

Most pressing questions

Why 3 neutrinos?

Normal or inverted hierarchy?

CP violation? (after θ_{13})

Nature of the neutrinos, Dirac or Majorana?

Magnetic moment/radiative decays?

Right-handed (sterile) neutrinos?

VHE neutrinos?

What about Big Bang neutrinos?

CP violation

$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \neq P(\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu)$$

$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \neq P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e)$$

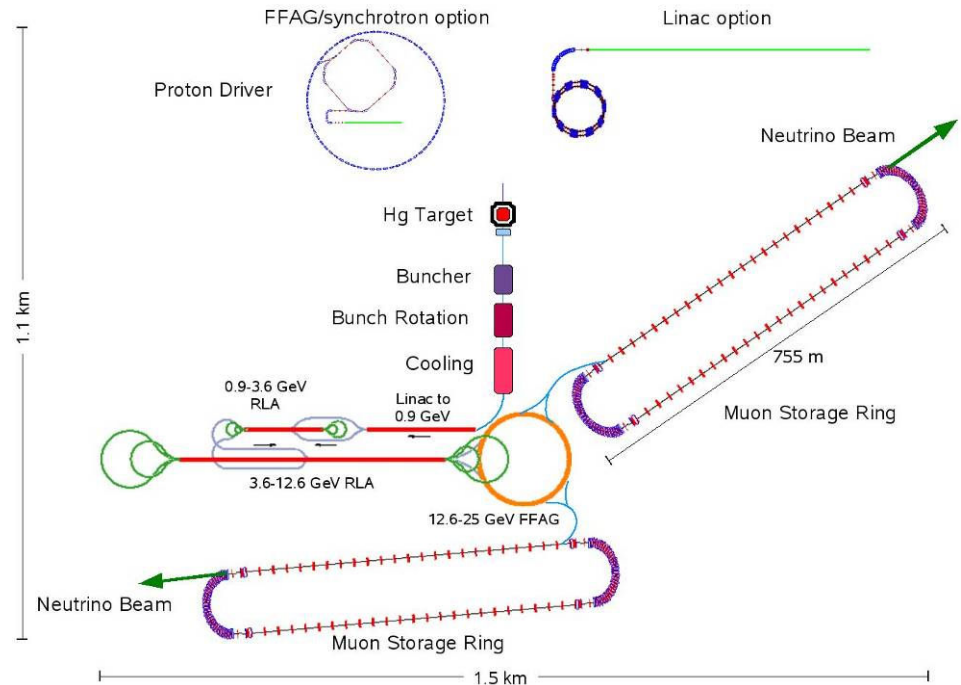
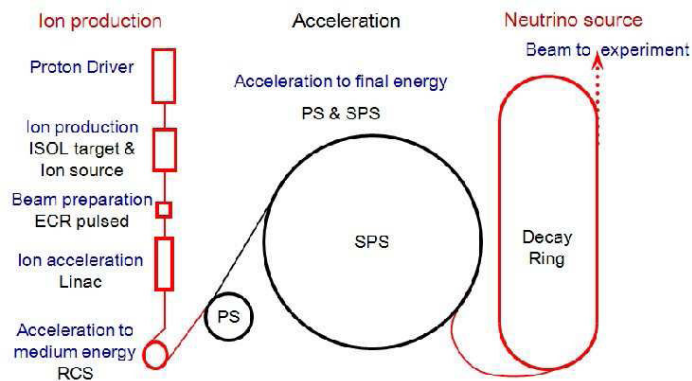
$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \approx & \underbrace{s_{23}^2 \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{13}^2 L}{4E}\right)}_{\text{Atmospheric}} + \\
 & \underbrace{c_{23}^2 \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{12}^2 L}{4E}\right)}_{\text{Solar}} + \\
 & \underbrace{\tilde{J} \cos\left(\delta - \frac{\Delta m_{13}^2 L}{4E}\right) \frac{\Delta m_{12}^2 L}{4E} \sin\left(\frac{\Delta m_{13}^2 L}{4E}\right)}_{\text{Interference}}
 \end{aligned}$$

θ_{13} is crucial to test CP violation

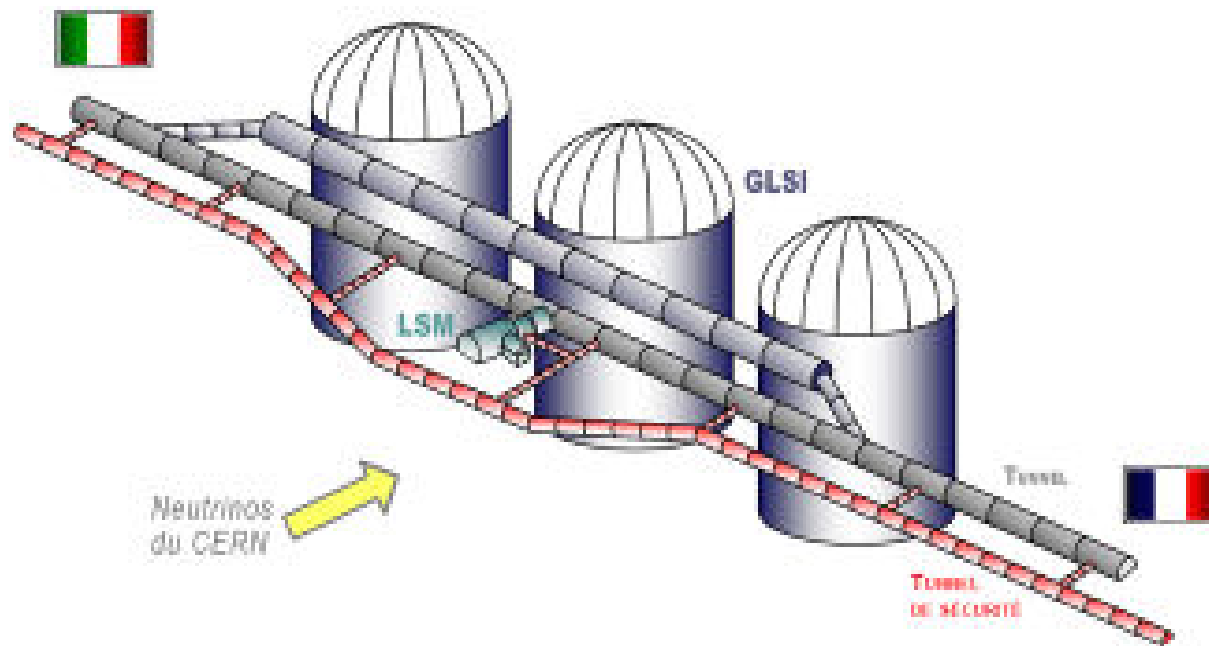
If leptonic CP violation is observed, leptogenesis can trigger baryogenesis

$$J \sim \cos \theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{23} \sin^2 \theta_{12} \sin \delta$$

Super beams, beta beams, ν factories



New detectors



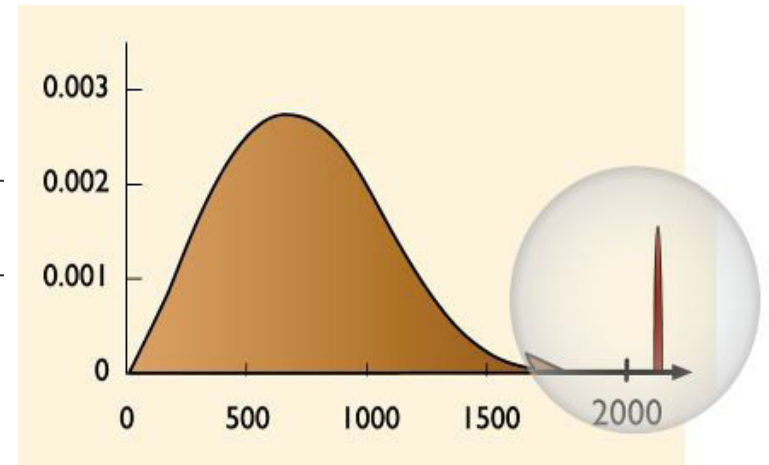
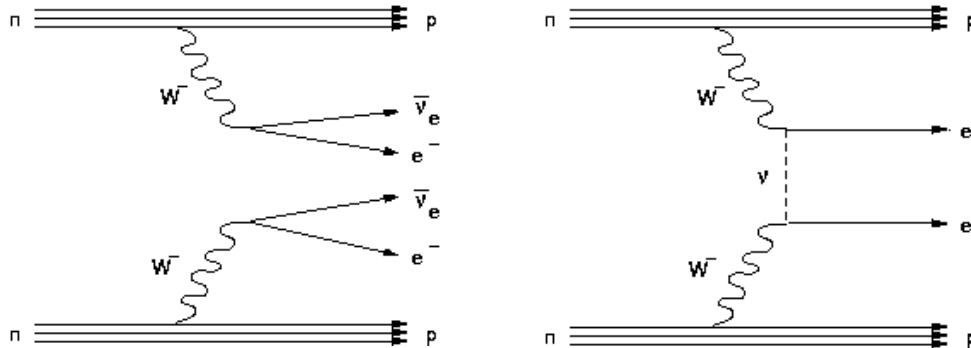
LAGUNA study for Large scale underground
laboratory (1'000'000 m³)

Dirac or Majorana neutrinos

- Complexity of the neutrino nature
 - *LH ν gives LH e^-*
 - *RH anti- ν gives RH e^+*
- Mass term in Lagrangian mixes RH and LH terms
- Two possibilities:
 - existence of a ν_R (Dirac neutrino)
 - or association of ν and anti- ν (Majorana neutrino)
- *Identical consequences if 0 mass*
- Is the ν its own antiparticle?

Double β decays

- With or without neutrino, this is the question !*



With neutrinos, already seen

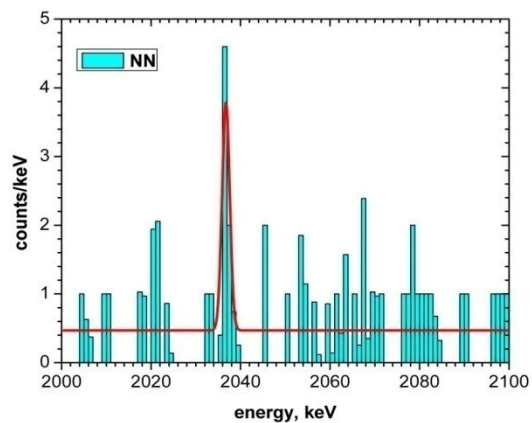
Without neutrinos, 2 e^- carry all available energy

Extremely rare!

Detectors

Two techniques:

Calorimeters (Ge)
or spectrometers



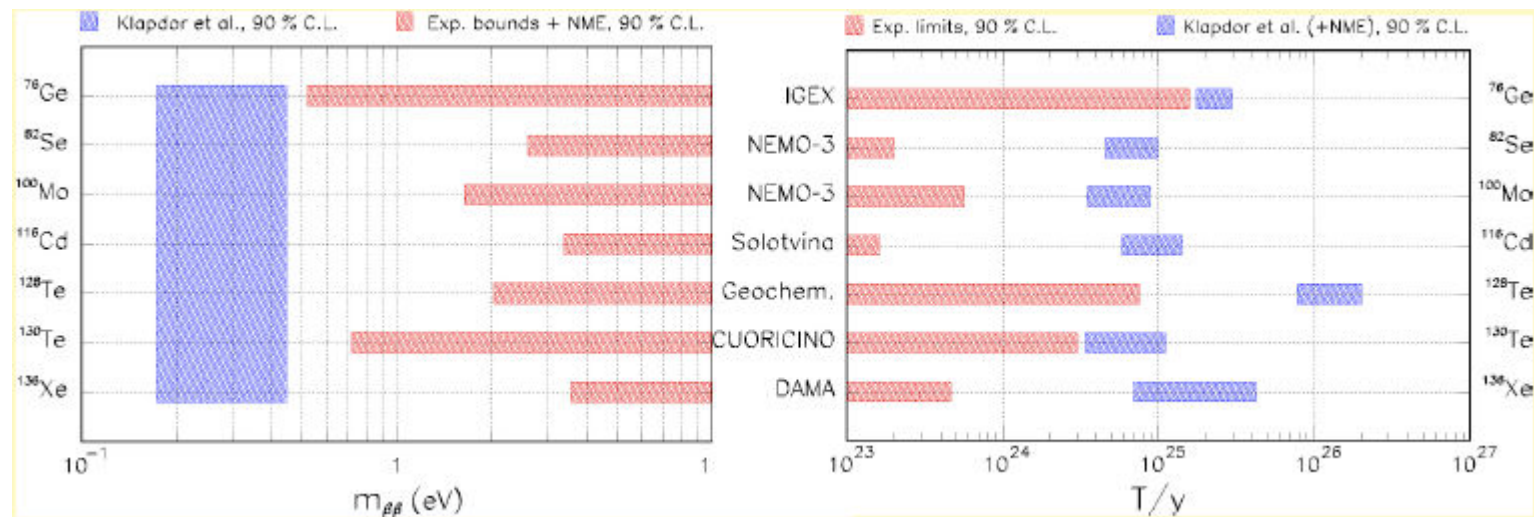
Heidelberg-Moscow



Nemo3

Present limits

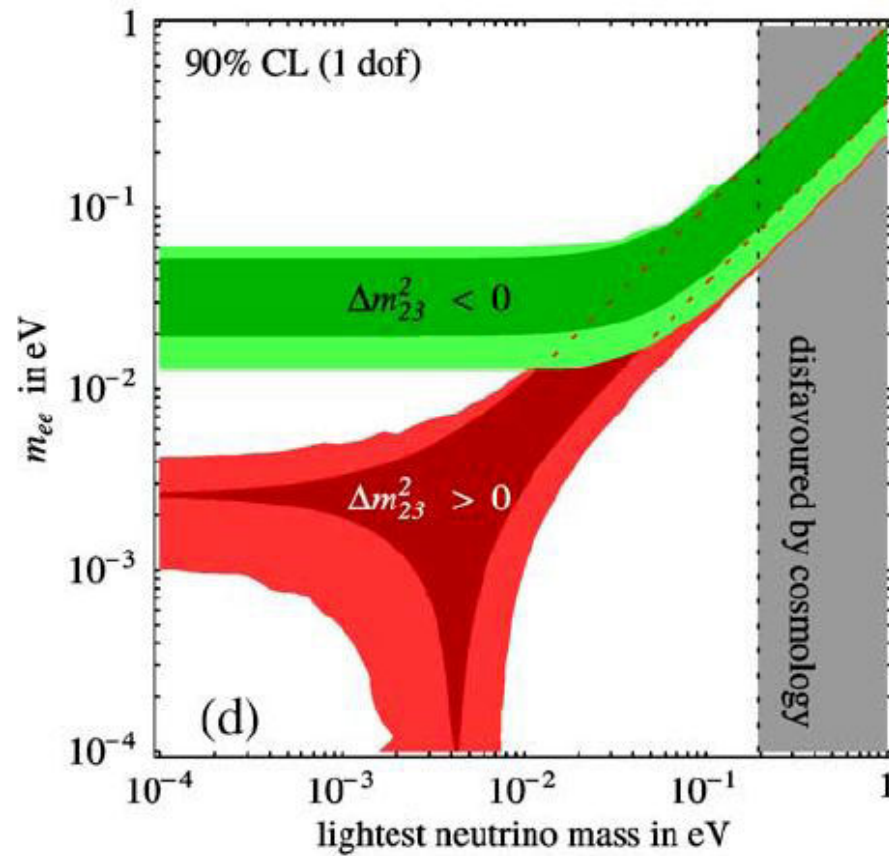
$$m_{\beta\beta} = \sum U^2 m_i$$



Level reached ~ 1 eV

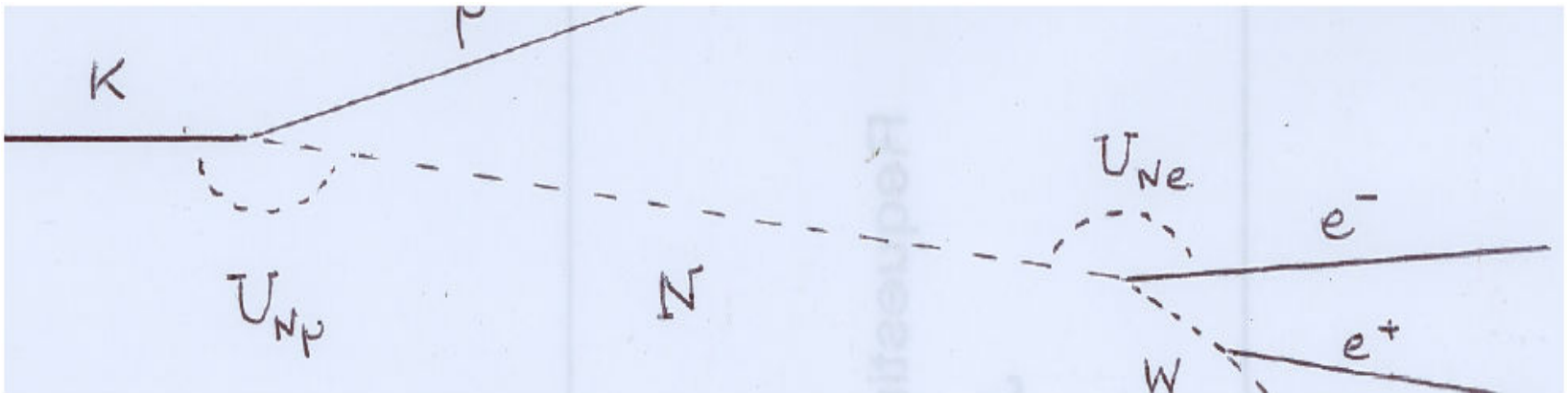
Next generation ~ 0.1 eV

Correlations



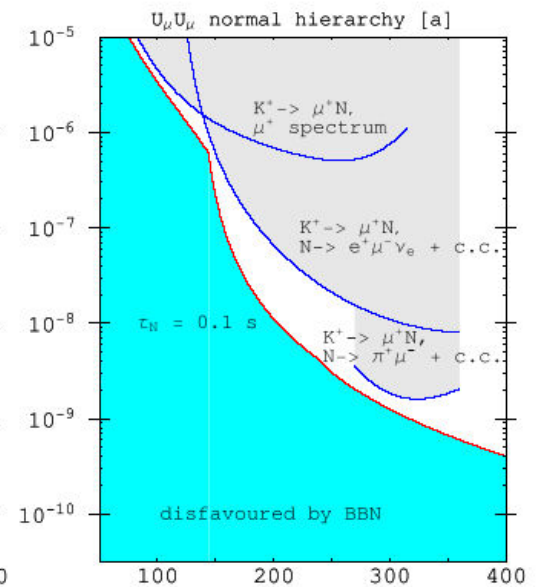
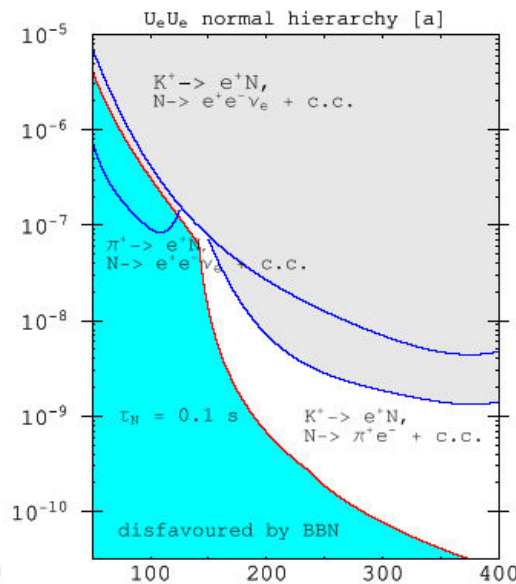
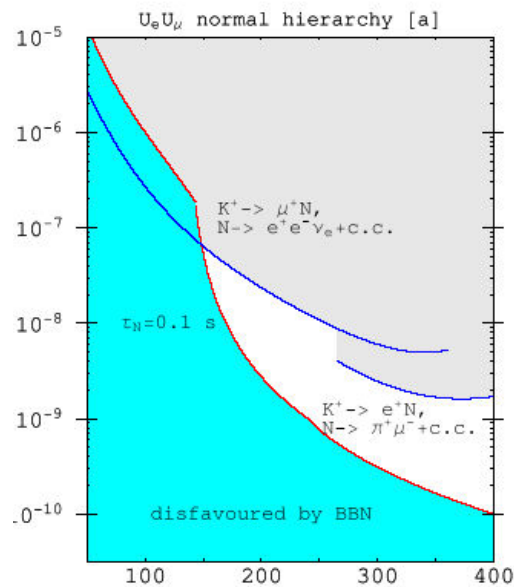
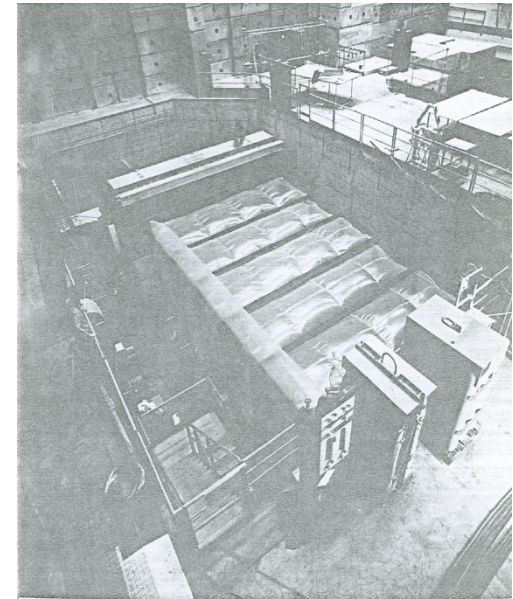
Right-handed (Sterile) neutrinos

- *See-saw* formula for active neutrinos $m_\nu = M^D (1/M_M) (M^D)^T$
 - Majorana mass M_M
 - Dirac mass $M_D = f v$ $v = 174 \text{ GeV}$ vac. exp. val. of Higgs field
- New model : νMSM f small, N_1 (10 keV), N_2, N_3 (100 MeV-1 GeV)



Limits

A massless detector for massive neutrinos (1984)



E.M. interactions of neutrinos

1) Magnetic moment

$$\mu(\nu_e) < 10^{-11} \mu_B \quad (\text{theory } 10^{-19} \mu_B \text{ for } 1 \text{ eV mass})$$

2) Radiative decays

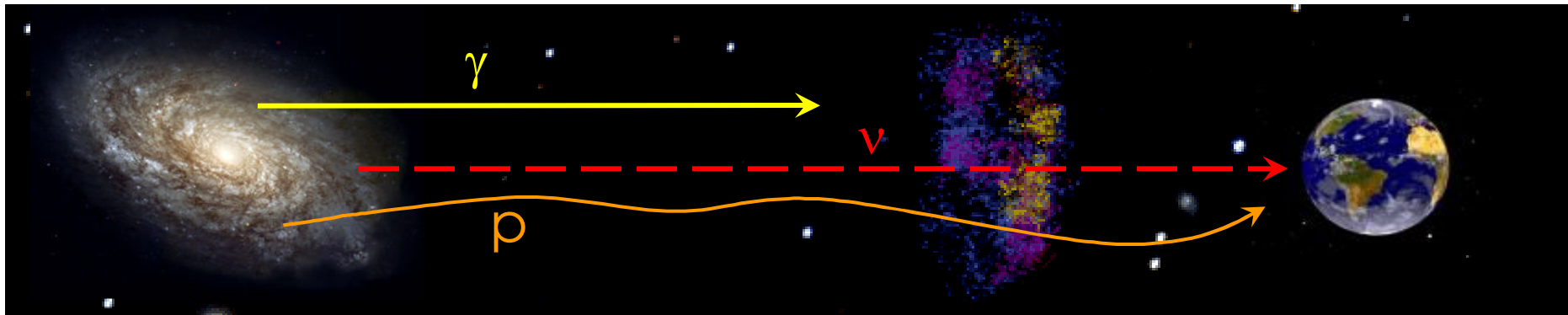
- Mass hierarchy $E_\gamma = E_\nu/2$
- SN anti- ν_e $\tau/m > 6 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ s/eV}$
- Los Alamos ν_μ $\tau/m > 15,4 \text{ s/eV}$
- Degenerated masses $E_\gamma = E_\nu \delta m^2/m^2 = 2 E_\nu \delta m/m$
- Bugey anti- ν_e $\tau/m > 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ s/eV}$ if $\delta m/m > 10^{-7}$
- Solar eclipse ν_μ $\tau/m > 100 \text{ s/eV}$ if $\delta m^2 \sim 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$

3) Stimulated conversion

Neutrino astronomy

Astroparticles « par excellence », protons feel magnetic fields and GZK mechanism. Photons interact with I.R. background

Only neutrinos can reach from the frontiers of the Universe, but weak cross-sections mean huge detectors



Up to now, only two sources seen in the sky:

- *The Sun and the supernova 1987A*

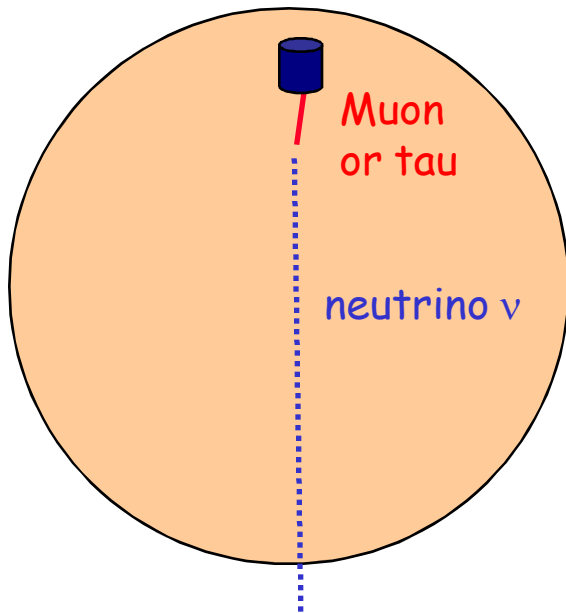
⇒ Towards a neutrino sky map

Predictions?

- *Presumably protons are accelerated in SN remnants (10^{15} eV)*
- *Also in jets, in particular in AGN (10^{18} eV)*
- *On their way, protons interact giving π^0 and π^\pm .*
- **Sure contribution: from GZK suppression**
$$p + \gamma \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow n \pi$$
- **At production, 2 ν_μ for 1 ν_e**
- **On earth, after oscillations, equal fluxes of ν_e , ν_μ , ν_τ**
- *Detectors 10000 bigger than SuperK are necessary.*
- *Only possible in instrumenting existing media: Antarctic ice or sea(lake) water.*

VHE neutrino detection

- Small fluxes but cross-section increases (although not linear anymore)



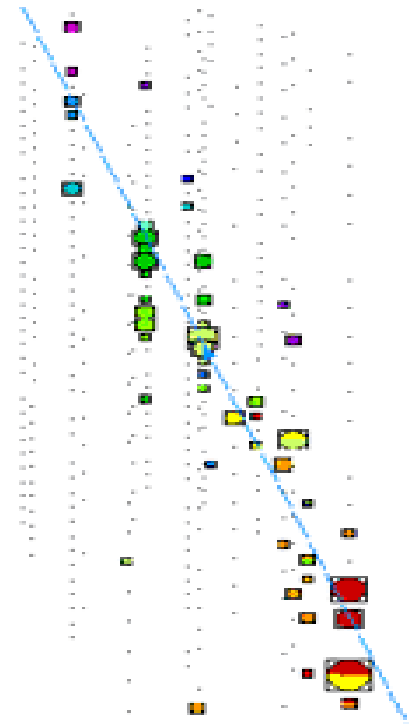
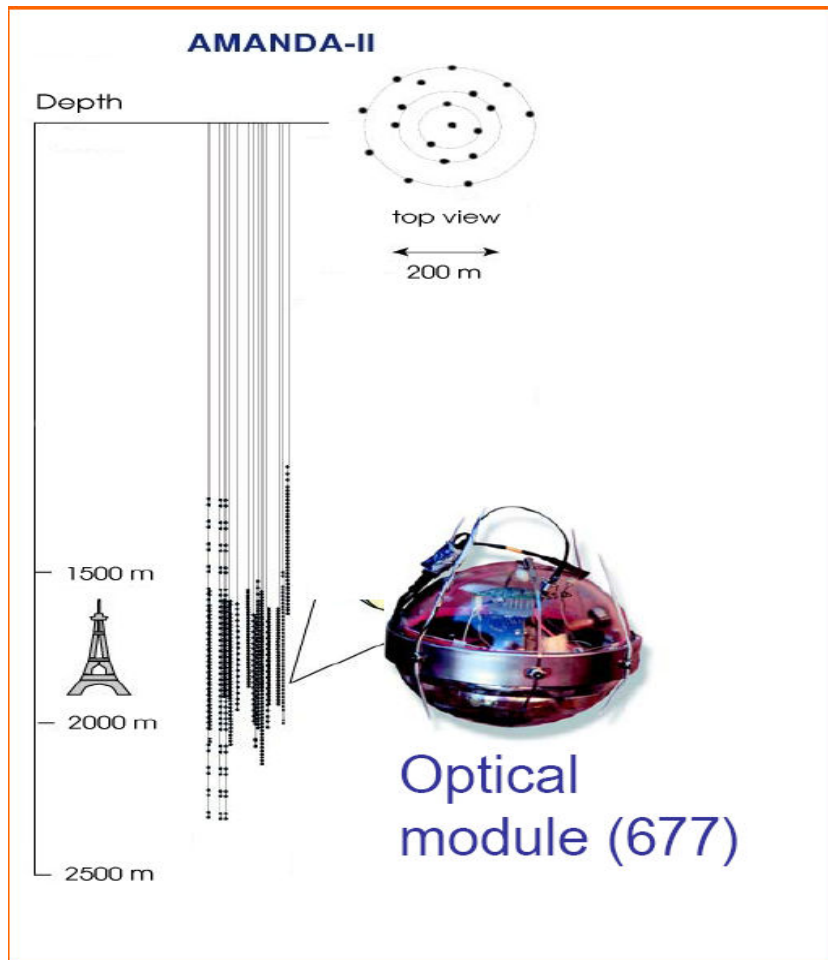
Generated μ or τ can cross large distances in matter: few km for μ in rock, up to 30 km for τ

Catastrophic bremsstrahlung

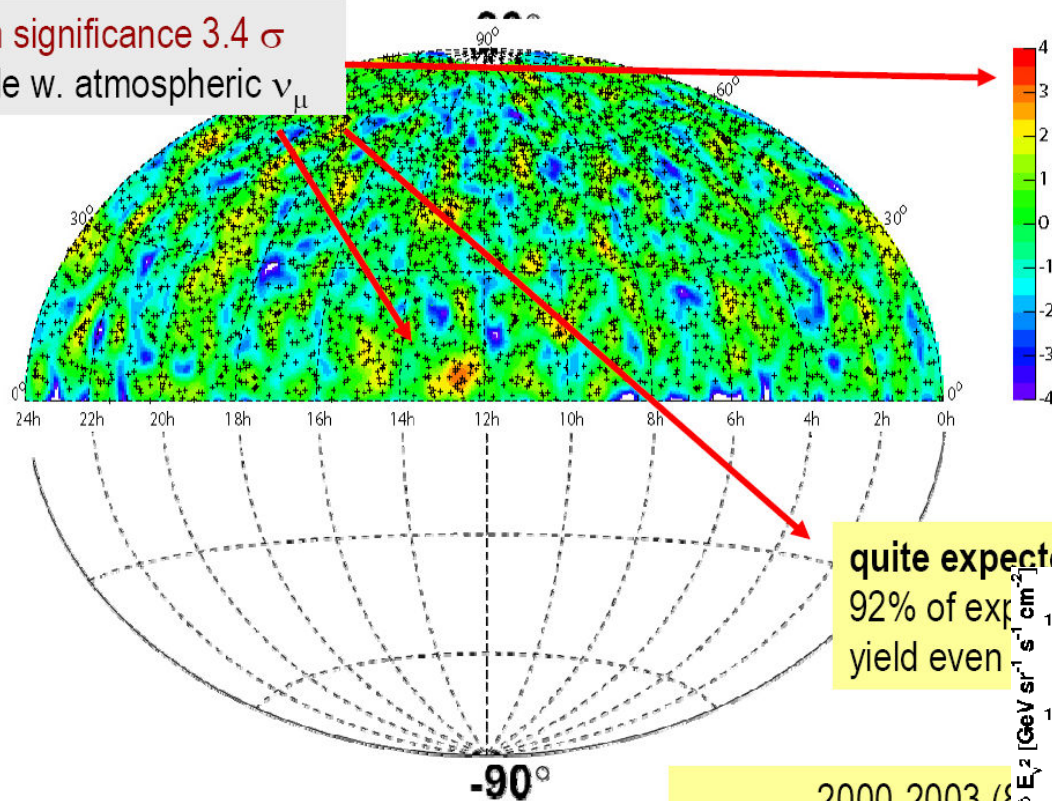
At the South pole

- Cables with photomultiplier tubes are lowered in deep holes excavated in ice.
- *Detection technique again based on light produced by Cerenkov effect.*
- AmandaB has already given results
 - volume 500 m high by 100 m section.
- Icecube in construction.
- Already 59/80 strings holding 60 PMs
- Will be 1 km³ big
- *Such an apparatus observes the Northern hemisphere because cosmic muon background is enormous.*

Amanda



Maximum significance 3.4σ
compatible w. atmospheric ν_μ

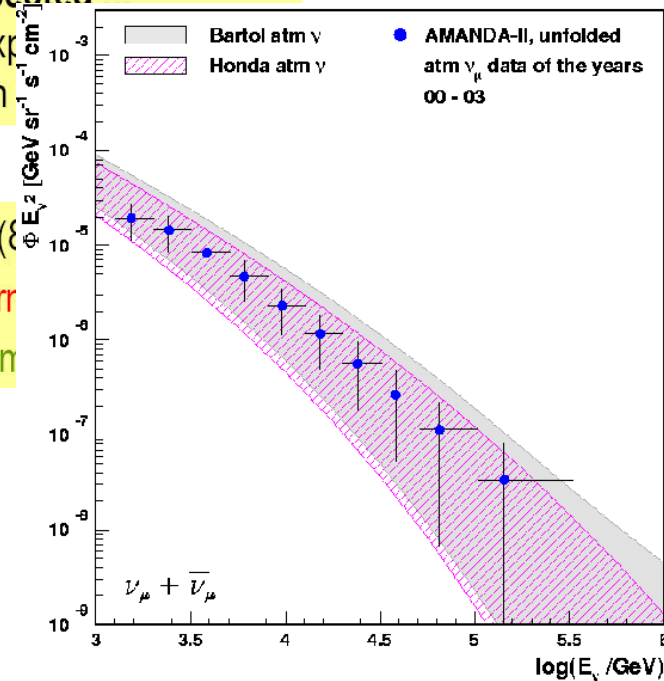


Preliminary

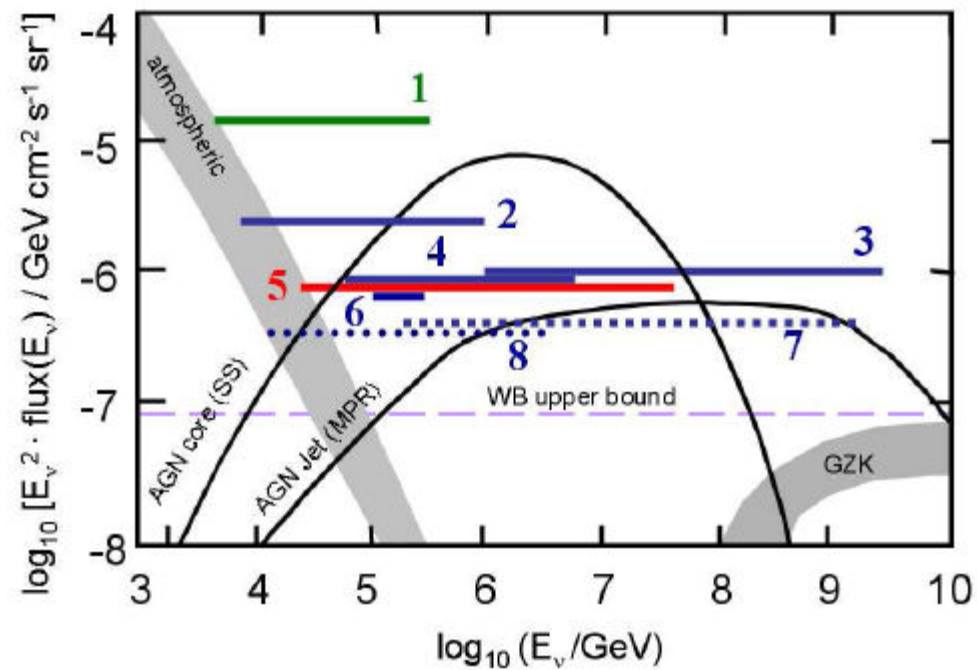
cluster search radius
between 2.25° - 3.75° w.r.t.
the declination

quite expected
92% of expected
yield even

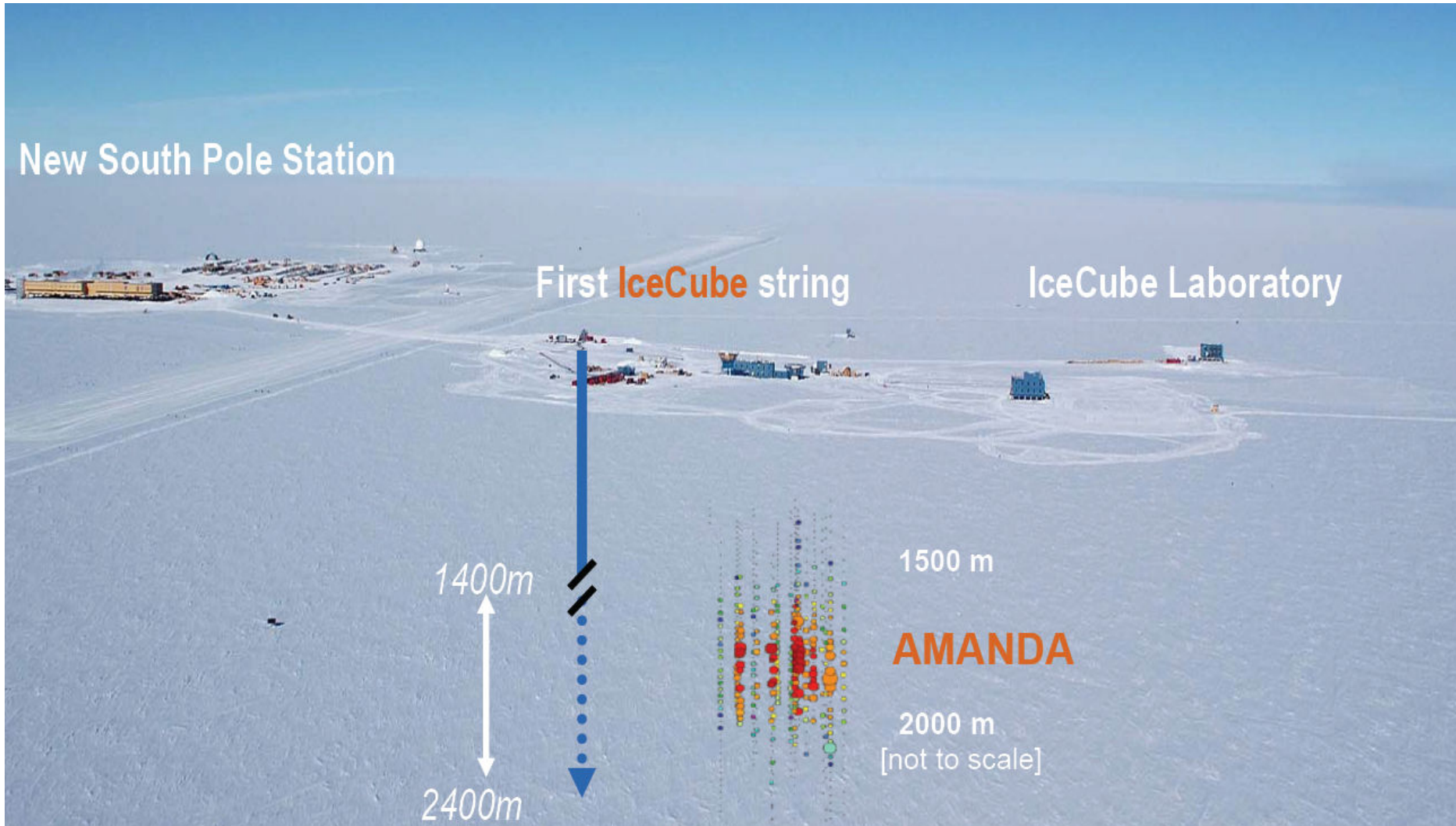
2000-2003 (μ)
3329 μ from northern
3438 μ expected from



Existing limits



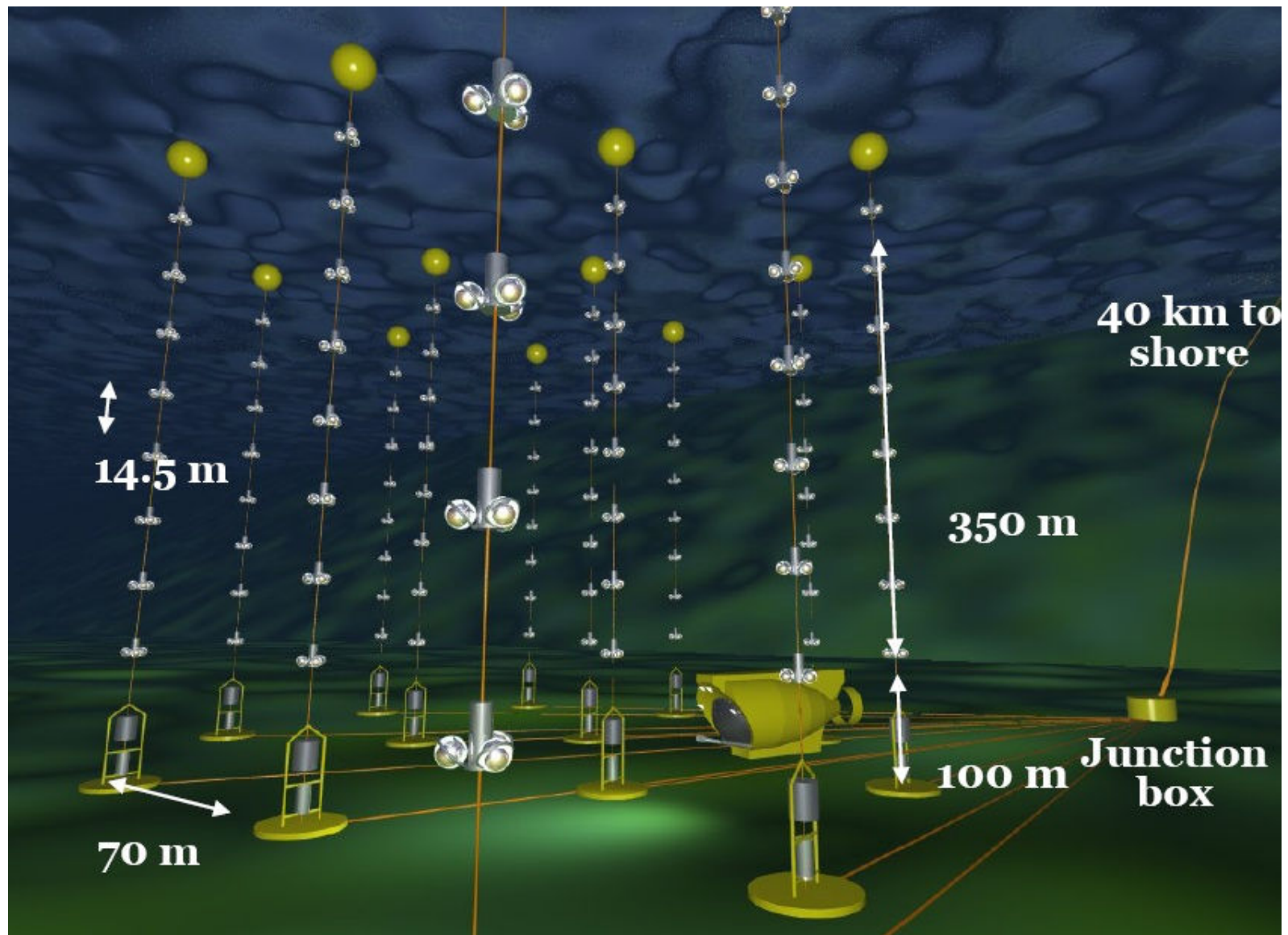
IceCube



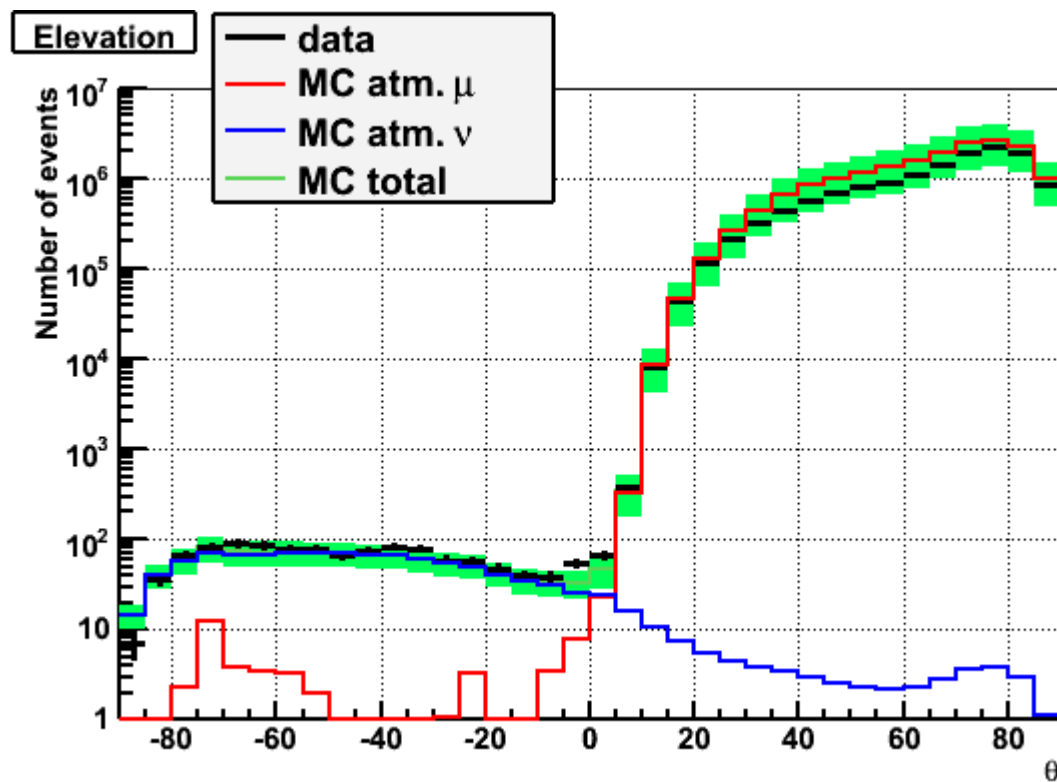
In the Mediterranean sea

- Antarès uses sea water as target. Advantage: less diffusion, better angular resolution
- Cables anchored 2,5 km deep, 30 storeys of 3 PMs spaced 15m.
- 12 lines are operational
- 350m high with section 100m x 100m
- *Complementarity to Amanda/Icecube:*
- *Antarès will observe the Southern hemisphere (galactic center).*
- Towards a km³ detector in the Mediterranean sea.

Antarès



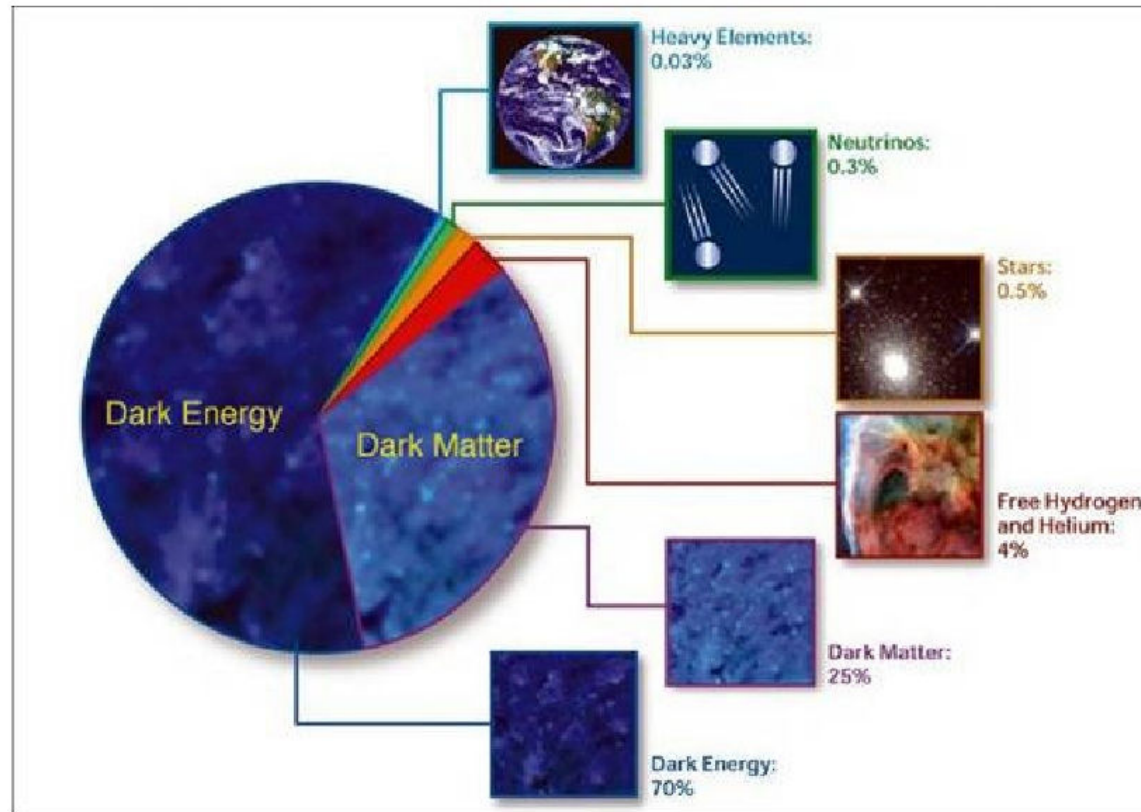
Completed May 2008



Still beyond?

- Large volumes, but statistics very limited.
- Efficient detection of muons and taus of VHE
Energy measurement and angular information OK
- But earth is opaque above 10^{14} eV
- Auger or JEM-EUSO allow the search of
skimming neutrinos from 10^{18} eV to 10^{20} eV.
- Other techniques are investigated: radio emission
or sound.
- *Radio detection already attempted: Rice at South
Pole (moon shadow). Coming, Anita, Codalema...*

Big bang neutrinos



Conclusions

Very rich domain of physics. Important progresses recently achieved: neutrinos have masses

$$m(\nu_\tau) = 50 \text{ meV}, \quad m(\nu_\mu) = 9 \text{ meV}, \quad m(\nu_e) = ?$$

They represent $\approx 0,5\%$ of the energy content of the Universe.

Large experimental program still ahead

Solution to the matter-antimatter asymmetry?

Solution to the missing mass problem?

Solution to the dark energy problem?

Future will tell.



*The most
incomprehensible of
our story is that the
Universe is
comprehensible.*

A. Einstein