The performance of ESSnuSB

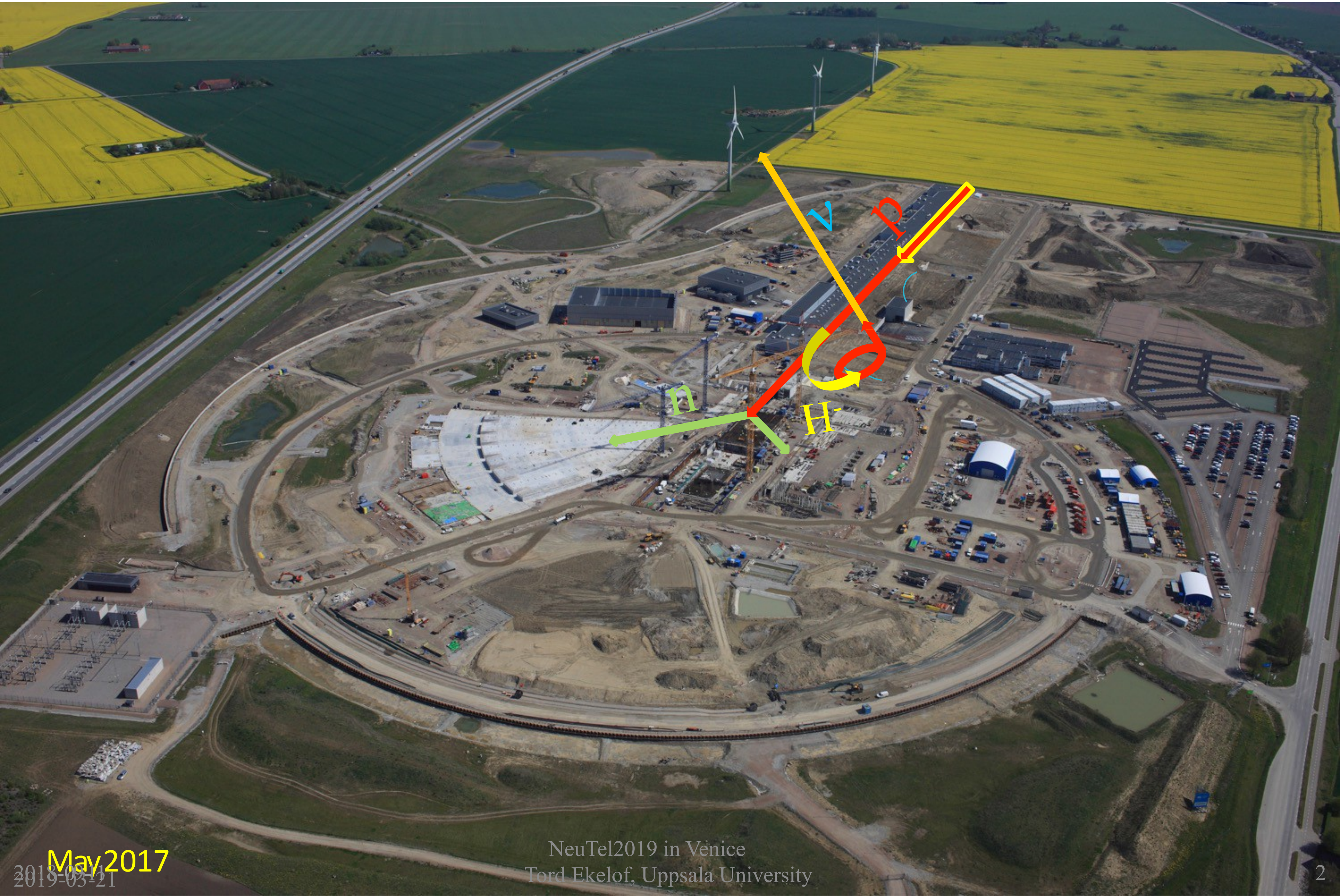
NeuTel Worshop in Venice

21 March 2019

Tord Ekelöf

Uppsala University

The neutron and neutrino beams



Required modifications of the ESS accelerator architecture for ESSnuSB

F. Gerigk and E. Montesinos **CERN-ACC-NOTE-2016-0050 8 July 2016**

- The identified major modifications for the doubling of the beam power via a higher repetition rate and higher beam energy are (in no particular order):
  - Three new electrical substations along the RF gallery.
  - A third main electrical station, alongside the 2 existing ones.
  - HV cable trenches and pulling of additional HV cables from the main station towards the new substations. New HV cables between the substations and the modulators in the RF gallery.
  - Installation of 8 new cryo modules and associated RF stations.to accelerate to 2.5 GeV
  - Change of klystron collectors, so that 60% more average power can be produced. If klystrons are at the end of their lifetime, they could be exchanged against more powerful models.
  - Installation of additional capacitor chargers to allow faster pulsing of the modulators. This is only possible if the modular design developed in-house is adopted.
  - Installation of a H- source + RFQ + MEBT + beam funnel alongside the existing protons source.
  - Exchange trim magnets and associated power supplies against pulsed versions

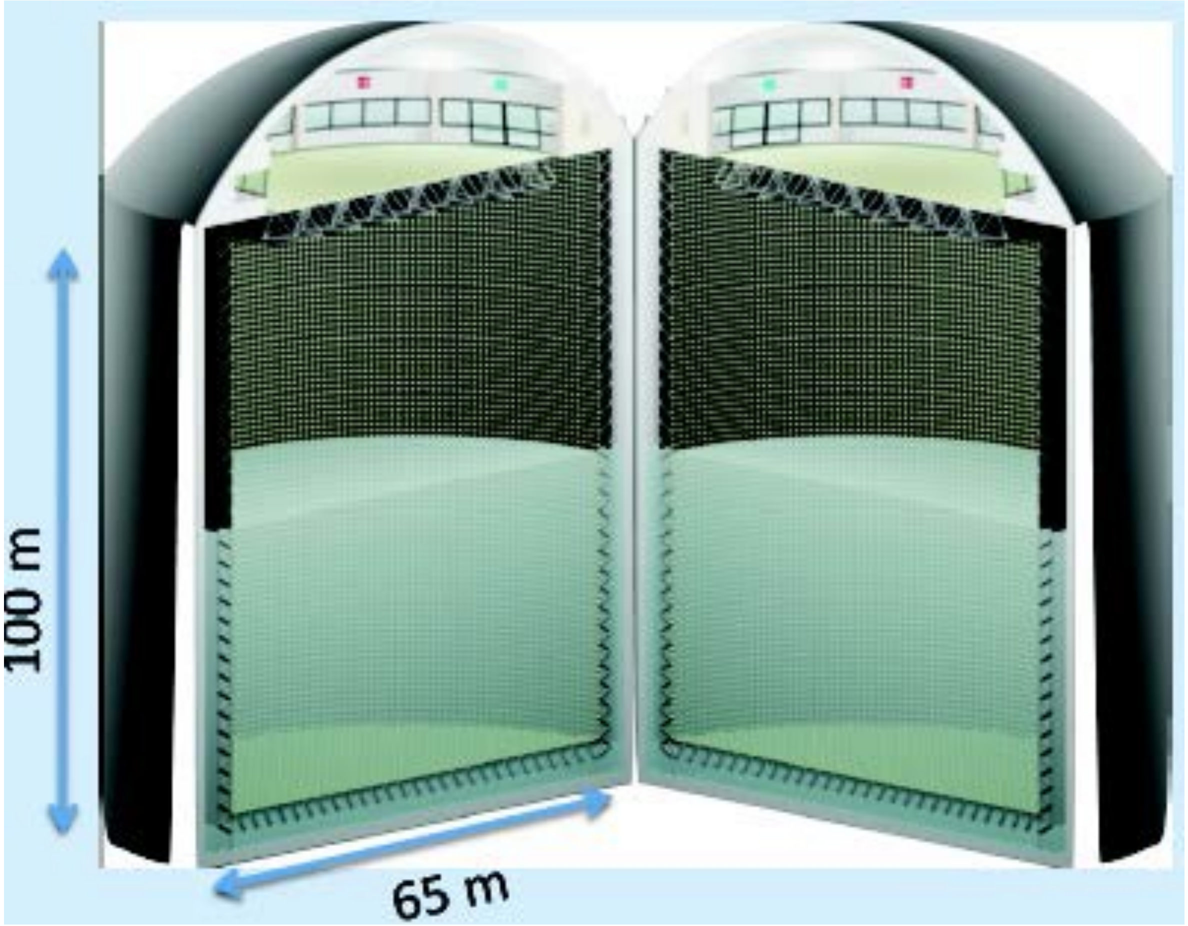
"No show stoppers have been identified for a possible future addition of the capability of a 5 MW H- beam to the 5 MW H+ beam of the ESS linac built as presently foreseen. Its additional cost is roughly estimated at 250 MEuros."
Cf total cost of the ESS 5 MW linac of ca 1000 MEuros

The Megaton Water Cherenkov neutrino detector

MEMPHYS like Cherenkov detector(MEgaton Mass PHYSics studied by LAGUNA

- Two cylindrical tanks
- Total fiducial volume 500 kt (~20xSuperK)
- Readout: ~240k 8" PMTs
- 30% optical coverage

(arXiv: hep-ex/0607026)



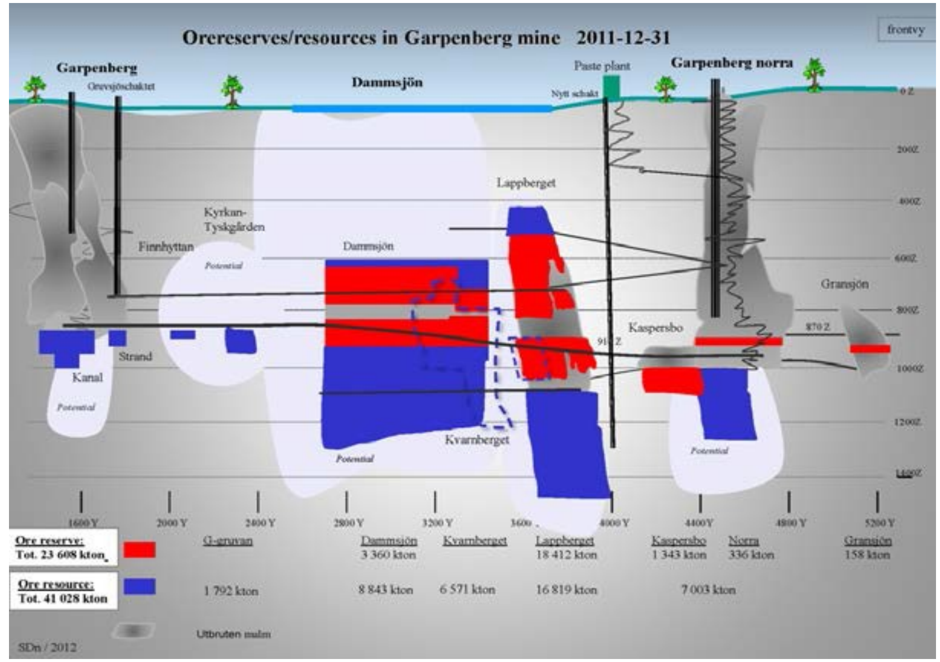
Garpenberg Mine 540 km from ESS

The MEMPHYS type detector to be located 1000 m down in a mine

Garpenberg mine depth 1200 m

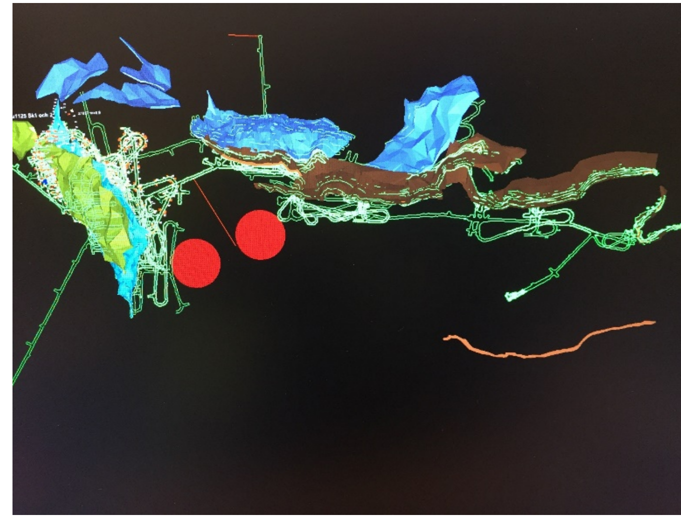
Truck access tunnel

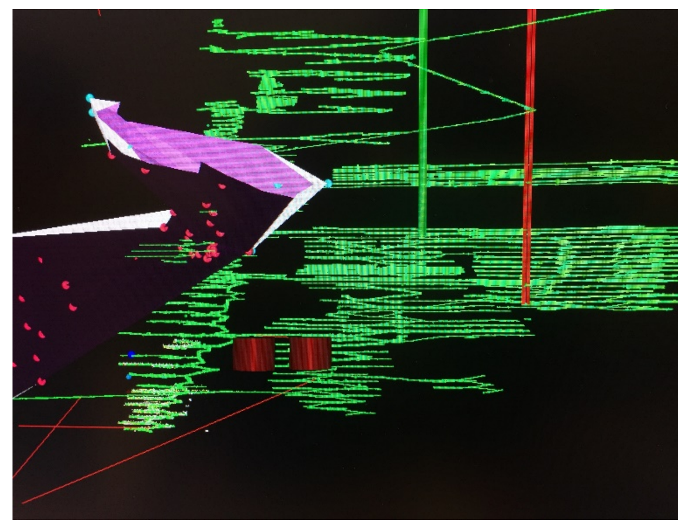
A new ore-hoist shaft has been taken into operation, **leaving an older shaft free to use for transport of ESSnuSB-detector cavern excavation-debris**



Granite drill cores

Zinkgruvan Mine 360 km from ESS



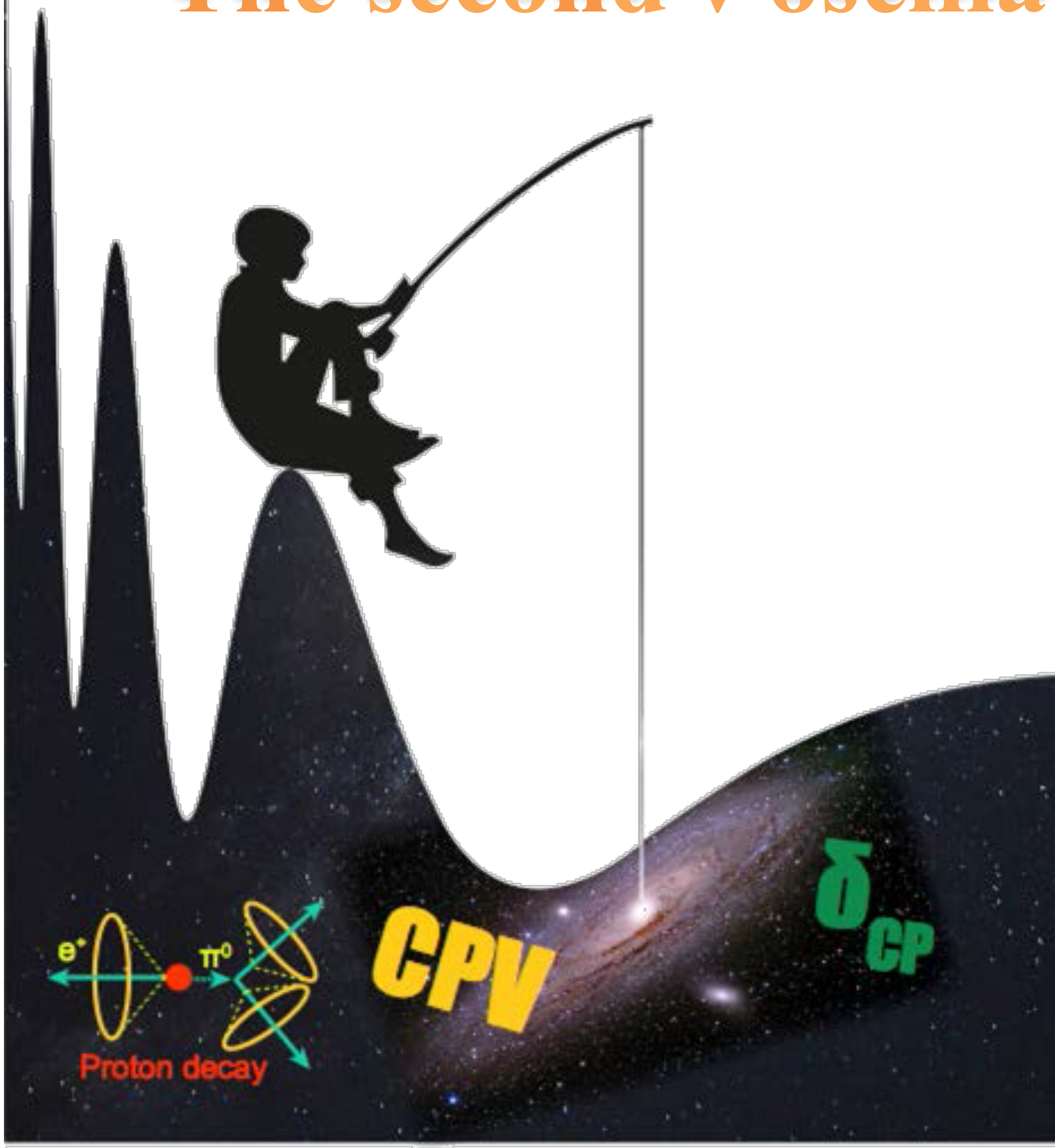


Zinggruvan mine depth 1500 m

Truck access tunnel

The main ore transport-shaft hoist has a capacity of 6000 tons per 24 hours of which only 2/3 is used. **To bring up the 2.5 Mton of cruched rock will take order 3 years.**

The second ν oscillation maximum



The ultimate precision in the determination of the leptonic CP violating angle δ_{CP} from neutrinos oscillation measurements will be set by **systematic errors**.

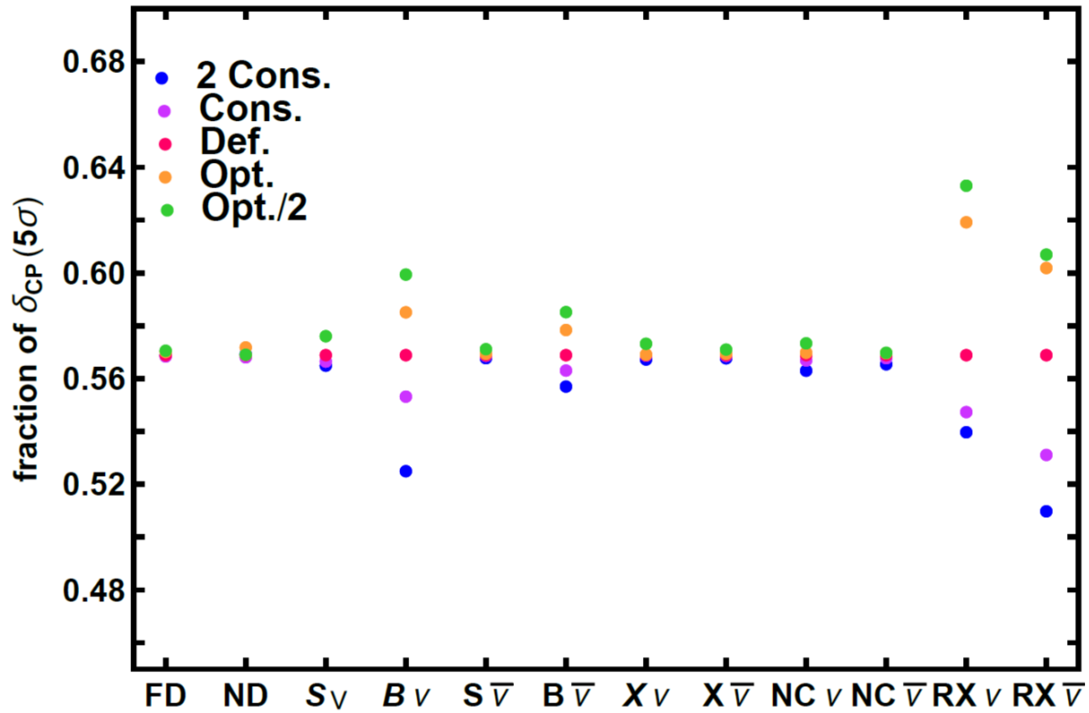
The motivation for the effort to generate a world-uniquely intense neutrino beam using the ESS 5 MW linac is to have enough statistics to reach the second maximum where the CP signal is 3 times higher than at the first maximum, thus **reducing the uncertainty in δ_{CP} due to systematic errors by a factor 3**.

Systematic errors

Systematics	SB Opt.	SB Def.	SB Cons.	BB Opt.	BB Def.	BB Cons.	NF Opt.	NF Def.	NF Cons.
Fiducial volume ND	0.2%	0.5%	1%	0.2%	0.5%	1%	0.2%	0.5%	1%
Fiducial volume FD	1%	2.5%	5%	1%	2.5%	5%	1%	2.5%	5%
(incl. near-far extrap.)									
Flux error signal ν	5%	7.5%	10%	1%	2%	2.5%	0.1%	0.5%	1%
Flux error background ν	10%	15%	20%	correlated			correlated		
Flux error signal $\bar{\nu}$	10%	15%	20%	1%	2%	2.5%	0.1%	0.5%	1%
Flux error background $\bar{\nu}$	20%	30%	40%	correlated			correlated		
Background uncertainty	5%	7.5%	10%	5%	7.5%	10%	10%	15%	20%
Cross secs $\times$ eff. QE†	10%	15%	20%	10%	15%	20%	10%	15%	20%
Cross secs $\times$ eff. RES†	10%	15%	20%	10%	15%	20%	10%	15%	20%
Cross secs $\times$ eff. DIS†	5%	7.5%	10%	5%	7.5%	10%	5%	7.5%	10%
Effec. ratio ν_e/ν_μ QE*	3.5%	11%	–	3.5%	11%	–	–	–	–
Effec. ratio ν_e/ν_μ RES*	2.7%	5.4%	–	2.7%	5.4%	–	–	–	–
Effec. ratio ν_e/ν_μ DIS*	2.5%	5.1%	–	2.5%	5.1%	–	–	–	–
Matter density	1%	2%	5%	1%	2%	5%	1%	2%	5%

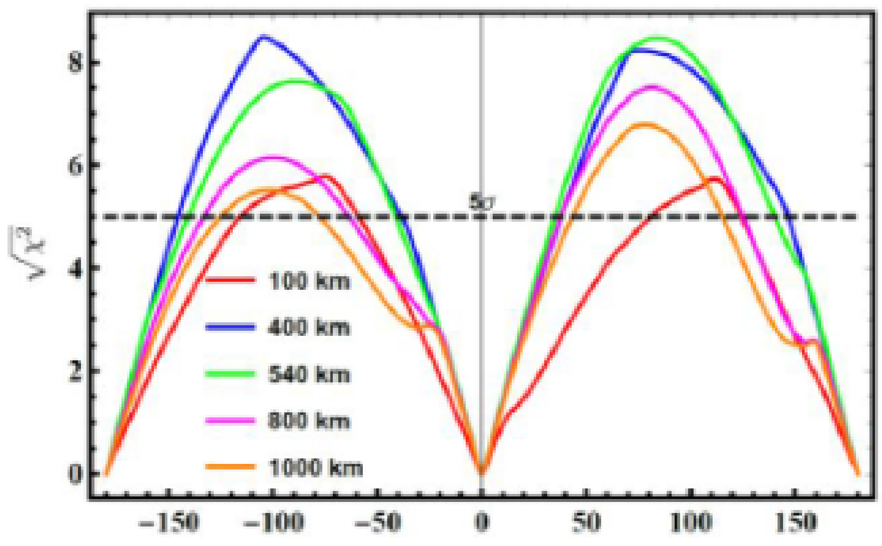
Systematic uncertainties in long-baseline neutrino oscillations for large θ13
Pilar Coloma, Patrick Huber, Joachim Kopp, and Walter Winter
Phys. Rev. D 87, 033004 – Published 11 February 2013

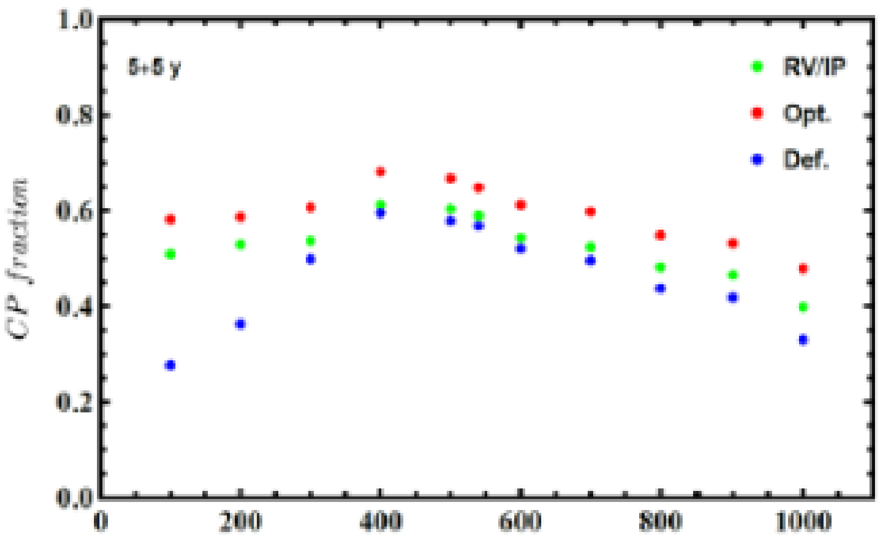
Sensitivity to the different error types



Fraction of values of δ_{CP} for which a 5σ discovery would be possible is shown when each of the systematic errors from table is varied individually between one half of the "optimistic" values and twice the "pessimistic" ones. A 540 km baseline and 5 yrs in neutrino and antineutrino mode have been assumed. The different systematics studied in the plot are the far and near detector fiducial volumes (FD and ND), the signal and background components of the beam running in neutrino and antineutrino modes (S ν , B ν , S ν , and B ν), the cross section uncertainties for neutrinos and antineutrinos (X ν and X ν) as well as for the NC interactions (NC ν and NC ν) and the ratio of the muon to electron neutrino cross sections (RX ν and RX ν).

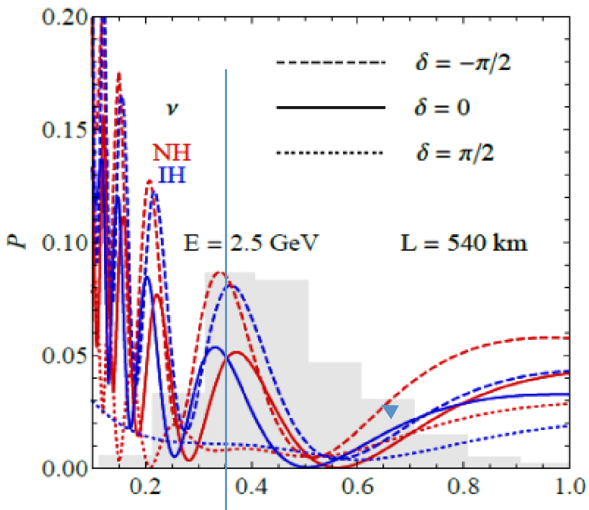
Comarison of the two mines

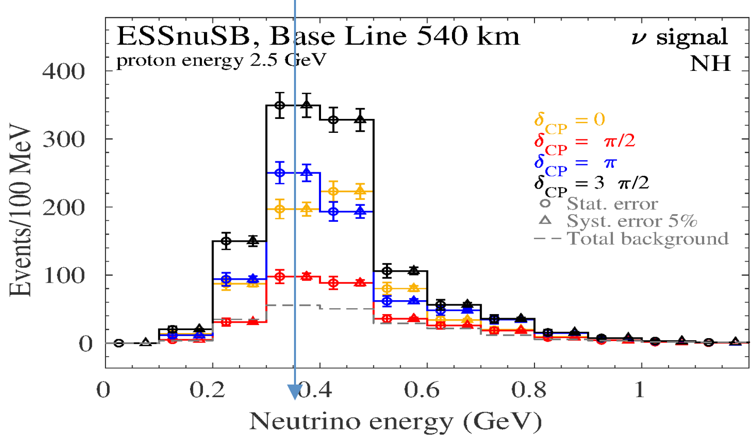




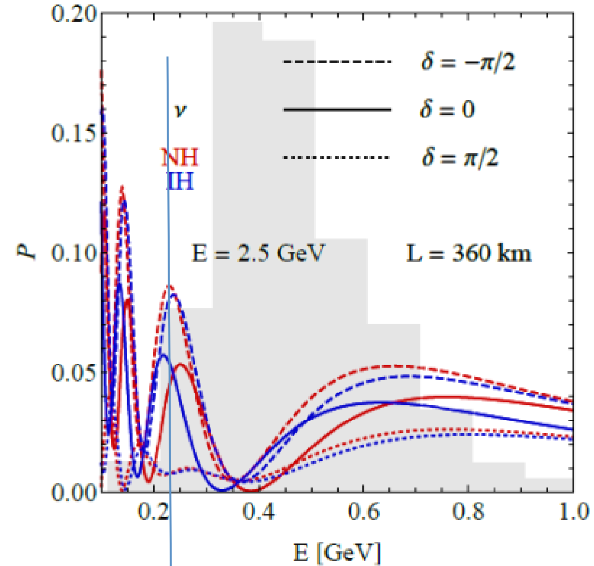
Comparison of the two mines

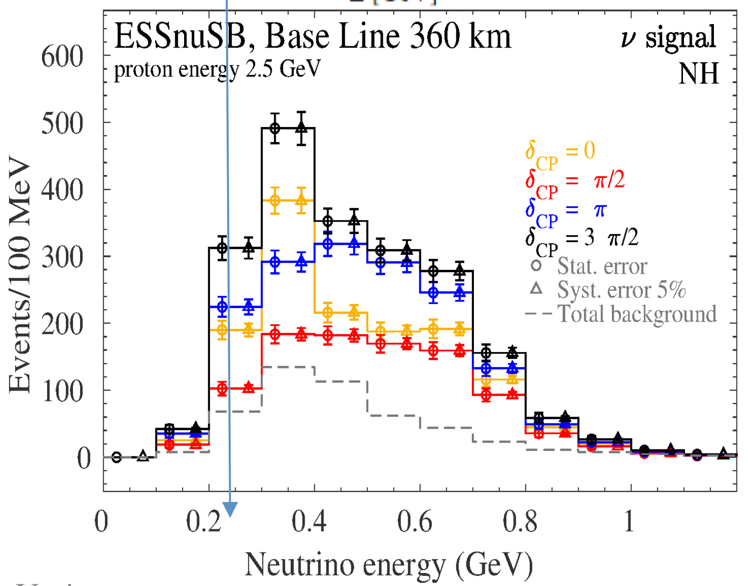
Garpenberg



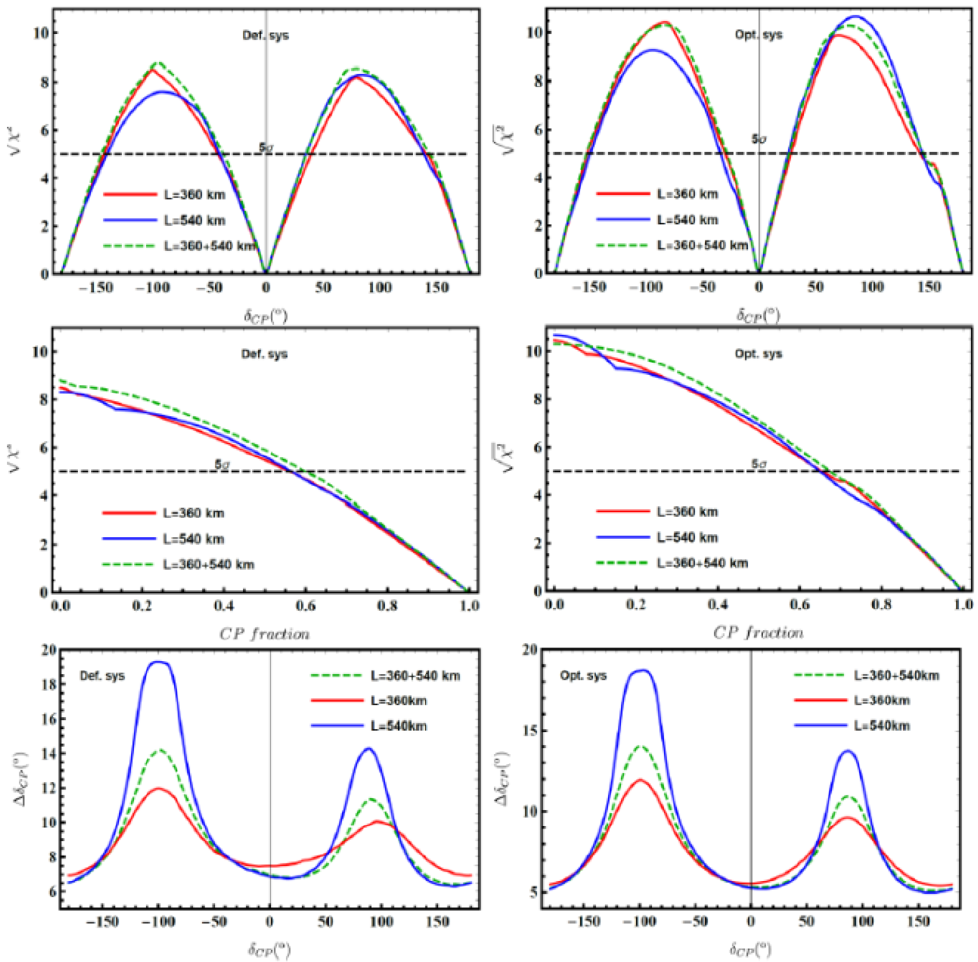


Zinkgruvan



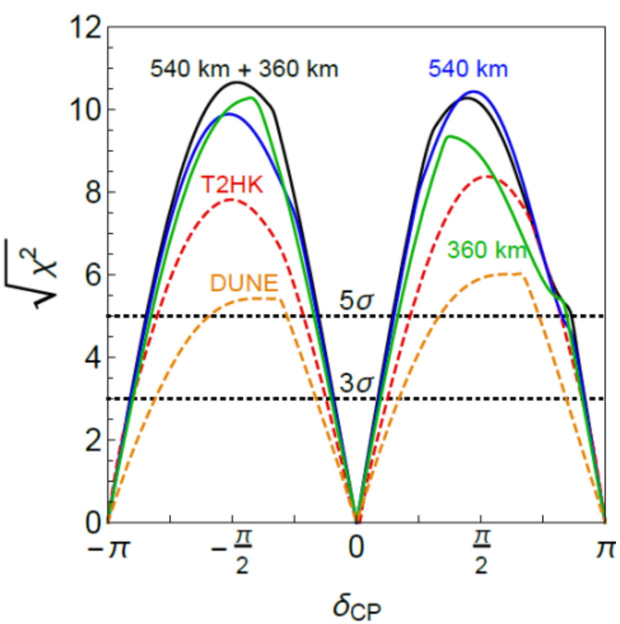


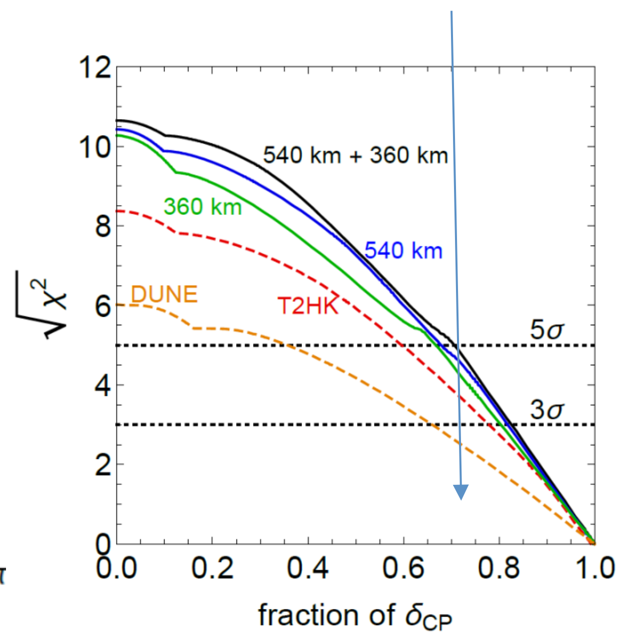
ESSnuSB performance at Garpenberg (blue) and Zinkgruvan (red) and the two error sets ‘Def.’ and ‘ Opt’

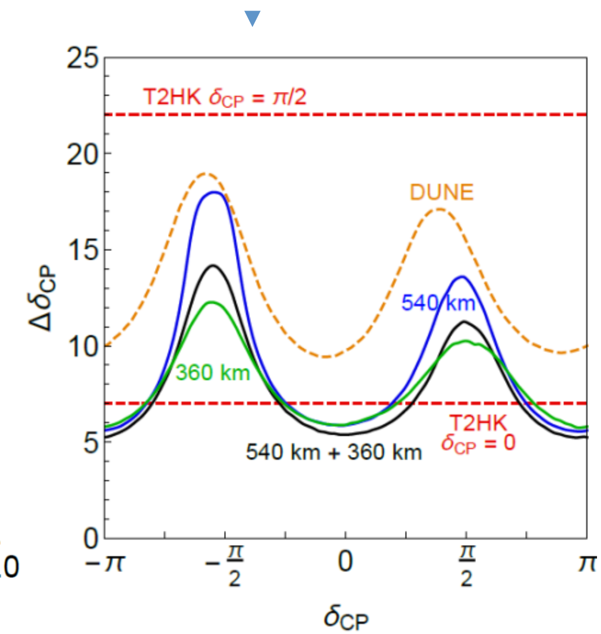


The performances of ESSnuSB, DUNE and Hyper-K

The performance of ESSnuSB, DUNE and Hyper-K assuming *the same* systematic error 3% for all three experiments to compare them on the same footing (detailed explanation on the next slide)







Courtesy Enrique F. Martinez

Explanation of the figures in slide 18

In these figures are shown results for two 250 kt detectors in the Garpenberg mine (540 km baseline, blue curves), two 250 kt detectors in the Zinkgruvan mine (360 km baseline, green curves) and one 250 kt detector in the Garpenberg mine and one in the Zinkgruvan mine (black curves).

The Hyper-K curve in the middle and right plots and the two resolution values in the left plot for $\delta_{CP} = 0$ and $\delta_{CP} = \pi/2$, indicated by the two dotted horizontal lines, are those presented by Hyper-K at the Neutrino 2018 conference.

The DUNE curves have been derived using the public GLoBES file released by the DUNE collaboration with its Conceptual Design Report in 2016. Performance predictions for DUNE, assuming 7 years of data taking, were shown by the DUNE collaboration at the Neutrino 2018 conference. For the comparison, in this plot the same simulations were repeated, assuming 10 years of data taking to be in line with the assumptions made for the Hyper-K simulations.

The ESSνSB curves have been derived setting the systematic errors to 3% to be in line with the systematic error levels set by DUNE and Hyper-K. The θ_{13} and θ_{23} values for DUNE and ESSνSS have been set to the same values as those used by Hyper-K, again to compare the three experiments on the same footing.

The interest of measuring δ_{CP} precisely

Test of flavor models

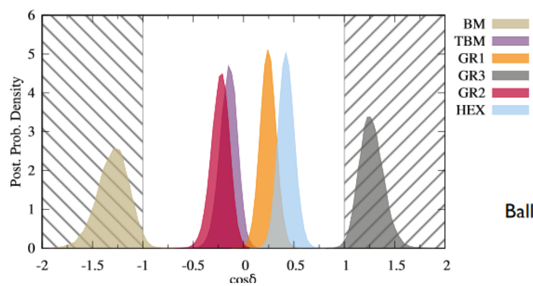
Tests of flavour models

Typically, the models considered have a reduced number of parameters, leading to relations between the masses and/or mixing angles.

Examples are the so-called sumrules, e.g.:

$$\sin\theta_{23} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sin\theta_{13}\cos\delta$$

$$\cos\delta = \frac{t_{23}s_{12}^2 + s_{13}^2 c_{12}^2/t_{23} - s_{12}^{\nu 2}(t_{23} + s_{13}^2/t_{23})}{\sin 2\theta_{12} s_{13}}$$



Ballet at al., 1410.7573

@Silvia Pascoli

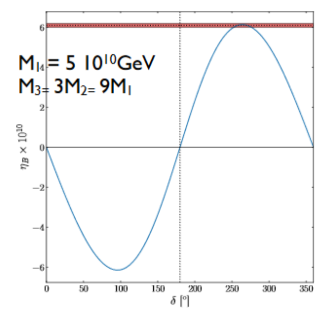
Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe

Does observing low energy CPV imply baryon asymmetry?

In see-saw type I, let's consider the case of low energy CPV, for instance delta (R real). An approximate formula:

$$|Y_B| \cong 2.4\times 10^{-11}\,|\sin\delta|\left(\frac{s_{13}}{0.15}\right)\left(\frac{M_1}{10^{11}\ \text{GeV}}\right)$$

SP, Petcov, Riotto, PRD and NPB 2007; SP 2014



Intermediate flavour regime: $10^9\text{GeV} < M_1 < 10^{12}\text{GeV}$

$$\epsilon^{(1)}_{\tau\tau} = (0.515 - 3.94 c_{13})\, s_{13}\times 10^{-8}\sin\delta$$

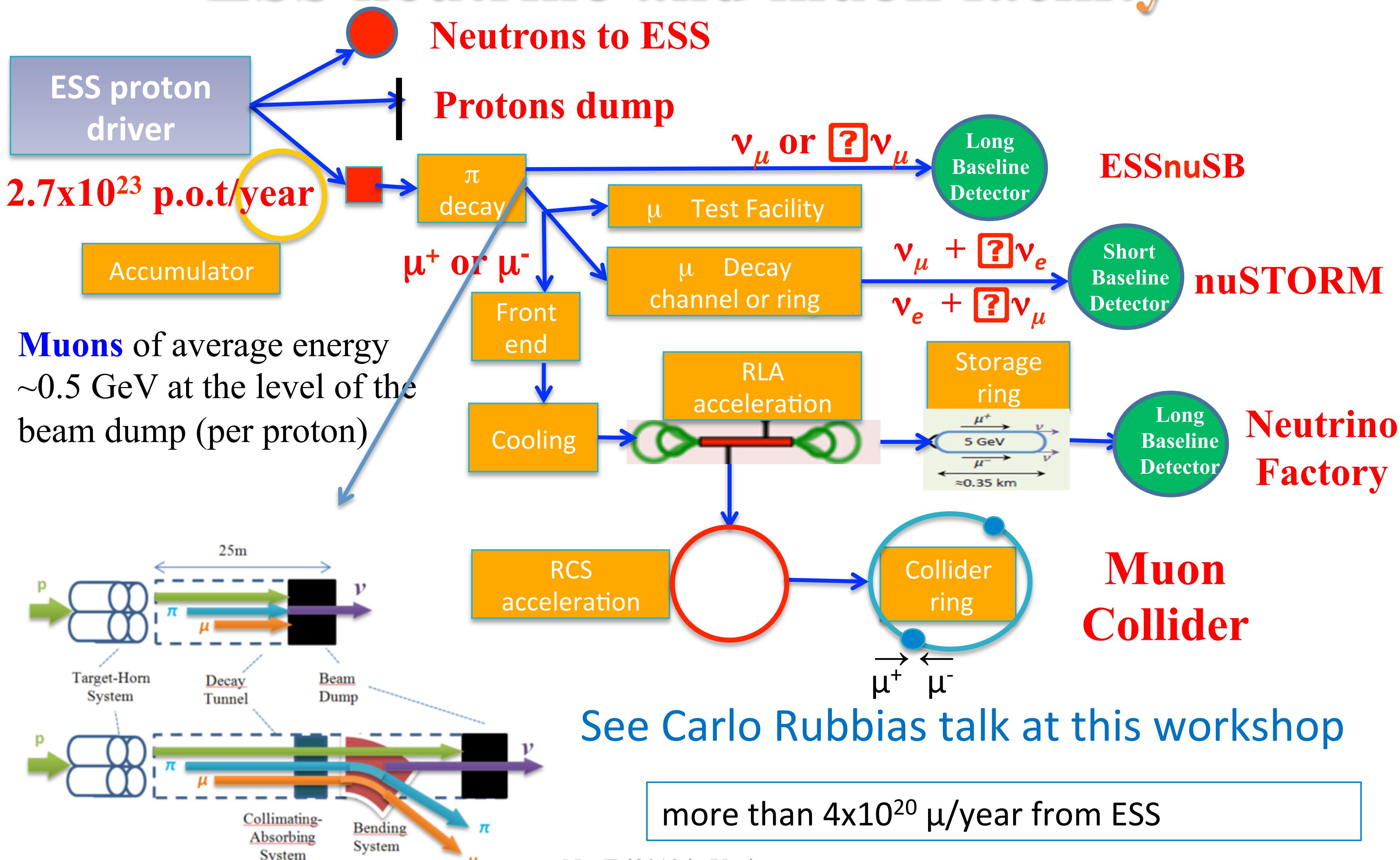
$$\epsilon^{(1)}_{\tau\tau} = 3.14\times 10^{-7}\cos\frac{\alpha_{21}}{2}$$

Moffat, SP, Petcov, Turner, 1804.05066, 1809.08251

A full study shows that delta can give an important (even dominant) contribution to the baryon asymmetry. For Majorana CPV, effects enhanced by a factor of ~10.

See Silvia Pascoli's talk at this workshop from which these two slides are taken

Future further option form a ESS neutrino and muon facility



Muons of average energy ~0.5 GeV at the level of the beam dump (per proton)

See Carlo Rubbias talk at this workshop

more than 4×10^{20} μ/year from ESS

ESSnuSB organization and time plan

Call: H2020-INFRADEV-2017-1
Funding scheme: RIA
Proposal number: 777419
Proposal acronym: ESSnuSB
Duration (months): 48
Proposal title: Feasibility Study for employing the uniquely powerful ESS linear accelerator to generate an intense neutrino beam for leptonic CP violation discovery and measurement.
Activity: INFRADEV-01-2017

Maximum grant amount (proposed amount, after evaluation): **2,999,018.00 EUR**

N.	Proposer name	Country
1	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE CNRS	FR
2	UPPSALA UNIVERSITET	SE
3	KUNGLIGA TEKNISKA HOEGSKOLAN	SE
4	EUROPEAN SPALLATION SOURCE ERIC	SE
5	UNIVERSITY OF CUKUROVA	TR
6	UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID	ES
7	NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH "DEMOKRITOS"	EL
8	ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI FISICA NUCLEARE	IT
9	RUDER BOSKOVIC INSTITUTE	HR
10	SOFIISKI UNIVERSITET SVETI KLIMENT OHRIDSKI	BG
11	LUNDS UNIVERSITET	SE
12	AKADEMIA GORNICZO-HUTNICZA IM. STANISLAWA STASZICA W KRAKOWIE	PL
13	EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH	CH
14	UNIVERSITE DE GENEVE	CH
15	UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM	UK
	Total:	

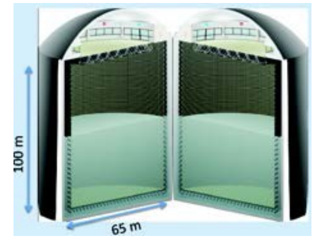
partners: IHEP, BNL, SCK•CEN, SNS, PSI, RAL

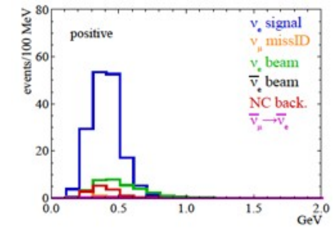
- EU grant 3 MEUR
- Kick-off meeting in January 2018.
- ESSνSB has currently engaged 10 postdocs.
- First ESSnuSB and EuroNuNet annual meeting held in Strasbourg 22-26 November 2018

More information at: http://essnusb.eu/

ESSnuSB organization and time plan

A 2nd generation neutrino Super Beam





2012: Θ_{13} measurement published - inception of the ESSnuSB project

Nucl. Phys. B 885 (2014) 127

2016-2019: beginning of COST Action EuroNuNet

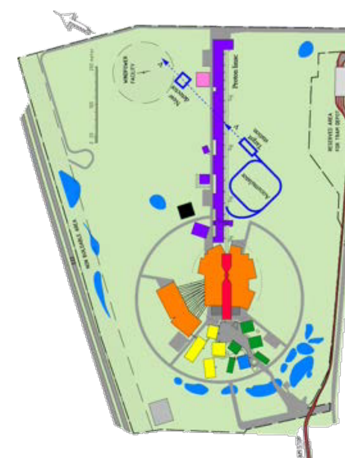
2018: beginning of ESSνSB Design Study (EU-H2020)

2021: End of ESSνSB Design Study, CDR and preliminary costing

2024:End Preparatory Phase, TDR

2-5 years, International Agreement

7 years Construction of the facility and detectors, including commissioning



2033-2036: Start Data taking

A few concluding remarks

ESSnuSB, the design of which is currently being studied, is complementary to other existing and planned super beam experiments by the fact
1. that it focusses at the second maximum where the sensitivity to systematic errors is 3 times lower than at the first maximum and also
2. that the neutrino energy is low enough for the resonant and deep inelastic backgrounds to be strongly suppressed.

If and when the current experimental hints of CP violation will have been confirmed on the level of 5σ, the next important step will be to make an accurate measurement of the CP violating angle δ_{CP} , which will require the CP violation signal to maximized. Accurate measurement of δ_{CP} has the potential to provide decisive information on flavour models and on the baryon asymmetry.

The use of the ESS linac for the producing a world-uniquely intense neutrino beam can pave the way for making use of the concurrent production of an equally intense muon beam to realize the Muon Collider or Neutrino Factory project.

Thank you