Status of Short-Baseline Neutrino Oscillation Fits

Carlo Giunti

INFN, Sezione di Torino
and
Dipartimento di Fisica Teorica, Università di Torino

giunti@to.infn.it

Neutrino Unbound: http://www.nu.to.infn.it

PITT PACC SBN
Workshop on Short Baseline Neutrino Oscillation Physics

Pittsburgh, PA, USA

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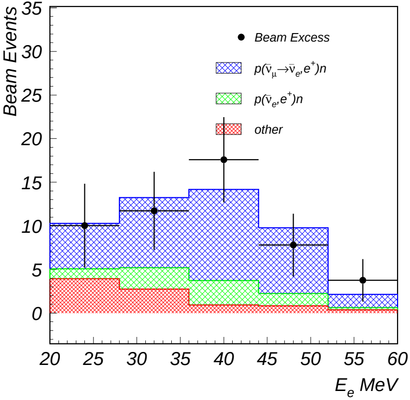
LSND

[PRL 75 (1995) 2650; PRC 54 (1996) 2685; PRL 77 (1996) 3082; PRD 64 (2001) 112007]

$\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$ $\quad L \simeq 30\,\mathrm{m}$ $\quad 20\,\mathrm{MeV} \leq E \leq 60\,\mathrm{MeV}$



- Well known source of $\bar{\nu}_\mu$:

$$\mu^+ \text{ at rest} \to e^+ + \nu_e + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

- $\bar{\nu}_\mu \xrightarrow[L\simeq 30\,\mathrm{m}]{} \bar{\nu}_e$

- Well known detection process of $\bar{\nu}_e$:

$$\bar{\nu}_e + p \to n + e^+$$

- But signal not seen by KARMEN with same method at $L \simeq 18\,\mathrm{m}$

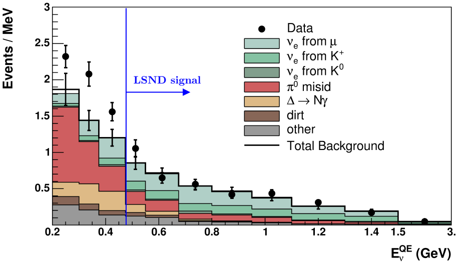
[PRD 65 (2002) 112001]

Nominal $\approx 3.8\sigma$ excess $\quad \Delta m^2 \gtrsim 0.2\,\mathrm{eV}^2 \quad (\gg \Delta m^2_{\mathrm{A}} \gg \Delta m^2_{\mathrm{S}})$

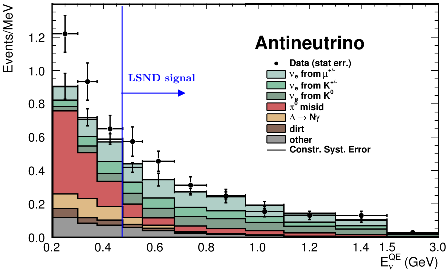
MiniBooNE

$L \simeq 541\,\text{m}$ $\qquad$ $200\,\text{MeV} \leq E \lesssim 3\,\text{GeV}$

$\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$ [PRL 102 (2009) 101802]



$\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$ [PRL 110 (2013) 161801]



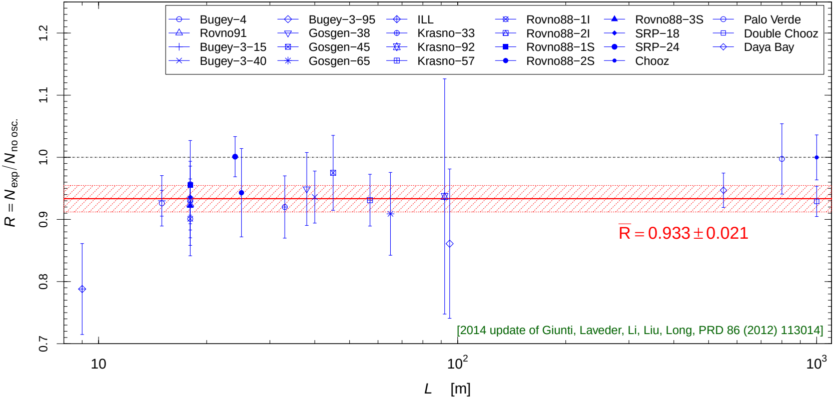
- Purpose: check LSND signal.
- Different L and E.
- Similar L/E (oscillations).
- No money, no Near Detector.
- LSND signal: $E > 475\,\text{MeV}$.
- Agreement with LSND signal?
- CP violation?
- Low-energy anomaly!

Reactor Electron Antineutrino Anomaly

[Mention et al, PRD 83 (2011) 073006; update in White Paper, arXiv:1204.5379]

New reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ fluxes

[Mueller et al, PRC 83 (2011) 054615; Huber, PRC 84 (2011) 024617]



$\bar{\nu}_e \to \bar{\nu}_e$ $\quad L \sim 10 - 100\,\text{m}$ $\quad E \sim 4\,\text{MeV}$

Nominal $\approx 3.1\sigma$ deficit $\quad \Delta m^2 \gtrsim 0.5\,\text{eV}^2$ $\quad (\gg \Delta m^2_{\text{A}} \gg \Delta m^2_{\text{S}})$

[see also: Sinev, arXiv:1103.2452; Ciuffoli, Evslin, Li, JHEP 12 (2012) 110; Zhang, Qian, Vogel, PRD 87 (2013) 073018; Kopp, Machado, Maltoni, Schwetz, JHEP 1305 (2013) 050; Ivanov et al, PRC 88 (2013) 055501]

Problem: unknown $\bar{\nu}_e$ flux uncertainties?

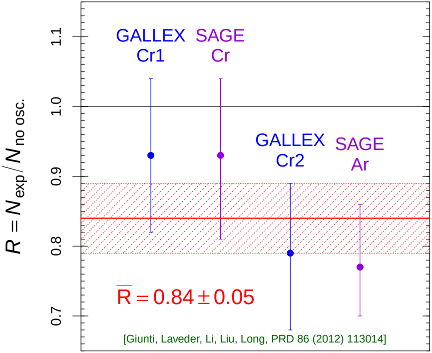
[Hayes, Friar, Garvey, Jonkmans, PRL 112 (2014) 202501; Dwyer, Langford, PRL 114 (2015) 012502]

Gallium Anomaly

Gallium Radioactive Source Experiments: GALLEX and SAGE

Detection Process: $\nu_e + {}^{71}\text{Ga} \to {}^{71}\text{Ge} + e^-$

ν_e Sources: $e^- + {}^{51}\text{Cr} \to {}^{51}\text{V} + \nu_e$ $\qquad e^- + {}^{37}\text{Ar} \to {}^{37}\text{Cl} + \nu_e$



$\bar{\nu}_e \to \bar{\nu}_e \qquad E \sim 0.7\,\text{MeV}$

$\langle L \rangle_{\text{GALLEX}} = 1.9\,\text{m}$

$\langle L \rangle_{\text{SAGE}} = 0.6\,\text{m}$

Nominal $\approx 2.9\sigma$ anomaly

$\Delta m^2 \gtrsim 1\,\text{eV}^2 \qquad (\gg \Delta m^2_{\text{A}} \gg \Delta m^2_{\text{S}})$

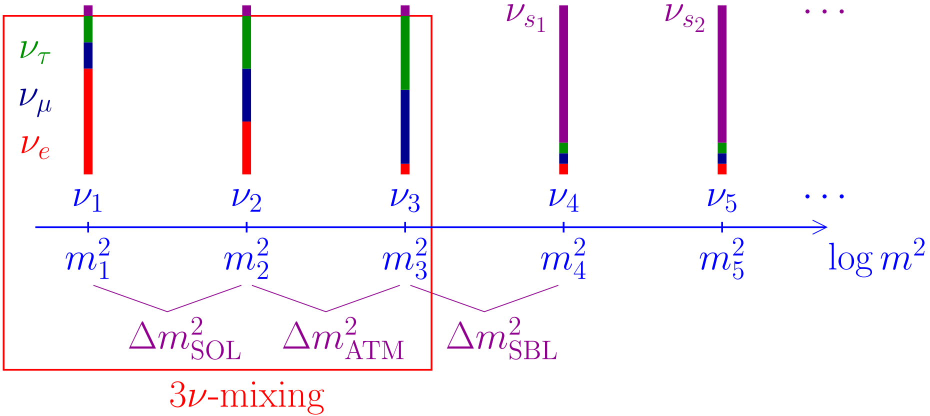
[SAGE, PRC 73 (2006) 045805; PRC 80 (2009) 015807]

[Laveder et al, Nucl.Phys.Proc.Suppl. 168 (2007) 344; MPLA 22 (2007) 2499; PRD 78 (2008) 073009; PRC 83 (2011) 065504]

[Mention et al, PRD 83 (2011) 073006]

- ${}^3\text{He} + {}^{71}\text{Ga} \to {}^{71}\text{Ge} + {}^3\text{H}$ cross section measurement [Frekers et al., PLB 706 (2011) 134]
- $E_{\text{th}}(\nu_e + {}^{71}\text{Ga} \to {}^{71}\text{Ge} + e^-) = 233.5 \pm 1.2\,\text{keV}$ [Frekers et al., PLB 722 (2013) 233]

Beyond Three-Neutrino Mixing: Sterile Neutrinos



Terminology: a eV-scale sterile neutrino

means: a eV-scale massive neutrino which is mainly sterile

Effective SBL Oscillation Probabilities in 3+1 Schemes

$$P^{\text{SBL}}_{\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\alpha \to \overset{(-)}{\nu}_\beta} \simeq \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\alpha\beta} \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{41} L}{4E}\right) \qquad \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\alpha\beta} = 4|U_{\alpha4}|^2|U_{\beta4}|^2$$

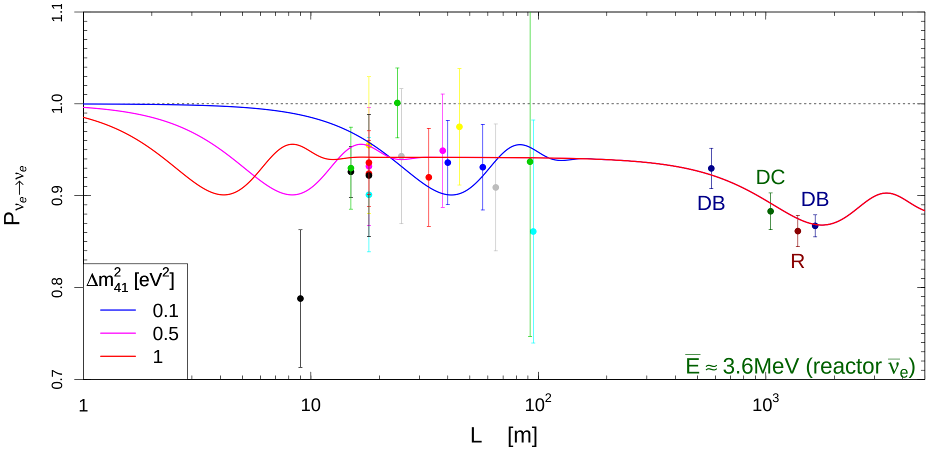
$$P^{\text{SBL}}_{\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\alpha \to \overset{(-)}{\nu}_\alpha} \simeq 1 - \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\alpha\alpha} \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{41} L}{4E}\right) \qquad \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\alpha\alpha} = 4|U_{\alpha4}|^2\left(1 - |U_{\alpha4}|^2\right)$$

Perturbation of 3ν Mixing: $|U_{e4}|^2 \ll 1\,,\ |U_{\mu4}|^2 \ll 1\,,\ |U_{\tau4}|^2 \ll 1\,,\ |U_{s4}|^2 \simeq 1$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} & U_{e4} \\ U_{\mu1} & U_{\mu2} & U_{\mu3} & U_{\mu4} \\ U_{\tau1} & U_{\tau2} & U_{\tau3} & U_{\tau4} \\ U_{s1} & U_{s2} & U_{s3} & U_{s4} \end{pmatrix}$$

SBL (fourth column)

- 6 mixing angles
- 3 Dirac CP phases
- 3 Majorana CP phases
- But CP violation is not observable in current SBL experiments!
- Observable in LBL accelerator exp. sensitive to Δm^2_{ATM} [de Gouvea, Kelly, Kobach, PRD 91 (2015) 053005; Klop, Palazzo, PRD 91 (2015) 073017; Berryman, de Gouvea, Kelly, Kobach, PRD 92 (2015) 073012, Palazzo, arXiv:1509.03148] and solar exp. sensitive to Δm^2_{SOL} [Long, Li, Giunti, PRD 87, 113004 (2013) 113004]

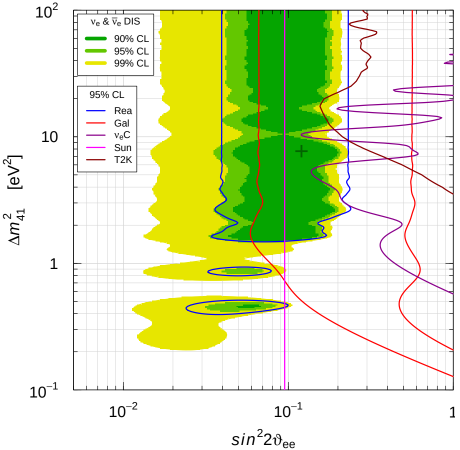


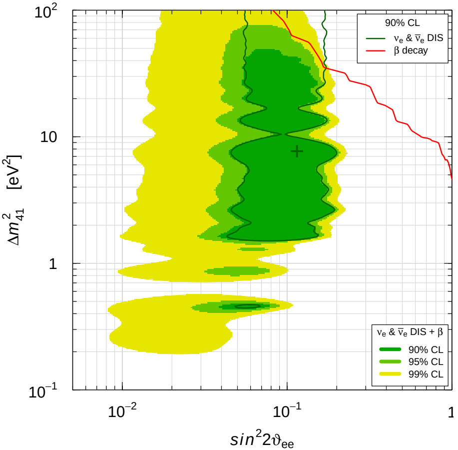
$$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{ee} = 4|U_{e4}|^2 \left(1 - |U_{e4}|^2\right) = \sin^2 2\vartheta_{14}$$

$$P^{\rm SBL}_{\nu_e \to \nu_e} \simeq 1 - \sin^2 2\vartheta_{14} \, \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{41} L}{4E}\right)$$

$$P^{\rm LBL}_{\nu_e \to \nu_e} \simeq 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\vartheta_{14} - \cos^4 \vartheta_{14} \, \sin^2 2\vartheta_{13} \, \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2_{31} L}{4E}\right)$$

Global ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ Disappearance





KARMEN + LSND $\nu_e + {}^{12}\text{C} \to {}^{12}\text{N}_{\text{g.s.}} + e^-$
[Conrad, Shaevitz, PRD 85 (2012) 013017]
[Giunti, Laveder, PLB 706 (2011) 200]

solar ν_e + KamLAND $\bar{\nu}_e$ + ϑ_{13}
[Giunti, Li, PRD 80 (2009) 113007]
[Palazzo, PRD 83 (2011) 113013; PRD 85 (2012) 077301]
[Giunti, Laveder, Li, Liu, Long, PRD 86 (2012) 113014]

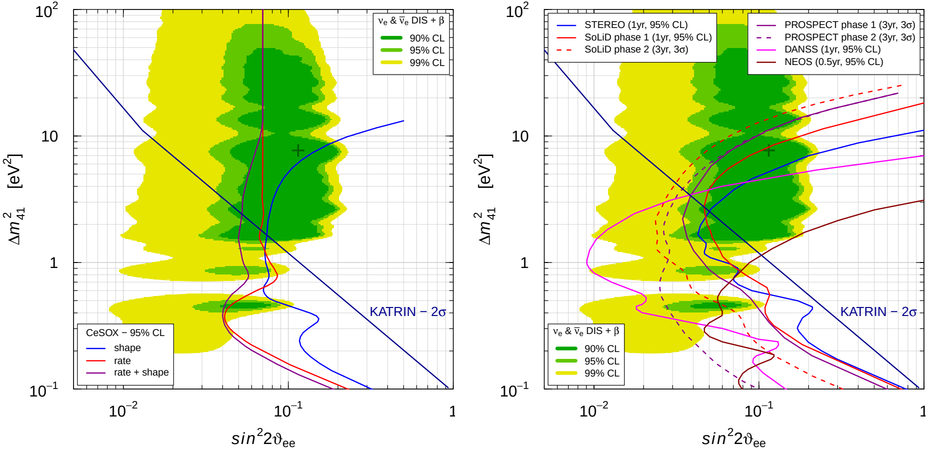
T2K Near Detector ν_e disappearance
[T2K, PRD 91 (2015) 051102]

Mainz + Troitsk Tritium β decay
[Mainz, EPJC 73 (2013) 2323]
[Troitsk, JETPL 97 (2013) 67; JPG 41 (2014) 015001]

No Osc. excluded at 2.9σ
$(\Delta\chi^2/\text{NDF} = 11.2/2)$

$$7\,\text{cm} \lesssim \frac{L_{41}^{\text{osc}}}{E\,[\text{MeV}]} \lesssim 2\,\text{m} \qquad (2\sigma)$$

Near-Future Experiments



CeSOX (BOREXINO, Italy)

^{144}Ce – 100 kCi [Vivier@TAUP2015]

rate: 1% normalization uncertainty

8.5 m from detector center

KATRIN (Germany)

Tritium β decay [Mertens@TAUP2015]

STEREO (France) $L \simeq$ 8-12m [Sanchez@EPSHEP2015]

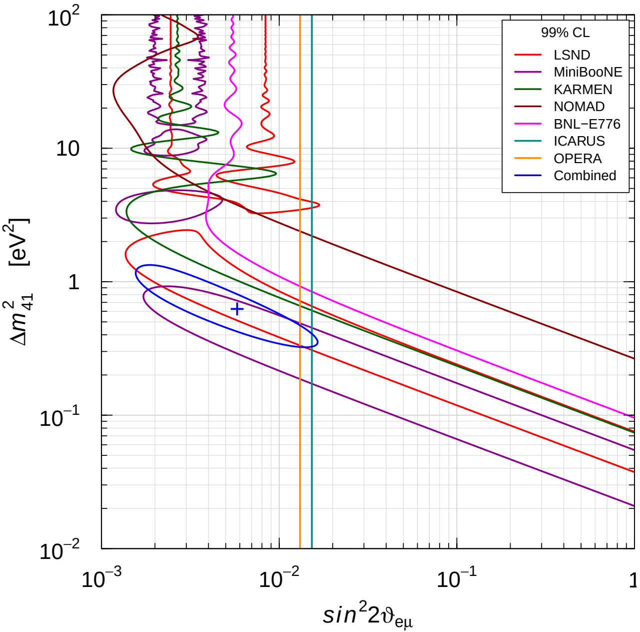
SoLid (Belgium) $L \simeq$ 5-8m [Yermia@TAUP2015]

PROSPECT (USA) $L \simeq$ 7-12m [Heeger@TAUP2015]

DANSS (Russia) $L \simeq$ 10-12m [arXiv:1412.0817]

NEOS (Korea) $L \simeq$ 25m [Oh@WIN2015]

$\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$ and $\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$ Appearance



3+1: Appearance vs Disappearance

- Amplitude of ν_e disappearance:

$$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{ee} = 4|U_{e4}|^2 \left(1 - |U_{e4}|^2\right) \simeq 4|U_{e4}|^2$$

- Amplitude of ν_μ disappearance:

$$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{\mu\mu} = 4|U_{\mu4}|^2 \left(1 - |U_{\mu4}|^2\right) \simeq 4|U_{\mu4}|^2$$

- Amplitude of $\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$ transitions:

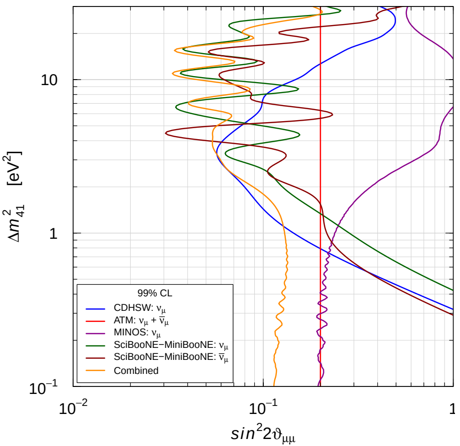
$$\sin^2 2\vartheta_{e\mu} = 4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{\mu4}|^2 \simeq \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\vartheta_{ee} \sin^2 2\vartheta_{\mu\mu}$$

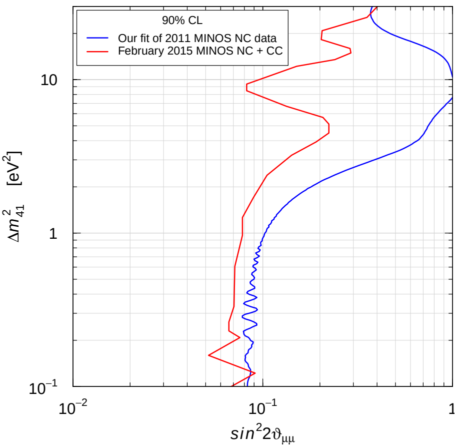
- Upper bounds on ν_e and ν_μ disappearance $\Rightarrow$ strong limit on $\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$

[Okada, Yasuda, IJMPA 12 (1997) 3669; Bilenky, Giunti, Grimus, EPJC 1 (1998) 247]

- Similar constraint in 3+2, 3+3, ..., 3+N_s! [Giunti, Zavanin, MPLA 31 (2015) 1650003]

ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ Disappearance



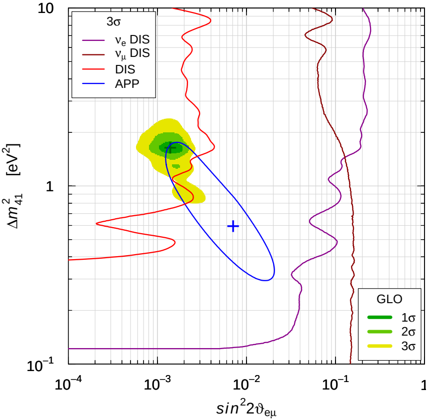


MINOS: $L_{\text{decay}} \simeq 0.675\,\text{km}$ $L_{\text{ND}} \simeq 1.04\,\text{km}$ $L_{\text{FD}} \simeq 735\,\text{km}$

$$E \approx 4\,\text{GeV} \Longrightarrow \frac{L_{\text{osc}}}{L_{\text{ND}}} \approx \frac{10}{\Delta m^2_{41}\,[\text{eV}^2]}$$

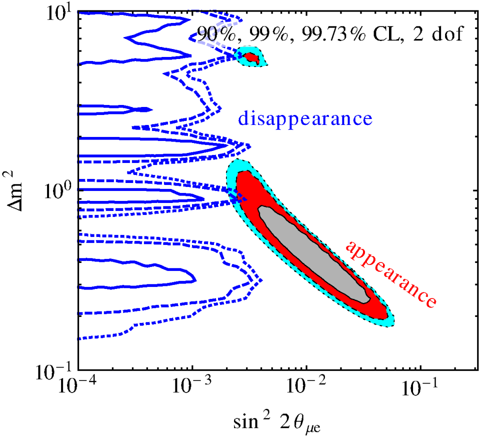
Global 3+1 Fit

Our Fit



GoF = 5% PGoF = 0.1%

Kopp, Machado, Maltoni, Schwetz

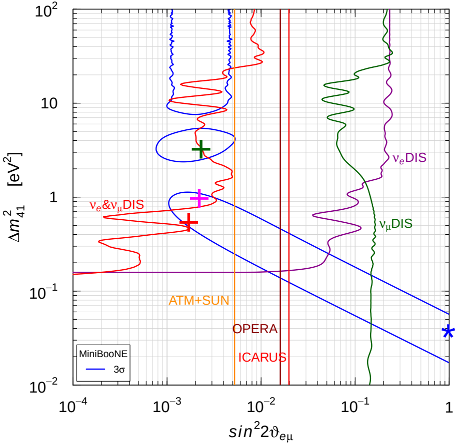


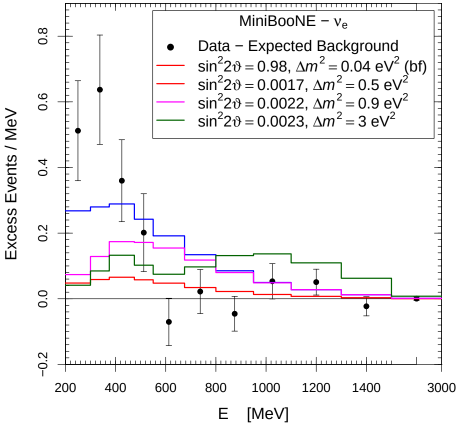
GoF = 19% PGoF = 0.01%

[Kopp, Machado, Maltoni, Schwetz, JHEP 1305 (2013) 050]

There is no globally allowed region in this paper!

MiniBooNE Low-Energy Excess?





- No fit of low-energy excess for realistic $\sin^2 2\vartheta_{e\mu} \lesssim 3 \times 10^{-3}$
- MB low-energy excess is the main cause of bad APP-DIS PGoF $= 0.1\%$
- Pragmatic Approach: discard the Low-Energy Excess because it is very likely not due to oscillations

[Giunti, Laveder, Li, Long, PRD 88 (2013) 073008]

Neutrino energy reconstruction problem?

[Martini, Ericson, Chanfray, PRD 85 (2012) 093012; PRD 87 (2013) 013009]

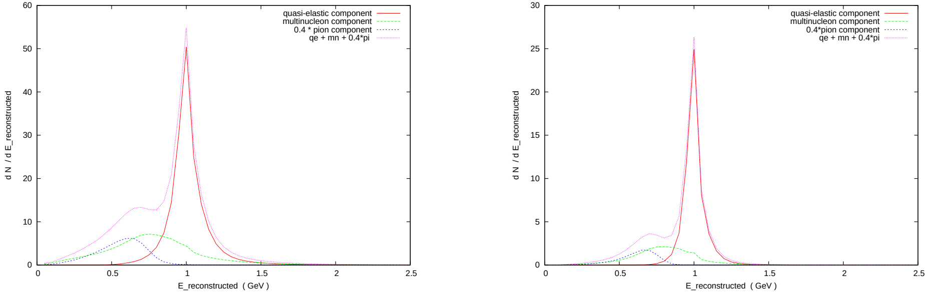
- Effect due to multinucleon interactions whose signal is indistinguishable from that due to quasielastic charged-current scattering

$$\nu_e + n \to p + e^- \qquad \bar{\nu}_e + p \to n + e^+$$

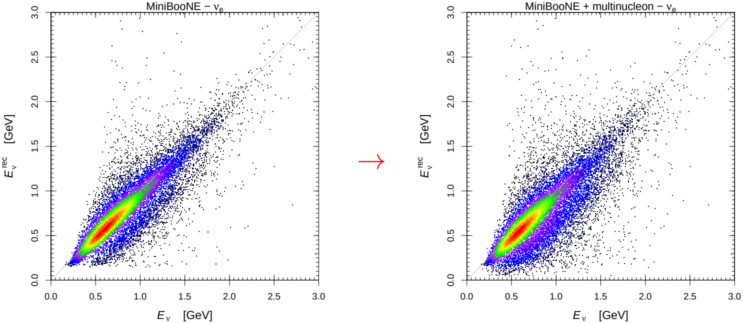
- In the MiniBooNE analysis the reconstructed neutrino energy is ($E_{\mathrm{B}} \simeq 25\,\mathrm{MeV}$)

$$E_\nu^{\mathrm{QE}} = \frac{2\left(M_{\mathrm{i}} - E_{\mathrm{B}}\right) E_e - \left(m_e^2 - 2 M_{\mathrm{i}} E_{\mathrm{B}} + E_{\mathrm{B}}^2 + \Delta M_{\mathrm{if}}^2\right)}{2\left(M_{\mathrm{i}} - E_{\mathrm{B}} - E_e + p_e \cos\theta_e\right)}$$

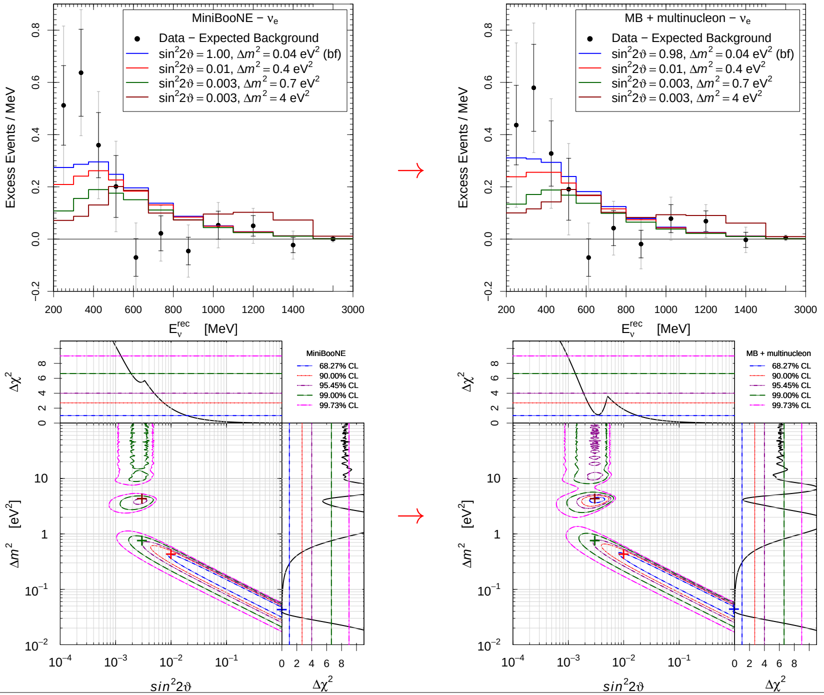
- The MiniBooNE collaboration took into account:
  - Fermi motion of the initial nucleon
  - Charged-current single charged pion production events in which the pion is not observed
    (e.g. $\nu_e + n \to \Delta^+ + e^- \to n + \pi^+ + e^-$ with π^+ absorbed by a nucleus)

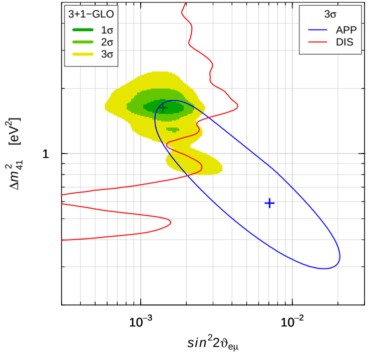


MiniBooNE $\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$ full transmutation Monte Carlo events

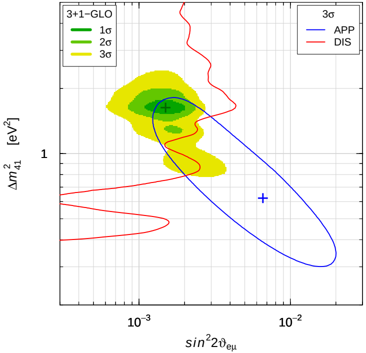


[Ericson, Garzelli, Giunti, Martini, in preparation]


MiniBooNE − ν_e
Data − Expected Background
$\sin^2 2\vartheta = 1.00$, $\Delta m^2 = 0.04$ eV^2 (bf)
$\sin^2 2\vartheta = 0.01$, $\Delta m^2 = 0.4$ eV^2
$\sin^2 2\vartheta = 0.003$, $\Delta m^2 = 0.7$ eV^2
$\sin^2 2\vartheta = 0.003$, $\Delta m^2 = 4$ eV^2
Excess Events / MeV
E_ν^{rec} [MeV]
MB + multinucleon − ν_e
Data − Expected Background
$\sin^2 2\vartheta = 0.98$, $\Delta m^2 = 0.04$ eV^2 (bf)
$\sin^2 2\vartheta = 0.01$, $\Delta m^2 = 0.4$ eV^2
$\sin^2 2\vartheta = 0.003$, $\Delta m^2 = 0.7$ eV^2
$\sin^2 2\vartheta = 0.003$, $\Delta m^2 = 4$ eV^2
Excess Events / MeV
E_ν^{rec} [MeV]
MiniBooNE
68.27% CL
90.00% CL
95.45% CL
99.00% CL
99.73% CL
$\Delta\chi^2$
Δm^2 [eV^2]
$\sin^2 2\vartheta$
MB + multinucleon
68.27% CL
90.00% CL
95.45% CL
99.00% CL
99.73% CL
$\Delta\chi^2$
Δm^2 [eV^2]
$\sin^2 2\vartheta$



$\rightarrow$

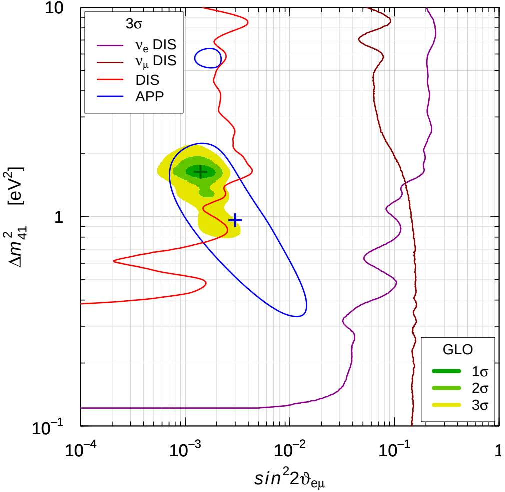


GoF = 5% PGoF = 0.1% GoF = 7% PGoF = 0.2%

- Multinucleon interactions can decrease slightly the MiniBooNE low-energy anomaly
- Multinucleon interactions cannot solve the APP-DIS tension
- MicroBooNE is crucial for checking the MiniBooNE low-energy anomaly
- If confirmed it is a real problem

Pragmatic Global 3+1 Fit

[Gariazzo, Giunti, Laveder, Li, Zavanin, JPG 43 (2016) 033001]



MiniBooNE $E > 475\,\mathrm{MeV}$

GoF $= 26\%$ PGoF $= 7\%$

- APP $\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$ & $\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$: LSND ($\nu_s$), MiniBooNE (?), OPERA ($\not{\nu}_s$), ICARUS ($\not{\nu}_s$), KARMEN ($\not{\nu}_s$), NOMAD ($\not{\nu}_s$), BNL-E776 ($\not{\nu}_s$)
- DIS ν_e & $\bar{\nu}_e$: Reactors (ν_s), Gallium (ν_s), ν_eC ($\not{\nu}_s$), Solar ($\not{\nu}_s$)
- DIS ν_μ & $\bar{\nu}_\mu$: CDHSW ($\not{\nu}_s$), MINOS ($\not{\nu}_s$), Atmospheric ($\not{\nu}_s$), MiniBooNE/SciBooNE ($\not{\nu}_s$)

No Osc. nominally disfavored at $\approx 6.3\sigma$

$\Delta\chi^2/\mathrm{NDF} = 47.7/3$

Effective SBL Oscillation Probabilities in 3+2 Schemes

$$\Delta_{kj} = \Delta m^2_{kj} L / 4E$$

$$\eta = \arg[U^*_{e4} U_{\mu4} U_{e5} U^*_{\mu5}]$$

$$P^{\text{SBL}}_{\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\mu \to \overset{(-)}{\nu}_e} = 4|U_{e4}|^2 |U_{\mu4}|^2 \sin^2 \Delta_{41} + 4|U_{e5}|^2 |U_{\mu5}|^2 \sin^2 \Delta_{51}$$
$$+ 8|U_{\mu4} U_{e4} U_{\mu5} U_{e5}| \sin \Delta_{41} \sin \Delta_{51} \cos(\Delta_{54} \overset{(+)}{-} \eta)$$

$$P^{\text{SBL}}_{\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\alpha \to \overset{(-)}{\nu}_\alpha} = 1 - 4(1 - |U_{\alpha4}|^2 - |U_{\alpha5}|^2)(|U_{\alpha4}|^2 \sin^2 \Delta_{41} + |U_{\alpha5}|^2 \sin^2 \Delta_{51})$$
$$- 4|U_{\alpha4}|^2 |U_{\alpha5}|^2 \sin^2 \Delta_{54}$$

[Sorel, Conrad, Shaevitz, PRD 70 (2004) 073004; Maltoni, Schwetz, PRD 76 (2007) 093005; Karagiorgi et al, PRD 80 (2009) 073001; Kopp, Maltoni, Schwetz, PRL 107 (2011) 091801; Giunti, Laveder, PRD 84 (2011) 073008; Donini et al, JHEP 07 (2012) 161; Archidiacono et al, PRD 86 (2012) 065028; Jacques, Krauss, Lunardini, PRD 87 (2013) 083515; Conrad et al, AHEP 2013 (2013) 163897; Archidiacono et al, PRD 87 (2013) 125034; Kopp, Machado, Maltoni, Schwetz, JHEP 1305 (2013) 050; Giunti, Laveder, Y.F. Li, H.W. Long, PRD 88 (2013) 073008; Girardi, Meroni, Petcov, JHEP 1311 (2013) 146]

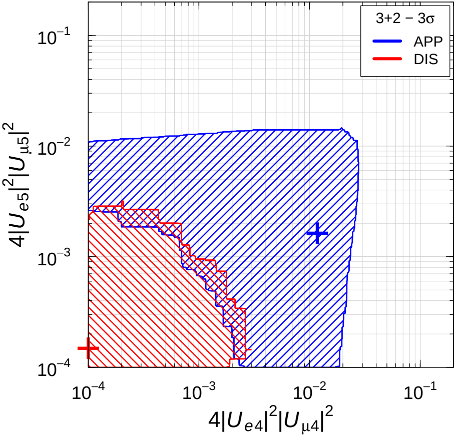
- Good: CP violation
- Bad: Two massive sterile neutrinos at the eV scale!

  4 more parameters: $\underbrace{\Delta m^2_{41}, |U_{e4}|^2, |U_{\mu4}|^2}_{3+1}, \Delta m^2_{51}, |U_{e5}|^2, |U_{\mu5}|^2, \eta$

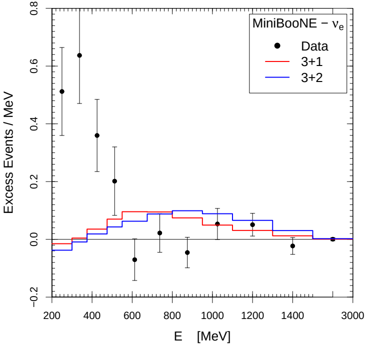
Global Fits	Our Fit		KMMS	
	3+1	3+2	3+1	3+2
GoF	5%	7%	19%	23%
PGoF	0.1%	0.04%	0.01%	0.003%

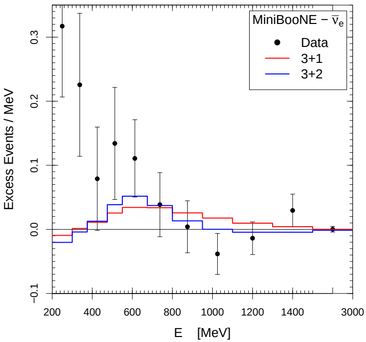
- Our Fit: Gariazzo, Giunti, Laveder, Li, Zavanin, JPG 43 (2016) 033001
- KMMS: Kopp, Machado, Maltoni, Schwetz, JHEP 1305 (2013) 050

APP-DIS 3+2 Tension:



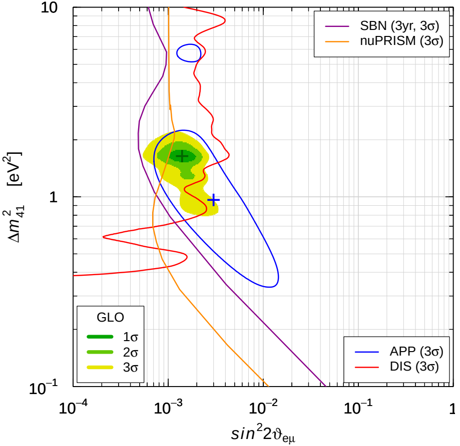
3+2 cannot fit MiniBooNE Low-Energy Excess





- Note difference between 3+2 ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ histograms due to CP violation
- 3+2 can fit slightly better the small $\bar{\nu}_e$ excess at about 600 MeV
- 3+2 fit of low-energy excess as bad as 3+1
- Claims that 3+2 can fit low-energy excess do not take into account constraints from other data
- Conclusion: 3+2 is not needed

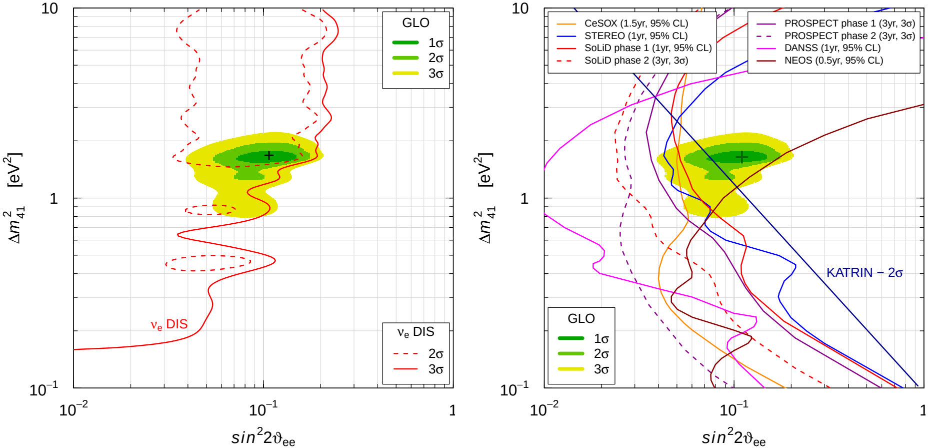
Future Experiments



SBN (FNAL, USA)
[arXiv:1503.01520]
3 Liquid Argon TPCs
LAr1-ND $L \simeq 100$ m
MicroBooNE $L \simeq 470$ m
ICARUS T600 $L \simeq 600$ m

nuPRISM (J-PARC, Japan)
[Wilking@NNN2015]
$L \simeq 1$ km
50 m tall water Cherenkov detector
$1^\circ - 4^\circ$ off-axis
can be improved with T2K ND

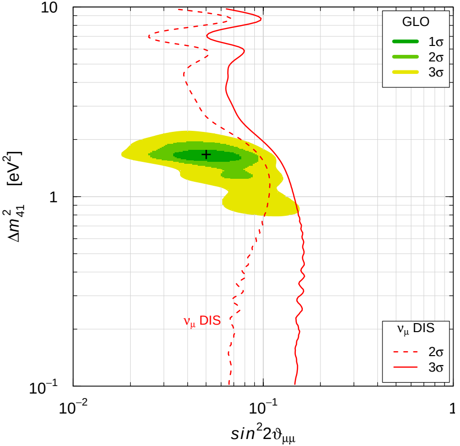
ν_e Disappearance

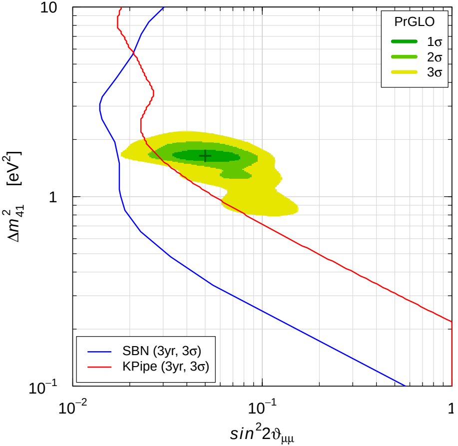


CeSOX (BOREXINO, Italy)
^{144}Ce – 100 kCi [Vivier@TAUP2015]
rate: 1% normalization uncertainty
8.5 m from detector center
KATRIN (Germany)
Tritium β decay [Mertens@TAUP2015]

STEREO (France) $L \simeq$ 8-12m [Sanchez@EPSHEP2015]
SoLid (Belgium) $L \simeq$ 5-8m [Yermia@TAUP2015]
PROSPECT (USA) $L \simeq$ 7-12m [Heeger@TAUP2015]
DANSS (Russia) $L \simeq$ 10-12m [arXiv:1412.0817]
NEOS (Korea) $L \simeq$ 25m [Oh@WIN2015]

ν_μ Disappearance





SBN (USA) [arXiv:1503.01520]

LAr1-ND $L \simeq 100$m

MicroBooNE $L \simeq 470$m

ICARUS T600 $L \simeq 600$m

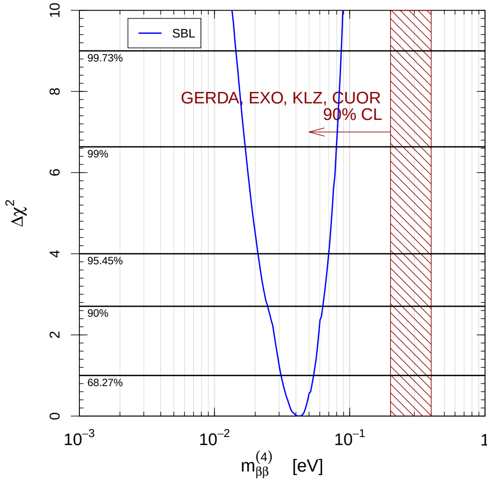
KPipe (Japan) [arXiv:1510.06994]

$L \simeq$ 30-150m

120 m long detector!

Neutrinoless Double-β Decay

$$m_{\beta\beta} = |U_{e1}|^2 m_1 + |U_{e2}|^2 e^{i\alpha_{21}} m_2 + |U_{e3}|^2 e^{i\alpha_{31}} m_3 + |U_{e4}|^2 e^{i\alpha_{41}} m_4$$



Pragmatic 3+1 Fit

$$m_{\beta\beta}^{(k)} = |U_{ek}|^2 m_k$$

$$m_1 \ll m_4$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$m_{\beta\beta}^{(4)} \simeq |U_{e4}|^2 \sqrt{\Delta m_{41}^2}$$

surprise:

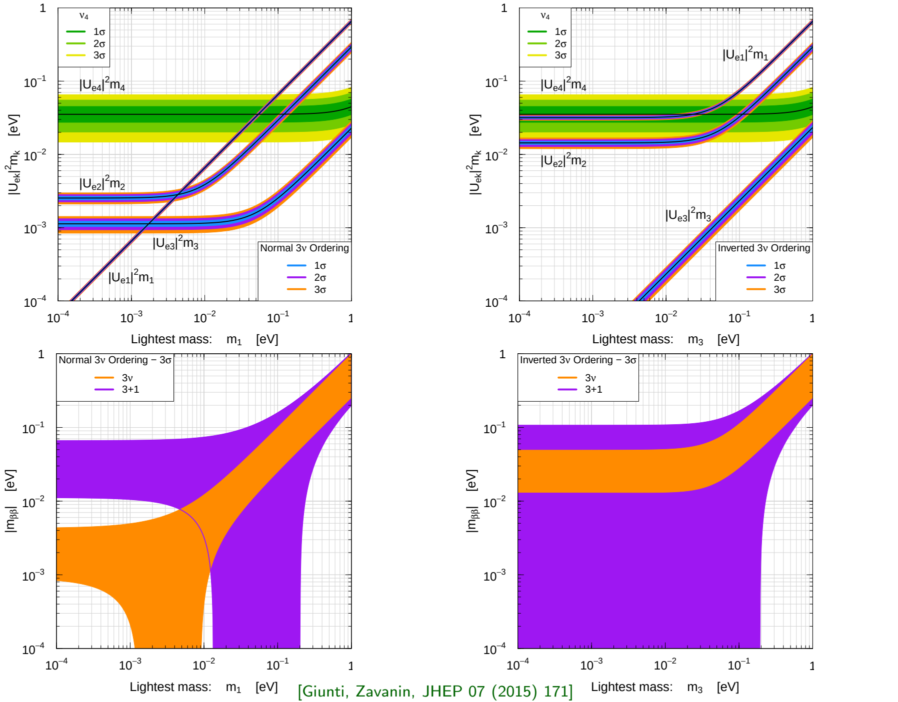
possible cancellation with $m_{\beta\beta}^{(3\nu)}$

[Barry et al, JHEP 07 (2011) 091]

[Li, Liu, PLB 706 (2012) 406]

[Rodejohann, JPG 39 (2012) 124008]

[Girardi, Meroni, Petcov, JHEP 1311 (2013) 146]



[Giunti, Zavanin, JHEP 07 (2015) 171]

Conclusions

- Short-Baseline ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ Disappearance:
  - Experimental data agree on Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ and Gallium ν_e disappearance.
  - Problem: total rates may have unknown systematic uncertainties.
  - Many promising projects to test unambiguously short-baseline ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ disappearance in a few years with reactors and radioactive sources.
  - Independent tests through effect of m_4 in β-decay and $\beta\beta_{0\nu}$-decay.
- Short-Baseline $\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$ LSND Signal:
  - Not seen by other SBL $\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\mu \to \overset{(-)}{\nu}_e$ experiments.
  - MiniBooNE experiment has been inconclusive.
  - Experiments with near detector are needed to check LSND signal!
  - Promising Fermilab program aimed at a conclusive solution of the mystery: a near detector (LAr1-ND), an intermediate detector (MicroBooNE) and a far detector (ICARUS-T600), all Liquid Argon Time Projection Chambers.
- Pragmatic 3+1 Fit is fine: moderate APP-DIS tension.
- 3+2 is not needed: same APP-DIS tension and no experimental evidence of CP violation.
- Cosmology:
  - Tension between $\Delta N_{\text{eff}} = 1$ and $m_s \approx 1\,\text{eV}$.
  - Cosmological and oscillation data may be reconciled by a non-standard cosmological mechanism.