

ν ν ν a glimpse into... ν ν

ν ν ν ν Neutrino Physics ν ν ν



Sixth Lisbon mini-school on
Particle and Astroparticle Physics

João Penedo, CFTP / IST
15 July 2021



European Union



Neutrinos are...

Light

Fast

Shy

Three

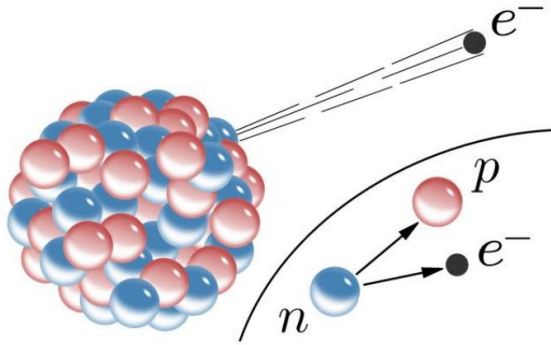
Abundant

Mysterious

Temperamental

Born out of desperation

Born out of desperation



beta-decay

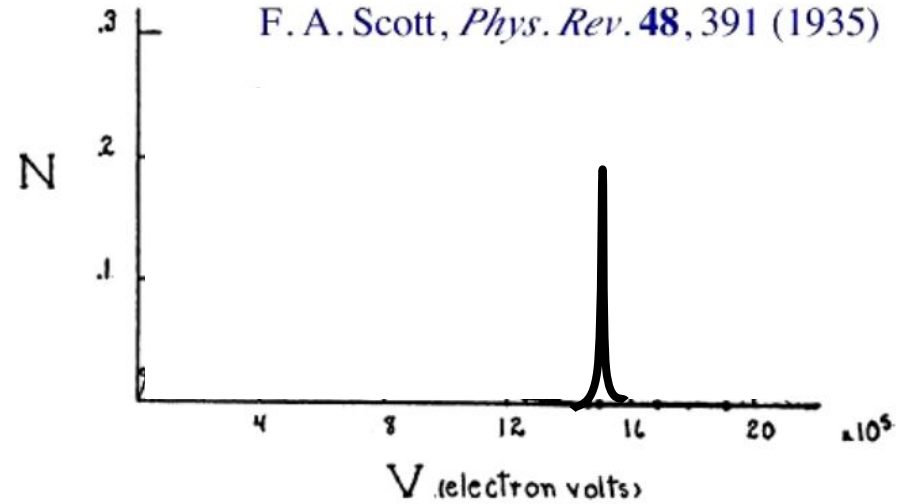
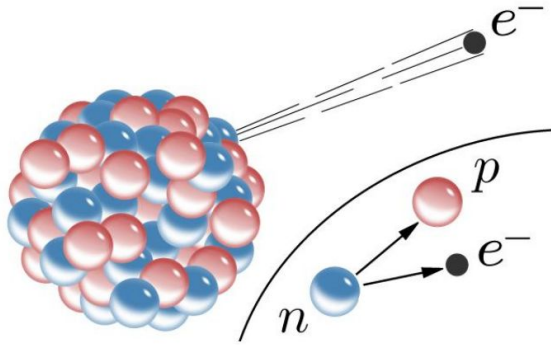


FIG. 5. Energy distribution curve of the beta-rays.

Born out of desperation



beta-decay

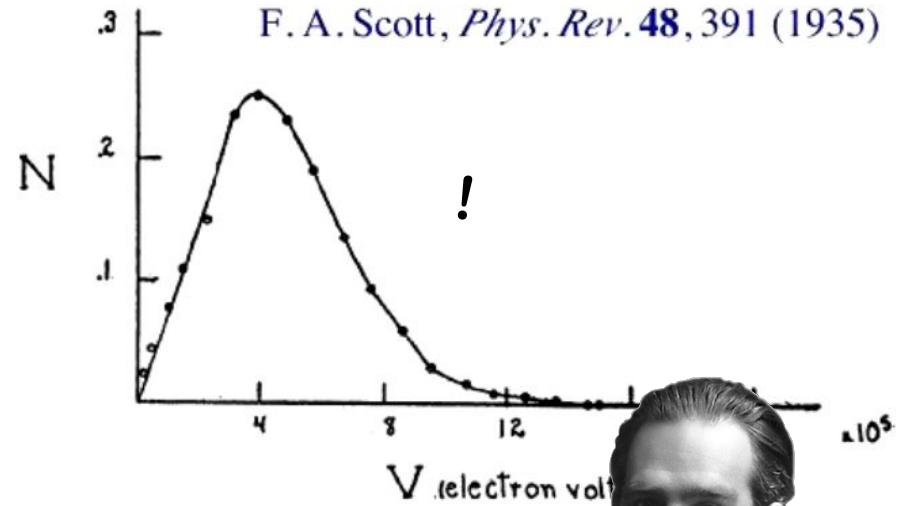
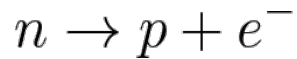
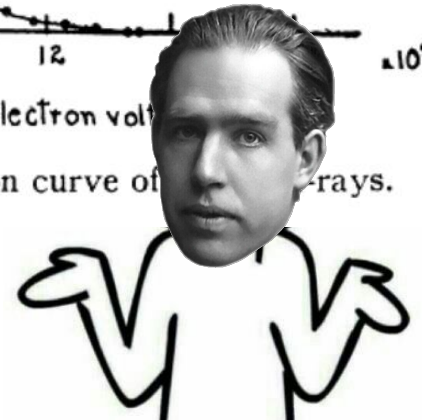
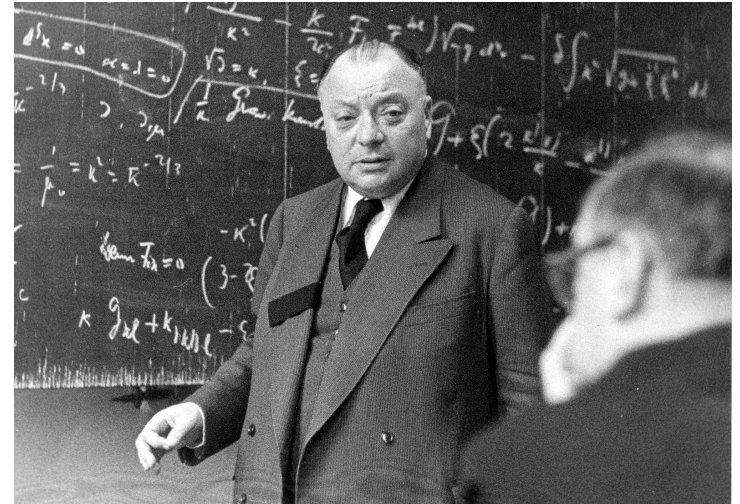
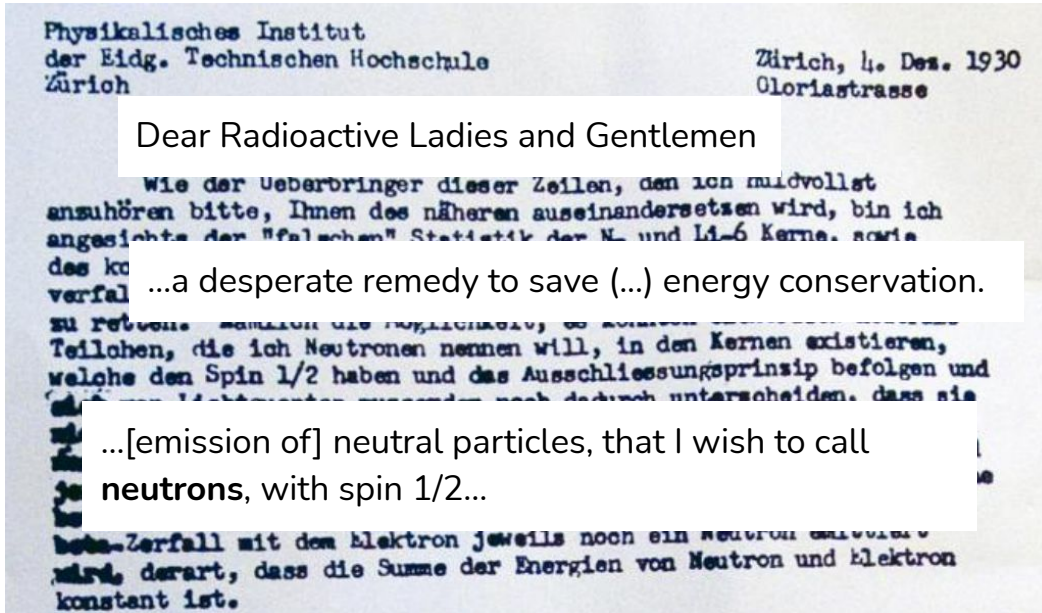


FIG. 5. Energy distribution curve of beta rays.

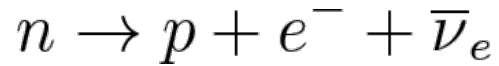
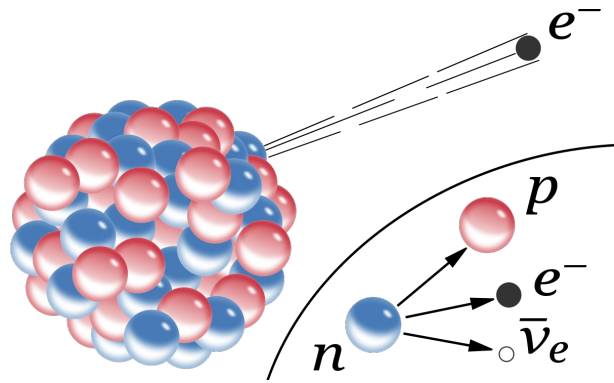


Born out of desperation

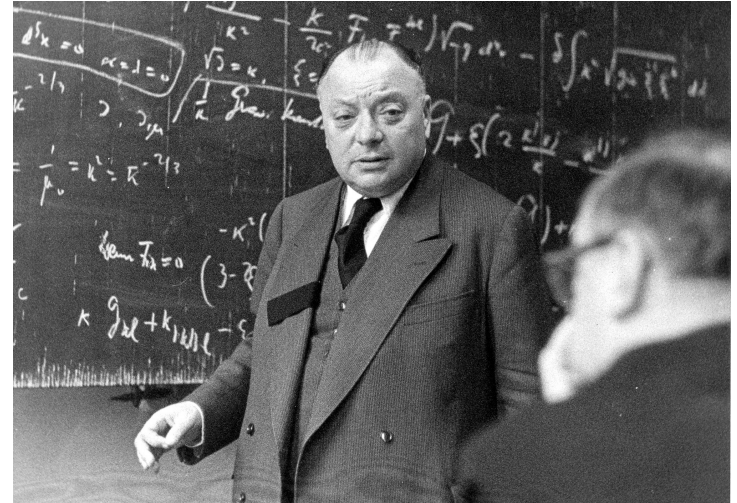


(...indispensable here in Zurich due to a ball)

Born out of desperation

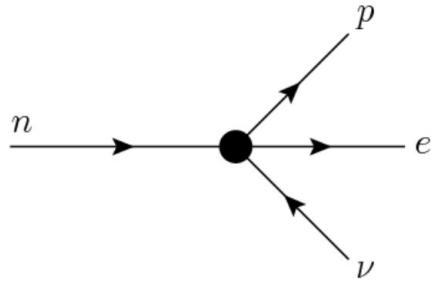


Neutrino must be **very light**
(could be massless!)

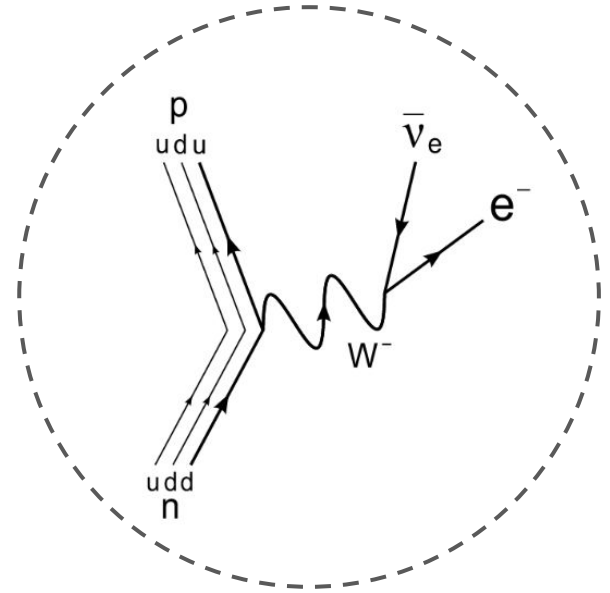


“I have done a terrible thing, I have postulated a particle that cannot be detected.”

Shy (ghost-like)



Fermi interaction



The interaction is mediated by a W boson

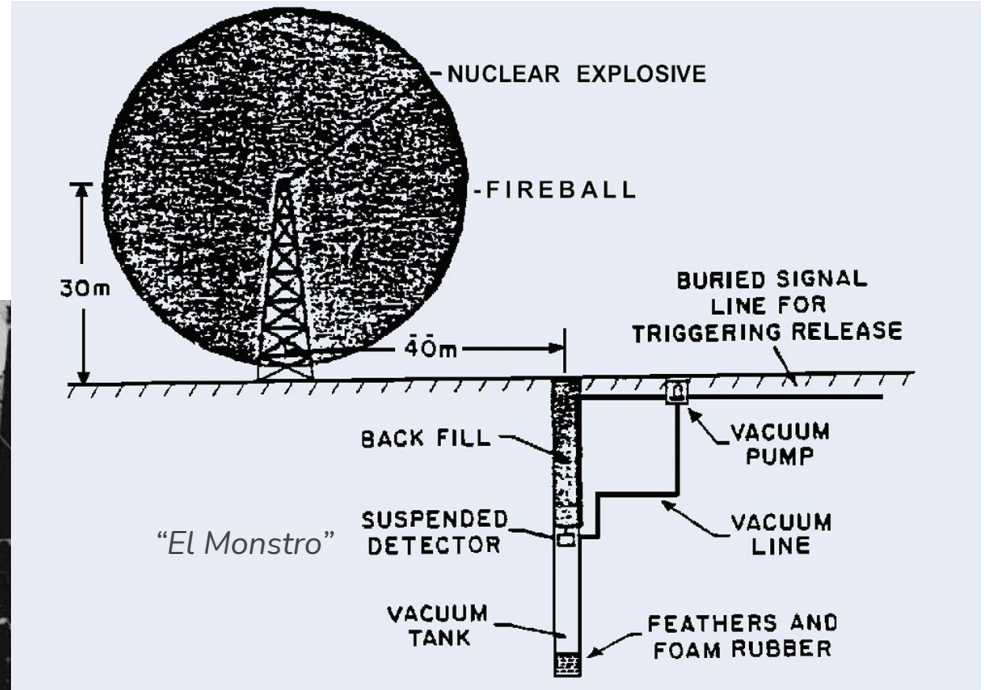
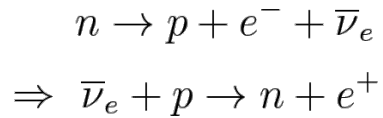
Neutrinos only interact **weakly**
and **gravitationally**

$$\mathcal{L} = G_F (\psi_\nu^\dagger \gamma^\mu \psi_e) (\psi_p^\dagger \gamma_\mu \psi_n)$$

$$G_F \simeq 1.166 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

(Fermi constant)

Shy (ghost-like)



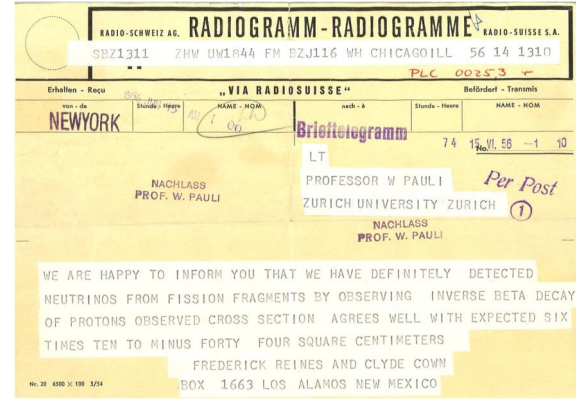
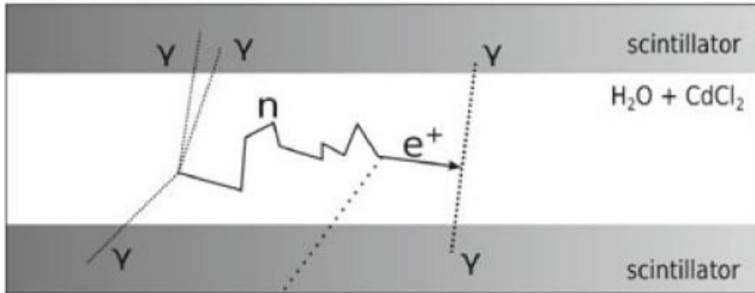
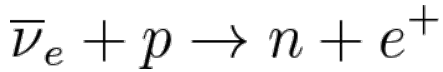
*Approved by the Director of the Los Alamos Laboratory!
Then they realized a nuclear reactor would work better...*

Shy (ghost-like)

Direct detection of a neutrino
Cowan-Reines experiment (1956)



(1995)



“Everything comes to him who knows how to wait.”

$$\sigma \sim 6 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$$

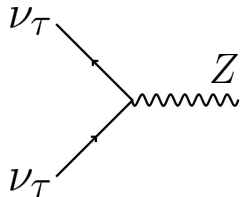
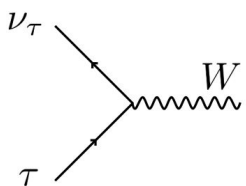
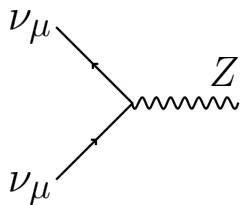
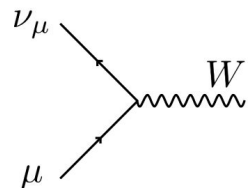
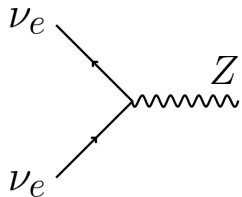
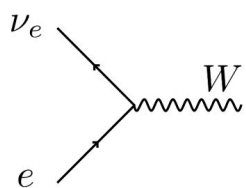
mean free path of a
few-MeV neutrino in lead?

~1 light-year!

Three



ν_e	e	u	d	γ	H
ν_μ	μ	c	s	g	
ν_τ	τ	t	b	W^\pm	Z



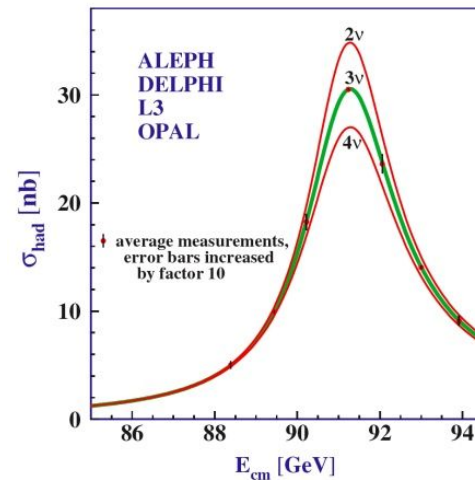
(1988)

Muon neutrino (1962)

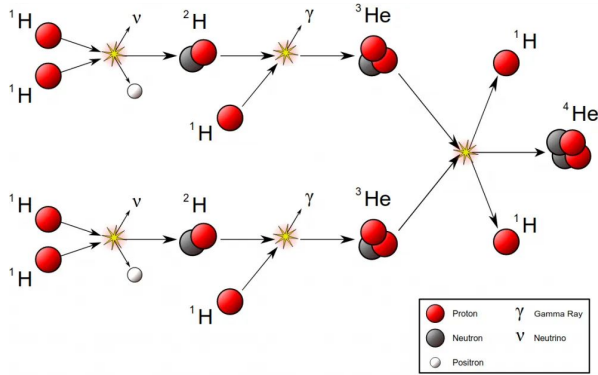
*Lederman, Schwartz,
Steinberger*

Tau neutrino (2000)

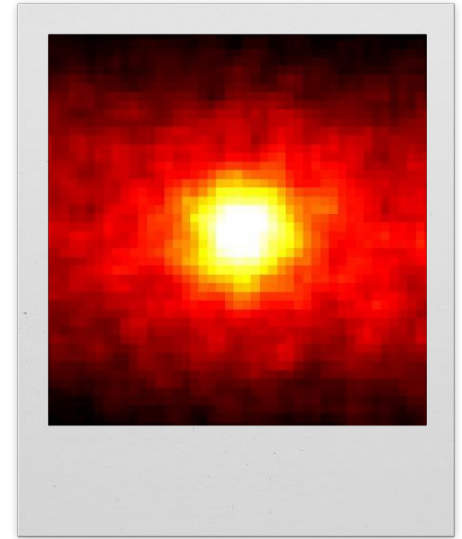
DONUT collaboration



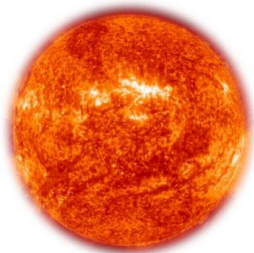
Abundant



The Sun **shines via neutrinos!**
 The Sun shines at night and underground!



The Sun as seen by an underground neutrino detector (Super-Kamiokande)



$$\sim 7 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

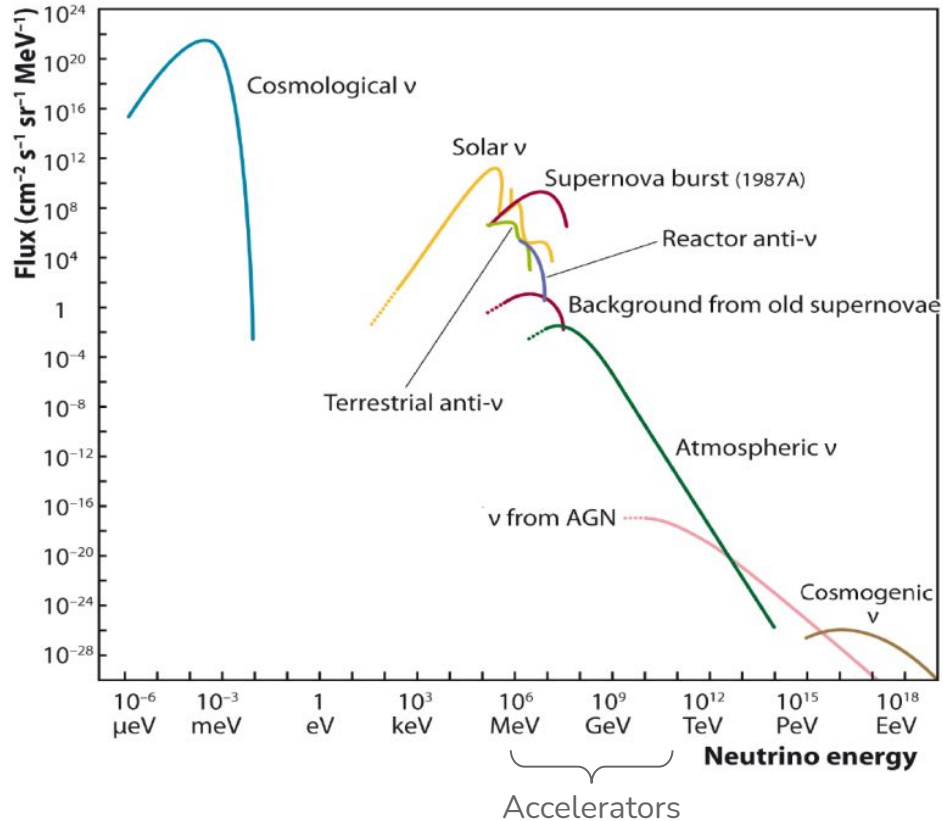
(thankfully, they are shy)



50 000 tonnes of ultra-pure water

Abundant (and Fast)

A plethora of neutrino sources!



Non-relic neutrinos
are relativistic ($\nu \sim c$)

Temperamental

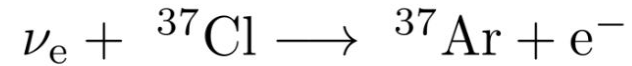
The Sun shines in a cave in South Dakota, but not as much as expected...



The Homestake Experiment (1970-1994)
Raymond Davis, John Bahcall



(2002)



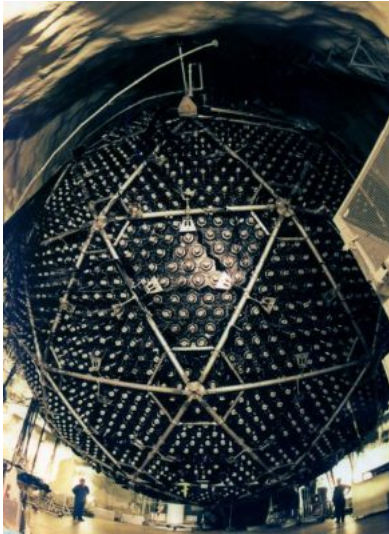
↑
extracted from the
tank and counted

**Only ~1/3 of the neutrino flux
predicted by Bahcall's solar model!**

Temperamental



(2015)



The Sudbury Neutrino Observatory (SNO, 2001)

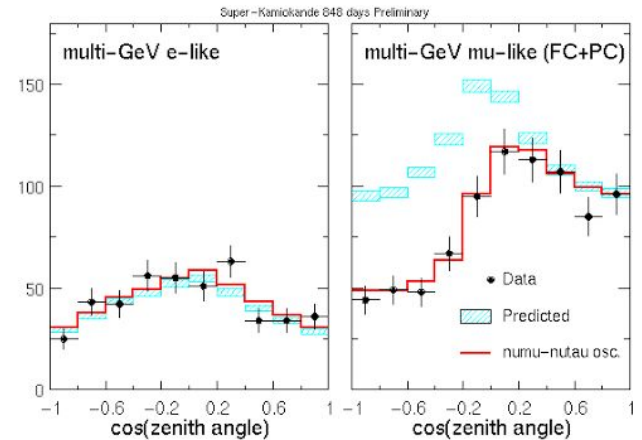
~1000 tonnes of ultra-pure heavy water

Can detect all 3 flavours of neutrinos

The expected solar neutrino flux was there,
they had just **changed flavour!**

Super-Kamiokande (1998)

Up-going muon neutrinos are
transforming into tau neutrinos



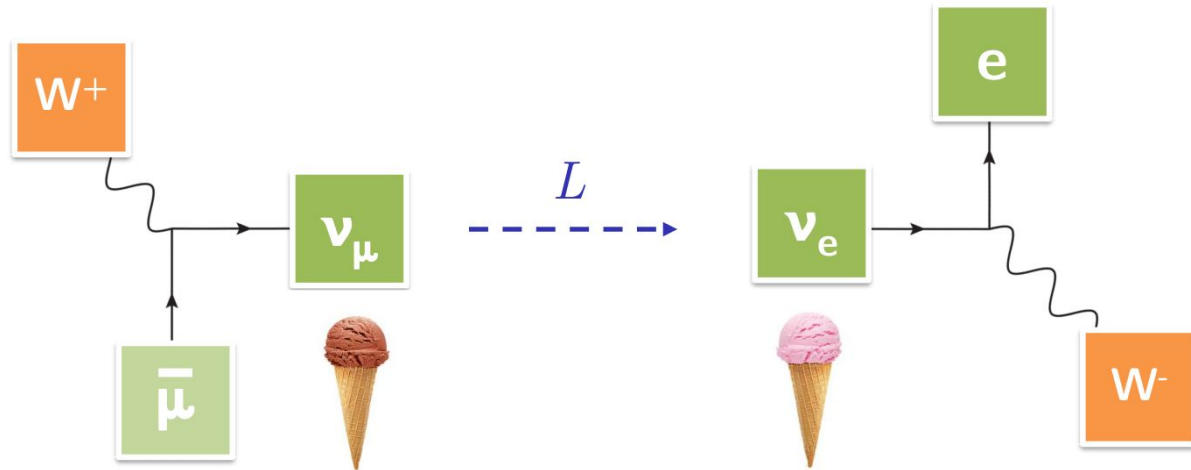
Neutrino oscillation: neutrinos can change flavour as they propagate!

Temperamental

(aka neutrino oscillation)



Bruno Pontecorvo



Mixing matrix elements

$$|\nu_e\rangle = U_{e1}^* |\nu_1\rangle + U_{e2}^* |\nu_2\rangle + U_{e3}^* |\nu_3\rangle$$

$$|\nu_\mu\rangle = U_{\mu 1}^* |\nu_1\rangle + U_{\mu 2}^* |\nu_2\rangle + U_{\mu 3}^* |\nu_3\rangle$$

$$|\nu_\tau\rangle = U_{\tau 1}^* |\nu_1\rangle + U_{\tau 2}^* |\nu_2\rangle + U_{\tau 3}^* |\nu_3\rangle$$

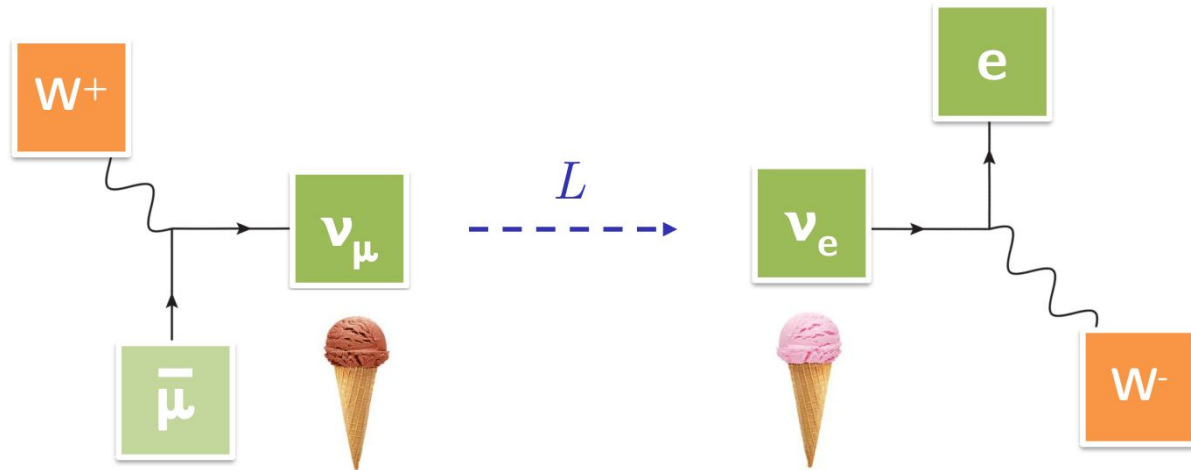
Neutrino oscillation: neutrinos can change flavour as they propagate!

Temperamental

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Бруно Понтекорво



Mixing matrix elements

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$$|\nu_\mu\rangle = U_{\mu 1}^* |\nu_1\rangle + U_{\mu 2}^* |\nu_2\rangle + U_{\mu 3}^* |\nu_3\rangle$$

$$|\nu_\tau\rangle = U_{\tau 1}^* |\nu_1\rangle + U_{\tau 2}^* |\nu_2\rangle + U_{\tau 3}^* |\nu_3\rangle$$

Neutrino oscillation: neutrinos can change flavour as they propagate!

Light (but not massless)

In a 2-neutrino approximation,

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau) = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left(\frac{\Delta m^2 L}{4E} \right)$$

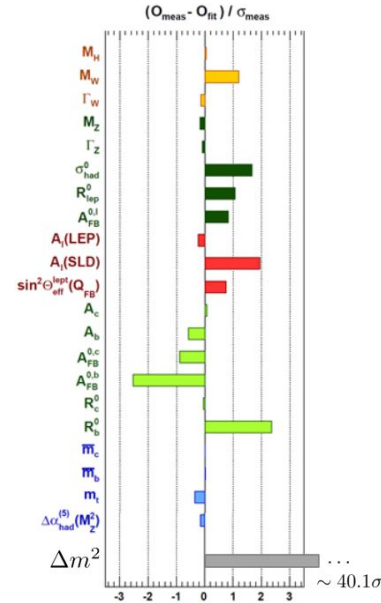
depends on the $U_{\alpha i}$

Neutrino oscillations are observed!

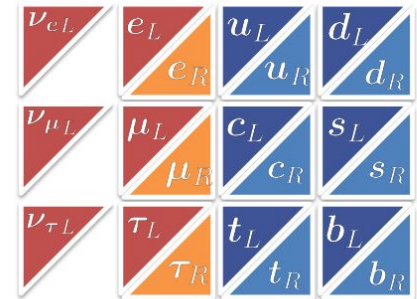
difference of squares
of neutrino masses m_i

$$\Delta m^2 \neq 0$$

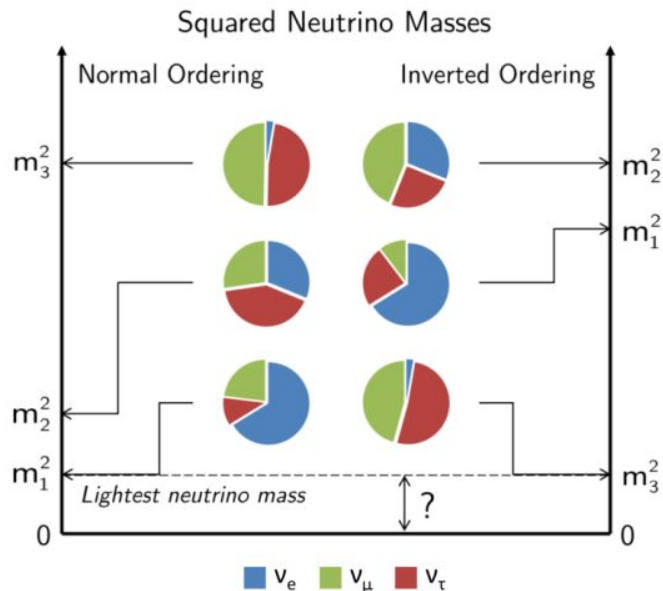
...a 40σ deviation from the Standard Model!?



In the Standard Model,
neutrinos cannot get a mass
(by construction)

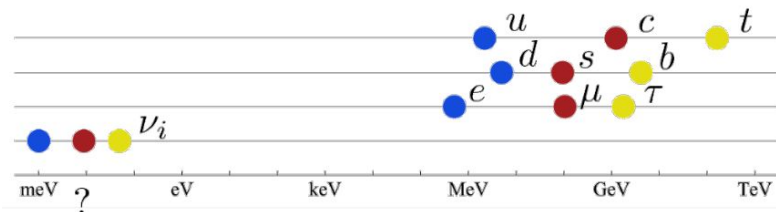


(massively) Mysterious



Other unknowns: octant of θ_{23} , δ_{CP}

Bound on the mass scale?



- Beta-decay endpoint (KATRIN, 90% CL)



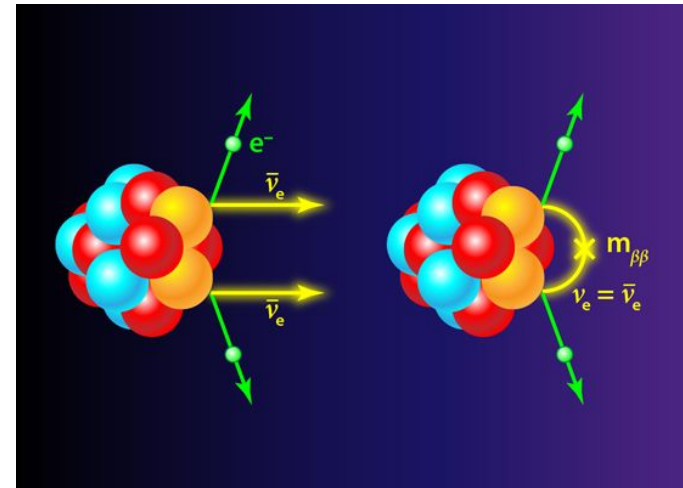
$$\sqrt{\sum_i m_i^2 |U_{ei}|^2} < 1.1 \text{ eV}$$

- Cosmology (Planck 2018, 95% CL)

$$\sum_i m_i < 0.1 - 0.5 \text{ eV}$$

(massively) Mysterious

Unlike the other elementary fermions (which have **Dirac** masses), neutrinos could have **Majorana** masses and **be their own anti-particles**



Neutrinoless double beta decay: a process which can only occur if neutrinos are Majorana particles

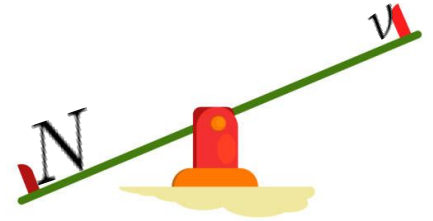
Messengers from Beyond the Standard Model

Most direct SM extension?

ν_{eL} ν_{eR}	e_L e_R	u_L u_R	d_L d_R
$\nu_{\mu L}$ $\nu_{\mu R}$	μ_L μ_R	c_L c_R	s_L s_R
$\nu_{\tau L}$ $\nu_{\tau R}$	τ_L τ_R	t_L t_R	b_L b_R

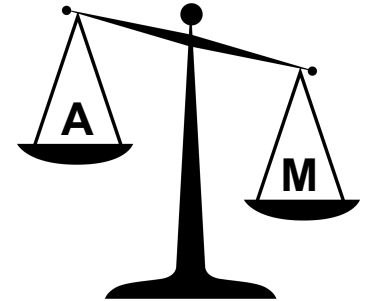
Leads naturally to small Majorana masses for the neutrinos

(**Seesaw** mechanism)



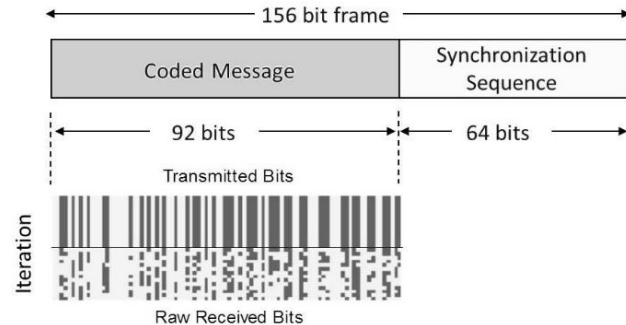
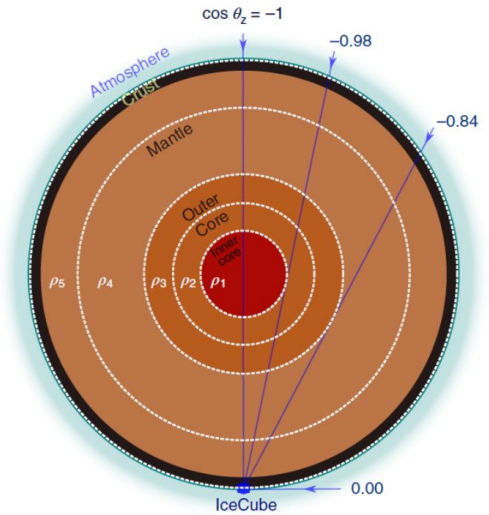
New, heavy neutrinos also appear in the theory. Their decays in the early Universe could explain why matter dominates over anti-matter

(**Leptogenesis**)



(Useful?)

- See inside the Earth (tomography) and measure its mass
Donini et al., Nature Phys. 15 (2019) 1, 37
- Communicate (proof of concept)
MINERvA collab., Mod.Phys.Lett.A 27 (2012) 1250077
- Neutrino detectors as tools for nuclear security



Neutrinos are

Light, Fast, Abundant, Shy, Three,
Mysterious, Temperamental, Born out
of desperation...

...and potential Messengers from
Beyond the Standard Model

