

Big Questions in Neutrino Physics



E. Caden (SNOLAB)

H. A. Tanaka (SLAC)

20 Nu-ember, 2020

Rough Outline:

- Introductions:
 - E. Caden, H. A. Tanaka
 - The Neutrino
- “Big questions”, what we think is cool about neutrinos?
 - Properties
 - Role in universe
 - Detectors, experimental techniques
- Summary

Introductions:

Erica Caden (she/hers)



- PhD on Double Chooz
- underground neutrino experiments
 - SNO+
 - HALO
 - nEXO
- At SNOLAB since 2013
- erica.caden@snolab.ca

Hirohisa Tanaka (he/him/his)

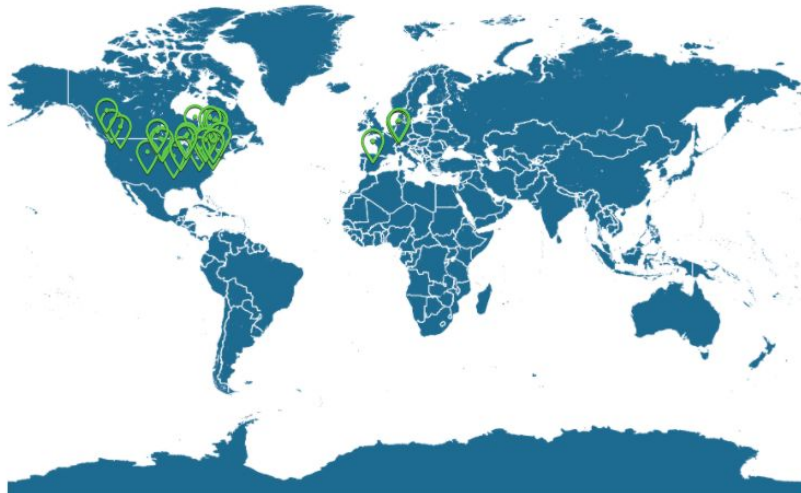


- PhD on BaBar
- accelerator-based neutrino experiments
 - MiniBooNE
 - T2K, SK
 - ICARUS
 - DUNE
- At SLAC/Stanford since 2018
- hatanaka@stanford.edu

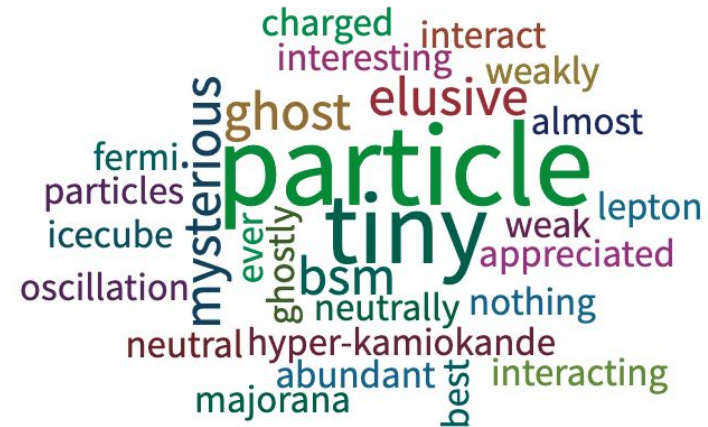
POLLEV:

- Please connect to:
 - <http://www.pollev.com/nuquestions524>
- We'll try a few poll questions now . .

Where are you?

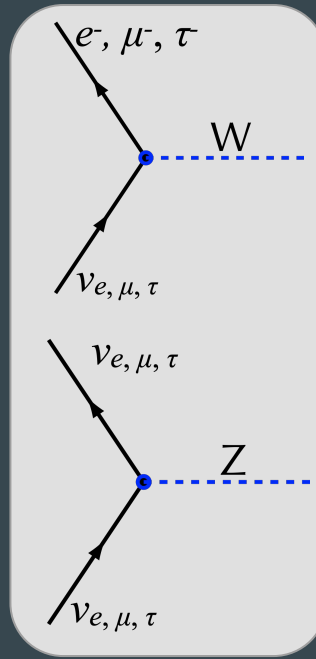


What do you think of when you think of a "neutrino"?



Introductions: the neutrino

- “Spin $\frac{1}{2}$ fermion partnered with a charged lepton in a weak isospin doublet”
- Neutrinos have:
 - (Left-handed) weak interactions
 - Three (anti-)flavors (α)
 - A smidgen of (non-degenerate) mass (m_i)
 - Mixing between mass and flavor states
- Neutrinos do not have:
 - Electric charge
 - Color



	mass \rightarrow	$\approx 2.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.07 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 126 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge \rightarrow	$2/3$	$2/3$	$2/3$	0	0	0
spin \rightarrow	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	0	0
	u	c	t	g	H	Higgs boson
	up	charm	top	gluon		
QUARKS						
	$-4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	0	
	$-1/3$	$-1/3$	$-1/3$	0	$-1/3$	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	0	1	
	d	s	b	γ		
	down	strange	bottom	photon		
	$0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$105.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$1.777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$91.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$		
	-1	-1	-1	0	0	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	1	
	e	μ	τ	Z		
	electron	muon	tau	Z boson		
LEPTONS						
	$< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$< 15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$80.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$		
	0	0	0	$\neq 1$	0	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	1	
	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ	W		
	electron neutrino	muon neutrino	tau neutrino	W boson		
						GAUGE BOSONS

Courtesy: wikipedia



$$|\nu_\alpha\rangle = \sum_i U_{\alpha i} |\nu_i\rangle$$

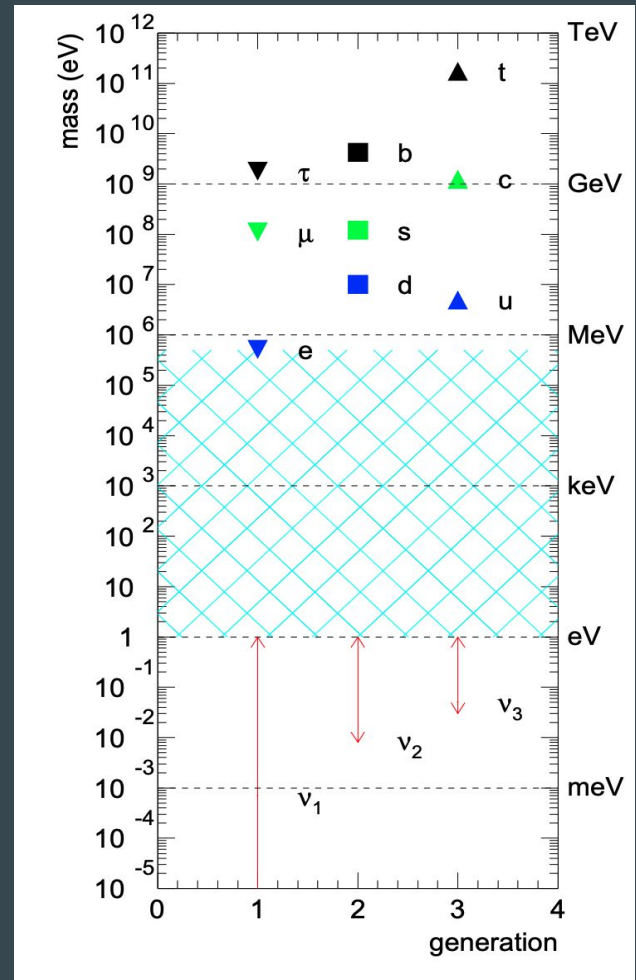
What is the Neutrino Mass?

Nature of Neutrino Mass

“Nonzero neutrino masses imply new degrees of freedom. We don’t know what they are nor what are their masses. They may be very light sterile fermions, very heavy sterile fermions, a Higgs boson triplet, a set of new charged fermions and scalars with TeV masses, new vector bosons, etc.” - André De Gouvêa



Seesaw Mechanism - Symmetry

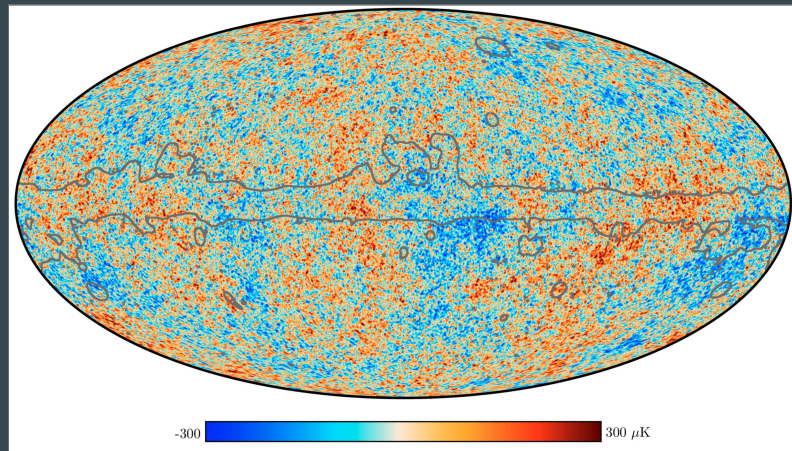
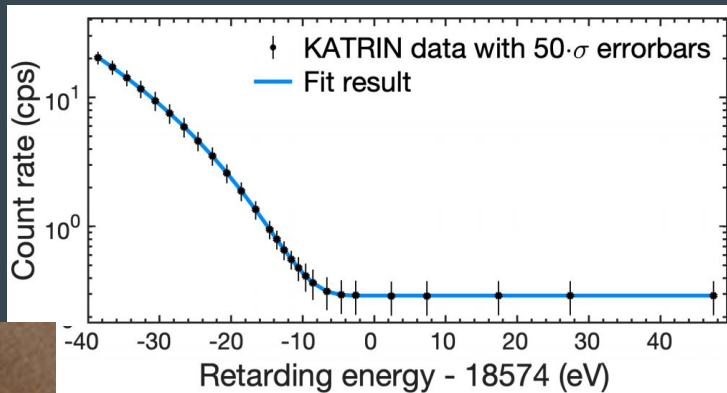


Neutrino Mass Models

Probes of Neutrino Mass

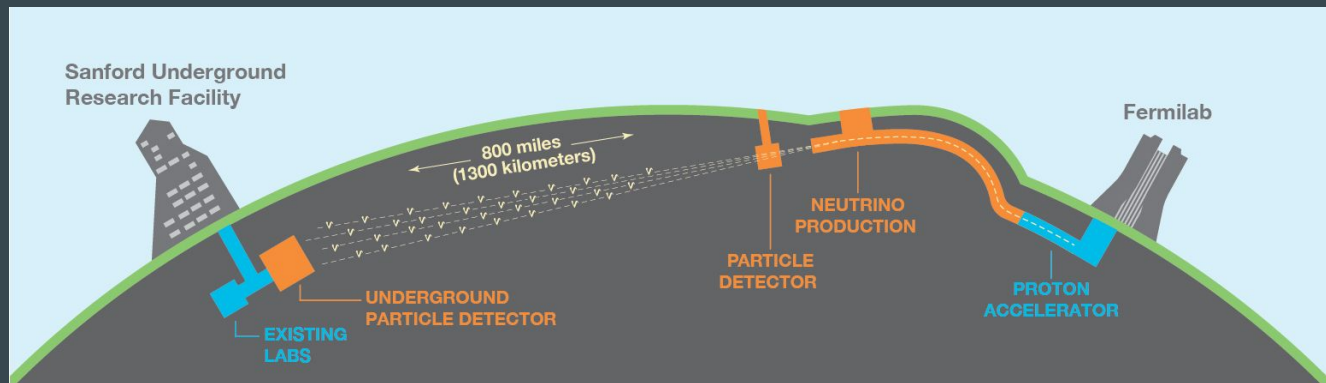
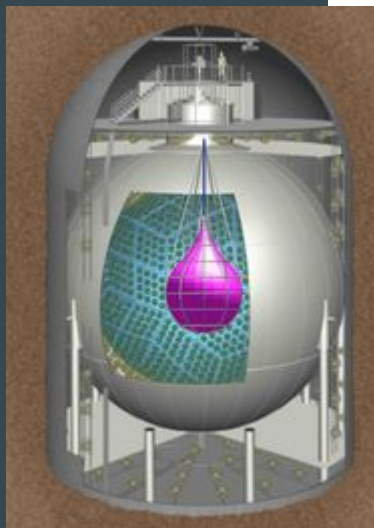
$0\nu\beta\beta$ gives $m_{\beta\beta}$

2019 Annual Review of DBD Experiments



$m_\nu < 0.9$ eV (90% CL)
Nu2020 Results

$\Sigma m_\nu < 0.12$ eV
Planck 2018 Results

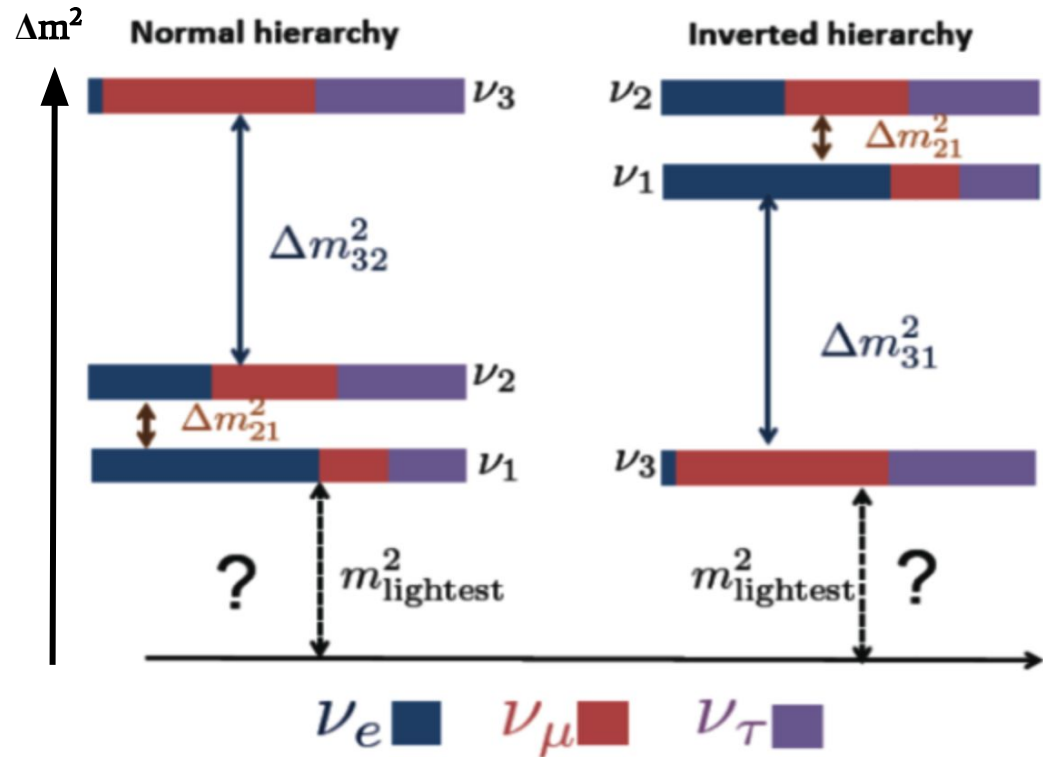


DUNE: Long baseline experiments give us hierarchy information

Neutrino Mass Hierarchy

- Known from oscillation experiments
- $\Delta m_{32}^2 = 2.45 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$
- $\Delta m_{21}^2 = 7.39 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$

- Don't know absolute scale
- Don't know hierarchy

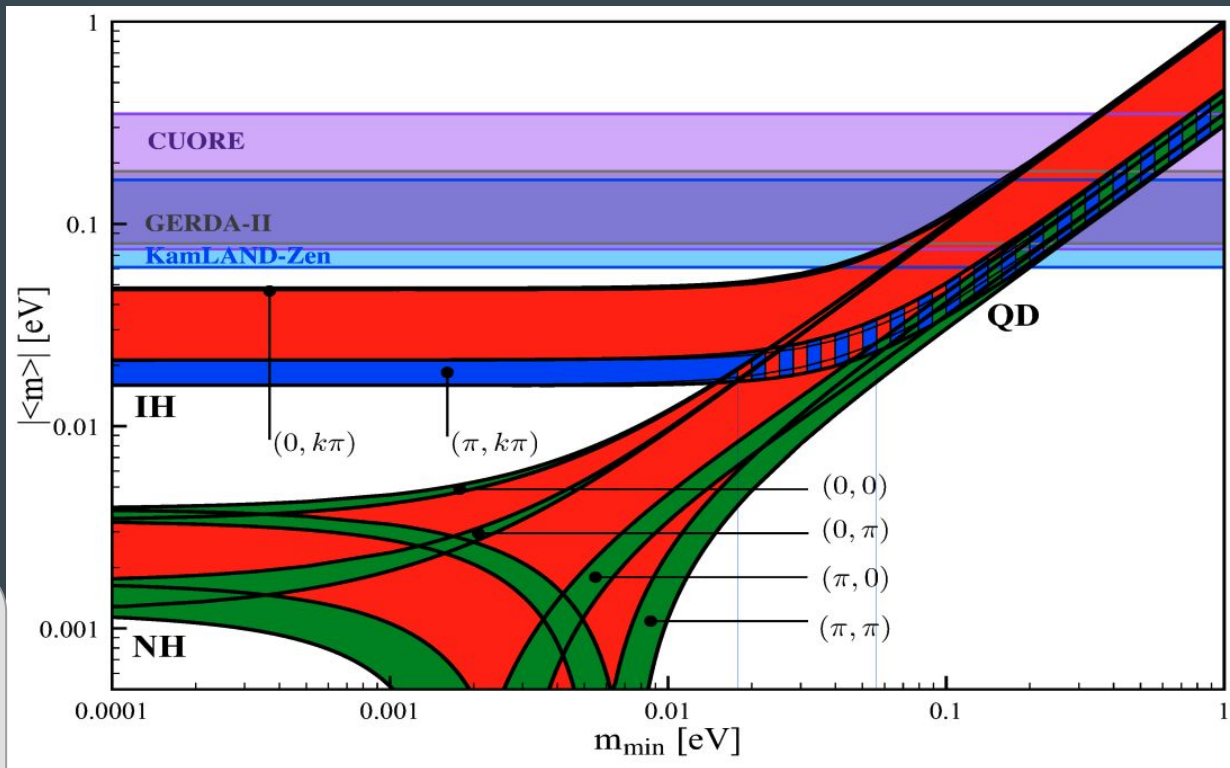


Nature of Neutrino

- Is the neutrino a Dirac or Majorana particle?
- Can search for lepton number violation through Majorana process

$$\left(T_{1/2}^{0\nu}\right)^{-1} = G^{0\nu} |M^{0\nu}|^2 \langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle^2$$

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



[S. T. Petcov, Nu2020](#)

**Is there an underlying pattern to
Neutrino Mixing?**

What is the mixing of neutrinos?

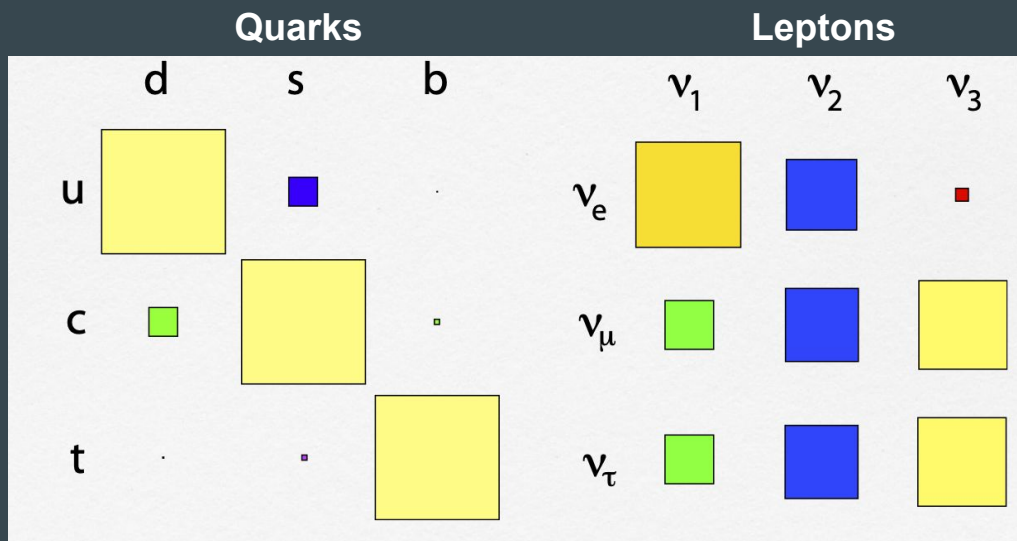


Figure from S. F. King @ DISCRETE 2014

Two Big questions:

- Why is the mixing of leptons so different from quarks?
- Is there a pattern behind the lepton mixing?

$$|\nu_\alpha\rangle = \sum_i U_{\alpha i} |\nu_i\rangle$$

An explanation for either is **new physics** that has have been staring at us for some time.

See talks at NP01 workshop 1
(M.C. Gonzalez-Gracia, P. Shanahan, F. Sanchez, R. Wendell)

Hints?

Big Question: Do neutrino mixing parameters take on “interesting” or “special” values that result from an underlying symmetry?

See talks at NP01 workshop 1
(M.C. Gonzalez-Gracia, P. Shanahan, F. Sanchez)

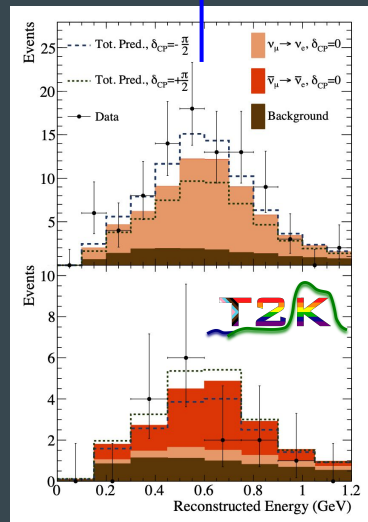
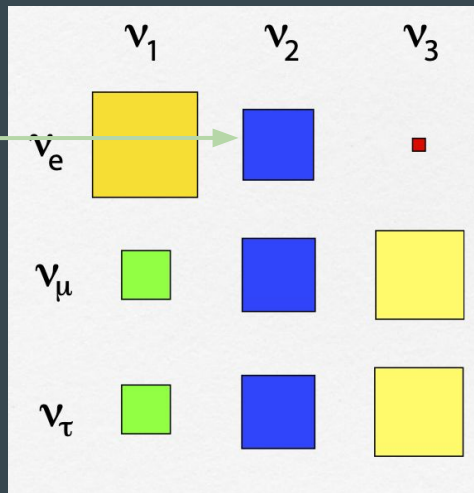
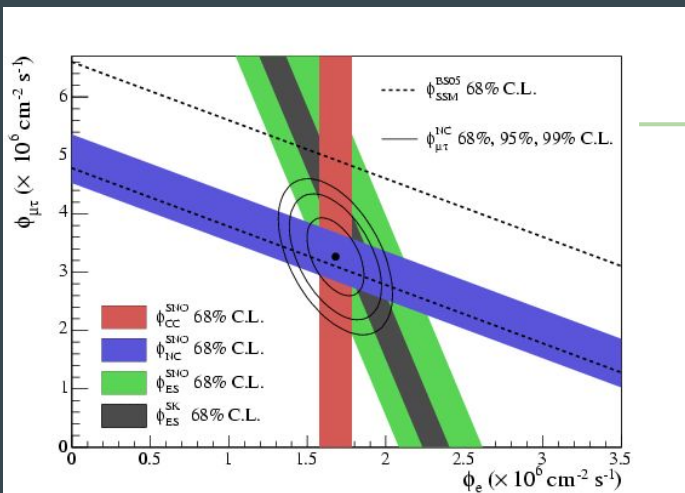
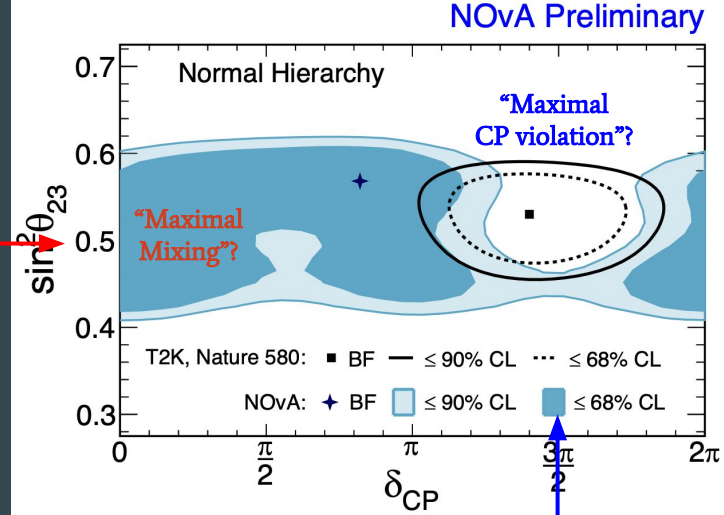
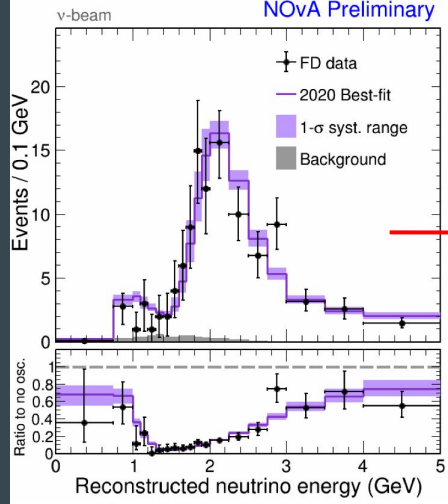


Figure from S. F. King @ DISCRETE 2014

Potential Directions?

Are there flavor symmetries?

- A number of discrete symmetries can give rise patterns that approximate the observed mixing

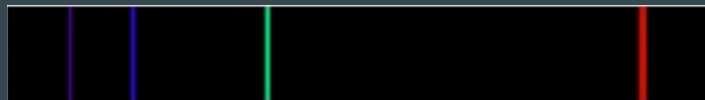
See talk by S. Petcov at NP01 Workshop 4

$$U_{\text{PMNS}} \approx \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \epsilon \\ -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(?) \\ -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(?) \end{pmatrix}$$

- And predict their values
- Motivates precision measurements

See talks at NP01 workshop 2, 4, 5

Z. Yu, R. Wendell, T. Stuttard, E. Worcester, T. Nakadaira, S. Seo



Pseudo-historic analogy

- 1880s: Balmer and Rydberg uncovered a pattern in the hydrogen emission spectra
- Understanding the origins of this pattern took ~50 years and one of the largest paradigm shifts in scientific history

For neutrinos . . . we're not there yet and don't know where this will go . . .

**How can Detector Technologies help
us answer these Big Questions?**

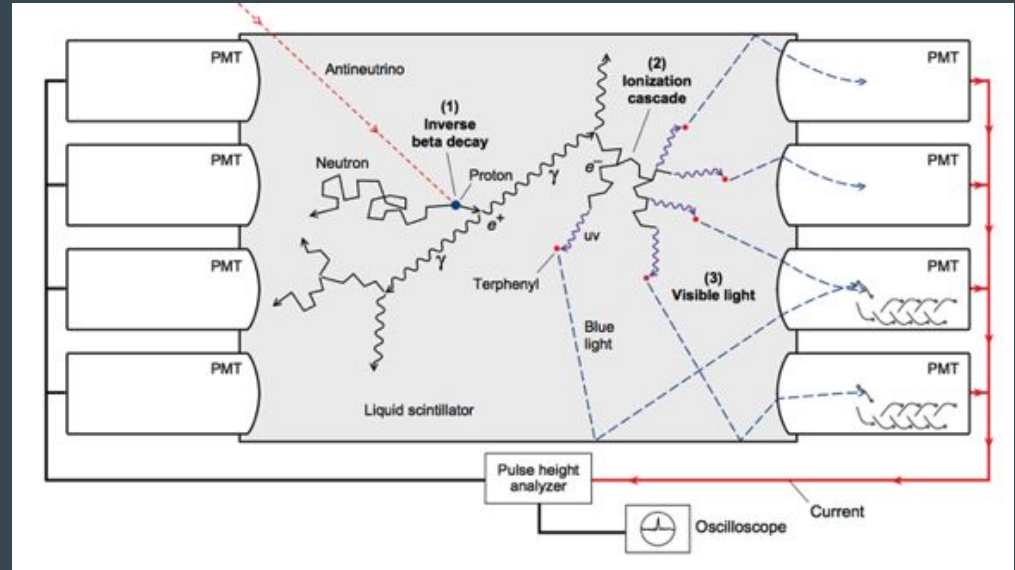
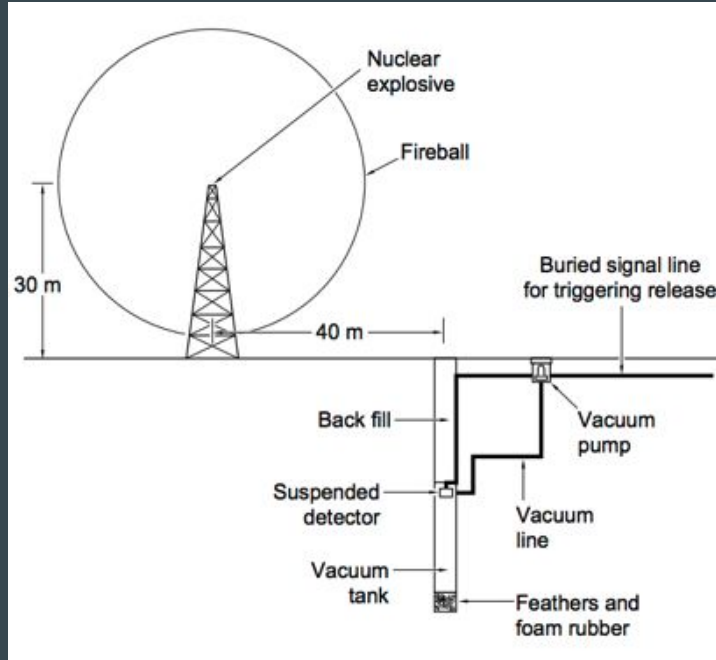
Brief History of Neutrino Detection



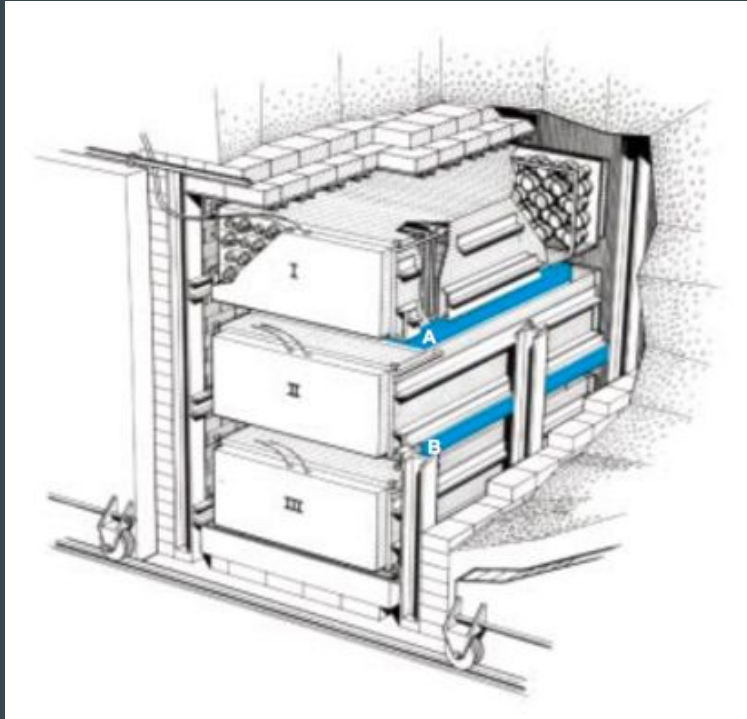
Fred Reines



Clyde Cowan



Savannah River



- Two large, flat plastic tanks filled with H_2O as target for inverse beta decay
- Cd_2Cl_4 dissolved in the water for neutron capture
- Are coincidences from e^+ and n ?
 - a. Dissolve ^{60}Co in the water to understand e^+
 - b. Doubled Cd_2Cl_4 to watch time decrease
- Does signal strength vary with number of protons?
 - a. Filled half of tanks with heavy water, decreased IBD cross section on deuterium
- Is signal really cosmic rays & reactor backgrounds?
 - a. varied the thickness and type of shielding

Success!

RADIO-SCHWITZ AG. **RADIOGRAMM - RADIOGRAMME** RADIO-SUISSE S.A.

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NACHLASS PROF. W. PAULI

PROFESSOR W PAULI *Per Post*

ZURICH UNIVERSITY ZURICH ①

NACHLASS PROF. W. PAULI

WE ARE HAPPY TO INFORM YOU THAT WE HAVE DEFINITELY DETECTED NEUTRINOS FROM FISSION FRAGMENTS BY OBSERVING INVERSE BETA DECAY OF PROTONS OBSERVED CROSS SECTION AGREES WELL WITH EXPECTED SIX TIMES TEN TO MINUS FORTY FOUR SQUARE CENTIMETERS

FREDERICK REINES AND CLYDE COWAN

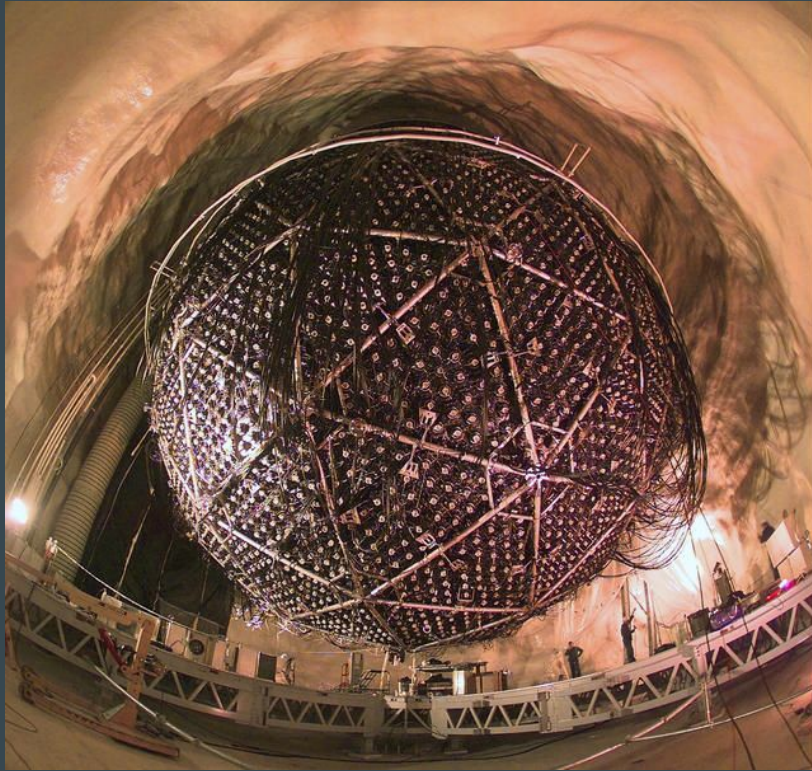
BOX 1663 LOS ALAMOS NEW MEXICO

Frederick REINES and Clyde COWAN
Box 1663, LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico

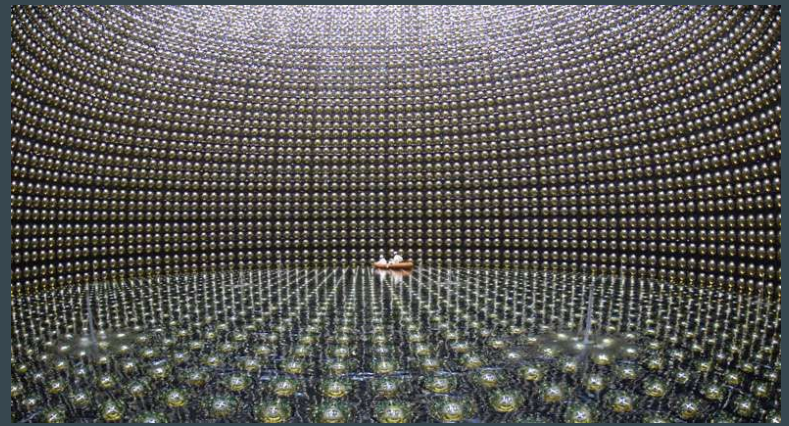
Thanks for message. Everything comes to
him who knows how to wait.

Pauli

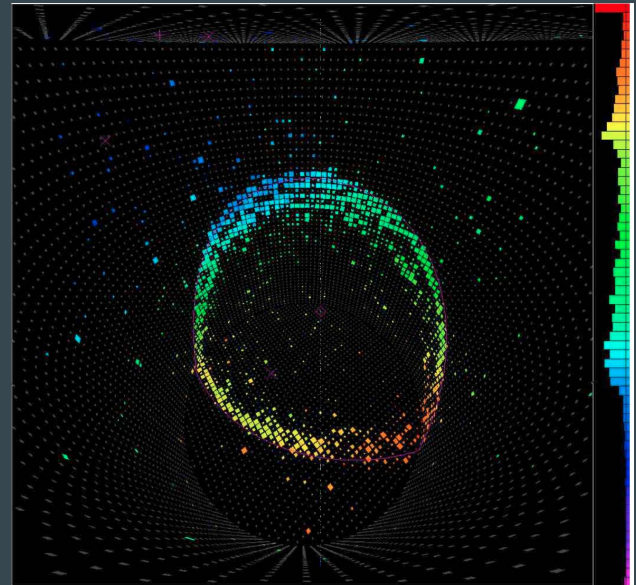
Water Cherenkov



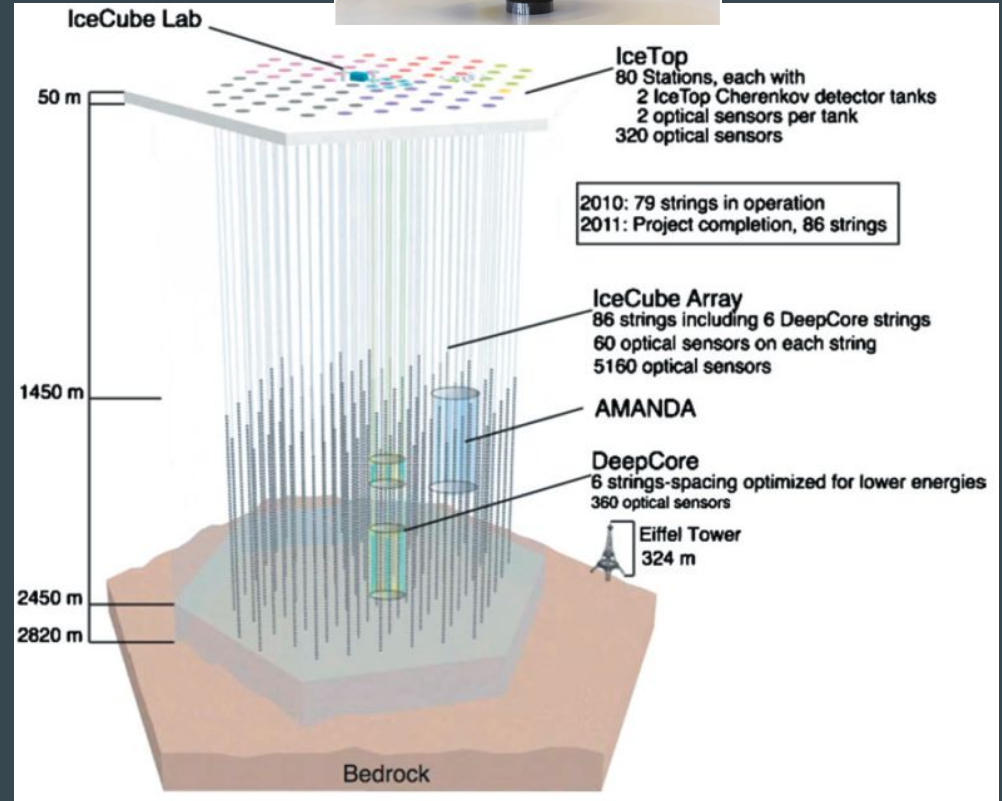
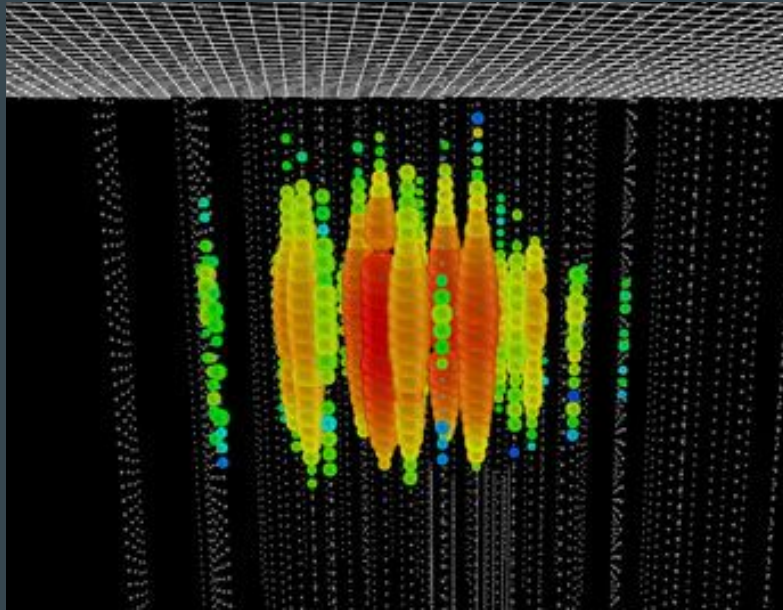
SNO/SNO+ Detector



SuperK Detector
SuperK Event



Water Cherenkov - Volumetric



Ice Cube
KM3Net

The New York Times

***Masatoshi Koshiha, 94, Dies; Nobel
Winner Tracked Ghostly Neutrinos***



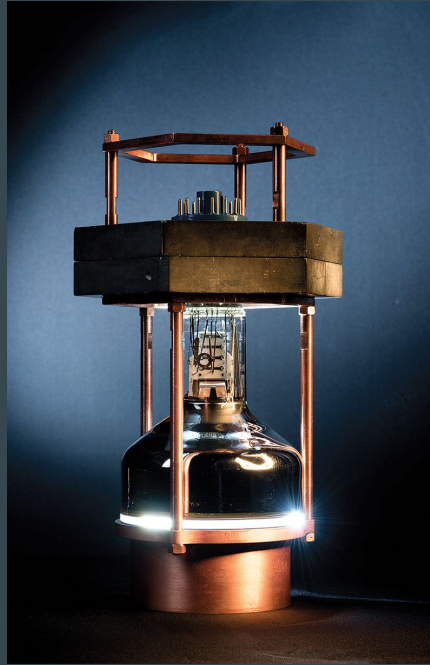
19 September 1926 -
12 November 2020

Development of 20-inch PMTs
Blowing the 20-inch PMTs

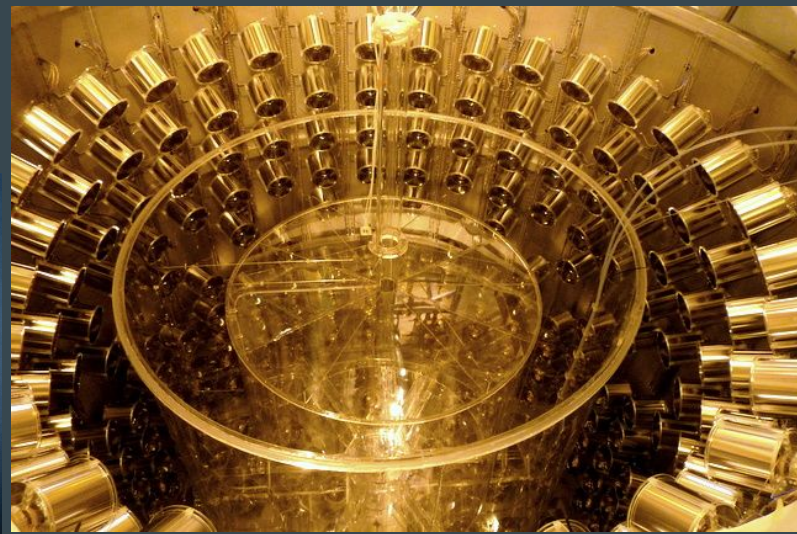
Scintillator



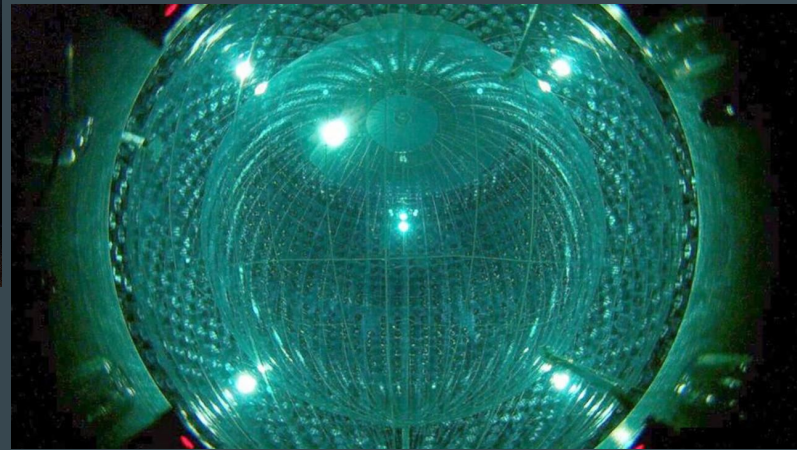
NOvA



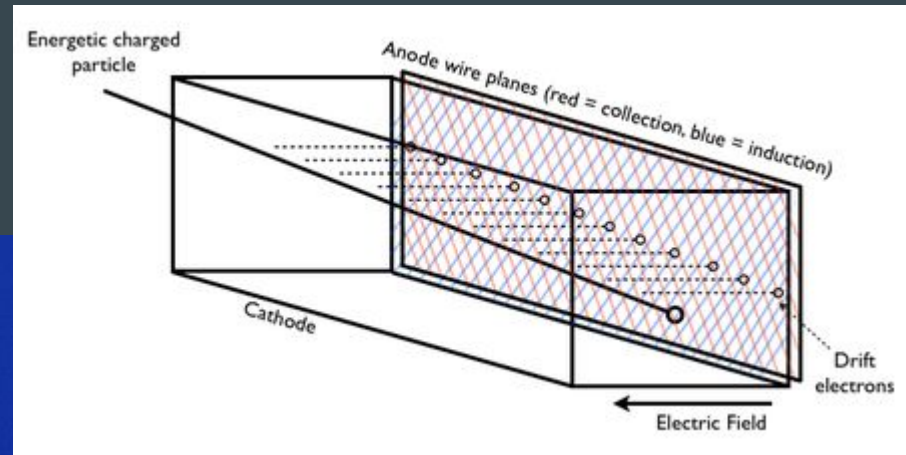
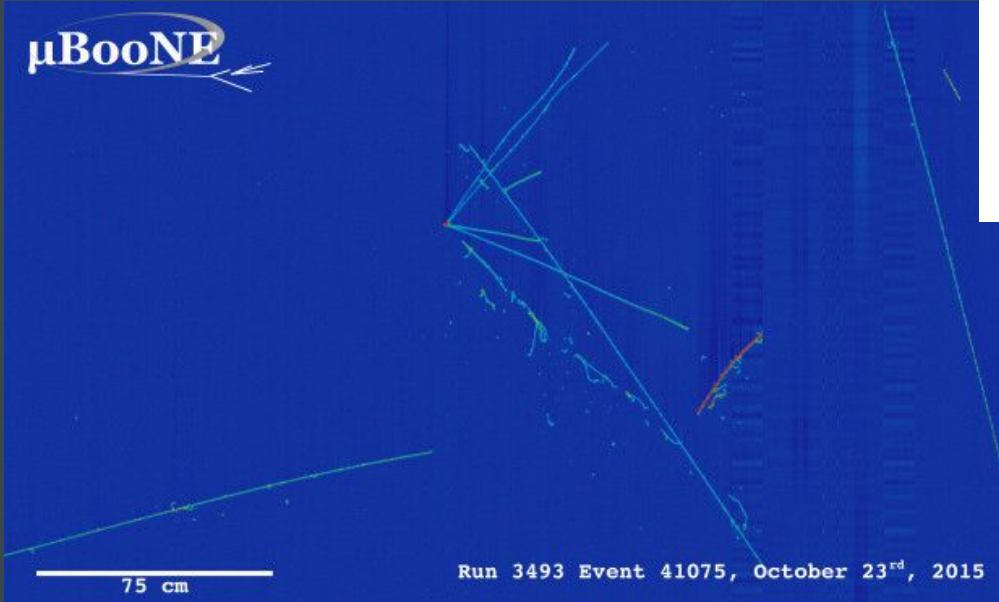
COHERENT



Double Chooz
Borexino



Time Projection Chambers

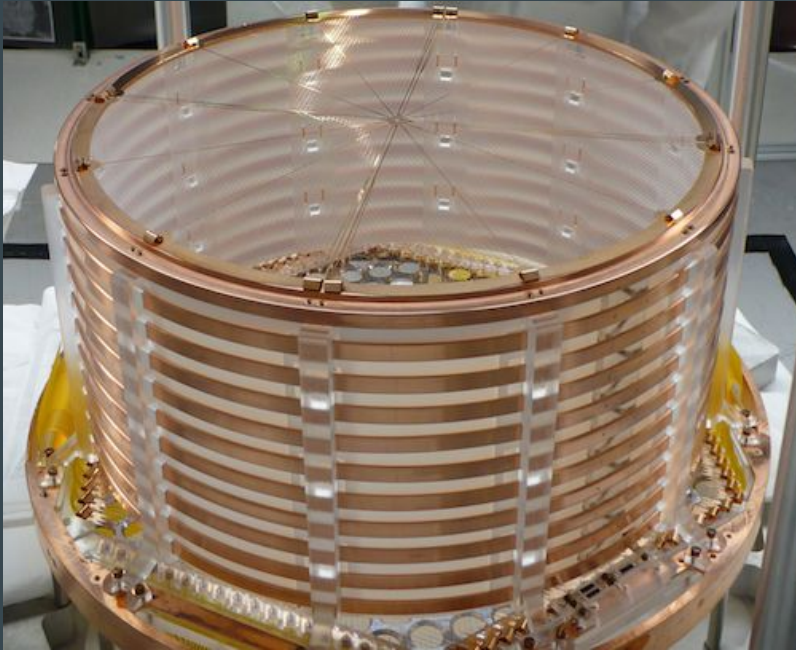


“It appears possible to realize a Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber which gives an ultimate volume sensitivity of 1 mm^3 and a drift length as long as 30 cm. Purity of the argon is the main technological problem. Preliminary investigations seem to indicate that this would be feasible with simple techniques” - Carlo Rubbia

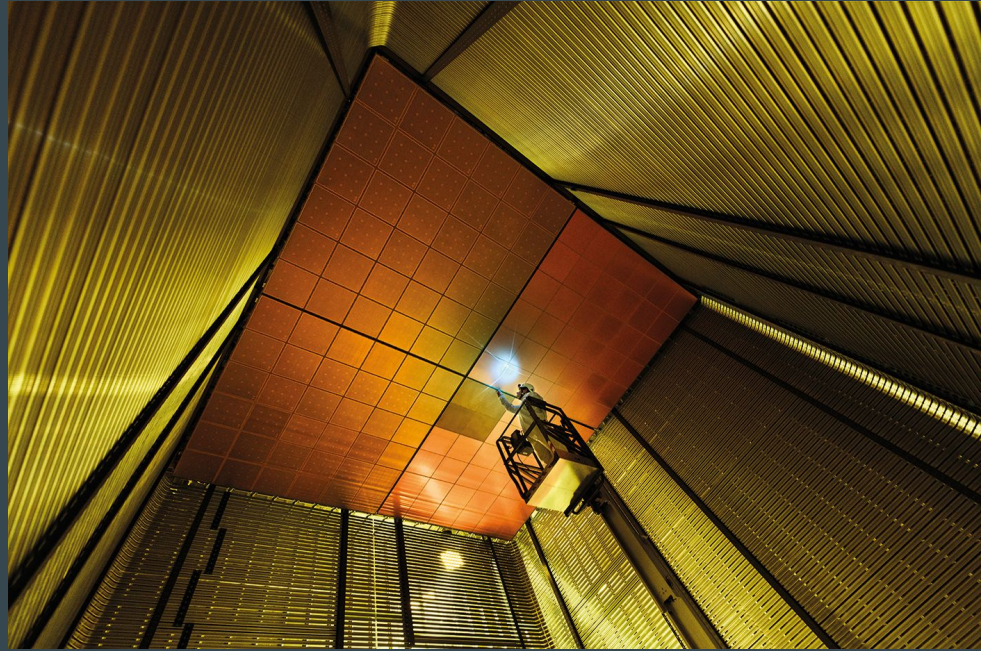
[The Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber: A New Concept for Neutrino Detectors, 1977](#)

[Time Projection Chamber](#)
[MicroBooNE](#)

Liquid Noble TPCs

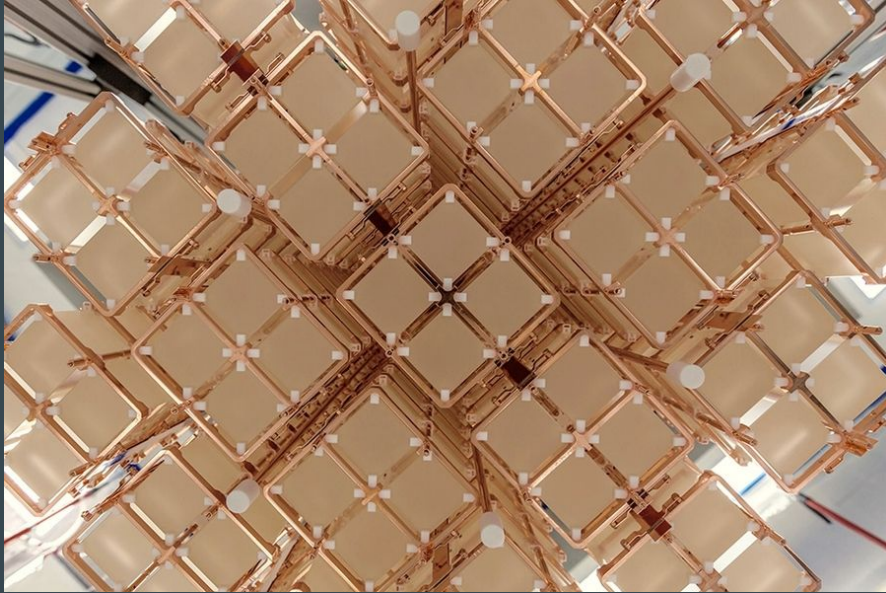


EXO-200

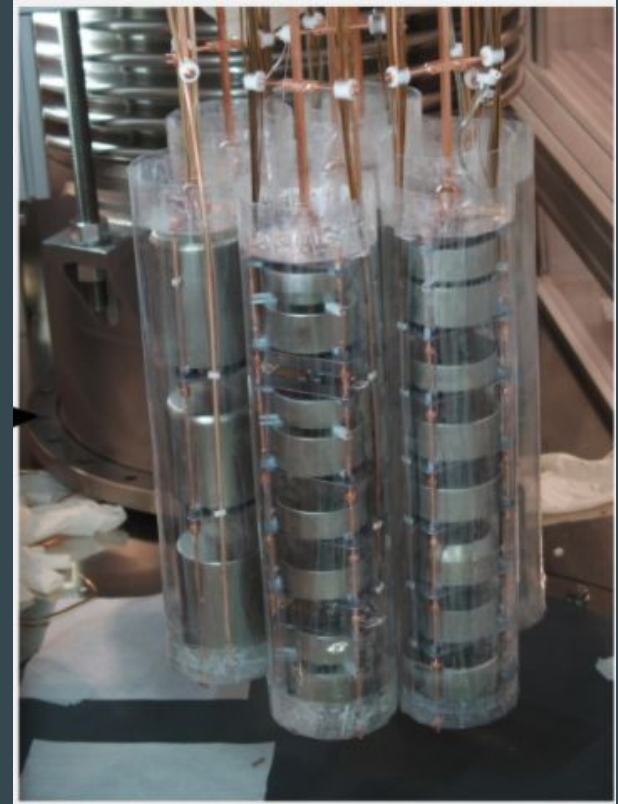


ProtoDUNE

Crystals



CUORE

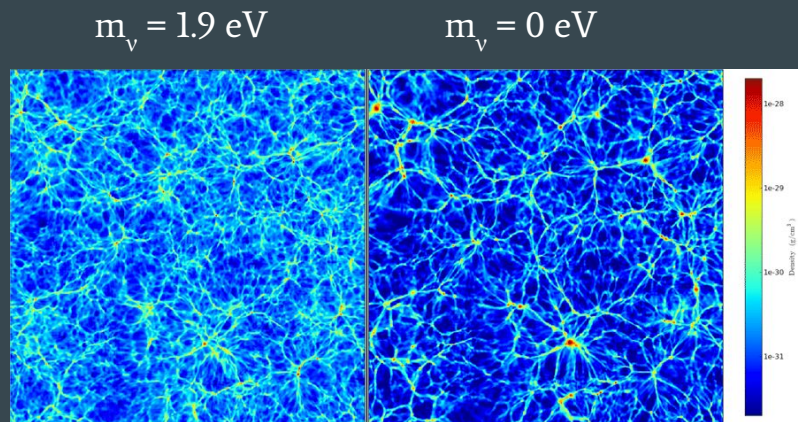


GERDA

**What is the role of neutrinos
in shaping the universe?**

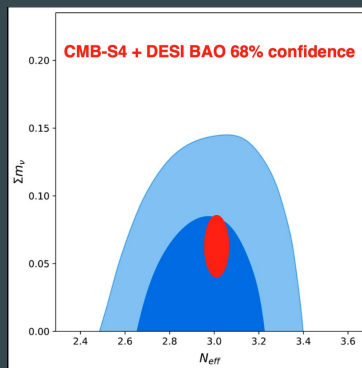
Structure in the Universe

- As the 2nd most abundant particle in the universe, neutrinos profoundly impact the evolution of the universe.
- Even their minuscule masses leave a definite imprint on the universe at its largest scales.

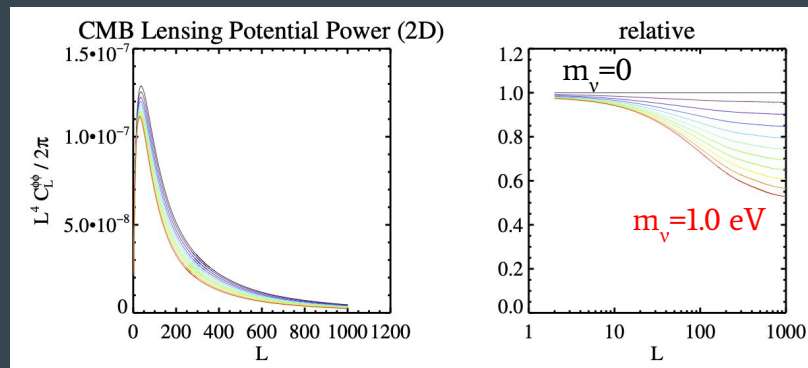


[S. Agarwal, H. Feldman](#)

- Some of this has been seen . . . some of it may be around the corner.
- **Will we ever see the Cosmic Neutrino Background?**



[L. Knox, Neutrino 2020](#)

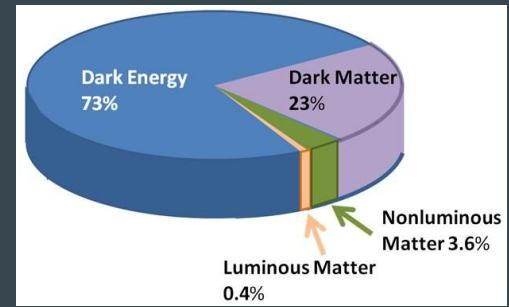


K. Abazajian et al., CMB S4 Science Book

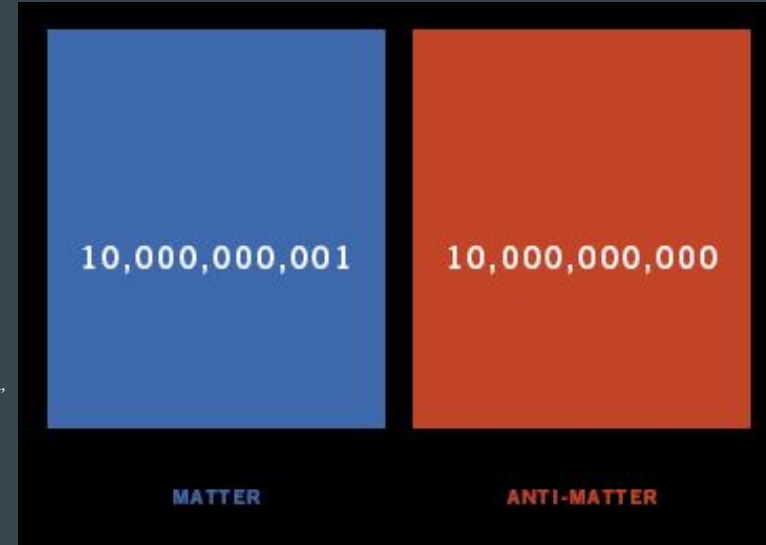
Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe

“Why is there matter everywhere we look?”

- Why is only matter left over from the Big Bang?
 - Why does the universe exist?
- New sources of CP violation beyond quark mixing are needed to explain this



H. Murayama,
“What’s ν ”



Big question: What (if anything) does neutrino CP violation have to do with this?

**What additional properties could
neutrinos be hiding?**

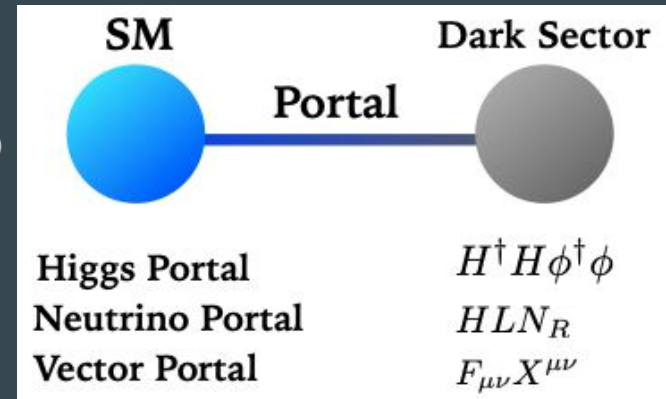
Some Possibilities;

- Fermions come in 3 generations
 - Why?
 - Could there be additional types of neutrinos?
 - For various reasons, they would be an even more exotic form that do not participate in the weak interaction
 - “Sterile neutrinos”
- Do neutrinos have interactions or mixing with new physics?
 - And does it have to do with anything else (e.g. dark sector)

This area is so broad that we'll leave it at this for now . . but definitely a huge question!

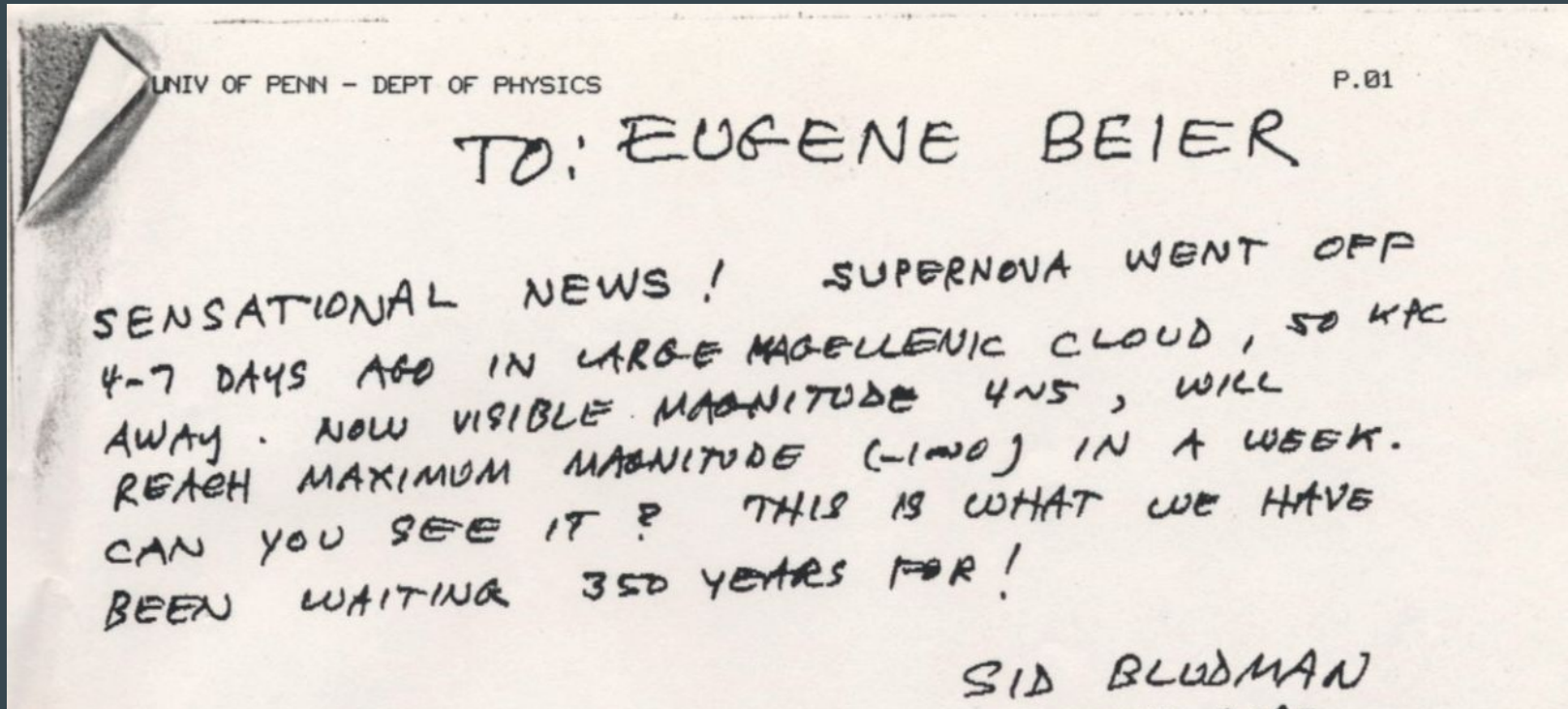
mass →	≈2.3 MeV/c ²	≈1.275 GeV/c ²	≈173.07 GeV/c ²	0	≈126 GeV/c ²
charge →	2/3	2/3	2/3	0	0
spin →	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0
	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H Higgs boson
QUARKS					
	≈4.8 MeV/c ²	≈95 MeV/c ²	≈4.18 GeV/c ²	0	
	-1/3	-1/3	-1/3	0	
	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
LEPTONS					
	0.511 MeV/c ²	105.7 MeV/c ²	1.777 GeV/c ²	91.2 GeV/c ²	
	-1	-1	-1	0	
	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
	≈2.2 eV/c ²	≈0.17 MeV/c ²	≈15.5 MeV/c ²	80.4 GeV/c ²	
	0	0	0	±1	
	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	
					GAUGE BOSONS

Courtesy: wikipedia

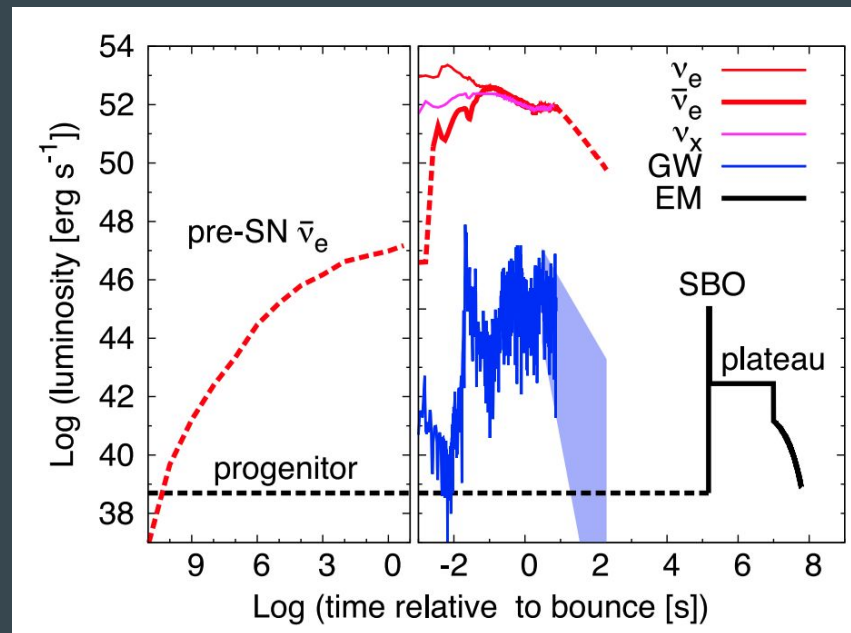
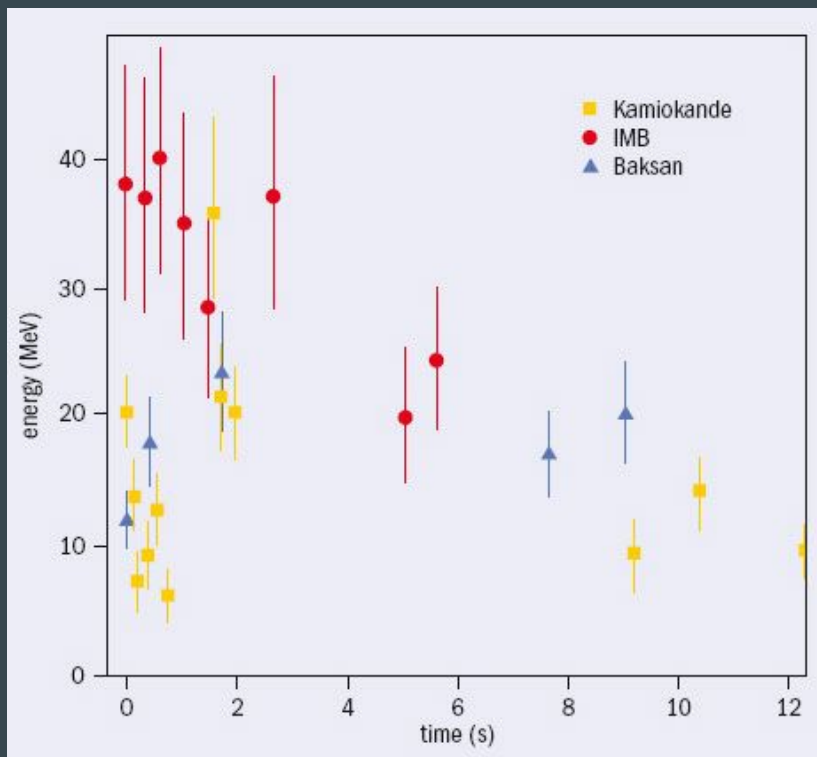


Are neutrinos good for anything?

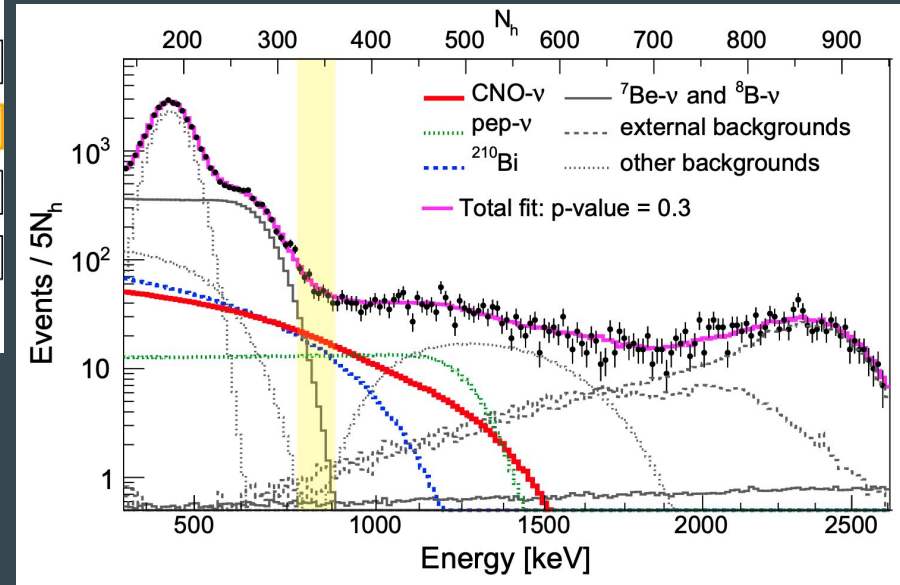
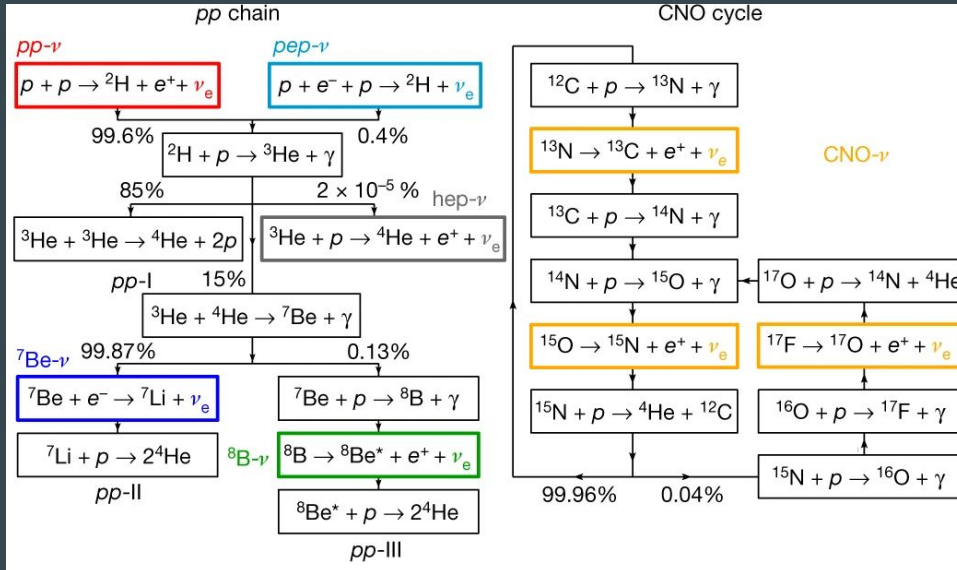
SN 1987A news



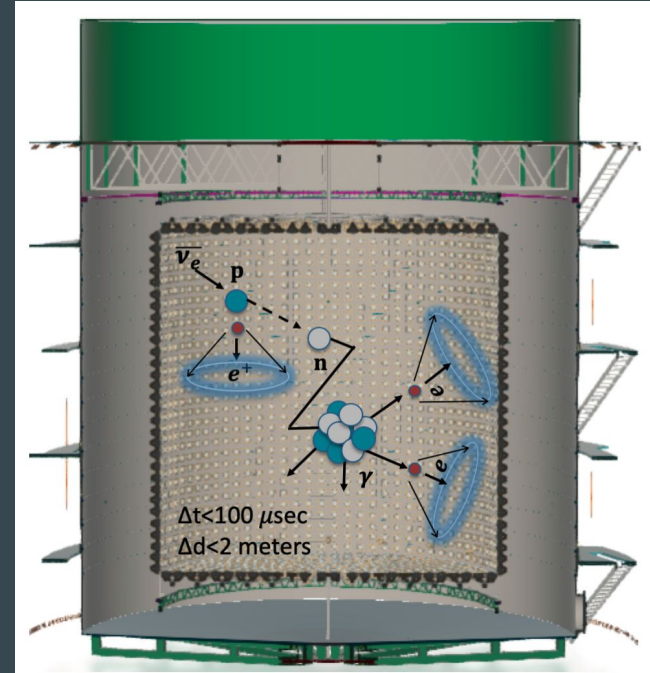
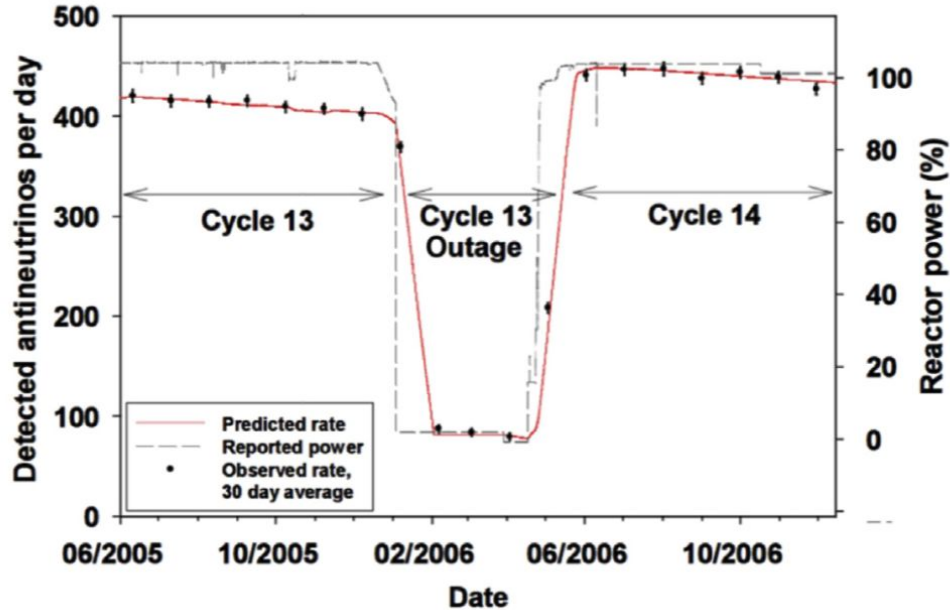
Supernovae



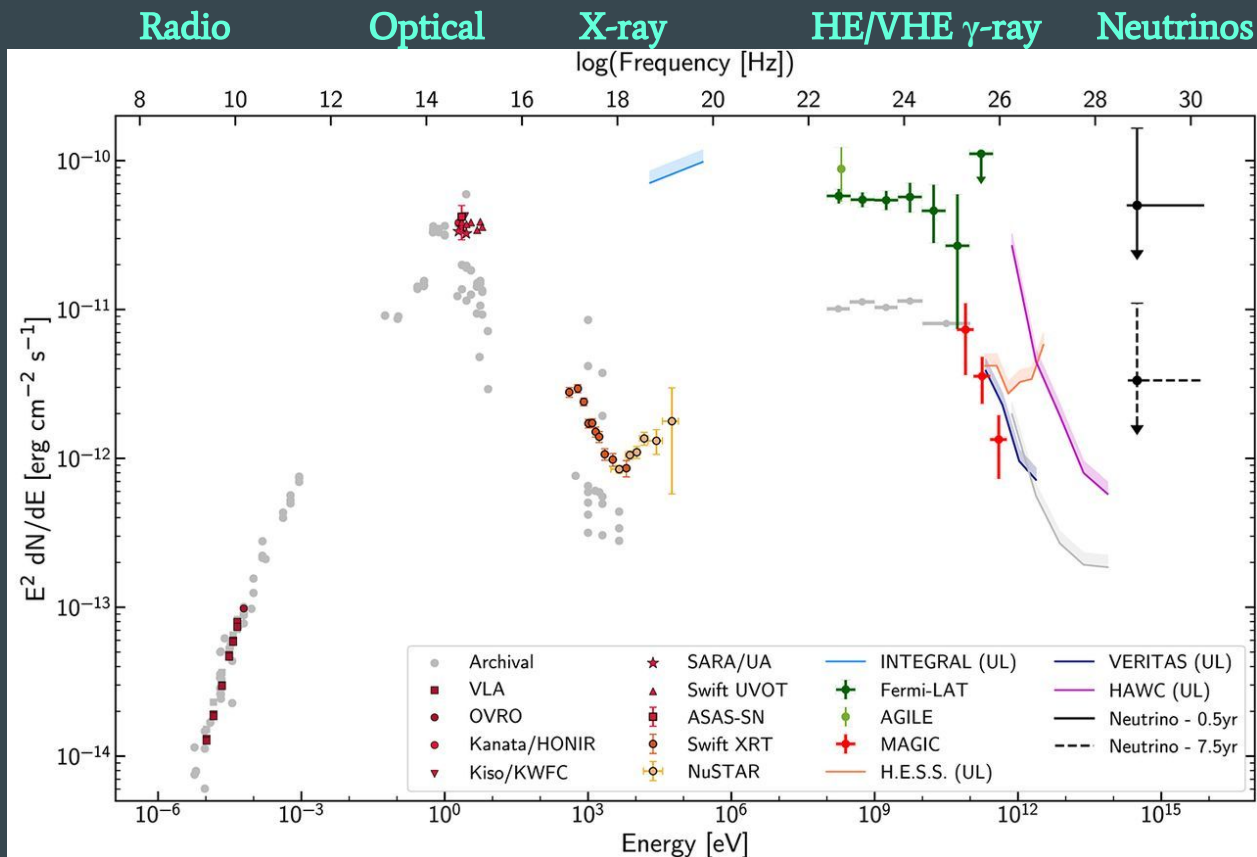
Can Neutrinos be useful?



Nuclear Reactor Monitoring



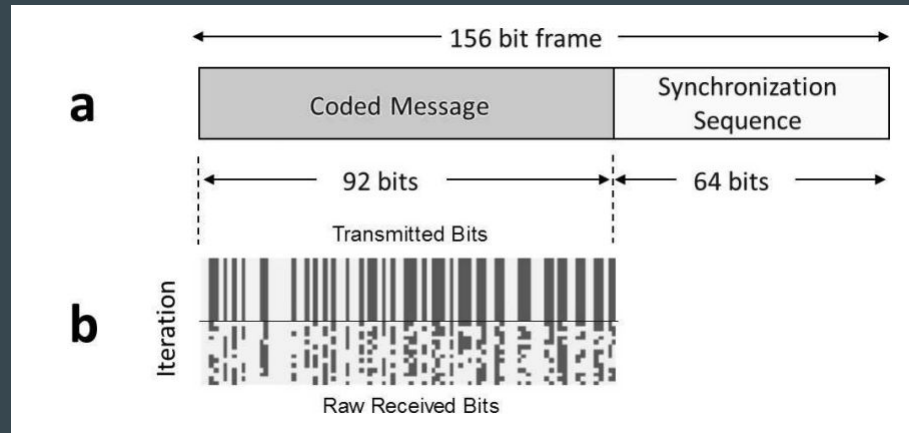
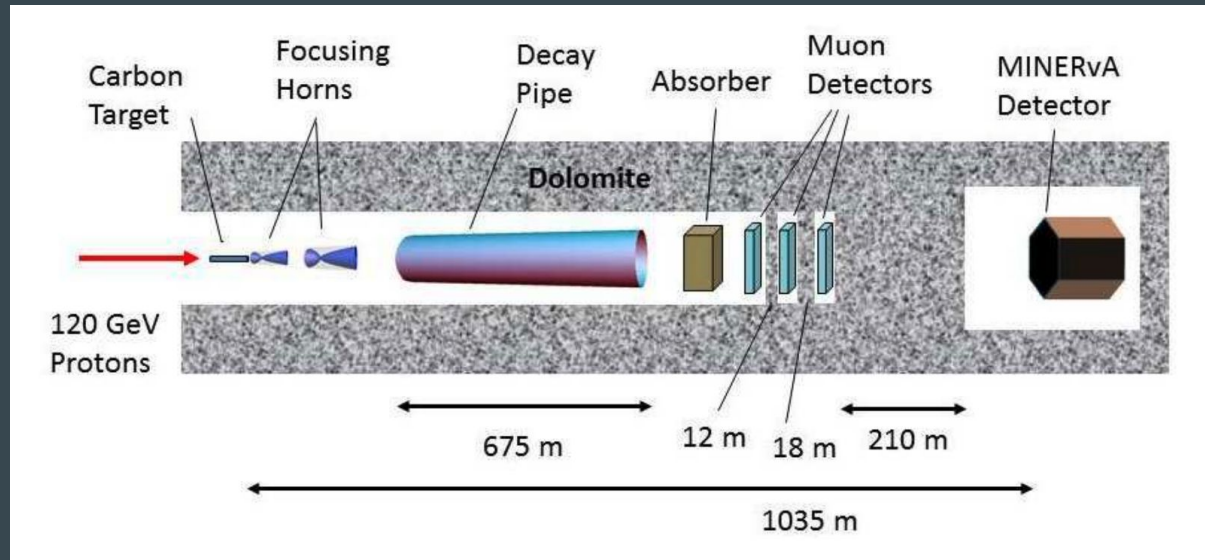
Multi-Messenger Astronomy



Multimessenger observations ... coincident with ... IceCube-170922A

Neutrino Messages?

An overall data rate of about 0.1 Hz was realized, with an error rate of less than 1% for transmission of neutrinos through a few hundred meters of rock. This result illustrates the feasibility, but also shows the **significant improvements in neutrino beams and detectors required for practical applications.**

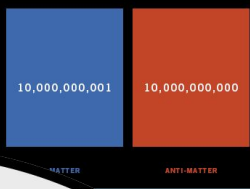


[Demonstration of Communication using Neutrinos](#)

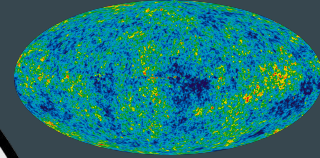
“I don’t say that the **neutrino** is going to be a practical thing, but it has been a time-honored pattern that science leads, and then technology comes along, and then, put together, these things make an enormous difference in how we live.”

-Fred Reines, *LA Times, March 12, 1985*

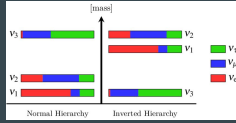
Neutrino mass



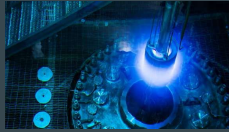
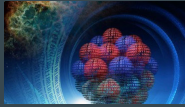
Early Universe



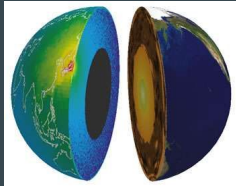
Neutrino mixing



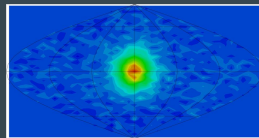
Neutrino probes of nucleon/nucleus



geoneutrinos

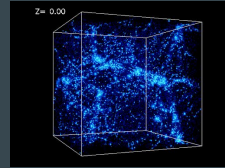


Stellar neutrinos

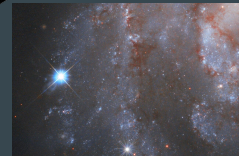


scale

Large Scale Structure



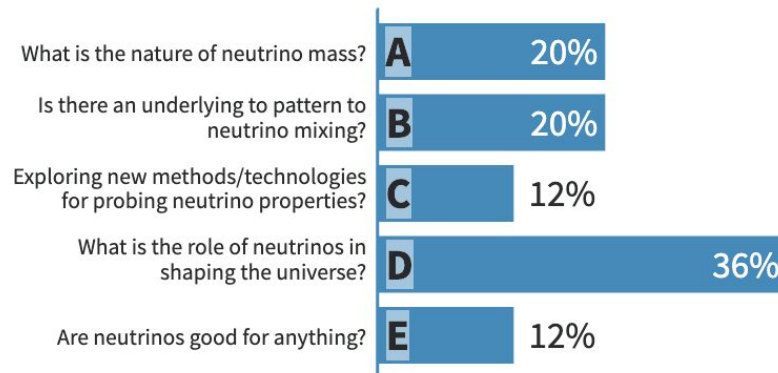
Astrophysical sources



Summary

- Our biased view of the “Big Questions” in neutrinos
- One last poll question
 - <http://www.pollev.com/nuquestions524>

Which Big Question in Neutrinos gives you the most inspiration?



Thanks for your attention!

Let's continue the conversation:

Erica Caden (erica.caden@snolab.ca)

Hirohisa Tanaka (hatanaka@stanford.edu)