Corso di Fisica Nucleare e Subnucleare II (6cf)

Masse e
Oscillazioni dei Neutrini
Lezioni 5-6

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Programma lezione 7-8

1. I raggi cosmici e i neutrini atmosferici. Le oscillazioni dei neutrini atmosferici. Super-Kamiokande e K2K.

2. I neutrini dal sole. Le oscillazioni dei neutrini solari. Homestake, SNO.

3. Cenni agli esperimenti in corso e le prospettive future.

Dalla teoria agli esperimenti

Nel 1934 la sezione d'urto neutrino-nucleone è calcolata essere dell'ordine di 10^{-44} cm^2 per neutrini di qualche MeV, cioè 19 ordini di grandezza più piccola della sezione d'urto fotone-protone a energie corrispondenti.

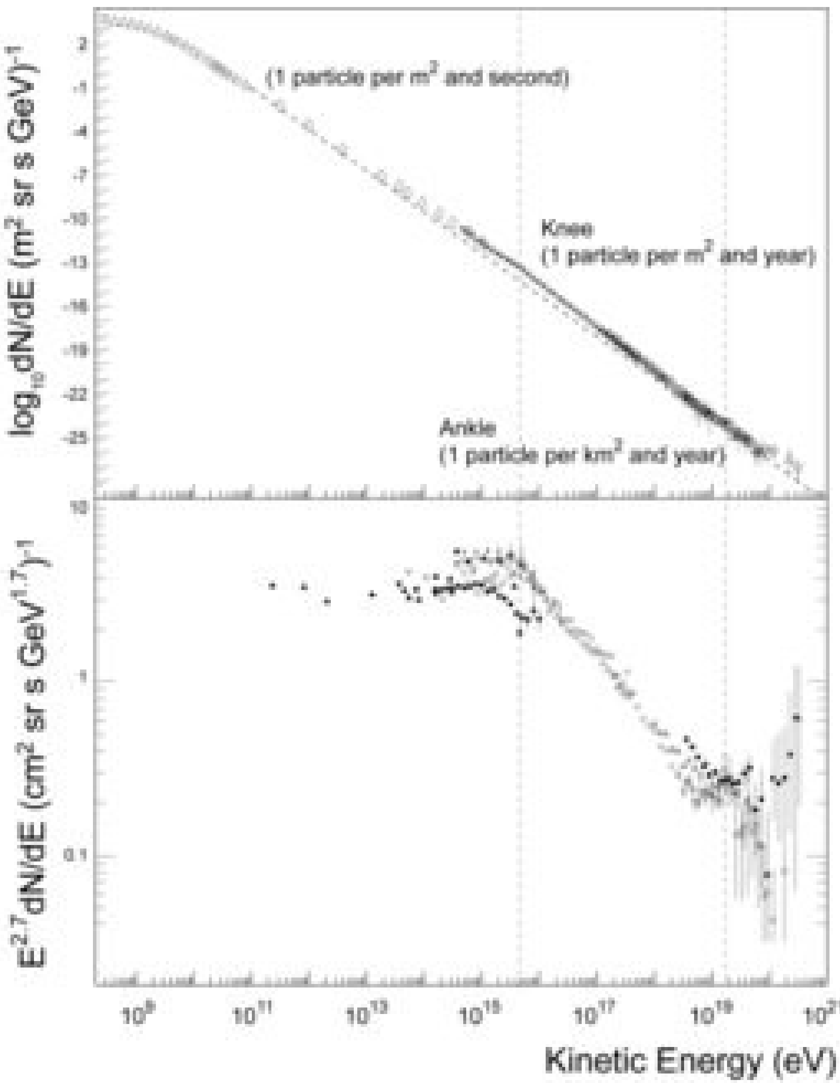
“ [...] there is no practically possible way of observing the neutrino”

The “Neutrino”
H.A. Bethe, R.E. Peierls,
Nature 133 (1934) 532

Fisica dei neutrini e oscillazioni

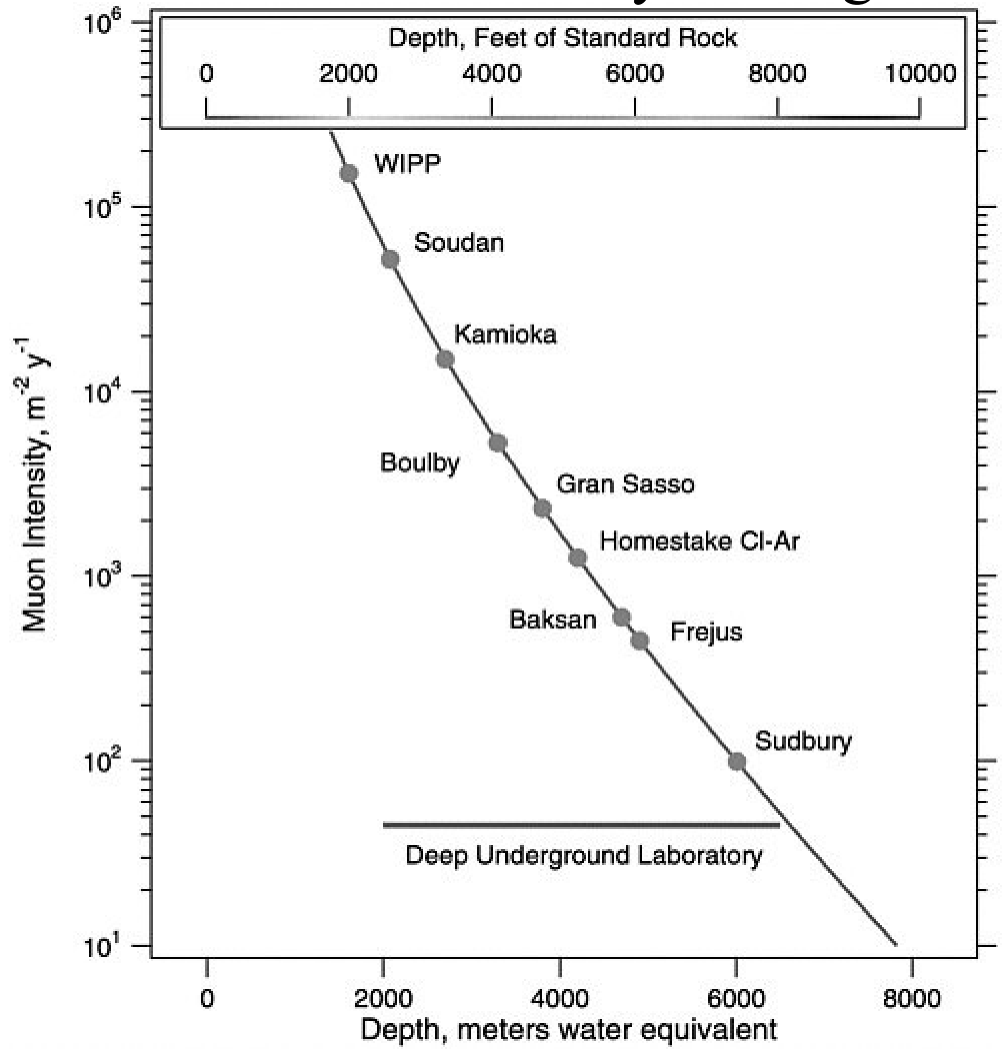
1930	ν existence postulated	Pauli
1934	ν interaction theory and name	Fermi
1938	Solar ν flux calculation	Bethe
1946	Idea of ν chlorine detector	Pontecorvo
1956	ν interactions observed	Reines & Cowan
1957	Idea of ν oscillation	Pontecorvo
1958	Left-handed ν	Goldhaber
1962	2 ν's, ν_μ ,ν_e	Lederman, Schwartz & Steinberger
1968	Solar neutrino deficit	Davis
1973	ν NC interactions observed	Gargamelle
1975	τ and the third ν	Perl
1986	Solar deficit again, atmospheric(?)	Kamiokande
1987	ν from SN1987A	Kamiokande, IMB
1989	3 light neutrino families	LEP Collaborations
1991	Solar deficit again	Gallex, SAGE
1998	Atmospheric ν oscillation	Super-Kamiokande
2002	Solar ν oscillation confirmed	SNO, KamLand
2005	Atmospheric ν oscillation confirmed	K2K

Cosmic rays flux



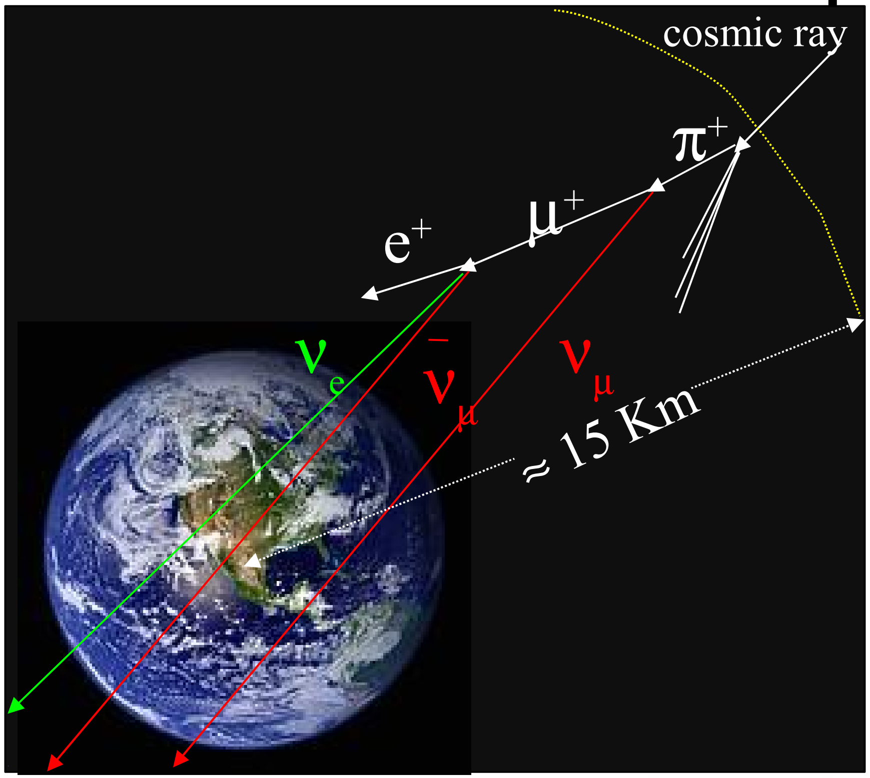
CR Induced muon flux

Standard rock density: 2.65 g/cm^3



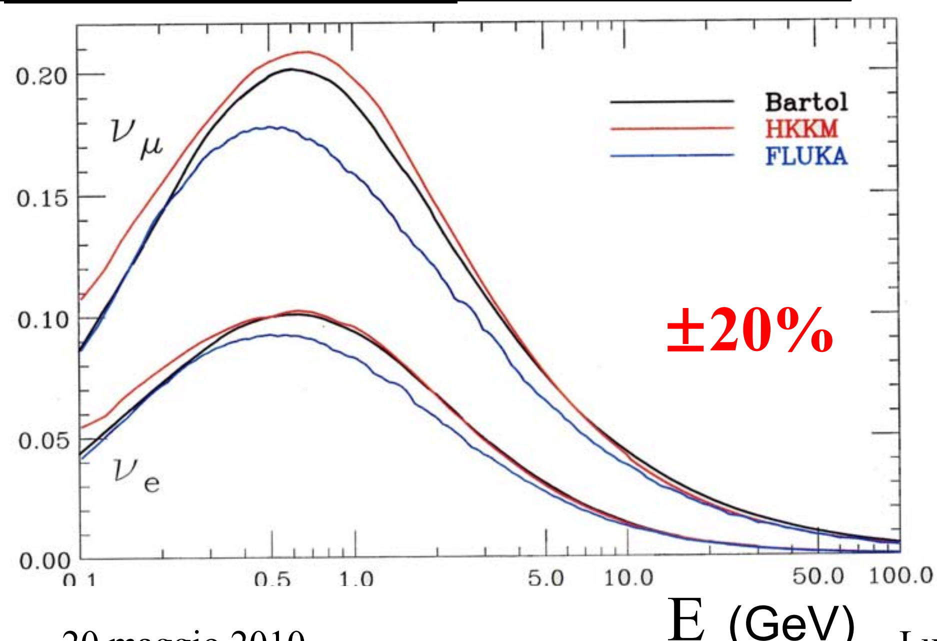
At 12,000 MWE (meter water equivalent) deep underground muon from neutrino interactions ~ cosmic ray induced muons

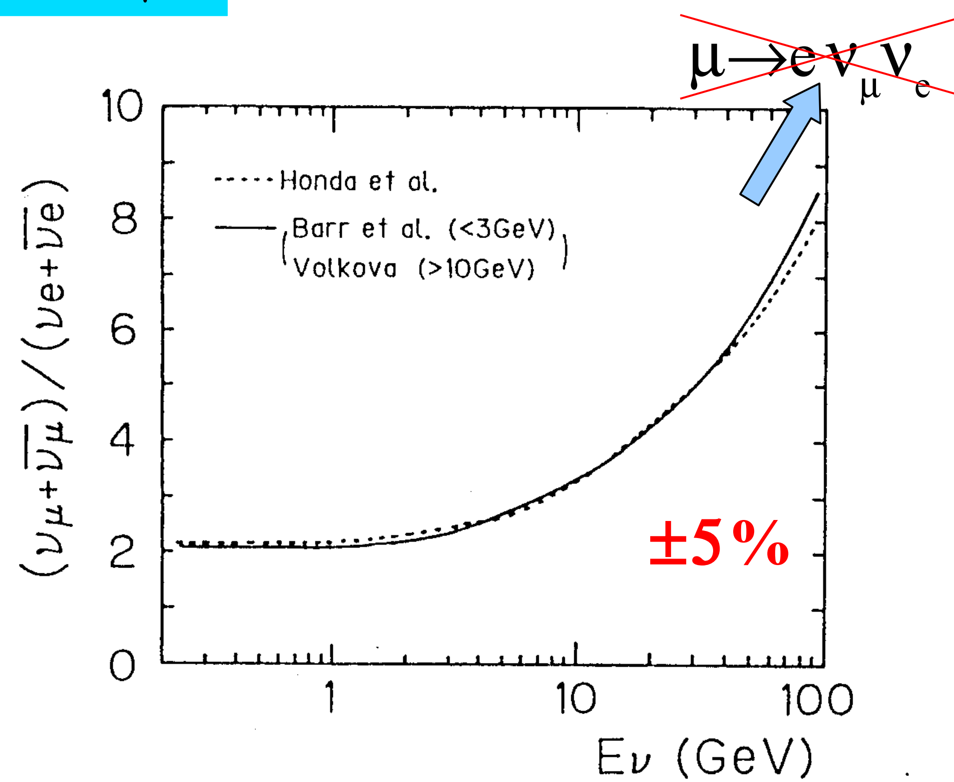
Atmospheric neutrinos



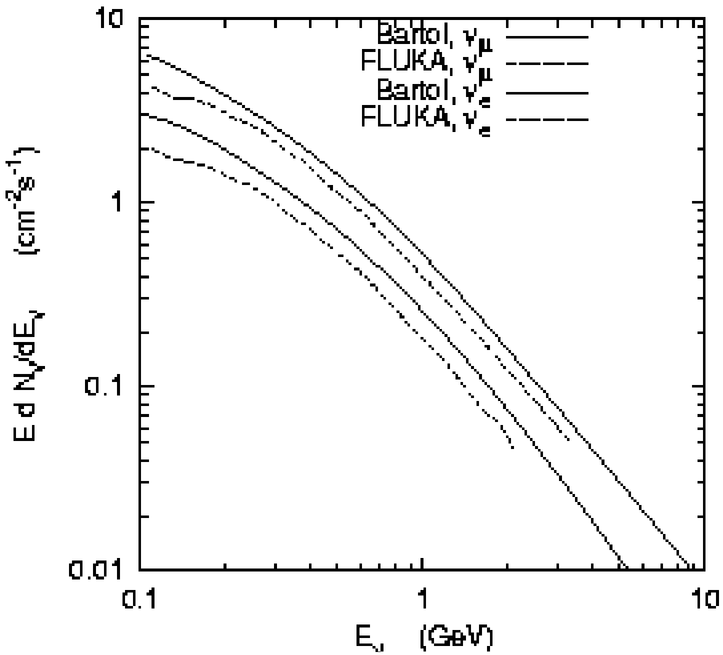
$$\pi^+ \to \mu^+ \nu_\mu$$
$$\hookrightarrow e^+ \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_e$$
$$\pi^- \to \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$$
$$\hookrightarrow e^- \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_e$$

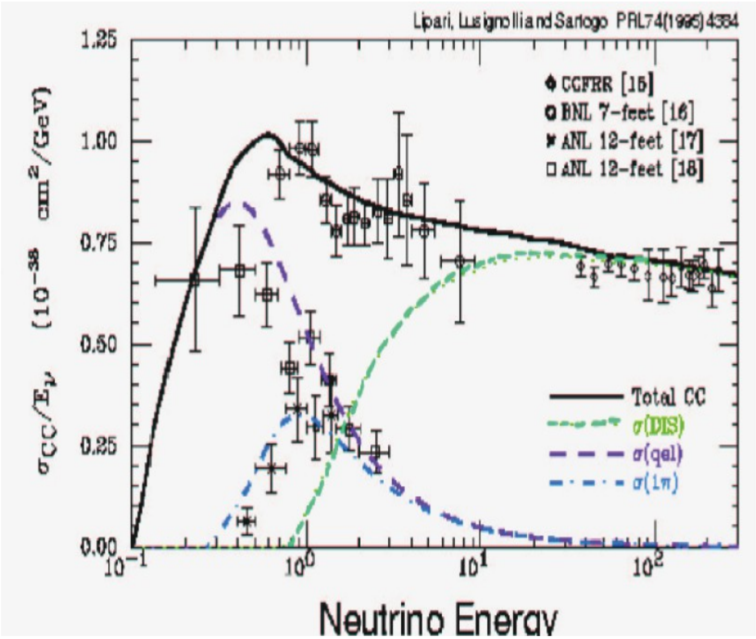
$$R(E) = \frac{(\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu)}{(\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e)} \xrightarrow[E \lesssim 1\,\mathrm{GeV}]{} 2$$





Back of envelope calculation of atmospheric neutrino events in 1 kt detector





Flux	$\Phi \sim 2\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Cross-section	$\sigma \sim 0.5\ 10^{-38}\ cm^2$
Target mass	$M \sim 6\ 10^{32}$ nucleons/1kt
Z/A	$I \sim ½$
Time	$T \sim 3.15\ 10^7$ s/year

$N_{inter} = \Phi(cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}) \cdot \sigma(10^{-38}\ cm^2) \cdot M(\text{nucleons/1kt}) \cdot I \cdot T(\text{s/year}) \sim 100$ events/kt/year

$\nu\mu/\nu e$ Ratio (of Ratios)

Kamioka mines (3000t)

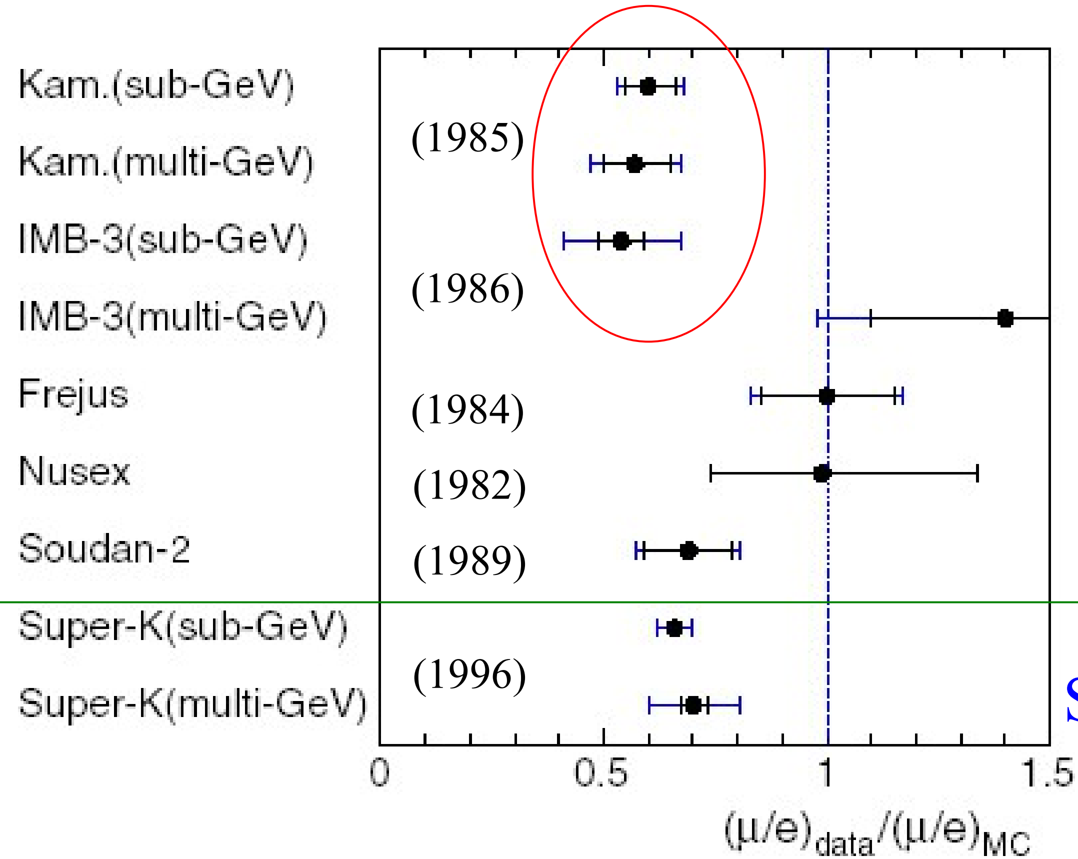
Morton salt mines (8000t)

Frejus (900t)

Mont Blanc (150t)

Soudan mines(960t)

Kamioka mines (50,000t)



Prime (contrastanti) indicazioni

Confermate da SuperKamiokande (1998)

Phys.Rev.Lett.81:2016-2019,1998
hep-ex/9806038

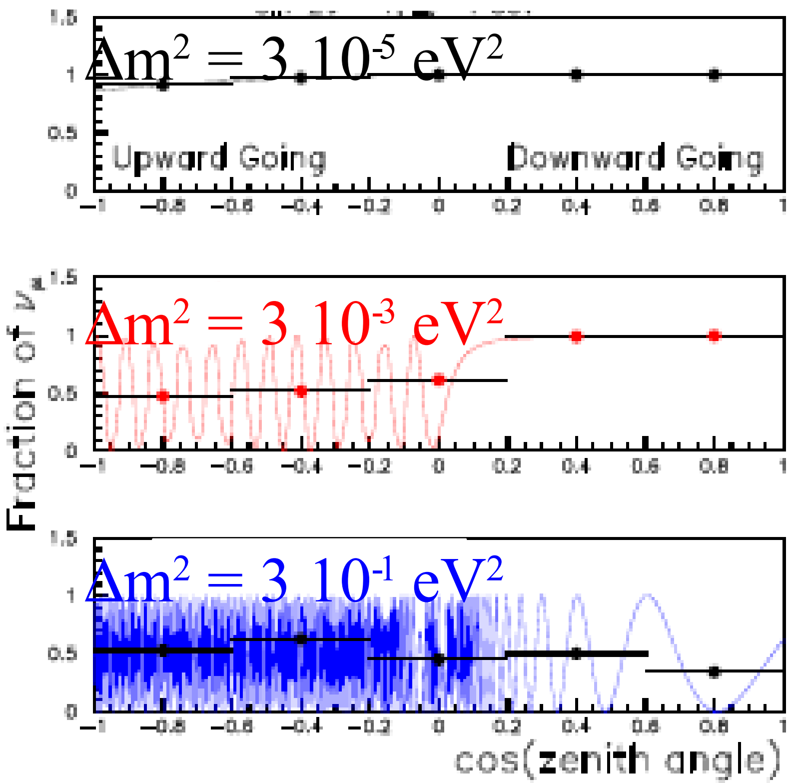
Prima indicazione del deficit di ν_μ dalla misura del rapporto ν_μ/ν_e (Kamiokande)

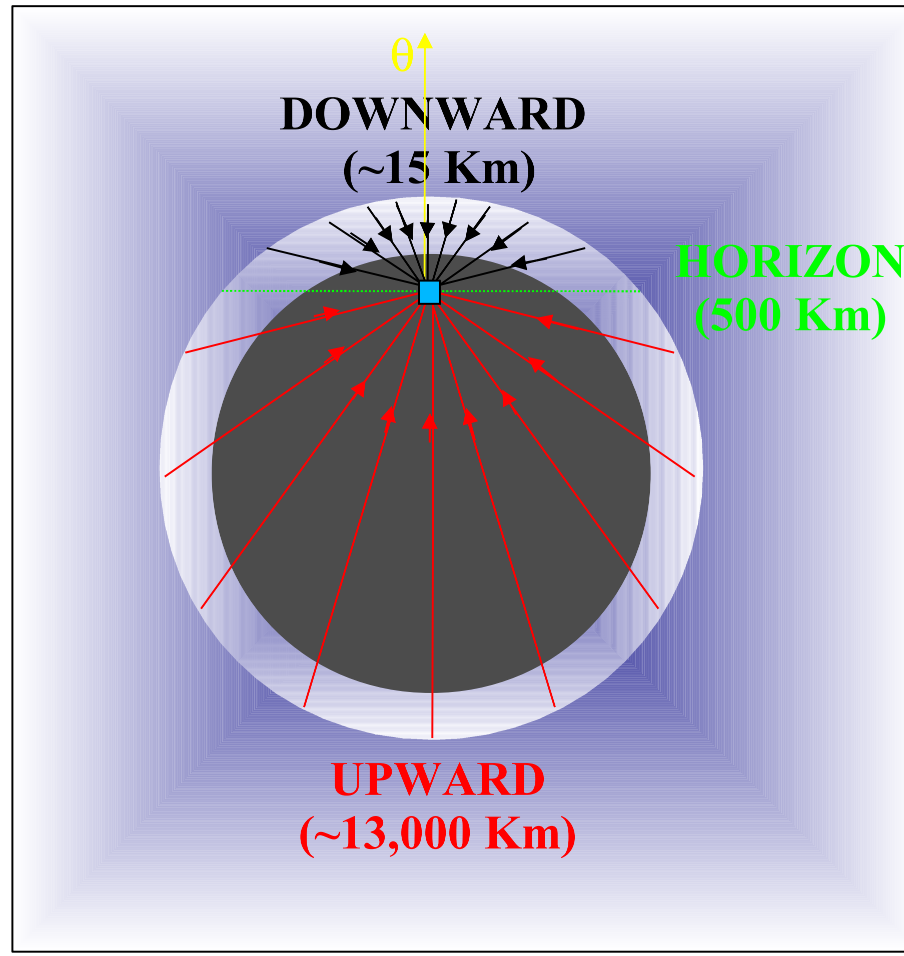
Indicazioni contrastanti negli anni '80

Osservazione dell'asimmetria up-down (Super-Kamiokande, 1998)

L/E dei neutrini atmosferici

$\sin^2 2\theta = 1$ E= 1 GeV



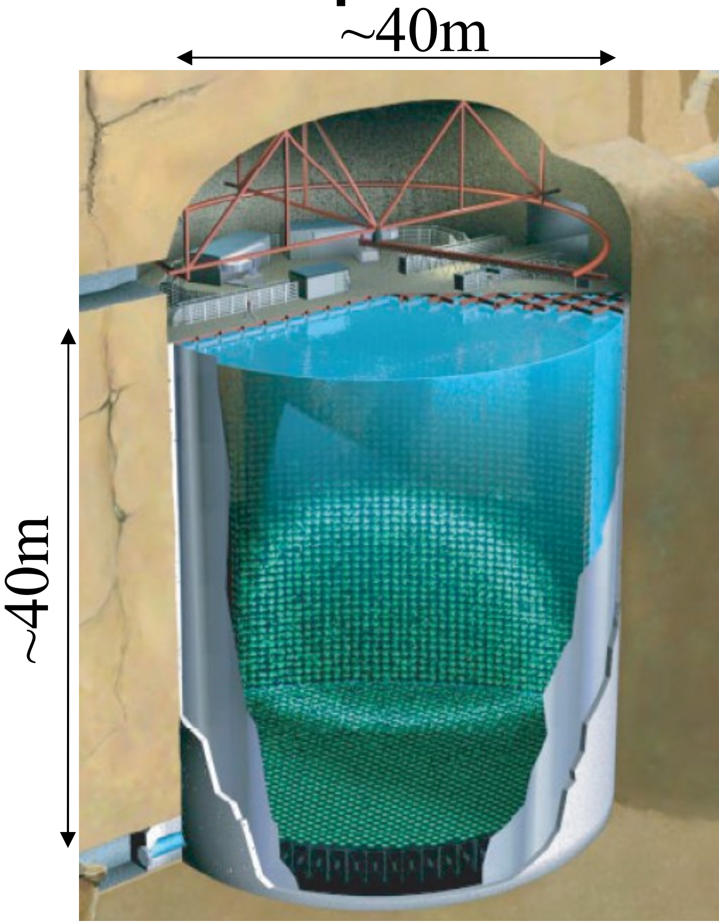


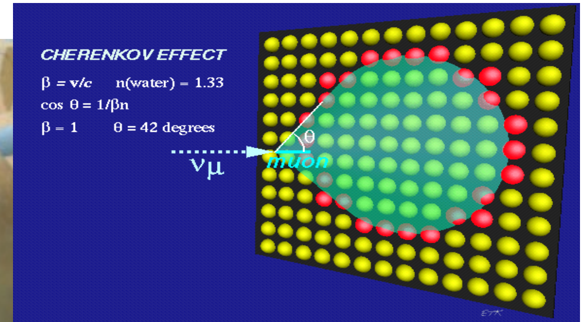
Ampio intervallo di L/E:

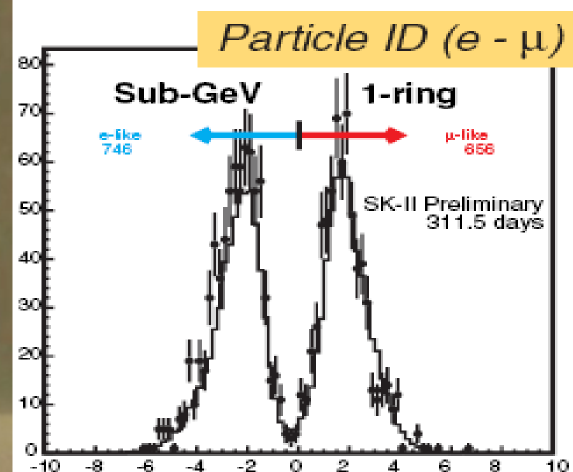
E~0.2 →100 GeV

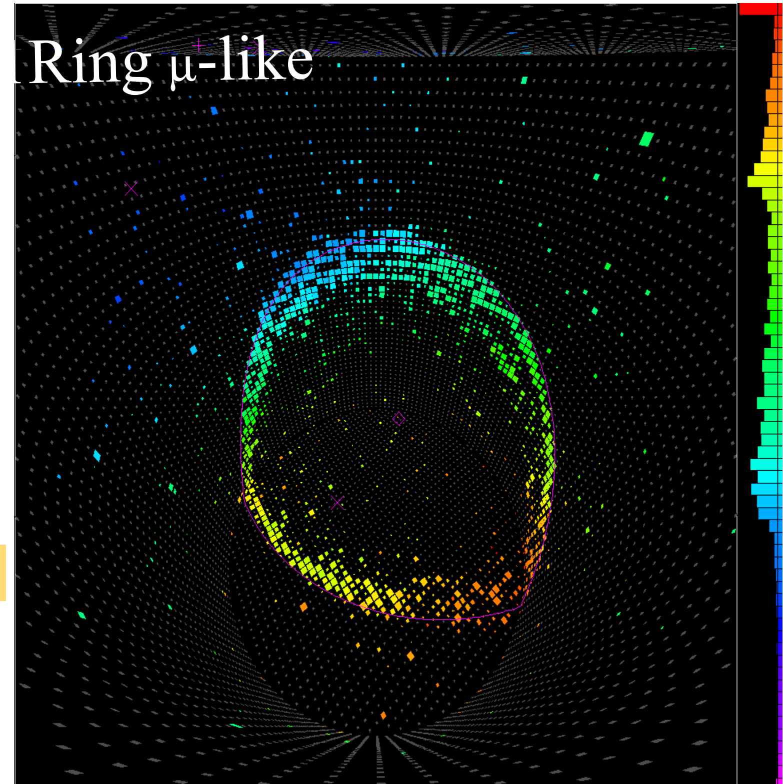
L~15 →13,000 Km

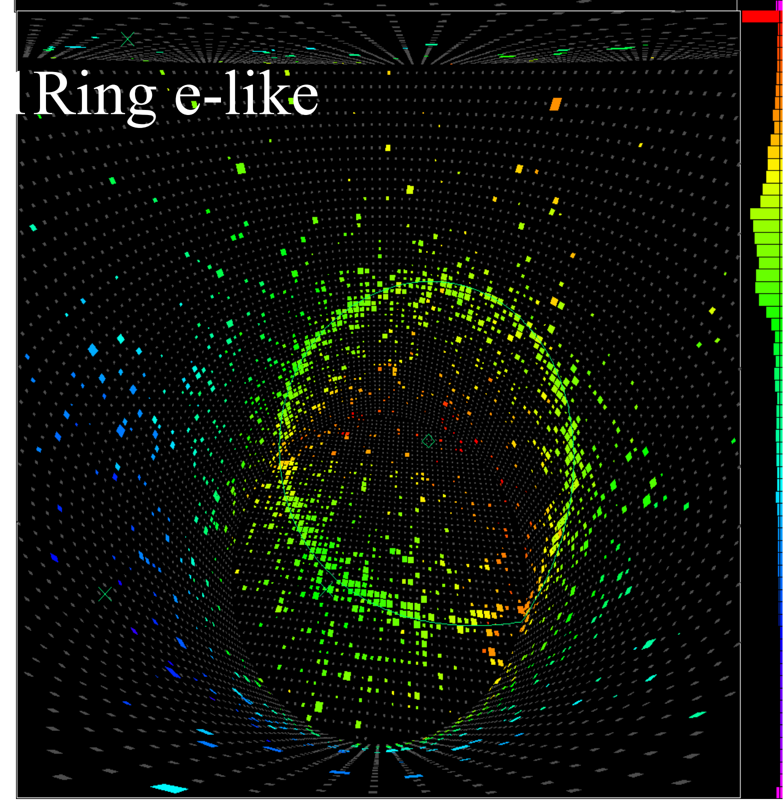
Super-Kamiokande











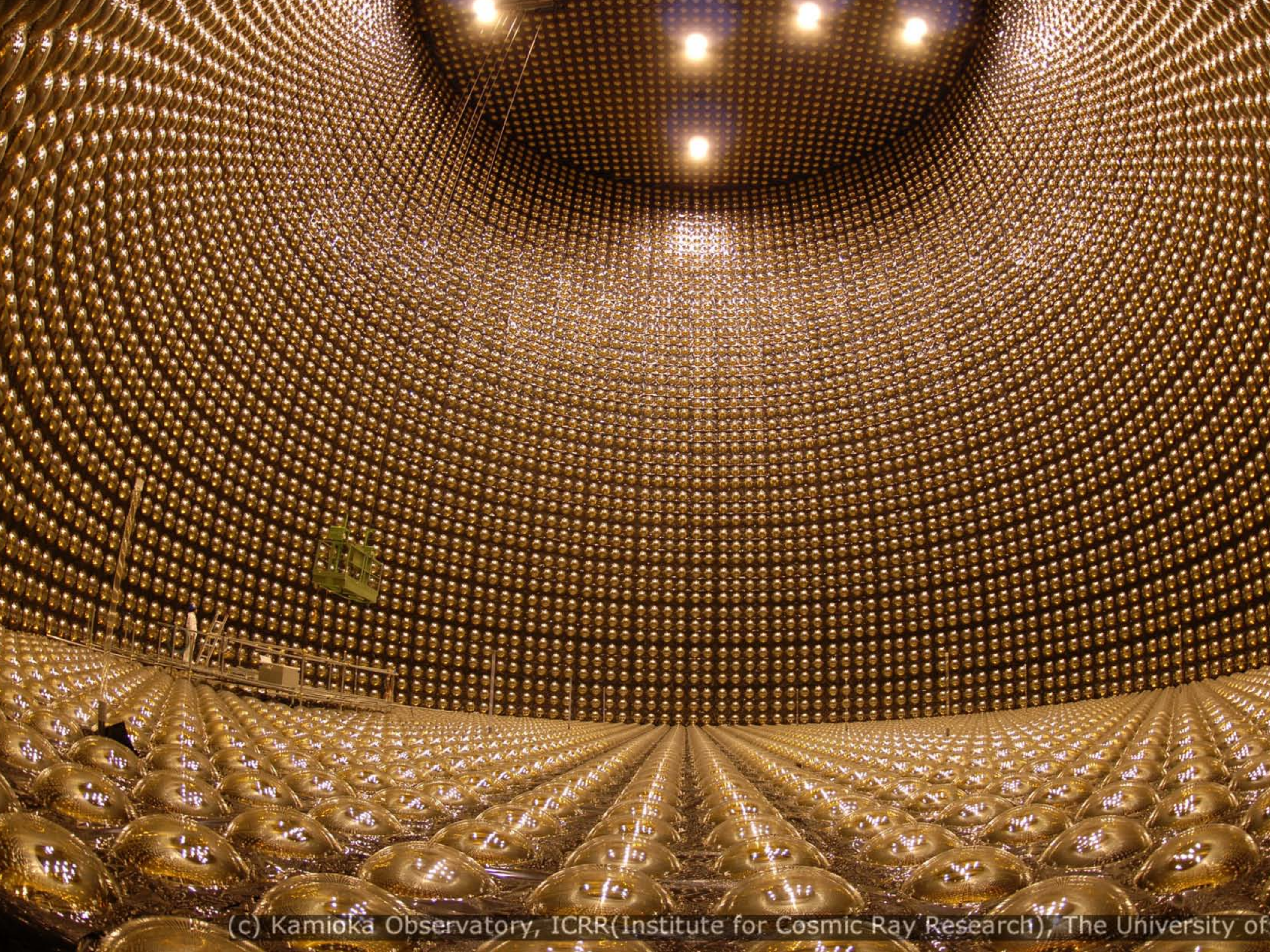
50,000 ton water Cherenkov detector

22.5 kton fiducial volume

1000 m underground (2700 m.w.e.)

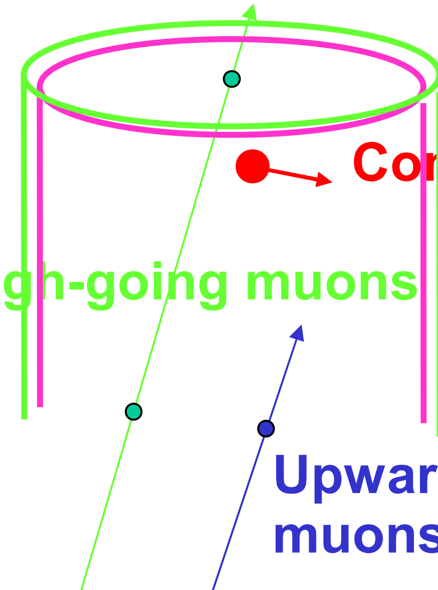
11,146 20-inch PMTs for inner detector

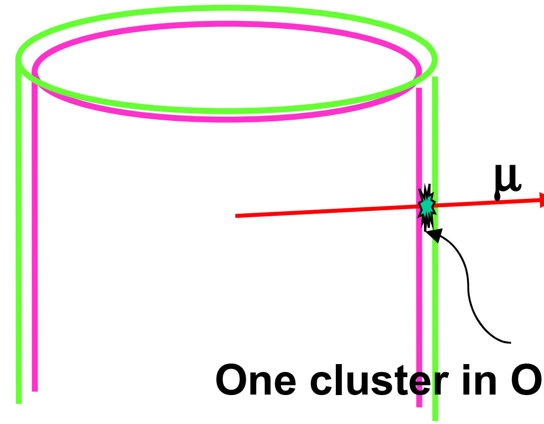
1,885 8-inch PMTs for outer detector

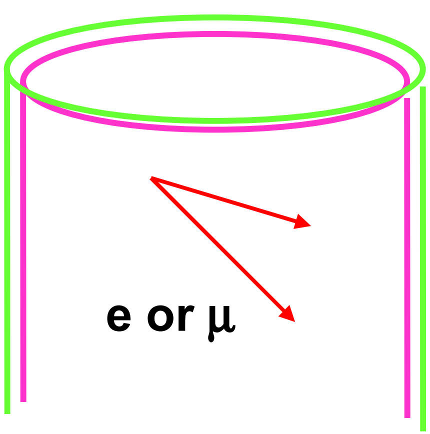


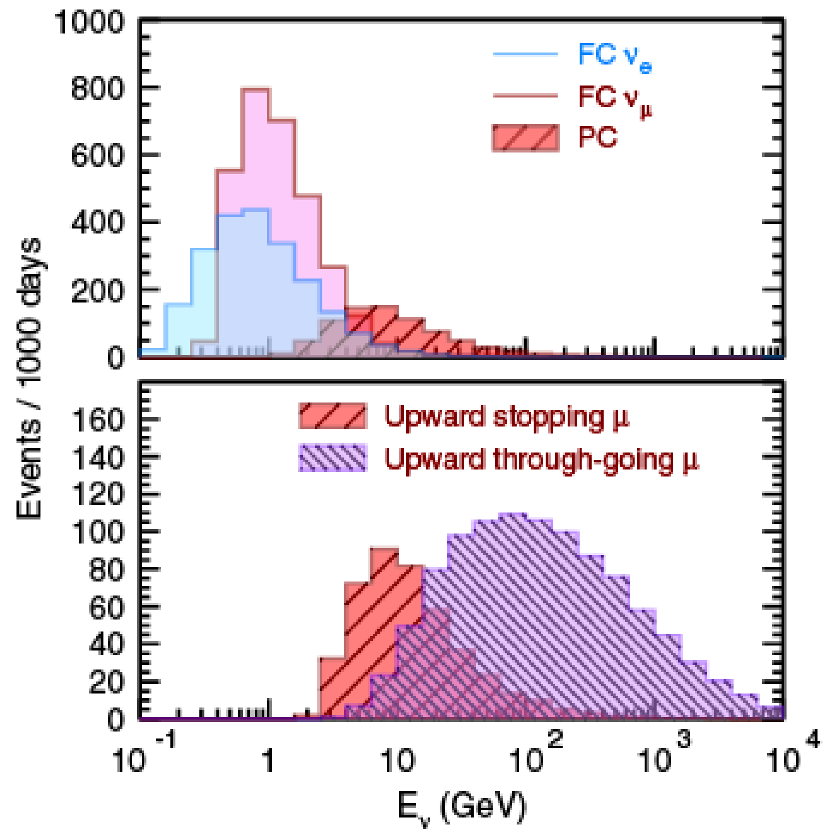
20" PMT by Hamamatsu Photonics

Detection of Atmospheric Neutrinos



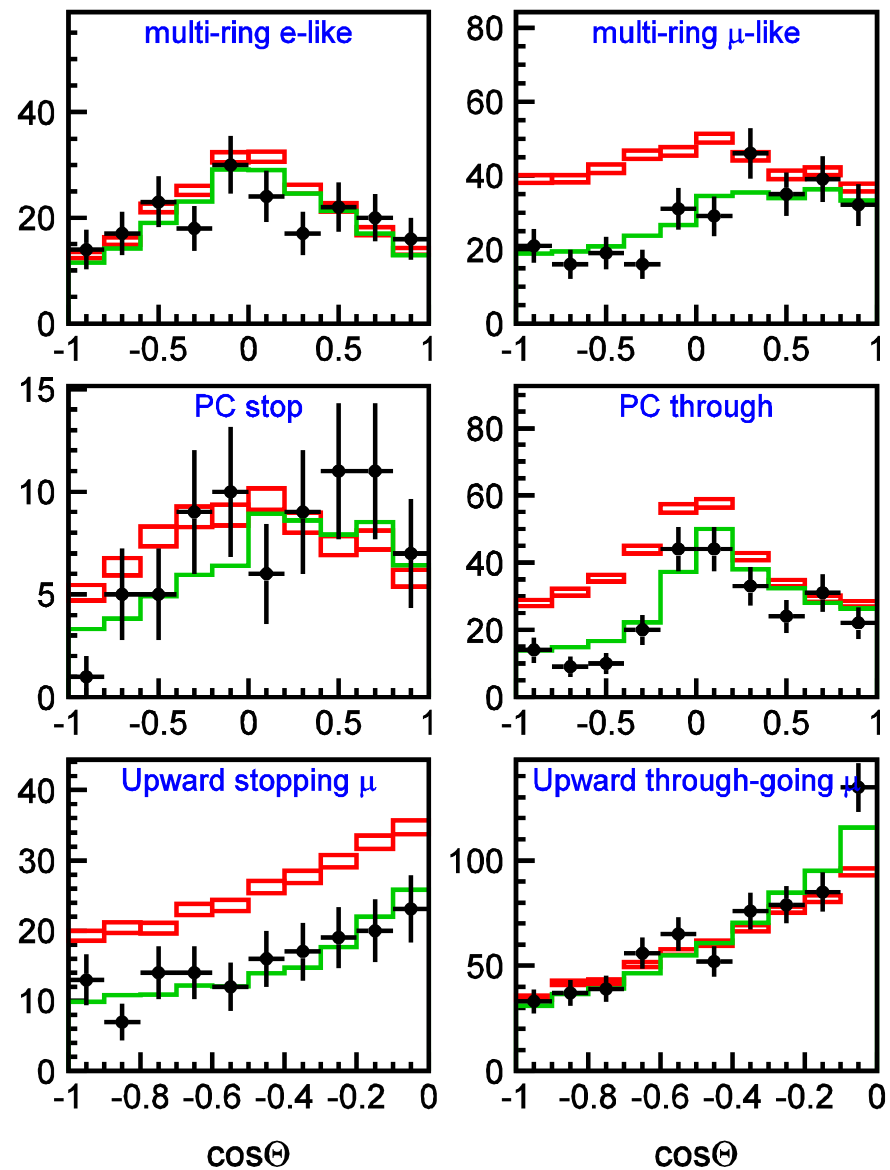




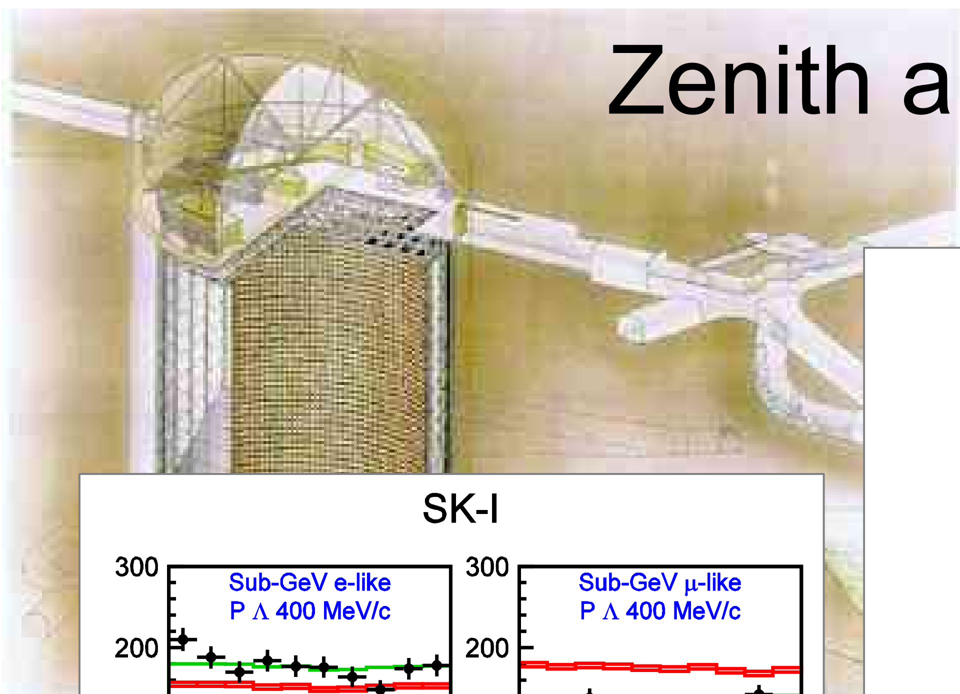


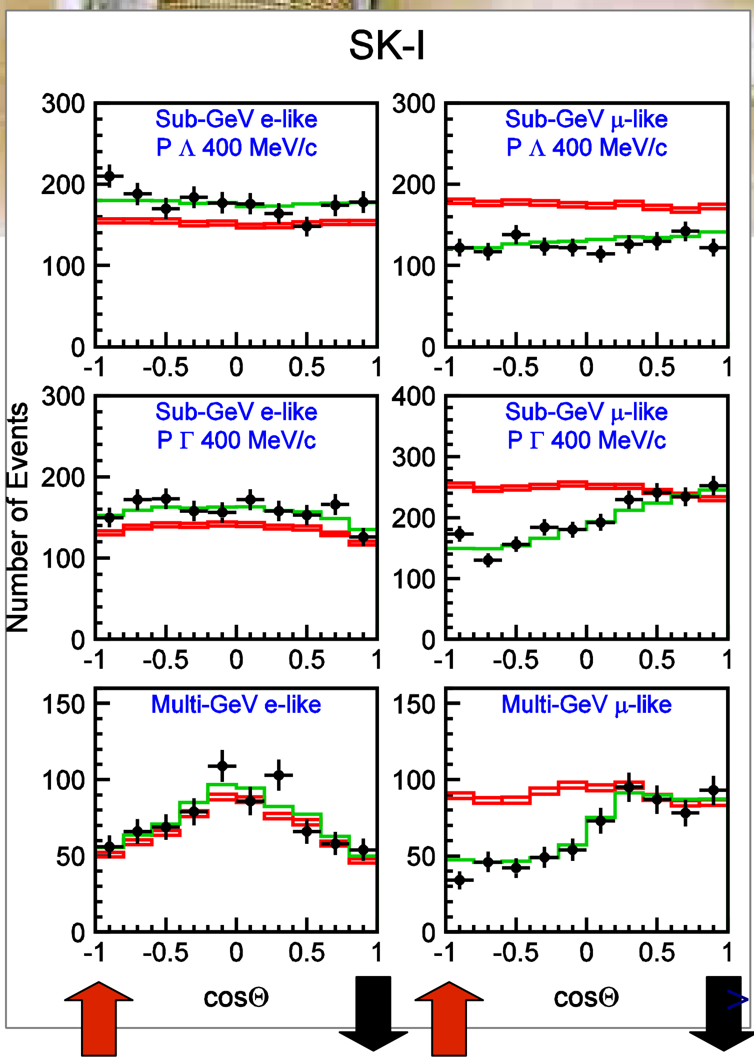
More Super-Kamiokande samples of atmospheric neutrinos

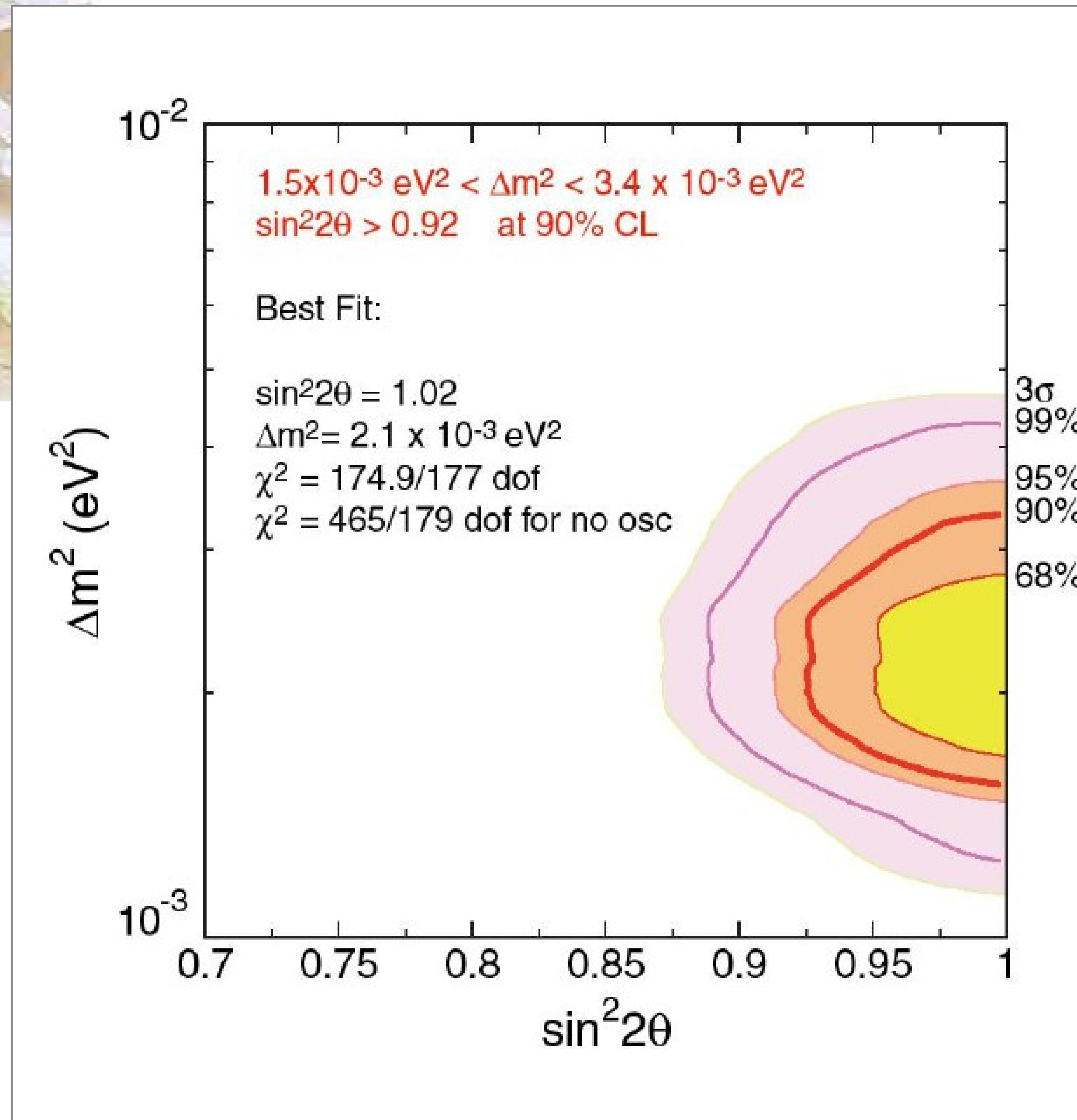
SK-II



Zenith angle dependence





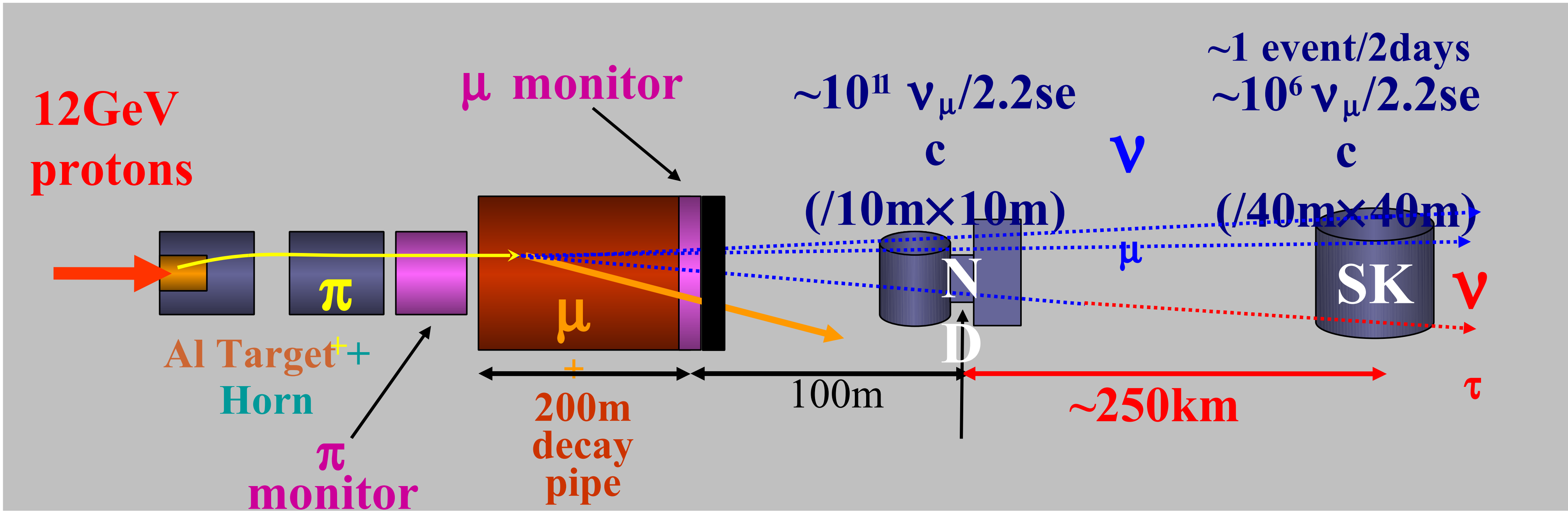


Long Baseline per confermare le oscillazioni dei neutrini atmosferici ad un acceleratore

Che distanza? Quale energia ?

$\Delta m^2 L/E$

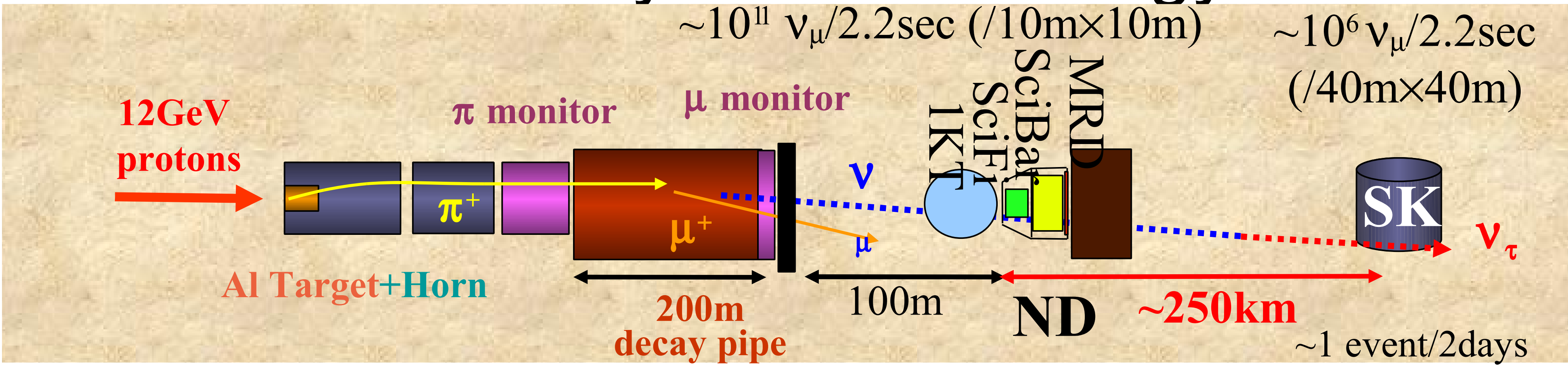
K2K Conceptual Layout



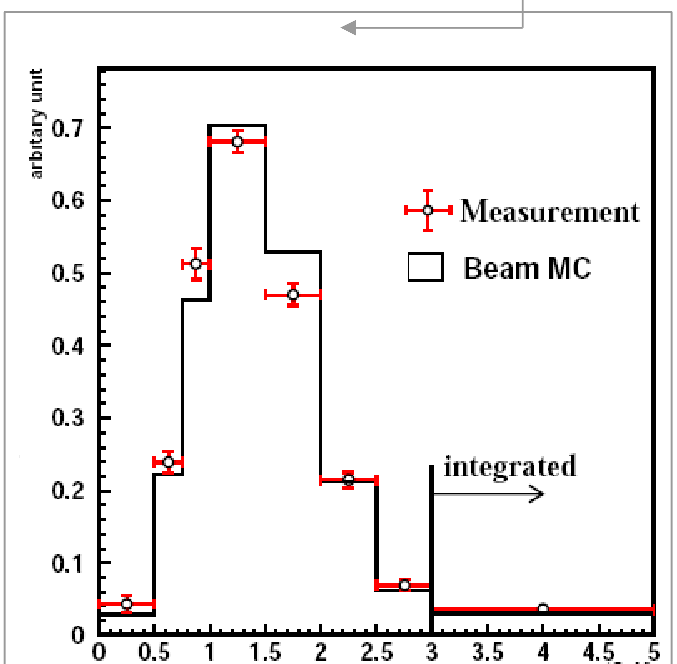
Signature of neutrino oscillation

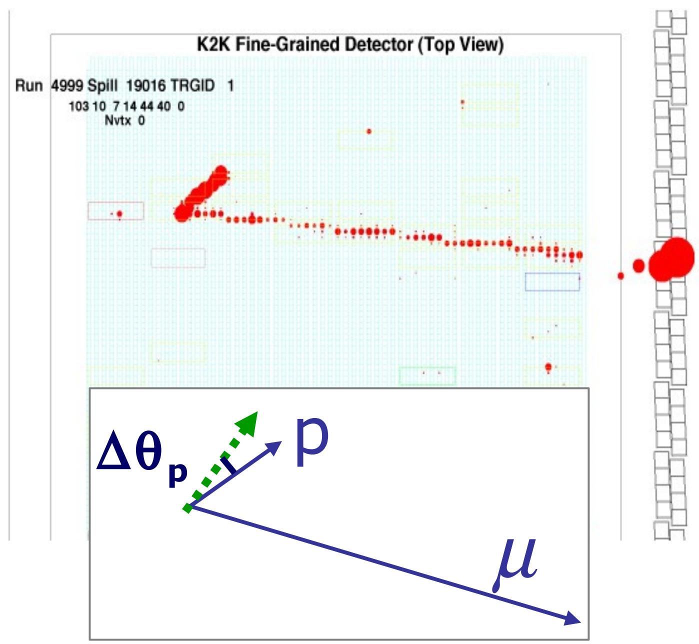
1. Reduction of ν_μ events
2. Distortion of ν_μ energy spectrum

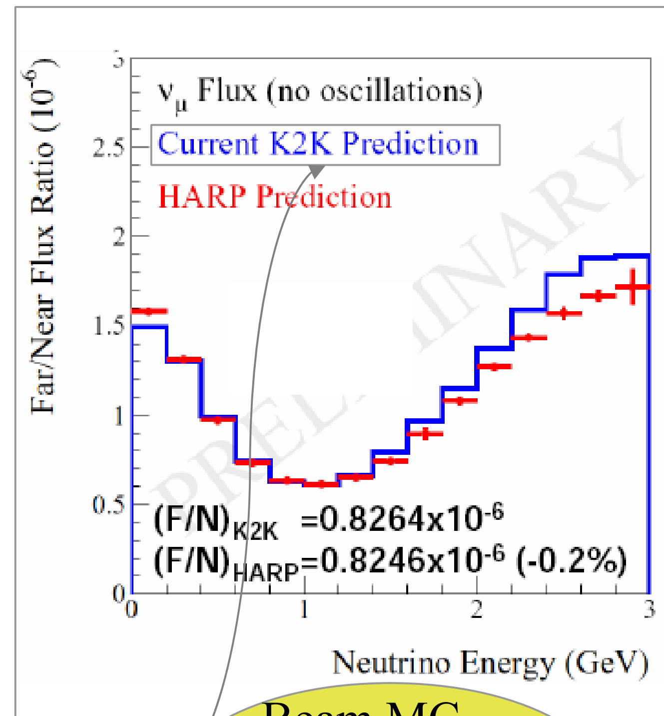
K2K Layout and Strategy



Combined fit of Pμ,θμ distributions at ND





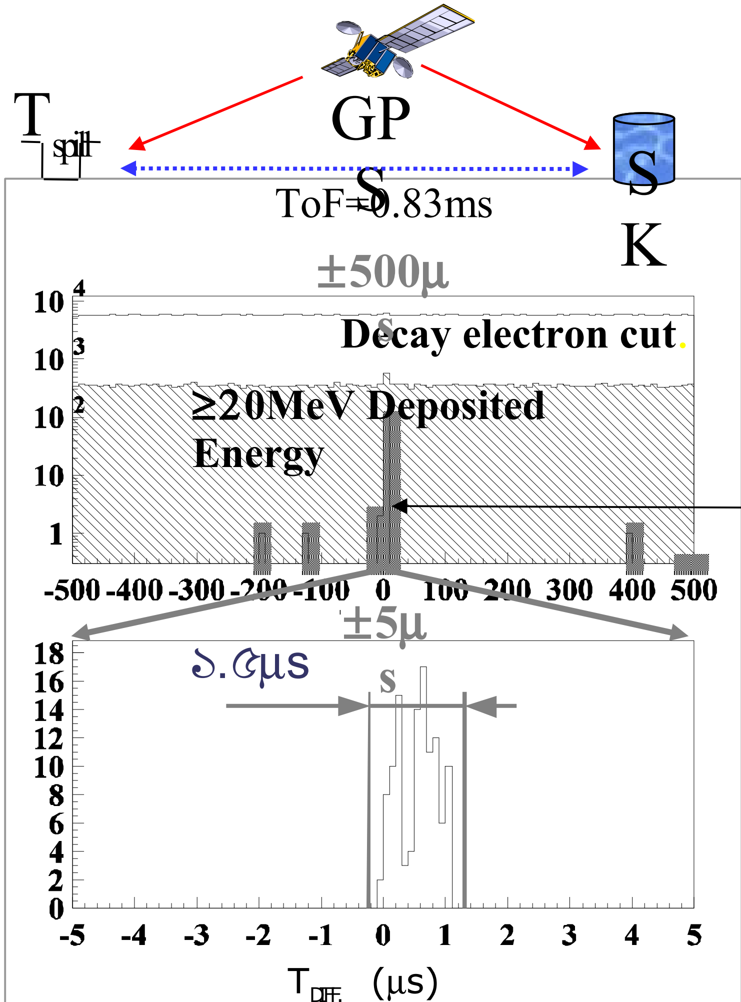


Near detector flux

Far detector flux

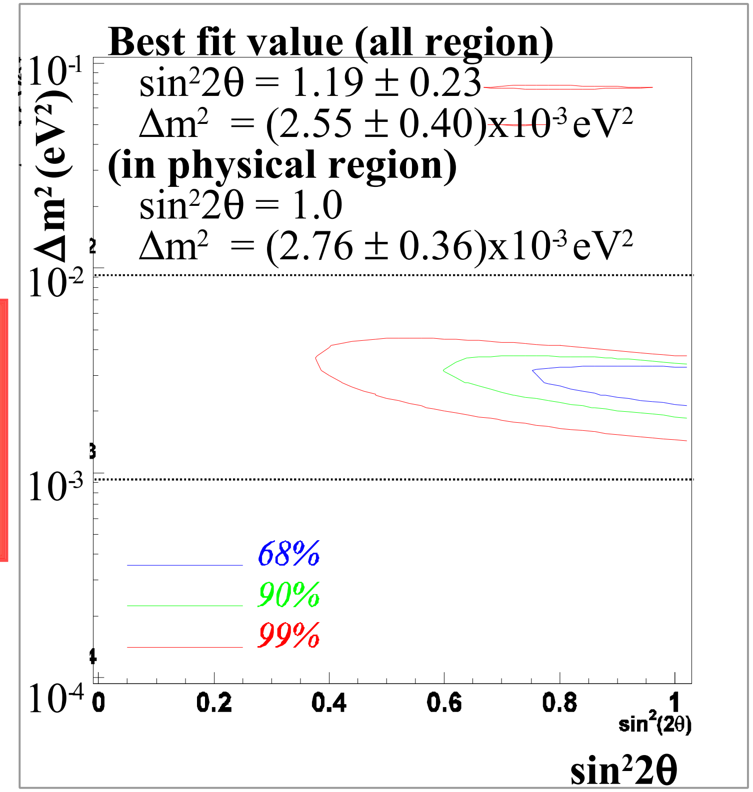
Beam MC
PIMON
Hadronic models
Hadropr. exp.

K2K Result



No Activity in Outer Detector
Event Vertex in Fiducial Volume
More than 30MeV Deposited Energy

No Oscillation
0.003%
4.2σ



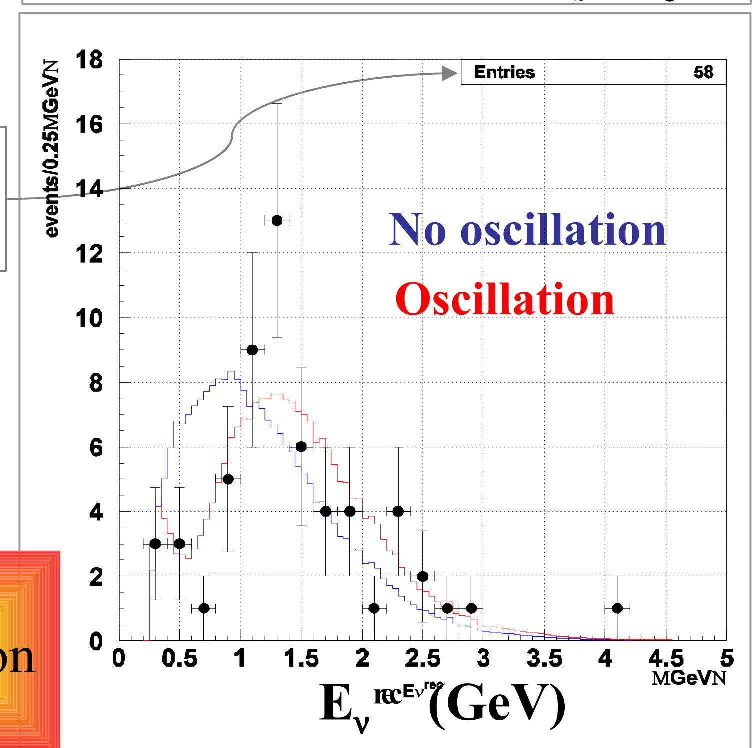
$$E_\nu^{rec} = \frac{(m_N-V)E_\mu - m_\mu^2/2 + m_N V - V^2/2}{(m_N-V) - E_\mu + p_\mu \cos\theta_\mu}$$

K2K	DATA	MC
FC 22.5kt	**112**	**155.9**
1-Ring	**67**	**99.0**
1-R μ-like	**58**	**90.8**
1-R e-like	**9**	**8.2**
Multi Ring	**45**	**56.8**

+11.5 (7.4%)
-10.2 (6.5%)

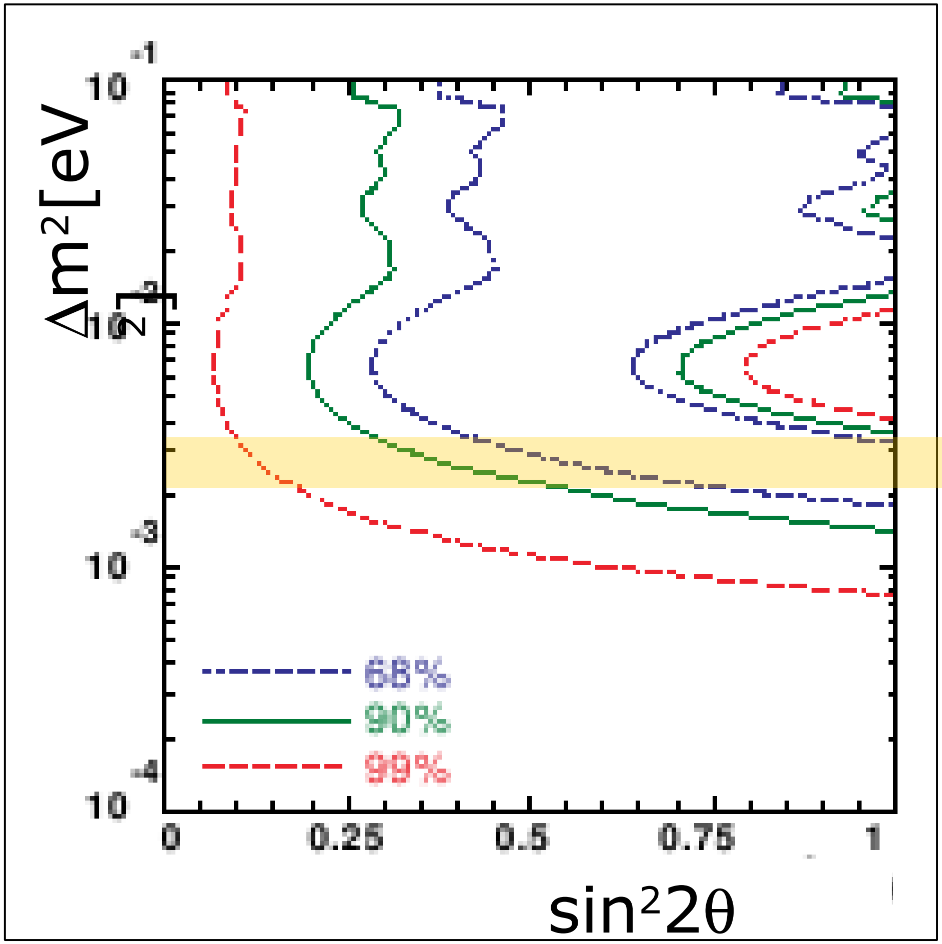
Absolute Deficit
3.1σ

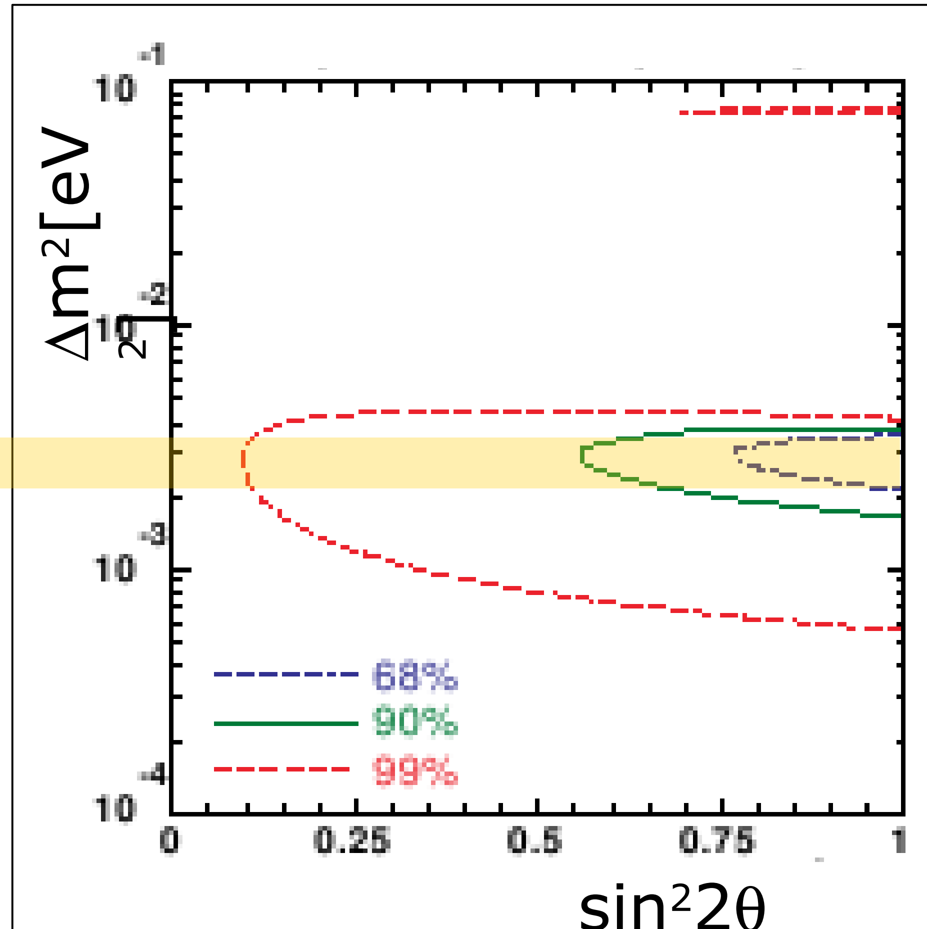
Shape Distortion
2.8σ



Disappearance & Shape

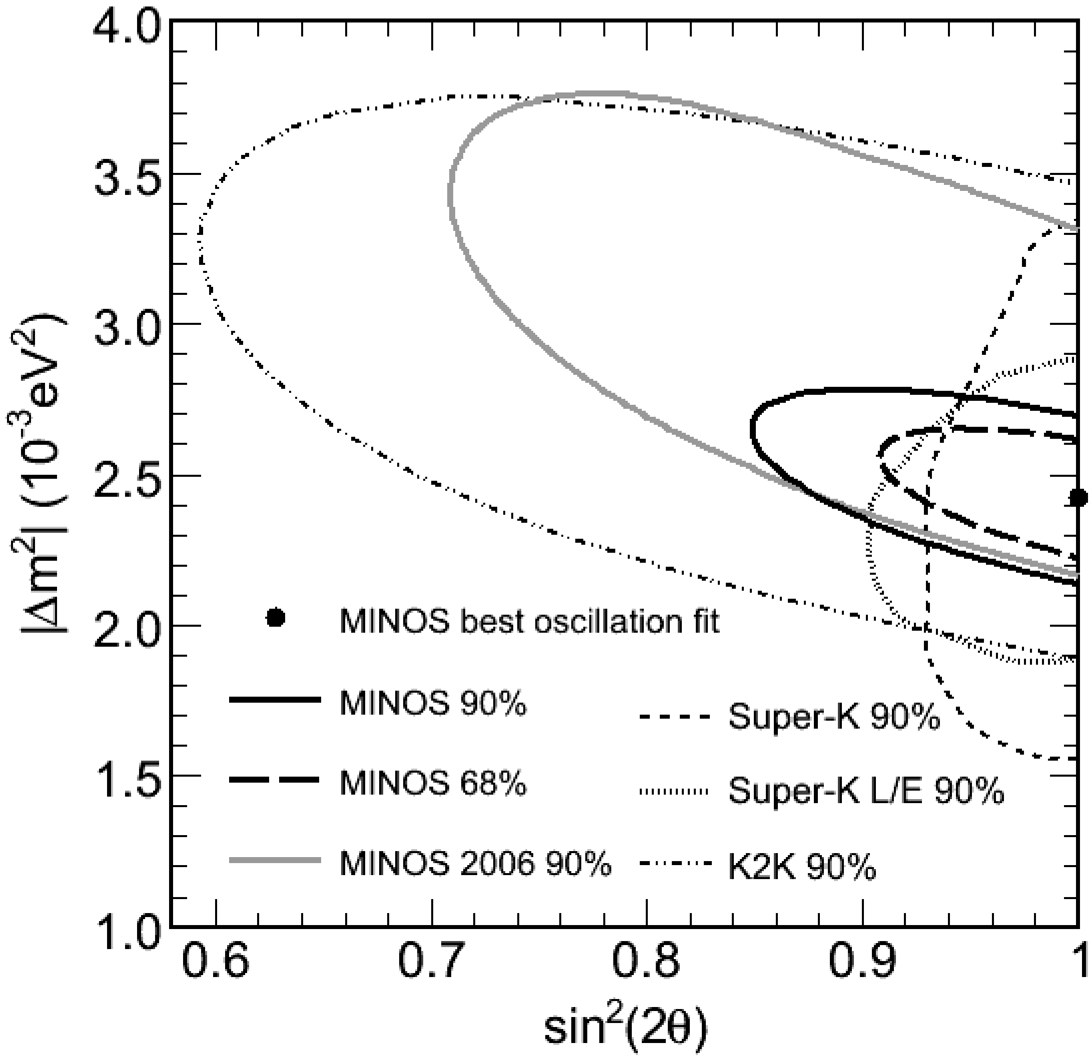
ABSOLUTE DEFICIT	ENERGY SPECTRUM DISTORTION





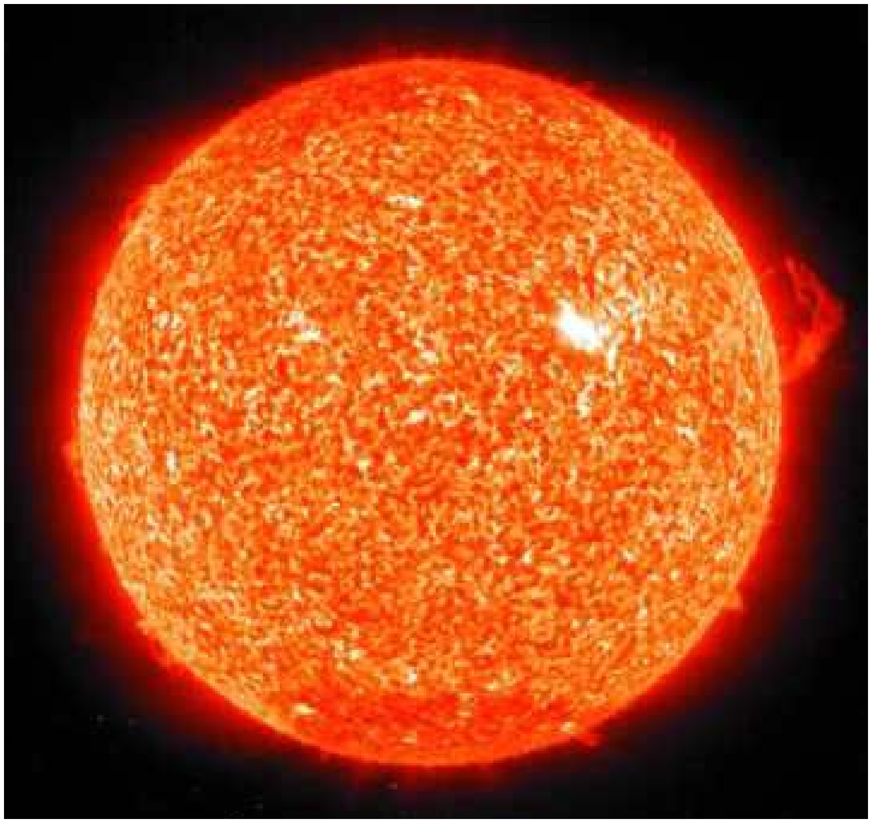
Allowed regions from ν_μ disappearance and distortion of E_ν spectrum are consistents

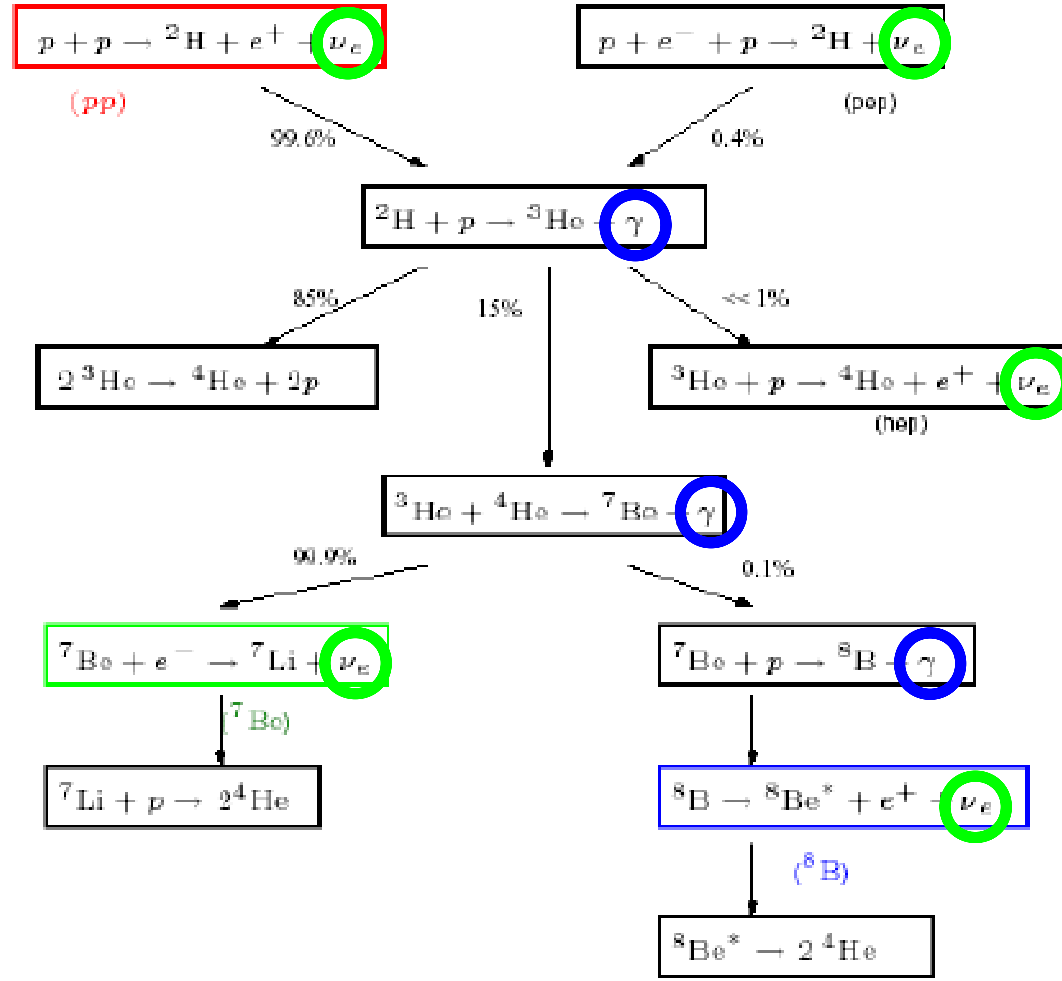
Minos (Fermilab→Soudan)



Neutrino from the Sun

The Standard Solar Model (SSM) predicts the power radiated by the Sun from fusion reactions in its core





98.5% of the power comes from the pp reaction: $4\,p \rightarrow {}^4He + 2e^+ + 2\nu_e + 26.7$ MeV

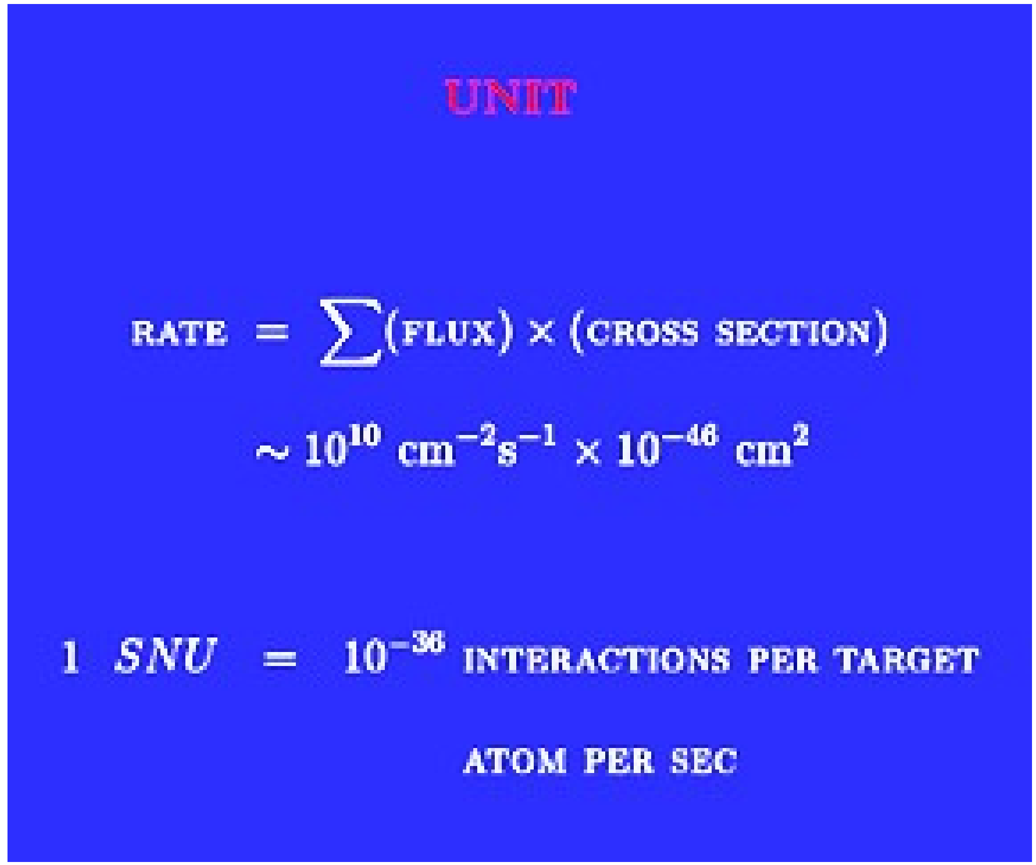
$L_\odot = 3.9\ 10^{26}\ Js^{-1}$

$D = 1.5\ 10^{11}$ m

$Q = 26.7$ MeV $= 4.3\ 10^{-12}$ J

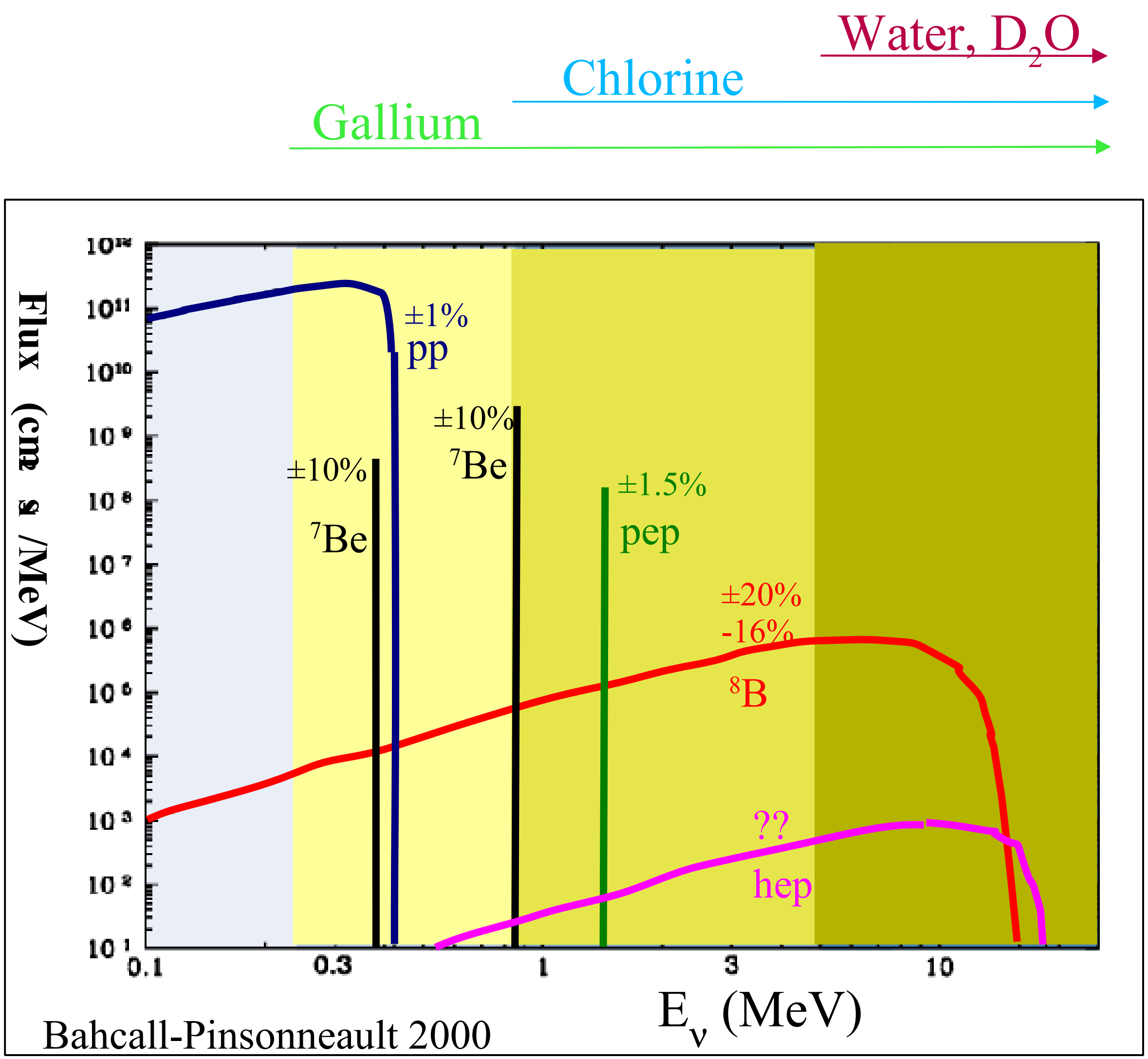
$\Phi_\odot = 2L_\odot / Q \cdot (1/4\pi D^2) \approx 6.5\ 10^{10}\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$

SNU – Solar Neutrino Unit



Per avere ~1 interazione al giorno sono necessari O(10^{30}) nuclei bersaglio, cioè O(10^{6}) mol ovvero rivelatori di masse dell'ordine del kt

Spettro dei neutrini solari



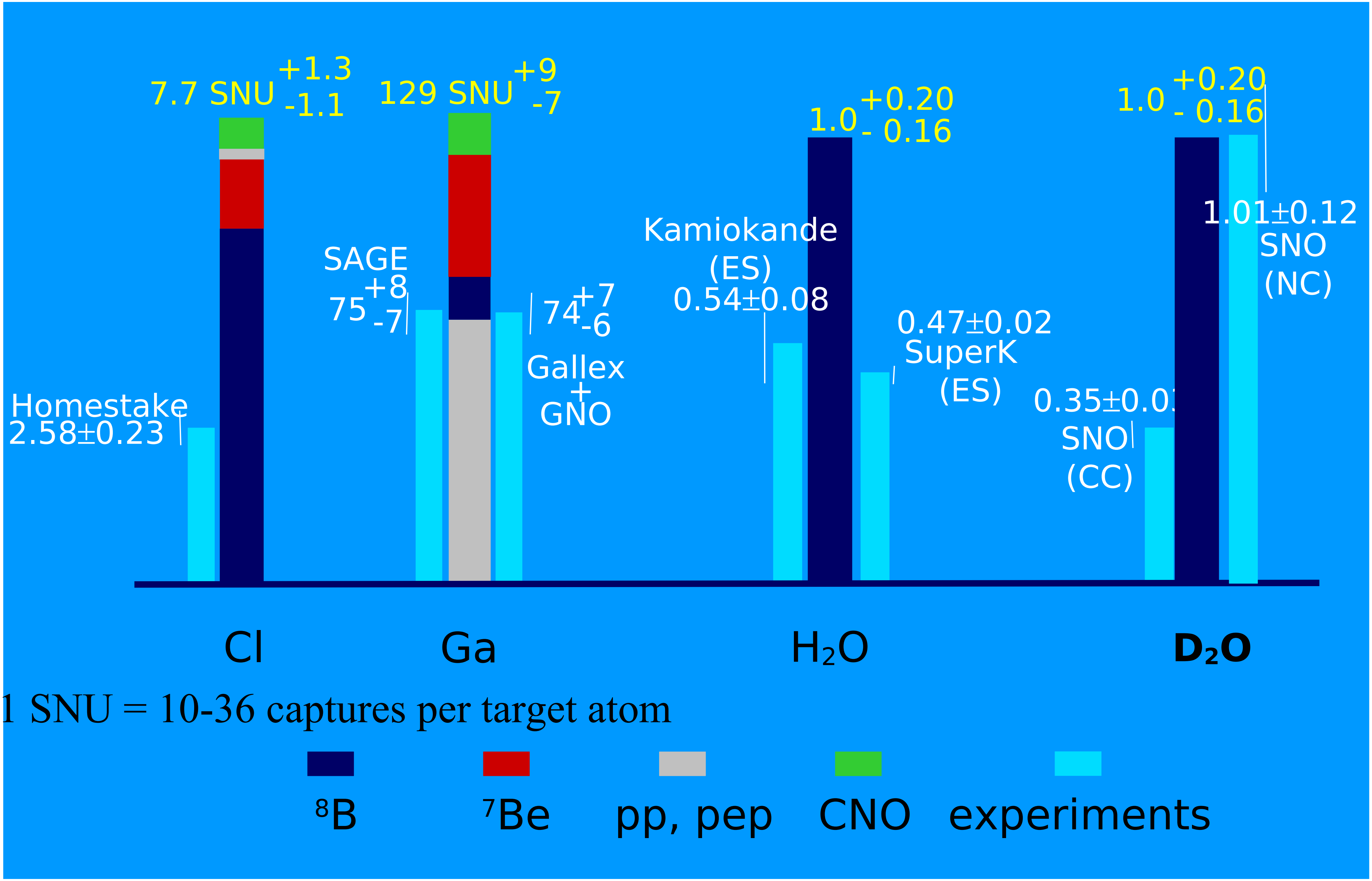
Chlorine
Homestake
$\nu_e + {}^{37}Cl \rightarrow {}^{37}Ar + e^-$

Gallium
SAGE, Gallex,GNO
$\nu_e + {}^{71}Ga \rightarrow {}^{71}Ge + e^-$

Water
Kamiokande, SuperK
$\nu_x + e^- \rightarrow \nu_x + e^-$ (ES)

D_2O
SNO
$\nu_x + e^- \rightarrow \nu_x + e^-$ (ES)
$\nu_e + d \rightarrow p + p + e^-$ (CC)
$\nu_x + d \rightarrow n + p + \nu_x$ (NC)

Misure del flusso dei neutrini solari



Sudbury Neutrino Observatory (SNO)

1000 tonnes D_2O

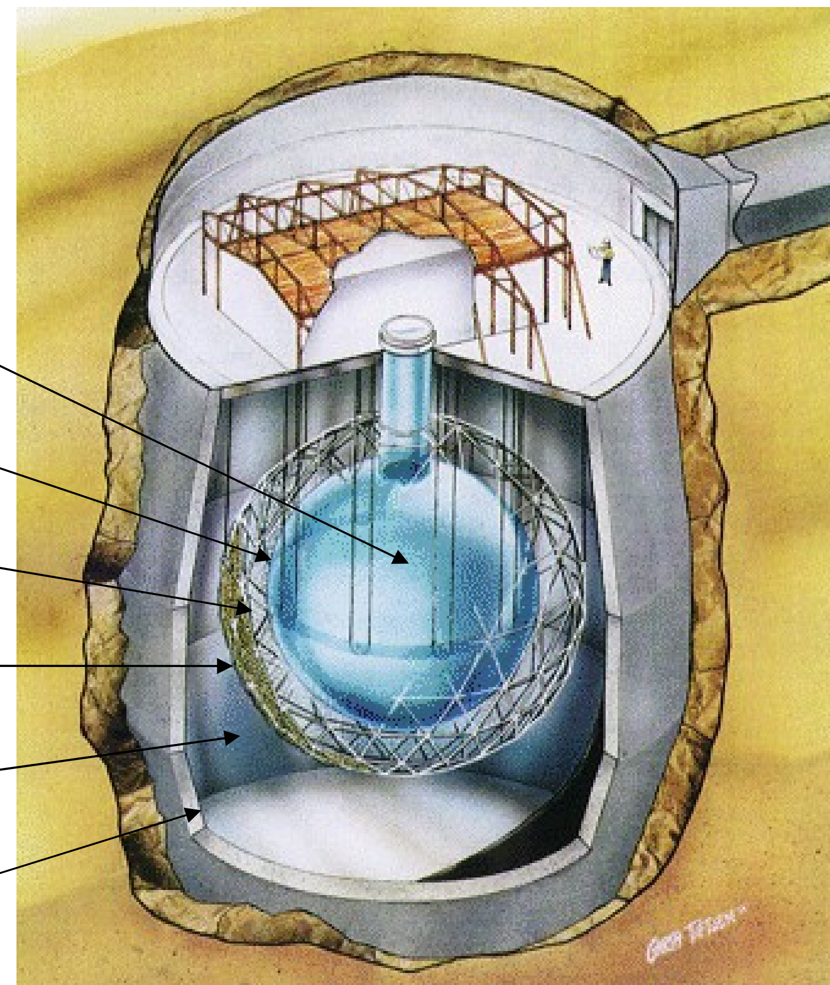
12 m Diameter Acrylic Vessel

1700 tonnes Inner Buffer H_2O

9500 PMTs, 60% coverage

5300 tonnes Outer Shield H_2O

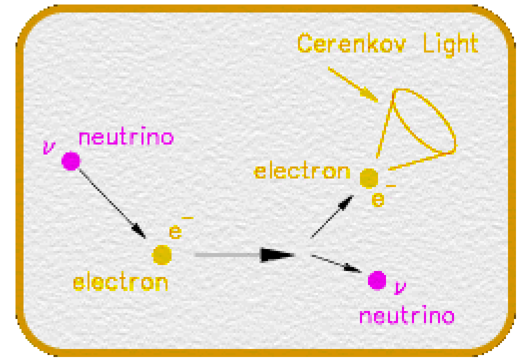
Urylon Liner and Radon Seal



Neutrino interactions in SNO

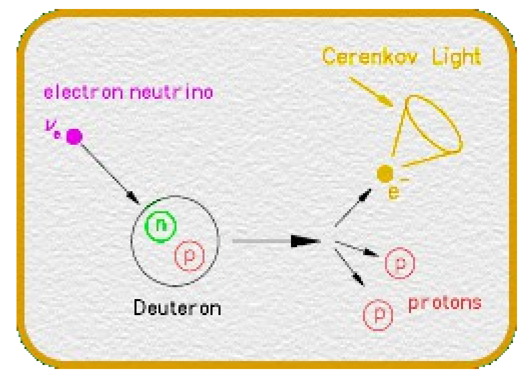
ES $\nu_x + e^- \rightarrow \nu_x + e^-$

- In SNO (D_2O) as in SK (H_2O)
- Mainly ν_e but also ν_μ,ν_τ (1:6)
- Strong Θ_ν sensitivity



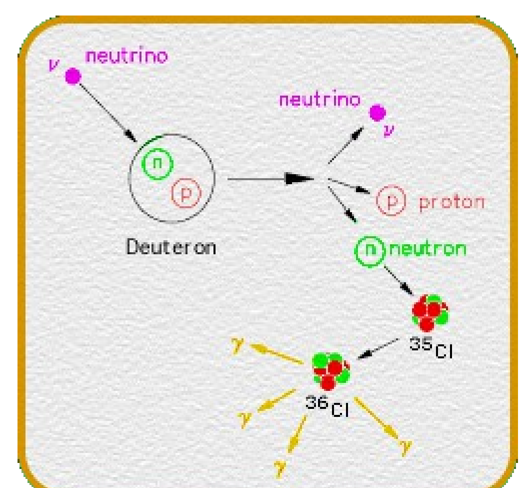
CC $\nu_e + d \rightarrow p + p + e^-$

- Good energy measurement
- ν_e only
- Weak directionality: $\propto 1\text{-}1/3\cos(\Theta_\nu)$



NC $\nu_x + d \rightarrow n + p + \nu_x$

- Equally sensitive to all ν
- Measure the total ^8B flux



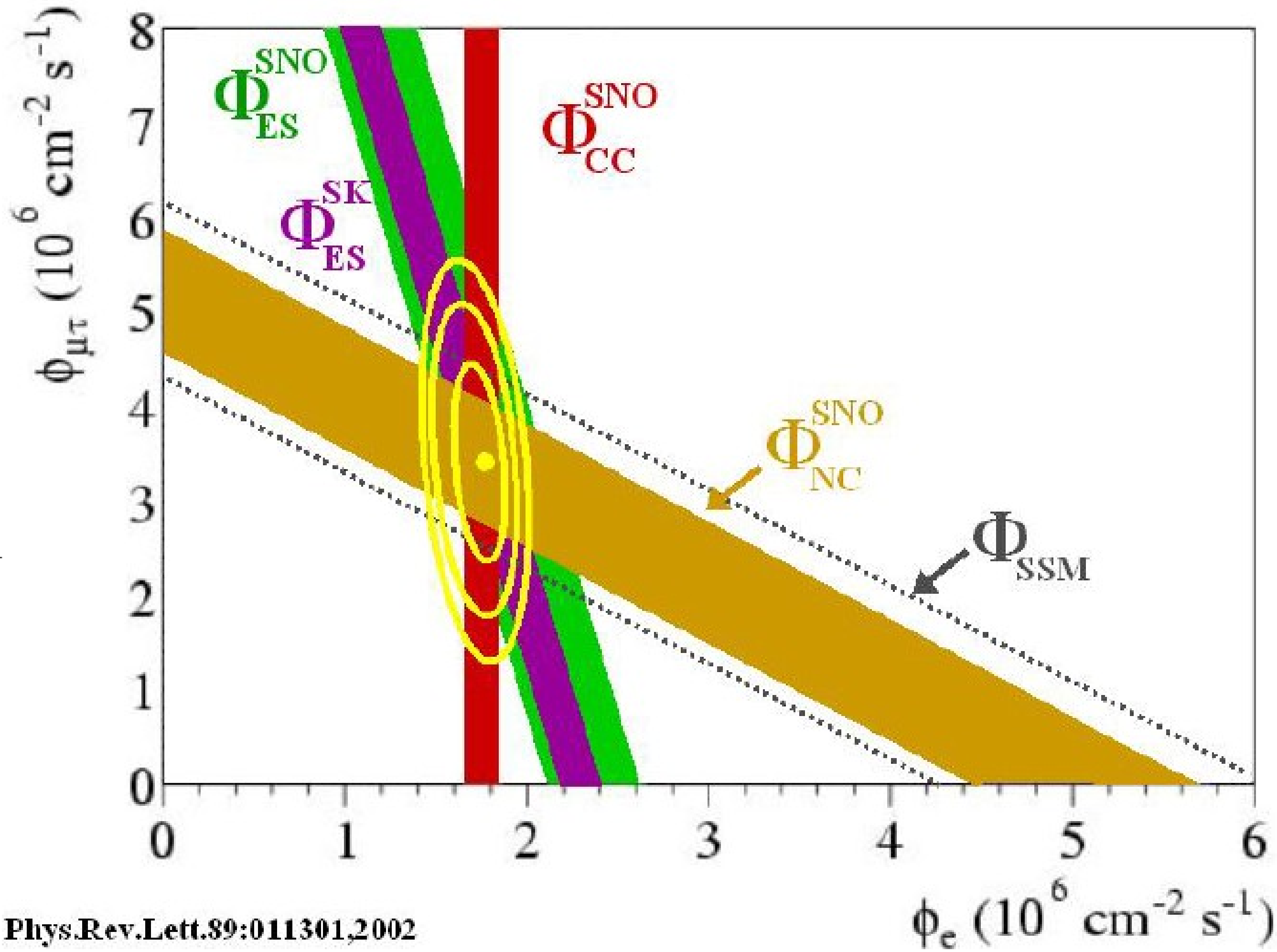
SNO: total flux as expected from SSM

- NC rate as expected from SSM (all neutrinos)
- CC rate (only ν_e) is 0.31 SSM
- ES rate is consistent with Super-Kamiokande and oscillation into ν_μ,ν_τ

$$\Phi_{CC} = 1.59^{+0.10}_{-0.11} \cdot 10^{-6} cm^{-2} s{-1}$$

$$\Phi_{ES} = 2.21^{+0.33}_{-0.28} \cdot 10^{-6} cm^{-2} s{-1}$$

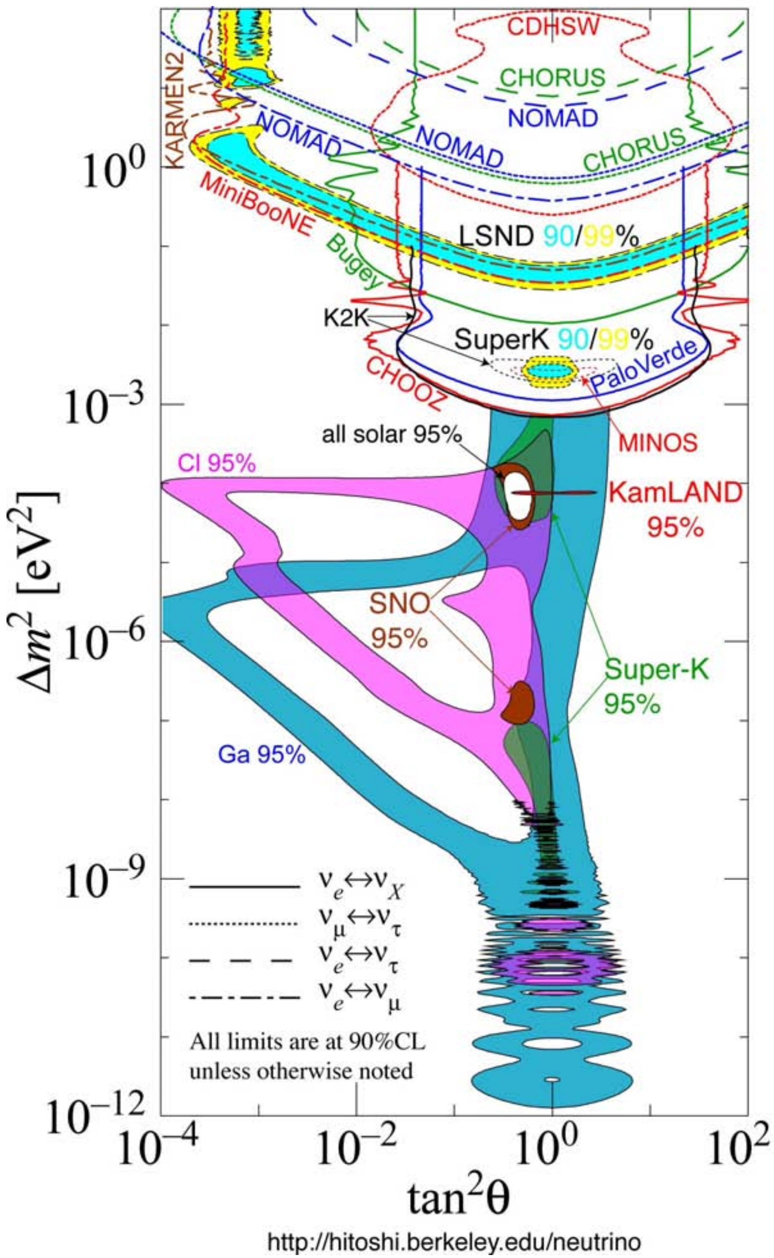
$$\Phi_{ES} = 5.21 \pm 0.47 \cdot 10^{-6} cm^{-2} s{-1}$$



Phys.Rev.Lett.89:011301,2002

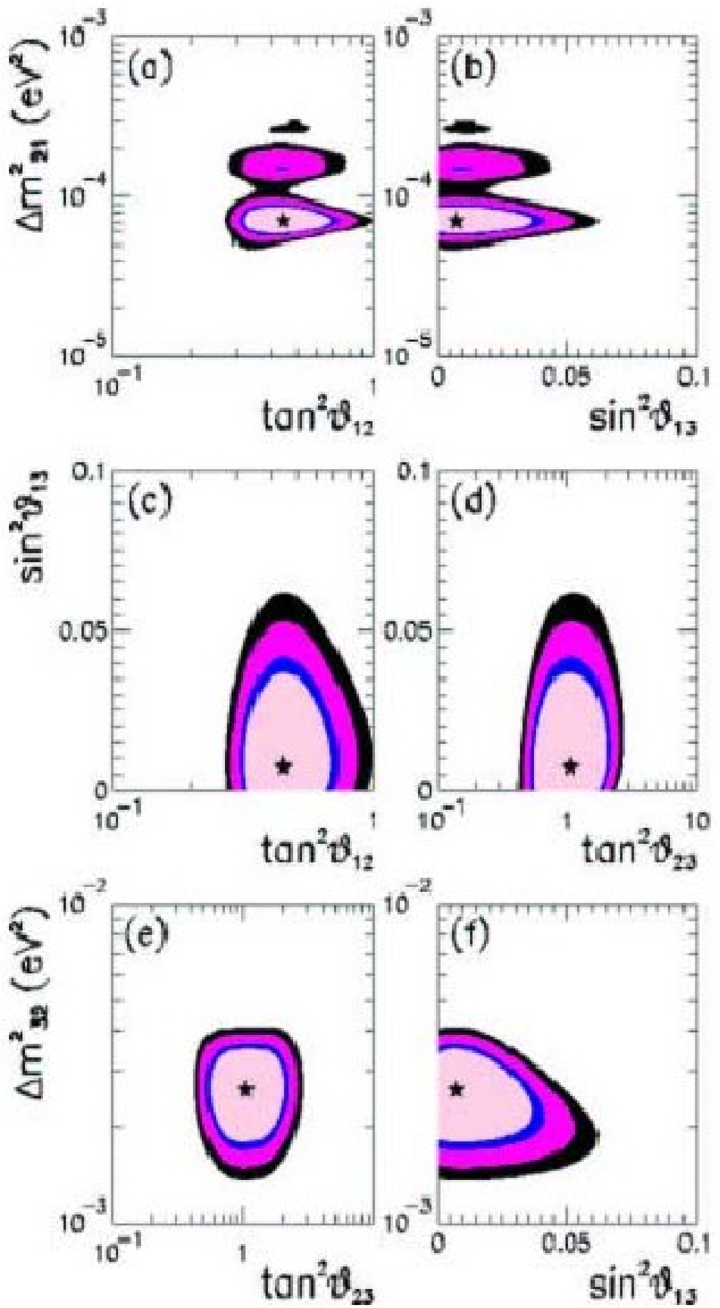
Neutrino differents from ν_e coming from the Sun ! (2002)

Oscillation data overview



Decades of experimental and theoretical efforts !

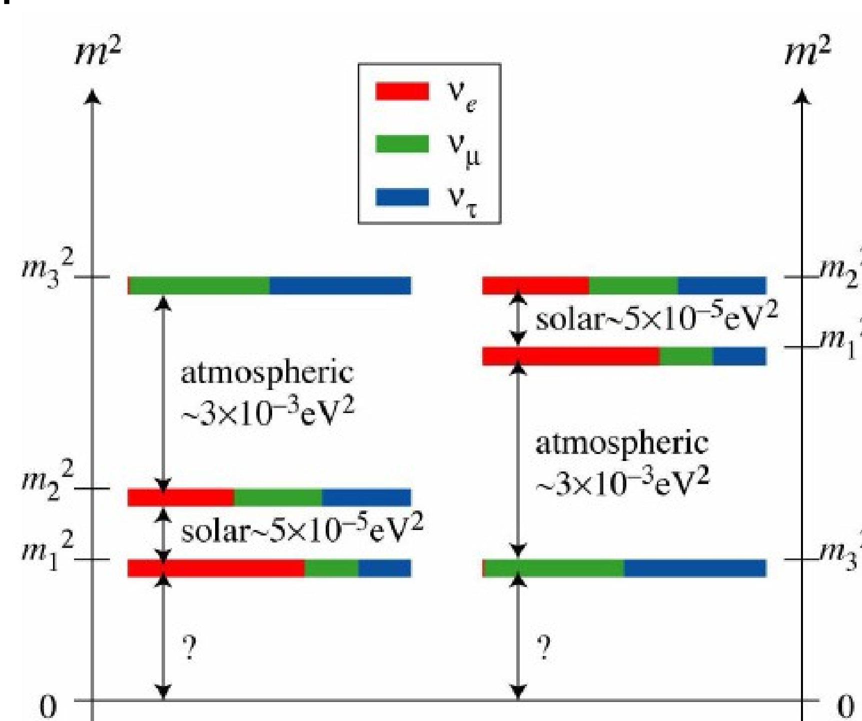
Global fits to oscillation data



A coherent and consistent global picture emerged.

Global fit of neutrino oscillation experiments gives θ_{12} θ_{23} Δm^2_{12} Δm^2_{23}

Still unknown θ_{13} ,(hints it might be just below the present limit) mass hierarchy, CP δ violation phase



Compiti a casa per i prossimi O(20) anni

- Quanto vale il terzo angolo di mixing θ_{13} ?
- Ci sono neutrini sterili ?
- I neutrini sono fermioni di Dirac o di Majorana ?
- Nei leptoni c'è violazione di CP ?
- E' la leptogenesi l'origine dell'asimmetria materia/antimateria ?
- Quali sono le proprietà elettromagnetiche dei neutrini ?
- Osserveremo mai i neutrini “relic” del Big Bang ?
- Saremo sorpresi da risultati inattesi ?

This is the end ?

“There is nothing new to be discovered in physics now.
All that remains is more and more precise measurement.”

Kelvin, c. 1900