Snapshot Of The Invisible: The SHiP Project

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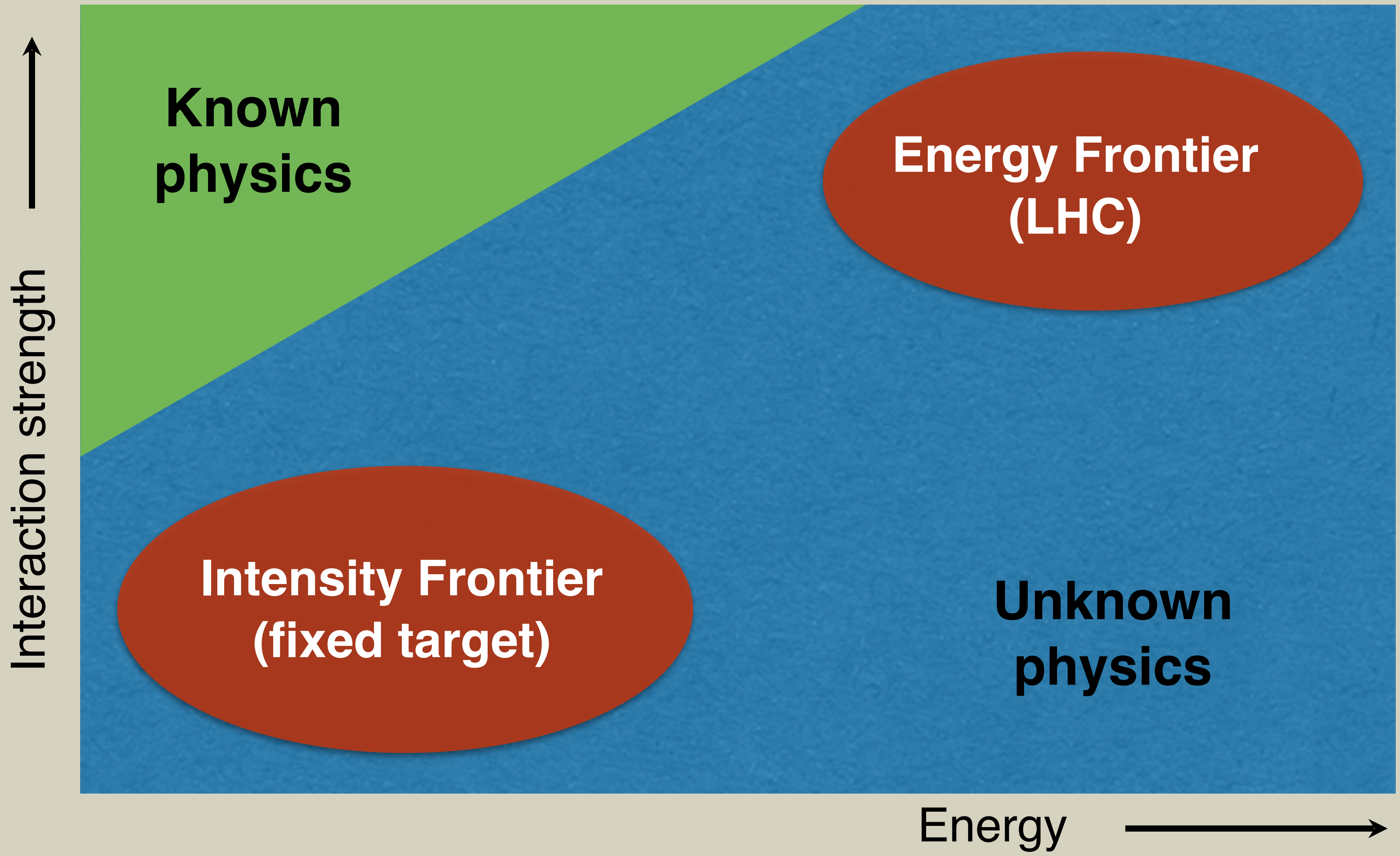
INTRODUCTION

- Standard Model provided consistent description of Nature’s constituents and their interactions
- No significant deviation from SM
- With a mass of the Higgs boson of 125 GeV, the Standard Model may be a self-consistent weakly coupled effective field theory up to very high scales

- SM is not a complete theory: explanation of experimental observations “Beyond the Standard Model” still missing
    - **Neutrino masses and oscillations**
    - **Baryon asymmetry of the Universe (BAU)**
    - **Dark Matter**

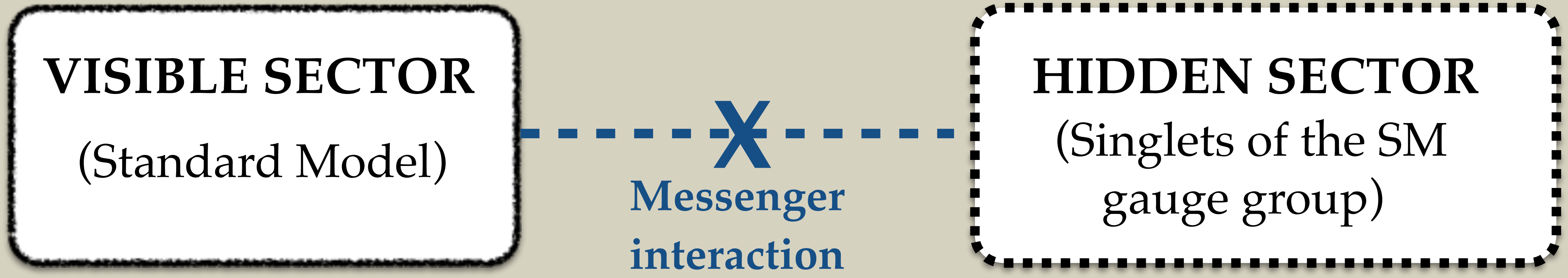
INTRODUCTION

- Unknown particles or interactions needed to explain these puzzles
- Where to search for them?



HIDDEN SECTOR AND NEUTRINOS

- Hidden Sector accessible to **intensity frontier** experiments via sufficiently light particles, coupled to the Standard Model sector via renormalizable "**portals**"



VISIBLE SECTOR

(Standard Model)

X

Messenger interaction

HIDDEN SECTOR

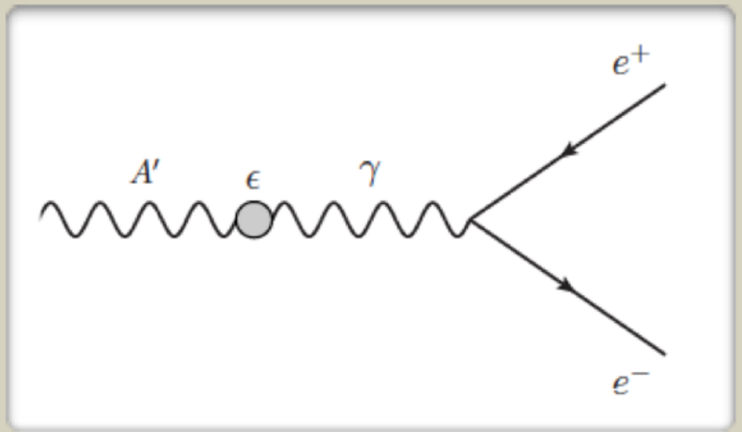
(Singlets of the SM gauge group)

- **SHiP**: new fixed target facility at the intensity frontier to explore Hidden Sector
- Neutrino physics

- Large variety of models investigated: scalar portal, vector portal, neutrino portal, axion portal …

NEW PHYSICS IN THE HIDDEN SECTOR

Standard Model portals



- **D=2 Vector Portal**
  Kinetic mixing with massive dark/secluded/para-photon **V**
  → Interaction with 'mirror world' constituting dark matter
- **D=2 Higgs Portal**
  Mass mixing with dark singlet scalar χ
  →Mass to Higgs boson and right-handed neutrino, and function as inflaton in accordance with Planck measurements

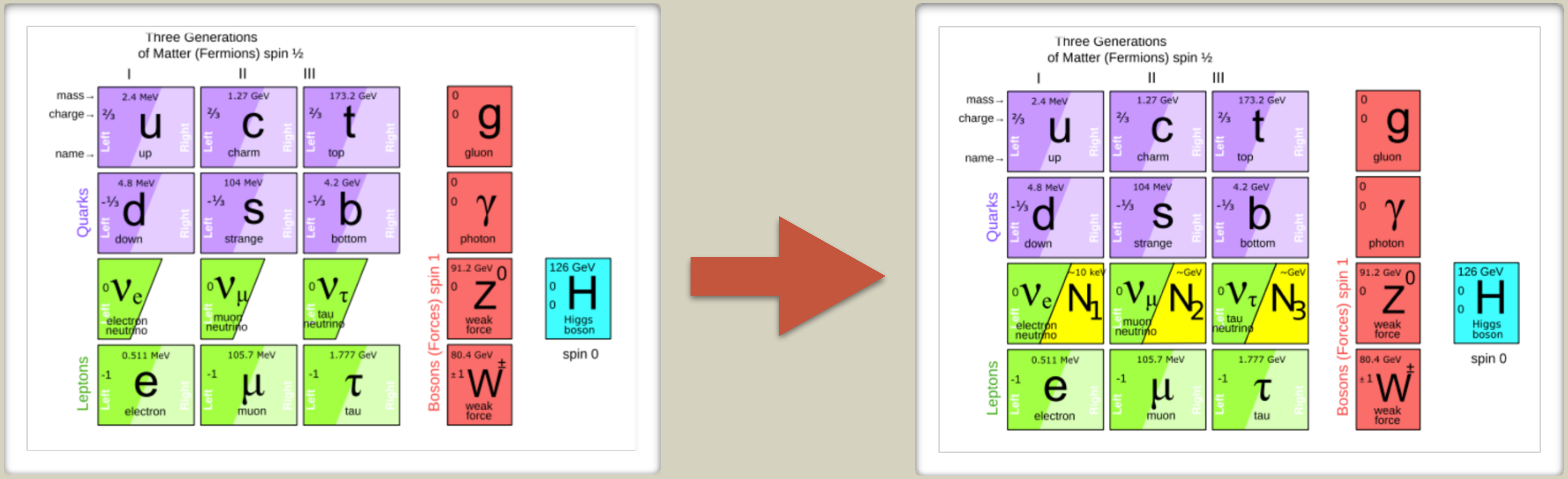
$$\begin{pmatrix} H \\ h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\rho & -\sin\rho \\ \sin\rho & \cos\rho \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_0' \\ S' \end{pmatrix}$$

- **D=5/2 Neutrino Portal**
  Mixing with right-handed neutrino **N** (Heavy Neutral Lepton)
  →Neutrino oscillation, baryon asymmetry, dark matter
- **D=4 Axion Portal**
  Mixing with Axion Like Particles, pseudo-scalars pNGB, axial vectors
  → Solve strong CP problem, Inflaton
- And possibly higher dimensional operators portals and **SUper-SYmmetric portals** (light neutralino, light sgoldstino, …)
  →SUSY parameter space explored by LHC

ONE EXAMPLE: νMSM

- **νMSM**: **ν-**Minimal Standard Model

3 additional Heavy Neutral Leptons: right-handed Majorana neutrinos



- N_1 : Dark Matter candidate
- $N_{2,3}$: give mass to neutrinos via see-saw mechanism, produce baryon asymmetry

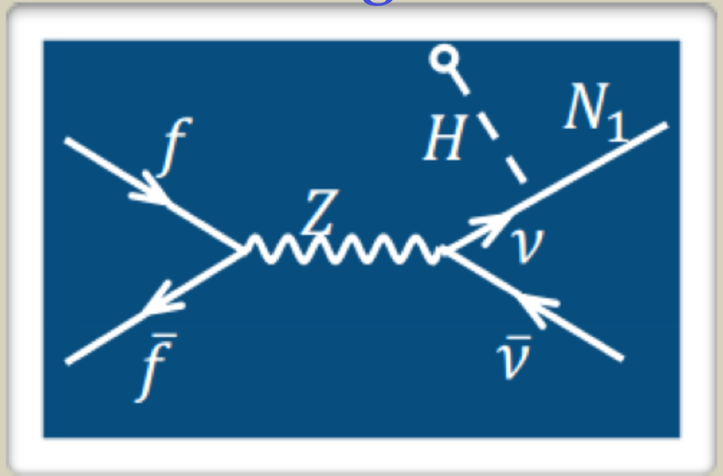
T.Asaka, M.Shaposhnikov PL B620 (2005) 17

M.Shaposhnikov Nucl. Phys. B763 (2007) 49

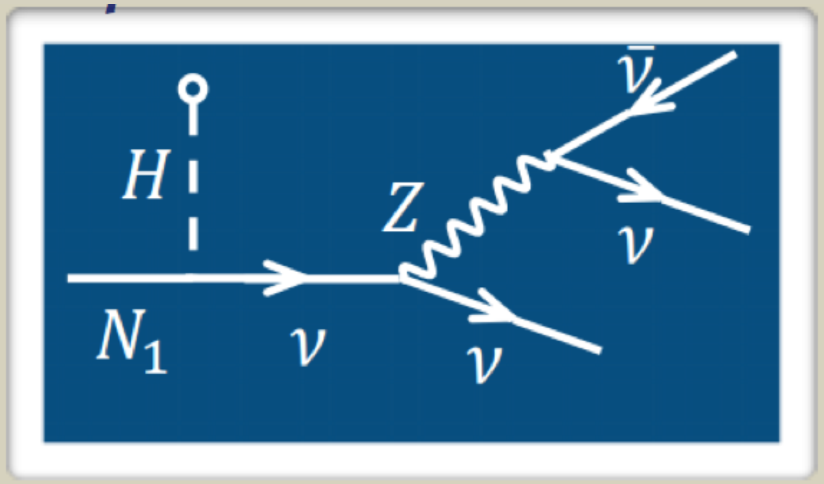
N_1: DARK MATTER CANDIDATE

- Weak coupling with other leptons
- Mass(N_1) ~ 10 KeV
- Enough stable to be a dark matter candidate

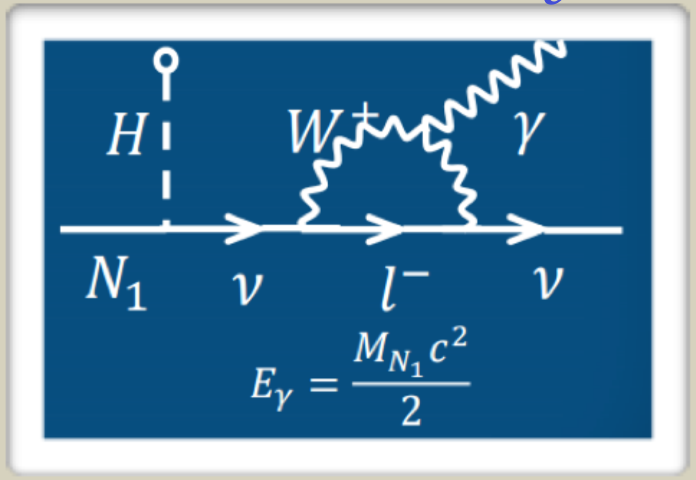
mixing v-N

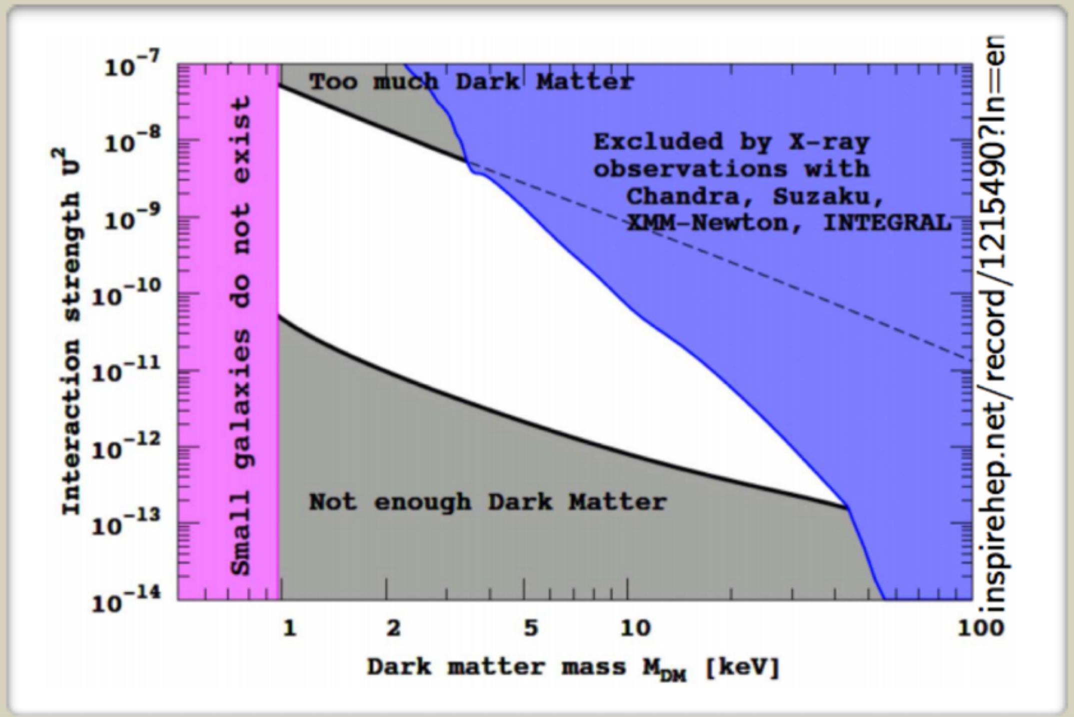


dominant process



subdominant radiative decay





inspirehep.net/record/1215490?ln=en

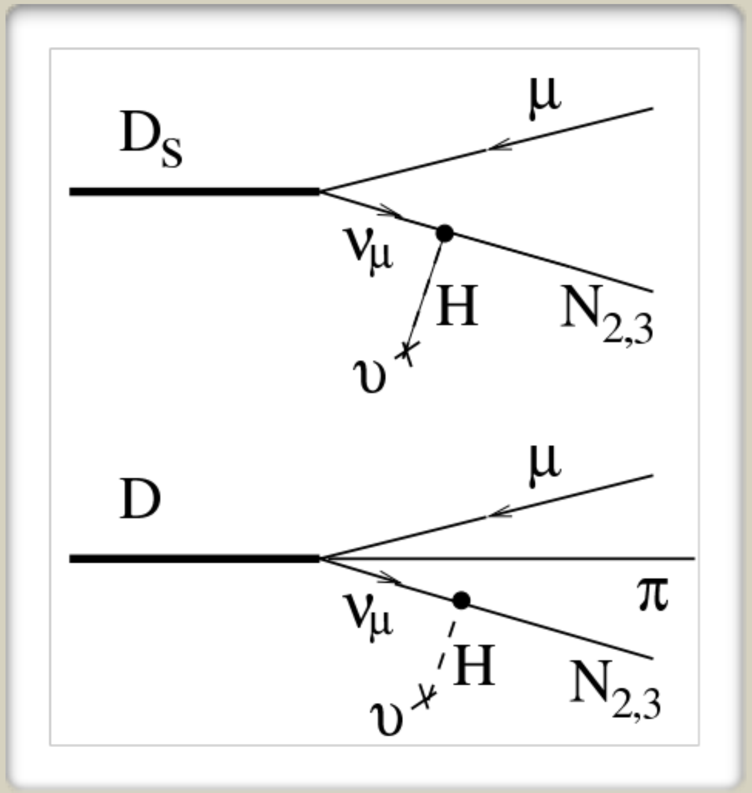
- **GALACTIC HINTS**
- *Astr. Phys. J. 789 (2014) 13, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 (2014) 251301:*
- Not identified line in the X-ray spectrum of Andromeda and Perseus galaxies (E_γ=3.5 keV)

$N_{2,3}$: PRODUCTION AND DECAY

- Mass(N_2) ~ Mass(N_3) ~ few GeV
- Weak mixing with active neutrino
  - ➙ very long lifetimes wrt SM particles >10 μs
  - ➙ flight length ~ km

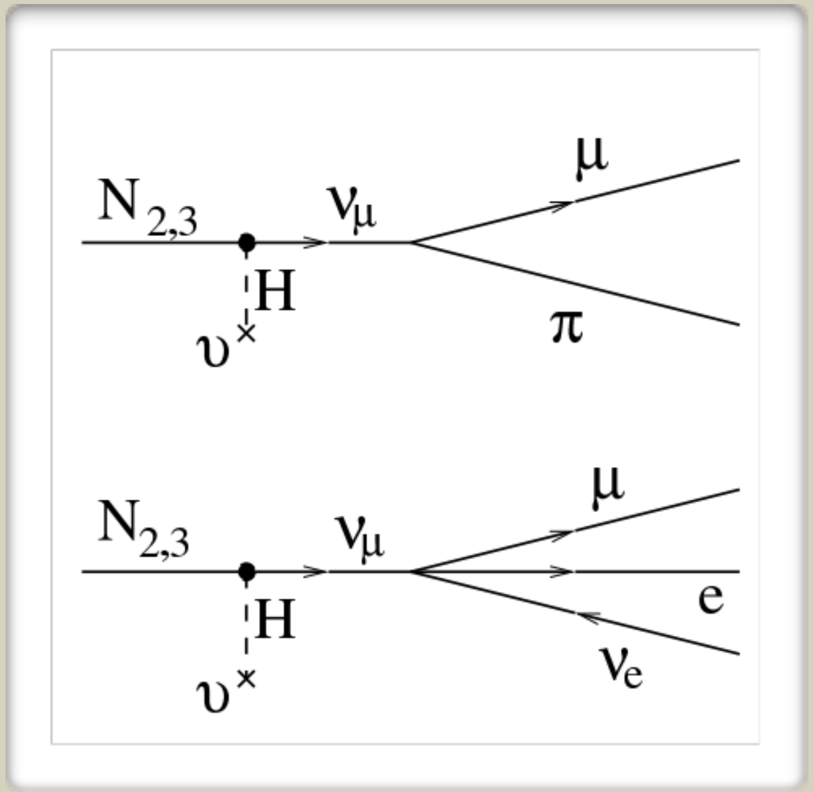
PRODUCTION

- Mixing with active neutrino
- Semi-leptonic decay



DECAY

- Br($N \to \mu / e\ \pi$) ~ 0.1 - 50 %
- Br($N \to \mu / e\ \varrho$) ~ 0.5 - 20%
- Br($N \to \nu \mu e$) ~ 1 - 10%



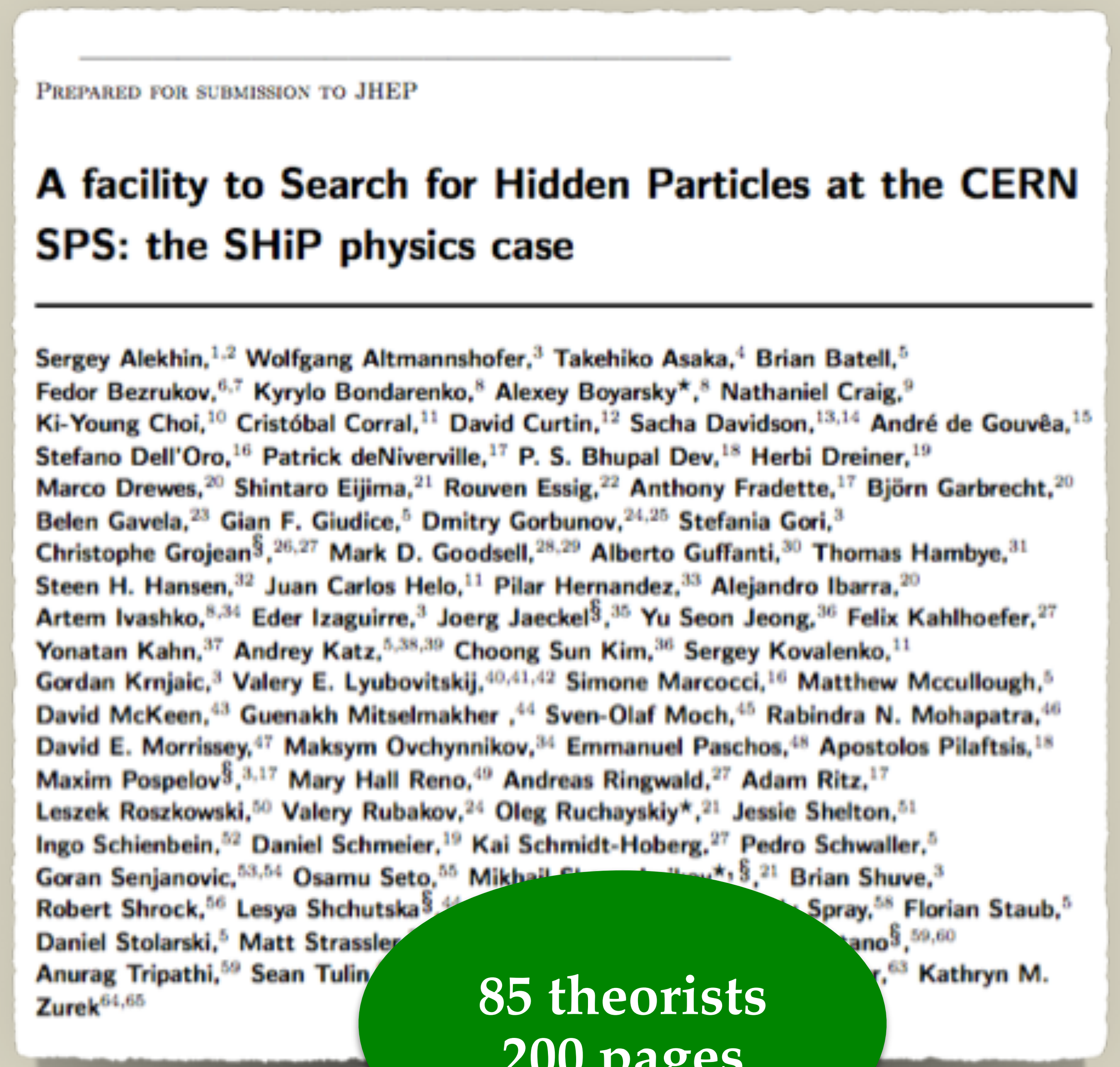
PROPOSAL(S)

PHYSICAL

CERN-SPSC-2015-017/SPSC-P_350-ADD-1
arXiv:1504.04855 (hep-ph)

TECHNICAL

CERN-SPSC-2015-016/SPSC-P_350
arXiv:1504.04956 (hep-ph)



PREPARED FOR SUBMISSION TO JHEP

A facility to Search for Hidden Particles at the CERN SPS: the SHiP physics case

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85 theorists
200 pages

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (CERN)

SHiP
Search for Hidden Particles

CERN-SPSC-2015-016
SPSC-P-350
8 April 2015

Technical Proposal

A Facility to Search for Hidden Particles (SHiP) at the CERN SPS

The SHiP Collaboration[1]

234 authors
44 institutions
13 countries

Abstract

A new general purpose fixed target facility is proposed at the CERN SPS accelerator which is aimed at exploring the domain of hidden particles and make measurements with tau neutrinos. Hidden

REQUIREMENTS

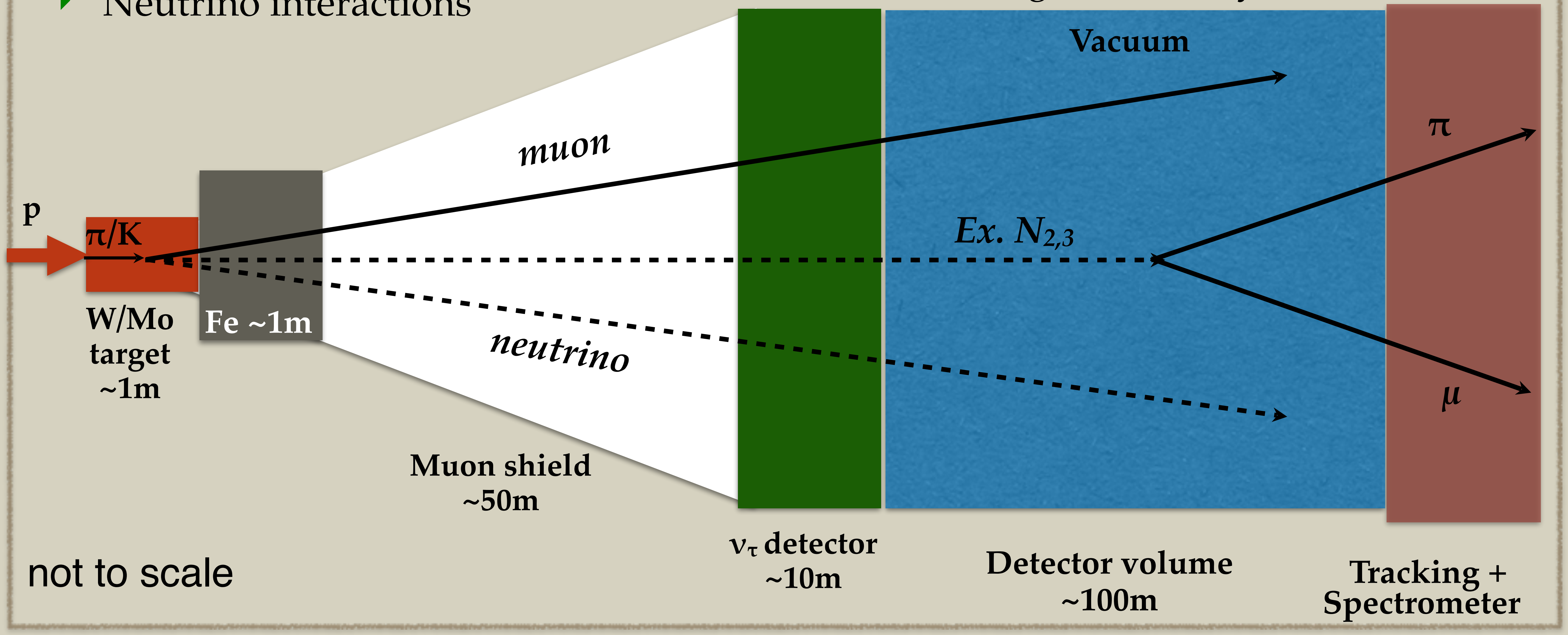
- Proposal: fixed target experiment at the CERN SPS
- SPS: $4\text{x}10^{13}$ protons per spill @ 400 GeV ➙ $2\text{x}10^{20}$ pot in 5 years (same as CNGS)

1) BACKGROUND REDUCTION

- Combinatorial background
- Neutrino flux
- Muon flux
- Neutrino interactions

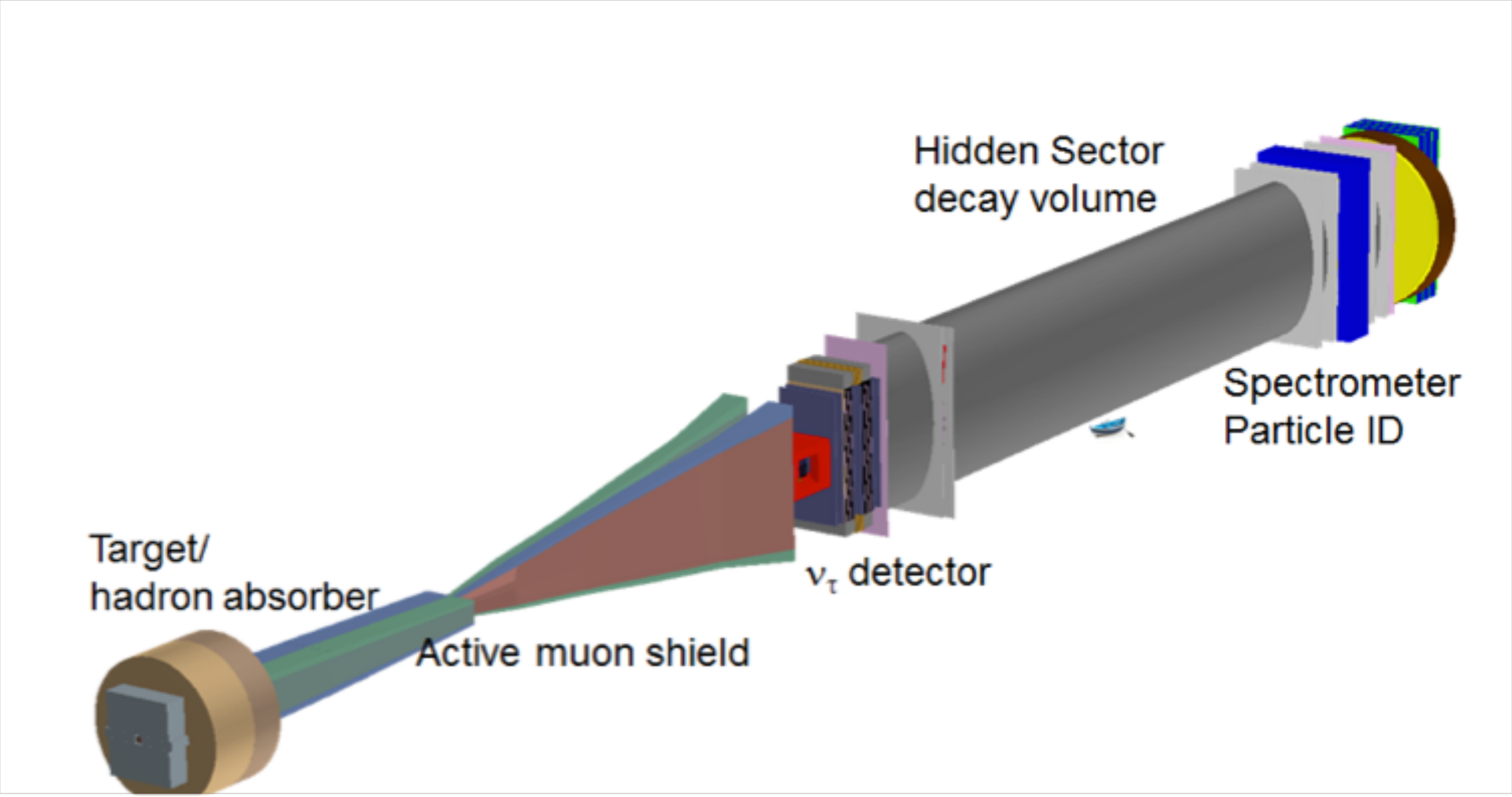
1) SIGNAL ENHANCEMENT

- Geometrical acceptance
- Reconstruction of decays
- High sensitivity



not to scale

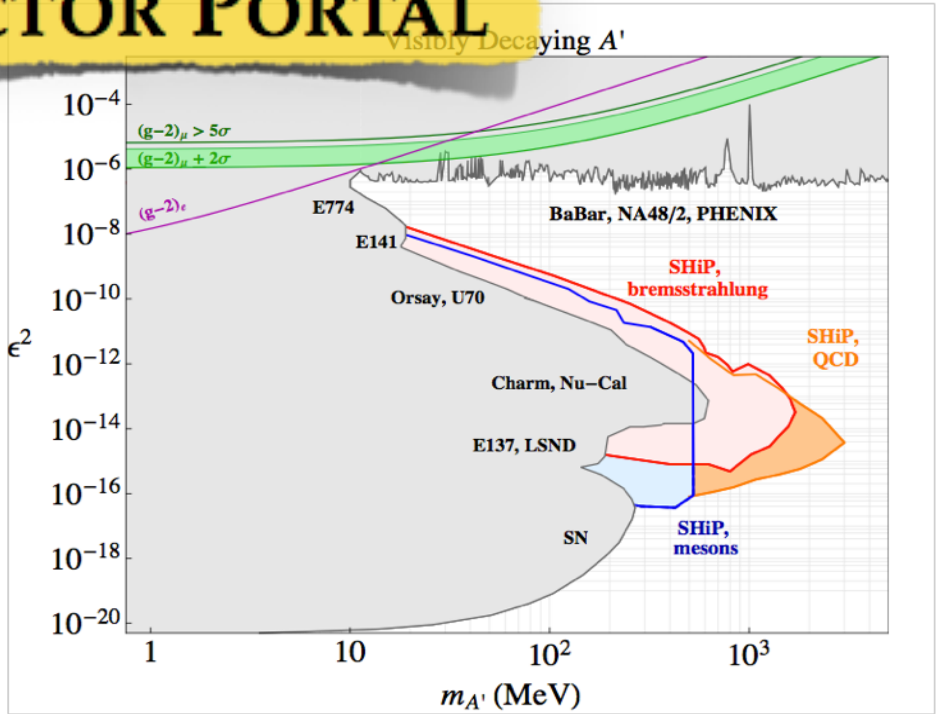
DETECTOR LAYOUT



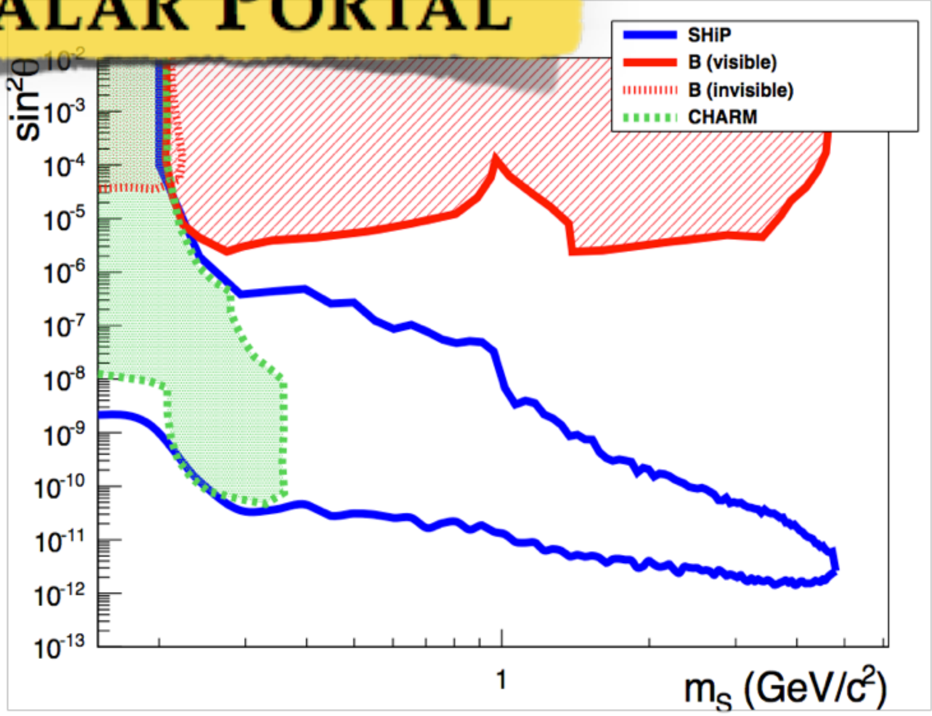
SENSITIVITIES

Based on $2x10^{20}$ pot @400 GeV
in 5 years

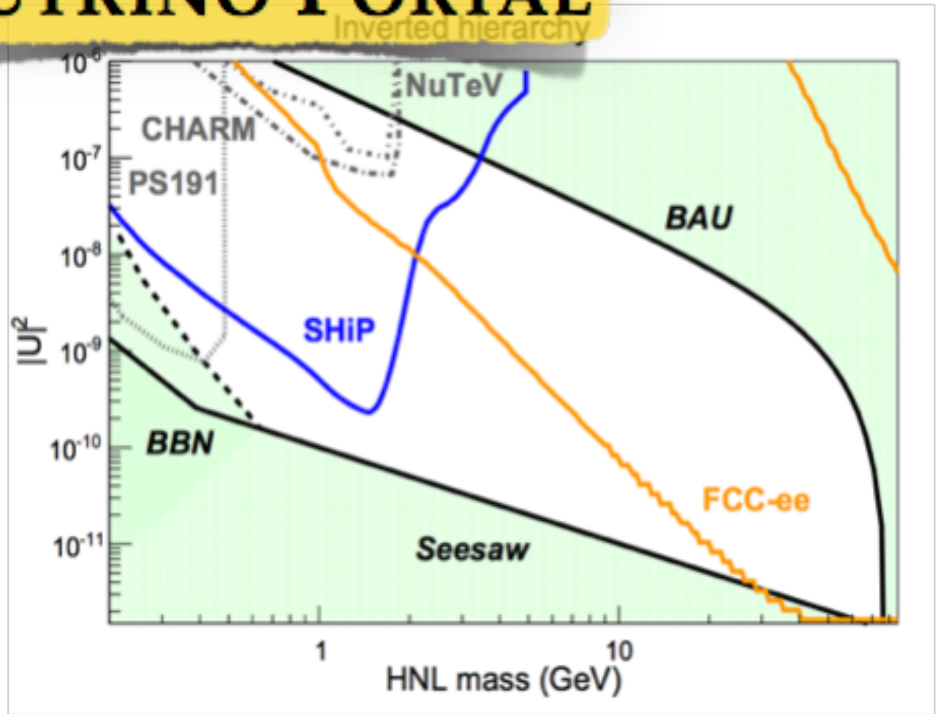
VECTOR PORTAL



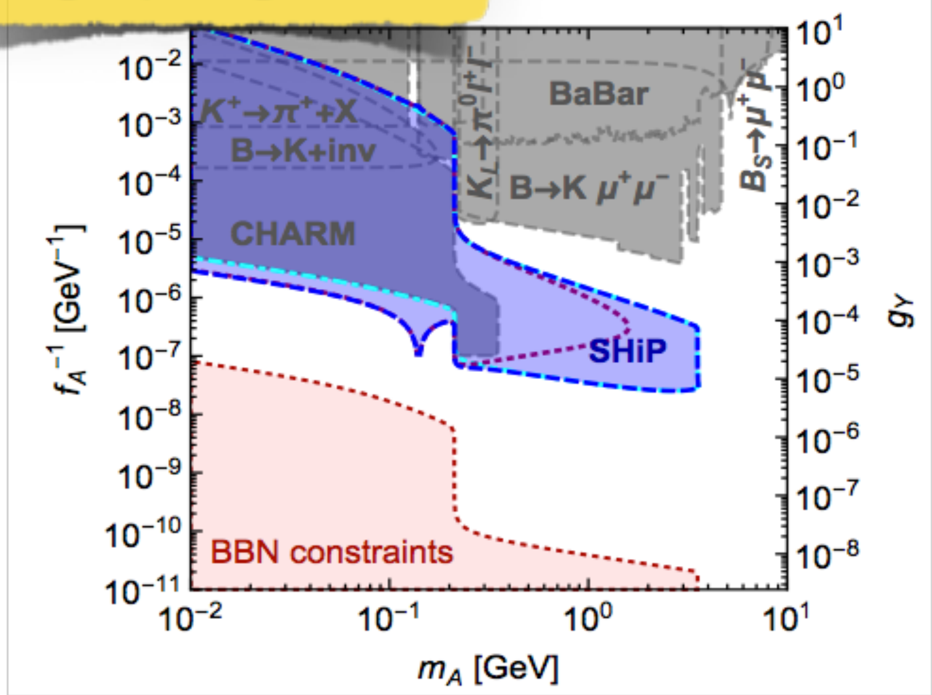
SCALAR PORTAL



NEUTRINO PORTAL

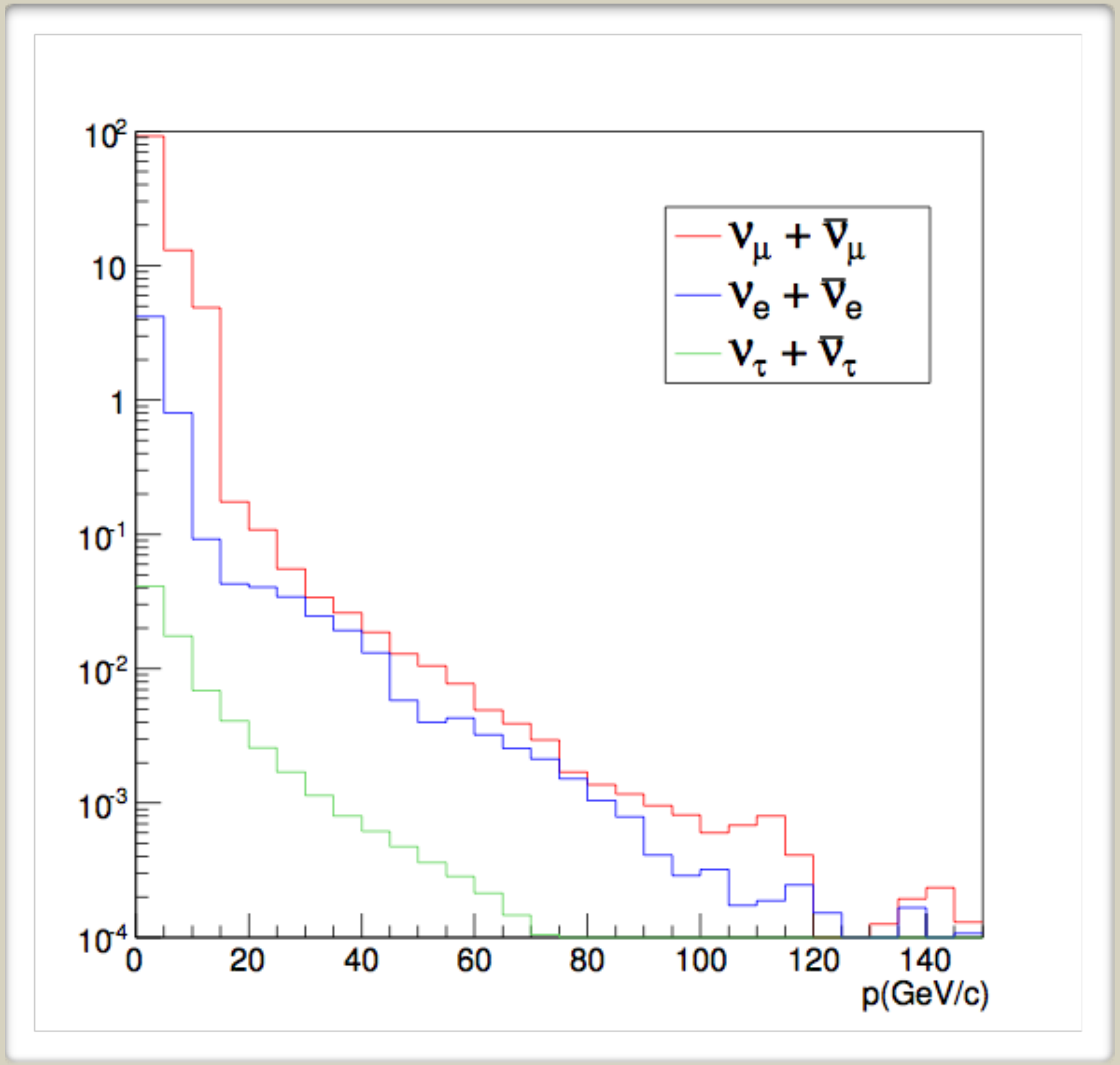


AXION PORTAL



NEUTRINO PHYSICS @SHIP

- High neutrino flux expected
- Unique possibility of performing studies of ν_μ, ν_e, ν_τ



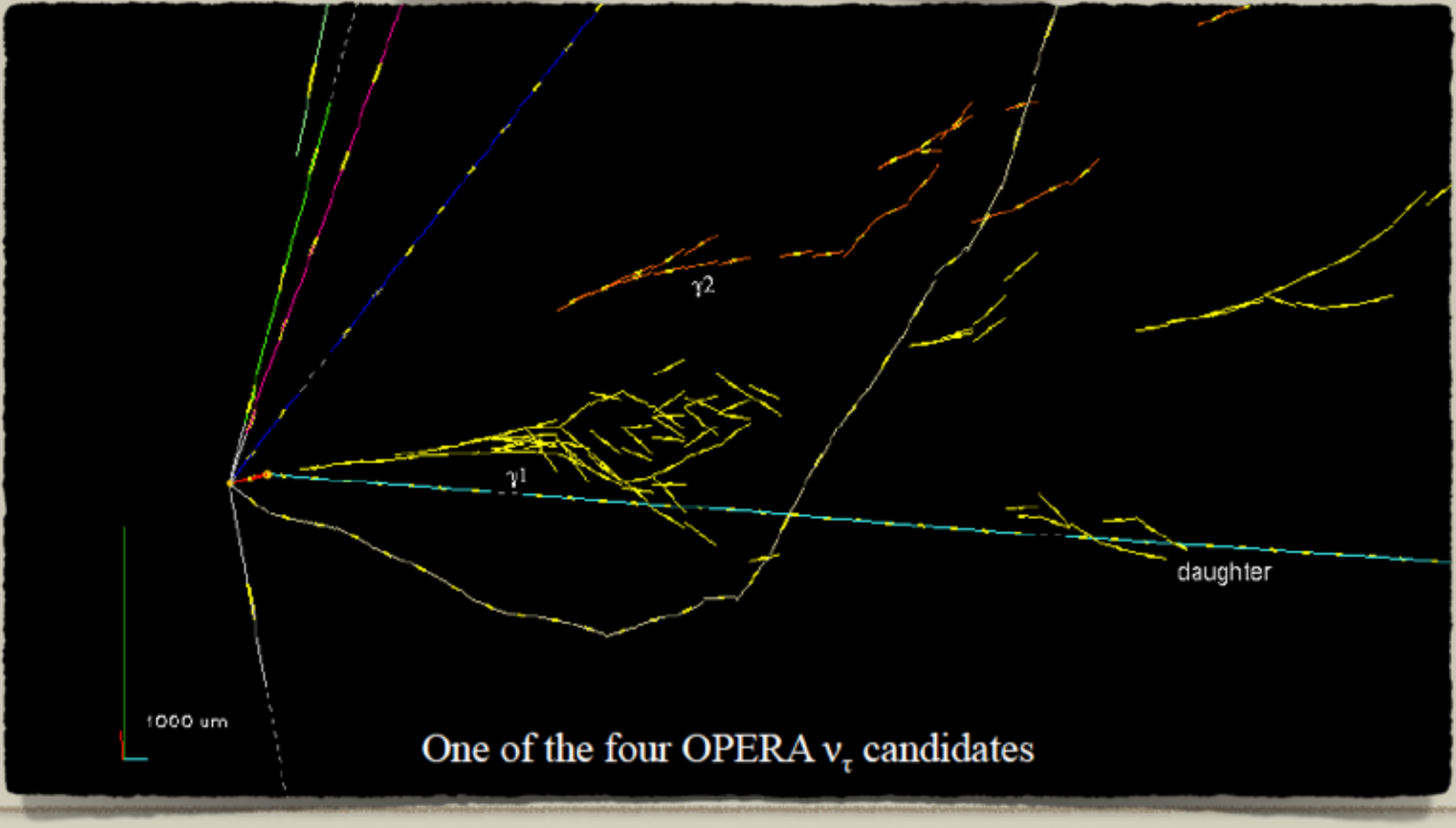
- Energy spectrum of different neutrino flavors @beam dump

TAU NEUTRINO PHYSICS

- ν_τ: the less known particle in the Standard Model

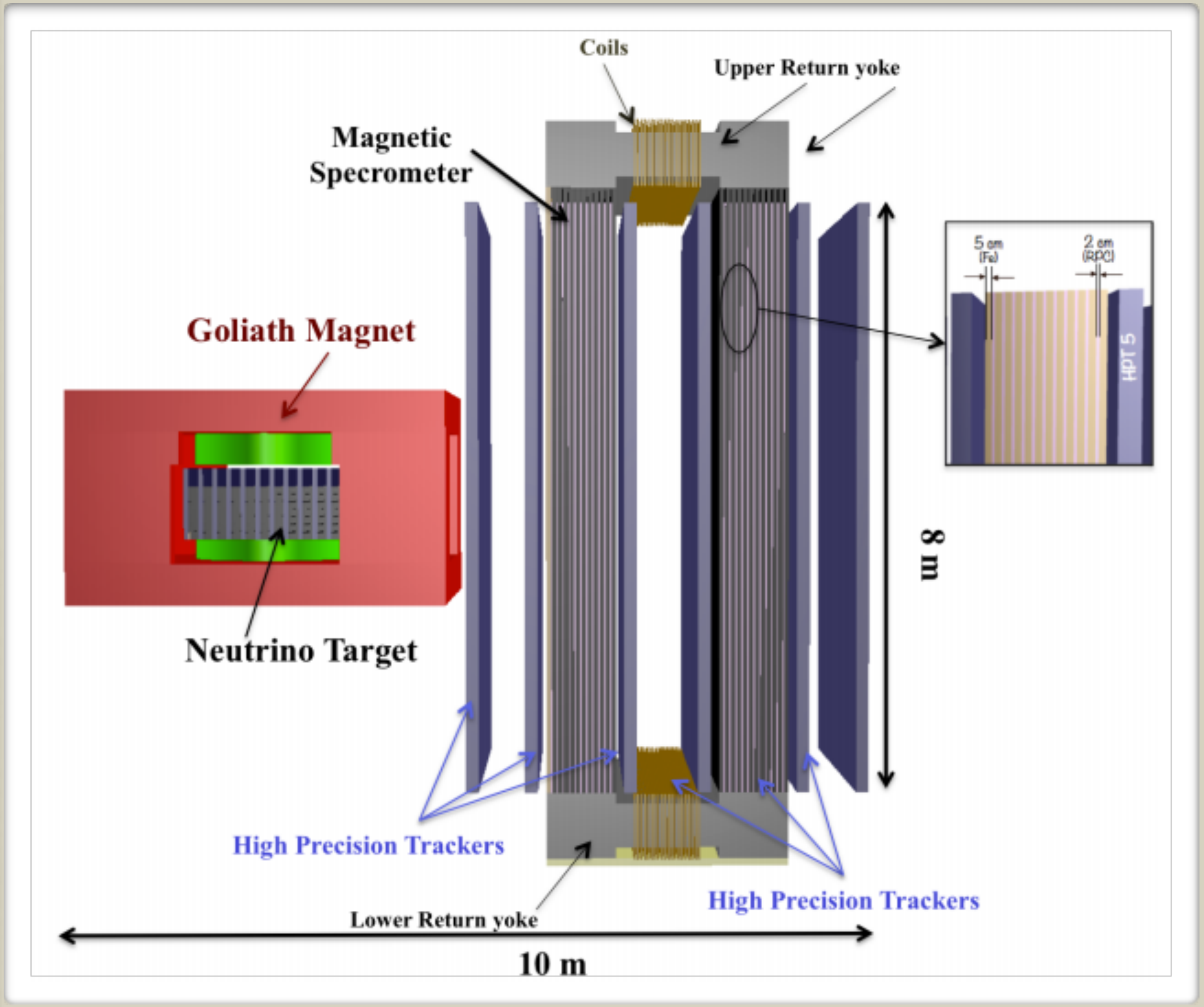
DONUT: 9 observed ν_τ candidate events (leptonic number not measured)
OPERA: first observation of $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$ oscillations in appearance mode

$\overline{\nu}_\tau$ not detected yet!



One of the four OPERA ν_τ candidates

NEUTRINO DETECTOR

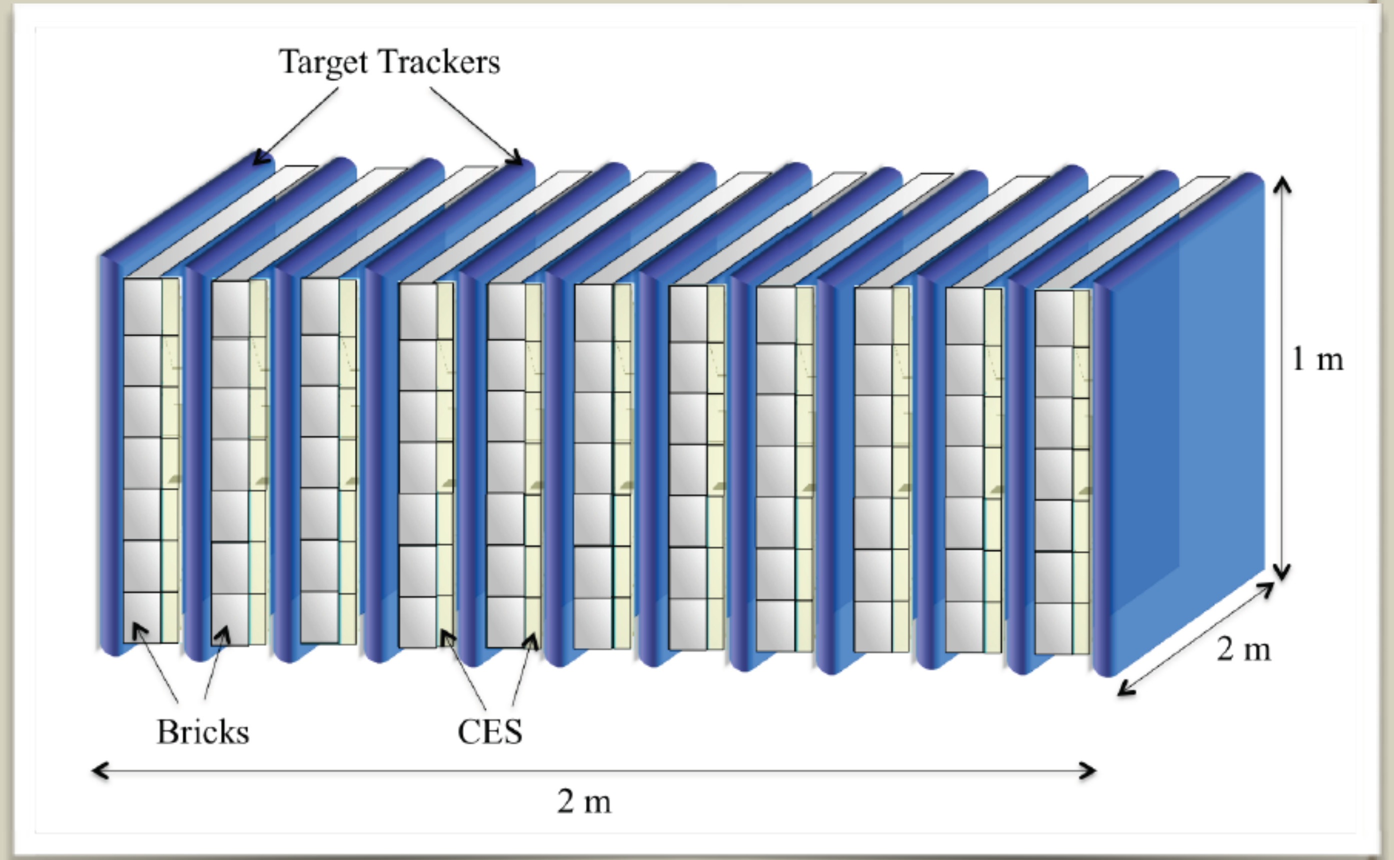


Requirements:

- High spatial resolution to observe the τ decay (~1 mm)
  - → *EMULSION FILMS*
- Electronic detectors to give "time" resolution to emulsions
  - → *TARGET TRACKER PLANES*
- Magnetized target to measure the charge of τ products
  - → *DIPOLAR MAGNET*
- Magnetic spectrometer to perform muon identification and measure its charge and momentum
  - → *MUON SPECTROMETER*

EVENT TIME STAMP

Target tracker (TT)



FEATURES:

- Provide Time stamp
- Link track information in emulsions to signal in TT
- Link muon track information in ν target to μ magnetic spectrometer

REQUIREMENTS IN 1T FIELD:

- 100 μm position resolution on both coordinates
- high efficiency (>99%) for angles up to 1 rad

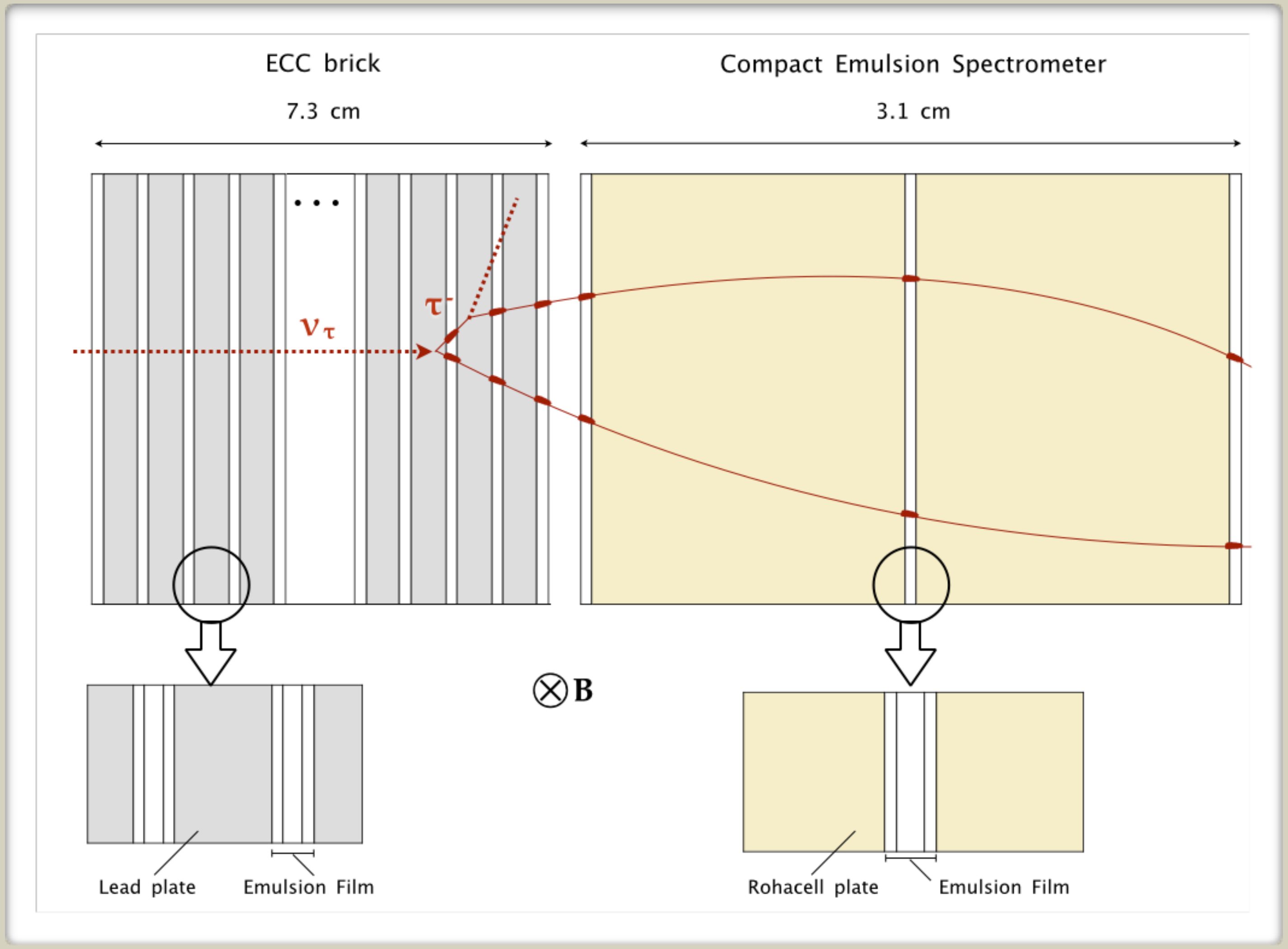
POSSIBLE OPTIONS:

- Scintillating fibre trackers
- Micro-pattern gas detectors (GEM, Micromegas)

DETECTOR LAYOUT:

- 12 target planes interleaving the 11 brick walls at a few mm distance
- Transverse size of about 2 x 1 m^2

NEUTRINO TARGET



- 1155 ECC bricks to be replaced 10 times
- Total emulsion surface: 8700 m^2 (8% of OPERA emulsion production)
- Scanning with modern automated microscopes

Emulsion Cloud Chamber (ECC) BRICK

- Passive material (Lead) - 56 layers -
- High resolution tracker (Nuclear emulsions) - 57 films -
- 10 X_0

Performances

- Primary and secondary vertex definition with μm resolution
- Momentum measurement by Multiple Coulomb Scattering

  - largely exploited in the OPERA experiment -
- Electron identification: shower ID through calorimetric technique

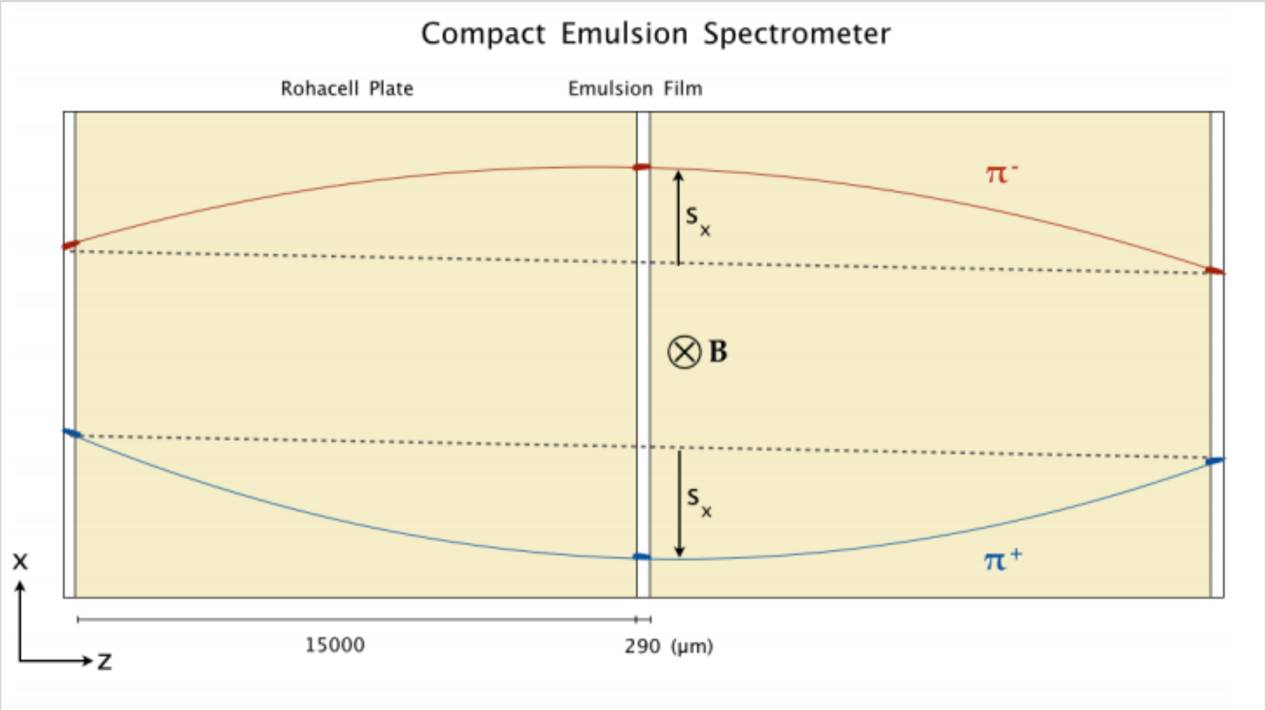
ν_τ /ANTI-ν_τ SEPARATION

REQUIREMENTS

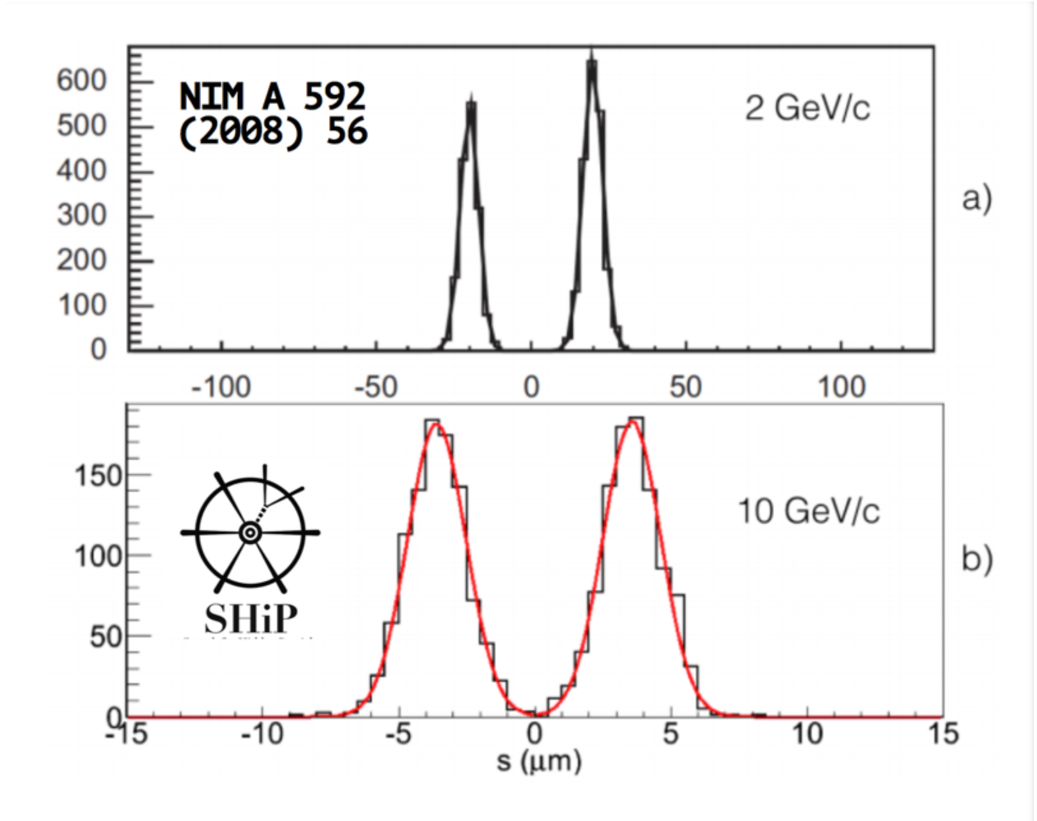
- Electric charge measurement of τ lepton decay products
- Key role for ν_τ/ν_τ separation in the $\tau \rightarrow h$ decay channel
- Momentum measurement

LAYOUT

- 3 OPERA-like emulsion films
- 2 Rohacell spacers (low density material)
- 1 Tesla magnetic field



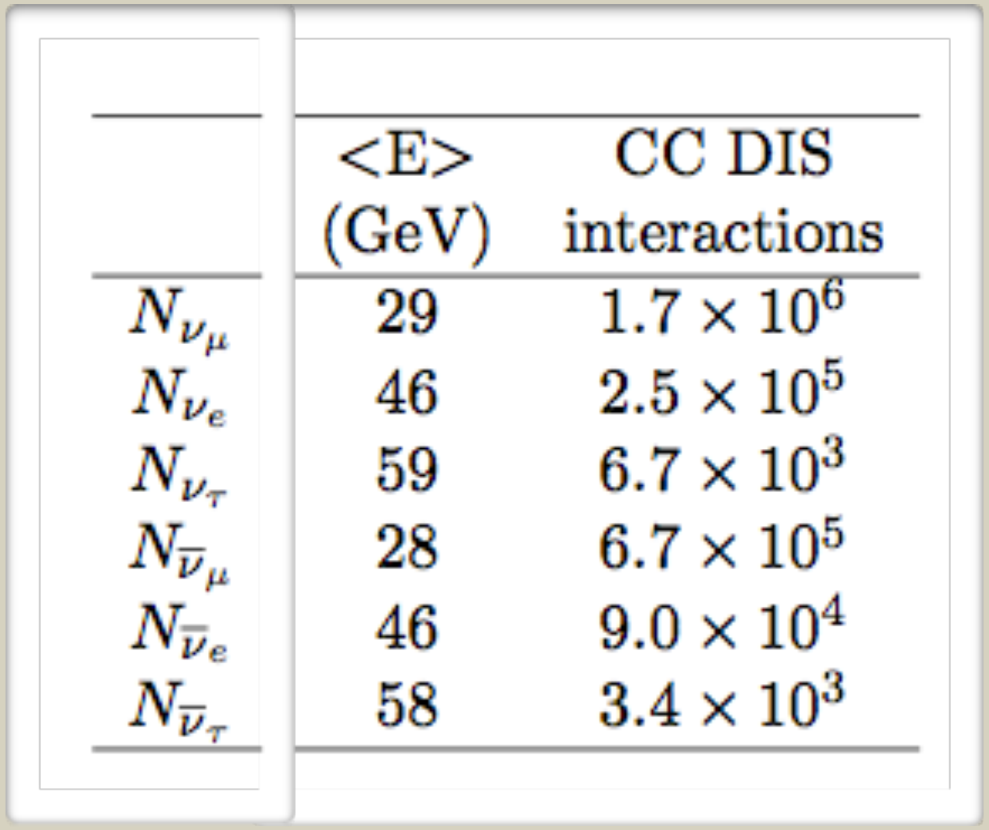
Charge measured from the curvature of the track with the **sagitta** method



PERFORMANCES

- Sign of the **electric charge** can be determined with better than 3 standard deviation level up to 12 GeV
- The **momentum** of the track can be estimated from the sagitta
- Dp/p < 20% up to 12 GeV/c

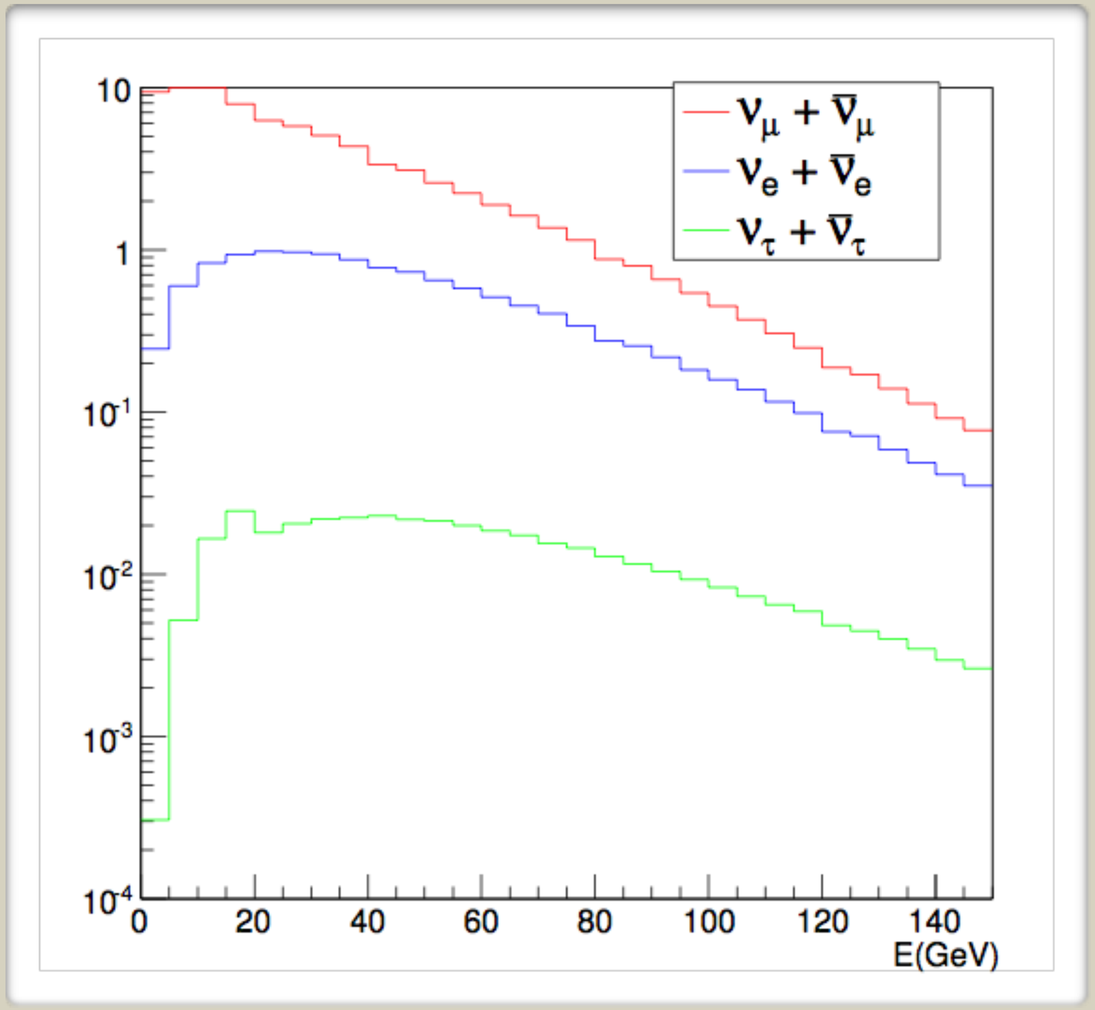
Neutrino Physics @SHiP



	<E> (GeV)	CC DIS interactions
N_{ν_μ}	29	1.7×10^6
N_{ν_e}	46	2.5×10^5
N_{ν_τ}	59	6.7×10^3
$N_{\overline{\nu}_\mu}$	28	6.7×10^5
$N_{\overline{\nu}_e}$	46	9.0×10^4
$N_{\overline{\nu}_\tau}$	58	3.4×10^3

- CC DIS neutrino interactions in 5 years run (2×10^{20} pot)

- Energy spectrum of different neutrino flavors interacting in the target



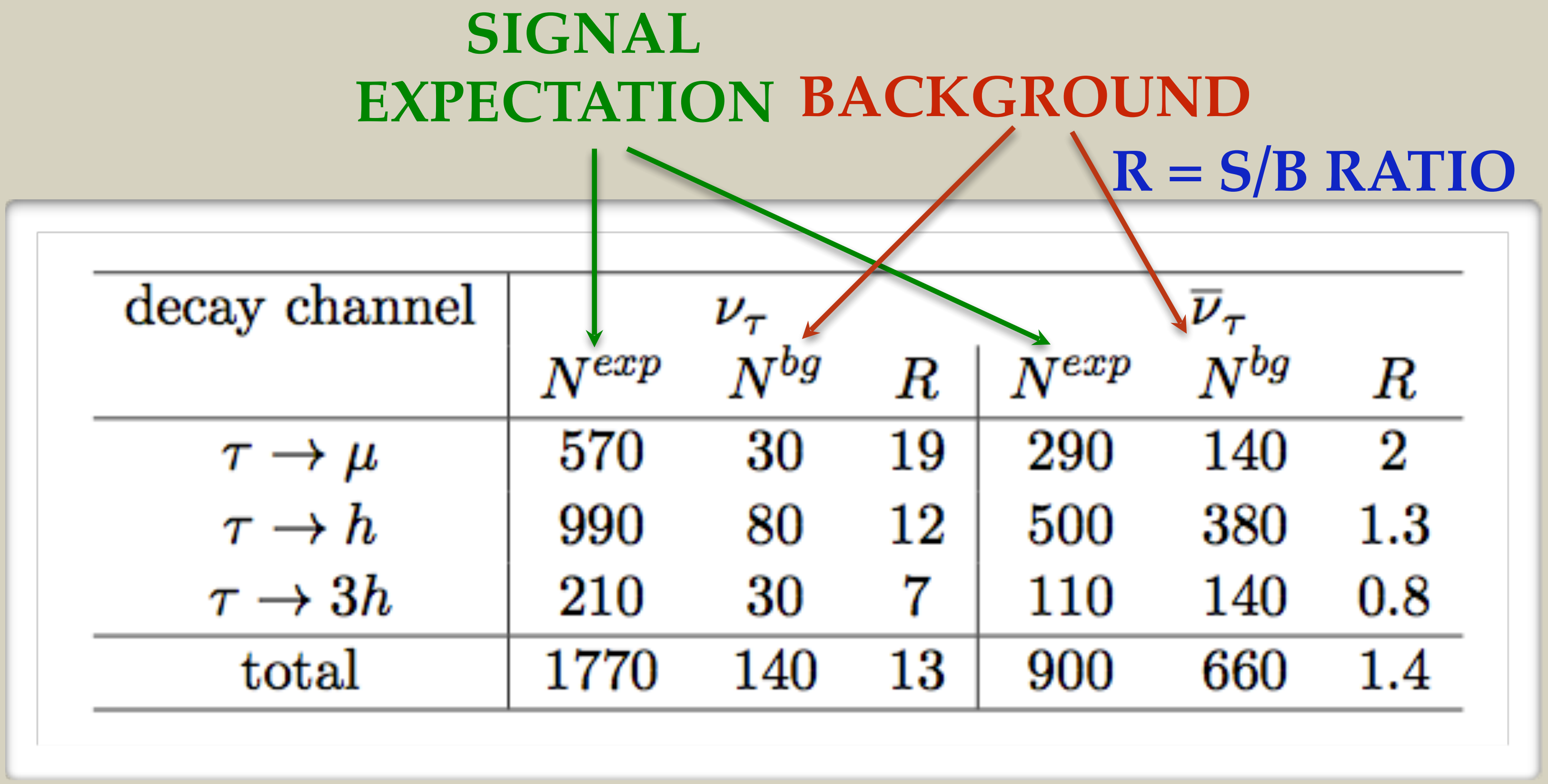
ν_τ PHYSICS

- ν_τ and $\bar{\nu}_\tau$ produced in the leptonic decay of a D^-_s meson into τ^- and $\bar{\nu}_\tau$, and the subsequent decay of the τ^- into a ν_τ
- Number of ν_τ and $\bar{\nu}_\tau$ produced in the beam dump

$$N_{\nu_\tau+\bar{\nu}_\tau} = 4N_p\frac{\sigma_{c\bar{c}}}{\sigma_{pN}}f_{D_s}Br(D_s \to \tau) = 2.85 \cdot 10^{-5}N_p$$

- Main background source: charm production in ν_μ^{CC} ($\bar{\nu}_\mu^{CC}$) and ν_e^{CC} ($\bar{\nu}_e^{CC}$) interactions, when the primary lepton is not identified

- Geometrical, location and decay search efficiencies considered
- Expectations in 5 years run ($2\text{x}10^{20}$pot)



SIGNAL EXPECTATION

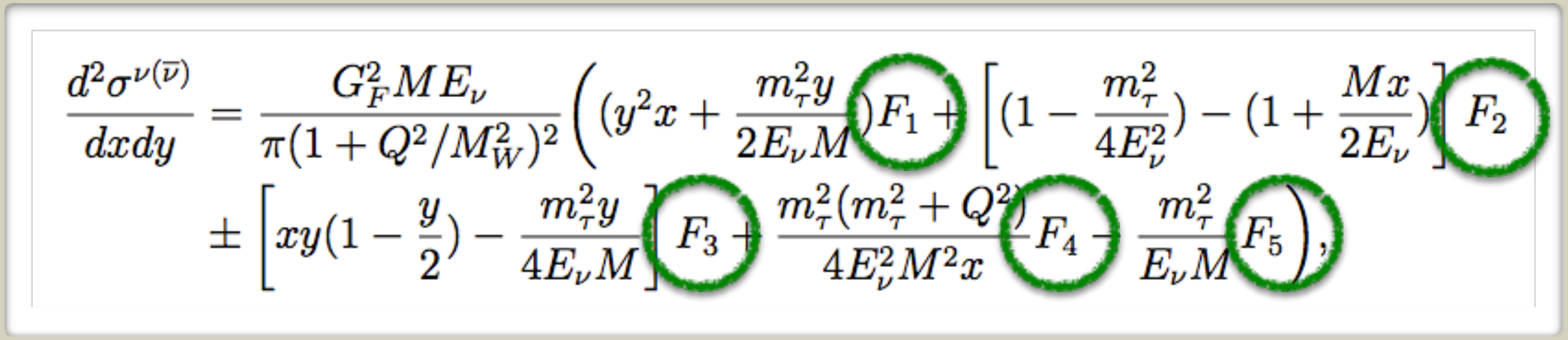
BACKGROUND

R = S/B RATIO

decay channel	ν_τ			$\bar{\nu}_\tau$		
	N^{exp}	N^{bg}	R	N^{exp}	N^{bg}	R
$\tau \to \mu$	570	30	19	290	140	2
$\tau \to h$	990	80	12	500	380	1.3
$\tau \to 3h$	210	30	7	110	140	0.8
total	1770	140	13	900	660	1.4

STRUCTURE FUNCTIONS

High rates of Deep Inelastic Scattering interactions from ***all three neutrino flavours*** on target nucleons expected



$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{\nu(\bar{\nu})}}{dxdy} = \frac{G_F^2 M E_\nu}{\pi(1+Q^2/M_W^2)^2}\left((y^2x + \frac{m_\tau^2 y}{2E_\nu M})F_1 + \left[(1-\frac{m_\tau^2}{4E_\nu^2}) - (1+\frac{Mx}{2E_\nu})\right]F_2 \pm \left[xy(1-\frac{y}{2}) - \frac{m_\tau^2 y}{4E_\nu M}\right]F_3 + \frac{m_\tau^2(m_\tau^2+Q^2)}{4E_\nu^2 M^2 x}F_4 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{E_\nu M}F_5\right),$$

Structure functions

- F_1
- F_2

→ Same precision as other experiments

- F_3

→ Opposite sign for ν and $\bar{\nu}$

- F_4
- F_5

→ Dependent on the lepton mass. Suppressed in case of ν_μ interactions, becomes relevant for ν_τ interactions

- Evaluation of F_3
- First evaluation of F_4 and F_5, not accessible with lighter neutrinos

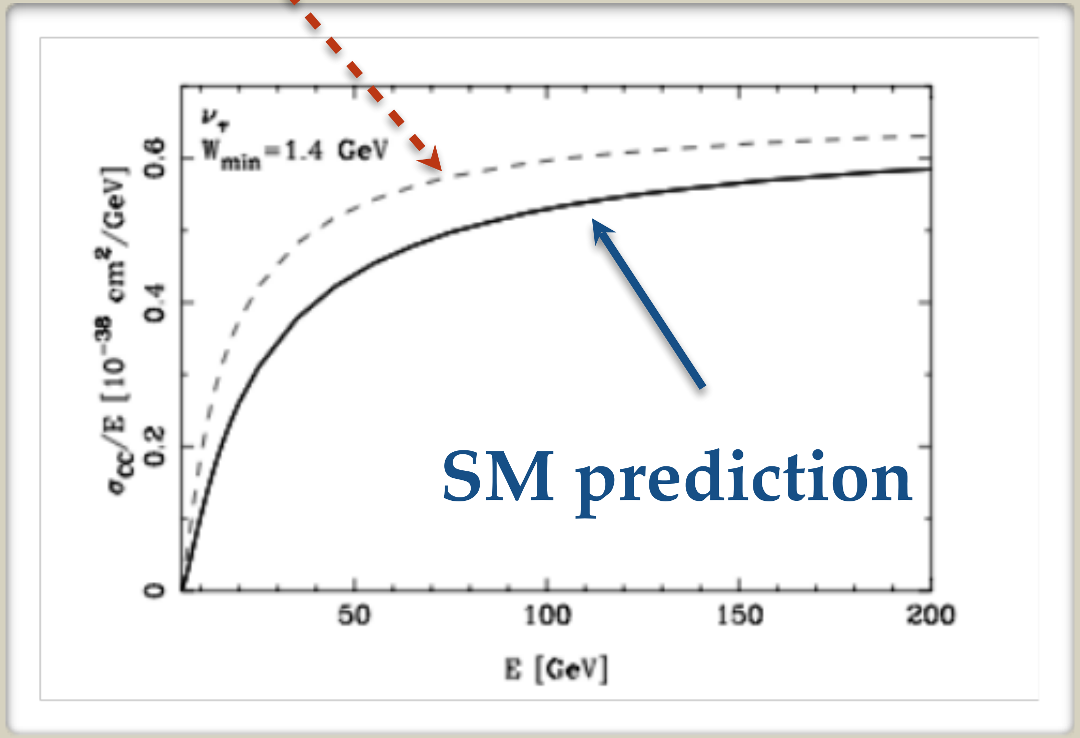
- At LO $F_4=0$, $2xF_5=F_2$ (Albright-Jarlskog relations)
- At NLO $F_4 \sim 1\%$ of F_5

SENSITIVITY TO F_4 AND F_5

The SHiP experiment has the unique capability of being sensitive to F_4 and F_5

$F_4 = F_5 = 0$ hypothesis → increase of the ν_τ and $\bar{\nu}_\tau$ CC DIS cross sections
→ increase of the number of expected ν_τ and anti-ν_τ interactions

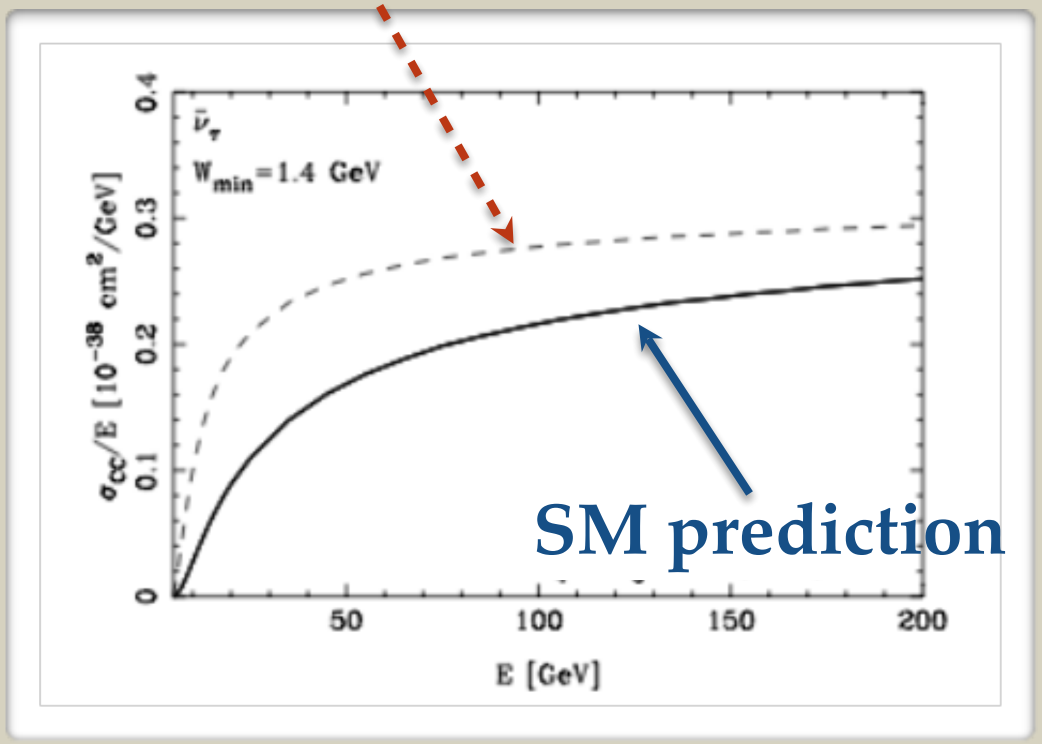
$F_4 = F_5 = 0$



SM prediction

ν_τ CC DIS cross-section

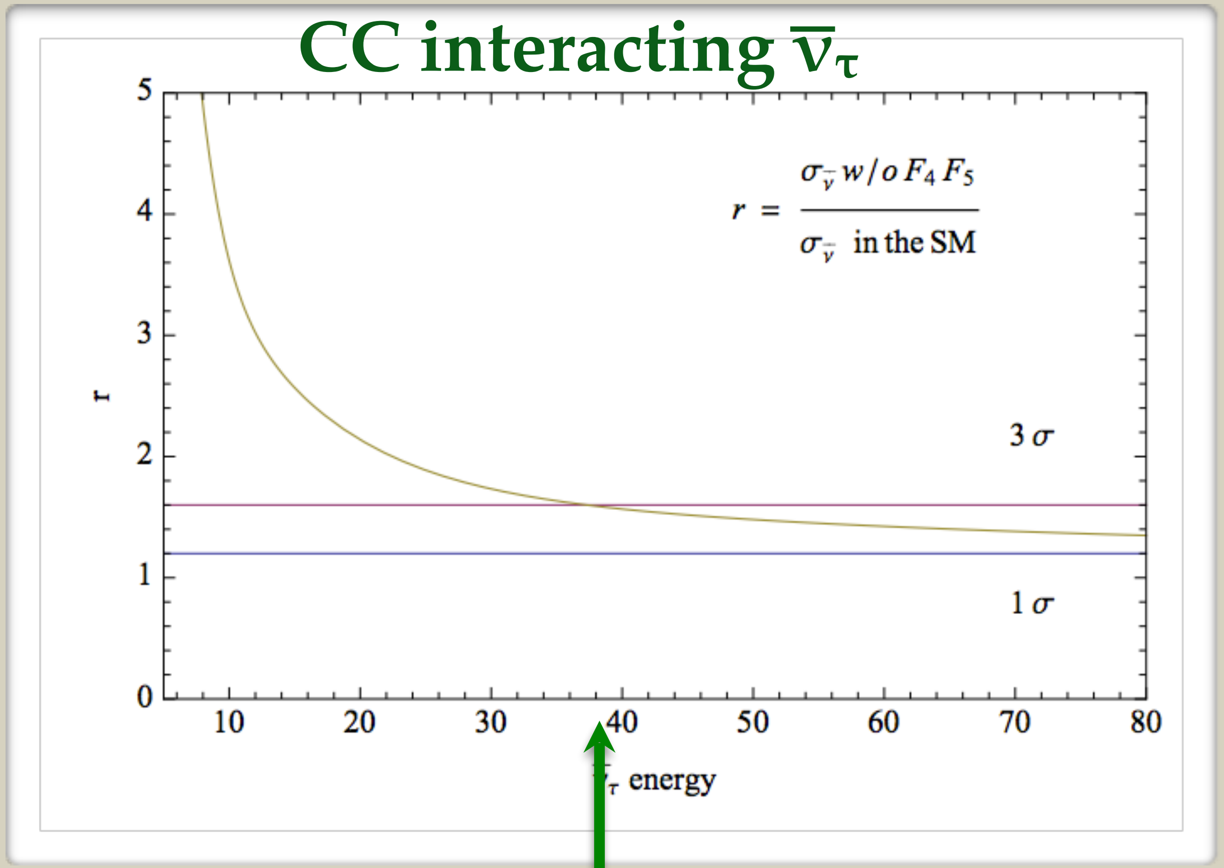
$F_4 = F_5 = 0$



SM prediction

$\bar{\nu}_\tau$ CC DIS cross-section

SENSITIVITY TO F_4 AND F_5


CC interacting $\bar{\nu}_\tau$

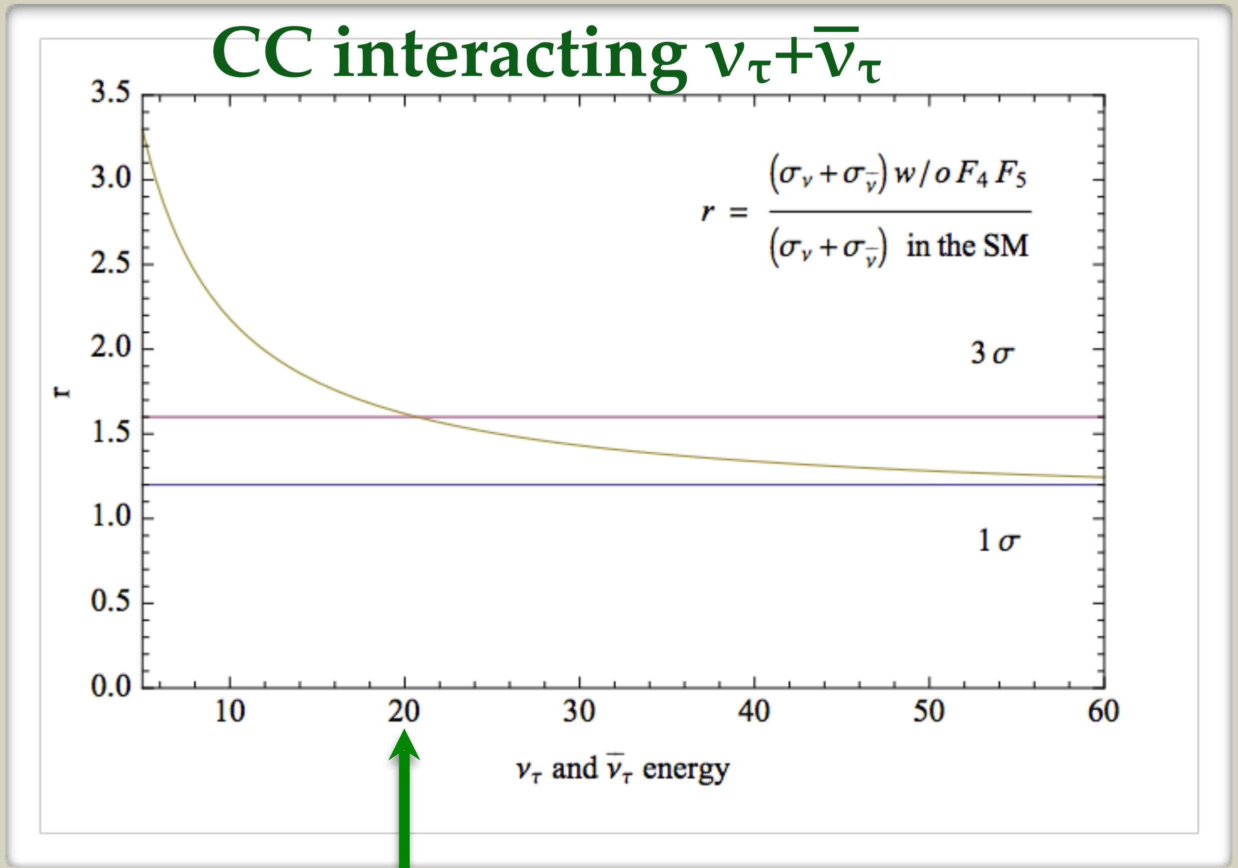
E($\bar{\nu}_\tau$) < 38 GeV

(~300 events expected)

r>1.6

→ evidence for non-zero values of F_4 and F_5

r = ratio between the cross sections in the two hypotheses

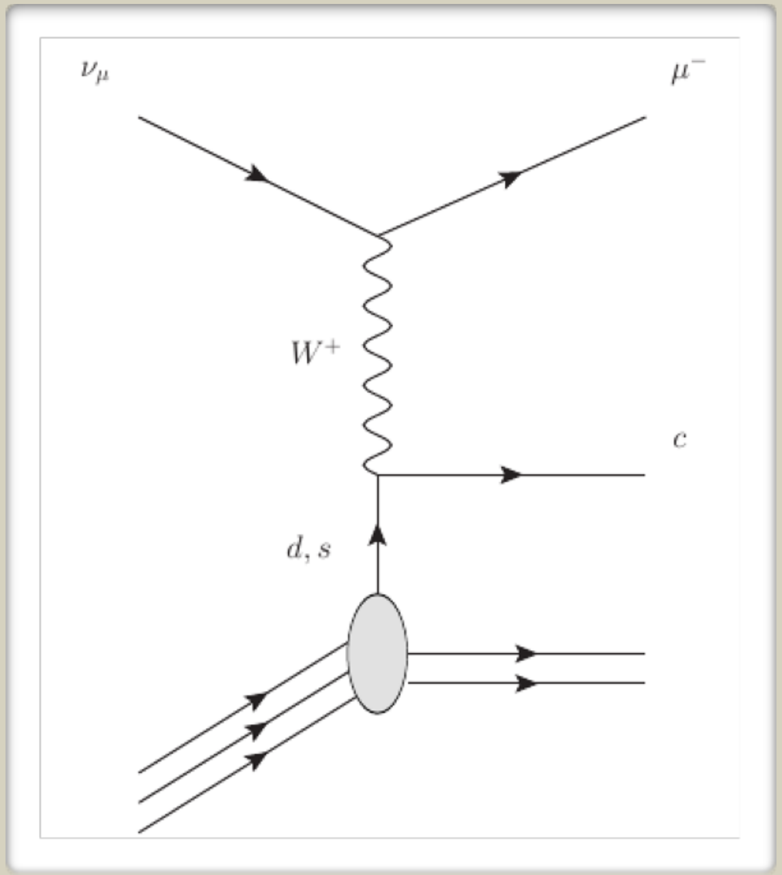

CC interacting $\nu_\tau+\bar{\nu}_\tau$

E($\nu_\tau+\bar{\nu}_\tau$) < 20 GeV

(~420 events expected)

CHARM PHYSICS @SHIP

- Large charm production in ν_μ^{CC} and ν_e^{CC} interactions
- Process sensitive to strange quark content of the nucleon



- Charm production with electronic detectors tagged by di-muon events (high energy cut to reduce background)
- Nuclear emulsion technique: charmed hadron identification through the observation of its decay
- Loose kinematical cuts ➙ good sensitivity to the slow-rescaling threshold behavior and to the charm quark mass

CHARM PHYSICS @SHIP

- Fraction of neutrino-induced charm events:
- Convolution of CHORUS data with SHiP spectrum

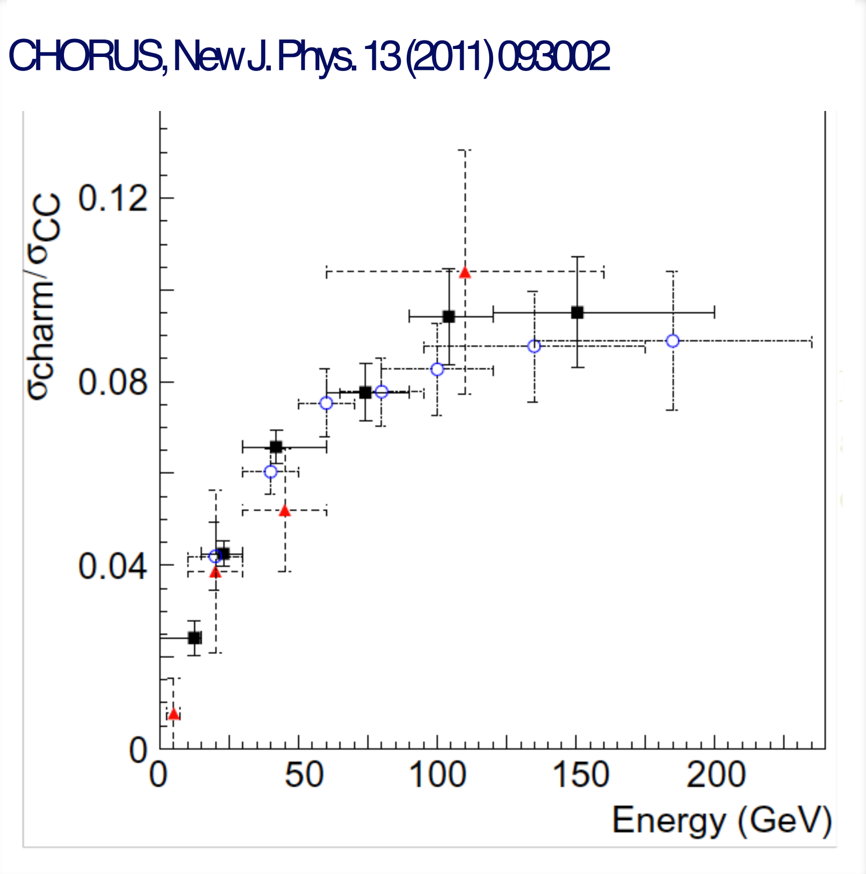
$\nu_\mu{}^{CC}$

$$f(charm) = \frac{\int \Phi_{\nu_\mu} \sigma^{CC}_{\nu_\mu} \left(\frac{\sigma_{charm}}{\sigma^{CC}_{\nu_\mu}}\right) dE}{\int \Phi_{\nu_\mu} \sigma^{CC}_{\nu_\mu} dE}$$

$\nu_e{}^{CC}$

$$f(charm) = \frac{\int \Phi_{\nu_e} \sigma^{CC}_{\nu_e} \left(\frac{\sigma_{charm}}{\sigma^{CC}_{\nu_e}}\right) dE}{\int \Phi_{\nu_e} \sigma^{CC}_{\nu_e} dE}$$

charm fractions	(%)
$\sigma_{charm}/\sigma_{\nu_\mu CC}$	4.1
$\sigma_{charm}/\sigma_{\overline{\nu}_\mu CC}$	4.1
$\sigma_{charm}/\sigma_{\nu_e CC}$	6.0
$\sigma_{charm}/\sigma_{\overline{\nu}_e CC}$	6.0


CHORUS, New J. Phys. 13 (2011) 093002

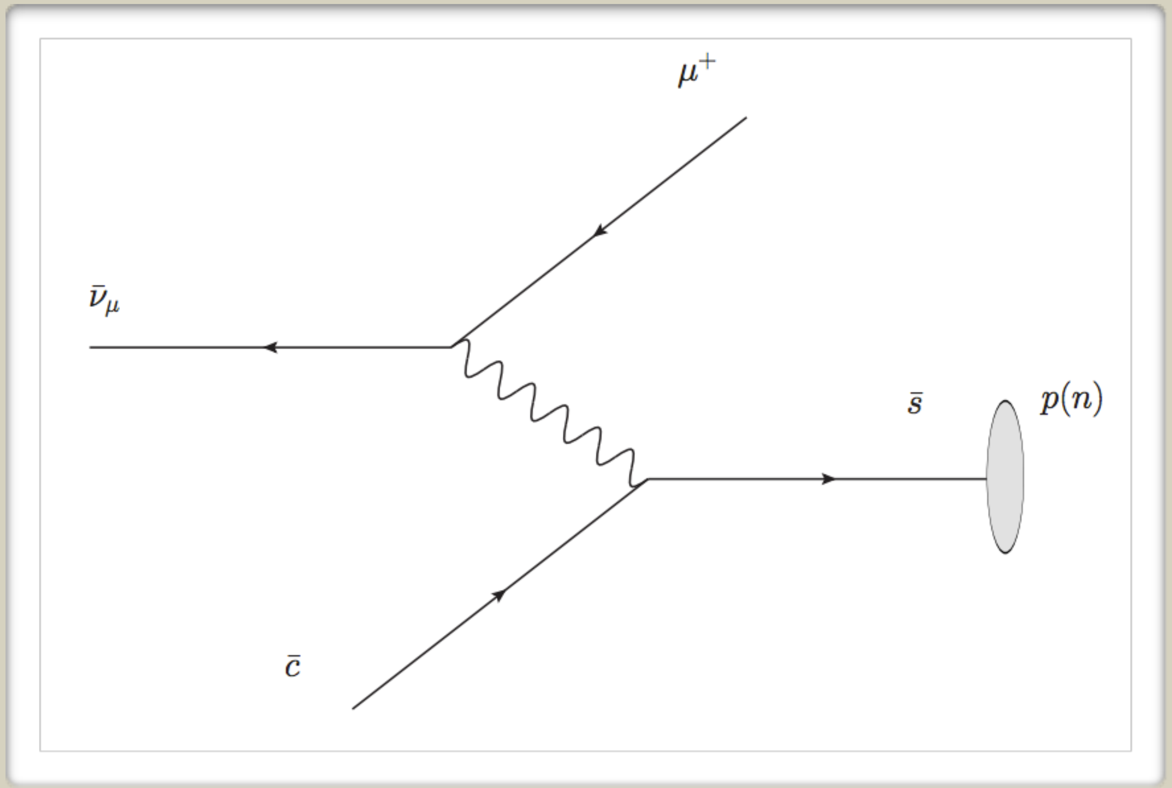
- Expected charm yield exceeds the statistics available in previous experiments by more than one order of magnitude

	Expected events
ν_μ	$6.8 \cdot 10^4$
ν_e	$1.5 \cdot 10^4$
$\bar{\nu_\mu}$	$2.7 \cdot 10^4$
$\bar{\nu_e}$	$5.4 \cdot 10^3$
total	$1.1 \cdot 10^5$

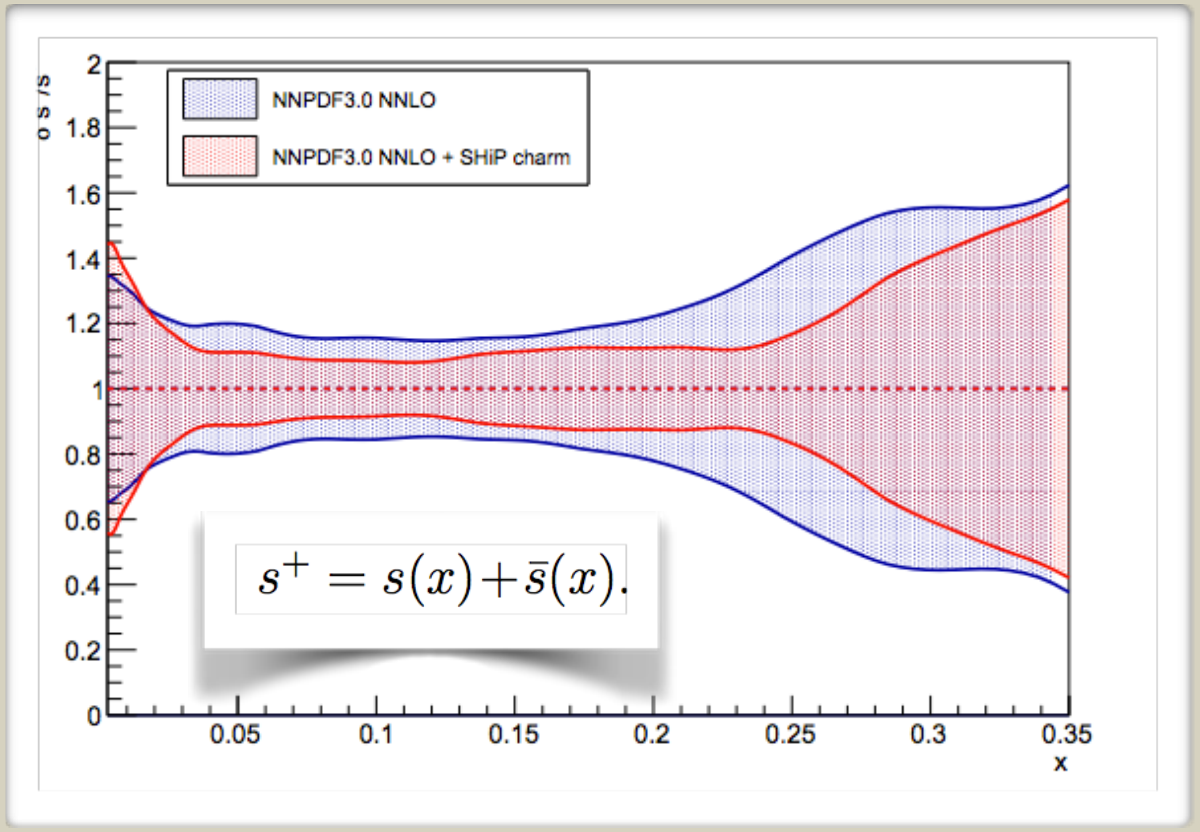
No charm candidate from ν_e and ν_τ interactions ever reported!

STRANGE QUARK NUCLEON CONTENT

- Charmed hadron production in anti-neutrino interactions selects anti-strange quark in the nucleon



- Improvement achieved on s^+/s^- versus x
- Significant gain with SHIP data (factor 2) obtained in the x range between 0.03 and 0.35



$$s^+ = s(x) + \bar{s}(x).$$

Observed anti-ν in CHORUS ~32
in NuTeV ~1400

CONCLUSIONS

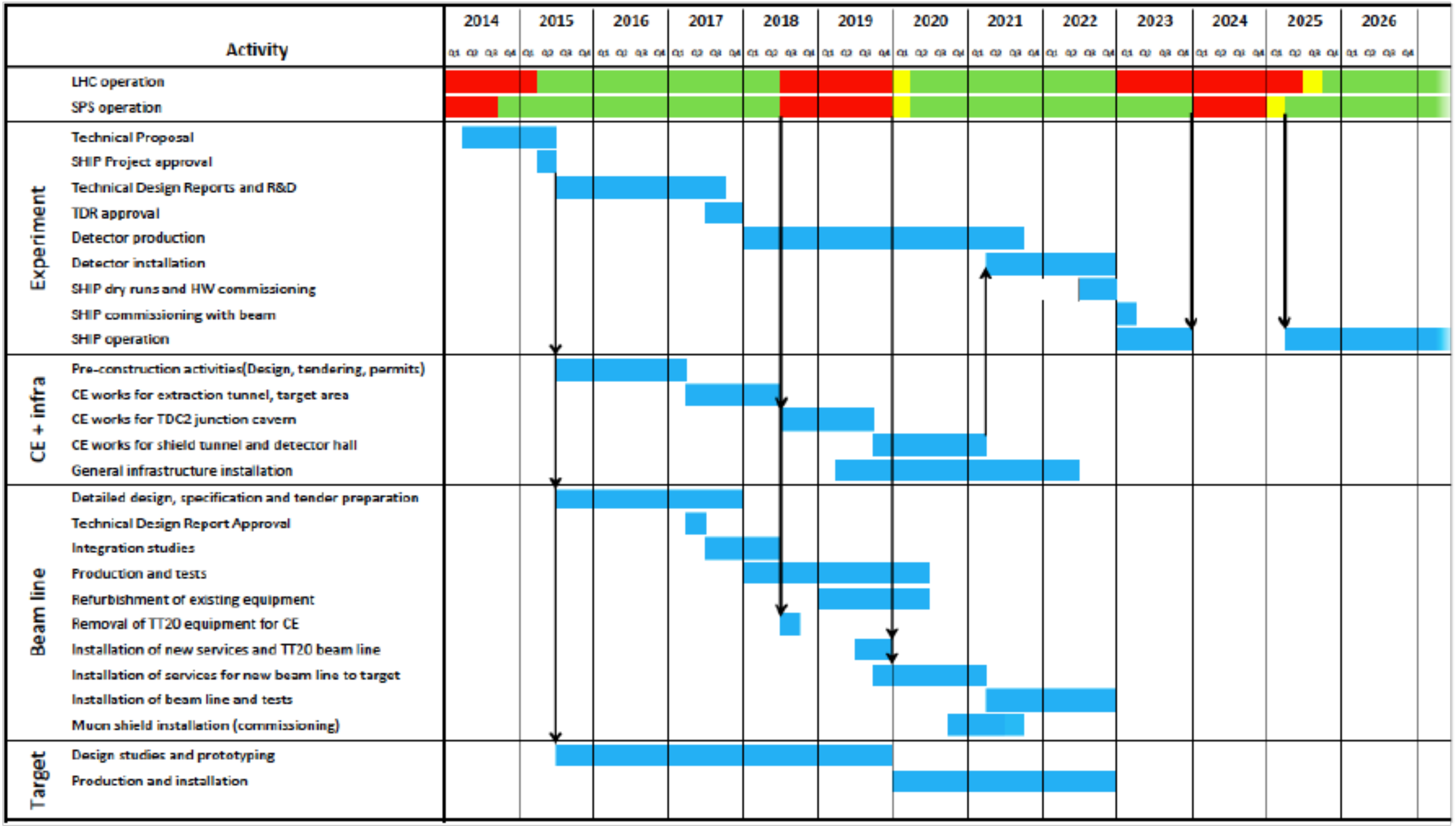
- Search for new physics beyond Standard Model: explore the intensity frontier

- Rich Standard Model physics program:
  - first observation of anti-ν_τ
  - ν_τ and anti-ν_τ cross section measurement
  - structure functions study
  - charm physics with neutrinos and anti-neutrinos
  - strange quark nucleon content

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

BACK-UP SLIDES

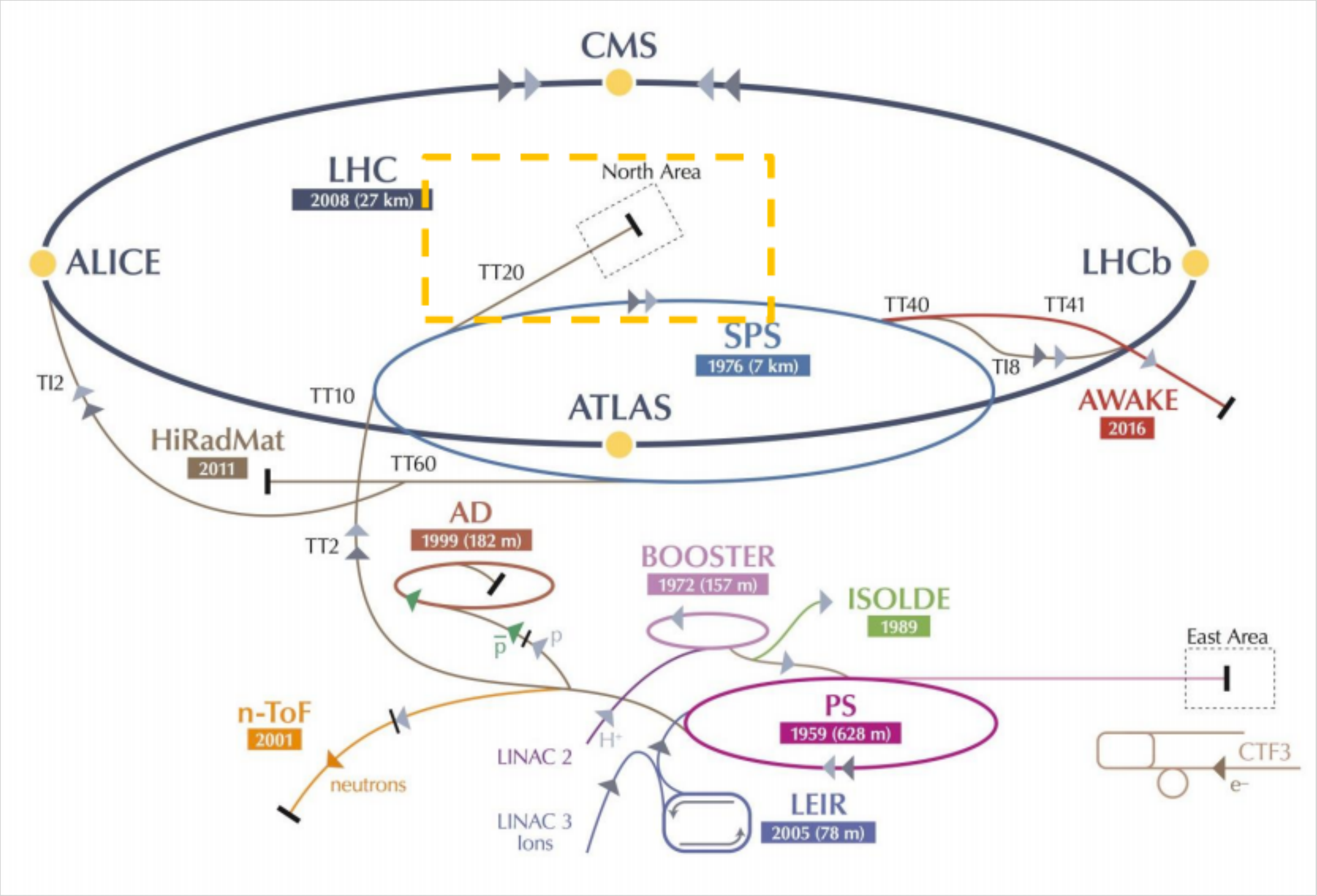
TIMESCALE

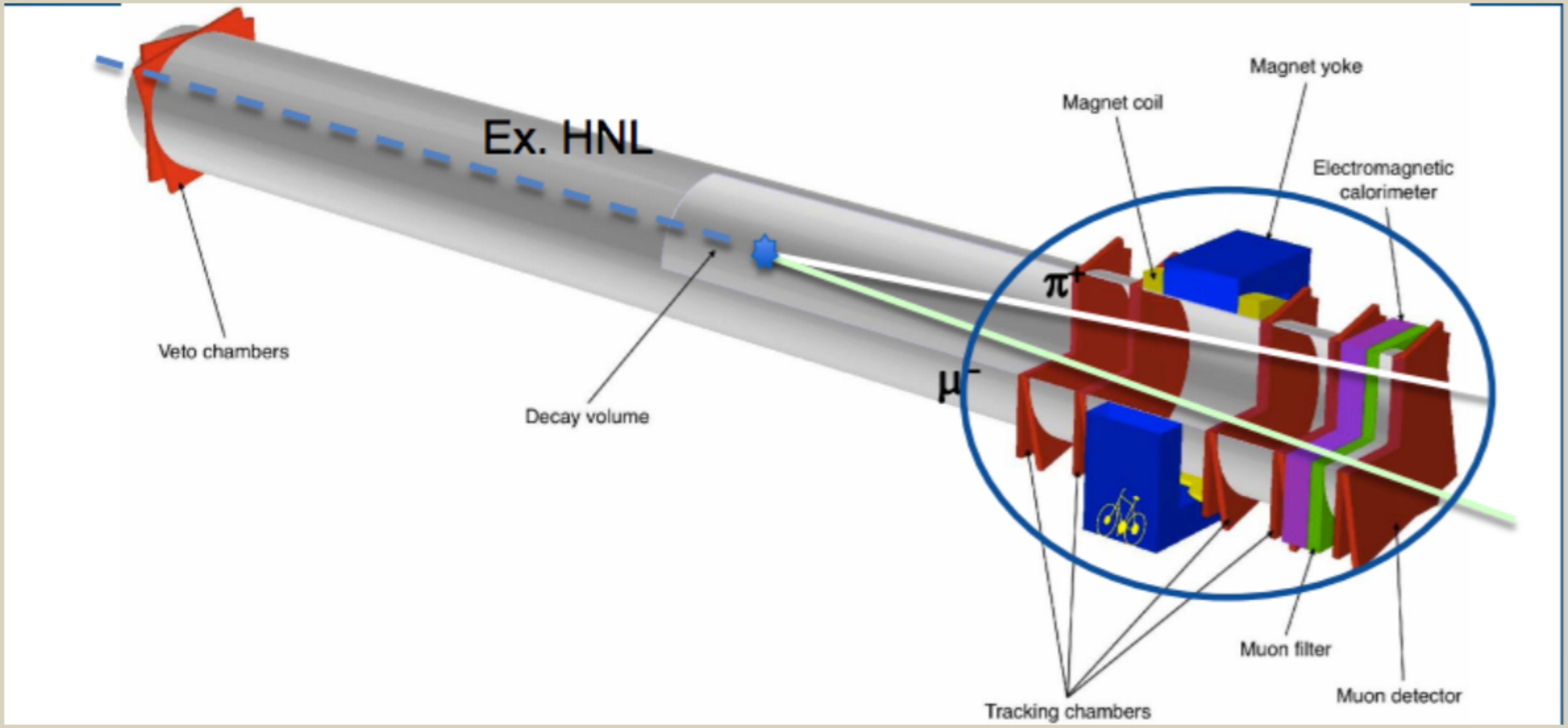


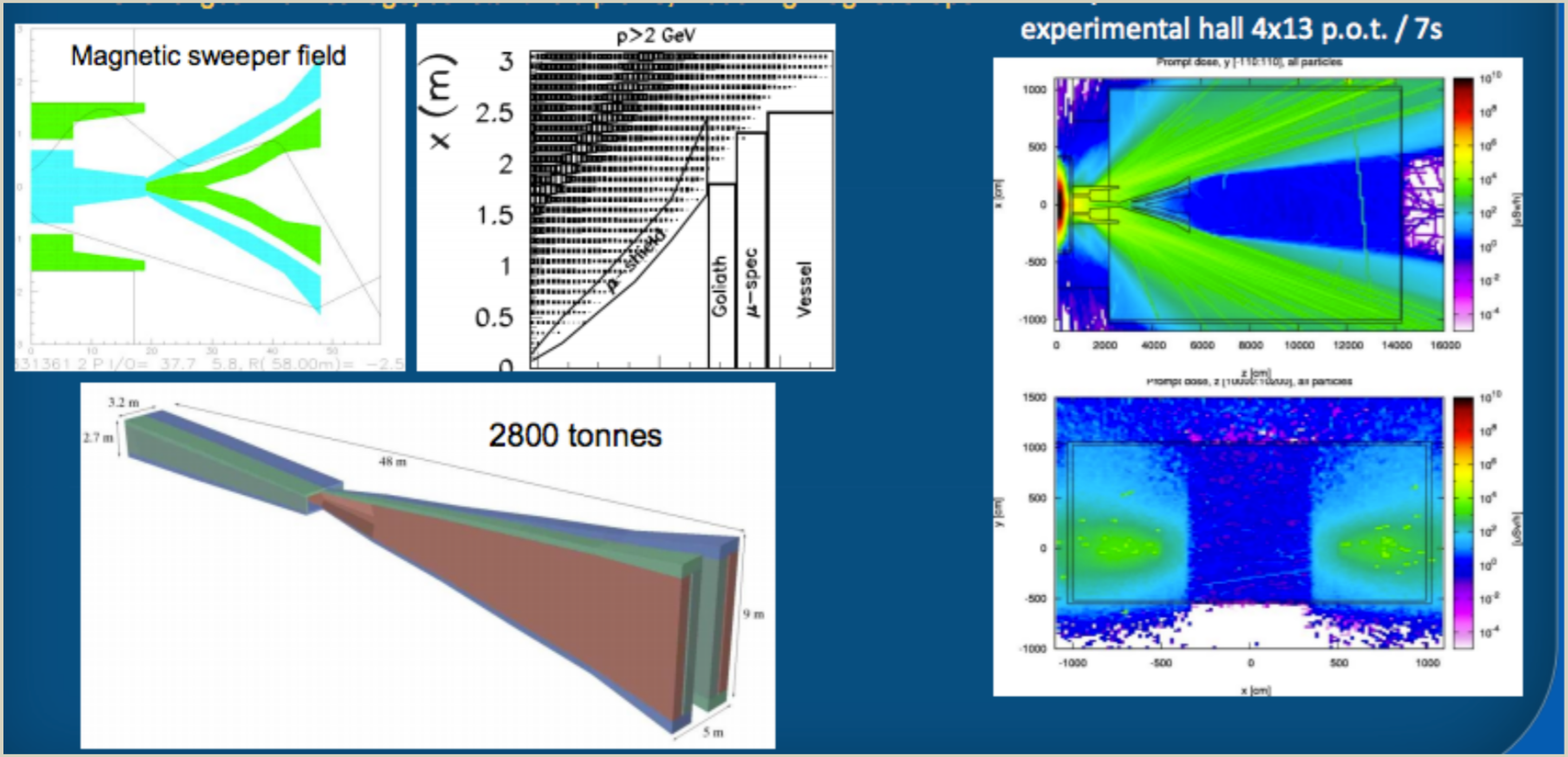
‣ Form SHiP Collaboration	December 2014 ✔
‣ Technical Proposal	April 2015 ✔
‣ Technical Design Report	2018
‣ Construction and Installation	2018-2022
‣ Commissioning	2022
‣ Data taking and analysis	2023-2027

SHIP LOCATION

- Proposed location by CERN beams and support departments




Ex. HNL
π+
μ−
Magnet yoke
Magnet coil
Electromagnetic calorimeter
Veto chambers
Decay volume
Muon filter
Muon detector
Tracking chambers



experimental hall 4x13 p.o.t. / 7s

Magnetic sweeper field

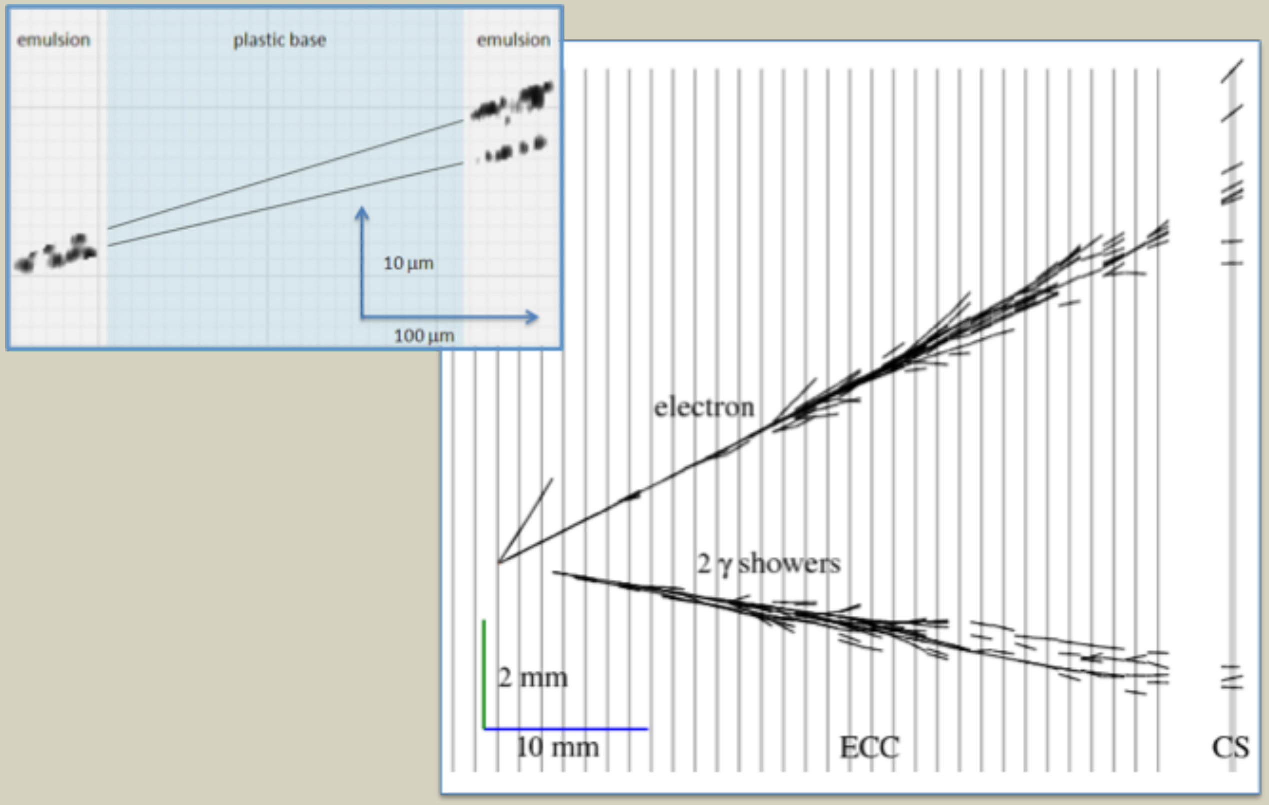
2800 tonnes

LEPTON FLAVOUR IDENTIFICATION

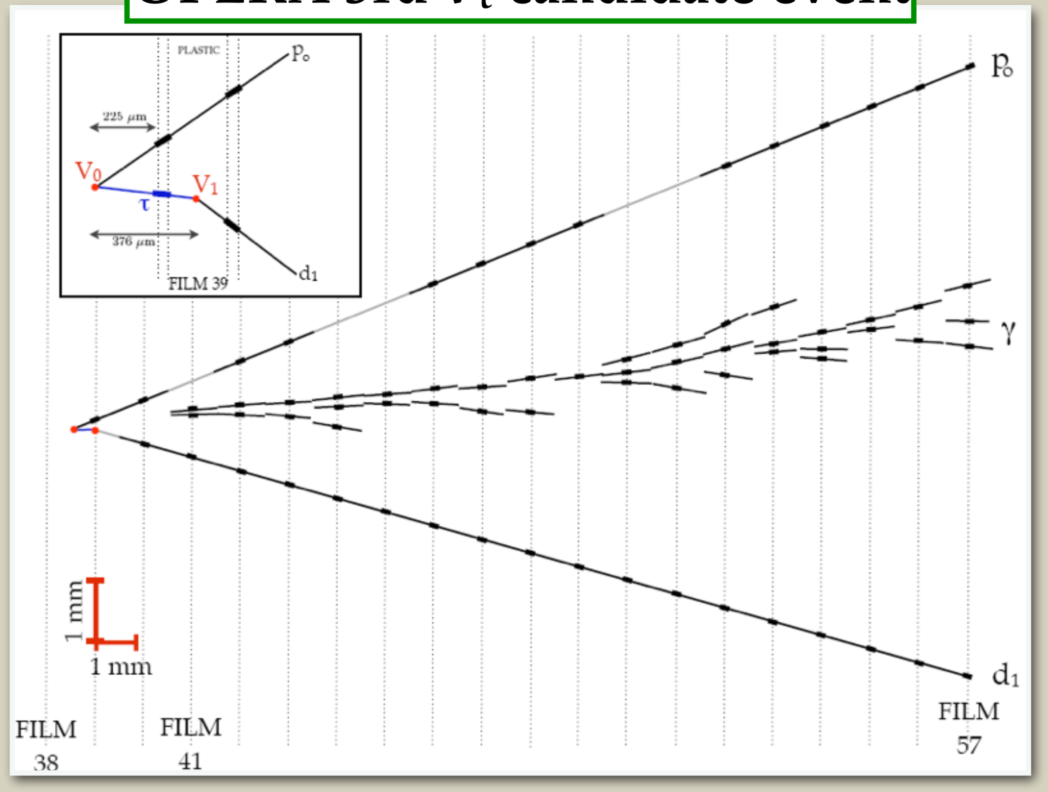
Emulsion Cloud Chamber technique

Lead plates (high density material for the interaction) interleaved with **emulsion films** (tracking devices with **μm resolution**)

- *ν_μ identification*: muon reconstruction in the magnetic spectrometer
- *ν_e identification:* electron shower identification in the brick
- *ν_τ identification:* disentanglement of τ production and decay vertices

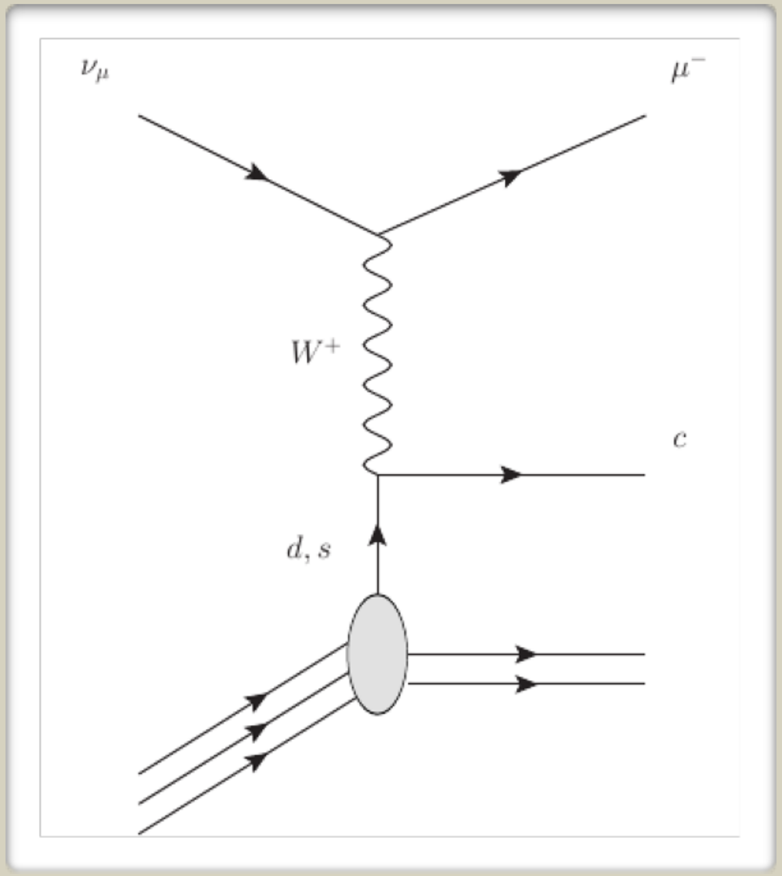


OPERA 3rd ν_τ candidate event



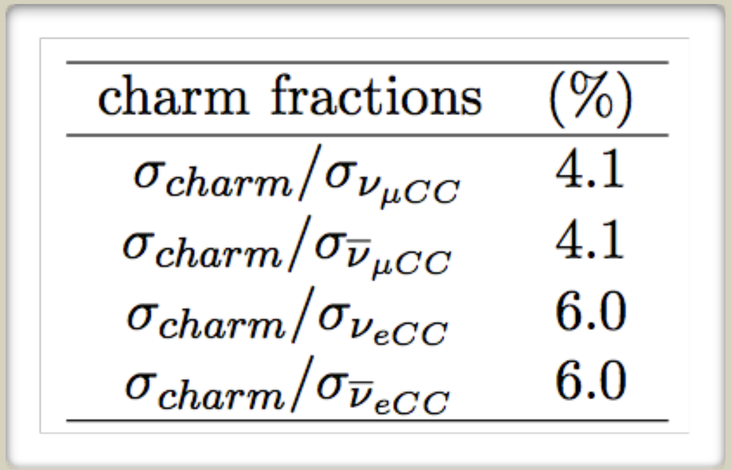
Charm Physics @SHiP

- Large charm production in ν_μ^{CC} and ν_e^{CC} interactions
- Process sensitive to strange quark content of the nucleon

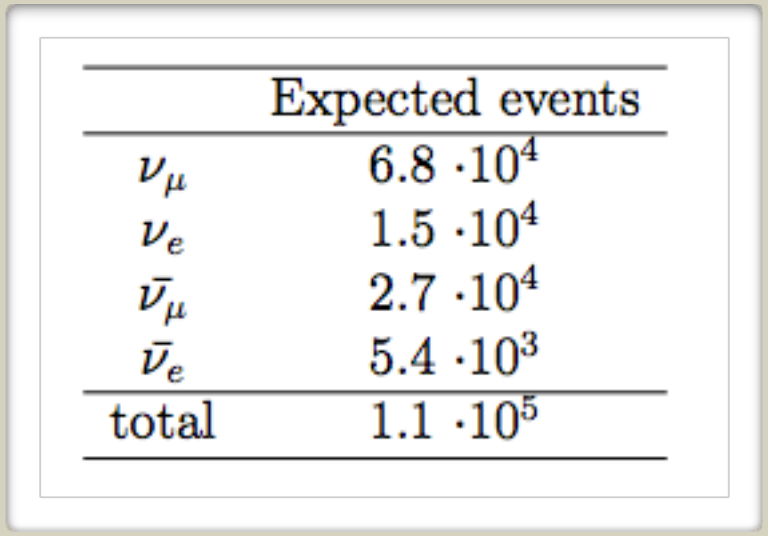


- Charm production with electronic detectors tagged by di-muon events (high energy cut to reduce background)
- Nuclear emulsion technique: charmed hadron identification through the observation of its decay
- Loose kinematical cuts → good sensitivity to the slow-rescaling threshold behavior and to the charm quark mass

No charm candidate from ν_e and ν_τ interactions ever reported!



charm fractions	(%)
$\sigma_{charm}/\sigma_{\nu_\mu CC}$	4.1
$\sigma_{charm}/\sigma_{\bar{\nu}_\mu CC}$	4.1
$\sigma_{charm}/\sigma_{\nu_e CC}$	6.0
$\sigma_{charm}/\sigma_{\bar{\nu}_e CC}$	6.0



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$\bar{\nu}_e$	$5.4 \cdot 10^3$
total	$1.1 \cdot 10^5$

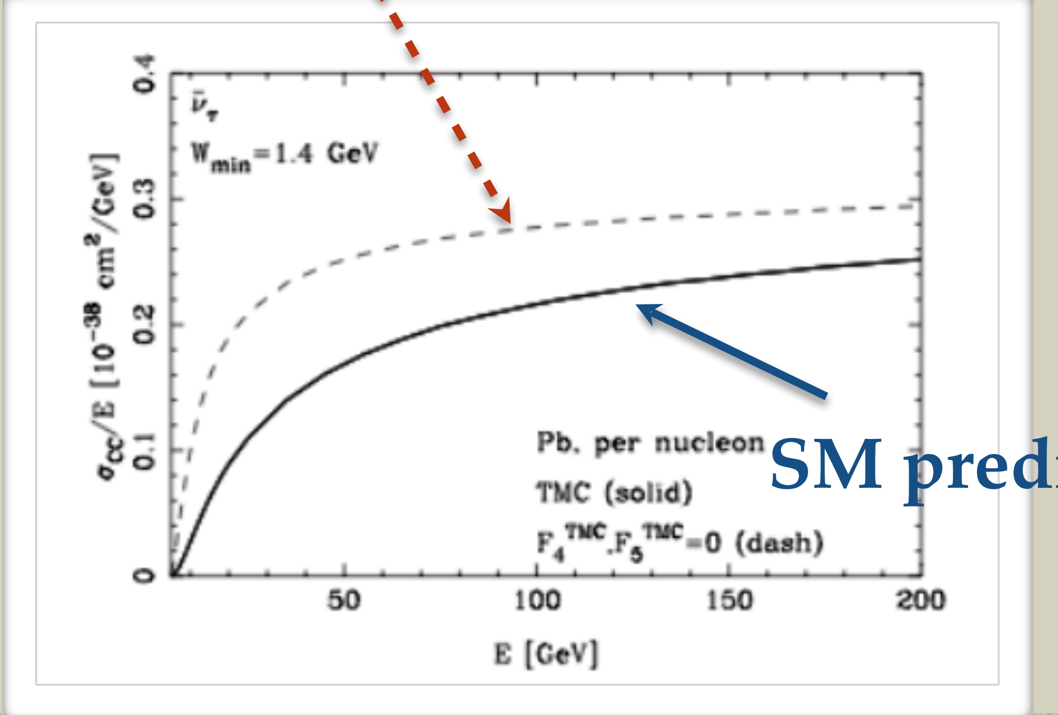
STRUCTURE FUNCTIONS

High rates of Deep Inelastic Scattering interactions from *all three neutrino flavours* on target nucleons expected

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{\nu(\bar{\nu})}}{dx\,dy} = \frac{G_F^2 M E_\nu}{\pi(1+Q^2/M_W^2)^2}\left(\left(y^2 x + \frac{m_\tau^2 y}{2E_\nu M}\right)\boxed{F_1} + \left[\left(1-\frac{m_\tau^2}{4E_\nu^2}\right) - \left(1+\frac{Mx}{2E_\nu}\right)\right]\boxed{F_2} \pm \left[xy\left(1-\frac{y}{2}\right) - \frac{m_\tau^2 y}{4E_\nu M}\right]\boxed{F_3} + \frac{m_\tau^2(m_\tau^2+Q^2)}{4E_\nu^2 M^2 x}\boxed{F_4} - \frac{m_\tau^2}{E_\nu M}\boxed{F_5}\right),$$

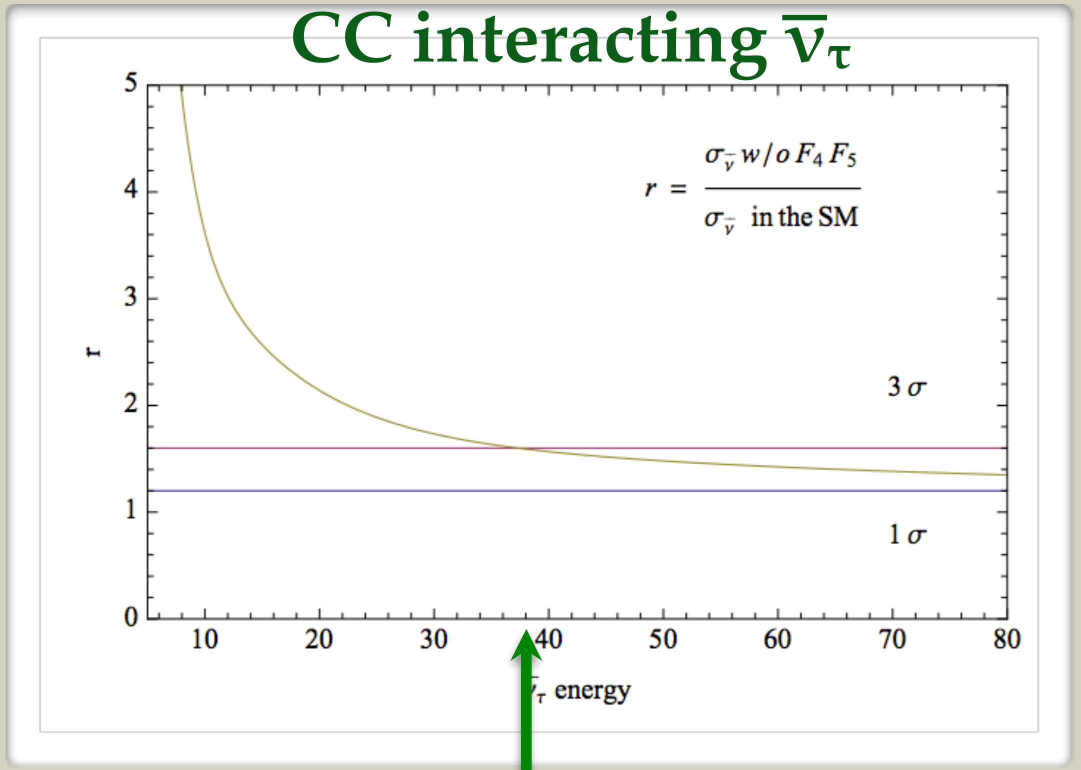
- Evaluation of F_3
- First evaluation of F_4 and F_5, not accessible with lighter neutrinos

$F_4 = F_5 = 0$



SM prediction

CC interacting $\bar{\nu}_\tau$



$E(\bar{\nu}_\tau) < 38$ GeV

(~300 events expected)