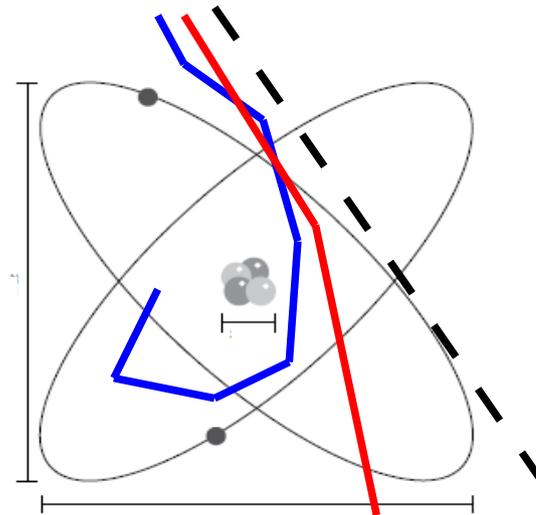
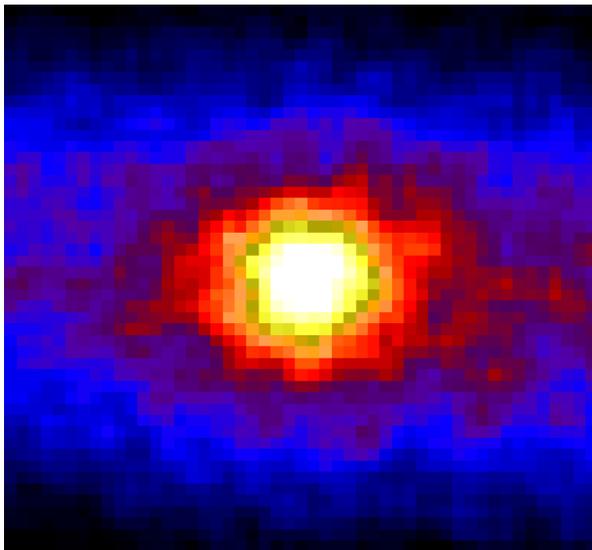
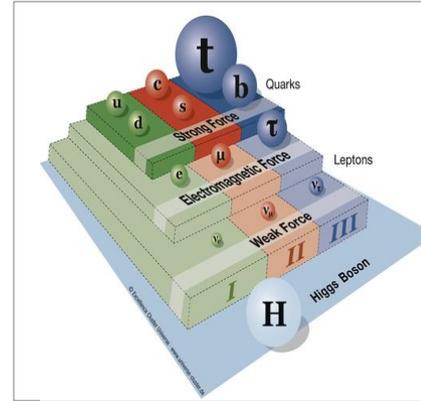
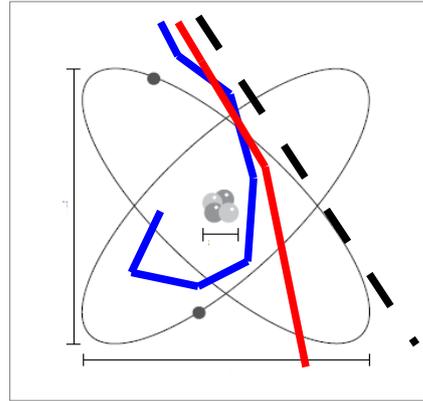


Física de Neutrinos

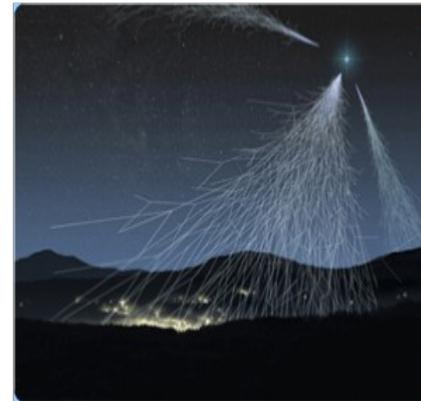
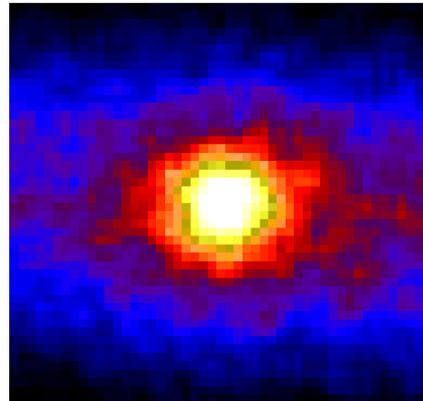


O que são neutrinos?



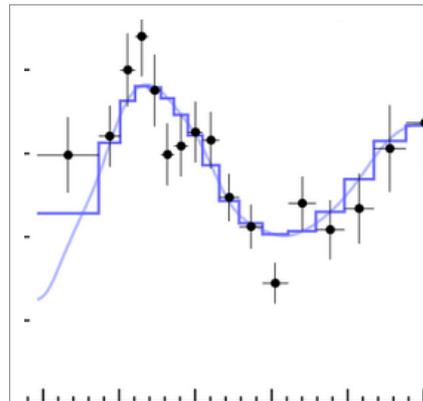
1, 2, 3 ν

Observatórios de neutrinos



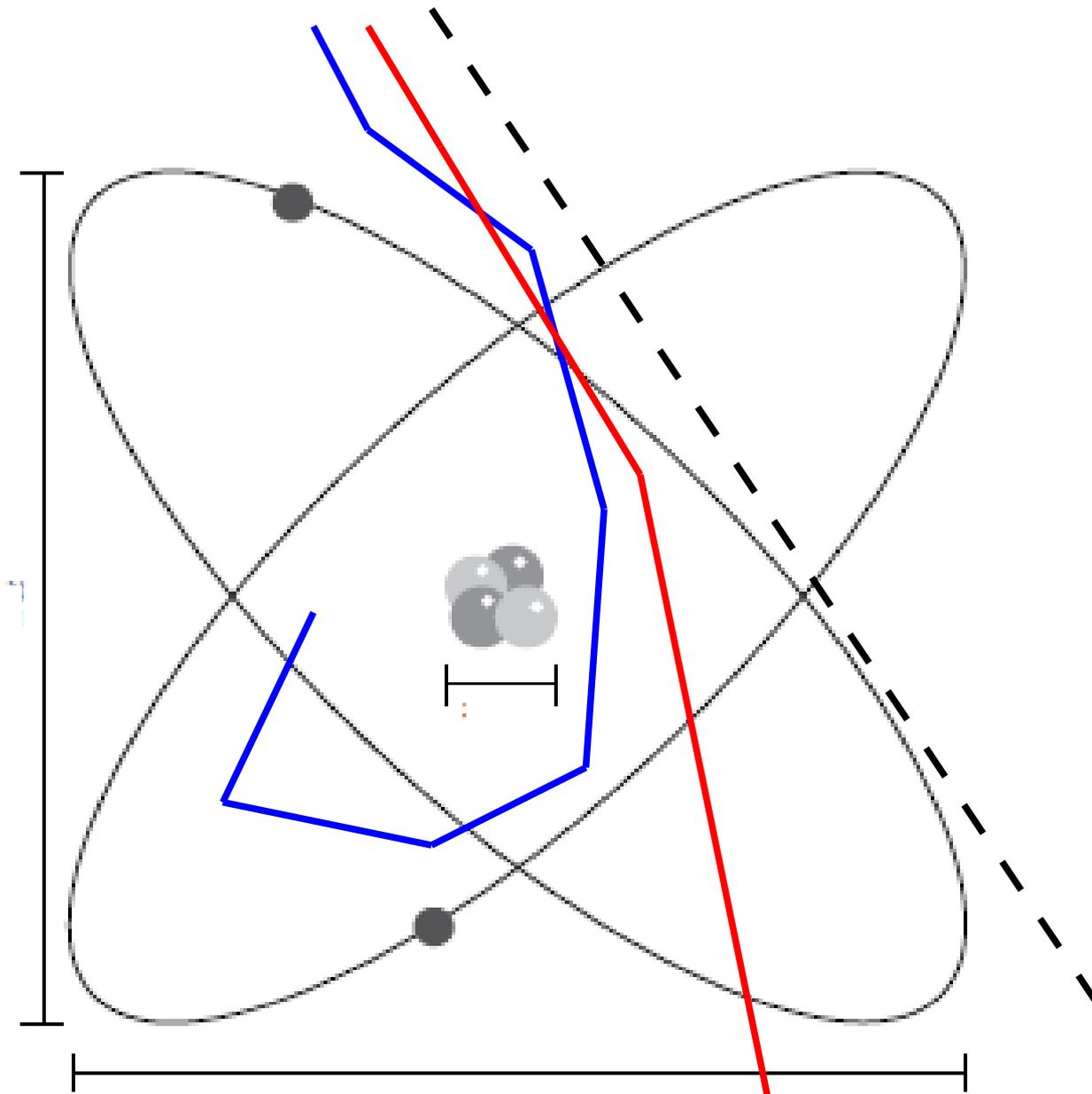
oscilações e massas

Laboratórios de neutrinos



questões em aberto

elétron / muão / neutrino



a matéria é feita de

1) vazio

2) forças

3) partículas

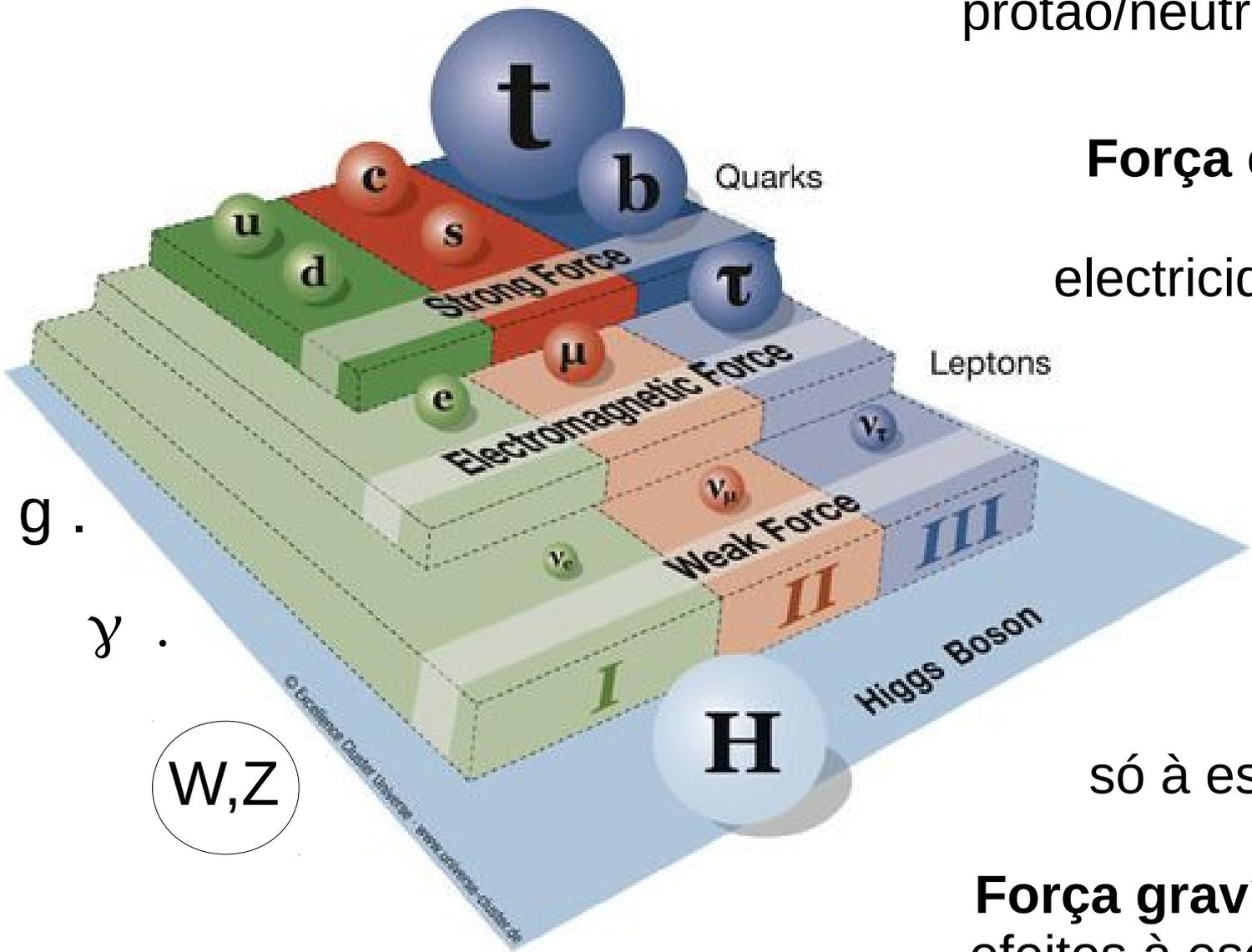
partículas, forças (e massas)

Força forte: quarks, próton/neutrão, núcleo atômico

Força electromagnética: átomo, molécula, electricidade e magnetismo

Força fraca: só à escala microscópica

Força gravítica (ultra-fraca): efeitos à escala macroscópica



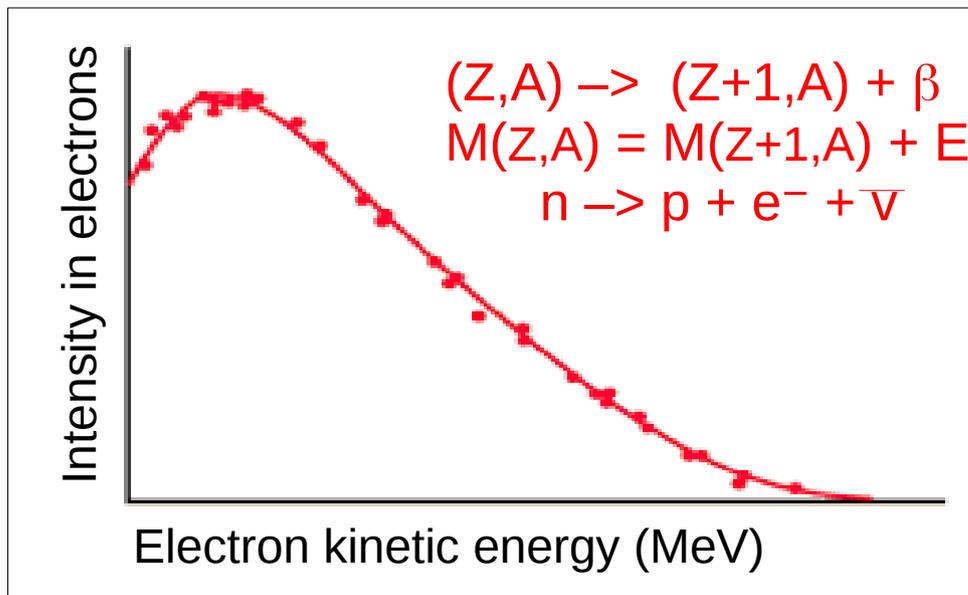
neutrinos, partículas invisíveis

Partículas elementares,
como os electrões, mas sem carga eléctrica e quase sem massa

“Um remédio desesperado”
para ter conservação de energia
em decaimentos radioactivos

$$E = m c^2$$

$$M_1 \cdot c^2 = M_2 \cdot c^2 + E_e + E_x$$



Abschrift
 Physikalisches Institut
 der Eidg. Technischen Hochschule
 Zürich
 Zürich, 4. Dez. 1930
 Gloriastrasse

Liebe Radioaktive Damen und Herren,

Wie der Ueberbringer dieser Zeilen, den ich huldvollst anhören bitte, Ihnen des näheren auseinandersetzen wird, bin ich angesichts der "falschen" Statistik der N- und Li-6 Kerne, sowie des kontinuierlichen beta-Spektrums auf einen verzweifelten Ausweg verfallen um den "Wechselgats" (1) der Statistik und den Energiesatz zu retten. Nämlich die Möglichkeit, es könnten elektrische neutrale Teilchen, die ich Neutronen nennen will, in den Kernen existieren, welche den Spin 1/2 haben und das Ausschliessungsprinzip befolgen und sich von Lichtquanten ausserdem noch dadurch unterscheiden, dass sie nicht mit Lichtgeschwindigkeit laufen. Die Masse der Neutronen müsste von derselben Grosseordnung wie die Elektronenmasse sein und jedenfalls nicht grösser als 0,01 Protonenmasse.- Das kontinuierliche beta-Spektrum wäre dann verständlich unter der Annahme, dass beim beta-Zerfall mit dem Elektron jeweils noch ein Neutron emittiert wird, derart, dass die Summe der Energien von Neutron und Elektron konstant ist.

Nun handelt es sich weiter darum, welche Kräfte auf die Neutronen wirken. Das wahrscheinlichste Modell für das Neutron scheint mir aus wellenmechanischen Gründen (näheres weiss der Ueberbringer dieser Zeilen) dieses zu sein, dass das ruhende Neutron ein magnetischer Dipol von einem gewissen Moment μ ist. Die Experimente verlangen wohl, dass die ionisierende Wirkung eines solchen Neutrons nicht grösser sein kann, als die eines gamma-Strahls und darf dann μ wohl nicht grösser sein als $e \cdot (10^{-13} \text{ cm})$.

Ich traue mich vorläufig aber nicht, etwas über diese Idee zu publizieren und wende mich erst vertrauensvoll an Euch, liebe Radioaktive, mit der Frage, wie es um den experimentellen Nachweis eines solchen Neutrons stände, wenn dieses ein ebensolches oder etwa 10mal grösseres Durchdringungsvermögen besitzen würde, wie ein gamma-Strahl.

Ich gebe zu, dass mein Ausweg vielleicht von vornherein wenig wahrscheinlich erscheinen wird, weil man die Neutronen, wenn sie existieren, wohl schon längst gesehen hätte. Aber nur wer wagt, gewinnt und der Ernst der Situation beim kontinuierlichen beta-Spektrum wird durch einen Ausspruch meines verehrten Vorgängers im Amte, Herrn Debye, beleuchtet, der mir Mithras in Brüssel gesagt hat: "O, daran soll man am besten gar nicht denken, sowie an die neuen Steuern." Darum soll man jeden Weg zur Rettung ernstlich diskutieren.- Also, liebe Radioaktive, prüfet, und richtet.- Leider kann ich nicht persönlich in Tübingen erscheinen, da ich infolge eines in der Nacht vom 6. zum 7. Dez. in Zürich stattfindenden Balles hier unatkümmlich bin.- Mit vielen Grüssen an Euch, sowie an Herrn Baek, Euer untertänigster Diener

ges. W. Pauli

neutrinos, partículas invisíveis

Partículas elementares,
como os electrões, mas sem carga eléctrica e quase sem massa

Zurique, 4 de Dezembro de 1930

Caras senhoras e senhores radioativos,

[...] cheguei a um remédio desesperado para salvar o teorema de troca e a lei de conservação de energia. Nomeadamente a possibilidade de que existam nos núcleos partículas eletricamente neutras, a que quero chamar neutrões, com spin $1/2$ e obedecendo ao princípio de exclusão [...]. O espectro β contínuo seria então compreensível, assumindo que num decaimento β é emitido um neutrão junto com o eletrão, de maneira que a soma das energias do neutrão e do eletrão é constante.

A questão que tem de ser resolvida agora é: quais são as forças que atuam sobre o neutrão? [...]

Mas não me sinto ainda suficientemente seguro para publicar nada sobre esta ideia, assim viro-me para vós, caros radioativos, em confiança, com uma questão sobre a situação experimental que poderia provar a existência deste neutrão, se a sua capacidade de penetração for cerca de 10 vezes superior à de um raio γ .

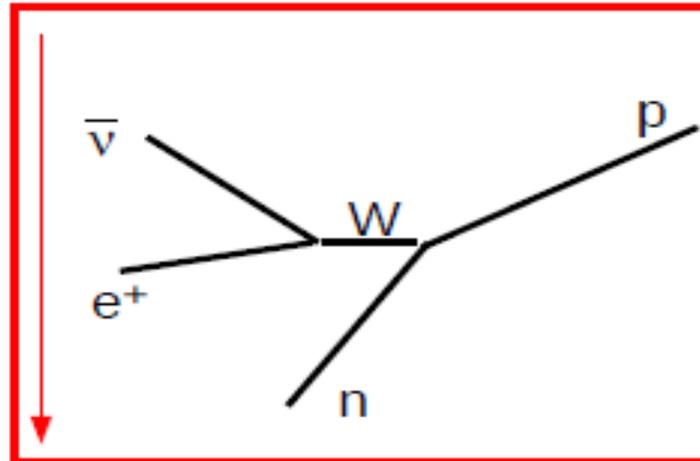
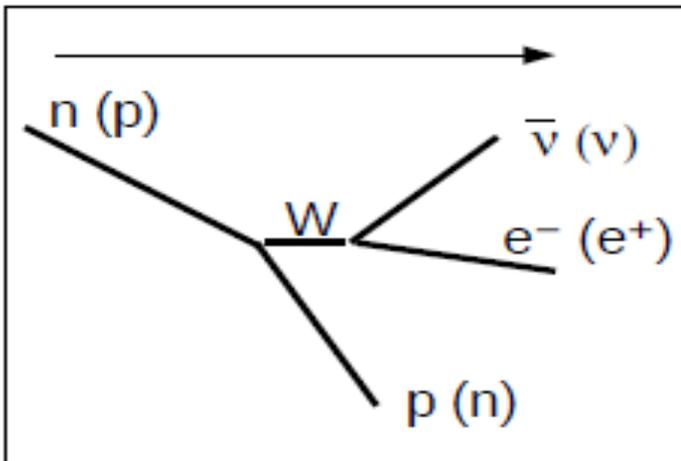
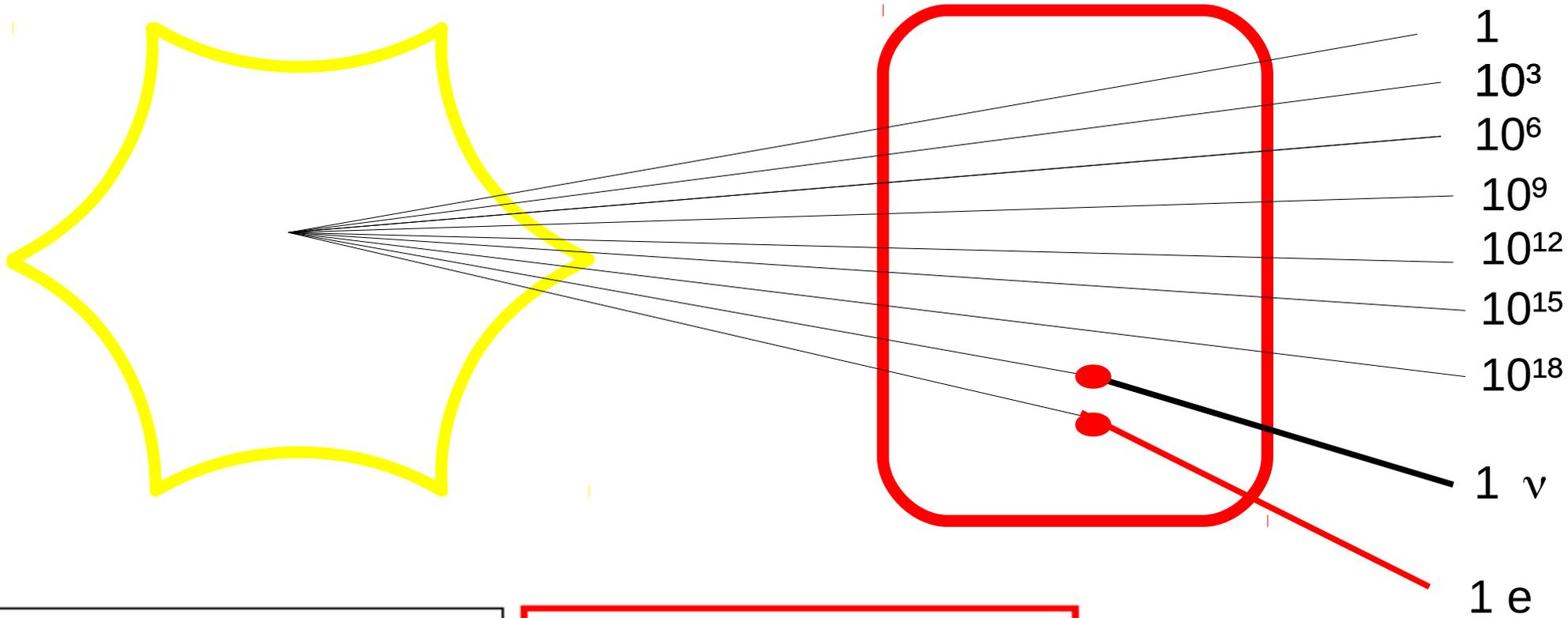
Admito que o meu remédio parece ter uma baixa probabilidade a priori porque, a existir, os neutrões já teriam provavelmente sido vistos há muito tempo. No entanto, só quem arrisca pode ganhar [...] Devemos portanto discutir profundamente todas as possibilidades de salvação. Assim, caros radioativos, examinem e julguem. Infelizmente eu não posso aparecer pessoalmente em Tübingen, já que a minha presença é indispensável em Zurique, devido a um baile na noite de 6 para 7 de Dezembro.

Com os melhores cumprimentos para vós, e também para o Sr. Back, o vosso,

W. Pauli

ver (ou contar) os neutrinos

atravessam pelo vazio dos átomos, até 10^{19} m de água, em média



vistos 25 anos
depois da proposta

3 neutrinos diferentes



Não os vemos diretamente
mas sim as partículas que
eles podem criar

(anti) neutrino do elétron
proposto 1930, visto 1956

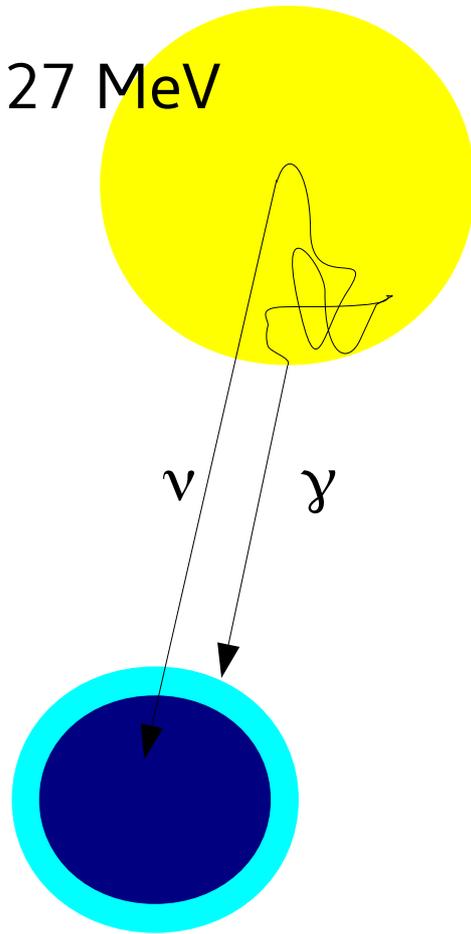
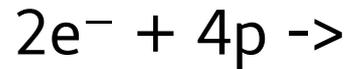
(anti) neutrino do muão
visto logo depois em 1962

* Lederman, Steinberg
& **Schwartz** (Nobel 1988)

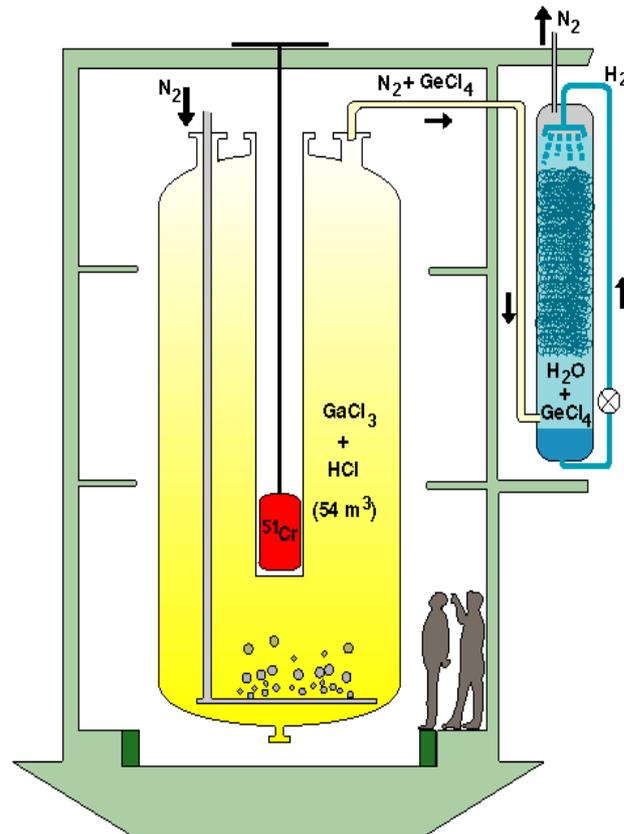
(anti) neutrino do tau
visto apenas em 2000

o problema dos neutrinos solares

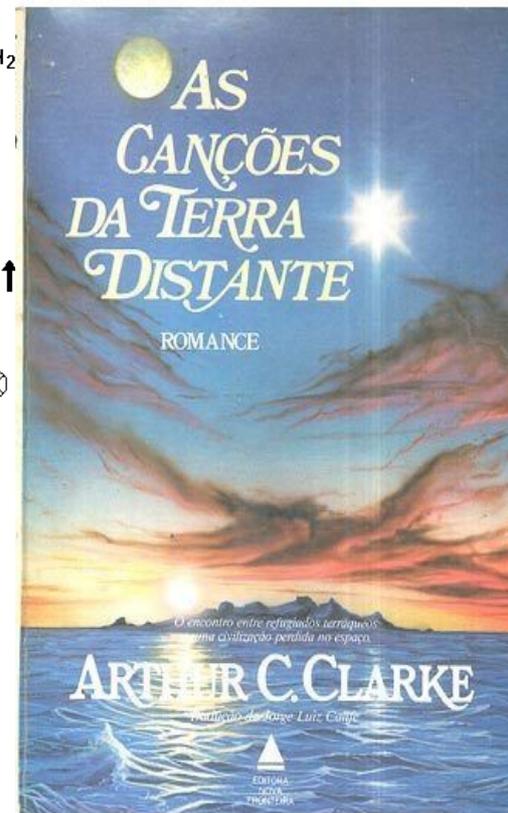
O principal processo de fusão nuclear no Sol é



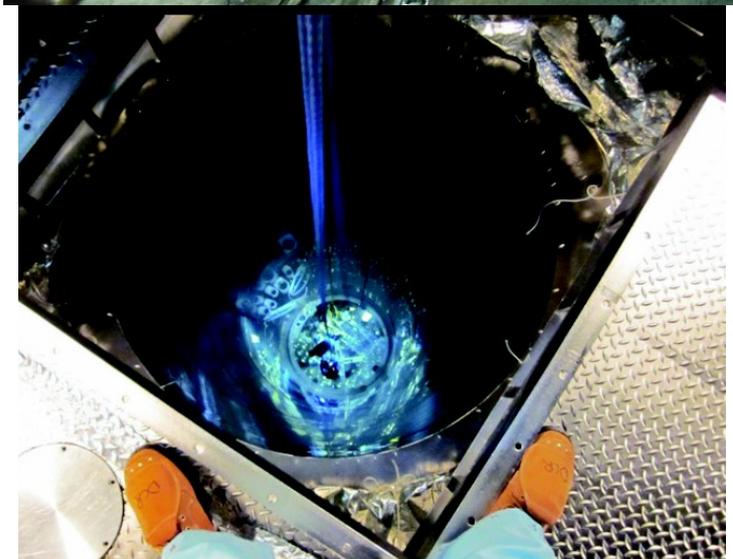
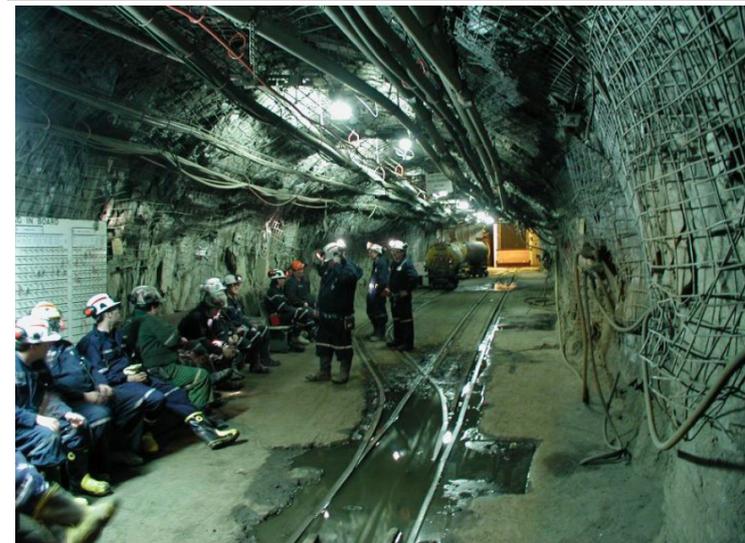
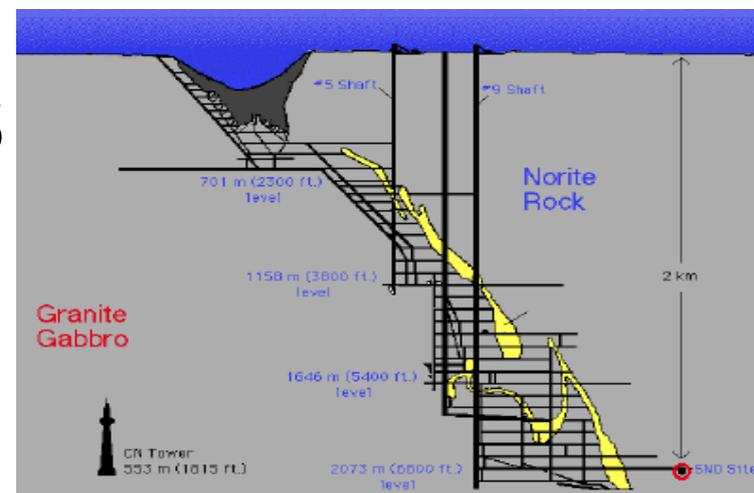
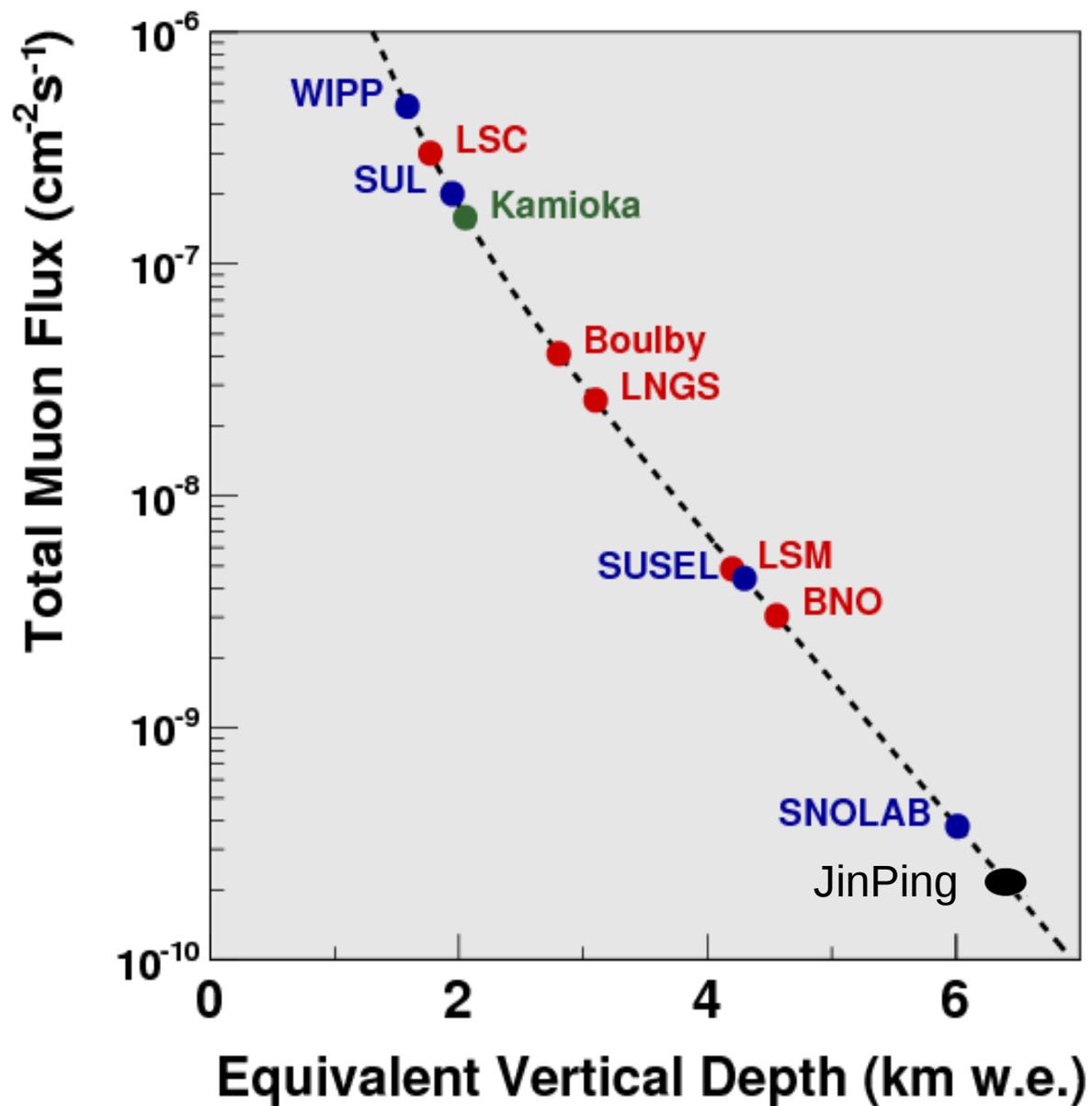
Desde a década de 1960, mediam-se menos neutrinos do que o esperado



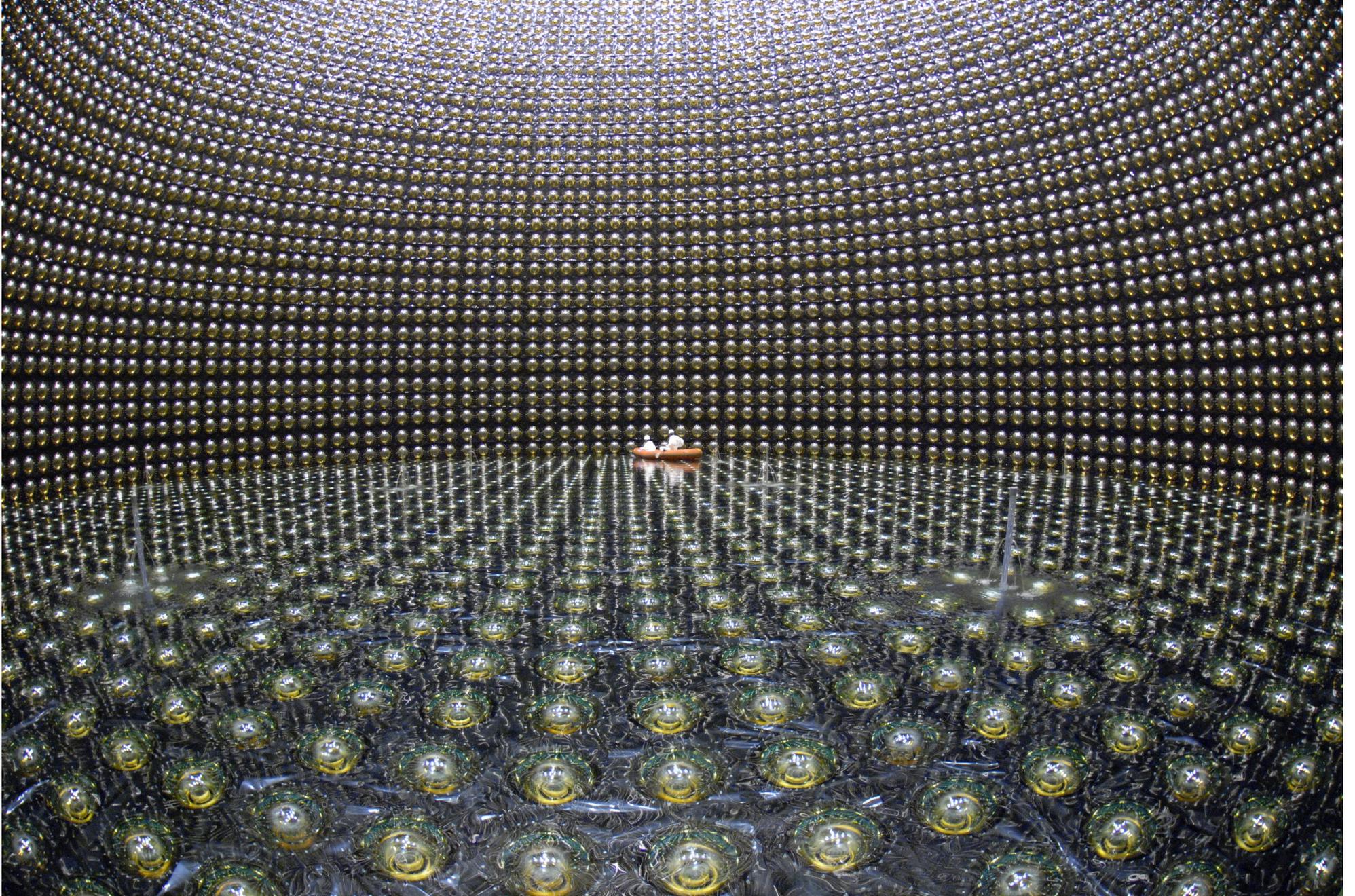
com a luminosidade do Sol:
 ~ 60 bilhões $\nu / (\text{cm}^2 \text{ s})$



telescópios subterrâneos



Super-K, 50 kTon de H₂O



Detectores de Cherenkov

O efeito de Cherenkov
velocidade maior que a da luz

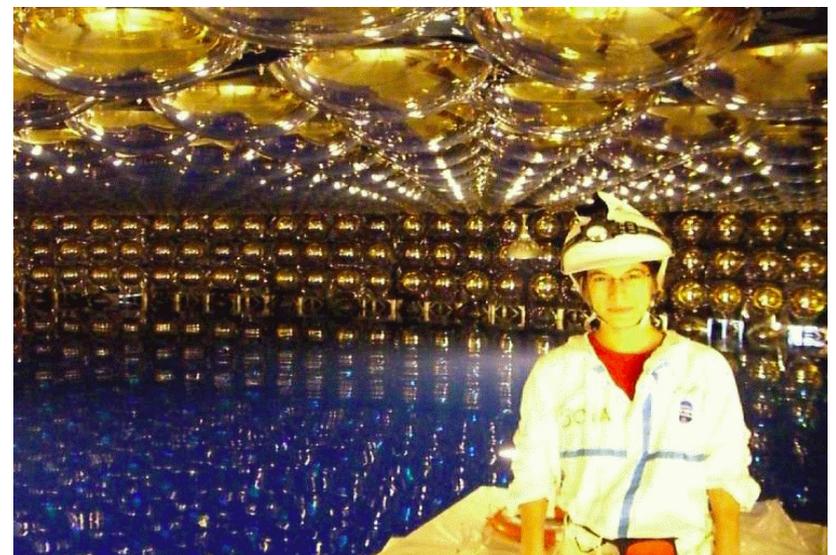


PMTs

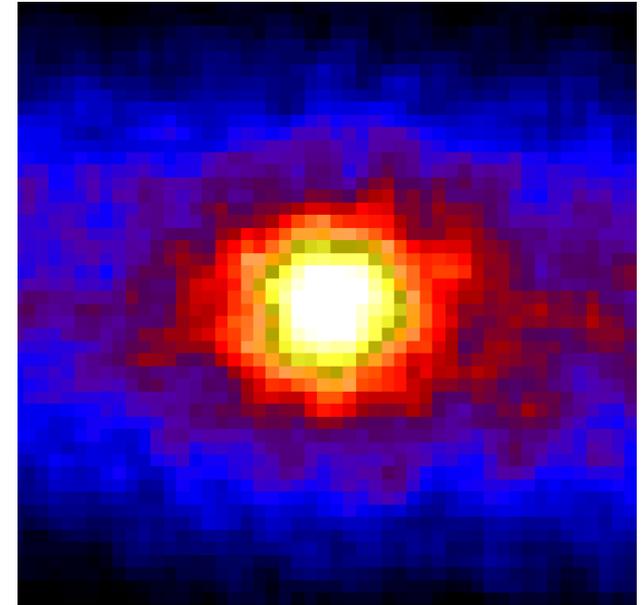
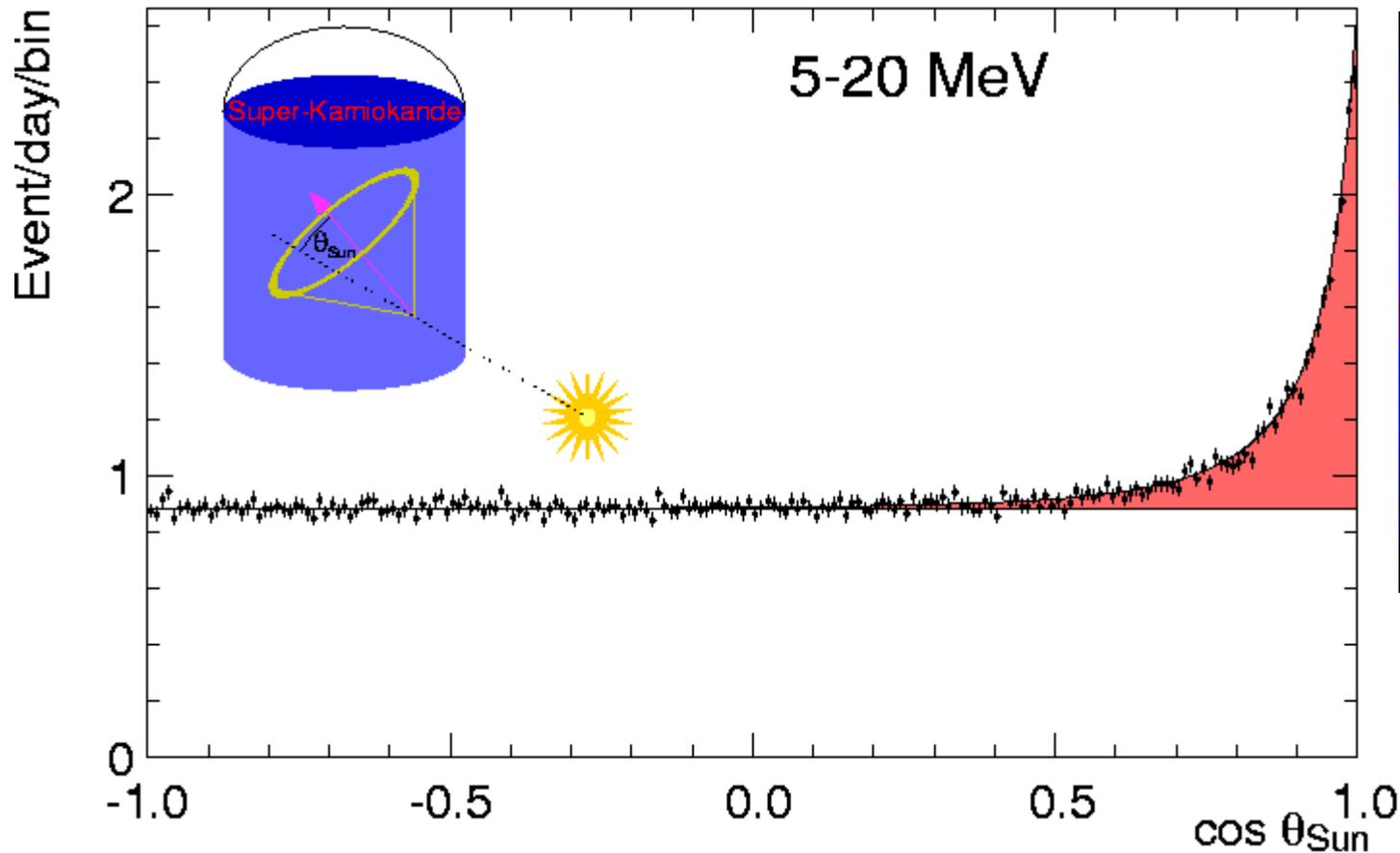


SKI 1996-2001
SKII 2002-2005 (50% PMTs)
SKIII 2006-2008 (100% PMTs)
SKIV 2009-now (eletrónica nova)

KamiokaNDE viu a Super Nova 1987A

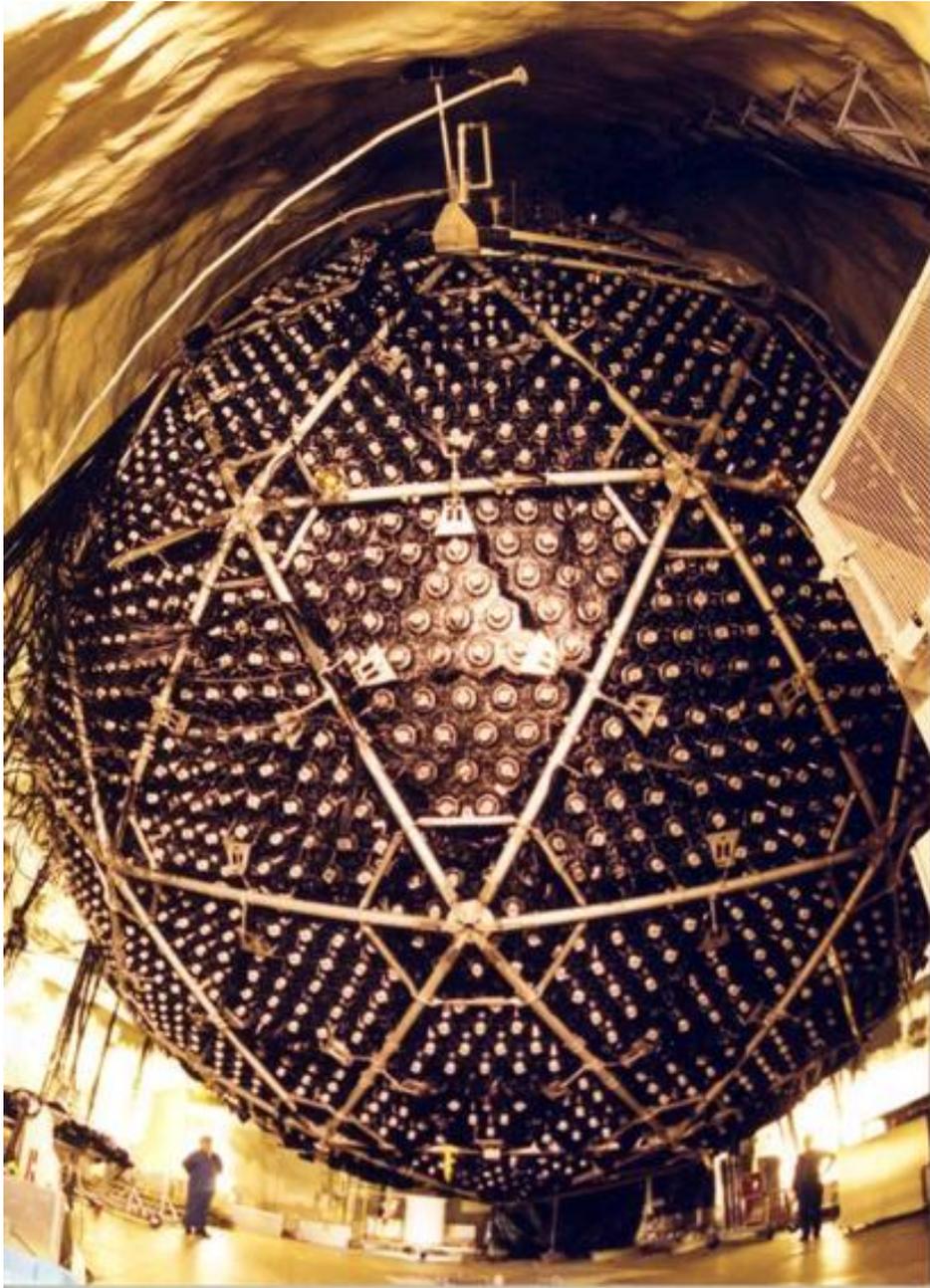


ν solares em Super Kamiokande



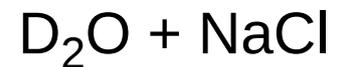
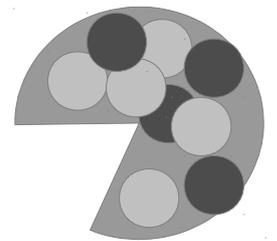
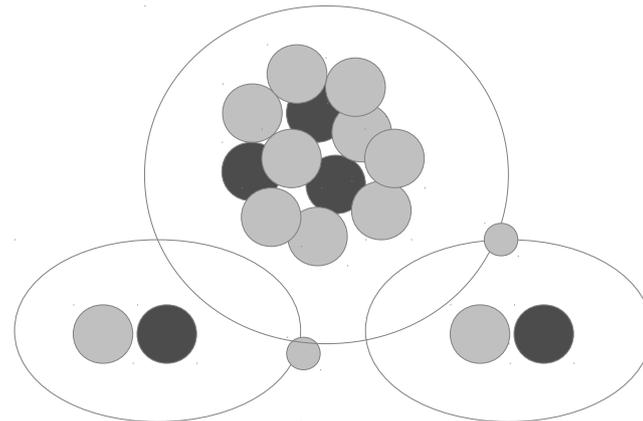
Medido, em tempo real, de dia e de noite, ao longo de vários anos

ν em água pesada e salgada

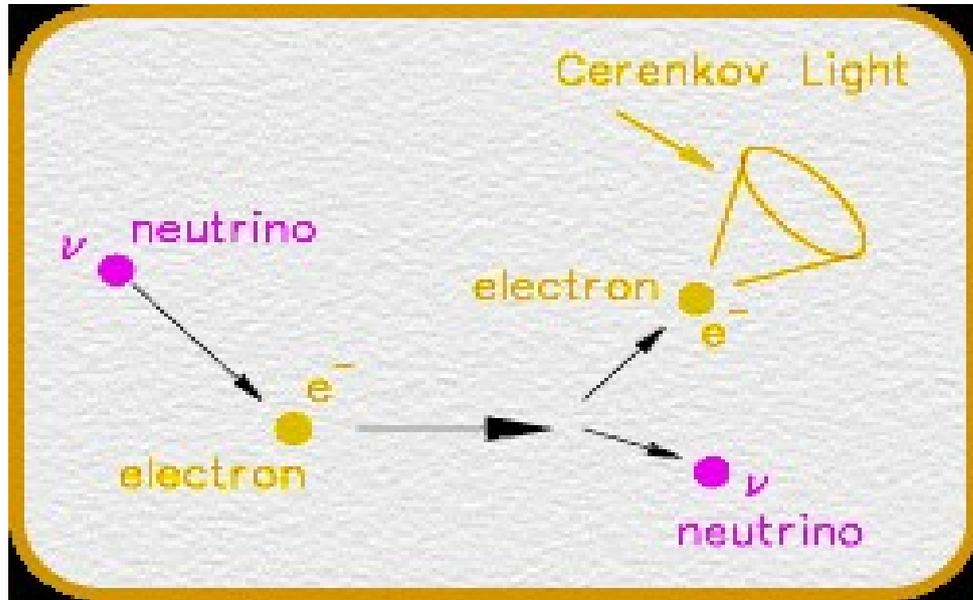


Sudbury Neutrino Observatory

numa mina activa
de extração de níquel
a 2000 m de profundidade
em Sudbury, Canada



ν em água pesada e salgada



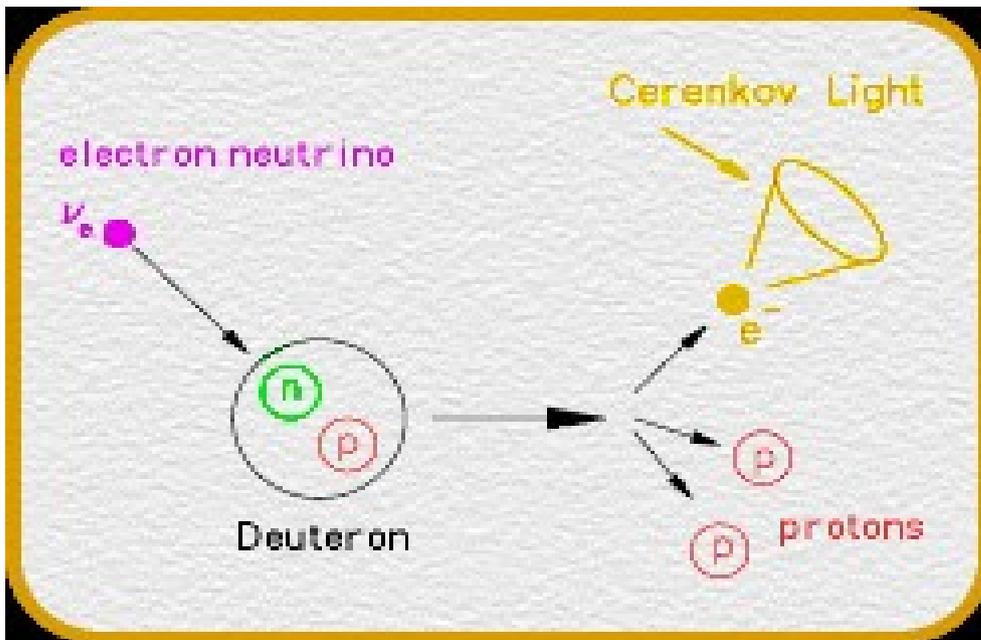
1) Existe também na água normal e para os vários tipos de neutrino

mede-se 50% do esperado

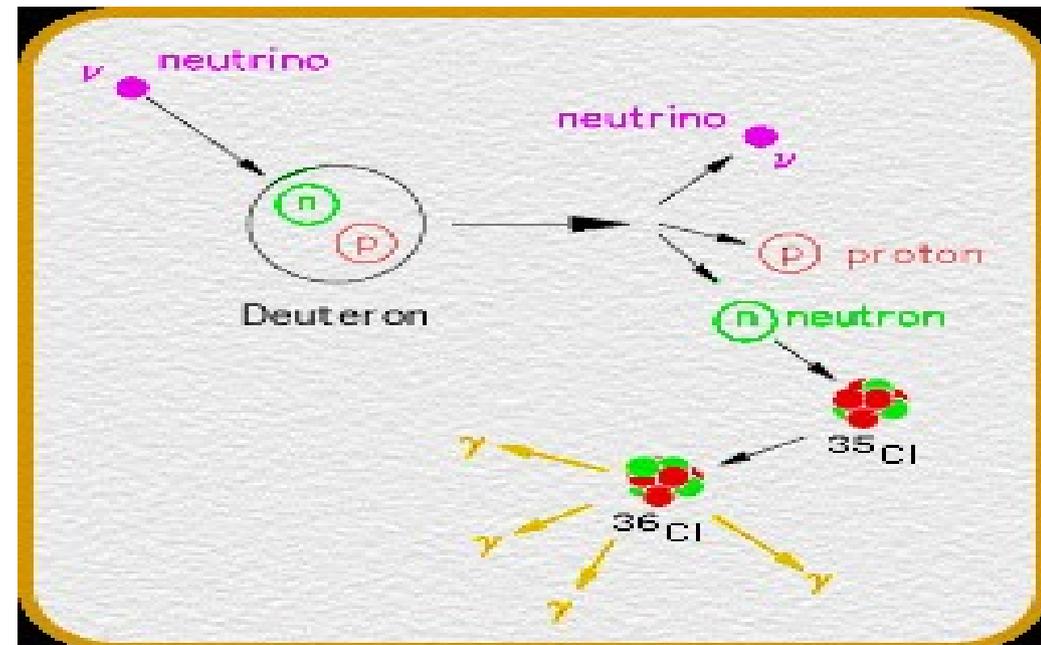
2. e 3) Só existem em água pesada

novas contagens de neutrinos

2) só para neutrinos do electrão

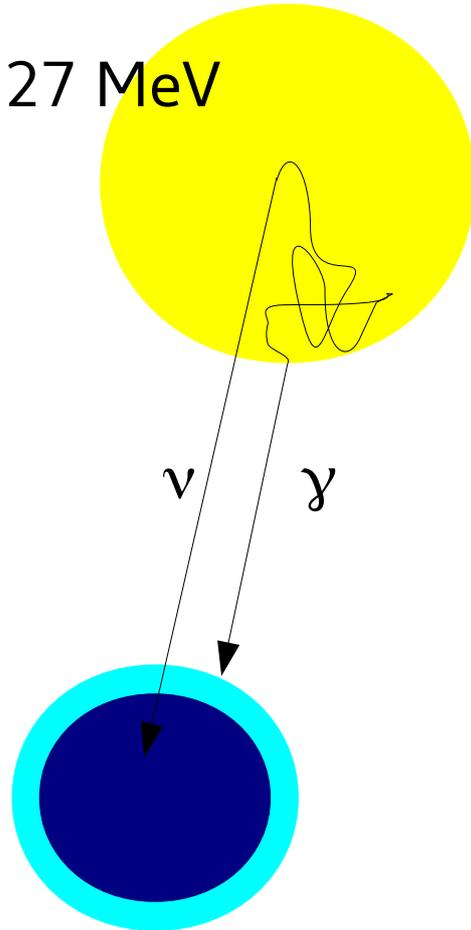
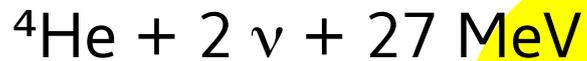
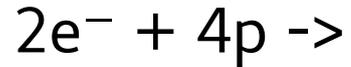


3) igual para todos os neutrinos



neutrinos solares: a solução

O principal processo de fusão nuclear no Sol é



Contagem de neutrinos solares/
previsão do modelo solar:

- * só neutrinos do eletrão = 30%
- * qualquer tipo de neutrino = 100%

O Sol está bem e estável!

número de neutrinos = energia

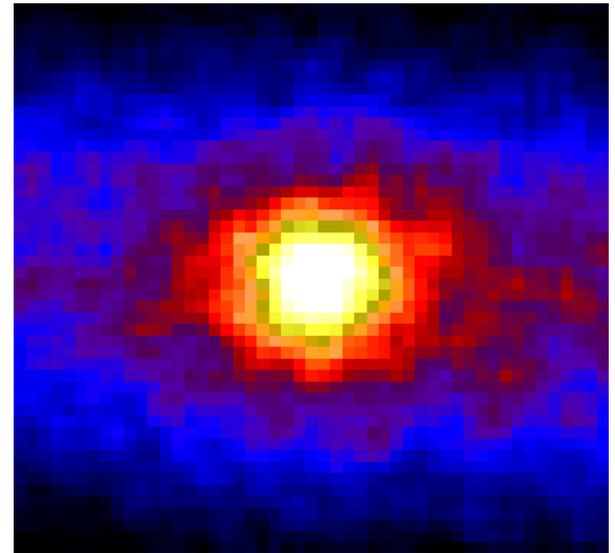
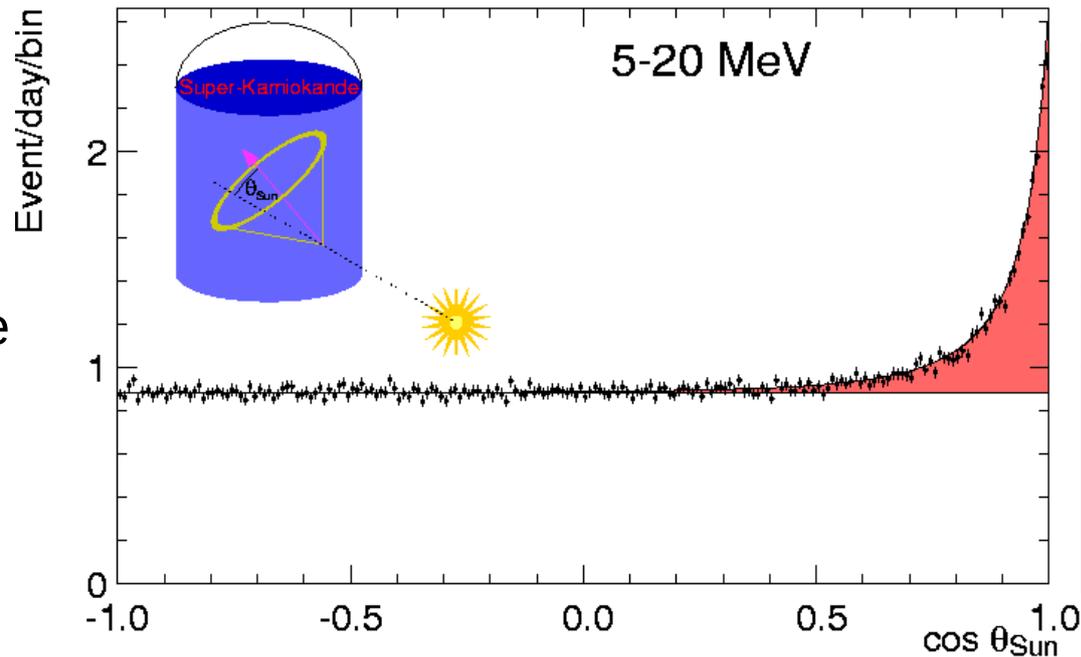
Os neutrinos transformam-se!!
classificámos mal os 3 neutrinos?

com a luminosidade do Sol:

~ 60 biliões ν / (cm² s)

ν diferentes na Natureza

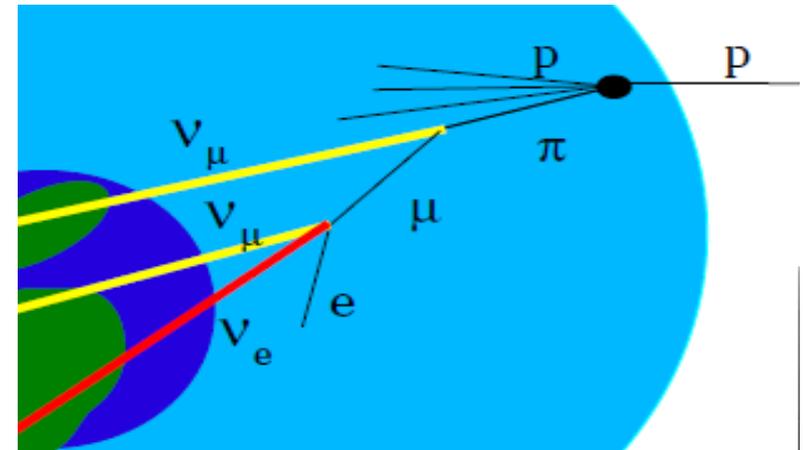
Solares ν_e
@ MeV



Raios C3smicos
Cascatas na
atmosfera

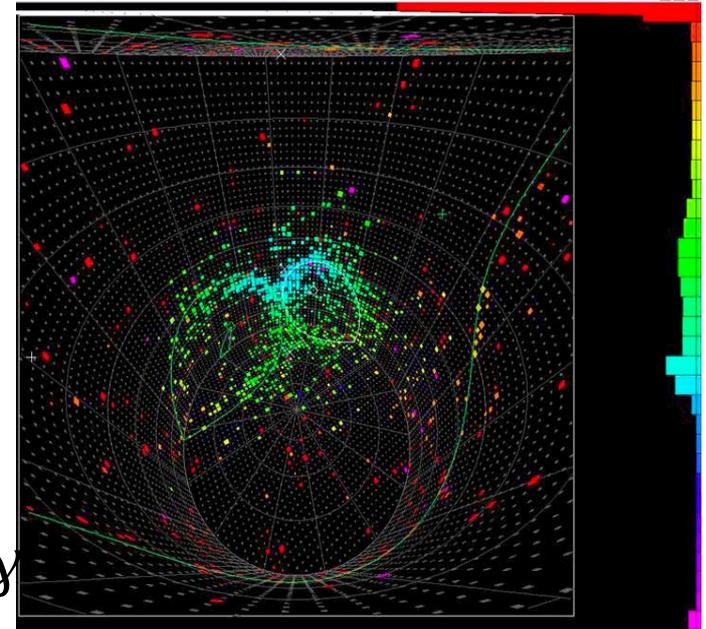
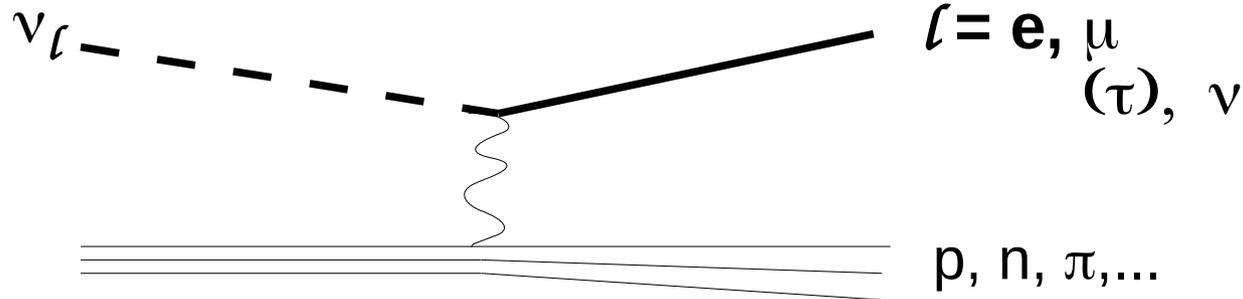
$\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$

@ GeV



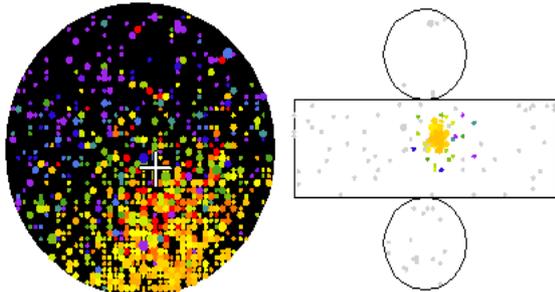
muito menos neutrinos com
 $\nu_\mu / \nu_e \sim 2$ em todas as direções

o que se vê? como se vê?

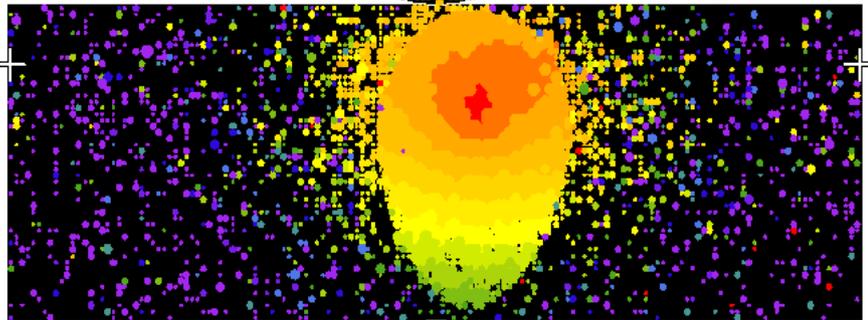


niokande

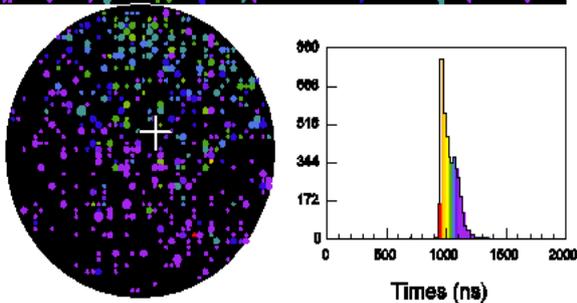
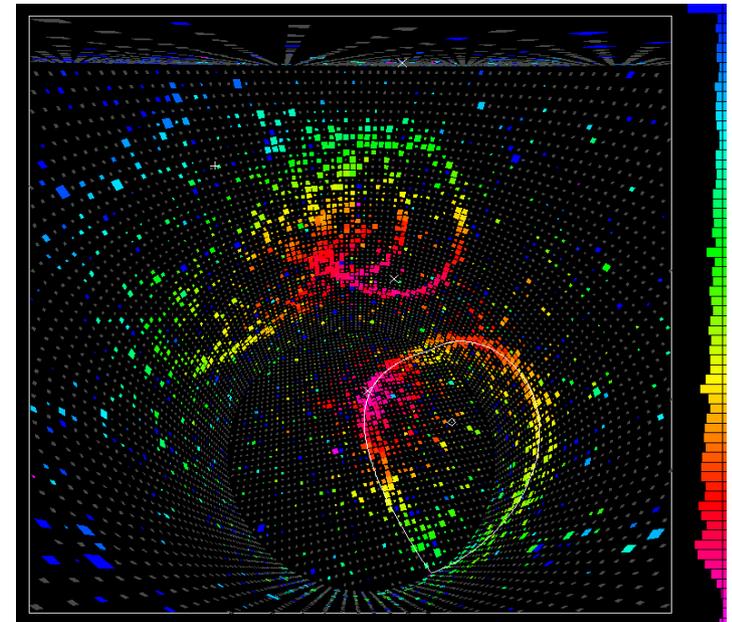
vent 52520892
50:45
lta, 33894 pE
s. 0 pE [in-time]
x0f
ed



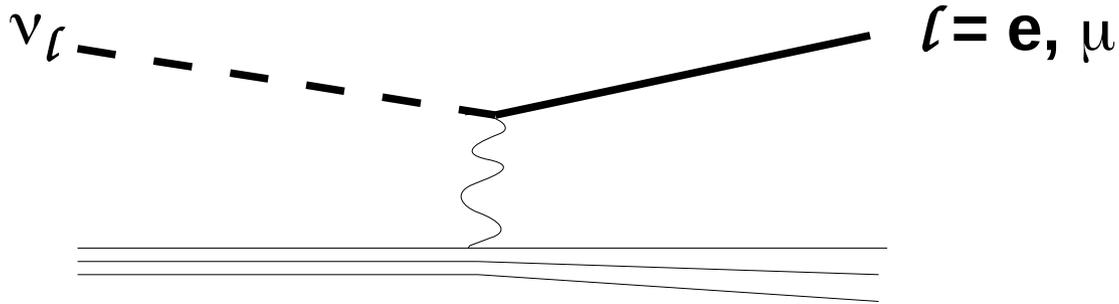
$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



$e\pi^0$

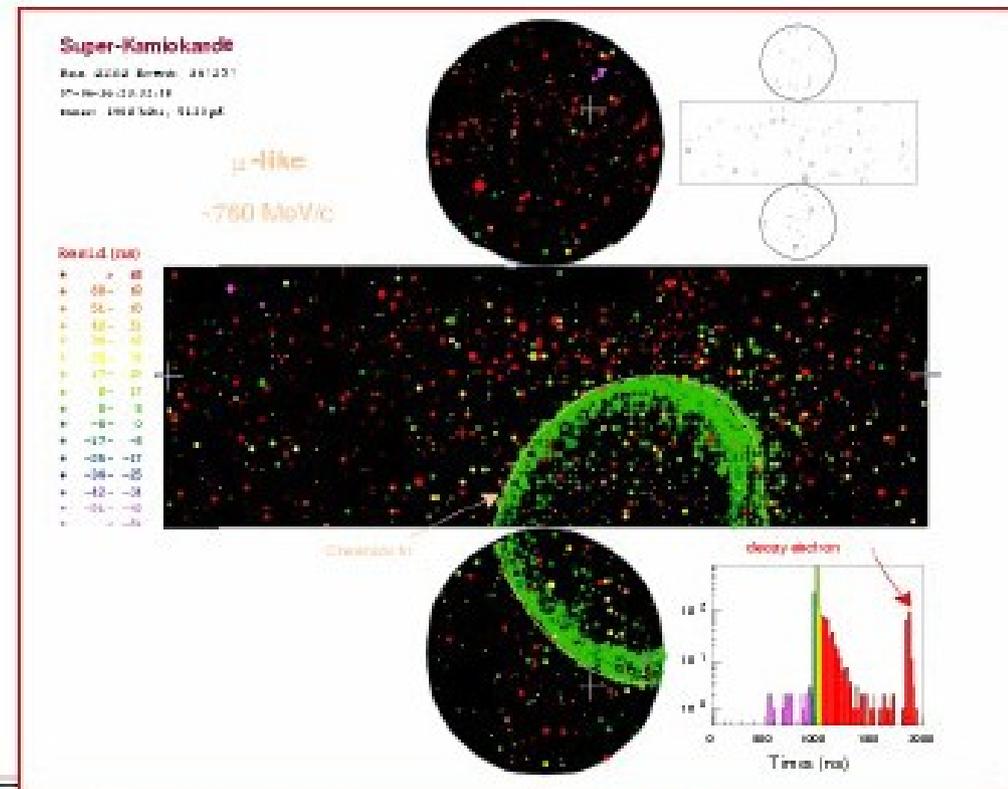
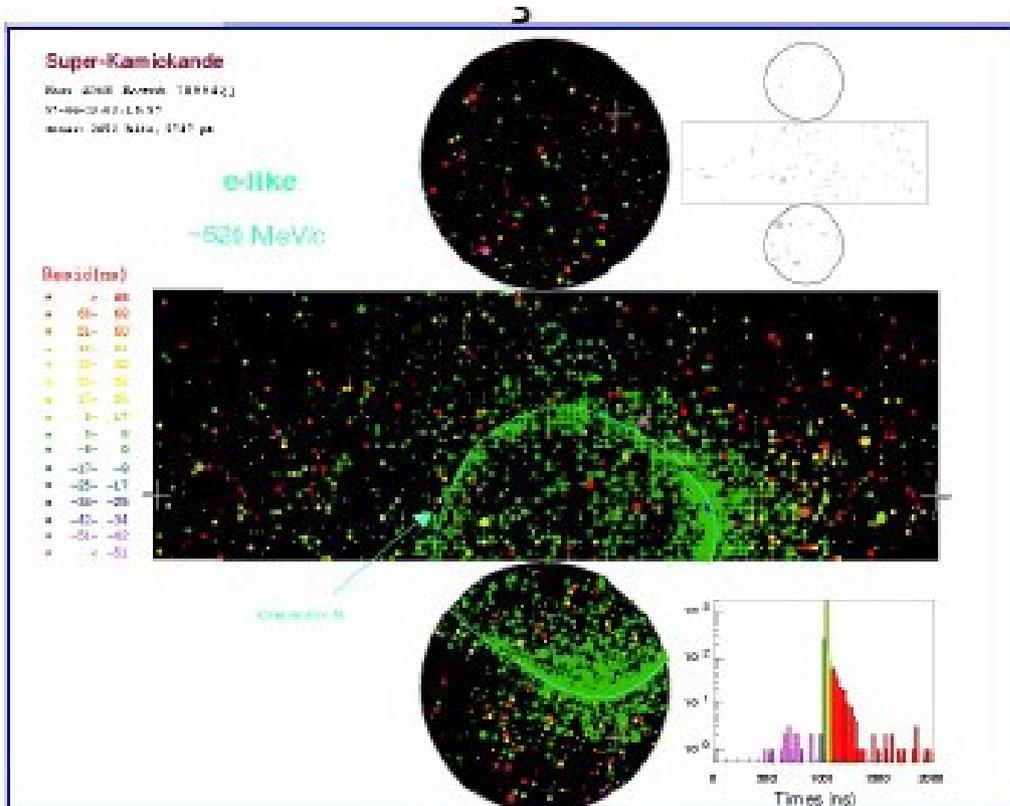


identificar elétrons e muões

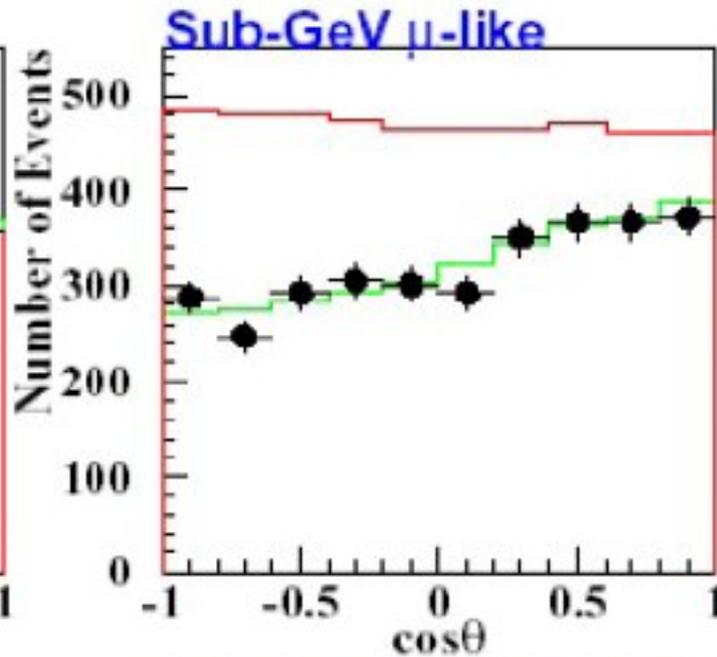
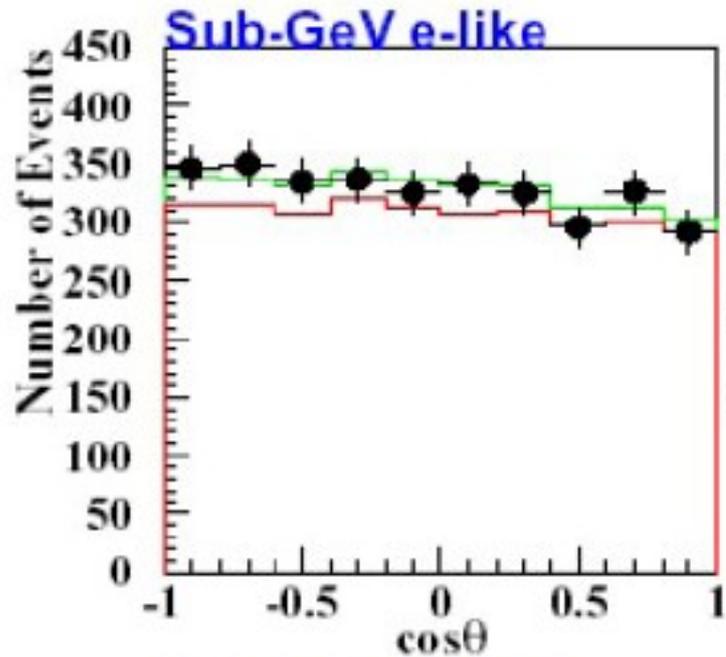


a direção e energia de cada (anti)elétron ou (anti)muão

indica a direção, energia e tipo de neutrino no SuperK

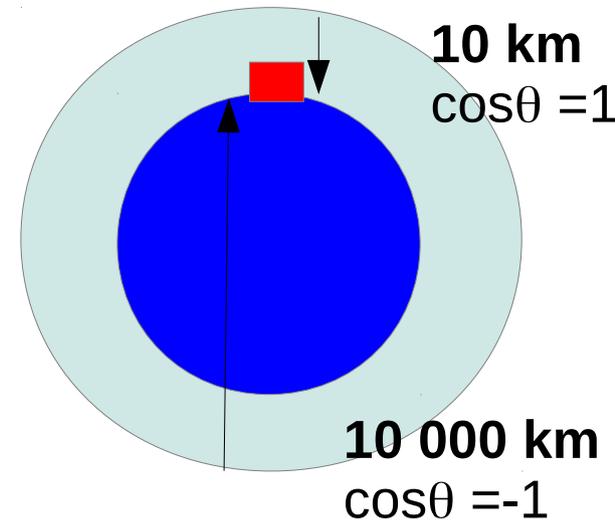
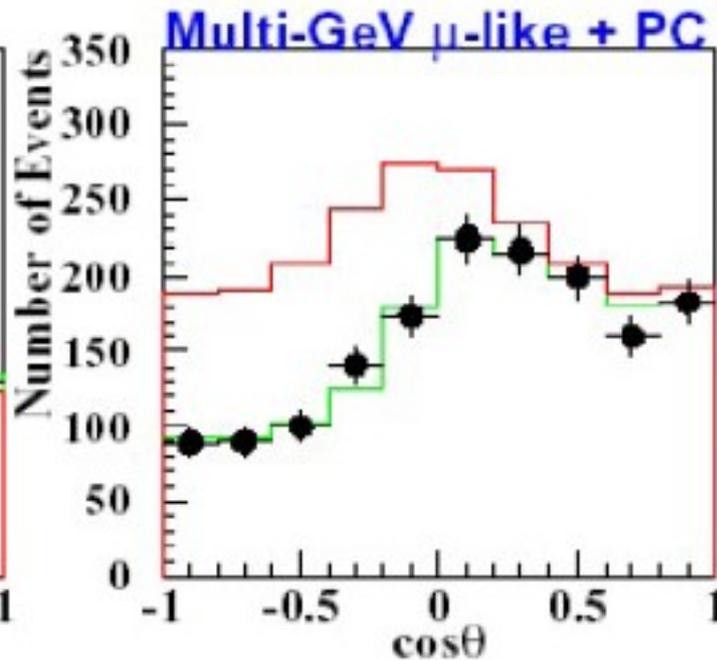
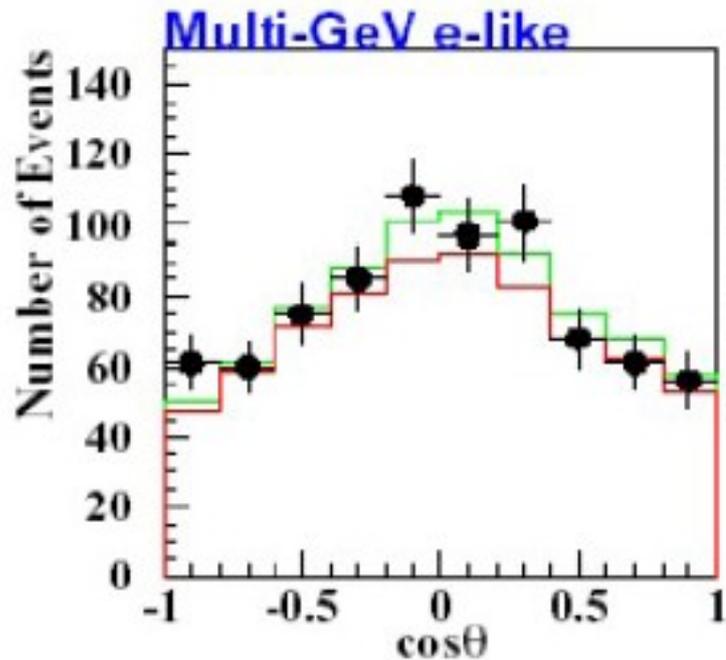


faltam neutrinos do muão!

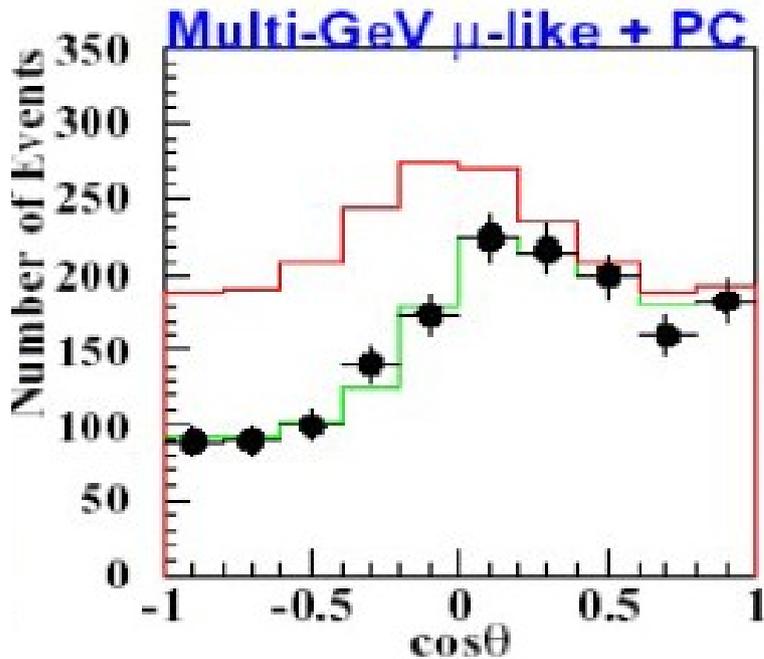
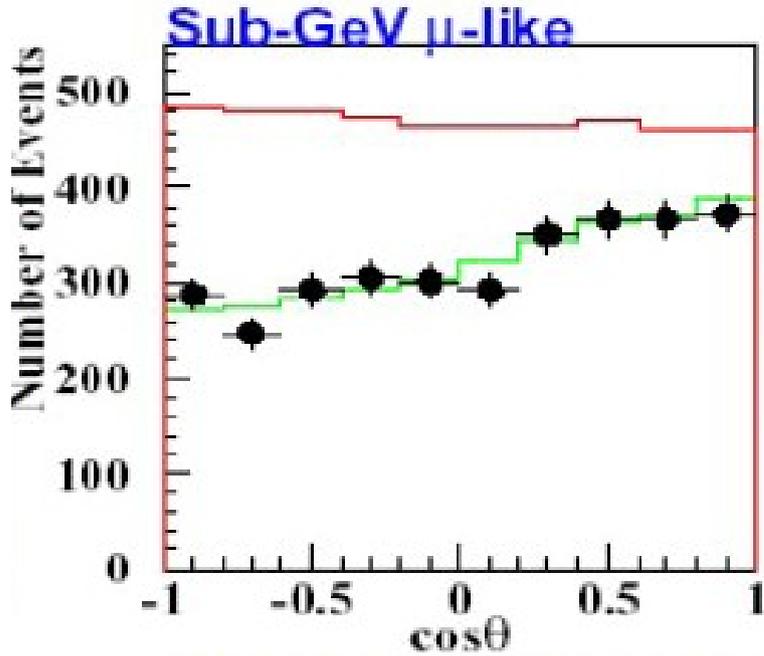


$$\nu_\mu \mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu \nu_\mu \nu_e e$$

$$\nu_\mu / \nu_e \sim 2$$

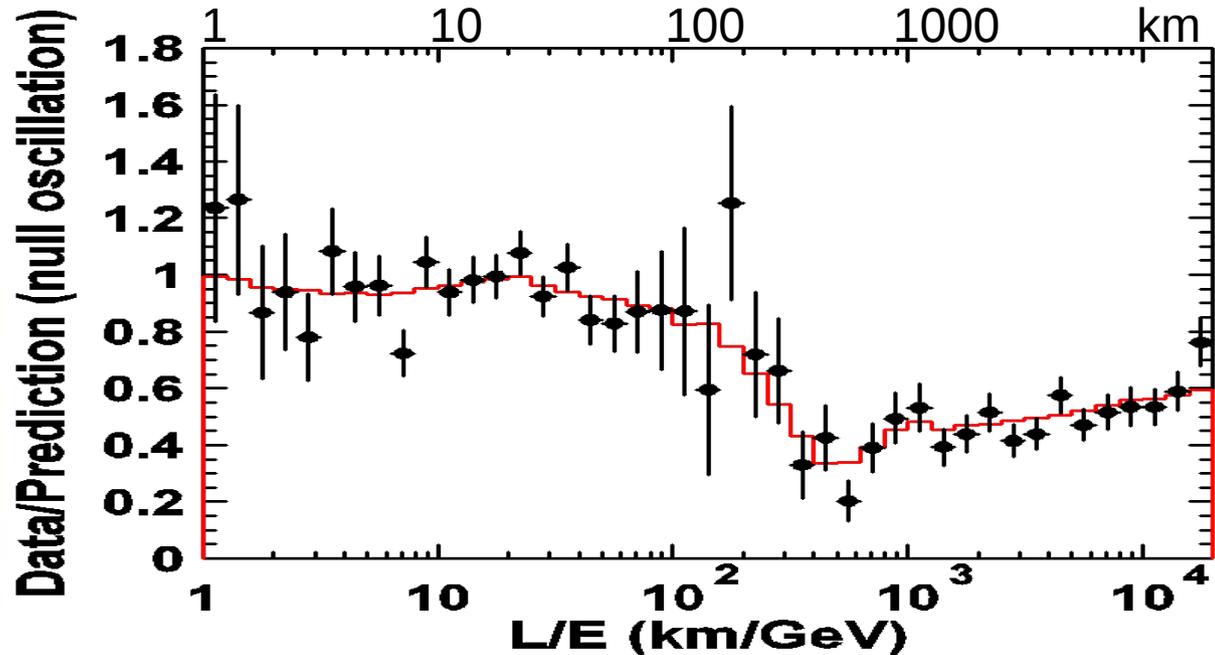
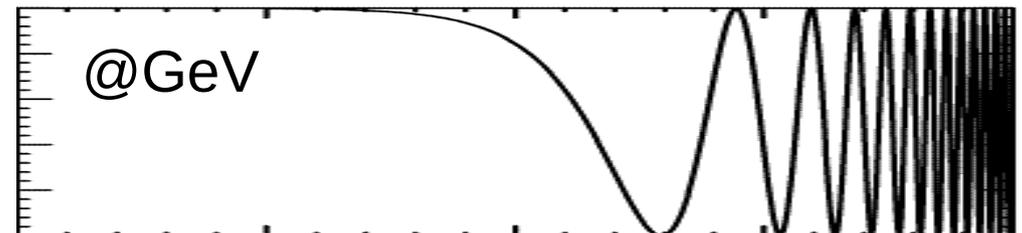


oscilação de neutrinos

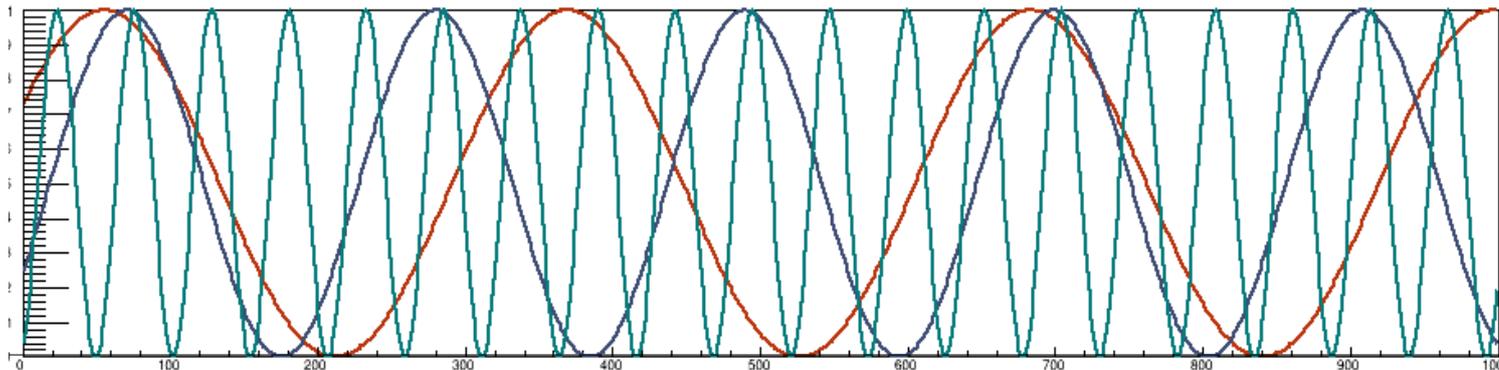


do modelo dos raios cósmicos e confirmado com medida de elétrons

X função de oscilação em L/E



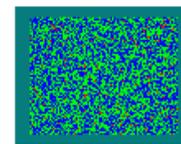
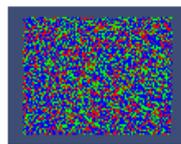
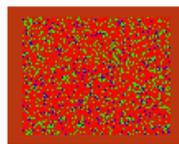
oscilação e massa dos neutrinos



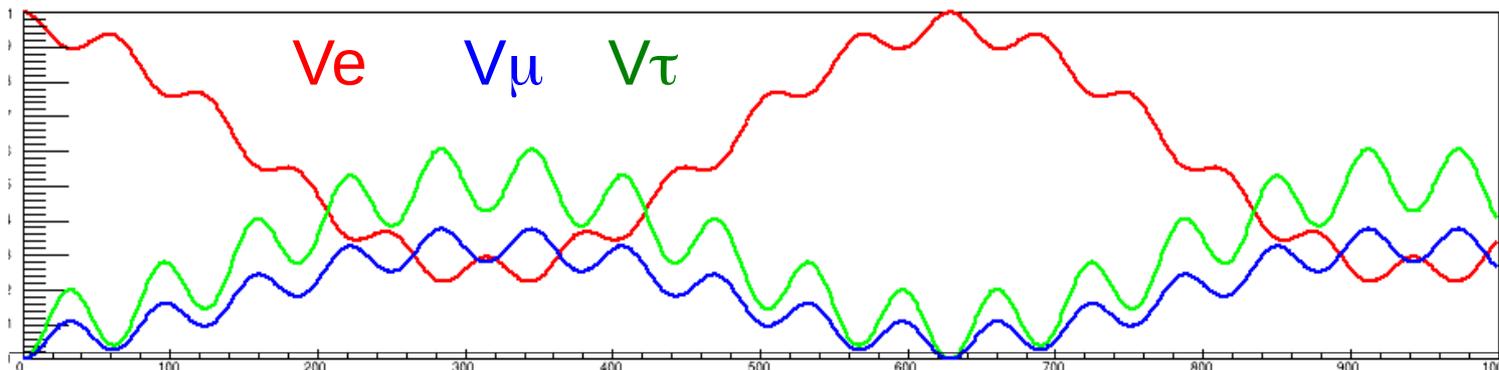
$$\lambda(E, M)$$
$$E^2 = P^2 + M^2$$
$$\Phi = (M_x^2 - M_y^2)/E$$

Na propagação só a massa e a energia são relevantes
Na interação só o tipo e a energia são relevantes

$$L = c \cdot \text{Tempo}$$



Cada massa de neutrino é uma mistura de tipos de neutrino
Cada tipo de neutrino é uma mistura de três massas diferentes



$$L = c \cdot \text{Tempo}$$

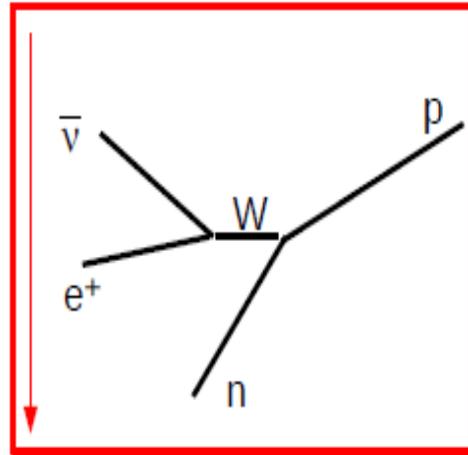
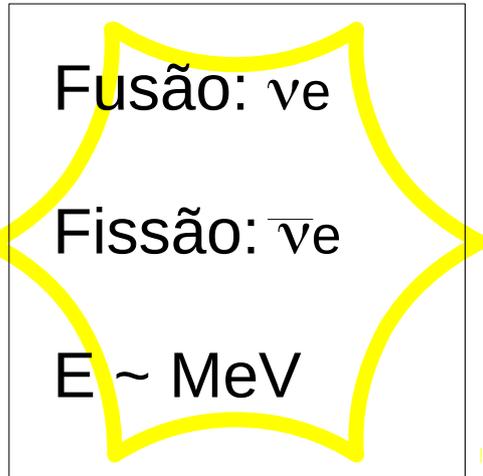
confirmar a oscilação de neutrinos

fonte

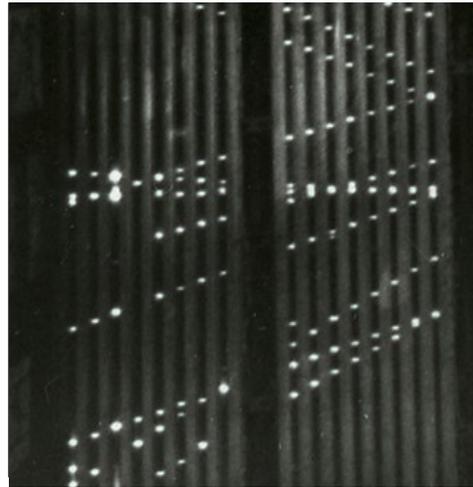
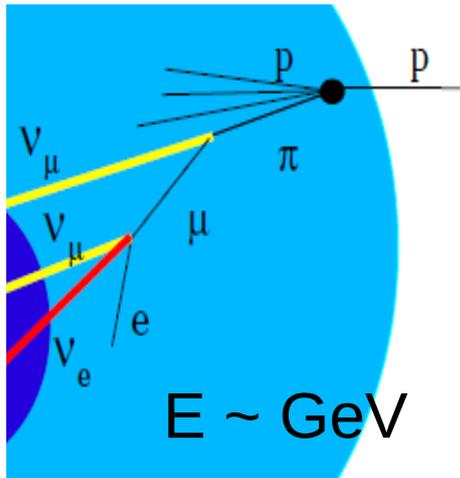
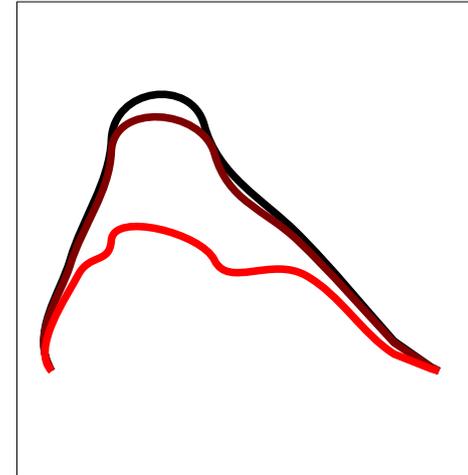
ver o neutrino

distância L

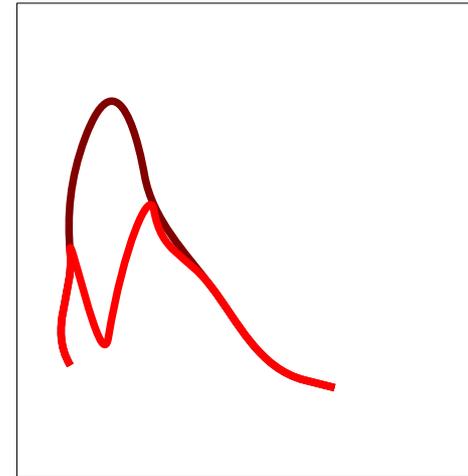
energia E



O que se vê a 150 km do reactor? (e a 1.5 km?)

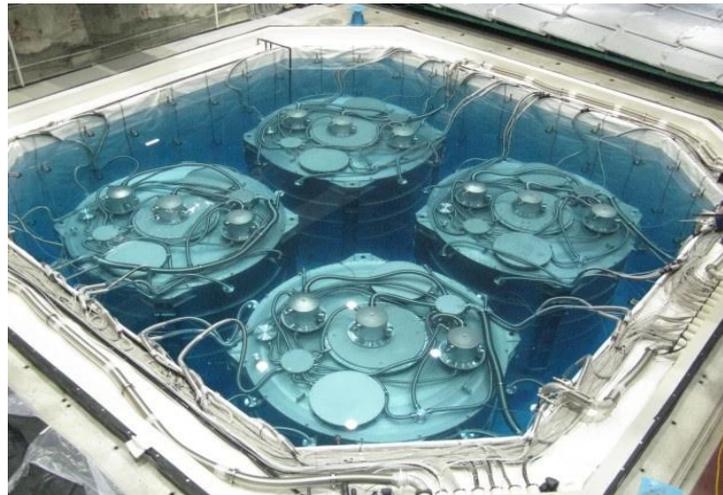
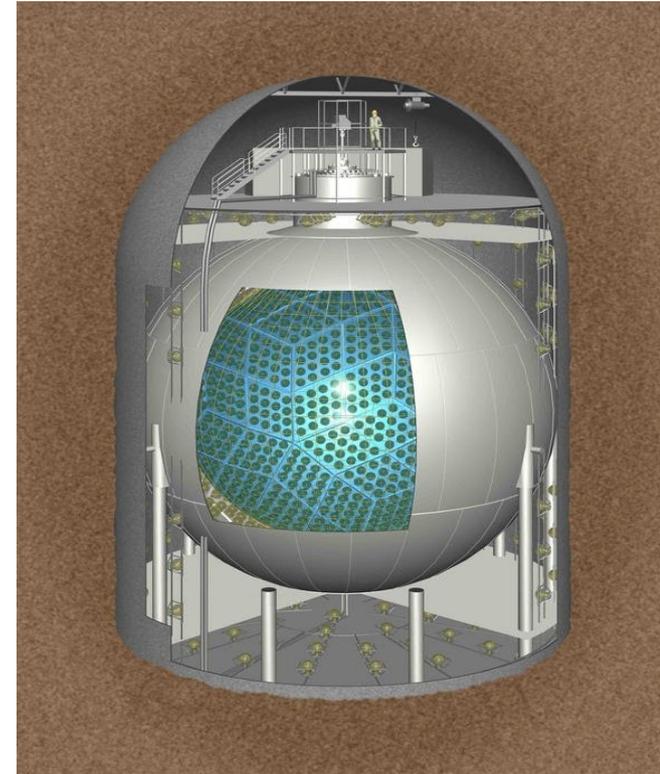
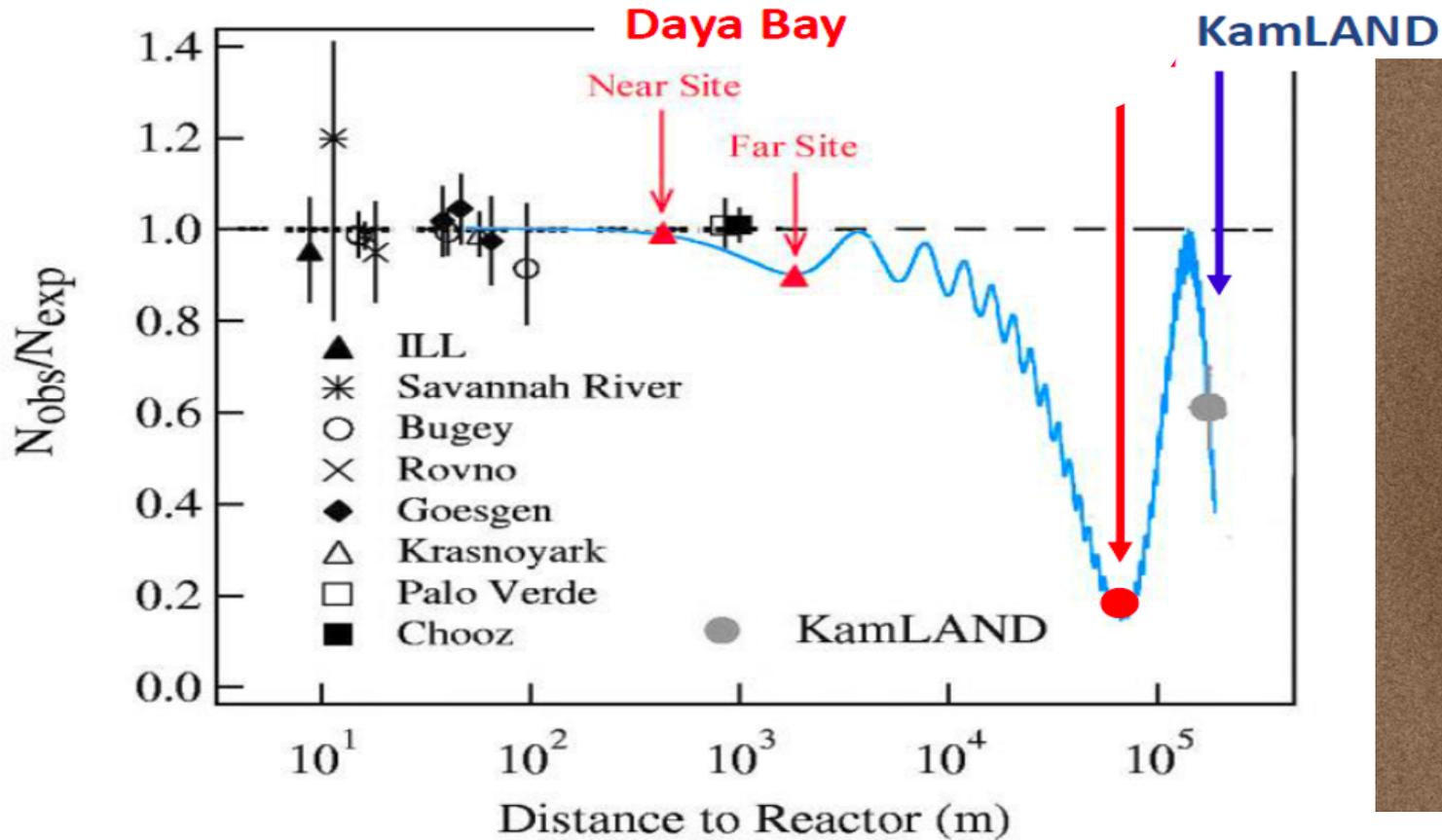


O que se vê a 250 km? (e a 250 m?)



ver o padrão de oscilação não só na distância., mas também na energia!

confirmação com reactores



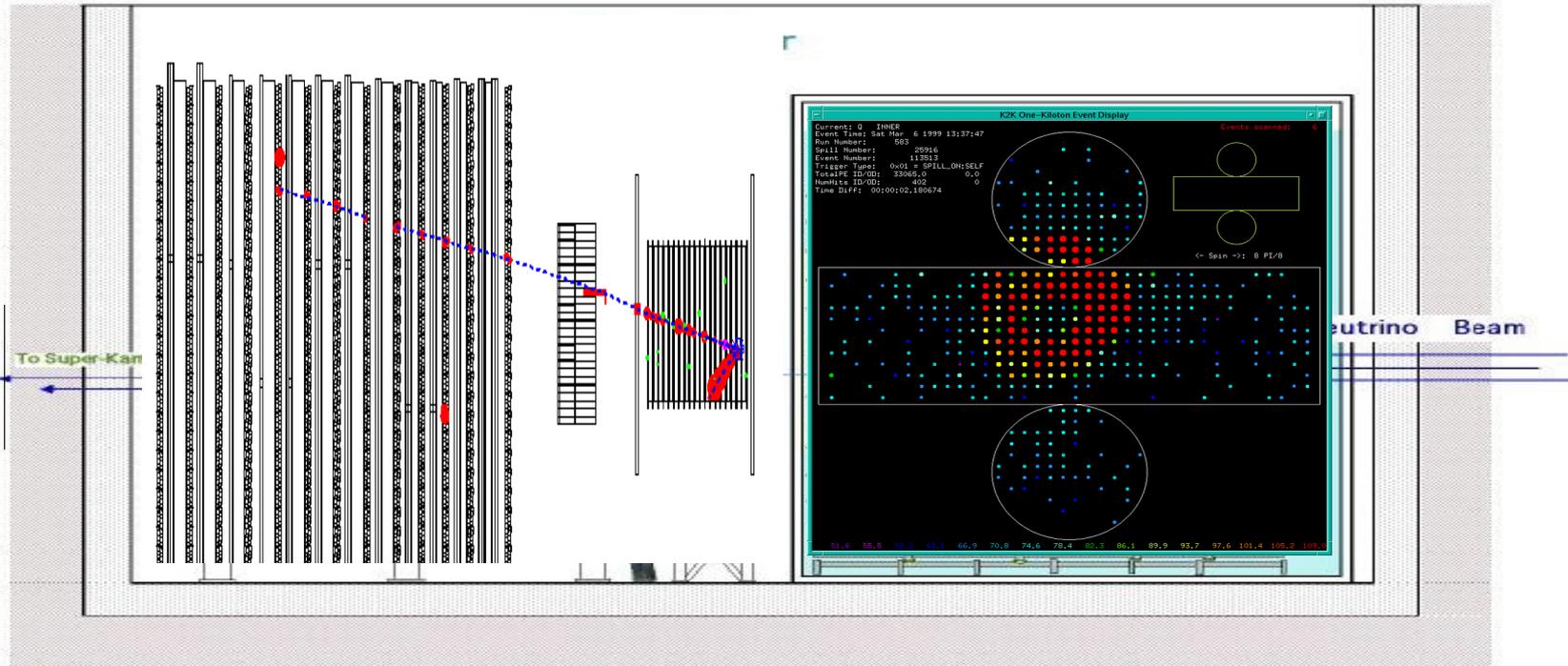
No Japão
 Na China
 Muitos reactores e/ou
 muitos detetores iguais

Já não com água, mas
 com cintilador líquido

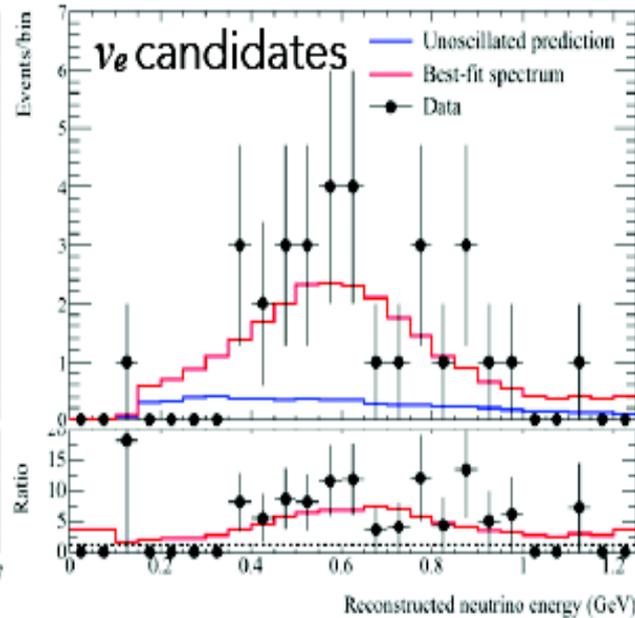
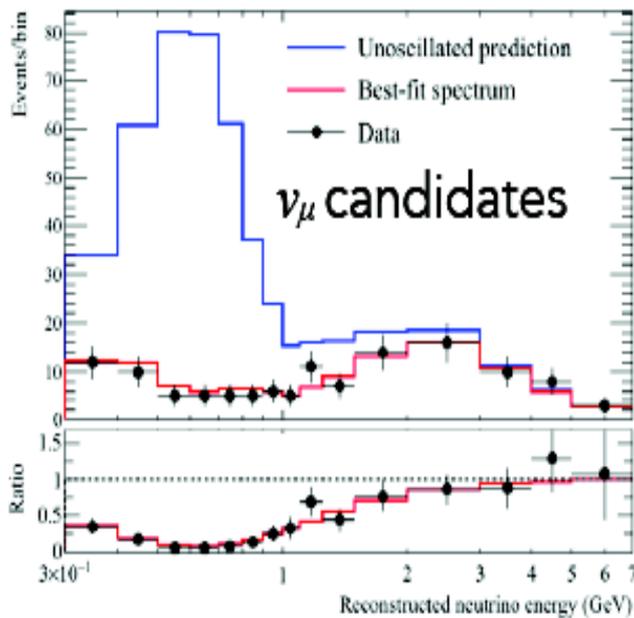
confirmação com aceleradores

K2K
@ 250 m

SK 250 km



T2K Run1-7b PREL



T2K (280 km / 280 m)
446 ν no total
120 ν_μ
28 ν_e (5 do feixe)
ν_τ invisíveis

$$|\Delta m^2| = 2.24 + 0.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

Atmosférico

$$\theta = 40^\circ - 50^\circ$$

$$\theta \sim 10^\circ \text{ \& } \delta = ?$$

$$\delta m^2 = 7.5 + 0.2 \times 10^5 \text{ eV}^2$$

Solar

$$\theta = 30^\circ - 35^\circ$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13} e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13} e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{bmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{l} \delta m^2 \\ |\Delta m^2| \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(|\nu_\alpha\rangle \rightarrow |\nu_\beta\rangle) = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left(1.27 \Delta m^2 \frac{L}{E} \right)$$

Amplitude

Frequency

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_\alpha \\ \nu_\beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = |\langle \nu_\beta(t) | \nu_\alpha \rangle|^2$$

$$|\nu(0)\rangle = |\nu_\alpha\rangle = \cos\theta |\nu_1\rangle + \sin\theta |\nu_2\rangle$$

$$|\nu(t)\rangle = \cos\theta \exp[-i(E_1 t - p_1 x)] |\nu_1\rangle + \sin\theta \exp[-i(E_2 t - p_2 x)] |\nu_2\rangle$$

$$E_i^2 = p^2 + m_i^2 \sim (p + m_i^2/(2E))^2$$

$$t = L/c$$

$$|\Delta m^2| = 2.24 + 0.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

Atmosférico

$$\theta = 40^\circ - 50^\circ$$

$$\theta < \sim 10^\circ \text{ \& } \delta = ?$$

$$\delta m^2 = 7.5 + 0.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

Solar

$$\theta = 30^\circ - 35^\circ$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13} e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13} e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{bmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{l} \delta m^2 \\ |\Delta m^2| \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \sim 1 - (\cos^4 \theta_{13} \sin^2 2\theta_{23} + \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{23}) \sin^2 \Delta m_{31}^2 \frac{L}{4E}$$

só uma fase
dois ângulos

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) \sim & \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \times \sin^2 \theta_{23} \times \frac{\sin^2[(1-x)\Delta]}{(1-x)^2} \\
 & - \alpha \sin \delta \times \sin 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{23} \times \sin \Delta \frac{\sin[x\Delta]}{x} \frac{\sin[(1-x)\Delta]}{(1-x)} \\
 & + \alpha \cos \delta \times \sin 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{23} \times \cos \Delta \frac{\sin[x\Delta]}{x} \frac{\sin[(1-x)\Delta]}{(1-x)} \\
 & + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

3 ângulos

Interação com a
matéria

$$\alpha = \left| \frac{\Delta m_{21}^2}{\Delta m_{31}^2} \right| \sim \frac{1}{30} \quad \Delta \equiv \frac{\Delta m_{31}^2 L}{4E} \quad x \equiv \frac{2\sqrt{2}G_F N_e E}{\Delta m_{31}^2}$$

fase δ ,
violação de CP

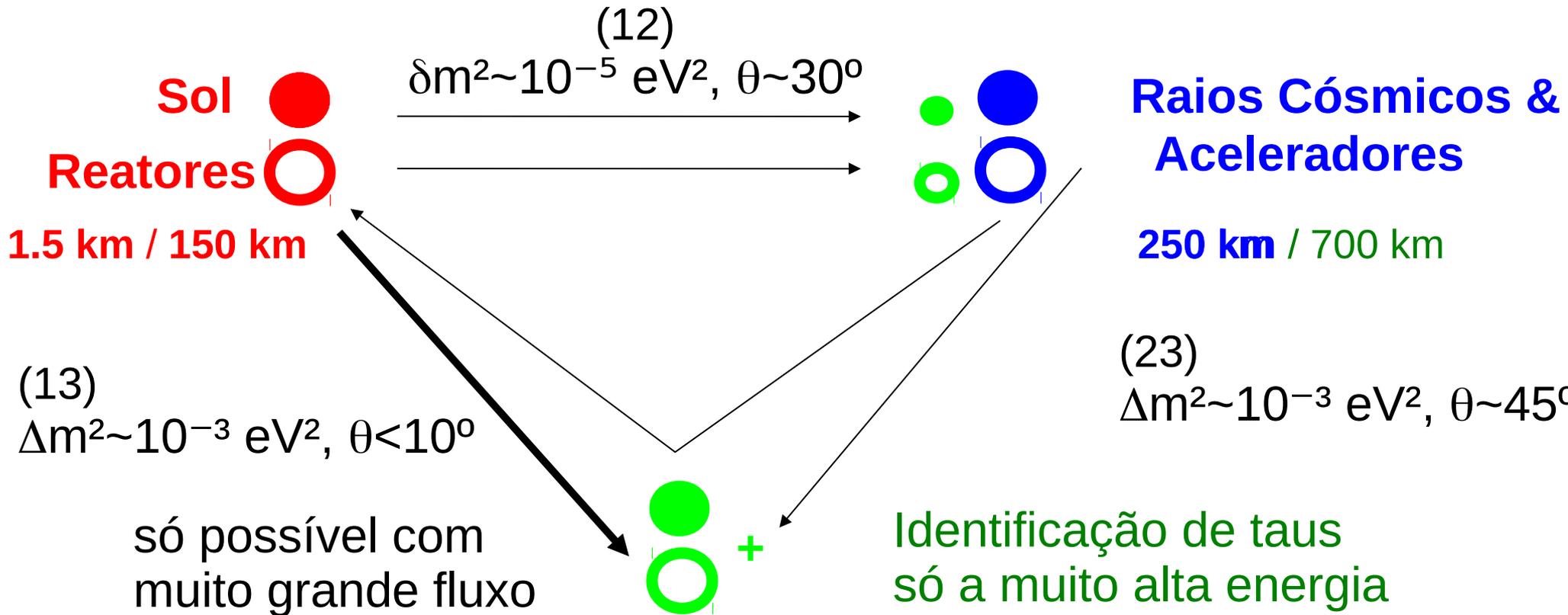
fechar do círculo dos 3 neutrinos

Frequência de oscilação depende das diferenças de quadrados de massa
Amplitude de oscilação depende das misturas de massas em cada tipo

3 tipos de neutrinos (● & anti-neutrinos ○) para 3 valores de massas

E ~ MeV

E ~ GeV

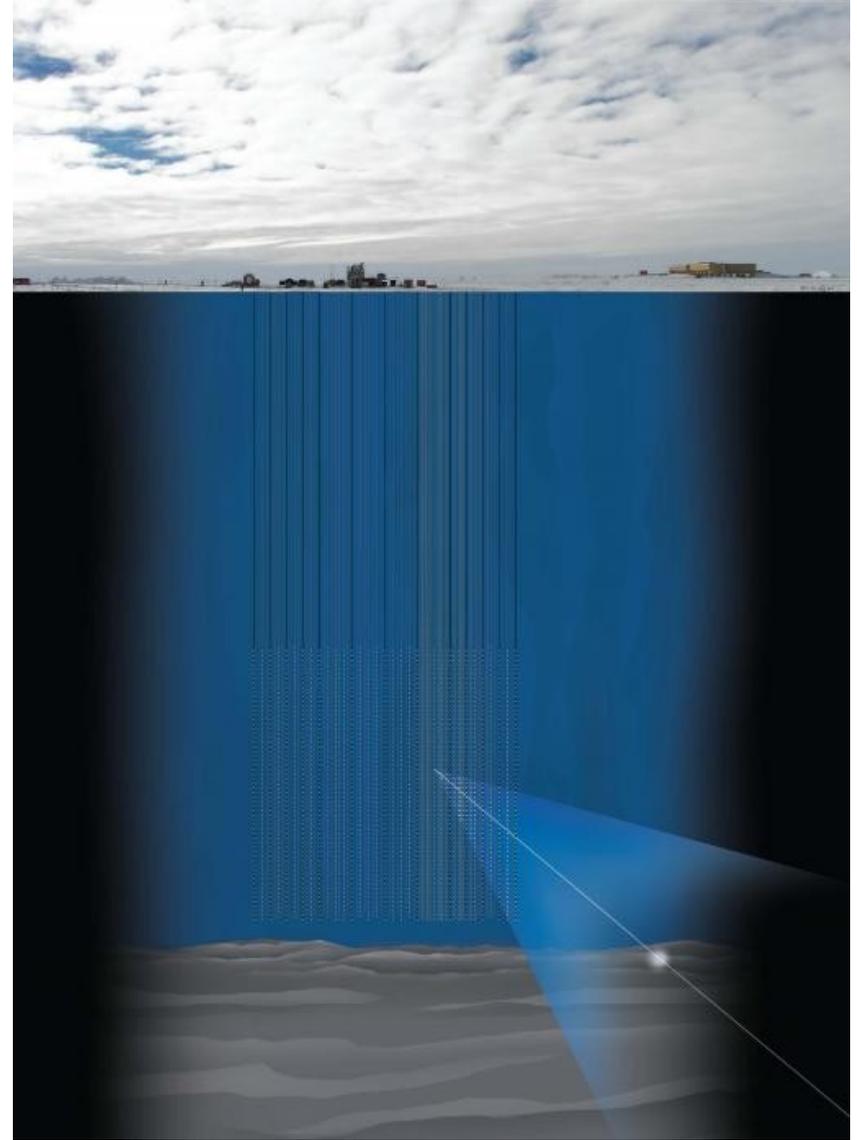


já podemos medir com neutrinos!

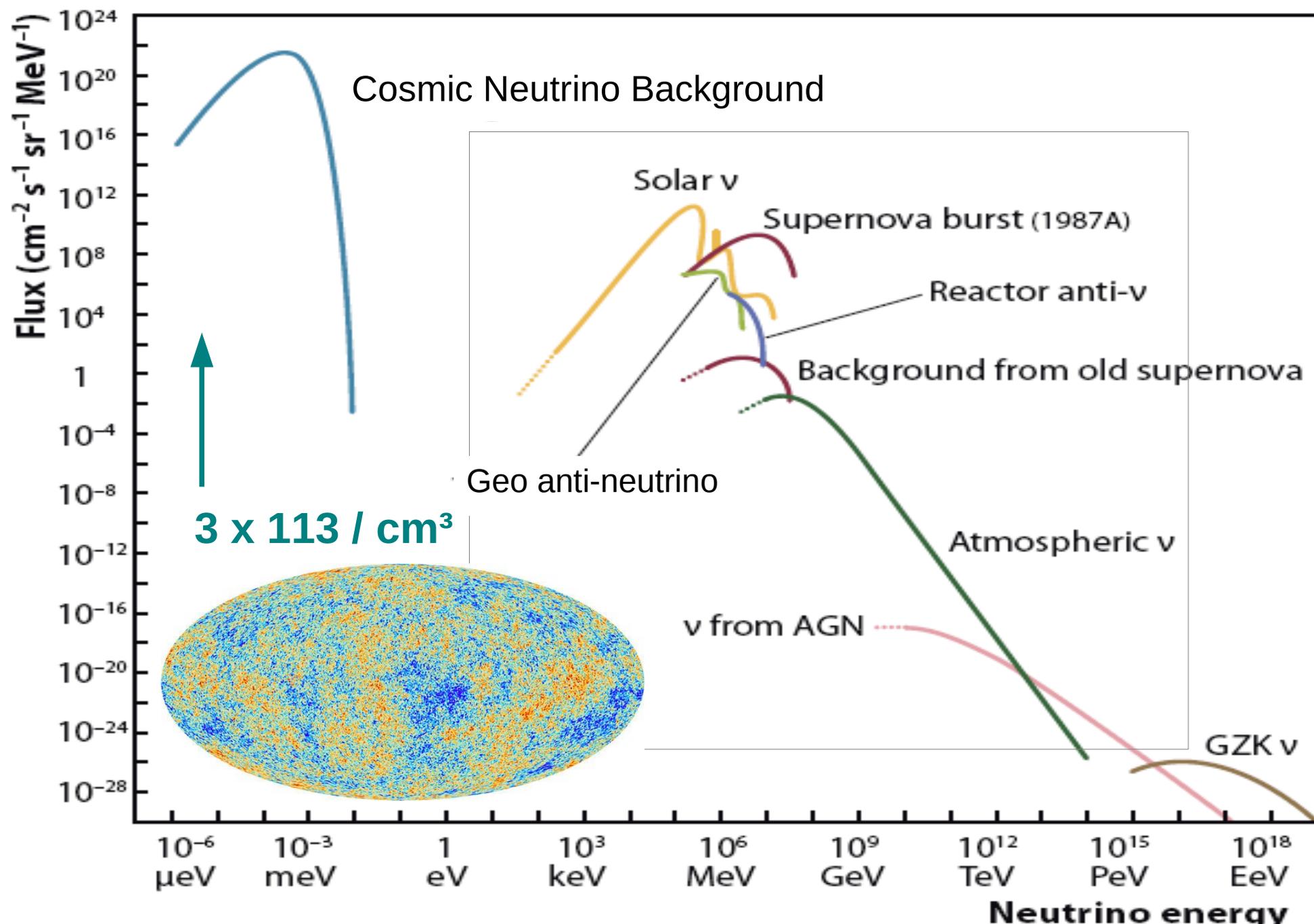
Borexino: o Sol e a Terra



IceCube: astronomia com ν



fontes de neutrinos



3 massas de (anti-)neutrinos

A massa de cada tipo de neutrino não é apenas um número

Mas massas diferentes seleccionam as diferentes interações

Massas desconhecidas
mas muito pequenas:

$0 \text{ eV}^2, 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2, 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$

ou

$1 \text{ eV}^2, 1.00001 \text{ eV}^2, 1.001 \text{ eV}^2$

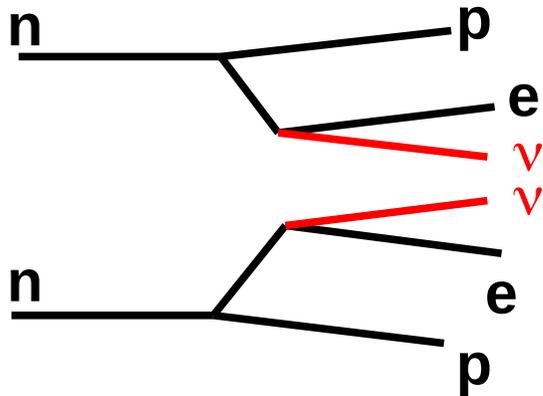
??

E qual é a relação entre
neutrino e anti-neutrino?

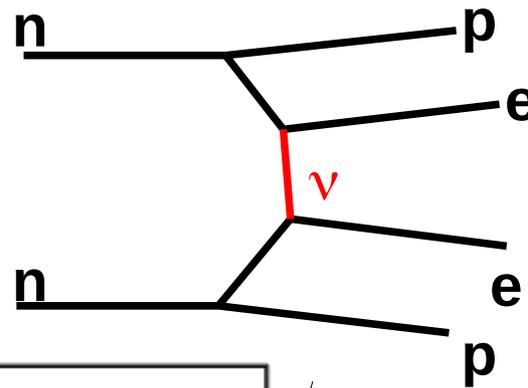
Que importância terão
na história do Universo?

fechar ainda mais o círculo?

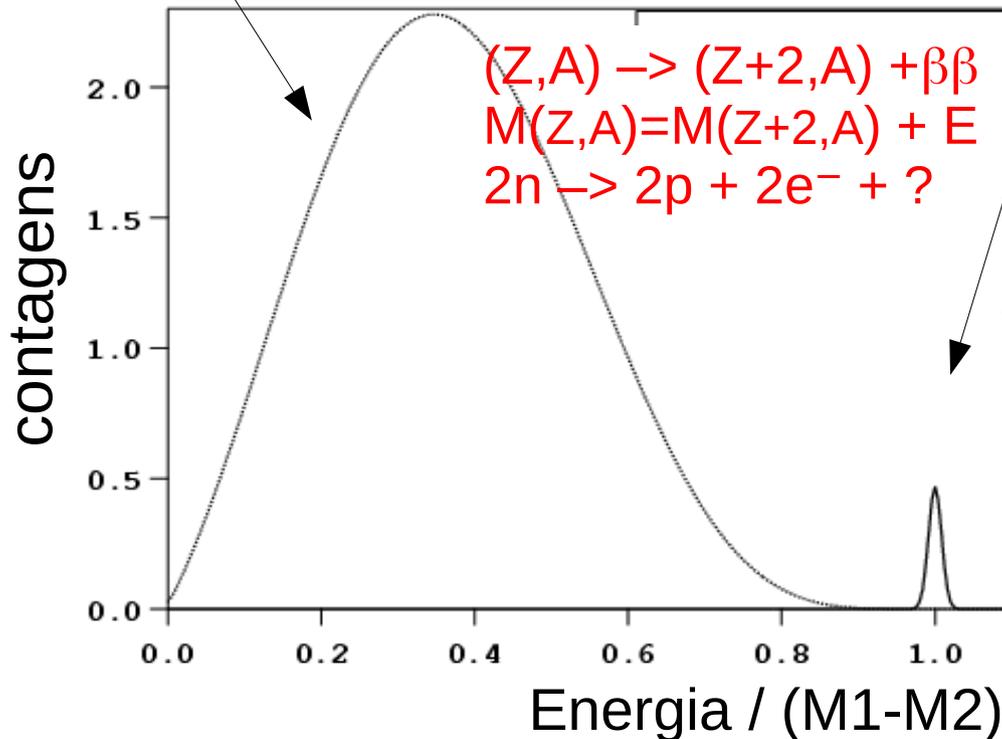
decaimento β duplo: com 2 partículas invisíveis



ou sem partículas invisíveis?



neutrino = anti-neutrino?
pode auto-aniquilar-se?

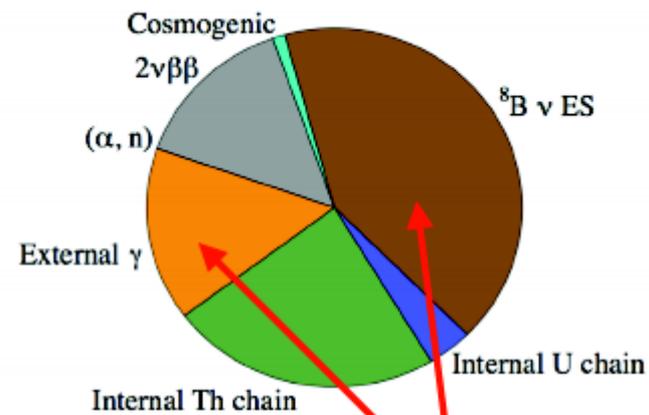
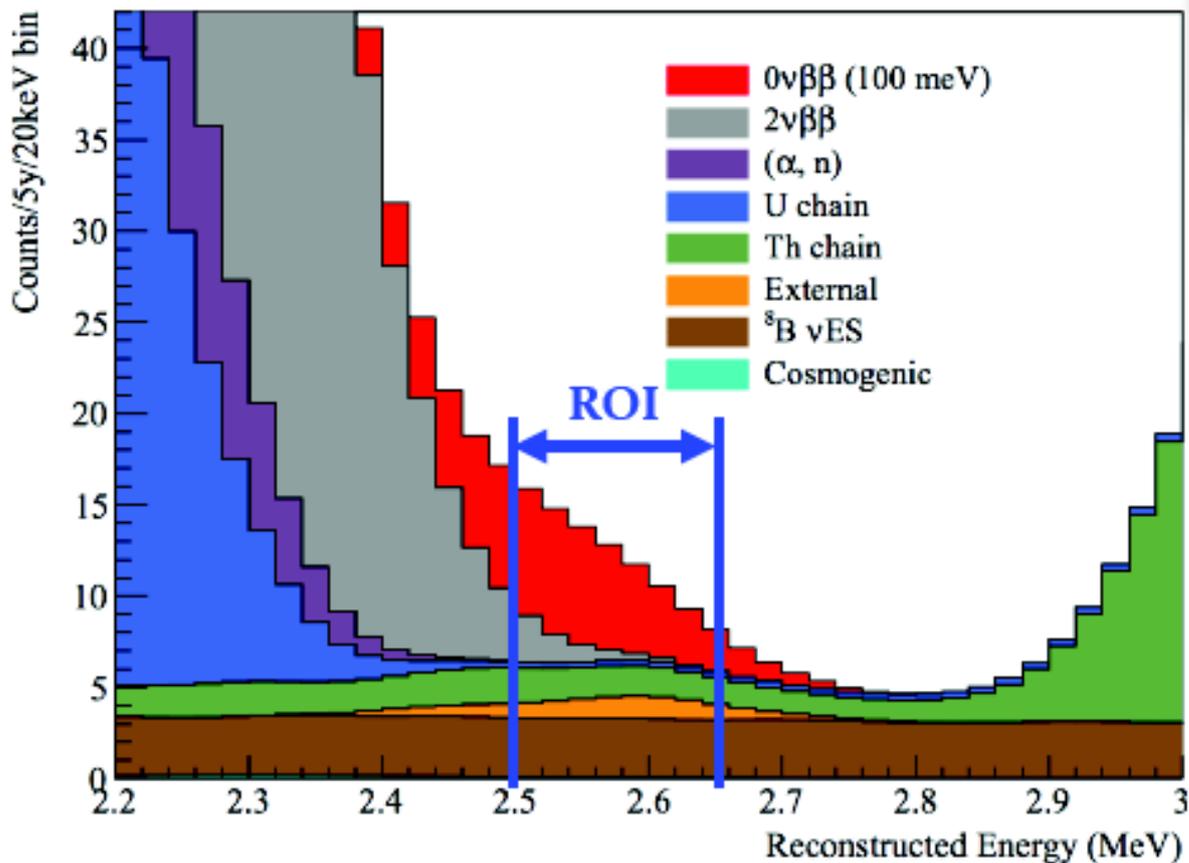
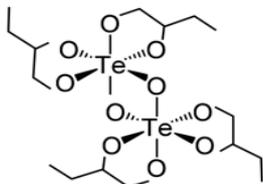
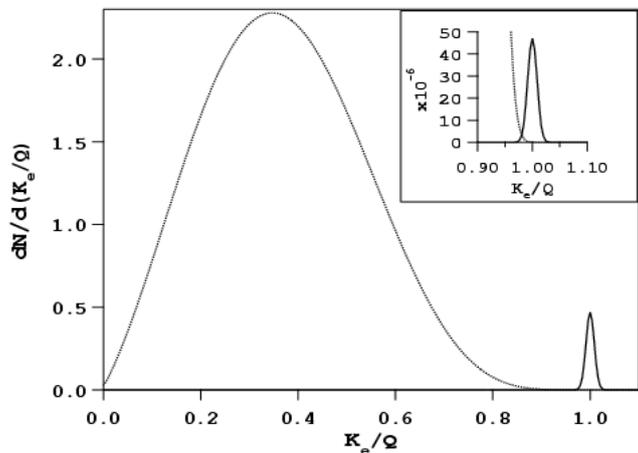


(anti-)neutrinos propostos em 1930
para explicar energia em falta...

neutrinos = anti-neutrinos permitiria
 $\beta\beta$ com toda a energia detectável!!

25 isótopos testáveis...

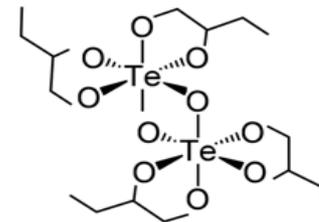
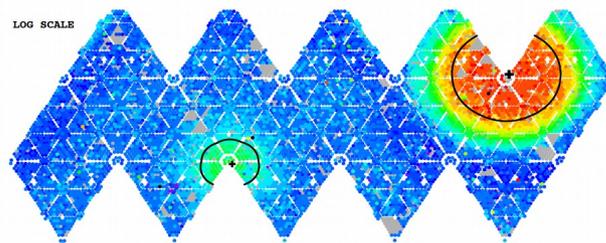
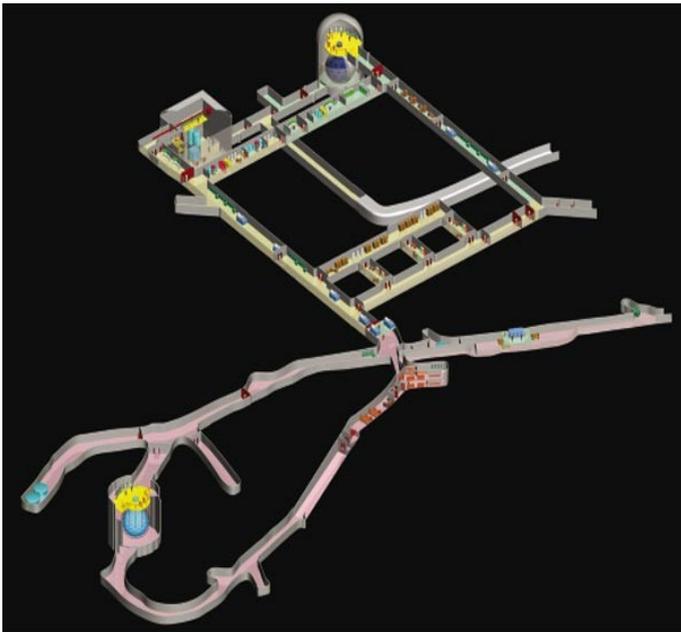
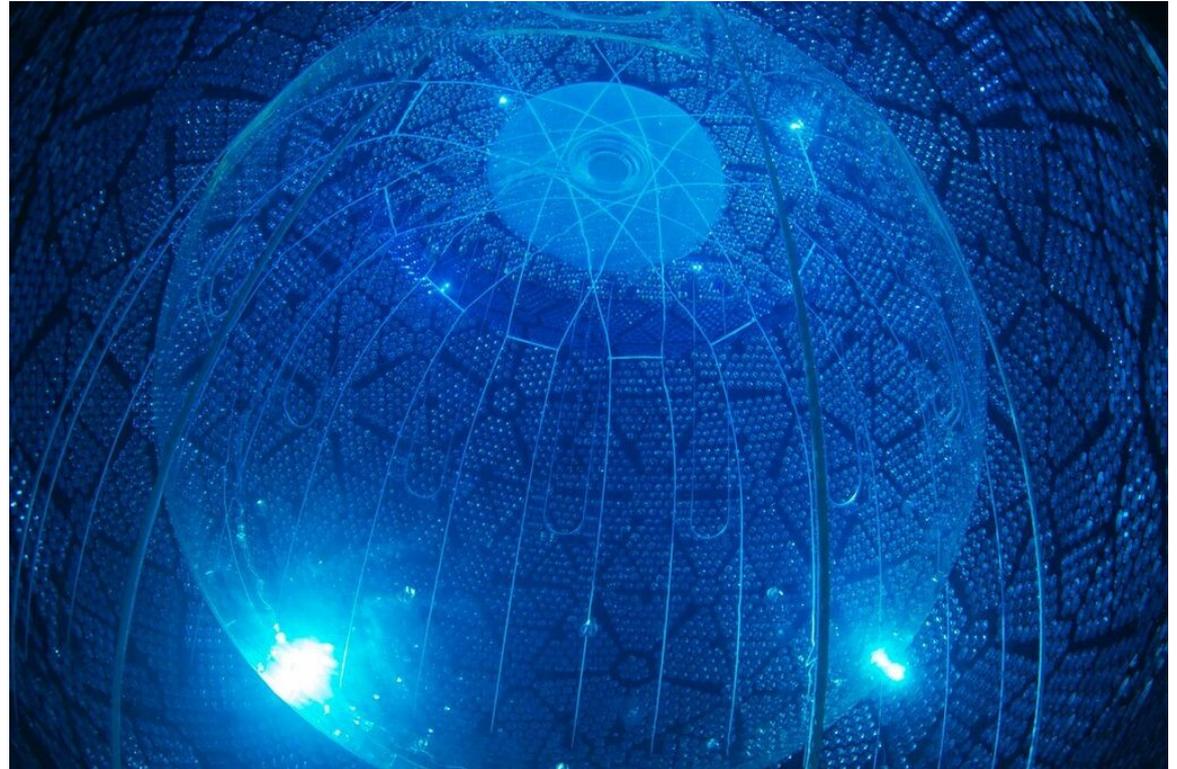
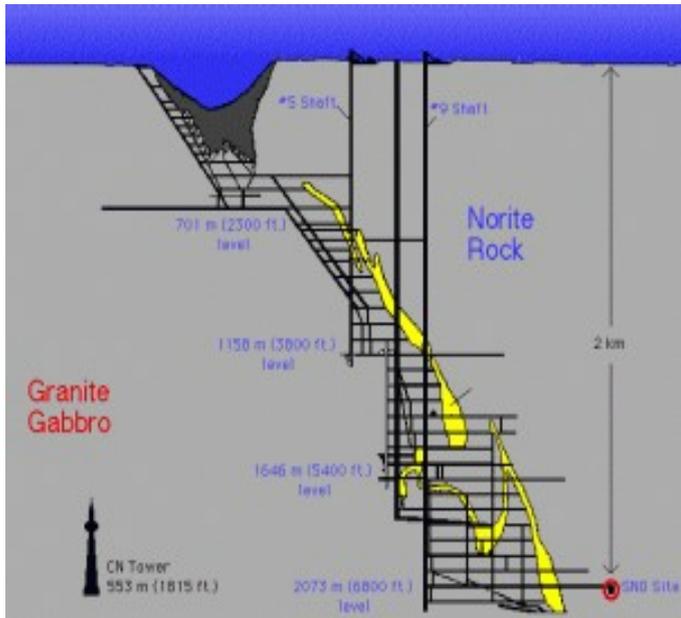
$0\nu\beta\beta$ em SNO+



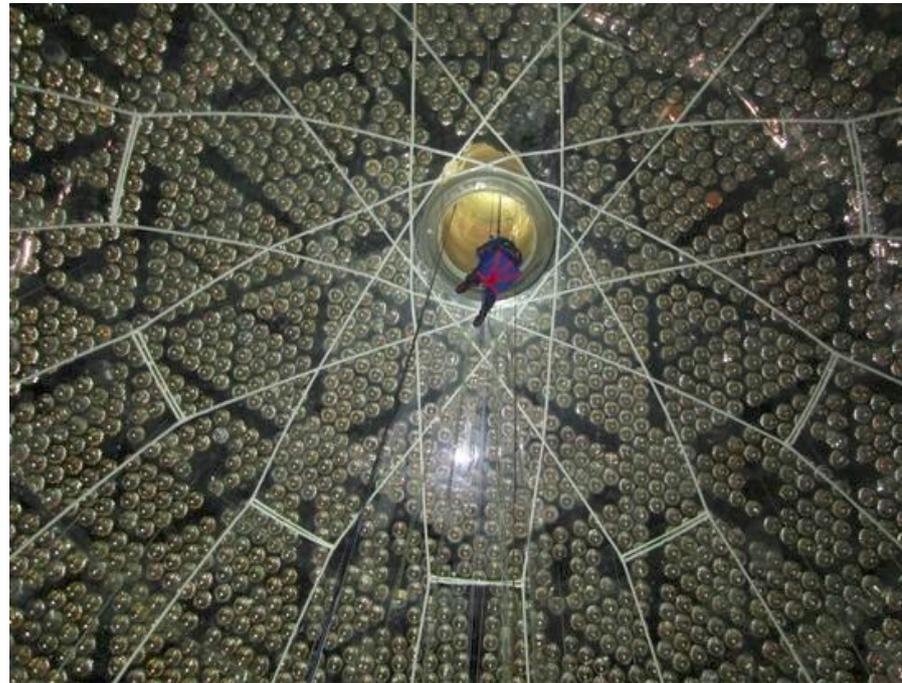
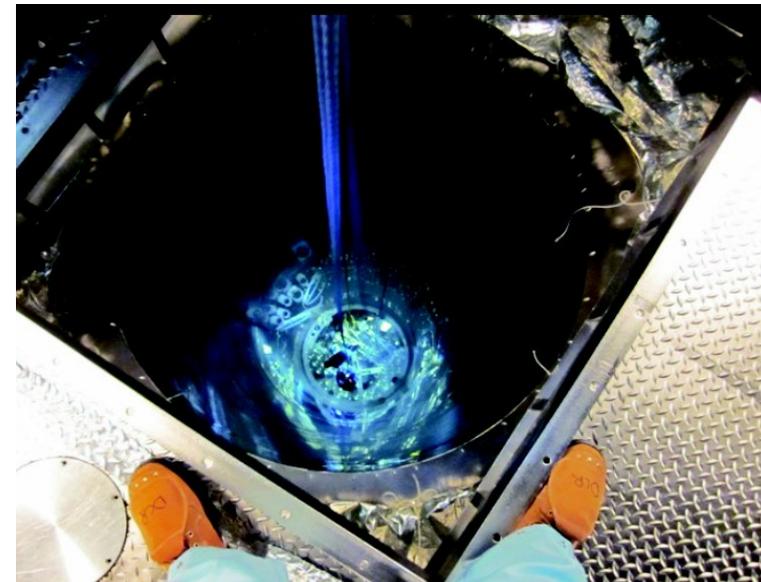
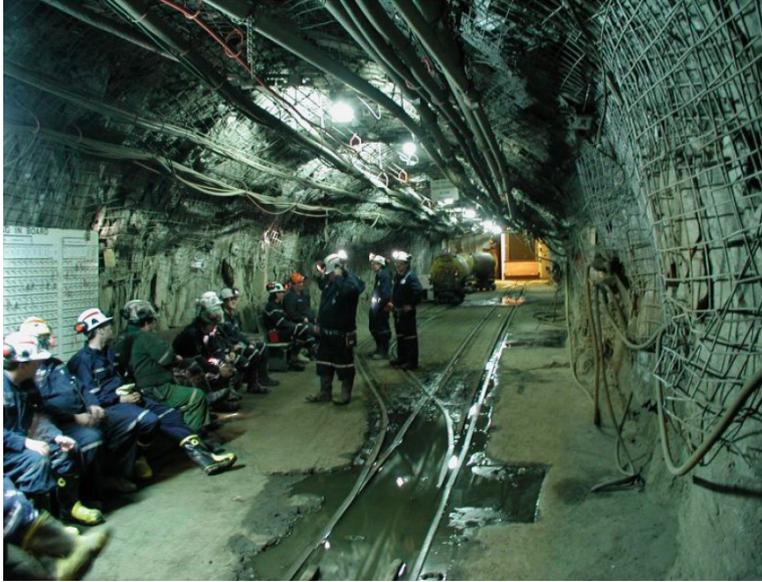
particle ID + timing =>
99.99% BiPo rejection

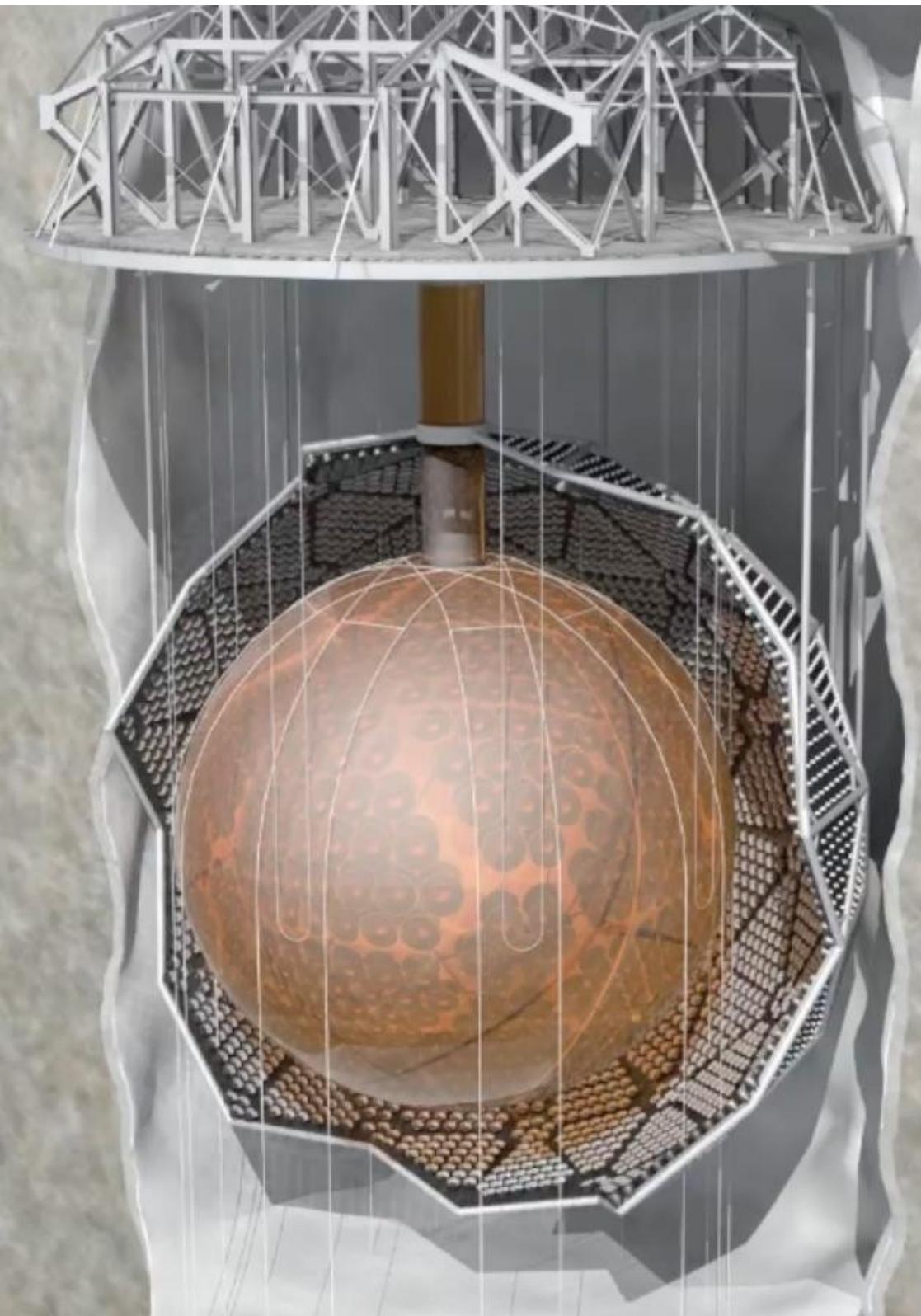
Source term
measured for
dominant
backgrounds

SNO+ @ Sudbury, Canada



SNO+ @ Sudbury, Canada





detetor SNO+

2000 m de profundidade, SNOLAB, Canada

~7 kTon de água pura para blindagem

~9400 PMTs a 8.5 m do centro

esfera de acrílico 6m de raio (5 cm esp.)

~ 1 kTon de meio ativo:

2017-2018: água,

2018-2019: 780 ton de cintilador líquido

2019 (5 anos): com 1300 kg de Te-130

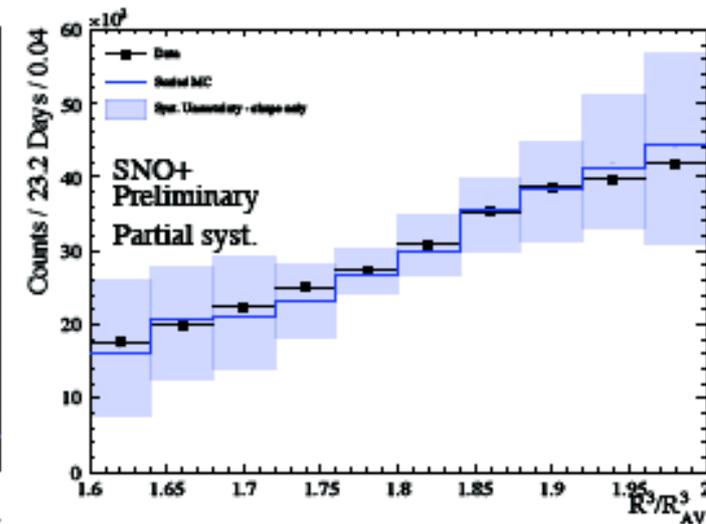
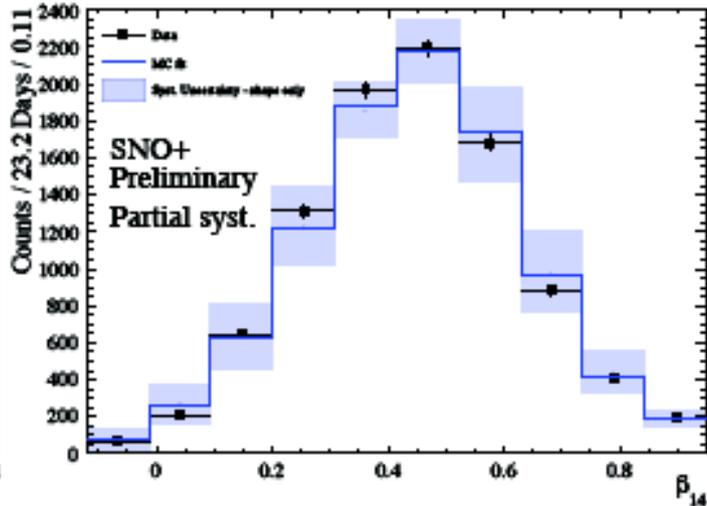
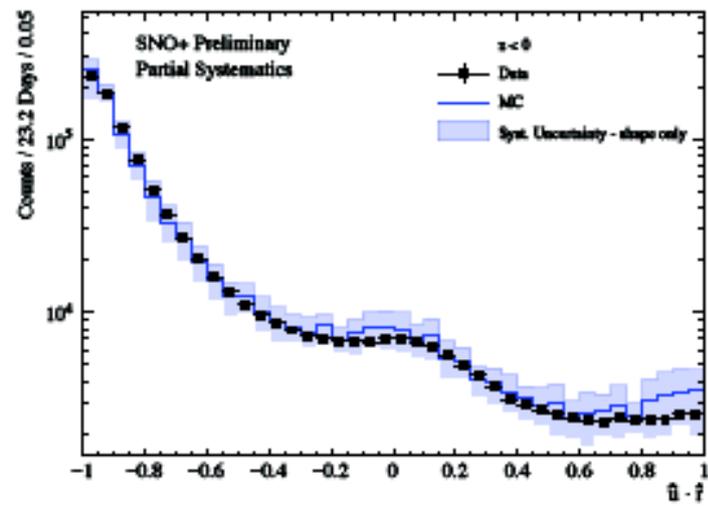
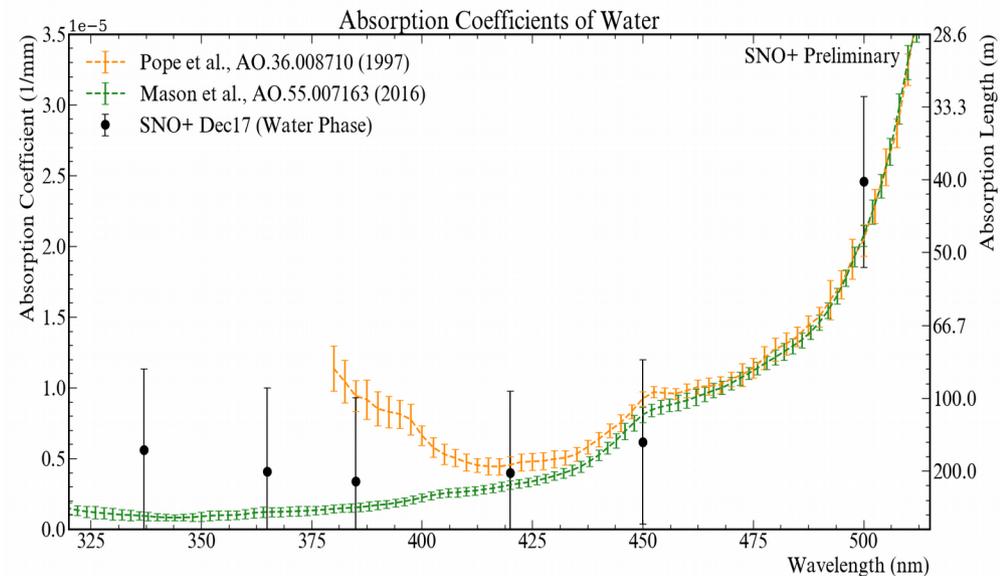
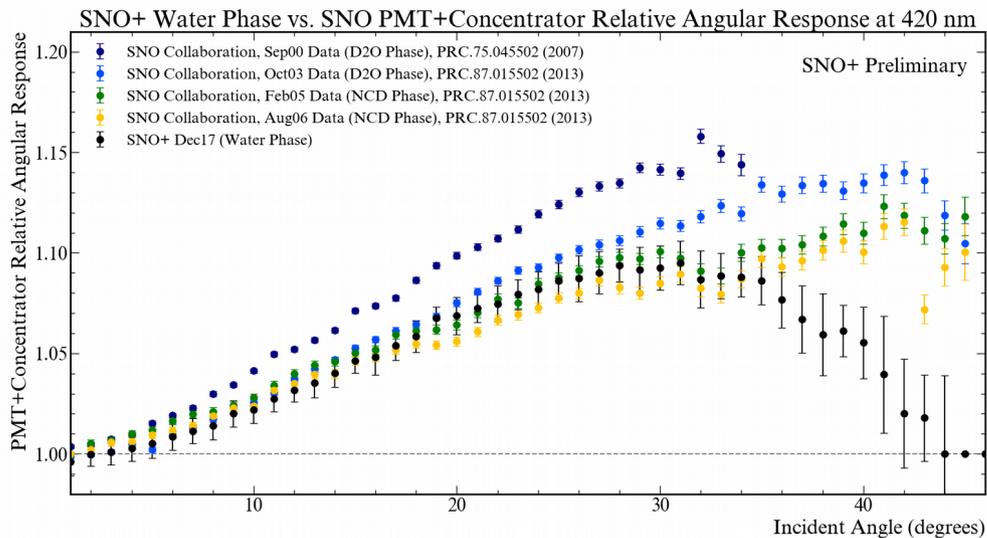
Herdado de SNO e adaptado:

novos sistemas de cordas de suporte

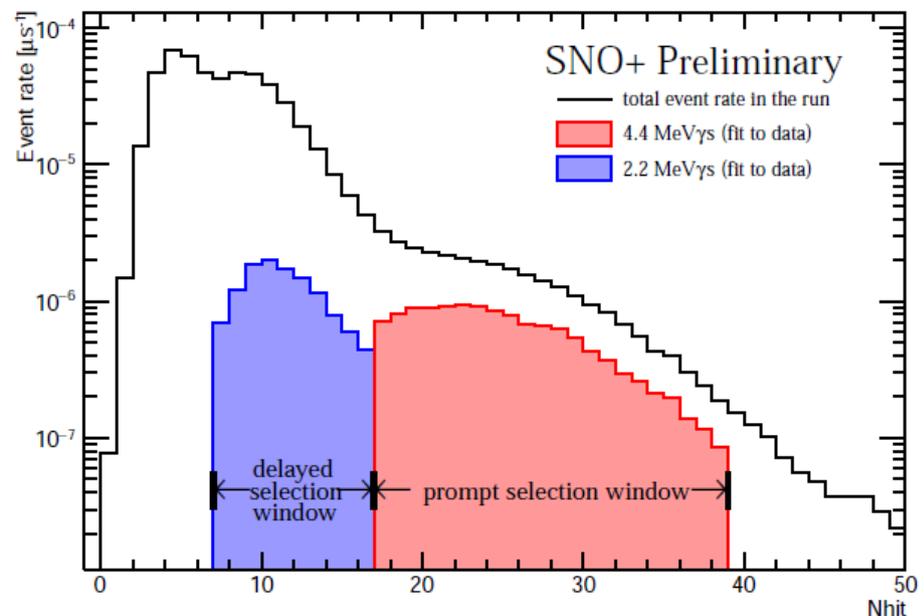
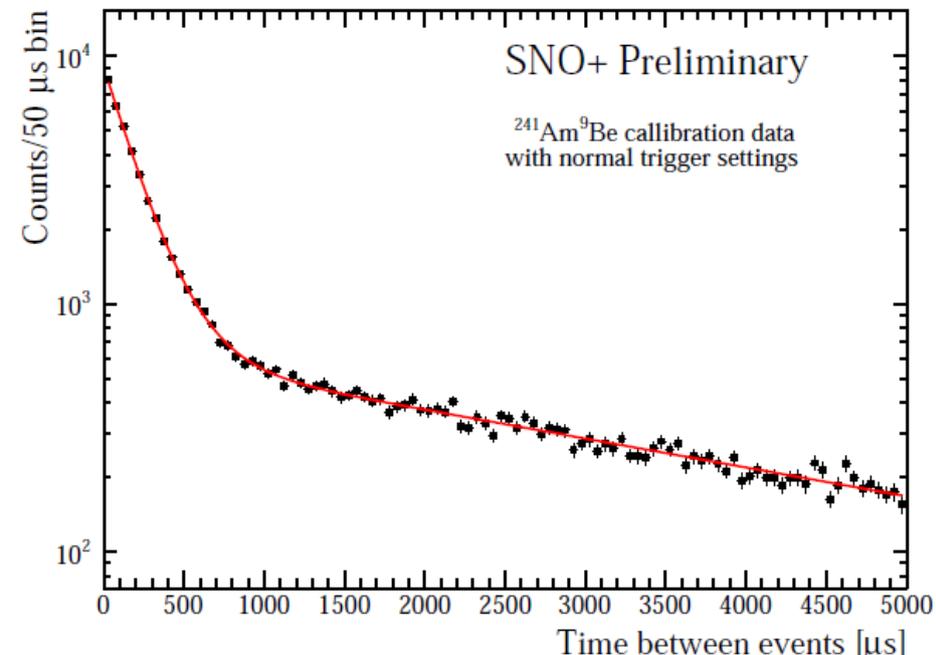
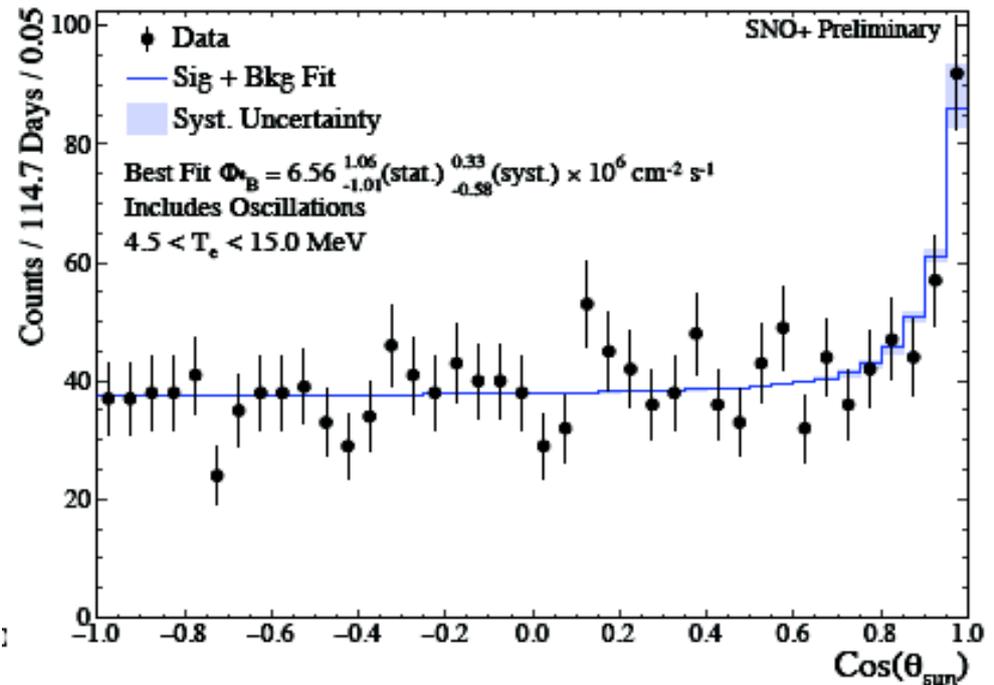
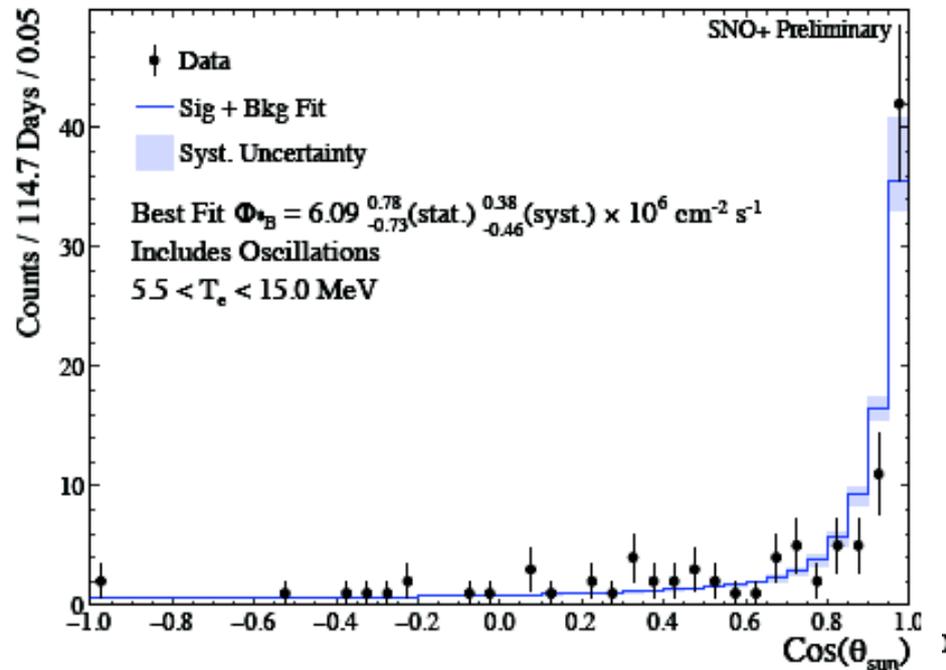
upgrade da eletrónica & DAQ

novos sistemas de purificação e circulação

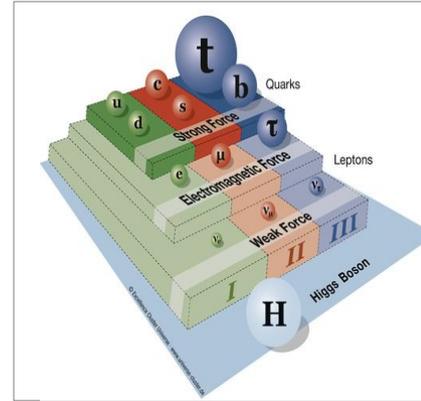
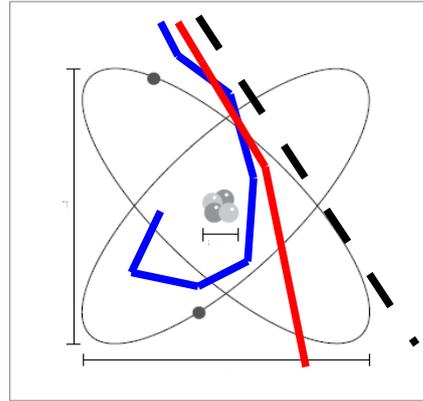
fase da água, calibração e fundos



fase da água, medidas de física

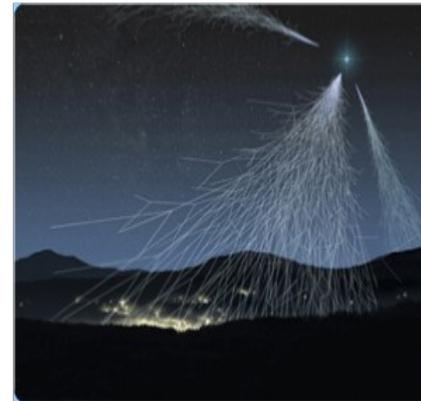
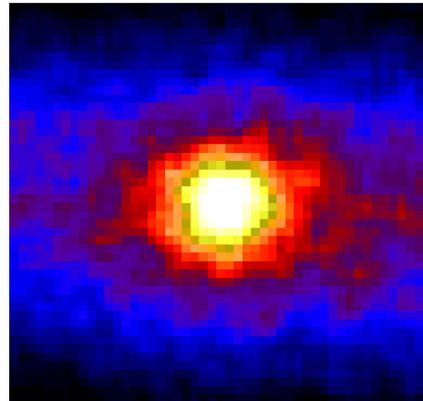


O que são neutrinos?



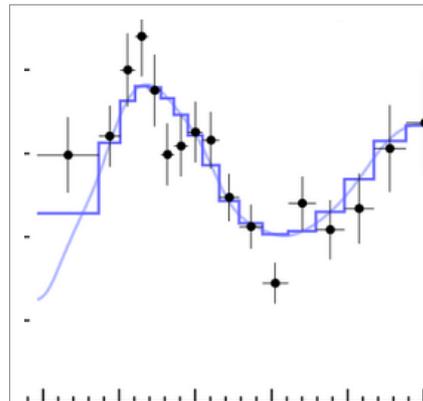
1, 2, 3 ν

Observatórios de neutrinos



oscilações e massas

Laboratórios de neutrinos



questões em aberto

O que são neutrinos?

Partículas elementares só com força fraca (e gravítica?) mas muito mais complexas do que tínhamos previsto

têm (simultaneamente) três massas que definem a sua interação fraca com electrões, muões e taus

1, 2, 3 ν

Observatórios de neutrinos

Atravessam fontes densas sem perder informação

e alguns (muito poucos) podem ser detetados dando origem a electrões, muões ou taus (depende da origem, energia e distância percorrida)

oscilação
de massa

Laboratórios de neutrinos

São das partículas mais presentes no Universo

mesmo uma pequena massa pode ser “pesada” mudam a relação entre partícula e anti-partícula?

Muitas questões em aberto para muitas experiências diferentes

questões em aberto