



# Recent advances in neutrino (astro)physics

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Cristina VOLPE

(Institut de Physique Nucléaire Orsay, France)

# OUTLINE



**Introduction : neutrino physics and  
neutrino propagation in matter**

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 Ongoing progress for neutrino propagation in massive stars (supernovae)

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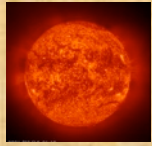
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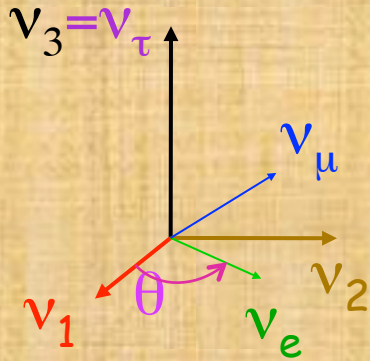
 CP violation effects in astrophysics and cosmology (BBN)

# Neutrino Oscillations

B. Pontecorvo, 1957



?



$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

flavour basis

mixing angle

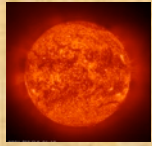
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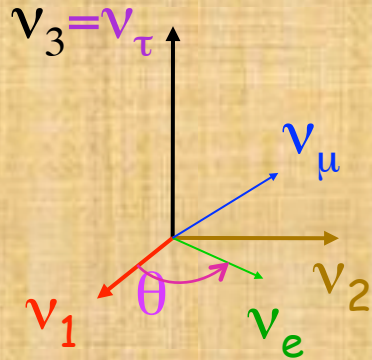
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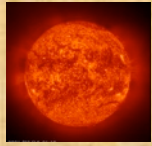
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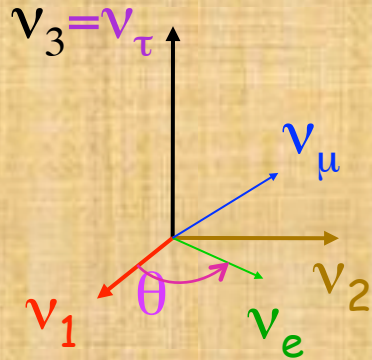
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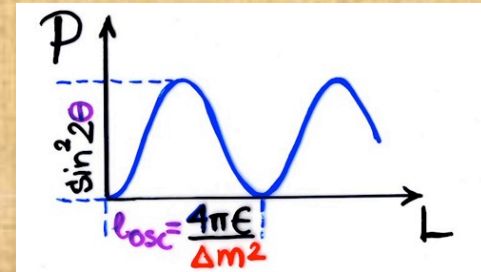
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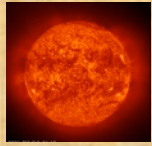
- $P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu) = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2\left(\frac{L}{4E} \Delta m^2\right)$   
probability for neutrino oscillations



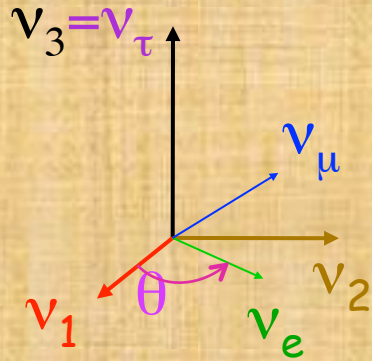


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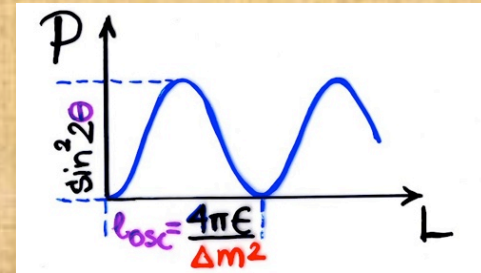
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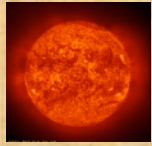
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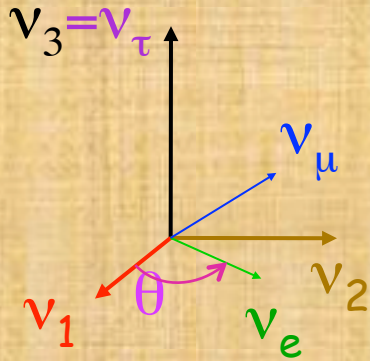


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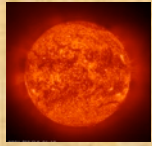
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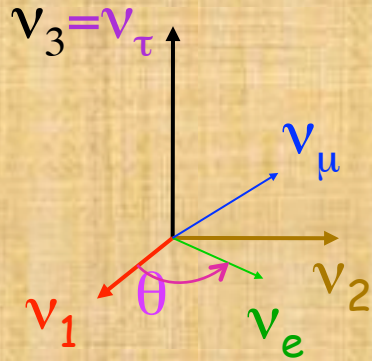
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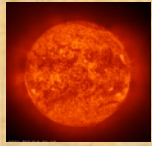
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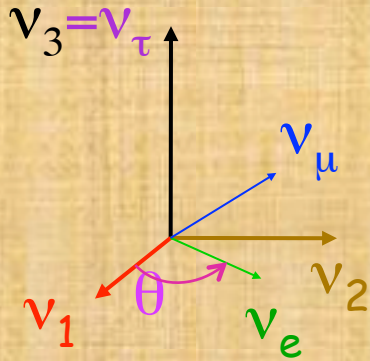
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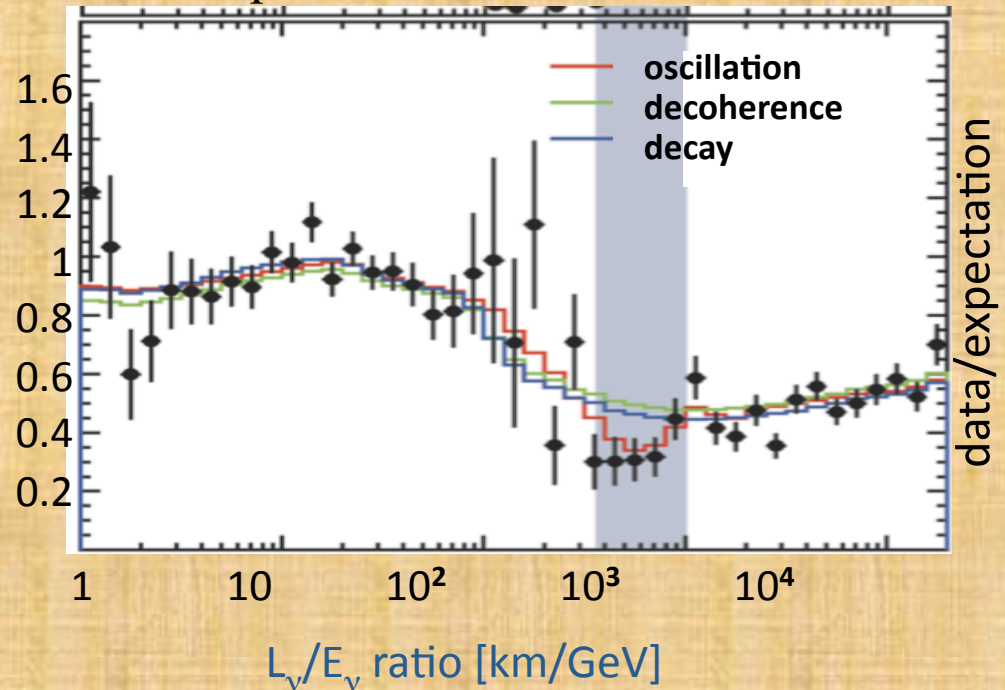
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Super-Kamiokande results .



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3 mixing angles, 1 CP Dirac phase, 2 Majorana phases

$\theta_{12}$        $\sin^2 2\theta_{12} = 0.86^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$       (SNO, Kamland)

$\theta_{23}$        $\sin^2 2\theta_{23} > 0.92$       (Super-Kamiokande, K2K, MINOS, ...OPERA)

$\theta_{13}$  ?       $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} < 0.19$       ( CHOOZ,..., soon Double-CHOOZ, RENO, Daya-Bay, T2K, NOvA...)

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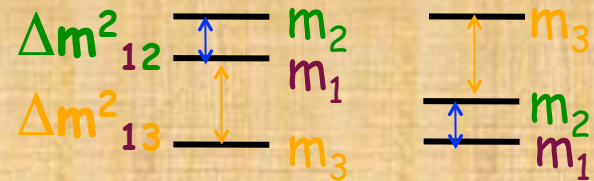
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- The mass ordering (hierarchy) ?

Mass scale?  $\longrightarrow$

$$\Delta m_{32}^2 = m_3^2 - m_2^2 = 1.9 \text{ to } 3.0 \times 10^{-3} eV^2$$

$$\Delta m_{21}^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2 = 8.0^{+0.4}_{-0.3} \times 10^{-5} eV^2$$



Inverted  
( $\Delta m_{13}^2 < 0$ )

Normal  
( $\Delta m_{13}^2 > 0$ )



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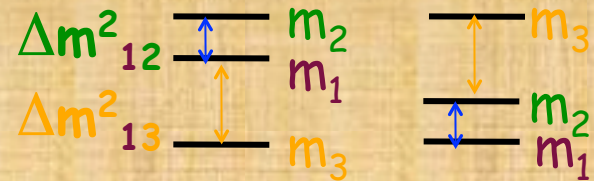
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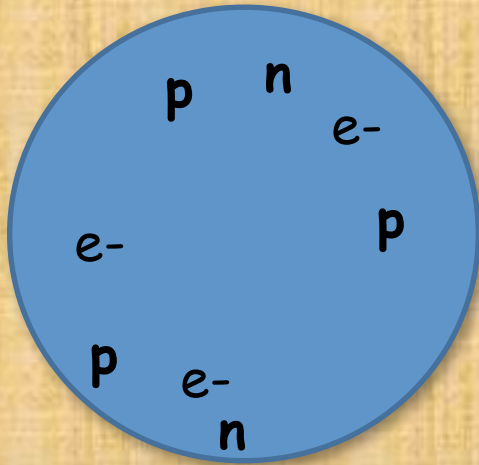
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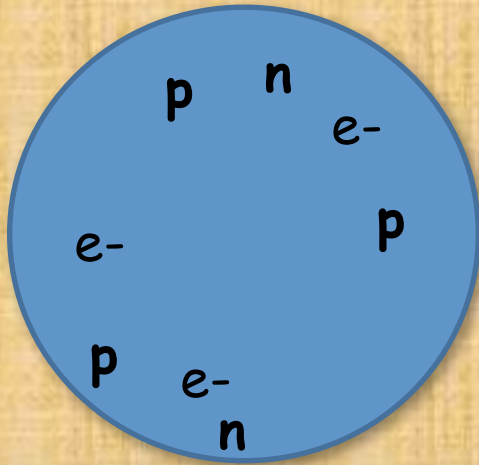
Important experimental results in the near future.



# Neutrino propagation in media

## THE PHYSICAL CONTEXT :

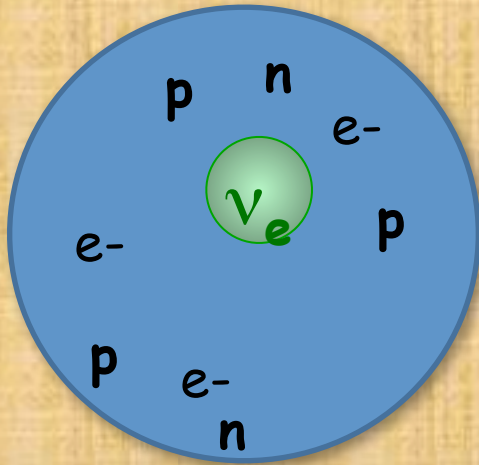
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Neutrino  
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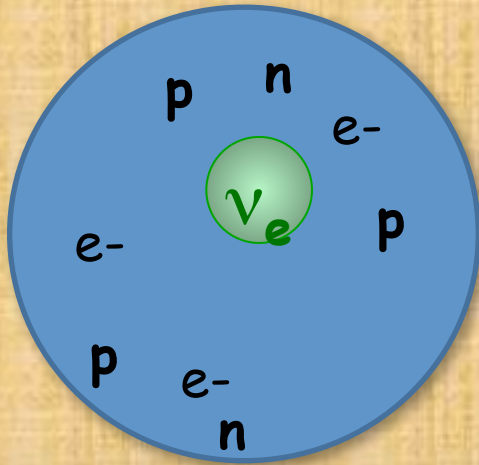
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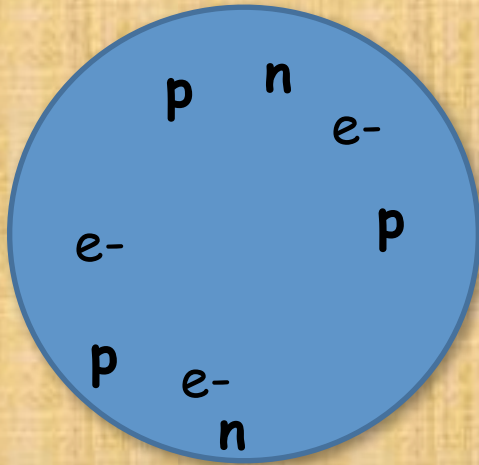
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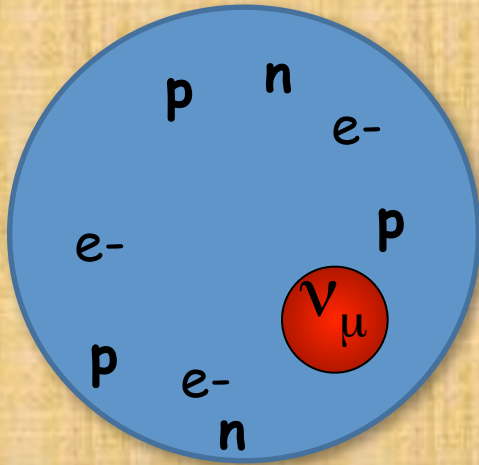
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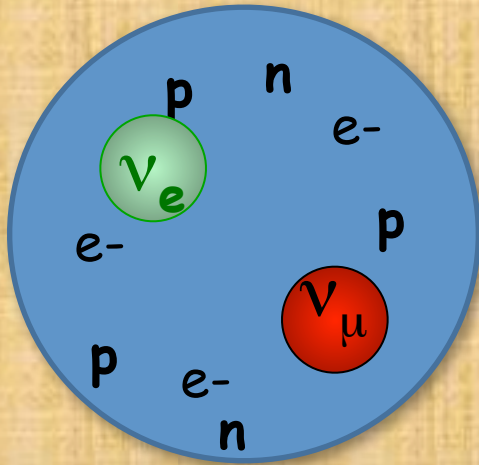
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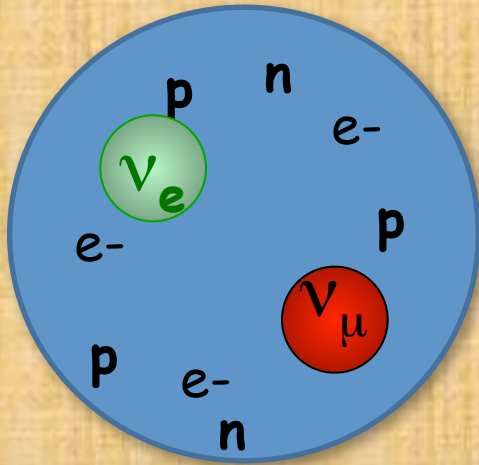


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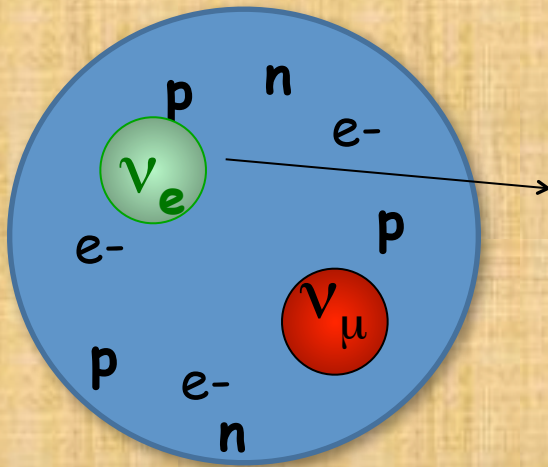
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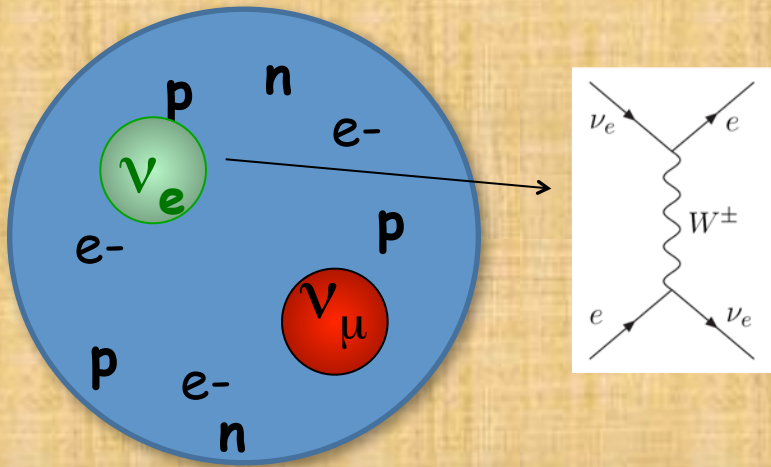
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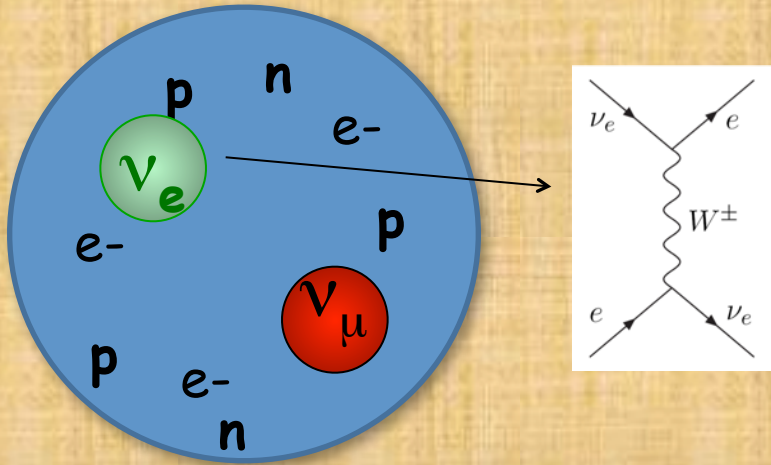
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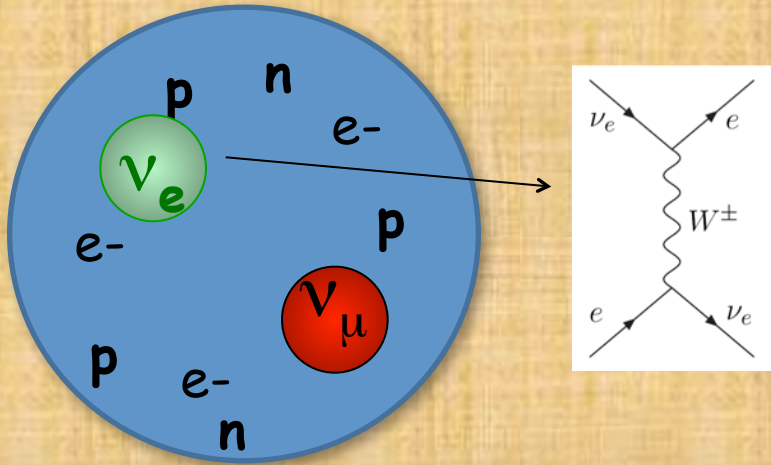
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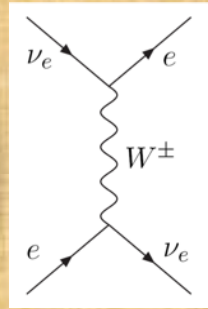
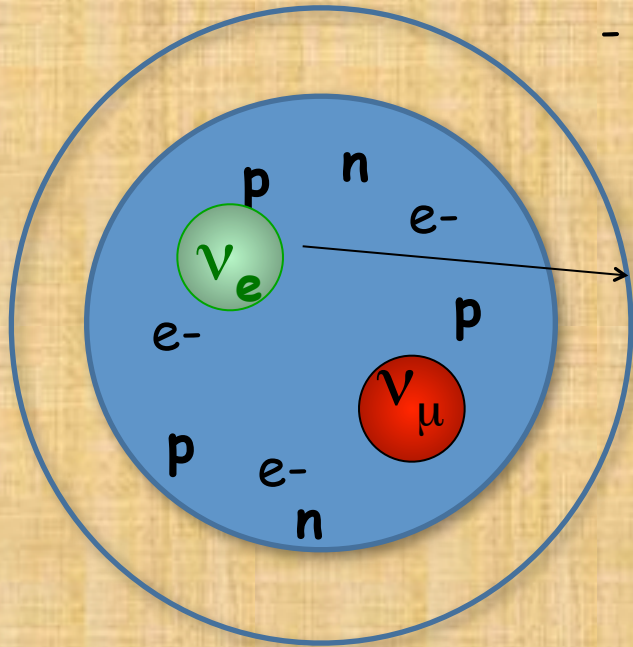


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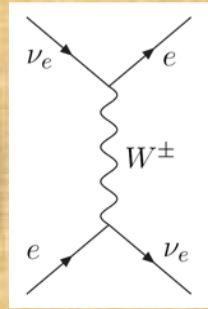
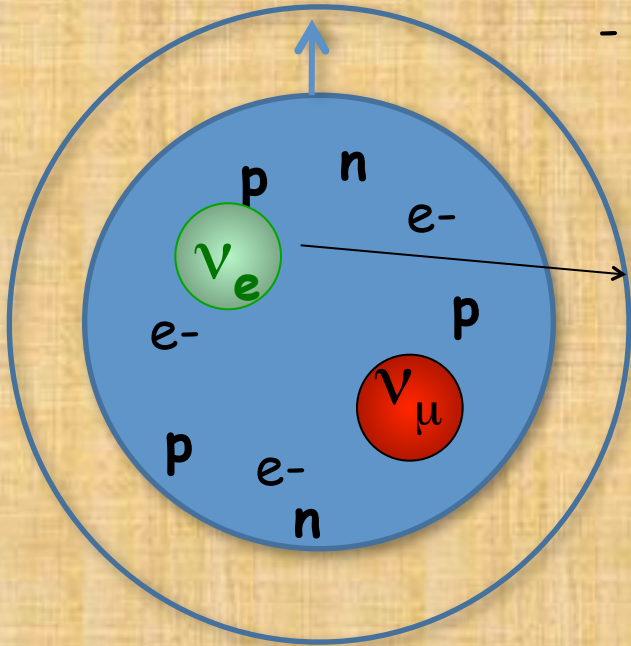


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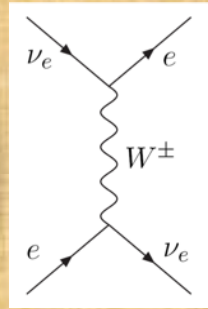
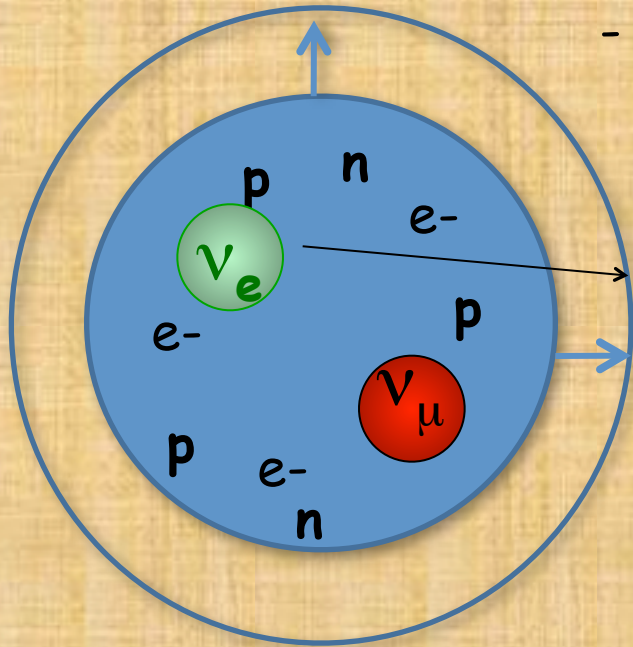


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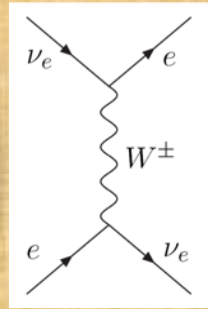
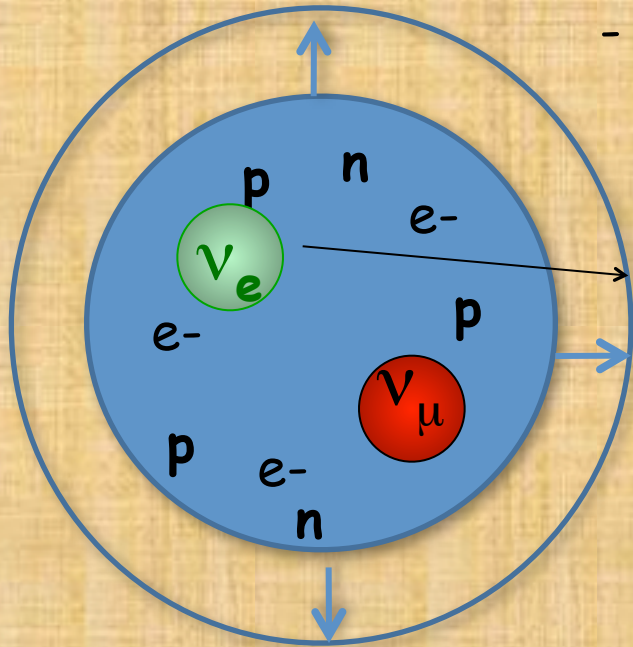


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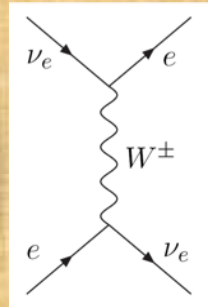
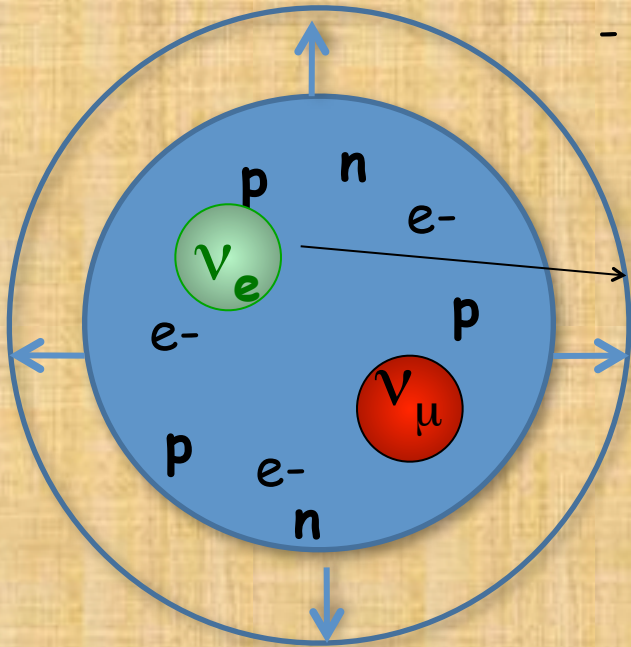
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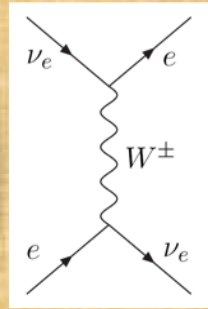
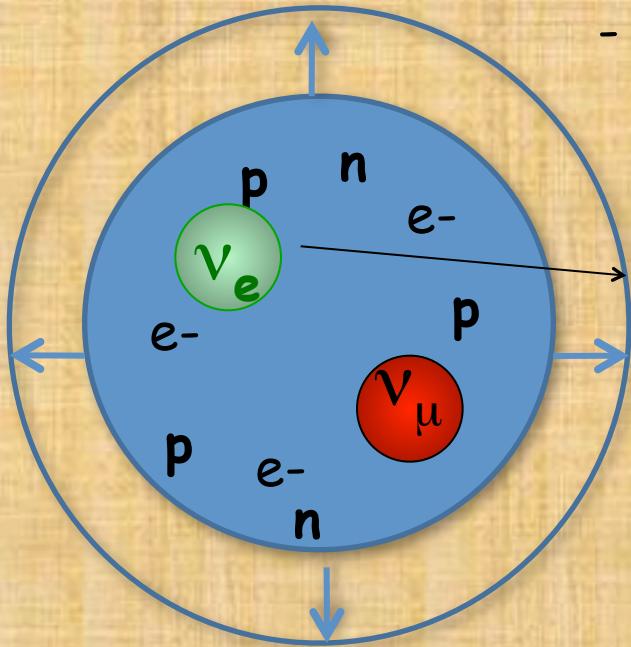
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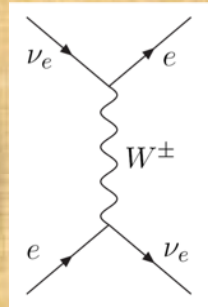
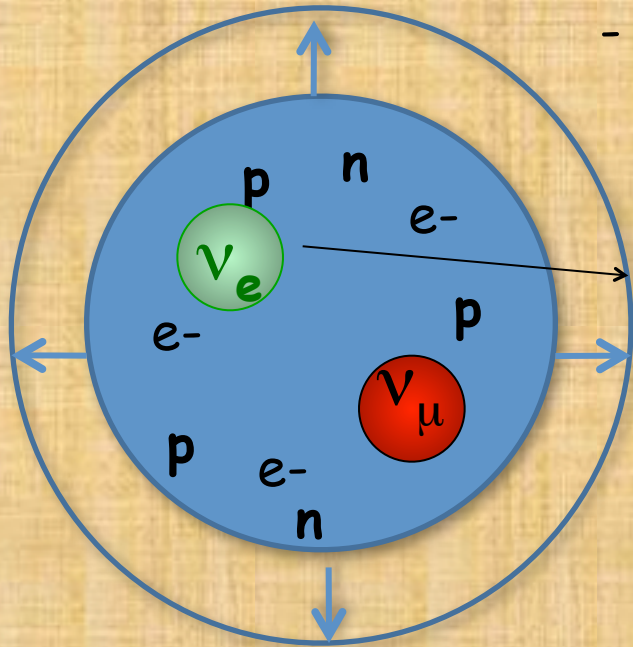
## Neutrino propagation in media



Neutrinos emitted from the Sun

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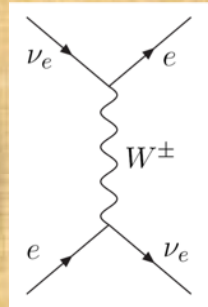
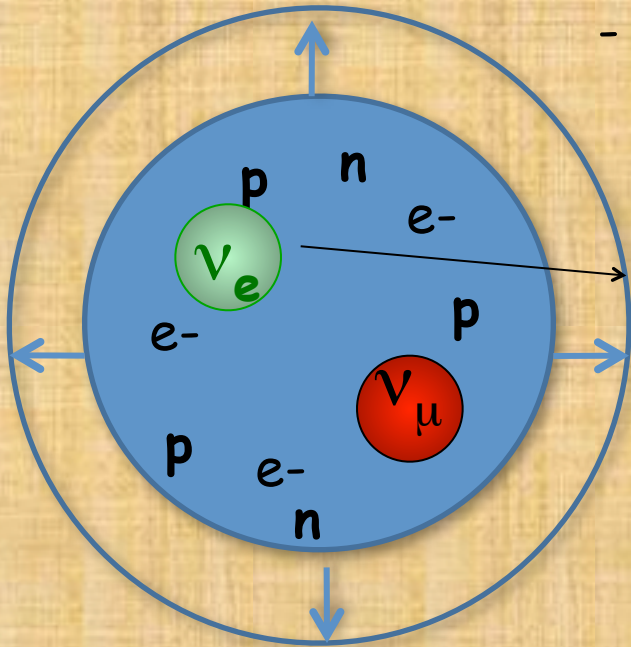
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Core-collapse supernovae  
and accretion disk-black holes

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## Neutrino propagation in media



Neutrinos emitted from the Sun

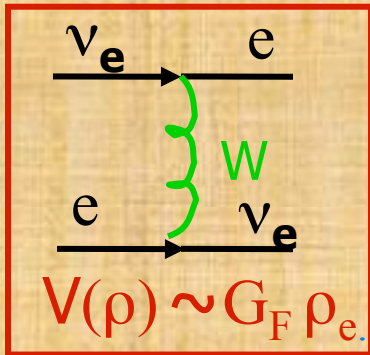


Core-collapse supernovae  
and accretion disk-black holes



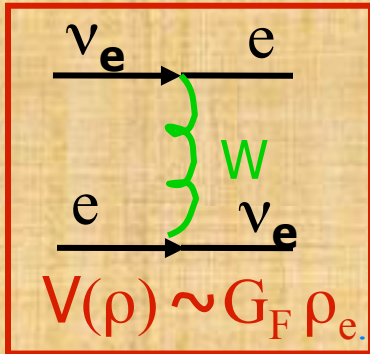
Neutrino evolution in the Early Universe  
(Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis)

# The Mikheev-Smirnov-Wolfenstein effect



The Mikheev-Smirnov-Wolfenstein (MSW) effect ('78, '86) : neutrino coupling with matter induces a resonant flavour conversion.

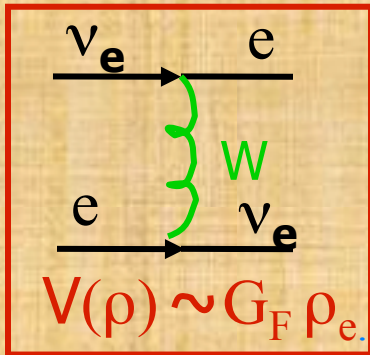
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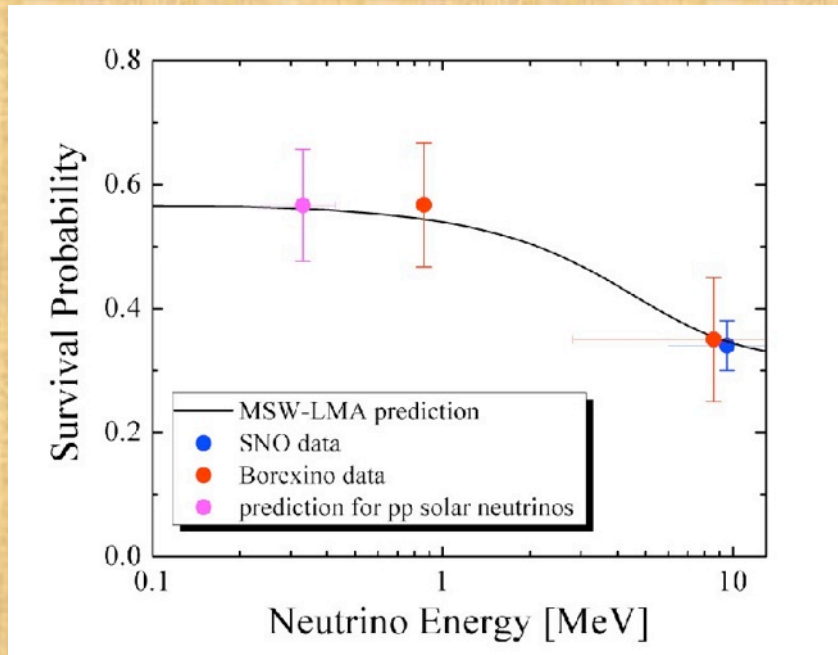
The flavour conversion depends on the adiabaticity of the propagation at the resonance (density profile and mixing parameters).

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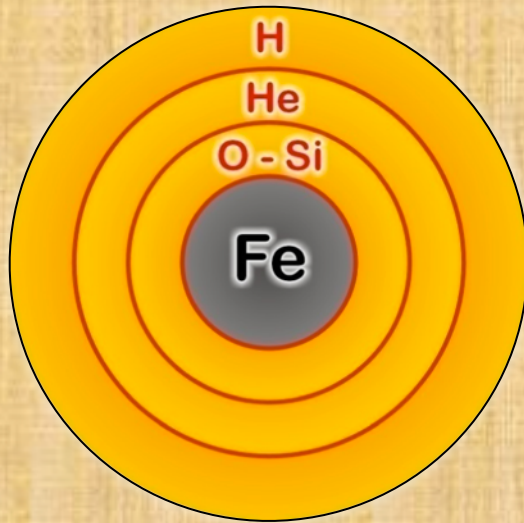


the beautiful explanation of the « solar neutrino deficit » problem !

Borexino Collaboration, J. Conf. Ser. 202, 012028 (2010)



# Core-collapse supernovae (SN)



99 % of the energy is emitted as neutrinos of all flavours in a short burst of about 10 s.

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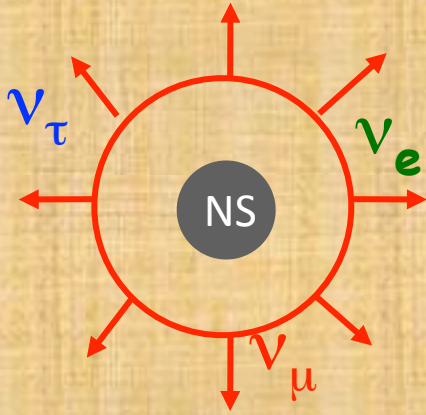
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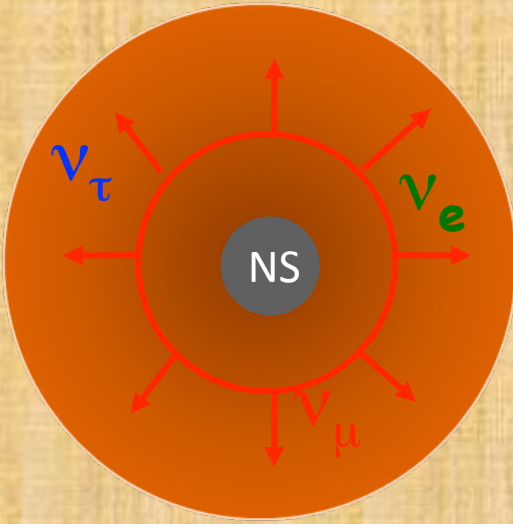
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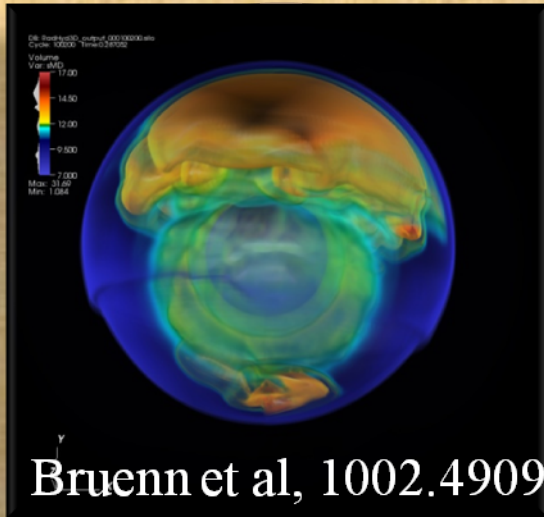
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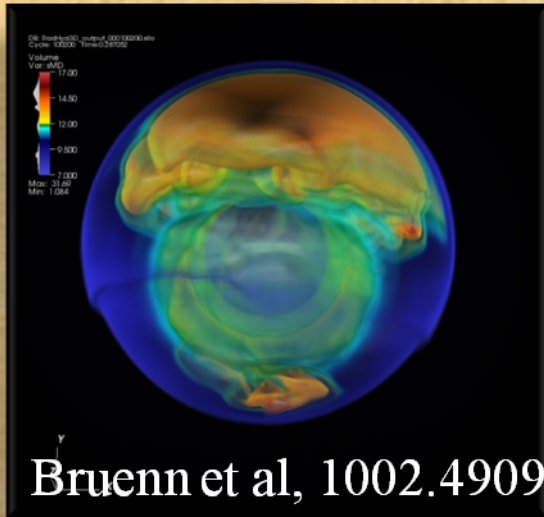
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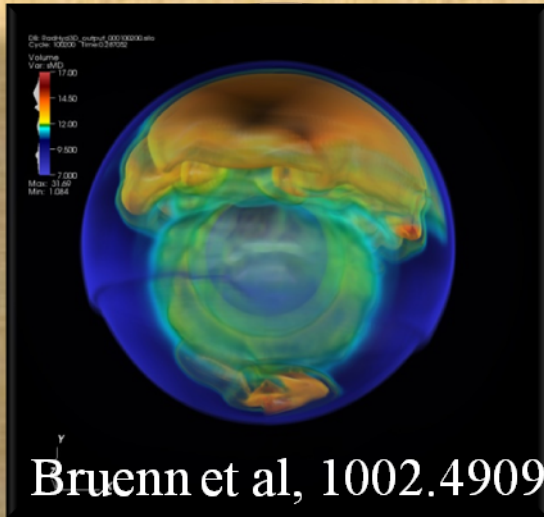
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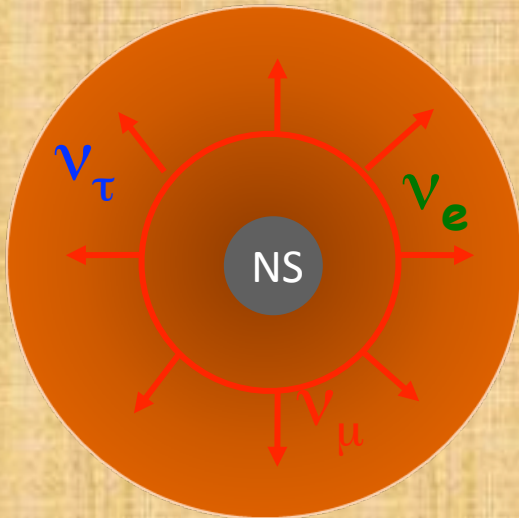


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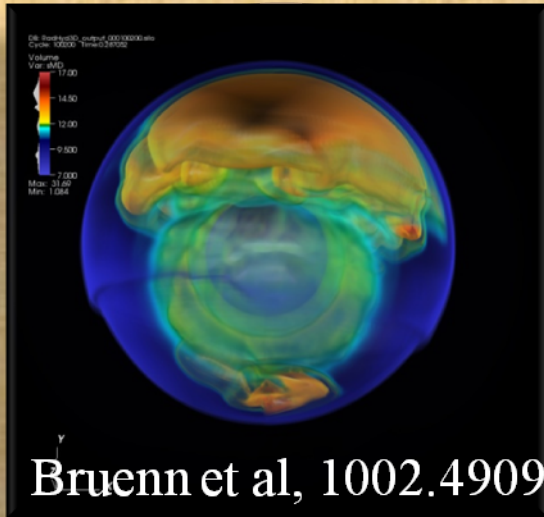


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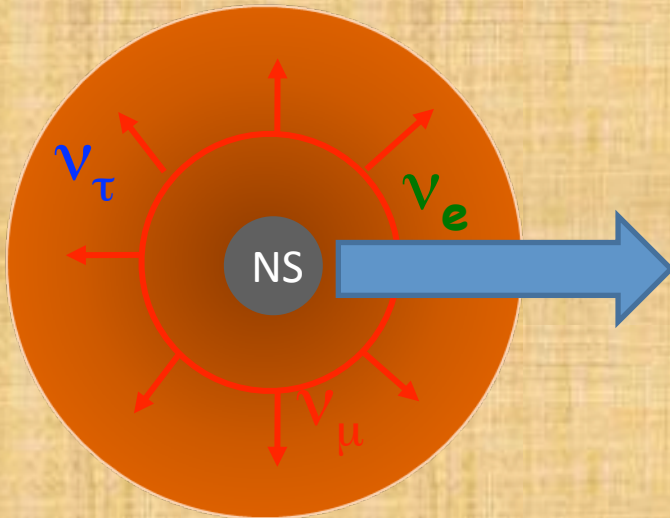




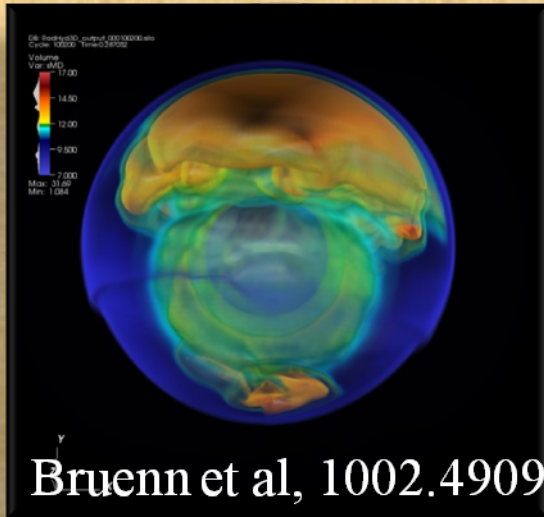
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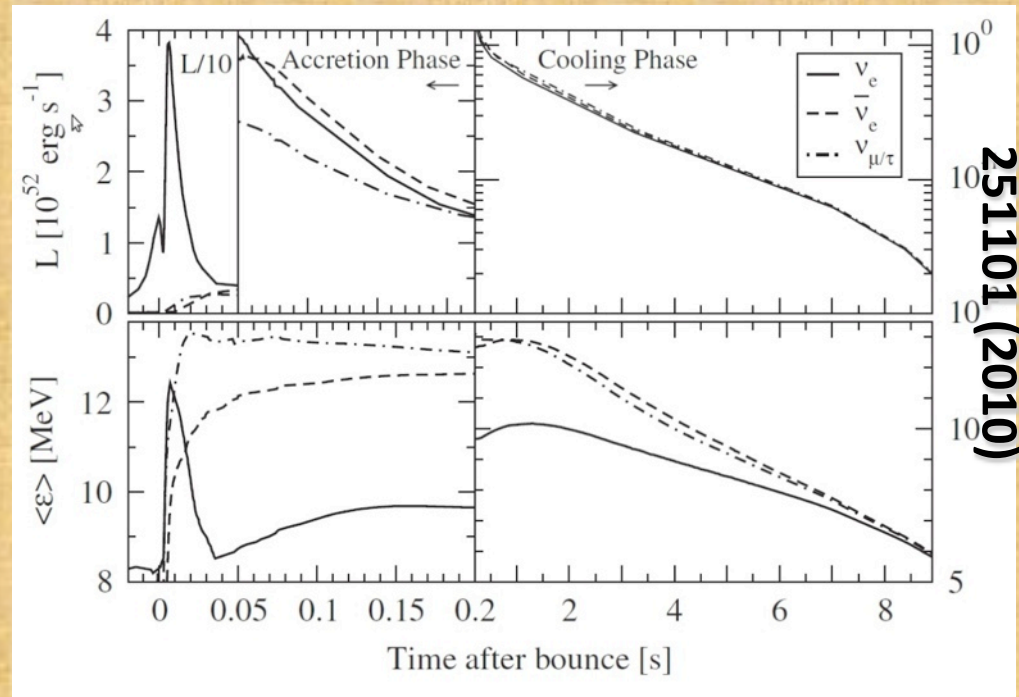
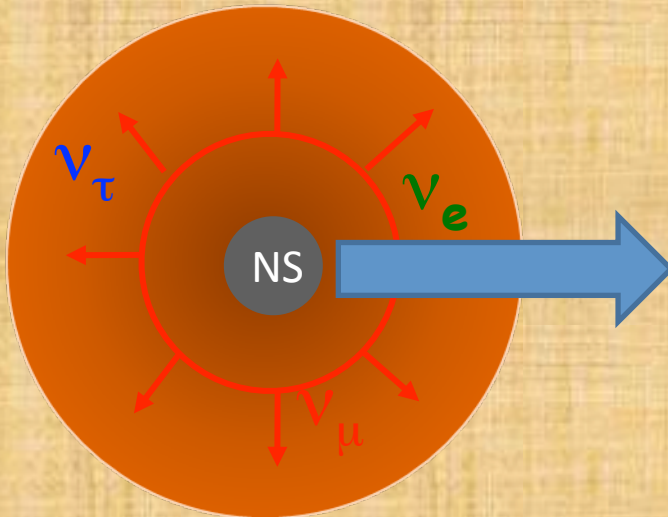
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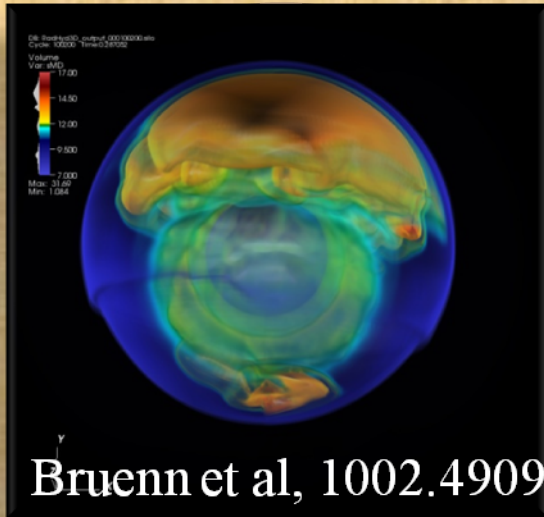


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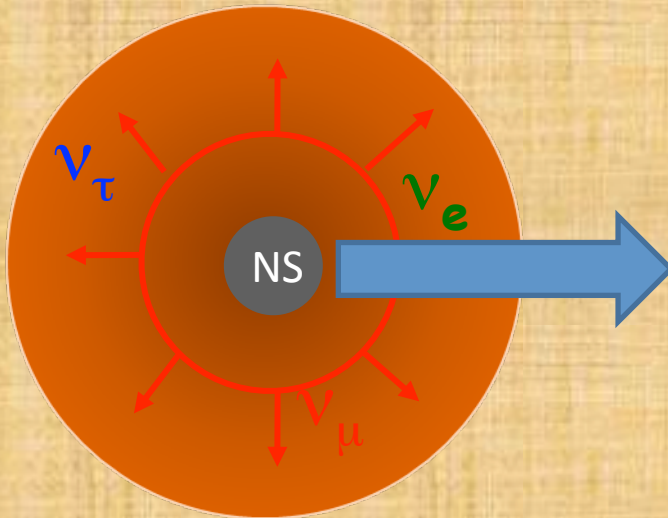
251101 (2010)

Hüdepohl et al./PRL 104,

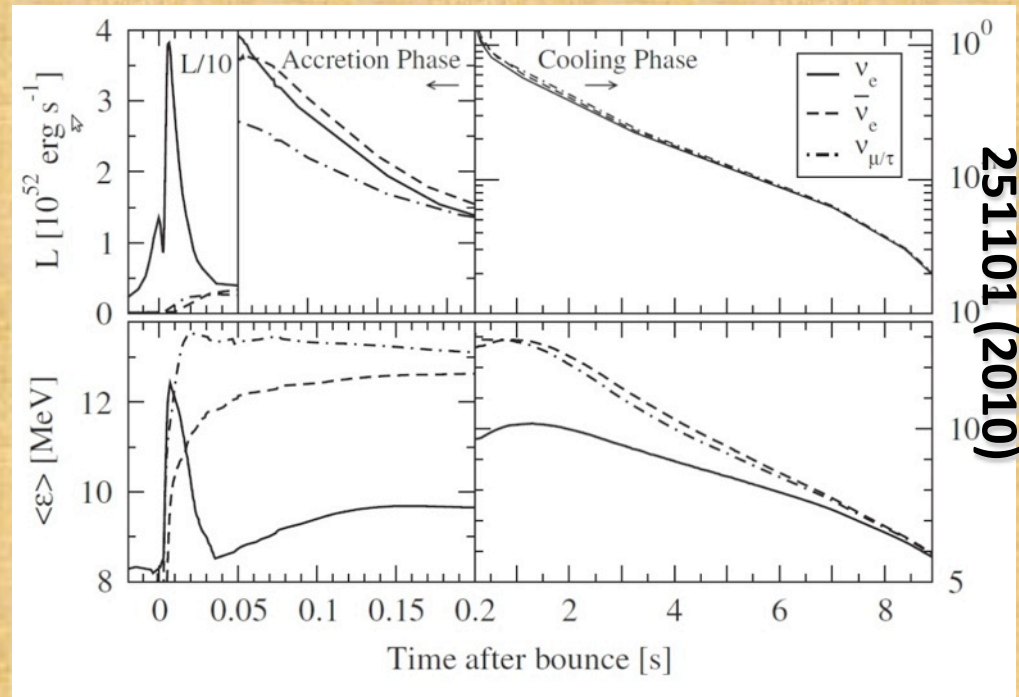
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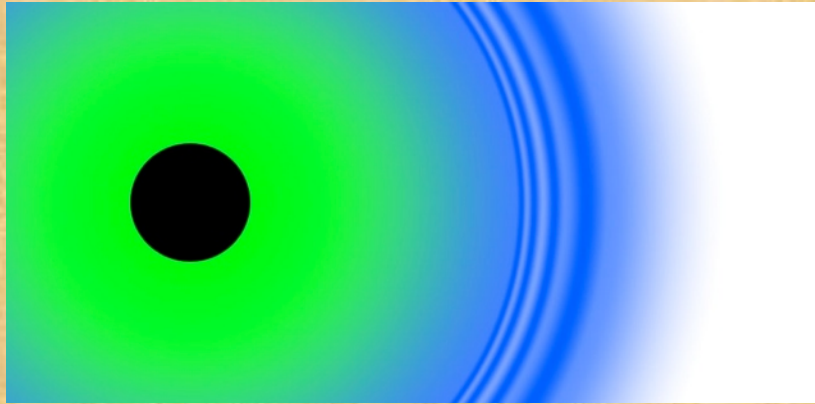


FUTURE OBSERVATIONS  
IMPORTANT !

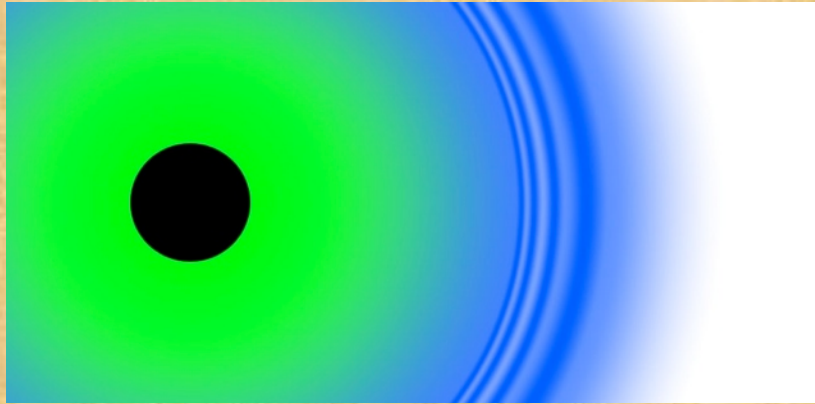


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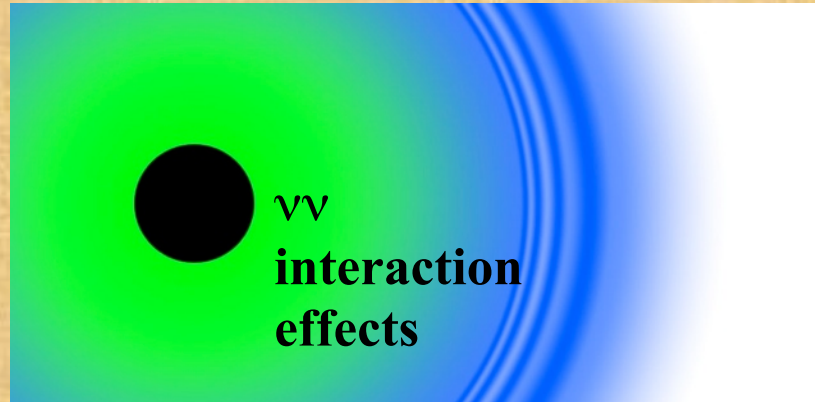


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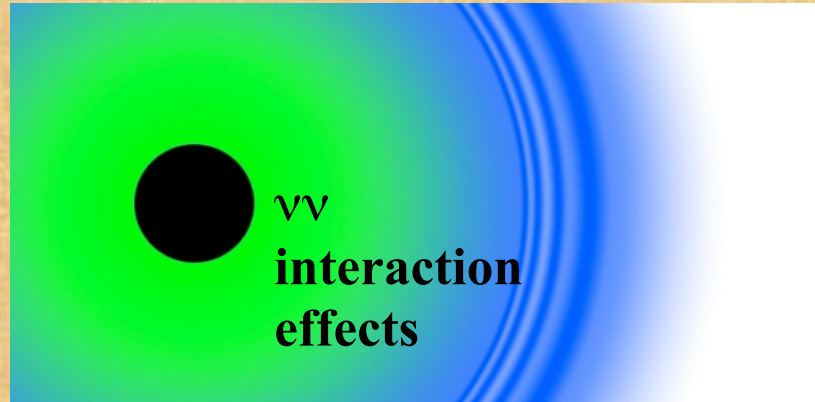
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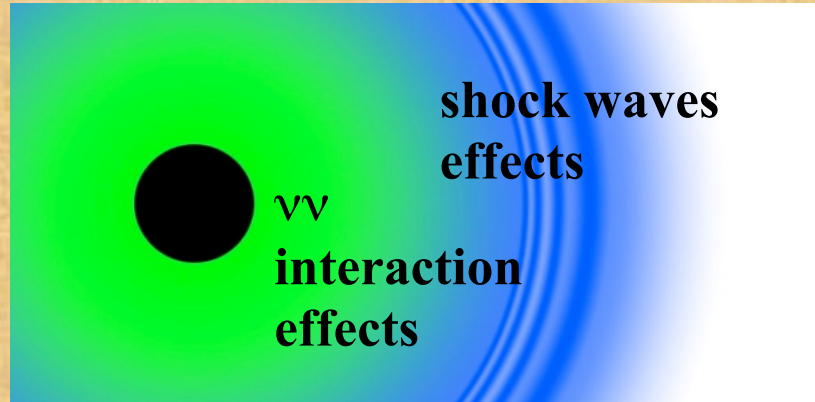
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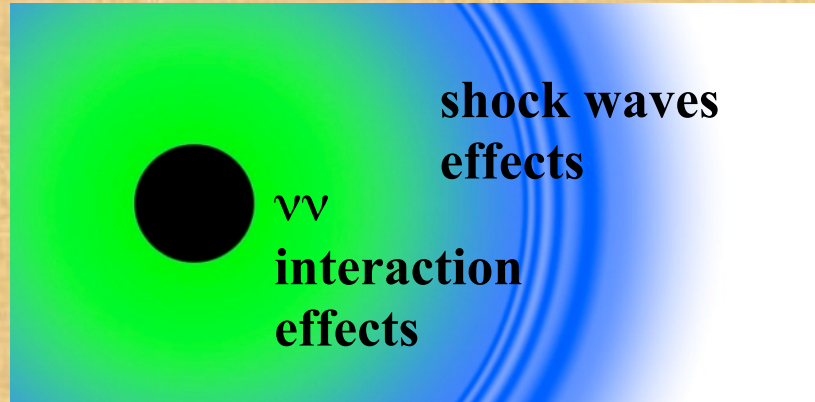
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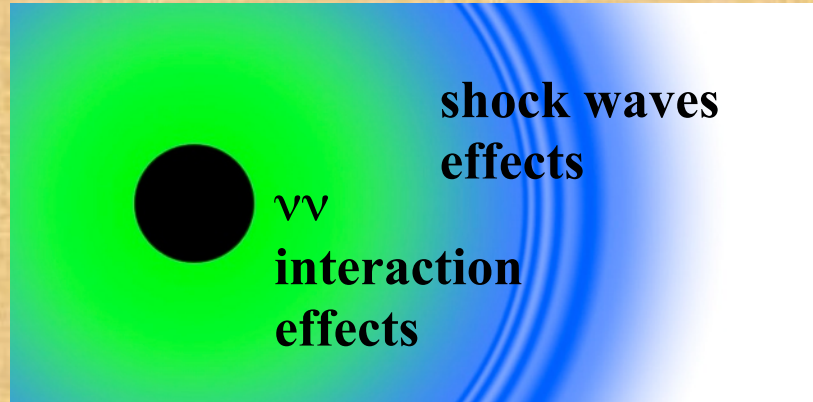


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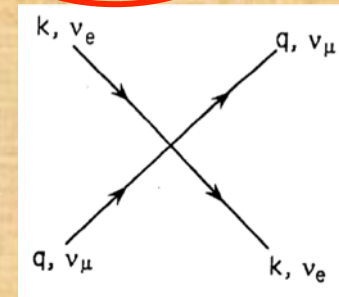
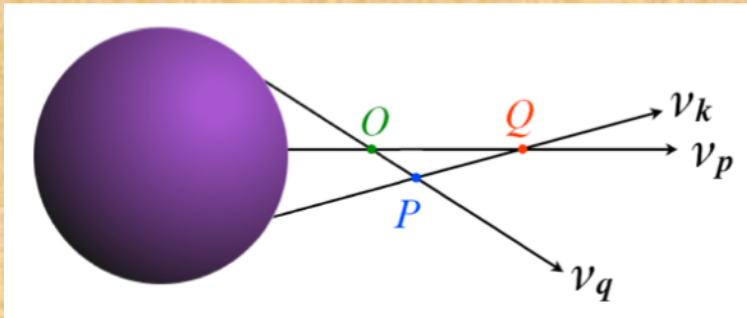
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# The $\nu$ - $\nu$ interaction

J. Pantaleone, PLB 287 (1992), Samuel, PRD 48 (1993), Sigl and Raffelt, NPB 406 (1993),

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the inclusion of the neutrino-neutrino interaction modifies significantly the neutrino propagation in matter.

$$H = H_{\text{vacuum}} + H_{\text{matter}} + H_{\nu\nu}(\rho_\nu)$$

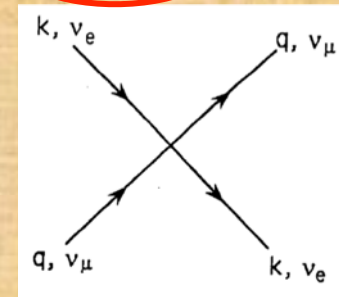
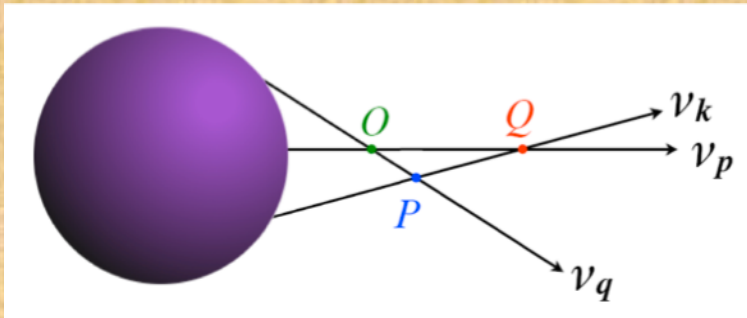


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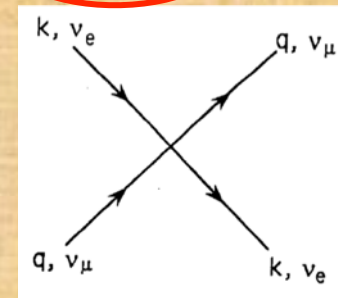
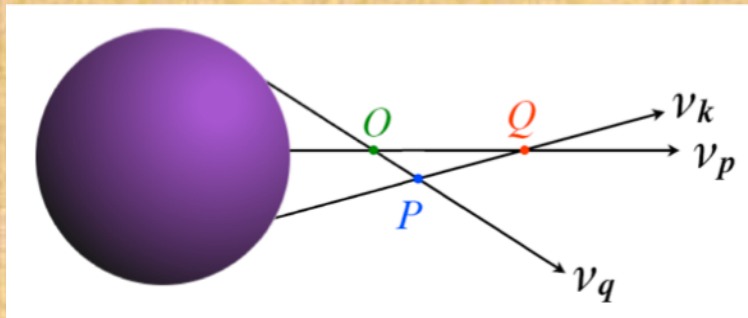
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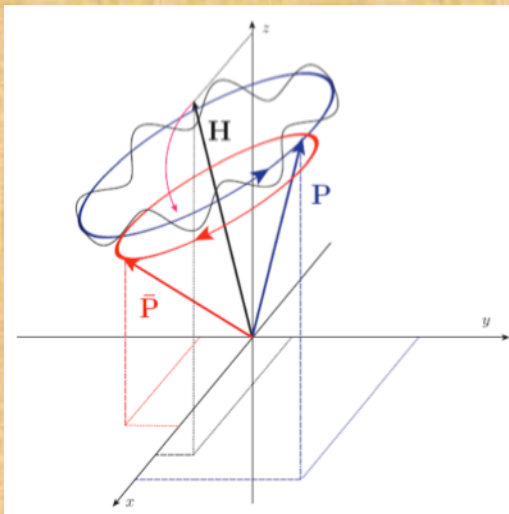
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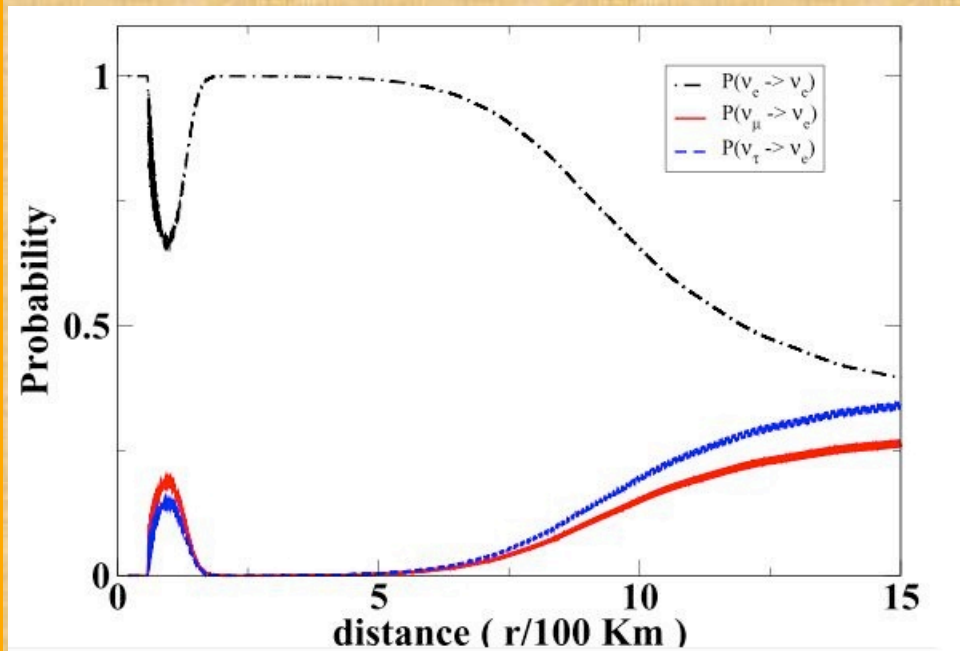
- **Three regimes are identified** :

- The synchronization regime
- The bipolar oscillations
- The spectral split

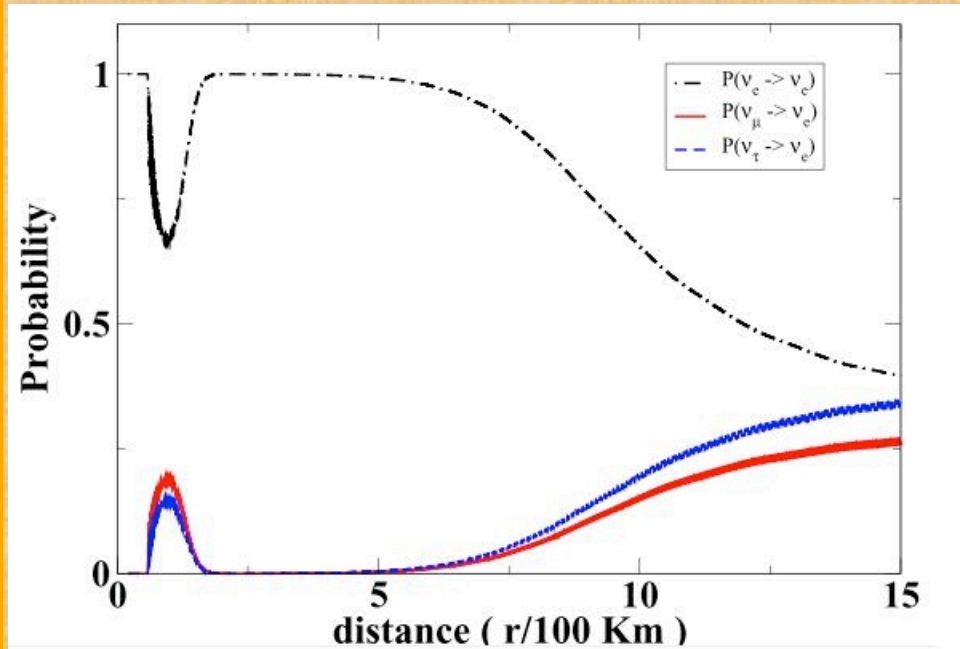
Duan, Fuller, Qian PRD74 (2006), PRL 97 (2006),  
Hannestad, Raffelt, Sigl, Wong, PRD 74 (2006),  
Raffelt, Smirnov, PRD 76 (2007)

# Important modifications of $\nu$ -fluxes

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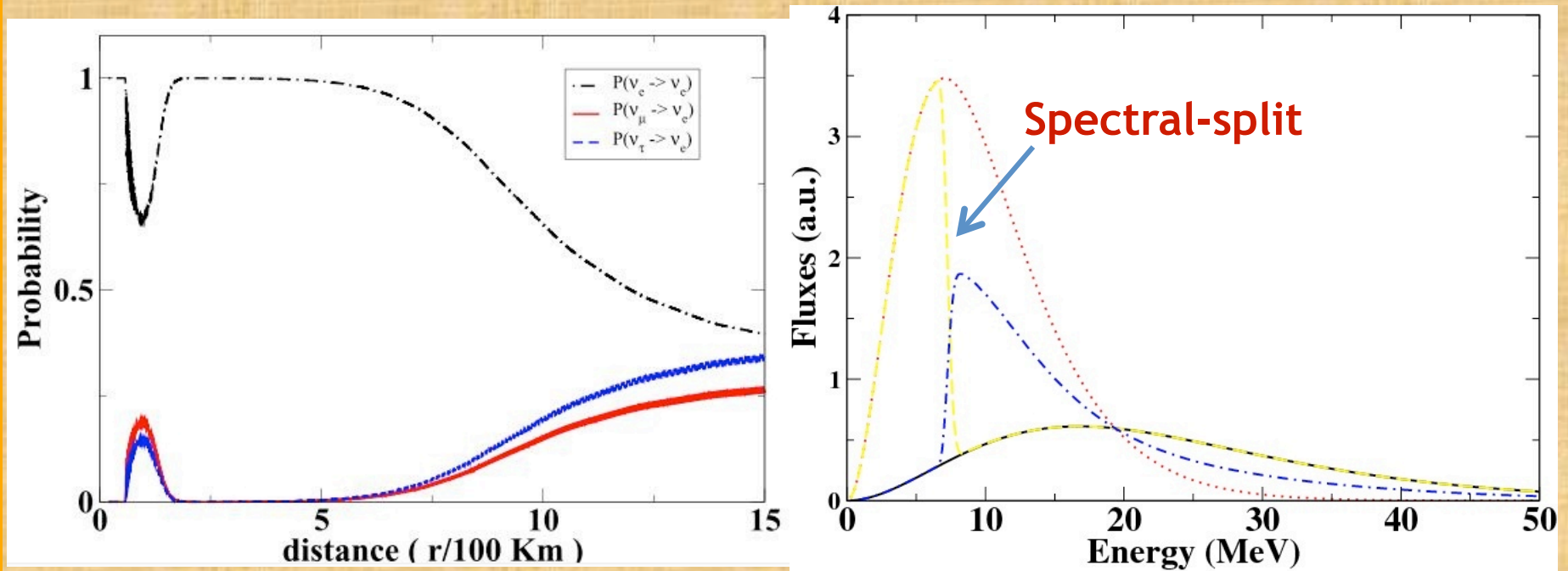
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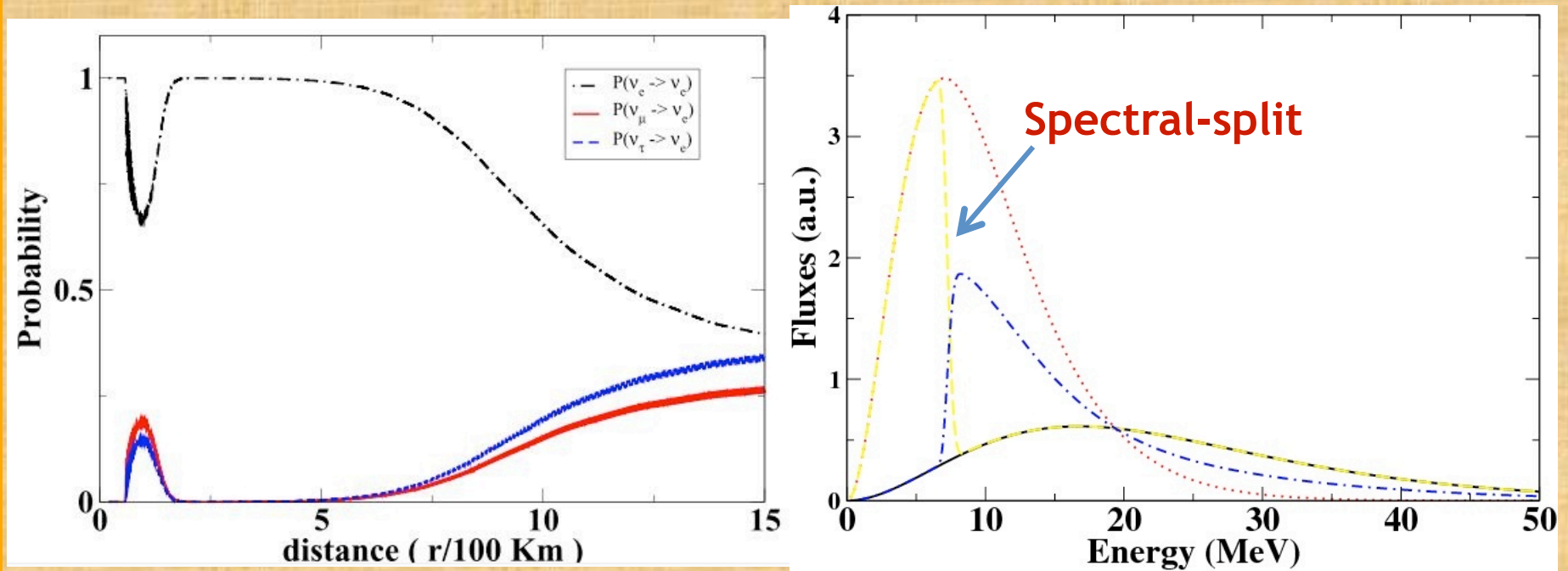


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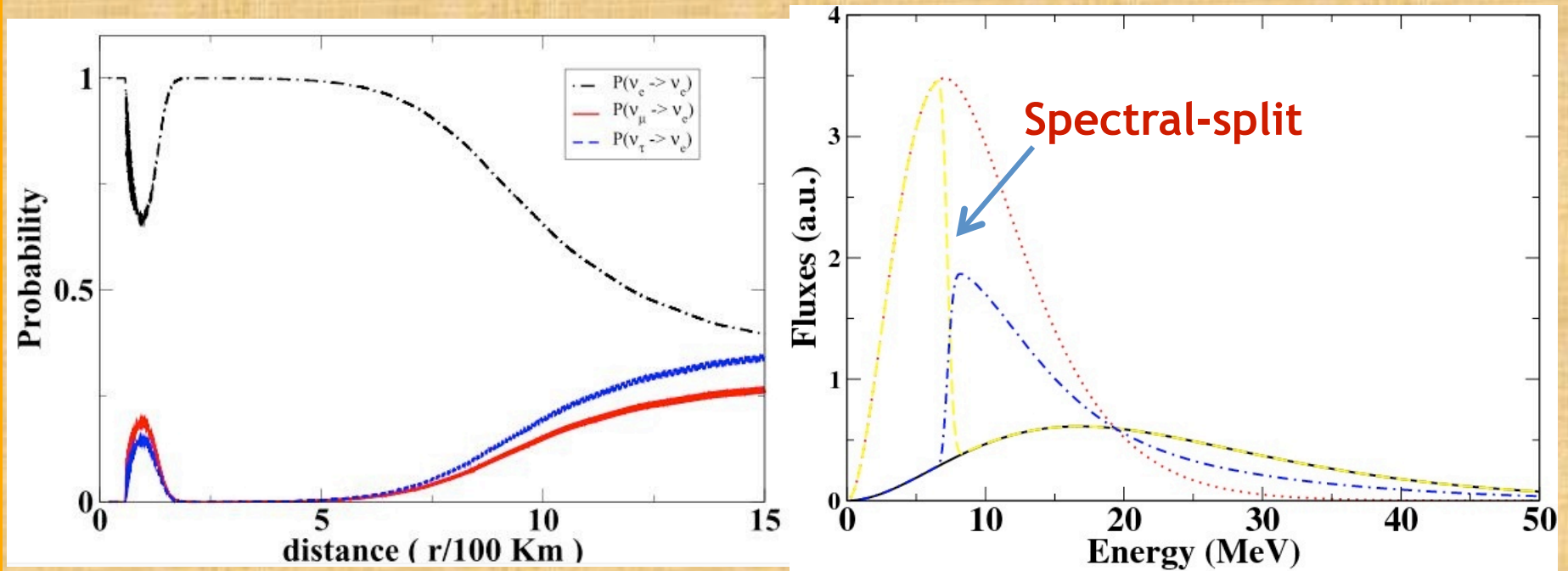
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**We have discovered that the spectral split is similar to a magnetic resonance phenomenon!**

***See S. Galais' talk.***

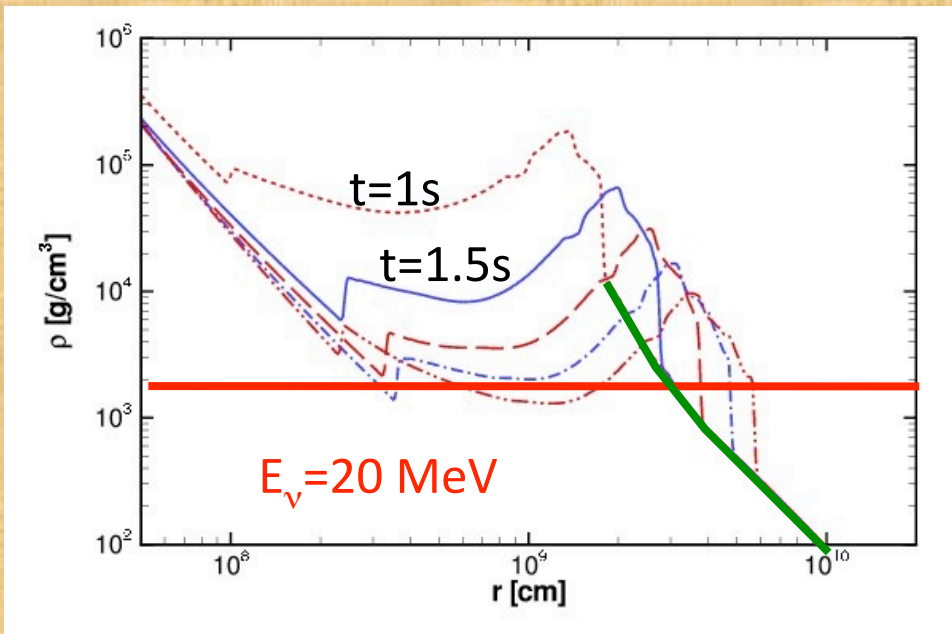
S. Galais and C.Volpe. in preparation.

# The shock wave effects

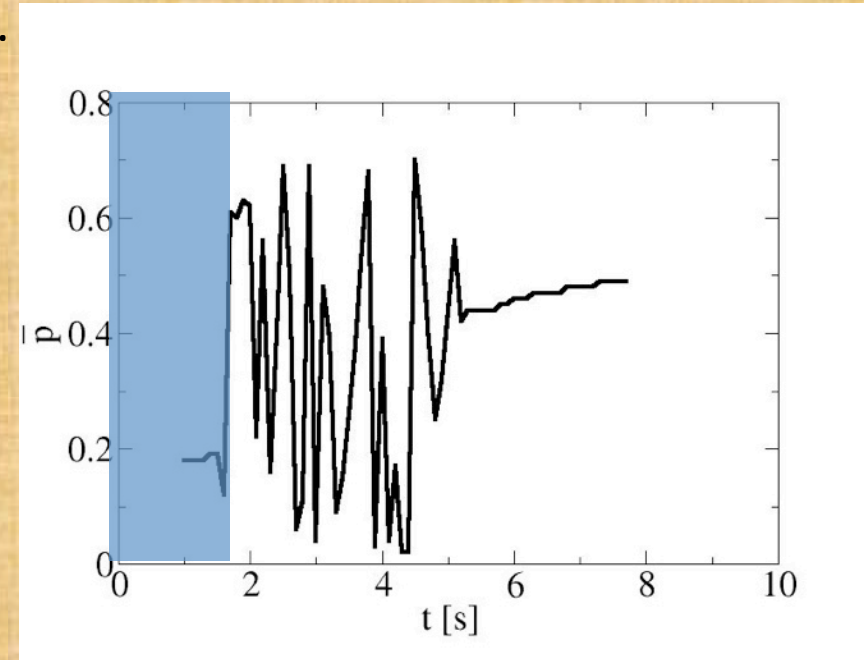
Schirato and Fuller (2002), arXiv : 0205390.

Neutrino evolution for a density profile including shock waves

1. Before the shock (adiabatic  $\nu$  propagation).



J. P. Kneller, G. C. McLaughlin, J. Brockman,  
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A simple analytical model proposed  
(it follows full numerical  
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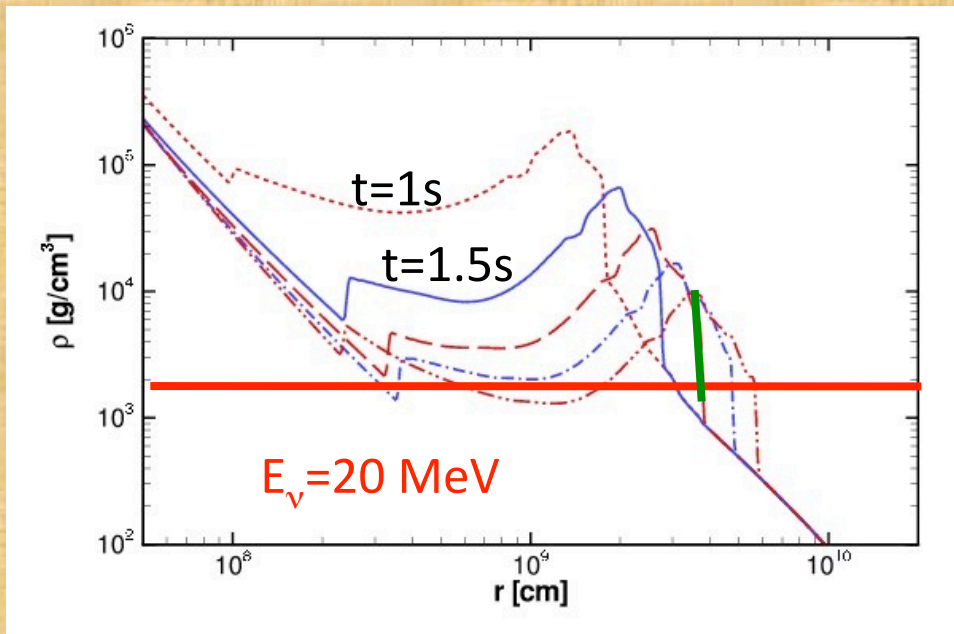
S. Galais et al., PRD 81 (2010) 053002,  
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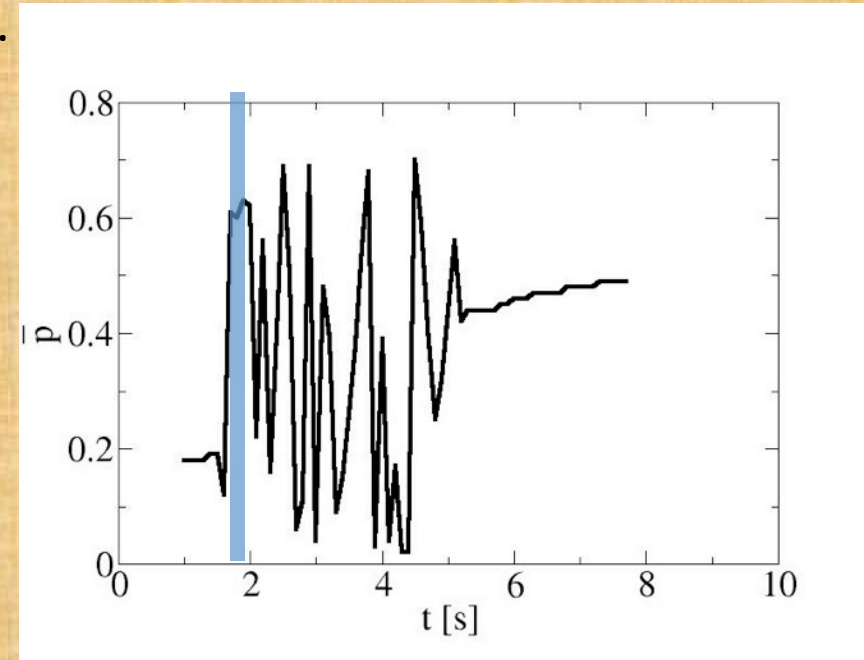
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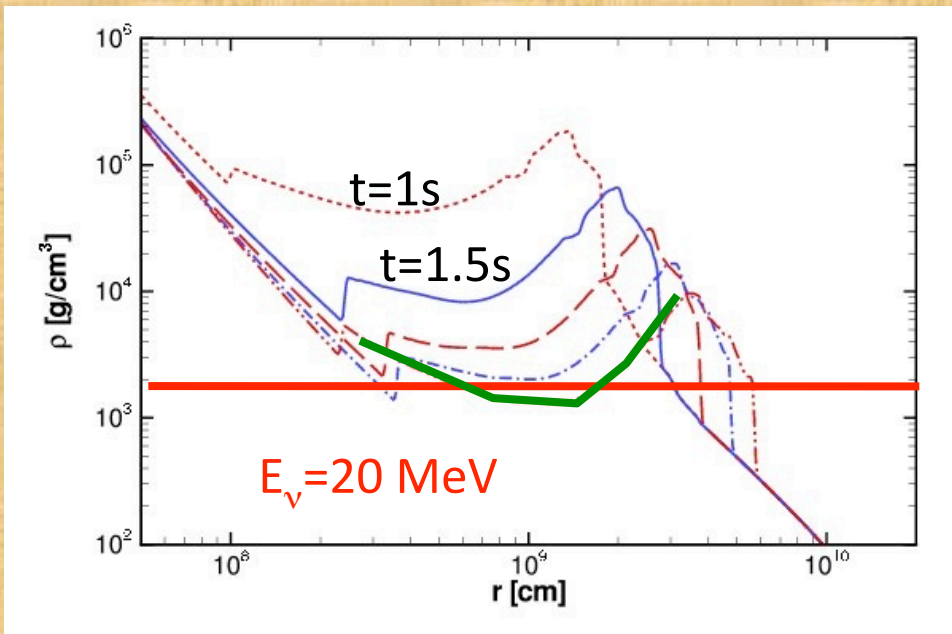
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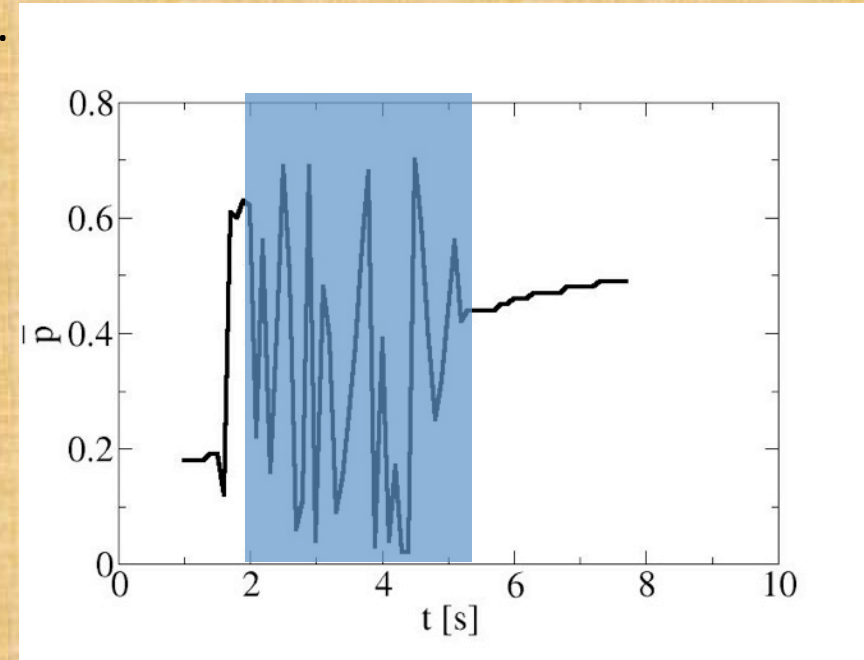
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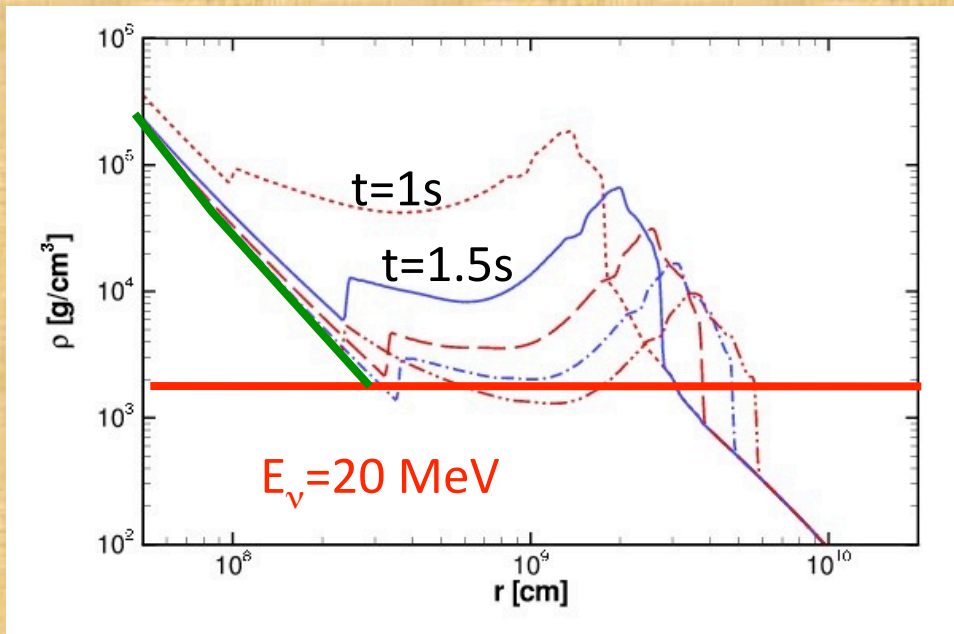
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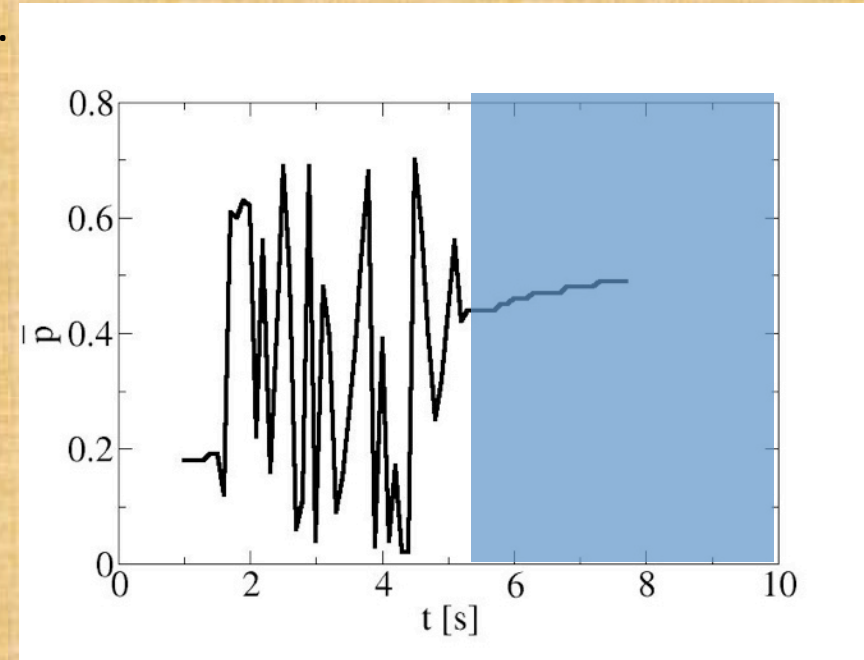
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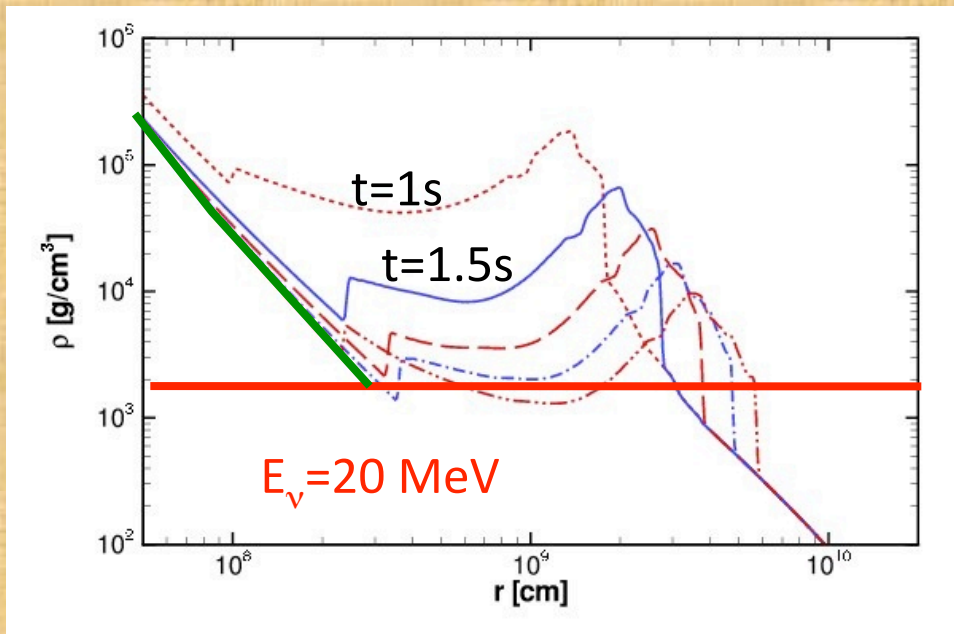
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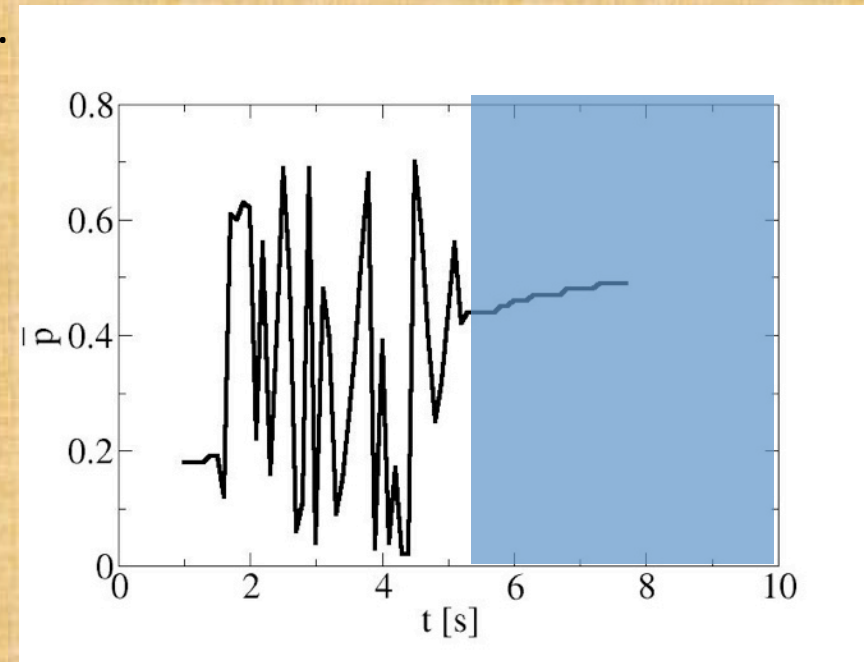
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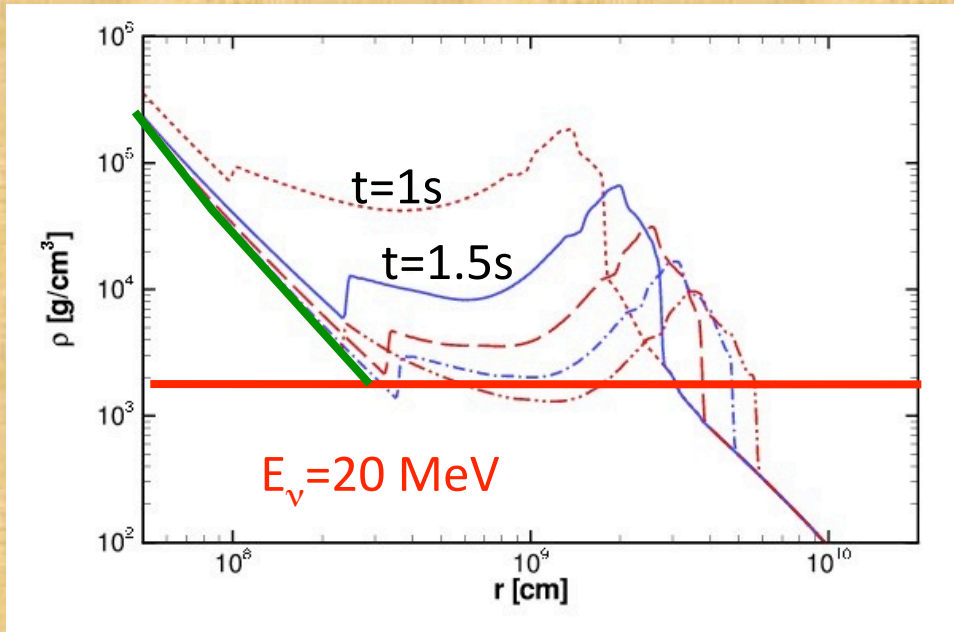


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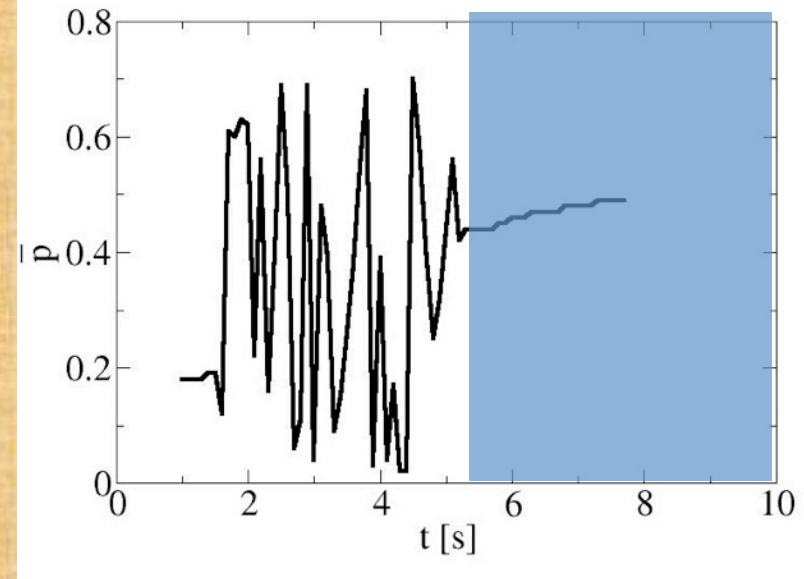
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## inverted hierarchy, large $\theta_{13}$



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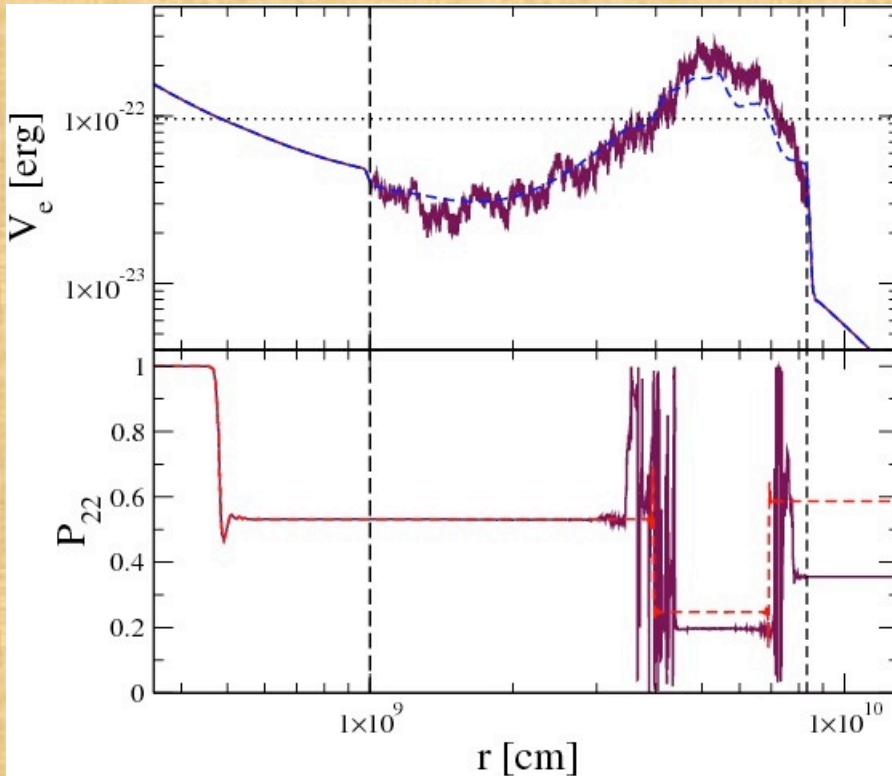
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# Turbulence effects

Loreti et al, PRD 52 (1995); Balantekin et al, PRD 54 (1006); Friedland and Gruzinov, hep/0607244, Fogli et al JCAP 0606 (2006); Kneller arXiv: 1004.1288.

Calculation of instantiations of the neutrino amplitudes- not of average probabilities - in presence of shock waves and turbulence.

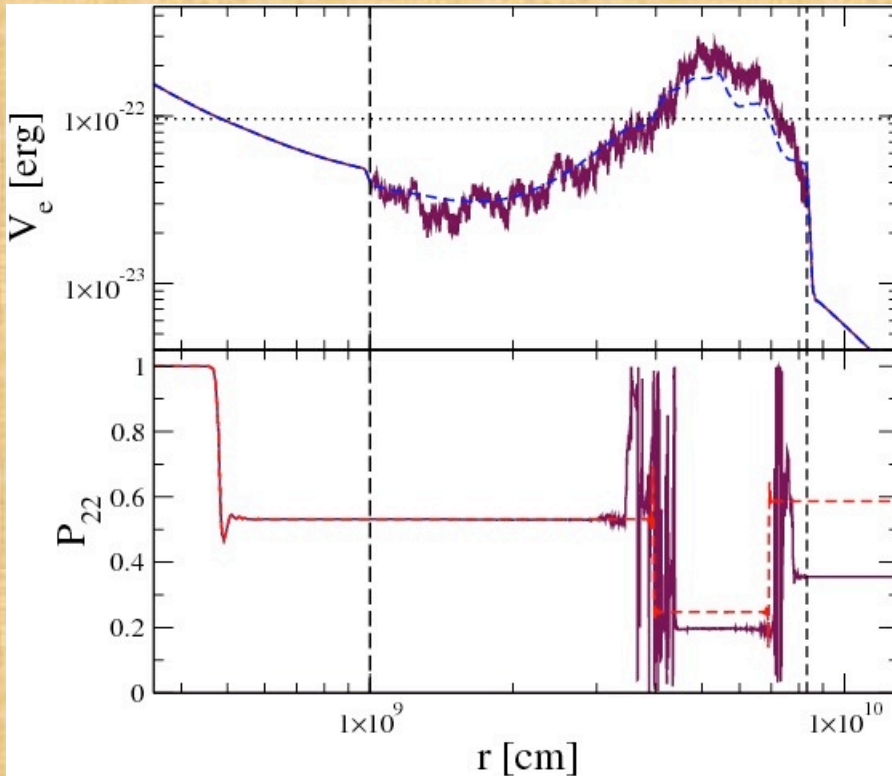


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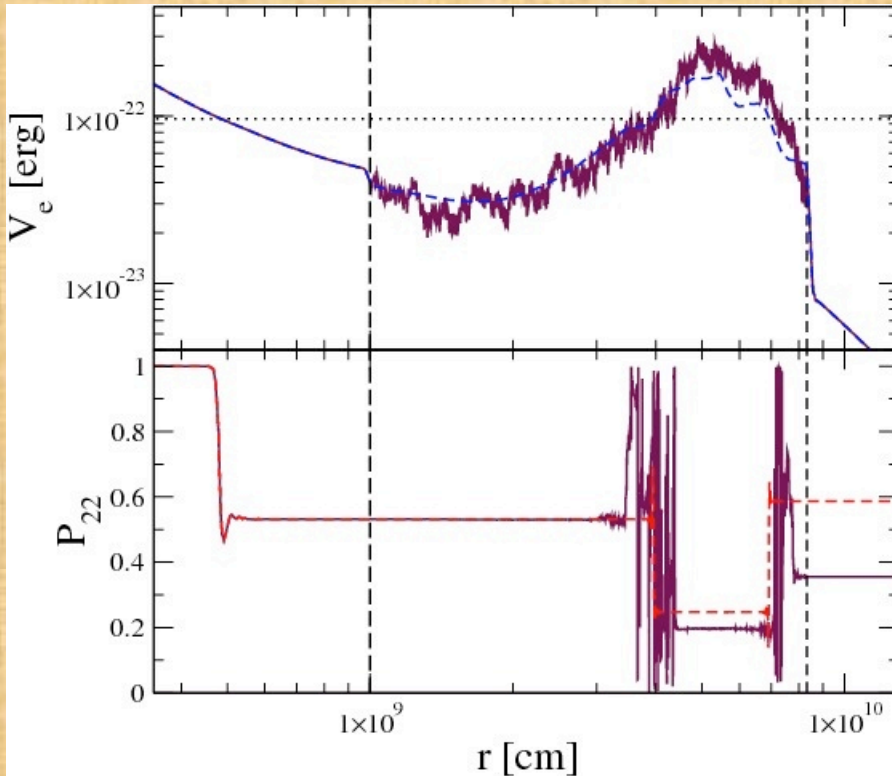
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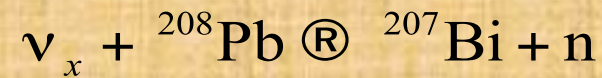
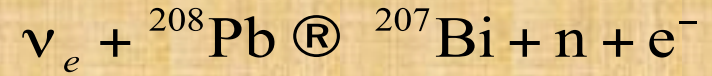
TRANSITION FROM shock-wave to turbulence dominated regime, as the fluctuation amplitude increases.

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# The HALO project



80 tonnes of Pb, HALO-2: 1kt



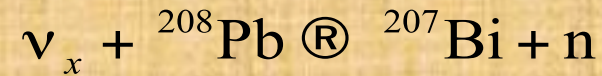
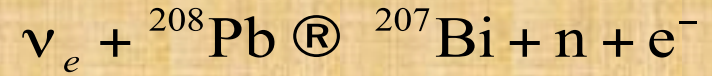
Important to have different energy thresholds.

# The HALO project



C. Volpe et, D. Vaananen  
, in preparation.

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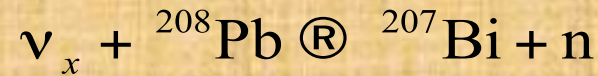
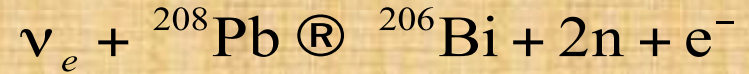
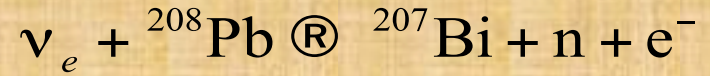


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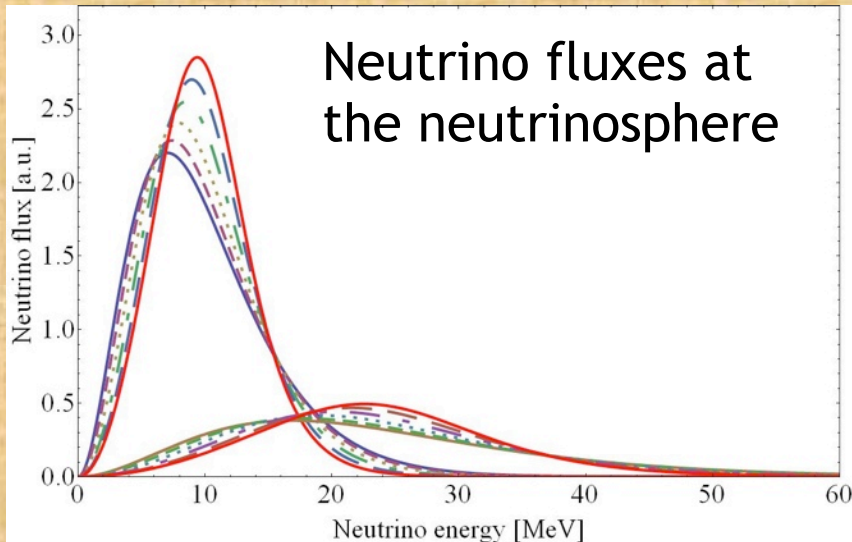


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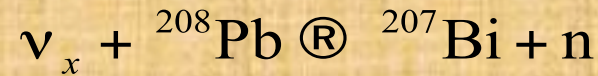
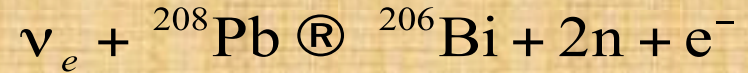
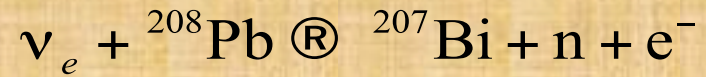
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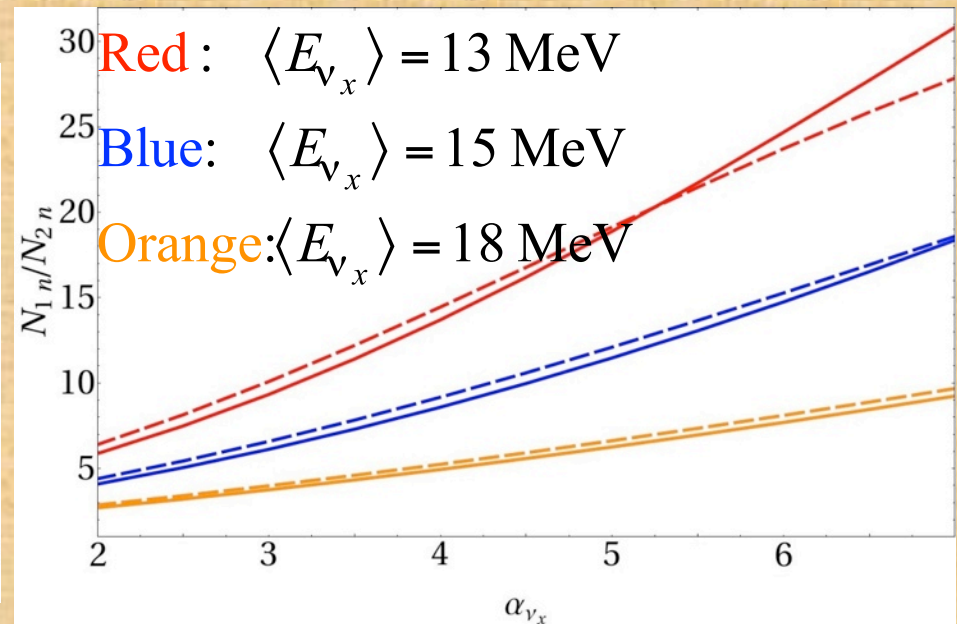
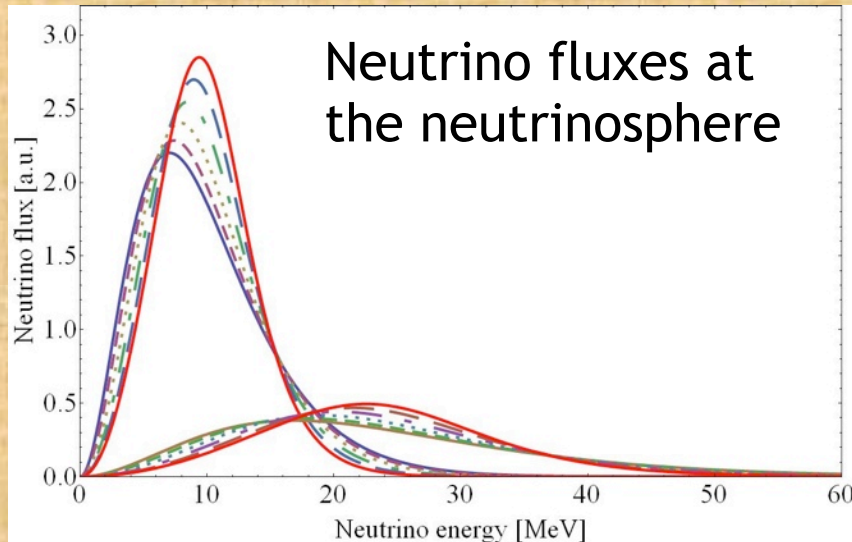


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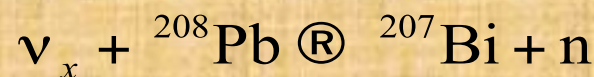




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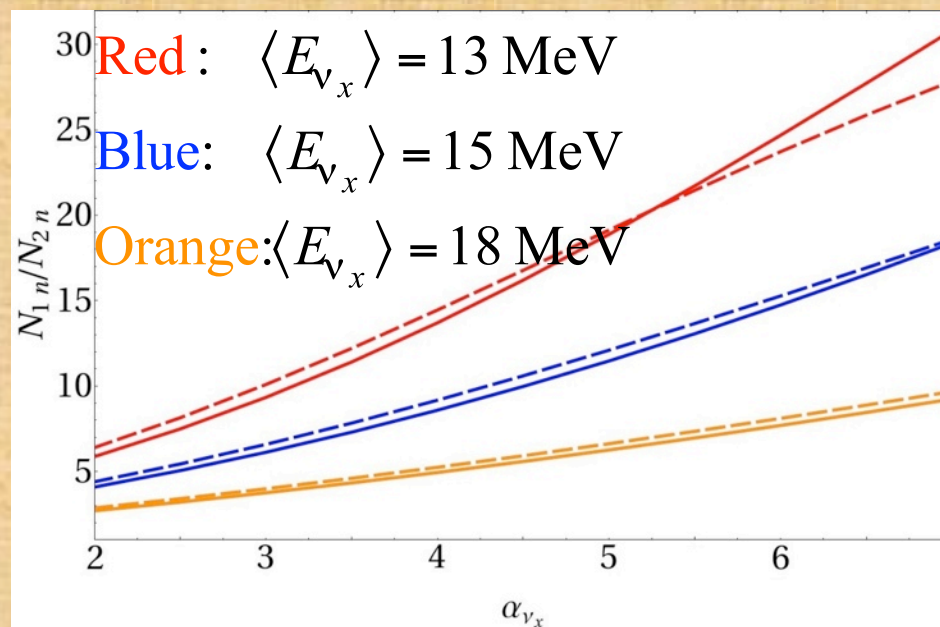
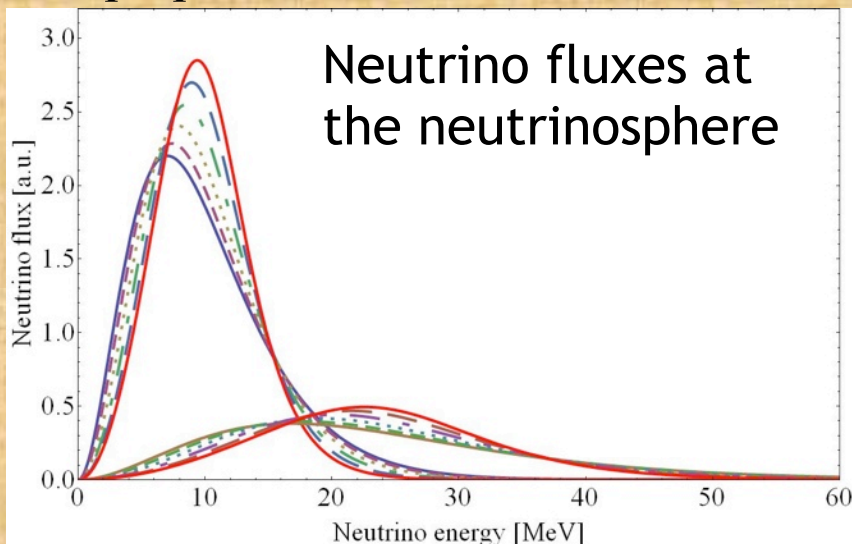


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## Extracting the primary $\nu$ -flux pinching parameter

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vacuum term

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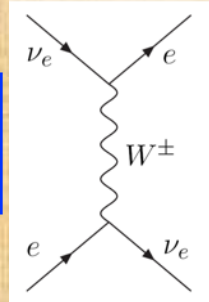
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matterterm

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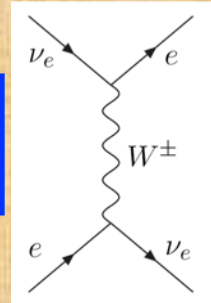
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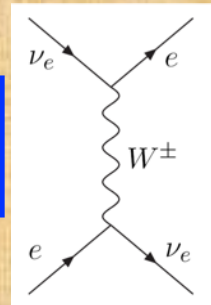
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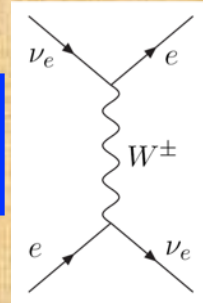
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the T23 basis

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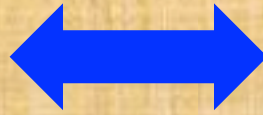
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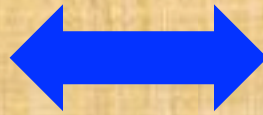


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Evolution operator  
in the  $T_{23}$  basis

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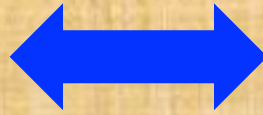
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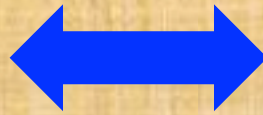
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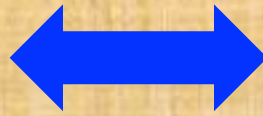
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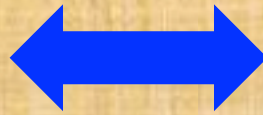
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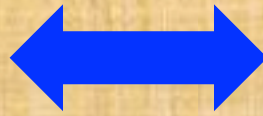
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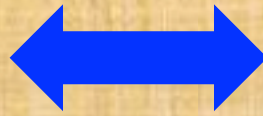
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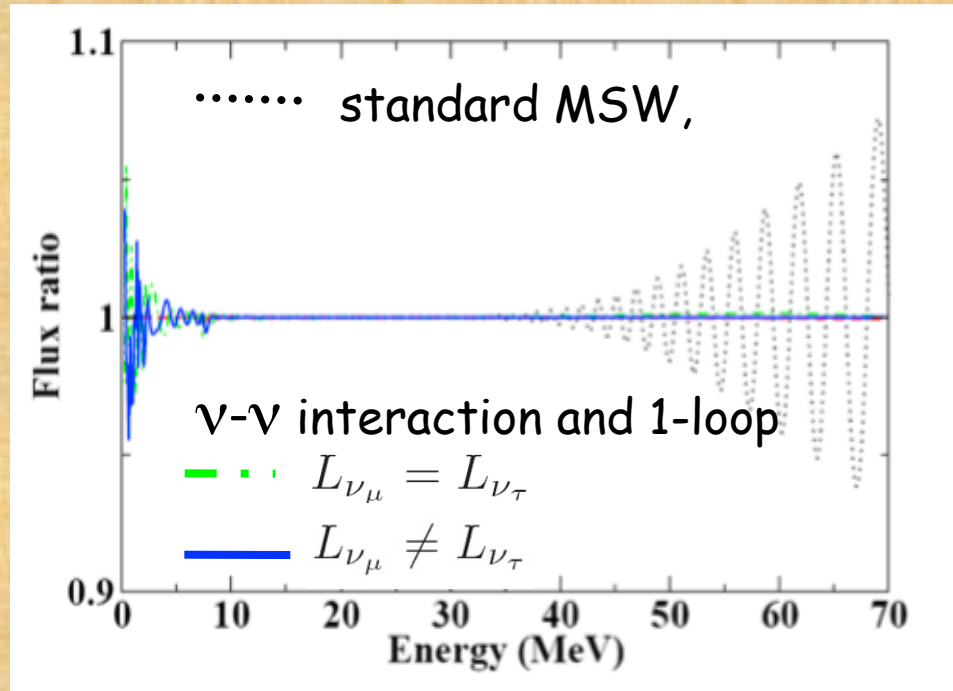
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**THERE CAN BE CP-VIOLATION EFFECTS IN SUPERNOVAE.**

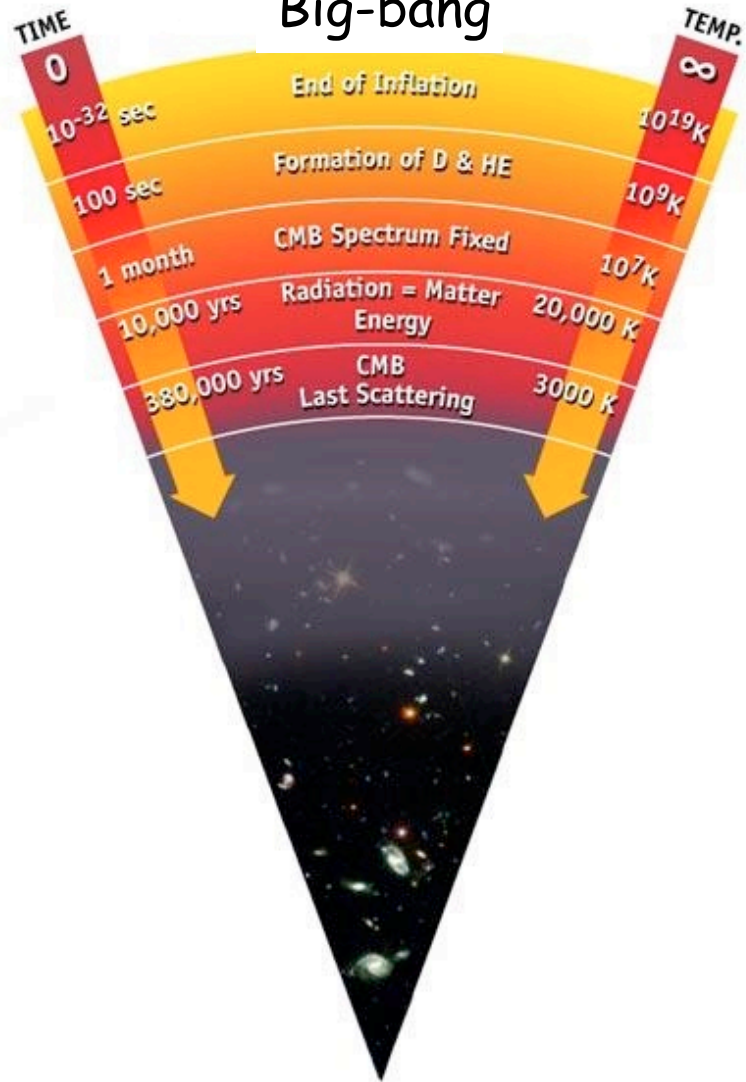
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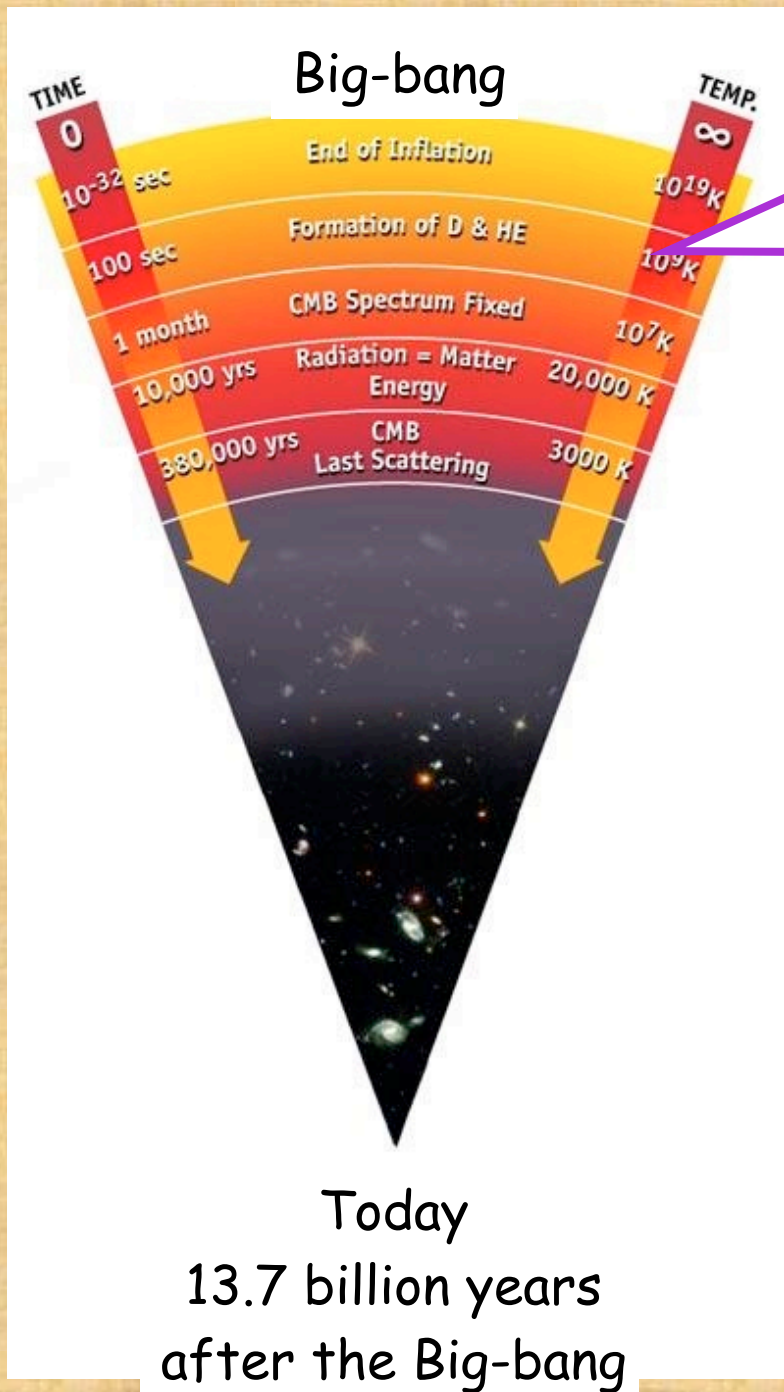
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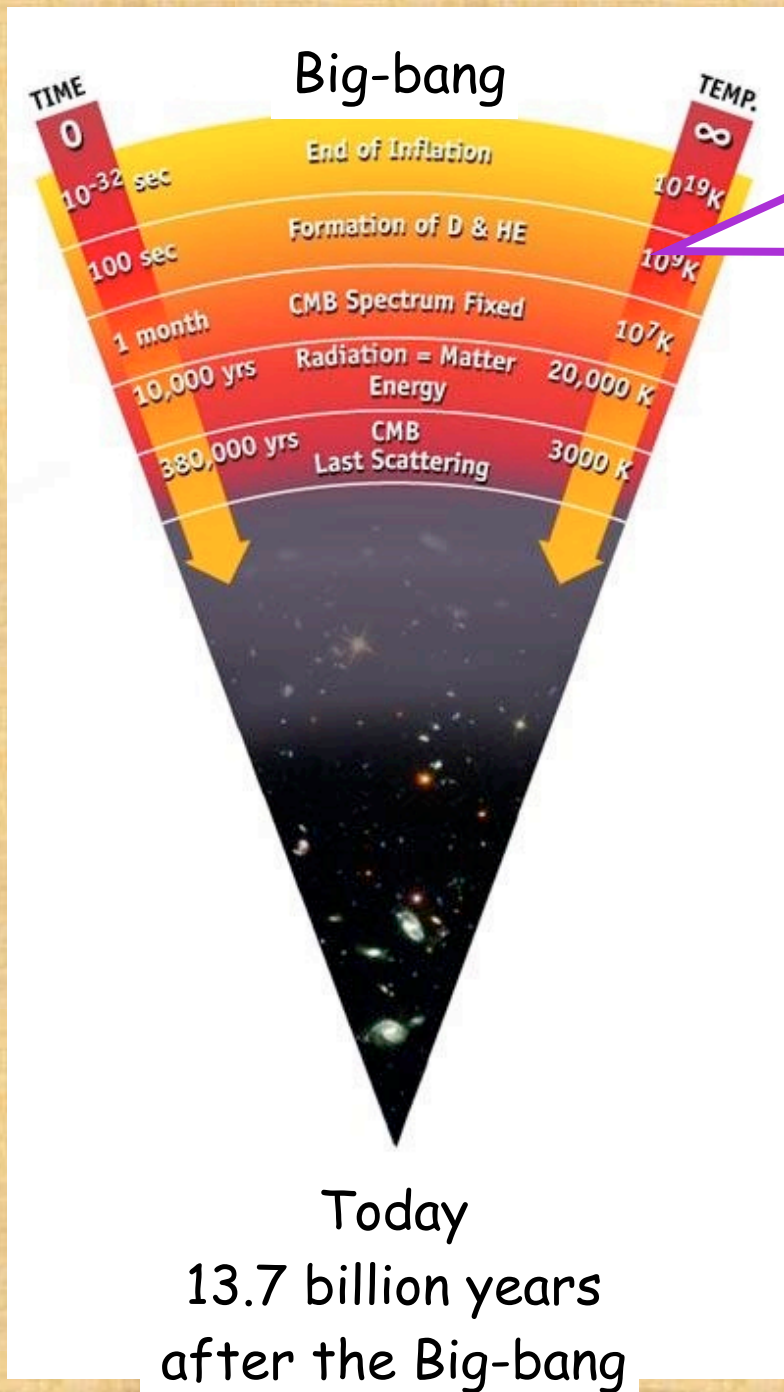
# Big-bang



Today  
13.7 billion years  
after the Big-bang



neutrinos from early Universe  
a picture of the Universe  
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Neutrino properties leave an imprint on the neutron/proton ratio that sets the abundance of light elements. Several properties have been studied in the past (ex. sterile neutrinos, non-standard interactions, ...)

A.D. Dolgov, Phys. Rept 370, 333 (2002), hep-pth/0202122.



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Calculations including mixing, e.g.

Abazajian, Beacom, Bell, PRD 66 (2002) 013008,

Mangano et al, Nucl. Phys. B 729 (2005) 221,

Pastor, Pinto and Raffelt, PRL 102 (2009) 241302

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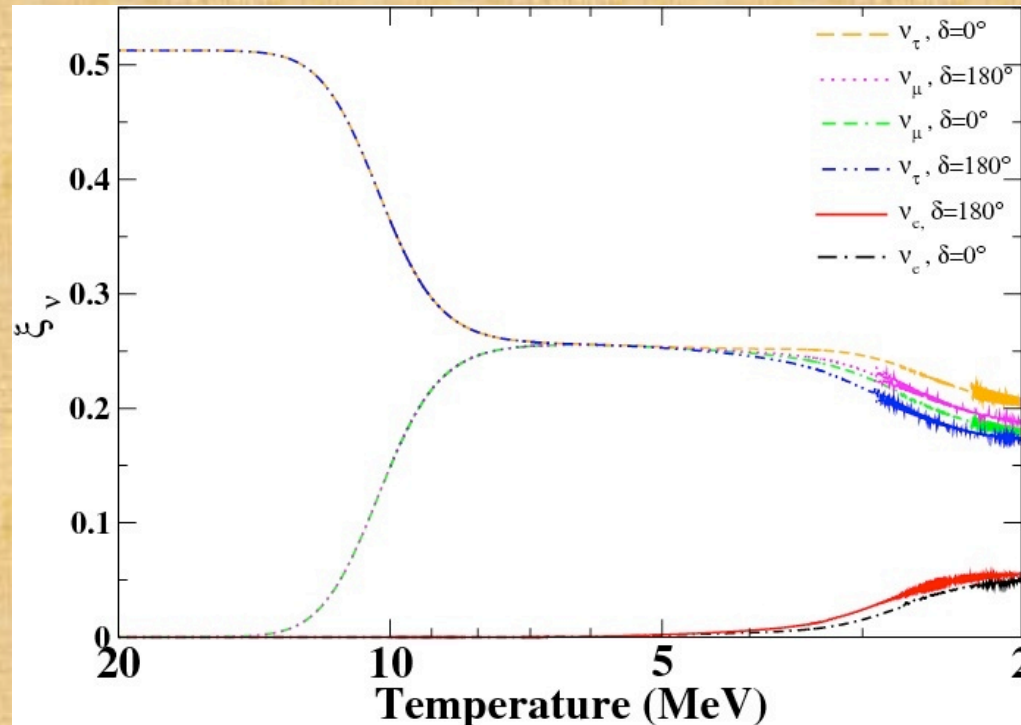


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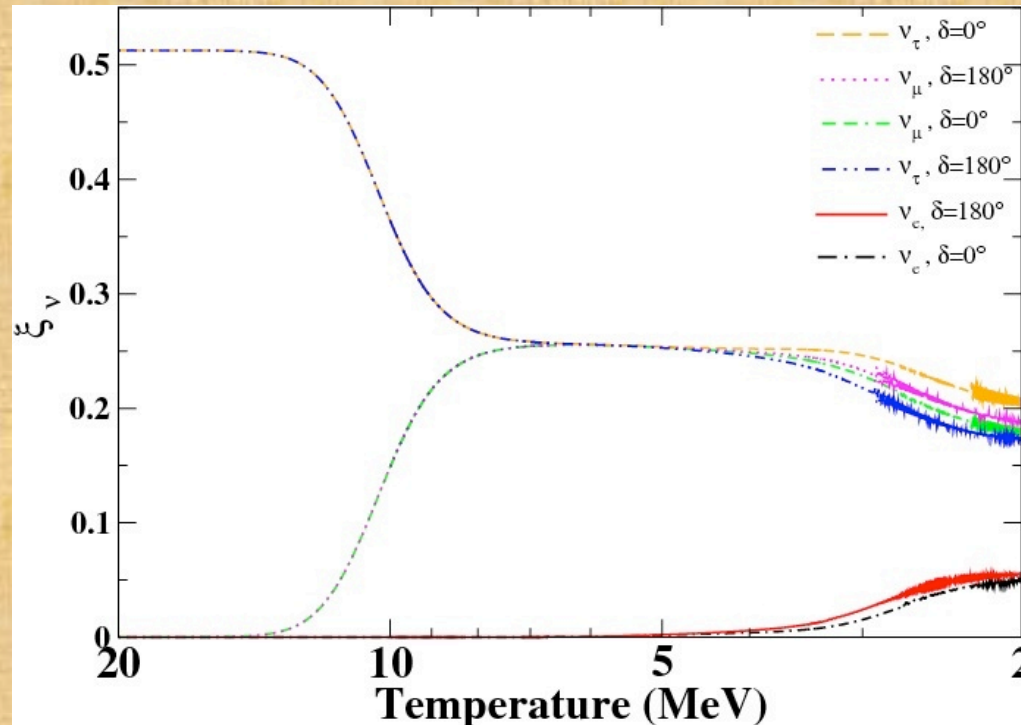
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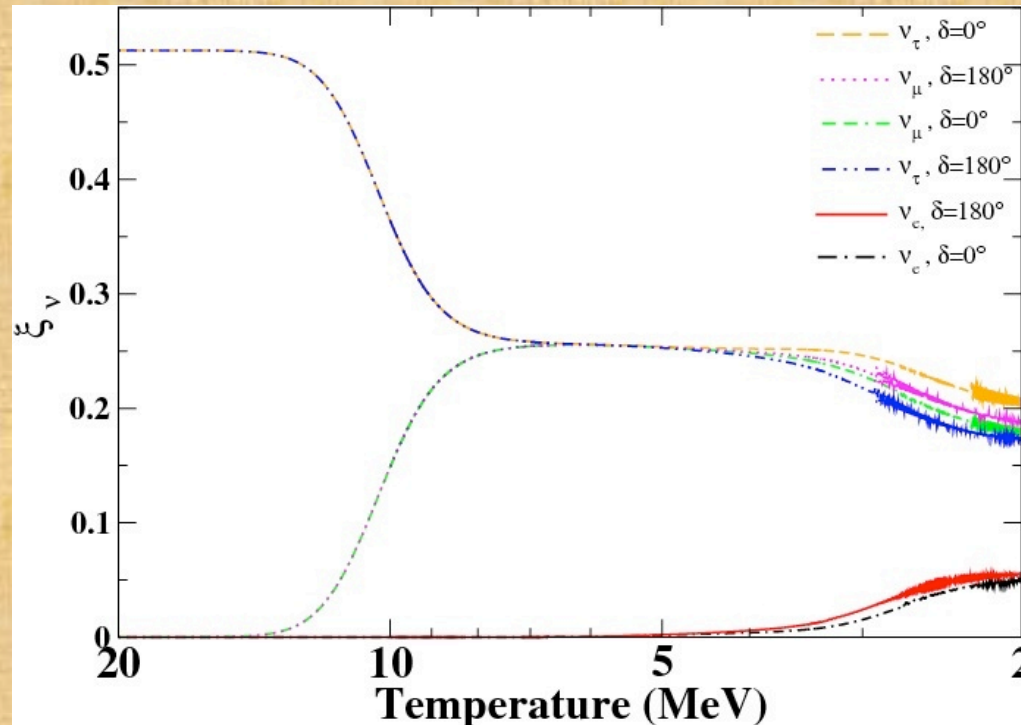


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*In D. Horn's Master Thesis we are now  
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Theoretical and phenomenological work still needed to come to an established framework.

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We have set the basis for the exploration of CP violating effects in media.

In particular, radiative corrections and beyond the Standard Model physics can engender CP effects on the neutrino fluxes.

Further work is needed to study the possible impact e.g. on the r-process and in other Environments, such as the Early Universe.

Danke.

Thank you!

Gracias.

Merci.

Andromeda (M31)

Grazie.

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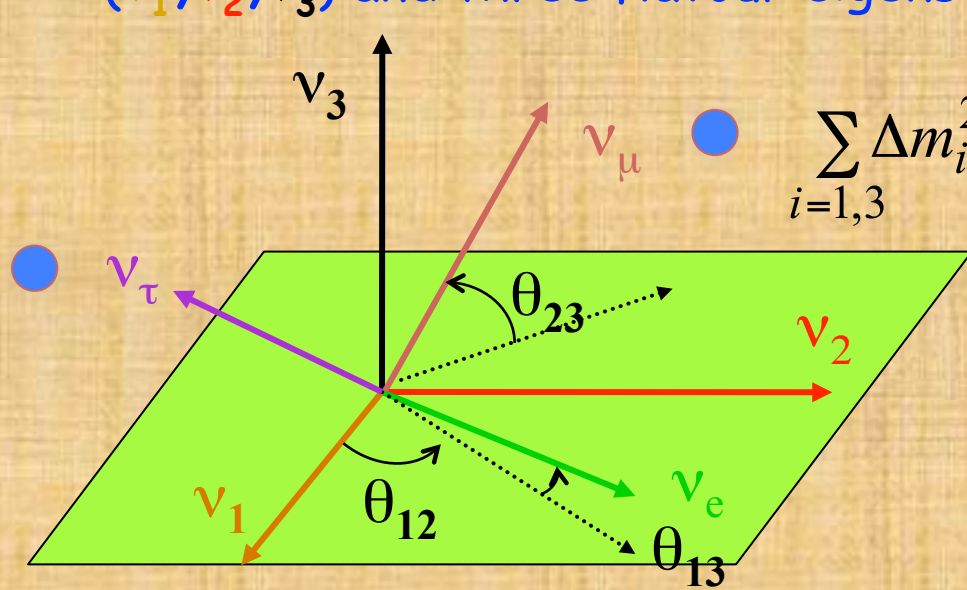
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« Neutrinos in Nuclear-, Particle and Astrophysics »  
April-June 2010      See <http://www.ect.it/>

# THE 3-flavours OSCILLATION PARAMETERS

- In the case of three families, there are three mass eigenstates ( $\nu_1, \nu_2, \nu_3$ ) and three flavour eigenstates ( $\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$ ).



$$\sum_{i=1,3} \Delta m_i^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2 + m_3^2 - m_2^2 + m_1^2 - m_3^2$$

Only two  $\Delta m^2$  are independent.

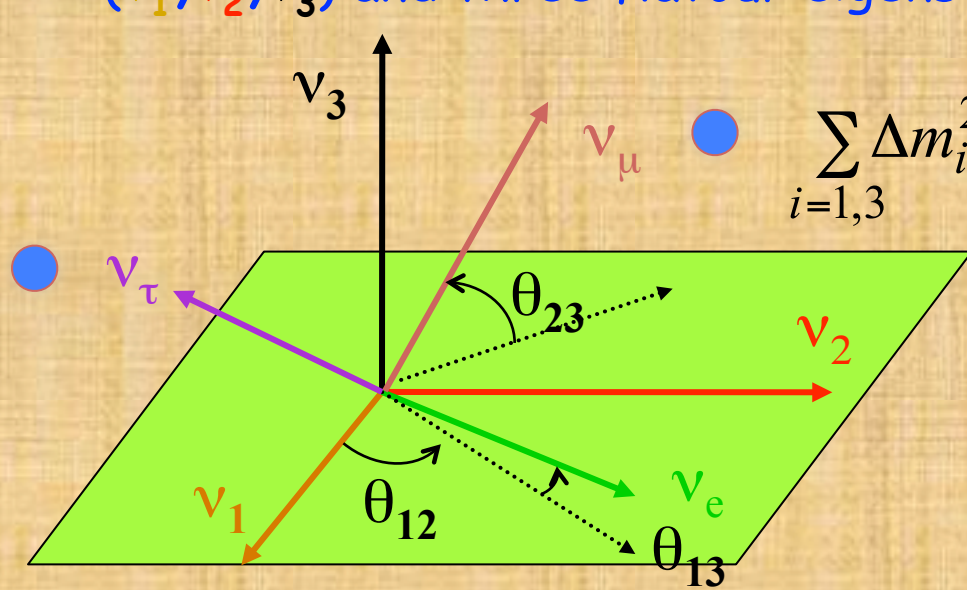
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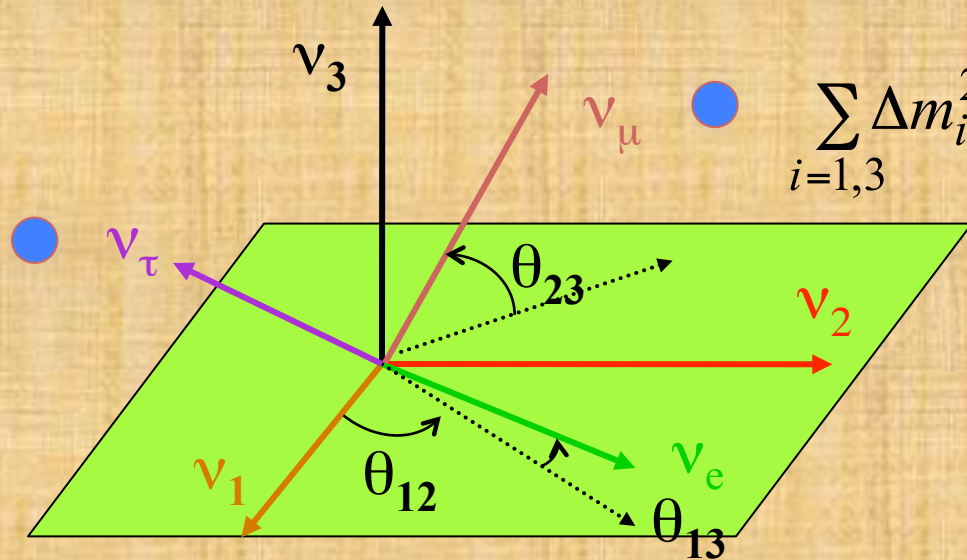
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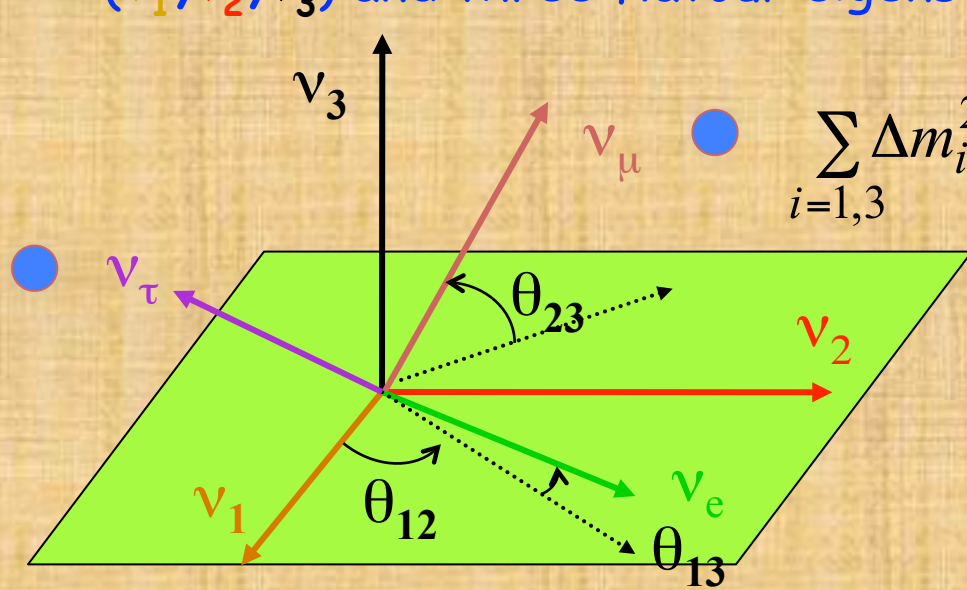
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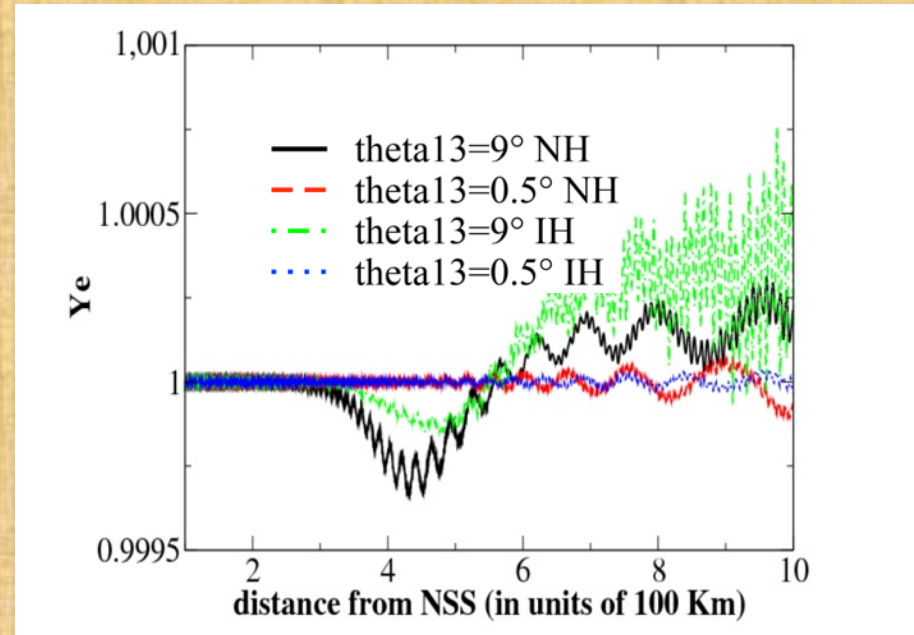
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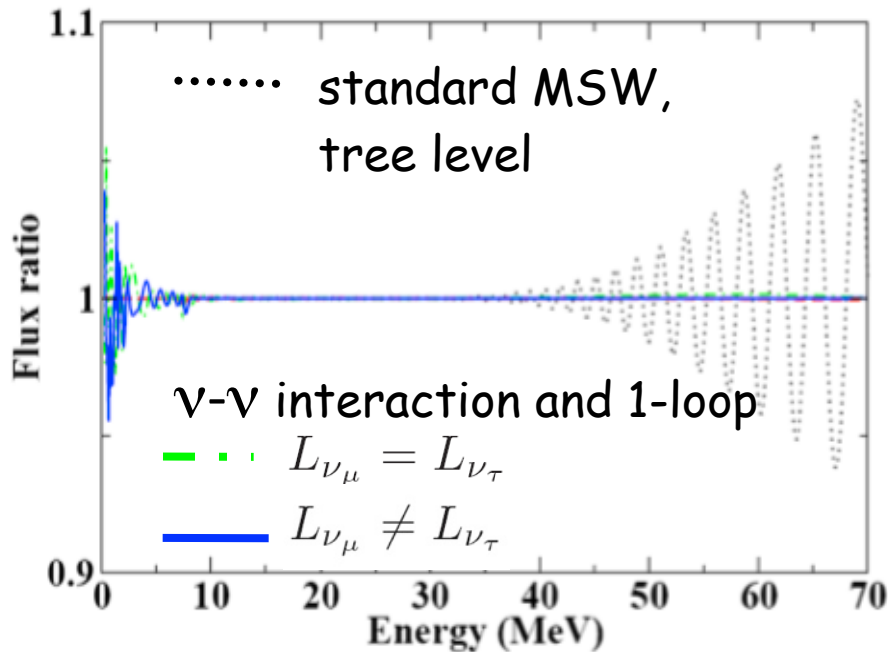
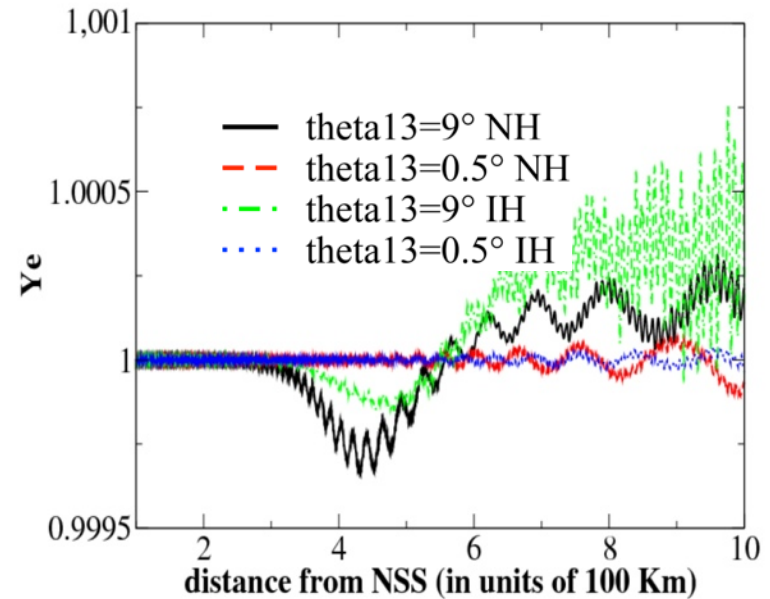
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