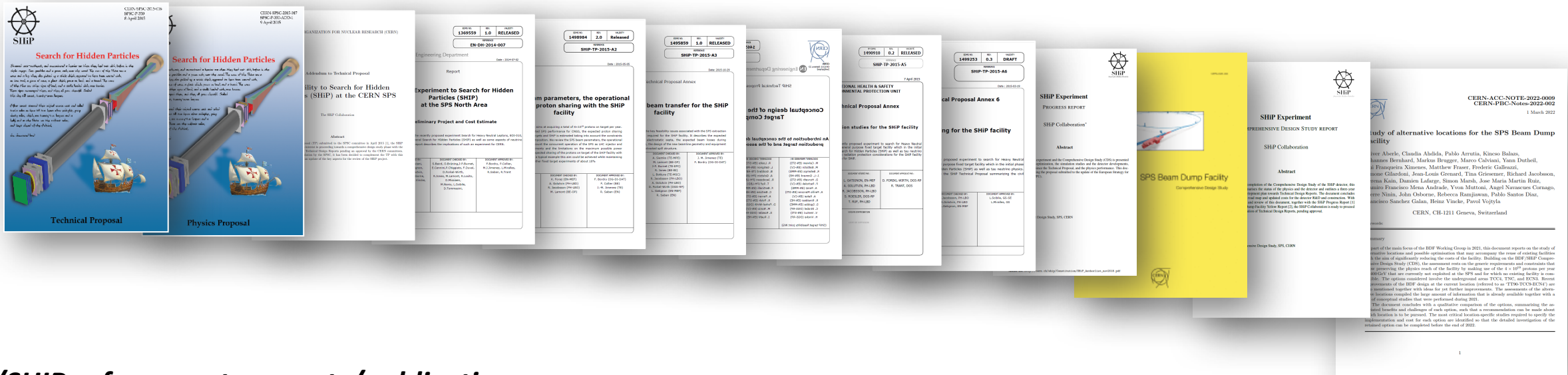


BDF/SHiP facility at CERN

Andrey Golutvin
Imperial College London
& CERN

on behalf of the SHiP Collaboration of 38 institutes from 15 countries and CERN



BDF/SHiP references to reports/publications

- 17 submitted to SPSC and ESPPSU2020
- 26 on the facility development
- 37 on the detector development
- 11 on physics studies
- 20 on theory developments dedicated to SHiP
- 20 PhD thesis, a few more in pipeline

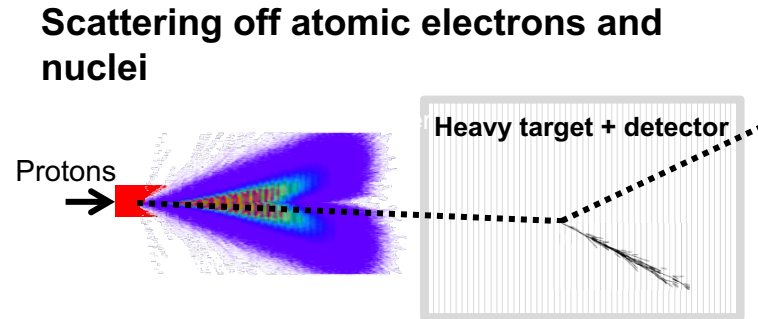
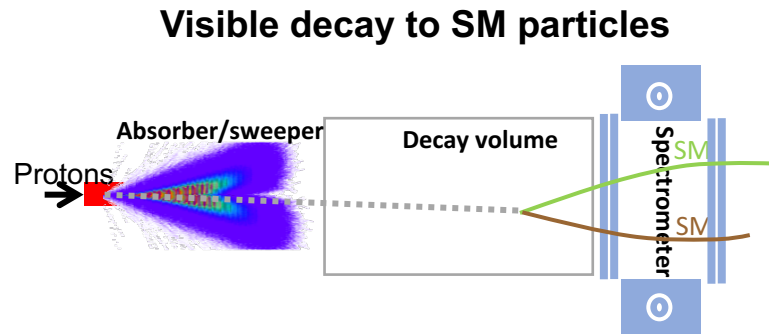


BDF/SHiP approved by the CERN RB in March 2024

Recent documents:

- ✓ **Proposal, BDF/SHiP at the ECN3 high-intensity beam facility, CERN-SPSC-2023-033**
- ✓ **Letter of Intent, BDF/SHiP at the ECN3 high-intensity beam facility, CERN-SPSC-2022-032**

SHiP experimental techniques



Also suitable for neutrino interaction physics with all flavours

✓ **Sensitivity depends on three factors**

- Yields (protons on target)
- Acceptance (lifetime & angular coverage)
- Background level

[arXiv:2304.02511](https://arxiv.org/abs/2304.02511), submitted to EPJC

✓ **Exhaustive search should aim at a “model-independent” detector setup**

- Full reconstruction and identification of both fully and partially reconstructible modes
 - Sensitivity to partially reconstructed modes also proxy for the unknown
- In case of discovery → make precise measurements to discriminate between models and test compatibility with hypothetical signal

→ **FIP decay search in background-free environment and LDM scattering**

→ **Rich “bread and butter” neutrino interaction physics with unique access to tau neutrino**

Beam dump optimization

✓ Target design for signal/background optimization:

- Very thick → use full beam and secondary interactions (12λ)
- High-A&Z → maximize production cross-sections (Mo/W)
- Short λ (high density) → stop pions/kaons before decay

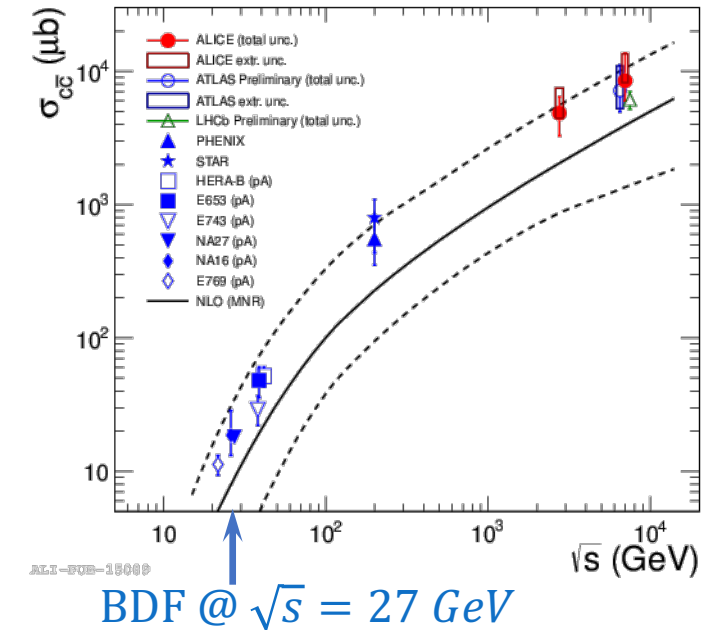
→ BDF luminosity for a very thick target (e.g. >1m Mo/W) with 4×10^{19} protons on target per year currently available in the SPS

→ BDF/SHiP **annual** yields in the detector acceptance:

- $\sim 2 \times 10^{17}$ charmed hadrons (>10 times the yield at HL-LHC)
- $\sim 2 \times 10^{12}$ beauty hadrons
- $\sim 2 \times 10^{15}$ tau leptons
- $O(10^{20})$ photons above 100 MeV
- Large number of neutrinos detected with 3t-W ν -target:

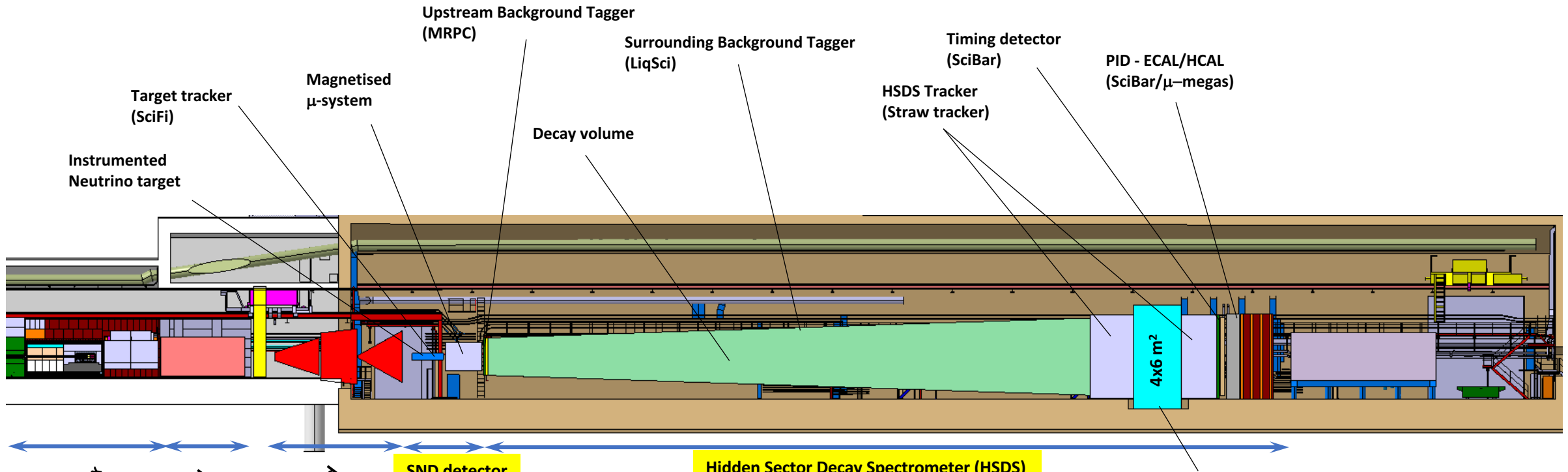
$3500 \nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$ per year, and $2 \times 10^5 \nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e / 7 \times 10^5 \nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$ regardless of target design

✓ No technical limitations to operate beam and facility with 4×10^{19} protons/year for 15 years



$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(pp \rightarrow s\bar{s} X) / \sigma(pp \rightarrow X) &\sim 0.15 \\ \sigma(pp \rightarrow c\bar{c} X) / \sigma(pp \rightarrow X) &\sim 2 \times 10^{-3} \\ \sigma(pp \rightarrow b\bar{b} X) / \sigma(pp \rightarrow X) &\sim 1.6 \times 10^{-7} \\ \text{Cascade effect, e.g. } &>2 \text{ for charm} \end{aligned}$$

SHiP detector



Designed for “zero background” in decay search

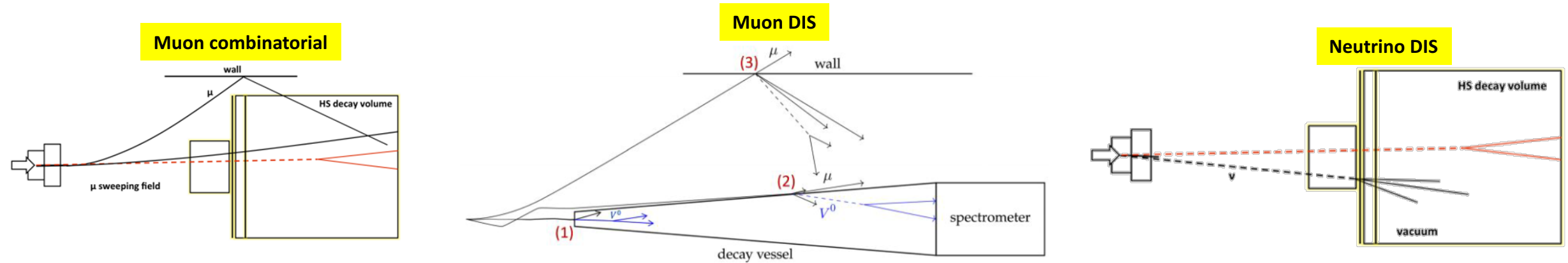
- **Target design**
- **Muon shield**
- **Decay volume under low air pressure (or He)**
- **Background veto taggers (SBT & UBT)**
- **Momentum and decay vertex information**
- **Impact parameter at target**
- **Time coincidence**
- **Particle identification**

Not currently used in background suppression

Spectrometer magnet (SC)
see w38 - [CERN Bulletin article](#),

HSDS: Background evaluation for FIP decay search

Background estimation based on full GEANT-based MC



- Very simple and common selection for both fully and partially reconstructed events – model independence
- Possibility to measure background with data, relaxing veto and selection cuts, muon shield, decay volume

Selection

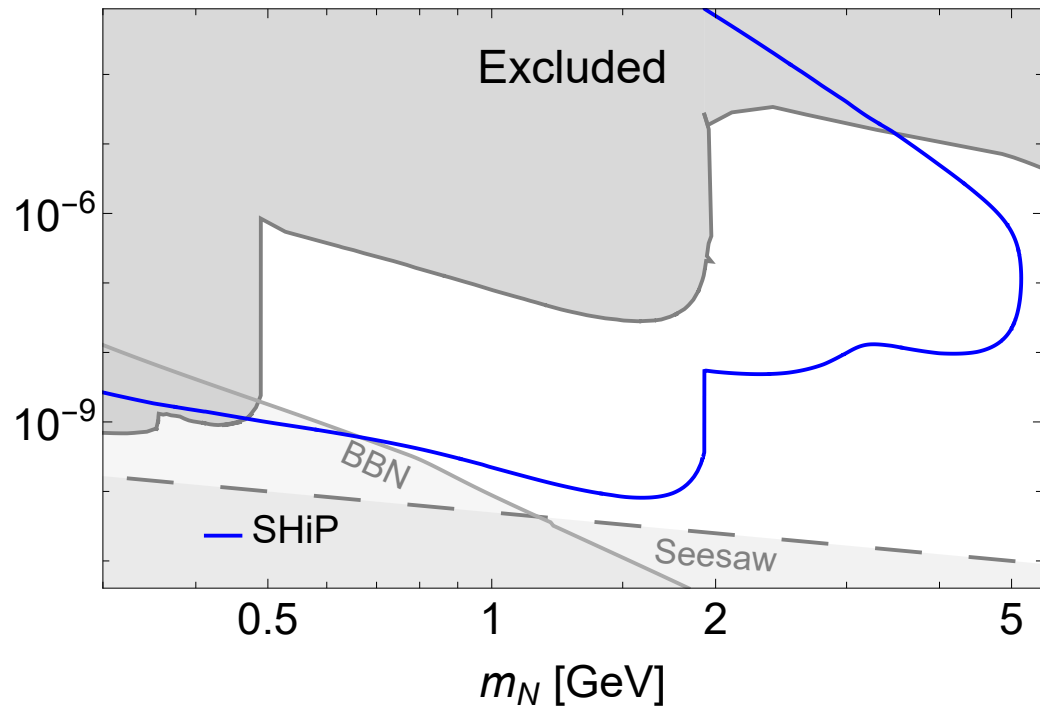
Track momentum	$> 1.0 \text{ GeV}/c$
Track pair distance of closest approach	$< 1 \text{ cm}$
Track pair vertex position in decay volume	$> 5 \text{ cm}$ from inner wall $> 100 \text{ cm}$ from entrance (partially)
Impact parameter w.r.t. target (fully reconstructed)	$< 10 \text{ cm}$
Impact parameter w.r.t. target (partially reconstructed)	$< 250 \text{ cm}$

**Expected background
for 6×10^{20} pot (15 years of operation)**

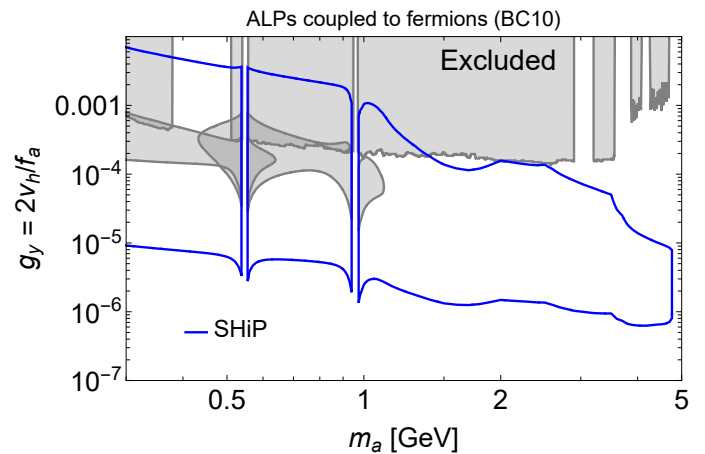
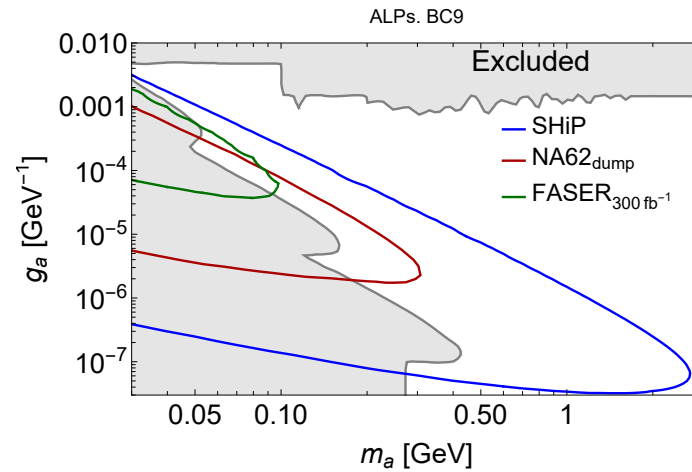
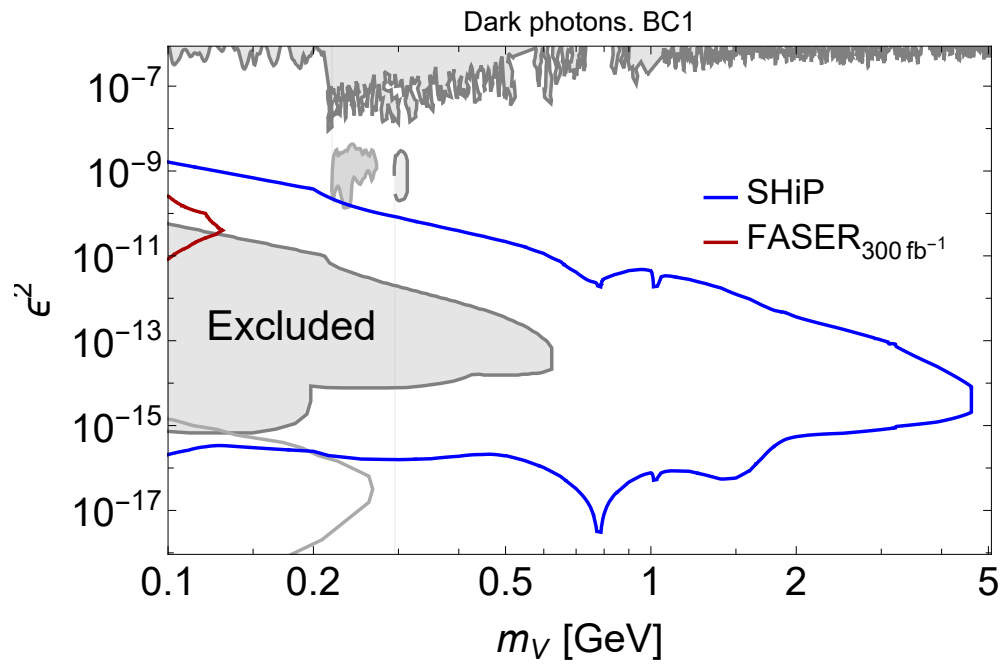
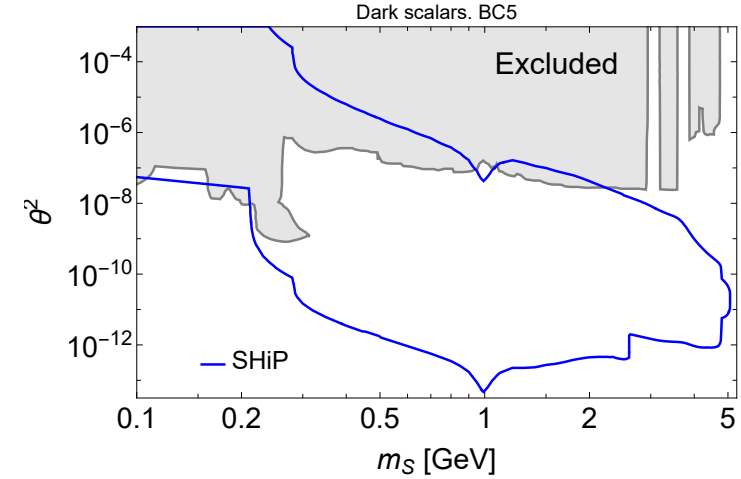
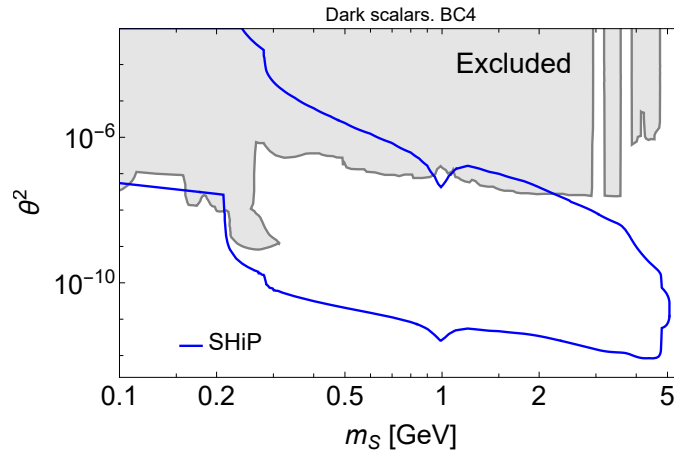
+ **Time coincidence** + **UBT/SBT**

Background source	Expected events
Neutrino DIS	< 0.1 (fully) / < 0.3 (partially)
Muon DIS (factorisation)*	$< 5 \times 10^{-3}$ (fully) / < 0.2 (partially)
Muon combinatorial	$(1.3 \pm 2.1) \times 10^{-4}$

HNLs. Majorana nature, pattern = {1., 0., 0.}



FIP decay search performance



- ✓ SHiP sensitivities to FIPs are orders of magnitude better than existing limits
- ✓ Sensitivity is not limited by backgrounds in 6×10^{20} PoT

Main goals of SND

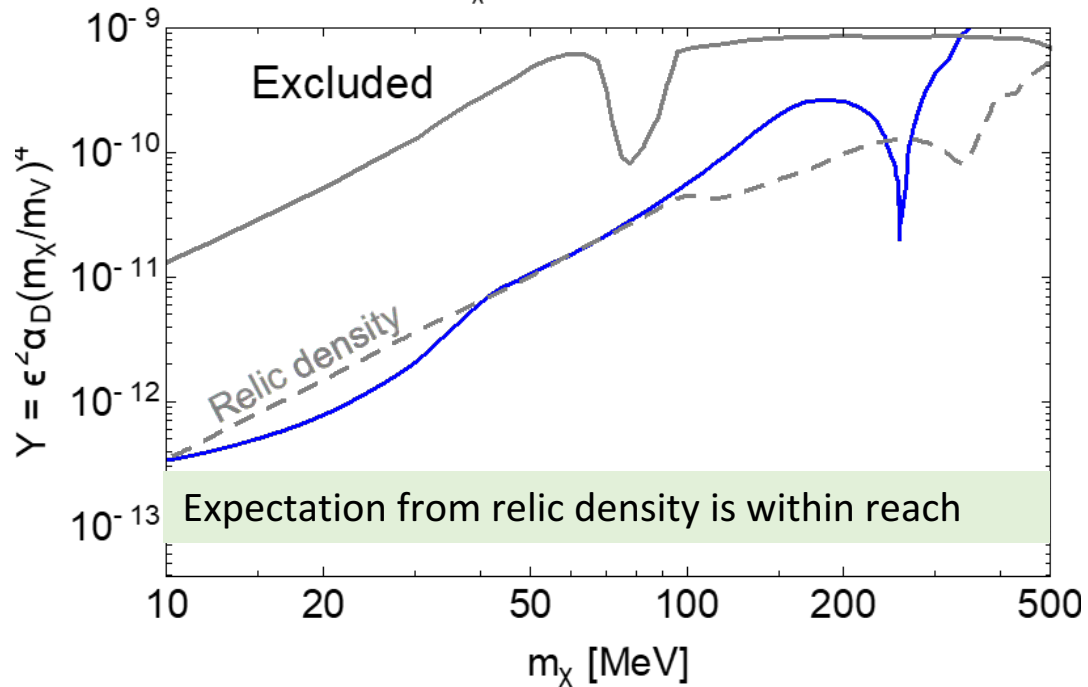
✓ Search for LDM

- Experimental signature of LDM scattering:

A shower produced by the electron scattered by LDM and “nothing else”

LDM scattering off atomic electrons (and nuclei)

$$m_\chi/m_\nu = 1/3, \alpha_D = 0.1$$



✓ Direct search through scattering

✓ Background is dominated by neutrino elastic scattering, for 6×10^{20} PoT:

6×10^{20}	ν_e	$\bar{\nu}_e$	ν_μ	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$	all
Elastic scattering on e^-	156	81	192	126	555
Quasi - elastic scattering	-	27			27
Resonant scattering	-	-			-
Deep inelastic scattering	-	-			-
Total	156	108	192	126	582

✓ Tau neutrino physics

- Experimental signature of tau neutrino:

(i) “**double-kink**” topology (resulted from ν_τ -interaction and τ -decay)

(ii) **Missing P_τ** carried away by 2 neutrinos from τ -decay

Neutrino interaction physics

- ✓ **Very large sample of tau neutrinos available at BDF/SHIP**
via $D_s \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau \rightarrow \sigma_{stat} < 1\%$ for all neutrino flavours
- ✓ Accuracy determined by systematic uncertainties
~5% in all neutrino fluxes

Incl. reconstruction efficiencies

Decay channel	ν_τ	$\bar{\nu}_\tau$
$\tau \rightarrow \mu$	4×10^3	3×10^3
$\tau \rightarrow h$	27×10^3	
$\tau \rightarrow 3h$	11×10^3	
$\tau \rightarrow e$	8×10^3	
total	53×10^3	

✓ LFU in neutrino interactions

- $\sigma_{stat+syst} \sim 3\%$ accuracy in ratios: ν_e/ν_μ , ν_e/ν_τ and ν_μ/ν_τ

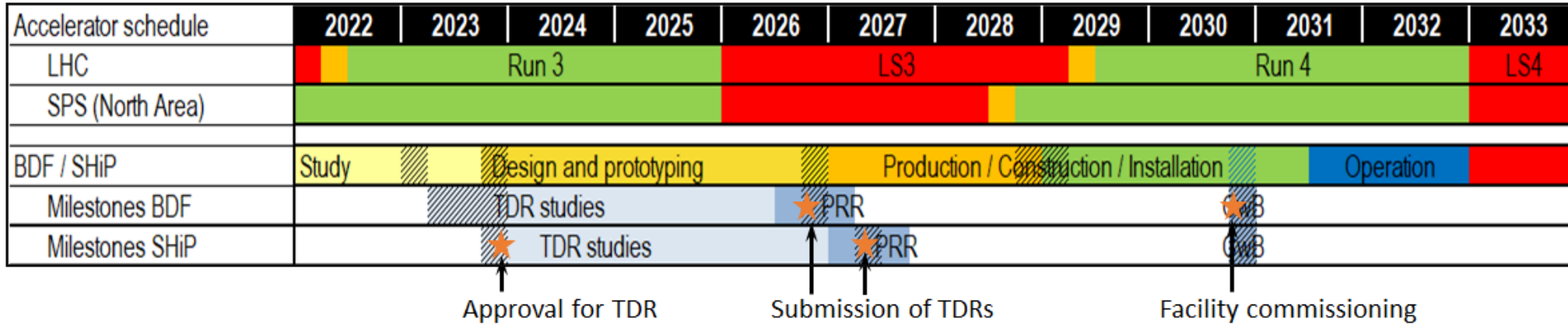
✓ Measurement of neutrino DIS cross-sections up to 100 GeV

- $E_\nu < 10$ GeV as input to neutrino oscillation programme (DUNE in particular)
- ν_τ cross-section at higher energies input to cosmic neutrino studies
- $\sigma_{stat+syst} < 5\%$

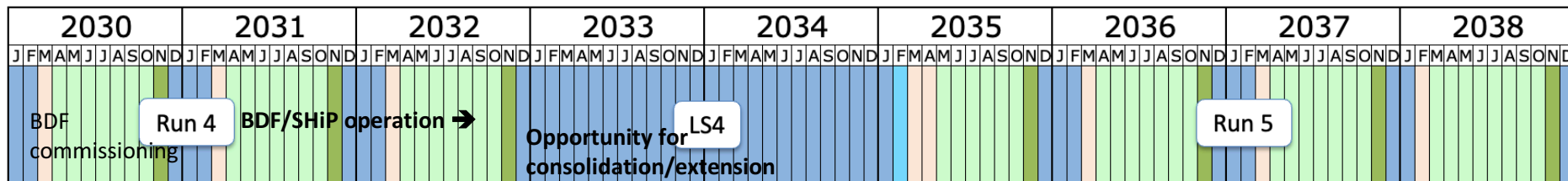
✓ Test of F_4 and F_5 ($F_4 \approx 0$, $F_5 = F_2/2x$ with $m_q \rightarrow 0$) structure functions in $\sigma_{\nu-CC DIS}$

- Never measured, only accessible with tau neutrinos
[C.Albright and C.Jarlskog, NP B84 (1975)]

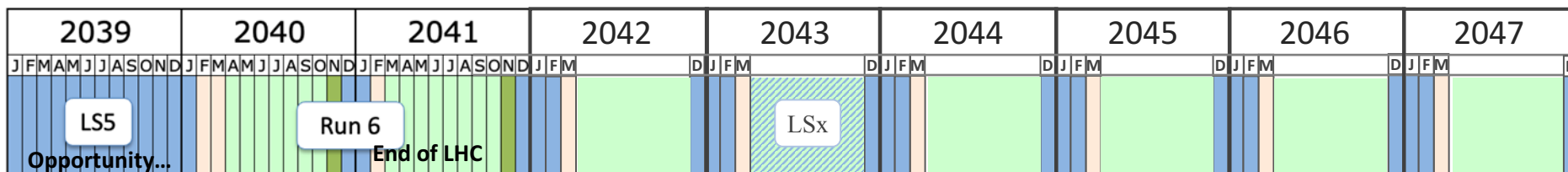
BDF/SHiP preliminary schedule



- ~2.5 years for detector TDRs
- Construction / installation of facility and detector is decoupled from NA operation
- Availability of test beams challenging
- Important to start data taking >1 year before LS4
- Several upgrades/extensions of the BDF/SHiP in consideration over the operational life

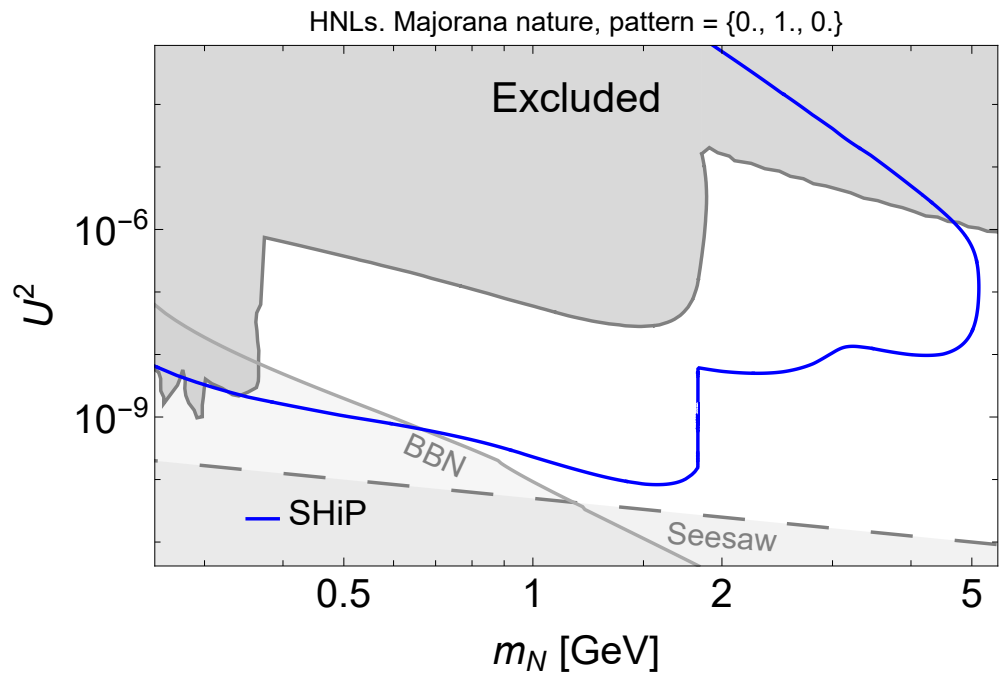


SPS decoupled from injector role in 2042, fully dedicated to proton/ion FT physics



Summary

- ✓ *New programme at “Coupling frontier” at CERN with synergy between accelerator-based searches and searches in astrophysics/cosmology*
- ✓ *BDF/SHiP capable of covering the heavy flavour region of parameter space, out of reach for collider experiments*
 - *Capability not only to establish existence but to measure properties such as precise mass, branching ratios, spin, etc*
 - *Complementary to FIP searches at HL-LHC and future e^+e^- collider, where FIPs can be searched in boson decays*



See-saw limit is almost in reach below charm mass

- ✓ *Rich “biscuit’n’rhum” neutrino physics programme, including fundamental tests of SM in tau neutrino interactions.*