Environmental neutrino decoherence in atmospheric neutrinos // Neutrino oscillations with the IceCube Upgrade Tom Stuttard on behalf of the IceCube Collaboration Niels Bohr Institute PPNT 2019, Uppsala









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# **Environmentally-induced neutrino decoherence**

# Environmentally-induced neutrino decoherence

- What if a neutrino experiences perturbations from the environment as it propagates?
  - e.g. fluctuating space-time (quantum gravity)
- If perturbations are stochastic:
  - $\rightarrow$  wavefunction phase shift
  - $\rightarrow$  neutrino population loses coherence
  - → damping of oscillation probability





# Perturbing neutrinos as they propagate

- Want to test how neutrino responds to various types of perturbation
- Randomly inject desired perturbation into neutrino propagation model



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2 flavor  $\theta = 45^{\circ}$ 

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#### What perturbation?

- Space-time foam
  - Quantum gravity → fluctuating space-time
  - Travel distance (light cone) fluctuates
  - Virtual back holes
    - Decoherence from neutrino-black hole interactions
    - Flavor not expected to be conserved Anchordoqui et al, hep-ph/0506168



- Neutrino assumes definite state  $\rightarrow$  discontinuity in wavefunction evolution
- Occurs when neutrino is "measured", e.g. interacts (with Dark Matter? Graviton?)

#### Baseline variation

• Source-detector distance not constant (e.g. atmospheric neutrino production height)



**Credit: Chandra** 

#### Comparing perturbations

• Compare decoherence effect of various perturbation types



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- Can treat neutrino + environment as **open quantum system** 
  - Decoherence = pure → mixed state
  - Evolution of system given by Lindblad master equation

$$\dot{\rho} = -i[H,\rho] - \mathcal{D}[\rho]$$

**Standard oscillations Decoherence** 



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$$\dot{\rho} = -i[H, \rho] - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \rho_{12}\Gamma_{21} & \rho_{13}\Gamma_{31} \\ \rho_{21}\Gamma_{21} & 0 & \rho_{23}\Gamma_{32} \\ \rho_{31}\Gamma_{31} & \rho_{32}\Gamma_{32} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
Perturbation-like decoherence  
Farzan et al, arXiv:0805.2098
Decoherence
Damping strength parameters
Coherence length =  $\frac{1}{\Gamma}$ 
(damped to e<sup>-1</sup>)

density matrix

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08/10/2019

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Lisi et al, hep-ph/0002053

• Phenomenological **energy-dependence**: 
$$\Gamma_{ij}(E) = \Gamma_{ij}(E = E_0) \left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right)^n$$
  
Usually 1 GeV



$$ho = \sum_{i} p_{i} \left| \psi_{i} 
ight
angle \left\langle \psi_{i} 
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Define  $\mathcal{D}[\rho]$  in **mass** or **flavour basis** depending on perturbation





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## Neutrino decoherence as an open quantum system

- Can treat neutrino + environment as open quantum system
  - Decoherence = pure → mixed state

# Take away

Neutrino decoherence from stochastic perturbations can be treated as open quantum system

Model implemented in nuSQuIDS

• Define  $\mathcal{D}[
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## Decoherence in atmospheric neutrinos

- Atmospheric neutrinos → long baselines, high energies
- Better understood than high energy astrophysical neutrinos



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#### Atmospheric decoherence signal

- Calculate decoherence signal in dominant atmospheric  $v_{\mu}$  survival channel
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#### Planck scale decoherence

- **Experimental quantum gravity signature** is most compelling decoherence motivation
- Quantum gravity expected to be:
  - Strong at Planck scale (~10<sup>19</sup> GeV)
  - Suppressed at lower energies
- Re-express  $\Gamma$  damping parameters w.r.t. Planck scale:

Anchordoqui et al, arXiV: hep-ph/0506168

$$\Gamma_{ij}(E) = \Gamma_{ij}(E = E_0) \left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right)^n \quad \square$$

$$\Gamma(E) = \lambda_{\text{Planck}} \frac{E^n}{M_{\text{Planck}}^{n-1}}$$

**One free parameter (dimensionless constant)** 



One free parameter (dimensionless constant)

 $\Gamma(E)$ 

## Coherence length from Planck scale physics

- "Naturalness"  $\rightarrow \lambda \sim 1$  (E<sub>v</sub>=M<sub>Planck</sub>  $\rightarrow$  coherence length = Planck length)
- What is "natural" **coherence length**?



 $\Gamma(E)$ 

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# Take away

# Can express decoherence relative to Planck scale physics

Sensitivity to decoherence from Planck scale physics well below the natural scale can be achieved with atmospheric neutrinos

Neutrino energy

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# Measuring neutrino decoherence in DeepCore

- Measuring neutrino decoherence using 3 years of DeepCore data
  - Data sample, systematics, ... as per 2019  $v_{\tau}$  appearance <u>PRD</u>
  - 5 100 GeV neutrinos



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  - 5 100 GeV neutrinos

![](_page_28_Figure_5.jpeg)

Sensitive to decoherence <u>8 orders of magnitude</u> weaker than the natural Planck scale expectation!!

→ Planck scale neutrino coherence length of ~10<sup>7</sup> L<sub>Planck</sub>

#### Neutrino decoherence in DeepCore

# Take away

Measurement of atmospheric neutrino decoherence underway using 3 years of DeepCore data

Sensitive to decoherence from quantum gravity 8 orders of magnitude weaker than natural Planck scale!

Even more sensitive 8 yr DeepCore (low energy) and IceCube (high energy) measurements to follow

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0  $\Gamma(E = 1 \, \text{GeV})$  [aeV]

![](_page_31_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Neutrino oscillations @ The IceCube Upgrade

# The IceCube Upgrade

- NSF have funded a \$30M extension to IceCube
  - Deployment in 2022/3
  - 700 multi-PMT sensors
  - Improved ice calibration
- Primary physics goal is precision ν<sub>τ</sub>
   appearance measurement

![](_page_32_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_9.jpeg)

# A low energy neutrino detector

- Dense instrumentation in 2 Mton core
  - Large increase in photocathode density → sensitive to **1 GeV neutrinos**

![](_page_33_Figure_4.jpeg)

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![](_page_34_Figure_4.jpeg)

#### **Upgrade performance**

• Major improvement in detection rate and energy/direction resolution

![](_page_35_Figure_3.jpeg)

#### **Upgrade performance**

Major improvement in detection rate and energy/direction resolution  ${}^{\bullet}$ 

![](_page_36_Figure_3.jpeg)

**3x improvement** @  $v_{\tau}$  appearance energies

**Enhanced rate for all oscillation energies** 

# $v_{\mu}$ disappearance

- 3 year Upgrade  $v_{\mu}$  disappearance sensitivity estimated
- Comparable to current long baseline precision

![](_page_37_Figure_4.jpeg)

#### $v_{\tau}$ appearance

- Poor precision in  $v_{\tau}$  sector is major barrier to testing PMNS unitarity
  - Difficult measurement (CC cross section suppression, poor PID)
- Need new  $v_{\tau}$  measurements
- IceCube Upgrade will provide world leading  $v_{\tau}$  appearance sensitivity

![](_page_38_Figure_6.jpeg)

arXiv:1908.09441

![](_page_39_Figure_3.jpeg)

IceCube Upgrade will provide huge leap in low energy neutrino statistics and resolutions

10%  $v_{\tau}$  appearance precision after only 1 year

 $v_{\mu}$  disappearance competitive with long baseline beam experiments

Also: neutrino mass ordering, BSM oscillations, Dark Matter, ...

![](_page_40_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Backup

# Decoherence parameter interdependence

- **Γ** parameters not independent
  - Conical bound
  - Allowed values depend on number of operators

![](_page_41_Figure_5.jpeg)

 $\Gamma_{ij} = \Gamma_{ji} = \sum_{k=1}^{8} \left( D_k^{(i,i)} - D_k^{(j,j)} \right)^2$  $\sqrt{\Gamma_{ij}} = \sqrt{\Gamma_{il}} \pm \sqrt{\Gamma_{jl}}$ 

## Planck scale constraining power with atmospheric neutrinos

• Ignore naturalness  $\rightarrow$  test atmospheric neutrino sensitivity to  $\lambda_{Planck}$ 

![](_page_42_Figure_3.jpeg)

# **PMNS unitarity**

- $v_{\tau}$  sector poorly constrained
  - Parke, Ross-Lonergan, arXiv:1508.05095

![](_page_43_Figure_4.jpeg)