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SPECTROMETER(S) Prospects for a CERN-PS Experiment

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on behalf of

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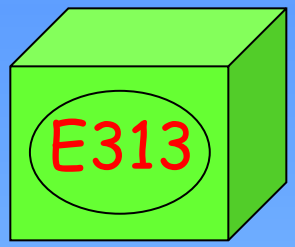
(3) Bologna University
(4) INFN-LNF
(5) INFN Padova
(6) Padova University

* contact

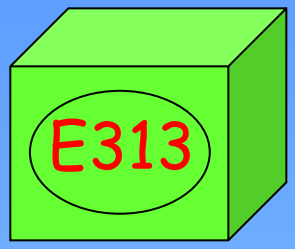
no PhD, no Post-Doc, no "retired" people, included



SPECTROMETER(S) ?
for Sterile (ν) Searches at PS ?

1. **Physics**
1. Place
1. Setup
1. **Analysis**
1. **Achievements**

learn to swim with Nessie

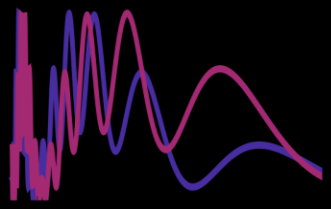


PHYSICS

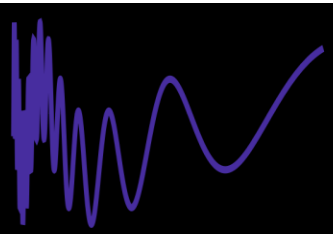
What OscillationS between Which ?

E.G. take the 3+2 Sterile Neutrino model by Kopp et al. (*see also previous talk*)

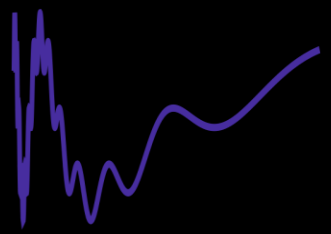
APPEARANCE



DISAPPEARANCE



DISAPPEARANCE



TO BE FOLDED with the ν_μ , ν_e , $\overline{\nu_\mu}$, $\overline{\nu_e}$ BEAM compositions/contaminations

and with ν and $\overline{\nu}$ cross-sections !

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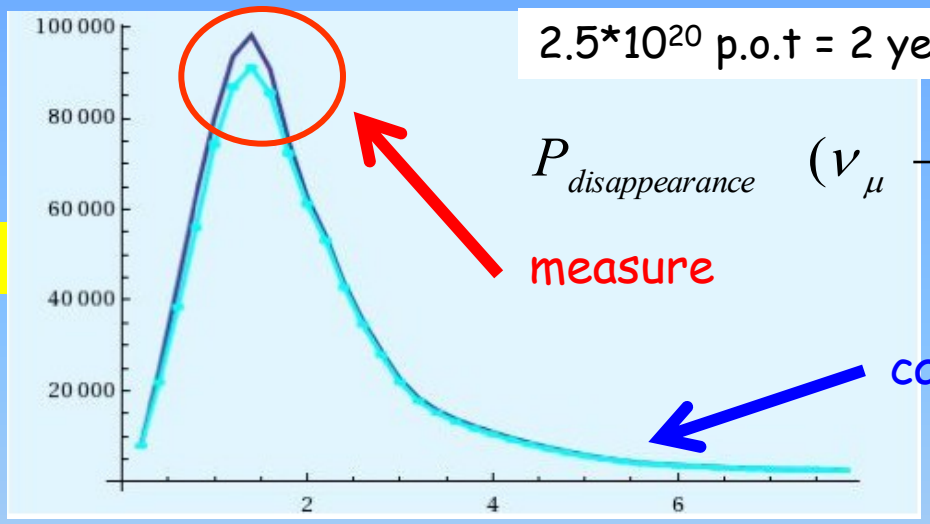
PHYSICS-I

2.5*10^{20} p.o.t = 2 years of ν



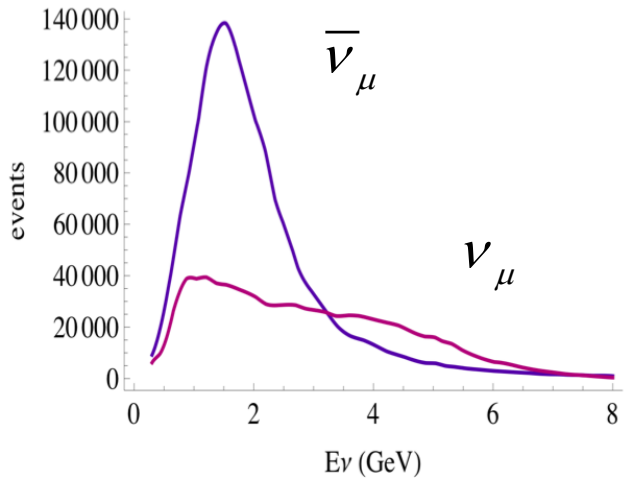
$P_{disappearance} \quad (\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu)$

measure

calibrate

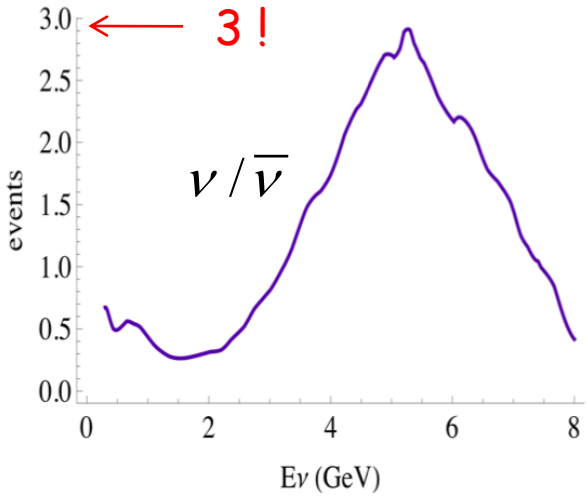
from previous model

$Flux_{PS}(\bar{\nu}_\mu) \times Cross - Section$



intensities

$Ratio: \quad \frac{Flux\ (\nu_\mu) \times \sigma_{\bar{\nu}}}{Flux\ (\bar{\nu}_\mu) \times \sigma_\nu}$



3.75*10^{20} p.o.t = 3 years of anti-ν

1 RUN = MANY DATA !

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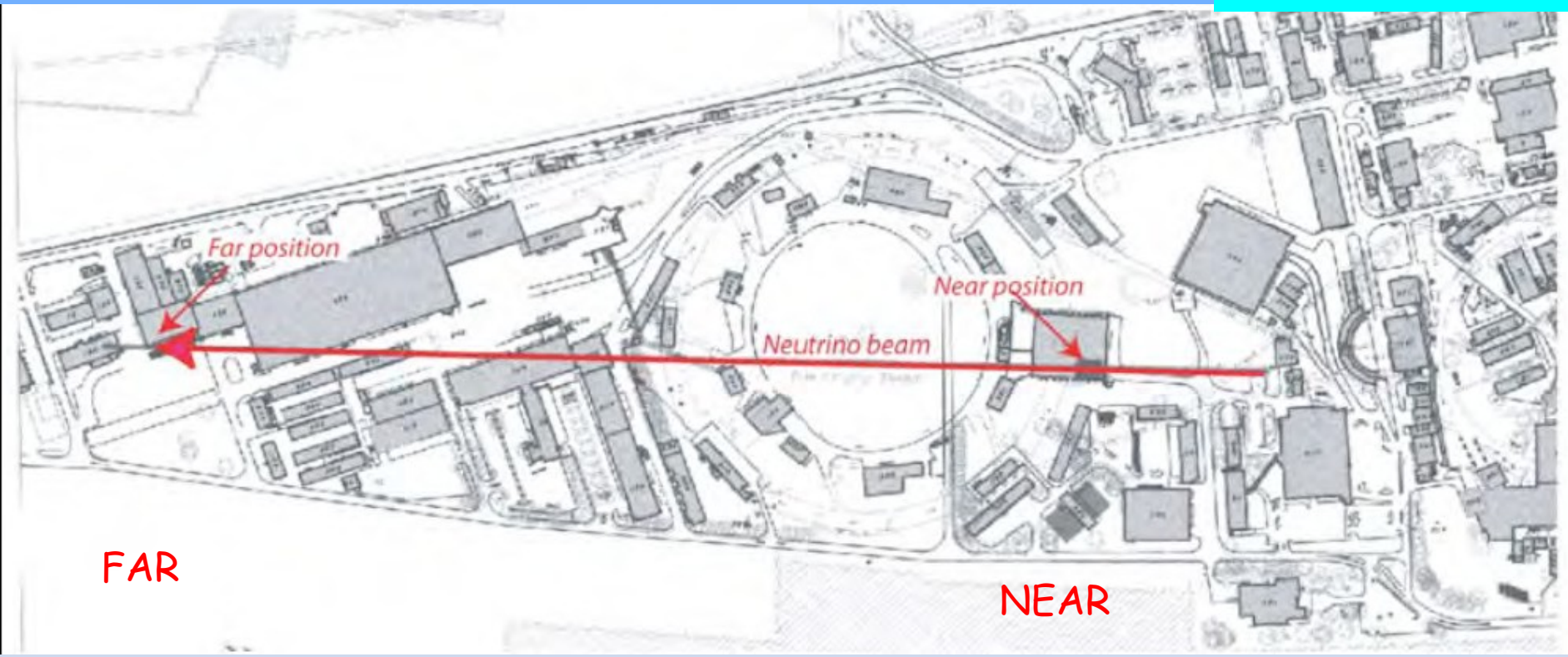
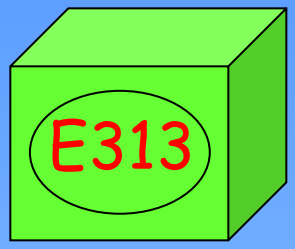
PHYSICS-II

at PS site



The large number of models (i.e. the lack of conclusive DATA) implies the ABSOLUTE need for a DOUBLE measure: FAR and NEAR **to establish what is oscillating and what is not**

→ **TWO SPECTROMETERS**



PHYSICS-III

Charge and **momentum** measurements in Neutrino Interactions for the Charge Current mode: **important** and **challenging**

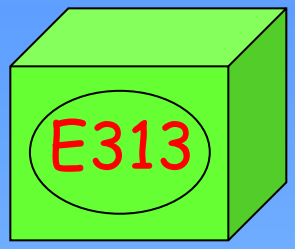
Important because:

- increase the active target mass by measuring the muon momentum
- increase the range of Δm^2 (at higher values, especially in the eV^2 range)
- calibration of the beam with a clean muon measurement at high p
- normalization point for the NC/CC rates

- clean separation of nu and anti-nu interactions
- disentangle the nu and anti-nu reverse contaminations in the beams

Challenging because:

- find best compromise between passive and active materials



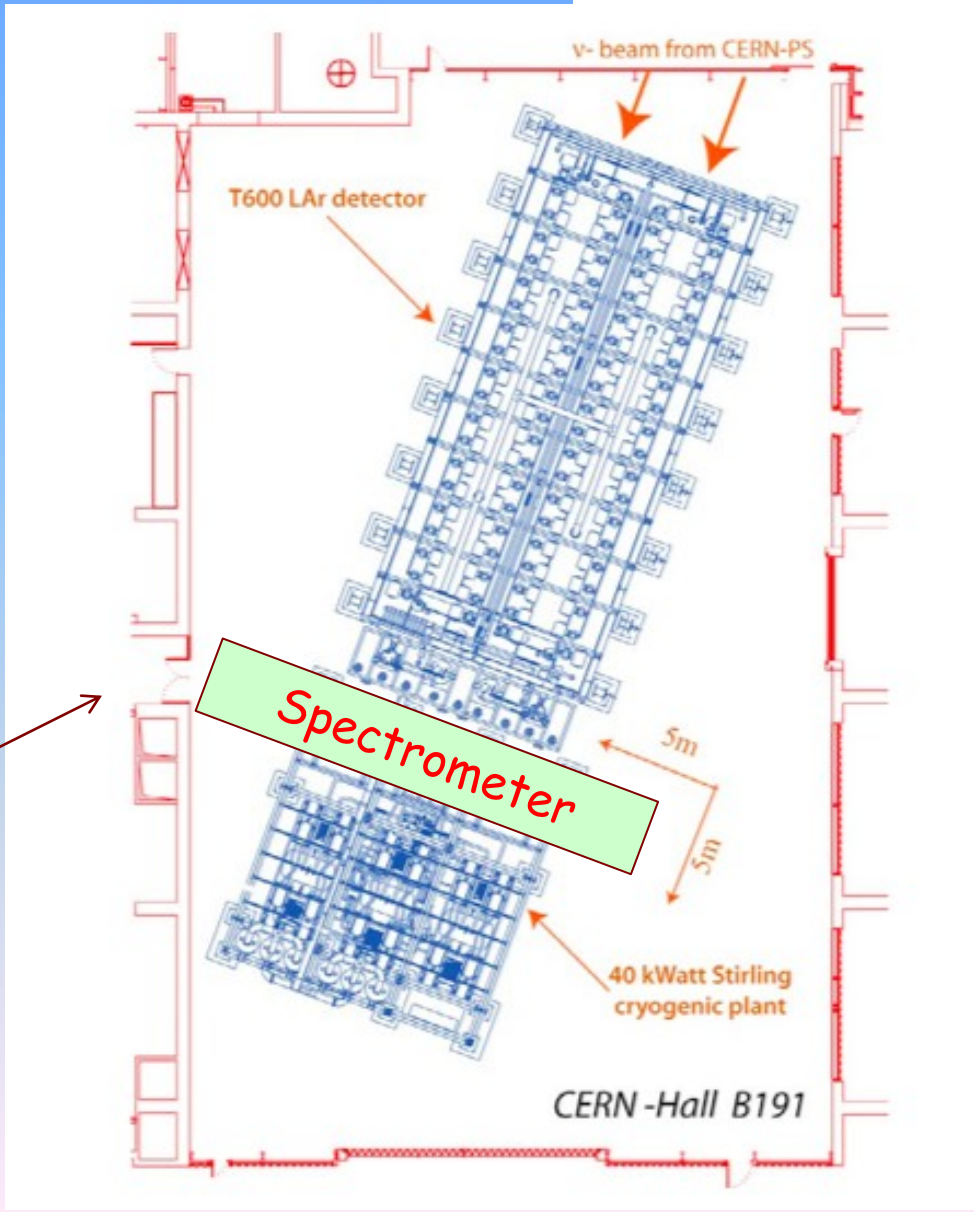
PLACE

FAR site

*For semplicity take the T600 LAr proposal * (Memorandum to SPSC 09/03/2011)*

** Liquid Argon is the best option as for*
- backgrounds
- energy range
- full measure of ν interaction

The Target coverage must be as large as possible



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PLACE-II

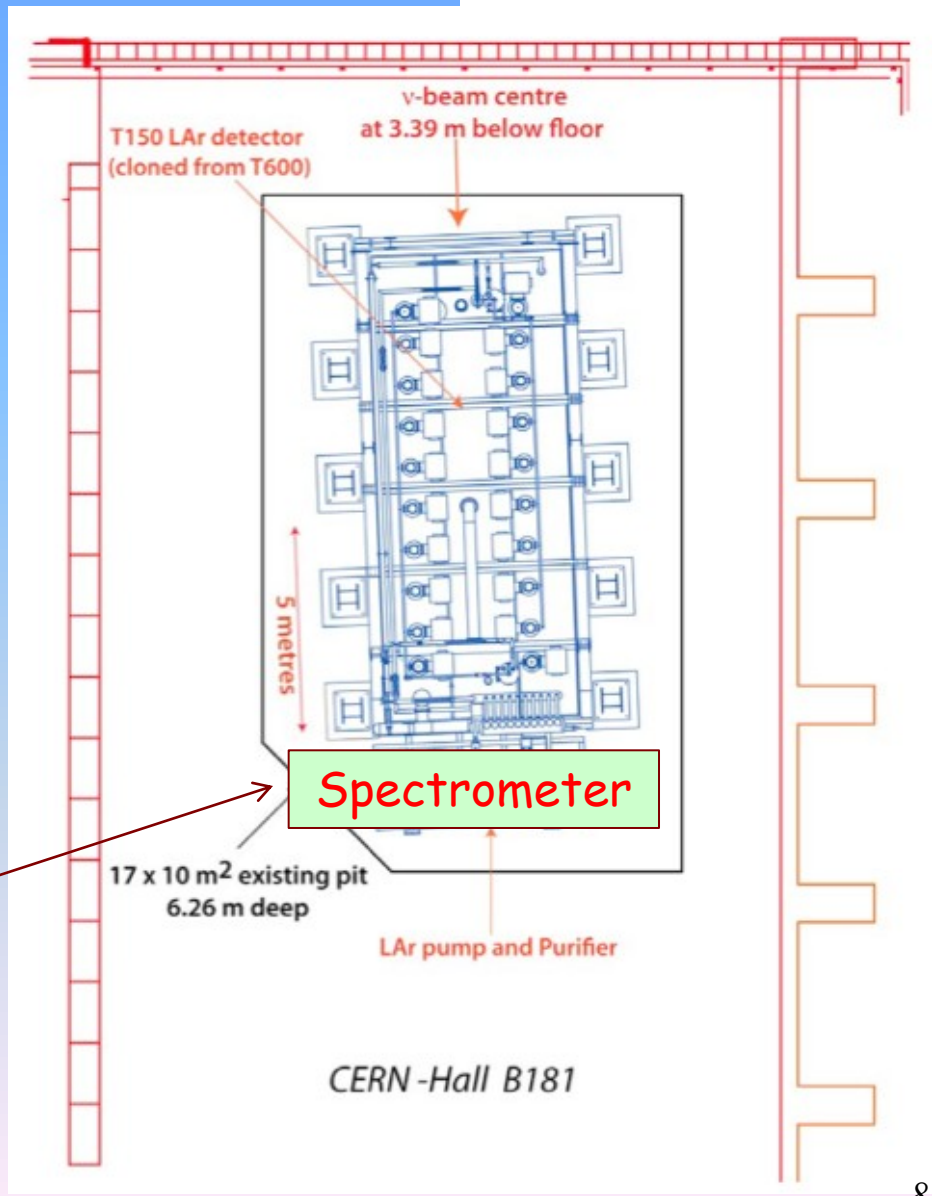
NEAR site

Same Proposal:

Liquid Argon is the best option as for

- *systematics control*
- *backgrounds*
- *full measure of ν interaction*

(Scintillator back-up solution ??)



Same Spectrometer,
only half shorter
in the transverse coordinate

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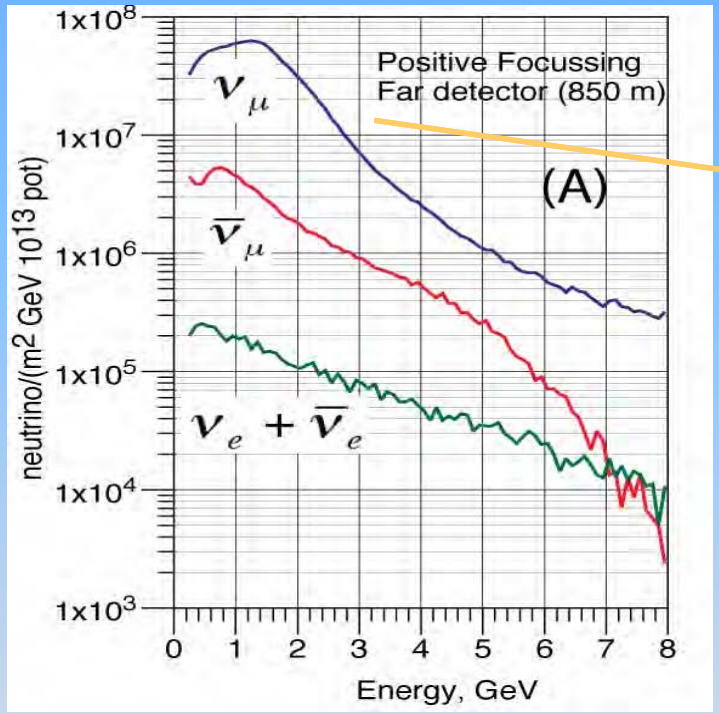
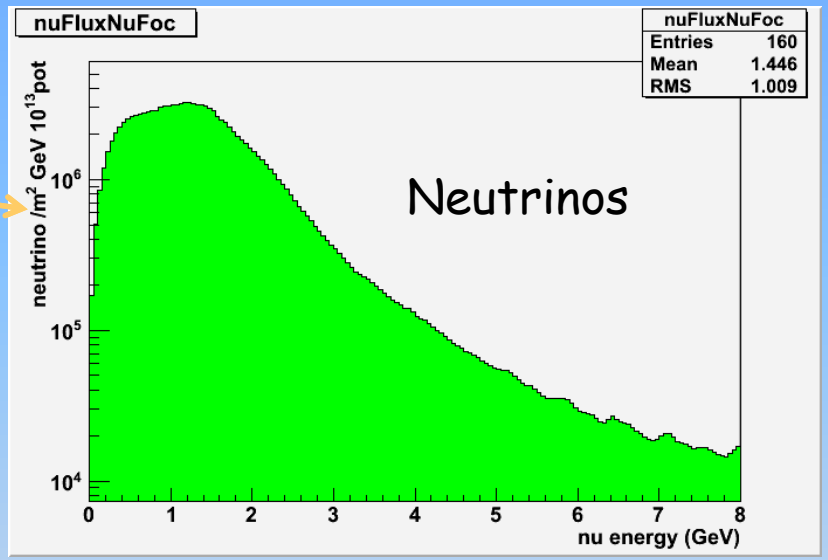
SET-UP

(which Spectrometers ?)

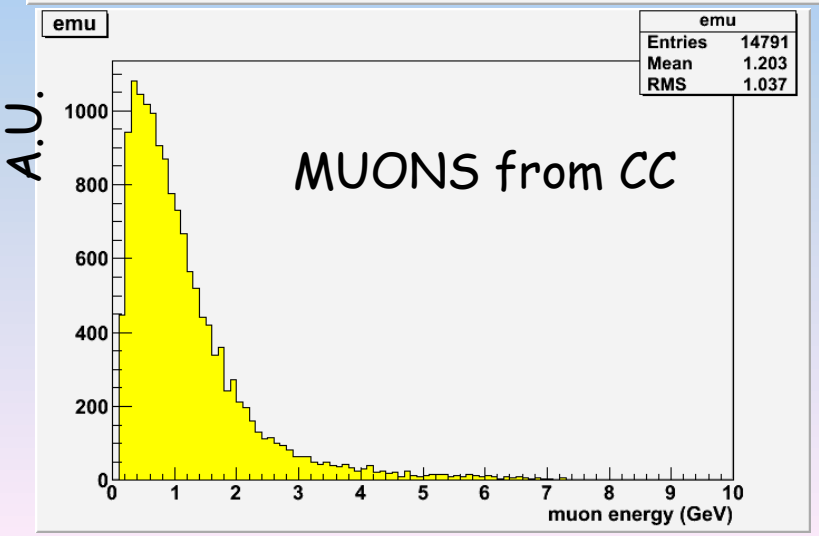


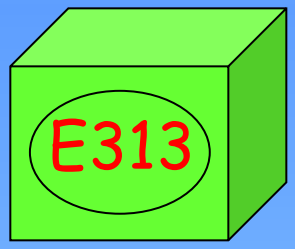


Negative Focussing rather different !

MUONS in LAr interactions

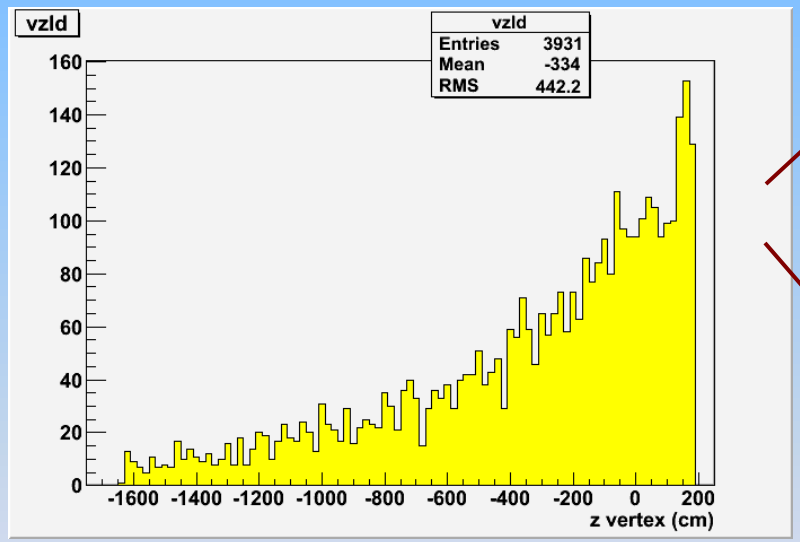
(standard GENIE simulation)



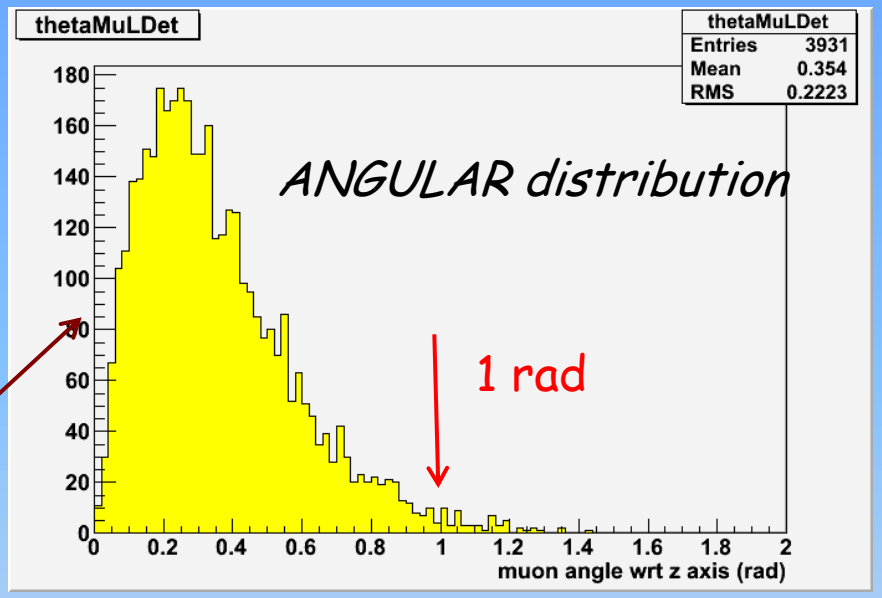


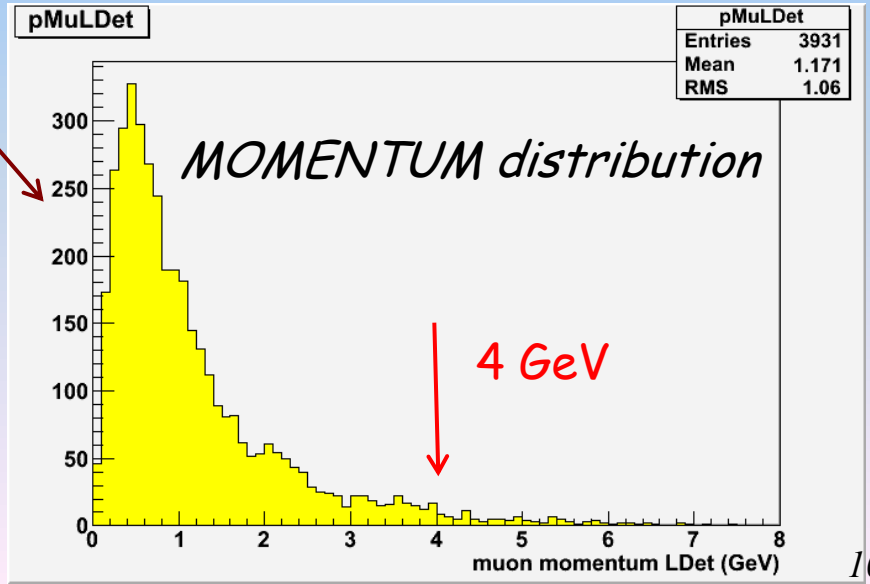
SETUP-II

MUONS coming out downstream of LAr



z-vertex





FAR site

SETUP-III

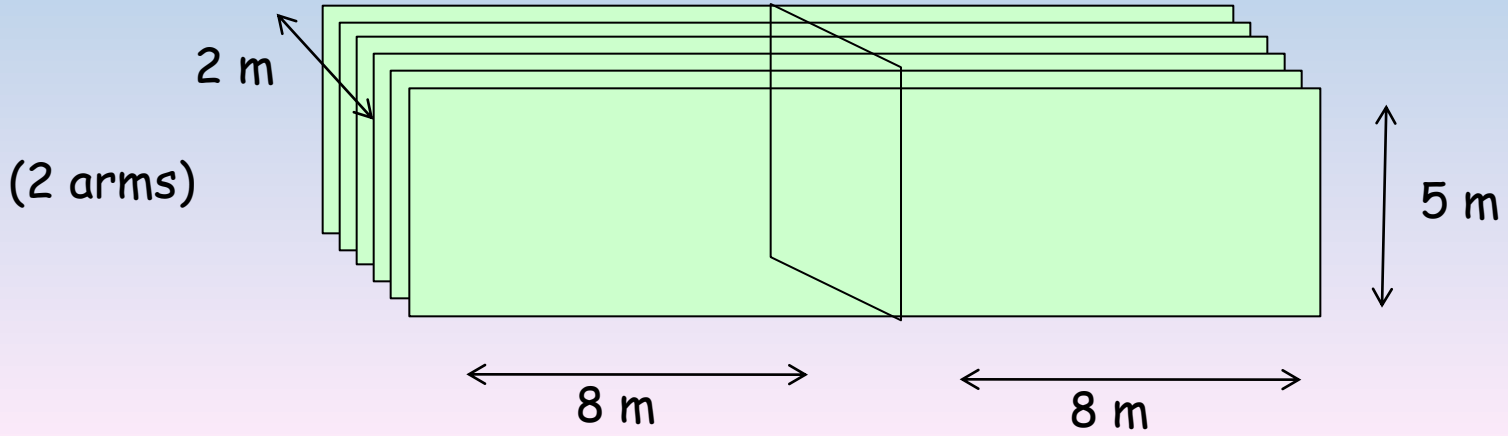
In conclusion:

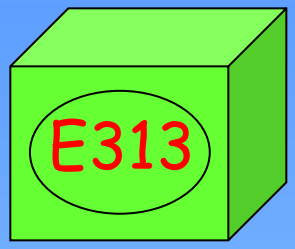
- "light" spectrometer, e.g. 2.5 cm iron slabs
- several detection layers, e.g. 8 layers per arm
- as wide as possible, e.g. 2*8 m (w) * 5 m (h)

Use RPC detectors ALAOP and Precision Trackers

Dipole with B=1.5 Tesla

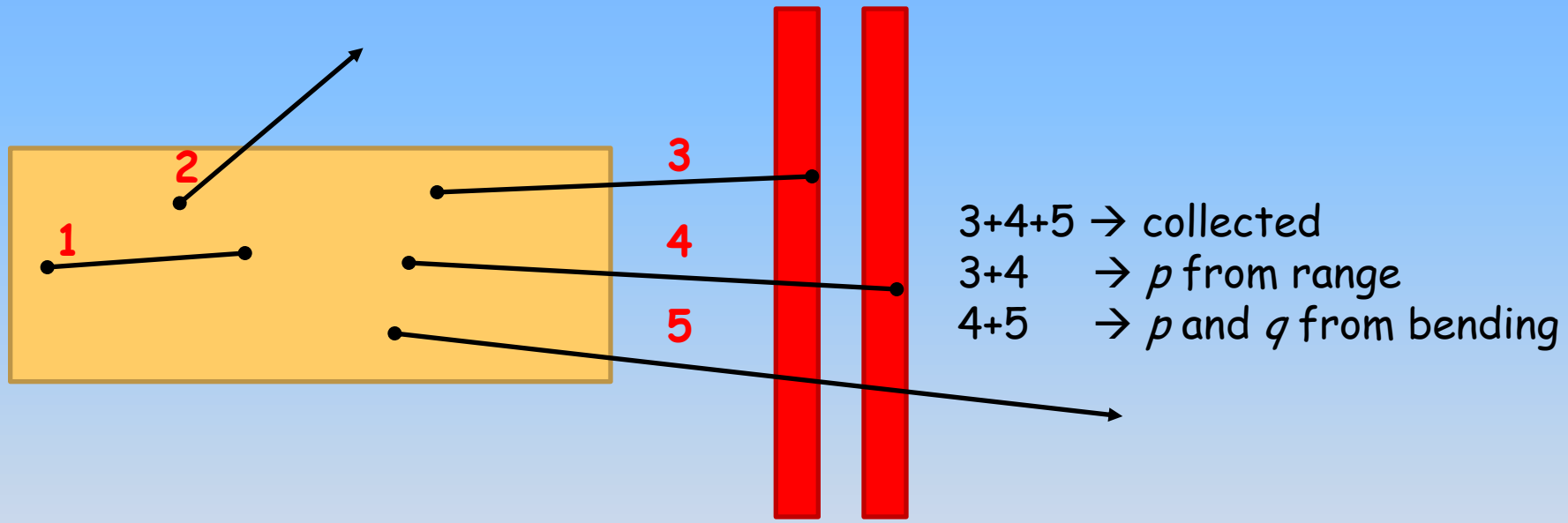
FAR = 2 * NEAR





Analysis

Several topologies to be taken into account (CC mode):



Parametrized simulation and reconstruction of LAr target.
Full simulation of Spectrometers' responses

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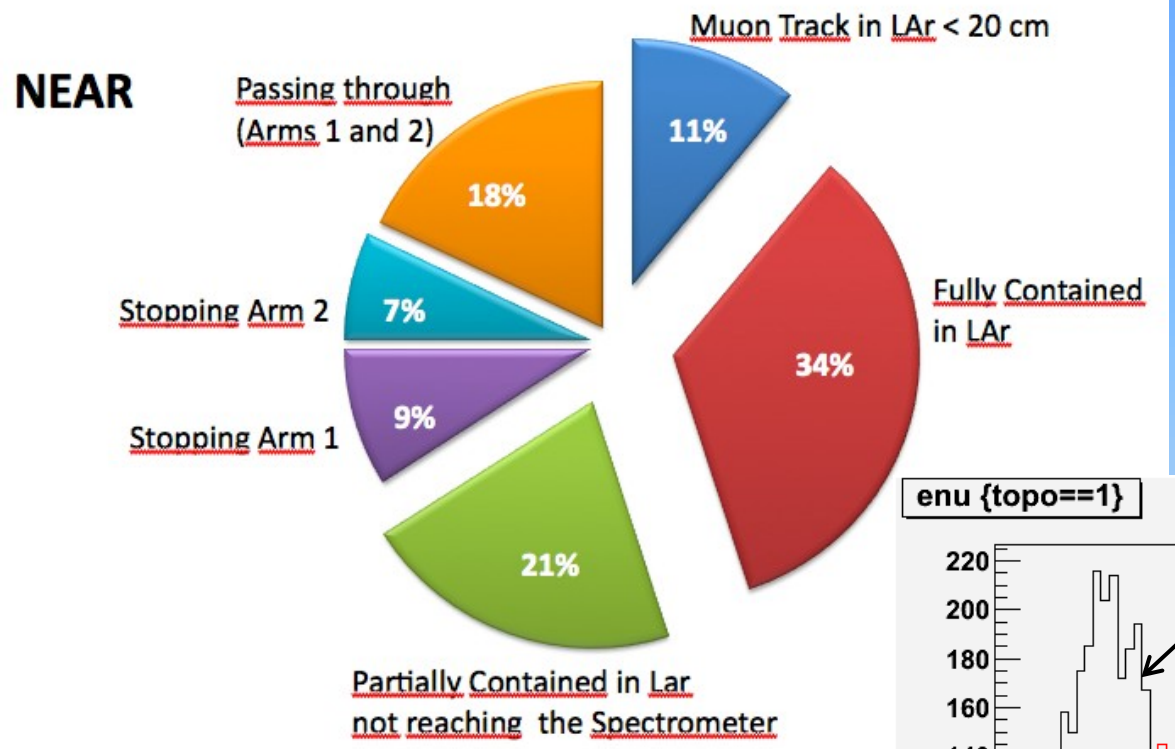
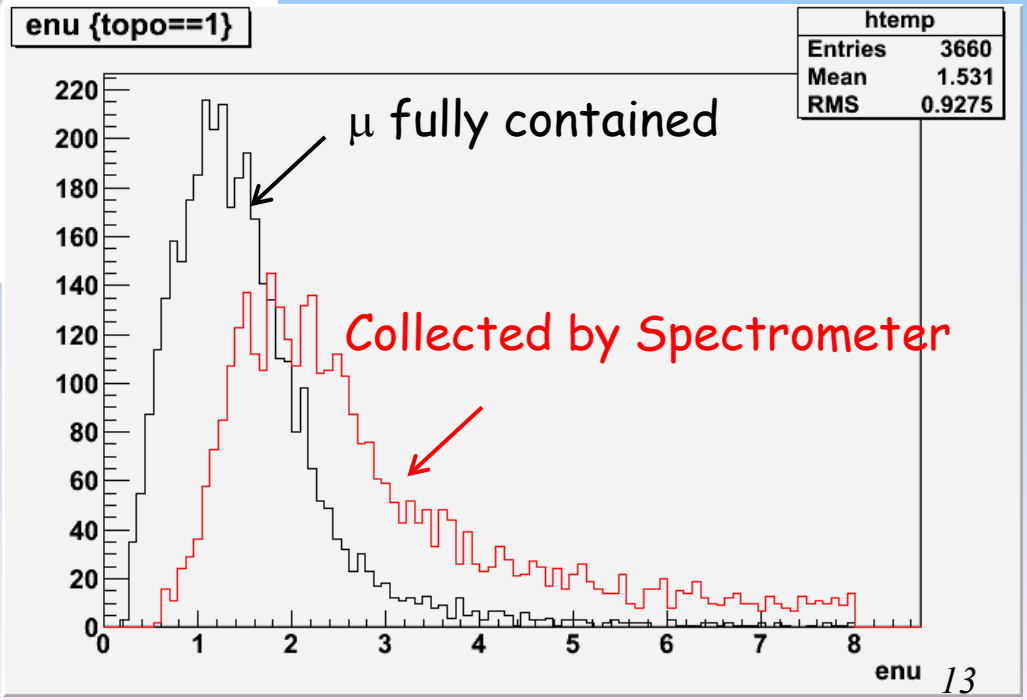
Analysis-II

NEAR site





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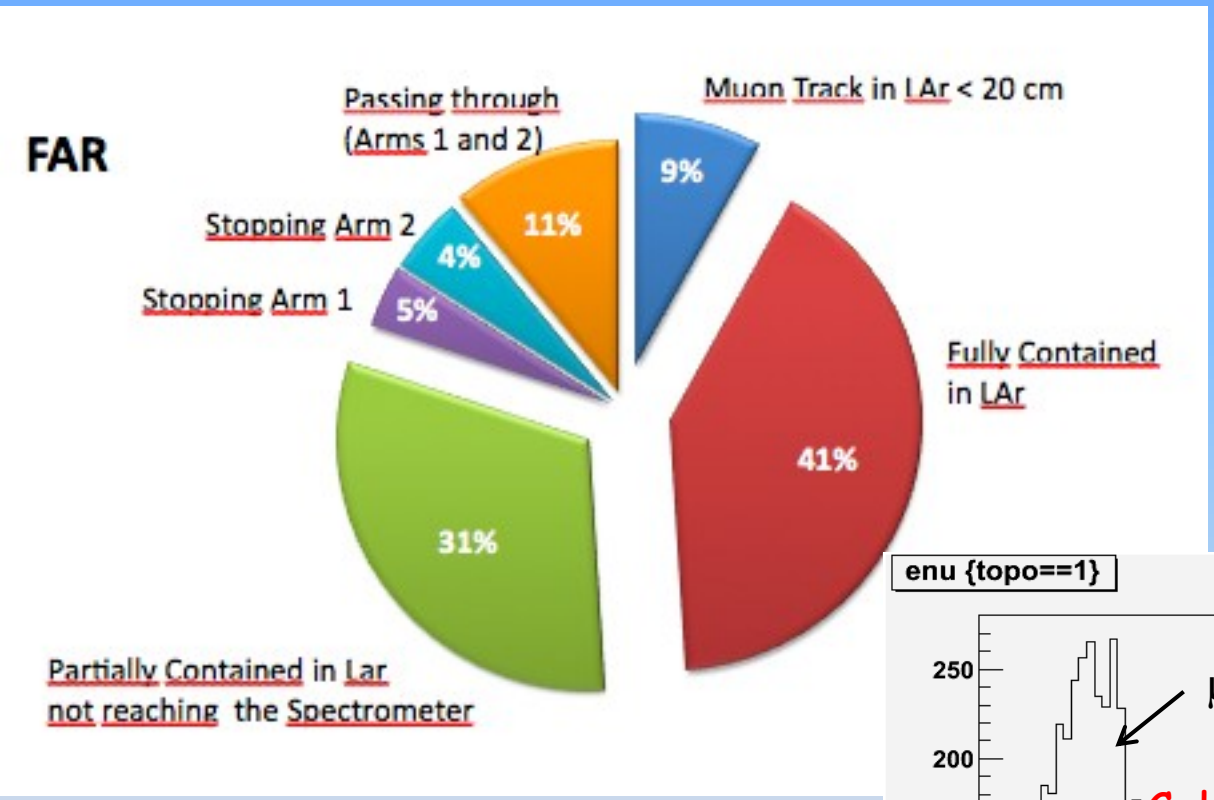
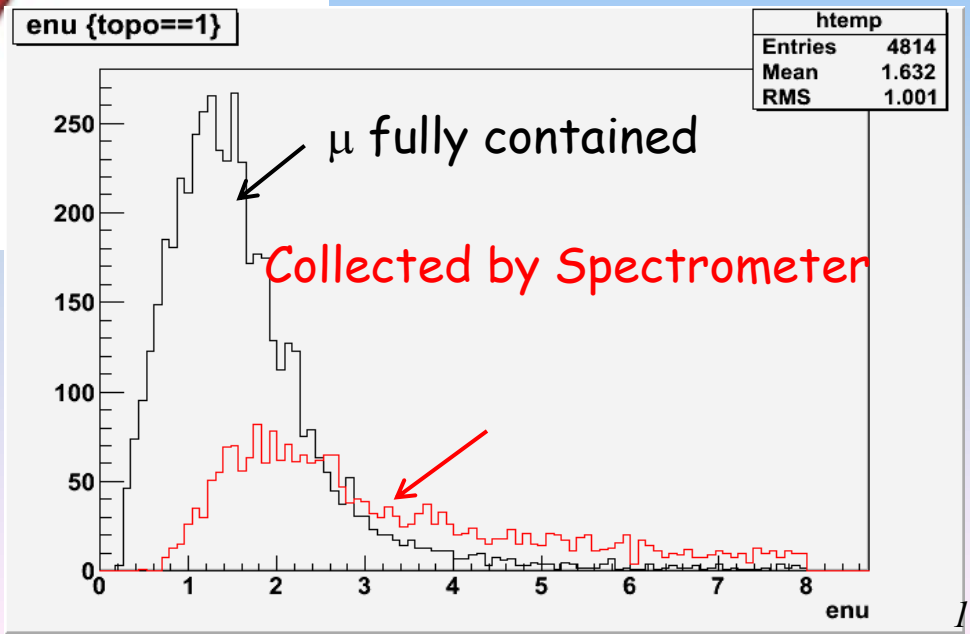
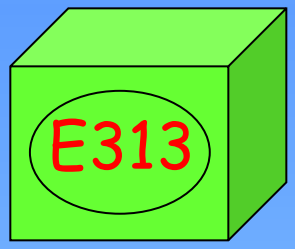
Analysis-III

FAR site



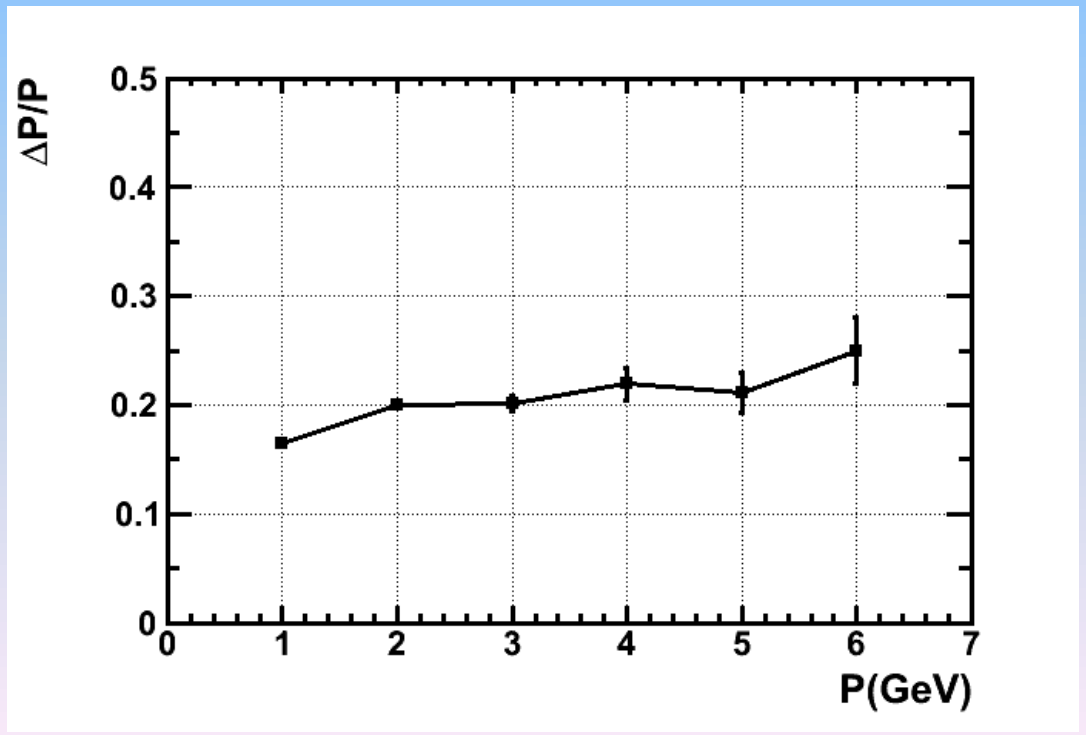




Achievements-I

- The Charge Identification is better than 98.5% up to ~ 5 GeV momentum
- $\Delta p/p$ has to be optimized depending on B*dl, no. of planes of measurements and the Iron slab thickness
- The containment is dominated by transverse dimensions (!)

E.G. Momentum Resolution of largest sample (full crossing)



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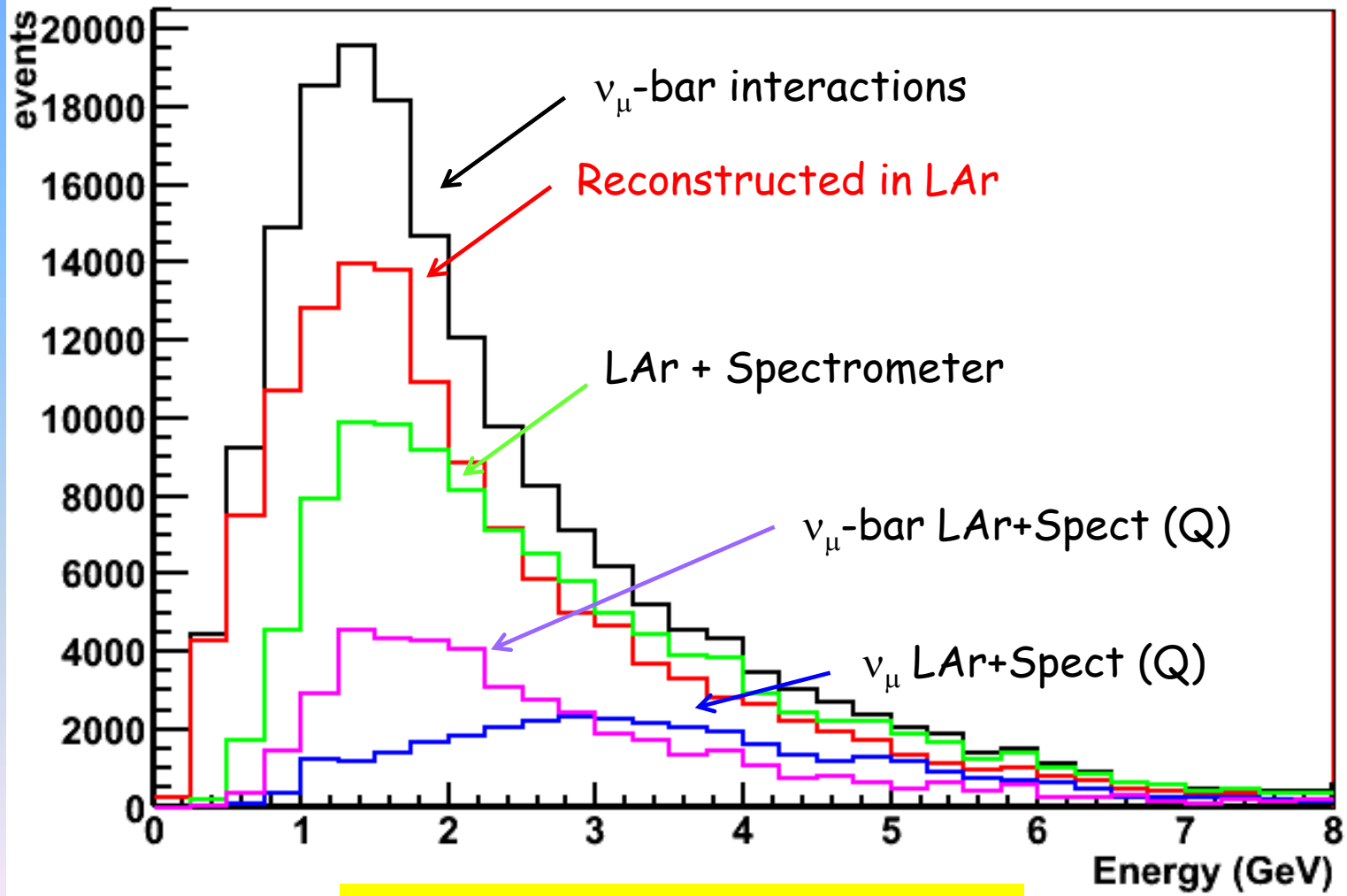
Achievements-II

3.75x10^{20} pot

NEAR site



Reconstructed Neutrino Energy

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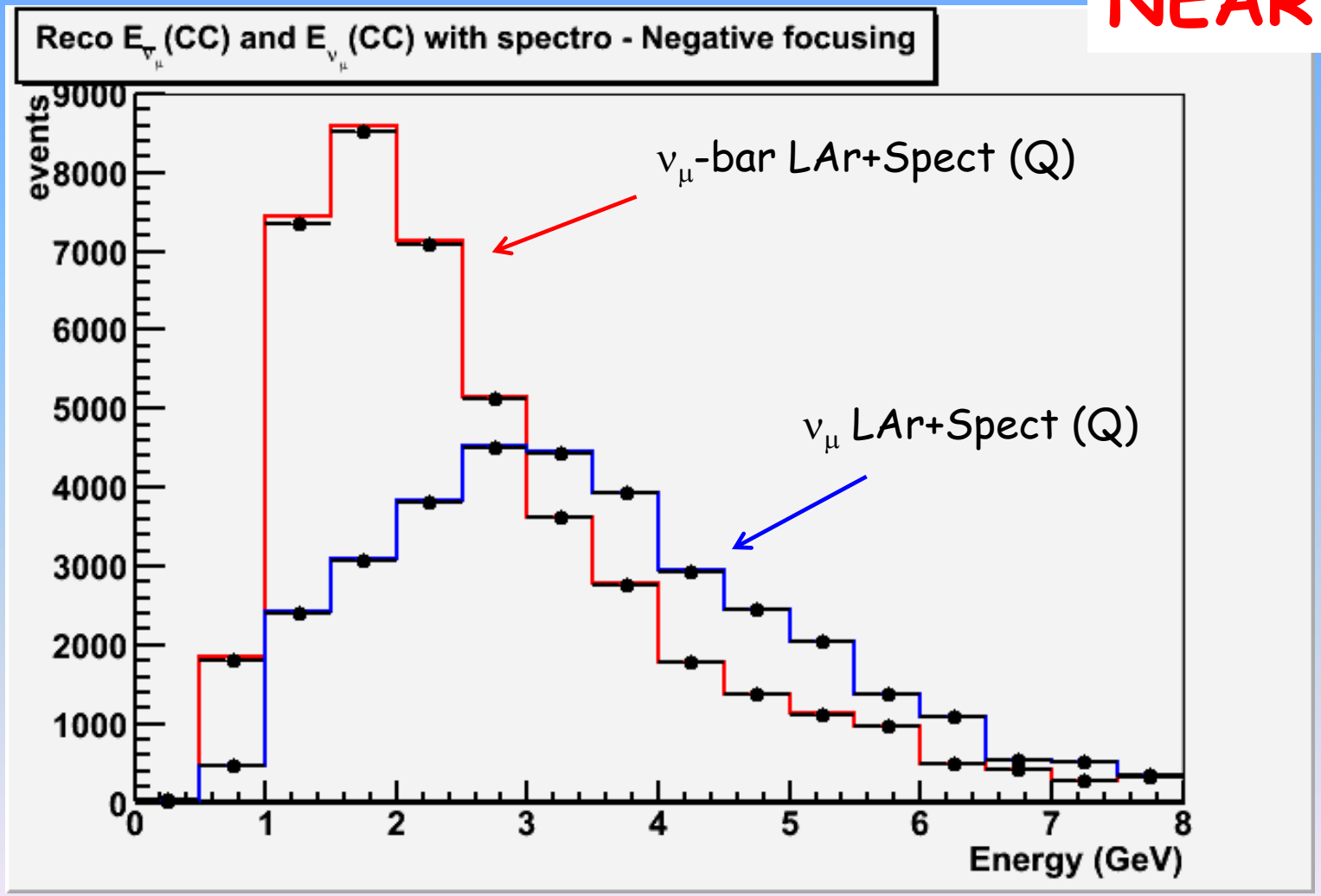
Achievements-IIbis

NEAR site



Reconstructed Neutrino Energy

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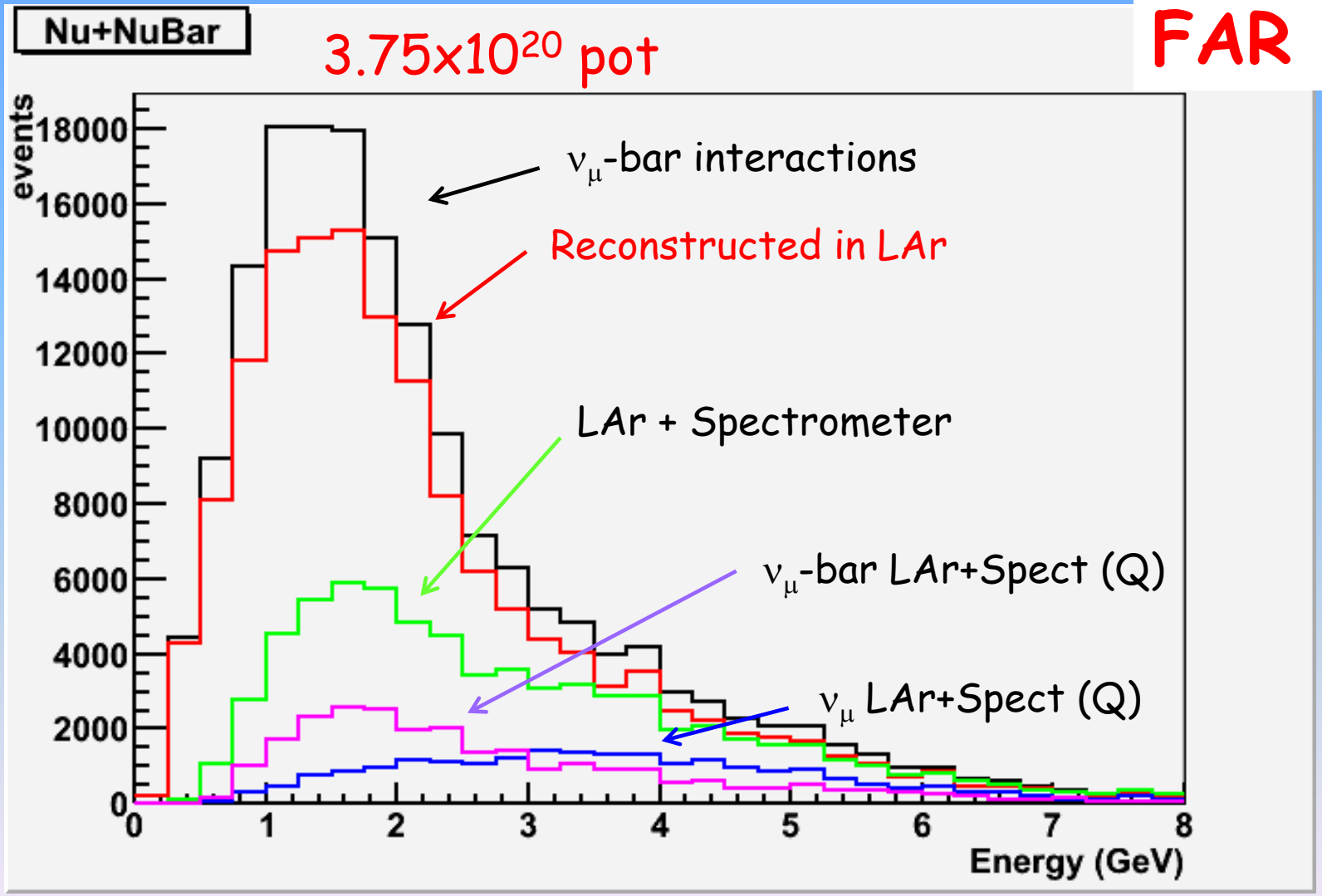
Achievements-III

FAR site



Reconstructed Neutrino Energy

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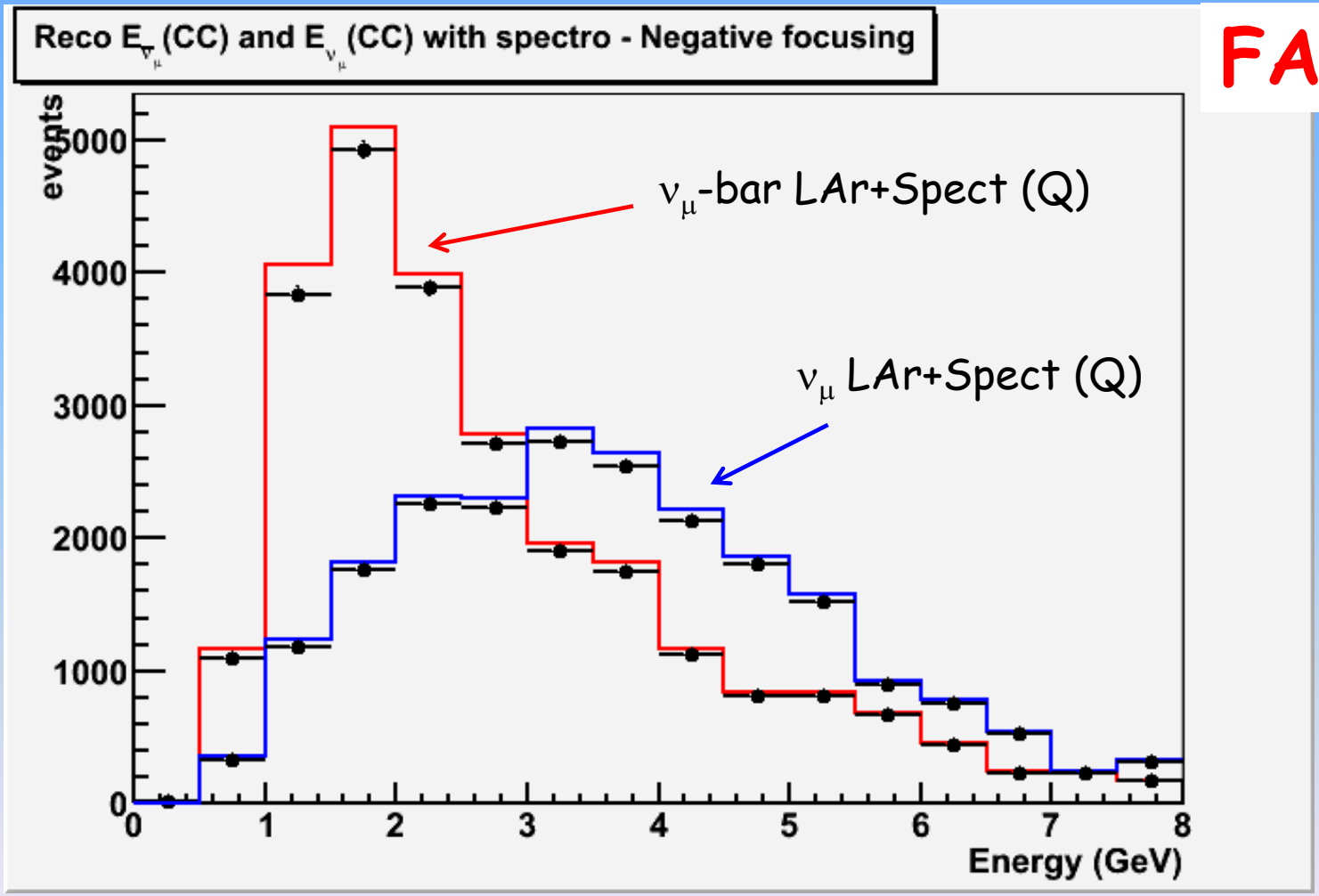
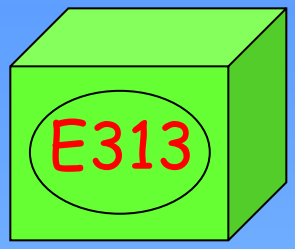
Achievements-IIIbis

FAR site



Reconstructed Neutrino Energy



Conclusions

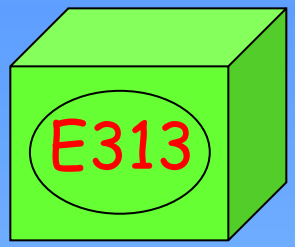
There is great INTEREST in the PHYSICS of the Sterile Neutrinos

Well prompted PHYSICISTS made an Exercise

The PS-CERN option seems to match many QUESTIONS on the subject of Sterile Neutrinos

The use of Spectrometers (FAR and NEAR) can be a very important handle (if not mandatory)

Be the right people in the right place at the right time with, hopefully, the right Physics



Backup Slides

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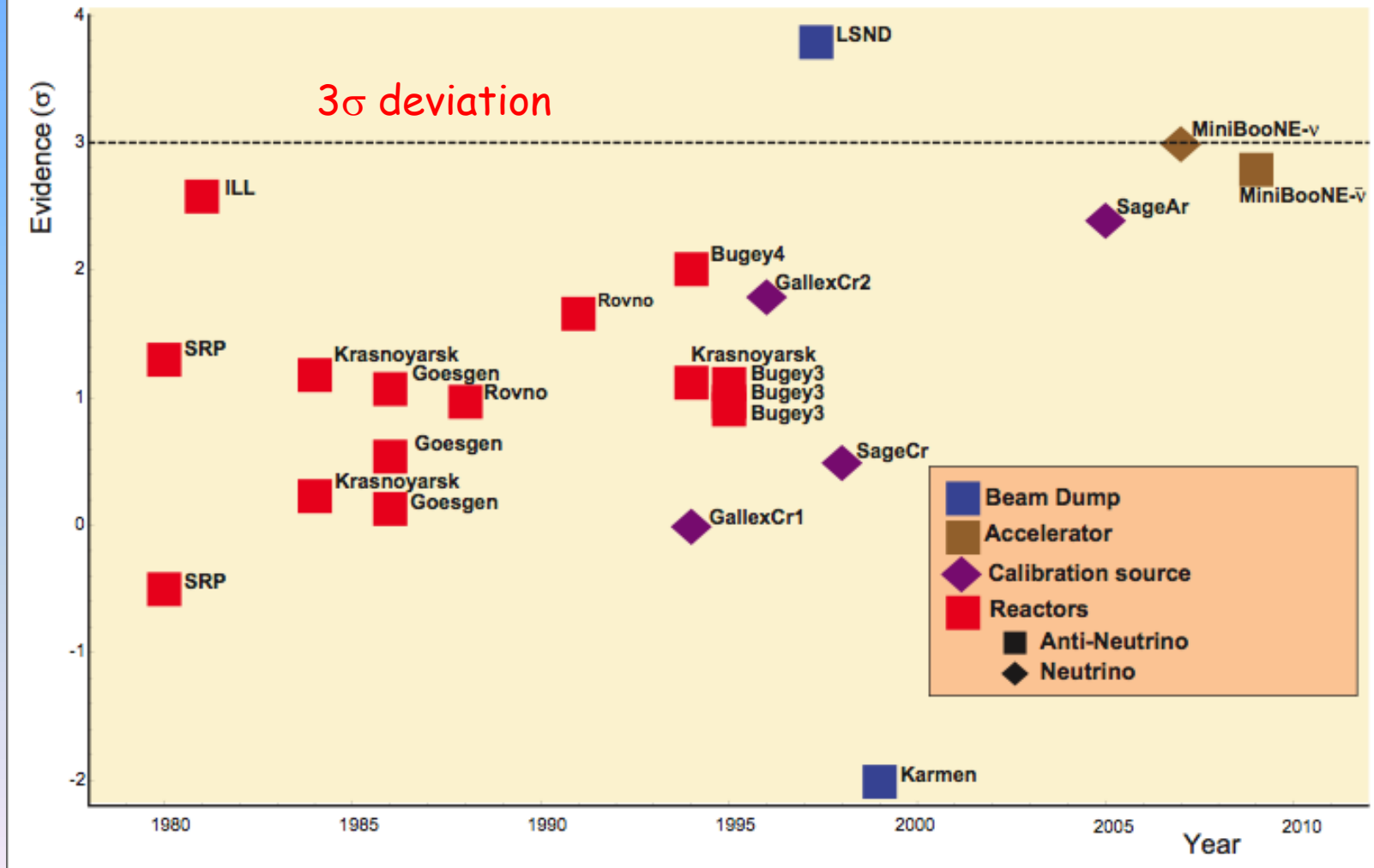
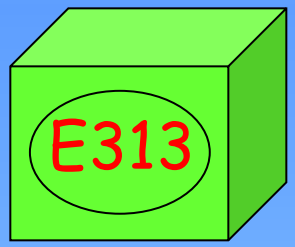
PHYSICS

A long standing set of anomalies

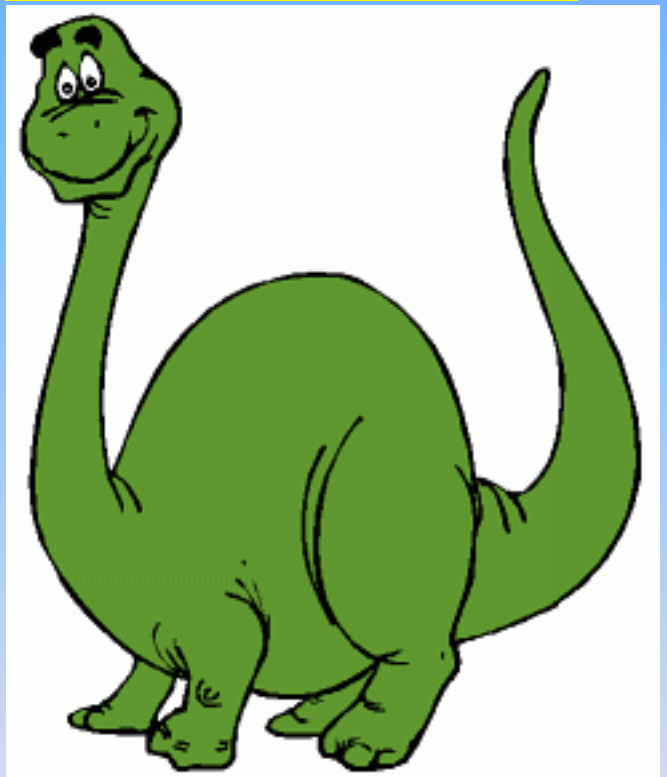




Neutrino energy reconstruction

- Muon momentum reconstruction:
  - If contained in LAr → range
  - If not contained in LAr and not crossing the spectro and distance(LAr)>2m → MCS
  - If stop in Arm1 → range
  - If stop in Arm2 → range (and charge from bending in Arm1)
  - If cross Arm1 & Arm2 → Bending (charge and momentum) + MCS in LAr
- Neutrino energy reconstruction:
  - If QE: two-body kinematics ⟶ $E_\nu^{\rm rec} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{(M_p^2 - m_\mu^2) + 2E_\mu(M_n - V) - (M_n - V)^2}{-E_\mu + (M_n - V) + p_\mu \cos\theta_\mu}$
  - If not-QE: gaussian smearing on the hadronic component $\sigma_E/E = 0.3/\sqrt{E}$

NESSiE



Neutrino Experiment with Spectrometer(S) in Europe