

Minutiæ over Short and Long Distances:
Neutrino Physics
Today
and
Tomorrow

Deborah Harris
Fermilab
15 December 2009

Brief prologue

PHYSICAL REVIEW D

VOLUME 14, NUMBER 7

1 OCTOBER 1976

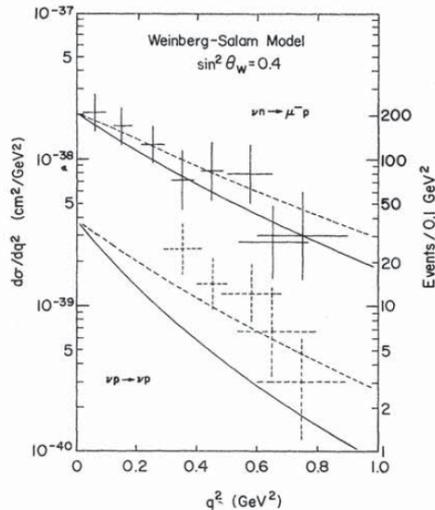
Neutrino-proton elastic scattering: Implications for weak-interaction models

Carl H. Albright,* C. Quigg,[†] R. E. Shrock, and J. Smith[‡]

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, P.O. Box 500, Batavia, Illinois 60510[§]

(Received 21 May 1976; revised manuscript received 9 July 1976)

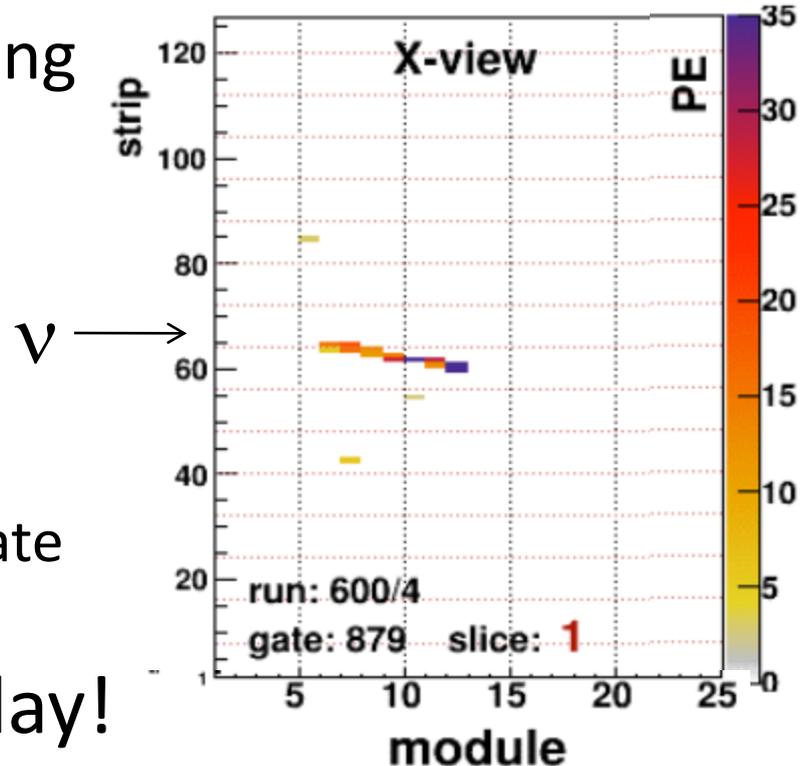
- When did Chris really start thinking about neutrinos?



Actual event
from
MINERvA
June 7, 2009

$\nu p \rightarrow \nu p$ candidate

Happy Birthday!



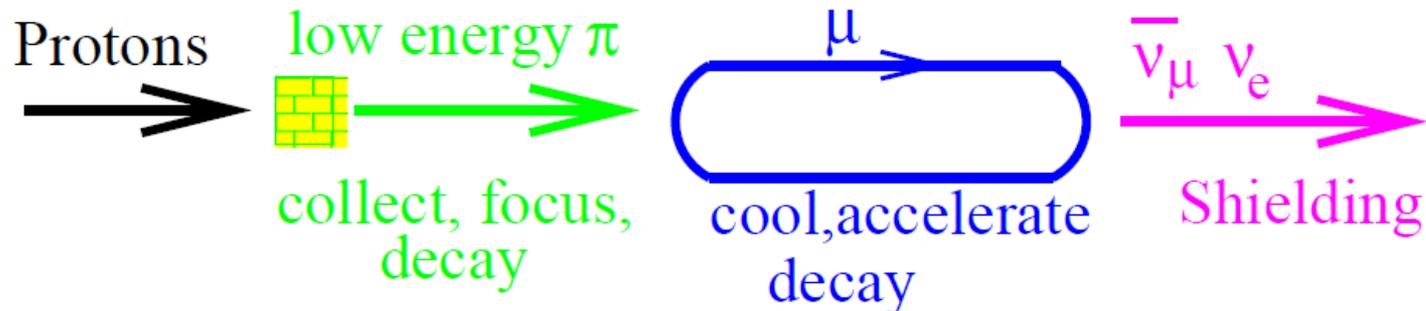
Outline

- Preamble...Chris's opening talk at NuFact99
- What we know now
- First lights and next steps
- Neutrino factory ideas now...

- Conclusion:
Are we following Chris's advice?

Neutrino Factories in '99

- Picture the scene...neutrino oscillations “discovered” after decades-old hints
- Fringe element is very excited about neutrino factories...first NuFact conference held in Lyon



- Neutrino factory seems like perfect place to be:
 - $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu$, and if in the detector you see $\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu^+ X$ then you know you've seen $\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu$

What did Chris tell us?

- Don't design the neutrino factory for what you want to do now, think about what you'll want to know in 10 years...
- Don't stop trying to figure out other ways to see oscillations, neutrino factory may not be the only way to get there



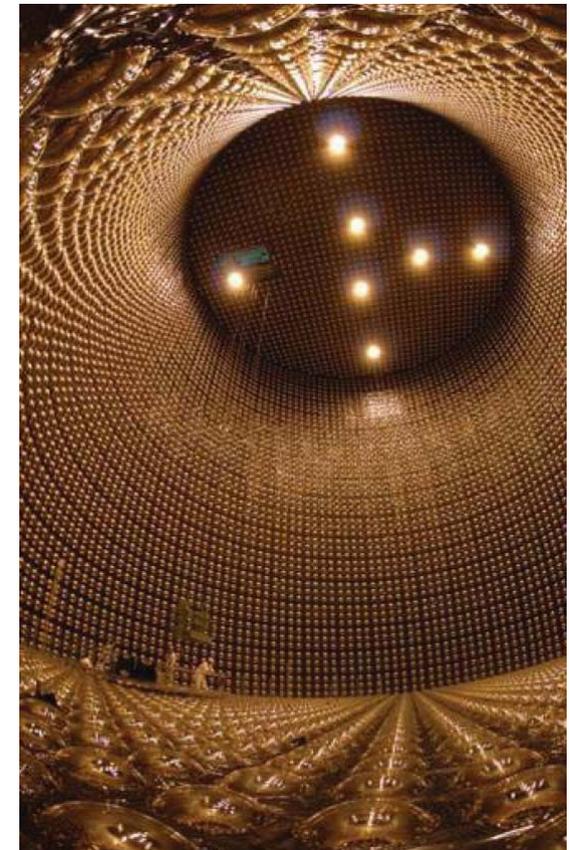
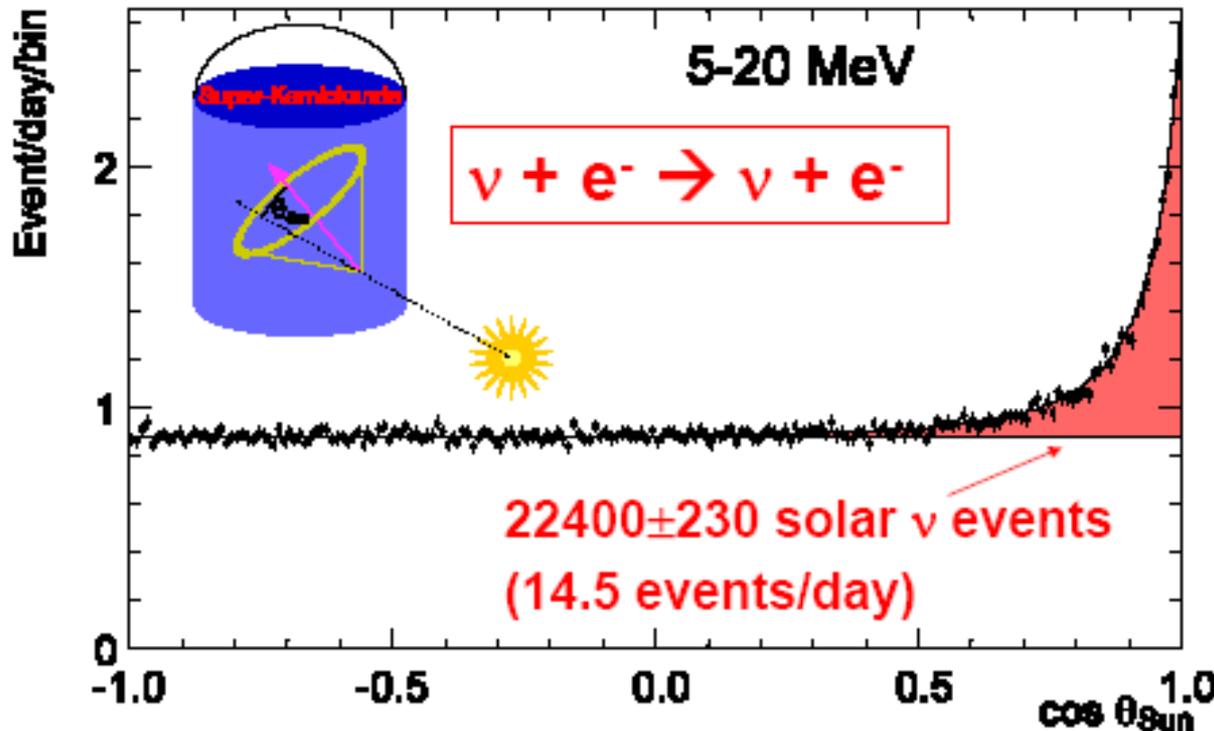
Outline for rest of the talk

- What we know today about neutrinos
 - How they oscillate
 - How to describe all these oscillation signals
 - How they interact
 - Outstanding Mysteries
- Next Steps in neutrino physics:
 - First Light this year for many of us
- What designs for a neutrino factory look like now
 - Are we heeding Chris's advice?

Solar Neutrinos from Super-K

- Glorious history of solar neutrino physics:
 - original goals: demonstrate fusion in the sun
 - first evidence of oscillations
 - Neutrino – electron Elastic Scattering makes all this possible
 - Events Seen/Expected: $0.451^{+0.017}_{-0.015}$

Ref: Super-Kamiokande
PRL **86**, 5656 (2001)

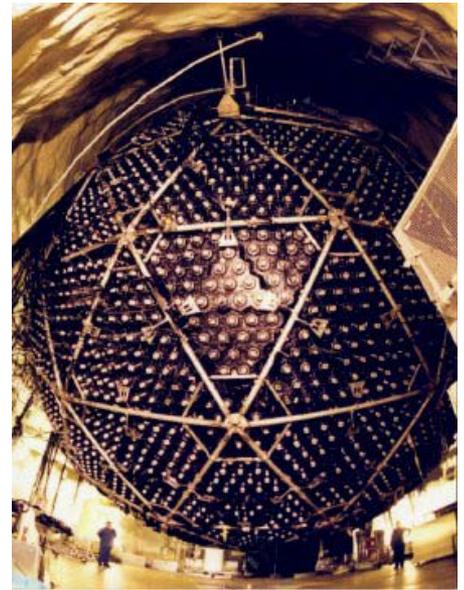


Solar Neutrinos à la SNO

- D₂O target means not only elastic scatters can be used:

– charged-current $\nu_e d \rightarrow p p e^-$

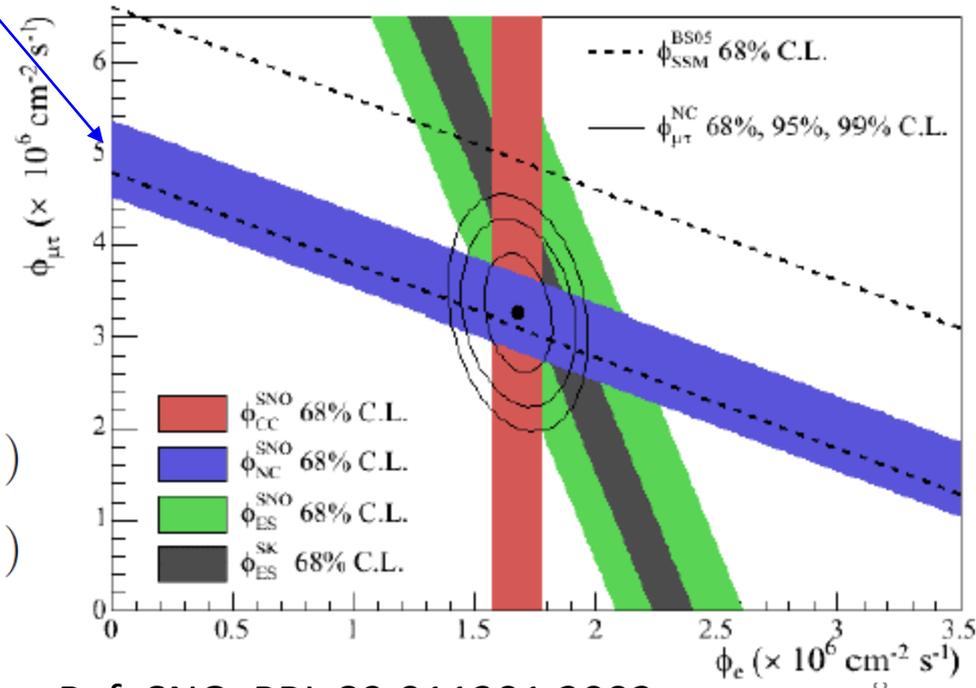
– neutral-current $\nu_x d \rightarrow \nu_x p n$



- The former is only observed for ν_e (lepton mass)

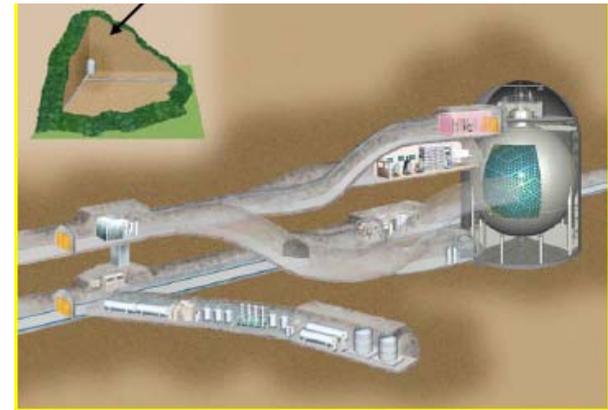
- The latter for all types

- $$\phi_e = 1.76^{+0.05}_{-0.05}(\text{stat.})^{+0.09}_{-0.09}(\text{syst.})$$
- $$\phi_{\mu\tau} = 3.41^{+0.45}_{-0.45}(\text{stat.})^{+0.48}_{-0.45}(\text{syst.})$$



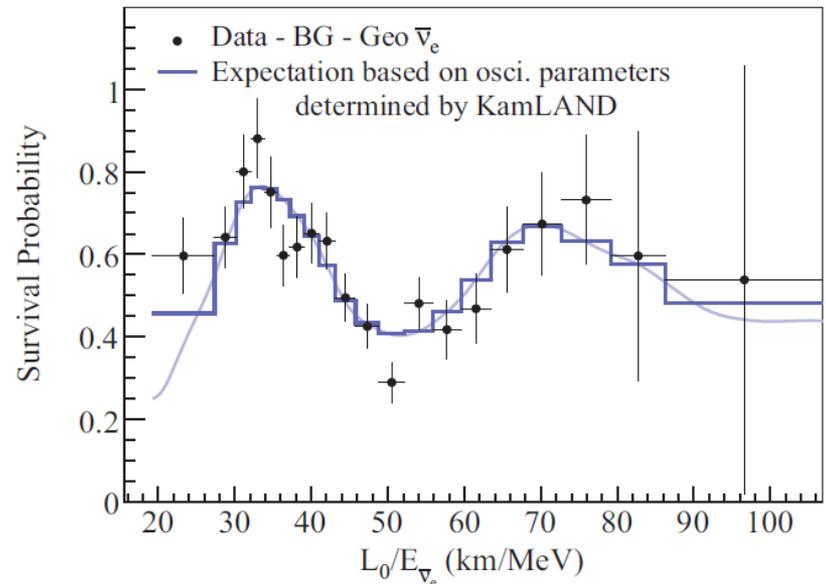
Precision Measurements of solar Neutrino Sector: KAMLAND

- Sources are Japanese reactors
 - 150-200 km for most of flux.
 - Rate uncertainty ~4%
 - Total uncertainty ~6%



- 1 kTon scint. detector in old Kamiokande cavern
 - Confirmation of oscillatory nature of disappearance

$$\theta_{12} = 34.06^{+1.16}_{-0.84} \text{ degrees}$$

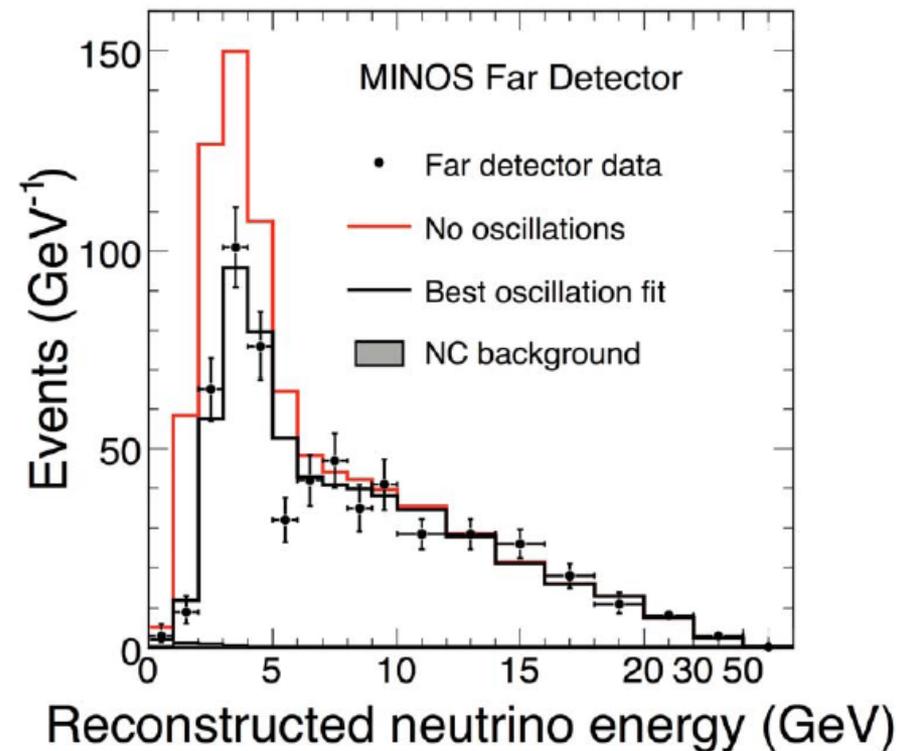


15 December 2000 $\Delta m_{21}^2 = 7.59^{+0.20}_{-0.21} \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$

Best knowledge of large mass splitting: MINOS



- MINOS: NuMI Beamline at Fermilab produces ν_μ at $100\times$ the intensity ever produced before
- Aims that beam of neutrinos towards Soudan Minnesota



Minimal Oscillation Formalism

- If neutrino mass eigenstates: ν_1, ν_2, ν_3 , etc.
- ... are not flavor eigenstates: ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ
- ... then one has, e.g.,

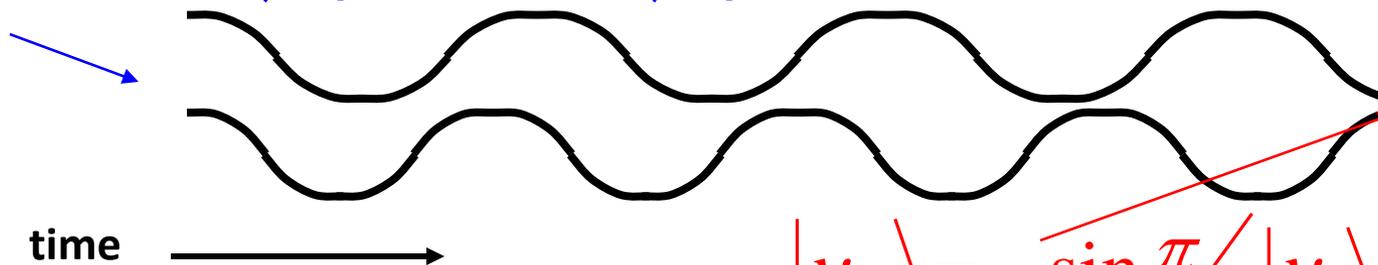


$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_\alpha \\ \nu_\beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_i \\ \nu_j \end{pmatrix}$$

take only two
generations
for now!

$$|\nu_\alpha\rangle = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} |\nu_i\rangle + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} |\nu_j\rangle$$

different
masses alter
time
evolution



$$|\nu_\beta\rangle = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} |\nu_i\rangle + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} |\nu_j\rangle$$

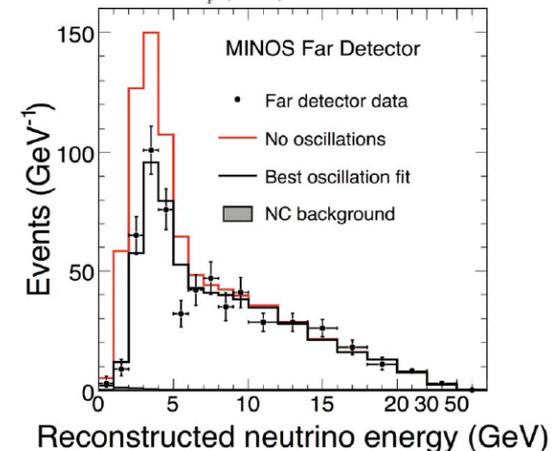
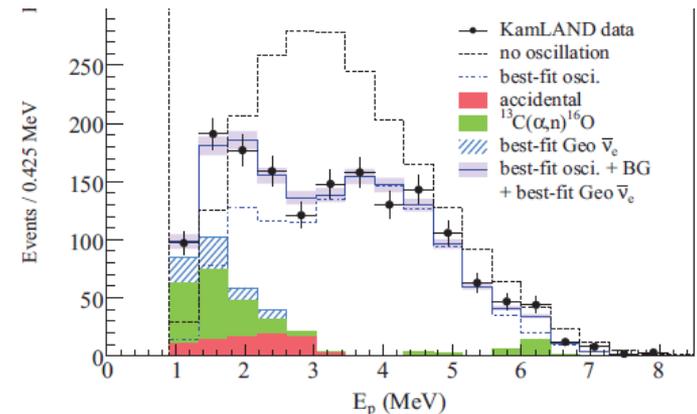
Oscillation Formalism (cont'd)

- So, still for two generations...

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau) = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left(\frac{(m_2^2 - m_1^2)L}{4E} \right)$$

appropriate units
give the usual
numerical factor
1.27 GeV/km-eV²

- Oscillations require mass differences
- Oscillation parameters are mass-squared differences, Δm^2 , and mixing angles, θ .
- But remember the signals:
 - Kamland: 3MeV neutrinos, 180km
 - MINOS: 3000MeV neutrinos, 735km
- There must be more than two mass differences

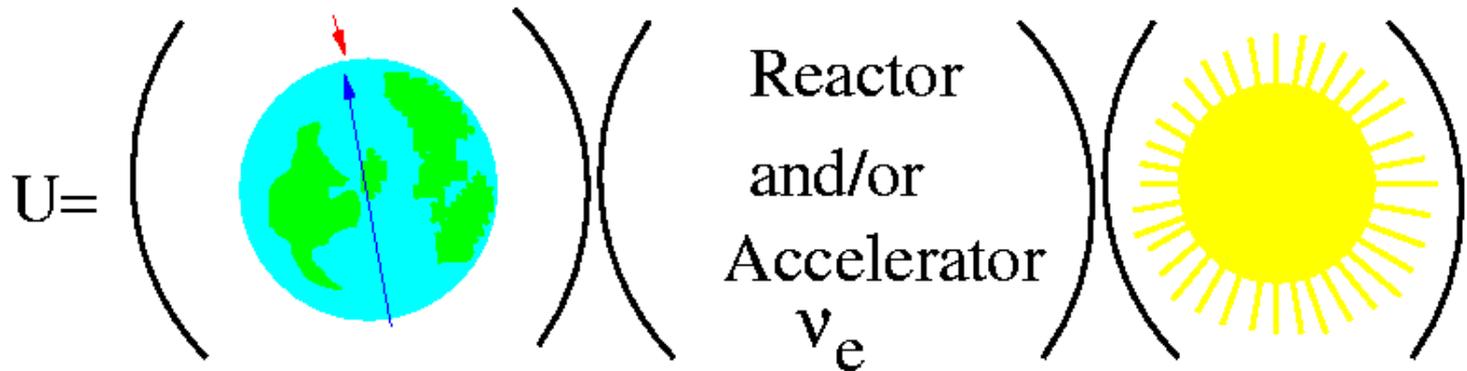


Three Generation Mixing

Lesson Learned from CKM: 3 mixing angles and a phase

Call them $\theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13}, \delta$ if $s_{ij} = \sin \theta_{ij}, c_{ij} = \cos \theta_{ij}$, then

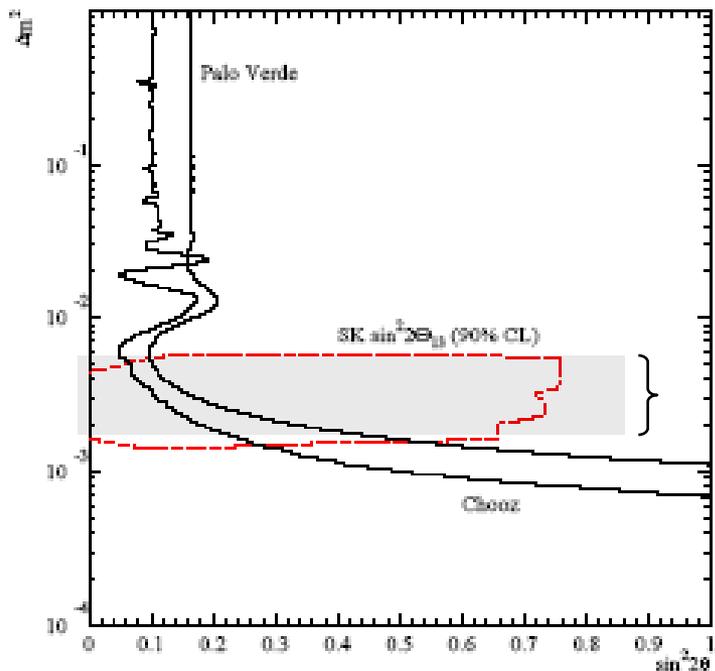
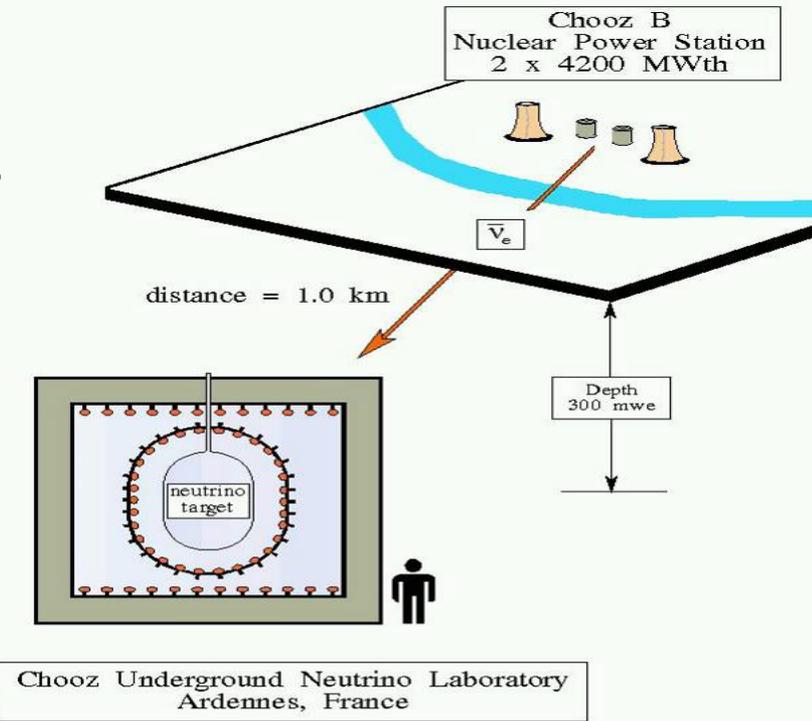
$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{-i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



- Note the new mixing in middle, and the phase, δ

But not all mixing angles are large...

- CHOOZ and Palo Verde expt's looked at anti- ν_e from a reactor
 - compare expected to observed rate, $\sigma \sim 4\%$



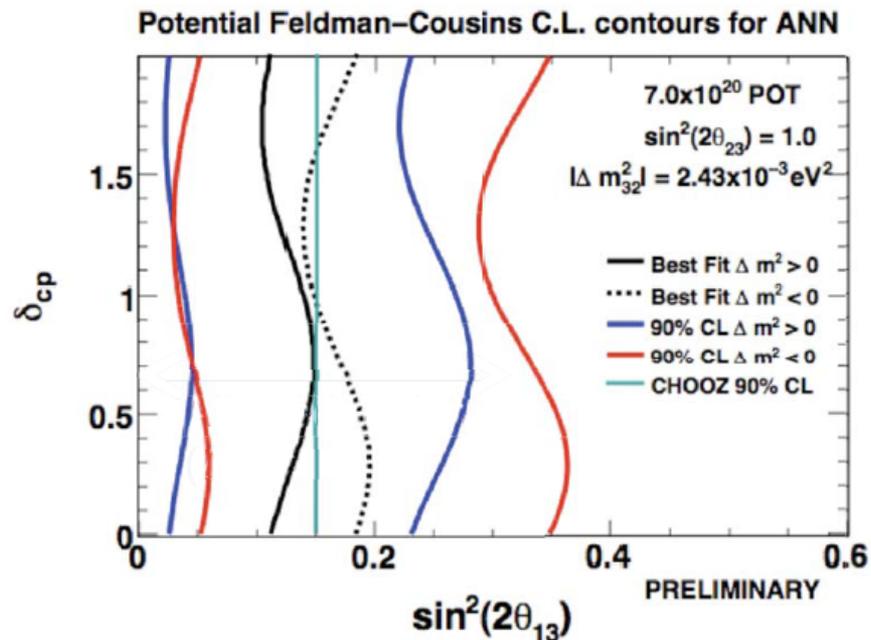
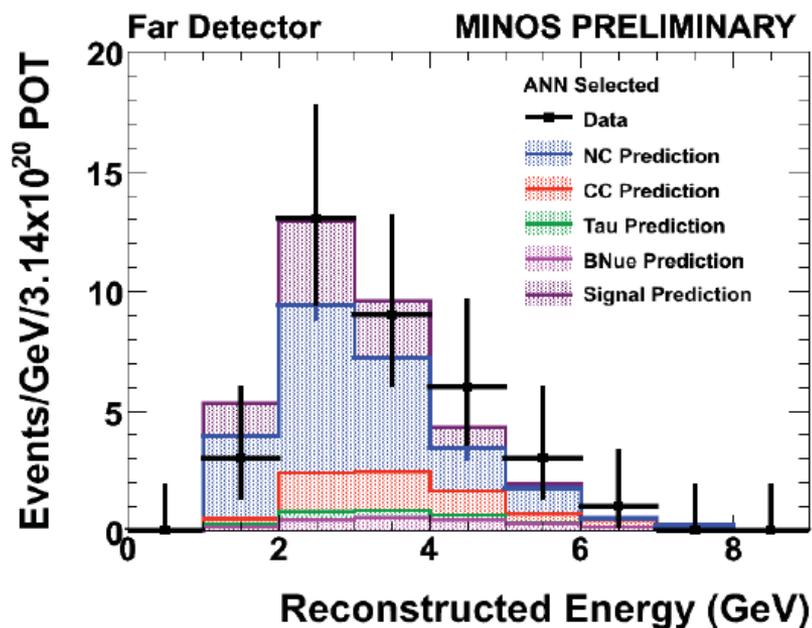
$$\theta_{23}^2$$

If electron neutrinos don't disappear, they don't transform to muon neutrinos

- limits $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ flavor transitions at and therefore one mixing angle is "small"

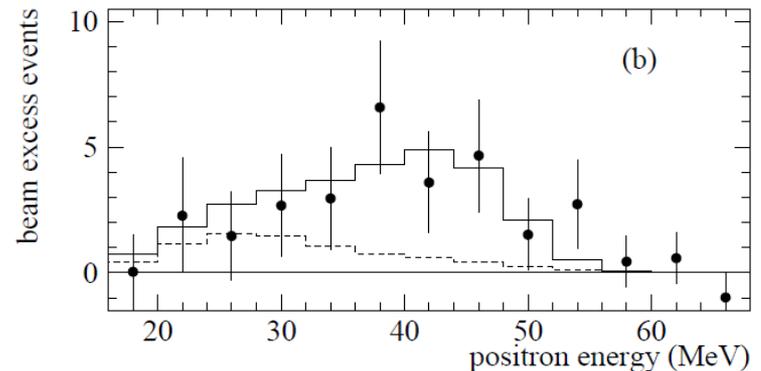
MINOS Electron Neutrino Appearance Search

- First results: consistent with no oscillations
 - 35 events measured, 25 ± 2 predicted w/o oscillations
- Very challenging analysis, Neutral Current background levels high, multiple data-driven cross-checks needed
- Over twice this data set already taken, results pending...



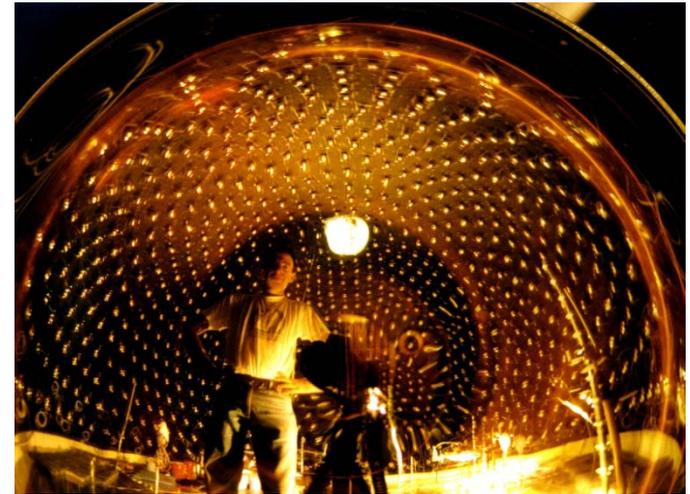
Sterile Neutrinos

- Based on LSND result for electron appearance at short baseline, an industry of Sterile Neutrino phenomenology blossomed
- Realize that there may be several generations of sterile neutrinos that don't interact with Z
- Two (of many) ways to look for sterile ν 's
 - Measure oscillations occurring at three independent mass differences (MiniBooNE)
 - See if the number of neutral current events is right, even if charged current rates have changed from oscillations (SNO, MINOS)

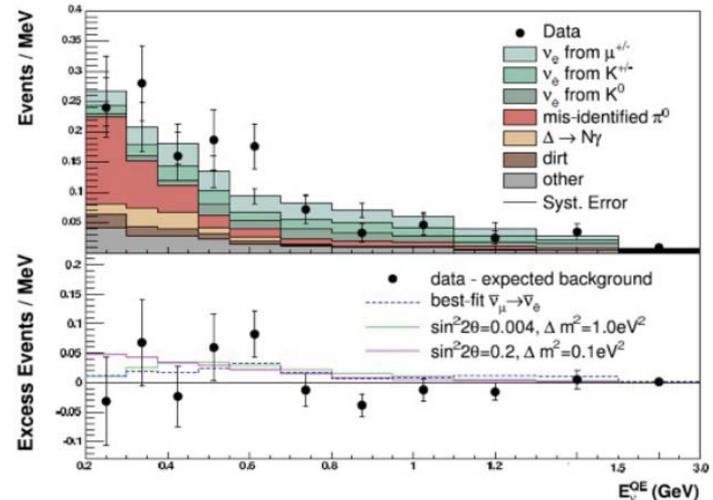
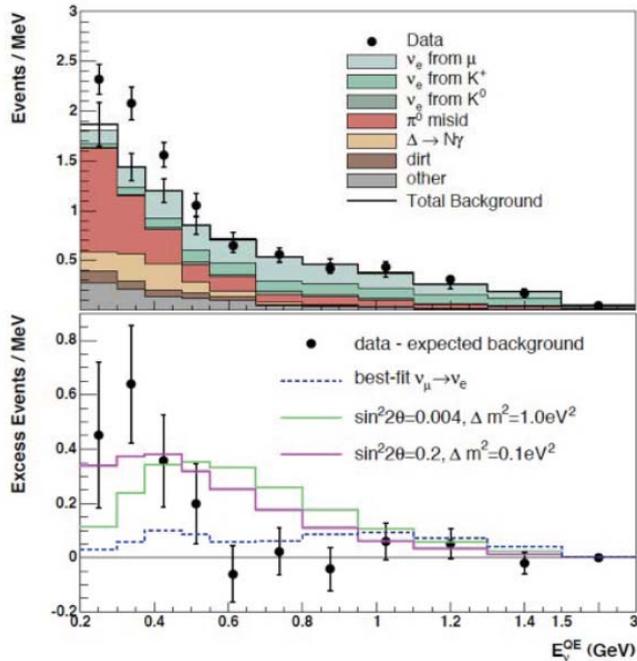


What we know about sterile sector: MiniBooNE

- MiniBooNE has not confirmed LSND result in either neutrinos or antineutrinos
- Rules out simple sterile ν models



Ref: MiniBooNE,
PRL102:101802,2009

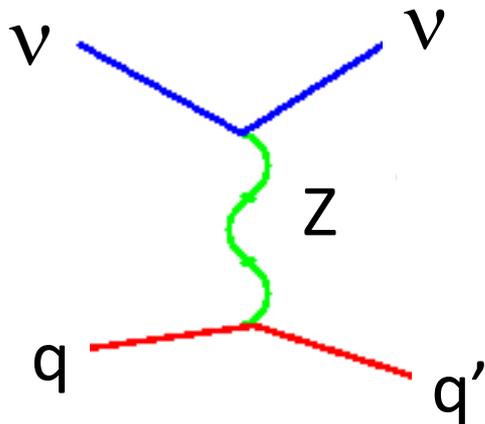


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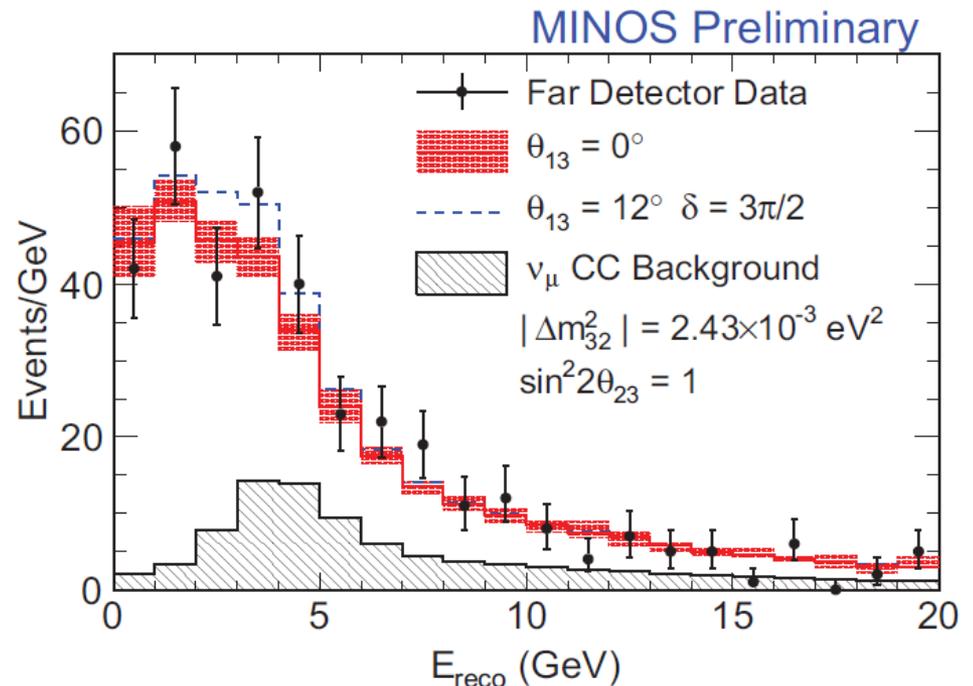
Ref: MiniBooNE PRL103:111801,2009¹⁷

What we know about sterile sector: MINOS

- MINOS sees the same number of neutral current events in its far detector as expected (388 events over 732km away!))



- Neutral Current
Signal/expected:
 $1.04 \pm .08 + .07 - .10$



So what do we know now?

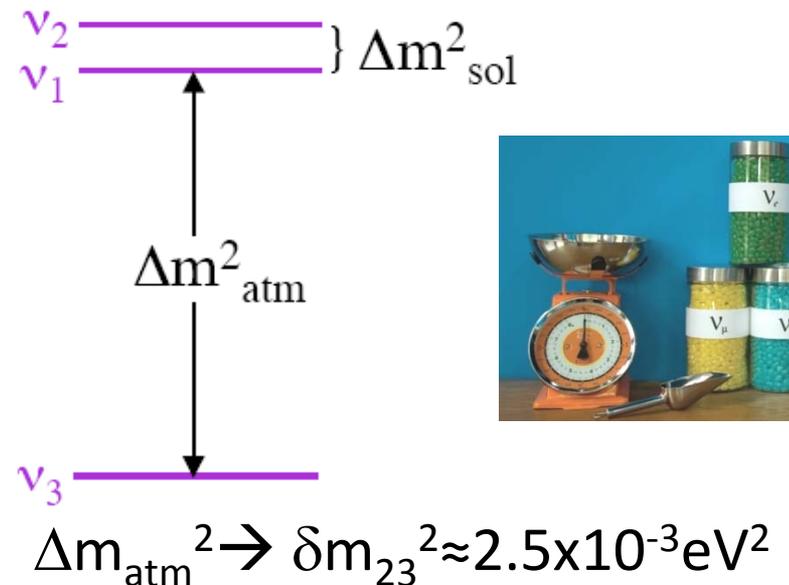
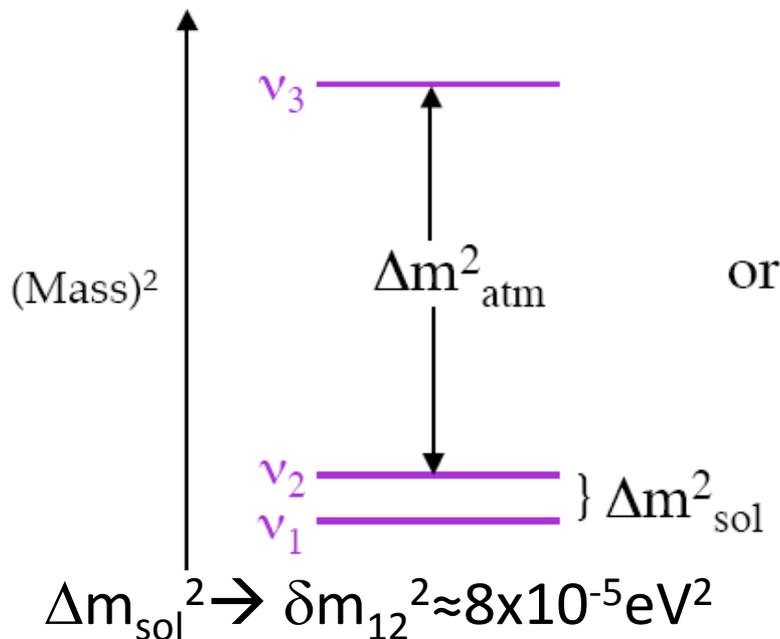
- Mass differences:
 - One is large $2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2 (\pm 8\%)$
 - One is small $8 \times 10^{-5} \text{eV}^2 (\pm 2.6\%)$
 - LSND signal $1-0.1 \text{eV}^2$,
not consistent
with oscillations
(thanks to MiniBooNE results)
- Mixing angles:
 - one is around $\sim 45^\circ$
 - one is $\sim 35^\circ$
 - one is smaller than 9°



What don't we know yet?

- Do Neutrinos violate CP conservation?
 - We know there's lots of matter in the universe, no antimatter
 - We know quark sector CP violation is very small
- Do neutrino mass states have the same hierarchy as the quark

figures courtesy B. Kayser

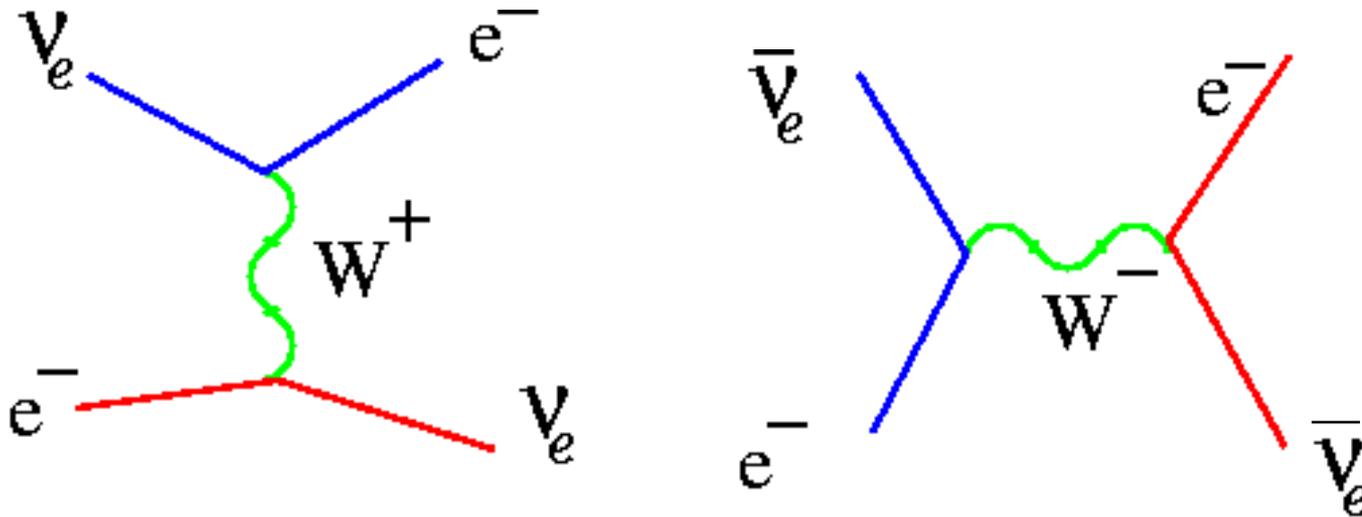


Measuring ν Mass Hierarchy

- Recall the 2-generation formula...

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau) = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left(\frac{(m_2^2 - m_1^2)L}{4E} \right)$$

- Matter changes θ , L for ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$'s differently



Wolfenstein,
PRD (1978)

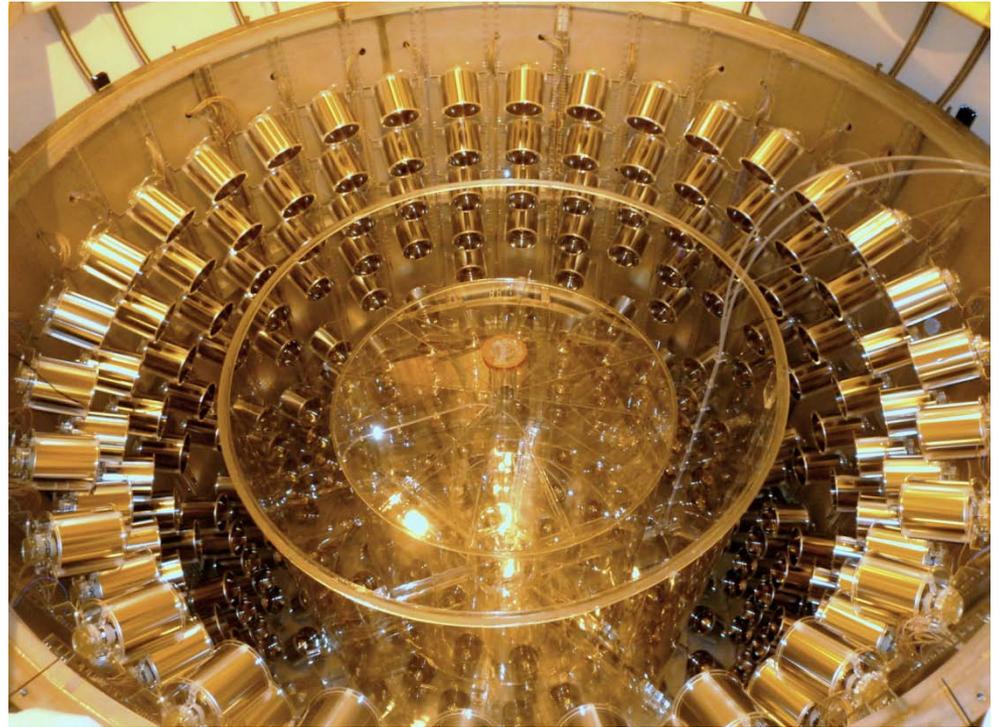
$$x = \frac{2\sqrt{2}G_F n_e E_\nu}{\Delta m^2}$$

$n = e^-$ density

$$\sin^2 2\Theta_M = \frac{\sin^2 2\Theta}{\sin^2 2\Theta + (\pm x - \cos 2\Theta)^2} \quad L_M = L \times \sqrt{\sin^2 2\Theta + (\pm x - \cos 2\Theta)^2}$$

Current Steps

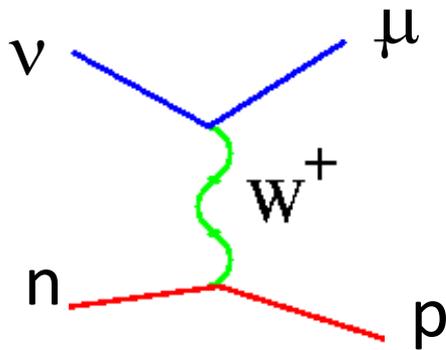
- First things first: need to see if that last mixing angle Θ_{13} is not zero
 - Reactor experiments at 2km
 - Double-Chooz
 - Daya Bay
 - RENO
 - Electron neutrino appearance in muon neutrino beam at 150km/1GeV



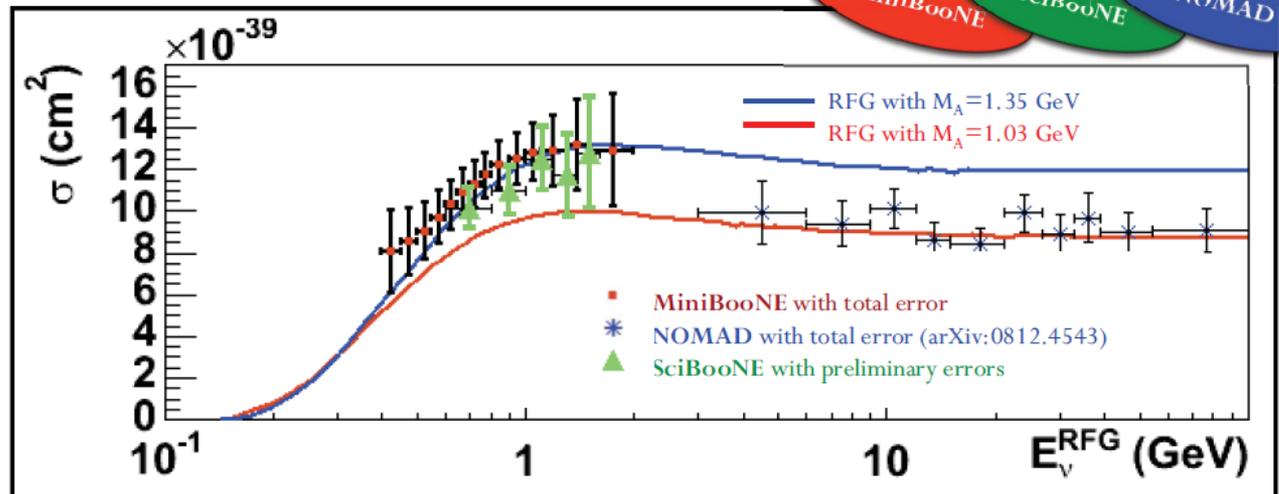
- Lessons learned here guide the path to CP violation and matter effects

What else don't we know (signal)?

- Quasi-elastic events: mysterious transition from low to high energies
- BUT: this is the signal for Water Cerenkov Events!
 - Kinematics means you can fully reconstruct neutrino energy with muon measurements alone (given ν direction)

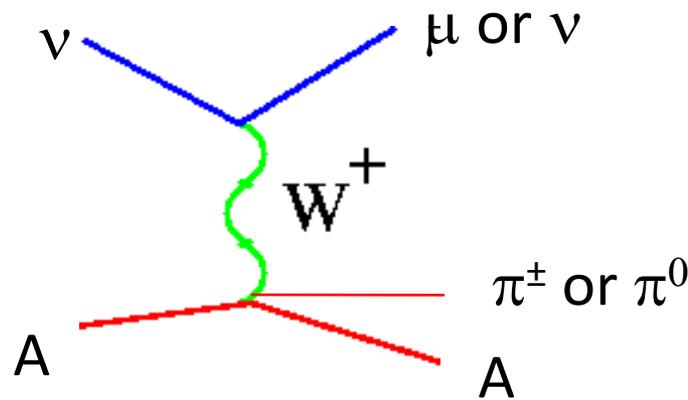


(T. Katori)



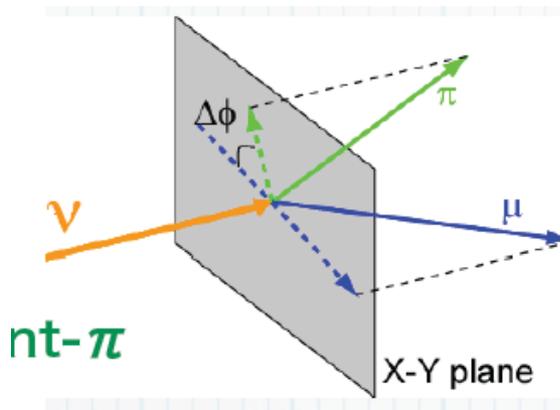
What don't we know (background)?

- Coherent neutrino scattering: now you see it, now you don't...

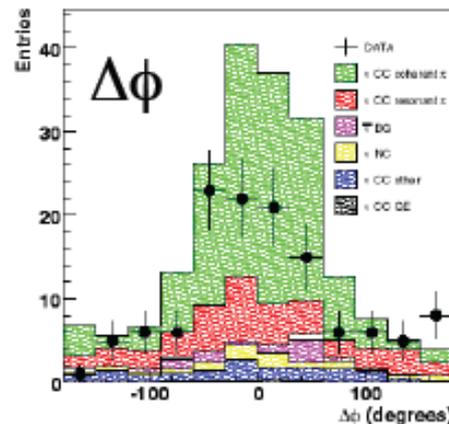


SciBooNE getting first detailed understanding of this

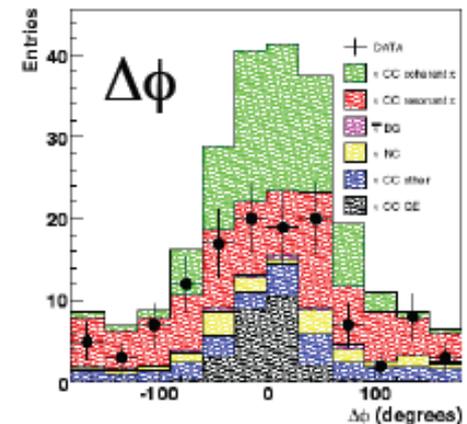
Neutral Current channel is tough background for ν_e appearance searches



$\theta_\pi < 35$ deg



$\theta_\pi > 35$ deg



Hiraike, NuINT09

Just some of the reasons to study neutrino interactions (note, no ordering given...)

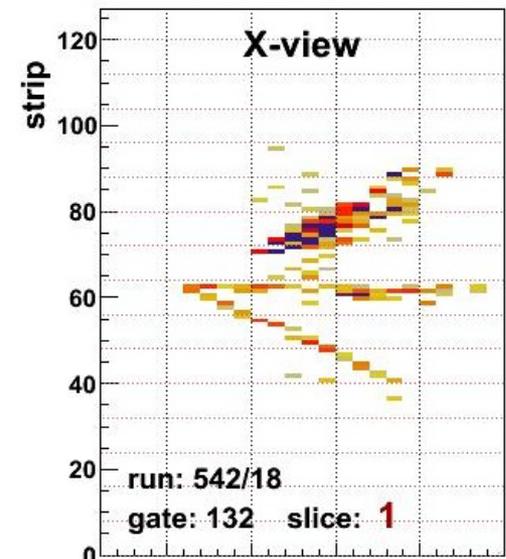
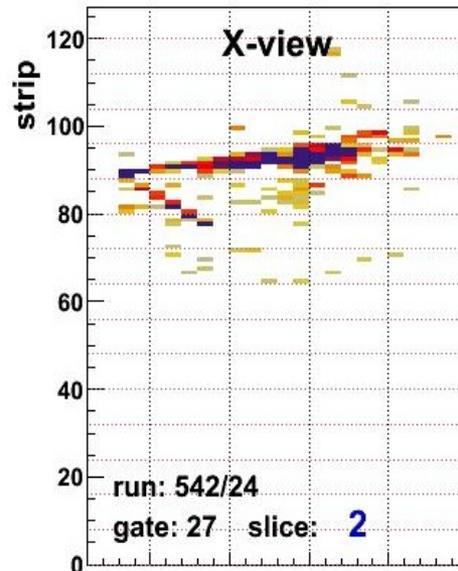
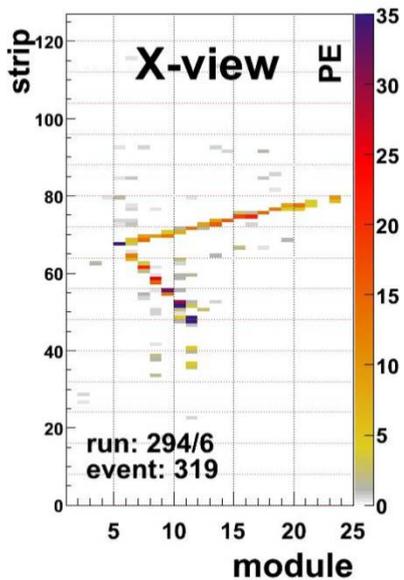
- Because Chris Quigg said to study them...
- Because Galileo said to study them...(Quigg, Neutrino Telescopes '09 proceedings)

Io stimo più il trovar un vero, benchè di cosa leggiera, ch'l disputar lungamente delle massime questioni senza conseguir verità nissuna.^d

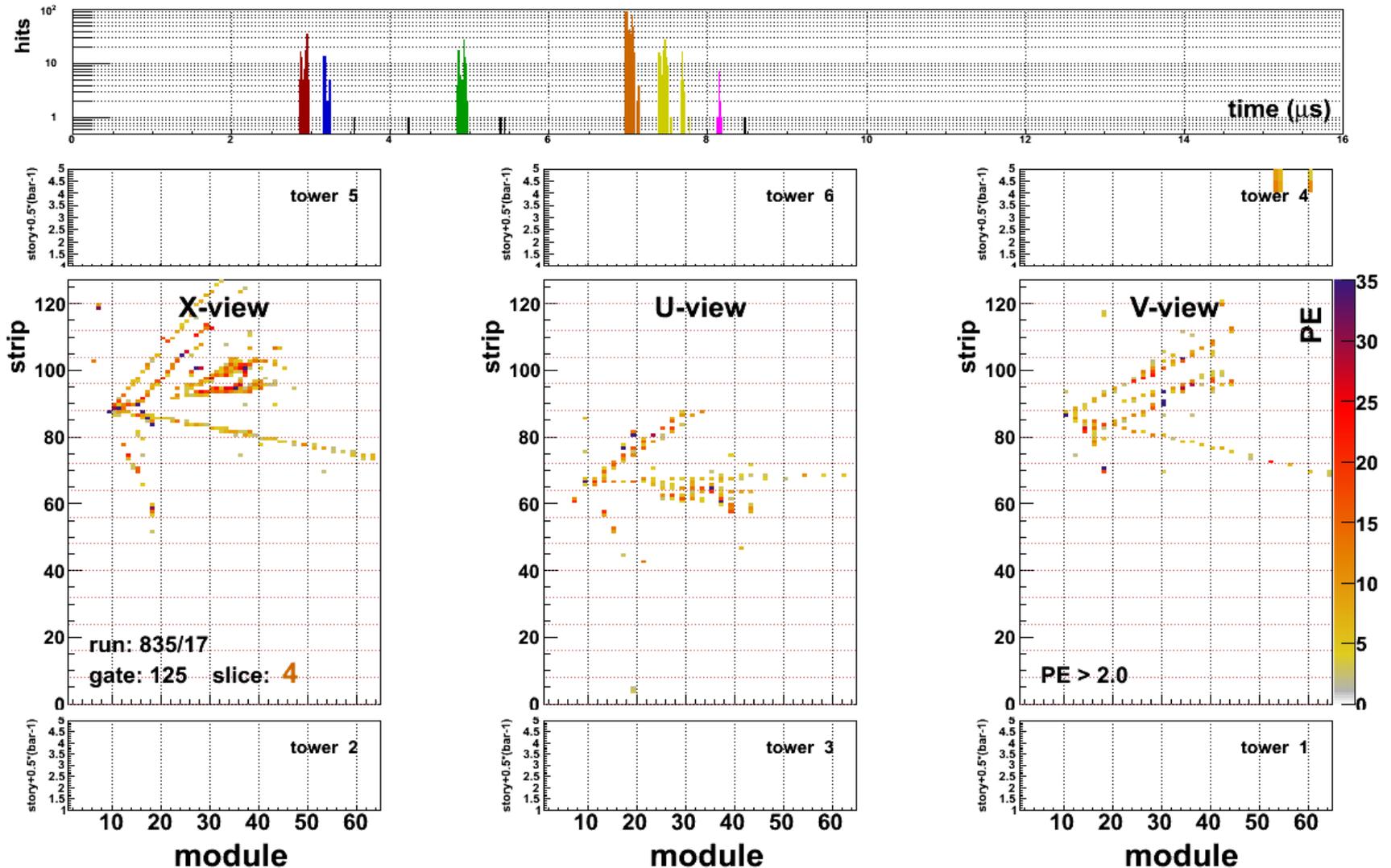
- Because there may be non-standard interactions we've never had the ability to see before (neutrino-photon interactions?)
- Because they let us see the nucleus like never before
- **Because getting to CP-violation and mass ordering of neutrinos requires it: will be looking for small probability differences between neutrinos and anti-neutrinos**

MINERvA

- Compact, fully active neutrino detector designed to study ν -N interactions
- Detector with several different nuclear targets allows 1st study of neutrino nuclear effects:
 - He, C, Fe, Pb (and maybe water!)
 - Data below, candidate reaction given



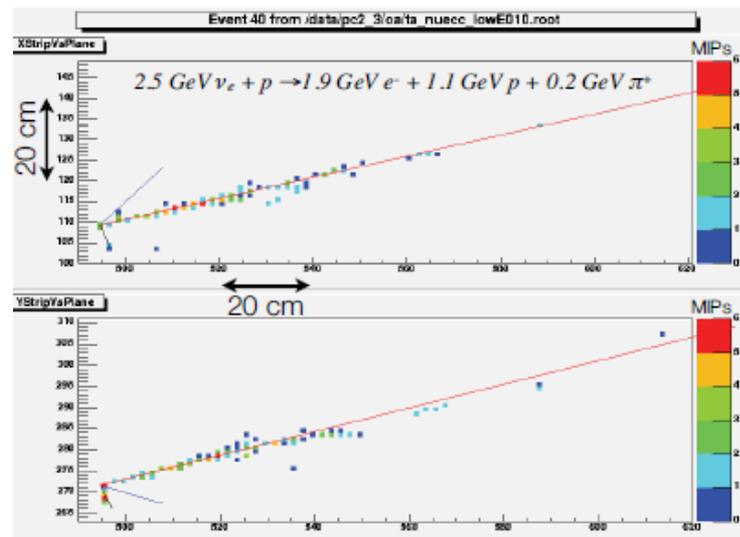
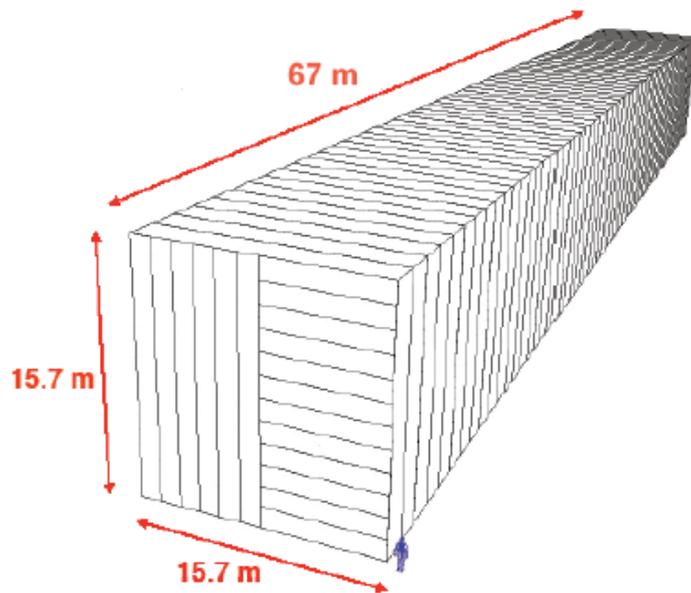
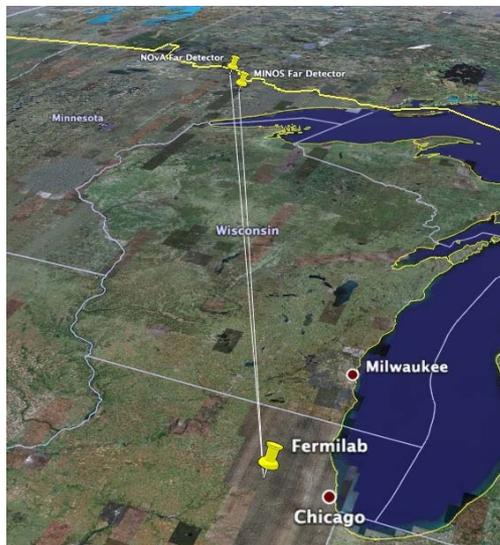
MINERvA's First (Anti-Neutrino) Light!



Taking data with 55% of full detector + Pb, Fe, CH targets

NOvA Overview and Status

- NOvA is second generation experiment on NuMI beamline
- Optimized for $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$
- Upgrade of almost factor of 2 in neutrino beam intensity (700kW)
- 15kton totally active liquid scintillator (810km)
- 220 ton near detector (to run this summer above ground!)
- Both 14mrad off NuMI axis, 2GeV neutrinos



NOvA: Learning about shipping



15 December 2009

Photo courtesy Karen Kephart

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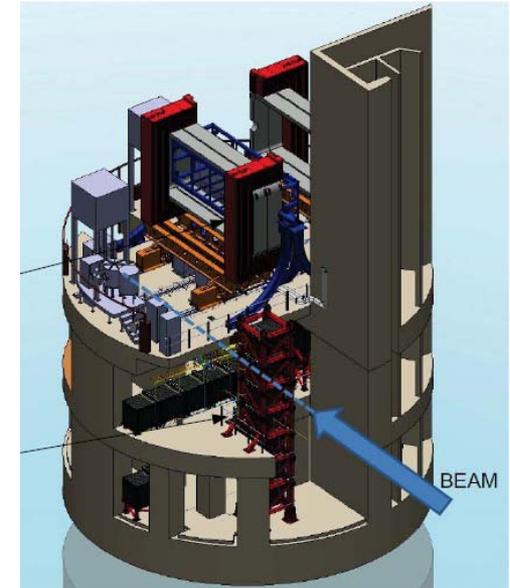
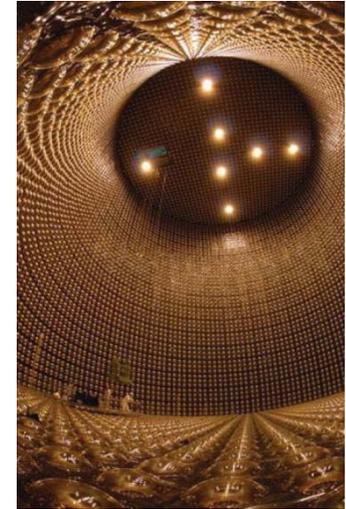
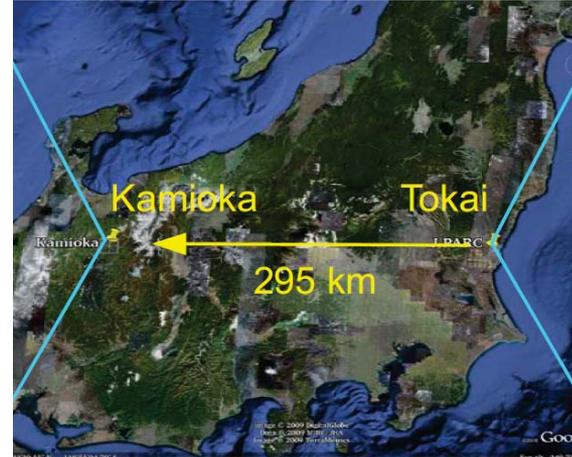
NOvA: Far Detector Building



Ref: S. Dixon, FNAL All Experimenters's Meeting 12/7

T2K Overview and Status

- T2K is a 3rd generation experiment with the Super-Kamiokande detector (50kton)
- New neutrino beamline from Tokai to Kamioka, 295km away
- Same off axis strategy, peak neutrino energy at 770MeV
- Optimized for $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e$
- New near detector complex (on and off axis both)



Status of Near Detector



1 EM PODule
POD being installed now



Both FGDs shipped
2 of 3 TPCs complete

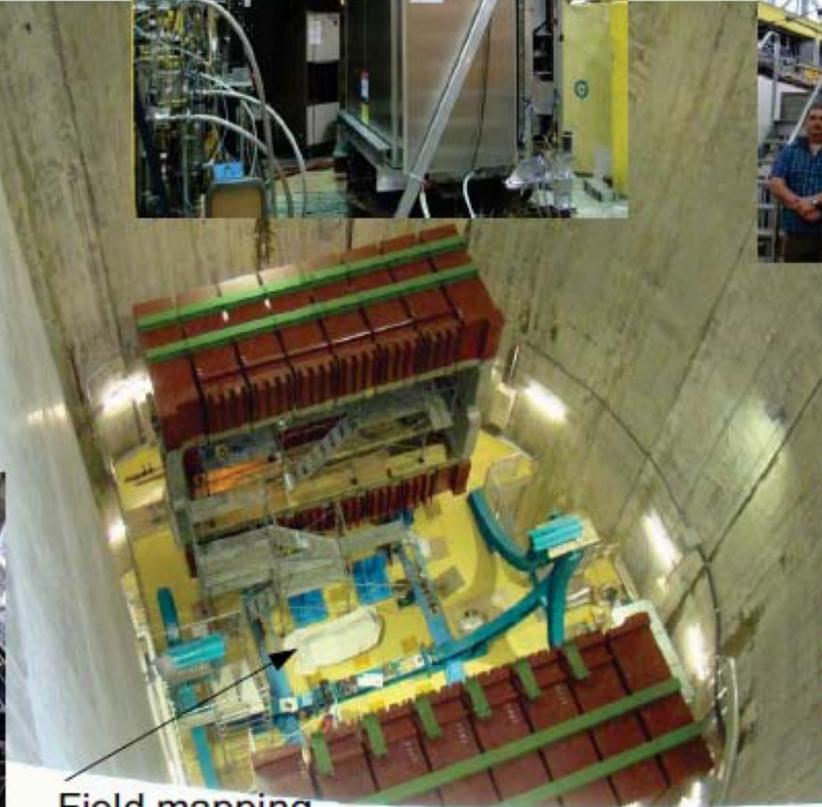


DSECAL in Japan
40% of rest by end of the year

INGRID Complete



Field mapping underway



SMRD Installed



First Light for T2K

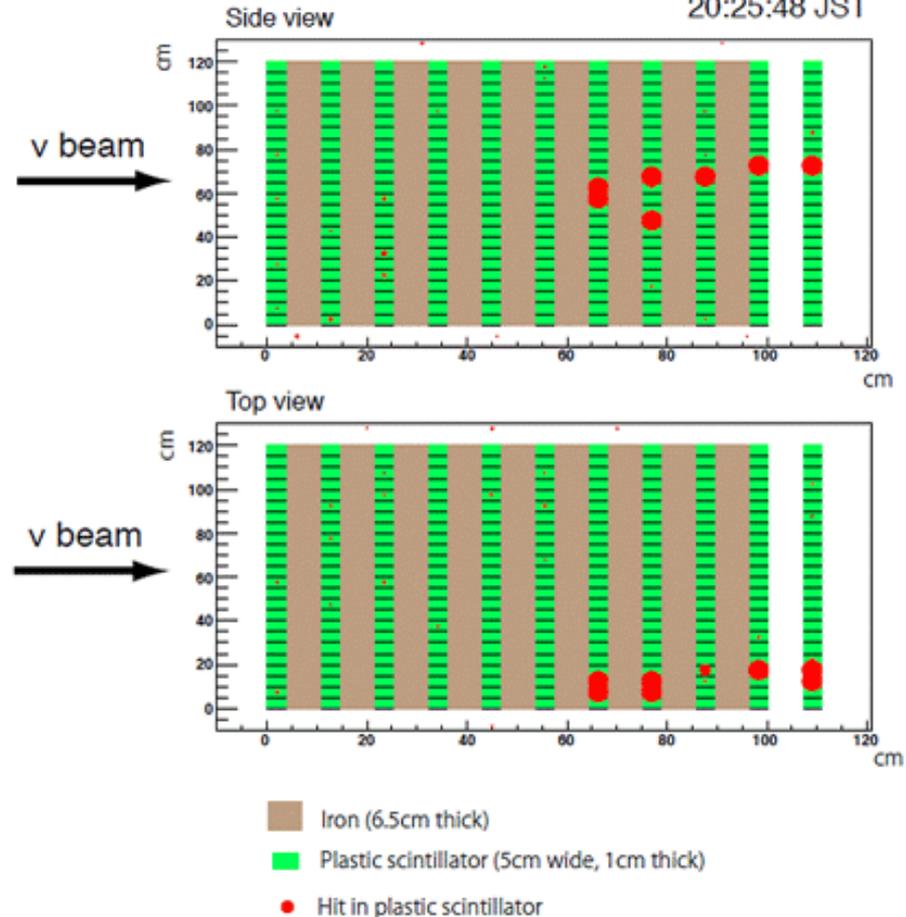
- First proton beam sent all the way through beamline August



- Press release for first neutrino candidate November 22

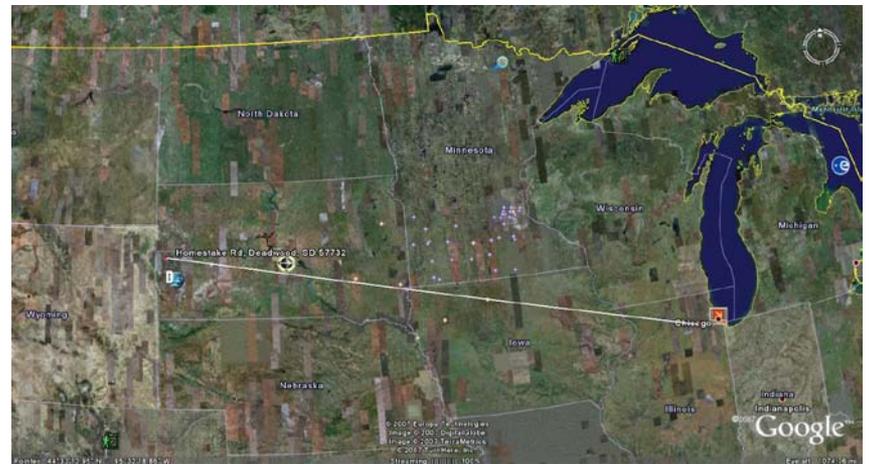
First INGRID neutrino event candidate

Nov. 22, 2009
20:25:48 JST



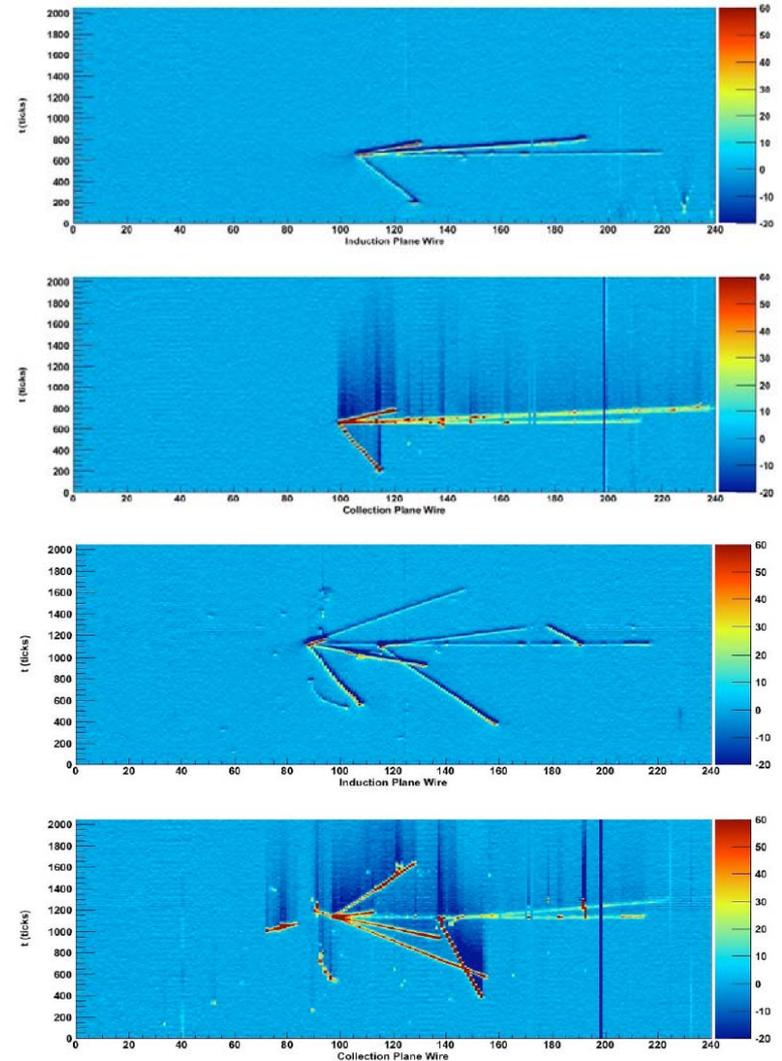
Getting to CP-violation and mass hierarchy

- Long baseline wide band neutrino beams:
 - Fermilab to Homestake
 - JPARC to Korea
 - CERN or FNAL to India
- Ingredients left to figure out:
 - Which detector(s) to build
 - Need hundreds of kilotons!
 - How to take next step in intense conventional beamlines: is 2MW possible?
 - Neutrino Interactions!



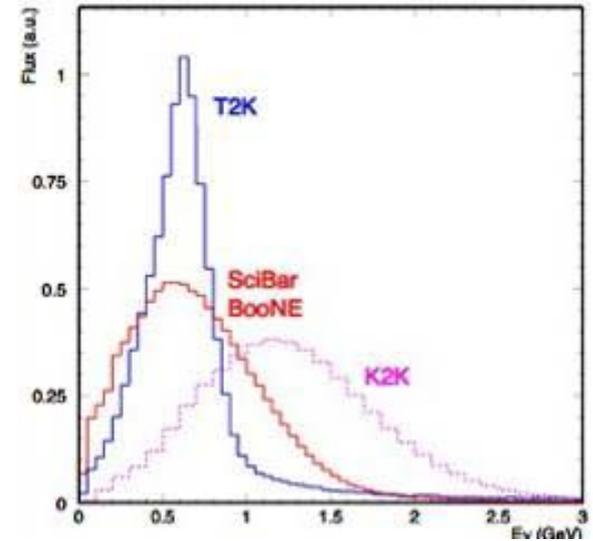
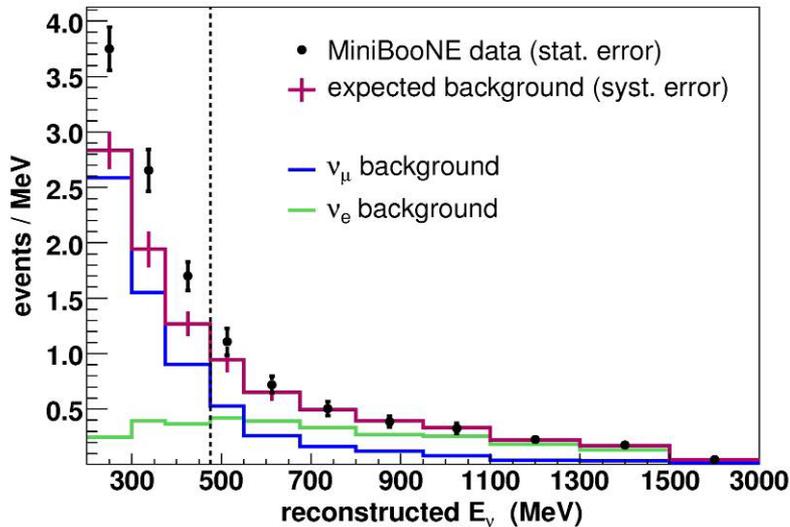
First Light: Argoneut

- Argoneut is a test of the Liquid Argon TPC detector concept
- “Electronic Bubble Chamber”
- running in NuMI Beamline now through late February



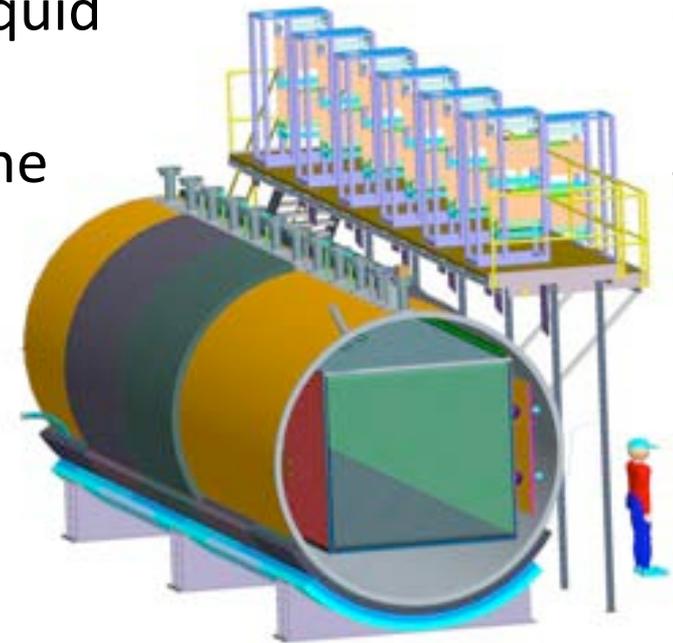
MicroBooNE

- Booster Neutrino Beamline: Energy spectrum overlaps with T2K



170 tons Liquid Argon,
1km baseline

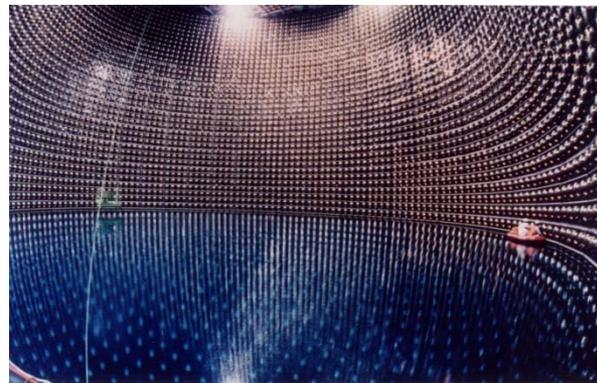
- Excess of low energy events seen at MiniBooNE:
what are the implications for T2K?
- Put scalable Liquid Argon detector technology in Booster ν Beamline



B. Fleming, Fermilab PAC 3/2008

Long Baseline Neutrino Experiment @FNAL

- Upgraded Proton Source:
Project X
- New beamline pointing
from Fermilab to
Homestake, SD 1290km
- Investigating two
detector options:
 - Water
Cerenkov
(à la SuperK)
 - Liquid
Argon
TPC



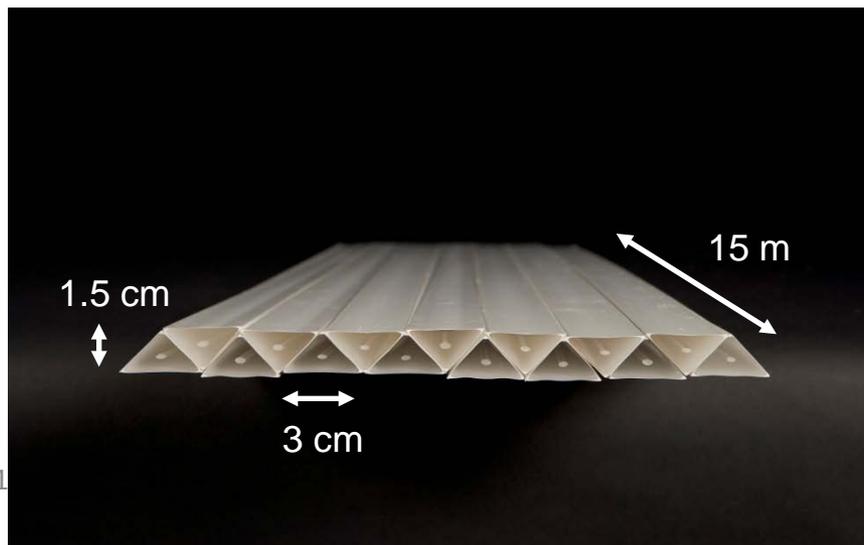
Proof of principle:
50kton Super-Kamiokande



Cryostat containing
100ktons LNG

What will we want to learn from Neutrino Factory?

- CP-violation studies:
 - Realizing that we may get to a low energy neutrino factory may be best way to see CP-violation
 - Copy MINERvA detector construction and huge magnetic volumes to begin thinking of new neutrino factory detectors (A. Bross, NuFact'09)
- Mass Hierarchy and precision Θ_{13} measurement
 - Use “magic Baseline” of 7000km where matter effects are largest, CP-violation is smallest
 - (Agarwalla, Choubey, Raychaudhuri Nucl.Phys.B771:1-27,2007)



Conclusions

- The neutrino community is very busy these days
 - Precision measurements of oscillations
 - Precision interaction measurements
 - Keeping Neutrino Factory Designers on their toes...
- Experiments of all different sizes and stages
 - Mature experiments getting the most from the data
 - New Experiments just coming online right now
 - Experiments deep into construction
 - Experiments on our wish list, working their ways through design and approval
- Thank you to Chris for your guidance: yesterday, today, and tomorrow

