



Laguna-LBNO: **L**arge **A**pparatus for **G**rand **U**nification and **N**eutrino **A**strophysics
&
Long **B**aseline **N**eutrino **O**scillations



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On behalf of the LAGUNA-LBNO Collaboration



Laguna: Large Apparatus for Grand Unification and Neutrino Astrophysics

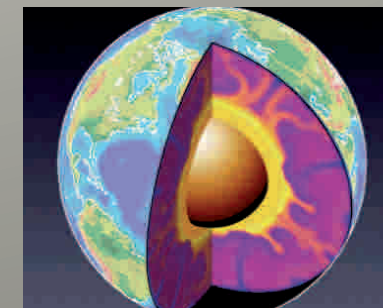
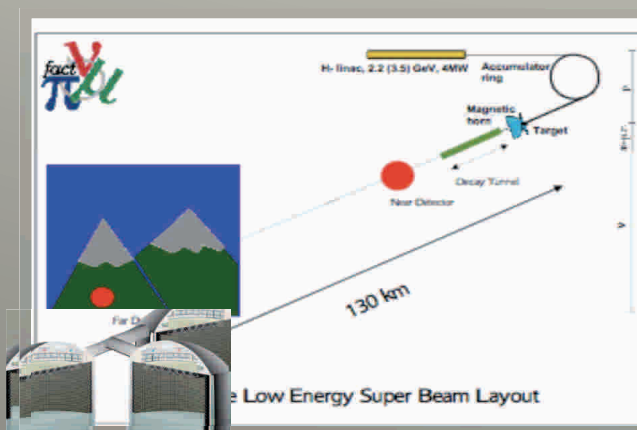
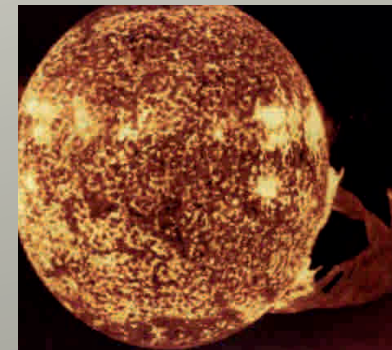
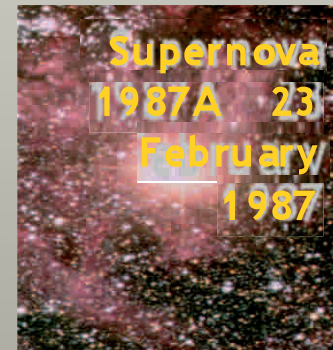
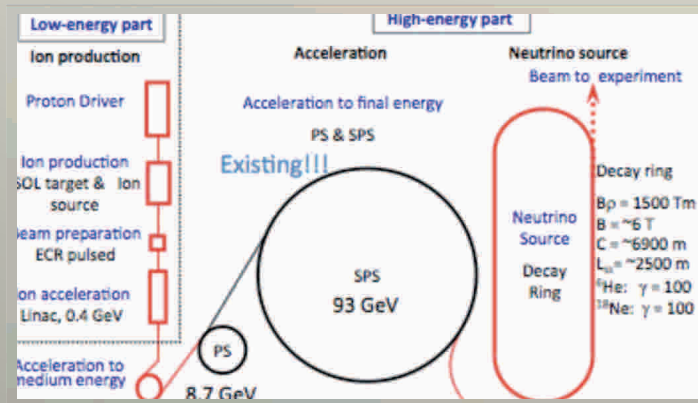
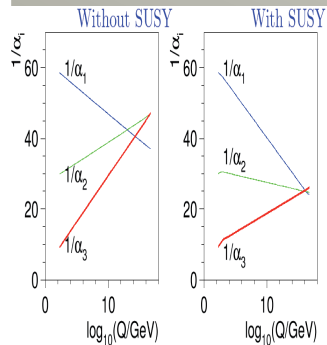
New megaton class, multipurpose detectors will allow to study these fundamental questions

Particle physics

Proton decay
 θ_{13}
 CP-violation

Neutrino astronomy

Supernova neutrinos
 Diffuse SN neutrinos
 Atmospheric Neutrinos
 Solar neutrinos
 Dark matter annihilation
 Geo-neutrinos...

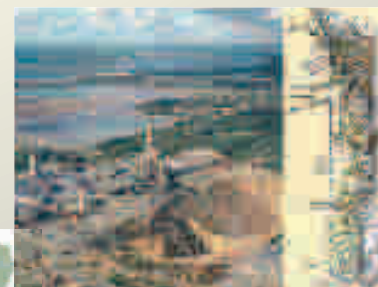




... In a



See talk by W. Trzaska



Large Apparatus for Grand Unification and Neutrino Astrophysics

2008 - 2011

1,7 M€ from EU

7 candidate sites:

- Boulby
- Fréjus
- Caso
- LSC
- Pyhäsalmi
- Sunlab
- IFIN-HH



Boulby mine
1050 Km



130 Km



630 Km

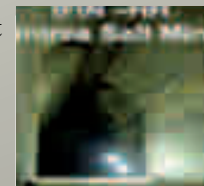


2300 Km, Pyhäsalmi

SUNLAB
950 Km



Unirea Salt Mine



CASO, 659 Km



LENA

MEMPHYS

60 - 100 m

~ 440 ktons fiducial mass

0.5 m

Water Čerenkov

GLACIER

Liquid Argon

~ 100 ktons fiducial mass

70 m

Liquid Scintillator

~ 50 ktons fiducial mass

100 m

- ✓Laguna => very comprehensive evaluation of all sites, construction and costs
- ✓Laguna => baselines from 130 km to 2300 km available in Europe = advantage
- ✓Laguna => allowed to form a strong community in Europe (> 100 physicists and Ing.)
- ✓Laguna => showed the need to evaluate constraints and costs for the detector options



New program: Laguna-LBNO (one of the two fully financed by EC, 5M€)
Start September 2011 – End September 2014

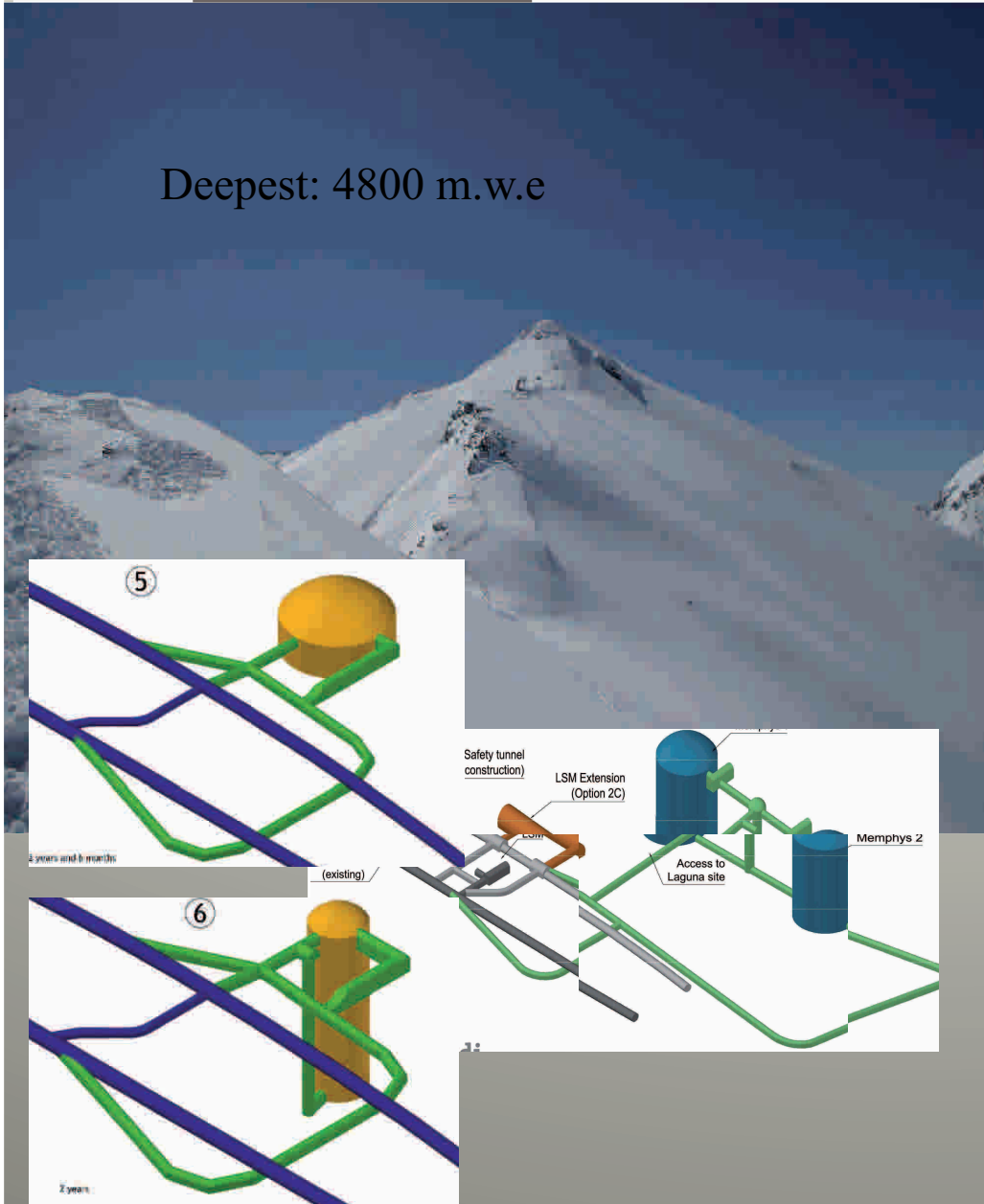
- Laguna-LBNO: evaluate costs for detector construction and long term running (> 30y)
- Laguna-LBNO: investigates complementary beam options from CERN
- Laguna-LBNO: deep study of physics potential for the combination detector/site
- Laguna-LBNO: strengthens the community even more:
> 250 physicists, 13 countries, 39 beneficiaries

Focus on 3 options:

1. Shortest baseline (130 km), CERN -> Fréjus: no matter effects; clean measurement of LCPV
2. Longest baseline (2300 km), CERN -> Pyhhäsalmi: matter effect; mass hierarchy, LCPV
3. (Existing CNGS beam (650 km), CERN -> Umbria)

Fréjus Tunnel

Deepest: 4800 m.w.e

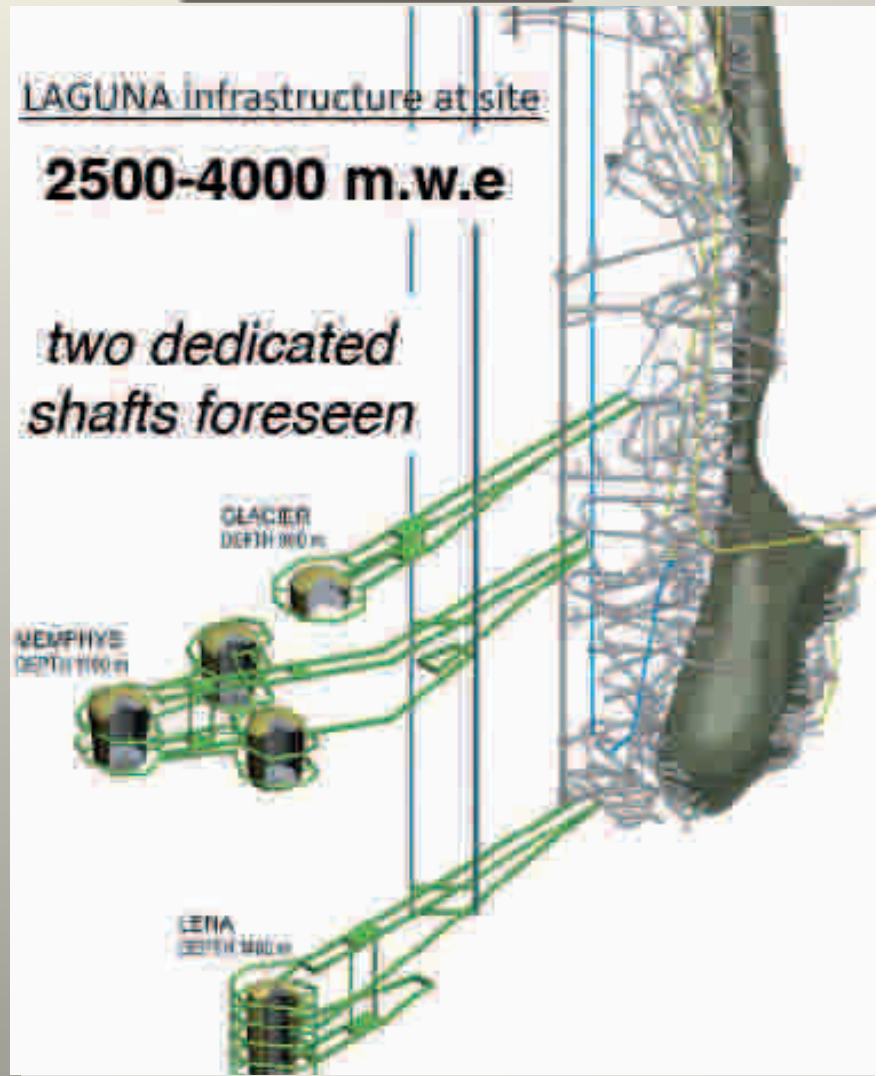


Pyhäsalmi Mine

LAGUNA infrastructure at site:

2500-4000 m.w.e

two dedicated shafts foreseen

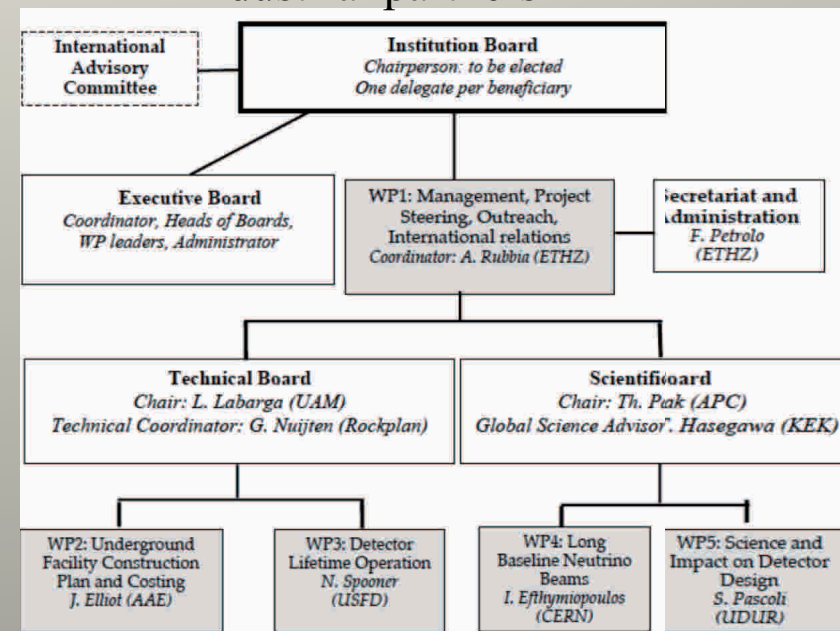
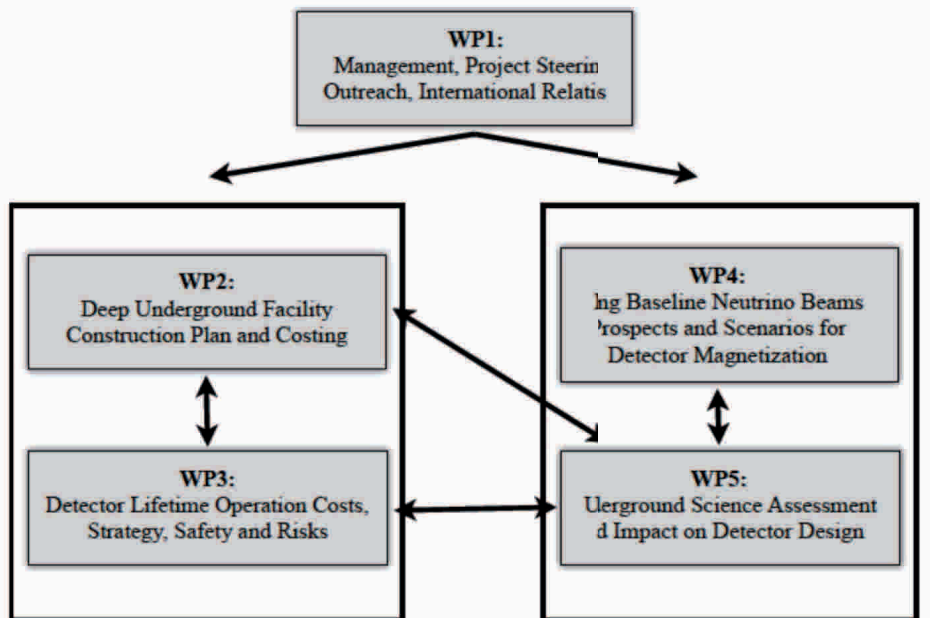


Laguna-LBNO: Pan European Infrastructure for Large Apparatus Studying Grand Unification, Neutrino Astrophysics and Long Baseline Neutrino Oscillations

New FP7 2010 DS starting September 1st 2011

250 participants:

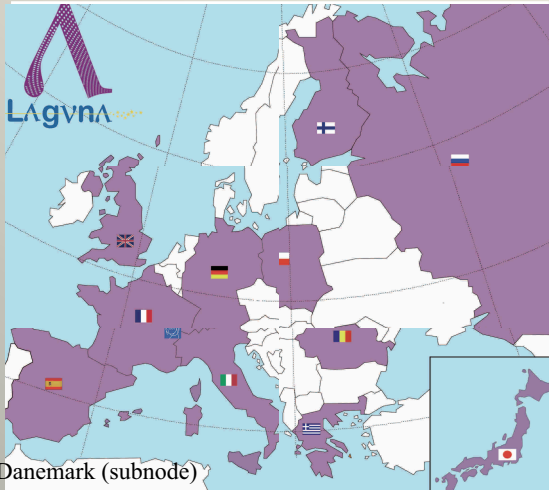
- Universities & nat. labs
- CERN
- Industrial partners



Focus on 3 options:

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LAGUNA-LBNO consortium



13 countries, 45 institutions, ~300 members

France

CEA
CNRS-IN2P3
Sofregaz*

Germany

TU Munich
University Hamburg
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft
Aachen(**)
University Tübingen(**)

Poland

IFJ PAN
IPJ
University Silesia
Wroclaw UT
KGHM CUPRUM*

Greece

Demokritos

Spain

LSC
UA Madrid
CSIC/IFIC
ACCIONA*

United Kingdom

Imperial College London
Durham
Oxford
QMUL
Liverpool
Sheffield
RAL
Warwick
Technodyne Ltd*
Alan Auld Ltd*
Ryhal Engineering*

Romania

IFIN-HH
University Bucharest

Denmark

Aahrus(**)

Italy

AGT*

Russia

INR
PNPI

Japan

KEK

(* = industrial partners
** = associated)

Switzerland

University Bern
University Geneva
ETH Zürich
Lombardi Engineering*

Finland

University Jyväskylä
University Helsinki
University Oulu
Rockplan Oy Ltd*

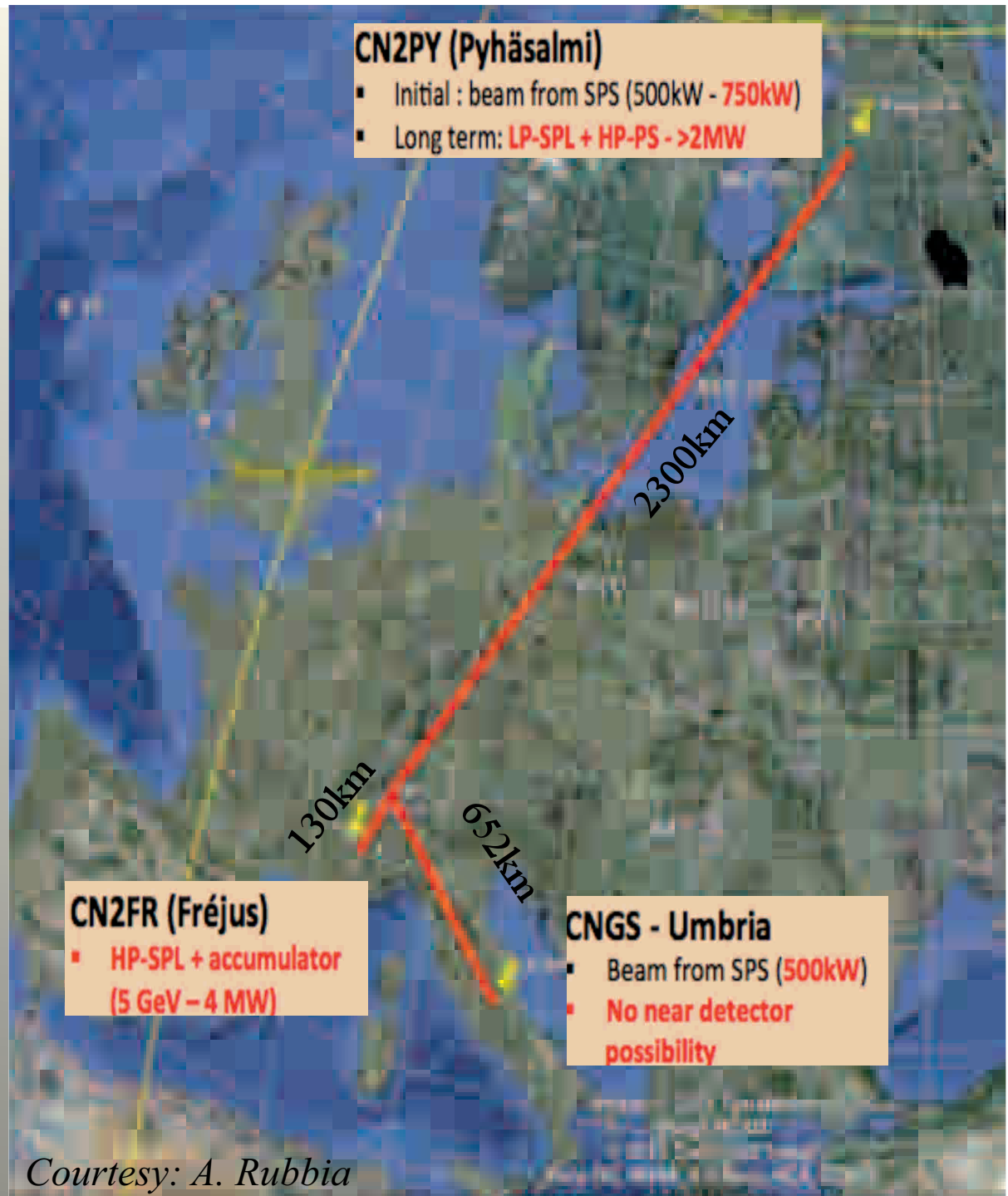
CERN

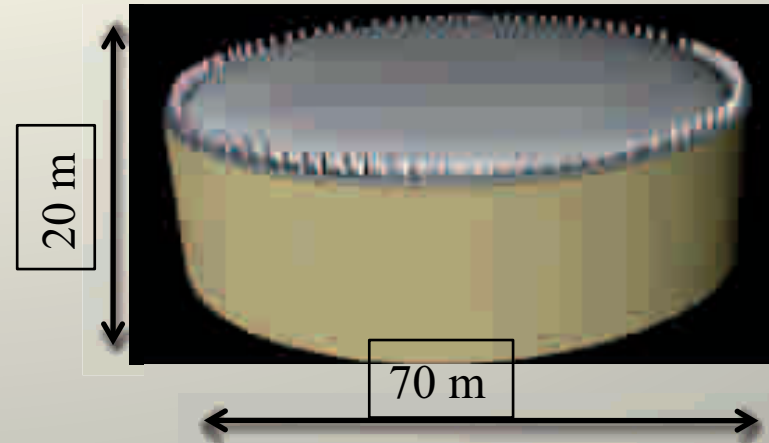
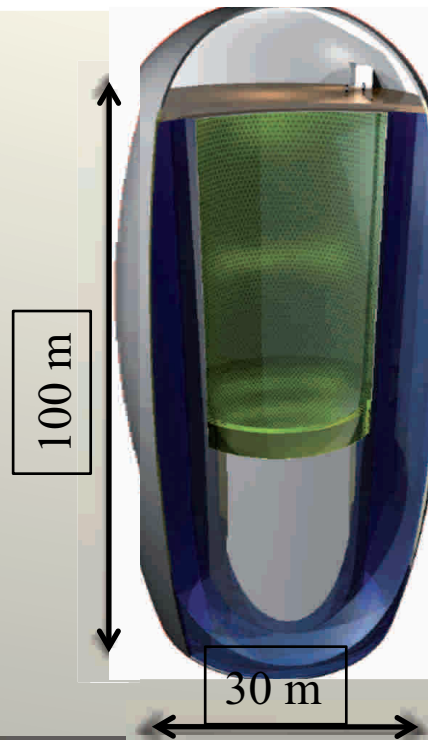
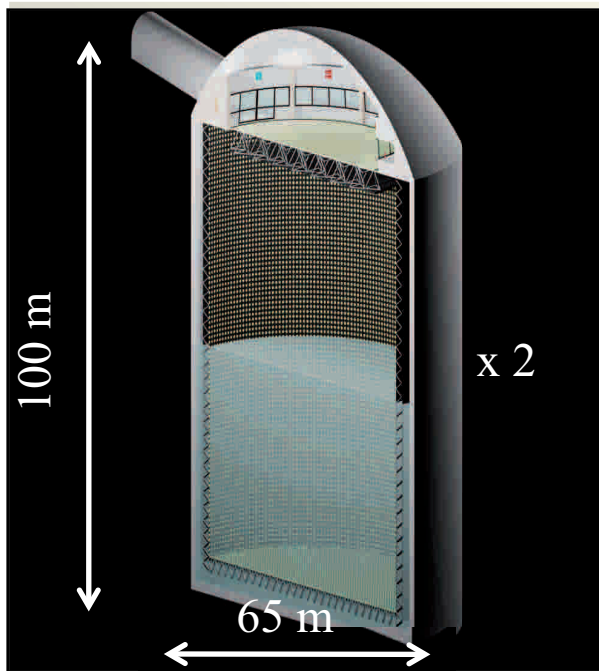
Courtesy: A. Rubbia

LAGUNA-LBNO sites

New conventional beams to be considered based on CNGS experience

- ▶ CERN-Fréjus is a short baseline. It offers good synergy for enhanced physics reach with β -beam at $\gamma=100$
- ▶ CERN-Pyhäsalmi is the longest baseline. It offers good synergy for enhanced physics reach with a NF
- ▶ [CERN-Umbria has an existing beam but is considered at lower priority (missing near detector, limited power upgrade scenarios)]





Memphys

2 x 330 kt
220'000 8'' or 10'' PMT's

QE > 25%
DR 1 to 300 p.e.
Time resolution 1 ns
Low after pulsing
Pressure 10 bars
Lifetime > 30 y

LENA

50 kt
55'000 8'' PMT's

QE > 25%
DR 0.2 MeV to 10 GeV
Time resolution < ns
Low after pulsing
Pressure 15 bars
Lifetime > 30 y

Glacier

100 kt
1'000 8'' WLS-coated cryo PMT's
27'000 cryogenic PMT's

QE > 25%
Time resolution 0 ns
Lifetime > 30 y cryogenic!

See talk by A. Rubbia

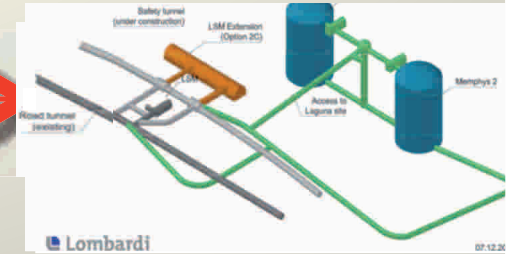
See talk by J. Winter

Physics channels@

MEMPHYS

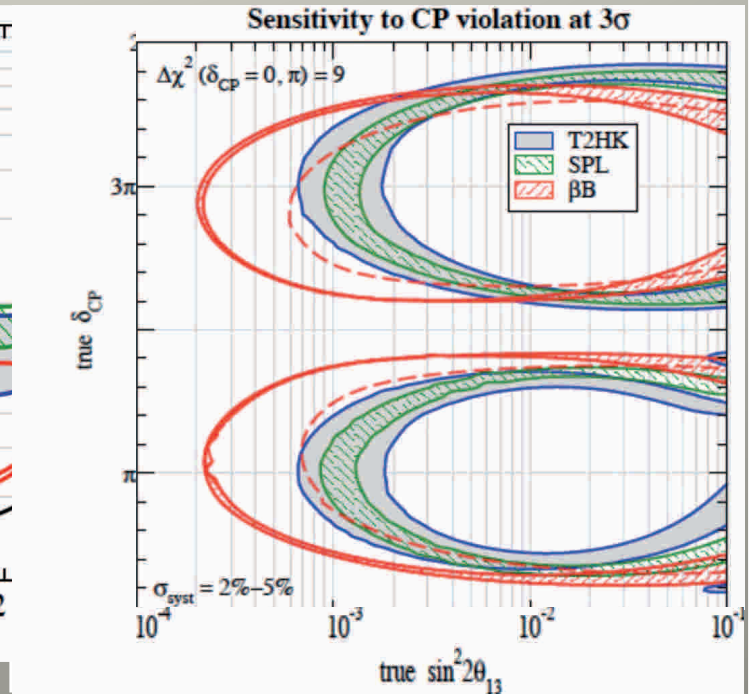
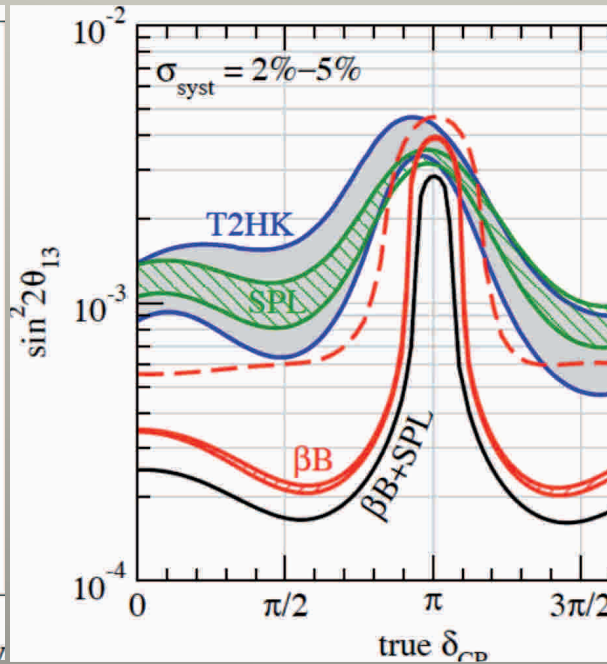
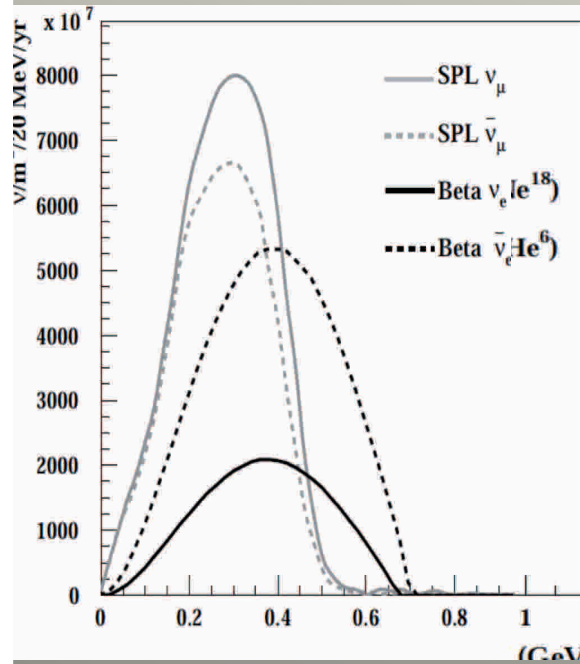


130 Km CERN-LSM



SUPER-BEAMS BETA-BEAMS

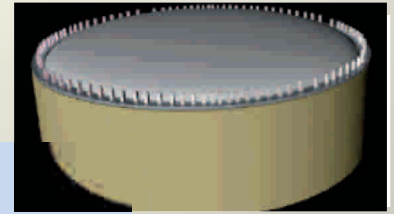
The main goals: search of a non-zero θ_{13} angle or its measurement; searching for possible leptonic *CP violation*; determining the **mass hierarchy** and the θ_{23} *octant*.



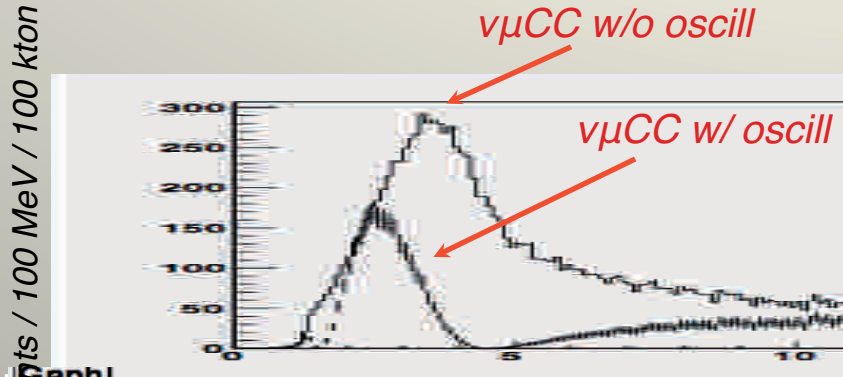
JE Campagne, M. Maltoni, M. Mezzetto, T. Schwetz, arXiv:hep-ph/0603172v3

LAGUNA-LBNO Pyhäsalmi physics prospects and Galcier:

Muon disappearance

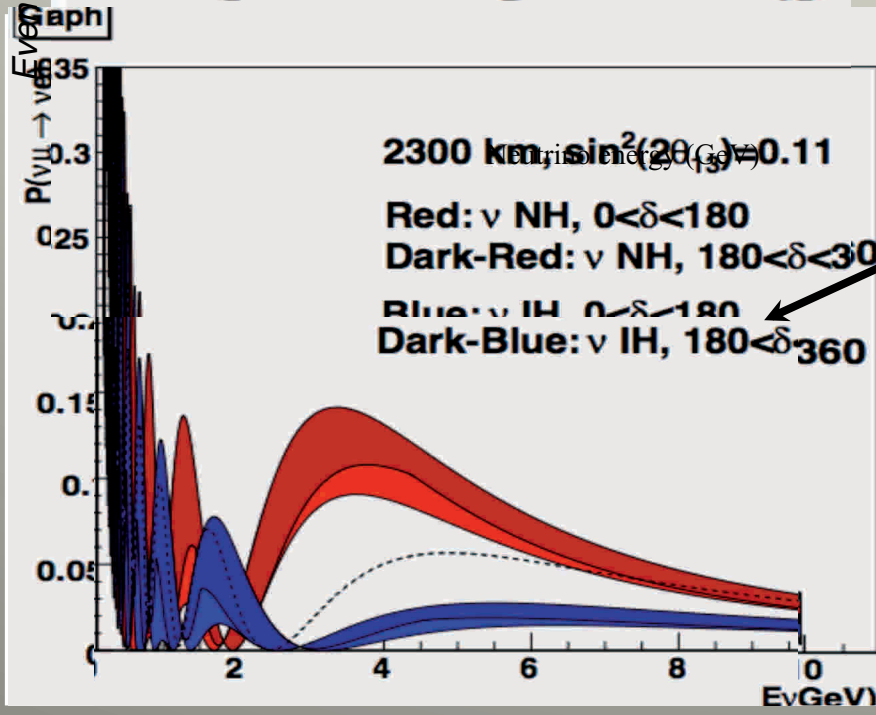


Event rates: CERN SPS 400 GeV
5 years @ 9.4×10^{19} pots/year



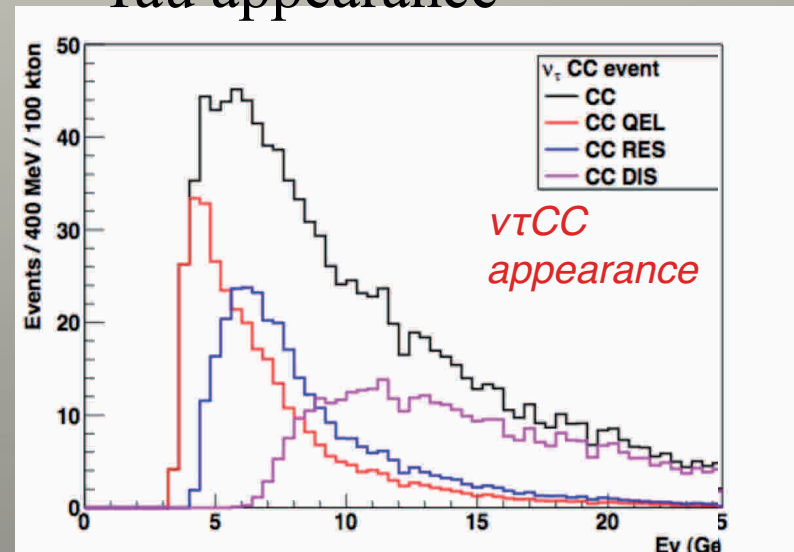
Neutrino flux polarity
 $\sin^2 2\theta_{23}=1.0, \sin^2 2\theta_{13}=0.1$

Distance (km)	νμCC	ντCC	ντ appearance	ντ disappearance
Pyhäsalmi 2300 km 0.25 deg	1750	2500	880	1018



Electron appearance

Tau appearance



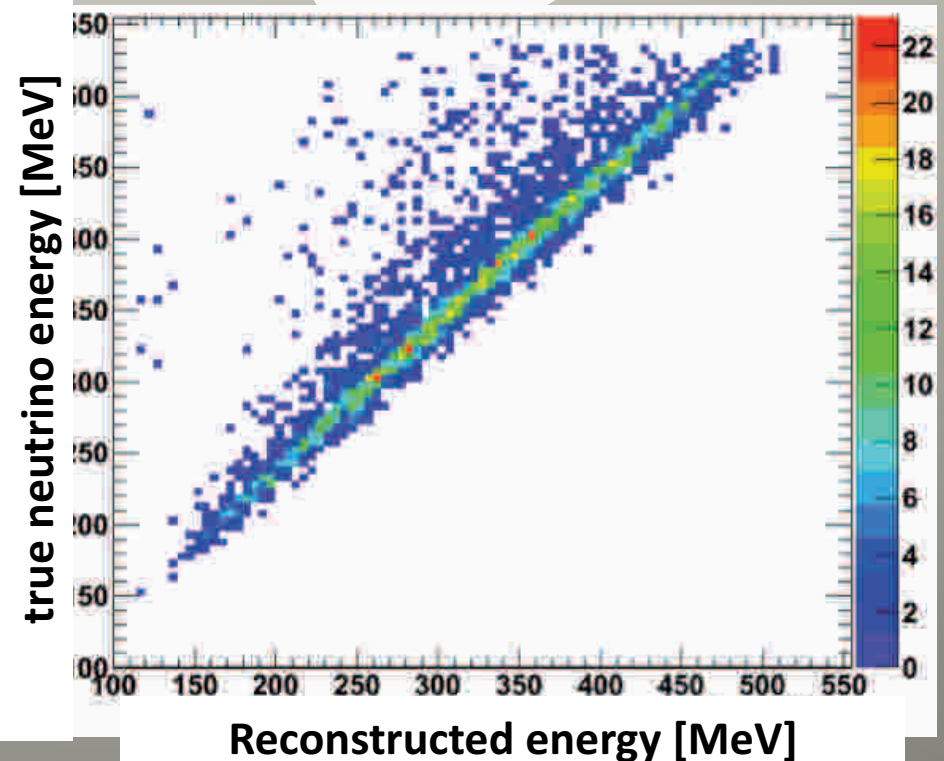
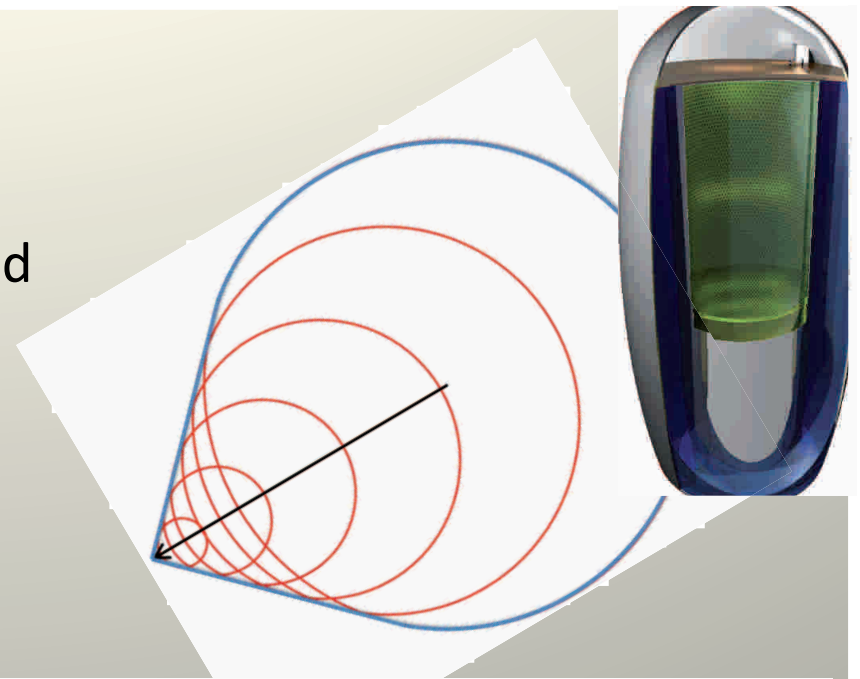
Courtesy: A. Rubbia

LENA and beams:




In LENA: High-energy particle tracking based on Cherenkov-like scintillation light fronts.

Expected detector performance:

- ν_μ selection based on delayed μ -decay electrons:
 ν_e rejection > 99.96% (95%CL)
for 85% ν_μ acceptance
 - calorimetric energy measurement:
e.g. $\Delta E_\nu = 22$ MeV at 400 MeV
 - rejection of π^\pm backgrounds:
work still in progress ...
- no sensitivity estimate yet,
but first results look promising!



Outstanding physics goals

	 GLACIER	 LENA	 MEMPHYS
Total mass	100 Kton	50 kton	500 Kton
$p \rightarrow e\pi^0$ in 10 y	0.5×10^{35} y $\epsilon = 45\%$, ~1 BG event	?	1.2×10^{35} y $\epsilon = 17\%$, ~1 BG event
$p \rightarrow \nu K$ in 10 y	1.1×10^{35} y $\epsilon = 97\%$, ~1 BG event	0.4×10^{35} y $\epsilon = 65\%$, <1 BG event	0.15×10^{35} y $\epsilon = 8.6\%$, ~30 BG events
SN cool off at 10 Kpc	38·500 (all flavors) (64·000 if NH-L mixing)	20·000 (all flavors)	194·000 (mostly $\nu_e p \rightarrow e^+ n$)
Sn in Andromeda	7 - (12 if NH-L mixing)	4 events	40 events
SN burst at 10 Kpc	380 ν_e CC (flavor sensitive)	~ 30 events	~ 250 ν -e elastic scattering
DSN	50	20-40	250 (2500 with Gd)
Atm. neutirnos	~1·100 events/y	5600/y	56·000 events/y
Solar neutrinos	324·000 events/y	?	91·250·000/y
Geo-neutirnos	0	~ 3·000 events/y	0

The EU design study “menu”

LAGUNA

- far detector “RI” for astroparticle and beam physics
- three detector options
- seven potential sites
- excavation costs
- industrial links

LAGUNA-LBNO

- international consortium including EU, Japan and Russia
- two main far sites
- new conventional beam from SPS
- high energy MW-superbeam (HP-PS)
- near detector infrastructure
- detector magnetization
- detector construction and costs

EuroNu

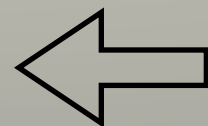
- international consortium
- low energy MW-superbeam (HP-SPL)
- beta beam
- neutrino factory
- costs
- comparison of facilities

2008

2011

2013

time



-Update European Strategy for Particle Physics

next step(s) ?

Courtesy: A. Rubbia

2008

LAGUNA - Schedule

2025

July 2010: down-select sites

Laguna DS
(funded by EU): 2008 – 2011

Critical Decision:
2014 ?

Laguna-LBNO: detector design (costing), beams, physics:
2011 – 2014

Excavation:
2015 – 2020

Detector construction
2020 – 2025

Summary

- World-wide interest for next generation long-baseline based on the conventional neutrino beam technology, with longer baselines to address CP-violation and mass hierarchy, as the next step beyond T2K/NOvA.
- Next generation Neutrino Physics will come from new, megaton scale underground detectors
- Europe has a unique advantage of big choice of **sites**, **detector technologies** and **beam options**
- β -beam is an European invention and provides unreached sensitivity to LCPV and θ_{13} , intensively studied in Euronu
- Laguna-Pyhäsalmi beam will be studied in Laguna-LBNO by CERN
- A LAGUNA-LBNO staged approach (“pilot project”) will likely be proposed. Open to all interested !

<http://www.laguna-science.eu/>



Thank YOU !



Acknowledgements

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FP7-INFRA-2007-1)