Neutrino winds on the sky

JCAP 11 (2023) 036 - 2307.00049 with Marilena Loverde

Caio Nascimento Fundamental Physics from Future Spectroscopic Surveys (LBNL May 2024)



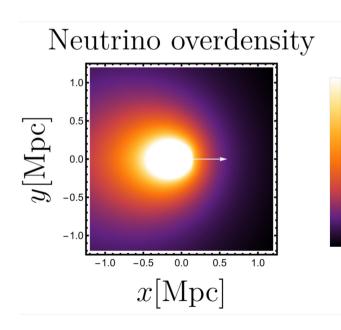
Neutrino winds as a probe of neutrino masses

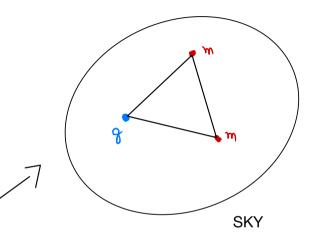
0.20

0.15

0.10

0.05





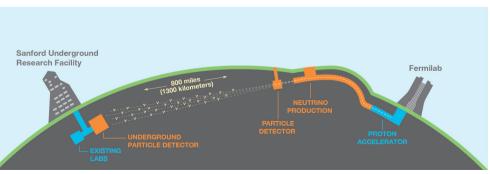
- Complementary to the traditional neutrino induced suppression of power
- Can potentially be detected with future spectroscopic surveys!

Neutrinos are massive!

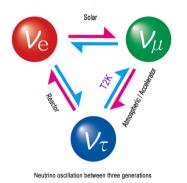


Sudbury Neutrino Observatory

KamLAND detector

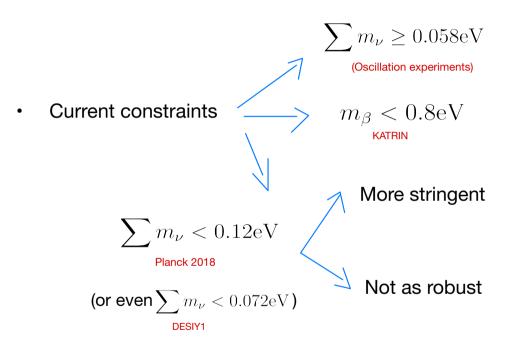


Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment (DUNE)



Credit: J-PART

On a hunt for the neutrino mass scale





KATRIN Experiment

Neutrino mass is BSM physics!

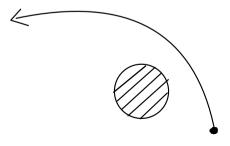
Neutrinos free stream over cosmological distances

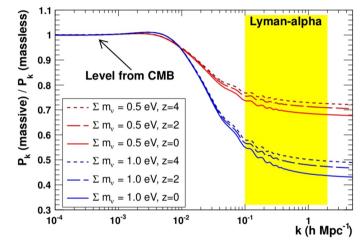
Nonrelativistic: $f_{
u} pprox 0.5\%$

 $v_{\nu,0} \sim 3T_{\nu,0}/m_{\nu} \approx 1500 \text{km/s}$

Prevents clustering os scales below:

$$\lambda_{\rm fs} \sim v_{\nu}/H_0 \approx 20 {
m Mpc}$$





Credit: 1506.05976v3

This is great..., but not perfect

Detection of the neutrino mass scale
 in the upcoming decade!

Accuracy and efficiency are key! (has kept me busy: 2107.05690, 2104.00703, 2303.09580)

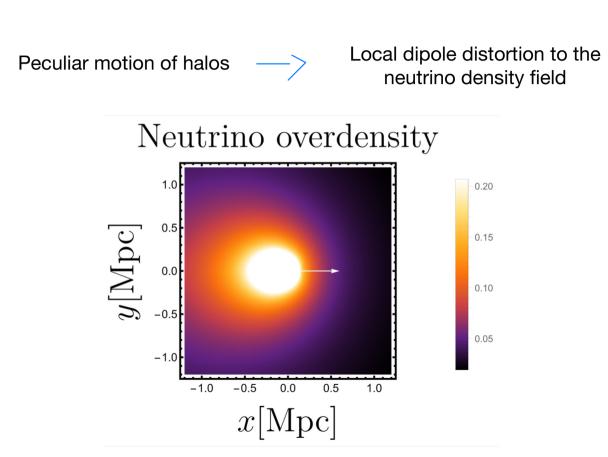
We should all care! _____

Set clear targets for laboratory searches Also see: Cosmological Implications of a Neutrino Mass Detection (2111.01096) Daniel Green, Joel Meyers

• BUT, there are degeneracies and sensitivity to modeling of small scales

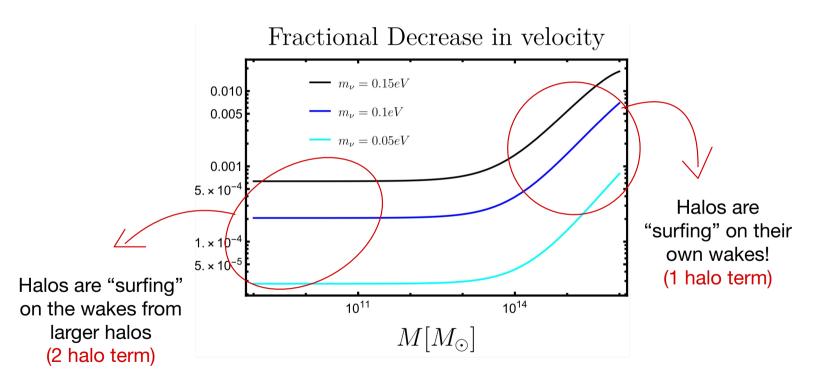
New ideas!

Neutrino winds: Basic idea



6/12

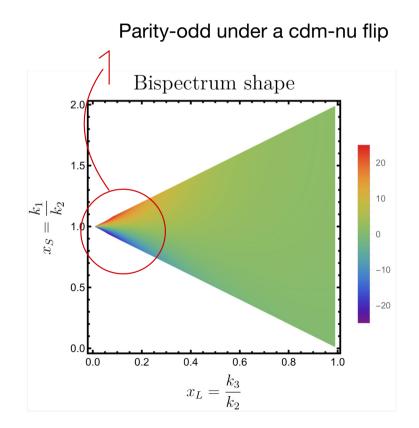
Dynamical friction



Dipole distortion

Local cdm-nu cross correlation ٠ Really a three point function is modulated by the long-wavelength (stack against the relative velocity) relative velocity CDM-v Cross Correlation 0.5 0.4 x_{II}[Mpc/h] 0.3 0.2 0.1 parallel to the relative velocity 2 4 6 8 0 x_{\perp} [Mpc/h]

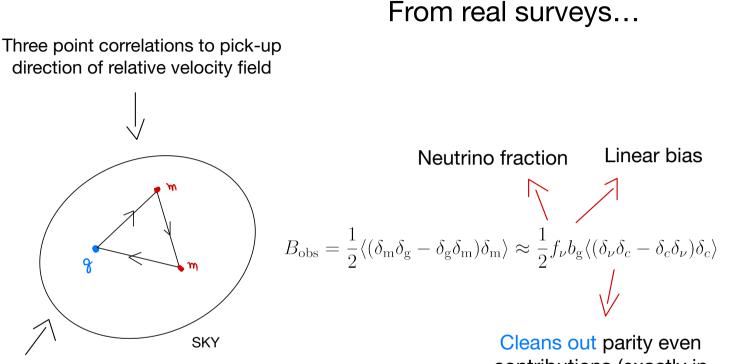
The bispectrum



 $f_{\rm NL}^{\rm eff} \approx 0.5 , m_{\nu} = 0.05 {\rm eV}$ $f_{\rm NL}^{\rm eff} \approx 4 , m_{\nu} = 0.1 {\rm eV}$ $f_{\rm NL}^{\rm eff} \approx 14 , m_{\nu} = 0.15 {\rm eV}$ $\cdot \quad \text{Different scaling} \sim \frac{x_S}{-}$

 x_L

• NOT to be taken seriously!



Cross-correlations to isolate nu-cdm dipole Cleans out parity even contributions (exactly in the squeezed limit)

Interesting features

• Window into mass splittings! ${
m signal} \sim m_
u^3$

 It will take a billion galaxies to detect the neutrino winds assuming the minimal mass from oscillations!

• We want as many galaxies as possible in the local universe

Conclusion

- Neutrinos are massive! Cosmological and laboratory experiments set complementary constrains on the neutrino sector.
- The matter power spectrum is suppressed due to neutrino freestreaming. We will measure the neutrino mass scale from this in the upcoming decade!
- Neutrinos accumulate downstream of moving halos, forming wakes. This is an independent probe of neutrino masses that may be detected by future (spectroscopic) surveys!