Updates on the SPL-Fréjus Super Beam simulation

A. Longhin
IRFU-CEA Saclay

EUROnu WP2 meeting at RAL

- **short reminder of simulation status and previous studies**

- **new studies (not shown in previous WP2 meetings)**
  - ✓ **performance of a new horn design**
  - ✓ **4 parallel horns**
  - ✓ **π^0 background**
  - ✓ **Target z optimization**
  - ✓ **systematics on primary pion production**

Short summary of previous results

GRAPHITE target studies (w.r.t. Mercury)

- **reduced energy deposition in the target (FLUKA08+GEANT4)**
- **reduced neutron flux (~x15 FLUKA08)**
- **pion yields more asymmetric in charge but comparable**

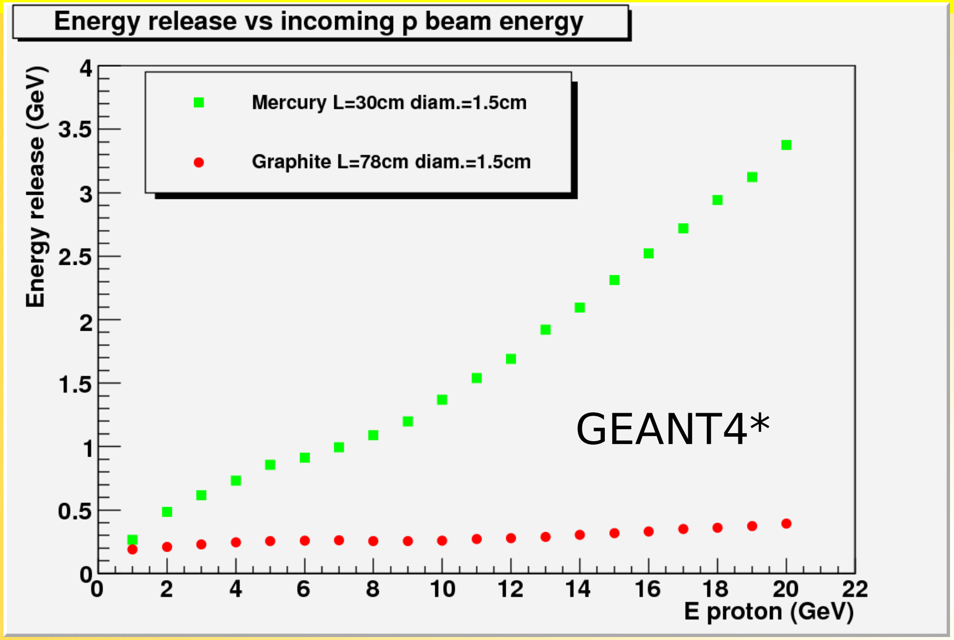
- **Using standard horn but new target (original Geant3 sim)**
  - **neutrino fluxes similar, less E dependent (larger high-E tail)**
  - **higher anti-nu contamination**
  - **Limits on $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ are competitive but more δ-dependent (worse in the anti-neutrino running region)**
    - **due to higher wrong charge contamination**

Documentation:

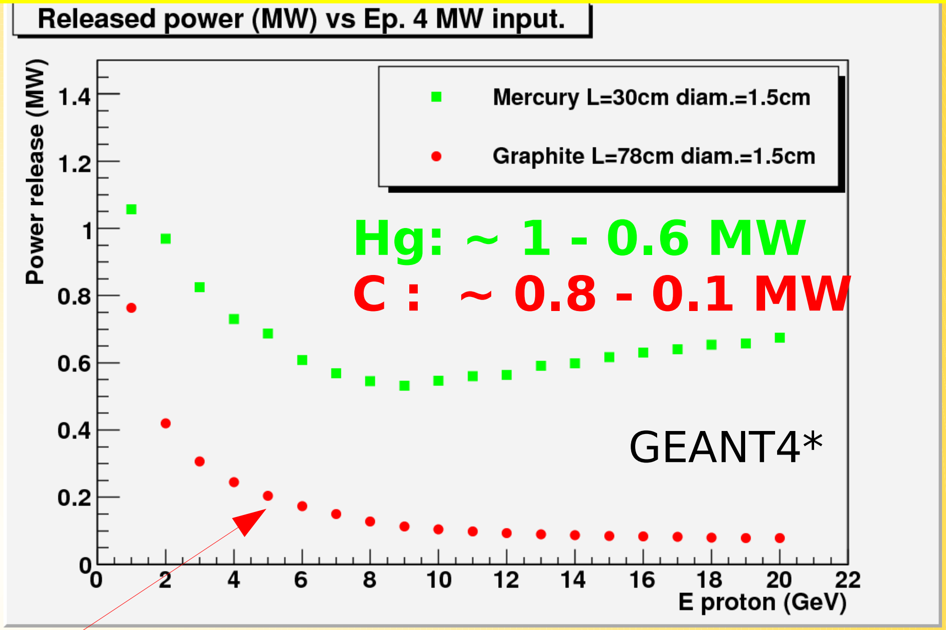
- **www.euronu,org: Documents -> WP2-> *Study of the performance of the SPL-Frèjus Super Beam using a graphite target (EUROnu note)***
- **proceedings for NUFACT09 (5pp)**
- **proceedings for the CERN workshop. Oct. 2009 (3pp).**

C vs Hg: energy deposition in the target

Mean energy deposition vs Ek(p)



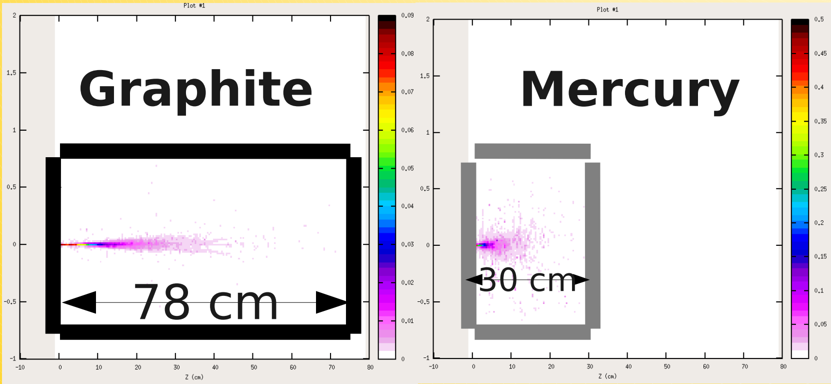
Power release: 4 MW * $<E_{dep}>/E_k(p)$



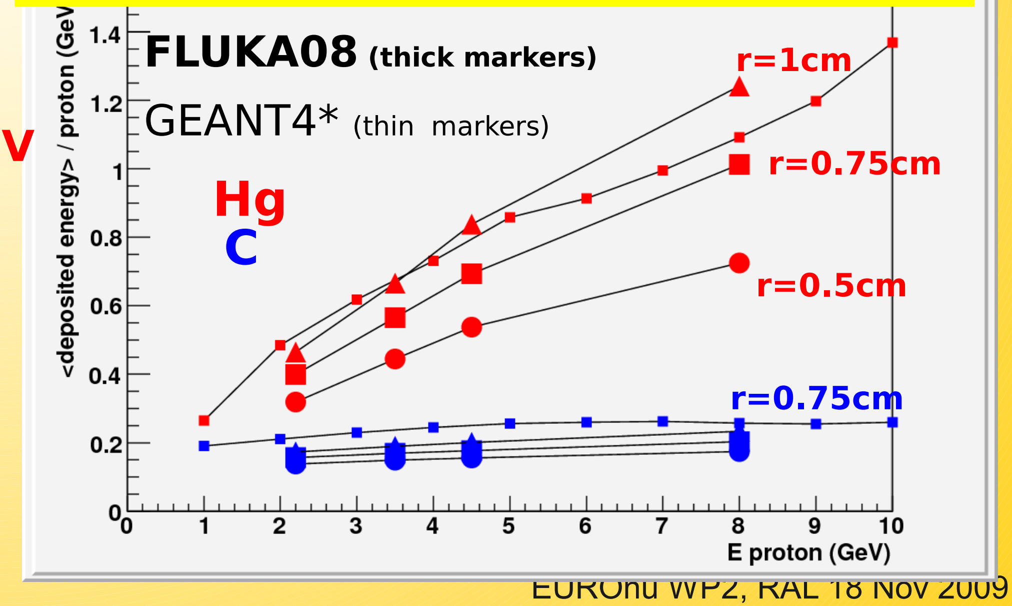
*with (hadronic “QGSP physics list”)

- G4 larger than FLUKA. ~ +10% for Hg
- General trend is confirmed

considerably lower for C! ~ 200 kW @ 5GeV



Mean energy deposition vs Ek(p)

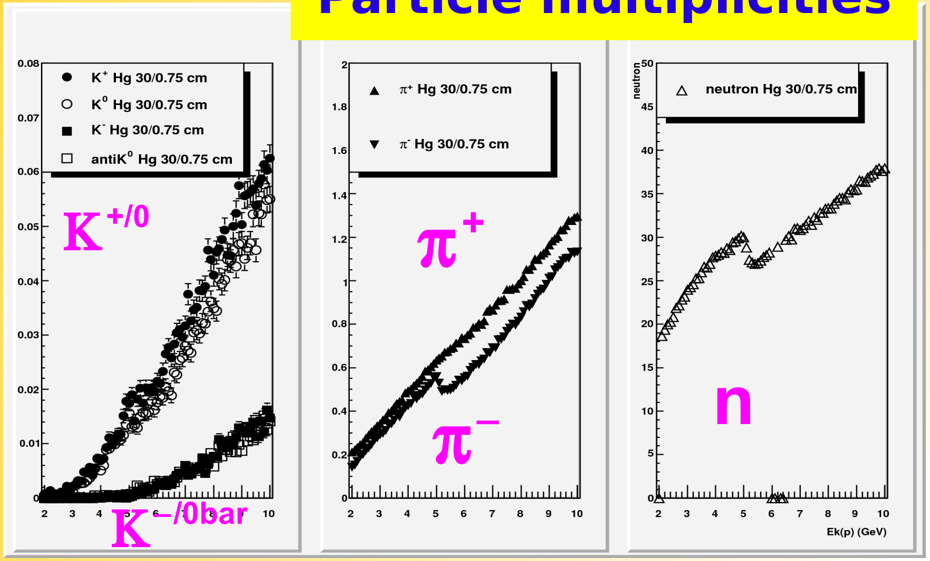


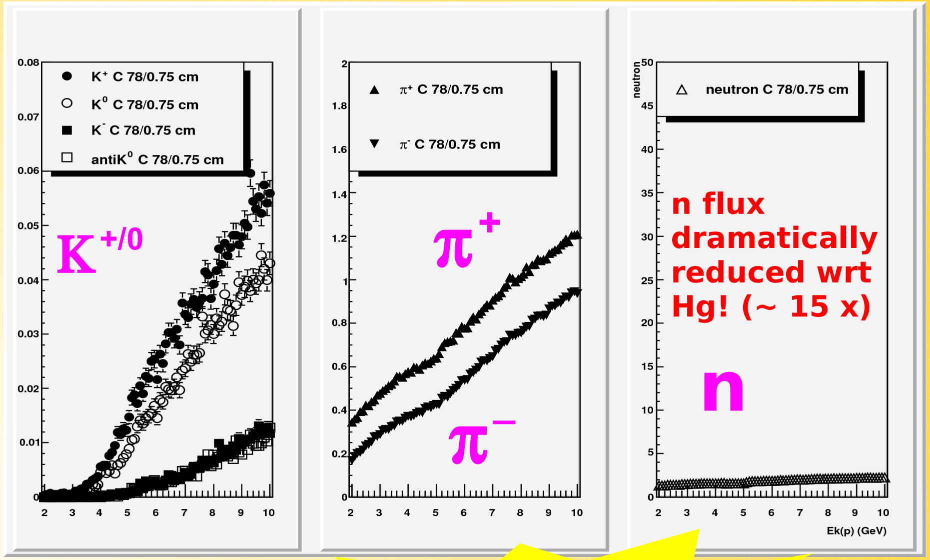
C vs Hg: meson production (FLUKA2008)

vs proton kinetic energy [2-10] GeV

4MW
- 1.13×10^{16} pot/s at 2.2 GeV
- 0.71×10^{16} pot/s at 3.5 GeV
- 0.55×10^{16} pot/s at 4.5 GeV
- 0.31×10^{16} pot/s at 8.0 GeV

Particle multiplicities





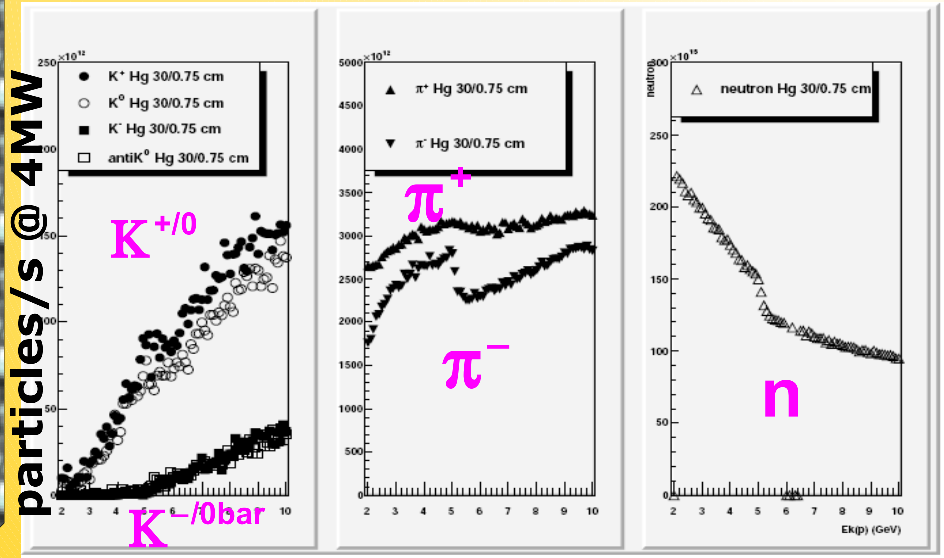
n flux dramatically reduced wrt Hg! (~ 15 x)

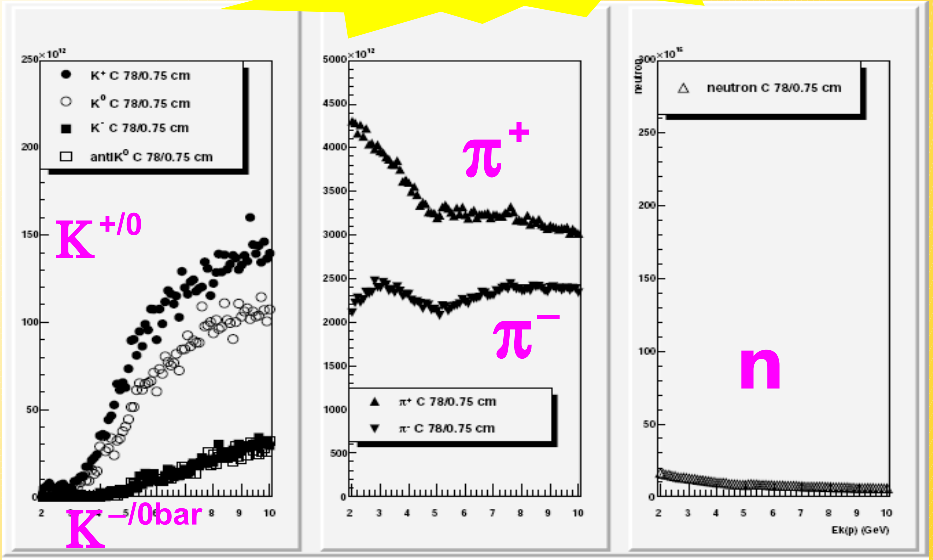
Mercury

Particle yields

Graphite

Same vert. scale

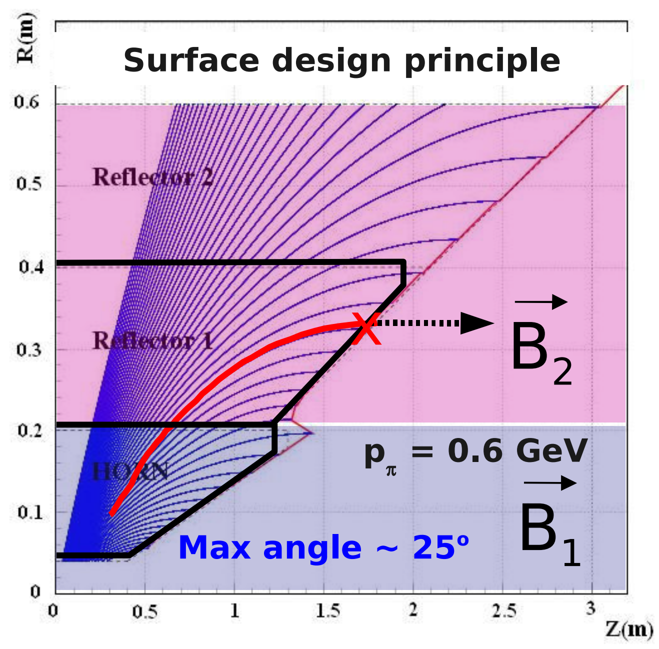


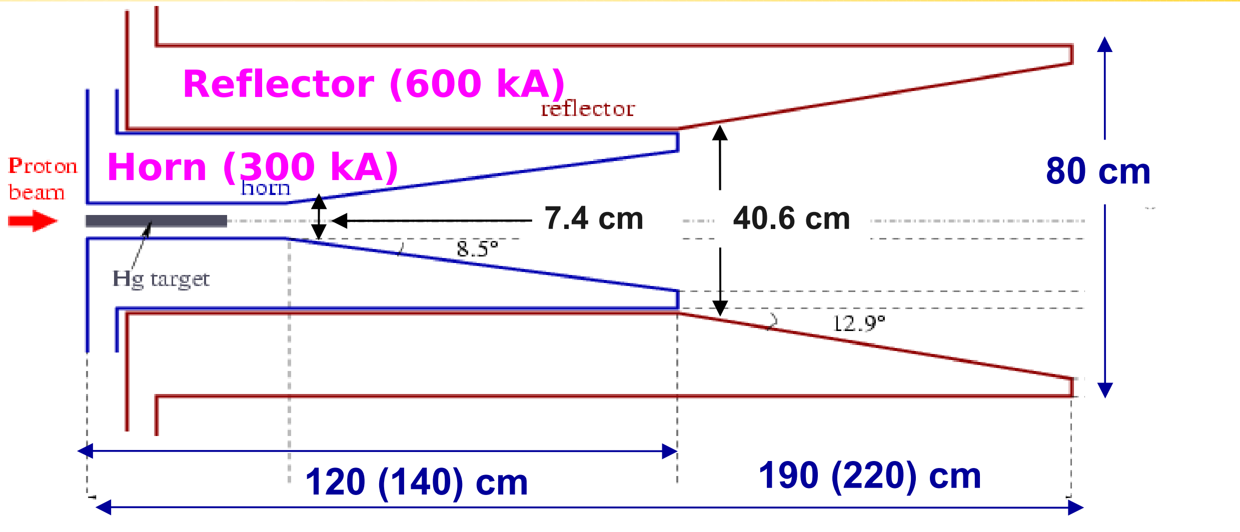


Pion yields comparable, neutron flux reduced by ~ x15 with C !!

The standard focusing system

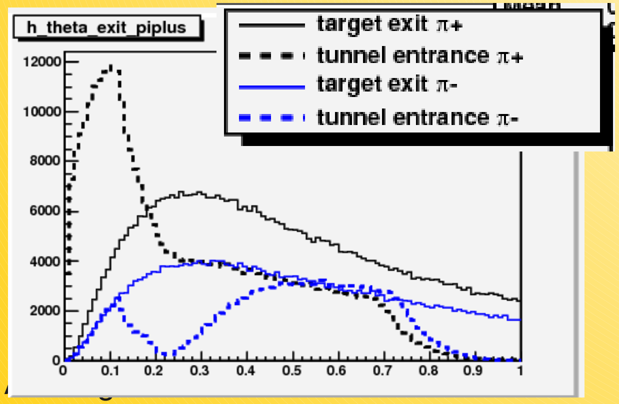
- Due to the low energy proton beam pions are mildly forward boosted ($<\theta_\pi> \sim 55°$)
  - -> **Target inside the horn** to recover collection efficiency





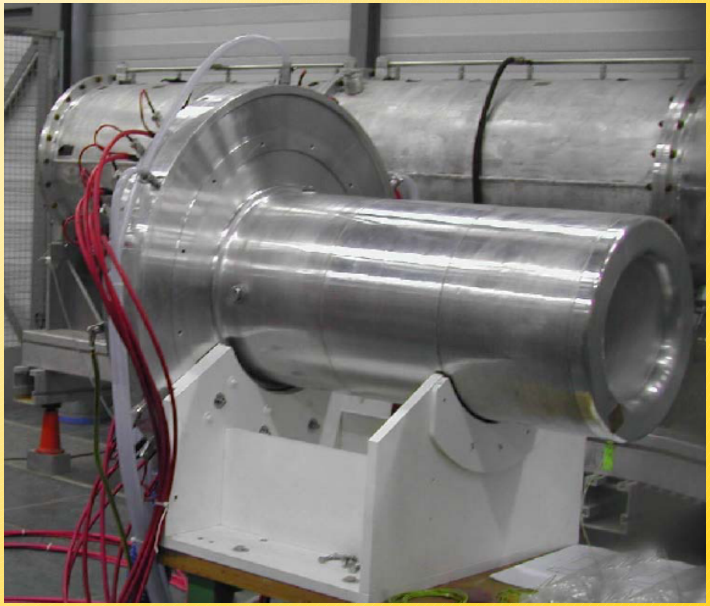
The outer conductor is placed where the slope becomes // to the beam (dr/dz =0)

all π of a certain p from a point-like source focused

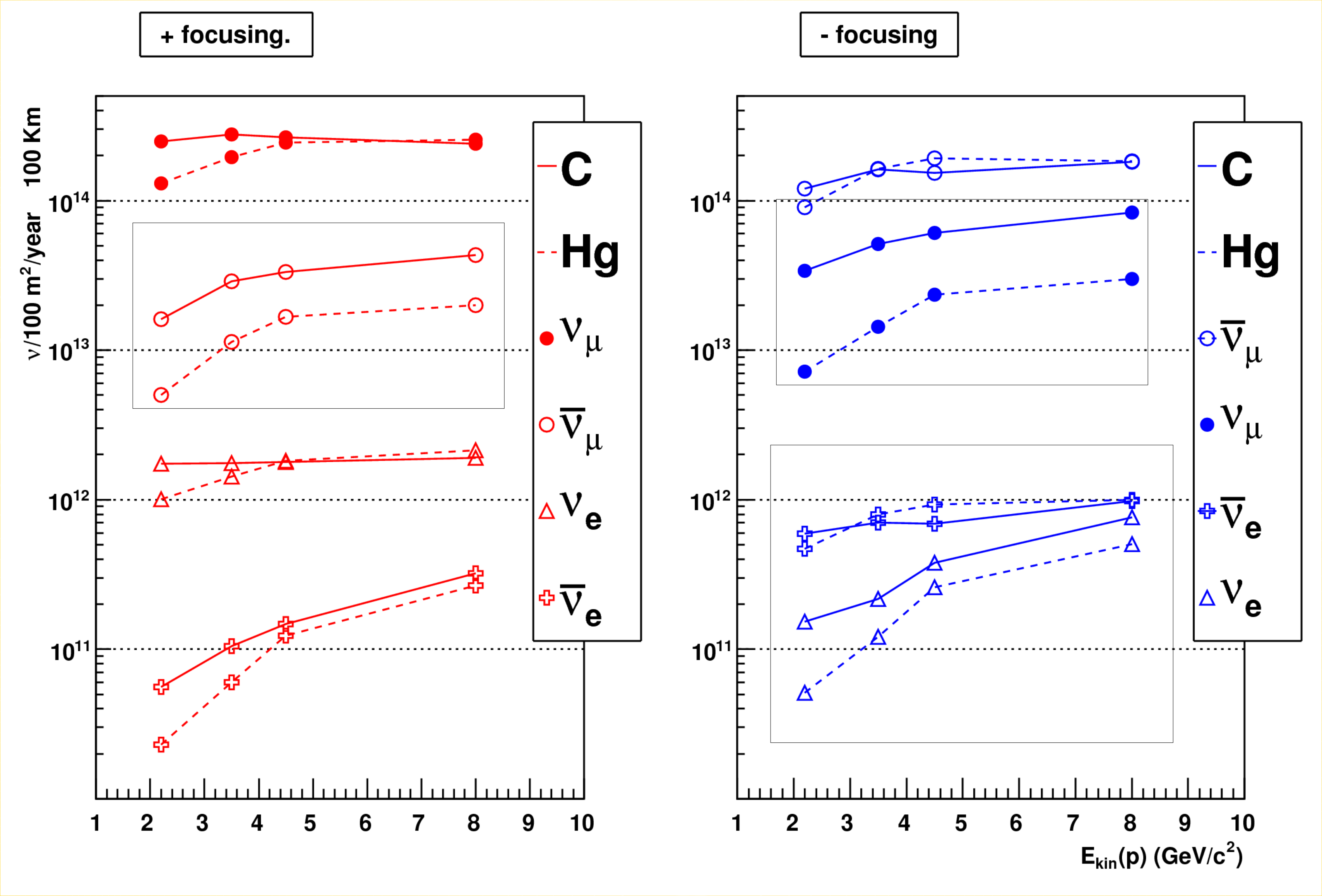


- i(h/r) = 300/600 kA
- pulsed @ 50 Hz
- Toroidal |B| ~ i / r
- $B_1^{MAX} = 1.5$ T, $B_2^{MAX} = 0.6$ T
- 3 mm thick Al

Horn prototype at CERN (detailed geometry implemented in the Geant simulation)



Fluxes trends with standard focusing+ 78cm graphite target



C vs Hg: 3σ sensitivity on θ_{13} vs δ

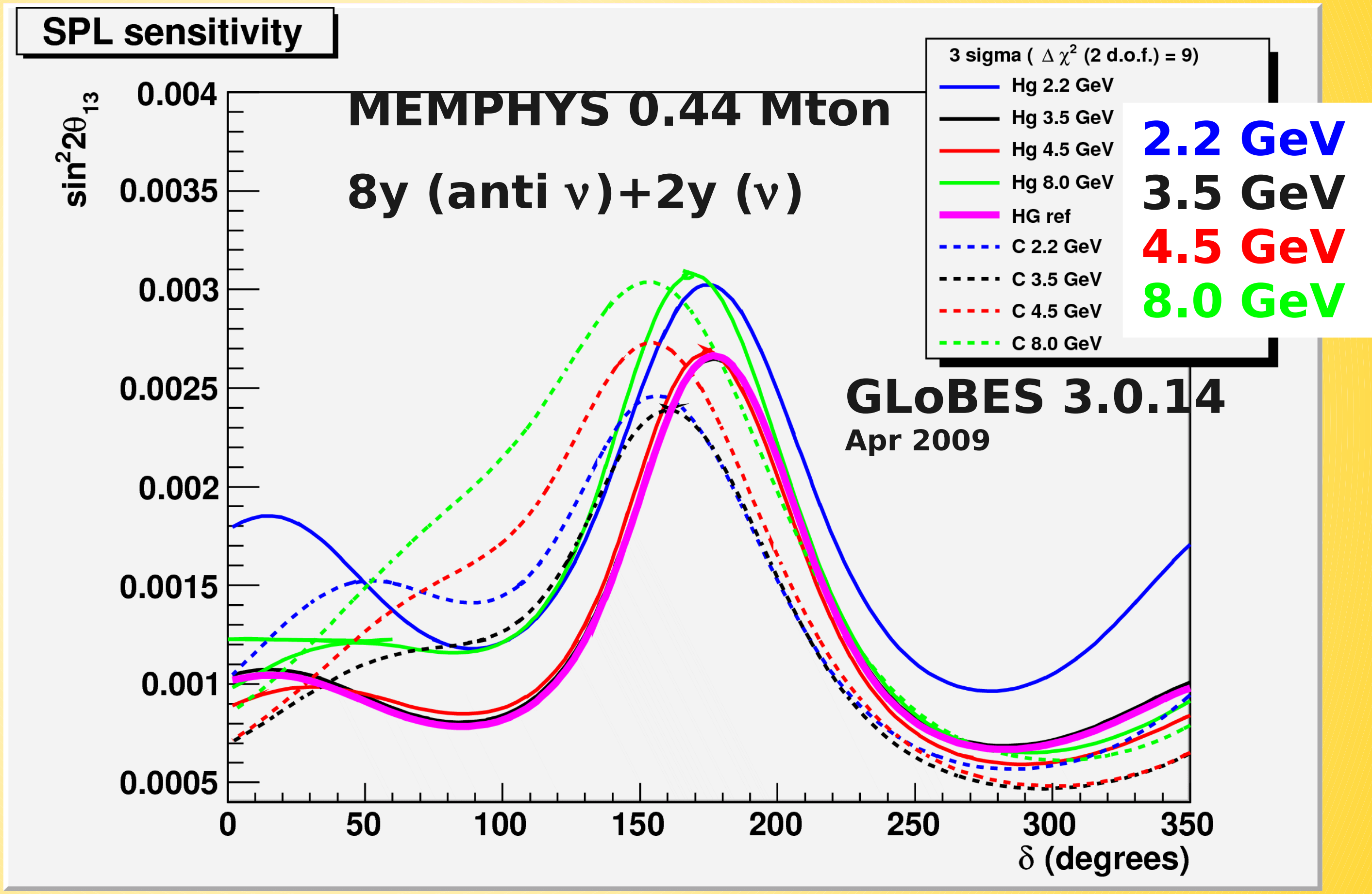
Carbon (- - - - - - -)   Mercury (———)

Color codes: proton energies

- **graphite limit worse in the low δ region (driven by anti-ν running)**
- **related to rising ν_e contamination in the anti-ν beam from not defocused $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+$. Effect important in anti-ν running due to $\pi^+ > \pi^-$ & σ(ν)>σ(anti-ν)**
- **→ let's minimize wrong charge pions !**

$$\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$$
$$\searrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \; \nu_\mu$$

$$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$$
$$\searrow e^+ \nu_e \; \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

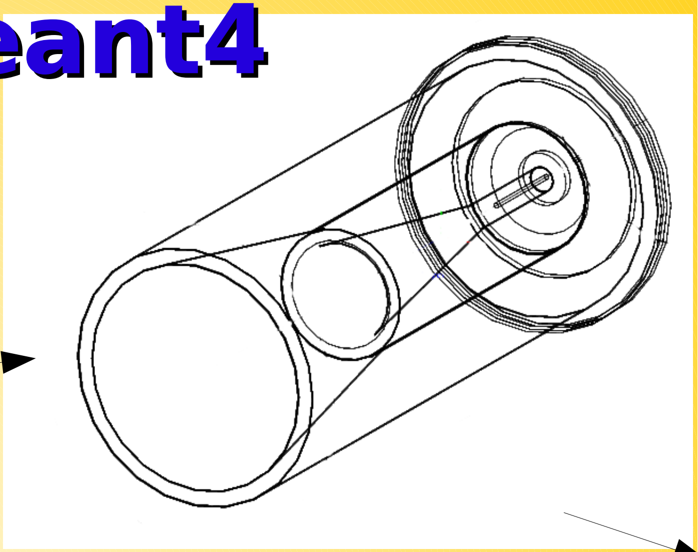


AEDL file SPL.glb in GloBES (with M=0.44Mton)
J. Phys. G29 (2003),1781-1784

Horn optimization for a long target

✔ **Horn optimization with GEANT4**

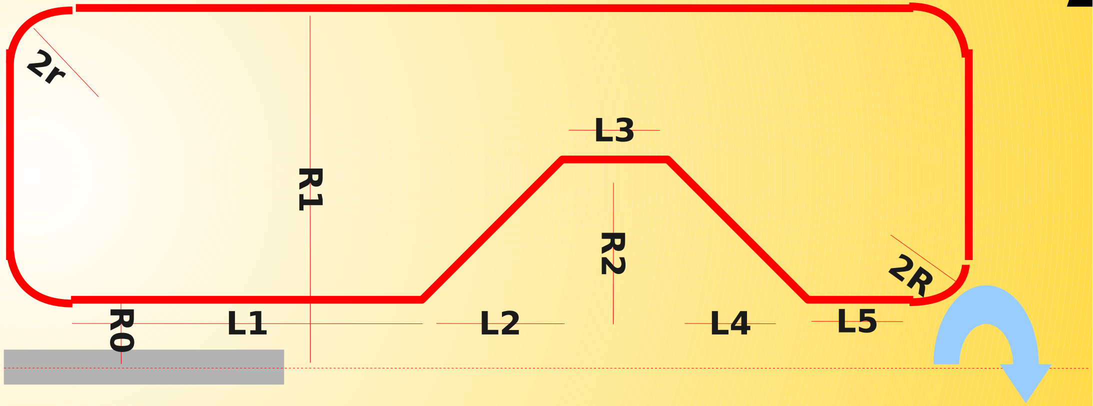
New simulation with Geant4



The full simulation has been recently migrated from Geant3 to Geant4

2 geometry implementations:

- **1) the standard horn reproducing the existing CERN prototype**
- **2) a new parametric model implemented (MINIBOONE inspired)**



Better wrong charge pion rejection (more "forward closed") and higher mean neutrino energy

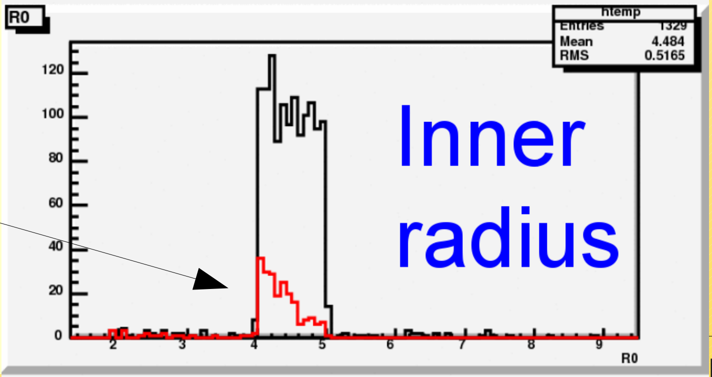
Flexible enough to reproduce also standard conical geometry

"Heuristic" approach to find favorable geometries based on the generation of random configurations using the horn parametric model

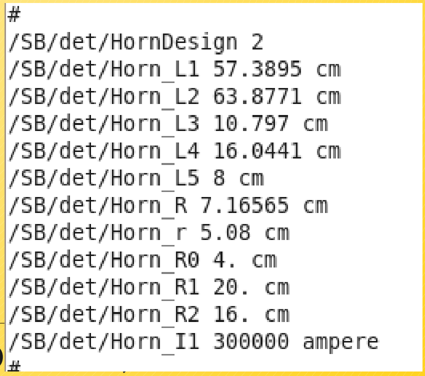
The resulting fluxes are selected according to quality parameters (ν_μ normalization, $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ contamination, mean energy, energy spread)

Randomly generated

Accepted after cuts on spectra

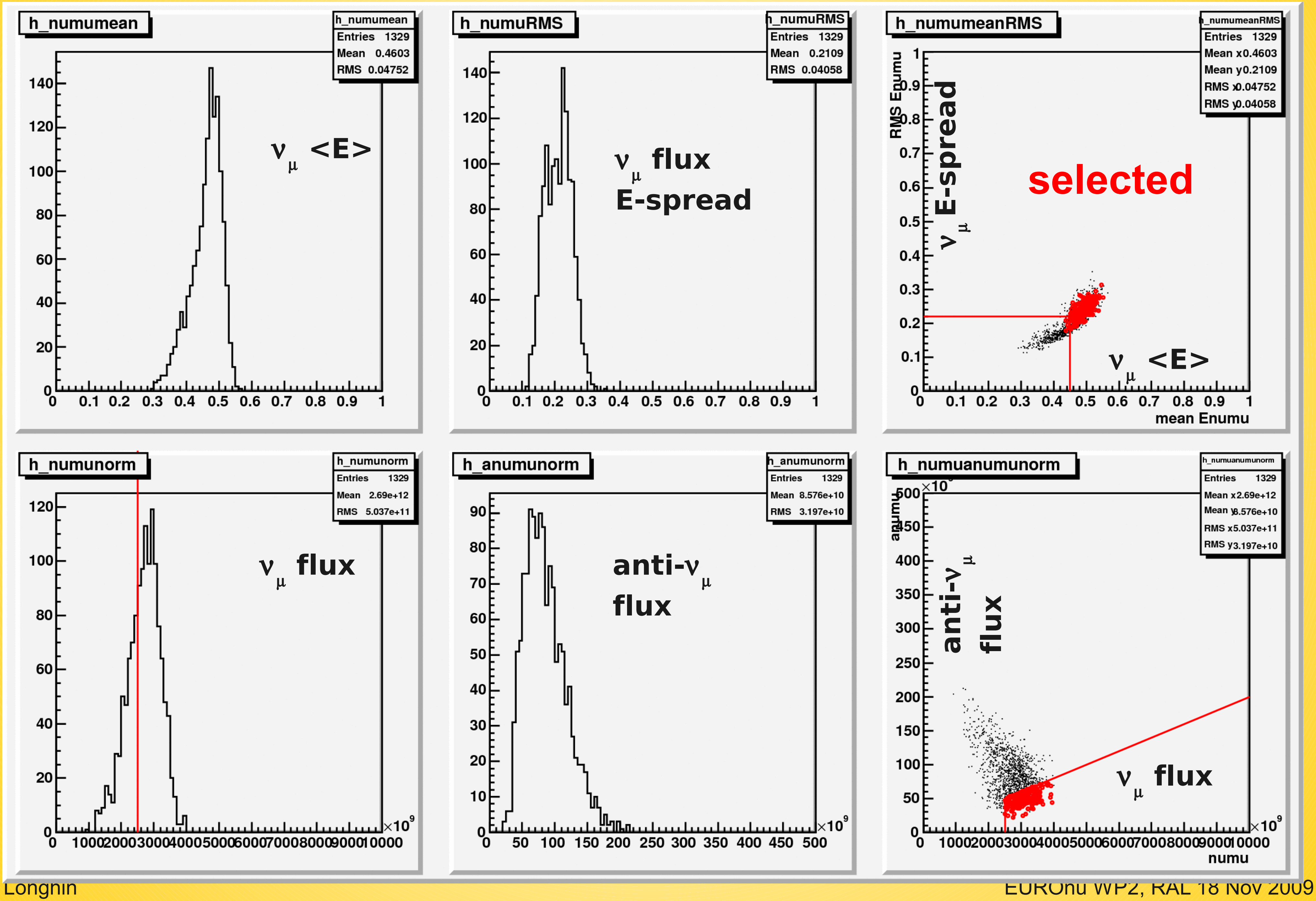


9 parameters fully accessible from external macro file

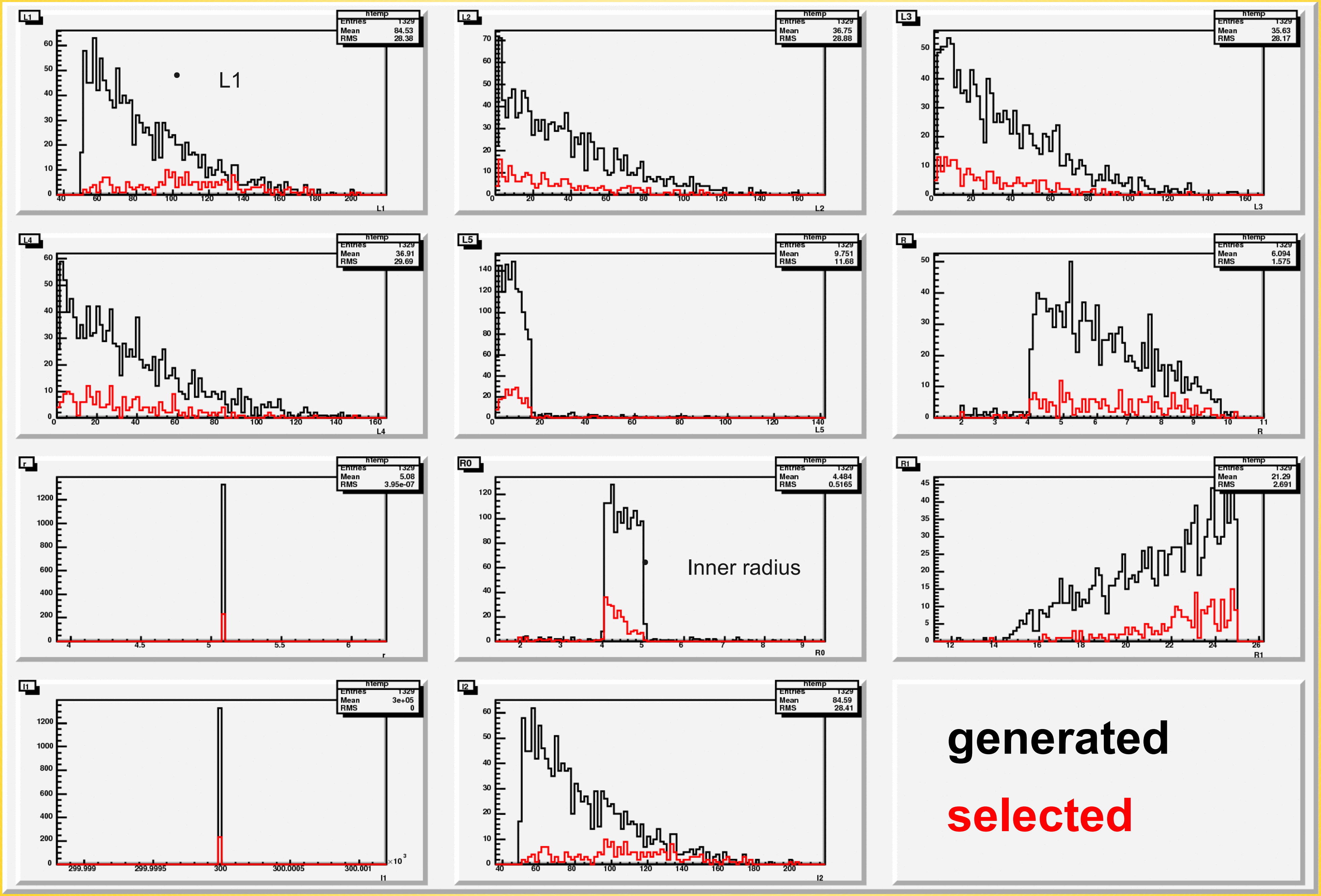


```
#
/SB/det/HornDesign 2
/SB/det/Horn_L1 57.3895 cm
/SB/det/Horn_L2 63.8771 cm
/SB/det/Horn_L3 10.797 cm
/SB/det/Horn_L4 16.0441 cm
/SB/det/Horn_L5 8 cm
/SB/det/Horn_R 7.16565 cm
/SB/det/Horn_r 5.08 cm
/SB/det/Horn_R0 4. cm
/SB/det/Horn_R1 20. cm
/SB/det/Horn_R2 16. cm
/SB/det/Horn_I1 300000 ampere
#
```

Horn configurations ranking (example)



Distributions of the horn geometrical parameters



L1

Inner radius

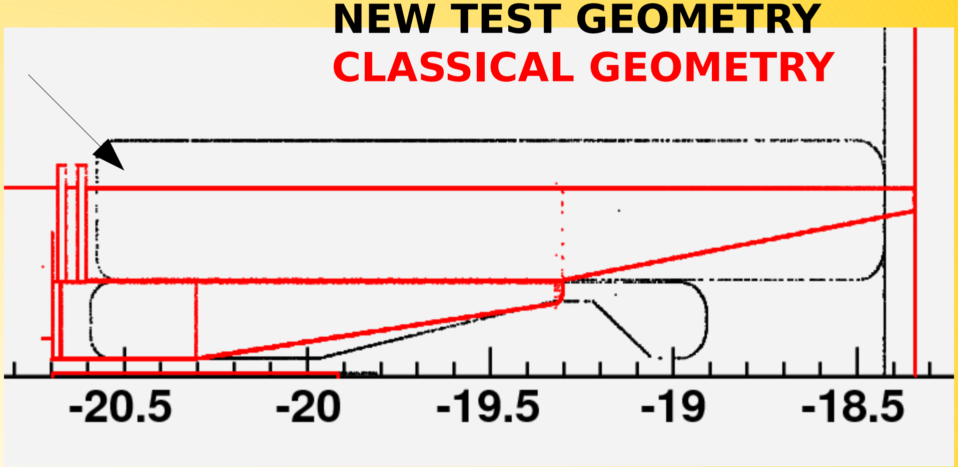
generated

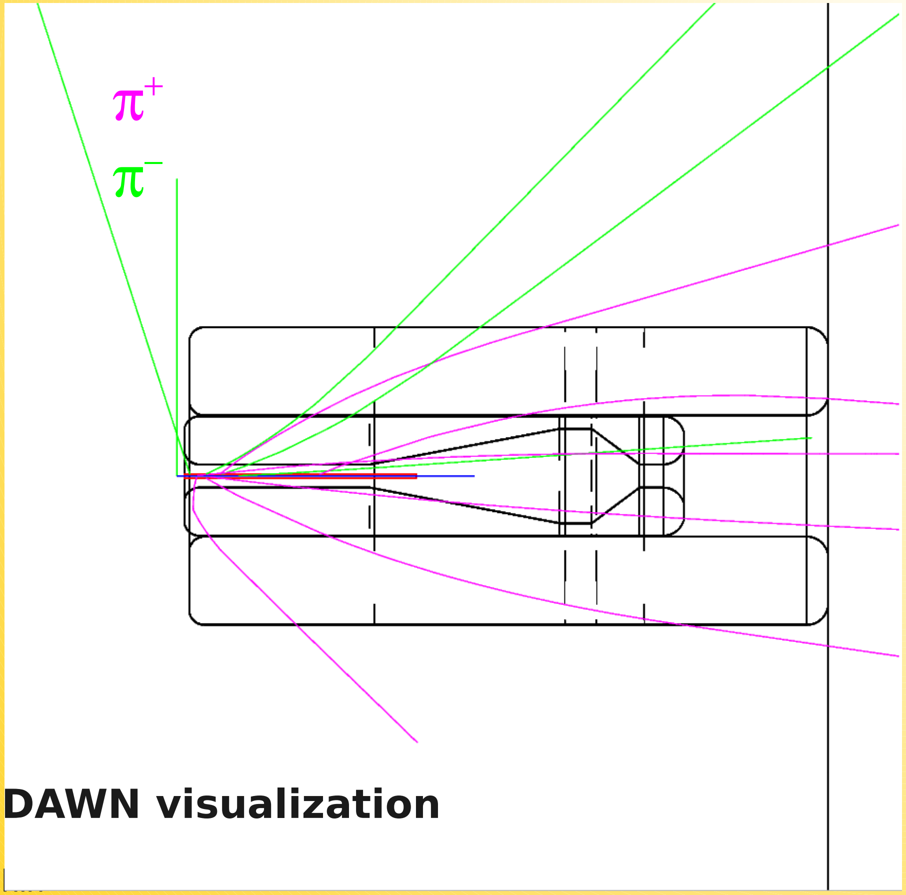
selected

A new test horn

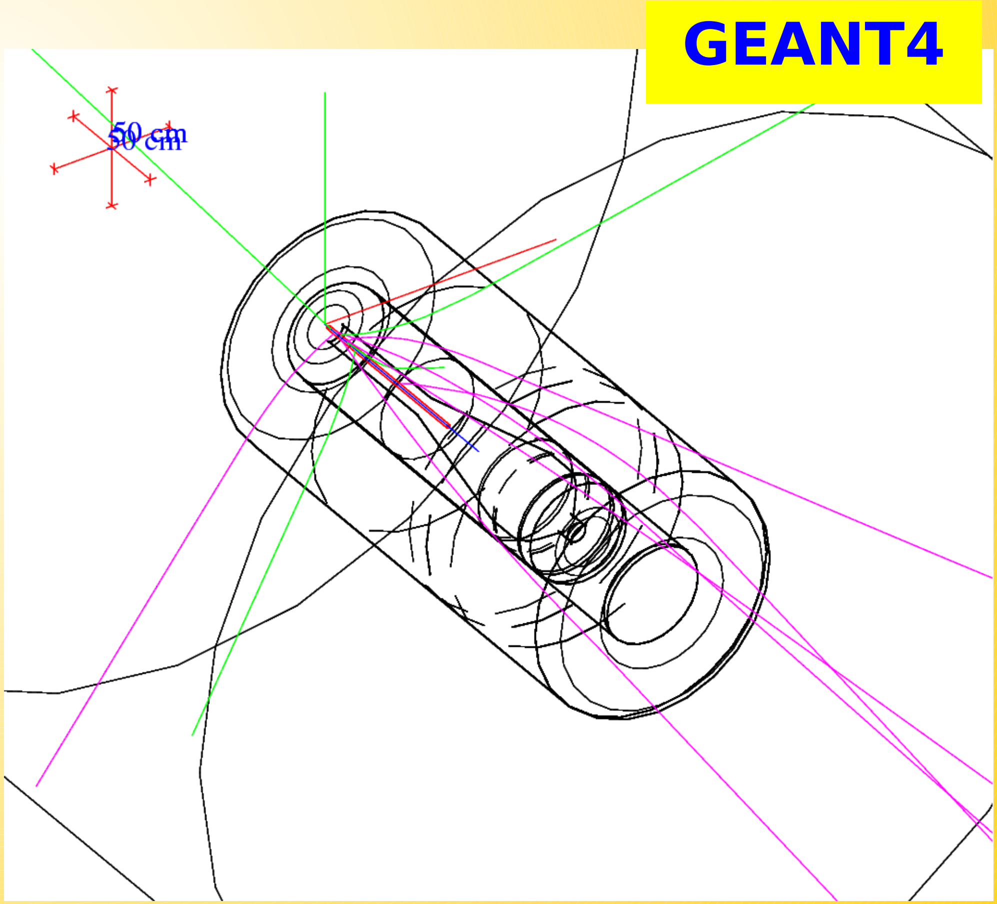
- Only **mildly "tuned".**
  - "found" by "random search" with limited samplings and preliminary selection criteria on ν-fluxes.
- **Thicker reflector** (+10cm)
- **Forward "end-cap"** to "sweep away" wrong charged forward going pions
- Usual currents (300+600 kA)

Hit maps (r,z) plane





- DAWN visualization



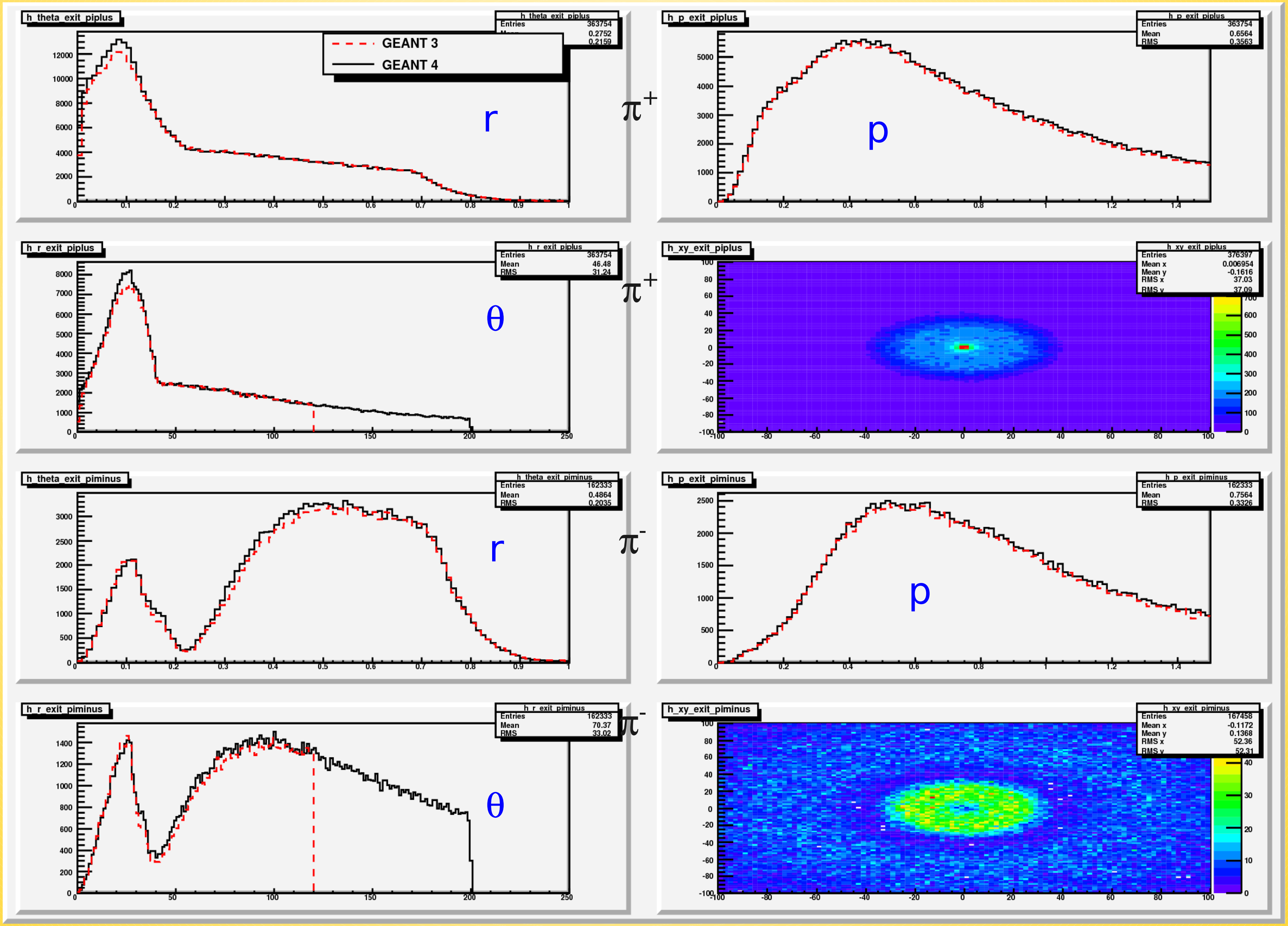
- ✓ Horn optimization with GEANT4
- ✓ **GEANT4 validation**

GEANT3-4 comparison with standard horn (I)

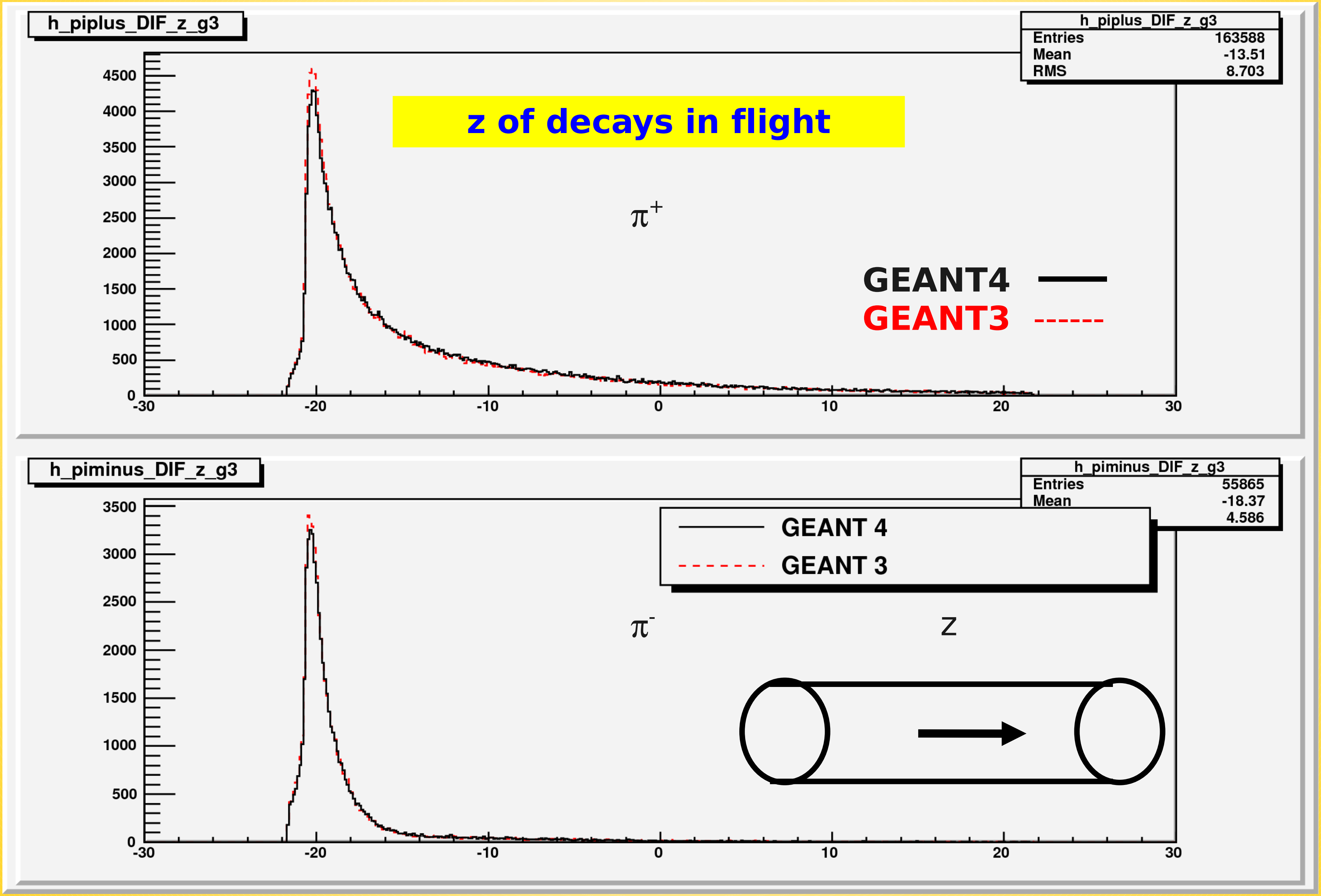
GEANT4 ——

GEANT3 -------

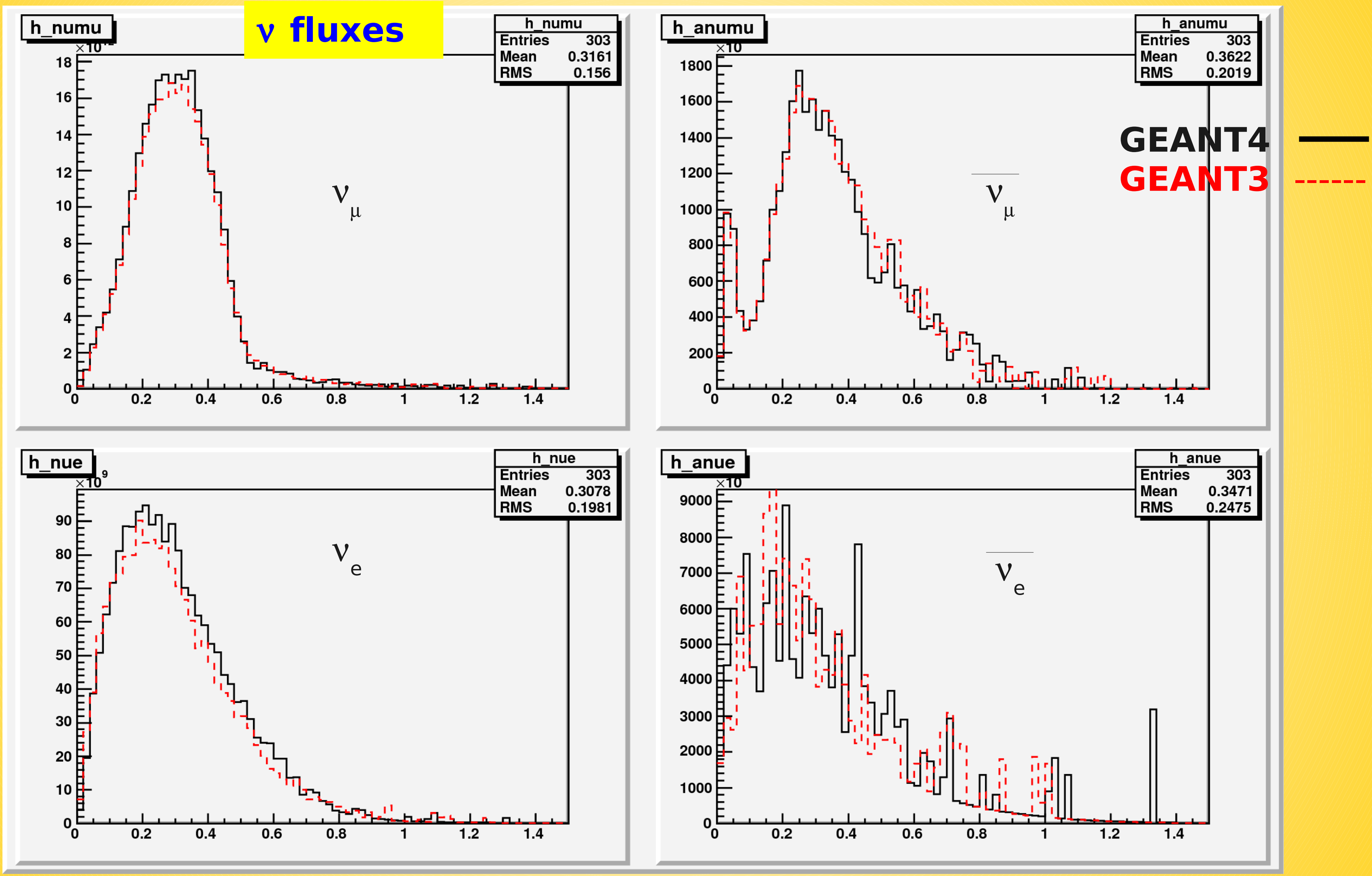
Parameters of pions at tunnel entrance



GEANT3-4 comparison with standard horn (II)



GEANT3-4 comparison with standard horn (III)



Good agreement between the two simulation programs

- ✓ **Horn optimization with GEANT4**
- ✓ **GEANT4 validation**
- ✓ **4 horns in parallel**

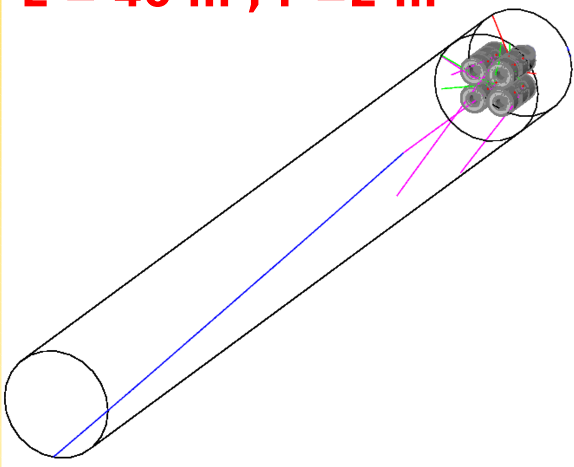
The 4-horns scenario

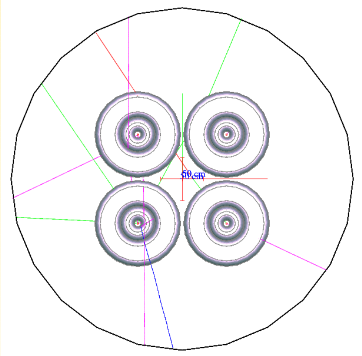
Reduced stress on target via
- **lower frequency (12.5 Hz) or**
- **lower p-flux (1 MW)**

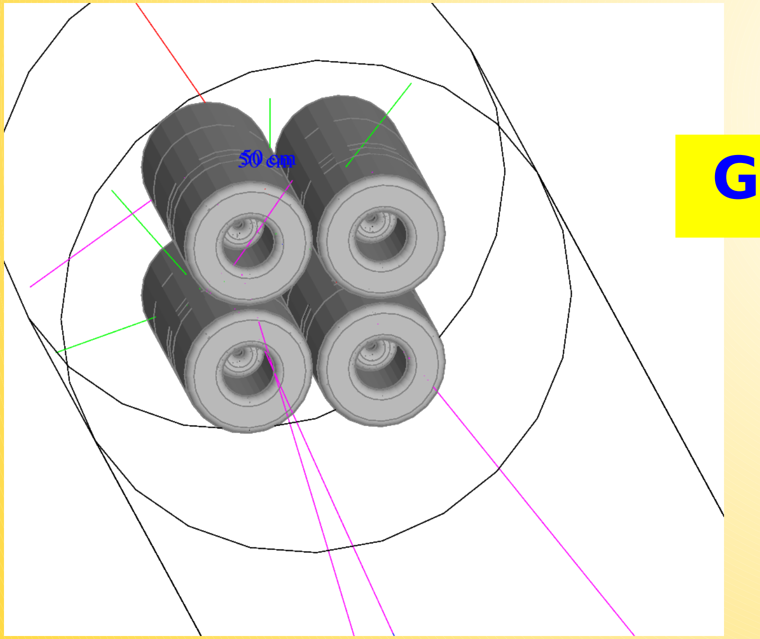
depending on injection strategy

Profits of horn compactness (r~0.5m)

L = 40 m , r =2 m



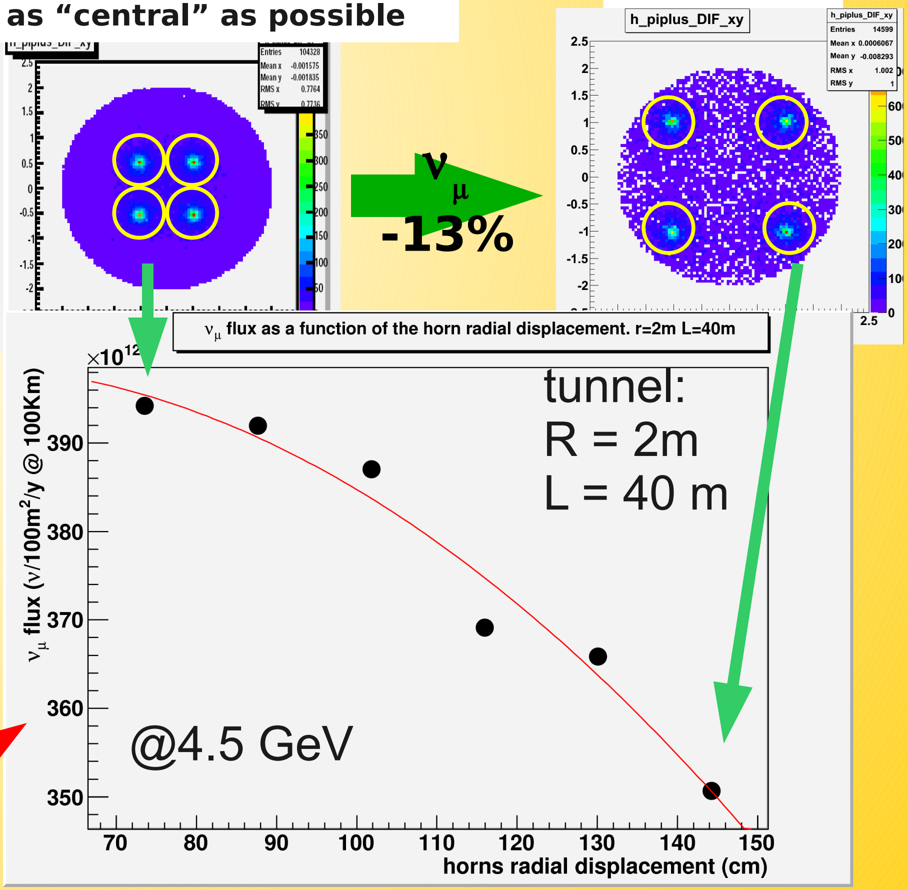




GEANT4

Baseline configuration with horns as "central" as possible

Worst case



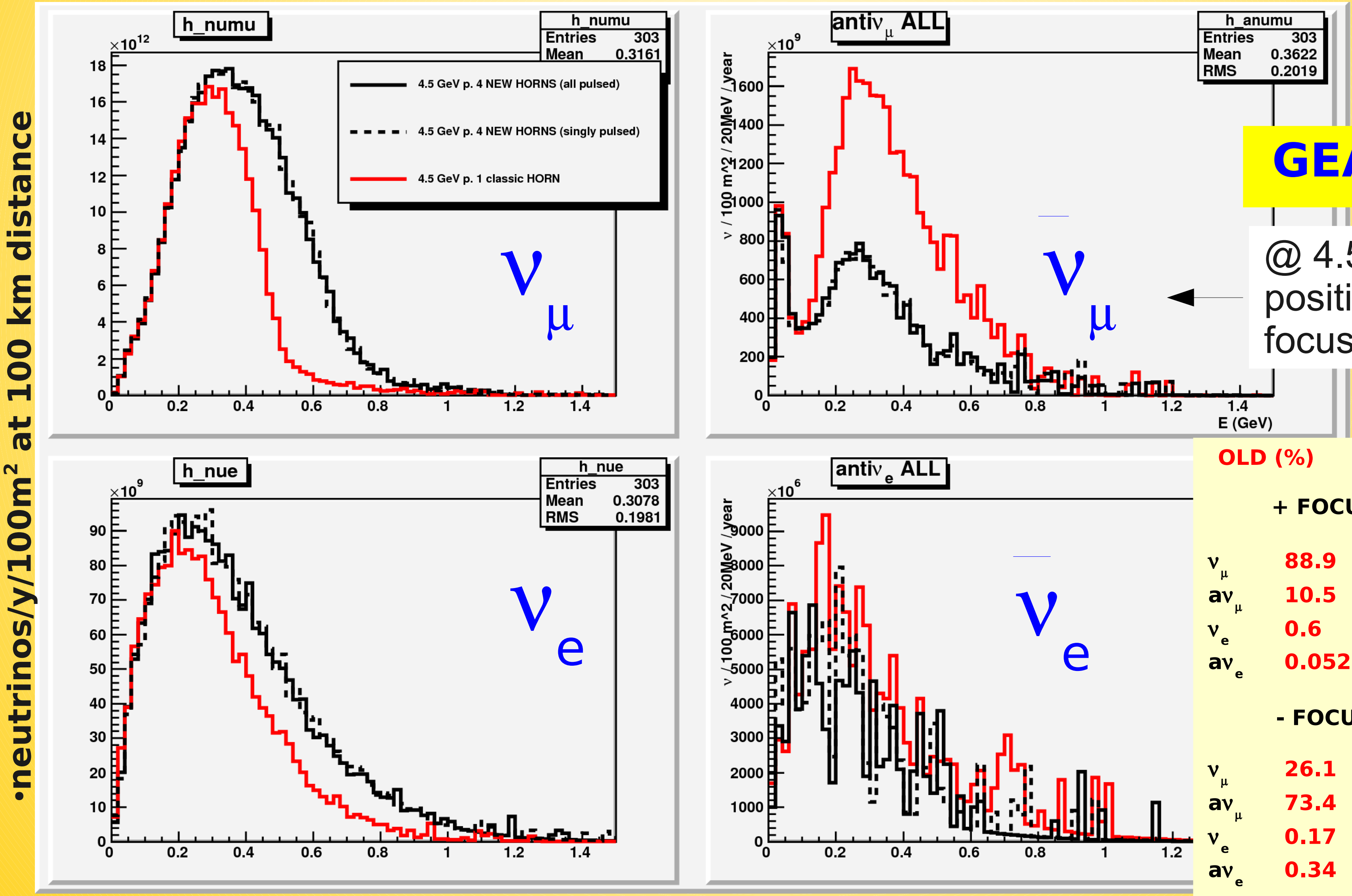
Small flux loss even up to big lateral displacements.

- ✓ **Horn optimization with GEANT4**
- ✓ **GEANT4 validation**
- ✓ **4 horn in parallel**
- ✓ **performance of the new horn design**

Fluxes: new VS old horn

Carbon target
new horns / old horn

- **gain ν_μ at higher energies**
- **Effectively suppressed contributions from wrong charge pions (more than a factor 2 less anti-ν_μ, lower anti-ν_e +c.c.)**



GEANT4

@ 4.5 GeV positive focusing

	OLD (%)	NEW (%)
+ FOCUSING		
ν_μ	88.9	-> 95.55
aν_μ	10.5	-> 3.9
ν_e	0.6	-> 0.56
aν_e	0.052	-> 0.025
- FOCUSING		
ν_μ	26.1	-> 11.2
aν_μ	73.4	-> 88.4
ν_e	0.17	-> 0.09
aν_e	0.34	-> 0.35

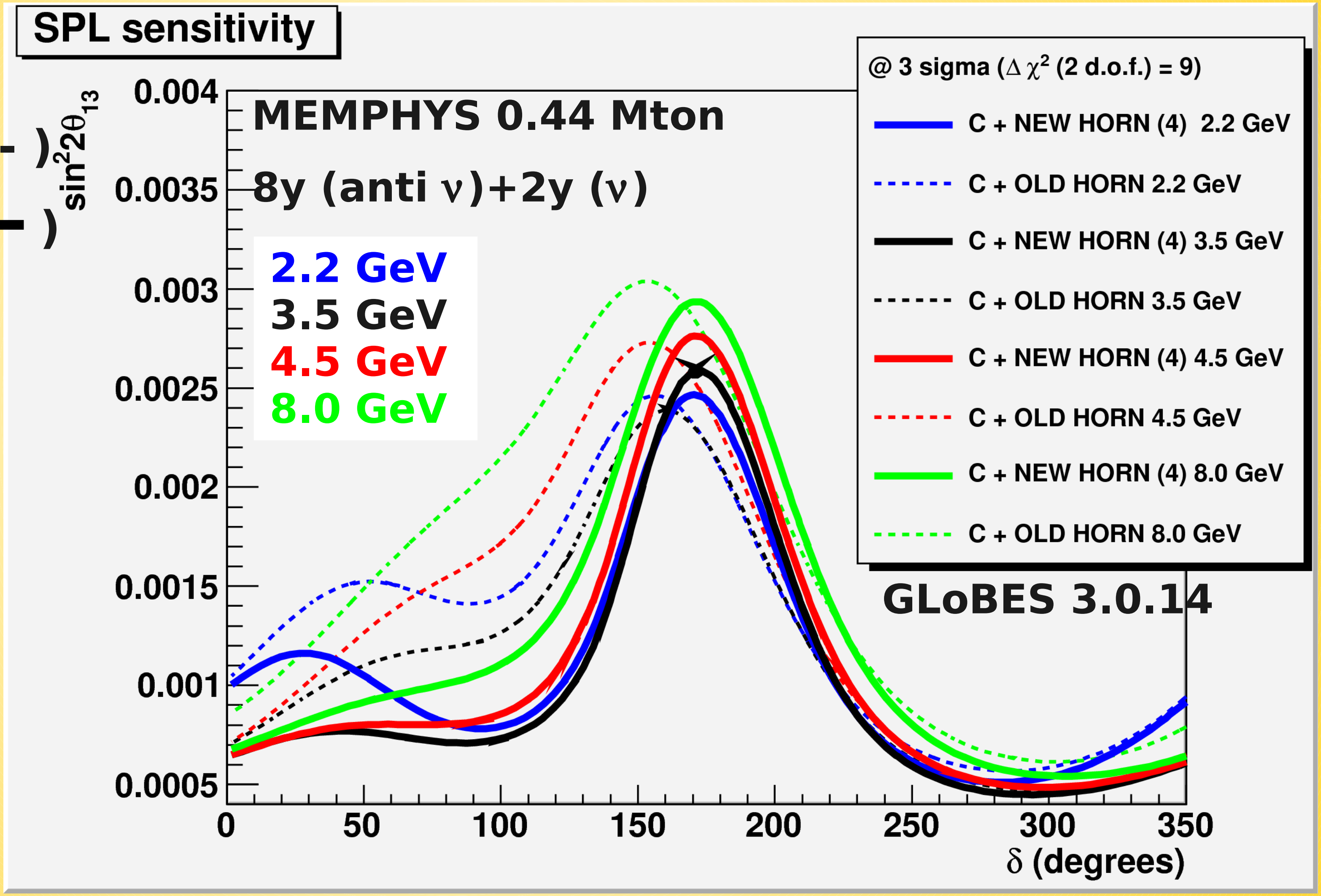
3σ sensitivity on θ_{13} with the new horn

Color codes: proton energies

Carbon target

old horn (- - - - - -)

new horn (———)



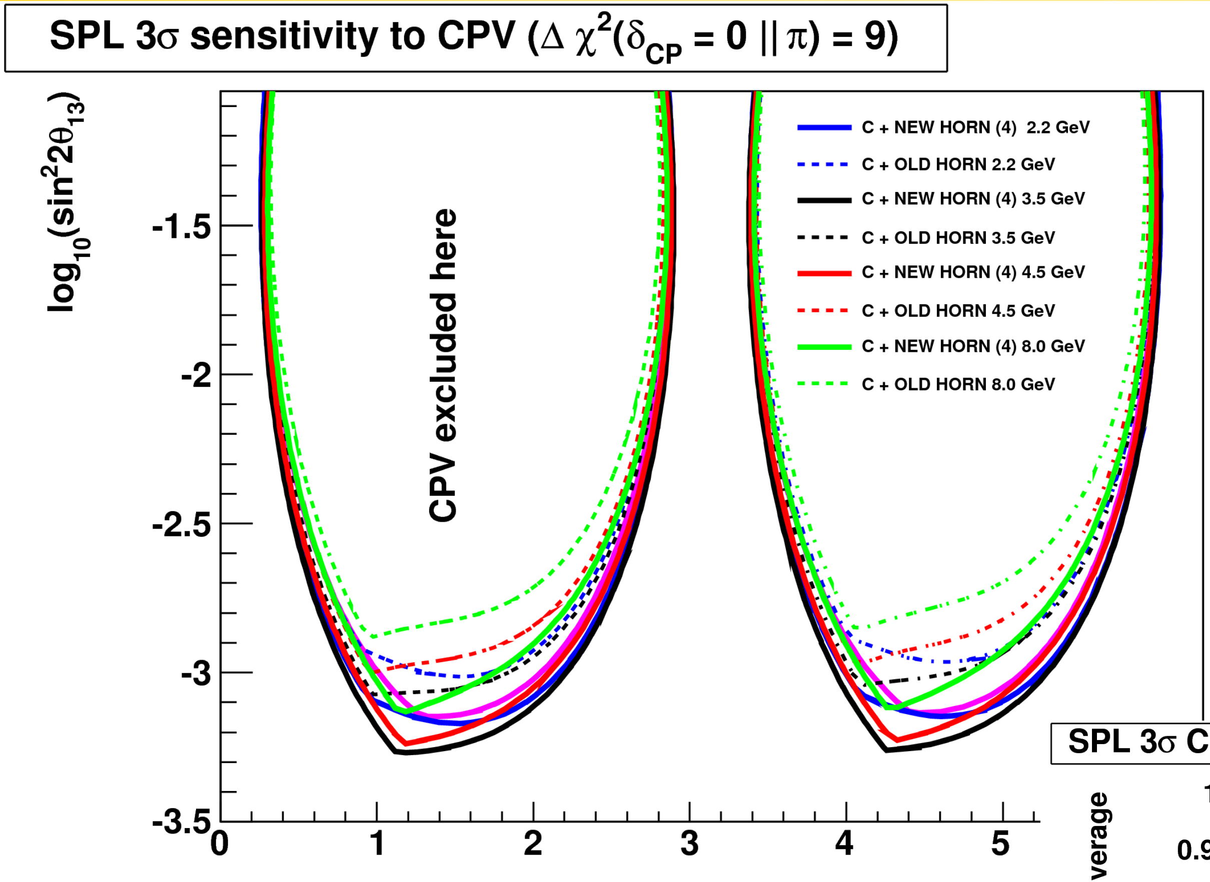
Significant improvement achieved by the new horn design mainly in the anti-ν region as needed.

Limits gets even better than mercury ones with standard horn

GEANT4

AEDL file SPL.glb in GloBES (with M=0.44Mton)
J. Phys. G29 (2003),1781-1784

3σ CP violation discovery coverage


SPL 3σ sensitivity to CPV ($\Delta\chi^2(\delta_{CP} = 0 \,||\, \pi) = 9$)

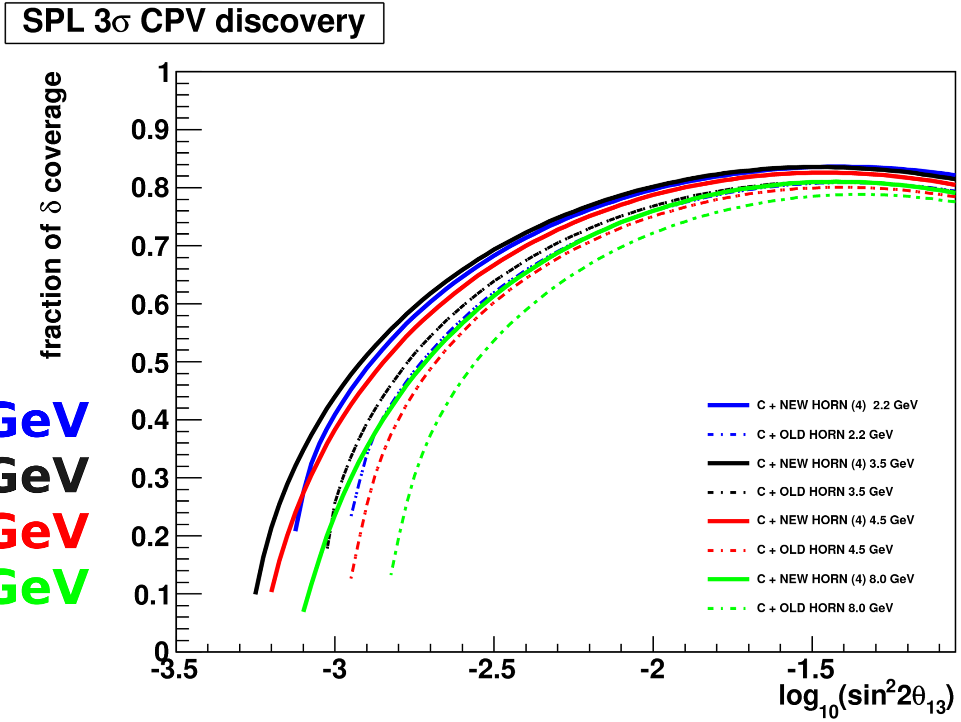
Color codes: p energies

Carbon target

old horn (- - - - - - -)

new horn (———)

Significant improvement achieved by the new horn design.


SPL 3σ CPV discovery

The change in the focusing does not alter the “ranking” of proton energies

3.5 and 4.5 GeV are preferred (in this order)

2.2 GeV
3.5 GeV
4.5 GeV
8.0 GeV

A. Longhin

- ✓ **Horn optimization with GEANT4**
- ✓ **4 validation**
- ✓ **4 horns in parallel**
- ✓ **performance of th new horn design**
- ✓ **π^0 background**

NC π^0 background correction

Currently estimated as a fixed fraction of the NC events w/o energy dependence in the GloBES parametrization

needs to be corrected for the new spectrum (higher-E)

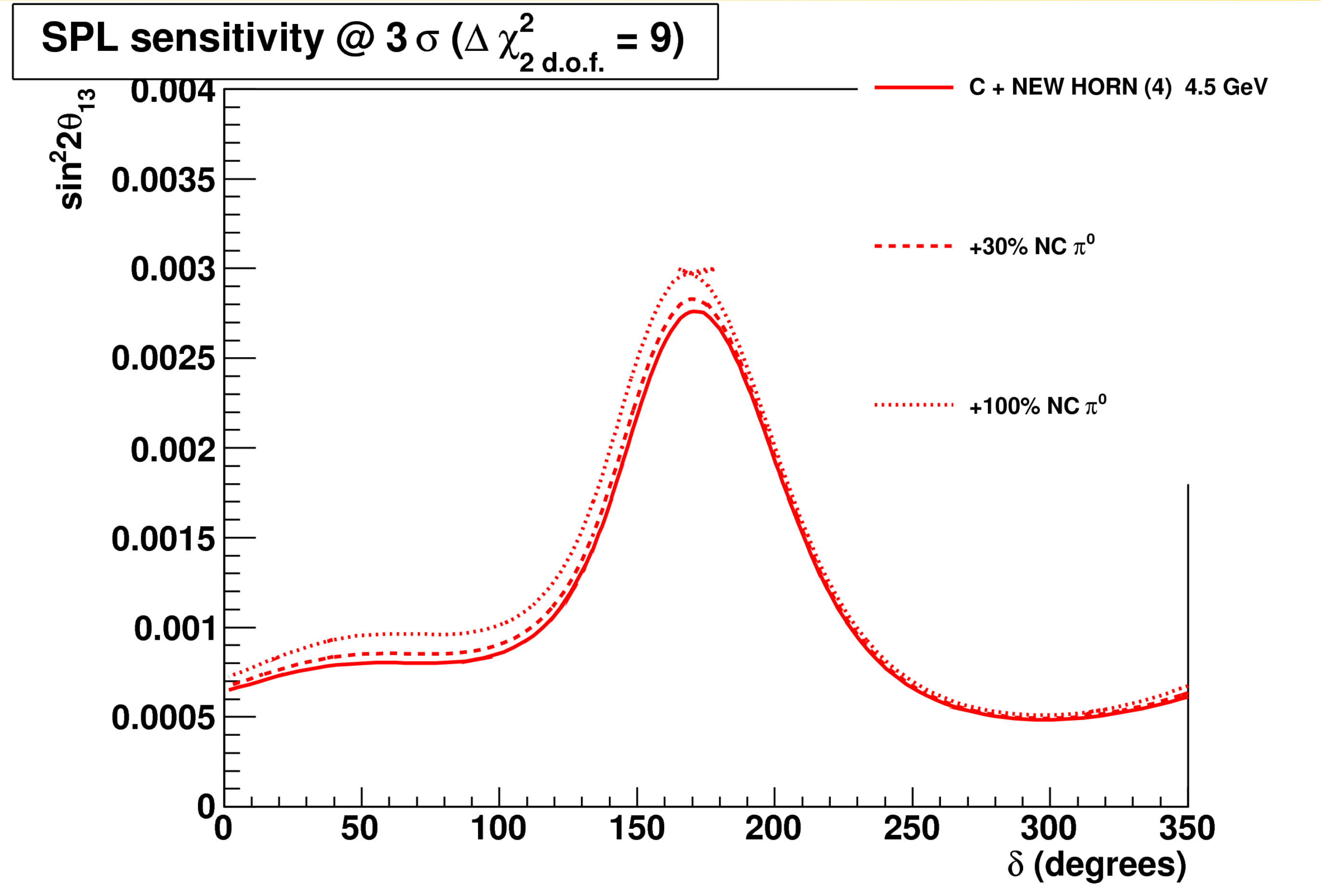
rough (conservative) variation applied to estimate the effect

small effect (~10^{-4}) even with a X 2 increase (in anti-ν region)

main background from intrinsic ν_e (correctly accounted for with new spectra).

more refined algorithms developed within SK since the initial study

implementation foreseen



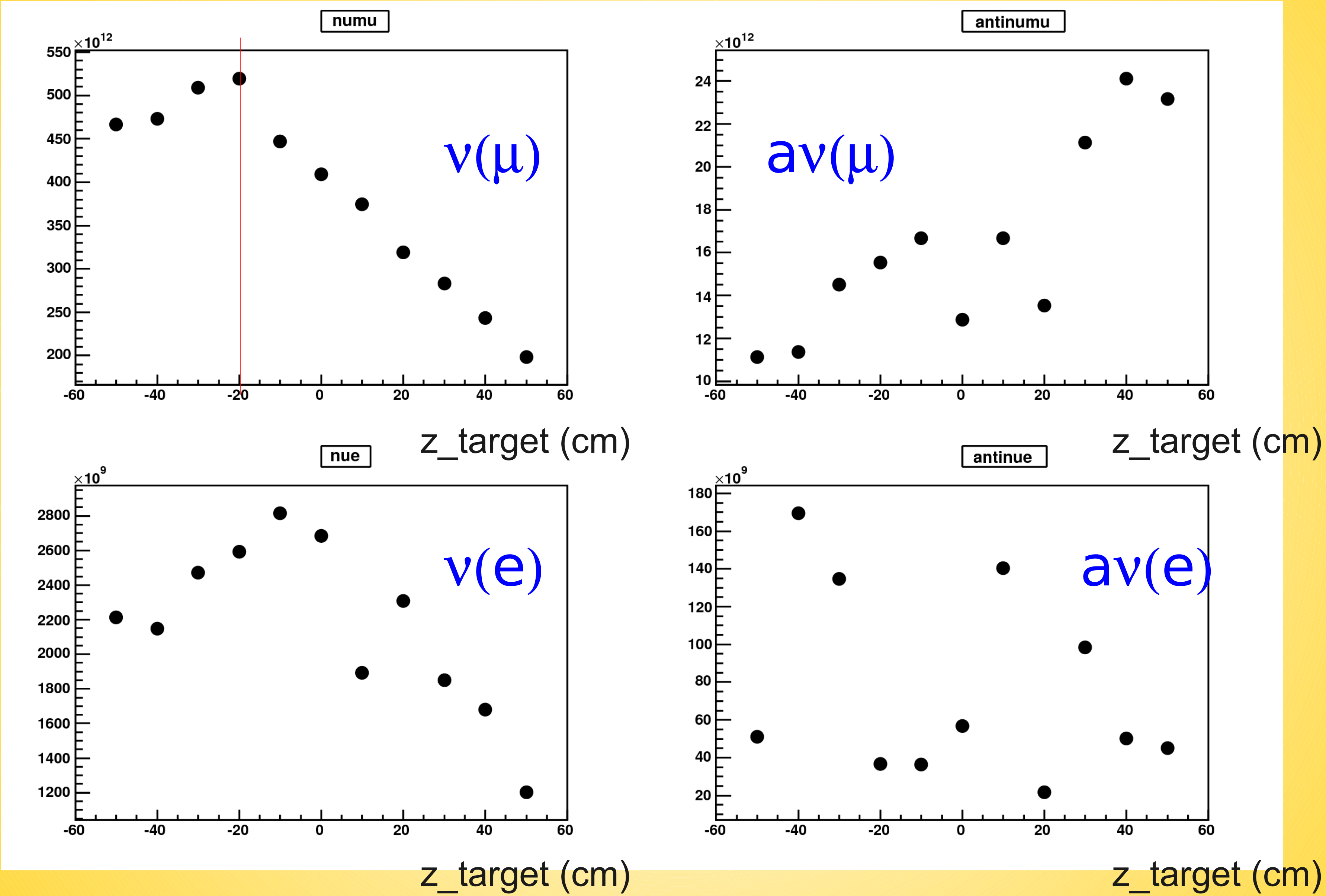
Backgrounds to ν_e appearance @ 3.5 GeV (standard conf.)

ν run:	90% ν_e , 06% NCπ^0, 3% ν_μ MIS-ID, 01% anti-ν_e
anti-ν run:	45% ν_e , 18% NCπ^0, 2% ν_μ MIS-ID, 35% anti-ν_e

Signal eff. 70%

- ✓ Horn optimization with GEANT4
- ✓ GEANT4 validation
- ✓ 4 horns in parallel
- ✓ performance of the new horn design
- ✓ π^0 background
- ✓ **Target z optimization**

Fluxes vs Z of target (w.r.t. horn)



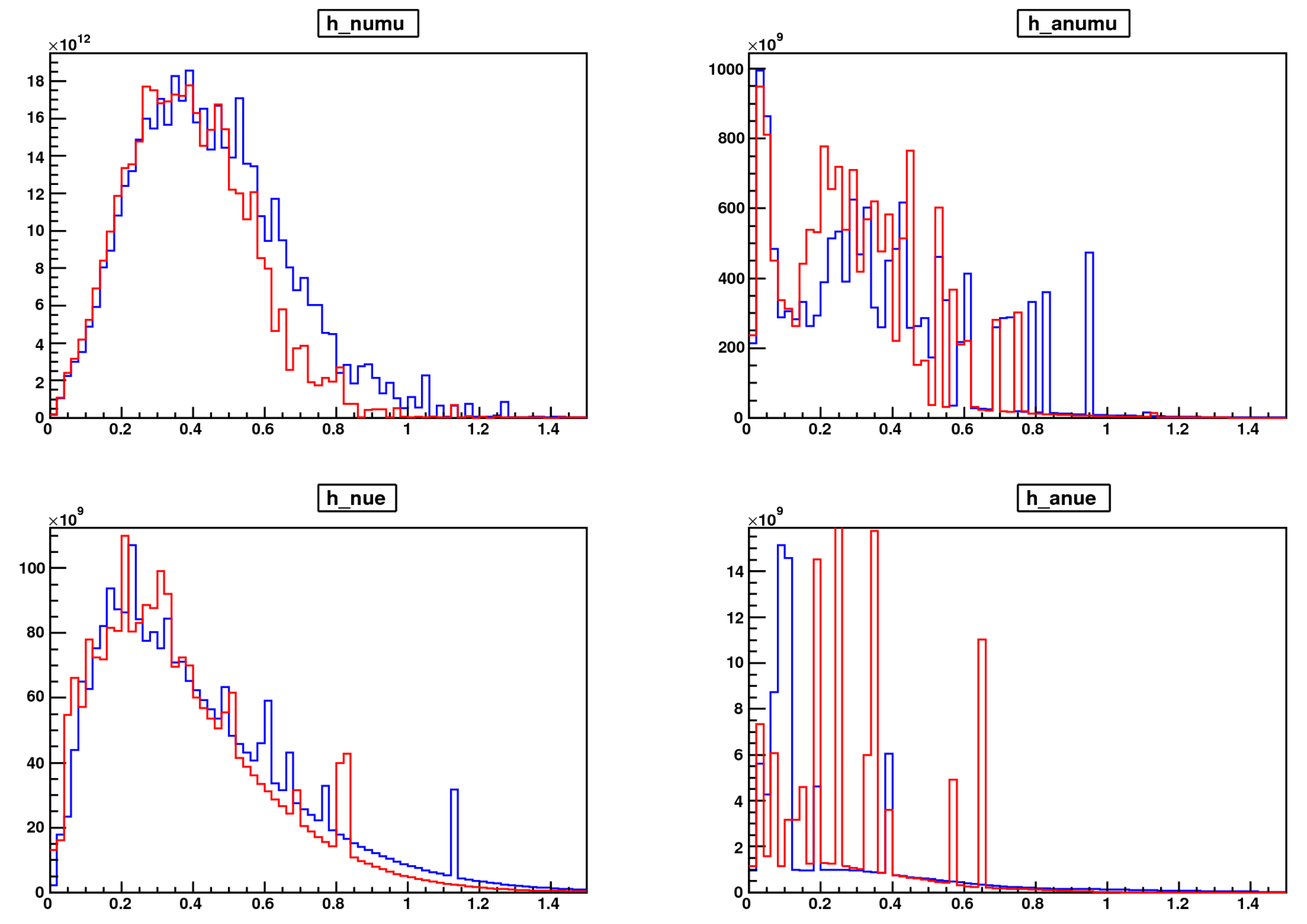
Moving the target upstream by 20 cm seems to be better ~>

Fluxes with a target shifted upstream by 20 cm

Target:

z=0

z=-20cm



- some gain in numu at high energies
- some reduction in antinumu component
- nue-antinue ~same
- Not yet studied at the level of sensitivity curves

- ✓ **Horn optimization with GEANT4**
- ✓ **GEANT4 validation**
- ✓ **4 horns in parallel**
- ✓ **performance of a new horn design**
- ✓ **π^0 background**
- ✓ **Target z optimization**
- ✓ **Systematics on primary pion production**
  - ✓ **1) pC: FLUKA ~> GEANT4**

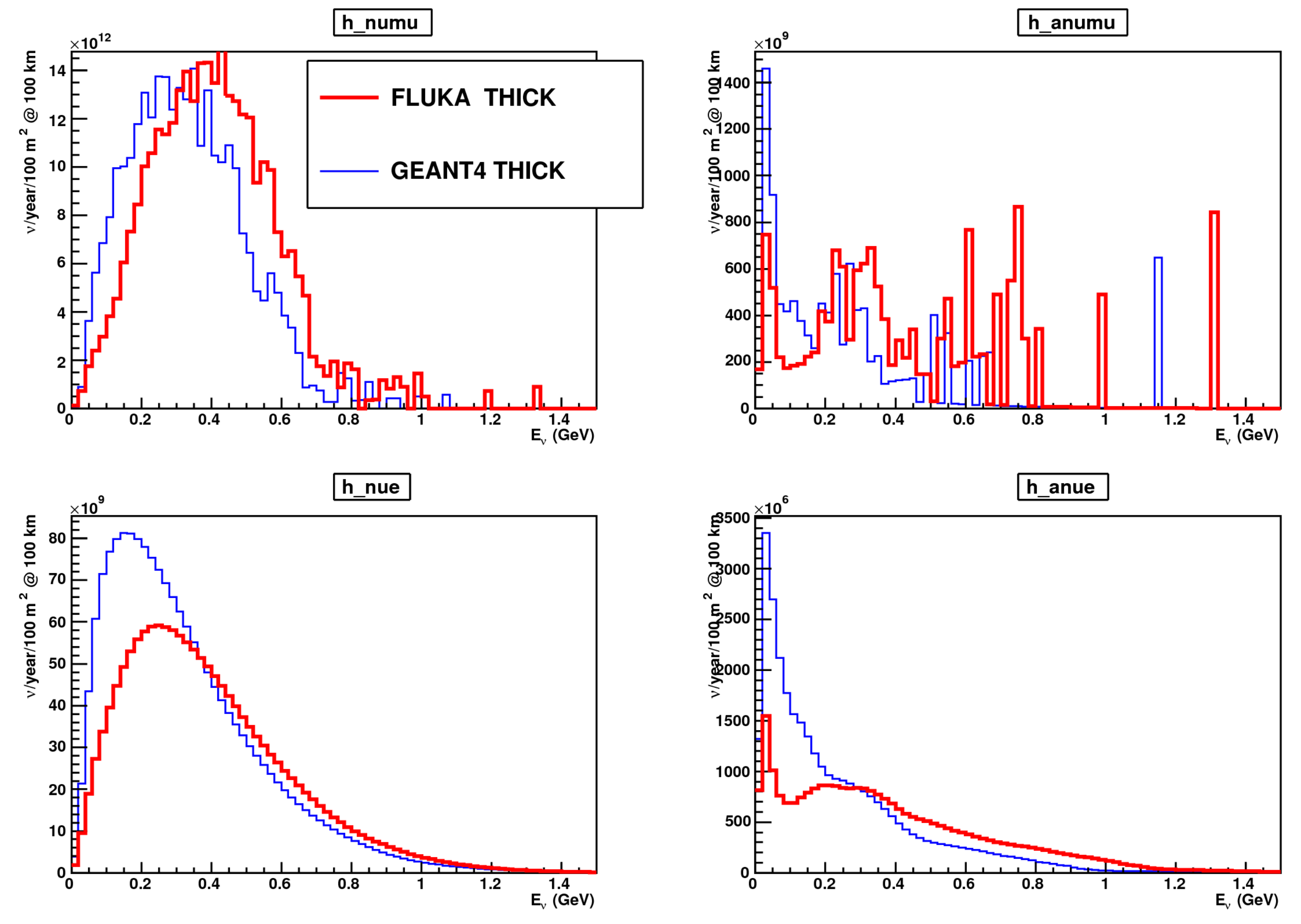
Systematics on primary pion production I

Difference in the fluxes obtained using GEANT4 or FLUKA for the primary p-C interactions

NB. Here the target is a 39 cm long carbon cylinder with 3 cm diameter in order to reproduce the geometry tested by HARP (see later)

while our standard target is 78cm long.

Difference with the 78cm long target not tried yet (presumably quite similar)



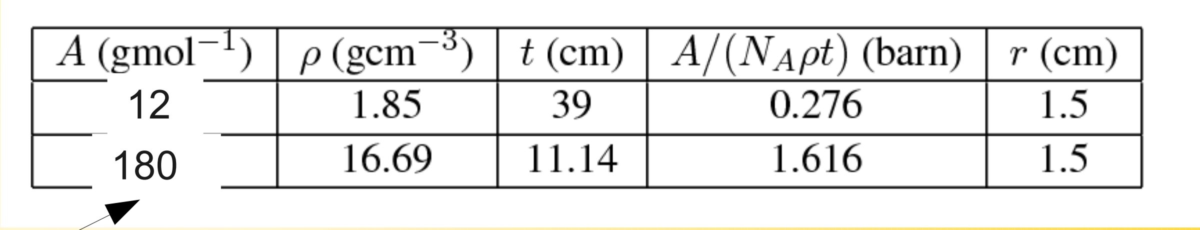
~ same normalization, lower energy with GEANT4, ~more antinue (more "slow" muons) sizable effect, to be addressed at the level of sensitivities

- Horn optimization with GEANT4
- GEANT4 validation
- 4 horns in parallel
- performance of a new horn design
- π^0 background
- Target z optimization
- **Systematics on primary pion production**
  - 1) pC: FLUKA ~> GEANT4
  - **2) reweight GEANT4 with HARP data**

Systematics on primary pion production II

Comparison of GEANT4 pion yields and HARP differential cross sections

Chosen configuration among the available HARP (the closest to our foreseen setup):



A (gmol^{-1})	ρ (gcm^{-3})	t (cm)	$A/(N_A\rho t)$ (barn)	r (cm)
12	1.85	39	0.276	1.5
180	16.69	11.14	1.616	1.5

- E(p) = 5 GeV
- materials: C and Tantalum (similar to Mercury)
- “thick target” (1λ_I) (“thin target” also, 5% λ_I)
- small and large angles data-sets

- L = 39 (1.95) cm, R = 1.5 cm C
- L = 11 (0.775) cm, R = 1.5 cm (Ta)

The published cross sections have been reproduced using the HARP procedure but taking the “true-level” pion tracks from the generator as input

- N_{ij} becomes the # of pions generated in the i-th p bin and j-th θ bin by N_{pot} protons on target
- **M** =1 (by definition efficiency =1, no migrations. HARP data instead are corrected for all this!)

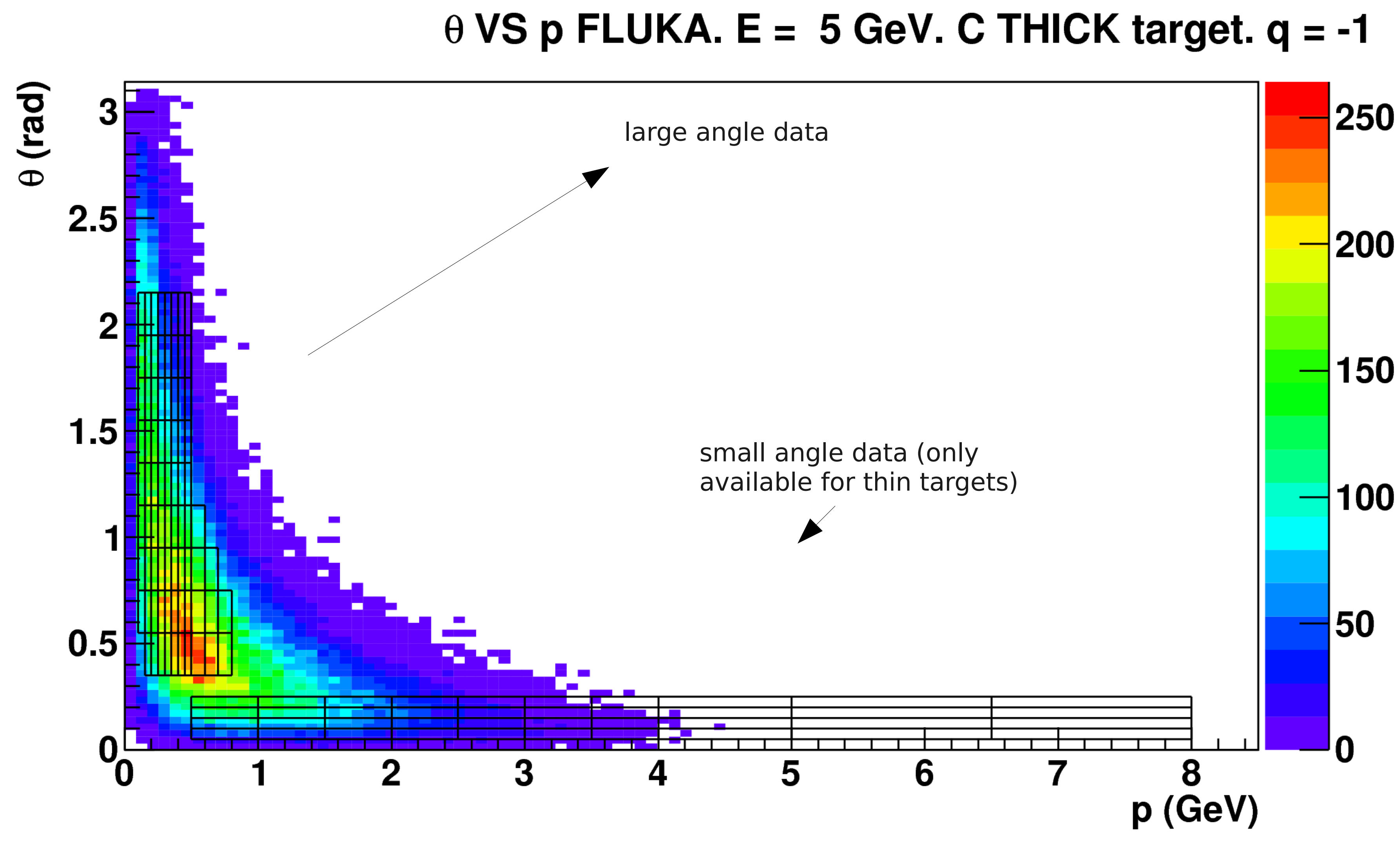
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dp_i d\theta_j} = \frac{1}{N_{pot}} \frac{A}{N_A \rho t} \sum_{i',j'} M^{-1}_{iji'j'} \cdot N_{i',j'}$$

- t = target length

Then a re-weighting table has been built in (p,theta) space taking ratios btw the genarator cross sections and the measured ones.

Correction applied to MC -> neutrino flux comparison after re-weighting.

HARP binning

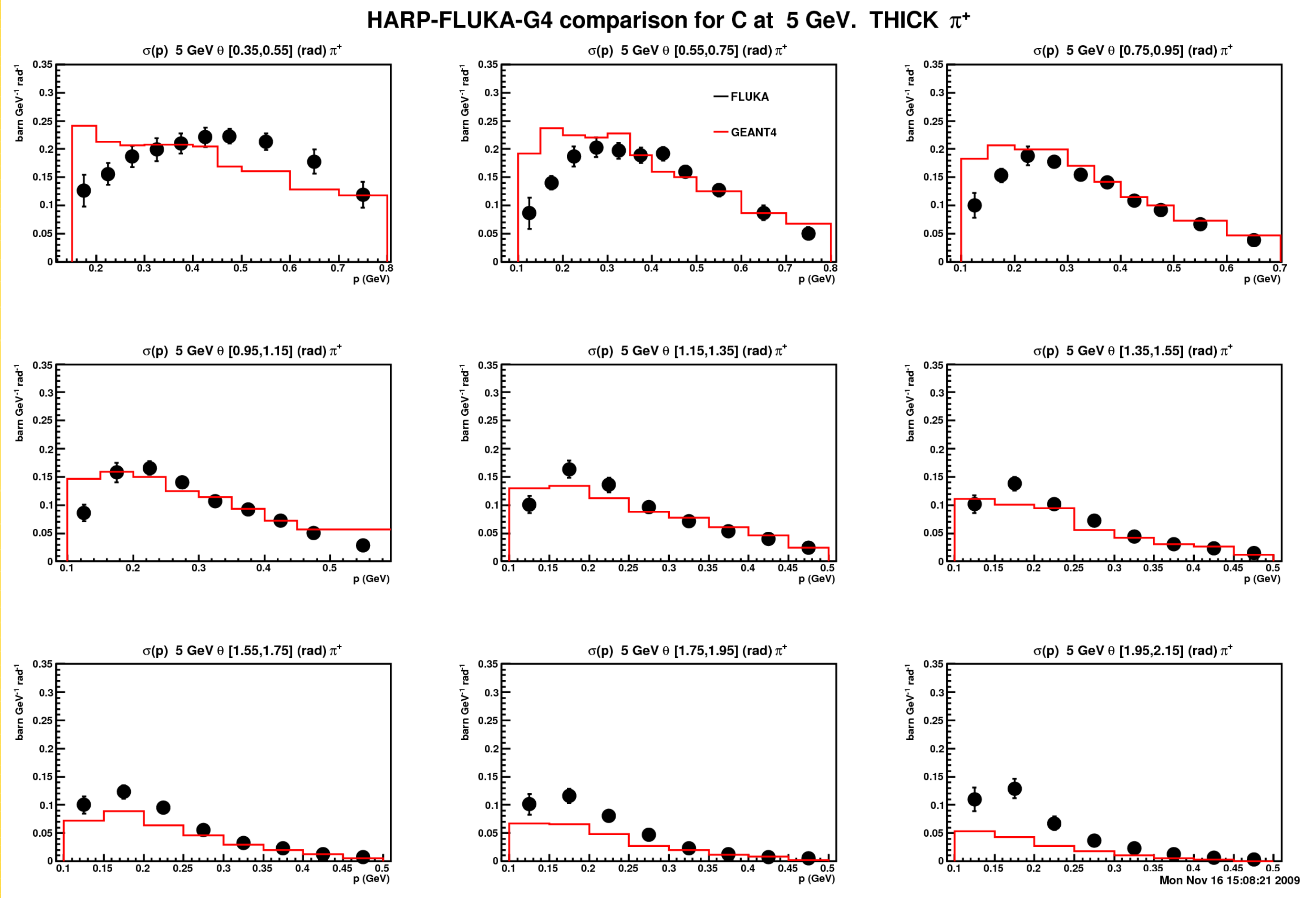


large angle data

small angle data (only available for thin targets)

HARP-GEANT4. Large angle. THICK target. C. 5 GeV. pi+

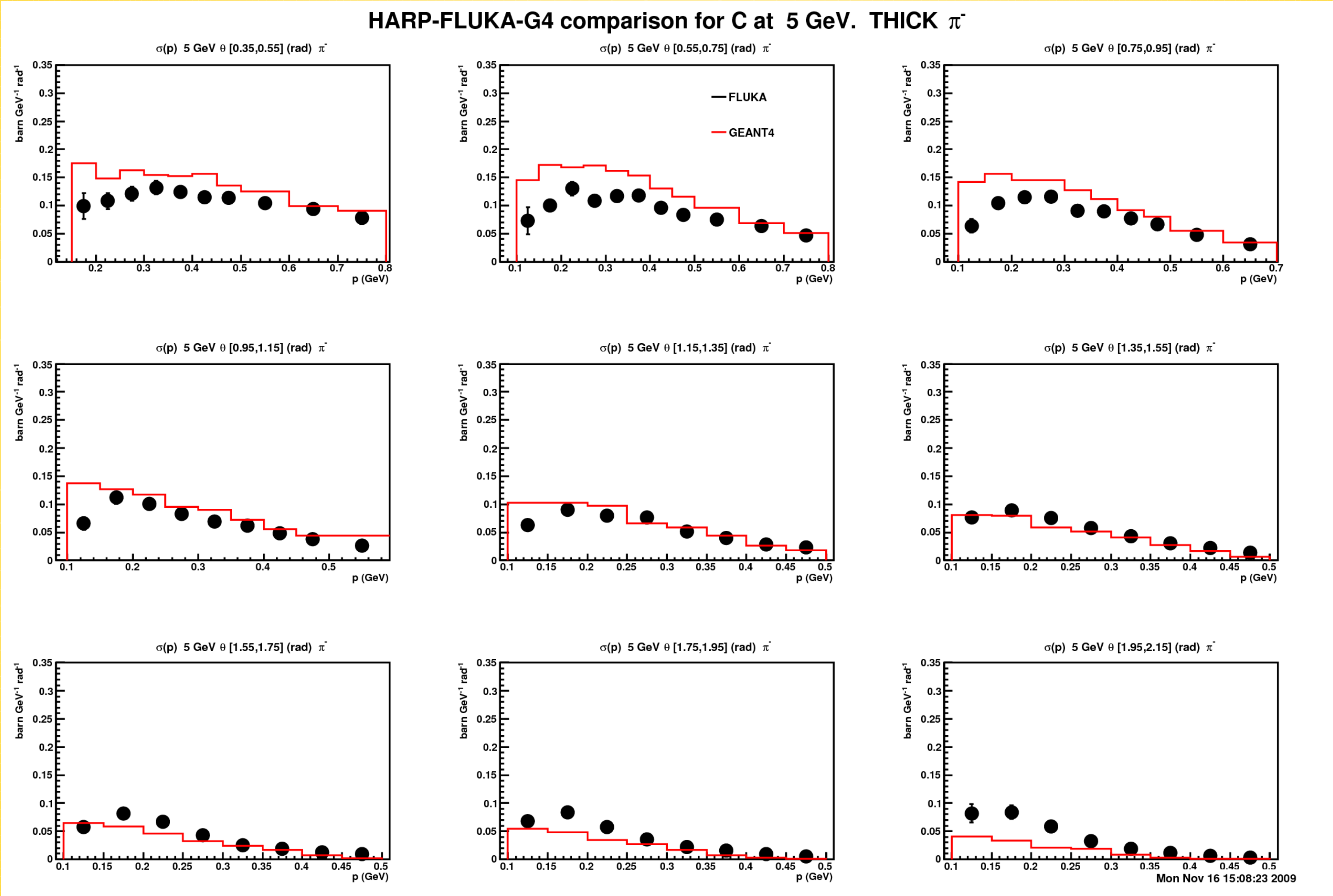
σ(p) in θ bins



tends to underestimate production at large angles

HARP-GEANT4. Large angle. THICK target. C. 5 GeV. pi-

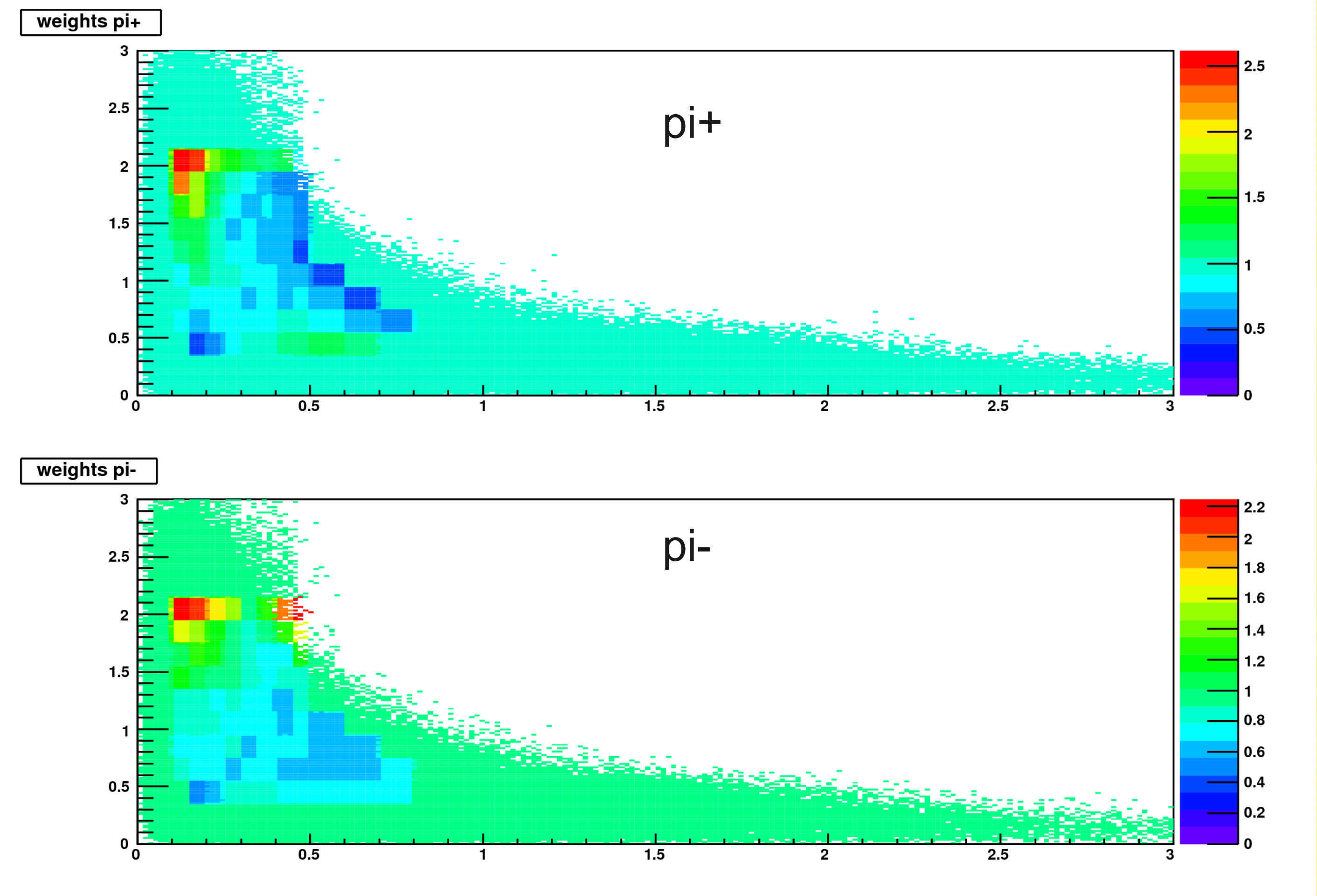
$\sigma(p)$ in θ bins



tends to underestimate production at large angles

Weights (THICK target, C 5 GeV, HARP/G4)

theta VS p

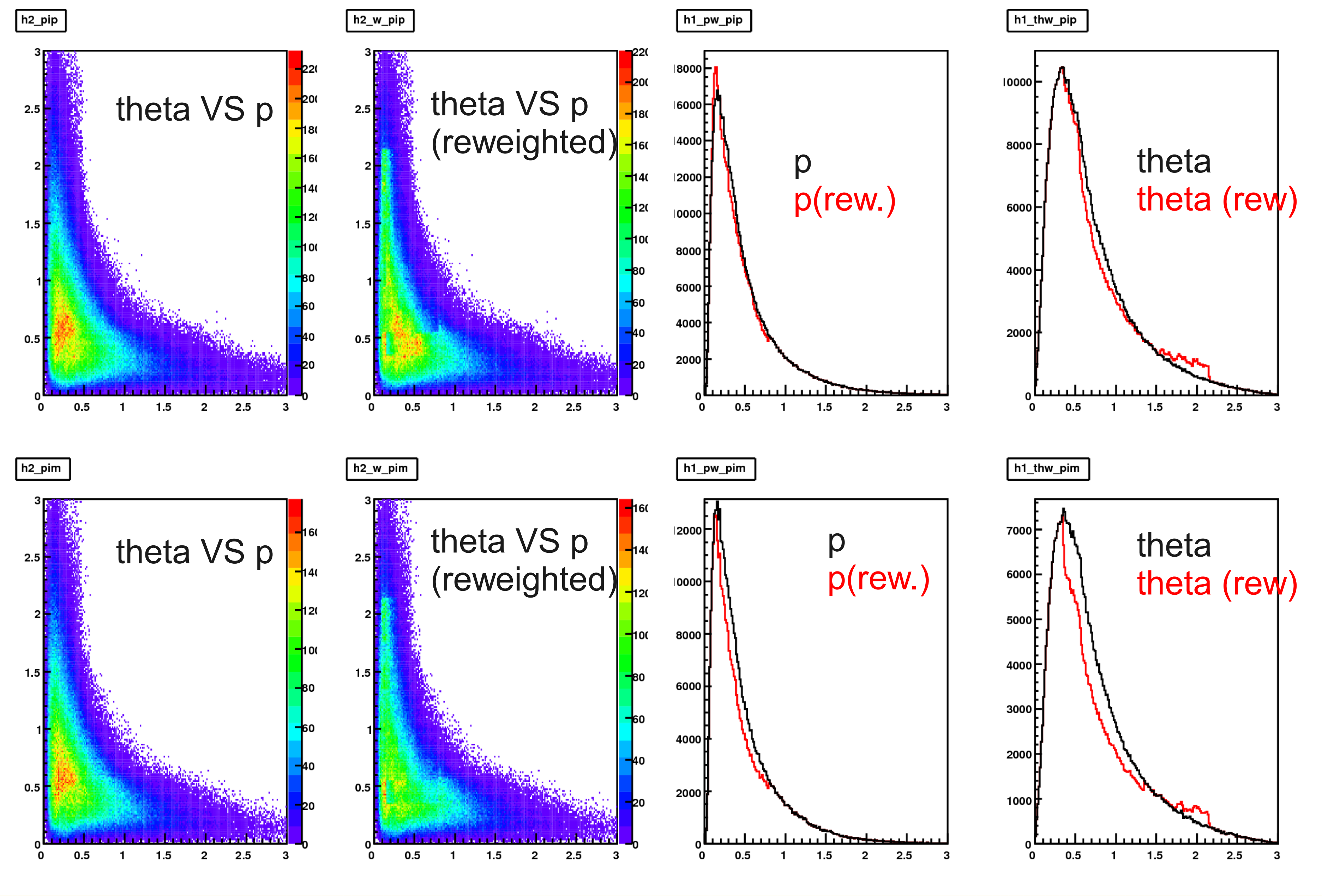


- No correction in the phase space not covered by meas.. Use Sanford -Wang outside ?
- Not straightforward "shape" for correction factor (~saddle).
- method: track with weight "w" is duplicated "w-times" on average (using random variable with uniform distribution).

GEANT4 re-weighting (THICK target, C 5 GeV)

pi+

pi-

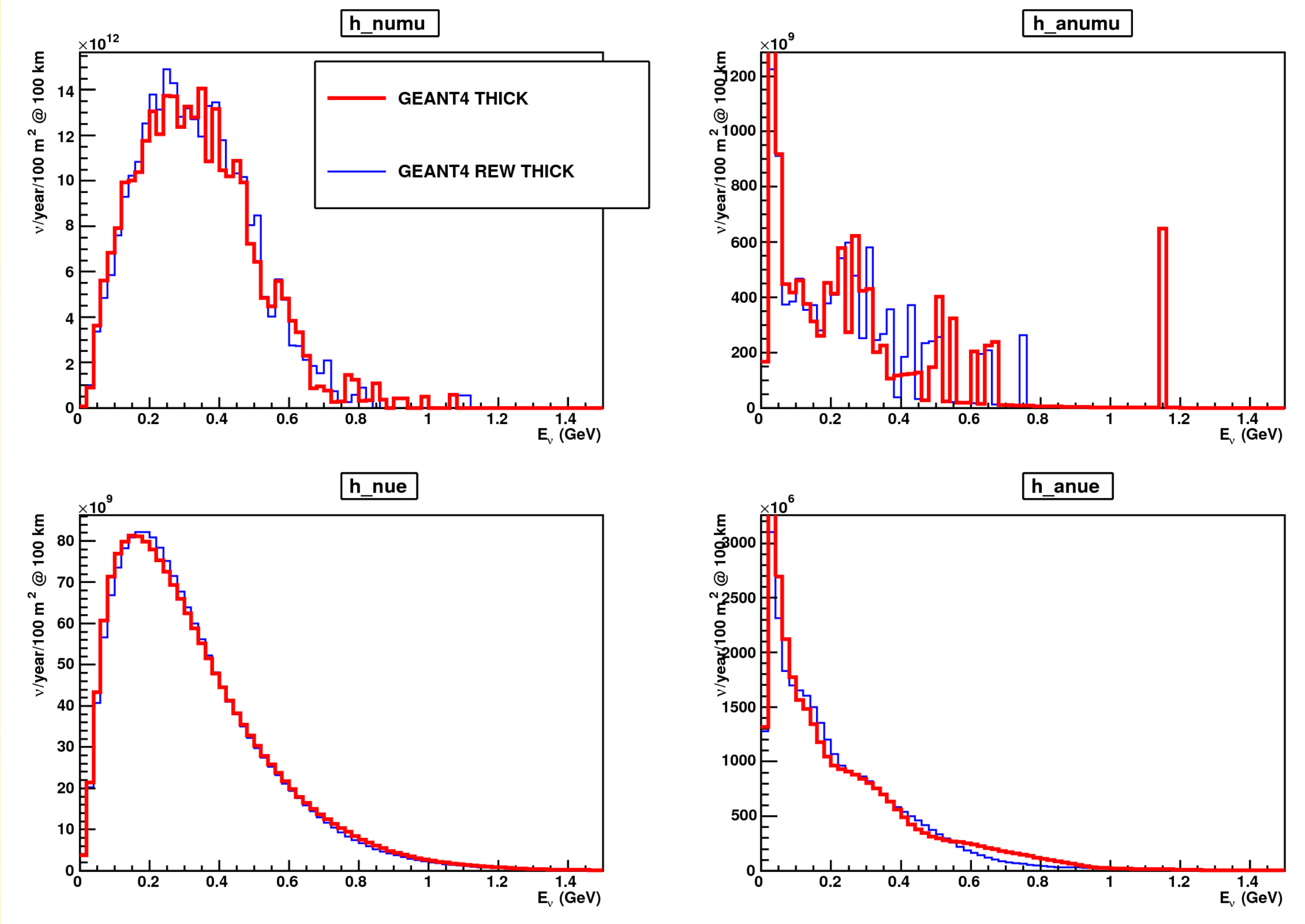


Re-weighting impact on fluxes (GEANT4)

NB. Here the target is a 39 cm long carbon cylinder with 3 cm diameter in order to reproduce the geometry tested by HARP (see later)

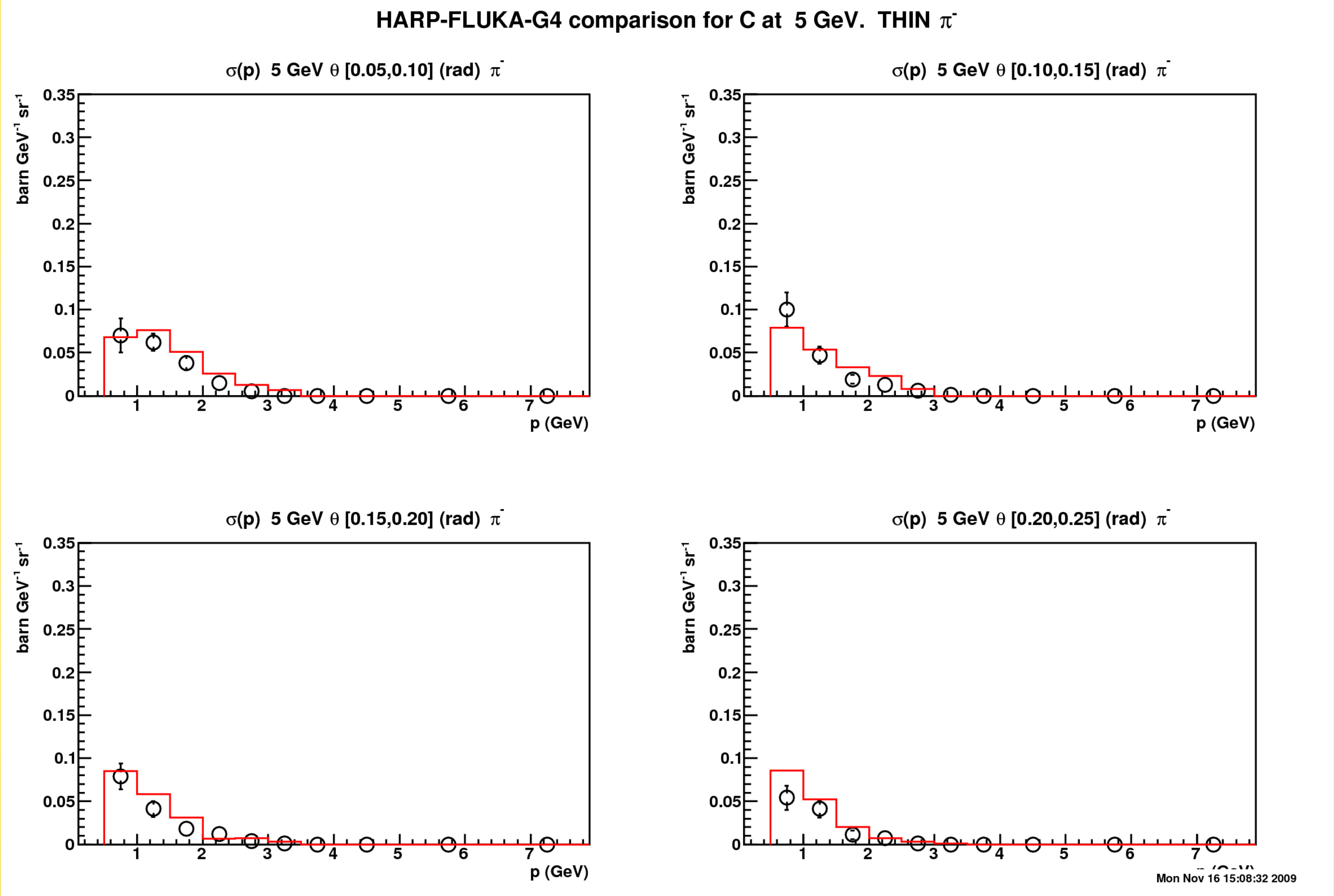
while our standard target is 78cm long.

Difference with the 78cm long target not tried yet (presumably very similar)

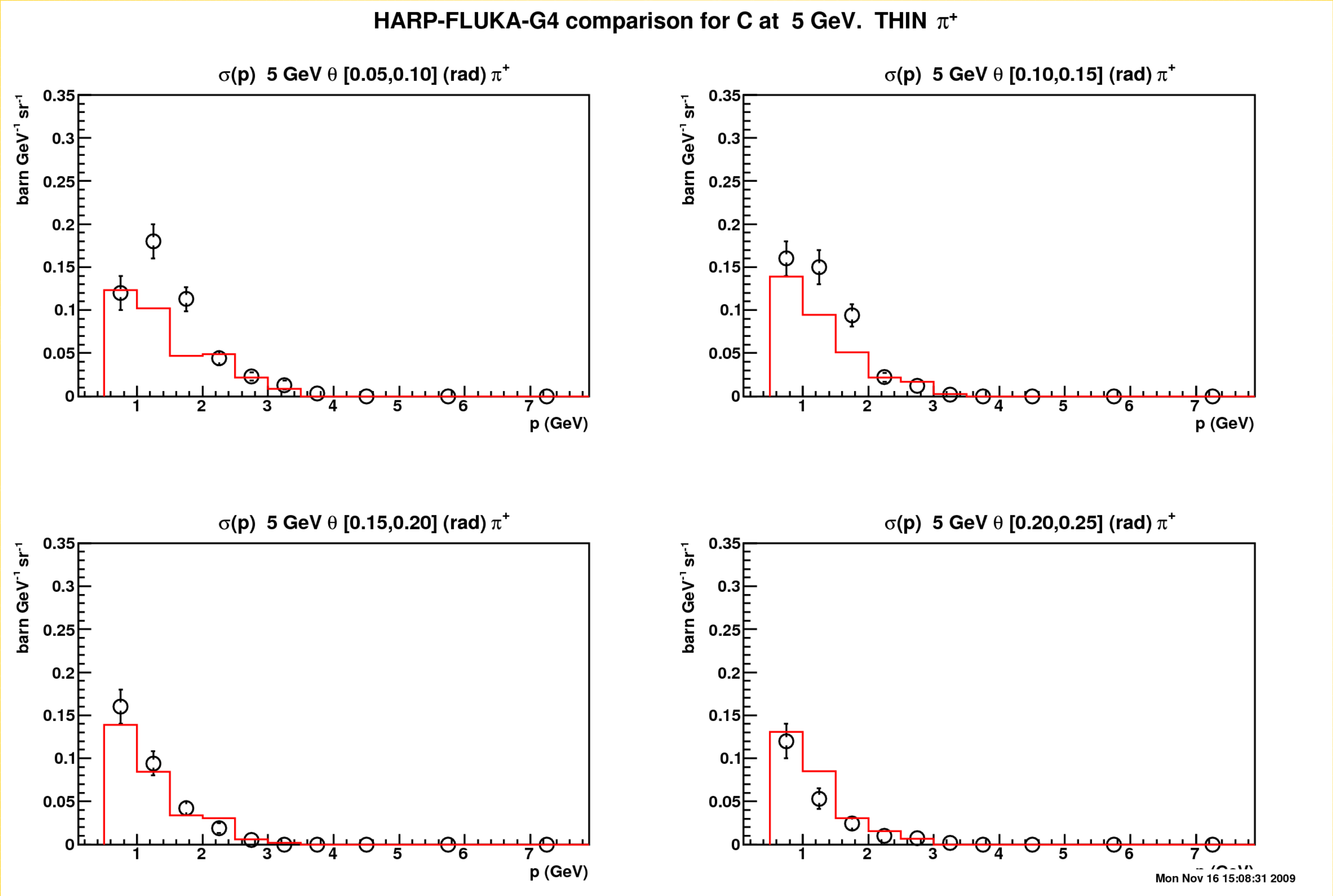


THICK TARGET data re-weighting
new focusing scheme

HARP-GEANT4. Small angle. THIN target. C. 5 GeV. pi-

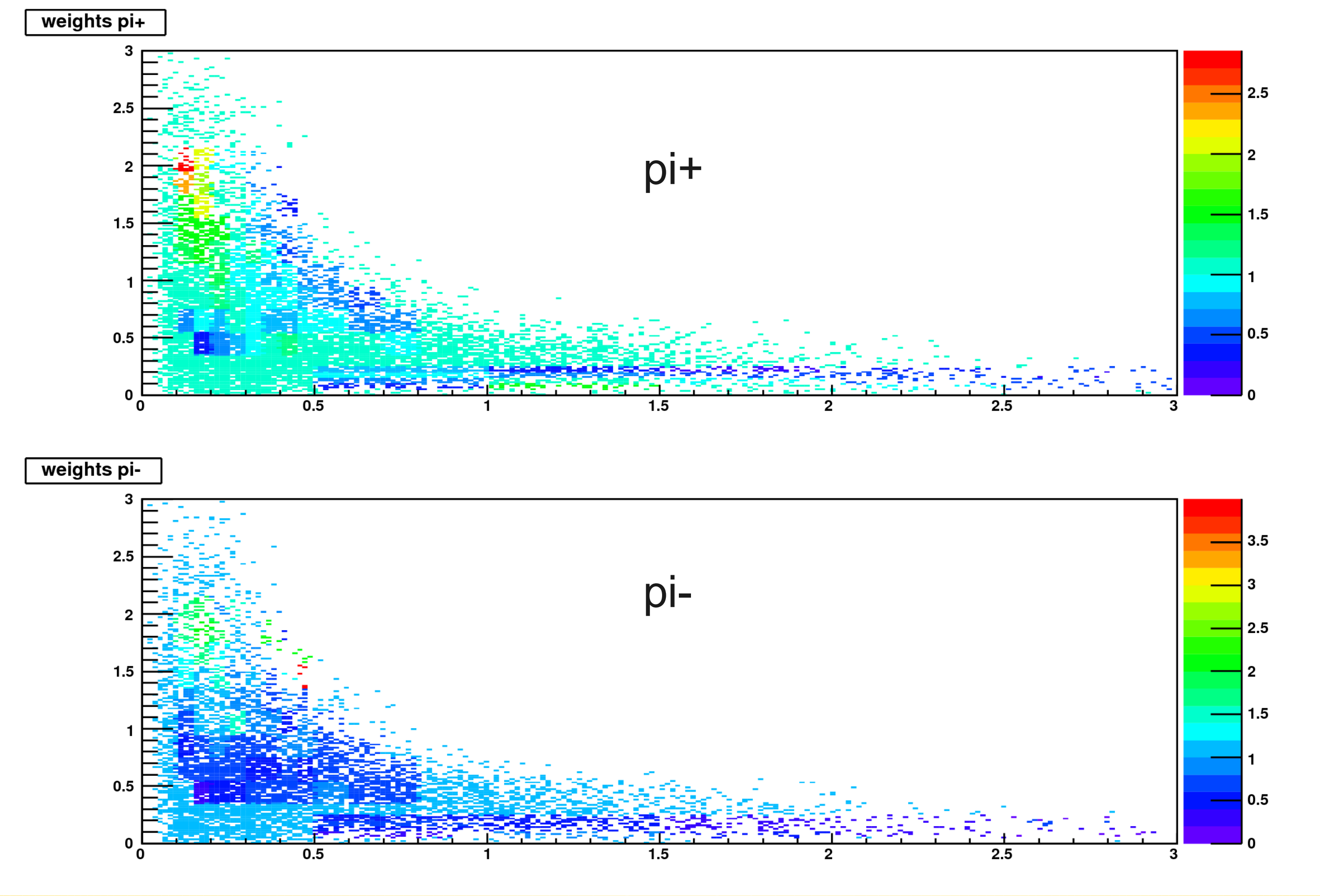


HARP-GEANT4. Small angle. THIN target. C. 5 GeV. pi+



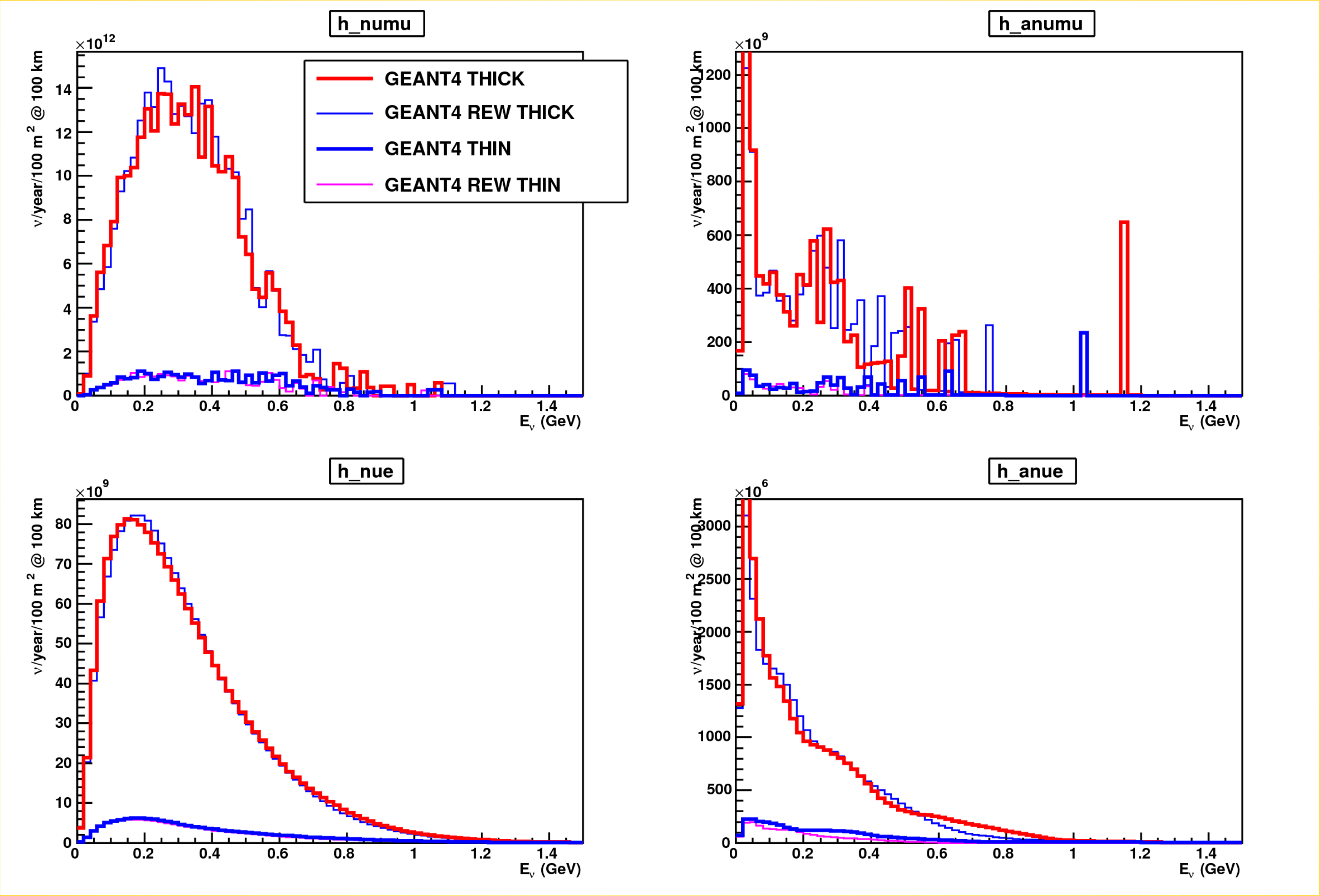
Weights (THICK target, C 5 GeV, HARP/G4)

theta VS p

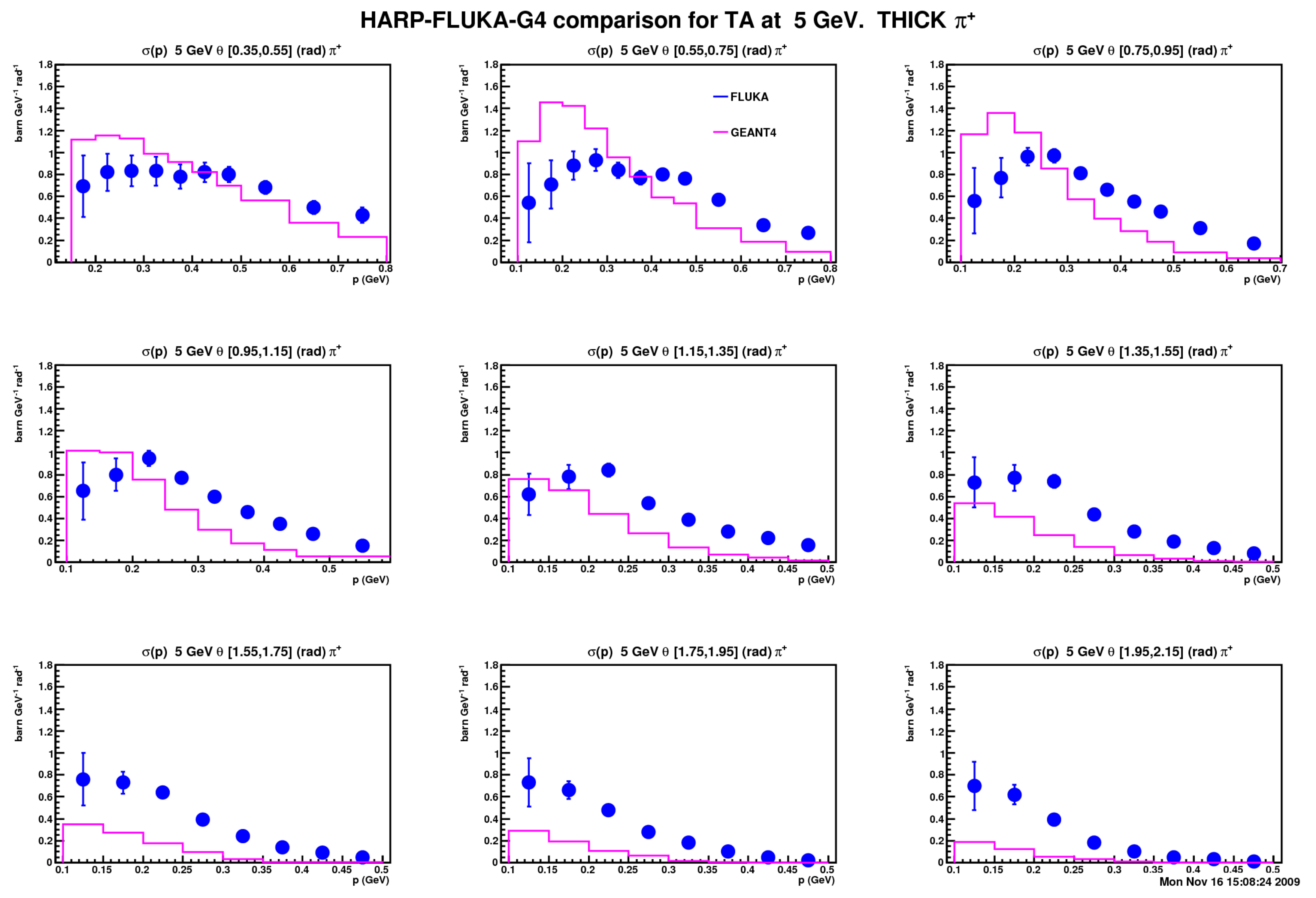


The correction factors pattern for large angle bins is similar to that found with the thick target dataset.

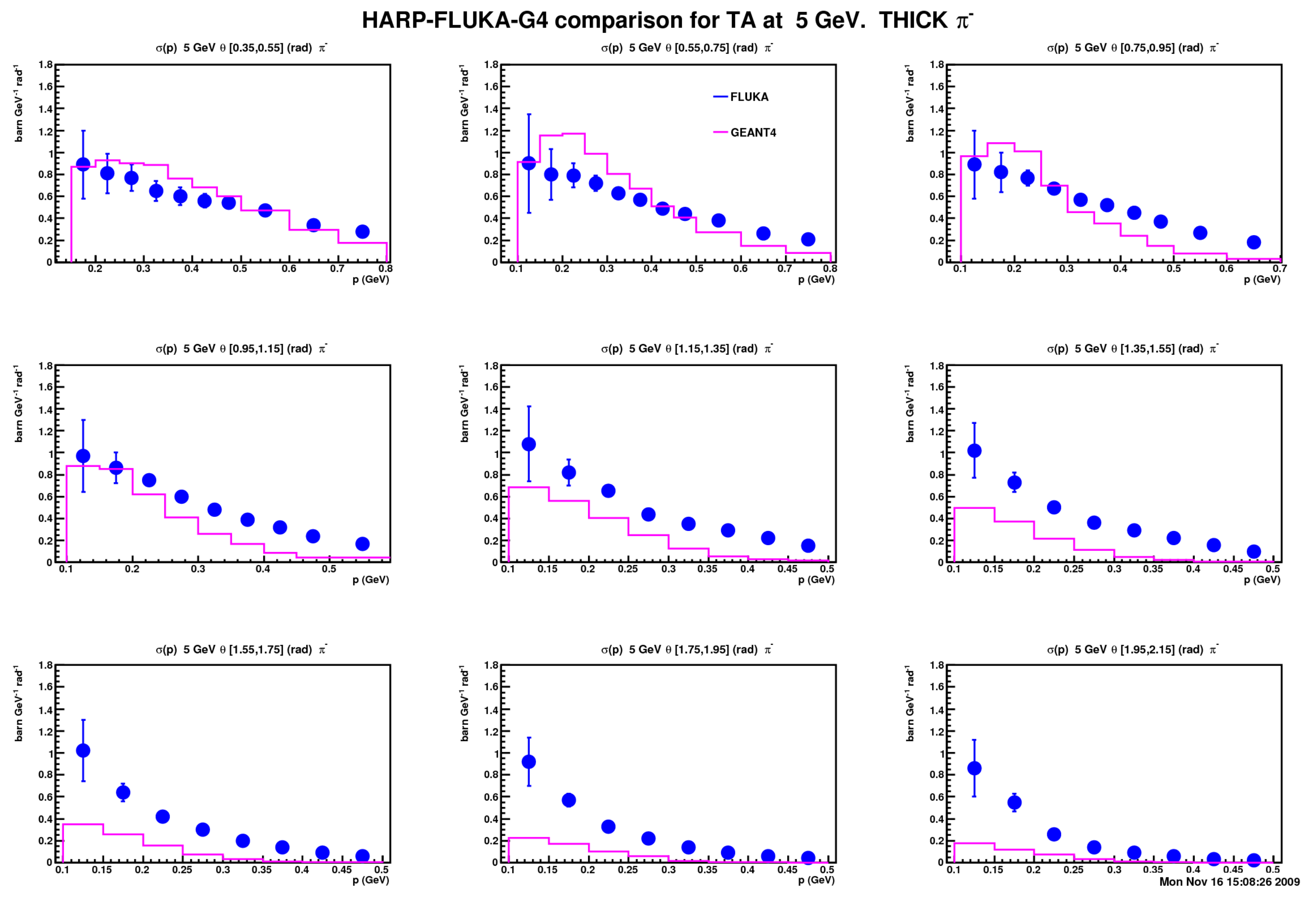
Re-weighting impact on fluxes (GEANT4)
THICK target + THIN target



HARP-GEANT4. Small angle. THICK target. Ta. 5 GeV. pi+



HARP-GEANT4. Large angle. THICK target. Ta. 5 GeV. pi-



Syst. on primary pion production: summary

- NB. “fresh”, preliminary results

- GEANT4 predicts similar fluxes but shifted to lower energies w.r.t. to FLUKA

- GEANT4 not too bad in reproducing the HARP data for Carbon and Tantalum

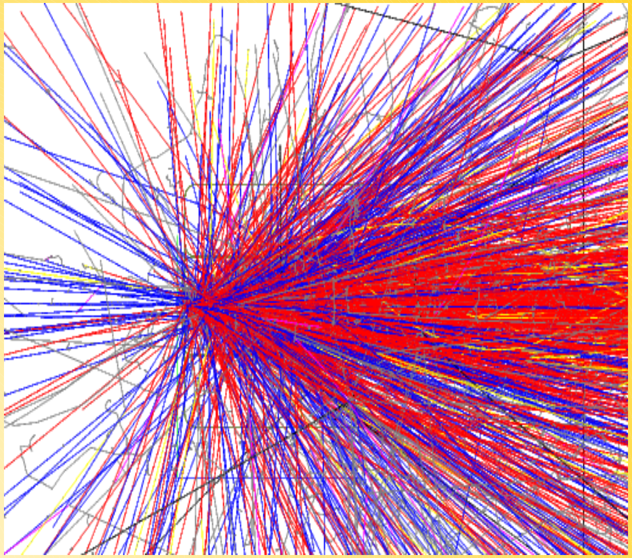
- pions distribution re-weighting does not alter the neutrino fluxes significantly

- FLUKA comparison available (also independent analysis by Christoph)

- need to stick to FLUKA policy for comparison with data before presenting (not present even in HARP articles)

- First impression is that GEANT4 looks better

Conclusions



Simulation rewritten in Geant4. Good agreement with previous Geant3 simulation

New optimized horn design suited for a long target worked out.

4 horn concept viable under the point of view of fluxes (only mildly reduced)

NC π^0 with new spectrum not a major issue, better treatment planned

Some room for improvement moving the target upstream. To be studied further. More systematic search for horn configurations also possible.

Use of HARP data to constrain uncertainty on fluxes on its way

Outlook

More HARP related studies

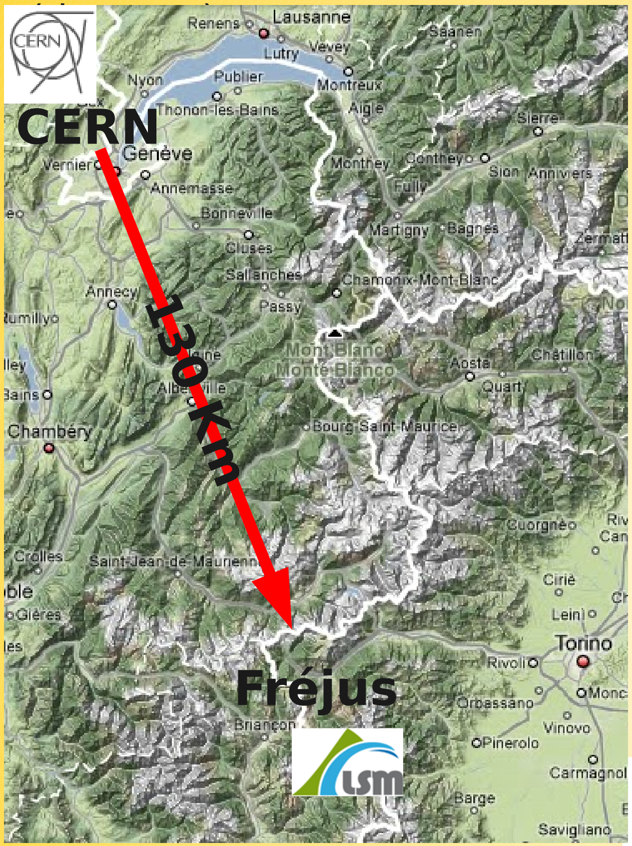
a few remarks received at GDR neutrino (french meeting) in the pipeline:

- **Take into account $\pi^+ \rightsquigarrow e^+ \nu_e$ + c.c.. A relevant contribution ?**
- **Split flux from pions from the target or from the infra-structure**
- **use "Virtual Monte Carlo" ? (common interface to FLUKA, GEANT4, GEANT3)**

Backup slides

The SPL-Fréjus Super Beam

Being studied in EUROnu WP2 (beam), LAGUNA (far site) and MEMPHYS



- ☐ SPL p driver @ **4MW** (H- linac $\mathbf{E_k \sim 4}$ **GeV**)
- ☐ **L = 130 Km**
- ☐ Far Detector: **0.44 Mton Water Cherenkov**
- ☐ 1st oscillation maximum $\mathbf{E_\nu \sim 260}$ **MeV**

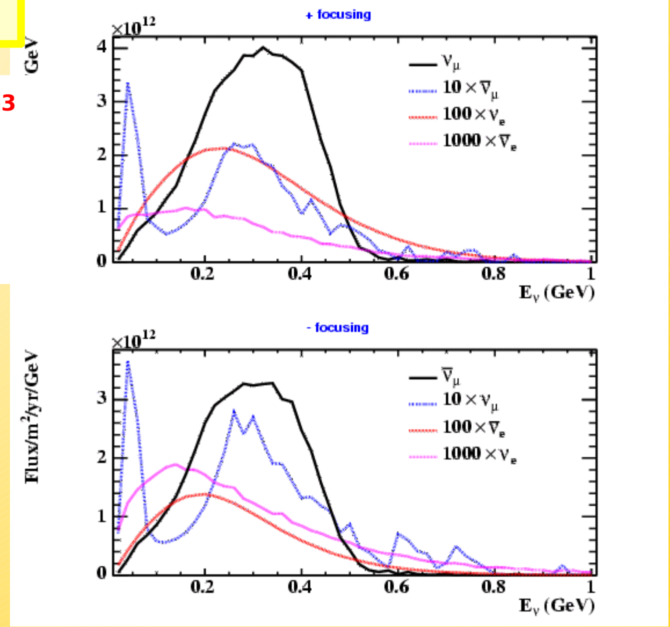
low E

- **:) very few ν_e from K**
- **:) compact horn and tunnel**
- **:) good reconstruction in W.Ch.**
  - **~ all elastic**
  - **σ_E: 43 MeV : [0.2-0.3] GeV**
  - **easy π^0 rejection**

small L

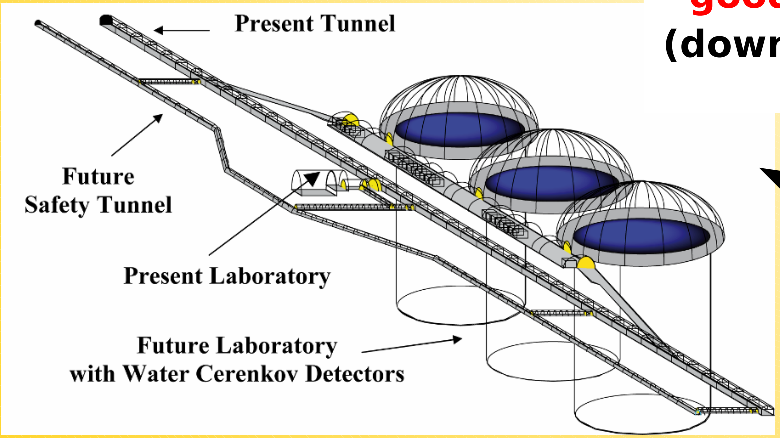
- **:) High flux**
- **:) No matter effects : (**
- **: (mass hierarchy**

"Narrow band" beam



- **$\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ sensitivity limit @ ~ 10^{-3}**
- **good sensitivity to δ**

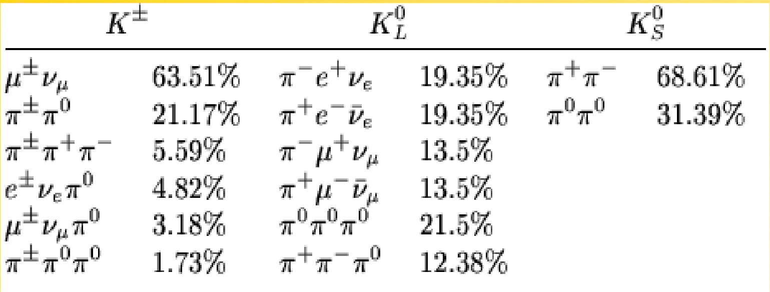
(down to $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sim 10^{-2}$)



MEMPHYS

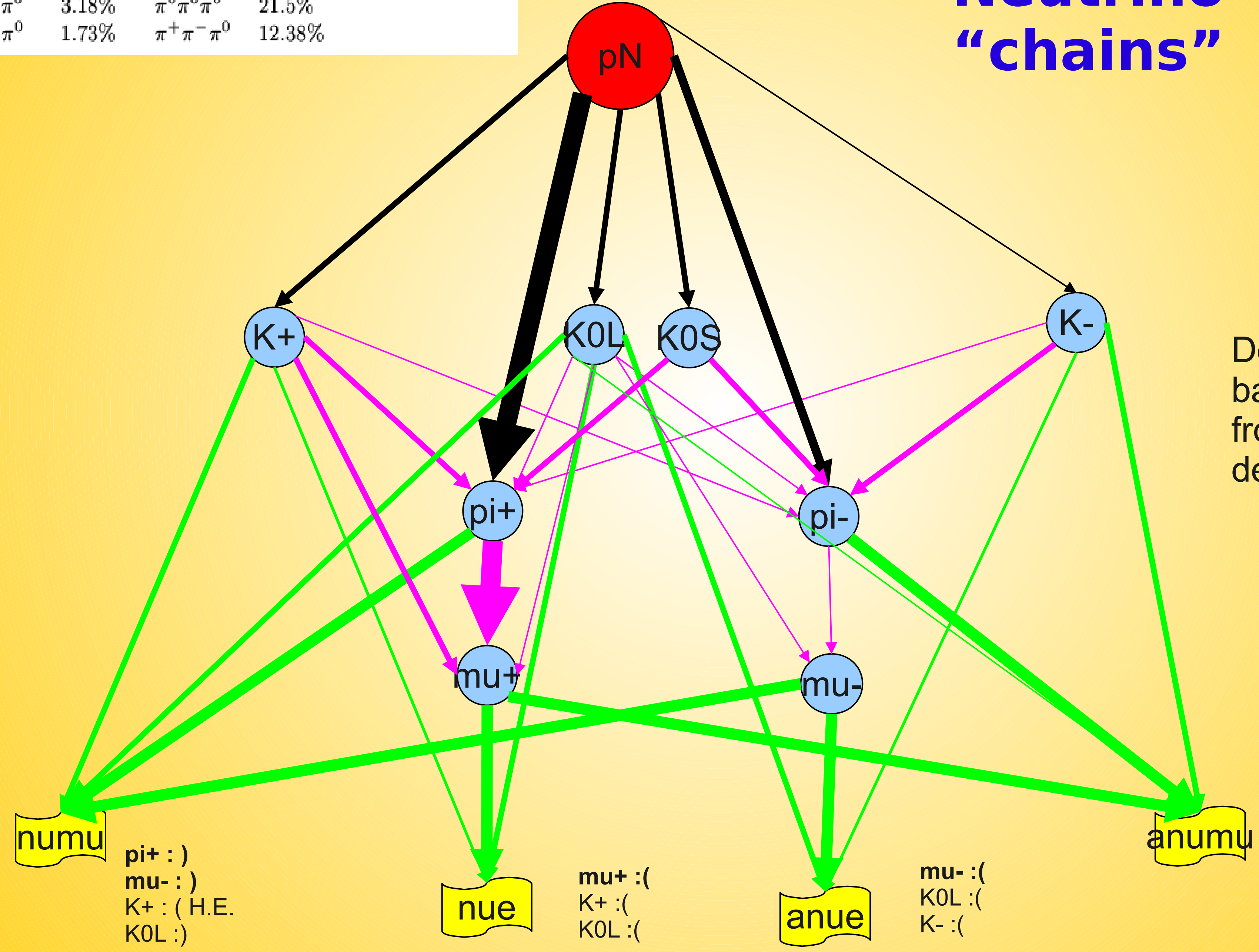
multi purpose

p decay, atm-ν, SN-ν, ...



$K^{\pm}$		K^0_L		K^0_S	
$\mu^{\pm}\nu_{\mu}$	63.51%	$\pi^-e^+\nu_e$	19.35%	$\pi^+\pi^-$	68.61%
$\pi^{\pm}\pi^0$	21.17%	$\pi^+e^-\bar{\nu}_e$	19.35%	$\pi^0\pi^0$	31.39%
$\pi^{\pm}\pi^+\pi^-$	5.59%	$\pi^-\mu^+\nu_{\mu}$	13.5%		
$e^{\pm}\nu_e\pi^0$	4.82%	$\pi^+\mu^-\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$	13.5%		
$\mu^{\pm}\nu_{\mu}\pi^0$	3.18%	$\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$	21.5%		
$\pi^{\pm}\pi^0\pi^0$	1.73%	$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	12.38%		

Neutrino "chains"



pi+ :)
mu- :)
K+ : (H.E.
K0L :)

mu+ :(
K+ :(
K0L :(

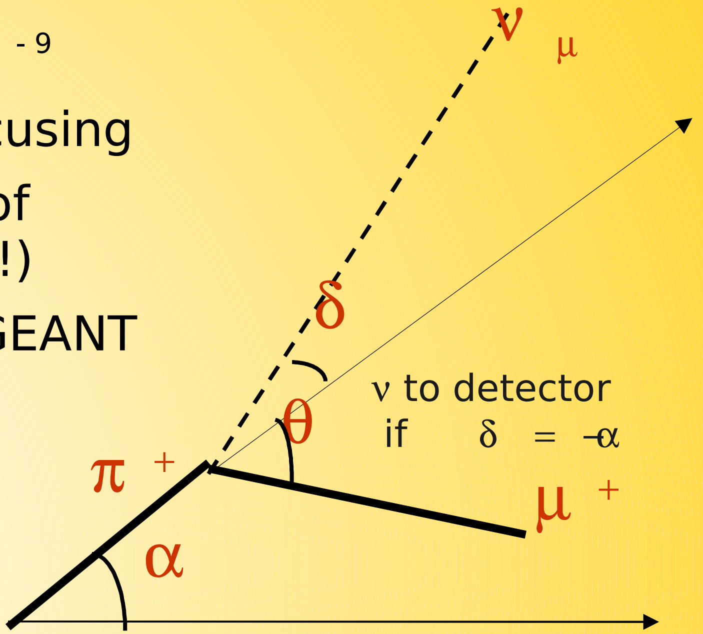
mu- :(
K0L :(
K- :(

mu+ :(
pi- :(
K- :(
K0L :(

Dominant nue background from muon decays

Flux computation method

- Solid angle of detector seen from source: $A/4\pi L^2 \sim 10^{-9}$
- + small recovery: low energy -> small boost ->low focusing
- p.o.t. to be processed to have a reasonable statistics of neutrino reaching the far detector unfeasible ($\sim 10^{15}$!!!)
- -> Each time a pion, a muon or a kaon is decayed by GEANT calculate the probability for the neutrino to reach the detector and use as a weight when filling the neutrino energy distribution



2 body case

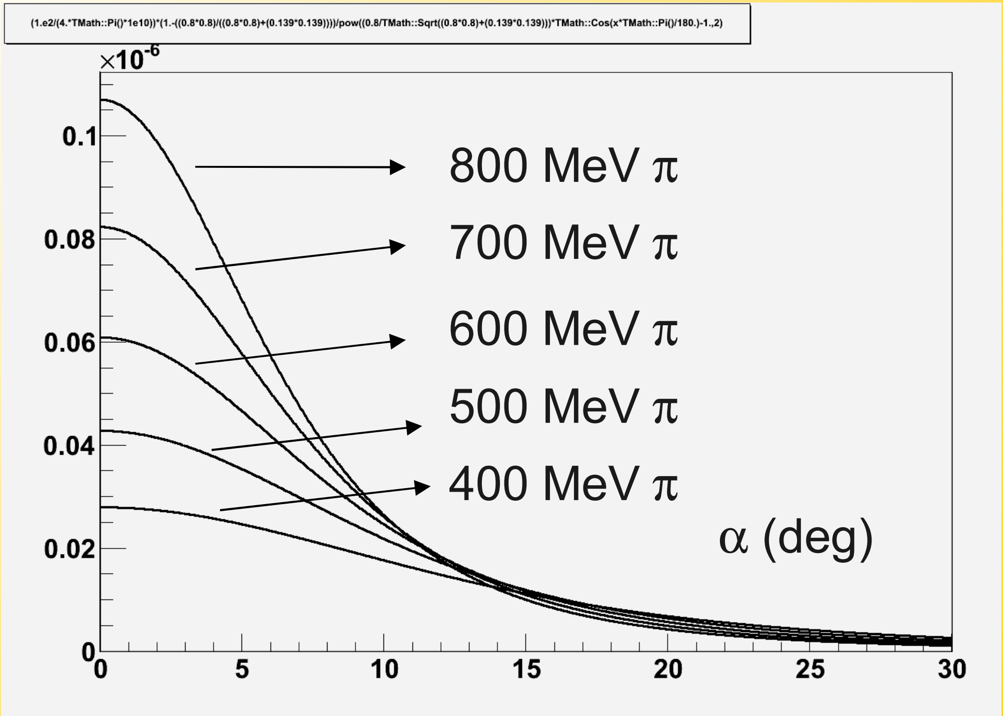
L : distance to detector
A : detector surface

$$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$$

$$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$$

Angle of π w.r.t. beam axis in the lab frame: α

$$\mathcal{P}_\pi = \frac{1}{4\pi}\frac{A}{L^2}\frac{1-\beta^2}{(\beta\cos\alpha-1)^2}$$



“Narrower” around detector direction (α=0) as the boost (beta) increases

A. Longhin

μ and K3 body decays

Additional suppression of statistics with full simulation due to
mu decay length (~ 2Km) wrt >> tunnel length (20-40 m)

L : distance to detector
A : detector surface

$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_\mu \nu_e$

Recipe: weight each μ with the probability of decay within the tunnel. Available energy for the ν in the lab. frame is divided into 20 MeV bins and a ν with energy in each bin is simulated and weighted with the probability to reach the detector (see formula).

$$\frac{d\mathcal{P}_\mu}{dE_\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi}\frac{A}{L^2}\frac{2}{m_\mu}\frac{1}{\gamma_\mu(1+\beta_\mu\cos\theta^*)} \times \frac{1-\beta_\mu^2}{(\beta_\mu\cos\rho-1)^2}\left[f_0(x) \mp \Pi_\mu^L f_1(x)\cos\theta^*\right]$$

Angle w.r.t. beam axis
of ν in μ rest frame: θ*
of μ in the lab frame: ρ

	$f_0(x)$	$f_1(x)$
ν_μ	$2x^2(3-2x)$	$2x^2(1-2x)$
ν_e	$12x^2(1-x)$	$12x^2(1-x)$

$$x = 2E_\nu^*/m_\mu$$

$$\Pi_\mu^T = \frac{\gamma_\pi\beta_\pi}{\gamma_\mu\beta_\mu}\sin\theta^* \text{ and } \Pi_\mu^L = \sqrt{1-\Pi_\mu^{T2}}$$

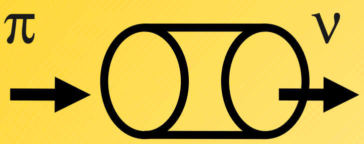
Π is the muon polarisation

K → 3 body

$$\frac{d\mathcal{P}_K}{dE_\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi}\frac{A}{L^2}\frac{1}{m_K-m_\pi-m_l} \times \frac{1}{\gamma_K(1+\beta_K\cos\theta^*)}\frac{1-\beta_K^2}{(\beta_K\cos\delta-1)^2}$$

Angle of K w.r.t. beam axis
in the lab frame: δ

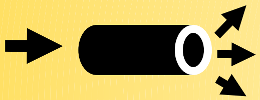
Due to limited K statistics, K tracks emerging from the target are replicated many times (~100) and each event is weighted 1/N(replication). On top weighting for the probability to reach the detector is applied (differently depending on 2 or 3 body decay)



Decay tunnel

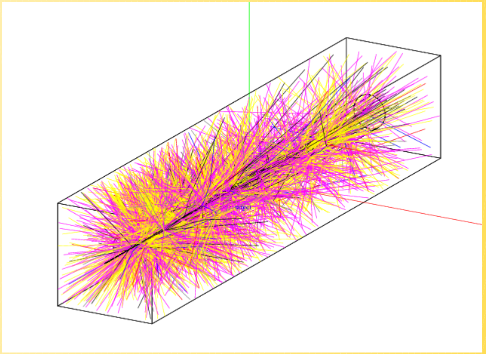
Decay lengths (m) @ 600 MeV	
π	33.7
μ	3766
$K^{+/-}$	4.5
K^0_S	3.2
K^0_L	18.5

- Cylindrical filled with low -pressure air.
- Tested geometries: L=10-20-40-60 m / r =1-1.5-2 m
    - **L = 40 m , r =2 m** chosen as central value
    - Based on sensitivities. L>40 m gives ν_ε contaminations from μ decay which spoil gain given by increase of ν_μ statistics



Target

- Cylindrical (~ 2 λ_I long)
    - **r = 0.75 cm**
    - **Liq. mercury (Hg)**: **L = 30 cm**



Simulation tools

new

Power dissipation	**mesons yield**	**π collection**	**ν fluxes**	**sensitivities**
FLUKA 2008.3 + GEANT4	FLUKA 2008.3*	GEANT3 GEANT4	GEANT3 GEANT4	GLoBES 3.0.14

new

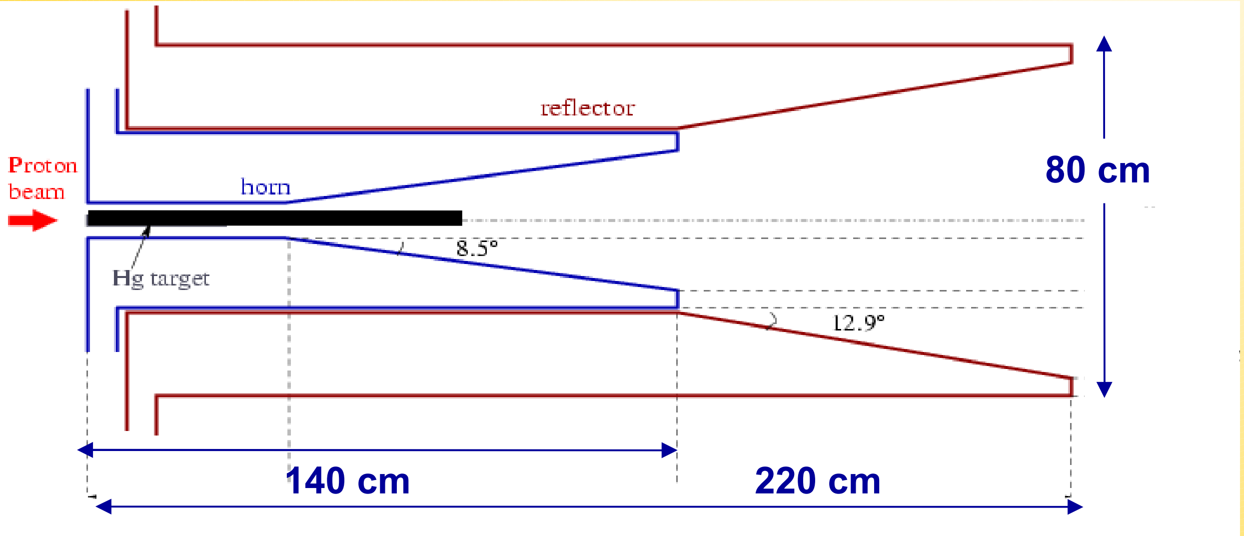
ν fluxes: probabilistic approach. Each decay is weighted with the probability of the ν to reach the far detector. Event duplication + weighting for μ and K decays.

A graphite target: motivations

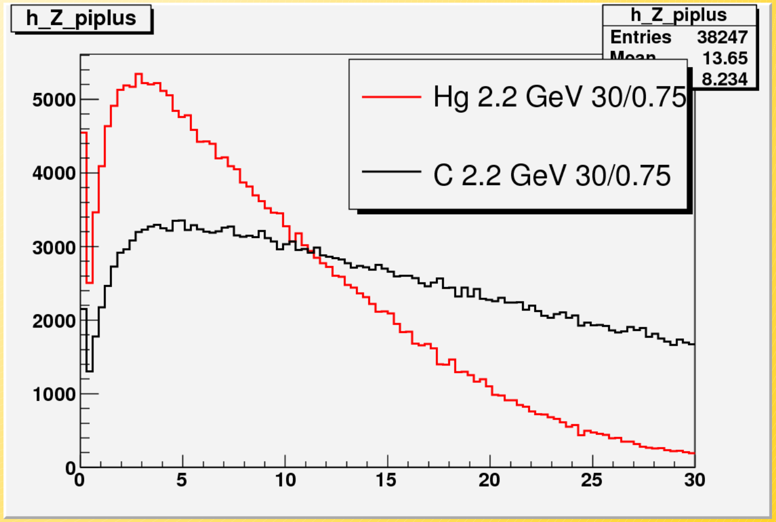
- **Integration of the Hg jet within the horn not addressed**
- **Hg-Al chemical incompatibility**
- **No magnetic field for a standard magnetic horn to mitigate the explosion of the mercury jet (MERIT) as in the case of superconducting solenoids used for the neutrino factory design (no charge discrimination, not for a SB)**
- **Already used (i.e. T2K, He cooled, 750 kW)**

  - **First approach: replace the target keeping focusing + tunnel**
  - **L_{target} : 30 -> 78 cm (i.e. sticking to a ~ 2 λ_I target, same R)**

Horn + Refl. + 78 cm long target



Z of pi+ exiting the target



C vs Hg: ν fluxes

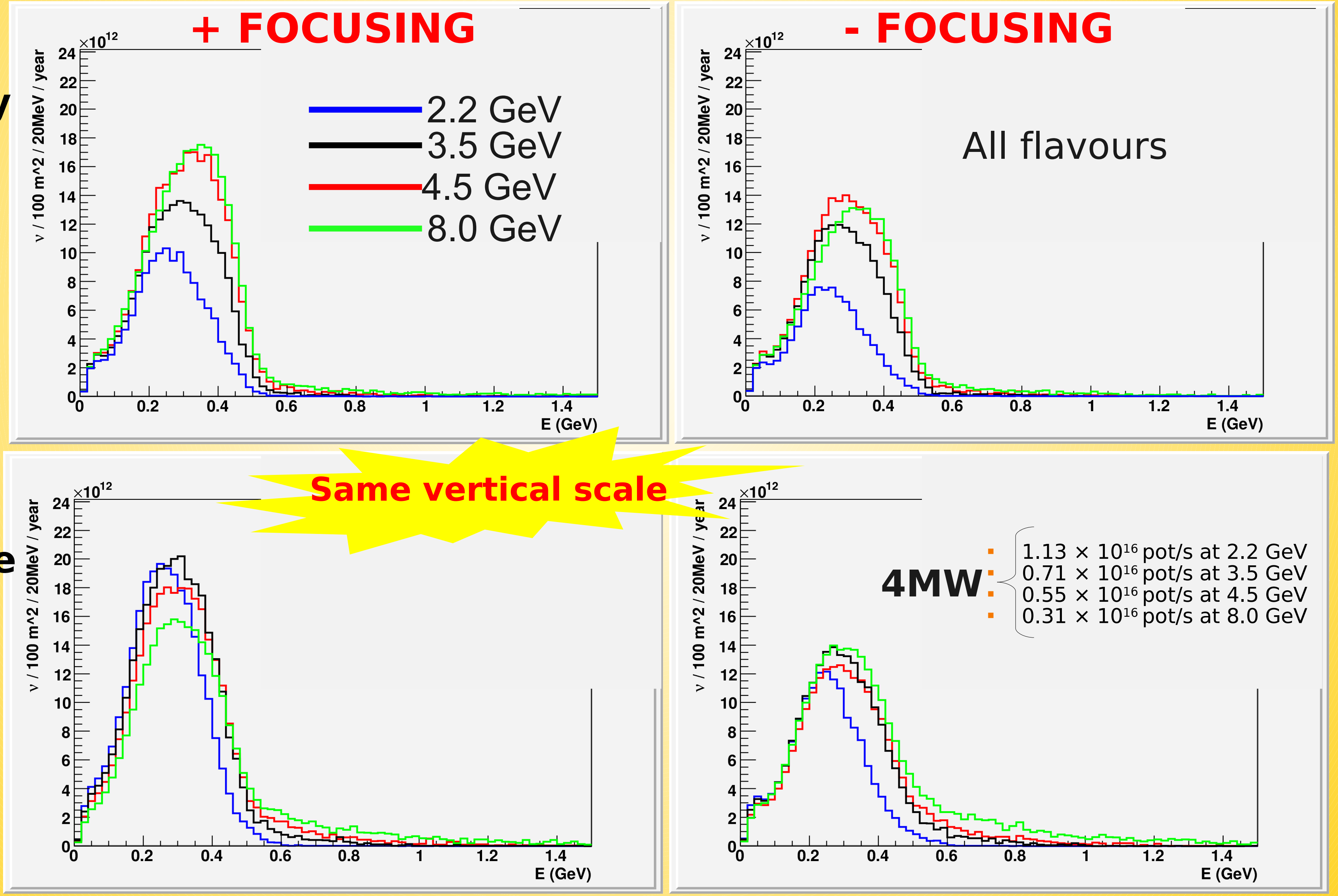
Minimal change approach

- Standard Horn
- Geant3 simulation
- 30 cm Hg->78 cm C (FLUKA)

- pion yield trends are reflected in fluxes despite non optimized focusing for long C target
- Fluxes from C and Hg are comparable
- higher high energy tail for C due to not optimized focusing

Mercury

Graphite



Same vertical scale

4MW

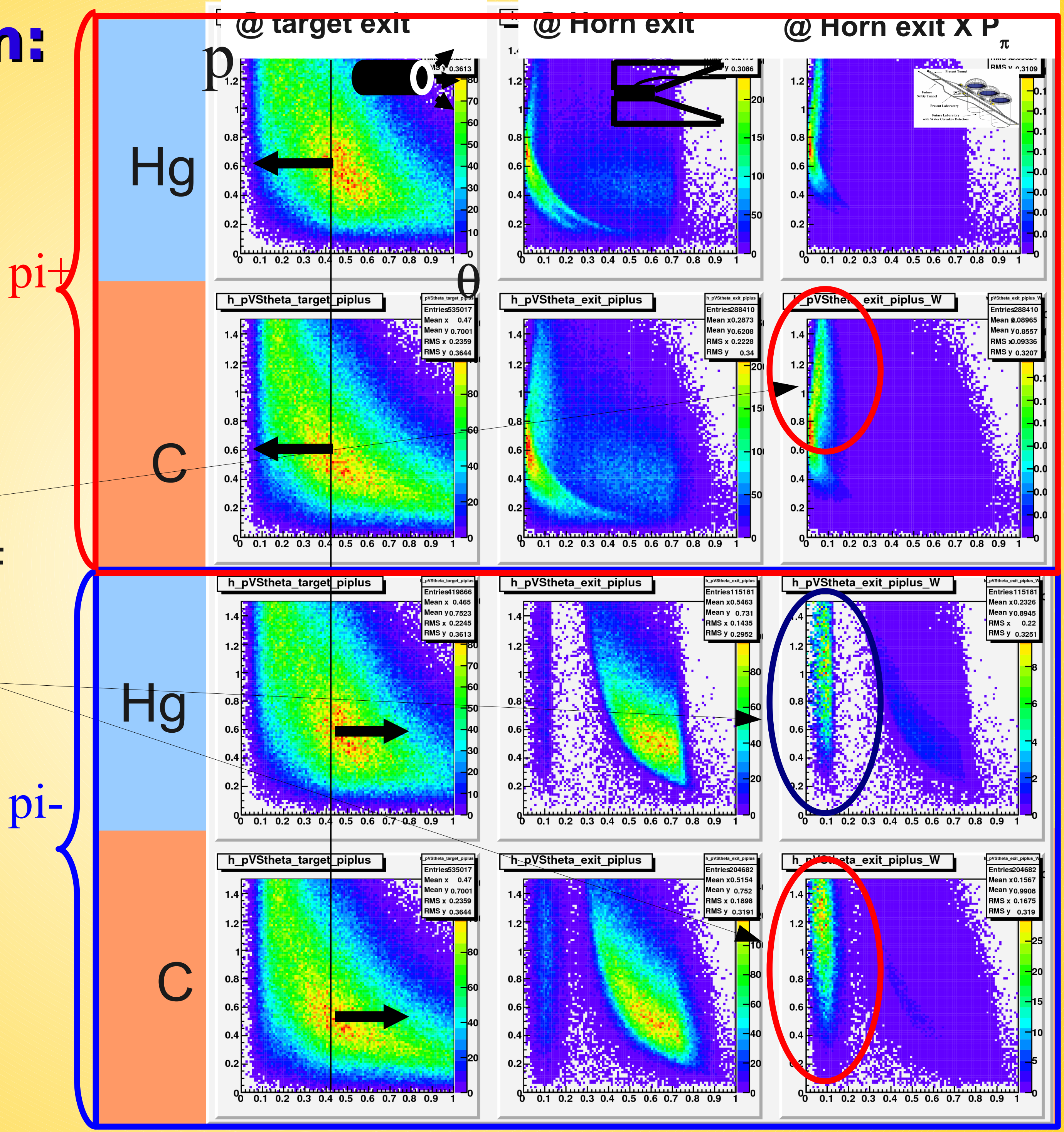
- 1.13×10^{16} pot/s at 2.2 GeV
- 0.71×10^{16} pot/s at 3.5 GeV
- 0.55×10^{16} pot/s at 4.5 GeV
- 0.31×10^{16} pot/s at 8.0 GeV

Pion collection: Hg-C

- p vs θ plots
- Positive focusing (negative defocusing)
- Carbon:
  - focused pi+ less “monochromatic” (tail at high momentum)
  - larger fraction of not defocused pi-
- 4.5 GeV

probability to reach the far detector

$$\mathcal{P}_\pi = \frac{1}{4\pi}\frac{A}{L^2}\frac{1-\beta^2}{(\beta\cos\alpha-1)^2}$$



References to previous articles and more recent work

- **M. Mezzetto *Physics potential of the SPL SuperBeam* J. Phys. G29 (2003),1781-1784, hep-ex/0302005.**
- **J.E. Campagne, A. Cazes. *The θ_{13} and CP sensitivities of the SPL-Fréjus project revisited***
- **Eur. Phys. J. C45 (2006), LAL 04-102 October 2004. hep-ex/0411062v1**
- **J.E. Campagne, M. Maltoni, M. Mezzetto, T.Schwetz, *Physics potential of the CERN-MEMPHYS neutrino oscillation project* (2006), hep-ph/0603172**

- **NUFACT09 talk: http://nufact09.iit.edu/wg3/wg3_longhin-euronusuperbeam.pdf**
- **Poster @ CERN workshop “European Strategy for future neutrino physics” 1-3/10/09**
- **EUROnu WP2 indico page: http://indico.in2p3.fr/categoryDisplay.py?categId=203**
- ***Study of the performance of the SPL-Fréjus Super Beam using a graphite target* A. Longhin. www.euronu.org WP2-note**

EUROnu

A High Intensity Neutrino Oscillation Facility in Europe

EUROnu is a Framework Programme 7 Design Study which started on 1st September 2008 and will run for 4 years. The primary aims are to study three possible future neutrino oscillation faciltiies for Europe and do a cost and performance comparison.

The three facilities being studied are:

- **CERN to Frejus superbeam ← our interest**
- **Neutrino Factory**
- **Beta Beam with higher Q isotopes**

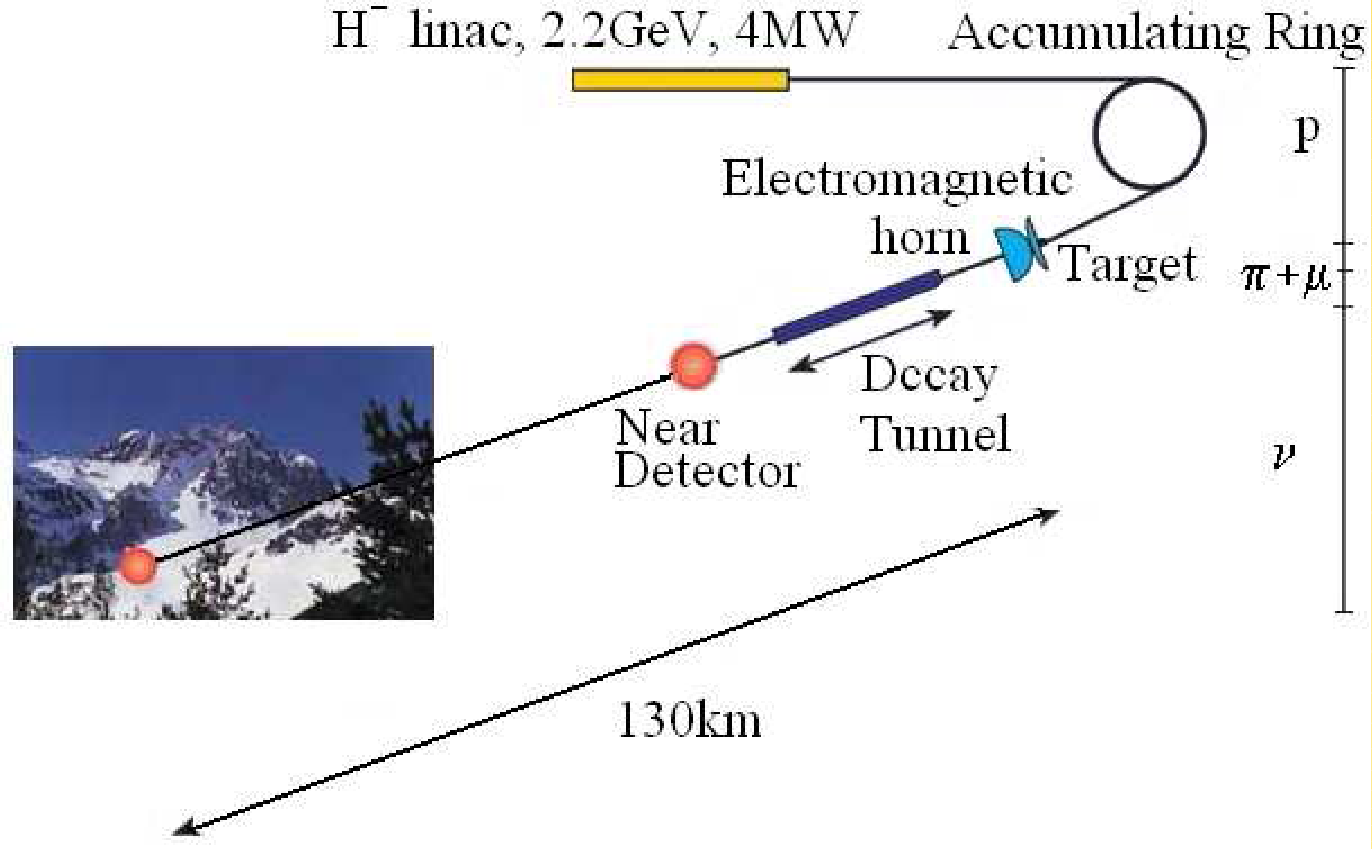
In addition, EUROnu will look at the performance of the baseline detectors for each facility and determine the physics reach of each. Although a European project, EUROnu will collaborate closely with related international activities, in particular the International Design Study for a Neutrino Factory, IDS-NF.

Work Packages

WP1: Management and Knowledge Dissemination
WP2: Super-Beam
WP3: Neutrino Factory
WP4: Beta-Beam
WP5: Detector Performance
WP6: Physics

More info at: www.euronu.org and in particular in the slides of the annual meeting held in CERN in march 2009: http://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=42846

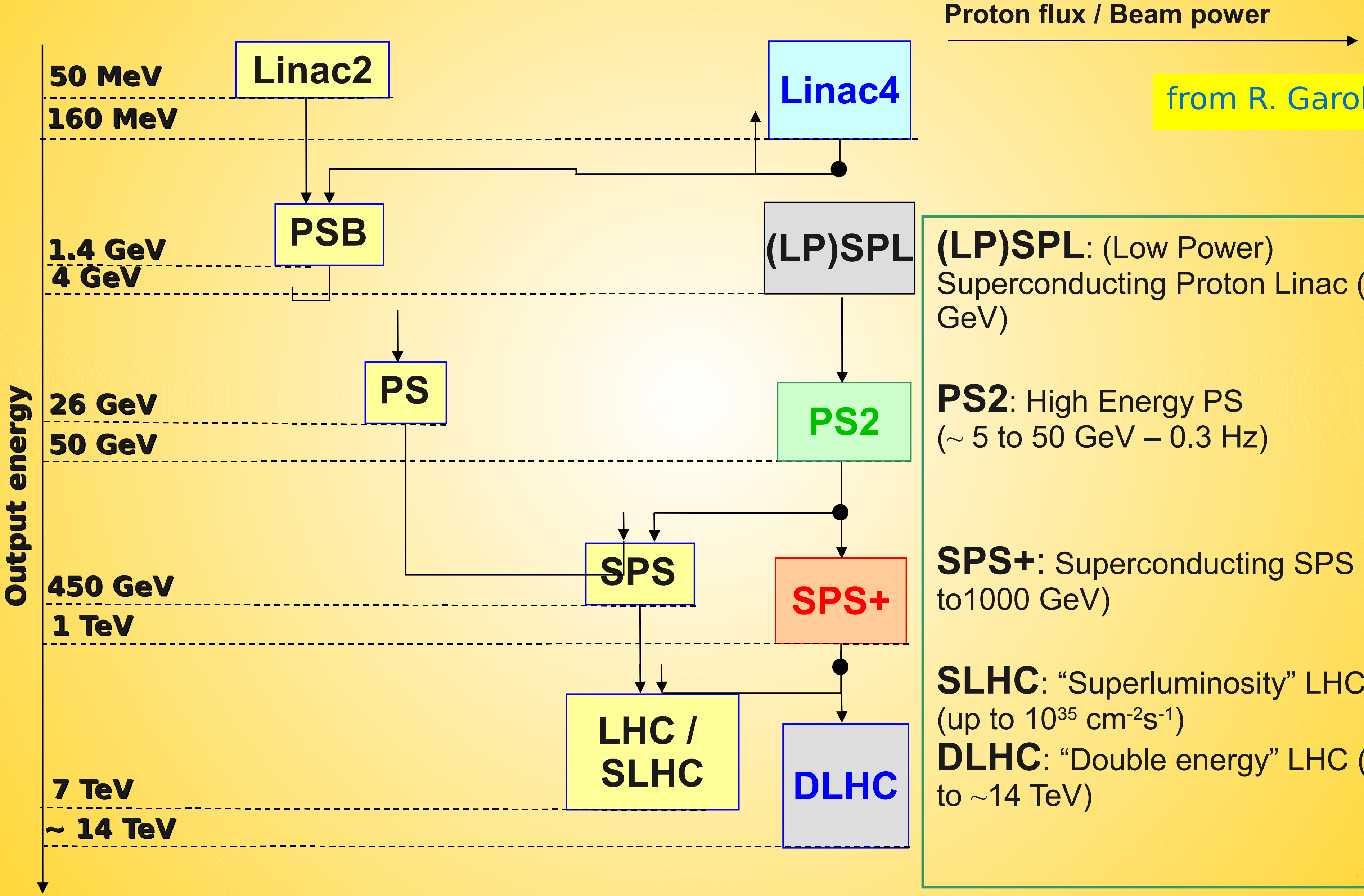
SPL- Frejus layout



SPL (Superconducting Proton Linac) is already funded as part of the new injection chain for the LHC.

Far detector: a 440kton Cerenkov detector (MEMPHYS)

PLANS FOR FUTURE INJECTORS: Description



from R. Garoby

(LP)SPL: (Low Power) Superconducting Proton Linac (4-5 GeV)

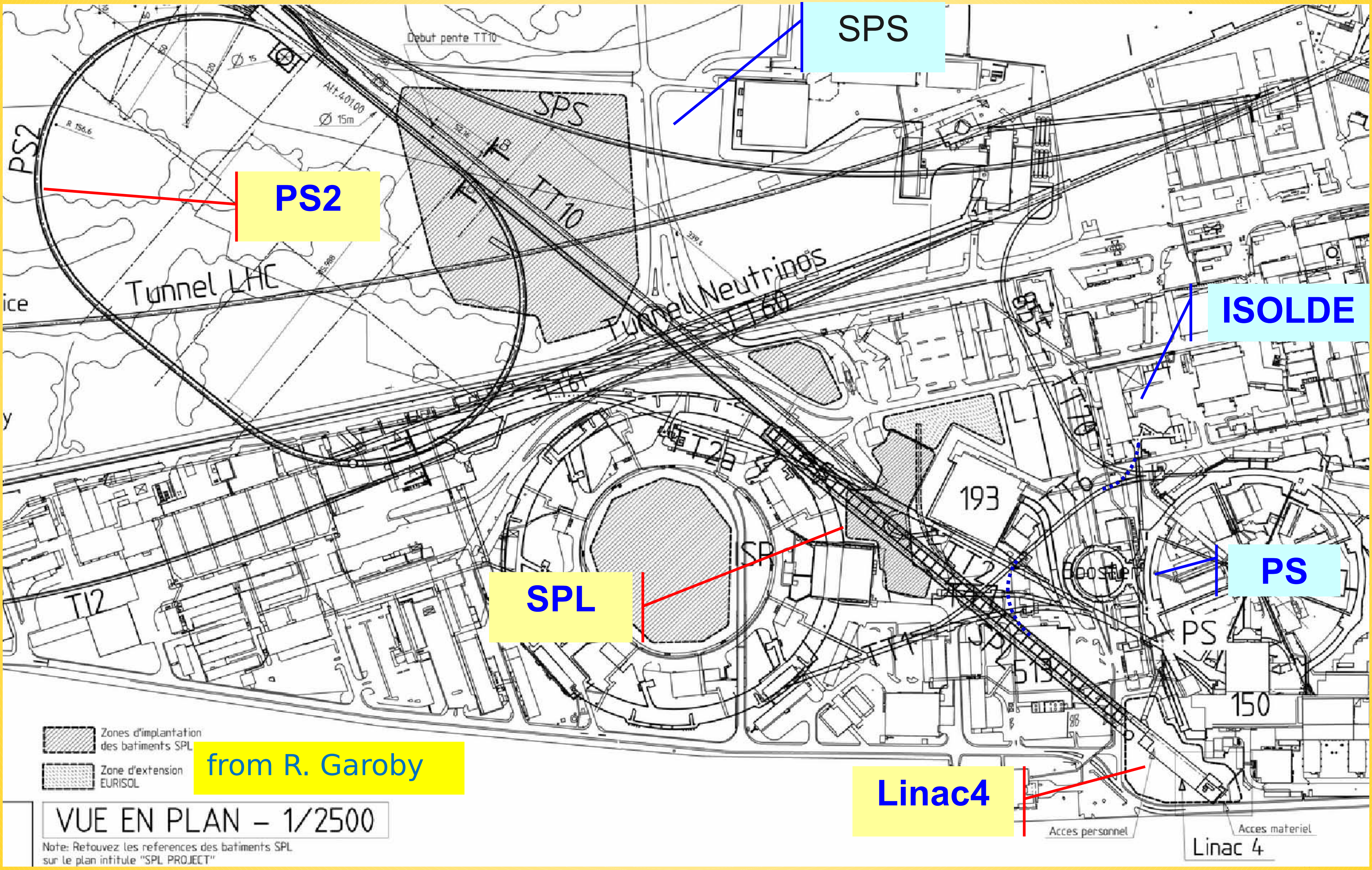
PS2: High Energy PS (~ 5 to 50 GeV – 0.3 Hz)

SPS+: Superconducting SPS (50 to1000 GeV)

SLHC: “Superluminosity” LHC (up to 10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1})

DLHC: “Double energy” LHC (1 to ~14 TeV)

PLANS FOR FUTURE INJECTORS: Layout



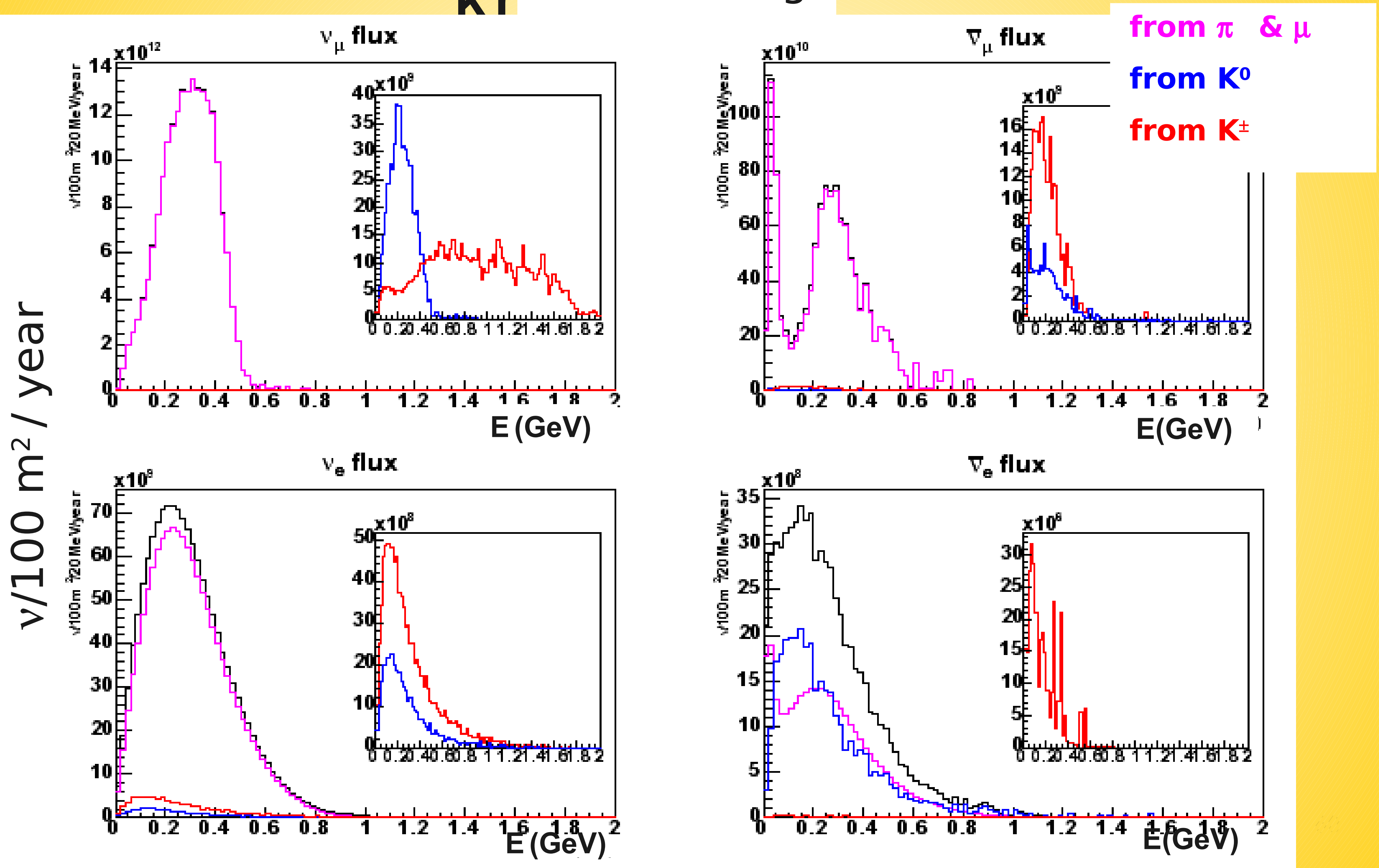
from R. Garoby

Neutrino fluxes at 100 k

E_k = 3.5 GeV
E_ν ~ 300 MeV
L = 40 m,R =2 m

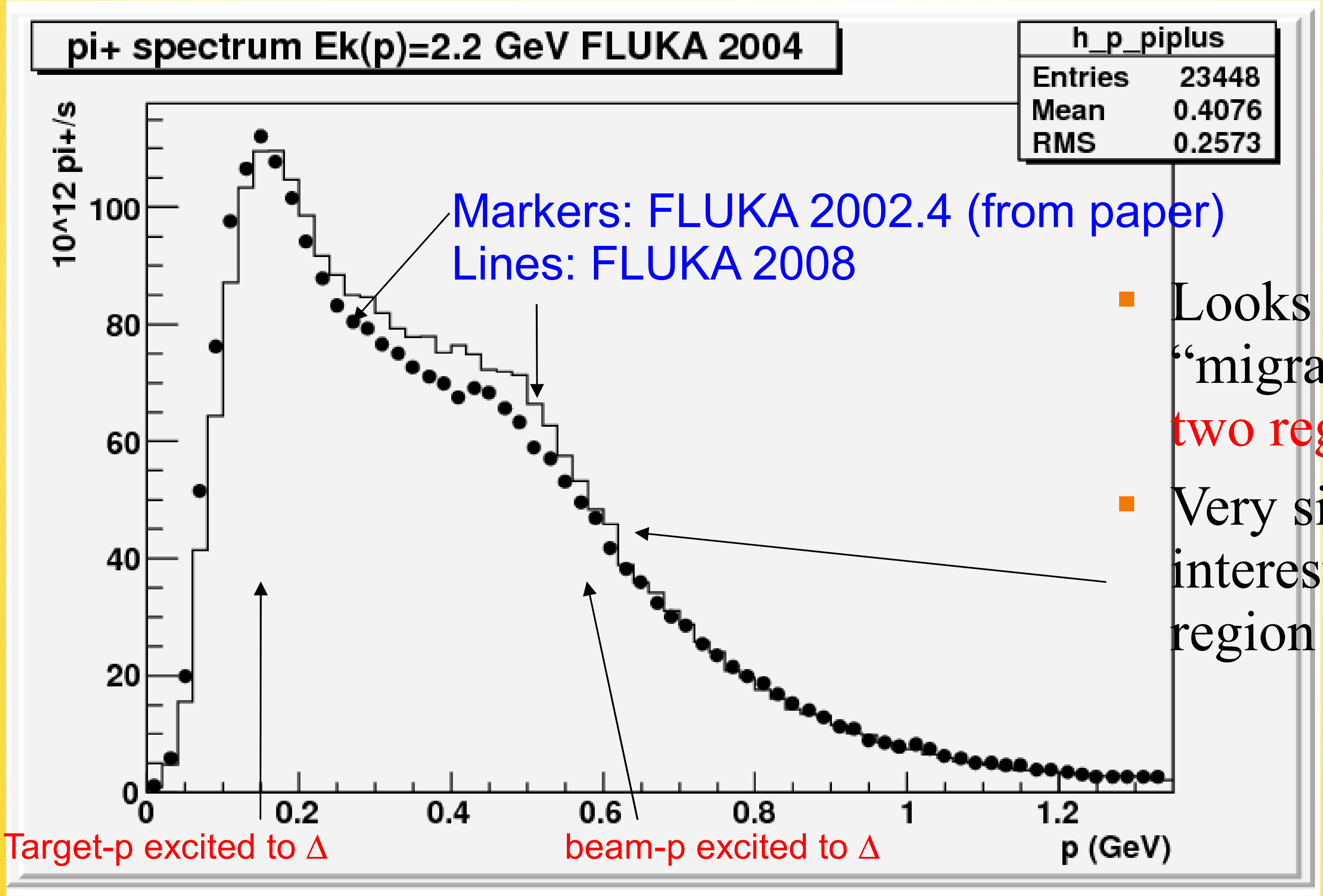
1 year := 10^7 s

π^+ focusing



FLUKA 2008 vs FLUKA 2002.4

- Momentum spectrum of π^+ exiting the target
  - $E_k(p)$ = 2.2 GeV, Hg cylinder L = 30cm, r = 0.75 cm
  - Normalization + shape comparison



Markers: FLUKA 2002.4 (from paper)
Lines: FLUKA 2008

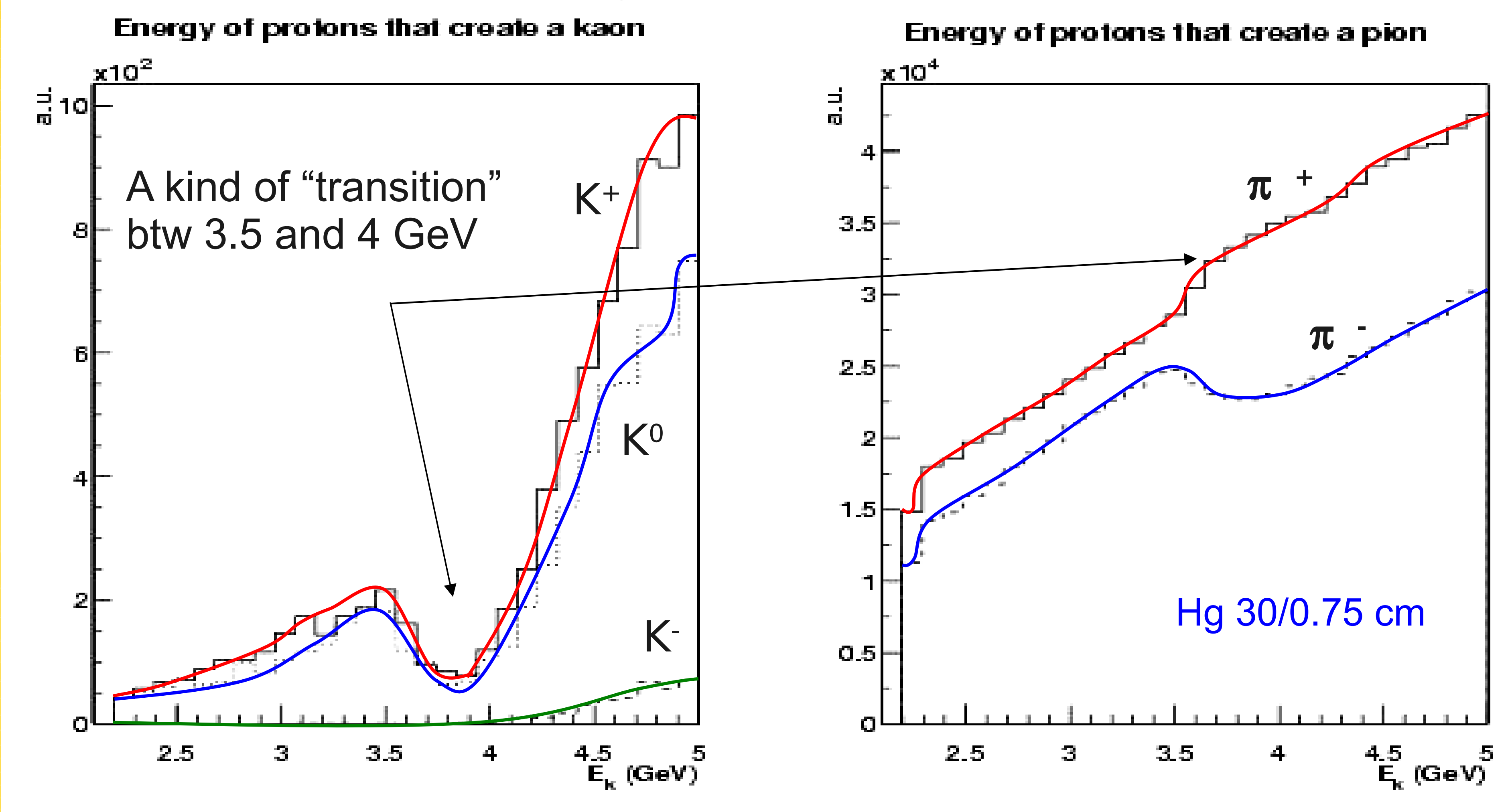
Target-p excited to Δ

beam-p excited to Δ

- Looks like a kind of “migration” between the two regions
- Very similar in the interesting momentum region at ~ 600 MeV

Particle multiplicities: FLUKA 2002.4

Eur Phys J C45:643-657,2006



A kind of “transition” btw 3.5 and 4 GeV

Hg 30/0.75 cm

- at 2.2GeV :
  - 0.26 π^+/s
  - 0.8 10^{-3} K$^+$/s
- at 3.5GeV :
  - 0.29 π^+/s
  - 2.8 10^{-3} K$^+$/s
- at 4.5GeV :
  - 0.32 π^+/s
  - 5.2 10^{-3} K$^+$/s

Graphite-Mercury energy deposition: GEANT4

- Distribution of deposited energy in bins of $E_k(p)$ [1-20] GeV

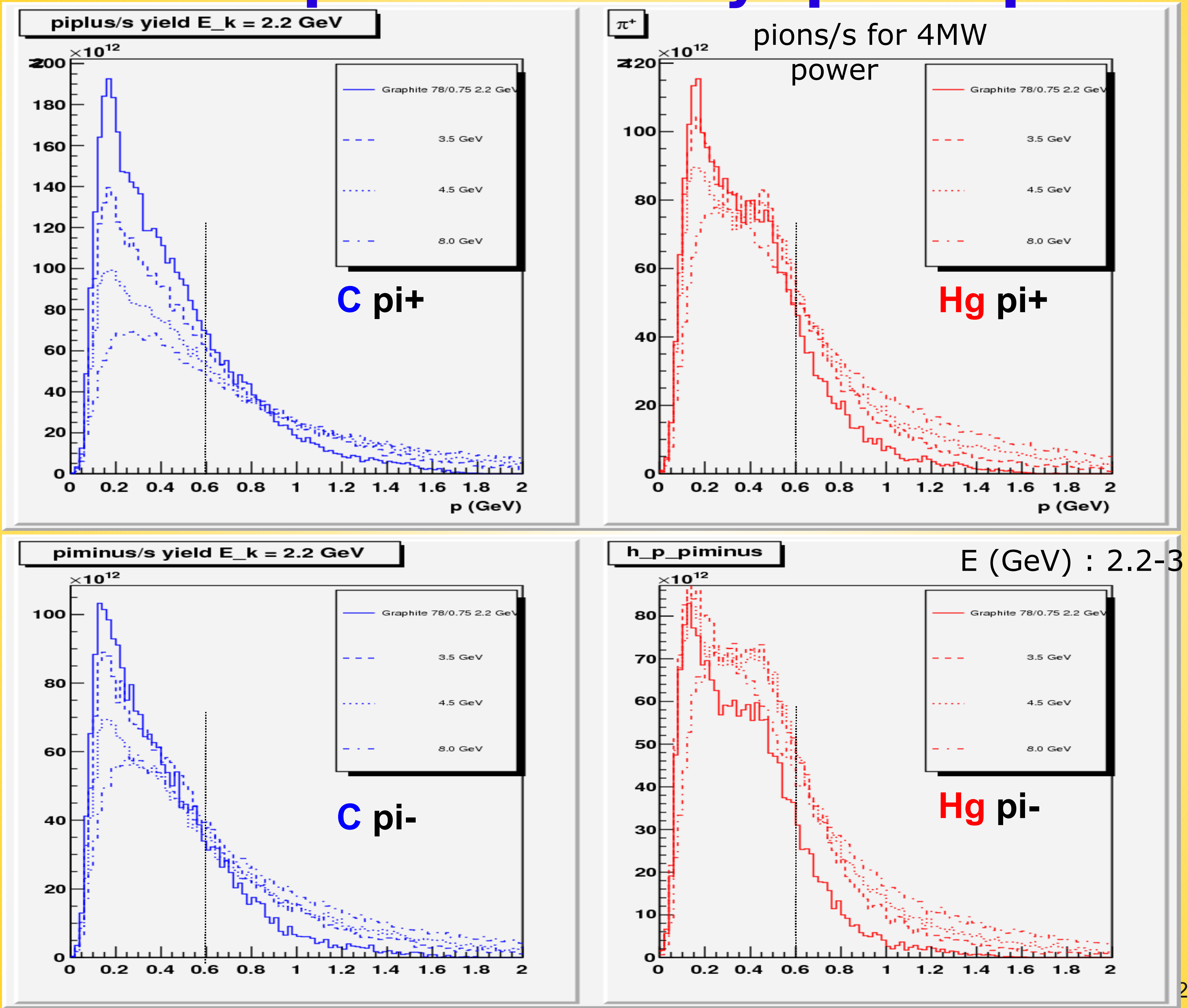
- GEANT4 (hadronic "QGSP physics list")

Hg
C

x-axis: 0-2 GeV

peak: ionization loss of elastic or not-interacting p

Graphite-Mercury: pion spectra



pions/s for 4MW power

E (GeV) : 2.2-3.5-4.5-8.0

Effect of radius on pion multiplicities

- Not a major effect but pion yield from graphite would benefit of a larger target radius