

☺-2000

M-TALK

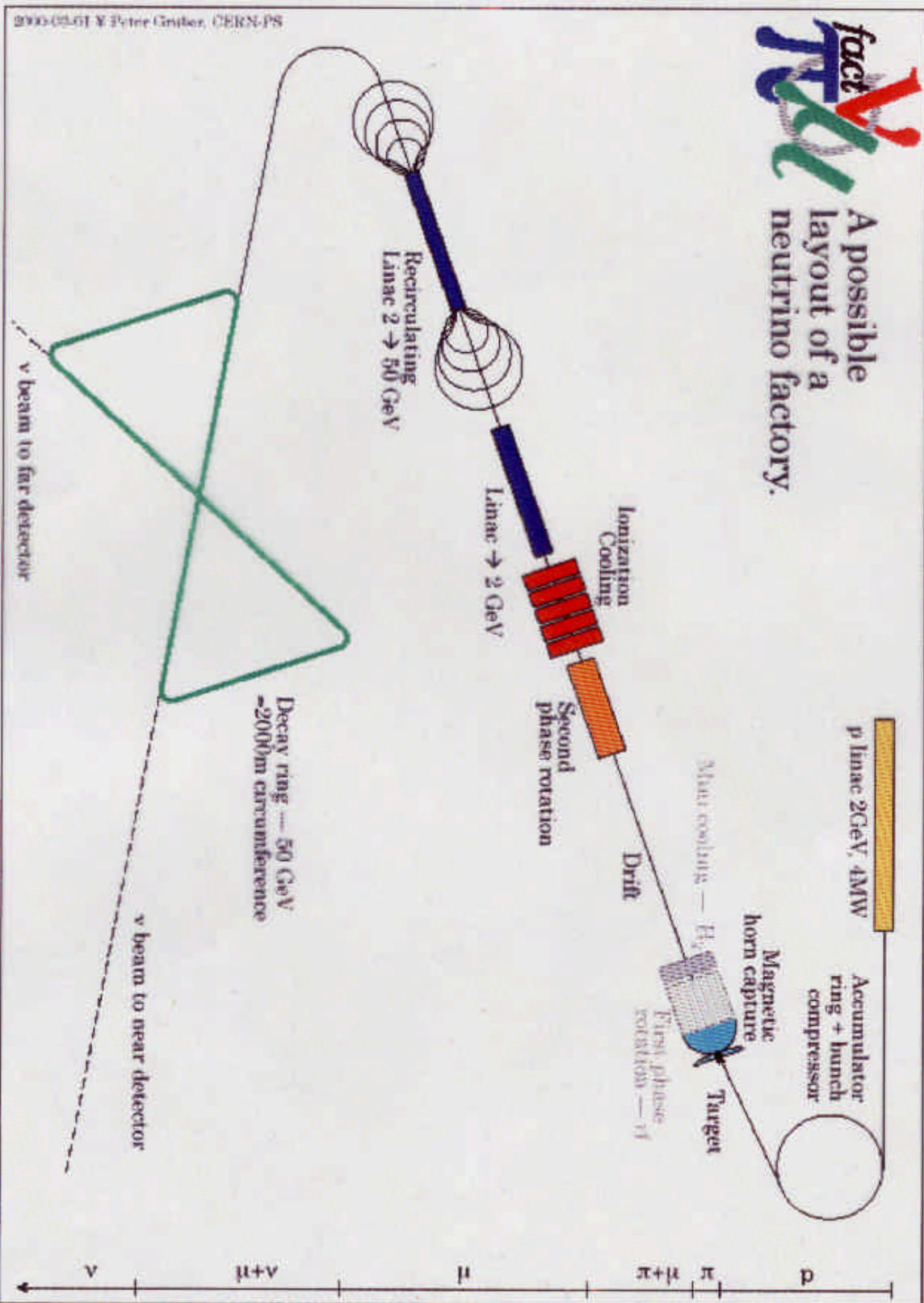
Φ

@

V.FAC



A possible layout of a neutrino factory.



2000-03-01 K. Peter Gruber, CERN-PS

A possible layout of a neutrino factory.

μ COLLIDERS BUDKER 1969
SKRINSKI, colls 1971
NEUFFER 1979

✓ FACTORY KOSHKAREV 1974
WOJCICKI COLLINS 1974

✓ FACTORY BANG GEER 1998



A BOOM OF INTEREST
AND ACTIVITY

SKEPTICS WHO HAVE
LOOKED AT THE POTENTIAL
OF A ✓-FACTORY CONVERTED
INTO FANS BY THE FACTS

EXAMPLES OF CONVERTED SKEPTICS

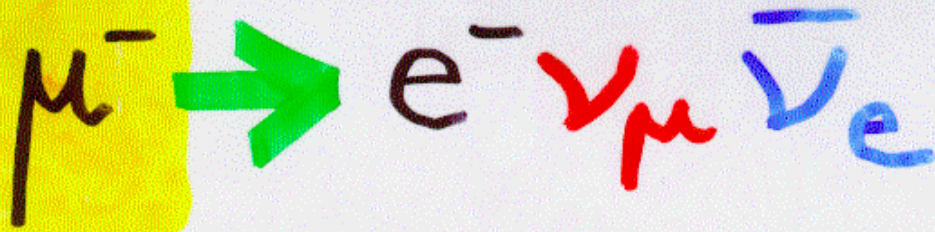
● BELEN GAVELA and PILAR HERNANDEZ
GIGANTIC POTENTIAL OF THE
"WRONG-SIGN" MUON SIGNALS
IN A (REALISTIC) 3-FAMILY CONTEXT

➡ THEMSELVES, ME

● SOME POOH POOHING
EXPERIMENTALISTS

● EVEN SOME DGs, LDs...

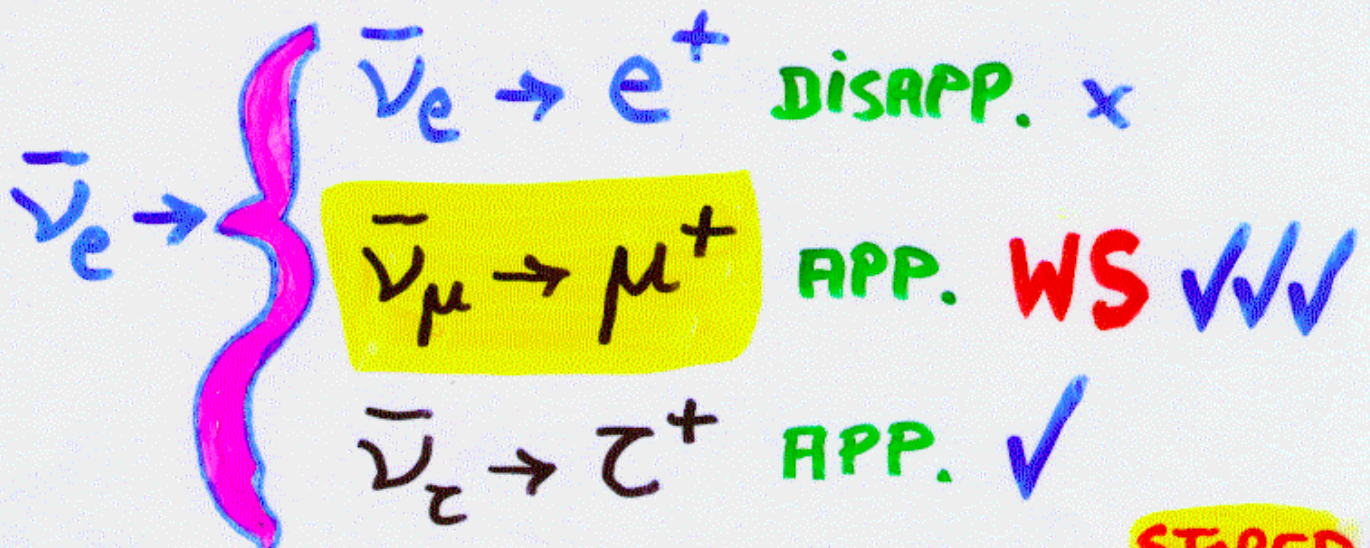
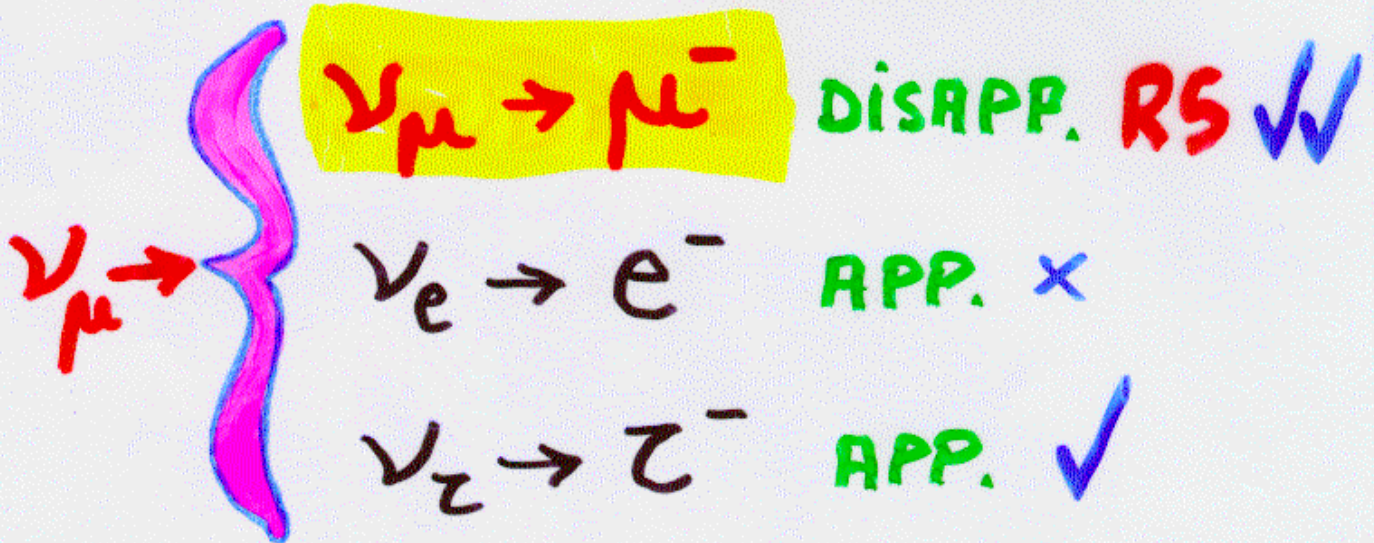
STORED



PURE, COLLIMATED, WELL UNDERSTOOD BEAM OF $\nu_\mu, \bar{\nu}_e$

UNLIKE IN CONVENTIONAL T/K BEAM

[NO $\bar{\nu}_\mu, \nu_e$ CONTAMINATION]

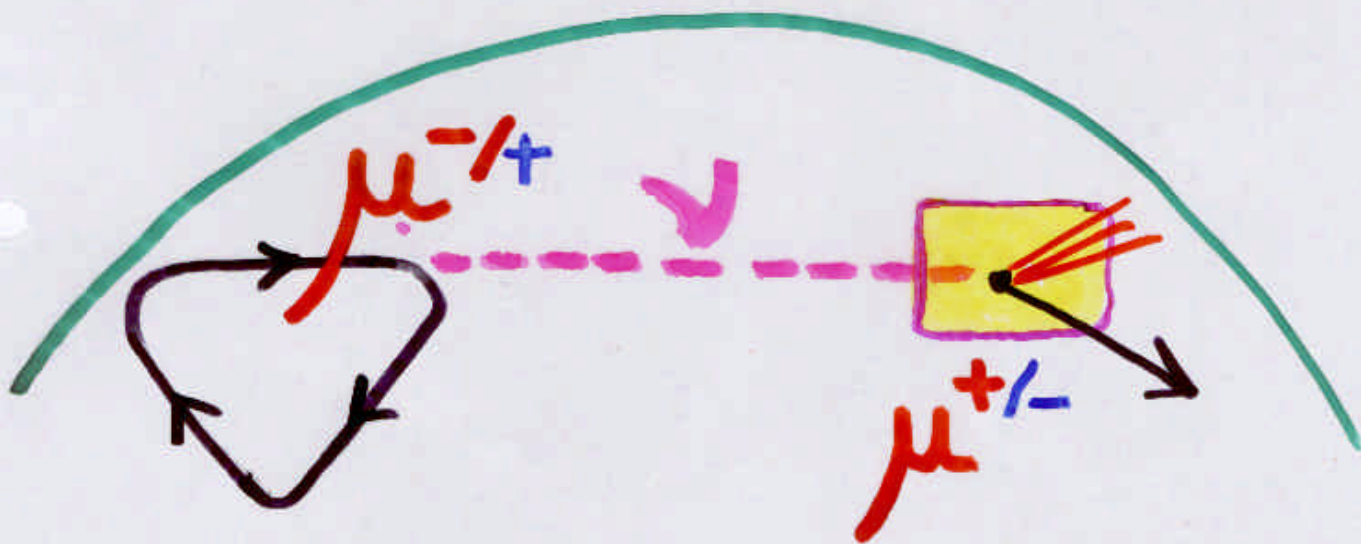


STORED

GOLDEN SIGNATURE

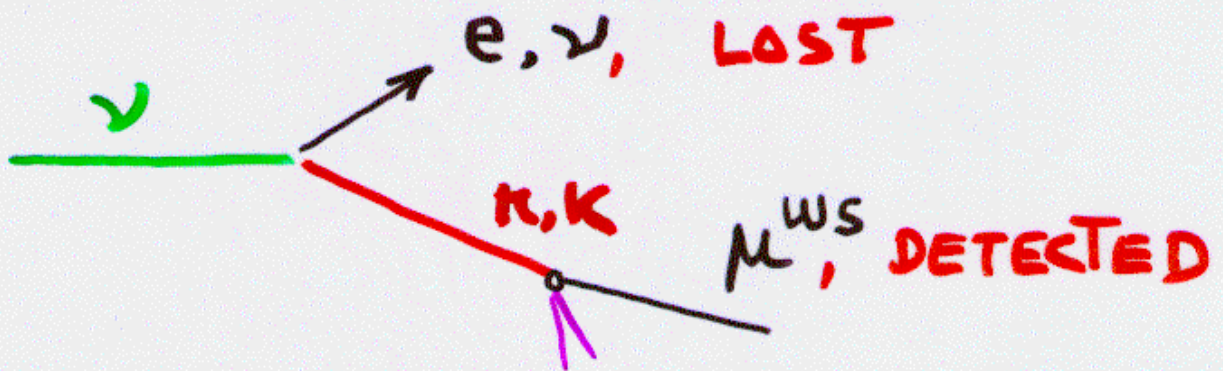
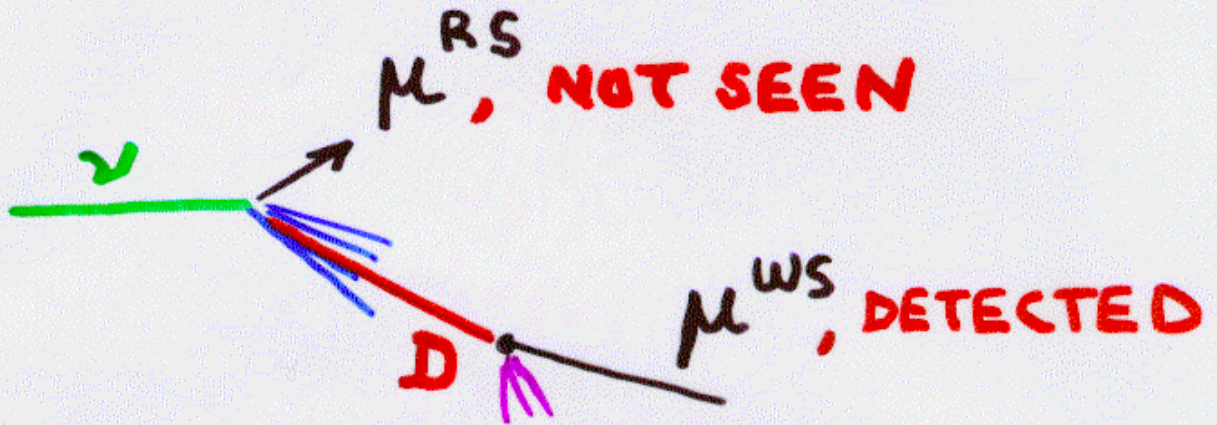
"WRONG-SIGN" μ 's :

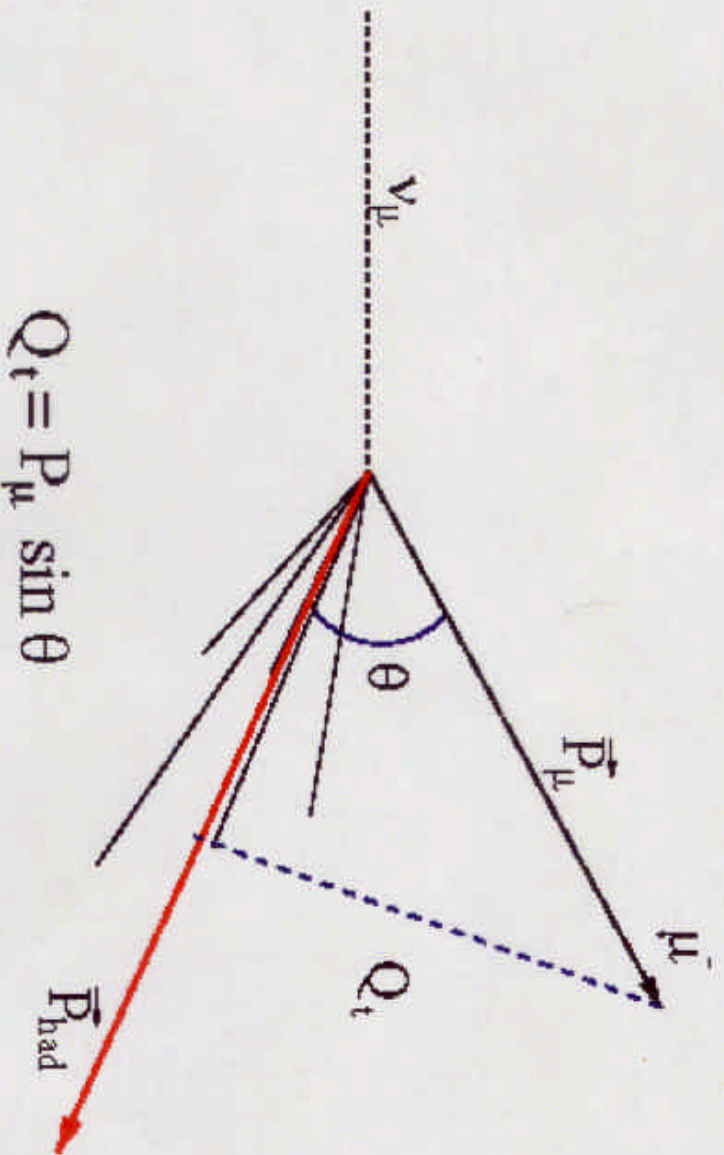
THOSE WHOSE CHARGE IS
OPPOSITE TO THAT OF THE
MUONS IN THE STORAGE RING



NO BEAM-INDUCED BACKGROUND
TO THE **WRONG-SIGN μ** SIGNAL

BACKGROUNDS AT DETECTOR





$$Q_{\tau} = P_{\mu} \sin \theta$$

Figure 8: Definition of the kinematical variables used in this study.

Δm_{ν}^2 OBSERVED BY

ATMOSPHERIC, SOLAR

ν -DETECTORS

ARE AT THE SCALE

\sim EXPECTED FOR m_{ν} 'S

IN (SUPERSYMMETRIC)

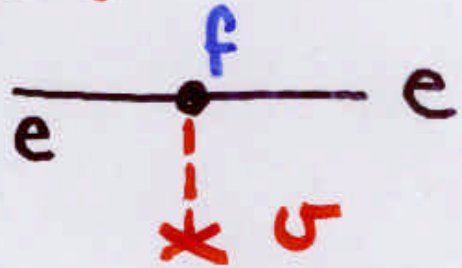
GRAND
UNIFIED
THEORIES

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix} \text{ DOUB. } \begin{matrix} e_R \text{ SINGLET} \\ \nu_R \text{ USELESS} \end{matrix}$$

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} \text{ SSB}$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = f \bar{L} \phi e_R$$

$$\rightarrow f \nu \bar{e} e = m_e \bar{e} e$$

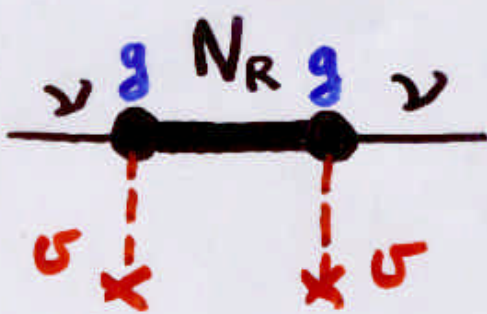


$$\boxed{\text{GUTs}} \quad SO(10) \supset SU(3) \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)$$

COMPLETE q, l FAMILY (+ N_R) $\in 16$

Inevitably

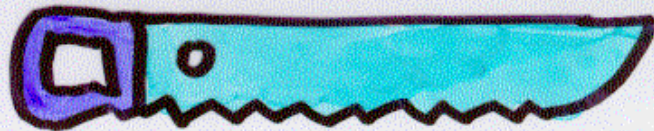
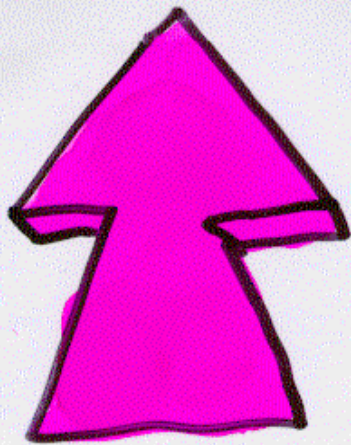
$$\Delta \mathcal{L}' = g \bar{L} \phi N_R$$



$$m_\nu = \frac{(g v)^2}{M_N}$$

$$M_N = \frac{(g v)^2}{m_\nu} \sim \frac{(250 \text{ GeV})^2}{0.01 \text{ eV}}$$

$M_N \sim 6 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ GeV}$ IS THE SCALE OF
(SS) $SO(10)$ GRAND UNIF. !!



MECHANISM 1979
 GELLMANN, RAMOND,
 SLANSKI ; YANAGIDA

MORE RECENT IDEAS ON
 m_ν 's OR LEPTONIC WEAK
 MIXING ANGLES ARE ALL

"HOW TO..."

OR

"WHY NOT..."

... DO THIS OR THAT

eg: MAXIMAL ν -MIXING

FORGET
STERILE



$$C_{ij} = \cos \theta_{ij} \quad S_{ij} = \sin \theta_{ij}$$

$$\Delta m_{ij}^2 = m_j^2 - m_i^2$$

$$\Delta m_{12}^2, \Delta m_{23}^2$$

$$\theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23}, \delta$$

$$U \equiv U_1 U_2 U_3 \equiv$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C_{23} & S_{23} \\ 0 & -S_{23} & C_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{13} & 0 & S_{13} e^{i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -S_{13} e^{i\delta} & 0 & C_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{12} & S_{12} & 0 \\ -S_{12} & C_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ATMS SOLAR

WHAT WE KNEW FOR SURE (< Y2000)

$$\Delta m_{23}^2 \sim 3.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \quad \theta_{23} \sim 45^\circ \text{ ATMS.}$$

$$\theta_{13} < 13^\circ \text{ (CHOOZ)}$$

(DAY/ NIGHT E-SPECTRA)

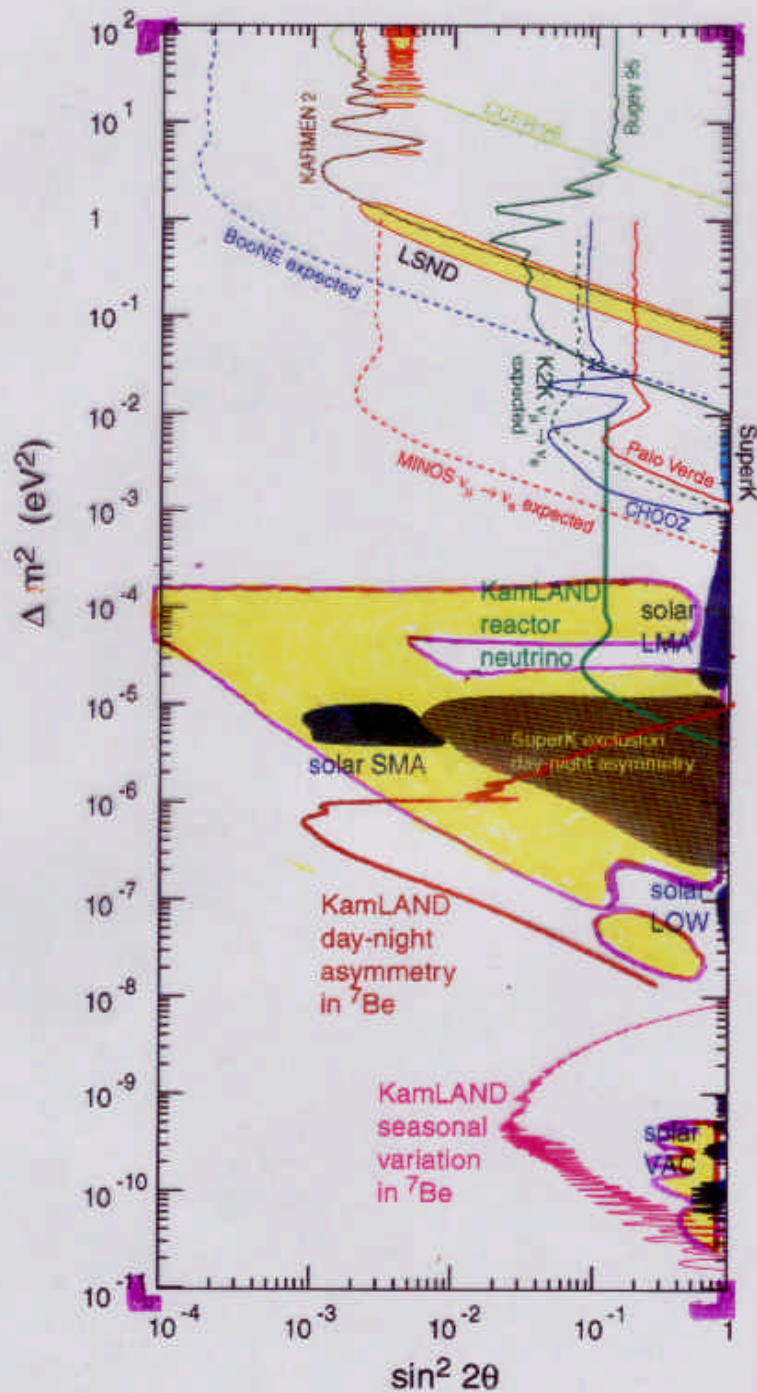


Figure 14: The current and expected limits at some of the future neutrino oscillation experiments. Note that different oscillation modes are shown together.

THE BEST OF ALL WORLDS FOR A ν -FACTORY

- ① **ATMS. OSCILLATS.** ✓✓✓
 $\Delta m_{23}^2 \sim 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$, $\theta_{23} \sim 45^\circ$
- ② ν_0 **VAC. OSC EXCLUDED**
- ③ ν_0 **SMALL MIX. ANG. EXCLUDED**
- ④ ν_0 **"LOW" MSW EXCLUDED**
- ⑤ ν_0 **LARGE MIX. ANG. FAVOURED**
BUT $\Delta m_{12}^2 < \text{a few } 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$ EXCLUDED

SK v.2000 95% C.L.

SK v.2000 95% C.L.

POSSIBLE, ALSO A VERY GOOD FIT

SK v.2000 95% C.L.

To \sim 95% C.L.

WE LIVE IN THE
BEST OF ALL WORLDS

\sqcup is \sim BIMAXIMAL

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & s_{13} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} * CP(\delta)$$

IFF \odot LMA SURVIVES

Δm_{12}^2 LARGE ENOUGH FOR

EVEN δ TO BE

MEASURABLE (CONSTRAINABLE)

AT A \cup -FACTORY

① 😊 VALIANT ; 😞 OVEROPTIMISTIC

e.g. CERVERA et al. [THE MAGNIFICENT SEVEN]

- $E_\mu = 50 \text{ GeV}$
- 40 kT Fe-Sci μ^+, μ^- ; $e^\pm + \text{NC}$
- $10^{21} \mu^+$ and $10^{21} \mu^-$ USEFUL DECAYS (54?)
- 4 MW beam on target $\rightarrow 10^{21} \mu / \text{y}$ (25% USED)

② 😞 COWARDLY ; 😊 REALISTIC

e.g. BARGER et al

- $E_\mu \geq 20 \text{ GeV}$
- 50 kT DETECTOR
- $2 \cdot 10^{18} \mu$ -DECAYS / y

①.5 😊, 😞 SOPHISTICATED DETECTOR

e.g. BUENO et al.

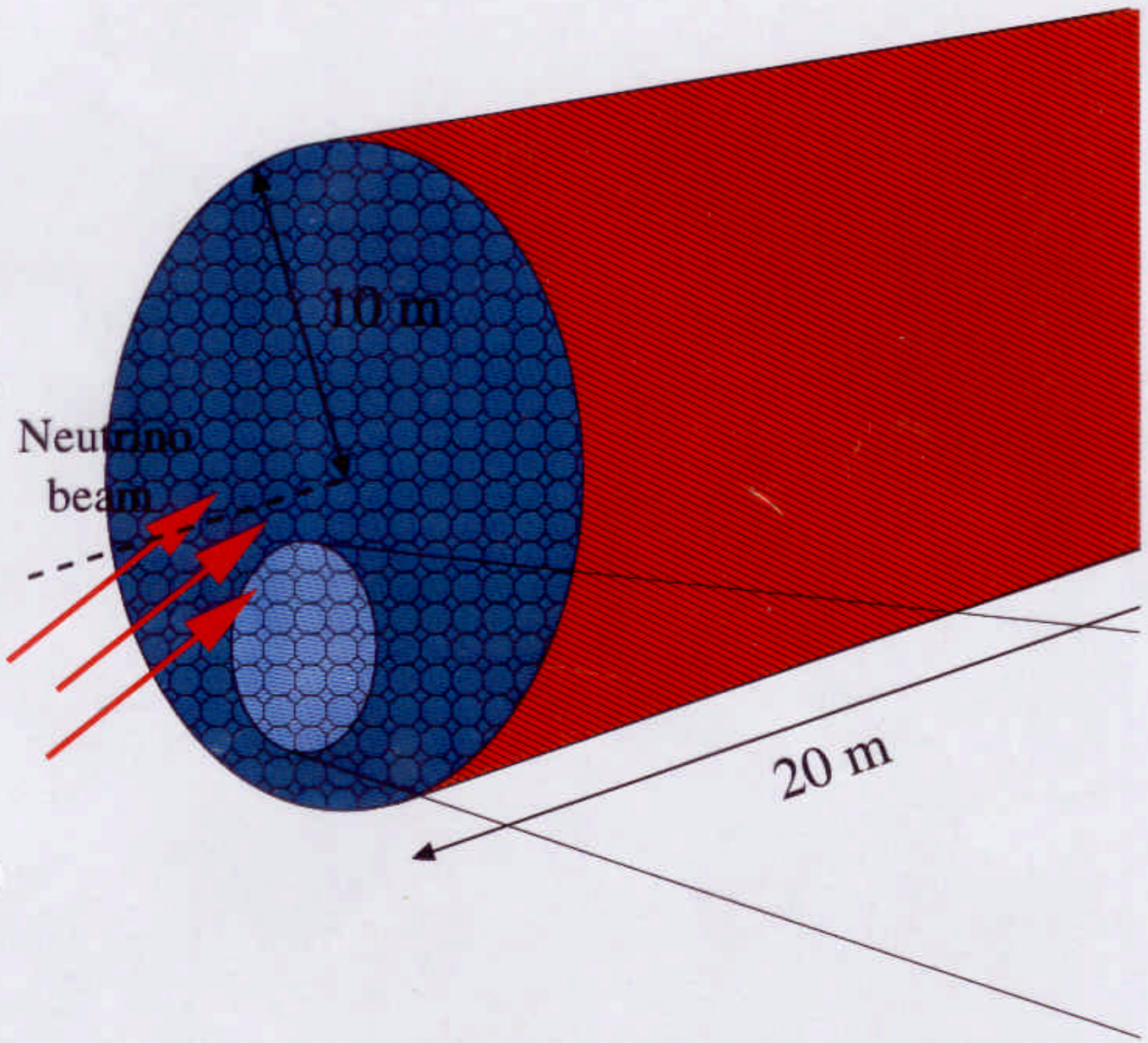
- $E_\mu = 36 \text{ GeV}$
- 10 kT ICANOE + DOWNSTREAM $\mu^{+/-}$ DET.
- $10^{21} \mu^+$ and μ^- USEFUL DECAYS



MATTER OF DEBATE AND OPINION

MY O.: IT IS FAAAAAAR
TOO EARLY NOT TO BE
OPTIMISTIC, BOTH MACHINE-
AND DETECTOR-WISE

IT IS, HOWEVER, USEFUL
TO KNOW HOW MUCH LESS
ONE COULD DO IF ONE
WAS FORCED TO SAVE \$, SF, £
¥, Pts, ...



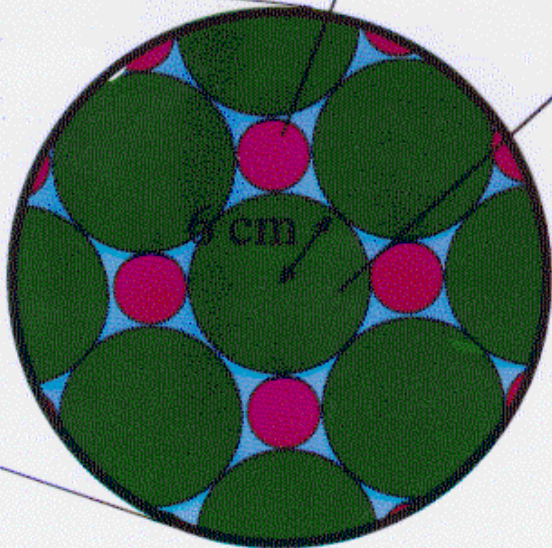
CERVERA, DYDAK, GÓMEZ-CADENAS



scintillator

iron

6 cm





SPARKLING
SCIENTIST

OTHER ■, e.g. ICA^{RUS}
DETECTORS, NOE

MAY BE VERY MUCH MORE

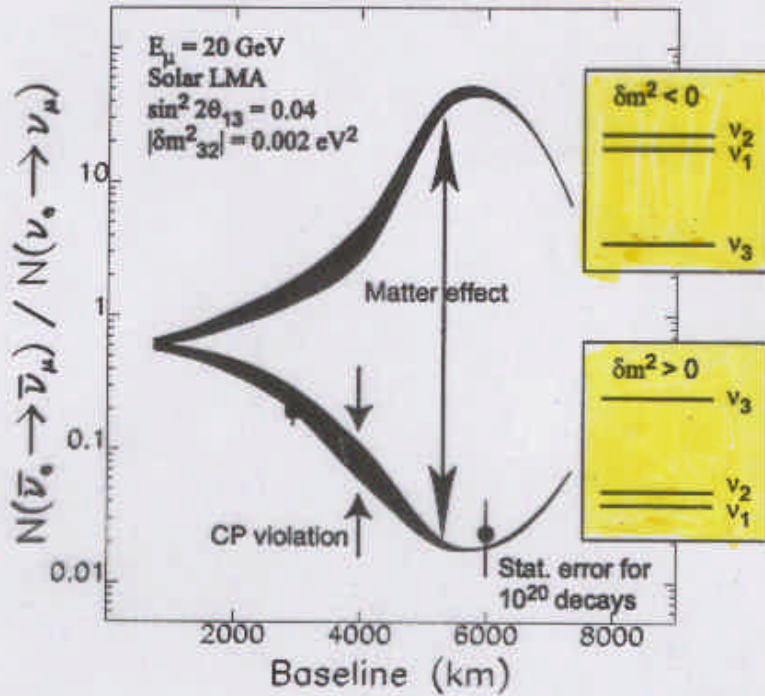
SO PHISTICATED, BUT THEY

ARE GOING AHEAD IN SIZE,

TESTING, TECHNOLOGY and,

HOPEFULLY, FUNDING

Wrong-Sign Muon Measurements



μ^+ in μ^- BEAM
 μ^- in μ^+ BEAM

Figure I: Predicted ratios of $\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu$ to $\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu$ rates at a 20 GeV neutrino factory. The upper (lower) band is for $\delta m_{32}^2 < 0$ ($\delta m_{32}^2 > 0$). The range of possible CP violation determines the widths of the bands. The statistical error shown corresponds to 10^{20} muon decays of each sign and a 50 kt detector. Results are from Ref. 51.

↳ PRESUMABLY BARGER/GEER/RAJIA/WAISHANT

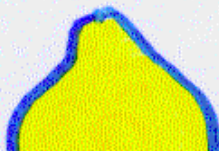
μ DISAPPEARANCE (NO μ^{\pm} -TELLING)

$\Delta m_{23}^2, \theta_{23}$ to $\sim 1\%$

FREUND et al. $s(\Delta m_{23}^2)$ MAY

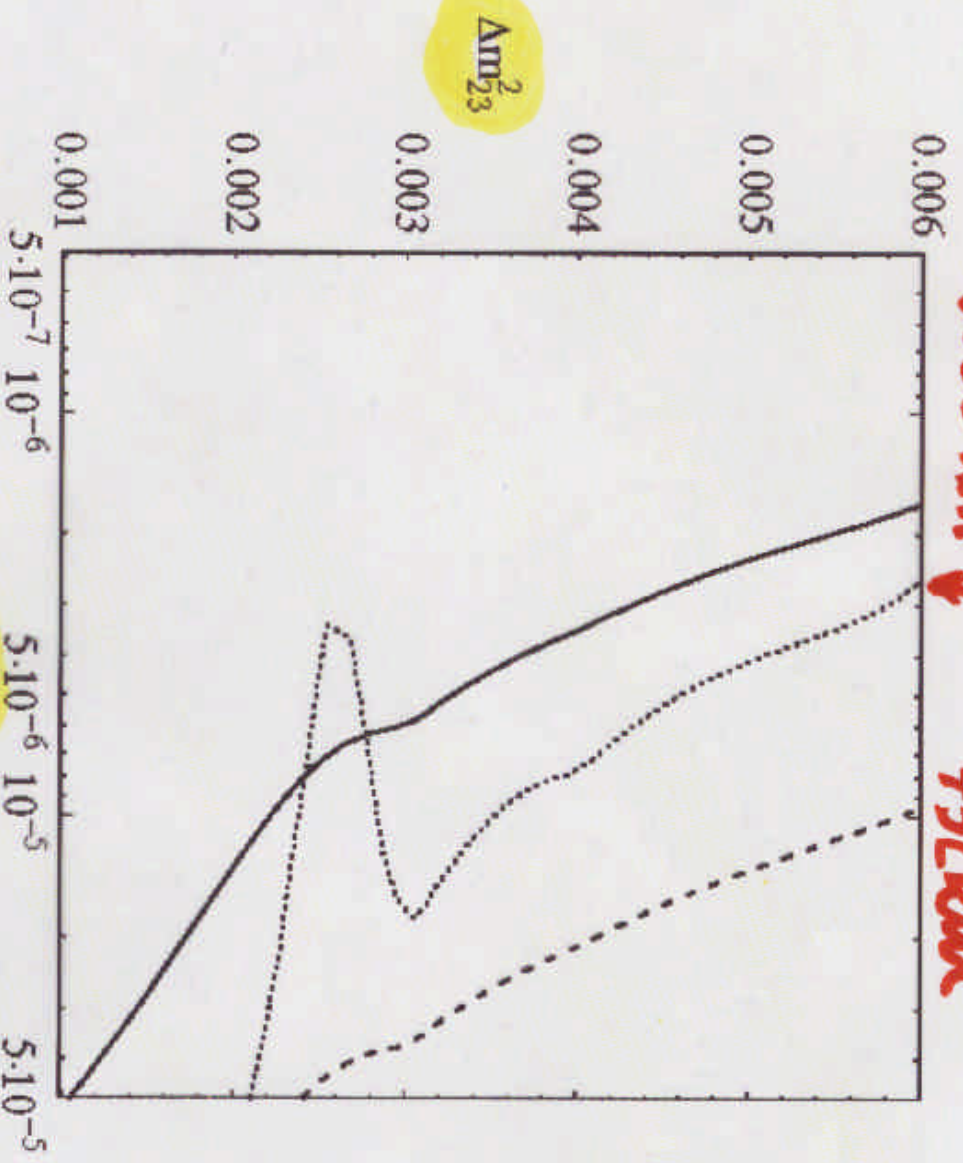
ALSO ONLY REQUIRE μ -DISAPP.

EARLY
DESCOPING



- 99.95 \$

3500 km \downarrow 7332 km
 732 km



CERVERA et al
COMPREHENSIVE
STUDY

CURRENT
LIMIT
 0.05

As in Fig. 12, including as well background errors and detection efficiencies.

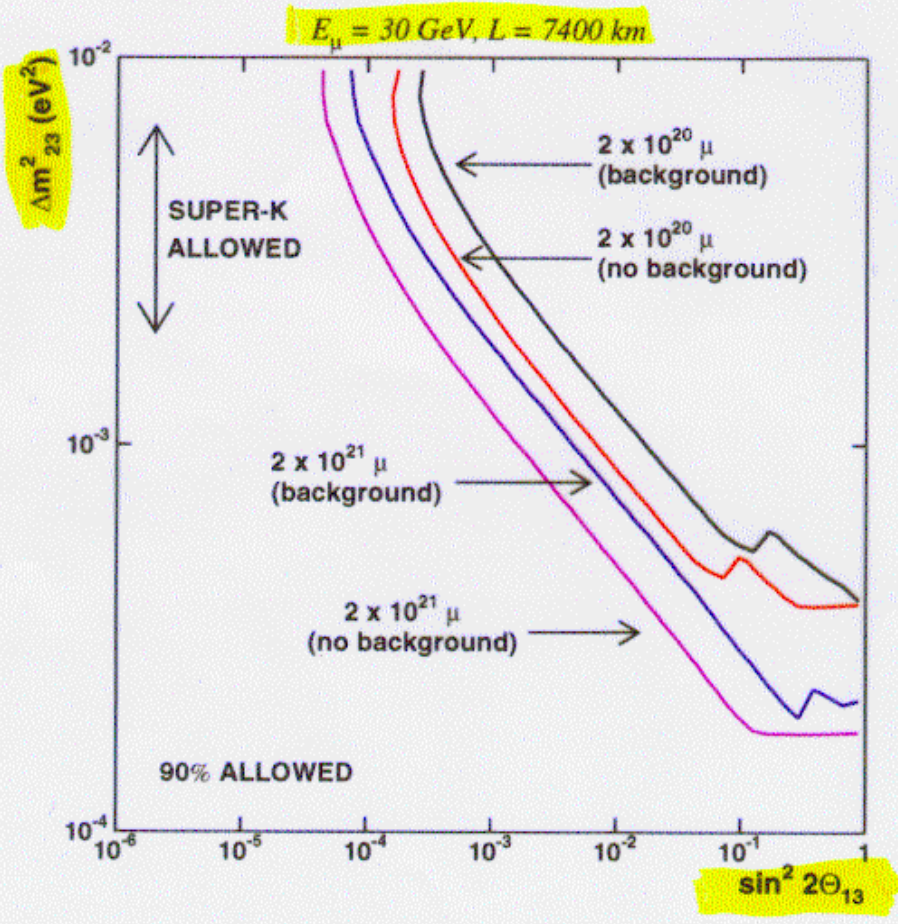
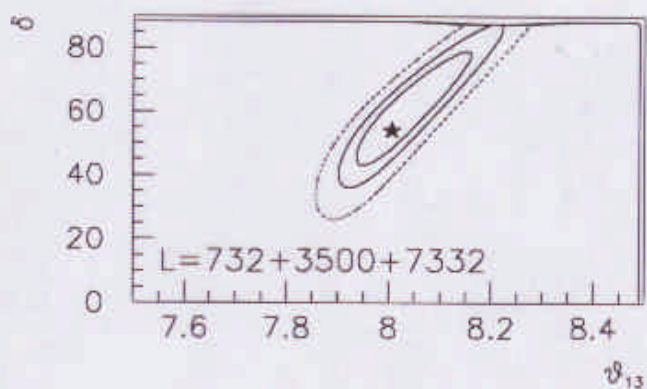
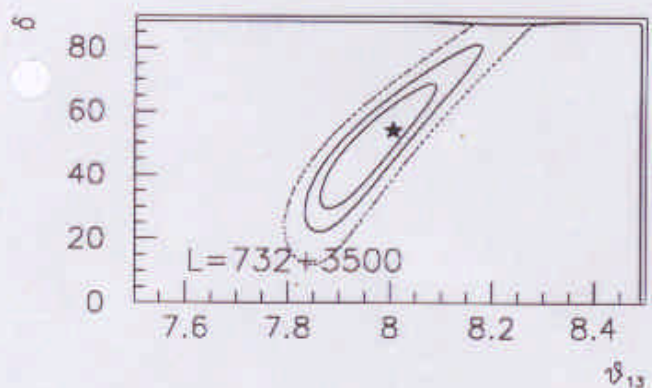
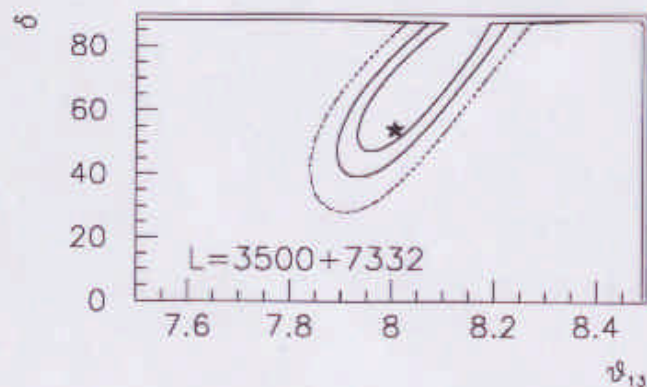
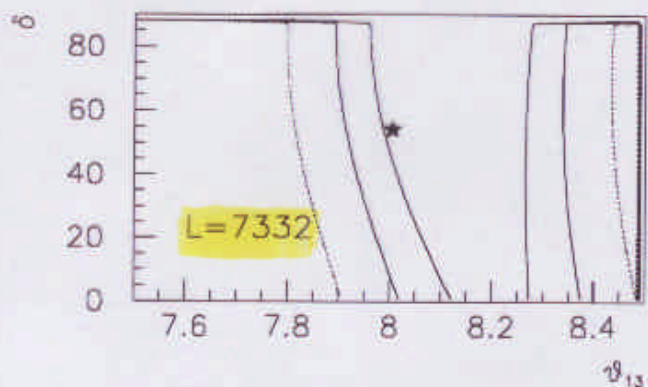
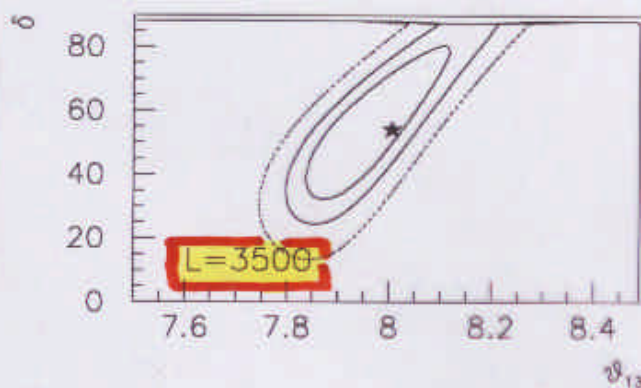
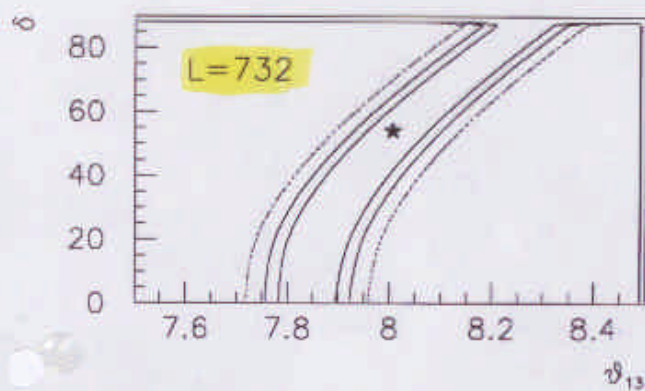


Figure 9: Sensitivity on θ_{13}

Bueno et al.
ICANOE



$\Delta m_{12}^2 = 510 \text{ eV}^2$
 (NOT MOST OPTIMISTIC)

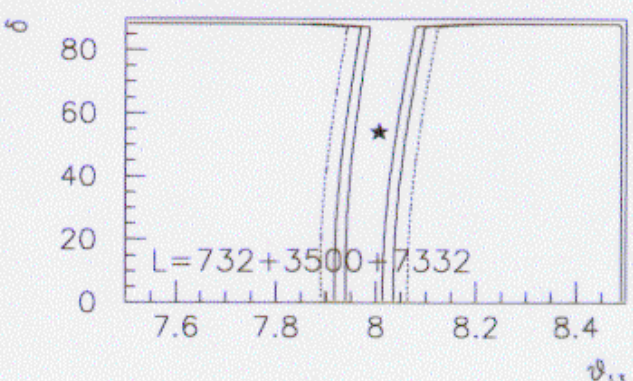
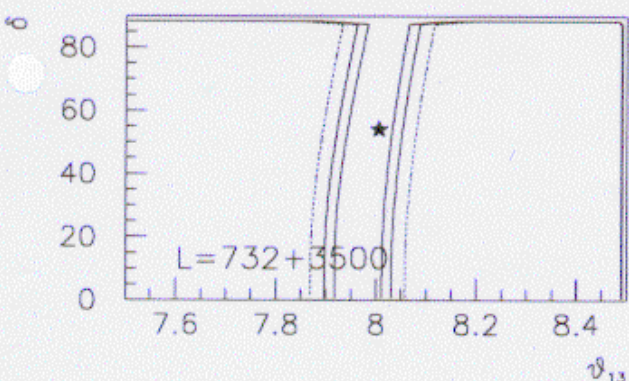
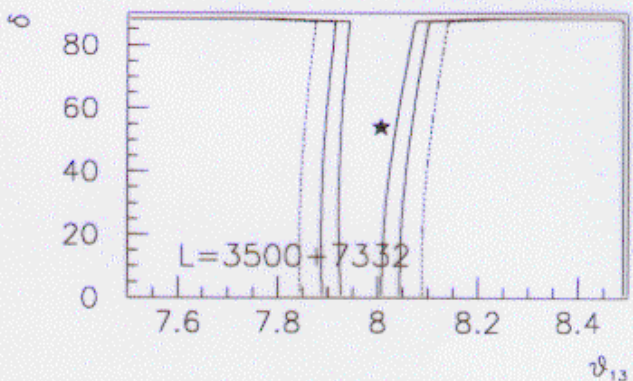
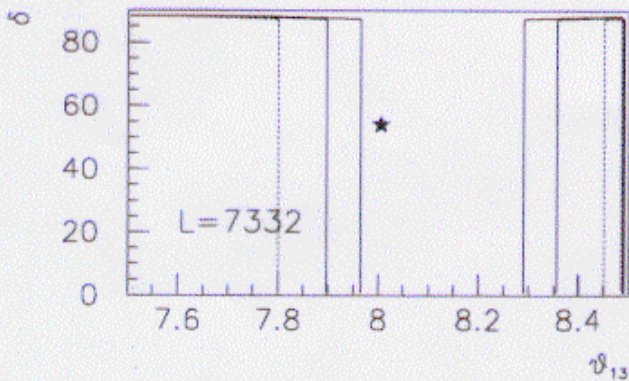
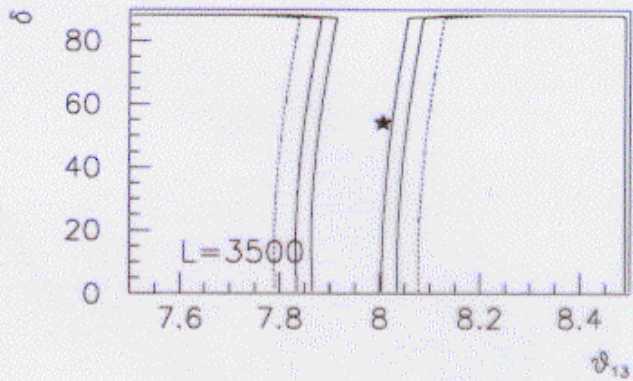
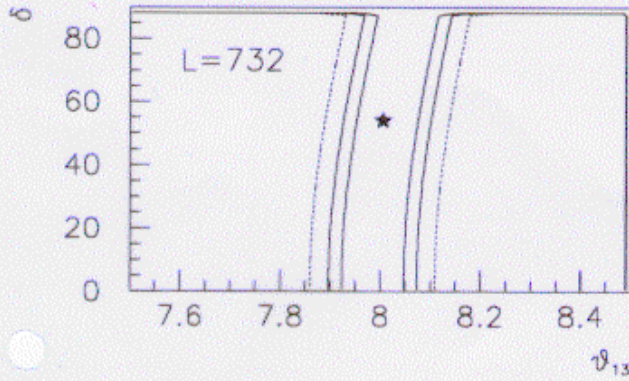


Cervera et al.



$$\Delta m_{12}^2 = 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

SK V-2000 EXCLUDED 95%



Comvera et al.



$$\Delta m_{12}^2 = 10^{-4} \text{ eV}^2$$

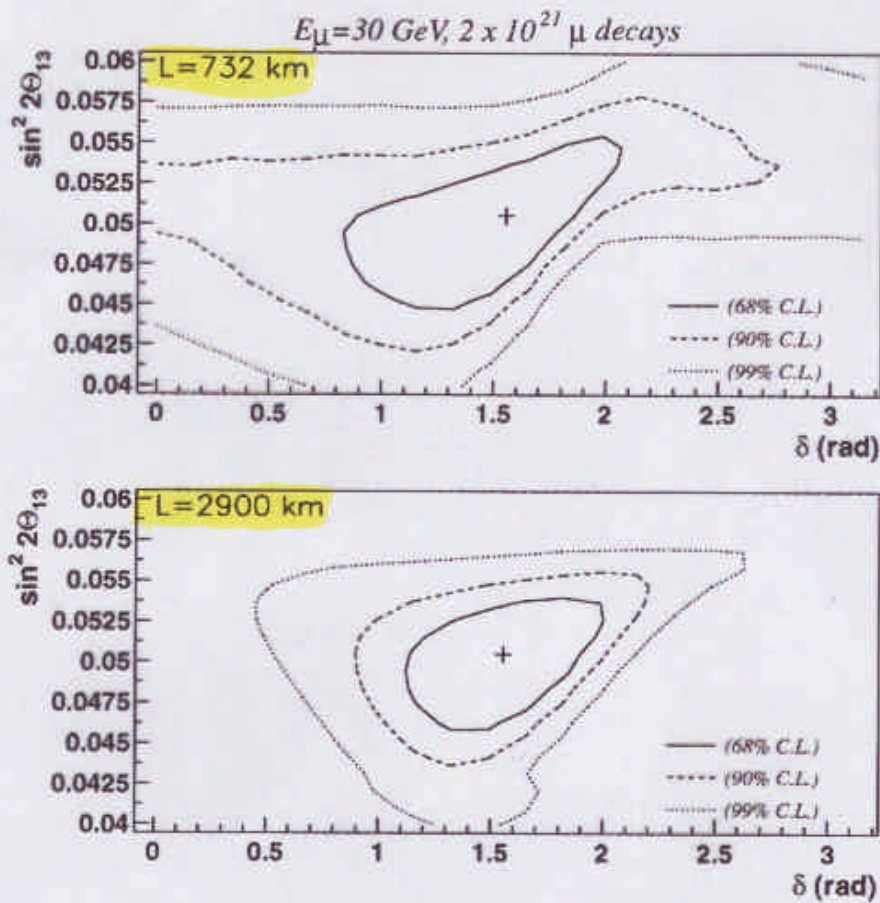


Figure 15: Correlation between θ_{13} and CP phase δ for two different baselines and 2×10^{21} decays.

Bueno et al.

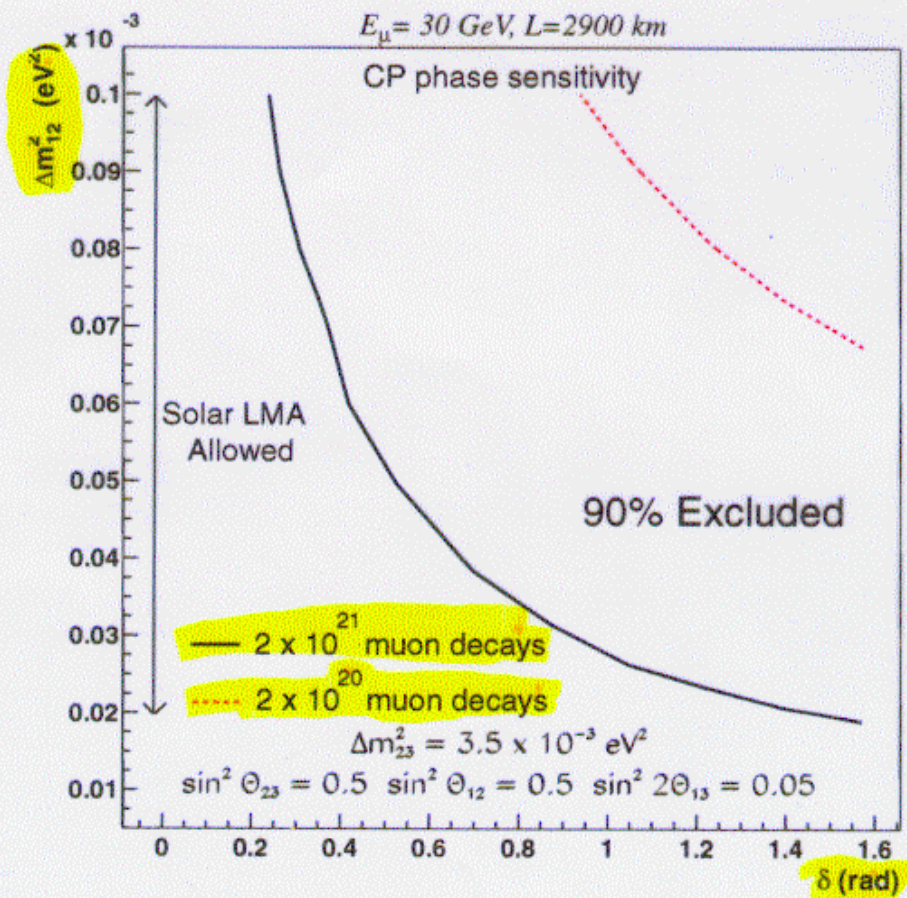


Figure 17: 90% C.L. sensitivity on the CP phase δ as a function of Δm_{12}^2 for two different normalizations: solid (dashed) line corresponds to 10^{21} (10^{20}) muons decays of each polarity.

Buena et al.

Burno et al. ALSO EMPHASIZE :

WRONG SIGN MUONS ARE OPTIMAL
TOOL, EXCEPT FOR SMALL θ_{13}

➔ τ -APPEARANCE IS BETTER

ν -FACTORY (AS B-FACTORIES)

SHOULD AIM AT OVERCONSTRAINING

THE PARAMETERS ➔ τ NEEDED

$$1 \nu F < \frac{1}{2} 12 BF$$

ALL STUDIES OF
SIGNALS, S/BACKGROUNDS

CONCUR:

$L \sim 3000$ km OPTIMAL

$L \sim 6000$ km GOOD.

(partic. as an ~~ADD-ON~~)

$L \approx 732$ km ☹️

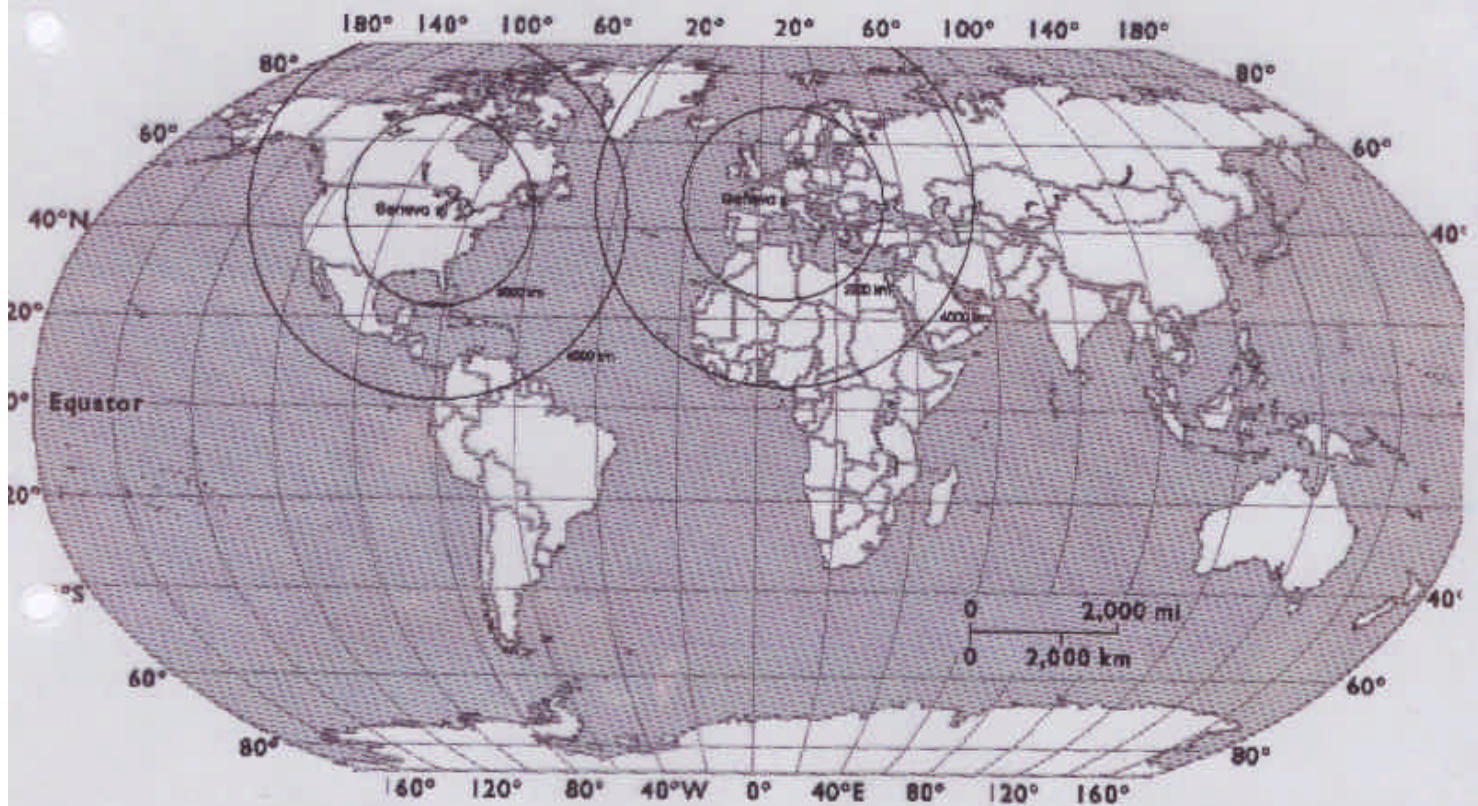
IS NOT ENOUGH

AT GENEVA (ILL) AND GENEVA (CH)



GOOD DISTANCE TO WEST COAST

BUT



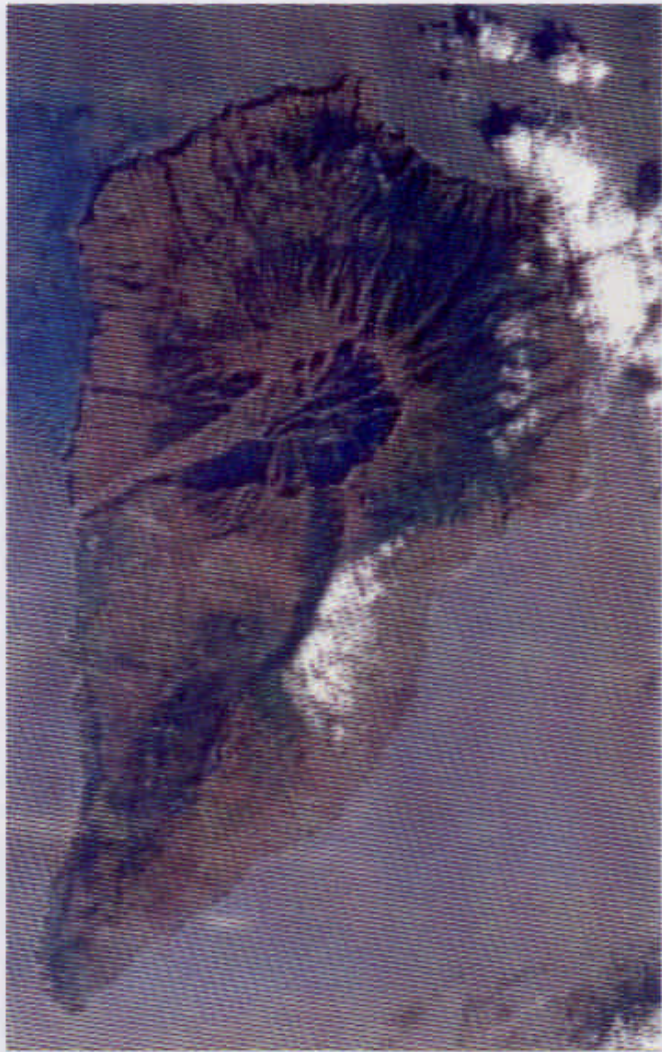
**NO SINGLE, PEACEFUL, TECHNOLOGICALLY
REASONABLE, NON-FREEZING PLACE
WITHIN 3000 ± 1000 km FROM
GENEVA (CH)**

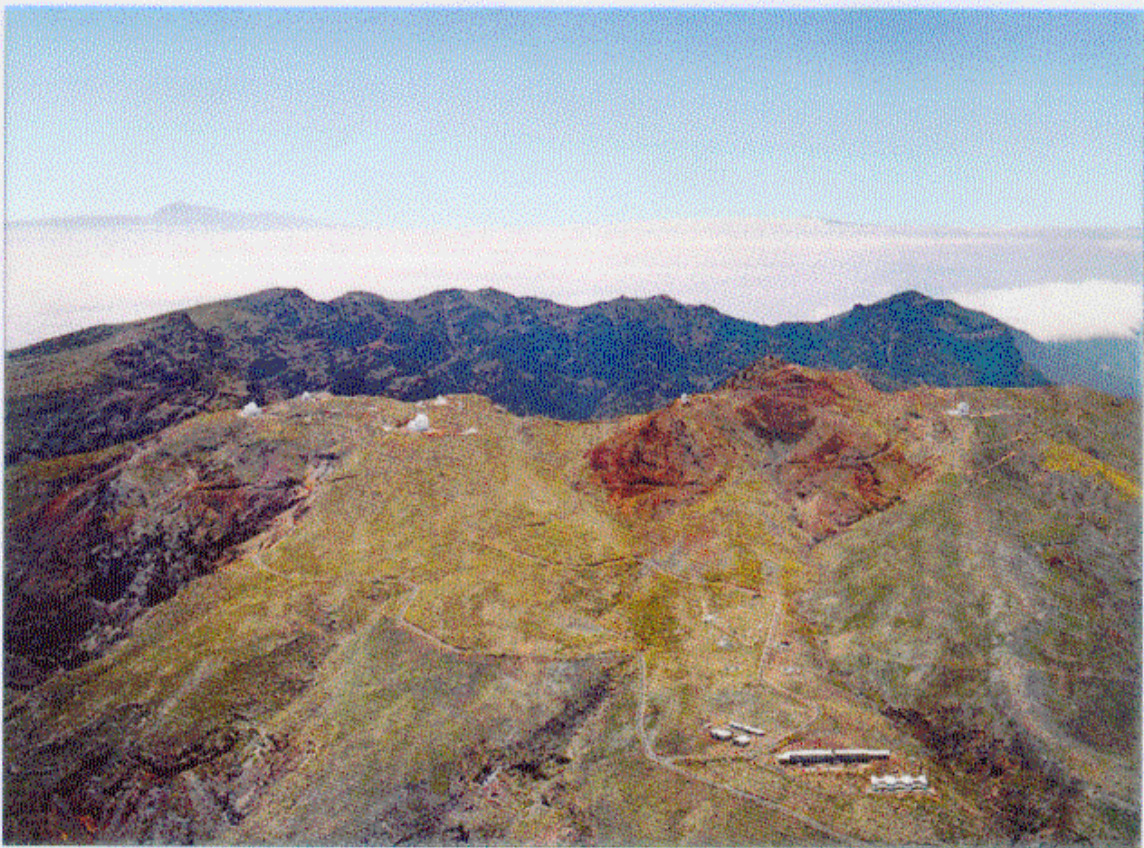
EXCEPT!









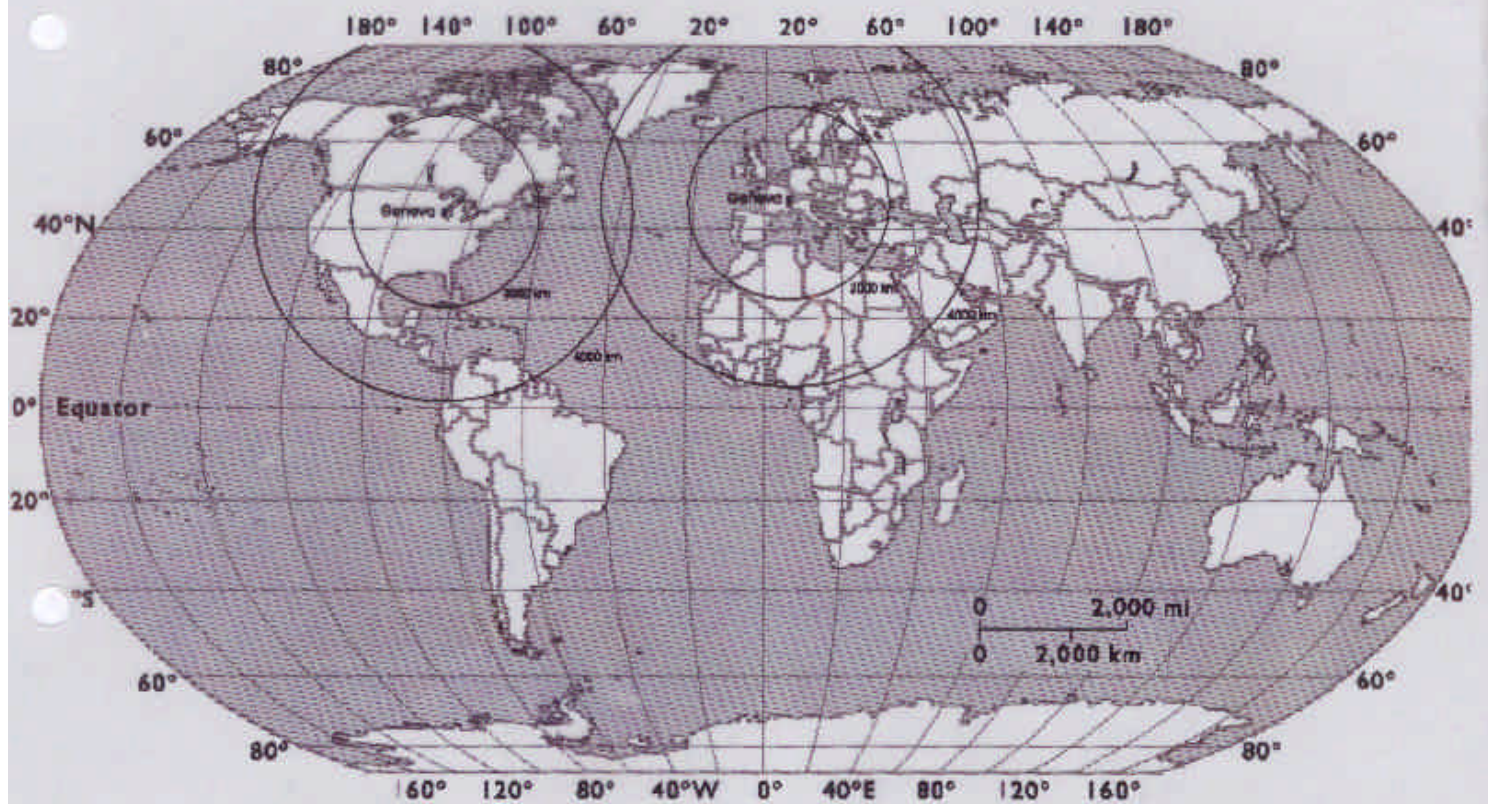


FERMI → GRAN SASSO 7332

FERMI → CANARIES ~ 6000

FERMI → WEST COAST ~ 3000

[OPTIMAL]



CERN → GRAN SASSO 732 ☹️

CERN → FERMI LAB ~ 6000

CERN → CANARIES ~ 3000

[OPTIMAL]

EITHER QVA

TO A

(MAGNETIZED)


SUPER K

~ 8500 km

HOW
TO
CONVERT
A
D.G. ?

A.O.B.

MATTER EFFECTS


 $\langle n_e \rangle |_{\nu_{\text{TRAJ.}}} \pm 10\%$

FREUND et al.

FREUND et al. al.

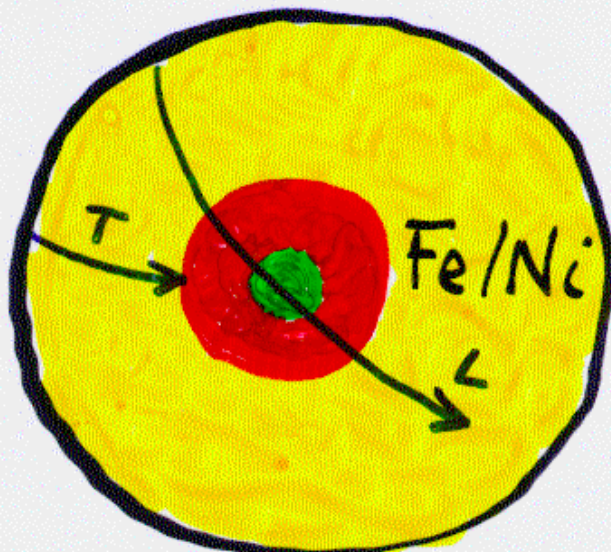
CERVERO et al.

BUENO et al.

BARGER et al.

ALBRIGHT et al.

ν_e FORWARD SCATTERING



A.O.B.

μ - POLARISATION

① TURNING OFF ν_e FLUX
CAN MODULATE S/B

② SURROGATE FOR THE
NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE
 $e^{+/-}$ DISTINCTION

See CERN study


MORE OF A "WHY NOT"
THAN A "MUST"

NON-OSCILLATION ν -PHYSICS

e.g. : FERMILAB AND CERN REPORTS

CLOSE-BY LOCATION :

10's Mevnts / kg / 10^{21} injected μ 's
(WITH A NATURALLY POLARISED ν BEAM)

- $F_i, G_i(x, Q^2)$ in p, n, \mathcal{N} QCD, NP
- PRECISION EW. $\phi: \sigma(\nu e)$ 10^5 FOLD STAT.
- $D_0 - \bar{D}_0$ MIXING, TAGGED AT PROD. 
- ν MAGNETIC MOMENTS

CATCHING SLOW BACKWARDS μ 'S

- $\mu \rightarrow e \bar{\nu}$
- $\mu \mathcal{N} \rightarrow e \mathcal{N}$
- $\mu \rightarrow e e e$
- $\mu^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^- e^+$

10^3 * CURRENT
PSI
STATISTICS

Deep Inelastic Scattering Experiments

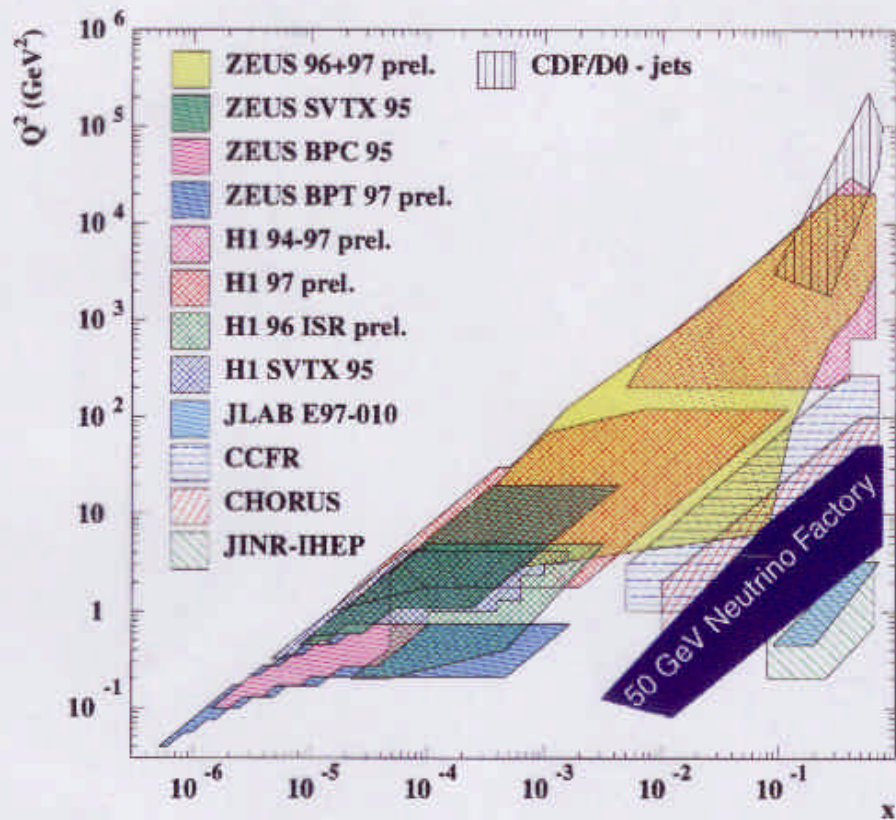


Figure 53: Comparison of kinematic ranges for present DIS experiments with a 50 GeV Neutrino factory.

FOR DECADES HEP
EXPERIMENTS SEEMED
TO DO LITTLE BUT
TO VERIFY THE
PREDICTIONS OF THE
STANDARD MODEL

($N_\gamma = 3$, STANDARD EXCEPTION)

THIS SEEMED TO BE

TAKING FOREVER

FOREVER

IS A VERY
LONG TIME

PARTICULARLY
TOWARDS THE

END

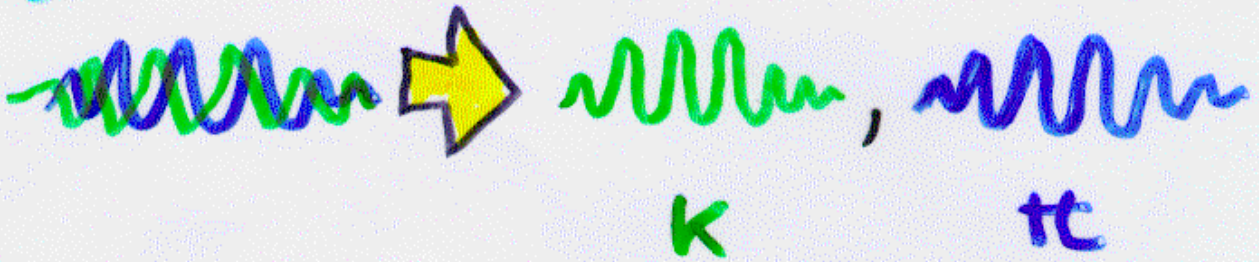
V. OSCS. BROUGHT US
BEYOND THE END

(OF BORING PHYSICS)

$$D \rightarrow (k, \pi) \mu \nu_\mu$$

$$S_\theta \sim s \cos \theta_c - d \sin \theta_c$$

DECOHERENCE



$$\nu_\mu = \alpha \nu_1 + \beta \nu_2 + \gamma \nu_3$$

COHERENT
OSCILLATIONS

NATURE

HAS ALSO TUNED MANY OTHER ^{ν} PARAMS.
FOLLOWING THE PRINCIPLE OF MINIMAL
EFFORT (FOR PHYSICISTS)

$$\Delta m_{23}^2 \text{ (ATMS)}$$

$$E(\text{CRS}), R_\otimes, P_\otimes$$

$$E(\text{NRS}), R_\odot, P_\odot$$

$$\Delta m_{21}^2 (\odot, \nu > 2000)$$

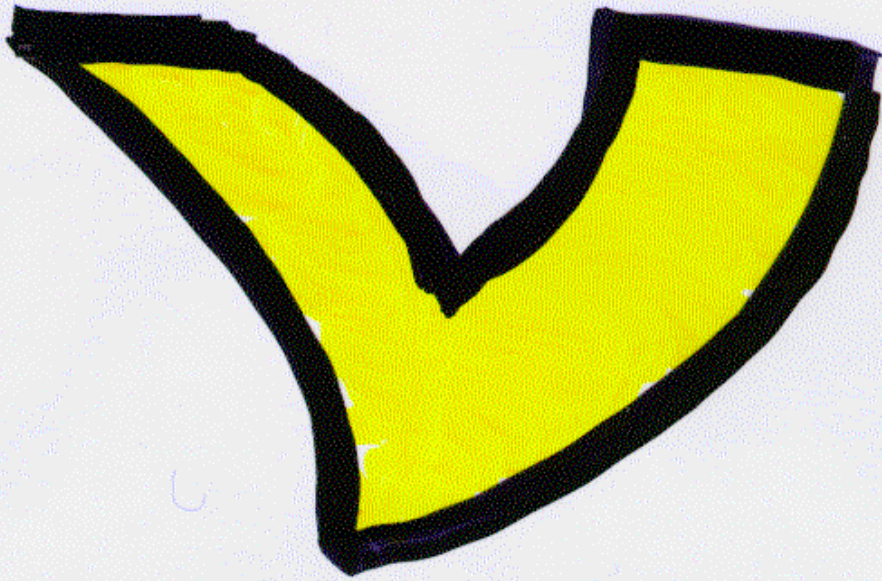
HOW SHOULD WE
RECIPROCATE
NATURE'S LOVING
GENEROSITY

AND DO THE
RIGHT THING

BY HER

??

BUILDING A



FACTORY