

Natural neutrinos

1. Sun, ν_e , $60 \cdot 10^9$ /cm²/s on earth
2. Atmosphere, $2\nu_\mu/1\nu_e$, 100 /m²/s
3. Supernova (type II), ν_μ , ν_e , ν_τ , 10^{58} in 10 s

Cerenkov effect

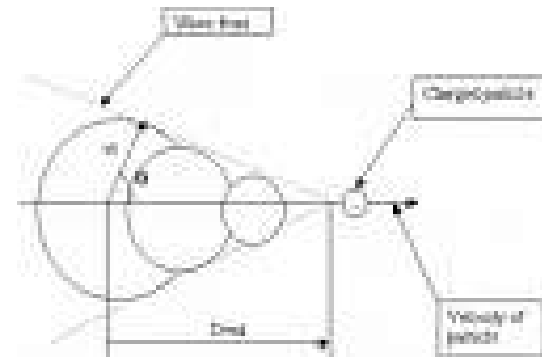
When a charged particle propagates at a velocity $> c/n$

Water $n=1.33$ $V=220000\text{km/s}$

EM shock wave

Light emission over a cone

$$\cos \theta = 1 / \beta n$$

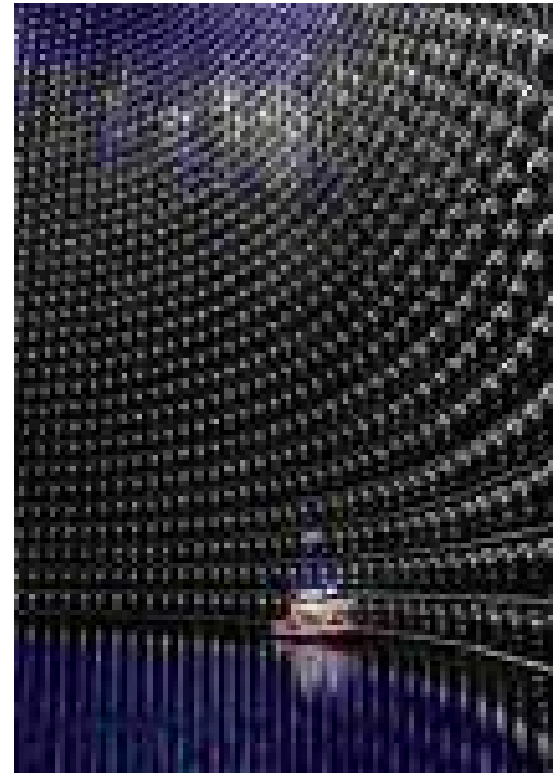


The SuperKamiokande detector

- Built under a mountain in Japan, SuperK is an immense reservoir of 50 kilotons of purified water, seen by 11000 giant phototubes.

- ν_e from the Sun interact on electrons.

- Cerenkov effect for energies above 5 MeV.

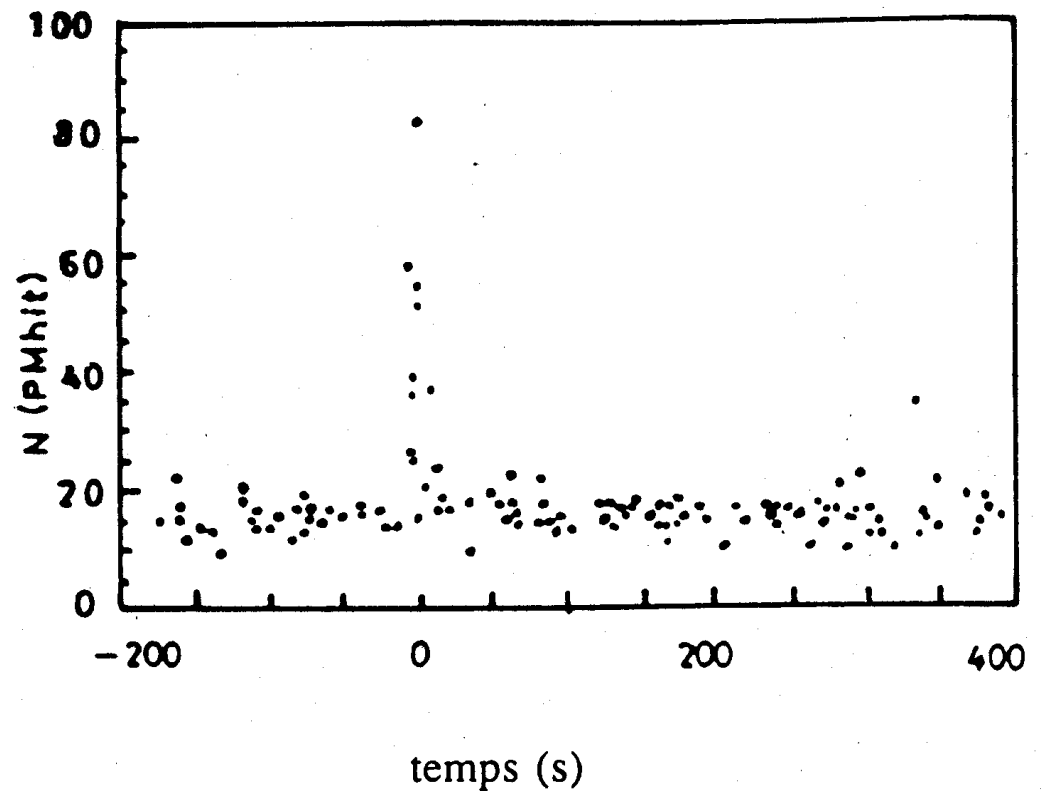


Neutrinos from SN1987

Kamiokande
1000 tons of
water

Looking for...
proton decay

23 february
1987



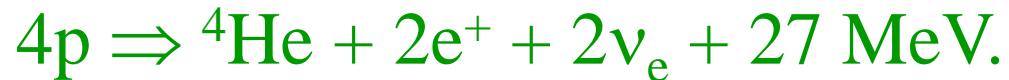
Standard solar model

REACTION	TFM (%)	γ ENERGY (MeV)
$p+p \rightarrow {}^2\text{H} + e^+ + \nu_e$ or $p + e^- + p \rightarrow {}^2\text{H} + \nu_e$	(99.98)	± 0.423
${}^2\text{H} + p \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \gamma$	(1.00)	2.445
${}^3\text{He} + {}^3\text{He} \rightarrow \alpha + 2p$ or ${}^3\text{He} + {}^4\text{He} \rightarrow {}^7\text{Be} + \gamma$	(0.01)	
${}^7\text{Be} + e^- \rightarrow {}^7\text{Li} + \nu_e$	(13)	[0.863 90%
${}^7\text{Li} + p \rightarrow 2\alpha$	(13)	[0.383 10%
${}^7\text{Be} + p \rightarrow {}^8\text{B} + \gamma$ or ${}^8\text{B} \rightarrow {}^8\text{Be}^* + e^+ + \nu_e$ ${}^8\text{Be}^* \rightarrow 2\alpha$	(0.03)	< 15
${}^8\text{B} + p \rightarrow {}^9\text{Be} + e^+ + \nu_e$	(0.00003)	< 18.8

Neutrino terminations from BP2000 solar model. Neutrino energies include solar corrections: J. Bahcall, Phys. Rev. C, 56, 3390 (1997).

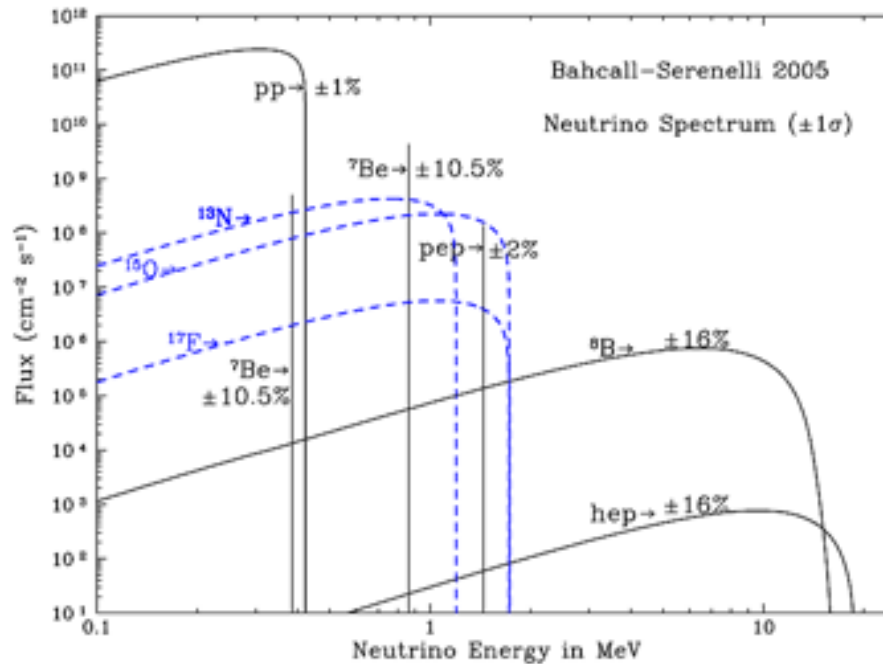
Solar neutrinos

- Main fusion reaction



- Knowing the solar luminosity, this gives a flux of $60 \cdot 10^6/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ arriving on earth surface.
- Neutrinos from the main chain have an energy limited to 430 keV, but other secondary production processes give neutrinos up to 15 MeV.

Solar neutrino spectrum

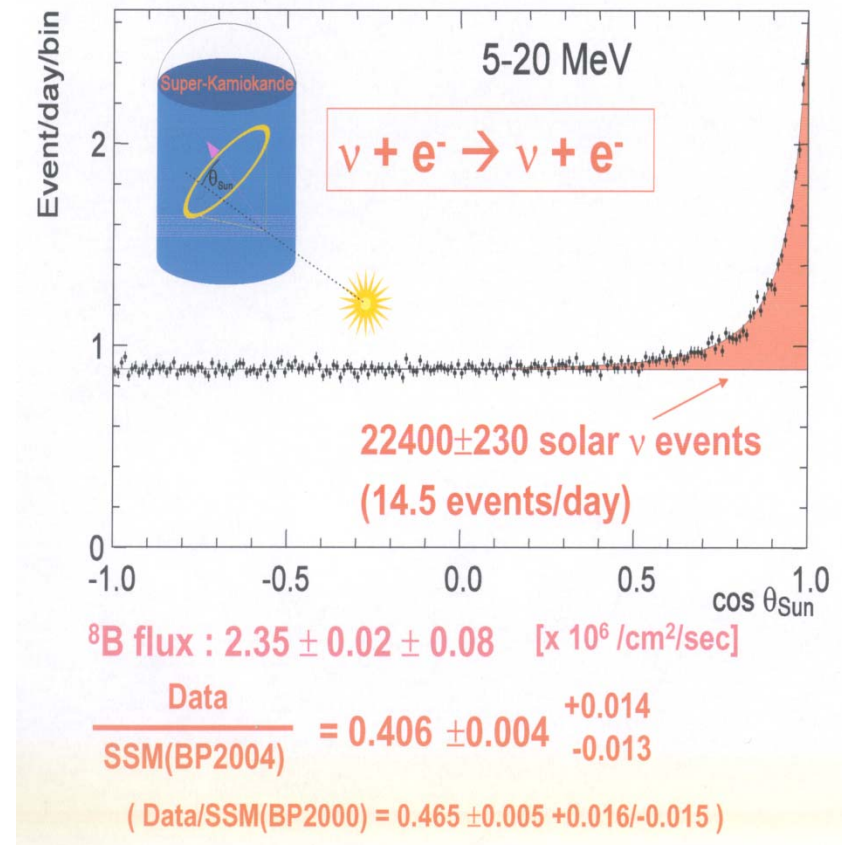


Detection with SuperK

- In 1500 days, SuperK detected 22000 events while 48000 were predicted.

- This is the so-called *deficit* of solar neutrinos

Already seen with Homestake and Gallex/Sage experiments.



Prehistory of solar neutrino searches

Radiochemical searches

1. Homestake chlorine experiment

615 tons of tetrachloroethylene

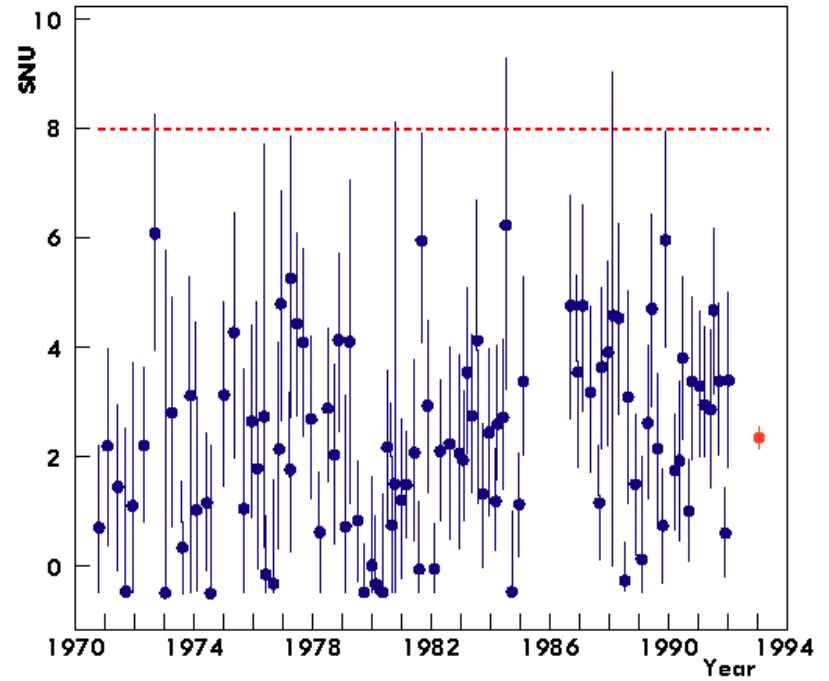
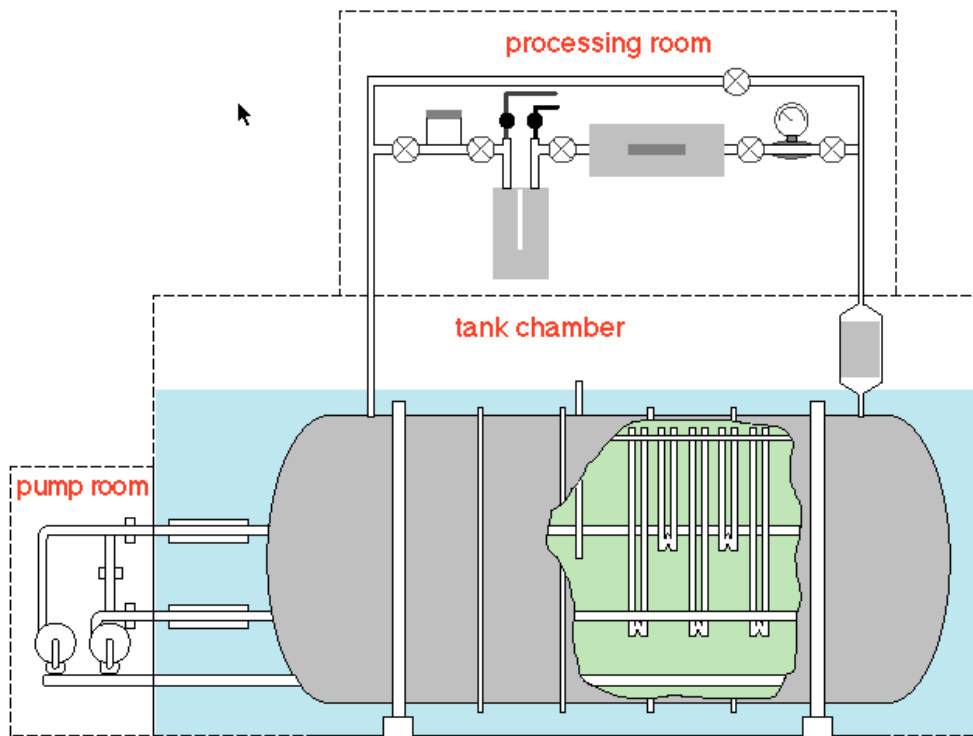


2. Gallex/Sage

15 tons of watered gallium 71



Homestake

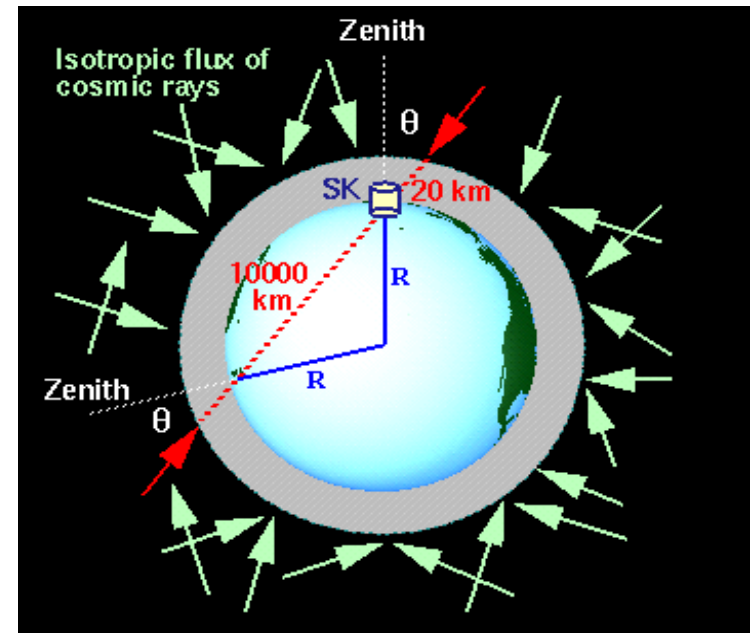


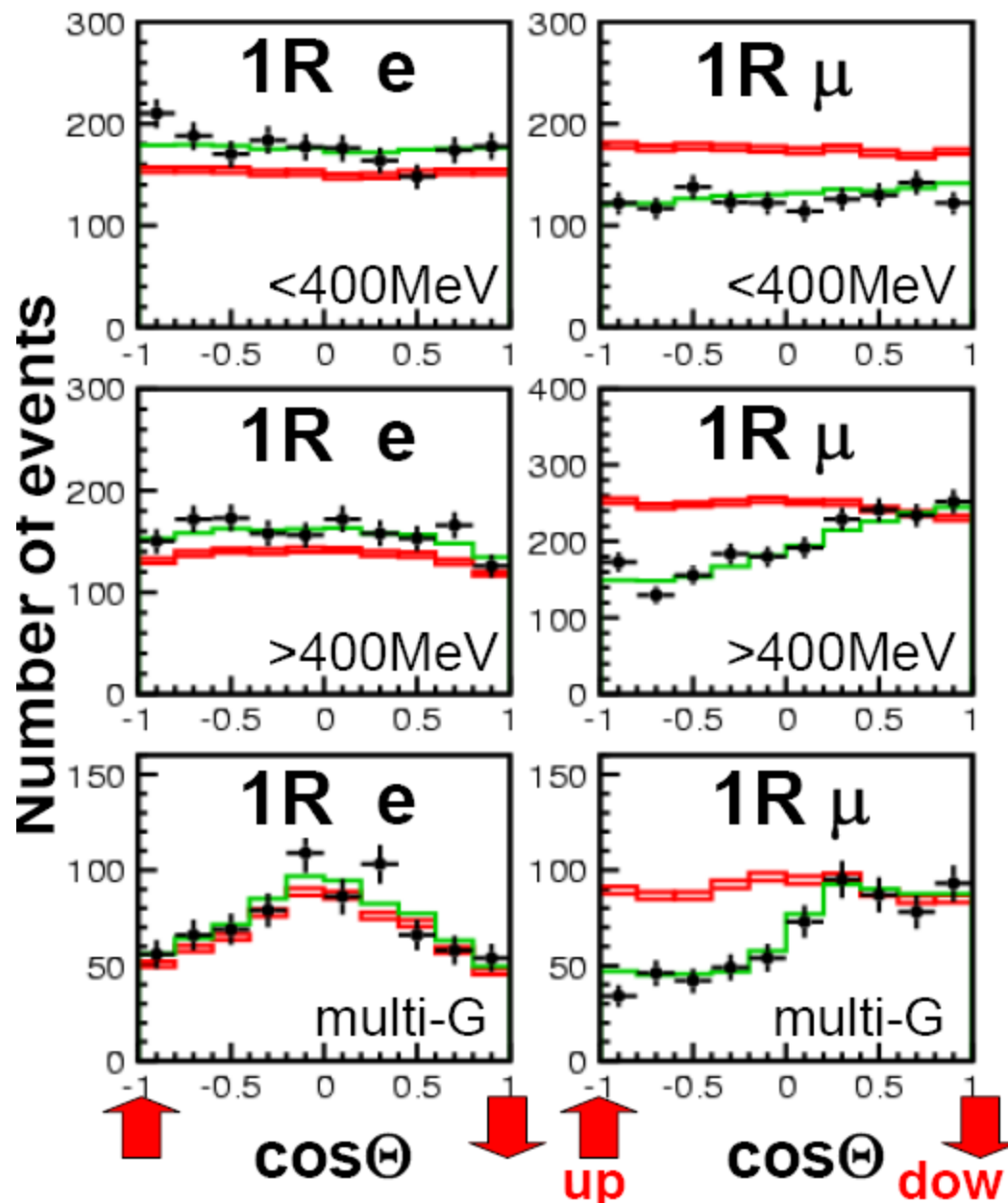
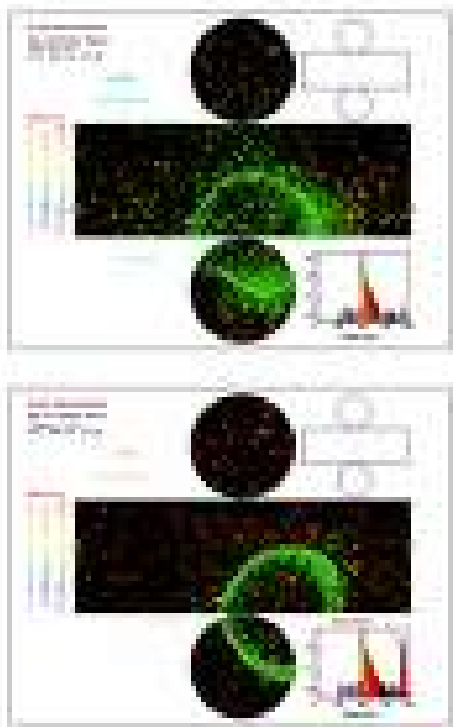
Solar neutrino results

- Homestake deficit
 - *Seen/expected* = 0.3
- Gallium deficit
 - *Seen/expected* = 0.6
- SuperK deficit
 - *Seen/expected* = 0.45
 - The deficit changes with energy!

Atmospheric neutrinos

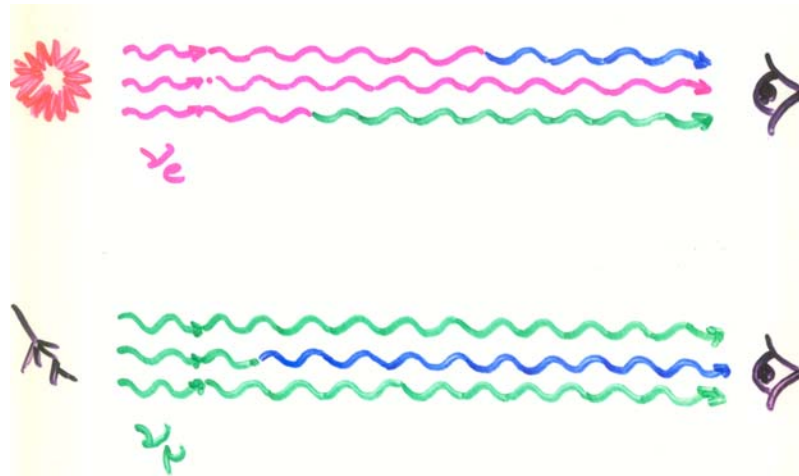
- **New deficit observed.**
- Production 2 ν_μ pour 1 ν_e from all horizons. A few 100 MeV energy.
- SuperK distinguishes e and μ
- Azimuthal distribution of ν_e OK
- But for ν_μ deficit for neutrinos crossing the earth, having propagated over few 1000 km.





Do neutrinos oscillate?

- The *deficits* can be explained by a change of flavor during propagation



Case of two neutrino flavors

Old idea from B. Pontecorvo: same as in K^0 system

Weak interaction eigenstates ν_e, ν_μ different from mass eigenstates (propagation) ν_1, ν_2

Mixing matrix unitary 2x2

$$\square \nu_e = \nu_1 \cos\theta + \nu_2 \sin\theta$$

$$\square \nu_\mu = -\nu_1 \sin\theta + \nu_2 \cos\theta$$

• *Probability of oscillation*

$$- P = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2(\pi R/L)$$

• with $L = 2,5 E(\text{GeV})/\Delta m^2(\text{eV}^2)$

\Rightarrow *Two unknowns Δm^2 and $\sin^2 2\theta$*

Experimental hints

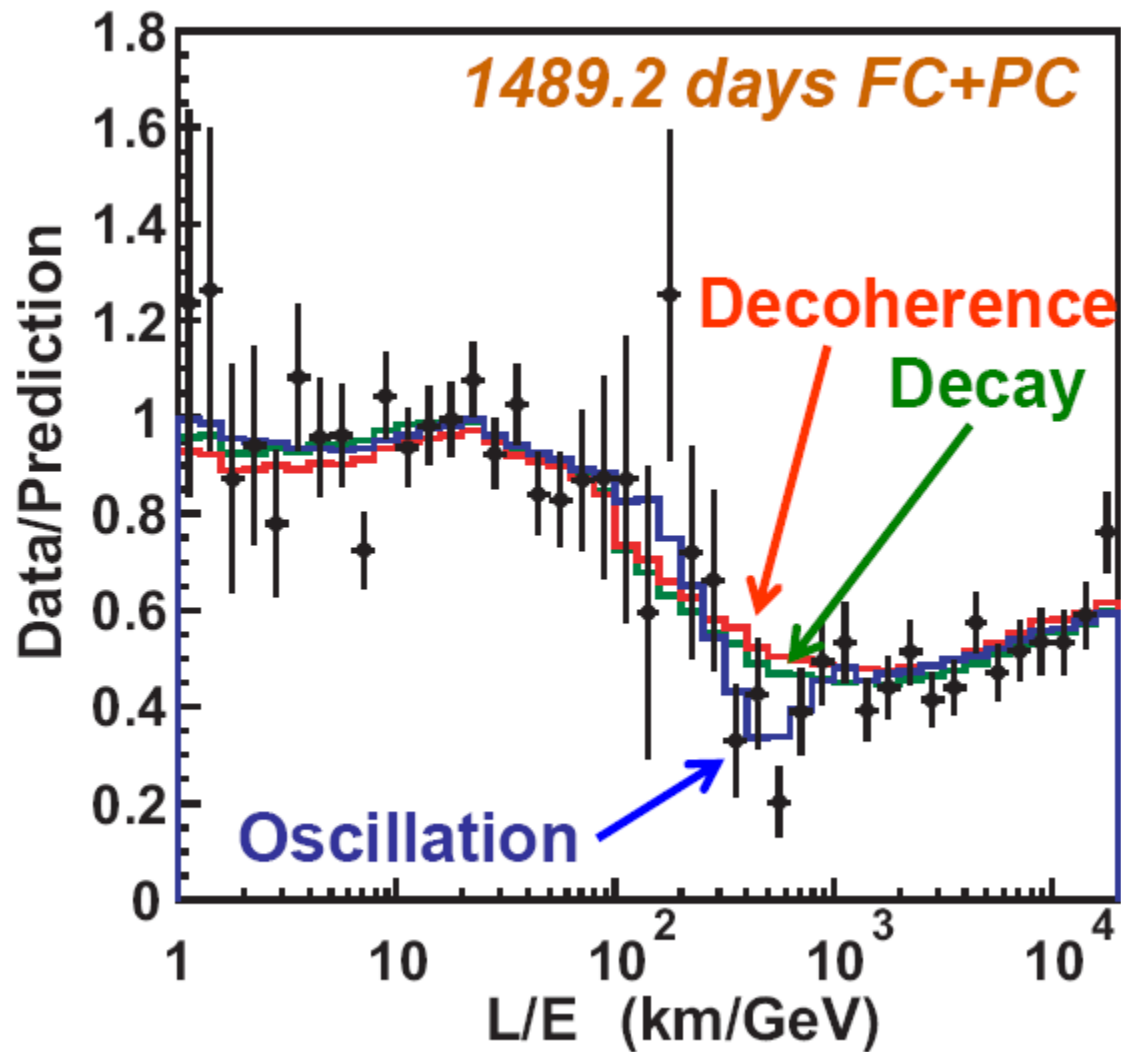
1. Deficit of solar neutrinos

Disappearance of ν_e

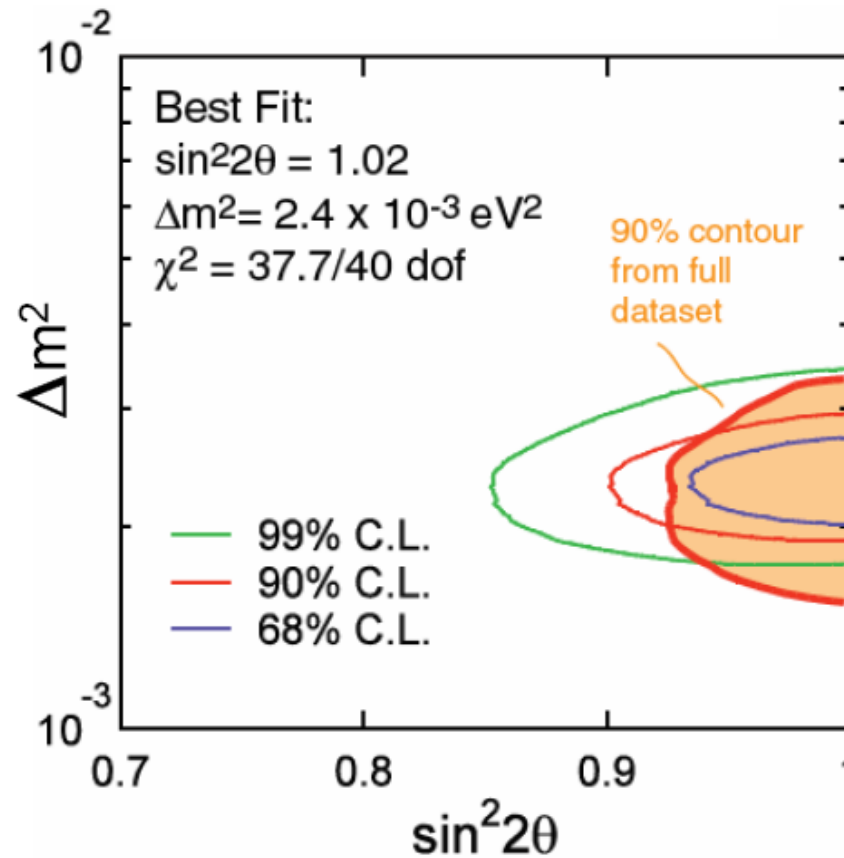
2. Deficit of atmospheric neutrinos

Disappearance of ν_μ

Note: experimentally 2 complementary search methods, disappearance of initial neutrinos or appearance of new flavor not present at the source



SK result (atmospheric ν_μ)



Pontecorvo-Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata matrix

Three neutrinos. Mixing matrix, unitary 3x3

3 mixing angles + 1 phase

Solar neutrinos

$\theta_{12}, \Delta m_{12}^2$

Atmospheric neutrinos

$\theta_{23}, \Delta m_{23}^2$

$$U = \begin{matrix} \Delta m_{31}^2 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{atmospheric+LBL} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & e^{-i\delta} s_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -e^{i\delta} s_{13} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{Chooz} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \Delta m_{21}^2 \\ \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{solar+KamLAND} \end{matrix}$$

Remains to measure: θ_{12}, δ and absolute mass scale

Resonant oscillation in matter

MSW effect

$$i \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_x \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{H} \begin{bmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_x \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\Delta m^2}{4E} \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{2} G_F N_e & \frac{\Delta m^2}{4E} \sin 2\theta \\ \frac{\Delta m^2}{4E} \sin 2\theta & \frac{\Delta m^2}{4E} \cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sin^2 2\theta_m = \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{(\omega - \cos 2\theta)^2 + \sin^2 2\theta}$$

$$\omega = -\sqrt{2} G_F N_e E / \Delta m^2$$

MSW effect can produce an energy spectrum distortion and flavor regeneration in Earth giving a Day-night effect.

In fact, for solar ν , oscillations occur inside the Sun.

When observed, matter interactions define the mass hierarchy