

Helicity of Neutrinos

ニュートリノのヘリシティ

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1. Introduction

History of neutrino

1903 Rutherford : Discovery of α -ray , β -ray , γ -ray

1904 Chadwick : Discovery of continuous spectrum of β -ray

1931 Pauli : Neutrino hypothesis

1954 Reines : Detection of neutrino

1956 Yang, Lee : Parity violation in weak interaction

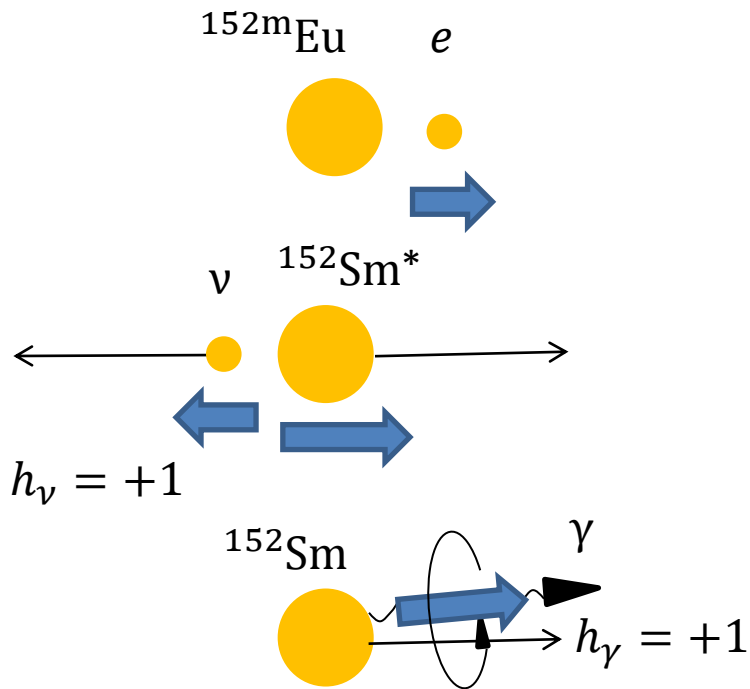
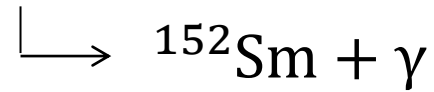
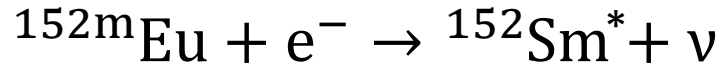
Helicity is defined as

$$h = \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}}{|\boldsymbol{\sigma}| \cdot |\boldsymbol{p}|}$$

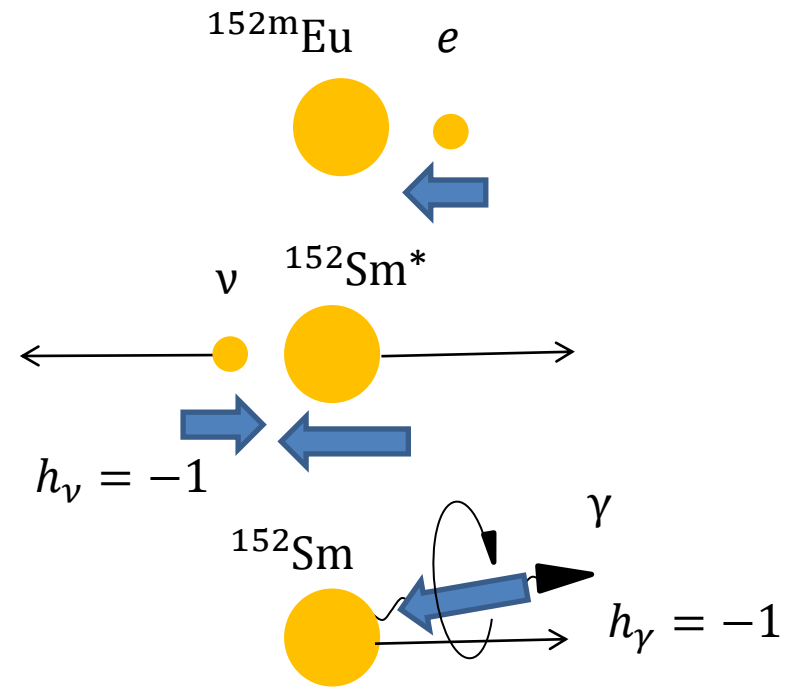
$$\begin{array}{ll} \boldsymbol{p} \longrightarrow & \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma} \longrightarrow & h = +1 \\ \boldsymbol{p} \longrightarrow & \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma} \longleftarrow & h = -1 \end{array}$$

In this experiment, the helicity of neutrino was measured.

2. Principle of experiment

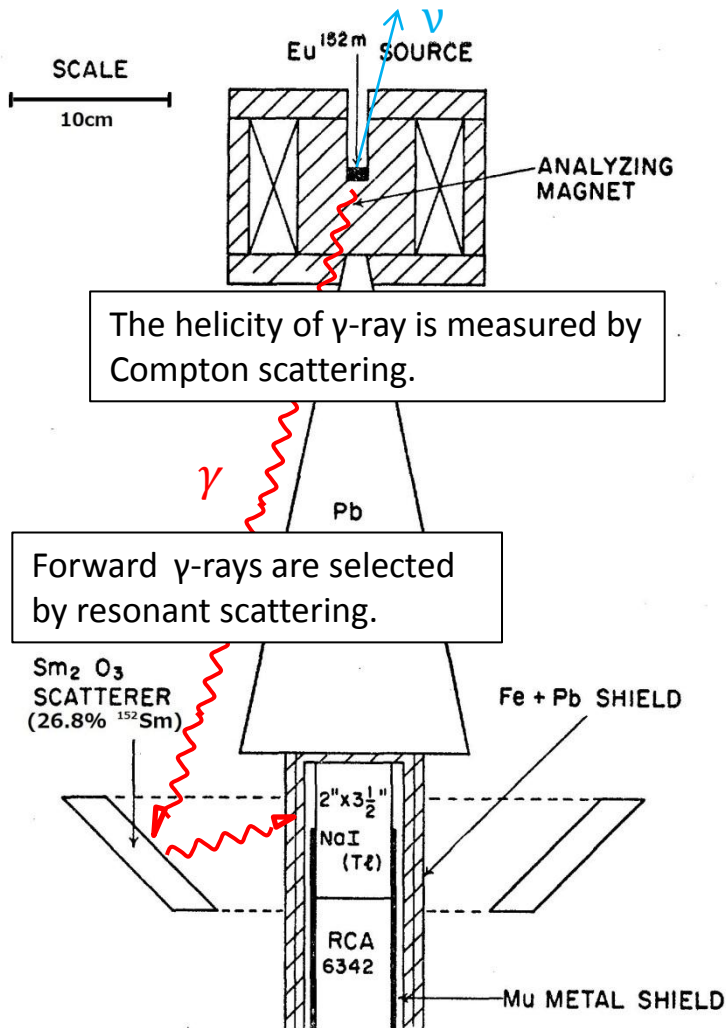


If $h_\gamma = +1, h_\nu = +1$



If $h_\gamma = -1, h_\nu = -1$

3. Experimental method



- ^{152m}Eu, the source, was produced in the Brookhaven reactor.

- Electromagnet was alternately magnetized in the up or down direction every 3 minutes.

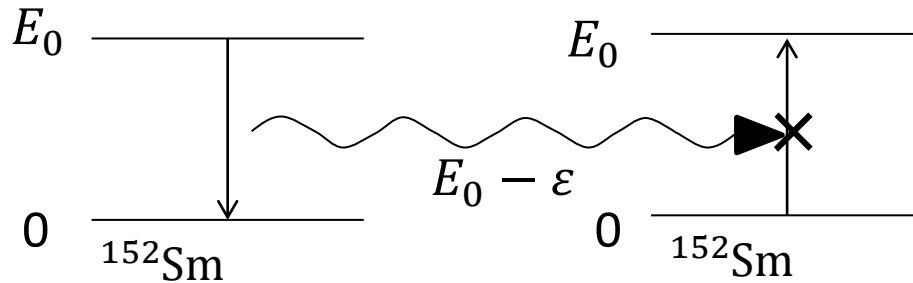
- 9 runs with length from 3 to 9 hours were carried out.

I will explain about resonant scattering and measurement of γ -ray helicity with Compton polarimeter.

Resonant scattering of γ -rays

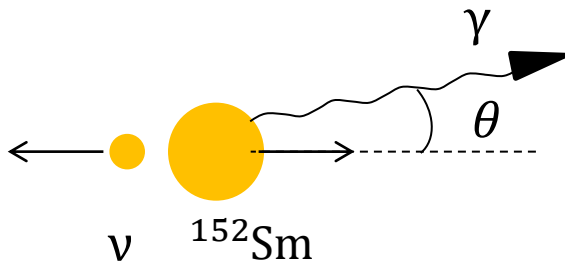
In order to select forward γ -ray, resonant scattering was used.

(共鳴散乱)



ϵ : recoil energy

$$\epsilon = \frac{E_0^2}{2Mc^2}$$



Energy of γ -ray

$$E_\gamma = E_0 - \underbrace{\frac{E_0^2}{2Mc^2}}_{\epsilon} + \underbrace{\frac{E_0 E_\nu}{Mc^2} \cos \theta}_{\text{Doppler shift}}$$

For resonant scattering

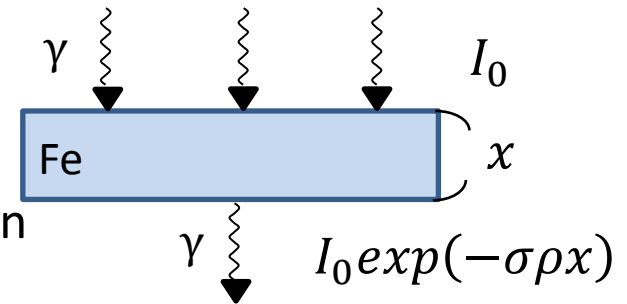
$$E_0 = E_\gamma - \epsilon$$

$$\frac{E_0^2}{Mc^2} = \frac{E_0 E_\nu}{Mc^2} \cos \theta$$

$$E_\nu \cos \theta = E_0 \longrightarrow \text{Condition of resonant scattering}$$

Measurement of γ -ray helicity with Compton polarimeter

- The γ -ray enters into the magnetized iron.
- Cross-section of Compton scattering is larger if electron and γ -ray spins are antiparallel.



$$\sigma_{anti} > \sigma_{para}$$

- The counting rate varies depending on the direction of the magnetization by Compton scattering.

$$\delta \equiv \frac{N_- - N_+}{\frac{1}{2}(N_- + N_+)}$$

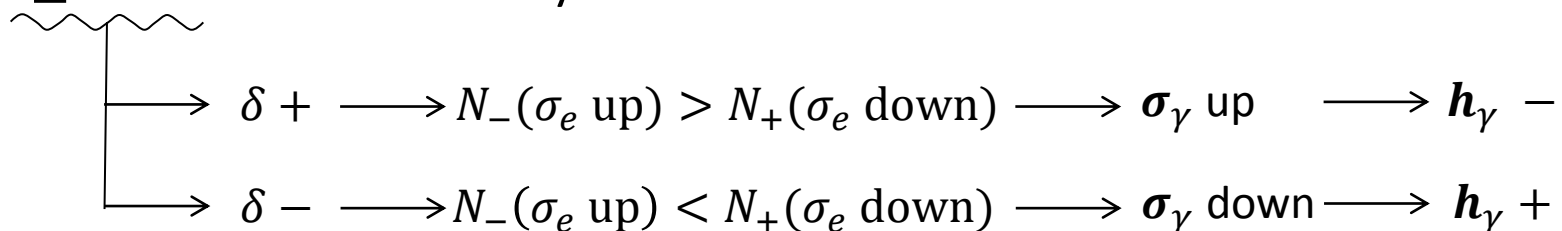
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N_+ : counting rate with the magnetic field pointing up
(The spin of electron pointing down)

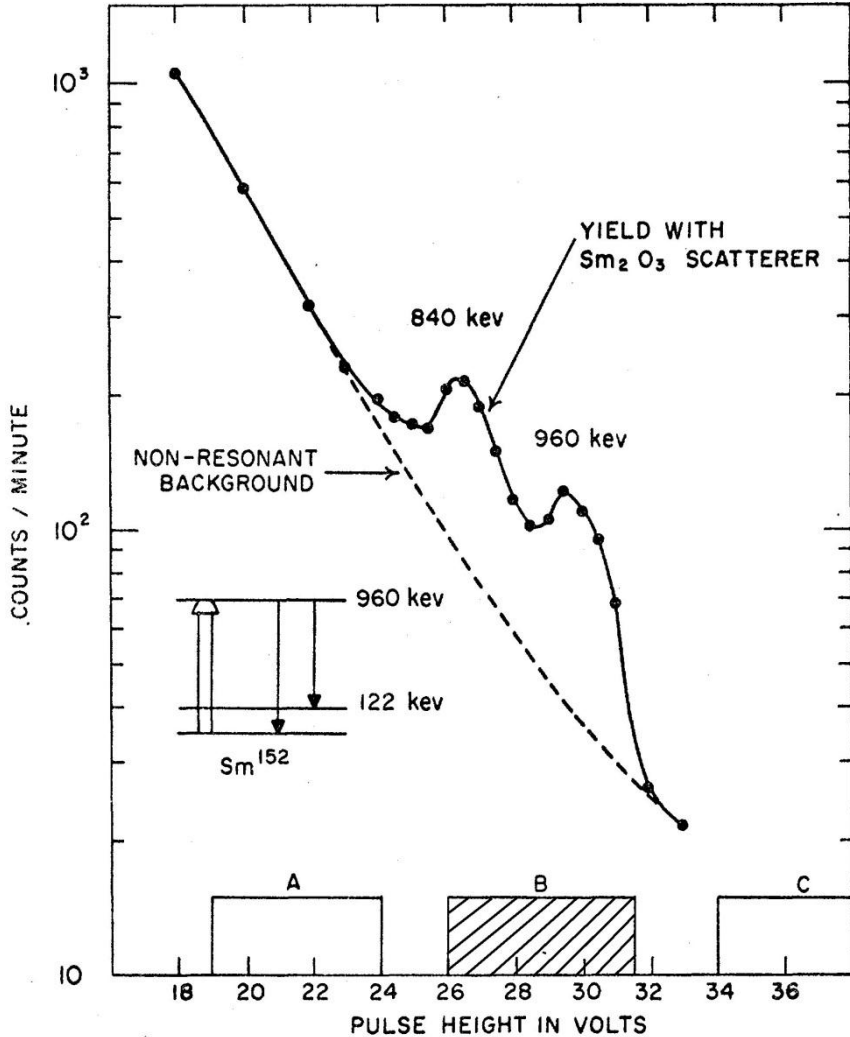
N_- : counting rate with the magnetic field pointing down
(The spin of electron pointing up)

]

- If the γ -ray are 100% circularly polarized, we expect an effect of $\delta = \pm 0.025$ with an accuracy of 10%.



4. Result



- An effect $\delta = +0.017 \pm 0.003$ was observed in channel B.

- The helicity of γ -ray is negative.



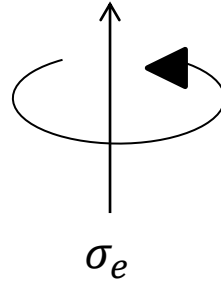
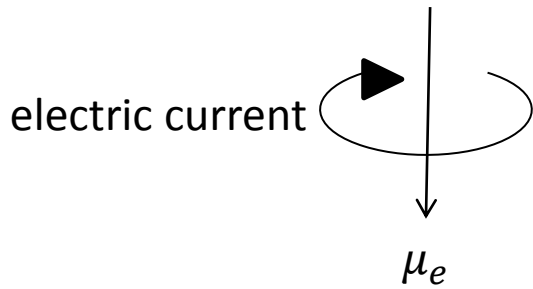
$$h_\nu = -1$$

5. Summary

- The helicity of the neutrino was determined by the measurement of γ -ray from the electron capture of ^{152m}Eu .
- To select forward γ -ray, the resonant scattering was used.
- The helicity of γ -ray was measured by Compton scattering.
- The helicity of forward γ -ray was negative.
- It indicates that the helicity of neutrino is negative; $h_\nu = -1$

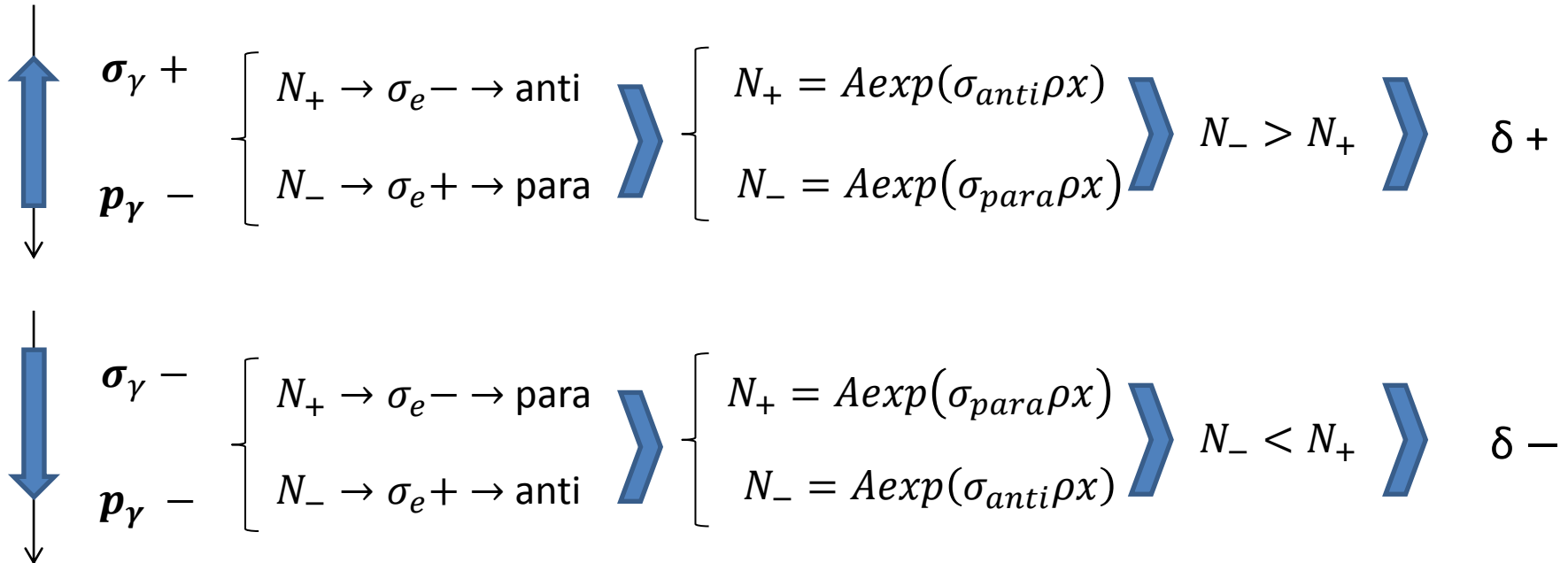
以下、補足スライド

δ and h_γ



μ_e : magnetic moment

$$\mu_e = 2 \left(-\frac{e}{m} \right) \sigma_e$$



Fe peripheral electron : 2

density : $7.09 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}^3 / \text{mol} \rightarrow 0.141 \text{ mol} / \text{cm}^3$

$$\rho = 2 \times 0.141 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} = 1.70 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$