The LAGUNA project (Large Apparatus studying Grand Unification and Neutrino Astrophysics)

Agnieszka Zalewska – IFJ PAN, Poland

Zakopane, 21.06.2007

What is LAGUNA

Detector concepts

Research program

Localization of the future large European laboratory

What happens outside Europe?

What is LAGUNA?

The European project „Large Apparatus studying Grand Unification and Neutrino Astrophysics" aiming at defining and realizing this research programme in Europe.

It includes the majority of European groups interested in the construction of the very massive detector (10^5 – 10^6 tons) realized in one of the three technologies using liquids: water, liquid argon and liquid scintillator.

No one of the existing European underground laboratories is able to host such a huge detector → a new large underground infrastructure is needed.

The group applied for the RI Design Study in the framework of FP7 (2.05.2007) with the main goal to study possible localizations of the future laboratory together with further R&D for the proposed detector technologies.

The ApPEC roadmap, January 2007

Field/ Experiments	Cost scale (M€)	Desirable start of construction	Remarks
Dark Matter Search: Low background experiments with 1-ton mass	60-100 M€	2011-2013	2 experiments (different nuclei, different techniques), e.g. 1 bolometric, 1 noble liquid; more than 2 worldwide.
Proton decay and low energy neutrino astronomy: Large infrastructure for p-decay and ν astronomy on the 100kt-1Mton scale	400-800 M€	2011-2013	- multi-purpose - 3 different techniques; large synergy between them. - needs huge new excavation - expenditures likely also after 2015 - worldwide sharing - possibly also accelerator neutrinos in long baseline experiments
The high energy universe: *Gamma rays:* Cherenkov Telescope Array CTA	100 M€ (South) 50 M€ (North)	first site in 2010	Physics potential well defined by rich physics from present gamma experiments
Charged Cosmic Rays: Auger North	85 M€	2009	Confirmation of physics potential from Auger South results expected in 2007
Neutrinos: KM3NeT	300 M€	2011	FP6 design study. Confirmation of physics potential from IceCube and gamma ray telescopes expected in 2008-2010
Gravitational Waves: Third generation interferometer	250-300 M€	Civil engineering 2012	Conceived as underground laboratory

The ApPEC roadmap, January 2007

“We recommend that a new large European infrastructure is put forward, as a future international multi-purpose facility on the 100’000-1’000’000 tons scale for improved studies of proton decay and of low-energy neutrinos from astrophysical origin. The three detection techniques being studied for such large detectors in Europe, Water-Cherenkov, Liquid Scintillator and Liquid Argon, should be evaluated in the context of a common design study, which should also address the underground infrastructure, and the possibility of an eventual detection of future accelerator neutrino beams. This design study should take into account worldwide efforts and converge, on a time scale of 2010, to a common proposal.”

COLLABORATIVE PROJECT

2.05.2007

Design Study

FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES-2007-1

Proposal title (max 200 characters)	**Design of a pan-European Infrastructure for Large Apparatus studying Grand Unification and Neutrino Astrophysics**
Proposal acronym	**LAGUNA**
Type of funding scheme	RI design study implemented as Collaborative Project
Work programme topics addressed	Deep underground science, particle physics, astroparticle physics
Name of the coordinating person	**Prof. André Rubbia**

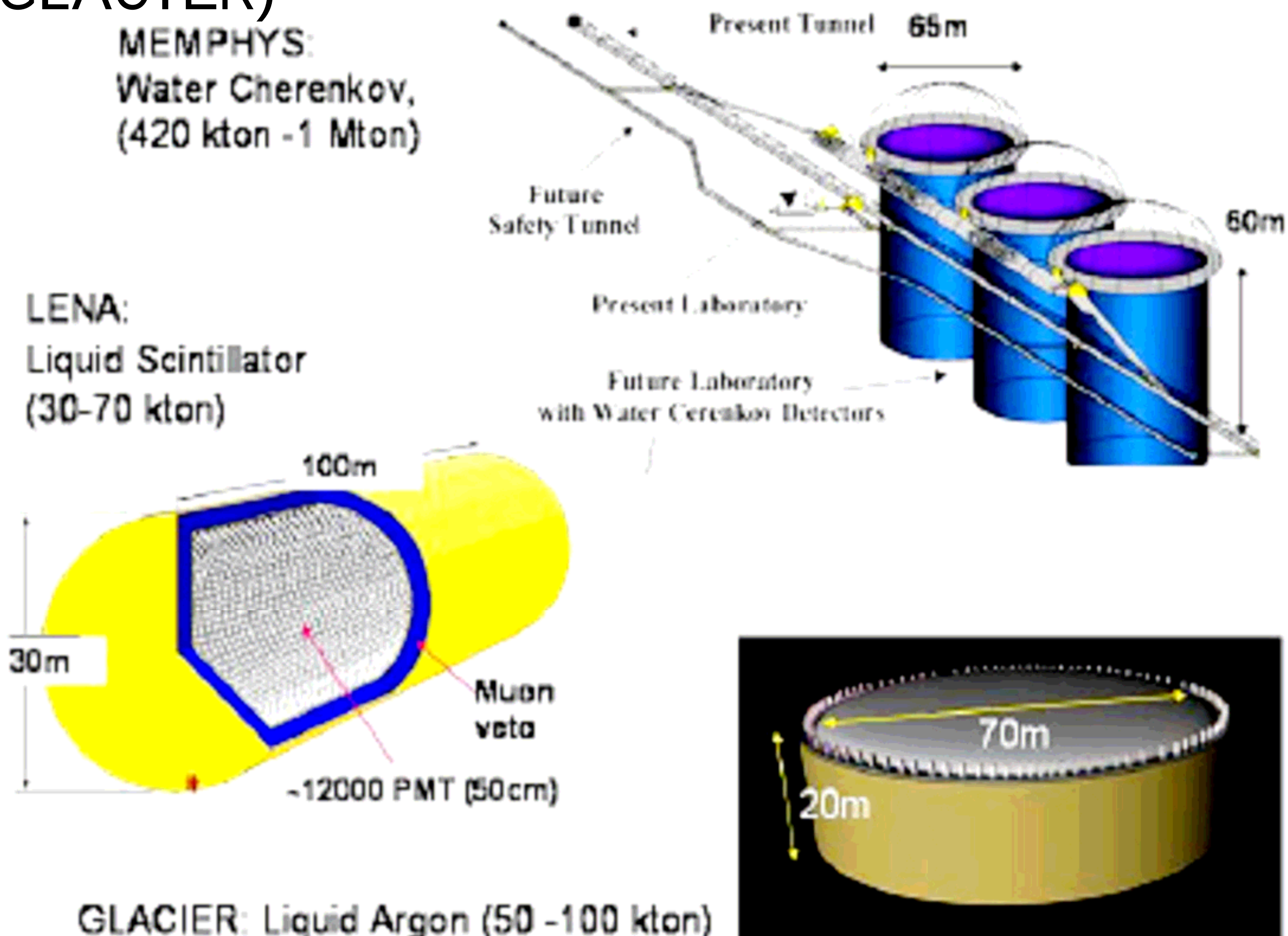
List of participants:

Participant no.	Participant organisation name	Country
1. ETH Zurich	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich	Switzerland
2. U-Bern	University of Bern	Switzerland
3. U-Jyväskylä	University of Jyväskylä	Finland
4. U-Oulu	University of Oulu	Finland
5. Rockplan	Kalliosuunnittelu Oy Rockplan Ltd	Finland
6. CEA/ DSM/ DAPNIA	Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique /Direction des Sciences de la Matière	France
7. IN2P3	Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (CNRS/IN2P3)	France
8. MPG	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V.	Germany
9. TUM	Technische Universität München	Germany
10. U-Hamburg	Universität Hamburg	Germany
11. IFJ PAN	H.Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow	Poland
12. IPJ	A.Sołtan Institute for Nuclear Studies	Poland
13. US	University of Silesia	Poland
14. UWr	Wroclaw University	Poland
15. KGHM CUPRUM	KGHM CUPRUM Ltd Research and Development Centre	Poland
16. IGSMiE PAN	Mineral and Energy Economy Research Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences	Poland
17. LSC	Laboratorio Subterraneo de Canfranc	Spain
18. UGR	University of Granada	Spain
19. UDUR	University of Durham	United Kingdom
20. U-Sheffield	The University of Sheffield	United Kingdom
21. Technodyne	Technodyne International Ltd	United Kingdom
22. ETL	Electron Tubes	United Kingdom
23. U-Aarhus	University of Aarhus	Denmark
24. AGT	AGT Ingegneria Srl, Perugia	Italy

Work package no.	Work package title	Type of activity	Lead participant no.	Person-months	Start month	End month
WP1	Management, coordination and assessment	MGT	ETHZ	52	1	36
WP2	Underground Infrastructures and Engineering	RTD	U-Oulu	221	1	35
WP3	Tank Infrastructure and Liquid Handling	RTD	TUM	249	1	35
WP4	Tank Instrumentation and Data Handling	RTD	IN2P3	439	1	35
WP5	Safety and environmental issues	RTD	U-Sheffield	65	1	35
WP6	Science Impact and Outreach	RTD	IFJ PAN	454	1	35
	TOTAL			**1480**		

Detector concepts

Three liquids: water (MEMPHYS), scintillator (LENA), liquid argon (GLACIER)



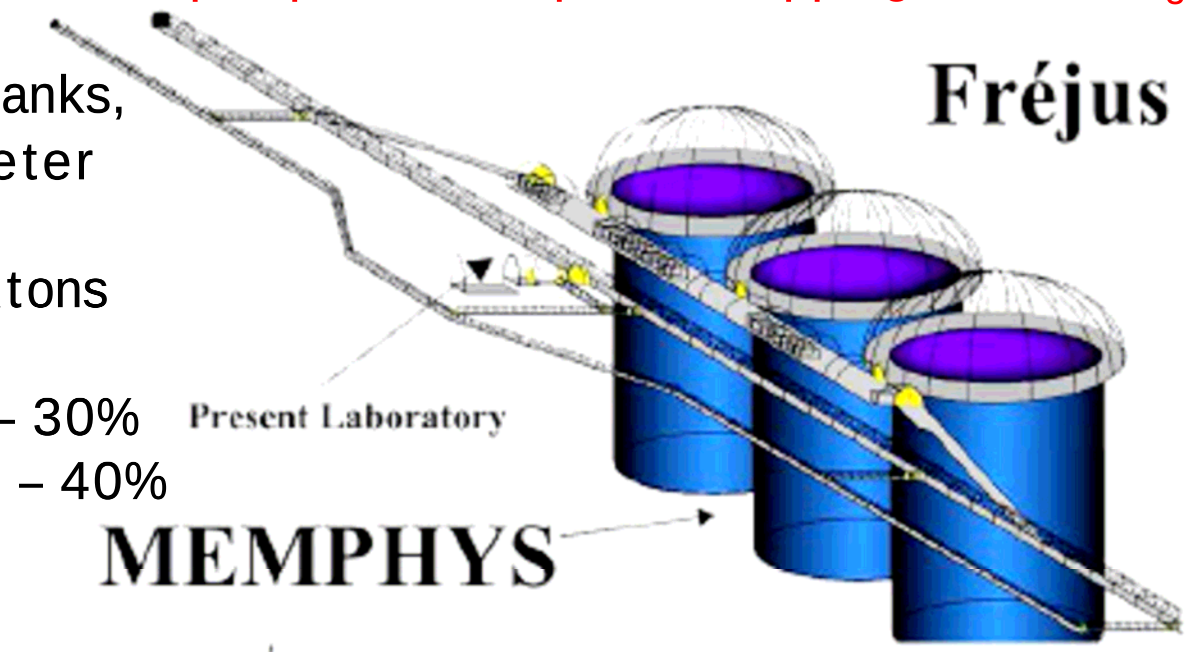
MEMPHYS – water Cherenkov detector

Concept: initial work for the Frejus laboratory, the SuperKamiokande detector as a prototype, rescaling by a factor up to 20

Advantages: the cheapest target material, mature technology, possible extrapolation to the 1 Mton mass

Challenges: better and cheaper photomultipliers, dopping with $GdCl_3$

Construction: 3-5 tanks, each one with a diameter and a height of 65 m, fiducial mass of 147 ktons read out by 81000 photomultipliers (12” – 30% surface coverage, 20” – 40% coverage)



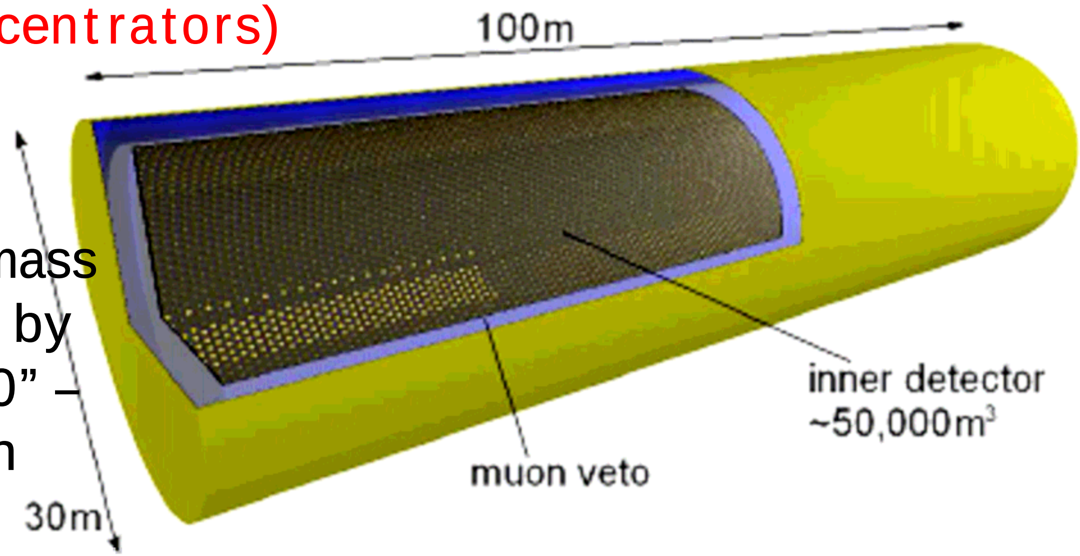
LENA – the liquid scintillator detector

Concept: initial work for the Pyhäsalmi mine in Finland (underwater placement near Pylos was also concidered), the Borexino, Chooz and KamLAND detectors as prototypes, rescaling by a factor 40-50

Advantages: very low energy threshold, good energy resolution, known technology

Challenges: scintillator cleaning, better and cheaper light detection (photomultipliers, light concentrators)

Construction: cylindrical tank 100m long and with a diameter of 30m, fiducial mass of about 50 ktons, readout by 12 000 photomultipliers (20" – 30% surface coverage, with added light concentrates - 50% coverage)



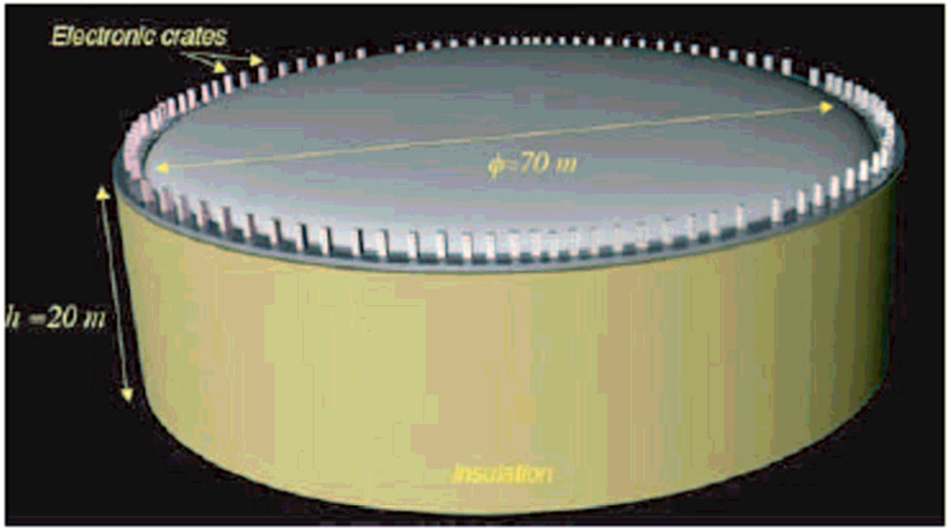
GLACIER – the Liquid Argon detector

Concept: initialy developed for Sieroszowice and Gran Sasso, prototype – the ICARUS detector, rescaling by a factor 150

Advantages: very good positional and energetic resolutions
→ imaging topologies, identification of low energy hadrons

Challanges: 20-m long drift of electrons, huge cryogenic installation, dewar thermal insulation

Construction: cylinder 70m in diameter and 20 m hight, total mass - 100 ktons of Liquid Argon, read out of the electron ionisation and light signals (scintillations – 1000 8" PMT, Cherenkov light – 27000 8" PMT)



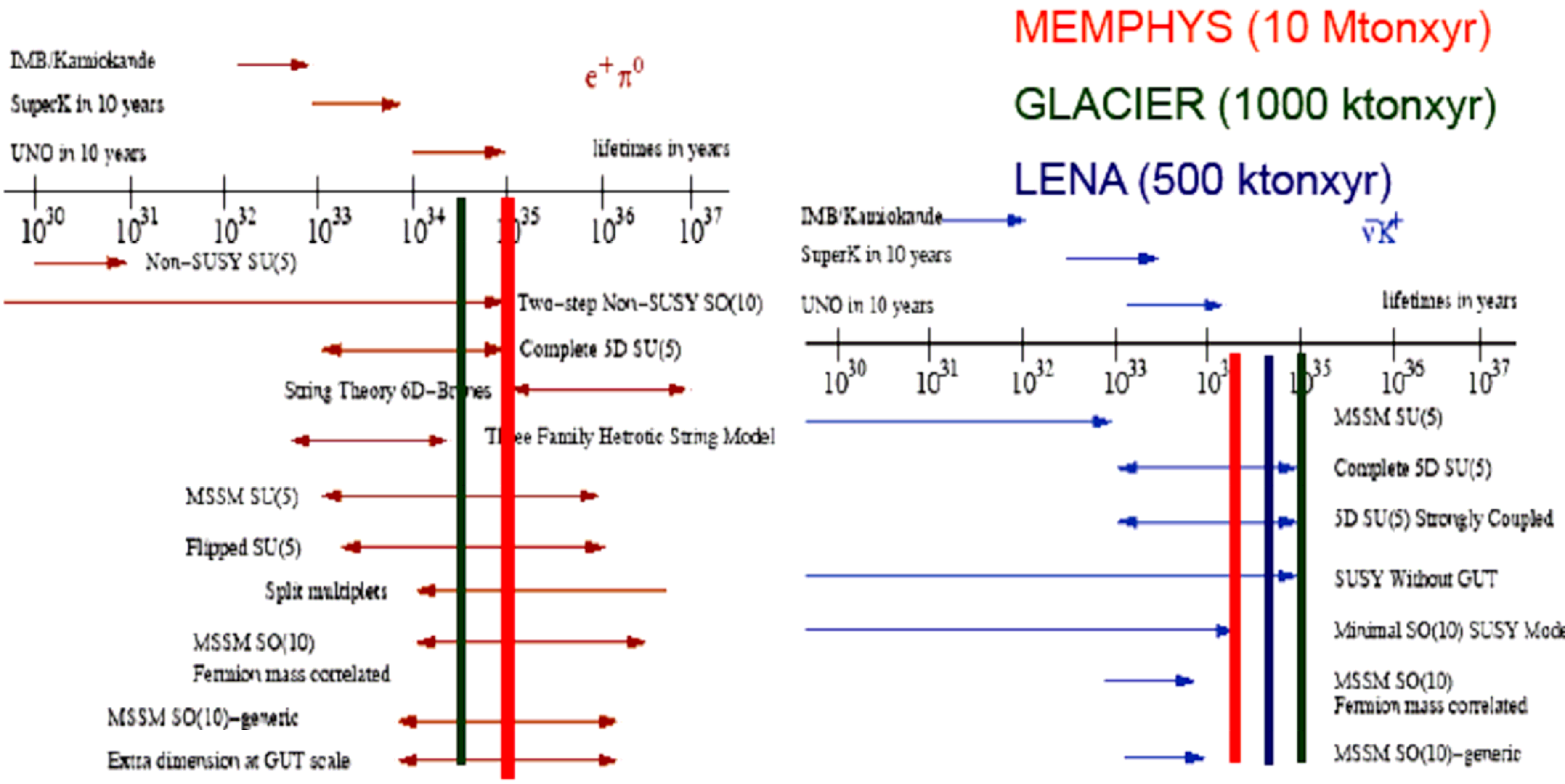
Research programme

1. Search for the proton decay

2. Studies of the low energy neutrinos from astrophysical sources (SN explosion, Sun, atmosheric neutrinos, relic SN neutrinos in our galaxy) and of the geo-neutrinos

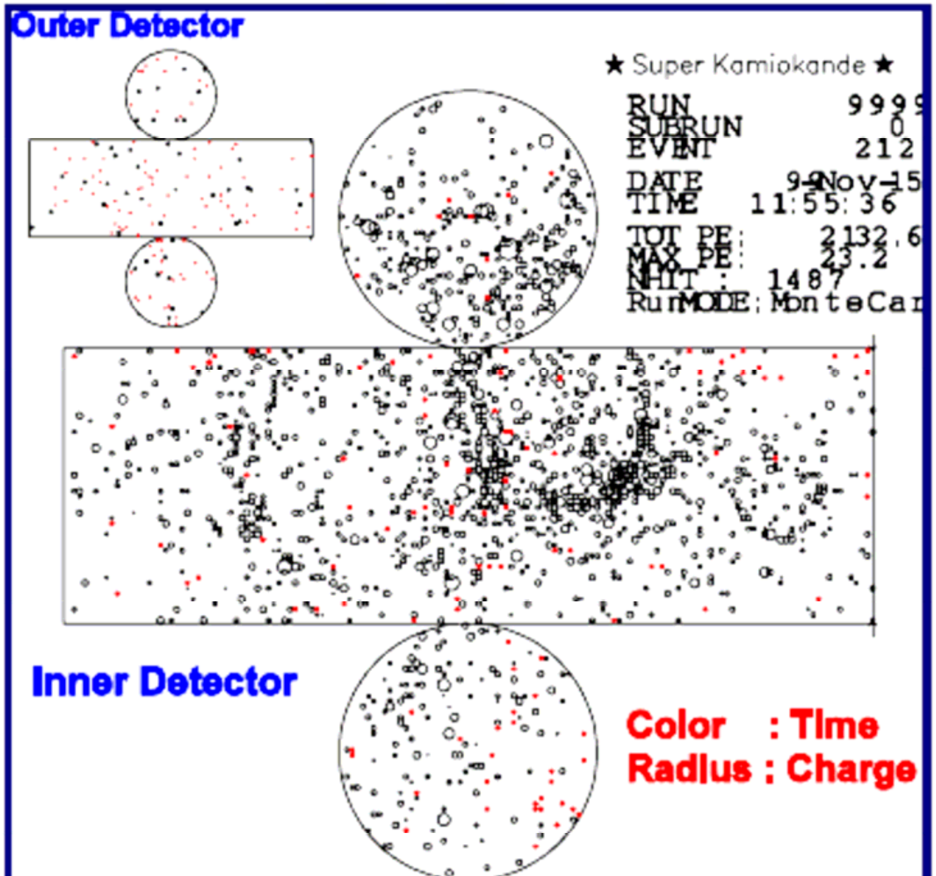
3. Studies of the neutrino properties based on accelarator neutrino beams

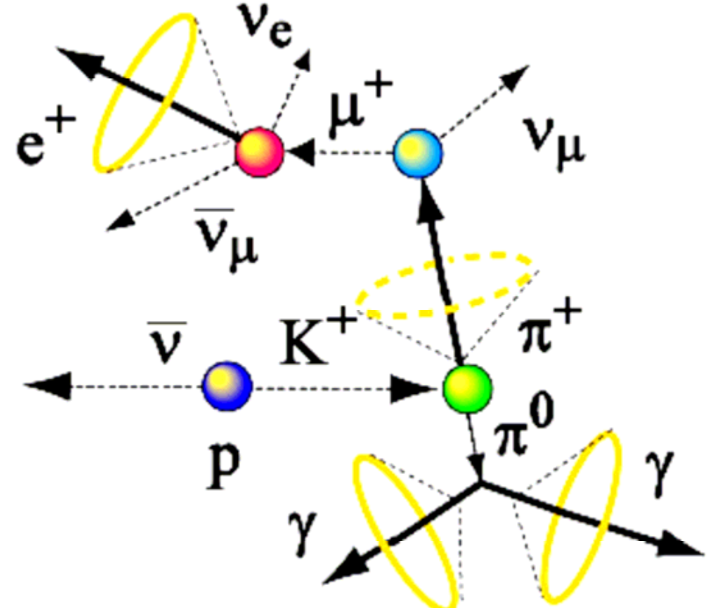
Proton decay



$p \to \nu K^+$, $K^+ \to \pi^+ \pi^0$ search (SK-I)

typical $p \to \nu K^+$, $K^+ \to \pi^+ \pi^0$ MC event

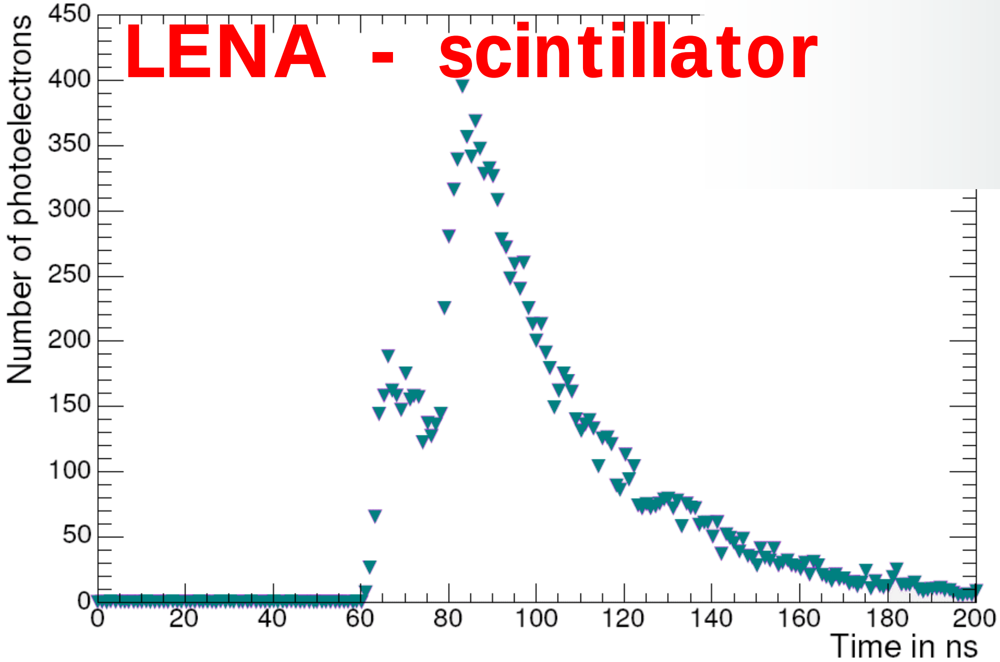




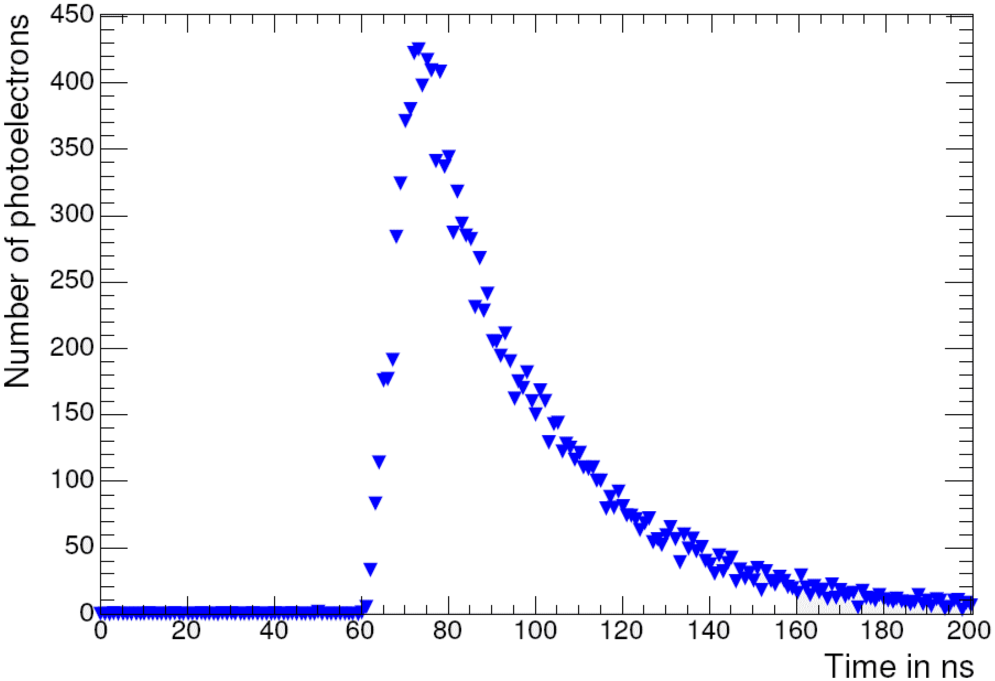
selection criteria

- 2 e-like ring
- 1 Michel electron
- $85 < m_{\pi^0} < 185$ MeV/c^2
- $175 < p_{\pi^0} < 250$MeV/c
- $40 < Q_{\pi^+} < 100$PE, $Q_{res} < 70$PE

EVENT SIGNATURE



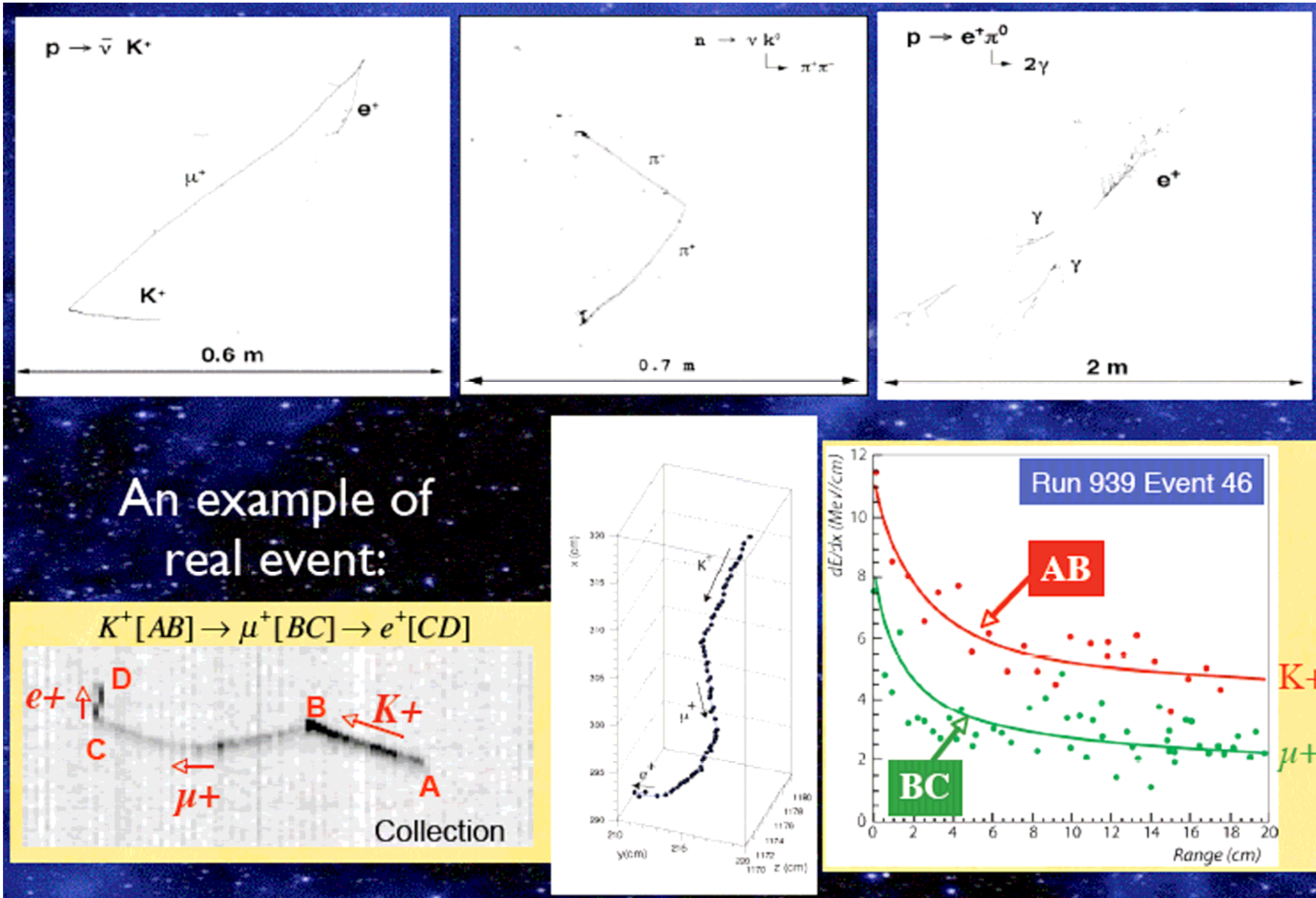
Kaon decay after 18ns



Kaon decay after 5ns

Challenge:
short decay time of the Kaon (12.8ns)

Proton decay in Liquid Argon



Neutrinos from Supernova explosions

1. Supernova physics:

- Gravitational collapse mechanism
- Supernova evolution in time
- Burst detection
- Cooling of the proto-neutron star
- Shock wave propagation
- Black hole formation?

2. Neutrino properties

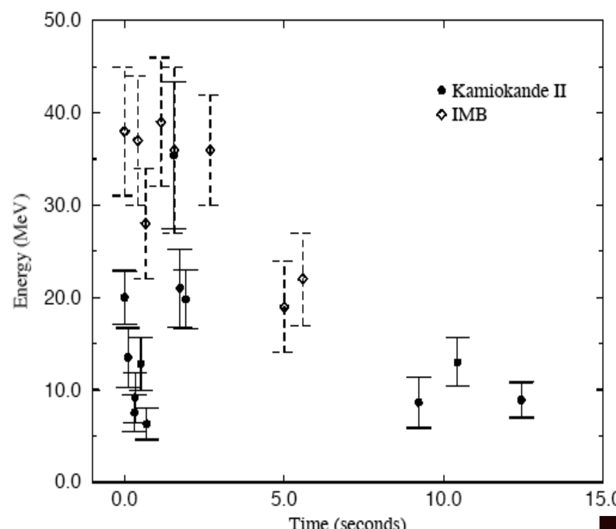
- Neutrino mass (time of flight delay)
- Oscillation parameters (flavor transformation in SN core and/or in Earth): Type of mass hierarchy and θ_{13} mixing angle

3. Early alert for astronomers

- Pointing to the supernova

SN1987A Type II in LMC (~55 kpc)

Water Cherenkov:	IMB	E_{th} ~ 29 MeV, 6 kton	8 events
	Kam II	E_{th} ~ 8.5 MeV, 2.4 kton	11 events
Liquid Scintillator:	Baksan	E_{th} ~ 10 MeV, 130 ton	3-5 events
	Mont Blanc	E_{th} ~ 7 MeV, 90 ton	5 events??

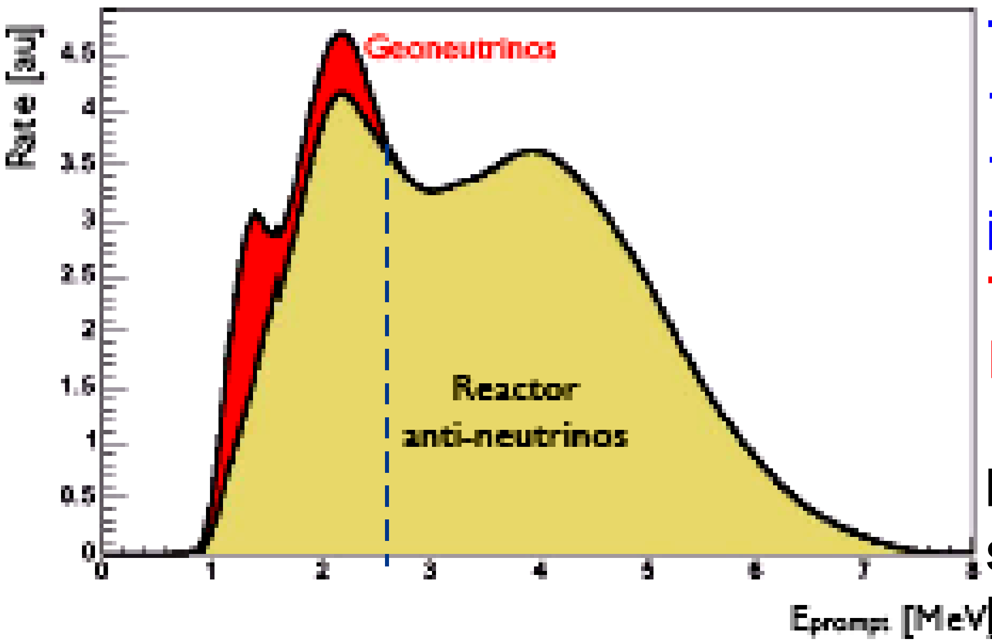


Confirmed baseline model... but still many questions

A.Rubbia

Geo-neutrinos

- Antineutrinos from ^{238}U, ^{232}Th i ^{40}K decays inside Earth allow the estimation of the heat generation due to these decays.
- KamLAND experiment provided the first measurement of the flux of geo-neutrinos from the U and Th decays (geo-neutrinos from K decays have energies below the detection threshold in scintillator)



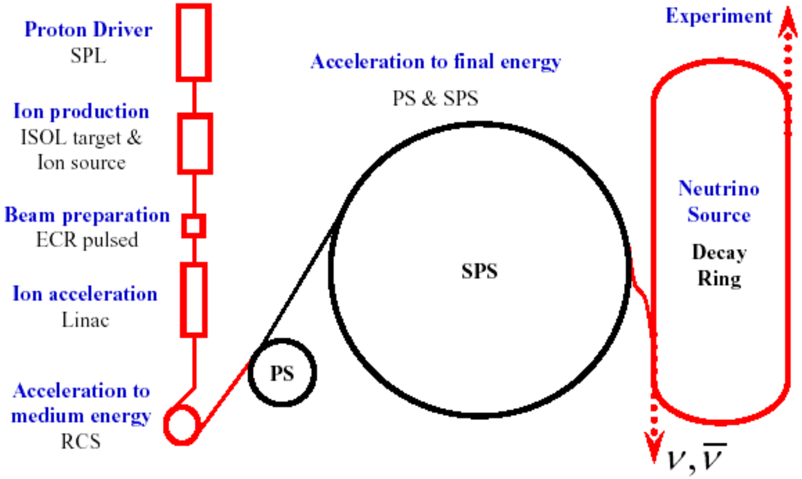
The KamLAND limit for the heat production due to the radioactive decays inside earth < 60 TW
T.Araki et al., Nature 436 (2005) 467

KamLAND:
signal 25^{+19}_{-18}, background 127±13
LENA:
expected signal 1000, background 240(events/year)

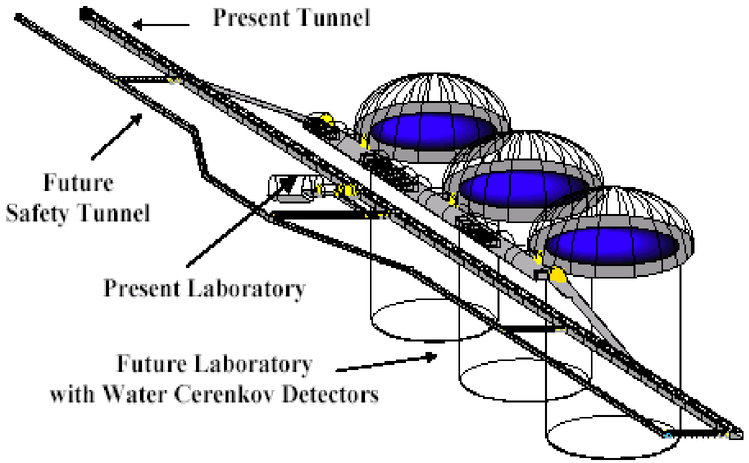
Neutrinos from β beam – MEMPHYS

• Acceleration of ^{6}He nuclei (source of antineutrinos) and of ^{18}Ne nuclei (source of neutrinos), R&D in the framework of EURISOL DS. (FP6)

• ...But a small obstacle (worth ~1 billion CHF) – the programme requires a serious intervention into the CERN accelerator chain, also problems with poor knowledge of low energy neutrino cross-sections



$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu$

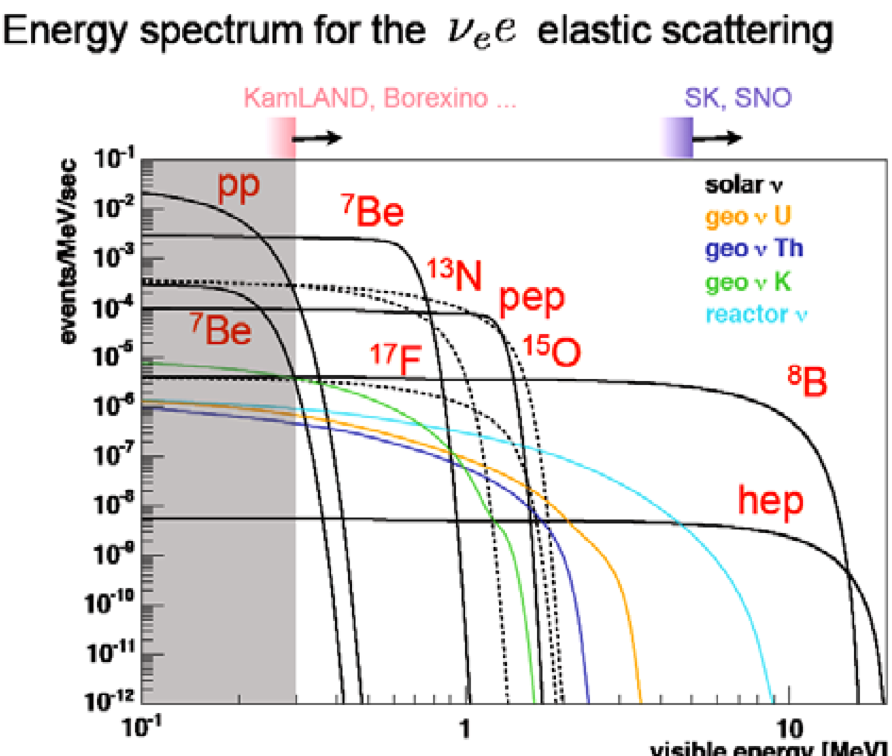


Low energy neutrinos – cont.

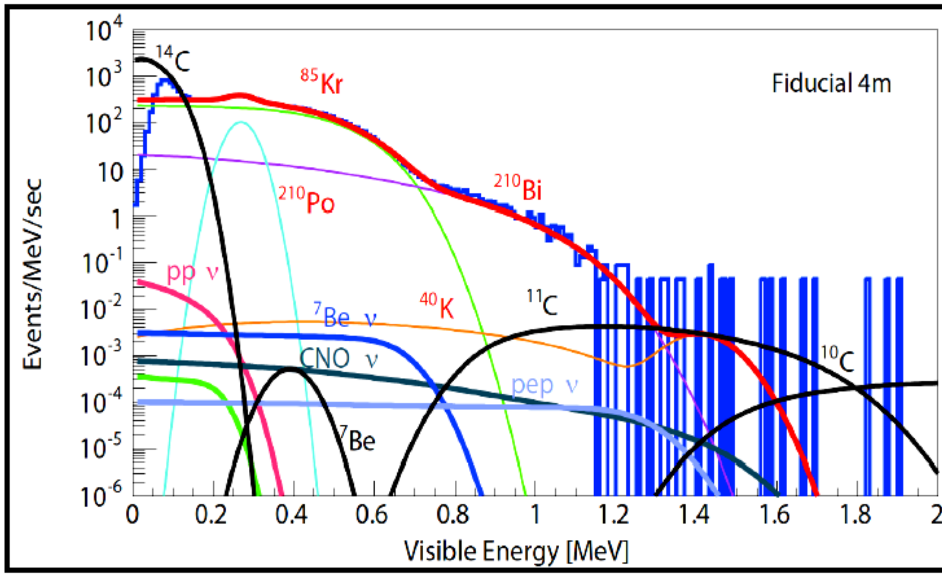
Atmospheric neutrinos – a very big range of E/L,

Search for WIMPS in the SUN and Earth cores

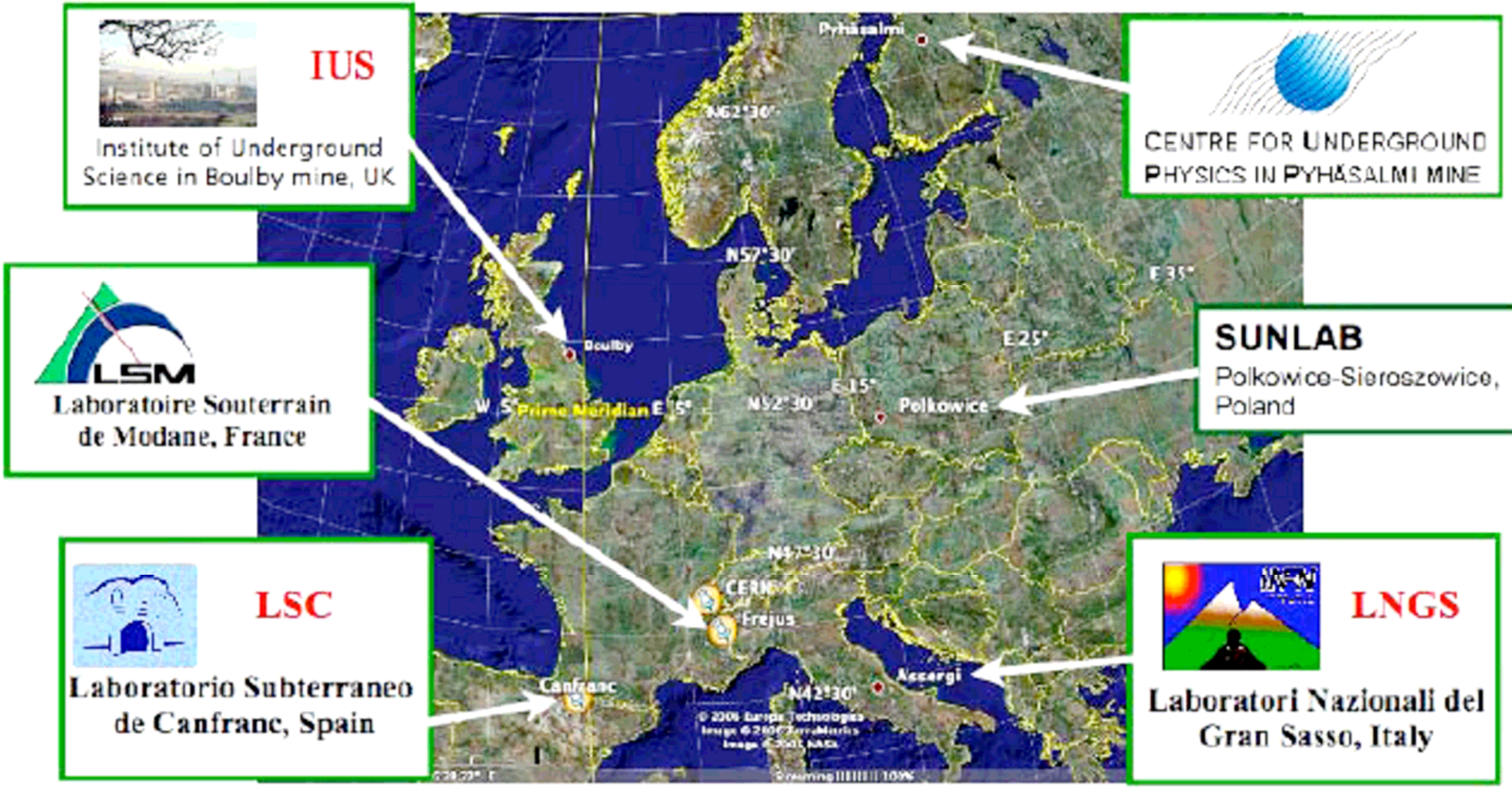
Neutrino astronomy of the Sun



2006 - spectrum in KamLAND

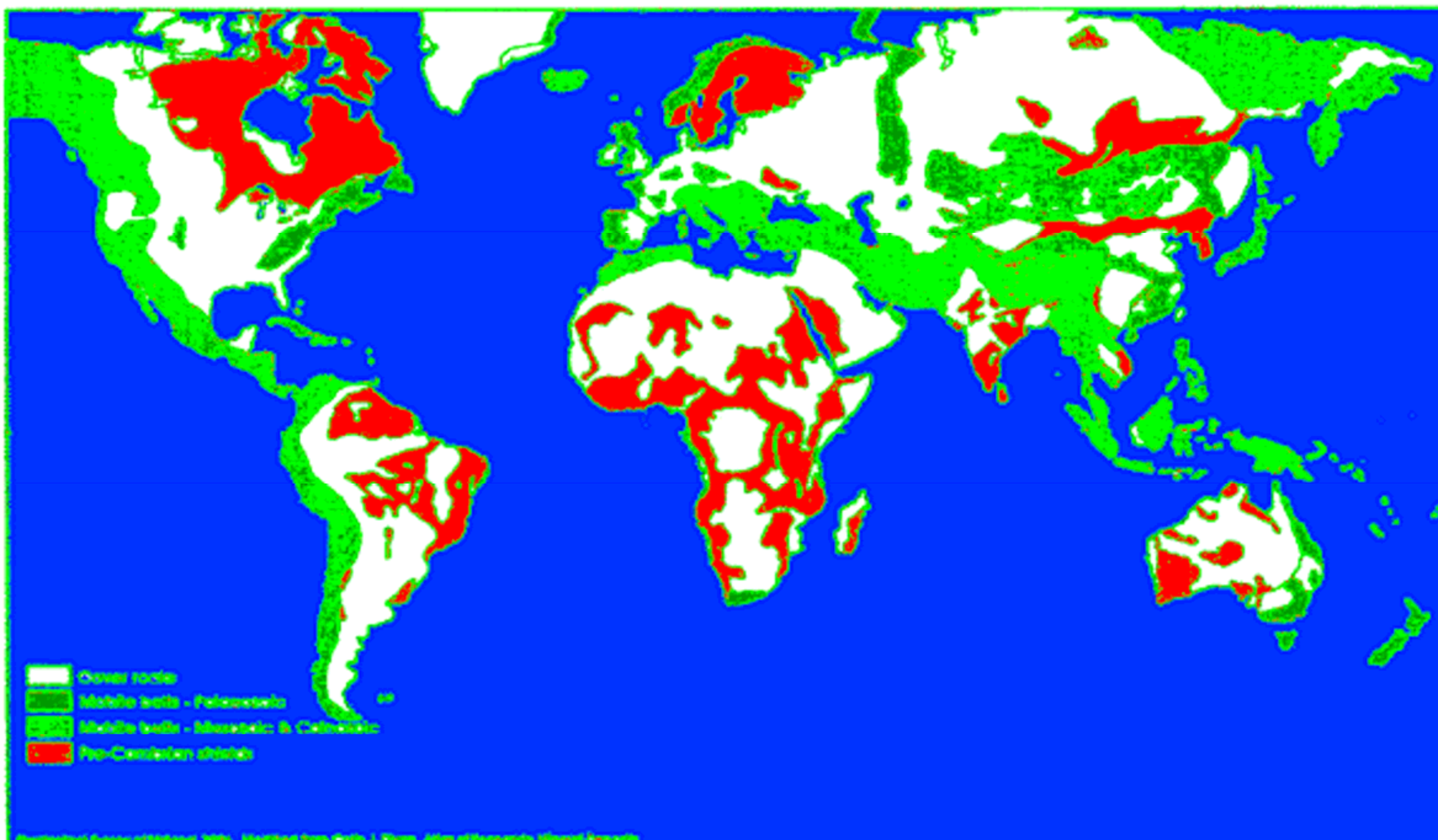


Possible localizations of the future large underground laboratory



Bedrock zones in the Earth

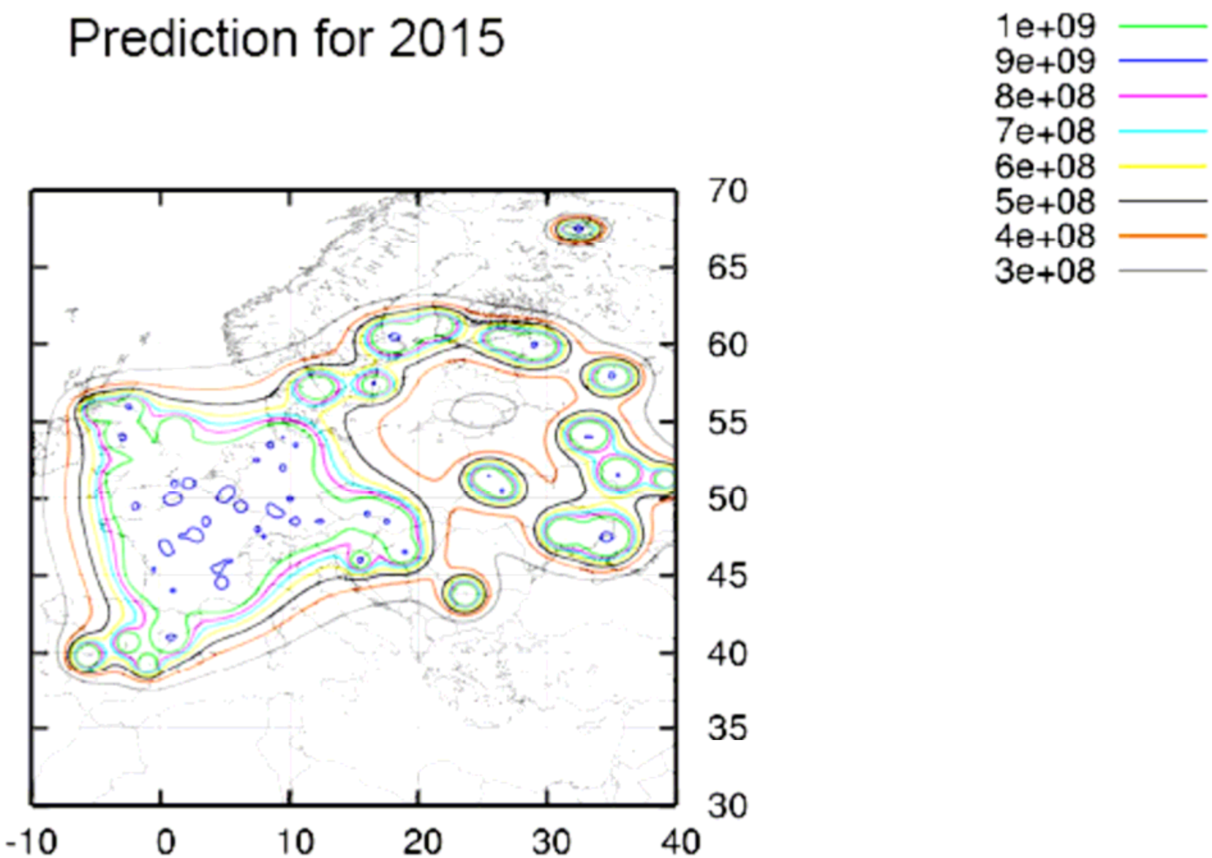
- Red: very old bedrock, hard crystalline rock: usually very good
- Green: mobile belts (mountains etc), hard rock: fair/variable
- White: sedimentary covers (soft rock): often bad
- Local variations within each zone



Nuclear reactor background

- Relevant mostly for LENA
- Reactor fluxes estimated globally
- Marine reactors irrelevant?

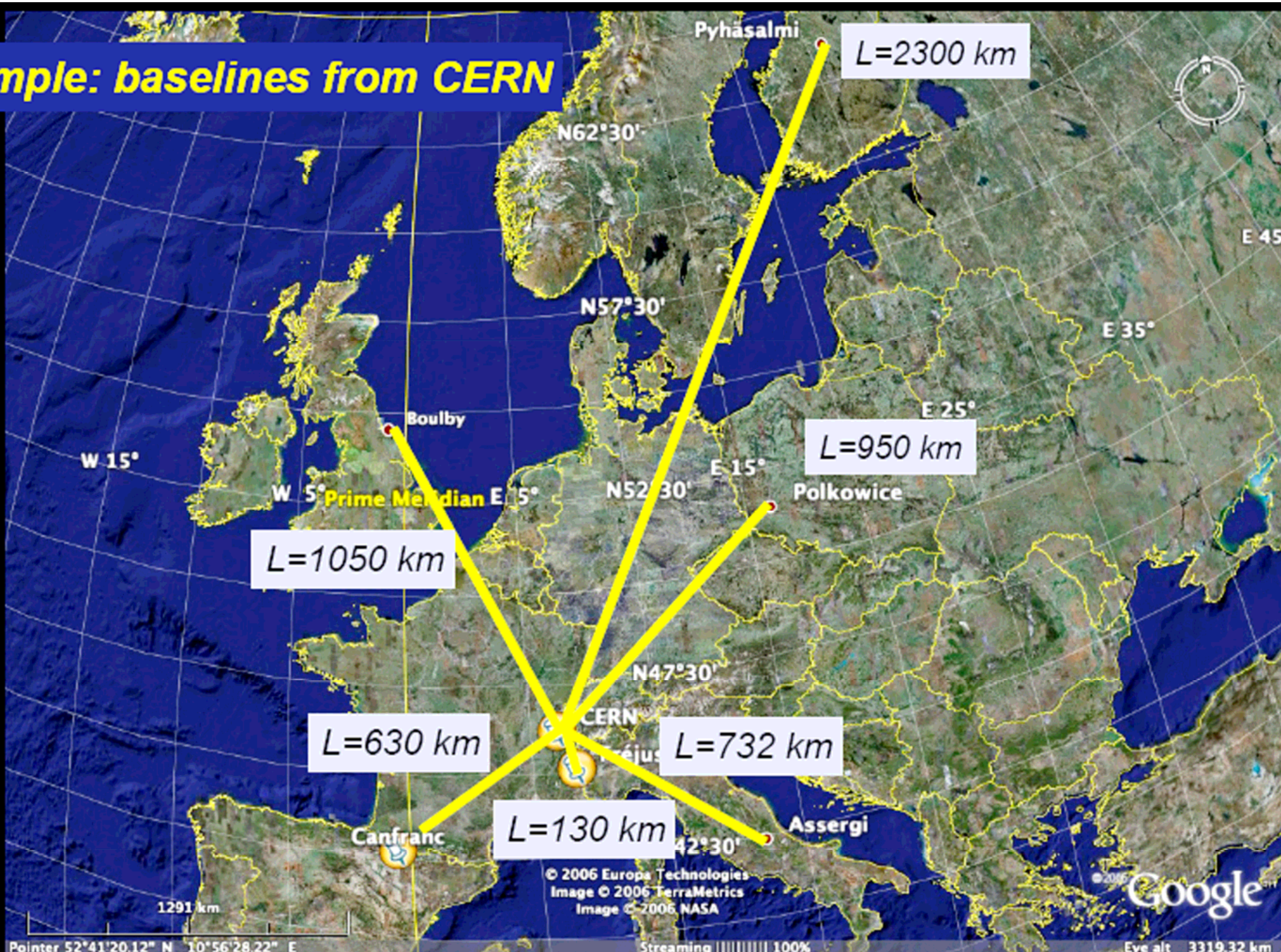
Reactor electron anti-neutrino flux density



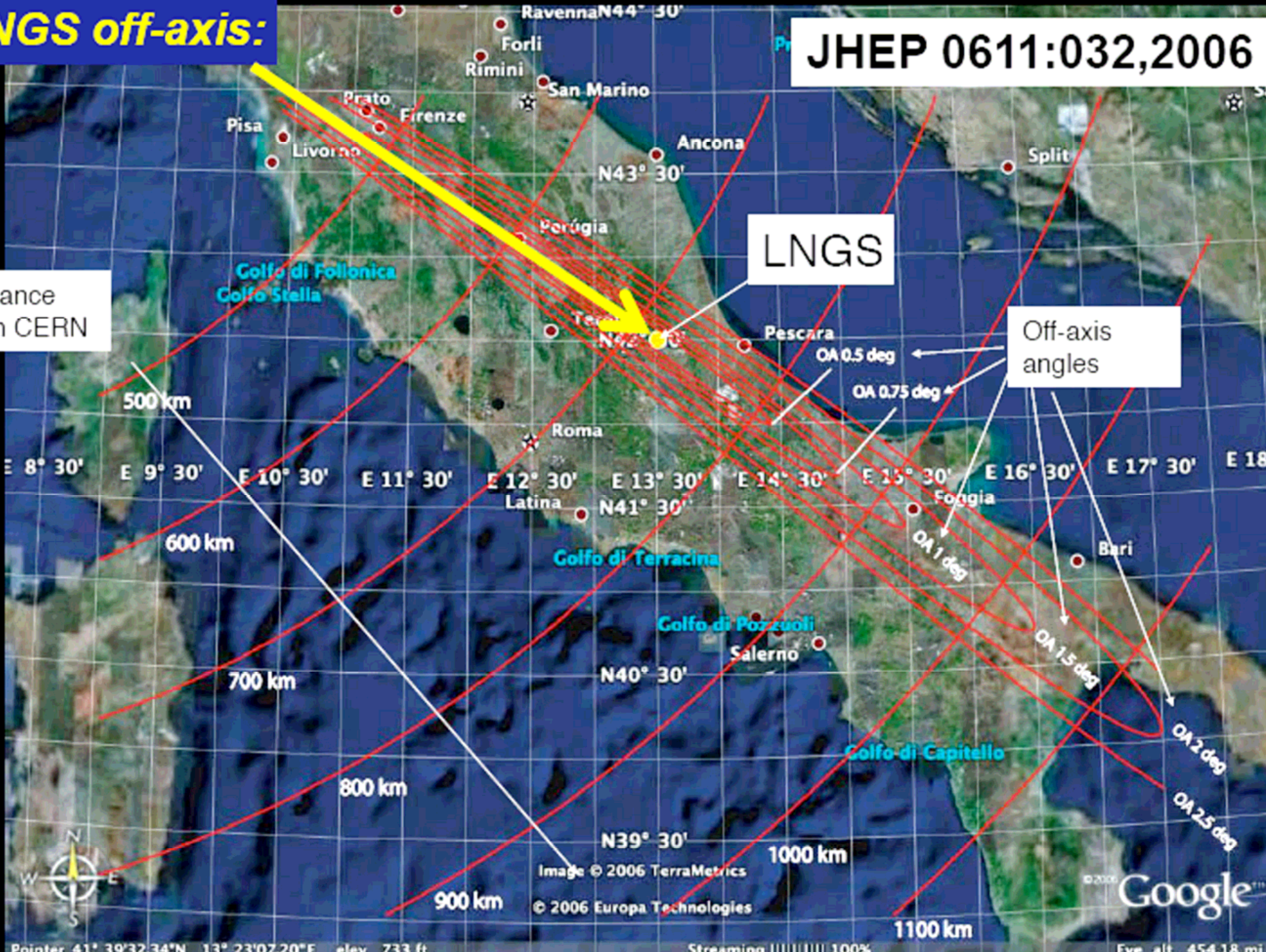
Location	ν (10^8 1/m² s)
Pyhäsalmi	40
Gran Sasso	54
Frejus	175
Canfranc	196
Boulby	190
Kamioka	408
Sudbury	100
Soudan	33
Pylos	12

2005

Example: baselines from CERN



CNGS off-axis:



Sieroszowice mine (Poland) - big salt cavern

Copper - 6th position in the world's exploitation ranking

Silver - 2nd position

But also Salt

A. Zalewska

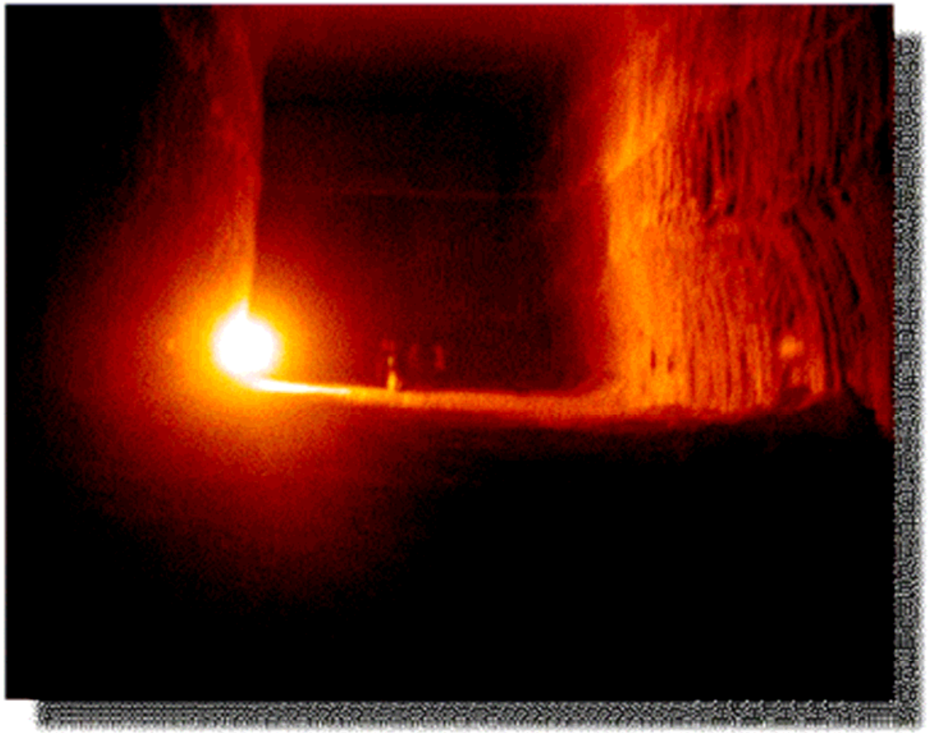
Volume (100x15x20) m^3

Depth ~950 m from a surface

Salt layer ~70 m thick

Temperature ~35°C

Very good radioactive background conditions



Background due to natural radioactivity

W.Mietelski et al

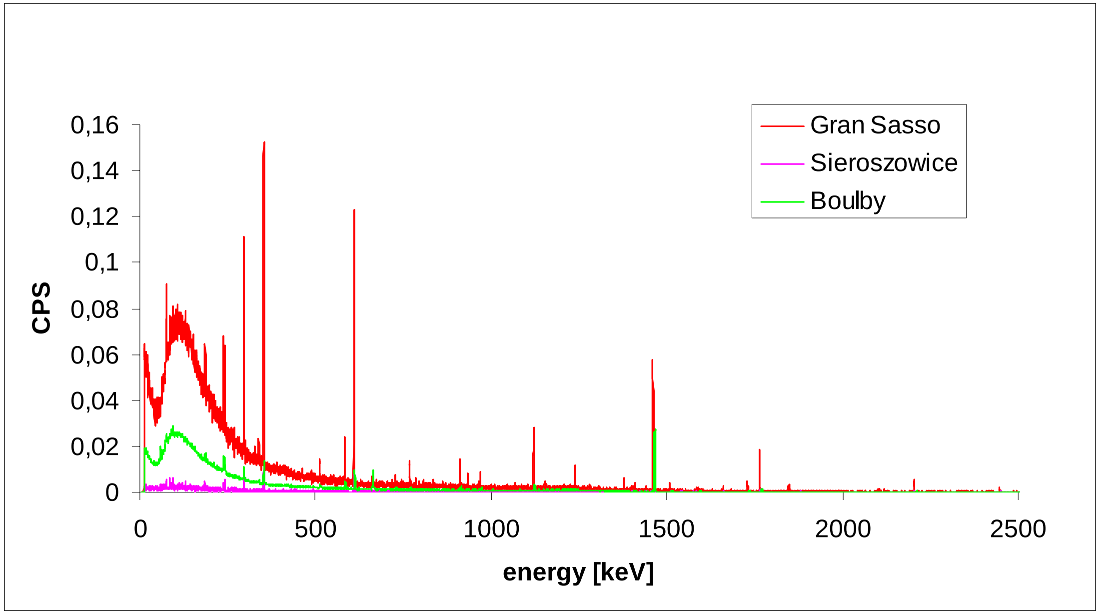
Salt:

U-238:	0.0165+-0.0030 Bq/kg
U-234:	0.0225+-0.0030 Bq/kg
Th-232:	0.008+-0.001 Bq/kg
K-40:	4.0 +-0.9 Bq/kg

Anhidrite:

U-238:	0.82+-0.10 Bq/kg
U-234:	0.76+-0.09 Bq/kg
Th-232:	0.52+-0.15 Bq/kg
Th-230:	1.26+-0.24 Bq/kg

Natural radioactivity – in-situ measurements



J.Kisiel et al..

In situ measurements: GS, Boulby, Sieroszowice
Integral background counting rates

Energy [keV]	Gran Sasso	Boulby	Sieroszowice
50-2700	57.68 (0.05)	17.00 (0.01)	2.30 (0.02)

Localization of the future laboratory

Very preliminary sites vs experiments

		Mt Water Cerenkov	50 kt Liquid Scintillator	100 kt Liquid Argon
Fréjus	Tunnel / hard rock	√√√	√√	√√
Gran Sasso	Tunnel / soft rock	√	√√	√
Canfranc	Tunnel	?	?	?
Pyhäsalmi	Mine / hard rock	√	√√√	√√
Boulby	Mine / salt (potash)	?	?	?
Polkowice - Sieroszowice	Mine / salt & rock	√	√√	√√√
Green fields	Own shaft / Hard rock	√	√	√√√

√√√ primary interest; √√ probably; √ unlikely; ? unknown

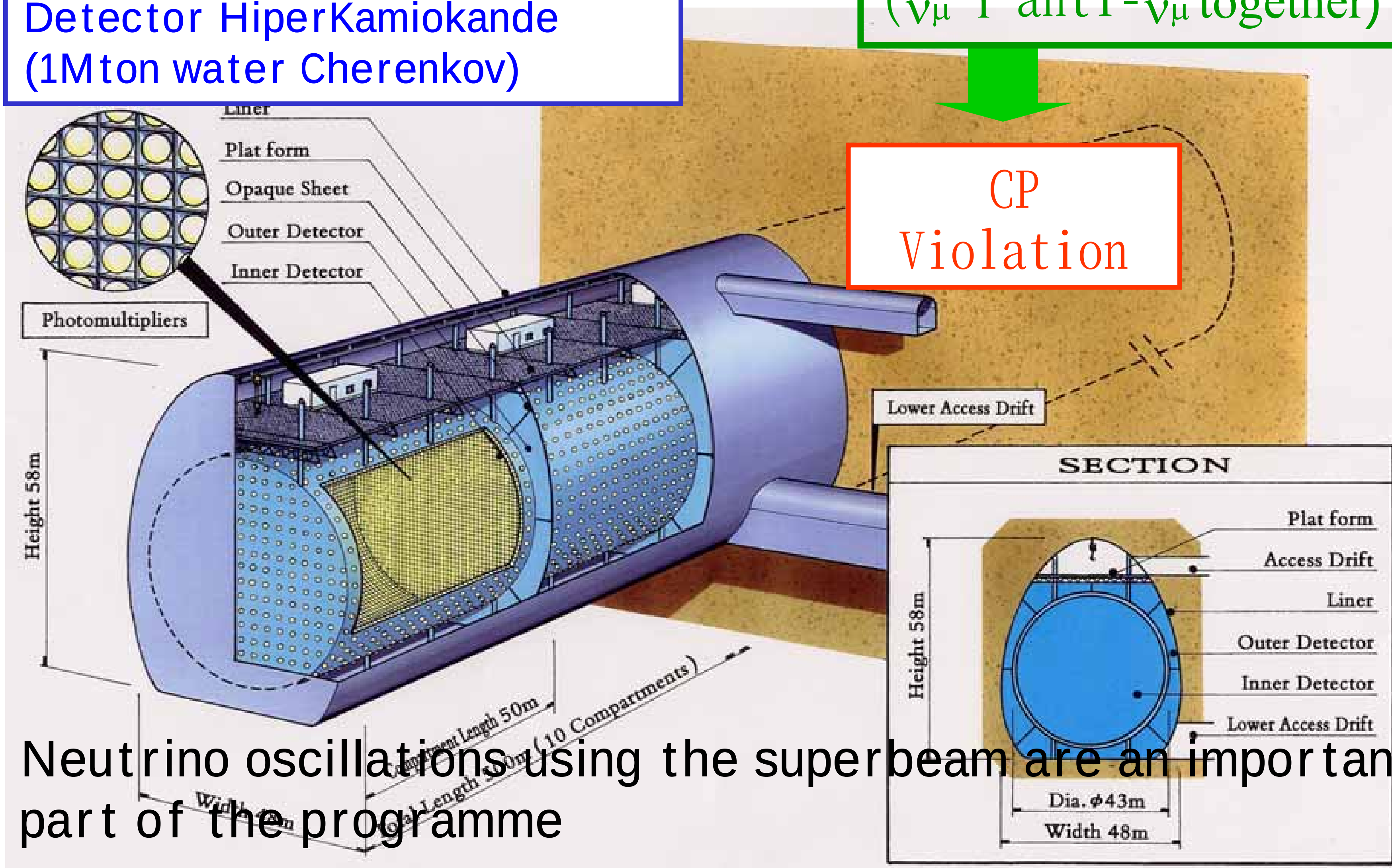
Outside Europe: Japan – T2K phase II (?)

Accelerator: 4 MW

Detector HiperKamiokande
(1Mton water Cherenkov)

10^6 events
(ν_μ i anti-ν_μ together)

CP Violation



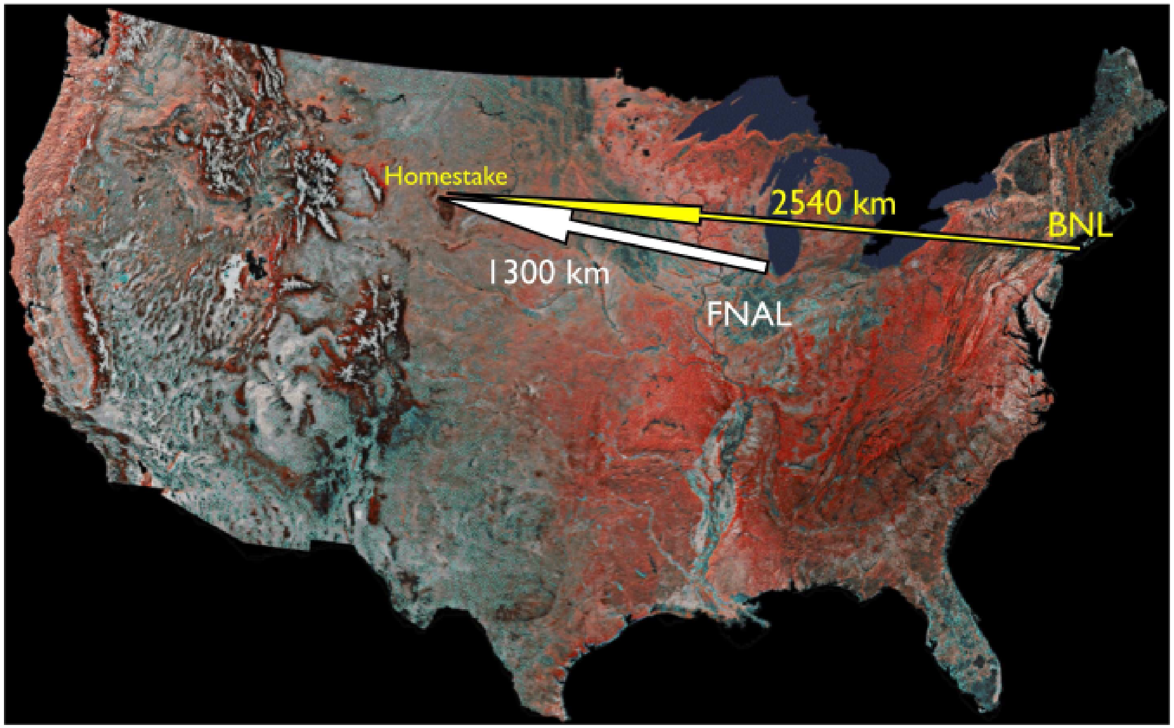
Neutrino oscillations using the superbeam are an important part of the programme

Outside Europe: USA - DUSEL

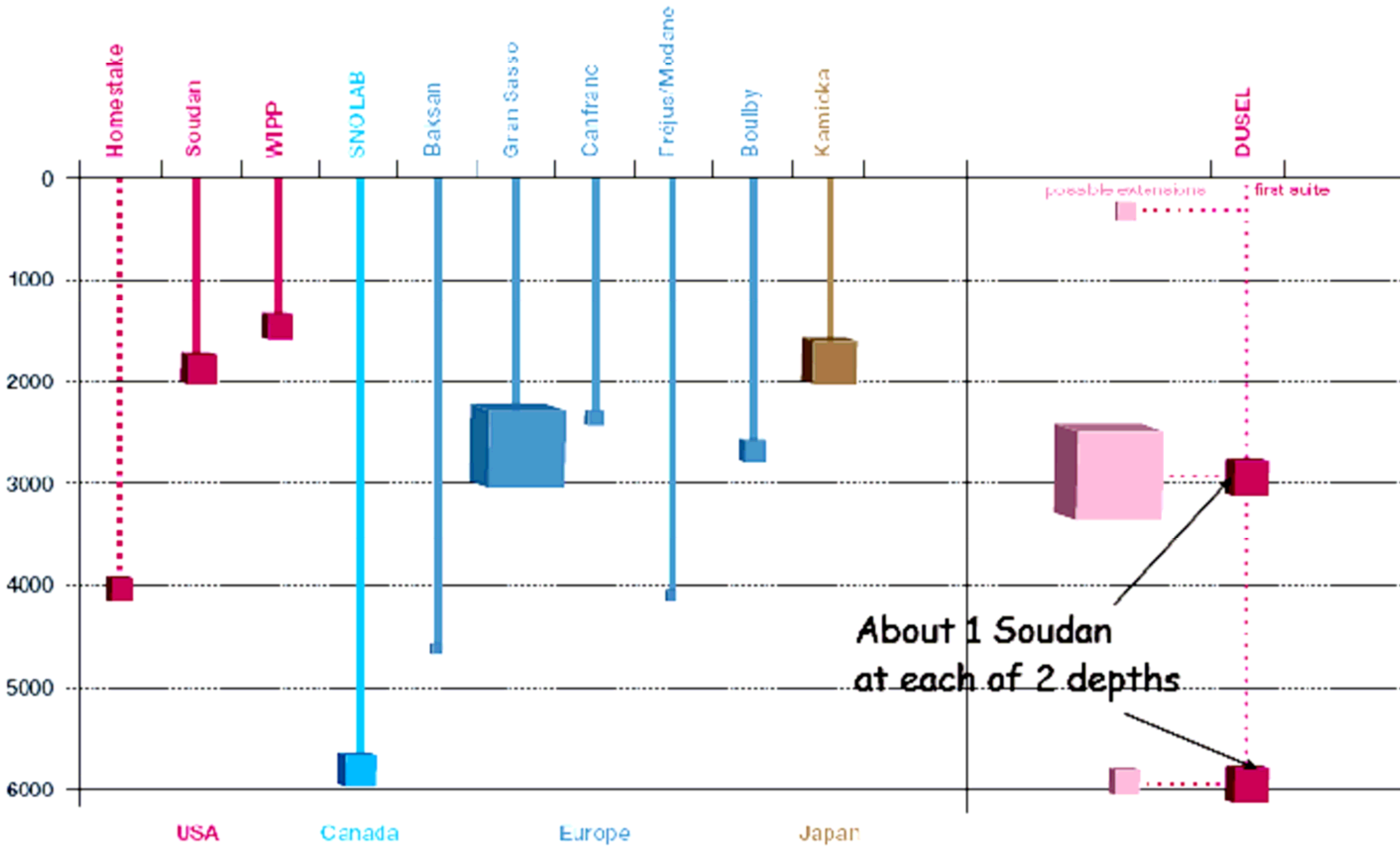
DUSEL – Deep Underground Science and Engineering Laboratory

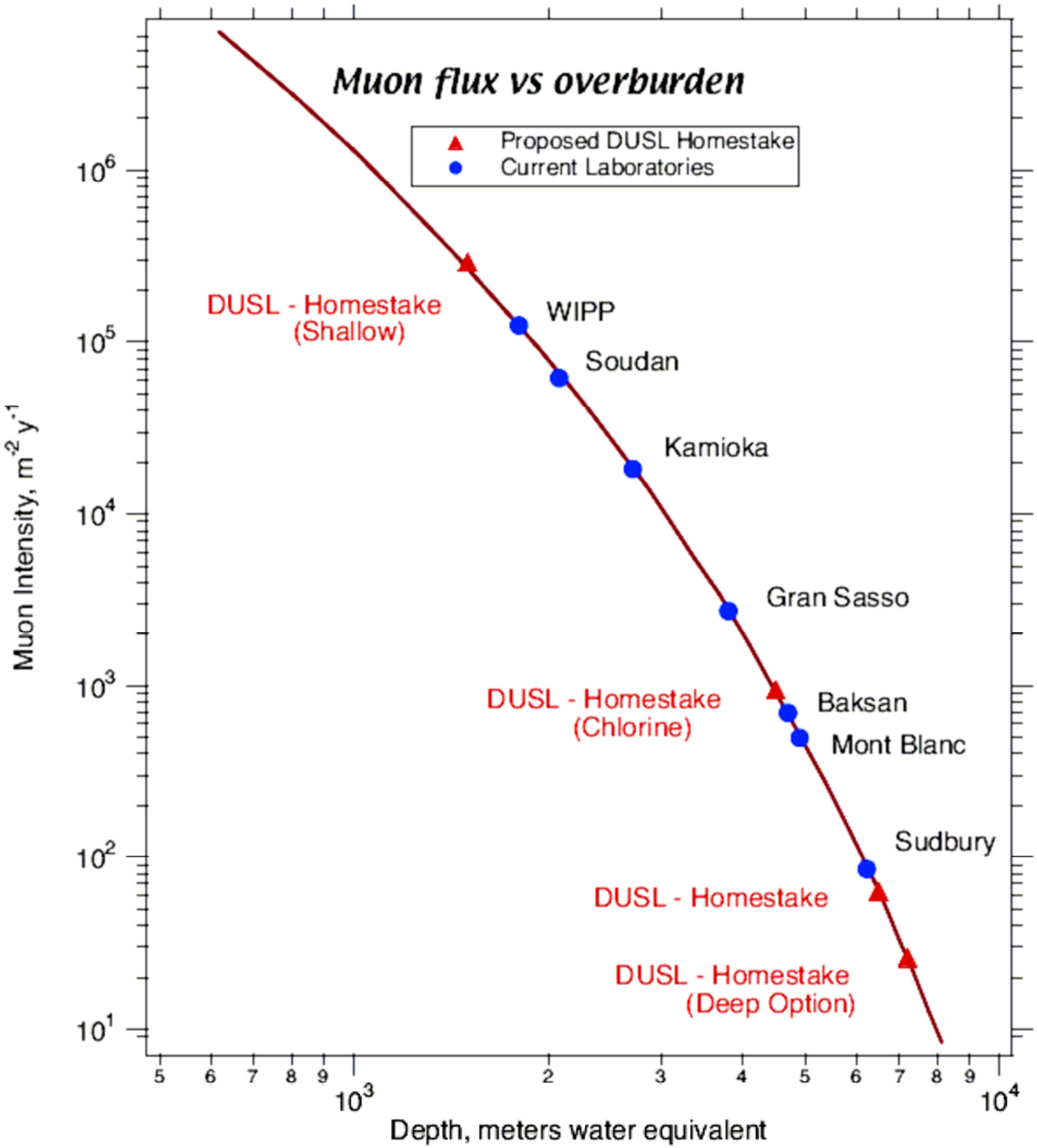
Very rich interdisciplinary programme – from fundamental physics, through biology and egineering studies to the education and outreach.

Four proposed localizations (Homestake, Henderson mine, Pioneer Tunnel, Soudan), decision soon, startup in 2010 according to the most optimistic scenario.



Science Underground




Muon flux vs overburden
Proposed DUSL Homestake
Current Laboratories
Muon Intensity, m-2 y-1
Depth, meters water equivalent
DUSL - Homestake (Shallow)
WIPP
Soudan
Kamioka
Gran Sasso
DUSL - Homestake (Chlorine)
Baksan
Mont Blanc
Sudbury
DUSL - Homestake
DUSL - Homestake (Deep Option)