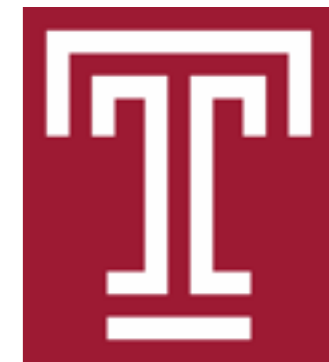


**Nuclear Physics Symposium:
Exploring the Heart of Matter
Chicago, September 26-27, 2014**



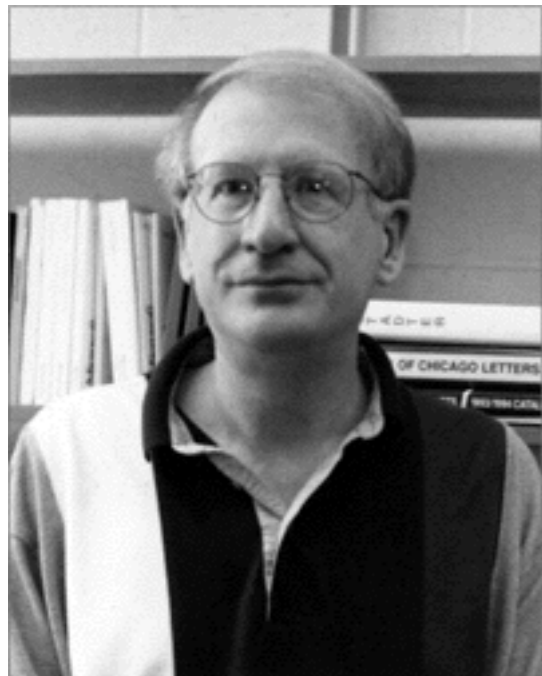
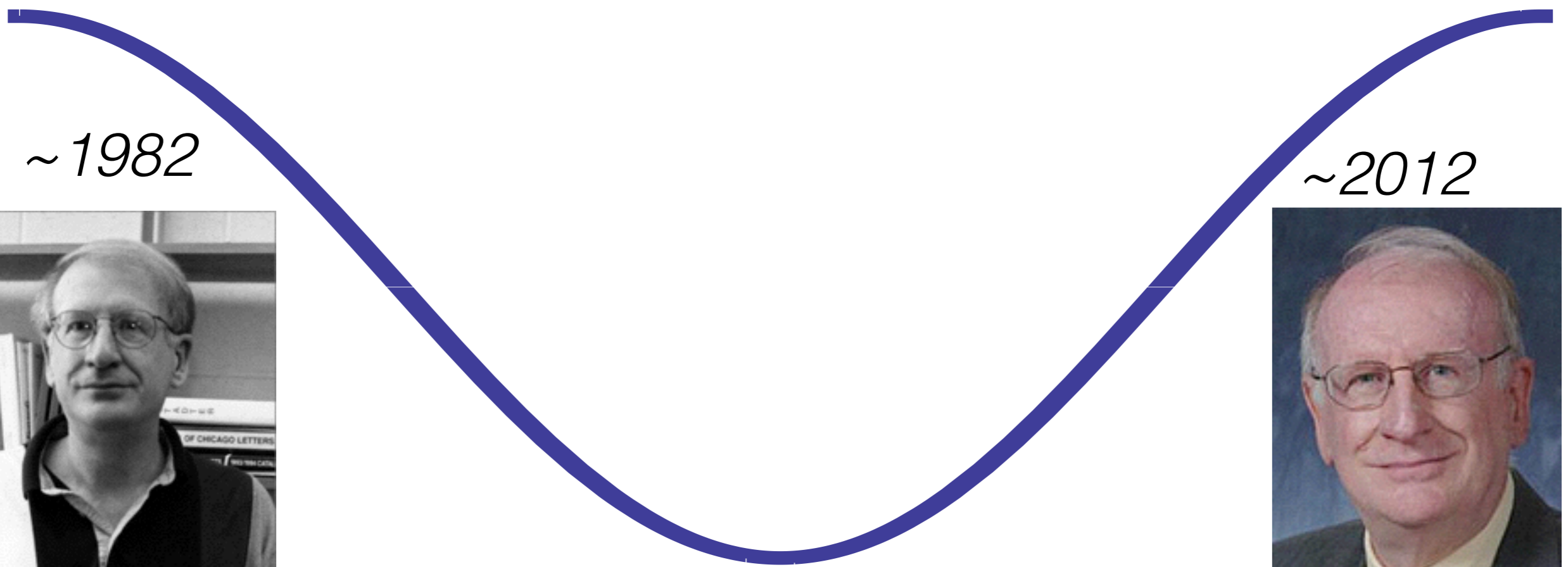
“Neutrino Oscillations”

Jim Napolitano, Temple University



My Neutrino Oscillations and Roy

E645 @LAMPF



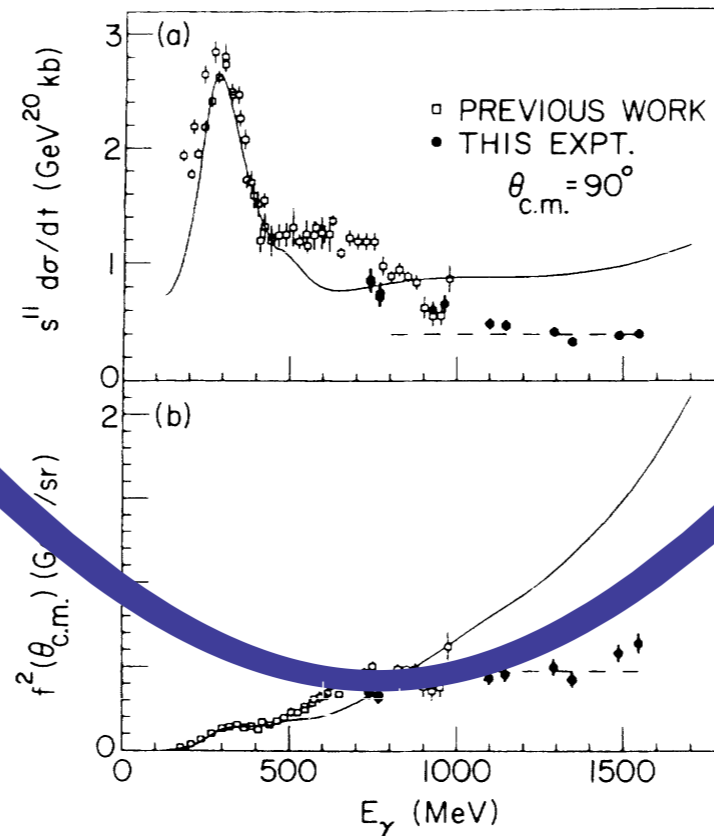
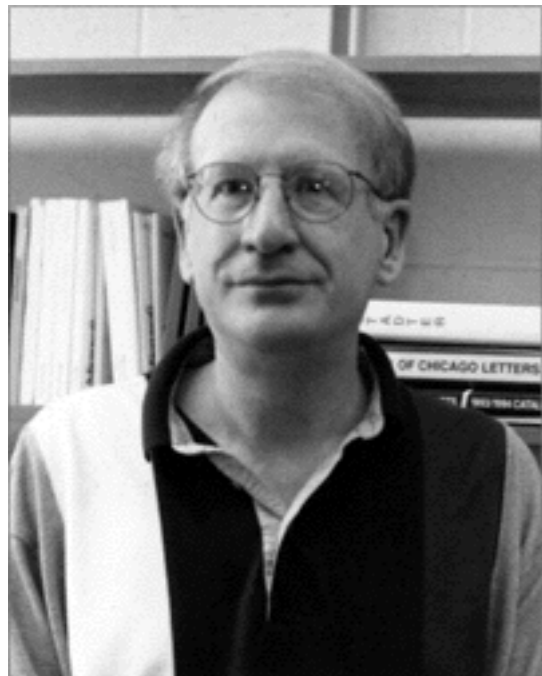
My Neutrino Oscillations and Roy

E645 @LAMPF



*“Say, Jim,
maybe you
would like to
measure
something that
isn't zero?”*

~1982



~2012



My Neutrino Oscillations and Roy

E645 @LAMPF



*“Say, Jim,
maybe you
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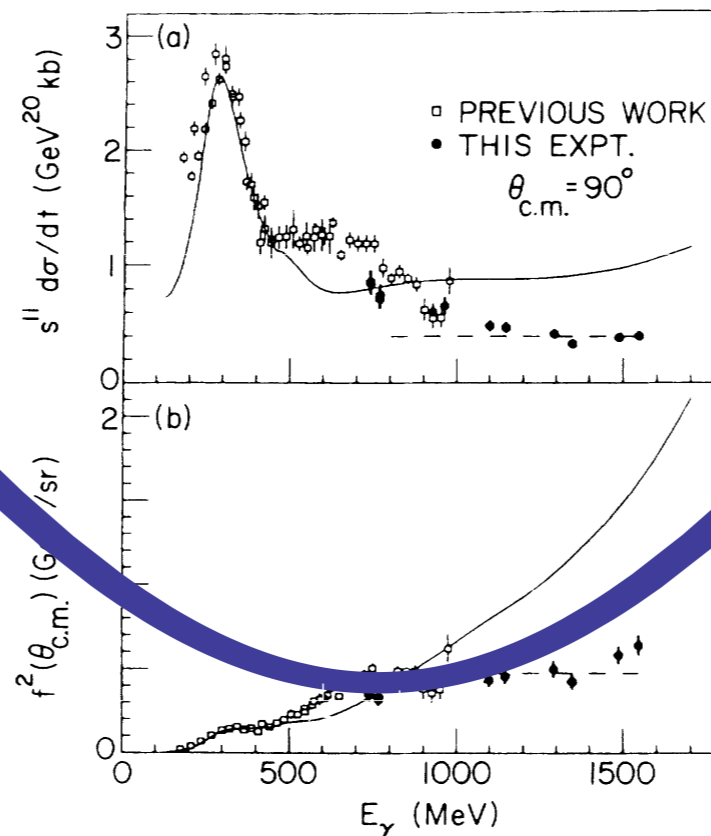
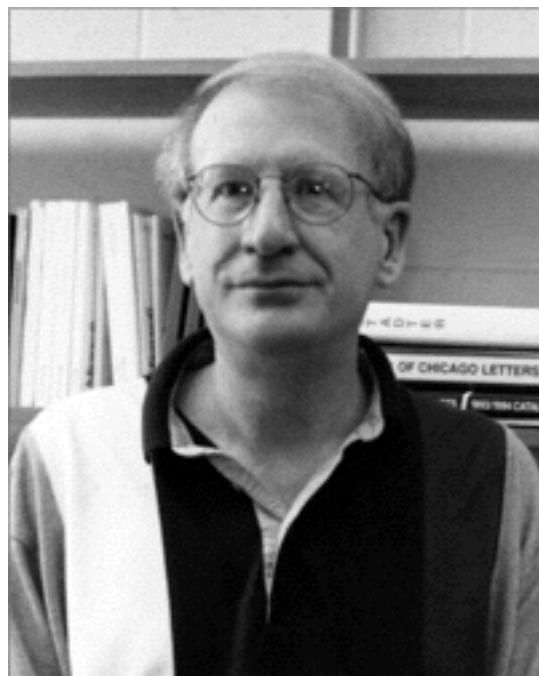
Daya Bay



PROSPECT



~1982



~2012



Borger, TX



Borger, TX



Borger, TX



Borger, TX



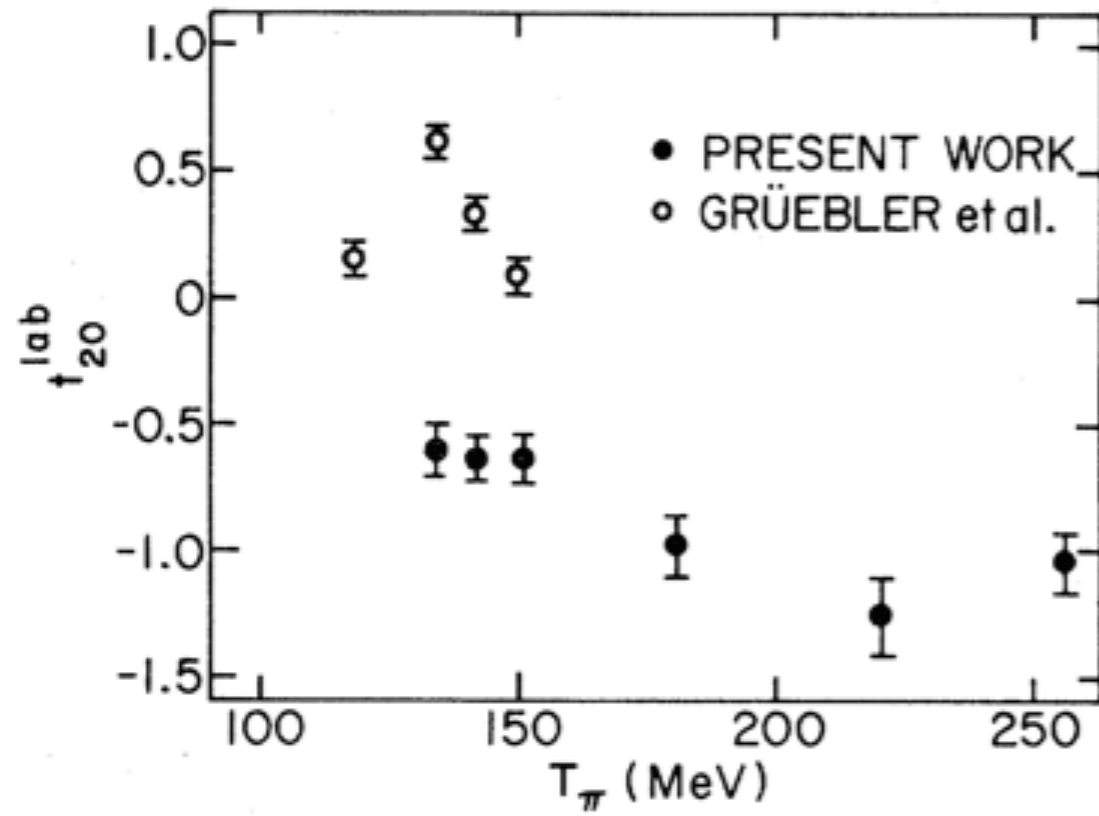
Borger, TX



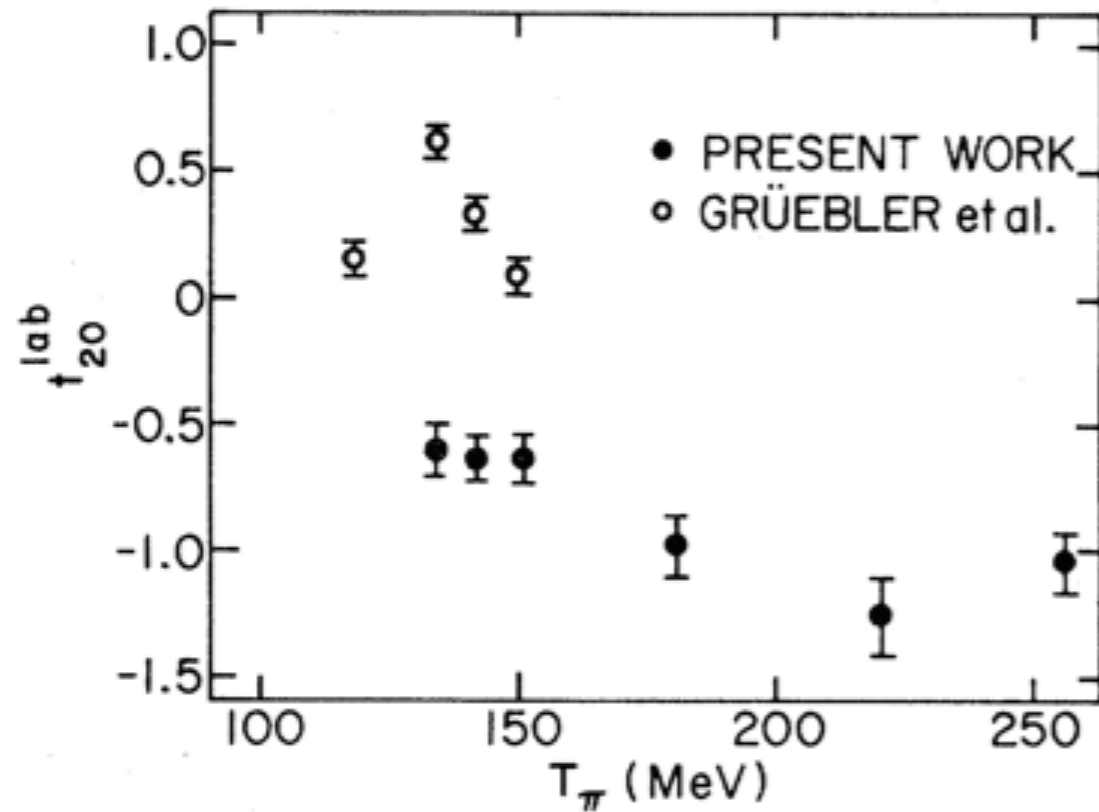
Borger, TX



Roy: The Hero of T20



Roy: The Hero of T20



Siberia and Moscow

I hear there are subversives in Novosibirsk?

Siberia and Moscow

I hear there are subversives in Novosibirsk?



Siberia and Moscow

I hear there are subversives in Novosibirsk?



Neutrino Oscillations

Past, Present, and Future

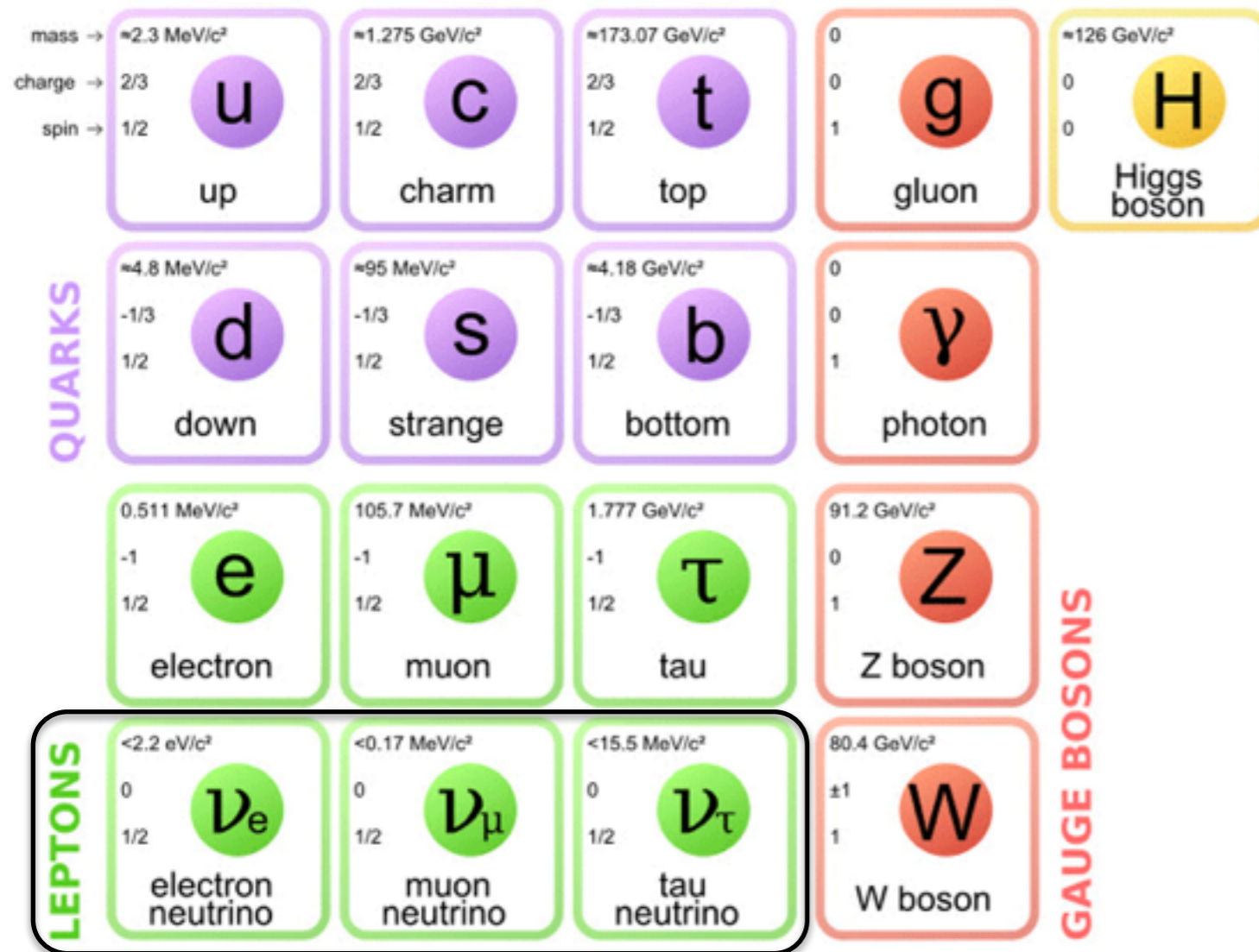
Neutrino Mixing

The Standard Model

	<p>mass → $\approx 2.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → $2/3$</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>u</p> <p>up</p>	<p>mass → $\approx 1.275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → $2/3$</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>c</p> <p>charm</p>	<p>mass → $\approx 173.07 \text{ GeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → $2/3$</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>t</p> <p>top</p>	<p>mass → 0</p> <p>charge → 0</p> <p>spin → 1</p> <p>g</p> <p>gluon</p>	<p>mass → $\approx 126 \text{ GeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → 0</p> <p>spin → 0</p> <p>H</p> <p>Higgs boson</p>
QUARKS	<p>mass → $\approx 4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → $-1/3$</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>d</p> <p>down</p>	<p>mass → $\approx 95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → $-1/3$</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>s</p> <p>strange</p>	<p>mass → $\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → $-1/3$</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>b</p> <p>bottom</p>	<p>mass → 0</p> <p>charge → 0</p> <p>spin → 1</p> <p>γ</p> <p>photon</p>	
	<p>mass → $0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → -1</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>e</p> <p>electron</p>	<p>mass → $105.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → -1</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>μ</p> <p>muon</p>	<p>mass → $1.777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → -1</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>τ</p> <p>tau</p>	<p>mass → $91.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → 0</p> <p>spin → 1</p> <p>Z</p> <p>Z boson</p>	GAUGE BOSONS
	LEPTONS	<p>mass → $< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → 0</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>ν_e</p> <p>electron neutrino</p>	<p>mass → $< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → 0</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>ν_μ</p> <p>muon neutrino</p>	<p>mass → $< 15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$</p> <p>charge → 0</p> <p>spin → $1/2$</p> <p>ν_τ</p> <p>tau neutrino</p>	

Neutrino Mixing

The Standard Model



*Weak Eigenstates:
Is that all there is?*

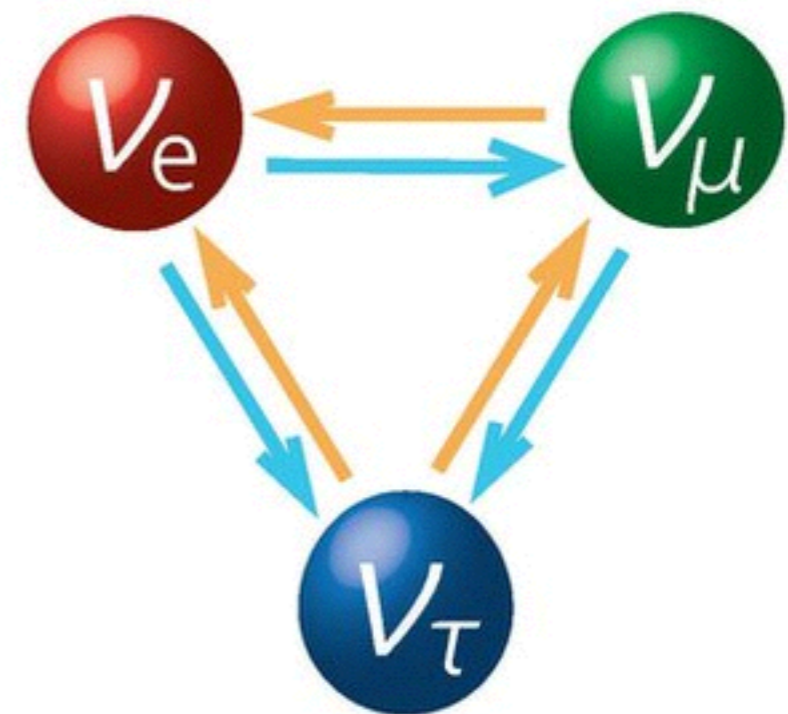
Neutrino Mixing

The Standard Model

mass →	$\approx 2.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.07 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 126 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge →	$2/3$	$2/3$	$2/3$	0	0
spin →	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	0
	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H Higgs boson
QUARKS	$\approx 4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	
	$-1/3$	$-1/3$	$-1/3$	0	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
	$0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$105.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$1.777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$91.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	-1	-1	-1	0	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
LEPTONS	$< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$< 15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$80.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	0	0	0	± 1	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	
				GAUGE BOSONS	

*Weak Eigenstates:
Is that all there is?*

*If not, then the
neutrinos can mix!*



*Unitary mass matrix
described by three
angles and a phase.*

Neutrino Oscillations

Interference between “mass eigenstates”

Three generations \Rightarrow Complicated expressions!

But in the end, it boils down to the following:

“Disappear”

“Appear”

$$\begin{aligned} P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\alpha) &= 1 - P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) \\ &= 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left[1.27 \Delta m^2 (\text{eV})^2 \frac{L}{E} \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{MeV}} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

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Mixing angle

*Difference
in the squares
of the masses*

Neutrino Oscillations

Interference between “mass eigenstates”

Three generations \Rightarrow Complicated expressions!

But in the end, it boils down to the following:

Tune energy (E) and baseline (L) to optimize sensitivity to generations.

“Disappear”

“Appear”

$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\alpha) = 1 - P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta)$$

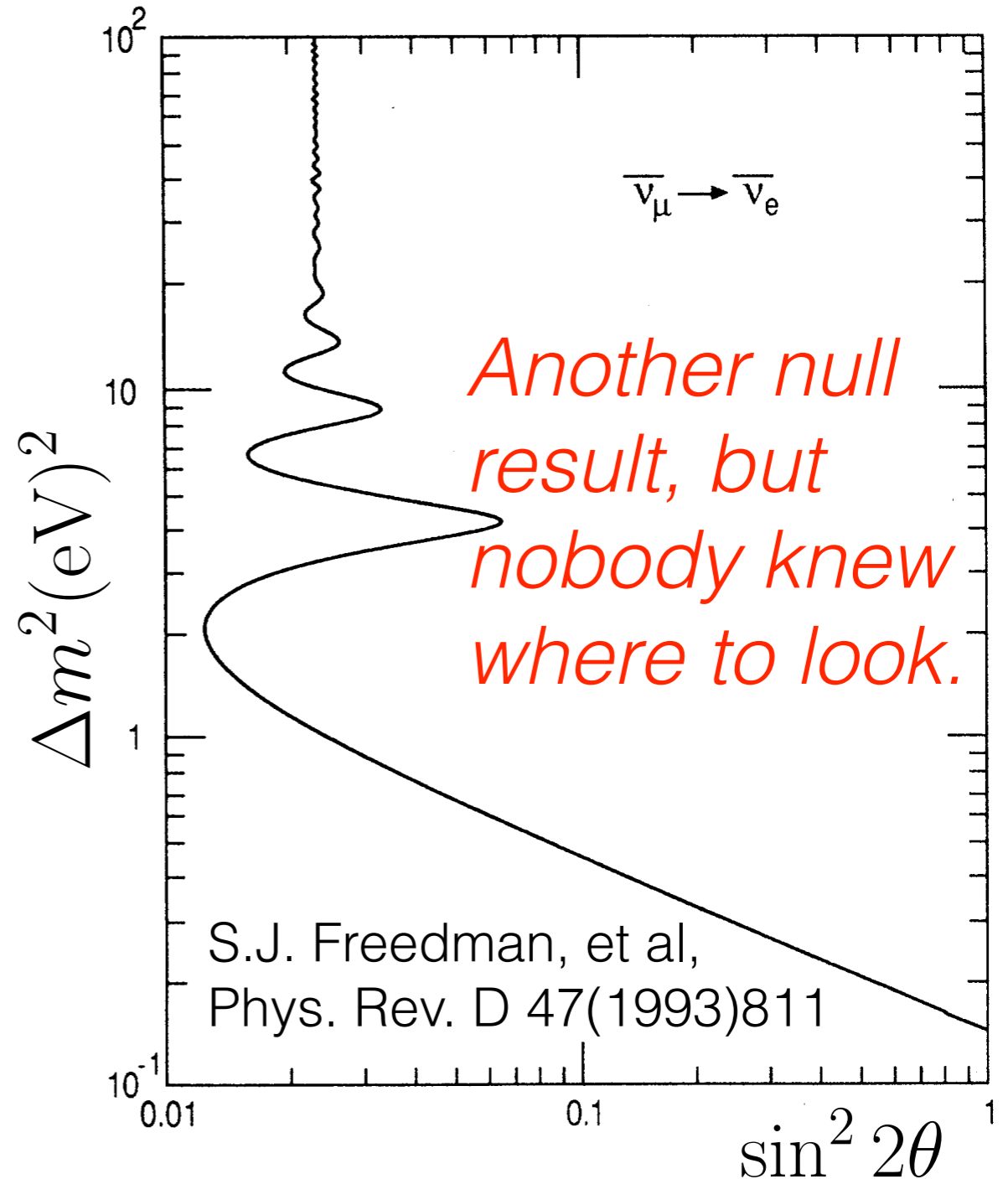
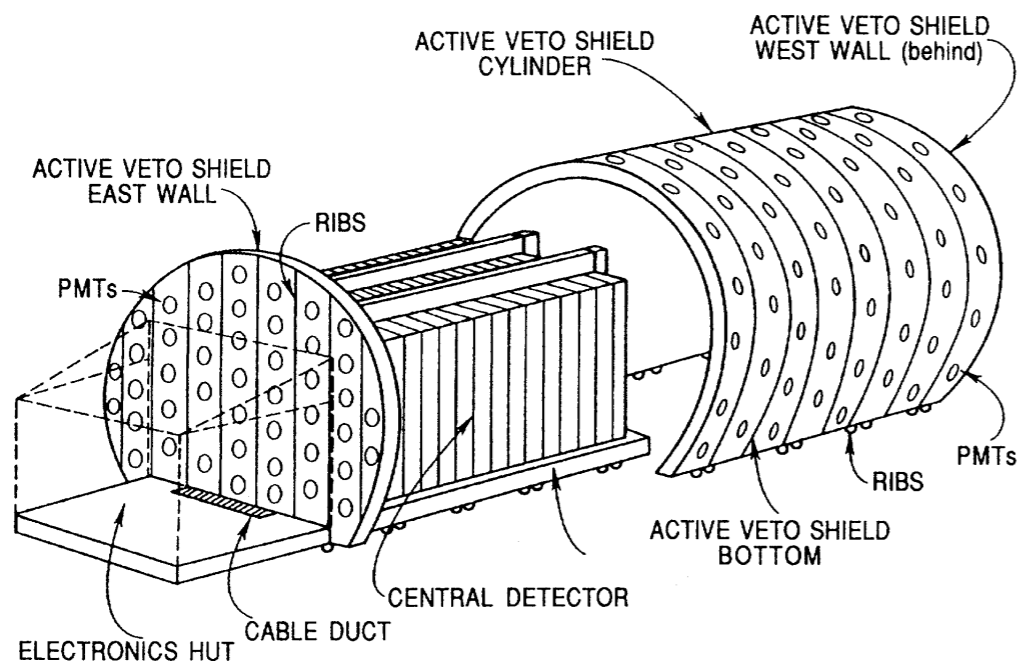
$$= 1 - \boxed{\sin^2 2\theta} \sin^2 \left[1.27 \boxed{\Delta m^2 (\text{eV})^2} \frac{L}{E} \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{MeV}} \right) \right]$$

Mixing angle

*Difference
in the squares
of the masses*

E645 at LAMPF

Search for $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ Appearance



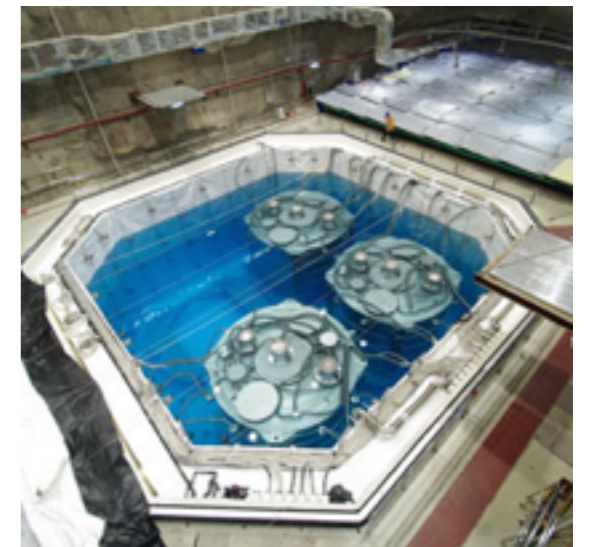
Daya Bay

Fast Forward 25 Years: Neutrino Mixing Occurs!

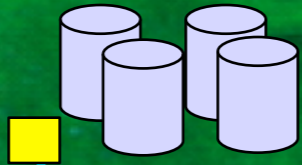
However, the mixing angle θ_{13} remains unknown.

Limits from prior experiments say that θ_{13} is “small”.

The world mounts three disappearance experiments at nuclear power plants close to the optimum baseline.



Hall 3:
860 mwe



Mountains rising with distance from the bay.

Hall 2:
265 mwe



2×2.9 GW
“Ling Ao”

2×2.9 GW

Water System

Liquid scintillator

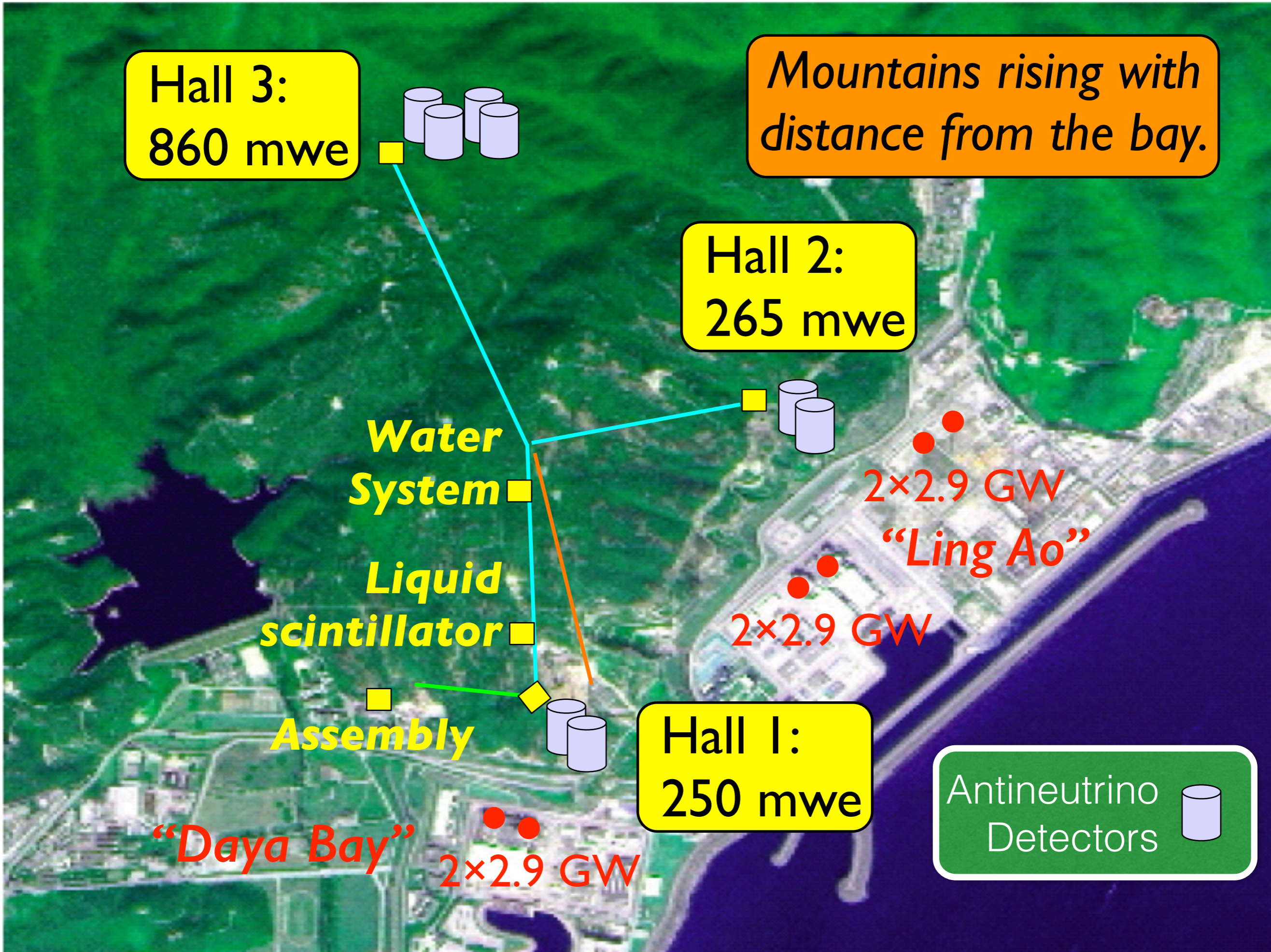
Assembly

Hall 1:
250 mwe

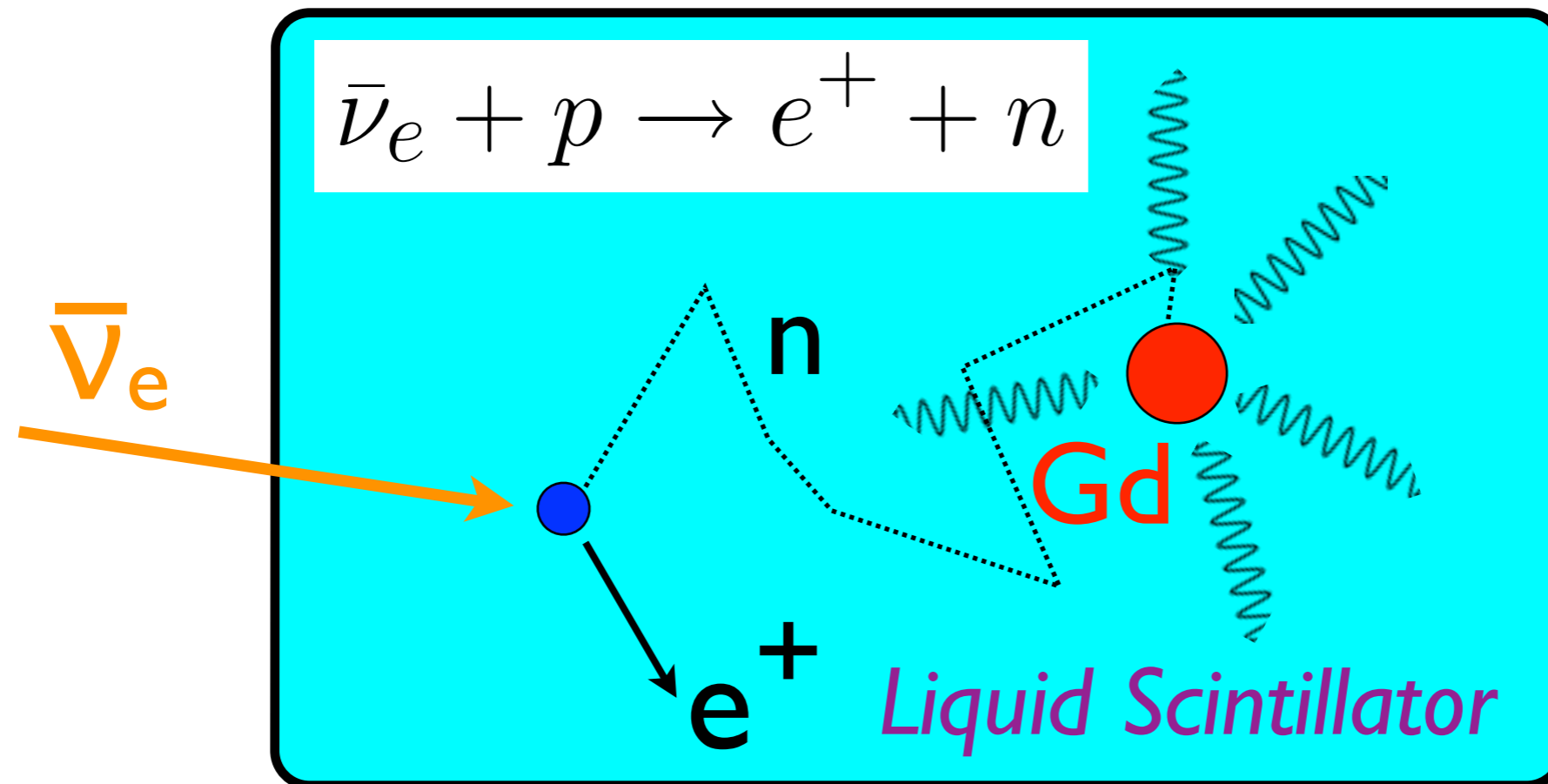


Antineutrino Detectors

“Daya Bay” 2×2.9 GW

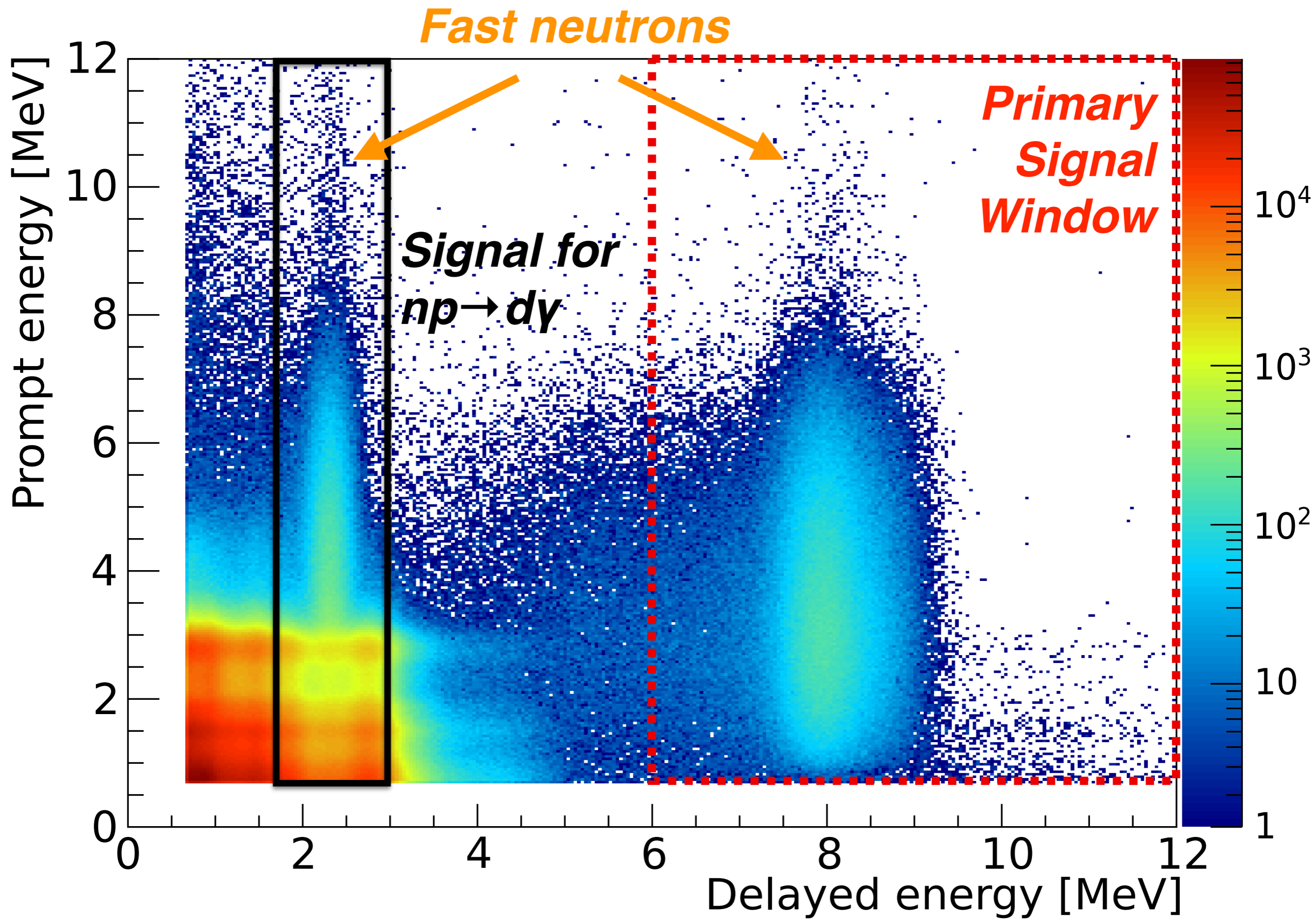


Detecting Electron Antineutrinos

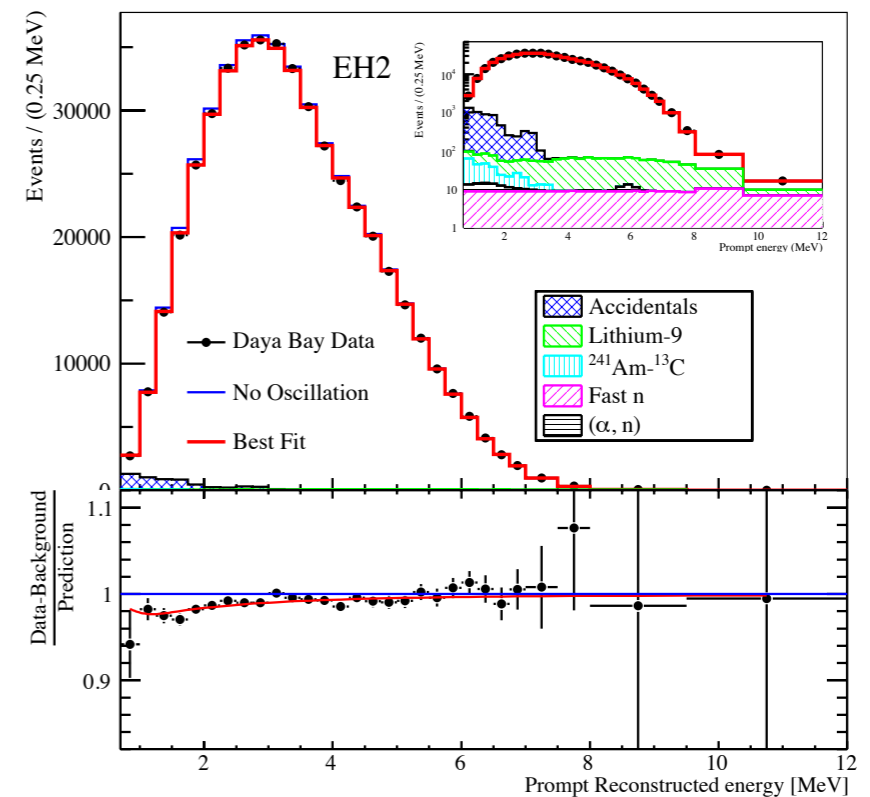
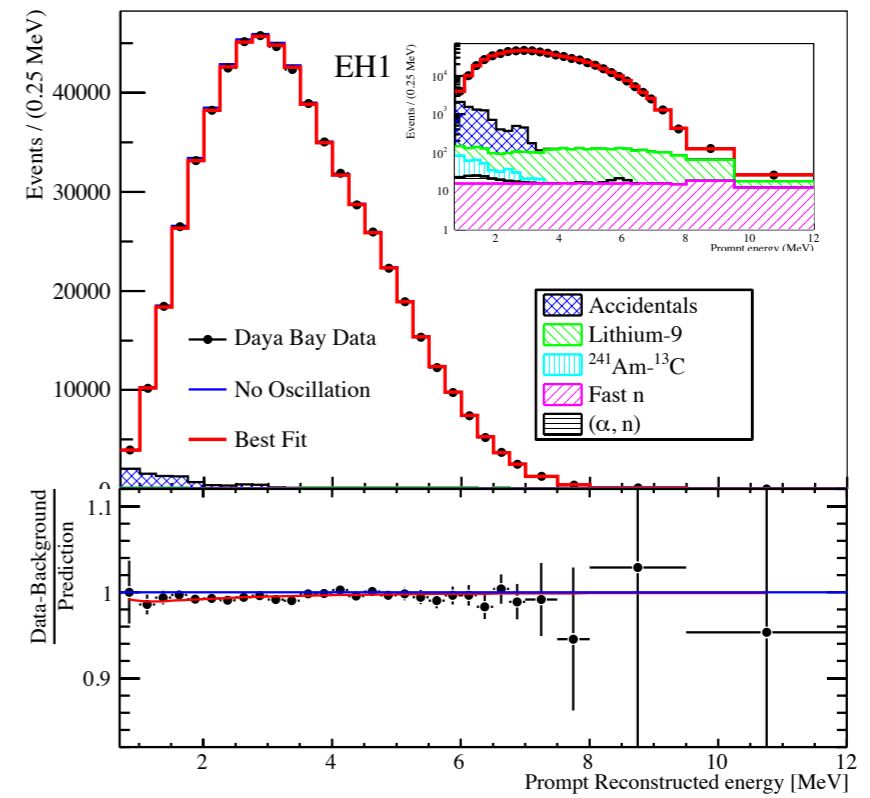
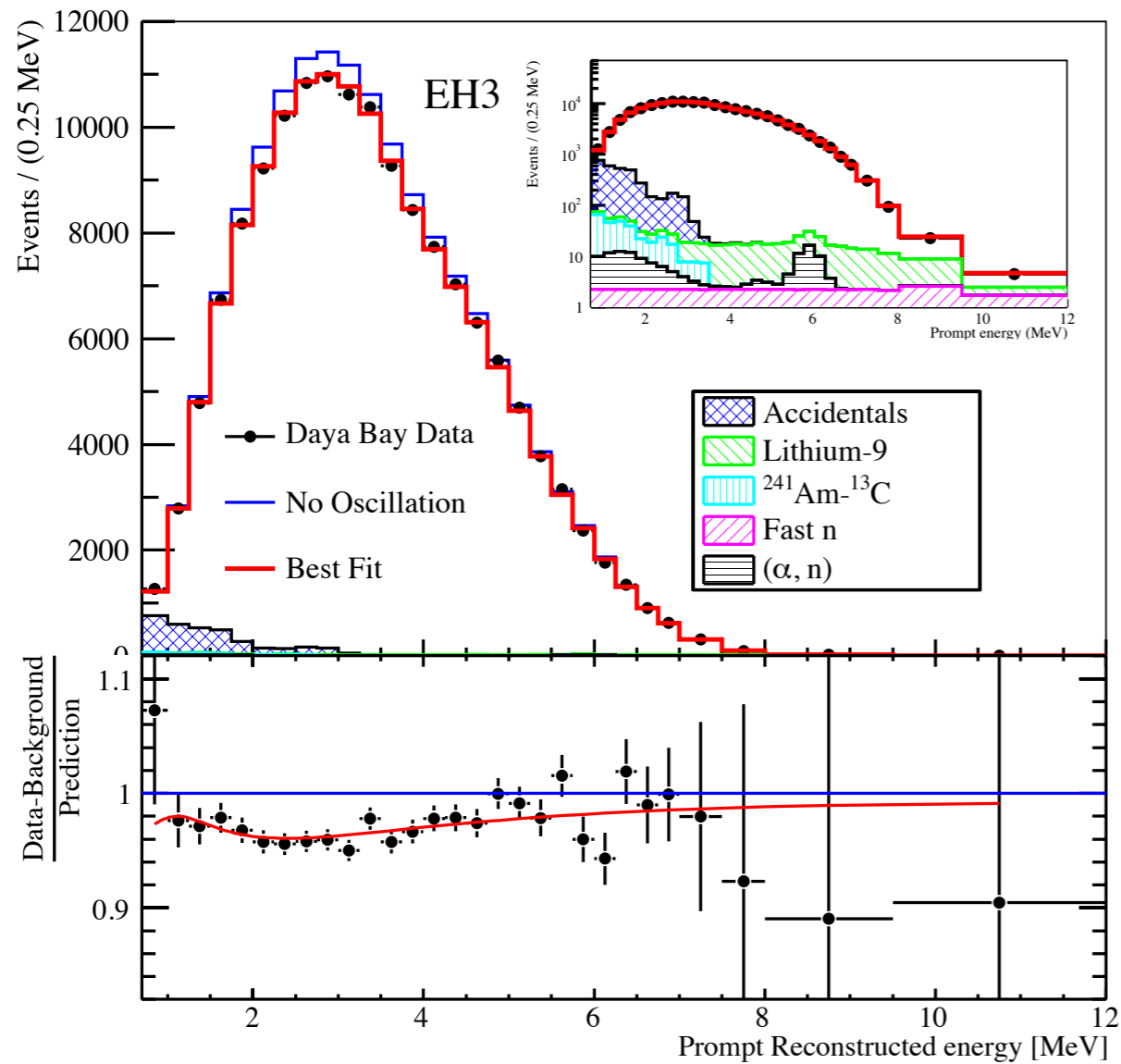


Prompt signal from e^+ gives primary energy signal

Delayed signal from Gd capture fights background

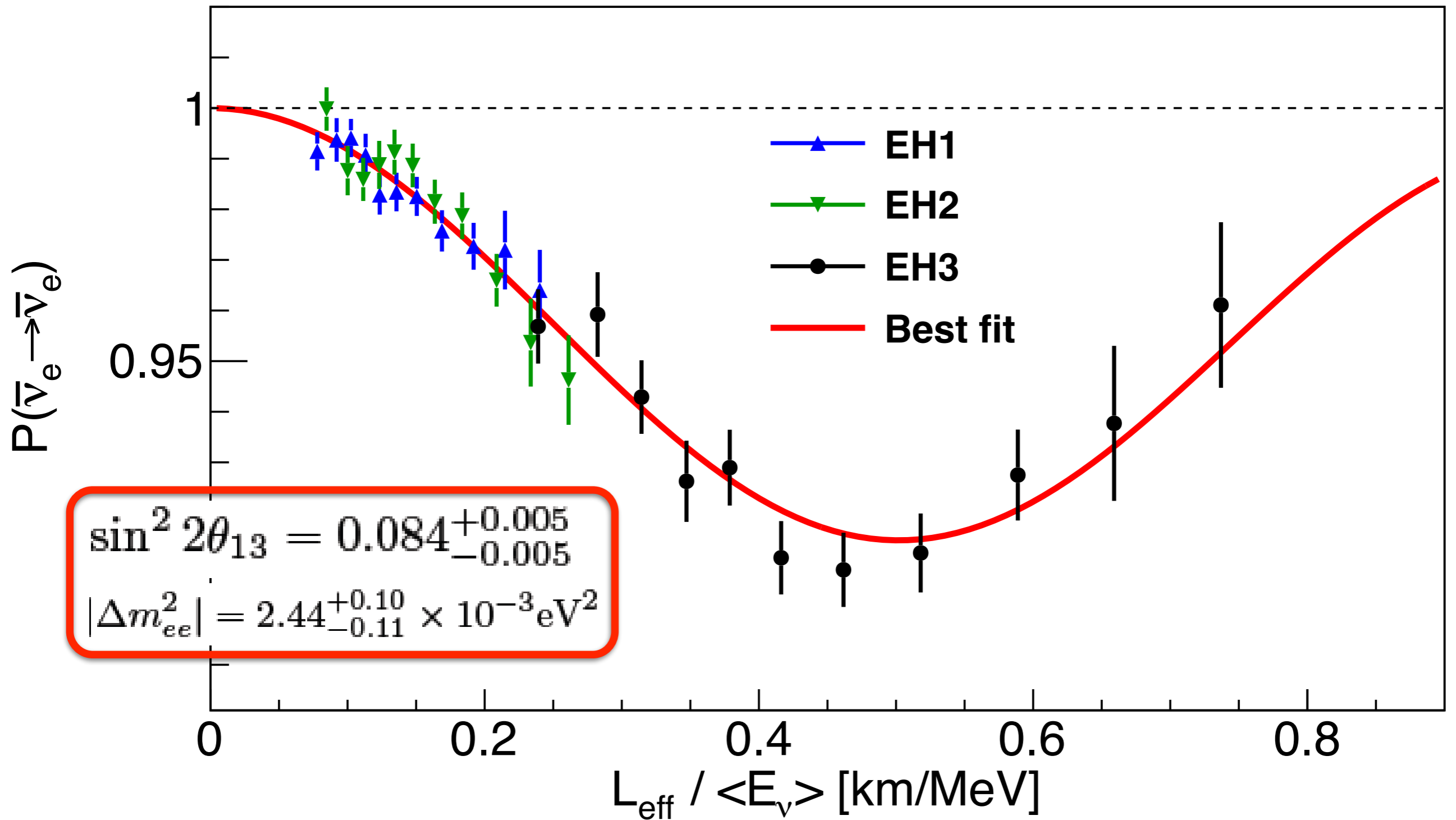


Neutrino Energy Spectra



**Spectral distortions
are consistent with
neutrino oscillations.**

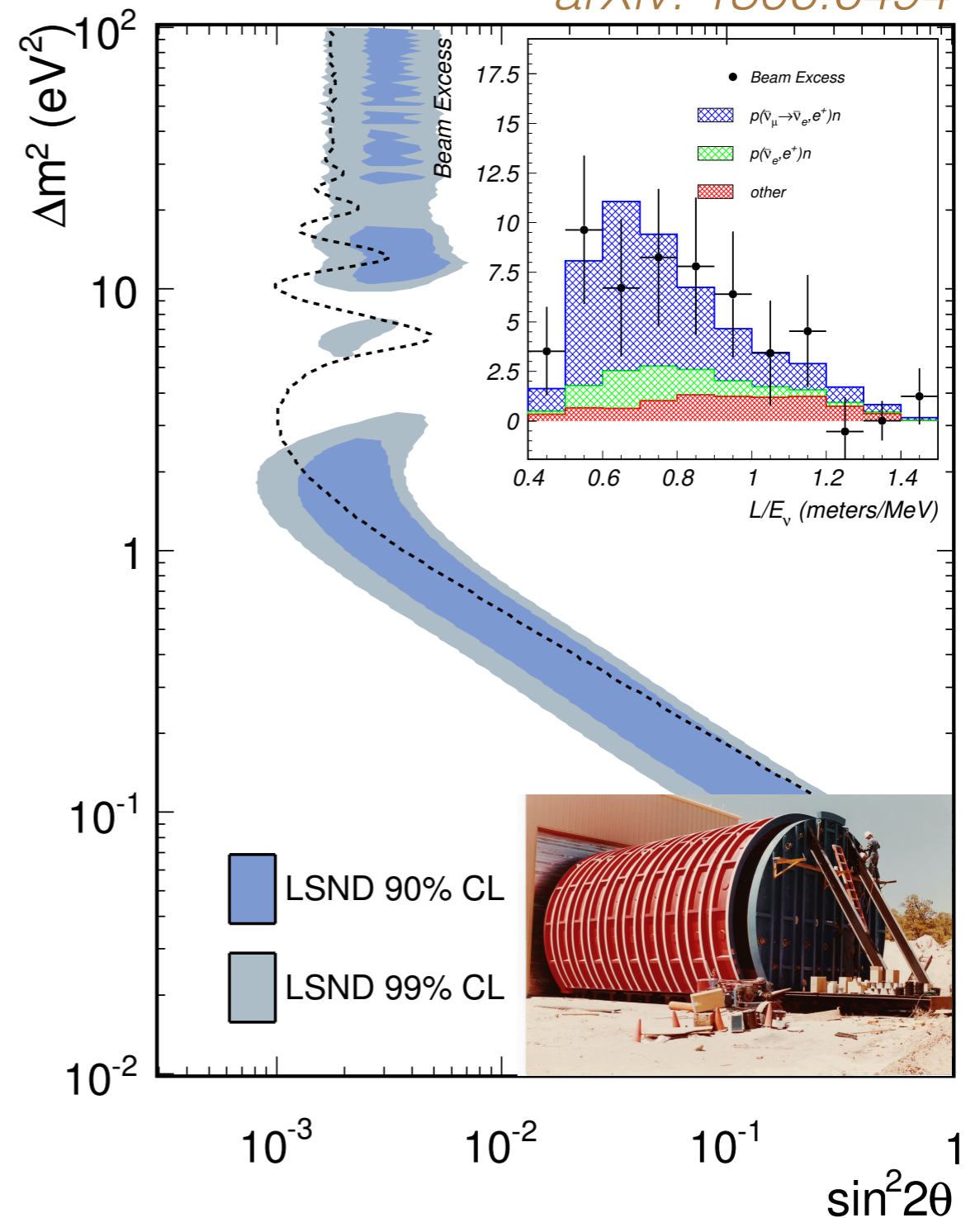
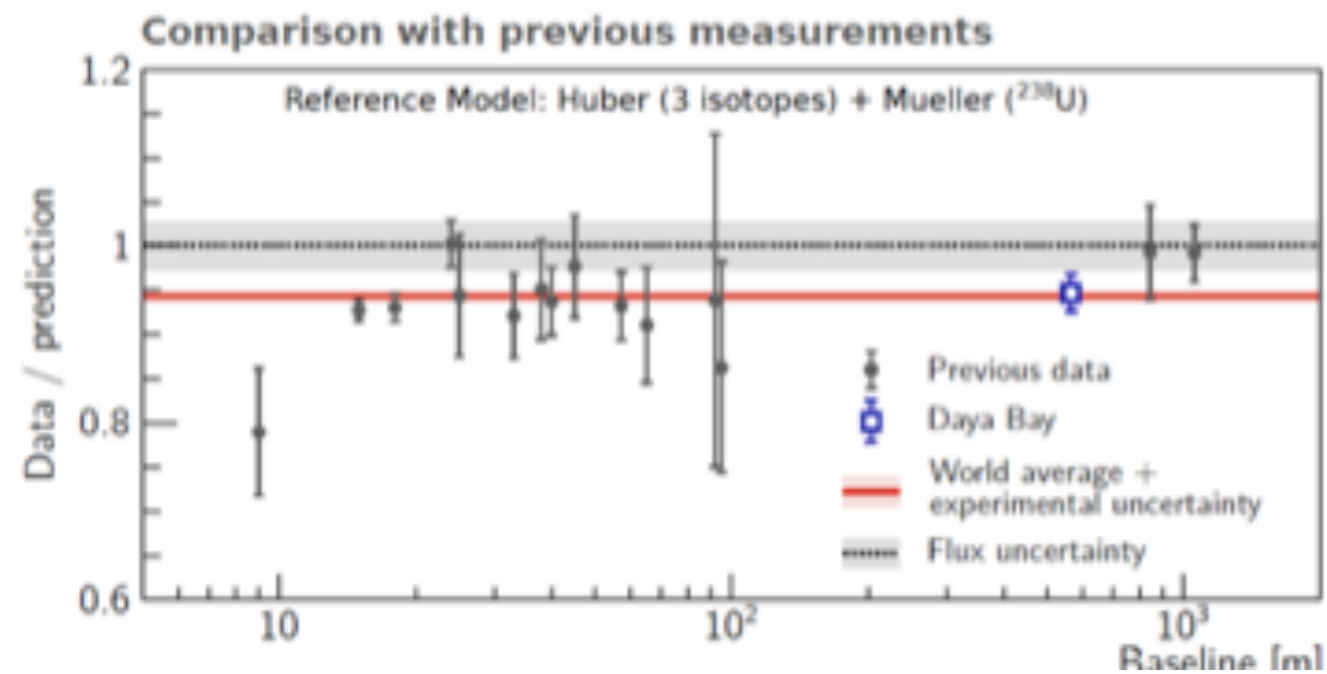
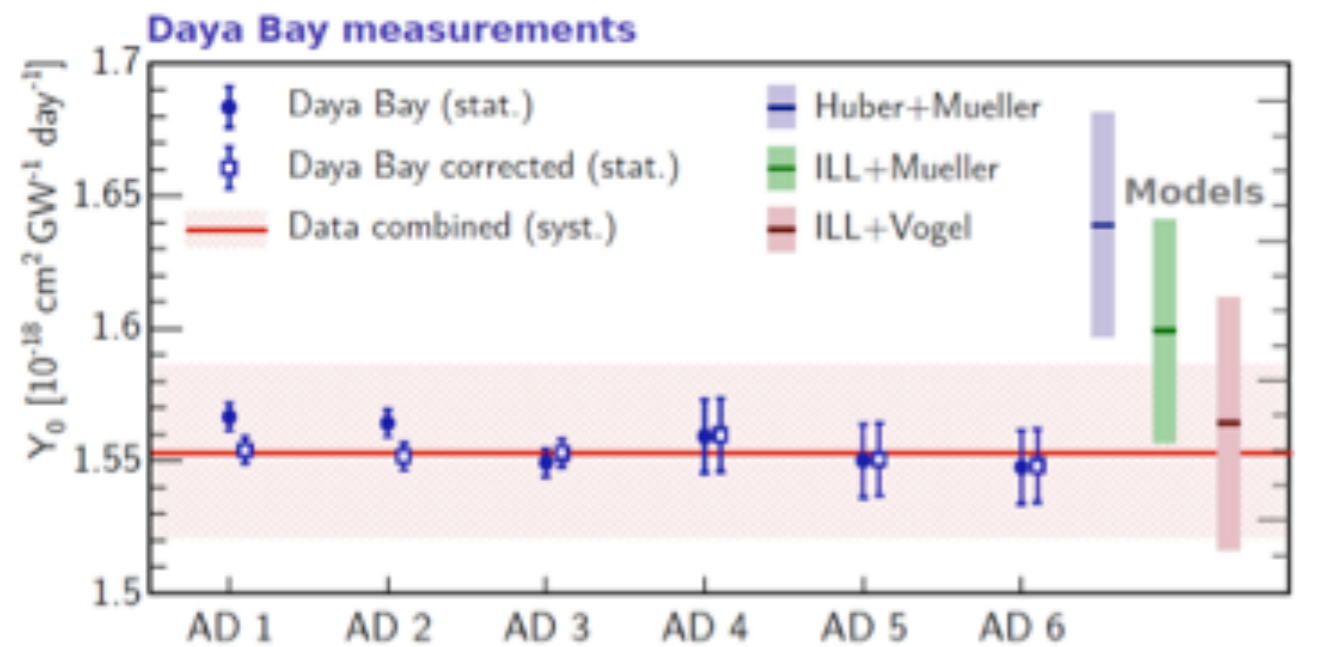
Neutrino Oscillations!



“Sterile” Neutrinos?

PRD 64(2001)112007

arXiv: 1306.6494

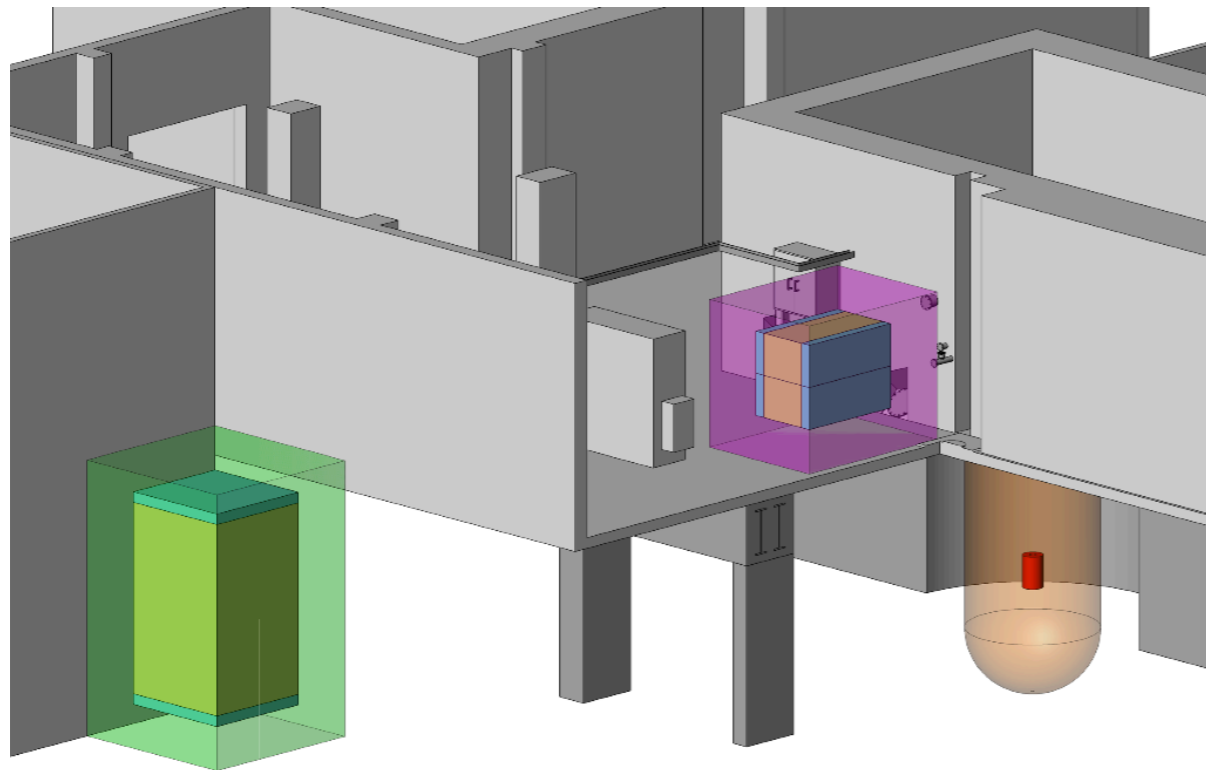


PROSPECT @ HFIR

Precision Measurement Very Close to the Reactor

arXiv:1307.2859

<http://prospect.yale.edu>



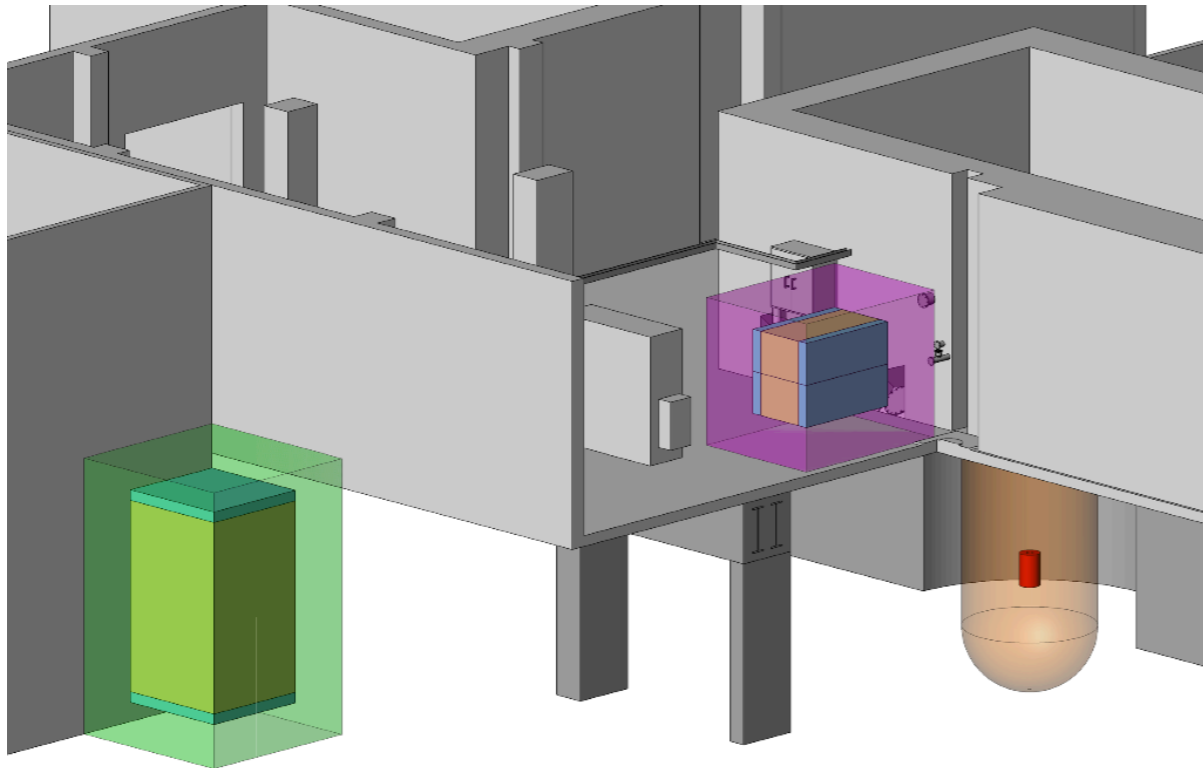
Neutrino detectors near to and far from a compact and well-understood research nuclear reactor core.

PROSPECT @ HFIR

Precision Measurement Very Close to the Reactor

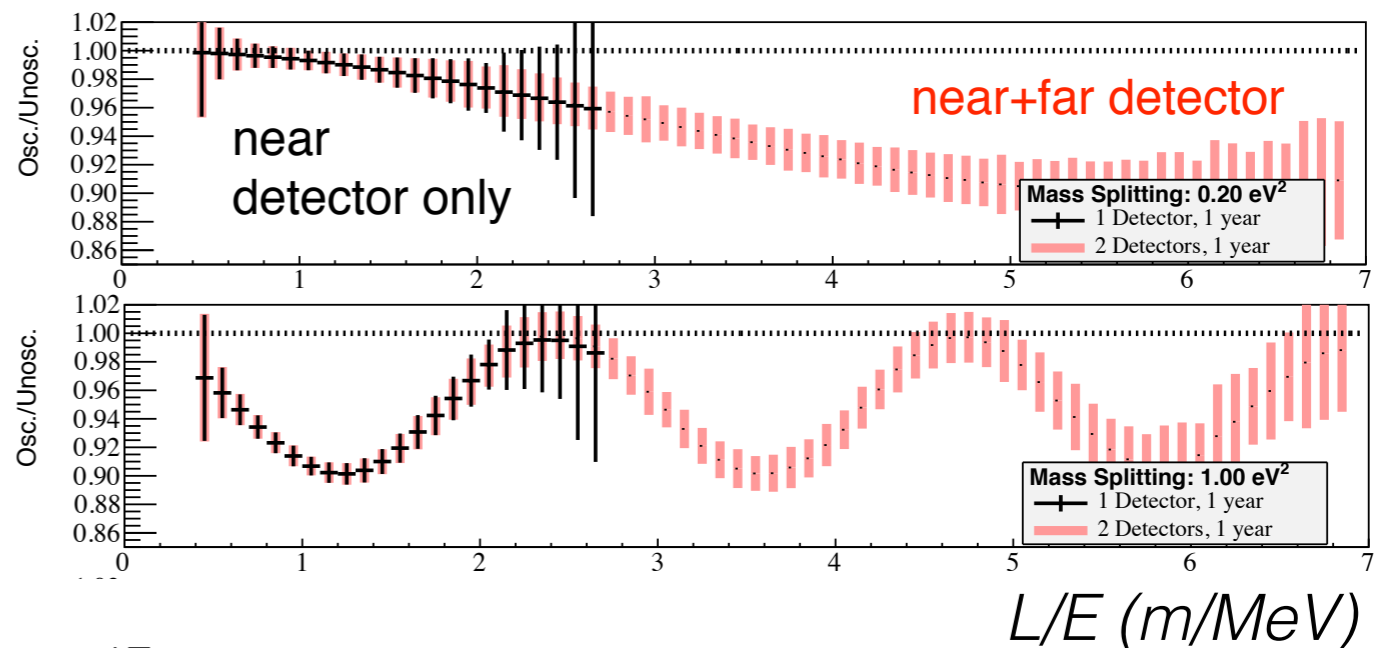
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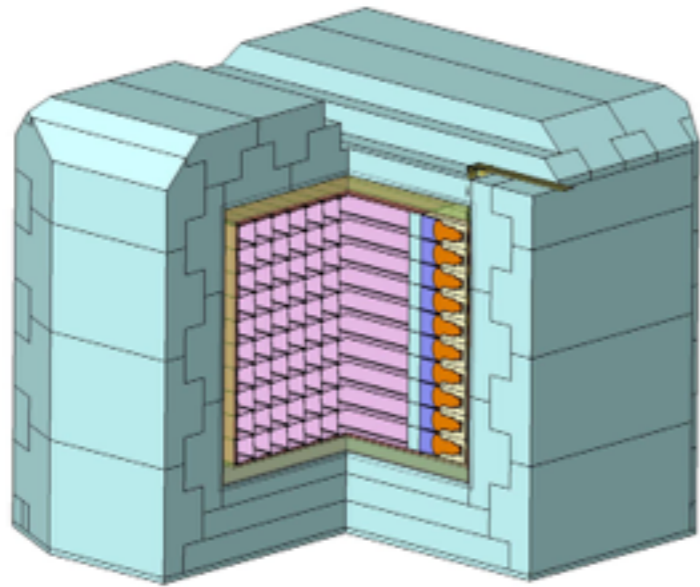
Combination of detectors so oscillation observed over wide range of Δm^2 .



Near Detector

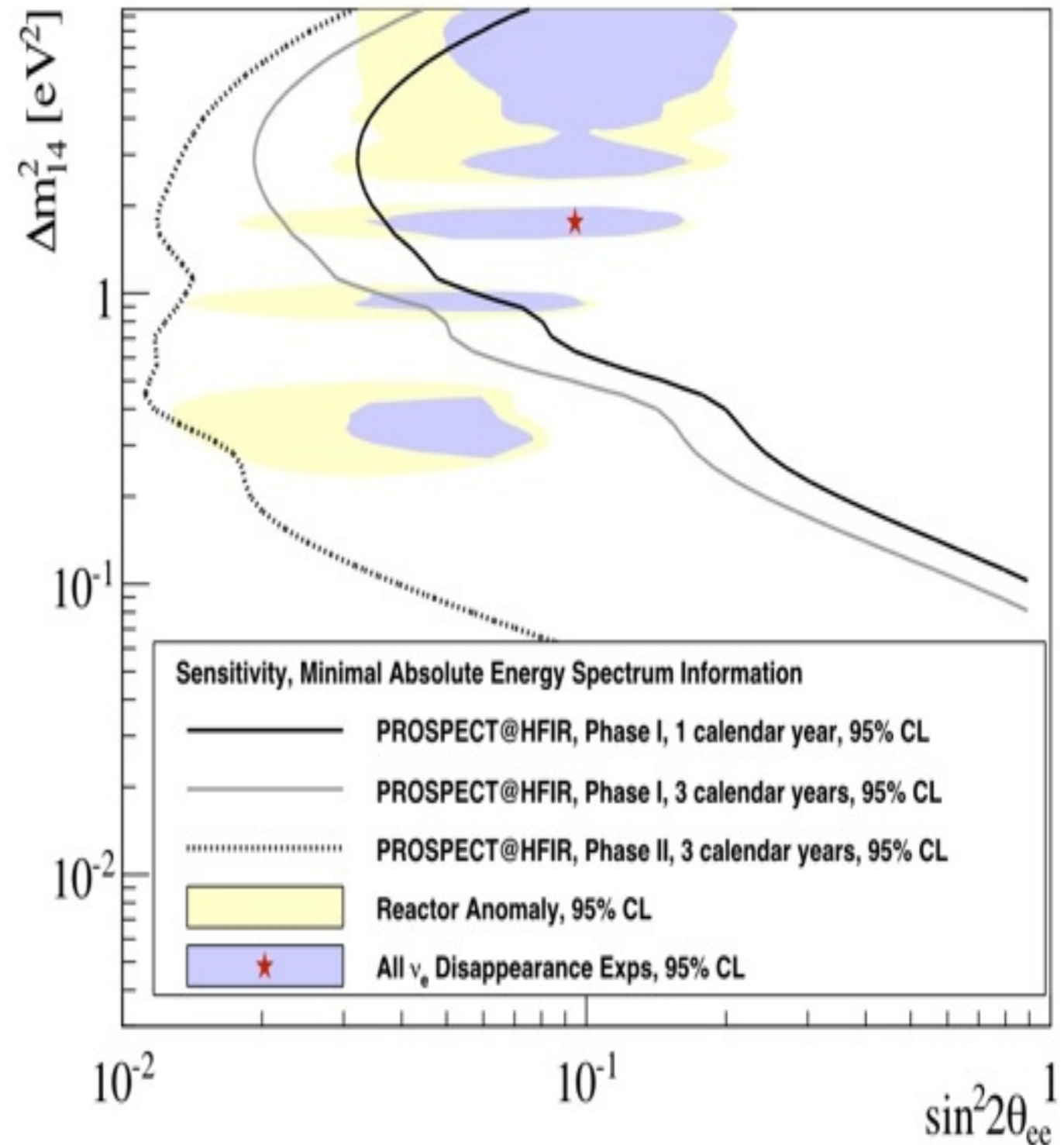
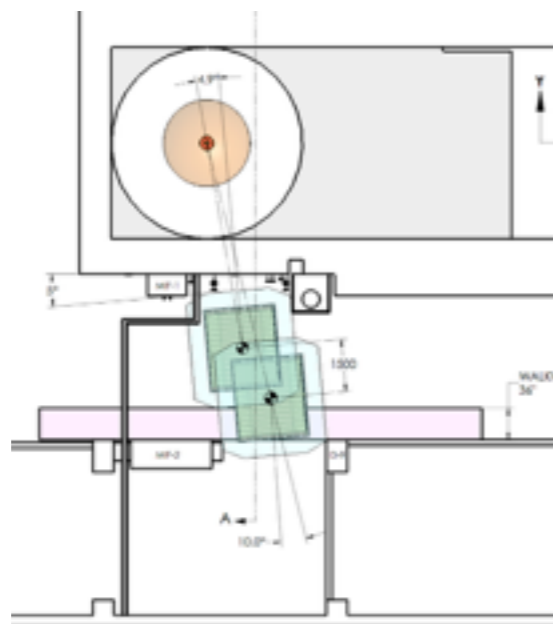
Sensitivity

≈2.5 Tons



Floor plan at HFIR

< 10m to reactor core

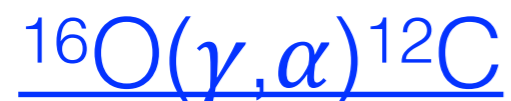


Other Overlaps with Roy

Neutron cross sections

A.B. Smith, R. Holt, J. Whalen,
Argonne National Laboratory Report, ANL/NDM-43, 1978

“I began life as a neutron physicist. I am still a believer in the integral fast reactor (IFR)...”



(See talk tomorrow by Claudio Ugalde.)

Always a wide range of interests, always encouraging to young people, always a pleasure.

Congratulations, Roy!



... and many thanks to the organizers.