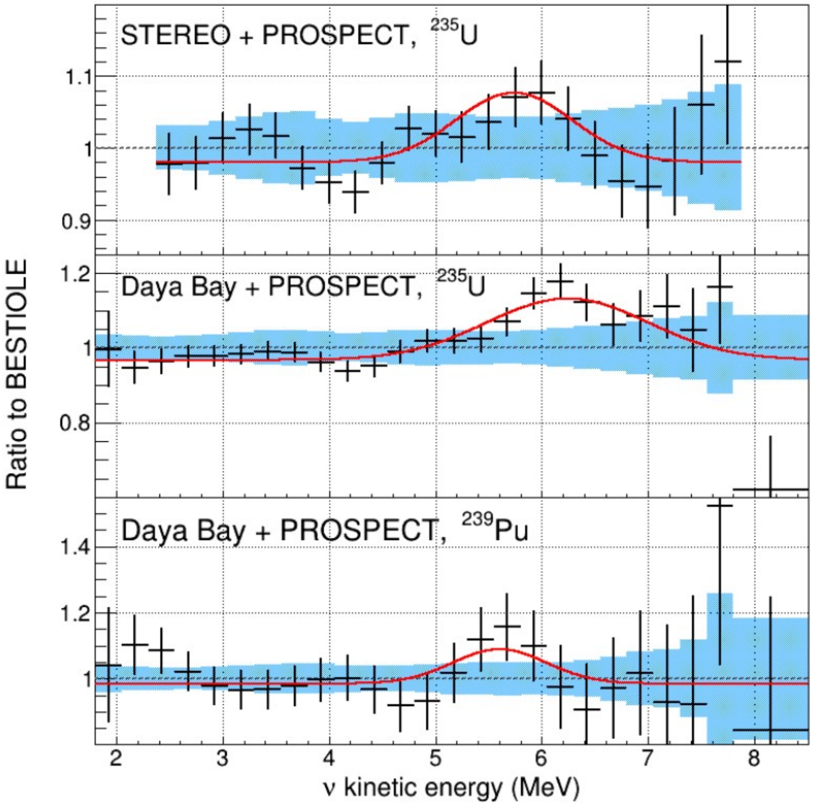


Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

BESTIOLE: 2023 new flux from summation method

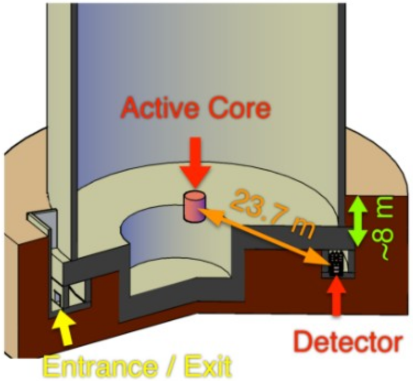
BESTIOLE: Périssé, el al, 2304.14992, PRC 2023



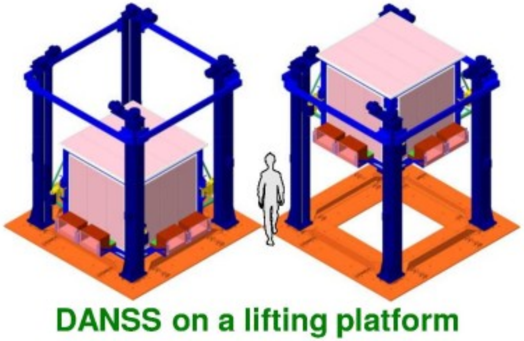


Ratio analysis

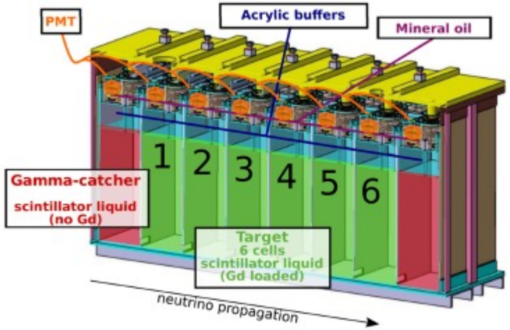
NEOS



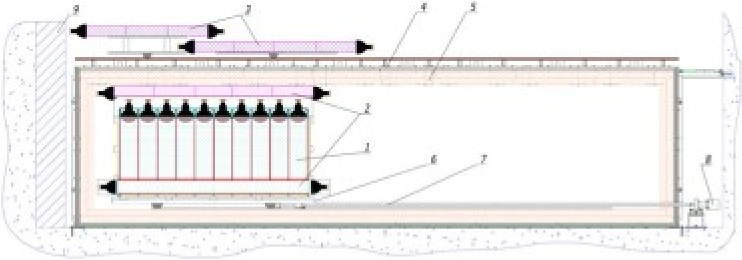
DANSS



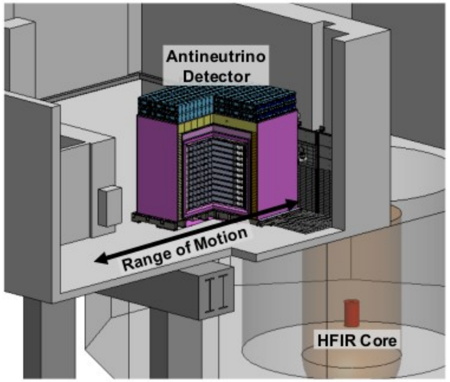
STEREO



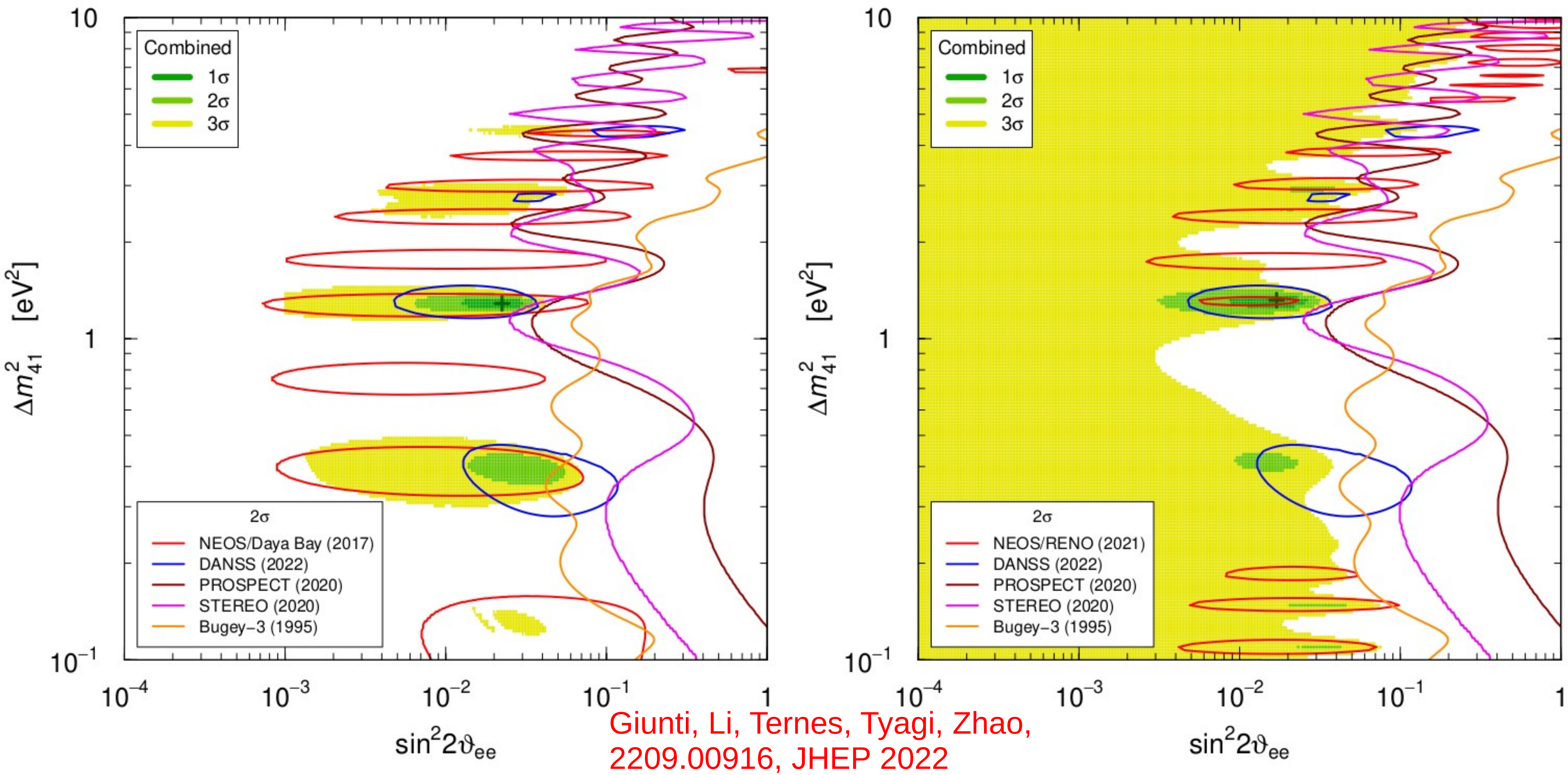
Neutrino-4



PROSPECT

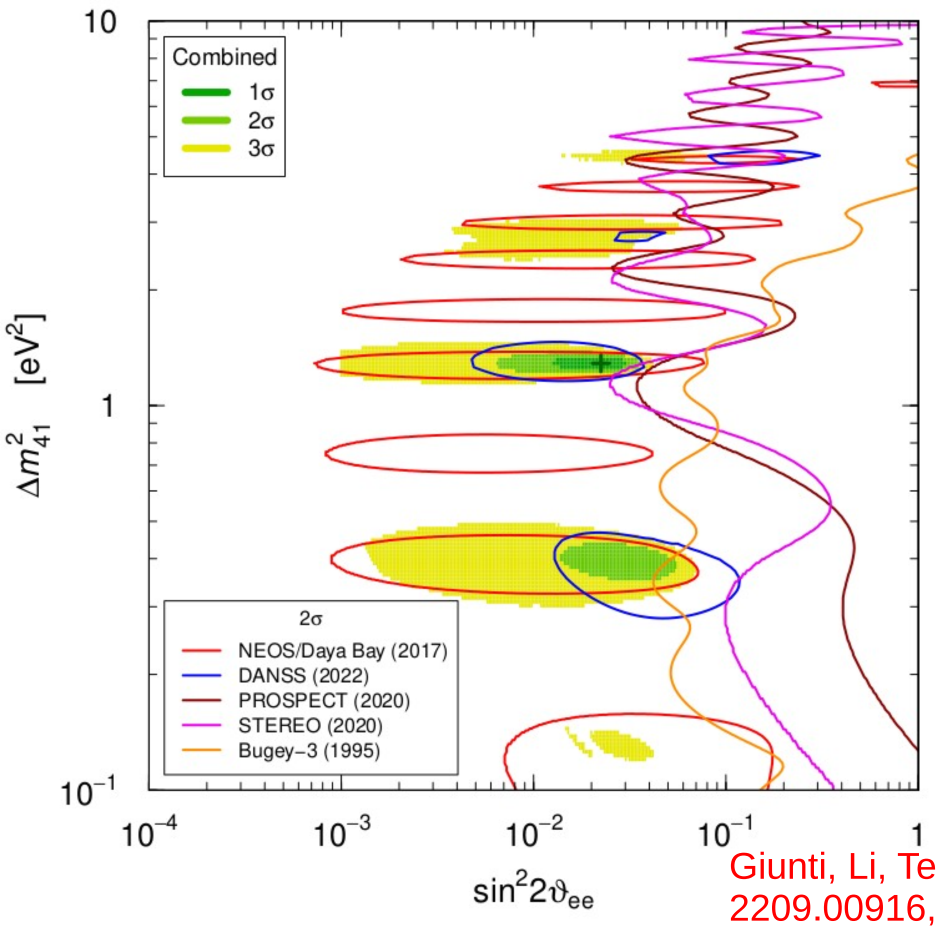


Ratio analysis



Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

Ratio analysis



Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

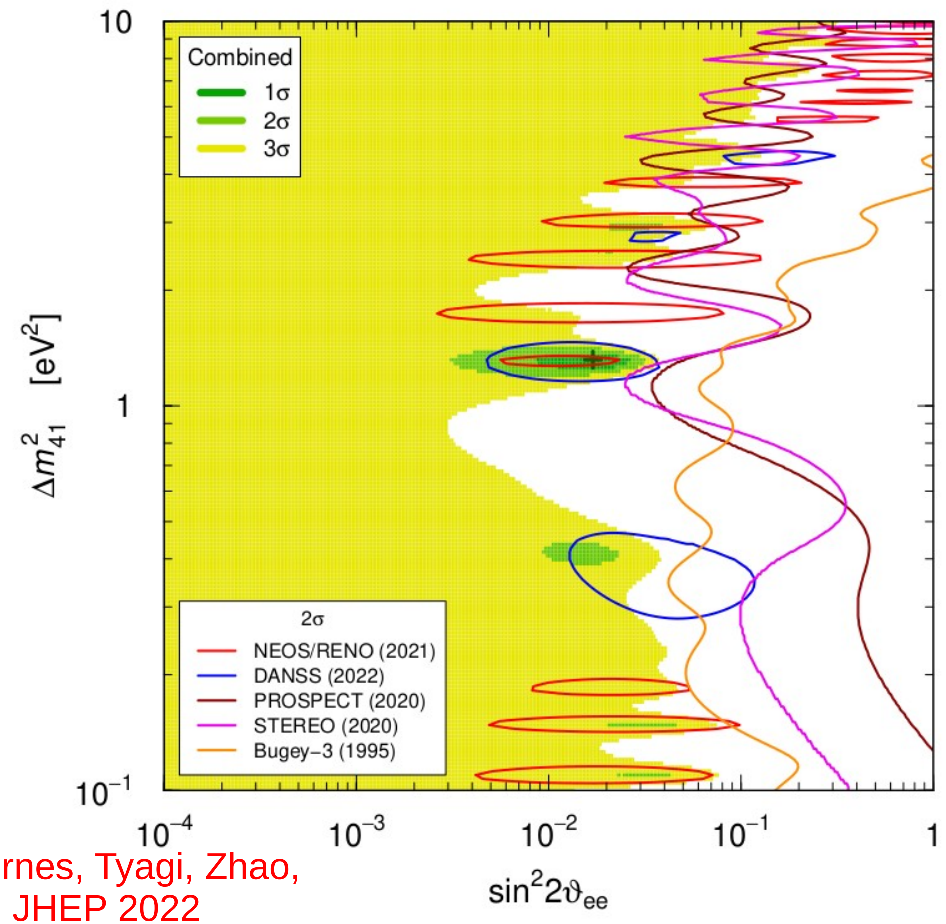
The NEOS collaboration performed an analysis using the Daya Bay spectrum as a reference spectrum

Many many events at Daya Bay!

Ratio analysis

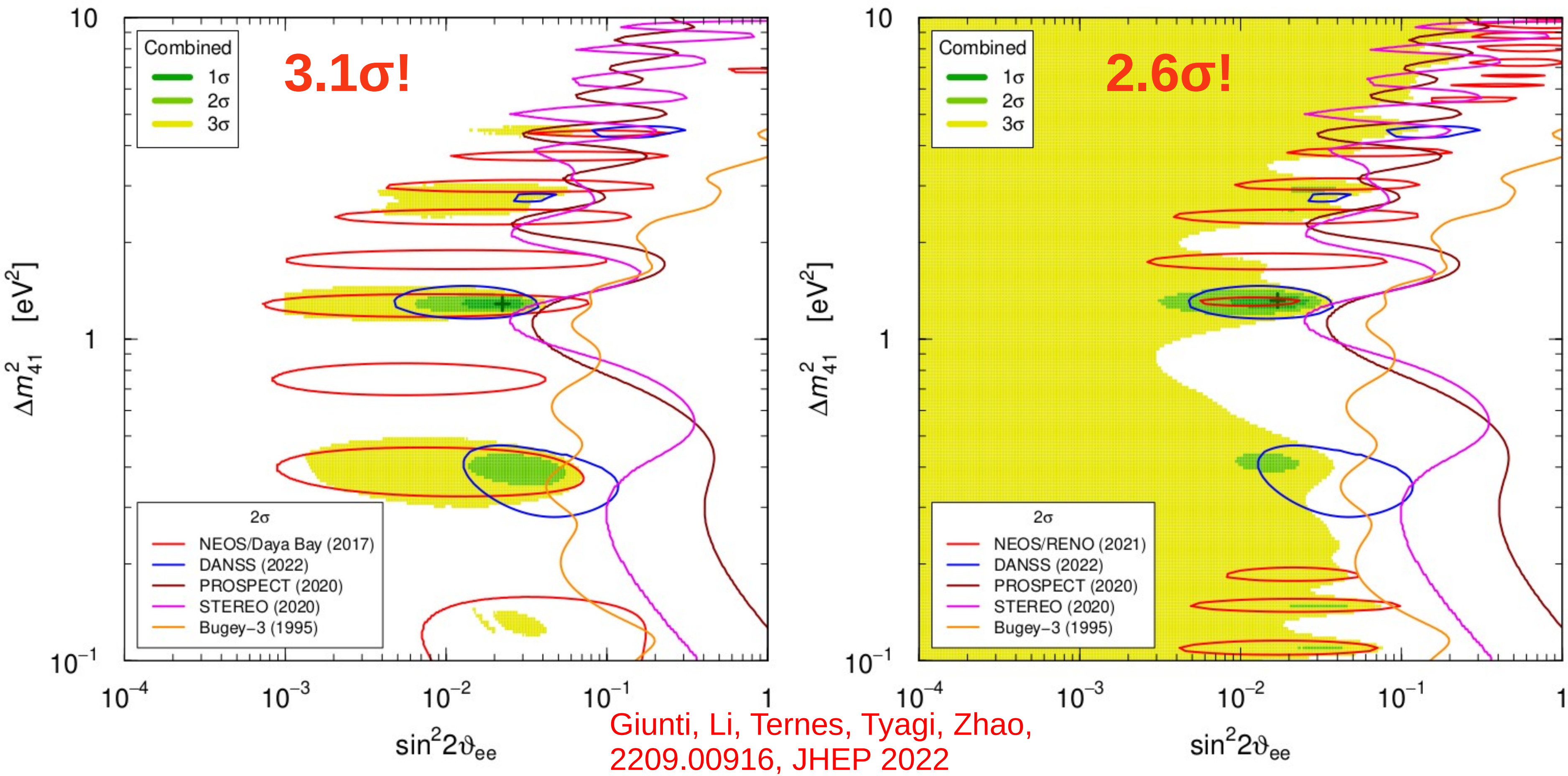
The NEOS collaboration also performed an analysis using the RENO spectrum as a reference spectrum

Same reactor complex, better control of systematic uncertainties!



Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

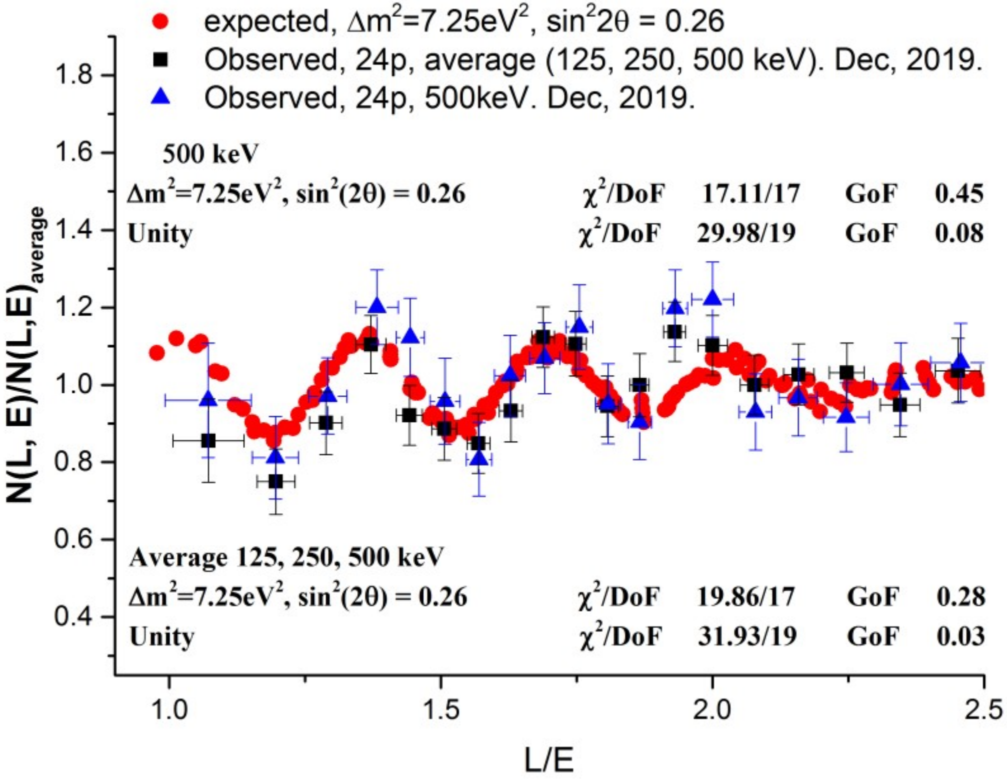
Ratio analysis



Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao,
2209.00916, JHEP 2022

Neutrino-4

Neutrino-4, 2005.05301, PRD 2021



Neutrino-4 observes sterile oscillations at about 3σ

Very large mixing

In tension with solar data

Neutrino-4

Neutrino-4, 2005.05301, PRD 2021

[v1] Sat, 9 May 2020 08:02:58 UTC (4,608 KB)
[v2] Thu, 18 Jun 2020 19:22:37 UTC (4,634 KB)
[v3] Fri, 31 Jul 2020 15:14:06 UTC (5,803 KB)
[v4] Sun, 16 Aug 2020 19:05:32 UTC (5,849 KB)
[v5] Sun, 14 Feb 2021 10:27:34 UTC (4,406 KB)
[v6] Sun, 21 Feb 2021 07:51:12 UTC (4,405 KB)
[v7] Mon, 5 Apr 2021 15:21:56 UTC (5,488 KB)
[v8] Tue, 25 May 2021 15:21:59 UTC (5,479 KB)

Neutrino-4

Neutrino-4, 2005.05301, PRD 2021

[v1] Sat, 9 May 2020 08:02:58 UTC (4,608 KB)	2.8σ
[v2] Thu, 18 Jun 2020 19:22:37 UTC (4,634 KB)	2.8σ
[v3] Fri, 31 Jul 2020 15:14:06 UTC (5,803 KB)	4.6σ (added Gallium data)
[v4] Sun, 16 Aug 2020 19:05:32 UTC (5,849 KB)	4.6σ
[v5] Sun, 14 Feb 2021 10:27:34 UTC (4,406 KB)	2.4σ (removed Gallium data)
[v6] Sun, 21 Feb 2021 07:51:12 UTC (4,405 KB)	3.2σ (?????)
[v7] Mon, 5 Apr 2021 15:21:56 UTC (5,488 KB)	2.9σ
[v8] Tue, 25 May 2021 15:21:59 UTC (5,479 KB)	2.7σ-2.9σ

Neutrino-4

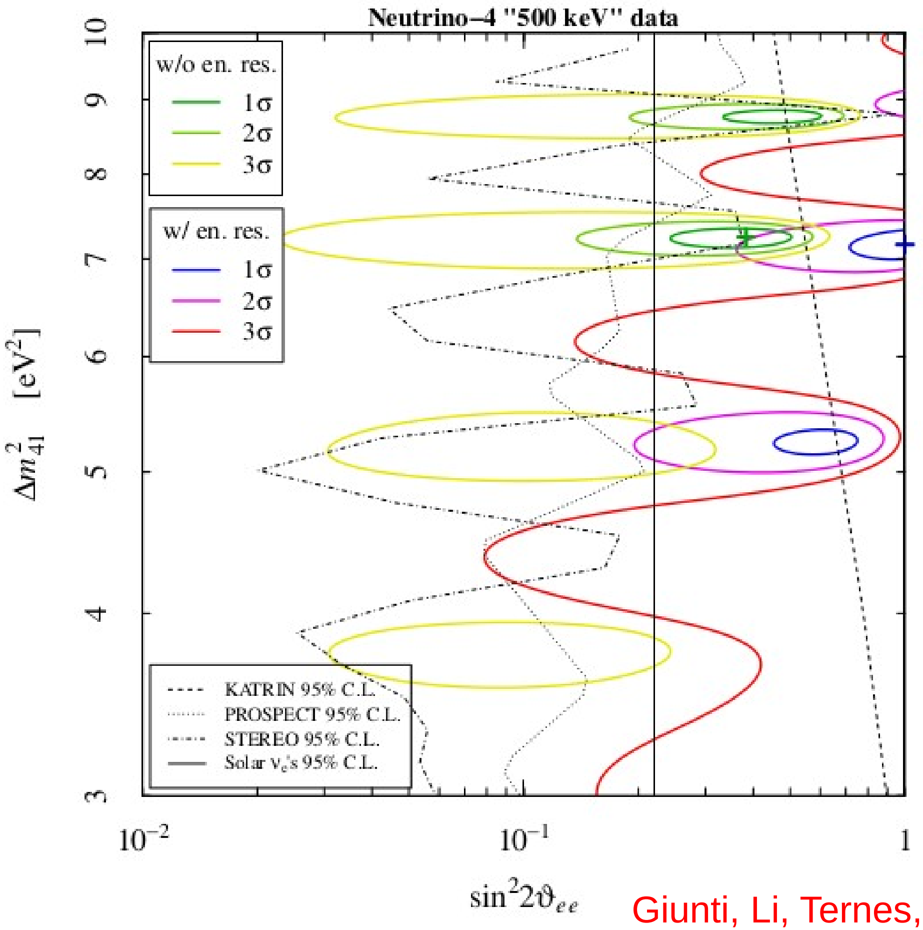
Averaging contains integration over flux, distance, detector resolution

$$\left\langle \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{41} L}{4E}\right)\right\rangle_{ik} = \frac{\int_{L_k^{\min}}^{L_k^{\max}} dL\, L^{-2} \int_{E_i^{\min}}^{E_i^{\max}} dE'_{\rm p} \int dE_{\rm p}\, R(E_{\rm p}, E'_{\rm p}) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{41} L}{4E}\right) \phi_{\bar\nu_e}(E)\, \sigma_{\bar\nu_e p}(E)}{\int_{L_k^{\min}}^{L_k^{\max}} dL\, L^{-2} \int_{E_i^{\min}}^{E_i^{\max}} dE'_{\rm p} \int dE_{\rm p}\, R(E_{\rm p}, E'_{\rm p})\, \phi_{\bar\nu_e}(E)\, \sigma_{\bar\nu_e p}(E)}$$

Using energy calibration information from 2005.05301 we extract the approximate energy resolution function

$$R(E_{\rm p}, E'_{\rm p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{E_p}} \exp\left(-\frac{(E_{\rm p} - E'_{\rm p})^2}{2\sigma^2_{E_p}}\right) \qquad \sigma_{E_p} = 0.19\sqrt{\frac{E_p}{\rm MeV}}\,{\rm MeV}.$$

Neutrino-4



We can only reproduce Neutrino-4 confidence regions when not including energy resolution

Inclusion shifts the best fit to even larger values, but reduces the preference for sterile oscillations

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Zhang, 2101.06785, PLB 2021

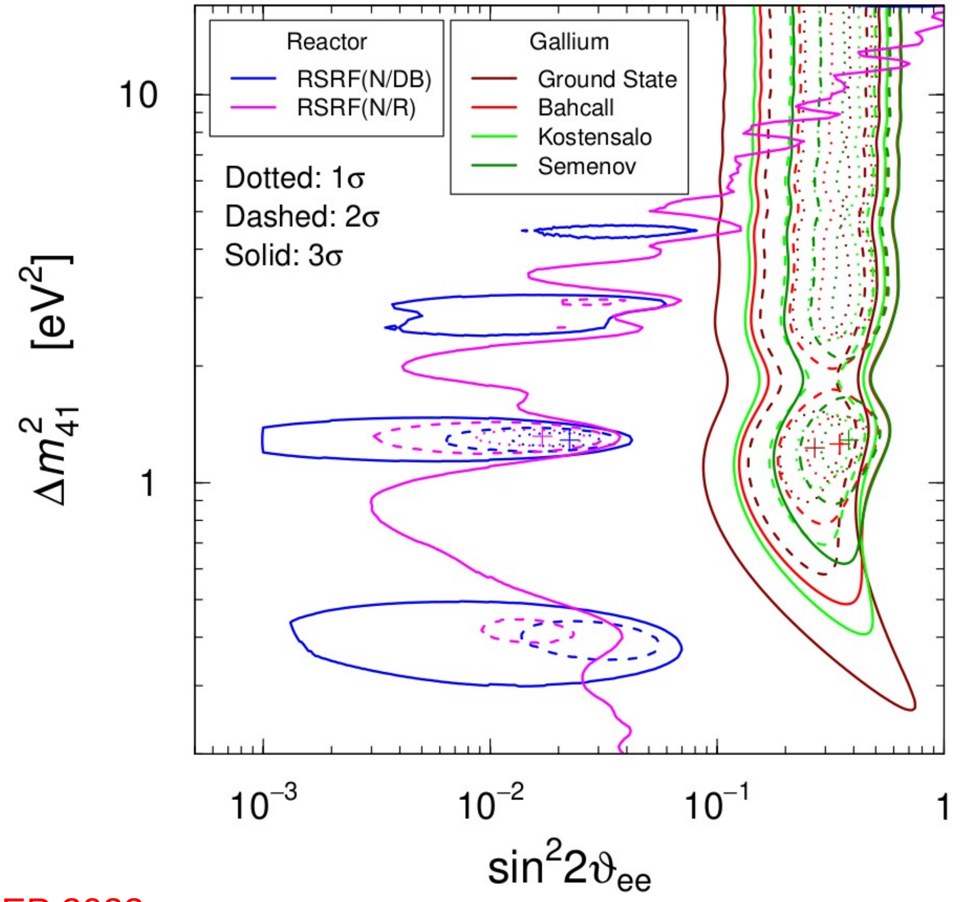
Ratio analysis

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

Severe tension between RSRF(N/DB) and Gallium data!

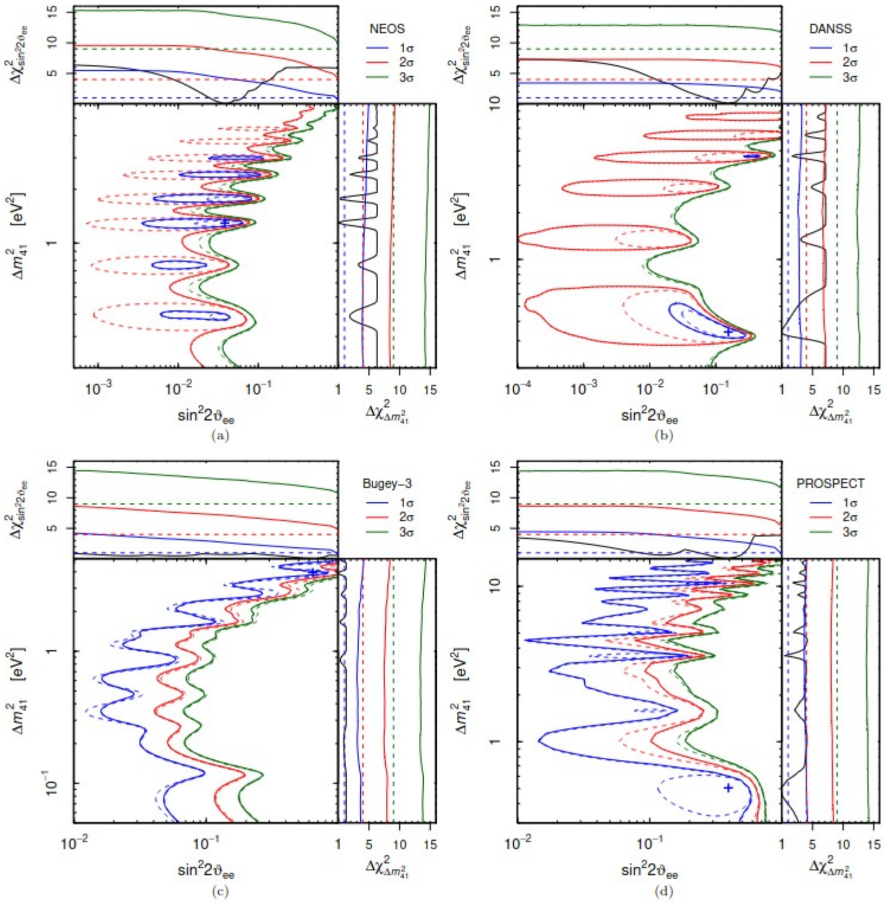
No good fit for RSRF(N/R) either.

	RSRF(N/DB)		RSRF(N/R)	
	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	$\rm GoF_{PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	$\rm GoF_{PG}$
Ground State	12.95	0.15%	8.91	1.2%
Bahcall	12.86	0.16%	8.74	1.3%
Kostensalo	12.91	0.16%	8.89	1.2%
Semenov	12.88	0.16%	8.70	1.3%



For a combined analysis including Neutrino-4 see:
Berryman, Coloma, Huber, Schwetz, Zhao, 2111.12530, JHEP 2022

Caution!

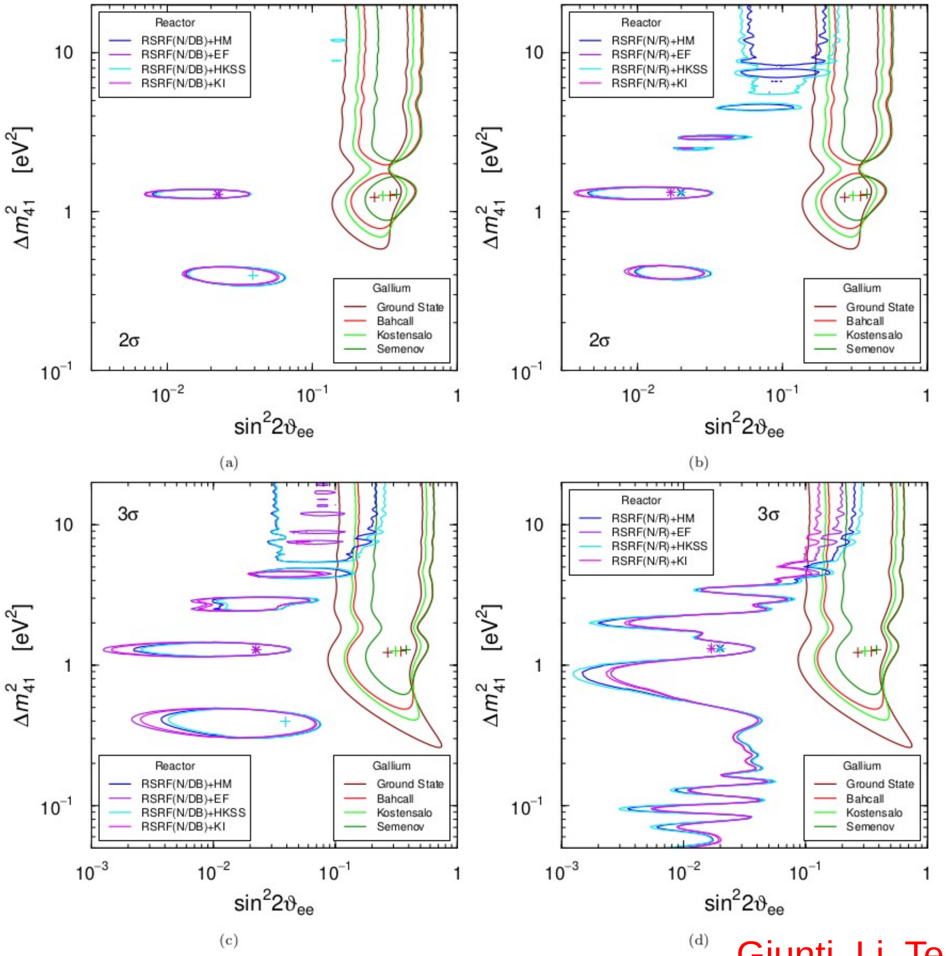


We performed simple χ^2 analyses

If one takes into account statistical fluctuation of the data the significance can be reduced

Giunti, 2004.07577, PRD 2020

Combined ratio and rate data



Combing ratio and rate data leads to better localization of allowed regions.

Severe tension for any combination with Gallium data!

	RSRF(N/DB) + Reactor Rates							
	HM		HKSS		EF		KI	
	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}
Ground State	14.30	0.078%	11.36	0.34%	19.57	0.0056%	21.81	0.0018%
Bahcall	18.33	0.01%	15.16	0.051%	23.60	0.00075%	26.02	0.00022%
Kostensalo	17.04	0.02%	13.80	0.1%	22.30	0.0014%	27.51	0.00011%
Semenov	23.22	0.00091%	19.39	0.0061%	28.28	0.000072%	36.85	0.00000099%
	RSRF(N/R) + Reactor Rates							
	HM		HKSS		EF		KI	
	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF_{PG}
Ground State	10.12	0.63%	6.94	3.1%	15.59	0.041%	21.04	0.0027%
Bahcall	14.14	0.085%	10.72	0.47%	19.61	0.0055%	25.63	0.00027%
Kostensalo	12.84	0.16%	9.36	0.93%	18.30	0.011%	24.89	0.00039%
Semenov	19.04	0.0073%	15.00	0.055%	24.29	0.00053%	32.99	0.0000068%

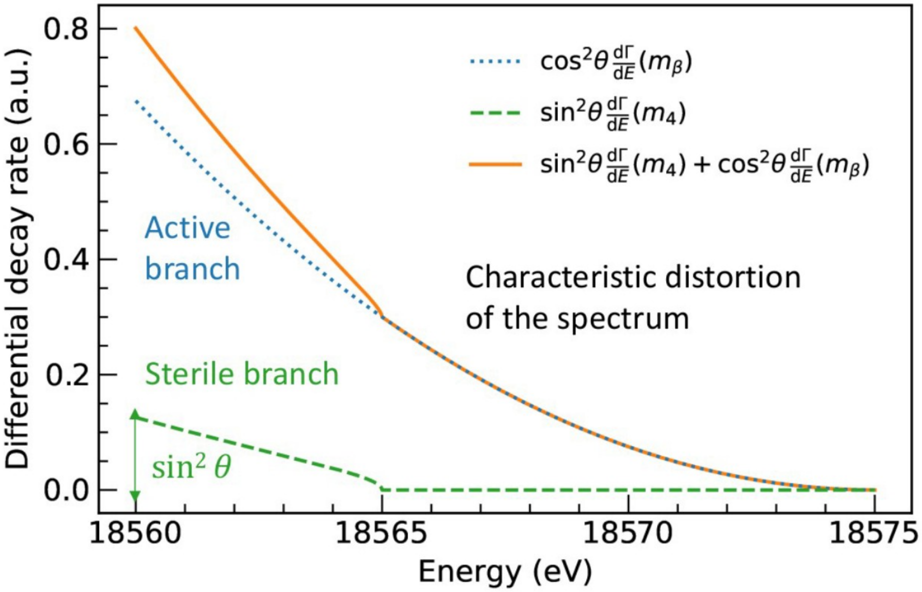
Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

Tritium data

Tritium experiments measure the beta-decay spectrum

$$R_\beta(E) \simeq \frac{G_F^2 \cos^2\theta_C}{2\pi^3} |\mathcal{M}|^2 F(E, Z+1) \times (E+m_e)\sqrt{(E+m_e)^2 - m_e^2} \times \sum_j \zeta_j \varepsilon_j \sqrt{\varepsilon_j^2 - m_\beta^2}\,\Theta(\varepsilon_j - m_\beta)$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE} = \underbrace{\left(1 - |U_{e4}|^2\right)\frac{d\Gamma}{dE}(m_\beta^2)}_{\text{light neutrino}} + \underbrace{|U_{e4}|^2 \frac{d\Gamma}{dE}(m_4^2)}_{\text{heavy neutrino}}$$



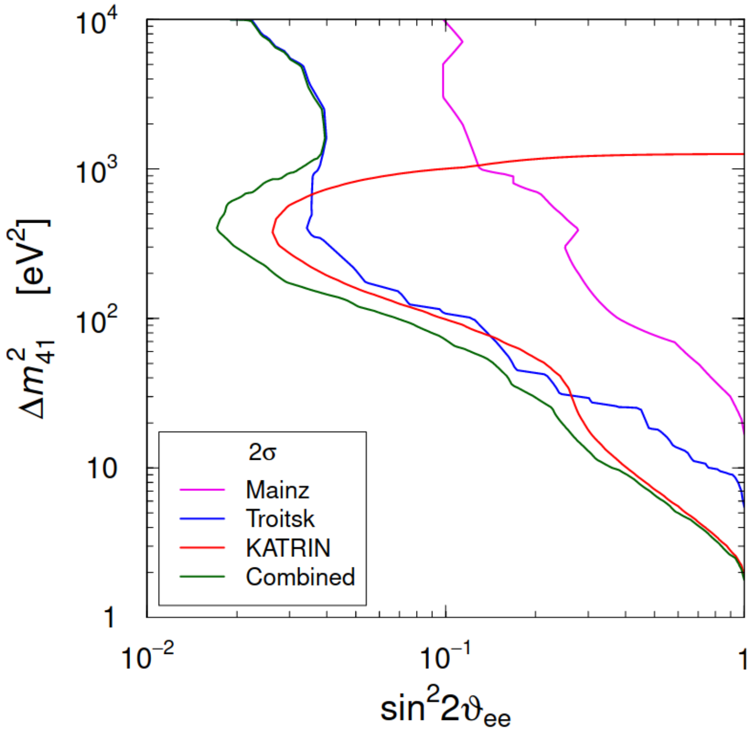
Lokhov @ NuMass 2022, Milano

Tritium data

Tritium experiments measure the beta-decay spectrum

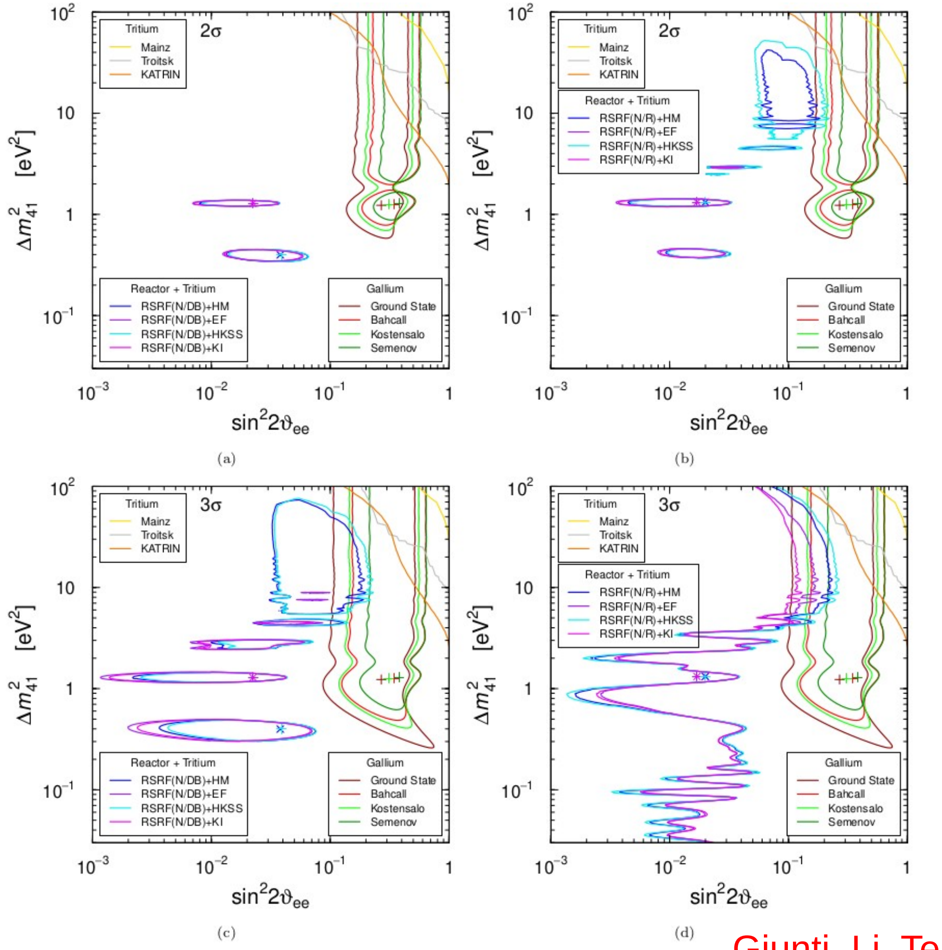
$$R_\beta(E) \simeq \frac{G_F^2 \cos^2\theta_C}{2\pi^3} |\mathcal{M}|^2 F(E, Z+1) \times (E+m_e)\sqrt{(E+m_e)^2 - m_e^2} \times \sum_j \zeta_j \varepsilon_j \sqrt{\varepsilon_j^2 - m_\beta^2}\,\Theta(\varepsilon_j - m_\beta)$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE} = \underbrace{\left(1 - |U_{e4}|^2\right) \frac{d\Gamma}{dE}(m_\beta^2)}_{\text{light neutrino}} + \underbrace{|U_{e4}|^2 \frac{d\Gamma}{dE}(m_4^2)}_{\text{heavy neutrino}}$$



Giunti @ NOW 2022, Ostuni

Combined reactor and Tritium data



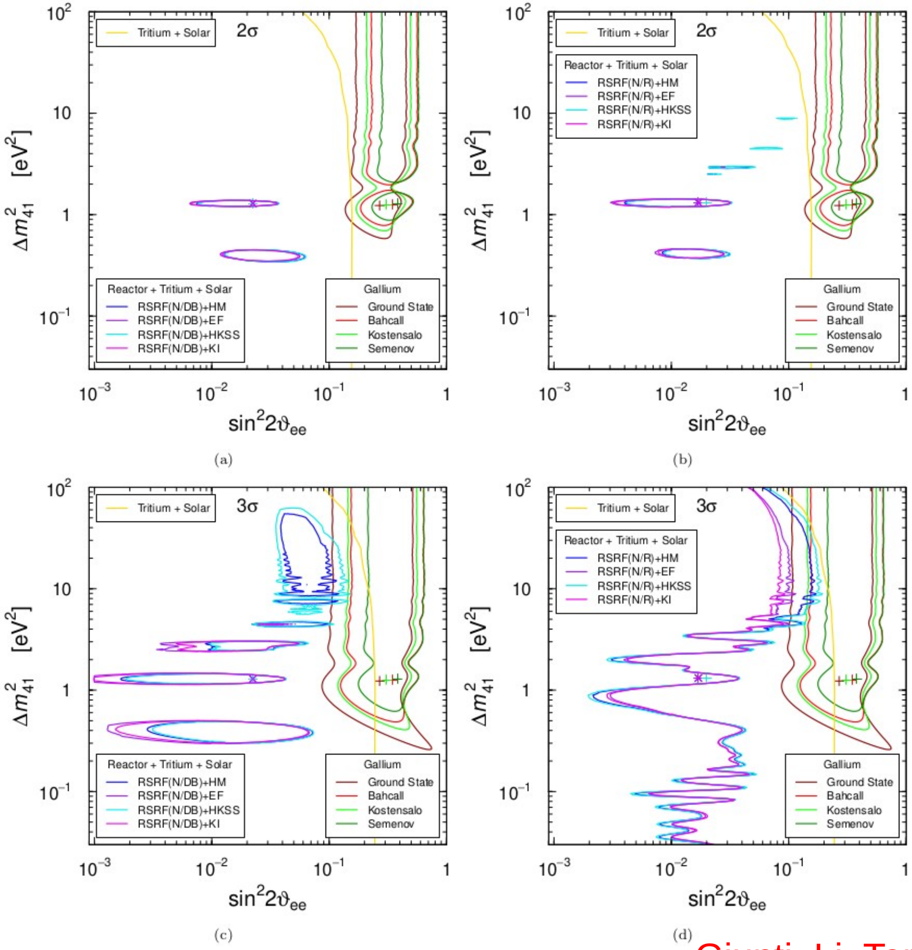
Tritium data removes the regions at large values of the mass splitting.

Severe tension for any combination with Gallium data!

	RSRF(N/DB) + Reactor Rates + Tritium							
	HM		HKSS		EF		KI	
	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	GoF$_{\rm PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	GoF$_{\rm PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	GoF$_{\rm PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	GoF$_{\rm PG}$
Ground State	15.69	0.039%	13.17	0.14%	20.82	0.003%	21.82	0.0018%
Bahcall	19.86	0.0049%	17.19	0.019%	25.06	0.00036%	26.03	0.00022%
Kostensalo	18.63	0.009%	15.87	0.036%	23.83	0.00067%	27.52	0.00011%
Semenov	25.22	0.00033%	21.94	0.0017%	30.42	0.000025%	37.42	0.00000075%
	RSRF(N/R) + Reactor Rates + Tritium							
	HM		HKSS		EF		KI	
	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	GoF$_{\rm PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	GoF$_{\rm PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	GoF$_{\rm PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	GoF$_{\rm PG}$
Ground State	11.56	0.31%	8.72	1.3%	16.96	0.021%	21.49	0.0022%
Bahcall	15.76	0.038%	12.74	0.17%	21.19	0.0025%	26.08	0.00022%
Kostensalo	14.49	0.071%	11.40	0.33%	19.97	0.0046%	25.37	0.00031%
Semenov	21.04	0.0027%	17.45	0.016%	26.45	0.00018%	33.56	0.0000052%

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

Combined reactor, Tritium, and solar data



Combination of all data!

Severe and unacceptable tension for any combination with Gallium data!

	Global Fit: RSRF(N/DB) + Reactor Rates + Tritium + Solar							
	HM		HKSS		EF		KI	
	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF$_{PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF$_{PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF$_{PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF$_{PG}$
Ground State	21.54	0.0021%	19.51	0.0058%	21.92	0.0017%	21.90	0.0018%
Bahcall	25.99	0.00023%	23.88	0.00065%	26.13	0.00021%	26.11	0.00021%
Kostensalo	25.05	0.00036%	22.77	0.0011%	27.62	0.0001%	27.60	0.0001%
Semenov	32.52	0.0000087%	29.93	0.000032%	37.69	0.00000065%	38.81	0.00000037%
	Global Fit: RSRF(N/R) + Reactor Rates + Tritium + Solar							
	HM		HKSS		EF		KI	
	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF$_{PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF$_{PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF$_{PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{PG}$	GoF$_{PG}$
Ground State	17.61	0.015%	15.53	0.042%	22.56	0.0013%	22.66	0.0012%
Bahcall	22.07	0.0016%	19.90	0.0048%	26.82	0.00015%	26.80	0.00015%
Kostensalo	21.11	0.0026%	18.77	0.0084%	26.27	0.0002%	28.45	0.000066%
Semenov	28.57	0.000062%	25.93	0.00023%	34.00	0.0000041%	38.24	0.0000005%

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

Combined reactor, Tritium, and solar data

	Global RSRF(N/DB) Fit			
	HM	HKSS	EF	KI
χ^2_{min}	393.5	395.2	391.2	391.4
GoF	43%	40%	46%	46%
$(\sin^2 2\vartheta_{ee})_{\text{b.f.}}$	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.022
$(\Delta m^2_{41})_{\text{b.f.}}/\text{eV}^2$	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29
$\Delta\chi^2_{4\nu-3\nu}$	13.8	14.1	12.6	12.9
$n\sigma_{4\nu-3\nu}$	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
	Global RSRF(N/R) Fit			
	HM	HKSS	EF	KI
χ^2_{min}	386.5	388.3	384.0	384.2
GoF	53%	50%	56%	56%
$(\sin^2 2\vartheta_{ee})_{\text{b.f.}}$	0.017	0.019	0.017	0.017
$(\Delta m^2_{41})_{\text{b.f.}}/\text{eV}^2$	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
$\Delta\chi^2_{4\nu-3\nu}$	10.1	10.3	9.1	9.3
$n\sigma_{4\nu-3\nu}$	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6

Global fit (without Gallium data) has a preference between 2.6σ and 3.3σ in favor of 3+1 oscillations!

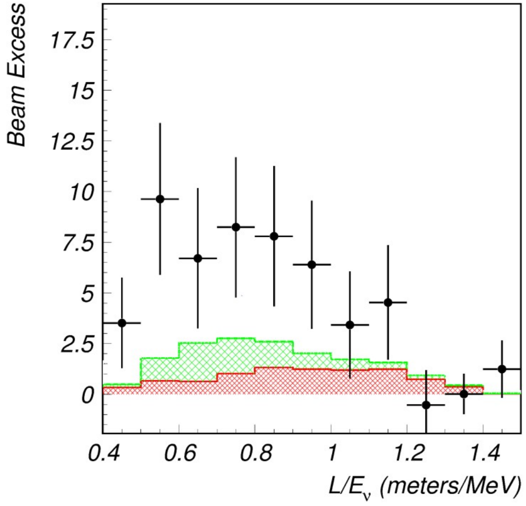
Due to new reactor ratio data

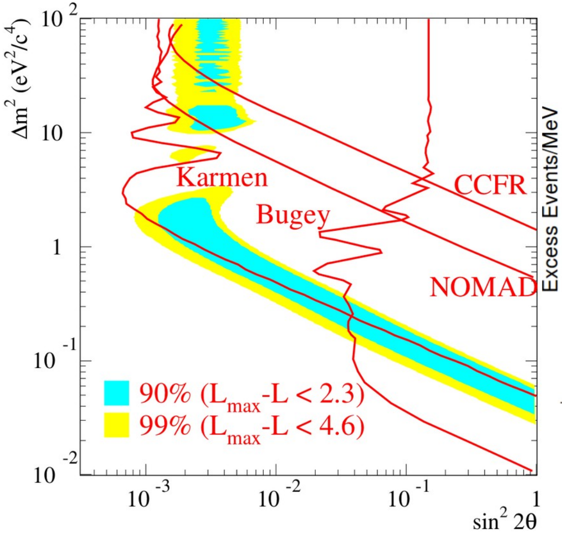
Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

LSND and MiniBooNE

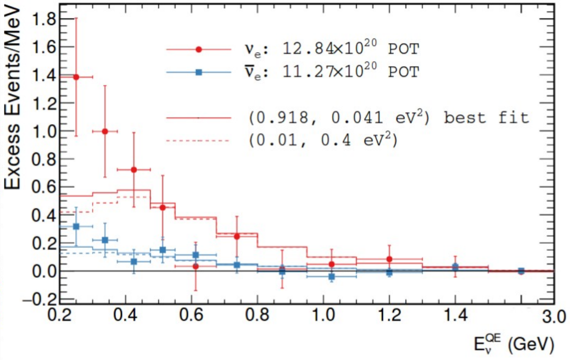
LSND saw an excess of electron neutrinos in an muon neutrino beam

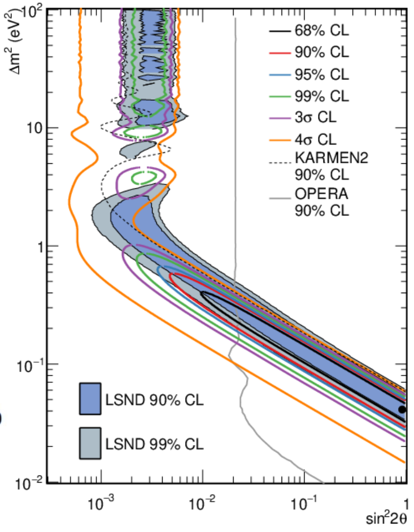
MiniBooNE confirmed this observation!





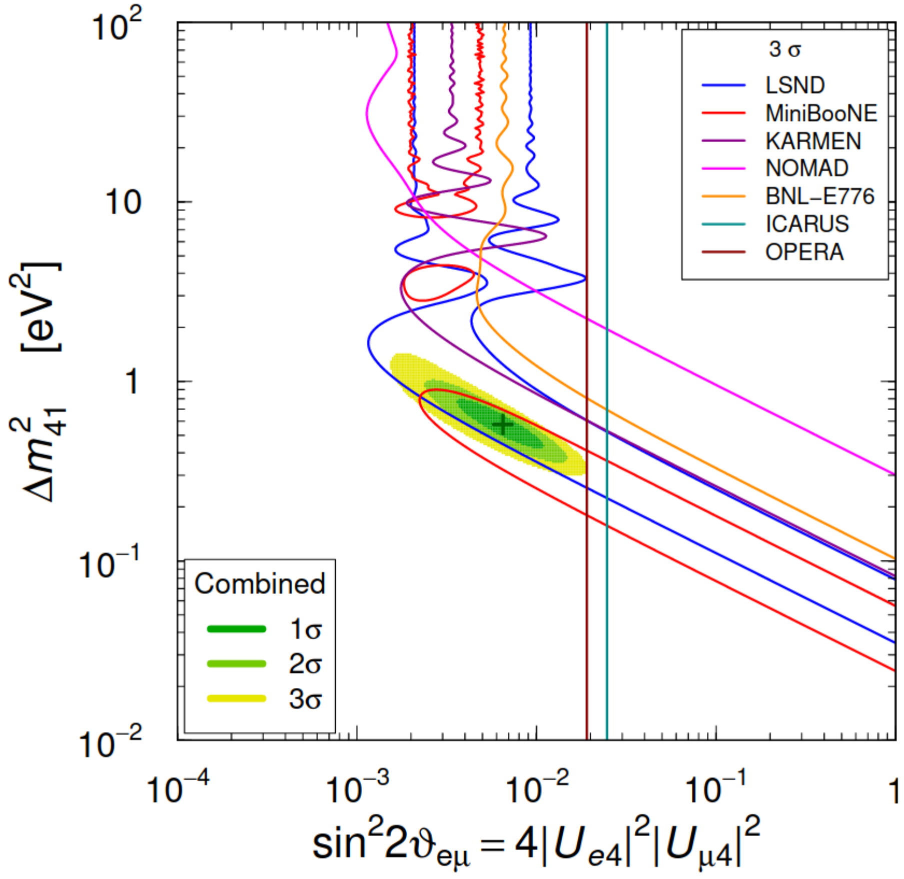
LSND, hep-ex/0104049, PRD 2001





MiniBooNE, 1805.12028, PRL 2018

Appearance results



Strong preference in appearance channel

The best fit value of MiniBooNE is excluded by Icarus and Opera

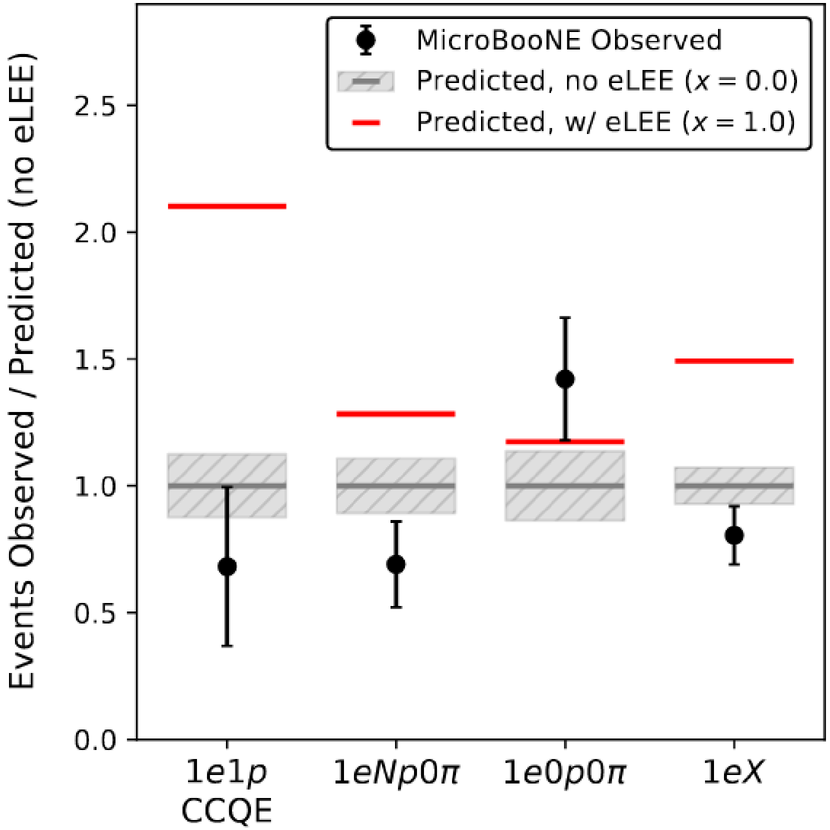
LSND and MiniBooNE only partially agree

Giunti, Lasserre, 1901.08330, Ann.Rev. 2019

MicroBooNE

MicroBooNE was built to check the MiniBooNE results!

Looking for signals using several final state channels



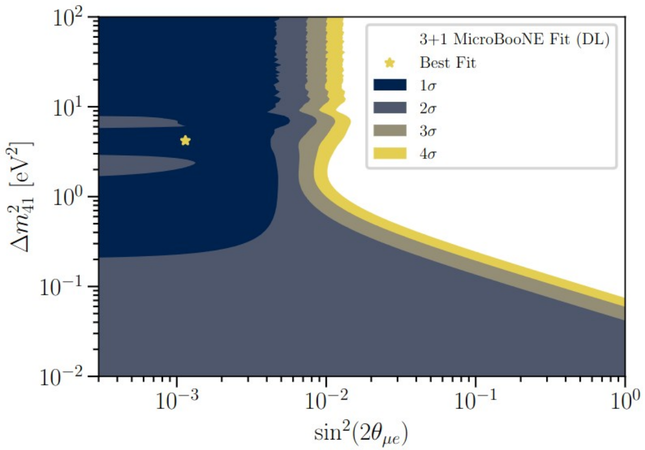
MicroBooNE, 2110.14054, PRL 2022

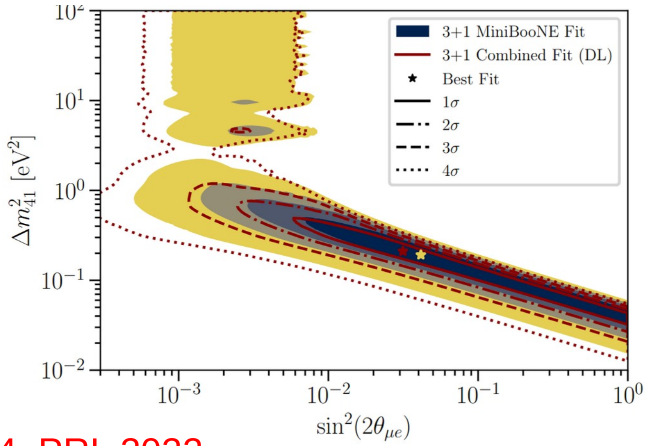
MicroBooNE

MicroBooNE was built to check the MiniBooNE results!

Looking for signals using several final state channels

A combined analysis shows that MicroBooNE can not exclude the region of parameter space preferred by MiniBooNE

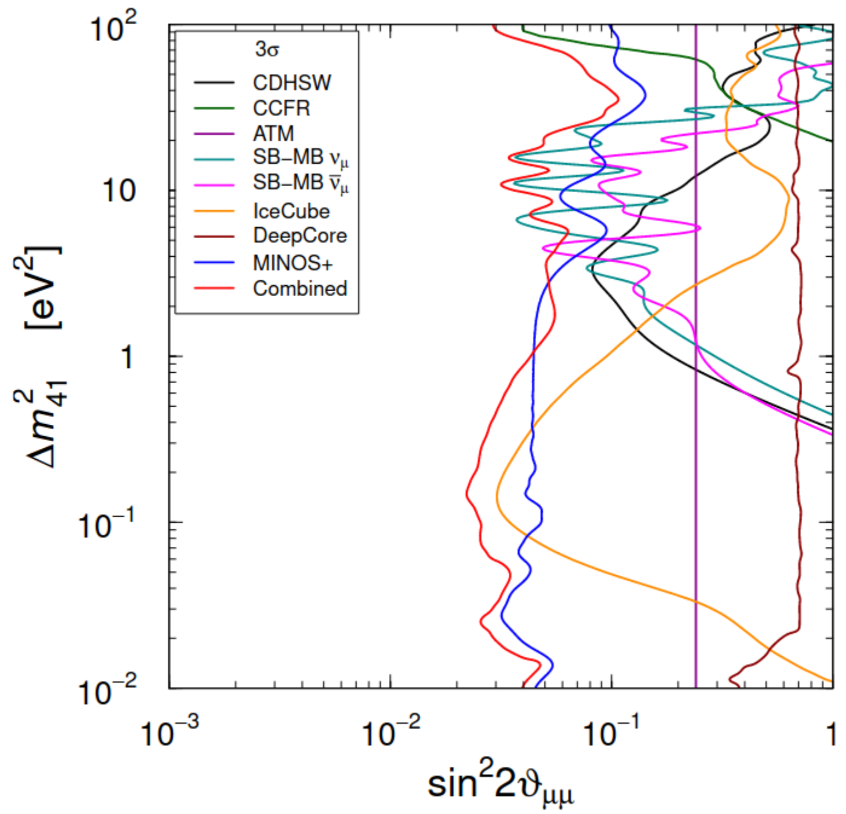


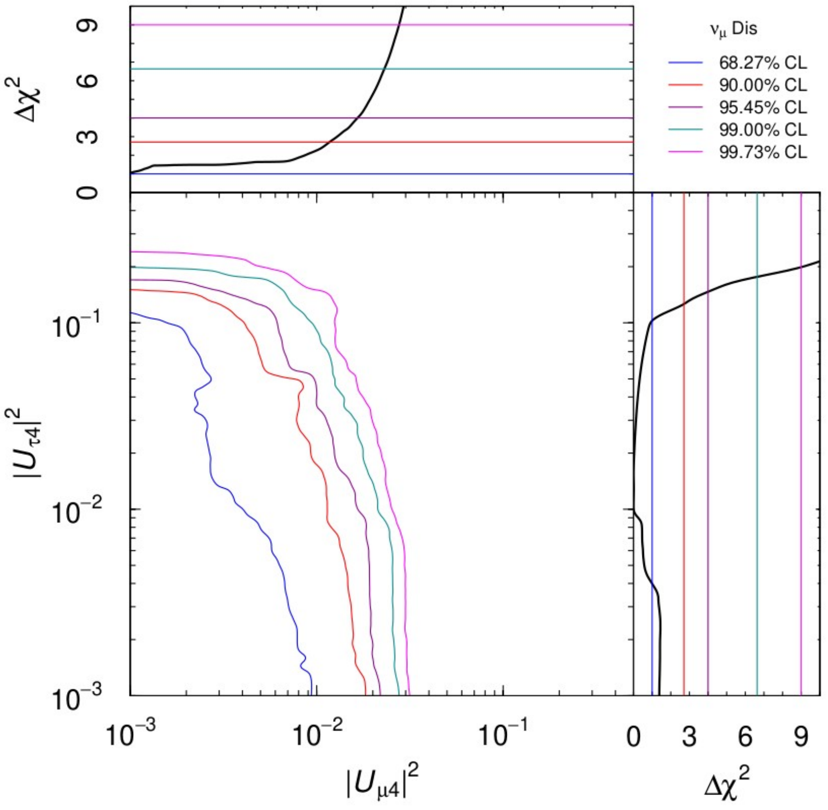


MiniBooNE, 2201.01724, PRL 2022

Accelerator and atmospheric experiments

No evidence in muon disappearance





Accelerator and atmospheric experiments

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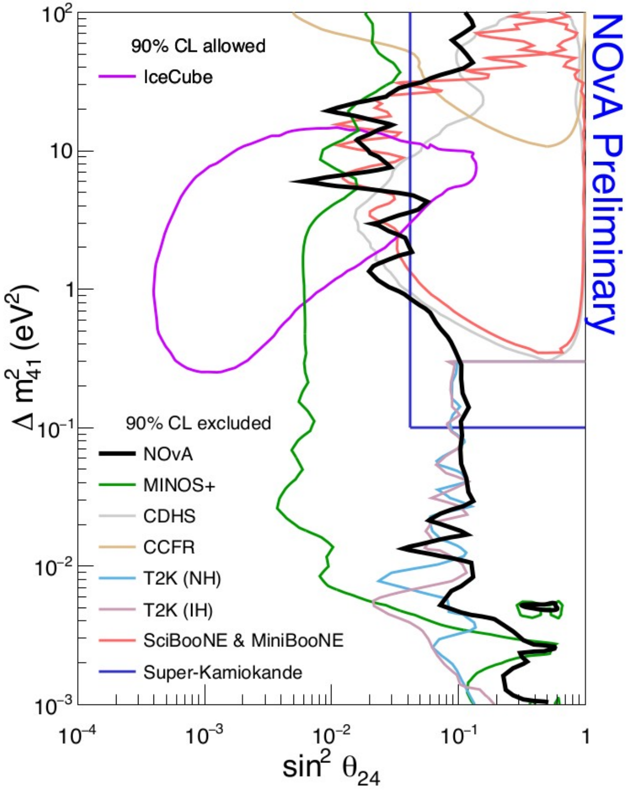
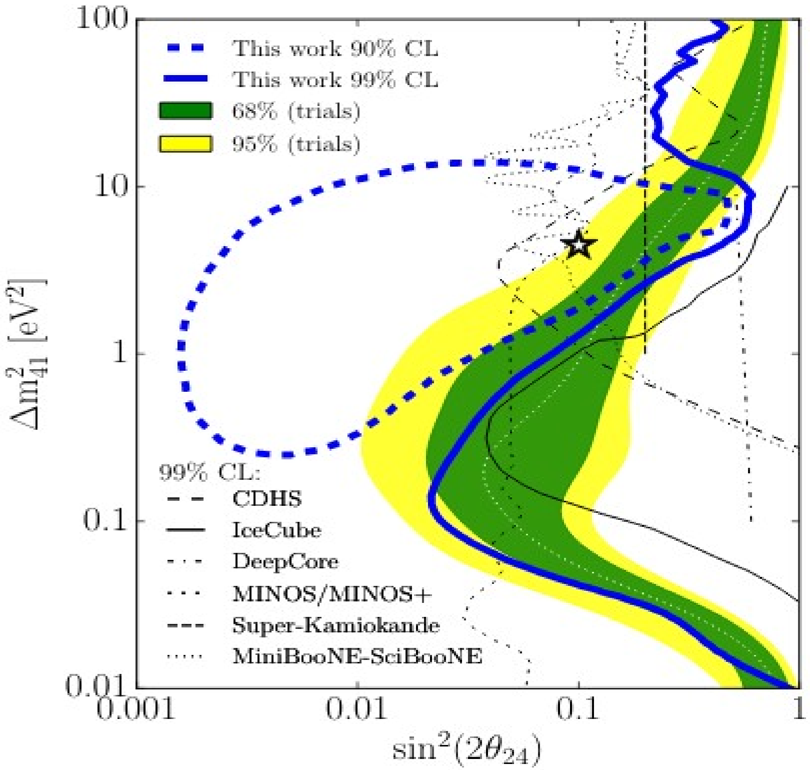
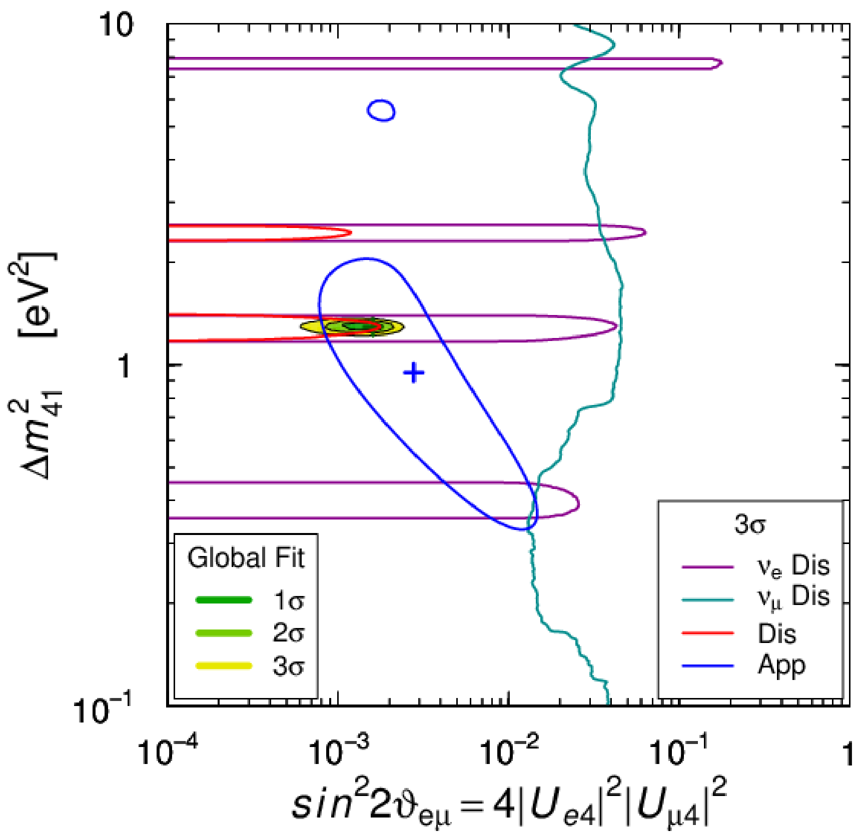


NOvA, Talk by Jeff Hartnell, Neutrino 2022



IceCube, 2005.12942, PRL 2020

Global fit?



$$\nu_e \to \nu_e : |U_{e4}|^2 = \sin^2\theta_{14}$$

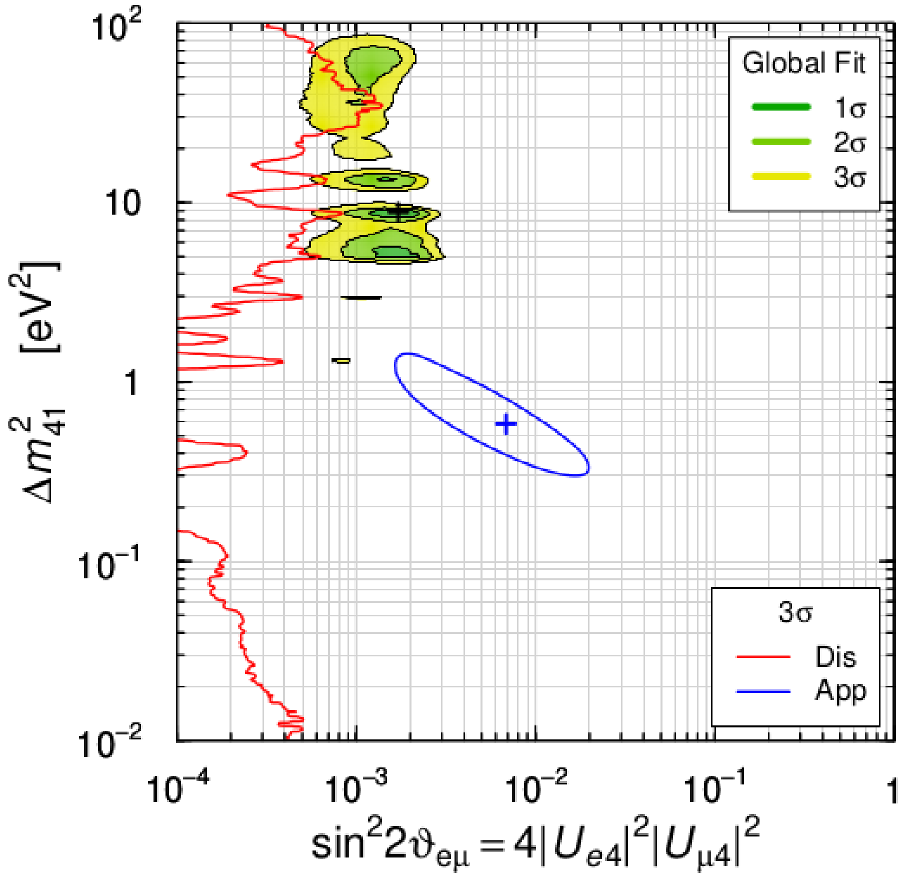
$$\nu_\mu \to \nu_\mu : |U_{\mu4}|^2 = \sin^2\theta_{24}\cos^2\theta_{14}$$

$$\nu_\mu \to \nu_e : \sin^2(2\theta_{\mu e}) = 4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{\mu4}|^2$$

Gariazzo, Giunti, Laveder, Li, 1703.00860, JHEP 2017

See also: Dentler, et al, 1803.10661, JHEP 1808

Global fit?



NOT most up-to-date data here!

No overlap anymore!

GoF_{PG}= 7 x 10^{-11}

Global 3+1 fit is unacceptable!

Conclusions

The 3+1 explanation to the Gallium anomaly is in strong tension with the analysis of data of all other classes of experiments

RAA might be resolved for newer flux models

Neutrino-4 preference doubtful, but other ratio experiment find a preference for SBL oscillations, too

First MicroBooNE data do not confirm the MiniBooNE excess (but can not rule it out either)

No (significant) signal in atmospheric or accelerator experiments

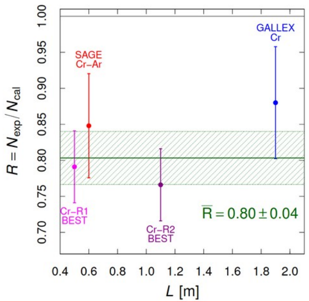
A global 3+1 fit is statistically not acceptable

More data is needed to clarify open issues

Anomalous AND also Null results have to be checked

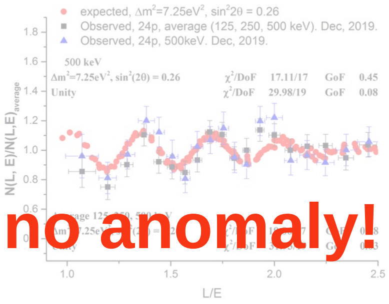
Gallium

UNSOLVED!



Neutrino-4

Possibly no anomaly!

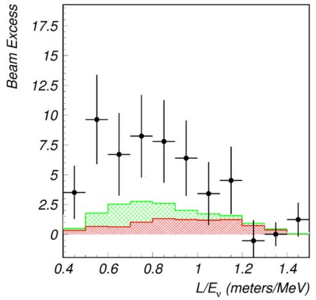


RAA

Possibly solved!

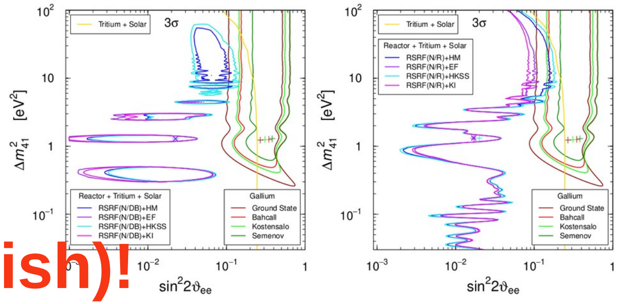
LSND

UNSOLVED!



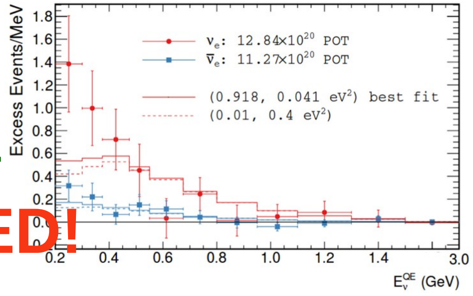
Ratio

NEW(ish)!



MiniBooNE

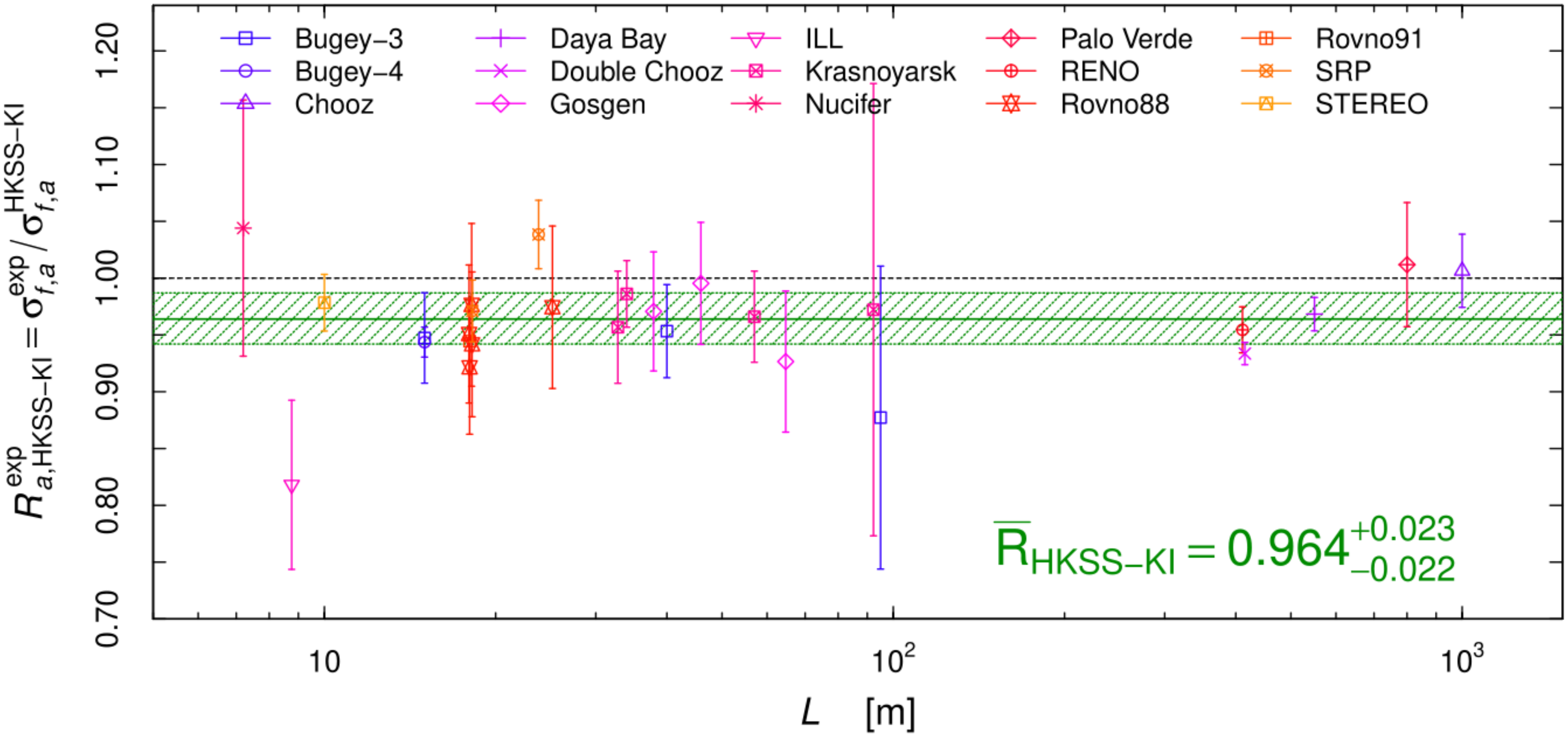
UNSOLVED!



Grazie!

2021 combining HKSS and KI

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Xin, 2110.06820, PLB 2022

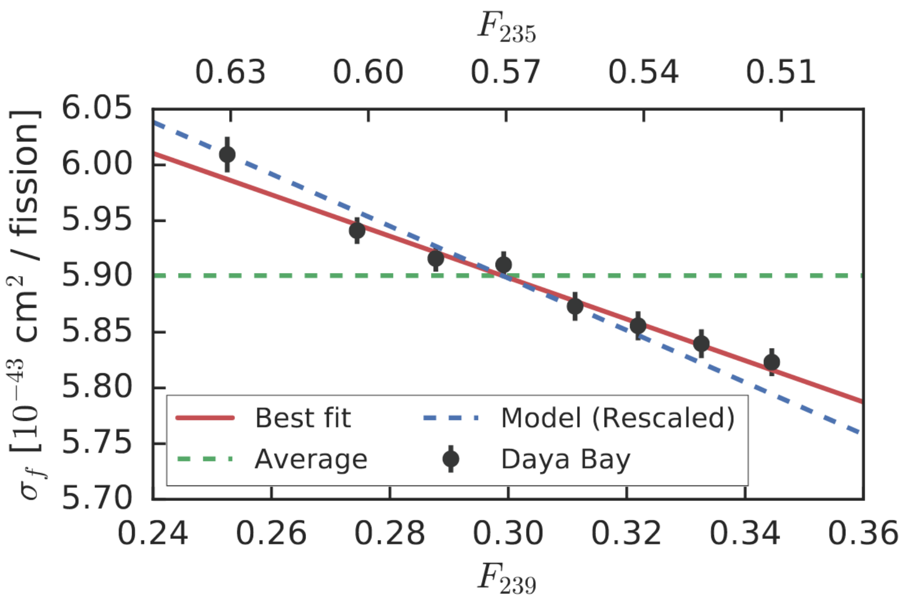


No anomaly (1.5σ) with HKSS-KI flux!

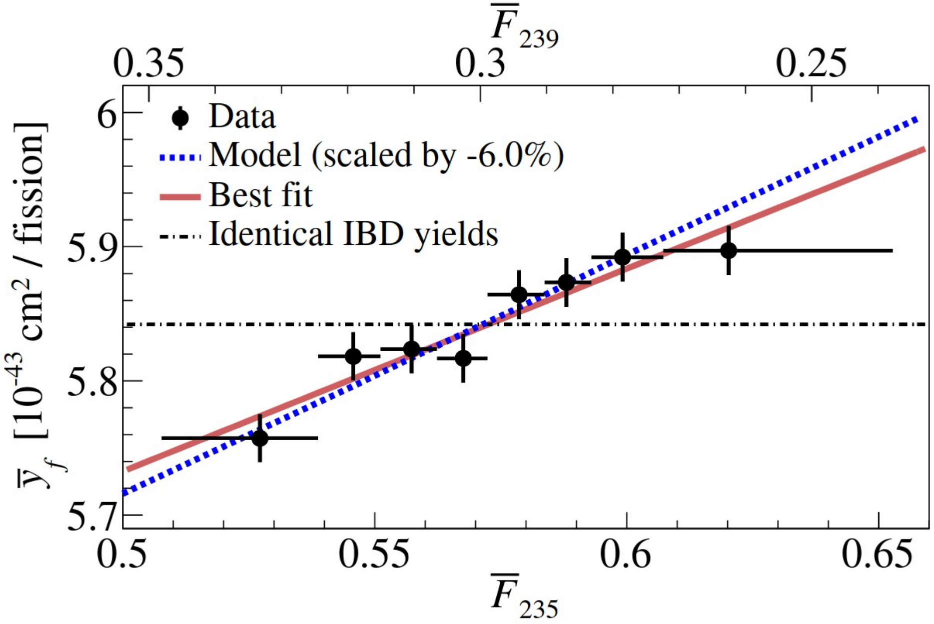
Evolution data

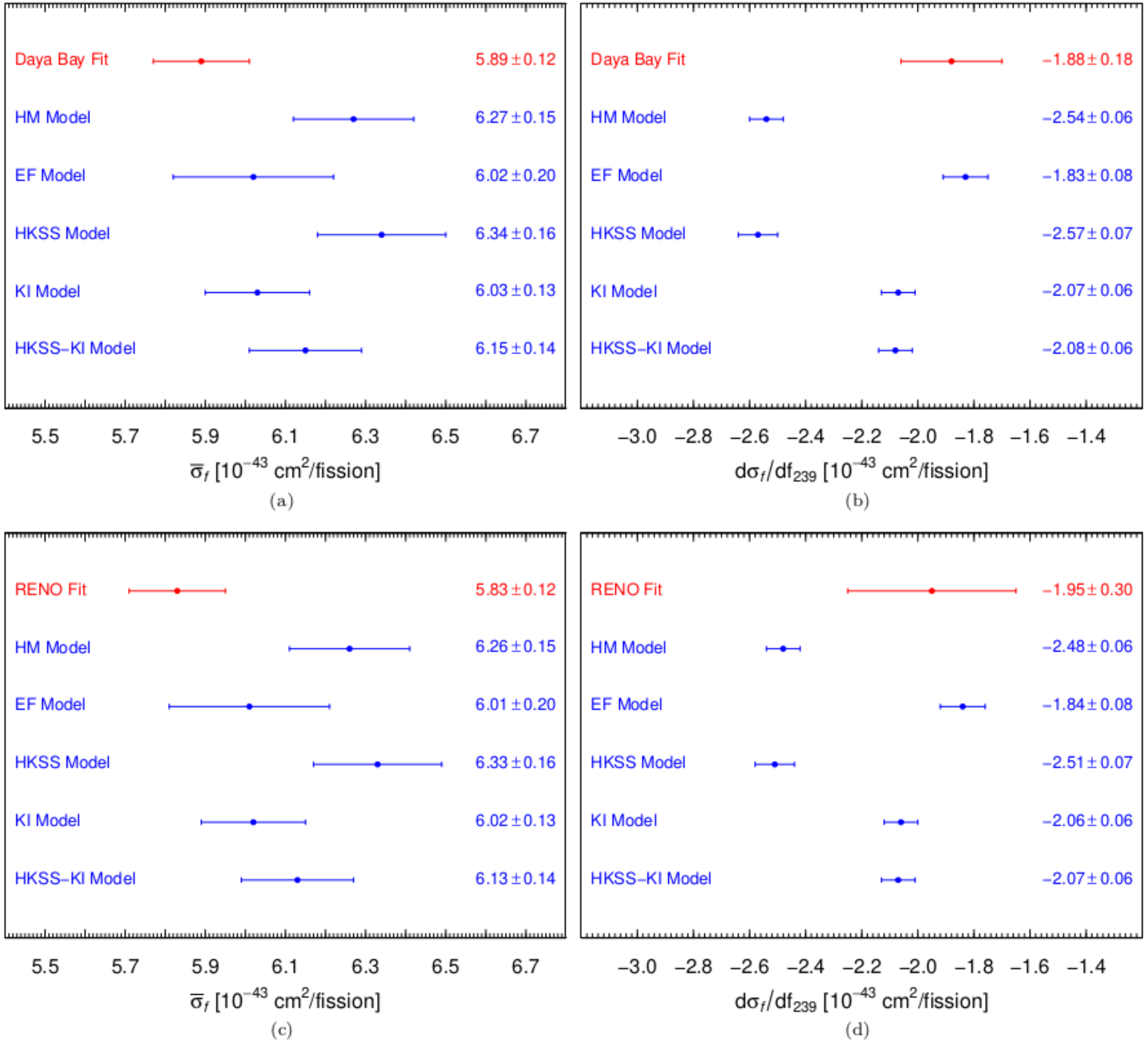
Measure rates at different stages of reactor cycle

Daya Bay, 1704.01082, PRL 2017



RENO, 1806.00574, PRL 2019





Giunti, Li, Ternes, Xin, 2110.06820, PLB 2022

We get additional information from the measurement of the slope parameter

Evolution data

Effect of evolution data on RAA

Model	Rates		Evolution		Rates + Evolution	
	$\overline{R}_{\text{mod}}$	RAA	$\overline{R}_{\text{mod}}$	RAA	$\overline{R}_{\text{mod}}$	RAA
HM	$0.936^{+0.024}_{-0.023}$	$2.5\,\sigma$	$0.933^{+0.025}_{-0.024}$	$2.6\,\sigma$	$0.930^{+0.024}_{-0.023}$	$2.8\,\sigma$
EF	$0.960^{+0.033}_{-0.031}$	$1.2\,\sigma$	$0.975^{+0.032}_{-0.030}$	$0.8\,\sigma$	$0.975^{+0.032}_{-0.030}$	$0.8\,\sigma$
HKSS	$0.925^{+0.025}_{-0.023}$	$2.9\,\sigma$	$0.925^{+0.026}_{-0.024}$	$2.8\,\sigma$	$0.922^{+0.024}_{-0.023}$	$3.0\,\sigma$
KI	$0.975^{+0.022}_{-0.021}$	$1.1\,\sigma$	$0.973^{+0.023}_{-0.022}$	$1.2\,\sigma$	0.970 ± 0.021	$1.4\,\sigma$
HKSS-KI	$0.964^{+0.023}_{-0.022}$	$1.5\,\sigma$	$0.955^{+0.024}_{-0.023}$	$1.9\,\sigma$	$0.960^{+0.022}_{-0.021}$	$1.8\,\sigma$

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Xin, 2110.06820, PLB 2022

Best fit reactor flux model

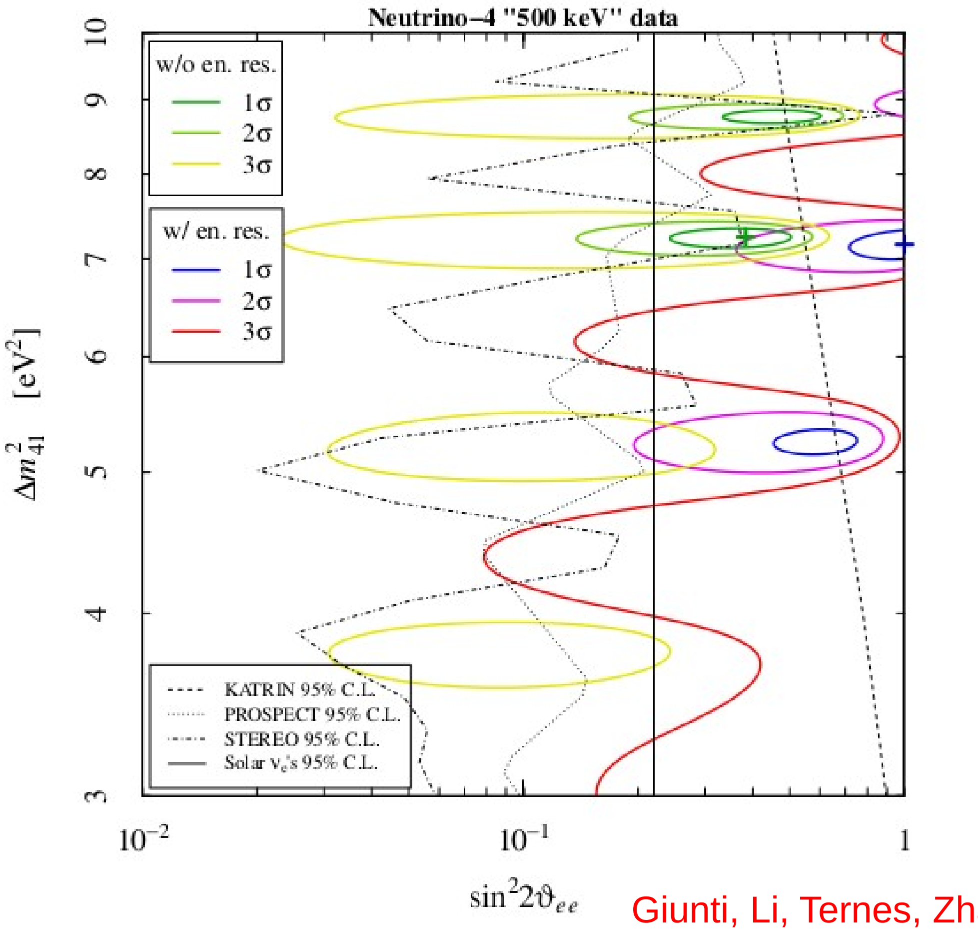
We perform several statistical tests for the best fit flux model

We find that the recent KI model is the best among the conversion models

The EF model is equally good as the KI model

	Rates + Evolution				
χ^2	0.13	0.22	0.08	0.68	0.44
SW	0.32	0.13	0.35	0.59	0.41
sign	0.03	0.38	0.006	0.38	0.11
KS	0.04	0.84	0.02	0.39	0.20
CVM	0.02	0.67	0.006	0.38	0.14
AD	0.02	0.57	0.006	0.40	0.13
Z_K	$< 10^{-3}$	0.05	$< 10^{-3}$	0.05	0.008
Z_C	0.02	0.11	0.005	0.55	0.15
Z_A	0.03	0.20	0.01	0.41	0.12
weighted average	0.05	0.35	0.03	0.42	0.16
	HM	EF	HKSS	KI	HKSS-KI

Neutrino-4



We can only reproduce Neutrino-4 confidence regions when not including energy resolution

Inclusion shifts the best fit to even larger values, but reduces the preference for sterile oscillations

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{19} \left(\frac{R_j^{\text{the}} - R_j^{\text{exp}}}{\Delta R_j^{\text{exp}}} \right)^2$$

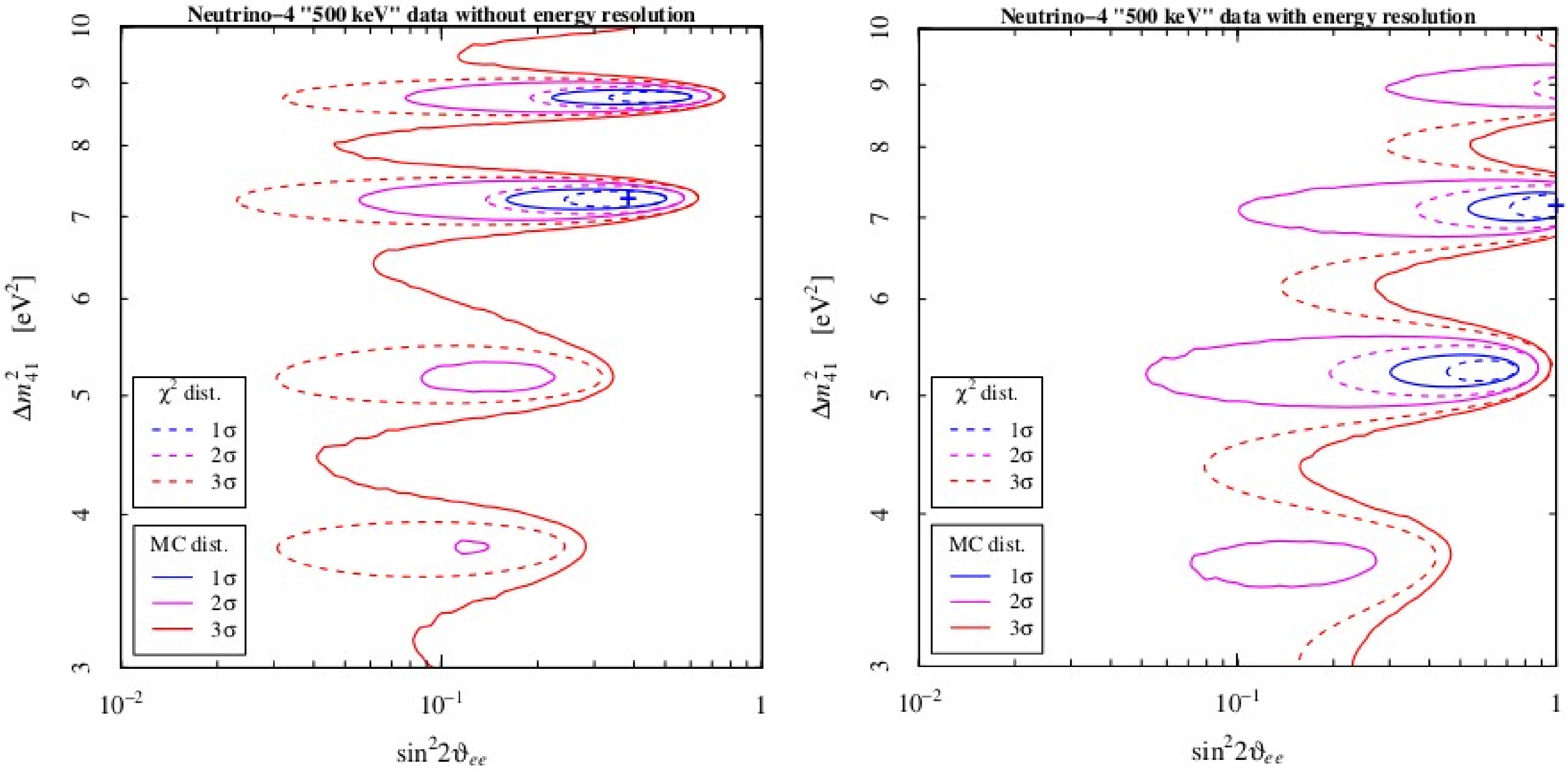
Giunti, Li, Ternes, Zhang, 2101.06785, PLB 2021

Neutrino-4

See also: Coloma, Huber, Schwetz, 2008.06083, EPJC 2021

Monte Carlo analysis

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Zhang, 2101.06785, PLB 2021



Neutrino-4

Summary

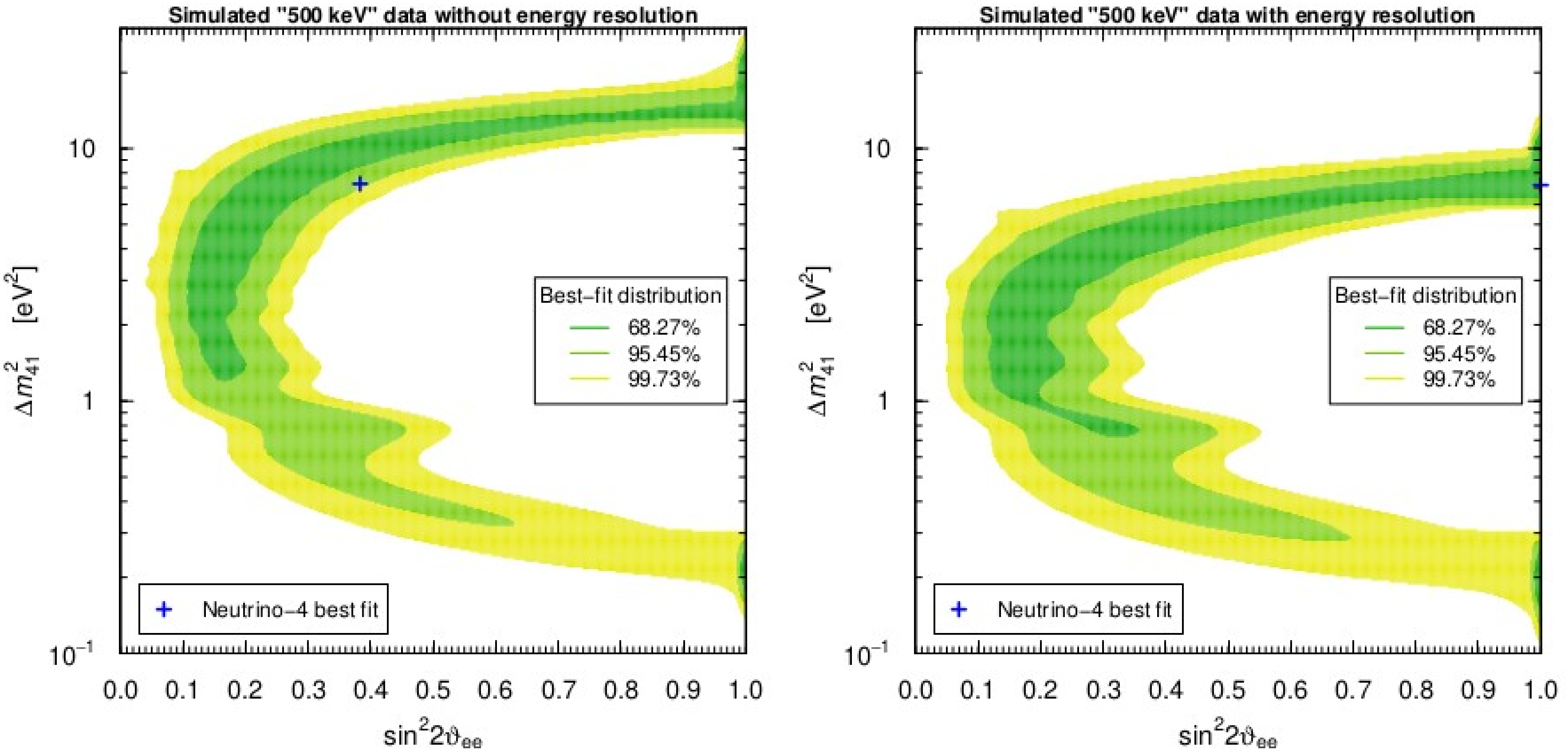
Giunti, Li, Ternes, Zhang, 2101.06785, PLB 2021

Neutrino-4	"500 keV" data		"125-250-500 keV" data	
	without en. res.	with en. res.	without en. res.	with en. res.
$\chi^2_{\rm min}$	14.9	18.2	21.9	21.1
GoF	60%	37%	19%	22%
$(\sin^2 2\vartheta_{ee})_{\rm bf}$	0.38	1.0	0.27	0.93
$(\Delta m^2_{41})_{\rm bf}$	7.2	7.2	8.8	7.2
$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm NO}$	13.1	9.8	9.9	10.7
χ^2 distribution				
p-value	0.0014	0.0075	0.0072	0.0048
σ-value	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.8
Monte Carlo distribution				
p-value	0.011	0.028	0.087	0.026
σ-value	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.2

Neutrino-4

Distribution of best fit points without oscillations

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Zhang, 2101.06785, PLB 2021



More on the Gallium anomaly

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

Model	Method	^{51}Cr $\sigma_{\rm tot}$	^{51}Cr $\delta_{\rm exc}$	^{37}Ar $\sigma_{\rm tot}$	^{37}Ar $\delta_{\rm exc}$
Ground State	$T_{1/2}(^{71}\text{Ge})$	5.539 ± 0.019	–	6.625 ± 0.023	–
Bahcall (1997)	$^{71}\text{Ga}(p,n)^{71}\text{Ge}$	5.81 ± 0.16	4.7%	7.00 ± 0.21	5.4%
Haxton (1998)	Shell Model	6.39 ± 0.65	13.3%	7.72 ± 0.81	14.2%
Frekers et al. (2015)	$^{71}\text{Ga}(^3\text{He}, ^3\text{H})^{71}\text{Ge}$	5.92 ± 0.11	6.4%	7.15 ± 0.14	7.3%
Kostensalo et al. (2019)	Shell Model	5.67 ± 0.06	2.3%	6.80 ± 0.08	2.6%
Semenov (2020)	$^{71}\text{Ga}(^3\text{He}, ^3\text{H})^{71}\text{Ge}$	5.938 ± 0.116	6.7%	7.169 ± 0.147	7.6%

More on the Gallium anomaly

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

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Small

More on the Gallium anomaly

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

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Large

More on the Gallium anomaly

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

Model	Method	^{51}Cr $\sigma_{\rm tot}$	^{51}Cr $\delta_{\rm exc}$	^{37}Ar $\sigma_{\rm tot}$	^{37}Ar $\delta_{\rm exc}$
Ground State	$T_{1/2}(^{71}\mathrm{Ge})$	5.539 ± 0.019	–	6.625 ± 0.023	–
Bahcall (1997)	$^{71}\mathrm{Ga}(p,n)^{71}\mathrm{Ge}$	5.81 ± 0.16	4.7%	7.00 ± 0.21	5.4%
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Main contribution **Corrections**

$$\sigma_{\rm tot} = \sigma_{\rm gs}\left(1 + \xi_{5/2^-}\frac{\mathrm{BGT}_{5/2^-}}{\mathrm{BGT}_{\rm gs}} + \xi_{3/2^-}\frac{\mathrm{BGT}_{3/2^-}}{\mathrm{BGT}_{\rm gs}} + \xi_{5/2^+}\frac{\mathrm{BGT}_{5/2^+}}{\mathrm{BGT}_{\rm gs}}\right)$$

More on the Gallium anomaly

The ground-state cross section is obtained from the half life measurement

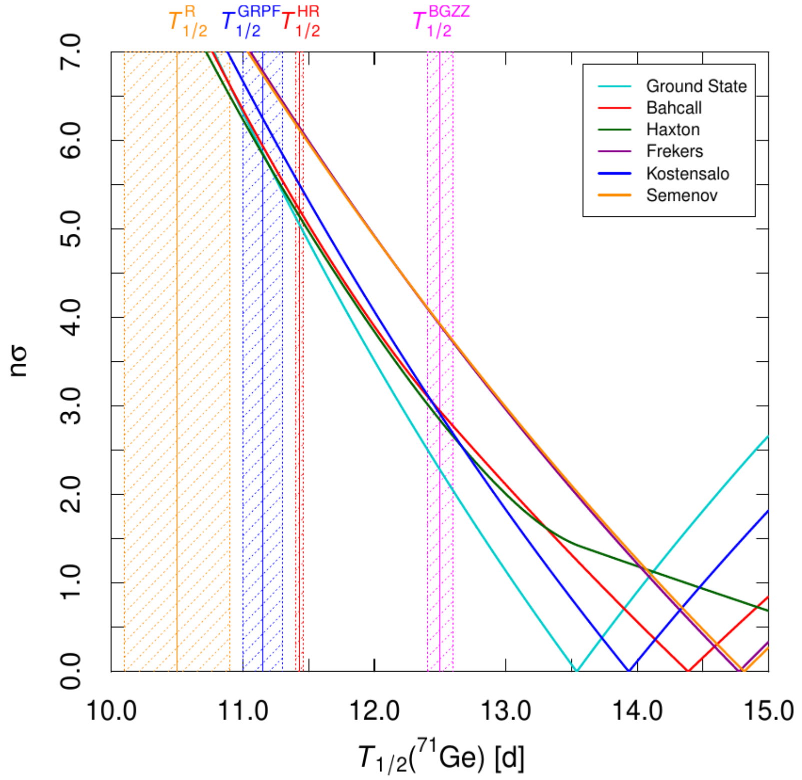
$$\sigma_{\rm gs} = \frac{G_{\rm F}^2 \cos^2\vartheta_{\rm C}}{\pi} g_A^2 {\rm BGT}_{\rm gs} \langle p_e E_e F(Z_{\rm Ge}, E_e)\rangle = \frac{\pi^2 \ln 2}{m_e^5 f t_{1/2}(^{71}{\rm Ge})} \langle p_e E_e F(Z_{\rm Ge}, E_e)\rangle$$

Different results obtained in the past

$$T_{1/2}^{\rm BGZZ}(^{71}{\rm Ge}) = 12.5 \pm 0.1\,{\rm d} \quad \text{(Bisi, Germagnoli, Zappa, and Zimmer, 1955)}$$
$$T_{1/2}^{\rm R}(^{71}{\rm Ge}) = 10.5 \pm 0.4\,{\rm d} \quad \text{(Rudstam, 1956)}$$
$$T_{1/2}^{\rm GRPF}(^{71}{\rm Ge}) = 11.15 \pm 0.15\,{\rm d} \quad \text{(Genz, Renier, Pengra, and Fink, 1971)}$$
$$T_{1/2}^{\rm HR}(^{71}{\rm Ge}) = 11.43 \pm 0.03\,{\rm d} \quad \text{(Hampel and Remsberg, 1985)}$$

More on the Gallium anomaly

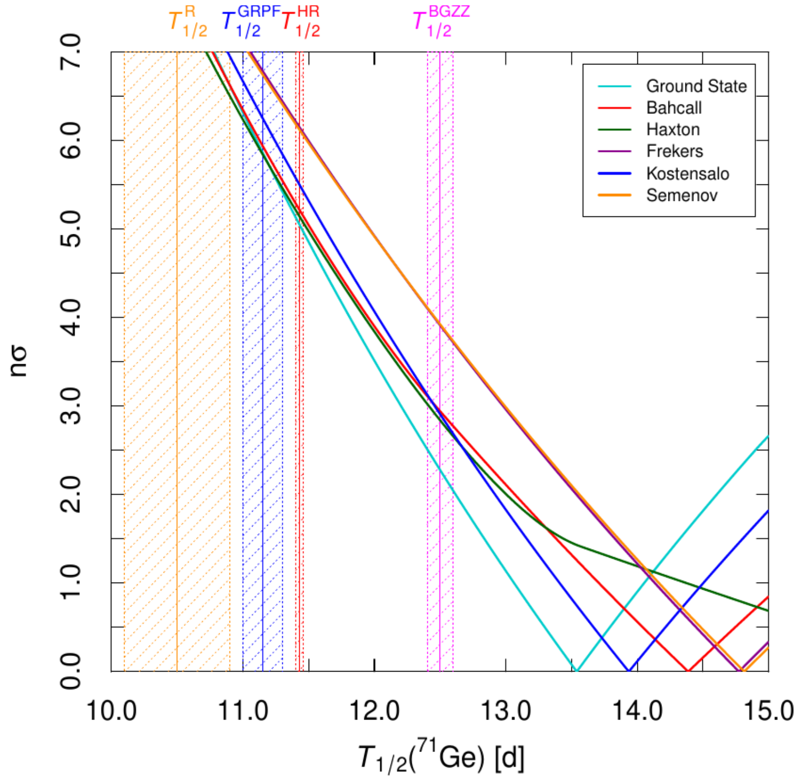
Fit the Germanium half life using data from Gallium experiments

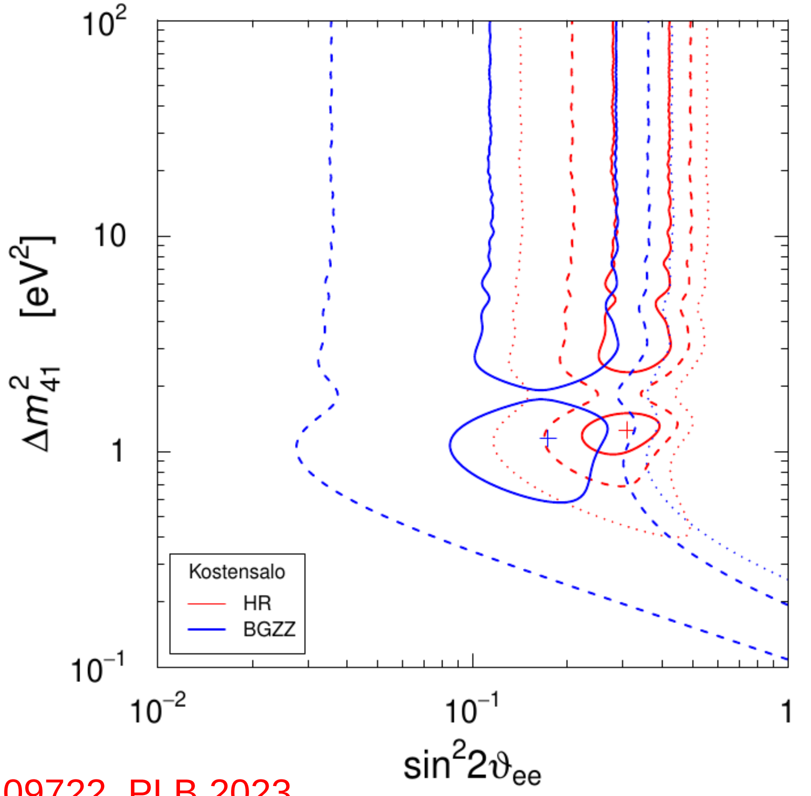


Giunti, Li, Ternes, Zhao, 2212.09722, PLB 2023

More on the Gallium anomaly

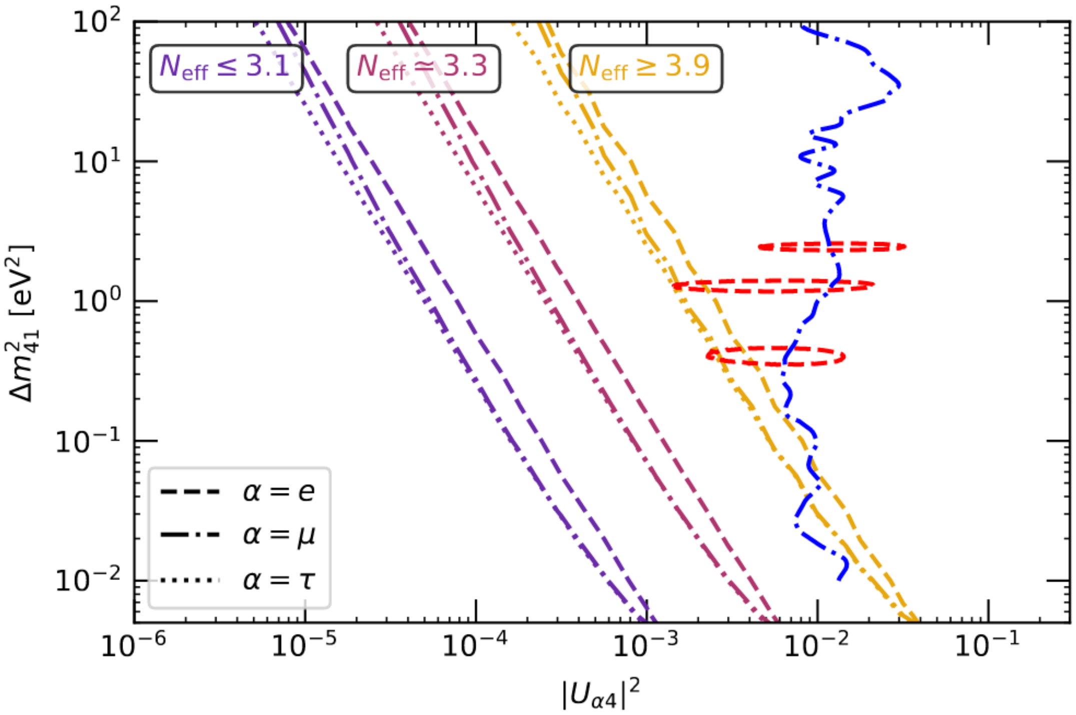
Fit the Germanium half life using data from Gallium experiments





Giunti, Li, Ternes, Zhao, 2212.09722, PLB 2023

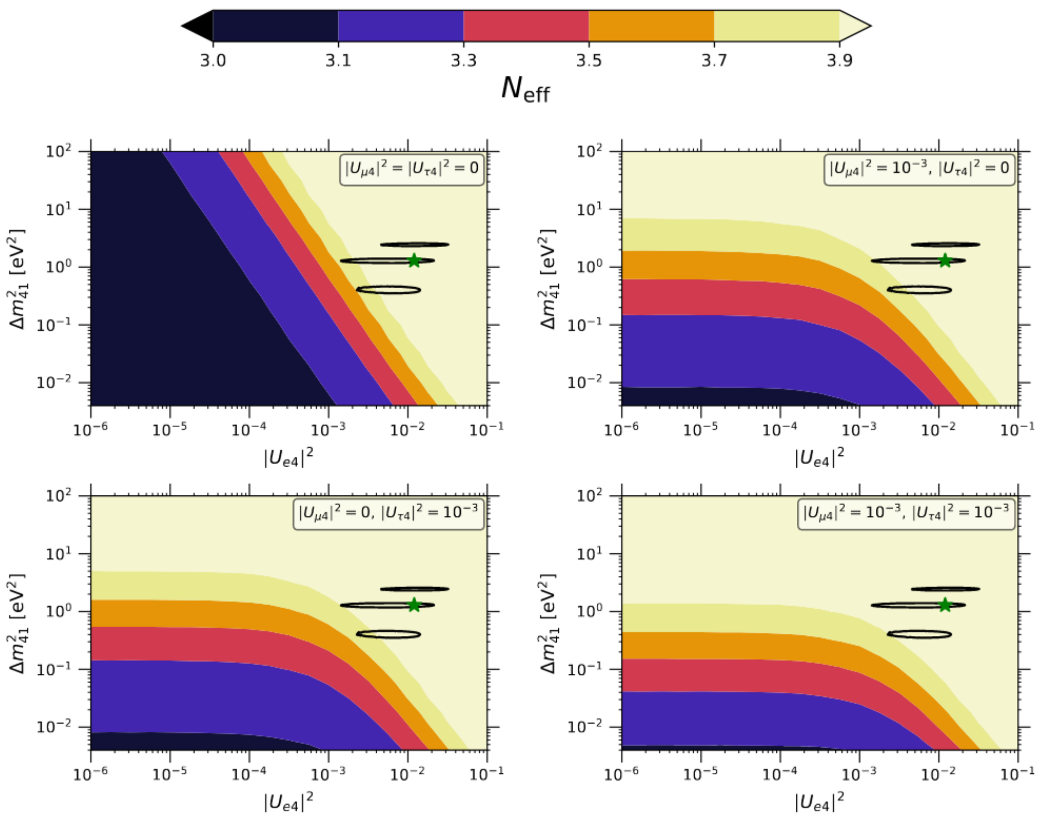
Cosmology



Cosmology can set strong bounds on sterile parameter space

Gariazzo, de Salas, Pastor, 1905.11290, JCAP 2019

Cosmology

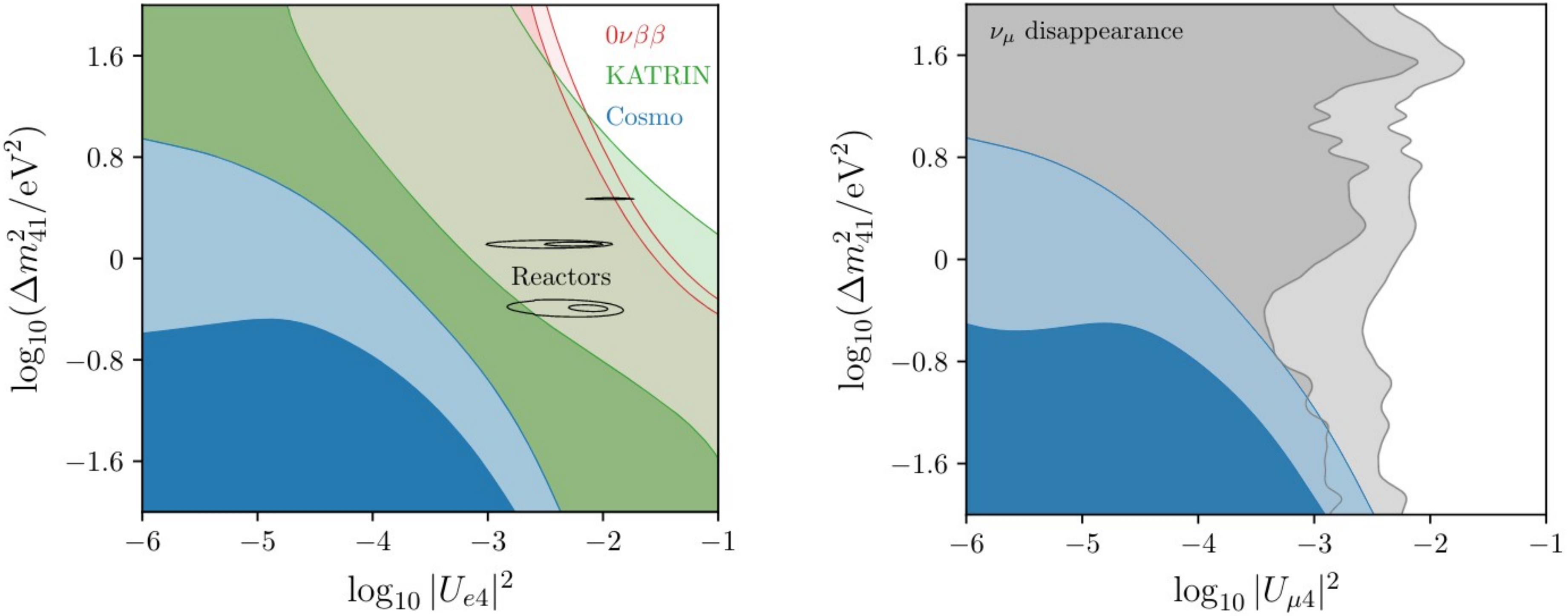


Cosmology can set strong bounds on sterile parameter space

Which become even stronger when considering more than one angle

Gariazzo, de Salas, Pastor, 1905.11290, JCAP 2019

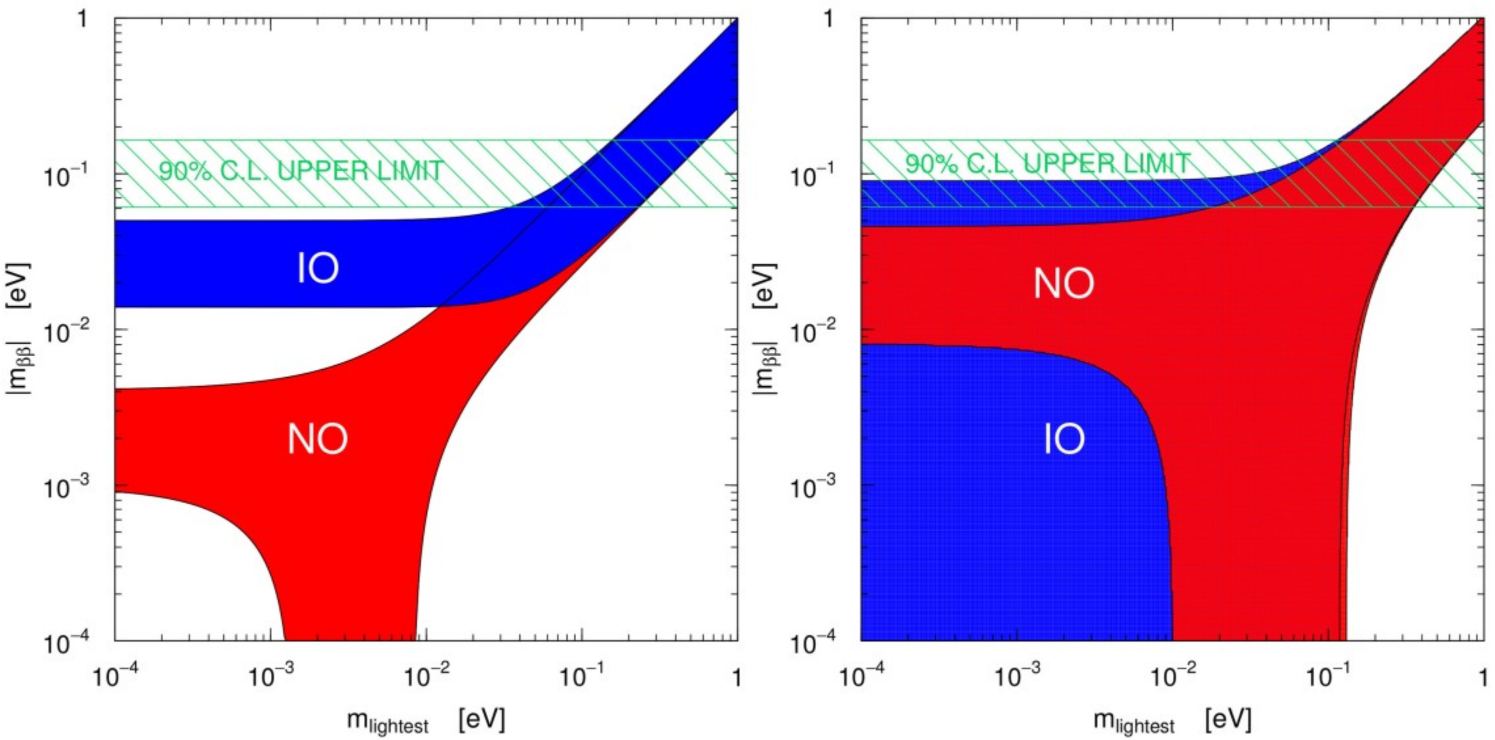
Cosmology



Complementary between Cosmology and terrestrial experiments

Hagstotz, et al, 2003.02289, PRD 2021

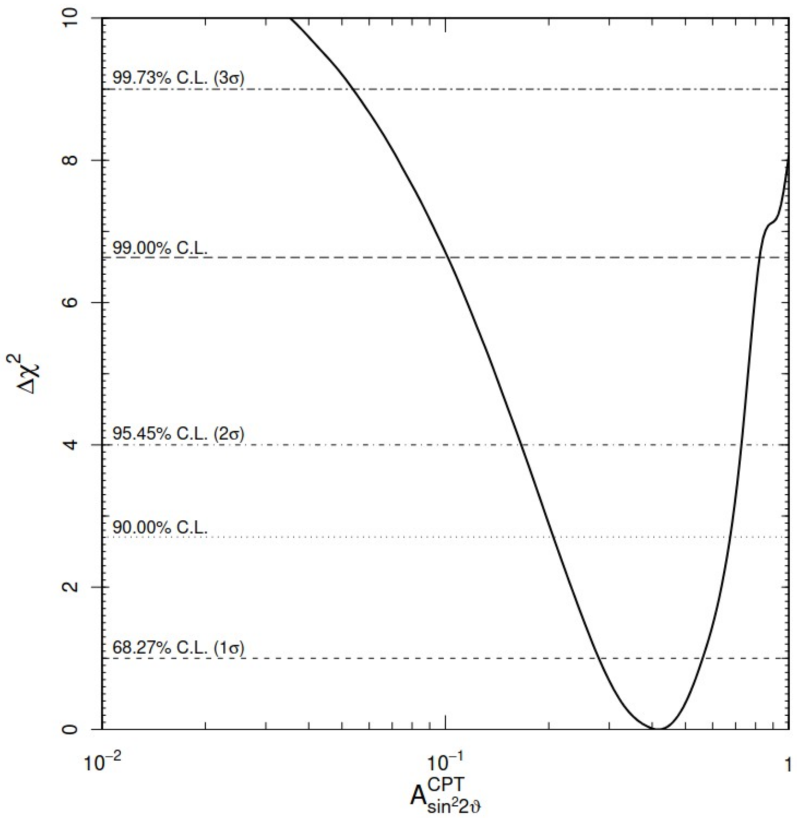
Neutrinoless ββ decay



De Salas, Gariazzo, Mena, Ternes, Tortola, 1806.11051, Frontiers 2018

FIGURE 7 | Effective Majorana mass as a function of the lightest neutrino mass in the three neutrino **(Left)** and 3+1 neutrino **(Right)** scenarios, at 99.7% CL, comparing normal (red) and inverted (blue) ordering of the three active neutrinos. Adapted from Giunti (2017). The green band represents the 90% CL bounds from KamLAND-Zen Gando et al. (2016), given the uncertainty on the NME.

CPT violating neutrinos?



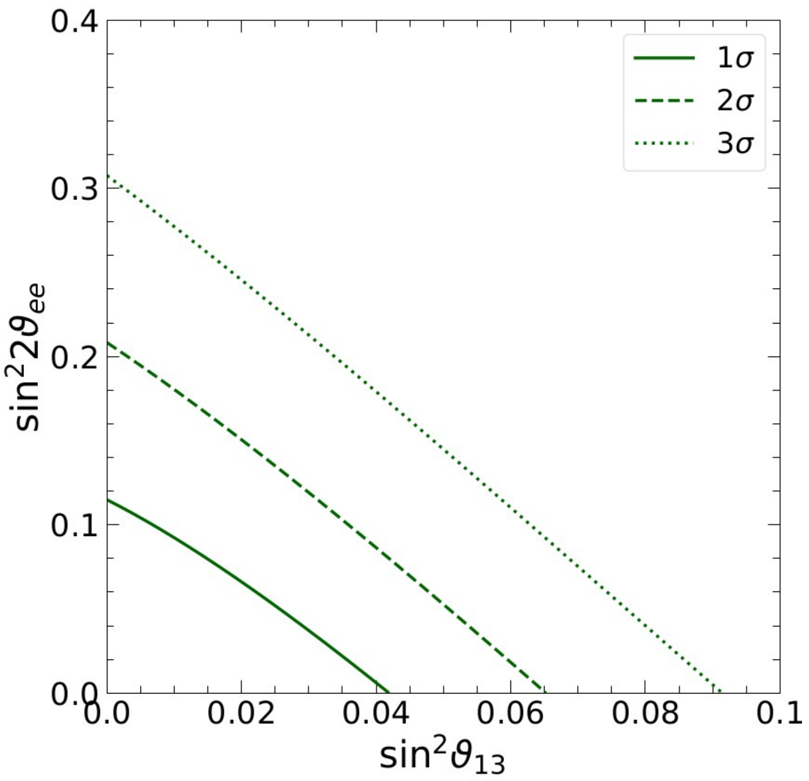
Allowing for different neutrino and antineutrino oscillation parameters could solve the tension between Reactor+Tritium data and Gallium data

$$A^{\mathrm{CPT}}_{\Delta m^2} = \Delta m^2_{\nu} - \Delta m^2_{\bar{\nu}} ,$$

$$A^{\mathrm{CPT}}_{\sin^2 2\vartheta} = \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\nu} - \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\bar{\nu}}$$

Giunti, Laveder, 1008.4750, PRD 2010

CPT violating neutrinos?



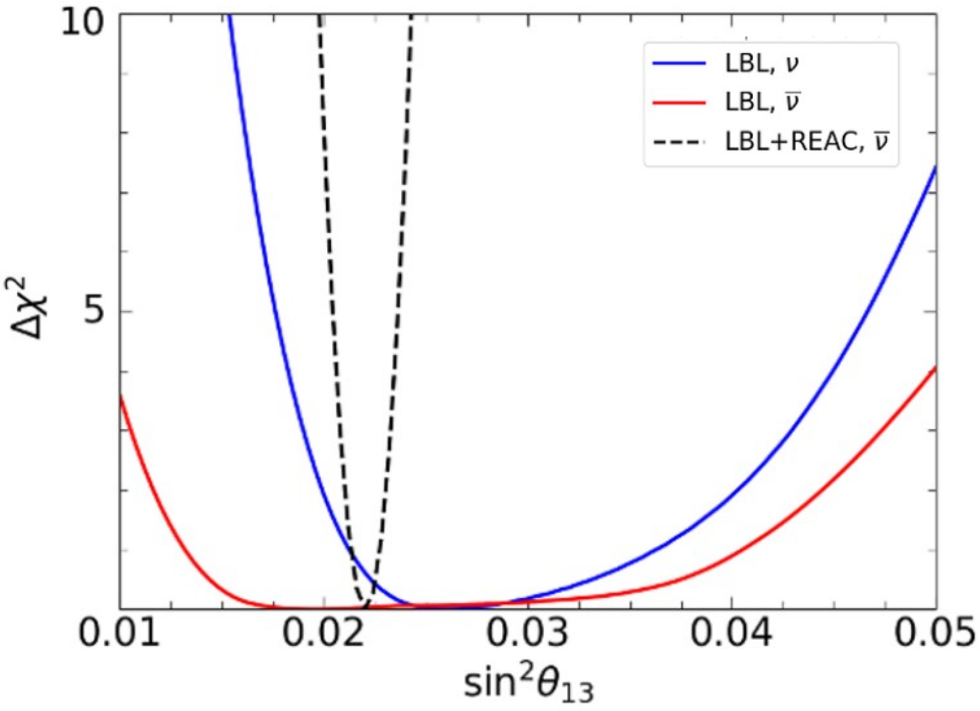
Solar experiments measure neutrinos, not antineutrinos!

Solar bound is relaxed when leaving reactor angle free!

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

See also: Goldhagen, Maltoni, Reichert, Schwetz, 2109.14898, EPJC 2022

CPT violating neutrinos?



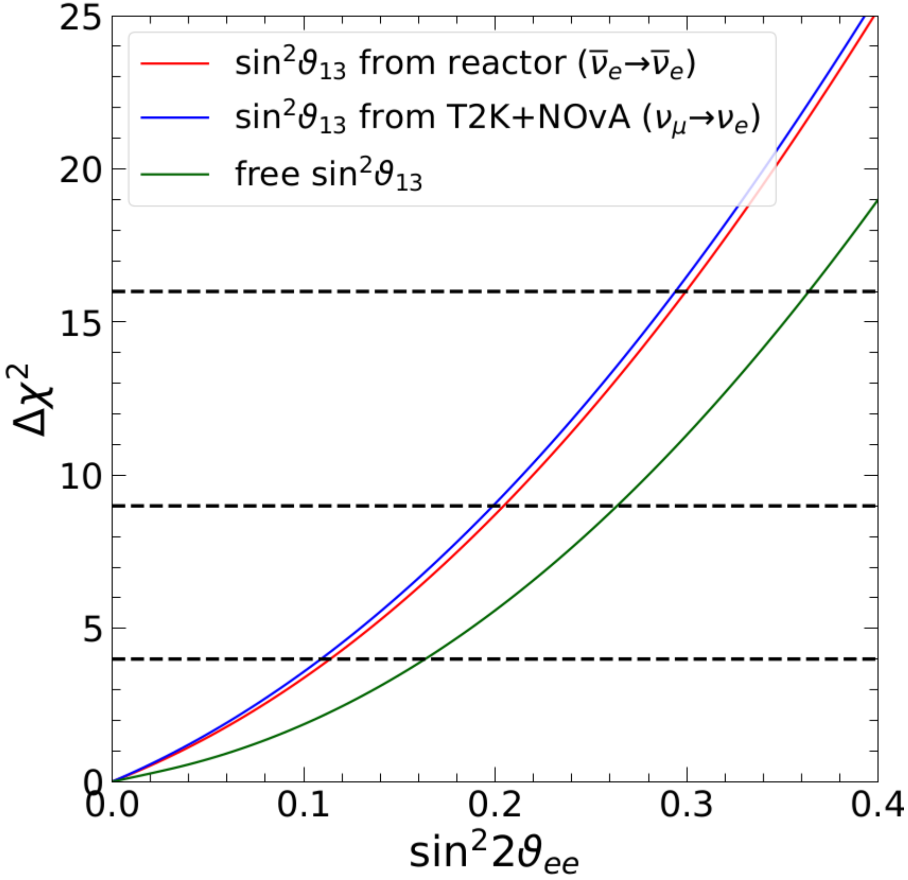
Solar experiments measure neutrinos, not antineutrinos!

Solar bound is relaxed when leaving reactor angle free!

However, data from NOvA and T2K are able to bound the neutrino angle now, too.

Barenboim, Ternes, Tortola, 2005.05975, JHEP 2020

No CPT violating neutrinos

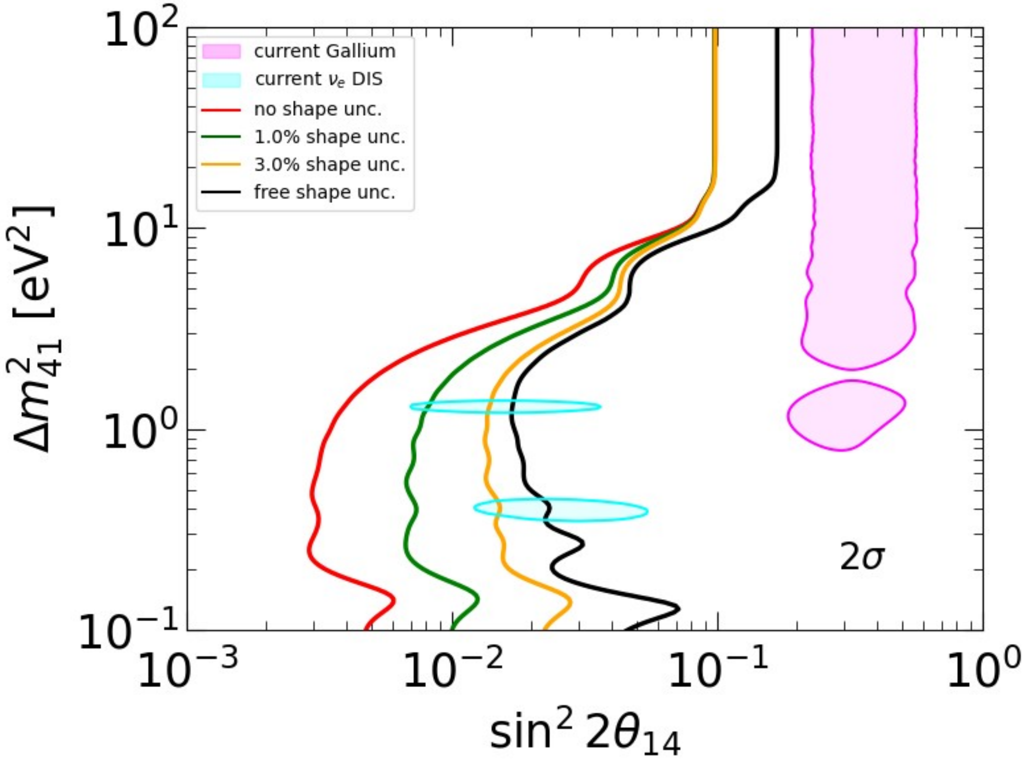


Using the newest solar data the CPT violating explanation is not viable anymore

	Solar-only		S+ϑ_{13}(T&N)		S+ϑ_{13}(R)	
	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	GoF$_{\rm PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	GoF$_{\rm PG}$	$\Delta\chi^2_{\rm PG}$	GoF$_{\rm PG}$
Ground State	7.31	2.6%	10.65	0.49%	10.32	0.57%
Bahcall	10.30	0.58%	14.14	0.085%	13.78	0.1%
Kostensalo	9.03	1.1%	12.79	0.17%	12.43	0.2%
Semenov	12.70	0.17%	17.24	0.018%	16.83	0.022%

Giunti, Li, Ternes, Tyagi, Zhao, 2209.00916, JHEP 2022

Anomalies can be tested in future experiments



Next generation reactor JUNO+TAO

Depending on the uncertainty of the shape of the flux JUNO and TAO would be able to fully test the preferred regions from current ratio analyses

Figure adapted from
Basto-Gonzalez, Forero, Giunti, Quiroga, Ternes, 2112.00379, PRD 2022

Anomalies can be tested in future experiments

Uncertainty	Opt.	Def.	Con.
Fiducial volume ND	0.2%	0.5%	1%
Fiducial volume FD	1%	2.5%	5%
Flux error signal ν	5%	7.5%	10%
Flux error background ν	10%	15%	20%
Flux error signal $\bar{\nu}$	10%	15%	20%
Flux error background $\bar{\nu}$	20%	30%	40%
NC background	5%	7.5%	10%
CC cross section	10%	15%	20%
NC cross section	10%	15%	20%
ν_e/ν_μ ratio	3.5%	11%	22%
$\nu/\bar{\nu}$ ratio	3.5%	11%	22%

See also: Dieminger, et al, 2301.08065

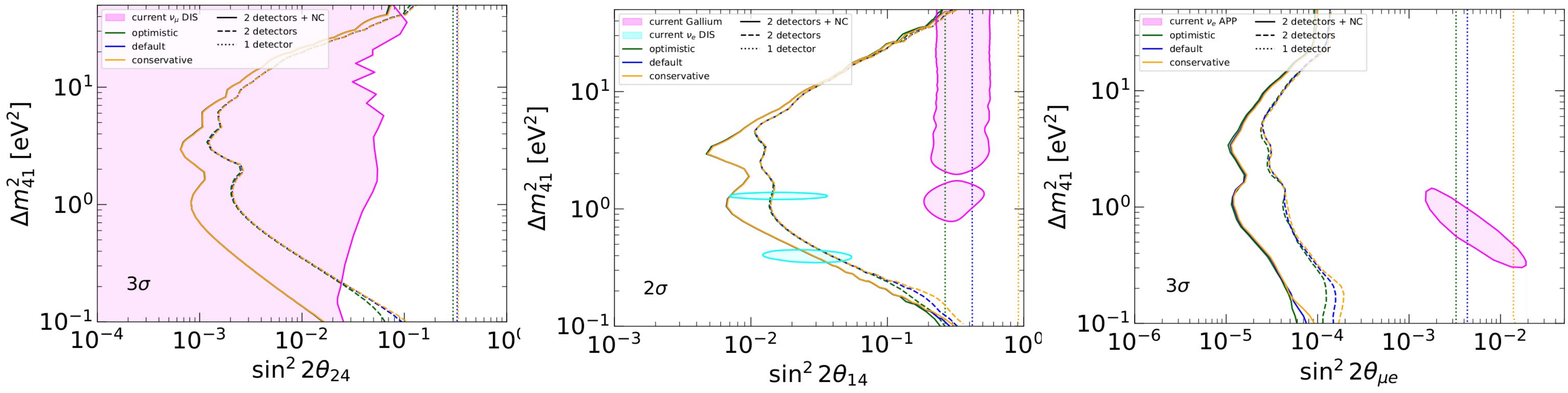
We also studied the sensitivity at the European Spallation Source Neutrino Super Beam experiment for several choices of uncertainties

Advantage: All channels can be testes simultaneously at ESSνSB

Capozzi, Giunti, Ternes, 2302.07154, JHEP 2023

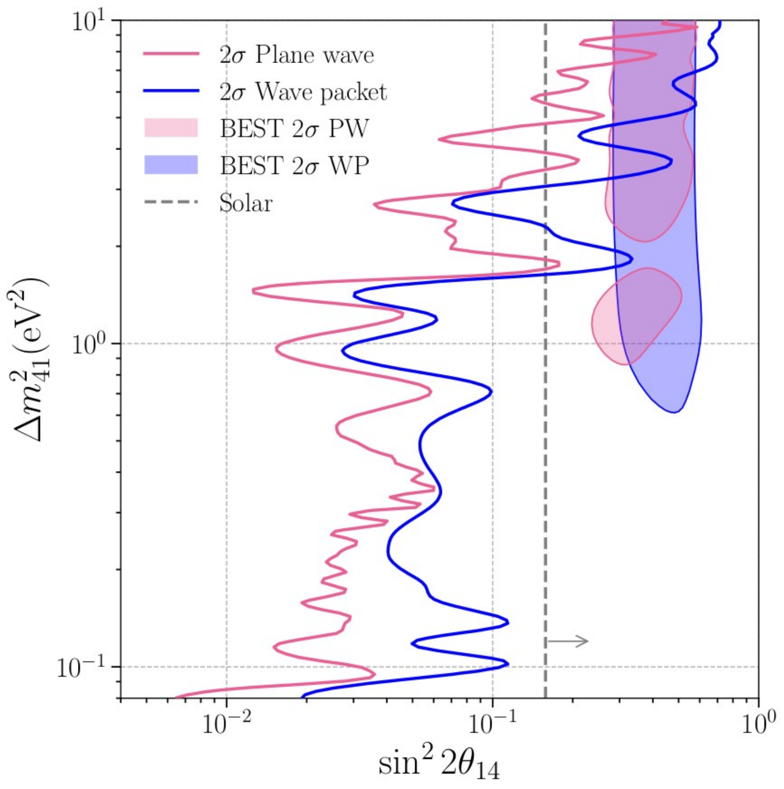
Anomalies can be tested in future experiments

Capozzi, Giunti, Ternes, 2302.07154, JHEP 2023



Sterile neutrino explanation can be tested at ESSνSB

Wavepackets



Argüelles, Bertólez-Martínez, Salvado, 2201.05108, PRD 2023

It was argued that if the size of the neutrino wavepacket is small the tension is reduced

$$P_{ee}^{\mathrm{WP}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2\vartheta_{ee}\left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{41} L}{2E}\right) e^{-\left(\frac{L}{L_{\mathrm{coh}}}\right)^2}\right]$$

$$L_{\mathrm{coh}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}E^2}{|\Delta m^2_{41}|}\sigma$$

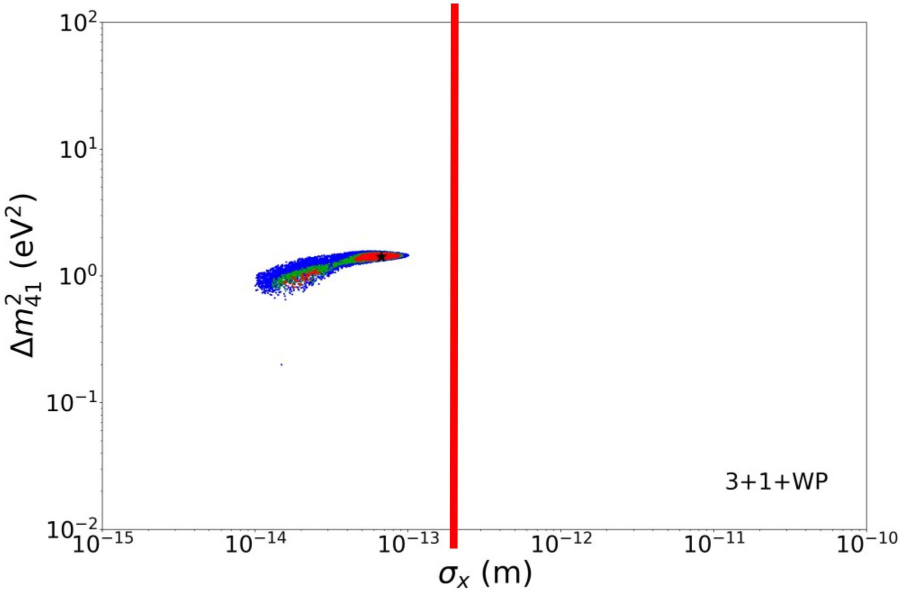
But: The estimated size of the wavepacket is very large

$$\sigma_x = (2 \times 10^{-5} - 1.4 \times 10^{-4})\ \mathrm{cm}$$

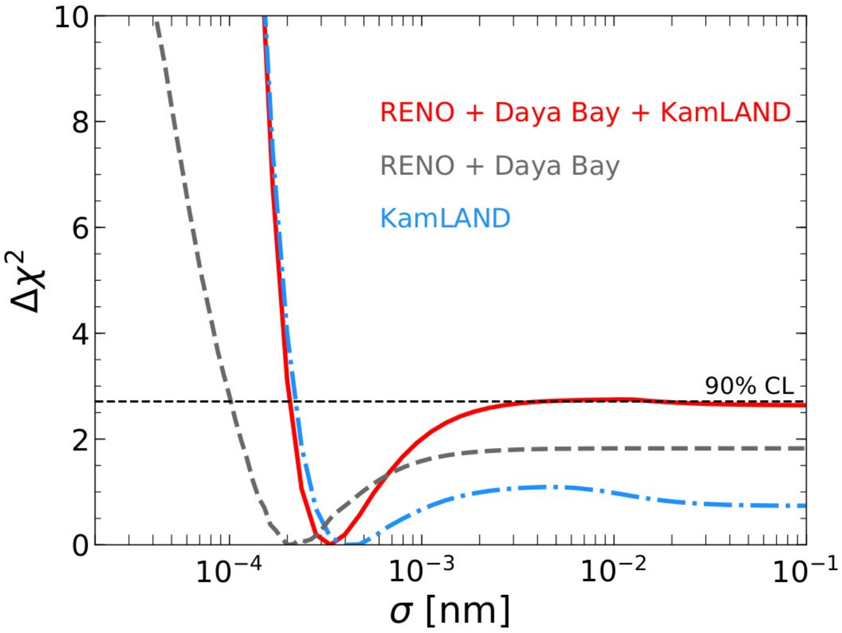
Akhmedov, Smirnov, 2208.03736, JHEP 2022

Wavepackets

Hardin, et al, 2211.02610, JHEP 2023



de Gouvêa, De Romeri, Ternes, 2104.05806, JHEP 2021



The required size of the wavepacket is in tension with other bounds

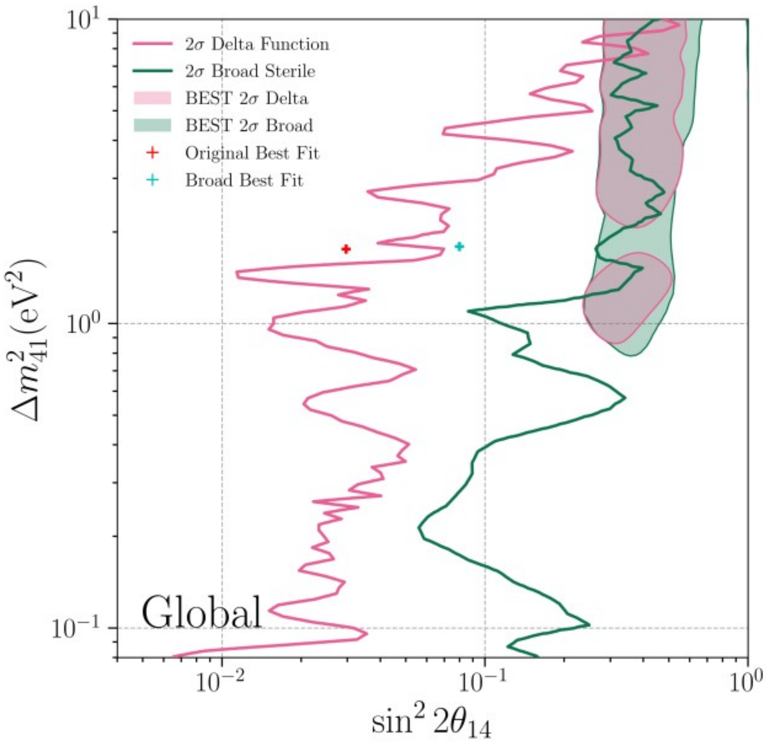
Neutrino decay or broad neutrinos?

Hardin, et al, 2211.02610, JHEP 2023

$$P_{ee}^{\text{dec.}} = 2|U_{e4}|^2(1-|U_{e4}|^2)e^{-\frac{\Gamma m_4 L}{2E}}\cos\left(\frac{\Delta m_{41}^2 L}{2E}\right) + |U_{e4}|^4 e^{-\frac{\Gamma m_4 L}{E}} + (1-|U_{e4}|^2)^2$$

Banks, Kelly, McCullough, Zhou, 2311.06352

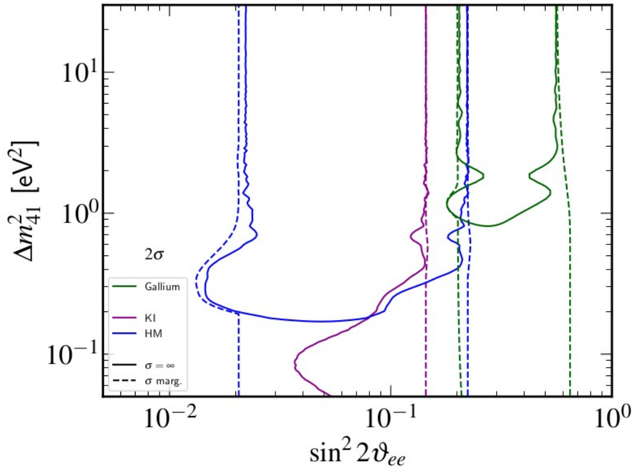
$$P_{ee}^{b} = \left(1+\left(\text{sinc}\left(\frac{bL}{4E}\right)-1\right)|U_{e4}|^2\right)^2 - 4|U_{e4}|^2\left(1-|U_{e4}|^2\right)\sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{41}^2 L}{4E}\right)\text{sinc}\left(\frac{bL}{4E}\right)$$



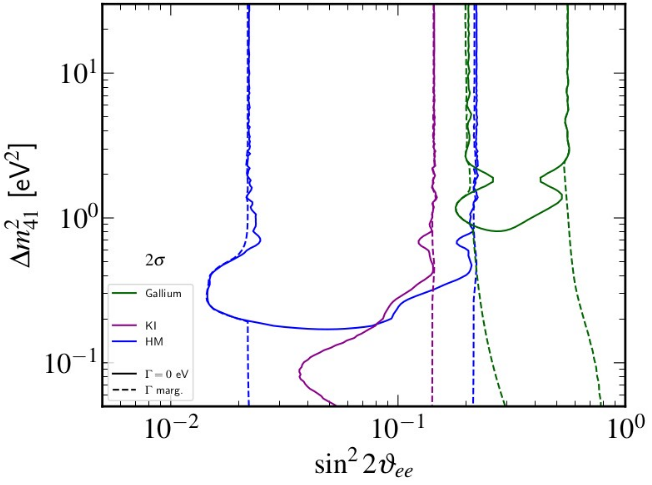
Alternatively, the neutrino decay or broad neutrino mass distributions have been suggested to alleviate the tension

Gallium-Reactor tension

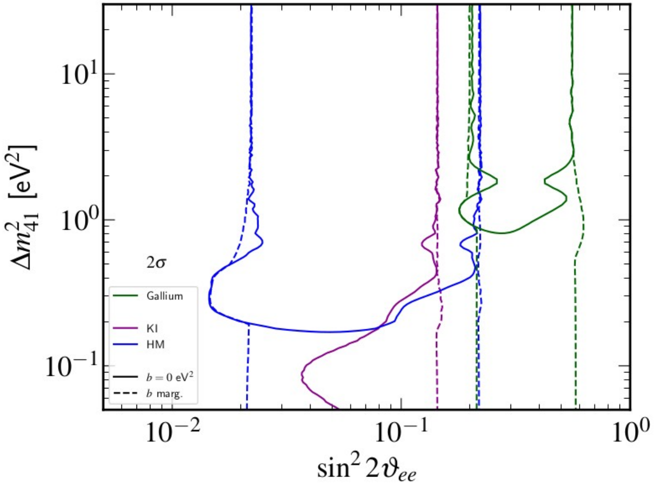
Reactor rate data was not considered in any of the previously discussed analyses



Wavepacket!



Decay!



Broad neutrinos!

Giunti, Ternes, 2312.00565, PLB 2024