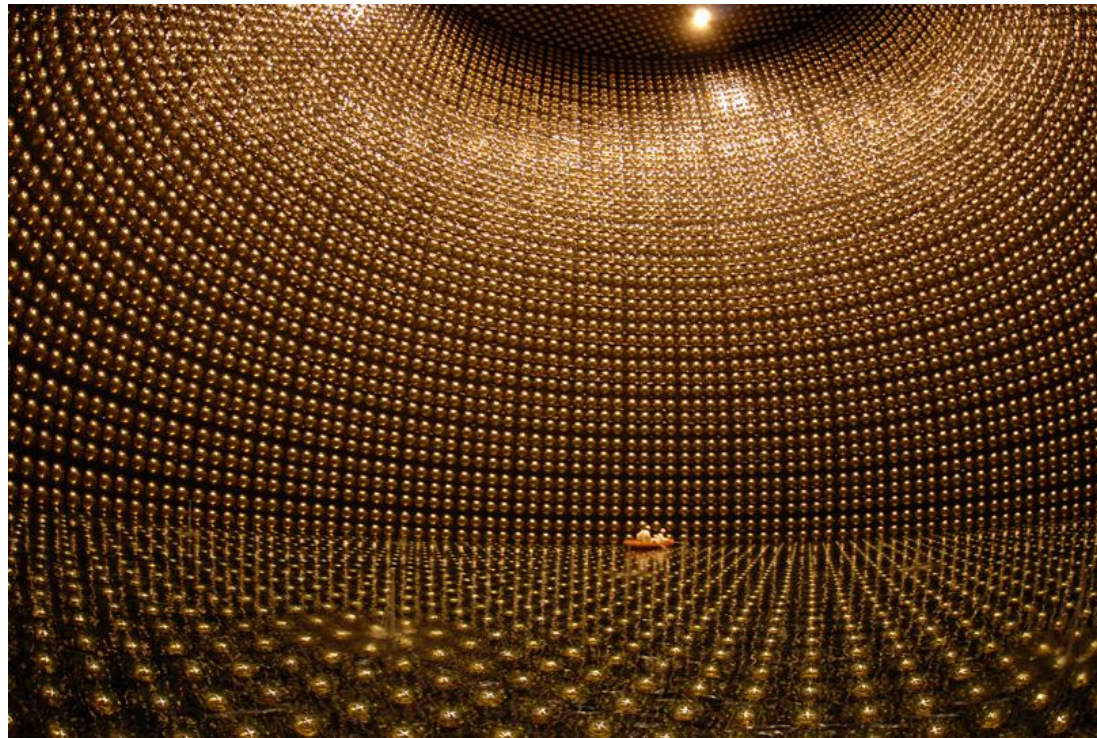


Neutrinomassen und -oszillationen



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

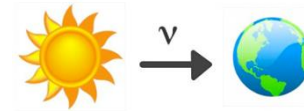
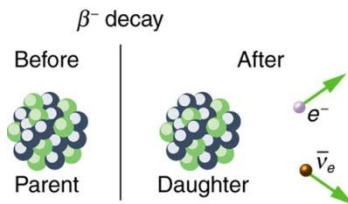
Seminarvortrag von Erik Fitzke



[1]

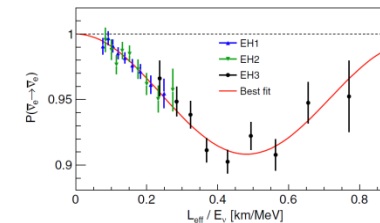
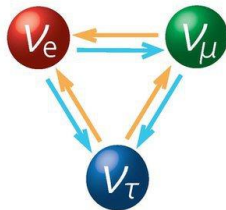
Inhalt

der Präsentation



1) Neutrinos als Elementarteilchen

2) Das solare Neutrino problem



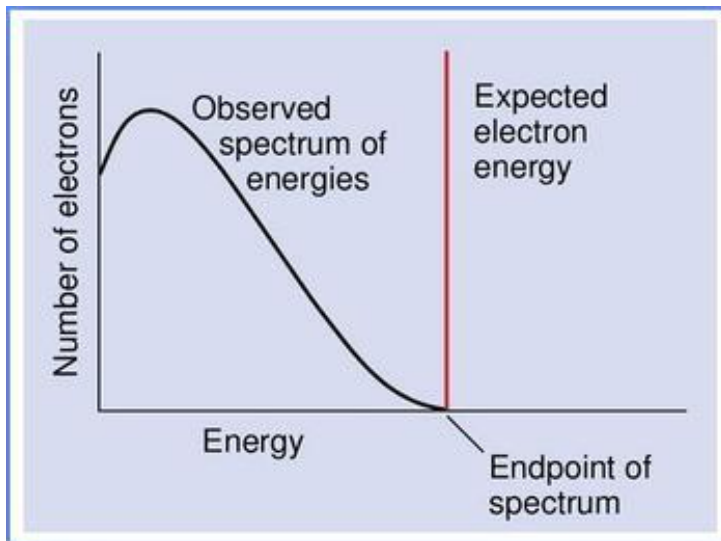
3) Herleitung der Neutrinooszillation

4) Experimentelle Ergebnisse

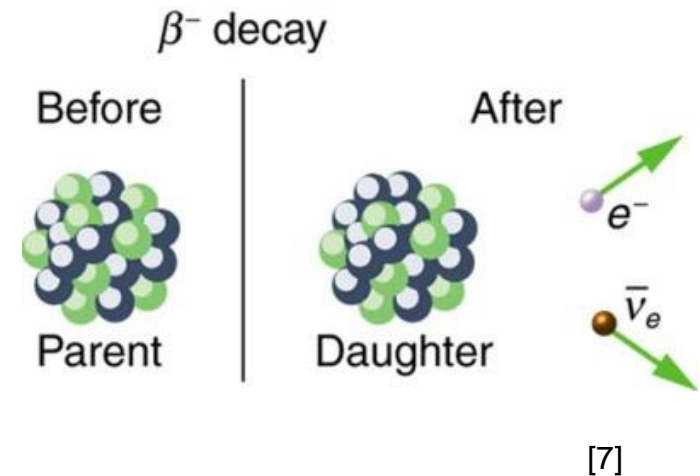
Bildquellen v. l. n. r.: [2], [3], [4], [5]

Entdeckung des Neutrinos

durch Energiespektrum beim β^- -Zerfall



[6]



[7]

Typisches Energiespektrum
eines β^- -Zerfalls

Standardmodell

und Einordnung der Neutrinos



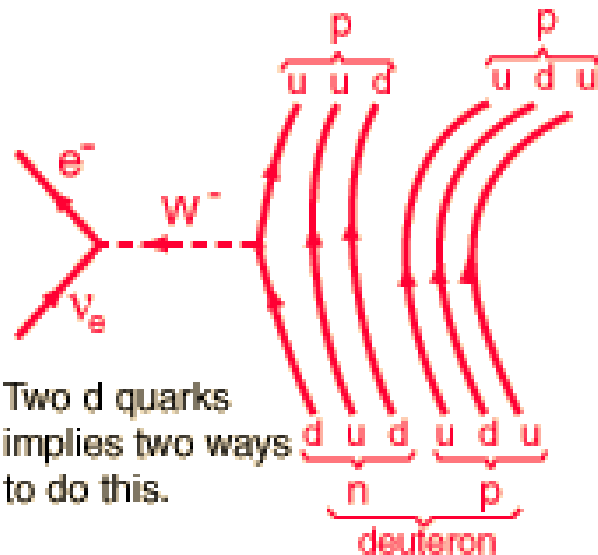
Drei Generationen
der Materie (Fermionen)

	I	II	III		
Masse →	2,3 MeV	1,275 GeV	173,07 GeV	0	125,9 GeV
Ladung →	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0
Spin →	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
Name →	u up	c charm	t top	γ Photon	H Higgs Boson
	4,8 MeV	95 MeV	4,18 GeV	0	
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Quarks	d down	s strange	b bottom	g Gluon	
	<2 eV	<0,19 MeV	<18,2 MeV	91,2 GeV	
	0	0	0	0	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	ν_e Elektron- Neutrino	ν_μ Myon- Neutrino	ν_τ Tau- Neutrino	Z⁰ Z Boson	
	0,511 MeV	105,7 MeV	1,777 GeV	80,4 GeV	
	-1	-1	-1	±1	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Leptonen	e Elektron	μ Myon	τ Tau	W[±] W Boson	Eichbosonen

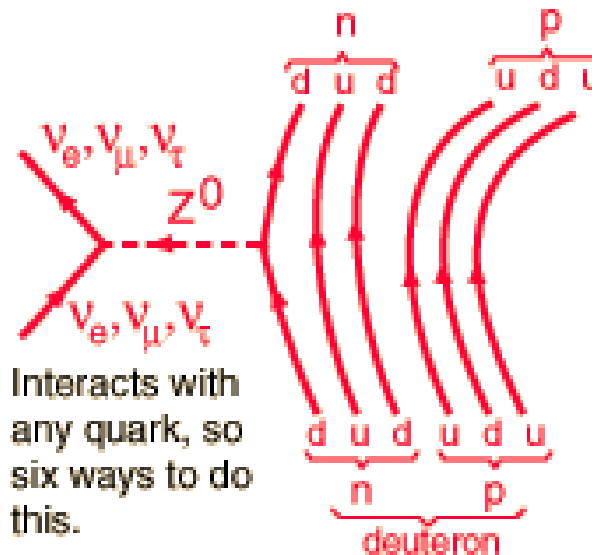
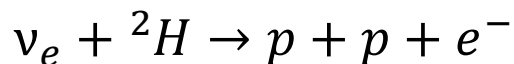
[6]

Wechselwirkungen

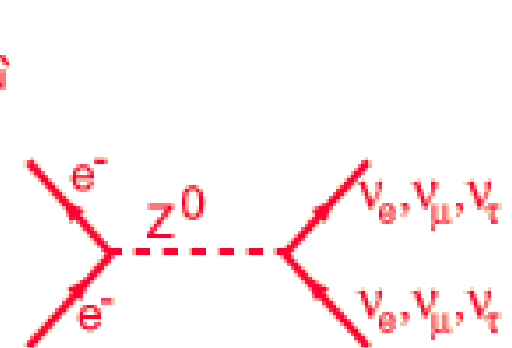
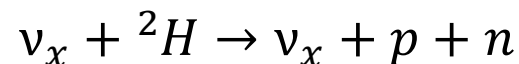
durch die schwache Kraft



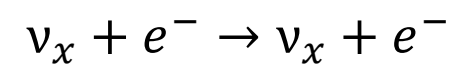
Charged current reaction,
electron neutrinos only.



Neutral current reaction,
all neutrinos.



Elastic scattering with
any neutrino.



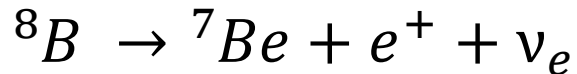
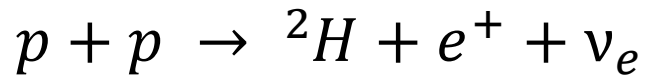
Das solare Neutrino­problem

machte auf die Oszillationen aufmerksam



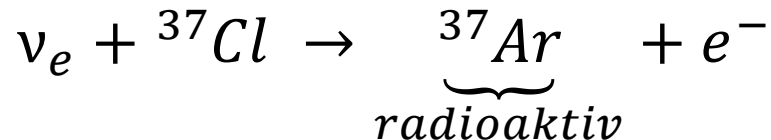
TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

Solare Neutrino­produktion, z.B.



Fluss: $6 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Nachweis im
Homestake-Experiment:



Messung: $2,56 \pm 0,32 \text{ SNU}$

Standardmodell der Sonne: $8,5 \pm 0,9 \text{ SNU}$



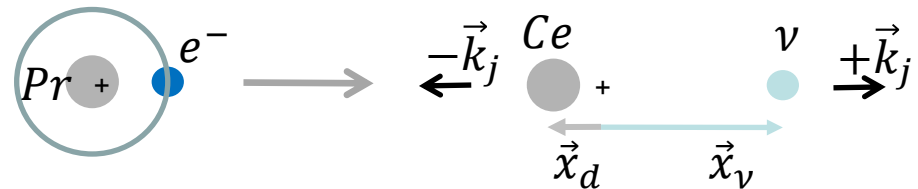
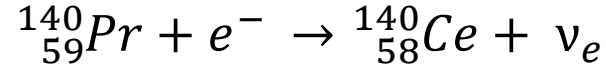
*SNU: Solar Neutrino Unit

[10]

Die Lösung

sind Neutrinooszillationen

Beispiel Elektroneneinfang:



Annahmen:

1) ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ sind Mischungen der Massen-Eigenzustände $j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$|\nu_e\rangle = \sum_{j=1,2,3} |j\rangle \langle j|\nu_e\rangle \quad \{\langle j|\nu_e\rangle\} \text{ sind durch PMNS-Matrix gegeben}$$

2) Für jeden Massen-Eigenzustand gelten Energie- und Impulserhaltung separat

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} M_m \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{M_d^2 + \vec{k}_j^2} \\ -\vec{k}_j \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{m_j^2 + \vec{k}_j^2} \\ +\vec{k}_j \end{pmatrix}$$

Viererimpuls Tochter-Nuklid Neutrino ν_j

Die Lösung

sind Neutrinooszillationen



Verschränkter Gesamtzustand nach Zerfall:

$$|K, d, \nu_e\rangle = \sum_{j=1,2,3} (|-\vec{k}_j, d\rangle \otimes |+\vec{k}_j, j\rangle) \langle j | \nu_e\rangle$$

Tochter-Nuklid Neutrino

$$\text{Zeitentwicklungsoperator: } \hat{U}(t) = e^{-i\hat{H}_d t} \otimes e^{-i\hat{H}_\nu t}$$

$$= \sum_{\vec{k}} |\vec{k}, d\rangle e^{-i\sqrt{M_d^2 + \vec{k}^2} t} \langle \vec{k}, d | \otimes \sum_{j=1,2,3} |\vec{k}, j\rangle e^{-i\sqrt{m_j^2 + \vec{k}^2} t} \langle \vec{k}, j |$$

Normierte Amplitude für Neutrino ν_α , $\alpha \in \{e, \mu, \tau\}$ bei \vec{x}_ν und Rückstoßkern bei \vec{x}_d

$$A_{e \rightarrow \alpha}(\vec{x}, t) = \langle \vec{x}_d, d; \vec{x}_\nu, \nu_\alpha | \hat{U} | K, d, \nu_e \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{j=1,2,3} e^{-i\sqrt{M_d^2 + \vec{k}_j^2} t} \langle \vec{x}_d, d | -\vec{k}_j, d \rangle e^{-i\sqrt{m_j^2 + \vec{k}_j^2} t} \langle \vec{x}_\nu, \nu_\alpha | +\vec{k}_j, j \rangle \langle j | \nu_e \rangle$$

$$= e^{-iM_d t} \sum_{j=1,2,3} \langle \nu_\alpha | j \rangle e^{i\vec{k}_j(\vec{x}_\nu - \vec{x}_d)} \langle j | \nu_e \rangle$$

Neutrinooszillationen

Beispiel: Zwei Neutrinos und zwei Eigenzustände

$$A_{e \rightarrow \alpha} = e^{-iM_m t} \sum_{j=1,2} \langle \nu_\alpha | j \rangle e^{i\vec{k}_j(\vec{x}_\nu - \vec{x}_d)} \langle j | \nu_e \rangle$$

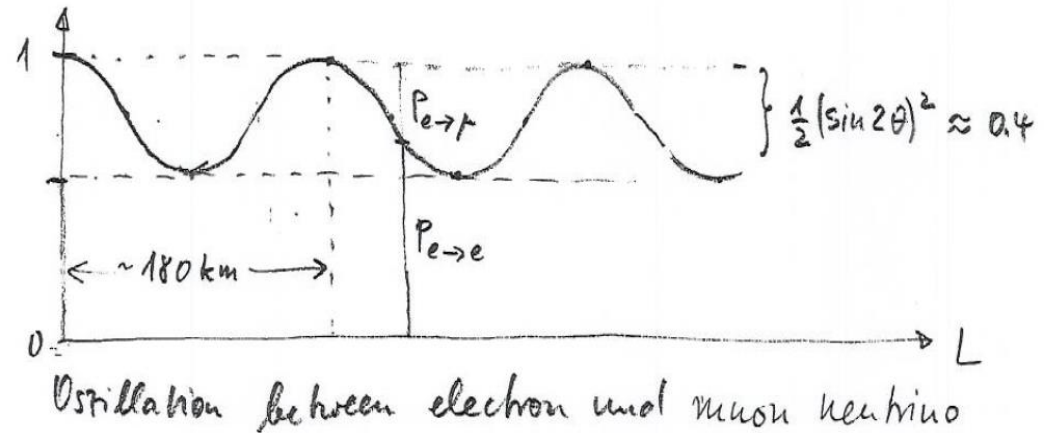
Vereinfachungen:

$$\{\langle j | \nu_\alpha \rangle\} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{x}_\nu - \vec{x}_d| &= L \\ (\vec{x}_\nu - \vec{x}_d) &\parallel \vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$k_1 - k_2 \approx -\frac{m_1^2 - m_2^2}{2\bar{E}_\nu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{e \rightarrow e}(L) &= |A_{e \rightarrow e}|^2 \\ &= |\cos^2 \theta e^{ik_1 L} + \sin^2 \theta e^{ik_2 L}|^2 \\ &= 1 - \sin^2(2\theta) \sin^2\left(\frac{m_1^2 - m_2^2}{4\bar{E}_\nu} L\right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}_\nu &= 3.3 \text{ MeV} \\ \Delta m^2 &= 9 * 10^{-5} (\text{eV})^2 \\ \sin^2 2\theta &\approx 0.8 \end{aligned}$$

[11]

Die PMNS-Matrix

beschreibt die Mischung

Die PMNS-Matrix (nach Pontecorvo, Maki, Nakagawa und Sakata):

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,80 \dots 0,85 & 0,51 \dots 0,58 & 0,14 \dots 0,16 \\ 0,23 \dots 0,52 & 0,44 \dots 0,70 & 0,61 \dots 0,79 \\ 0,25 \dots 0,53 & 0,46 \dots 0,71 & 0,59 \dots 0,78 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad [12]$$

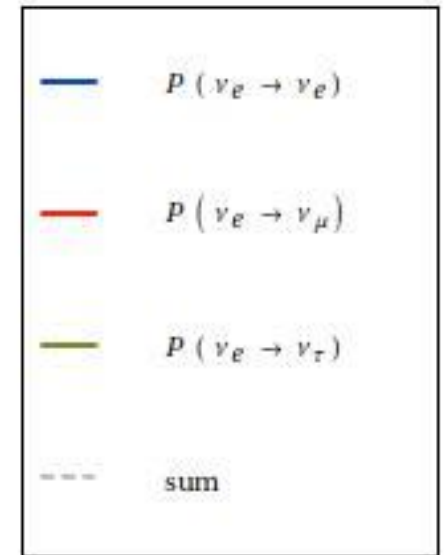
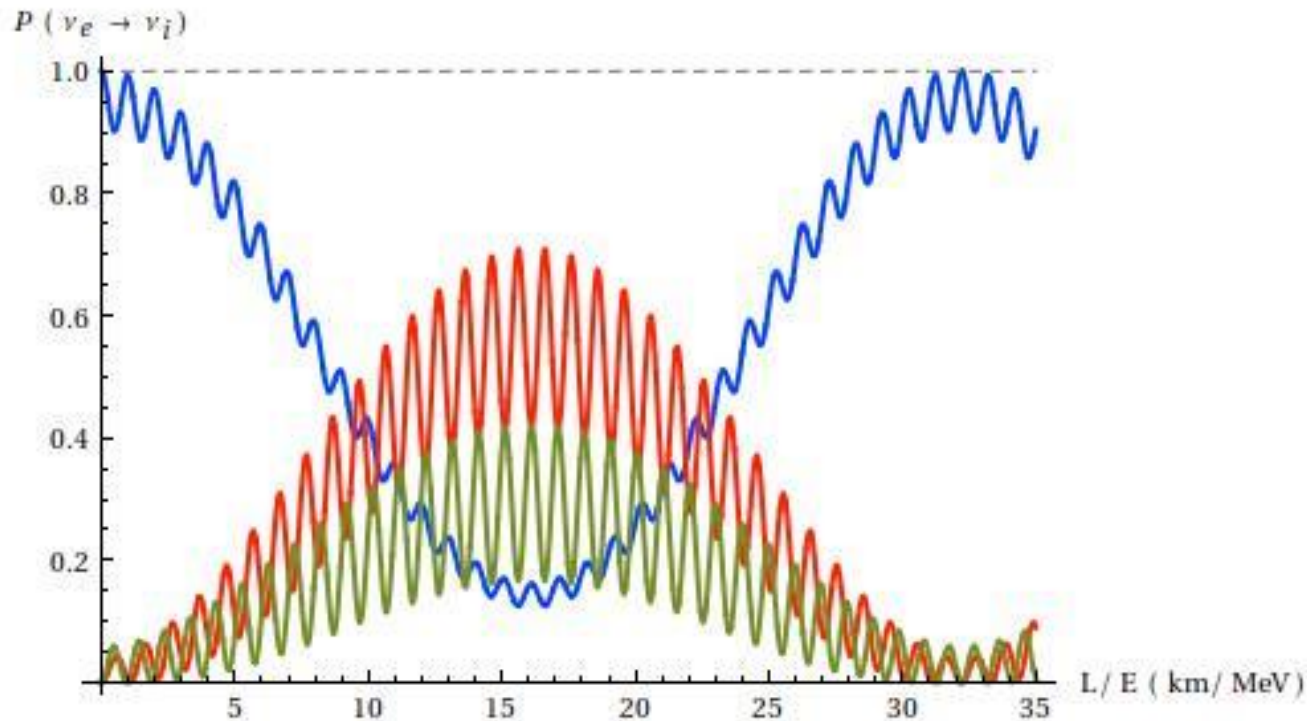
Massenquadrat-Differenzen:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta m_{21}^2 &= (7,03 \dots 8,09) \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2 \\ \Delta m_{23}^2 &\approx \Delta m_{31}^2 = (2,33 \dots 2,60) \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \end{aligned}$$

[12]

Theoretische Oszillation

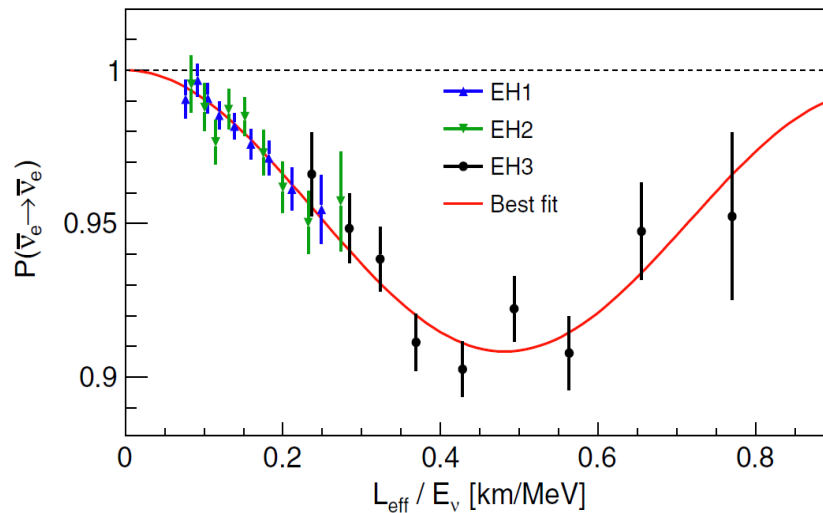
von ν_e gemäß Parametern der PMNS-Matrix



[4]

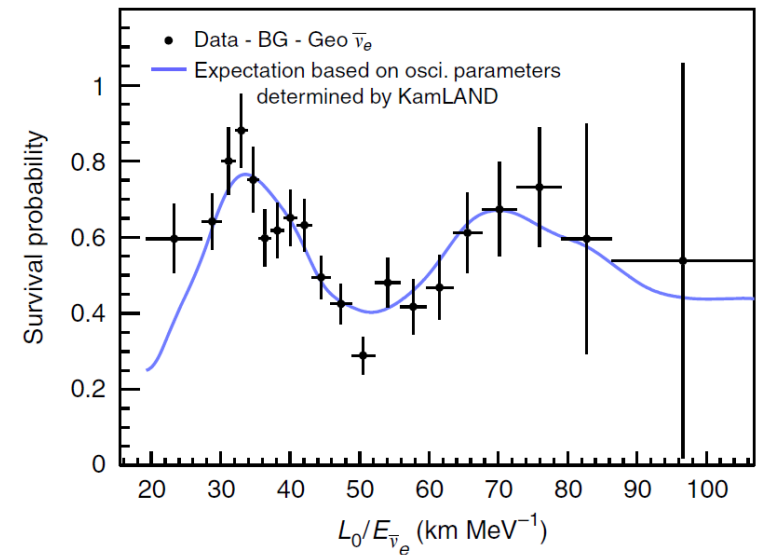
Messwerte

von Neutrinos aus Kernreaktoren



Messdaten Daya Bay

[5]

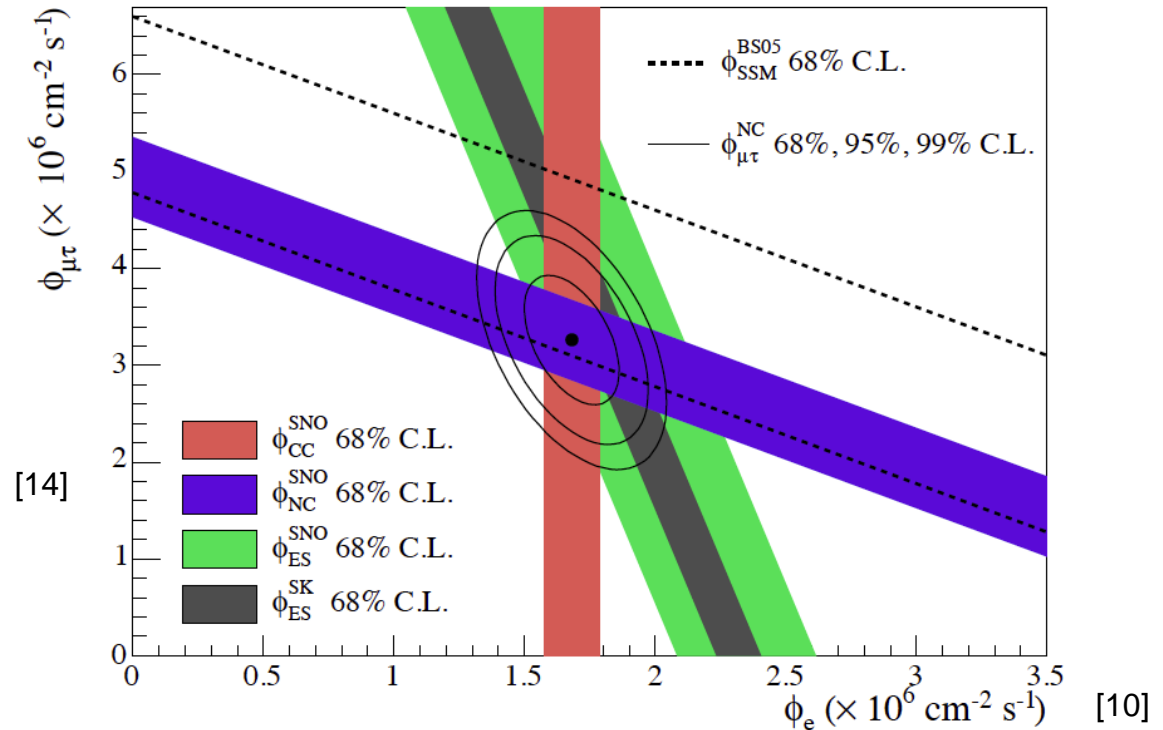
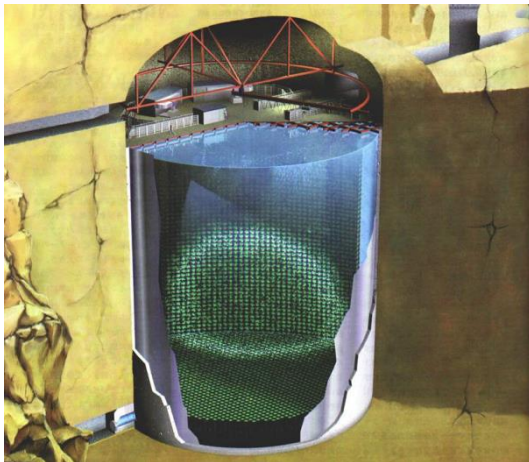
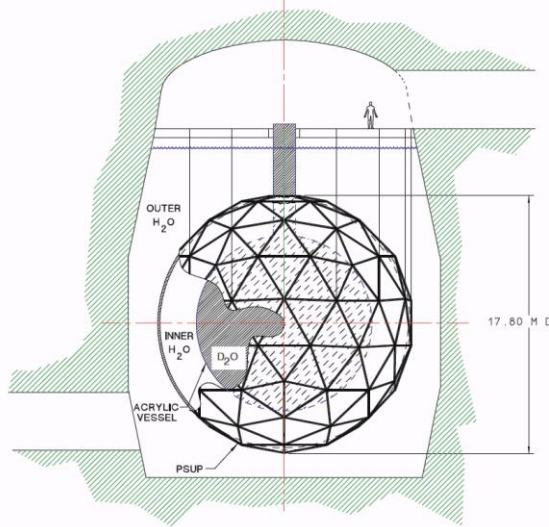


Messdaten KamLAND

[13]

Solare Neutrinos

Übereinstimmung von Modell und Experiment



Flussmessungen von SNO und Super-Kamiokande

[14]



- Genauere Mischungsmatrix
- Absolutwerte der Massen
- CP-Verletzung durch Neutrinos
- Sind Neutrinos Majorana-Fermionen?
- Größerer Detektor Hyper-Kamiokande

Das Wichtigste

nochmal kurz zusammengefasst



- ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ sind Mischungen der Massen-Eigenzustände gemäß PMNS-Matrix
- Mischung der MEZ: Oszillation von $P_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta}(L)$
- Solares ν_e –Defizit: ν_e oszillieren zum Teil zu ν_μ, ν_τ
- Oszillationsperioden: ca. 32 km/MeV und 1 km/MeV

Quellen und Literatur

- [1] <http://www.universetoday.com/wp-content/uploads/2008/05/neutrino.jpg>
- [2] <https://cnx.org/contents/VSkwG-AK@3/Nuclear-Decay-and-Conservation>
- [3] <http://www.quantumdiaries.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/08/solarneutrinos.png>
- [4] <http://invisibles.eu/outreach/entry/ceaseless-transformation-three-neutrinos>
- [5] Spectral Measurement of Electron Antineutrino Oscillation Amplitude and Frequency at Daya Bay, F. P. An *et al.* (Daya Bay Collaboration) Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 061801 – Published 10 February 2014
- [6] <http://www.cobra-experiment.org/>
- [7] <http://www.physi.uni-heidelberg.de/Forschung/ANP/Perkeo/theorie.php>
- [8] https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1c/Standard_Model_of_Elementary_Particles-de.svg/2000px/Standard_Model_of_Elementary_Particles-de.svg.png
- [9] <http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/particles/imgpar/feynr.gif>
- [10] Scientific Background on the Nobel Prize in Physics 2015, NEUTRINO OSCILLATIONS, compiled by the Class for Physics of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
- [11] On neutrino oscillations in vacuum, Lecture held at Doctoral Training Programme at ECT, 28.04.2010, Hans Feldmeier, GSI
- [12] <http://www.nu-fit.org/?q=node/8>
- [13] Neutrino oscillation studies with reactors P. Vogel, L.J. Wen & C. Zhang Nature Communications 6, Published 27 Apr 2015
- [14] Y. Suzuki, Atmospheric Neutrinos, Presentation 2013/09/19