

MAGIC BASELINE BETA BEAM

Sandhya Choubey

Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, India



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*Sanjib Kumar Agarwalla, Sandhya Choubey, and Amitava Raychaudhuri,
hep-ph/0610333*

*Sanjib Kumar Agarwalla, Amitava Raychaudhuri, and Abhijit Samanta,
hep-ph/0505015*

The “Golden Channel” ($\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu$)



$$P_{e\mu} \simeq \sin^2 \theta_{23} \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \frac{\sin^2[(1 - \hat{A})\Delta]}{(1 - \hat{A})^2}$$

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- $\alpha = \Delta m_{21}^2 / \Delta m_{31}^2$, $\hat{A} = A / \Delta m_{31}^2$
- $\Delta = \Delta m_{31}^2 L / 4E$, $A = \pm 2\sqrt{2}G_F n_e E$
- A is positive for neutrinos
- A is negative for antineutrinos

Cervera *et al.*, hep-ph/0002108

Freund, Huber, Lindner, hep-ph/0105071



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● Depends on θ_{13} , δ_{CP} and $\text{sgn}(\Delta m_{31}^2)$ and hence can measure them all simultaneously: **GOLDEN**

● This dependence however brings in the problem of **PARAMETER DEGENERACIES**



Degeneracies in the Golden Channel



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● Octant of θ_{23} Degeneracy

Fogli, Lisi, hep-ph/9604415

● $\text{Sgn}(\Delta m_{31}^2) - \delta_{CP}$ Degeneracy

Minakata, Nunokawa, hep-ph/0108085

● Intrinsic $(\delta_{CP}, \theta_{13})$ Degeneracy

Burguet-Castell, Gavela, Gomez-Cadenas, Hernandez, Mena, hep-ph/0103258



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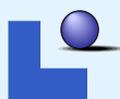
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Degeneracies create Clone Solutions



Killing the Clones at The Magic Baseline



The Magic Baseline



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• If $\sin(\hat{A}\Delta) \simeq 0$



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$$\sin(\hat{A}\Delta) \simeq 0$$

\Rightarrow

$$L_{magic} \simeq 7690 \text{ km}$$

Barger, Marfatia, Whisnant, hep-ph/0112119

Huber, Winter, hep-ph/0301257

Smirnov, hep-ph/0610198





Near-Resonant Matter Effects



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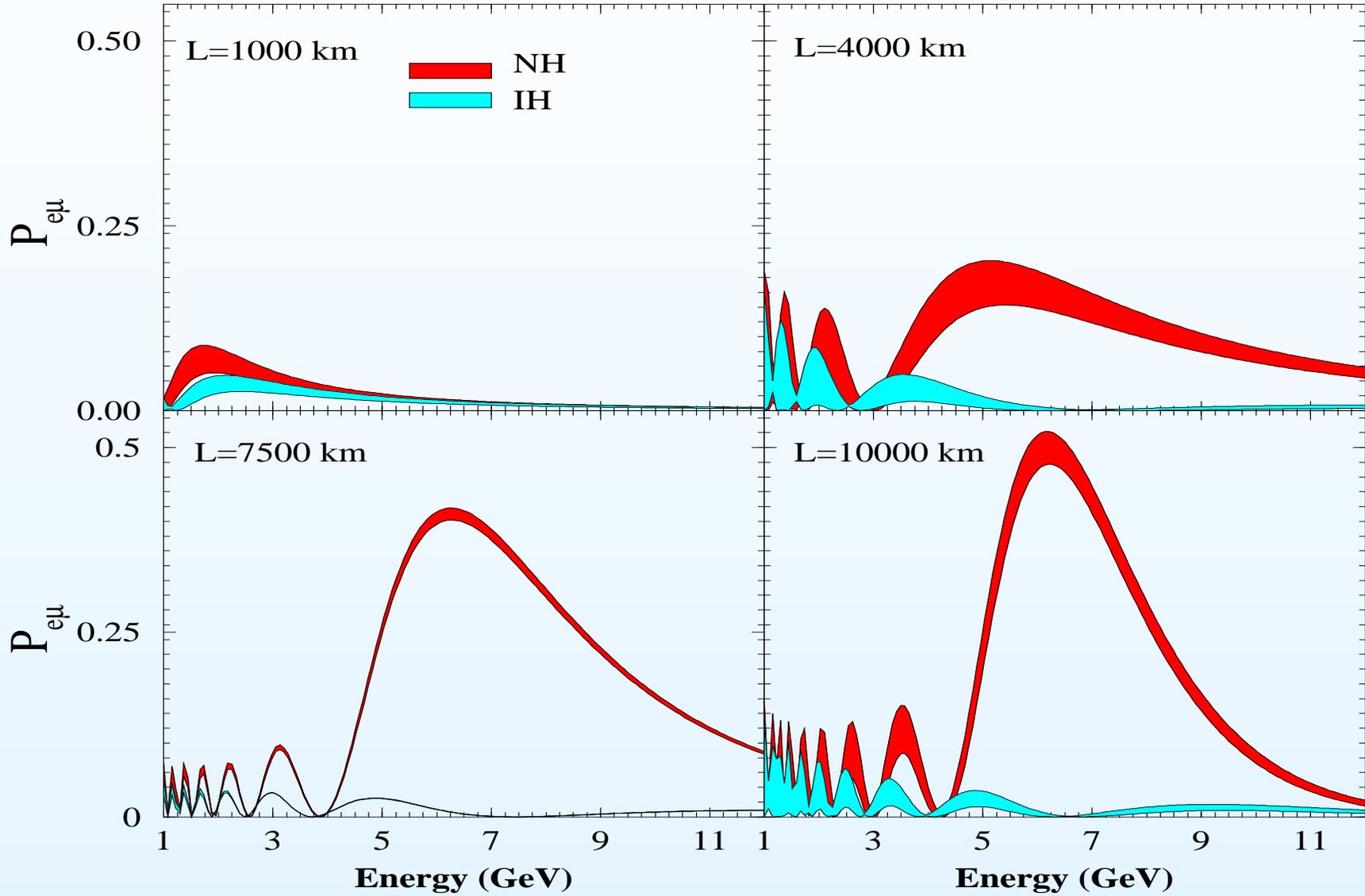
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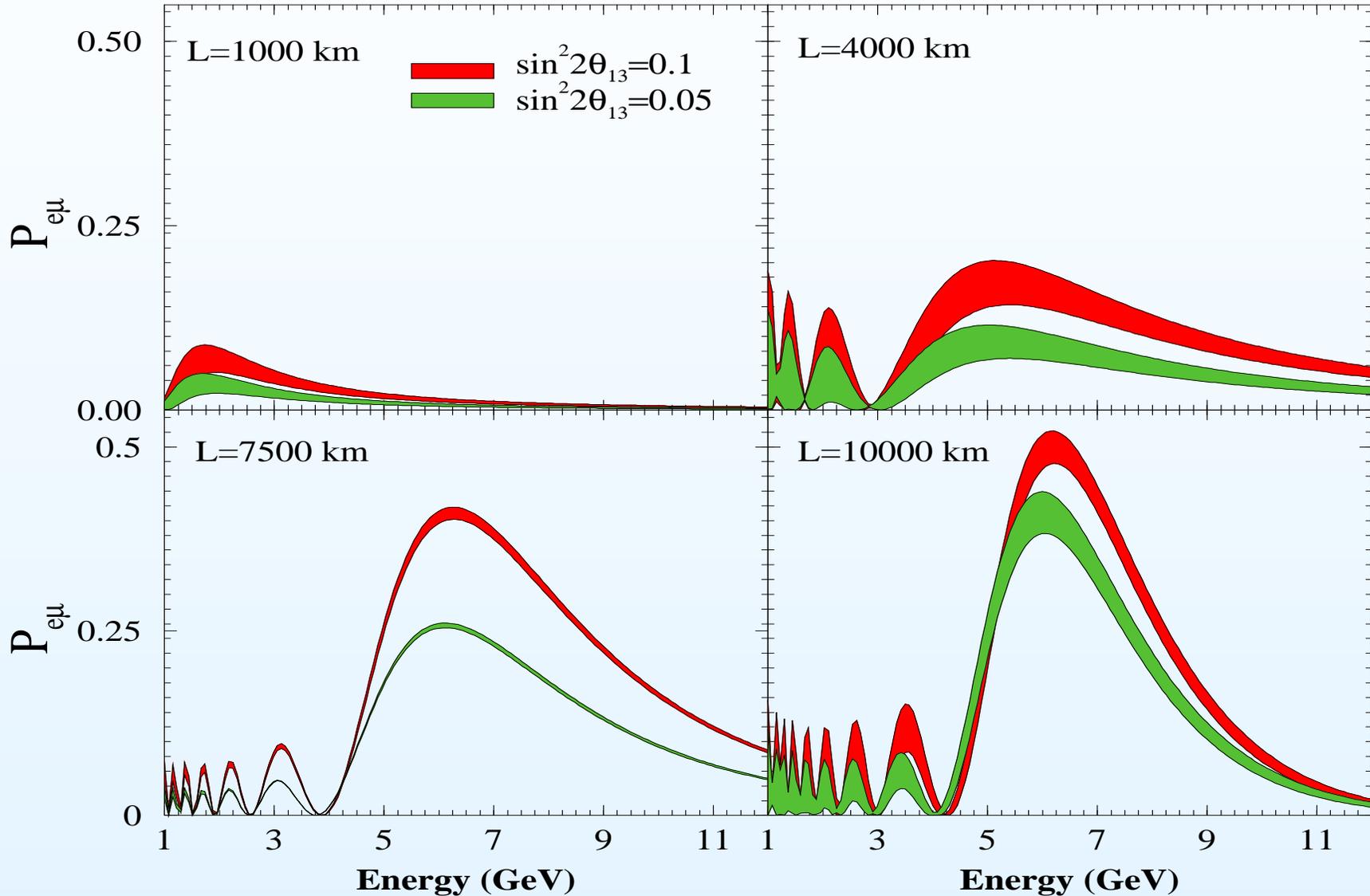
● At the magic baseline, largest matter effects will come when $E \simeq 6 \text{ GeV}$

The Probability



Agarwalla, S.C., Raychaudhuri, hep-ph/0610333

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- So the Beta-Beam itself must be different – it must be a multi-GeV beam and that's good for matter effects!!

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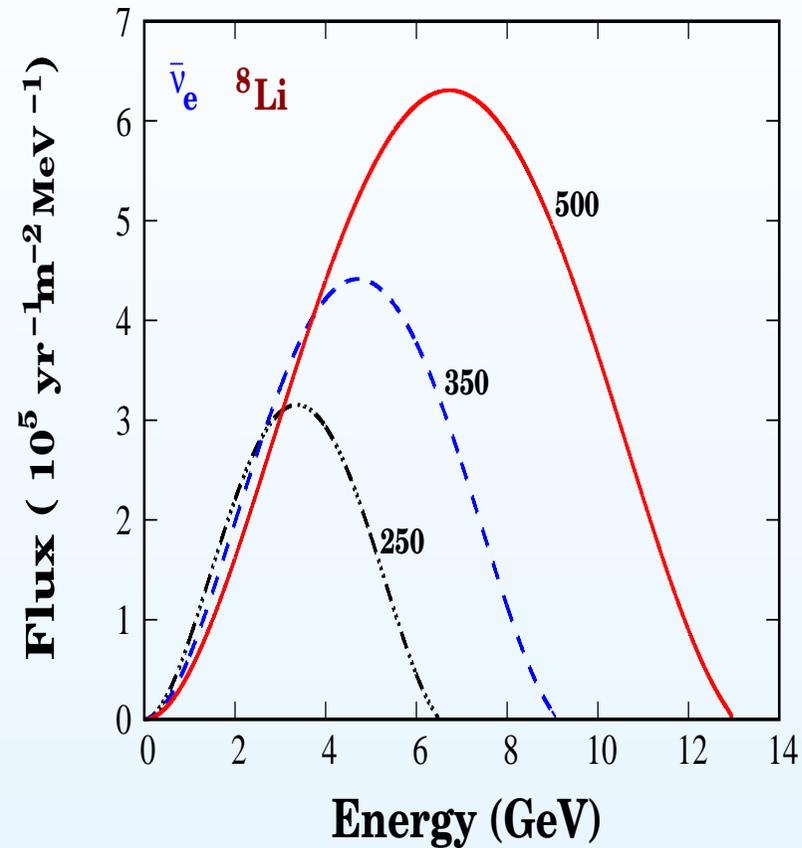
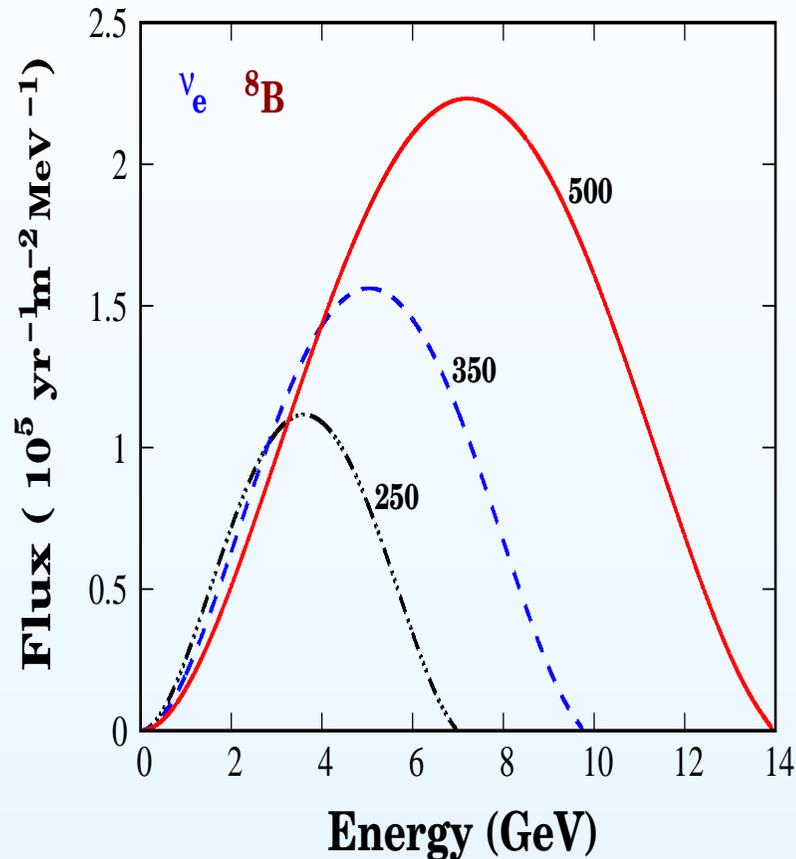
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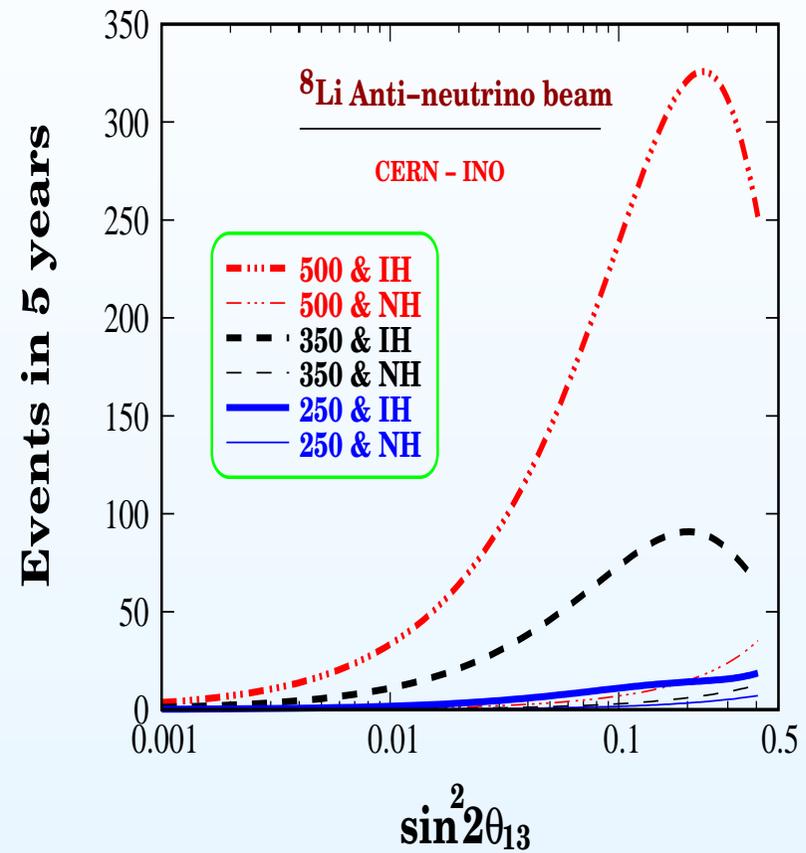
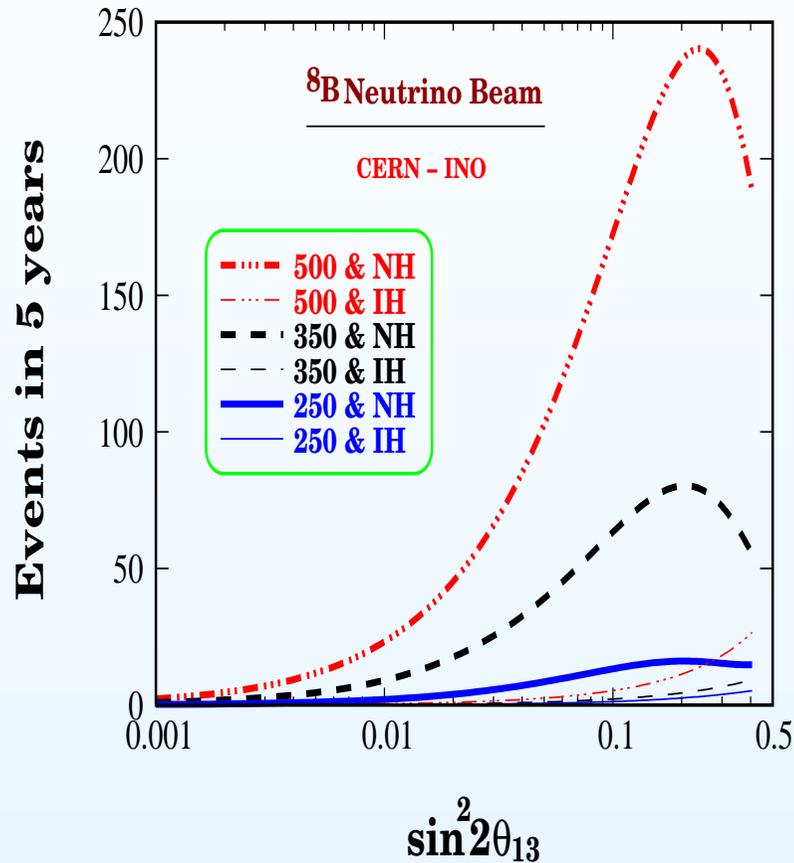
The CERN-INO Beta-Beam Experiment



Agarwalla, SC, Raychaudhuri, hep-ph/0610333

● Flux peaks at $E \simeq 6 \text{ GeV}$ for $\gamma = 350 - 500$ making this a near-magic baseline as well as near-resonant Beta-Beam experiment

The CERN-INO Beta-Beam Experiment



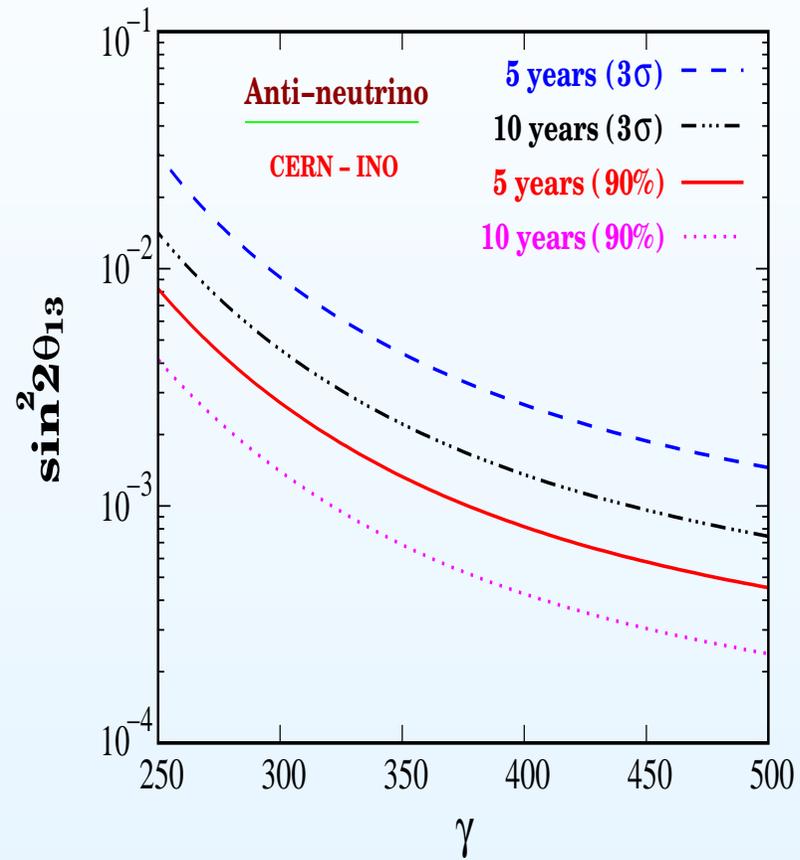
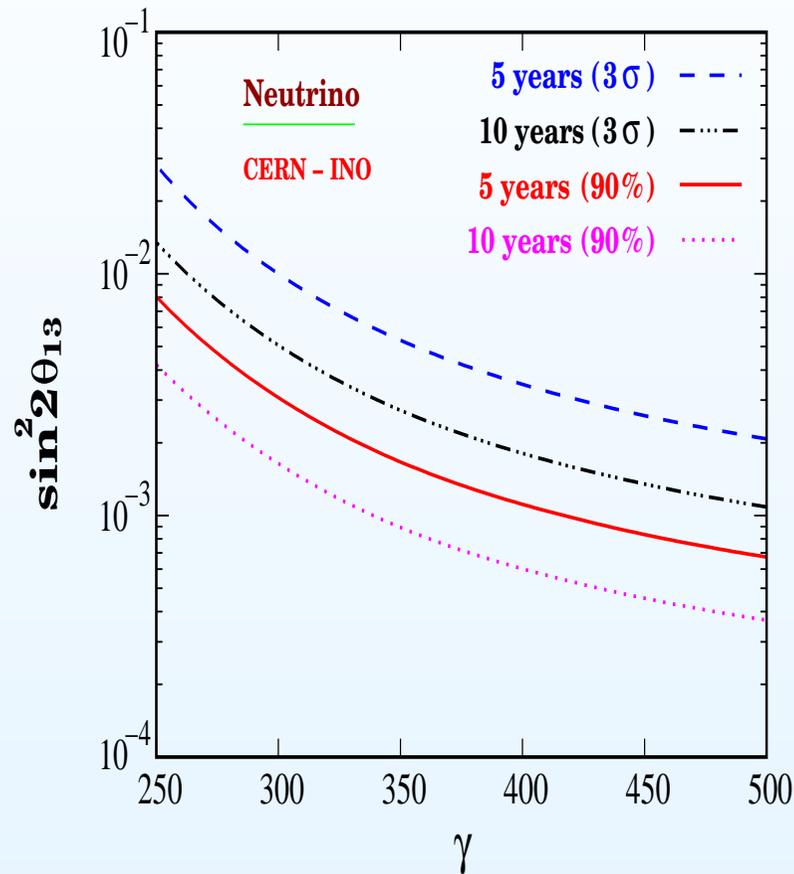
Agarwalla, SC, Raychaudhuri, hep-ph/0610333

The rate shows a sharp dependence on the **hierarchy** and θ_{13}

The CERN-INO Beta-Beam Experiment



Sensitivity to θ_{13}



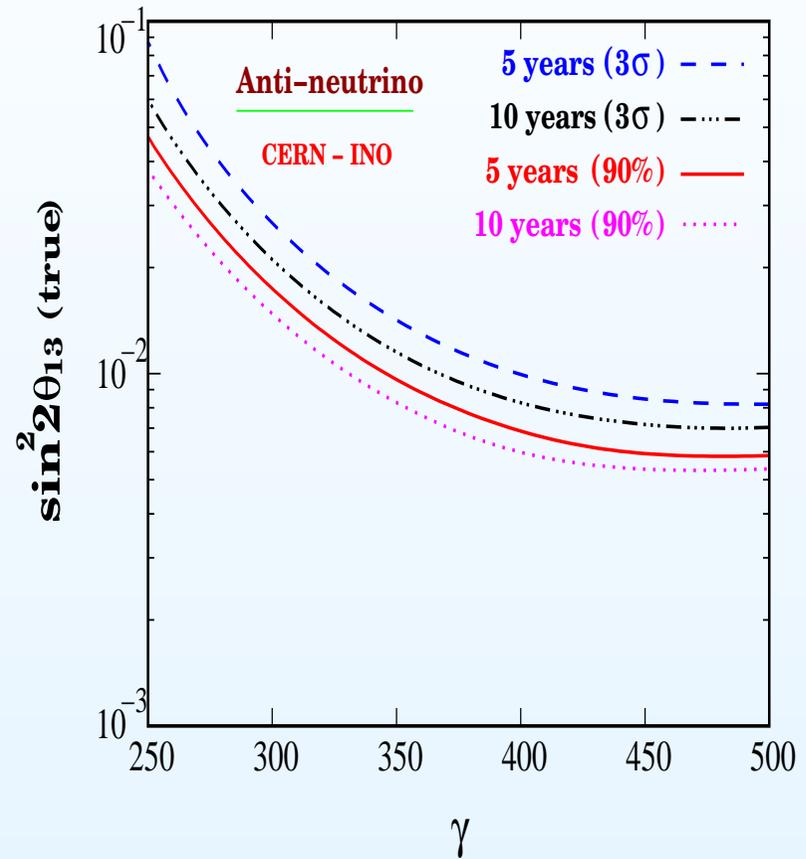
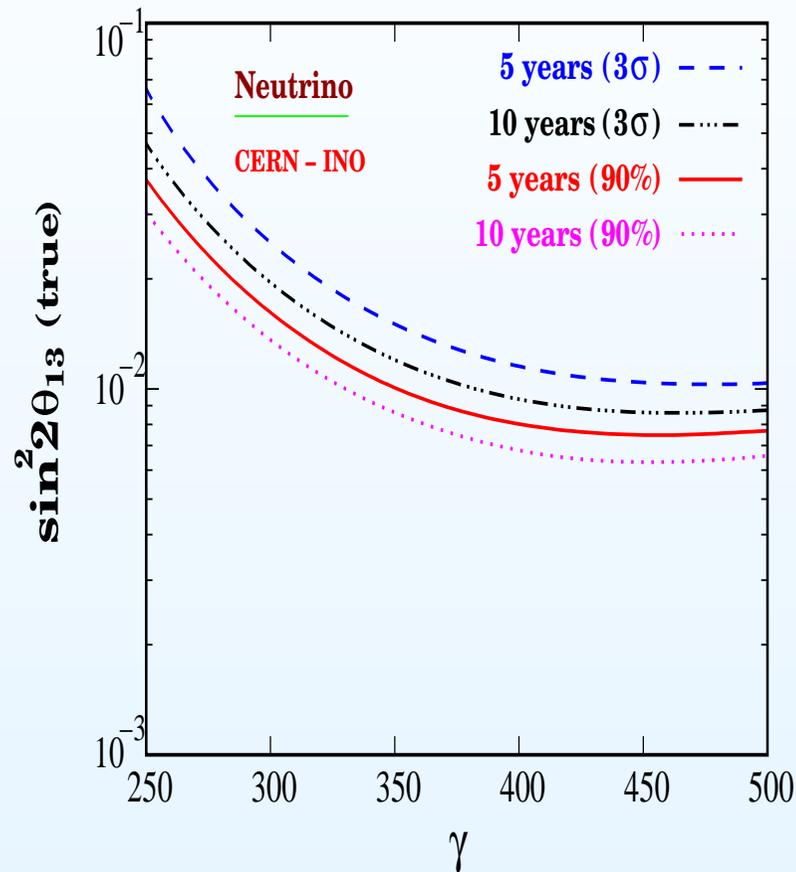
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At 3σ , $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} < 8.5 \times 10^{-4}$ (1.5×10^{-3}) with 80% detection efficiency and 10(5) years data



The CERN-INO Beta-Beam Experiment

Sensitivity to $sgn(\Delta m_{31}^2)$



Agarwalla, SC, Raychaudhuri, hep-ph/0610333

At 3σ , $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} < 8.5 \times 10^{-3}$ (9.8×10^{-3}) with 80% detection efficiency and 10(5) years data



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- Near-resonant matter effect gives largest possible $P_{e\mu} \Rightarrow$ enough statistics even though flux is smaller since its a Beta-Beam at 7152 km.
- The CERN-INO Beta-Beam experiment (Beta-INO) is expected to give sensitivity to θ_{13} and $sgn(\Delta m_{31}^2)$ better than all other rival proposals, apart from a high performance neutrino factory.