

# Electroweak tests at low energy beta-beams

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University of Wisconsin–Madison, U.S.A.

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# Outline

- 1 The beta-beam concept
- 2 Low energy beta-beams
- 3 Measuring the Weinberg angle at low energy beta-beams
- 4 Conclusions

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# The beta-beam concept



Luna Serreau-Volpe

"Topical Review on Beta-beams", Cristina Volpe,  
to appear in J. Phys. G.

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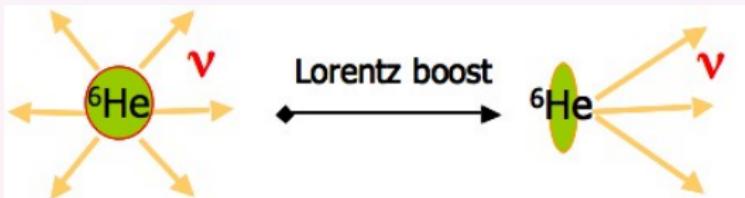


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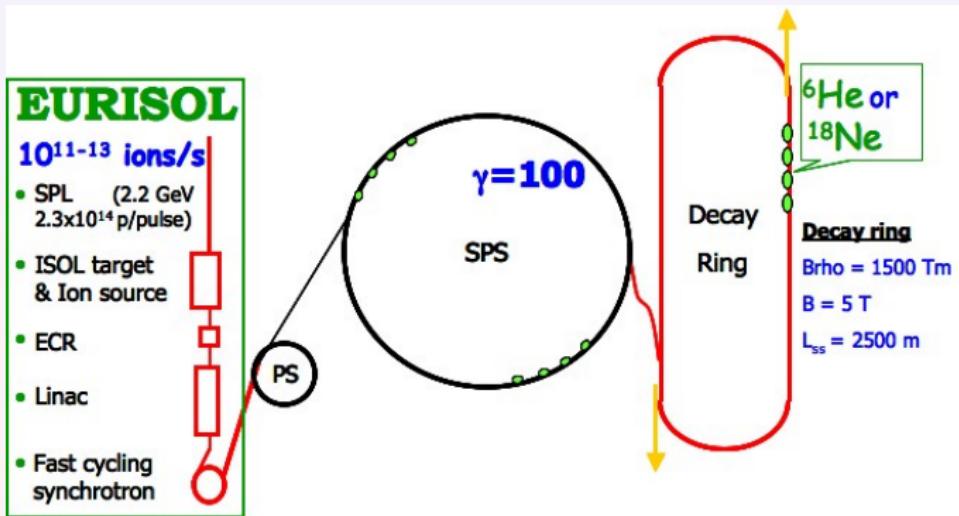
# The beta-beam concept

Original idea by P. Zucchelli, Phys. Lett. B **532** (2002):  
*Pure, collimated, well-known neutrino fluxes can be obtained by boosted ions decaying through beta-decay*



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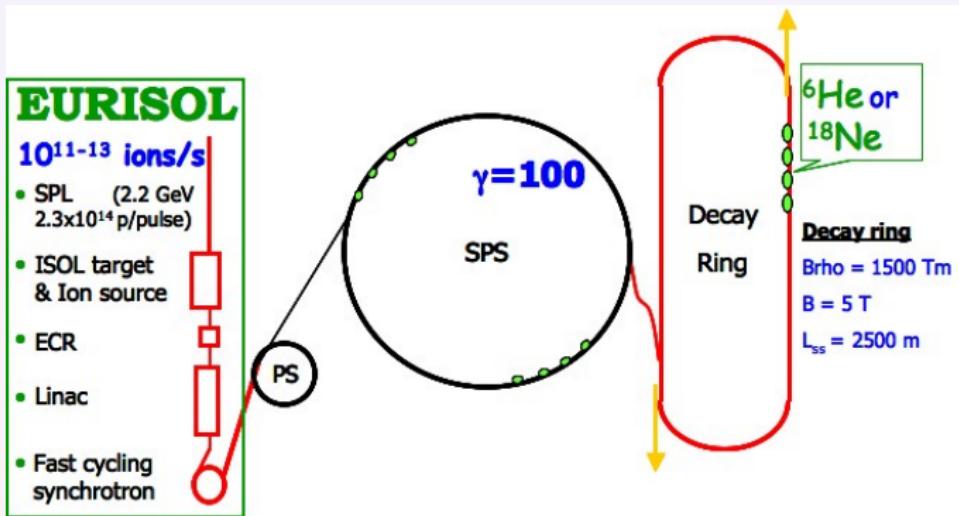
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Strong synergy with EURISOL Use CERN existing accelerator  
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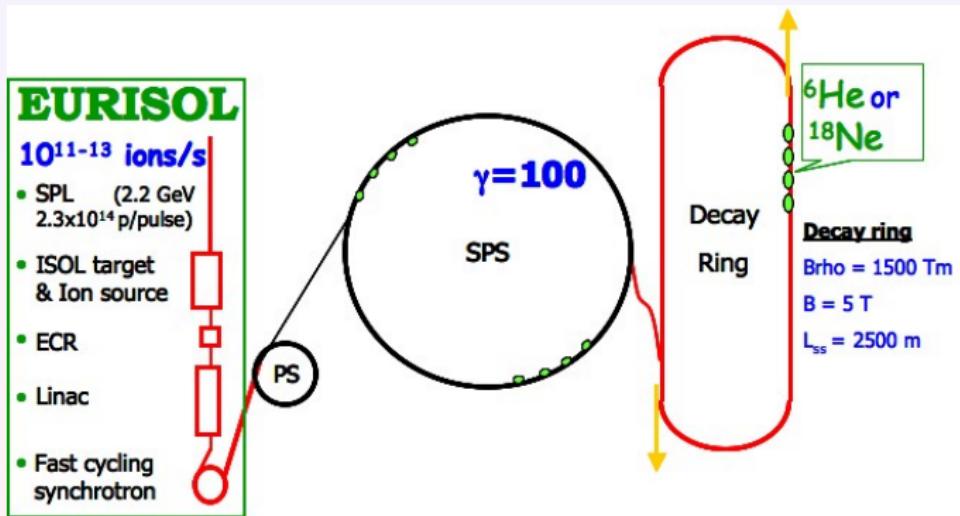
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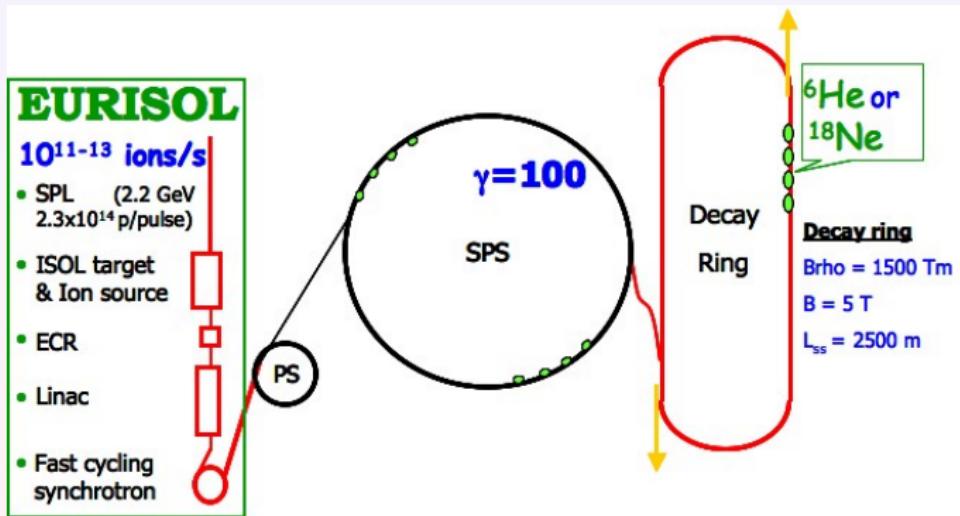
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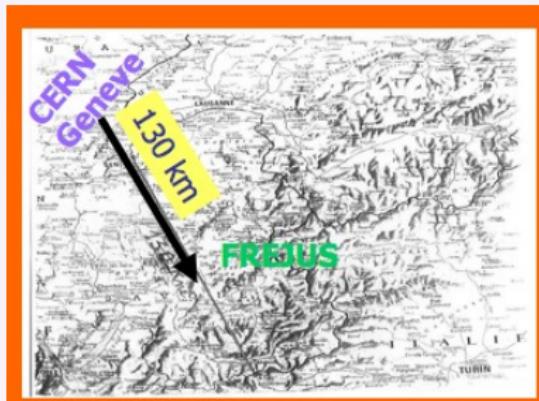
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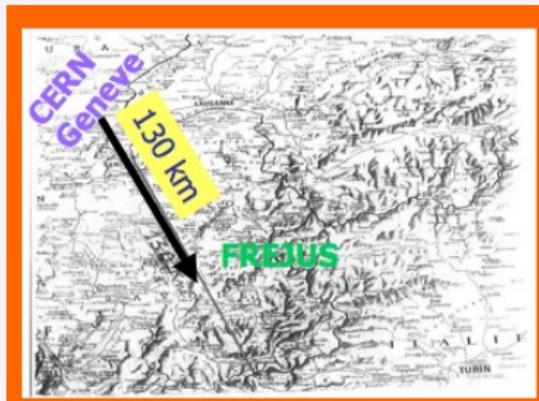
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440 kton H<sub>2</sub>O Čerenkov detector to study CP and T violation through  $\nu$  oscillations...  
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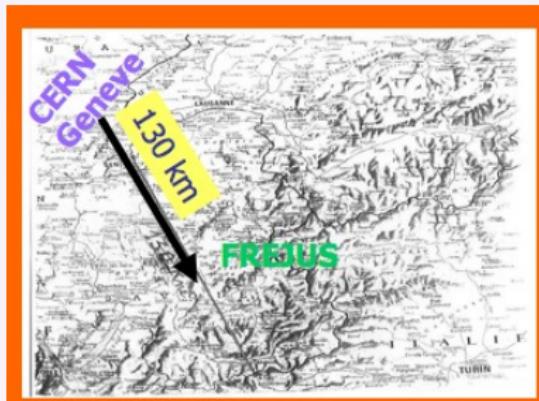
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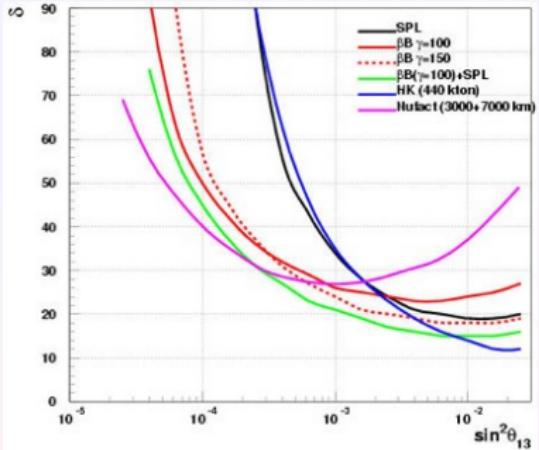
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M. Mezzetto, Talk at NUFAC05, June 2005, Rome

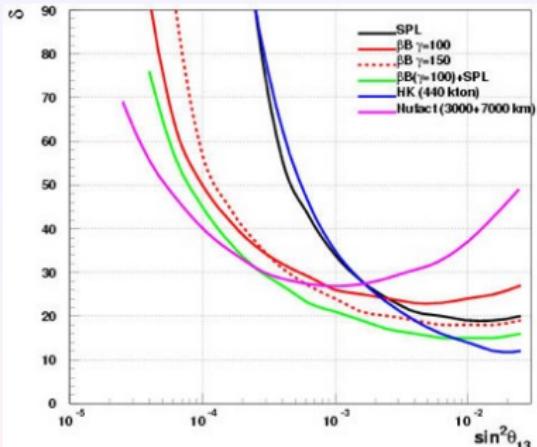
CP violation phase and  $\theta_{13}$

Explore  $\theta_{13} \sim 1^\circ$  and  $\delta \sim 20^\circ$ .

## Different regimes

- Standard  $\gamma = 100$
- High-energy  $\gamma \gg 100$
- Low energy  $\gamma = 5 - 14$

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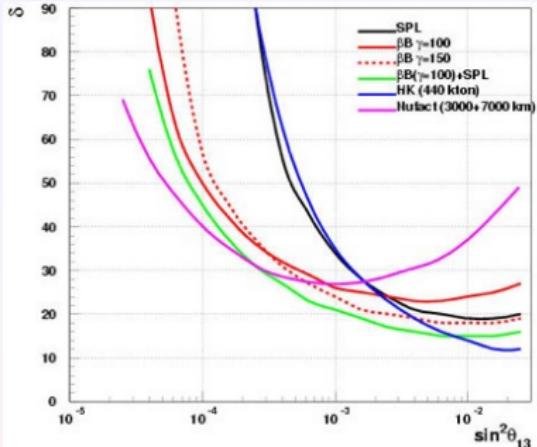
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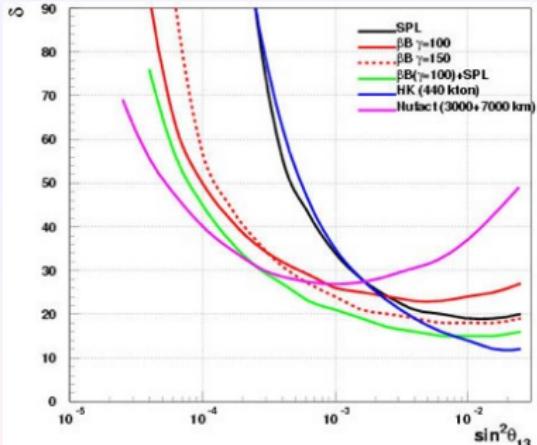
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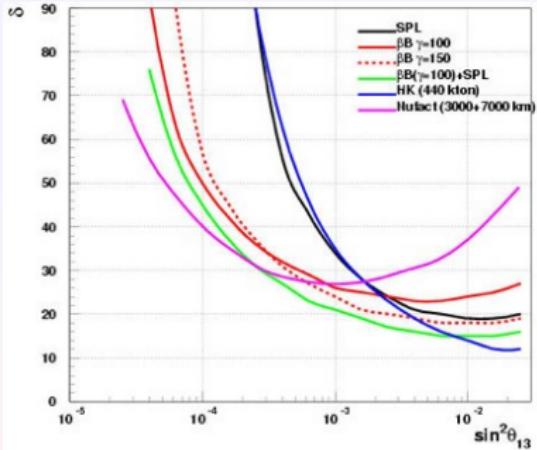
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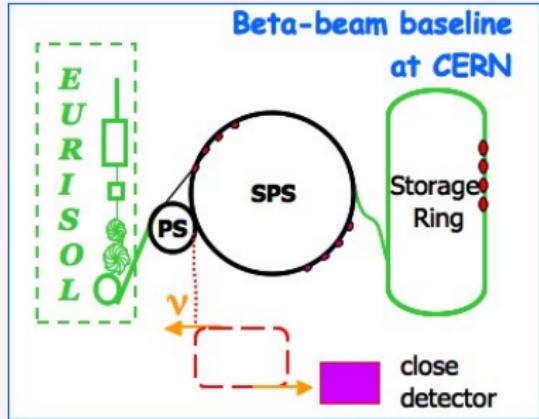
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# Low-energy beta-beams



C. Volpe, J. Phys. G. **30** (2004)

Ions accelerated in PS  
( $\gamma = 5 - 14$ )

Small ( $L_{ss} \sim 700 \text{ m}$ ) storage ring

Near ( $\sim 10 \text{ m}$ ) 1 kton  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Čerenkov detector



$(\nu_e, e^-)$  scattering

$(\nu_e, ^{16}\text{O})$  capture

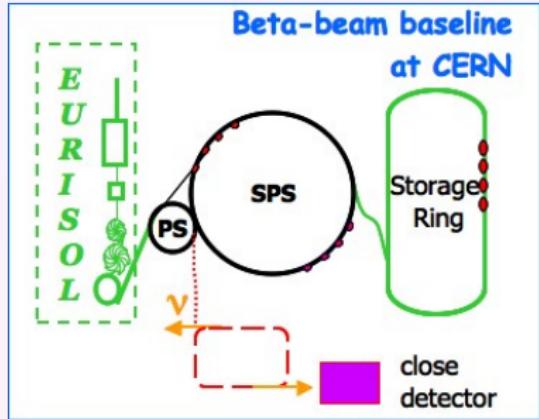


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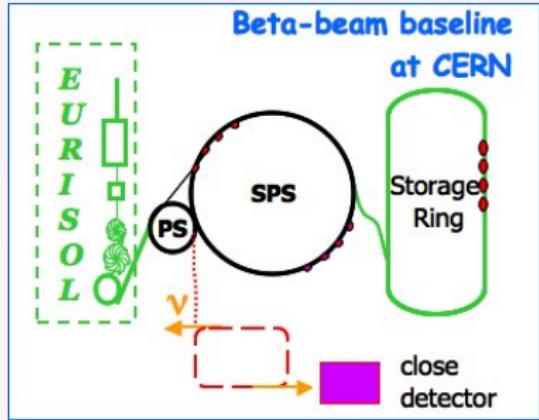


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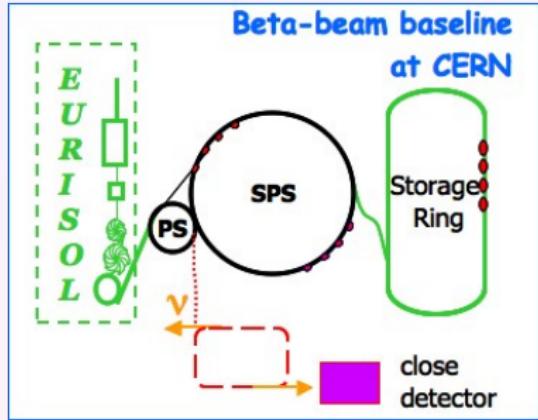


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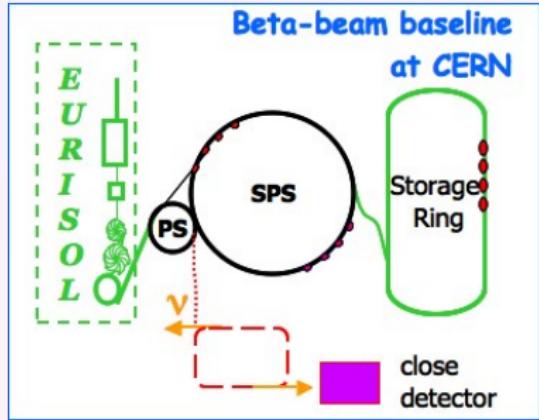


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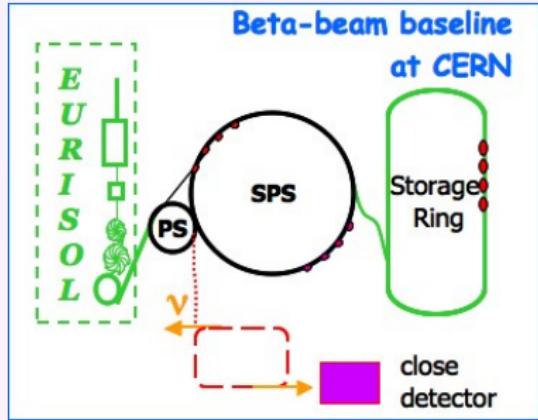


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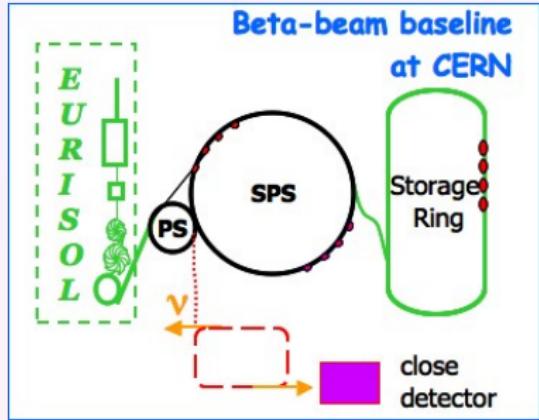


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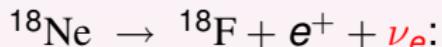
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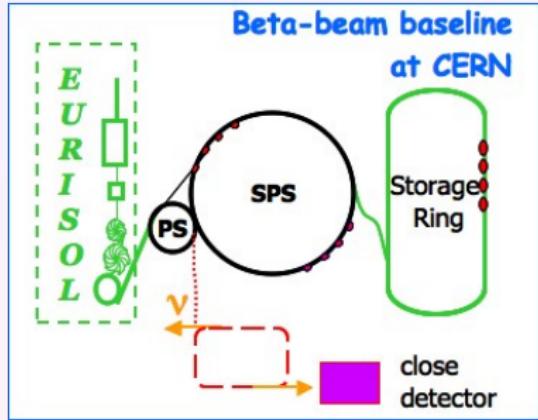


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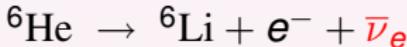
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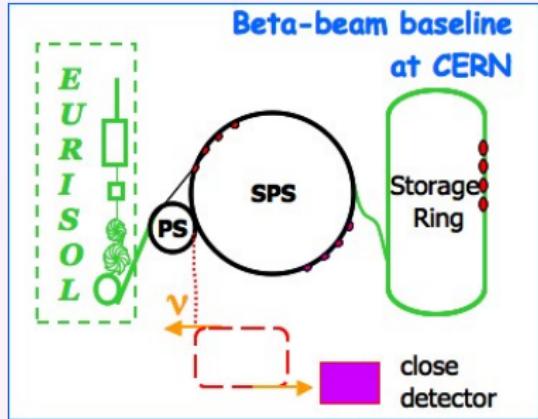


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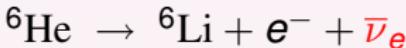
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# Low-energy beta-beams

## Rich physics program

- Neutrino-nucleus interactions: J. Serreau and C. Volpe, Phys. Rev. C **70** (2004); Coherent neutrino-nucleus scattering - A. Bueno, M. C. Carmona, J. Lozano and S. Navas, Phys. Rev. D **74** (2006);
- Neutrino magnetic moment: G. C. McLaughlin and C. Volpe, Phys. Lett. B **591** (2004);
- Electroweak tests ([this talk](#)): A. B. Balantekin, JHJ and C. Volpe, Phys. Lett. B **634** (2006);
- CVC tests ([next talk](#)): A. B. Balantekin, JHJ, R. Lazauskas and C. Volpe, Phys. Rev. D **73** (2006);
- Supernova neutrino spectra: N. Jachowicz and G. C. McLaughlin, Phys. Rev. Lett. **96** (2006);
- Review on beta-beams: C. Volpe, to appear in J. Phys. G.

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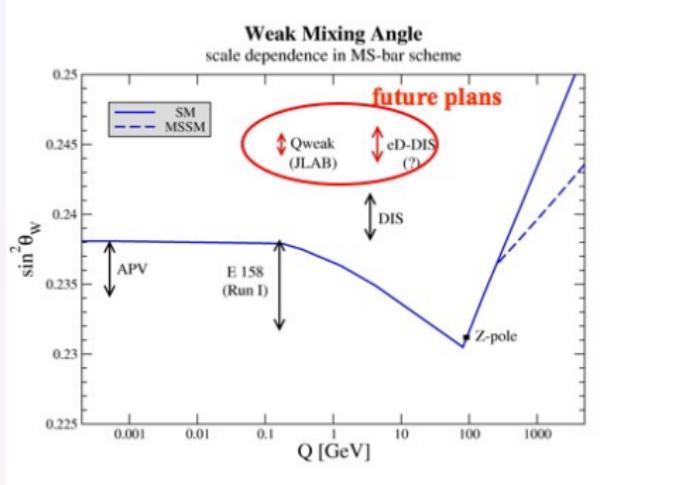


Figure credits: K. Jungmann

- APV and Møller scattering consistent with SM prediction;
- NuTeV anomaly:** NC/CC in  $(\bar{\nu}_\mu, N)$  and  $(\nu_\mu, N)$  DIS disagrees with the SM prediction by  $3\sigma$ ;
- Probing  $\sin^2 \theta_W$  through additional experiments would be very useful.

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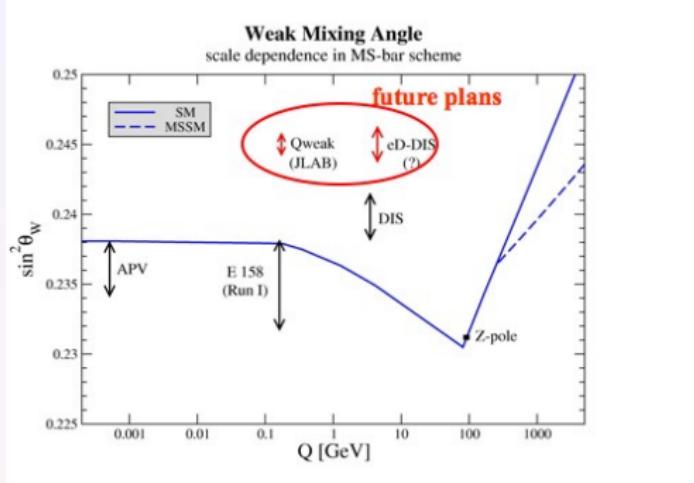


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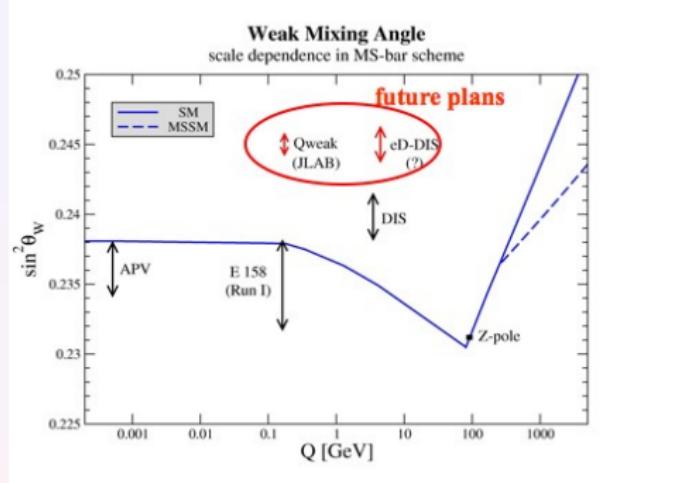


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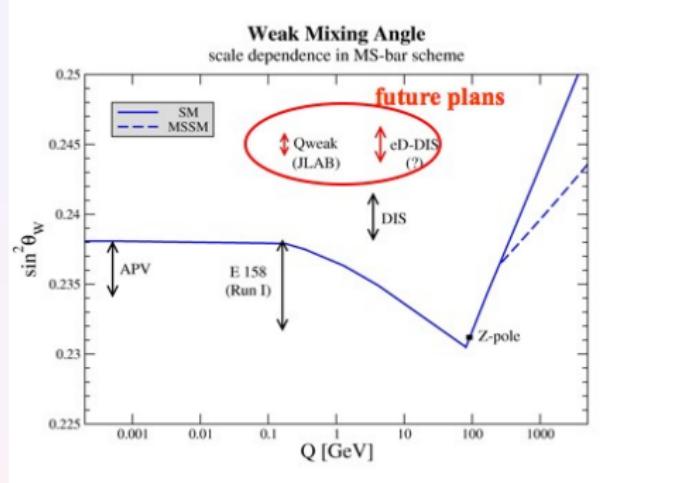
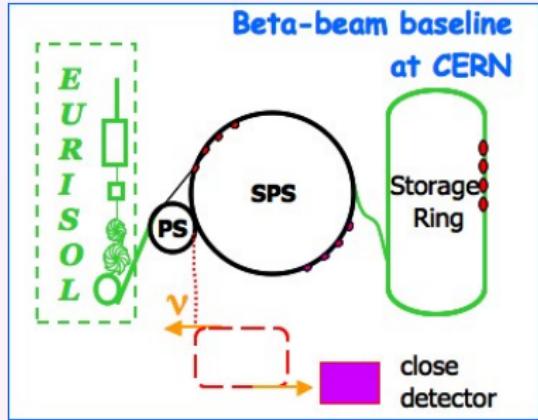


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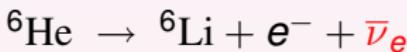
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## Neutrino electron scattering

$$\frac{d\sigma_{(\nu,e)}}{dT_e} \sim (g_V^2 + g_A^2) + (g_V^2 - g_A^2) \left(1 - \frac{T_e}{E_\nu}\right)^2 + \dots$$

$$g_V = 1/2 + 2 \sin^2 \theta_W + \dots \quad g_A = \pm 1/2 + \dots$$

Integrating over  $T_e$  and averaging over the neutrino flux  $\langle \phi_\nu \rangle$

$$\langle \sigma_{(\nu,e)} \rangle \sim -g_V(g_V + g_A) m_e \langle \phi_\nu \rangle + \frac{4}{3} (g_V^2 + g_A^2 + g_V g_A) \langle E_\nu \rangle$$

At low energy beta-beams, the number of  $(\nu, e)$  events is

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## The Weinberg angle at beta-beams

$$N(\gamma)E_0(\gamma) - g_A^2 m_e = \frac{4}{3} (g_A^2 + g_V^2 + g_V g_A) \left[ \frac{\langle E(\gamma) \rangle}{\langle \phi(\gamma) \rangle} - \frac{3}{4} m_e \right]$$

The slope tells us about  $\sin^2 \theta_W$ ;

Neutrino flux dependence on  $\gamma$ ;

$N(\gamma)E_0(\gamma)$  independent of intensity of ions and duration of measurement...  $\sigma_{NE_0}$  depends on those;

$$\Delta \chi^2(f, \Delta t) \sim \sum_{\gamma} \left[ \frac{N_{\text{data}}(\gamma) - N_{\text{exp}}(\gamma)}{\sigma_{\text{data}}(\gamma)} \right]^2$$

$$\Delta t = 3 \times 10^7 \text{ s} \quad (\text{a.k.a one year})$$

$$\bar{\nu}(\text{He}) : f = 2.7 \times 10^{12} \text{ ions/s} \quad \nu(\text{Ne}) : f = 0.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ ions/s}$$

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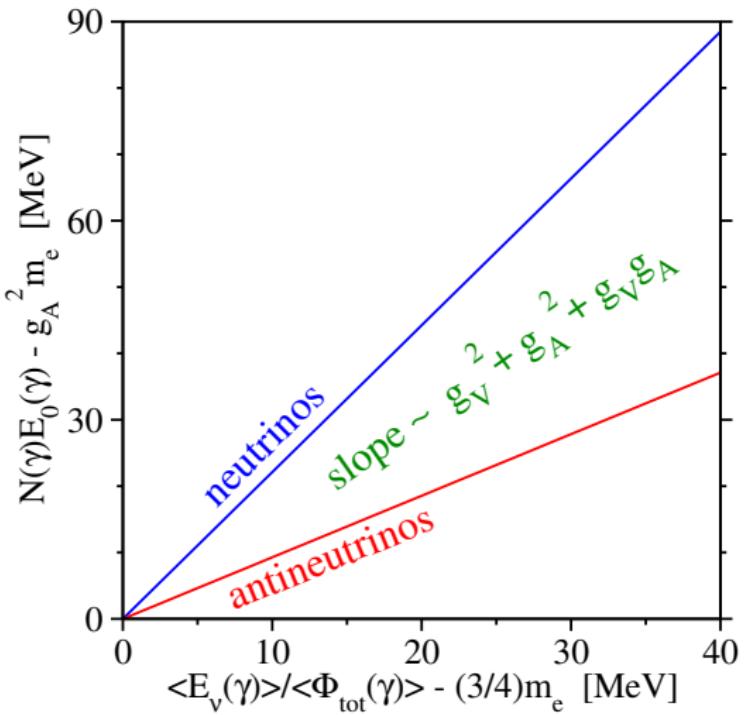
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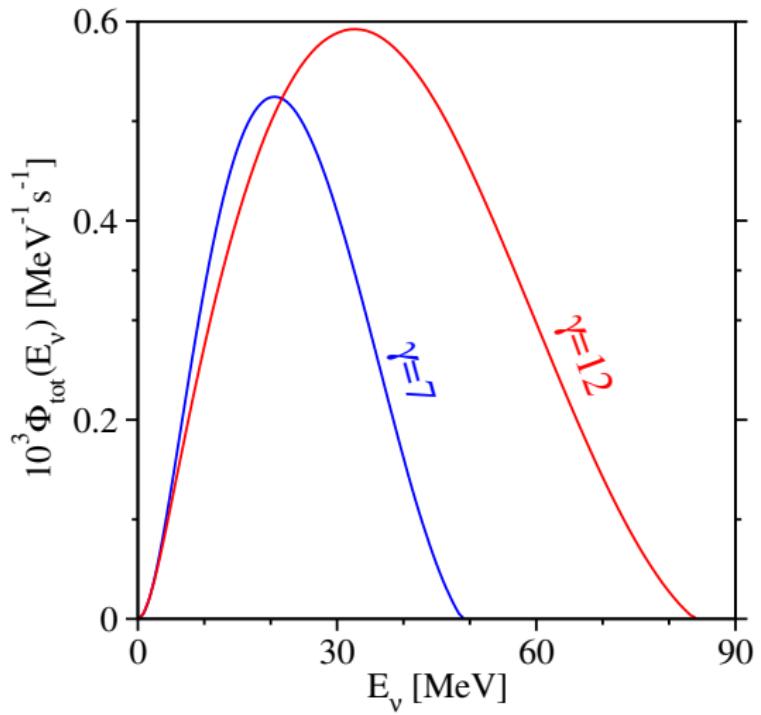
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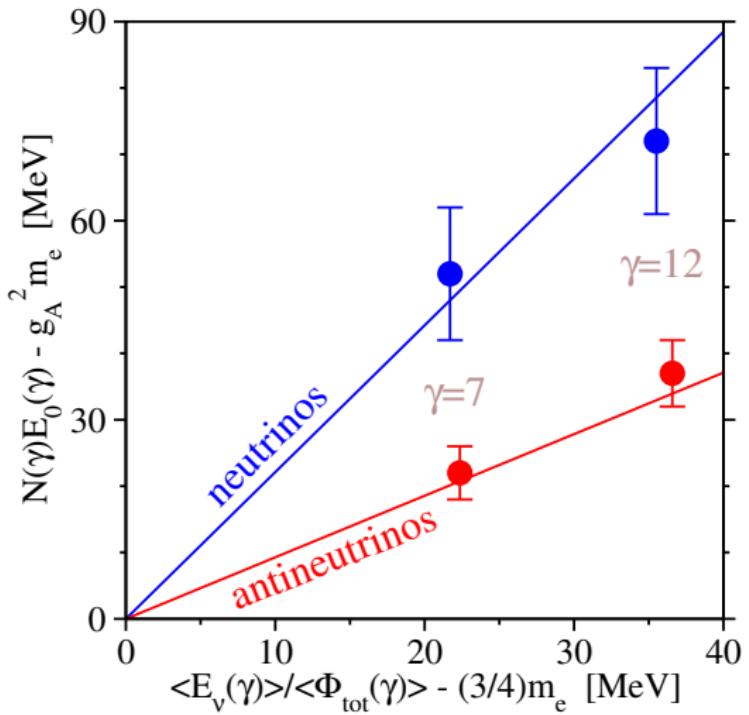
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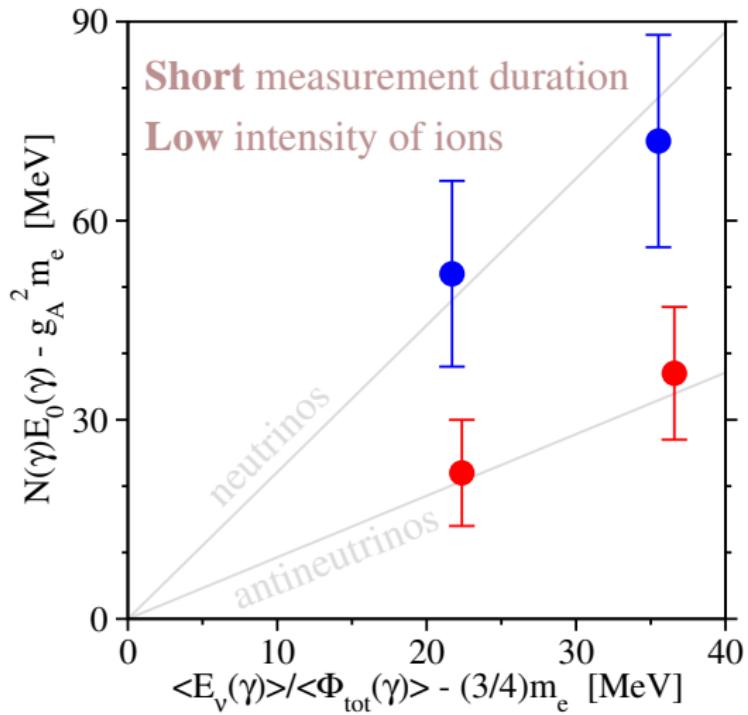
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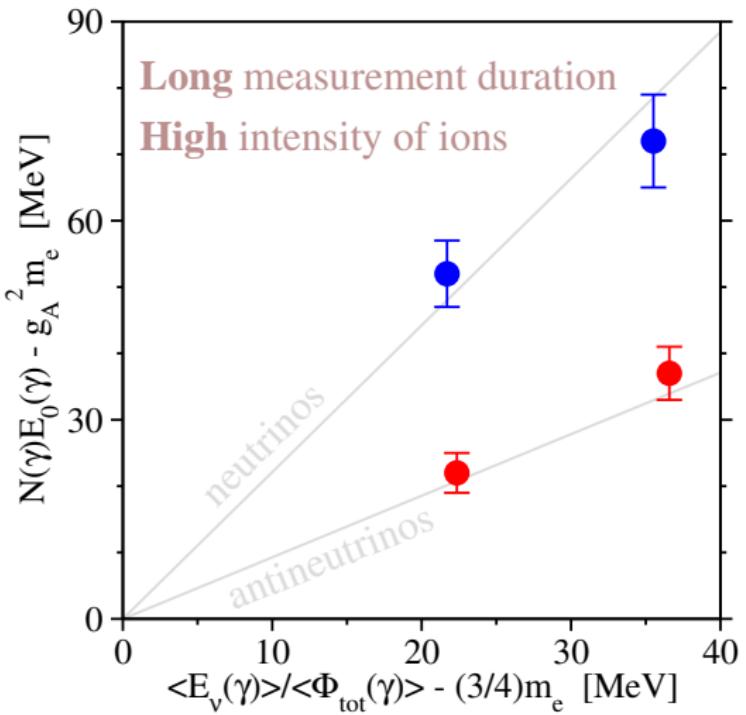
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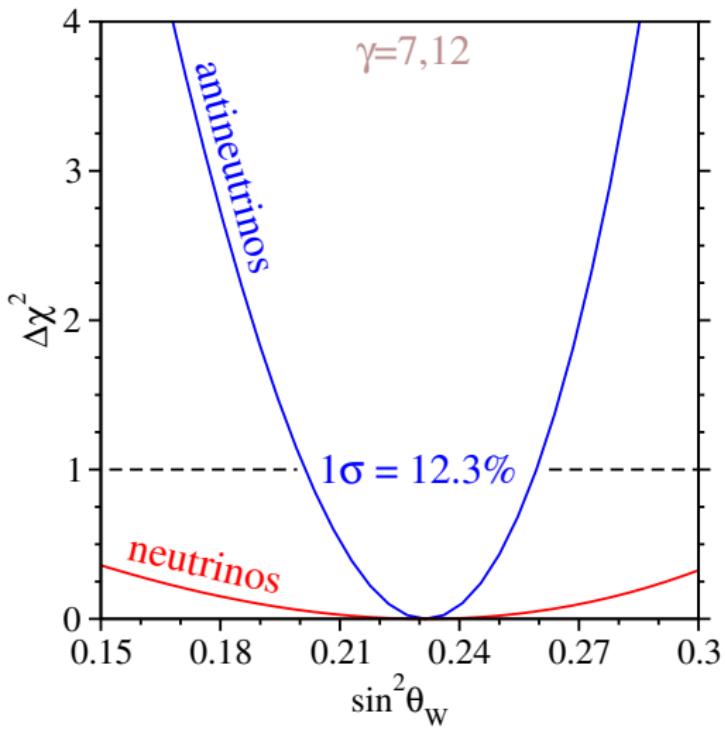
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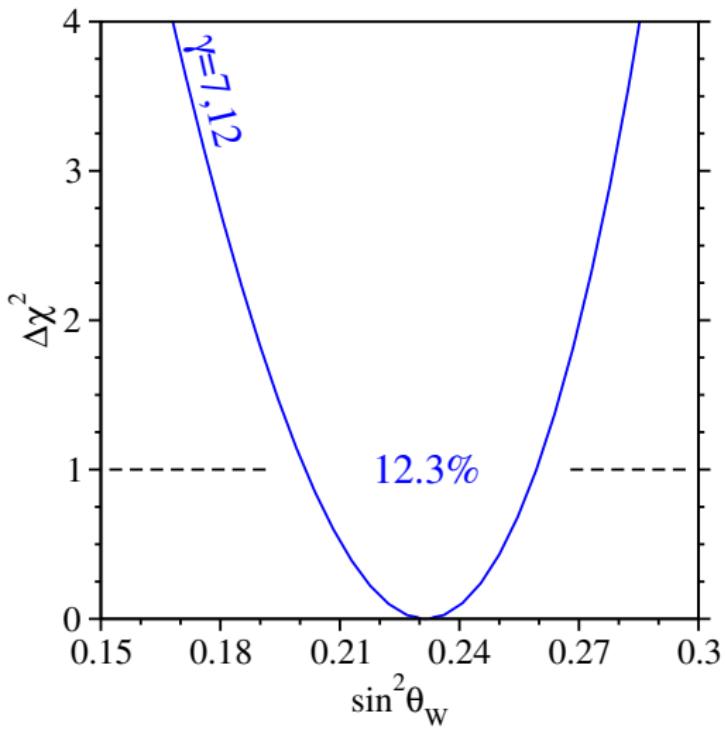
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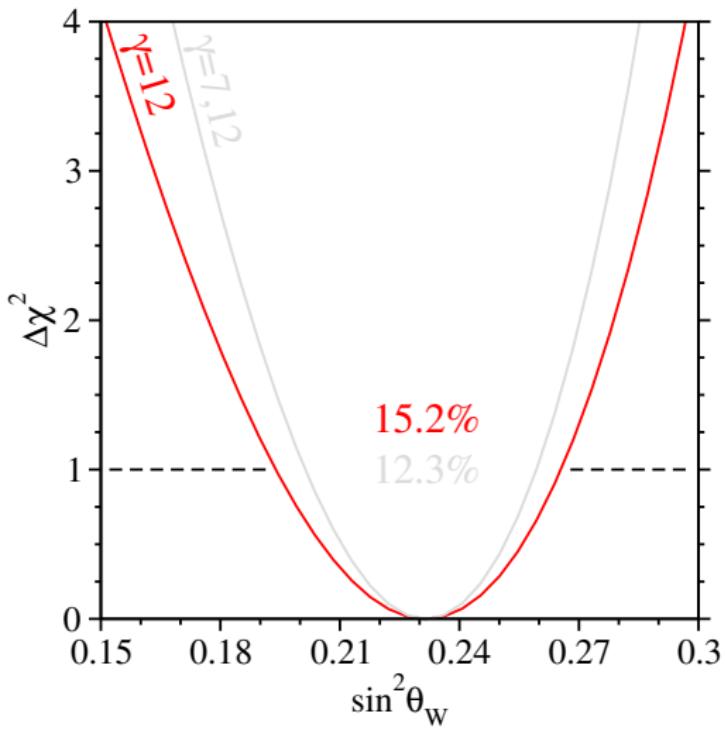
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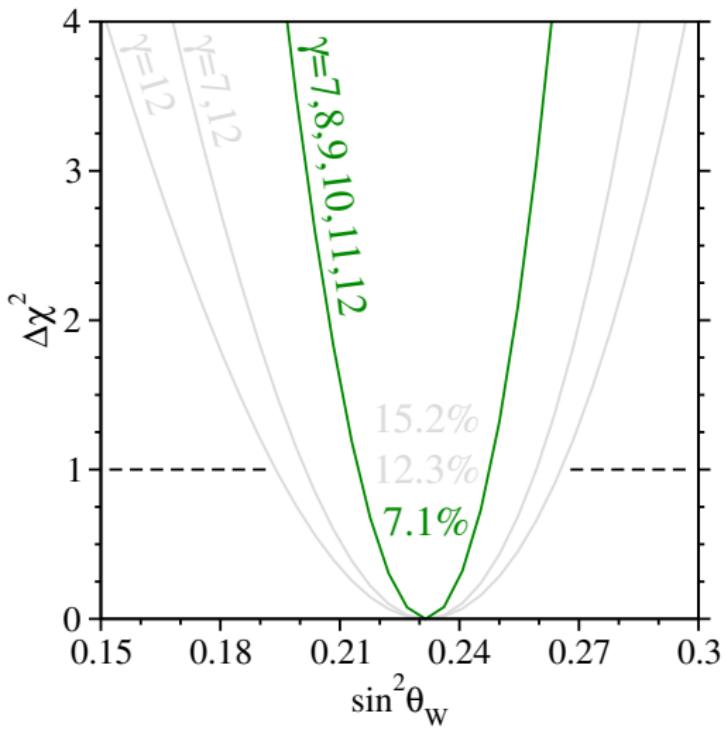
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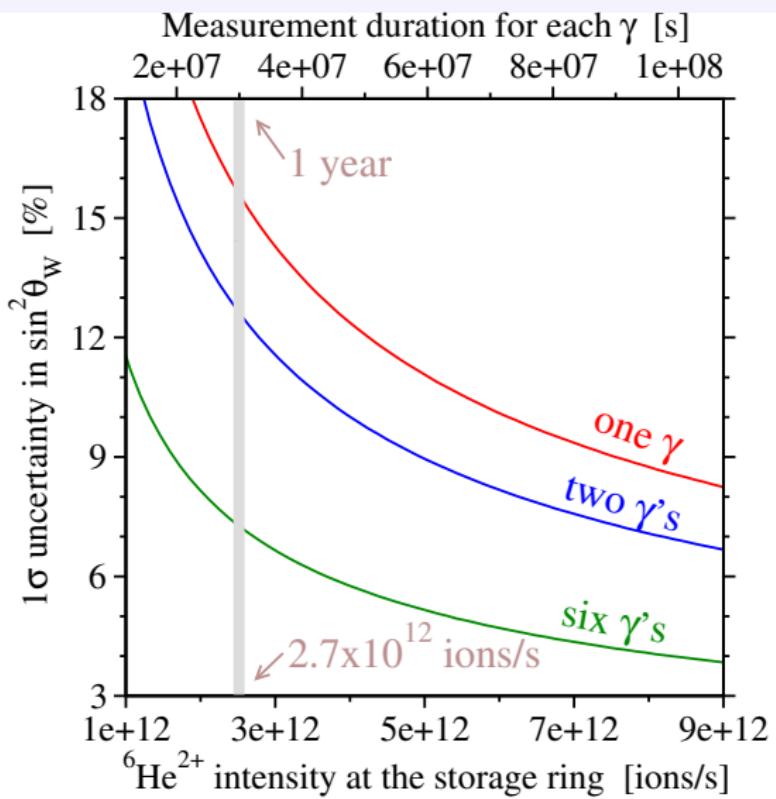
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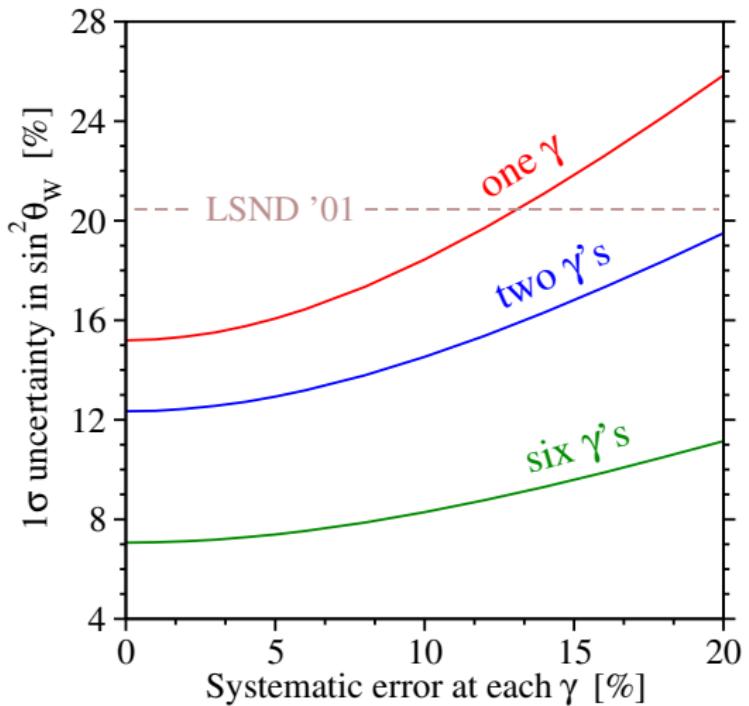












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They can be used to measure the Weinberg angle at  $Q \sim 10^{-2}$  GeV to a better precision than LSND.

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