

# Neutrino Physics: Lecture 2

Before oscillations: mass, helicity, Parity violation,  
interactions with matter

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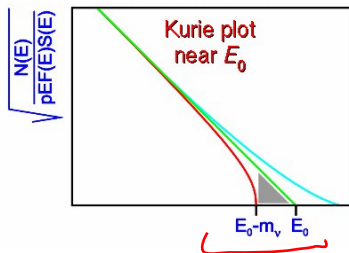
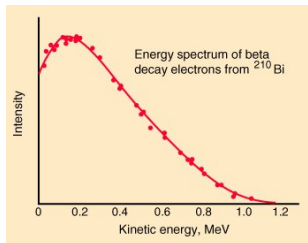
# Outline

- 1 Direct mass measurement
- 2 Parity violation
- 3 Helicity measurement
- 4 Neutrino scattering in matter

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# The nuclear beta decay



$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE_e} \propto p_e E_e p_\nu E_\nu = p_e E_e (E_0 - E_e) \sqrt{(E_0 - E_e)^2 - m_\nu^2}$$

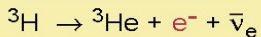
Kurie plot:

$$\left( \frac{d\Gamma/dE_e}{p_e E_e} \right)^{1/2} \propto \left[ (E_0 - E_e) \sqrt{(E_0 - E_e)^2 - m_\nu^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

Straight line for a massless neutrino !  $\rightarrow (E_0 - E_e)$

# Tritium beta decay experiment

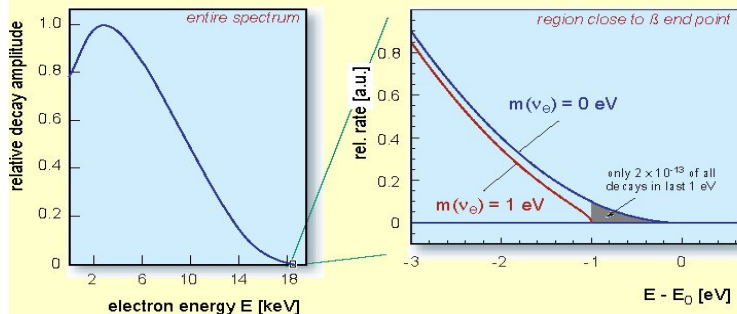
## tritium $\beta$ -decay and the neutrino rest mass



superallowed

half life :  $t_{1/2} = 12.32 \text{ a}$

$\beta$  end point energy :  $E_0 = 18.57 \text{ keV}$



- Mainz experiment:  $m < 2.2 \text{ eV}$  (95% C.L.)
- Troitsk experiment:  $m < 2.05 \text{ eV}$  (95% C.L.)
- Next generation expt: KATRIN (reach 0.2 eV)

# Muon neutrino mass

$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$   
139.57 MeV    105.66 MeV  
Q = 33.91 MeV

Pion at rest  
 $\pi^+$

$\mu^+$      $\nu_\mu$

Two particle decays give definite values of energy and momentum to the products.

$\mu^+$      $\nu_\mu$   
 $W^+$   
 $u$      $\bar{d}$   
Pion  
 $u$      $\bar{d}$

- Mass of  $\nu_\mu$  decides the energy of  $\mu^+$ .

$$E_\mu = \frac{m_\pi^2 + m_\mu^2 - m_\nu^2}{2m_\pi}$$

- Current limit:  $m_{\nu_\mu} < 170 \text{ keV}$

# Tau neutrino mass



- Three-prong tau decay  $\tau^- \rightarrow 2\pi^- \pi^+ \nu_\tau$
- Five-prong tau decay  $\tau^- \rightarrow 3\pi^- 2\pi^+ \nu_\tau, \tau^- \rightarrow 3\pi^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau$
- ALEPH:  $m < 18.2$  MeV (95% C.L.)



$$m^2 = (E_1 + E_2)^2 - (\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)^2$$

$(E_1, \vec{p}_1)$   
 $(E_2, \vec{p}_2)$

$(E_1 + E_2, \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)$

$\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$  do not have fixed masses !

Mass eigenstates and flavour eigenstates:

$\nu_2$		$-\nu_e \sin \theta + \nu_\mu \cos \theta$
$\nu_1$		$\nu_e \cos \theta + \nu_\mu \sin \theta$

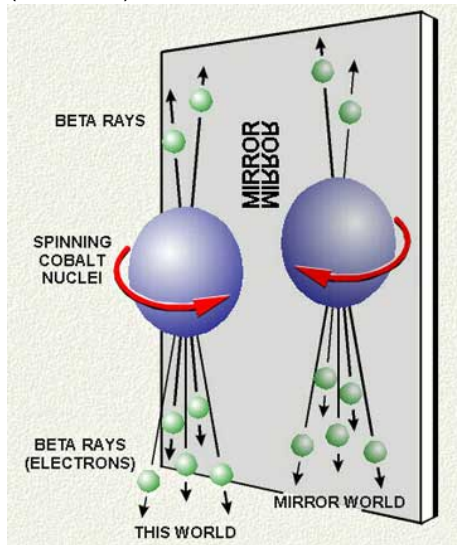


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# Cobalt decay experiment

(Wu et al)



# Pion decay experiment

(Garwin, Lederman, Weinrich)

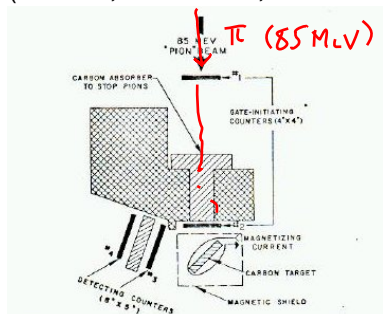


FIG. 1. Experimental arrangement. The magnetizing coil was close wound directly on the carbon to provide a uniform vertical field of 79 gauss per ampere.

Angular dist of  $e^-$

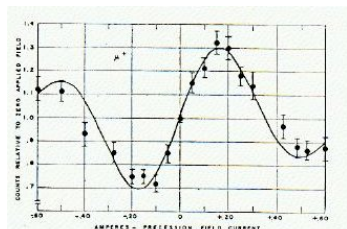
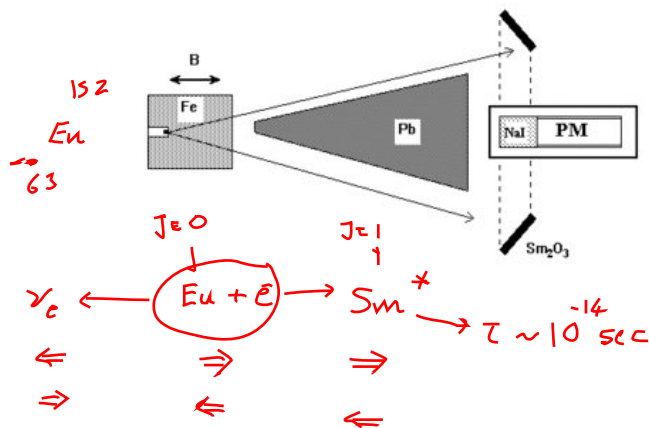


FIG. 2. Variation of gated 3-4 counting rate with magnetizing current. The solid curve is computed from an assumed electron angular distribution  $1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta$ , with counter and gate-width resolution folded in.

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# Goldhaber experiment



Goldhaber et al, PRL 1957

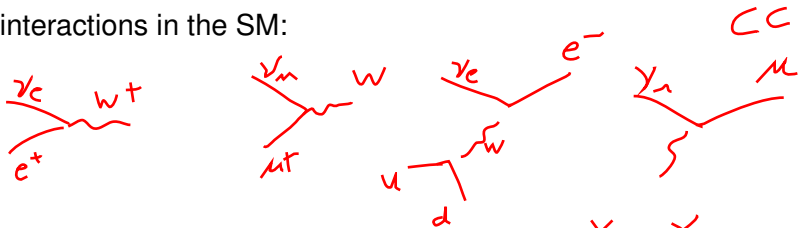
[http://qd.typepad.com/6/2005/01/spinning\\_neutri.html](http://qd.typepad.com/6/2005/01/spinning_neutri.html)

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# Cross section calculation

$\nu$  interactions in the SM:

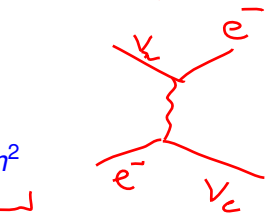


Cross sections:

<http://cupp.oulu.fi/neutrino/nd-cross.html>

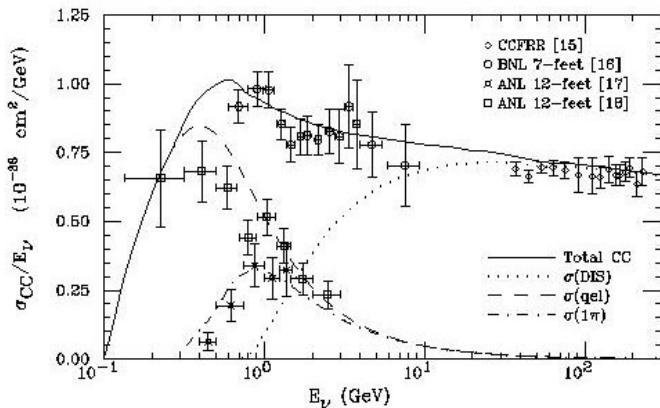
Cross section estimation at high energies:

$$\sigma \sim \underline{G_{FS}^2} \sim 10^{-44} \frac{E_\nu}{\text{GeV}} \text{ m}^2$$



# Quasi-elastic and deep inelastic scattering

10<sup>-38</sup>



Cross section in a scintillator detector: various processes