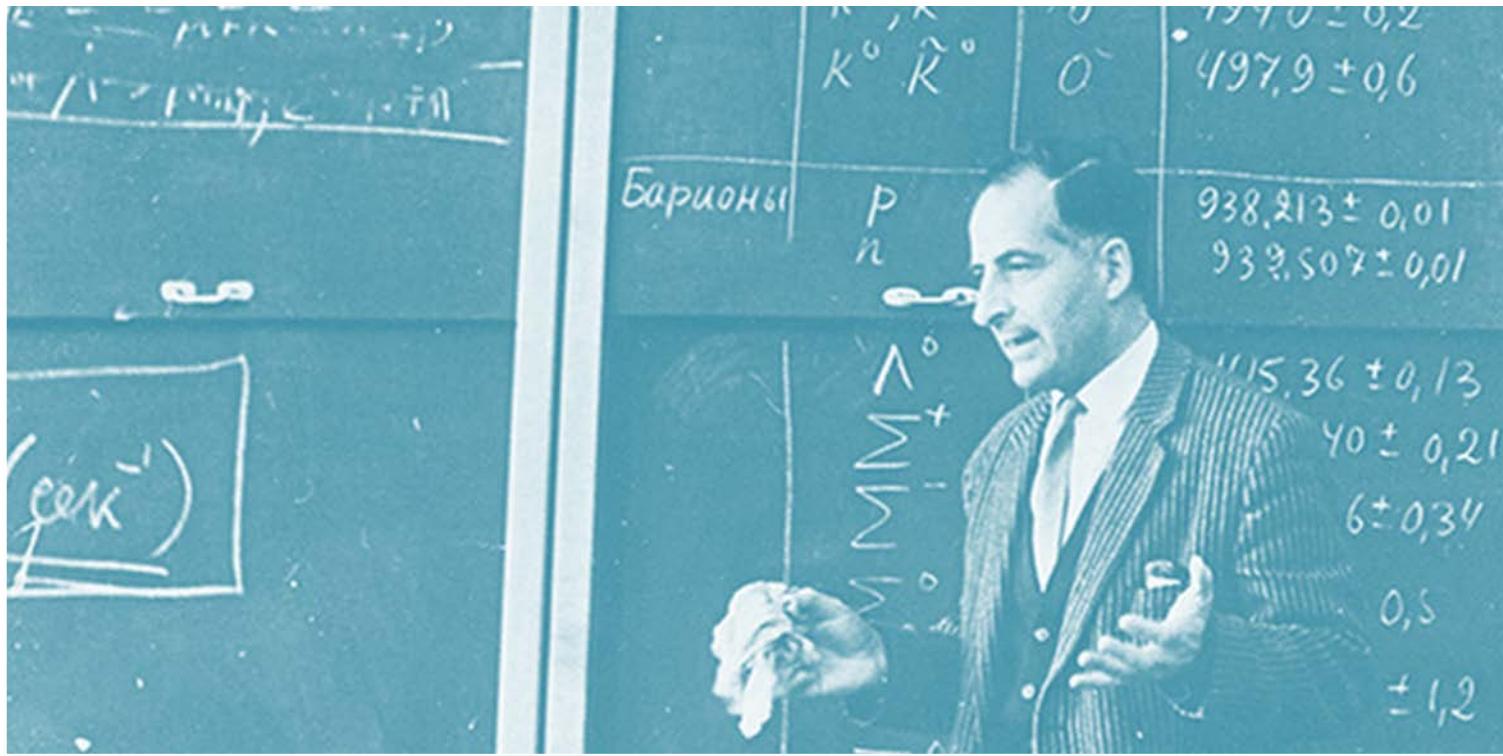


Fisica dei neutrini: nuovi sviluppi



Elvio Lisi
INFN, Bari

Marzo 1990: B.Pontecorvo a Bari

dalla Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno

A Bari, domani, Bruno Pontecorvo

Il ragazzo Enrico tra i ragazzi

Il grande fisico ricorderà il sodalizio con Fermi e gli altri «di via Panisperna»

di Carlo De Marzo

Ricca e affascinante è la biografia di Bruno Pontecorvo, uno dei protagonisti della fisica di questo secolo. Pontecorvo si laureò a Roma nel 1933 sotto la guida di Fermi, con cui continuò a lavorare fino alla partenza del maestro per gli Stati Uniti, nel '38. La conferenza su «Fermi e la fis-



Domani a Bari (teatro Piccinni, ore 18), il fisico Bruno Pontecorvo parlerà sul tema: «Enrico Fermi e la fisica di oggi» nell'ambito dei «mercoledì letterari», organizzati dall'Associazione culturale italiana (Aci).

mava presto in una lezione.

Gli argomenti allora di frontiera della ricerca in Fisica erano naturalmente i protoni. In questo modo Fermi, che

traverso delle sperimentazioni, aveva già dimostrato l'esistenza di altri neutrini, che rivelò concretamente come i neutrini fossero una re-

re novità alle sue teorie, mentre man mano che veniva compiuta da altri gruppi di ricerca universitaria europea, e poi americana, tra cui Ettore Majorana, che ebbe un ruolo fondamentale, e a fine anni trenta, quando ancora non era forse

Lo sviluppo delle ricerche nel campo della fisica moderna portarono il gruppo di Roma ad interessarsi sempre più alla fisica nucleare che divenne il suo principale tema di ricerca dopo il 1933. Ben presto il laboratorio dell'Istituto acquisì una posizione di riconosciuta importanza internazionale, producendo continue scoperte sul comportamento fisico dei neutroni e sulla possibilità di rallentarli. Il risultato fu che il flusso di neutroni rallentati si baserà poi ogni sfruttamento dell'energia nucleare e gran parte dell'impegno scientifico e tec-

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Non ho potuto conoscere personalmente Bruno Pontecorvo, in occasione della sua conferenza tenuta a Bari nel marzo 1990...

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traversava delle difficoltà, mentre altri si muoveva più rapidamente, fece conoscere al mondo la teoria del neutrino, che divenne il suo principale tema di ricerca dopo il 1933.

Ben presto il laboratorio dell'Istituto acquistò una posizione di rilievo nel panorama internazionale, producendo continue scoperte sul comportamento fisico dei neutrini e sulla possibilità di rallentarli. Il risultato fu che il neutrino rallentato si basava poi ogni sfruttamento dell'energia nucleare e gran parte dell'impegno scientifico e tec-

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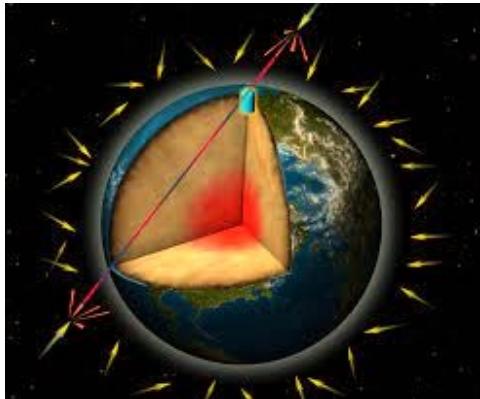
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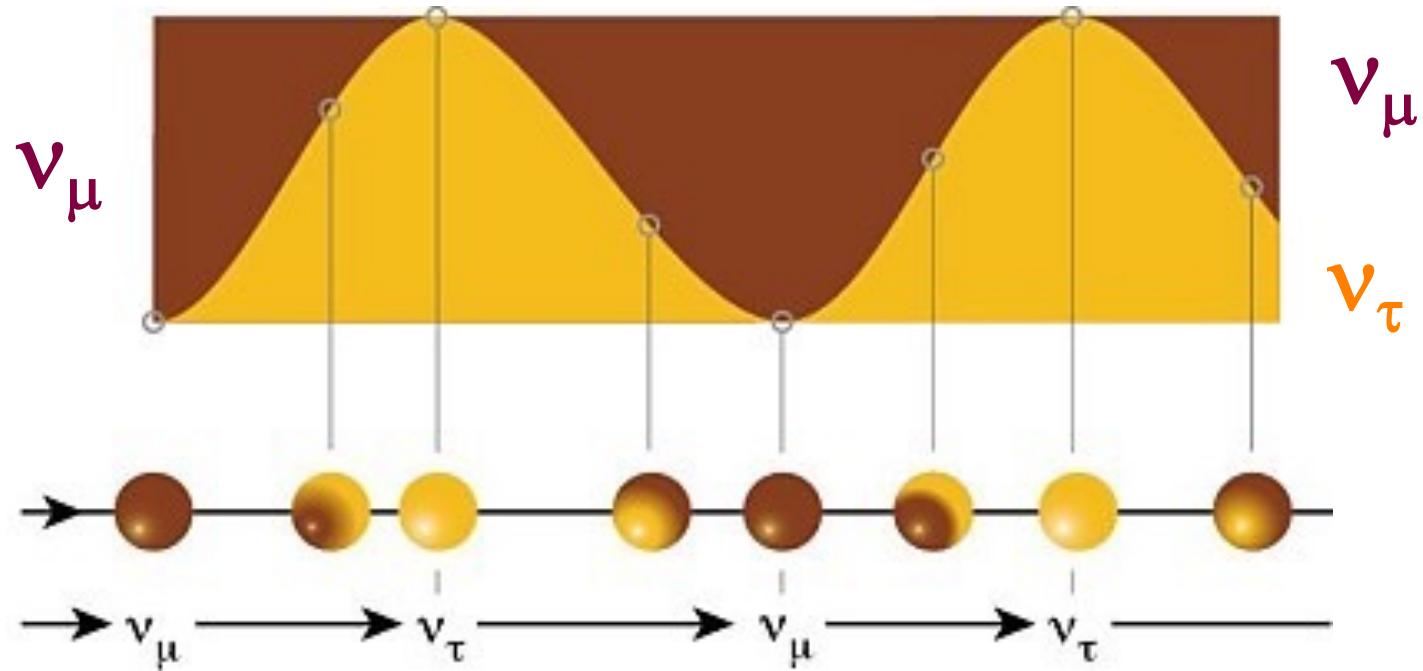
... ma ho avuto il piacere di incontrare a Dubna (settembre 2018) Gil Pontecorvo, co-organizzatore del convegno odierno.

Sono onorato di celebrare qui, con tutti voi, la vasta eredità scientifica di Bruno Pontecorvo - e di illustrarne alcuni sviluppi!

Breve introduzione

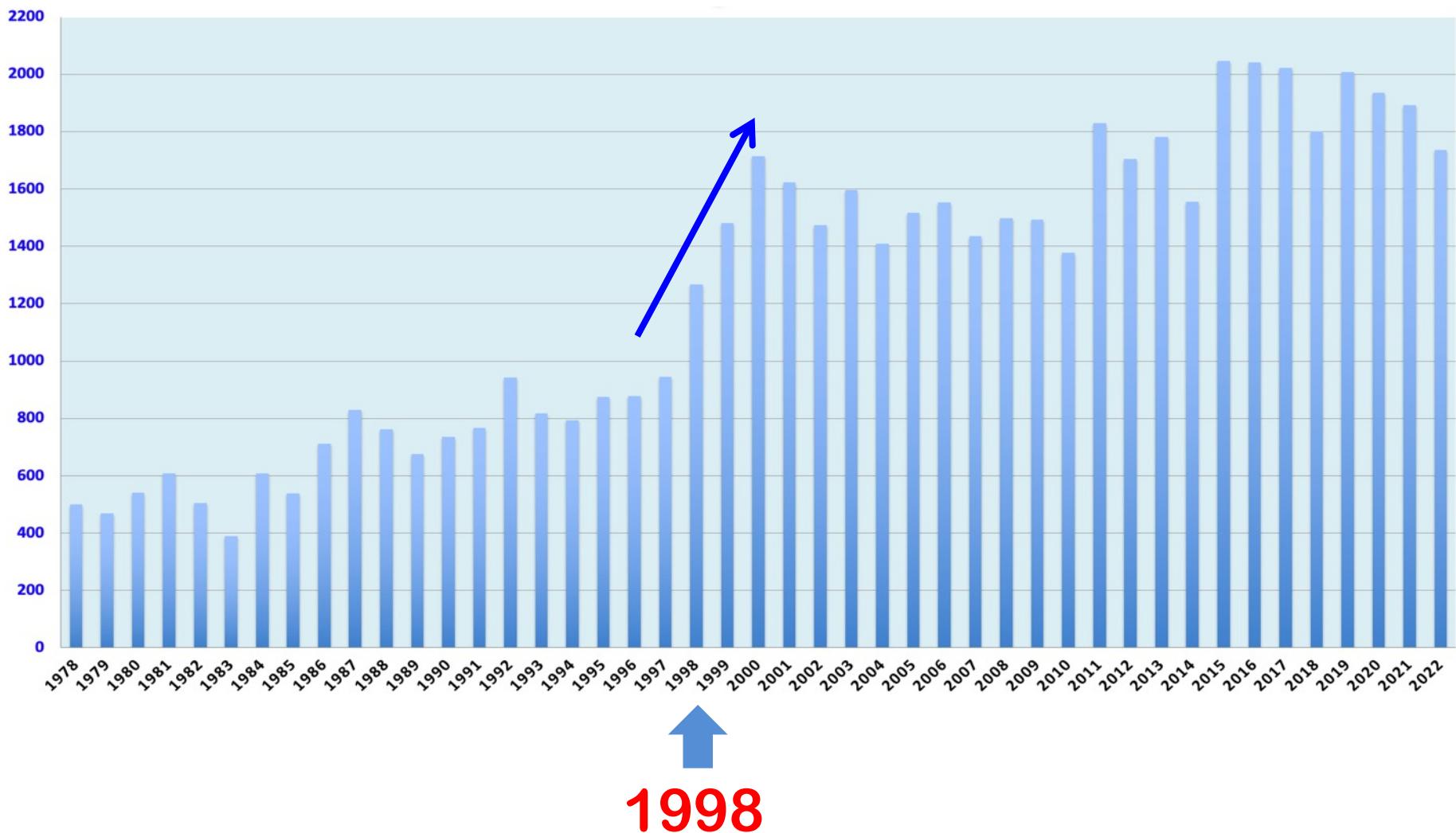


1998: Le oscillazioni di neutrino
ipotizzate da Bruno Pontecorvo ~40 anni prima...
sono osservate sperimentalmente
nella propagazione di ν atmosferici

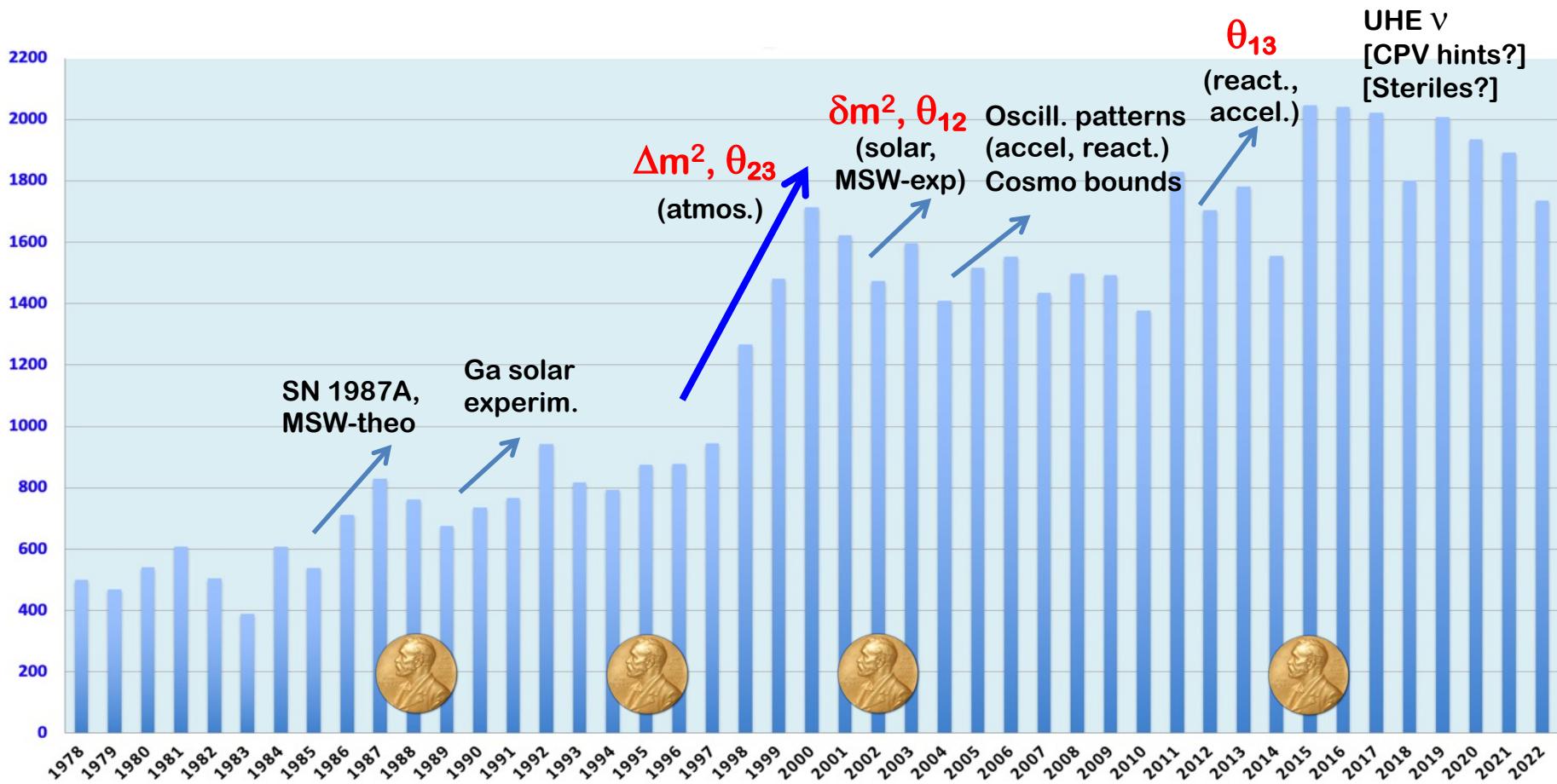


Straordinario impatto scientifico. Un esempio:

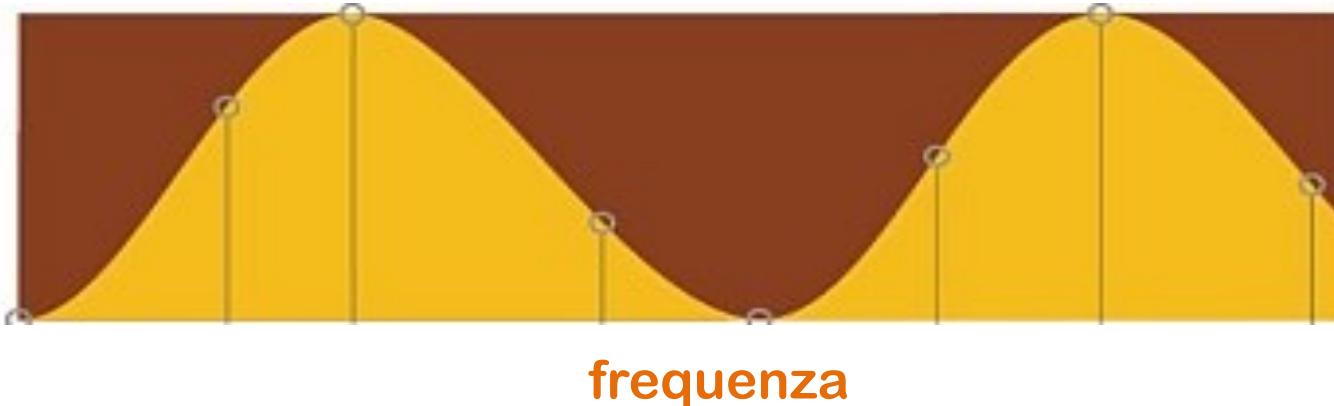
Pubblicazioni con *neutrino* nel titolo, 1978 - 2022. Fonte: INSPIRE HEP



Neutrini: una lunga storia costellata da intuizioni, scoperte, e nuovi traguardi...

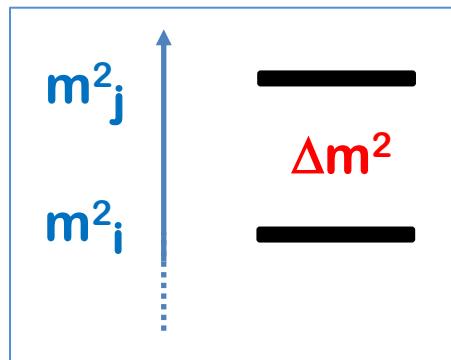


Oscillazioni, cosa (non) sappiamo?

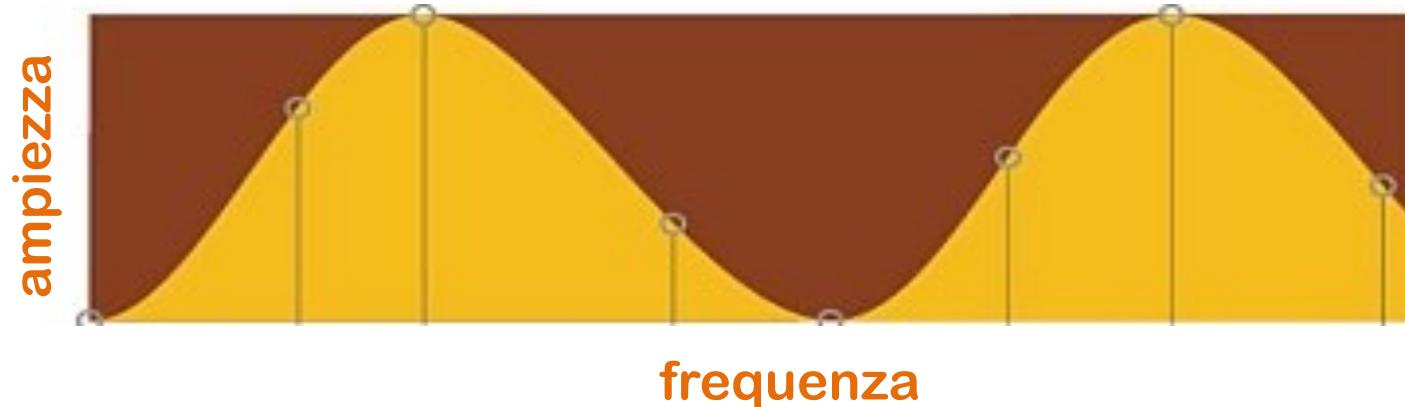


Nel vuoto, per due sole famiglie (saponi) di neutrini (ν_α , ν_β):

Frequenza → Δm^2 (differenza di masse al quadrato)

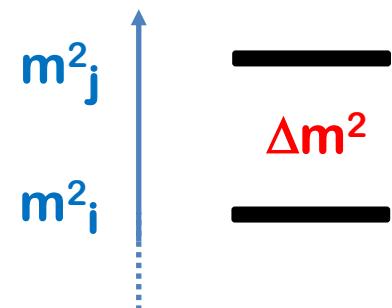


Oscillazioni, cosa (non) sappiamo?



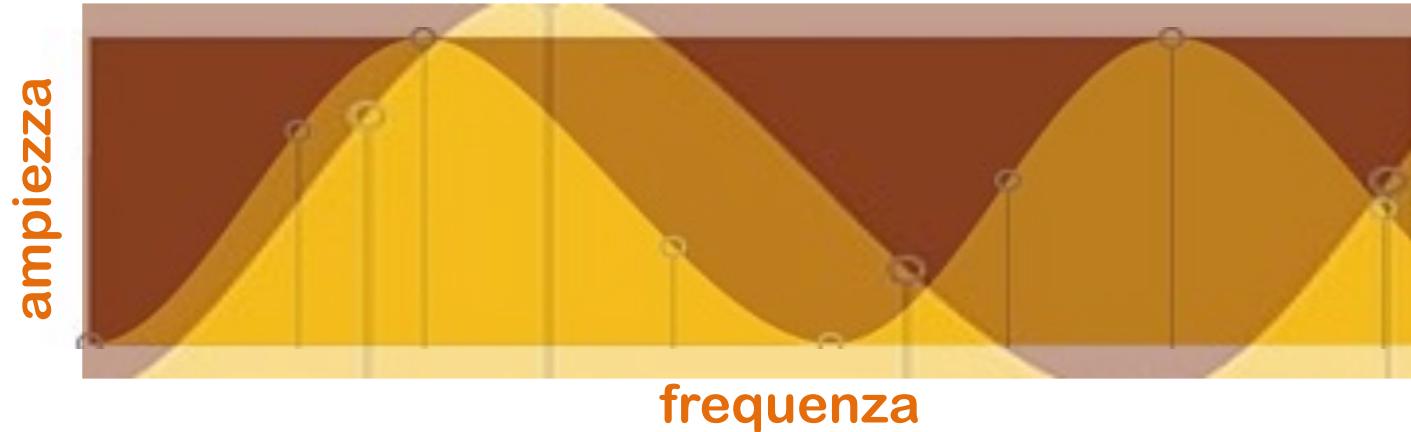
Nel vuoto, per due sole famiglie (saporì) di neutrini (ν_α , ν_β):

Frequenza $\rightarrow \Delta m^2$ (differenza di masse al quadrato)
Am piezza $\rightarrow \theta$ (angolo di mescolamento)



$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_\alpha \\ \nu_\beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \nu_i \\ \nu_j \end{bmatrix}$$

Oscillazioni, cosa (non) sappiamo?



Nella materia, se una famiglia è elettronica (ν_e , ν_β):

Frequenza $\rightarrow \Delta m^2_{\text{eff}}$ (differenza effettiva di masse²)

Aampiezza $\rightarrow \theta_{\text{eff}}$ (angolo effettivo di mixing)

Effetto MSW (Mikheev-Smirnov-Wolfenstein), simile alla “rifrazione”.

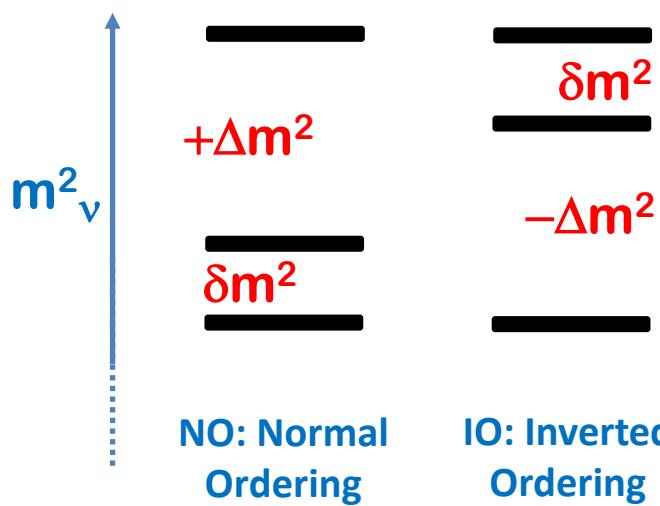
Valori effettivi dipendono dalla densità di elettroni N_e nella materia.

[Trasformazioni $\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\beta$ non necessariamente periodiche per N_e variabile]

In generale, per tre famiglie (ν_e , ν_μ , ν_τ):

Frequenze $\rightarrow \delta m^2, \pm \Delta m^2$ [segno \pm relativo]

$\text{sign}(\pm \Delta m^2)$ definisce
l'ordinamento delle masse:



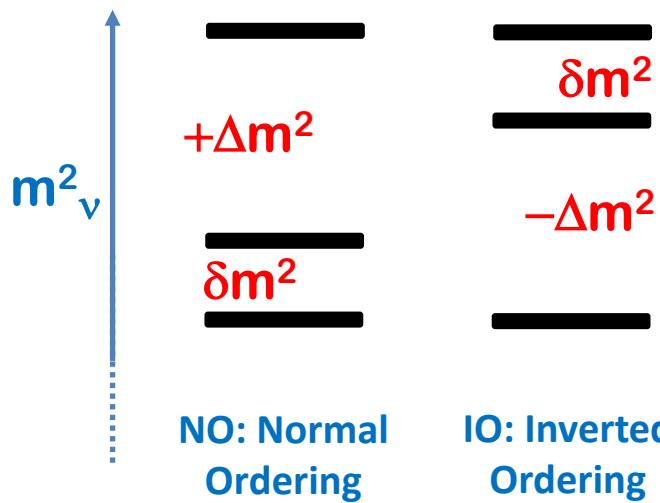
In generale, per tre famiglie (ν_e , ν_μ , ν_τ):

Frequenze $\rightarrow \delta m^2, \pm \Delta m^2$ [segno \pm relativo]

Aampiezze $\rightarrow \theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13}$

Fase “CP” $\rightarrow \delta$ [con segno +(-) per (anti)neutrini]

sign($\pm \Delta m^2$) definisce
l'ordinamento delle masse:



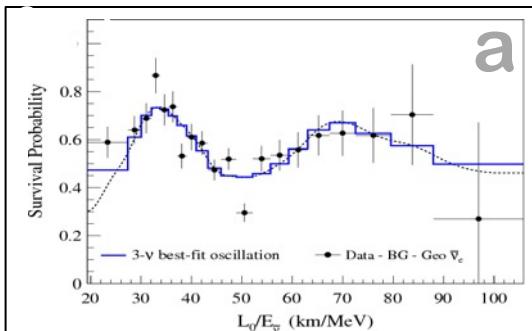
$\theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13}$ e δ definiscono la matrice
PMNS = Pontecorvo-Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

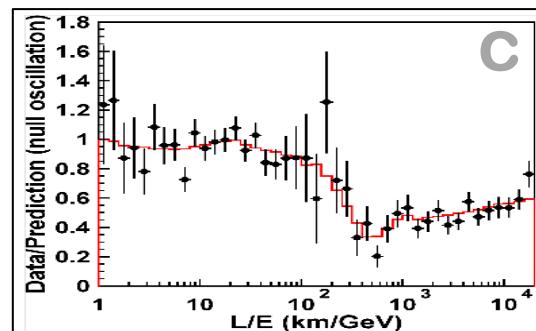
$$[\nu \rightarrow \bar{\nu} : U \rightarrow U^*]$$

Alcune osservazioni “iconiche” di trasformazioni di sapore $\alpha \rightarrow \beta \dots$

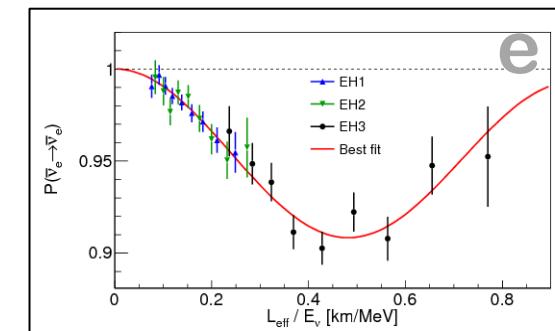
$e \rightarrow e$ (KamLAND, KL)



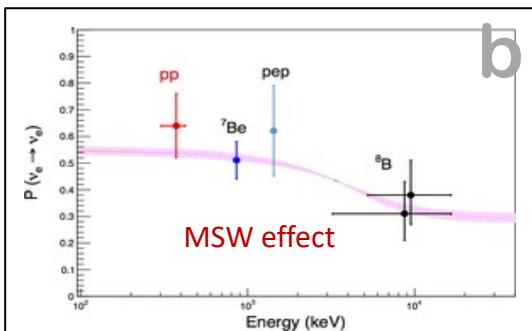
$\mu \rightarrow \mu$ (Atmospheric)



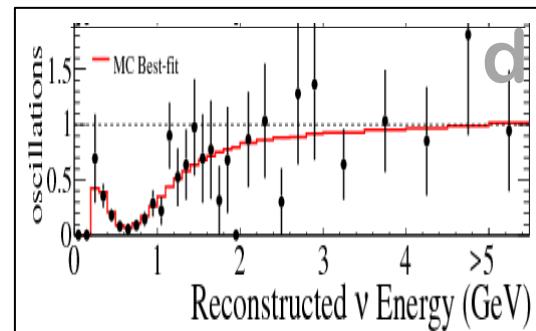
$e \rightarrow e$ (SBL Reac.)



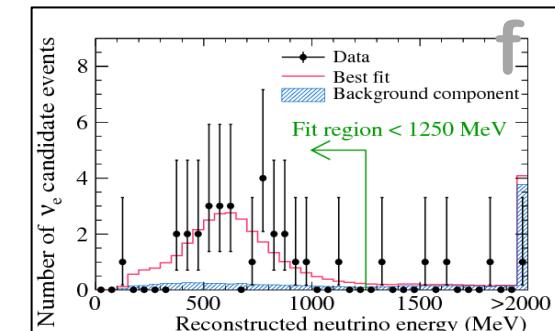
$e \rightarrow e$ (Solar)



$\mu \rightarrow \mu$ (LBL Accel.)



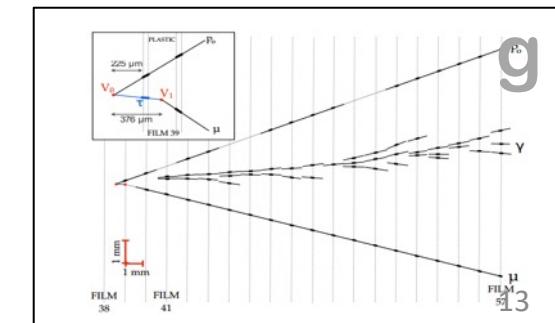
$\mu \rightarrow e$ (LBL Accel.)



LBL = Long baseline (few \times 100 km); SBL = short baseline (\sim 1 km)

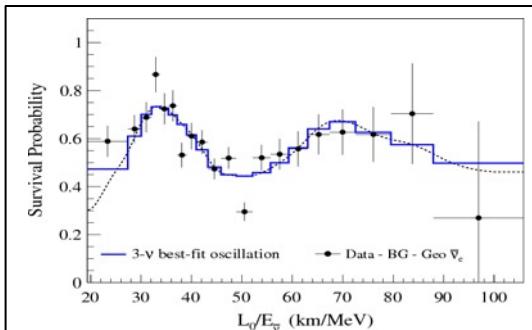
(a) KamLAND reactor [plot]; (b) Borexino [plot], Homestake, Super-K, SAGE, GALLEX/GNO, SNO; (c) Super-K atmosph. [plot], DeepCore, MACRO, MINOS etc.; (d) T2K (plot), NOvA, MINOS, K2K LBL accel.; (e) Daya Bay [plot], RENO, Double Chooz SBL reactor; (f) T2K [plot], MINOS, NOvA LBL accel.; (g) OPERA [plot] LBL accel., Super-K and IC-CD atmospheric.

$\mu \rightarrow \tau$ (OPERA, SK, DC)

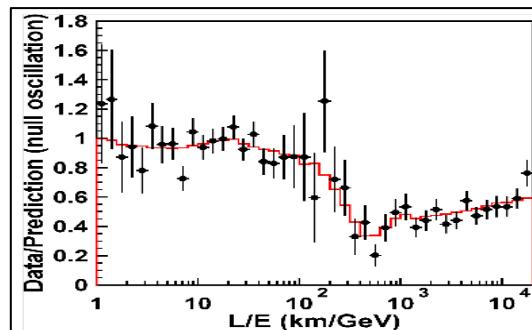


... che hanno misurato “coppie” di frequenze e ampiezze dominanti

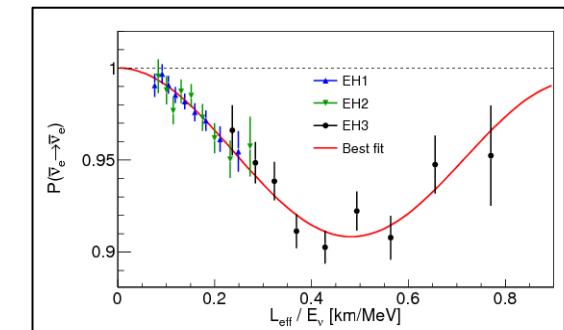
$e \rightarrow e$ (δm^2 , θ_{12})



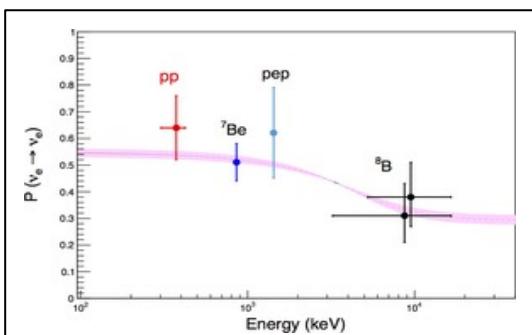
$\mu \rightarrow \mu$ (Δm^2 , θ_{23})



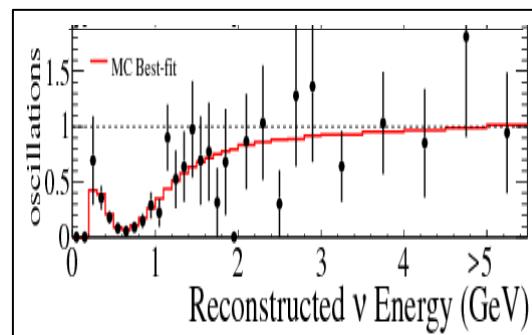
$e \rightarrow e$ (Δm^2 , θ_{13})



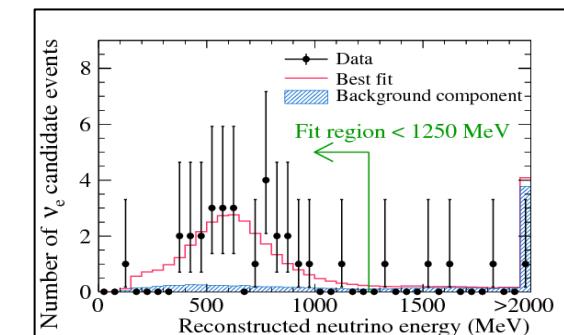
$e \rightarrow e$ (δm^2 , θ_{12})



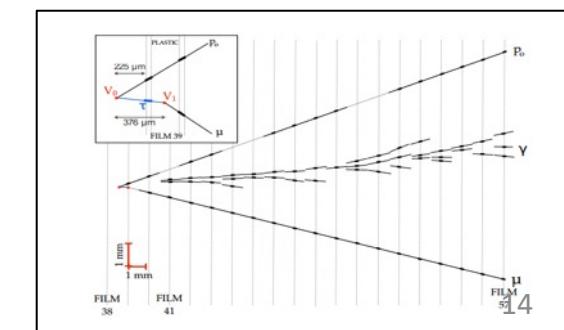
$\mu \rightarrow \mu$ (Δm^2 , θ_{23})



$\mu \rightarrow e$ (Δm^2 , θ_{13})



$\mu \rightarrow \tau$ (Δm^2 , θ_{23})



Oggi conosciamo con precisione O(few %):

$$\delta m^2 \quad |\Delta m^2| \quad \theta_{12} \quad \theta_{23} \quad \theta_{13}$$

→ Paradigma teorico 3v

Paradigma 3v: stato attuale

Conosciamo...

$$\begin{array}{ll} \delta m^2 & \sim 7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2 \\ |\Delta m^2| & \sim 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \\ \sin^2 \theta_{12} & \sim 0.3 \\ \sin^2 \theta_{23} & \sim 0.5 \\ \sin^2 \theta_{13} & \sim 0.02 \end{array}$$

Ma non conosciamo...

Oscillations

Non-oscillat.

- δ Phase → CP violation
- sign(Δm^2) → NO/IO order
- $\theta_{23} >$ or $< 45^\circ \rightarrow \theta_{23}$ octant
- absolute masses (< 1 eV)
- Dirac/Majorana nature

Paradigma 3v: stato attuale

Conosciamo...

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Oscillations

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Nuovi sviluppi e frontiere:

con oscillazioni...

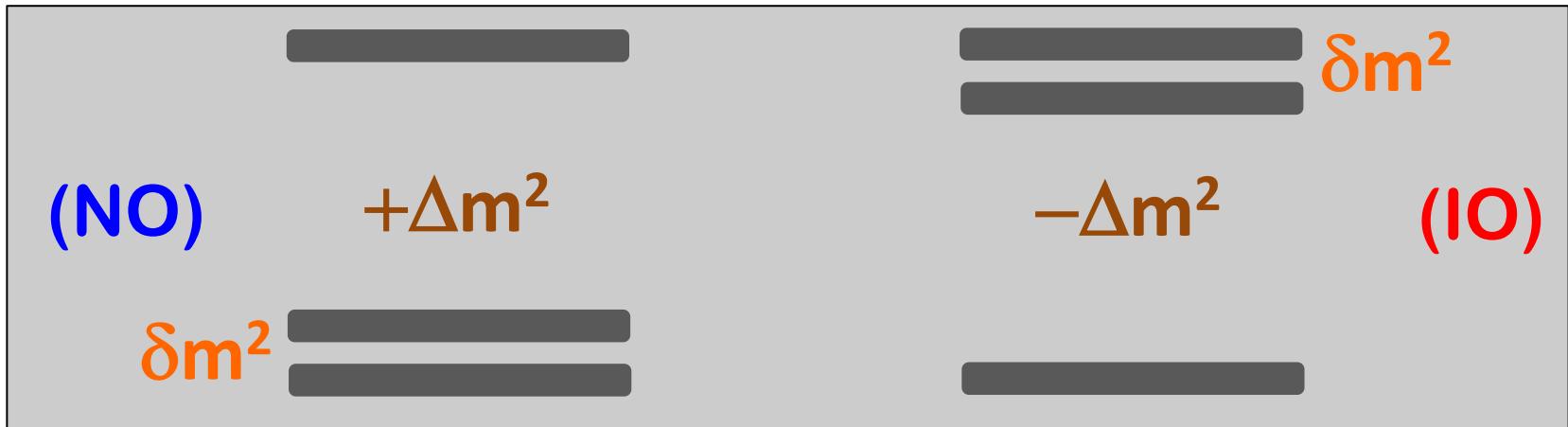
- maggiore precisione nelle misure dei parametri noti (e risoluzione ottante)
- scoperta di effetti “genuinamente” dovuti a 3v: CP violation & mass ordering
- sorprese? Nuovi stati di neutrini (sterili)? Nuove interazioni nella materia?

... ma non solo! Oltre le oscillazioni:

- neutrini vs antineutrini: differenti (Dirac) o identici (Majorana)? ($0\nu\beta\beta$ decay)
- masse assolute da effetti cinematici (β decay) o gravitazionali (cosmologia)
- neutrini come messaggeri di nuova fisica oltre il modello standard
- neutrini come (co)messaggeri di sorgenti altrimenti inaccessibili

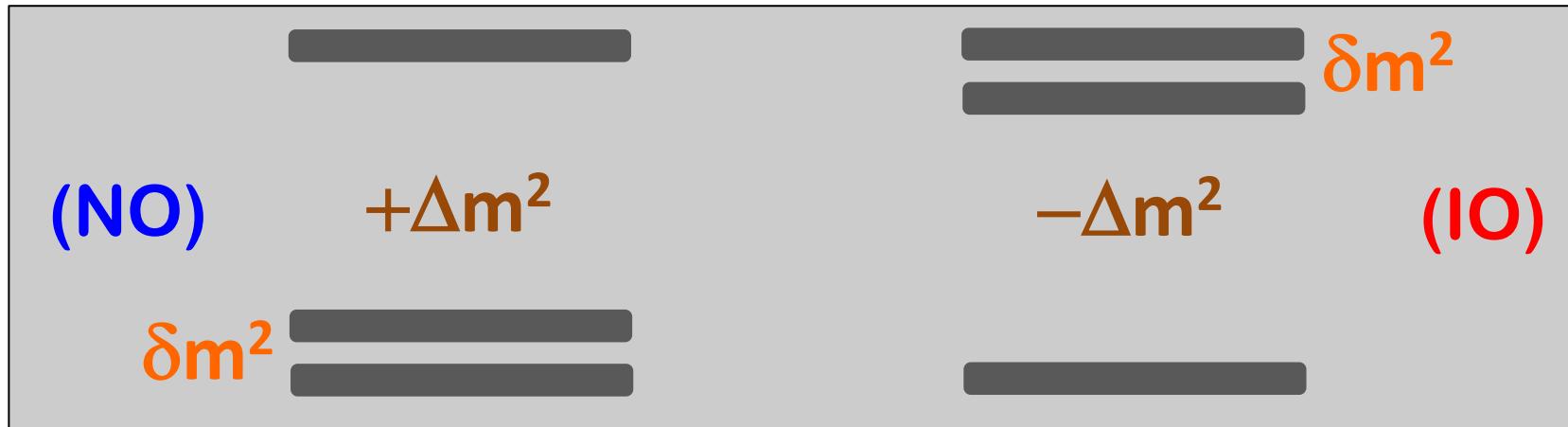
Questioni aperte: oscillazioni

How do oscillation searches probe mass ordering?



Observe **interference effects** of oscill. driven by $\pm\Delta m^2$ with oscill. driven by another quantity **Q** with known sign.

How do oscillation searches probe mass ordering?



Observe **interference effects** of oscill. driven by $\pm \Delta m^2$ with oscill. driven by another quantity Q with known sign. Options:

$$Q \sim \delta m^2$$

$$Q \sim e^- \text{ density}$$

$$Q \sim \nu \text{ density}$$

medium-baseline reactors in vacuum →

atmosph. & LBL accel. expts via MSW

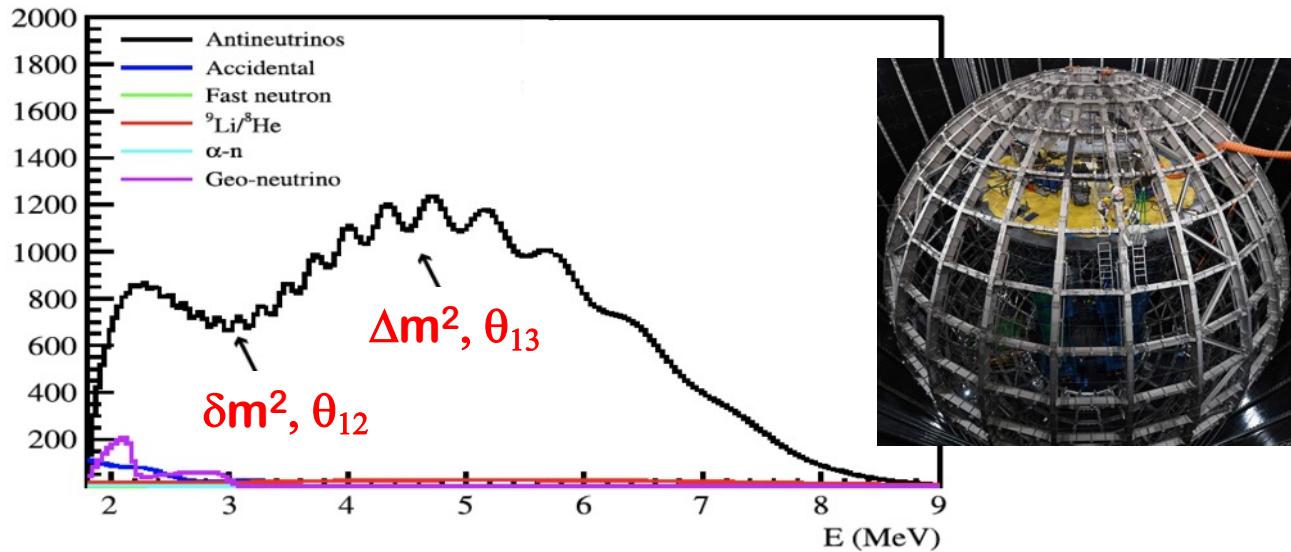
core-collapse SN via $\nu - \nu$ collective effects

Currently: global hints for NO at $\sim 2.5\sigma$ level

Frontiers for, e.g., the JUNO reactor experiment

At “medium” baseline ~ 50 km, will probe two oscillations in \sim vacuum

Main discovery goal: distinguish **NO vs IO** at $3\text{-}4\sigma$ in 6y.



Significant better **precision** expected on 3 out of 4 oscillation parameters:

Parameter	1σ , now	JUNO in \sim 6y
δm^2	2.3 %	0.6 %
$\sin^2 \theta_{12}$	4.4 %	0.7 %
Δm^2	1.1 %	0.4 %
$\sin^2 \theta_{13}$	3.0 %	comparable

Not sensitive to δ ! Need appearance experiments →

How do $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ oscillation searches probe CP (T) violation?



Volume 72B, number 3

PHYSICS LETTERS

2 January 1978

TIME REVERSAL VIOLATION IN NEUTRINO OSCILLATION

Nicola CABIBBO*

*Laboratoire de Physique Théorique et Hautes Energies, Paris, France***

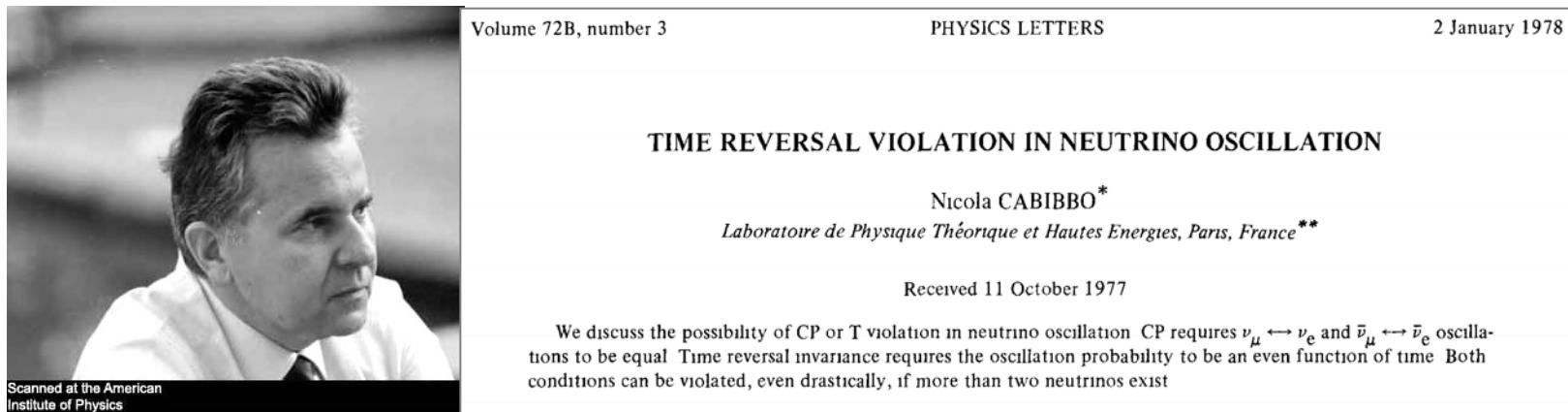
Received 11 October 1977

We discuss the possibility of CP or T violation in neutrino oscillation. CP requires $\nu_\mu \leftrightarrow \nu_e$ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu \leftrightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ oscillations to be equal. Time reversal invariance requires the oscillation probability to be an even function of time. Both conditions can be violated, even drastically, if more than two neutrinos exist.

For two neutrinos, no CPV:

$$\overset{(-)}{\nu_e} = \cos\theta_{12} \nu_1 + \sin\theta_{12} \nu_2$$

How do $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ oscillation searches probe CP (T) violation?



For two neutrinos, no CPV:

$$\stackrel{(-)}{\nu}_e = \cos\theta_{12} \nu_1 + \sin\theta_{12} \nu_2$$

For three neutrinos: possible **CPV phase δ** , tested via ν versus $\bar{\nu}$

$$\stackrel{(-)}{\nu}_e = \cos\theta_{13} (\cos\theta_{12} \nu_1 + \sin\theta_{12} \nu_2) + e^{\pm i\delta} \sin\theta_{13} \nu_3$$

Question: $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e \neq \bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e ?$

Currently: hints at $\sim 2\sigma$ from T2K (NOvA?)

Question: $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ \neq $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$? builds upon ...



...Pontecorvo's legacy:

$\nu_\mu \neq \nu_e$ (different ν flavors)

$\nu_\mu \xrightarrow{(-)} \nu_e$ (ν flavor oscillations)



2012, RAI - La Storia siamo noi: "Il caso Pontecorvo"

...Afferma il fisico dell'Accademia delle Scienze di Mosca,
Semion Gherhstein, a proposito di Bruno Pontecorvo:

«Sinceramente parlando meritava non uno, ma almeno tre premi Nobel: innanzitutto perché è stato lui a scoprire il neutrino*, poi perché è stato il primo a capire come distinguere due tipi di neutrini in base al muone e l'elettrone, e infine perché è stato lui a intuire con grande anticipo l'oscillazione del neutrino. Due di questi Nobel sono stati già assegnati... **»

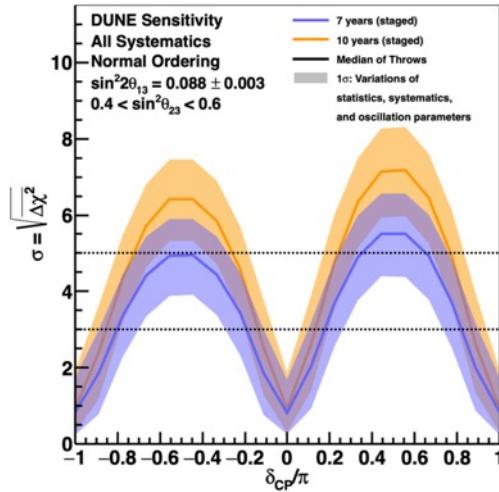
* Probabilmente il senso è: "...a scoprire come rivelare il neutrino" (inverse β decay method)

** Nobel 1988 e 1995. Il terzo Nobel è stato poi assegnato nel 2015.

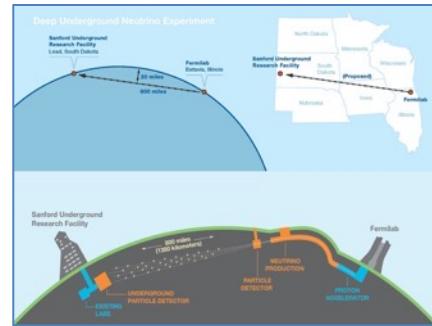
Frontiers for, e.g., the DUNE LBL accelerator expt

Disappear. + appearance of (anti)nu for L~1300 km. Probes CPV & NO/IO & MSW & octant

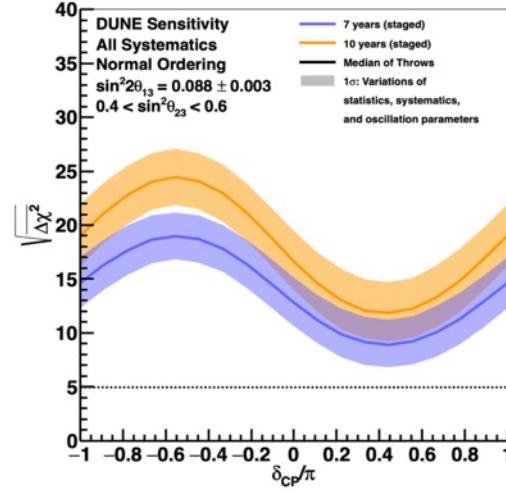
CP violation



← Discovery goals →



Norm./ inver. order



Precision frontier



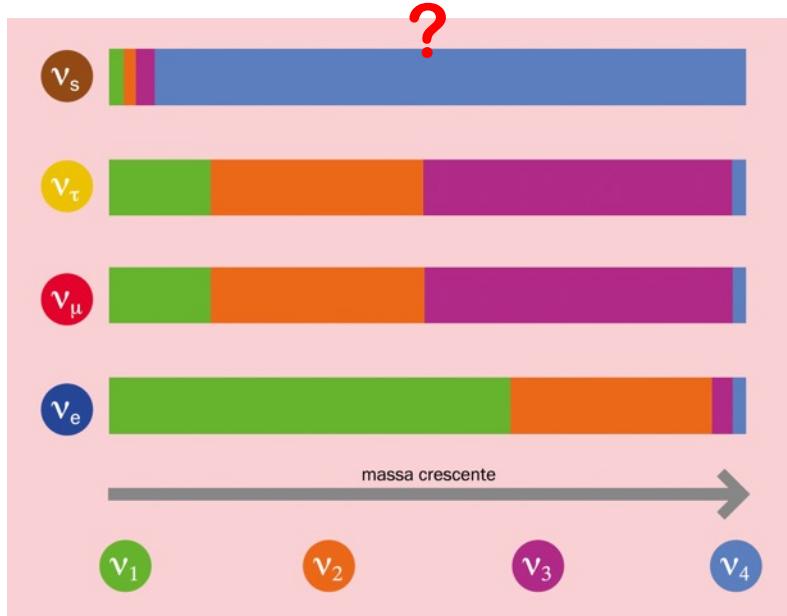
Parameter	1 σ , now	DUNE in ~10 y
Δm^2	1.1 %	factor ~1/4 reduction
$\sin^2 \theta_{23}$	~ 6 %	factor ~1/4 reduction
$\sin^2 \theta_{13}$	3.0 %	comparable to present

T2HK: same ballpark. DUNE & T2HK will need precise cross sections!

Worldwide theo+expt activity to better understand nuclear response to ν probes

Not only 3ν ... Are there active-sterile* neutrino oscillations?

*terminology due to Bruno Pontecorvo



The known **three active** (= interacting) neutrinos might be slightly mixed with a possible **fourth sterile** (non-interacting) neutrino of larger mass, e.g. $m_s \sim O(eV)$

Some anomalous (but still controversial) experimental results might be interpreted through such non-standard oscillations.

Expt. testable (e.g., FNAL SBL ν program)

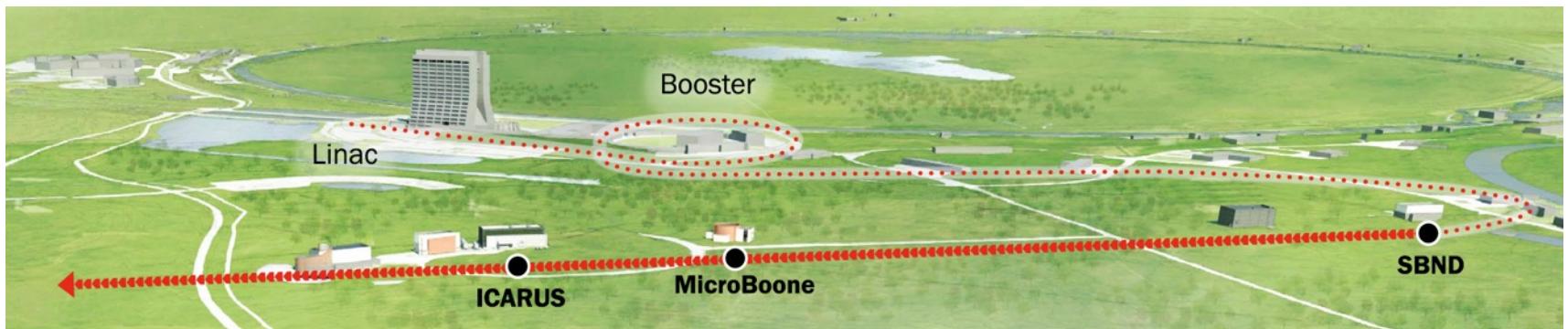


Image credit: Carlo Giunti, in Asimmetrie, Rivista dell'INFN, n. 29 (2020) <https://asimmetrie.it>

**Questioni aperte:
non solo oscillazioni...**

A very deep question: Are neutrinos their own antiparticles?

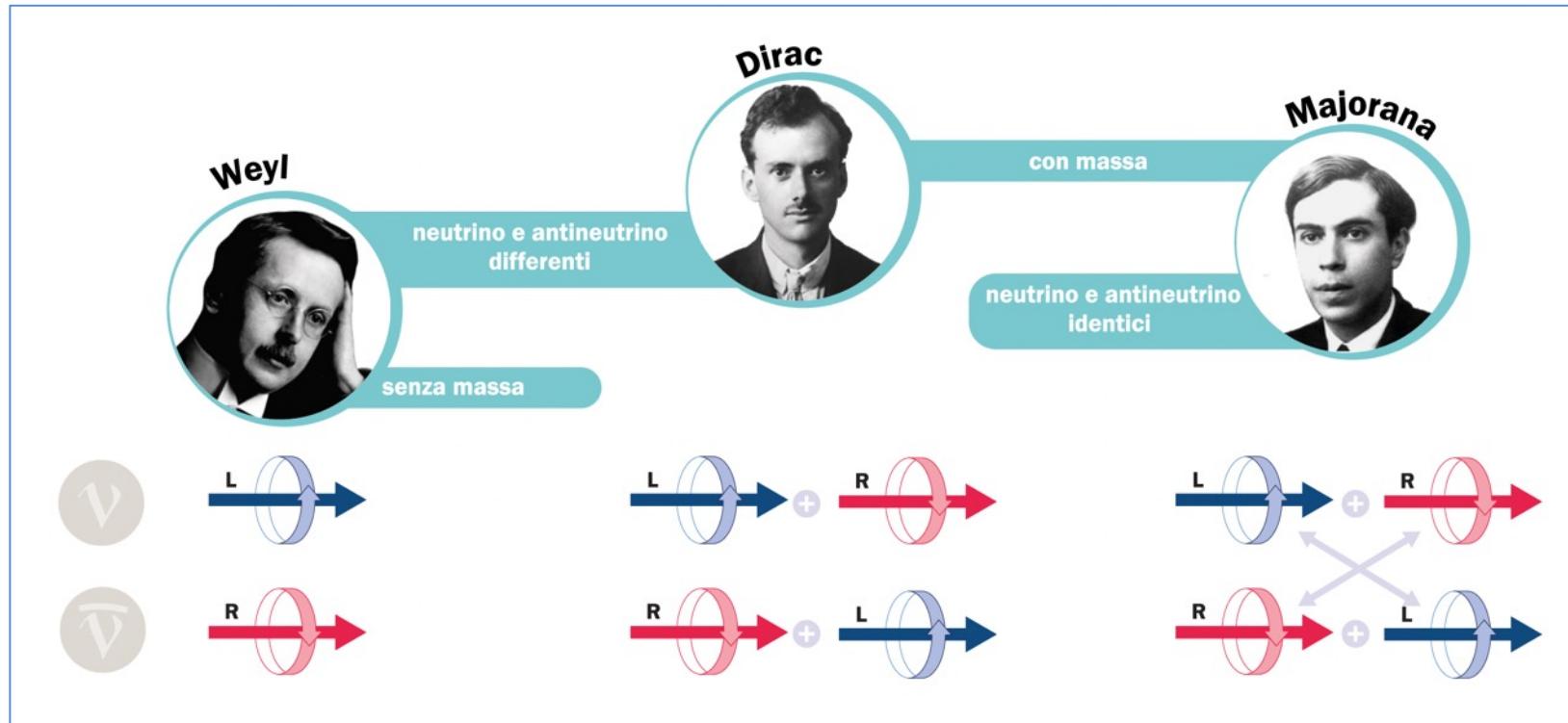


Image from Asimmetrie, Rivista dell'INFN, n. 29 (2020) - article by Eligio Lisi

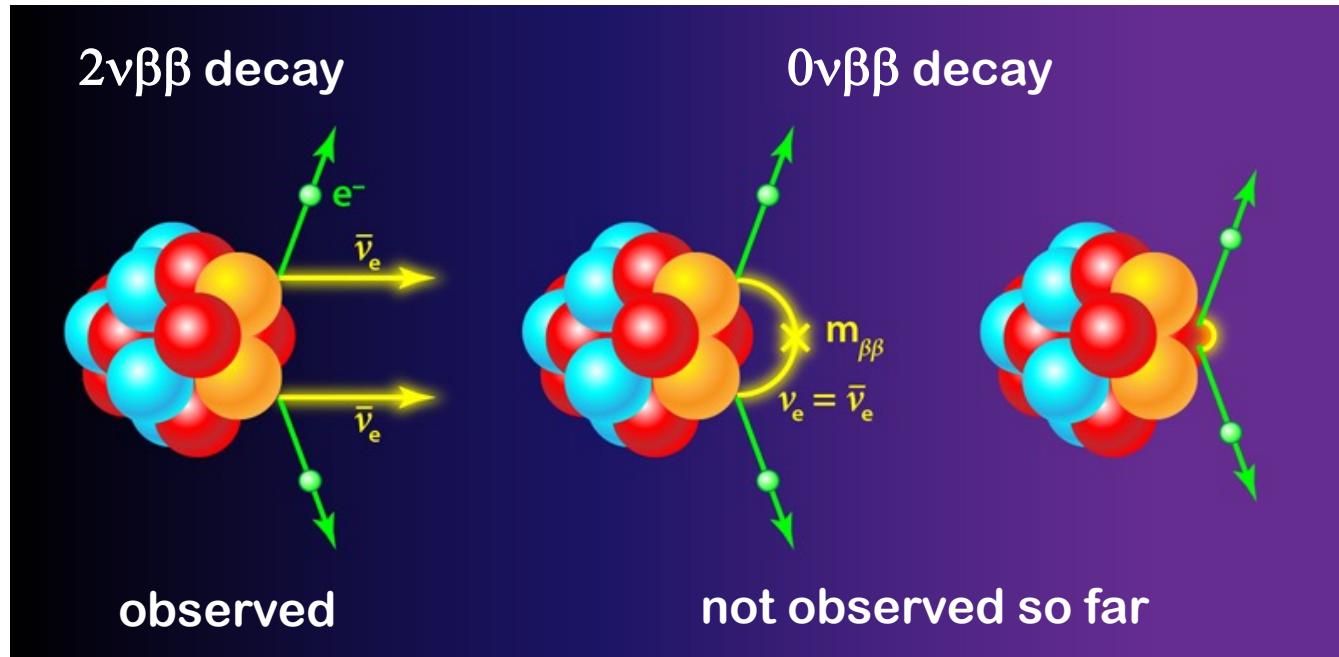
Massless Weyl ν states
are purely LH (nu) or
RH (antinu)

Massive Dirac ν : both
RH and LH components,
different in nu vs antinu

Massive Majorana ν : RH
and LH components of nu
& antinu might be paired!

Standard Model: Higgs mechanisms → Dirac fermions. Majorana neutrinos → Beyond SM!

Only known realistic rare process to test Majorana ν :
Neutrinoless double beta decay ($0\nu\beta\beta$)



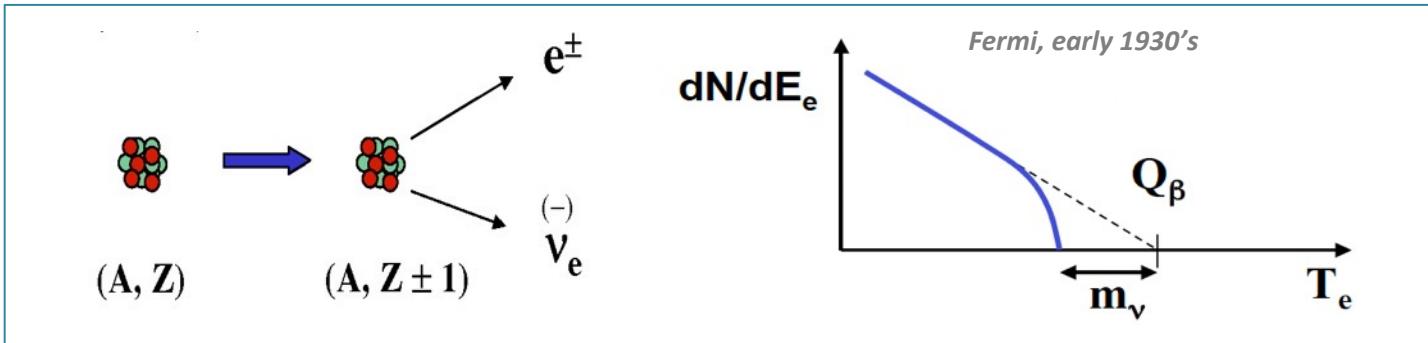
Half-life limits: Status $O(10^{26})$ yr, frontier $O(10^{28})$ yr

→ Ton-scale projects: LEGEND, CUPID, nEXO...

This process “creates” charged leptons

→ Once more, theory links with “matter genesis” and “new physics” scales

Single beta decay: Absolute neutrino mass frontiers...



Tritium (${}^3\text{H}$): low Q and fast decays (Hanna & Pontecorvo 1949)

Limits on m_β (a weighted sum of ν masses):

1949: $m_\beta < 500$ eV Hanna & Pontecorvo

2023: $m_\beta < 0.8$ eV KATRIN with $O(10^{-4})$ g gaseous tritium

Frontiers:

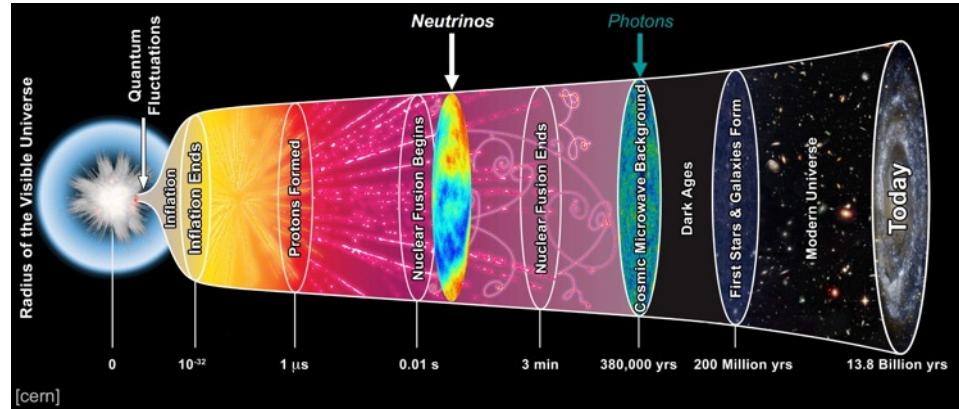
202X: $m_\beta < 0.2$ eV KATRIN final goal

20XY: $m_\beta \sim O(10^{-2})$ eV Needed to fully explore 3ν expectations...

A long-term project aiming at $O(10^2)$ g (!) solid-state Tritium →

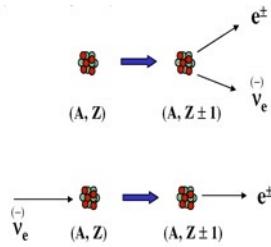


P on-
T ecorvo
O bservatory for
L ight,
E arly-universe,
M assive-neutrino
Y ield



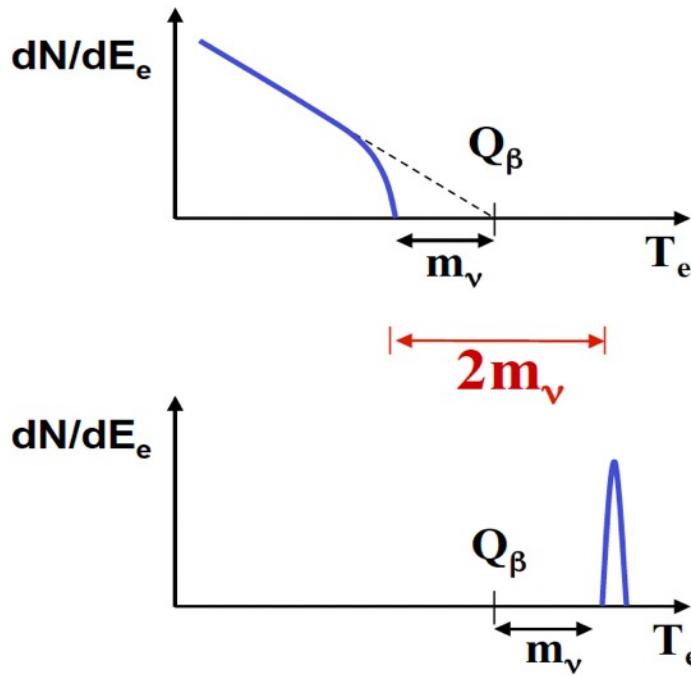
PTOLEMY dream: capture big-bang relic neutrinos as “cold” as $T_\nu \sim O(10^{-4}) \text{ eV}$

Nuclear Beta decay



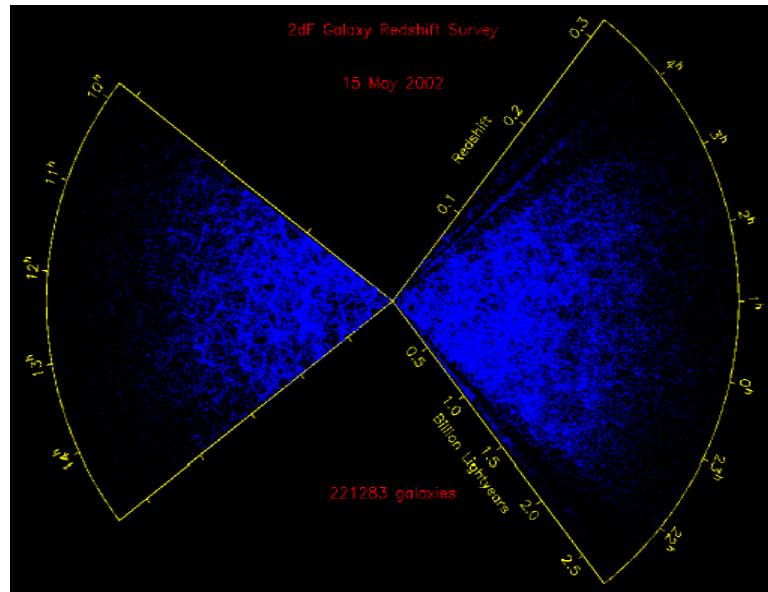
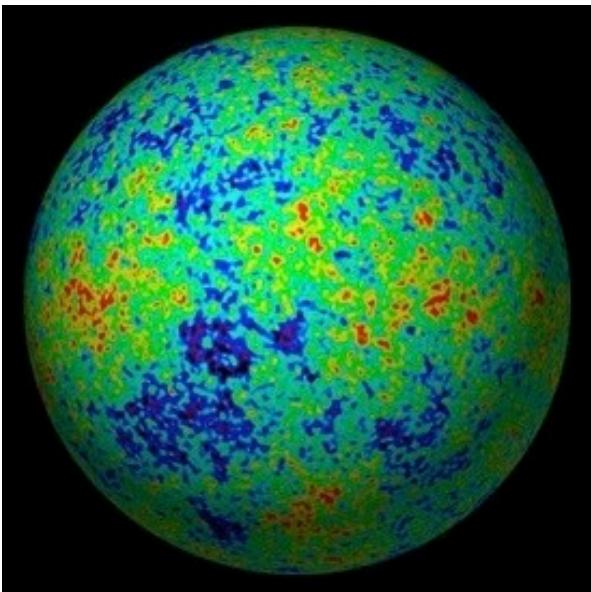
Neutrino Capture on a Beta Decaying Nucleus

No-threshold reaction!



We can feel relic ν 's also by their gravit. charge: $\Sigma = m_1 + m_2 + m_3$

Σ slightly affects CMB anisotropies + large scale structures (LSS)



From cosmol. data: $\Sigma < 0.1 - 0.2 \text{ eV}$

From 3ν oscillations: $\Sigma > 0.06 \text{ eV (NO)}, > 0.1 \text{ eV (IO)}$

Close to a cosmological discovery of absolute ν mass?

Many other natural ν sources out there (steady & transient) ...

→ From ν properties to ν as (co)messengers of our universe

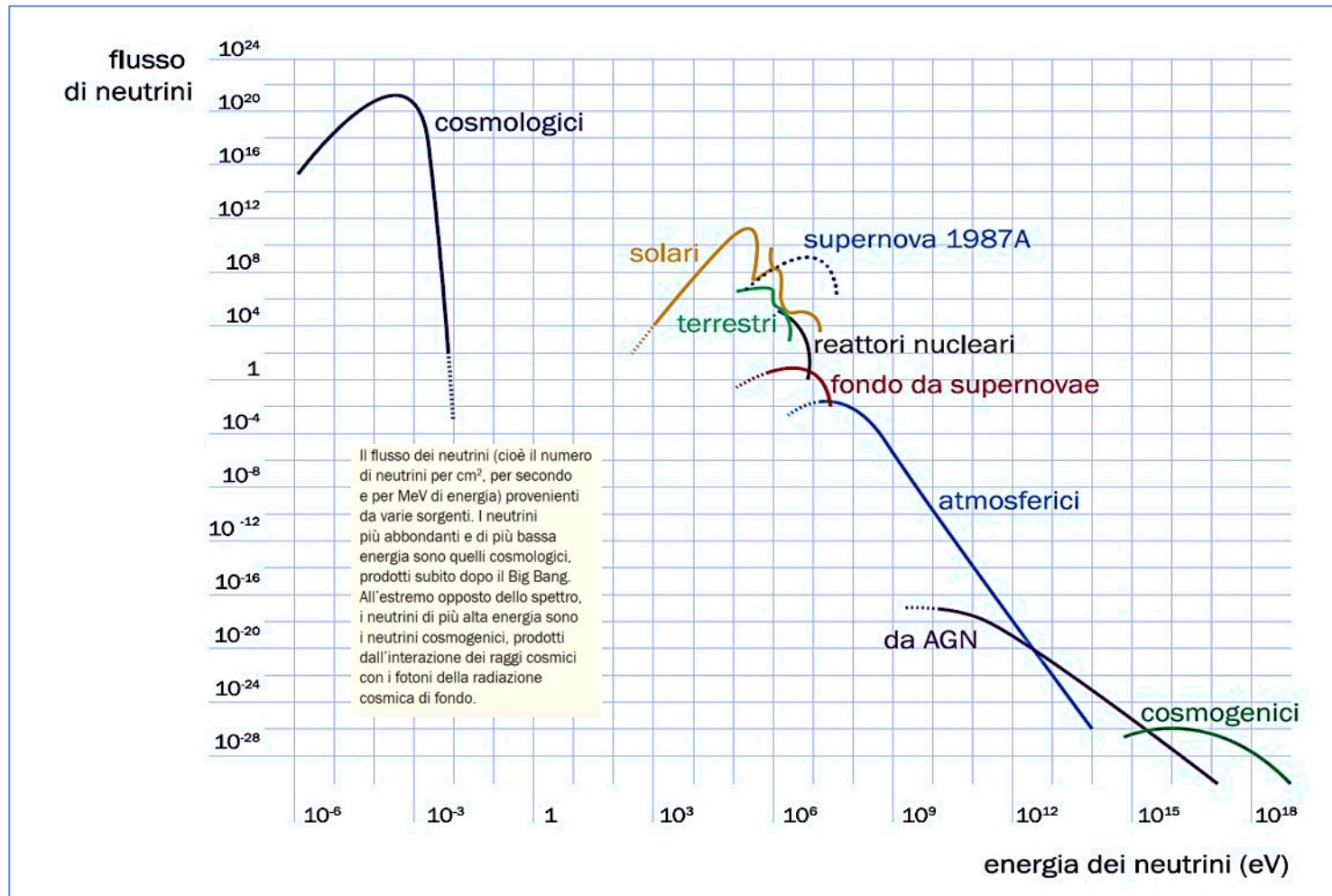
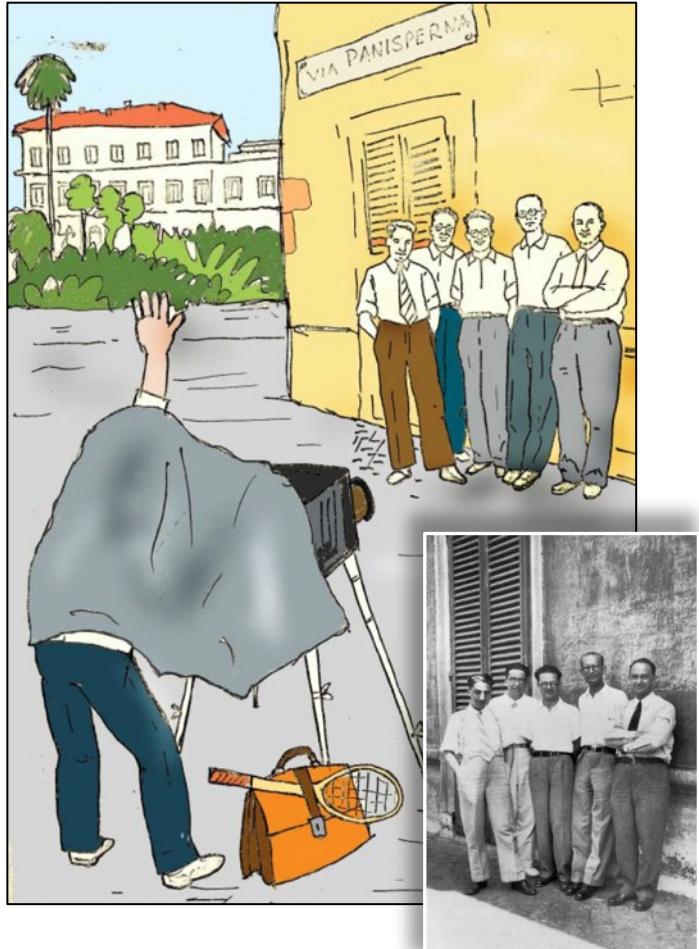


Image from Asimmetrie, Rivista dell'INFN, n. 29 (2020) - article by Lucia Votano

A lesson from Bruno Pontecorvo (il signore dei neutrini... ma non solo!)

From understanding neutrons...

... to learning from neutrons!



Neutron Well Logging. A New Geological Method Based on Nuclear Physics

27

1941

NEUTRON WELL LOGGING. A NEW GEOLOGICAL METHOD BASED ON NUCLEAR PHYSICS*

Since April 1940, when radioactivity well logging was offered to the trade by Well Surveys, Inc., the laboratories of the company have been engaged in continuing the search for new curves. The development of an additional parameter has fortunately become possible at time when the commercial experiences in the United States and in South America have shed considerable light on the usefulness of radioactivity well logging. A second curve should necessarily operate independently of casing and possess the detailed correlating power of the radioactivity log, and, above all, should add some new information. At the time of this writing, the initial field trials have been completed on a new process, neutron well logging, which appears to fulfill the foregoing requirements.

The well-logging instrument consists of a strong neutron source (radium plus beryllium) and an ionization chamber, so arranged that the ionization chamber is considerably shielded from the rays coming directly from the source (Fig.1). As a consequence of the interaction of the primary rays surrounding formations, the indication furnished by the instrument depends on the properties of the strata. What radiations do come from the source are a constant amount throughout the length of the subsurface instrument is a single cylindrical unit, similar to radioactivity logging. The maximum outside diameter of the instrument is 5.5 in. The total length of the subsurface instrument is 7 ft.

The curves shown in Fig.2 give good correlations, as the new curve will add enough new information to make many types of strata which, hitherto, could not be recognized by the new curve will:

1. Distinguish limestones from sandstones.
2. Distinguish more easily from shale the various other materials mingled with shale.
3. Enable new and useful correlation horizons to be made.
4. Enable some information to be gathered, by comparison, regarding the fluid content problem.

*Oil and Gas J., 1941, vol.40, p.32-33.

Images from V.A. Matveev

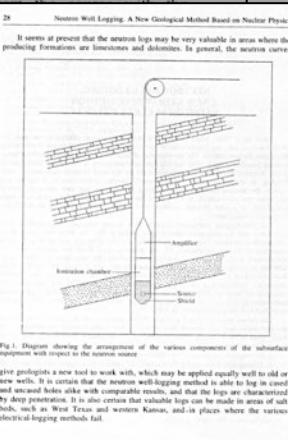
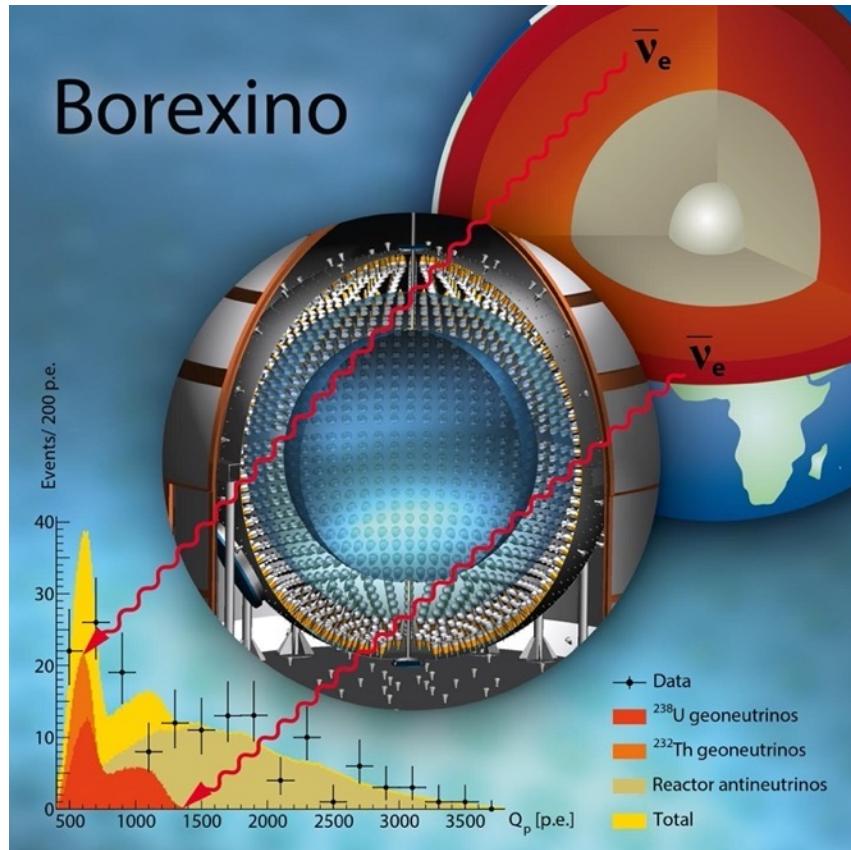


Fig.1. Diagram showing the arrangement of the various components of the subsurface equipment with respect to the neutron source
give promising a new tool to work with, which may be applied equally well to old or new wells. In addition, the neutron well-logging method is able to log in cased and uncased holes alike with comparable results, and thus the method can be used for deep penetration. It is also certain that valuable logs can be made in areas of salt beds, such as the oil fields of eastern and western Kansas, and in places where the various electrical-logging methods fail.

Learning from ν about the Earth's interior and heat budget...



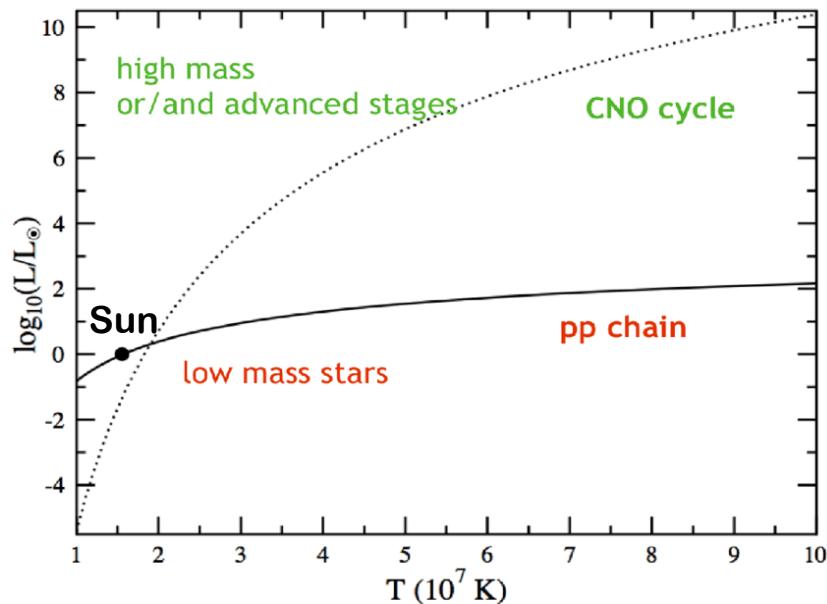
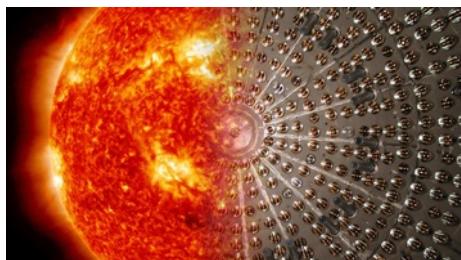
Geoneutrinos from
U, Th decays in the
Earth observed in
KamLAND & Borexino

Test global
geo-chemical
models

Frontiers:
JUNO and other
large-volume,
low-energy detectors

Co-messengers of elastic waves (seismology)

Learning from ν about the Solar nuclear reaction chains ...



CNO neutrinos recently observed in Borexino

Test solar and stellar evolution models

Frontiers:
JUNO, DUNE, HK
and other large-volume,
low-energy detectors

Co-messengers of elastic waves (helioseismology)
Co-messengers of photons

Learning from ν about the death of stars (core-collapse SN)

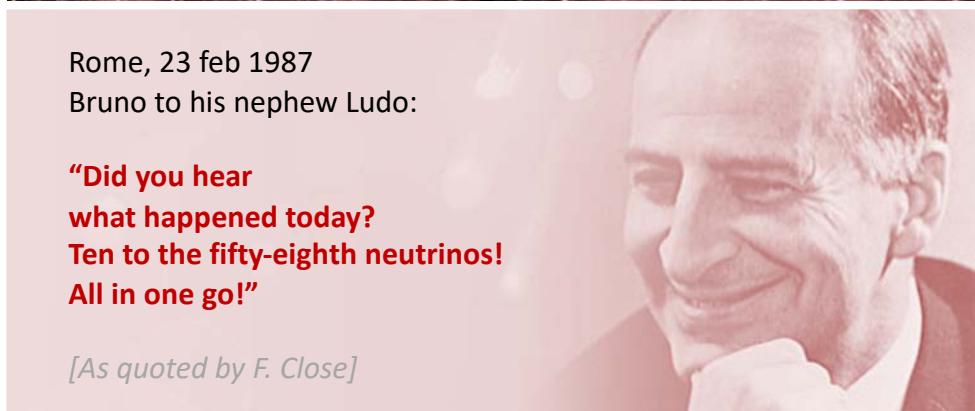


Rome, 23 feb 1987

Bruno to his nephew Ludo:

**“Did you hear
what happened today?
Ten to the fifty-eighth neutrinos!
All in one go!”**

[As quoted by F. Close]



Frontiers:

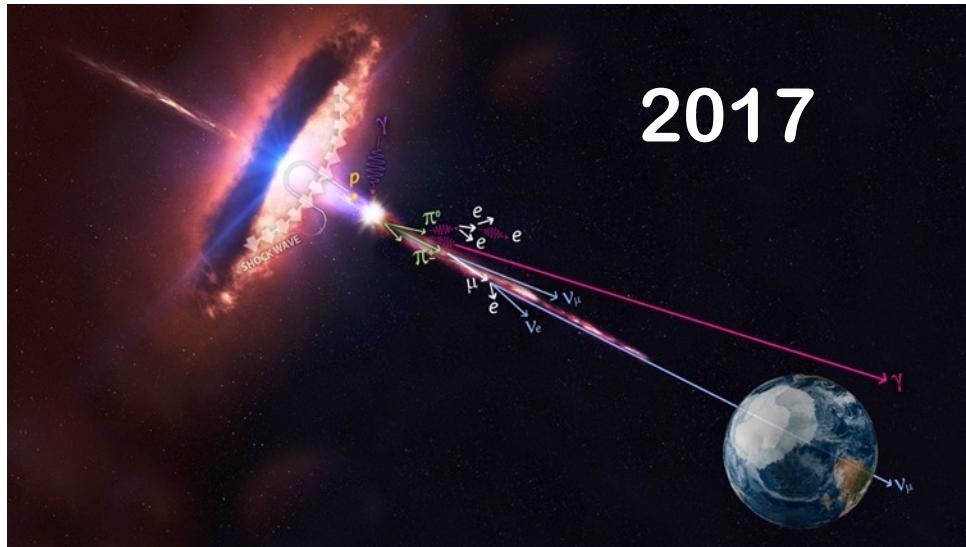
- Be ready for next near SN explosion
- Observe diffuse SN ν bkgd flux
- Understand collective ν effects
- Probe SN modeling

Co-messengers of photons

...as anticipated by B. Pontecorvo, JETP 36, 1625 (1959)

Co-messengers of gravitational waves?... hopefully in the future!

Learning from ν about violent “particle accelerator” sources...



RESEARCH ARTICLE | NEUTRINO ASTROPHYSICS

Multimessenger observations of a flaring blazar coincident with high-energy neutrino IceCube-170922A

The IceCube Collaboration, *Fermi-LAT*, *MAGIC*, *AGILE*, *ASAS-SN*, *HAWC*, *H.E.S.S.*, *INTEGRAL*, *Kanata*, *Kiso*, *Kapteyn*, *Liverpool Telescope*, *Subaru*, *Swift/NuSTAR*, *VERITAS*, *VLA/17B-403* teams*,†

✉†Email: analysis@icecube.wisc.edu

* The full lists of participating members for each team and their affiliations are provided in the supplementary materials.
- Hide authors and affiliations

Science 12 Jul 2018:
eaat1378
DOI: 10.1126/science.aat1378

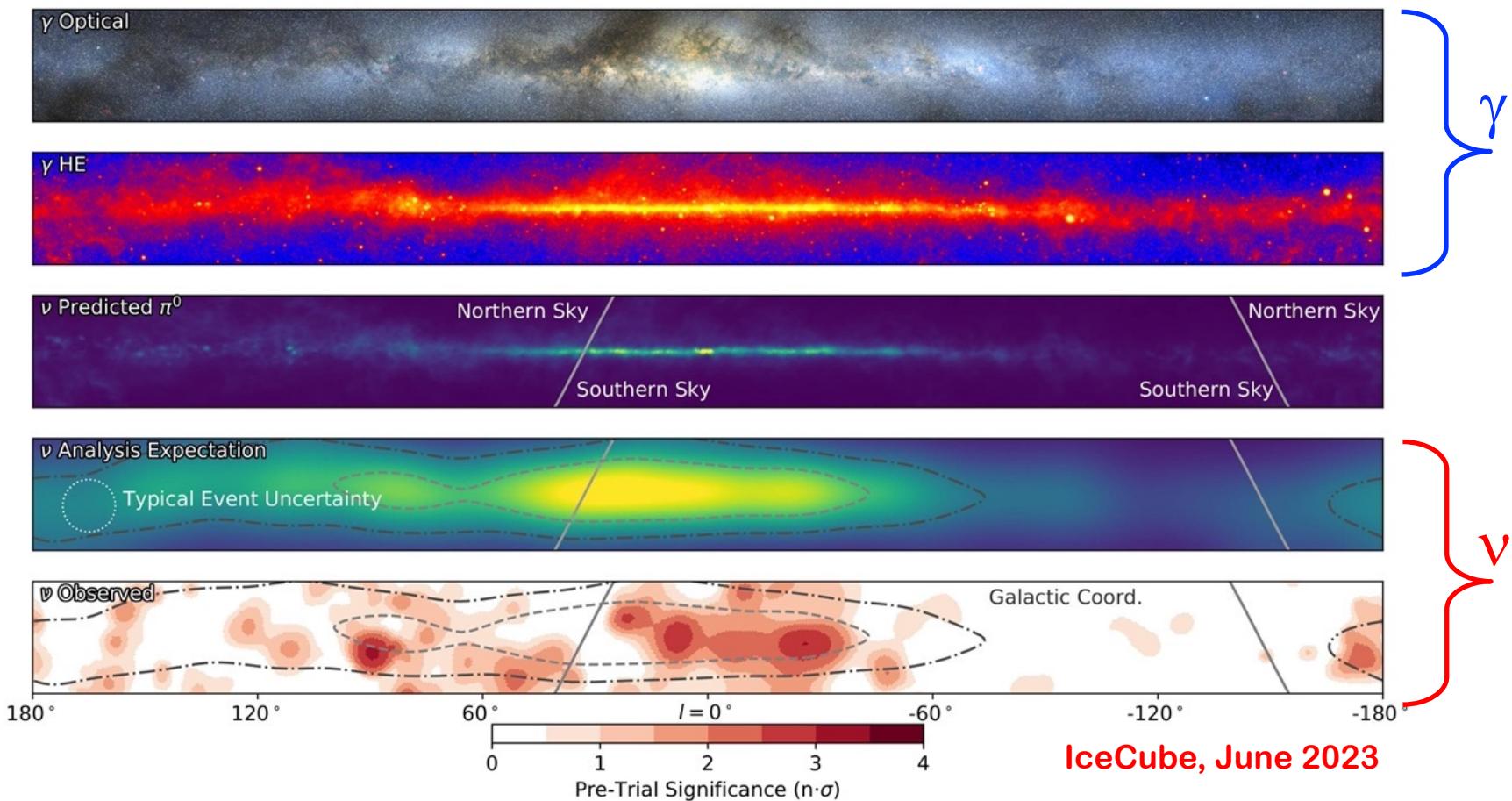
Flourishing field
of multimessenger
astronomy with
neutrino telescopes
(IceCube, KM3Net...)

New sources...

Co-messengers of photons

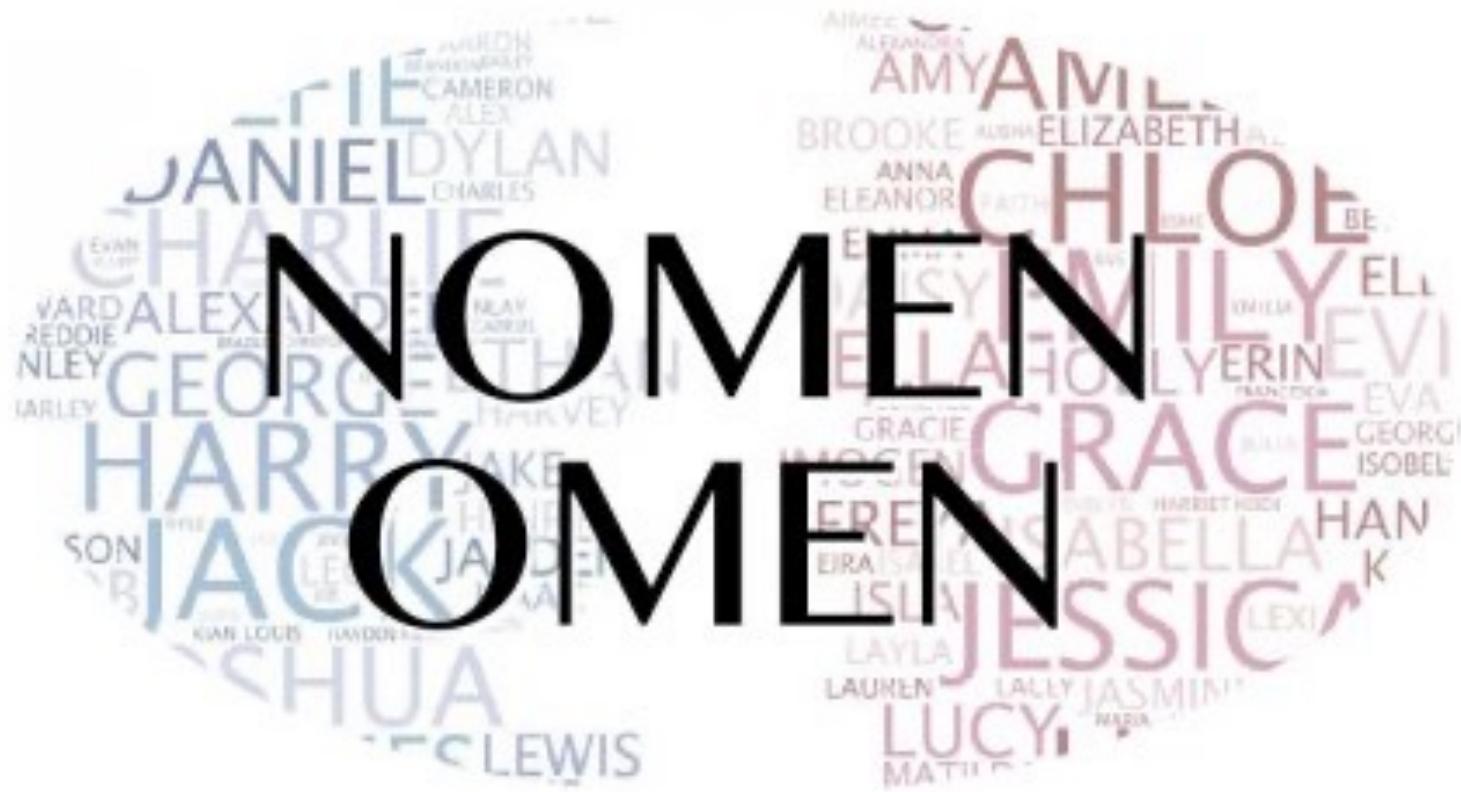
Co-messengers of gravitational waves?... hopefully in the future!

Very recently: looking at our own galaxy with ν eyes...



Just the beginning of a new way to explore the universe!

Epilogue



A name, a destiny...
Neutrino name: which destiny?

Language	Word tree	<i>...Some branches</i>	Meaning
Physics (Fermi 1934)	NEUTR-INO		Little neutral one
Italian	NEUTRO		Neutral
Latin	NE-UTER		Not either; neutral
Latin	UTER		Either
Greek		OUDETEROS	<i>Neutral</i>
Old High German		HWEDAR	<i>Which of two; whether</i>
Phonetic change/loss	[K]UOTER[US]		Which of the two?
Ionic Greek	KOTEROS		Which of the two?
Sanskrit	KATARAS		Which of the two?

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Sanskrit	KATARAS		Which of the two?
Latin		QUANTUS	How much?
Sanskrit		KATAMAS	Which out of many?
Sanskrit		KATHA	How?
Sanskrit		KAS	Who?
Indo-European root	KA or KWA		Interrogative base

The root of the name [neutrino] ... is a [kwa]stion

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Sanskrit		KAS	<i>Who?</i>
Indo-European root	KA or KWA		Interrogative base

Nomen Omen...



?

il destino
dei neutrini è...
porre nuove domande!