

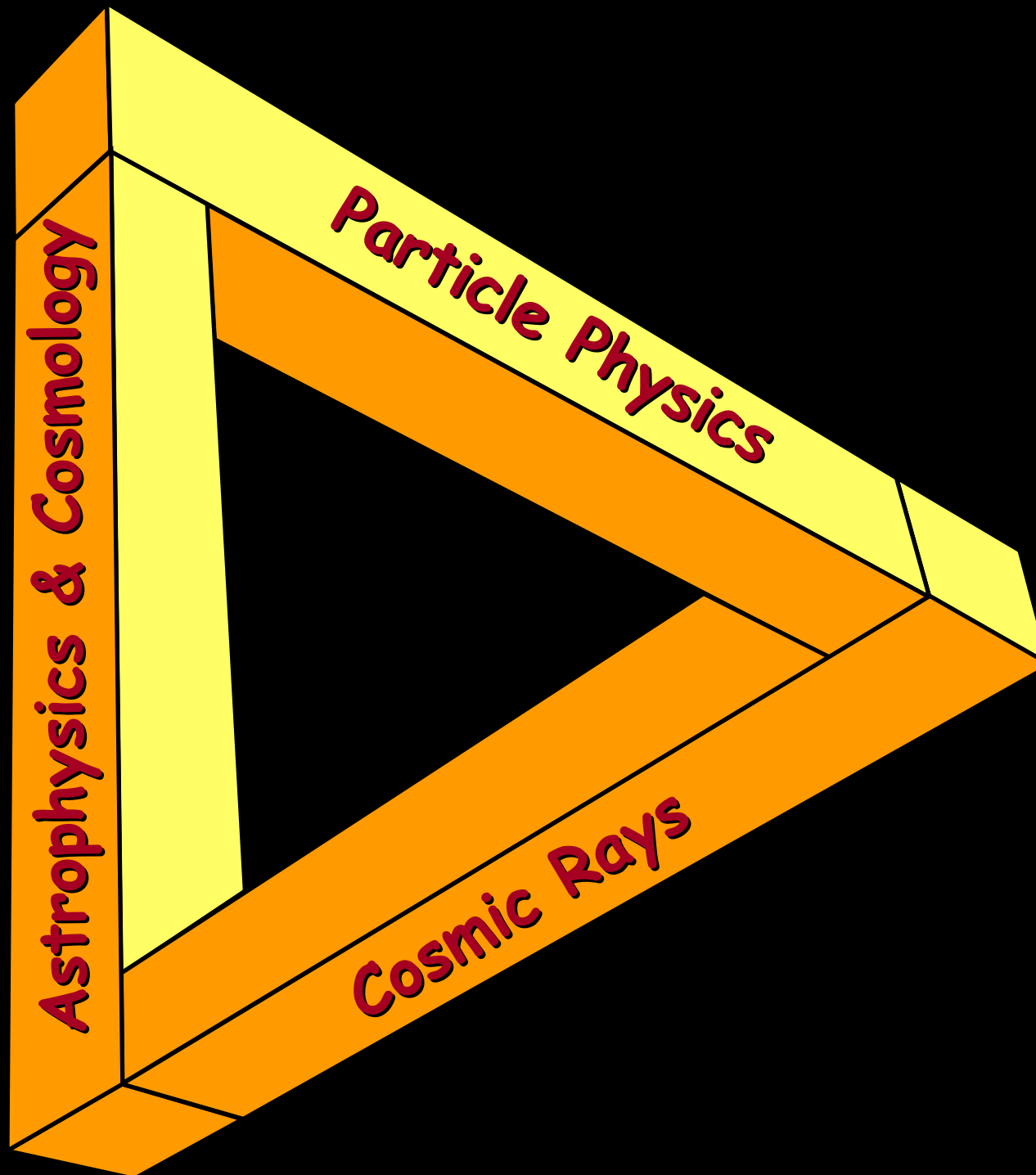
School on Neutrino Physics and Astrophysics (NEUPAST)

ICTP, Trieste, 23 September - 4 October 2002

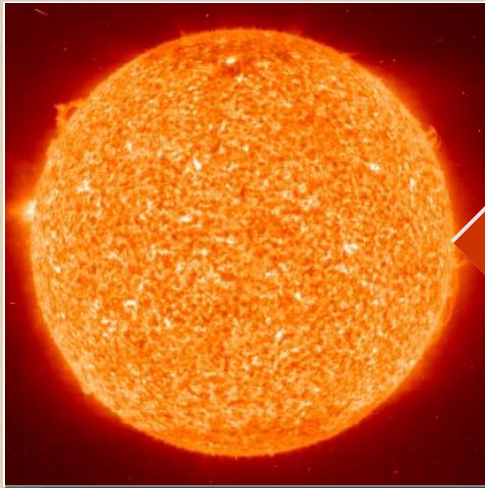
Concluding Remarks

Georg G. Raffelt

Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany



Sun Glasses for Neutrinos?

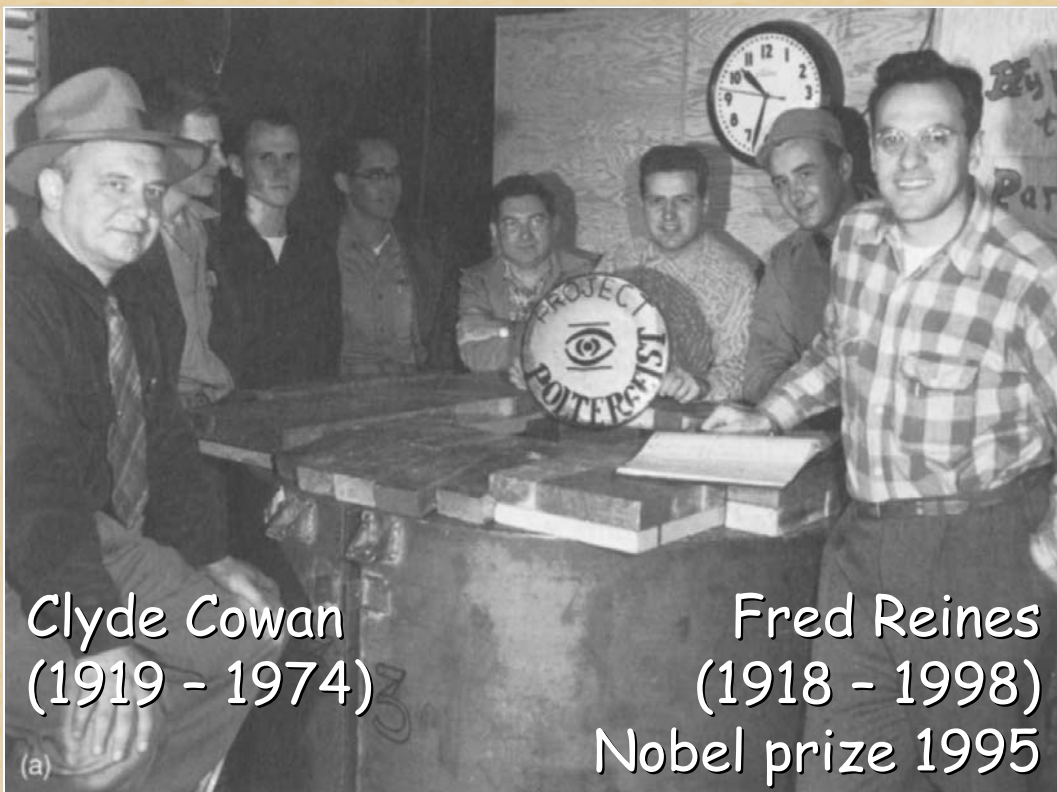


1000 light years of lead
needed to shield solar
neutrinos

Bethe & Peierls 1934:
“... this evidently means
that one will never be able
to observe a neutrino.”



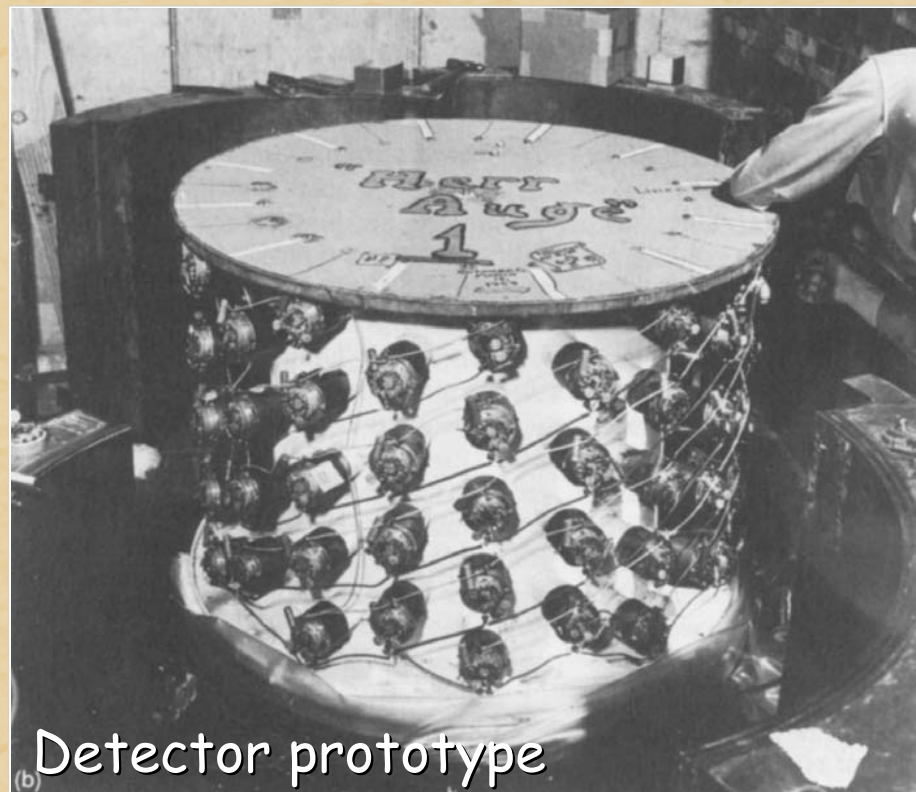
First Detection (1954 - 1956)



Clyde Cowan
(1919 - 1974)

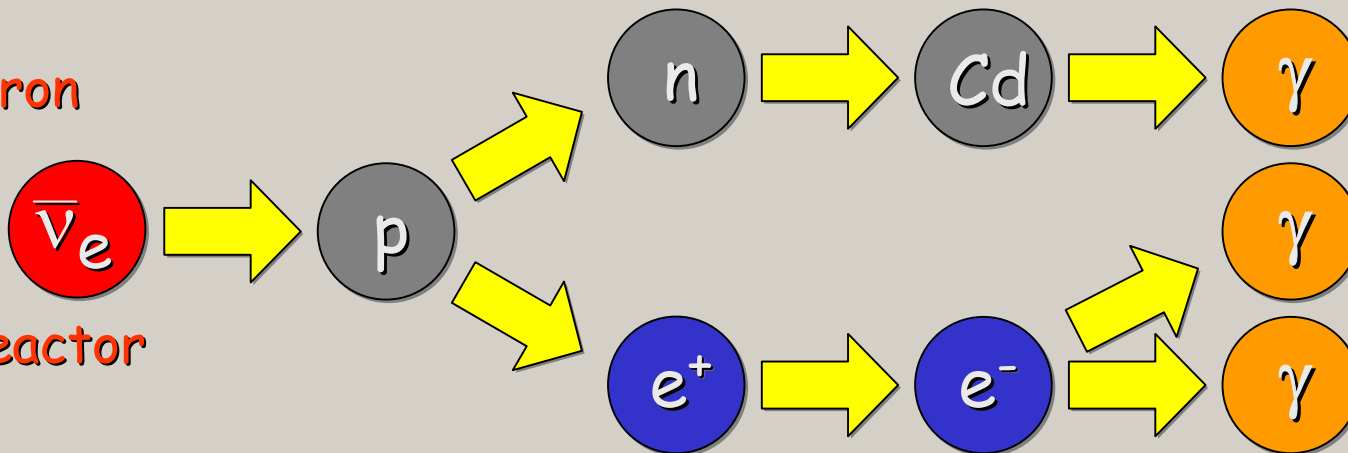
(a)

Fred Reines
(1918 - 1998)
Nobel prize 1995



Detector prototype

Anti-Electron
Neutrinos
from
Hanford
Nuclear Reactor

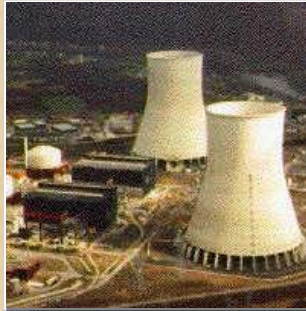


3 Gammas
in
Coincidence

Where do Neutrinos Appear in Nature?



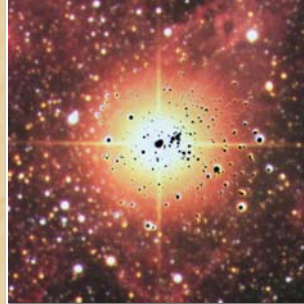
Nuclear Reactors



Sun



Particle-Accelerators

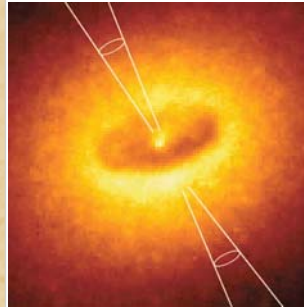
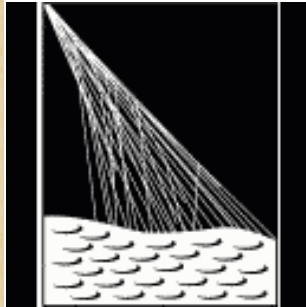


Supernovae
(Stellar Collapse)

SN 1987A ✓



Earth Atmosphere
(Cosmic Rays)



Astrophysical
Accelerators

Soon ?

2003 ?

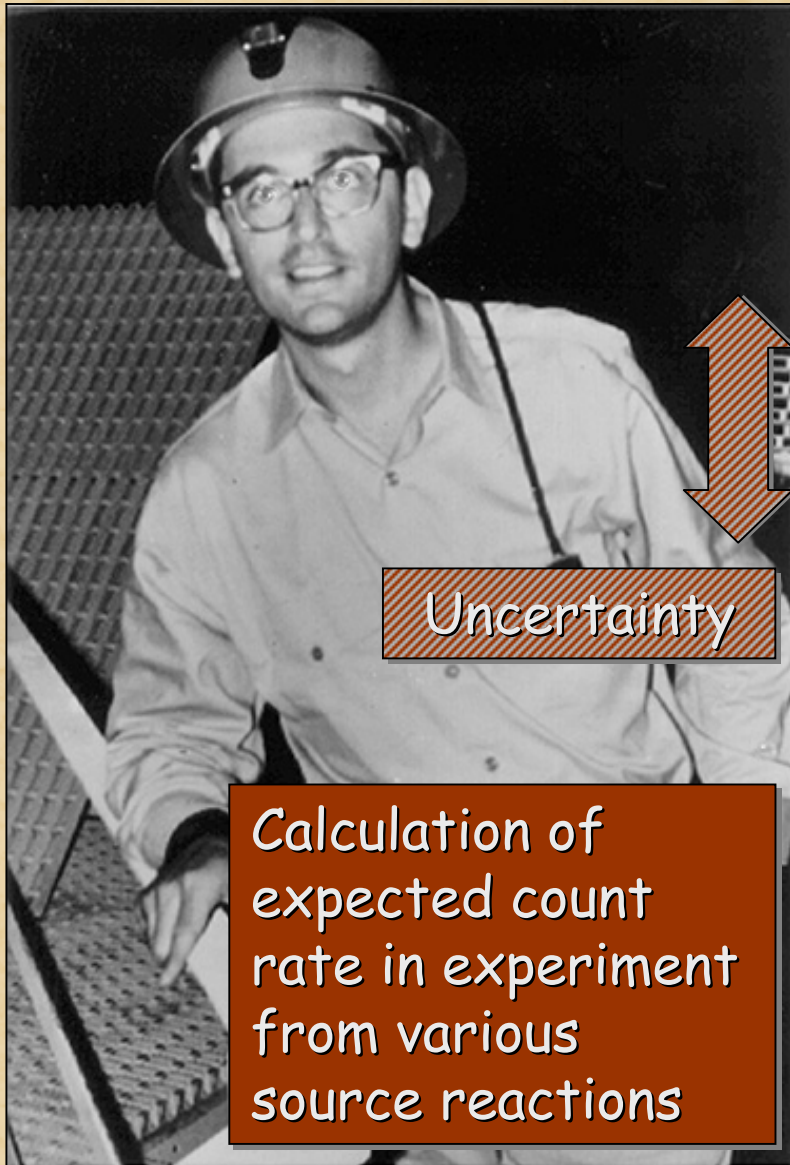
Earth Crust
(Natural
Radioactivity)



Cosmic Big Bang
(Today 330 v/cm^3)

Indirect Evidence

Problem of Missing Solar Neutrinos

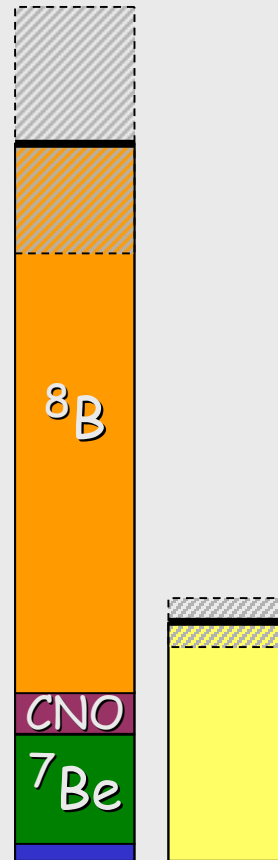


Calculation of
expected count
rate in experiment
from various
source reactions

John Bahcall

Homestake

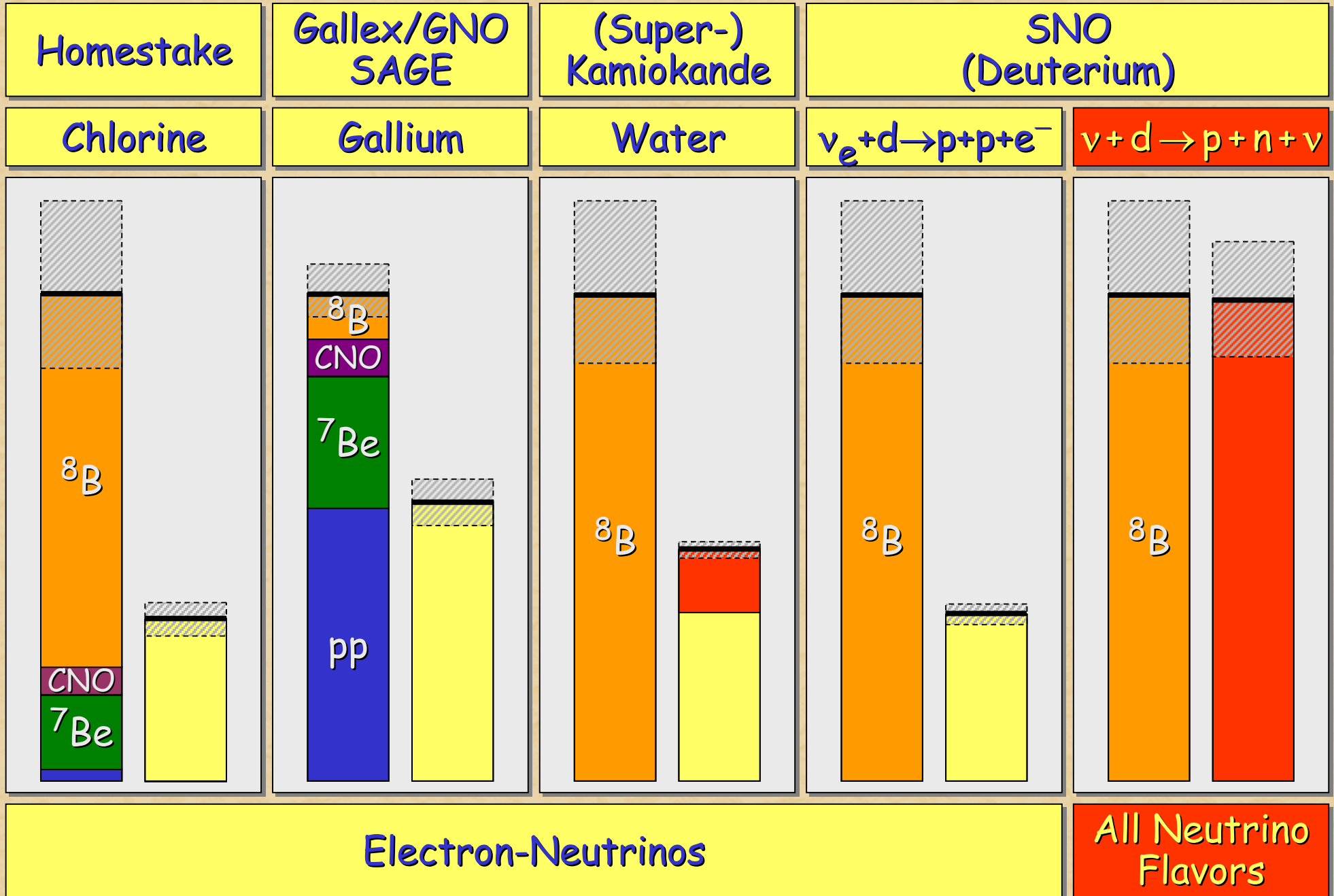
Chlorine



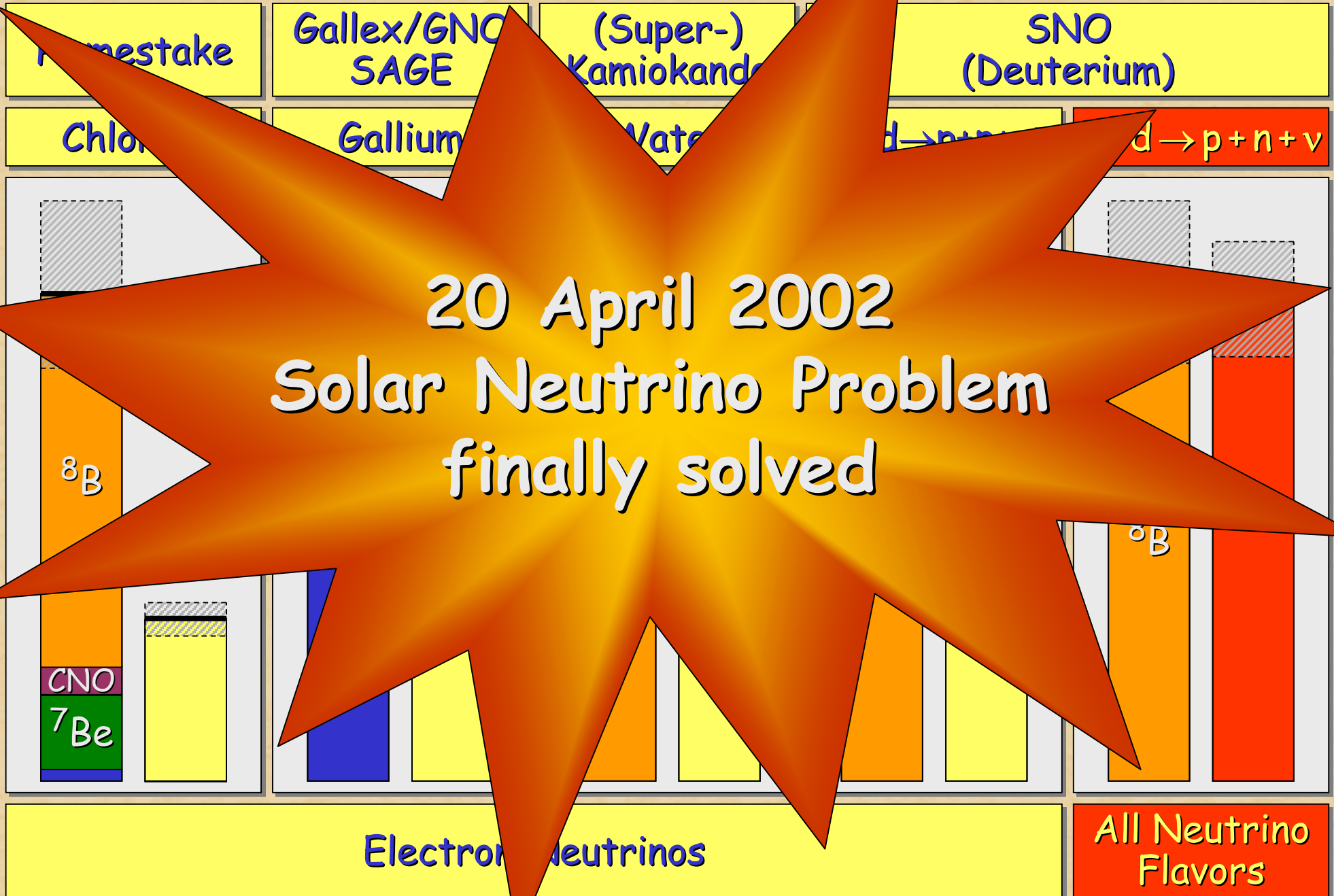
Measurement (1970-1995)

Raymond Davis Jr.

Missing Neutrinos from the Sun



Missing Neutrinos from the Sun



20 April 2002
Solar Neutrino Problem
finally solved

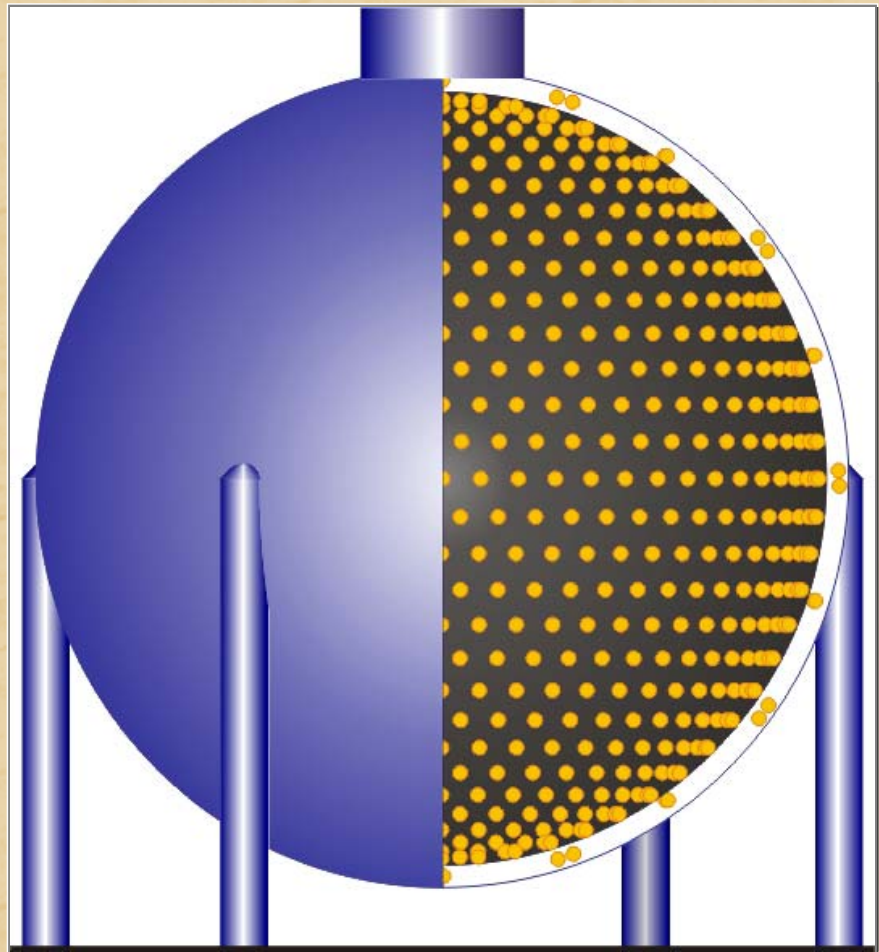
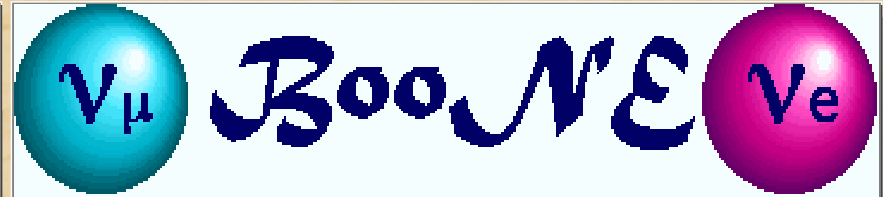
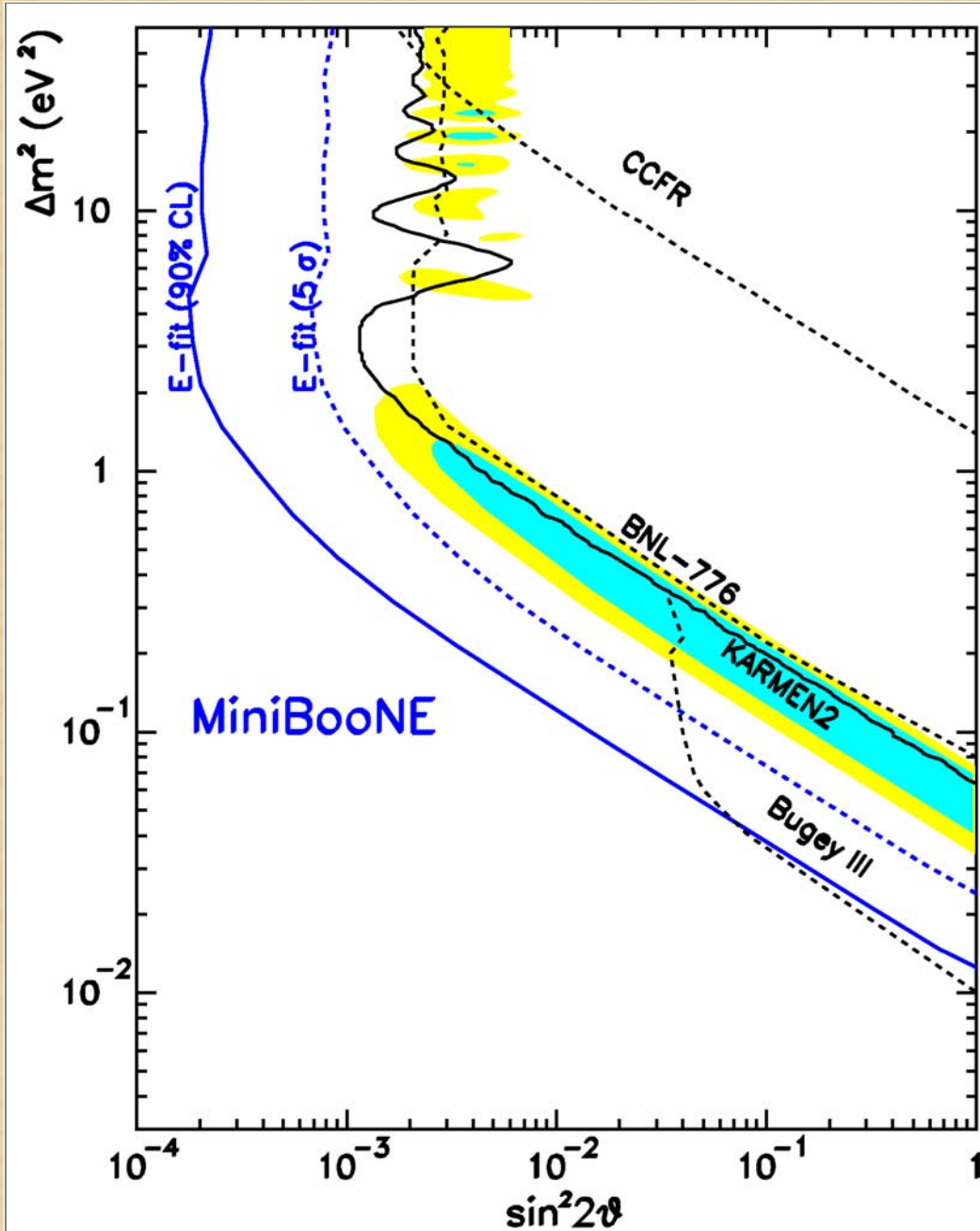


Bruno Pontecorvo
(1913 - 1993)
Invented neutrino oscillations

Status of Evidence for Neutrino Oscillations

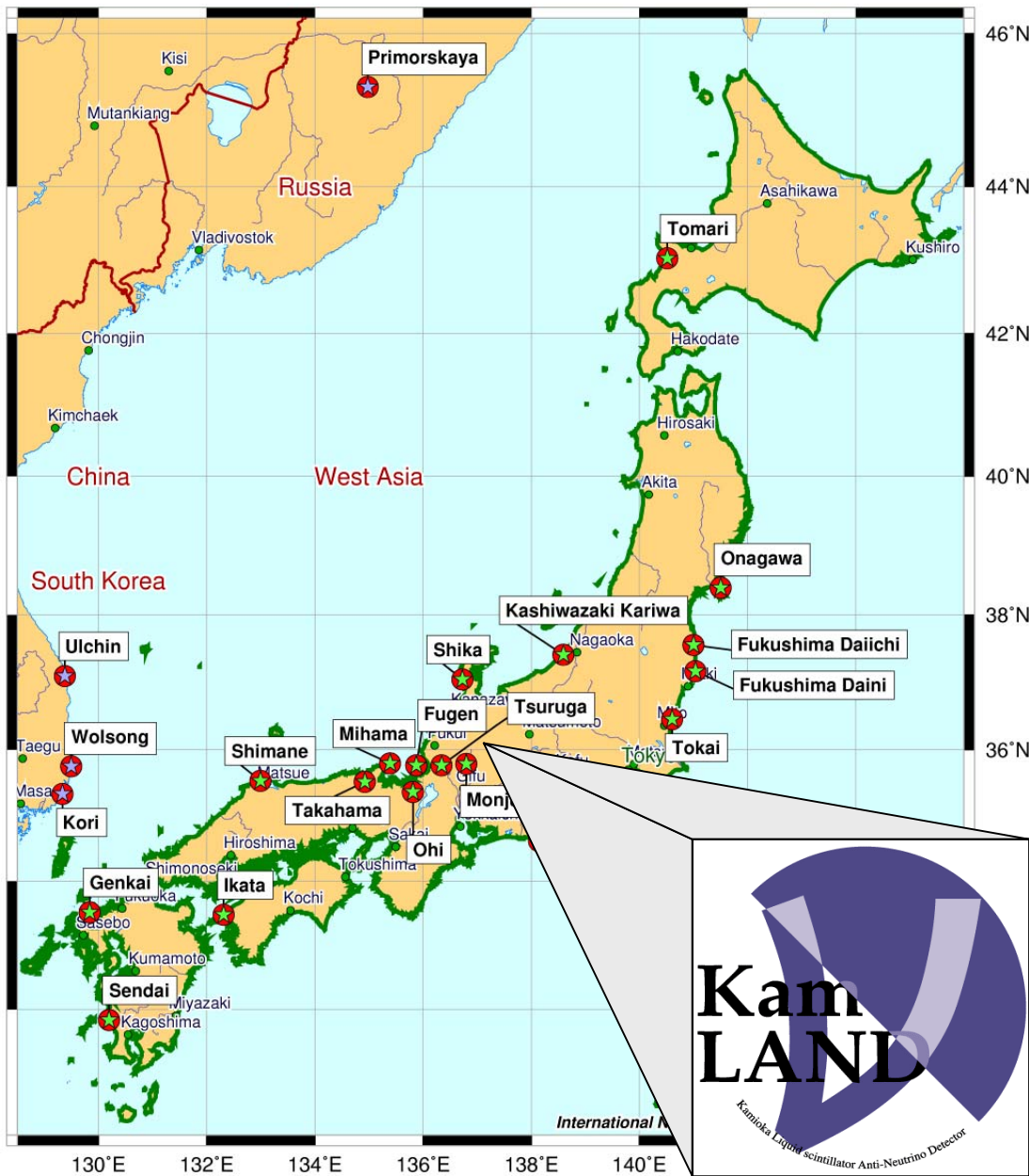
| System | Atmospheric | Solar | LSND |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Channel | $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\tau}$ | $\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_{\mu\tau}$ | $\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ |
| $\delta m^2 / eV^2$ | $(1.5 - 4) \times 10^{-3}$ | LMA $(0.2 - 2) \times 10^{-4}$ | 0.2-2 or 6.5 |
| $\sin^2 2\theta$ | 0.9-1 | 0.2-0.6 | 0.001-0.03 |
| Status | Established | Established | Unconfirmed |
| Test | Long Baseline (K2K) | KamLAND 2002 ? | MiniBooNE 2004 ? |
| Implication | Mutually inconsistent, even with a sterile neutrino Evidence for physics beyond flavor oscillations (CPT violation ...)? | | |
| Simplest interpretation | Three mass eigenstates with $m_1 \ll m_2 \ll m_3 \sim 50 \text{ meV}$ (hierarchical) $m_1 \sim m_2 \sim m_3 \gg 50 \text{ meV}$ (degenerate) | | Experimental or statistical fluke |

Testing LSND at MiniBooNE



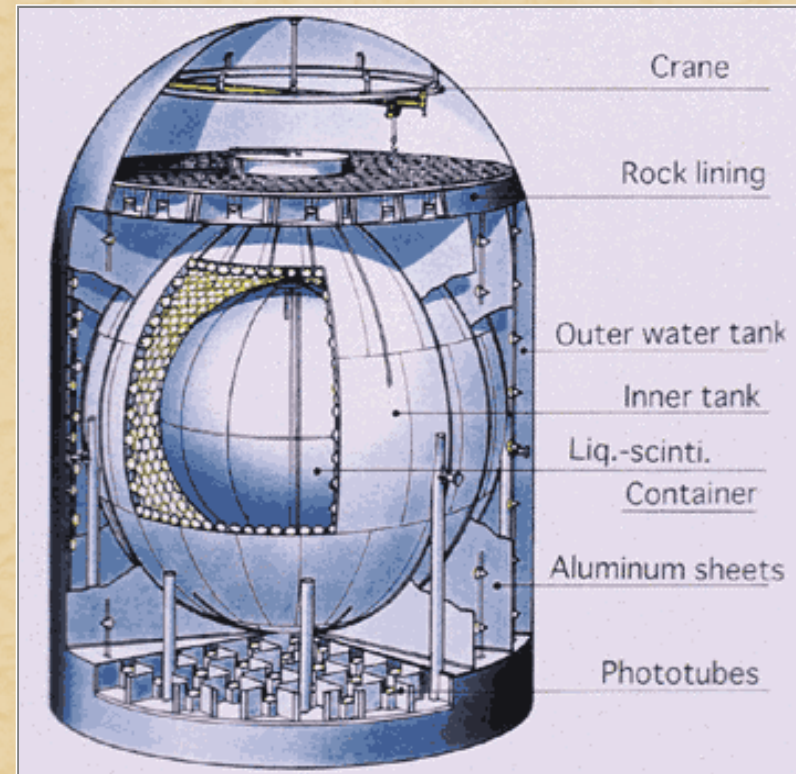
www-boone.fnal.gov

Kamland Reactor Neutrino Experiment (Japan)



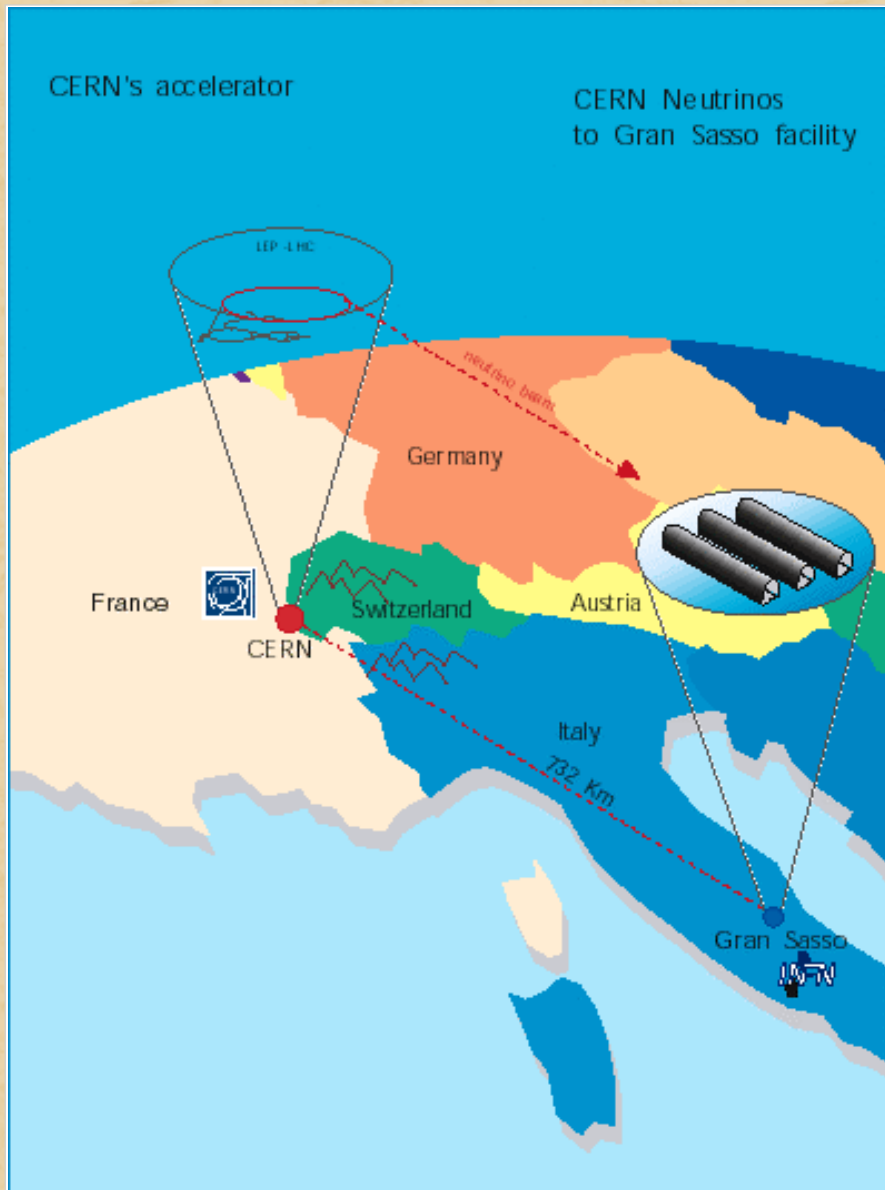
Japanese nuclear reactors
60 GW (20% world capacity)

- Without Oscillations
2 Neutrino captures / day
- Data taking since
22 January 2002

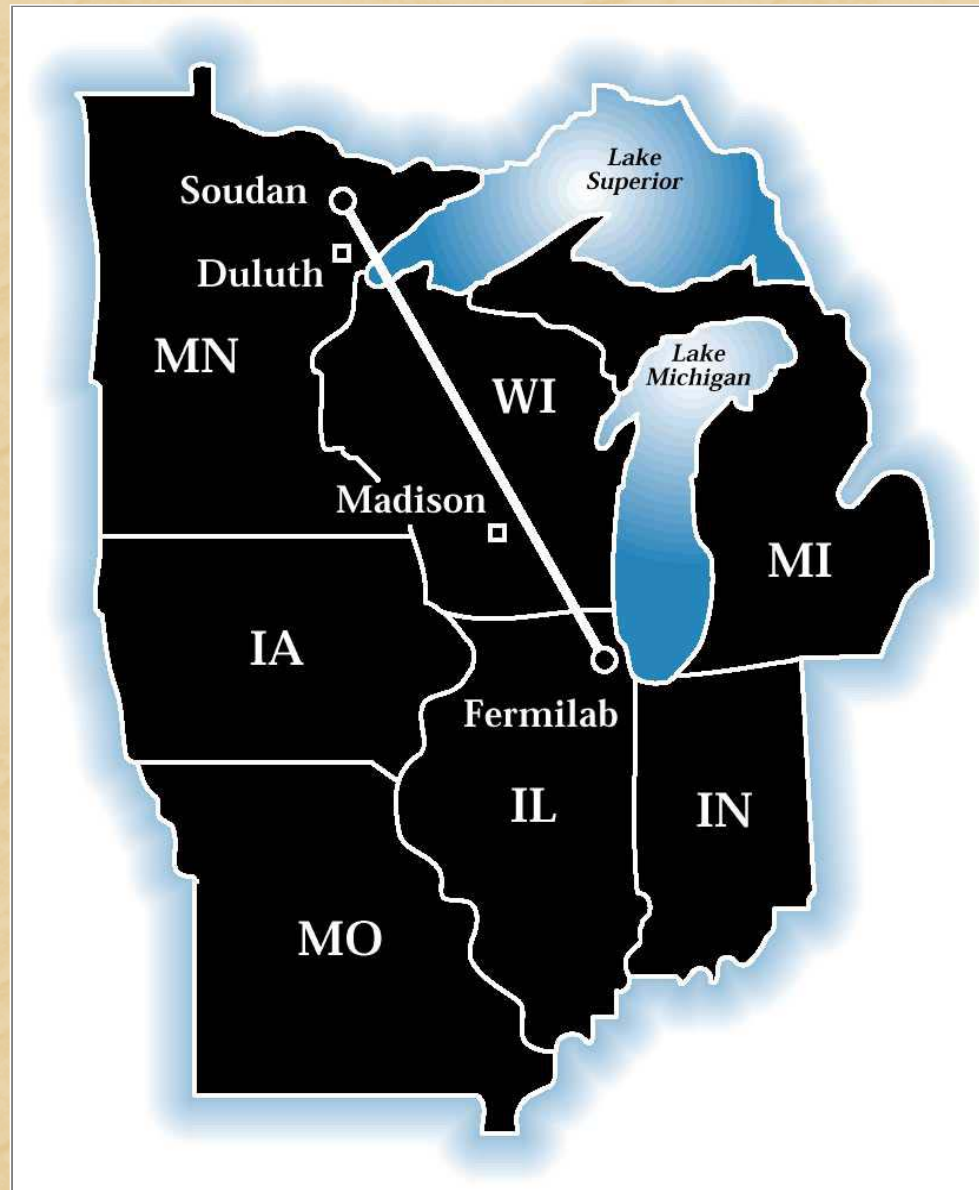


Long-Baseline Experiments

CERN - Gran Sasso

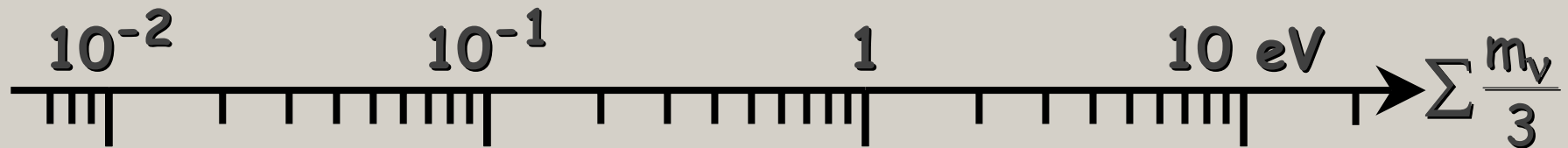
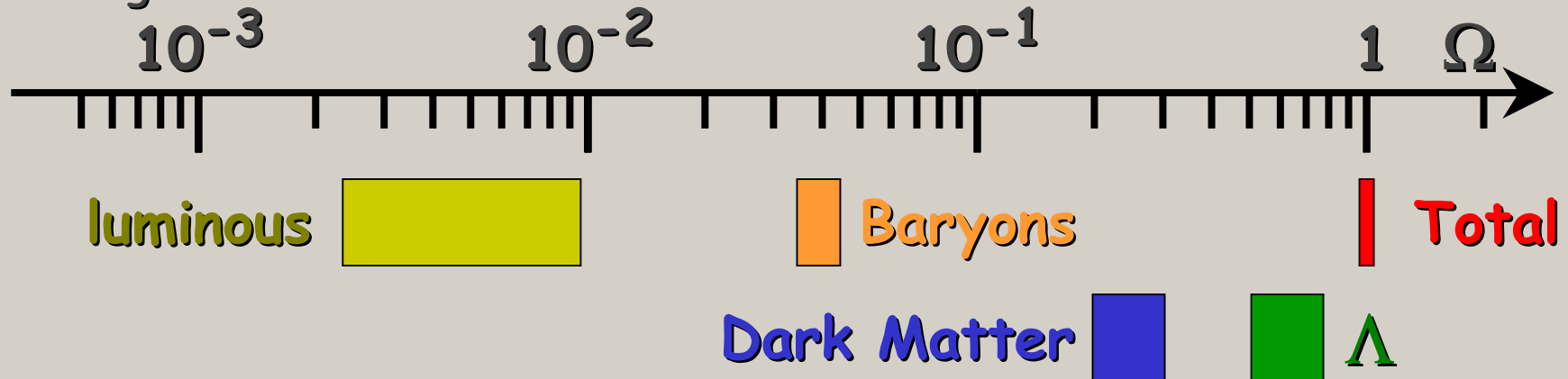


FermiLab-Soudan (MINOS)



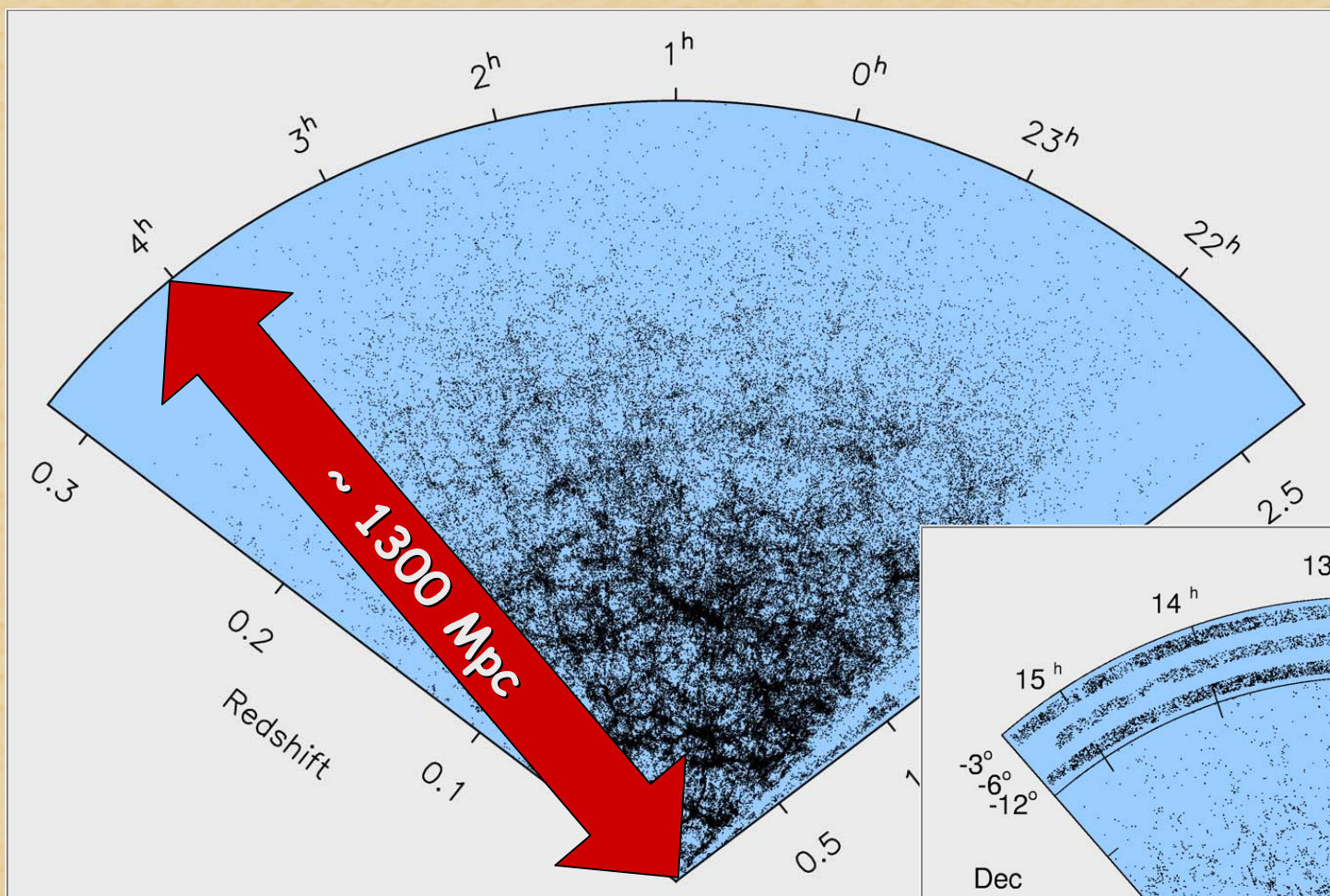
Mass-Energy-Inventory of the Universe

Assuming $h = 0.75$

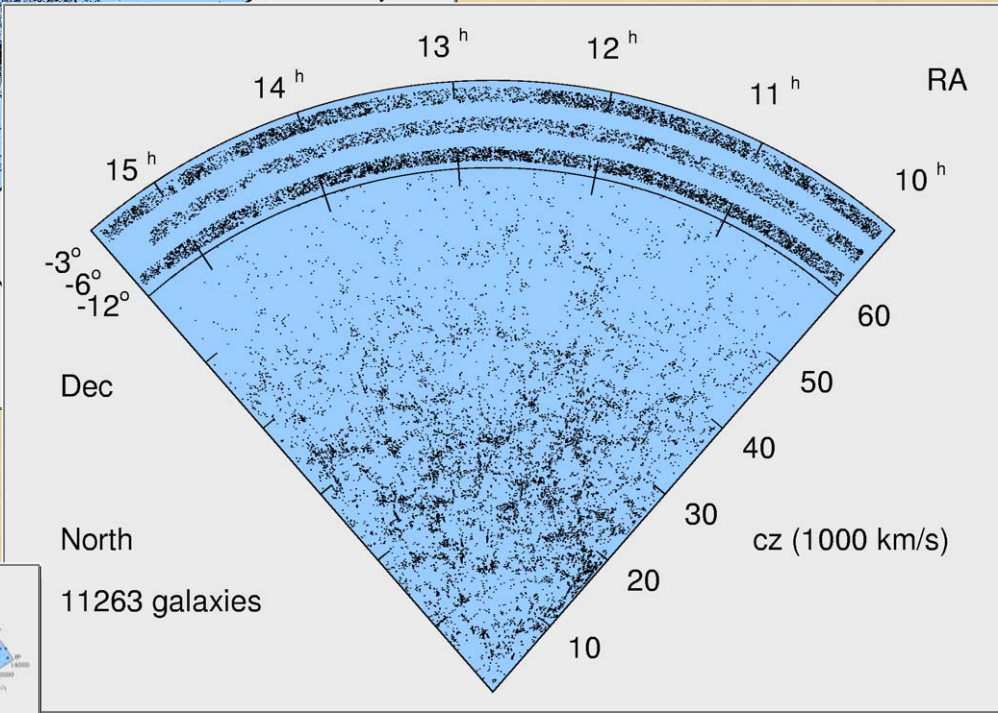


Super-K Neutrinos

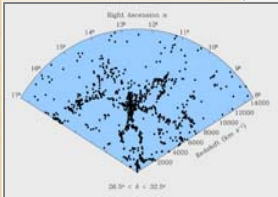
2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey (15 May 2002)



Las Campanas Redshift Survey

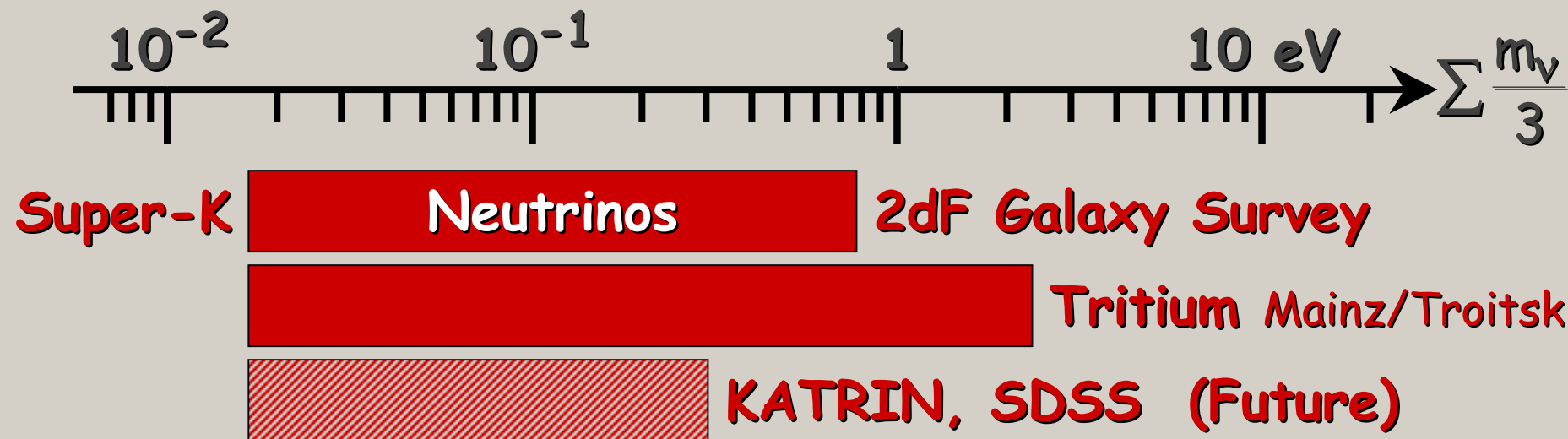
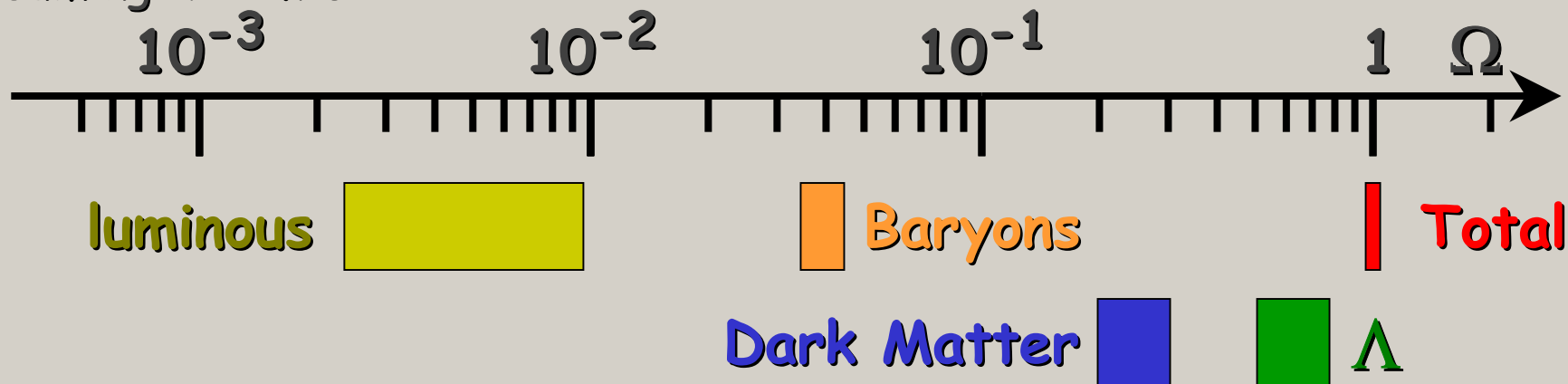


CfA Redshift Survey



Mass-Energy-Inventory of the Universe

Assuming $h = 0.75$



Leptogenesis by Majorana Neutrino Decays

A classic paper

Volume 174, number 1

PHYSICS LETTERS B

26 June 1986

BARYOGENESIS WITHOUT GRAND UNIFICATION

M. FUKUGITA

Research Institute for Fundamental Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606, Japan

and

T. YANAGIDA

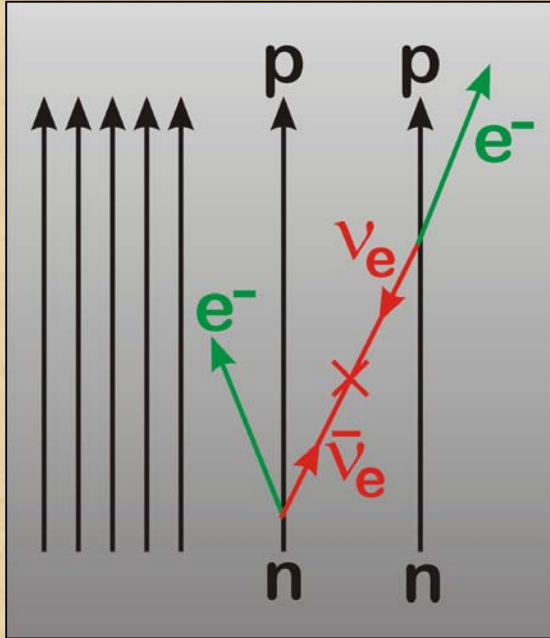
*Institute of Physics, College of General Education, Tohoku University, Sendai 980, Japan
and Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, D-2000 Hamburg, Fed. Rep. Germany*

Received 8 March 1986

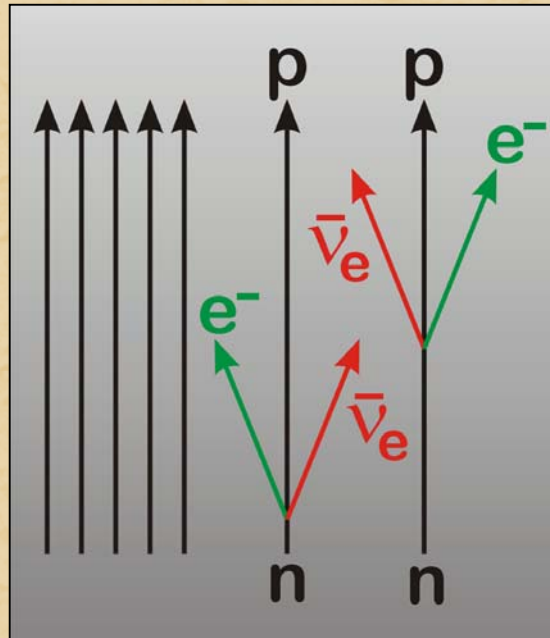
A mechanism is pointed out to generate cosmological baryon number excess without resorting to grand unified theories. The lepton number excess originating from Majorana mass terms may transform into the baryon number excess through the unsuppressed baryon number violation of electroweak processes at high temperatures.

Neutrinoless $\beta\beta$ Decay

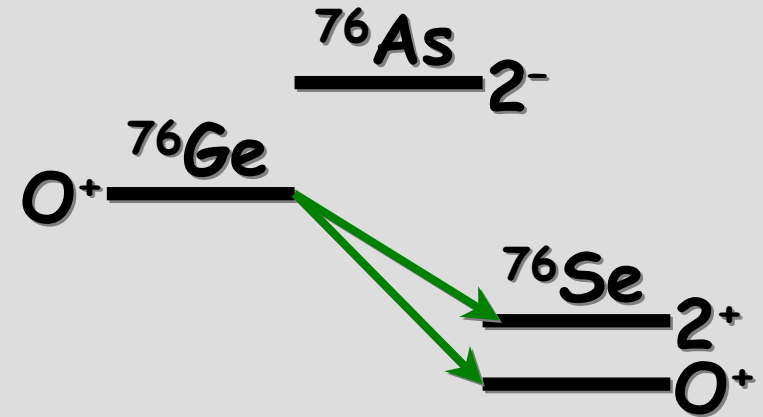
0ν mode, enabled by **Majorana mass**



2ν mode



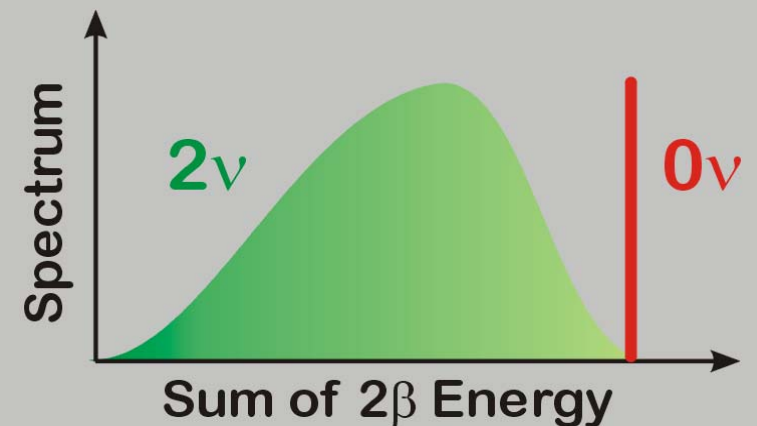
Some nuclei decay only by the $\beta\beta$ mode, e.g.



Half life $\approx 10^{21}$ yr

Measured quantity:

$$\langle m_{\nu e} \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i |U_{ei}|^2 m_i$$

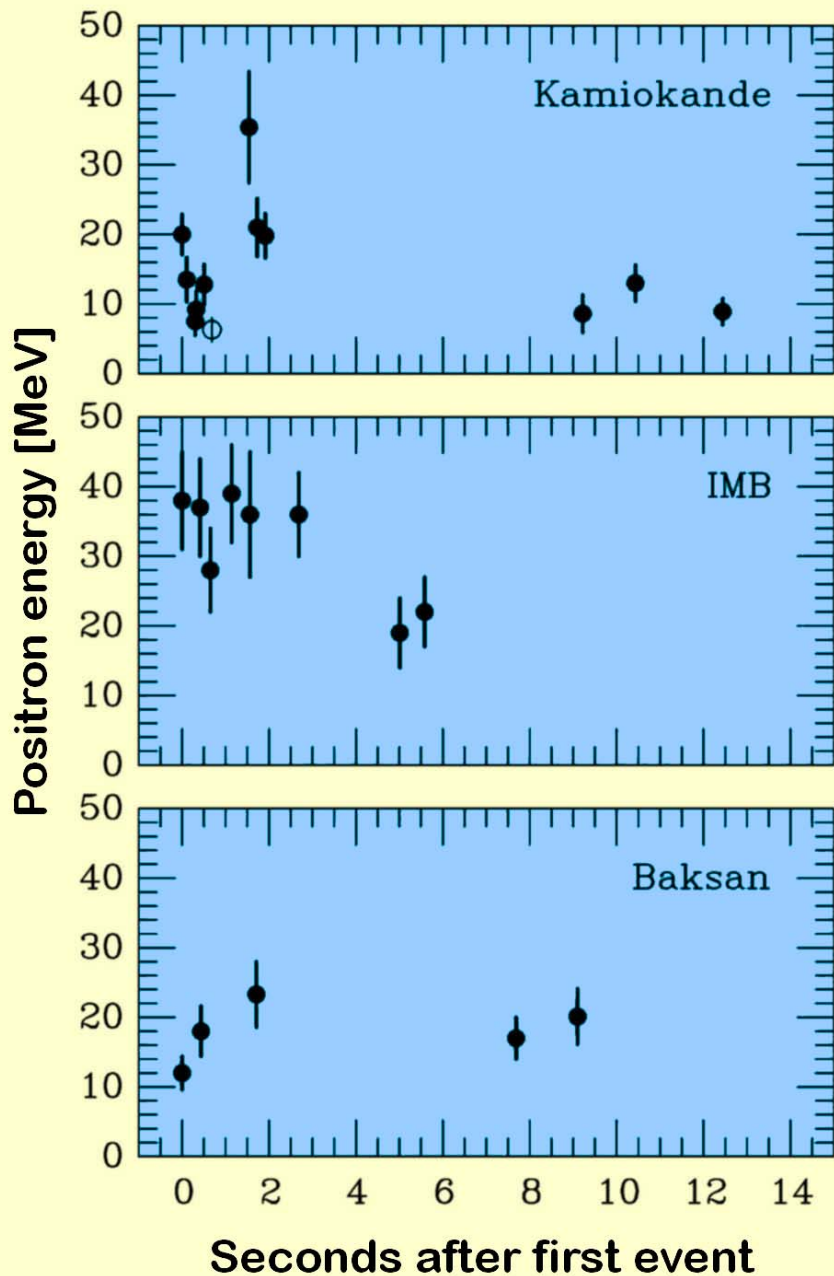


Neutrino Mass Limits and Future Sensitivity

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Tritium endpoint | Mainz/Troitsk | 2.2 eV |
| | KATRIN | 0.3 eV |
| Supernova Nus Time-of-flight | SN 1987A | 20 eV |
| | Super-Kamiokande | 3 eV |
| | with black hole | 2 eV |
| | with gravity waves | 1 eV |
| Cosmic structure | 2dF Redshift Survey | 0.8 eV |
| | Sloan Digital Sky Survey | 0.3 eV |

- Assume 3 mass eigenstates with very small mass differences as indicated by atmospheric and solar neutrinos
- The cosmological limit refers to $m_\nu = \Sigma m_\nu / 3$

Neutrino Signal of Supernova 1987A



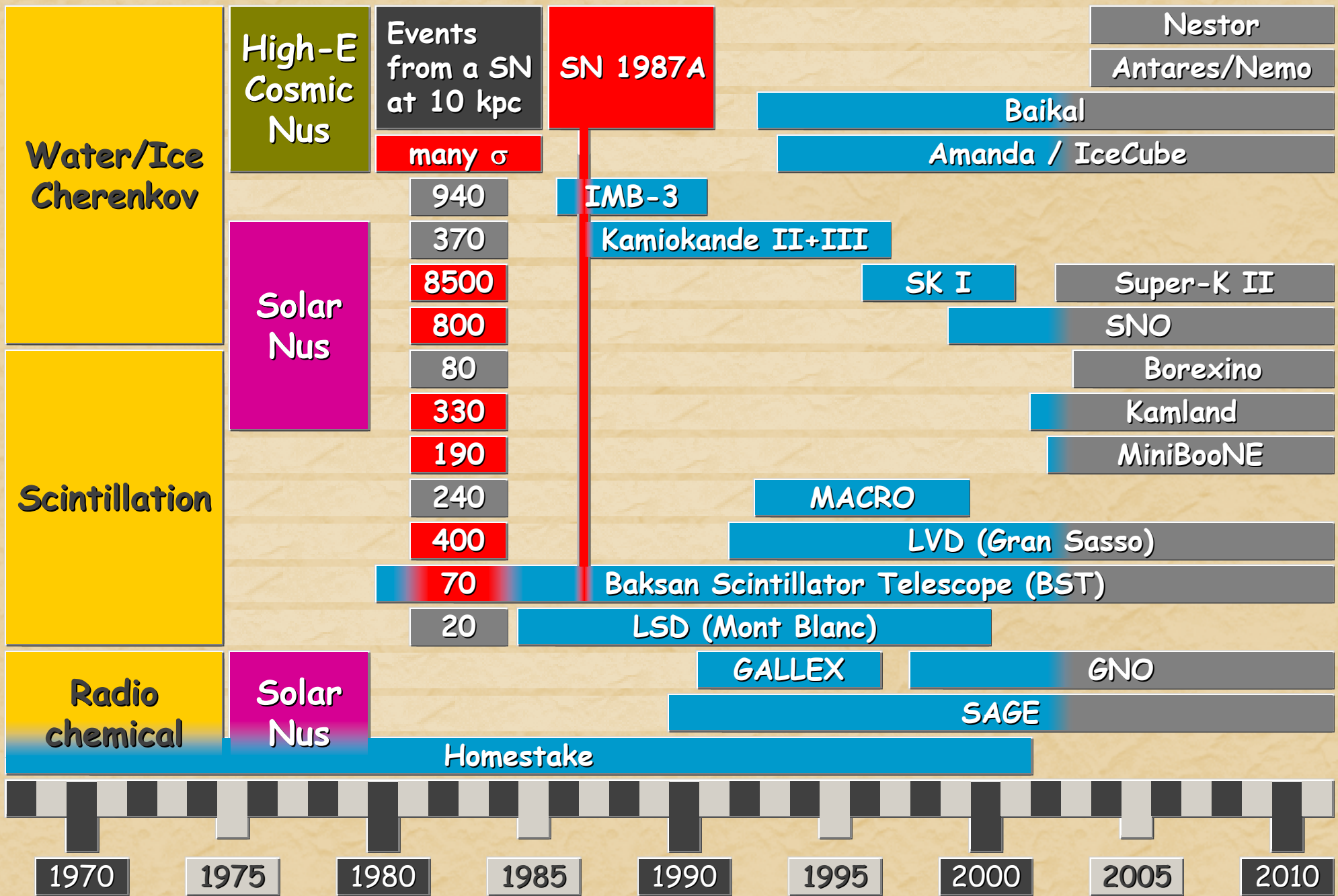
Kamiokande (Japan)
Water Cherenkov detector
Clock uncertainty ± 1 min

Irvine-Michigan-Brookhaven (US)
Water Cherenkov detector
Clock uncertainty ± 50 ms

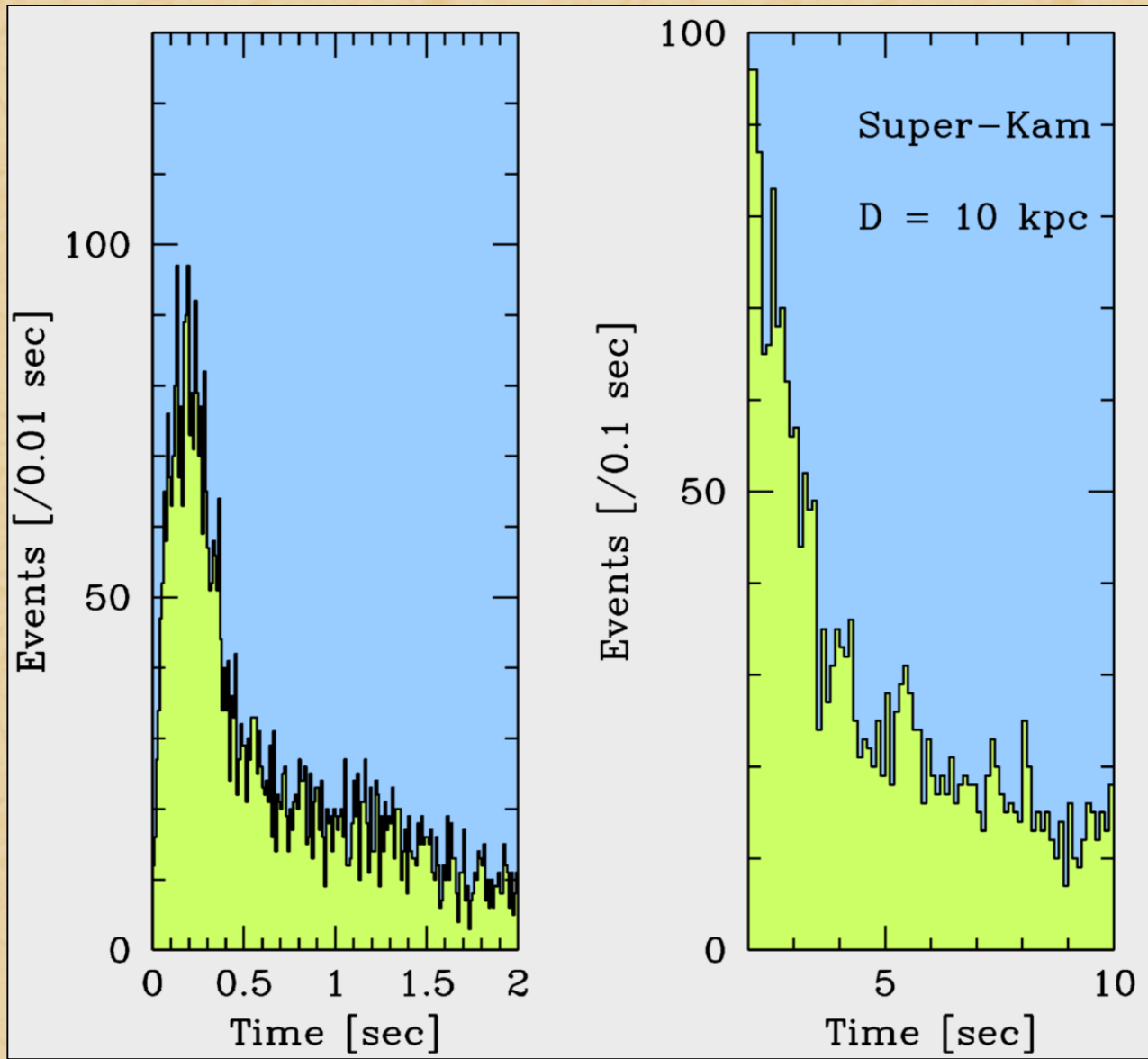
Baksan Scintillator Telescope
(Soviet Union)
Clock uncertainty $+2/-54$ s

Within clock uncertainties,
signals are contemporaneous

Brief History of Neutrino Astronomy



Simulated Supernova Signal in Super-Kamiokande



Total of about 8300
events for $t < 18$ s

Monte-Carlo simulation
for Super-Kamiokande
signal of SN at 10 kpc,
based on a numerical
Livermore model

Totani, Sato, Dalhed & Wilson, ApJ 496 (1998) 216

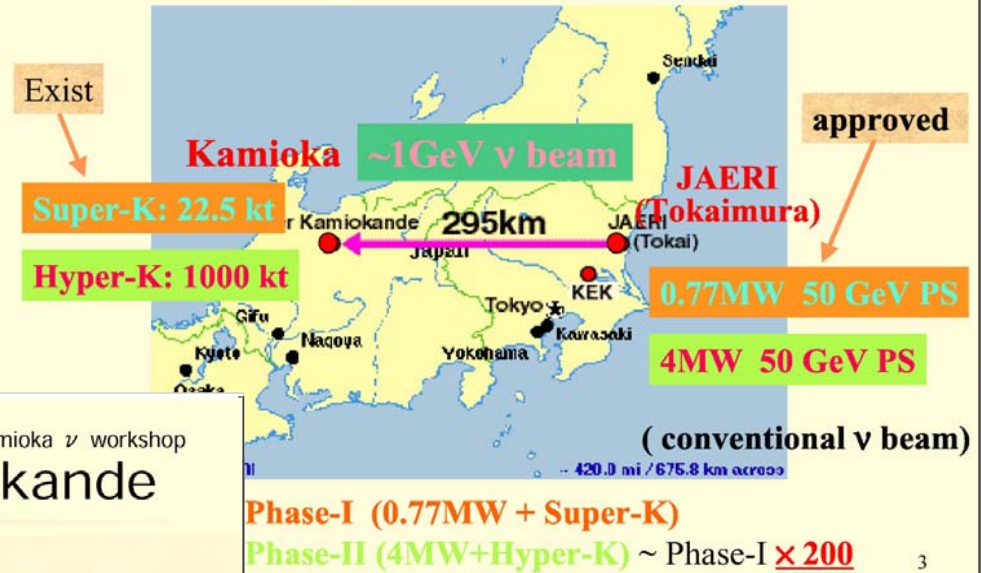
The Future: A Megatonne Detector?

Megatonne detector motivated by

- Long baseline neutrino oscillations
- Proton decay
- Atmospheric neutrinos
- Solar neutrinos
- Supernova neutrinos
($\sim 10^5$ events for SN at 10 kpc)

1. Overview of the experiment

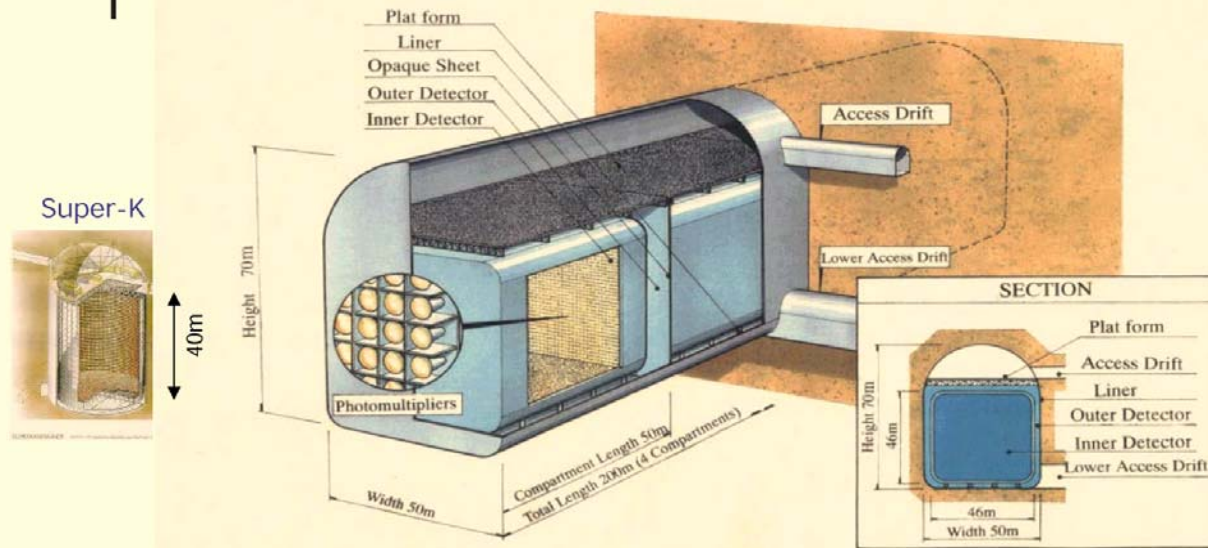
(expect to start in 2007)



3

Possible Design of Hyper-Kamiokande

May.-2001 JHF-Kamioka ν workshop

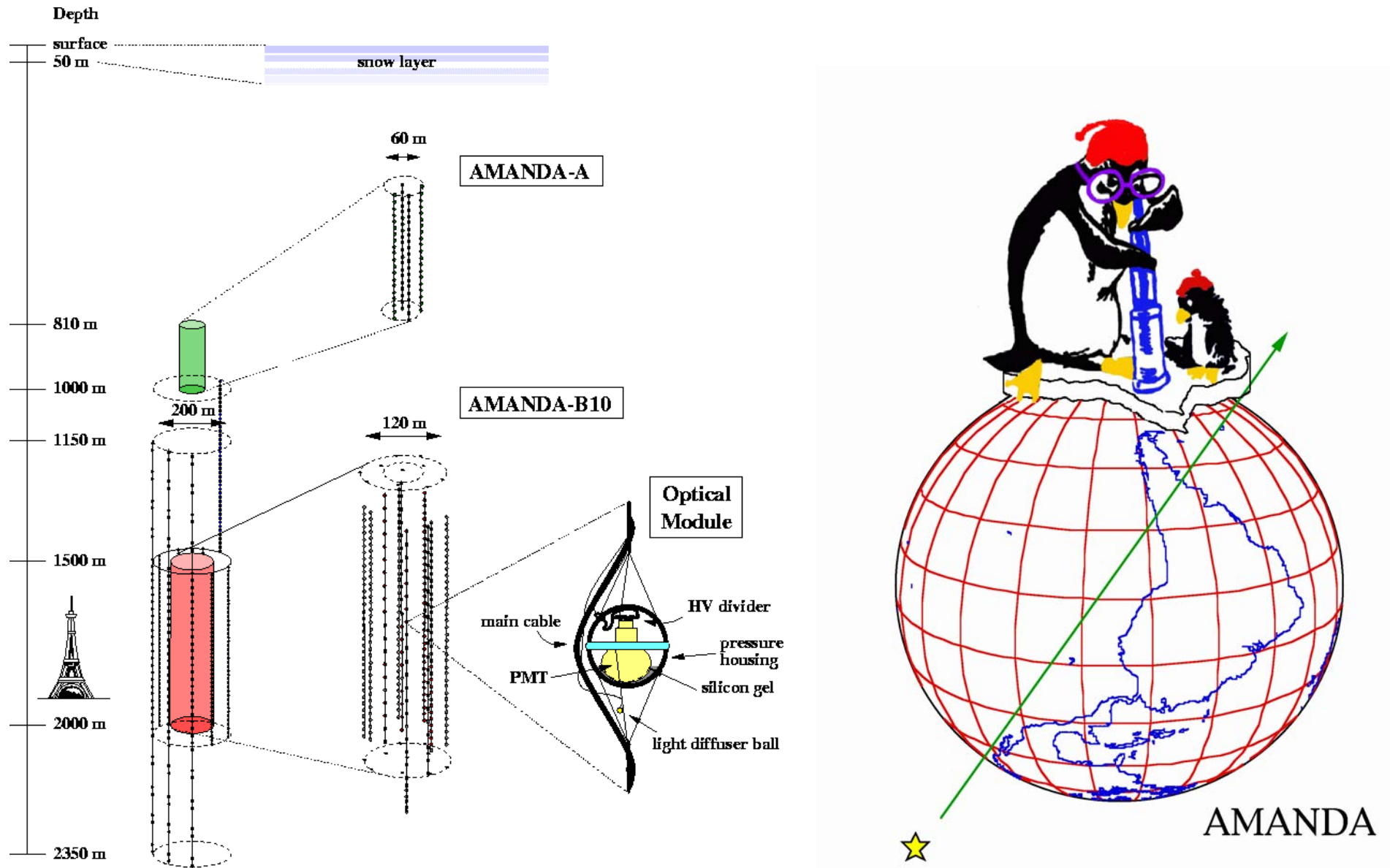


1 Mton fiducial volume: Total Length 800m (16 Compartments)

(STRAIGHT TYPE)

- Similar discussions in
- USA (UNO project)
 - Europe (Frejus Tunnel)

AMANDA - Neutrino Telescope at the Southpole

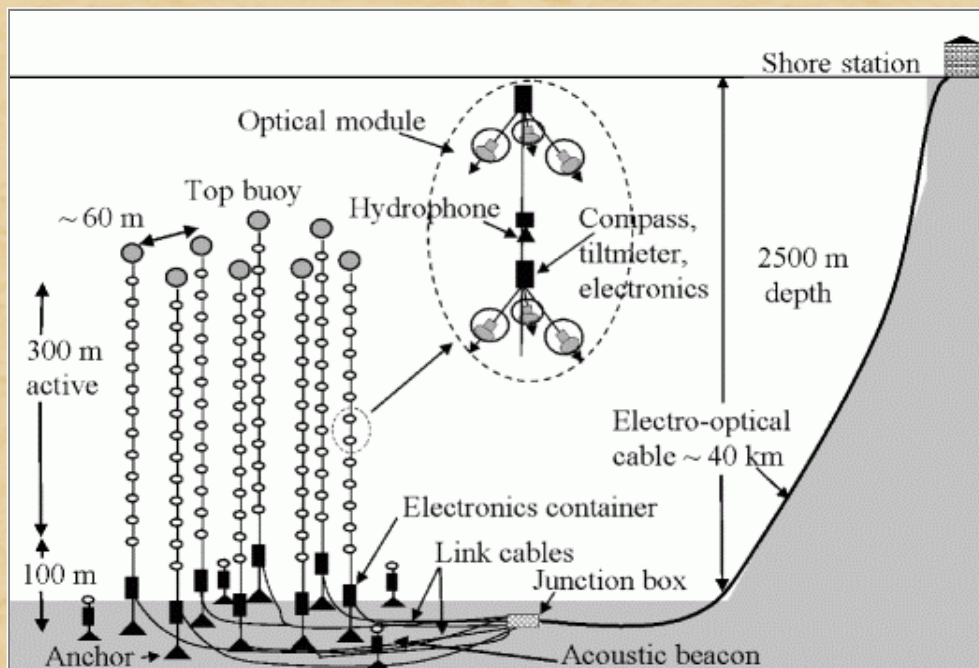
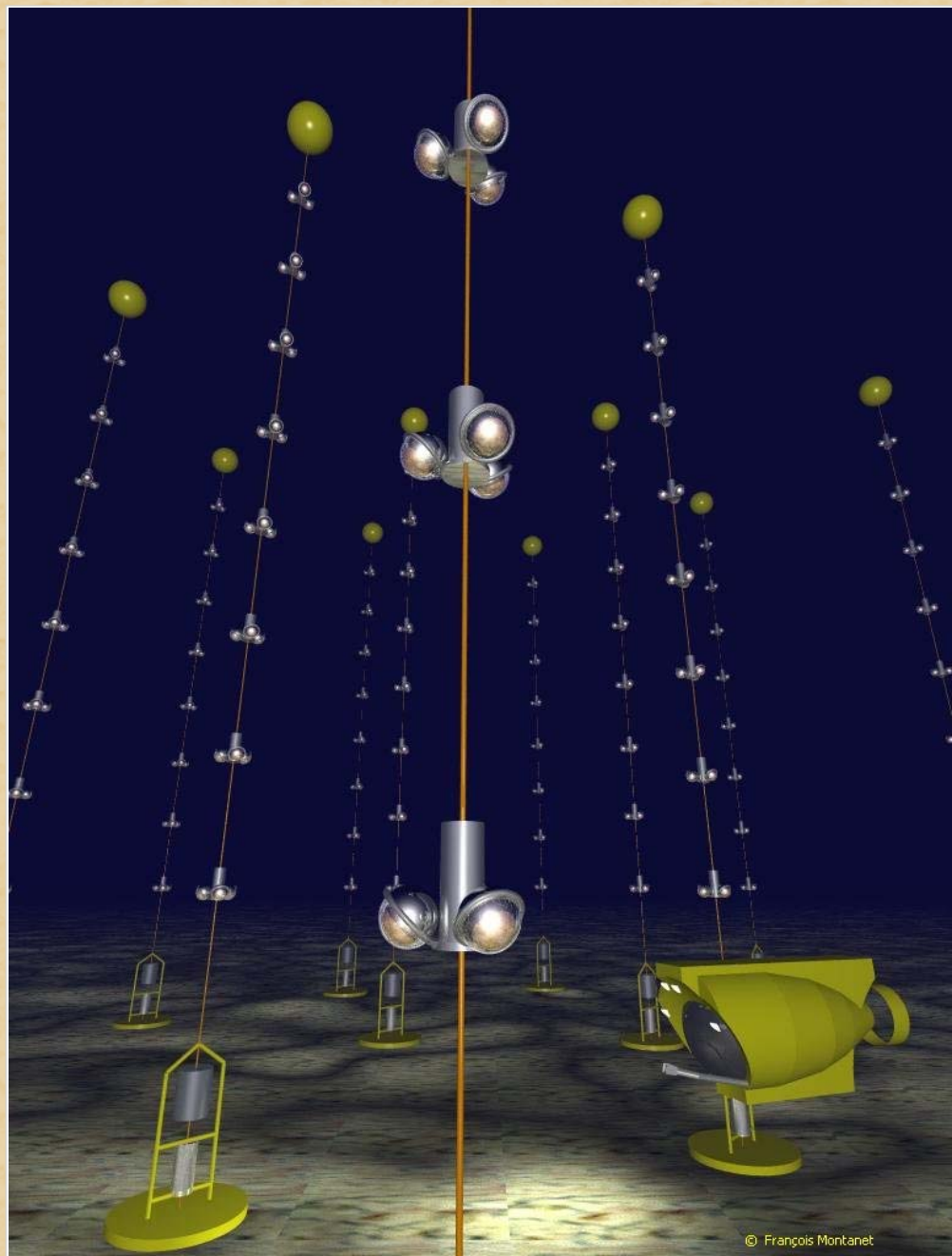


AMANDA as of 2000
Eiffel Tower as comparison
(true scaling)

zoomed in on
AMANDA-A (top)
AMANDA-B10 (bottom)

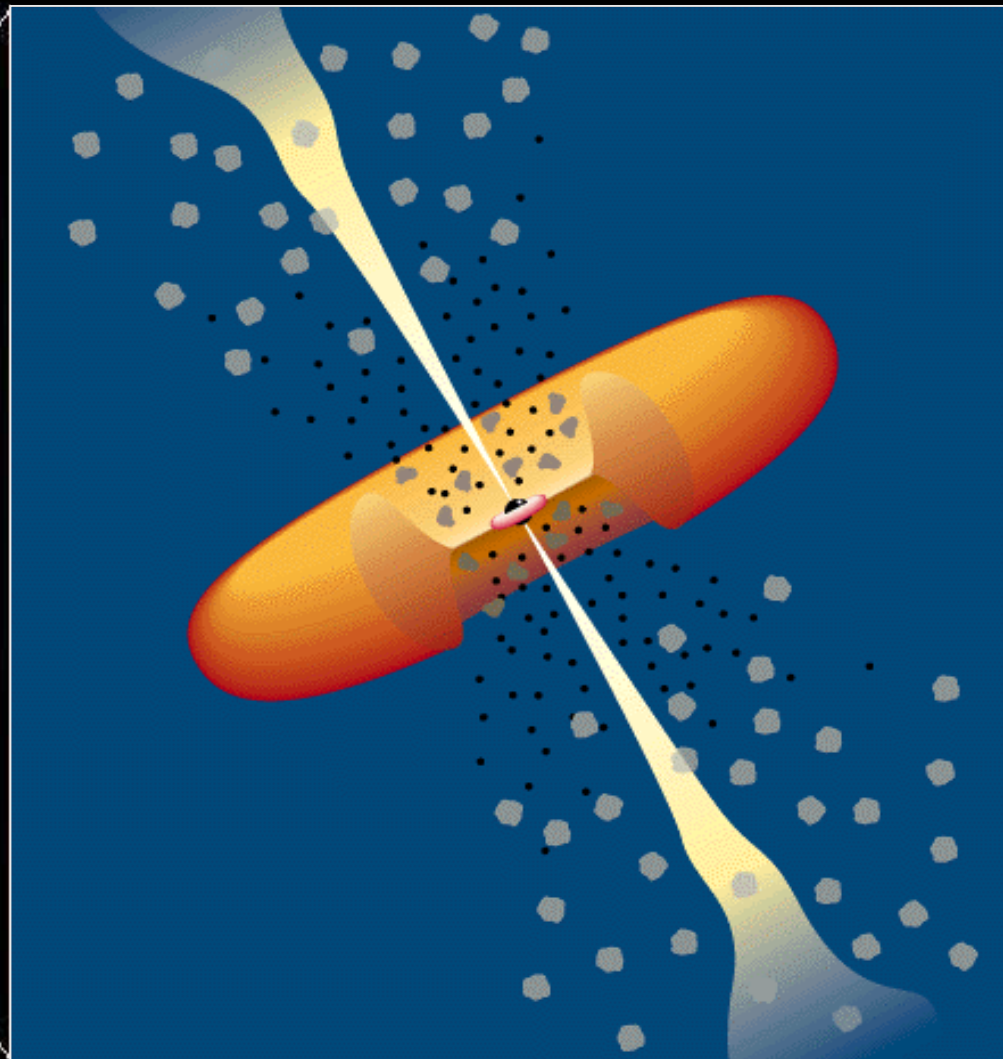
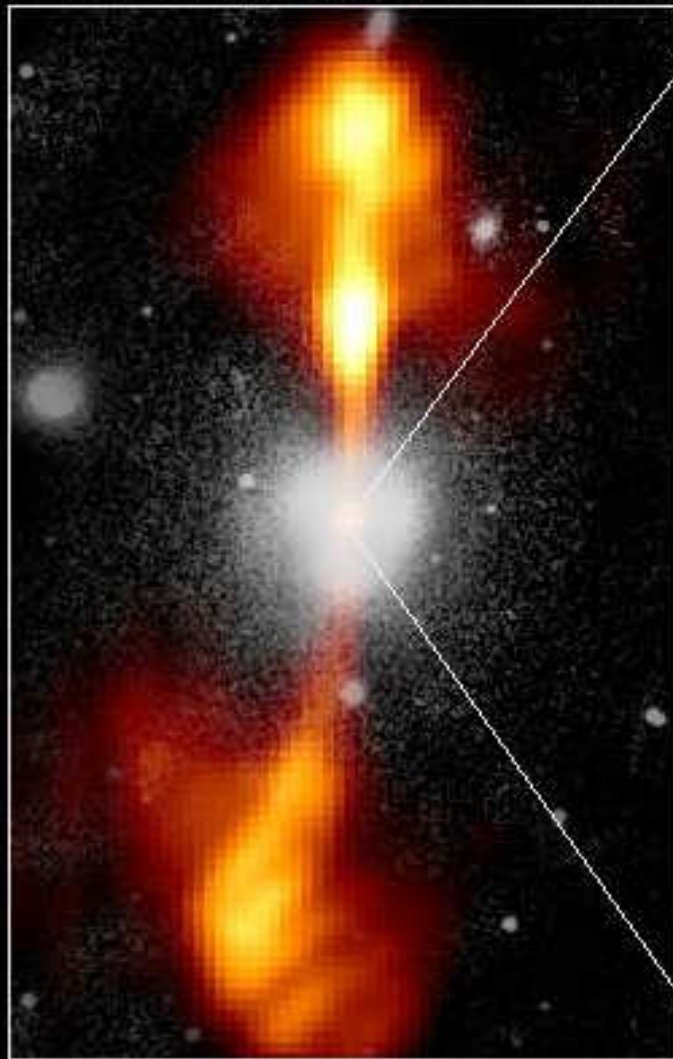
zoomed in on one
optical module (OM)

ANTARES - Neutrino Telescope in the Mediterranean



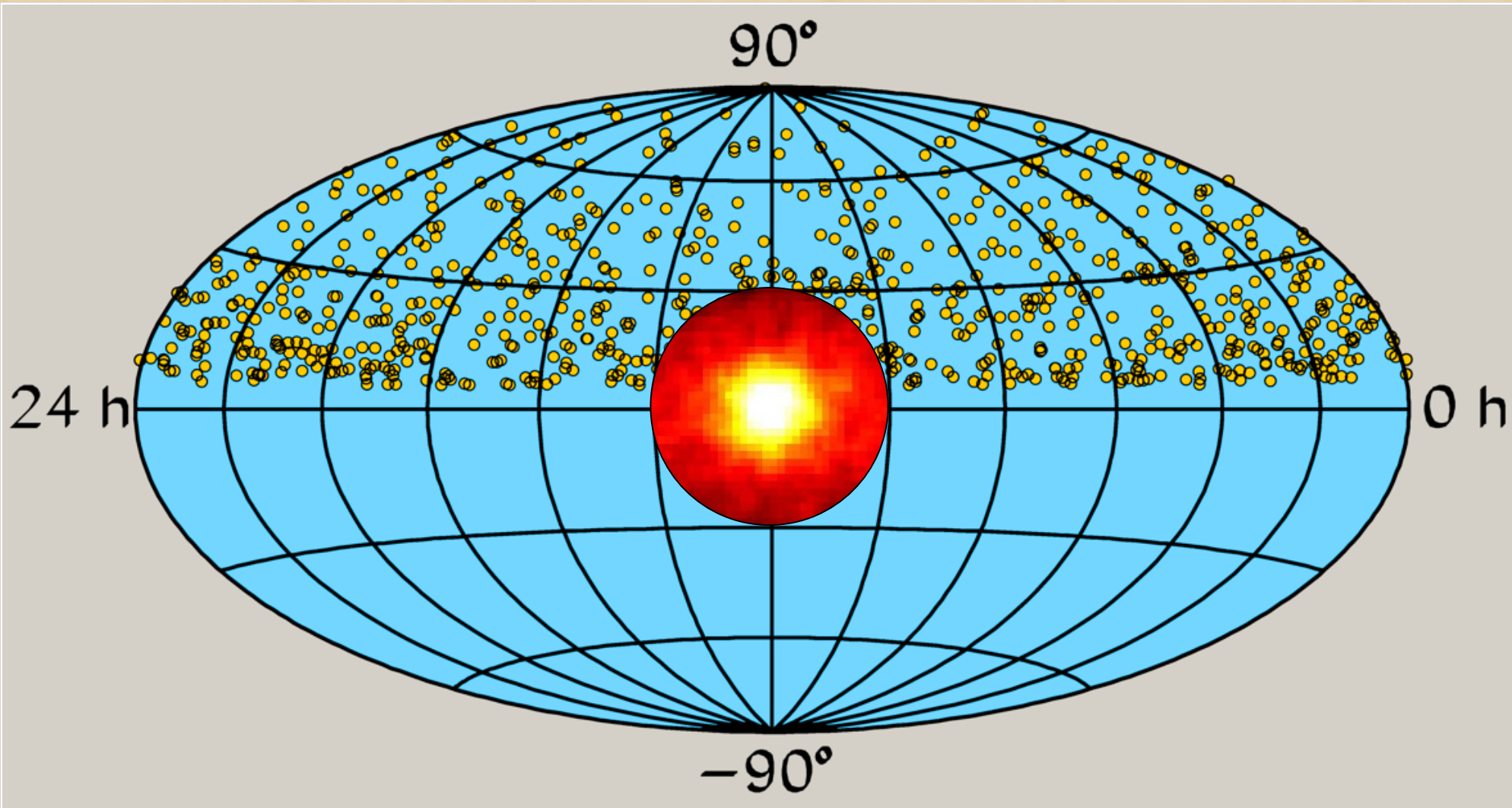
Core of the Galaxy NGC 4261

Ground-Based Optical/Radio Image

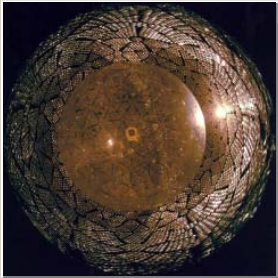


380 Arc Seconds
88,000 LIGHT-YEARS

Neutrino Sky in Amanda and Super-Kamiokande



Where do we stand? Where are we going?



- Solar nu problem
- Atmospheric neutrino anomaly

Solved by flavor oscillations

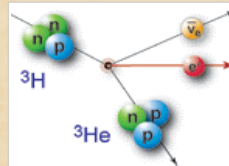
- Very small mass differences
- Large mixing angles

Absolute neutrino mass

Precision cosmology

Karlsruhe Tritium Nu Experiment

Double Beta Experiments (Genius, Majorana, Cuore, ...)

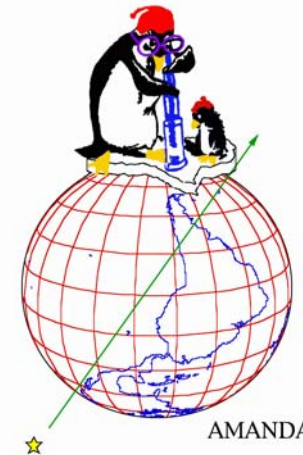


Precision determination of mass & mixing matrix



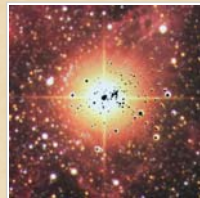
Asymmetry between nus & anti-nus ?

Sky in the light of neutrinos



- Cosmic Accelerators
- Novel high-energy phenomena

Galactic supernova



Flying Neutrinos Seek Investors
[click here for details](#)

Welcome to...

NEUTRINOLAND

TOUR DATES

MUSIC SAMPLES

LYRICS

MERCHANDISE

PHOTO GALLERY

FRIENDLY LINKS

CONTACT US



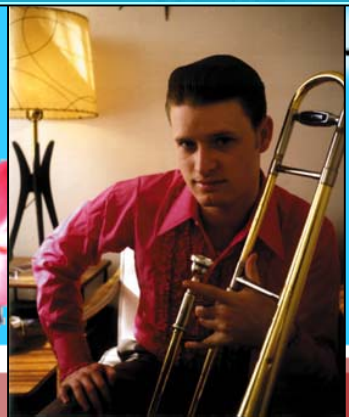


neutrinos Seek Investors

Welco



MPLE



School on Neutrino Physics and Astrophysics (NEUPAST)

ICTP, Trieste, 23 September - 4 October 2002

**Thanks to
you all for coming!
Have a
safe trip home!**