

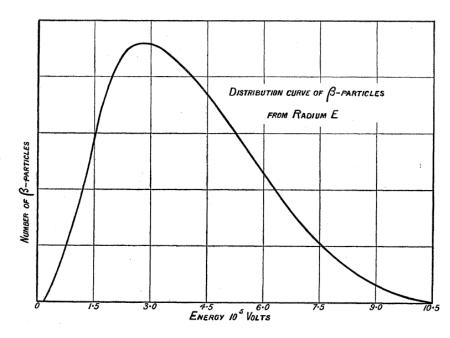
Physics 56400 Introduction to Elementary Particle Physics I

Lecture 24 Fall 2019 Semester

Prof. Matthew Jones

Neutrino Physics

- Early evidence for neutrinos:
 - Continuous spectrum of beta energies
 - Angular momentum conservation arguments
 - Proposed by Pauli in 1930



$$^{210}Bi \rightarrow ^{210}Po + \beta^{-} + ???$$

Pauli's Neutrino Hypothesis

My Mal - Photocopie of PLC 0393
Absolutift/15.12.55 PM

Offener Brief an die Gruppe der Radioaktiven bei der Gauvereins-Tagung zu Tubingen.

Abschrift

Physikalisches Institut der Eidg. Technischen Hochschule Zurich

Zirich, 4. Des. 1930 Cloriastrasse

Liebe Radioaktive Damen und Herren.

Wie der Ueberbringer dieser Zeilen, den ich huldvollst ansuhören bitte, Ihnen des näheren auseinandersetzen wird, bin ich angesichts der "falschen" Statistik der N- und Li-6 Kerne, sowie des kontinuierlichen beta-Spektrums auf einen verweifelten Ausweg verfallen um den "Wechselgats" (1) der Statistik und den Energiesats zu retten. Mämlich die Möglichkeit, es könnten elektrisch neutrale Teilchen, die ich Neutronen nennen will, in den Kernen scistieren, welche den Spin 1/2 haben und das Ausschliessungsprinzip befolgen und stat von Idchtquanten musserdem noch dadurch unterscheiden, dass sie mässte von derselben Grossenordnung wie die Elektronemmasse sein und jedenfalls nicht grösser als O.O. Protonemmasse- Das kontinuierlichese-Spektrum würe dann verständlich unter der Annahme, dass beim beta-Zerfall mit dem blektron jeweils noch ein Neutron emittiert märst, darsert, dass die Summe der Energien von Neutron und blektron konstent ist.

Mun handelt es sich weiter darum, welche Kräfte auf die Neutronen wirken. Das wahrscheinlichste Modell für das Neutron scheint mir aus welleuwschanischen Gründen (näheres weiss der Uebertringer dieser Zeilen) dieses zu sein, dass das ruhende Neutron ein magnetischer Dipol von einem gewissen Moment wist. Die Experimente verlannen wohl, dass die ionisierende Wirkung eines solchen Neutrons nicht größer sein kann, els die eines gamma-Strahls und darf dann M wohl nicht großer sein als e (10⁻¹⁵ cm).

Ich traue mich vorlüufig aber nicht, etwas über diese Idee su publisieren und wende mich erst vertrauensvoll an Euch, liebe Radioaktive, mit der Frage, wie es um den experimentellen Nachweis eines solchen Neutrons stände, wenn dieses ein ebensolches oder etwa losal grosseres Durchdringungsverwögen besitsen wurde, wie ein

Ich gebe su, das mein Ausweg vielleicht von vornberein wantg wahrscheinlich erscheinen wird, weil nam die Neutronen, werm sie eristisren, wohl sohen Ernst gesehen hatte. Aber nur wer wagt, gesement und der Ernst der Situation beim kontinuierliche beta-Spektrum wird durch einen Aussprach meines verehrten Vorgangers im Aute, Harrn Bebye, beleuchtet, der mir Mürslich in Brüssel gesegt hats "O, daran soll man am besten gar nicht denken, sowie an die neuen Steuern." Darum soll man jeden Weg zur Rettung ernstlich diskutteren.-Also, liebe Radioaktive, prüfet, und richtet.- Leider kann ich nicht personlich in Tübingen erscheinen, de sch infolge eines in der Macht vom 6. mum 7 Des. in Zurich stattfindenden Balles hier unabkömmlich bin.- Mit vielen Grüssen an Buch, sowie an Herrn Back, Buer untertunigster Diener

Dear Radioactive Ladies and Gentlemen,

•••

The mass of the neutrons should be of the same order of magnitude as the electron mass and in any event not larger than 0.01 proton mass. - The continuous beta spectrum would then make sense with the assumption that in beta decay, in addition to the electron, a neutron is emitted such that the sum of the energies of neutron and electron is constant.

..

I admit that my remedy may seem almost improbable because one probably would have seen those neutrons, if they exist, for a long time.

...

Unfortunately, I cannot personally appear in Tübingen since I am indispensable here in Zürich because of a ball on the night from December 6 to 7.

.

ges. W. Pauli

signed W. Pauli



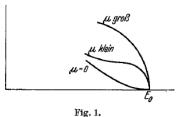
Neutrino Mass

E. Fermi, Z. Phys. 88 (1934) 161

7. Die Masse des Neutrinos.

Durch die Übergangswahrscheinlichkeit (32) ist die Form des kontinuierlichen β -Spektrums bestimmt. Wir wollen zuerst diskutieren, wie

diese Form von der Ruhemasse μ des Neutrinos abhängt, um von einem Vergleich mit den empirischen Kurven diese Konstante zu bestimmen. Die Masse μ ist in dem Faktor p_o^2/v_σ enthalten. Die Abhängigkeit der Form der Energieverteilungskurve von μ ist am meisten ausgeprägt in der Nähe des Endpunktes



der Verteilungskurve. Ist E_0 die Grenzenergie der β -Strahlen, so sieht man ohne Schwierigkeit, daß die Verteilungskurve für Energien E in der Nähe von E_0 bis auf einen von E unabhängigen Faktor sieh wie

$$\frac{p_{\sigma}^{2}}{v_{\sigma}} = \frac{1}{c^{3}} \left(\mu c^{2} + E_{0} - E \right) \sqrt{(E_{0} - E)^{2} + 2 \mu c^{2} (E_{0} - E)}$$
 (36)

verhält.

In der Fig. 1 ist das Ende der Verteilungskurve für $\mu=0$ und für einen kleinen und einen großen Wert von μ gezeichnet. Die größte Ähnlichkeit mit den empirischen Kurven zeigt die theoretische Kurve für $\mu=0$.

The shape of β energy spectrum near the endpoint is sensitive to the neutrino mass.

Hanna & Pontecorvo, Phys. Rev. **75**, 983 (1949)

The β-Spectrum of H³

G. C. HANNA AND B. PONTECORVO

Chalk River Laboratory, National Research Council of Canada,

Chalk River, Ontario, Canada

January 28, 1949

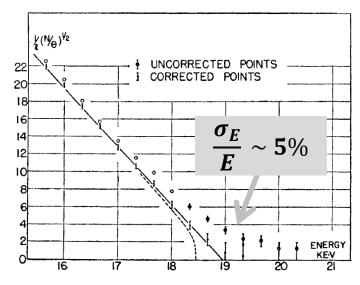


Fig. 2. "Kurie" plot of the end of the H² spectrum. The theoretical curve (shown dotted) corresponding to a finite neutrino mass of 500 ev (or 1 kev—see text) has been included for comparison.

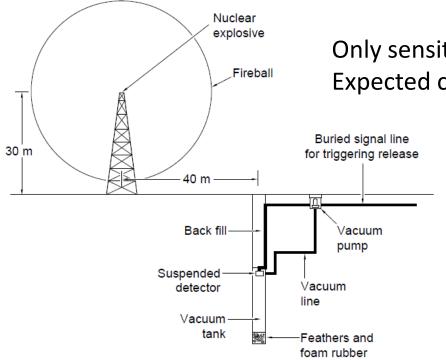
$$m_{\nu} < 1 \ keV$$

Detecting Anti-Neutrinos

Fermi theory: $n o p + oldsymbol{\beta}^- + ar{oldsymbol{
u}}$

Inverse reaction: $\bar{\nu} + p \rightarrow n + \beta^+$

1952 – Reines & Cowan propose to detect the β^+ annihilation in liquid scintillator



Only sensitive to cross sections $\sigma \sim 10^{-40} \ \rm cm^2$ Expected cross section is $10^{-44} \ \rm cm^2$

Sensitivity dominated by background count rate.

The same sensitivity would be achieved at a reactor.

Detecting Anti-Neutrinos

Delayed coincidence – neutron capture on cadmium...

$$\bar{\nu}+p
ightarrow n+e^+ \qquad e^+e^-
ightarrow \gamma\gamma$$
 (1.05 MeV) $n+{}^{108}Cd
ightarrow {}^{109}Cd^*
ightarrow {}^{109}Cd+\gamma$ (9 MeV)

Detect neutron capture within 5 μ s of e^+e^- annihilation.

CdCl₂ dissolved in water Incident antineutrino Liquid Gamma rays **Scintillator** Gamma ravs Water -Neutron capture Inverse Liquid beta decay Positron scintillator annihilation Liquid scintillator and cadmium

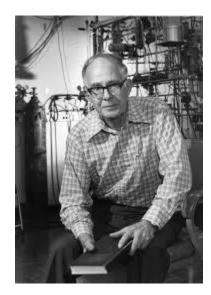
Detecting Neutrinos

- How do we know that ν and $\bar{\nu}$ are different?
- Pontecorvo's method:

$$\nu + {}^{37}Cl \rightarrow e^- + {}^{37}Ar$$

- Natural abundance of ^{37}Cl is 24%
- Tetrachloroethylene (C₂Cl₄) is non-flammable, inexpensive
- ^{37}Ar is unstable with a half-life of 35 days
- Production and decay rates in equilibrium
- Small numbers of ^{37}Ar atoms can be extracted from a large volume of $\rm C_2Cl_4$.
- Described in a lecture to physics students at McGill and written up in NRC Report P.D.-205
 - Immediately classified by the US Atomic Energy Commission

Detecting Neutrinos



Ray Davis, 1955

55 gallons of CCl₄



A second system consisted of 1000 gallons of CCl₄

Argon Extraction

- Flush with helium
- Freeze onto charcoal trap cooled with LN₂
- Count ^{37}Ar with G-M tube
- Demonstrated greater than
 90% extraction efficiency

$$\nu + {}^{37}Cl \rightarrow e^- + {}^{37}Ar$$
$$\bar{\nu} + p \rightarrow n + e^+$$

Attempt to Detect the Antineutrinos from a Nuclear Reactor by the $Cl^{37}(\bar{v},e^-)A^{37}$ Reaction*

RAYMOND DAVIS, JR.

Department of Chemistry, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, New York

(Received September 21, 1954)

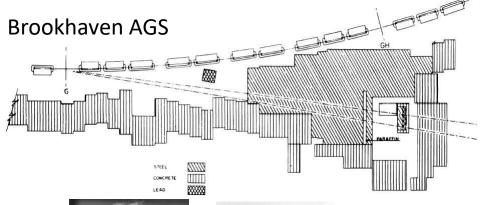
Unlike photons and π^0 mesons, which are their own anti-particles, neutrinos and anti-neutrinos are different!

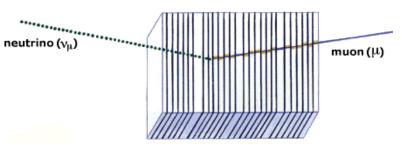
Muon Neutrinos

1959 – Bruno Pontecorvo considered the production of neutrinos at accelerators:

$$\pi^+ \to \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$$
$$\nu_{\mu} + n \to p + \mu^-$$

$$\pi^{-} \to \mu^{-} \overline{\nu}_{\mu}$$
$$\overline{\nu}_{\mu} + p \to n + \mu^{+}$$







Leon Lederman



Melvin Schwartz



Jack Steinberger



1988

- Sufficient to use the Fermi 4-point interaction
- First, consider elastic scattering $v_e + e^- \rightarrow v_e + e^-$

$$J^{\mu} = \bar{u}_{2} \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma^{5}) u_{1}$$

$$J_{\mu} = \bar{u}_{4} \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{\mu} (1 - \gamma^{5}) u_{2}$$

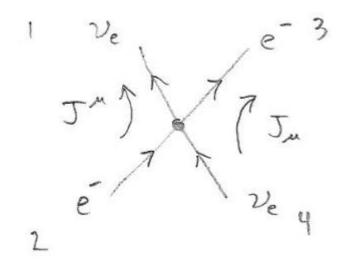
$$|\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^{2} = 64 G_{F}^{2} (p_{1} \cdot p_{2}) (p_{3} \cdot p_{4})$$

$$= 16 G_{F}^{2} s^{2}$$

$$s = (p_{1} + p_{2})^{2} = (p_{3} + p_{4})^{2}$$

$$\approx 2p_{1} \cdot p_{2} \approx 2p_{3} \cdot p_{4}$$

• Next, consider elastic $\bar{\nu}_e$ scattering $\bar{\nu}_e + e^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e + e^-$



This is the same diagram except with $1 \leftrightarrow 4$

$$|\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^2 = 64G_F^2(p_4 \cdot p_2)(p_3 \cdot p_1)$$

$$= 16G_F^2 t^2$$

$$t = (p_1 - p_3)^2 = (p_2 - p_4)^2$$

$$\approx -2p_1 \cdot p_3 \approx -2p_2 \cdot p_4$$

In both cases we can consider the cross section in the centerof-mass frame:

$$p_{1} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}\right)$$

$$p_{3} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} \sin \theta, 0, \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} \cos \theta\right)$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{2}s(1 - \cos \theta)$$

• Incident flux:
$$F=2s$$

• Phase space: $dQ=\frac{1}{32\pi^2}d\Omega$
$$d\sigma=\frac{|\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^2}{F}dQ$$

$$d\sigma = \frac{|\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^2}{F} dQ$$

Differential scattering cross section:

$$d\sigma = \frac{4G_F^2 s}{64\pi^2} (1 - \cos\theta)^2 d\Omega$$

$$\frac{G_F^2 s}{8\pi} (1 - y)^2 dy$$

• Total cross section:

$$\sigma = \frac{G^2 s}{3\pi}$$

 Normally this experiment would be carried out in the lab frame with the electron initially at rest.

$$p_{\nu} = (E_{\nu}, \vec{p}_{\nu}), |\vec{p}_{\nu}| = E_{\nu}$$
$$p_{e} = (m_{e}, \vec{0})$$
$$s = (p_{\nu} + p_{e})^{2} \approx 2E_{\nu}m_{e}$$

Total cross section:

$$\sigma = \frac{2G_F^2 m_e E_{\nu}}{3\pi}$$

- If $E_{\nu} \sim 5 \text{ MeV then } \sigma = 2.9 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$
- This small cross section is typical of neutrino interactions.

Muon Neutrino Beams

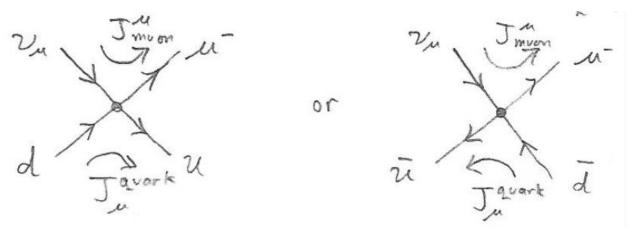
- A wide-band neutrino beam is produced by a high energy proton beam on a target
 - Lots of pions and kaons are produced
 - These decay to muons and muon neutrinos
 - Muons decay to electrons and neutrinos
- A narrow-band beam is produced from decays of pions and kaons that are selected with a specific range of momenta.
- Muon neutrino beams can interact with thick nuclear targets

$$\nu_{\mu} + N \to \mu^{-} + X$$

$$\bar{\nu}_{\mu} + N \to \mu^{+} + X$$

 The muons will ionize the instrumented parts of the target and are easily detected.

• The muon neutrino will either interact with a d-quark or a \overline{u} -quark.



 These diagrams are the same as the elastic scattering diagrams except with the momenta re-labeled.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \left(\nu_{\mu} d \to \mu^{-} u \right) = \frac{G_F^2 s}{4\pi^2}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \left(\bar{\nu}_{\mu} u \to \mu^{+} d \right) = \frac{G_F^2 s}{16\pi^2} (1 + \cos \theta^*)^2$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \left(\nu_{\mu} \bar{u} \to \mu^{-} \bar{d} \right) = \frac{G_F^2 s}{16\pi^2} (1 + \cos \theta^*)^2$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \left(\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \bar{d} \to \mu^{+} \bar{u} \right) = \frac{G_F^2 s}{4\pi^2}$$

• To calculate cross sections in the lab frame, express these in terms of $y=(E_{\mu}-E_{\nu})/E_{\nu}$

$$1 - y = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos\theta^*)$$

But what is s when we are colliding with quarks inside a nucleus?

Parton Density Functions

 Suppose that a quark carries a fraction, x, of the total momentum of the nucleus

$$p_{\nu} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}\right)$$

$$p_{q} = \left(\frac{x\sqrt{s}}{2}, 0, 0, -\frac{x\sqrt{s}}{2}\right)$$

$$\hat{s} = \left(p_{\nu} + p_{q}\right)^{2} = xs$$

The differential cross sections can be expressed

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dxdy}\left(\nu_{\mu}N \to \mu X\right) = \sum_{i} f_{i}(x) \left(\frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{i}}{dy}\right)$$

• $f_i(x)dx$ is the probability for finding a quark of type i with momentum fraction between x and x + dx.

- We can't a priori calculate these probability densities
- Isospin symmetry:

$$d_n(x) = u_p(x)$$
$$\bar{u}_n(x) = \bar{d}_p(x)$$

 For an isoscalar target like liquid deuterium, we will average over protons and neutrons:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dxdy}(vN) = \frac{G_F^2 xs}{2\pi} \left[u(x) + d(x) + \left(\bar{u}(x) + \bar{d}(x) \right) (1 - y)^2 \right]$$
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dxdy}(\bar{v}N) = \frac{G_F^2 xs}{2\pi} \left[\bar{u}(x) + \bar{d}(x) + \left(u(x) + d(x) \right) (1 - y)^2 \right]$$

In the lab frame,

$$s = (p_{\nu} + p_{N})^{2} = 2M_{N}E_{\nu}$$

- These cross sections can be made relatively large using very high-energy neutrino beams.
- Integrate over the parton densities to define:

$$Q \equiv \int_0^1 x (u(x) + d(x)) dx$$
$$\bar{Q} = \int_0^1 x (\bar{u}(x) + \bar{d}(x)) dx$$

And recall that

$$\int_0^1 (1-y)^2 dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sigma(\nu N) = \frac{G_F^2 M_N E_{\nu}}{\pi} \left(Q + \frac{1}{3} \bar{Q} \right)$$
$$\sigma(\bar{\nu} N) = \frac{G_F^2 M_N E_{\nu}}{\pi} \left(\bar{Q} + \frac{1}{3} Q \right)$$

- If we were to measure σ/E_{ν} as a function of E_{ν} , we would expect it to remain constant.
- Furthermore, we expect that

$$R = \frac{\sigma(\bar{\nu}N)}{\sigma(\nu N)} = \frac{1 + 3\bar{Q}/Q}{3 + \bar{Q}/Q}$$

- If there were no anti-quarks in the nucleon, then we would expect that R=1/3.
- The cross sections are indeed found to be directly proportional to the beam energy but the observed ratio is

$$R \sim 0.45 \Rightarrow \overline{Q}/Q \sim 0.14$$

• This provides direct evidence that neutrinos can interact with the anti-quarks from the sea of virtual $\bar{q}q$ pairs within the nucleon.

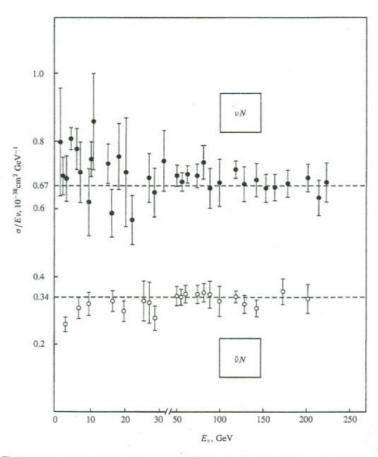


Fig. 5.13. Neutrino and antineutrino cross-sections on nucleons. The ratio σ/E_{ν} is plotted as a function of energy and is indeed a constant, as predicted in (5.45) and (5.46).