

Testing CPT Invariance with Neutrinos

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- CPT violation is connected with the search for physics beyond the SM.
- So far, no CPT violation has been found.
- However, neutrinos have been suggested as a source of CPT violation.

Prior Papers on CPT Violation with Neutrinos

- S.R. Coleman and S.L. Glashow,
PLB **405**, 249 (1999), [hep-ph/9703240](#) &
PRD **59**, 116008 (1999), [hep-ph/9812418](#)
- V.D. Barger, S. Pakvasa, T.J. Weiler, and
K. Whisnant,
PRL **85**, 5055 (2000), [hep-ph/0005197](#)
- H. Murayama and T. Yanagida,
PLB **520**, 263 (2001), [hep-ph/0010178](#)

Neutrinos as a Source of CPT Violation

- M.C. Bañuls, G. Barenboim, and J. Bernabéu, hep-ph/0102184
- G. Barenboim, L. Borissov, J. Lykken, and A.Yu. Smirnov, hep-ph/0108199
- Z.-z. Xing, hep-ph/0112120
- S. Skadhauge, hep-ph/0112189
- S.M. Bilenky, M. Freund, M. Lindner, T. Ohlsson, and W. Winter, hep-ph/0112226

Neutrinos as a Source of CPT Violation

- G. Barenboim, L. Borisso, and J. Lykken, [hep-ph/0201080](#)
- J.N. Bahcall, V. Barger, and D. Marfatia, [hep-ph/0201211](#)
- A. Strumia, [hep-ph/0201134](#)
- I. Mocioiu and M. Pospelov, [hep-ph/0202160](#)
- G. Barenboim, J.F. Beacom, L. Borisso, and B. Kayser, [hep-ph/0203261](#)

CPT Violation with Neutrinos (beyond the SM)

S.R. Coleman and S.L. Glashow:

Lorentz violation \rightarrow CPT violation

Allow the most general CPT-violating interaction: $u^\dagger b u$, where b is a Hermitian matrix \Rightarrow The energies of the ultra-relativistic neutrinos with definite momentum p are the eigenvalues of the matrix: $cp + \frac{m^2}{2p} + b$, where c is also a Hermitian matrix (velocity-mixing)

CPT Violation with Neutrinos (beyond the SM)

V.D. Barger *et al.*:

The effective Lorentz-violating and CPT-violating interaction for neutrinos is: $\bar{\nu}_L^\alpha b_{\alpha\beta}^\mu \gamma_\mu \nu_L^\beta$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta P_{\alpha\alpha}^{\text{CPT}} \equiv P_{\alpha\alpha} - P_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}} = -2 \sin^2 2\theta \sin\left(\frac{\Delta m^2 L}{2E}\right) \sin(\delta b L)$$

CPT Violation with Neutrinos (beyond the SM)

G. Barenboim *et al.*:

CPT violation (but Lorentz invariance) so strong that the mass spectra of neutrinos and antineutrinos are completely different \Rightarrow Possible to describe solar, atmospheric, and LSND neutrino data

$$H_0 = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} (\mathbf{p}^2 + m^2) \sum_s \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}^s \dagger a_{\mathbf{p}}^s + b_{\mathbf{p}}^s \dagger b_{\mathbf{p}}^s \right]$$

\rightarrow

$$H_0 = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_s \left[(\mathbf{p}^2 + m^2) a_{\mathbf{p}}^s \dagger + (\mathbf{p}^2 + \bar{m}^2) b_{\mathbf{p}}^s \dagger b_{\mathbf{p}}^s \right],$$

$$m \neq \bar{m}$$

CPT-Violating Effects

S.M. Bilenky, M. Freund, M. Lindner, T. Ohlsson, and
W. Winter, Phys. Rev. D **65**, 073024 (2002).

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Physics beyond local QFT



“Planck Scale Physics”, “extra dimensions”, “strings”, ...

- CPT violation was used to accommodate the LSND result
- Here: Precision measurements \Rightarrow **Interesting limits**

Sensitivity to small CPT-Violating Effects at NuFact

CPT invariance \Rightarrow

$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_{\alpha'}) = P(\bar{\nu}_{\alpha'} \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\alpha)$$

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CPT violation (but Lorentz invariance) \Rightarrow

Masses and mixings differ for neutrinos and antineutrinos.

Neutrinos: m_a, U Antineutrinos: \bar{m}_a, \bar{U}

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Neutrinos: m_a, U **Antineutrinos:** \bar{m}_a, \bar{U}

Consequence:

$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_{\alpha'}) \neq P(\bar{\nu}_{\alpha'} \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\alpha)$$

Sensitivity to small CPT-Violating Effects at NuFact

CPT invariance test at NuFact:

NuFact: Neutrinos produced in muon decays

$$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu \text{ (or } \mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \text{)}.$$

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Straightforward test: Check the appearance relation $P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu) = P(\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e)$

$$\text{[or } P(\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu) = P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e)\text{]}$$

Require to measure the sign of the charge of the produced lepton.

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INSTEAD: Check the equality

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) = P(\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu)$$

Sensitivity to small CPT-Violating Effects at NuFact

Limit CPT violation in the disappearance channels at NuFact:

- high event rates
 - no beam contamination
 - small matter effects
 - large oscillation effects
- ⇒ Exclusion limits for tiny CPT-violating effects

Asymmetries

Consider ν and $\bar{\nu}$ channels as independent experiments:

$$\delta \equiv |\Delta m_{32}^2 - \Delta \bar{m}_{32}^2|, \quad \epsilon \equiv |\sin^2 2\theta_{23} - \sin^2 2\bar{\theta}_{23}|$$

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$$\delta \equiv |\Delta m_{32}^2 - \Delta \bar{m}_{32}^2|, \quad \epsilon \equiv |\sin^2 2\theta_{23} - \sin^2 2\bar{\theta}_{23}|$$

For $m_1 \ll \sqrt{\Delta m_{21}^2}$ (hierarchical) and $|m_3 - \bar{m}_3| \ll (m_3)_{\text{average}}$:

$$\delta \simeq 2 a_{\text{CPT}} \Delta m_{32}^2 \text{ with } a_{\text{CPT}} \equiv \frac{|m_3 - \bar{m}_3|}{(m_3)_{\text{average}}}$$

$$\epsilon \simeq 2 b_{\text{CPT}} \sqrt{\sin^2 2\theta_{23}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{23}} \arcsin \sqrt{\sin^2 2\theta_{23}}$$

$$\text{with } b_{\text{CPT}} \equiv \frac{|\theta_{23} - \bar{\theta}_{23}|}{(\theta_{23})_{\text{average}}}$$

Sensitivities of Asymmetries

- Sensitivity to possible CPT violation \Leftrightarrow
Accuracy of a_{CPT} and/or b_{CPT}

Sensitivities of Asymmetries

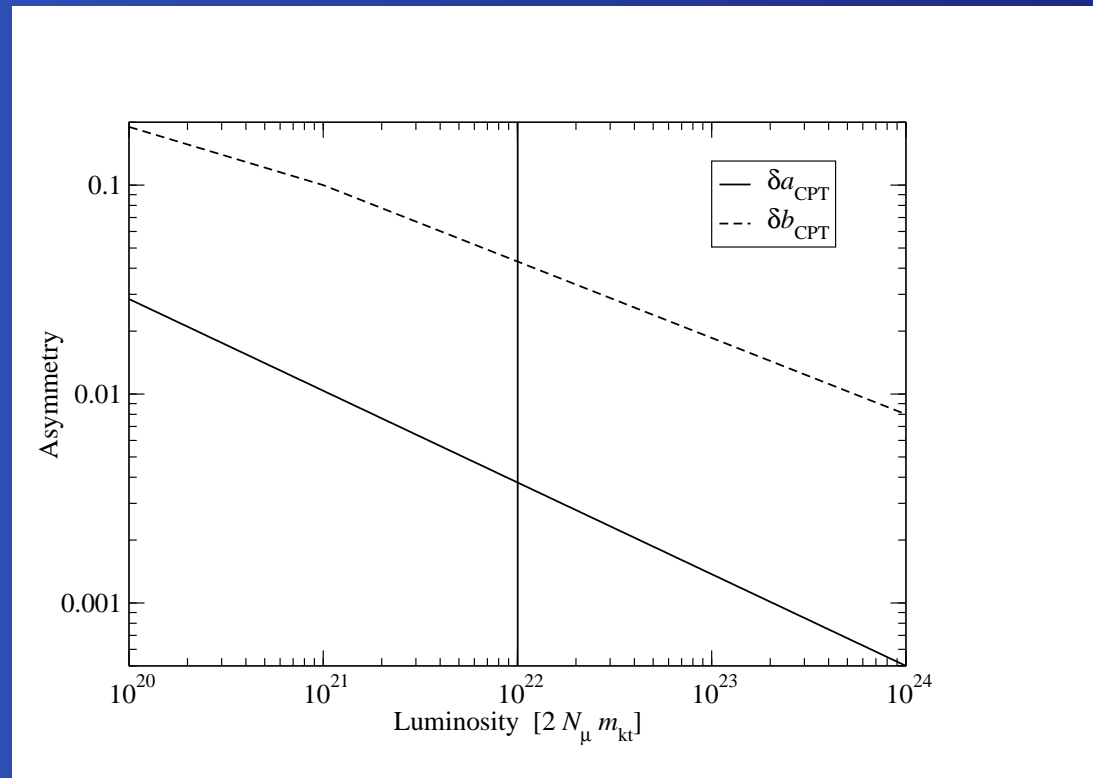
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- Compare δ and ϵ with corresponding relative statistical error $\delta\Delta m_{32}^2$ or $\delta\theta_{23}$

Sensitivities of Asymmetries

- Sensitivity to possible CPT violation \Leftrightarrow
Accuracy of a_{CPT} and/or b_{CPT}
- Compare δ and ϵ with corresponding relative statistical error $\delta\Delta m_{32}^2$ or $\delta\theta_{23}$
- Sensitivities δa_{CPT} and δb_{CPT} for a_{CPT} and b_{CPT} are given by:

$$\delta a_{\text{CPT}} \sim \frac{\delta\Delta m_{32}^2}{2}$$
$$\delta b_{\text{CPT}} \sim \delta\theta_{23}$$

The Sensitivities of an Estimate of the Asymmetries



$E_\nu = 50 \text{ GeV}$, $L = 3000 \text{ km}$ (Δm_{23}^2) / $L = 7000 \text{ km}$ (θ_{23}),
 10^{20} muons/year, 5 years, 10kt

Obtained Upper Bounds

$$a_{CPT} \leq 3.8 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad \wedge \quad (m_3)_{\text{average}} \simeq \sqrt{\Delta m_{\text{atm}}^2} \leq 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ eV}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |m_3 - \bar{m}_3| \lesssim 1.9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ eV}$$

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$$b_{CPT} \leq 4.3 \cdot 10^{-2} \quad \wedge \quad (\theta_{23})_{\text{average}} \simeq \theta_{\text{atm}} = 45^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |\theta_{23} - \bar{\theta}_{23}| \lesssim 2^\circ$$

Summary & Conclusions

CPT violation:

- ✓ In local QFT not allowed
- ✓ Fundamental CPT violation \Leftrightarrow Planck scale physics
- ✓ $|m_3 - \bar{m}_3| \lesssim 1.9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ eV}$ and $|\theta_{23} - \bar{\theta}_{23}| \lesssim 2^\circ$

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Reference:

- ➔ S.M. Bilenky, M. Freund, M. Lindner, T. Ohlsson, and W. Winter, Phys. Rev. D **65**, 073024 (2002), hep-ph/0112226.