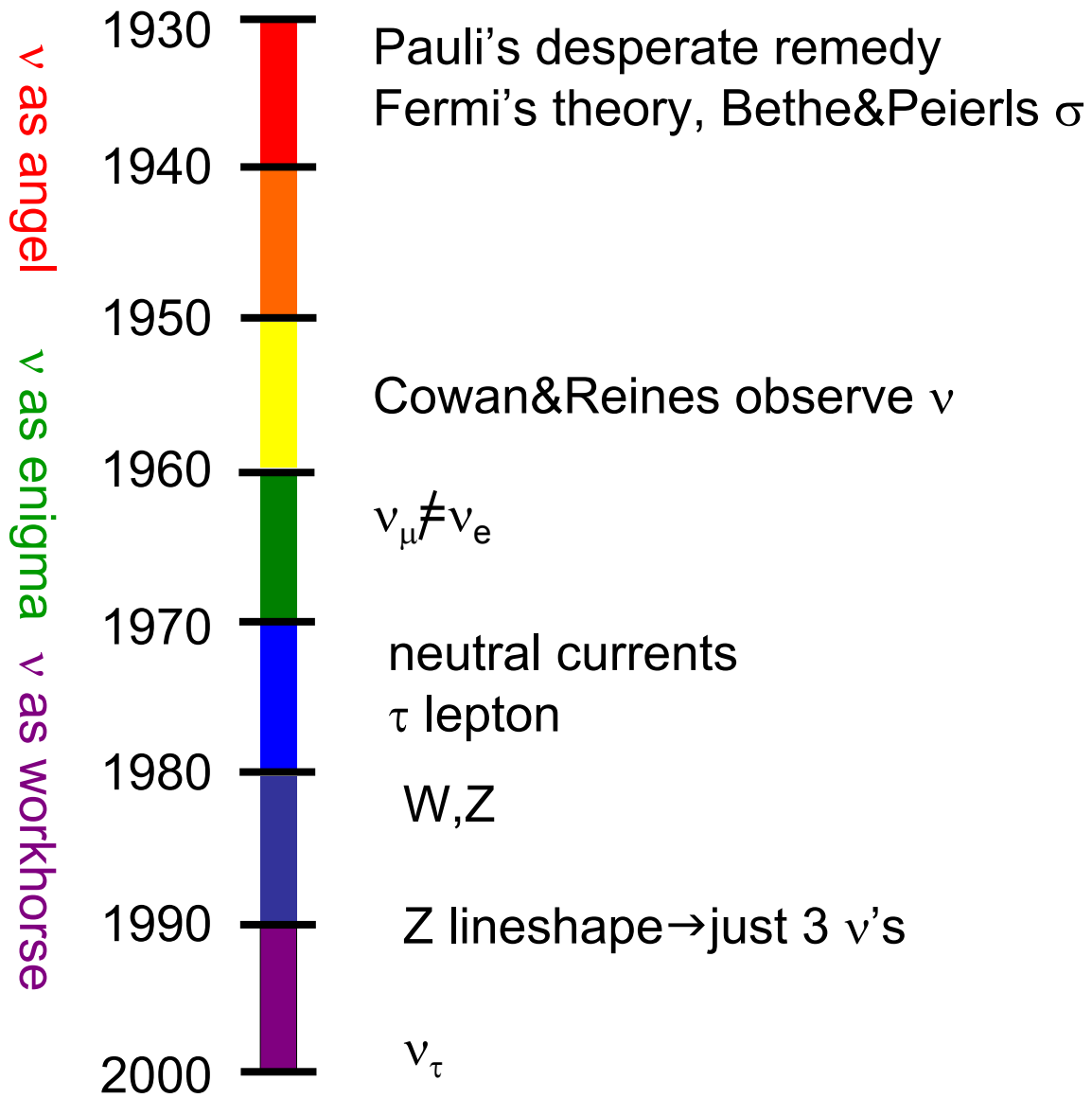


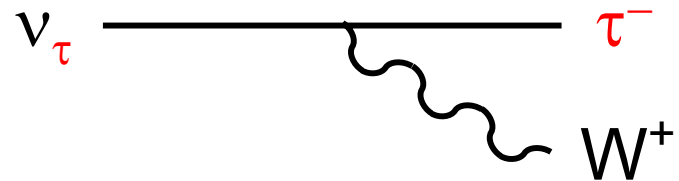
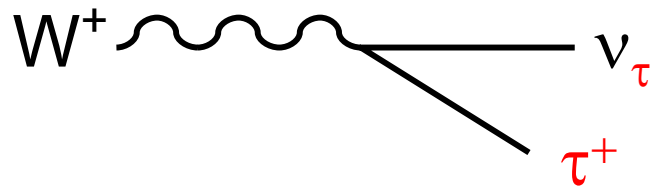
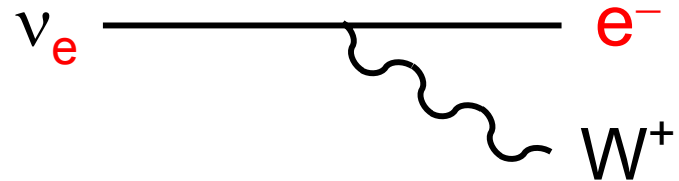
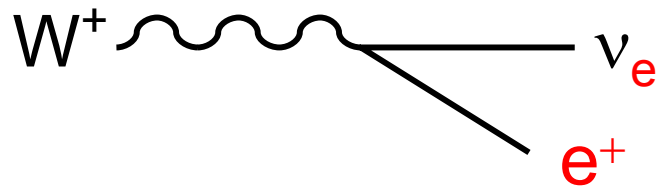
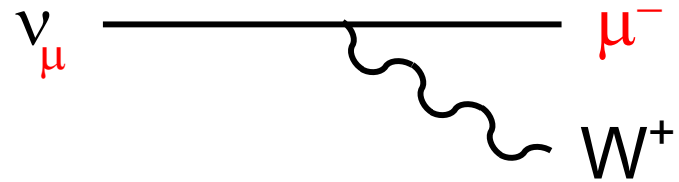
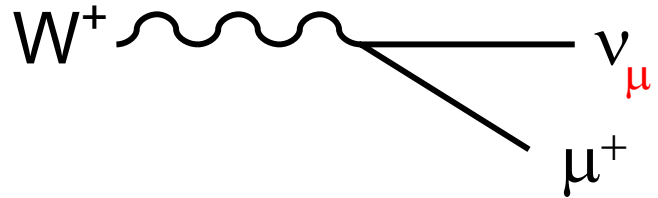
The image shows a dense array of photomultiplier tubes (PMTs) used in a neutrino detector. Each PMT is a spherical, gold-colored component mounted on a white, tripod-like metal frame. The frames are interconnected by a network of thin white cables, creating a complex, grid-like structure. The background is dark, making the metallic surfaces of the PMTs stand out. The overall scene is a large-scale scientific instrument setup.

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

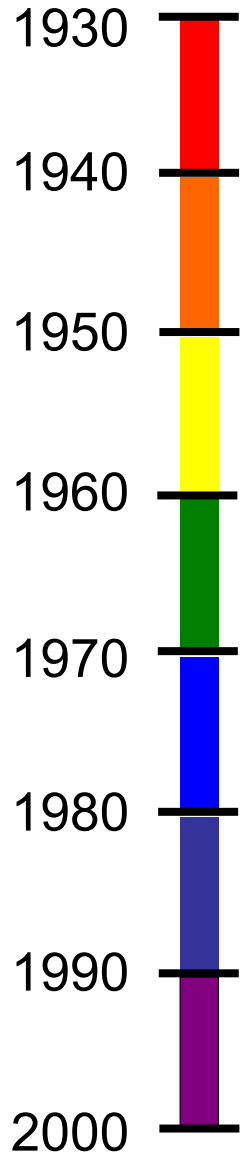
8" PMT's at BooNE south pole



# Weak Interactions: conserve lepton "flavor"



$\nu$  as angel  
 $\nu$  as enigma  
 $\nu$  as workhorse



1930 Pauli's desperate remedy  
Fermi's theory, Bethe&Peierls  $\sigma$

1950 Cowan&Reines observe  $\nu$

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

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

Solar  $\nu$  problem

1970 neutral currents  
 $\tau$  lepton

1980 W,Z

Atmospheric anomaly

1990 Z lineshape  $\rightarrow$  just 3  $\nu$ 's

2000  $\nu_{\tau}$

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

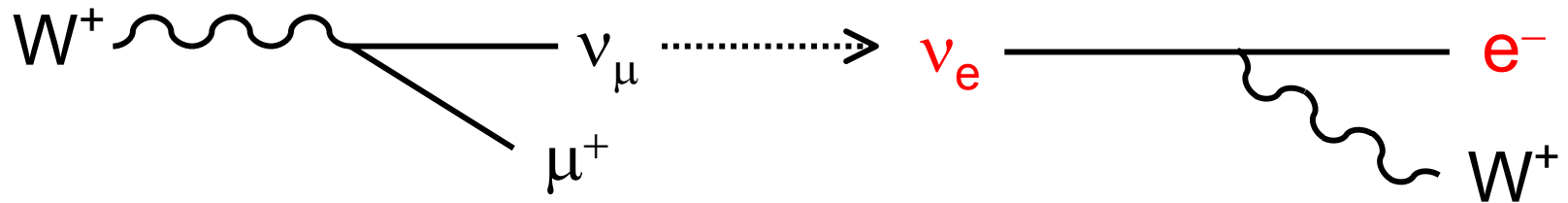
$$|\nu(t=0)\rangle = |\nu_\mu\rangle = \cos\theta|\nu_1\rangle + \sin\theta|\nu_2\rangle$$

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

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

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

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





With  $n$  flavors  $\alpha, \beta, \dots$  and masses  $i, j, \dots$

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

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

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

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

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

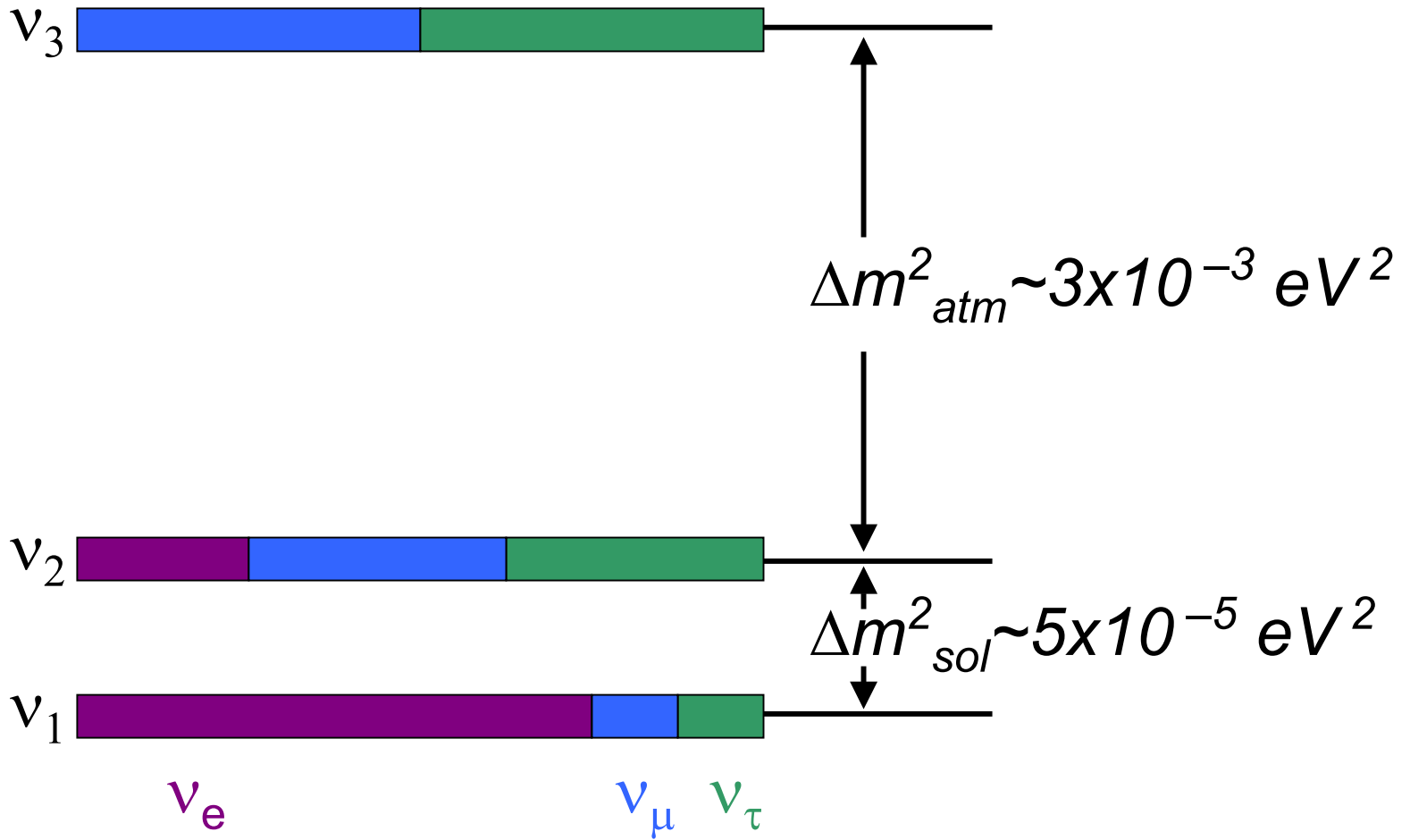
$$\text{with } \Delta m_{ij}^2 \equiv m_i^2 - m_j^2$$

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

# Oscillation Evidence

Evidence	Effect real?	Is it osc?	$\Delta m^2$ (eV <sup>2</sup> )	Flavor
Solar: Homestake missing $\nu_e$	Gallex, SAGE, K, Super-K SNO, (KamLAND)	SNO	$5 \times 10^{-5}$ (MSW)	$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$ <13% $\nu_s$  ( $\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow ?$ )
Atmospheric: Kamiokande missing $\nu_\mu$	Super-K, (K2K)	(Super-K)	$3 \times 10^{-3}$	$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$ <20% $\nu_e$ <25% $\nu_s$
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

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

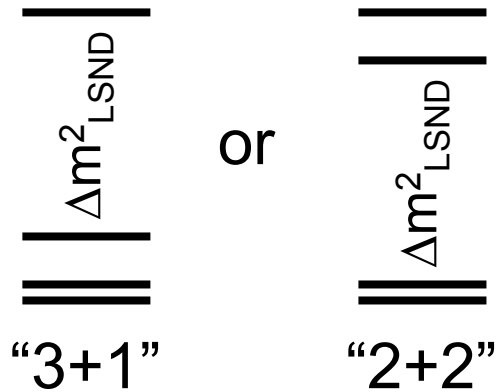
but  $\Delta m^2_{31} = \Delta m^2_{21} + \Delta m^2_{32}$

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

Conclusion:

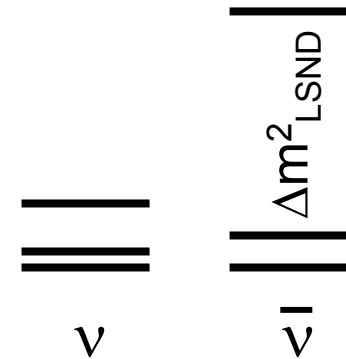
If LSND is correct, it requires something drastic

3 active + 1 sterile



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

CPT violation



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

# Coming Attractions



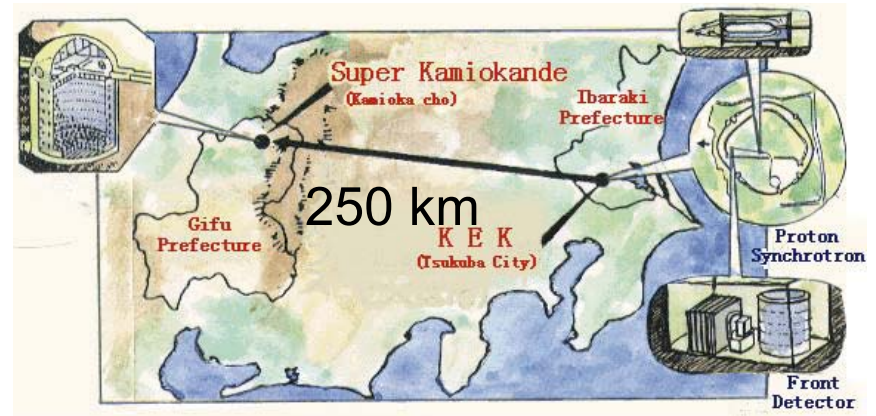


# Running Experiments



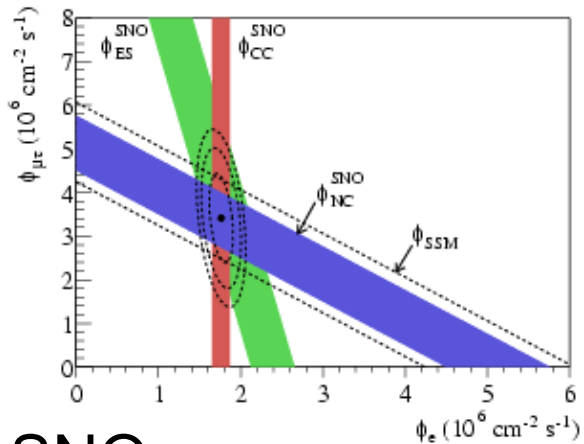
## MiniBooNE

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



## K2K

- Atmospheric anomaly with accelerator  $\nu$  beam

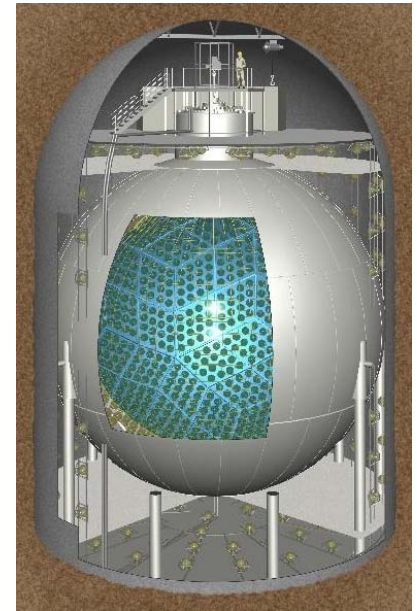


## SNO

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

## KamLAND

- Reactor expt at solar  $\Delta m^2$



# Under construction



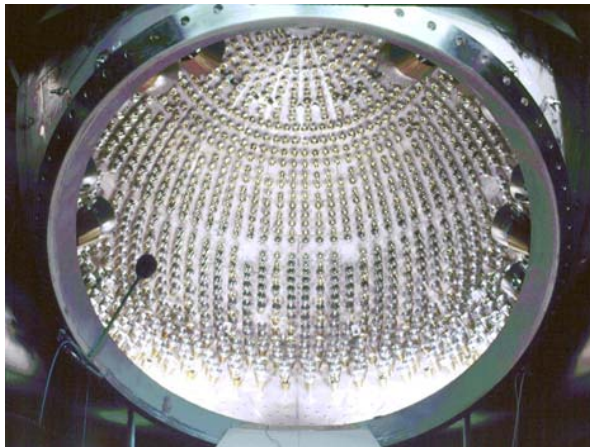
## MINOS

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



## CERN $\nu$ 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
- $\theta_{12}, \theta_{23}$  pretty well known
- Know if  $\theta_{13} \lesssim 0.1$
- Now:  $\theta_{12} \sim \pi/6, \theta_{23} \sim \pi/4, \theta_{13} < 0.2$

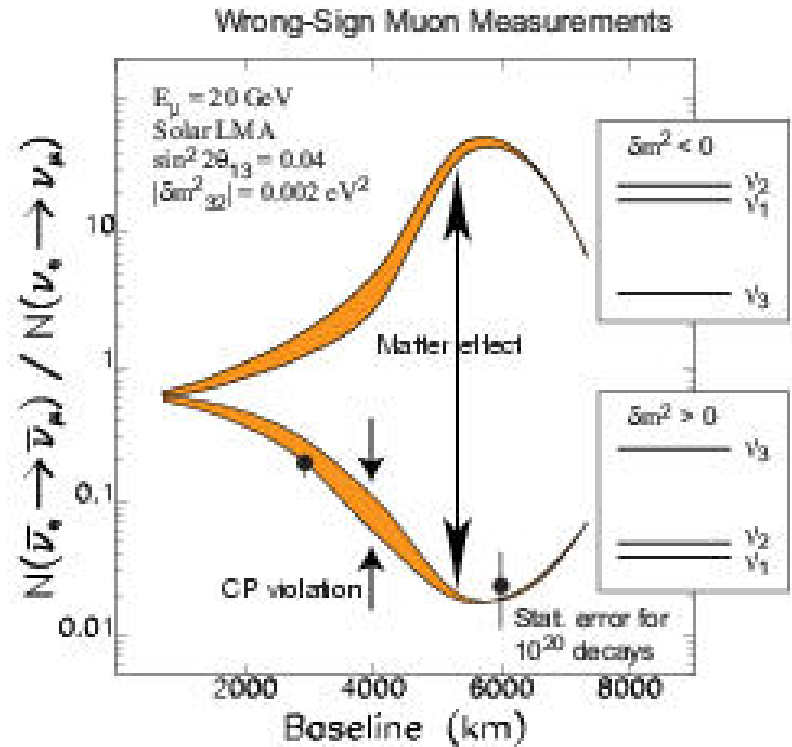
$$U = \begin{array}{c} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{array} \begin{array}{ccc} \nu_1 & \nu_2 & \nu_3 \\ \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} c_{12}c_{13} & s_{12}c_{13} & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ -s_{12}c_{23} - c_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & s_{23}c_{13} \\ s_{12}s_{23} - c_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & -c_{12}s_{23} - s_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{23}c_{13} \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

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
- $\theta_{13}$  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)

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

⇒  $\nu_e$  disappearance at *atmospheric* L/E – needs:

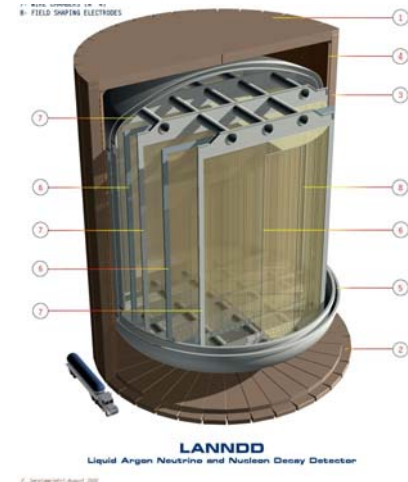
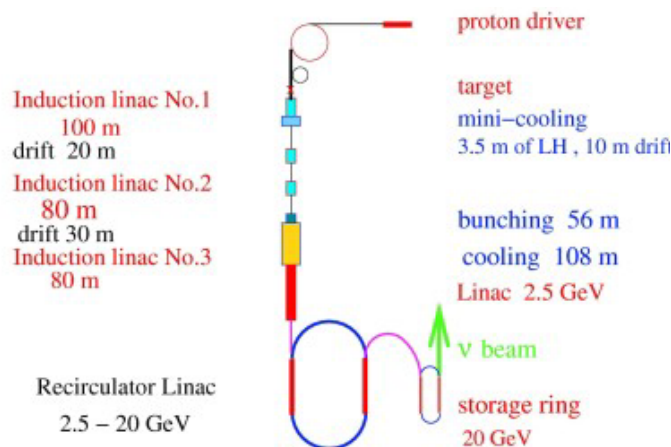
- Very high precision reactor experiment

## “Phase I” proposals:

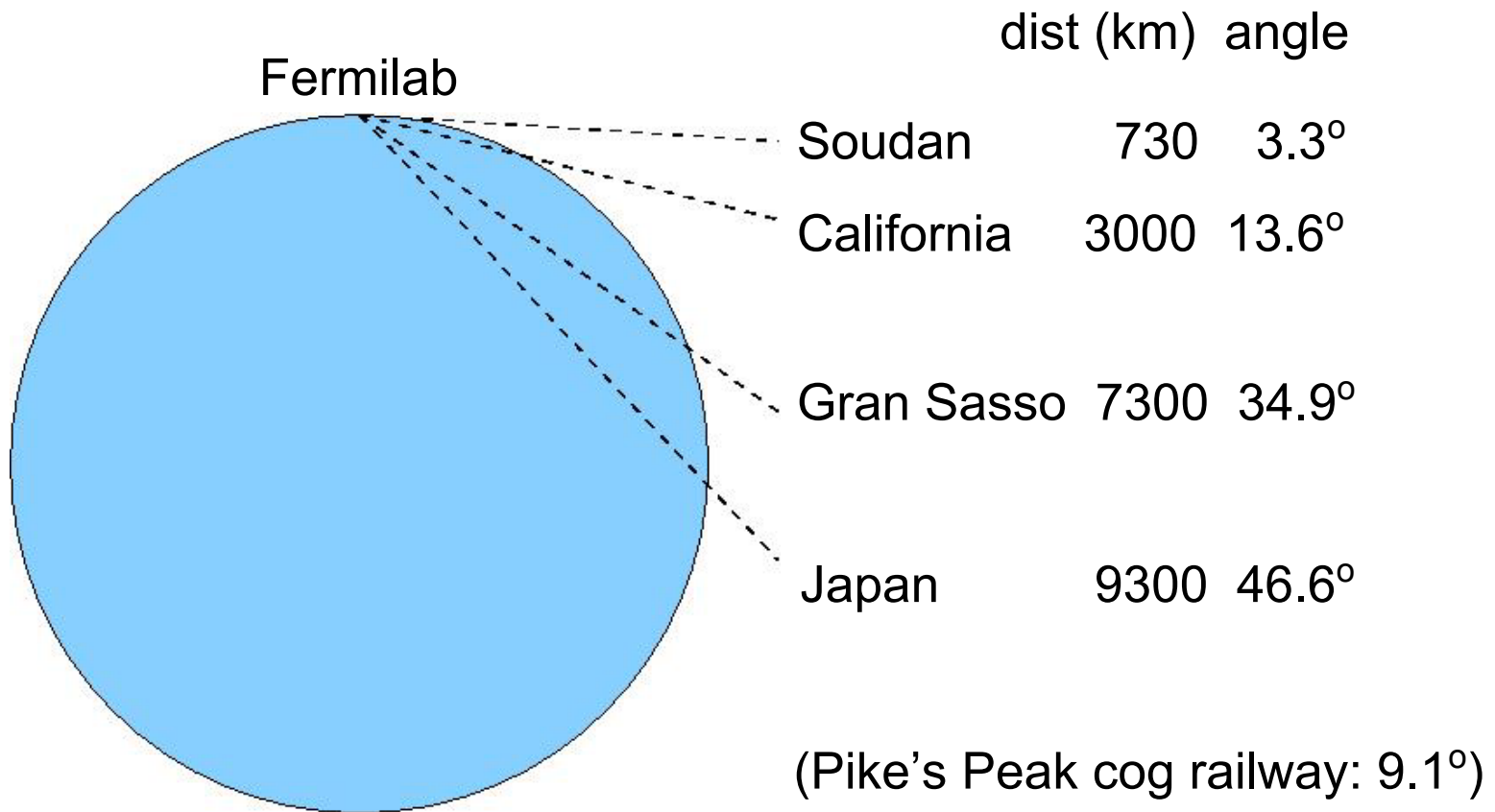
- Fermilab-Minn/Canada
- Brookhaven-Homestake/WIPP
- Japan Hadron Facility-Kamioka

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

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



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



Bigger! Slower!! More expensive!!!

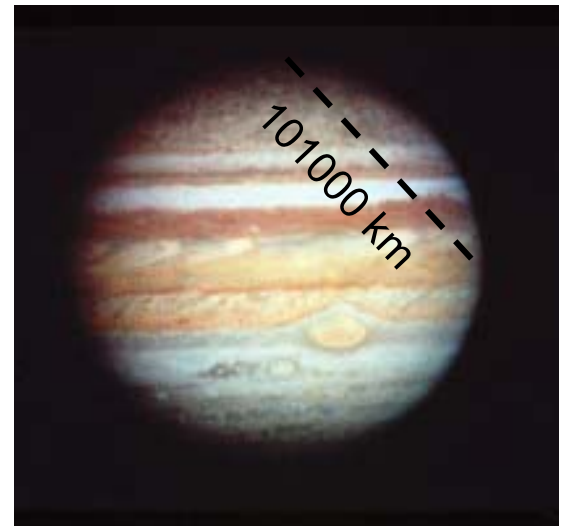
...the anti-Golden Age? (with apologies to NASA)

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!*