Neutrinos: a peek into the origin of the Universe?

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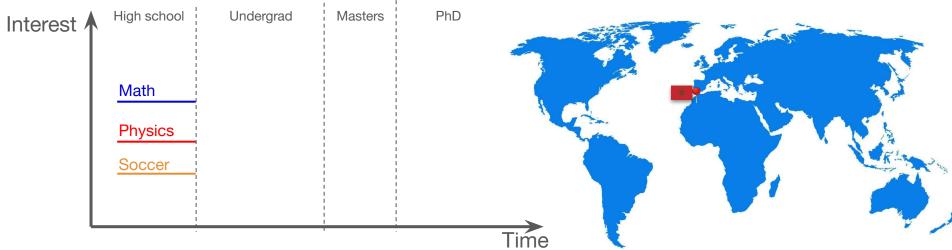


Outline 2

- About me
- Neutrinos in particle physics
- Neutrino oscillations

Grew up in Morocco until high school

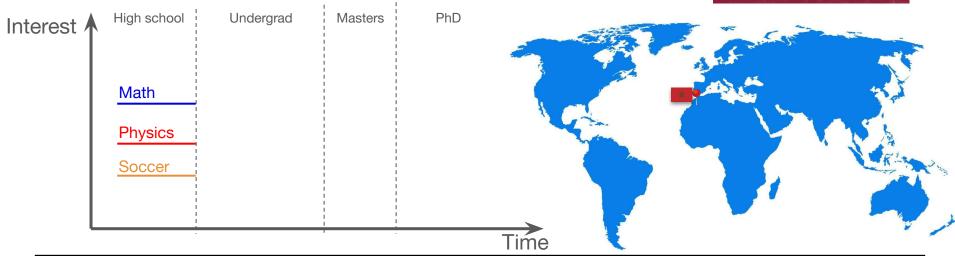




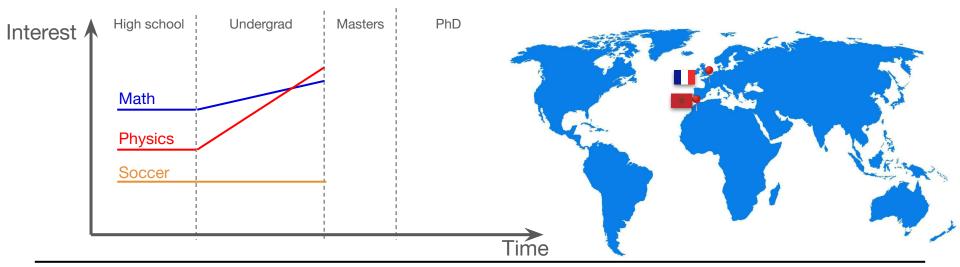
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First African team to make it to the semi-finals!



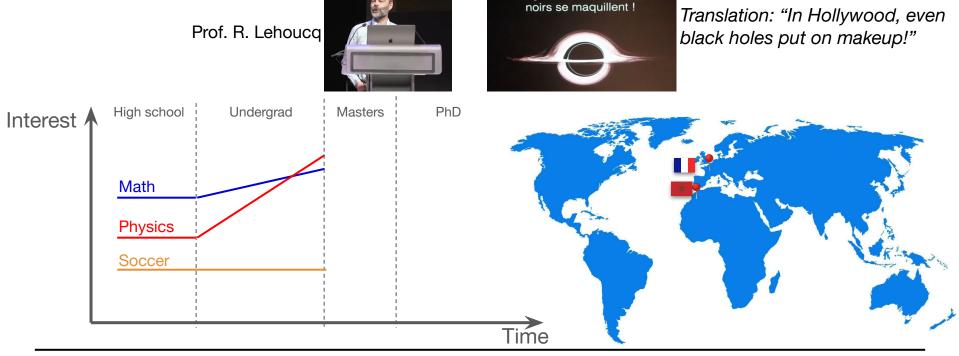


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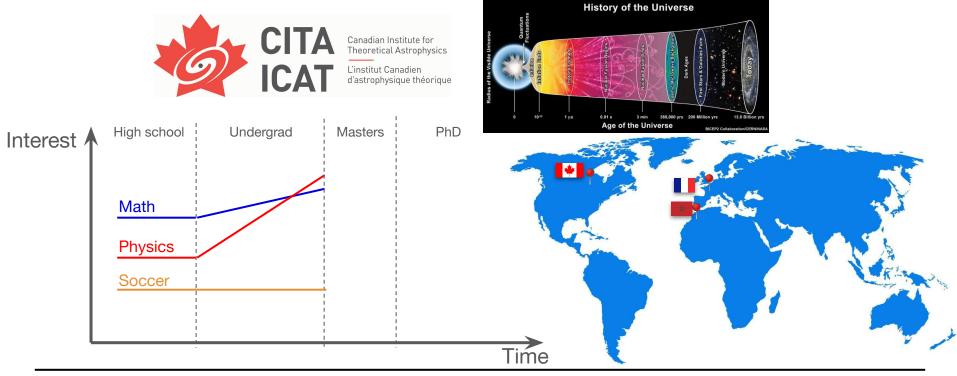
A Hollywood, même les trous

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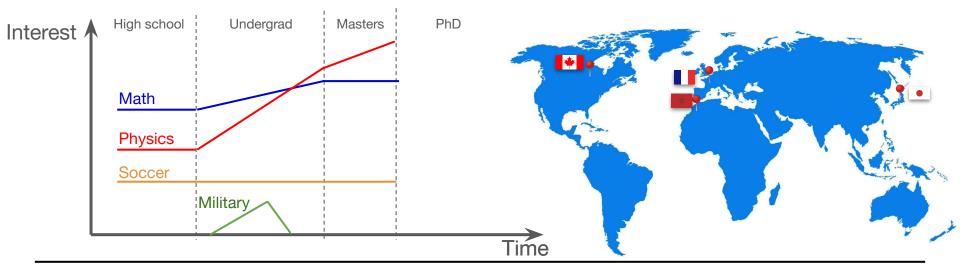


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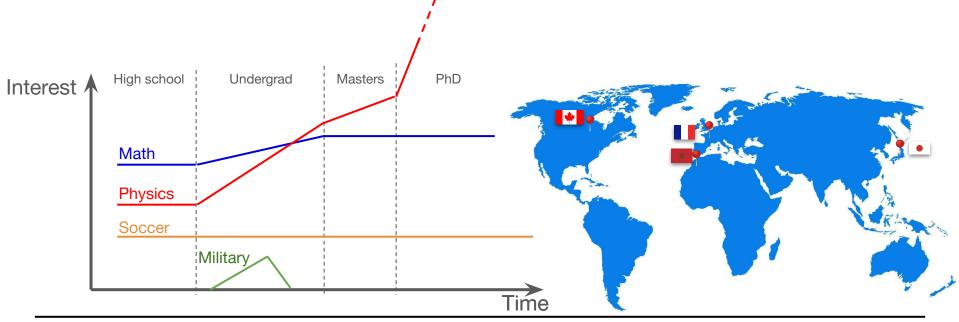
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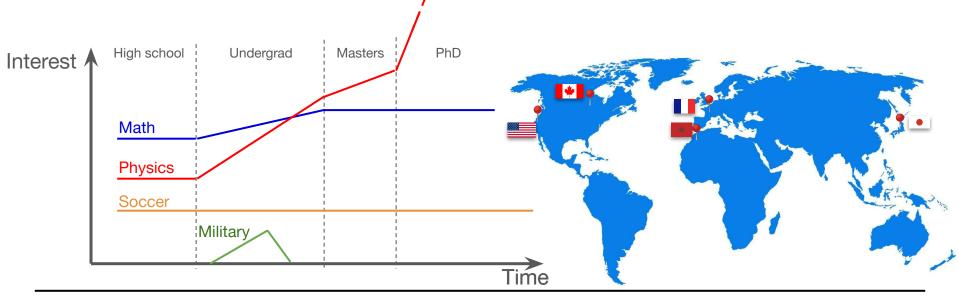
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- Now postdoctoral researcher at LBNL on the DUNE experiment

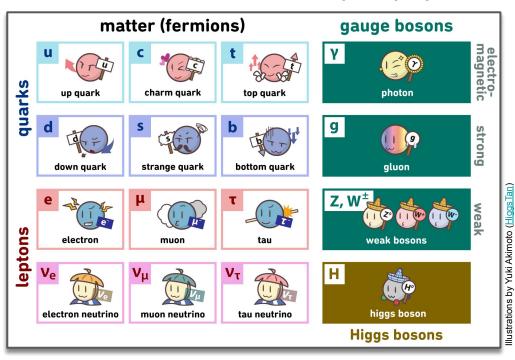


Neutrinos in particle physics

Jaafar Chakrani (LBNL) QuarkNet - July 8th, 2024 ¹¹

The Standard Model describes our best understanding of the elementary constituents of matter and how they interact with each other

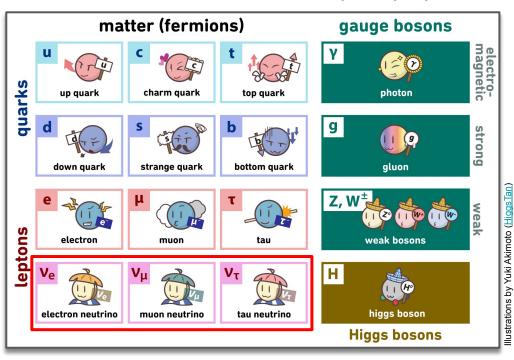
Standard Model of Particle Physics (SM)



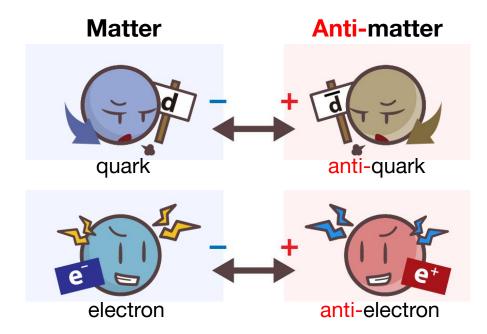
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- Neutrinos are:
 - Massless in the Standard Model
 - Electromagnetically neutral
 - Mainly interact via the weak interaction

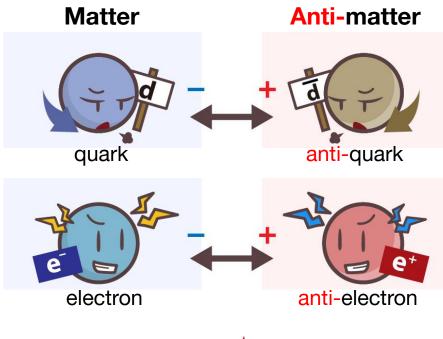
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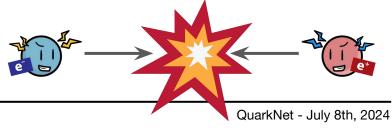


- The Standard Model tells us that:
 - Every particle has a look-alike with the same properties but opposite charge

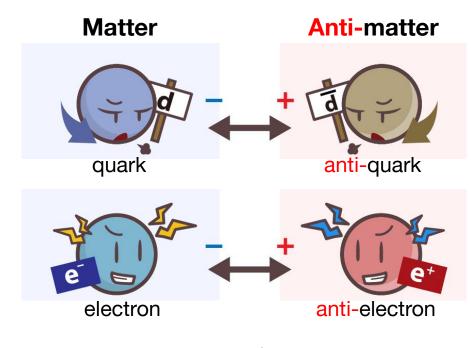


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 - Matter and antimatter annihilate each other





- The Standard Model tells us that:
 - Every particle has a look-alike with the same properties but opposite charge
 - Matter and antimatter annihilate each other
- Pretty much everything in the Universe is made of matter

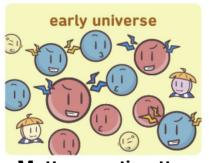




 Scientists believe that at the Big Bang, both matter and antimatter were created in equal amounts

 Why didn't matter and antimatter destroy each other? Why is today's Universe made almost only of matter? ... Why do we even exist?

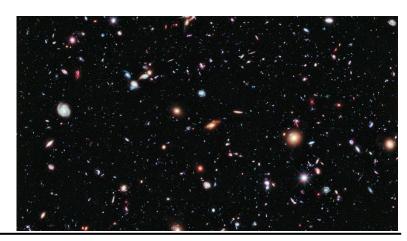
Neutrinos may help us understand!



Matter + antimatter



Almost only matter



Neutrino oscillations

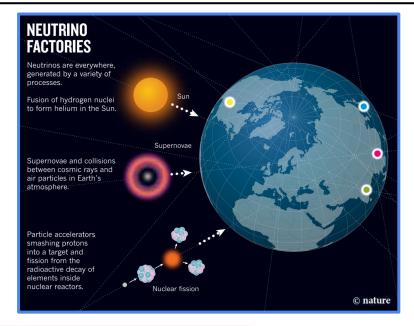
 Neutrinos are produced everywhere in various ways



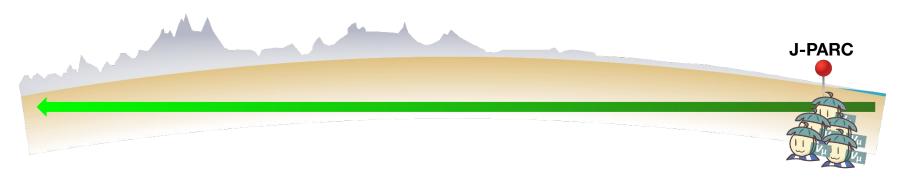




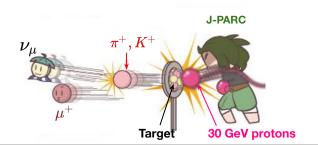
A recent discovery showed that neutrinos can change their identity as they travel: neutrino oscillations
(2015 Nobel Prize in physics)

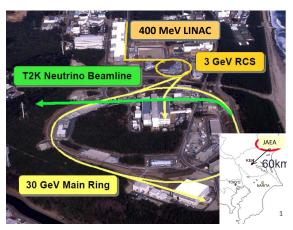


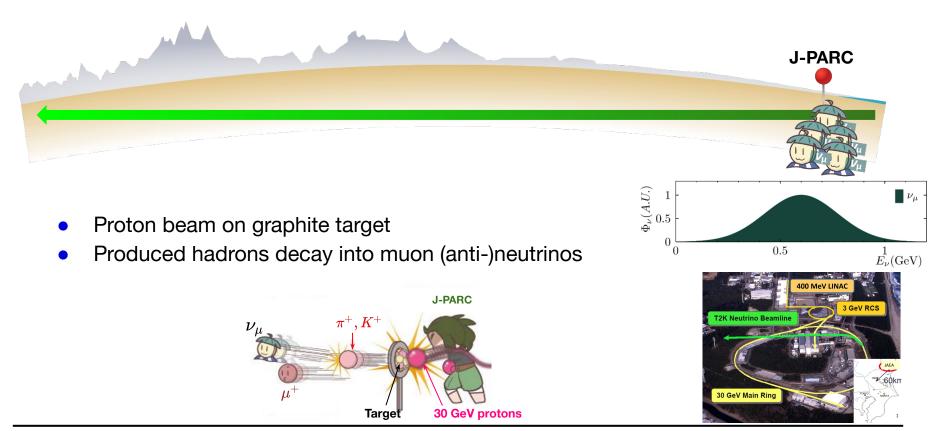




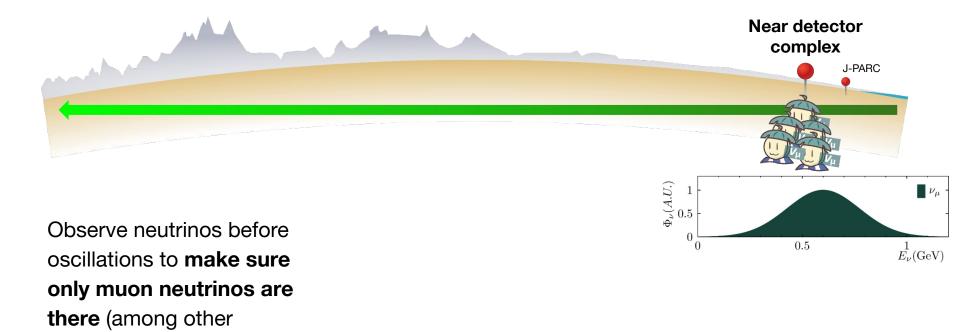
- Proton beam on graphite target
- Produced hadrons decay into muon (anti-)neutrinos

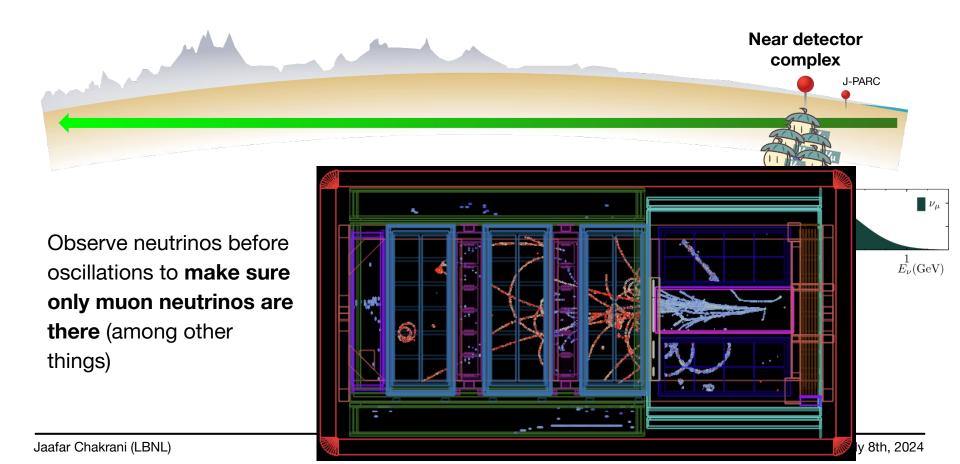


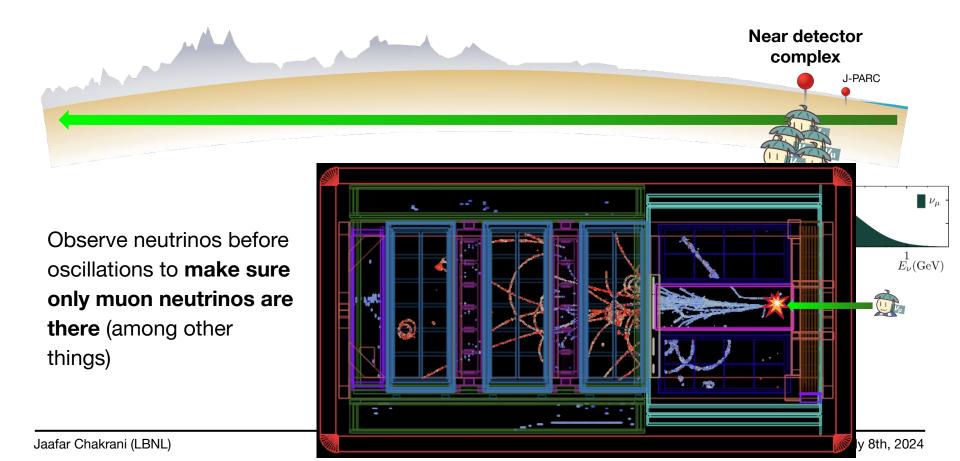


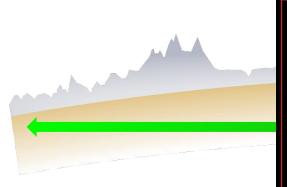


things)





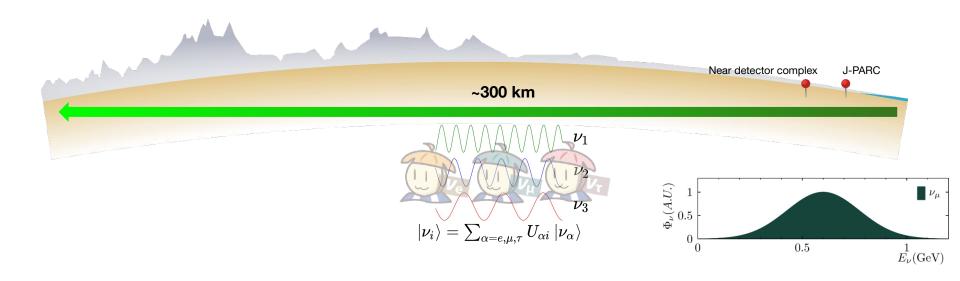


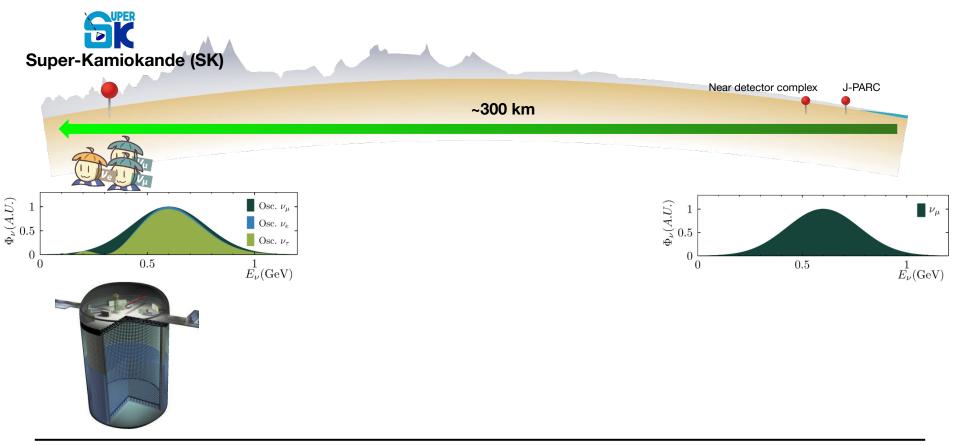


Observe neutrinos before oscillations to make sure only muon neutrinos are there (among other things)

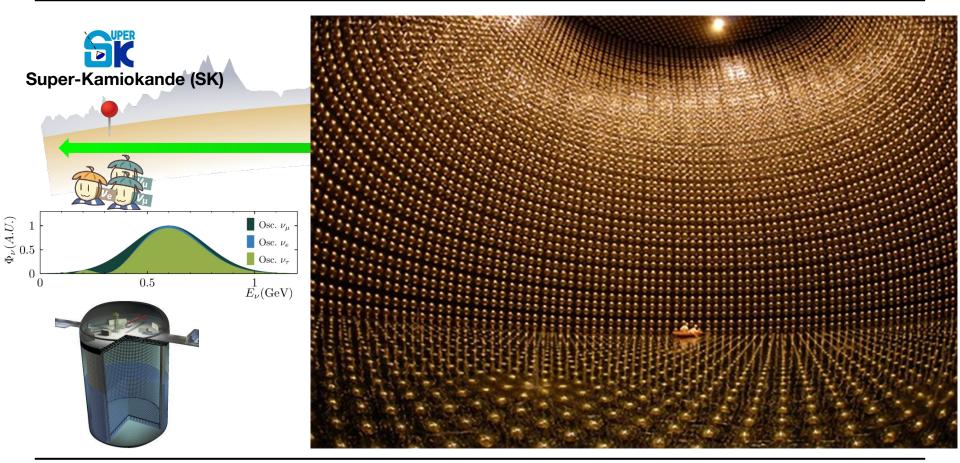


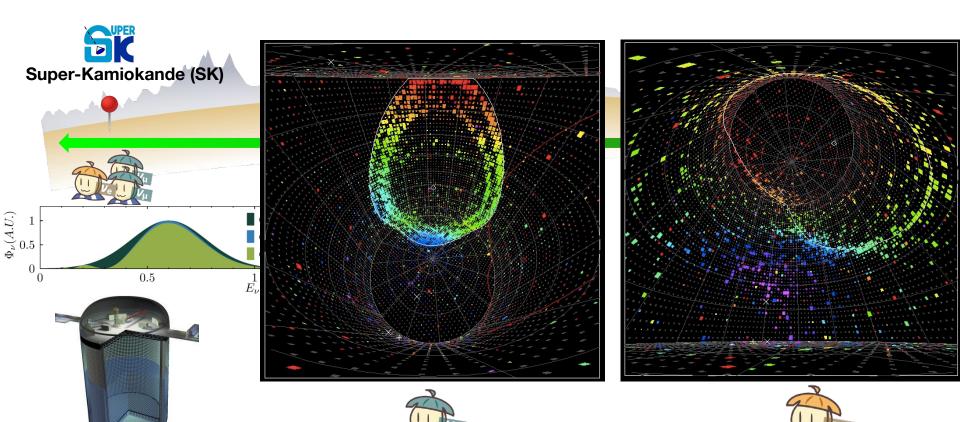






Jaafar Chakrani (LBNL)







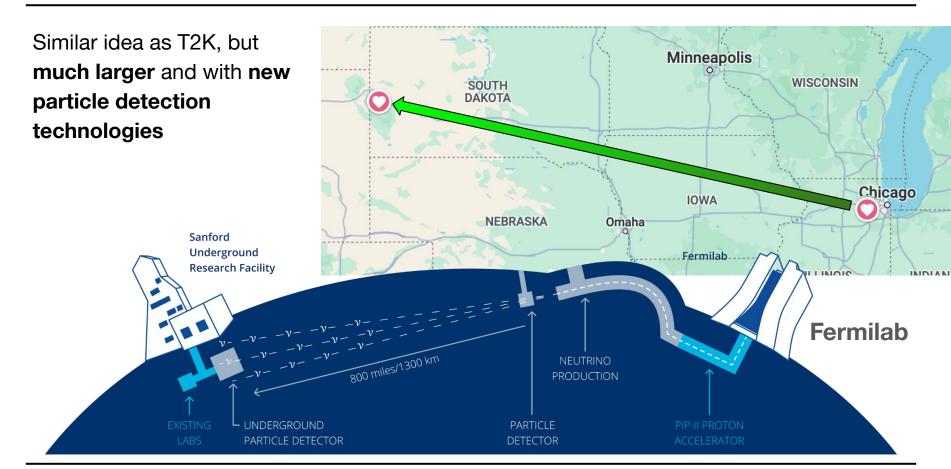
Our universe is dominated by matter: it makes up everything around us. But physicists have long puzzled over the absence of antimatter. Theories say that antimatter should have been produced by the Big Bang just as matter was and in equal amounts. Now a huge experiment in Japan may have found a subtle imbalance which could help explain why our universe is the way it is.

https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-01117-x

T2K has found indications of a difference between oscillations for neutrinos and antineutrinos...

Still a **very long way** to go to make a definite statement!

April 2020



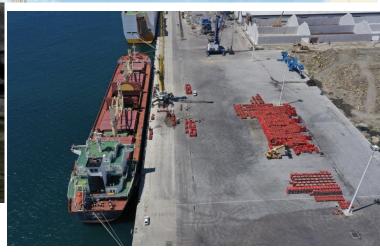


Excavation of the South Dakota site is complete

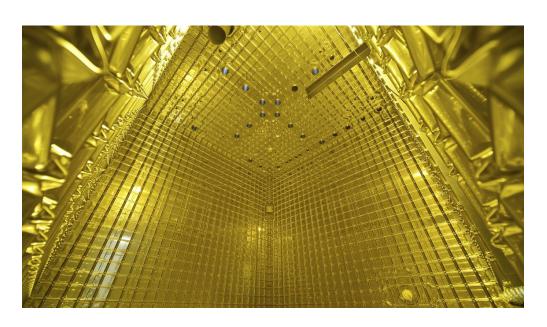
DUNE under construction

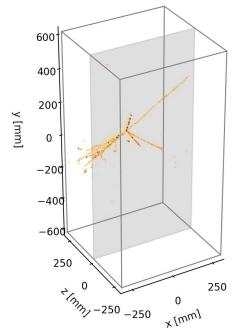


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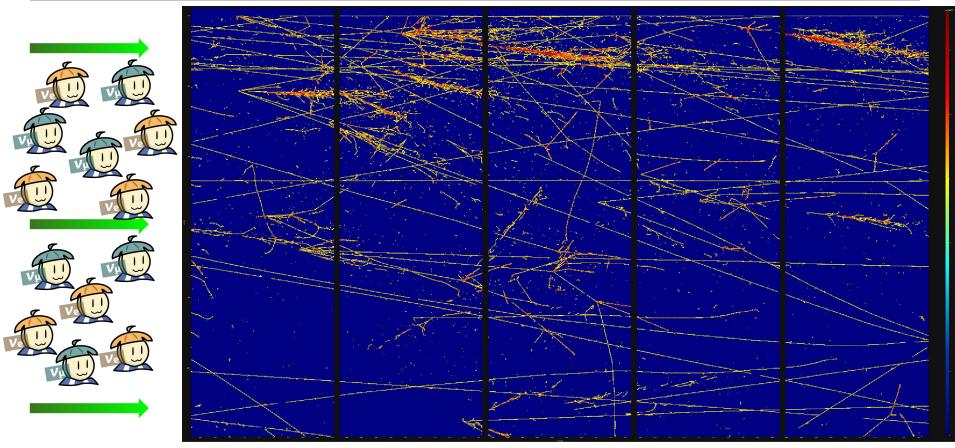


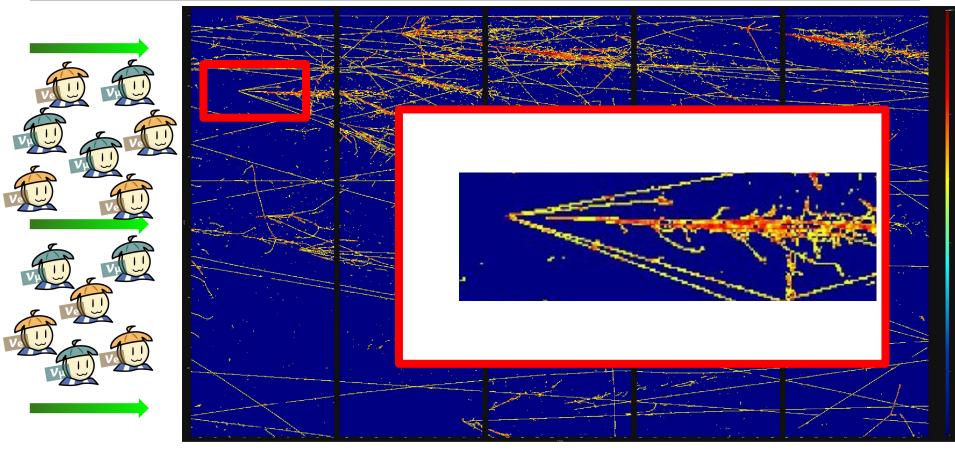
Detectors are on their way on a ship across the Atlantic

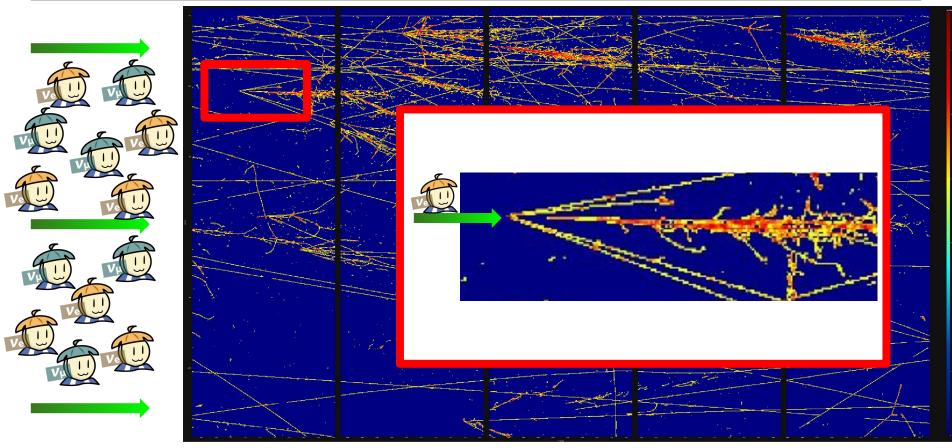


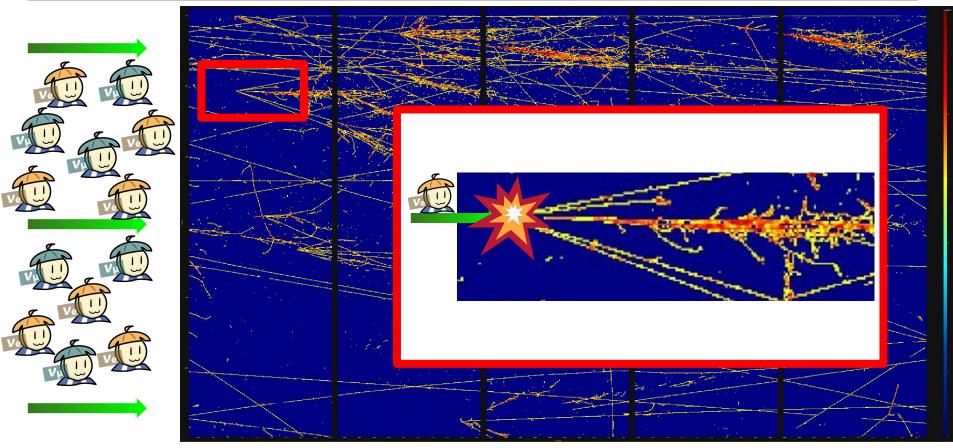


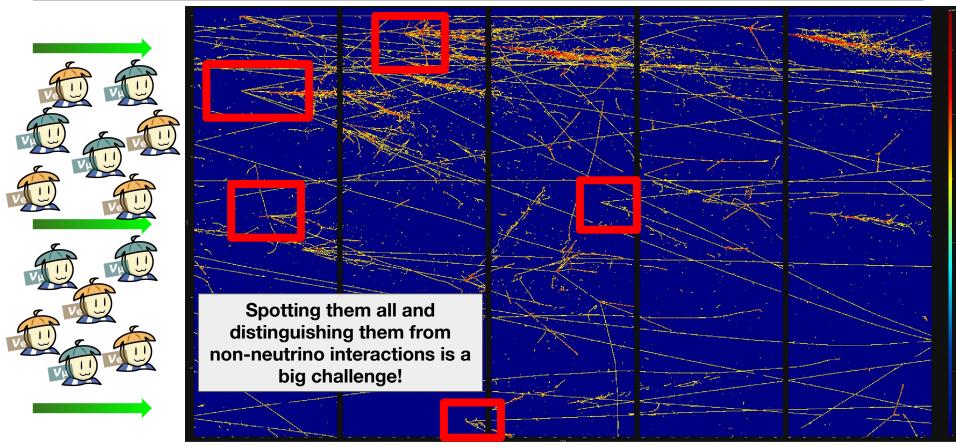
- New detectors using novel liquid argon technology, with new challenges:
 - Very high purity
 - Very low temperature (-190 degrees Celsius)
 - Too many neutrinos!











Conclusion

Conclusion 41

 Neutrinos could hold the key of explaining why the Universe is dominated by matter through the phenomenon of neutrino oscillations

- First indications that support this has been shown by the T2K experiment in Japan
- We won't be able to make a definitive conclusion until the new generation of detectors starts taking data
- By the time these new detectors are installed, you could actually be working on this to help physicists reach these conclusions!