

EXPERIMENTS AT CERN:

THE JURA

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OUTLINE:

- PHYSICS CASE
- EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMME
- CONCLUSIONS

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PHYSICS CASE

- THREE EVIDENCES FOR OSCILLATIONS

- LSND
- ATMOSPHERIC
- SOLAR

- THREE-FLAVOUR PHENOMENOLOGY + $m_1 \ll m_2 \ll m_3$
ADEQUATE TO DESCRIBE ALL OBSERVATIONS IN
TERMS OF FIVE UNKNOWN PARAMETERS

$$\theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23}; \Delta M^2 = m_3^2 - m_2^2 = m_3^2 - m_1^2; \Delta m^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2$$

- LSND $\Leftrightarrow \Delta M^2$

- ONLY THREE PARAMETERS

$$\theta_{13}, \theta_{23} \text{ AND } \Delta M^2$$

ARE RELEVANT. EASIEST TO PIN DOWN

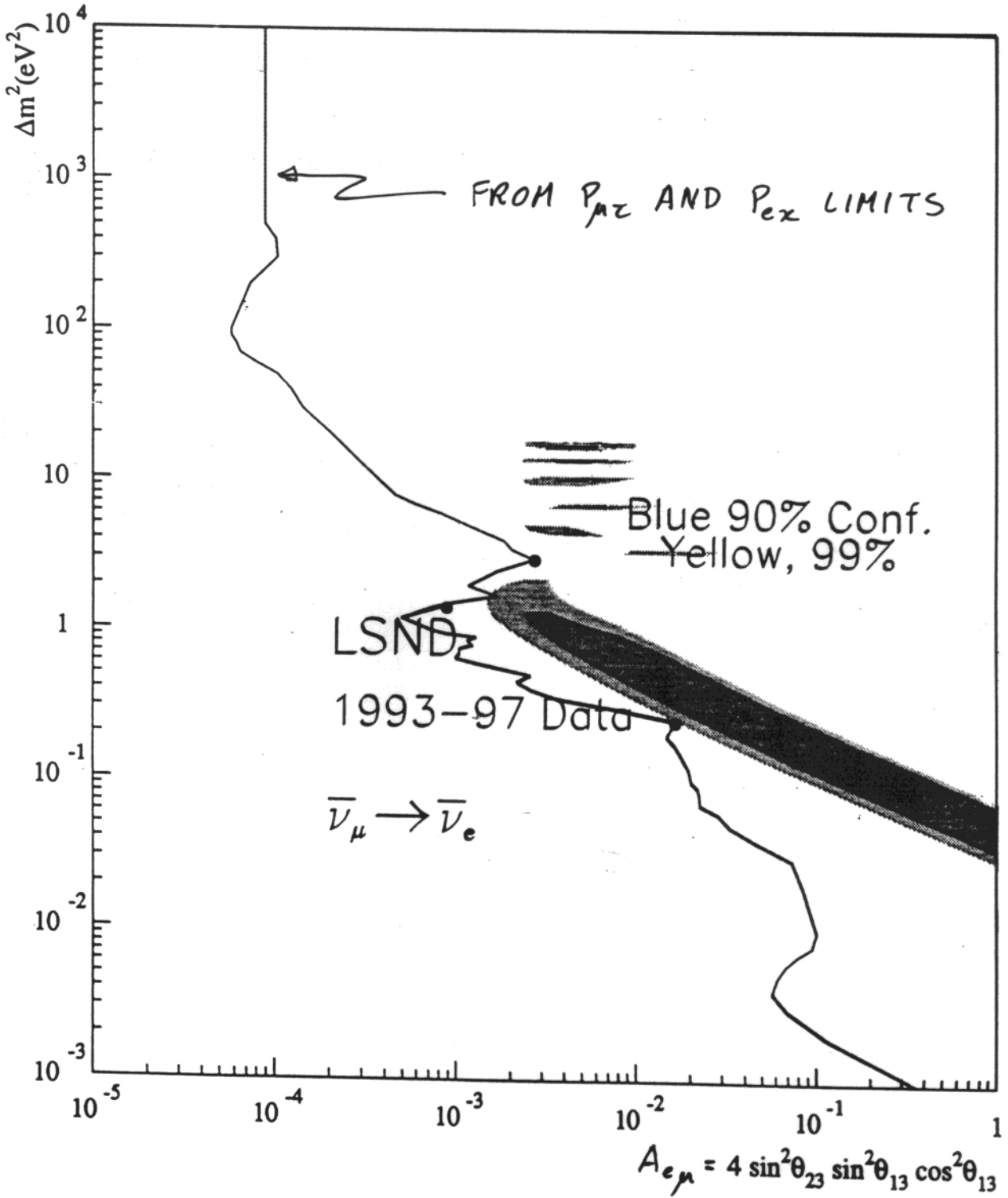
- FROM EXISTING LIMITS ON $P_{\mu\tau}$ AND $P_{e\tau}$

$$\Delta M^2 \text{ AND } P_{\mu\tau}$$

CAN BE CONSTRAINED

LIMIT vs LSND

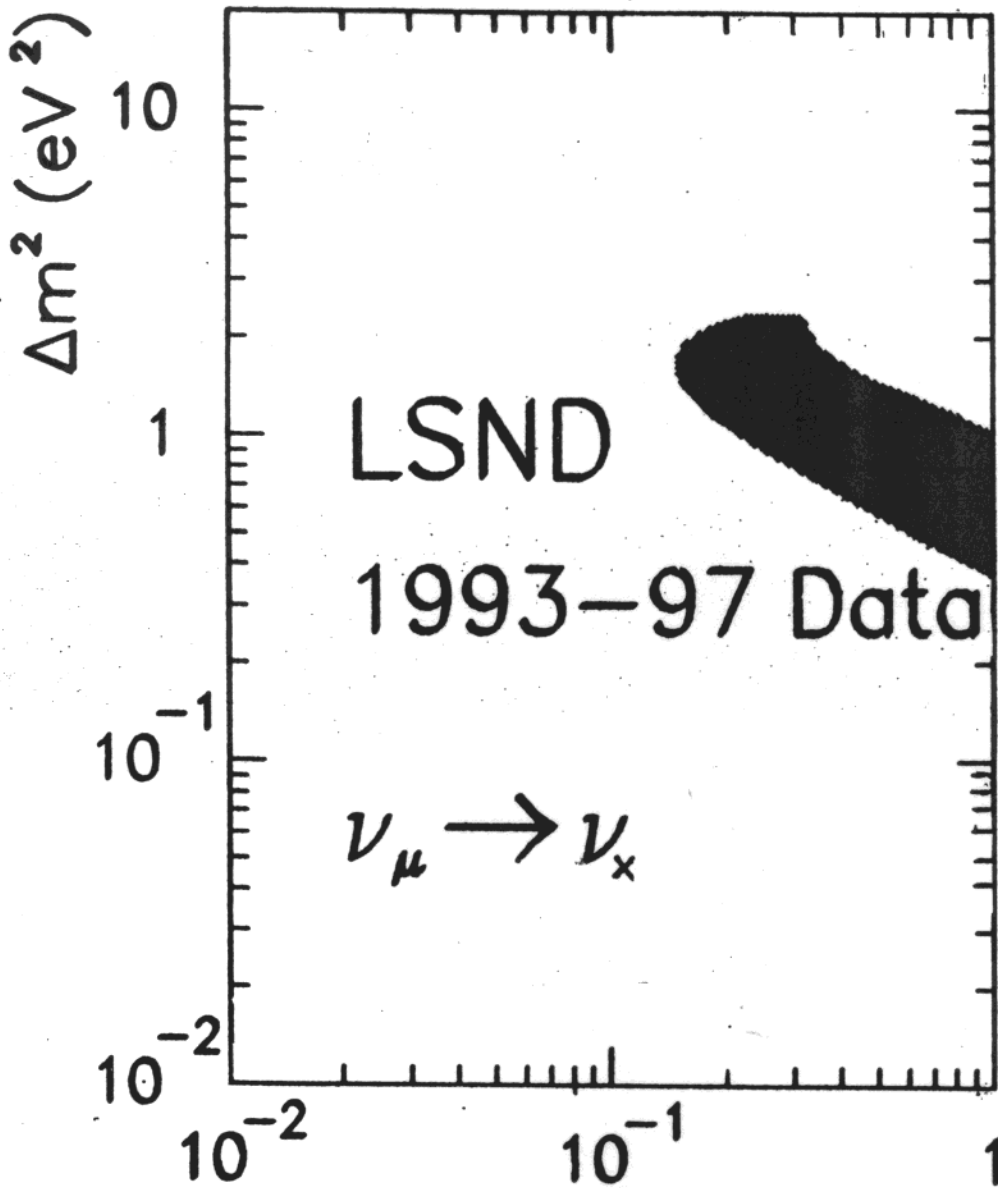
G. CONFORTO, M. BARONE AND C. GRIMANI
hep-ph/9809501, P.L. TO BE PUBLISHED



$$0.3 \leq \Delta M^2 \leq 3.0 \text{ eV}^2$$

EXPECTED $A_{\mu\tau}$ FROM LSND

$$A_{ex} = 0.04$$



$$(A_{\mu\tau})_1 = 4 \sin^2\theta_{23} \cos^2\theta_{23} \cos^4\theta_{13} \cong$$

$$\cong 4 (A_{e\mu})_1 / (A_{ex})_1$$

EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMME

CHECKING LSND:

- MINIBOONE (FERMILAB)
- I-216 (CERN-PS)

WHY A JURA OSCILLATION EXPERIMENT ?

$$L = 17 \text{ km}$$

$$6.4 < E_\nu < 24.7 \text{ GeV}$$

$$0.69 < L/E < 2.65 \text{ m/MeV}$$

- $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ } L- AND E- INDEPENDENCE
- $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$ } DIFFERENT SYSTEMATICS
- $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$ $\nu_\tau \rightarrow \tau$ ENERGETICALLY ALLOWED

A FORTUNATE COINCIDENCE

$L = 17 \text{ km}$

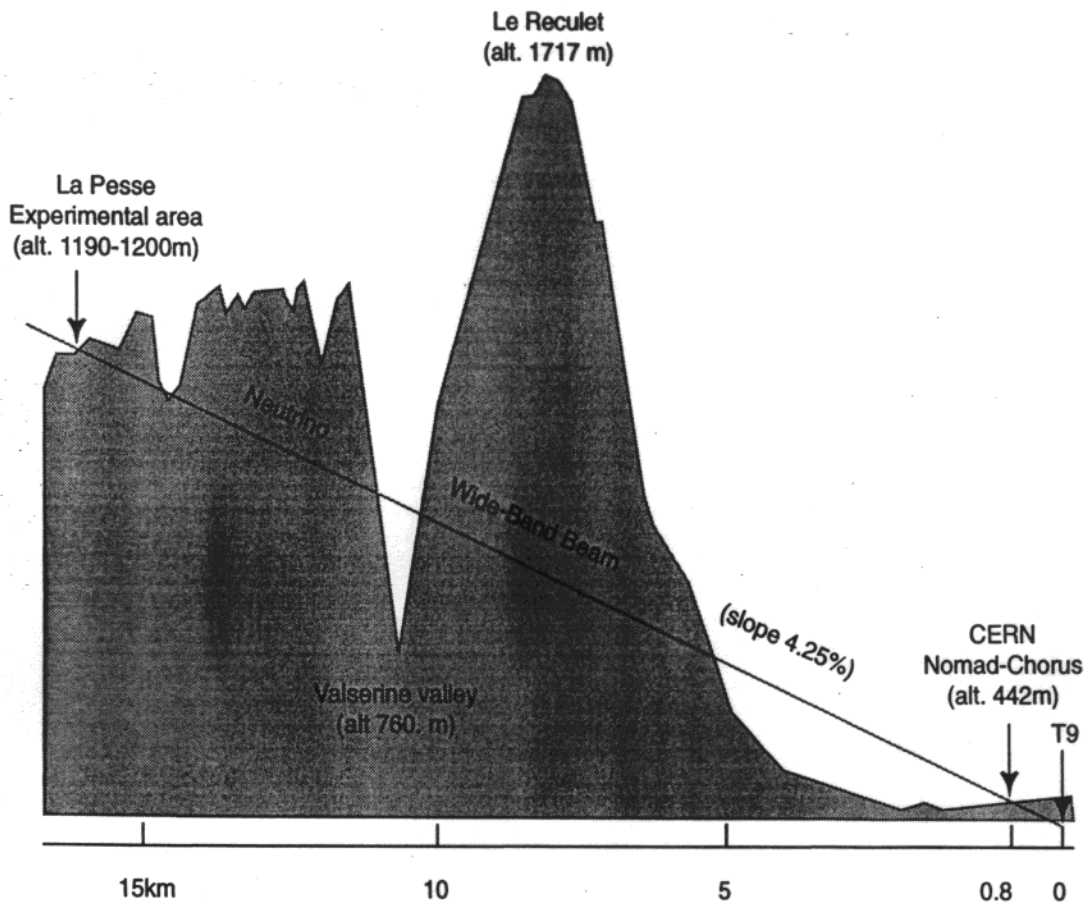
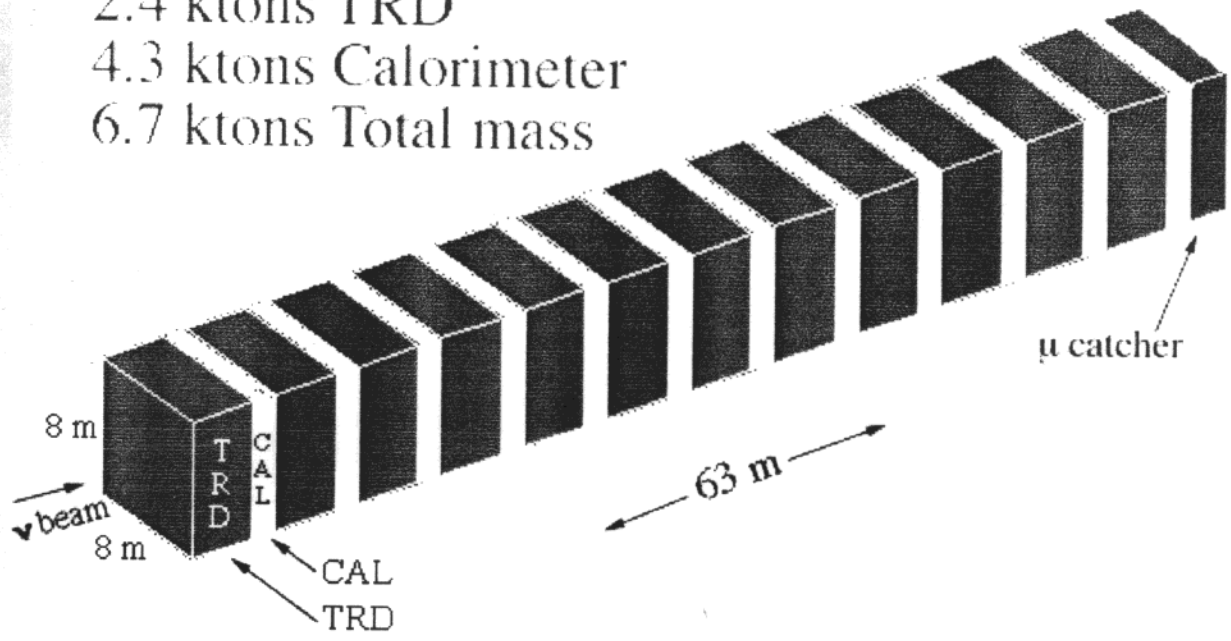


Figure 1: Extension of the WBNB through the Jura

WANF	$\langle E_\nu \rangle = 24.7 \text{ GeV}$	$L/E = 0.69 \text{ m/MeV}$
NGS "REFERENCE"	$\langle E_\nu \rangle = 21.5 \text{ GeV}$	$L/E = 0.79 \text{ m/MeV}$
NGS LE1	$\langle E_\nu \rangle = 10 \text{ GeV}$	$L/E = 1.7 \text{ m/MeV}$
NGS LE2	$\langle E_\nu \rangle = 6.4 \text{ GeV}$	$L/E = 2.65 \text{ m}^5/\text{MeV}$

The LBL-NOE detector at Gran Sasso

2.4 ktons TRD
4.3 ktons Calorimeter
6.7 ktons Total mass



Basic Module (BM):

TRD+CAL subdetectors:

$e, \mu, \pi, E_\mu, E_e, E_\pi$

12 BM: 7kton NOE detector

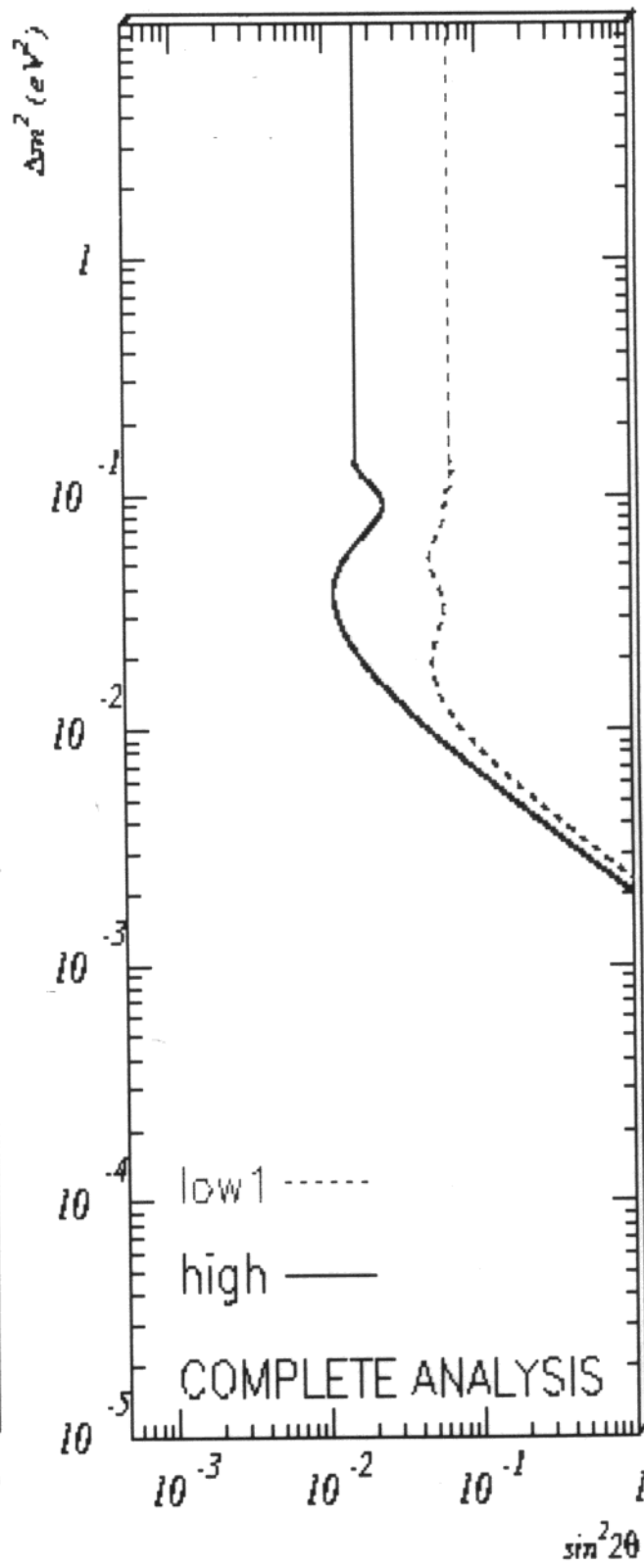
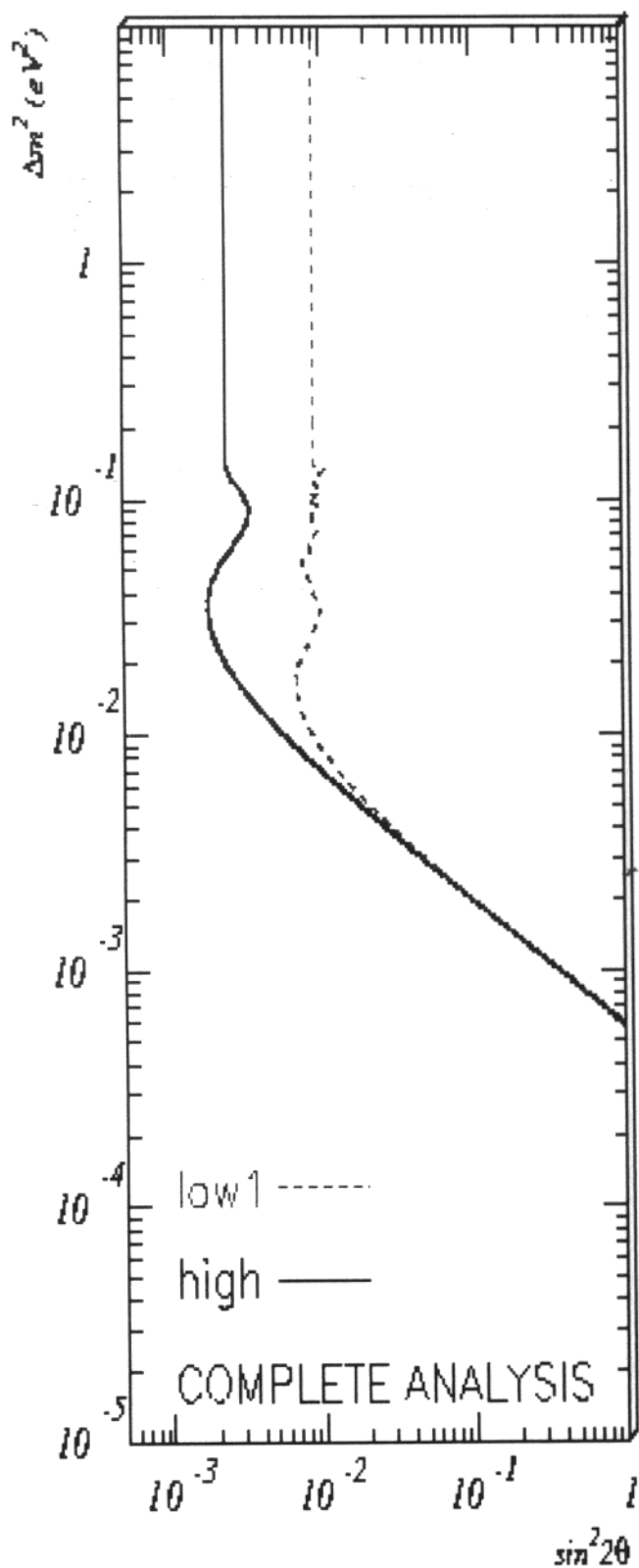
9m.x 9m. = 8Kton

NOE sensitivity

High energy ref. beam

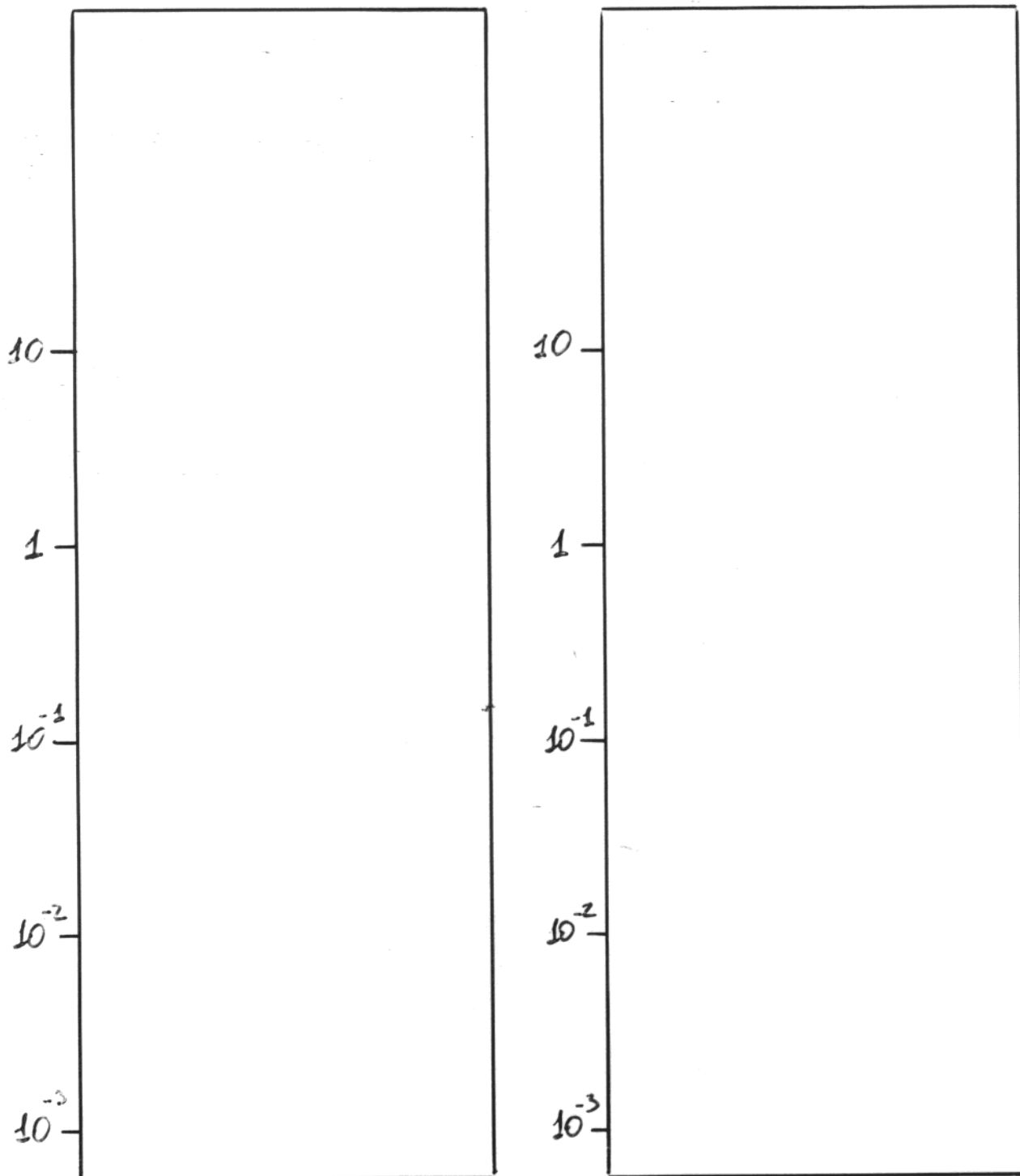
$$\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e$$

$$\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\tau} \rightarrow e$$



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APPEARANCE @ $L = 17$ km.



$69 \text{ ton} \cdot 10^{19} \text{ pot.}$

CONCLUSIONS

WITH

$$0.69 < L/E < 2.65 \text{ m/McV}$$

$$6.4 < E_\nu < 24.7 \text{ GeV}$$

A JURA OSCILLATION EXPERIMENT WOULD

- REPRESENT THE ULTIMATE EXPERIMENT FOR LONE PHYSICS
- PROVIDE AN UNMATCHED TESTING FACILITY FOR LBL EXPERIMENTS

USING

1% OF THE TARGET MASS

OF A LBL EXPERIMENT

IN

LESS THAN ONE YEAR