

# Muons at ESS

European Spallation Source Linac

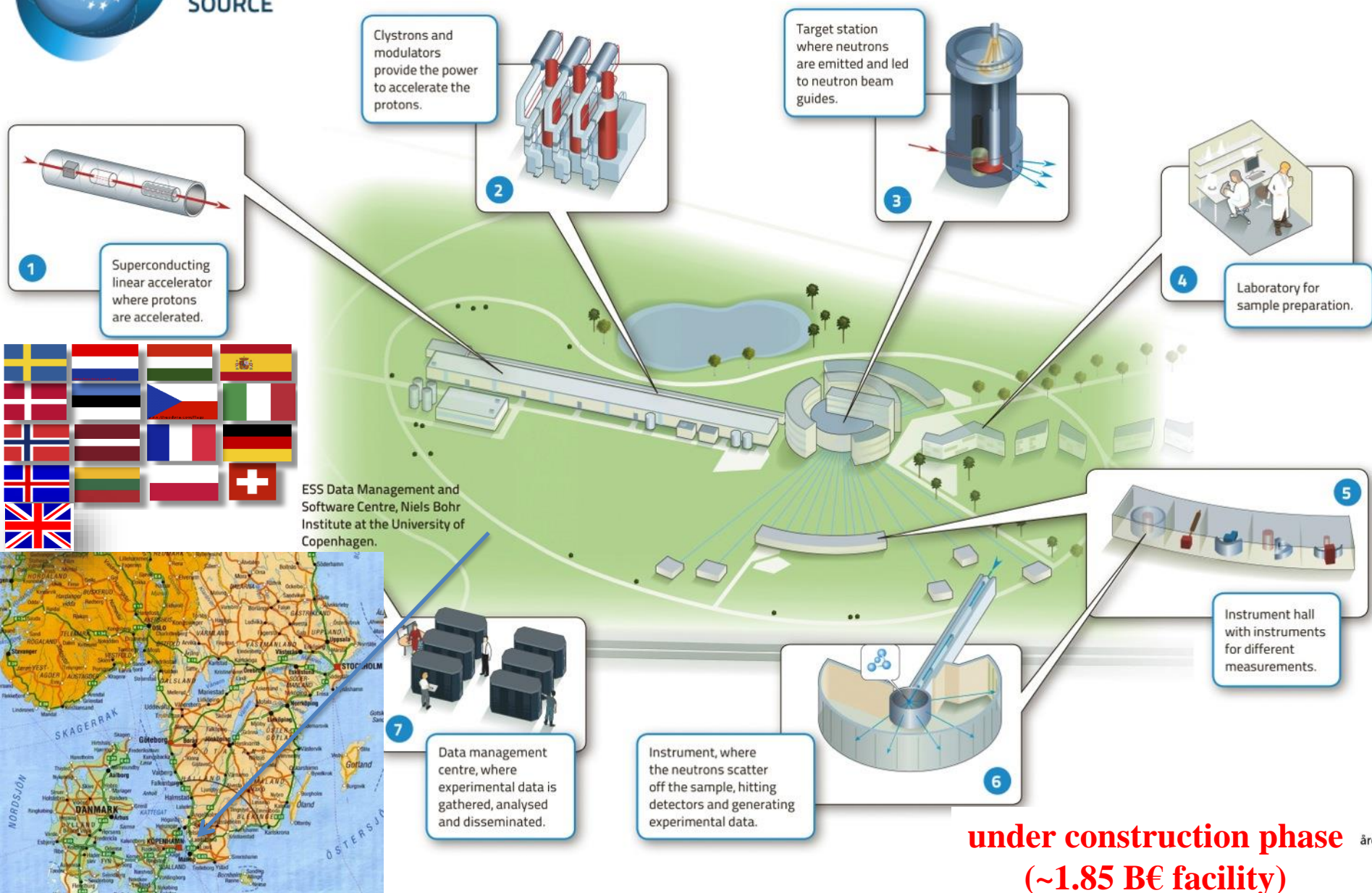






EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

# European Spallation Source

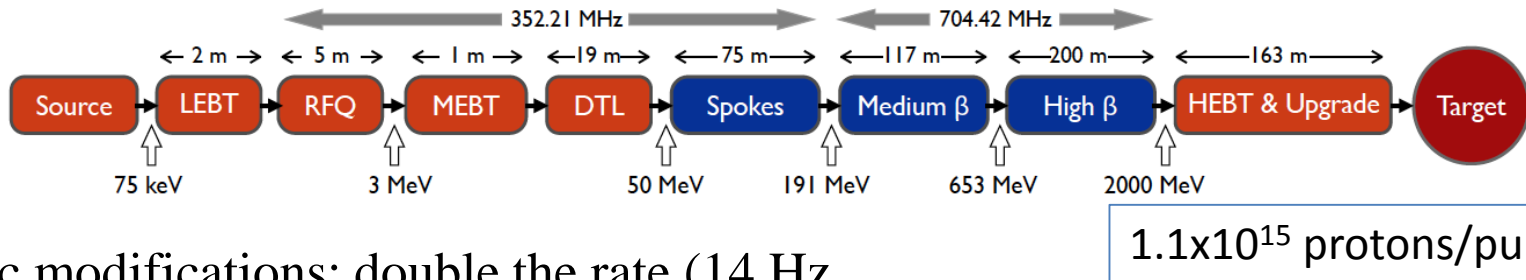




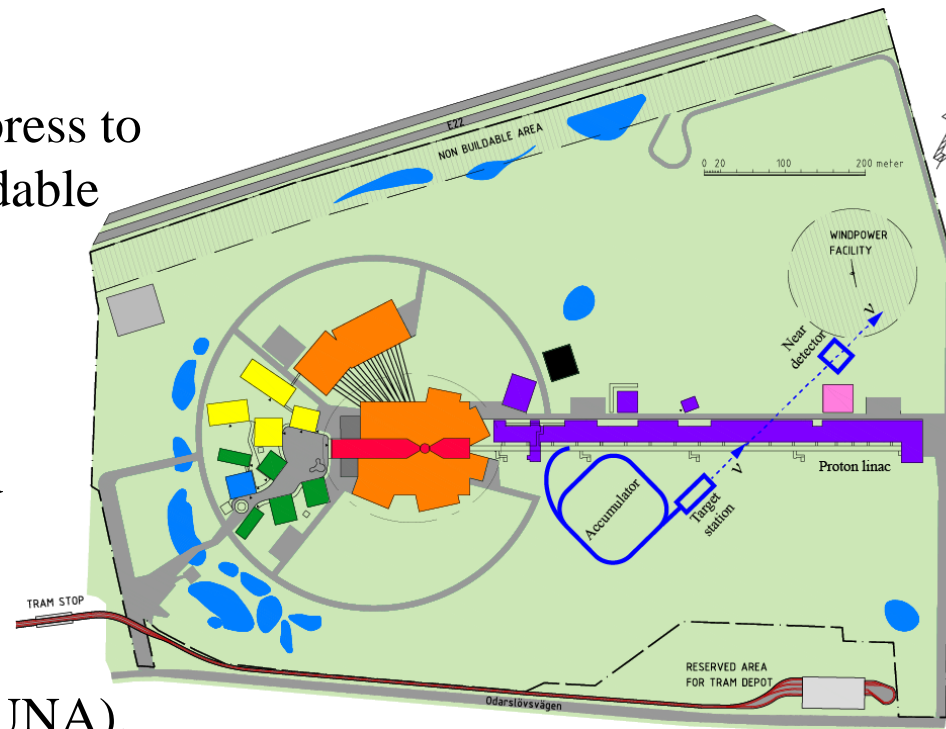
# ESS under construction



# How to add a neutrino facility?



- Linac modifications: double the rate (14 Hz → 28 Hz), from 4% duty cycle to 8%.
- Accumulator (ø 143 m) needed to compress to few  $\mu$ s the 2.86 ms proton pulses, affordable by the magnetic horn (350 kA, power consumption, Joule effect)
  - $H^-$  source (instead of protons)
  - space charge problems to be solved
- ~300 MeV neutrinos.
- Target station (studied in EUROv).
- Underground detector (studied in LAGUNA).
- Short pulses ( $\sim \mu$ s) will also allow DAR experiments.



Nuclear Physics B 885 (2014) 127



# ESSvSB

accumulator

target station

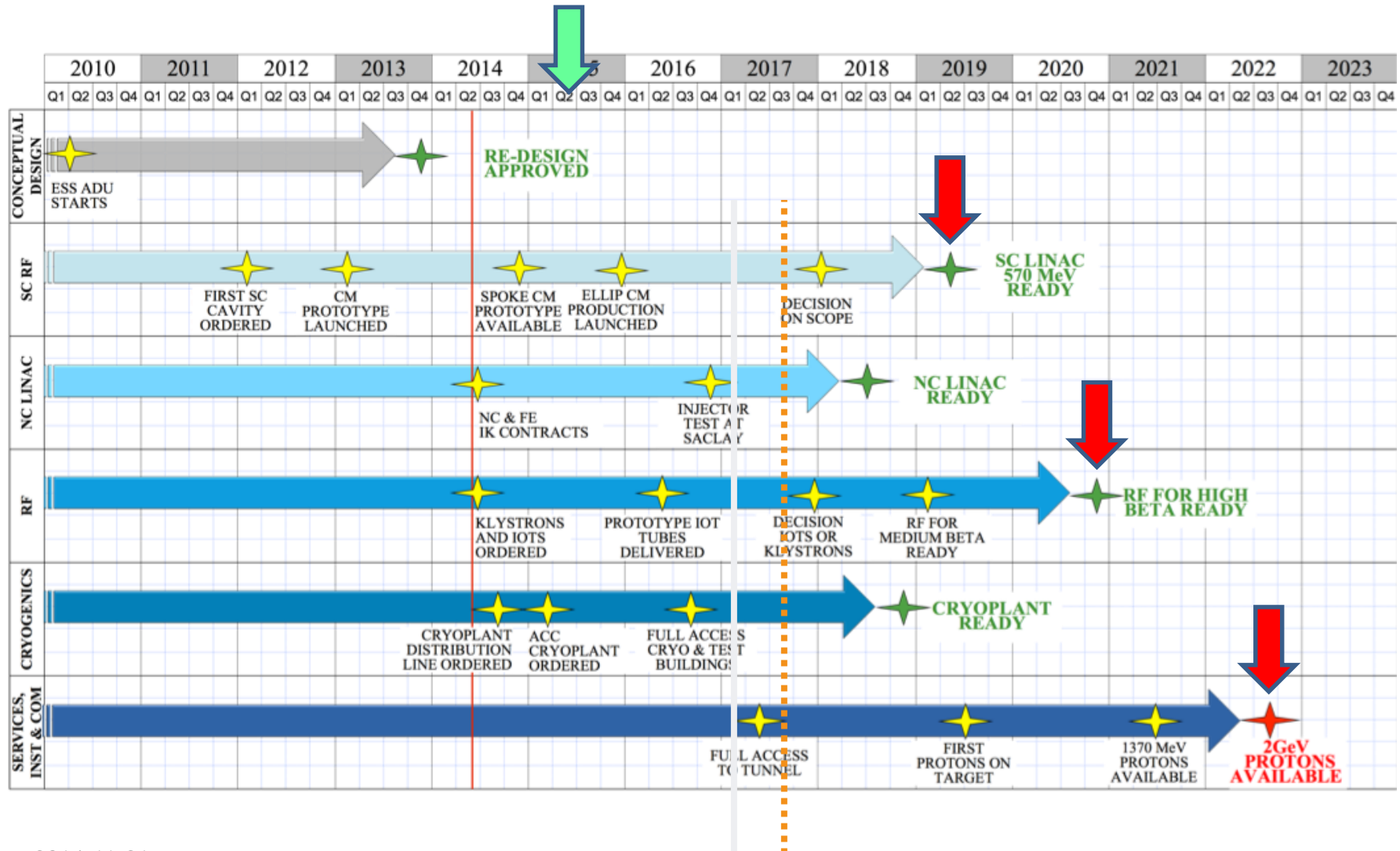
near detector

proton linac

February 2015

- First proton beam by 2019
- Full power/energy by 2023

# ESS LINAC PROJECT SCHEDULE



2014-11-21

CERN, Nov. 2015

M. Dracos IPHC/CNRS-UNISTRA



COST is supported by  
the EU Framework Programme  
Horizon 2020



# EuroNuNet

(Combining forces for a novel European facility for neutrino-antineutrino symmetry-violation discovery)

COST contributes to the objective of strengthening the scientific and technological bases of the European Research Area by promoting the networking of researchers, engineers or scholars encouraging them to share, create and apply knowledge, thereby encouraging Europe to become more competitive.

Recently a COST network application for ESSuSB was accepted.

Quotation from the evaluation report:

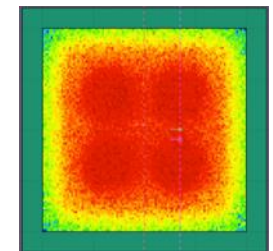
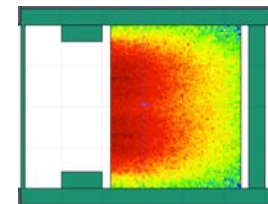
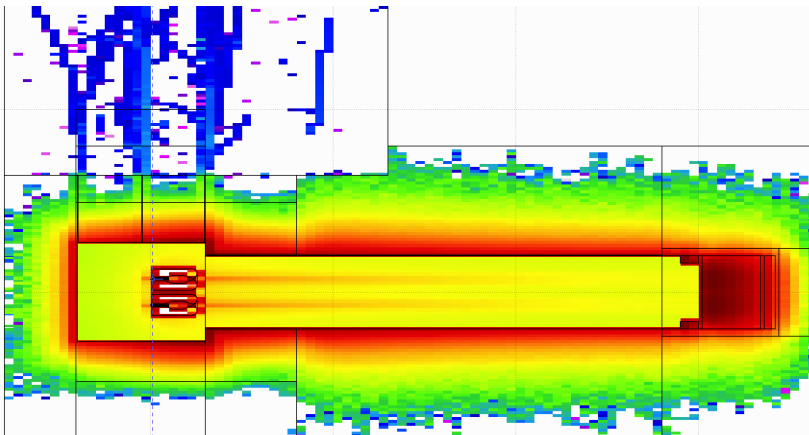
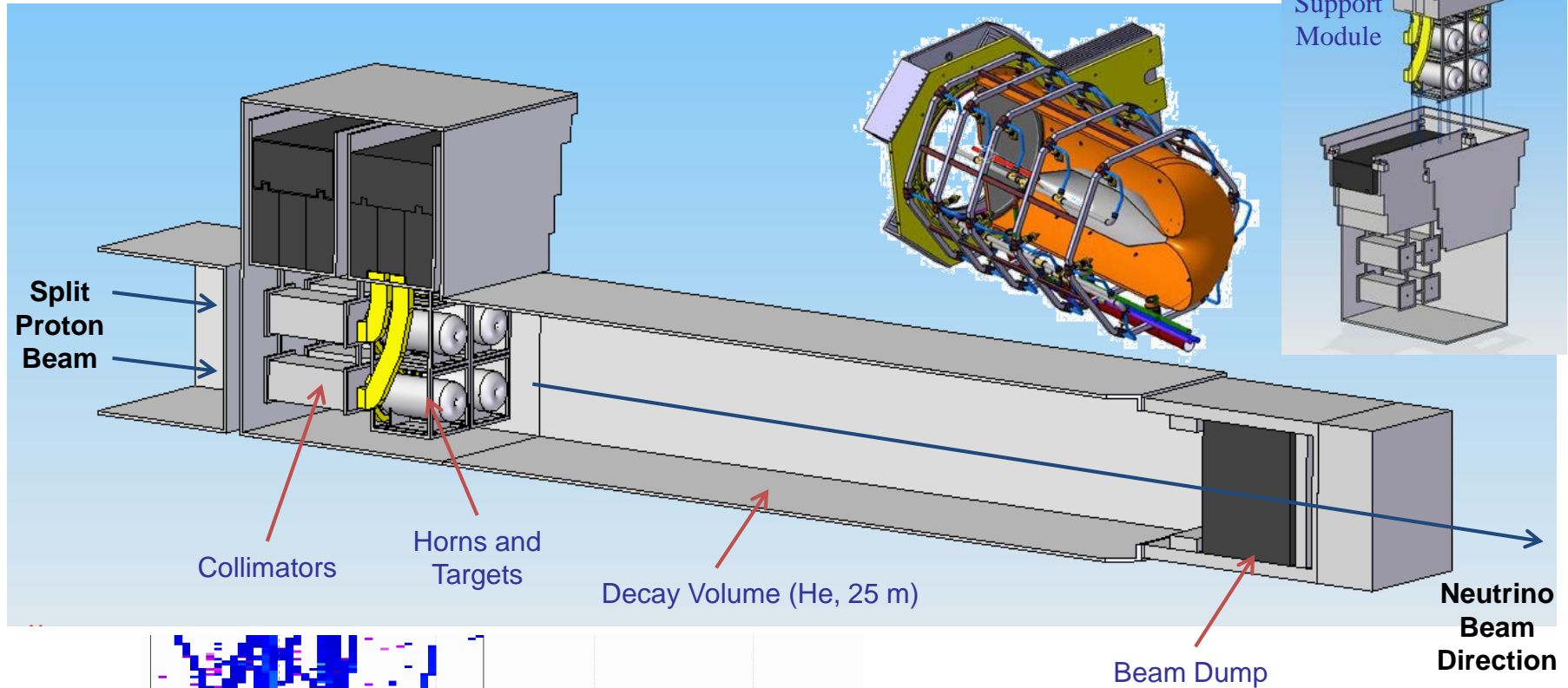
*“The main strengths are that **the present project is unique in Europe**, and at this moment there are no other similar plans in the continent and it is building on a number of previous European projects. Only two other, similar projects exist in the USA and Japan.*

*In addition, the project is not only complementary to the projects in the USA and Japan but **clearly competitive** with them, because the infrastructure proposed, which plans to locate the detector at the second neutrino oscillation maximum, will provide a much better and larger accuracy than the other two projects.”*



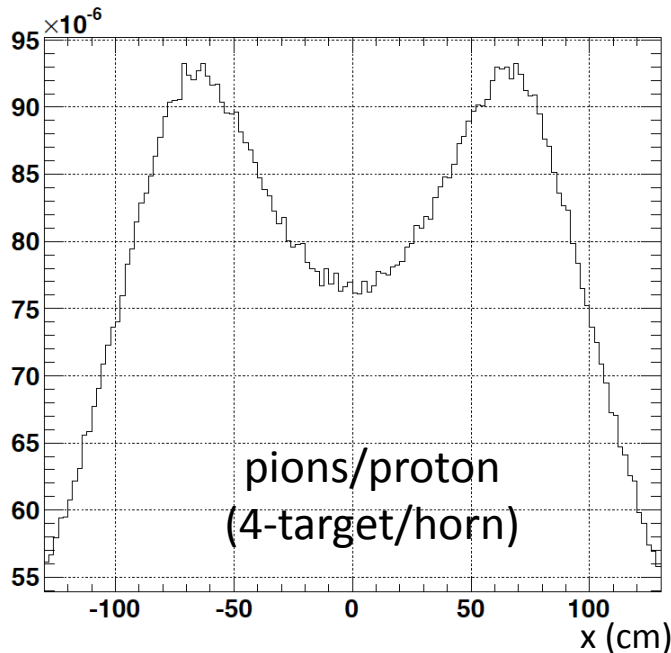
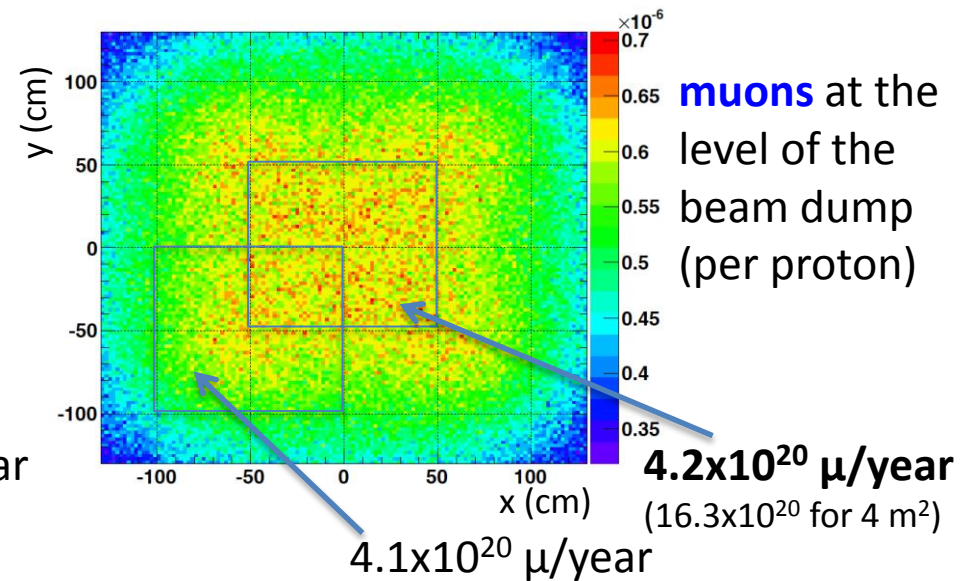
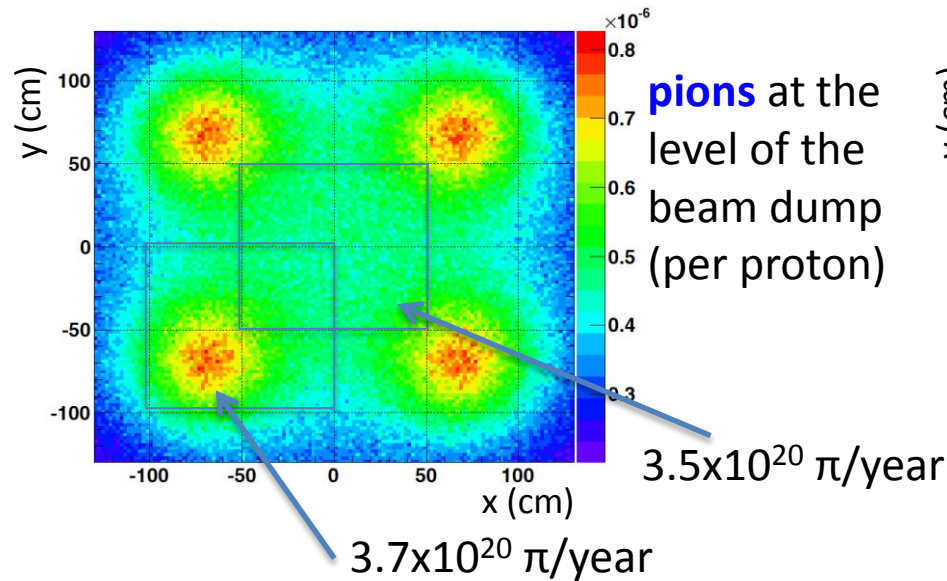
# Target Station

## General Layout

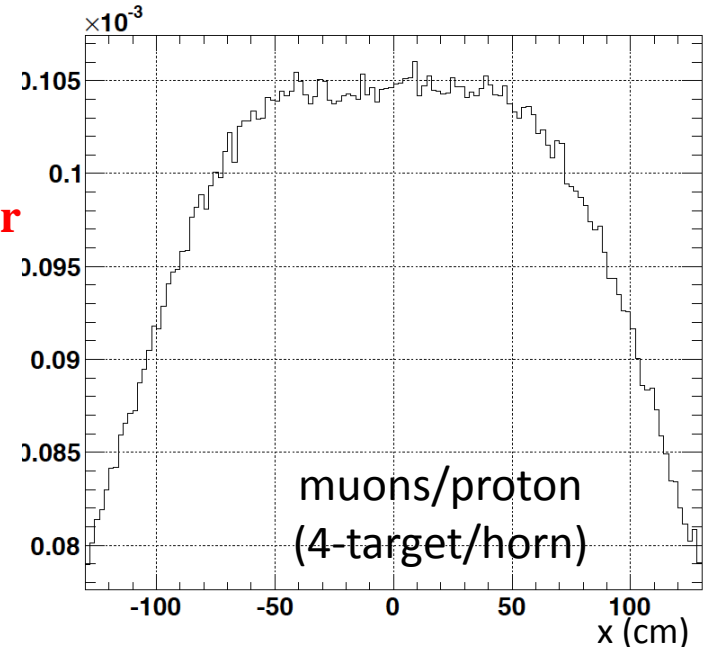




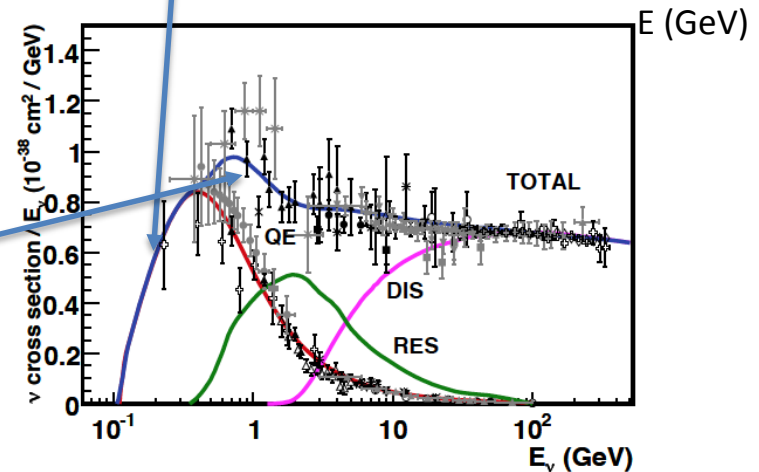
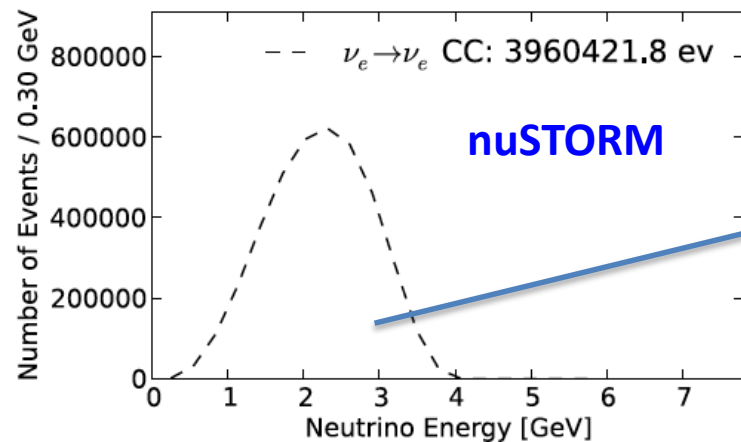
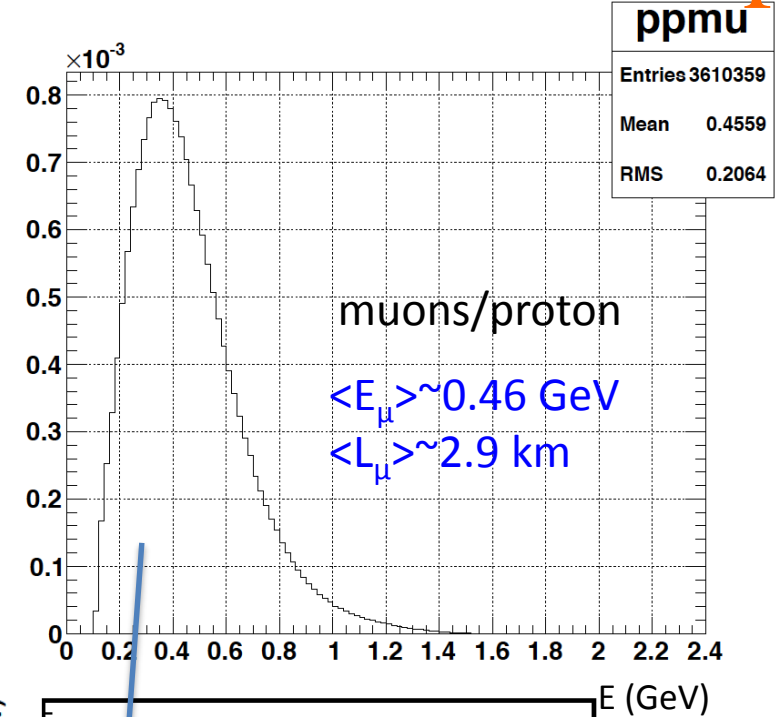
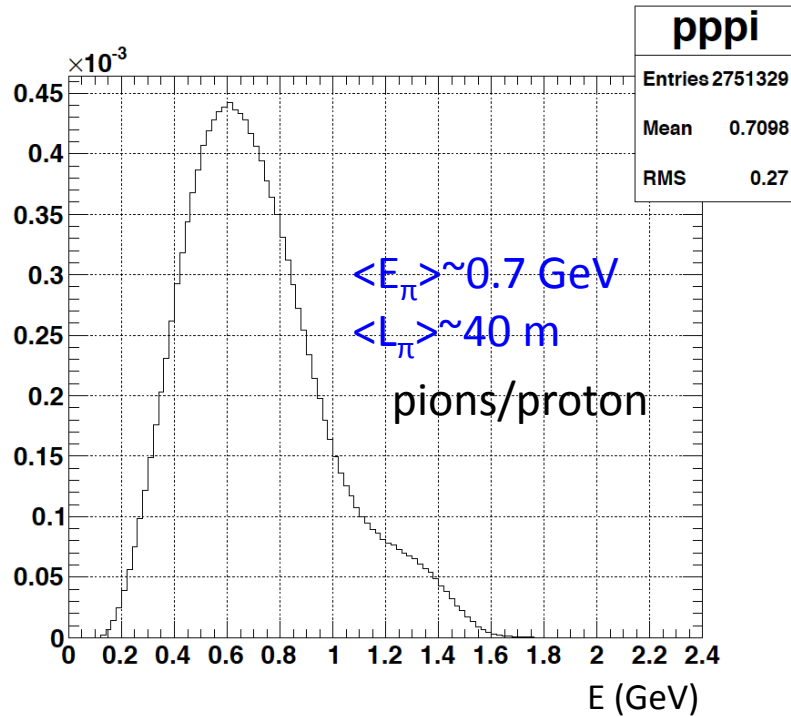
# Distributions at the level of the beam dump



$2.7 \times 10^{23} \text{ p.o.t./year}$



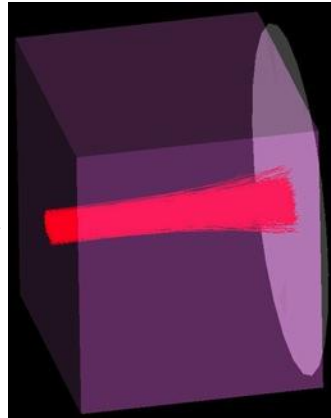
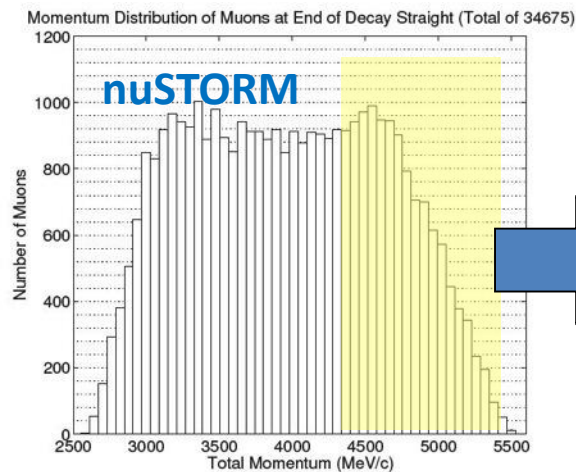
# Distributions at the level of the beam dump



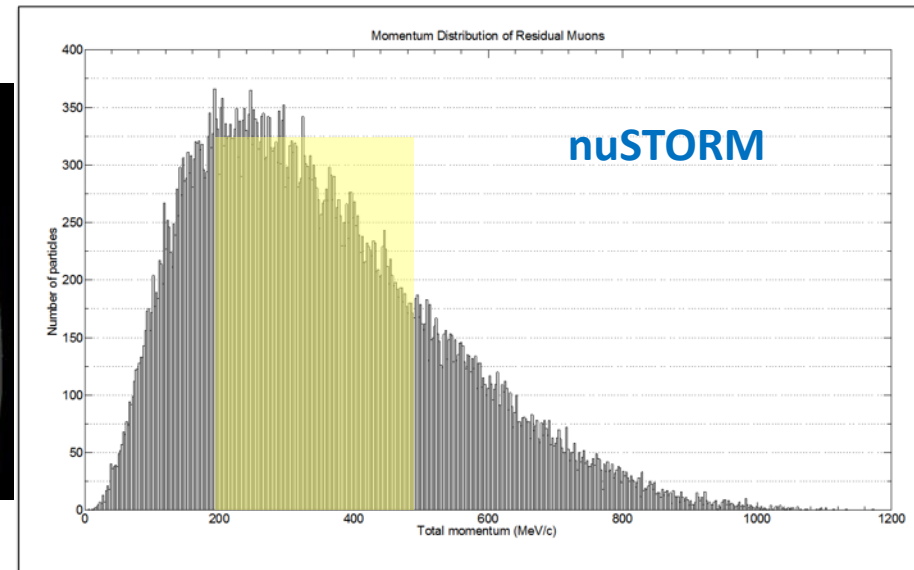
- significantly lower energy than nuSTORM muons ( $\sim 3.7 \text{ GeV}$ )
- good to measure neutrino x-sections around 200-300 MeV



# Beam for 6D muon cooling

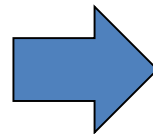
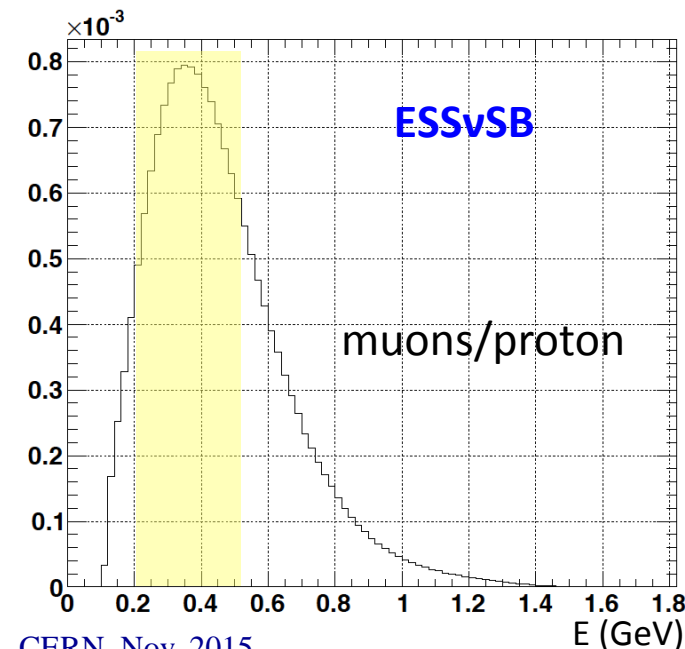


iron absorber



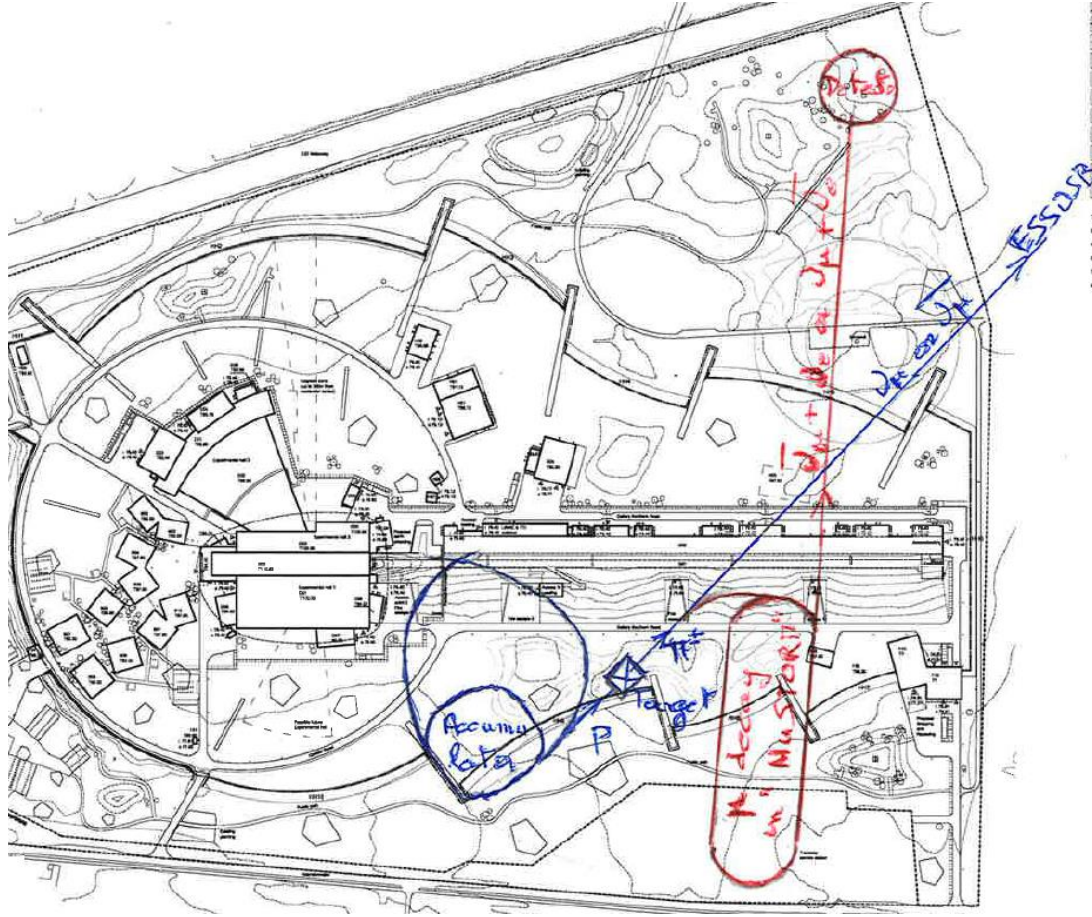
$\sim 10^{10} \mu/\text{pulse}$  in  $200 < P(\text{MeV}/c) < 500$   
(if  $10^{21} \text{ p}/5\text{years} \rightarrow 4.32 \times 10^{17} \mu/\text{year}$ )

Input beam for future 6D  $\mu$   
cooling experiments



$\sim 10^{12} \mu/\text{pulse}$  in  $200 < P(\text{MeV}/c) < 500$  (for  $1 \text{ m}^2$ )  
( $2.6 \times 10^{20} \mu/\text{year}$ , at the level of the beam dump)

# ESS-NUSTORM: a tentative layout

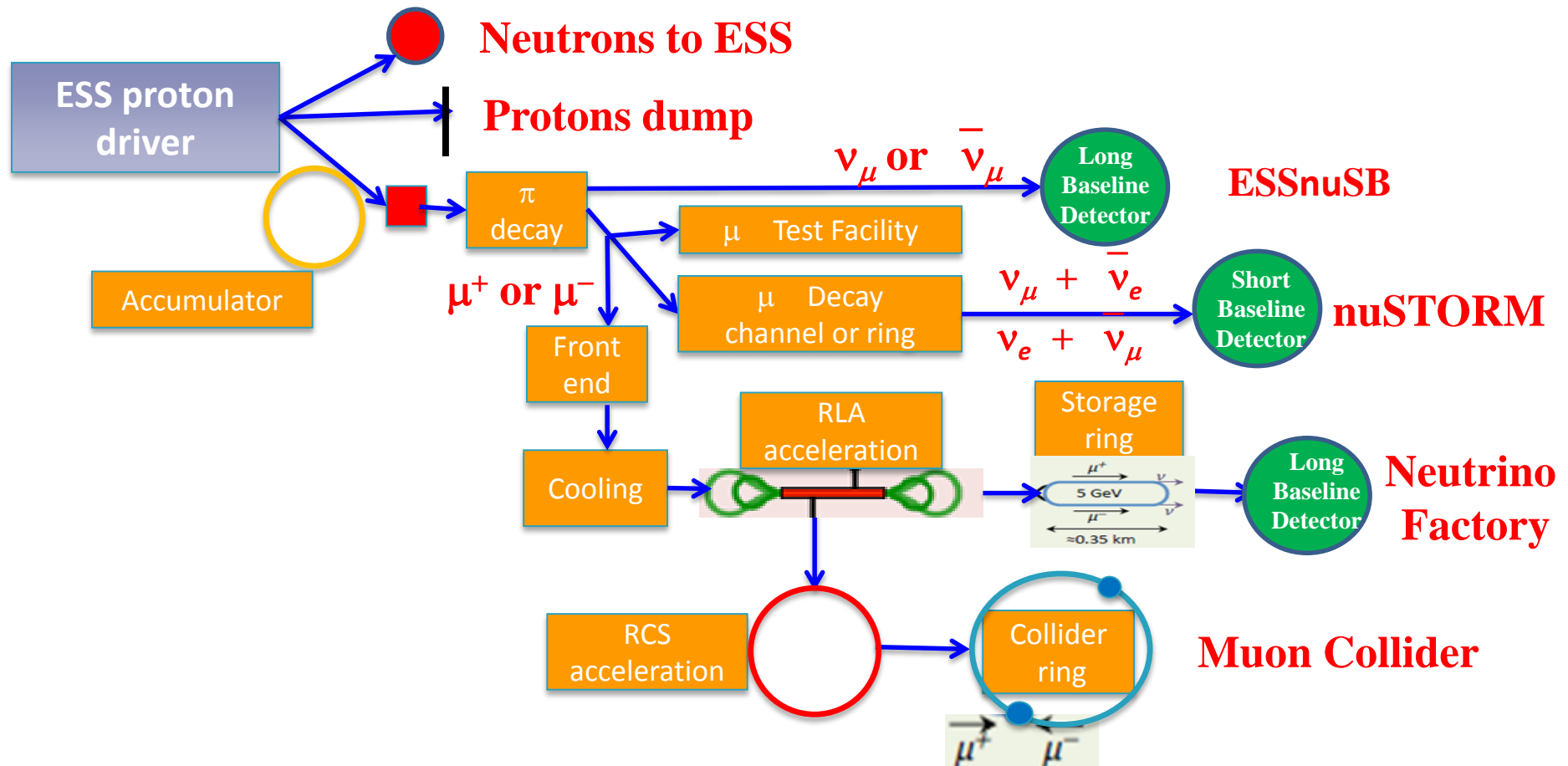


J.P.Delahaye

ESS\_NuSTORM



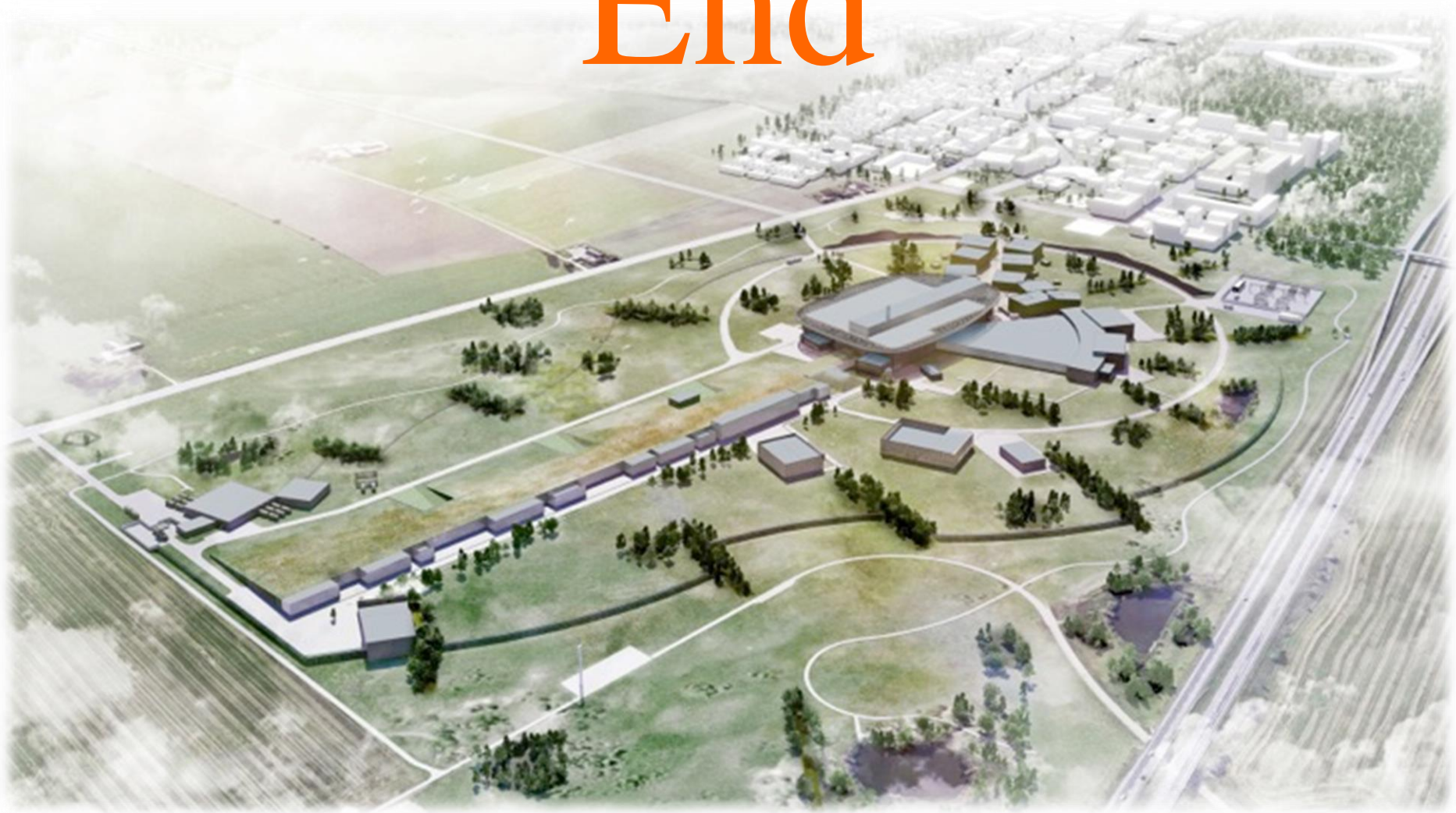
# ESS neutrino and muons facility



J.P.Delahaye

ESS\_NuSTORM

# End





# Beam characteristics

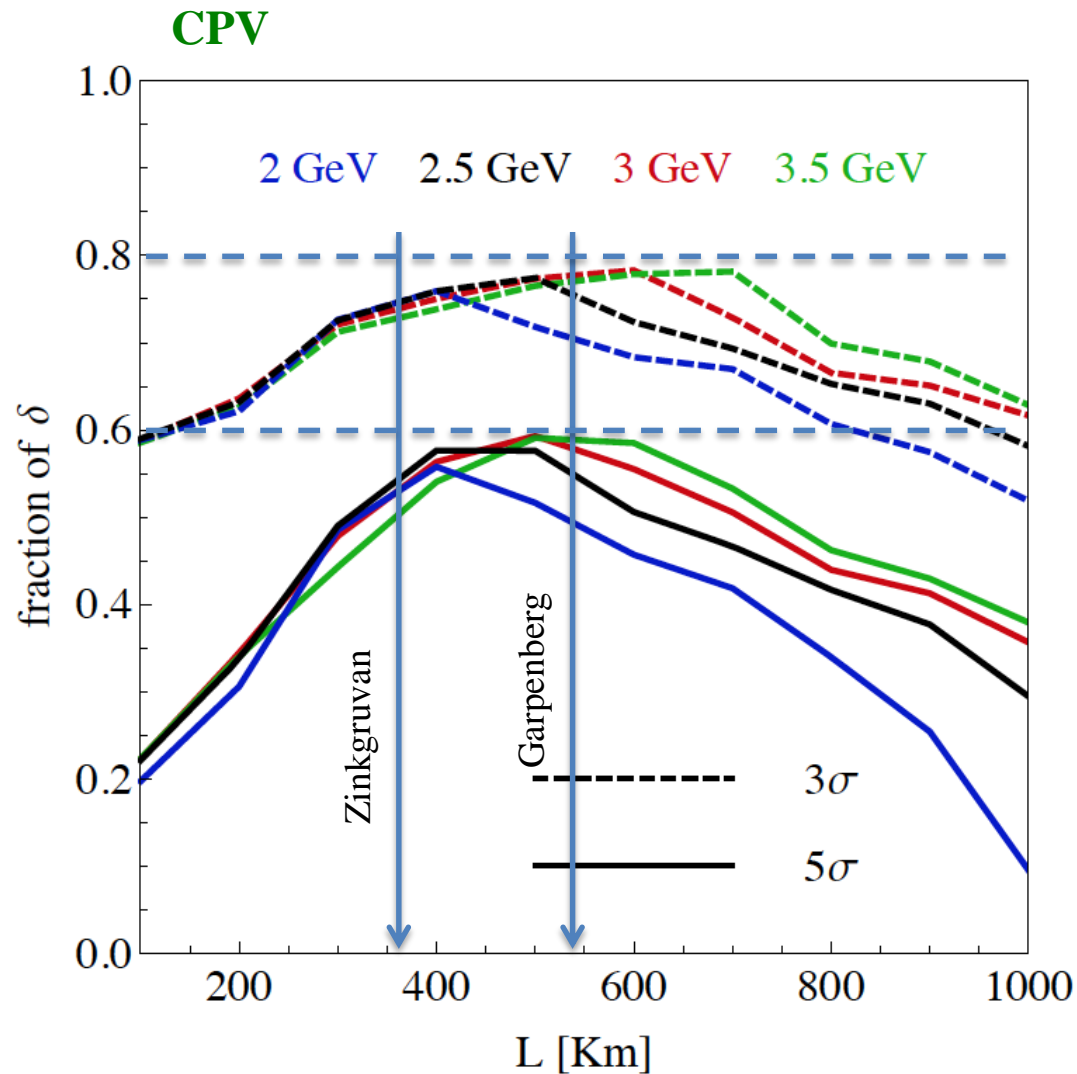
Main ESS facility parameters concerning the proton beam.

Parameter	Value
Average beam power	5 MW
Proton kinetic energy	2.0 GeV
Average macro-pulse current	62.5 mA
Macro-pulse length	2.86 ms
Pulse repetition rate	14 Hz
Maximum accelerating cavity surface field	45 MV/m
Maximum linac length (excluding contingency and upgrade space)	352.5 m
Annual operating period	5000 h
Reliability	95%

Number of neutrinos per  $\text{m}^2$  crossing a surface placed on-axis at a distance of 100 km from the target station during 200 days for 2.0 GeV protons and positive and negative horn current polarities.

	Positive		Negative	
	$N_\nu (\times 10^{10})/\text{m}^2$	%	$N_\nu (\times 10^{10})/\text{m}^2$	%
$\nu_\mu$	396	97.9	11	1.6
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$	6.6	1.6	206	94.5
$\nu_e$	1.9	0.5	0.04	0.01
$\bar{\nu}_e$	0.02	0.005	1.1	0.5

# Which baseline for ESS nuSB?



- systematic errors: 5%/10% (signal/backg.)