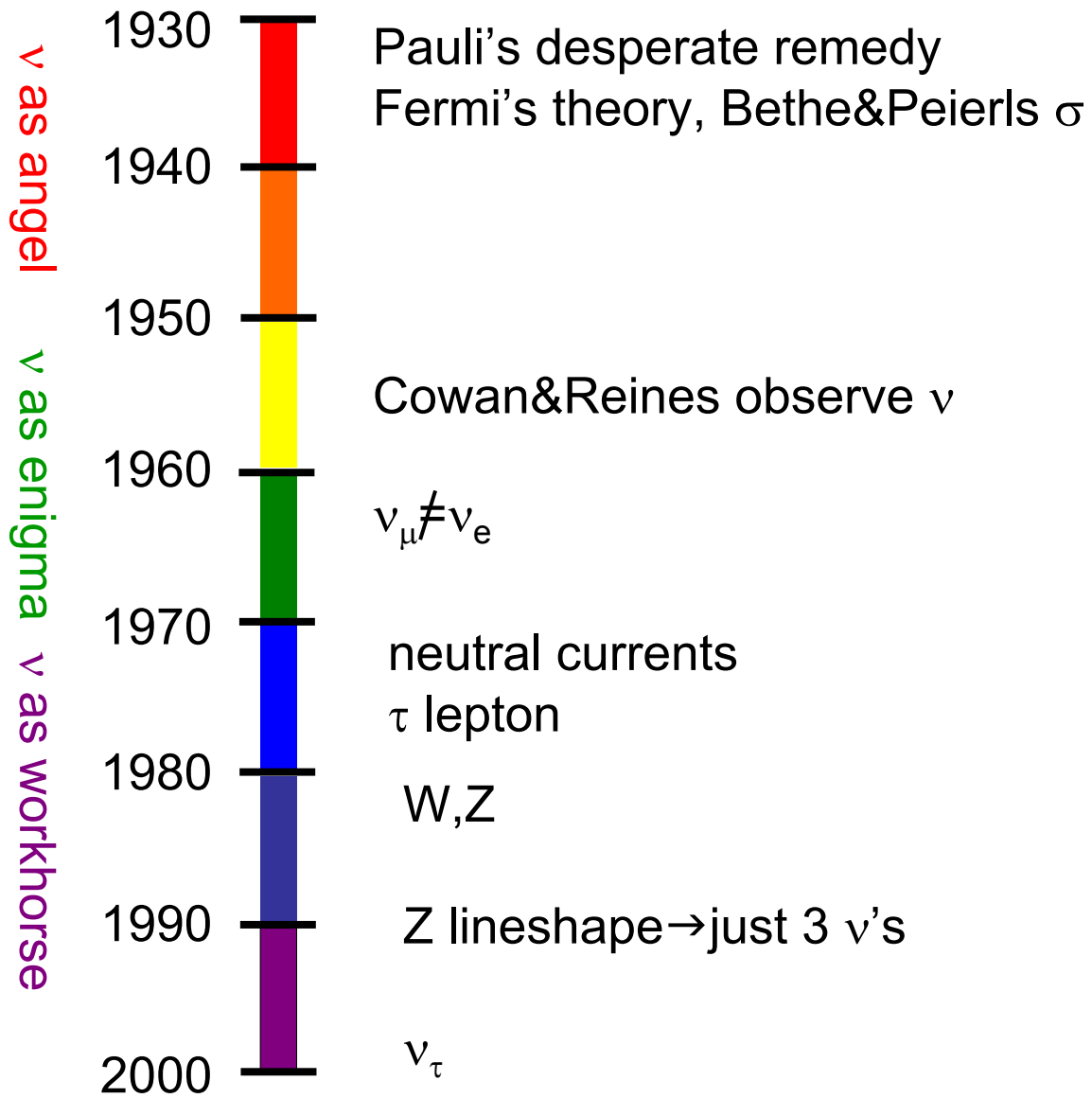


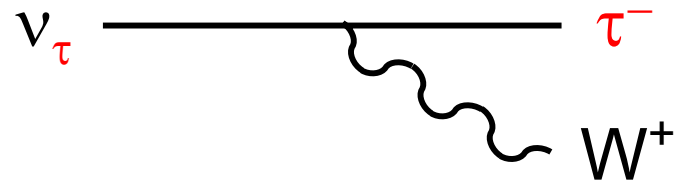
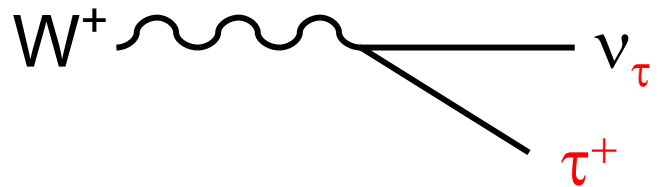
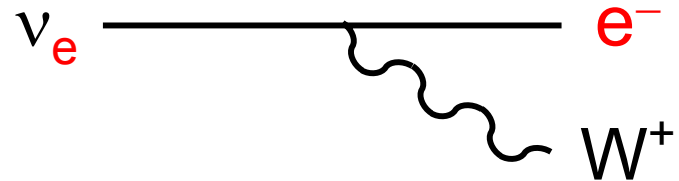
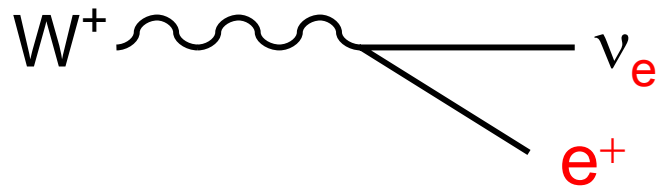
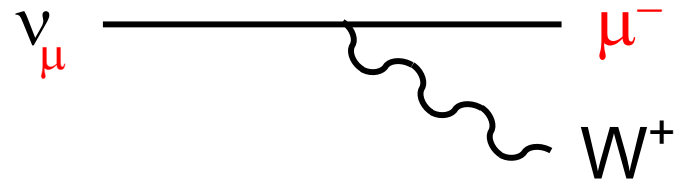
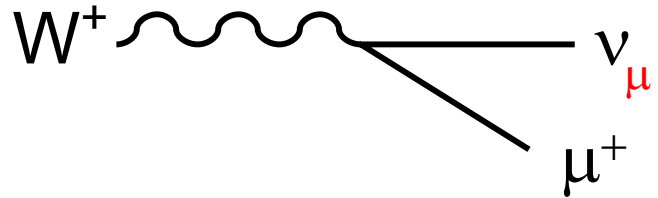
A large array of photomultiplier tubes (PMTs) arranged in a grid, used for neutrino detection. The PMTs are mounted on a complex metal structure and are illuminated from within, creating a shimmering effect. The background is dark, making the glowing PMTs stand out.

Neutrino Oscillations:
The next 20 months, the next 20 years
P.Meyers – DPF/APS April 2003

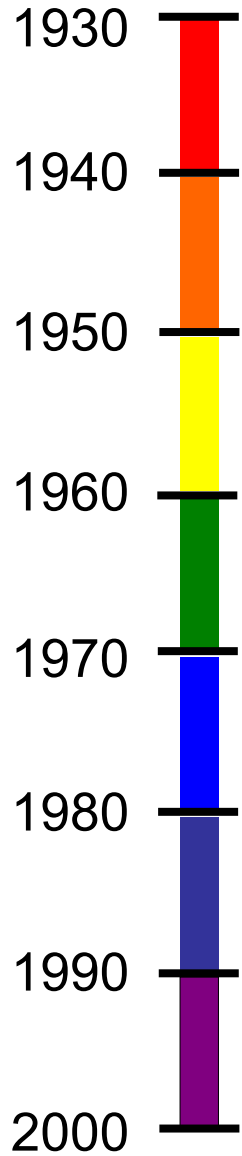
8" PMT's at BooNE south pole



Weak Interactions: conserve lepton "flavor"



ν as angel
 ν as enigma
 ν as workhorse



1930 Pauli's desperate remedy
Fermi's theory, Bethe&Peierls σ

1950 Cowan&Reines observe ν

Pontecorvo $\nu \leftrightarrow \bar{\nu}$

1960 $\nu_{\mu} \neq \nu_e$

Solar ν problem

1970 neutral currents
 τ lepton

1980 W,Z

Atmospheric anomaly

1990 Z lineshape \rightarrow just 3 ν 's

2000 ν_{τ}

If weak (flavor) \neq mass (energy) eigenstates...
 (2-neutrino case for simplicity)

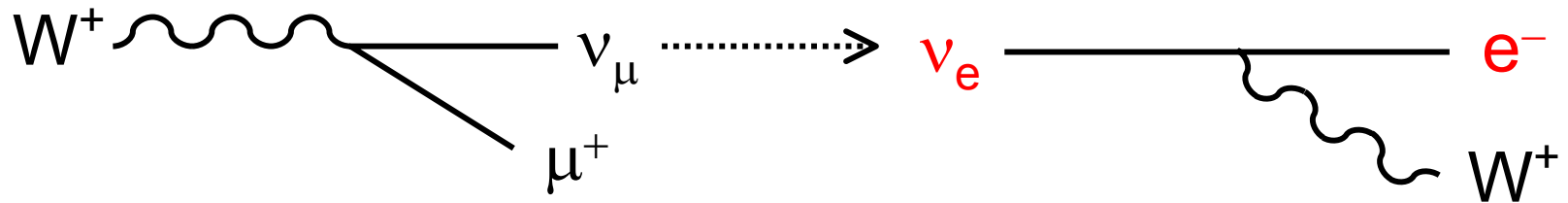
$$|\nu(t=0)\rangle = |\nu_\mu\rangle = \cos\theta|\nu_1\rangle + \sin\theta|\nu_2\rangle$$

$$|\nu(t)\rangle = \cos\theta|\nu_1\rangle e^{-iE_1 t} + \sin\theta|\nu_2\rangle e^{-iE_2 t} \neq |\nu_\mu\rangle \text{ if } m_1 \neq m_2$$

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) = |\langle \nu_e | \nu(t) \rangle|^2$$

$$= \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left[1.27 \underline{\Delta m^2} (\text{eV}^2) \underline{L}(\text{m}) / \underline{E}(\text{MeV}) \right]$$

with $\Delta m^2 \equiv m_2^2 - m_1^2$



With n flavors α, β, \dots and masses i, j, \dots

$$|\nu(t=0)\rangle = |\nu_\alpha\rangle = \sum_i U_{\alpha i}^* |\nu_i\rangle \quad \text{Matrix } U \text{ like quark CKM}$$

$$|\nu(t)\rangle = \sum_i U_{\alpha i}^* |\nu_i\rangle e^{-iE_i t} \neq |\nu_\alpha\rangle \text{ if } m_i \text{'s not all the same}$$

$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) = \left| \langle \nu_\beta | \nu(t) \rangle \right|^2 = \delta_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$-4 \sum_{i>j} \text{Re}(U_{\alpha i}^* U_{\beta i} U_{\alpha j} U_{\beta j}^*) \sin^2 \left[1.27 \Delta m_{ij}^2 (\text{eV}^2) L(\text{m}) / E(\text{MeV}) \right]$$

$$+ 2 \sum_{i>j} \text{Im}(U_{\alpha i}^* U_{\beta i} U_{\alpha j} U_{\beta j}^*) \sin^2 \left[2.54 \Delta m_{ij}^2 (\text{eV}^2) L(\text{m}) / E(\text{MeV}) \right]$$

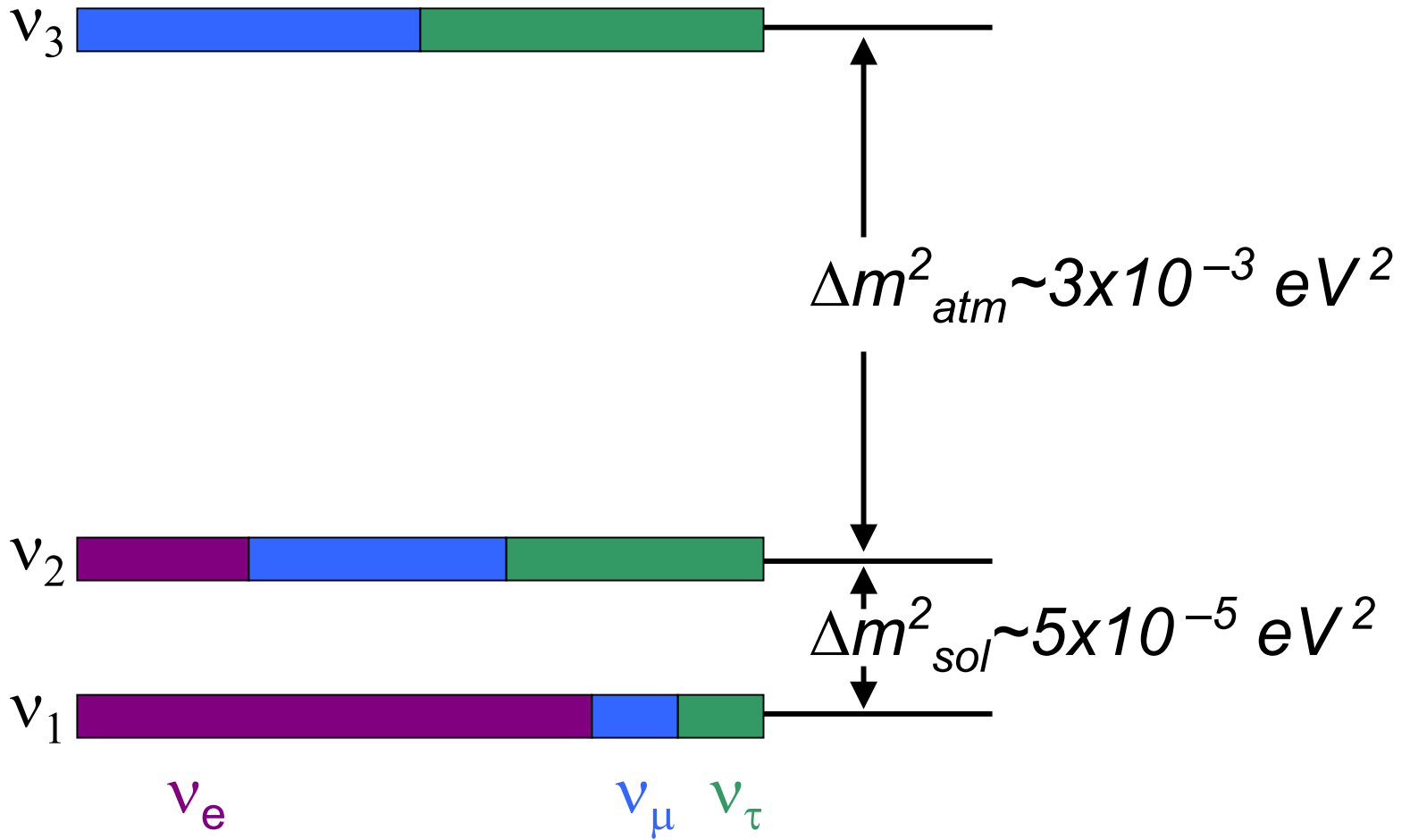
$$\text{with } \Delta m_{ij}^2 \equiv m_i^2 - m_j^2$$

As with quark mixing, >2 flavors \Rightarrow a CP-violating phase

Oscillation Evidence

Evidence	Effect real?	Is it osc?	Δm^2 (eV ²)	Flavor
Solar: Homestake missing ν_e	Gallex, SAGE, K, Super-K SNO, (KamLAND)	SNO	5×10^{-5} (MSW)	$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$ <13% ν_s ($\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow ?$)
Atmospheric: Kamiokande missing ν_μ	Super-K, (K2K)	(Super-K)	3×10^{-3}	$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$ <20% ν_e <25% ν_s
LSND: accelerator $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$		appear- ance	0.3-1	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$

Solar + atmospheric \Rightarrow a consistent picture



LSND and the curse of arithmetic

$$\Delta m^2_{LSND} \sim 1 \quad \Delta m^2_{sol} \sim 5 \times 10^{-5} \quad \Delta m^2_{atm} \sim 3 \times 10^{-3}$$

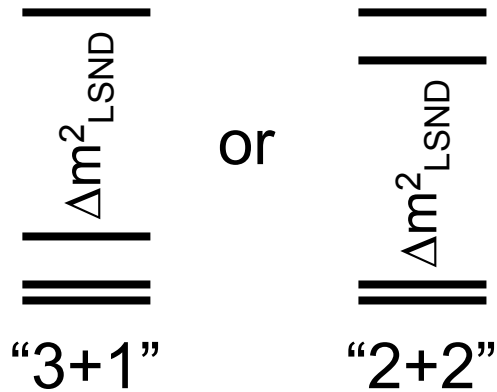
but $\Delta m^2_{31} = \Delta m^2_{21} + \Delta m^2_{32}$

and Z lineshape $\Rightarrow N_\nu = 2.994 \pm 0.012$

Conclusion:

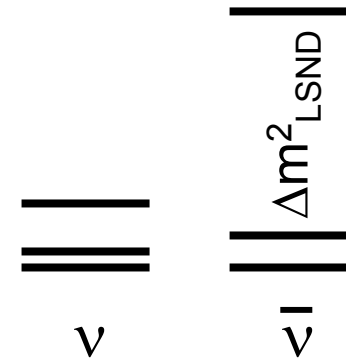
If LSND is correct, it requires something drastic

3 active + 1 sterile



- hard to make work
- limits on ν_s in solar and atm
- short-baseline exclusion
- on to “3+2”?

CPT violation

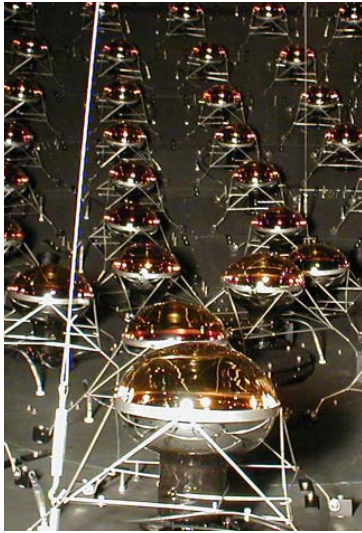


- level of ~~CPT~~ required is $< K^0\text{-}\bar{K}^0$ mass limit
- on the other hand, it *is* a theorem...

Coming Attractions

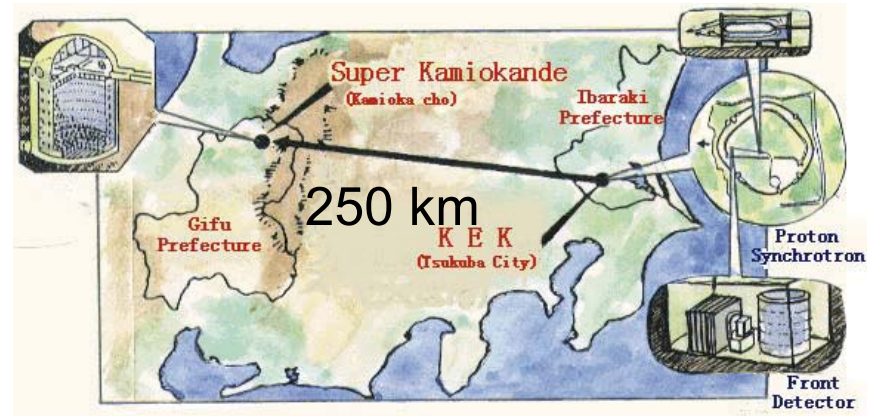


Running Experiments



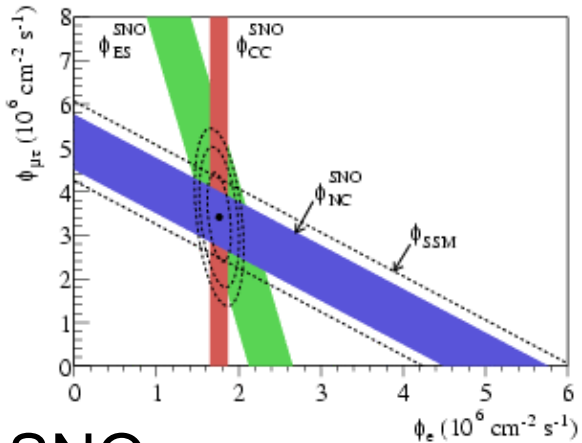
MiniBooNE

- $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ appearance with ν beam
- Check LSND
- $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$, but slower



K2K

- Atmospheric anomaly with accelerator ν beam

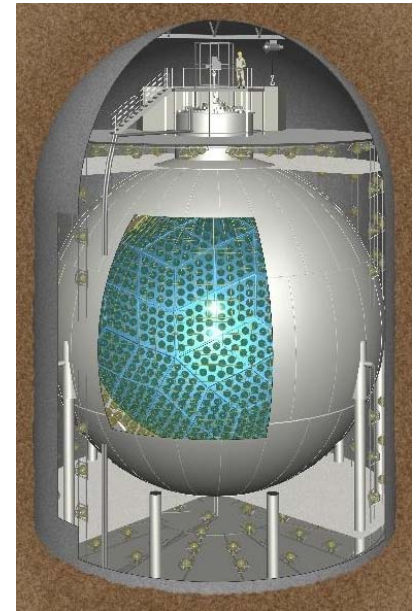


SNO

- Solar neutrinos with flavor selection
- Phase 3 with new neutron counters

KamLAND

- Reactor expt at solar Δm^2



Under construction



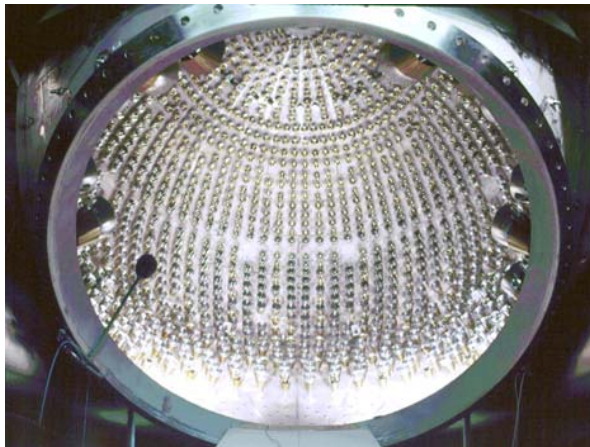
MINOS

- Fermilab ν beam to Soudan, $L=730$ km
- Measure atmospheric oscillation
- Search for $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e$



CERN ν to Gran Sasso

- $L=730$ km (!)
- Focus on $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\tau}$ appearance
- OPERA: emulsion
- ICANOE: LAr TPC



Borexino

- Solar neutrinos
- Real-time, very low threshold
- Measure ${}^7\text{Be}$ line

From the current round:

LSND: **yes** or **no**

- New physics!
- Short baseline stays interesting
- Plus all this (with different meaning)

- $\Delta m^2_{\text{atm}}, \Delta m^2_{\text{sol}}$ well measured
- θ_{12}, θ_{23} pretty well known
- Know if $\theta_{13} \lesssim 0.1$
- Now: $\theta_{12} \sim \pi/6, \theta_{23} \sim \pi/4, \theta_{13} < 0.2$

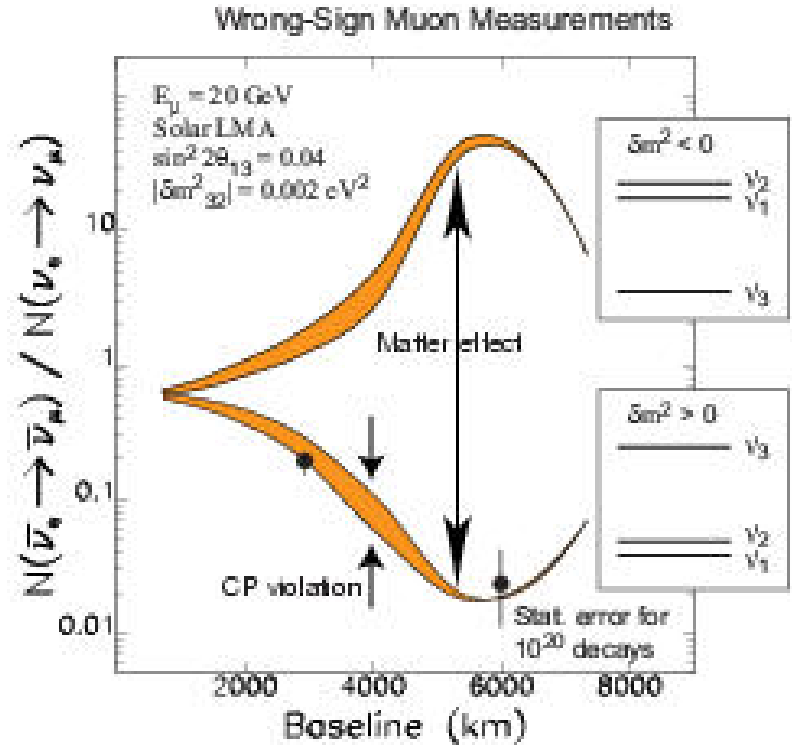
$$U = \begin{matrix} & \nu_1 & \nu_2 & \nu_3 \\ \nu_e & c_{12}c_{13} & s_{12}c_{13} & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ \nu_\mu & -s_{12}c_{23} - c_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & s_{23}c_{13} \\ \nu_\tau & s_{12}s_{23} - c_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & -c_{12}s_{23} - s_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{23}c_{13} \end{matrix}$$

with $c_{ij} \equiv \cos \theta_{ij}$ $s_{ij} \equiv \sin \theta_{ij}$

The next goals:

- Further confirming the picture (cf. CKM)
- Ordering the mass hierarchy
- CP violation
- θ_{13} is the gatekeeper

Thanks to several Fermilab studies...



Barger et al., hep-ph/0003184

$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu) - P(\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu) = 16 s_{12} c_{12} \underline{\sin \delta} c_{13}^2 s_{23} c_{23} \times$$

$$\underline{\sin \delta} \sin\left(\frac{\Delta m_{12}^2 L}{4E}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\Delta m_{13}^2 L}{4E}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\Delta m_{23}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

The velvet rope: is $\theta_{13} \gtrsim 0.05$?

$$P(\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e) \approx \sin^2 \theta_{23} \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \left(1.27 \Delta m_{atm}^2 \frac{L}{E} \right)$$

⇒ Look for $\nu_{\mu} \leftrightarrow \nu_e$ at *atmospheric* L/E – needs:

- bigger detectors (~20 kt)
and/or
- better detectors (calorimeter for e⁻?, LAr?)
and/or
- higher intensity neutrino beams (x2-10)

$$P(\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e) \approx 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \left(1.27 \Delta m_{atm}^2 \frac{L}{E} \right)$$

⇒ ν_e disappearance at *atmospheric* L/E – needs:

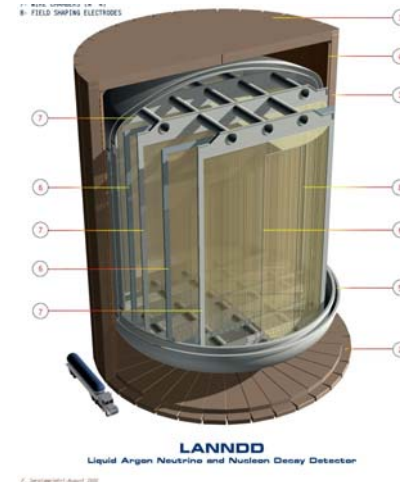
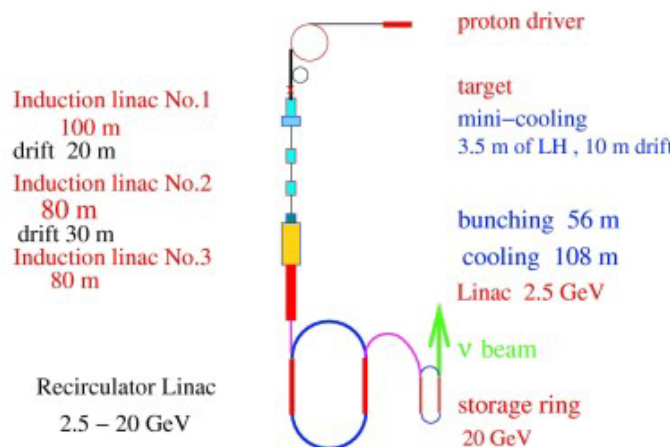
- Very high precision reactor experiment

“Phase I” proposals:

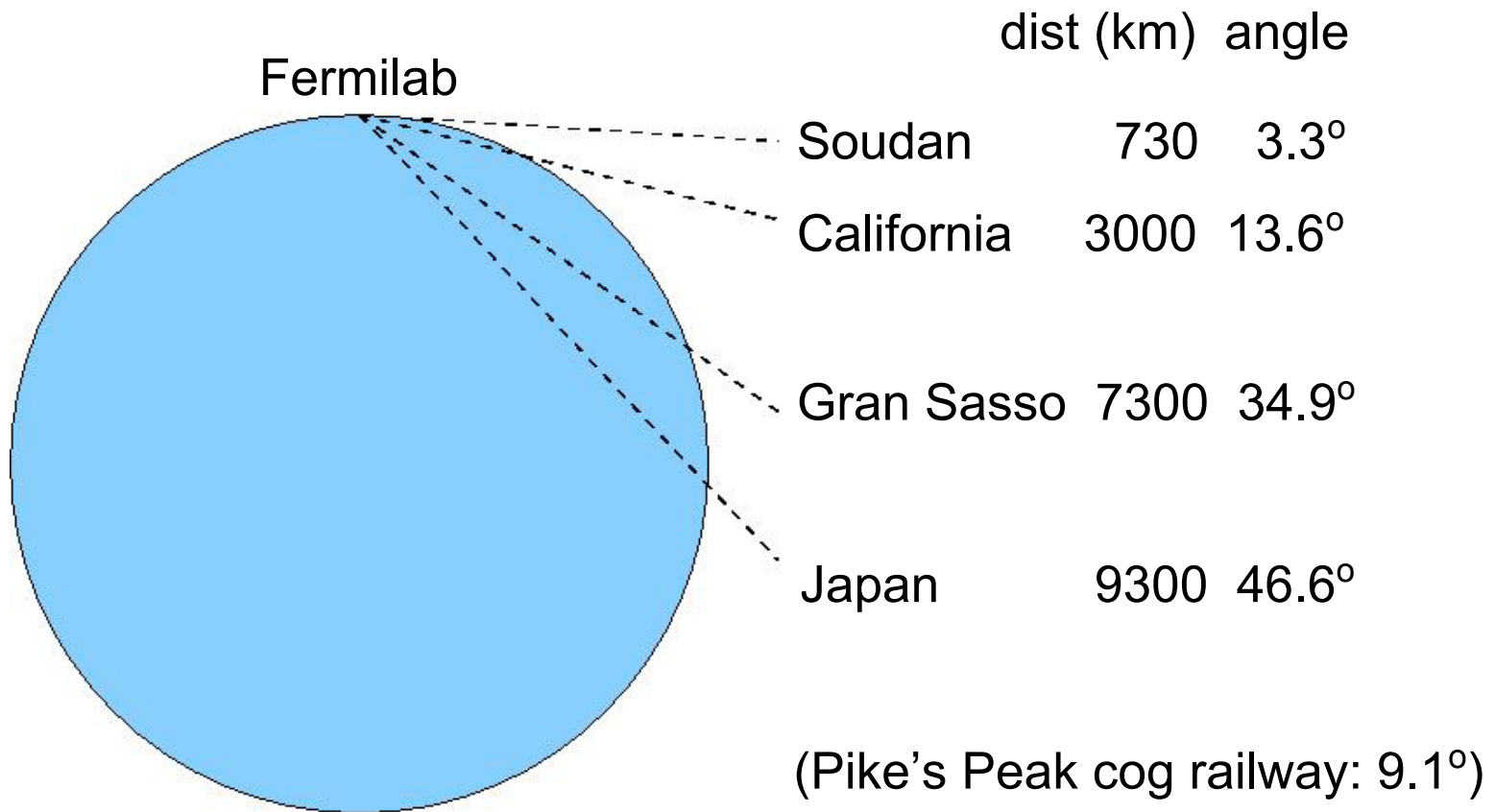
- Fermilab-Minn/Canada
- Brookhaven-Homestake/WIPP
- Japan Hadron Facility-Kamioka

If $\theta_{13} \gtrsim 0.05$, the next steps are just wildly difficult

- Multi-1000-km baselines optimal
- Conventional “superbeams” *may* get sign(Δm^2_{atm})
- CP violation needs new technology beam:
muon storage ring “neutrino factory”



Think big: the ~~sky's~~ ground's the limit...



Bigger! Slower!! More expensive!!!

...the anti-Golden Age? (with apologies to NASA)

Synergism with other physics?

- proton decay, astrophysics?

See-saw relation for new facilities?

- new detectors in existing beams
- new beams to existing detectors
- Super-K/K2K/JHF example



Remember: we're high energy physicists—

this is what happens when we're *wildly successful!*