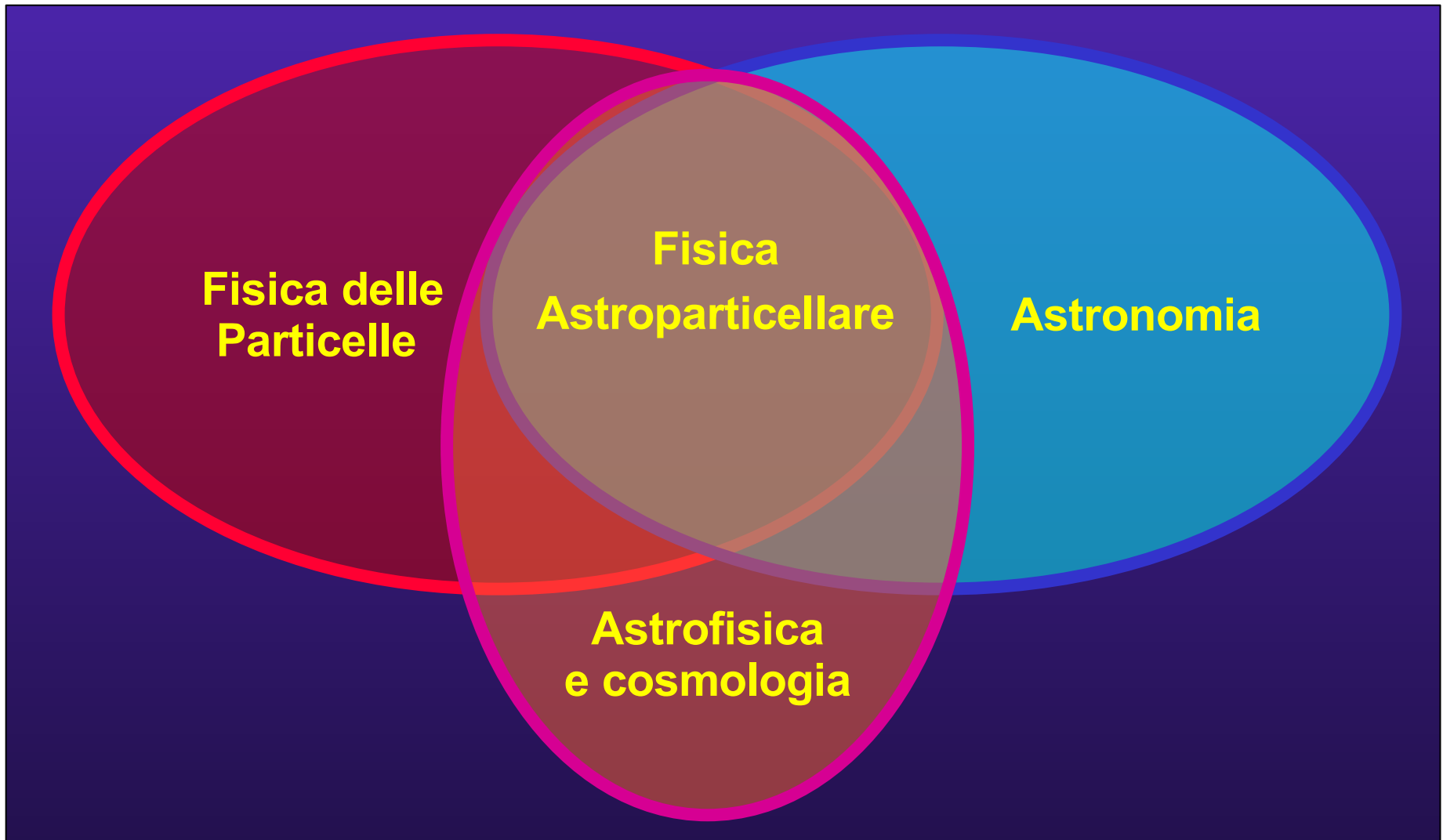


Stato della ricerca e prospettive su Materia Oscura e Fisica Astroparticellare

O.Cremonesi

**INFN - Sez. di Milano Bicocca
Universita' di Milano Bicocca**

Fisica Astroparticellare/Astrofisica Nucleare



Fisica Astroparticellare/Astrofisica Nucleare

Una simbiosi esemplare ...

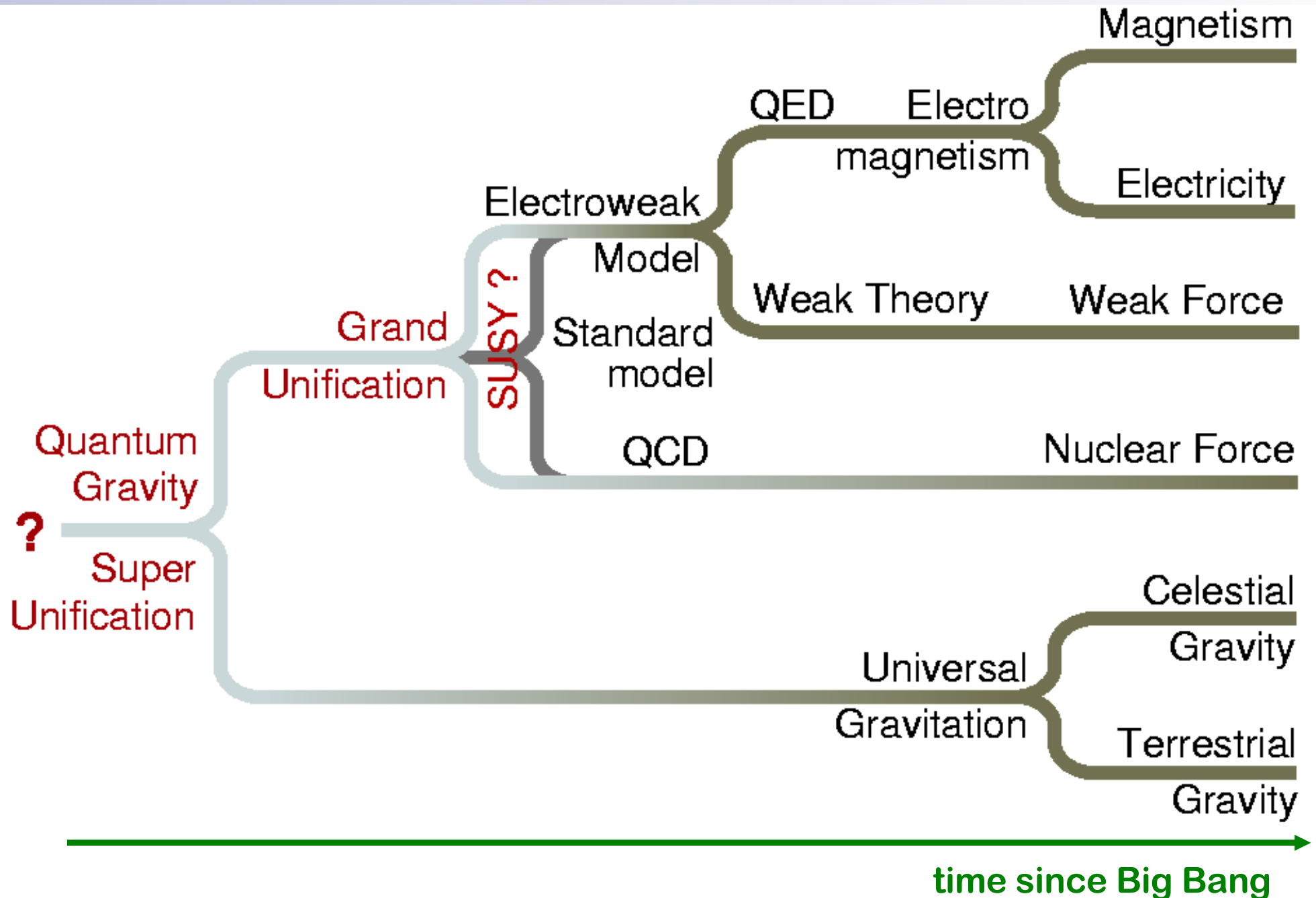
dalla fisica delle particelle

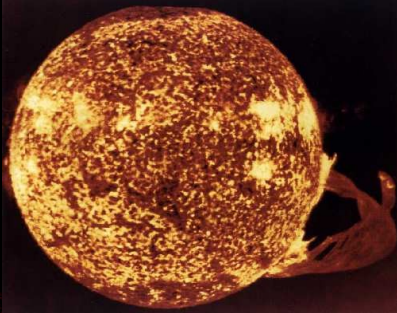
- metodi, risultati e teorie ... per spiegare l'Universo
 - ▶ Cosmologia (Big Bang)
 - ▶ Materia Oscura
 - ▶ ...
- tecniche sperimentali ... per migliorare le potenzialita' dell'Astronomia

dal cosmo

- particelle e nuovi fenomeni ...
per accrescere le conoscenze della fisica delle particelle

Fisica Astroparticellare/Cosmologia





Neutrinos
(MeV: sun, SN
GeV: atmosphere
PeV: CR accelerators)



Cosmic ray
particles $\rightarrow 10^{20}$ eV



Electromagnetic
radiation $\rightarrow 100$ TeV



Dark
matter

Axions

Gravity
waves

Campi di ricerca

Cosmologia e primi stadi dell'Universo

Composizione dell'Universo

Stati di non-equilibrio dell'Universo:

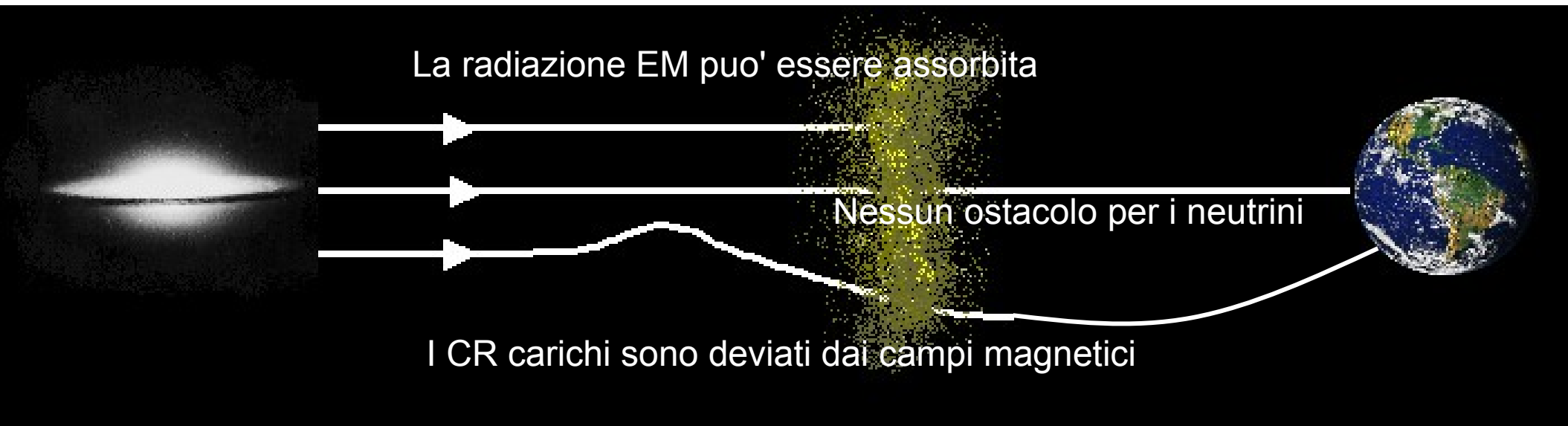
- **radiazione EM (a tutte le frequenze)**
- **raggi cosmici (origine, costituzione e proprietà)**
- **neutrini (di tutte le energie/origini)**

Proprietà delle particelle:

- ▶ **massa del neutrino (misure dirette, DBD,...)**
- ▶ **oscillazioni di neutrino**
- ▶ **materia oscura ed altre particelle esotiche**
(WIMPs, assioni, Q-Balls, monopoli magnetici,
....)
- ▶ **Stabilità del nucleone**

Proprietà della forza gravitazionale

Astronomia “multi-mediale”



Charged Cosmic Rays
GeV-TeV gamma
(incl. DM indirect)



satellite

MeV/GeV γ (Agile, Glast)
MeV/GeV CR (Pamela, AMS)
CR @ extreme energies (EUSO)

WIMP

Solar axions

i.e.
Hess, Auger

underwater
underice

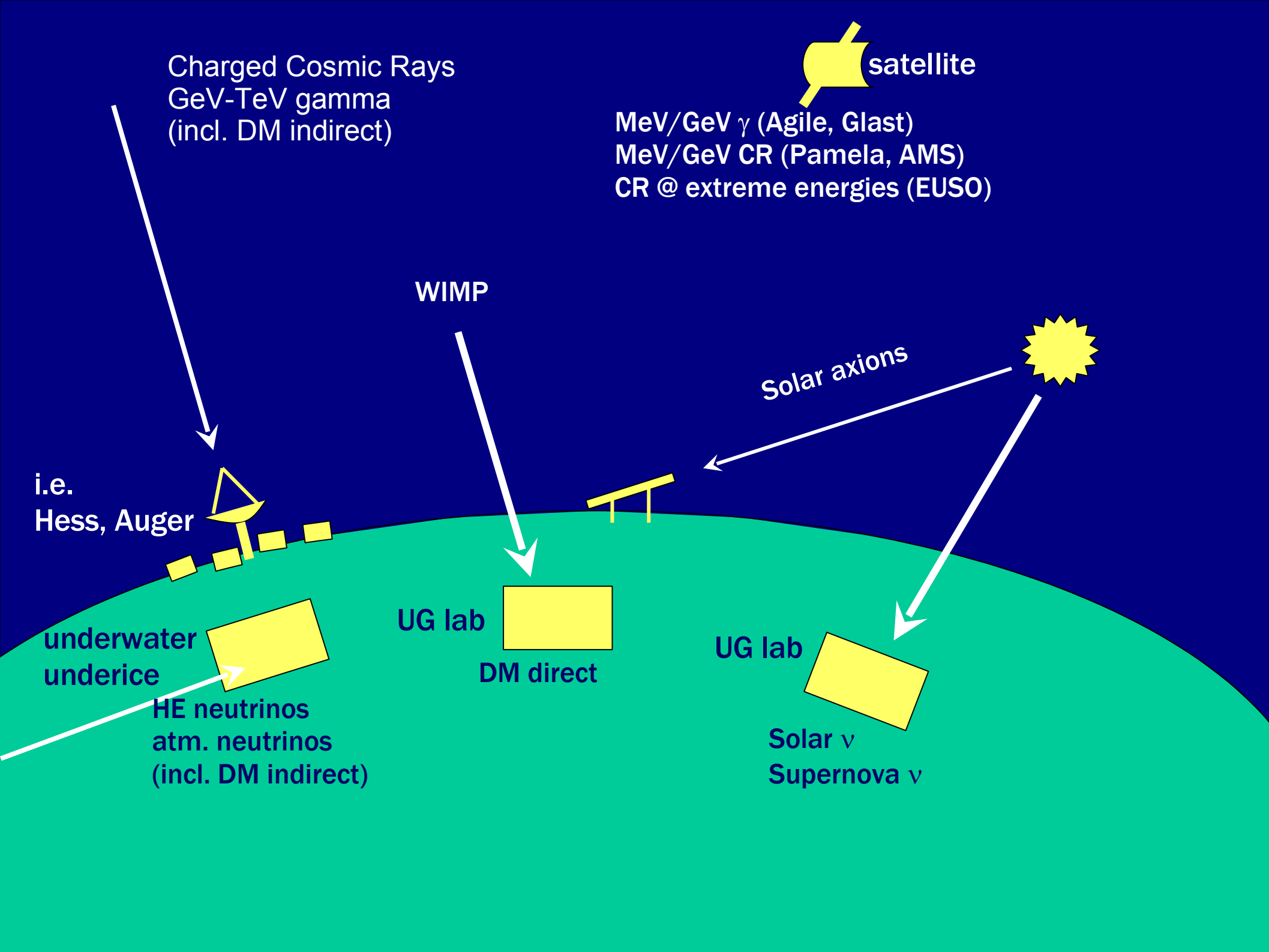
HE neutrinos
atm. neutrinos
(incl. DM indirect)

UG lab

DM direct

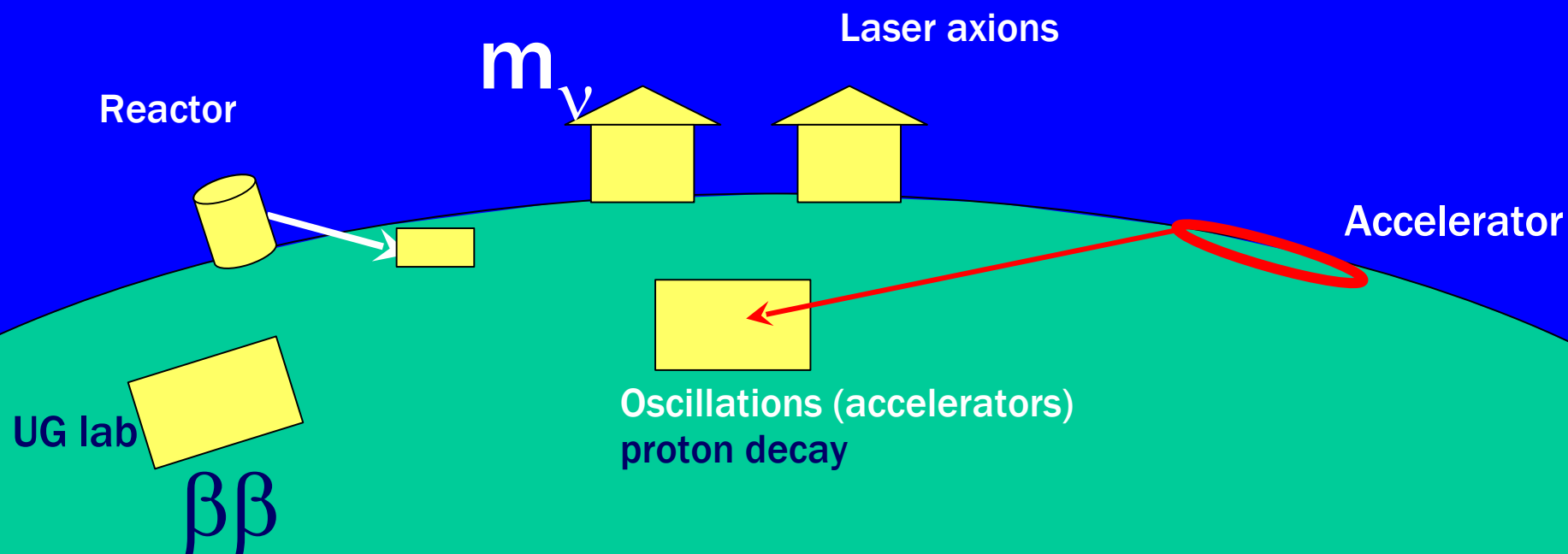
UG lab

Solar ν
Supernova ν

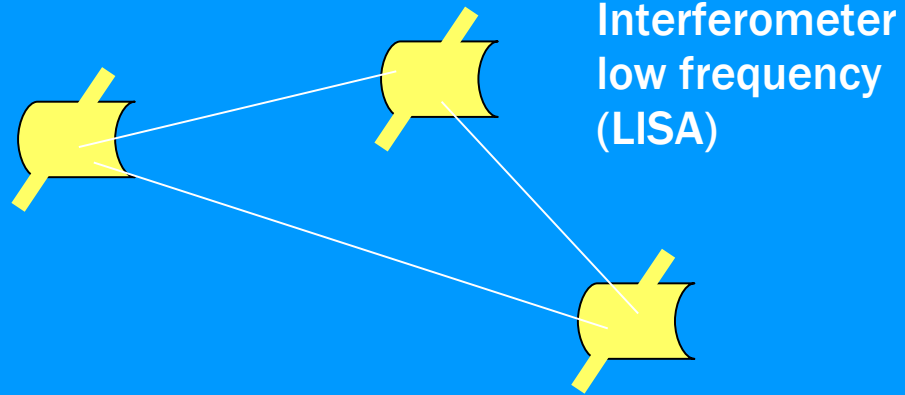


No particles from heaven but:

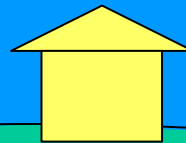
- same infrastructure ($\beta\beta$)
- closely related question (tritium decay)



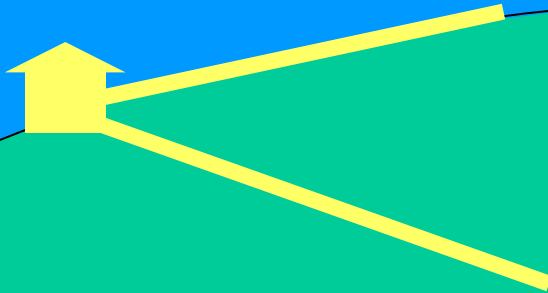
Onde Gravitazionali



Interferometers
(Geo-600, VIRGO)



Resonance Antennas



MATERIA OSCURA

Materia Oscura

Evidenza :

Stabilita' ammassi di Galassie
Velocita' di rotazione delle Galassie
SN Ia
BBN
CMBR

Candidati astronomici

Nane Brune (stelle con $m < 0.1 M_{\text{sole}}$ - no fusione)

- insufficienti

Nane Bianche (stati finali di piccole stelle)

- insufficienti

Stelle di neutroni/Buchi neri (stati finali di grandi stelle)

- piu' rare delle nane bianche

Nebulose

- 90% della materia ordinaria: osservabili

Candidati HEP:

Neutrini

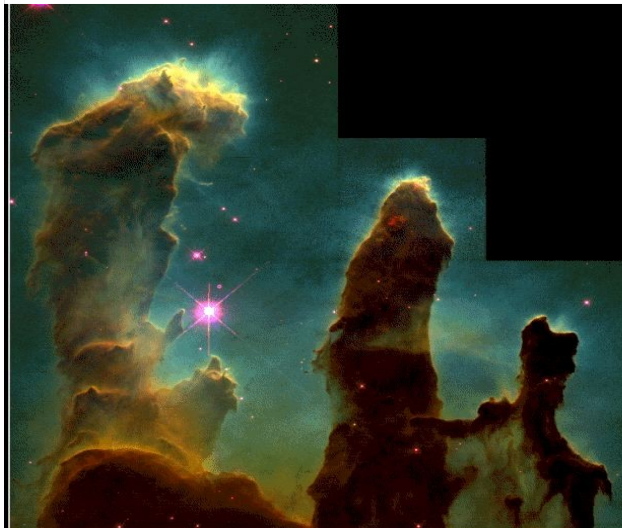
- Evidenza di masse non nulle (oscillazioni) ... insufficienti

Assioni

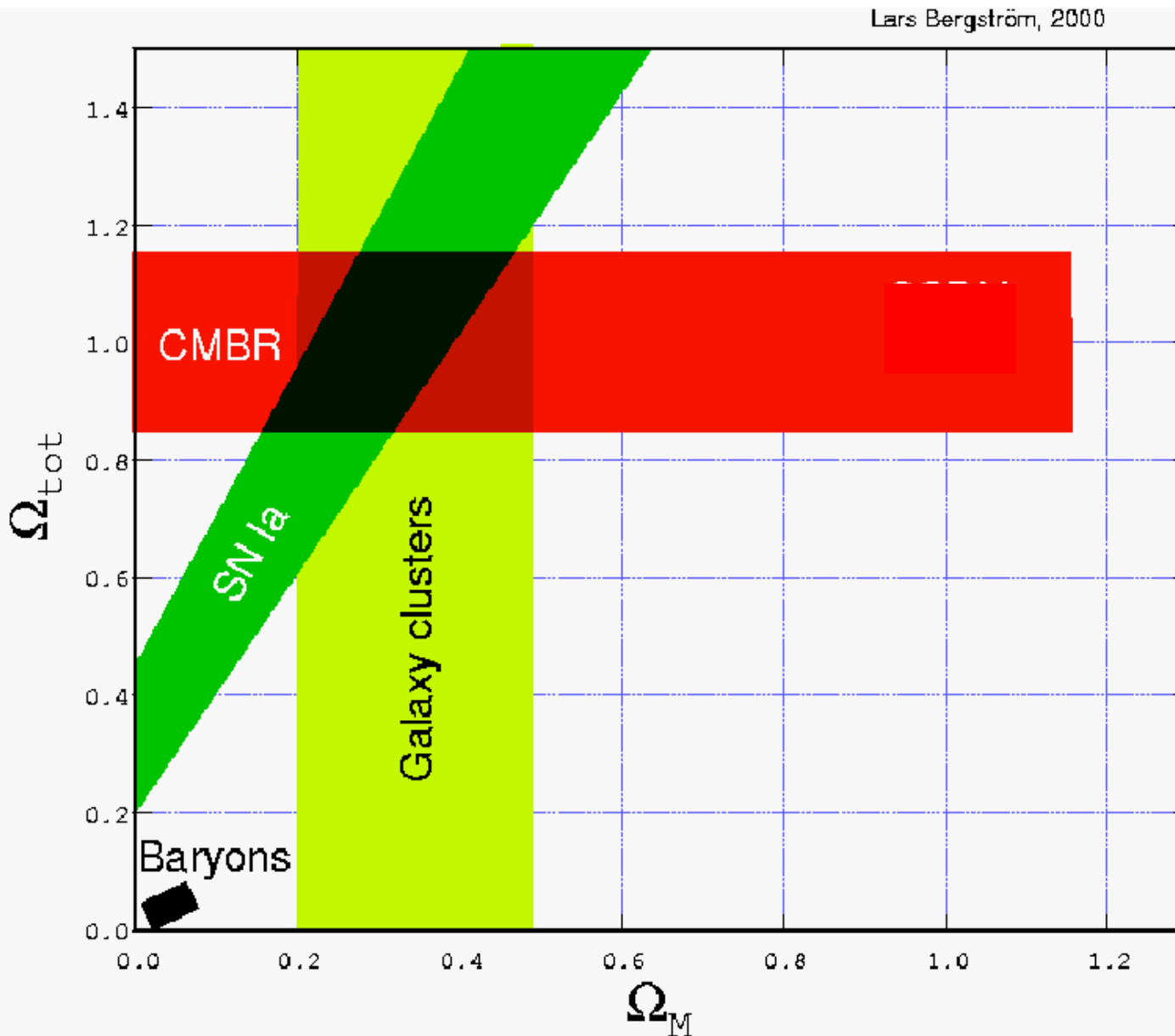
- Difficilmente rivelabili

WIMPS (Neutralini)

- Candidati preferiti ... ma non unici



Materia Oscura: evidenze



$$\Omega_{tot} = \rho_{total} / \rho_{critical}$$

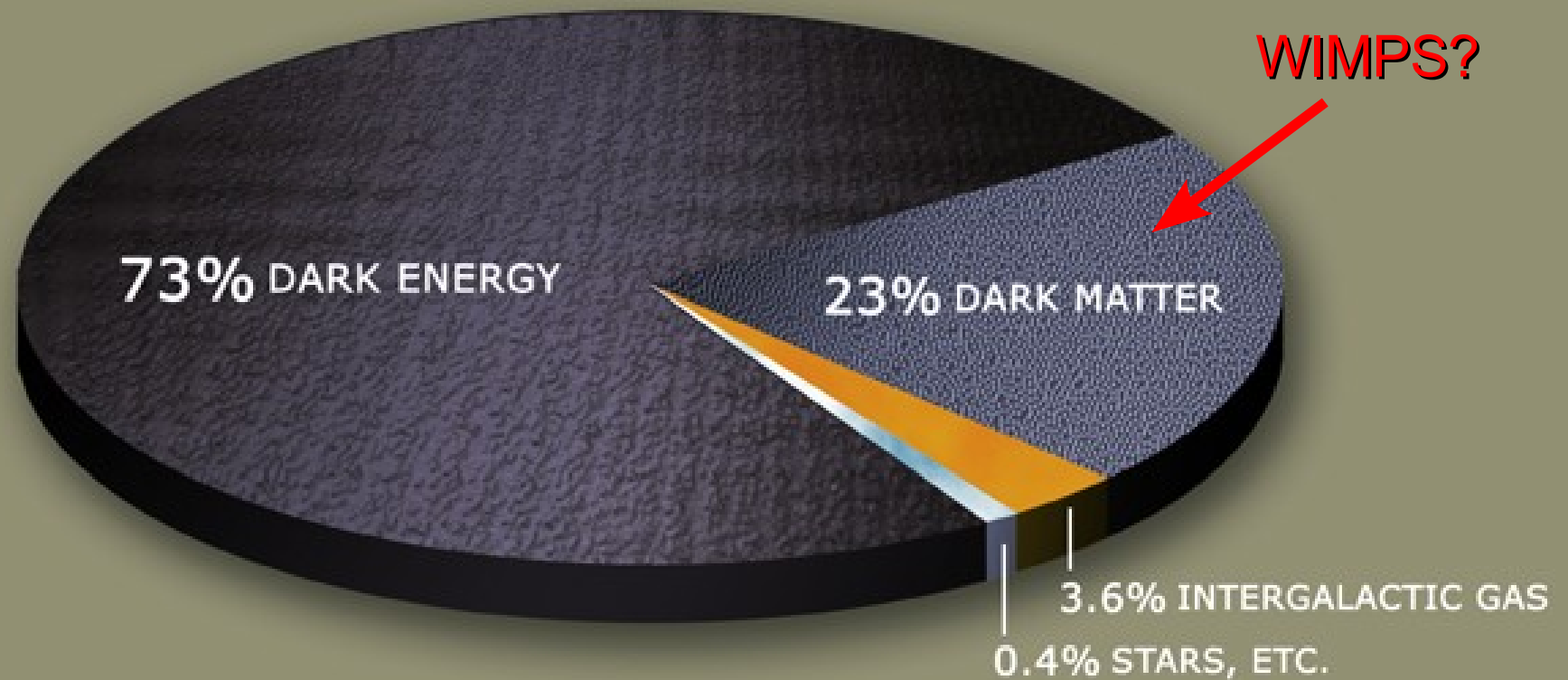
densita' critica
(Universo piatto)

$$\rho_{critical} = 3H^2/8\pi G_N$$

$$H = h \cdot 100 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$$

$$\Omega_M = \rho_{matter} / \rho_{critical}$$

Composizione dell'Universo



Energia Oscura: $\sim 2/3$

Materia: $\sim 1/3$

WIMPs

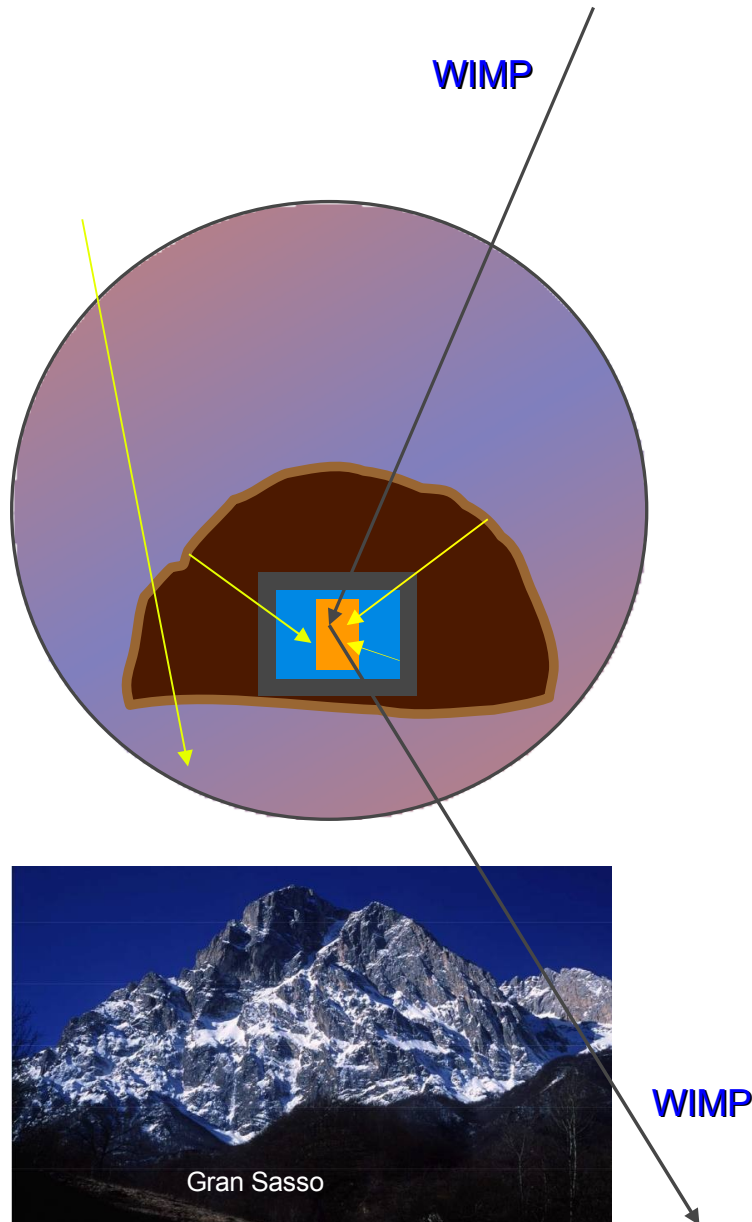
Sembrano davvero molte ...

... tuttavia solo poche di esse interagiscono

Se la loro interazione e' cosi' debole come e' possibile misurarle?

WIMPS: Misure dirette

... in laboratori sotterranei ... per evitare gli effetti dei raggi cosmici



10-100 WIMPs/litro
 $\beta \sim 10^{-3}$

WIMPs diffondono elasticamente sui nuclei:

$$R \sim N n_{\chi} \langle \sigma_{\chi} \rangle$$

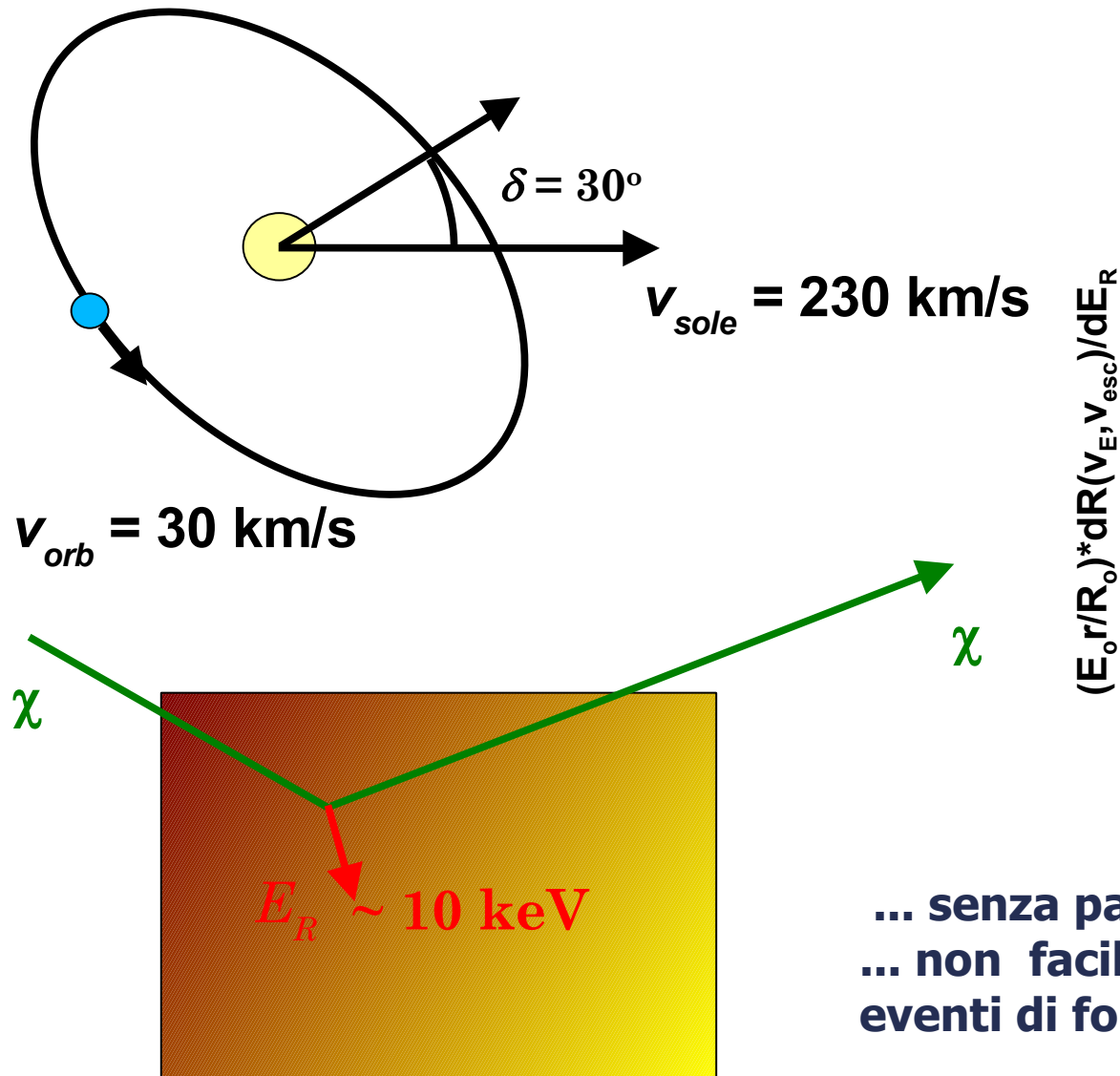
- N = numero di nuclei bersaglio nel rivelatore
- n_{χ} = densita' locale di WIMP
- $\langle \sigma_{\chi} \rangle$ = sezione d'urto di diffusione (mediata sulla velocita' relativa WIMP-rivelatore)

Segnale = interazioni di WIMPs (segnatura)

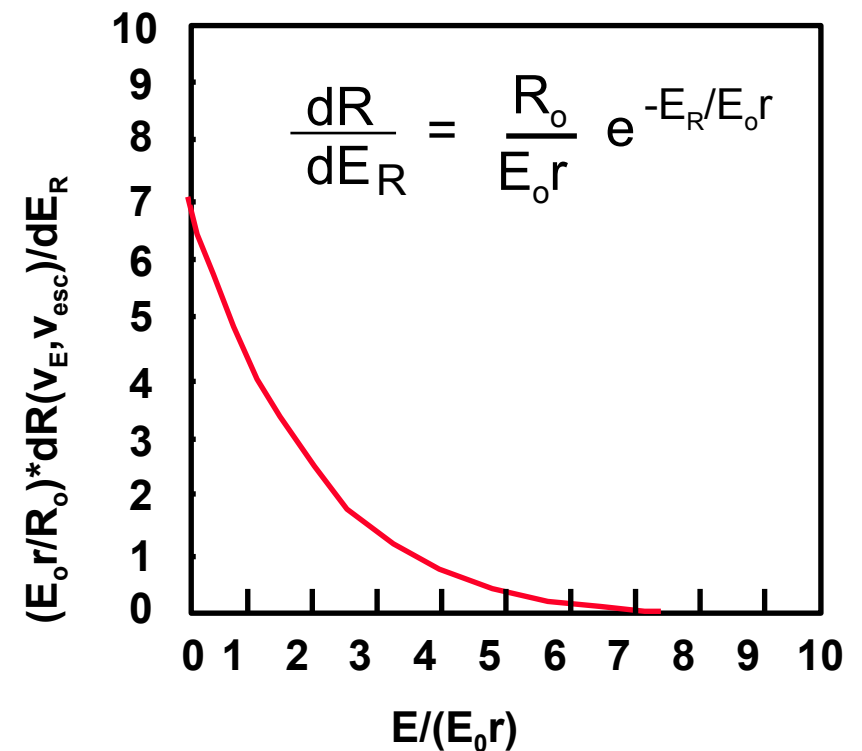
Background = interazioni e/ γ ... neutroni

Misure dirette (2)

Moto di terra e sole nell'alone di χ



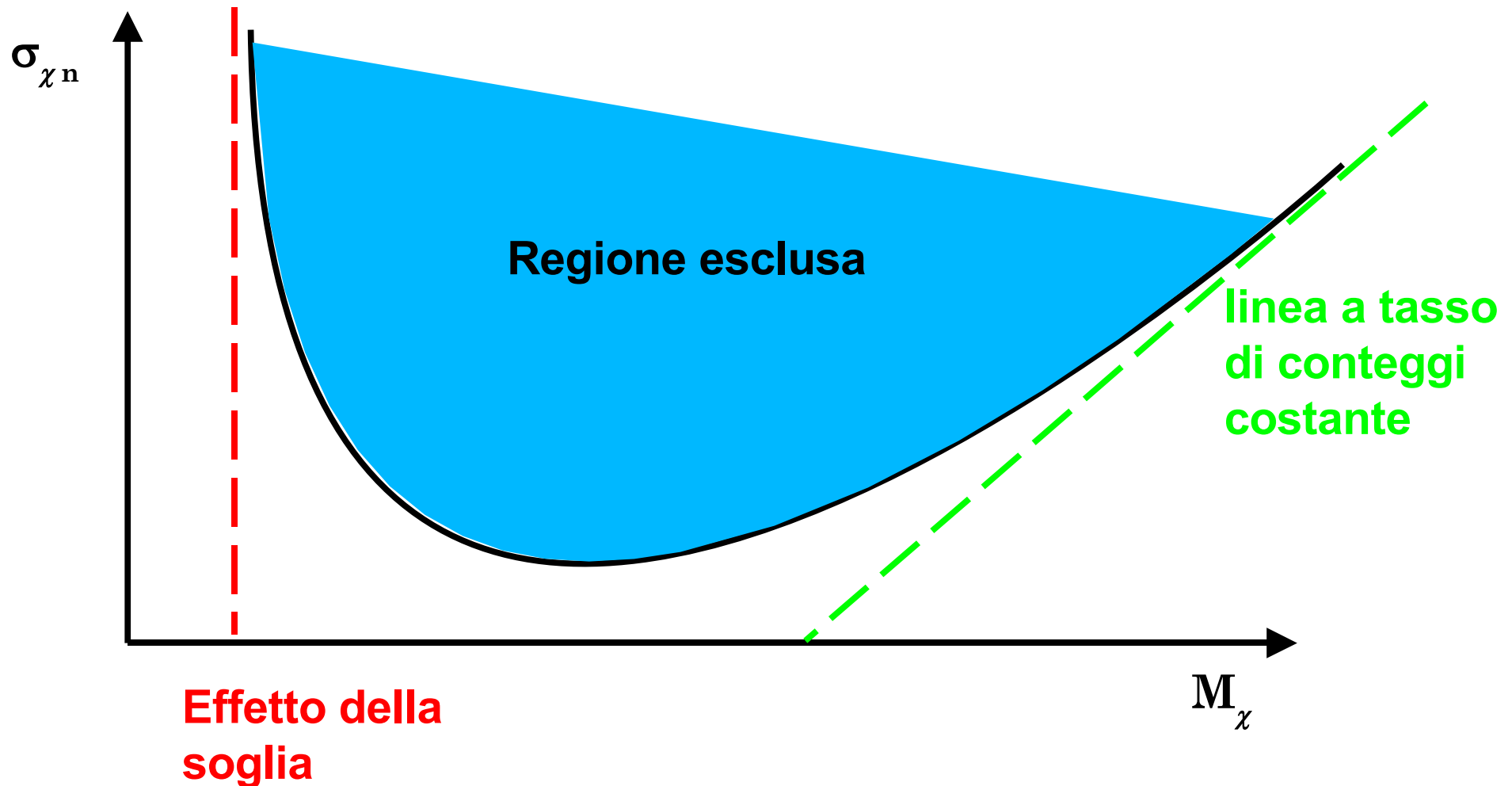
Spettro dei rinculi



... senza particolari caratteri distintivi ...
... non facilmente distinguibile da comuni
eventi di fondo

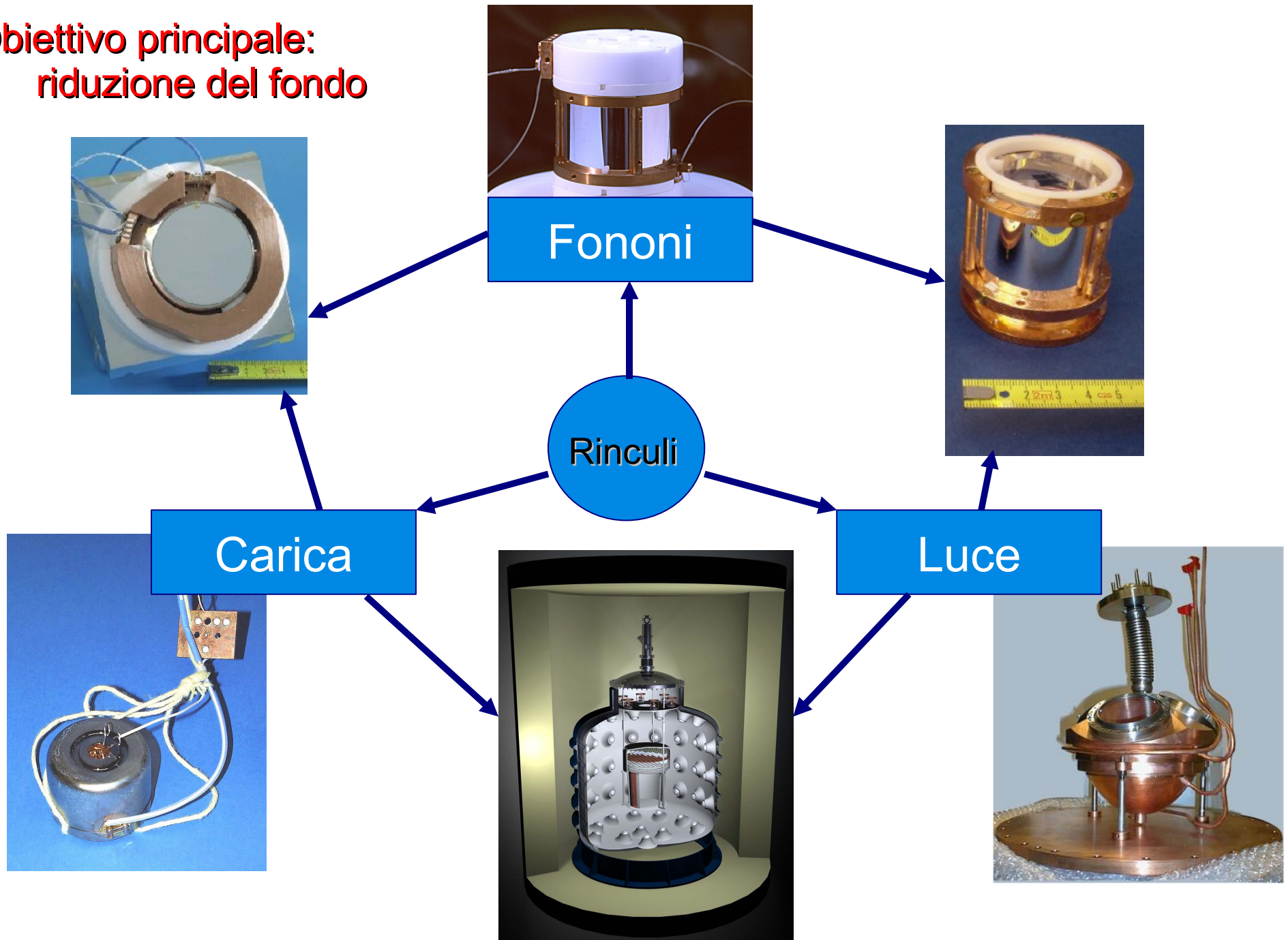
Plot di esclusione

Sezione d'urto WIMP-nucleon in funzione della massa delle WIMP

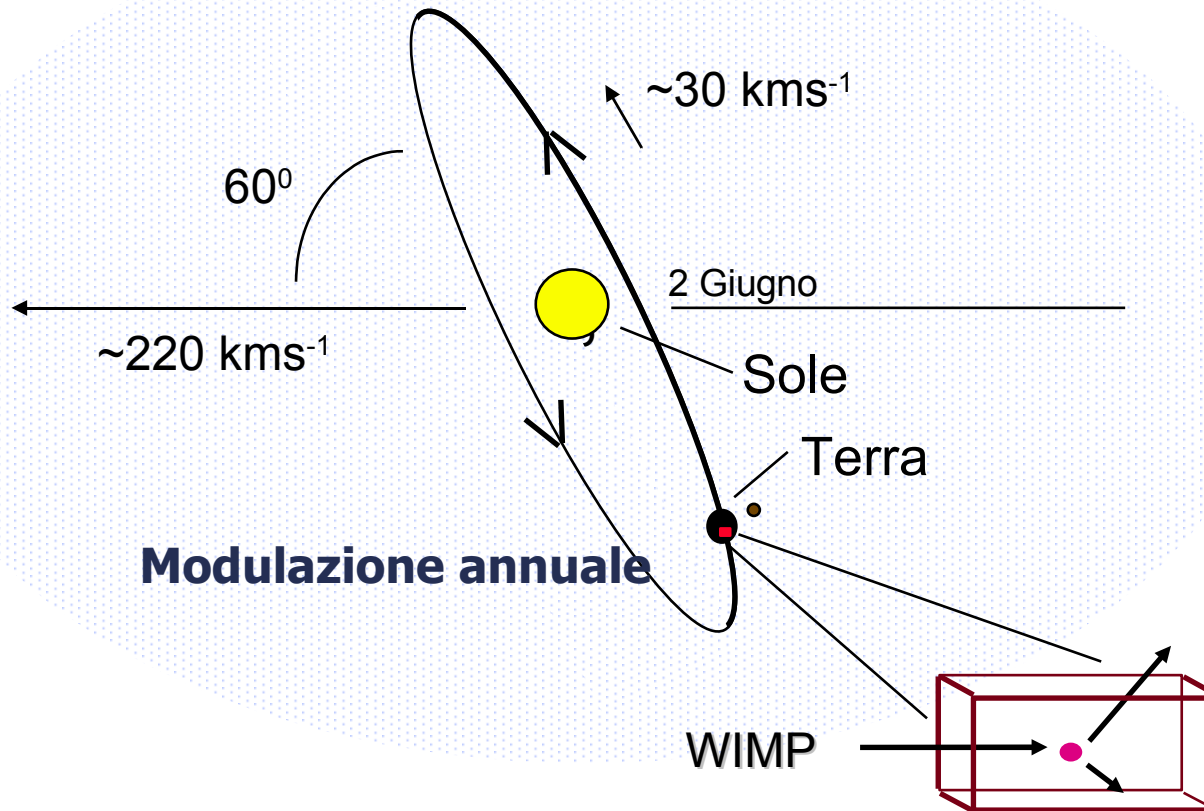


Tecniche di rivelazione diretta

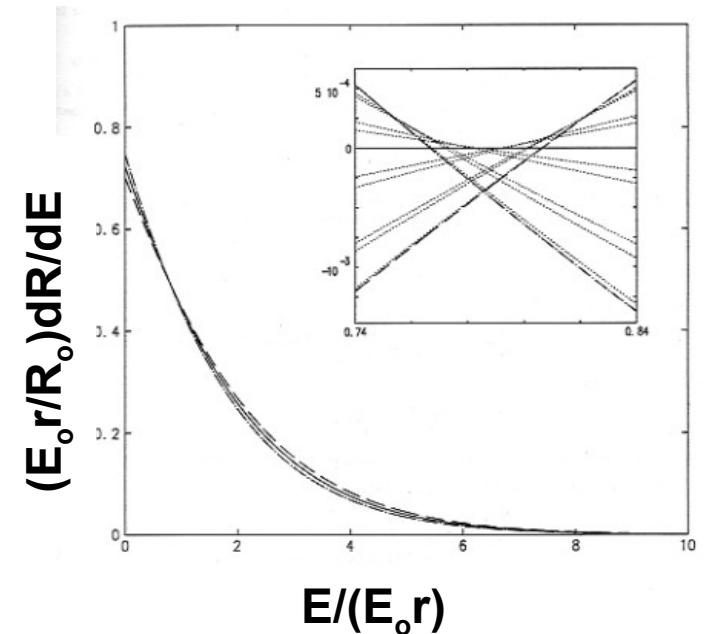
Obiettivo principale:
riduzione del fondo

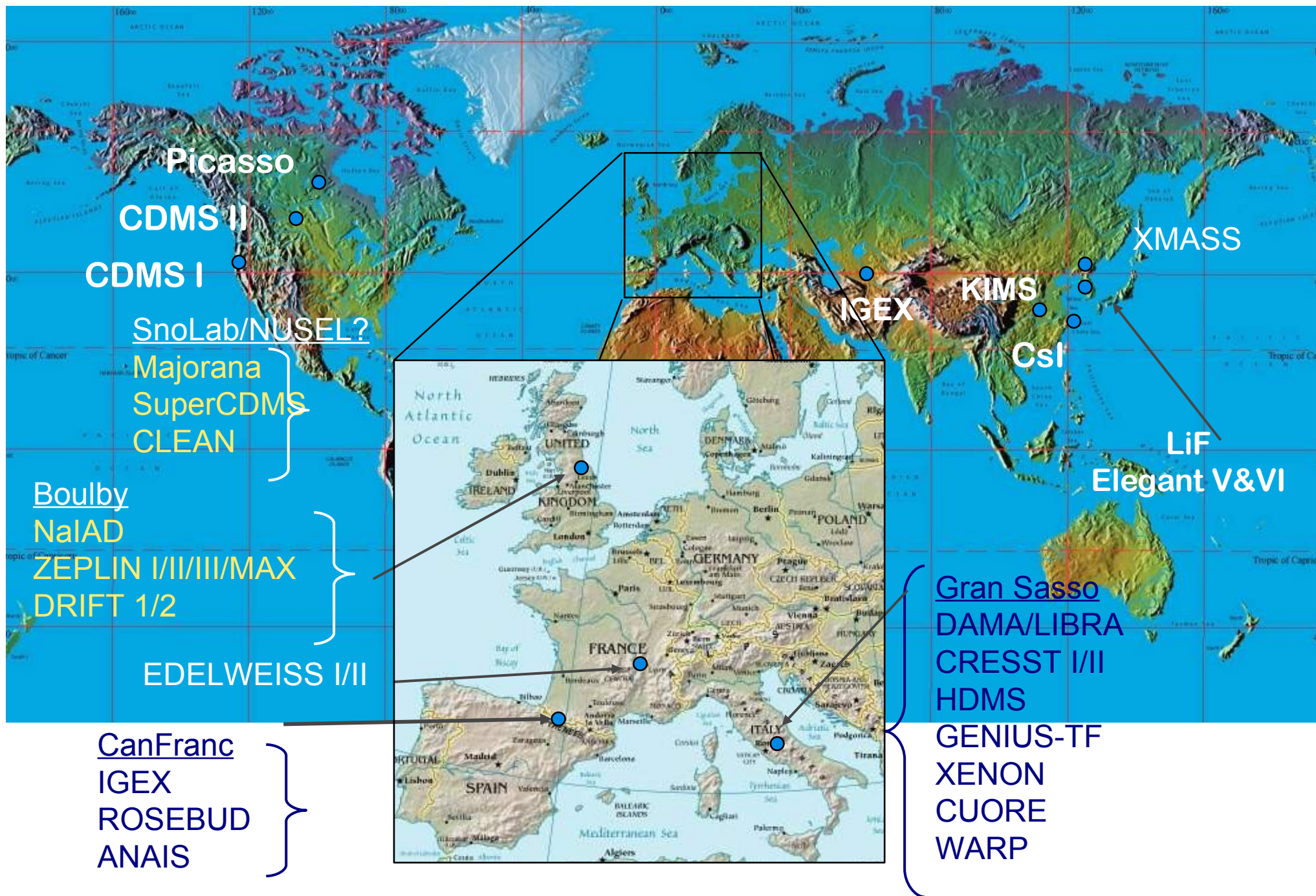


Modulazione stagionale



Effetto a livello di qualche percento nel tasso di conteggi sopra soglia



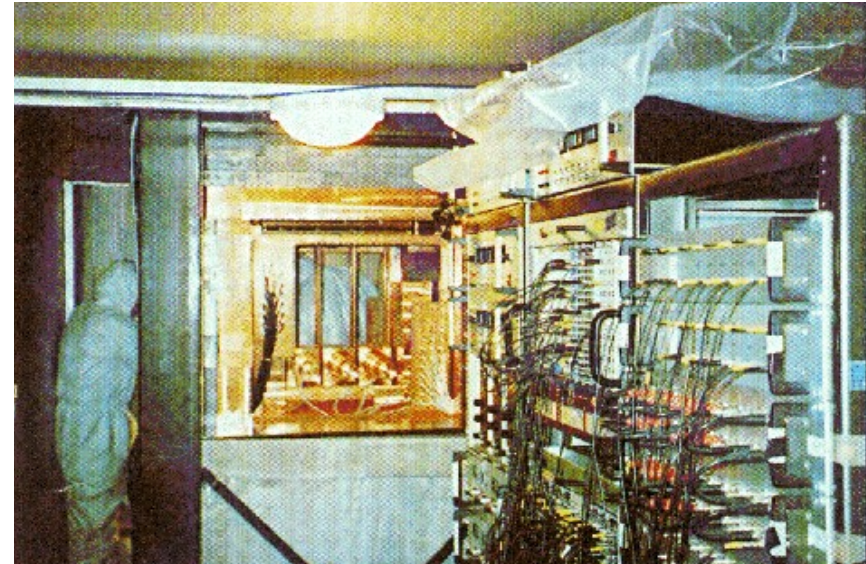
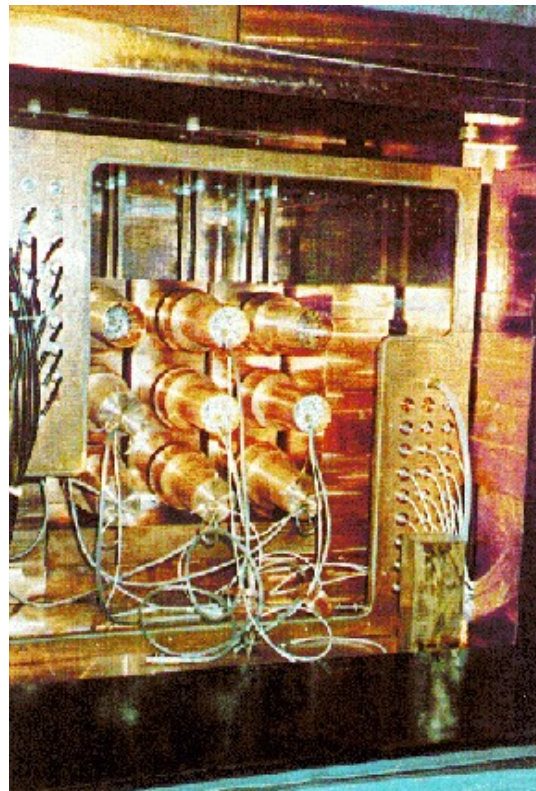
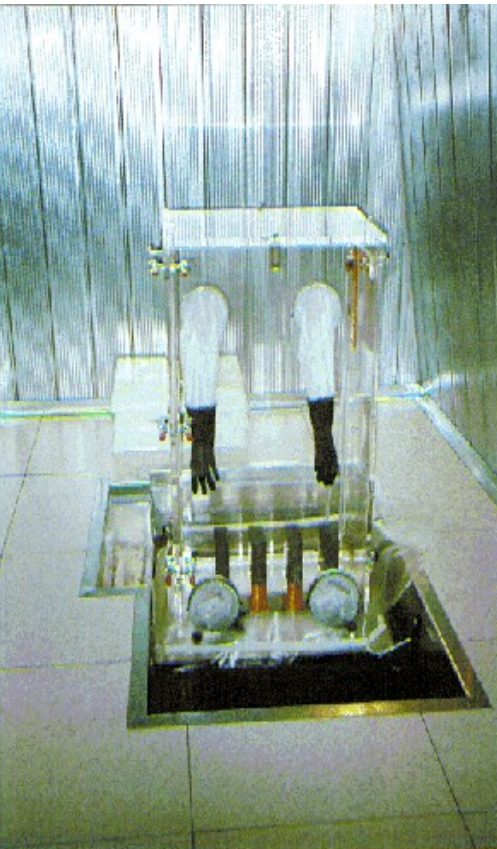
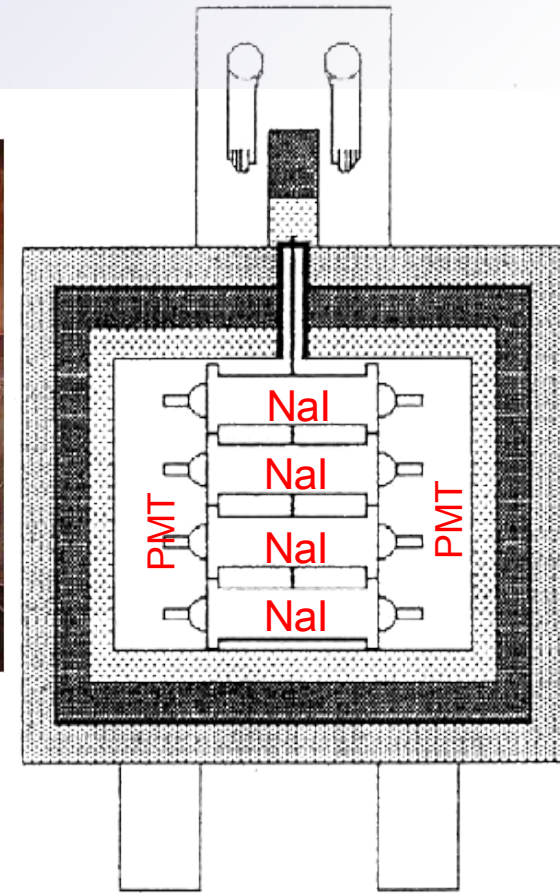
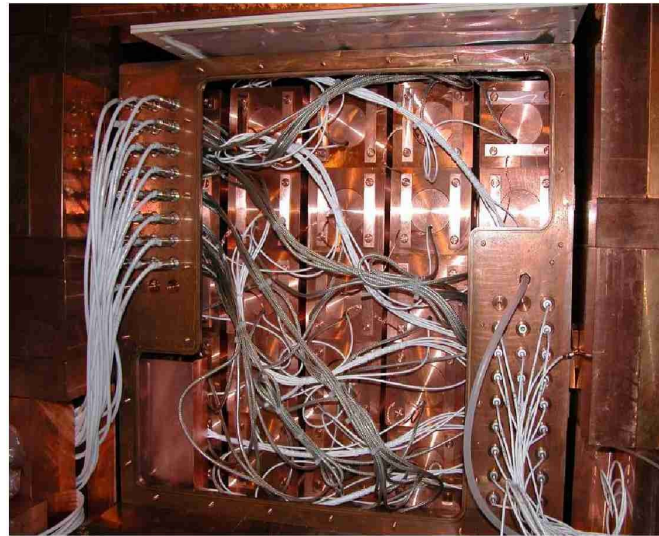


DAMA @ LNGS

9 cristalli NaI ultrapuri ~100 kg
Pesanti schermature e flusso di N₂
Nessun uso di discriminazione
Ricerca della modulazione annuale
Presi dati completata nel luglio 2002

Sta ancora producendo risultati

- Search for superdense nuclear matter
- Search for heavy clusters decays



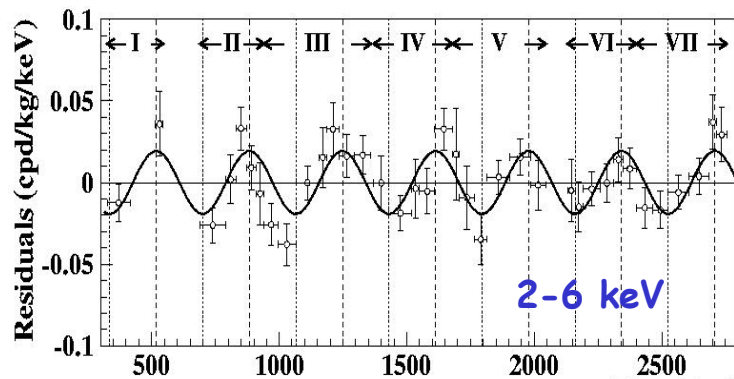
DAMA: segnale model-independent

Presa dati conclusa nel luglio 2002

Esposizione totale: 107,731 kg.d

Segnale di modulazione annuale: 6.3σ

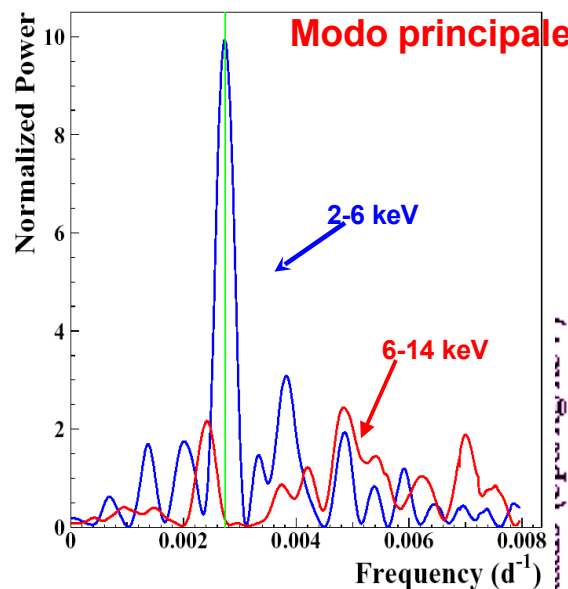
Evidenza model-independent per l'esistenza di WIMP nell'alone galattico



fit: $A = (0.0192 \pm 0.0031) \text{ cpd/kg/keV}$
 $P(A=0) = 7 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Fit (tutti i parametri liberi):
 $A = (0.0200 \pm 0.0032) \text{ cpd/kg/keV}$
 $t_0 = (140 \pm 22) \text{ d}$
 $T = (1.00 \pm 0.01) \text{ y}$

Spettro di potenza
dei residui

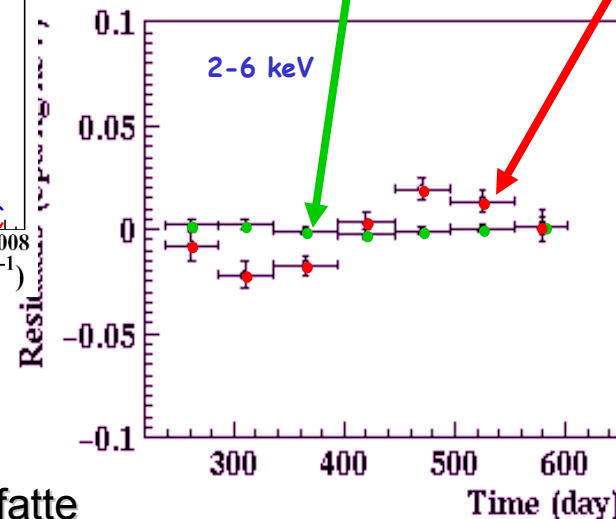


$2.737 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ d}^{-1} \approx 1 \text{ y}^{-1}$

No WIMP

Residui per eventi multiple hit

Residui per eventi single hit



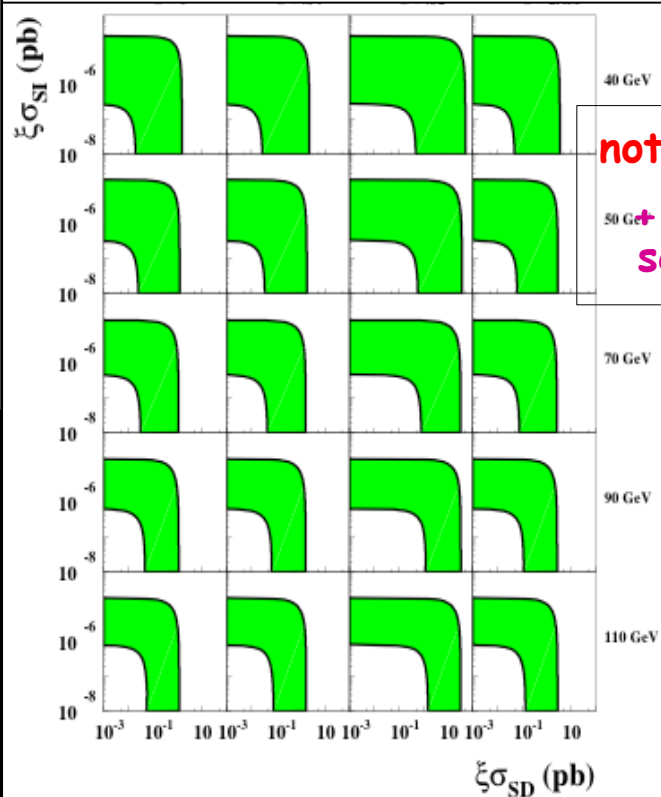
Tutte le richieste per un segnale di modulazione sono soddisfatte

Nessun effetto sistematico o "side reaction" in grado di soddisfare simultaneamente tutte le richieste

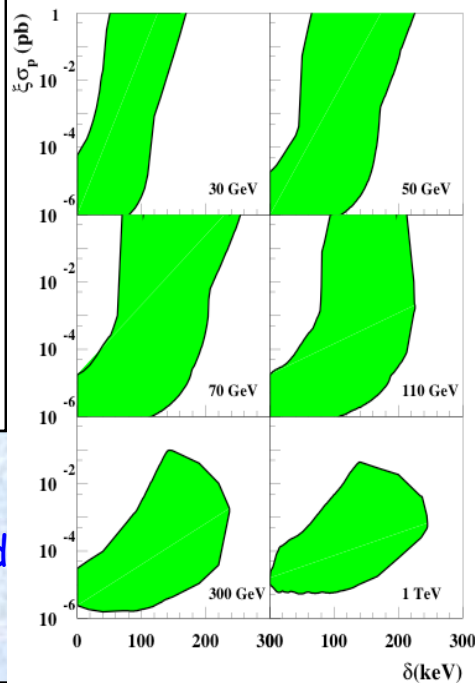
Few Examples of corollary quests for the candidate particle

(Riv. N.Cim. vol.26 n.1. (2003) 1-73 and ref. therein for more)

General case: DM particle with SI&SD couplings (Na and I are fully sensitive to SD interaction, on the contrary of e.g. Ge and Si)
Examples of slices of the allowed volume in the space $(\xi\sigma_{SI}, \xi\sigma_{SD}, m_W, \theta)$ for some of the possible θ ($\tan\theta = a_n/a_p$, with $0 \leq \theta < \pi$) and m_W



not exhaustive
+ different scenarios?

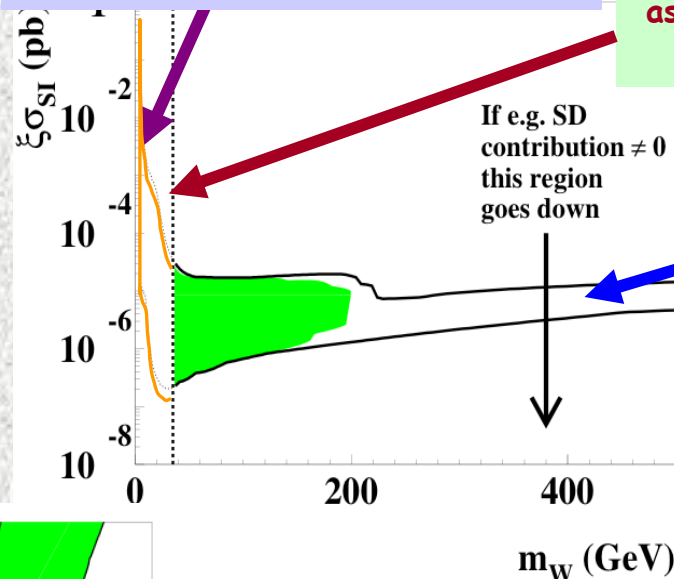


DM particle with preferred inelastic interaction: $W + N \rightarrow W^* + N$ (S_m/S_0 enhanced):
examples of slices of the allowed volume in the space $(\xi\sigma_p, m_W, \delta)$
[e.g. Ge
disfavoured]

DM particle with dominant SI coupling

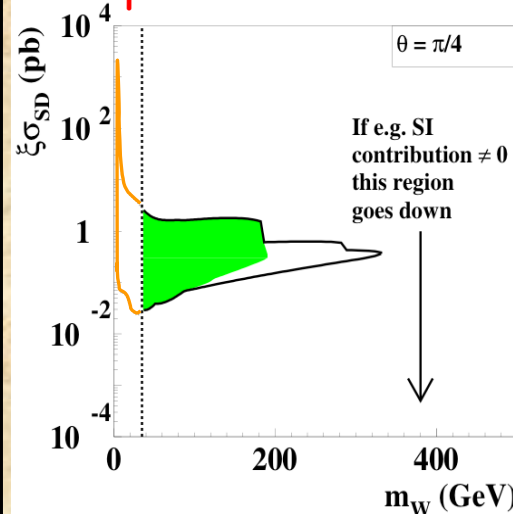
Region of interest for a neutralino in supersymmetric schemes where assumption on gaugino-mass unification at GUT is released and for "generic" DM particle

Model dependent lower bound on neutralino mass as derived from LEP data in supersymmetric schemes based on GUT assumptions (DPP2003)



higher mass region allowed for low v_0 , every set of parameters' values and the halo models: Evans' logarithmic C1 and C2 co-rotating, triaxial D2 and D4 non-rotating, Evans power-law B3 in set A

DM particle with dominant SD coupling



volume allowed in the space $(m_W, \xi\sigma_{SD}, \theta)$; here example of a slice for $\theta = \pi/4$ ($0 \leq \theta < \pi$).

Regions above 200 GeV allowed for low v_0 , for every set of parameters' values and for Evans' logarithmic C2 co-rotating halo models

LIBRA

Upgrade di DAMA:

- 250 kg di NaI radio-puro
- nuova elettronica e DAQ

miglioramenti

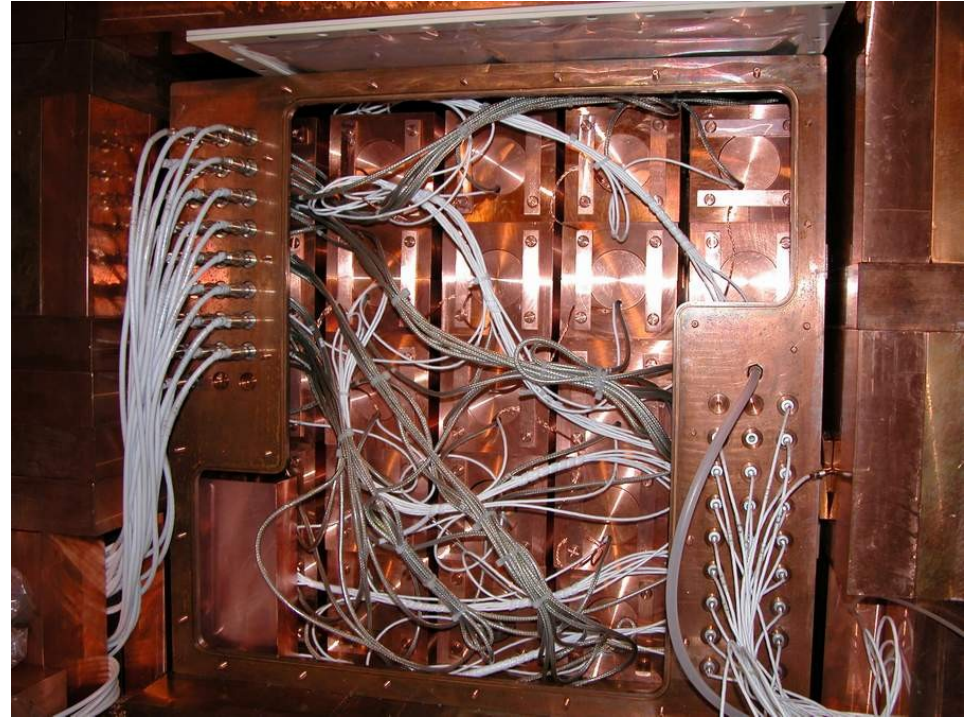
- fondo
- resa di luce

installazione completata alla
fine del 2002

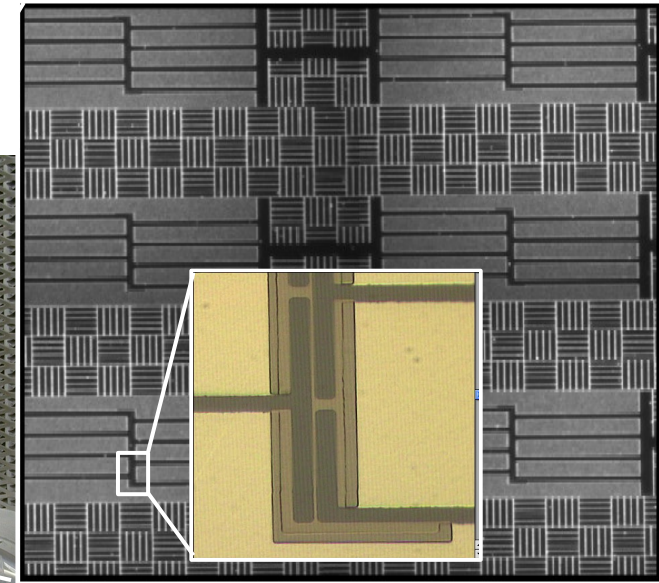
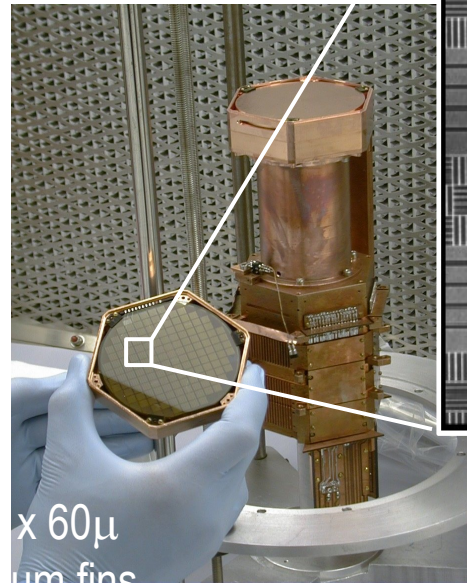
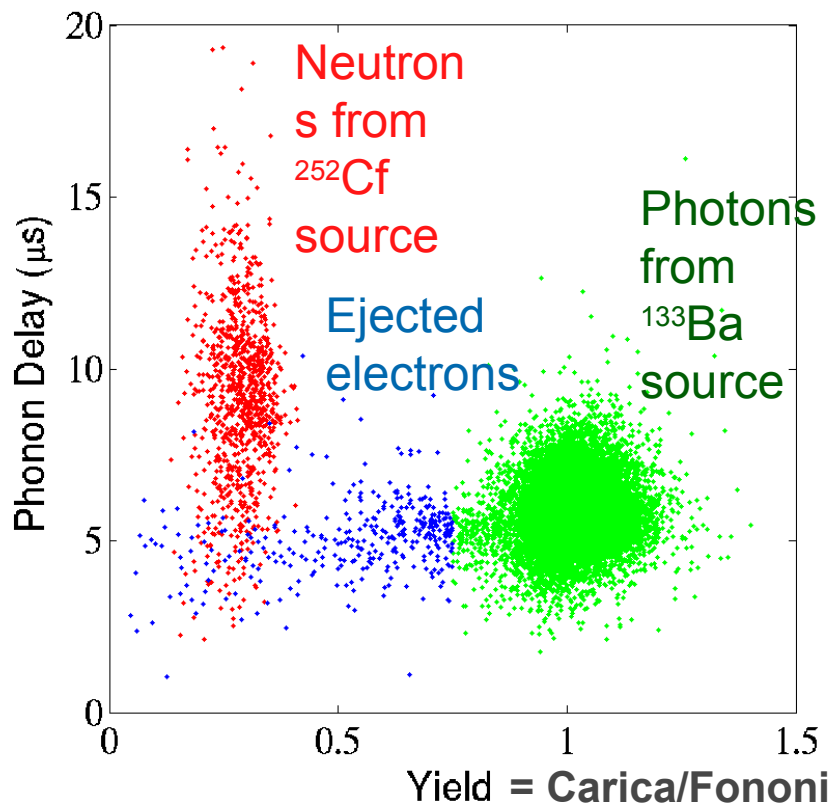
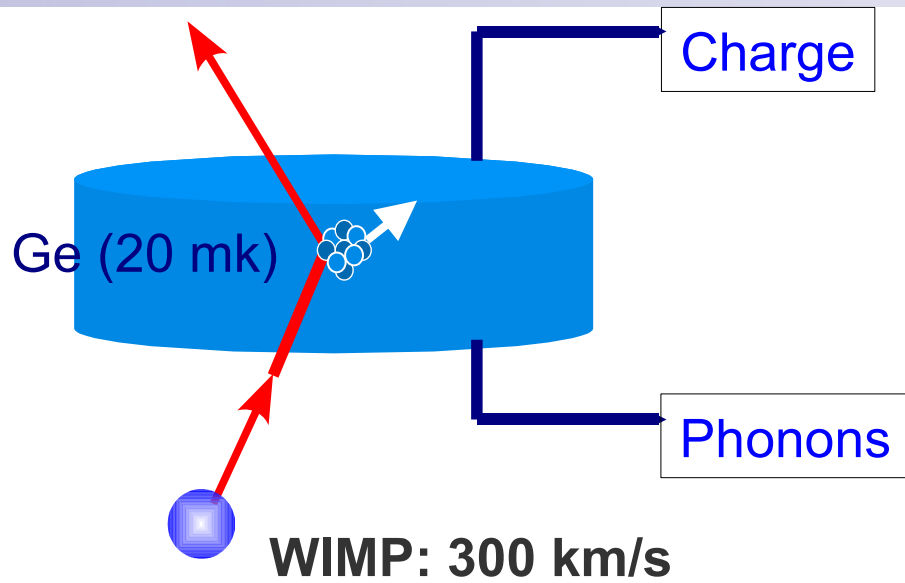
in misura dal Marzo 2003

Risultati:

solo quando la statistica sara'
pari a quella di DAMA



CDMS



WIMPs (e neutroni)
producono rinculi nucleari con $Y \sim 1/3$

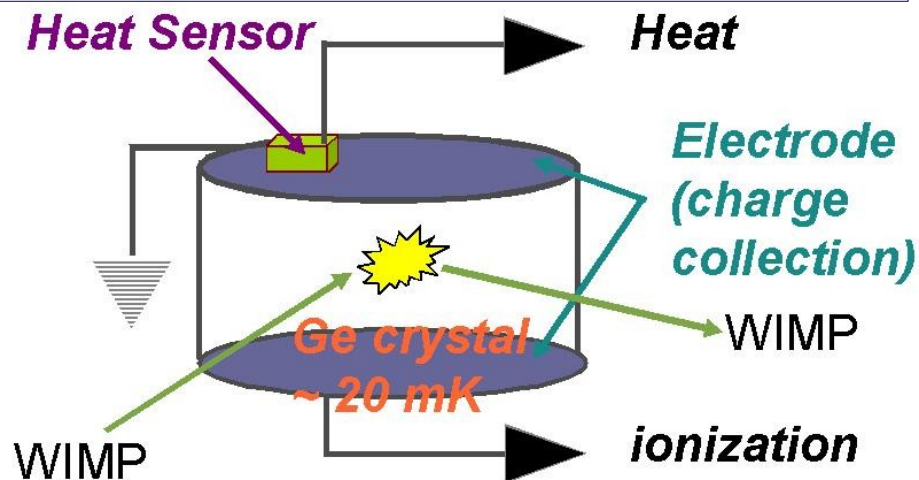
Maggior parte del fondo: $Y \sim 1$

Elettroni superficiali: $Y < 1$

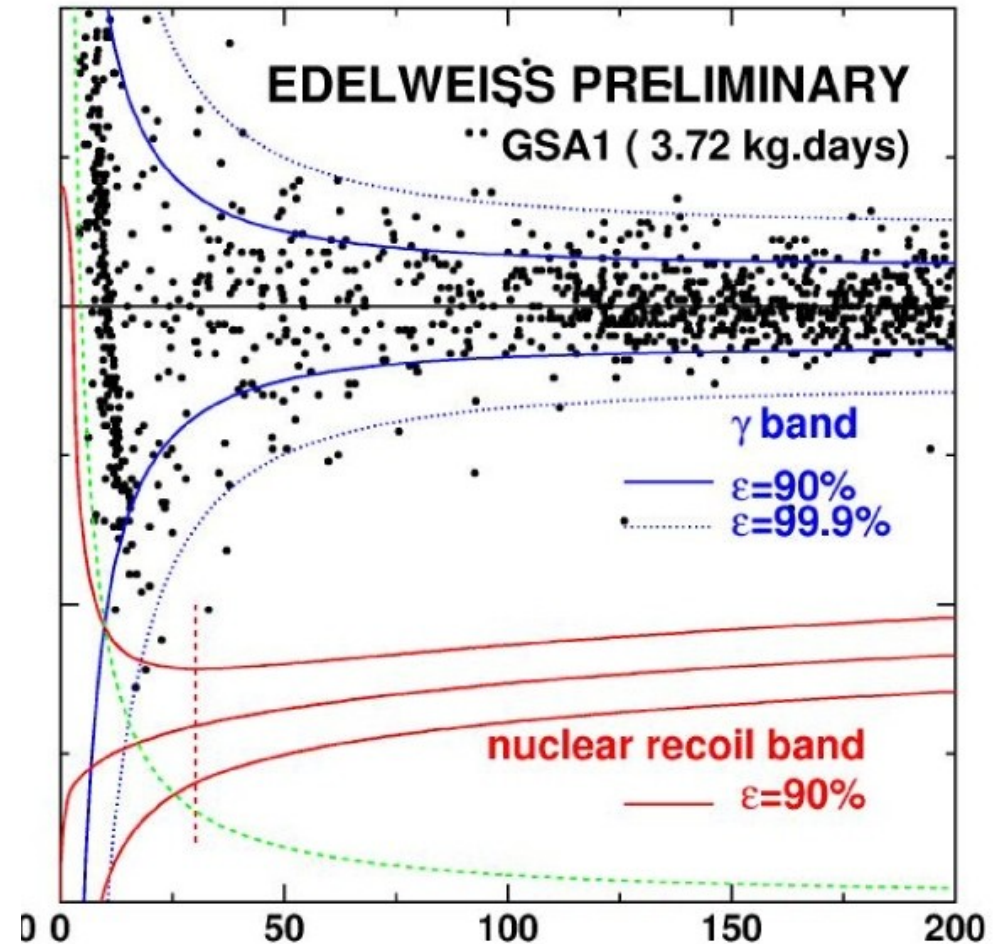
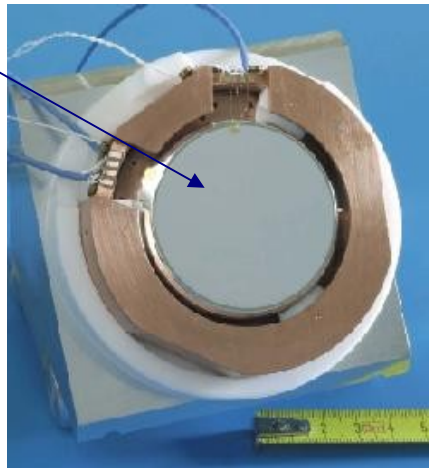
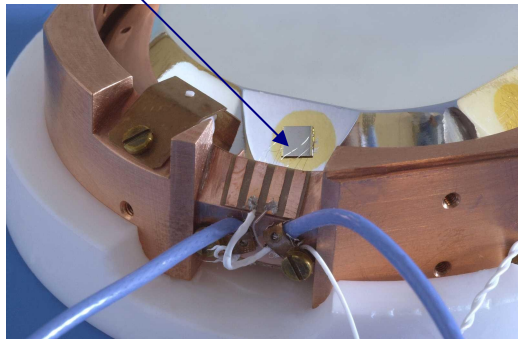
Timing di fononi e charge:
separazione di eventi di bulk e superficiali

EDELWEISS

Frejus (4800 mwe)
20 kg d (1 kg Ge);
3 ev in NR region > 20 keV



Al sputtered electrodes



EDELWEISS II

fattore 100 in sensibilita'

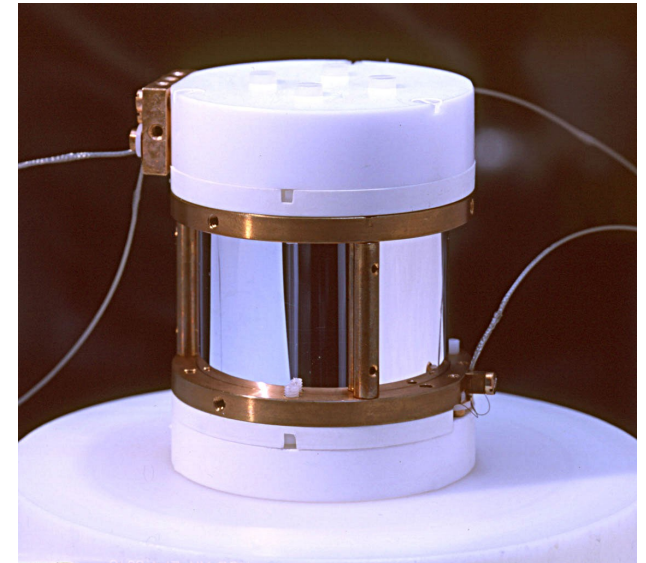
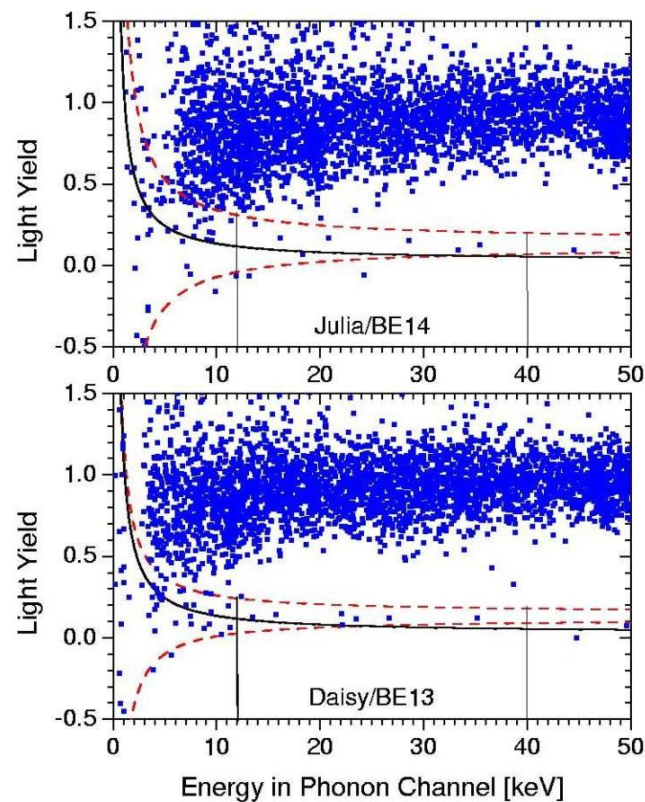
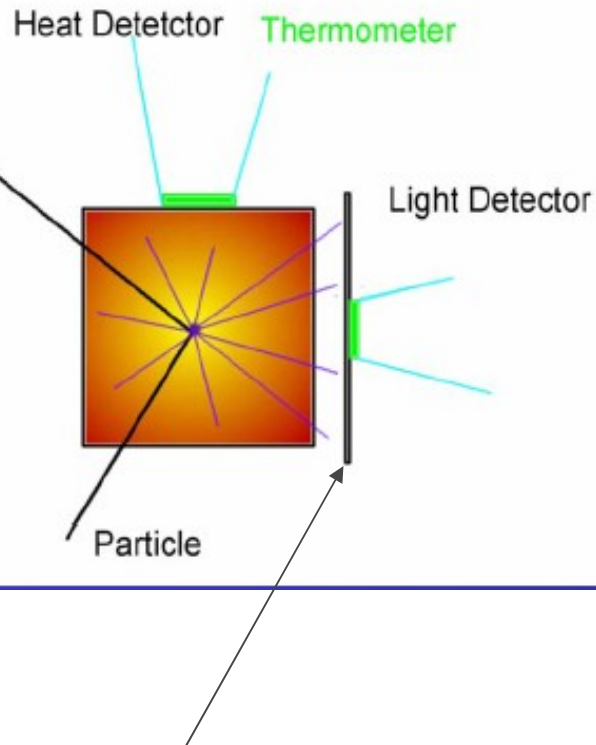
- 21×320 g Ge-NTD
- 7 thin film (NbSi) 200 g Ge
(28 rivelatori $\rightarrow$ 120)

CRESST II

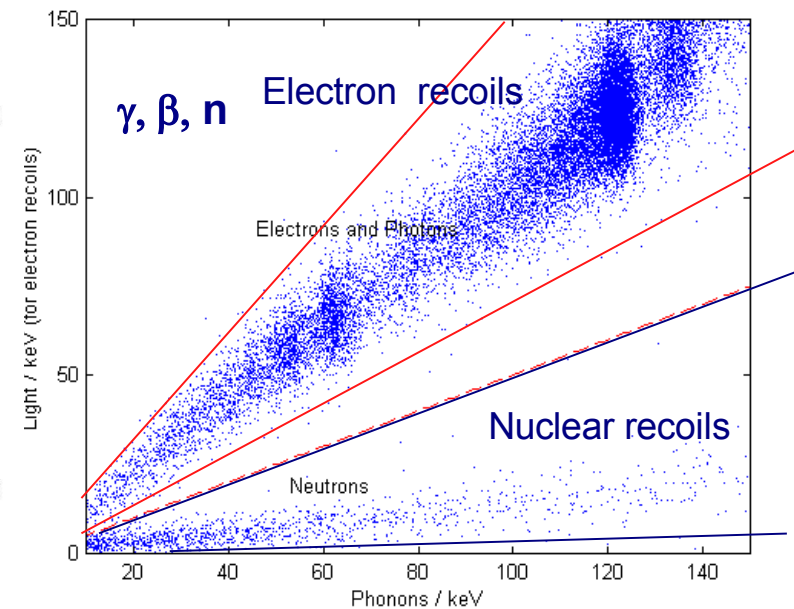
Gran Sasso (3800 mwe)

CaWO_4 @12 mK:

rivelatori simultanei di fononi + luce



Calibrazione: rivelatore di test da 6g



Luce vs fononi

IL FUTURO

MASSE ELEVATE (1 ton)
programmi a fasi

DISCRIMINAZIONE DEL SEGNALE
RIDUZIONE DEL FONDO

RIVELATORI CRIOGENICI

SuperCDMS (proposto a NSF/DoE)
rivelatori tipo CDMS
3 fasi: 25 kg → 150 kg → 1t

EURECA (Edelweiss+Cresst)
tecnologia non ancora definita

RIVELATORI CONVENZIONALI

DAMA-1ton
upgrade di DAMA/LIBRA

RIVELATORI A GAS(LIQUIDI) NOBILI

LXe: **XENON**, **ZEPLIN** (II/III/max), **XMASS**

LAr: **WARP**, **ArDM**

LNe: **CLEAN** (principalmente per neutrini solari)

WARP @ LNGS

- Discriminazione basata sulla misura simultanea di scintillazione e ionizzazione
(sistema a 2 fasi: LAr e gas Ar)
S1=scintillazione, S2=ionizzazione.

Discriminazione di forma su S1

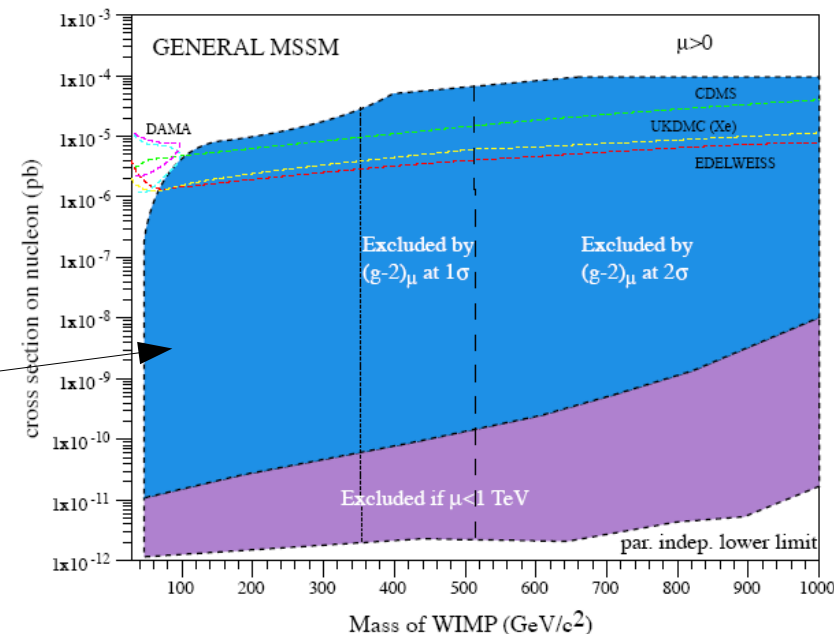
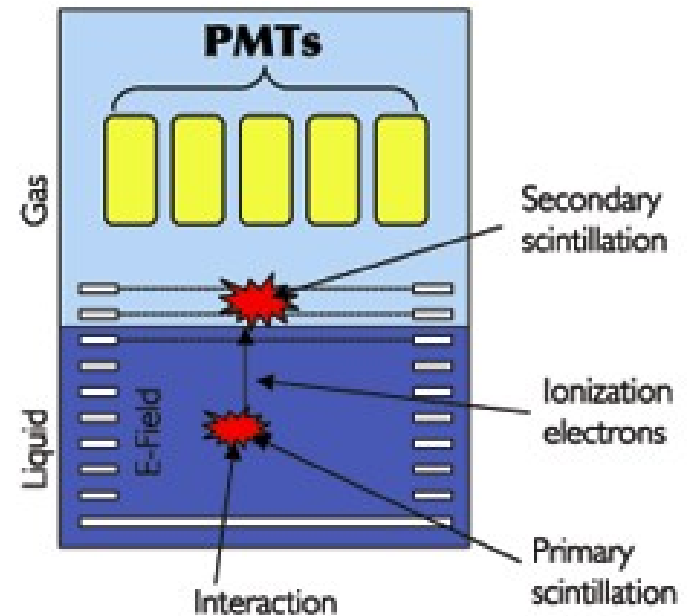
$$(S2/S1)_{\text{Elettroni}} \gg (S2/S1)_{\text{Rinculi}}$$

- Massa dei rivelatori incrementabile quasi a piacere (programma graduale)

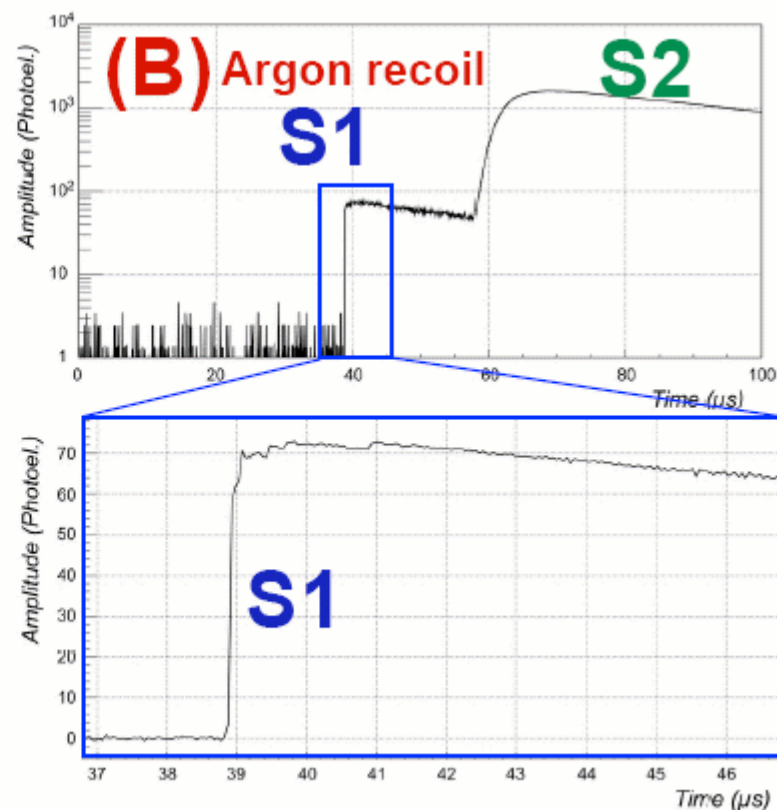
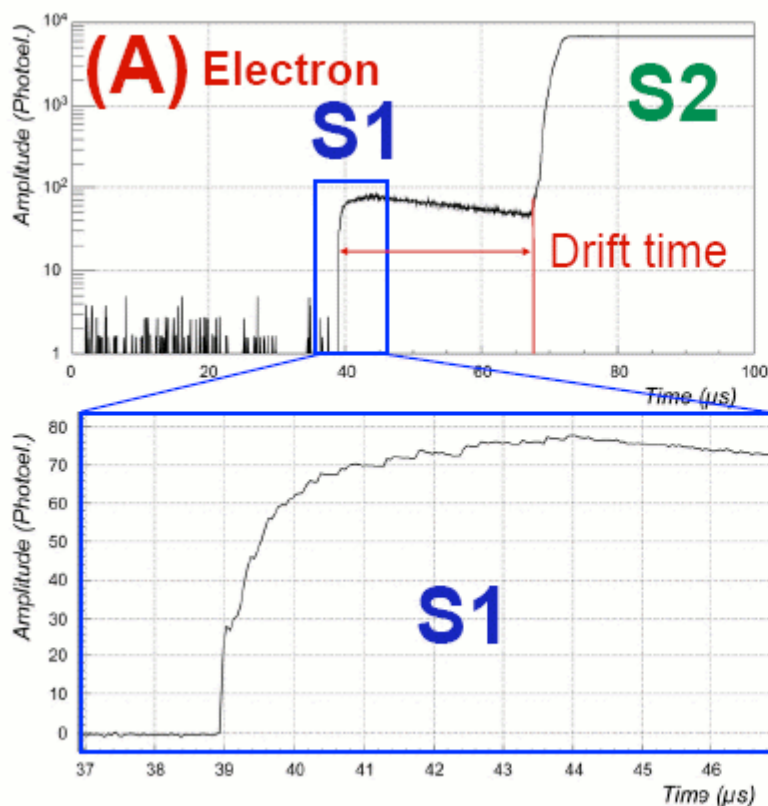
- Goal scientifico: sensibilita' sufficiente per analizzare lo spazio dei parametri favorito nell'ambito di MSSM.

$$M_W \sim 40\text{-}400 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sigma_{nW} \sim 10^{-6}\text{-}10^{-11} \text{ pb}$$



DOPPIA DISCRIMINAZIONE



Eventi caratterizzati da:

- rapporto $S2/S1$ tra scintillazione secondaria ($S2$ =carica) e primaria ($S1$)
- tempo di salita del segnale primario $S1$

Particelle al minimo: alto $S2/S1$ (~ 100) e $S1$ lento

Particelle alfa e rinculi nucleari: basso $S2/S1$ (< 5) E $s1$ VELOCE

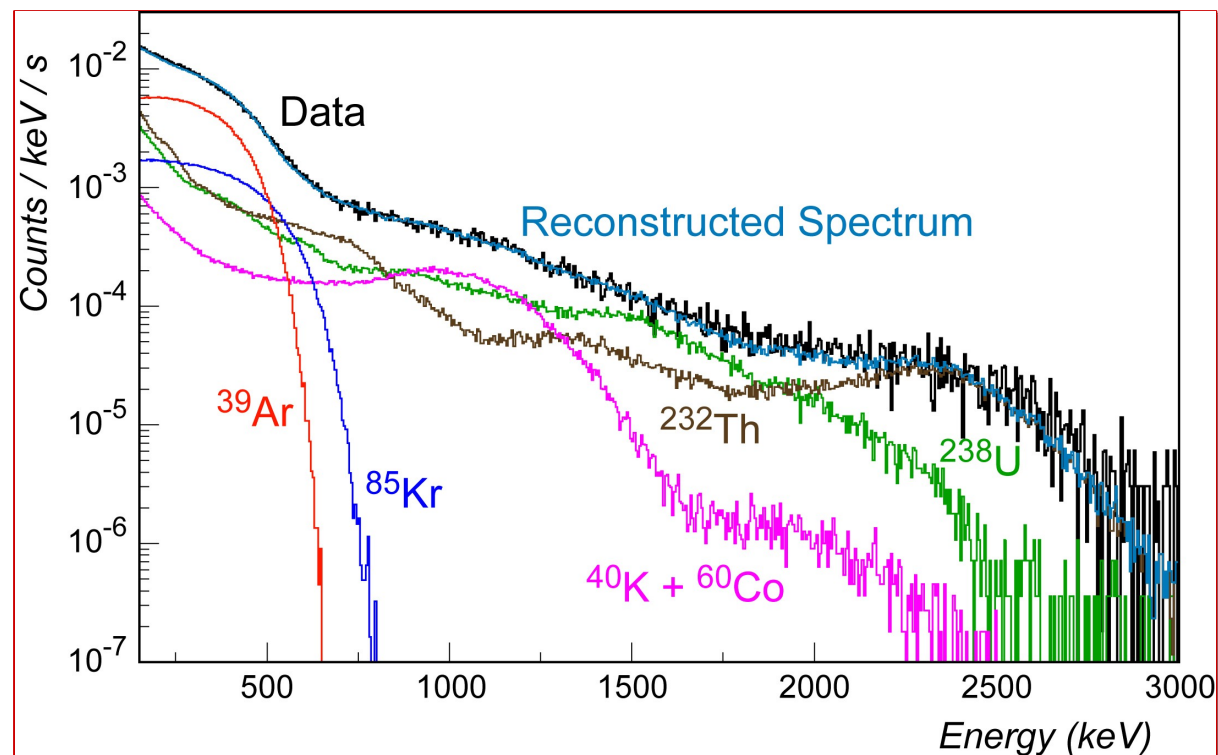
WARP: prototipo da 2.3 l

Caratterizzazione del metodo

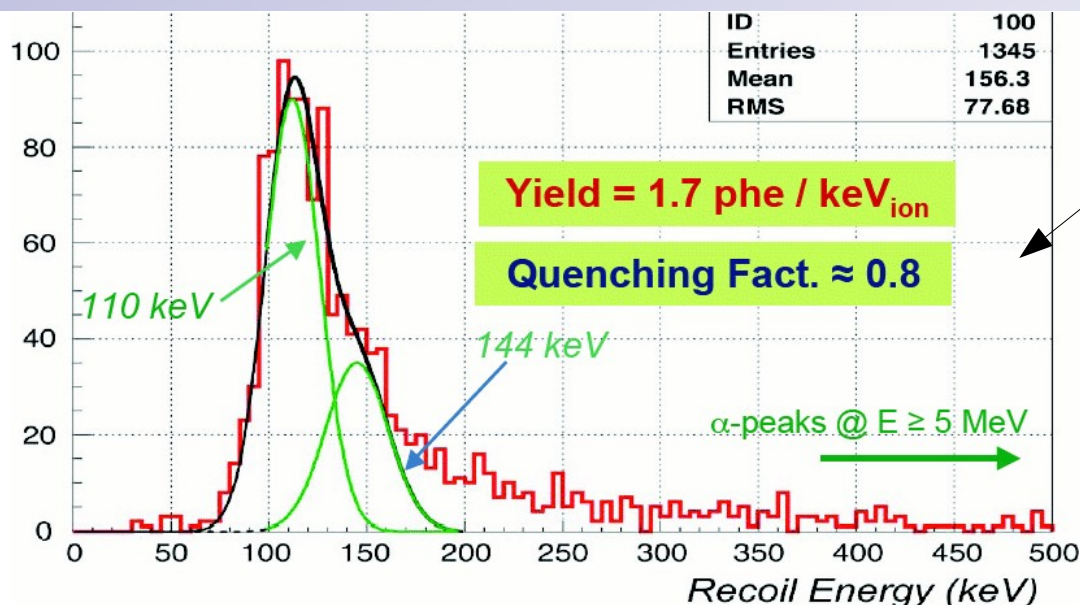
- efficienza di estrazione in funzione del campo elettrico
- produzione di luce (proporzionale)
- risposta del rivelatore a diverse sorgenti (α , γ e n)
- **S1 @ 1kV/cm – n: 0.67 phe/keV γ : 2.3 phe/keV**
- Separazione: S2/S1 @ 3.5 kV/cm
e: 11.9 α : 0.19 rinculi: < 0.19
- Studio dei contributi di fondo
- Risultati DM (rilevanti)



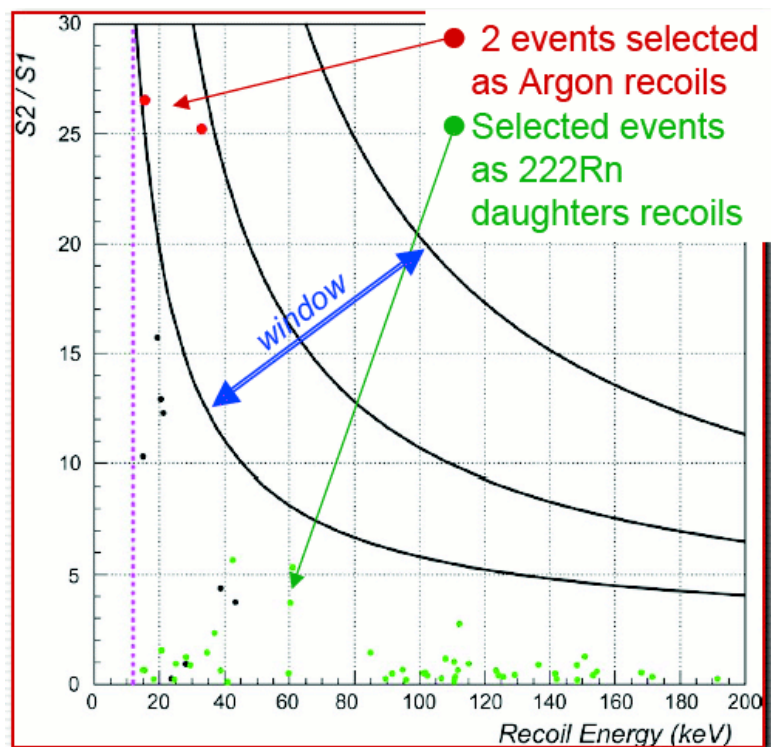
Rate (Hz) - $E_\gamma > 150$ keV	
^{232}Th chain	0.74
^{238}U chain	0.64
$^{40}\text{K} + ^{60}\text{Co}$	0.26
^{85}Kr	0.56
^{39}Ar	1.50
Total reconstr.	3.70
Total measured	3.71



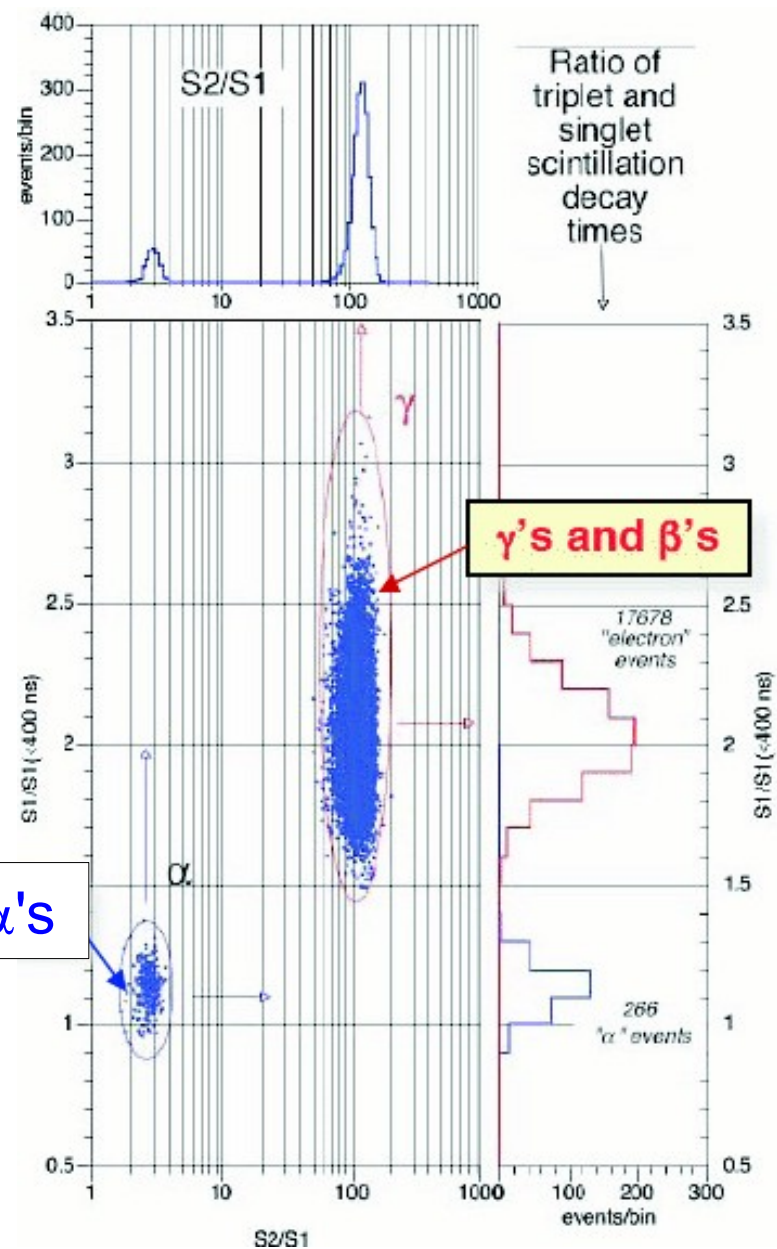
WARP 2.3: risultati



Energia riculi nucleari (^{222}Rn : 110 e 140 keV)



Primi candidati
10.1 kg d (5.5 d)



Analisi combinata $S2/S1$ e RT $S1$

WARP-140 (100 l)

- Volume sensibile a 2 fasi: 100 litri
- Ampia regione di veto attivo (LAr)
- Pesanti schermature passive per γ e n

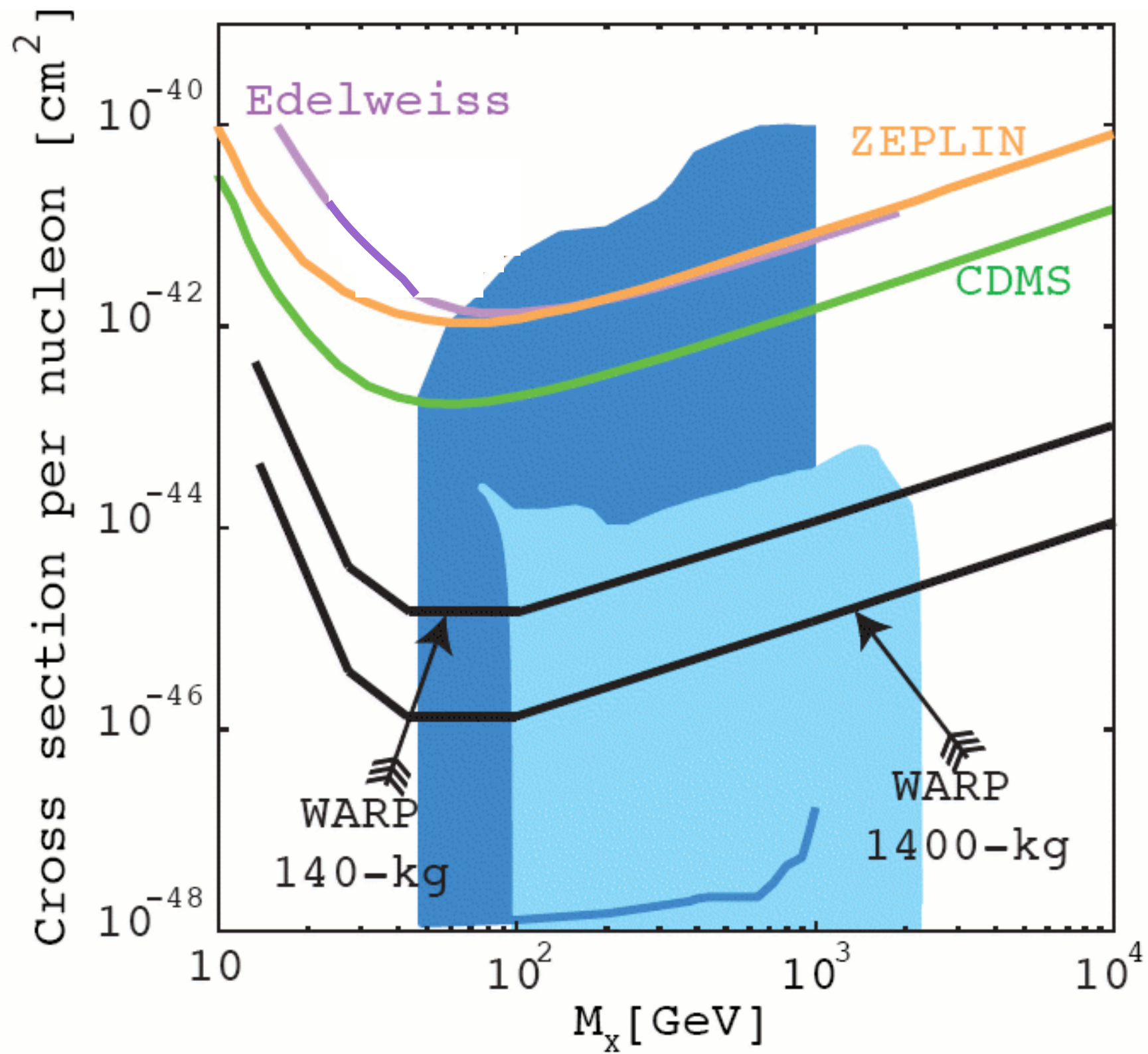
Rivelatore interno

- Il volume sensibile riproduce lo schema della camera da 2.3 litri (dimensioni e materiali a parte)
- 62 PMT da 2" (copertura 10%)
- Cappa in acciaio inox per formare la tasca di Ar gassoso
- Sistema di anelli di rame depositati su strato di kapton

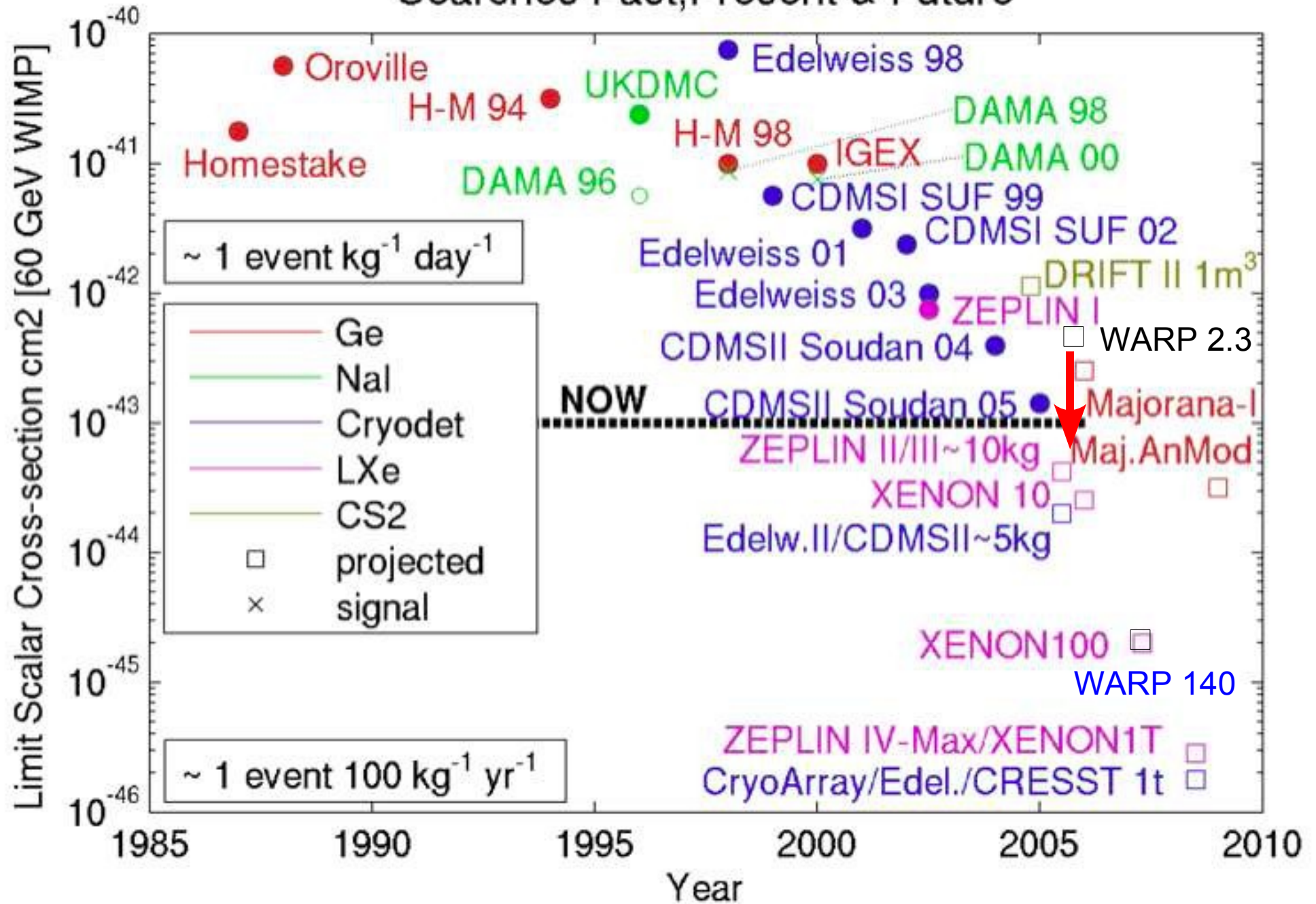
Veto Attivo

- Strato riflettente su tutte le superfici interne
- Efficienza veto: $1/10^4$
- 400 PMT da 3" (copertura 10%)
- 3 phe/keV – 20 phe di soglia





Searches Past, Present & Future

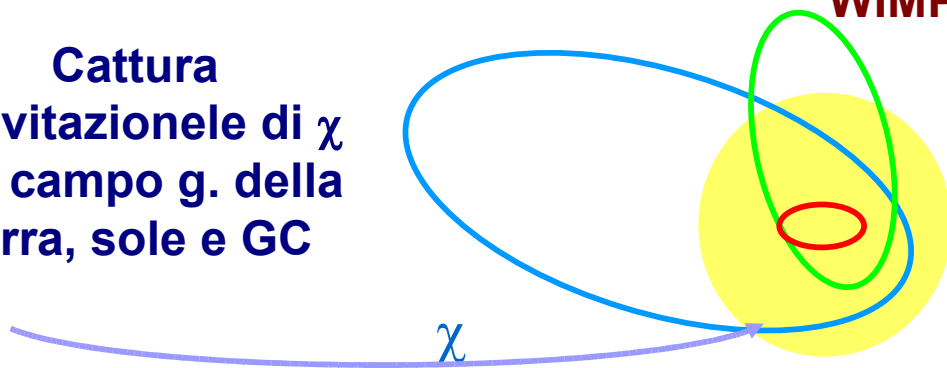


WIMP: rivelazione indiretta

Annichilazione nell'alone, terra, sole, centro galattico

Segnatura	Esperimento
alone Positroni, Antiprotoni Gamma $\chi \chi \rightarrow Z \gamma, \gamma \gamma$	BESS, CAPRICE, AMS, CELESTE, GLAST, VERITAS, MILAGRO, HESS, MAGIC, CANGAROO....
Terra, Sole, GC Neutrini $\chi \chi \rightarrow WW, ff$ $W, f \rightarrow \nu X$	SuperK, Baksan,IMB, MACRO AMANDA, ANTARES, Baikal, ...

Cattura gravitazionale di χ nel campo g. della terra, sole e GC

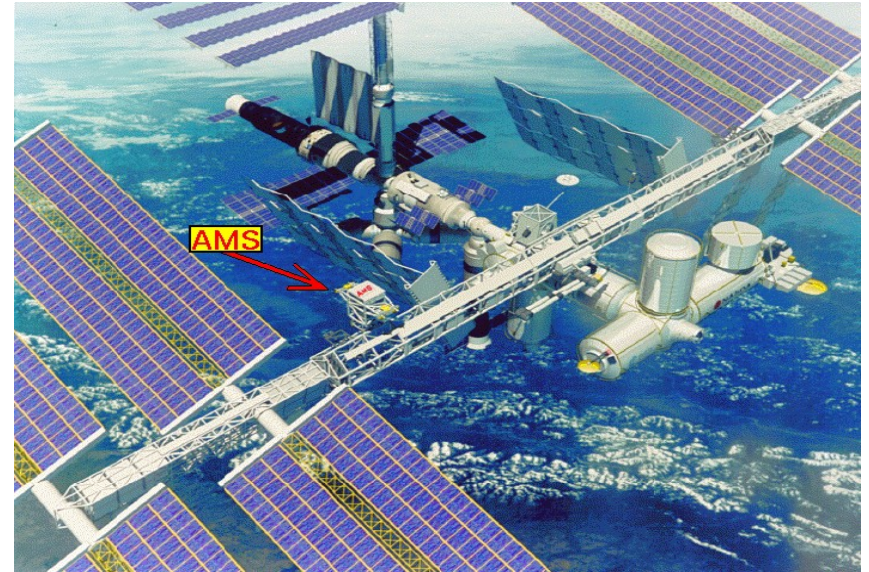
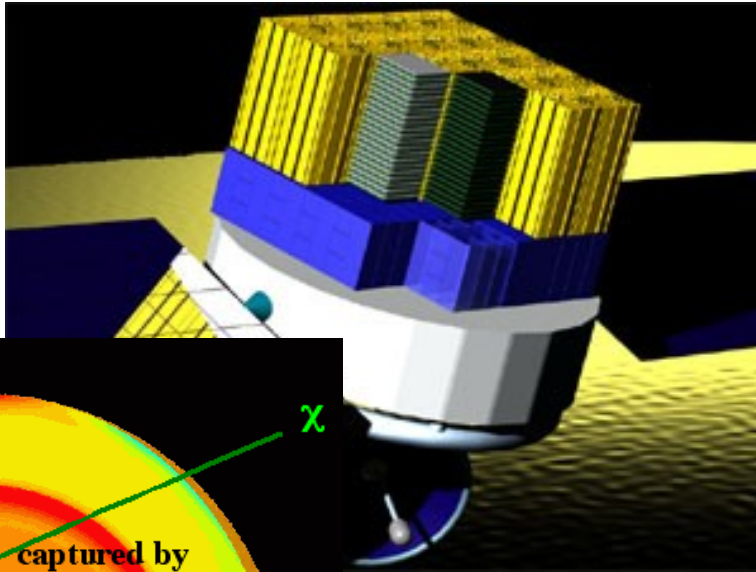


WIMPperdono energia per interazione elastica

fino a cattura ($v < v_{\text{escape}}$)

Equilibrio cattura + annichilazione:
densita' costante del core

Misure indirette



Sole

χ

captured by
losing energy in
scattering

over time χ s
accumulate in
core



AMANDA - II

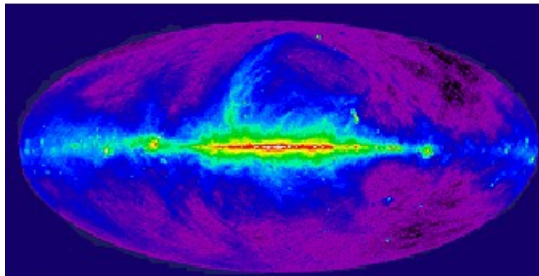


RADIAZIONE EM

Campo di interesse tipicamente astronomico

Analisi a diverse lunghezze d'onda

Radio



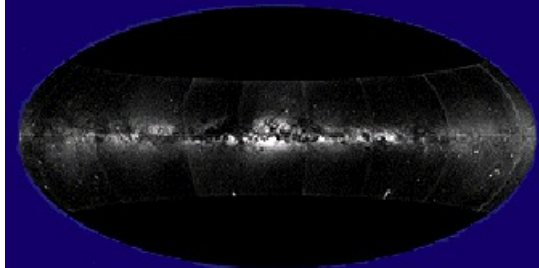
Radio télescope
de Bonn

Infrared



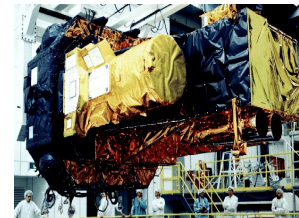
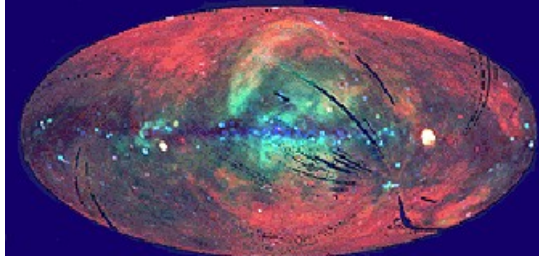
Satellite
COBE

Visible light



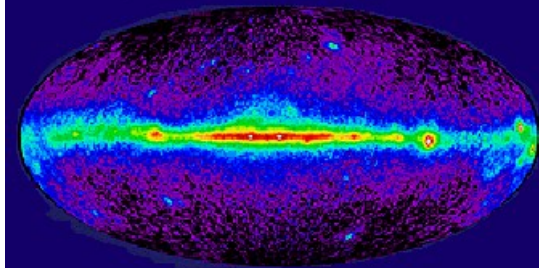
Télescope du
Mont Palomar

X-ray



Satellite
INTEGRAL

Gamma Ray

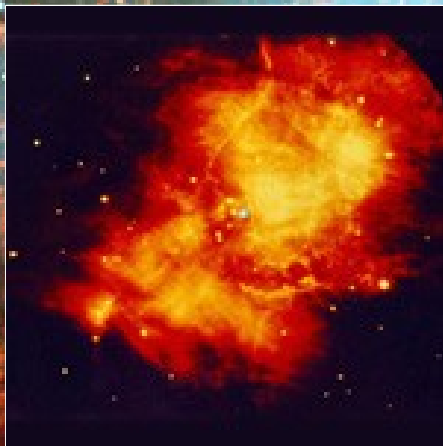


Satellite
CGRO

Nebulosa del Granchio



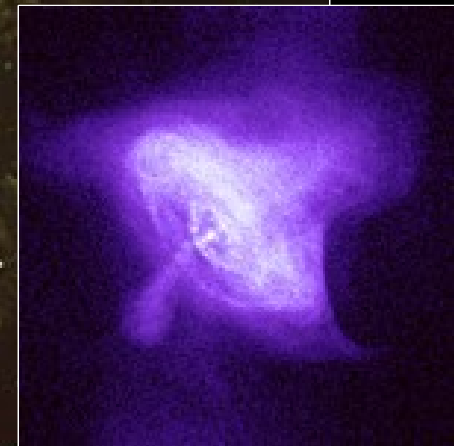
Radio



Infrared



Optical



X-ray

CMBR

Risultati di notevole rilevanza per cosmologia (Ω) e fisica delle particelle (Σm_ν).

Esperimenti su

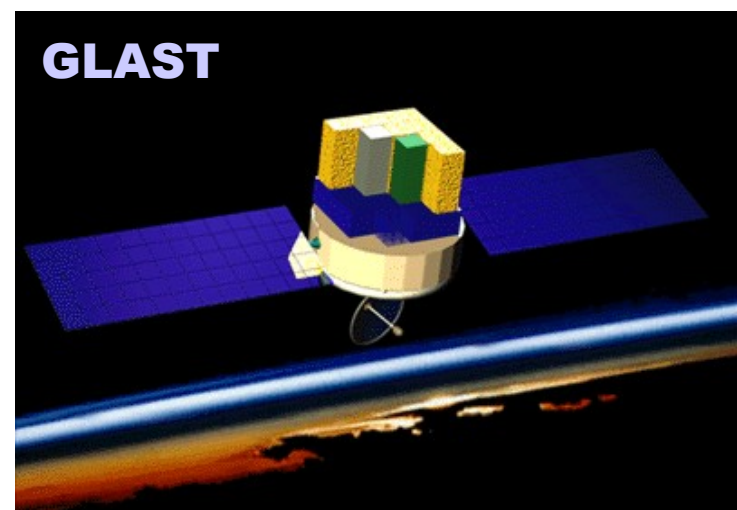
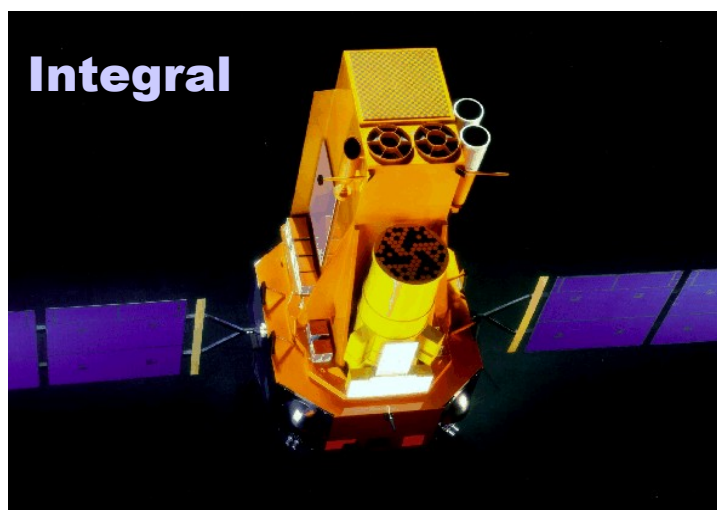
- Palloni: BOOMERANG, MAXIMA
- Satellite: WMAP

Inserimento in un campo di ricerca estremamente importante e dal quale la Fisica delle Alte Energie è attualmente assente.

Gli esperimenti della prossima generazione basati principalmente sull'uso di **bolometri**

Astronomia γ

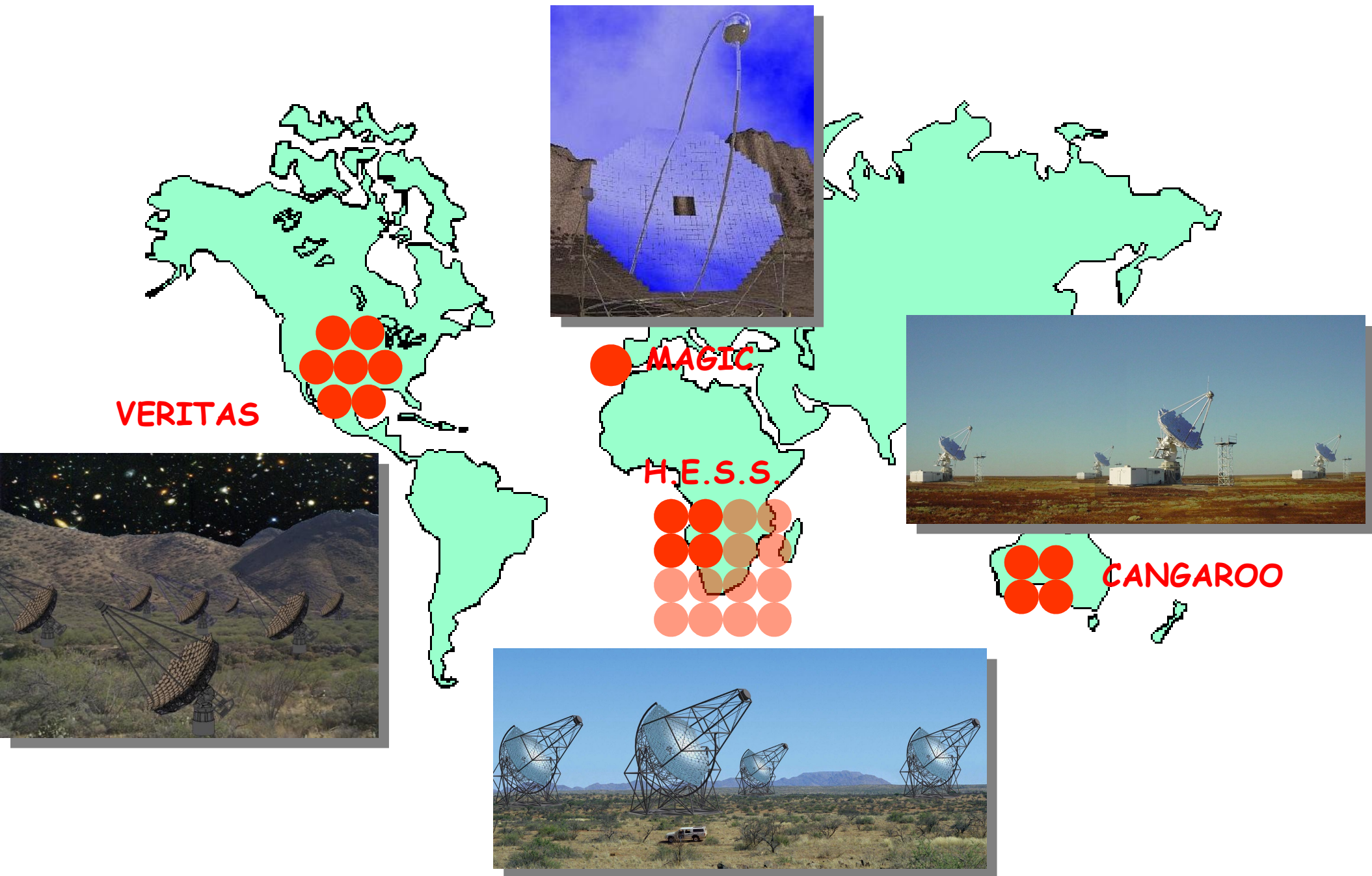
“Bassa Energia”: satellite



Alta Energia: da terra



Il futuro dell'astronomia γ da terra



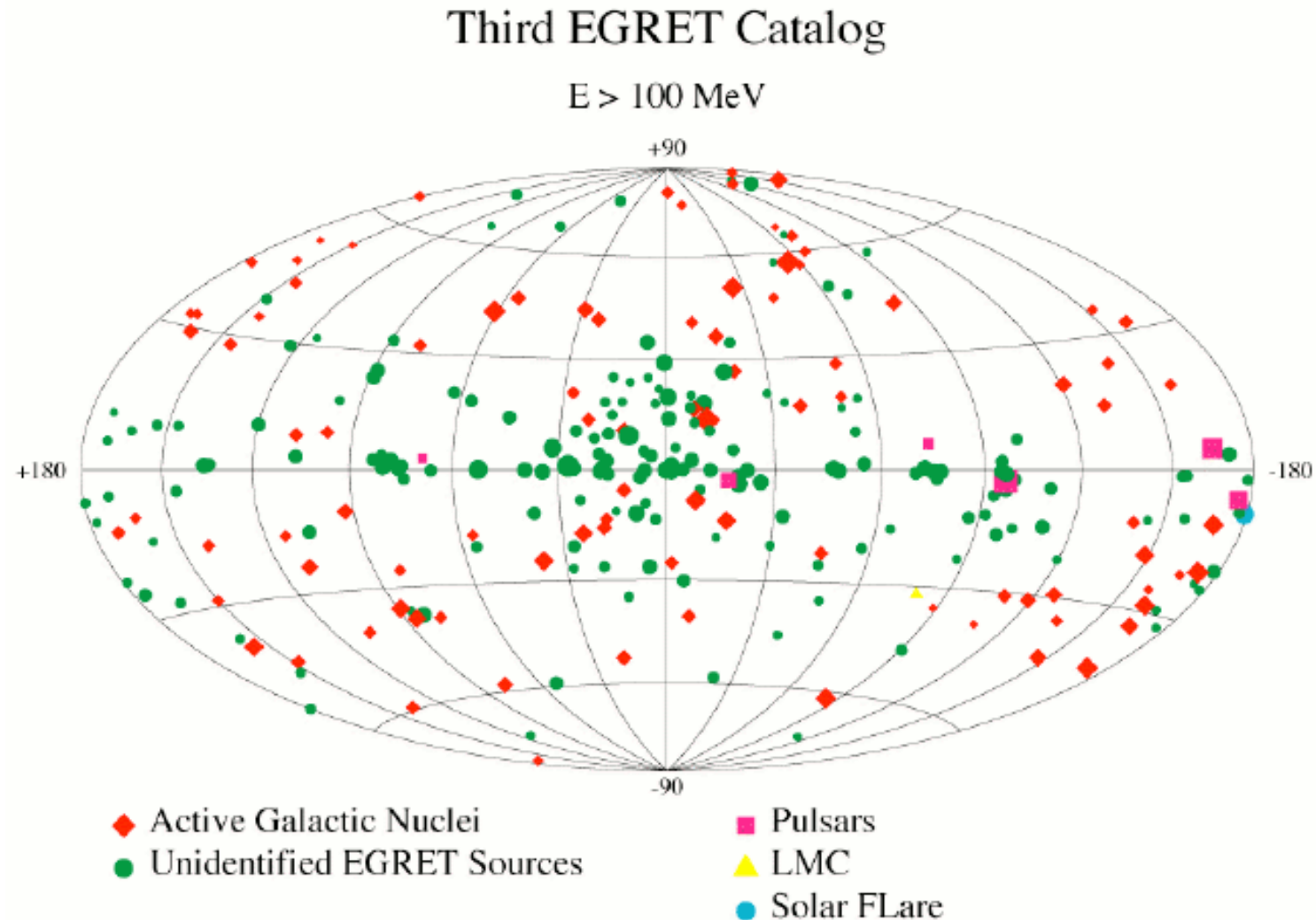
Astronomia γ

Astronomia dallo spazio

Astronomia da terra

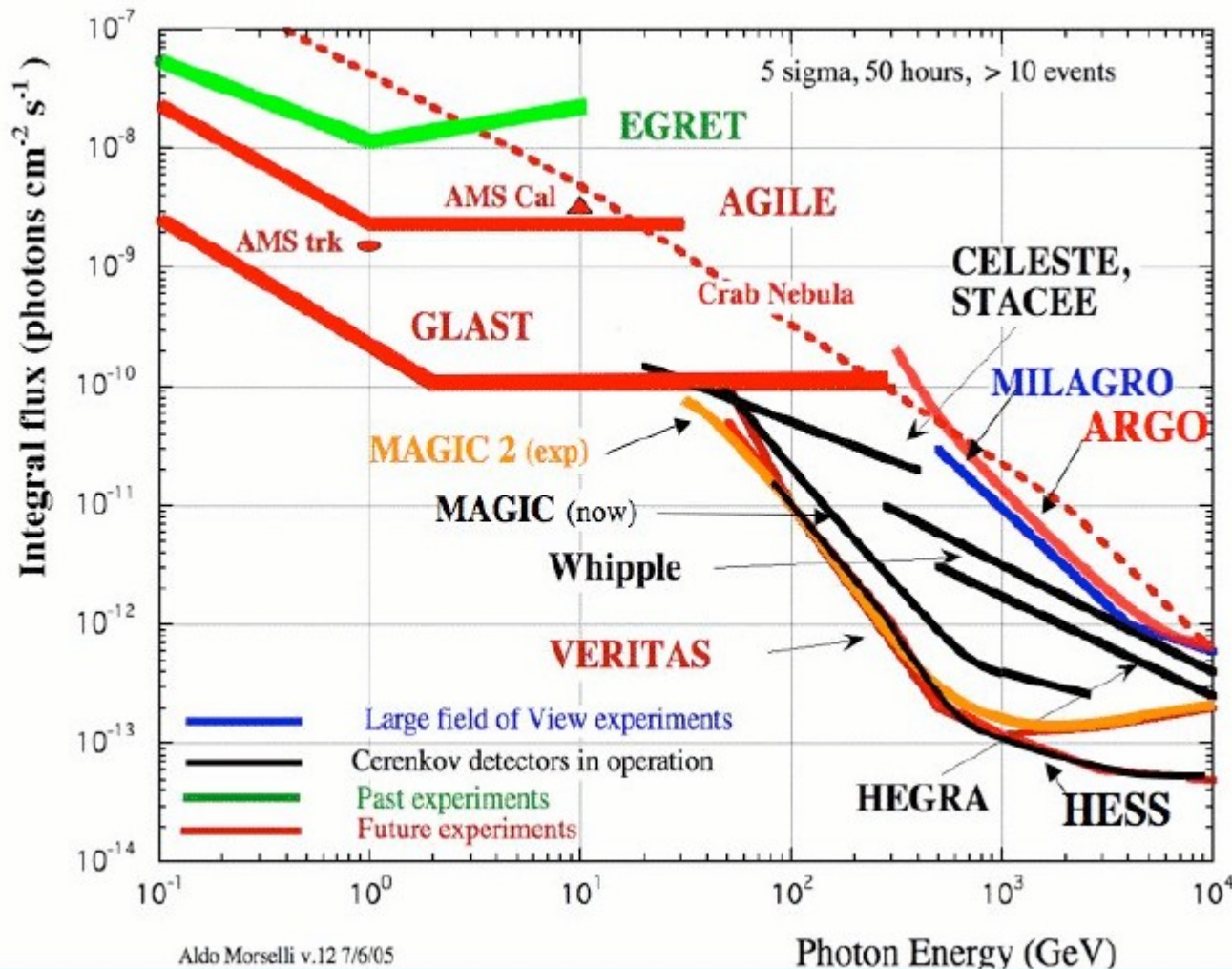
- IACT
- EAS

Astronomia γ non vuol piu' dire solo identificare nuove sorgenti: **spettro energetico e morfologia**



Astronomia γ (2)

Sensibilit  dei rivelatori γ



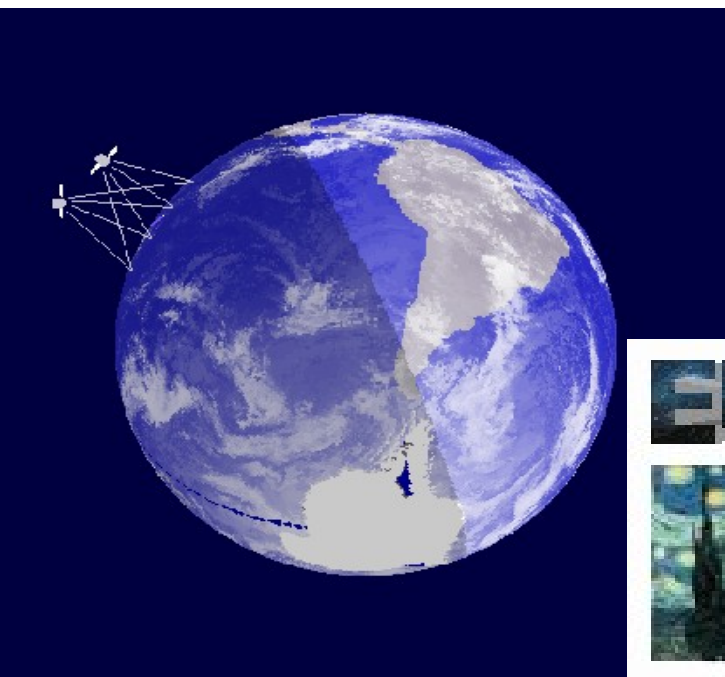
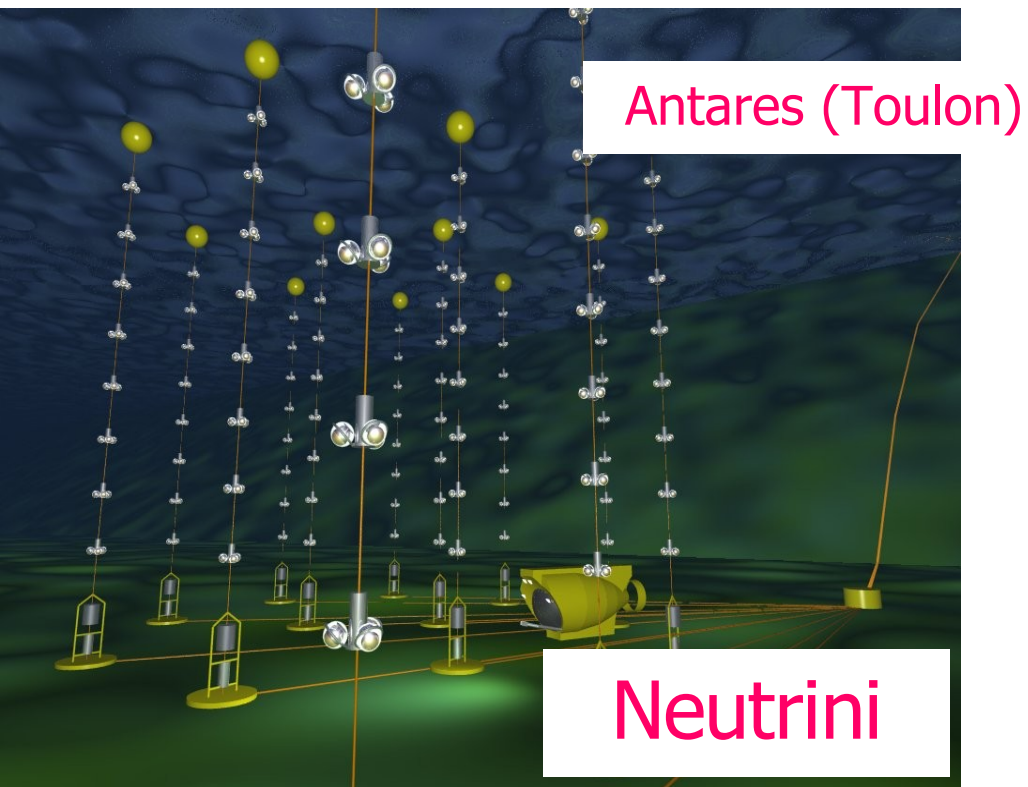
Presente:

AGILE
GLAST
MAGIC
ARGO-YBJ

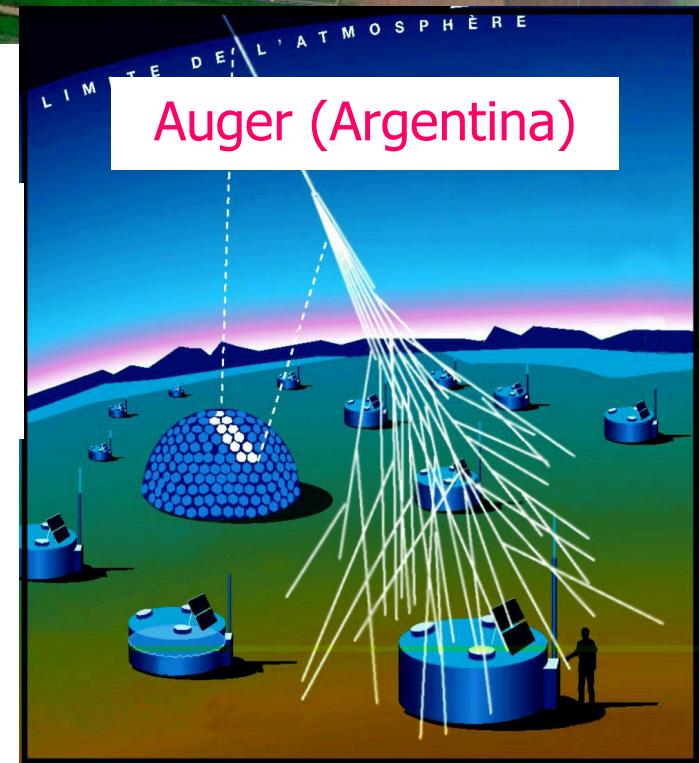
Futuro:

GILDA
Polarimetria X
HESS+MAGIC

ASTRONOMIA NON FOTONICA



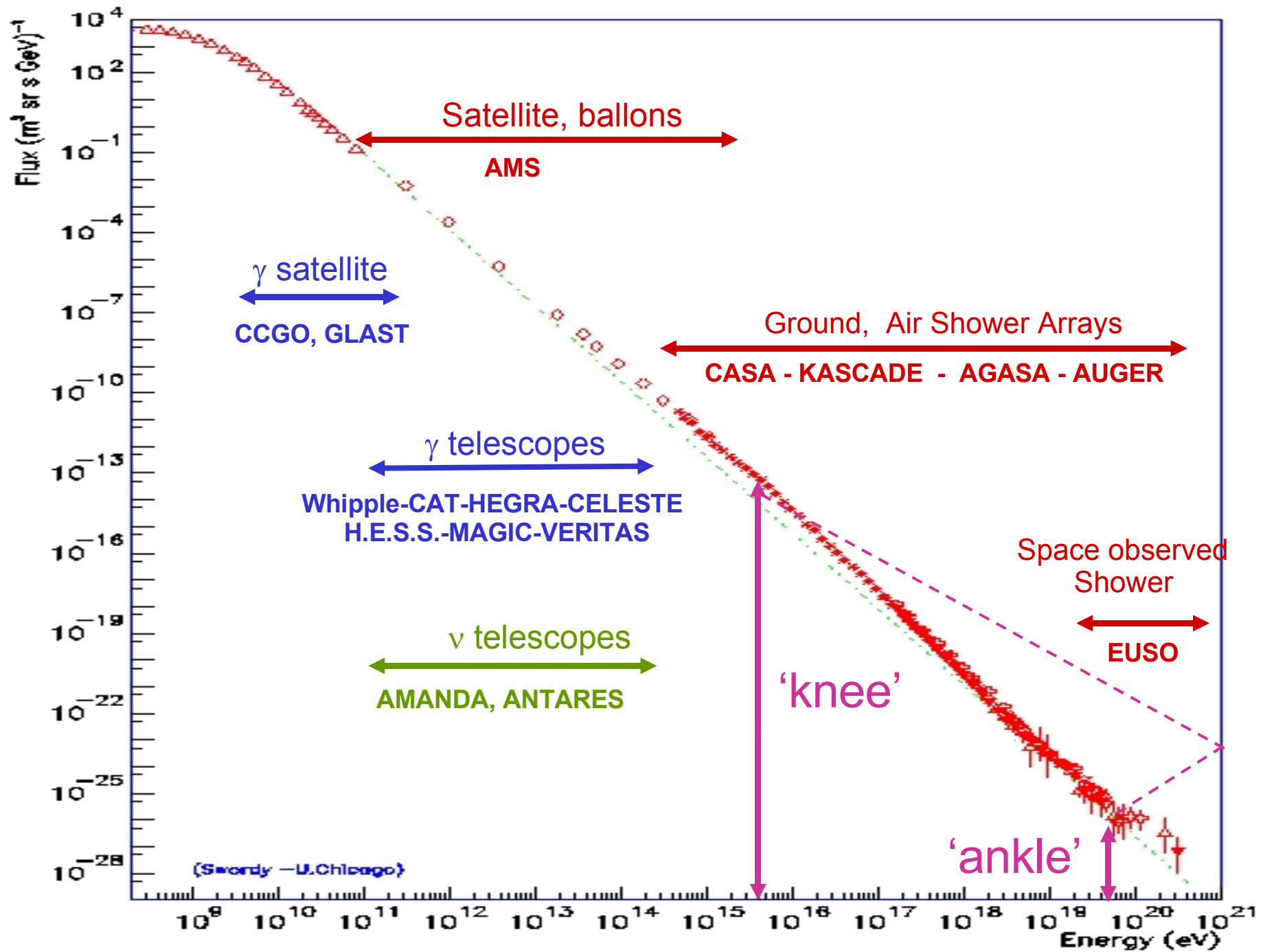
High Energy
Cosmic Rays



RAGGI COSMICI CARICHI

- Spettro
- Origine
- Composizione

Spettro



Origine

Terra

Cosmo

Diametro

LHC CERN, Geneva, 2005



Cyclotron Berkeley 1937

Active Galactic Nuclei

Binary Systems

SuperNova
Remnant

Energia

Raggi cosmici carichi

$E < 10^{14}$ eV esperimenti su **palloni** e/o **satelliti**

JACEE

PAMELA

RUNJOB

AMS-02

ATIC

CREAM

CALET

NUCLEON

$E > 10^{19}$ eV esperimenti da terra ...

- spettro energetico
- regione GZK
- distribuzione direzionale(sorgenti puntiformi)
- composizione: nucleileggeri o pesanti, fotoni, neutrini, altro (?)

AUGER

EUSO

UHE ν_τ

AUGER

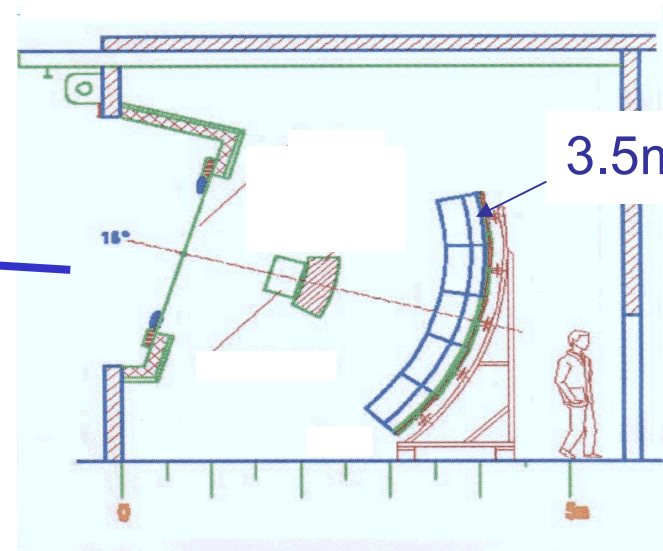
2 siti di 3000km² ciascuno, $E > 5 \cdot 10^{18}$ eV



Southern site,
Mendoza Province,
Argentina

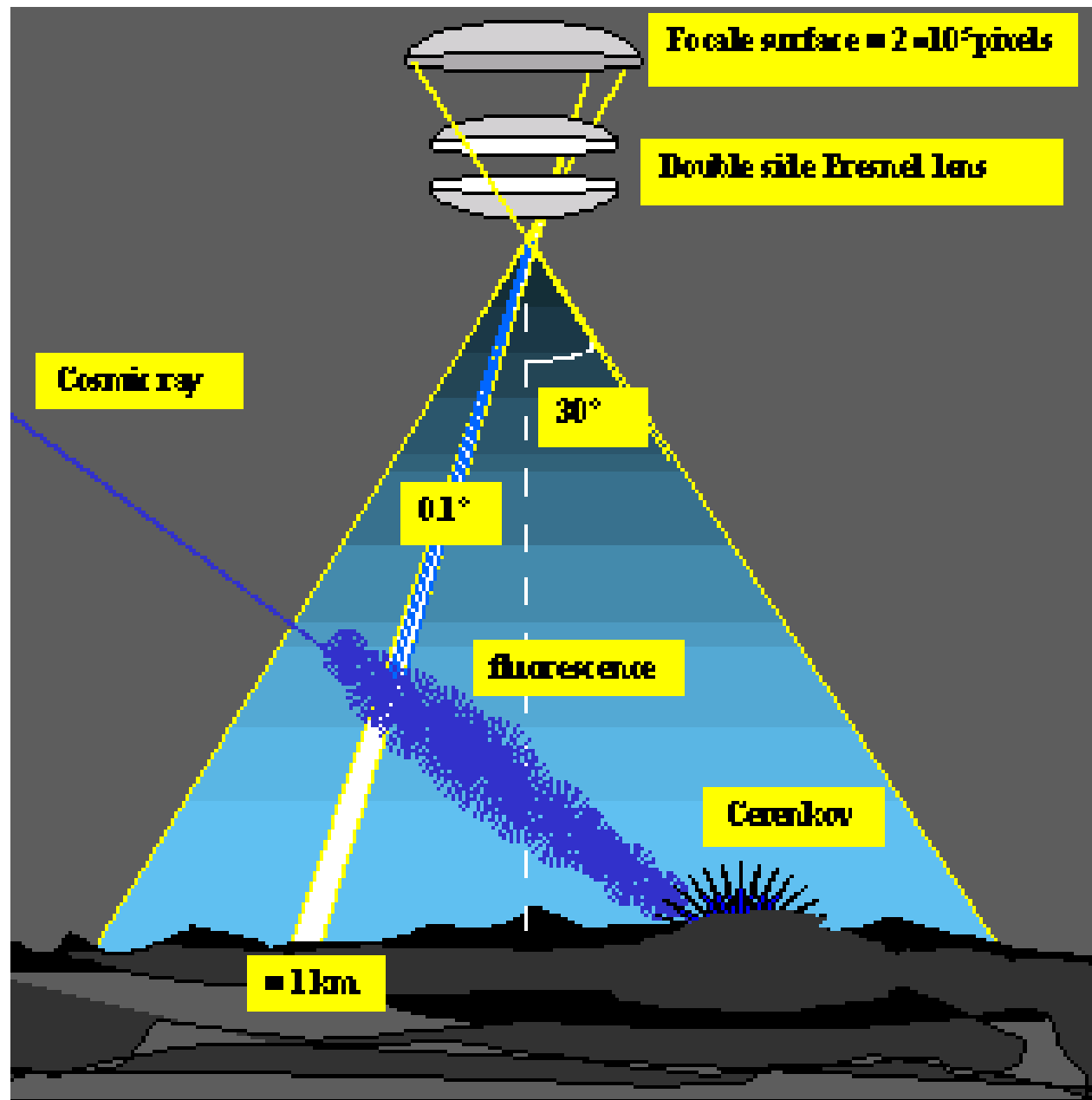
Water Cherenkov
Tanks
(1600 each 10m²)

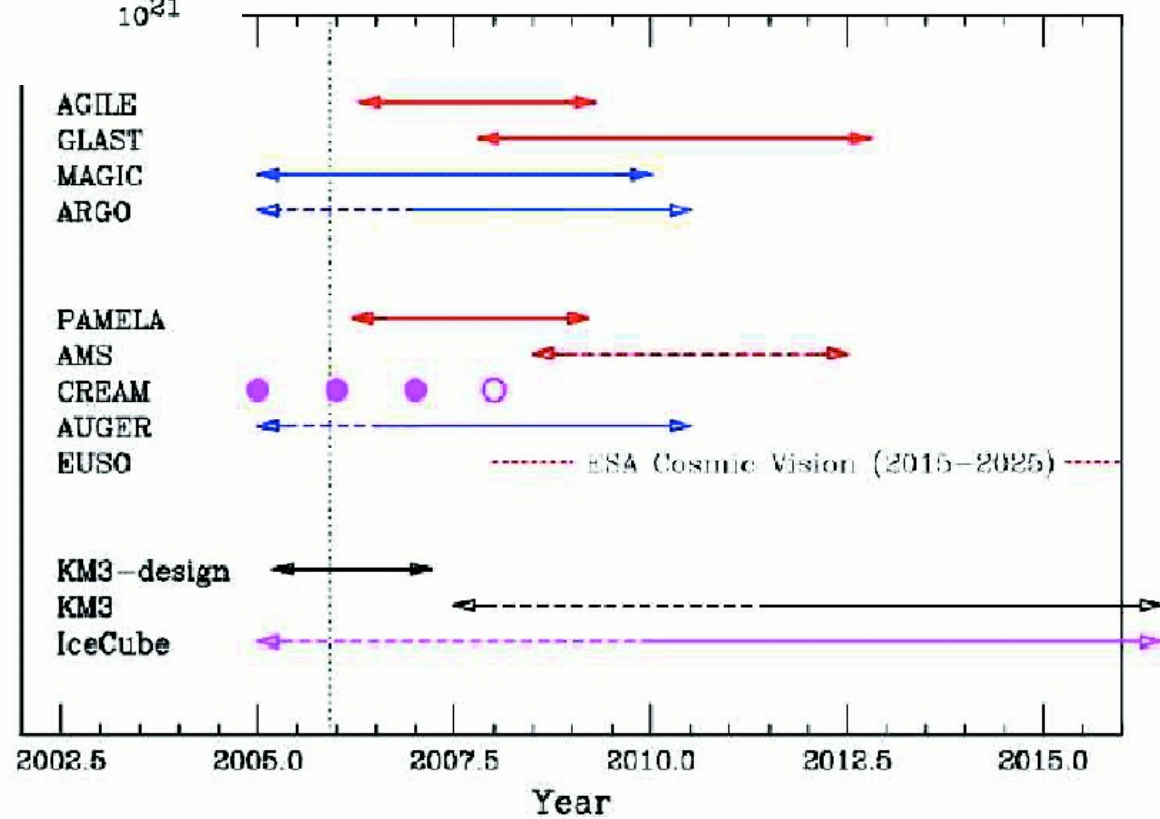
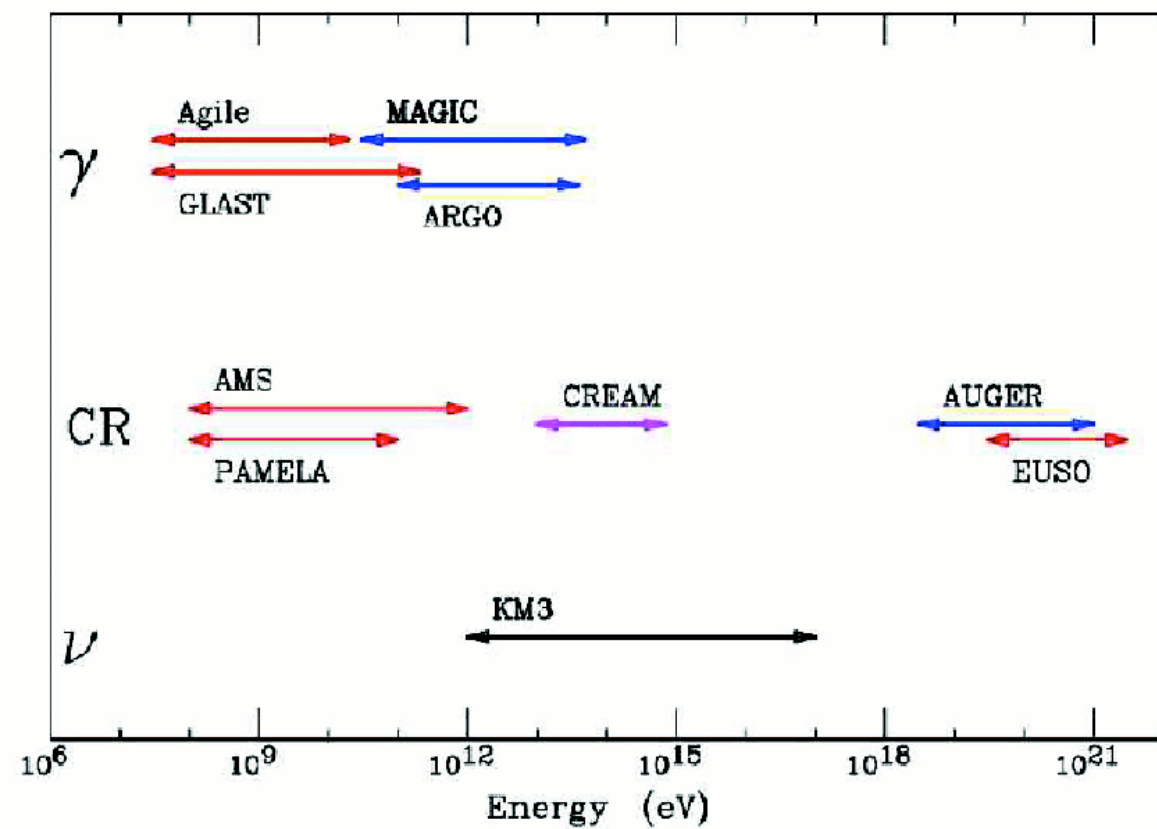
Fluorescence Telescopes (6 telescopes each 30° × 30° at 4 sites)



EUSO

- L'atmosfera terrestre e' un rivelatore ideale per i raggi cosmici di Energia Estrema.
- Nuova idea (EUSO – 2010?-): osservare la fluorescenza dall'alto (satellite)





NEUTRINI

Proprieta' del neutrino

Oscillation evidence

- Neutrino mix
- Neutrino mass
- 3 (+1) neutrino standard model

Verification

Still open questions

- Neutrino DIRAC/Majorana nature
- Neutrino mass scale (smallness, ordering)
- Exotic (sterile) neutrinos
- Cosmological relevance
- Unexpected

Experimental approaches:

- neutrinoless double beta decay
- kinematical mass measurements
- cosmological determinations
- nuclear part ignorance (difficult comparison)

Future:

- phased program to solve most of the (all relevant) open questions
- Improve neutrino mixing matrix knowledge
- improve nuclear (theoretical/experimental) knowledge

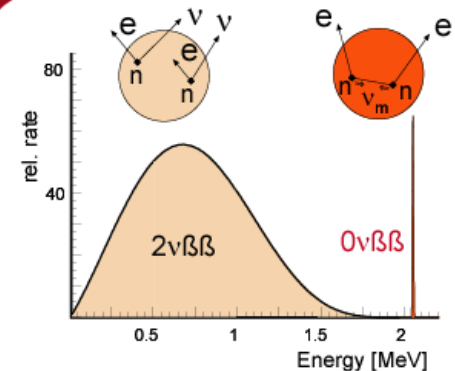
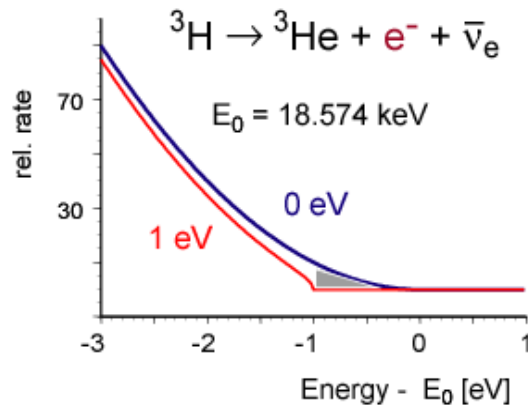
Massa del Neutrino

β -decay : m_ν

status 2003 : $m_\nu < 3$ eV (PDG)
 potential 2010 : $m_\nu < 200$ meV (90% CL.)
 exp. : KATRIN, μ -calorimeter(?)

$0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay : $\langle m_\nu \rangle$

status 2003 : $\langle m_\nu \rangle < 0.5$ eV (90% CL.)
 potential 2010 : $\langle m_\nu \rangle < 20$ -50 meV (90% CL.)
 exp.: Genius, Majorana, Cuore, EXO, MOON



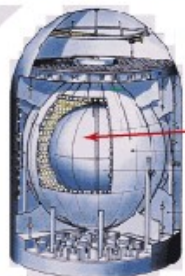
neutrino mass measurements - status and perspectives

astrophysics : ν_e, ν_μ & ν_τ

status 2003 : $m_\nu < 23$ eV
 potential 2010 : $m_\nu < \sim 1$ -5 eV
 exp. : Super-K, SNO

cosmology : Σm_i

status 2003 : $\Sigma m_i < 0.7$ eV
 potential 2010 : $\Sigma m_i < \sim 0.3$ eV } model-dep. CMB&LSS
 exp. : WMAP, Planck, SDSS,

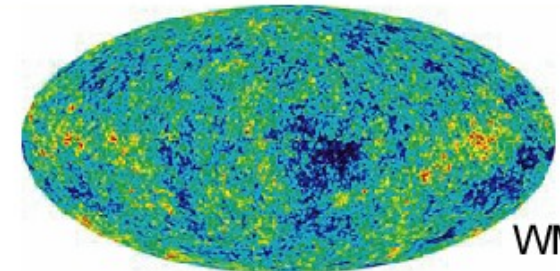


ν

SN200x(?) - ν -ToF



SN20xx



WMAP

Decadimento Doppio Beta

Neutrino DIRAC/Majorana nature (unique possibility)

Neutrino mass scale (smallness, ordering)

$$|\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle| = |\sum_i m_i U_{ei}^2|$$

HDM positive result

Present and near future searches:

- Bolometers (CUORICINO, CUORE)
- GERDA-I

Relevant/Dominant
LNGS international
position

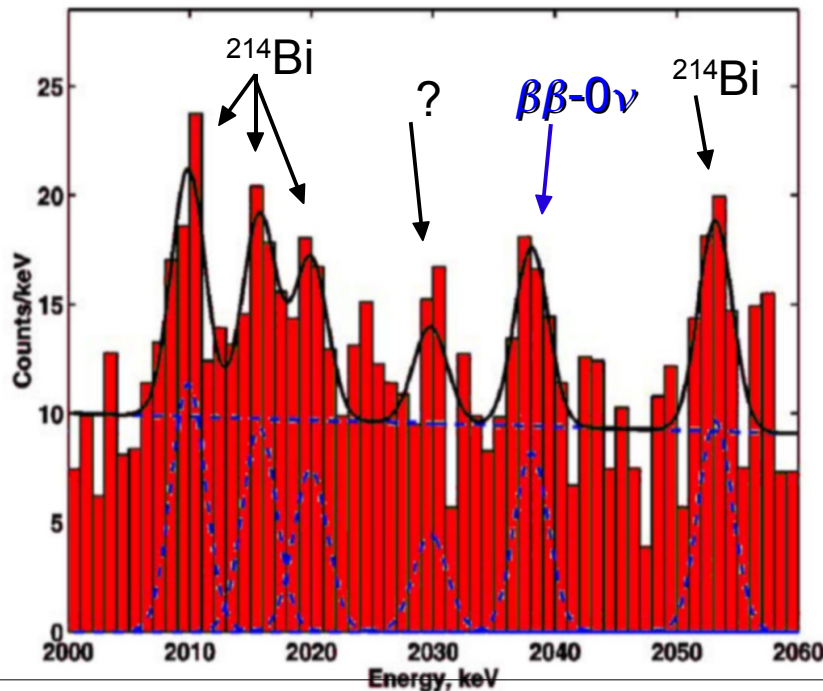
Future

- GERDA-II, GERDA/MAJRANA
- promote nuclear mass matrix computation
- support the ongoing LNGS experimental progra
- promote R&D for
- ultralow-background
- different isotopes
- Exploit existing structures (e.g. Borexino)

^{76}Ge : segnale DDB

Esperimento HM@ LNGS: migliore applicazione dell'approccio omogeneo (Fiorini 1964)

- 13 anni di presa dati con un'esposizione di $71.7 \text{ kg}\times\text{y}$
- risultati eccellenti in termini di impiego di germani arricchiti e livello di conteggio di fondo
- esperimento di riferimento per tutti



Dati 1990 – 2003: effetto positivo
esposizione = $71.7 \text{ kg}\times\text{y}$

$$\tau_{1/2}^{0\nu} = 1.2 \times 10^{25} \text{ years}$$

$$\langle m_{\nu} \rangle = 0.44 \text{ eV}$$

H.V.Klapdor-Kleingrothaus *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B 586 (2004) 198

Risultato controverso

- Numero di conteggi esiguo
- Sistema “automatico di riconoscimento di righe”
- Significativita' statistica fortemente dipendente dalla stima del fondo
... valutato in una finestra troppo stretta
- Interpretazione: accordo marginale – picchi non completamente spiegati

Tuttavia:

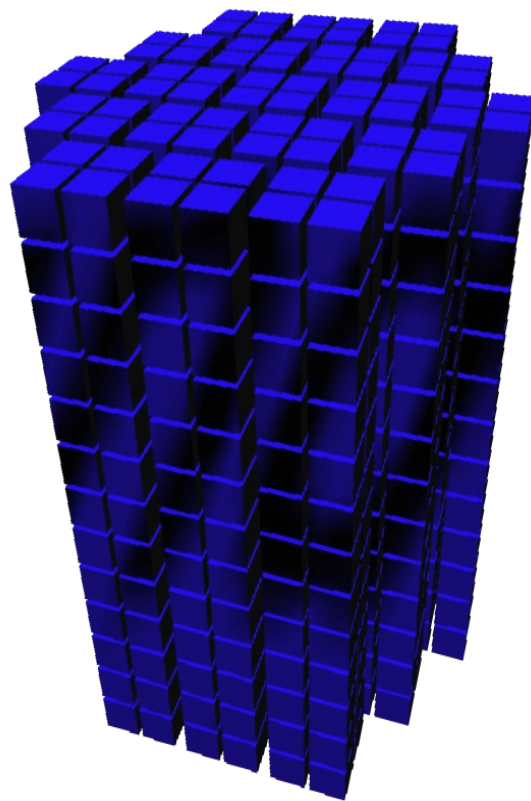
**necessita' di verifica
da parte degli
esperimenti futuri**

CUORE

Cryogenic Underground Observatory for Rare Events

- array di 988 cristalli di TeO_2 di $5 \times 5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^3$ (750 g)
 - 741 kg TeO_2 calorimetro granulare
 - 600 kg Te = 203 kg ^{130}Te
- $\beta\beta(0\nu)$, Cold Dark Matter, Assioni

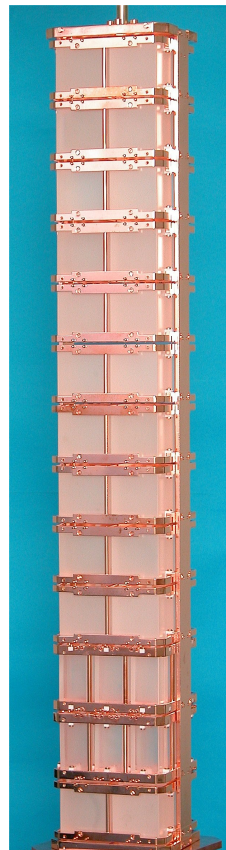
Singolo refrigeratore
a diluizione ($\sim 10 \text{ mK}$)



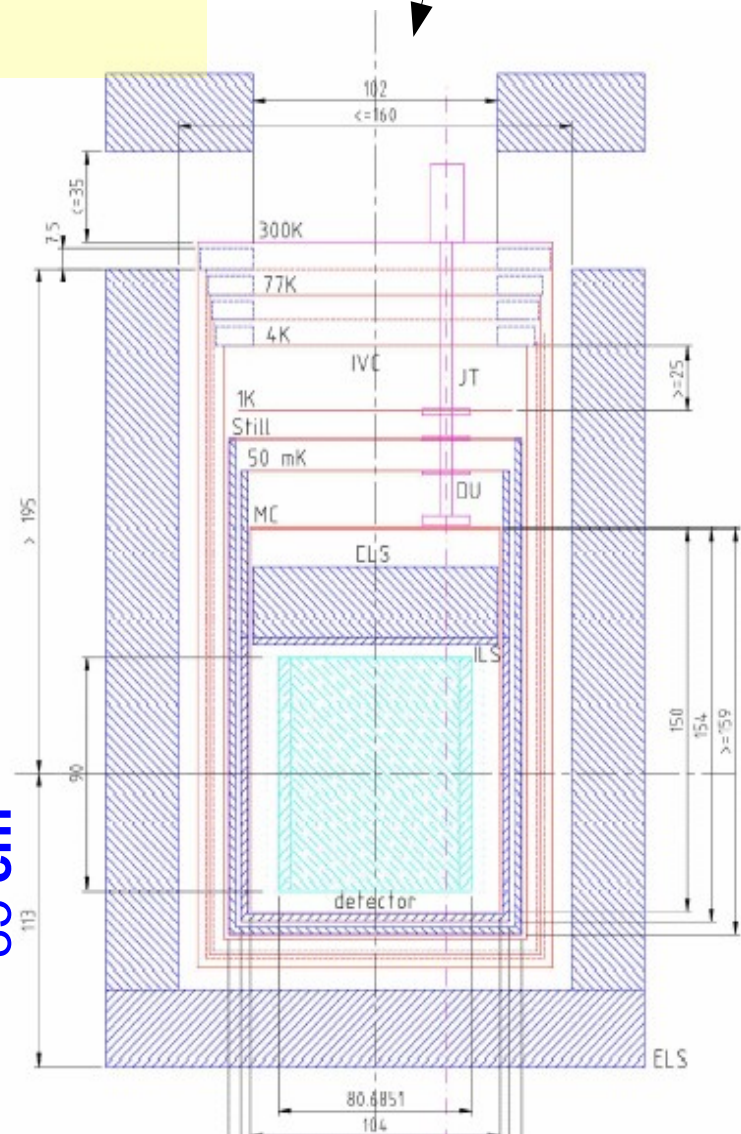
Singola torre:
13 moduli da 4 cristalli

Cristalli raggruppati in in una
matrice "cilindrica" di 19 torri

Cuoricino: 62 cristalli di TeO_2



$\sim 85 \text{ cm}$

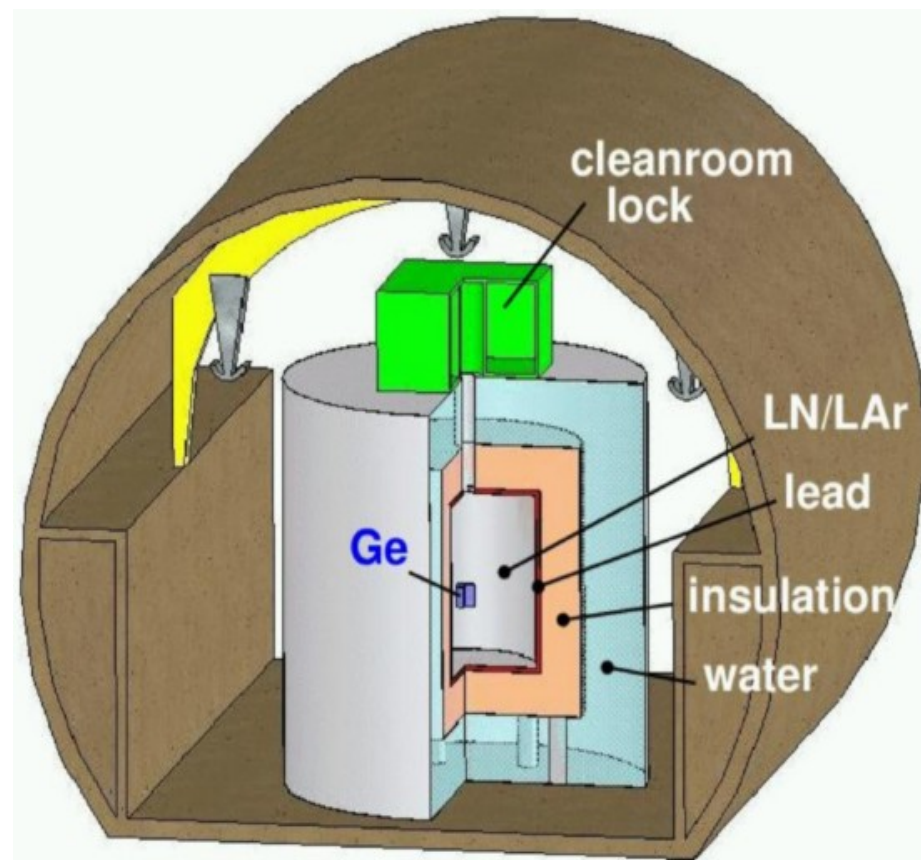


idea: indagine del risultato HM in un tempo breve utilizzando i rivelatori arricchiti in ^{76}Ge esistenti (HM, IGEX) $\Rightarrow$ evidenza in un tempo breve
approccio ereditato da GENIUS ma con meno LN2

► Cristalli di Ge nudi in LN2 o LAr

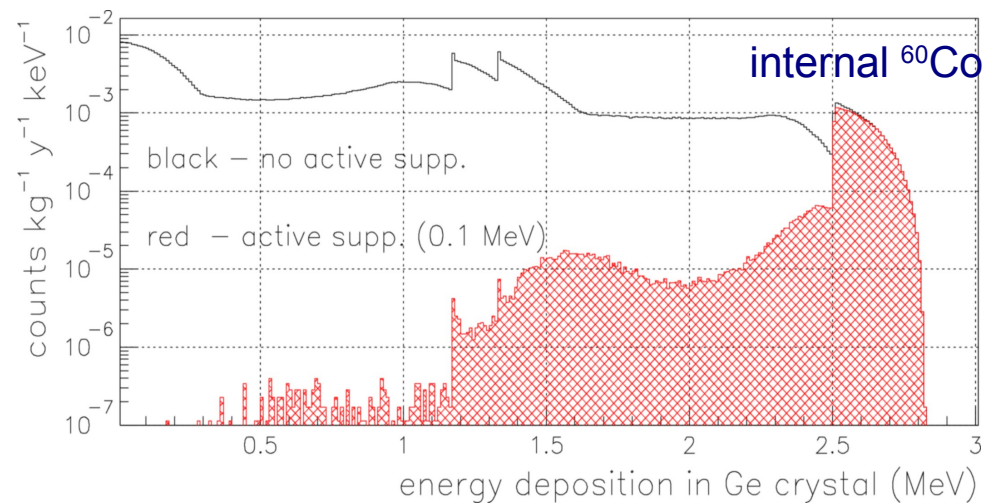
Piu' compatto

- 1.5 m LN2(LAr) + 10 cm Pb + 2 m acqua
- Fondo migliore di 2-3 ordini di grandezza rispetto ai valori attualmente ottenuti
fondo esterno: 10^{-3} c/keV/kg/y
- Schermatura attiva con LAr scintillante



Finalita' scientifiche

- Sensibilita' dell'ordine di 90 meV prima del 2010
- verifica del risultato positivo di HM con lo stesso isotopo
 - Verifica dell'esistenza di righe vicine a 2039 keV
- Misura competitiva DM tramite riduzione del fondo di un fattore ~ 400



Misure dirette (cinematiche) di m_ν

Model independent measurement (unique safe method)

Neutrino mass scale (inverted ordering)

$$\langle m_\beta \rangle = \{ \sum_i m_i^2 |U_{ei}|^2 \}^{1/2}$$

Spectrometers dominance: systematics test
International competition: KATRIN

Present and near future searches:

- Bolometers (MANU-2, MI-BETA)

Future

- MARE
- check spectrometers systematics
- promote alternate measurements with sensitivity $O(0.1 \text{ eV})$
- R&D for even improved sensitivities (possible for bolometers)

Misura cinematica di m_ν

2 approcci sperimentali possibili

- ⇒ Spettrometri magnetici (^3H)
esperimenti di Mainz e Troitsk
sorgente $\beta \neq$ rivelatore
- ▲ alta risoluzione energetica ($1 \div 10$ eV)
 - ▲ elevata statistica presso E_0
 - ▼ correzioni problematiche:
 - risposta dello spettrometro
 - autoassorbimento nella sorgente
 - decadimento β su stati finali eccitati atomici o molecolari

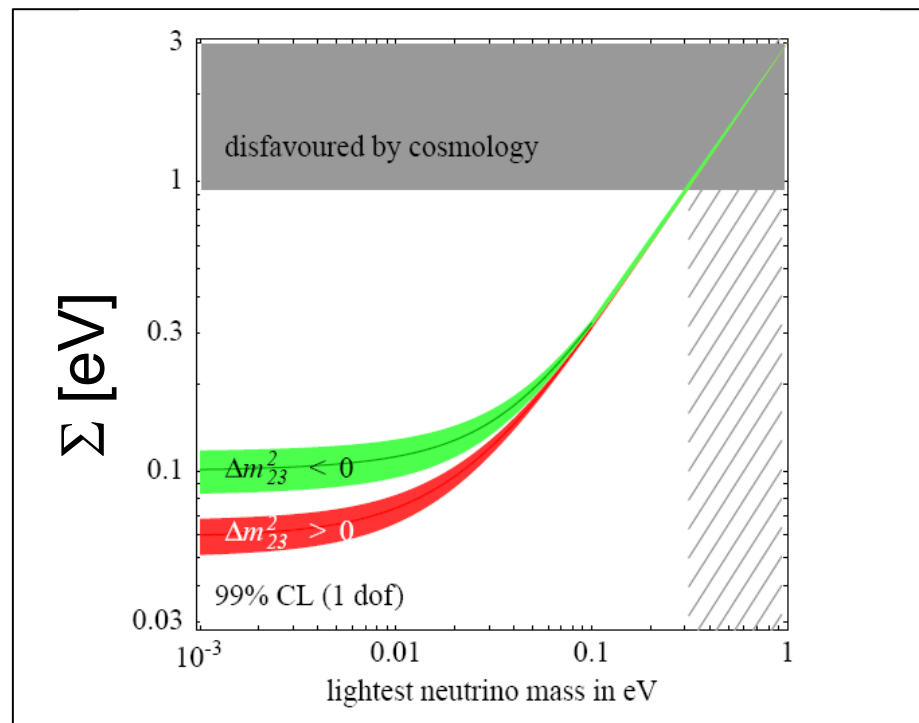
⇒ **miglior risultato (Mainz):**

$$m_{\nu_e}^2 = -1.6 \pm 2.5 \pm 2.1 \text{ eV}^2/c^4$$

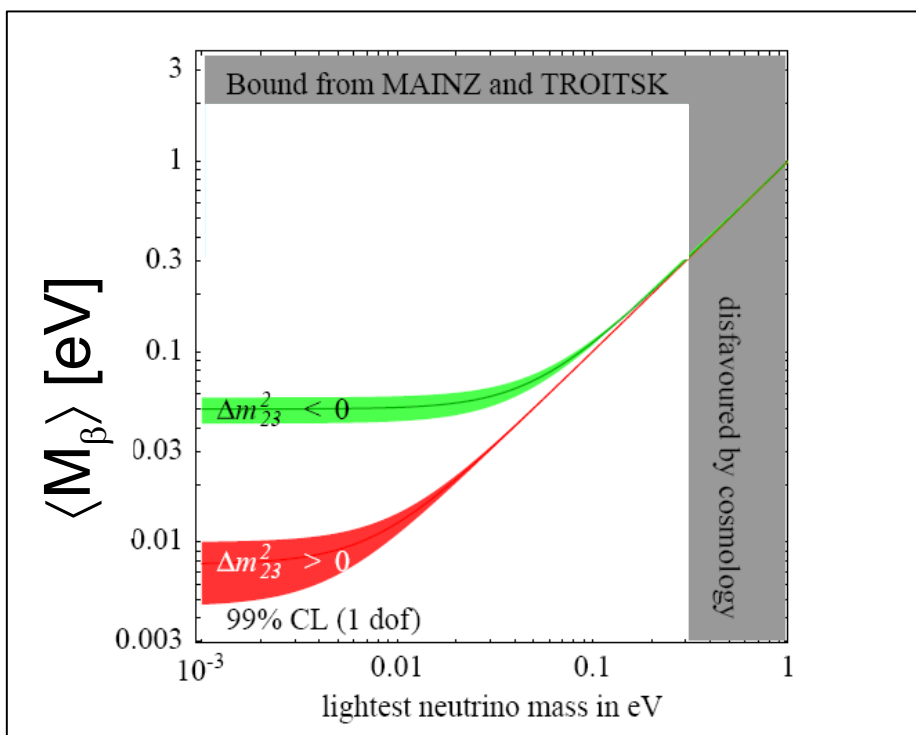
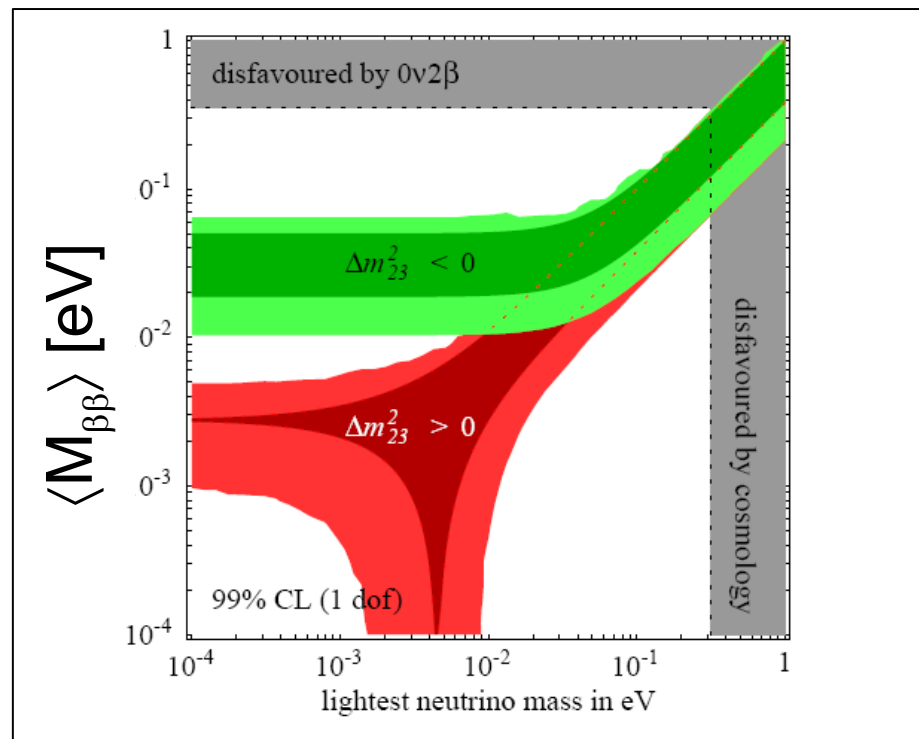
$$\Rightarrow m_{\nu_e} < 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$$

⇒ **KATRIN: sensibilita' 0.25 eV**
Loi hep-ex/0109033

- ⇒ Calorimetri termici (^{187}Re)
esperimenti di Milano e Genova
sorgente $\beta \subseteq$ rivelatore
- ▲ nessun effetto di autoassorbimento della sorgente
 - ▲ alta risoluzione energetica
 - ▲ misurano tutta l'energia $E = E_0 - E$ anche le eccitazioni atomiche/molecolari
 - ▼ lentezza:
 - pile-up
 - bassa attivita' $\beta \Rightarrow$ bassa statistica
- ⇒ **Milano: sensibilita' ~ 10 eV**
1 anno di misura: $m_{\nu_e} < 15$ eV
- ⇒ **Genova: $m_{\nu_e} < 26$ eV/ c^2 (non pubblicato)**
- ⇒ **MARE $\rightarrow 1$ eV $\rightarrow 0.1$ eV**



Strumia-Vissani hep-ph/0503246

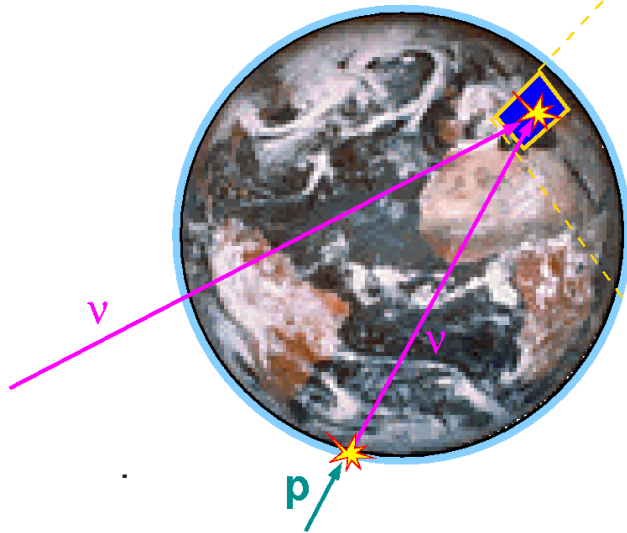


ASTRONOMIA NEUTRINICA

Principio

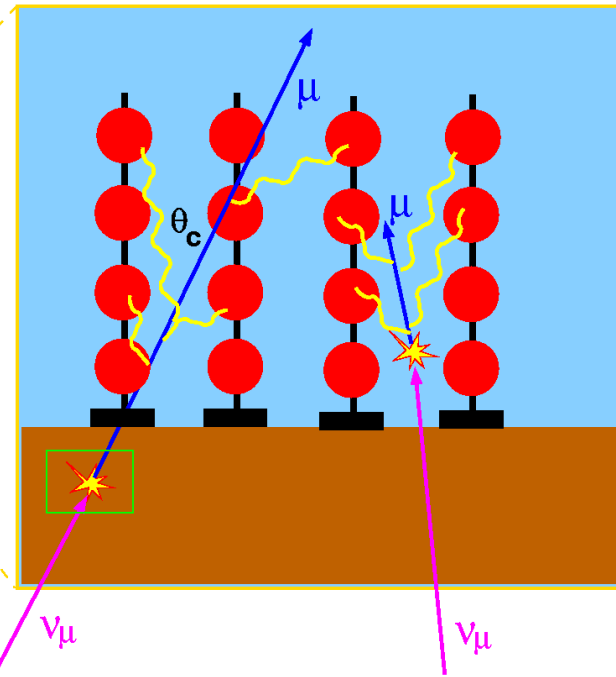
Role of the Earth:

- Screening against all particles except neutrinos.
- Atmosphere = target for production of secondary neutrinos.



Čerenkov light:

- In water: $\theta_c \approx 43^\circ$
- Spectral range used: $\sim 350\text{-}500\text{nm}$.



Neutrino reactions (key reaction is $\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu X$):

- Cross sections and reaction mechanisms known from accelerator experiments (in particular HERA).
- Extrapolation to highest energies ($> 100 \text{ TeV}$) uncertain.

Astronomia di altissima energia

BAIKAL, AMANDA: in presa dati

NESTOR, ANTARES, NEMO R&D: in fase di realizzazione

ICECUBE: in costruzione, completamento 2010

KM3 nel Mediterraneo ?

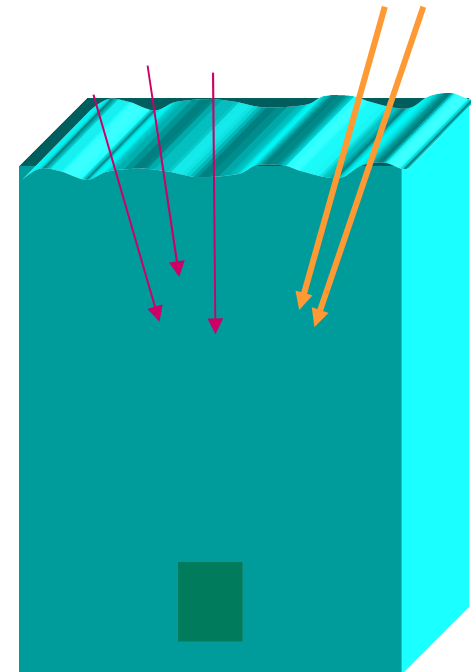
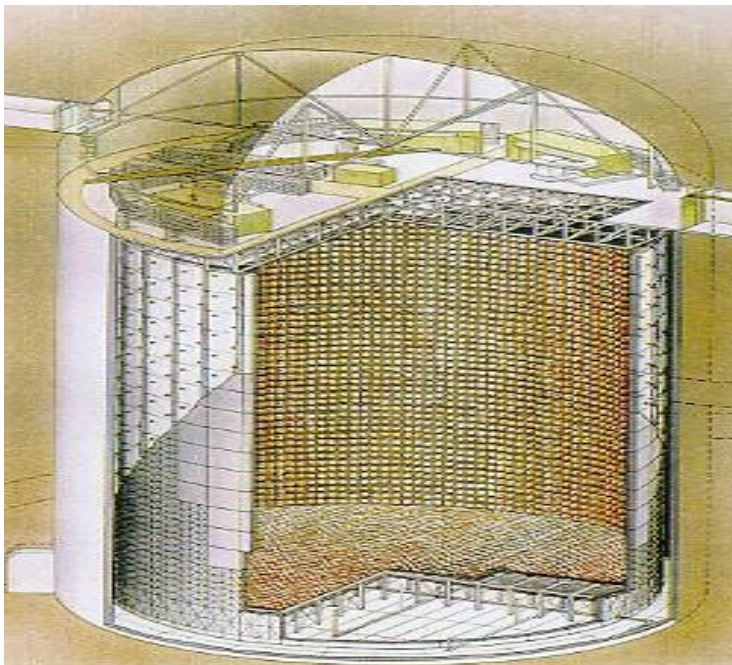


Rivelatori sotto il mare/ghiaccio

Rivelatori di enorme massa : ~ 30 M ton ,
Calorimetri di Ferro: > 5000 Meuro solo per il ferro,
 H_2O e' il mezzo piu' economico ~ 20 Meuro

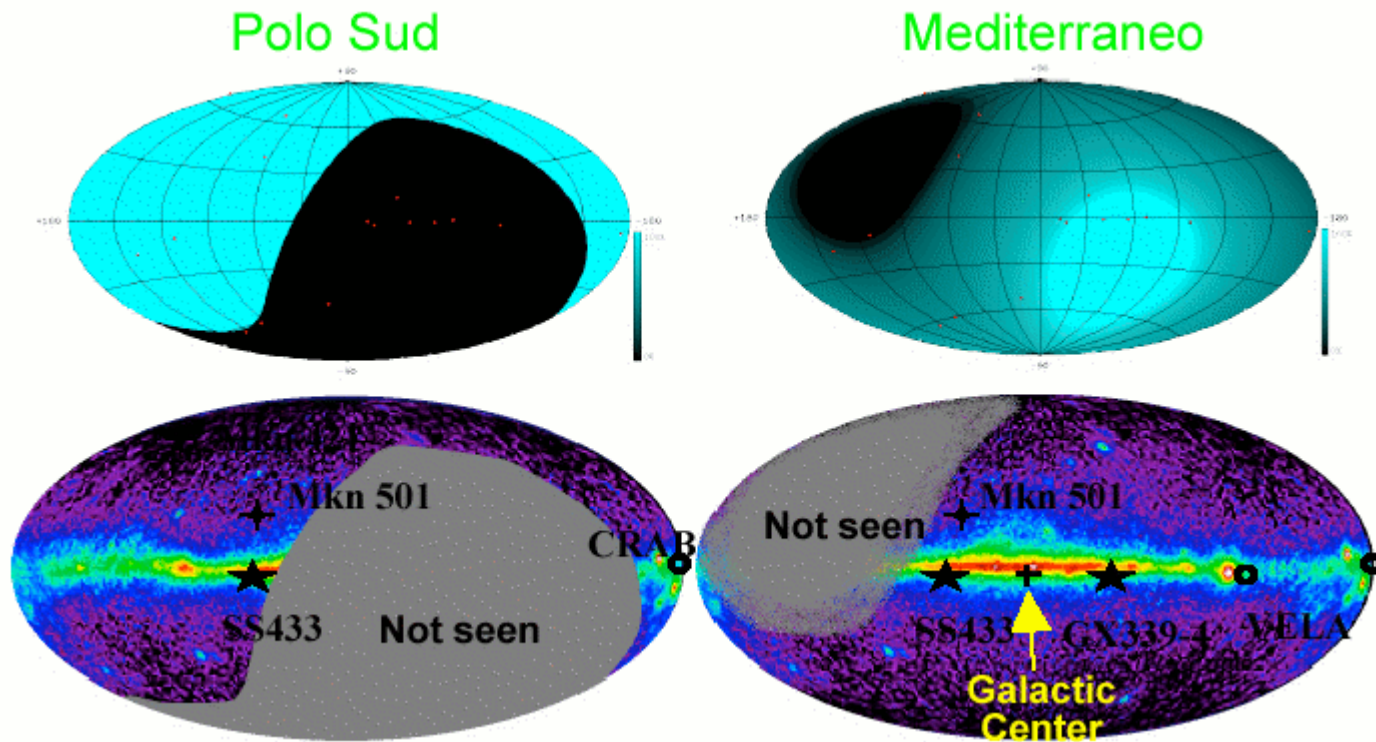
Progetti sotterranei simili a SuperKamiokande (30 K t)
dell'ordine di 1 M ton richiedono centinaia di Meuro

Servono almeno 1000 m di acqua
per assorbire luce e raggi cosmici



Astronomia di altissima energia (2)

Futuro: competizione tra ICE CUBE e il progetto nel mediterraneo



- Assenza di:
 - Radiottività del ^{40}K
 - Sedimentazione
 - Bioluminescenza
- Labs ~ 100 m
- $L_{\text{sca}} < 20$ m

- Possibile il recupero e la riconfigurazione del rivelatore
- Possibilità di sfruttare maggiori profondità
- $L_{\text{abs}} \sim 70$ m
- $L_{\text{sca}} > 100$ m

ANTARES

- String-based detector;
- Underwater connections by deep-sea submersible;
- Downward-looking PMs, axis at 45° to vertical;
- 2500 m deep.

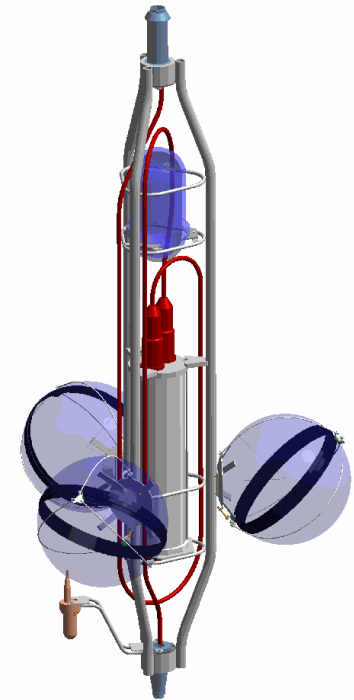
100 m

14.5m

25 storeys,
348 m

~70 m

Junction Box

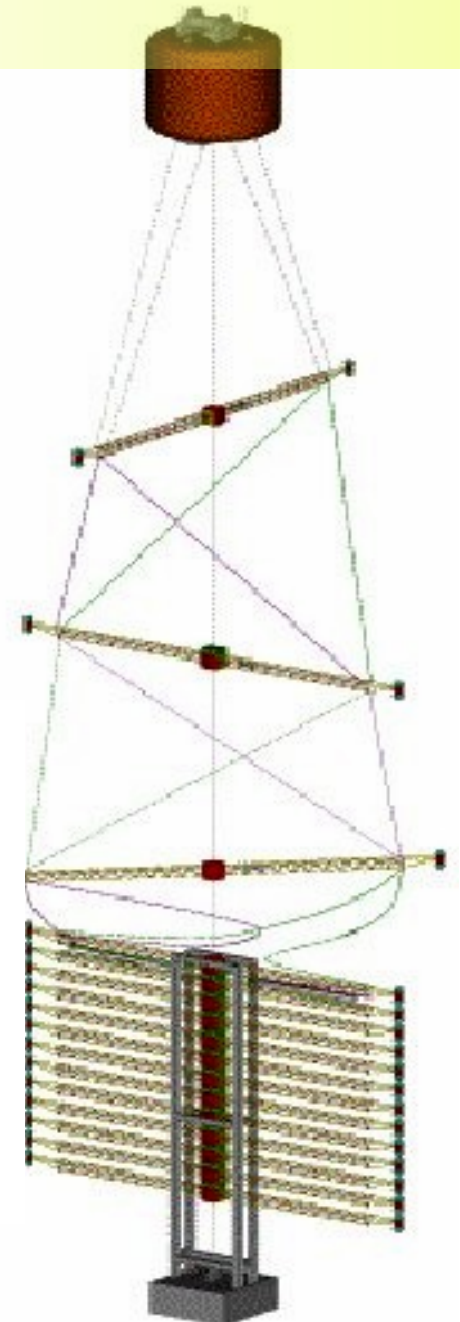


NEMO

- Extensive site exploration (Capo Passero near Catania, depth 3340 m);
- R&D towards km³: architecture, mechanical structures, readout, electronics, cables ...;
- Simulation.

Example: Flexible tower

- 16 arms per tower, 20 m arm length, arms 40 m apart;
- 64 PMs per tower;
- Underwater connections;
- Up- and downward-looking PMs.



ONDE GRAVITAZIONALI

GW

Verifica Relativita' Generale

Sorgenti di Onde Gravitazionali

Approcci sperimentali:

Antenne Risonanti

Interferometri

Rivelatori nello spazio

Gravitational Wave Detectors

Allegro,
LSU
Louisiana



MiniGRAIL,
Leiden (Olanda)



Auriga,
Legnaro



MINIGRAIL
GEO
EXPLORER
AURIGA
NAUTILUS



Explorer,
CERN

MARIO SCHENBERG

Schenberg,
San Paolo (Bra)



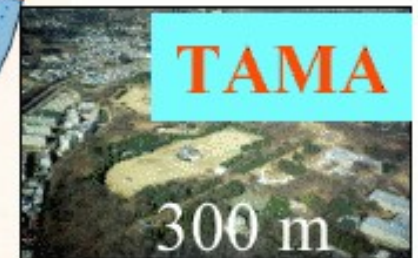
Nautilus,
Frascati

AIGO
NIOBE

Antenne risonanti nel mondo

gravitational wave research

Interferometri



June 1998
Boundary representation is
not necessarily authoritative.
JG2000 (JG2002) 6.0A

Onde gravitazionali

Presente:

ROG e AURIGA (Tre Rivelatori Risonanti)

Osservatorio permanente per burst nella galassia

VIRGO LIGO (Interferometri Terrestri) **LISA** (Interferometro Spaziale)

Il Network di rivelatori gravitazionali come un unico rivelatore:

L'analisi dei dati in coincidenza tra più rivelatori è essenziale per la rivelazione del segnale e per la misura dei 5 parametri indipendenti dell'onda.

Medio termine:

LIGO+

VIRGO+

GEO-HF (Germany)

SFERA

DUAL

Lungo termine:

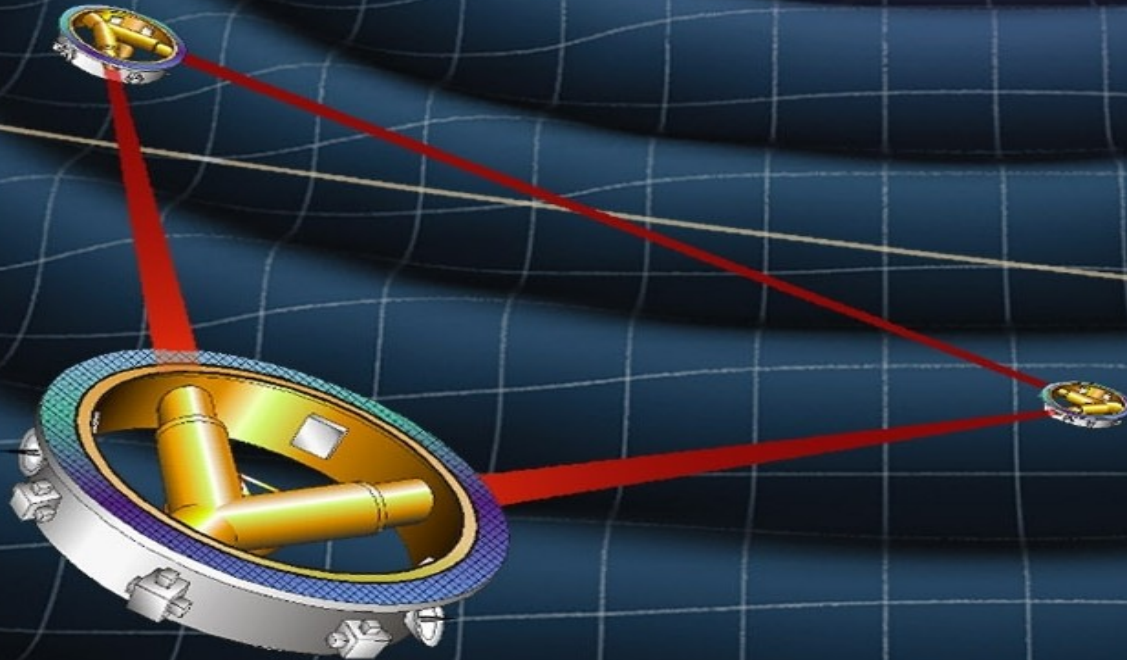
Advanced LIGO + Virgo+

LCGT (Japan)

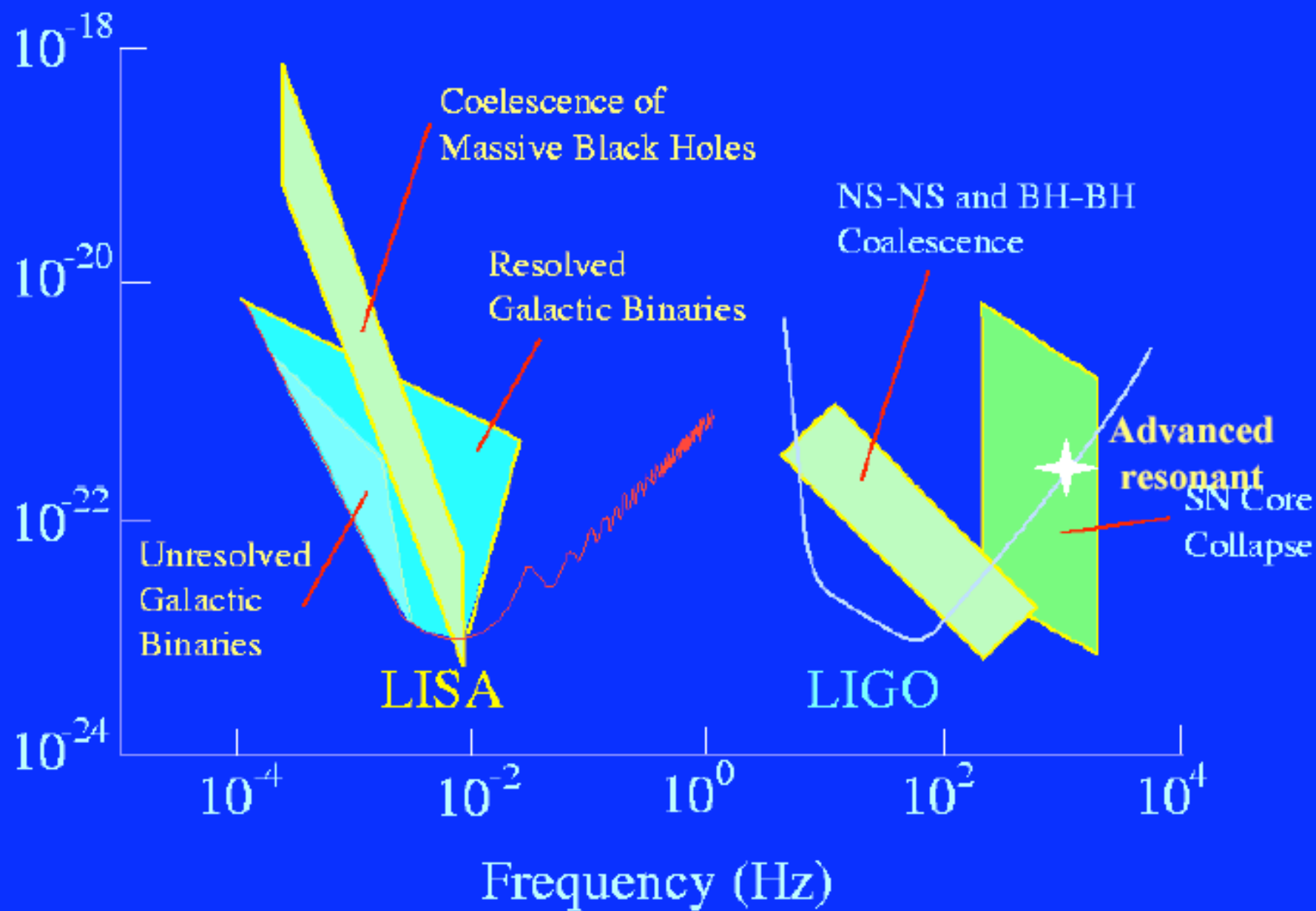
LISA PF

Rimodulazione del piano di lavoro: sistema di lettura ottico, e *facility* di test al suolo

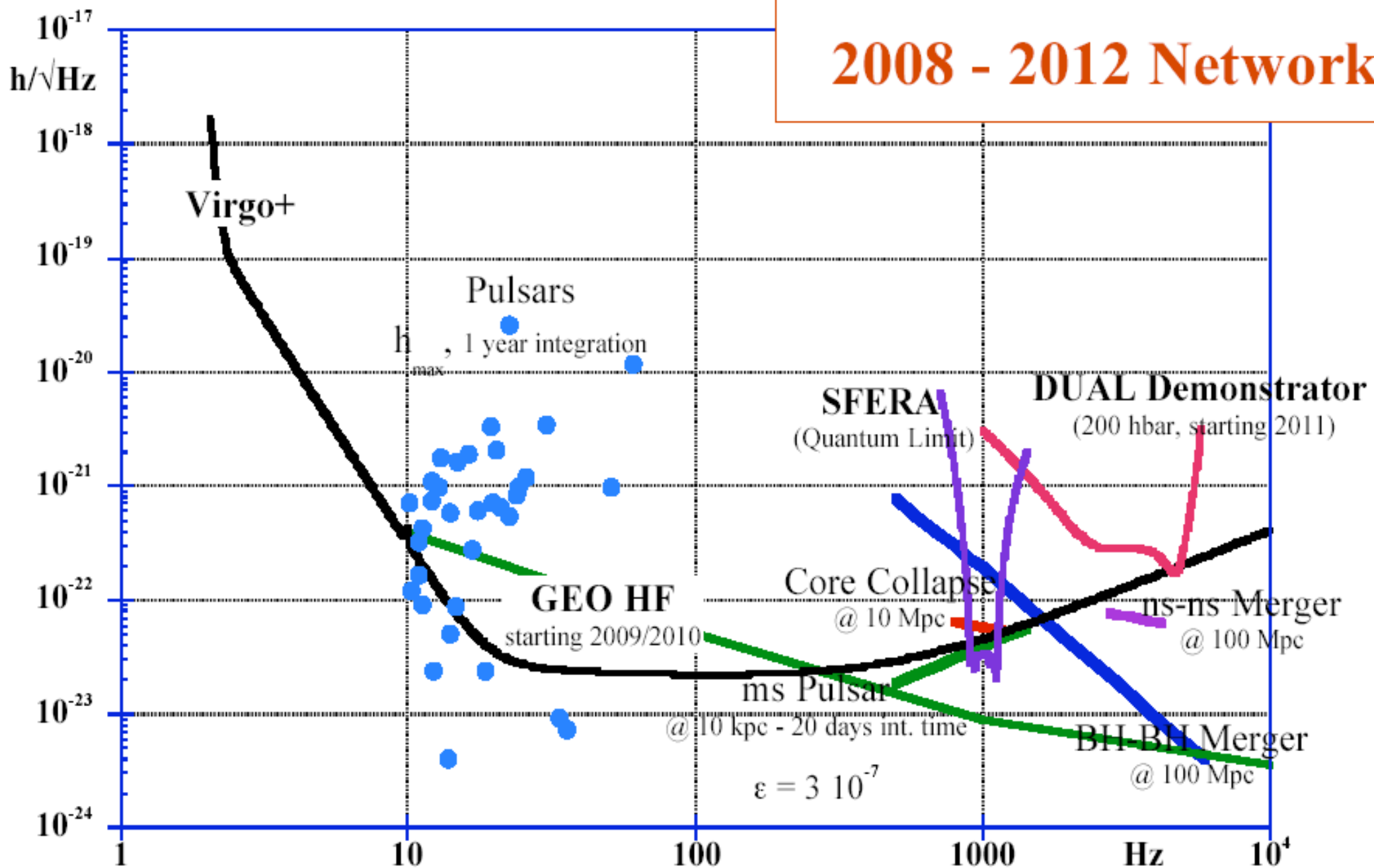
LISA PF Collaboration



Gravitational Wave Amplitude

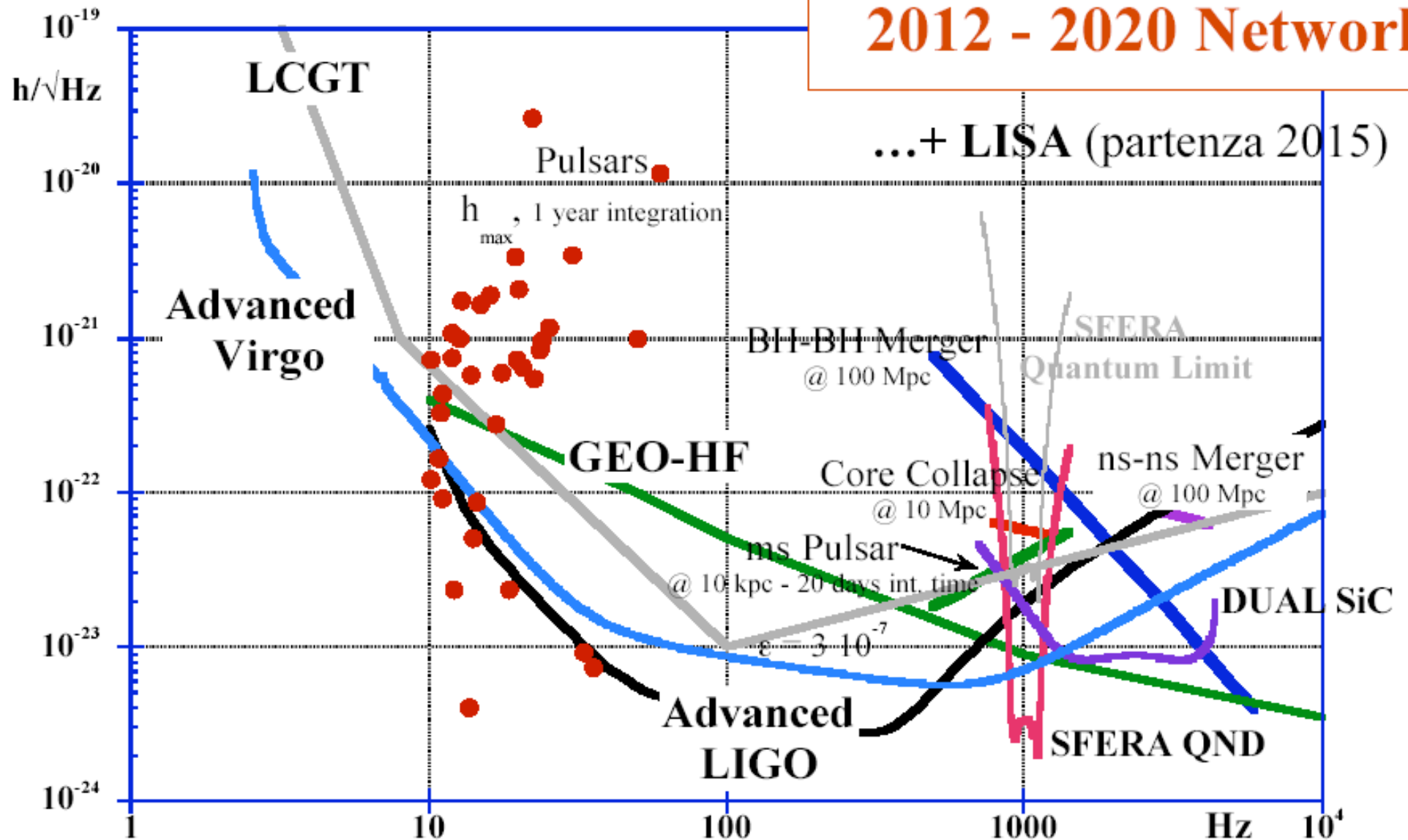


2008 - 2012 Network



	NS-NS	NS-BH	BH-BH	SNe
Event Rate (per year)	0.025-10	10^{-3} -15	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ -90	1
Range (Mpc)	114	230	584	10

2012 - 2020 Network



Event Rate	NS-NS	NS-BH	BH-BH	SNe
Range (Mpc)	300	750	$z=0.45$	100
	3/yr - 4/day	1/yr - 6/day	3/month - 30/day	20

Conclusioni

Simbiosi tra Astrofisica e Fisica delle Alte Energie con grandi opportunita' di avanzamento per entrambe le discipline

Grande competizione/collaborazione internazionale

Scambio di conoscenze e di interessi

Opportunita' uniche per

fisica del neutrino
supersimmetrie