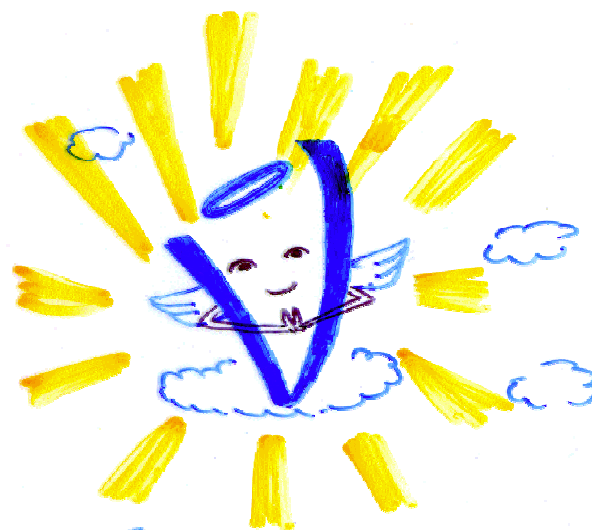




Neutrino ν



anti-neutrino $\bar{\nu}$

Neutrino Factory: EU+CH version

Simone Gilardoni

DPNC – Université de Genève

CERN – PS/PP Division

Atmospheric
Neutrinos

Phase δ ~~CP~~

Solar
Neutrinos

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13} e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13} e^{-i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Super-K UP-DOWN

- **Maximal** mixing

- $\Delta m^2 \approx 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$

- $L/E = 1 \text{ GeV}/500 \text{ km}$

- *Limit* from CHOOZ

- Goal of next generation of neutrino-beam

- If θ_{13} is zero, IMPOSSIBLE to observe CP violation

- SNO

- **Large** Mixing (LMA)

- Kamland

- $L/E \approx \text{MeV}/1.5 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m}$

$$\frac{P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu) - P(\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu)}{P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu) + P(\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu)} = A_{CP} \propto \frac{\sin \delta \sin(\Delta m_{12}^2 L / 4E) \sin \theta_{12}}{\sin \theta_{13}}$$

~~CP~~ is observable **IF**:

- $\sin^2 \theta_{12}$ and Δm_{12}^2 are large (**LMA**) and $\sin^2 \theta_{13}$ small
- Appearance experiment: $P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu)$
 - $P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e)$ is T invariant \rightarrow CP is conserved
(CP not observable from solar or reactor neutrinos)

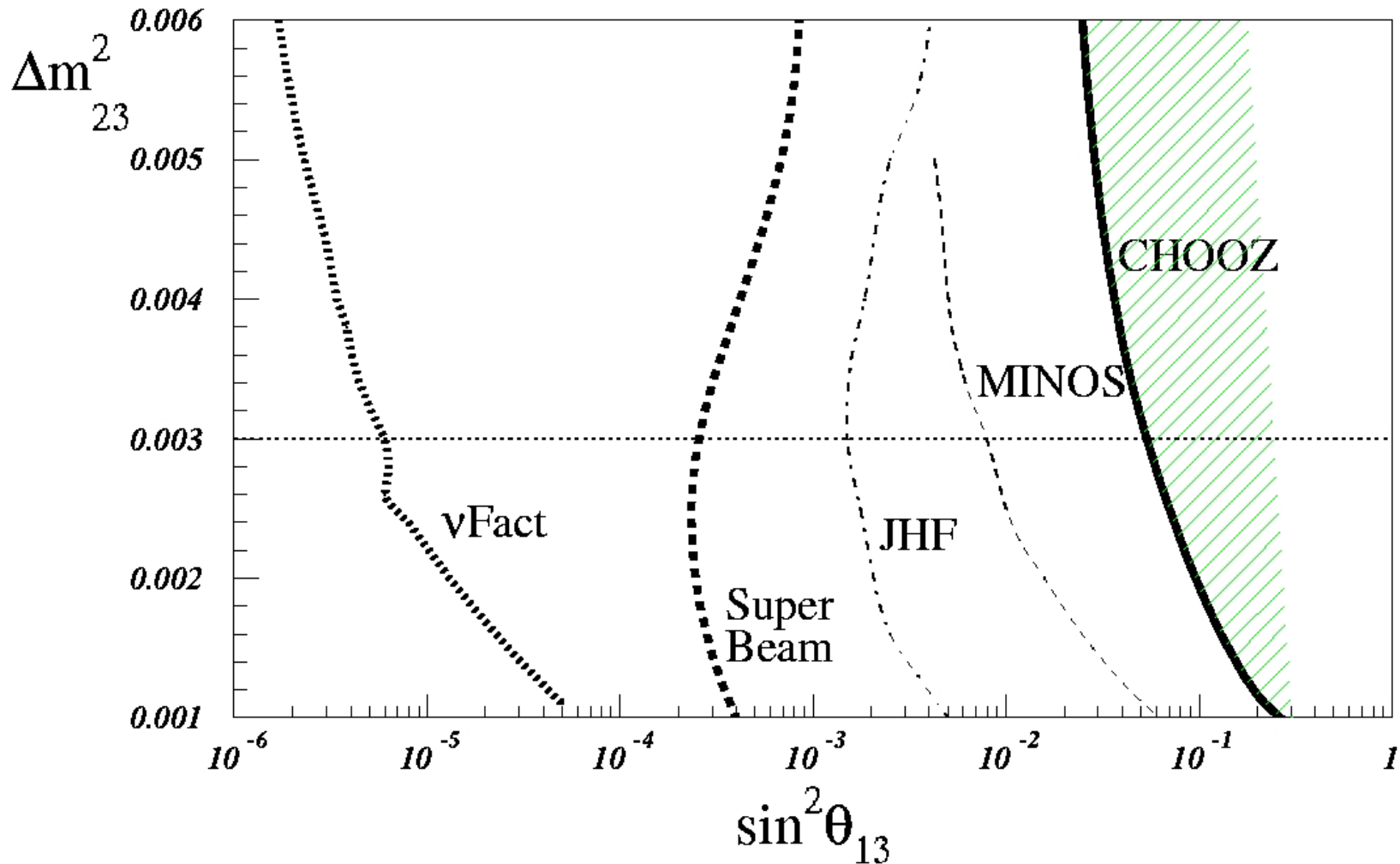
- Measure θ_{13} via $P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu)$ with a precision of 10^{-3} or setting a limit to 10^{-6}
- Determine via MSW the sign of Δm^2
- Discover and measure the CP violation in the leptonic sector (phase δ)

$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \neq P(\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu)$$

(If LMA is confirmed by Kamland...)

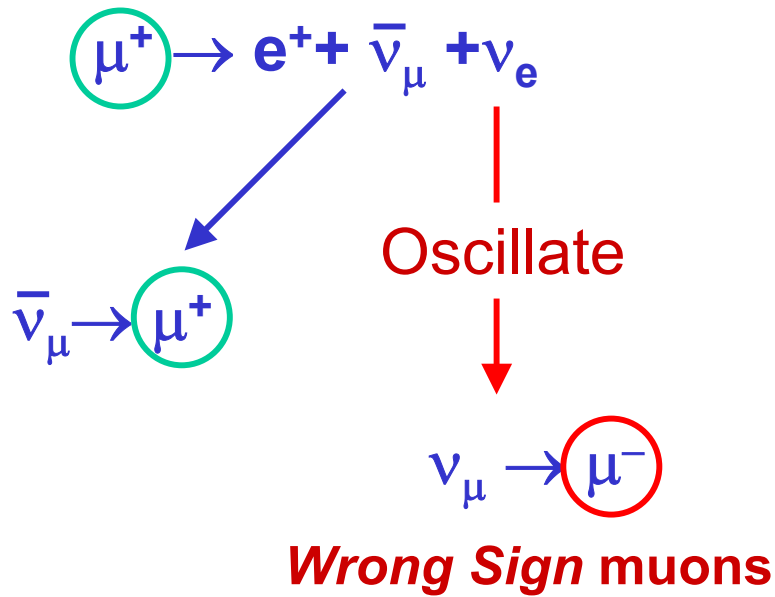
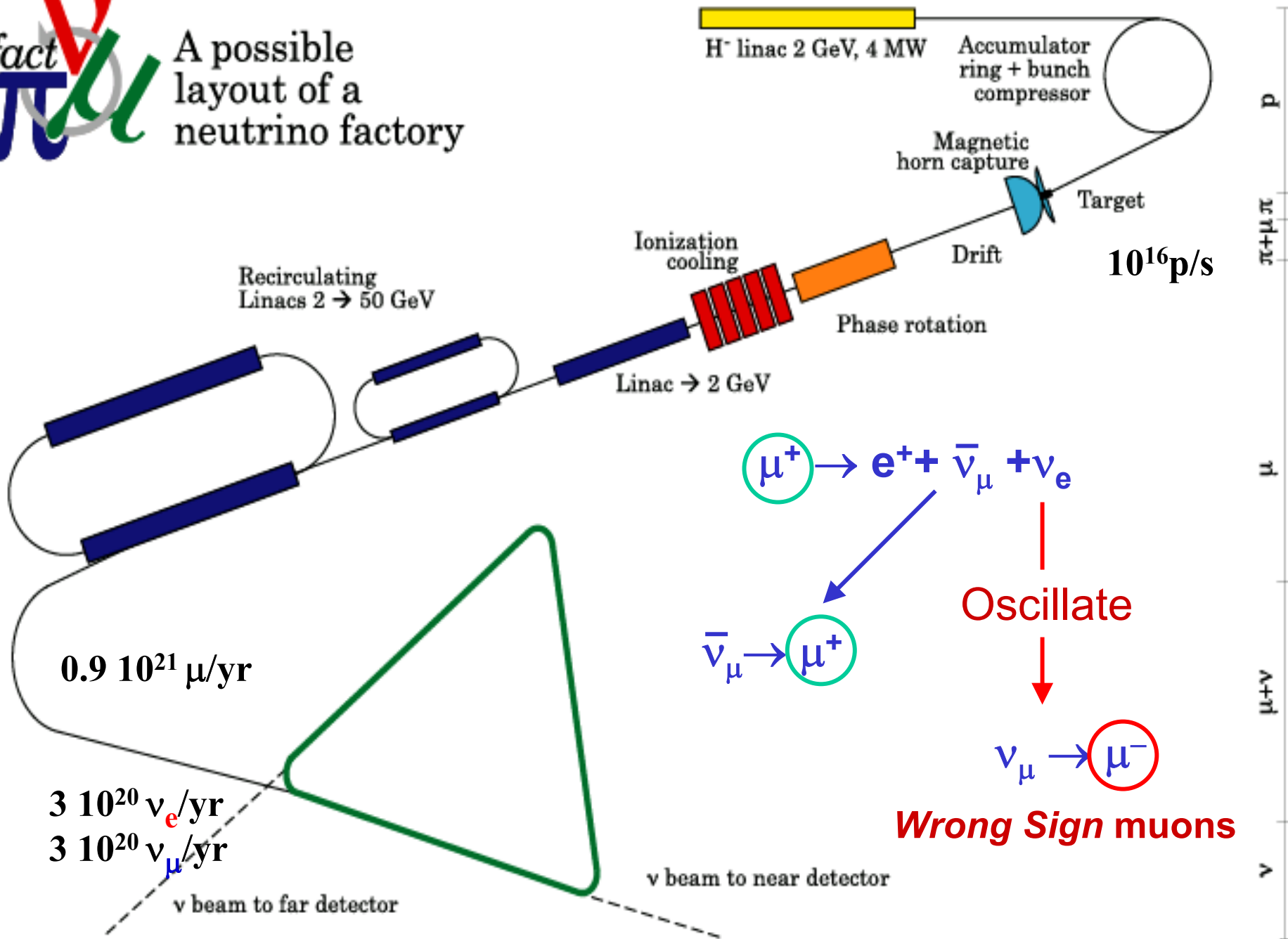
Need of high energy (~ 20 GeV) ν_e :

$$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \nu_e + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

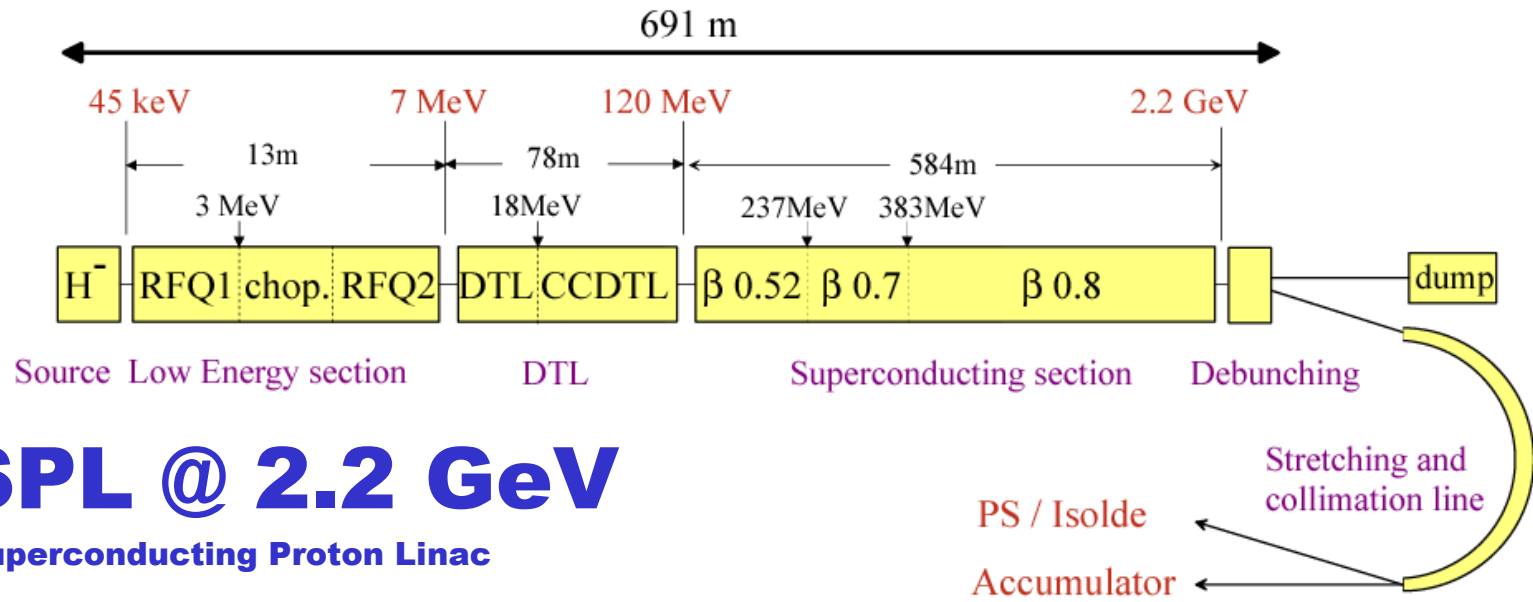




A possible layout of a neutrino factory



p
 $\pi + \mu \pi$
 μ
 $\mu + \nu$
 ν



SPL @ 2.2 GeV

Superconducting Proton Linac

- High Power
 - LINAC @ 4 MW
 - Rep. Rate 50 Hz
 - $2.27 \cdot 10^{14}$ p/pulse spaced by 22.7 nsec (44 MHz)
- Accumulator ring to reduce the pulse length
- CERN interested at least in the low energy part for the LHC upgrade and the improvement of CNGS

Target Nufact



- Target: → **4 MW of proton into a pint of beer**
 - Mercury: $Z = 80$ → short target
Liquid → easy to replace
($v_{||} \approx 20 \text{ m/s}$)
 - Dimensions: $L \approx 30 \text{ cm}$, $R \approx 1 \text{ cm}$

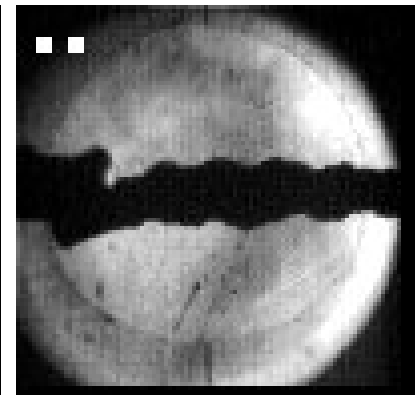
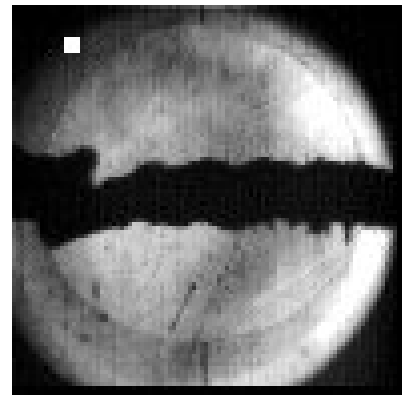
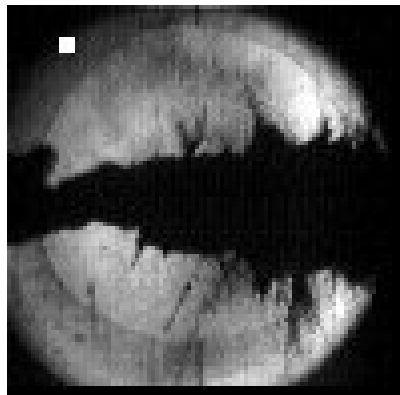
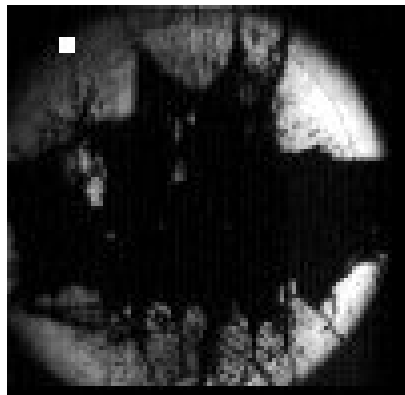
Jet test a BNL E-951

13.00 ms

4.50 ms

0.75 ms

0.00 ms

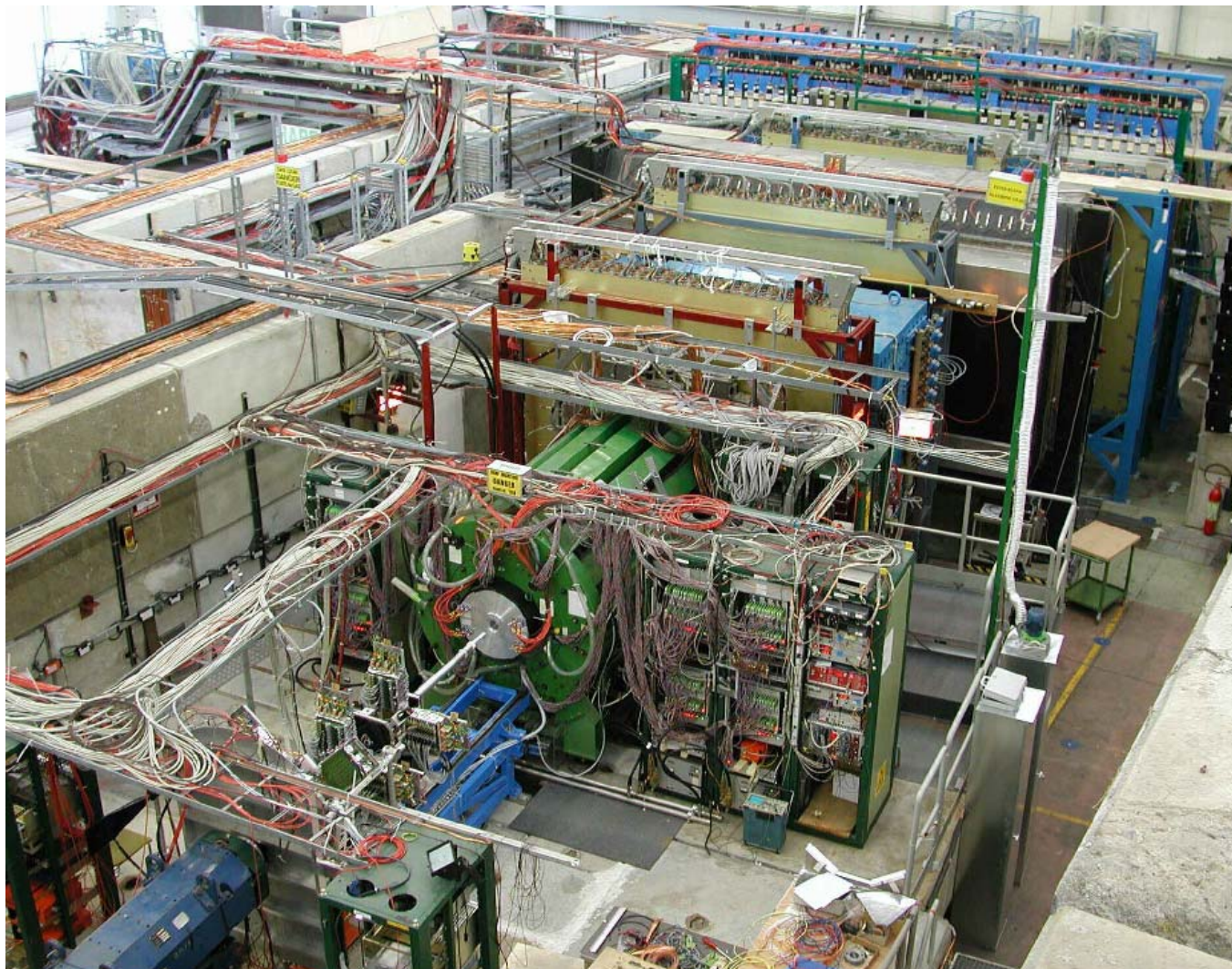


Protons ←

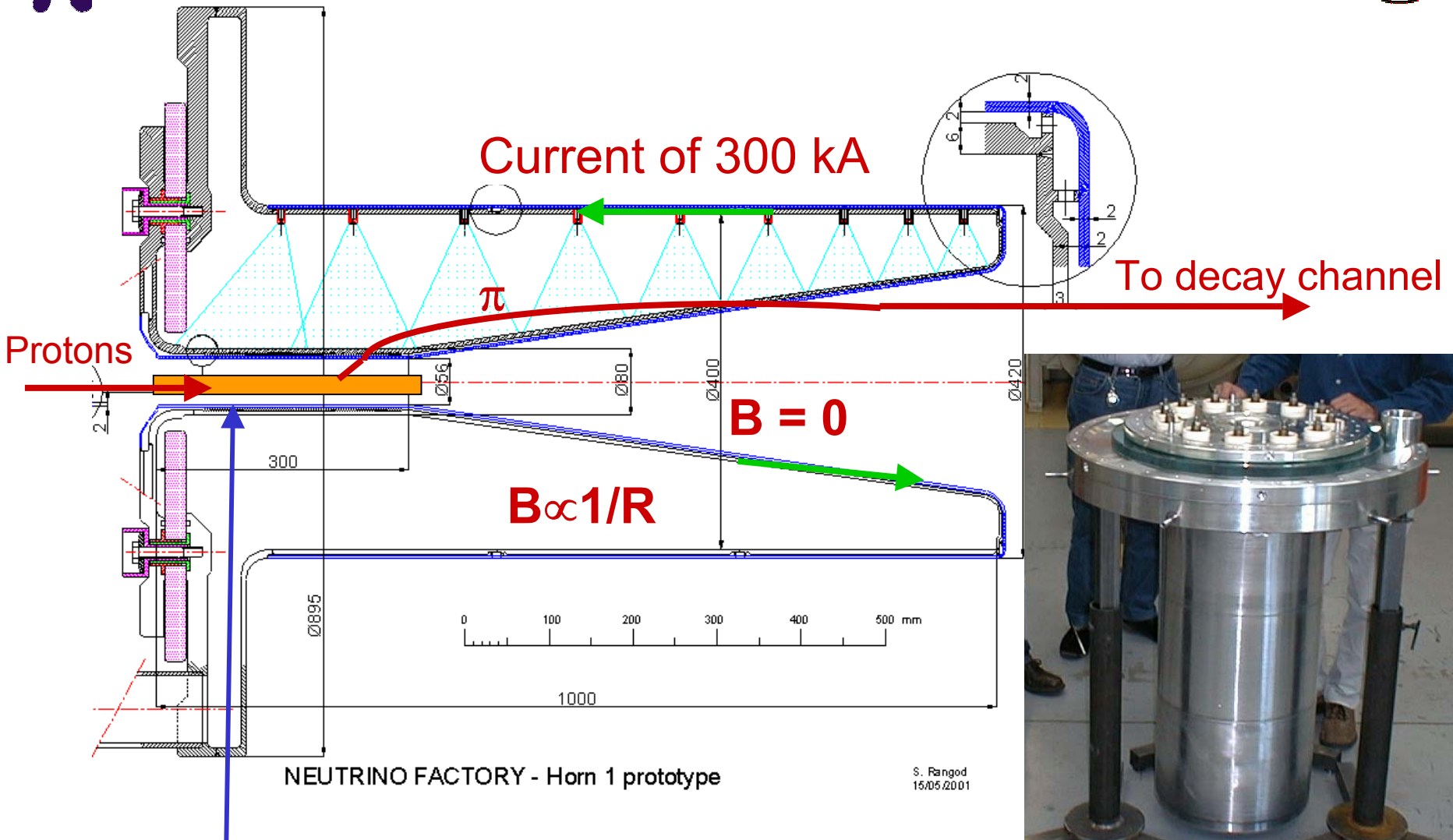
← Time

The Harp experiment

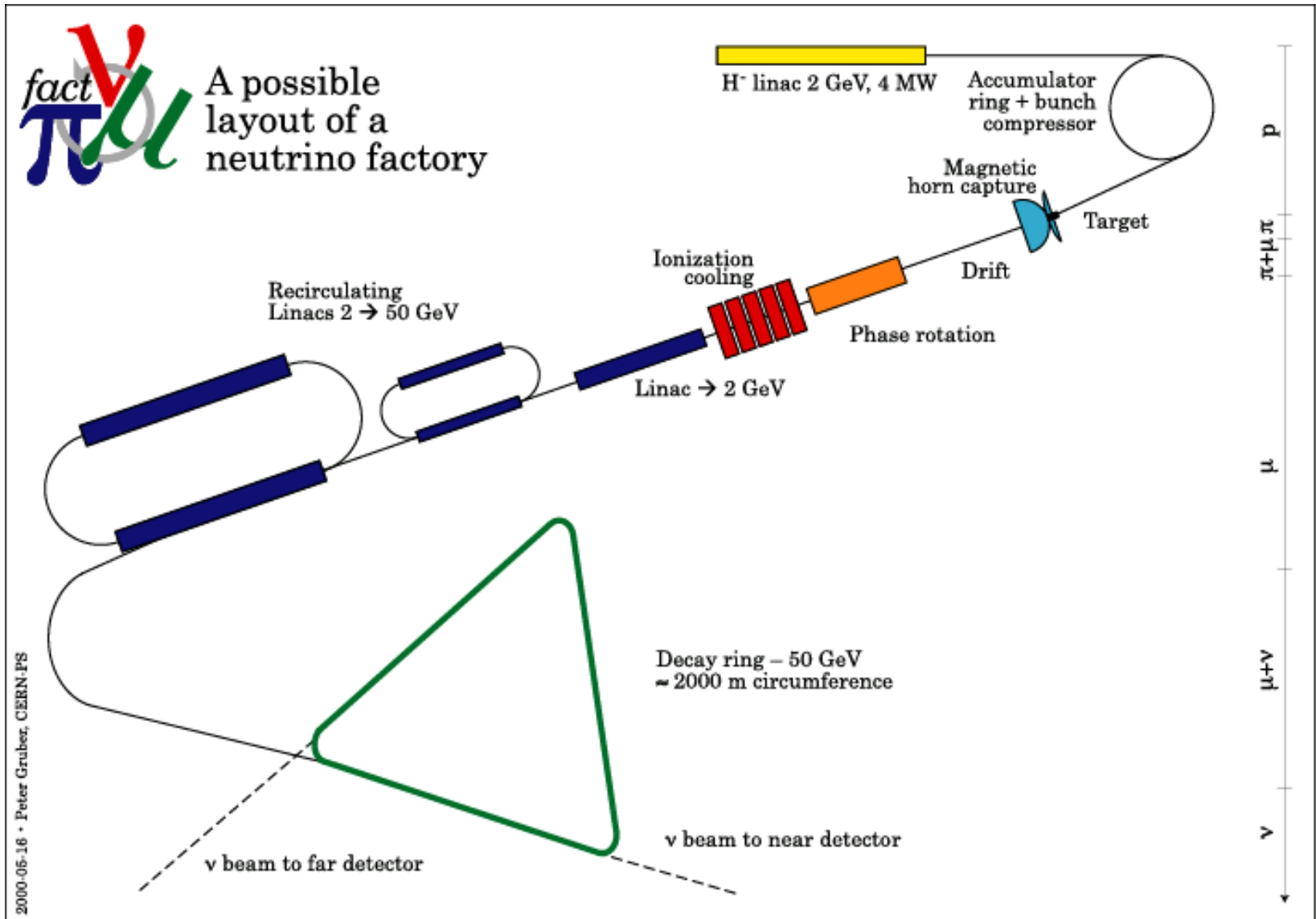
Hadron production cross section measurement



Magnetic horn

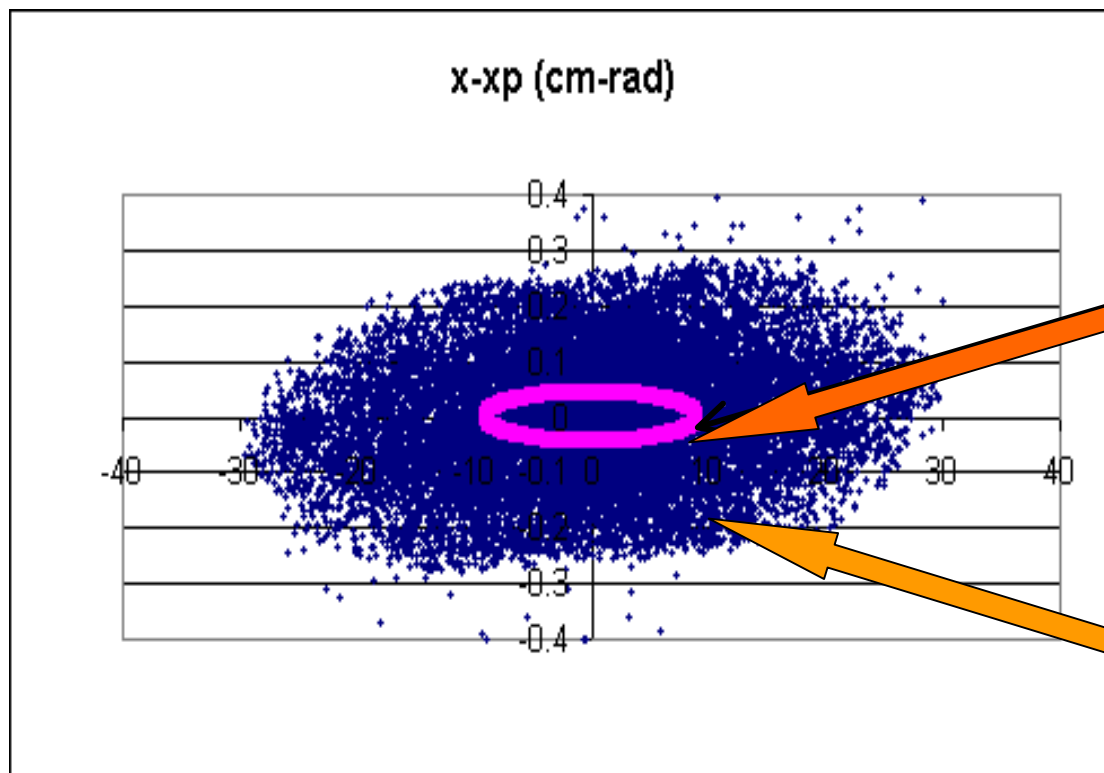


Hg Target



- Problem: $\mu \rightarrow$ Beam pipe radius of storage ring

P_{\perp} or x' and x reduction needed: **COOLING**



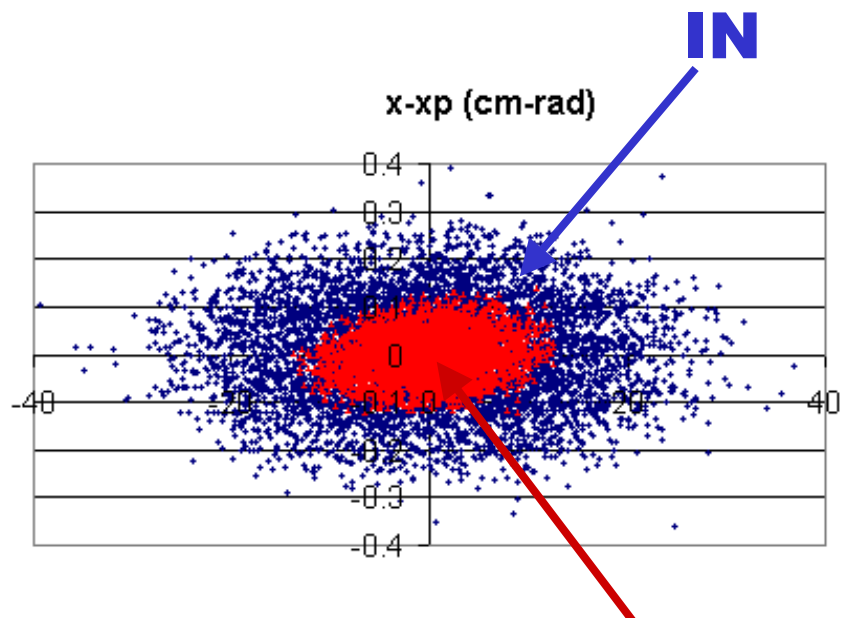
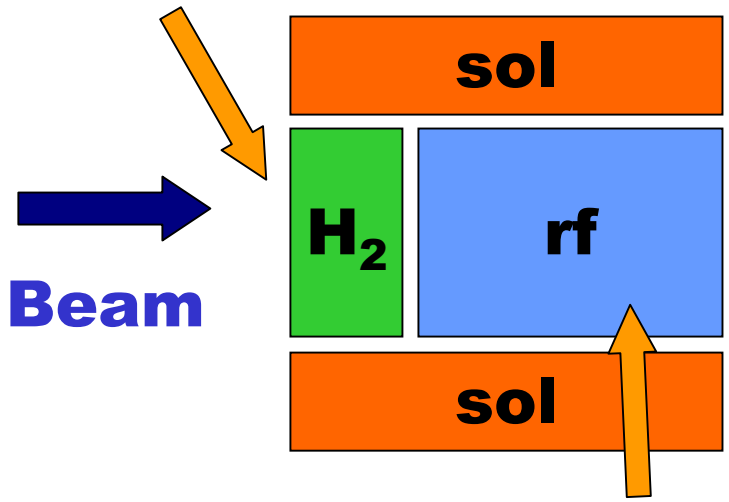
Accelerator acceptance
 $R \approx 10$ cm, $x' \approx 0.05$ rad
 rescaled @ 200 MeV

π and μ after
 focusing

fact π Ionization Cooling : the principle



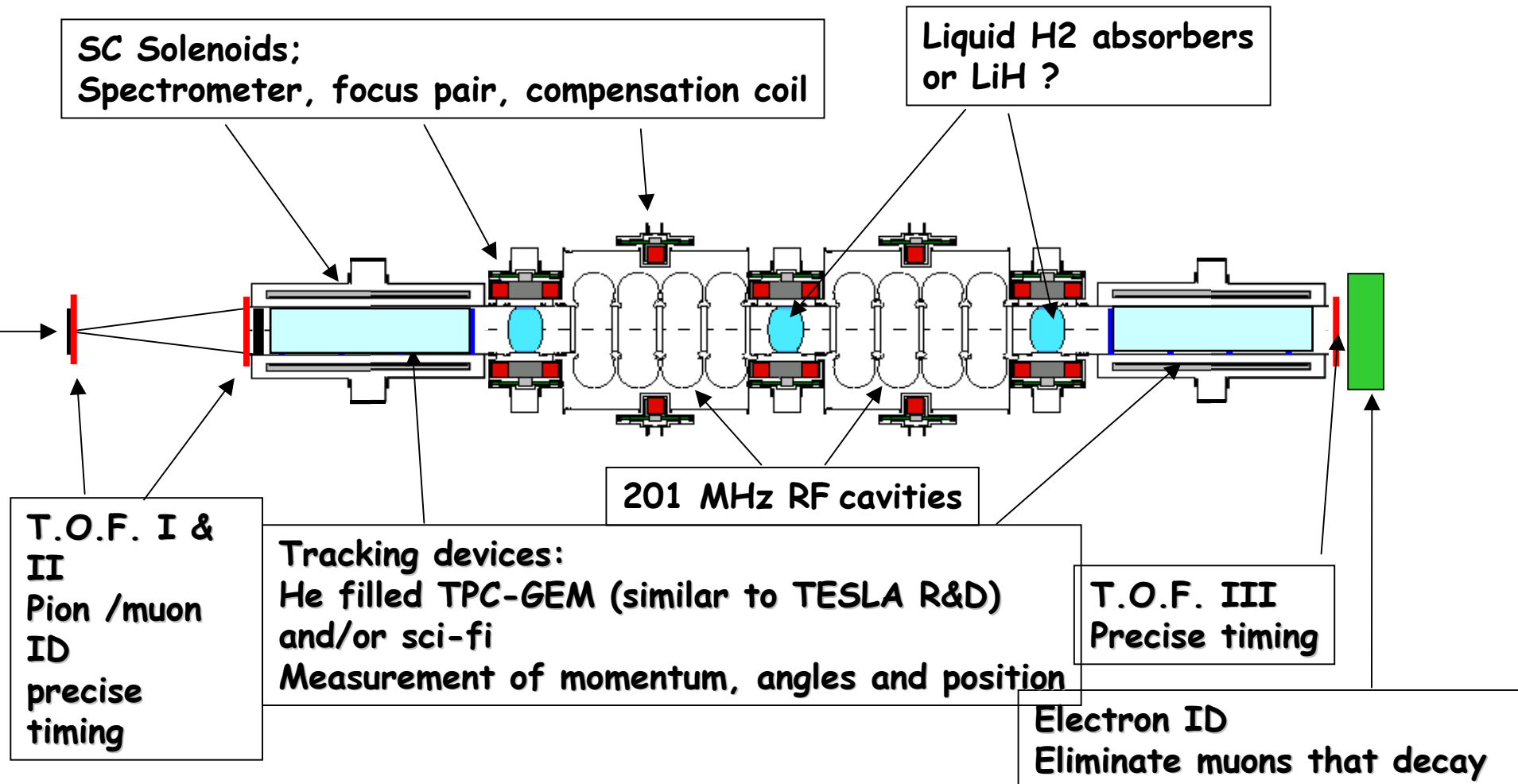
Liquid H_2 : dE/dx

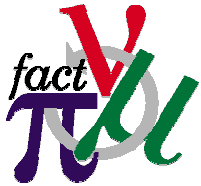


RF restores only $P_{//}$: E constant

OUT

Proposal to be submitted to RAL before end of the year





Participating Institutes (EU&US)



Contact person in parenthesis

Louvain La Neuve (G. Grégoire)

CERN** (H. Haseroth)

NESTOR Institute (L. Resvanis)

University of Athens (L. Resvanis)

Hellenic Open University (S. Tzamarias)

INFN Bari (G. Catanesi)

INFN LNF Frascati (M. Castellano, L. Palumbo)

INFN Legnaro (U. Gastaldi)

INFN Milano (M. Bonesini)

INFN Padova (M. Mezzetto)

INFN Napoli (G. Osteria)

INFN Roma I (L. Ludovici)

INFN Roma II (L. Catani)

INFN Roma III (L. Tortora)

INFN Trieste (M. Apollonio)

Argonne National Laboratory (J. Norem)

Brookhaven National Laboratory (R. Palmer)

Columbia University (A. Caldwell)

Fairfield University (D. Winn)

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (S. Geer)

Illinois Institute of Technology (D. Kaplan)

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (M. Zisman)

Michigan State University (M. Berz)

Northern Illinois University (M. A. Cummings)

Princeton University (K. McDonald)

University of California Los Angeles (D. Cline)

University of California, Riverside/Indiana University

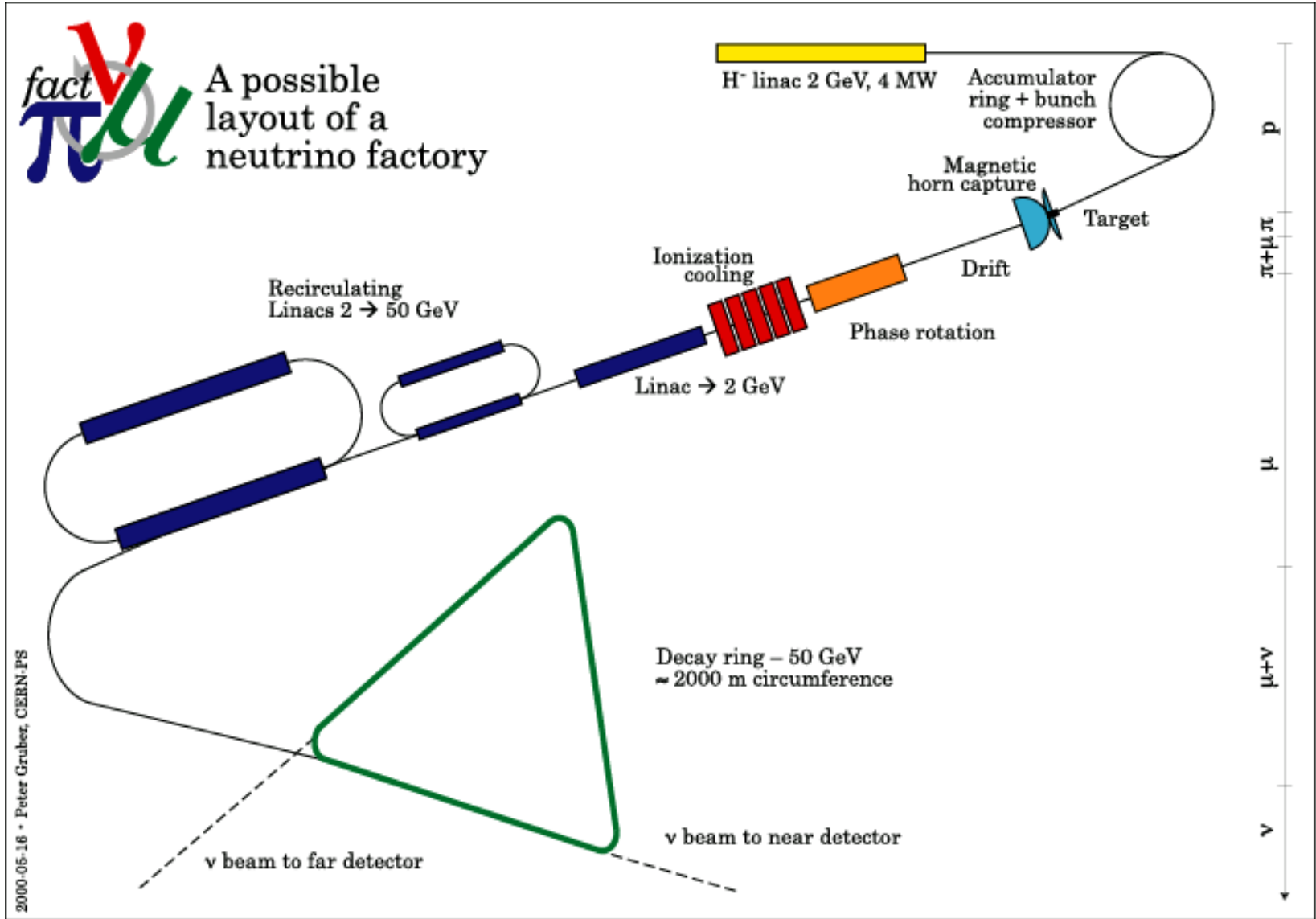
University of Chicago – Enrico Fermi Institute (K.-J. Kim)

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (D. Errede)

University of Iowa (Y. Onel)

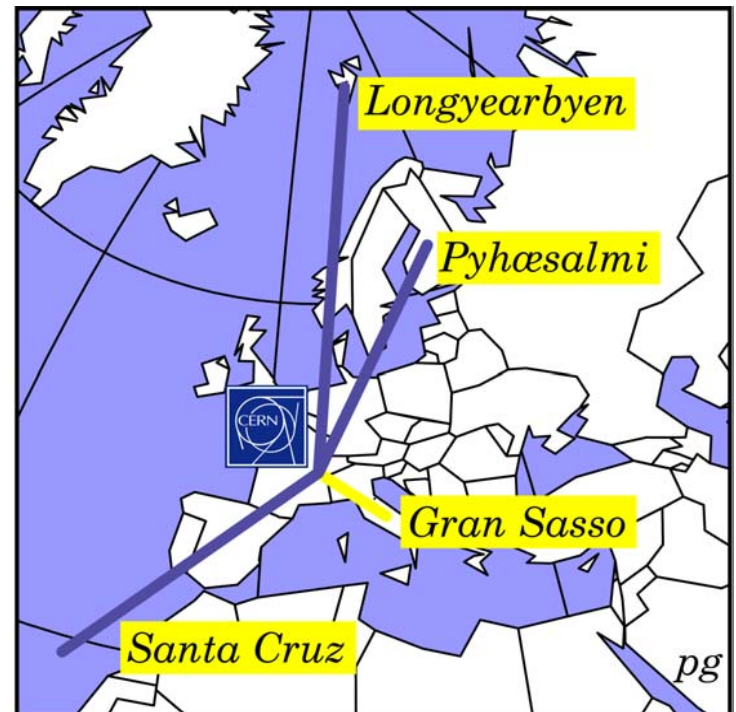
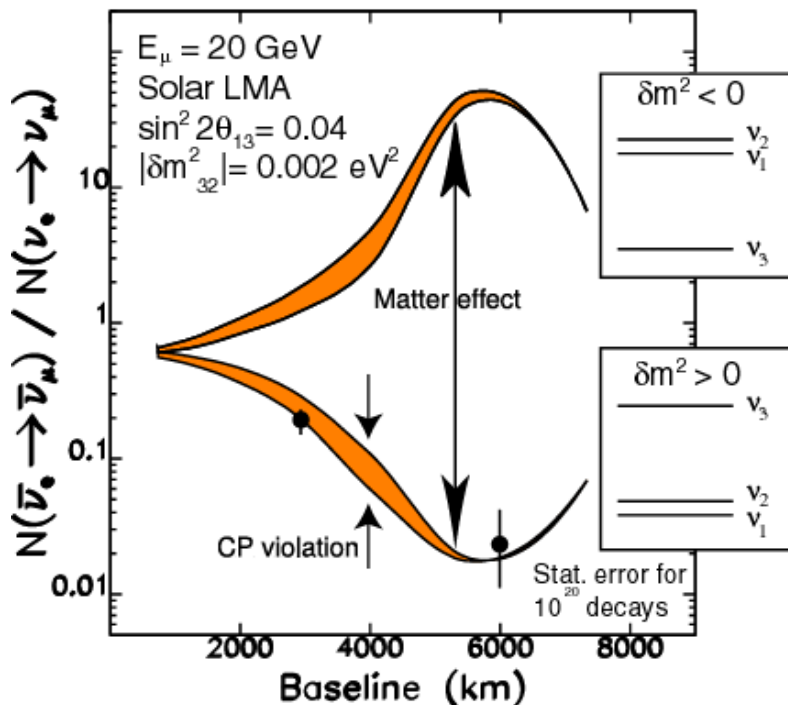
University of Mississippi (D. Summers)

** limited participation to a few individuals and to the provision of re-furbished RF power sources.



- **First possible location:** Gran Sasso 732 km
- **Second location:** 3500 km away best
Candidates: Svalbards (Norway)
 Gran Canaria (Spain)

Wrong-Sign Muon Measurements

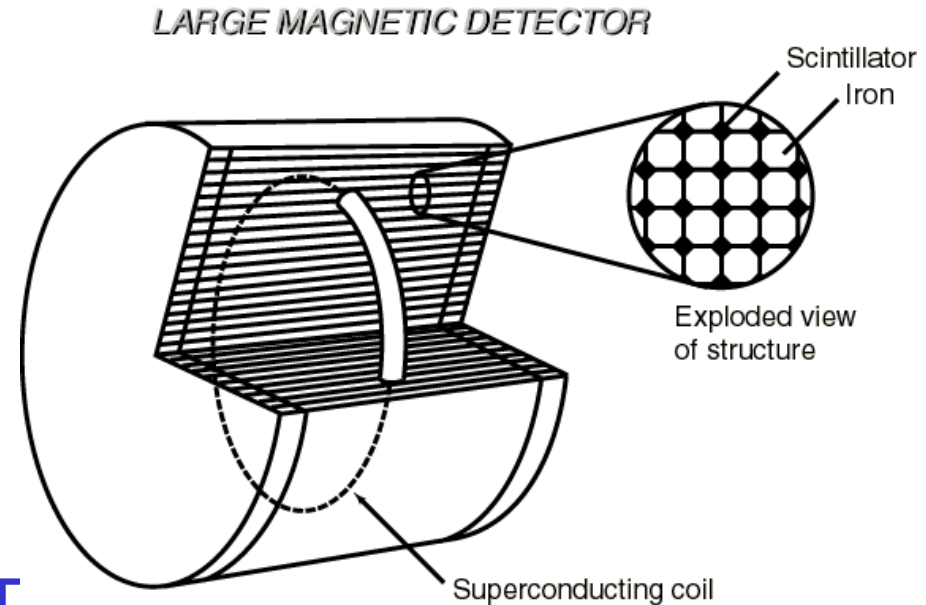


European Muon Concertation and Oversight Group (EMCOG)

CERN:	Carlo Wyss (chair), Helmut Haseroth, John Ellis
CEA-DAPNIA:	Alban Mosnier, François Pierre
IN2P3:	Stavros Katsanevas, Marcel Lieuvin
INFN:	Marco Napolitano (Napoli), Andrea Pisent (Legnaro)
GSI:	Oliver Boine-Frankenheim, Ingo Hofmann
PSI:	Ralph Eichler
Geneva:	Alain Blondel (secretary)
RAL:	Ken Peach

- The long-term goal is to have a **Conceptual Design Report for a European Neutrino Factory Complex by the time of LHC start-up**, so that, by that date, this would be a valid option for the future of CERN.
- Cooling is on the critical path for the neutrino factory itself; there is a consensus that a **cooling experiment is a necessity**.

- Iron calorimeter
- Magnetized
 - Charge discrimination
 - $B = 1 \text{ T}$
- $R = 10 \text{ m}, L = 20 \text{ m}$
- Fiducial mass = 40 kt



Dimension: radius 10 m, length 20 m
Mass: 40 kt iron, 500 t scintillator

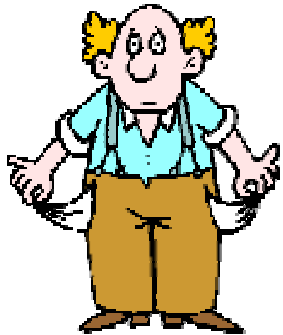
Baseline	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC	ν_e CC	ν_μ signal
732 Km	3.5×10^7	5.9×10^7	1.1×10^5
3500 Km	1.2×10^6	2.4×10^6	1.0×10^5

**Events
for 1 year**

Where do you prefer to take shifts?



- For the time being our situation is not so good....



BUT..... Some ideas are developing...

hep-ph/0111247
TUM-HEP-446/01

Could One Find Petroleum Using Neutrino Oscillations in Matter?

Tommy Ohlsson^{1,*} and Walter Winter^{1,†}

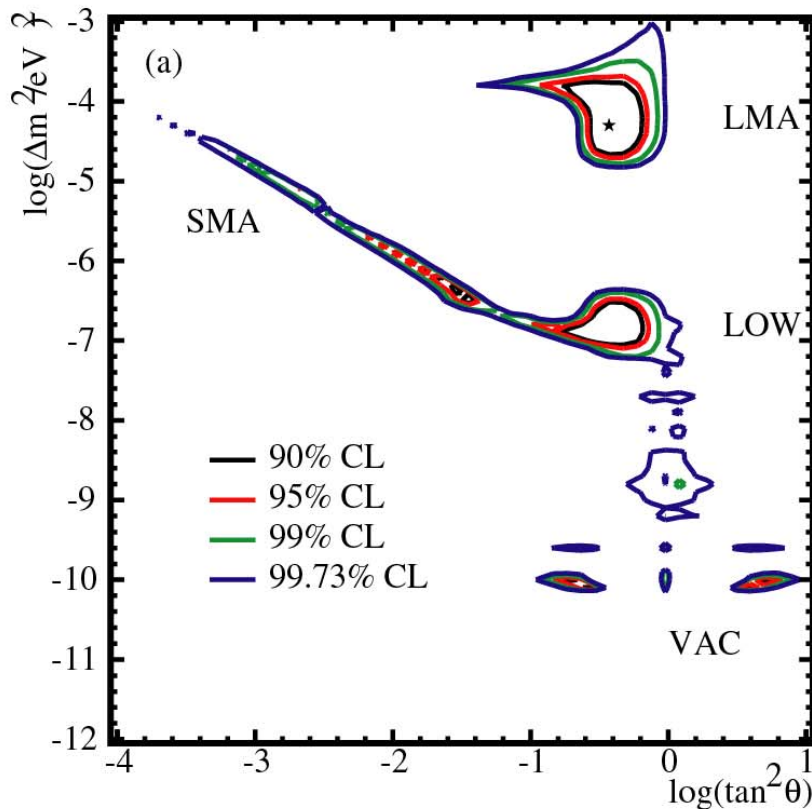
*¹Institut für Theoretische Physik, Physik-Department, Technische Universität München,
James-Frank-Straße, 85748 Garching bei München, Germany*

(Dated: November 20, 2001)

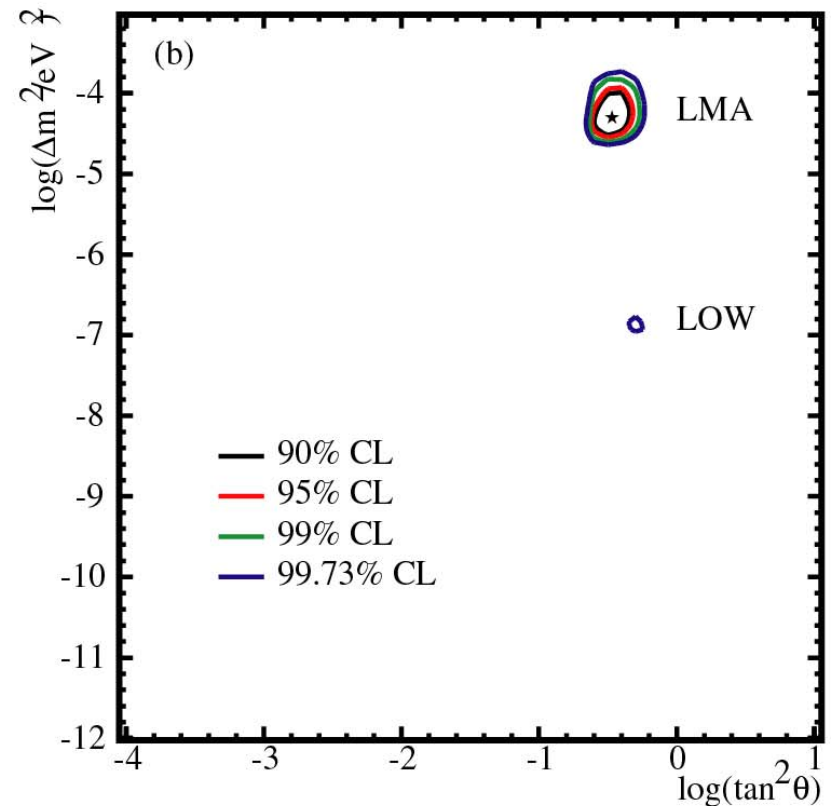
It is now widely believed in neutrino physics that neutrino oscillations are influenced by the presence of matter, modifying the energy spectrum produced by a neutrino beam traversing the Earth. Here, we will discuss the reverse problem, *i.e.*, what could be learned about the Earth's interior from a single neutrino baseline energy spectrum, especially about the Earth's mantle. In the end of the paper, we will finally investigate if one could really find petroleum using this method.

PACS numbers: 14.60.Lm, 13.15.+g, 91.35.-x

SNO Day and Night Energy Spectra Alone

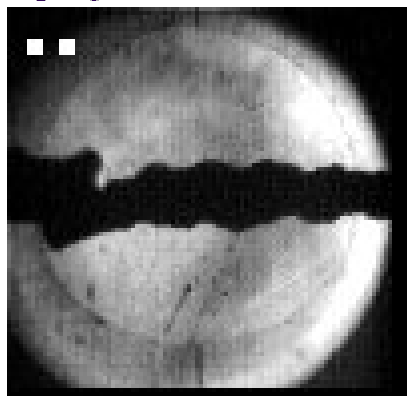


Combining All Experimental and Solar Model information

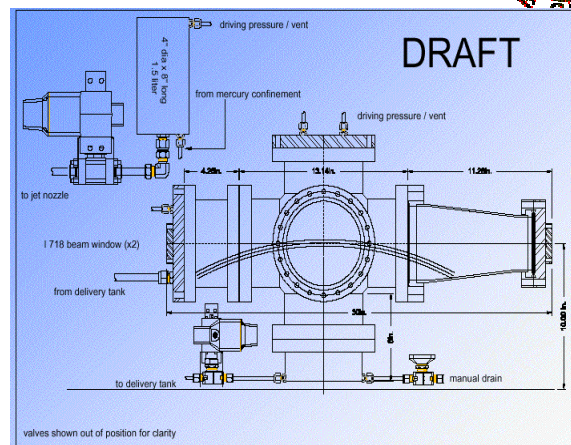
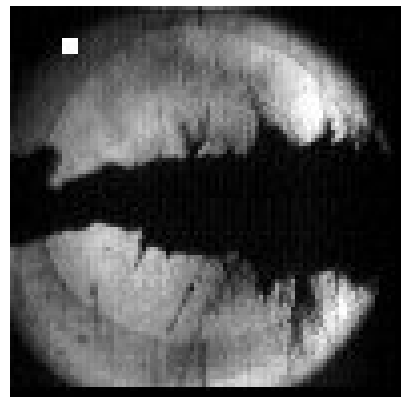
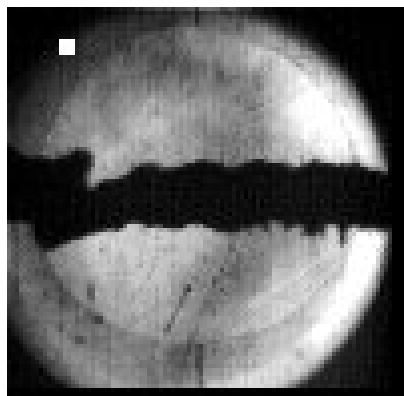


LMA (Large Mixing Angle) is the preferred solution

Event #11 25th April 2001



Protons ←



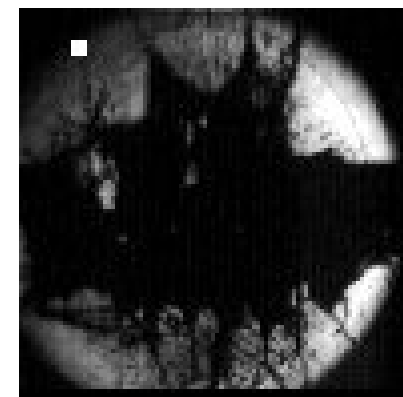
Picture timing [ms]

0.00

0.75

4.50

13.00



P-bunch:

2.7×10^{12} ppb

100 ns

$t_0 = \sim 0.45$ ms

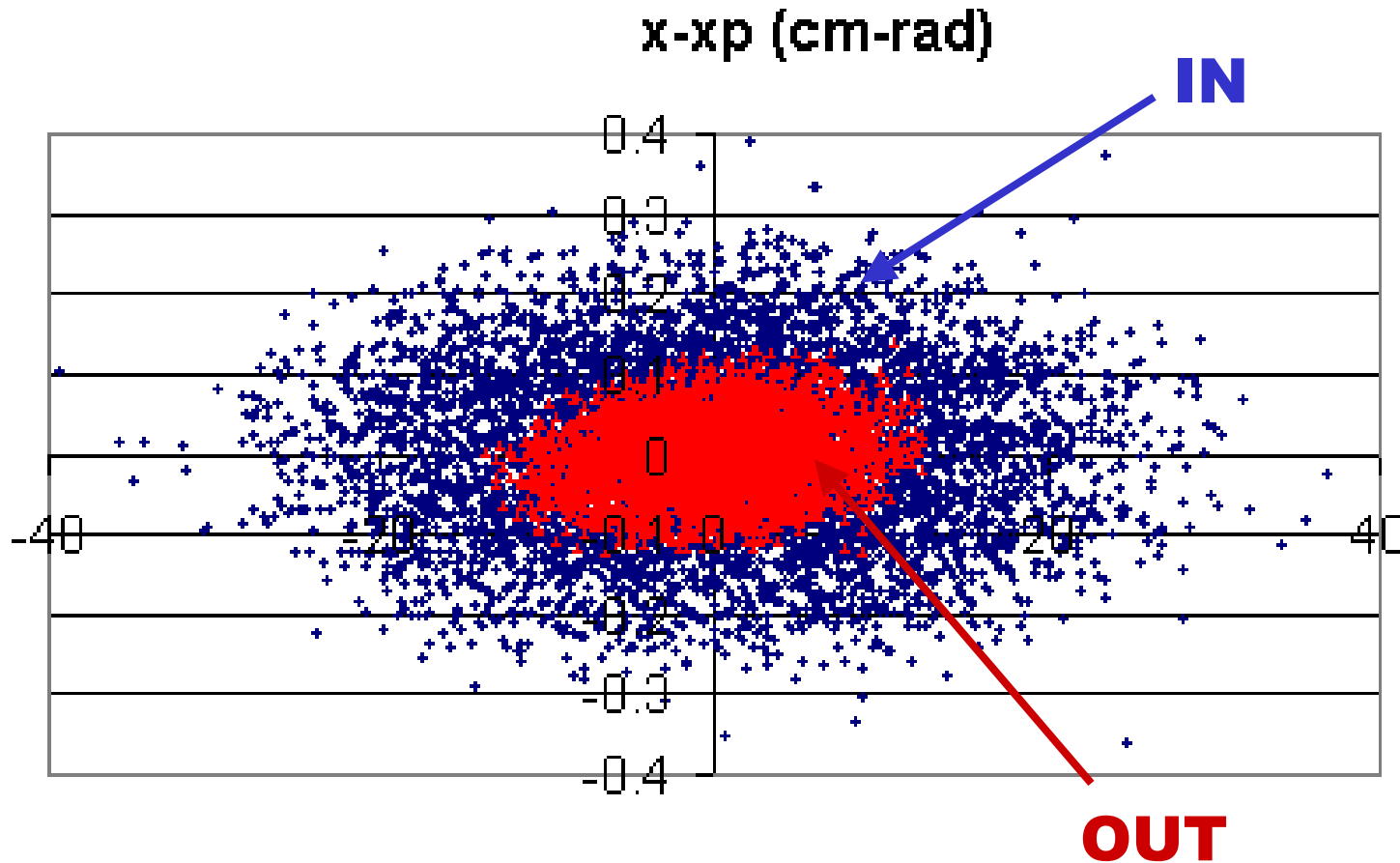
Hg- jet :

diameter 1.2 cm

jet-velocity 2.5 m/s

perp. velocity ~ 5 m/s

K. Mc Donald, H. Kirk, A. Fabich



Results: phase space density increased by **16**
(Cooling rate for MICE: 16%)