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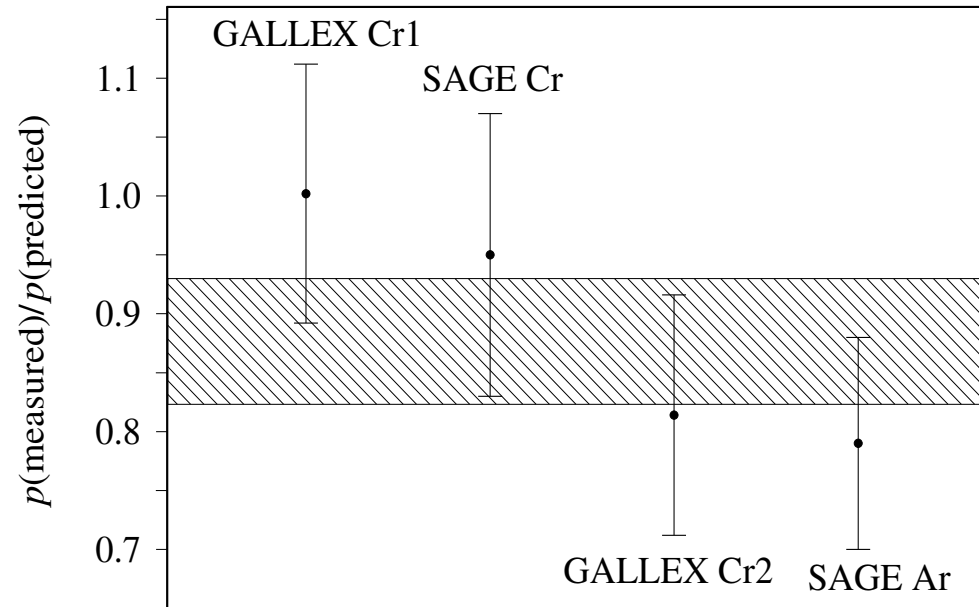
NOW 2008 - 12 September 2008

work in collaboration with **Mario A. Acero** and **Carlo Giunti**

Active-Sterile ν mixing ?

- Charged massive spin 1/2 particles can have only a Dirac mass term
- According to Majorana neutral massive spin 1/2 particles can coincide with their antiparticles having a Majorana mass term.
- Non-SM right-handed neutral particles can have both Dirac and Majorana mass terms.
- If these non-SM right-handed neutral particles are light (sterile neutrinos ν_s) can mix with ordinary active neutrinos.
- The observable effect is a disappearance of active neutrinos.
- We focus on Gallium (ν_e) and Reactors ($\bar{\nu}_e$) disappearance.

Gallium radioactive source experiments



$R \equiv$ wheighted average value of the ratio of measured and predicted ^{71}Ge production rates (p) :

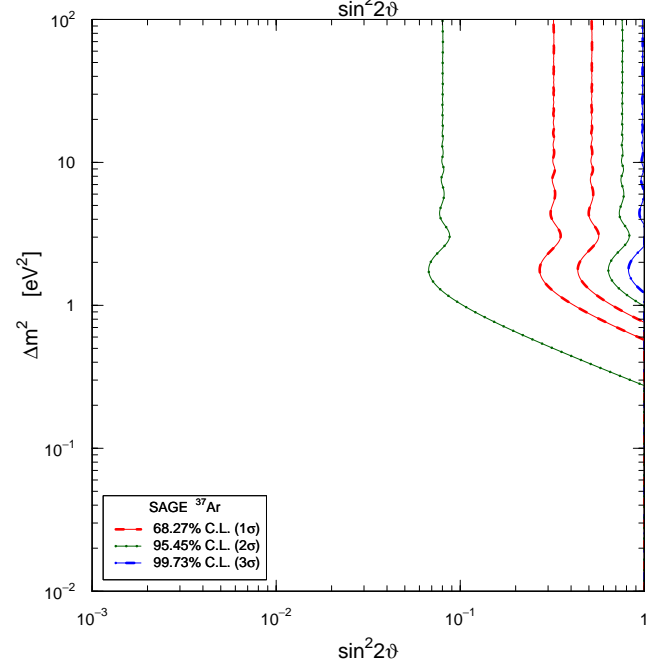
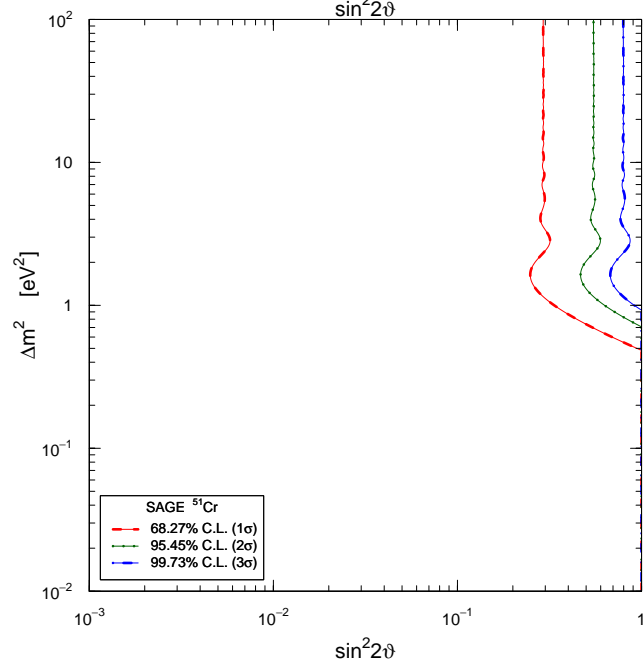
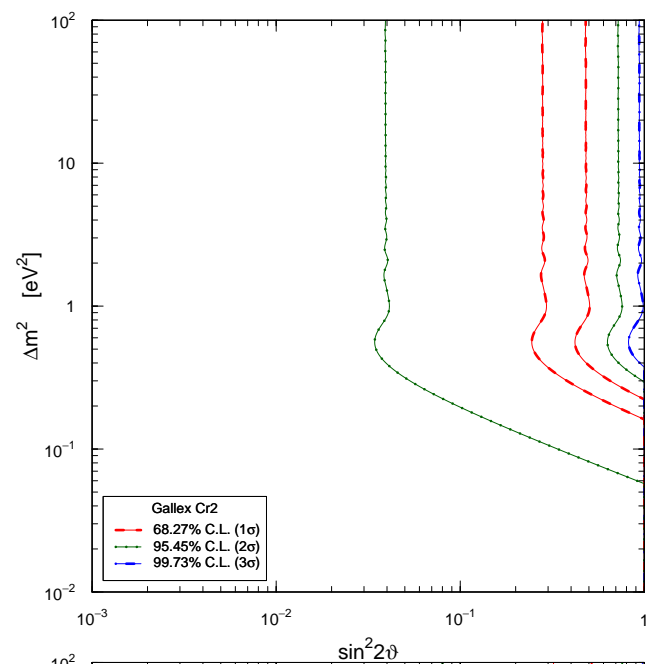
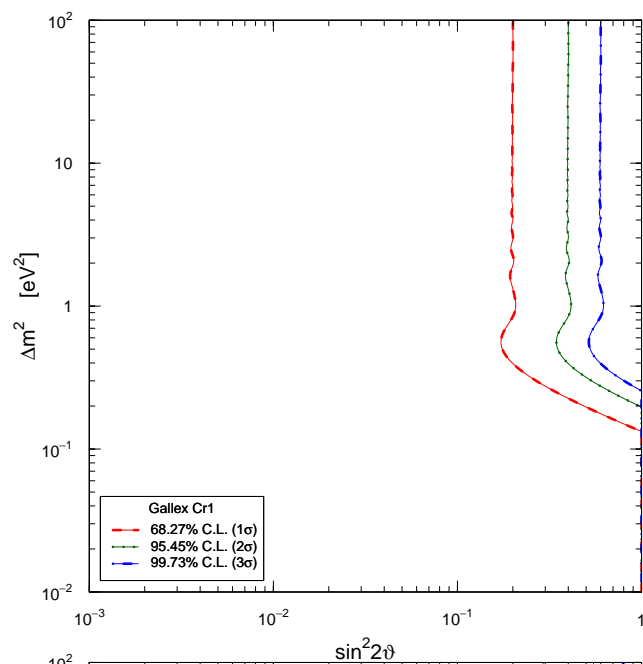
$$R \equiv \frac{p(\text{measured})}{p(\text{predicted})} = 0.88 \pm 0.05(1\sigma)$$

[nucl-ex/0512041](#)

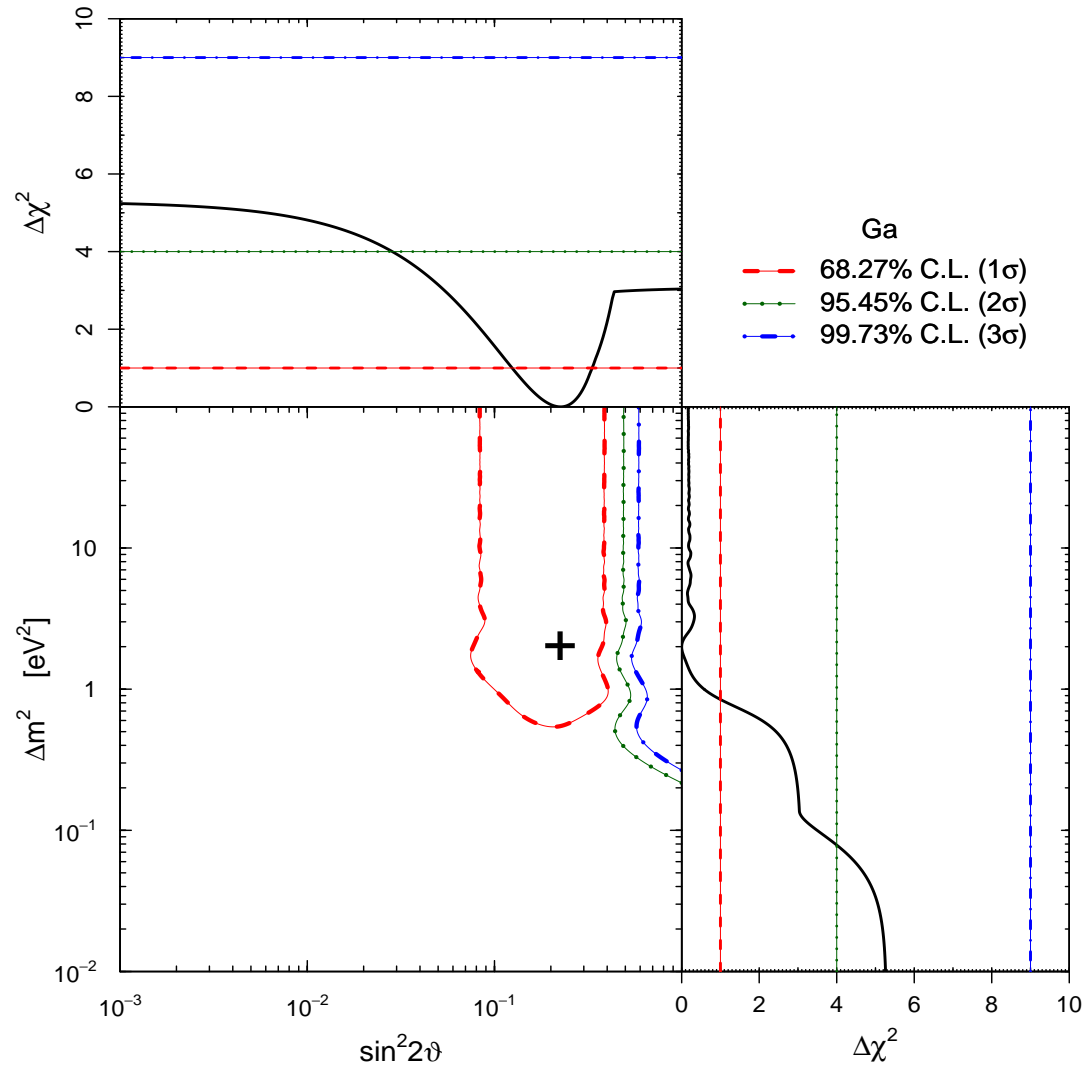
Ga radioactive source exp. results may be interpreted as an indication of the disappearance of ν_e due to active-sterile oscillations!

[hep-ph/0610352](#) Carlo Giunti & ML .

Gallium anomaly : individual fits

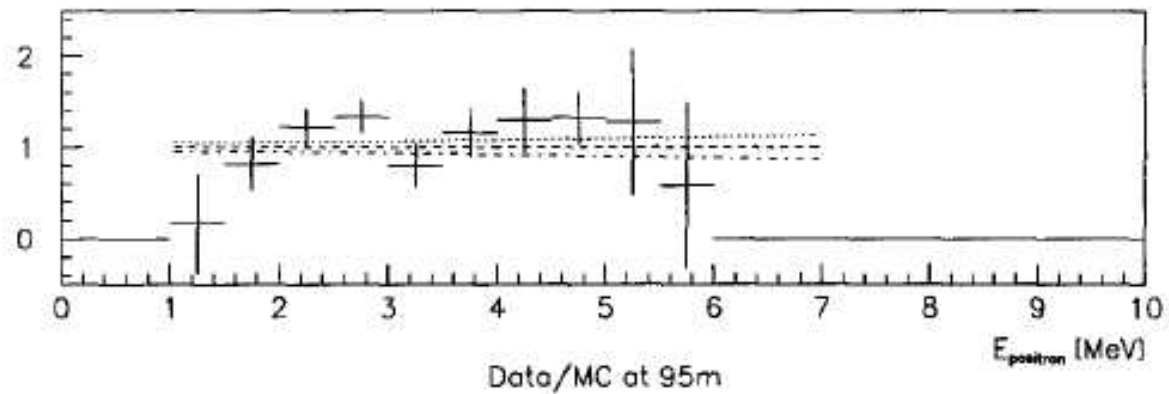
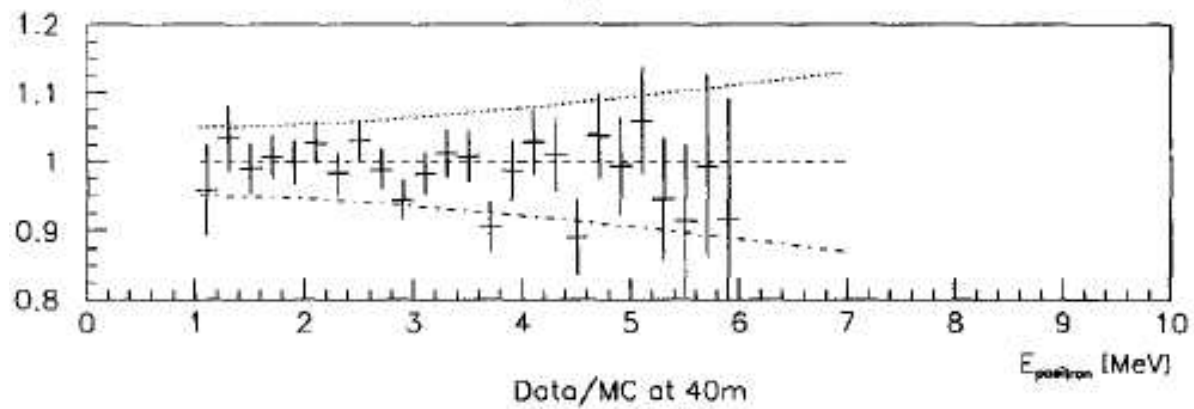
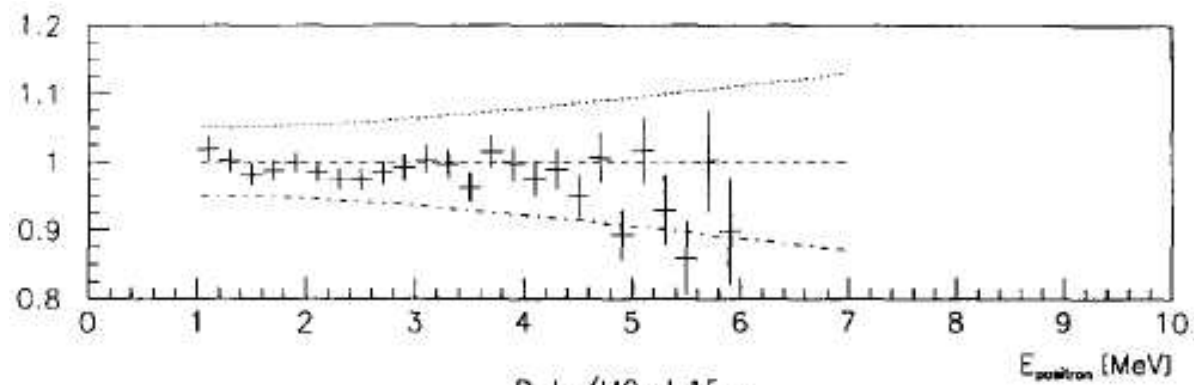


Gallium anomaly : combined fit

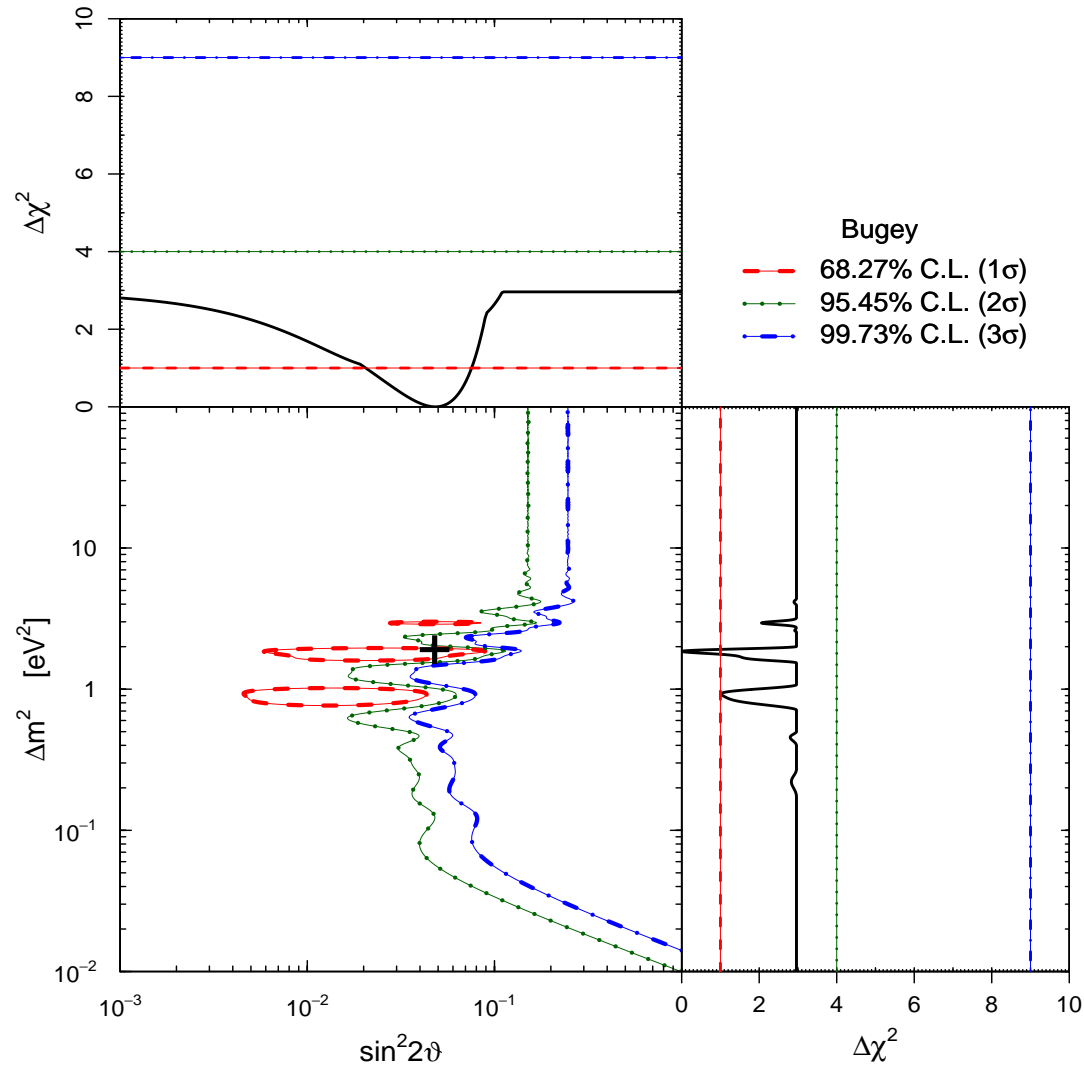


$$\chi^2_{\min} = 2.91/(2 \text{ dof}) \quad GoF = 23\% \quad \sin^2(2\theta)_{bf} = 0.22 \quad \Delta m^2_{bf} = 1.98 \text{ eV}^2$$

Bugey reactor data at 15 m , 45 m and 90 m



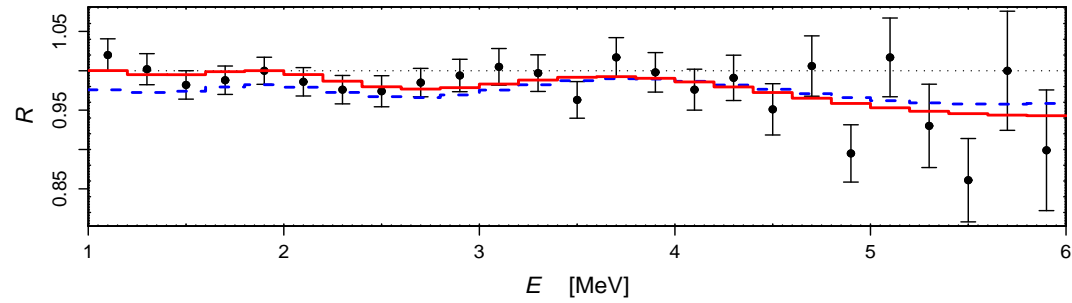
Fit to Bugey data



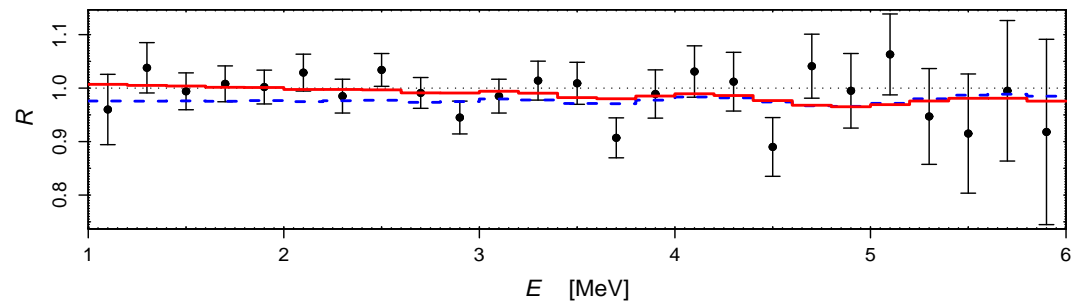
$$\chi^2_{\min} = 47.97/(53 \text{ dof}) \quad GoF = 67\% \quad \sin^2(2\theta)_{bf} = 0.048 \quad \Delta m^2_{bf} = 1.85 \text{ eV}^2$$

Best fit of Bugey data

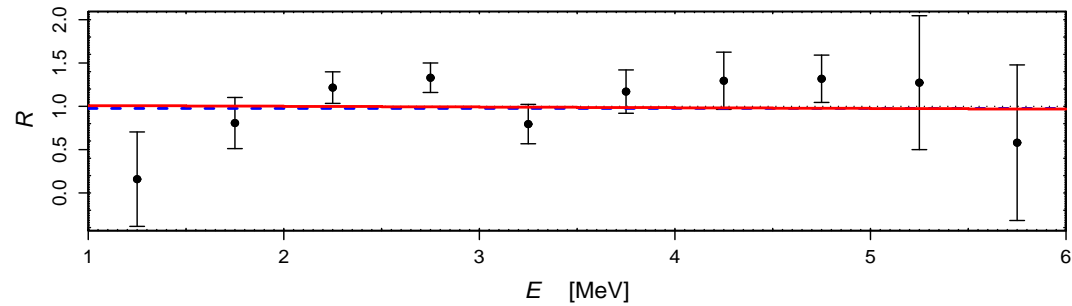
$L = 15\text{ m}$



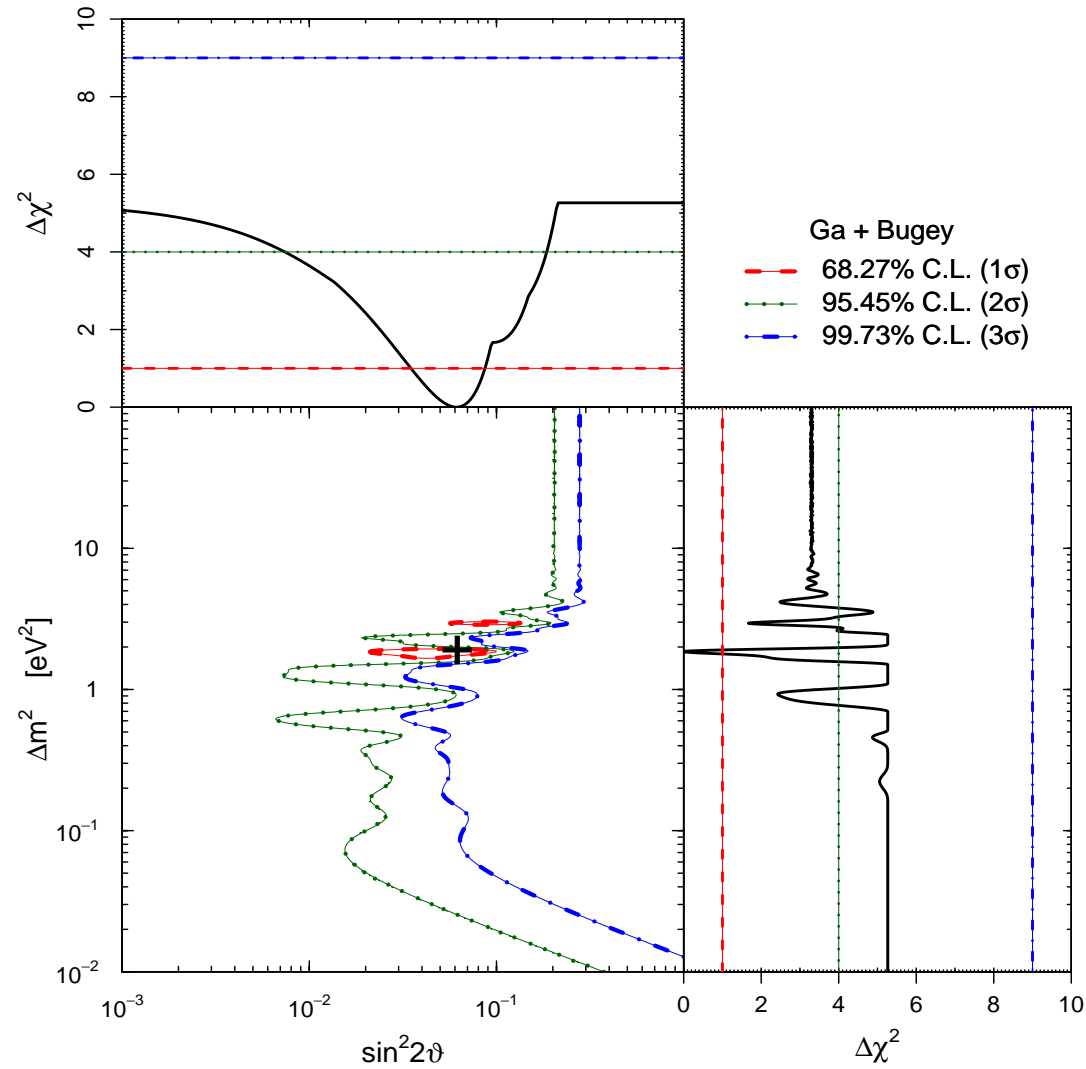
$L = 40\text{ m}$



$L = 95\text{ m}$

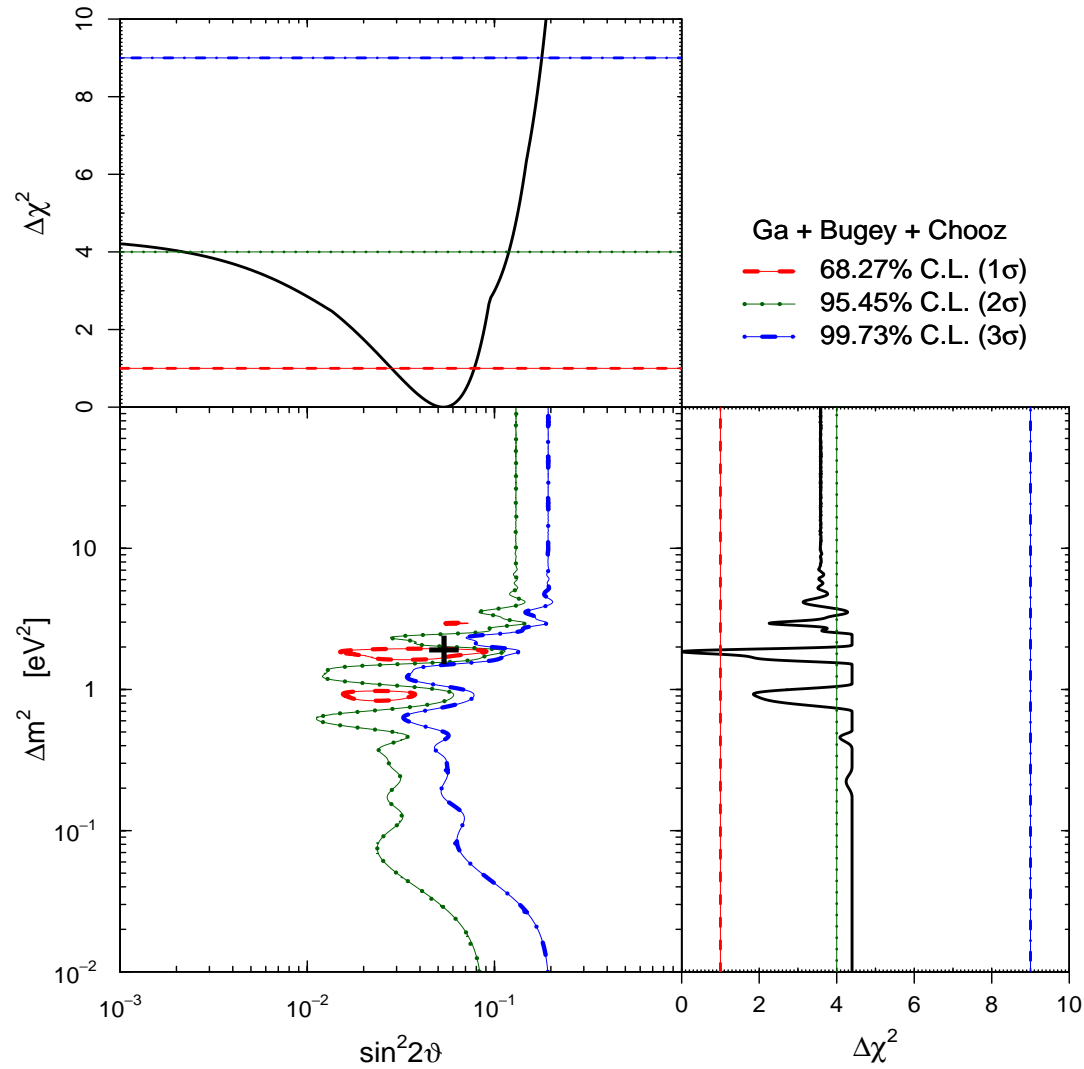


Combined fit to Gallium & Bugey data



$$\chi^2_{\min} = 53.87/(57 \text{ dof}) \quad GoF = 59\% \quad \sin^2(2\theta)_{bf} = 0.062 \quad \Delta m^2_{bf} = 1.85 \text{ eV}^2$$

Combined fit to Gallium Bugey & Chooz data



$$\chi^2_{\min} = 54.80/(58 \text{ dof}) \quad GoF = 60\% \quad \sin^2(2\theta)_{bf} = 0.054 \quad \Delta m^2_{bf} = 1.85 \text{ eV}^2$$

Summary of results compared with No Osc. hypothesis

		Ga	Bu	Ga+Bu	Bu+Ch	Ga+Ch	Ga+Bu+Ch
No Osc.	χ^2_{\min}	8.19	50.94	59.13	51.00	8.26	59.19
	NDF	4	55	59	56	5	60
	GoF	0.085	0.63	0.47	0.66	0.14	0.51
Osc.	χ^2_{\min}	2.91	47.97	53.87	48.63	6.60	54.80
	NDF	2	53	57	54	3	58
	GoF	0.23	0.67	0.59	0.68	0.086	0.60
	$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{\text{bf}}$	0.22	0.048	0.062	0.041	0.08	0.054
	$\Delta m^2_{\text{bf}} [\text{eV}^2]$	1.98	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.72	1.85
PG	$\Delta\chi^2_{\min}$			2.98	0.59	3.63	3.85
	NDF			2	1	1	3
	GoF			0.23	0.44	0.057	0.28

[arXiv:0711.4222](https://arxiv.org/abs/0711.4222)

Active-Sterile ν mixing !

- A hint in favor of short-baseline neutrino oscillations generated by $\Delta m^2 \gtrsim 0.1 \text{ eV}^2$ is extremely interesting.
- This squared-mass difference is too large to be compatible with the three-neutrino mixing scheme inferred from the observation of neutrino oscillations in solar, very-long-baseline reactor, atmospheric and long-baseline accelerator experiments, in which there are only two independent squared-mass differences, $\Delta m_{\text{SOL}}^2 \approx 8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$ and $\Delta m_{\text{ATM}}^2 \approx 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$.
- Our results indicate the possible existence of at least one light sterile neutrino ν_s .
- Future experiments which are well suited for finding small $\bar{\nu}_e^{(-)} \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_s^{(-)}$ transitions are those with a source producing a $\bar{\nu}_e^{(-)}$ flux which is known with high accuracy.
- Beta-Beam experiments which have a pure ν_e or $\bar{\nu}_e$ beam from nuclear decay, Neutrino Factory experiments in which the beam is composed of ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$, from μ^+ decay, or $\bar{\nu}_e$ and ν_μ , from μ^- decay.

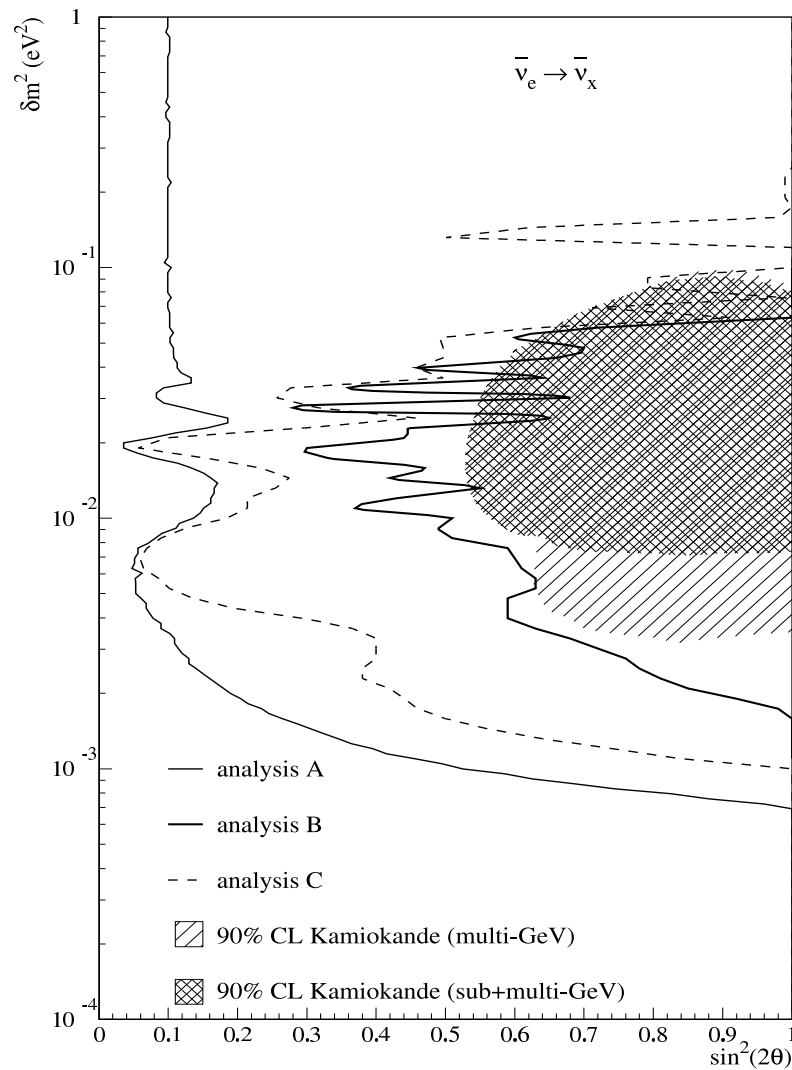
Se son rose fioriranno ...



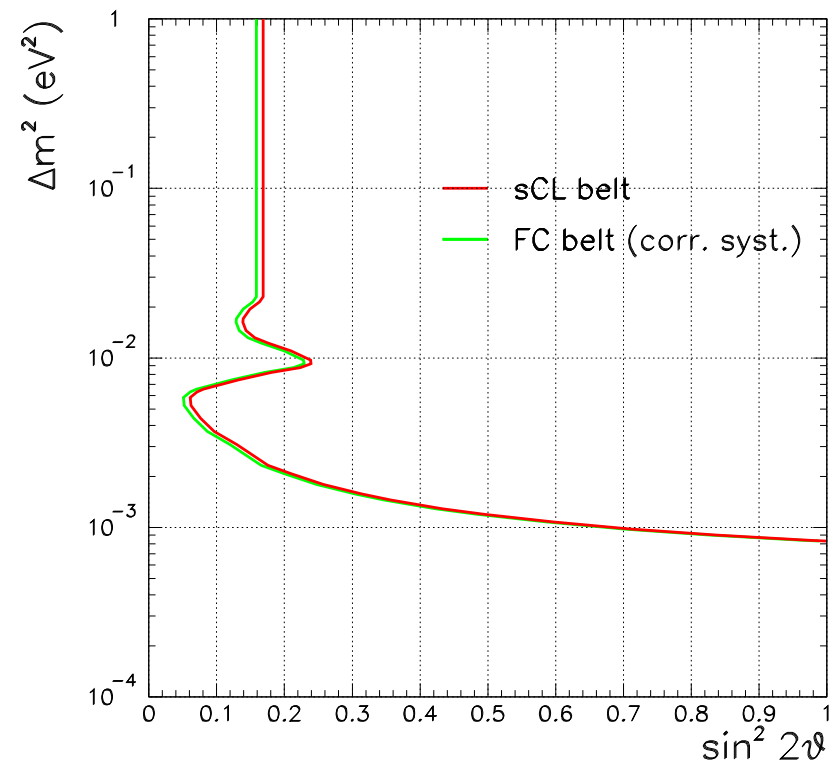
... GOOD LUCK to MAJORANA ν PHYSICS !!!

Backup slides

CHOOZ high δm^2 limits



90% C.L. limit : $\sin^2 2\theta < 0.1$



FC limit: $\sin^2 2\theta < 0.16$