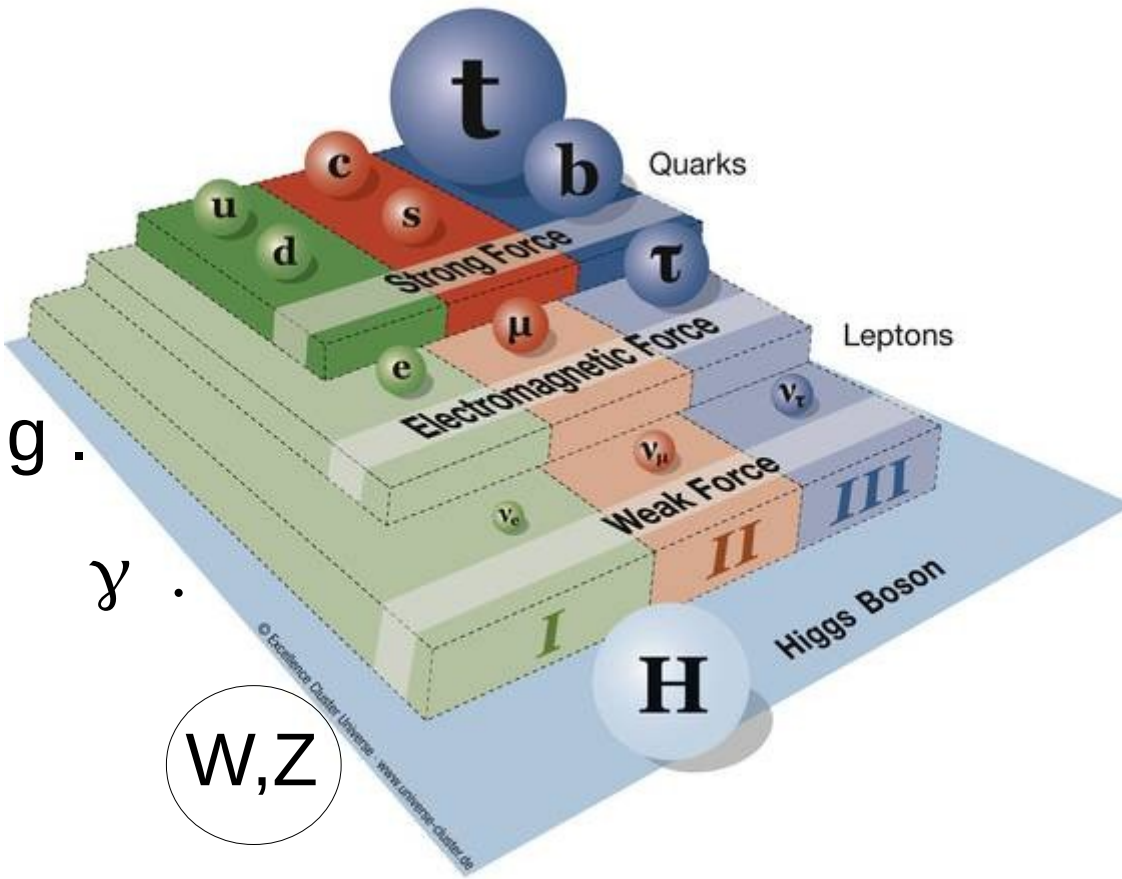


# Neutrinos

Sofia Andringa, LIP

July 2019, LIP

# Neutrinos, in the Standard Model



No charge

... or color charge

... only weak interaction

Undetectable in most experiments,  
interesting messengers and probes

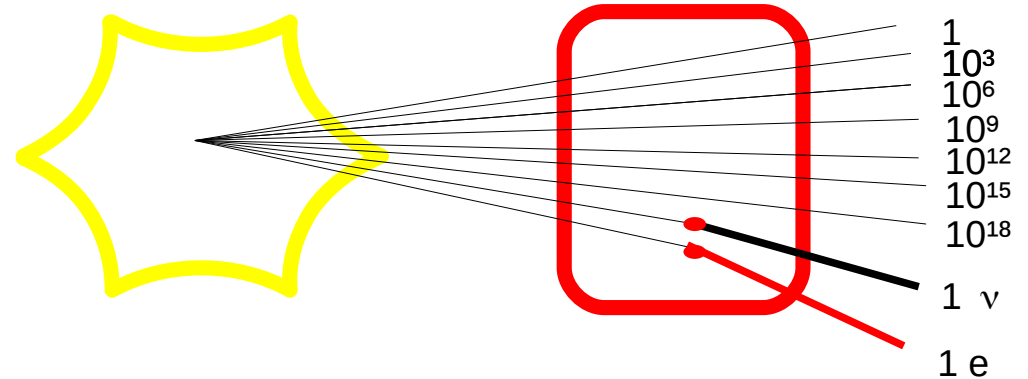
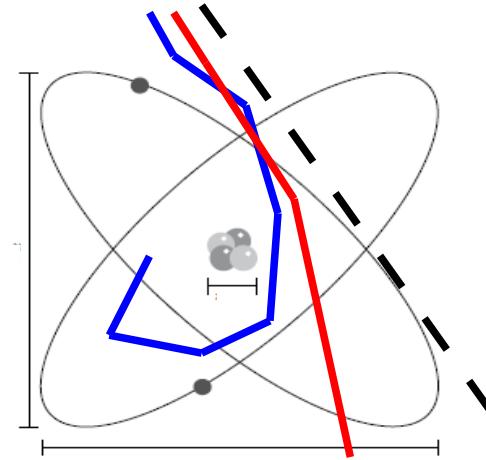
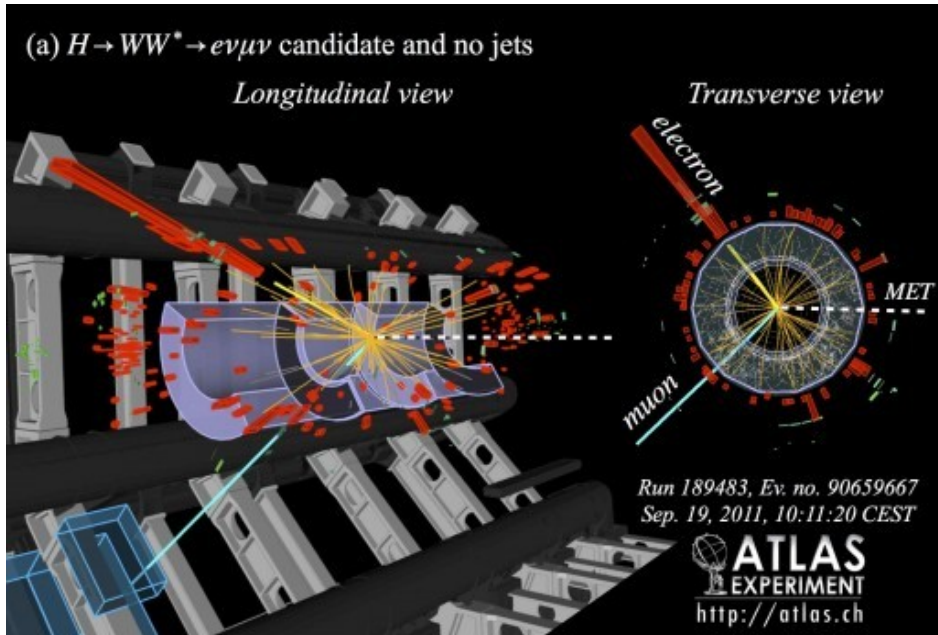
Little mass

... almost zero

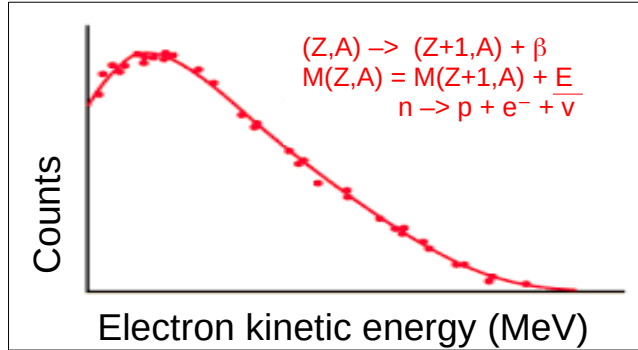
... much smaller than others

No mass in original SM,  
maybe not (only) the Higgs mechanism

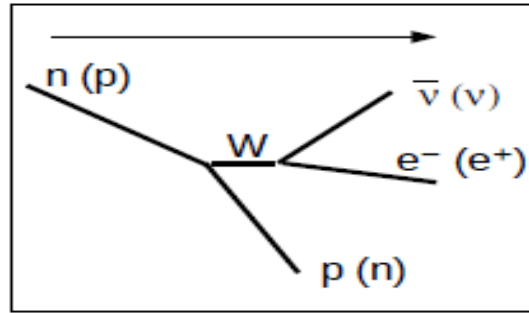
# Neutrinos as “missing energy”



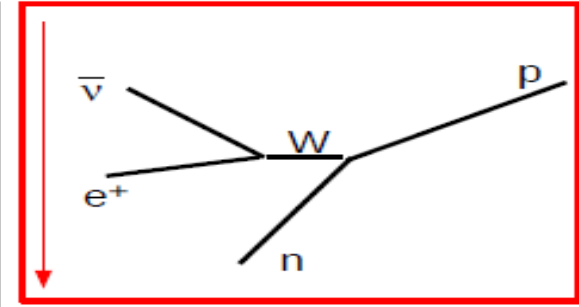
# weakly interactive particles



Proposed by Pauli in 1930  
Detected 25 years later



nuclear bomb  
or nuclear reactor



large detector  
sensitive to  $e^{+}$  /  $n$

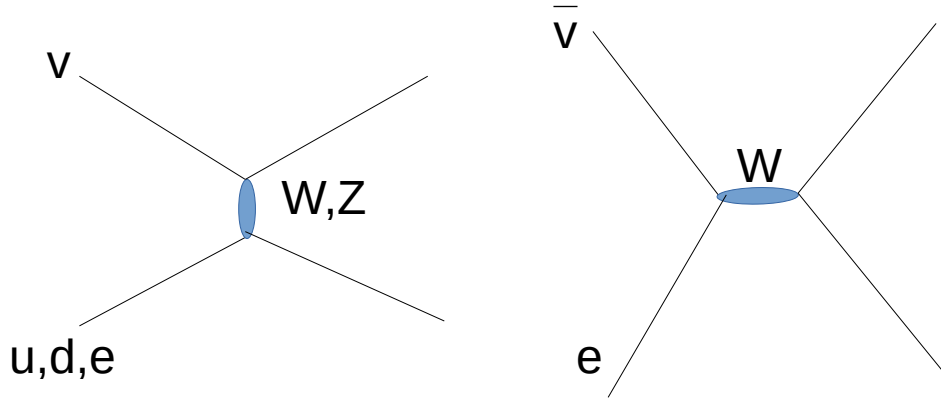
Conservation of energy, momentum, charge, leptonic number  
Cross-section calculable from neutron lifetime  $\sim 6 \times 10^{-48} \text{ m}^2$

$\lambda = 1 / N_{\text{int}} = N_p / \sigma \cdot \rho \sim 10^{17} \text{ m} \sim 10 \text{ light-years of water !!!}$   
 $\sim \text{million} \times \text{Earth diameter !}$

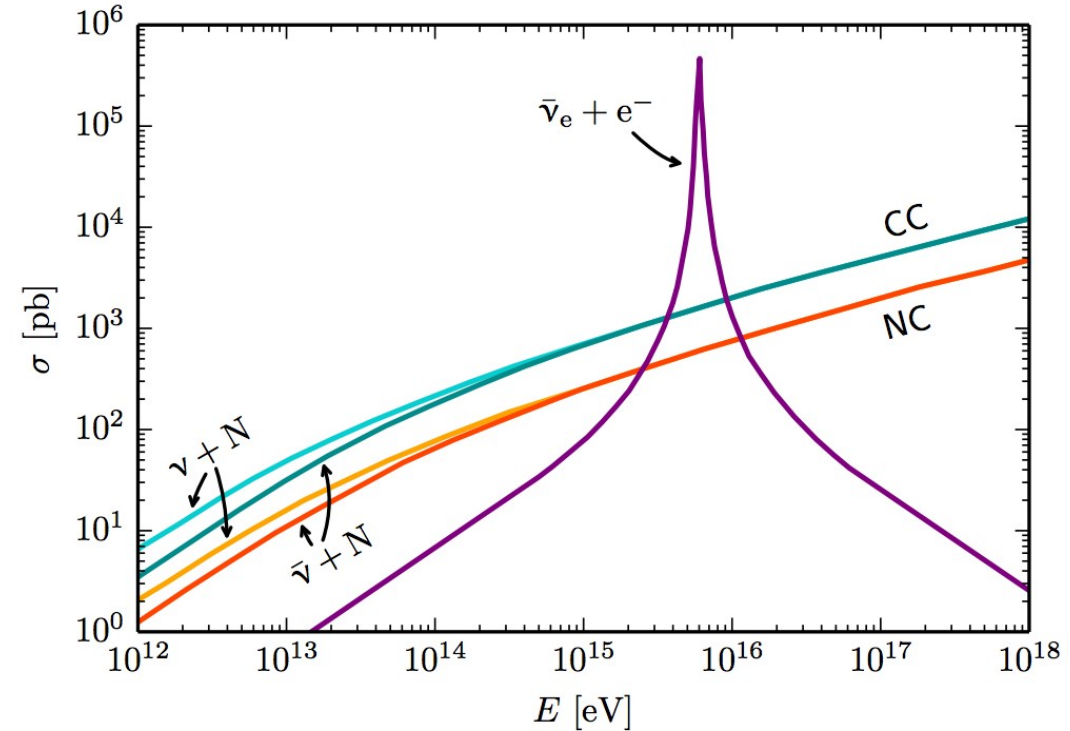
$$\sigma = 2 G_F^2 M (hc)^2 / (3\pi) E$$

Interaction with electrons / nucleon scaled by

$$m_e / M_N \sim 0.5 \text{ MeV} / 1 \text{ GeV} \sim 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$$



# interactions

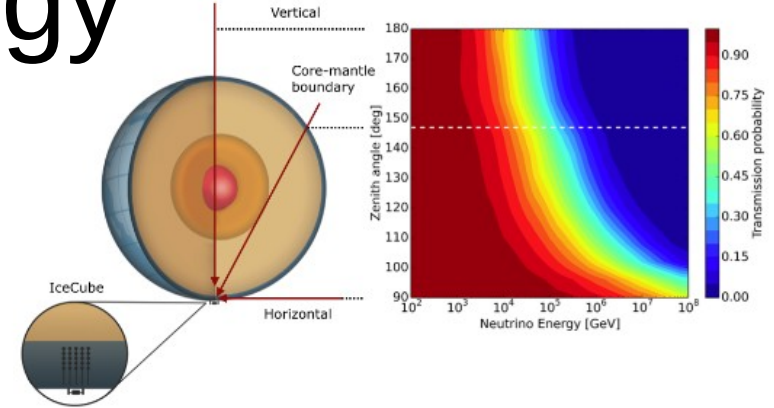
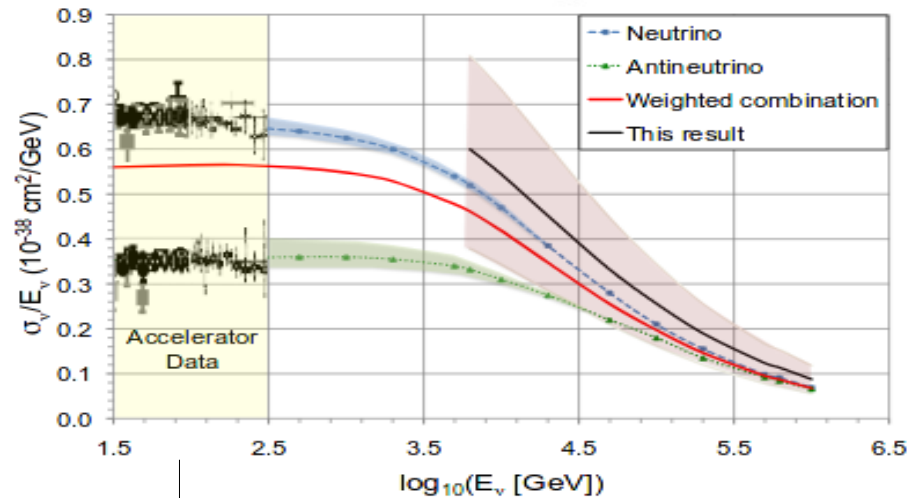
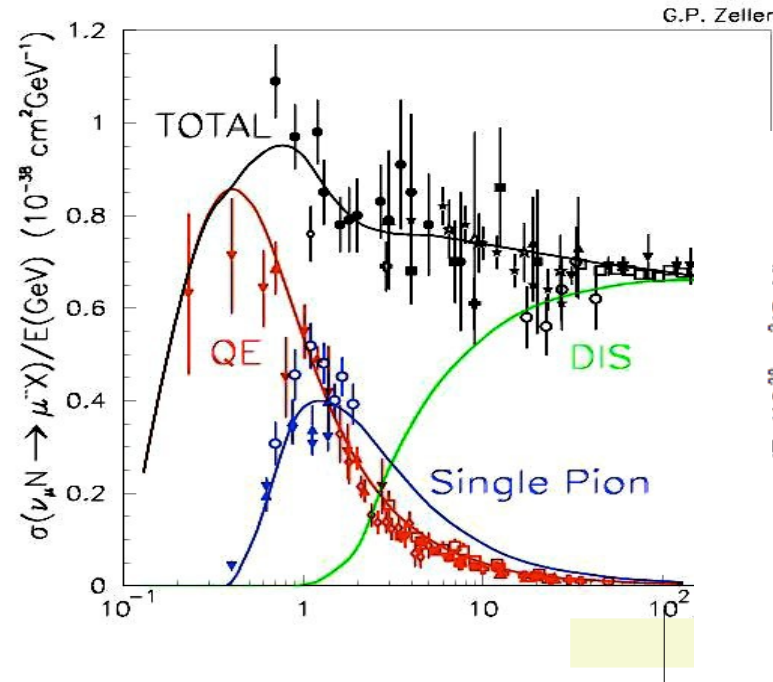


Special interaction for electron anti-neutrino!

Resonance W production with electron at rest, for very high energy (10 PeV) !

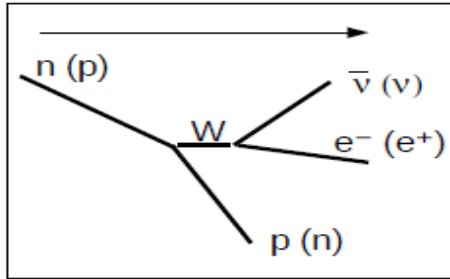
# low energy to high energy

Neutrinos ( $E < \text{TeV}$ s) can cross the Earth, and also their sources!  
Above TeV, full Earth can be used as a neutrino absorber ...

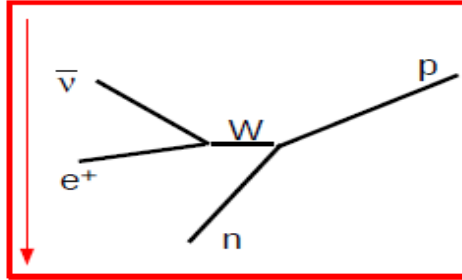


# 3 neutrinos

production



discovery



# & oscillations

neutrino Id

**Reactors:** @ MeV  
electron anti-neutrinos

**Sun:** @ MeV  
electron neutrinos

large distance

Solar rates lower than expected...

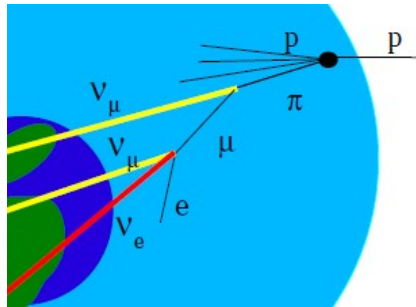
(30%? 50%?)

**Accelerators / cosmic rays:**

@ GeV muon  
neutrinos (or  
anti-neutrinos)

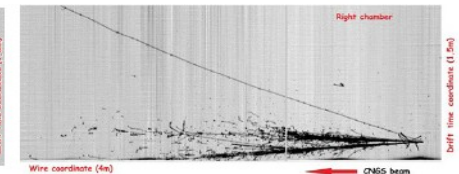
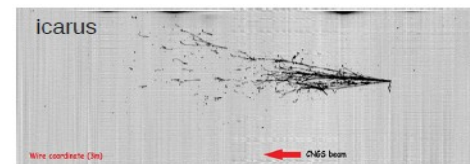
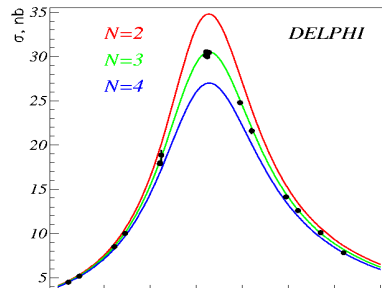
Rates of muons  
depend on L & E

(electrons ~ok)



1990: 3 neutrinos  
( $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \text{invisible}$ )

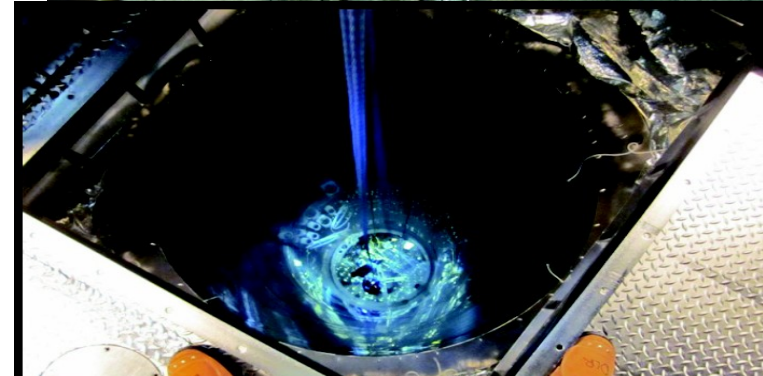
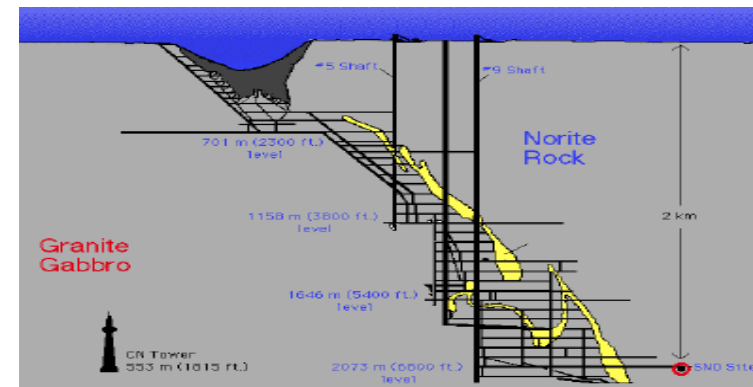
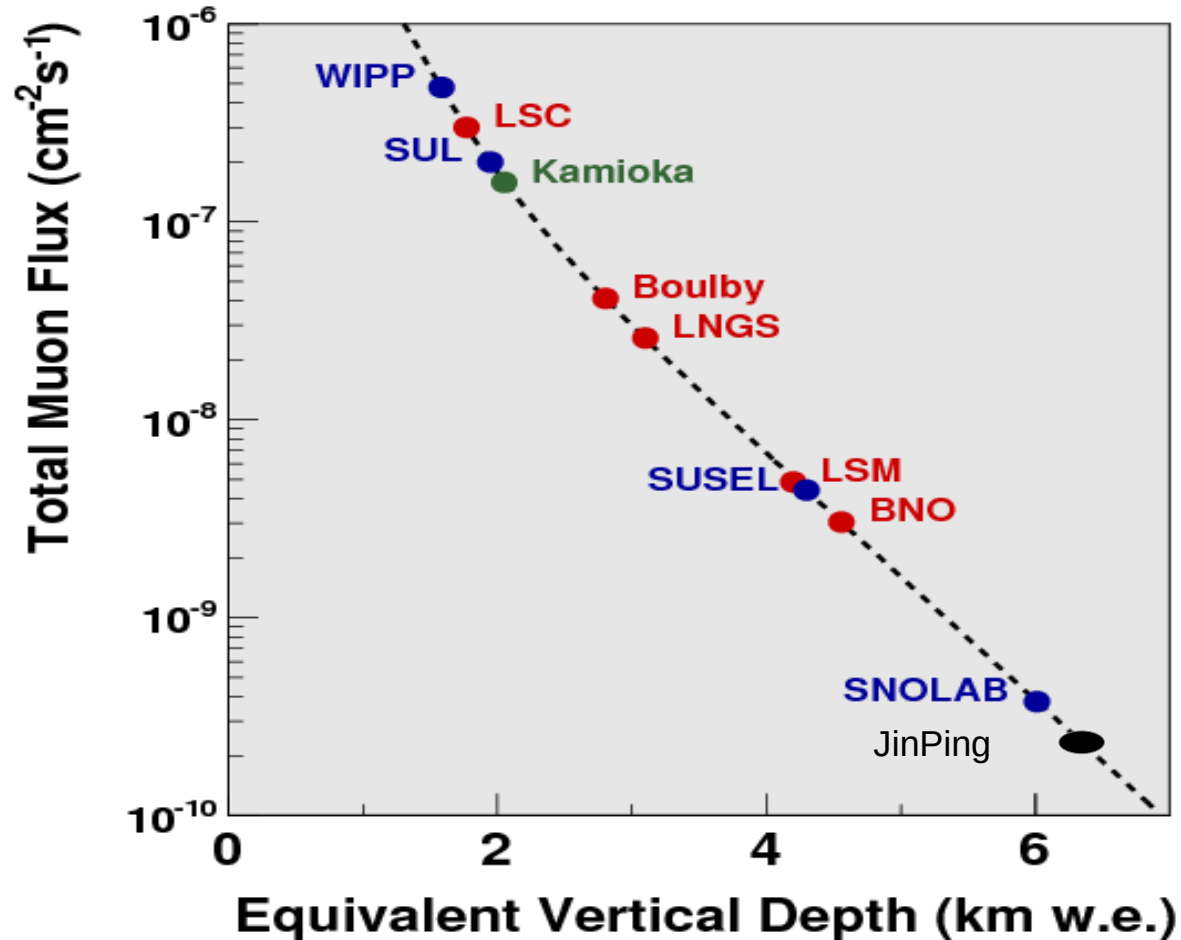
2000: 1<sup>st</sup> tau neutrino  
(not yet anti-neutrinos)



3 neutrino same "neutral current" interaction with Z

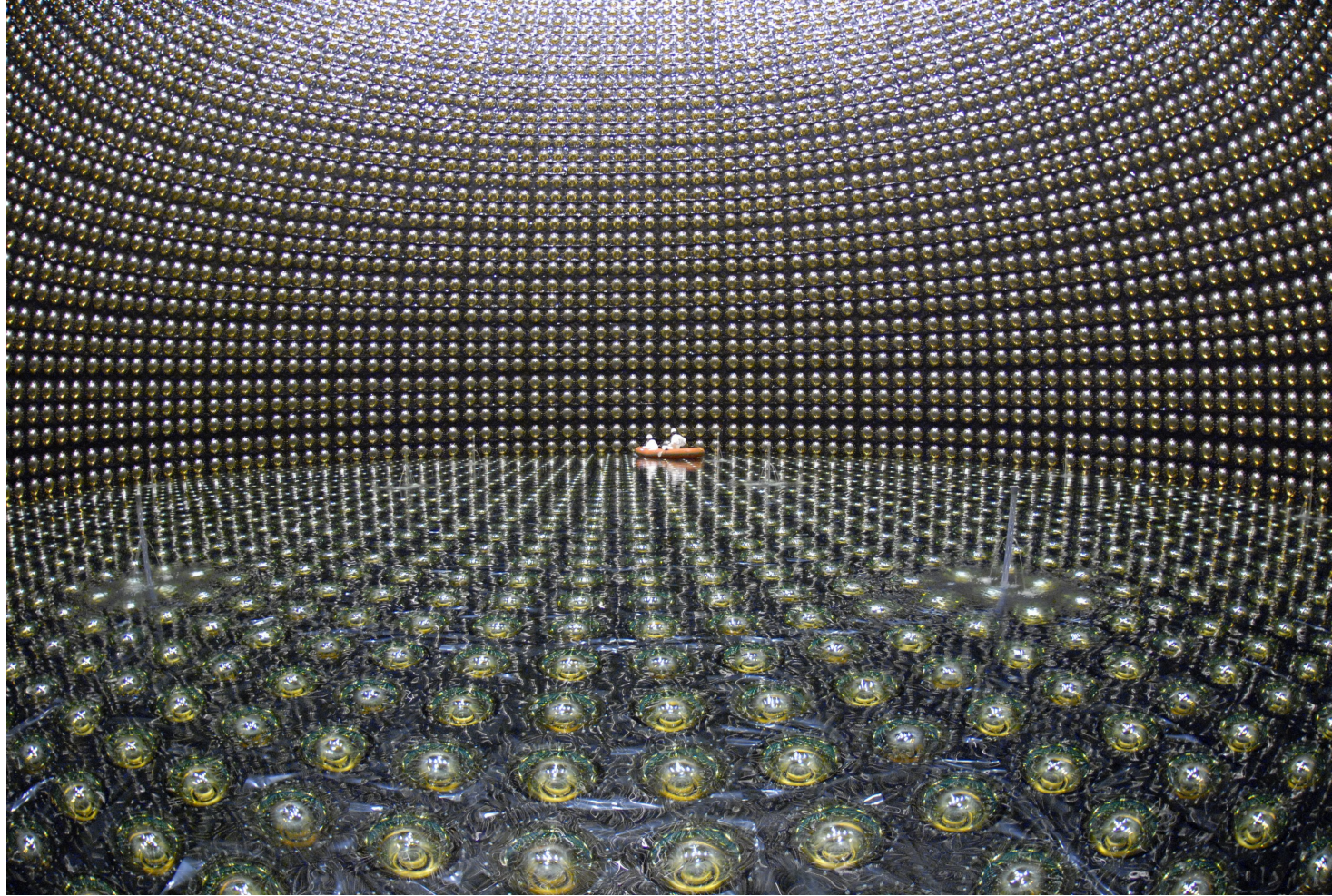


# underground telescopes



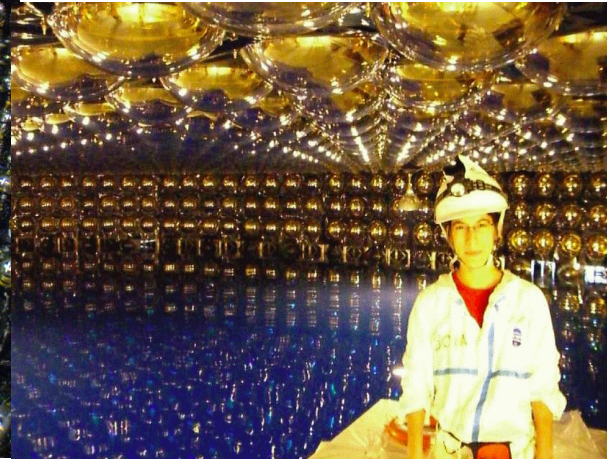


# the Super Kamiokande detector



50 kTon of water,  
working since 1996

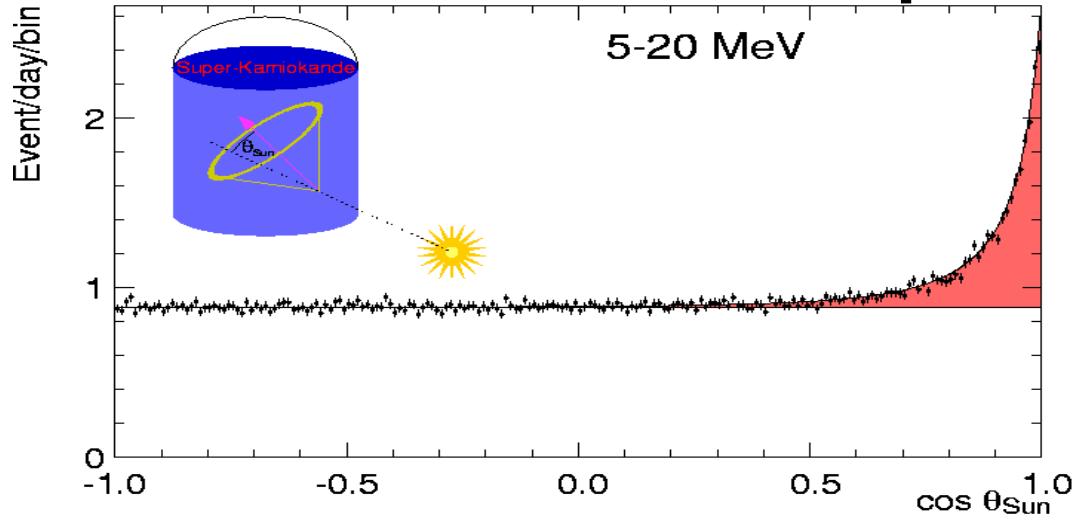
Atmospheric+Solar+ Acc.  
Succeeds Kamioka, now  
HyperK programmed :-)



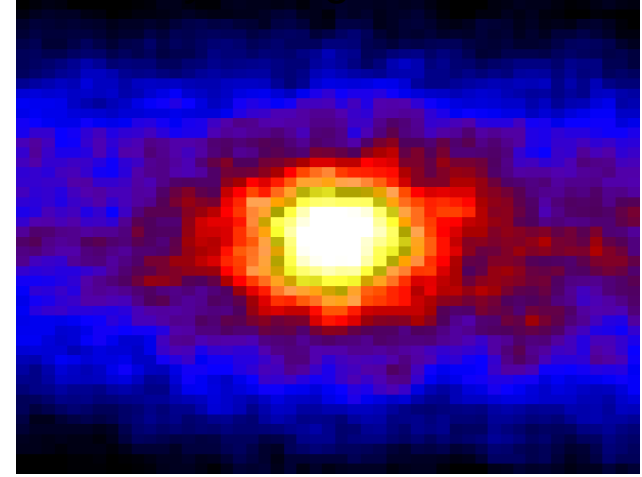


# $\nu$ from Nature @ Super Kamiokande

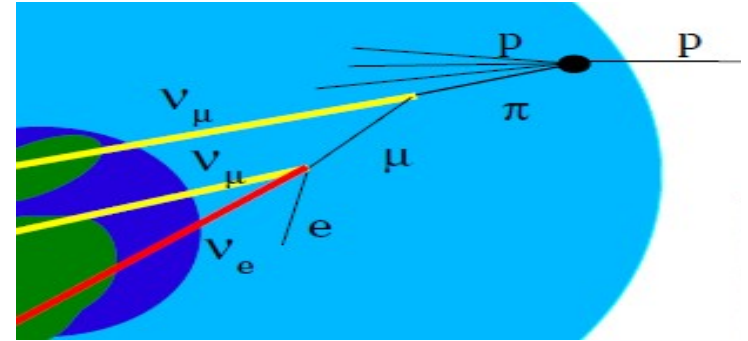
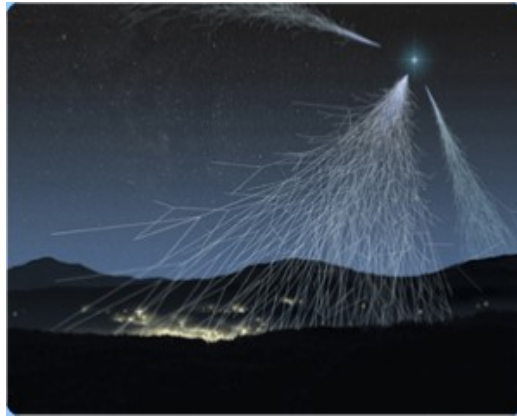
**Solar**  
@ MeV



500 days + nights exposure

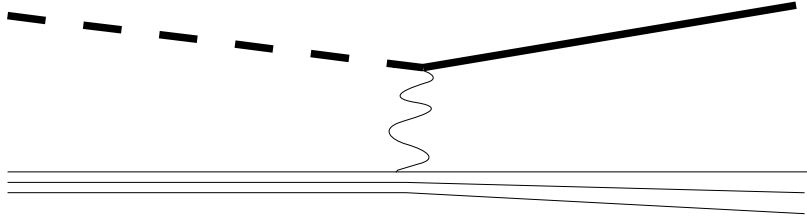


**Atmospheric**  
@ GeV

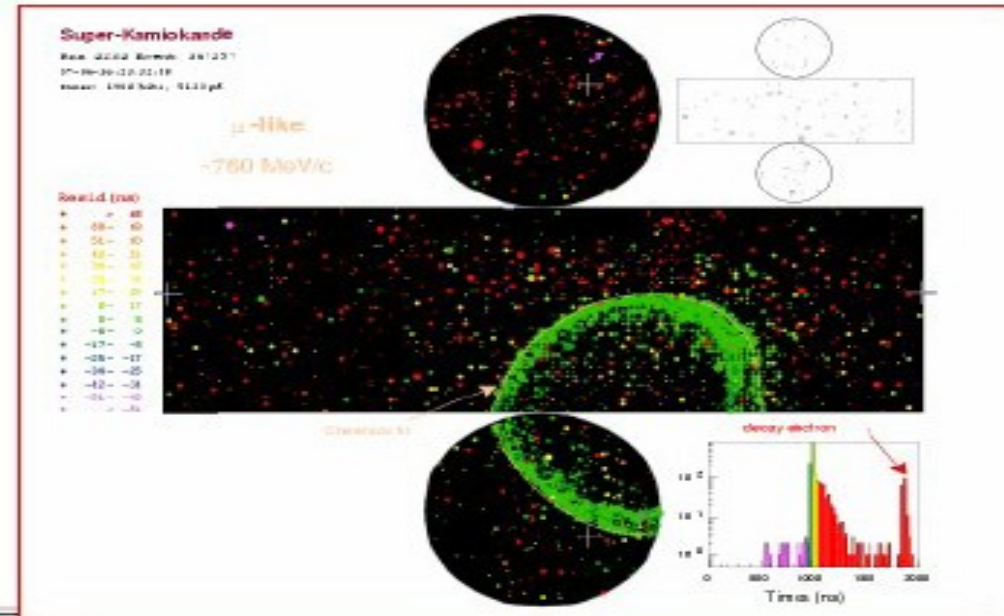
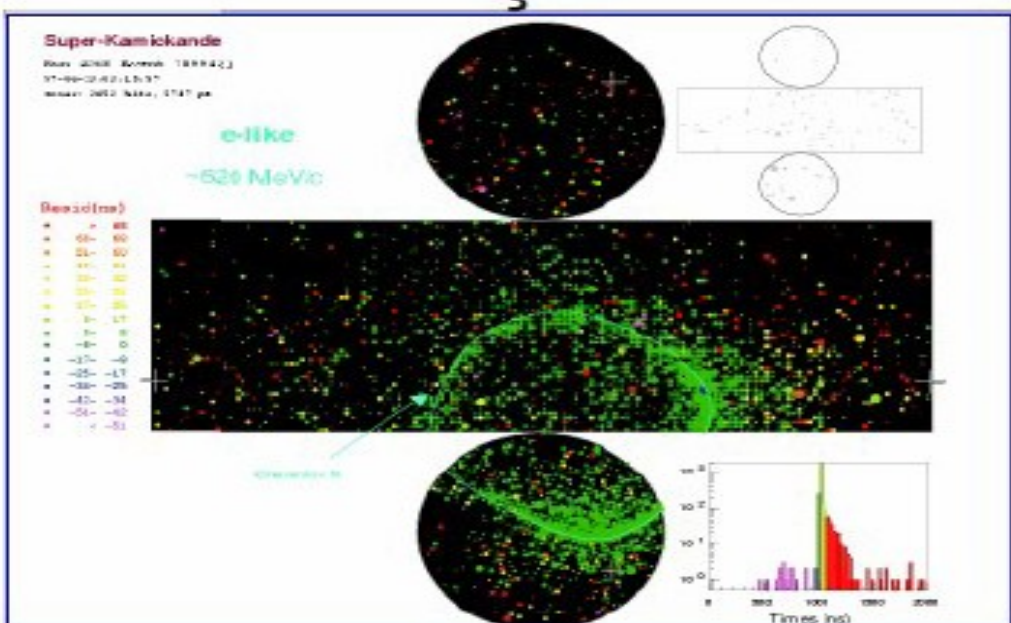


higher energy but lower flux

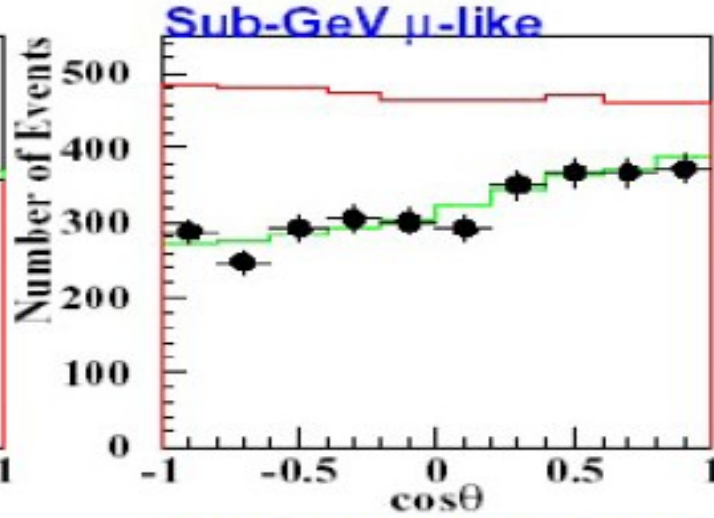
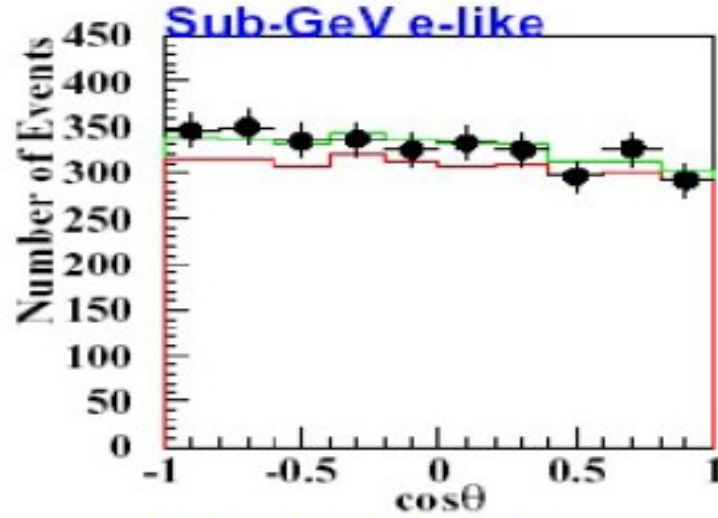
# identifying electrons and muons



Kinematics of lepton =>  
energy and direction  
no charge measurement



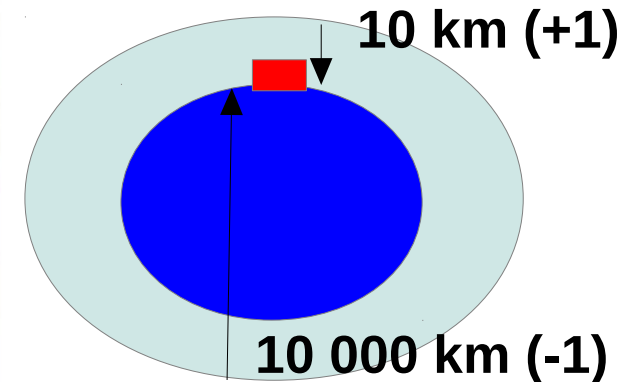
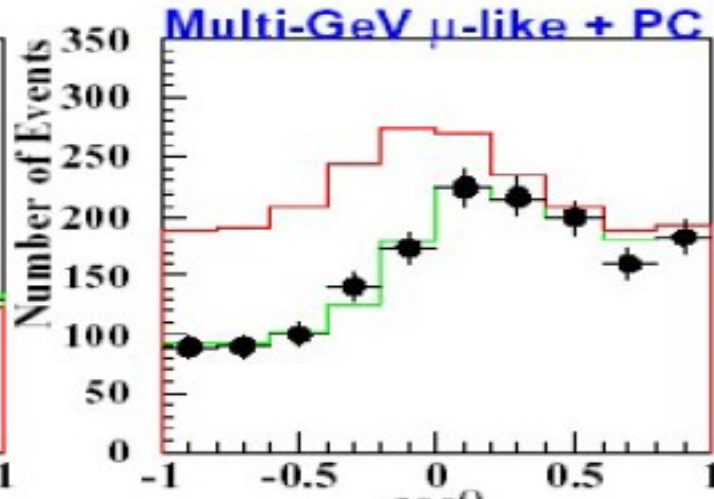
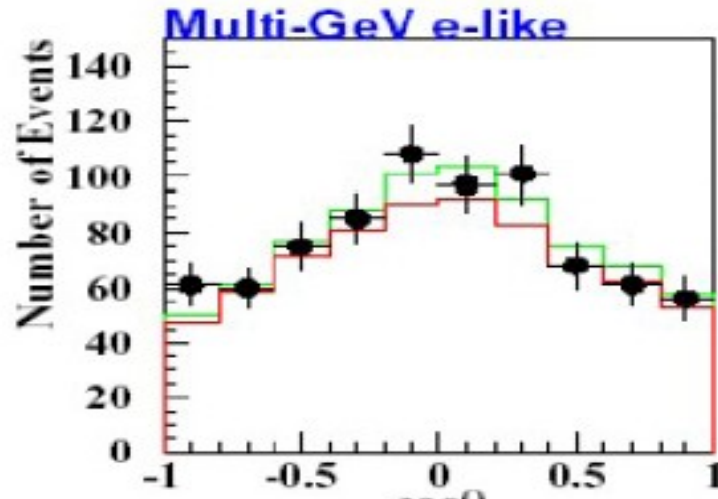
# muon neutrino disappearance



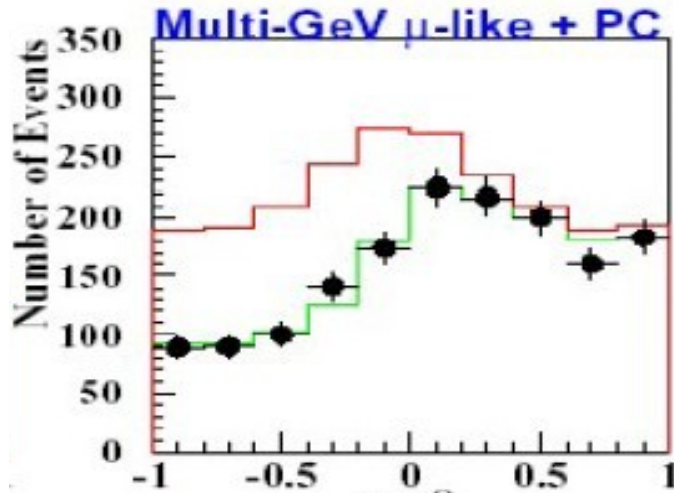
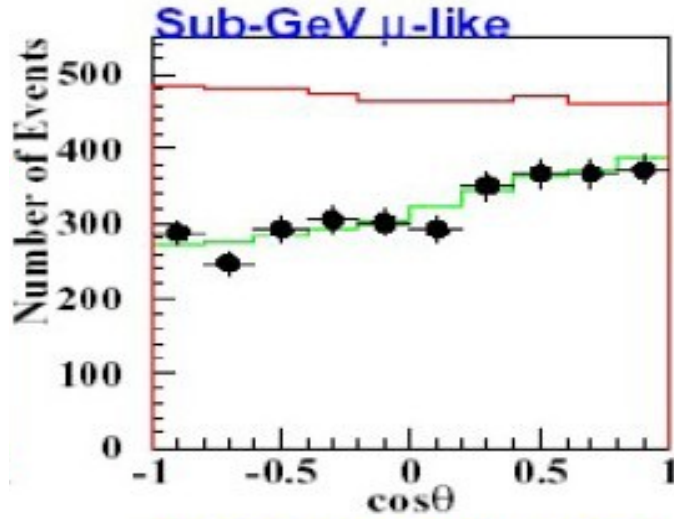
$$\pi \rightarrow \mu \nu \rightarrow e \nu \nu \nu$$

Confirm electron prediction  
=> cosmic ray calculation

Muon deficit depends on  
distance (and also energy)

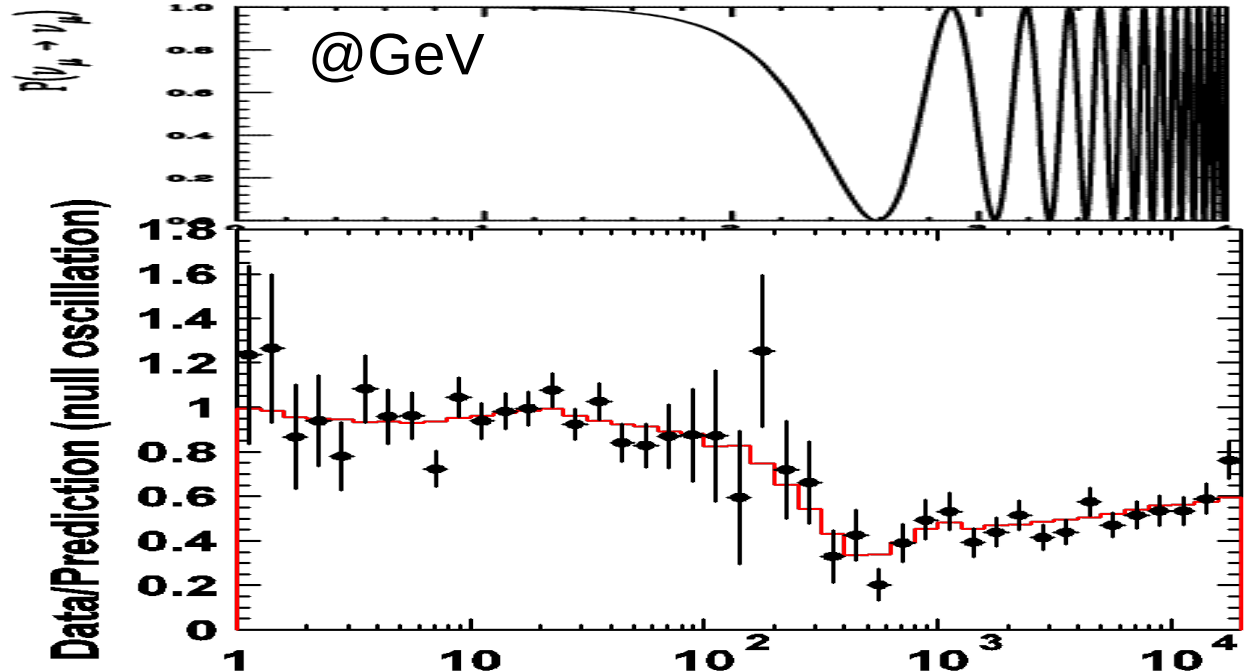


# first measurement of $\nu$ oscillations

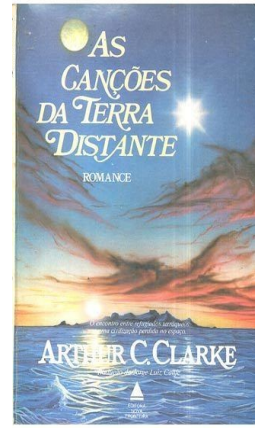
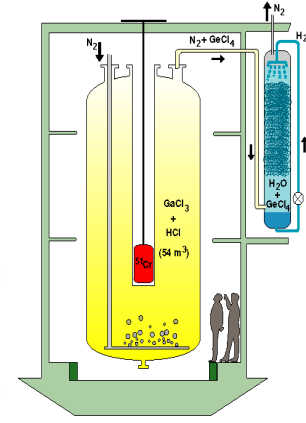
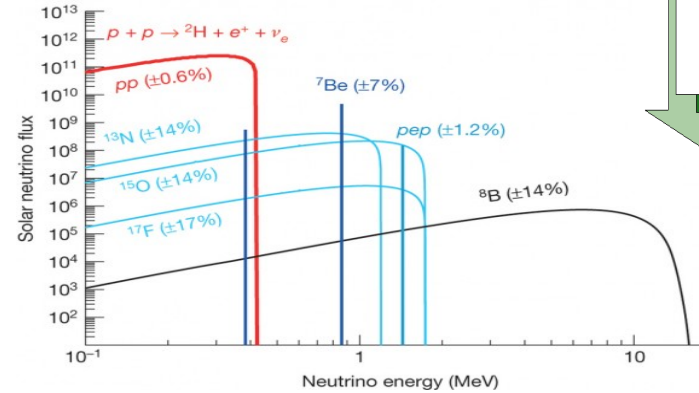
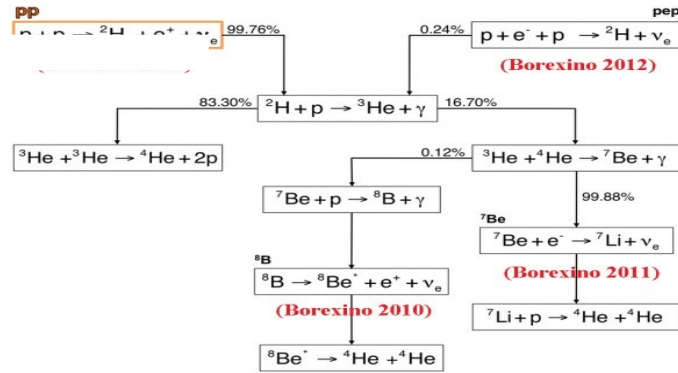


— expected from cosmic ray fluxes  
confirmed by electron measurements

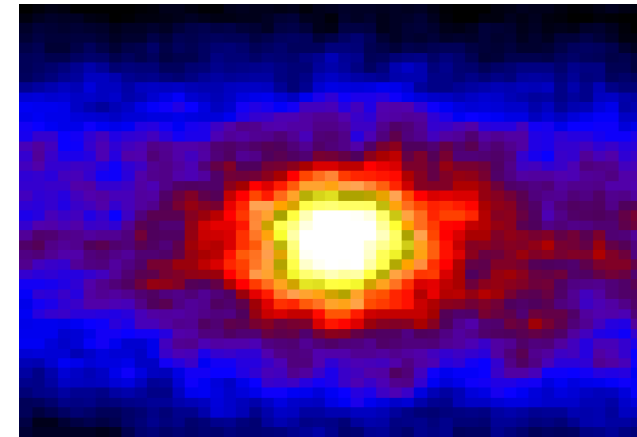
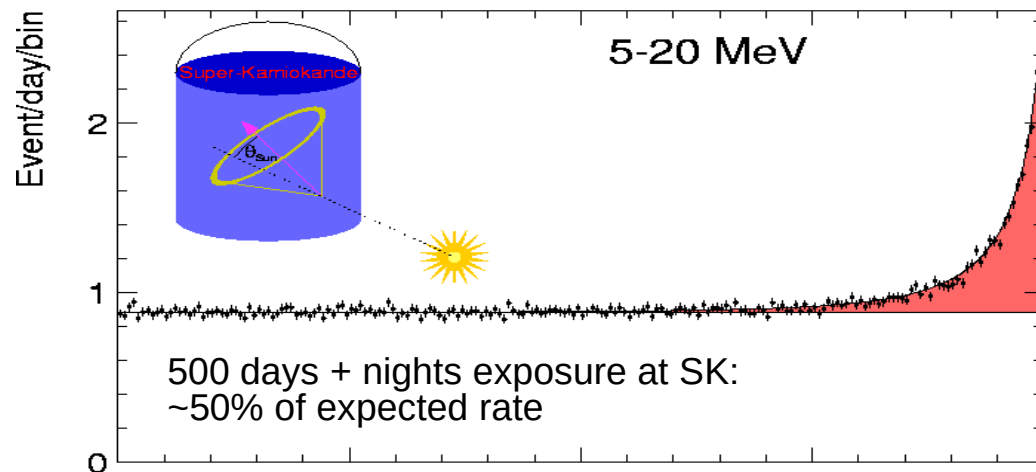
— fit with  $1 - A \sin^2(\theta/2)$



# the solar neutrino problem

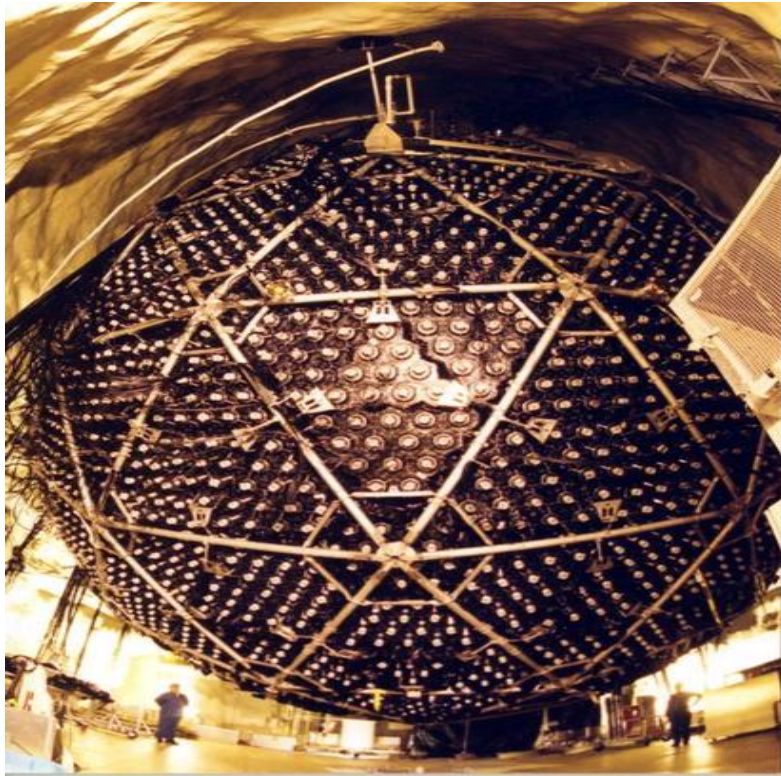


Solar luminosity  
 $\Rightarrow 60$  billion/cm<sup>2</sup>/s





# Sudbury Neutrino Observatory



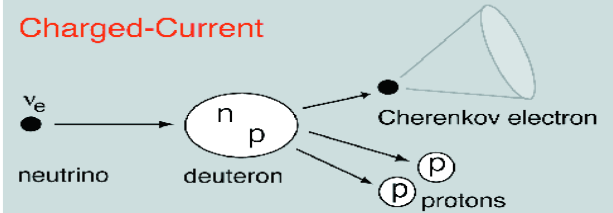
$\nu + D \rightarrow p + p + l$   
(electron neutrinos)  
Energy sensitivity

$\nu + D \rightarrow p + n + \nu$   
(equally all neutrinos)  
 $N + Cl \rightarrow Cl + \gamma\gamma$

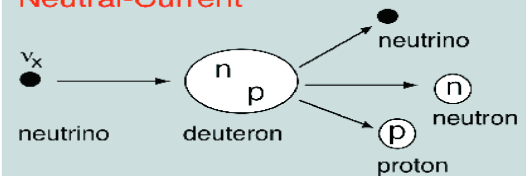
$\nu + e \rightarrow \nu + e$   
(5x more for electron)  
Direction sensitivity

## Neutrino Reactions on Deuterium

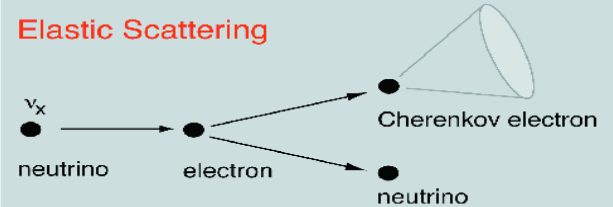
### Charged-Current



### Neutral-Current

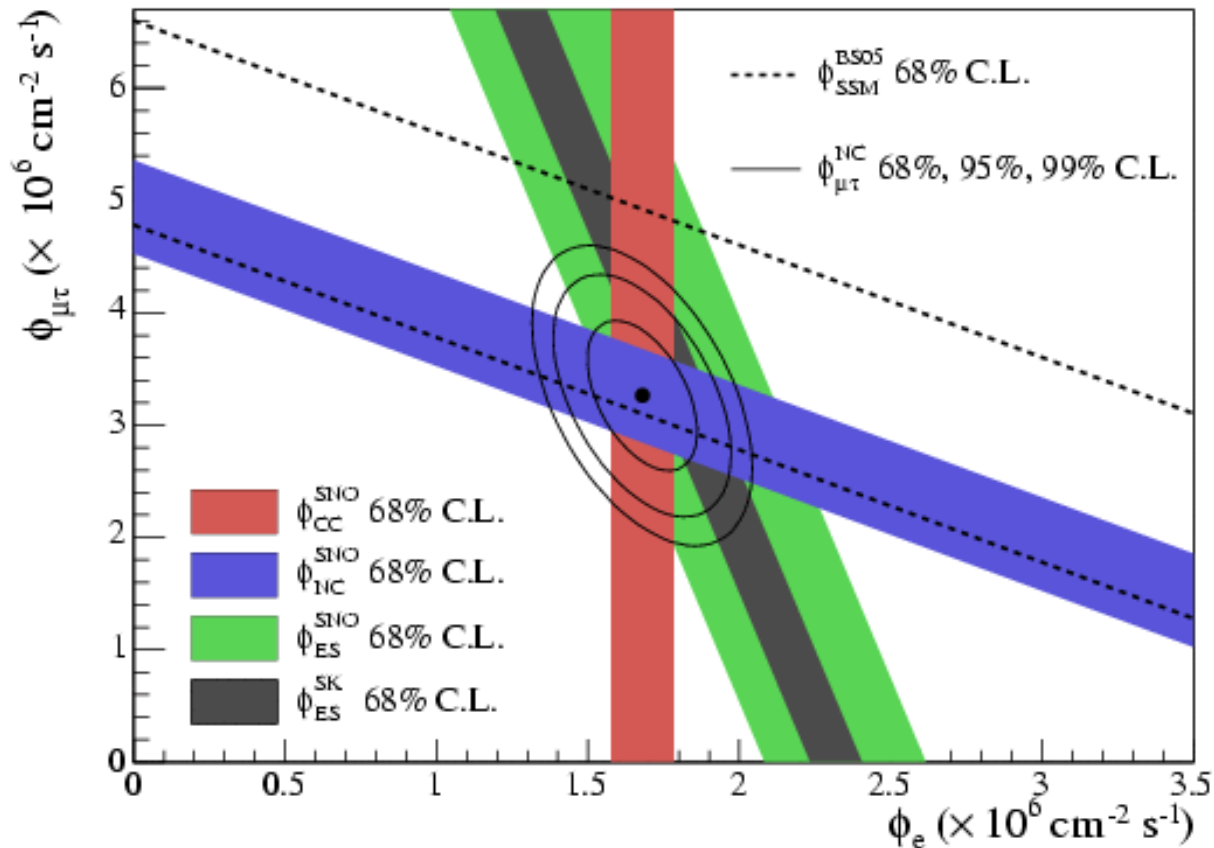


### Elastic Scattering



Sudbury Neutrino Observatory was a (Salted) Heavy Water Detector:  
CC measure electron neutrinos; NC measure all neutrino types

# Sun is OK, neutrinos change flavor



NC: sensitive to all neutrino types  
Confirms prediction of Solar Model

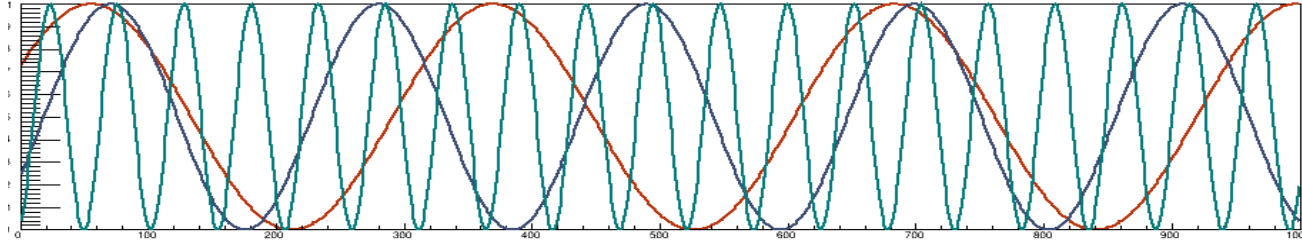
CC: sensitive to electron neutrino only  
Confirms neutrino oscillations

**Only 1/3 of solar neutrinos  
arrive to Earth as electron neutrinos!**

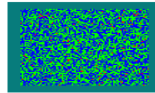
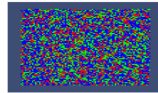
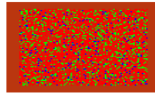
ES: (only process allowed in water)  
mixes CC electron-neutrino  
and NC for all others  $\rightarrow$  50% effect

Also explained by oscillations!  
But with different amplitude and frequency!

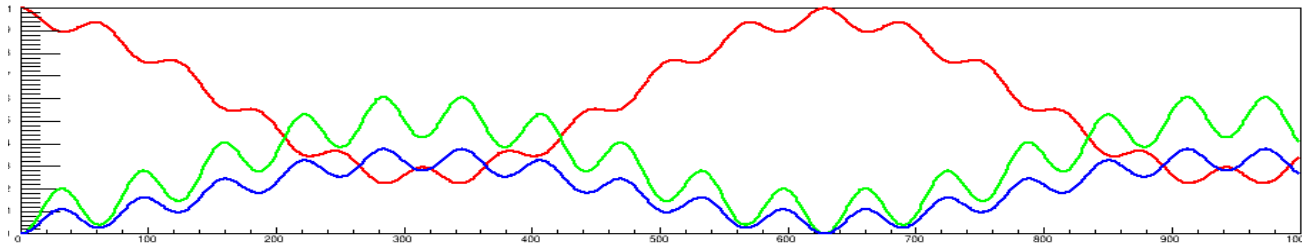
# neutrino oscillations and mass



If neutrino masses were equal there would be no oscillation  
=> it is the only indication that **neutrinos have non-zero mass**



Each neutrino is created as a sum of 3 waves, that propagate differently (only mass matters)



The lepton that can be detected, is given by the sum of the waves at that time

(Neutral Current interaction does not depend on flavor)

# Oscillations

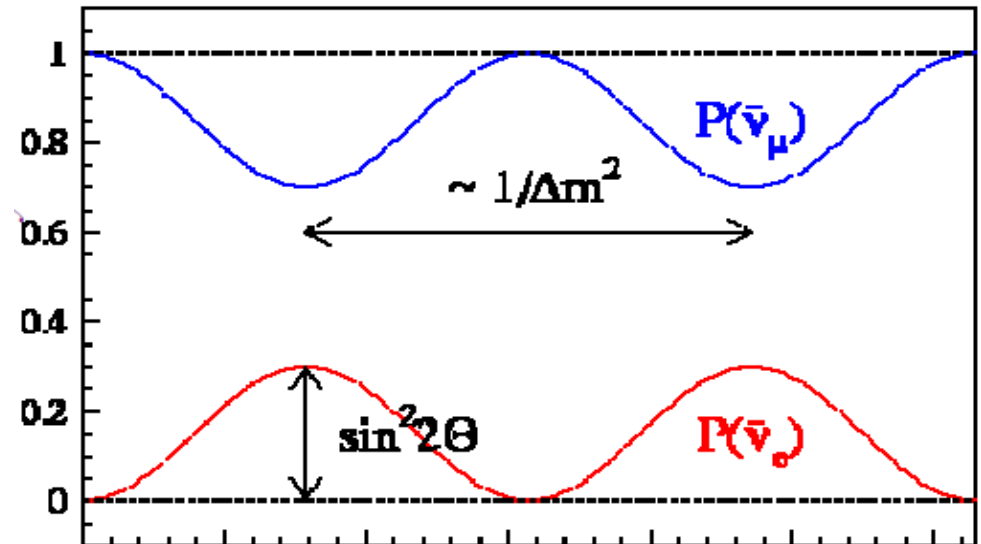
$$\begin{bmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c & s \\ -s & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{orthogonal states with same mass eigenstates}$$

$|\nu(t=0)\rangle = |\nu_e\rangle = c|\nu_1\rangle + s|\nu_2\rangle$  initial state is composition of the two eigenstates

$|\nu(t)\rangle = c e^{-iE_1 t} |\nu_1\rangle + s e^{-iE_2 t} |\nu_2\rangle$  slightly different evolution  $E_i = \sqrt{p^2 + m_i^2} \simeq p + \frac{m_i^2}{2p} \simeq E + \frac{m_i^2}{2E}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu; t) &= |\langle \nu_\mu | \nu(t) \rangle|^2 \\ &= | \{ -s \langle \nu_1 | + c \langle \nu_2 | \} | \nu(t) \rangle |^2 \\ &= c^2 s^2 | e^{-iE_2 t} - e^{-iE_1 t} |^2 \\ &= 2 c^2 s^2 \{ 1 - \cos[(E_2 - E_1)t] \} \\ &= \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left[ \frac{\Delta m^2}{4E} t \right], \end{aligned}$$

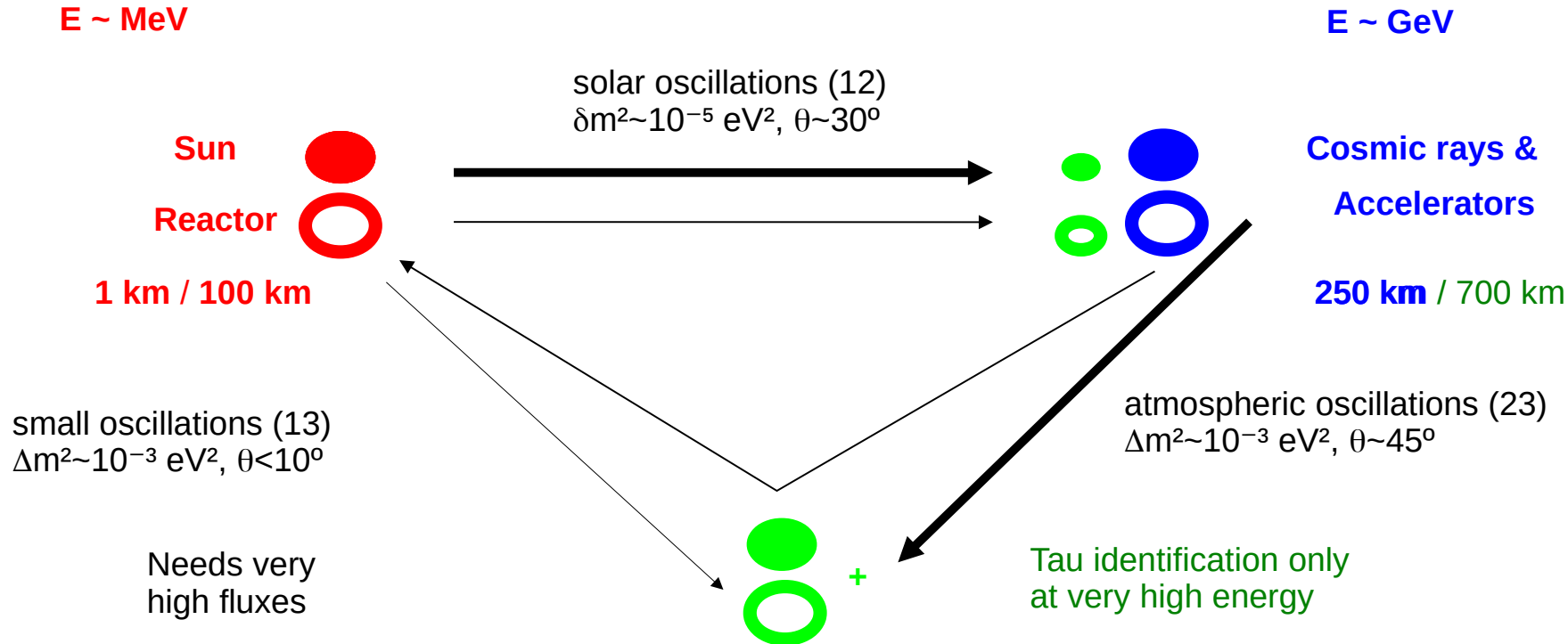
$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu; L) = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left[ 1.27 \Delta m^2 \frac{L}{E} \right]$$



# closing the circle on 3 neutrinos

$$P = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m^2 L/E)$$

3 flavors of neutrinos (● & anti-neutrinos ●) for 3 mass values

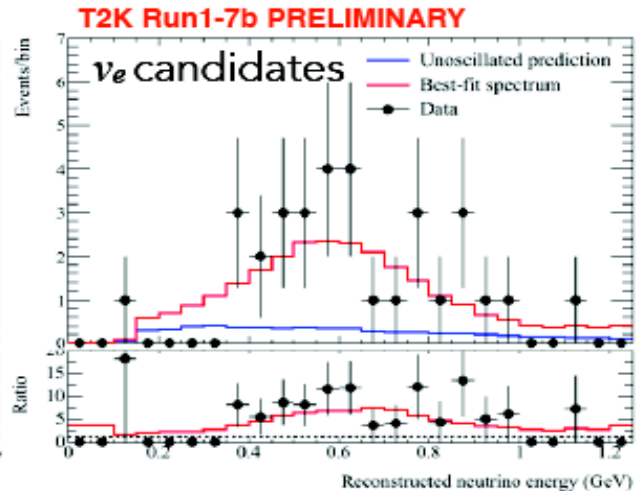
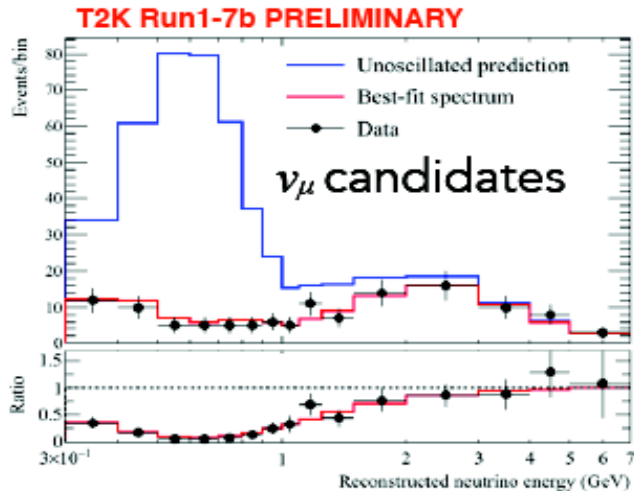
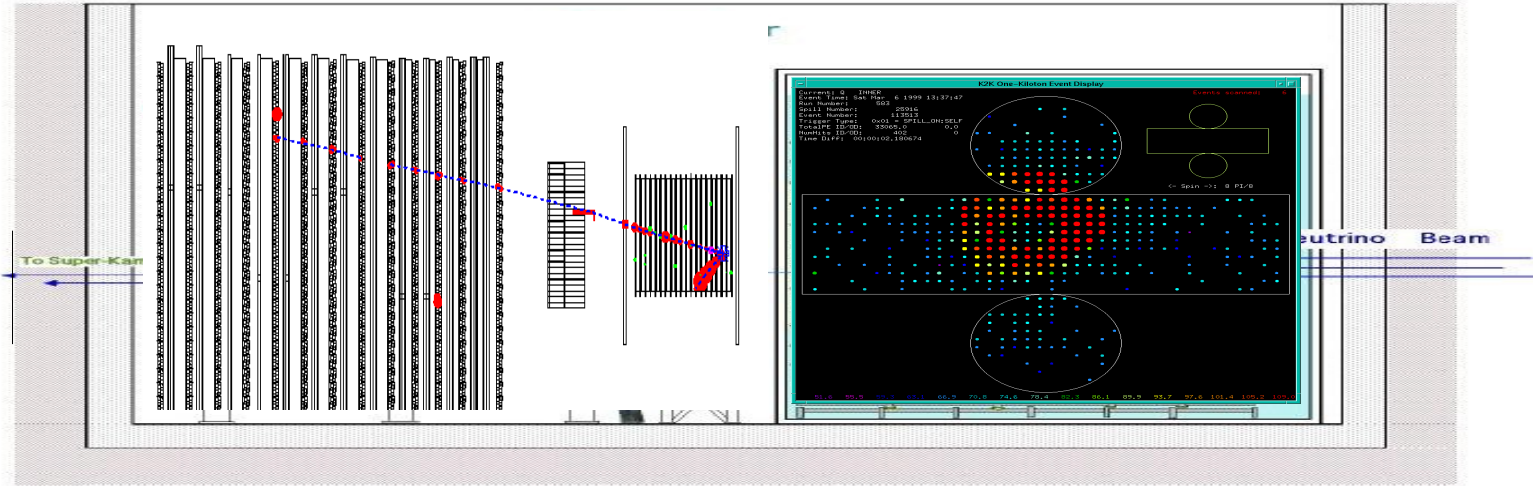


# confirmation with accelerators

K2K

@ 250 m

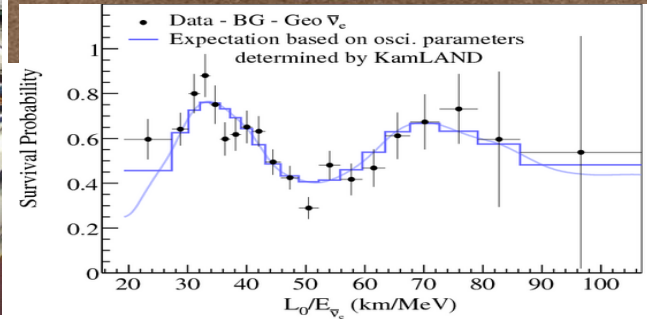
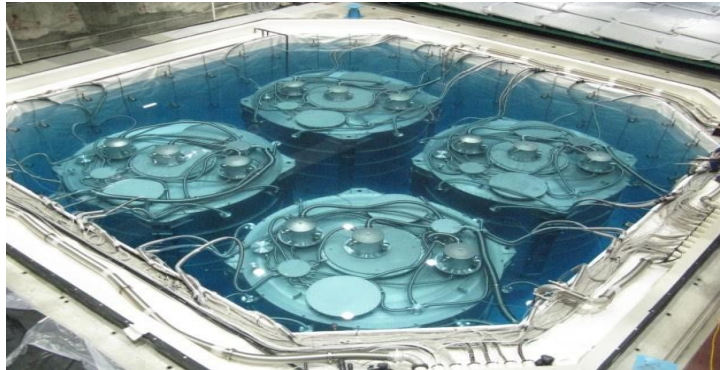
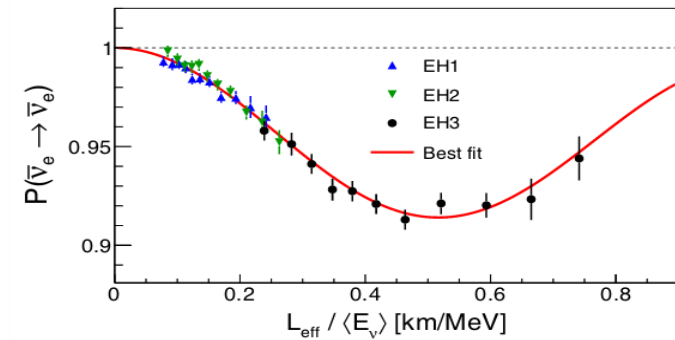
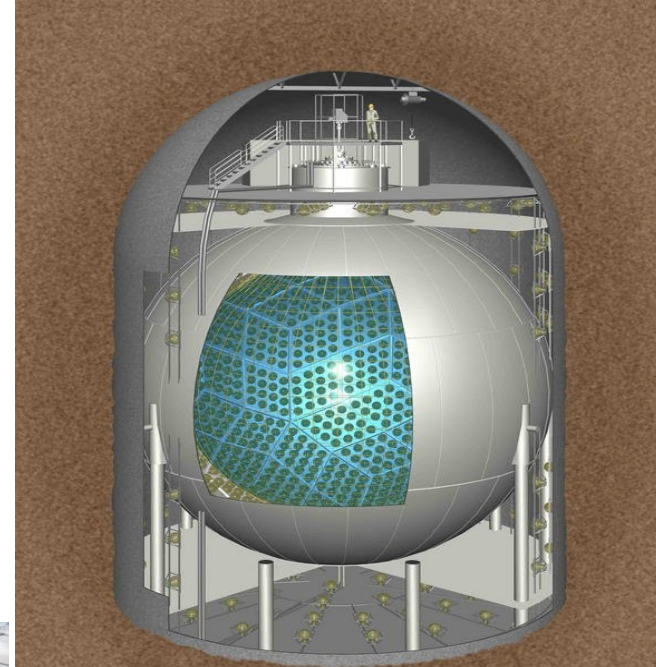
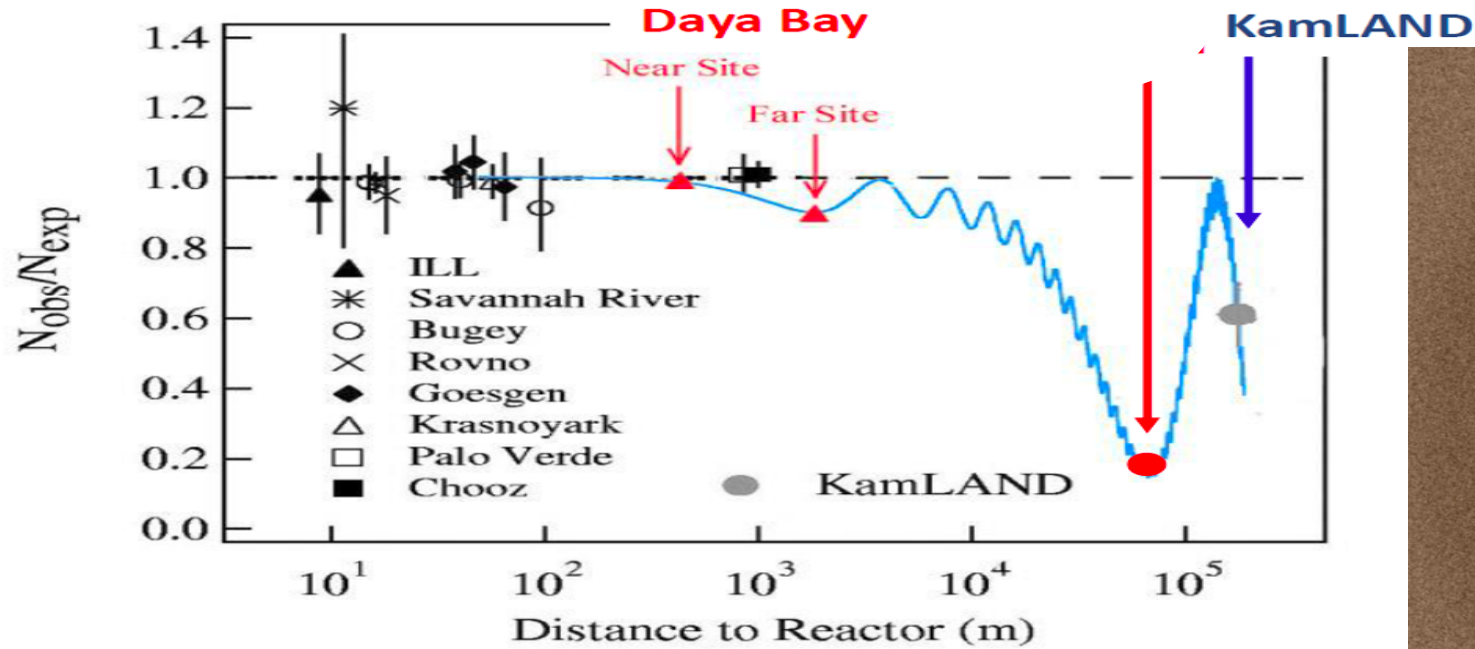
← SK 250 km



**T2K (280 km / 280 m)**  
446  $\nu$  expected  
120  $\nu_\mu$   
28  $\nu_e$  (5 from the beam)  
 $\nu_\tau$  invisible



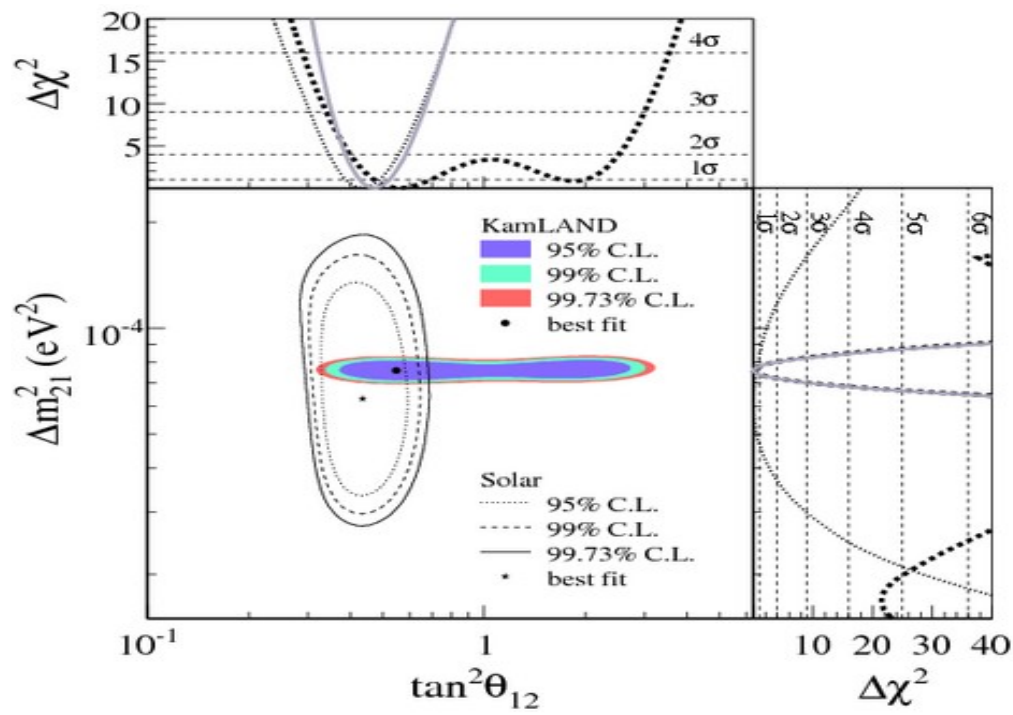
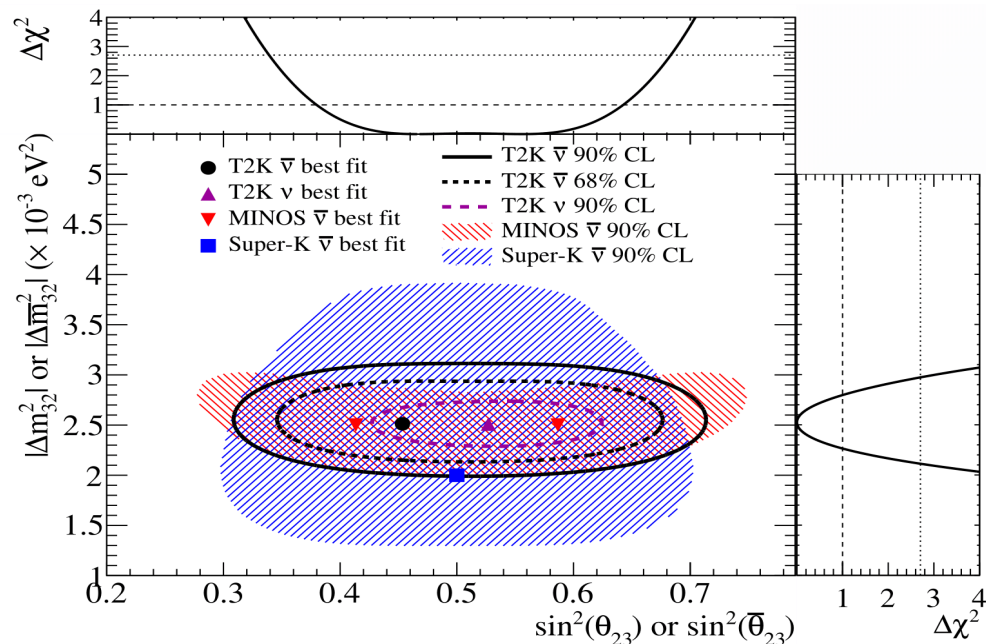
# confirmation with reactors



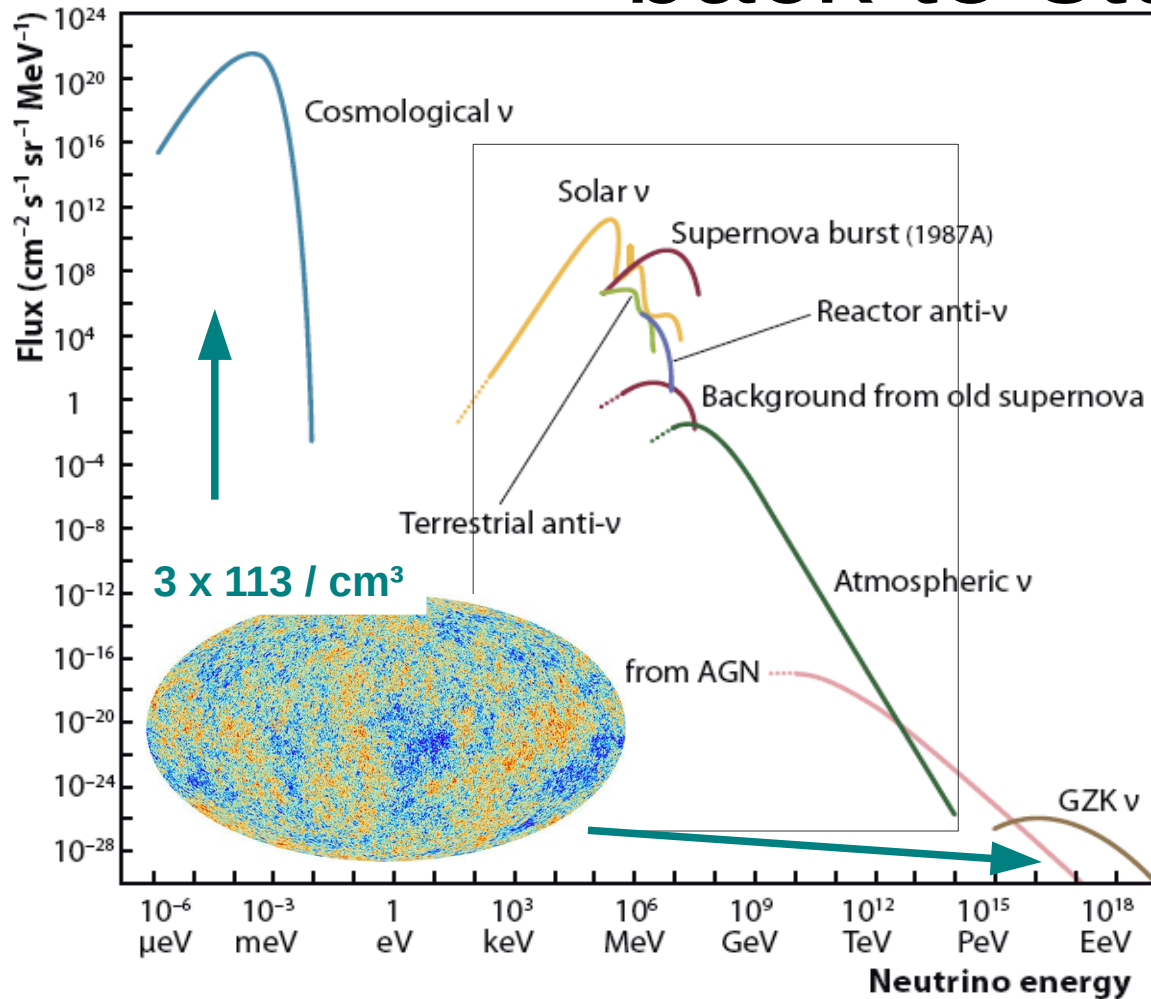
# “atmospheric” and “solar” oscillations

$$P = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m^2 L/E)$$

compatible in natural and artificial sources,  
compatible in neutrinos and anti-neutrinos,  
explaining propagation in vacuum and in matter



# back to studying sources



1950s: reactors

1960s: the Sun

1960s: Atmospheric (cosmic ray)

1960s: Accelerators

1980s: SuperNova (1987A)

2000s: the Earth

2010s: Galactic sources

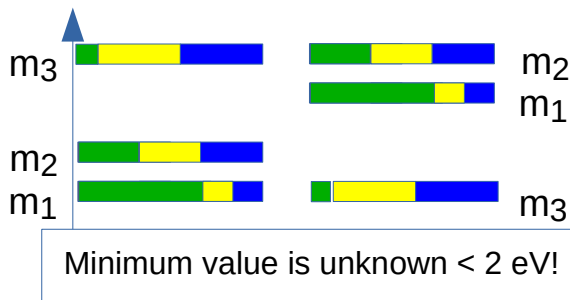
2020s?: GZK

20xxs?: BigBang

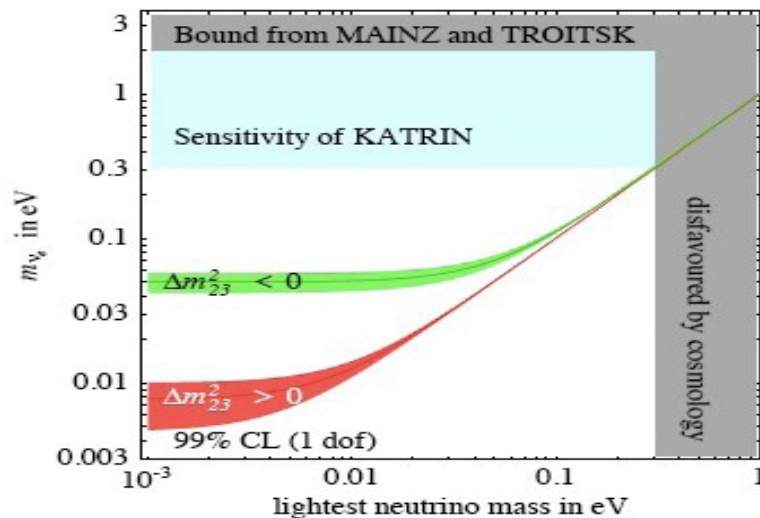
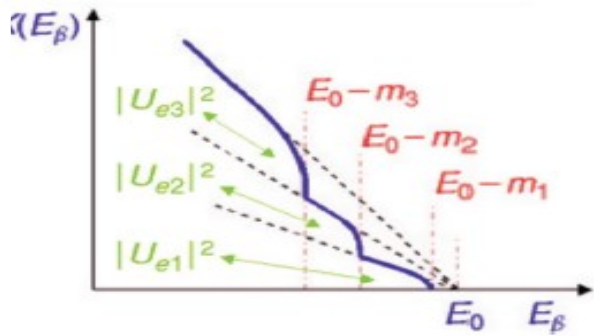
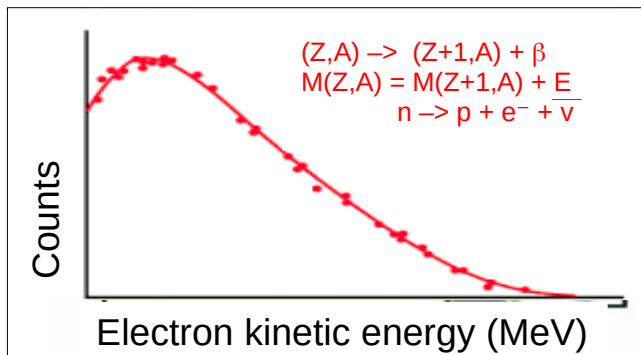
# Open questions: what is the mass?

oscillations give the only direct evidence that neutrinos have masses, but not the mass values...

==> what is the mass of the electron anti-neutrino in beta decays??



$$\langle m_\beta \rangle^2 = \sum_i^{n_\nu} |U_{ei}|^2 m_{\nu,i}^2$$

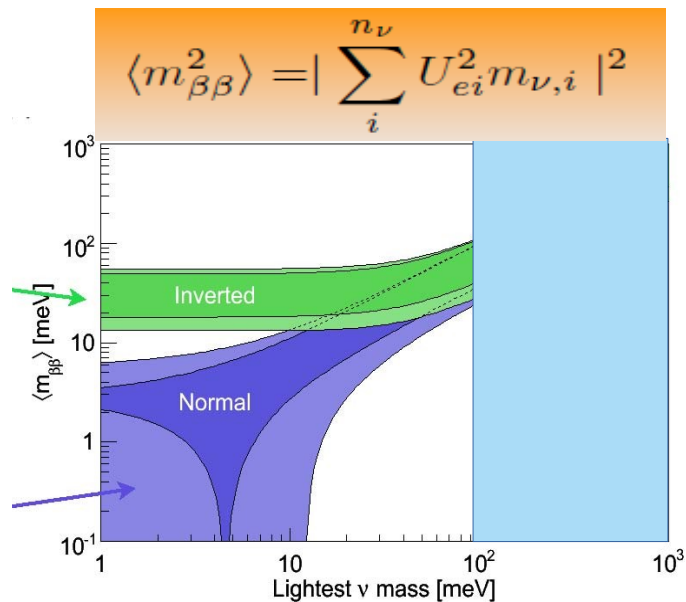
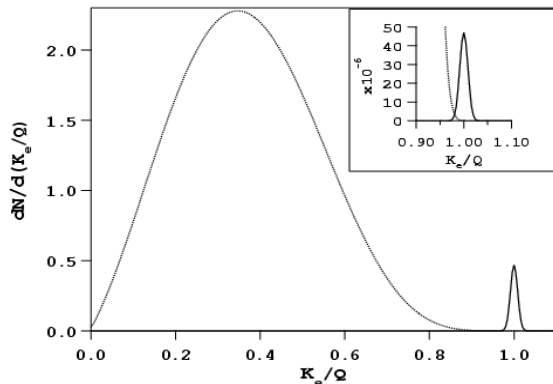
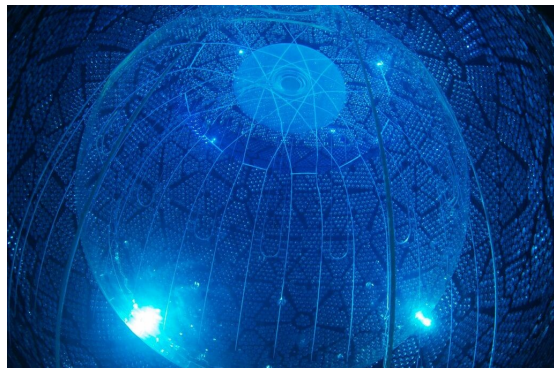
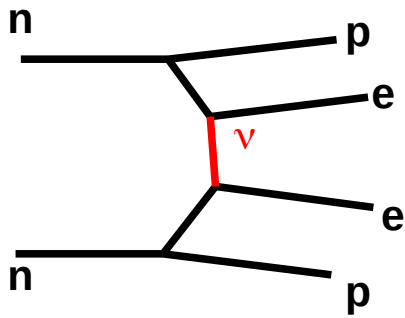
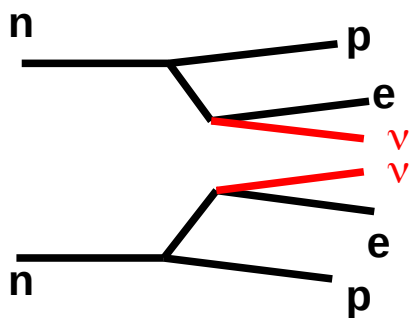




# Open questions: what is the mass?

oscillations give the only direct evidence that neutrinos have masses  
why are they so much smaller than for other elementary particles?

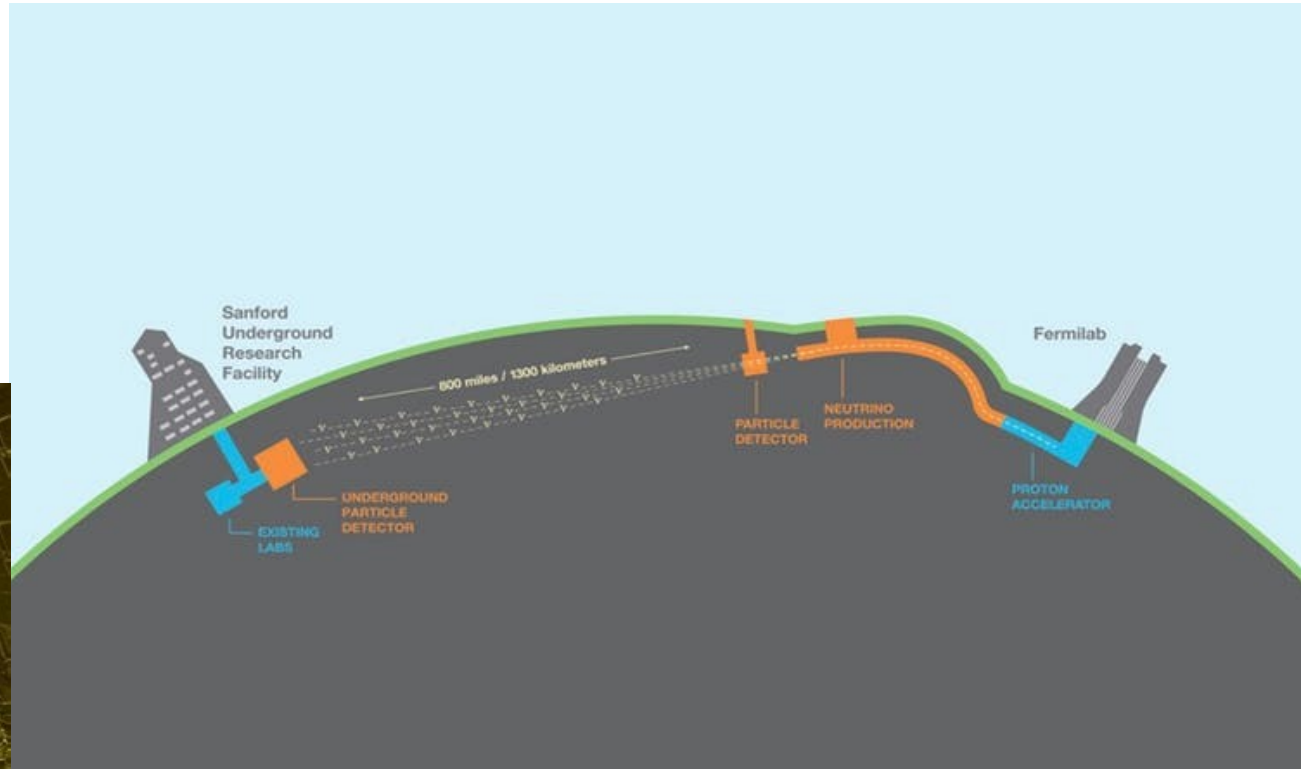
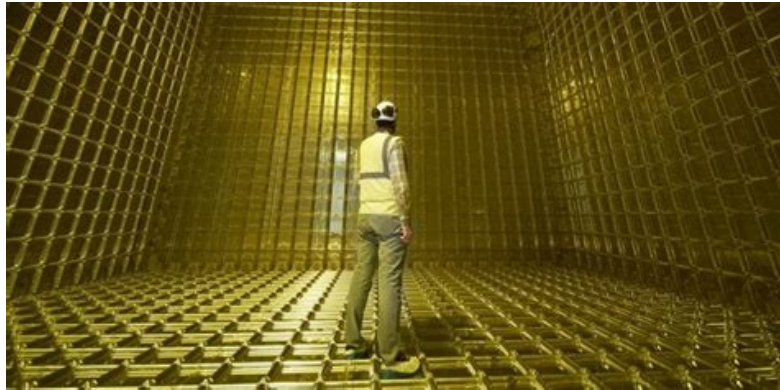
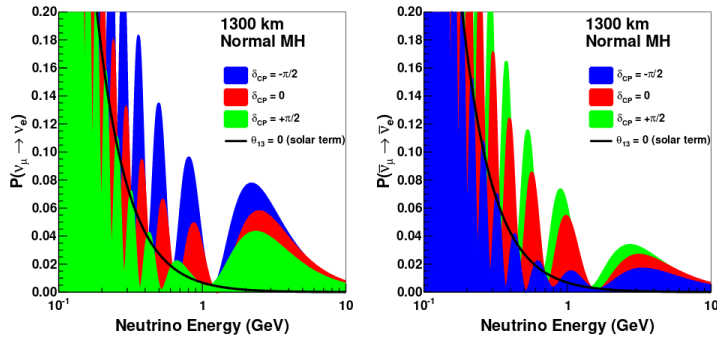
Maybe not only the Higgs mechanism? Others mechanisms possible if particle == anti-particle!



# Open questions: matter / anti-matter

Are oscillations exactly reversed for neutrinos and anti-neutrinos?

Also mesons/anti-mesons (quarks/anti-quarks) oscillate, with small differences:  
but too small to explain why the Universe is made of matter instead of anti-matter



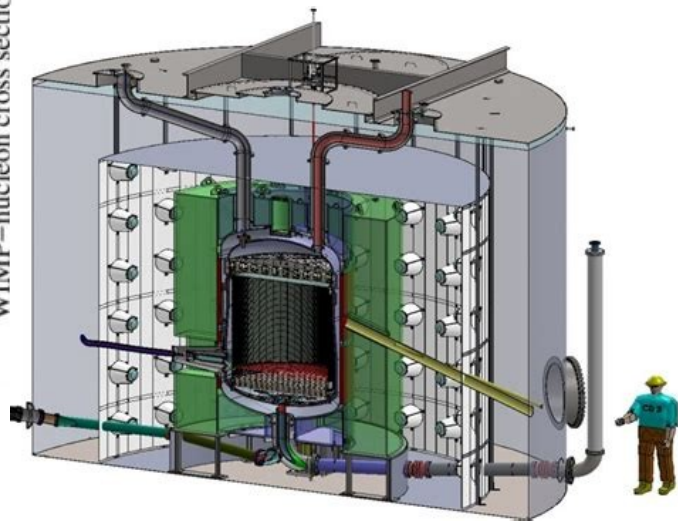
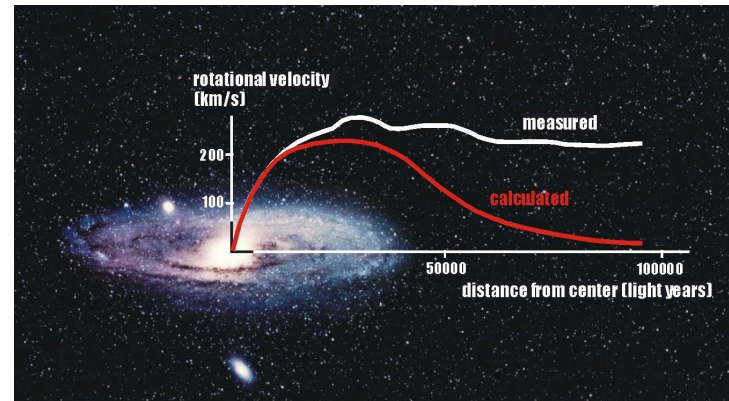
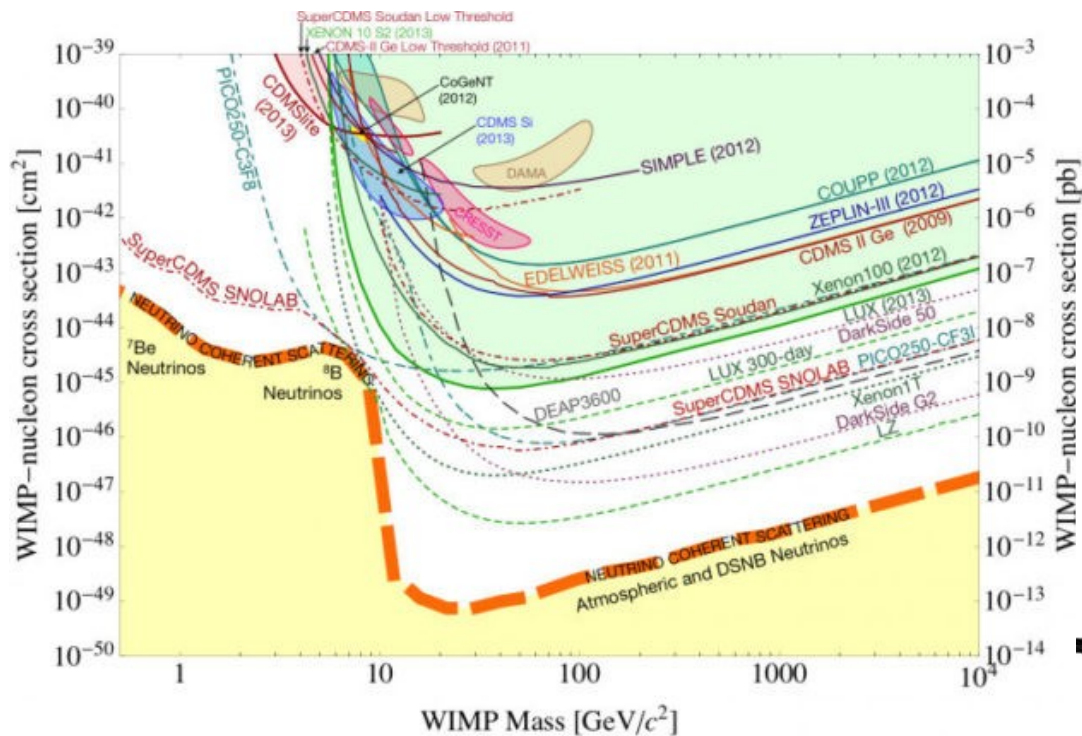


# Open questions: and dark matter?

Neutrinos are not Dark Matter: masses too small to create structure!

Could maybe be Heavy (Majorana) neutrinos?

**Some other Weakly Interactive Massive Particle?**



# A surprise from Astroparticles

Neutrinos have non-zero, but very small, masses

Mass combinations select how a neutrino interacts  
(ie, the neutrino flavors in the Standard Model)

**oscillating over time after neutrino production**

## With possible implications in cosmology

Mass values still unknown:

why so small? maybe their own anti-particles?

$\nu$  may be key to matter/anti-matter asymmetry:  
some indications non-conservation of CP

Not dark matter, but maybe related to it?

