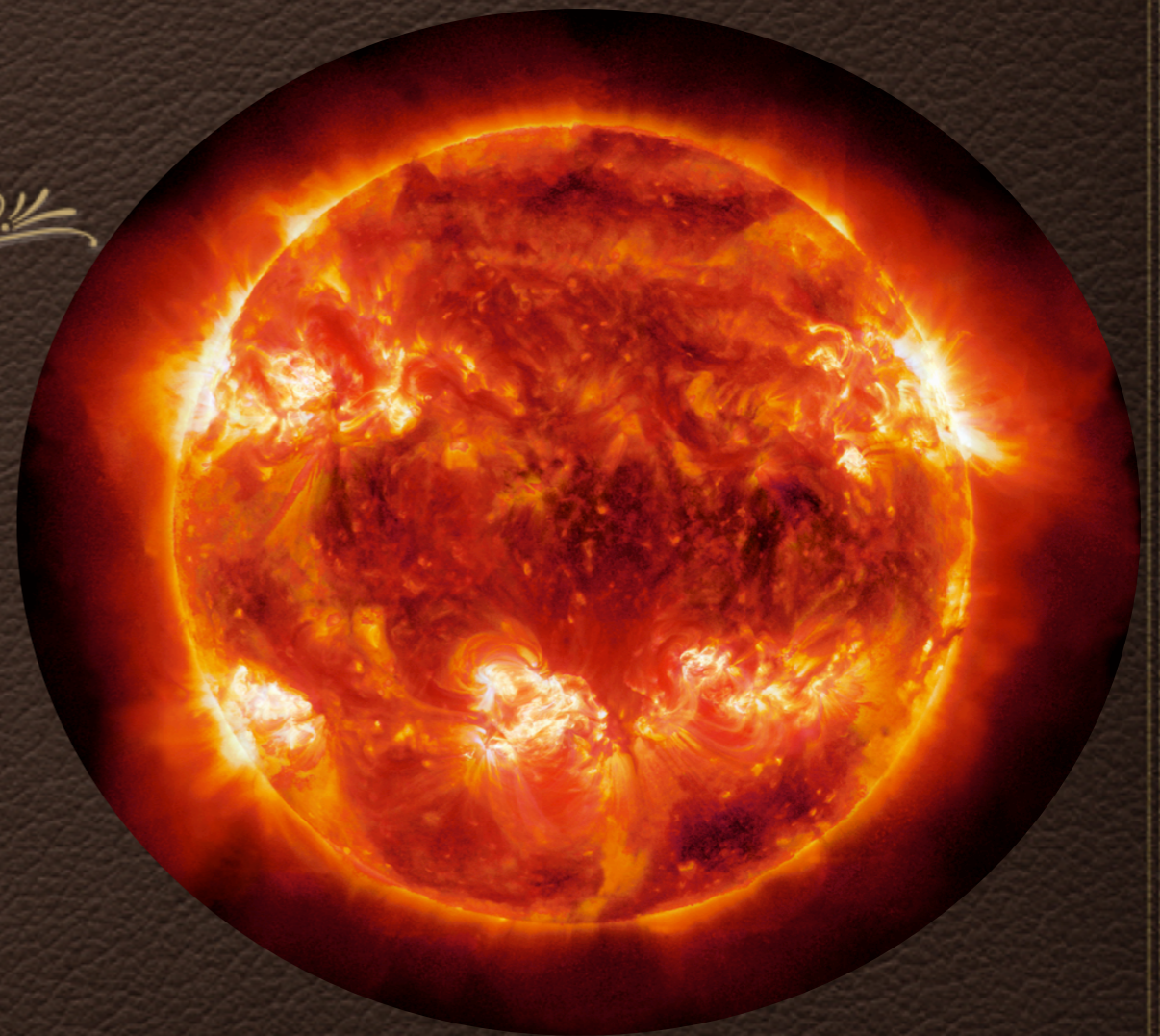


Requirements for Large Neutrino/Astrophysics Facilities

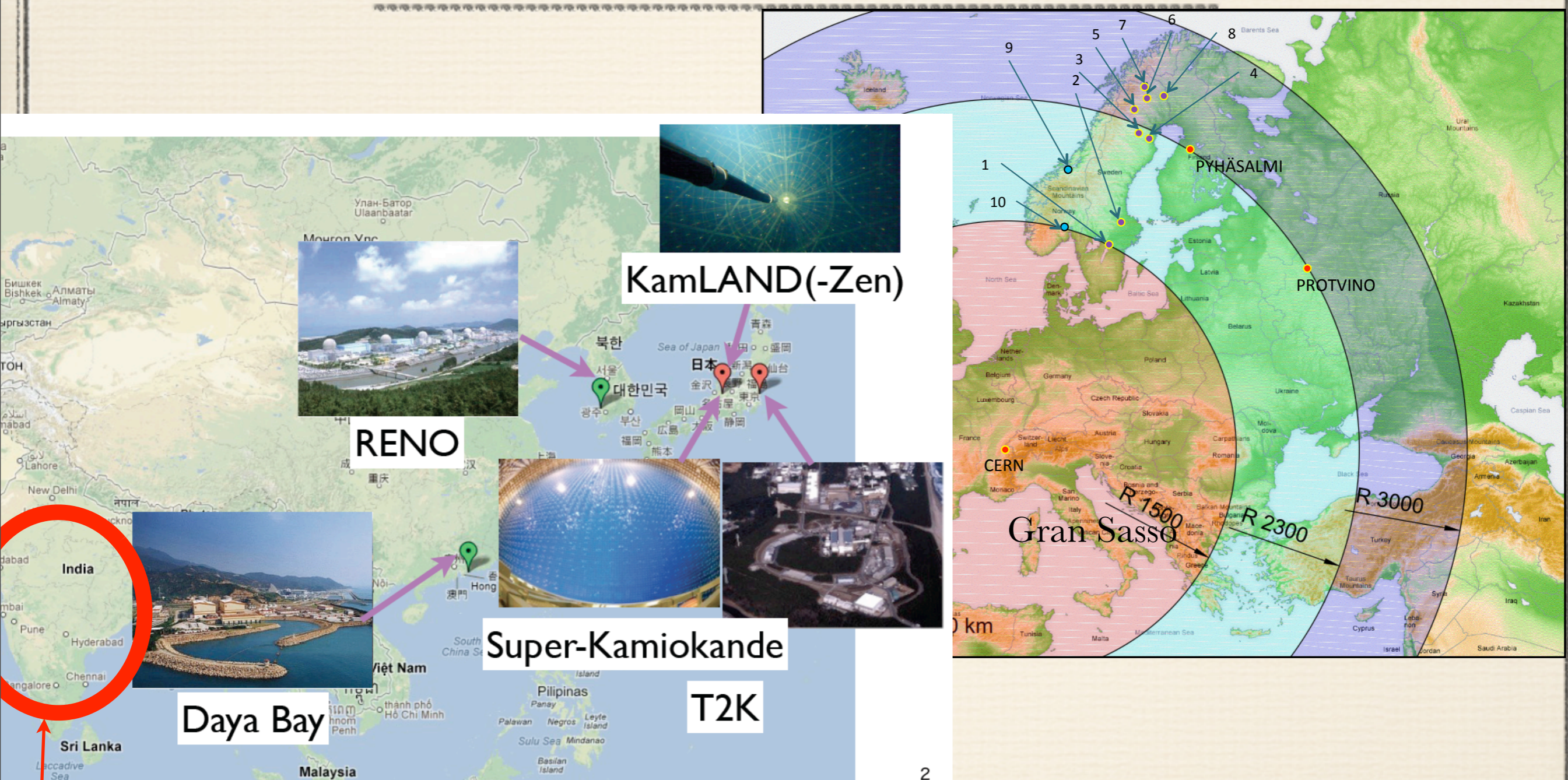


*“Snowmass” Cosmic
Frontier Meeting
SLAC, March 8th 2013
Michael Smy, UC Irvine*

Disclaimer

- ❖ I'm no real expert in underground facilities (I've visited SNOLAB, SURF, and Gran Sasso; and work at Kamioka)
- ❖ impossible to follow all relevant discussions since many were in parallel (although I tried hard by racing madly from session to session)
- ❖ this talk therefore is colored by my personal taste

Overseas Facilities



INO: ~1.2km underground

South Pole!!

Overseas Facility Physics Goals

- ❖ address ν mass hierarchy with giant detectors at
 - ❖ South Pole (PINGU) using atmospheric neutrino interactions in ice
 - ❖ ICAL@INO using atmospheric neutrino interactions in a magnetized iron calorimeter
 - ❖ Kamioka using atmospheric neutrino interactions in water
 - ❖ Daya-Bay II/Reno 50 using reactor anti-neutrino interactions in liquid scintillators
 - ❖ Pyhäsalmi using CERN beam neutrino interactions in liquid argon

Overseas Facility Physics Goals

- ❖ search for CP violation in neutrino oscillation at
 - ❖ Kamioka using the J-PARC beam
 - ❖ Pyhäsalmi using the CERN beam neutrino
- ❖ precision oscillation parameter measurements and non-standard oscillation physics at
 - ❖ Daya-Bay II/RENO-50 using reactor neutrinos
 - ❖ Kamioka using the J-PARC beam
 - ❖ Pyhäsalmi using the CERN beam neutrino

Overseas Facility Physics Goals

- ❖ search for nucleon decay at
 - ❖ Kamioka (water)
 - ❖ Pyhäsalmi (liquid argon/scintillator)
 - ❖ ICAL@INO (iron)?
 - ❖ Daya-Bay-II/RENO-50 (liquid scintillator)
- ❖ observe galactic supernova neutrino burst everywhere
- ❖ study solar neutrinos at
 - ❖ Kamioka
 - ❖ Pyhäsalmi (scintillator)
 - ❖ Daya-Bay-II/RENO-50??

Overseas Facility Physics Goals

- ❖ observe geo-antineutrinos at
 - ❖ Pyhäsalmi (liquid scintillator)
 - ❖ Daya-Bay-II (liquid scintillator)
 - ❖ RENO (liquid scintillator)
- ❖ search for neutrino-less double beta decay at
 - ❖ Pyhäsalmi (liquid scintillator)
 - ❖ Kamioka (liquid scintillator, CaF_2)
 - ❖ Gran Sasso (multiple projects)

North American Facilities

❖ SNO-LAB

❖ SURF

❖ Soudan

❖ WIPP

❖ KURF

North American Facility Physics Goals

- ❖ on top of SURF (liquid argon) using a Fermilab beam:
 - ❖ address ν mass hierarchy
 - ❖ search for CP violation in neutrino oscillation
 - ❖ precision oscillation parameter measurements
 - ❖ non-standard oscillation physics
- ❖ observe galactic supernova neutrino burst everywhere
- ❖ study solar neutrinos at
 - ❖ SNO-Lab (Nd loaded scintillator)
 - ❖ KURF (In loaded scintillator)

North American Facility Physics Goals

- ❖ oscillation parameter measurements at Soudan using Fermilab beam
- ❖ search for neutrino-less double beta decay at
 - ❖ WIPP (Xe)
 - ❖ SNOLAB (Nd, Xe)
 - ❖ SURF (Ge)
 - ❖ KURF (Ge)
- ❖ Reactor monitoring feasibility at KURF

Facility Merits

What do Neutrino Measurements Require?

- ❖ Depends on the measurement! Requirements differ widely.
- ❖ example: large liquid Argon TPC (Kate Scholberg)

Signal	Energy range	Expected Signal Rate per kton of LAr ($s^{-1} \text{ kton}^{-1}$)	
Beam neutrinos (CP violation/ mass hierarchy)	$\sim \text{GeV}$	$5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ osc } \nu_e \text{ in beam window}$	Easy to pick from bg due to beam time & direction
Proton decay	$\sim \text{GeV}$	$< 2 \times 10^{-9}$	Easy to pick from bg, but highly intolerant of bg
Atmospheric neutrinos	0.1-10 GeV	$\sim 10^{-5}$	Easy to pick, somewhat more tolerant of bg
Supernova burst neutrinos	few-50 MeV	$\sim 3 \text{ @ } 10 \text{ kpc over } \sim 30 \text{ secs}$	Potentially harder to select (esp. low energy end) <i>but arrive in a burst</i> (and bg can be well known)
Solar neutrinos	few-15 MeV	$\sim 4 \times 10^{-5}$	
Supernova relic neutrinos	20-50 MeV	$< 2 \times 10^{-9}$	

Very hard to select *and* intolerant of bg

Hard to select *and* intolerant of bg

What do Neutrino Measurements Require?

- ❖ neutrino-less double beta decay search
 - ❖ depth
 - ❖ low radioactivity environment
 - ❖ underground infrastructure: clean room facilities, crystal-growing, “cool” materials, isotope enrichment??
- ❖ solar neutrino studies
 - ❖ depth
 - ❖ low radioactivity environment
 - ❖ large, stable cavities
 - ❖ underground infrastructure

What do Neutrino Measurements Require?

- ❖ atmospheric neutrino studies & nucleon decay search
 - ❖ modest depth
 - ❖ large, stable cavities
- ❖ reactor and geo anti-neutrino studies
 - ❖ modest depth/nominal depth
 - ❖ large, stable cavities
- ❖ galactic supernova neutrino burst
 - ❖ modest depth

What do Neutrino Measurements Require?

- ❖ beam neutrino physics
 - ❖ nominal depth (or surface)
 - ❖ large, stable cavities (or buildings)
- ❖ other issues:
 - ❖ access (drive in, shaft size, elevator speeds, rock removal)
 - ❖ surface infrastructure (e.g. access)
 - ❖ underground infrastructure (e.g. cryogenics)

Intensity Frontier Discussions of Facilities

My impression:

- ❖ just starting this kind of discussion; so far we mostly discuss experiments rather than facilities
- ❖ often, each experiment seems to find its own solutions using already existing facilities and infrastructure or creating their own

Conclusion

from Alan Poon:

Underground Laboratory

Who needs an underground lab?

We do!

- The recommendation on underground laboratory from LRP 2007 has been realized (although not exactly as originally envisioned). Its importance was reaffirmed in the recent LRP 2007 implementation review
- Sanford Underground Research Facility (SURF) is a new asset for the scientific community:
 - Deepest underground laboratory in the US
 - Attracted \$75M in private funding
 - Hosting MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR (NP), LUX (HEP), and experiments from other fields
- Other facilities are also playing important roles in the field.

