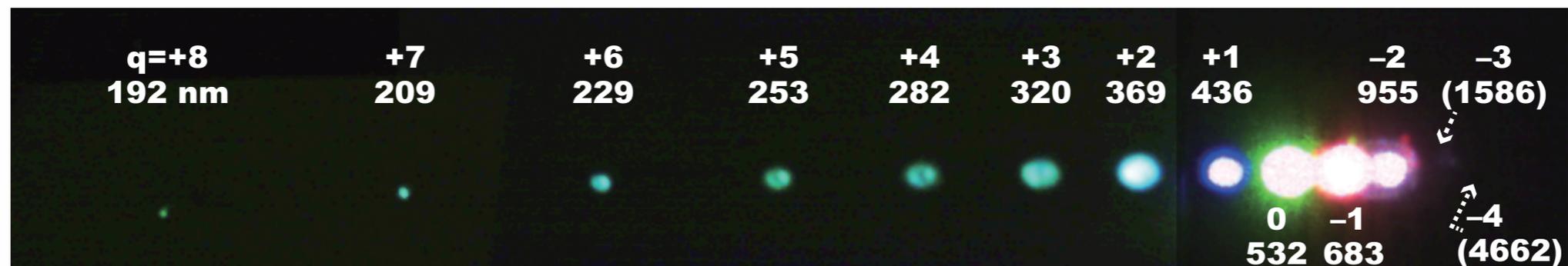


Neutrino Physics with Atomic/Molecular Processes

Minoru TANAKA
Osaka University



“Beyond the Standard Model in Okinawa”@OIST, Mar. 4, 2016

SPAN project

SPECTROSCOPY WITH ATOMIC NEUTRINO

Okayama U.

K. Kawaguchi, H. Hara, T. Masuda, Y. Miyamoto,
I. Nakano, N. Sasao, J. Tang, S. Uetake,
A. Yoshimi, K. Yoshimura, M. Yoshimura

Other institute

M. T. (Osaka), T. Wakabayashi (Kinki),
A. Fukumi (Kawasaki), S. Kuma (Riken),
C. Ohae (ECU), K. Nakajima (KEK), H. Nanjo (Kyoto)

INTRODUCTION

What we know about neutrino mass and mixing

Masses:

$$\Delta m_{21}^2 \simeq (8.66 \text{ meV})^2, \quad |\Delta m_{31(2)}^2| \simeq (49.6(5) \text{ meV})^2$$

$$\sum m_\nu \leq 0.23 \text{ eV} \quad \text{PLANCK 2013} \quad \text{NuFIT (2014)}$$

Mixing: $U = V_{\text{PMNS}} P$

$$V_{\text{PMNS}} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{12}c_{13} & s_{12}c_{13} & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ -s_{12}c_{23} - c_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & s_{23}c_{13} \\ s_{12}s_{23} - c_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{23}c_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \text{diag.}(1, e^{i\alpha}, e^{i\beta}) \quad \text{Majorana phases}$$

Bilenky, Hosek, Petcov; Doi, Kotani, Nishiura, Okuda, Takasugi; Schechter, Valle

$$\sin^2 \theta_{12} \simeq 0.30, \quad \sin^2 \theta_{23} \simeq 0.45(58), \quad \sin^2 \theta_{13} \simeq 0.022$$

NuFIT (2014)

Unknown properties of neutrinos

Absolute mass

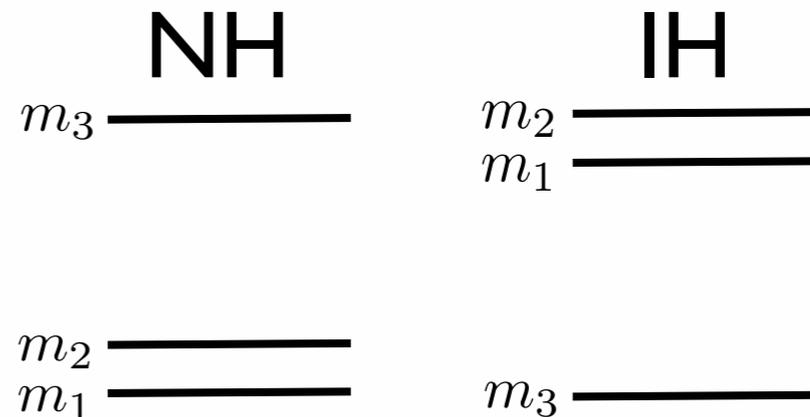
$$m_{1(3)} < 71(66) \text{ meV}, \quad 50 \text{ meV} < m_{3(2)} < 87(82) \text{ meV}$$

Mass type

Dirac or Majorana

Hierarchy pattern

normal or inverted



CP violation

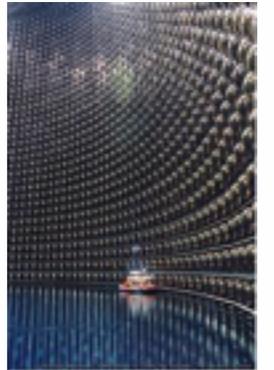
one Dirac phase, two Majorana phases
 δ α, β

Neutrino experiments

Conventional approach $E \gtrsim O(10\text{keV})$ big science

Neutrino oscillation: SK, T2K, reactors,...

Δm^2 , θ_{ij} , NH or IH, δ



Neutrinoless double beta decays

Dirac or Majorana, effective mass

$$\left| \sum_i m_i U_{ei}^2 \right|^2$$

Beta decay endpoint: KATRIN

absolute mass



Our approach $E \lesssim O(\text{eV})$ tabletop experiment

Atomic/molecular processes

absolute mass, NH or IH, D or M, δ , α , β



Plan of talk

Introduction

Radiative Emission of Neutrino Pair (RENPN)

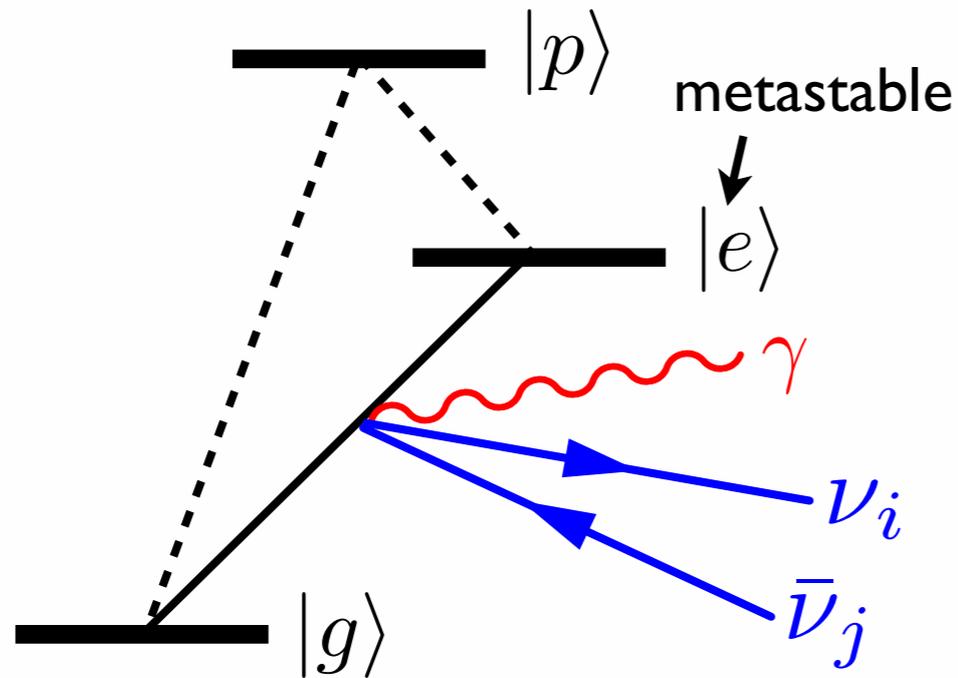
Paired Super-Radiance (PSR) Experiment

Summary

REN P

Radiative Emission of Neutrino Pair (RENPN)

A.Fukumi et al. PTEP (2012) 04D002, arXiv:1211.4904



$$|e\rangle \rightarrow |g\rangle + \gamma + \nu_i \bar{\nu}_j$$

Λ -type level structure

Ba, Xe, Ca⁺, Yb, ...

H₂, O₂, I₂, ...

Atomic/molecular energy scale \sim eV or less
close to the neutrino mass scale

cf. nuclear processes \sim MeV

$$\text{Rate} \sim \alpha G_F^2 E^5 \sim 1/(10^{33} \text{ s})$$

Enhancement mechanism?

Rate enhancement by coherence

R.H. Dicke,
Phys. Rev. 93, 99 (1954)

An ensemble of N atoms in a small volume L^3

$$L \ll \text{wave length} \implies e^{-ikx} \sim 1$$

Density matrix $\rho = \rho_{gg}|g\rangle\langle g| + \rho_{ee}|e\rangle\langle e| + \rho_{eg}|e\rangle\langle g| + \rho_{ge}|g\rangle\langle e|$

Fully excited state: $|e\rangle^N = |e\rangle \cdots |e\rangle$, $\rho_{eg} = 0$

deexcitation: $\left(\sum |g\rangle\langle e|\right) \prod |e\rangle$

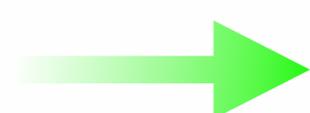
$$= |g\rangle|e\rangle \cdots |e\rangle + |e\rangle|g\rangle \cdots |e\rangle + \cdots + |e\rangle|e\rangle \cdots |g\rangle$$

 $\Gamma = N\Gamma_0$ **incoherent**

Fully coherent state: $\left[(|g\rangle + |e\rangle)/\sqrt{2} \right]^N$, $\rho_{eg} = 1/2$

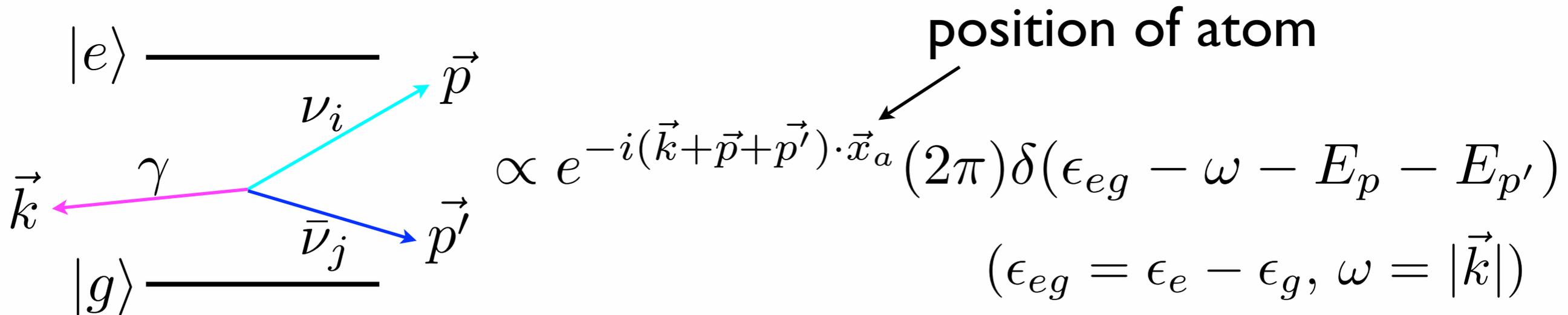
 $[|g\rangle(|g\rangle + |e\rangle) \cdots (|g\rangle + |e\rangle)$
deexcitation

$$+ (|g\rangle + |e\rangle)|g\rangle \cdots (|g\rangle + |e\rangle) + \cdots]/\sqrt{2^N}$$

 $\Gamma = N(N+1)\Gamma_0/4 \propto N^2$ **coherent**

Macrocoherence

Yoshimura et al. (2008)



Macroscopic target of N atoms, volume V ($n=N/V$)

$$\text{total amp.} \propto \sum_a e^{-i(\vec{k} + \vec{p} + \vec{p}') \cdot \vec{x}_a} \simeq \frac{N}{V} (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(\vec{k} + \vec{p} + \vec{p}')$$

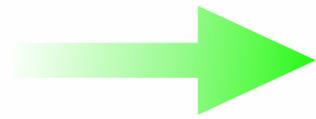
$$d\Gamma \propto n^2 V (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(q - p - p') \quad q^\mu = (\epsilon_{eg} - \omega, -\vec{k})$$

macrocoherent amplification

RENPs spectrum

D.N. Dinh, S.T. Petcov, N. Sasao, M.T., M. Yoshimura
PLB719(2013)154, arXiv:1209.4808

Energy-momentum conservation
due to the macrocoherence

 familiar 3-body decay kinematics

Six thresholds of the photon energy

$$\omega_{ij} = \frac{\epsilon_{eg}}{2} - \frac{(m_i + m_j)^2}{2\epsilon_{eg}} \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

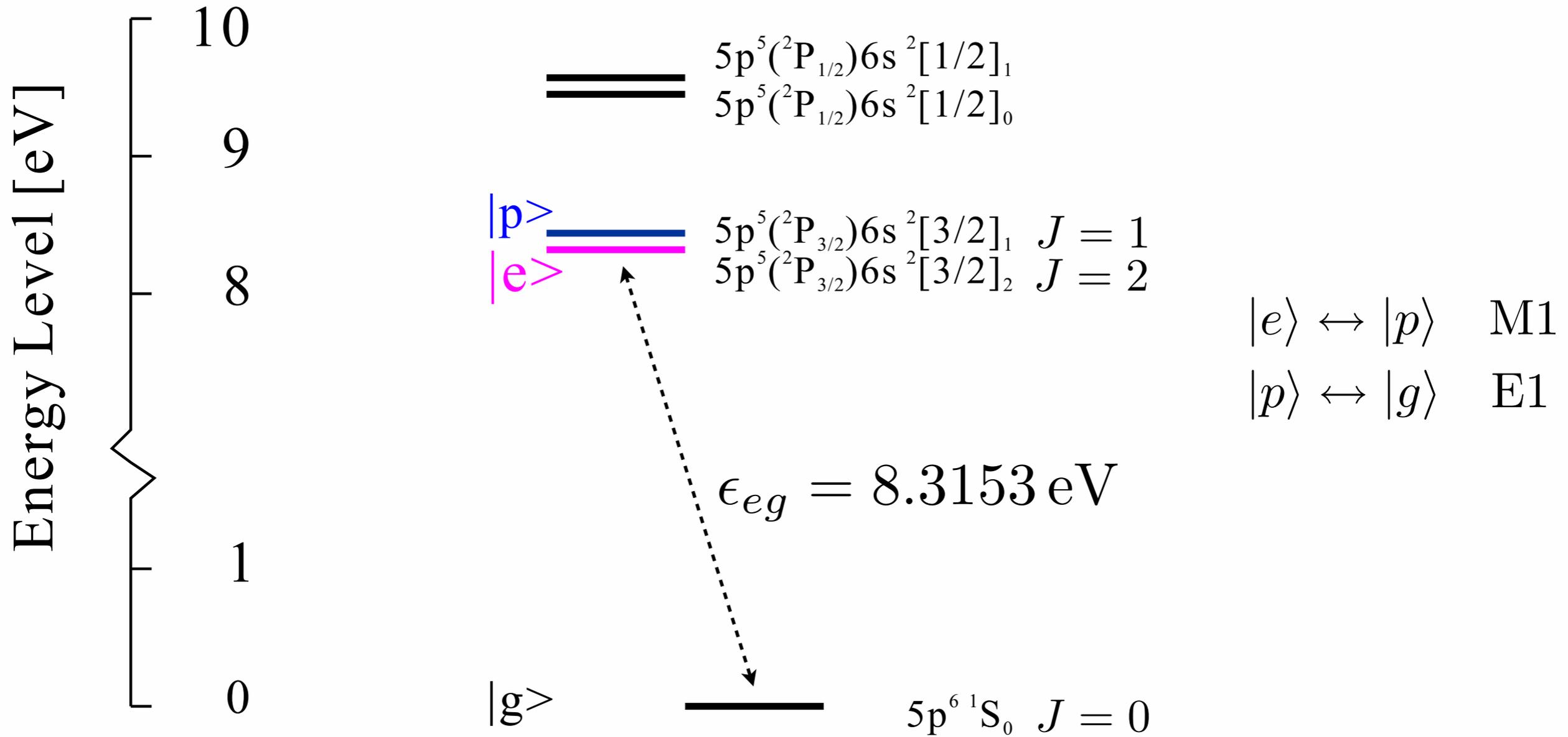
$\epsilon_{eg} = \epsilon_e - \epsilon_g$ atomic energy level splitting

Required energy resolution $\sim O(10^{-6})$ eV

typical laser linewidth

$$\Delta\omega_{\text{trig.}} \lesssim 1 \text{ GHz} \sim O(10^{-6}) \text{ eV}$$

Xe



macrocoherence

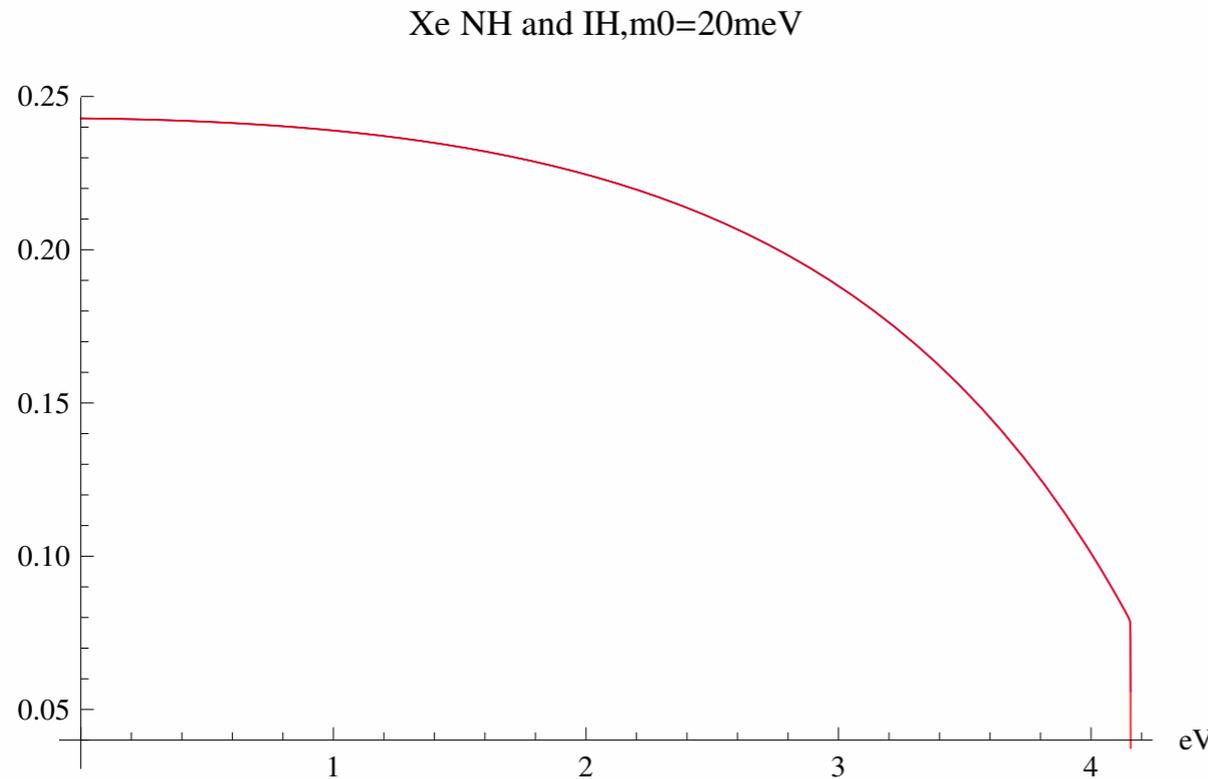
field energy density

$$\Gamma_0^{\text{SC}} \sim \frac{3n^2 V G_F^2 \gamma_{pg} \epsilon_{eg} n}{2\epsilon_{pg}^3} \sim 1\text{ mHz} (n/10^{21}\text{ cm}^{-3})^3 (V/10^2\text{ cm}^3)$$

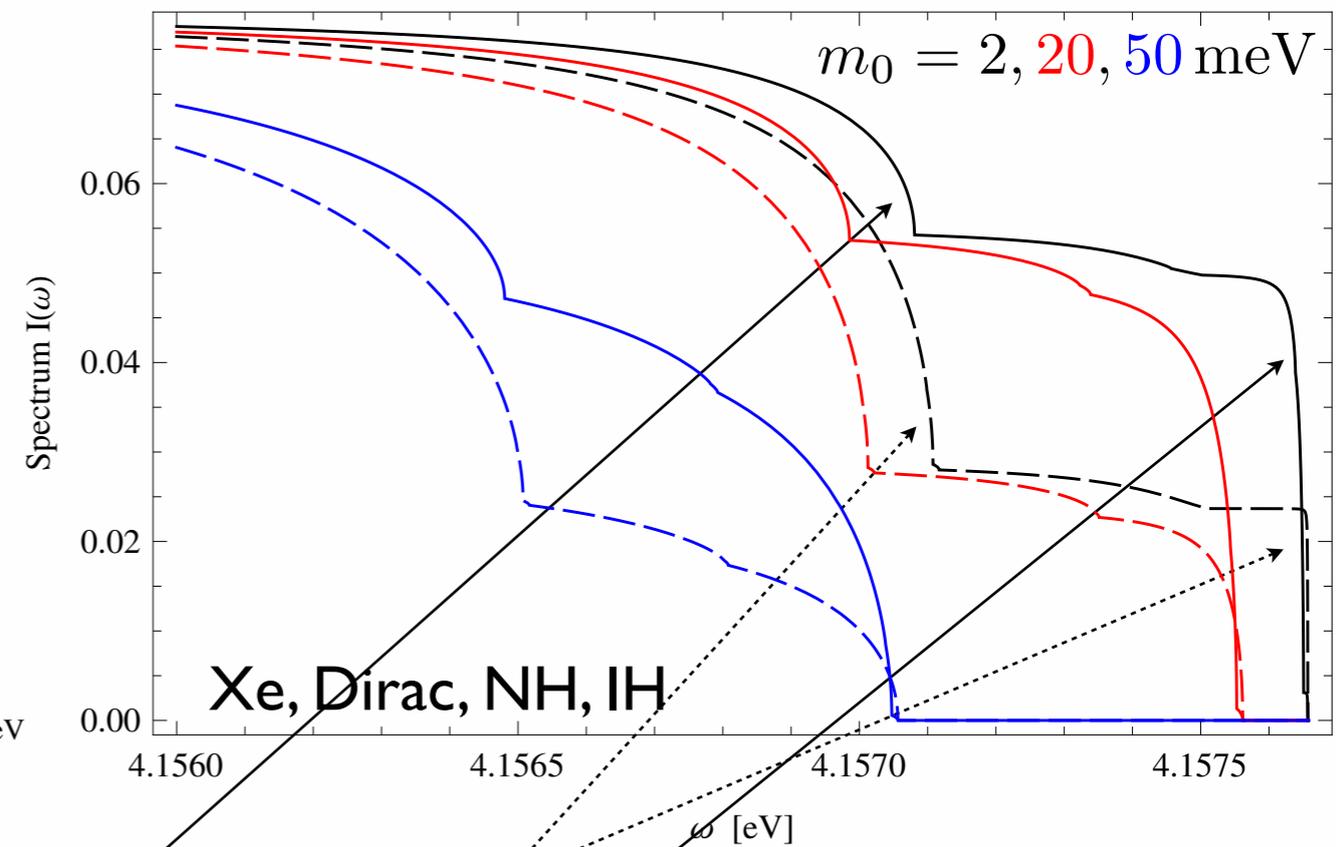
$\gamma_{pg} : |p\rangle \rightarrow |g\rangle$ rate

Photon spectrum (spin current)

Global shape



Threshold region



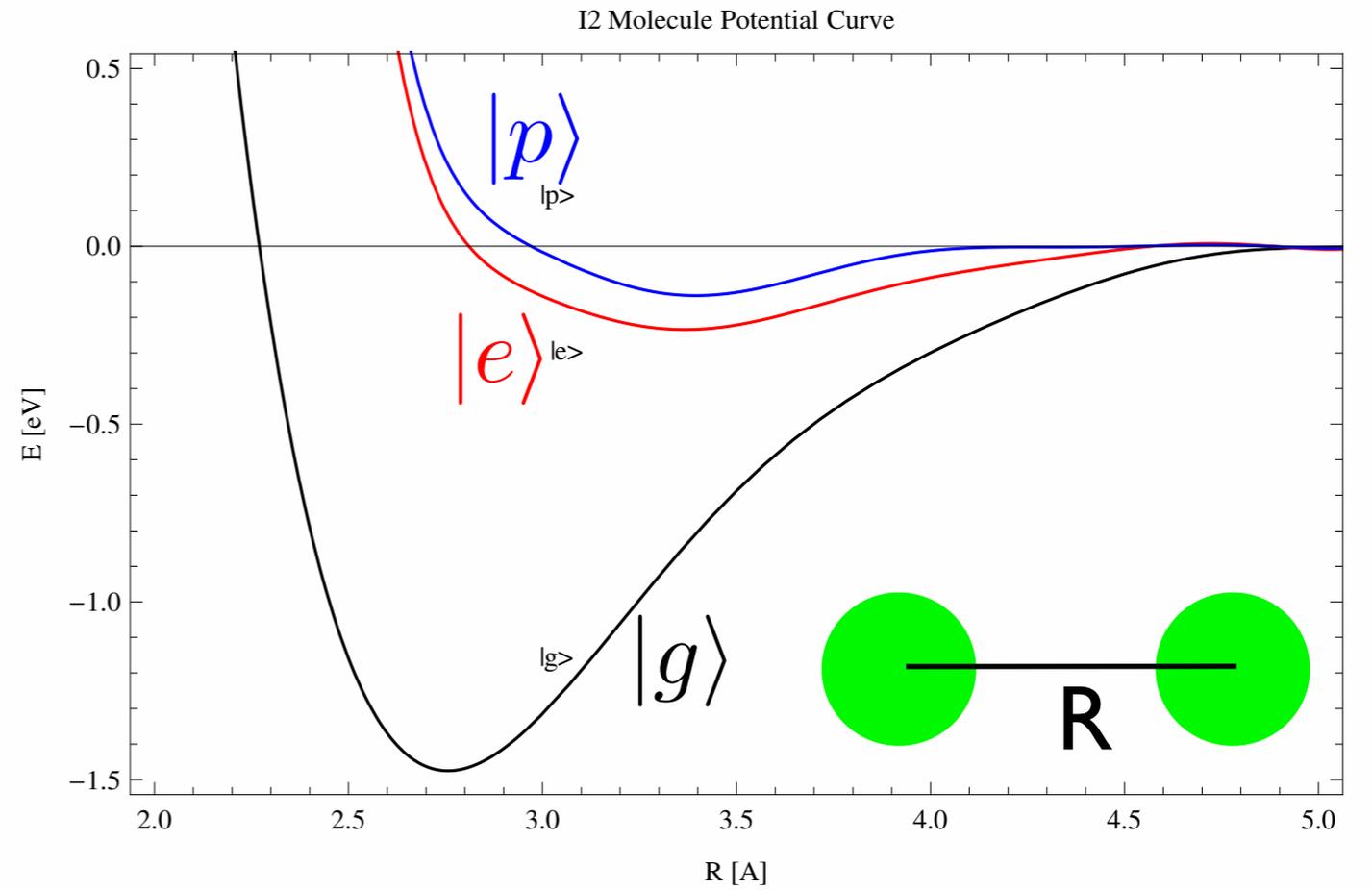
The threshold weight factors

B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	$B_{12} + B_{21}$	$B_{23} + B_{32}$	$B_{31} + B_{13}$
$(c_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 - 1/2)^2$	$(s_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 - 1/2)^2$	$(s_{13}^2 - 1/2)^2$	$2c_{12}^2 s_{12}^2 c_{13}^4$	$2s_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 s_{13}^2$	$2c_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 s_{13}^2$
0.0311	0.0401	0.227	0.405	0.0144	0.0325

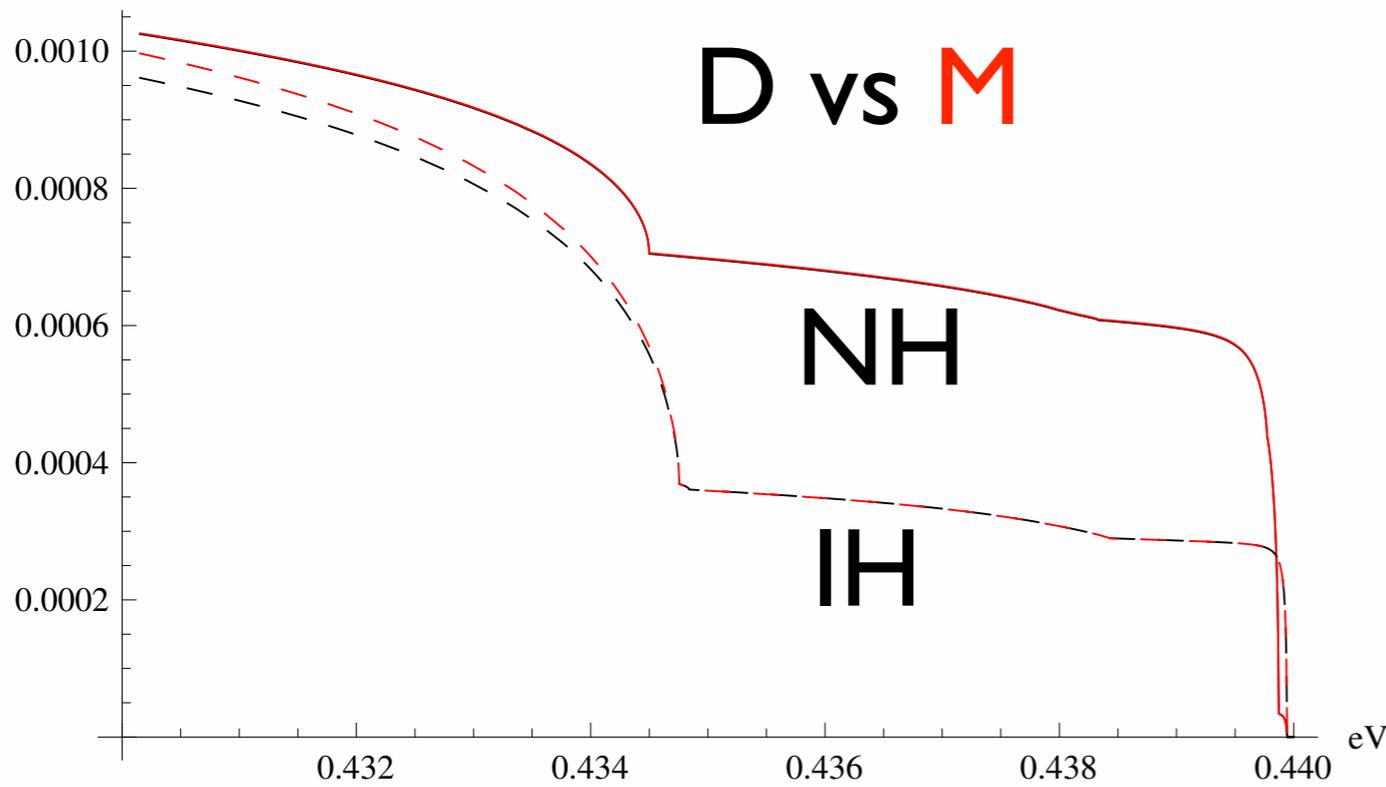
I2 molecule potential curves

$$\epsilon_{eg} \sim 1 \text{ eV}$$

I2 A'v=1 → Xv=15: m0=5meV



I2 A'v=1 → Xv=15: m0=20meV

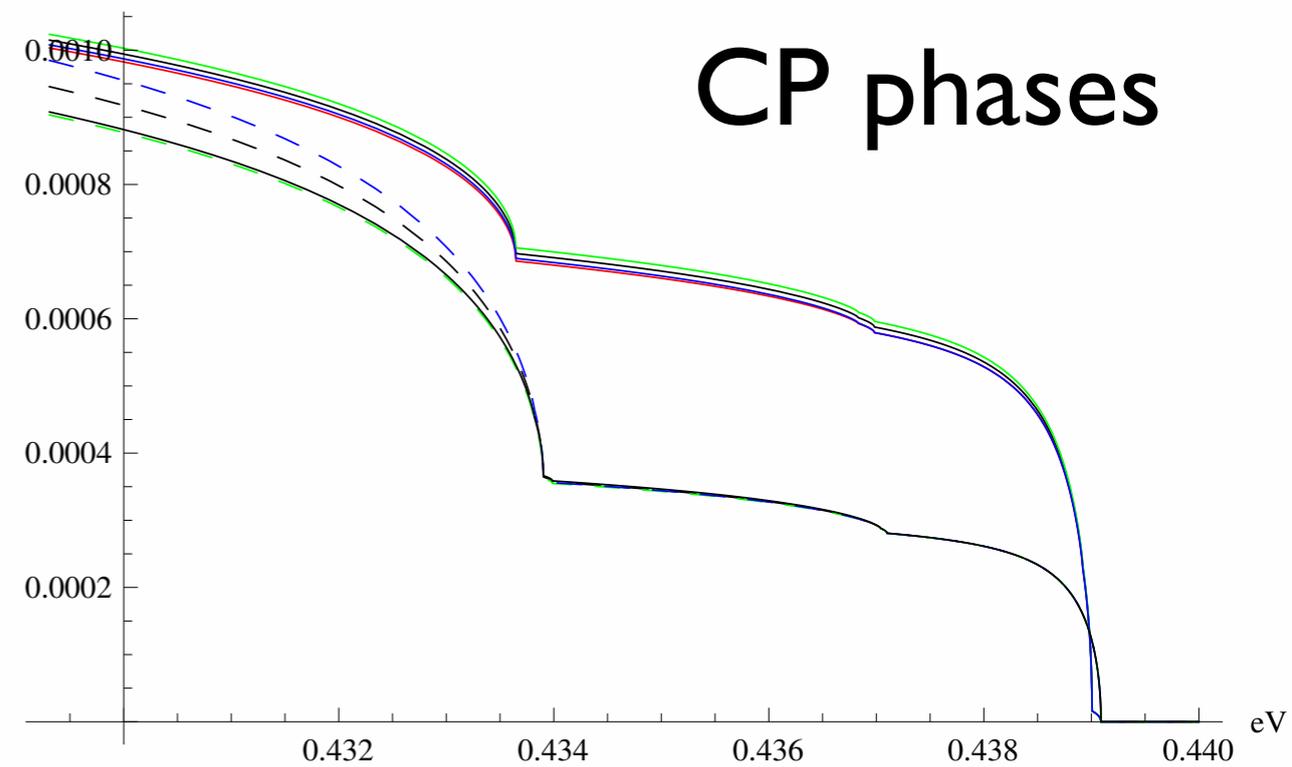


D vs M

NH

IH

D-M diff. < 10%



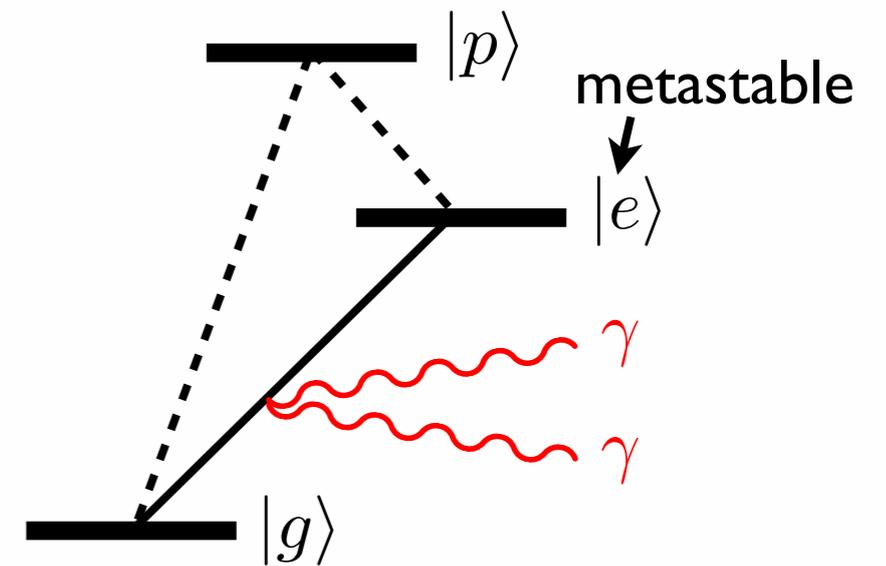
CP phases

PSR EXPERIMENT

Paired Super-Radiance (PSR)

M. Yoshimura, N. Sasao, MT, PRA86, 013812 (2012)

$$|e\rangle \rightarrow |g\rangle + \gamma + \gamma$$



Prototype for RENP

proof-of-concept for the **macrocoherence**

Preparation of **initial state** for RENP

coherence generation ρ_{eg}

dynamical factor $\eta_{\omega}(t)$

Theoretical description to be tested

Maxwell-Bloch equation

Para-hydrogen gas PSR experiment

@ Okayama U

Y. Miyamoto et al. PTEPI 13C01 (2014),
PTEP081C01 (2015)

vibrational transition of p-H₂

$$|e\rangle = |Xv = 1\rangle \longrightarrow |g\rangle = |Xv = 0\rangle$$

two-photon decay: $\tau_{2\gamma} \sim 10^{11}$ s

p-H₂: nuclear spin=singlet
smaller decoherence

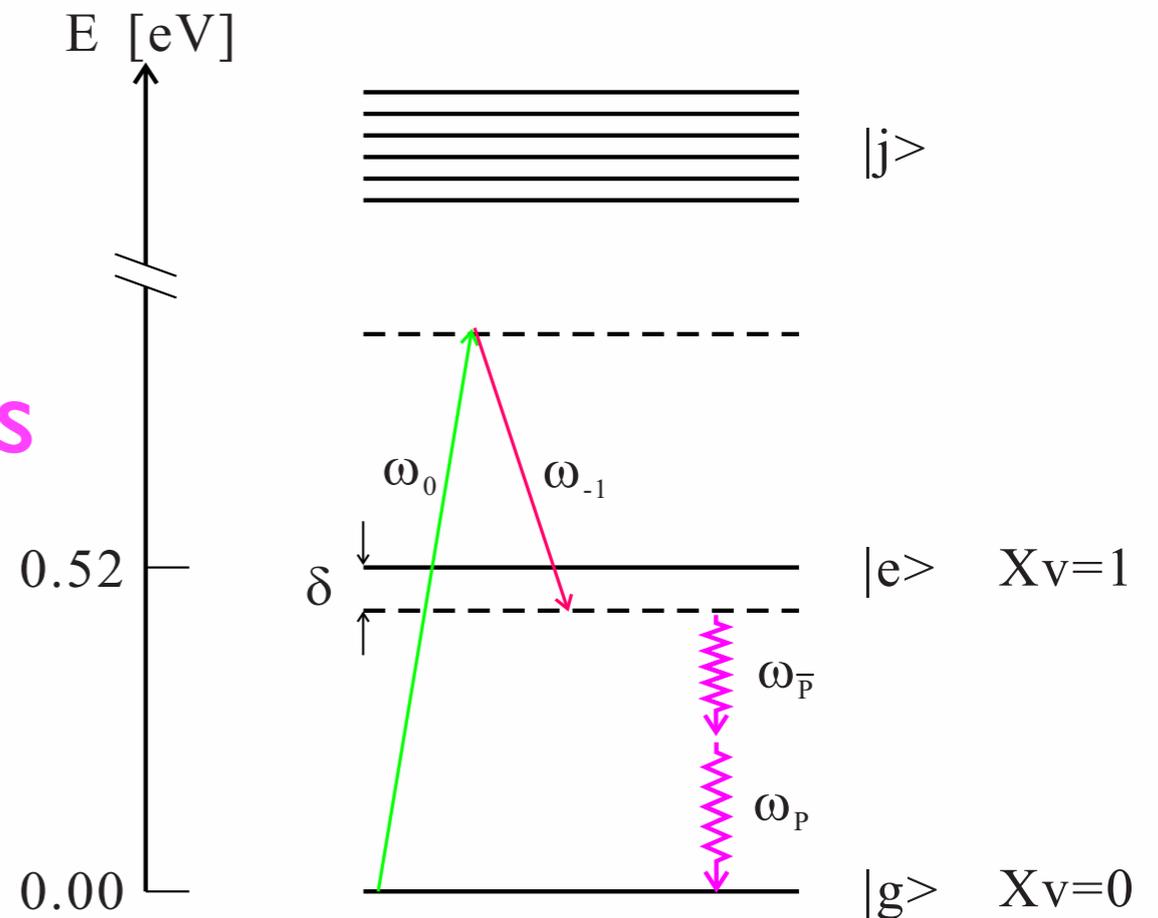
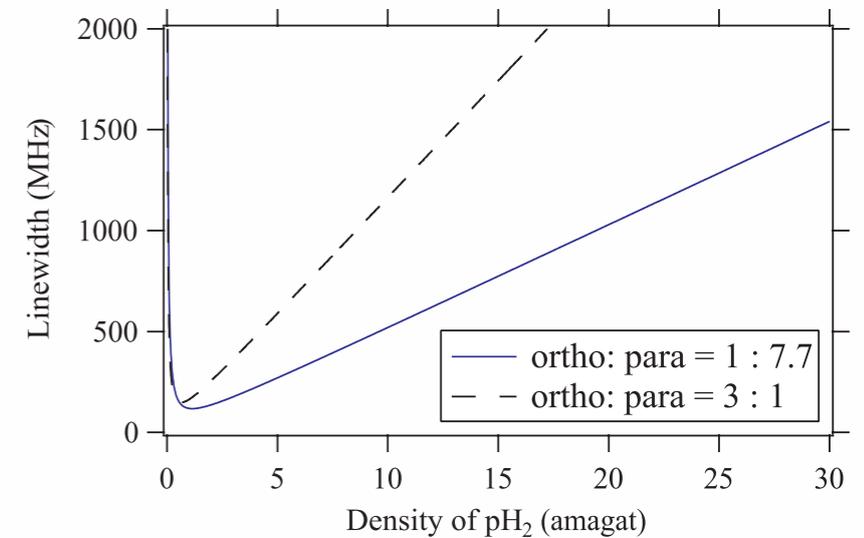
$$1/T_2 \sim 130 \text{ MHz}$$

coherence production

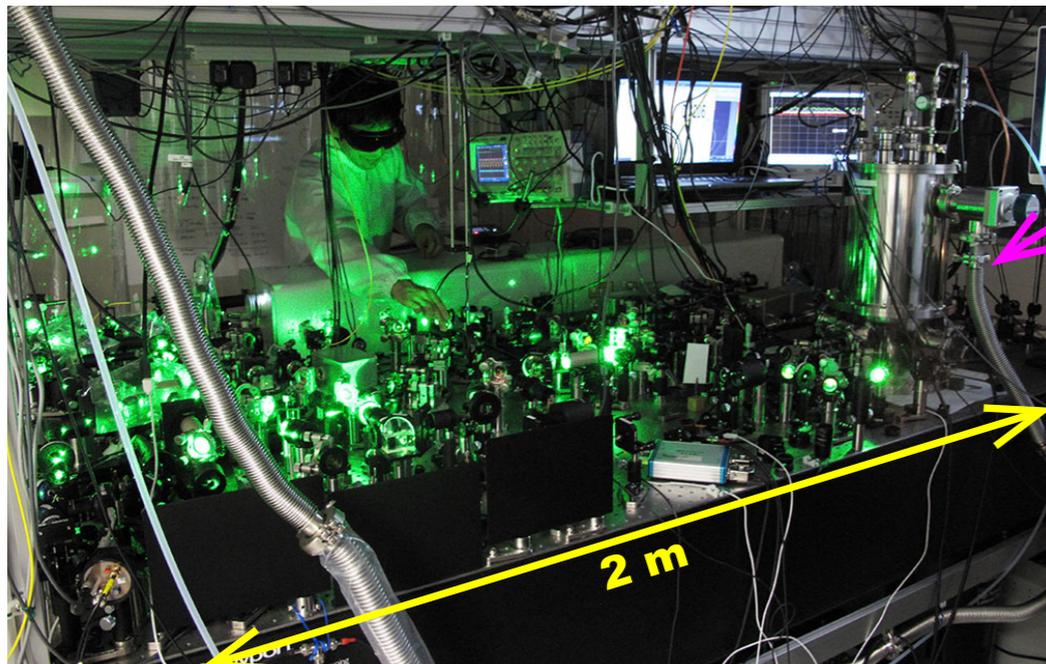
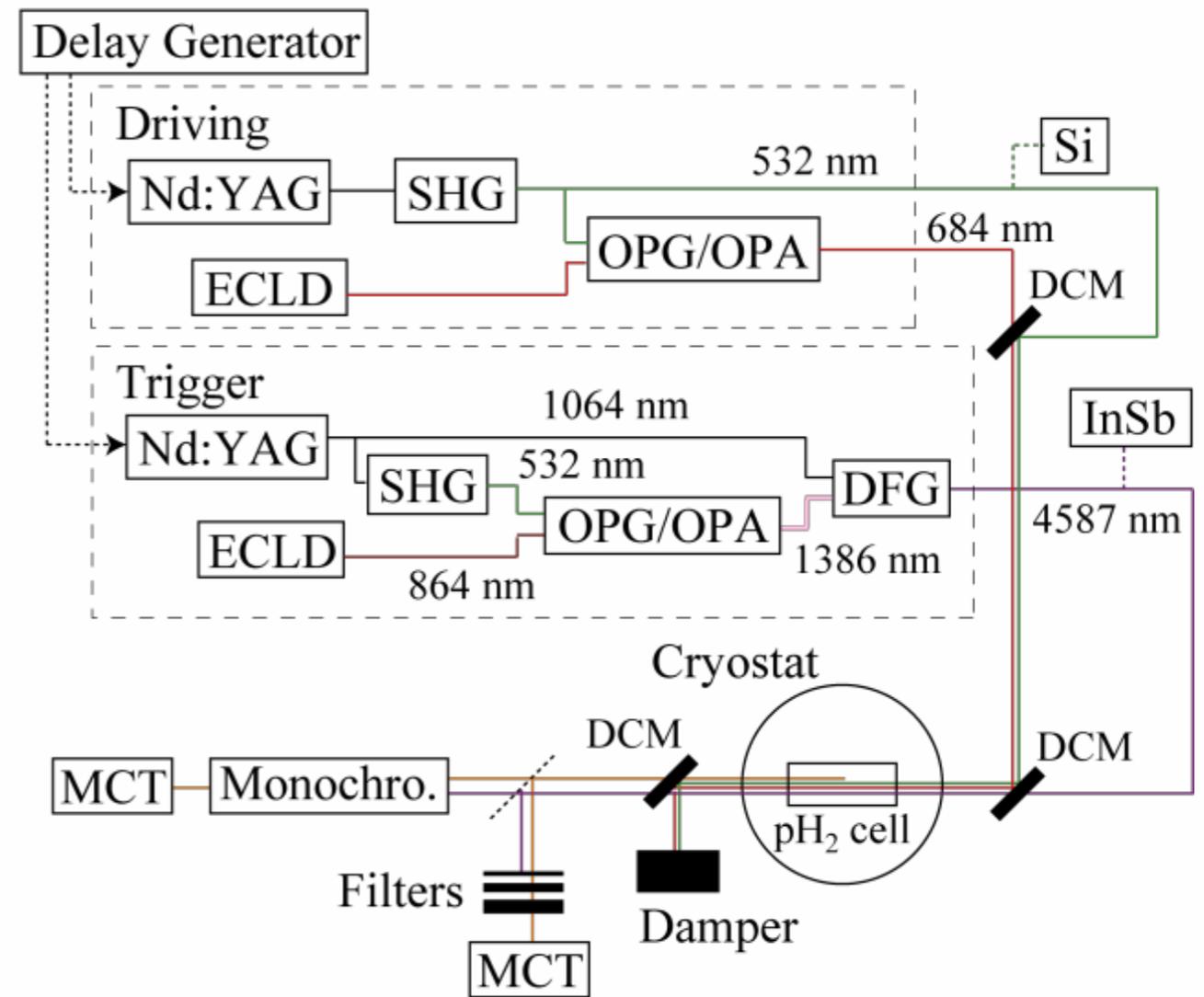
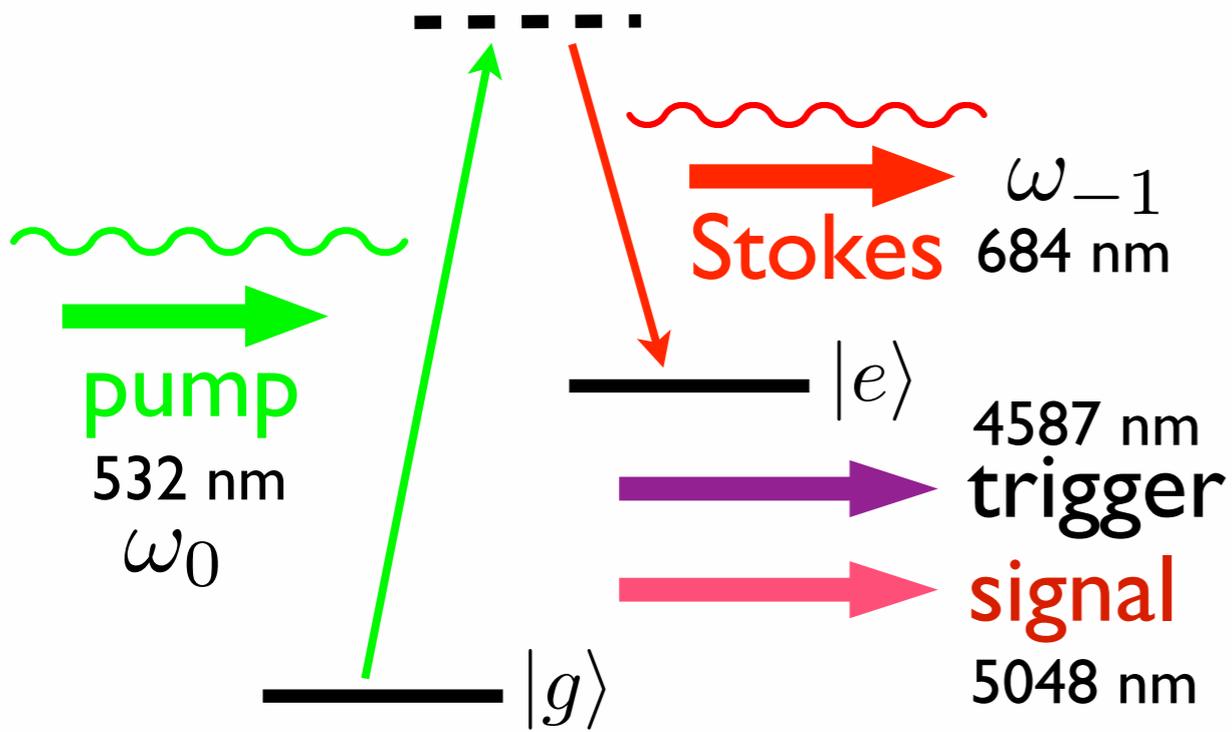
adiabatic Raman process

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\omega &= \omega_0 - \omega_{-1} \\ &= \epsilon_{eg} - \delta \\ &= \omega_p + \omega_{\bar{p}} \end{aligned}$$

detuning



Experimental setup



Target cell: $L=15$ cm, $\Phi=2$ cm, 78 K, 60 kPa
 $n = 5.6 \times 10^{19}$ cm⁻³ $1/T_2 \sim 130$ MHz

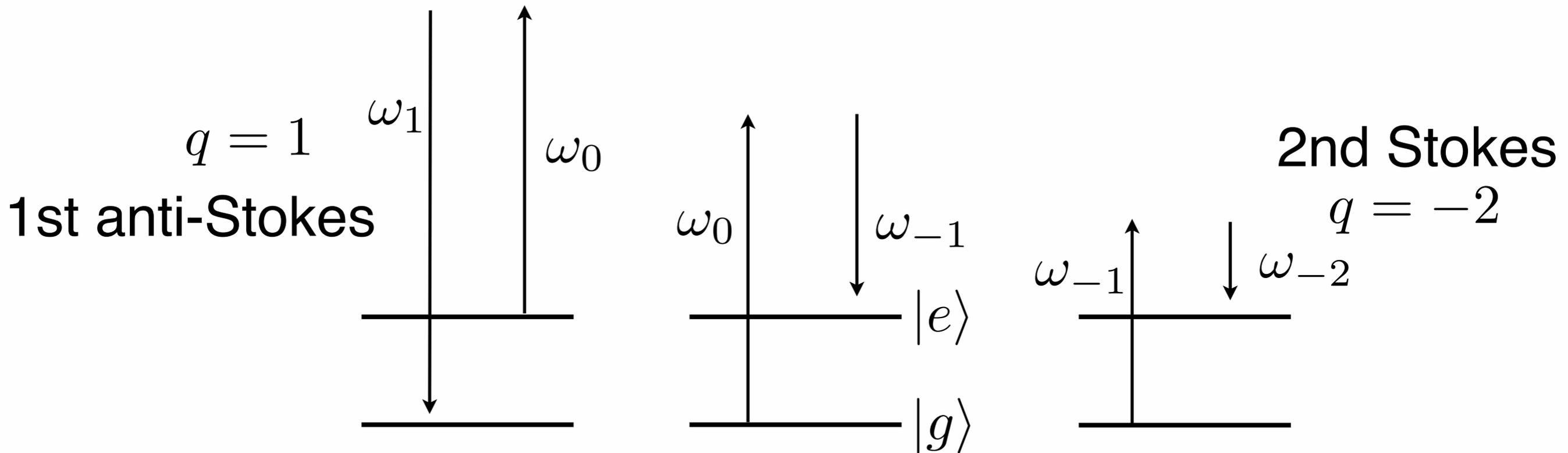
Driving lasers: 532, 684 nm
 5 mJ, 9, 6 ns, $w_0 = 100$ μ m (5 GW/cm²)

Trigger: 4587 nm
 150 μ J, 2 ns

Raman sideband generation

Harris, Sokolov, Phys. Rev. A55, R4019 (1997)

Kien, Liang, Katsuragawa, Ohtsuki, Hakuta, Sokolov, Phys. Rev. A60, 1562 (1999)



$$\omega_q = \omega_0 + q(\omega_e - \omega_g - \delta) = \omega_0 + q(\omega_0 - \omega_{-1})$$

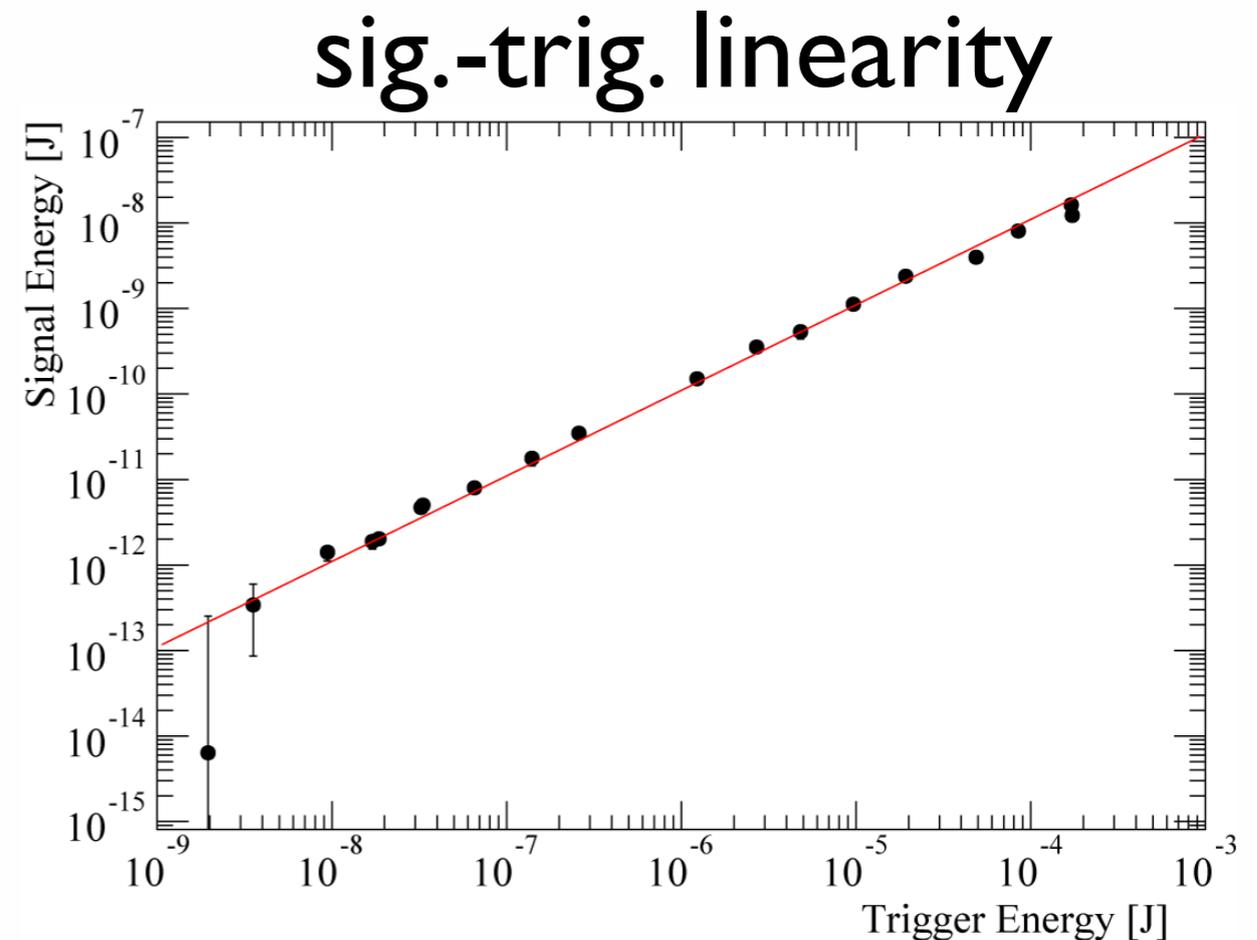
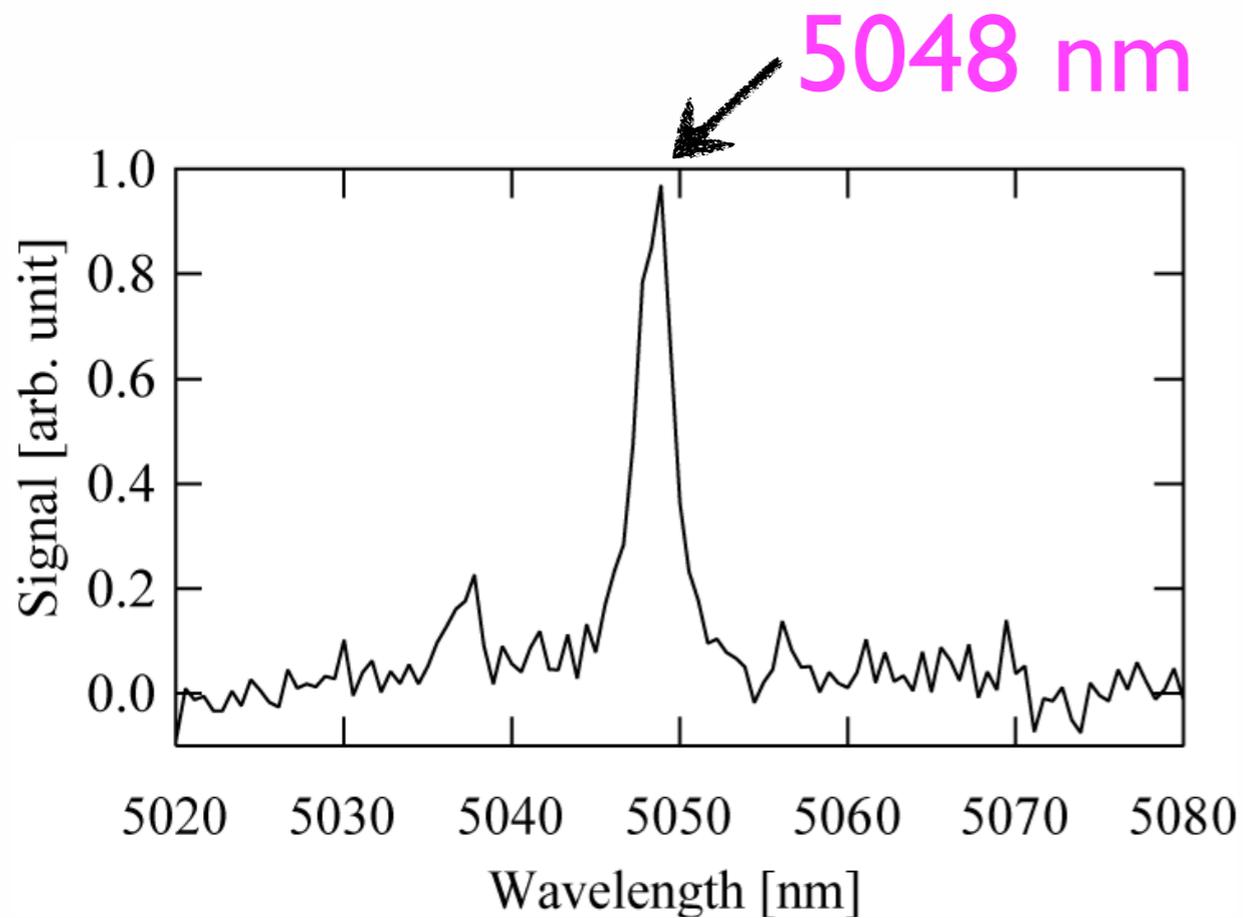
$q \geq q_{\min}$ the lowest Stokes



Results

Estimated coherence (from sidebands)

$$|\rho_{eg}| \sim 0.04 \quad (\delta = -160 \text{ MHz})$$



6×10^{11} photons/pulse
→ 10^{18} enhancement

weak field
low coherence

SUMMARY

Neutrino Physics with Atoms/Molecules

- **REN**P spectra are sensitive to unknown neutrino parameters.
Absolute mass, Dirac or Majorana, NH or IH, CP
- **Macrocoherent** rate amplification is essential.
Demonstrated by a QED process, **PSR**.

- **Background-free REN**P

M.Yoshimura, N. Sasao, M.T., PTEP (2015) 053B06

- **Waveguide** (photonic crystals)

M.Yoshimura, N. Sasao, M.T., K.Tsumura, work in progress

A new approach to neutrino physics