

Highlights from NUFACT'08

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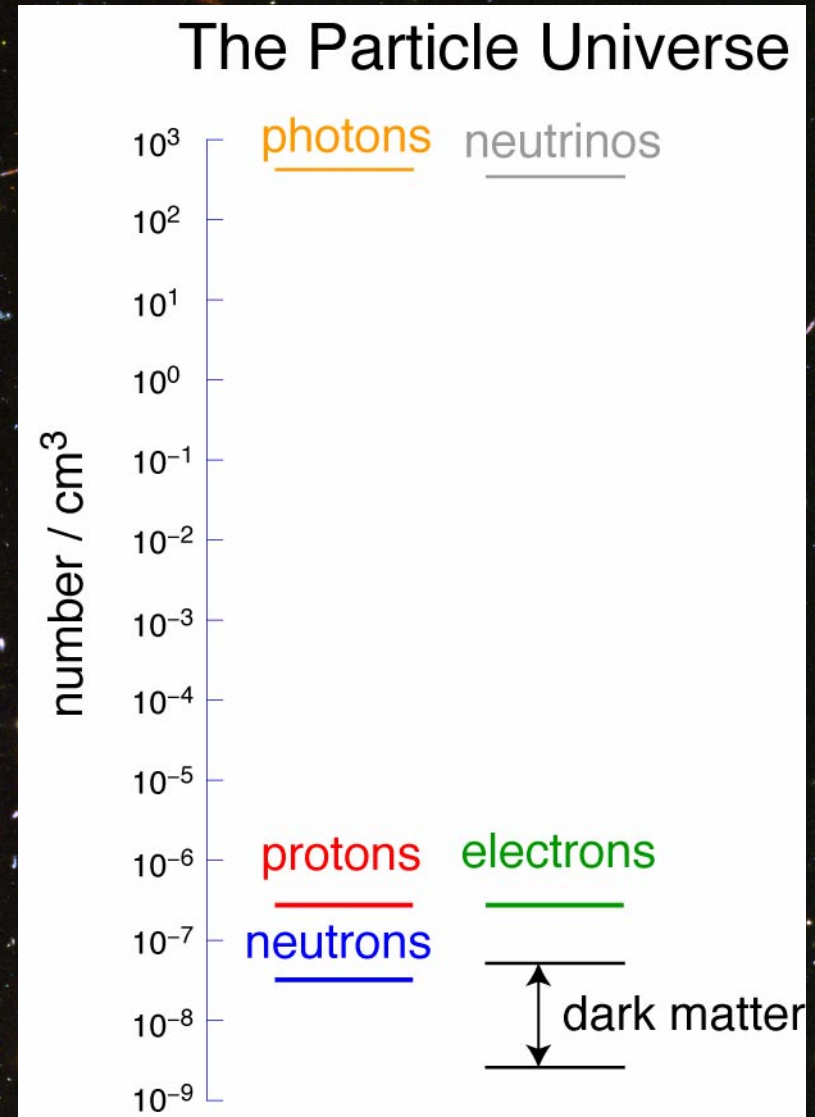
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NUFACT08 - Valencia, Spain
30 June - 5 July 2008

Neutrinos in the Standard Model and Beyond

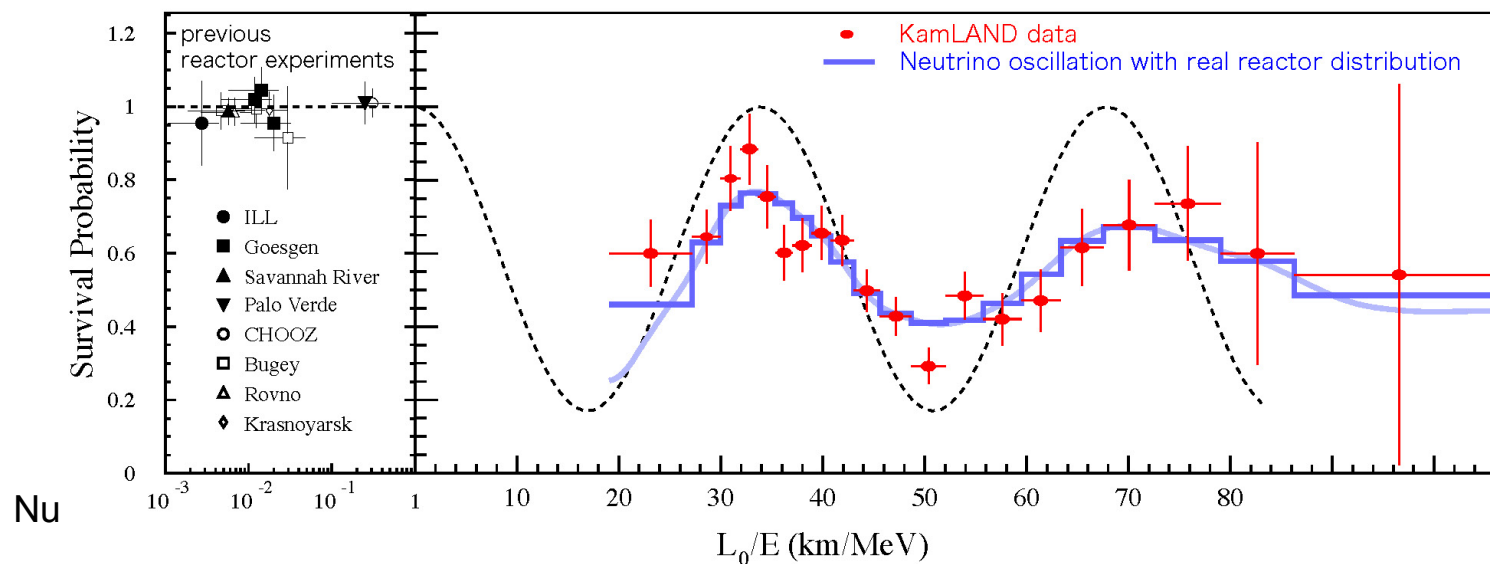
There are a lot of neutrinos out there

HITOSHI MURAYAMA
IPMU TOKYO & BERKELEY



Neutrinos in the Standard Model...

- ✓ Neutrinos left-handed (negative helicity) \Rightarrow massless in the Standard Model
 - Finite mass of neutrinos imply the Standard Model is incomplete! And probably a lot more profound
- ✓ Neutrinos do oscillate \Rightarrow have a non-zero mass
 - Neutrinos appear to have tiny but finite mass
- ✓ Discovery of neutrino mass: Revolution!



Neutrinos in the Standard Model...

- ✓ Matter oscillation results for three neutrinos:
 - The probability of measuring a specific flavor (electron, muon or tau) for a neutrino varies periodically as it propagates

$$P_{\nu_e \nu_\mu (\bar{\nu}_e \bar{\nu}_\mu)}(x) = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4$$

$$P_1 = s_{23}^2 \sin^2 2\theta_{13} (\Delta_{13}/B_{\mp})^2 \sin^2 [B_{\mp} x/2]$$

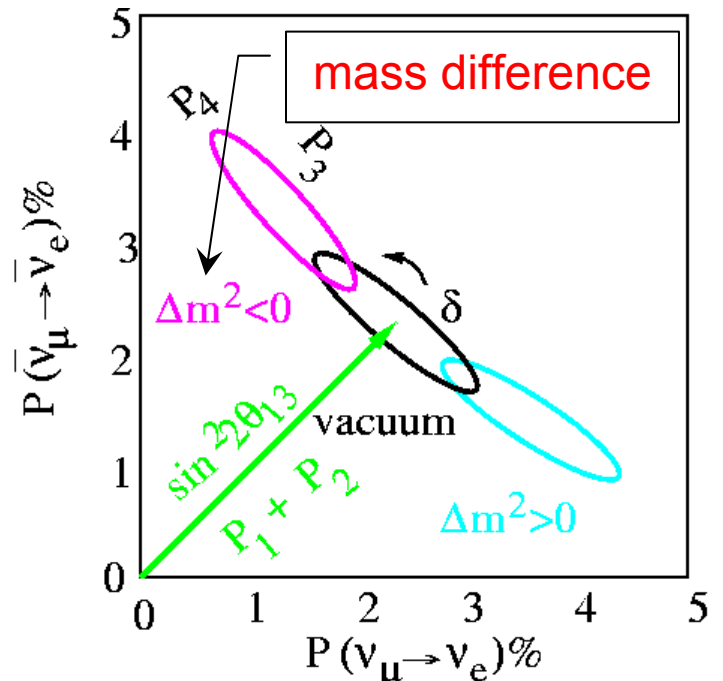
$$P_2 = c_{23}^2 \sin^2 2\theta_{12} (\Delta_{12}/A)^2 \sin^2 [Ax/2]$$

$$P_3 = \cos \delta \sin [Ax/2] \dots \quad P_4 = \pm \sin \delta \sin [Ax/2] \dots$$

$$\Delta_{ij} \equiv \Delta m_{ij}^2 / 2E$$

Magic baseline: only 1 term in equation

$$Ax/2 = \pi \Rightarrow x \approx 7300 - 7600 \text{ km}$$



- ✓ θ_{13} is crucial for the future of neutrino oscillation physics

Neutrinos in the Standard Model...

✓ Raised More Questions

- Now neutrino right-handed? Two ways to go:
 - Dirac neutrino: New particle, right-handed neutrino. Why not yet seen?
 - Majorana neutrino: No new particle, must be right-handed anti-neutrino. No essential difference between neutrinos and anti-neutrinos!
- Why is neutrino mass so small?
- CP Violation?

✓ Connections to big questions about the universe

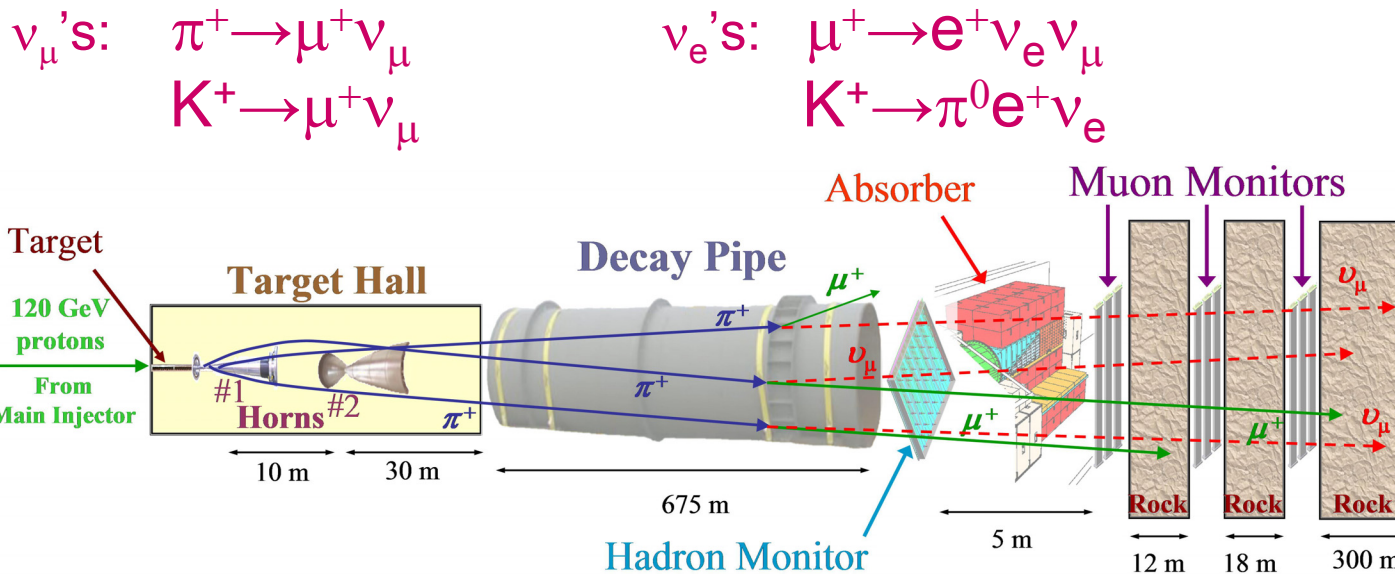
- Did neutrinos affect galaxy formation?
- Why do we exist?
- Why does the Universe exist?

International Scoping Study

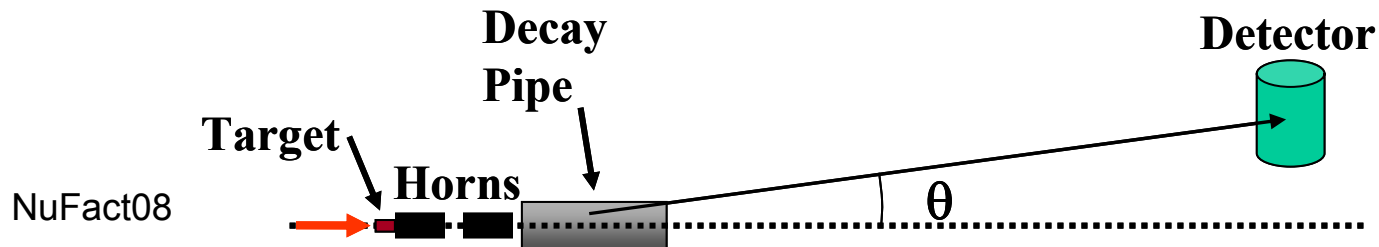
- ✓ The **International Scoping Study (ISS)** compared the physics performance and detector requirements for 3 possible facilities:
 - **Super-beams**: high powered conventional neutrino beams from the decay of pions
 - **Neutrino Factories**: neutrino beams from the decay of muons
 - **Beta beams**: neutrino beams from the decay of radioactive isotopes
- ✓ Also, the **ISS** defined the scope of the accelerator parameters for a:
 - Neutrino Factory
 - Beta beam facility (in collaboration with the Eurisol beta beam design study)

Superbeams

- ✓ **Super-beams:** 1-4 MW proton intensity to generate beam of neutrinos from the decays of pion and kaons.



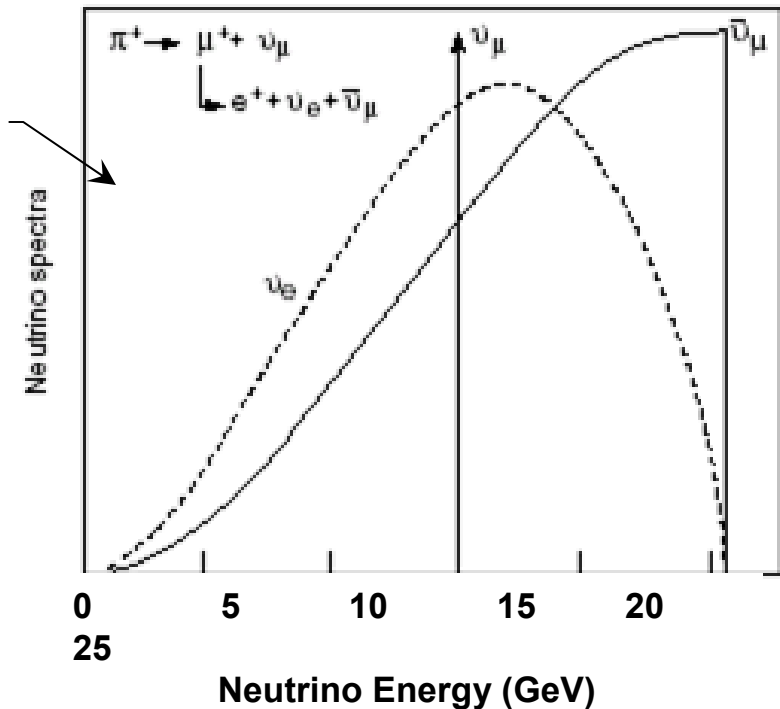
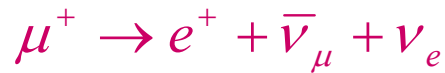
- ✓ Off-axis for better determination neutrino energy. **Nova** off-axis (~750 km) or T2K (~250 km)



Neutrino Factory

- ✓ **Neutrino Factories** produce neutrinos from muon decays in a storage ring.
- ✓ Rate calculable by kinematics of decay

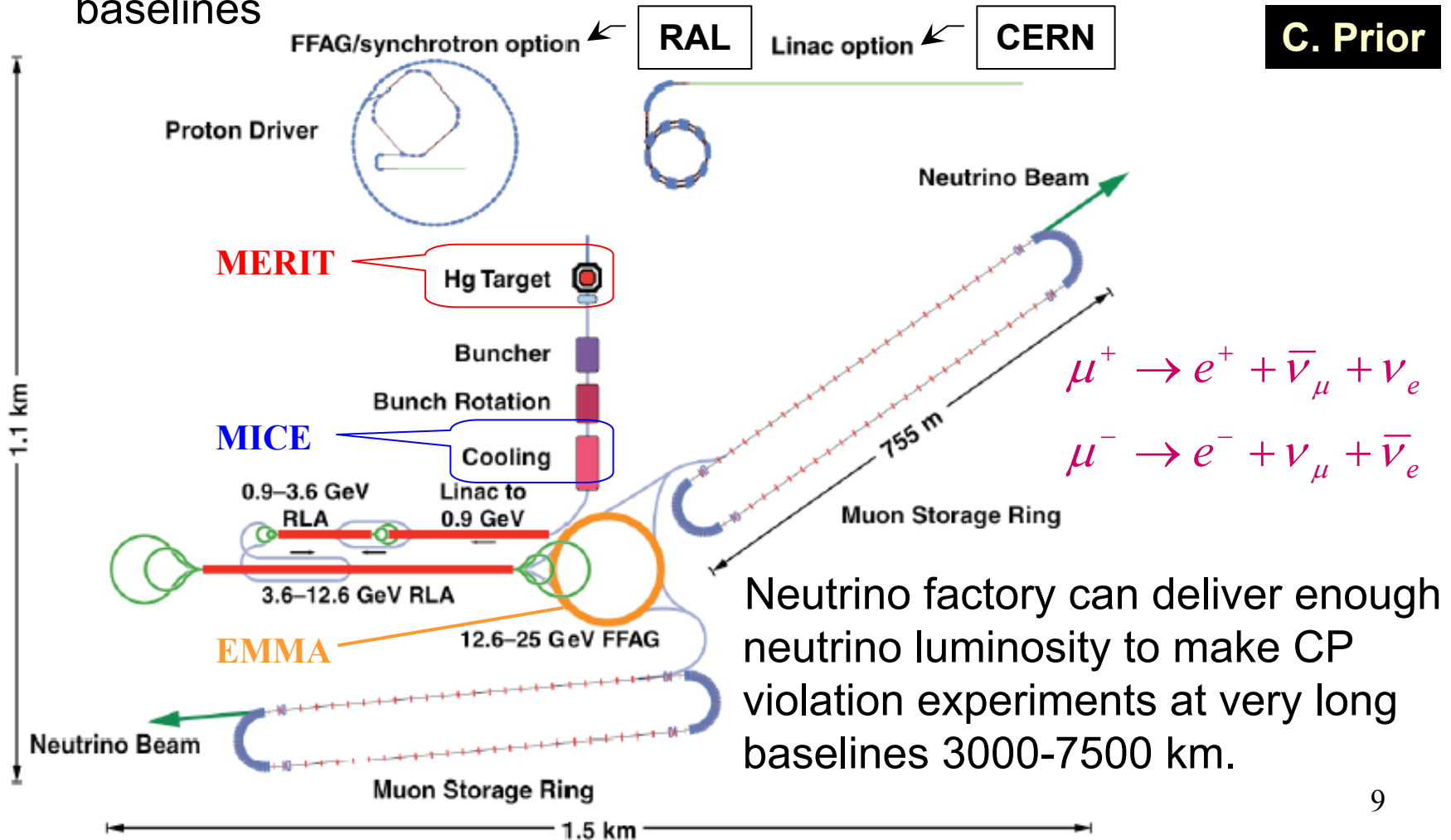
e.g. if μ^+ accelerated to 25 GeV



- ✓ Defines detector needs:
 - Muon and electron neutrino and anti-neutrino species being produced concurrently we need to determine the charge and lepton identity to separate from background \Rightarrow **Magnetic detectors**

Neutrino Factory

- ✓ **Baseline design** for a Neutrino Factory from **International Design Study**
- ✓ Design can fire neutrino beams to 2 different detectors at 2 different baselines

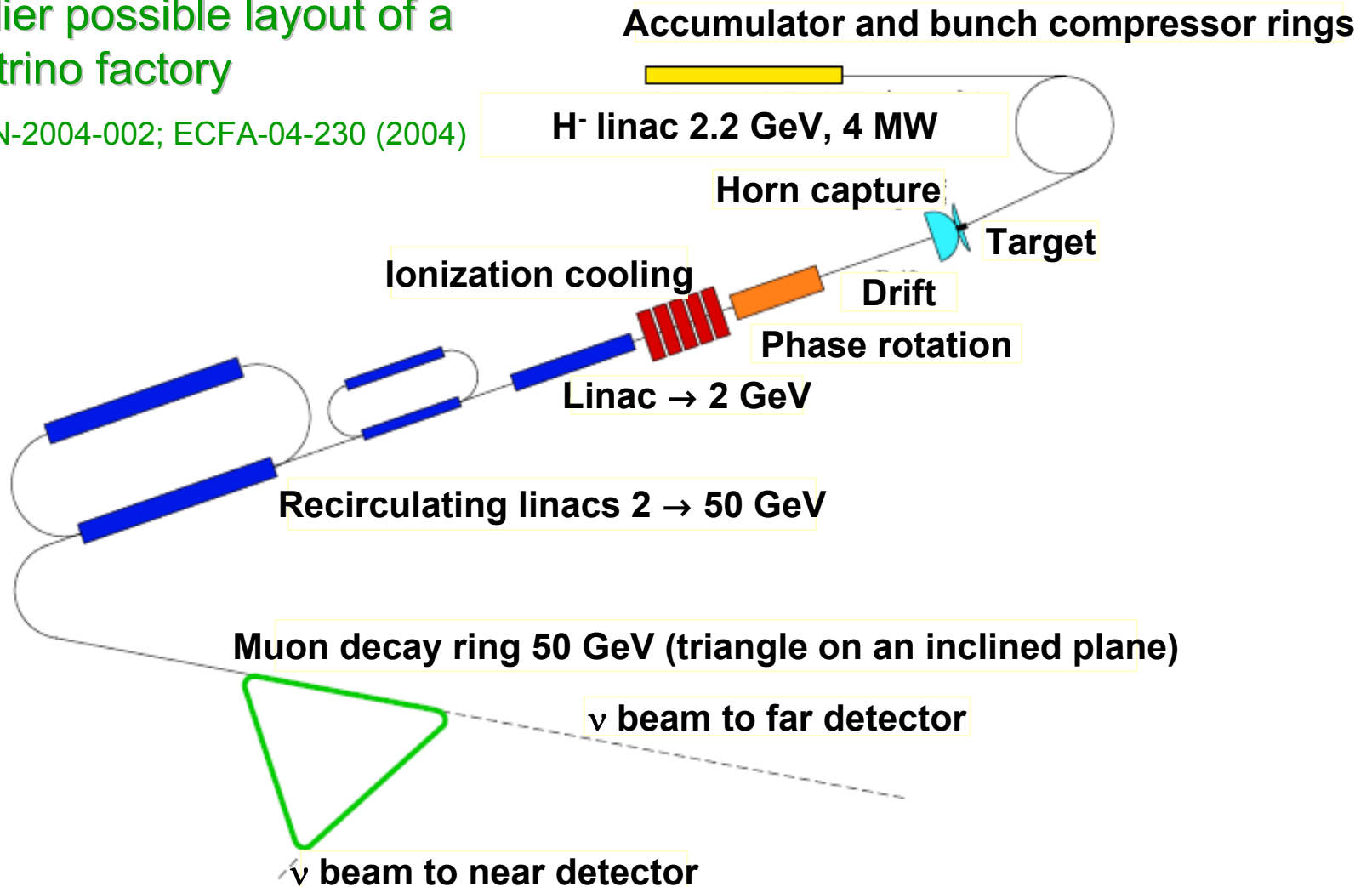


Neutrino factory can deliver enough neutrino luminosity to make CP violation experiments at very long baselines 3000-7500 km.

Neutrino Factory

Earlier possible layout of a neutrino factory

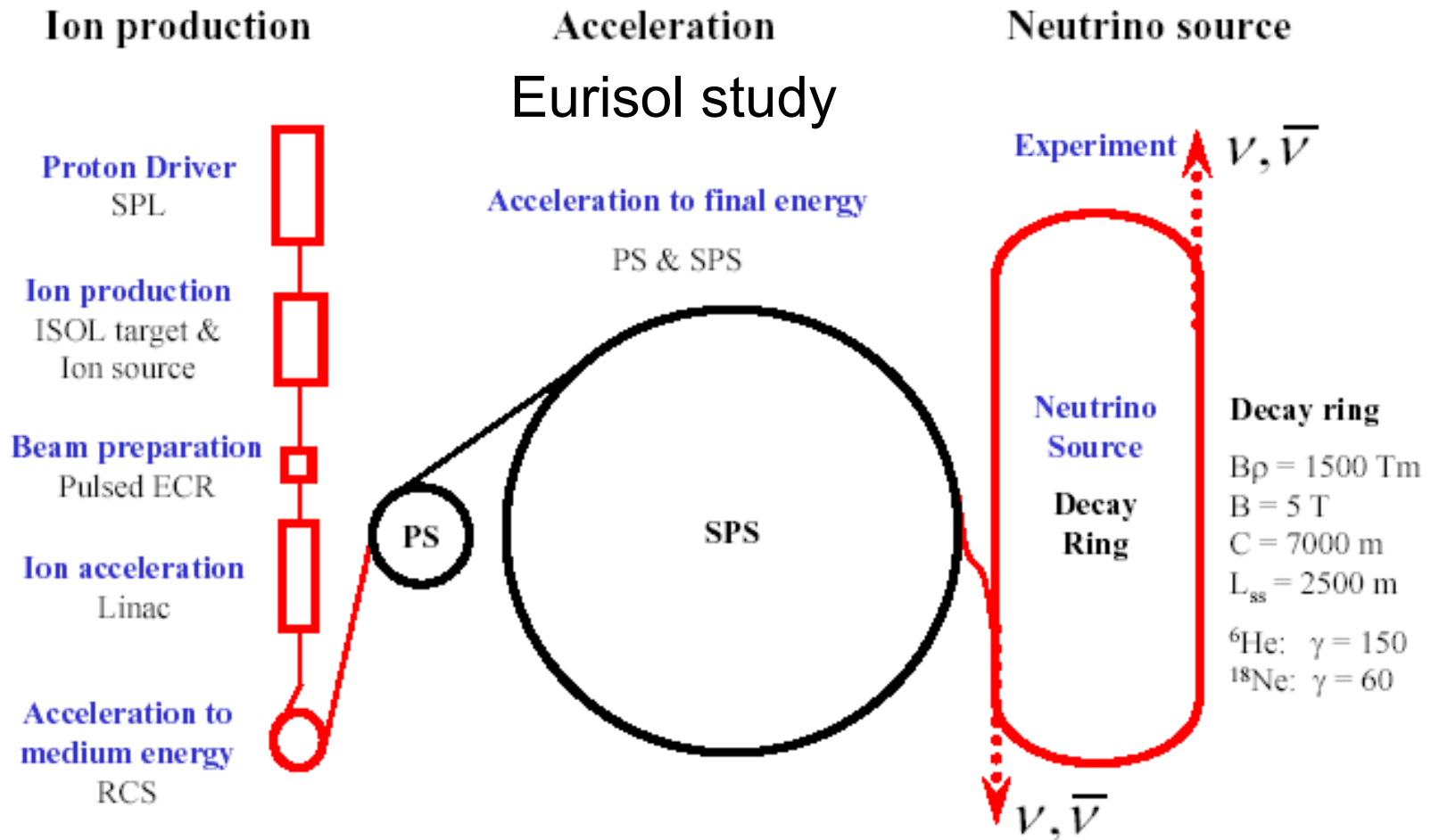
CERN-2004-002; ECFA-04-230 (2004)



Beta Beams

✓ **Beta beam:** beta decay of accelerated radioactive nuclei

- He-6 for neutrino production: $\gamma \sim 100$
- Ne-18 for antineutrino production: $\gamma \sim 60$

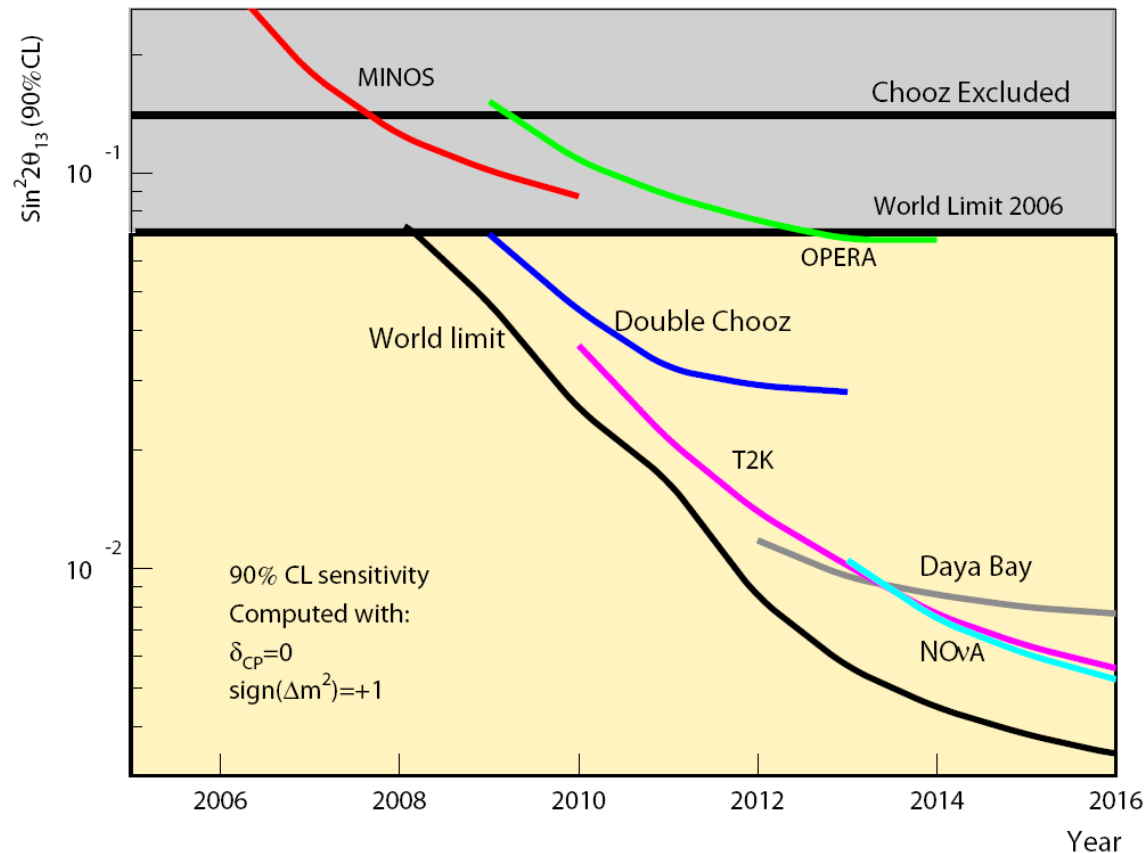


Neutrino Factory Roadmap?

- ✓ Roadmaps for **Neutrino Factory** and **Neutrino Oscillation measurements**:
 - The **ISS** studied options for future facilities and narrowed the list of detector options for each facility
 - Launch of Neutrino Factory International Design Study (**IDS**)
 - Developed an internationally agreed baseline for the Neutrino Factory accelerator complex and for the Neutrino Factory neutrino-detection system
 - Goal: to produce a ‘Reference Design Report’ for the Neutrino Factory by 2012:
 - document that will allow the to consider initiating the Neutrino Factory project
 - Emphasis on engineering to demonstrate technical feasibility and evaluate cost

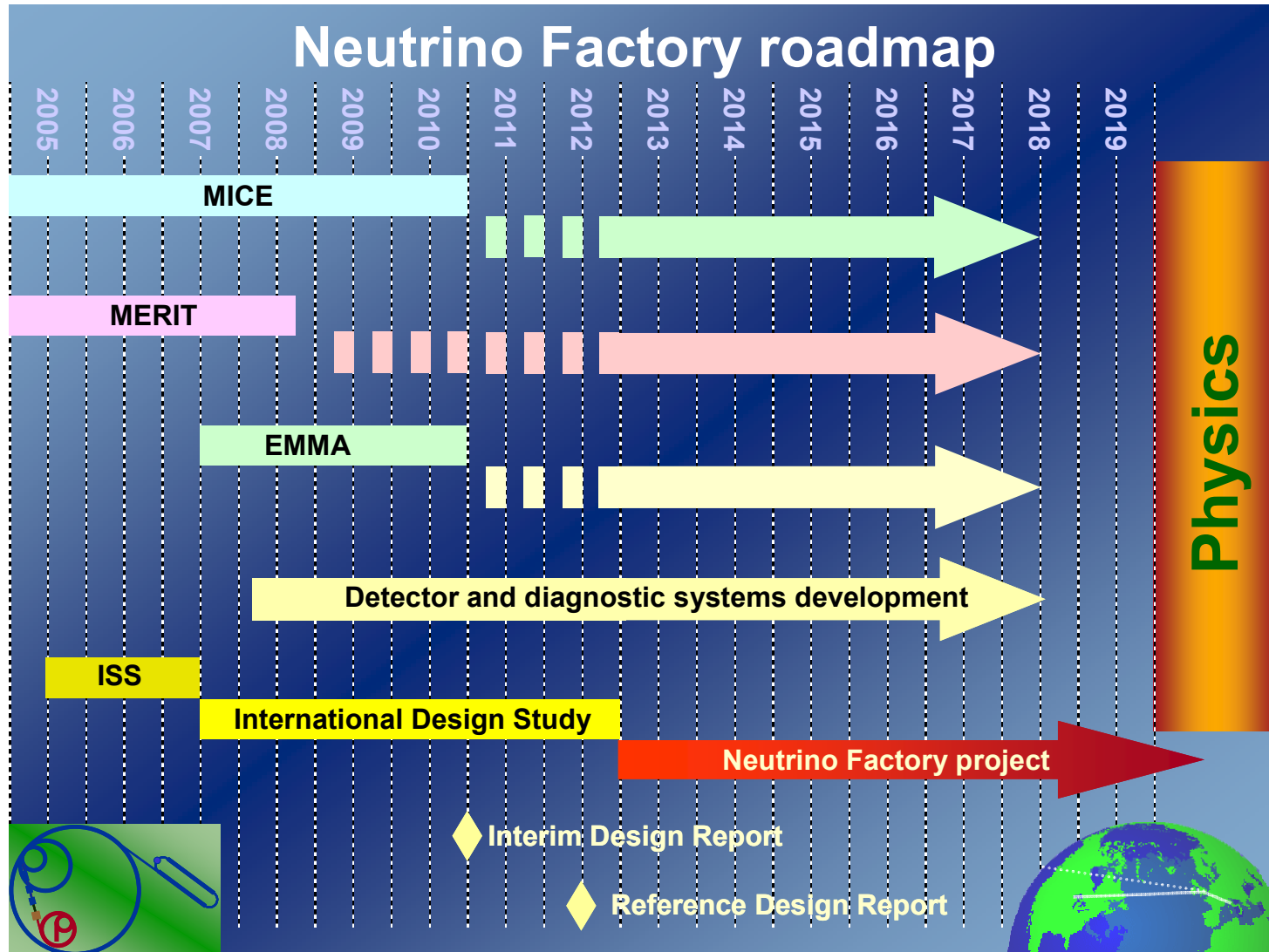
Neutrino Factory Roadmap?

- ✓ Roadmap for Neutrino Oscillation measurements:



- Knowledge of θ_{13} and technical feasibility dictates high intensity neutrino facility for high-precision required “second half next decade”

Neutrino Factory Roadmap?



Accelerator Working Group Summary

✓ Organization

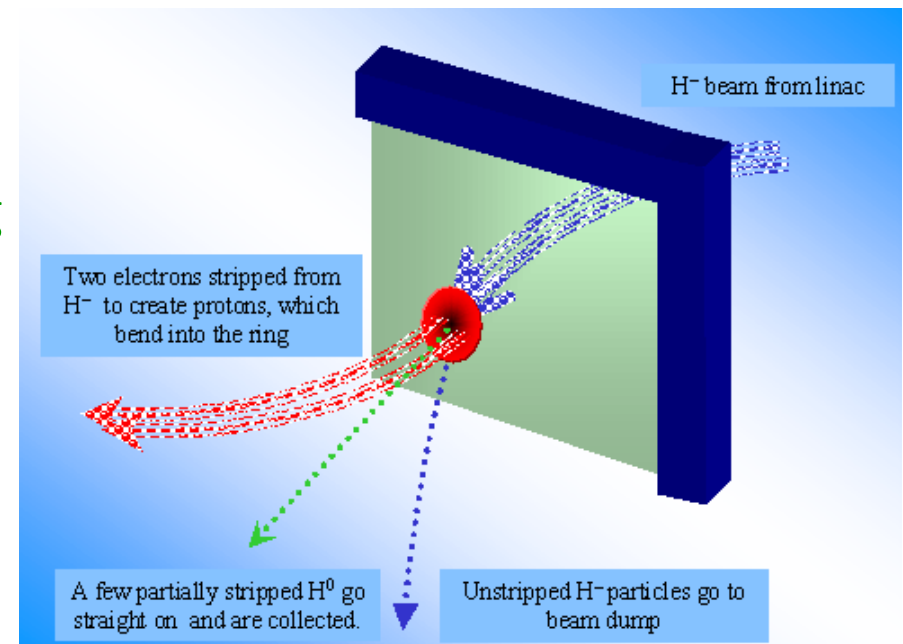
- Proton drivers chair M. Zisman
- Capture chair K. Yoshimura
- Muon source - end to end simulation chair E. Keil
- Target chair J. Pozimski
- Front-end chair B. Palmer
- Acceleration chair Y. Mori
- Experiences from operating facilities chair T. Nakaya
- Beta beams chair M. Lindroos
- Beta beams and NF optimization chair E. Wildner

Proton Drivers

- ✓ Challenging!
- ✓ 4 MW \rightarrow 2500 Amps in 1 ns bunch
- ✓ Issues: Beam chopper, injection, bunch compression
 \Rightarrow **To-Do list**

Injection

- Foil issues. Use of painting techniques. Inject energy varying beam in dispersion region to change transverse positions: gives free painting!
- Laser stripping: Promising work at SNS - may be solution for the future.



Proton Driver: ν -Factory PD updates?

- ✓ Mean beam power 4 MW
- ✓ Pulse repetition rate 50 Hz
- ✓ Proton kinetic energy 5-10-15 GeV
- ✓ Bunch duration at target 1-3 ns rms
- ✓ Number of bunches per pulse 1-3
- ✓ Separated bunch extraction delay $\geq 17 \mu\text{s}$
- ✓ Pulse duration:
 - liquid mercury target $\leq 40 \mu\text{s}$ possibly $\leq 150 \mu\text{s}$?
 - Solid metal target $\geq 70 \mu\text{s}$

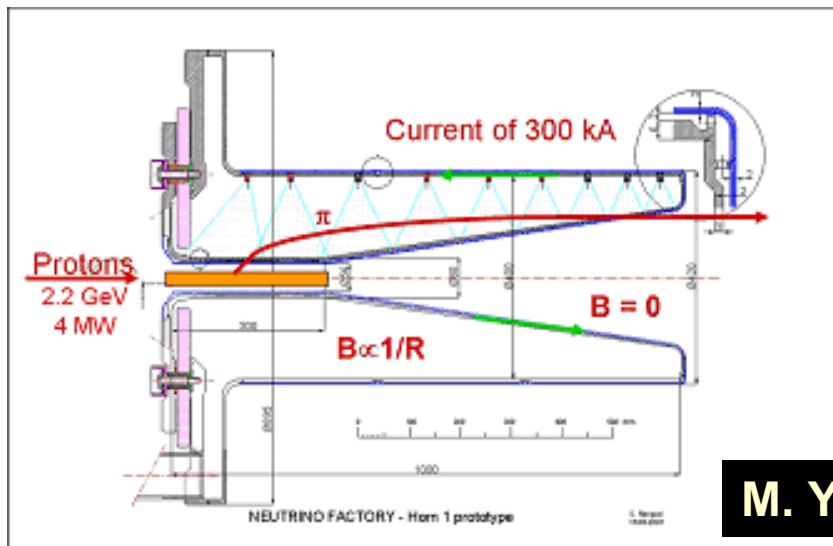
C. Prior
J. Pozimski
M. Aiba

Should we update the baseline parameters?

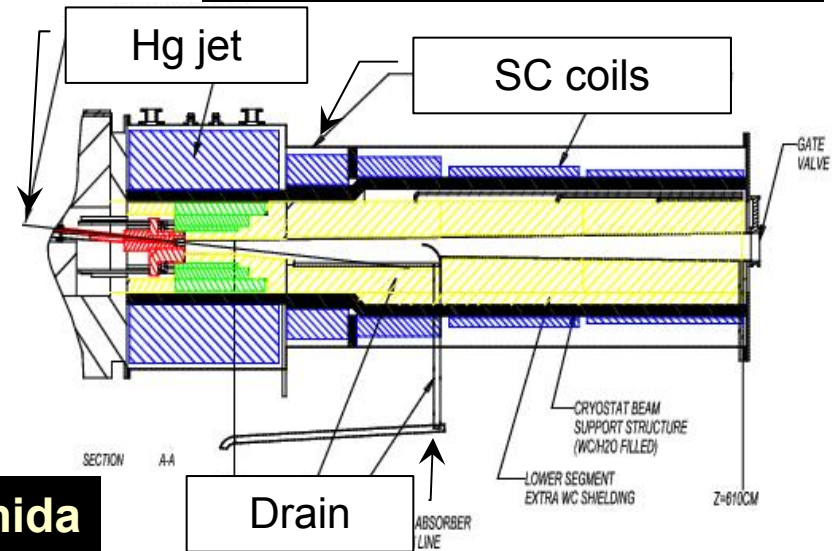
Too premature: Require first to study consequences in each system and perform end-to-end assessment. **To-Do list**

Capture - Horns vs Solenoids

Horn in Neutrino Factory



Solenoid in Neutrino Factory



- ✓ Solenoid option: lifetime limited by radiation damage
⇒ R&D on radiation damage of insulator **To-Do list**
- ✓ Horn option: Lifetime limited by mechanical fatigue
⇒ Need to overcome $\sim 10^9$ pulses/yr at 50 Hz **To-Do list**
- ✓ Beam dump & radiation dose in target station are an issue ⇒ Maintenance scenario **To-Do list**

M. MEDDAHI AND D. LI *

Target

✓ **HARP** results below 15 GeV are essential for future neutrino facilities

To-Do list

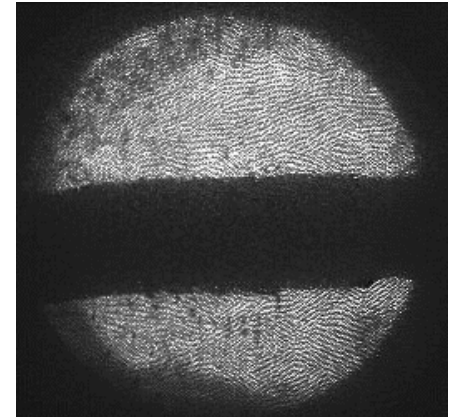
- Take advantage of the HARP data
Revisit the estimates made in the past
- Any other questions from new facility designers which need to be answered?
- Requests for more experiments?

Target - Free Liquid Jet Targets

MERIT: The Neutrino Factory/Muon Collider target concept of a free liquid jet has been validated for 4 MW operation

H. Kirk

H. Kirk

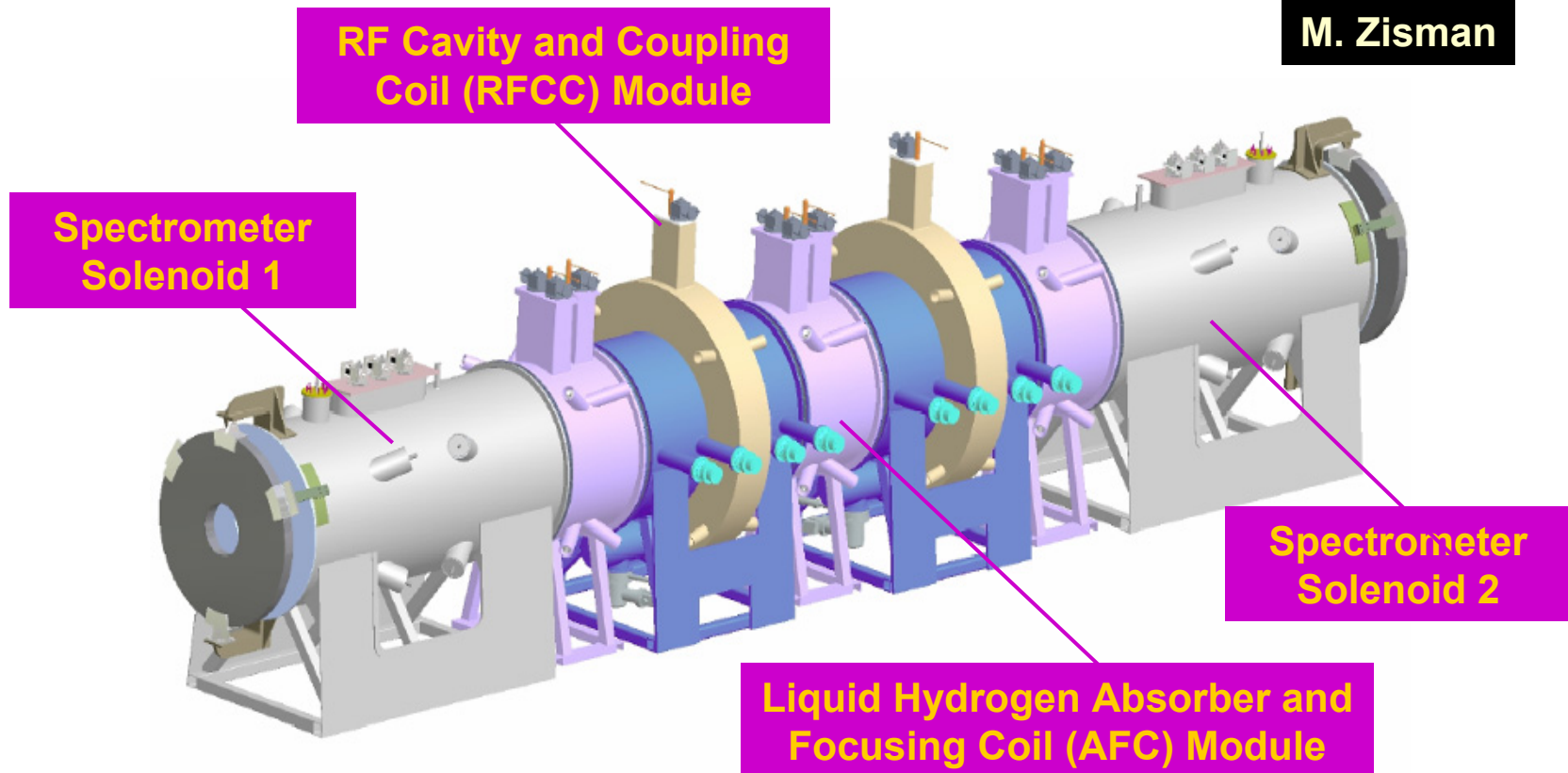


To-do List

- More R&D to improve the jet quality and to advance understanding of systems design issues
- ✓ Baseline updates?
 - Keep Liquid Jet target as baseline for **Neutrino Factories** and **Muon Colliders**
 - For **Superbeams** that will be limited in beam power to less than 2 MW –TBC- static solid targets continue to be appealing. Results to be followed-up closely

Muon Ionization Cooling: MICE

M. Zisman



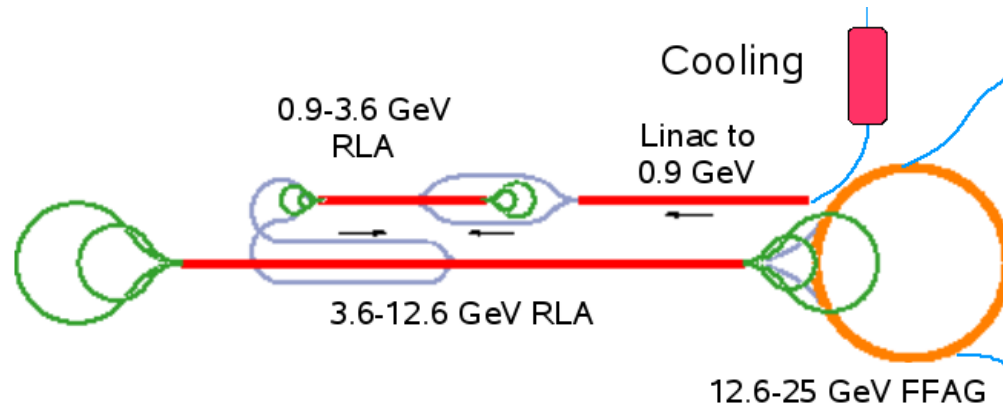
Aim: Demonstrate the technology required to reduce the produced muon phase space

Trans. emittance reduction (cooling) $\sim 10\%$ for 200 MeV/c muons

M. MEDDAHI AND D. LI *

Acceleration: *IDS Baseline*

A. Bogacz



- ✓ Linear Pre-accelerator
 - 244 MeV to 900 MeV
- ✓ RLA I (1 Linac, 4 arcs)
 - 4½ pass, 0.9 GeV to 3.6 GeV, 0.6 GeV/pass
- ✓ RLA II (1 Linac, 4 arcs)
 - 4½ pass, 3.6 GeV to 12.6 GeV, 2 GeV/pass
- ✓ Non scaling FFAG
 - 12.6 GeV to 25 GeV

- ✓ Acceleration Goals: Large acceptance acceleration to 25 GeV and beam ‘shaping’
- ✓ Various fixed field accelerators at different stages
- ✓ IDS Acceleration scenario optimized to take maximum advantage of appropriate acceleration scheme at a given stage

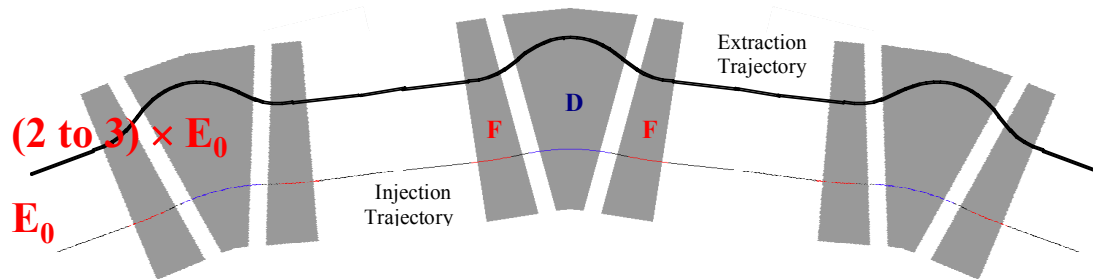
FFAG Acceleration

Fixed Focus Alternating Gradient Concept

Why FFAGs ?

Large chromatic acceptance (2 to 3 \times)

No ramping \rightarrow Fast acceleration



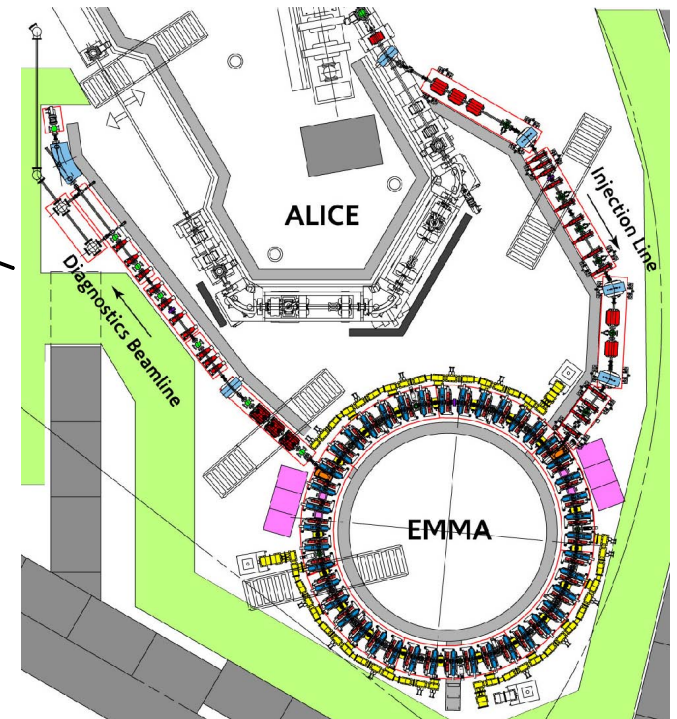
✓ Scaling

- Tune independent of momentum
- Large magnets
- Low frequency RF

✓ Non-Scaling

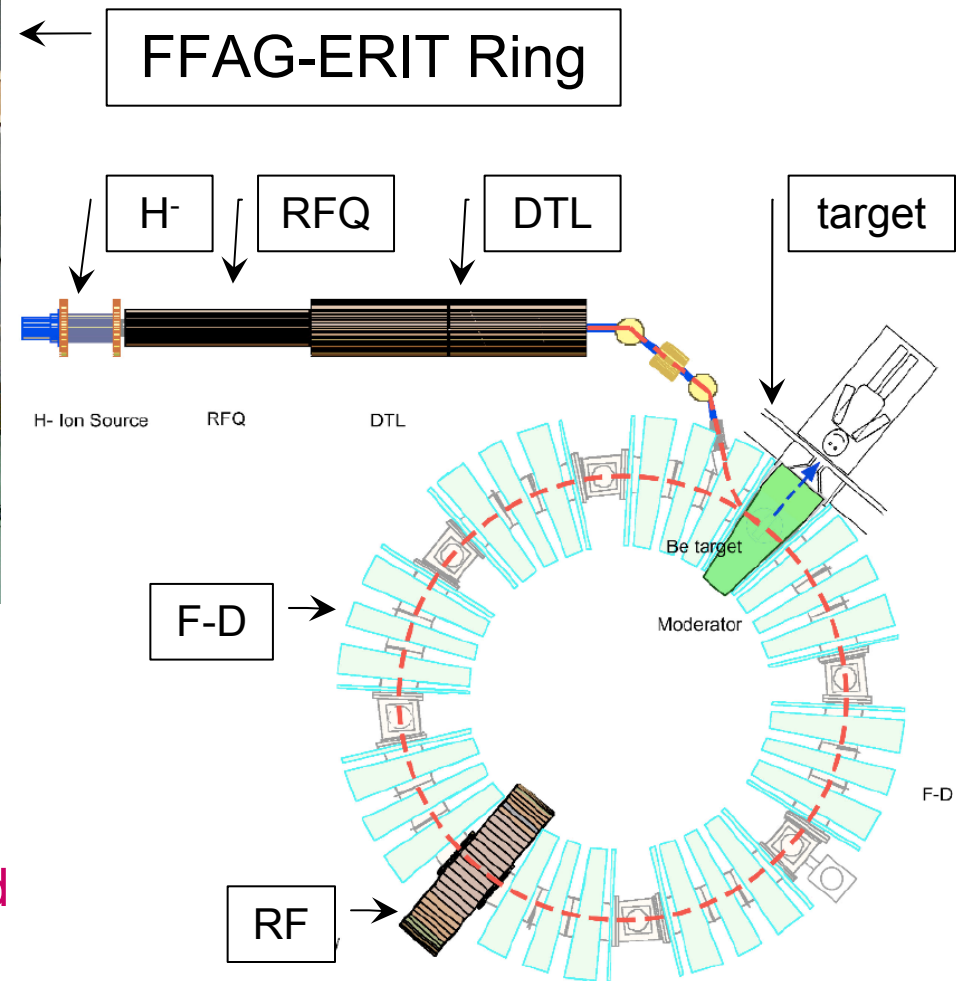
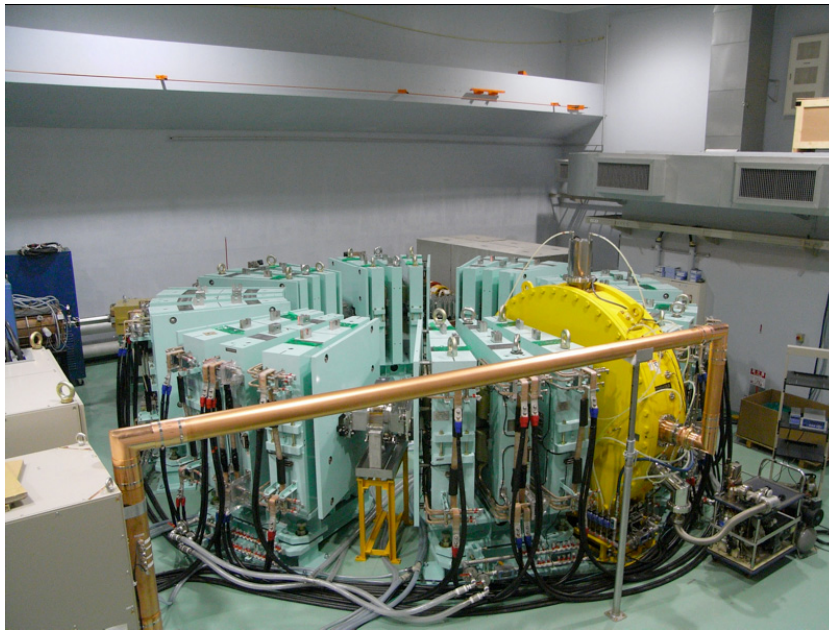
- Momentum dependent tunes
- Smaller less expensive magnet
- Can use higher frequency RF

H.G. Kirk



EMMA (Daresbury) is an electron non scaling FFAG designed for 10-20MeV/c operation

FFAG Acceleration



Beam Energy: 11MeV
Beam Current: 70 mA
Beam Life-time: 500 - 1000 turns
Acceptance: $A_v > 3000 \text{ mm.mrad}$
 $\Delta p/p > \pm 5\% \text{ (Full)}$