

## Abstract

Tau neutrinos are the least well understood particle in the Standard Model. I will discuss the existing and upcoming experimental techniques to study this particle across a large range of energies. I will also discuss various standard and new physics motivations to study this particle.

# Tau Neutrinos: from GeV to EeV

Peter B. Denton

Snowmass

July 24, 2022

2203.05591



Brookhaven™  
National Laboratory



Speaking from [Setauket](#) land

# Recent particle discoveries

▶ Top quark (1995)

CDF [hep-ex/9503002](#)

D0 [hep-ex/9503003](#)

▶  $m_t$  has 0.2% precision

PDG [PTEP 2020](#)

▶ Higgs boson (2012)

ATLAS [1207.7214](#)

CMS [1207.7235](#)

▶  $m_H$  has 0.14% precision

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- ▶ Tau neutrino (2000)

DONuT [hep-ex/0012035](#)

- ▶  $m_{\nu_\tau} = ?$

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CMS [1207.7235](#)

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# Recent particle discoveries

- ▶ Top quark (1995)

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PDG PTEP 2020

- ▶ Neutrino oscillations (1998)

- ▶ Guarantees 2+ new particles

SuperK [hep-ex/9807003](#)

- ▶ Tau neutrino (2000)

DONuT [hep-ex/0012035](#)

- ▶ Higgs boson (2012)

ATLAS [1207.7214](#)

CMS [1207.7235](#)

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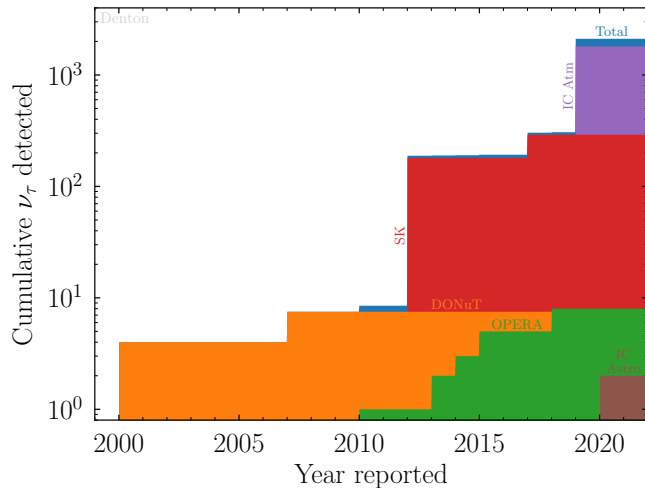
- ▶ ???

- ▶  $m_{\nu_\tau} = ?$

- ▶  $m_H$  has 0.14% precision

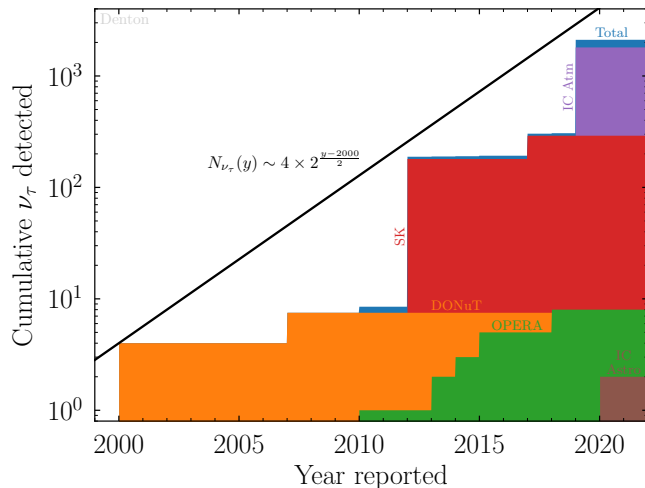
PDG PTEP 2020

# Cumulative tau neutrino data set



Experiment	Source	$\sim$ Detected
DONuT	Prod	7.5
OPERA	LBL osc	8
SK	Atm osc	291
IceCube	Atm osc	1804
IceCube	Astro decoh	2

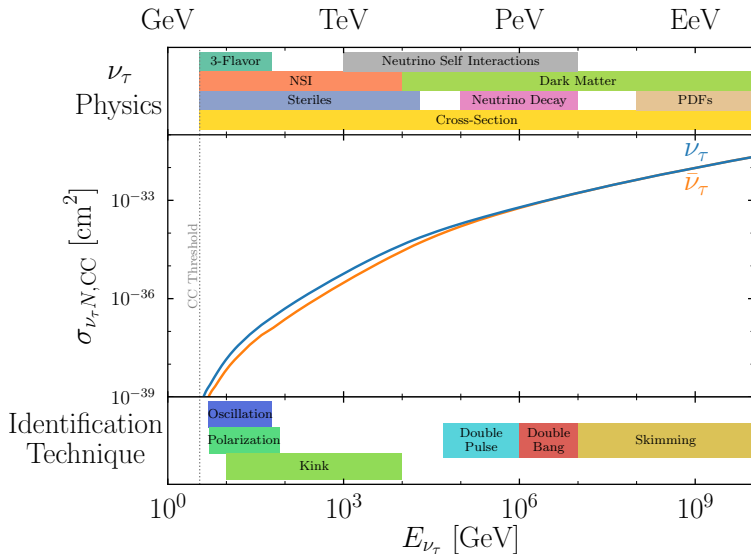
# Cumulative tau neutrino data set



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Doubles every two years!

# Tau neutrinos: from GeV to EeV





# Detection techniques

# Kink

Taus are like muons:  $dE/dX$ , decay, but much shorter lifetime

Near threshold  $\nu_\tau$  CC  $\tau$  large  $p_T$

Need to know source direction

Leveraged by:

1. NOMAD (low density spectrometer): 0 events detected
2. OPERA (emulsion):  $\sim 8$  events detected
3. FASERnu (emulsion): running now
4. SND@LHC (emulsion): running now
5. DUNE ND: SAND (straw tube tracker): future
6. DUNE FD (LArTPC): future Reconstructs full event; uses oscillations

# Oscillations

Given  $\tau$  properties  
Neutrino oscillations  
 $\Rightarrow \nu_\tau$  identification is possible

T. Stanev [astro-ph/9907018](#)

Regardless of nature of oscillations

[PBD 2109.14576](#)

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[PBD 2109.14576](#)

Works by:

1. Biased reconstruction
2. Tau production threshold
3. NC

Criticism: is statistical

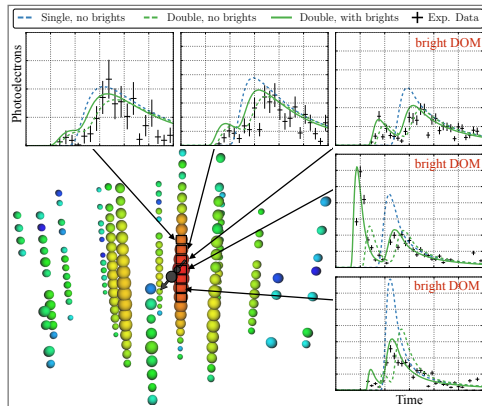
Every technique including emulsion is  
statistical

# Double pulse

Relevant at  $E_{\nu\tau} \gtrsim 100$  TeV

M. Meier, J. Soedingrekso [1909.05127](#)

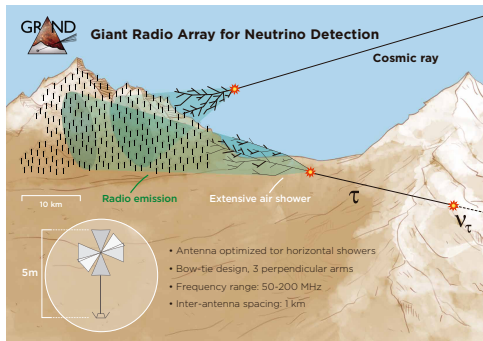
Two candidates!



IceCube [2011.03561](#)

# Skimming

Any air shower coming up from the Earth/mountain *must* be a tau neutrino

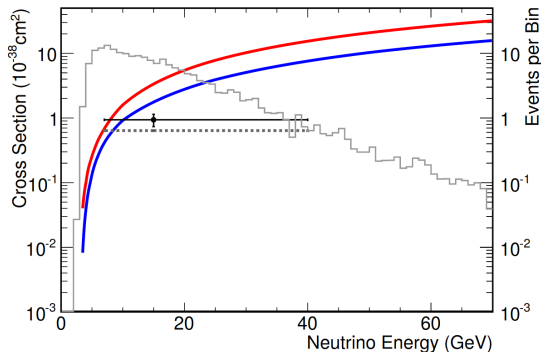


- ▶ Relevant at  $E_{\nu_\tau} \gtrsim 10 - 100$  PeV
- ▶ At these energies we'll know about  $\nu_\tau$  than  $\nu_e$  and  $\nu_\mu$

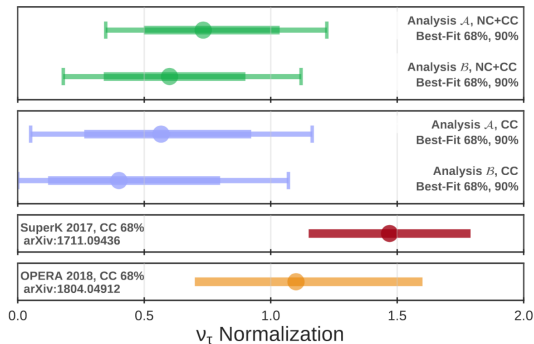
# Physics opportunities

# $\nu_\tau$ cross section: GeV

From oscillations and polarization



SuperK [1711.09436](#)

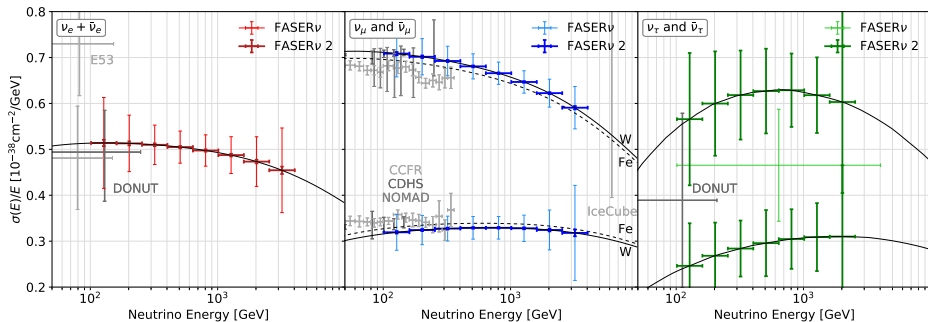


IceCube [1901.05366](#)



# $\nu_\tau$ cross section: TeV

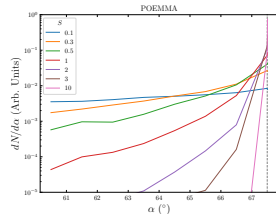
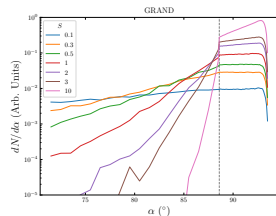
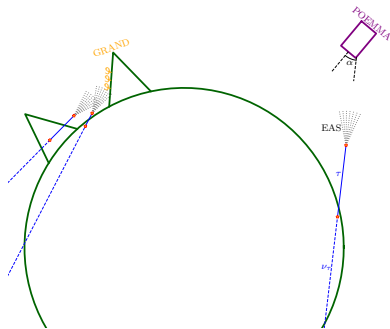
No neutrino cross section measurements at these energies



FASERnu [2109.10905](https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.10905)

# $\nu_\tau$ cross section: PeV-EeV

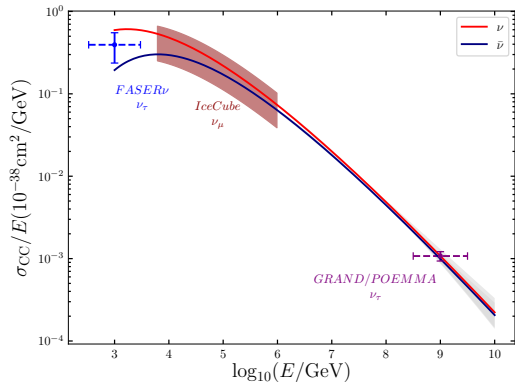
Earth-/mountain-skimming provides information about  $\nu_\tau$  *only*



PBD, Y. Kini 2007.10334

## $\nu_\tau$ cross section

Flux unknown  $\Rightarrow$  assume 100 events



PBD, Y. Kami [2007.10334](#)

See also I. Esteban, S. Prohira, J. Beacom [2205.09763](#)

► PDF uncertainties become relevant

► UHE neutrinos can constrain PDFs

V. Bertone, R. Gauld, J. Rojo [1808.02034](#)

► Only possible with tau neutrinos!

# New interactions with matter particles

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NSI}} = -2\sqrt{2}G_F \sum \epsilon_{\alpha\beta}^f (\bar{\nu}_\alpha \gamma^\mu \nu_\beta) (\bar{f} \gamma_\mu f)$$
$$H = \frac{1}{2E} \left[ U \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \Delta m_{21}^2 & \\ & & \Delta m_{31}^2 \end{pmatrix} U^\dagger + a \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \epsilon_{ee} & \epsilon_{e\mu} & \epsilon_{e\tau} \\ \epsilon_{e\mu}^* & \epsilon_{\mu\mu} & \epsilon_{\mu\tau} \\ \epsilon_{e\tau}^* & \epsilon_{\mu\tau}^* & \epsilon_{\tau\tau} \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

**Tight constraints:**

$$|\epsilon_{\mu\tau}^\oplus| < 0.004 \text{ (atmospheric)}$$

IceCube [2106.07755](#)

**Weak constraints:**

$$|\epsilon_{e\tau}^\oplus| < 0.17 \text{ (atmospheric)}$$

IceCube [2106.07755](#)

$$|\epsilon_{e\tau}^\oplus| \sim 0.2? \text{ (long-baseline accelerator)}$$

[PBD](#), J. Gehrlein, R. Pestes [2008.01110](#)

$$|\epsilon_{\tau\tau}^\oplus| < 0.2 \text{ (atmospheric + scattering)}$$

[PBD](#), I. Shoemaker, Y. Farzan [1804.03660](#)

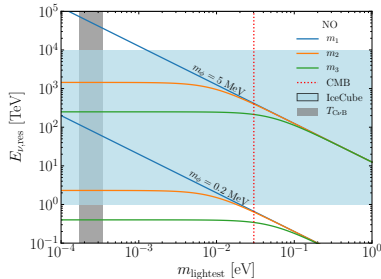
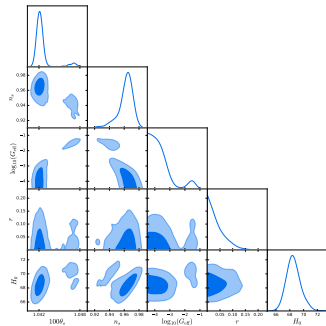
IceCube [2106.07755](#)

# New self interactions: cosmology

- ▶ New  $\nu - \nu$  interaction allowed (preferred?) by cosmology
- ▶ Re-allows several minimal inflation models
- ▶ Partially solves Hubble tension
- ▶ May prefer one new light dof (sterile?)
- ▶  $C\nu B$  scattering  $\Rightarrow$  dips at IceCube

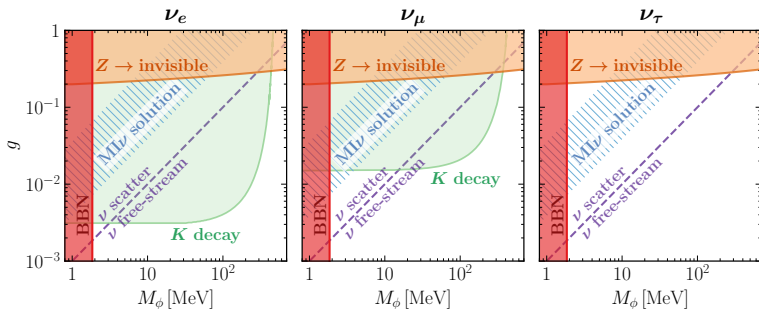
G. Barenboim, PBD, I. Oldengott [1903.02036](#)

C. Kreisch, F. Cyr-Racine, O. Doré [1902.00534](#)



# New self interactions: cosmology implies tau neutrinos

BBN/CMB, kaons, and  $Z$  decays push the new physics to the  $\nu_\tau$  sector



I. Esteban, et al [2107.13568](#)

N. Blinov, et al [1905.02727](#)

C. Creque-Sarbinowski, J. Hyde, M. Kamionkowski [2005.05332](#)

Next gen IceCube can cover the space

## ANITA anomaly

- ▶ Balloon-borne radio experiment over Antarctica
- ▶ Detected few dozen CR showers reflected off ice
- ▶ Detected several unreflected signals
- ▶ Some unreflected signals deep into the Earth  $\sim 30^\circ$
- ▶ Energies  $\sim 0.1 - 10$  EeV:  $\nu$ 's readily absorbed in the Earth
- ▶ Would expect  $\sim 10^6$  more events at smaller angles
- ▶ IceCube, Auger, and Telescope Array should have seen this flux

No conclusive answer to ANITA exists

Need PUEO/IceCube-Gen2/...



# Others

- ▶ Tau neutrinos from the Sun
- ▶ Detect tau neutrinos via polarization of decays
- ▶ High energy tau neutrinos are regenerated in the Earth at lower energies
- ▶ Unitarity violation
- ▶ Neutrino decay
- ▶ Dark matter decay/annihilation
- ▶ Dipole portal
- ▶ Models for neutrinos scattering:  $B - L$ ,  $B - 3L_\tau$ ,  $L_\mu - L_\tau$
- ▶ HNLs
- ▶ Flavor anomalies

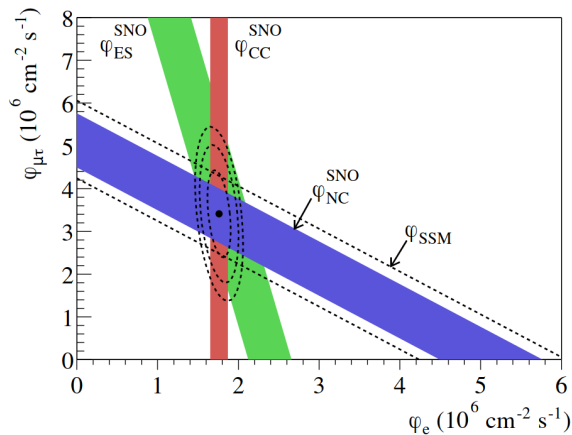
# Summary

- ▶ Tau neutrinos are the least constrained particle
- ▶ More information in the data than people realize
- ▶ Many models need testing in  $\nu_\tau$  sector
- ▶ Connections across  $\sim 8$  orders of magnitude in energy
- ▶ ANITA?<sub>j</sub>?
- ▶ Entering a golden age of tau neutrinos: FASER $\nu$ , IceCube, DUNE, HK, GRAND, ...

Thanks!

# Backups

# Overlooked tau neutrinos from the Sun



SNO [nucl-ex/0204008](#)

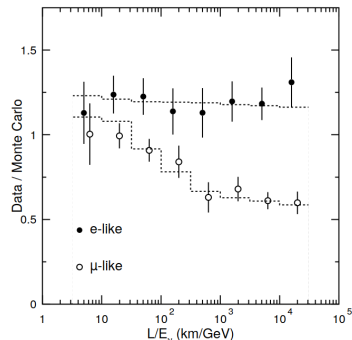
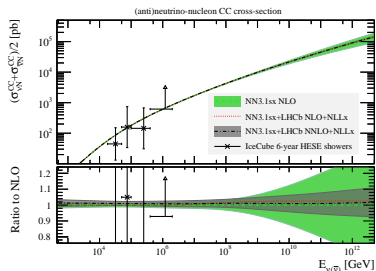
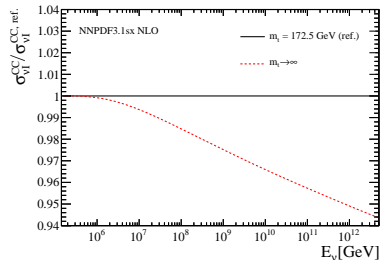
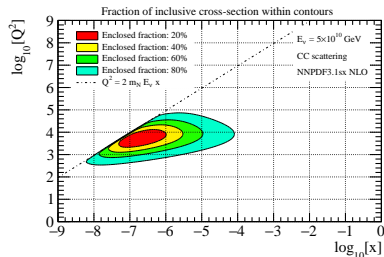
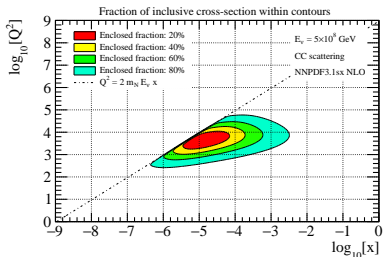


FIG. 4. The ratio of the number of FC data events to FC Monte Carlo events versus reconstructed  $L/E_\nu$ . The points show the ratio of observed data to MC expectation in the absence of oscillations. The dashed lines show the expected shape for  $\nu_\mu \leftrightarrow \nu_\tau$  at  $\Delta m^2 = 2.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2$  and  $\sin^2 2\theta = 1$ . The slight  $L/E_\nu$  dependence for  $e$ -like events is due to contamination (2-7%) of  $\nu_\mu$  CC interactions.

SuperK [hep-ex/9807003](#)

# $\nu_\tau$ cross section: PeV-EeV: PDF connection



V. Bertone, R. Gauld, J. Rojo [1808.02034](#)

Snowmass: July 24, 2022 26/22

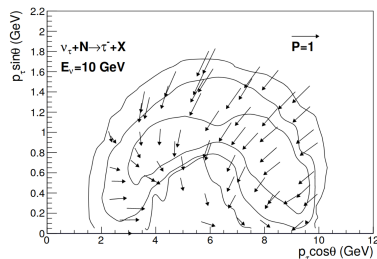
# Polarization

SuperK used:

1. Hadronic tau decay information
2. Tau polarization information
3. Simulated with TAUOLA

Z. Was, P. Golonka [hep-ph/0411377](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0411377)

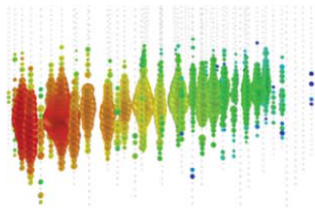
4. Backgrounds are atmospheric:  
NC and  $\nu_e, \nu_\mu$  CC
5. Neural net
6. *and standard oscillations*



# Double bang

Relevant at  $E_{\nu_\tau} \gtrsim 10$  PeV

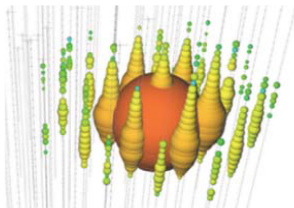
J. Learned, S. Pakvasa [hep-ph/9405296](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/9405296)



Track

$\nu_\mu$  CC

$\nu_\tau$  CC  $\tau \rightarrow \mu$

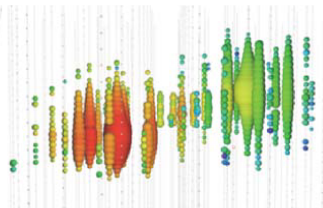


Cascade

$\nu_e$  CC

$\nu_\tau$  CC  $\tau \rightarrow e, X$  LE

$\nu_\alpha$  NC



Double bang

$\nu_\tau$  CC  $\tau \rightarrow e, X$  HE

No double bangs detected



# High energy experiments

Experiments	Phase & Online Date	Energy Range	Site	Flavor	Technique			Neutrino Target			Geometry					
				All Flavor Tau	Optical / UV	Radio	Showers	H <sub>2</sub> O	Earth's limb Atmosphere	Topography	Lunar Regolith	Embedded	Planar Arrays	Valley	Mountains	Balloon
IceCube	2010	TeV-EeV	South Pole	✓	✓			✓								
KM <sub>3</sub> NeT	2021	TeV-PeV	Mediterranean	✓	✓			✓								
Baikal-GVD	2021	TeV-PeV	Lake Baikal	✓	✓			✓								
P-ONE	2020	TeV-PeV	Pacific Ocean	✓	✓			✓								
IceCube-Gen2	2030+	TeV-EeV	South Pole	✓	✓	✓		✓								
ARIANNA	2014	>30 PeV	Moore's Bay	✓		✓		✓								
ARA	2011	>30 PeV	South Pole	✓		✓		✓								
RNO-G	2021	>30 PeV	Greenland	✓		✓		✓								
RET-N	2024	PeV-EeV	Antarctica	✓		✓		✓								
ANITA	2008,2014,2016	EeV	Antarctica	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓							✓
PUEO	2024	EeV	Antarctica	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓							✓
GRAND	2020	EeV	China / Worldwide	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	
BEACON	2018	EeV	CA, USA/ Worldwide	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓					✓	
TAROSE-M	2018	EeV	Antarctica	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓					✓	
SKA	2029	>100 EeV	Australia		✓		✓				✓		✓			
Trinity	2022	PeV-EeV	Utah, USA	✓		✓			✓	✓					✓	
POEMMA		>20 PeV	Satellite	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓						✓
EUSO-SPB	2022	EeV	New Zealand	✓		✓			✓	✓						✓
Pierre Auger	2008	EeV	Argentina	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			
AugerPrime	2022	EeV	Argentina	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			
Telescope Array	2008	EeV	Utah, USA	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			
TAx4		EeV	Utah, USA	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓						
TAMBO	2025-2026	PeV-EeV	Peru	✓			✓			✓			✓			

Operational		Date full operations began
Prototype		Date prototype operations began or begin
Planning		Projected full operations

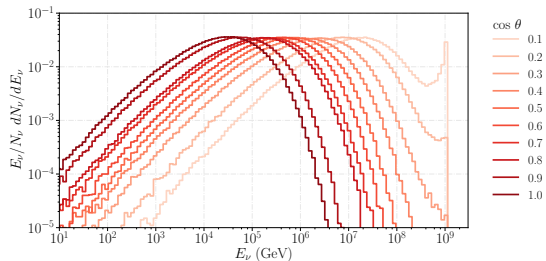
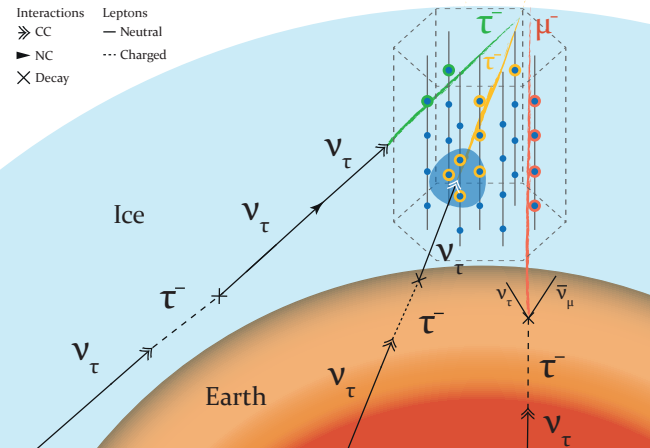
# Tau neutrino regeneration

1. High energy tau neutrinos propagating in the Earth
2. Interact:
  - 2.1 NC: outgoing tau neutrino at lower energy
  - 2.2 CC: produces a tau which then decays back to a tau neutrinos
3. Still have a tau neutrino

S. Ritz, D. Seckel [Nucl. Phys. B 1988](#)

F. Halzen, D. Saltzberg [hep-ph/9804354](#)

# Tau neutrino regeneration



I. Safa, et al [1909.10487](https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.10487)

# Unitarity Constraints on Tau Neutrinos

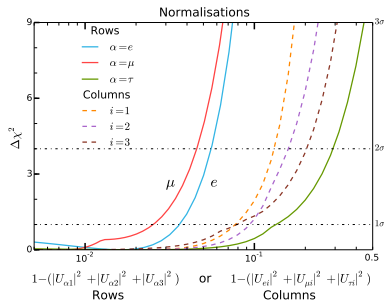
BSM scenario with extra neutrinos,  
with no direct  $\Delta m_{41}^2$  probe

Past studies used:

1.  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$  at OPERA
2. SNO NC and CC data

S. Ellis, K. Kelly, S. Li [2008.01088](#)

Z. Hu, J. Ling, J. Tang, T. Wang [2008.09730](#)



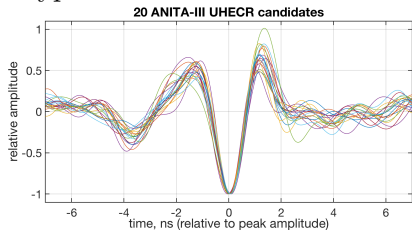
S. Parke M. Ross-Lonergan [1508.05095](#)

~ 30% of the  $\nu_\tau$  row could be missing  
Atmospheric  $\nu_\tau$  appearance helps

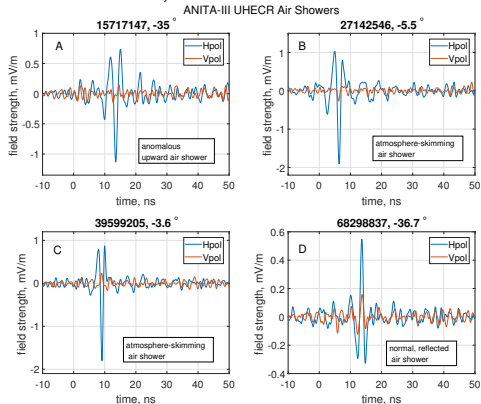
PBD, J. Gehrlein [2109.14575](#)

# ANITA anomaly

## Typical reflected CR waveforms



a) Anomalous b,c) above horizon CRs  
d) reflected CR



ANITA [1803.05088](#)

ANITA [2008.05690](#)

# Possible resolutions of ANITA

- ▶ Regular CR interactions + ice properties

- ▶ Transition radiation

K. de Vries, S. Prohira [1903.08750](#)

- ▶ Subsurface reflections

I. Shoemaker, et al [1905.02846](#)

Disfavored

ANITA [2009.13010](#)

- ▶ Sterile mixing reduces absorption

J. Cherry, I. Shoemaker [1802.01611](#)

Y. Farzan [2105.03272](#)

- ▶ DM scattering in ice

D. Hooper et al [1904.12865](#)

- ▶ Heavy  $DM \rightarrow \nu_R$

L. Heurtier, Y. Mambrini, M. Pierre [1902.04584](#)

D. Borah et al [1907.02740](#)

- ▶ Sterile with leptoquark

B. Chauhan, S. Mohanty [1812.00919](#)

- ▶ RPV SUSY

J. Collins, B. Dev, Y. Sui [1810.08479](#)

- ▶  $L_e - L_\tau$  from in Earth

A. Esmaili, Y. Farzan [1909.07995](#)

- ▶ Axion-photon conversion in ionosphere

I. Esteban et al [1905.10372](#)

- ▶ Stau, IceCube data also

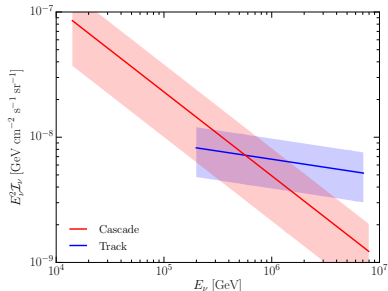
D. Fox, et al [1809.09615](#)

- ▶ Boosted DM

L. Heurtier, et al [1905.13223](#)

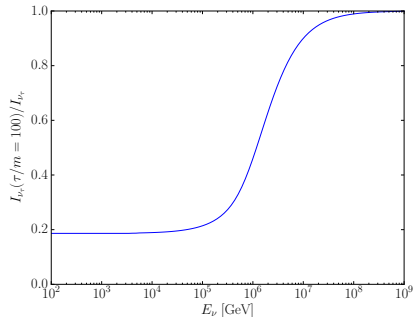
# Neutrino decay

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{g_{ij}}{2} \bar{\nu}_j \nu_i \phi + \frac{g'_{ij}}{2} \bar{\nu}_j i \gamma_5 \nu_i \phi$$



IceCube [1607.08006](#)

$\tau_2/m_2 \sim \tau_3/m_3 \sim 100 \text{ s/eV}$   
 preferred at  $3 - 3.5\sigma$

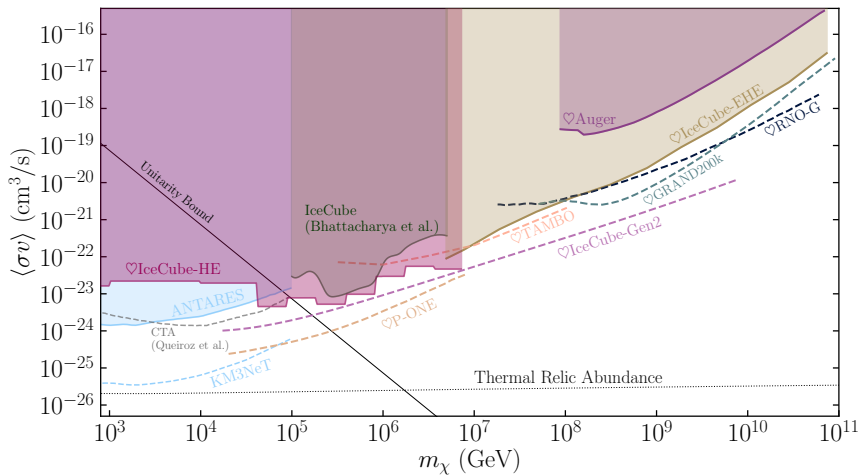


Predict deficit in  $\nu_\tau$  flux at lower energies

[PBD](#), I. Tamborra [1805.05950](#)

A. Abdullahi, [PBD](#) [2005.07200](#)

# Dark matter



C. Argüelles, et al [1912.09486](#)