

Cosmological Signals of Neutrino Mass and Lifetime

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Brookhaven Forum 2019



based on the work with Zackaria Chacko, Abhish Dev, Vivian Poulin, Yuhsin Tsai
(arXiv:1909.05275+19xx.xxxx)

Motivation

SM neutrinos:

We have detected neutrinos 50 years ago

Least known particles in the SM

Motivation

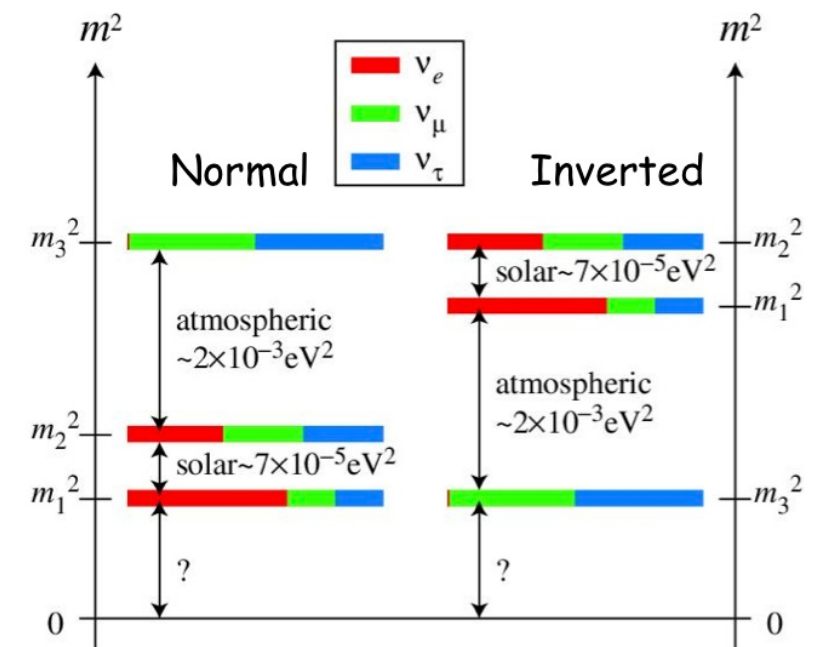
SM neutrinos:

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Least known particles in the SM

What we don't know:

- Origin of mass
- Majorana or Dirac
- Mass ordering
- Total mass



Motivation

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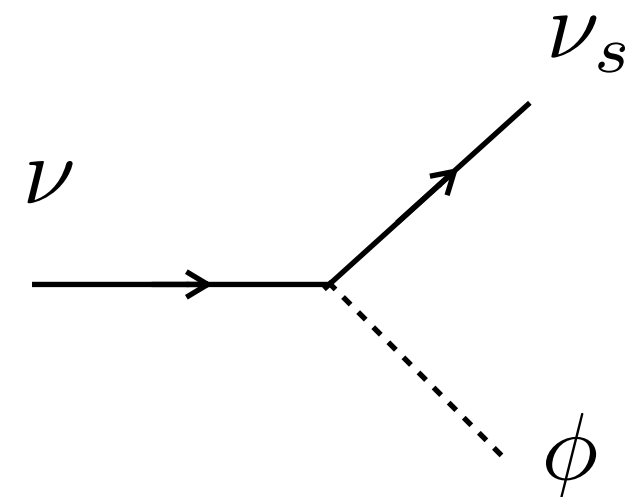
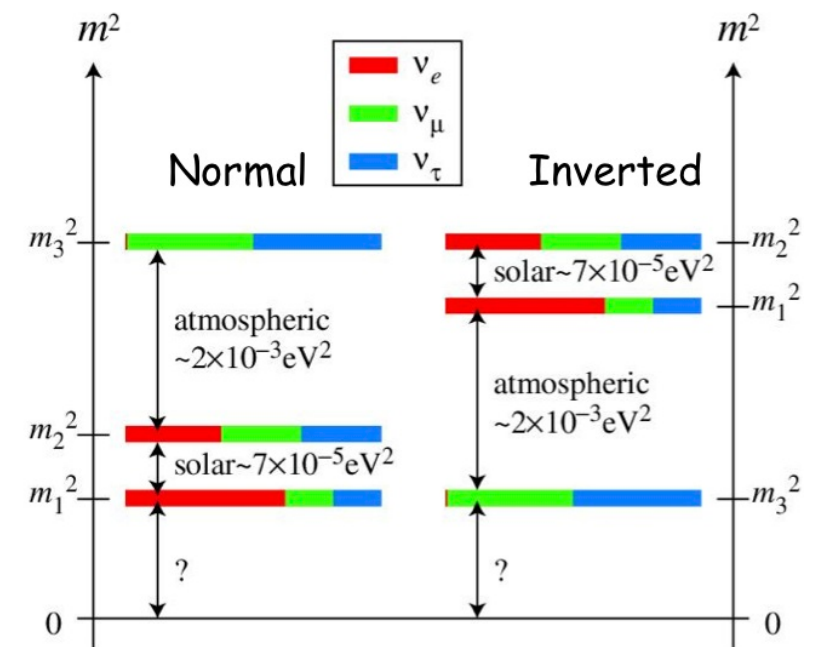
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e.g. Majoron models

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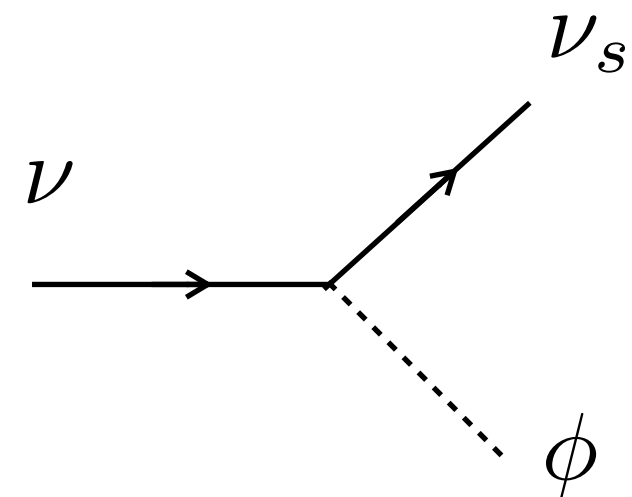
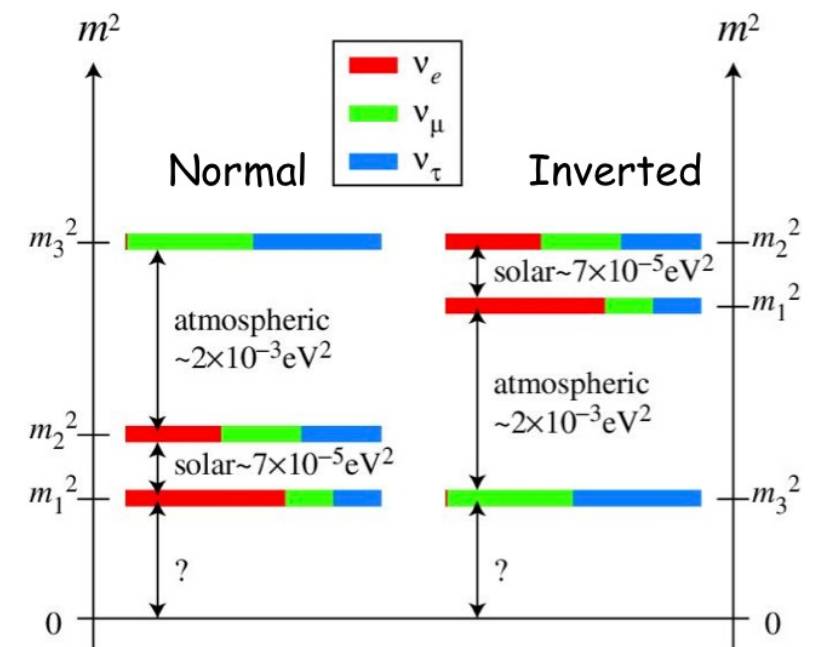
Least known particles in the SM

What we don't know:

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.....

probe them in
cosmology

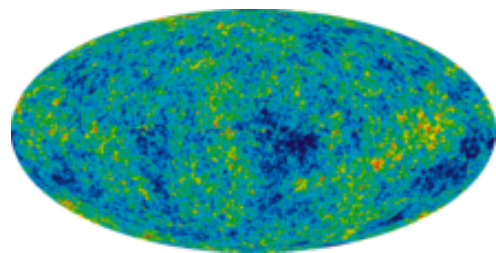


e.g. Majoron models

Why cosmology?

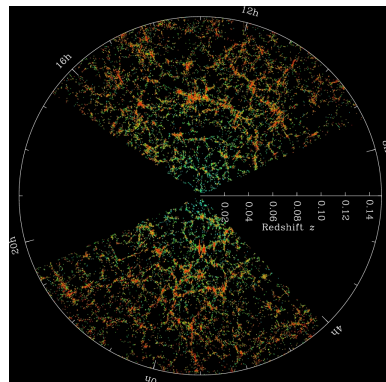
Best constraints on (m_ν, τ_ν)

CMB



Planck

LSS



SDSS

Huge number of neutrinos

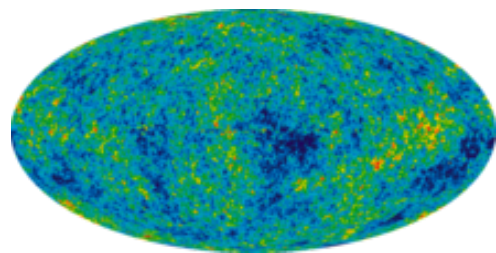
Cosmological time/length

Neutrinos are **non-relativistic**

Why cosmology?

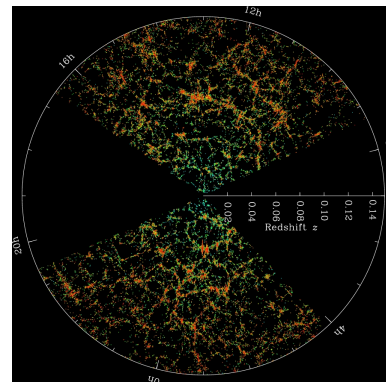
Best constraints on (m_ν, τ_ν)

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SDSS

Huge number of neutrinos

Cosmological time/length

Neutrinos are **non-relativistic**

Near future is exciting!

CMB



CMB-S4

LSS



Euclid

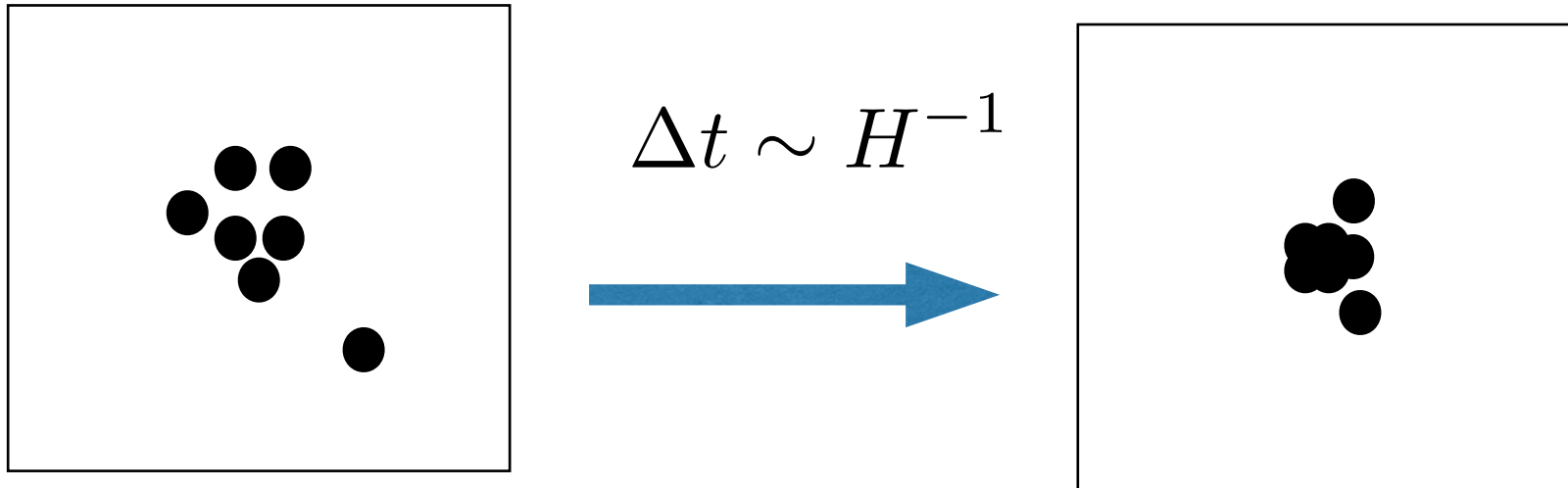
Passing the threshold:

$$\sigma(\sum m_\nu) \lesssim 0.02 \text{ eV} < 0.06 \text{ eV}$$

**“Guaranteed” evidence for (m_ν, τ_ν)
or new physics**

Massive neutrinos in structure formation

$$\delta \equiv \delta\rho/\rho$$

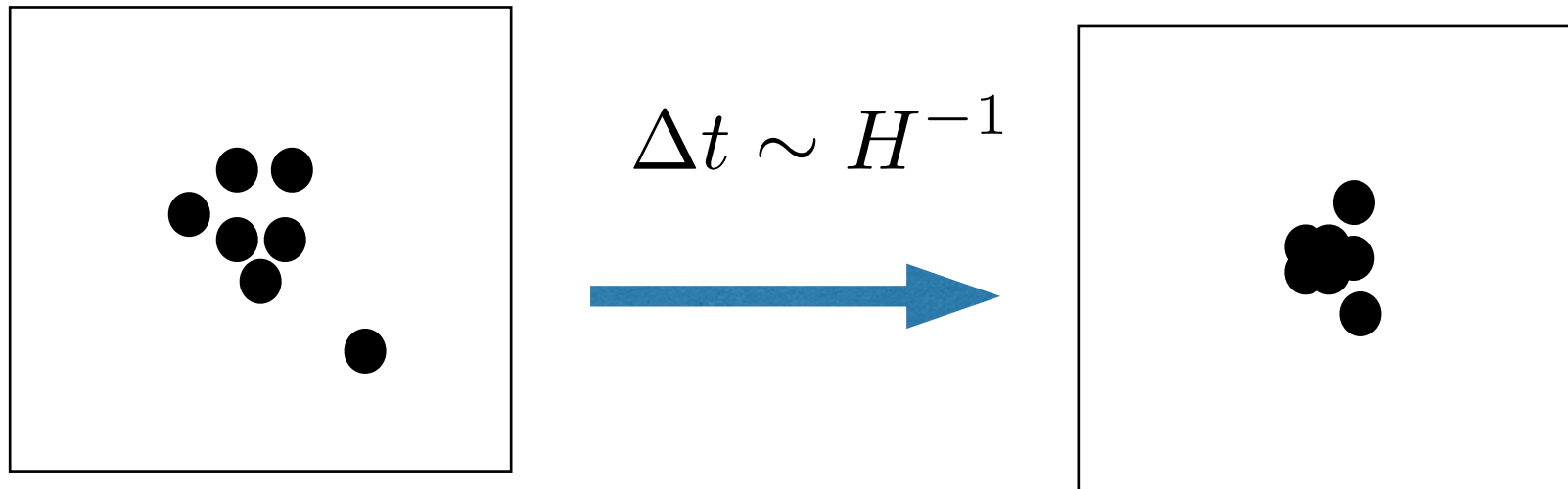


● Dark matter/baryon

$$H \propto \sqrt{\Omega_{\text{cdm}+\text{b}}} a^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

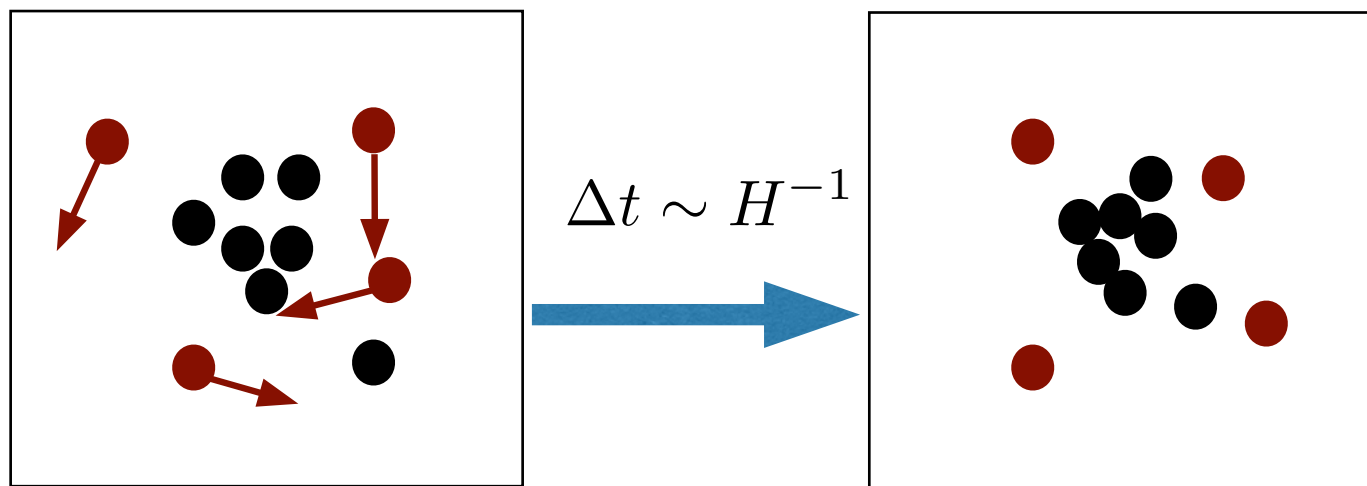
Massive neutrinos in structure formation

$$\delta \equiv \delta\rho/\rho$$



● Dark matter/baryon

$$H \propto \sqrt{\Omega_{\text{cdm}+\text{b}}} a^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$



● Neutrinos

$$H \propto \sqrt{\Omega_{\text{cdm}+\text{b}} + \Omega_\nu} a^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

Δt ↓

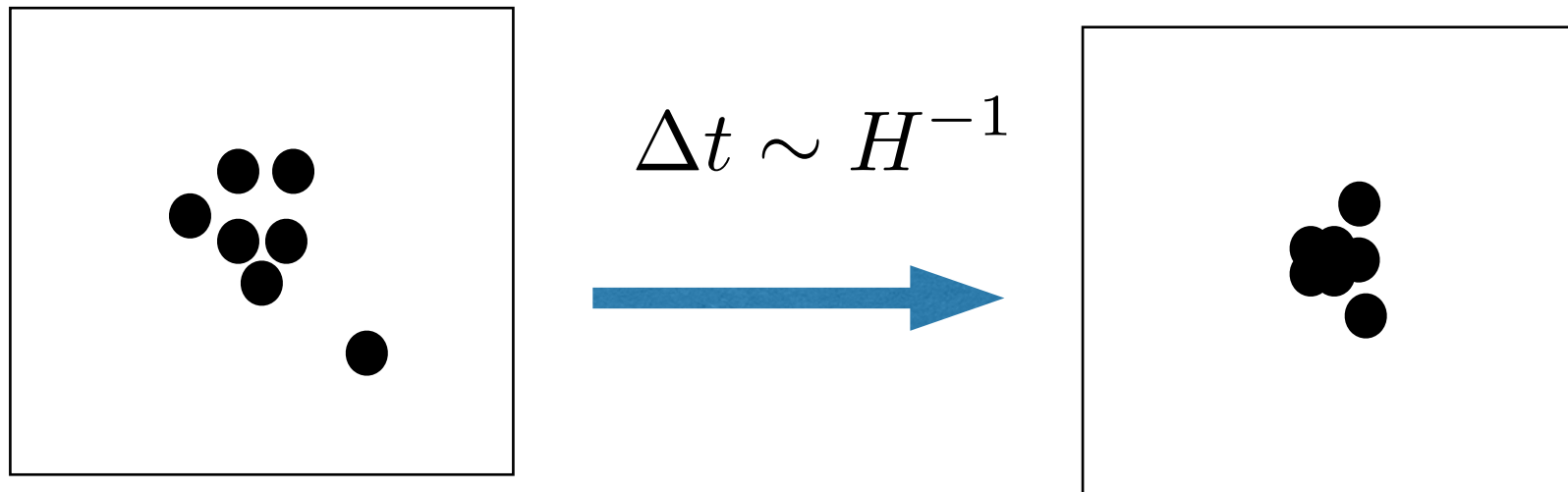
δ_{cdm} ↓

Neutrinos don't clump efficiently $\delta_\nu \ll \delta_{\text{cdm}}$

Increase H, shorten the time for CDM growth, **suppress** δ_{cdm}

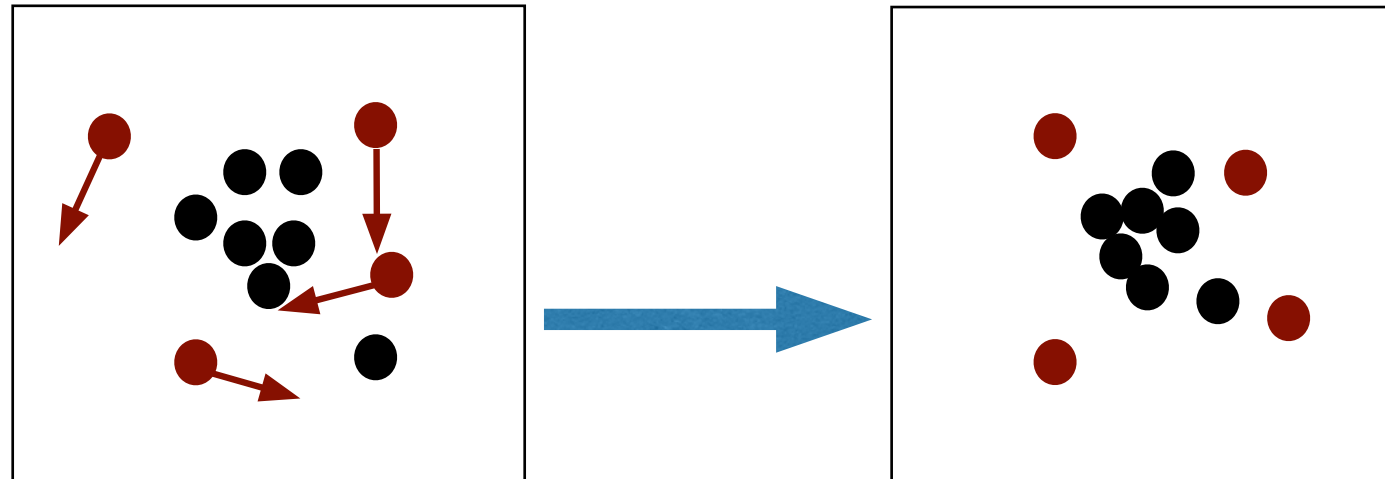
Lesgourgues, Pastor 2006

Decaying neutrinos in structure formation



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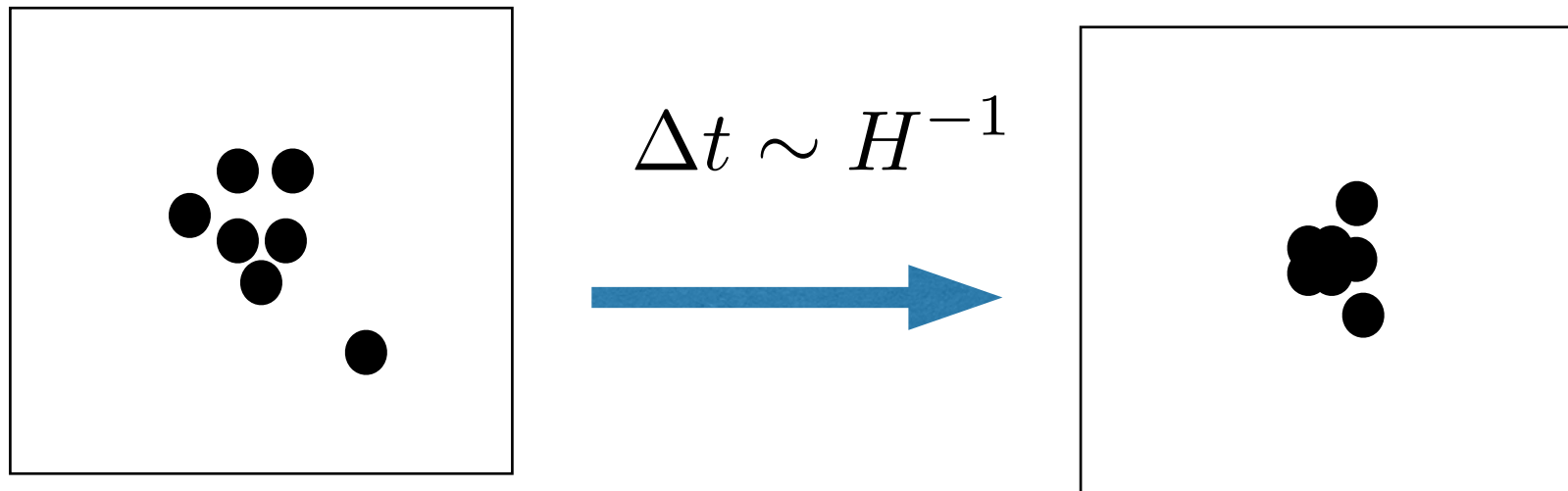


● Neutrinos

$$H \propto \sqrt{\Omega_{\text{cdm}+\text{b}} + \Omega_{\nu}} a^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

A horizontal axis with an arrow pointing to the right, labeled with the variable a at its tip. A vertical tick mark is present on the axis near the left side, corresponding to the origin of the equation above.

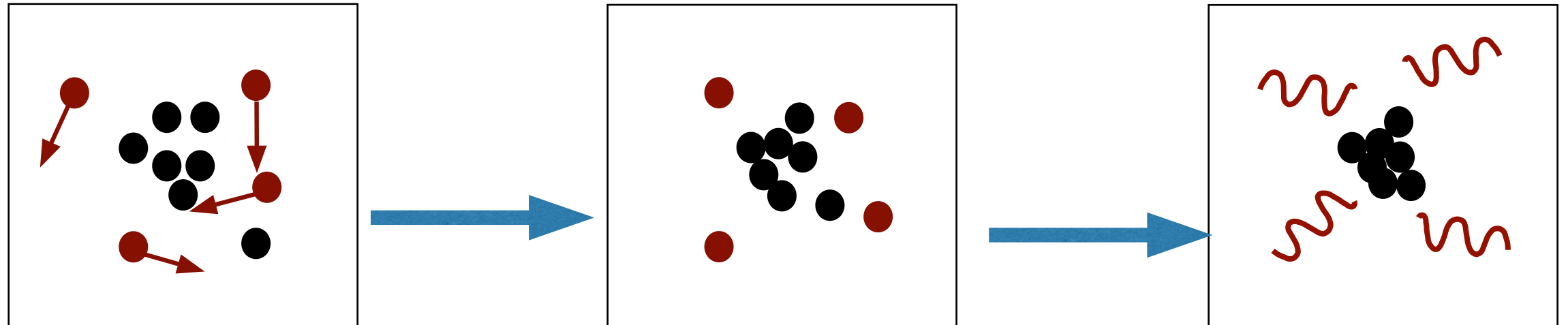
Decaying neutrinos in structure formation



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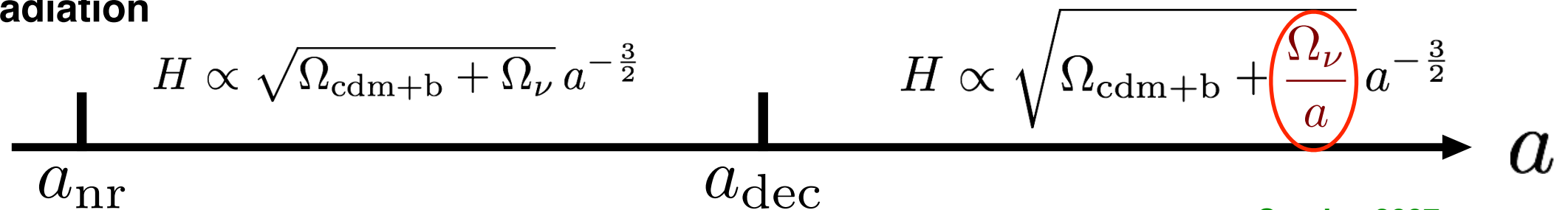
$$H \propto \sqrt{\Omega_{\text{cdm}+\text{b}}} a^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

Assuming daughter are massless



● Neutrinos

⋈ Daughter radiation

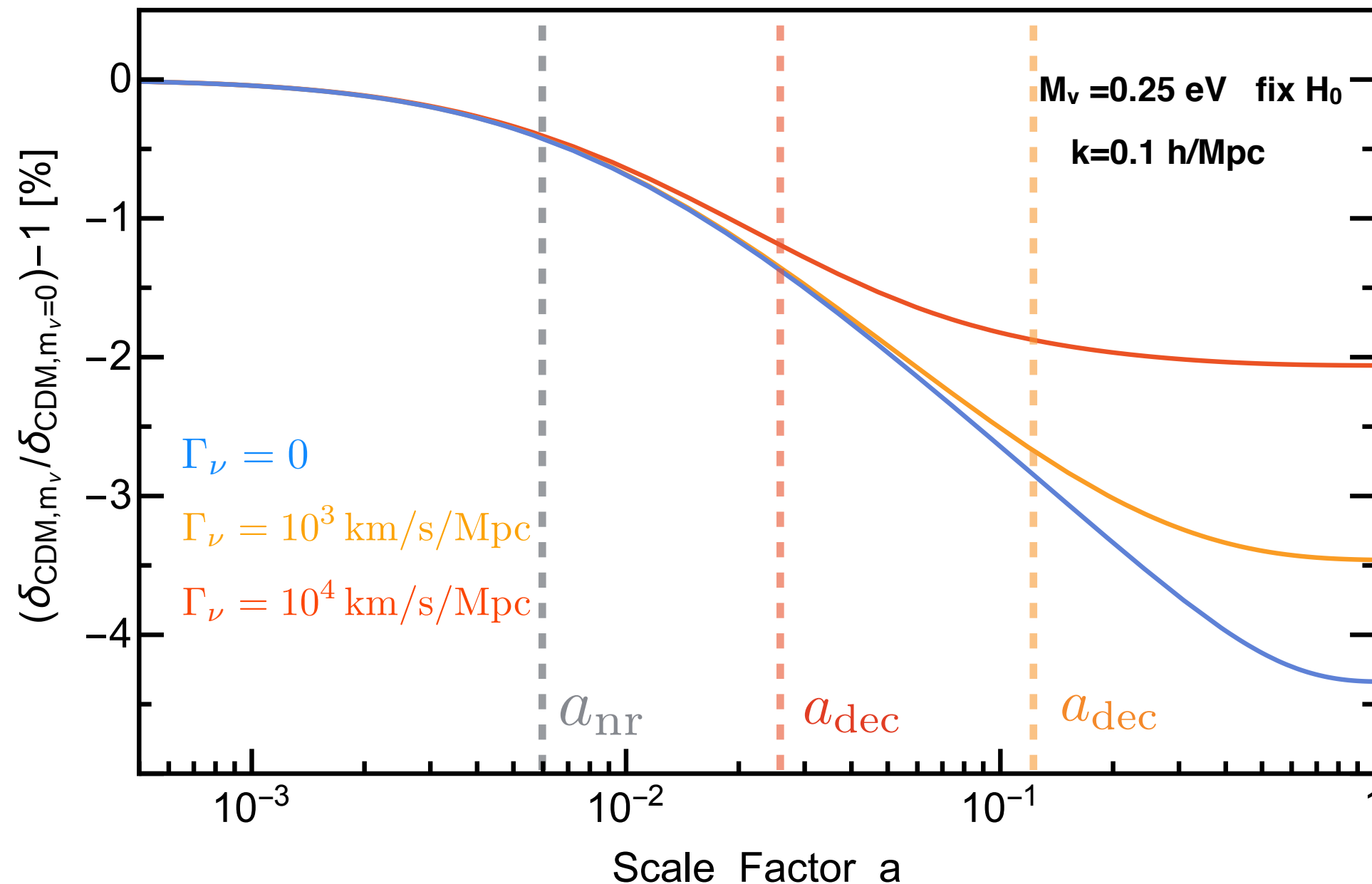


Serpico 2007

Serpico 2009

Decaying neutrinos in structure formation

Numerical simulation: modified CLASS code



degenerate neutrino masses and massless daughters

Chacko, Dev, PD, Poulin, Tsai, 2019

Massive neutrinos in structure formation

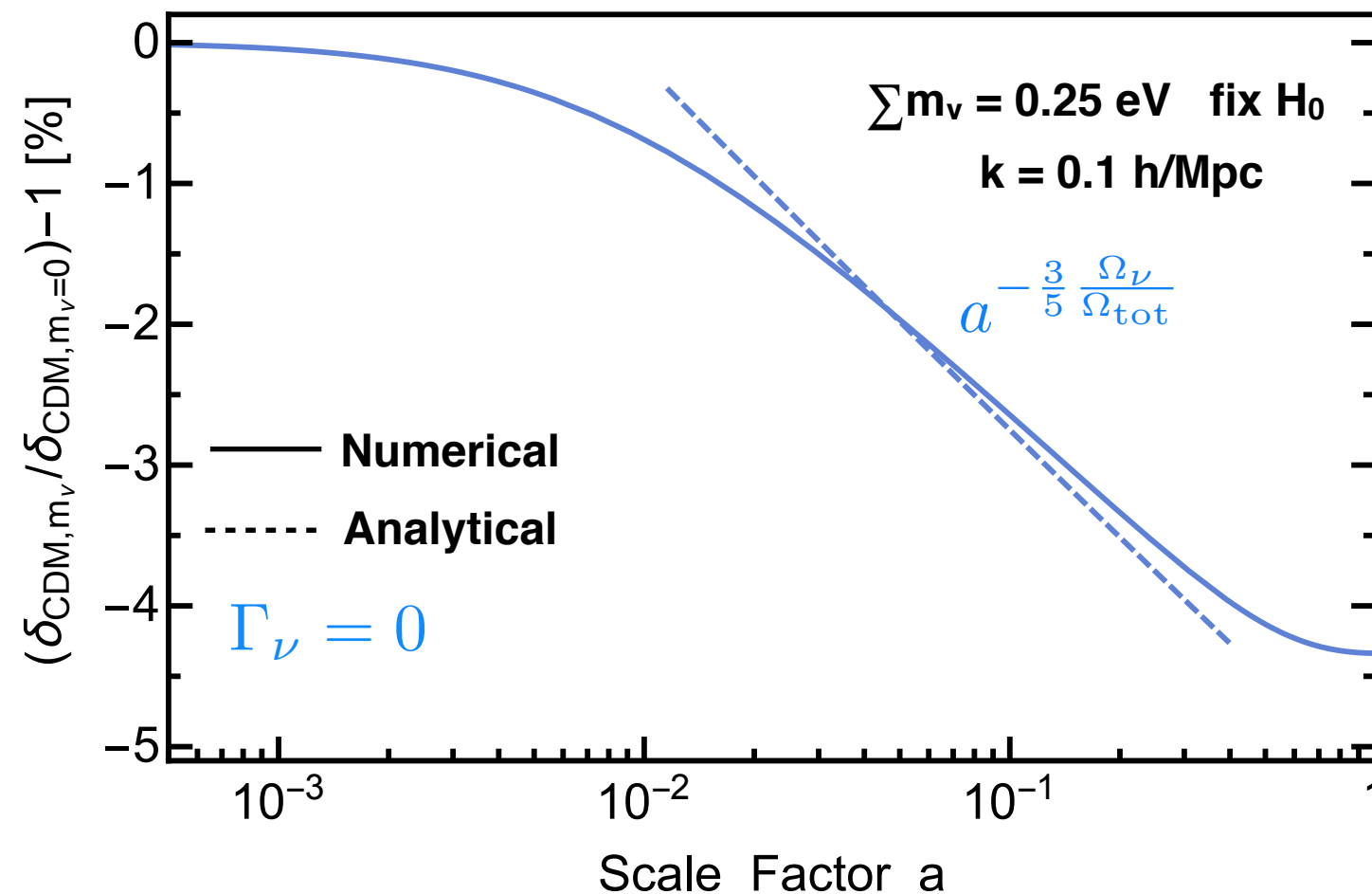
Simple analytical estimation:

η conformal time

$$\Omega_{\text{tot}} = \Omega_{\text{cdm}+\text{b}} + \Omega_{\nu}$$

$$\ddot{\delta}_{\text{cdm}} + \frac{2}{\eta} \dot{\delta}_{\text{cdm}} \approx \frac{6}{\eta^2} \left(1 - \frac{\Omega_{\nu}}{\Omega_{\text{tot}}} \right) \delta_{\text{cdm}}$$

$$\delta_{\text{cdm}}(a) \sim a^{1 - \frac{3}{5} \frac{\Omega_{\nu}}{\Omega_{\text{tot}}}} \Rightarrow \frac{\delta_{\text{cdm}}^{m_{\nu}}(a)}{\delta_{\text{cdm}}^{m_{\nu}=0}(a)} = \left(\frac{a}{a_i} \right)^{-\frac{3}{5} \frac{\Omega_{\nu}}{\Omega_{\text{tot}}}}$$



Decaying neutrinos in structure formation

Chacko, Dev, PD, Poulin, Tsai, 2019

Improved analytical estimation:

$$\ddot{\delta}_{\text{cdm}} + \frac{2}{\eta} \dot{\delta}_{\text{cdm}} \approx \frac{6}{\eta^2} \left(1 - \frac{\Omega_\nu(\eta)}{\Omega_{\text{tot}}} \right) \delta_{\text{cdm}} \Rightarrow \frac{\delta_{\text{cdm}}^{m_\nu}(a)}{\delta_{\text{cdm}}^{m_\nu=0}(a)} \propto \exp \left[-\frac{3}{5} \int_{a_i}^a \frac{da}{a} \frac{\Delta\Omega_\nu(a)}{\Omega_{\text{tot}}} \right]$$

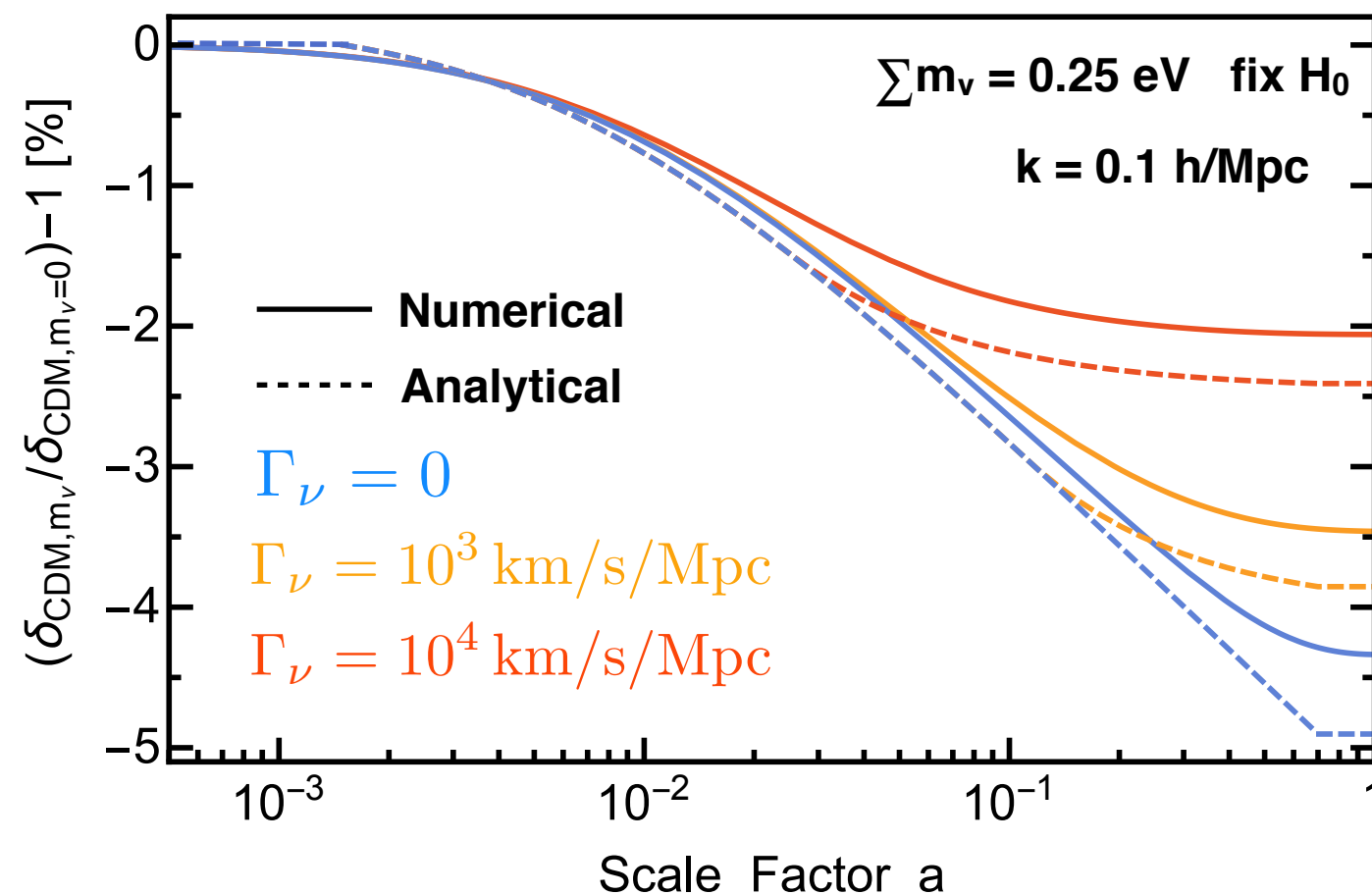
$$\Delta\Omega_\nu(a) \propto \frac{1}{a} \int_0^\infty dy y^2 (\epsilon_{m_\nu}(y) - \epsilon_{m_\nu=0}(y)) f_\nu(y) \begin{cases} 1 & (a < a_{\text{dec}}) \\ \left(\frac{a_{\text{dec}}}{a}\right) & (a \geq a_{\text{dec}}) \end{cases}$$

$$y \equiv \frac{q}{T_\nu} \quad f_\nu(y) = \frac{1}{e^y + 1}$$

$$\epsilon_{m_\nu}(y) = \sqrt{y^2 + \left(\frac{m_\nu}{T_\nu}\right)^2} a^2$$

Difference in energy

Effect of decay



Decaying neutrinos in structure formation

Chacko, Dev, PD, Poulin, Tsai, 2019

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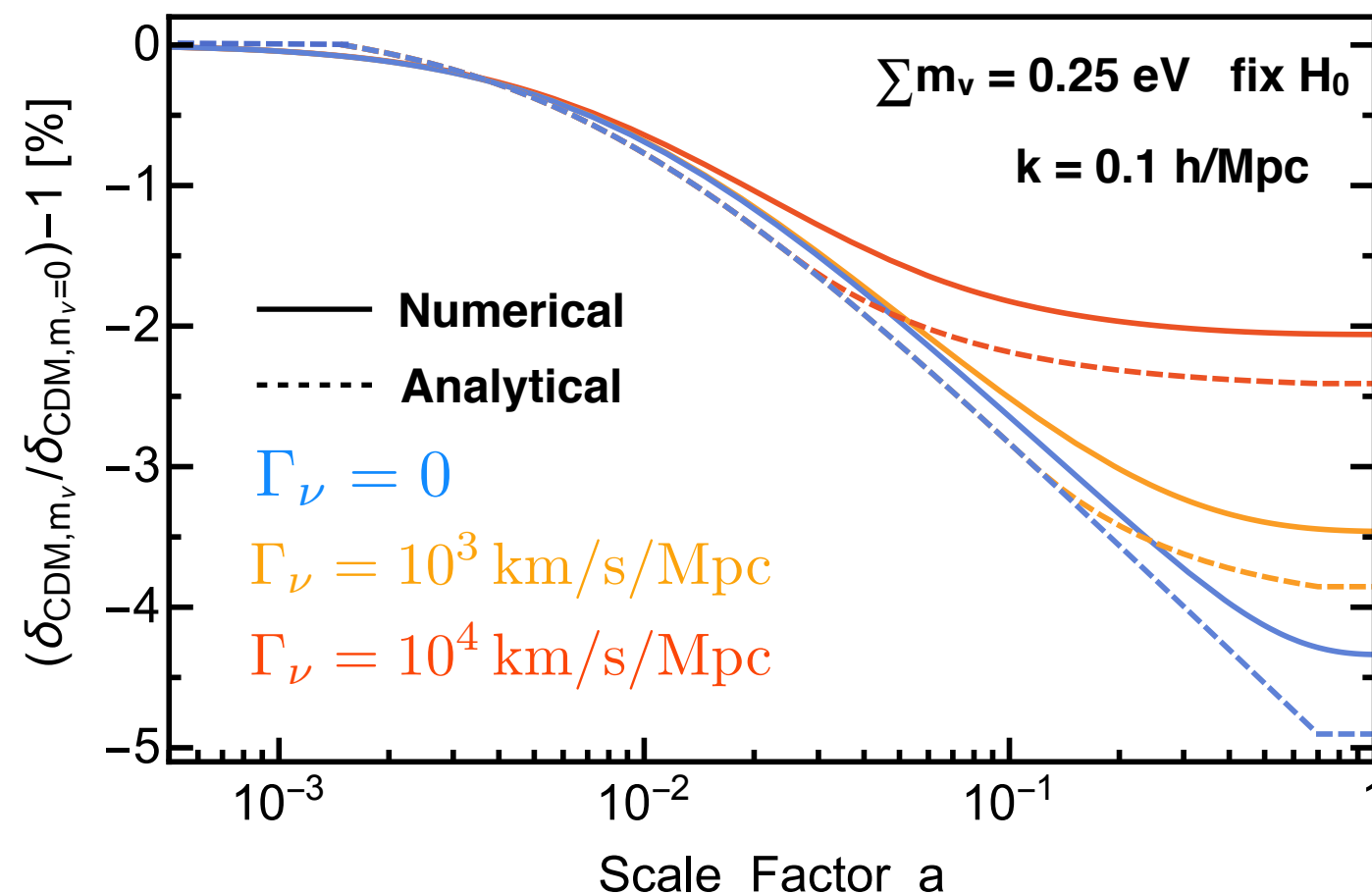
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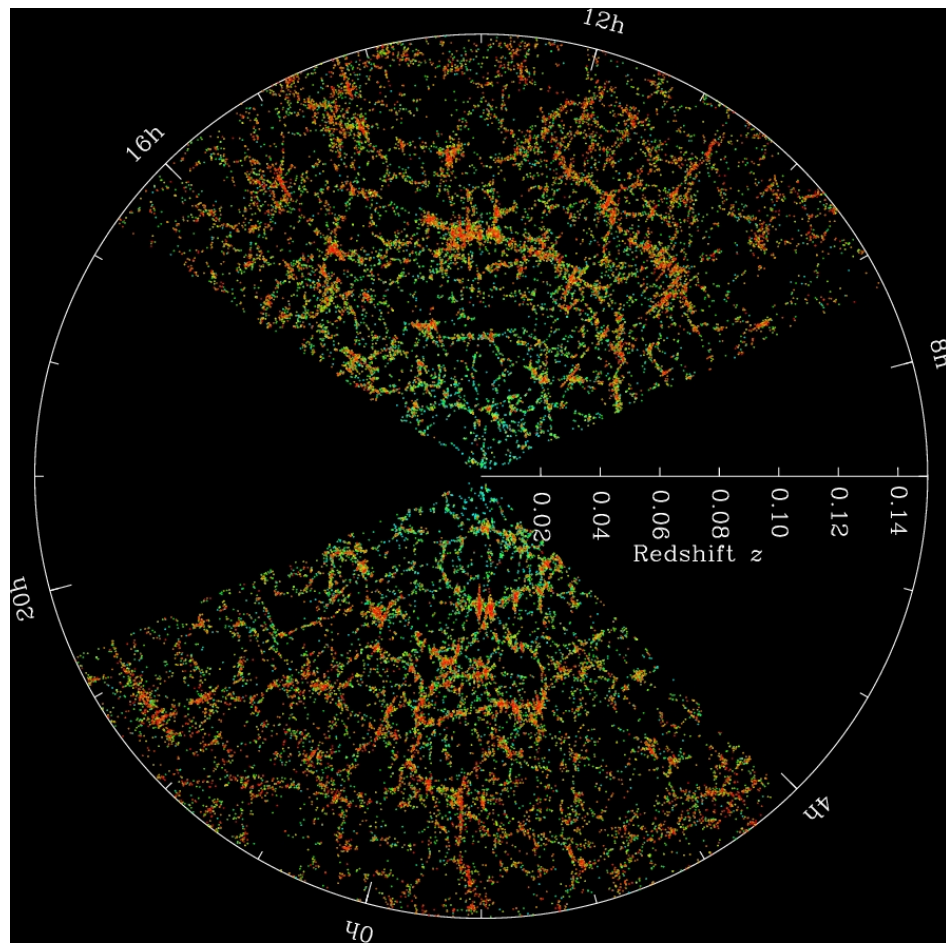


Decaying neutrinos affects δ_{cdm} mostly through their background energy (modifying H)

Cosmological signals of decaying neutrino

Matter Power Spectrum

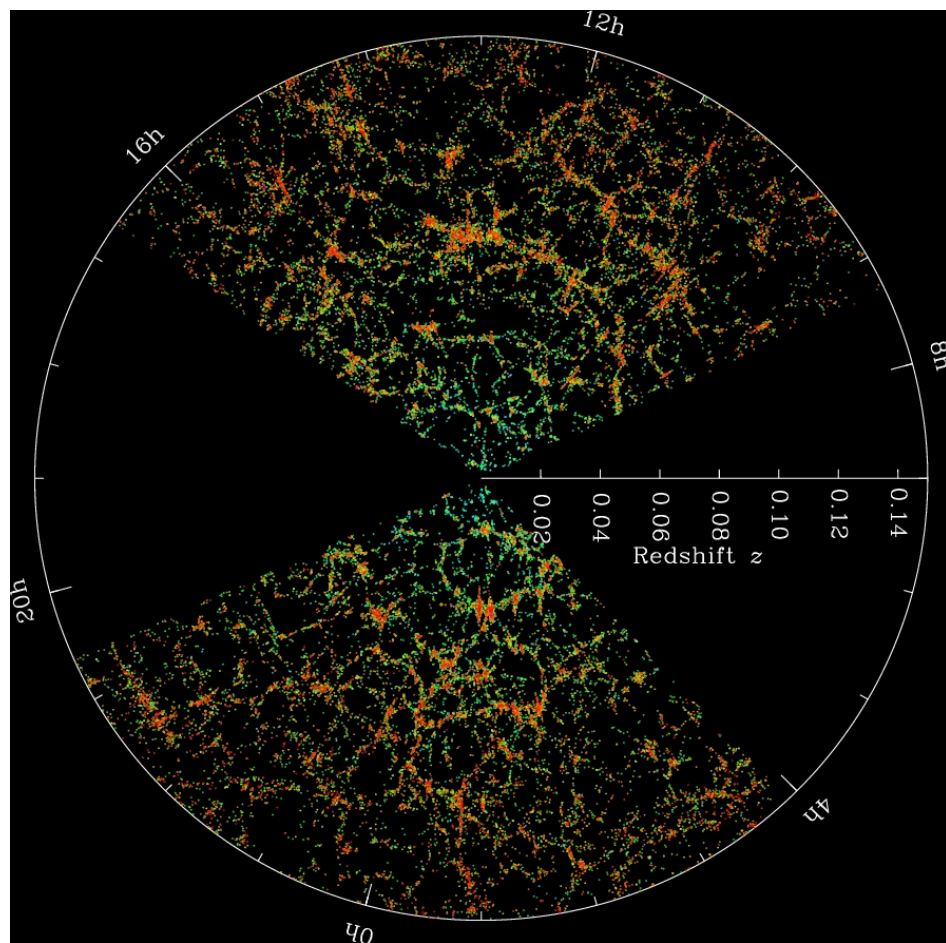
$$P_{cb} \sim \langle \delta_{\text{cdm}} \delta_{\text{cdm}} \rangle$$



Cosmological signals of decaying neutrino

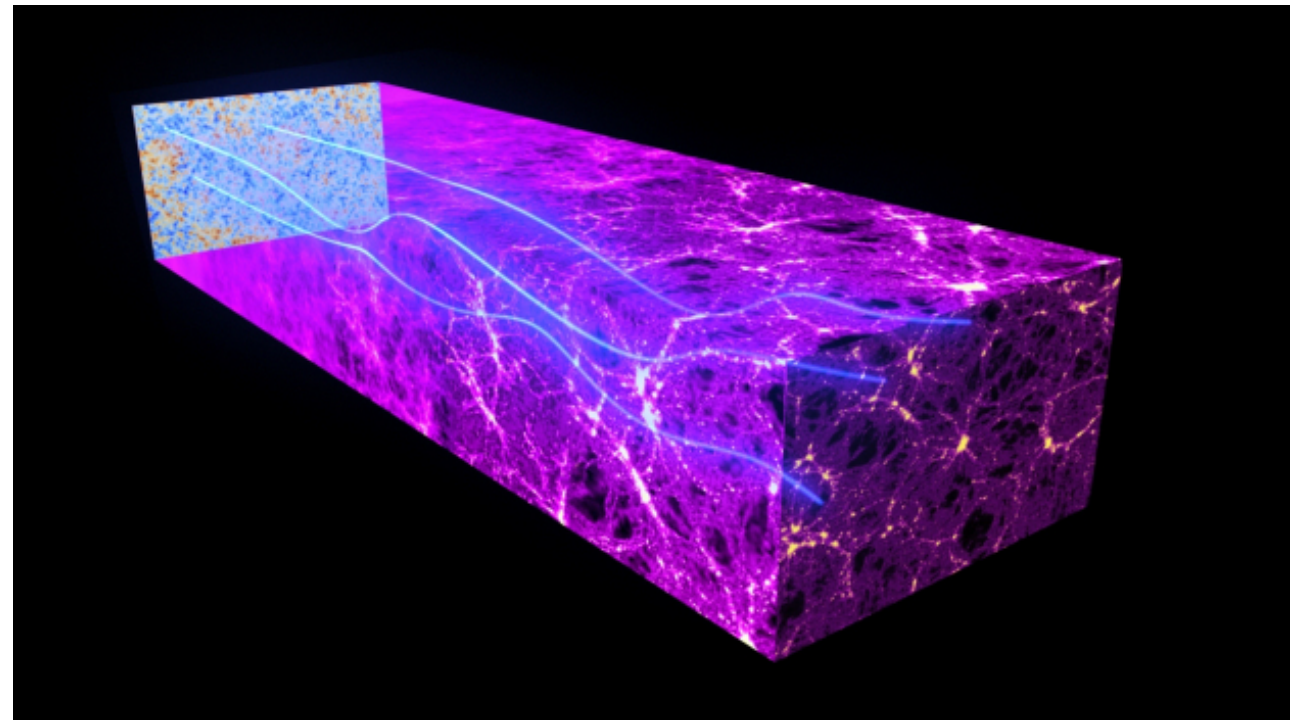
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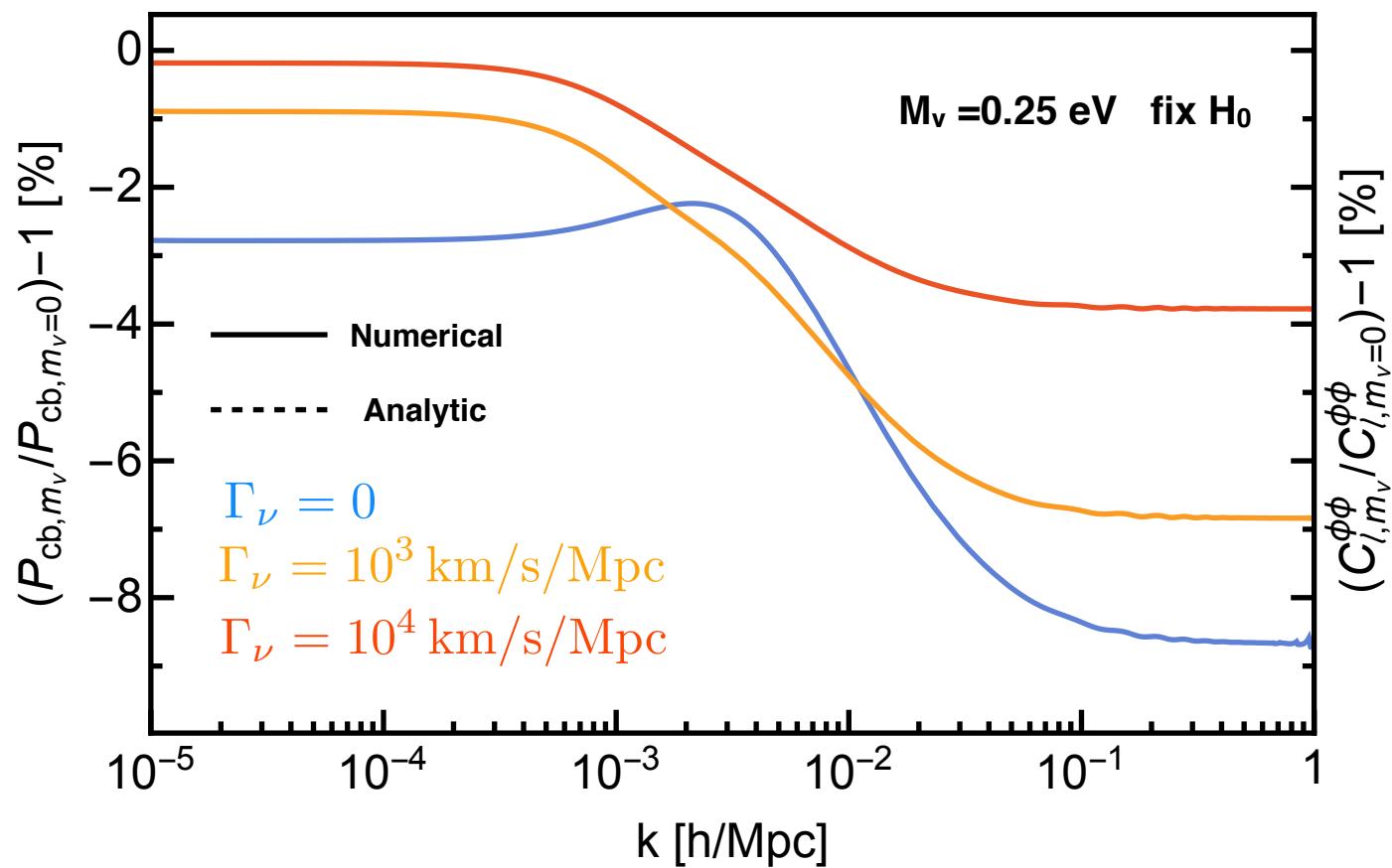
CMB Lensing

$$C_{\ell}^{\phi\phi} \sim \langle \phi\phi \rangle$$

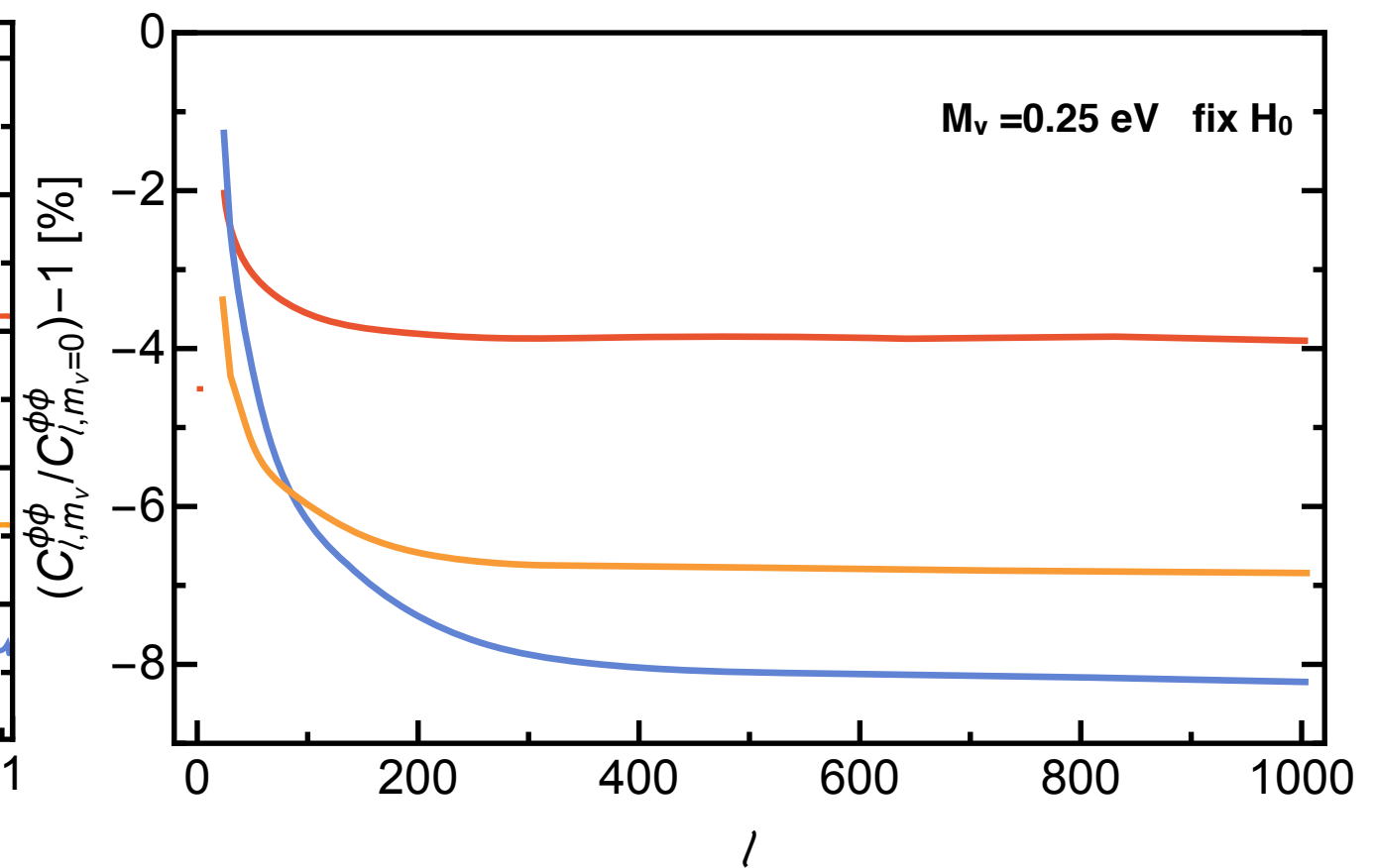


Cosmological signals of decaying neutrino

Matter Power Spectrum



CMB Lensing



2D parameter space

Existing constraints:

Non-radiative decay lifetime: CMB neutrino free streaming

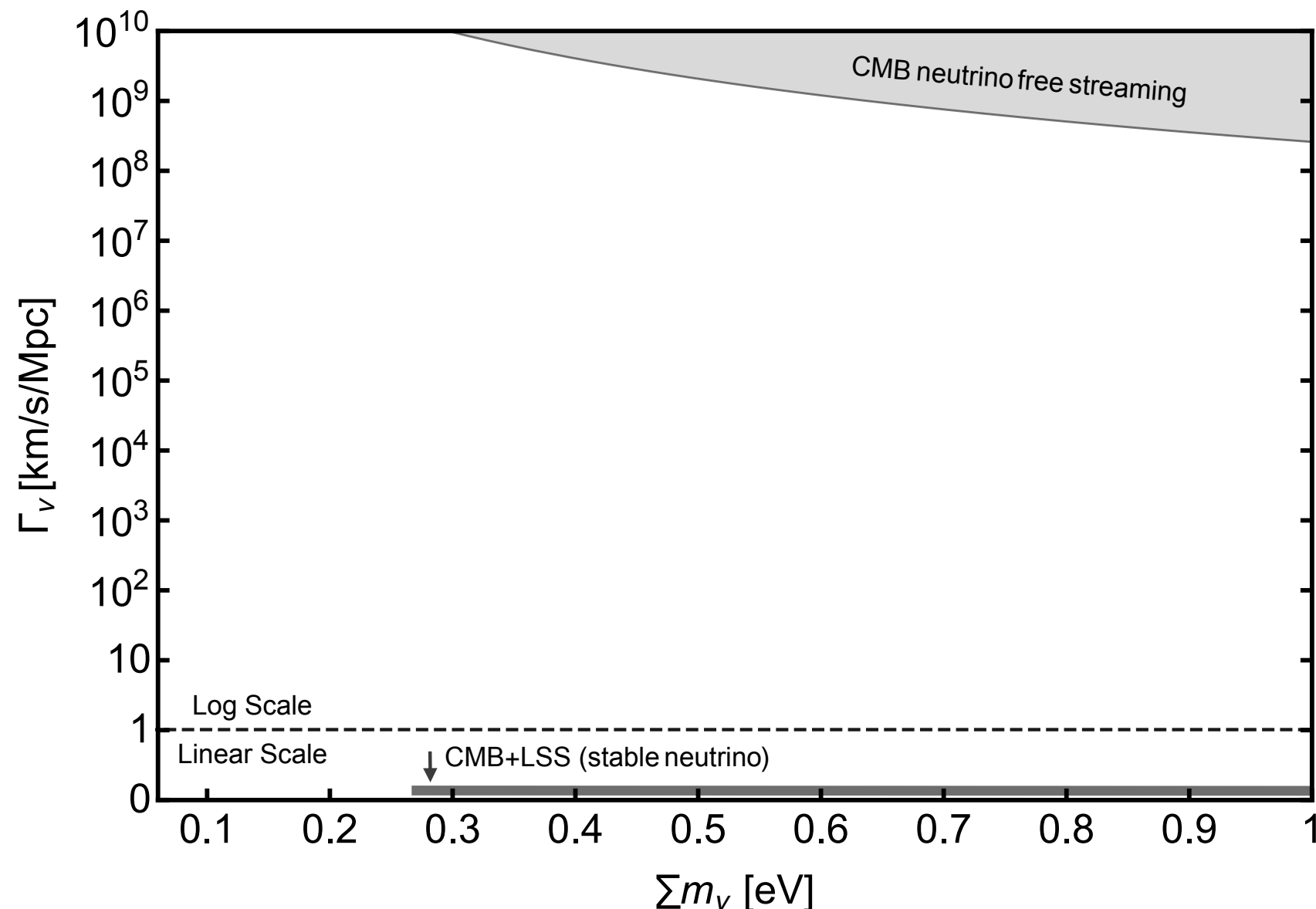
Archidiacono, Hannestad 2014

Escudero, Fairbairn 2019

Total mass: $\sum m_\nu < 0.25 \text{ eV}$

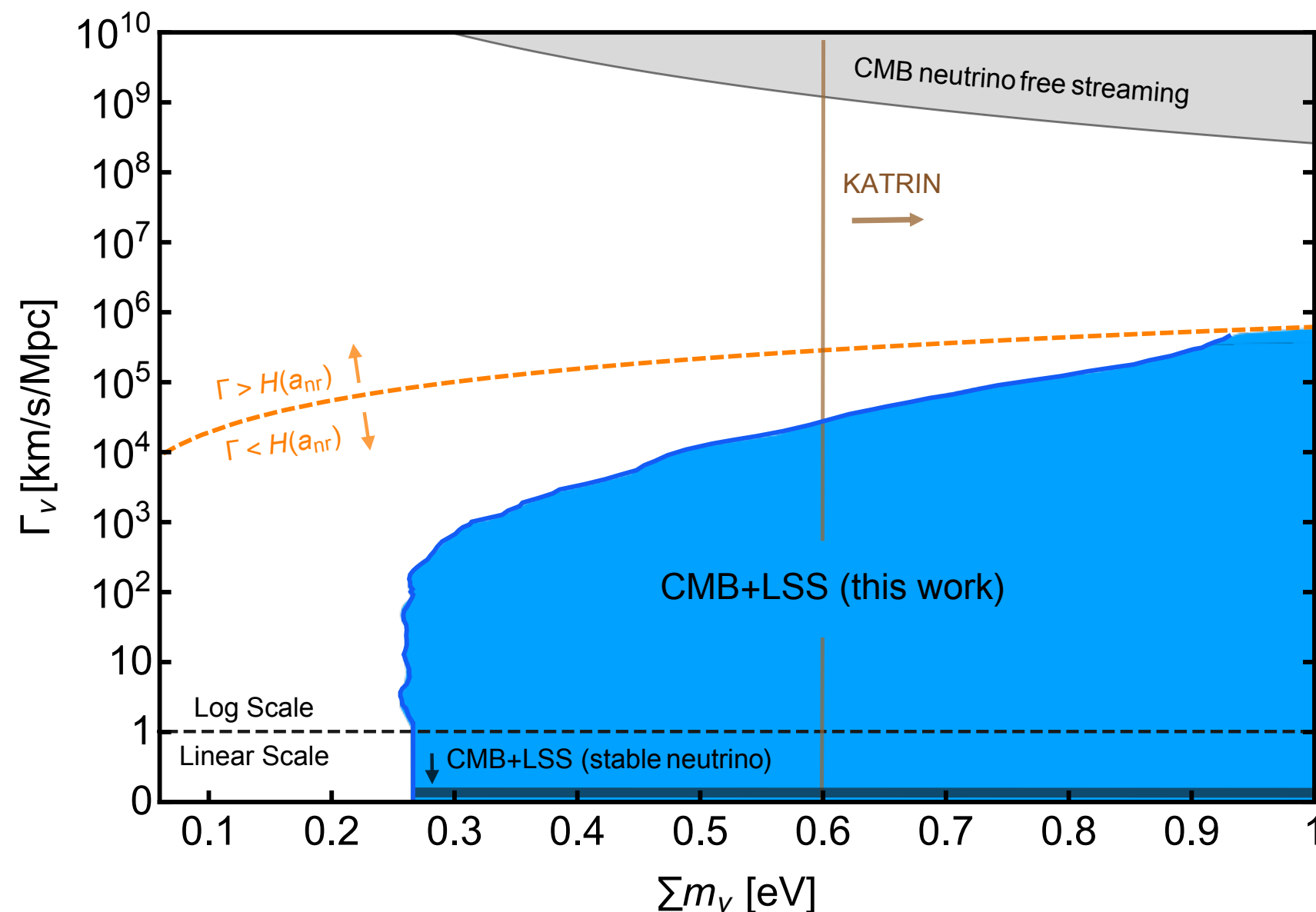
Planck 2015+BAO+LSS

Assuming neutrinos are stable

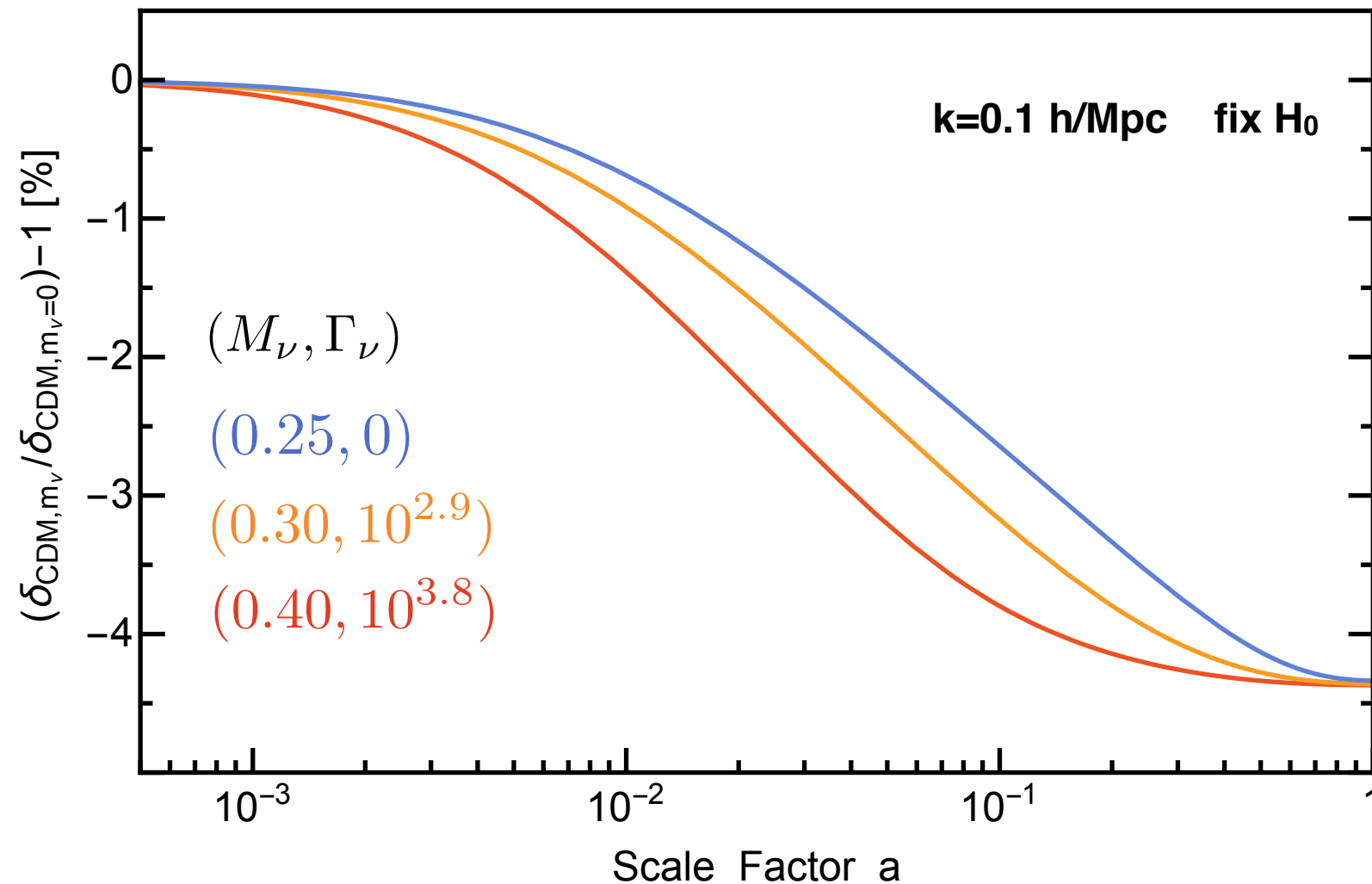


2D parameter space

- The best exclusion for non-radiative decay neutrino lifetime!
- Interplay with terrestrial neutrino mass measurements: e.g KATRIN

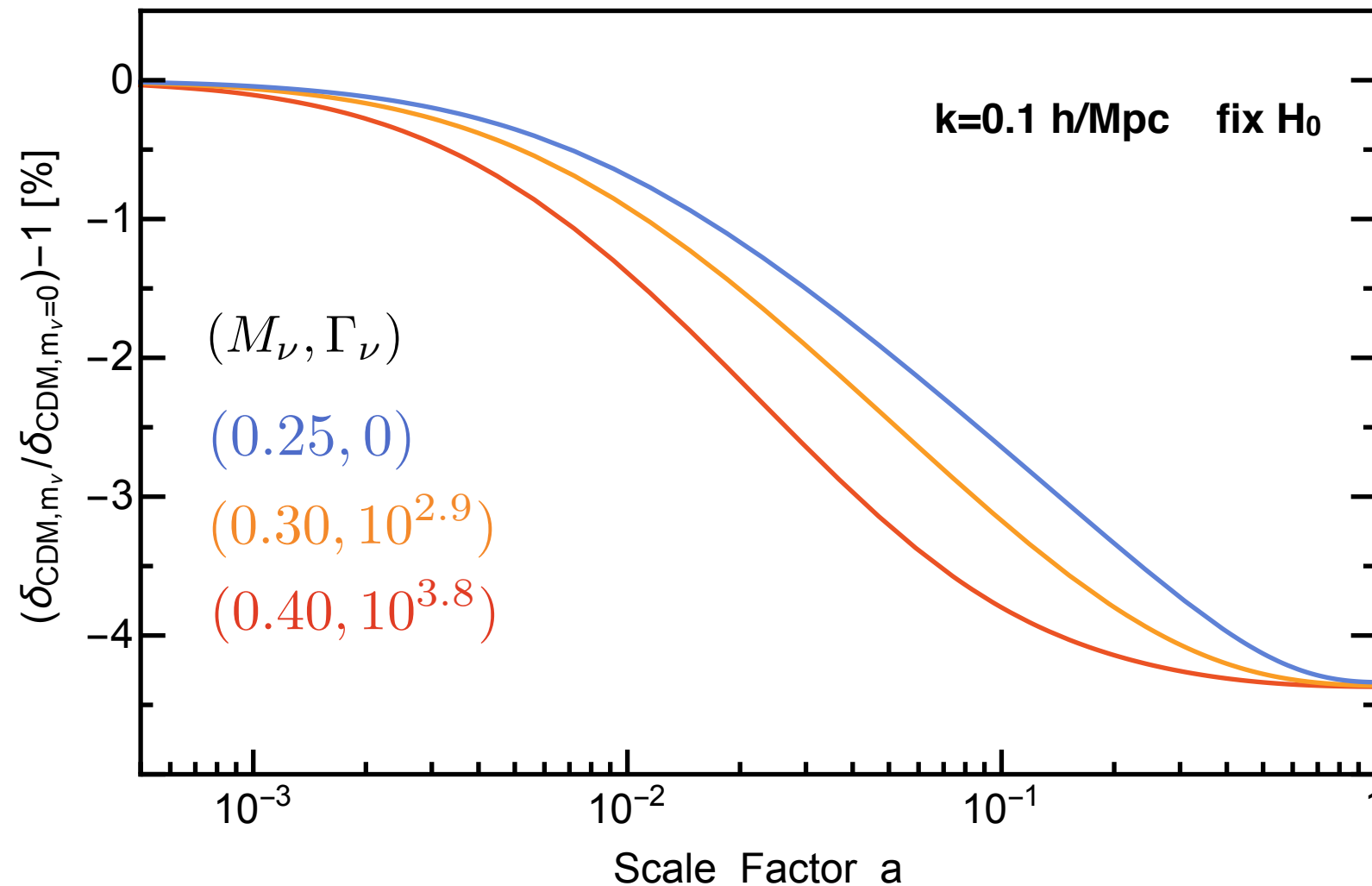


Degeneracy in mass and lifetime



Can we measure M_ν , Γ_ν **independently** ?

Degeneracy in mass and lifetime



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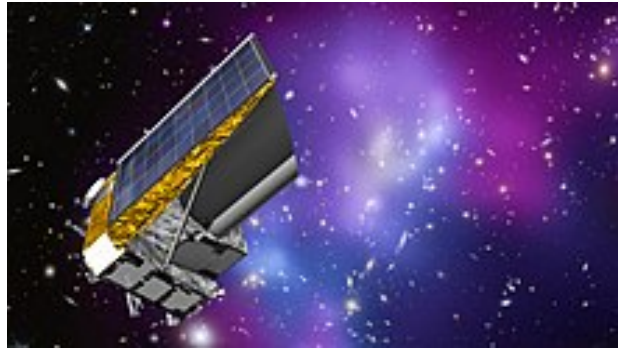


Resolution:

- Need measurements at **earlier time/ higher redshift z**
- Need precision $\lesssim 1\%$

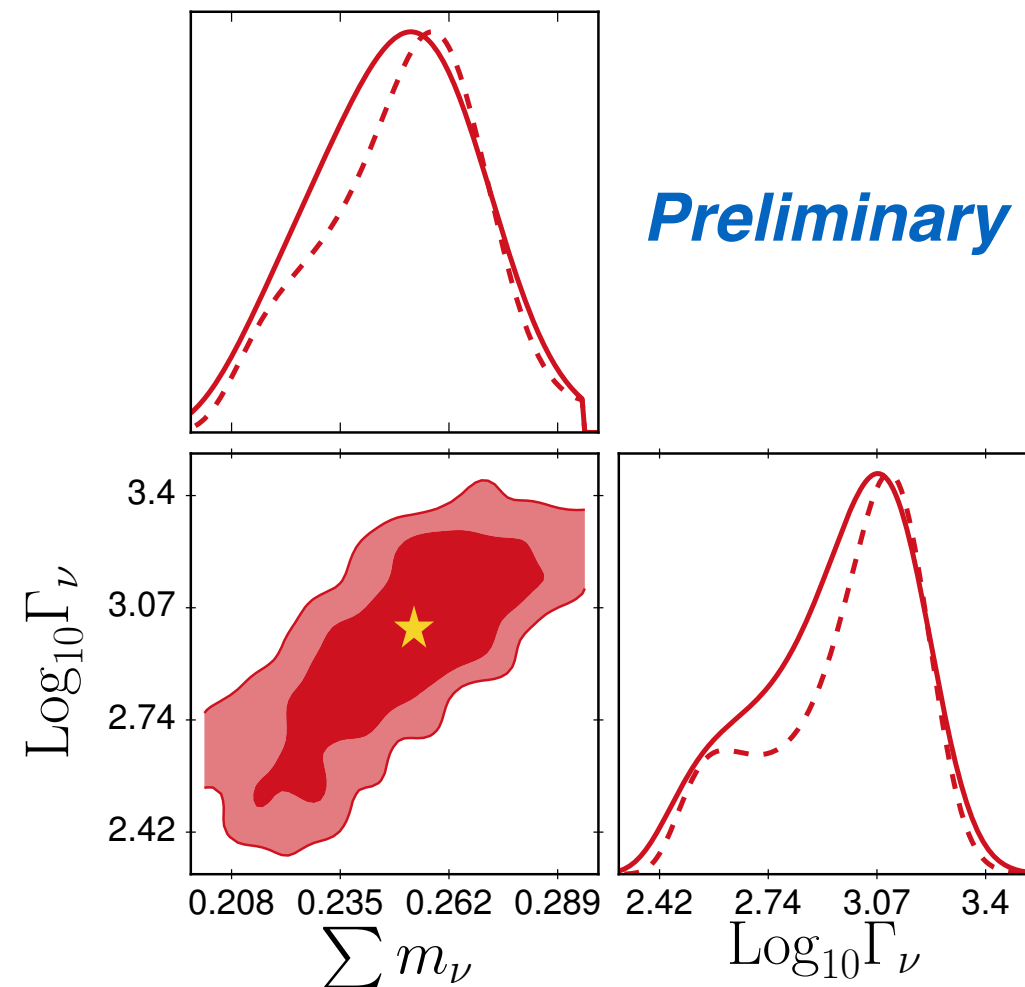
Breaking the degeneracy

Chacko, Dev, PD, Poulin, Tsai (to appear)



Euclid 2022

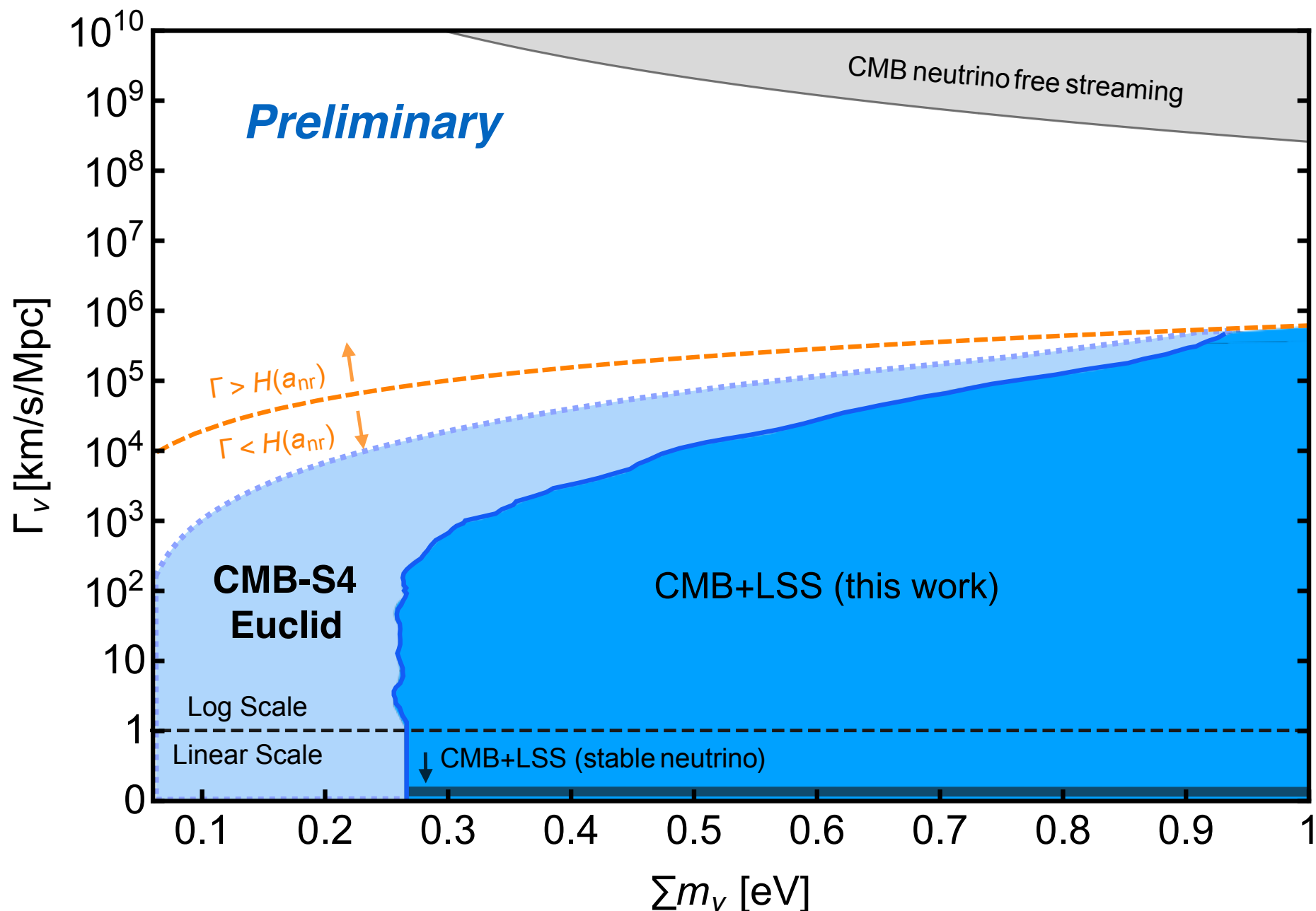
- can probe $0.5 \lesssim z \lesssim 2$
- from 2D map to 3D map
- with $\sim 0.1 - 1\%$ precision



For mock data $\sum m_\nu = 0.25 \text{ eV}$
 $\Gamma_\nu = 10^3 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$

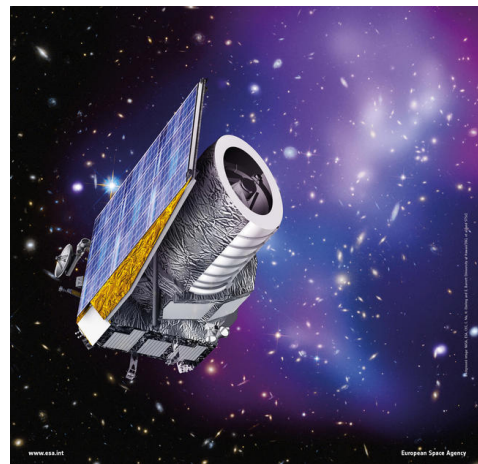
Future experiments

- Cover all regions of stable neutrino
- CMB-S4+Euclid can measure M_ν , Γ_ν **independently**



Conclusions

- The non-radiative decay lifetime of neutrino is hard to probe.
- Current CMB and LSS data place the best constraint on both neutrino mass and lifetime
- Near future experiments could break the degeneracy and measure the mass and lifetime separately.



DESI (2019) Euclid (2022) LSST (2023) CMB-S4 (2020s)

**Near future precision cosmology can tell us a lot about
neutrino physics and much more!**

BROOKHAVEN FORUM 2019

PARTICLE PHYSICS AND COSMOLOGY IN THE

September 25–27, 2019
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, NY USA

Thank you!