ESSνSB status

George Fanourakis (On behalf of the ESSnuSB/ESSnuSB+ collaboration)
Institute of Nuclear & Particle Physics, NCSR Demokritos,
Agia Paraskevi, Attiki, Greece

NuFact 2024 | Lemont, Illinois, United States
September 16th - 21st, 2024

The 25th international workshop on Neutrinos from Accelerators

ESS neutrino Super Beam plus

13 countries
23 Institutes

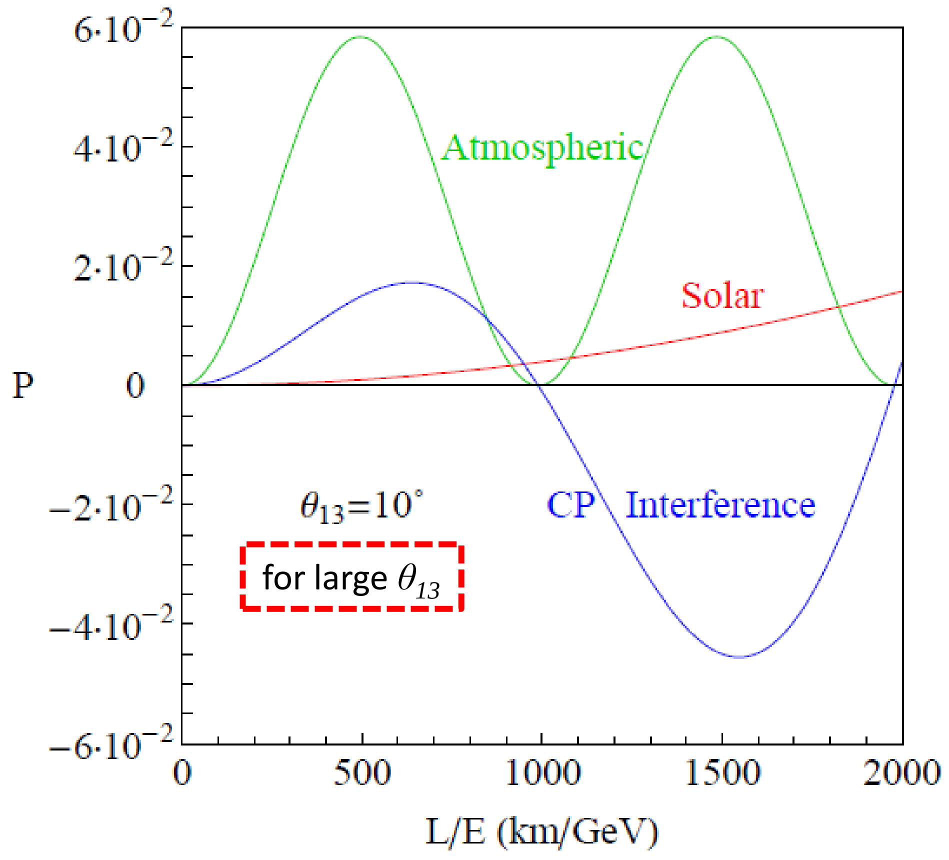
Co-funded by the European Union

Horizon-2020 (2018 - 2022), 3 M€
Horizon-Europe (2023 - 2026), 3 M€

ESSnuSB/ESSnuSB+

(European Spallation Source neutrino Super Beam)

A proposed next generation long-baseline experiment, based on the powerful ESS proton beam, **to measure the CP violation in the leptonic sector with *precision*,** taking advantage of the measurement at the ***second neutrino oscillation maximum.***



$$A_{CP} \equiv P_{\nu_\mu \to \nu_e} - P_{\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e} = -16 J \sin \frac{\Delta m^2_{31} L}{4E} \sin \frac{\Delta m^2_{32} L}{4E} \sin \frac{\Delta m^2_{21} L}{4E}$$

$$s_{ij} \equiv \sin\theta_{ij} \qquad c_{ij} \equiv \cos\theta_{ij} \qquad \Delta m^2_{ij} \equiv m^2_{\nu_i} - m^2_{\nu_j} \qquad J = s_{12} c_{12} s_{13} c_{13} s_{23} c_{23} c_{13} \sin\delta_{\rm CP}$$

Matter-antimatter Asymmetry:

$$A \equiv \frac{|P(\nu_\mu \to \nu_e) - \bar{P}(\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e)|}{[P(\nu_\mu \to \nu_e) + \bar{P}(\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e)]}$$

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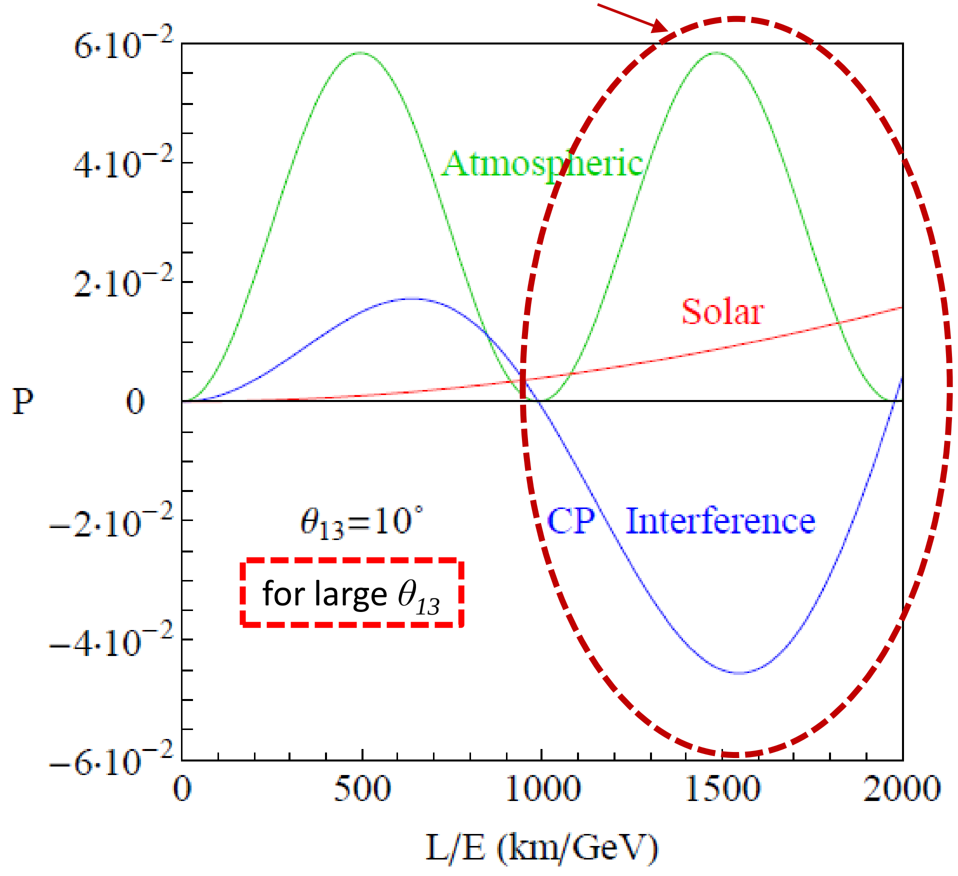
2nd oscillation maximum



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$$A_{CP}(1st\ Osci.max) = \mathbf{0.3} \cdot sin\delta_{CP}$$

$$A_{CP}(2nd\ Osci.max) = \mathbf{0.75} \cdot sin\delta_{CP}$$

$$\frac{A_{CP}@\ 2nd\ max.}{A_{CP}@\ 1nd\ max.} \sim 2.5$$

S. Parke, https://arxiv.org/pdf/1310.5992

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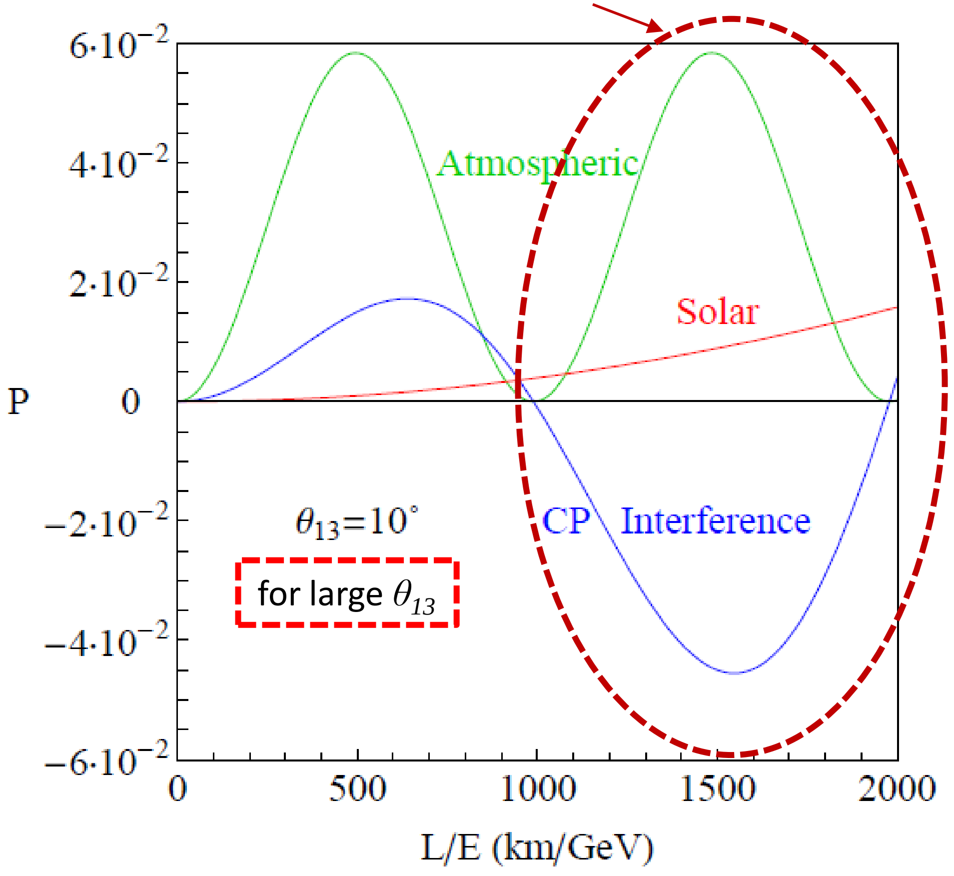
2^{nd} oscillation maximum



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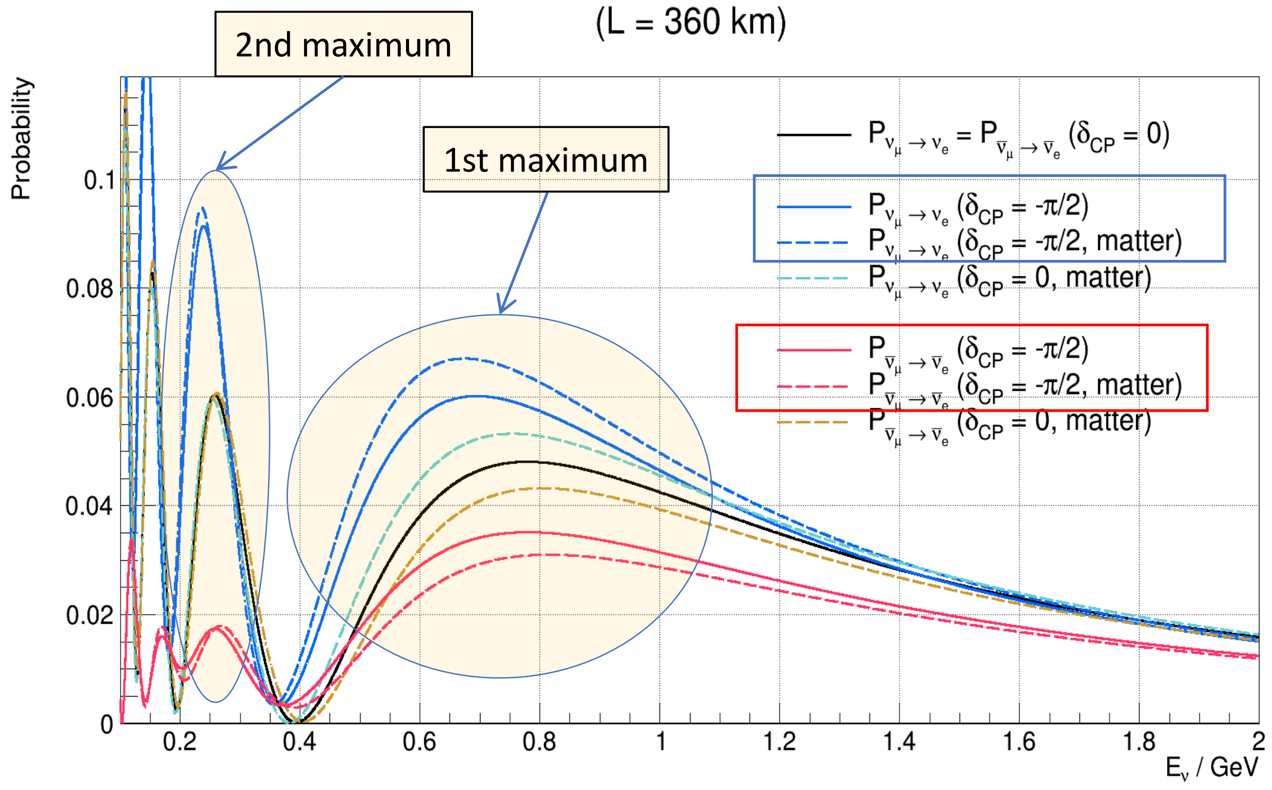
The larger L/E also makes the CP discovery potential more stable against systematic uncertainties for large θ_{13}, since the CP interference term will become a leading part of the oscillation probability and hence harder to hide behind systematic errors.

What about matter effects?

- The elastic interactions of neutrinos with matter modify the oscillation probabilities (only the electron neutrinos have CC elastic scattering with electrons).
- For uniform matter density, these effects can be included by replacing vacuum oscillation parameters with effective "matter parameters"
  - $\theta_{ij} \rightarrow \theta_{ij}^{(m)}(E),\ \delta_{CP} \rightarrow \delta_{CP}^{(m)}(E)$ and $\Delta m_{ij}^2 \rightarrow \Delta M_{ij}^2(E)$
  - the effective parameters now depend on energy
- For non-uniform densities it requires numerical calculation of probabilities



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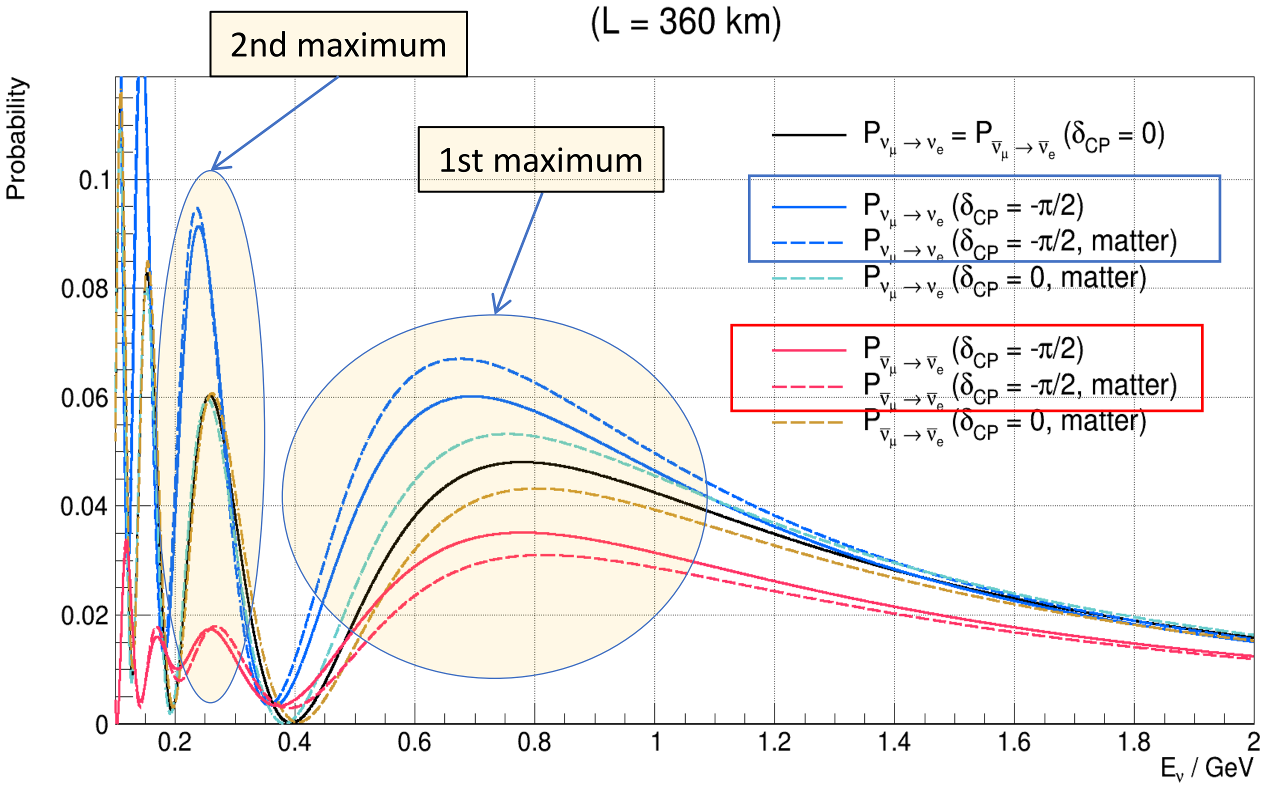
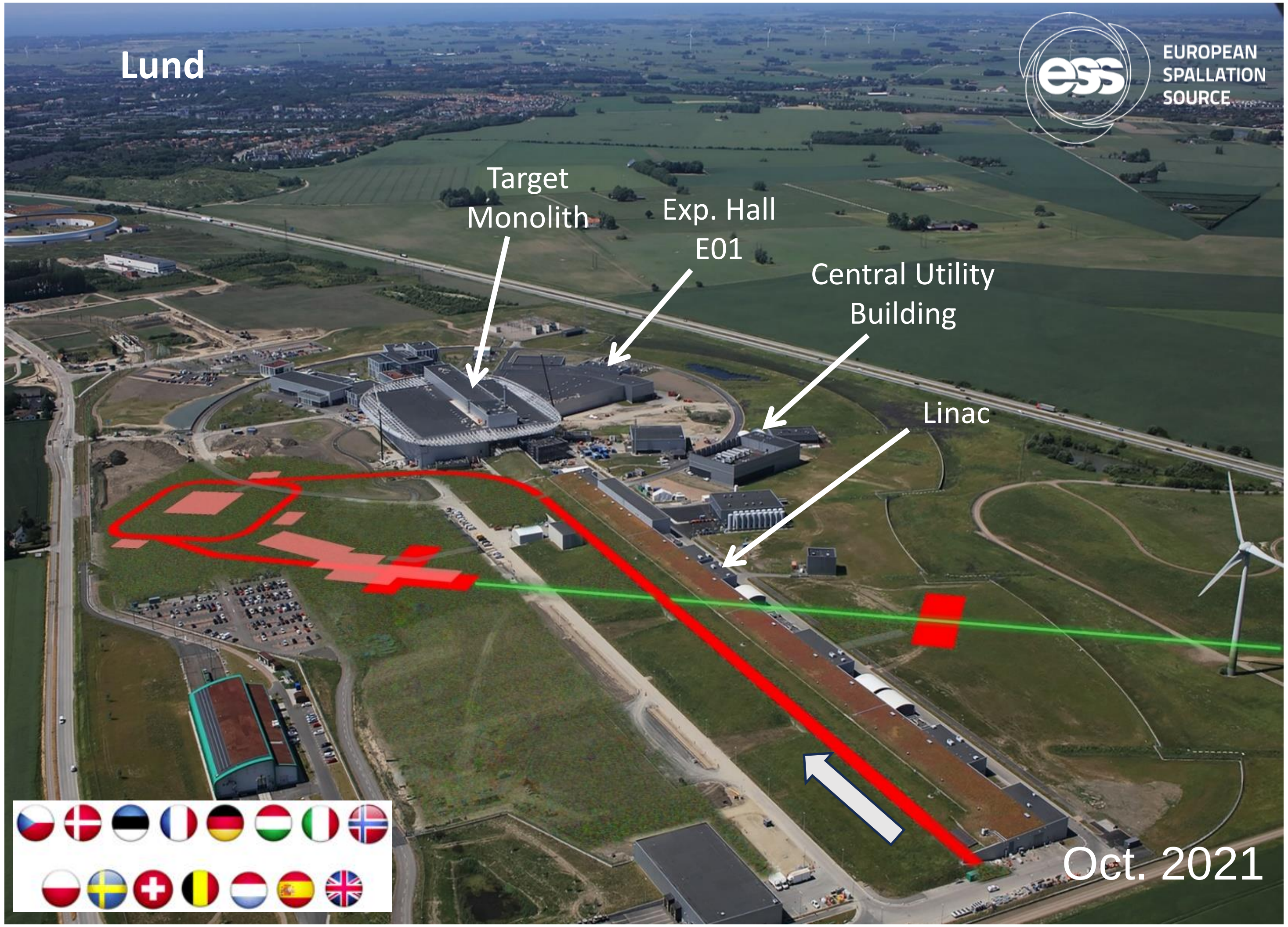


At 1st maximum:
- smaller sensitivity to δ_{CP}
- matter can mimic CP violation

At 2nd maximum:
- larger sensitivity to δ_{CP}
- matter doesn't matter

The European Spallation Source (ESS)

- The ESS facility is under construction in Lund, Sweden. First beam expected in 2026.
- Using a powerful proton linear accelerator, designed for $E_{kinetic}$ = 2 GeV and 5 MW power. to produce the world's most powerful neutron source.
- 14 Hz repetition rate (2.86 ms pulse duration, 10^{15} protons).
- up to 3.5 GeV with linac upgrades, **> 2.7x10^{23} p.o.t/year.**



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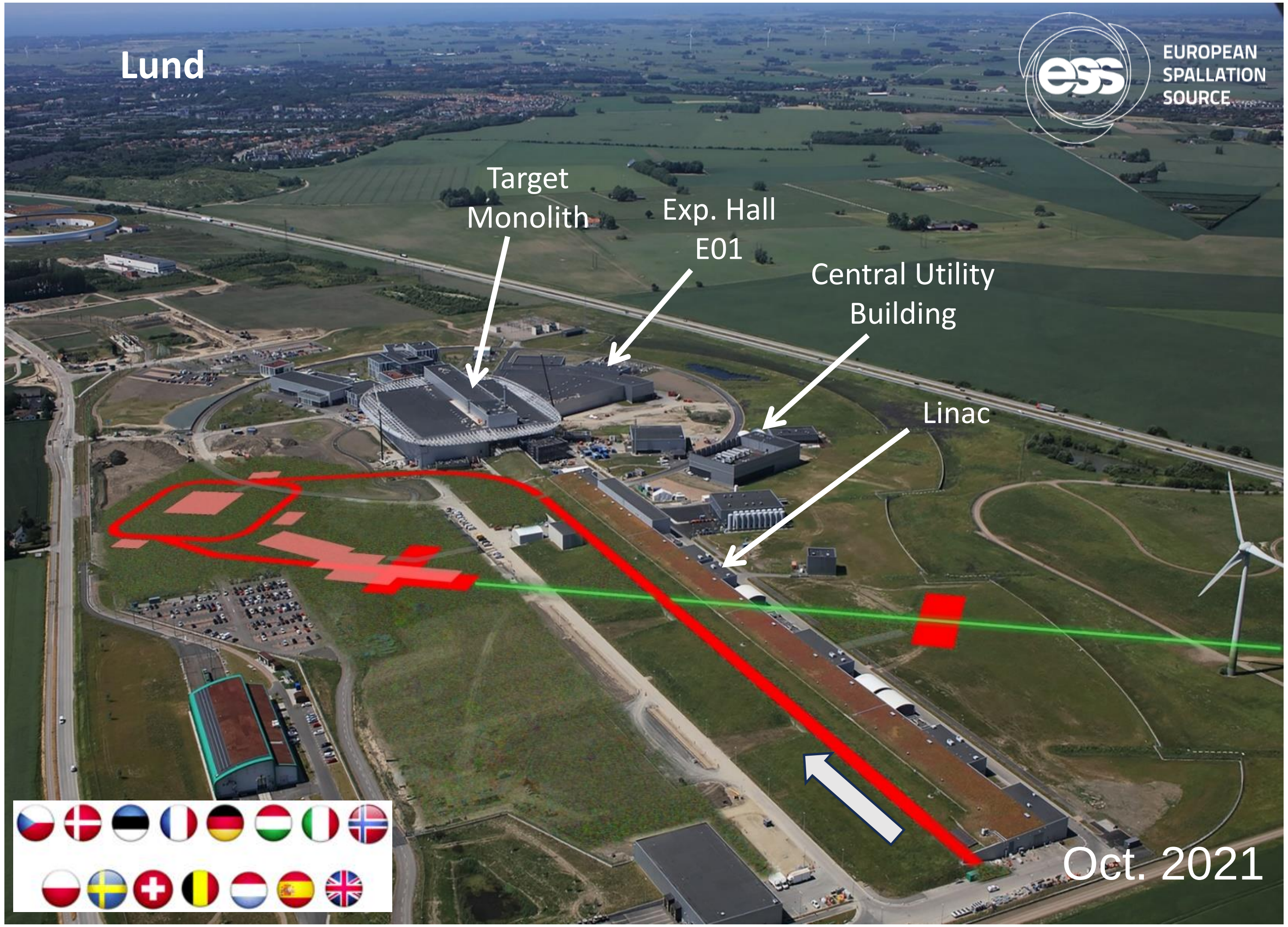
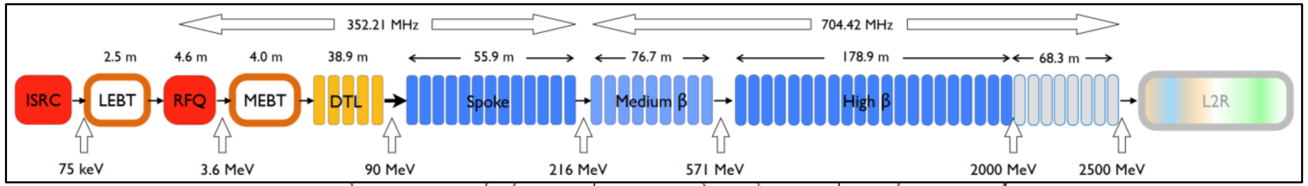


Using this powerful accelerator, we can produce a high intensity neutrino super beam!

The European Spallation Source Neutrino Super Beam (ESSνSB)

ESS upgrades to host ESSnuSB

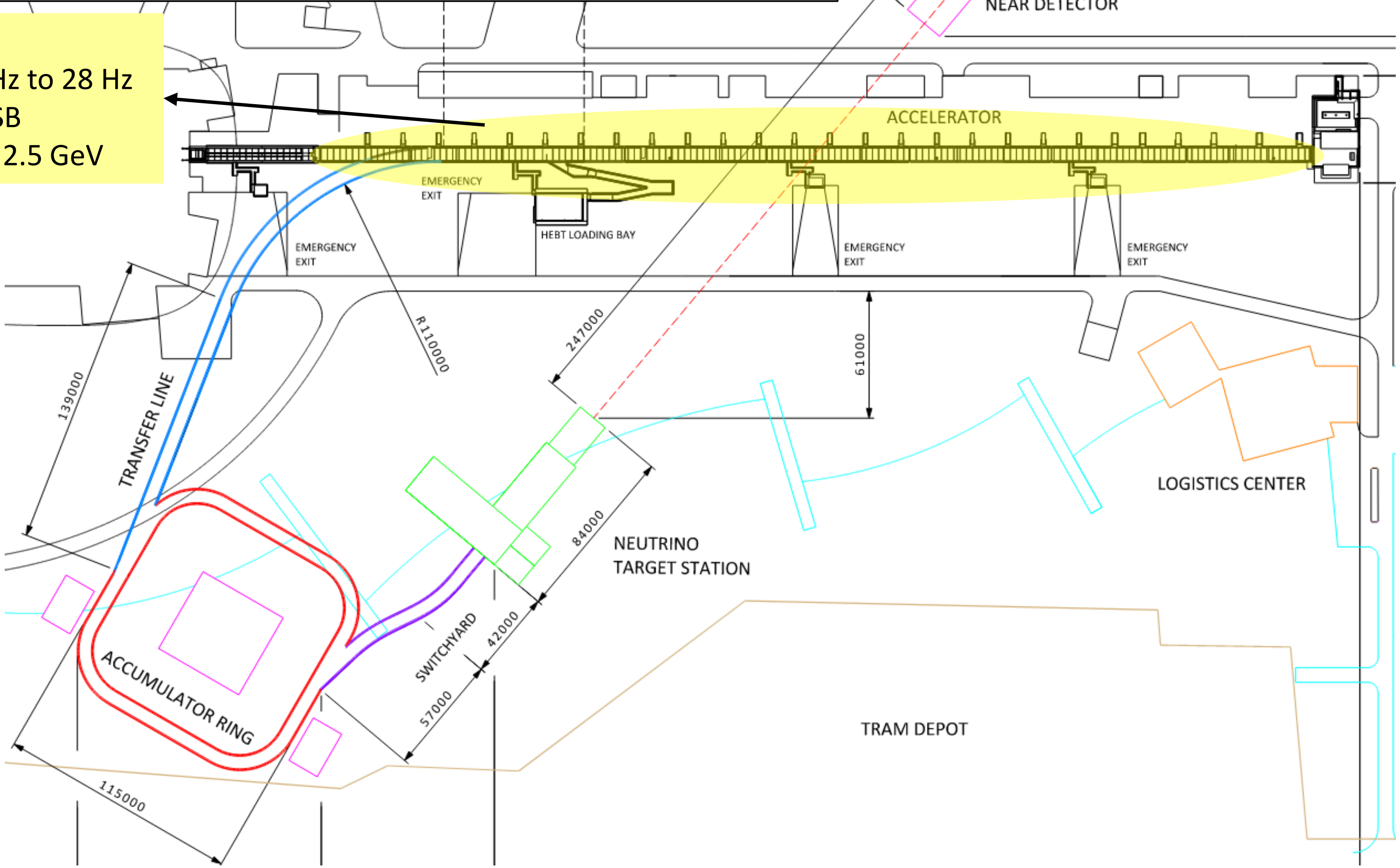


Upgrade of the accelerator

Increase pulse frequency 14 Hz to 28 Hz

Use H^- instead of p for ESSnuSB

Increase $E_{kinetic}$ from 2 GeV to 2.5 GeV



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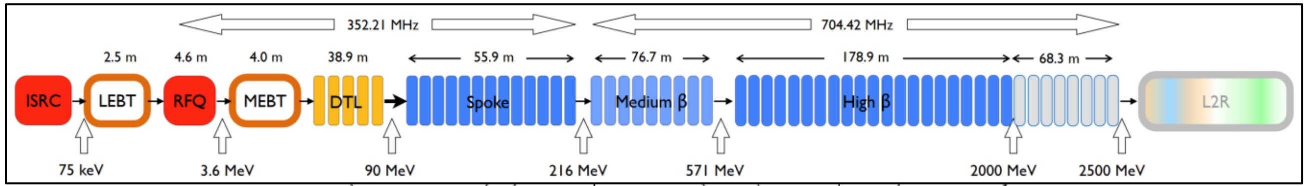

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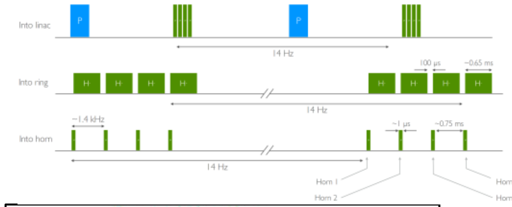

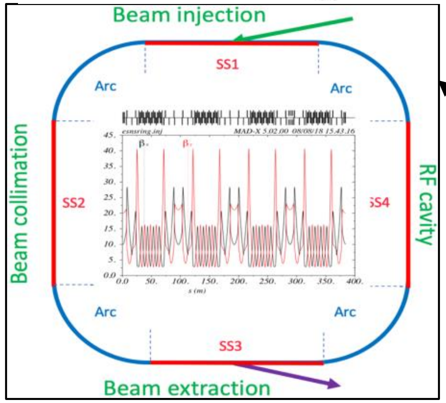

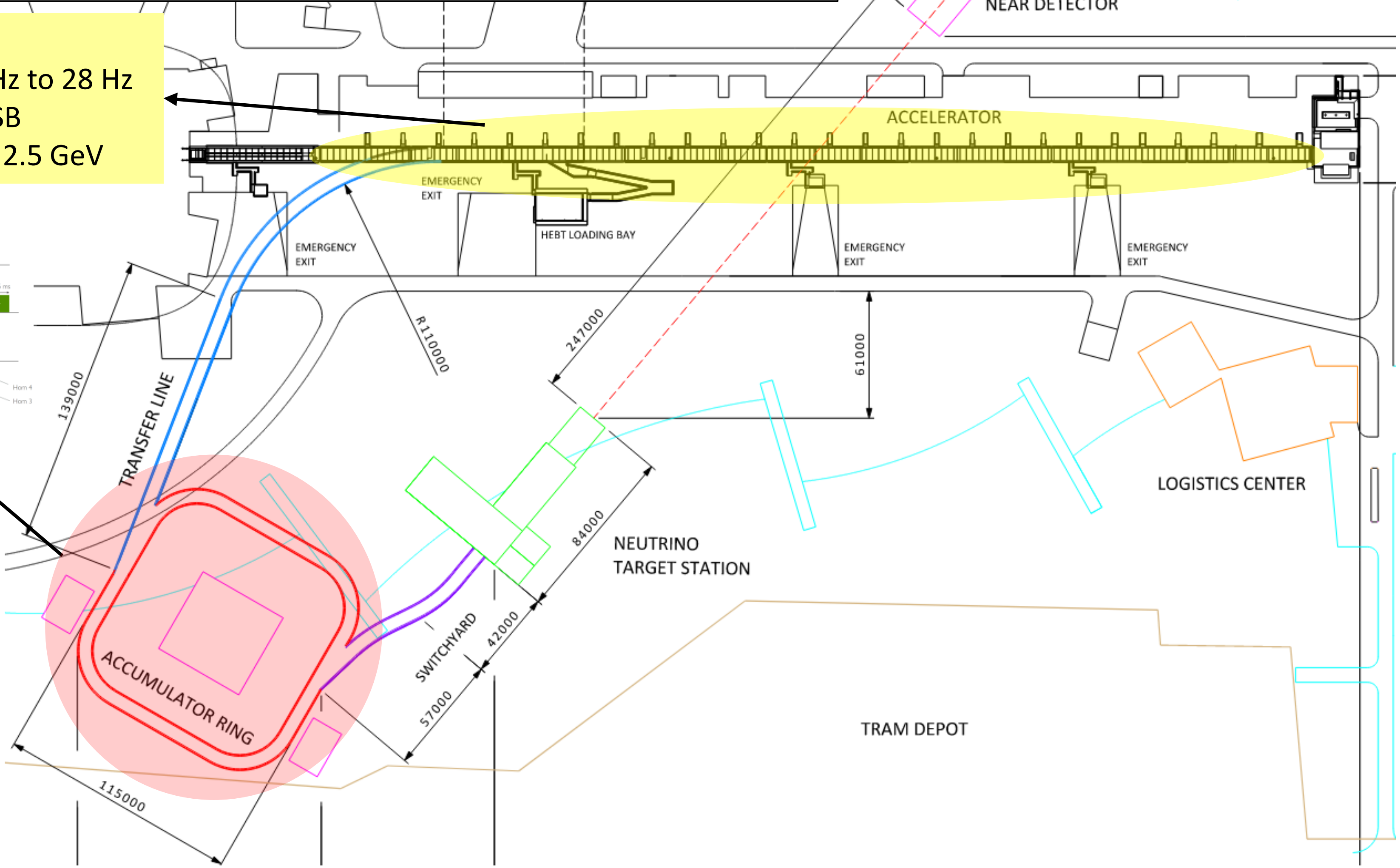

Build an accumulator ring
Compress ESS pulse length from 2.86 ms to 4x 1.2 µs

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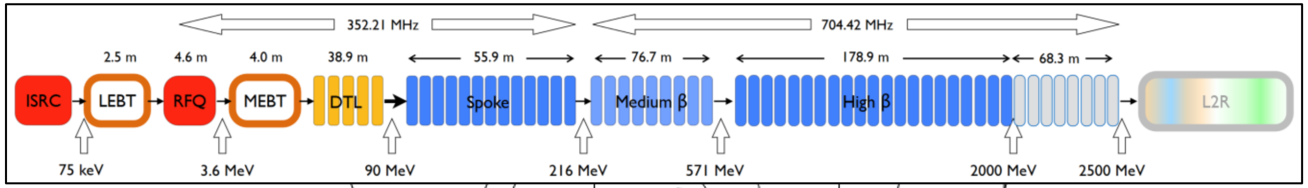

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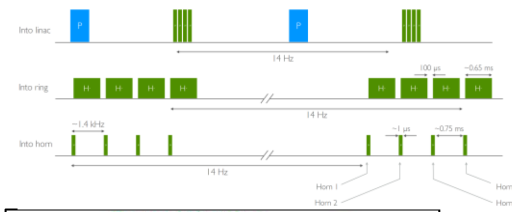

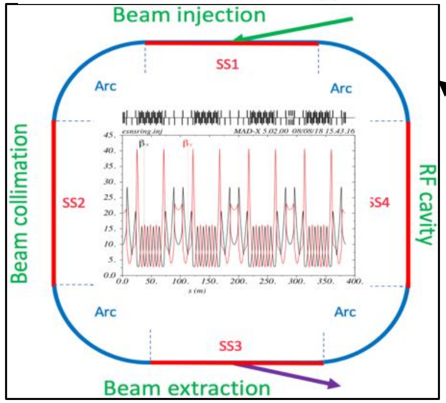

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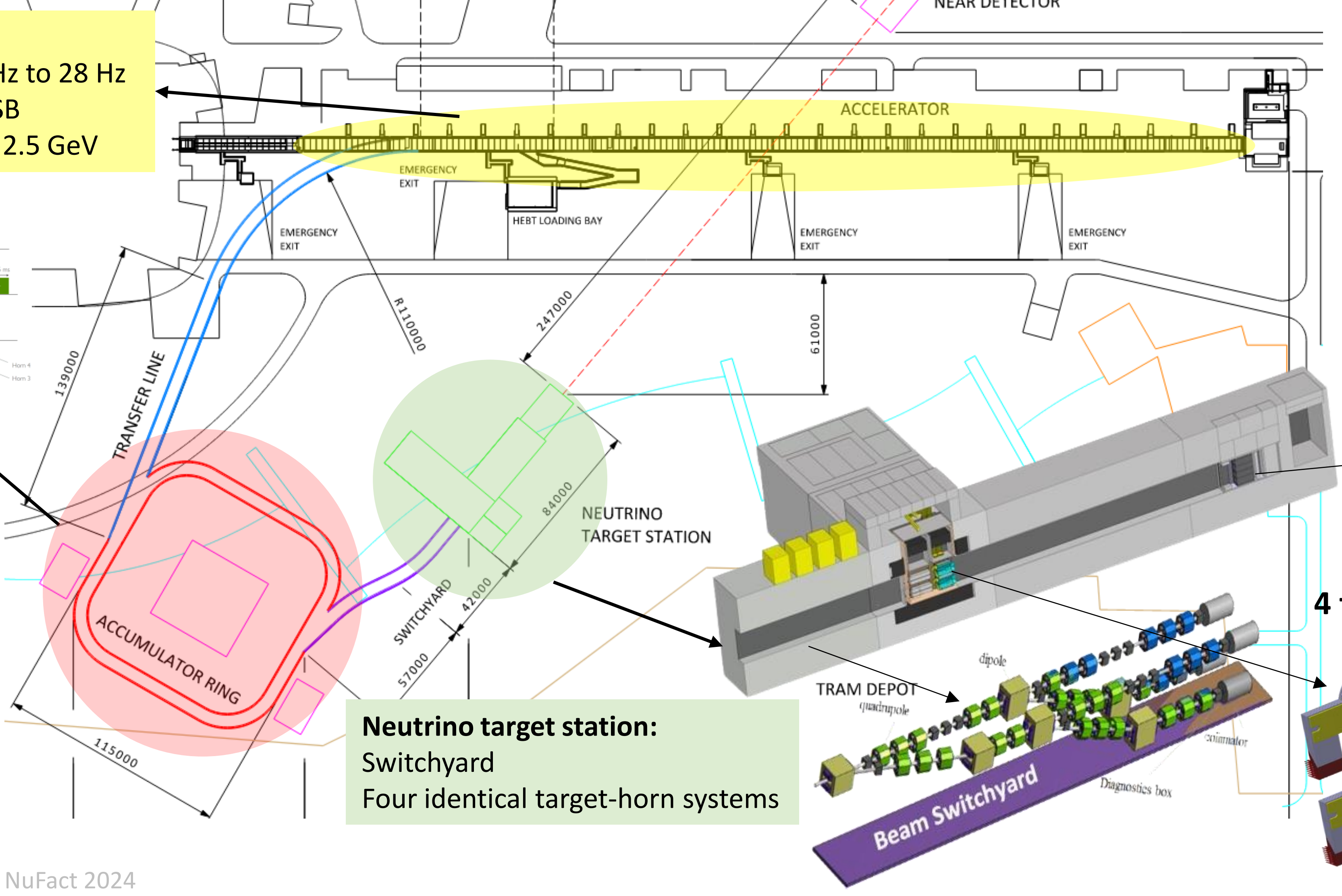
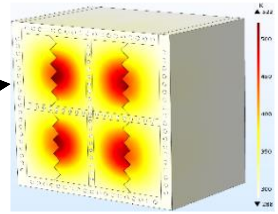


Neutrino target station:
Switchyard
Four identical target-horn systems



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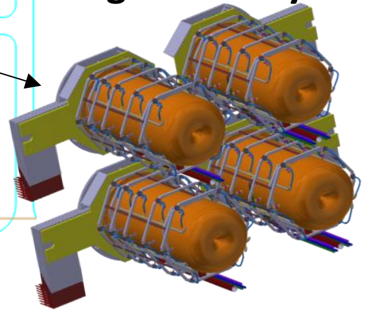

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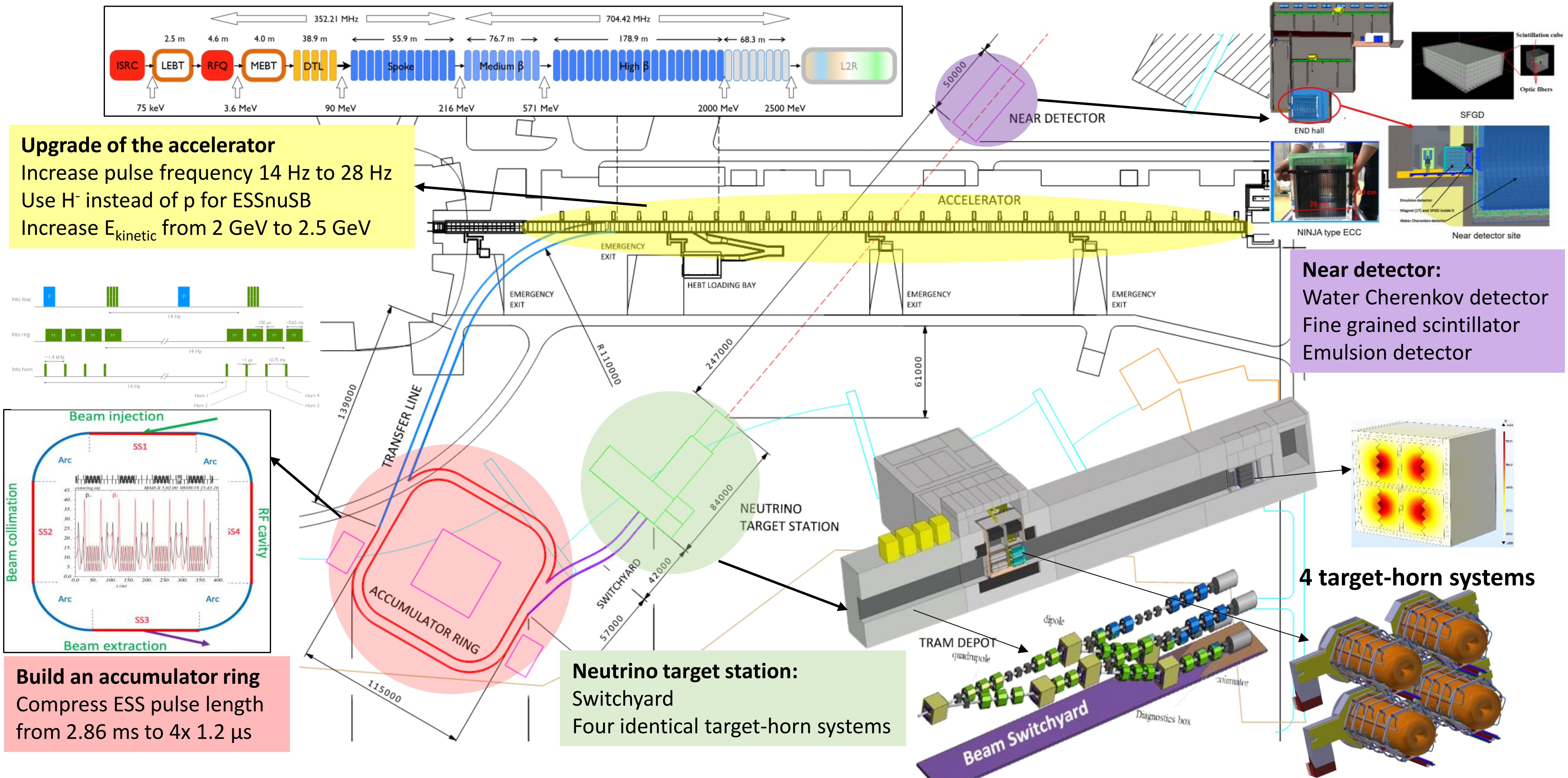

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Increase $E_{kinetic}$ from 2 GeV to 2.5 GeV

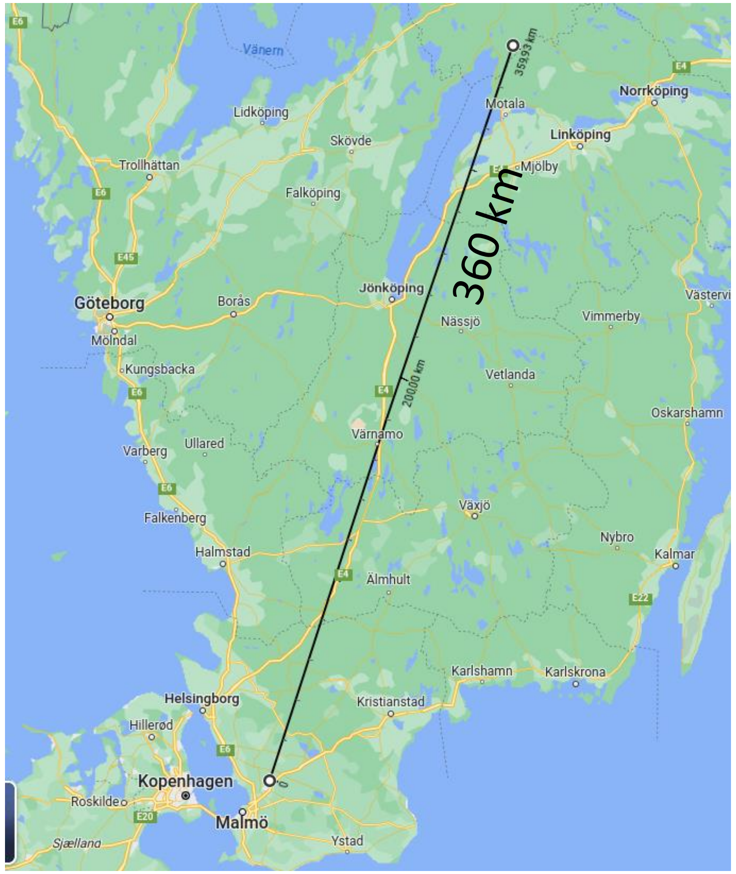
Near detector:
Water Cherenkov detector
Fine grained scintillator
Emulsion detector

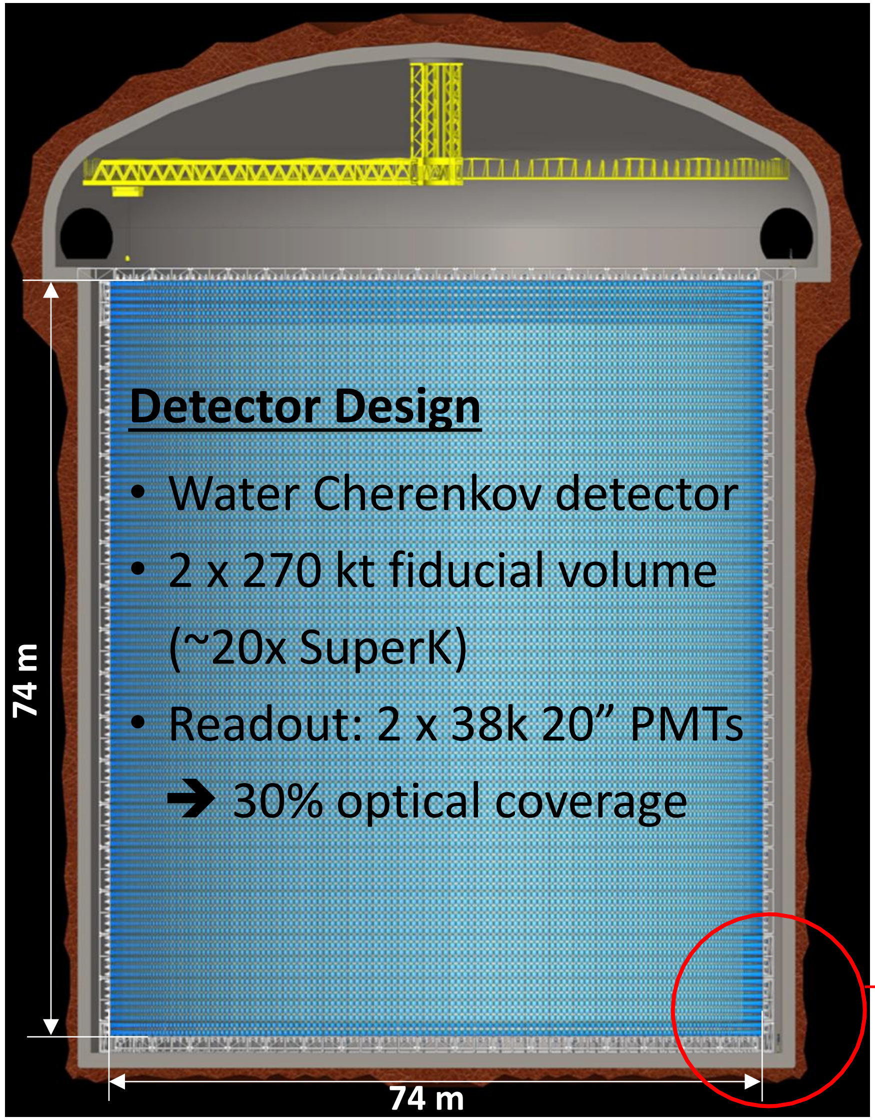
4 target-horn systems

Build an accumulator ring
Compress ESS pulse length from 2.86 ms to 4x 1.2 µs

Neutrino target station:
Switchyard
Four identical target-horn systems

ESSnuSB far Detector





Detector Design

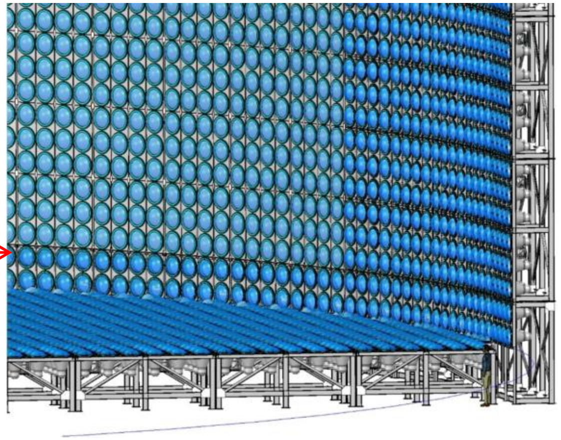
- Water Cherenkov detector
- 2 x 270 kt fiducial volume (~20x SuperK)
- Readout: 2 x 38k 20" PMTs
  ➔ 30% optical coverage

Detector Specifications

- Baseline 360 km
- Detector diameter 74.0 m (Internal)
- Detector height 74.0 m (Internal)
- Depth (w.r.t.) ground level : 1000 m

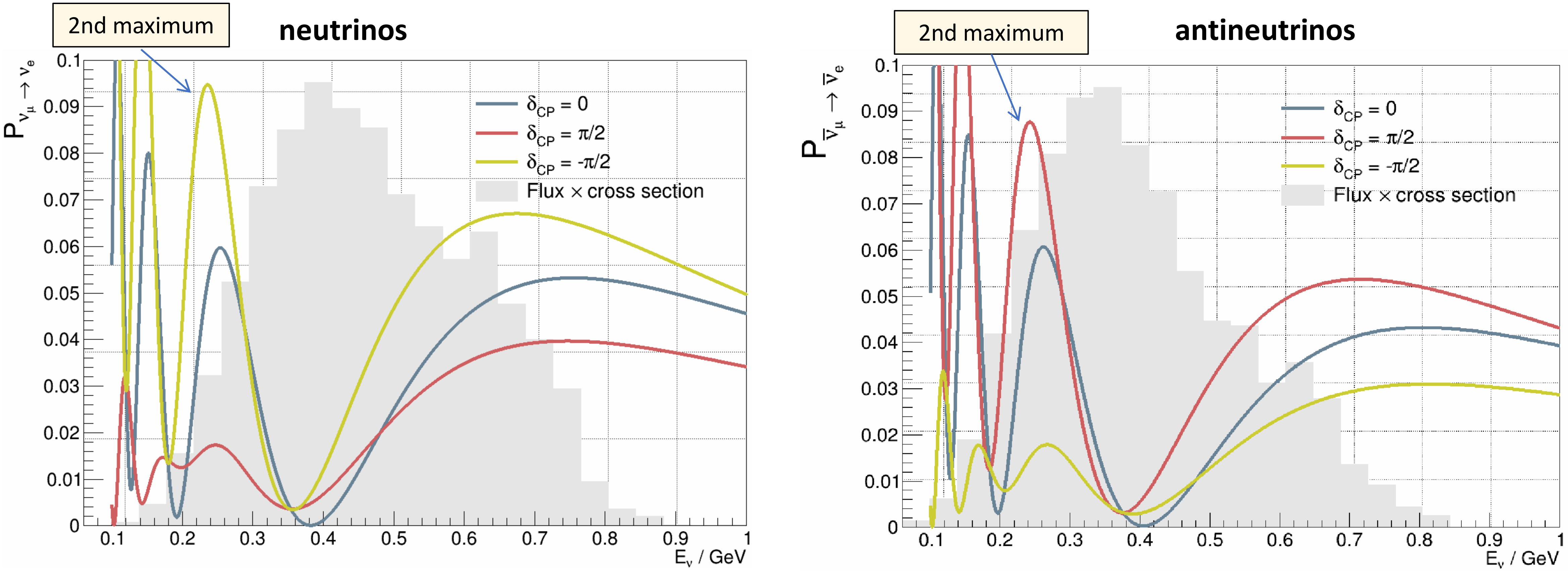
Detector Performance

- Detector efficiency for correctly identifying neutrinos > 85%.
- Flavour misidentification probability < 1%.



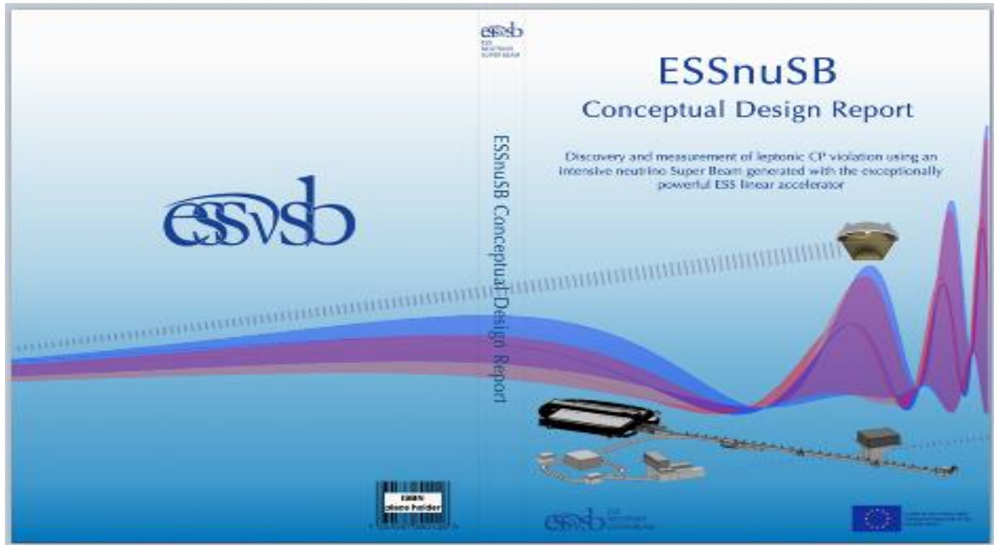
ESSνSB Energy coverage

Baseline = 360 km (Zinkgruvan mine)

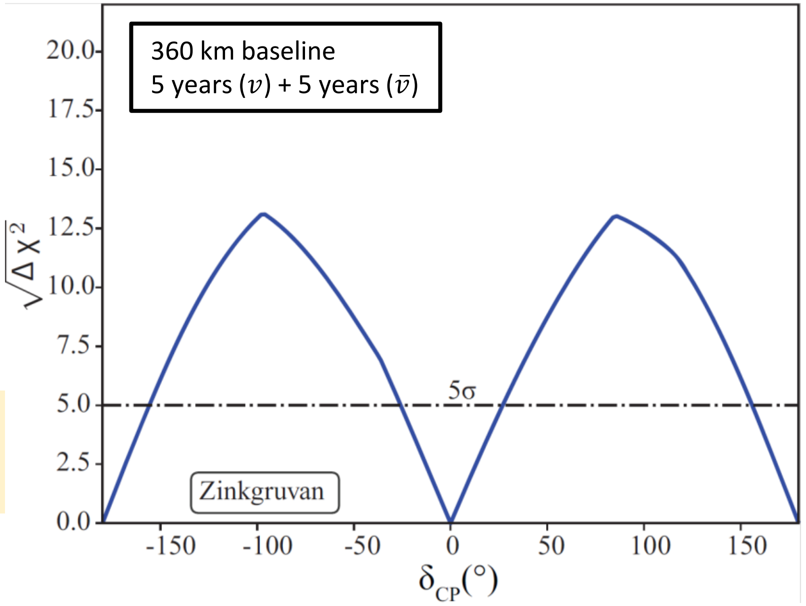


First and Second Oscillation maxima covered at 360 km baseline!

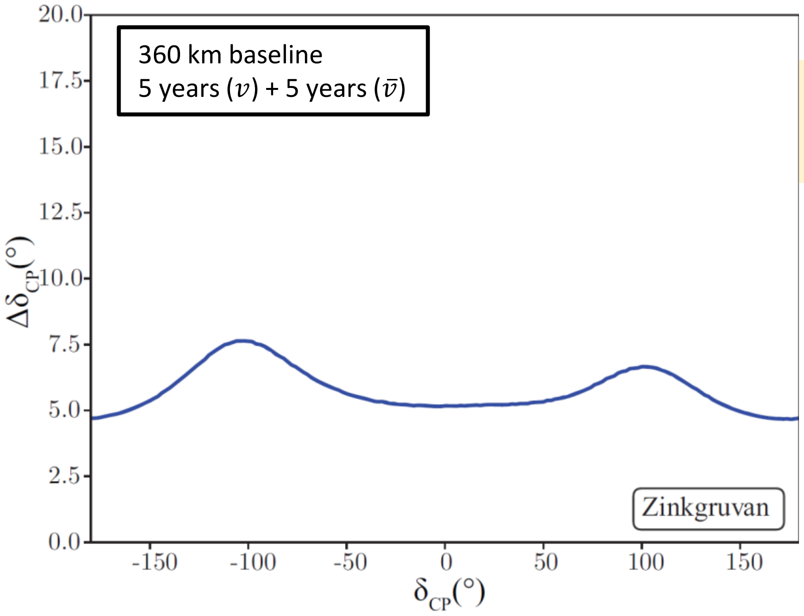
ESSνSB main Physics reach



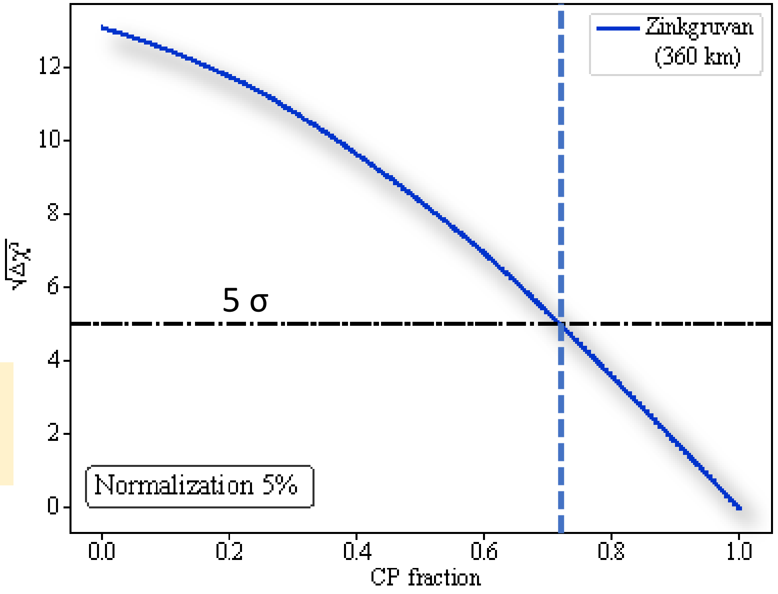
[Eur. Phys. J. ST. 231 (21), (2022) 3779]



Sensitivity for $\delta_{CP} = \pm \pi/2$ ~ 12 σ



$\Delta\delta_{CP}$ < 8° for all δ_{CP} values



Covers 72% of δ_{CP} values in ~ 10 years (@ 5 σ C.L.)

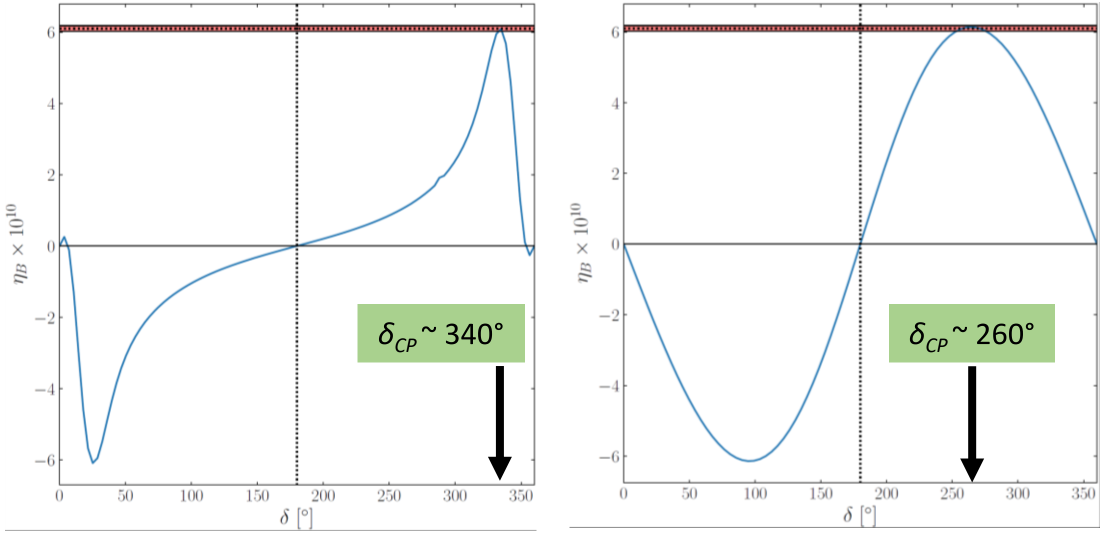
Why the need to measure the CP violating phase so precisely?

In the precision era for the neutrino oscillation measurements, precision is mandatory to probe theories which might explain the matter-antimatter asymmetry in the Universe (leptogenesis) and the flavor structure of the SM.

Leptogenesis Theories [K. Moffat et al., arXiv:1809.08251 (2019)]

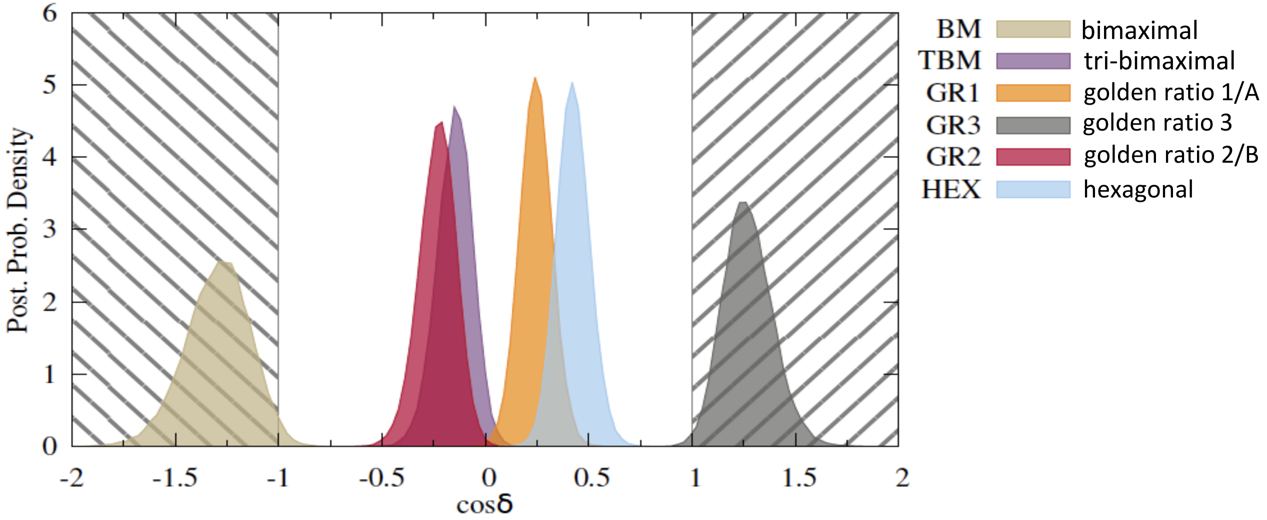
Low mass flavor regime
M_1 (GeV) < 10^9

Intermediate mass flavor regime
$10^9 < M_1$ (GeV) < 10^{12}



Flavour Theories [P. Ballett *et al.*, JHEP12 (2014) 122]

four different symmetry forms of the neutrino mixing matrix



- Prospective (useful / requested) precision for δ_{CP}: $\delta(\delta) \leq 12^\circ$ **at** $\delta = 3\pi/2$

(S.T. Petcov, NPB 2024, IAS, HKUST, Hong Kong 20/02/2024)

Only ESSnuSB can reach such precision!

The EU-Horizon ESSnuSB+ project

Having finished the conceptual design of the facility for CP violation measurement,

we needed to take further steps and expand our Physics potential:

- Study the civil engineering needed for the facility implementation at the ESS site as well as those needed for the ESSνSB far detector site.
- Study the feasibility and implementation of a special target station for pion production and extraction for injection to a low energy nuSTORM decay ring and to a low energy Monitored Neutrino Beam decay tunnel, for precision neutrino cross-section measurements.
- Design facilities for very precise neutrino cross-section measurements: Low Energy nuSTORM (LEnuSTORM), Low Energy Monitored neutrino Beam (LEMNB) and a near-near Detector (LEMMOND).
- Explore the additional physics capabilities of the Far Detector complex including the benefits of adding Gadolinium.
- Study the capabilities of the proposed setup for Sterile Neutrino searches and Astroparticle physics.

- Promote the ESSνSB project proposal to its stakeholders, including scientists, politicians, funders, industrialists and the general public, in order to pave the way to include this facility in the ESFRI (European Strategy Forum for Research Infrastructures) list.

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The new project (ESSnuSB+) is funded by EU-Horizon for the period 2023-2026.

ESSνSB+

Research and Innovation actions

Innovation actions

Design Study

HORIZON-INFRA-2022-DEV-01

Title of Proposal: **Study of the use of the ESS facility to accurately measure the neutrino cross-sections for ESSνSB leptonic CP violation measurements and to perform sterile neutrino searches and astroparticle physics.**

Acronym of Proposal: ESSνSB+

Participant no.	Participant organisation name	Part. short name	Country
1 (Coordinator)	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	CNRS	France
2	Université de Strasbourg	UNISTRA[1]	France
3	Rudjer Boskovic Institute	RBI	Croatia
4	Tokai National Higher Education and Research System, National University Corporation	NU[2]	Japan
5	Uppsala Universitet	UU	Sweden
6	Lunds Universitet	ULUND	Sweden
7	**European Spallation Source ERIC**	ESS	Sweden
8	Kungliga Tekniska Hoegskolan	KTH	Sweden
9	Universitaet Hamburg	UHH	Germany
10	University of Cukurova	CU	Turkey
11	National Center for Scientific Research "Demokritos"	NCSRD	Greece
12	Aristotelio Panepistimio Thessalonikis	AUTH[1]	Greece
13	Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski	UniSofia	Bulgaria
14	Lulea Tekniska Universitet	LTU	Sweden
15	**European Organisation for Nuclear Research**	CERN	IEIO[3]
16	Universita degli Studi Roma Tre	UNIROMA3	Italy
17	Universita degli Istudi di Milano-Bicocca	UNIMIB	Italy
18	Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare	INFN	Italy
19	Universita degli Istudi di Padova	UNIPD[1]	Italy
20	Consorcio para la construccion, equipamiento y explotacion de la sede espanola de la fuente Europea de neutrones por espalacion	ESSB	Spain

20 Institutions
11 countries
(in the proposal)

ESSnuSB+ (2023-2026)

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Marcos DRACOS
CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE CNRS
RUE MICHEL ANGE 3
75794 PARIS
FRANCE

Subject: Horizon Europe (HORIZON)
Call: HORIZON-INFRA-2022-DEV-01
Project: 101094628 — ESSnuSBplus
GAP invitation letter

Dear Applicant,

I am writing in connection with your proposal for the above-mentioned call.

Having completed the evaluation, we are pleased to inform you that your proposal has passed this phase and that we would now like to start grant preparation.

Please find enclosed the evaluation summary report (ESR) for your proposal.

Invitation to grant preparation

Approved! 26/07/2022

21

3 M €, 4 YEARS

ESSnuSB+

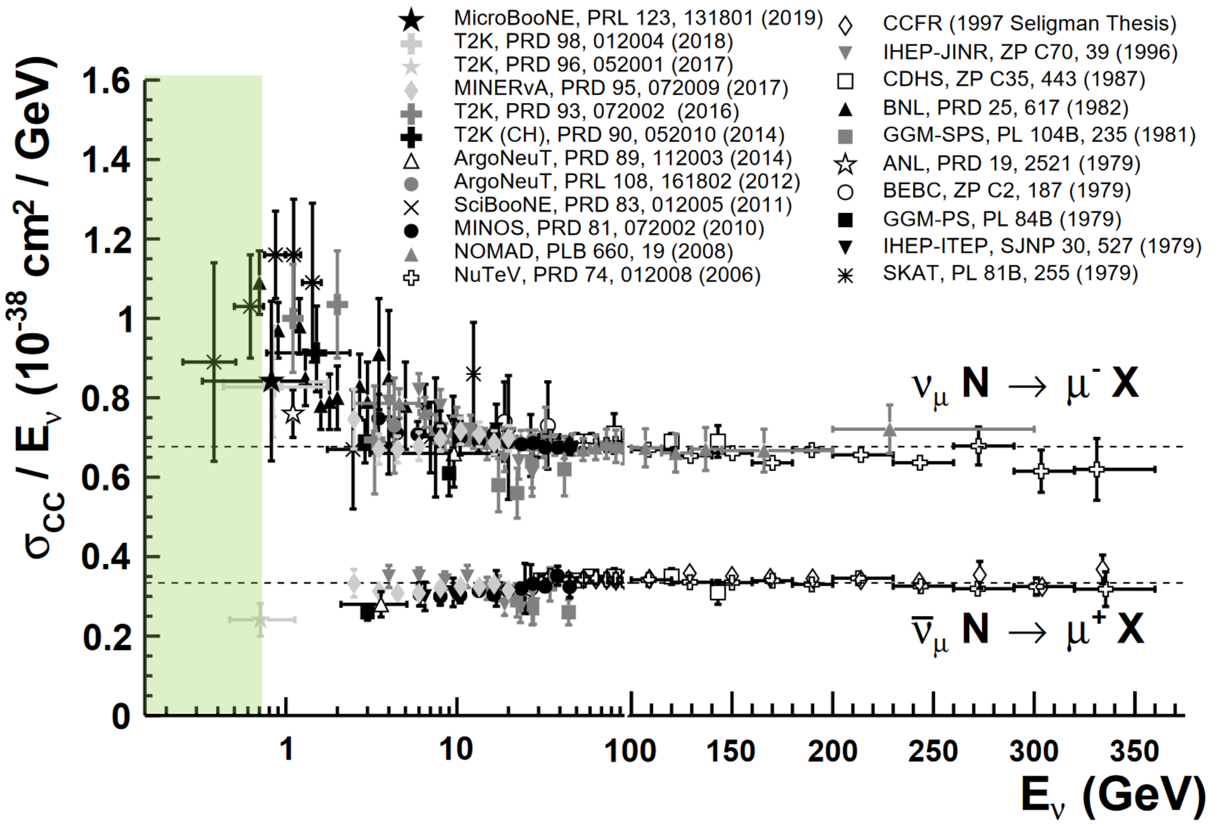
(European Spallation Source neutrino Super Beam plus)

The uncertainty in the neutrino-nucleus cross section below 600 MeV is the dominant term of the systematic uncertainty in ESSnuSB.

Even though the effect of systematics for the CP violation measurement is much less in ESSnuSB it is crucial to obtain new precise results in this direction

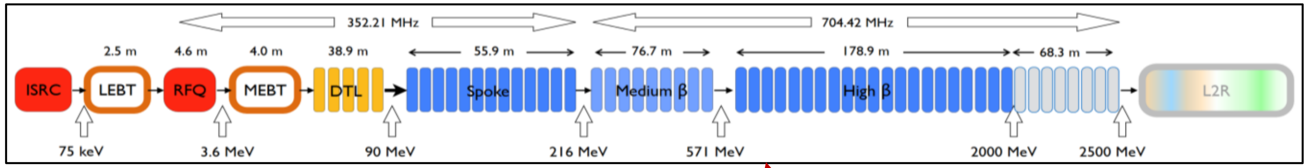
https://pdg.lbl.gov/2022/reviews/rpp2022-rev-nu-cross-sections.pdf

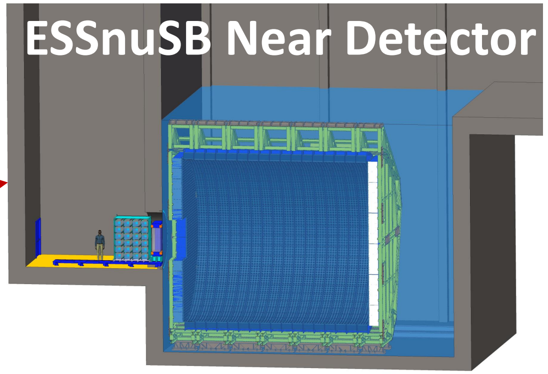
missing measurements at the ESSnuSB region: below 600 MeV

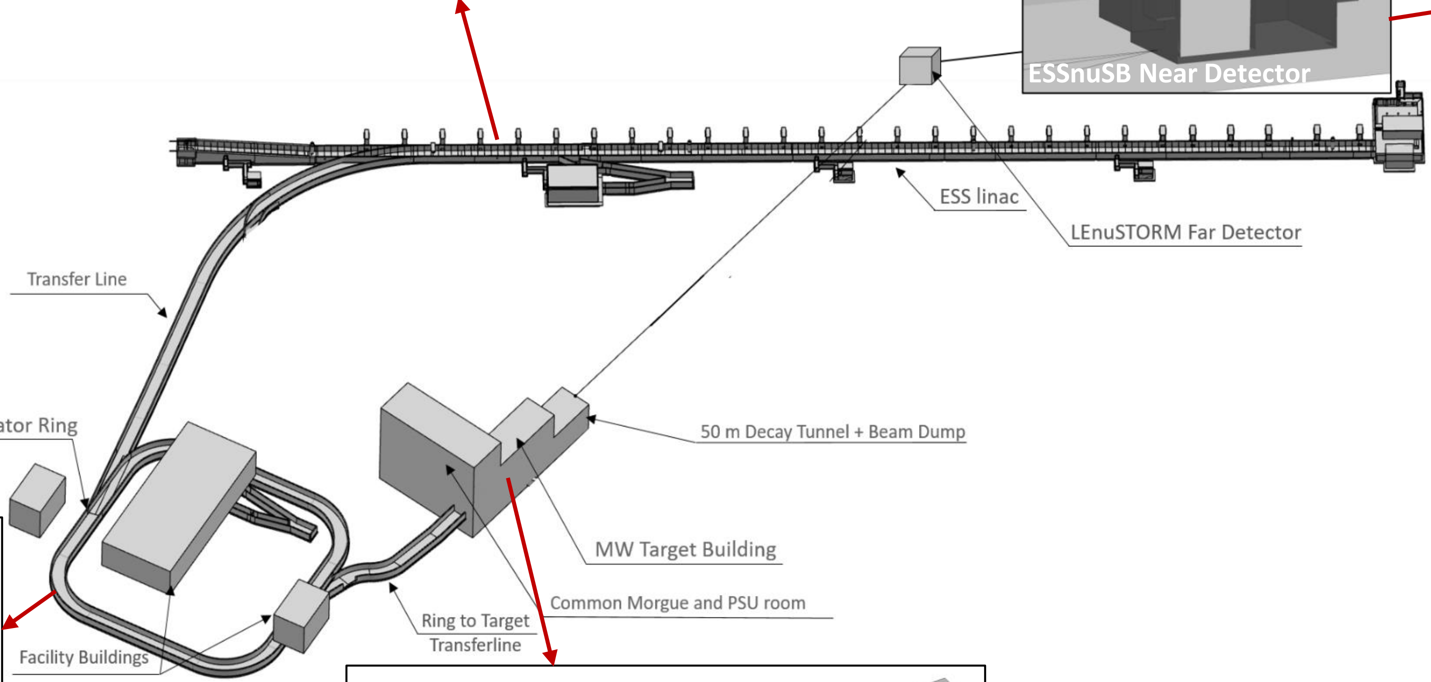


Additional ESS upgrades for ESSnuSB+

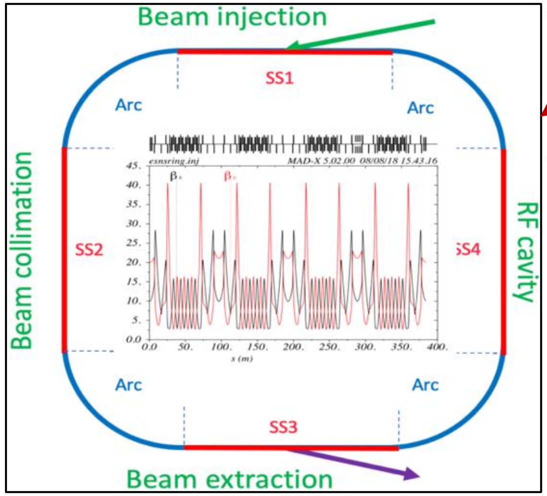
ESS linac

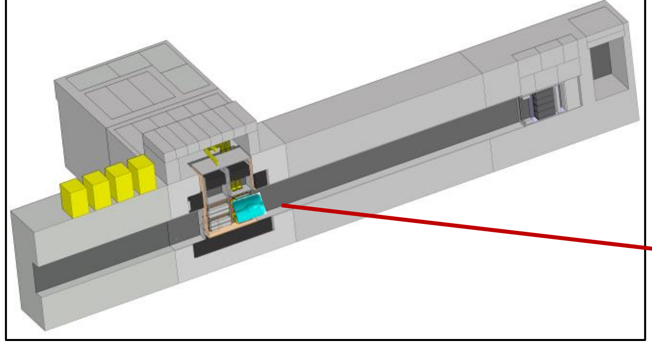




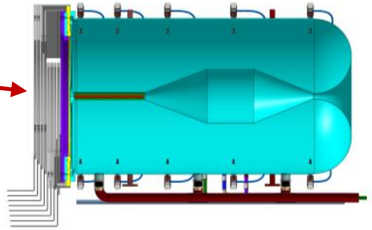


Accumulator Ring

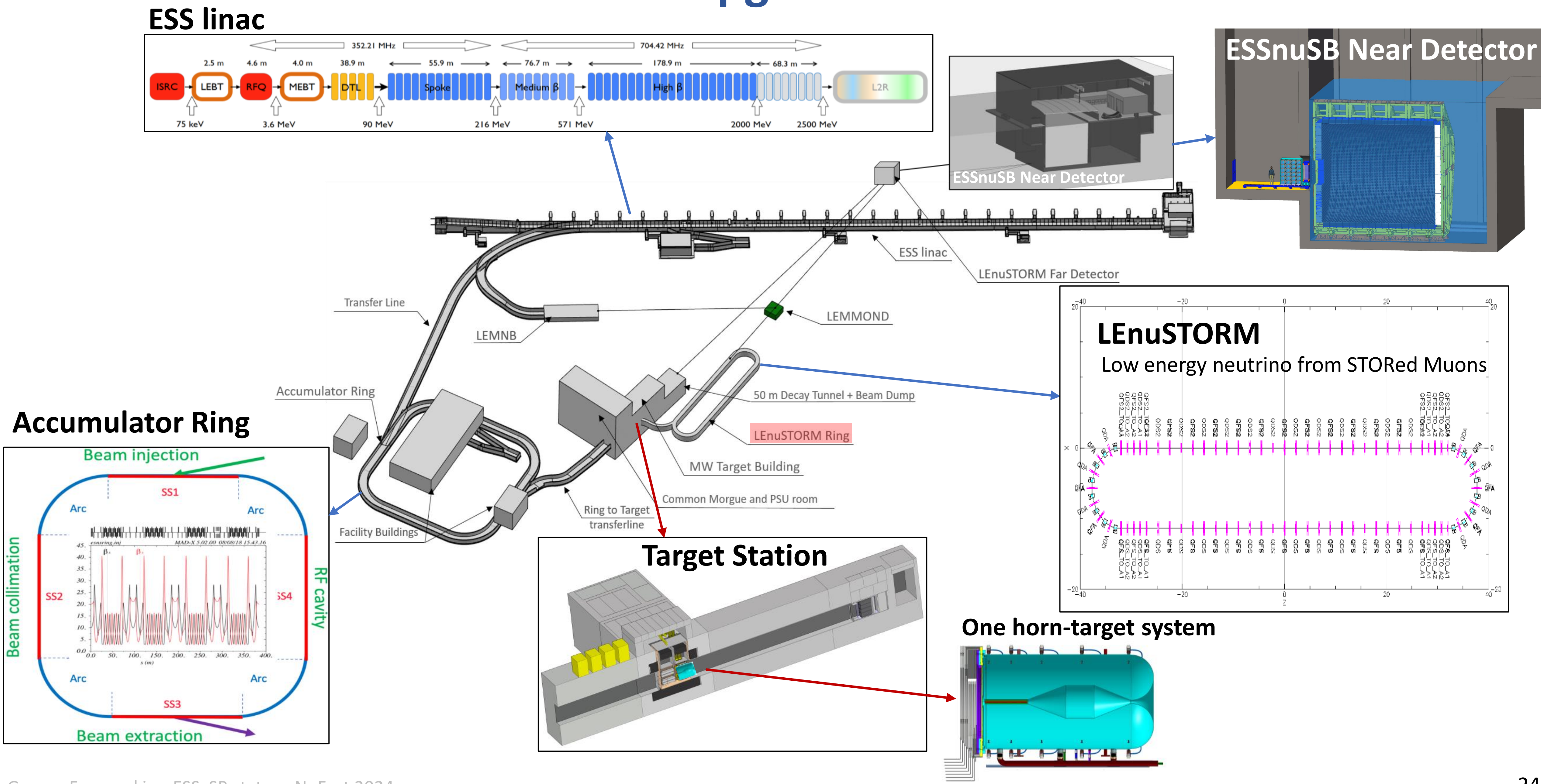




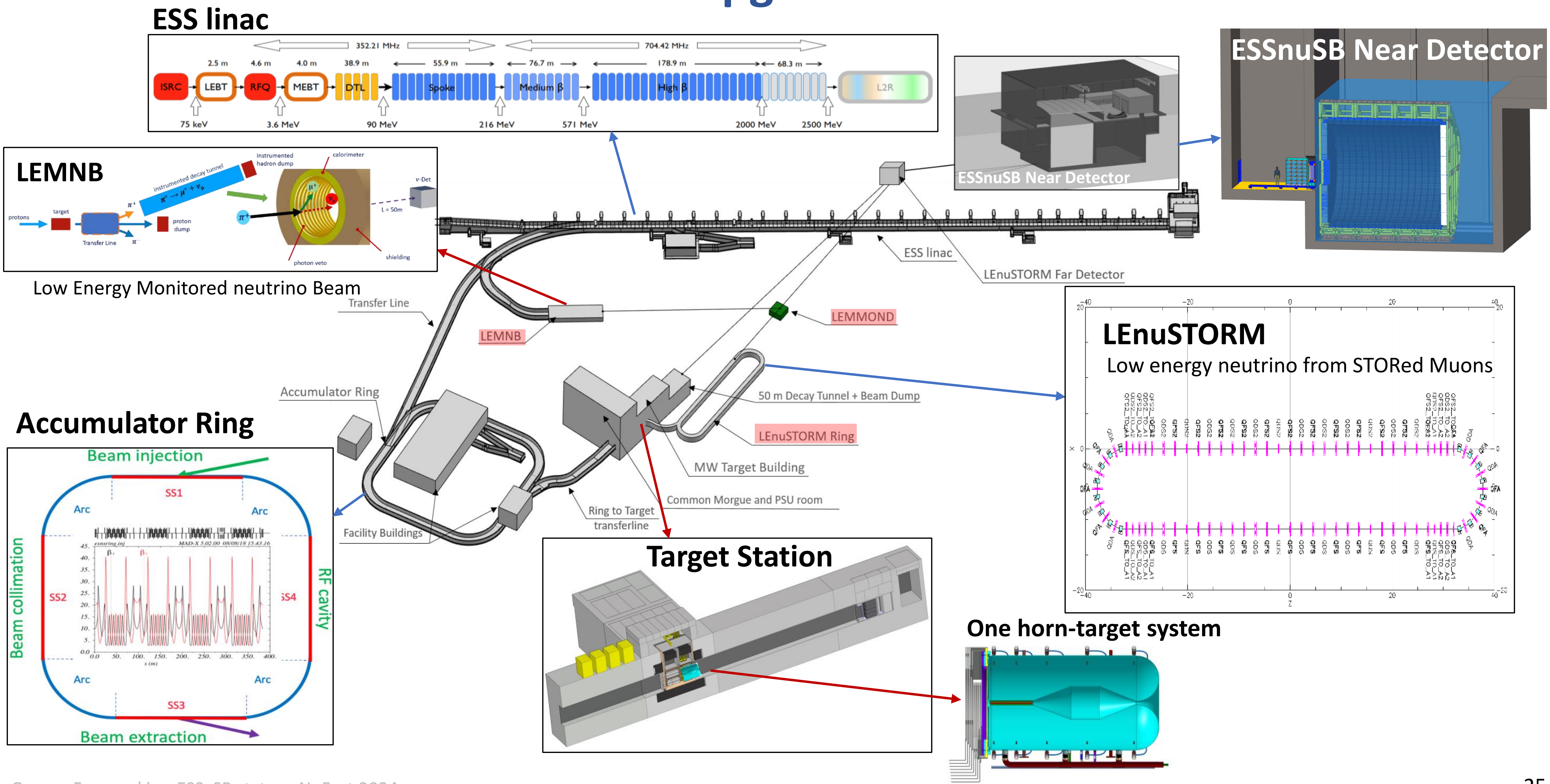
One horn-target system



Additional ESS upgrades for ESSnuSB+

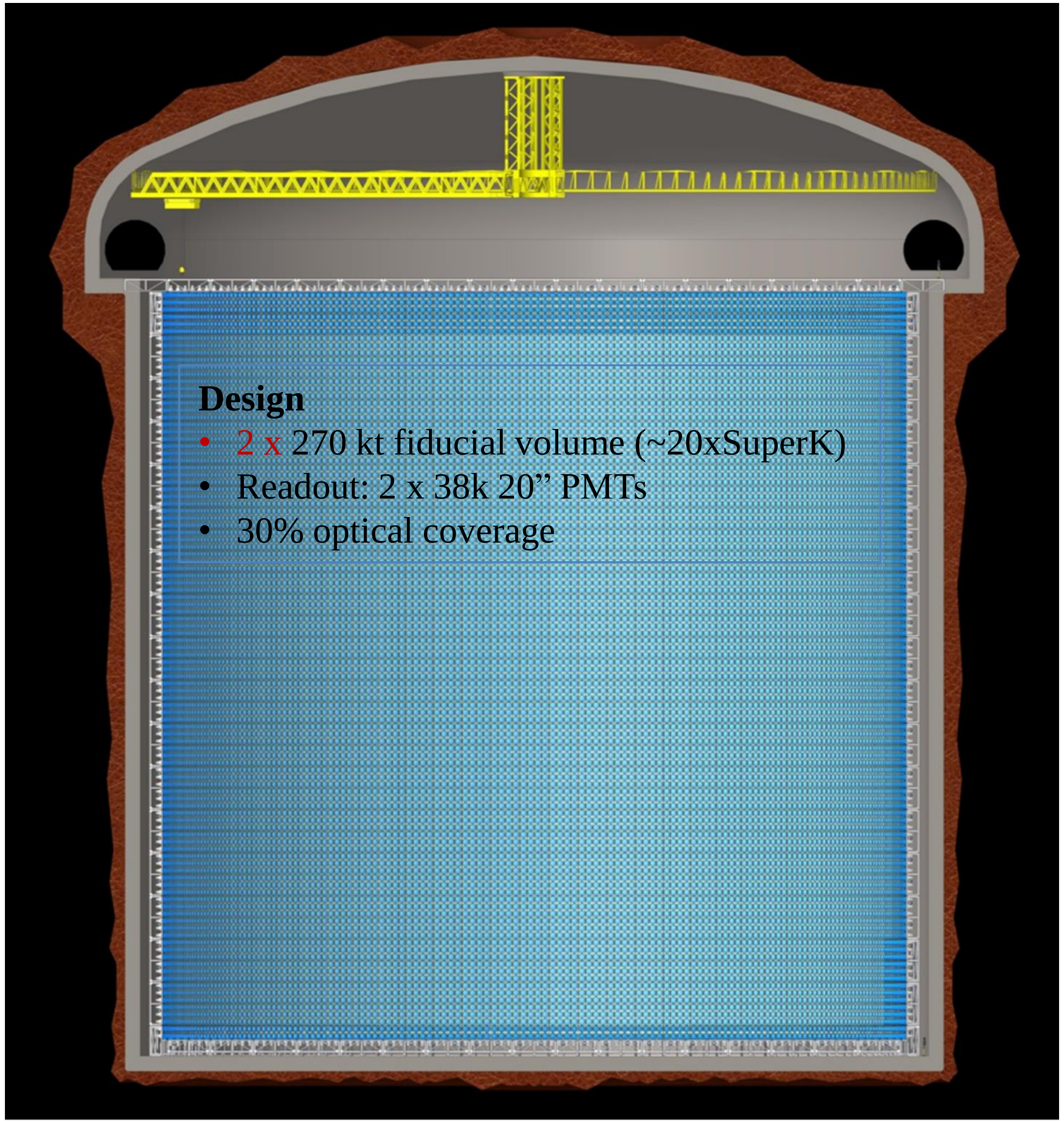


Additional ESS upgrades for ESSnuSB+



More Physics with the two Water Cherenkov Far detectors

At 360 Km, to measure rate and energy distributions of muon and electron neutrinos and antineutrinos

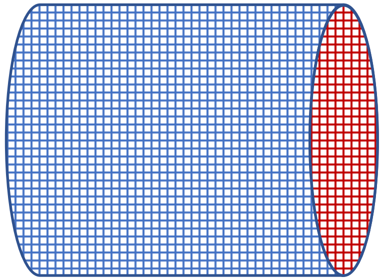


Additional Physics (with the addition of Gadolinium):

- Atmospheric Neutrinos (~0.1-100 GeV)
- Atmospheric muons (muon bundles, mine tomography)
- Astroparticle Physics
  - Galactic SN ν (5×10^4 events in 10 years, ~0.5-100 MeV)
  - Diffuse Supernova Neutrino background
  - Solar Neutrinos (~0-20 MeV)
- Proton decay ($p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+$: proton lifetime limit $>10^{35}$ years)
- Geoneutrinos (~1.8-3 MeV)
- Reactor Neutrinos (~1.8-8 MeV)

LEMMOND: the near-near detector of ESSnuSB+

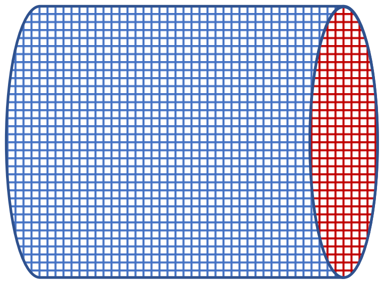
Low Energy Neutrino Stored Muons and Monitored Beam Near Detector



A cylindrical detector of about 2.5m radius and 10 m length fiducial volume (water volume ~200 tons), located 50 m downstream of LEnuSTORM or LEMNB facilities. It will serve to precisely measure neutrino cross sections at the ESSnuSB energy range but also as a near detector for a Short Base Line setup.

LEMMOND: the near-near detector of ESSnuSB+

Low Energy Neutrino Stored Muons and Monitored Beam Near Detector



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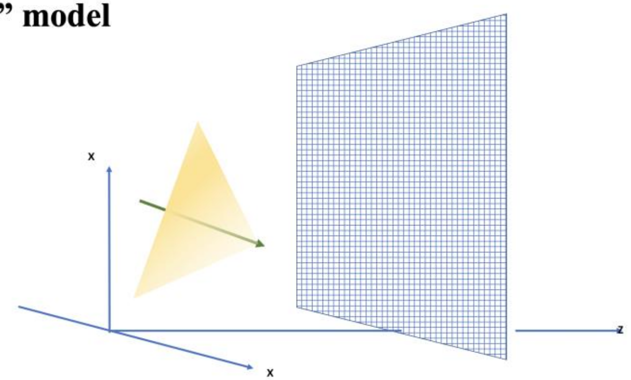
Before developing a full simulation of the detector, we used a “toy” model for:

- Establishing techniques for precise track simulation/reconstruction, photoelectron collection for muons and electrons and evaluating the effect of high resolution timing (using LAPPDs or Picosec Micromegas).
- Distinguishing muons from electrons

the “toy” model

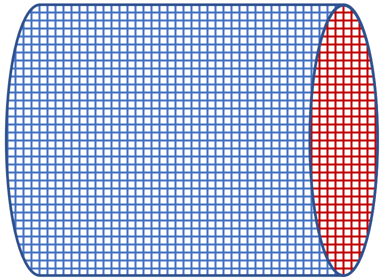


GEANT simulated tracks:

- Tracks produced with [$\theta=0^o$ or $\theta=30^o$ and $\phi=0^o$] initial direction, wrt to the detector, starting ~200cm away from the Detector
- The detector is a 400 x 400 cm^2 plane (6400 5x5 cm^2 pads- full coverage).

LEMMOND: the near-near detector of ESSnuSB+

Low Energy Neutrino Stored Muons and Monitored Beam Near Detector



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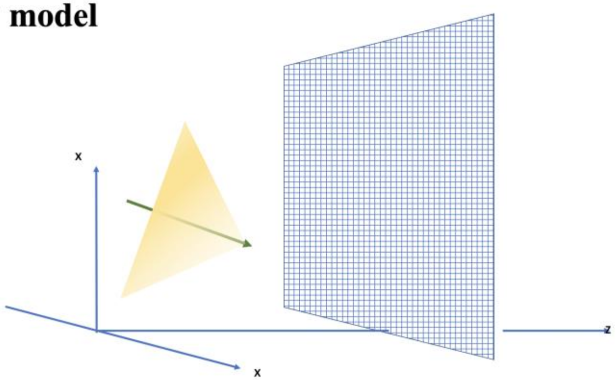

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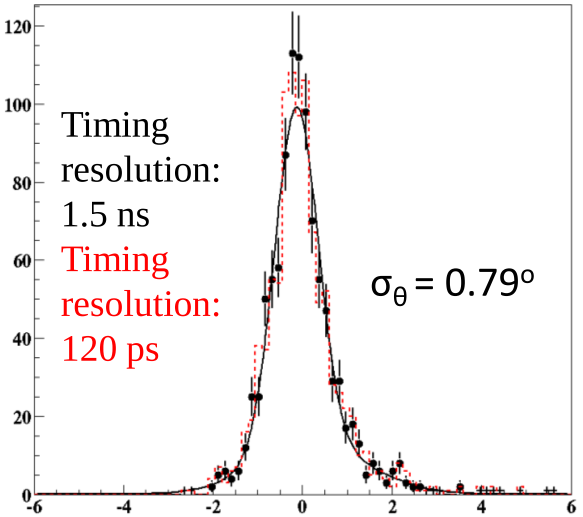
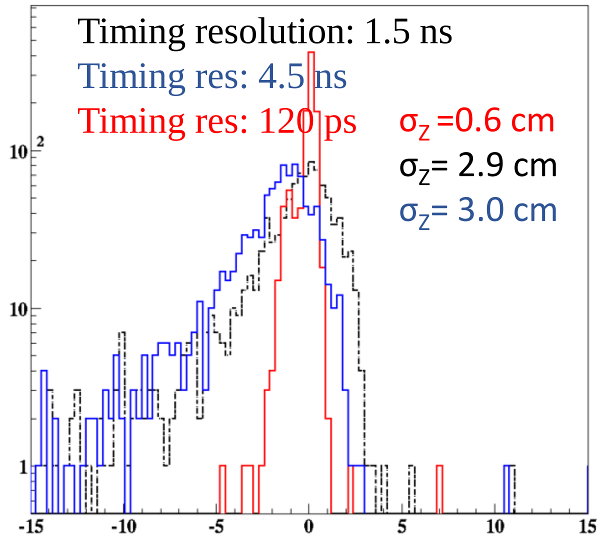
300 MeV/c muons, 25% coverage



300 MeV/c muons, 25% coverage

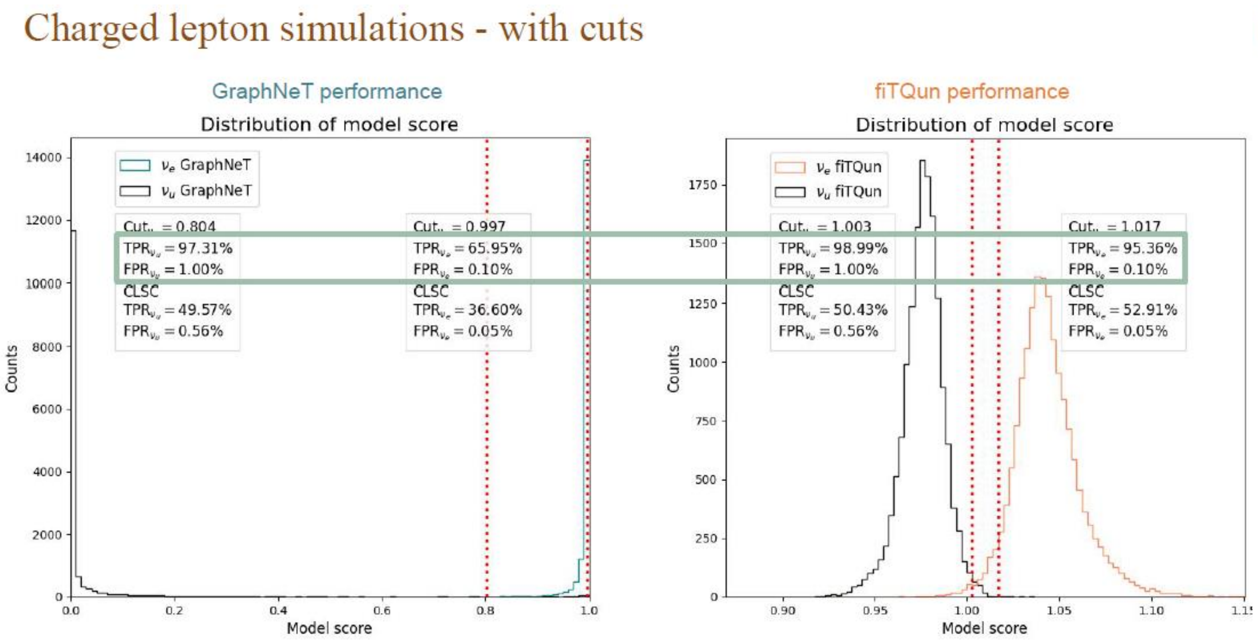


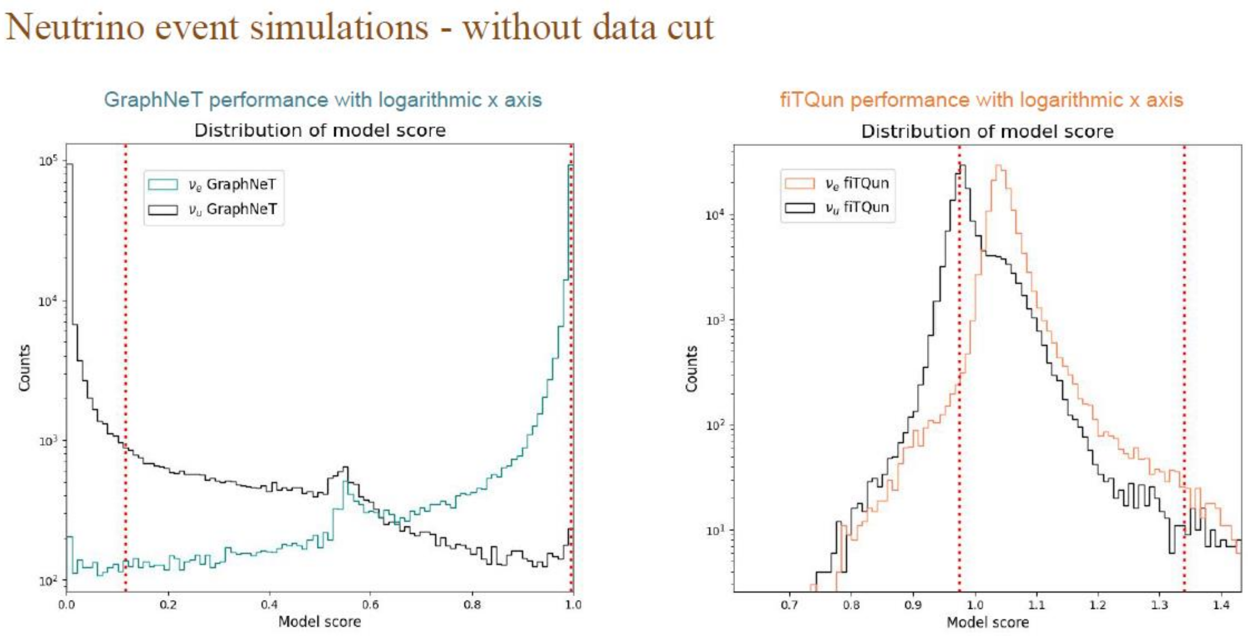
Improving event selection via Graph Neural Networks (GNN)

Kaare Endrup Iversen
Lund University
Talk in HAMLET2024

Why the need to use GNN?

- **Fast and reliable** event reconstruction enables testing of different detector layouts
- Log Likelihood (LLH)-based methods are accurate, but reconstruction is **slow (1 min/event)**
- ML methods are **fast once trained**, GNNs are well suited for sparse events with irregular geometry
- Multiple reconstruction methods provides a way to **cross check and find systematic errors**





For pure charged lepton simulations with filtering of difficult events, the GNN is on par with the fiTQun LLH method. However:

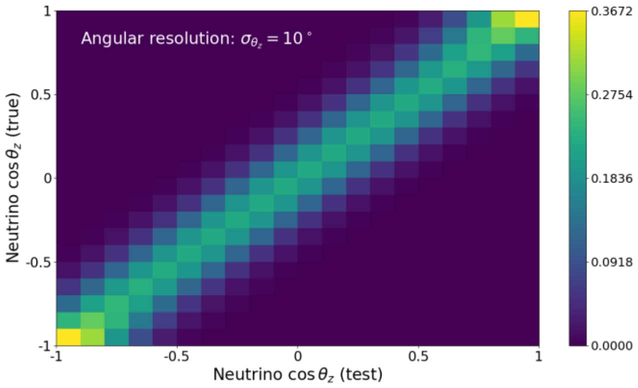
- Event filter relies on fiTQun reconstructed variables
- Full neutrino events can contain more than single charged leptons (pions, double-decays etc.)

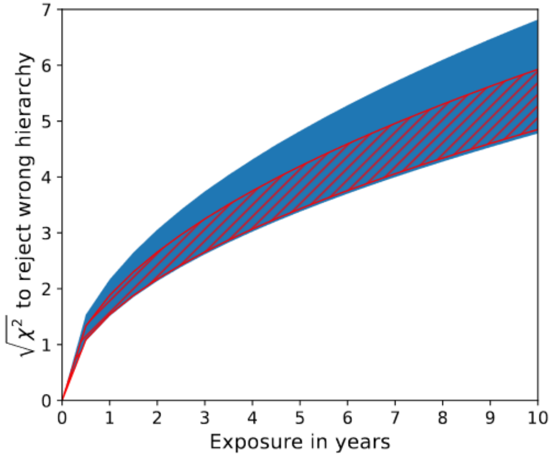
- The GNN has acceptable performance even on the full neutrino events
- Using the GNN, the data cuts can be made obsolete
- Perhaps employ two stage analysis: a fast with GNN and a slow classic for selected events.

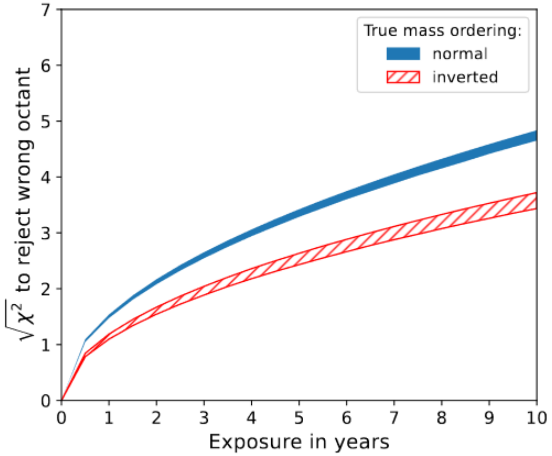
Exploring atmospheric neutrino oscillations at ESSnuSB

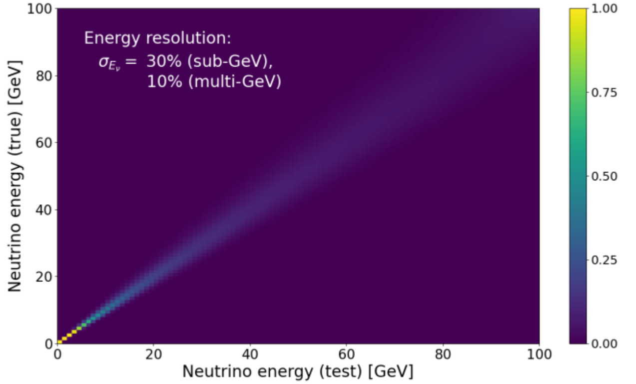
http://arxiv.org/abs/2407.21663

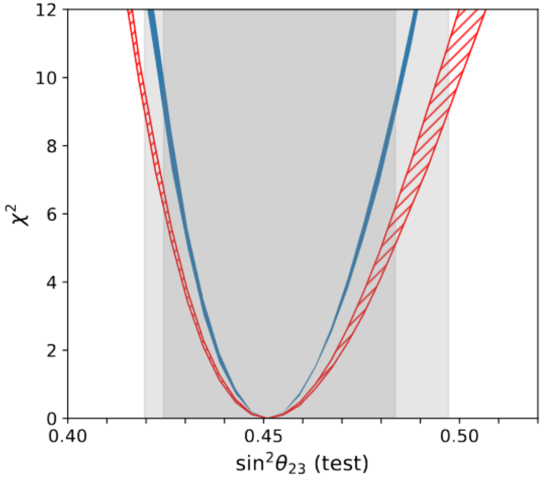
A Monte Carlo study has been conducted assuming two 70mX70m cylindrical vessels and 10 years exposure.

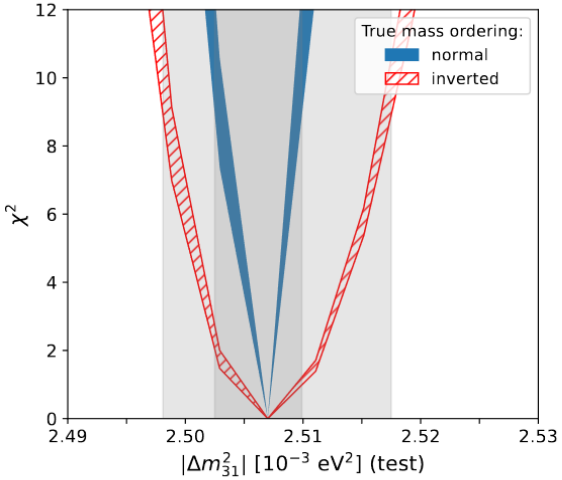








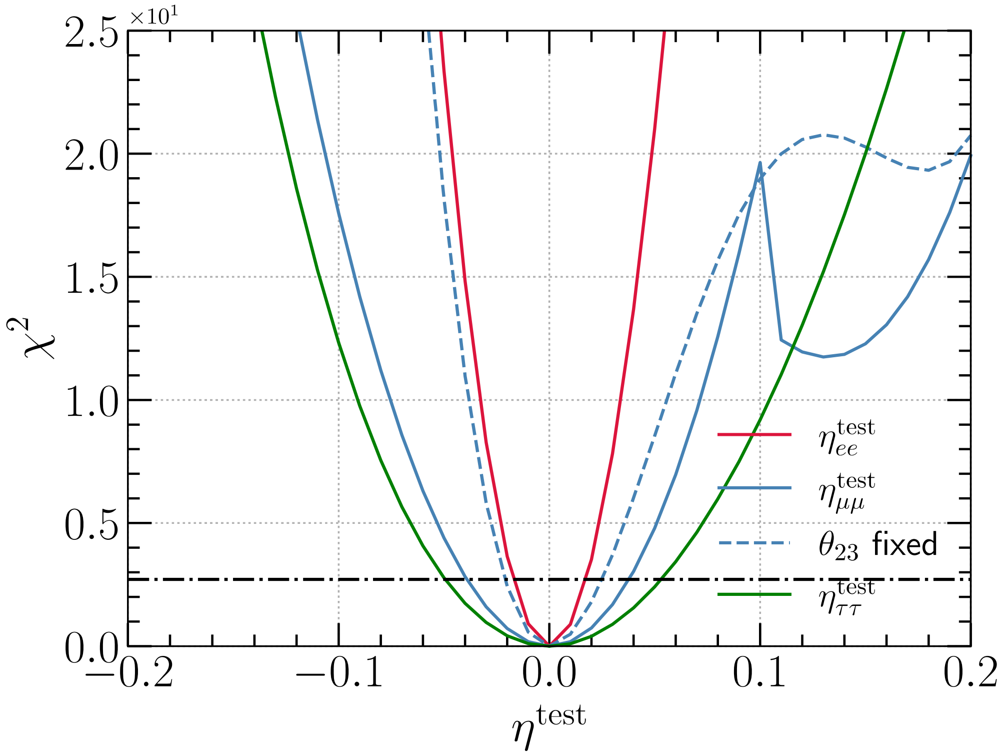




ESSnuSB could determine the correct neutrino mass ordering at 3σ CL after 4 years, regardless of the mass ordering. It could determine the θ_{23} octant at 3σ in 4 (7) years for normal (inverted) ordering and provide constraints on θ_{23} and Δm^2_{31} (shaded areas indicate the allowed values for normal-dark and inverted-light ordering).

ESSνSB sensitivity to BSM physics - I

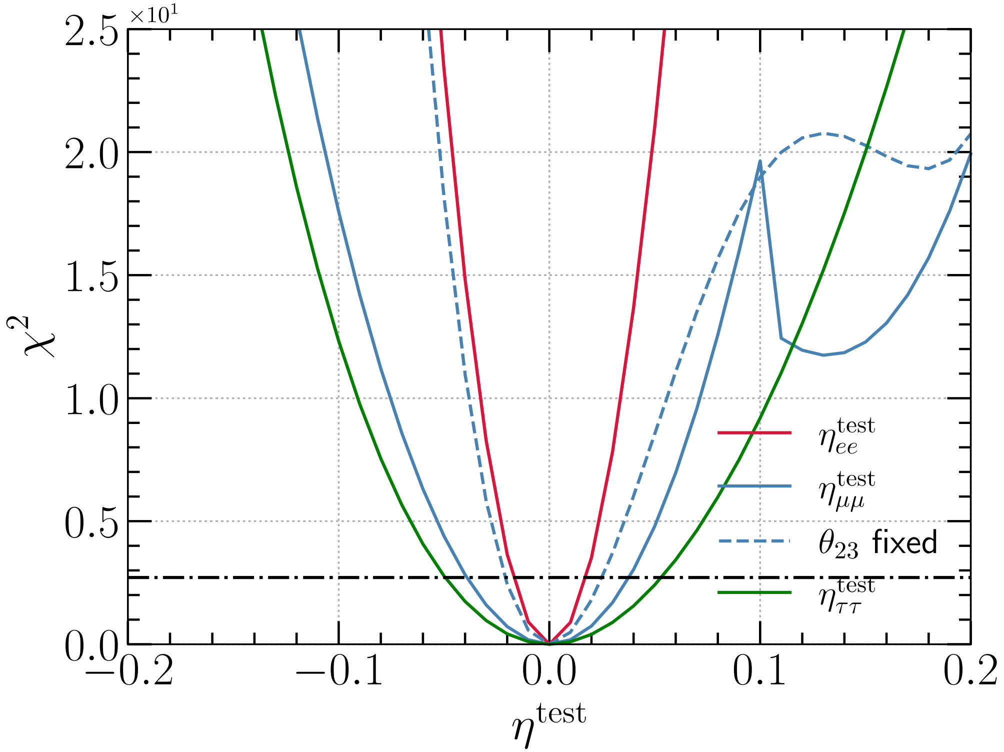
Constraints on scalar NSI parameters



Study of non-standard interaction mediated by a scalar field at the ESSnuSB experiment
Phys. Rev. D 109, (2024) 115010

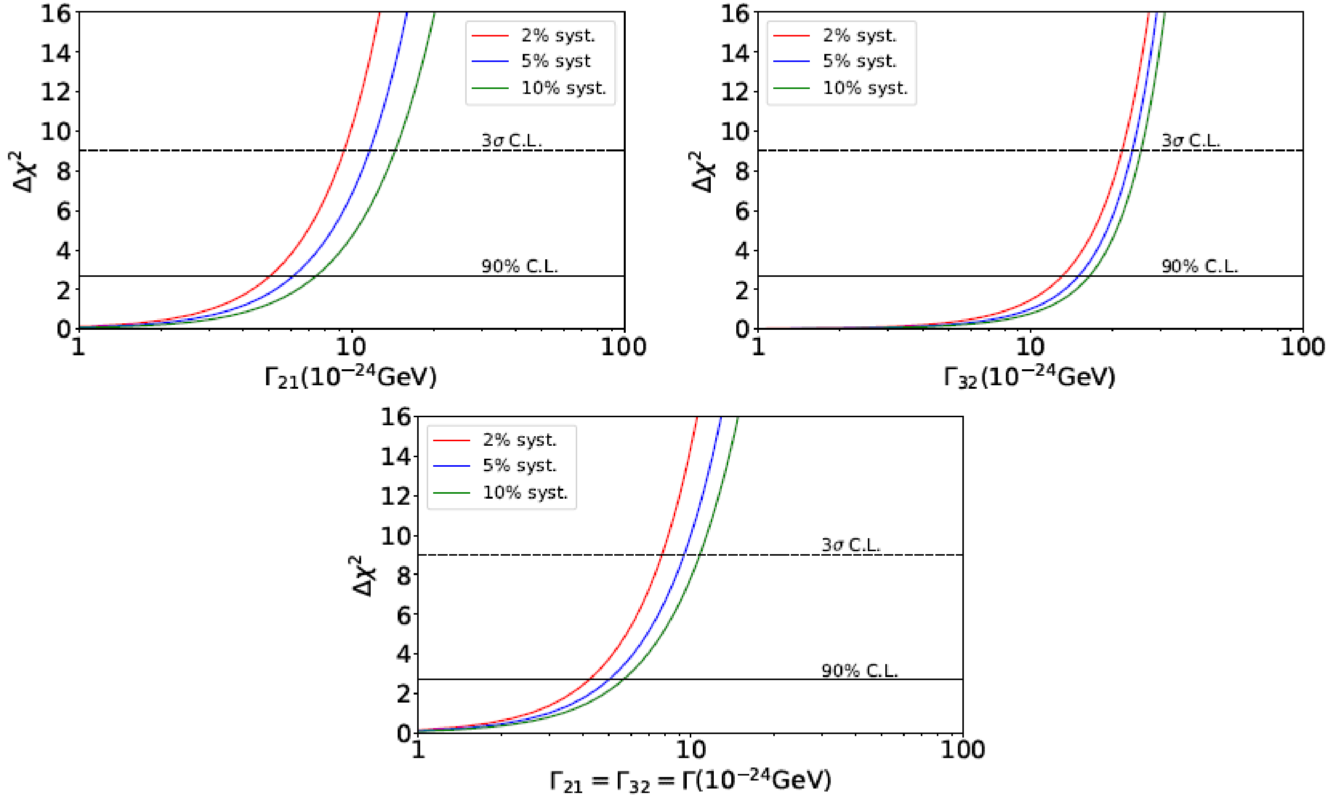
ESSvSB sensitivity to BSM physics - I

Constraints on scalar NSI parameters



Study of non-standard interaction mediated by a scalar field at the ESSnuSB experiment
[Phys. Rev. D 109, (2024) 115010]

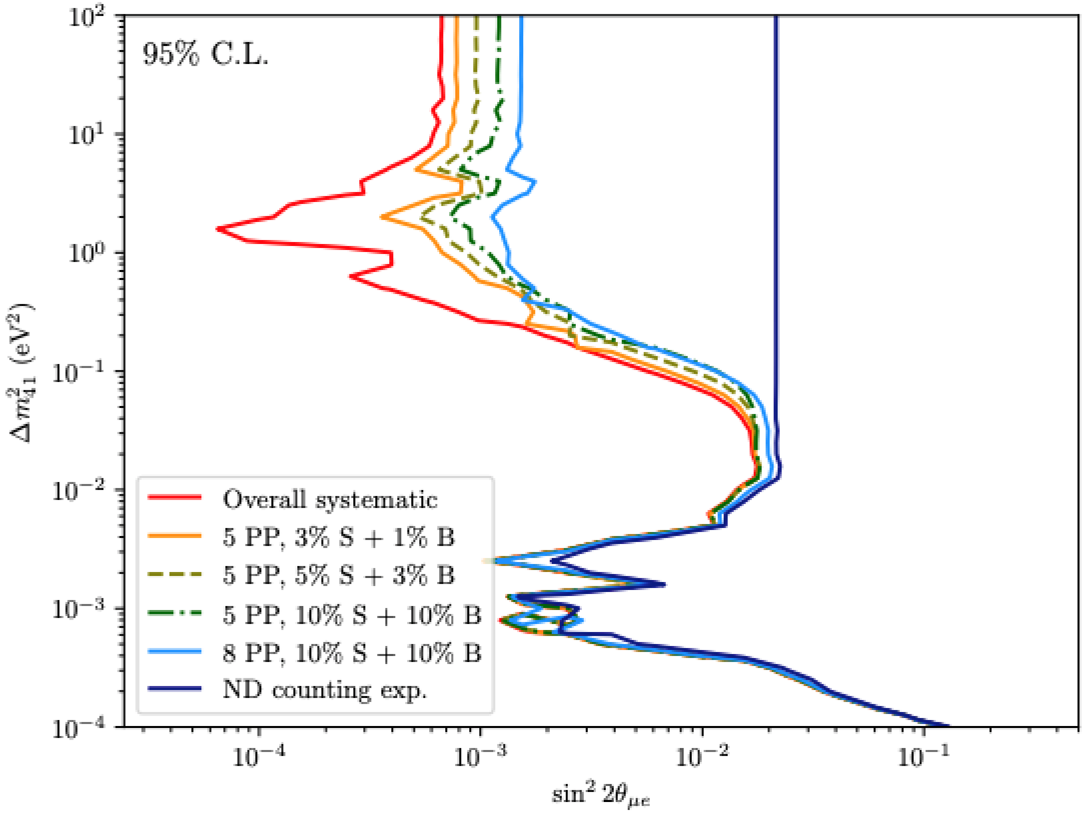
Constraints on Decoherence parameters



Decoherence in Neutrino Oscillation at the ESSnuSB Experiment
[arXiv:2404.17559 [hep-ex]] accepted for pub in JHEP

ESSνSB sensitivity to BSM physics - II

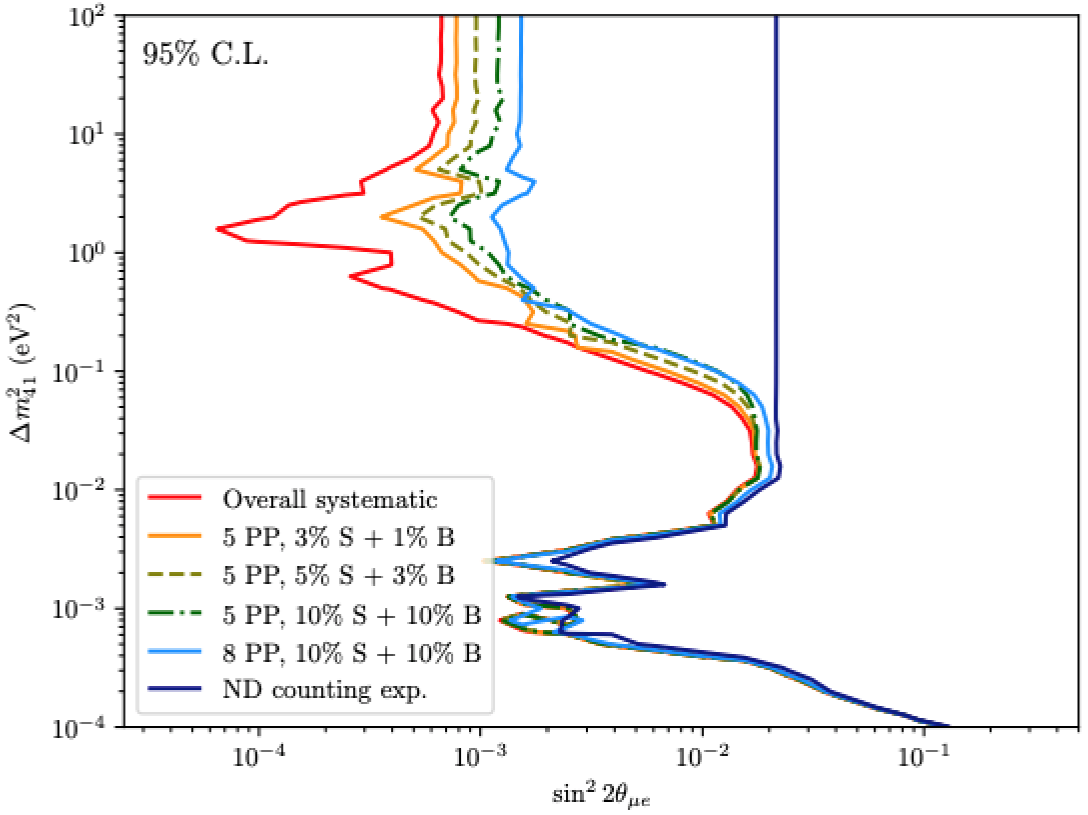
Light sterile neutrinos



Sensitivity to light sterile neutrinos at ESSnuSB
JHEP 03 (2020), 026

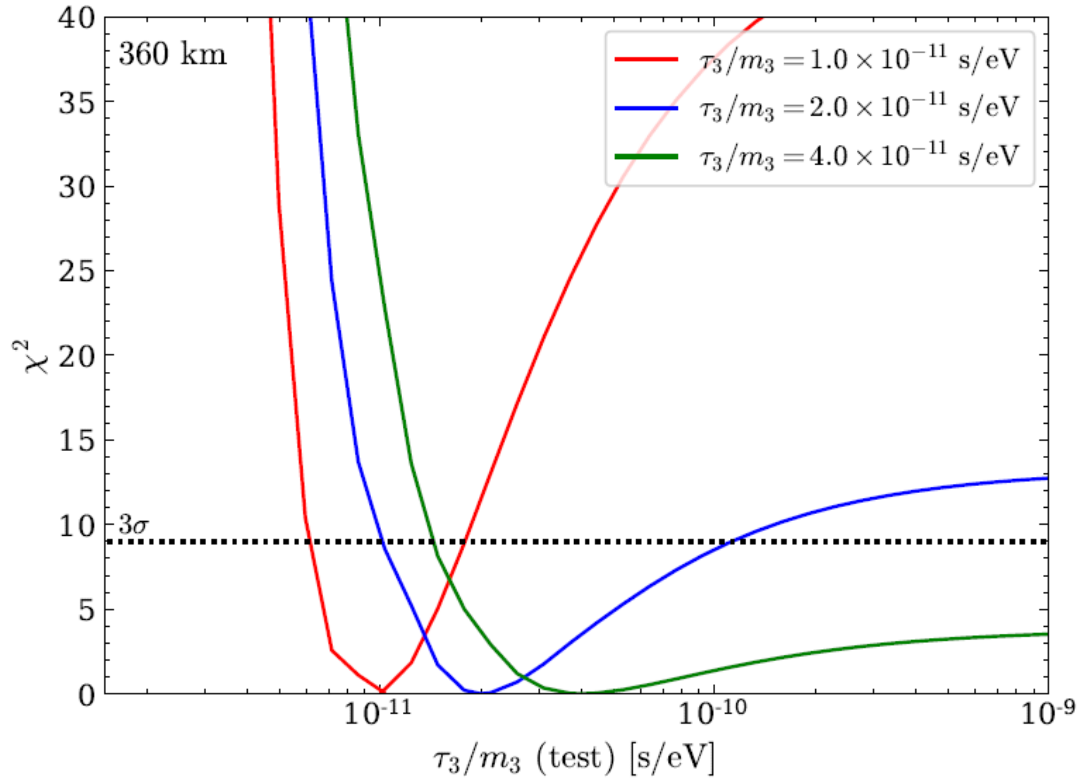
ESSνSB sensitivity to BSM physics - II

Light sterile neutrinos



Sensitivity to light sterile neutrinos at ESSnuSB
[JHEP 03 (2020), 026]

Invisible neutrino decays



Precision χ^2 as a function of τ_3/m_3(test) for three different values of τ_3/m_3(true).

Exploring invisible neutrino decay at ESSnuSB
[JHEP 05 (2021), 133]

Summary

- **ESSnuSB** aims to observe CP violation in neutrino oscillations at the 2nd oscillation maximum using a 538 kt WC Far detector, a complex of Near detectors, and a near-near Detector (LEMMOND) to form an SBL exp.
  - **2nd maximum** makes the measurement resilient to systematic errors and matter effects
  - **Recent optimizations** predict that in 10 years of data taking ESSnuSB will be able to:
    - reach 5 σ over 72% of δ_{CP} range
    - reach δ_{CP} resolution of less than 8°
- **ESSnuSB+** proposes additions which will allow for additional physics opportunities
  - A Low Energy nuSTORM (LEnuSTORM)
  - Low Energy Monitored Neutrino Beam (LEMNB-an Instrumented beam line a la ENUBET)
  - proposed modifications would allow for:

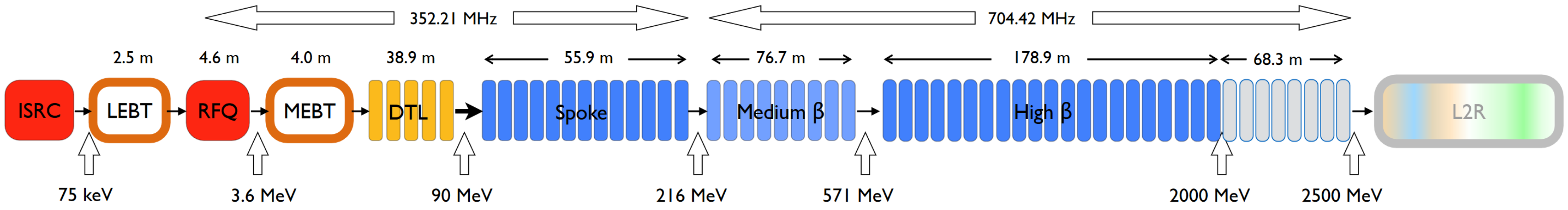
    precise neutrino flux, neutrino cross sections, muon physics, SBL for sterile neutrinos search, etc…
  - **Large far detectors** enriched with Gadolinium allow for an even richer physics program:
    - Astroparticle physics
    - Atmospheric neutrinos
    - Solar neutrinos
    - Proton decay

ESSnuSB has been included in the ESFRI landscape analysis 2024 in the Gaps and Needs in the Domain "Physical Sciences and Engineering " section

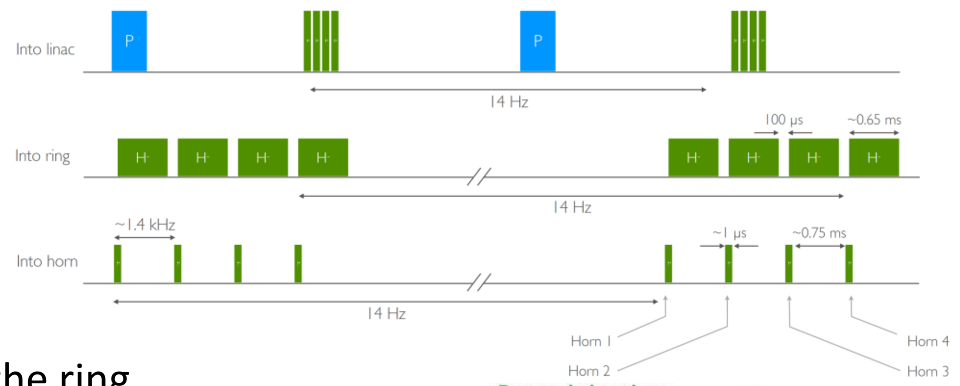
Thanks for your attention !

Backup slides

ESS Proton Linac Upgrade and the Accumulator Ring

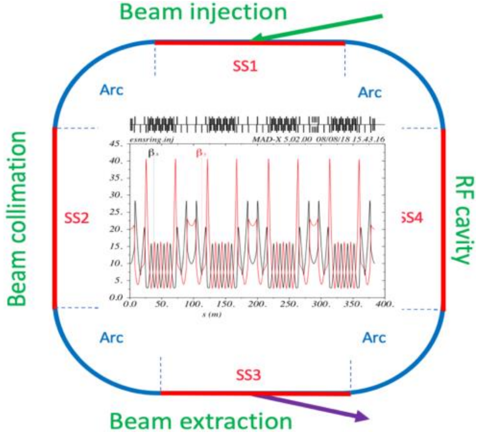


Pulsing scheme



- ESS*v*SB proposes to increase the ESS LINAC power from 5 MW to 10 MW.
- The dedicated proton beam will be shortened to 1.3 μs:
  - ➢ With the help of the accumulator ring.
  - ➢ Will be split in four (batches) already in the LINAC.
  - ➢ Each batch is accumulated and then extracted before the next batch enters the ring.
  - ➢ Each batch hits a different target thanks to the switching in the switchyard.
- To avoid excessive injection losses, H^- ions are injected into the LINAC and stripped by a foil before entering the accumulator.
- Ring-to-switchyard, L2R, transfer-line extract the proton pulses from the ring to the beam switchyard and distribute the resulting four beam batches over four targets.

Accumulator Ring

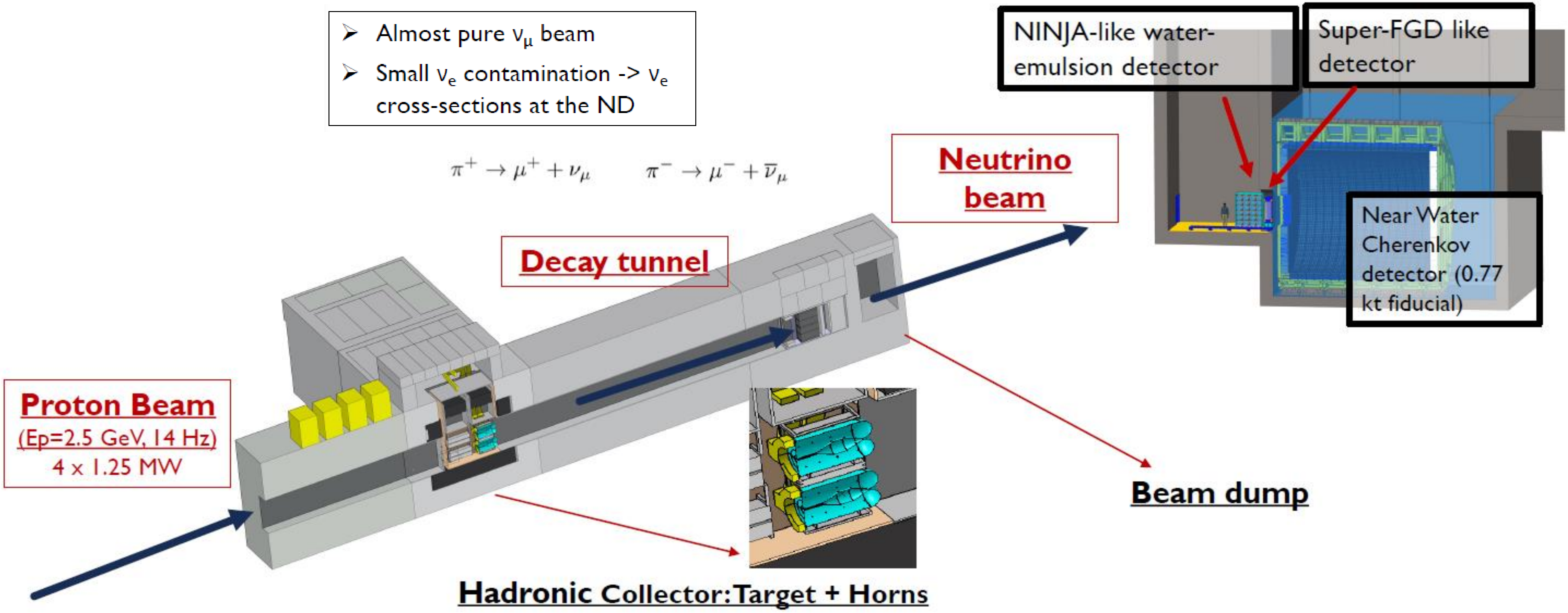


- Accumulation and storage, no acceleration.
- 384 m circumference, 1.33 μs revolution period

ESSnuSB neutrino beam and near Detector

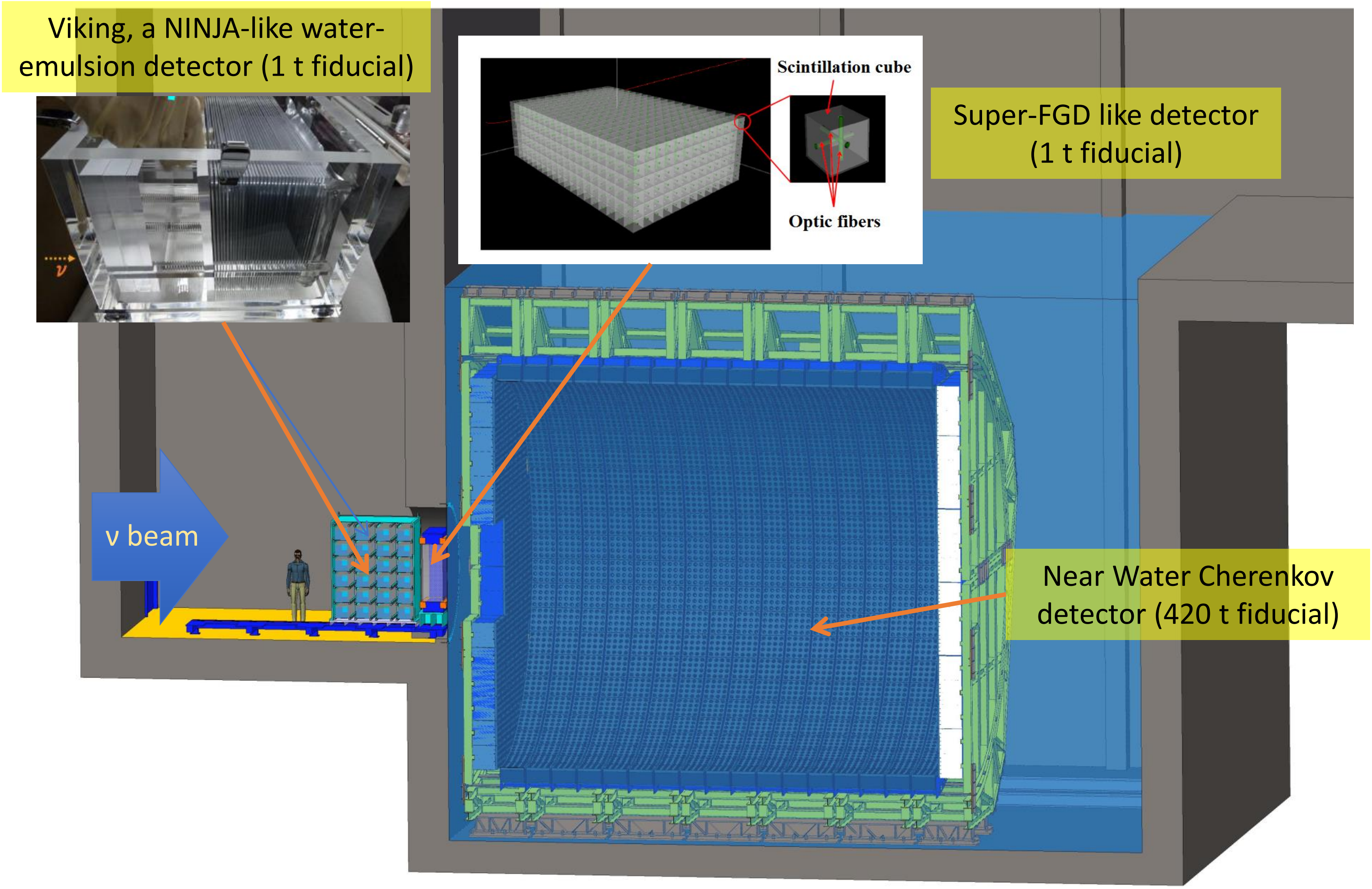
- Almost pure ν_μ beam
- Small ν_e contamination -> ν_e cross-sections at the ND

$$\pi^+ \to \mu^+ + \nu_\mu \qquad \pi^- \to \mu^- + \overline{\nu}_\mu$$



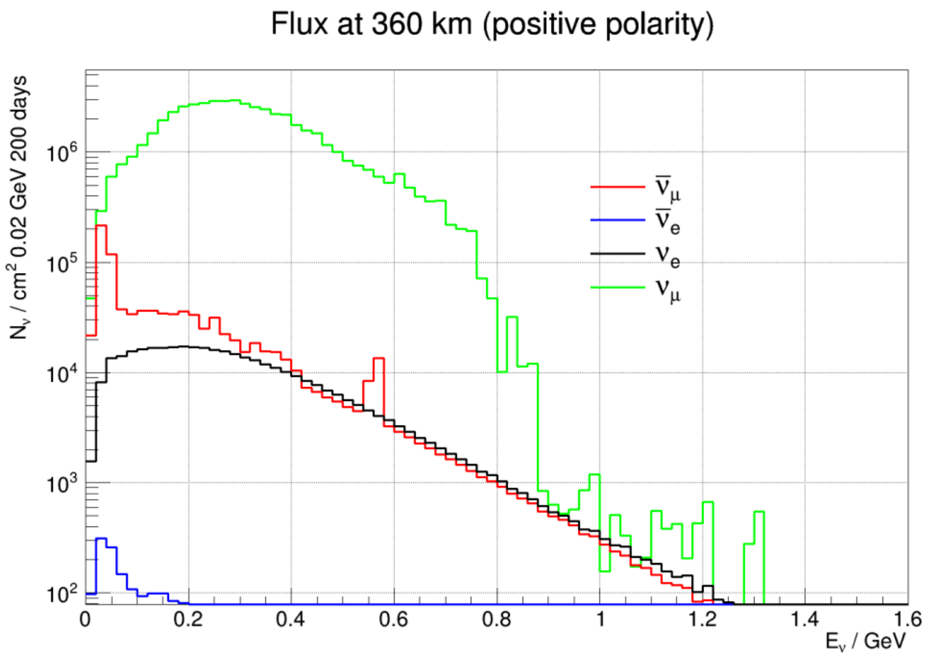
ESSnuSB Near Detectors (END)

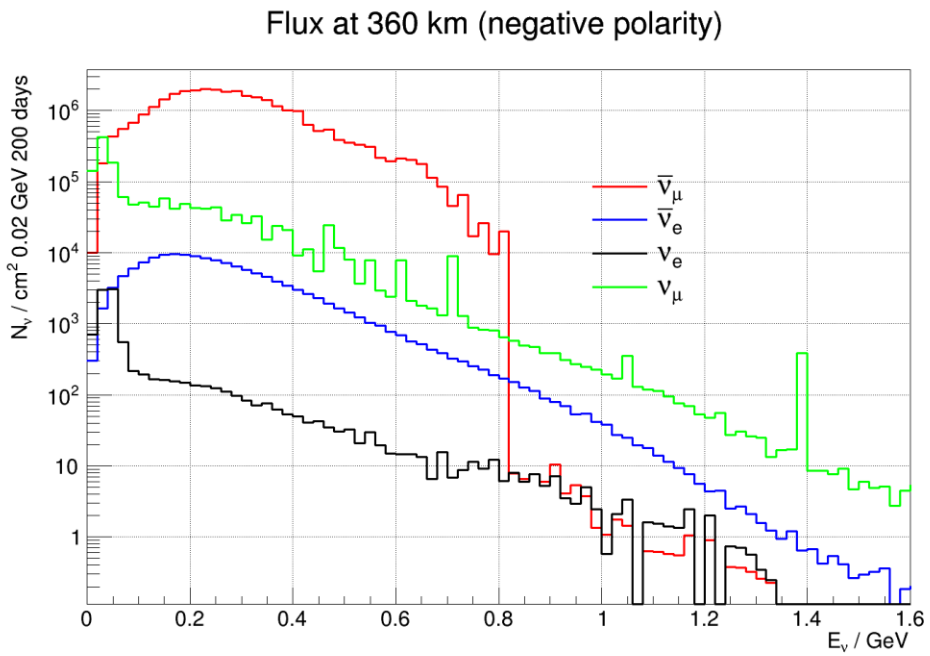
At 0.25 Km, to monitor neutrino beam intensity and measure muon and electron neutrino and antineutrino cross sections



The expected neutrino and antineutrino flux for ESSnuSB

At 360 Km from the target, for 200 days, in absence of neutrino oscillations



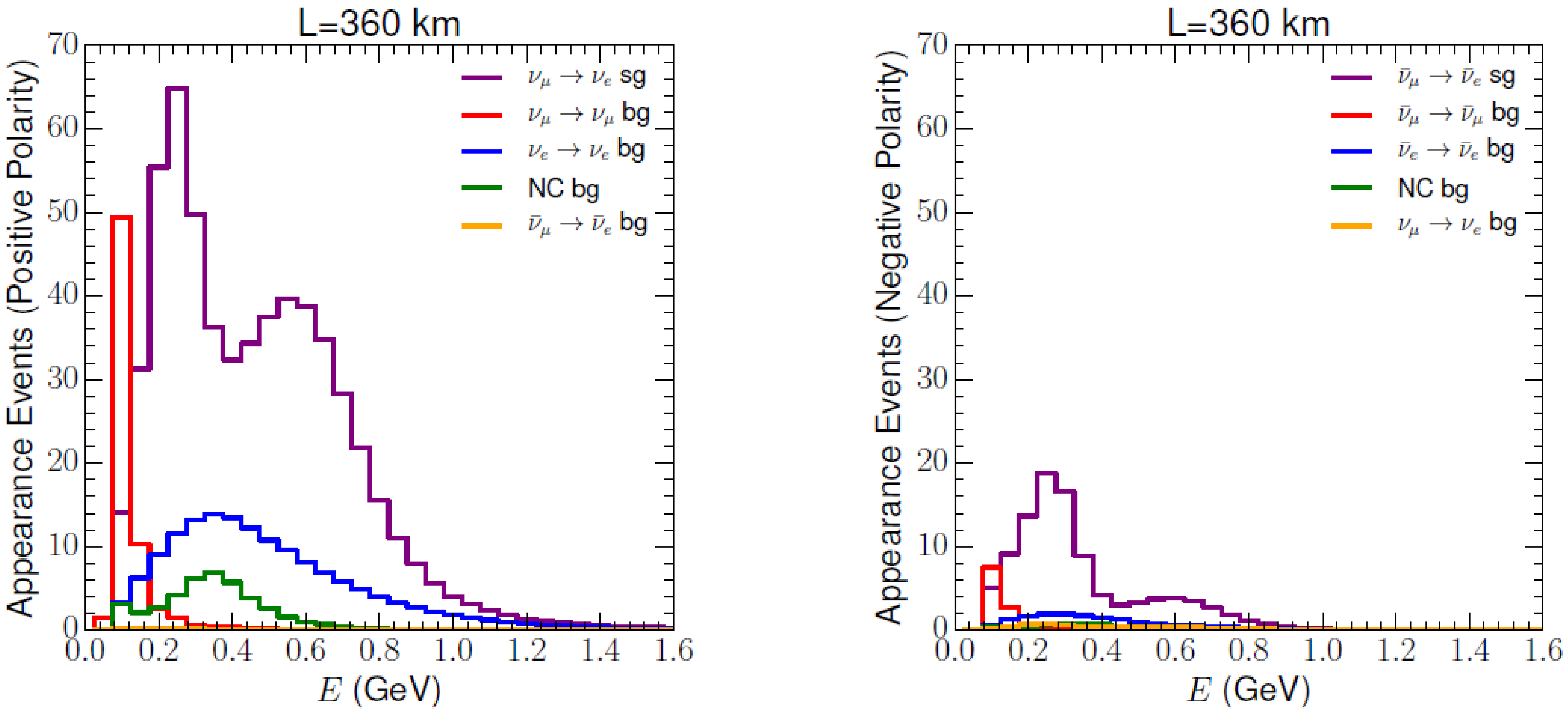


- almost pure ν_μ beam
- small ν_e contamination which will be used to measure ν_e cross-sections in a near detector

Neutrino flux at 360 km from the target per year (in absence of ν oscillations)

Flavour	ν Mode		$\bar{\nu}$ Mode	
	N_ν (10^5/ cm^2)	%	N_ν (10^5/ cm^2)	%
ν_μ	**520.06**	**97.6**	15.43	4.7
ν_e	**3.67**	**0.67**	0.10	0.03
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$	9.10	1.7	**305.55**	**94.8**
$\bar{\nu}_e$	0.023	0.03	**1.43**	**0.43**

The expected number of observed events in FD
in a running year (200 days)



(a) Neutrino mode (b) Antineutrino mode

The expected number of observed neutrino events as a function of reconstructed neutrino energy in the far detectors, shown for the signal channel and the most significant background channels. Each plot corresponds to 200 days (effective year) of data taking.

Expected Number of Events in ESSnuSB

Table 40 Expected number of neutrino interactions in the 538 kt FD fiducial volume at a distance of 360 km (Zinkgruvan mine) in 200 days (one effective year). Shown for positive (negative) horn polarity

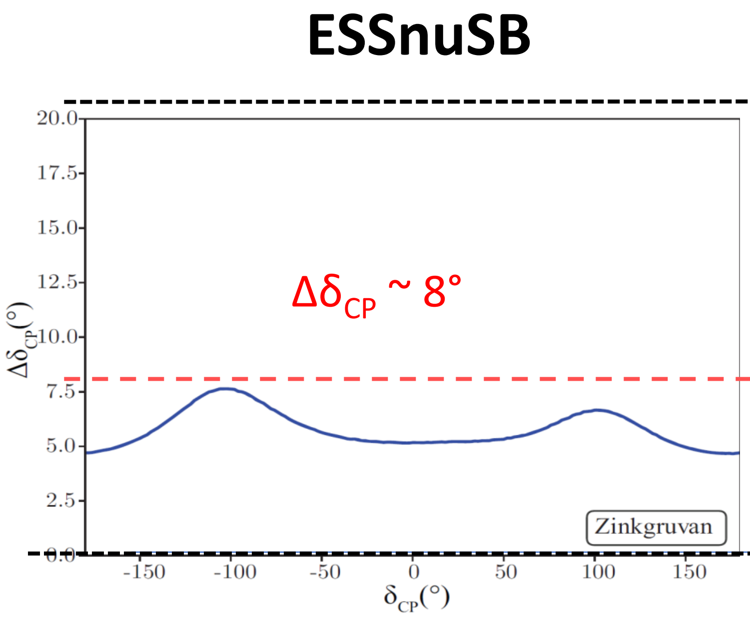
	Channel	Non oscillated		Oscillated					
				$\delta_{CP} = 0$		$\delta_{CP} = \pi/2$		$\delta_{CP} = -\pi/2$	
CC	$\nu_\mu \to \nu_\mu$	22,630.4	(231.0)	10,508.7	(101.6)	10,430.6	(5.8)	10,430.6	(100.9)
	$\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$	0	(0)	768.3	(8.6)	543.8	(5.8)	1 159.9	(12.8)
	$\nu_e \to \nu_e$	190.2	(1.2)	177.9	(1.1)	177.9	(1.1)	177.9	(1.1)
	$\nu_e \to \nu_\mu$	0	(0)	5.3	(3.3×10^{-2})	7.3	(4.5×10^{-2})	3.9	(2.4×10^{-2})
	$\overline{\nu}_\mu \to \overline{\nu}_\mu$	62.4	(3640.3)	26.0	(1896.8)	26.0	(1898.9)	26.0	(1898.9)
	$\overline{\nu}_\mu \to \overline{\nu}_e$	0	(0)	2.6	(116.1)	3.5	(164.0)	1.4	(56.8)
	$\overline{\nu}_e \to \overline{\nu}_e$	1.3×10^{-1}	(18.5)	1.3×10^{-1}	(17.5)	1.3×10^{-1}	(17.5)	1.2×10^{-1}	(17.5)
	$\overline{\nu}_e \to \overline{\nu}_\mu$	0	(0)	3.0×10^{-3}	(4.0×10^{-1})	1.5×10^{-3}	(2.1×10^{-1})	4.1×10^{-3}	(5.6×10^{-1})
NC	ν_μ				16,015.1 (179.3)				
	ν_e				103.7 (0.7)				
	$\overline{\nu}_\mu$				55.2 (3265.5)				
	$\overline{\nu}_e$				1×10^{-1} (13.6)				

Table 45 Signal and major background events for the appearance channel corresponding to positive (negative) polarity per year for $\delta = 0°$

	Channel	$L = 540$ km	$L = 360$ km
Signal	$\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$ ($\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$)	272.22 (63.75)	578.62 (101.18)
Background	$\nu_\mu \to \nu_\mu$ ($\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_\mu$)	31.01 (3.73)	67.23 (11.51)
	$\nu_e \to \nu_e$ ($\bar{\nu}_e \to \bar{\nu}_e$)	67.49 (7.31)	151.12 (16.66)
	ν_μ NC ($\bar{\nu}_\mu$ NC)	18.57 (2.10)	41.78 (4.73)
	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$ ($\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$)	1.08 (3.08)	1.94 (6.47)

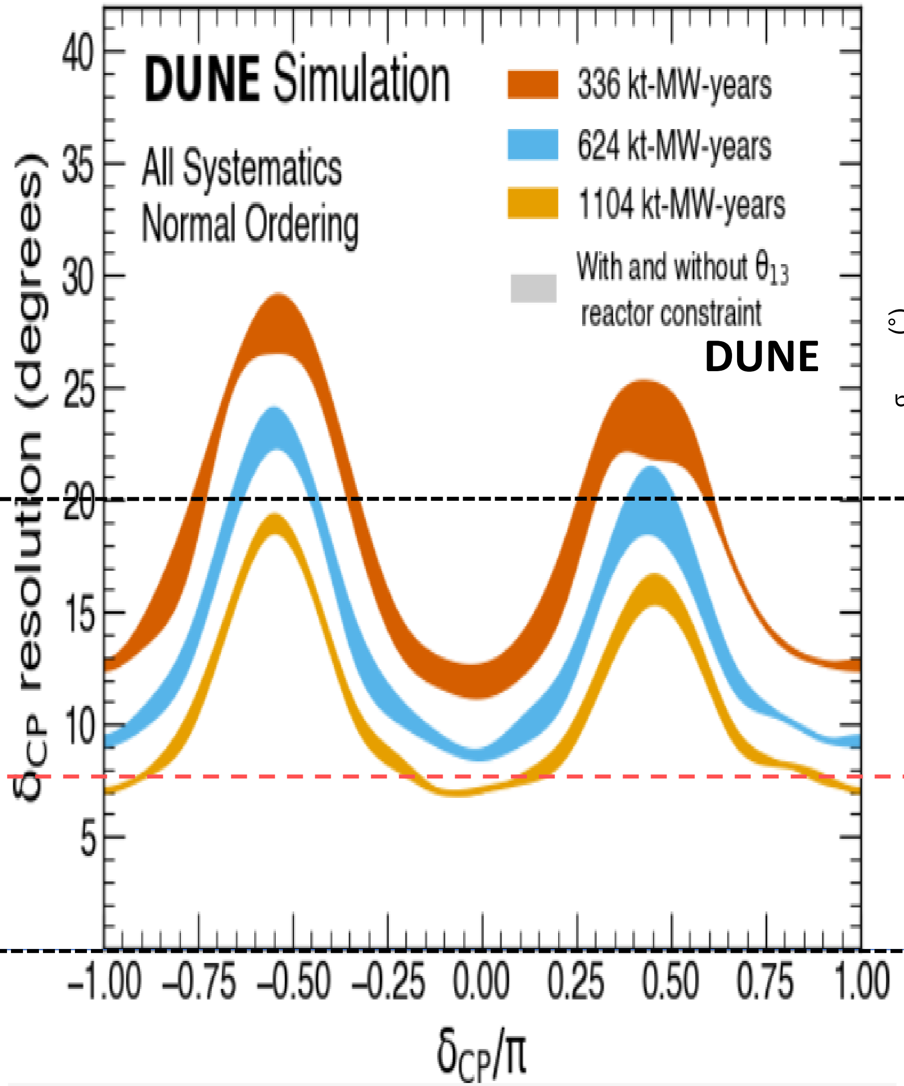
ESSnuSB in the international context – CPV resolution

precision of the δ_{CP} measurement



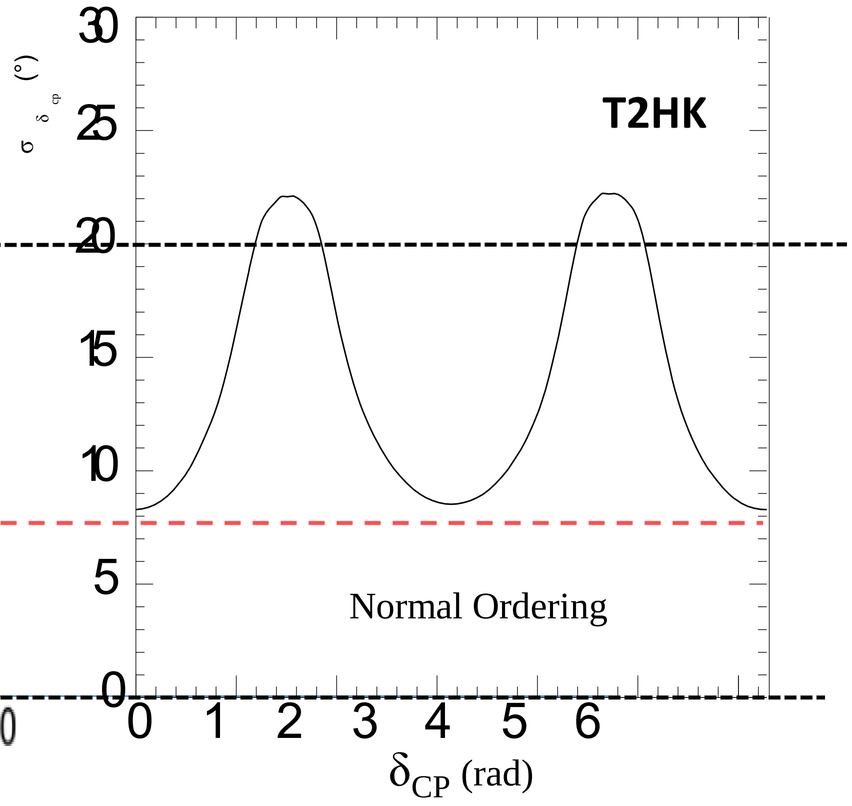
ESSnuSB 10 years

https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.01208 p. 205



DUNE 10 years, yellow curve

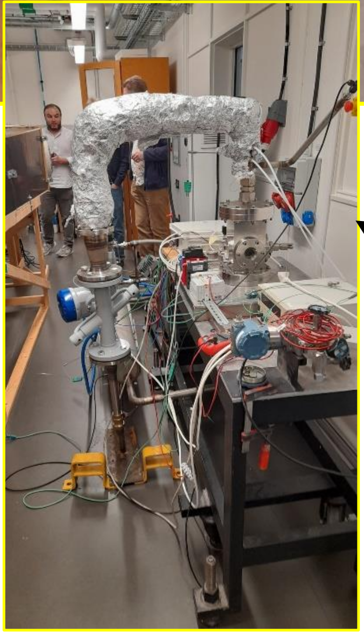
https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.03005 p. 174



HyperKamiokande 10 years

https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.06118 p. 60

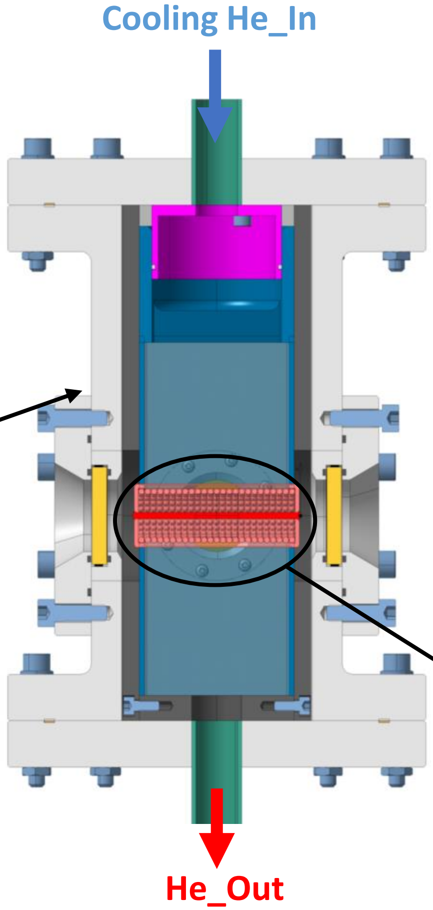
ESSnuSB R&D Program (Target Prototyping)



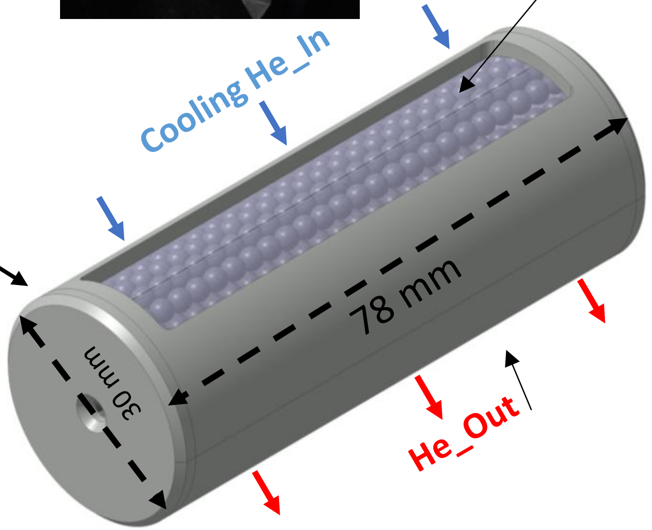
ESS Target Helium Experiments at LTH (ETHEL) @LTH

(https://indico.ess.eu/event/648/attachments/5153/7015/essDocumentDownload_002.pdf)

- ESSnuSB adopts a granular target concept of 3 mm titanium spheres in 78 cm Ti Canister, cooled by transverse helium gas.
- A Prototype of 7.8 cm length and a 3 cm diameter will be tested in the ETHEL test facility in ESS.



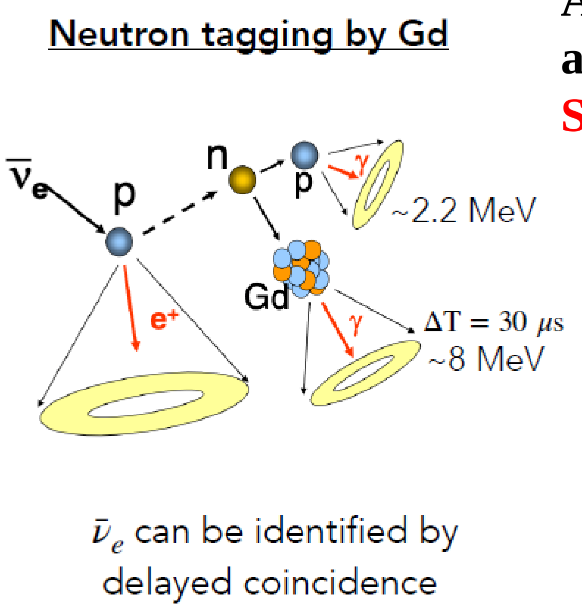
Ti pellets
(4000 pellets
D_{pellet} = 3 mm)



Neutron tagging by Gadolinium

The charge identification issue can be addressed, in the simple **quasi-elastic scattering** process where no additional particles are produced, by identifying the final-state nucleon as either a proton (implying the reaction $\nu_\mu + n \rightarrow \mu^- + p$, or the equivalent for other flavors) or a neutron (implying $\bar{\nu}_\mu + p \rightarrow \mu^+ + n$).

Proton momentum is below Cherenkov threshold but doping the water with 0.2% gadolinium (by dissolving $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$) could provide a way to distinguish neutrino from antineutrino interactions. Neutrons are captured by Gd with a 90% efficiency emitting a cascade of ~8 MeV gammas whose Cherenkov light is detected ~30 μs later. Since in T2K (similarly in ESSnuSB) the detection of such photons is 90% efficient, it is estimated that the expected overall tagging neutron efficiency is 80%.



A promising plan to detect Supernova Neutrinos and Diffuse Supernova Neutrino Background (or Supernova Relic Neutrinos) !

$$\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$$

From:

J.F. Beamon, M.R. Vagins, Phys. Rev. Lett. 93 (2004) 171101

The energy spectra expected in Super-K for the main reactions producing a positron and a neutron in coincidence.

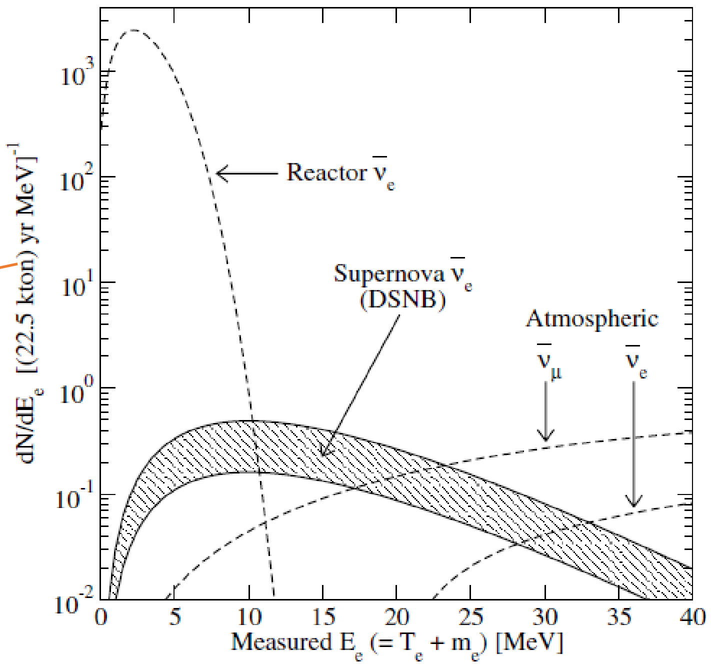


Figure 2: Spectra of low energy $\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$ coincident signals in Super-K. From [12].

ESSnuSB Implementation Approach

Staged Implementation

Stage 1
LEMNB

- Proton beam from ESS linac, up to 2.86 ms pulses, long-pulses up to 10^{14} protons/pulse,
- ~300kW target station, pion capture using conventional magnets, instrumented decay tunnel
- Beam to near detector LEMMOND at ~40-50 m from the target

Stage 2
LENUSTORM

- H^- source, and transfer line to accumulator
- Accumulator ring, 1.25 MW target station, horn for pion capture, transfer line and injection to LEnuSTORM ring
- LENUSTORM ring, beam to near detector LEMMOND at ~10-15 m from ring, and to END at 290 m from target

Stage 3
ESSnuSB CPV LBL

- H^- source, and transfer line to accumulator
- Accumulator ring, 5MW target station, horn for pion capture
- Decay tunnel, beam to END at 290 m from target and to FD

ESSnuSB Project Time Evolution

ϑ_{13} measurement

Nobel prize: T. Kajita & A. McDonald

2015

2008-2012: EUROν Design Study (FP7)

2012: inception of the ESSnuSB project

2016-2020: COST Action EuroNuNet

2018-2022: ESSνSB Design Study, CDR (EU-H2020)

2023-2026: ESSνSB+ Design Study, CDR (EU-HE) and preparatory phase

2026-2028: TDR Phase, International Agreement

2028-2037: Construction of the facility and detectors, including commissioning

Data Taking

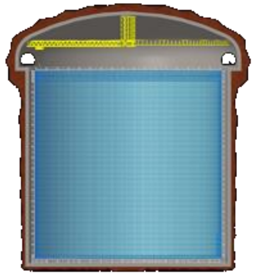
EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ESS NEUTRINO SUPER BEAM

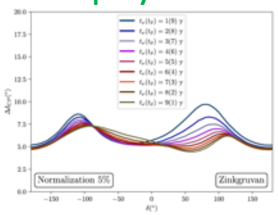
ESS neutrino Super Beam plus

ESFRI

EUROPEAN SPALLATION SOURCE



physics



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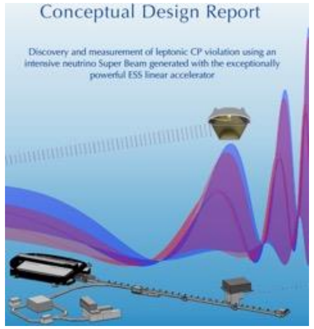

[ESSνSB CDR]