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18 March 1981SEARCH FOR  $\nu$  OSCILLATIONS IN SPS WIDEBAND BEAMAnnecy<sup>1</sup>-CERN<sup>2</sup>-Imperial College<sup>3</sup>-Oxford<sup>4</sup> CollaborationT.C. Bacon<sup>3</sup>, I. Butterworth<sup>3</sup>, W. Cameron<sup>3</sup>, A.L. Grant<sup>2</sup>(\*) G. Myatt<sup>4</sup>,  
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This experiment is a sensitive search for  $\nu_\mu$  oscillations into  $\nu_e$  or  $\nu_\tau$  with the maximum possible distance, 17 km, and the lowest energy of neutrinos consistent with being above the  $\nu_\tau$  interaction threshold. Two fine-sampling calorimeter detectors, one at 940 m and the other at 17 000 m from the target, are used to detect quasi-elastic  $\nu_\mu$ ,  $\nu_e$  or  $\nu_\tau$  events. The comparison of event rates in the two detectors of the same structure will allow limits to be put on any oscillation of  $\nu_\mu$  at least an order of magnitude lower than existing accelerator results.

(a)  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$        $\sin^2\theta\Delta m^2 < 0.06 \text{ eV}^2$       (90% CL)(b)  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$        $\sin^2\theta\Delta m^2 < 0.13 \text{ eV}^2$       (90% CL)(c)  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \text{disappear}$        $\sin^2\theta\Delta m^2 < 0.15 \text{ eV}^2$       (90% CL)

(\*) Contact man

(\*\*) Spokesman

EXTENSION OF THE WIDE-BAND NEUTRINO BEAM  
THROUGH THE JURA MOUNTAIN

Longitudinal cross-section

beam path in the air :	6 210 m.
beam path in the rock :	10 440 m.
total path	= 16 650 m.

(SFS-Survey group)

