## Sterile Neutrinos: Cosmology vs Short BaseLine experiments

#### Invisibles workshop, July 2014, Paris Maria Archidiacono

#### invisibles neutrinos, dark matter & dark energy physics





# What can we really measure with cosmology?

If sub-eV!

$$\begin{split} \Omega_{v}h^{2} &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{3} m_{v_{i}} + m_{eff}^{sterile}\right) / 93.14 \ eV \\ m_{sterile}^{eff} &= (T_{s} / T_{v}) m_{sterile}^{thermal} = \left(\Delta N_{eff}\right)^{3/4} m_{sterile}^{thermal} \\ N_{eff} &= 3.046 + \Delta N_{eff} \end{split}$$

# How can we measure $N_{eff}$ with cosmological data?













Friedmann equation: 
$$\left(\frac{H}{H_0}\right)^2 = \frac{\Omega_M}{a^3} + \frac{\Omega_{\gamma}}{a^4} + \frac{\Omega_{\nu}}{a^4} + \Omega_{\Lambda} + \frac{\Omega_{DR}}{a^4}$$

increase of the expansion rate. Earlier freeze-out! Impact on primordial abundances



## How can we measure the neutrino mass with cosmological data?

#### Neutrino mass effects on CMB



#### Neutrino mass effects on MPK

Free-streaming: Effects on matter power spectrum: Suppression on scales smaller than the scale of the horizon at the nonrelativistic transition.





Lesgourgues & Pastor (2012)

### Cosmological constraints on neutrino number and mass after BICEP-2











	СМВ	CMB+all	MA, Fornengo, Gariazzo, Giunti, Hannestad, Lavader (2014)
$\Delta N_{eff}$	0.82 <sub>-0.57</sub> +0.40	0.89 <sub>-0.37</sub> +0.34	2.0 1.6 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.2012 1.6
m <sub>s</sub> (eV)	<0.85 (95%cl)	0.44 <sub>-0.16</sub> +0.11	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ $
			$m_s[eV]$

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#### Combining Cosmology and SBL...





	СМВ	CMB+all	MA, Fornengo, Gariazzo, Giunti, Hannestad, Lavader (2014)
$\Delta N_{eff}$	0.82 <sub>-0.57</sub> +0.40	$0.89_{-0.37}^{+0.34}$	$SBL+Planck+WP+high-\ell+BICEP2(9b)+LSS+H_0+CFHTLenS+PSZ$ SBL+Planck+WP+high-\ell+BICEP2(9b)+LSS+H_0+CFHTLenS+PSZ SBL+Planck+WP+high-\ell+BICEP2(9b)+LSS+H_0+CFHTLenS+PSZ 1.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1
m <sub>s</sub> (ev)	(95%cl)	0.44 <sub>-0.16</sub>	
	CMB +SBL	CMB+all +SBL	
$\Delta N_{eff}$	<0.63 (95%cl)	<0.42 (95%cl)	
$m_s$ (eV)	<b>1.21</b> <sub>-0.13</sub> +0.14	<b>1.19</b> <sub>-0.12</sub> +0.15	
$\Omega_s h^2 = \frac{(\Delta N_{eff})^{3/4} m_s}{94 eV}$			1eV sterile neutrino is ruled out by cosmology, unless



#### Solutions:

How can cosmology face SBL? Partial thermalization:

- Non-standard interactions MA, Hannestad, Hansen, Tram (2014); Hannestad, Hansen, Tram (2013); Dasgupta, Kopp (2013)
- Lepton asymmetry Mirizzi, Saviano, Miele, Serpico (2012); Hannestad, Tamborra, Tram (2012)
- Low reheating temperature Rehagen, Gelimini (2014)
- Non-standard expansion rate at MeV scale

#### Non-standard interactions

$$G_X = \frac{g_X^2}{M_X^2}$$

 $M_X > 100 MeV$ 

Hannestad, Hansen, Tram (2013)





#### Non-standard interactions



## Future perspectives?

#### Euclid



Euclid produces a legacy dataset with images and photometry of more than a billion galaxies and several million spectra, out to high redshifts z > 2.

Basse, Bjaelde, Hamann, Hannestad, Wong (2013)



#### Conclusions

- Despite the progress of precision cosmology, N<sub>eff</sub> is still an open question.
- The tension between cosmology and Short BaseLine exacerbates the debate: light sterile neutrinos are too massive for cosmology
- $\checkmark$  Solutions  $\rightarrow$  tension with BBN
- Euclid: final answer on the mass sum, but not on the single mass eigenstate