UNDERSTANDING THE UNIVERSE THROUGH NEUTRINOS

Online, April 22, 2024

Neutrino Oscillation Experiments

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Outline

- *Introduction: Neutrino problems*
- *Neutrino oscillations:*

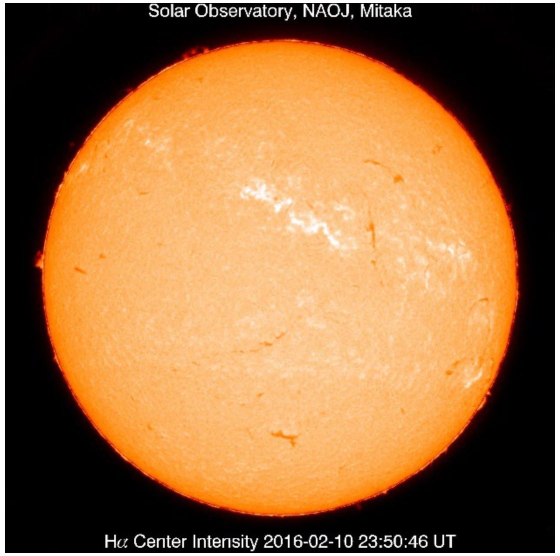
  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$

  $\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu + \nu_\tau$

  the third oscillation channel
- *Agenda for future neutrino studies*
- *Summary*

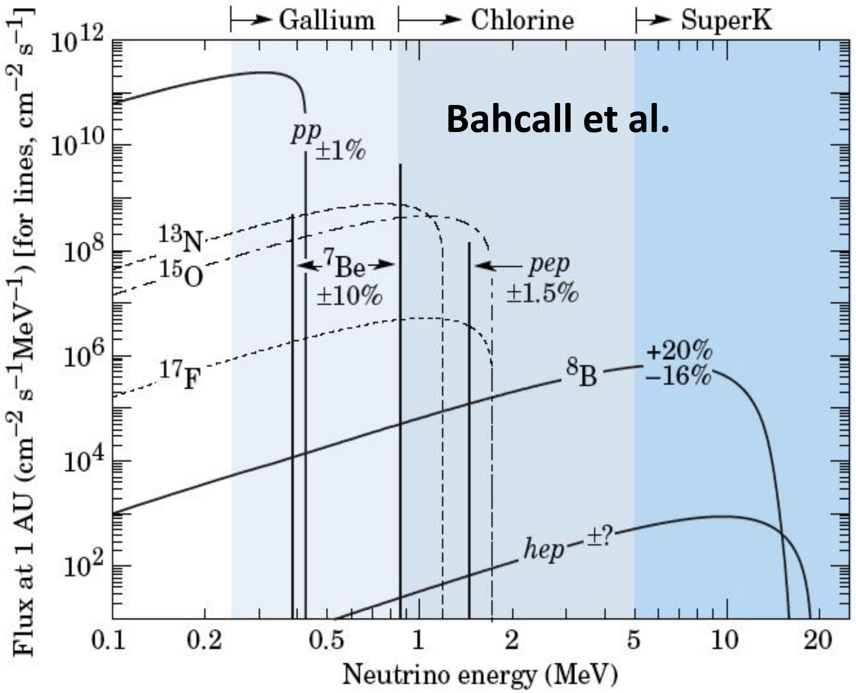
Introduction: Neutrino problems

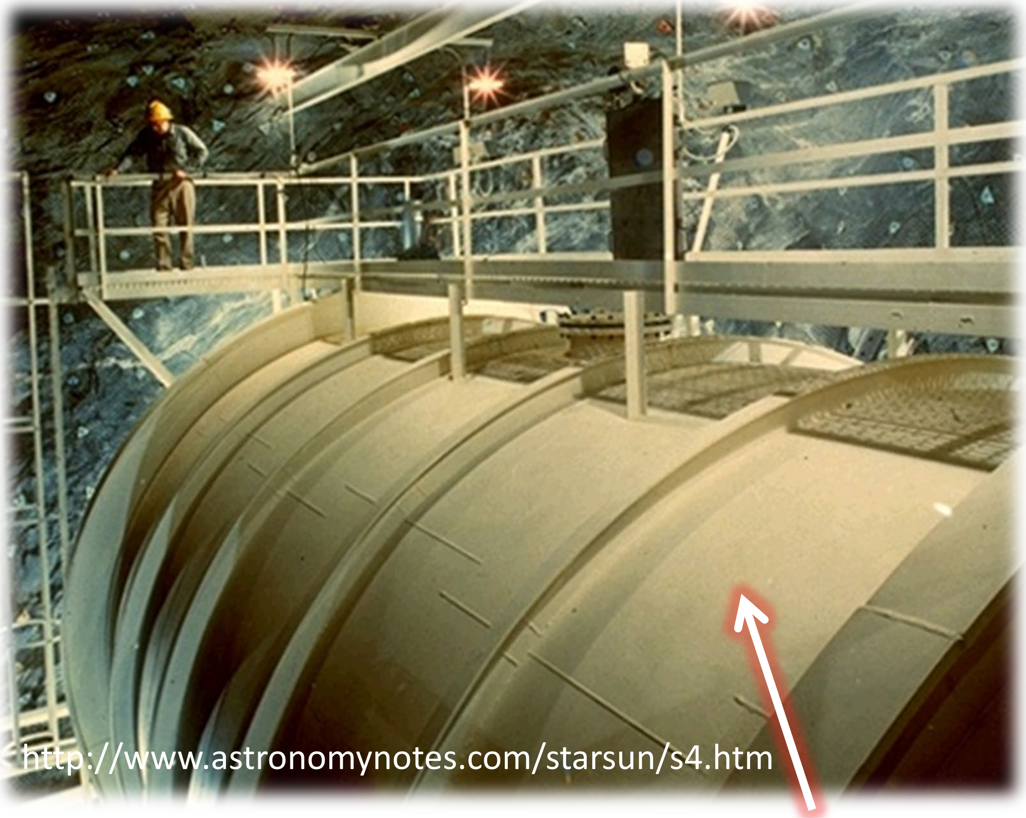
Solar neutrinos



The Sun generates energy by nuclear fusion processes. Neutrinos are created by these processes. Therefore, the observation of solar neutrinos is very important to understand the energy generation mechanism in the Sun.

Energy spectrum: Solar neutrinos



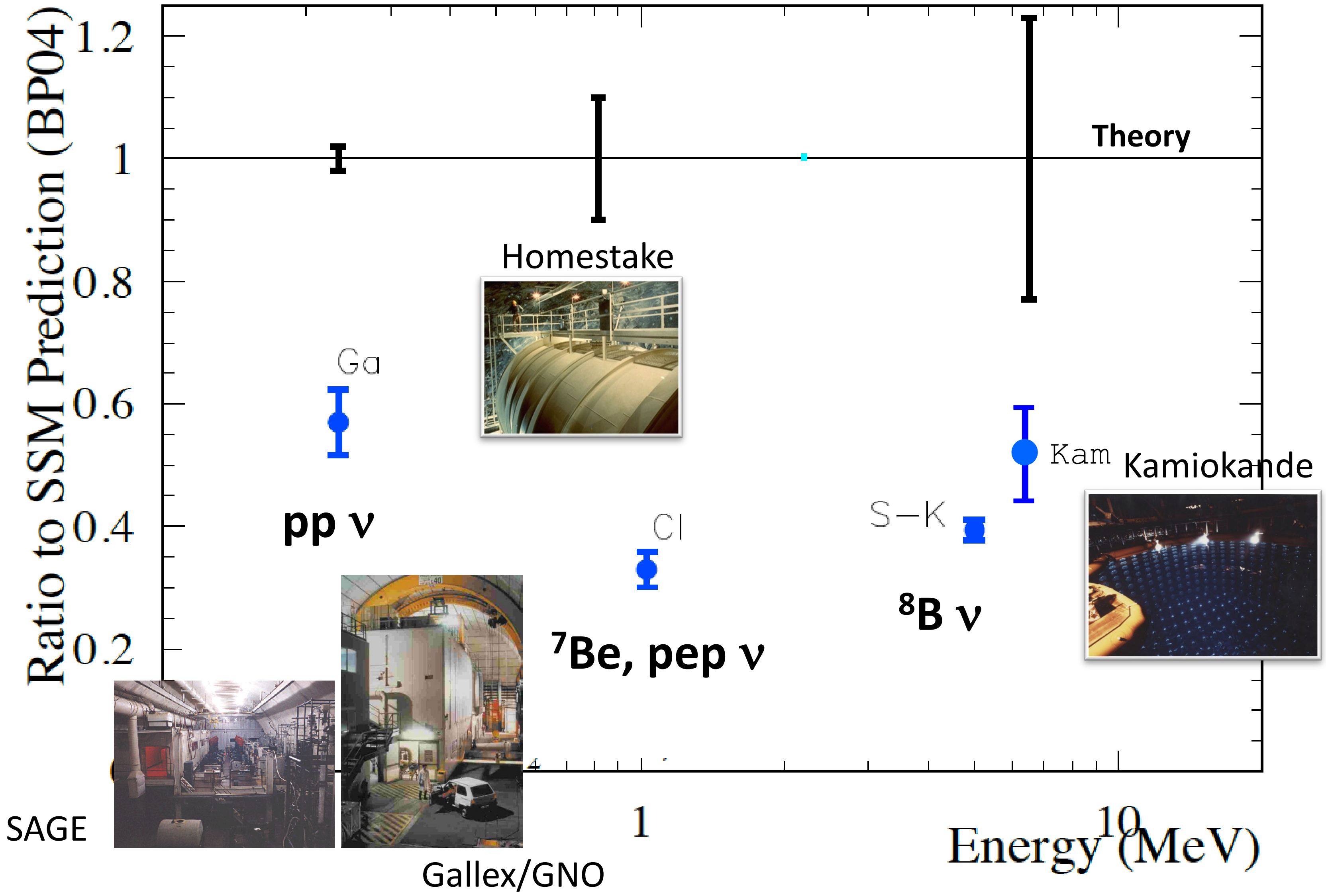


600ton C_2Cl_4

The pioneering Homestake experiment observed solar neutrinos for the first time (R. Davis Jr., D. S. Harmer and K. C. Hoffman PRL 20 (1968) 1205). However, the observed event rate was only about 1/3 of the prediction.

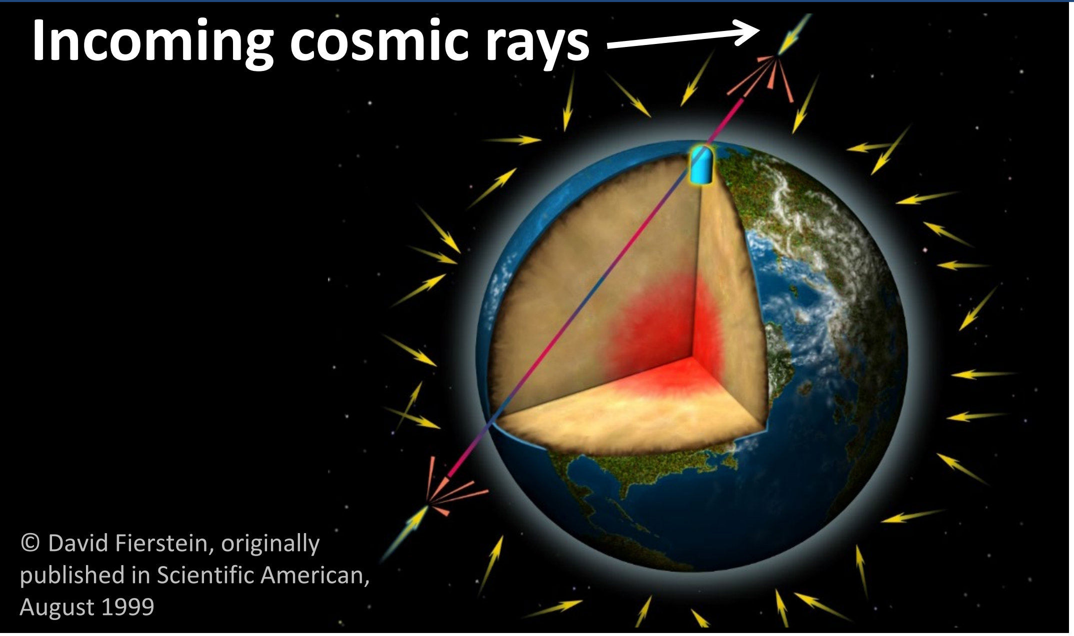
Solar neutrino problem

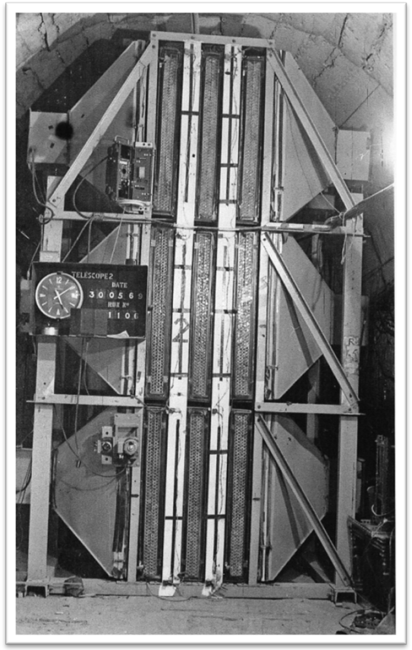
In the 20th century, several experiments observed solar neutrinos.



These solar neutrino experiments observed the deficit of solar neutrinos.

Atmospheric neutrinos



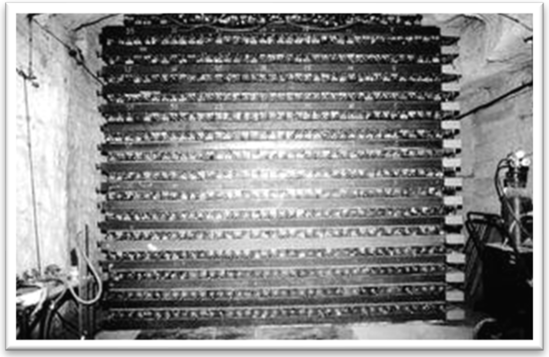


In 1965, atmospheric neutrinos were observed for the first time by detectors located extremely deep underground, one in India (left) and one in in South Africa (right).

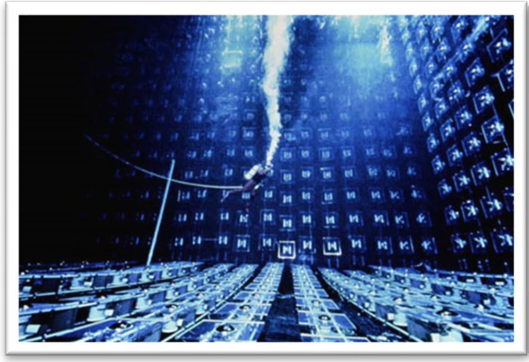
Photo by N. Mondal

Photo by H.Sobel

In the 1970's, newly proposed Grand Unified Theories predicted that protons should decay with the lifetime of about 10^{30} years. ➔ Several proton decay experiments began in the early 1980's.

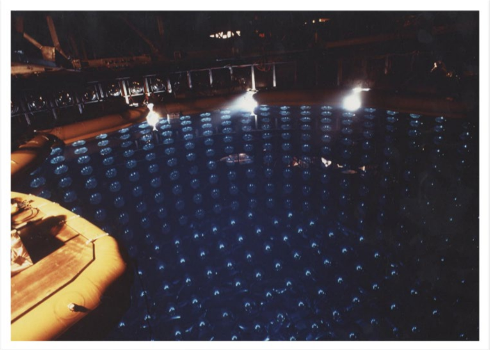


KGF

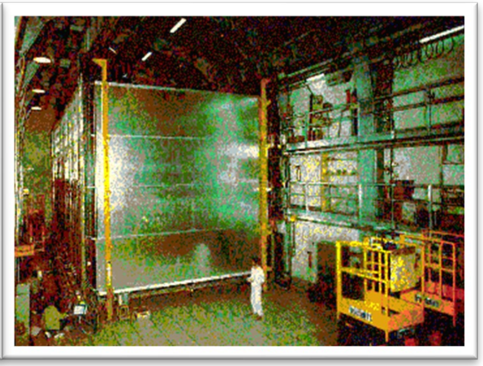


IMB

NUSEX



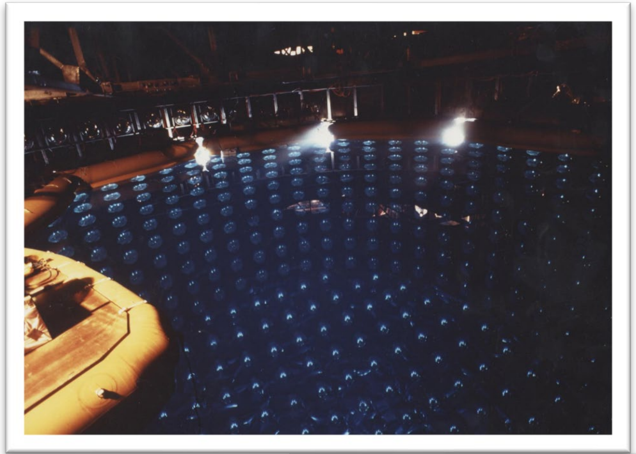
Kamiokande

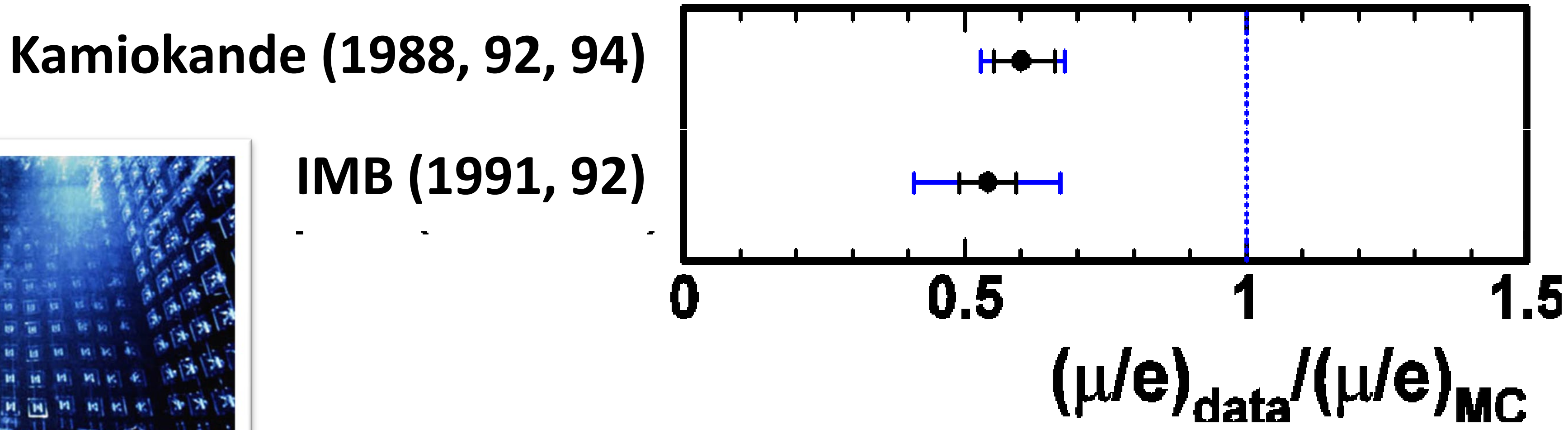


Frejus

Atmospheric ν_μ deficit (1980's to 90's)

- ✓ Proton decay experiments in the 1980's observed many atmospheric neutrino events.
- ✓ Because atmospheric neutrinos were the most serious background to the proton decay searches, it was necessary to understand atmospheric neutrino interactions.
- ✓ During these studies, a significant deficit of atmospheric ν_μ events was observed.





Neutrino oscillations

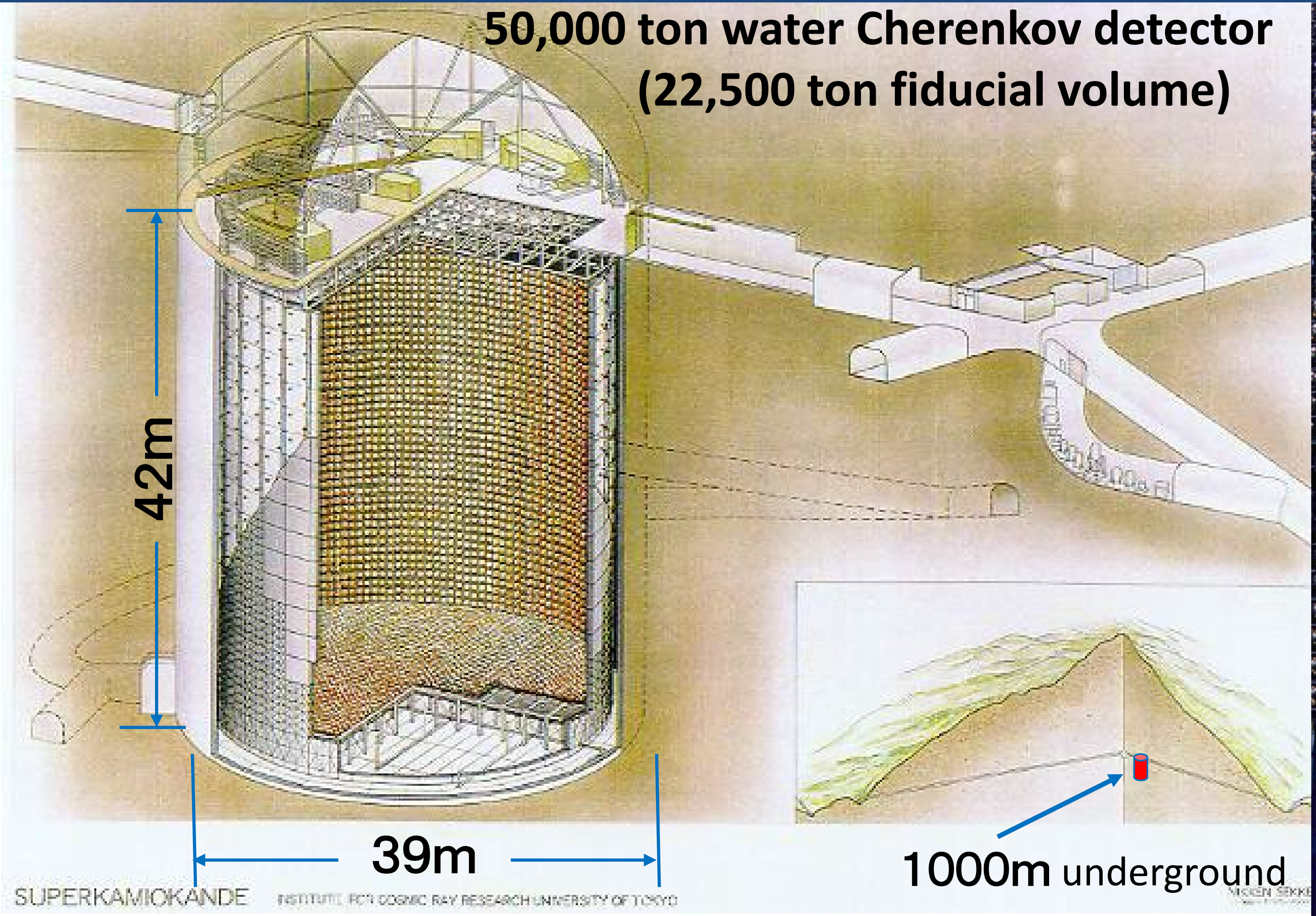
- ✓ In the Standard Model of particle physics, neutrinos are assumed to be massless.
- ✓ However, physicists have been asking neutrinos really have no mass.
- ✓ Also, it was generally believed that, if neutrinos have very small mass, the small neutrino mass may imply physics beyond the Standard Model (See-saw mechanism). (P. Minkowski, Phys. Lett. B67 (1977) 421, T. Yanagida, in Proc. Workshop on the Unified Theories and the Baryon Number in the Universe, KEK report 79-18, Feb. 1979, p.95, M. Gell-Mann, P. Ramond and R. Slansky, in Supergravity. Amsterdam, NL: North Holland, 1979, p. 315)
- ✓ If neutrinos have very small mass, they change their flavor while propagating in the vacuum (or in the matter), namely neutrino oscillations. (Z. Maki, M. Nakagawa, S. Sakata, Prof. theo. Phys. 28 (1962) 870, B. Pontecorvo, Soviet Physics JETP 26 (1968) 984)

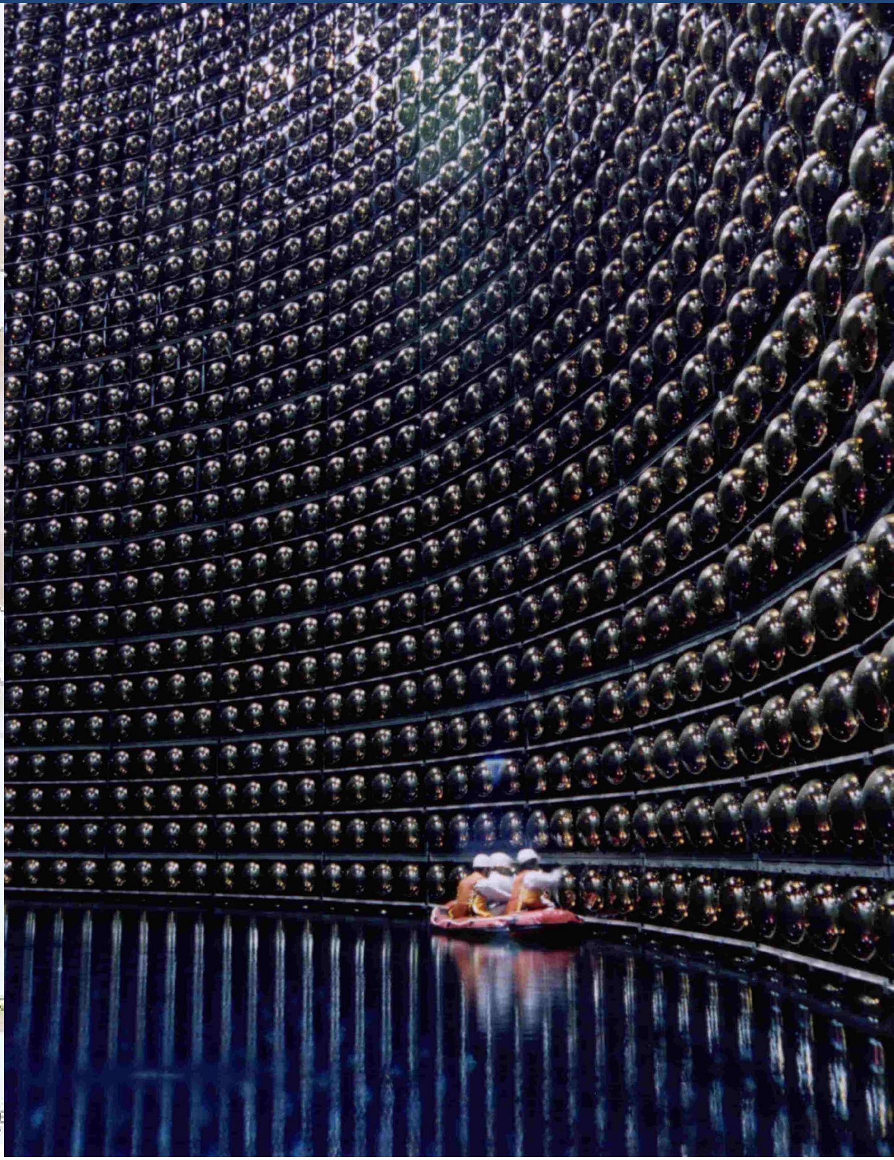
$$P_{a\to b} = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2\left(\frac{1.27\Delta m^2(\mathrm{eV}^2)L(\mathrm{km})}{E_\nu(\mathrm{GeV})}\right)$$ (2 flavor vacuum oscillation case)

➔ ***Neutrino oscillation experiments!***

Neutrino oscillations: $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$

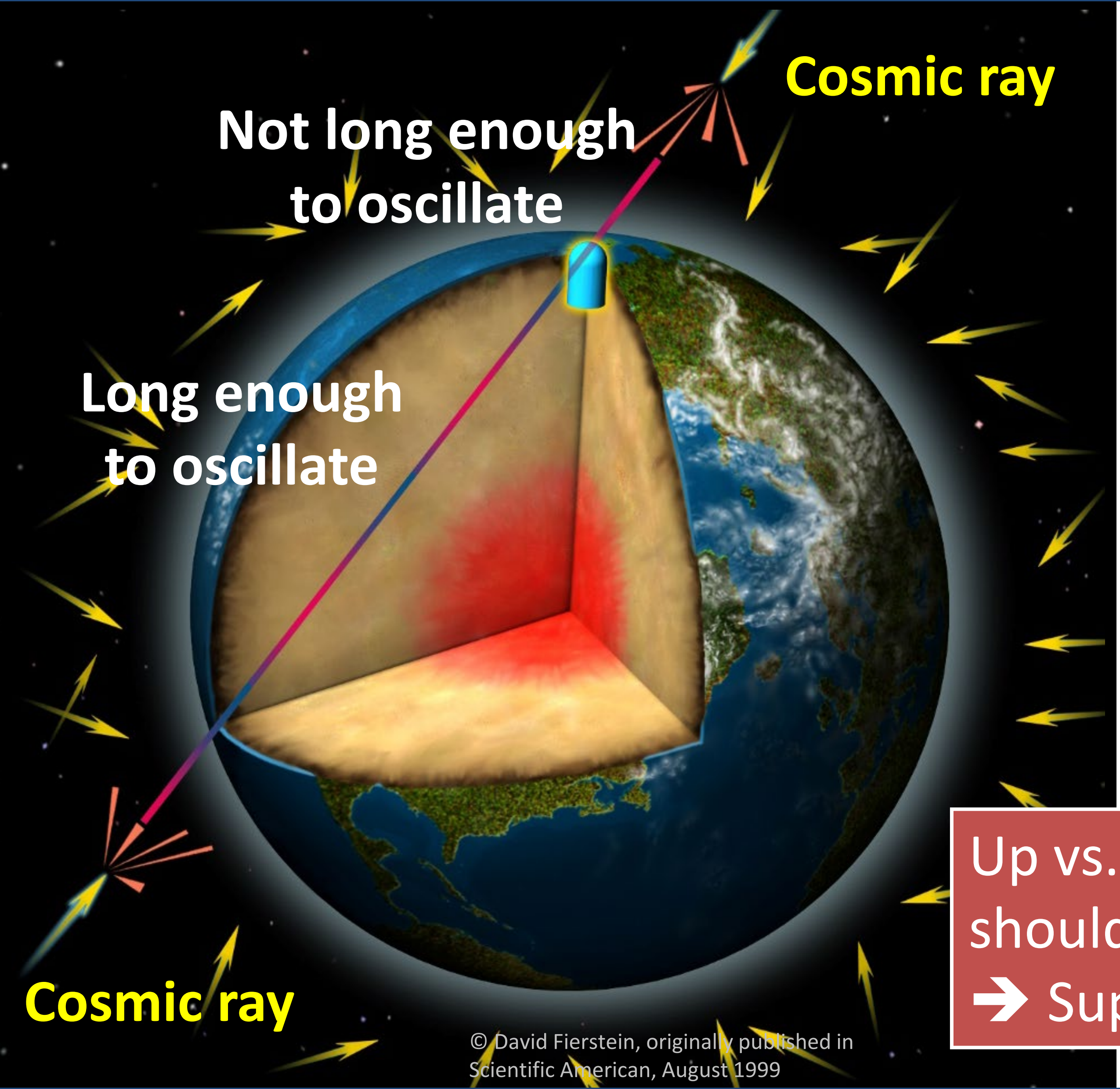
Super-Kamiokande

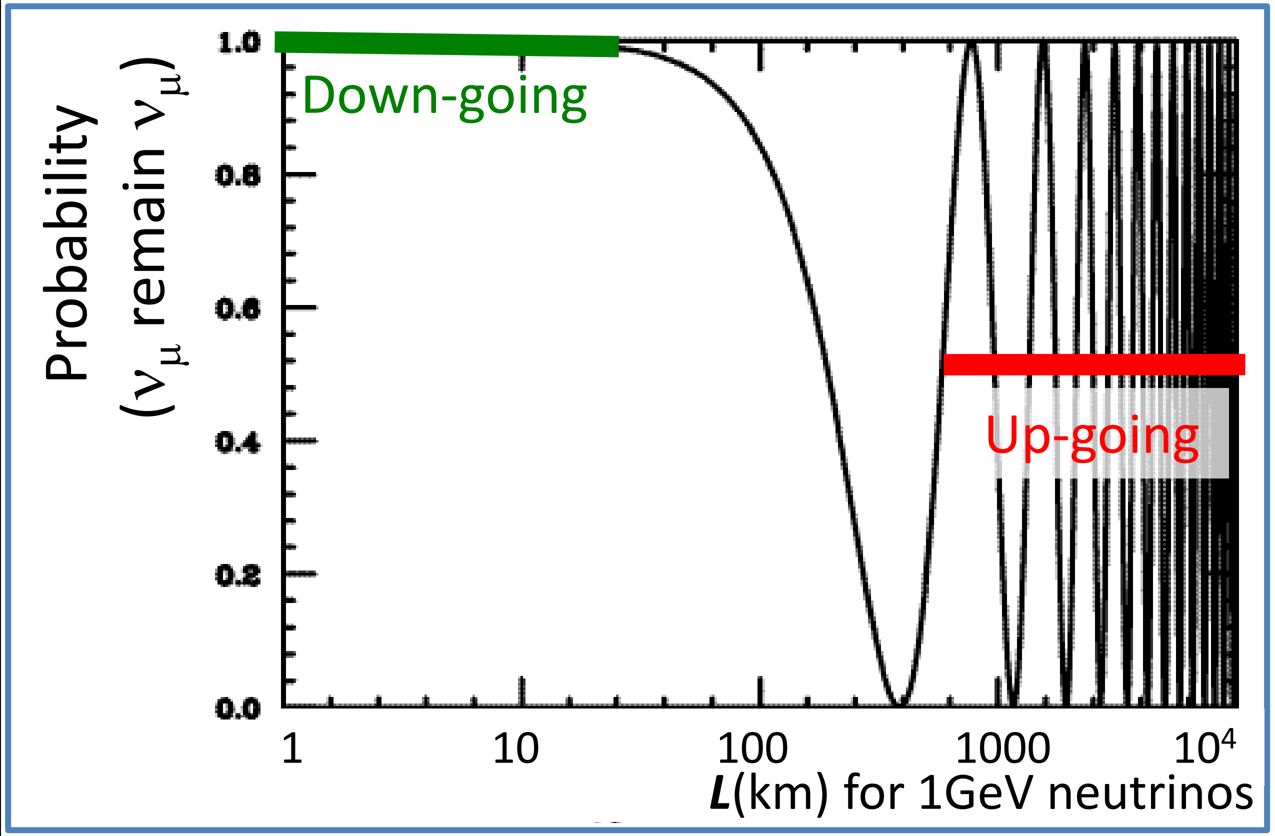




~230 collaborators

What will happen if the ν_μ deficit is due to neutrino oscillations



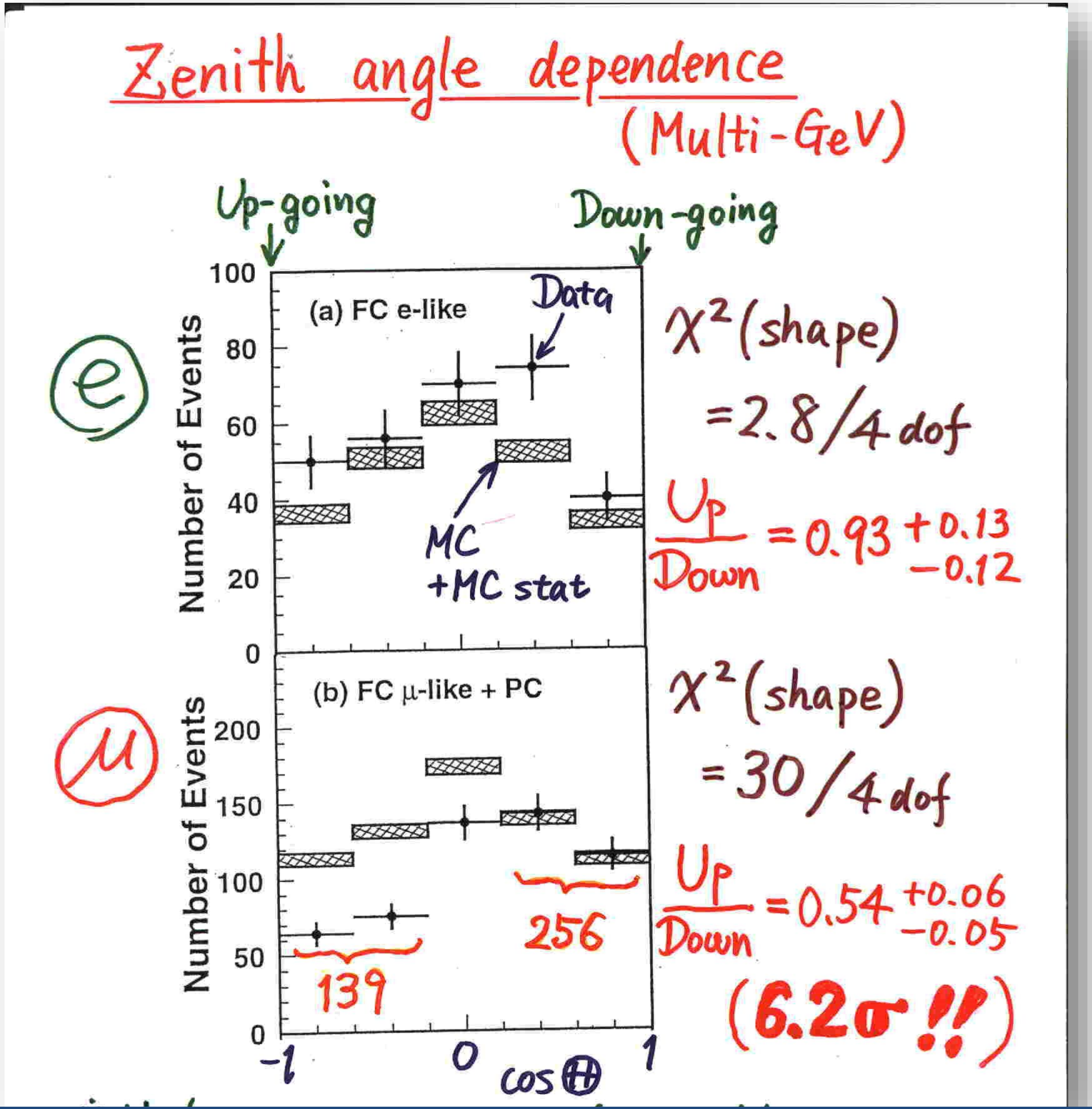


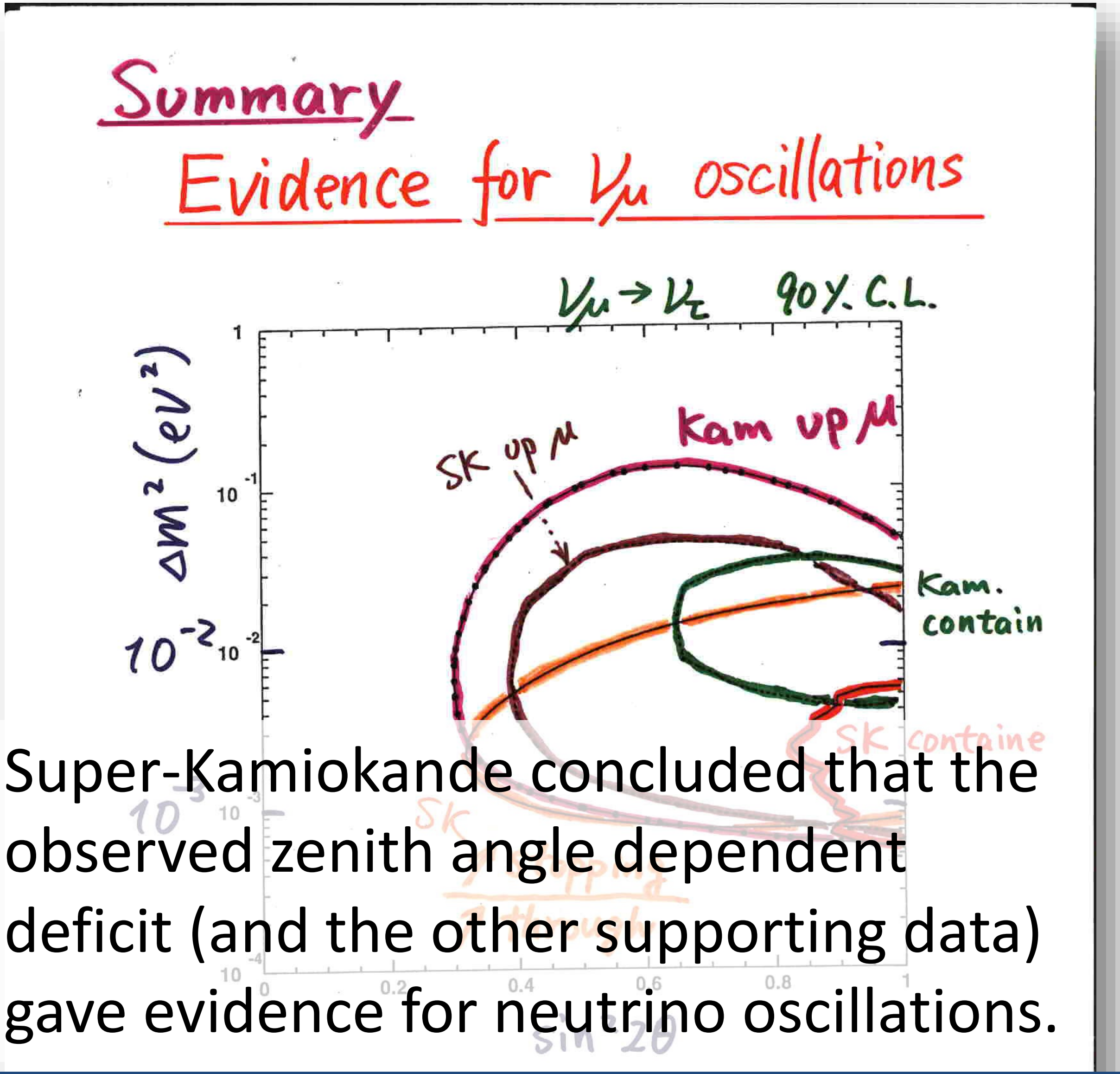
Up vs. down asymmetry of the atmospheric ν_μs should be observed! A large detector needed.

➔ Super-Kamiokande

Evidence for neutrino oscillations (Super-Kamiokande @Neutrino '98)

Super-K, Neutrino 98, Super-K., PRL 81 (1998) 1562

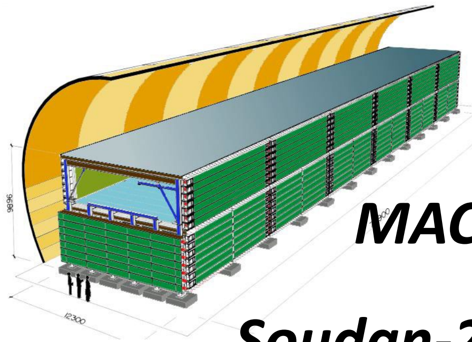




Super-Kamiokande concluded that the observed zenith angle dependent deficit (and the other supporting data) gave evidence for neutrino oscillations.

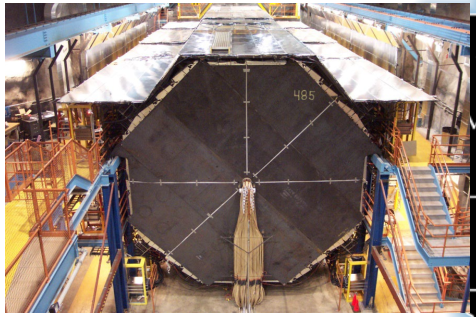
Neutrino oscillation studies

Various atmospheric neutrino and accelerator based long baseline neutrino oscillation experiment have been studying neutrino oscillations in detail.



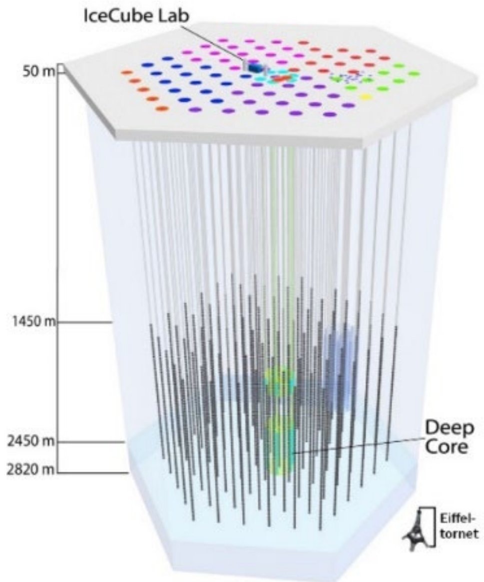
MACRO

K2K



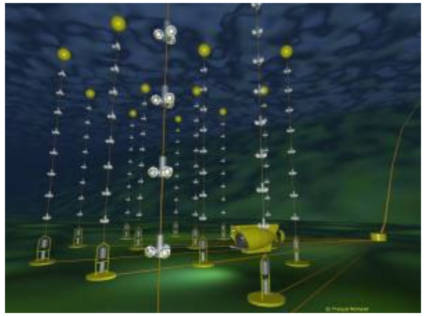
MINOS

Soudan-2



OPERA

NOvA



IceCube

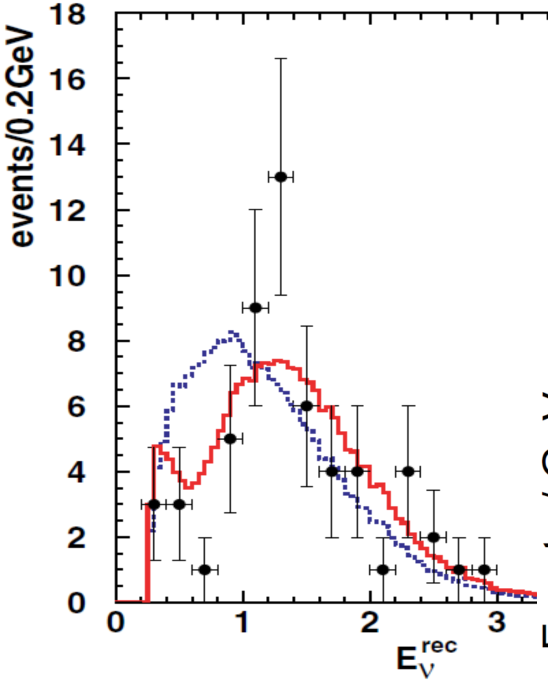
ANTARES

T2K

ν_μ disappearance studies (accelerator experiments)

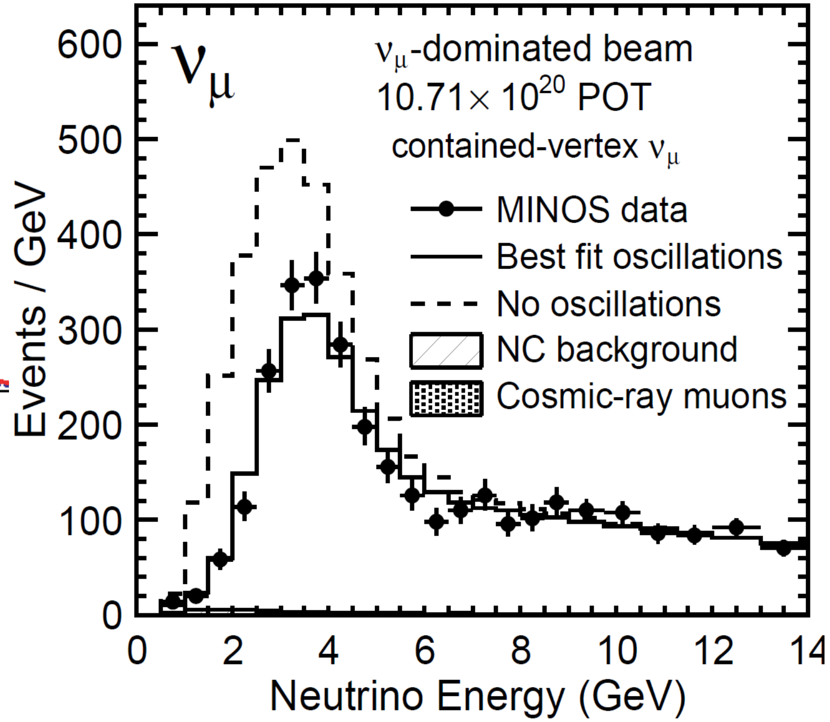
K2K

K2K, PRD 74 (2006) 072003



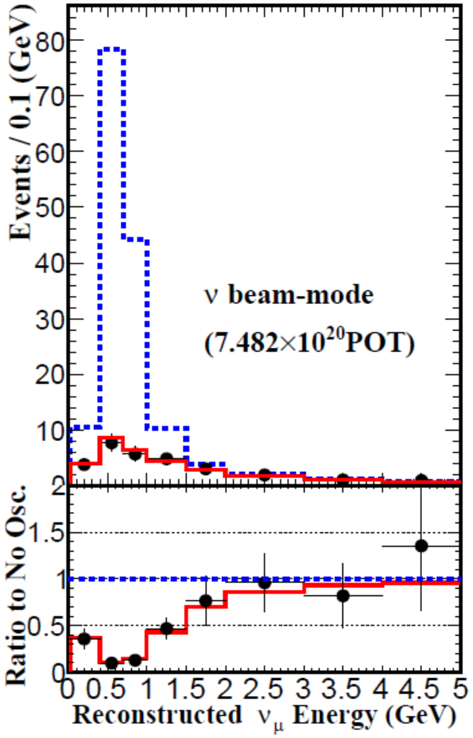
MINOS

MINOS PRL 110 (2013) 251801



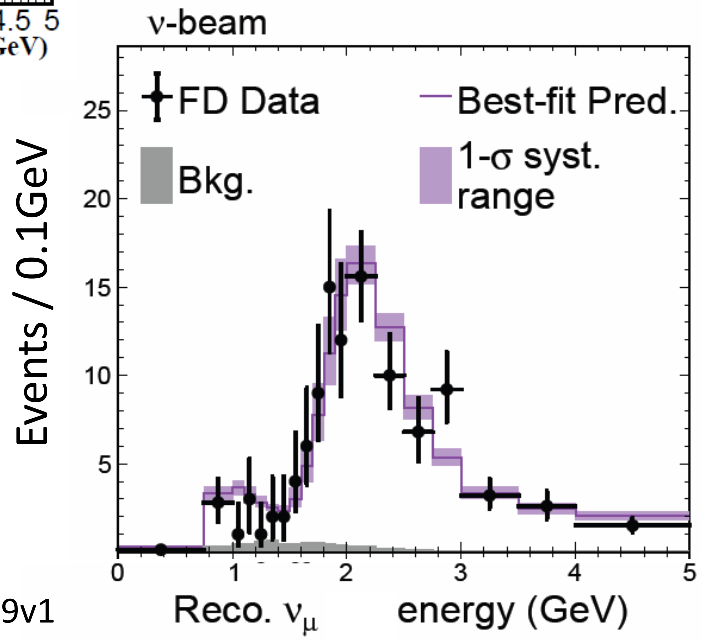
T2K

T2K, Phys.Rev.D 96 (2017) 1, 011102



NOvA

NOvA, arXiv:2108.08219v1

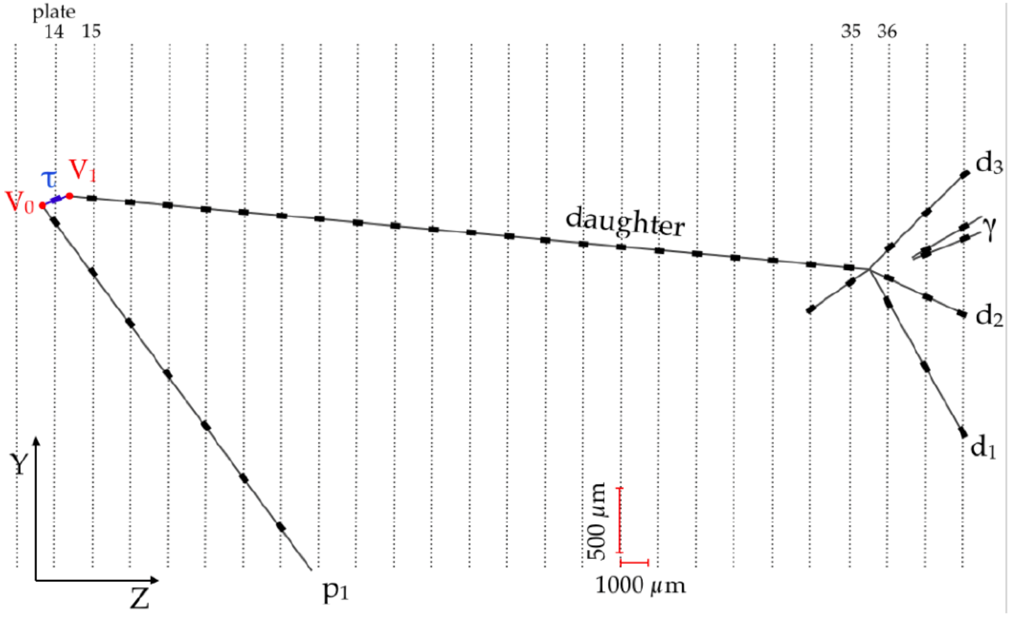


ν_τ appearance

OPERA

5 tau-neutrino candidates observed.
Expected BG = 0.25 evens. **(5.1σ)**

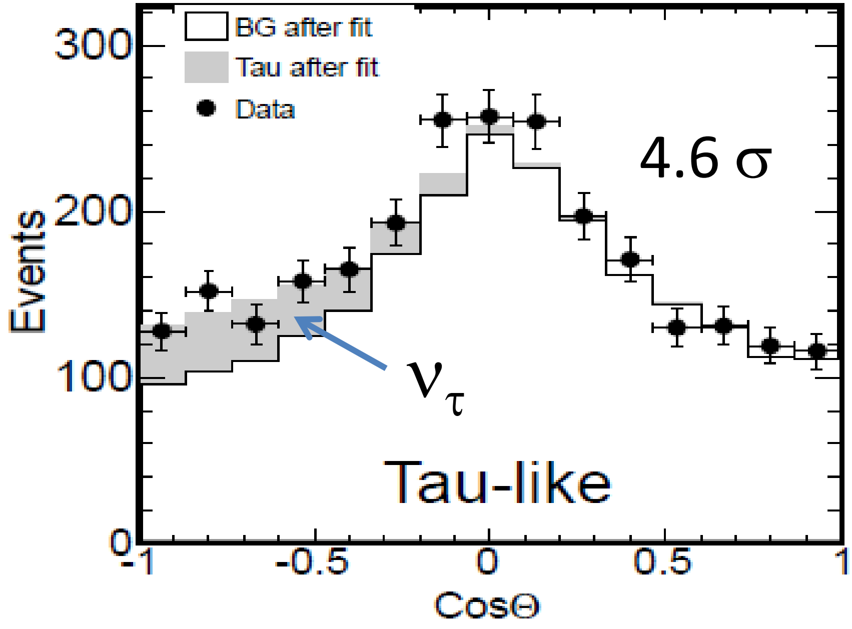
OPERA PRL 115 (2015) 121602



The fifth candidate event

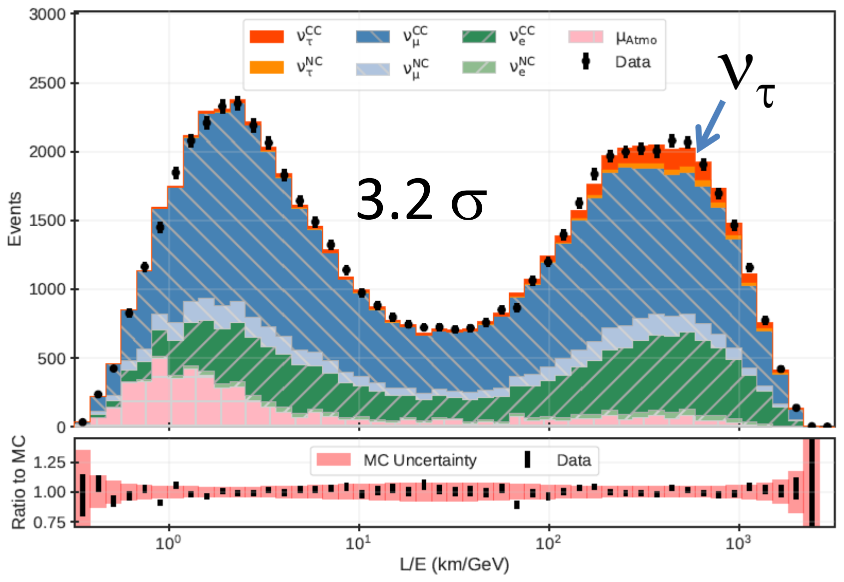
Super-Kamiokande

Super-K,
PRD 98 (2018) 5, 052006



IceCube

IceCube,
PRD 99 (2019) 3, 032007

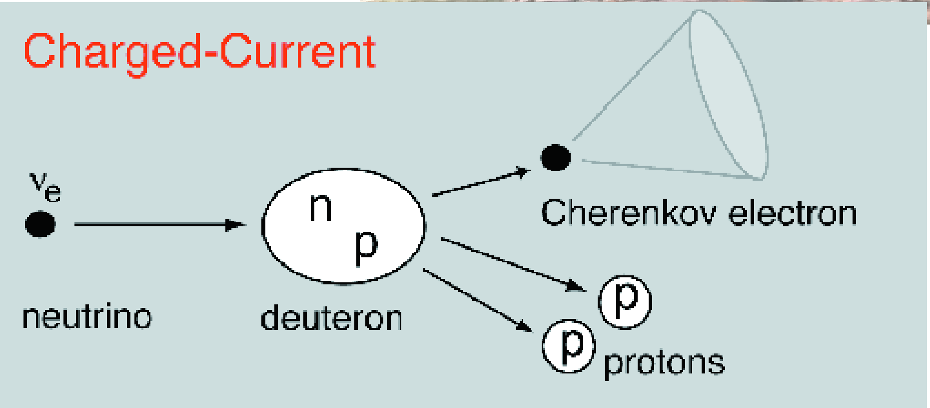


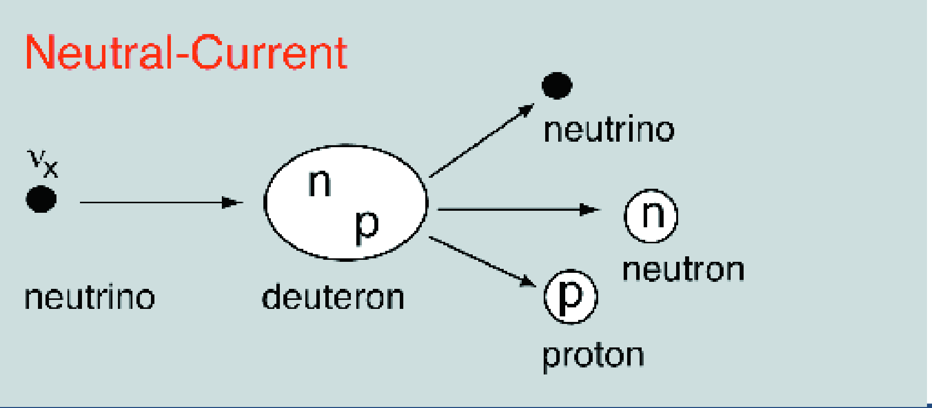
Neutrino oscillations: $\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu + \nu_\tau$

Initial idea

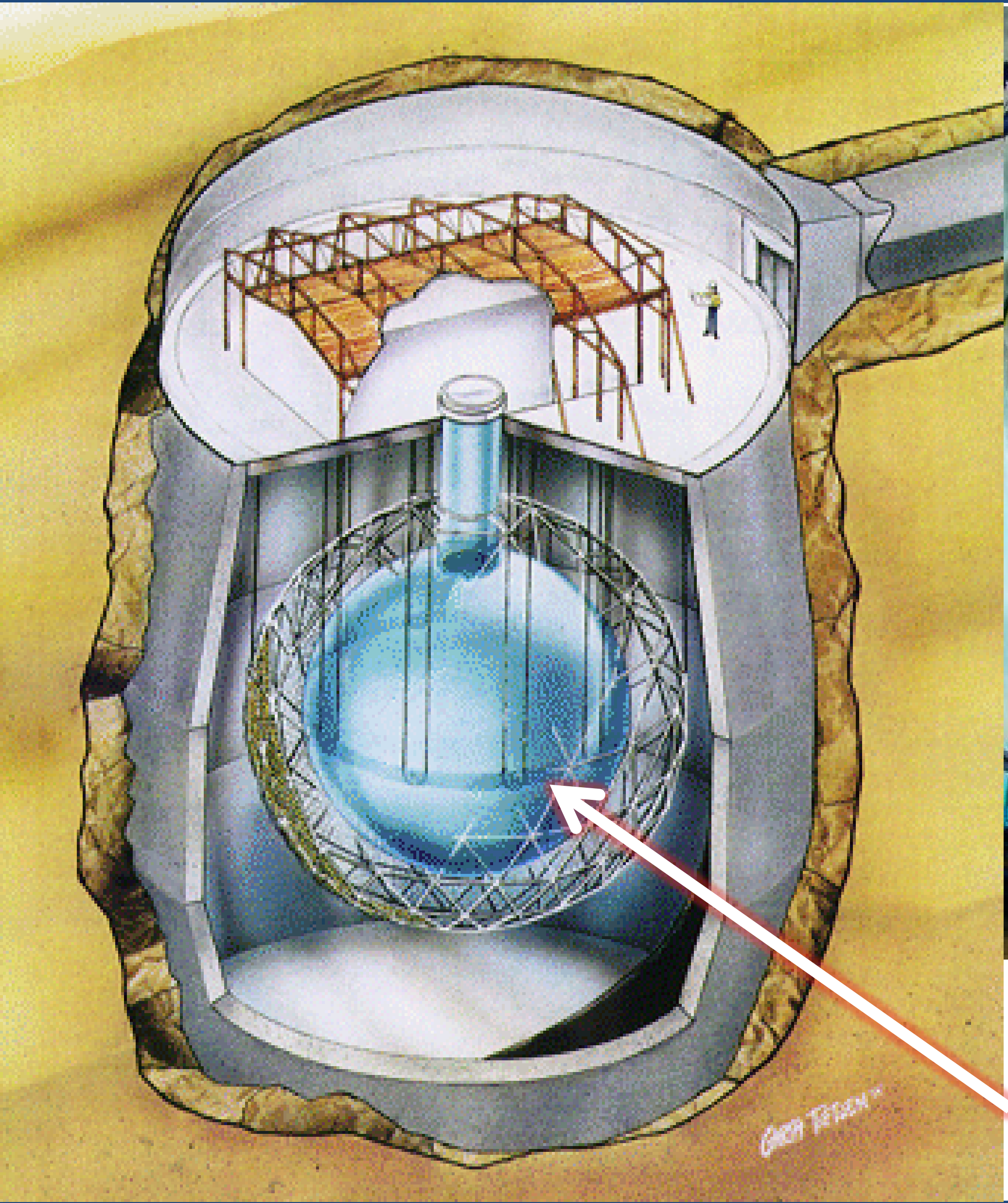
Herbert Chen, PRL 55, 1534 (1985)
"Direct Approach to Resolve the Solar-neutrino Problem"

A direct approach to resolve the solar-neutrino problem would be to observe neutrinos by use of both neutral-current and charged-current reactions. Then, the total neutrino flux and the electron-neutrino flux would be separately determined to provide independent tests of the neutrino-oscillation hypothesis and the standard solar model. A large heavy-water Cherenkov detector, sensitive to neutrinos from ^{8}B decay via the neutral-current reaction $\nu+d\rightarrow\nu+p+n$ and the charged-current reaction $\nu_e+d\rightarrow e^-+p+p$, is suggested for this purpose.

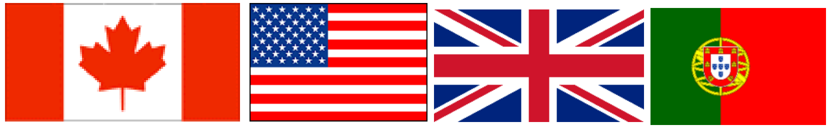




SNO detector



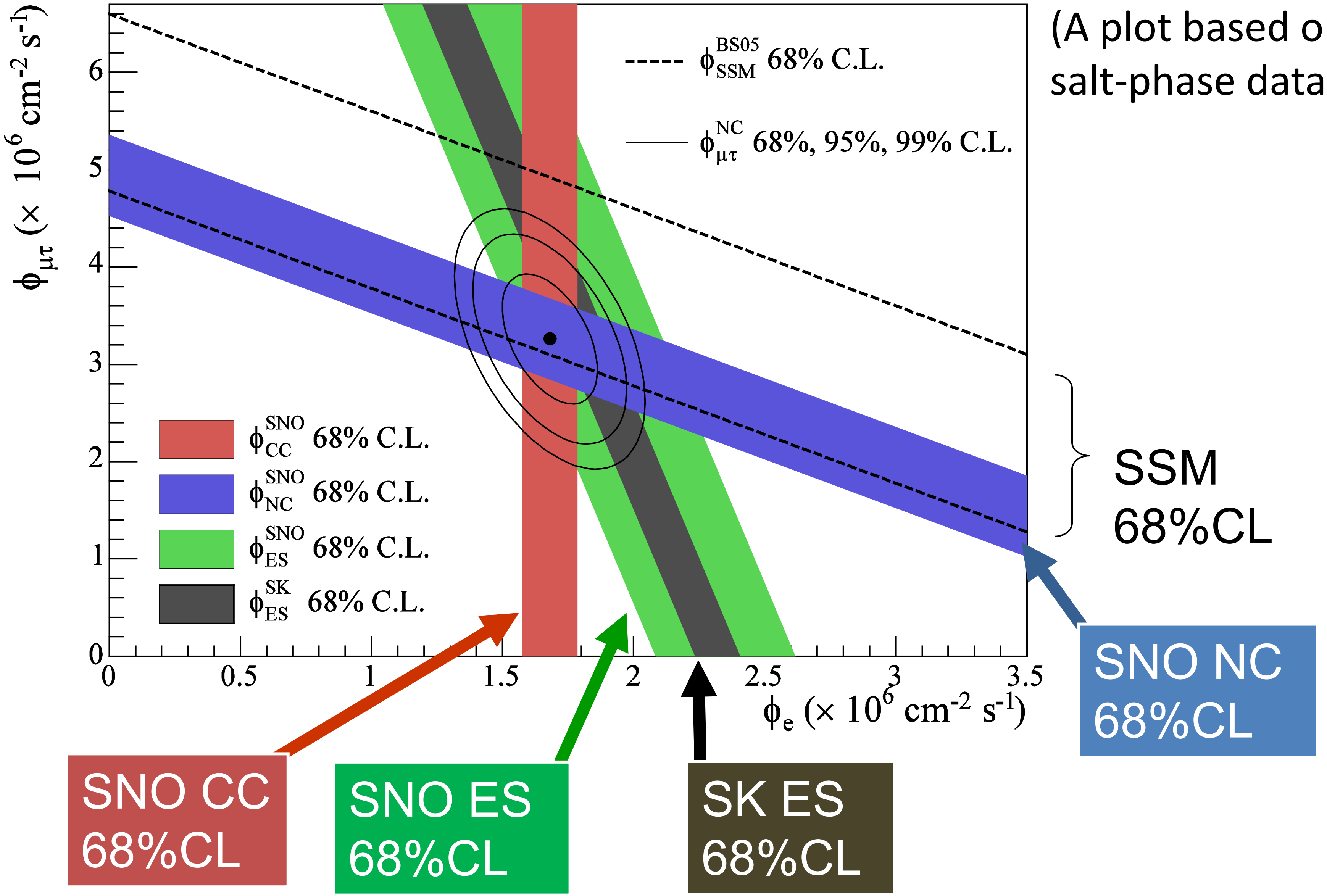
1000 ton of D_2O



Evidence for solar neutrino oscillations

SNO PRL 89 (2002) 011301
SNO PRC 72, 055502 (2005)

(A plot based on the salt-phase data)

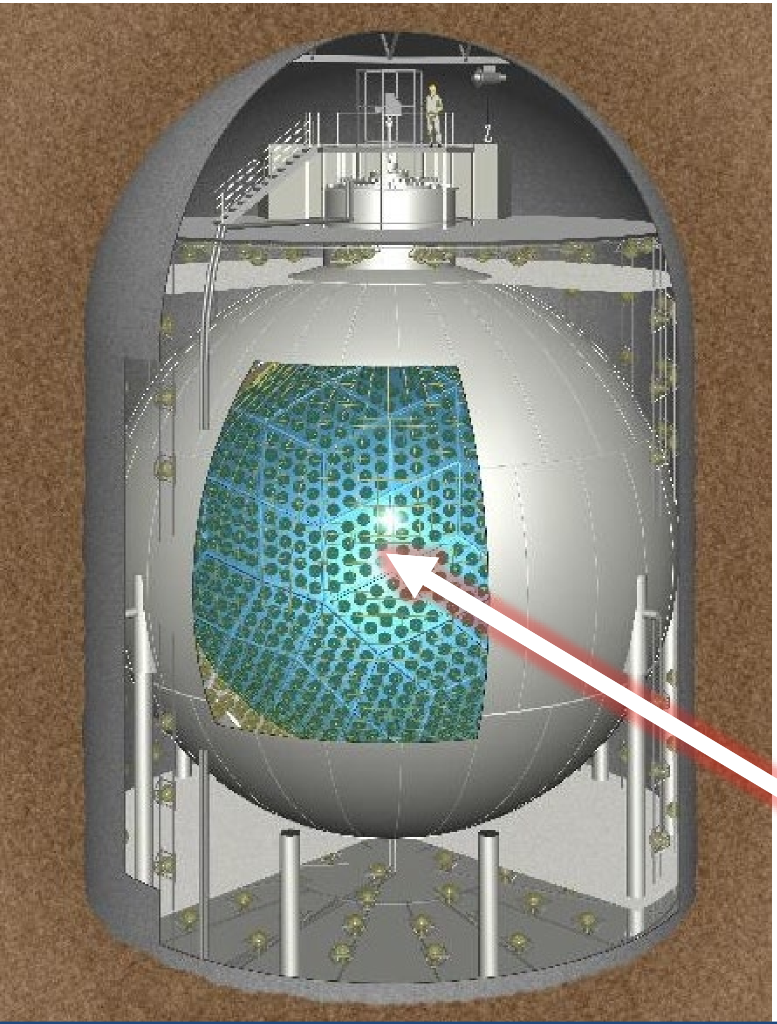


Three (or four) different measurements intersect at a point.
The intersect point clearly indicates non-zero $\nu_\mu + \nu_\tau$ flux.

➔ $\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu + \nu_\tau$

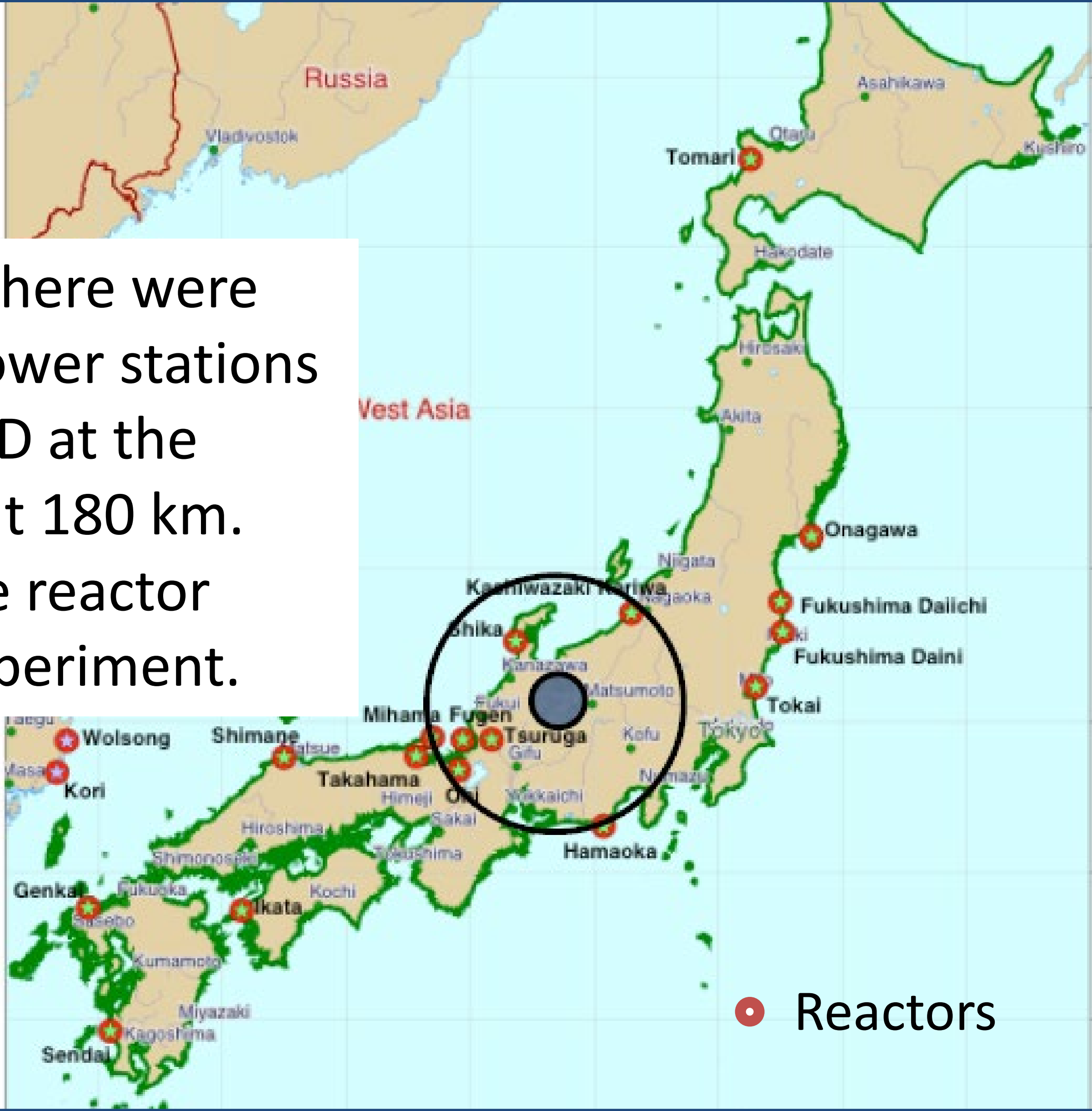
KamLAND

KamLAND is a 1kton liquid scintillator detector constructed at the location of Kamiokande.



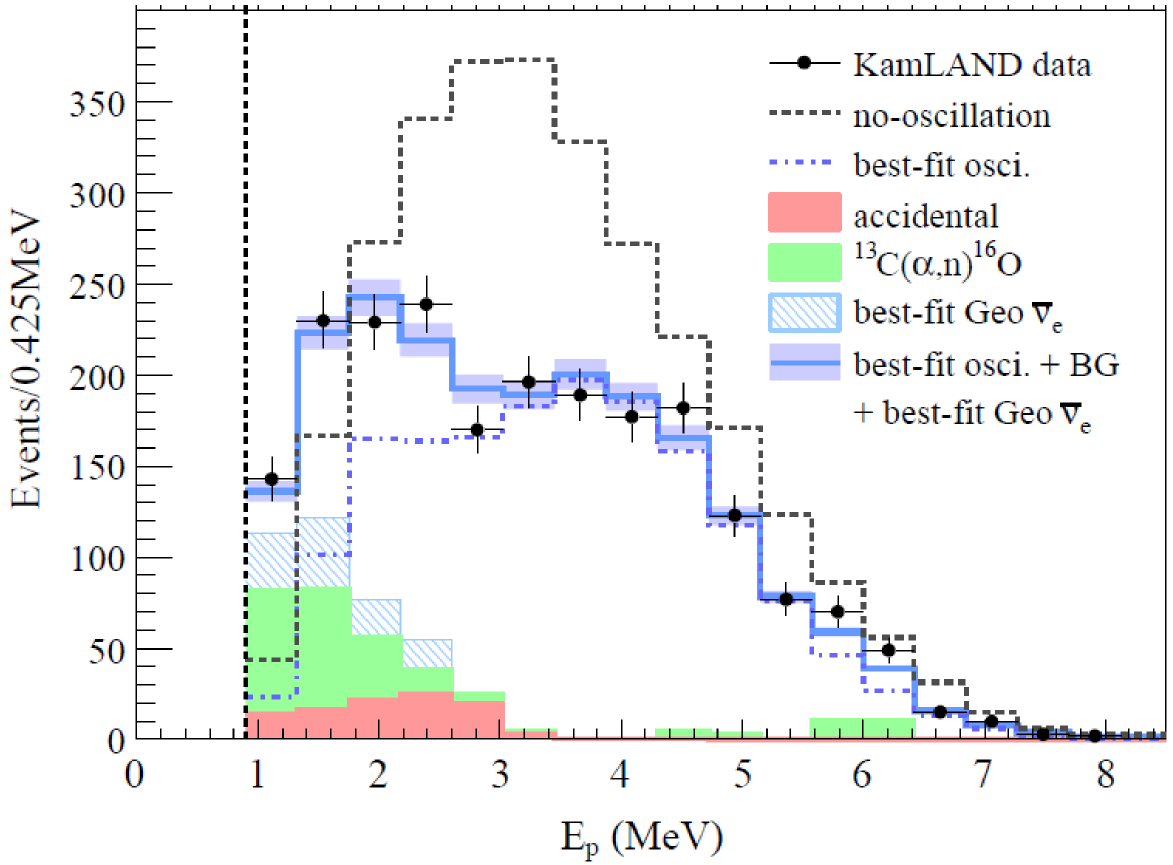
1kton liq. scintillator

In early 2000's, there were many nuclear power stations around KamLAND at the distance of about 180 km.
➔ Long baseline reactor neutrino osc. experiment.



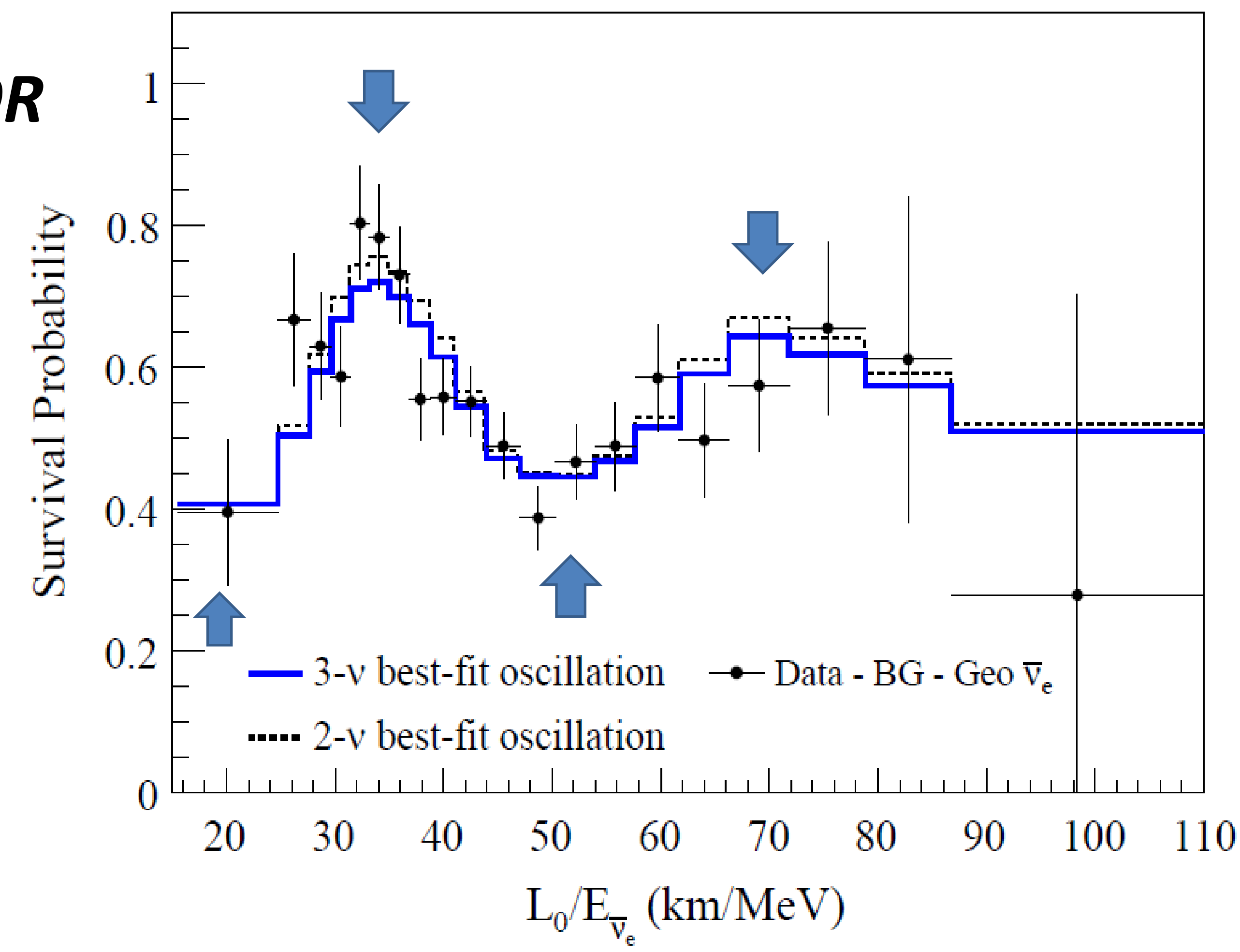
Really neutrino oscillations !

KamLAND PRD 83 (2011) 052002



Energy spectrum of neutrinos from nuclear power stations observed in KamLAND.

OR

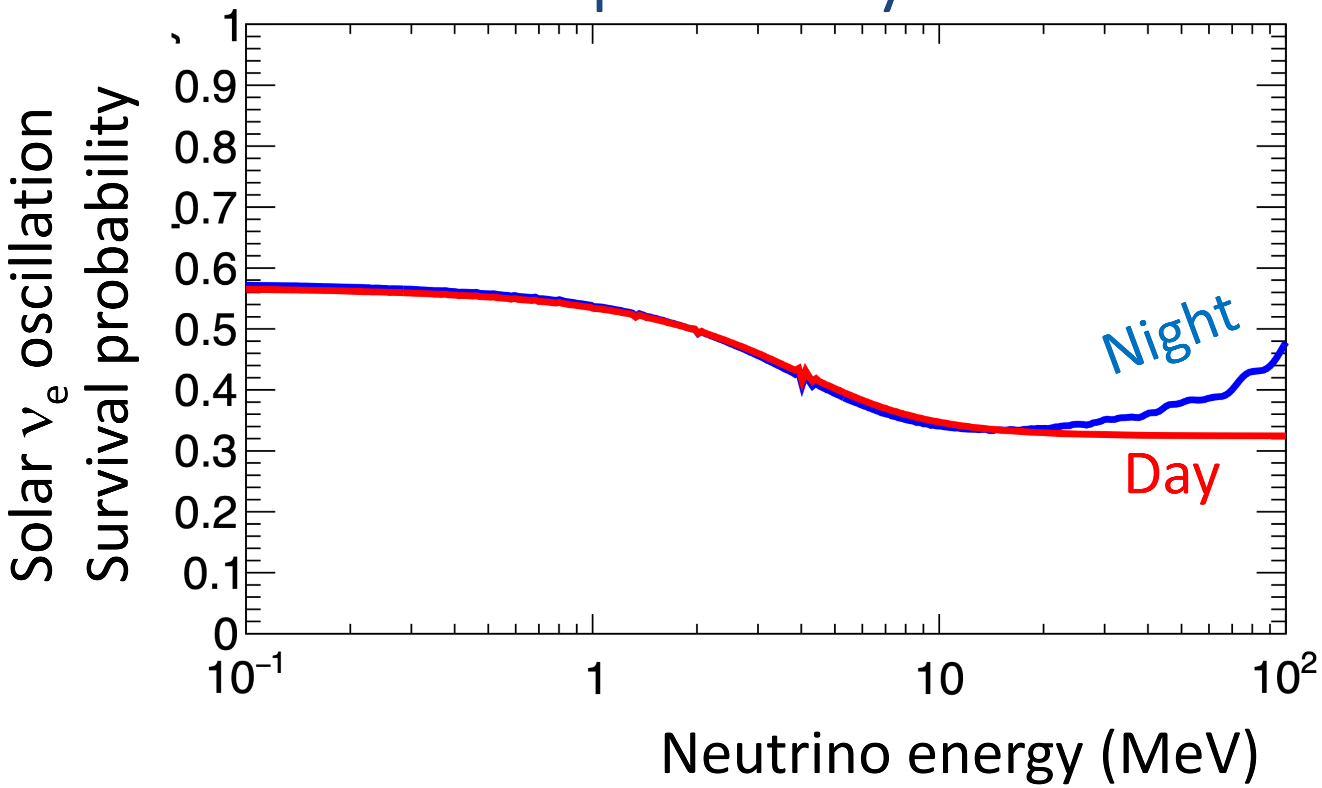


Really neutrino oscillations!

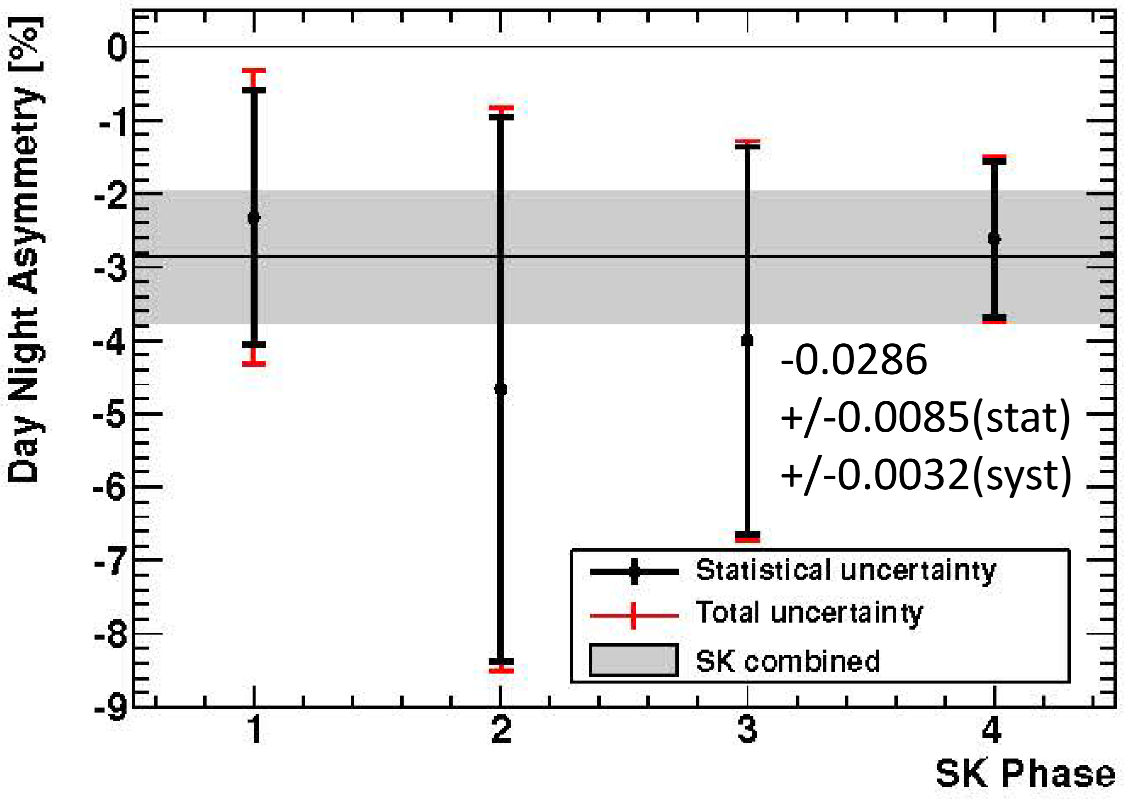
Consistent with MSW (Day-Night effect)

Due to the matter effect in the Earth, we expect that the night-time solar ν_e flux is slightly higher than the day-time flux.

Predicted solar neutrino oscillation probability



Super-K arXiv:2312.12907



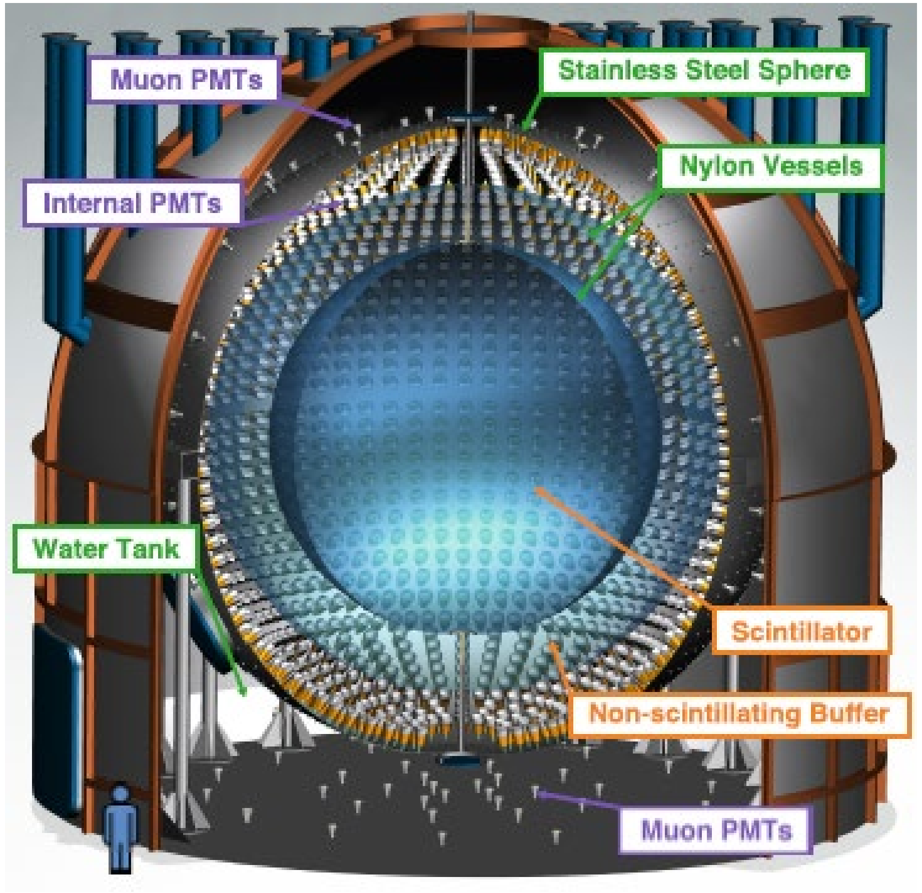
3σ evidence for day-night effect!

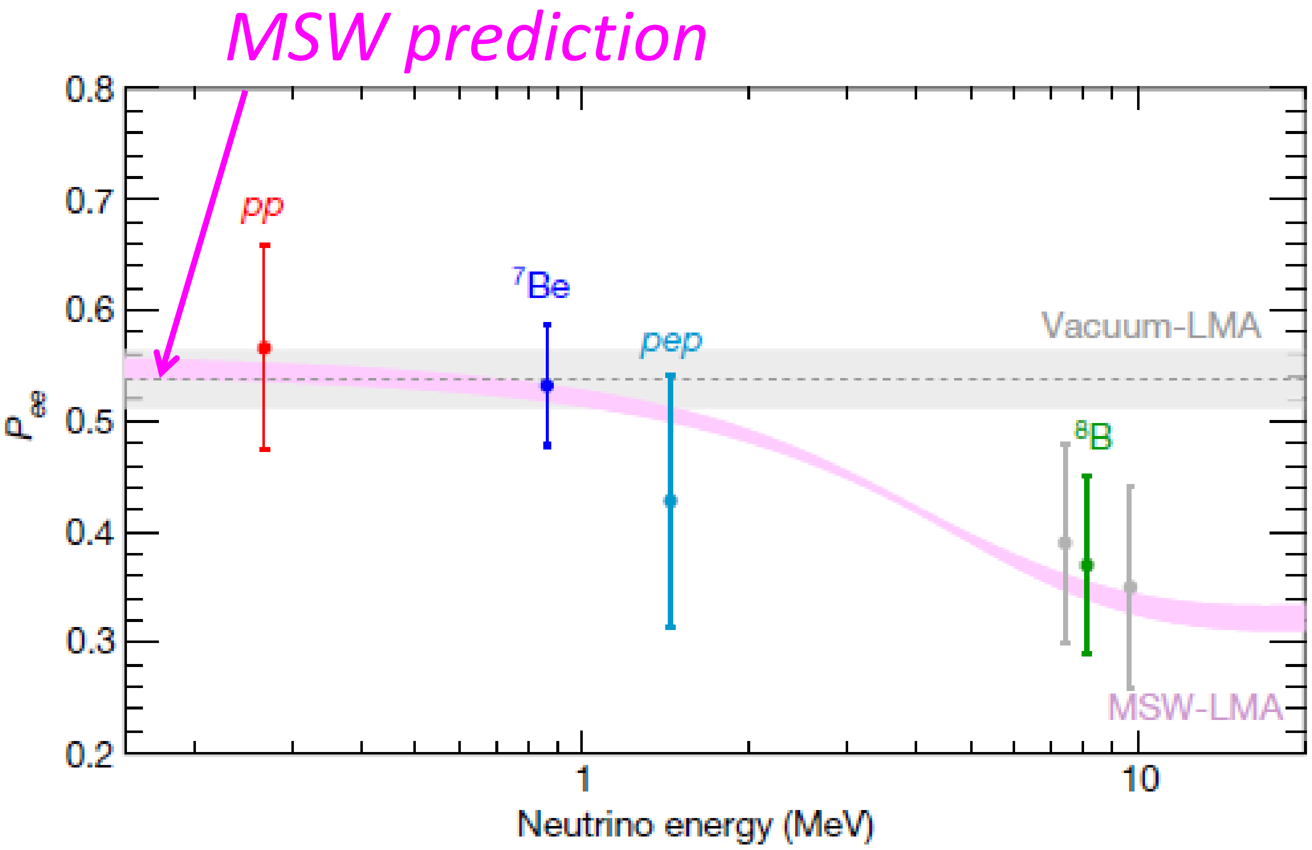
Consistent with MSW (Energy dependence)

Borexino

Designed to measure sub-MeV solar neutrinos

Borexino, PRL 101, 091302 (2008), PRD 82 (2010) 033006, PRL 108, 051302 (2012), Nature 512, 383 (2014), PRD 89, 112007 (2014), Nature 562 (2018) 7728, 505-510





✓ *The data are consistent with the MSW prediction!*

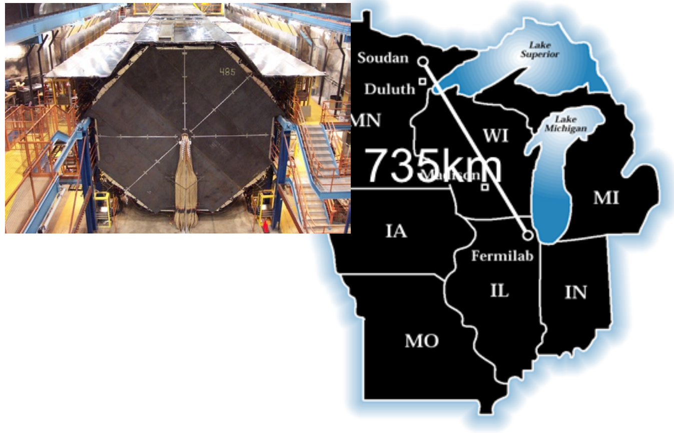
✓ *Also, observation of CNO neutrinos (Nature 587 (2020) 577-582) !*

Neutrino oscillations: The third oscillation channel

Experiments for the third neutrino oscillations

Accelerator based long baseline neutrino oscillation experiments

MINOS

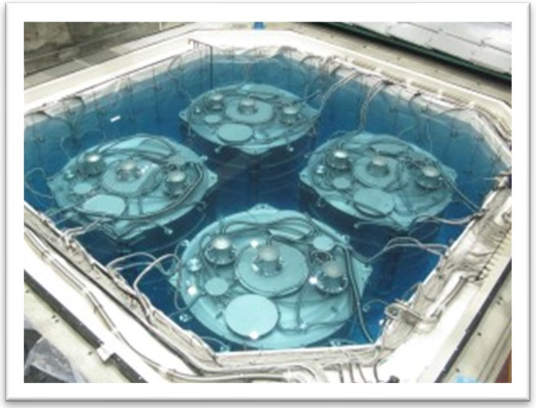


T2K

NOνA (came slightly late)

Reactor based (short baseline, 1-2 km) neutrino oscillation experiments

Daya Bay



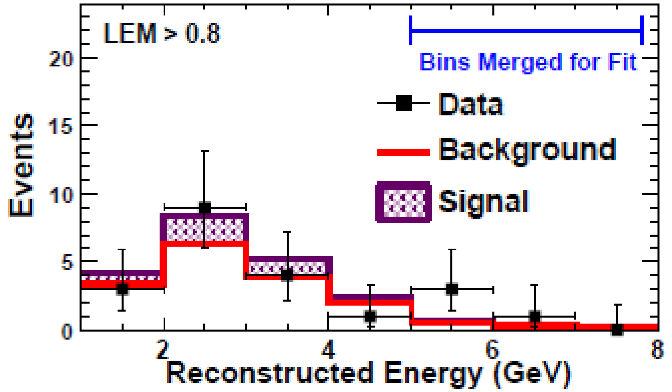
RENO

Double Chooz

Discovery of the third neutrino oscillations (2011-2012)

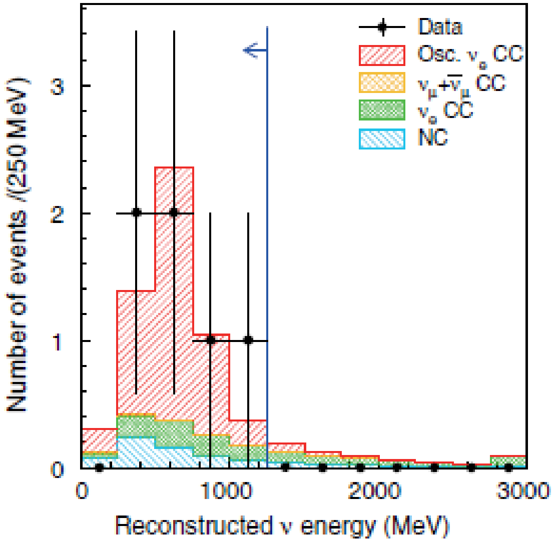
Accelerator based ν_e appearance experiments

MINOS PRL 107 (2011) 181802



T2K

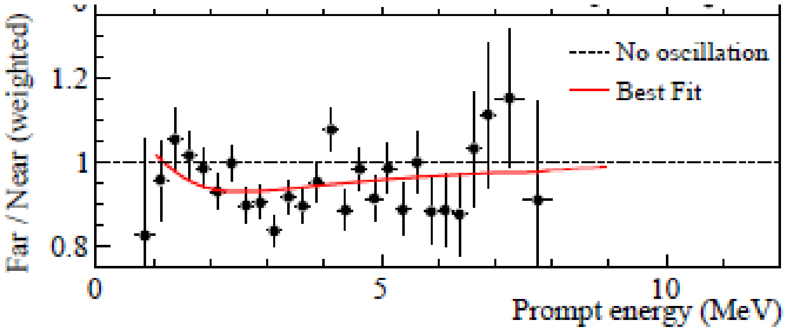
PRL 107 (2011) 041801



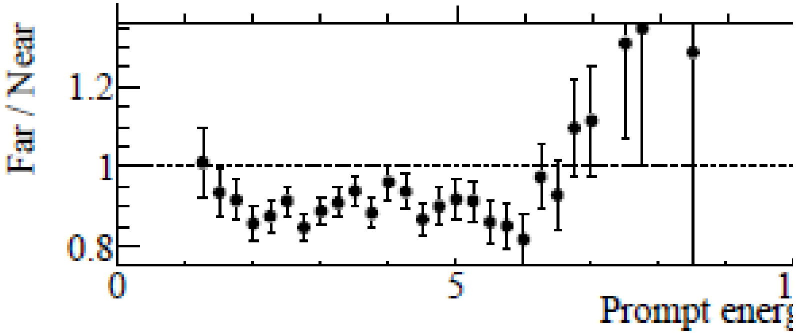
Note: these data are those in 2011-2012. The updated data are much better (including those from NOvA).

Reactor based anti-ν_e disappearance experiments

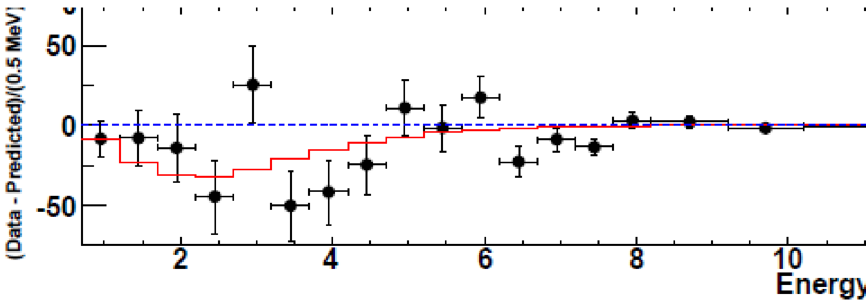
Daya Bay PRL 108 (2012) 171803



RENO PRL 108 (2012) 191802



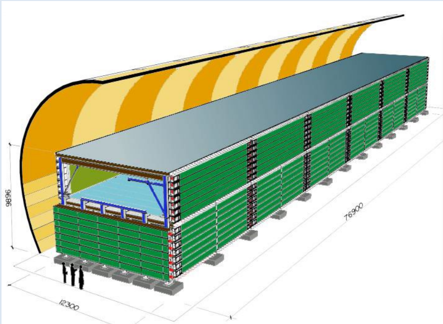
Double Chooz PRL 108 (2012) 131801

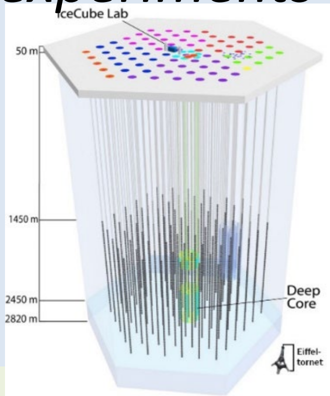


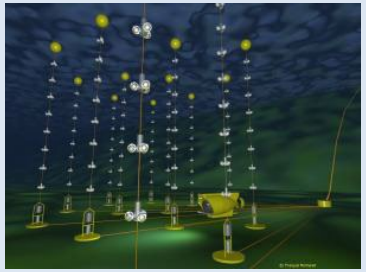
The basic structure for 3 flavor neutrino oscillations has been understood!

Many exciting results in neutrino oscillations (partial list)

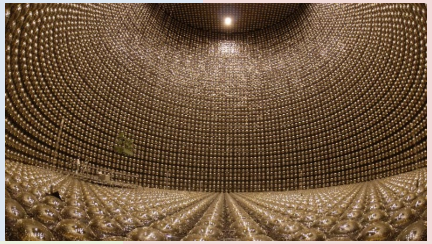
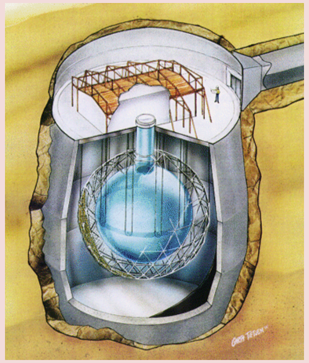
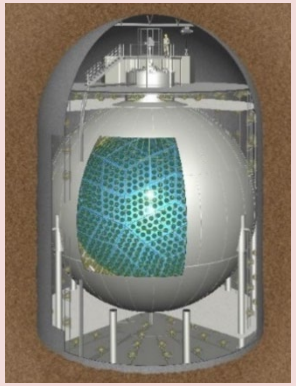
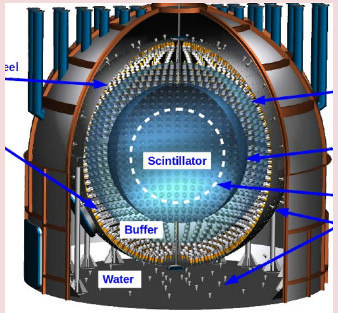
Atmospheric neutrino oscillation experiments



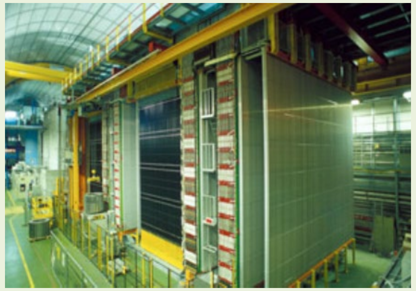




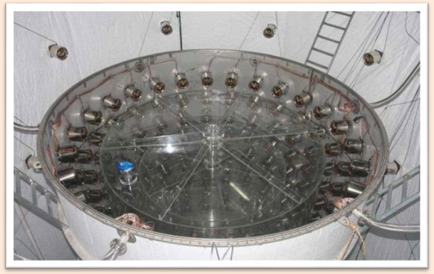
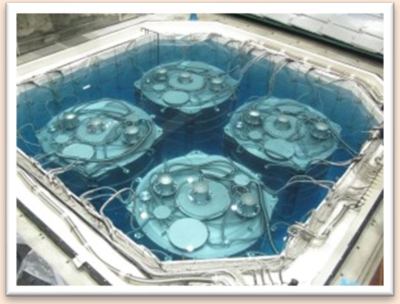
Solar neutrino oscillation experiments

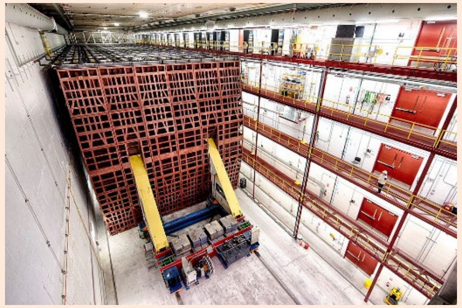





Accelerator based neutrino oscillation experiments



3 flavor(type) neutrino oscillation experiments

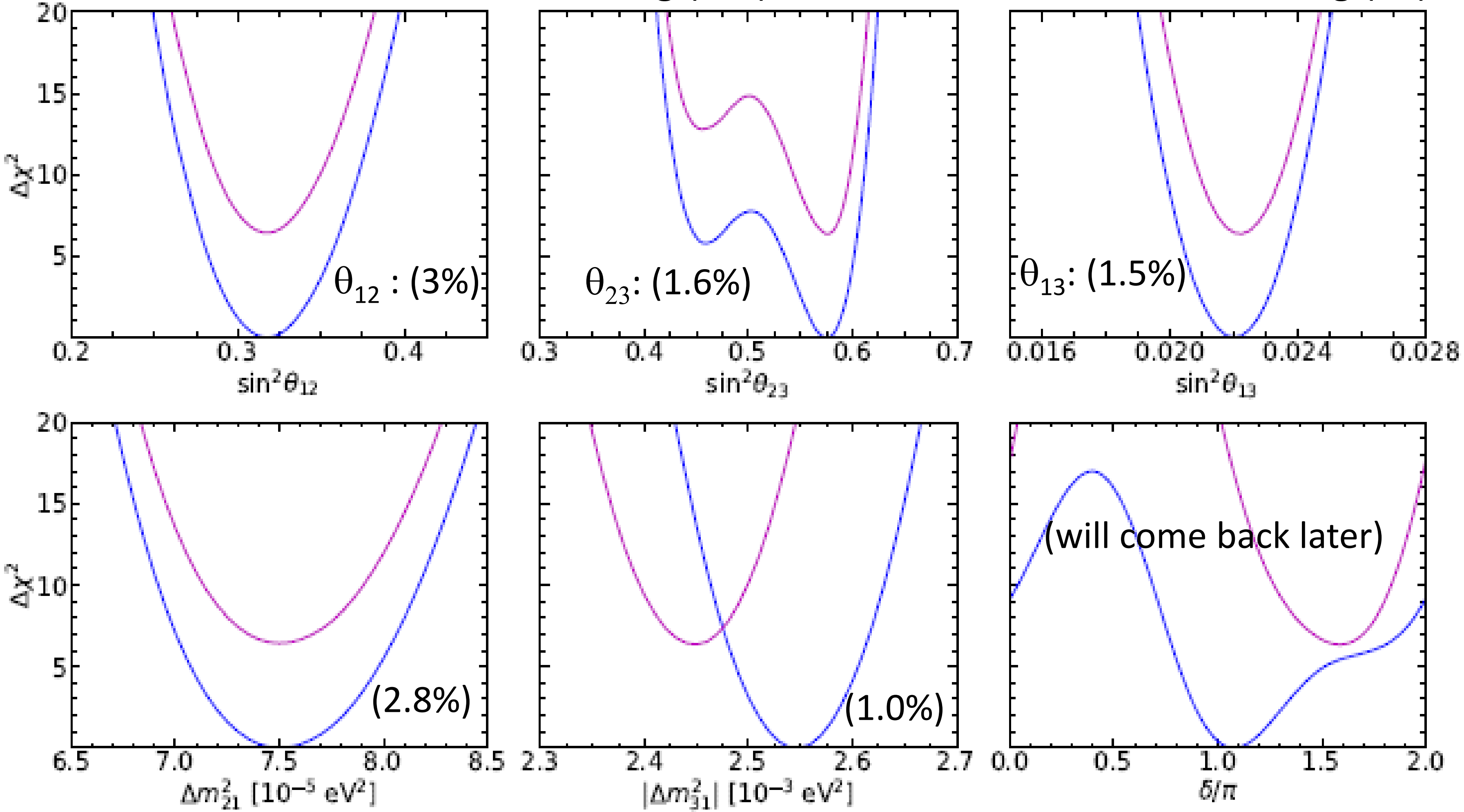



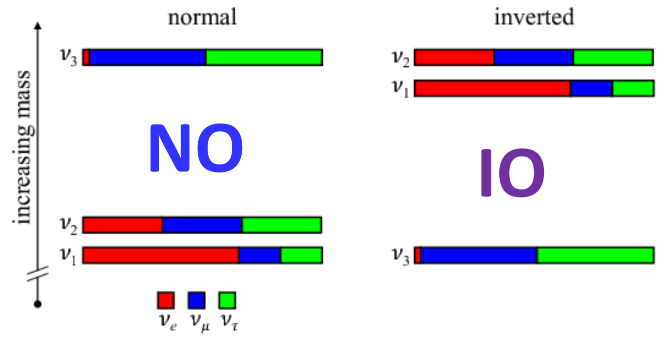


Oscillation parameters

P.F.de Salas et al., JHEP 02 (2021) 071 • e-Print: 2006.11237 [hep-ph]
See also many other references

Normal mass Ordering (**NO**), Inverted mass Ordering (**IO**)





(numbers in parenesis are 1σ uncertainties assuming **NO**)

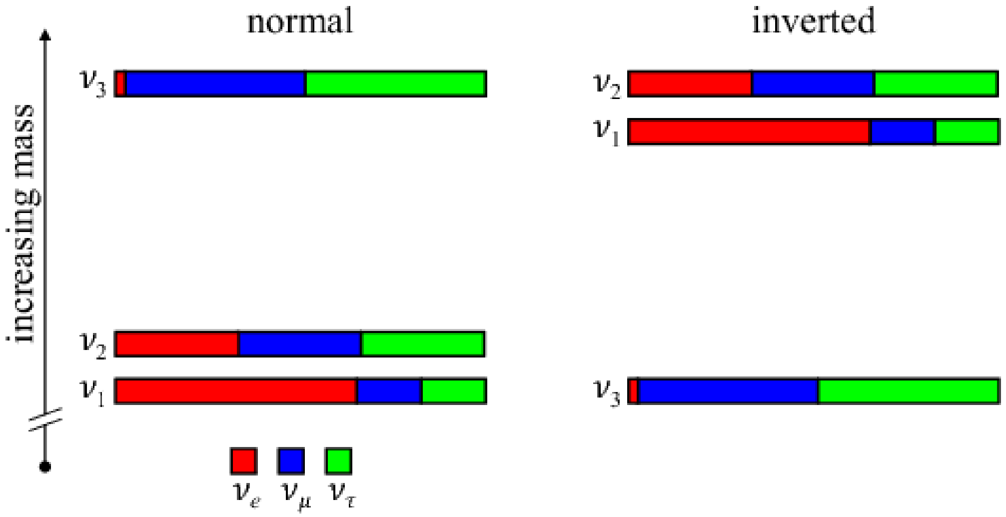
➔ Neutrino mass is very small. Probably more than 10 orders of magnitude smaller than the corresponding mass of quarks and charged leptons.

➔ Neutrino mixing angles are large compared with the corresponding quark mixing angles.

Agenda for future neutrino studies

Agenda for future neutrino studies

Neutrino mass ordering?



Absolute neutrino mass?

Beyond the 3 flavor framework? (Sterile neutrinos?)

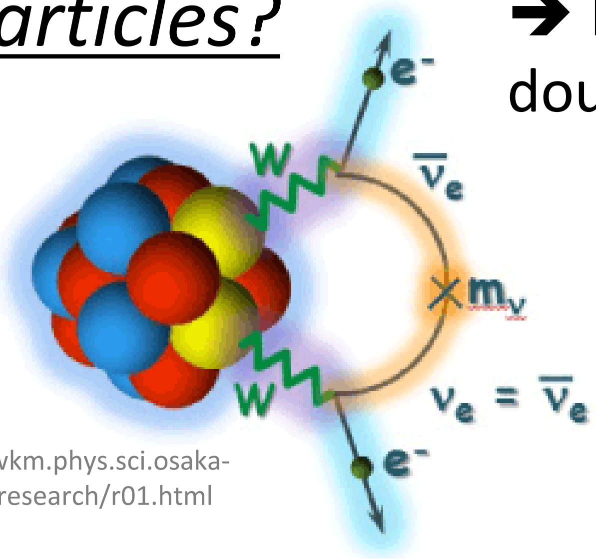
CP violation?

$$P(\nu_\alpha \to \nu_\beta) \neq P(\bar{\nu}_\alpha \to \bar{\nu}_\beta) \ ?$$

Baryon asymmetry of the Universe?

Are neutrinos Majorana particles?

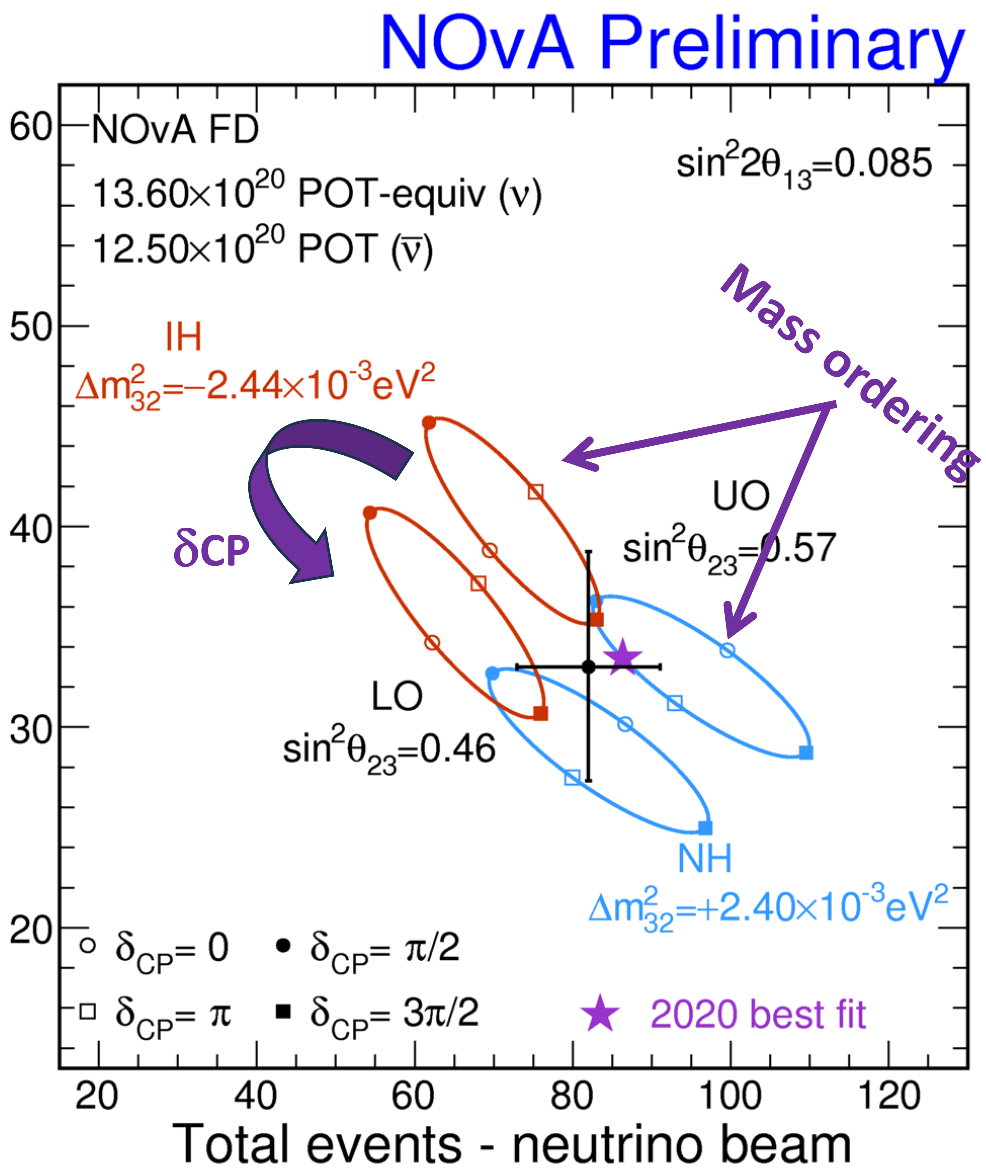
➔ Neutrinoless double beta decay

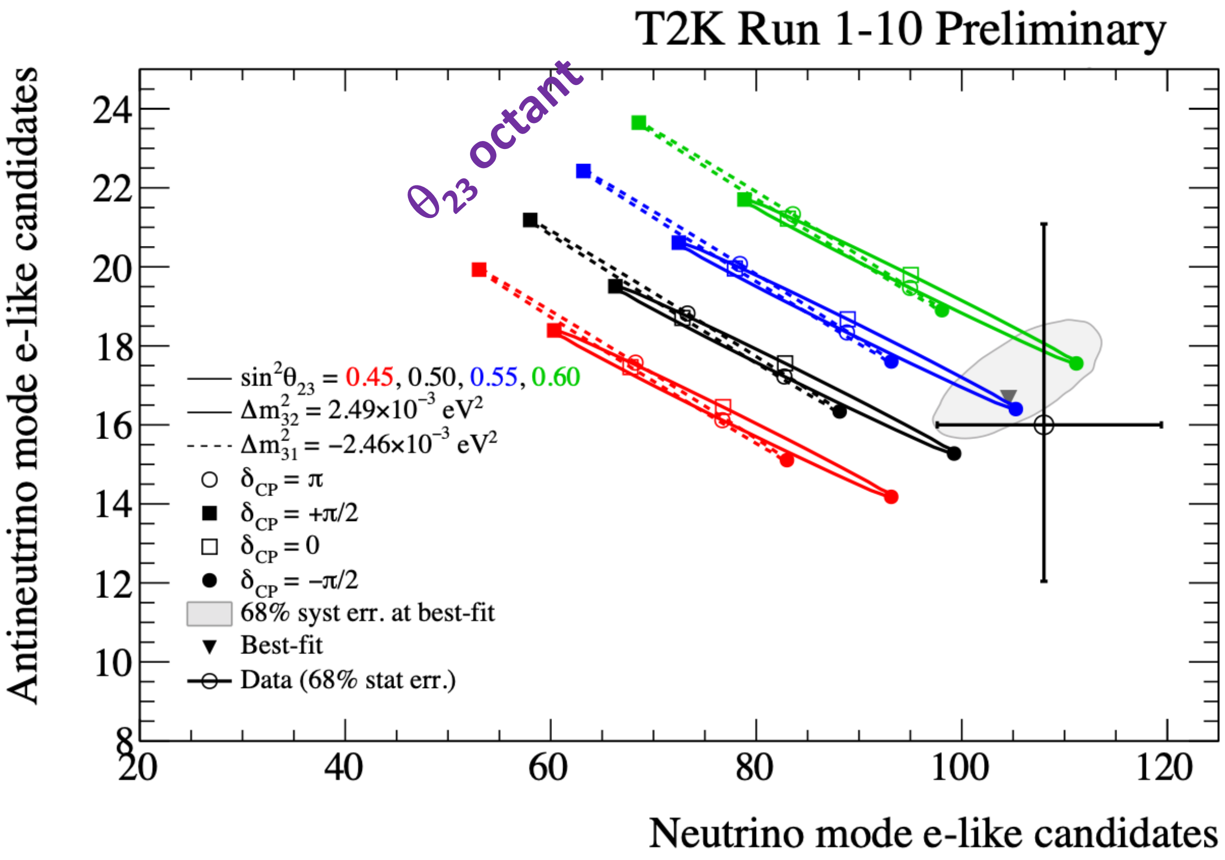


http://wwwkm.phys.sci.osaka-u.ac.jp/en/research/r01.html

Present experiments

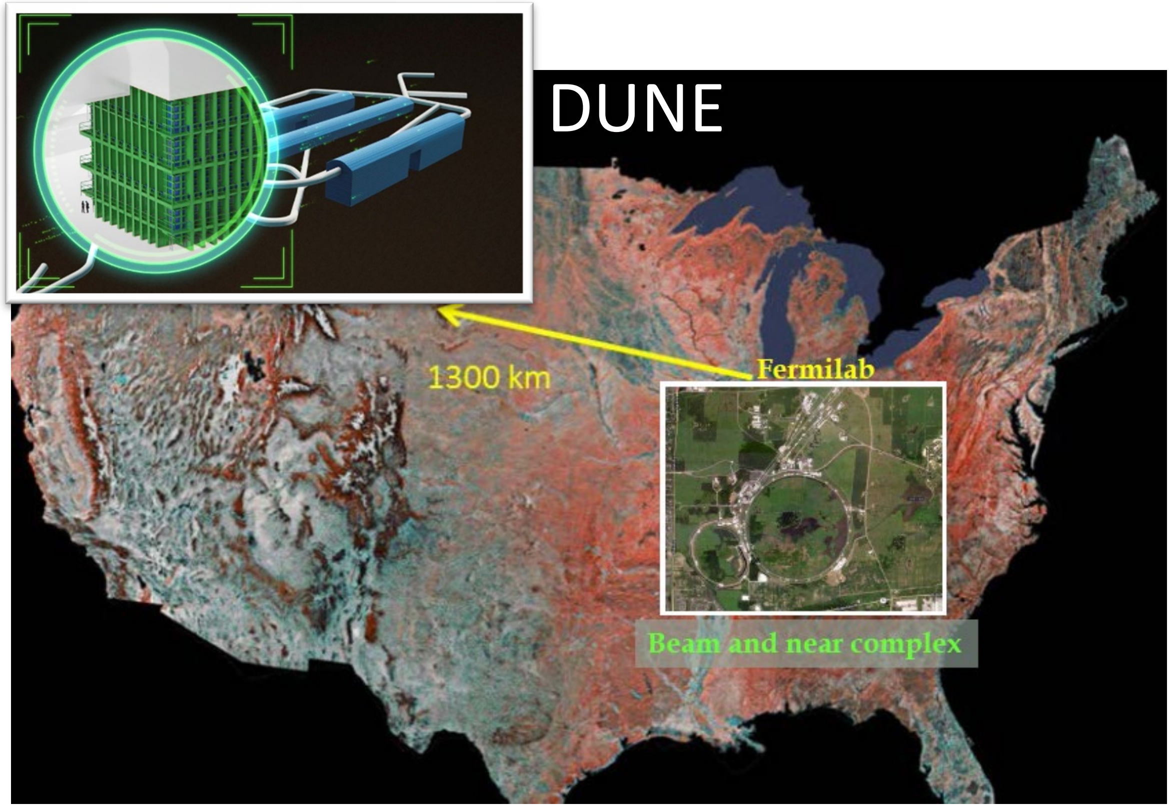
Erika Catano-Mur (NOvA collab), NNN23
T2K collab. Nature 580 (2020) 7803, 339-344

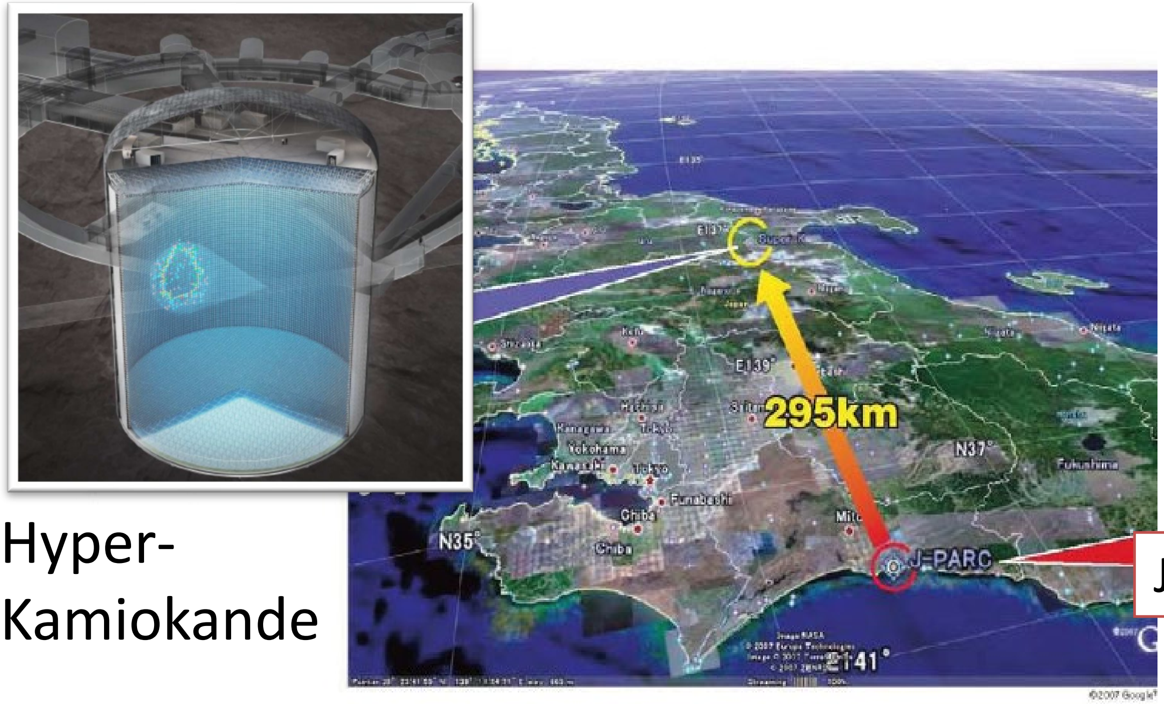




Future

- ✓ We would like to know if neutrinos are related to the origin of the matter in the Universe.
- ✓ We would like to observe if neutrino oscillations of neutrinos and those of anti-neutrinos are different. ➔ We need the next generation long baseline experiments.





Hyper-Kamiokande

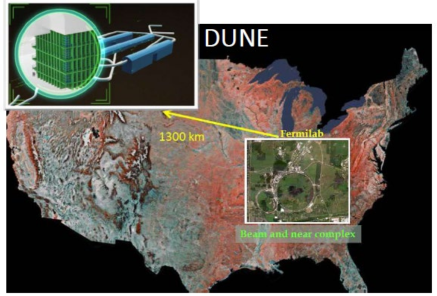
J-PARC

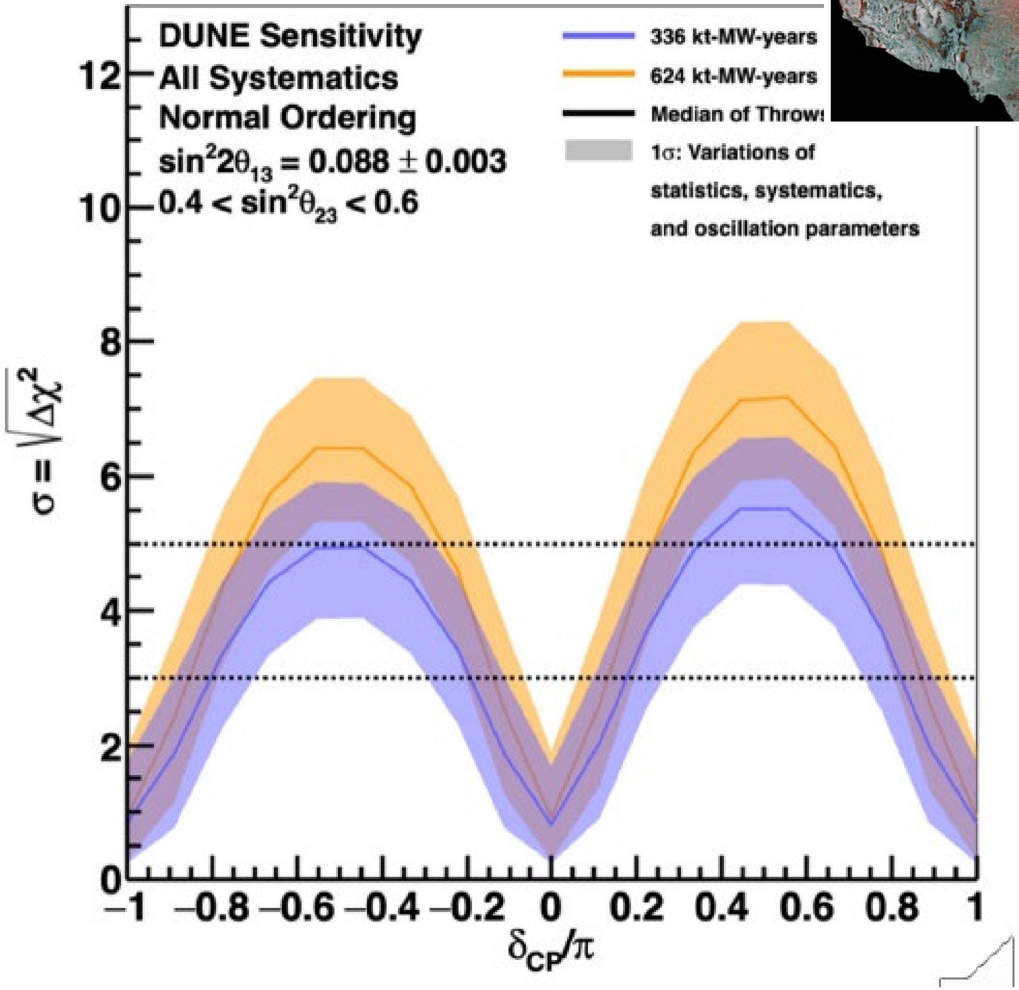
(Several other possibilities…)

Sensitivities

DUNE

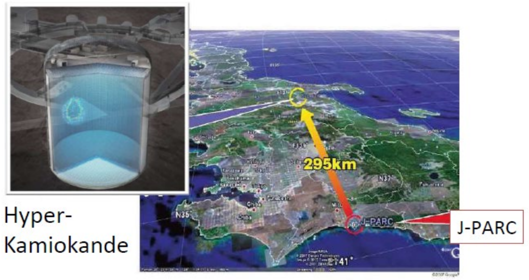
(Nu2022, M. Muether)

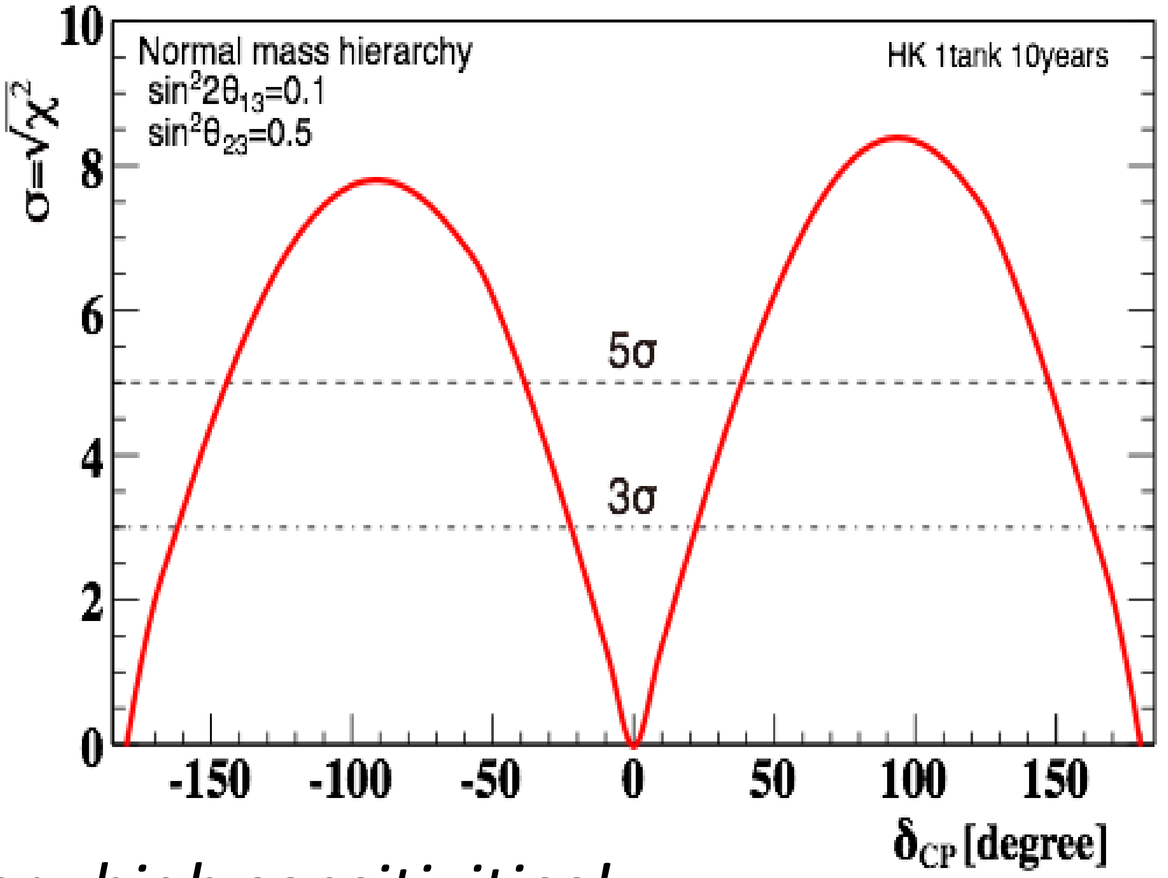




Hyper-K

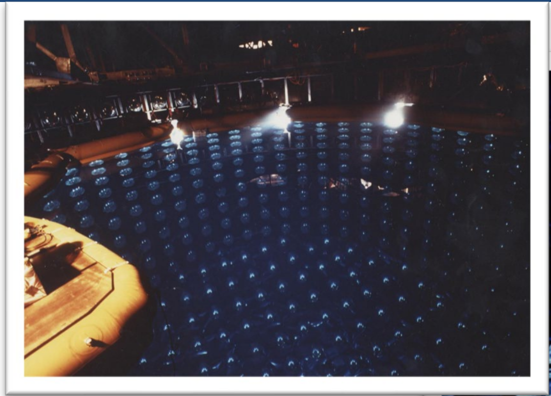
(Hyper-K design report arXiv: 1805.04163)

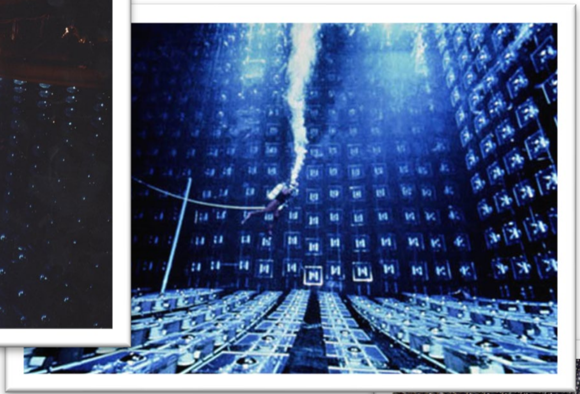




➔ *Both experiments have very high sensitivities!*

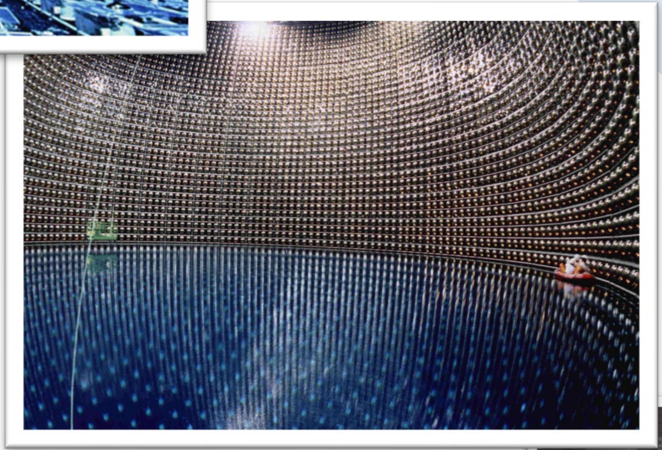
Hyper-K as a natural extension of water Ch. detectors





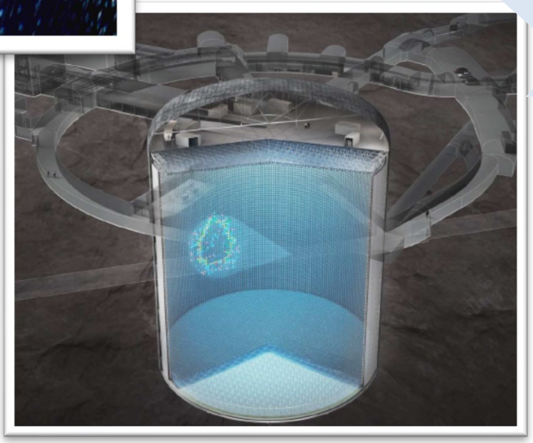
Kamiokande & IMB

- *Neutrinos from SN1987A*
- *Atmospheric neutrino deficit*
- *Solar neutrino (Kam)*



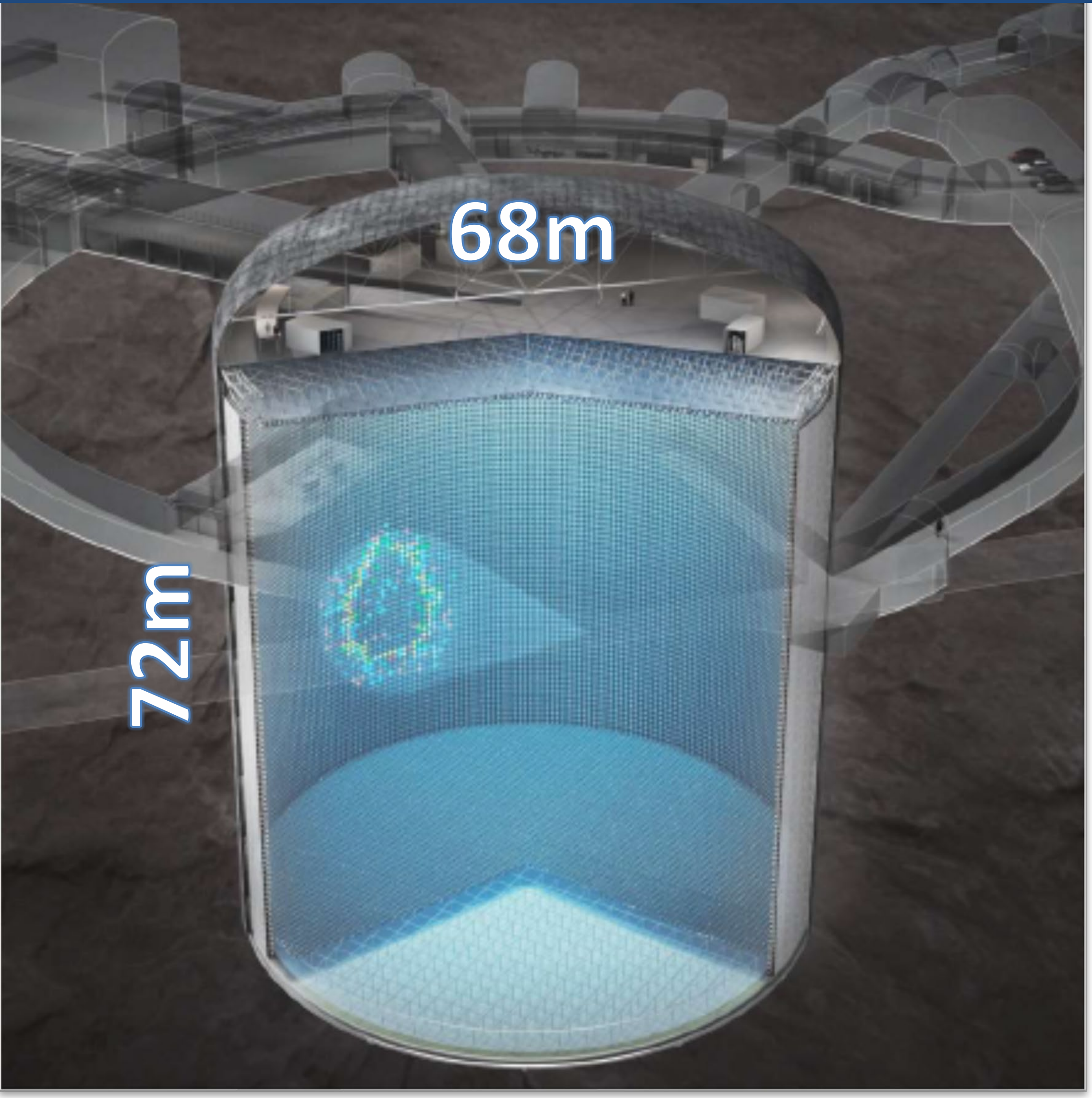
Super-K

- *Atmospheric neutrino oscillation*
- *Solar neutrino oscillation with SNO*
- *Far detector for K2K and T2K*



Hyper-K

Hyper-Kamiokande



- Many important research topics in neutrino physics and astrophysics with very large fiducial mass (190,000 tons).
- The construction started in 2020.

- The experiment will start in ~2027!

Hyper-Kamiokande collaboration: ~600 members from 22 countries.

Summary

- Neutrinos have been playing very important roles in understanding the laws of nature, in particular the laws at the smallest scales.
- Recent discovery and studies of neutrino oscillations and the small neutrino mass must be very important to understand the physics beyond the Standard Model of particle physics. Neutrinos with small mass might also be the key to understand the big question in the largest scale, namely the Universe; why only matter particles exist at the present Universe.
- Neutrinos are likely to continue playing very important roles in understanding the nature in the smallest and the largest scales.