

Experimental Lecture #1

History

D. Jason Koskinen

*NBIA PhD School: Neutrinos Underground and in the Heavens
June 23-27, 2014*



Niels Bohr Institutet



The Niels Bohr
International Academy



Initial Comments

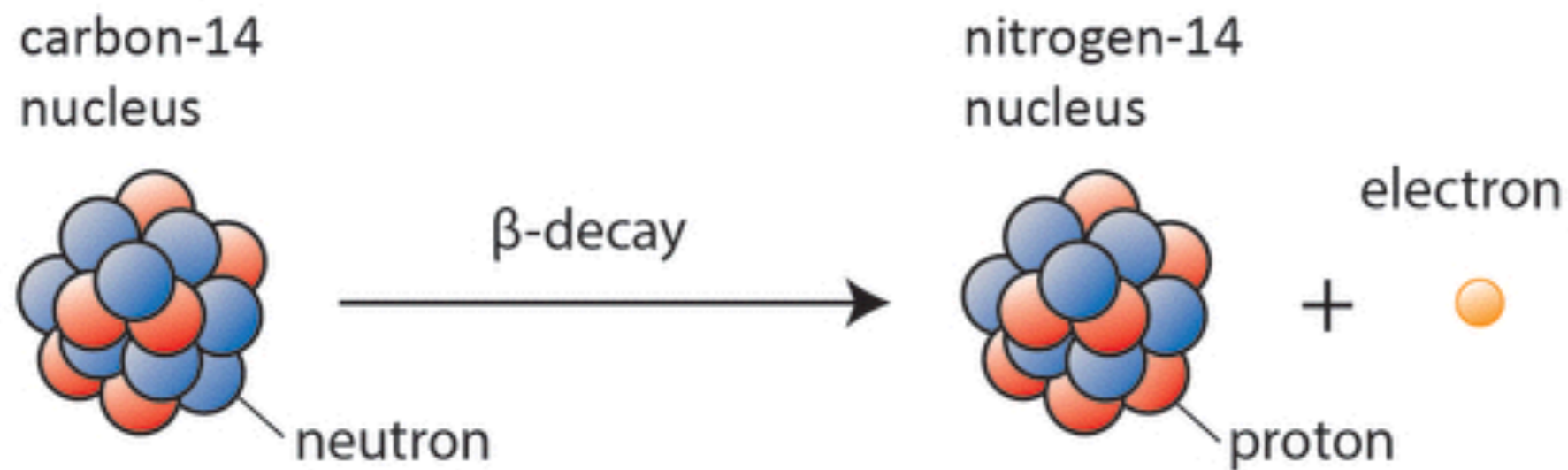
Initial Comments

- Specifics will be covered later
 - Neutrino sources
 - Neutrino detection
 - Experiments

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 - Experiments
- Fill out notecards with your experiment/theoretical/pheno work and 1 experimental question or concept that you would to know, which will be collected during the problem sessions or you can hand to me

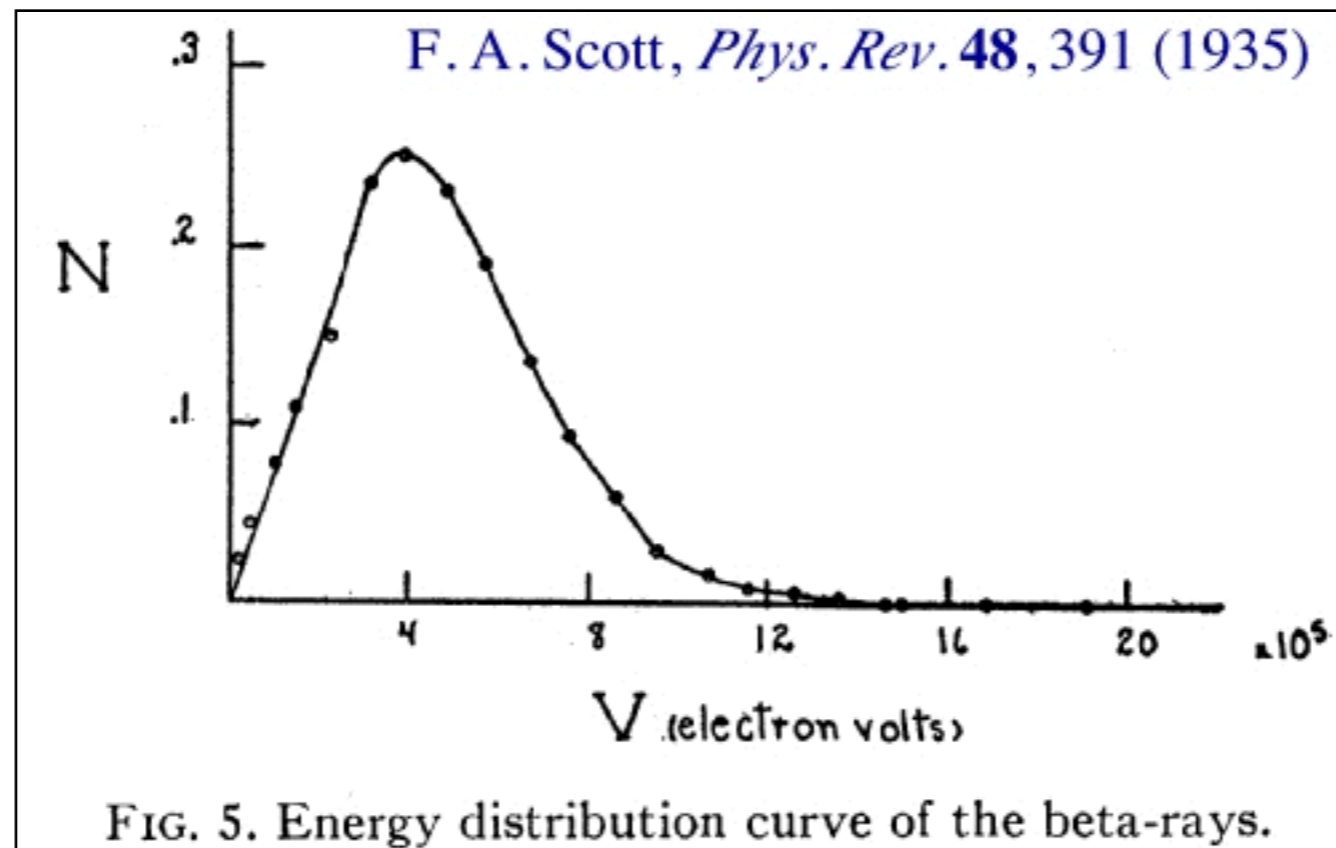
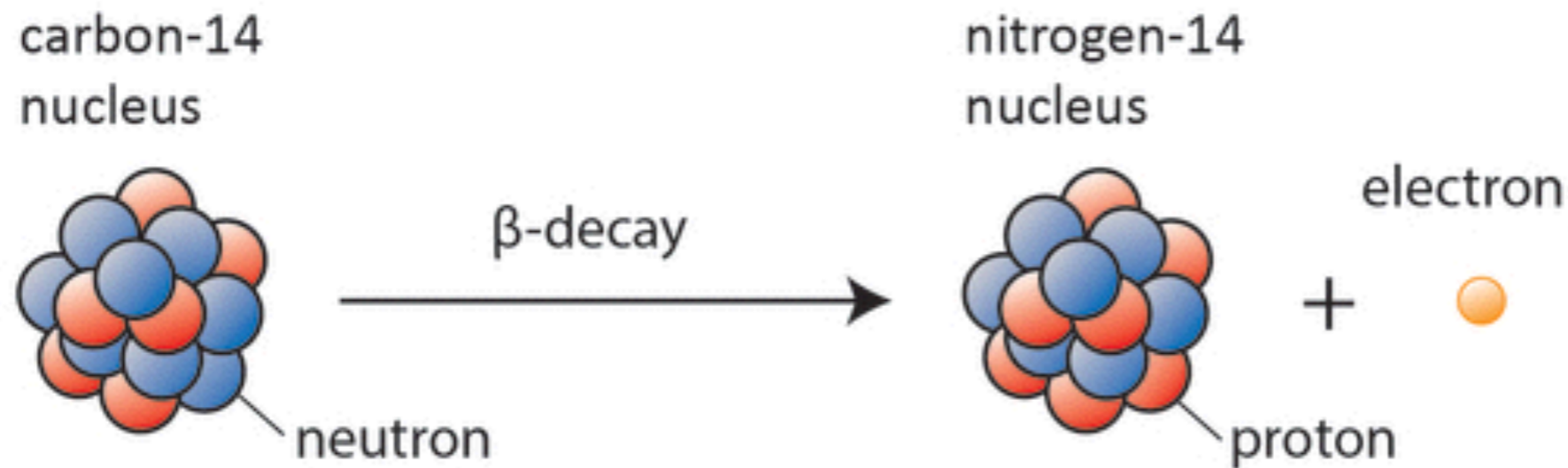
The Beginning... sort of



- 1910s
- No neutrino

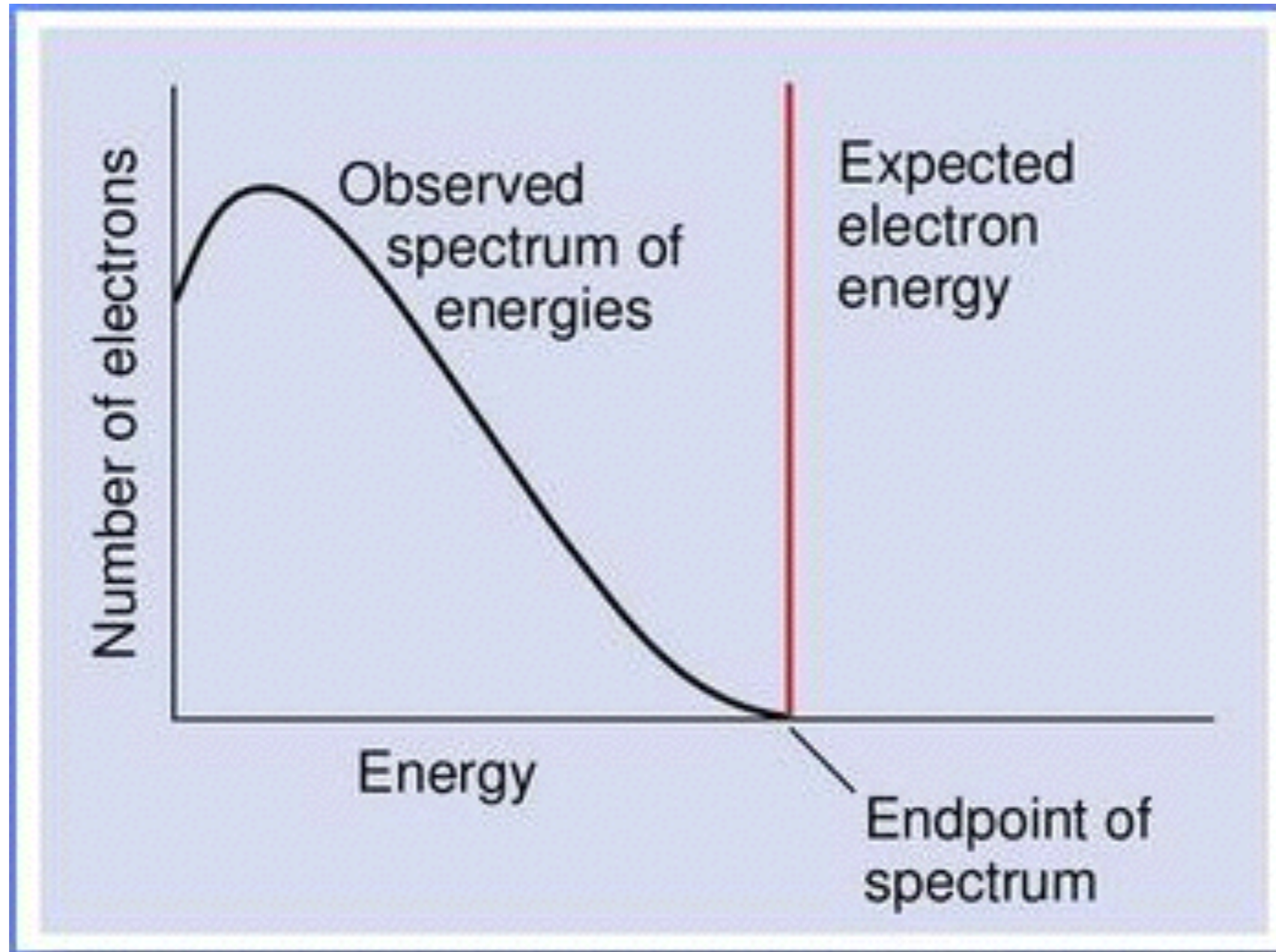
*Tessa, Koumoundouros

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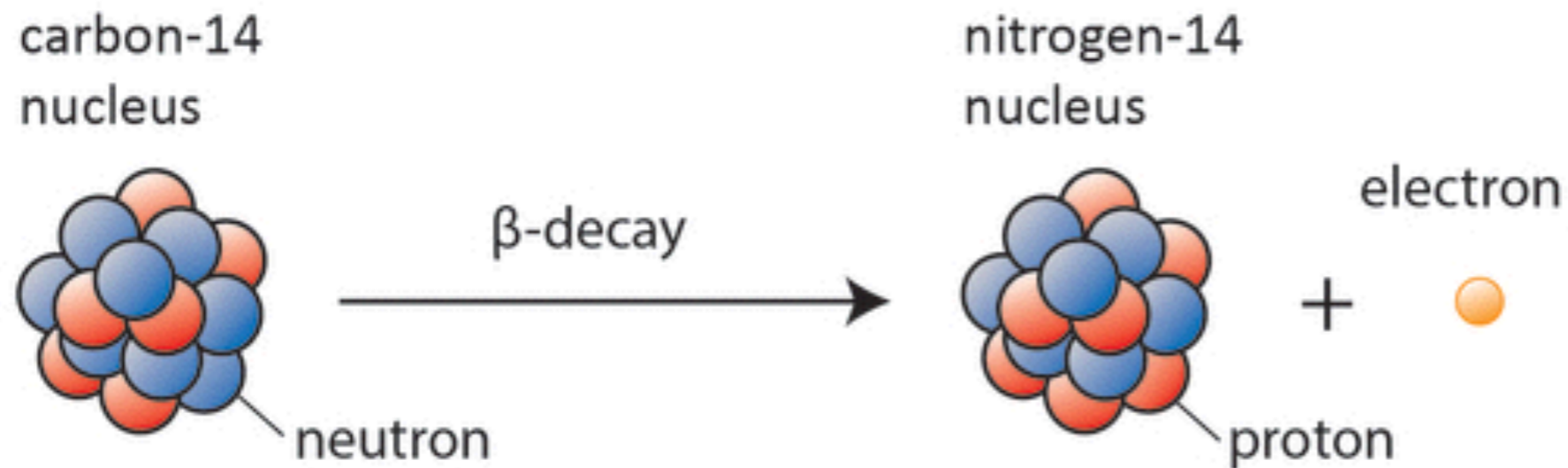
*Tessa, Koumoundouros

Beta-Decay Expectation



*D. Stewart, U of Warwick

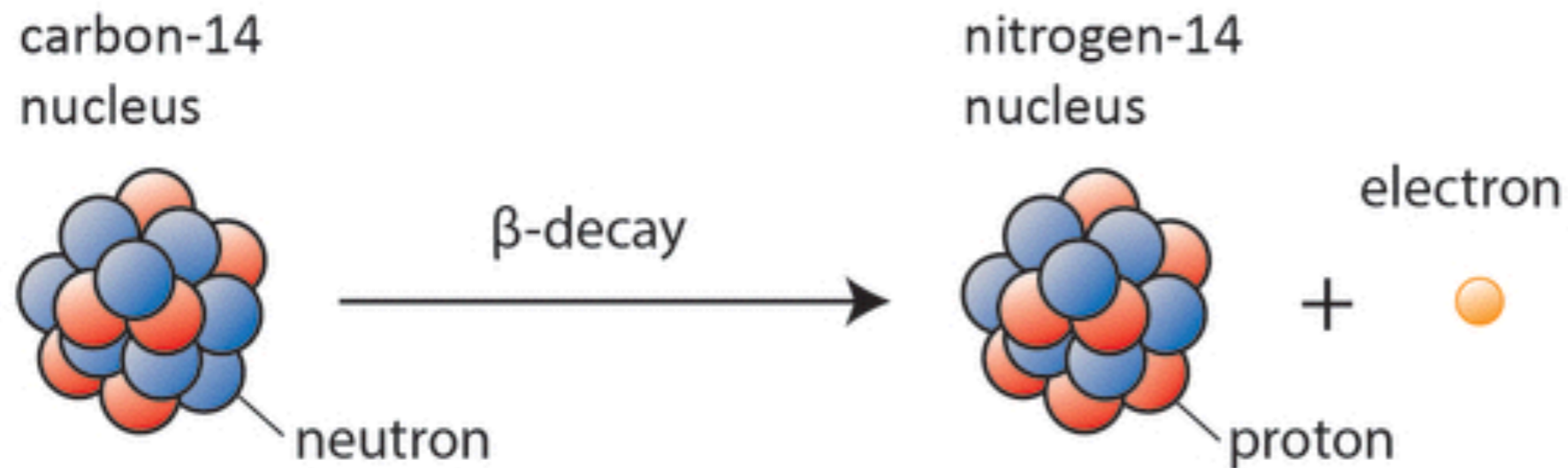
Explanations



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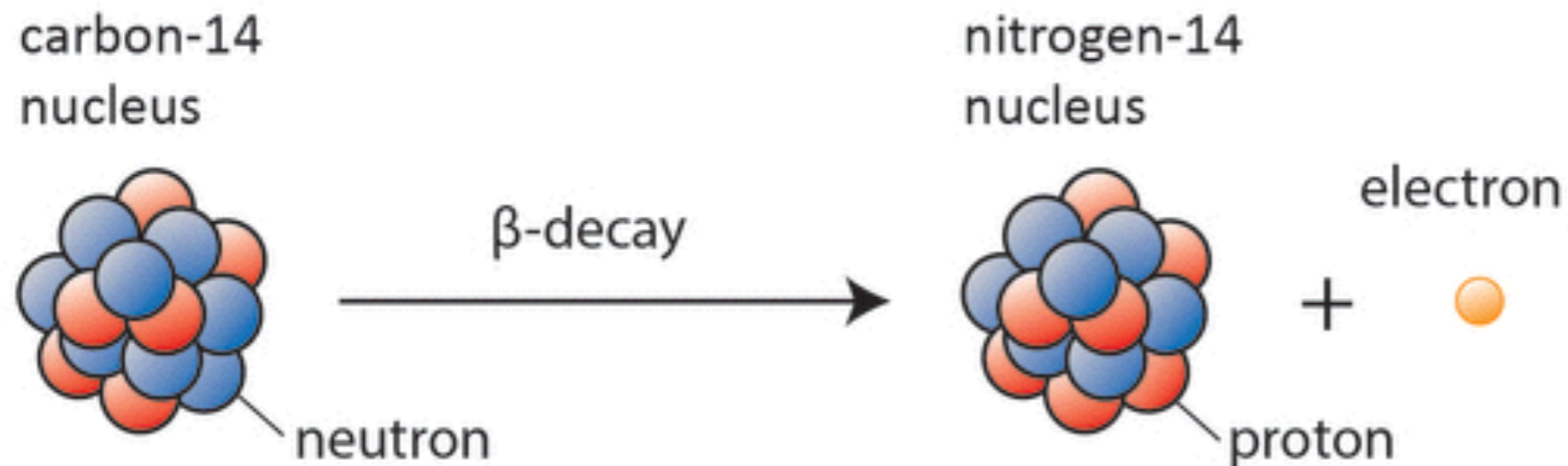
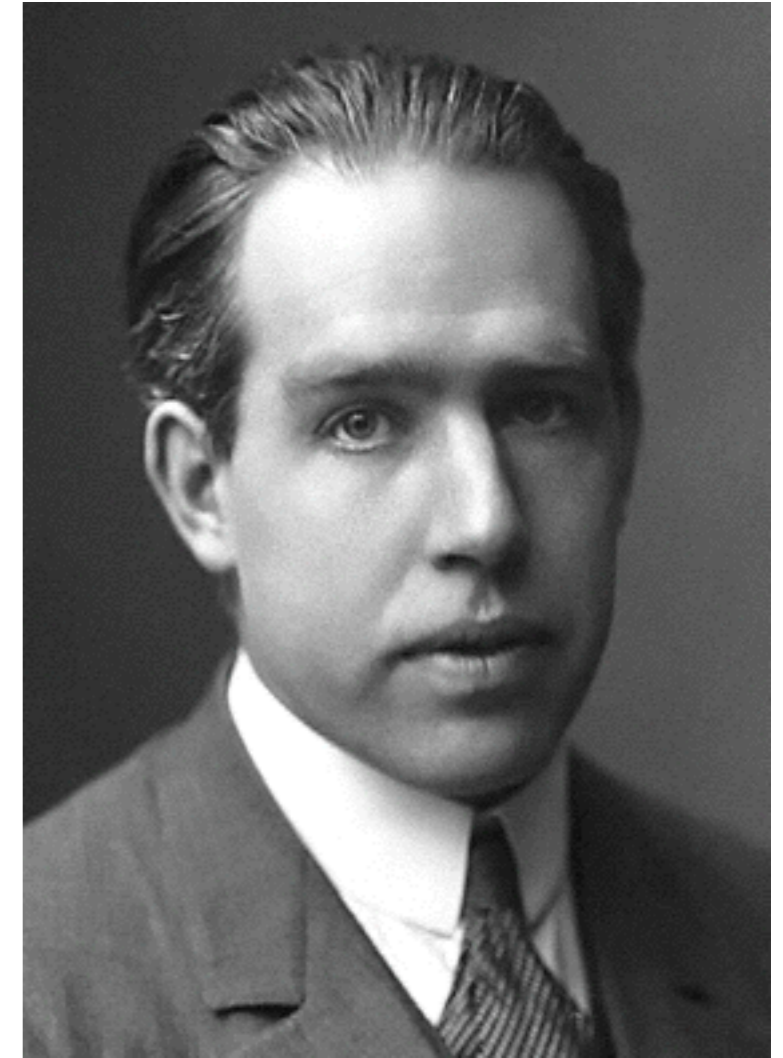
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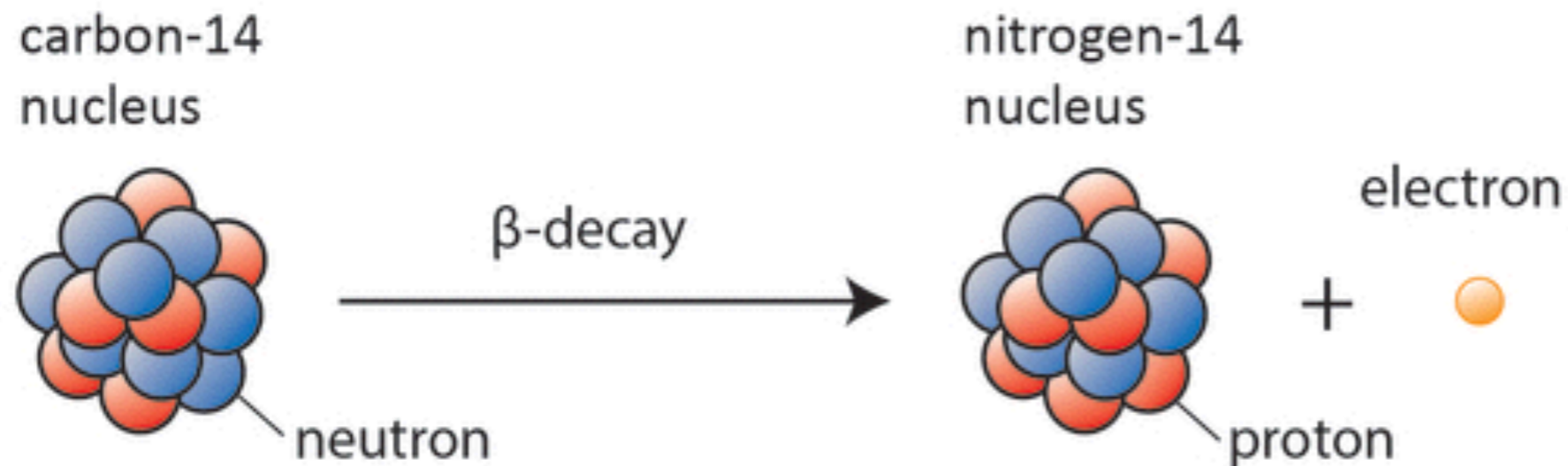
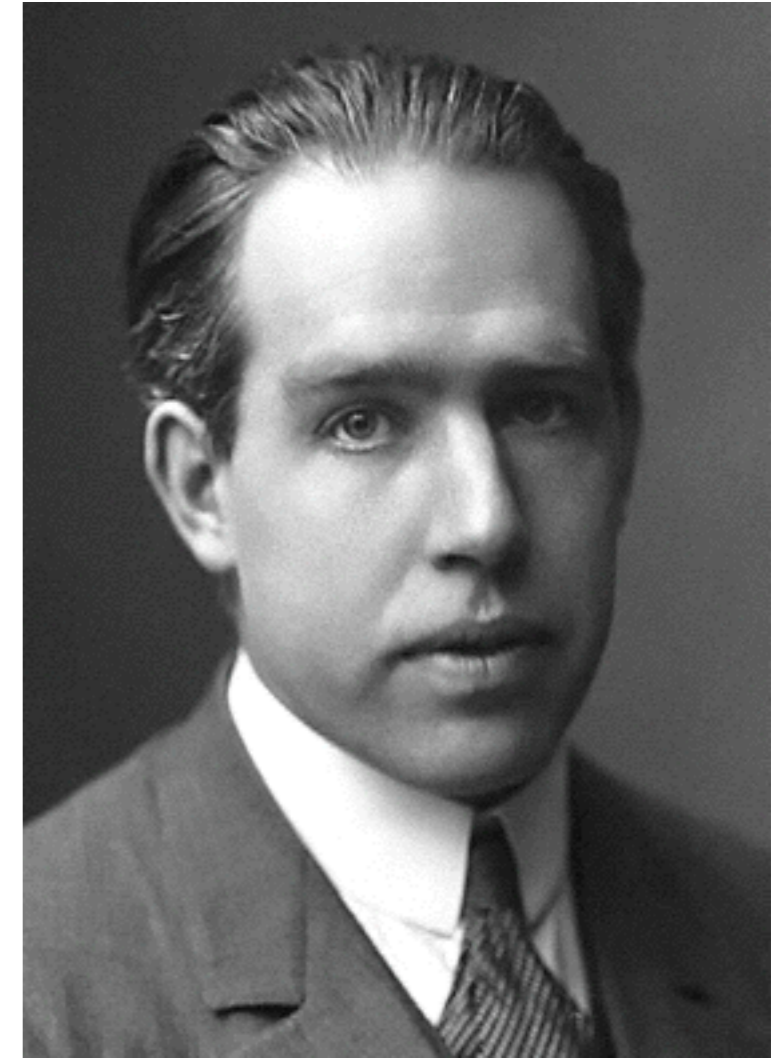
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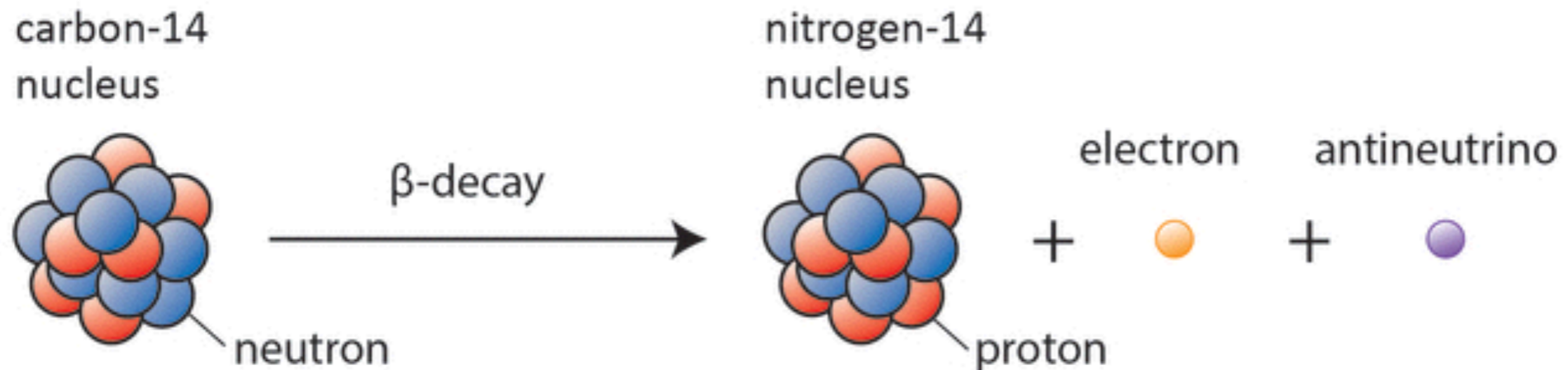
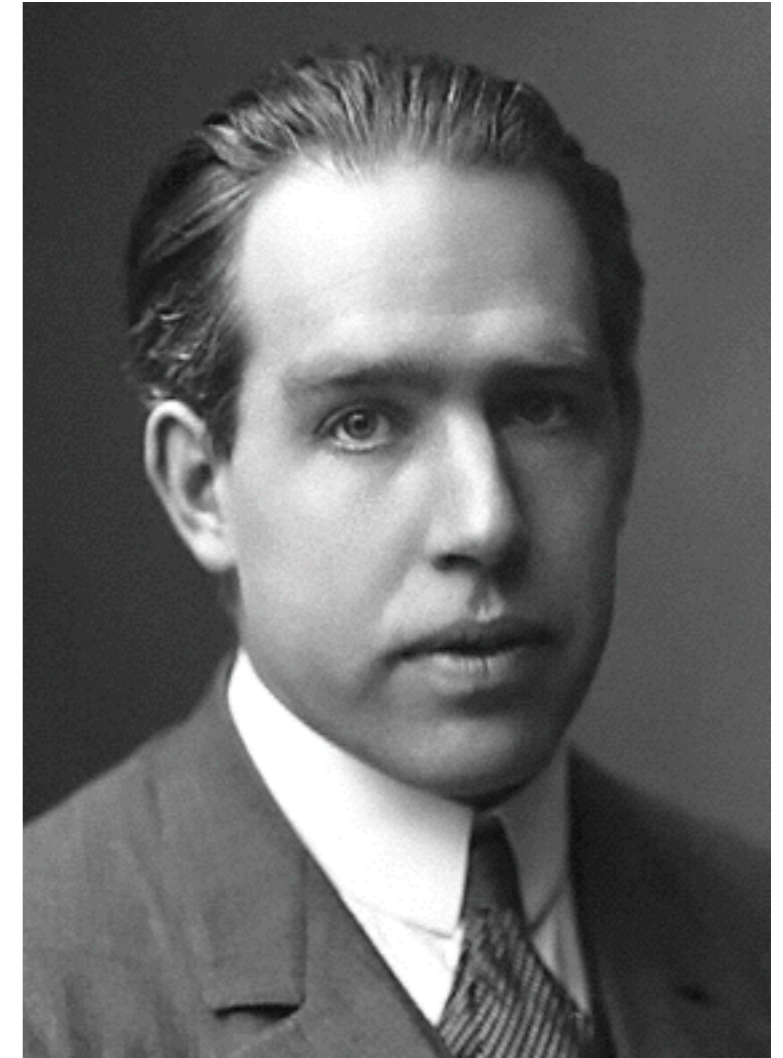
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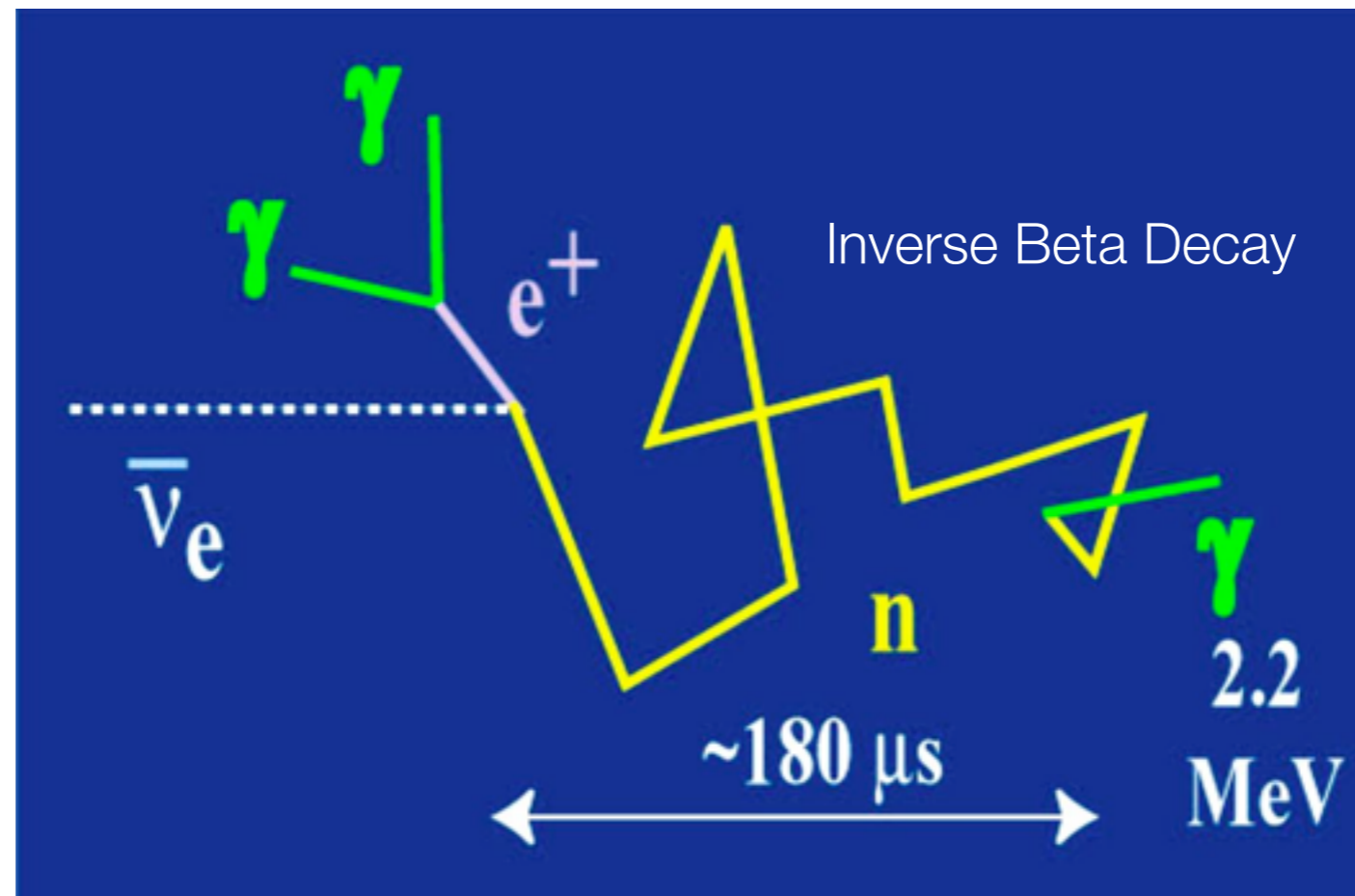
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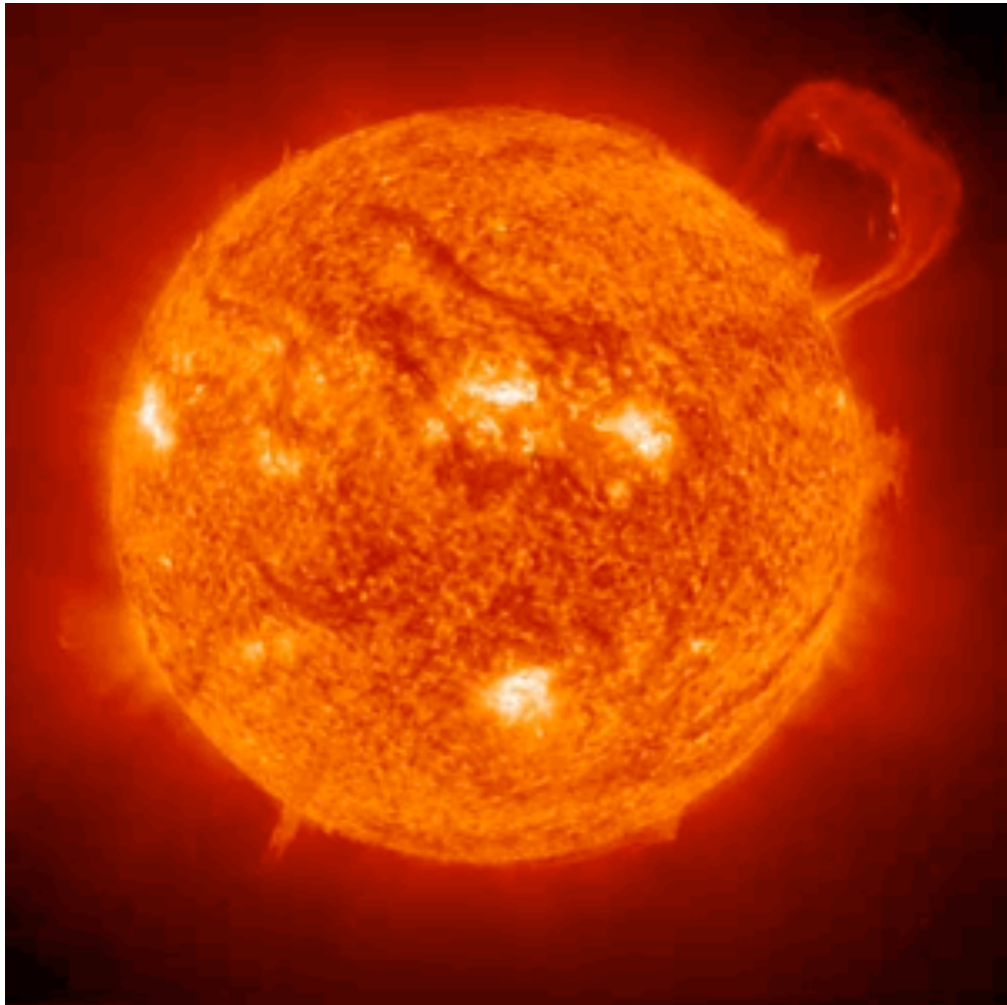
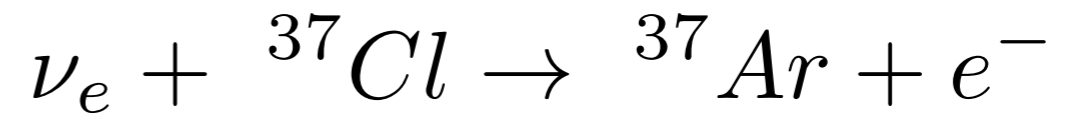
*Tessa, Koumoundouros

Direct Observation

- Early 1950s Reines and Cowan look for neutrino using inverse beta-decay
- Set up detector next to nuclear reactors (Hanford first and then Savannah)



Biggest Reactor Nearby is the Sun

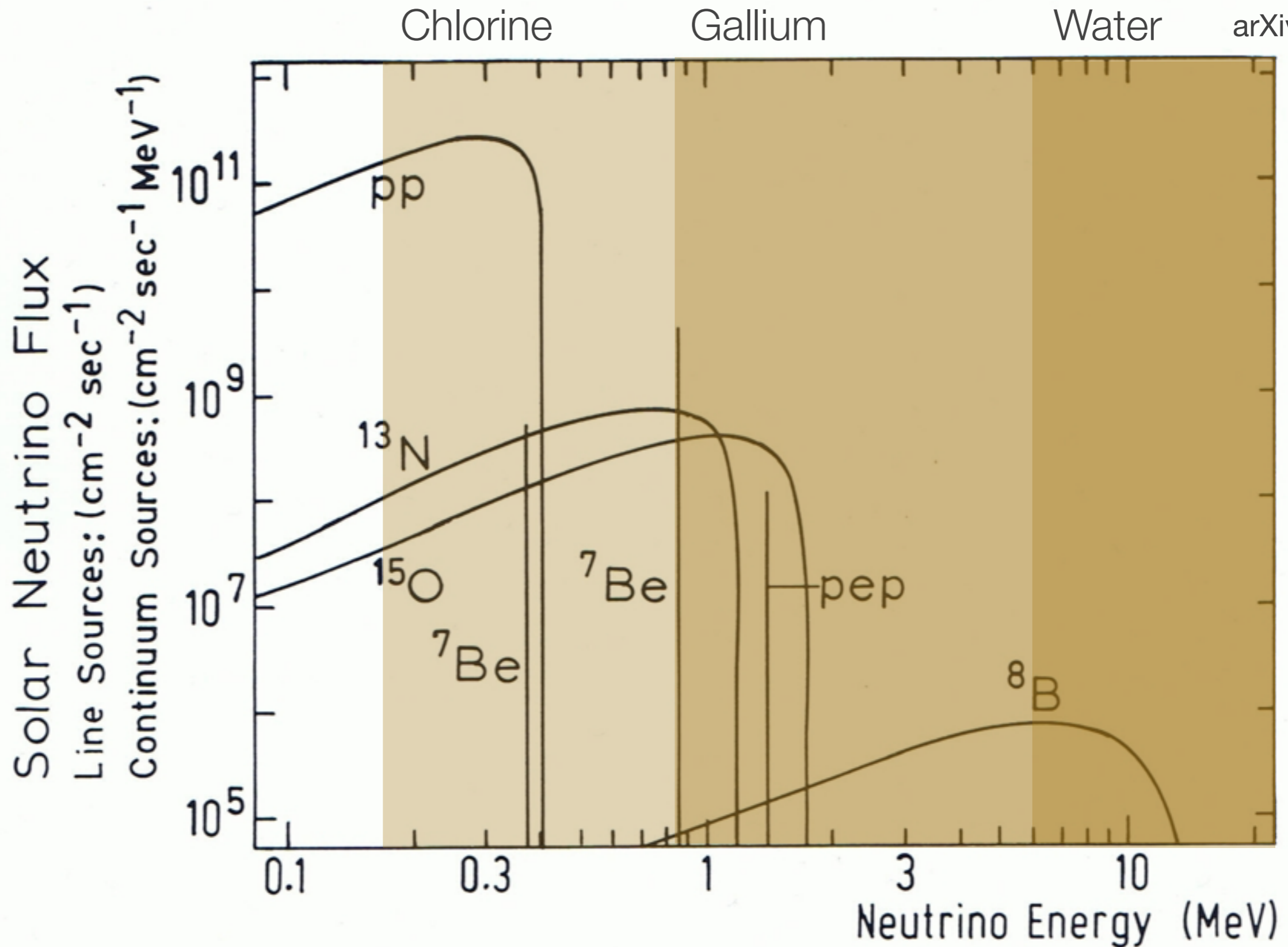


- 1968 Ray Davis and John Bahcall observe solar neutrinos using dry-cleaning fluid at the Homestake Mine

Solar Neutrinos

arXiv:1004.0831

arXiv:0511337

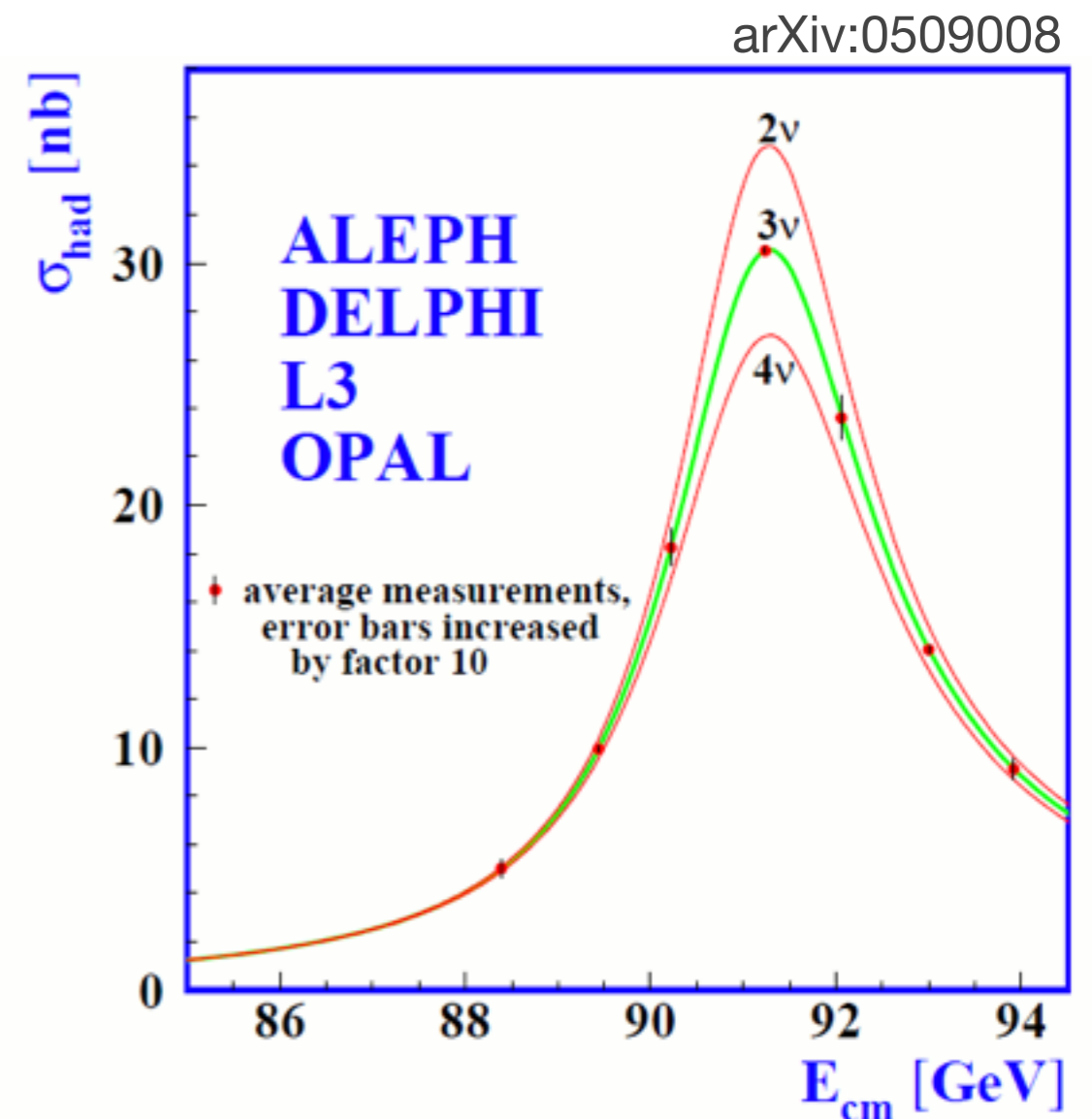


How Many Neutrinos?

- Nuclear/Solar experiments confirmed an electron-type neutrino and anti-neutrino
- A beam experiment in 1962 using pion decays (which do not decay to electrons, only muons) established the muon neutrino
- 1975 the tau lepton was discovered, which implied the existence of the tau neutrino
- More neutrinos?

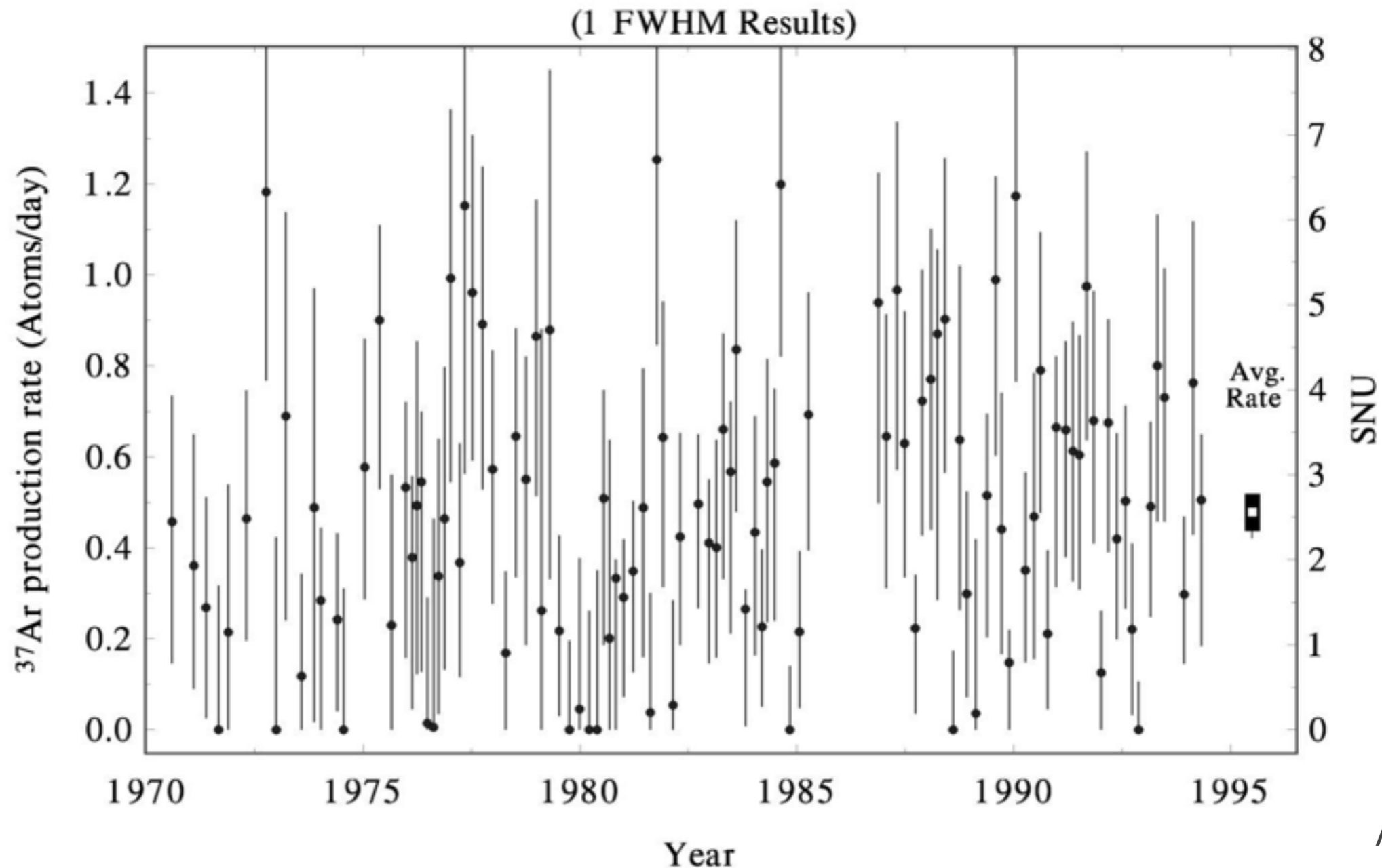
How Many Neutrinos?

- Instead of trying to detect 'new' neutrinos examine their impact
- Z^0 couples to elementary particles
- Z^0 decays to elementary particles regardless of charge
- Z^0 decay is strongly coupled to the number of 'active' neutrinos



Conundrum

- Solar model based on luminosity, composition, temperature, etc makes a prediction for solar neutrinos



Solar Neutrino Problem - Solutions

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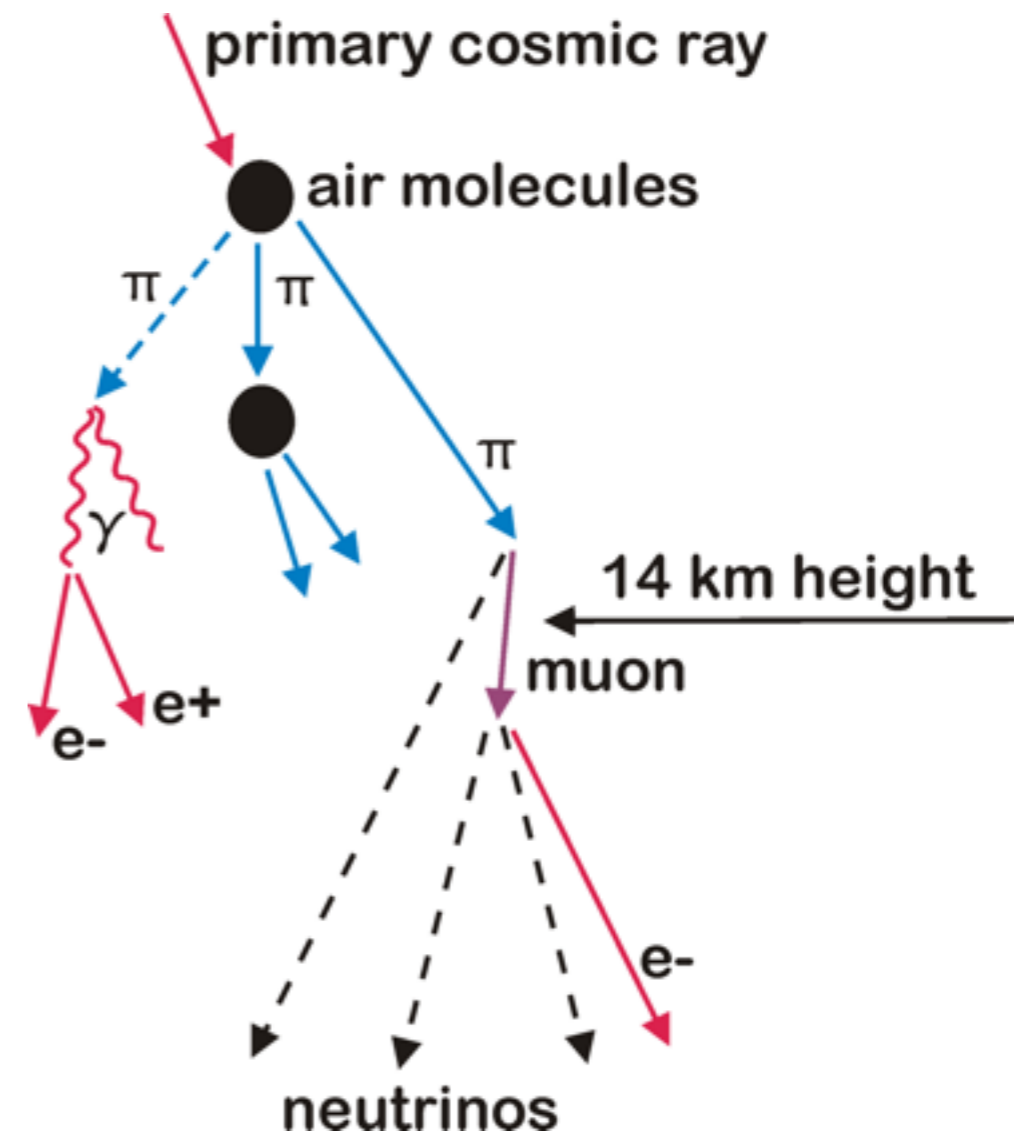
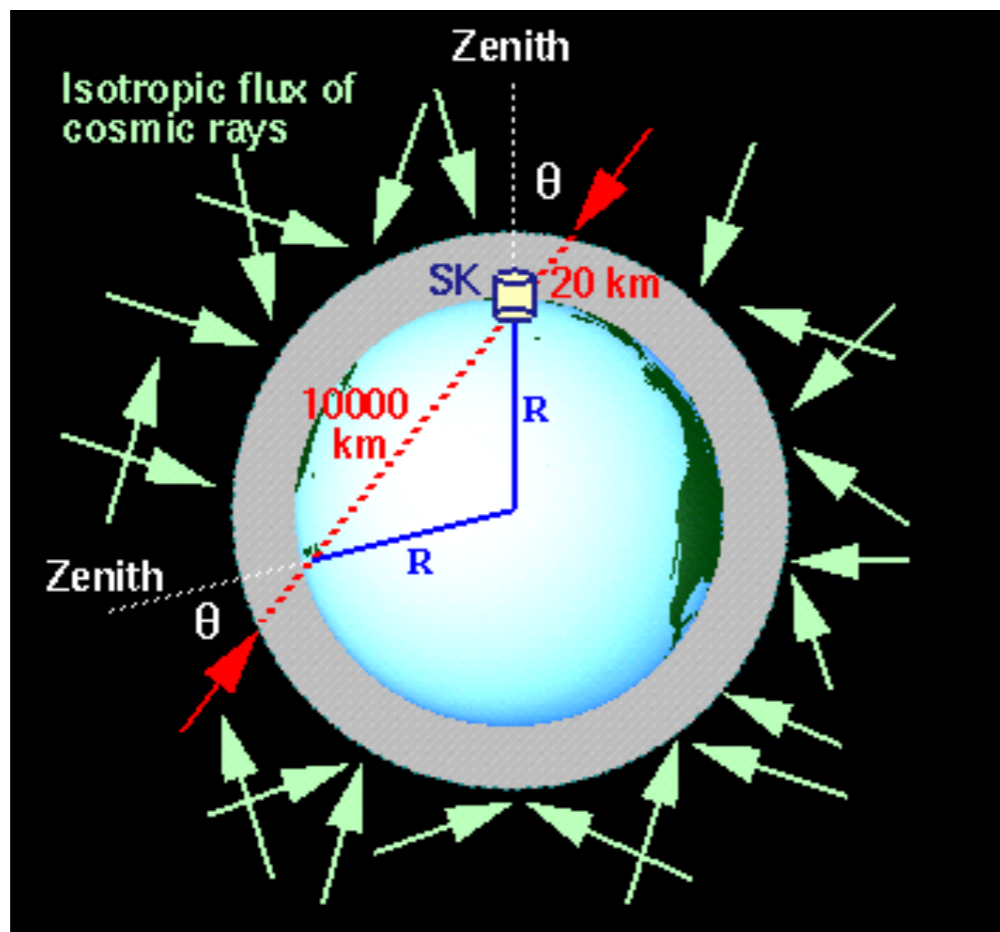
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- Experiment is wrong
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 - Better observations
- Neutrinos are wrong
 - Yup
 - Had to wait for another problem

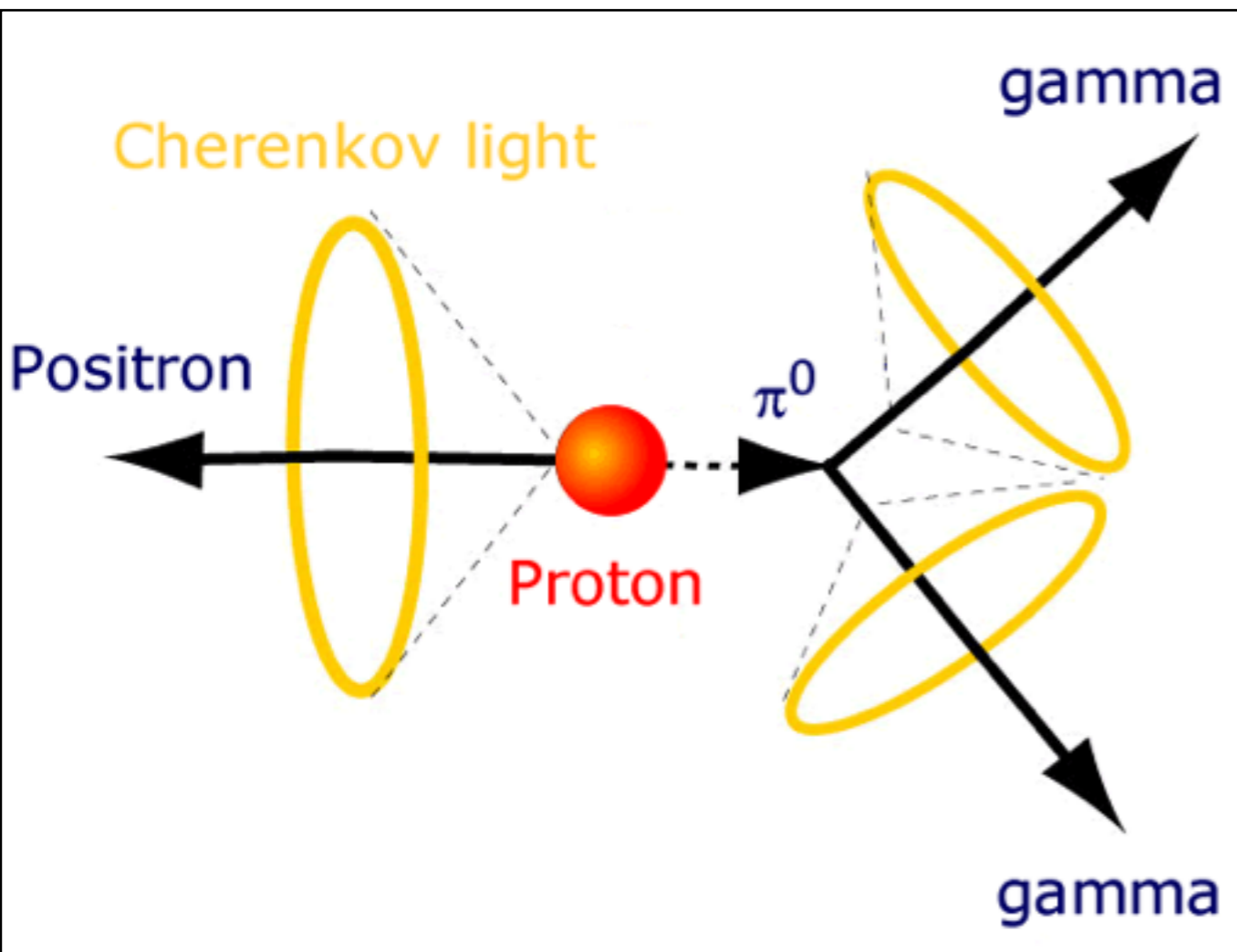
Further Conundrums

- Late 1980s and early 1990s had experiments looking for proton-decay and magnetic monopoles
- Background was neutrinos generated in the atmosphere



Proton Decay

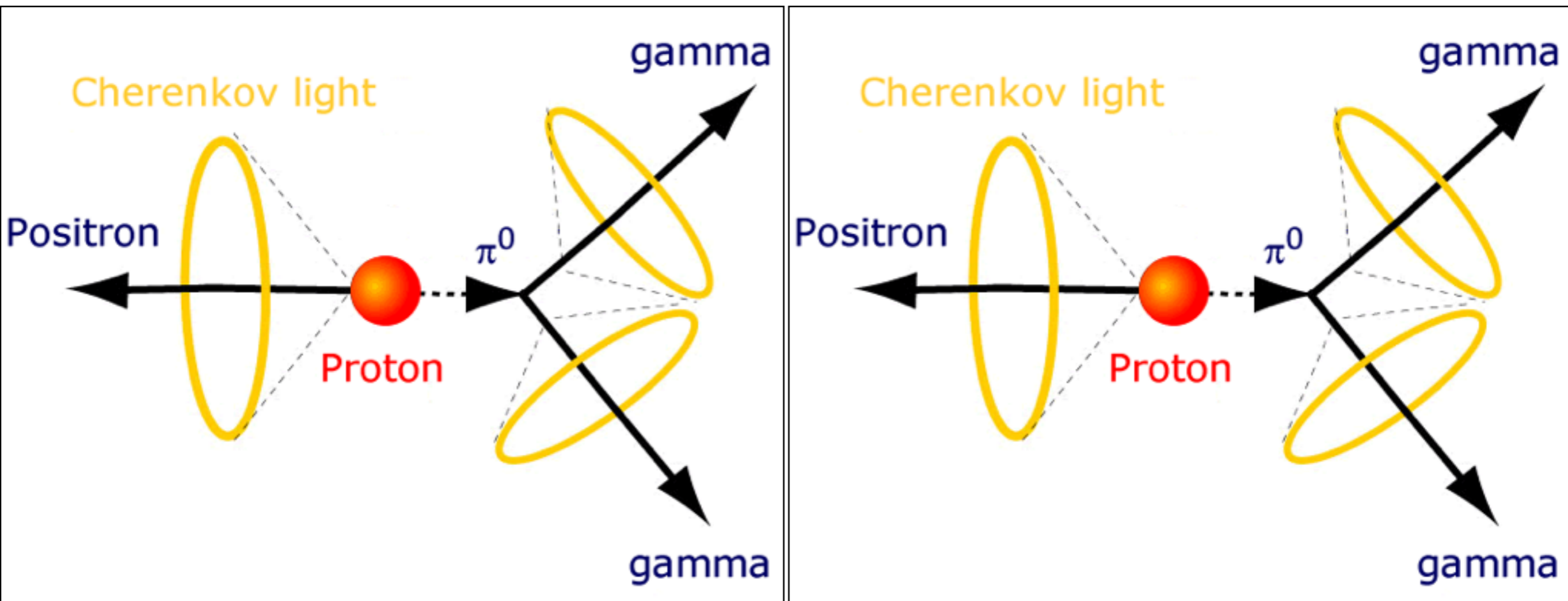
- Atmospheric neutrinos were/are a background
- While waiting around for a proton to decay, there was a lot of neutrino data



<http://www-sk.icrr.u-tokyo.ac.jp/sk/physics/pdecay-e.html>

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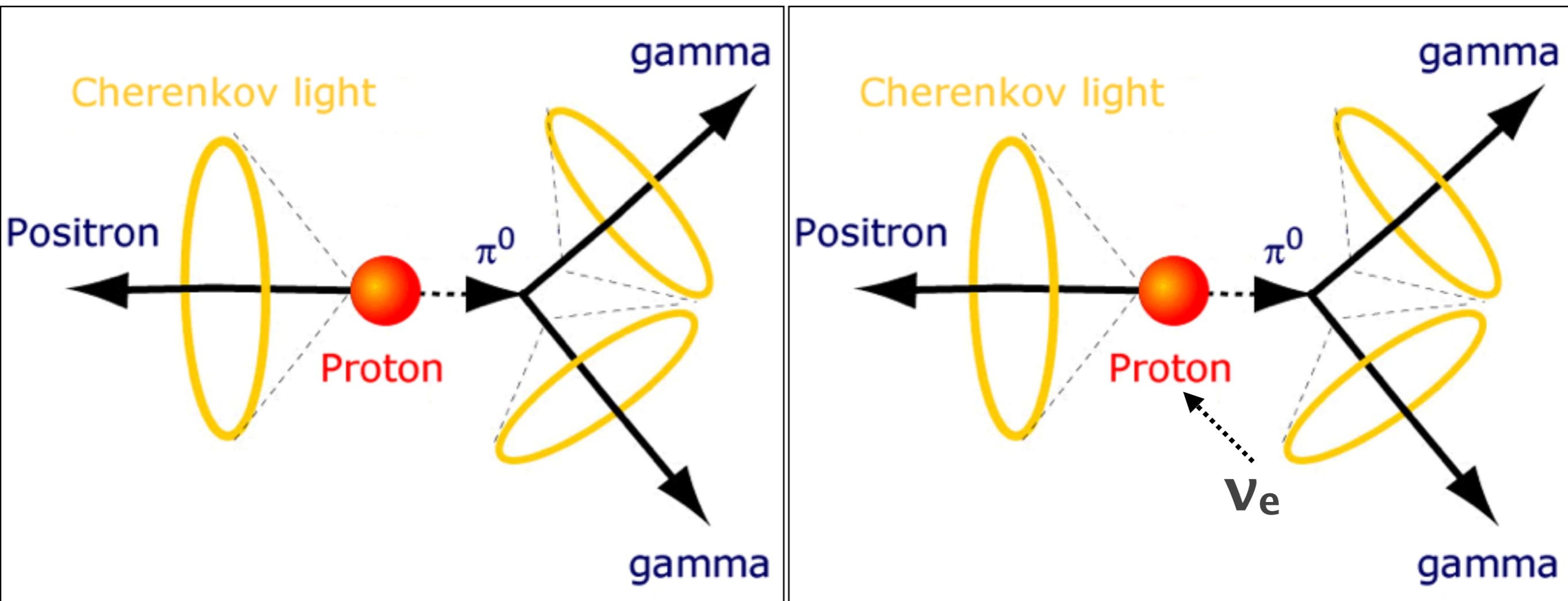
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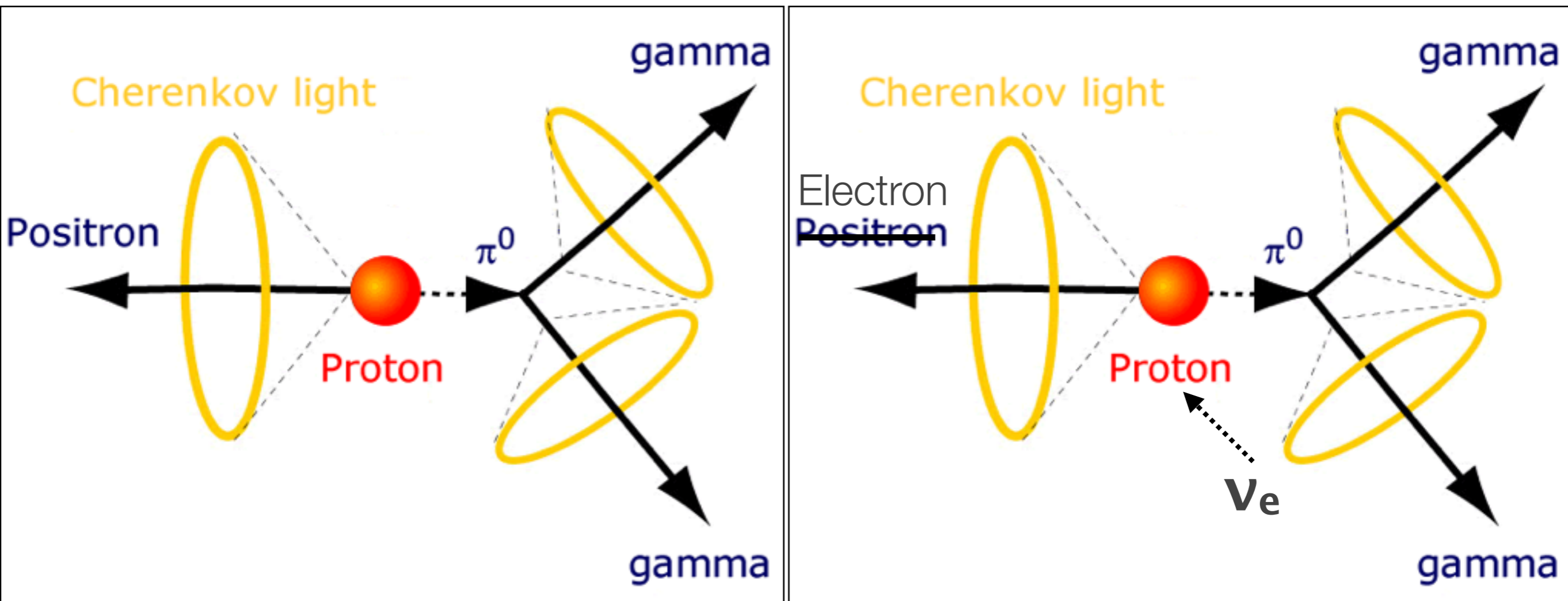
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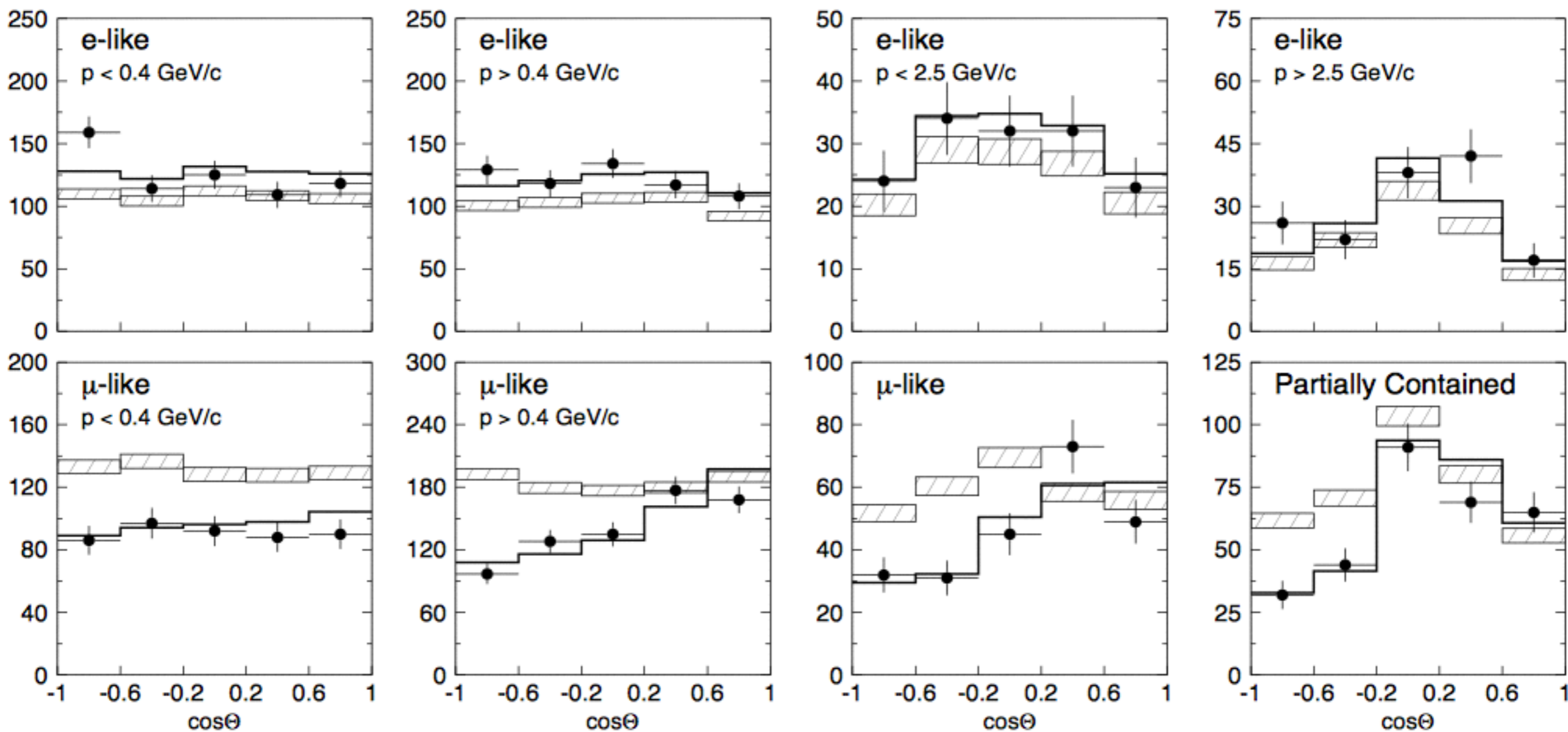
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sub-GeV

multi-GeV

arXiv:9807003

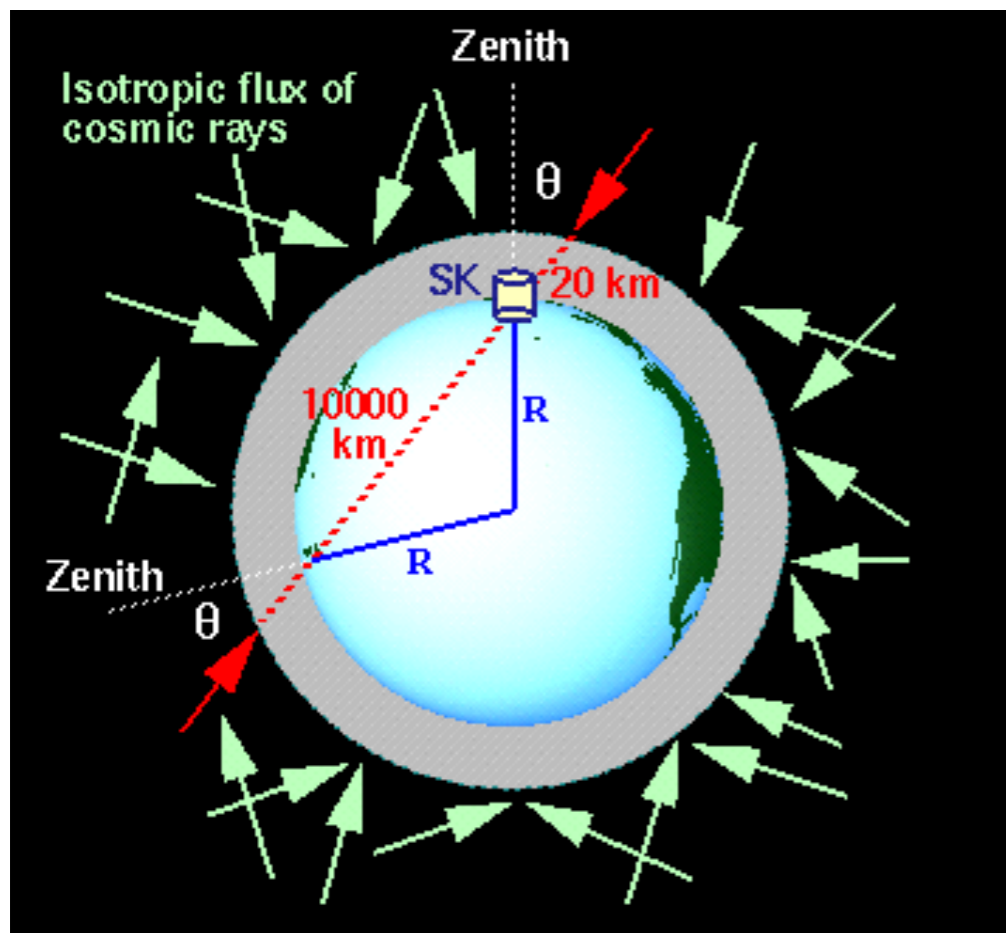


Super-K

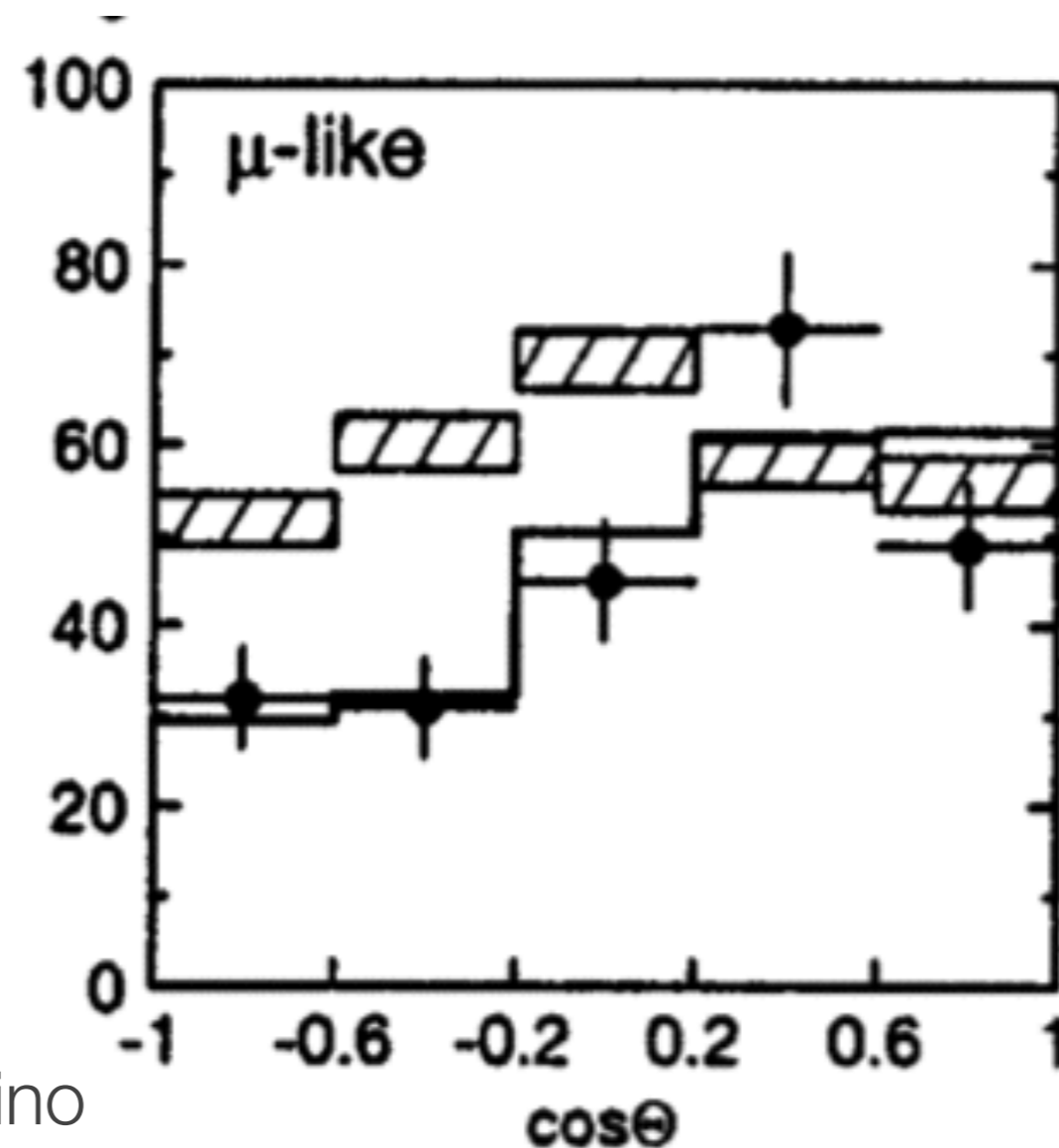
A. Gursky

Super-K

- Neutrinos going down match prediction
- Neutrinos going up do not match prediction



Neutrino
going up



Neutrino
going down

Neutrino Deficit

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- Seen in solar and atmospheric neutrinos

Neutrino Deficit

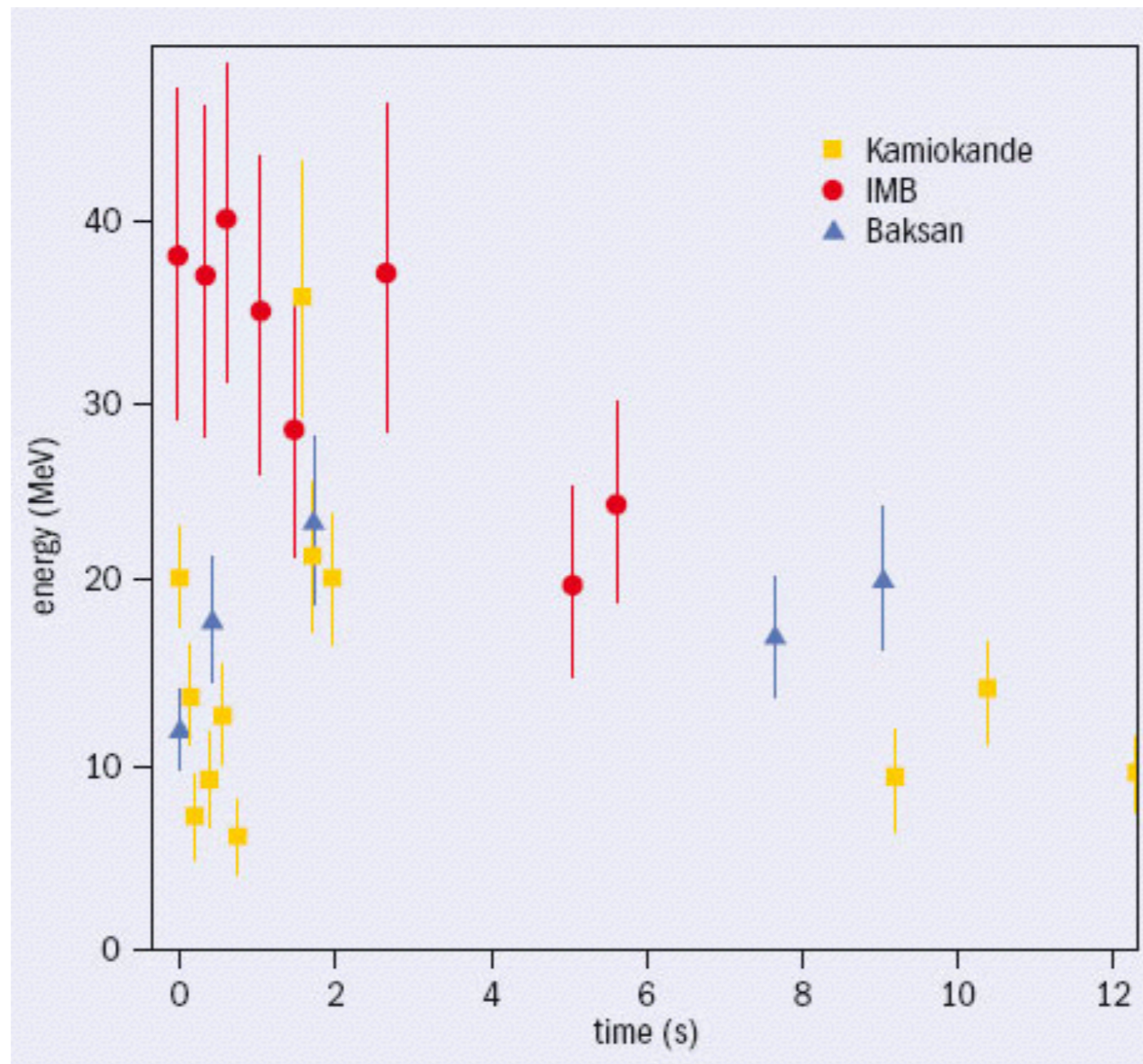
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Neutrino Deficit

- Seen in solar and atmospheric neutrinos
- Can be explained by neutrino oscillation
- No observation of proton-decay or magnetic monopoles

1987A

- Supernova explosion in Large Magellanic Cloud ~52 kiloparsecs (kpc) away



CERN Courier, Jan 2007

Neutrino Astronomy

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CERN COURIER

Jan 30, 2007

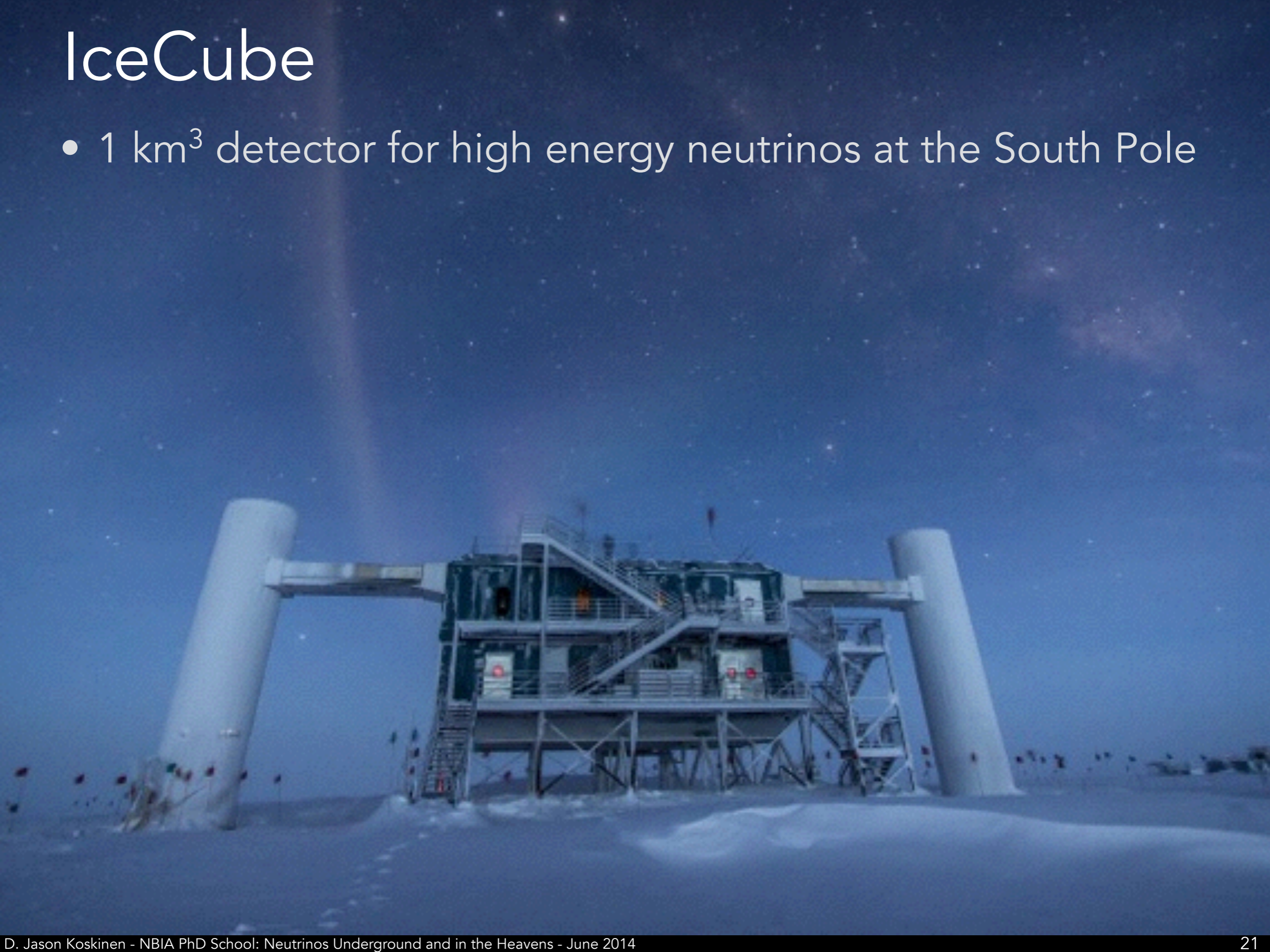
SNI 987A heralds the start of neutrino astronomy

IceCube



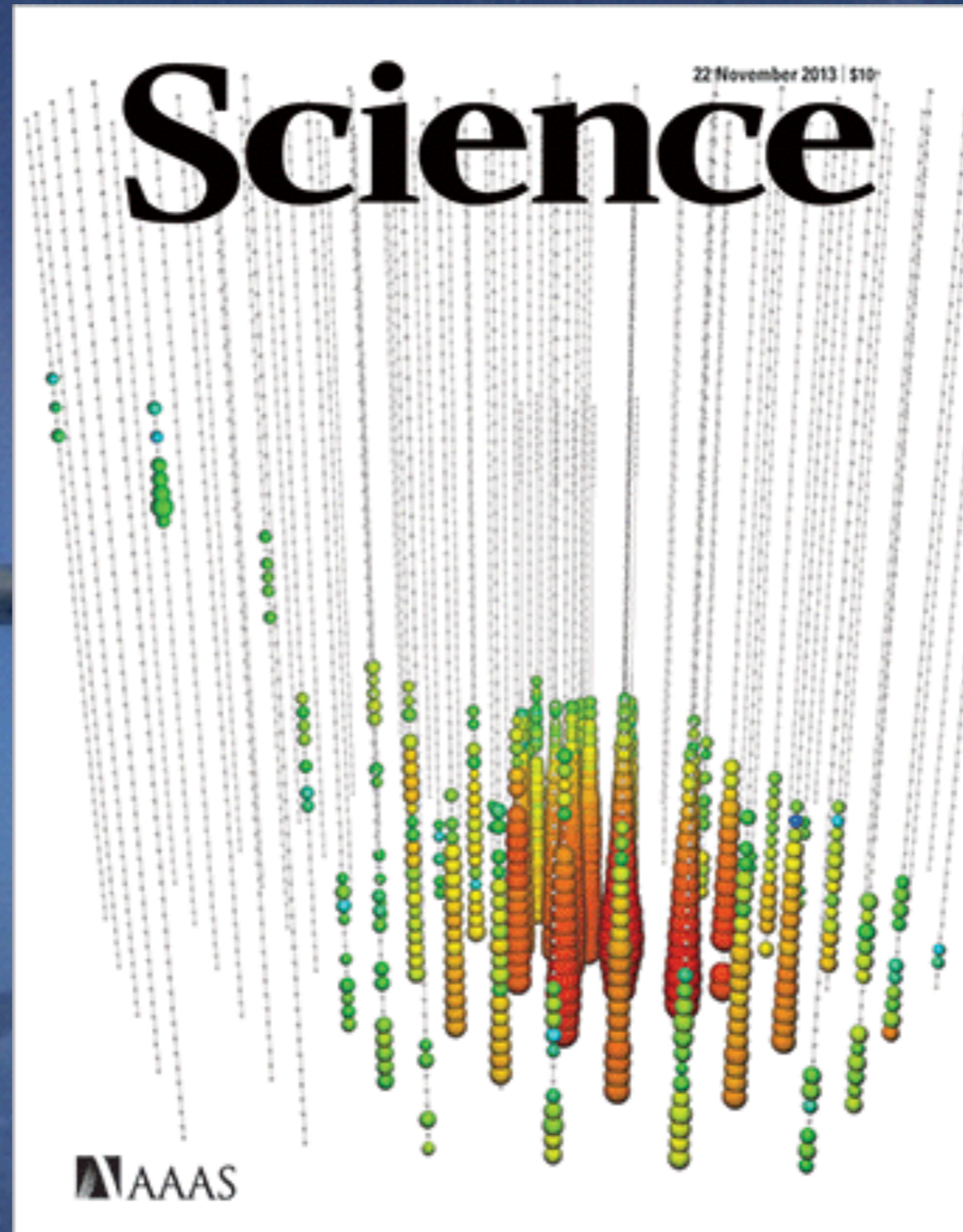
IceCube

- 1 km³ detector for high energy neutrinos at the South Pole



IceCube

- 1 km³ detector for high energy neutrinos at the South Pole
- Found evidence for cosmic neutrinos at very high energies



Break