India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO)

Status Report

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Outline of talk

Brief overview of the current status of neutrino physics

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- The India-based Neutrino Observatory
 - Location(s)
 - The ICAL Detector: RPC's and magnet design
 - Physics possibilities at ICAL: atmospheric and long-baseline physics

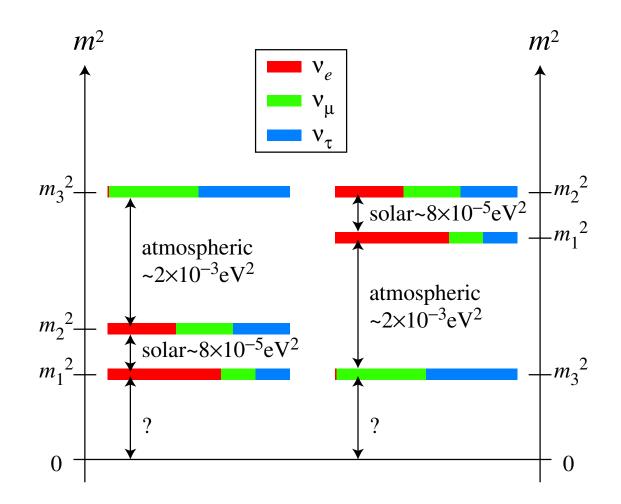
Outline of talk

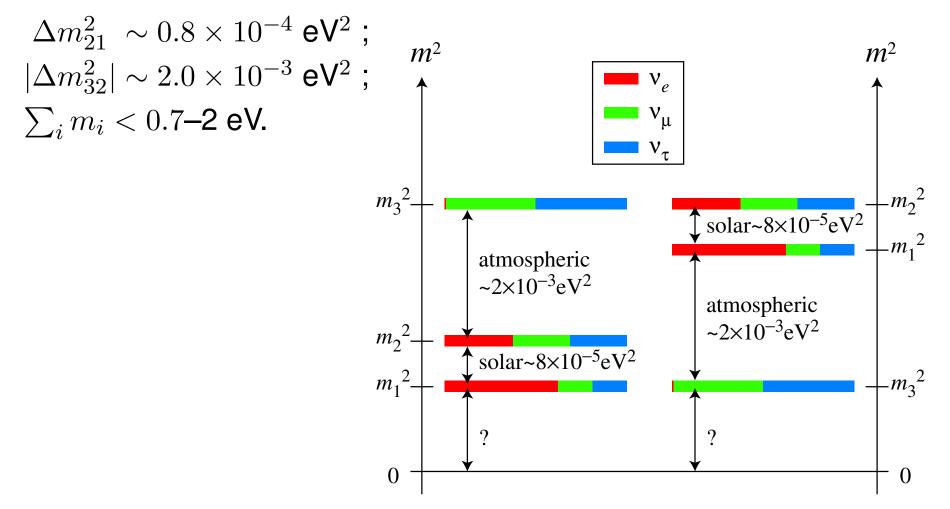
Brief overview of the current status of neutrino physics

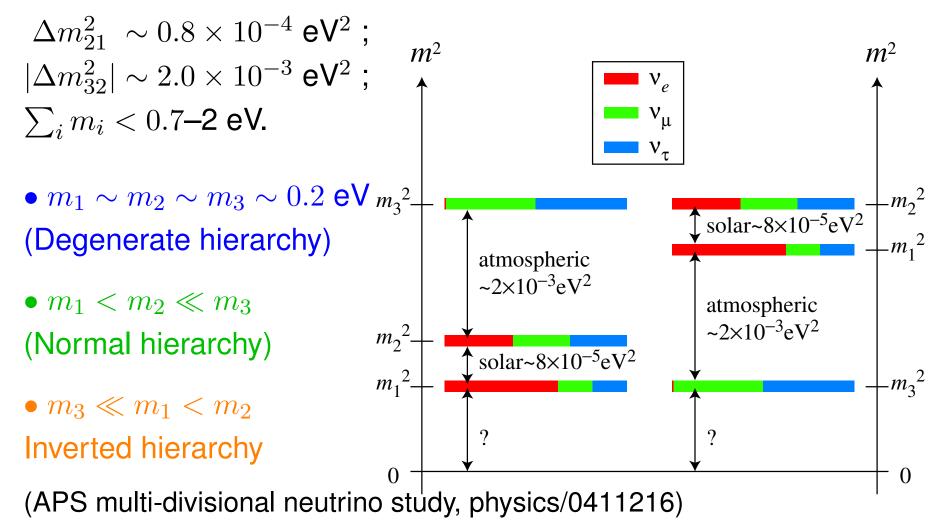
- The India-based Neutrino Observatory
 - Location(s)
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 - Physics possibilities at ICAL: atmospheric and long-baseline physics
- Other physics studies possible at INO



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India-based Neutrino

Observatory

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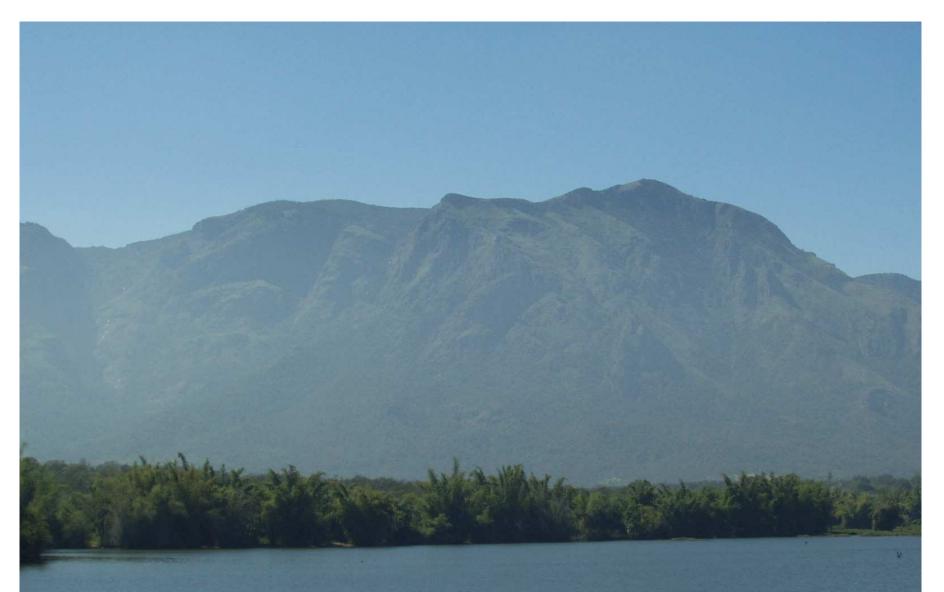
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- Should be an international facility
- The technical review of the INO proposal is complete and is favourable. It has now been submitted to the funding agencies for approval.

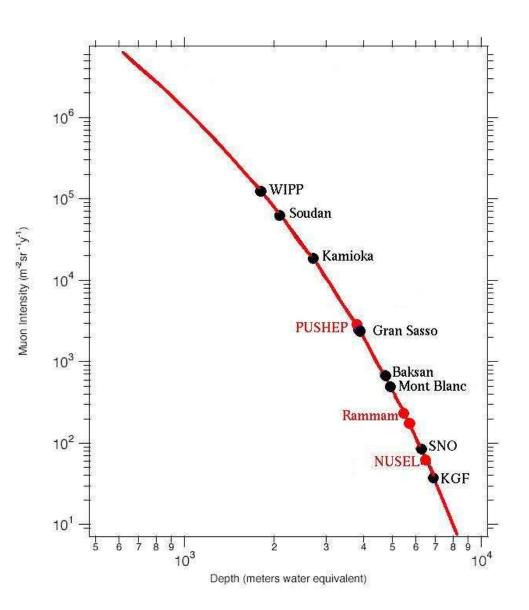
Site survey: PUSHEP



PUSHEP in the Nilagiris, near Ooty (Masinagudi)

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More on the site



 2.1 km long access tunnel into mountain; cavern beneath the peak

• Experimental hall I: $25m \times 130m \times 30m$ (height) built to accommodate 50 kton + 50 kton modules (future expansion)

• Experimental Hall II: about half the size, to accommodate other, smaller experiment(s).

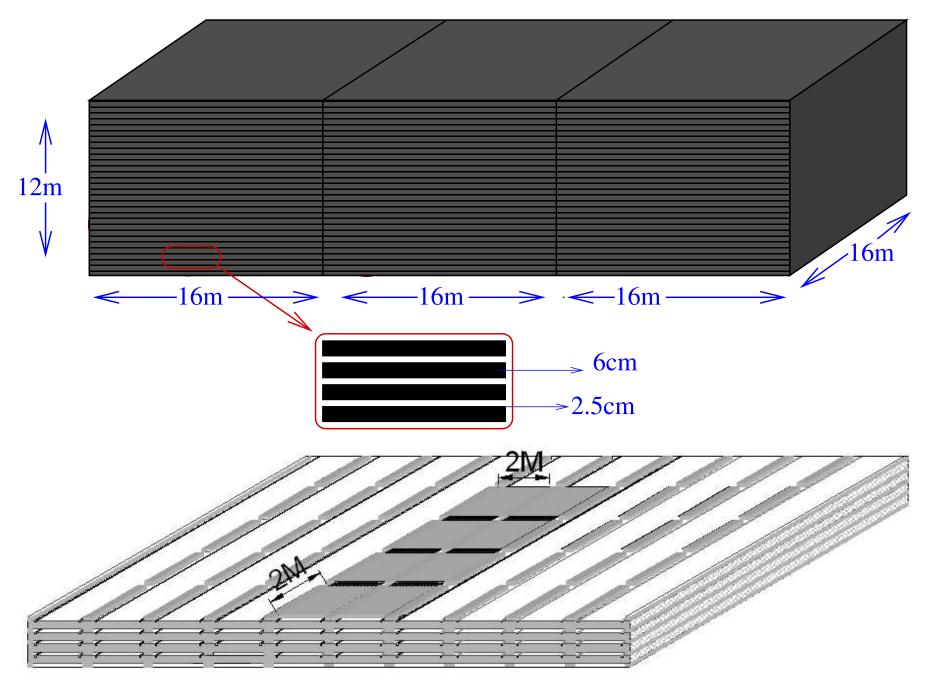
The choice of detector

- Large target mass: began with 30 kton; current design 50 kton
- Good tracking and energy resolution
- Nano-second time resolution for up/down discrimination; hence good directionality
- Good charge resolution
- Ease of construction (modular)

Use (magnetised) iron as target mass and RPC as active detector element. Similar to MONOLITH.

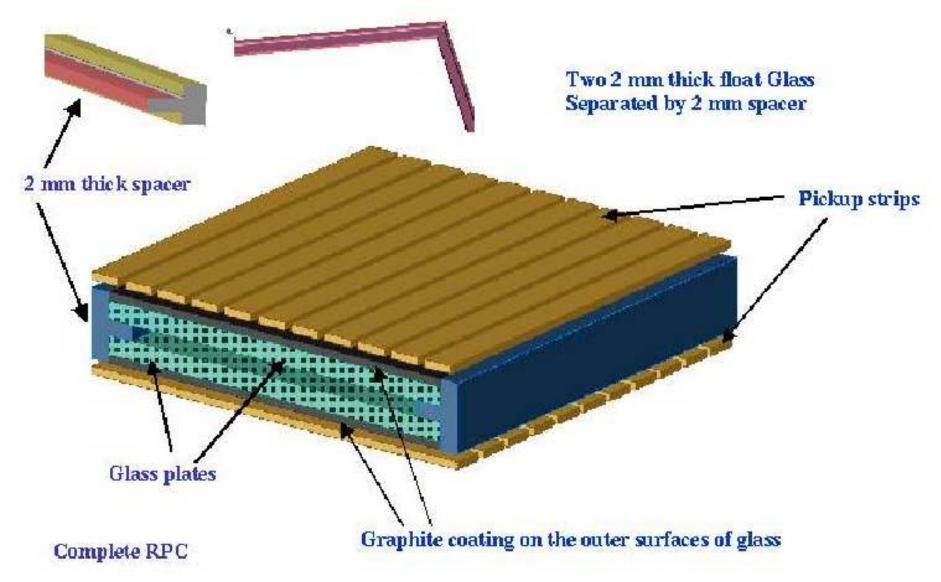
Note: Is sensitive to muons only, not electrons

The ICAL detector

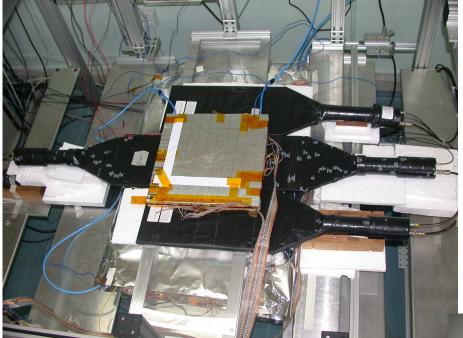


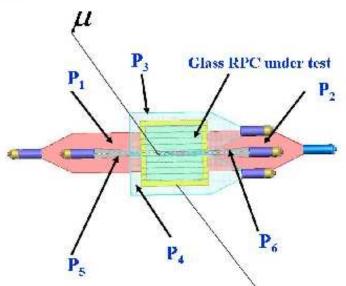
The active detector elements: RPC

RPC Construction: Float glass, graphite, and spacers



Fabricating RPC's





Initially: 30 cm \times 30 cm

Currently: 1.0 m \times 0.9 m

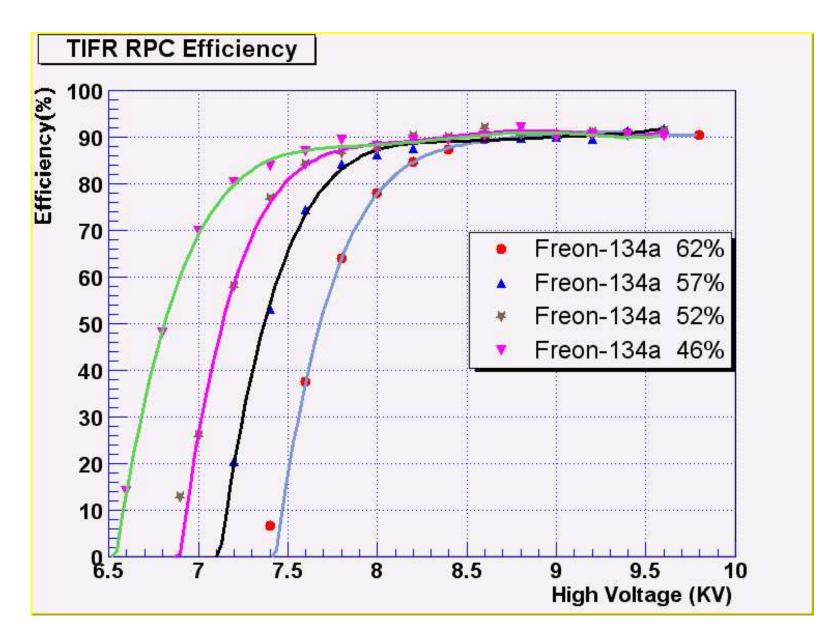


Specifications of the ICAL detector

ICAL		
No. of modules Module dimension Detector dimension No. of layers Iron plate thickness Gap for RPC trays Magnetic field	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 16 \text{ m} \times 16 \text{ m} \times 12 \text{ m} \\ 48 \text{ m} \times 16 \text{ m} \times 12 \text{ m} \\ 140 \\ \sim 6 \text{ cm} \\ 2.5 \text{ cm} \\ 1.3 \text{ Tesla} \end{array}$	
RPC		
RPC unit dimension Readout strip width No. of RPC units/Road/Layer No. of Roads/Layer/Module No. of RPC units/Layer Total no. of RPC units No. of electronic readout channels	$2 m \times 2 m$ 3 cm 8 8 192 ~ 27000 3.6×10^{6}	

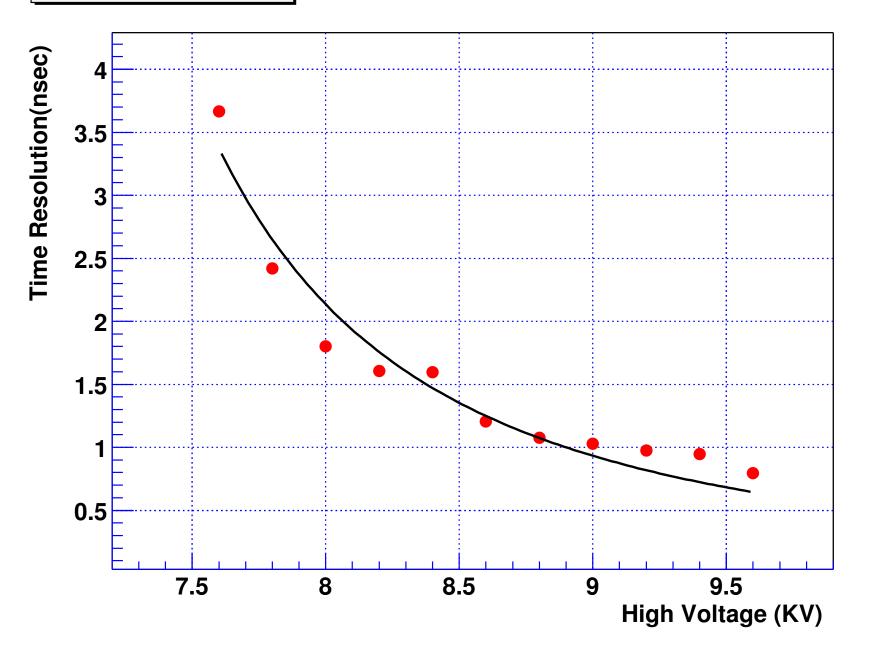
RPC Efficiency studies

Using different combinations of gas



RPC Time resolution

Time Resolution

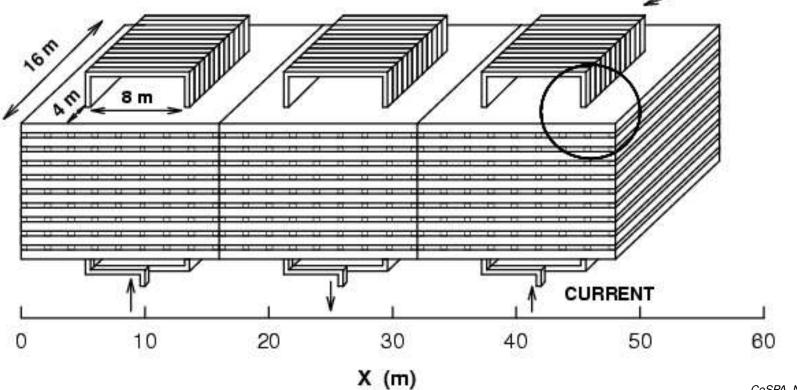


Magnet studies

Design criteria:

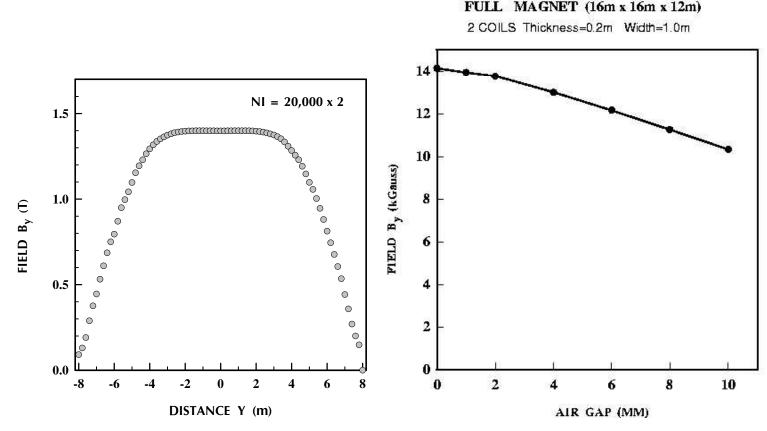
- Field uniformity
- Modularity
- Optimum copper-to-steel ratio
- Access for maintenance





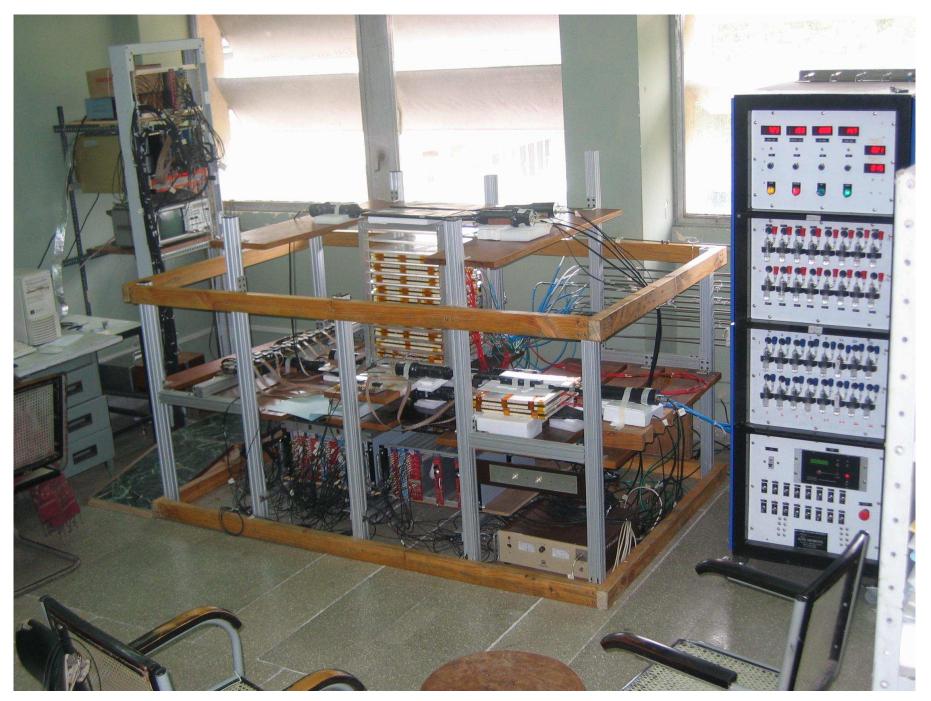
Magnetic field simulation

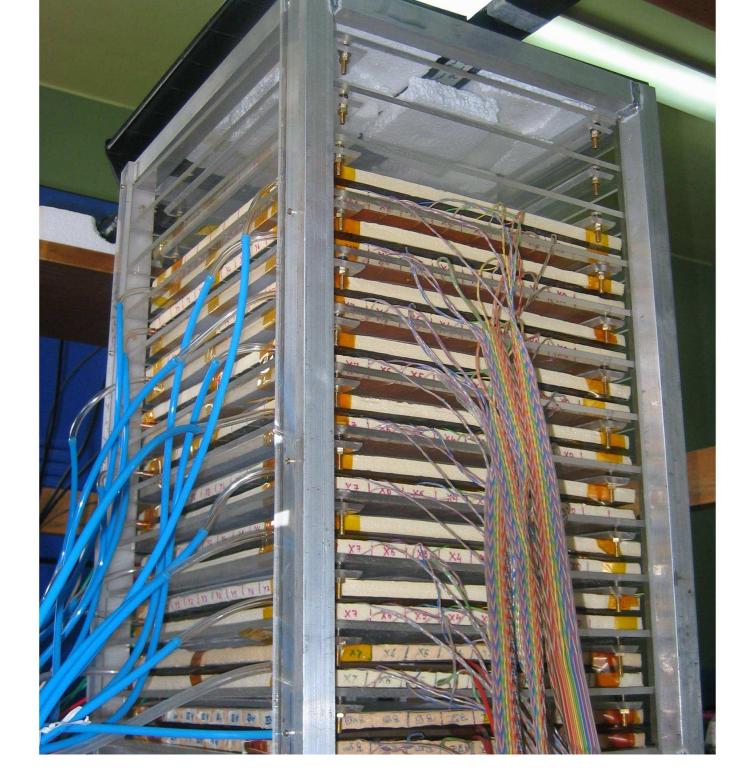
Field when there is a gap in a plate (dividing it along x-axis)



Field in *x*-direction uniform to within 0.25%. Field in *z*-direction uniform except close to edges. Cannot tolerate more than 4 mm gap in plate welding.

For the prototype, at TIFR . . .





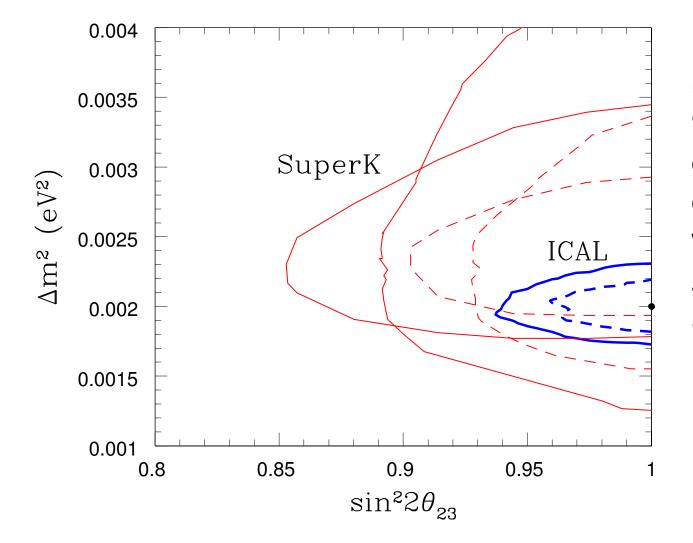
Fracks from atmospheric muons at TIFR

RPC Strips S34 X X X X	Hit TDC RPC 534 M	Strips Hit TDC
S38 💥 💥 🐰 📕 📕 💥 💥	008 0000 S38 🕅	M M M - M M M 008 0000
S39 🚿 💥 🚿 📘 🗮 💥 🕷	012 0400 S39 🚿	▒ ▒ 📓 📕 💥 🚿 008 0421
\$37 🖹 🖹 🗮 📕 🕷 🕷	008 0460 S37 🚿	∭ ∭ 📗 📕 ∭ ∭ 008 0436
S36 🐰 🐰 🐰 🐰 🐰 🐰 🐰	000 2065 S36 ∭	▒ ▒ 📓 ី 💥 💥 008 1502
S35 🐰 🐰 🐰 🐰 🔳 🔳	003 0543 S35 🚿	∭ ∭ ∭ 📕 💓 ∭ ∅08 0499
S33 🐰 🐰 🐰 🐰 📕 📗 🕷	002 0465 S33 ∭	∭ ∭ ∭ ■ ∭ ∭ ∅08 0498
S31 🐰 🐰 🐰 🐰 📕 📗	002 0476 S31 🚿	▒ ▒ 📗 📗 💥 💥 008 0525
J04 💥 💥 💥 📓 📓 💥	006 0536 J04 🚿	🖹 🖹 📕 🖹 🖹 🖹 008 0509
S27	004 0523 S27	6 5 4 3 2 1 0
RPC Strips S32 🗮 🗮 🗮 🗮 📕	Data RPC 019 S32	Strips Data 018
S29 💥 💥 💥 💥 🕷 📕	∭ 002 S29	测测测测测测■测002
S37 💥 💥 💥 🗮 🔳 📕	∭ ØØ6 S37	※ ※ ※ ※ ■ ■ ■ Ø15
S36 🐰 🕅 🕷 🕷 🕷 🕷	∭ Ø12 \$36	# # # # # # 030
S35 💥 💥 🕷 📕 📕 🕷	∭ 012 \$35	***************************************
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Event Simulations

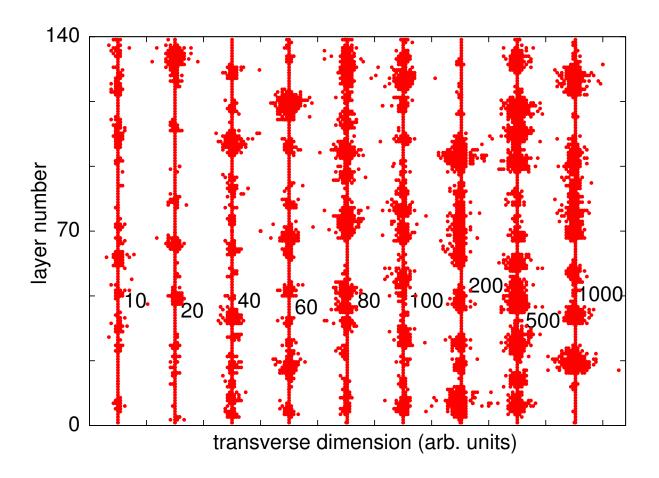
- Source: Atmospheric Neutrinos, 6 years' exposure, from Nuance neutrino generator.
- ICAL simulation with GEANT, $B_y = 1$ T.



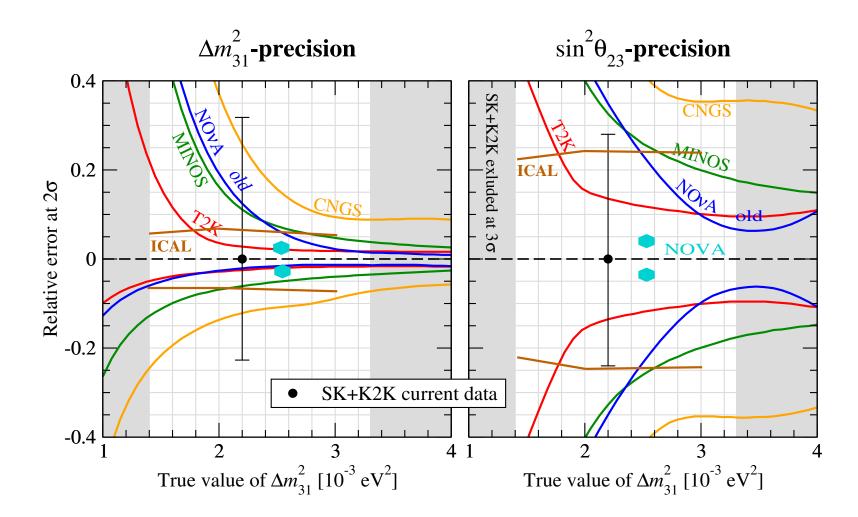
Shown are 90 and 99 CL contours in comparison with Super-K zenith angle as well as L/Eresults

Event Simulations II

- Source: Cosmic ray muons, both as background to neutrino events and high energy muons as events
- ICAL simulation of vertical upward TeV energy muons with GEANT, using 1 Tesla uniform magnetic field in the y-direction.



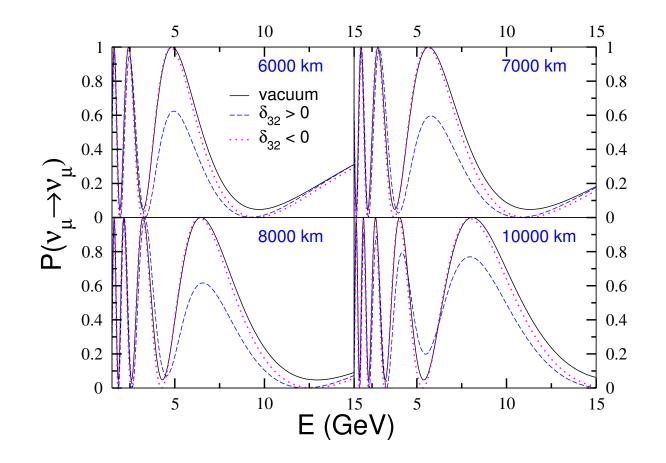
Physics Studies with ICAL



All experiments with 5 years' running; new NOVA 25kton, 6 years $(6 \times 10^{21} \text{ pot})$. *Adapted from:* P. Huber, M. Lindner, M. Rolinec, T. Schwetz and W. Winter, hep-ph/0412133.

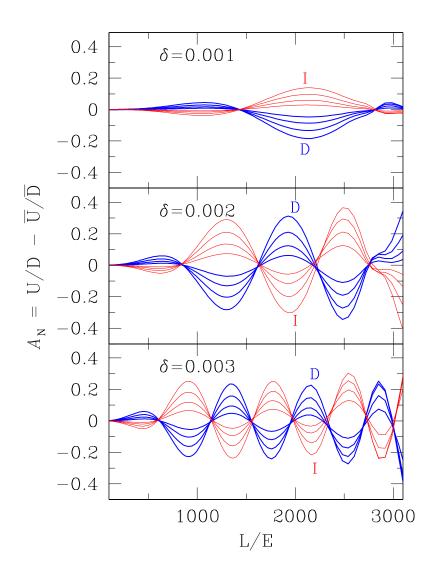
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Matter effects with atmospheric neutrinos



- Solution Matter effects involve the participation of all three (active) flavours; hence involves both $\sin \theta_{13}$ and the CP phase δ .
- Hence sensitive to the mass ordering of the 2–3 states, provided $\theta_{13} > 6^{\circ}$; however, needs large exposures

The difference asymmetry



D: Direct/normal; I: Inverted hierarchy

Sign of $\delta \equiv \Delta m_{32}^2$ for $\theta_{13} = 5, 7, 9, 11^\circ$

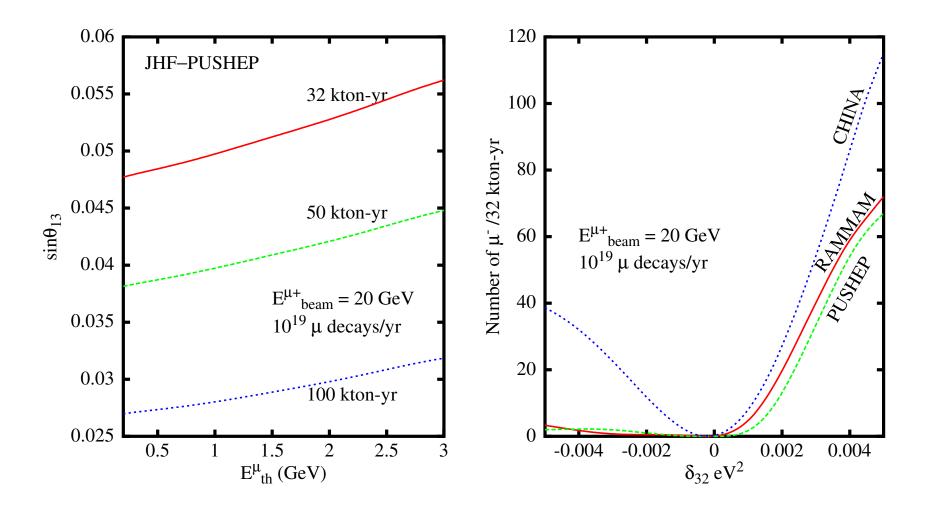
Hence sensitive to the mass ordering (red vs blue) of the 2–3 states With exposures of 500 kton-years, can get a 90%CL result if $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} > 0.09$ (10% R) $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} > 0.07$ (5% R) However, needs large exposures of about 800 kton-years for smaller $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} > 0.07$ (10% R) $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} > 0.05$ (5% R)

Other physics possibilities

... with atmospheric neutrinos

- Discrimination of octant of θ_{23} provided $\theta_{13} > 7^{\circ}$ (sin² 2 $\theta_{13} > 0.06$); harder than mass ordering
- ✓ Probing CPT violation from rates of neutrino- to rates of anti-neutrino events in the detector: sensitive to δb , which adds to $\Delta m_{32}^2/(2E)$ in oscillation probability expression.
- Constraining long-range leptonic forces by introducing a matter-dependent term in the oscillation probability even in the absence of U_{e3}, so that neutrinos and anti-neutrinos oscillate differently.
- Discrimination between oscillation of ν_{μ} to active ν_{τ} and sterile ν_s from up/down ratio in "muon-less" events?

Stage II: Neutrino factories and INO



 $heta_{13}$ reach and sign of Δm^2_{32} vs wrong sign μ

Can also study CP violation: note, JHF–PUSHEP (6556 km) and CERN–PUSHEP (7145 km) are close to magic.

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In short . . .

The outlook looks good! This is a massive project:

Looking for active collaboration both within India and abroad

The INO Collaboration¹

- Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh: M. Sajjad Athar, Rashid Hasan, S. K. Singh
- Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi:
- B. K. Singh, C. P. Singh, V. Singh
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Amitava Raychaudhuri

• Delhi University (DU), Delhi:

Brajesh Choudhary, Debajyoti Choudhury, Sukanta Dutta, Ashok Goyal, Kirti Ranjan

• Harish Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad:

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• University of Hawaii (UHW), Hawaii:

Sandip Pakvasa

• Himachal Pradesh University (HPU), Shimla:

S. D. Sharma

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Basanta Nandi, S. Uma Sankar, Raghav Varma

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- North Bengal University (NBU), Siliguri: A. Bhadra, B. Ghosh, A. Mukherjee, S. K. Sarkar

¹This is an open collaboration and experimentalists are especially encouraged to join. ²since retired ³Replacing Abdul Salam who was a member until March 5, 2005

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- Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad: A. S. Joshipura, Subhendra Mohanty, S. D. Rindani
- Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata:

Sudeb Bhattacharya, Suvendu Bose, Sukalyan Chattopadhyay, Ambar Ghosal, Asimananda Goswami, Kamales Kar, Debasish Majumdar, Palash B. Pal, Satyajit Saha, Abhijit Samanta, Abhijit Sanyal, Sandip Sarkar, Swapan Sen, Manoj Sharan

- Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology, Sikkim: G. C. Mishra
- Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai:

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B. K. Nagesh, Biswajit Paul, Shobha K. Rao, A. K. Ray, L. V. Reddy,
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