

ESSnuSB Physics Reach

The ESSvSB Workshop

UHH-Barenfeld-DESY

8/10/2020

Salvador Rosauro-Alcaraz, on behalf of working package 6

Status of ν oscillations

What we know (at 1σ)

I. Esteban *et al.* 2007.14792 www.nu-fit.org

$$\text{Solar sector} \begin{cases} \sin^2 \theta_{12} = 0.304^{+0.012}_{-0.012} \\ \Delta m_{21}^2 = 7.42^{+0.21}_{-0.20} \cdot 10^{-5} eV^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Atm. sector} \begin{cases} \sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.573^{+0.016}_{-0.020} \\ |\Delta m_{31}^2| = 2.517^{+0.026}_{-0.028} \cdot 10^{-3} eV^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0.02219^{+0.00062}_{-0.00063}$$

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What we **do not** know (yet)

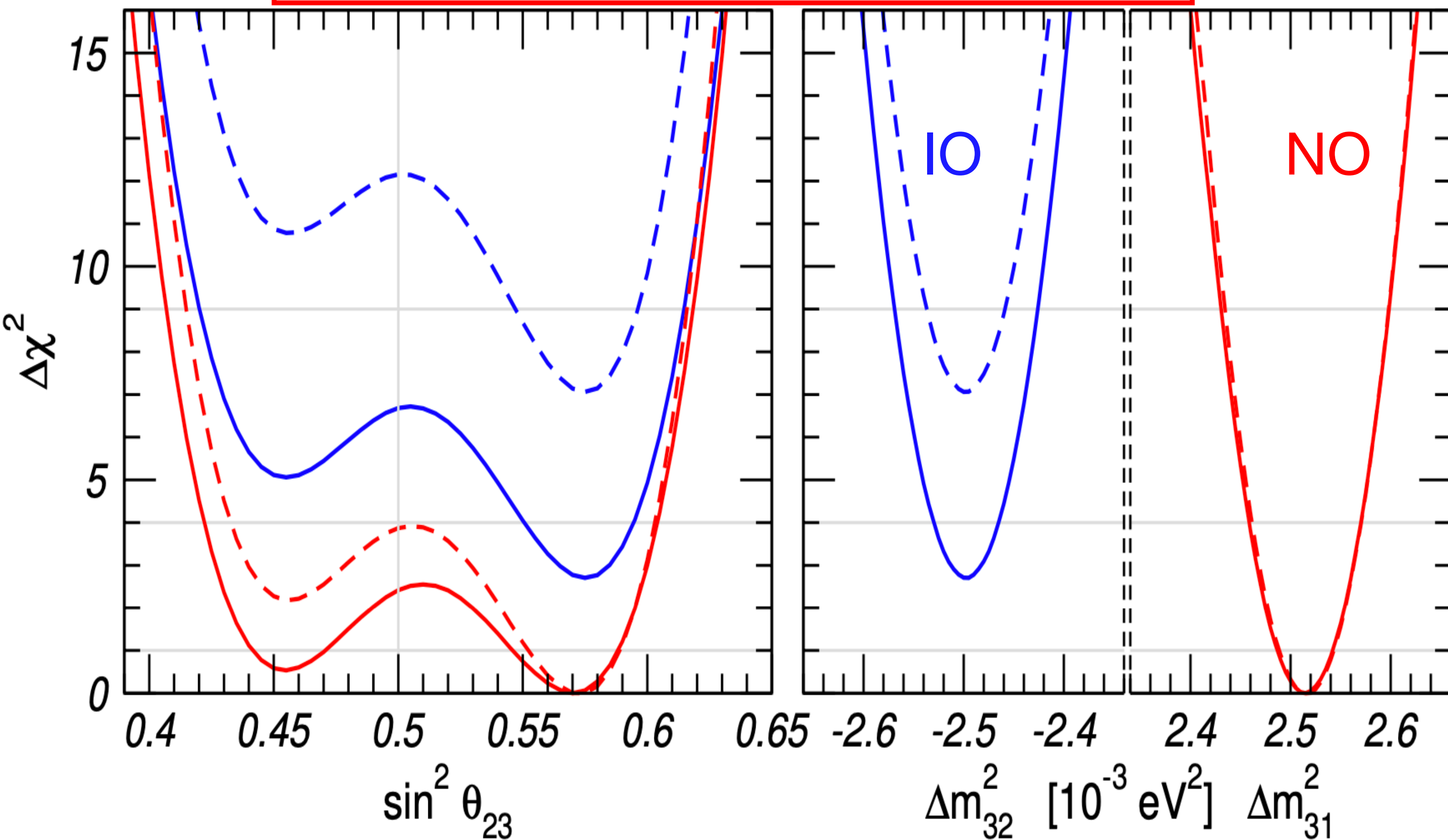
Is there leptonic
CP violation, i.e., $\delta \neq 0, \pi$?

Mass ordering: $sign(\Delta m_{31}^2)$

Octant of θ_{23}

Status of ν oscillations

NO is only preferred at 1.6σ (2.7σ)

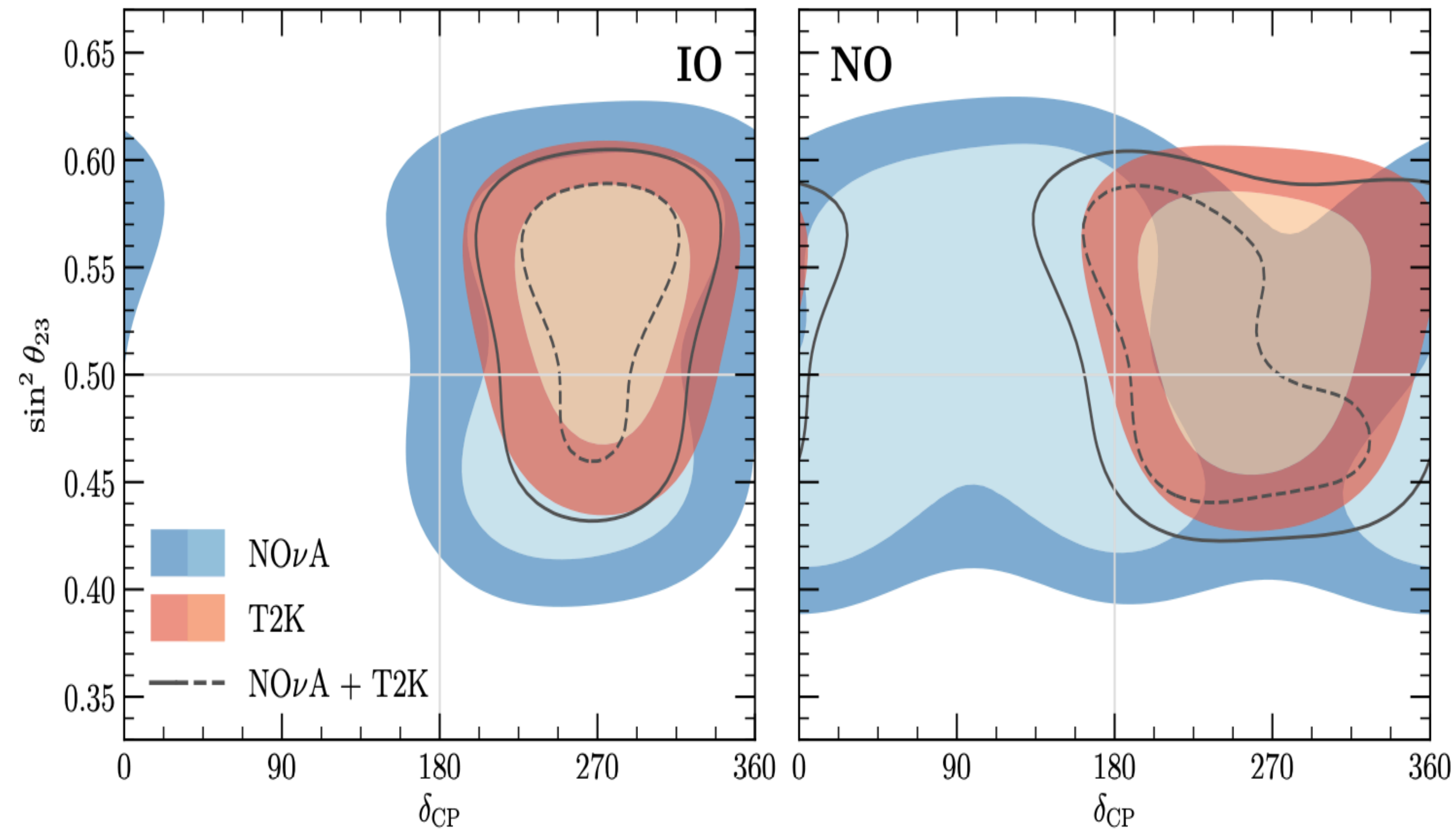


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Mass hierarchy: $sign(\Delta m_{31}^2)$

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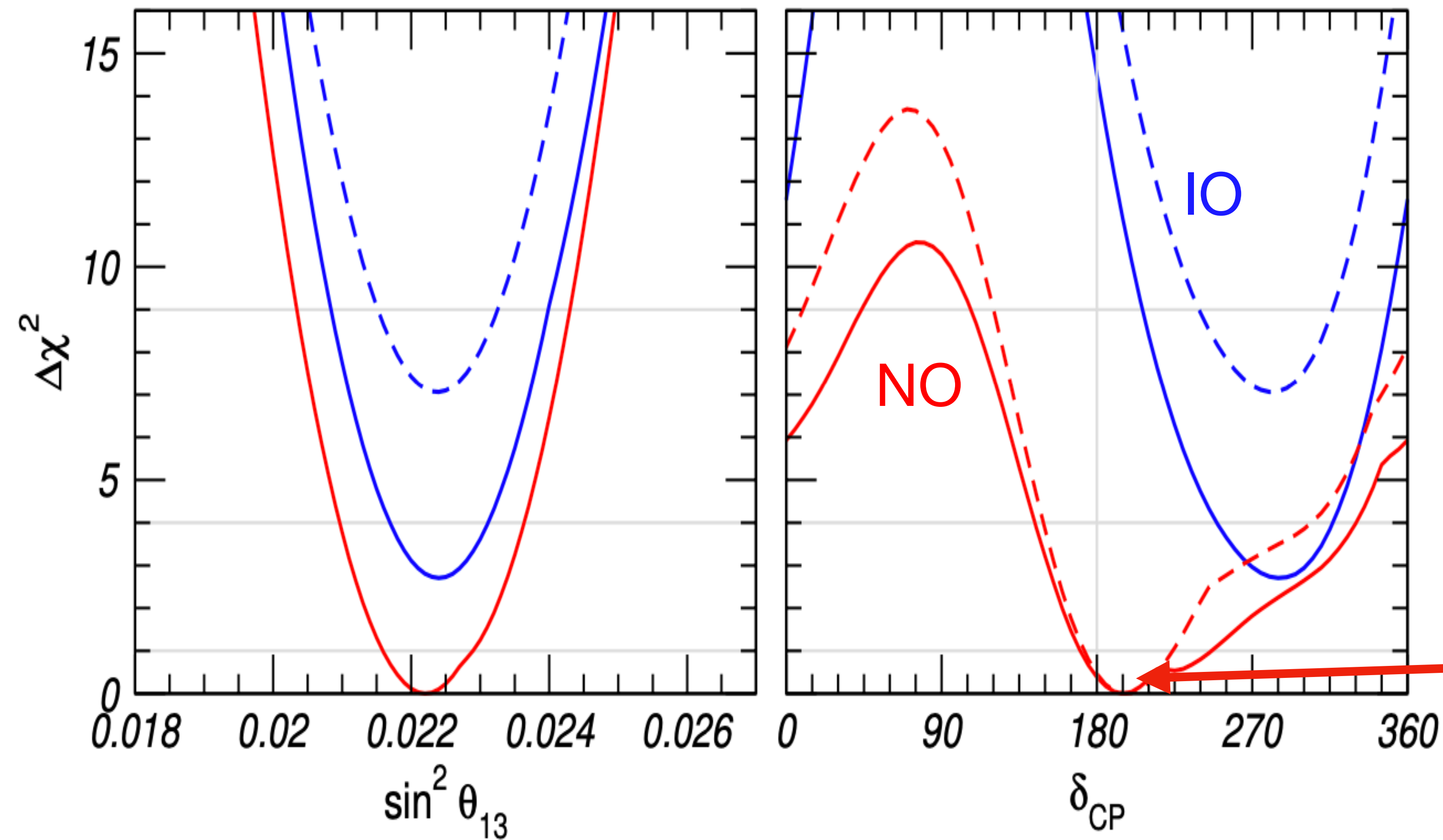
Status of ν oscillations



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Status of ν oscillations



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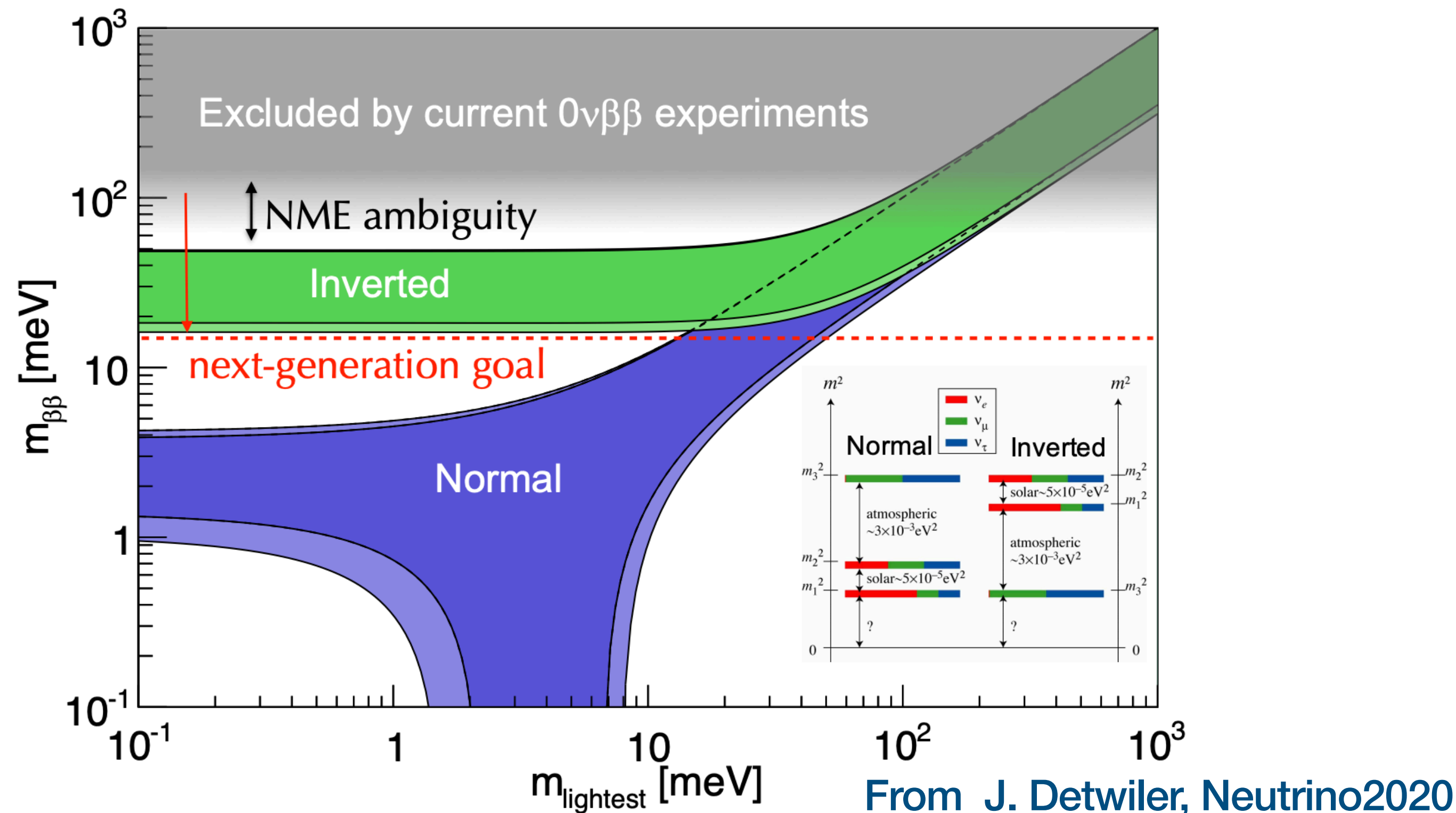
Is there leptonic
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CP conservation still
possible for NO

Non-oscillation parameters

Are neutrinos Dirac
or Majorana particles?

$$m_{\beta\beta} = \left| m_1 c_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 + m_2 s_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 e^{2i\alpha_1} + m_3 s_{13}^2 e^{2i\alpha_2} \right|$$



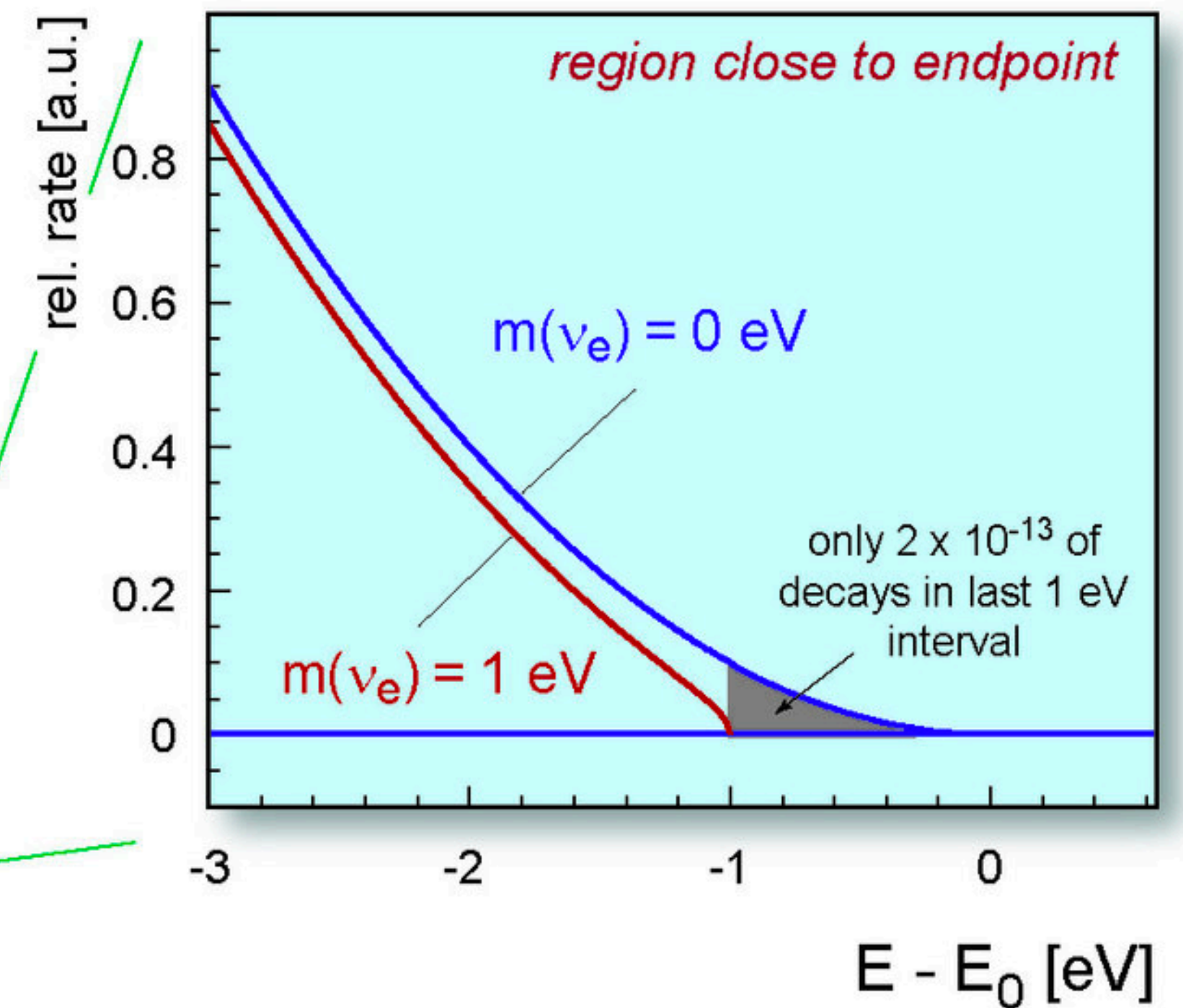
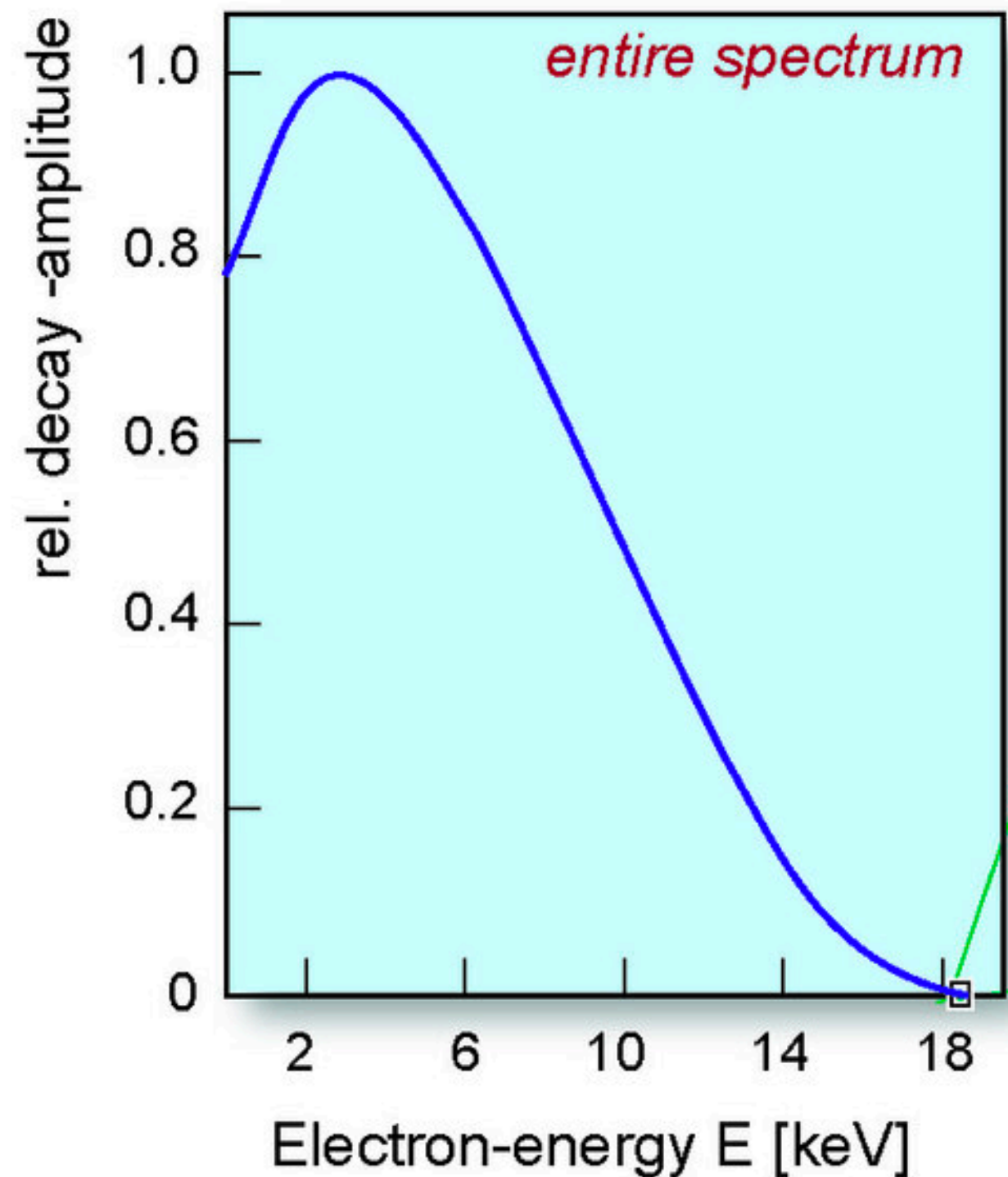
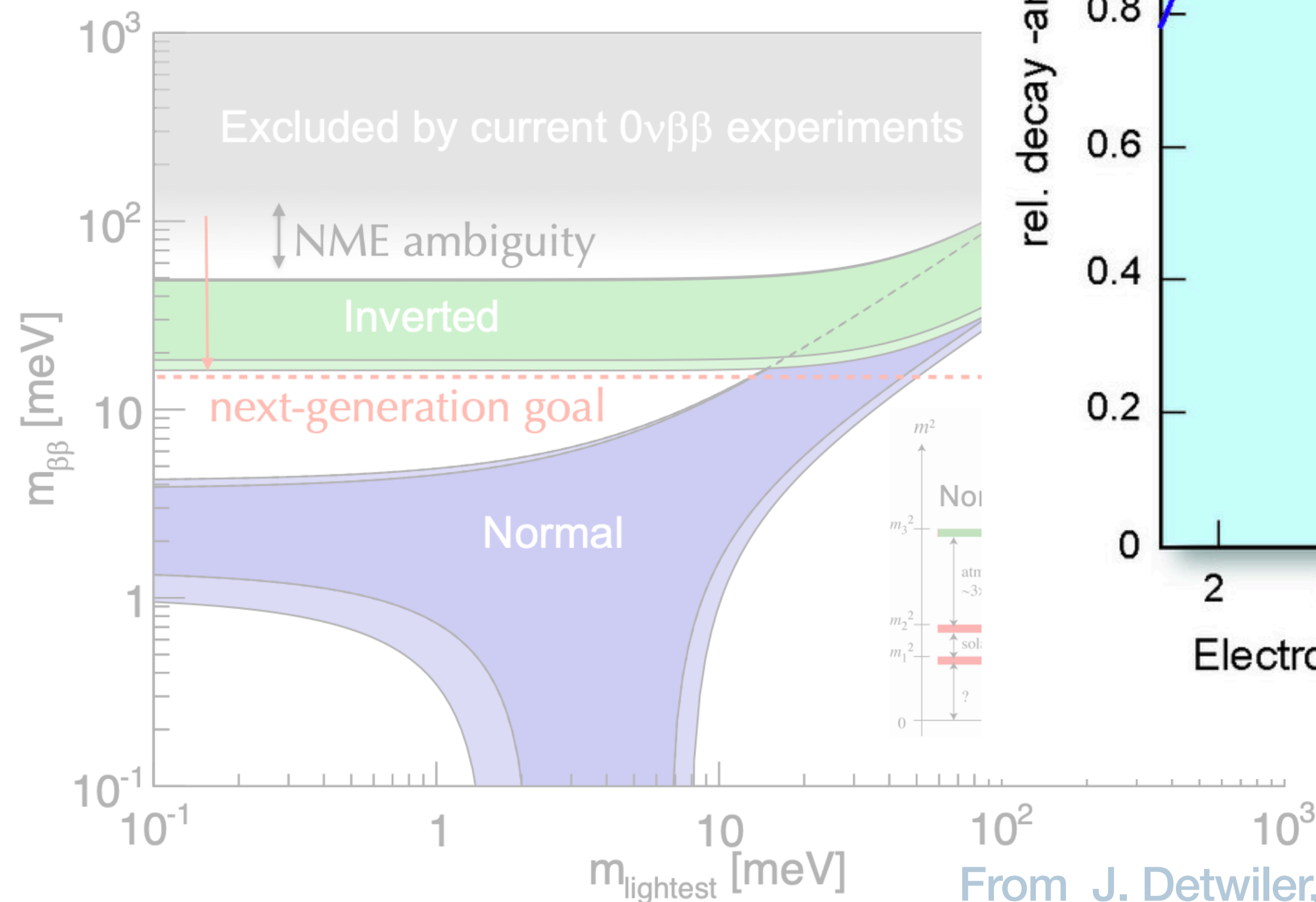
Non-oscillation parameters

Are neutrinos Dirac or Majorana particles?

Absolute neutrino mass

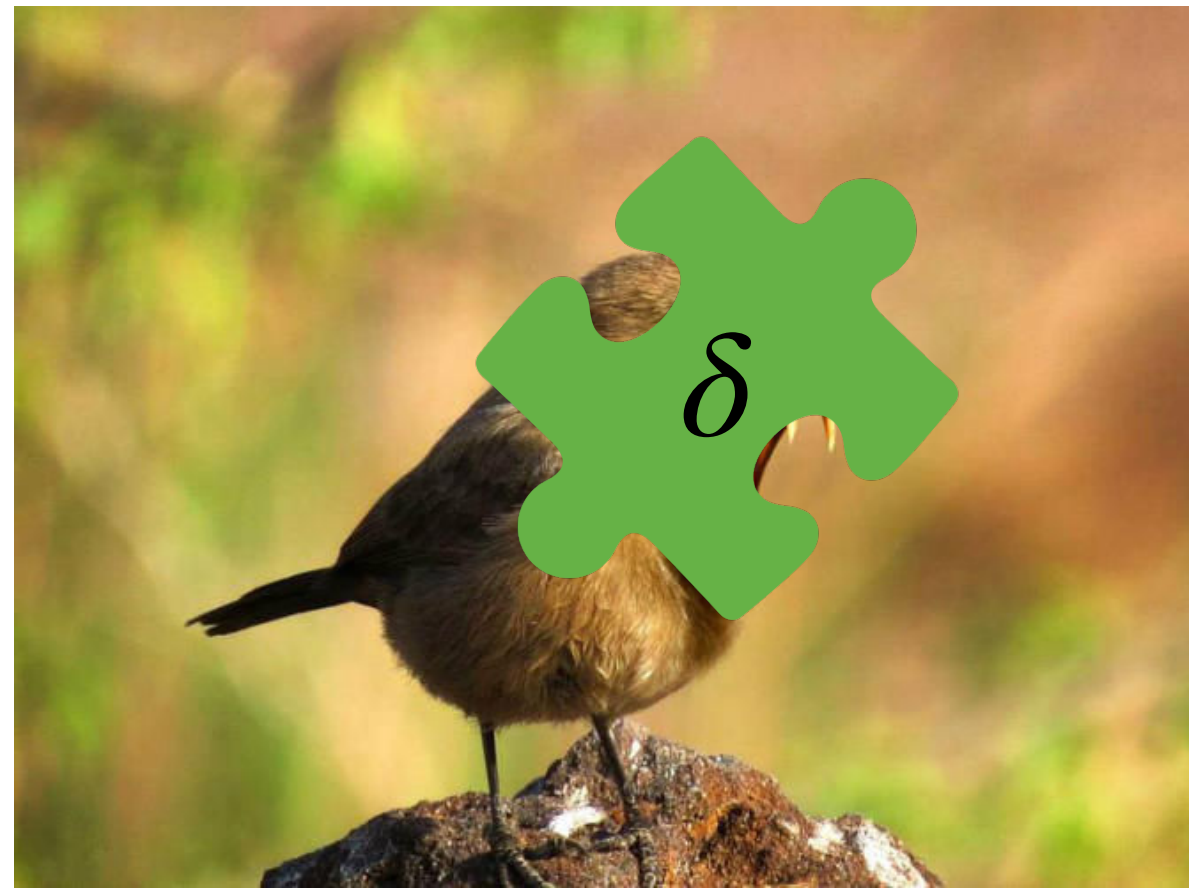
$$m_{\beta\beta} = |m_1 c_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 + m_2 s_{12}^2 c_{13}^2 e^{2i\alpha}|$$

<https://www.katrin.kit.edu/79.php>

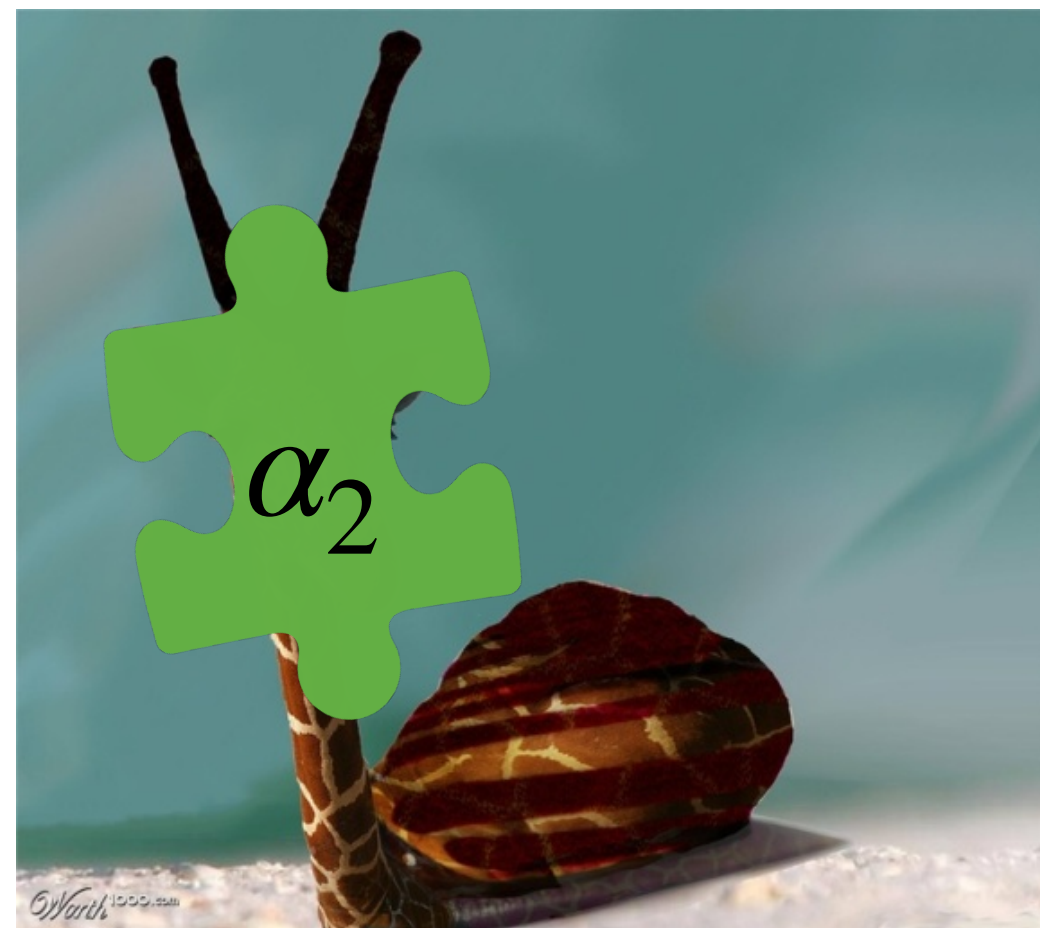


$$m_\nu < 1.1 \text{ eV}$$

Why care?



Courtesy of Enrique Fernandez-Martinez



Why care?

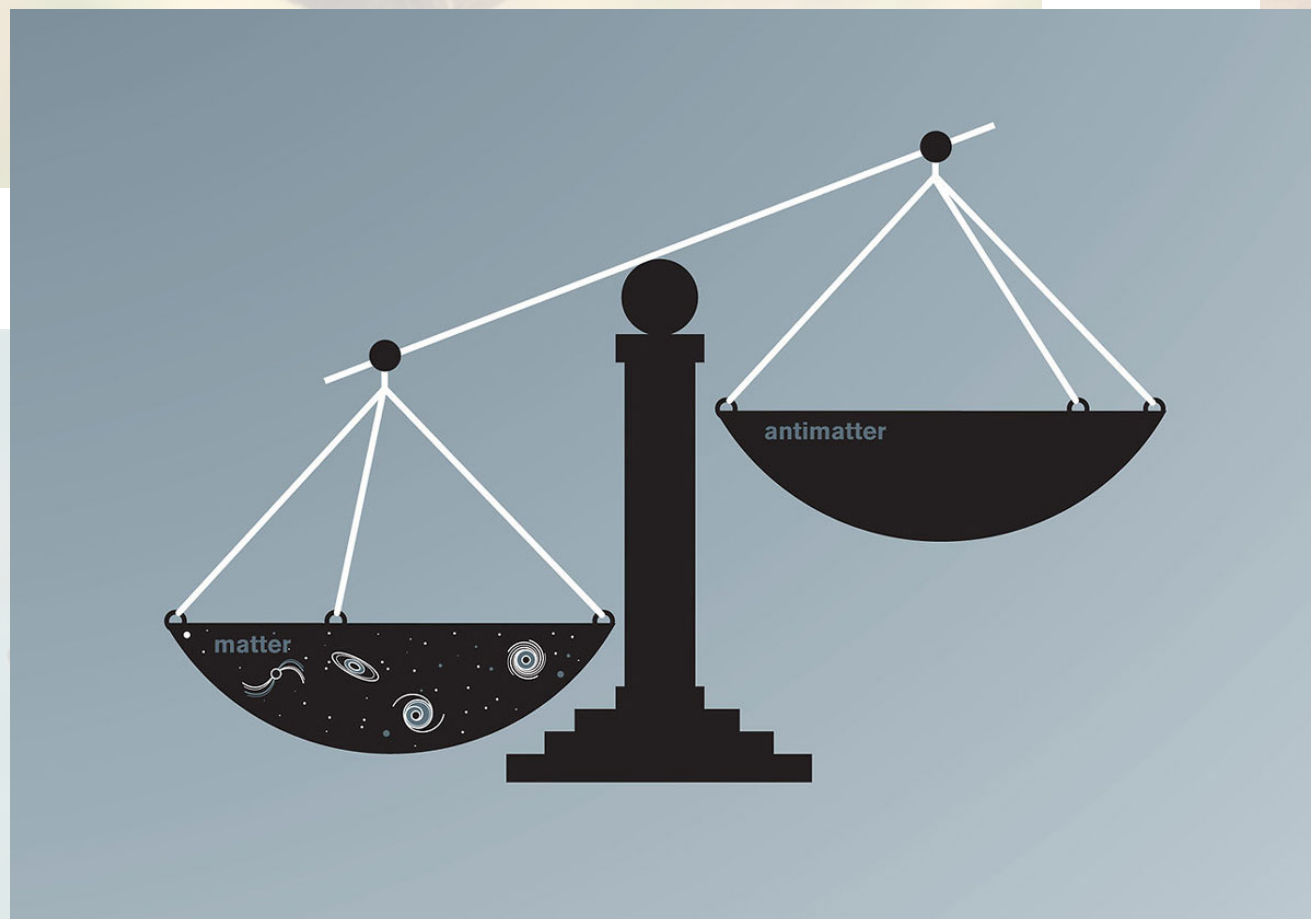
We could find some surprises



Why care?

We could find some surprises

Baryon asymmetry



Flavour puzzle

	CKM			PMNS		
	d	s	b	ν_1	ν_2	ν_3
u	■	■	·	■	■	■
c	■	■	·	■	■	■
t	·	■	■	■	■	■
ν_e	■	■	·	■	■	■
ν_μ	■	■	·	■	■	■
ν_τ	·	■	■	■	■	■

CP violation in ν oscillations

A. Cervera et al. hep-ph/0002108

$$P_{\mu \rightarrow e}^{\pm} = s_{23}^2 \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \left(\frac{\Delta_{31}}{\tilde{B}_{\mp}} \right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{\tilde{B}_{\mp} L}{2} \quad \text{Atmospheric}$$

$$+ c_{23}^2 \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \left(\frac{\Delta_{21}}{A} \right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{AL}{2} \quad \text{Solar}$$

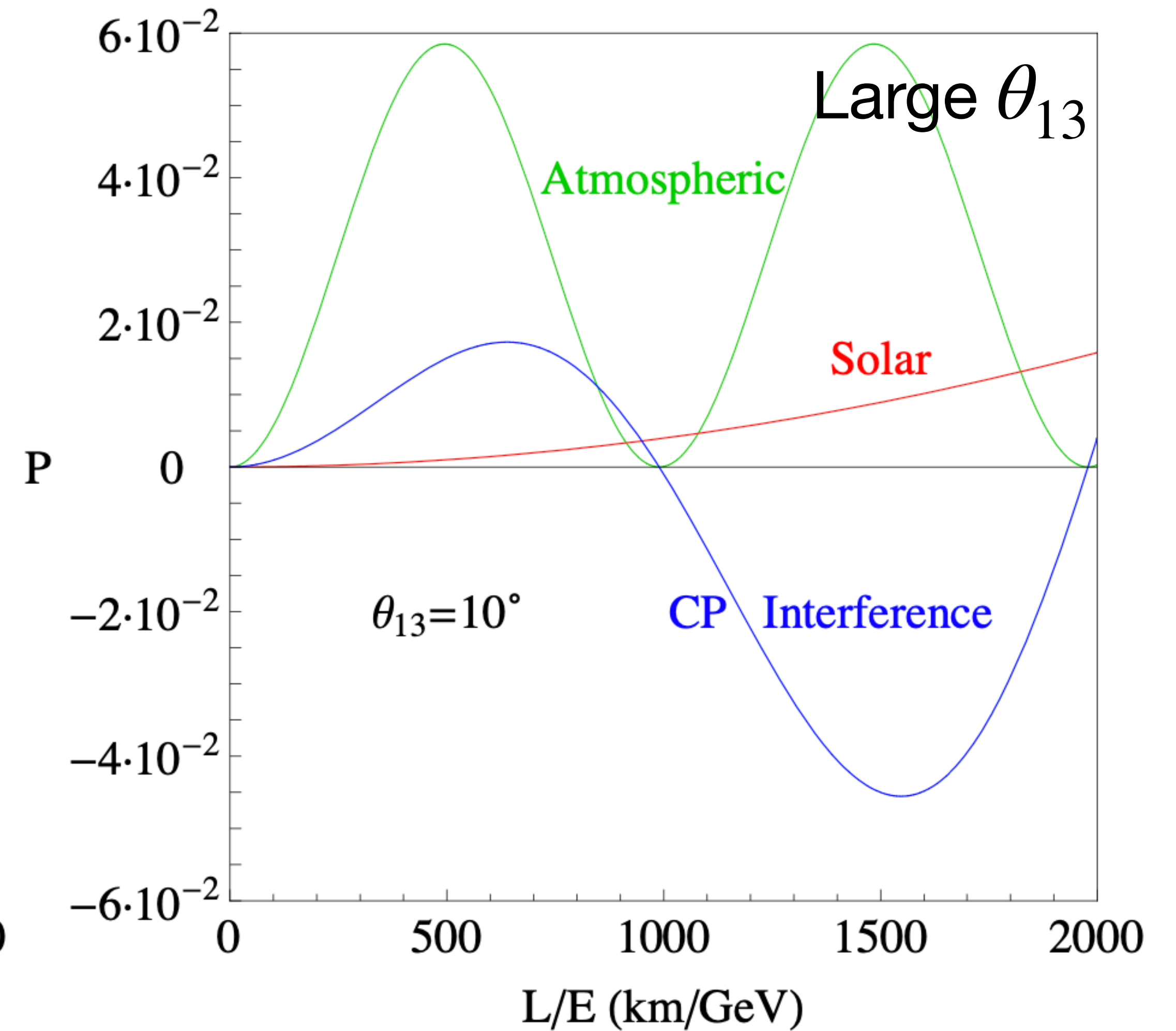
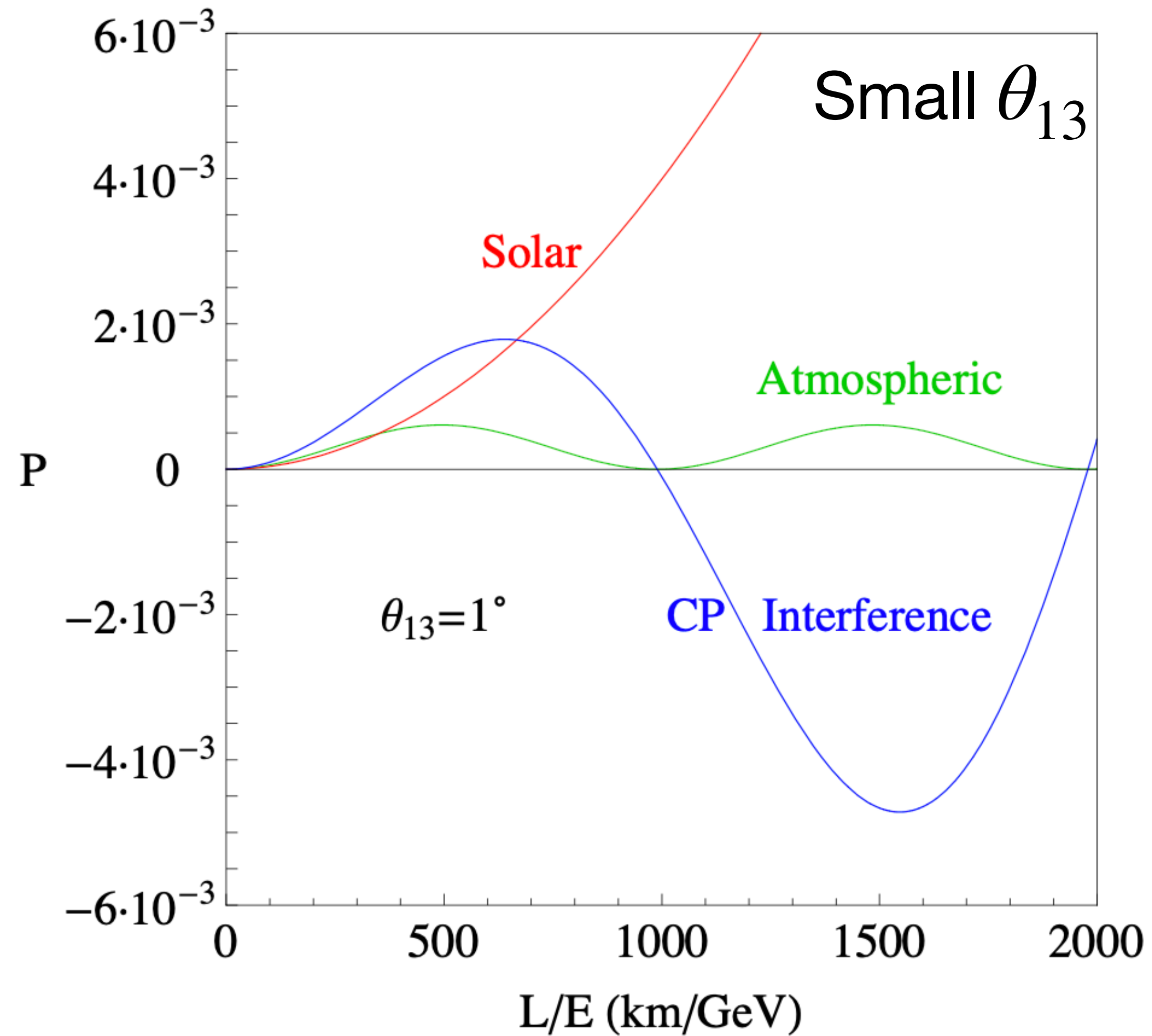
Interference

$$+ \tilde{J} \frac{\Delta_{21}}{A} \frac{\Delta_{31}}{\tilde{B}_{\mp}} \sin \left(\frac{AL}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\tilde{B}_{\mp} L}{2} \right) \cos \left(\pm \delta + \frac{\Delta_{31} L}{2} \right)$$

$$\tilde{J} = c_{13} \sin 2\theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{23} \quad \Delta_{ij} = \Delta m_{ij}^2 / (2E) \quad A = \sqrt{2} G_F n_e \quad \tilde{B}_{\mp} = |A \mp \Delta_{31}|$$

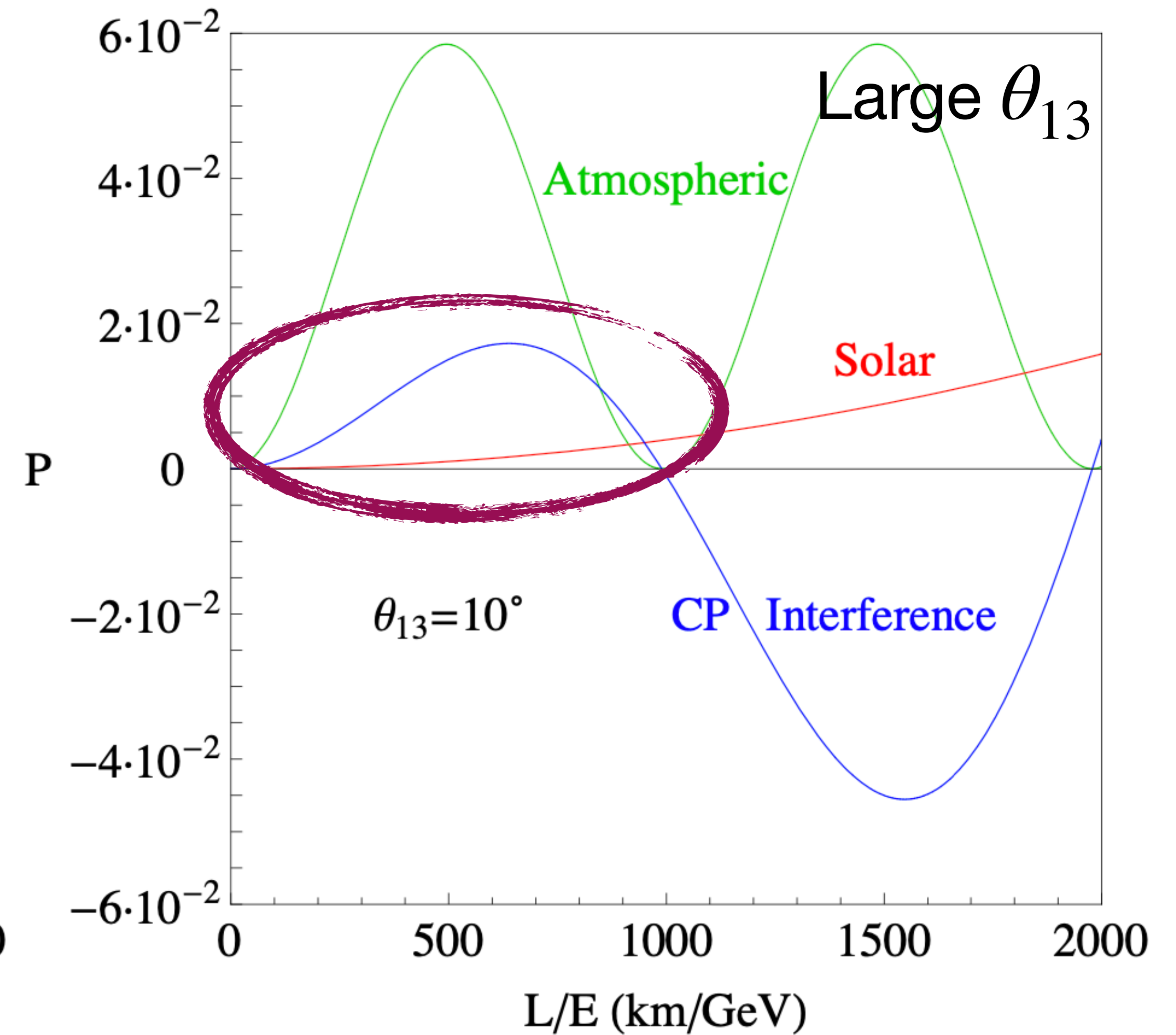
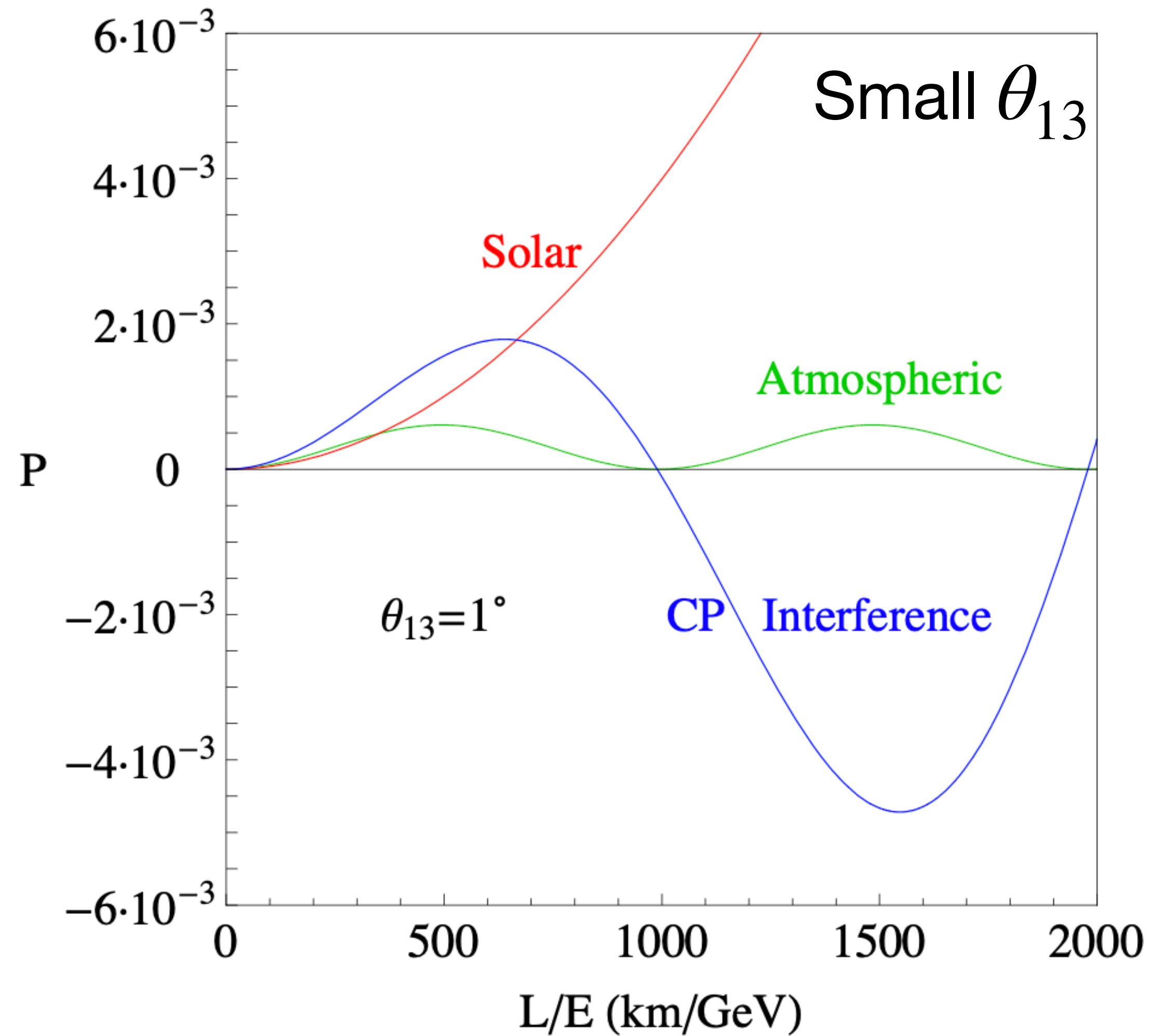
Impact of θ_{13}

P. Coloma & E. Fernandez-Martinez, 1110.4583



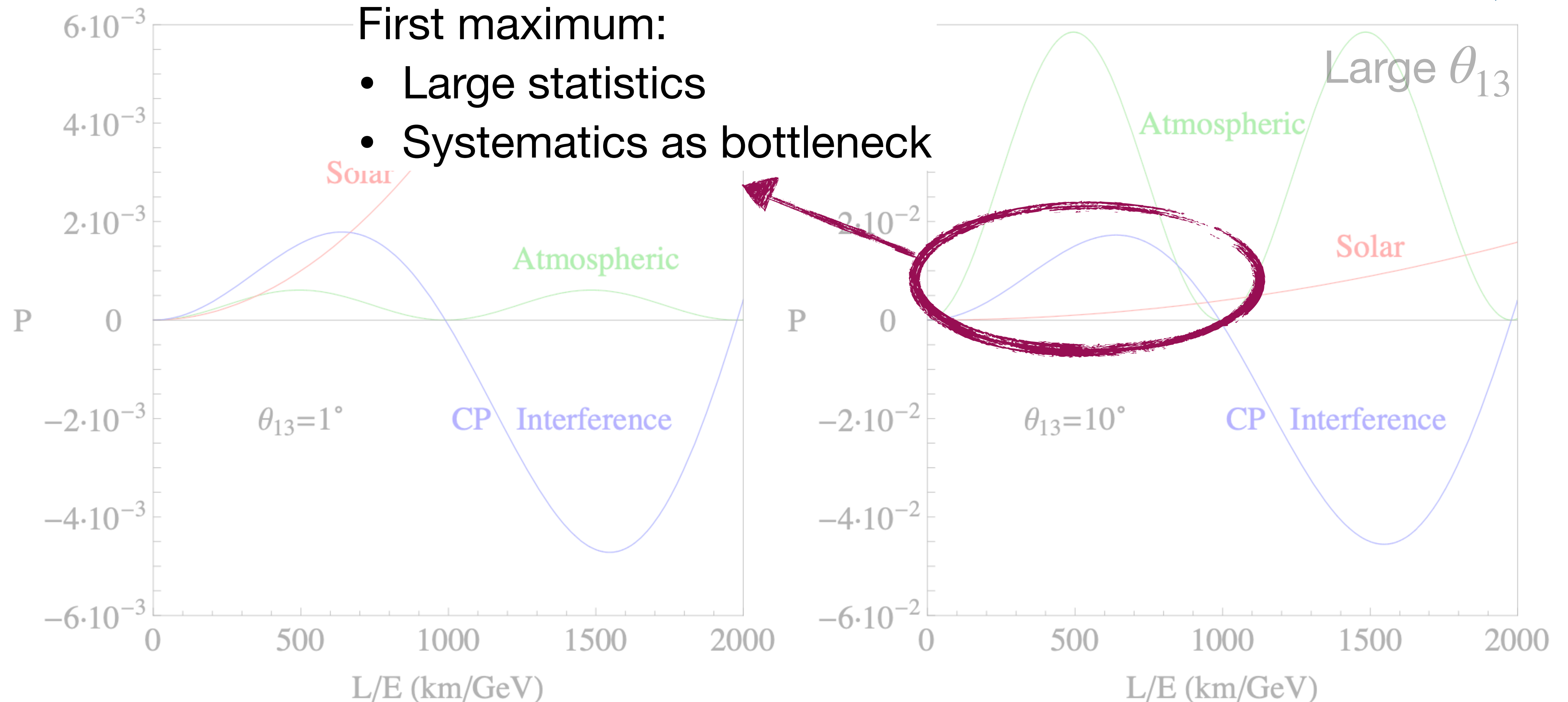
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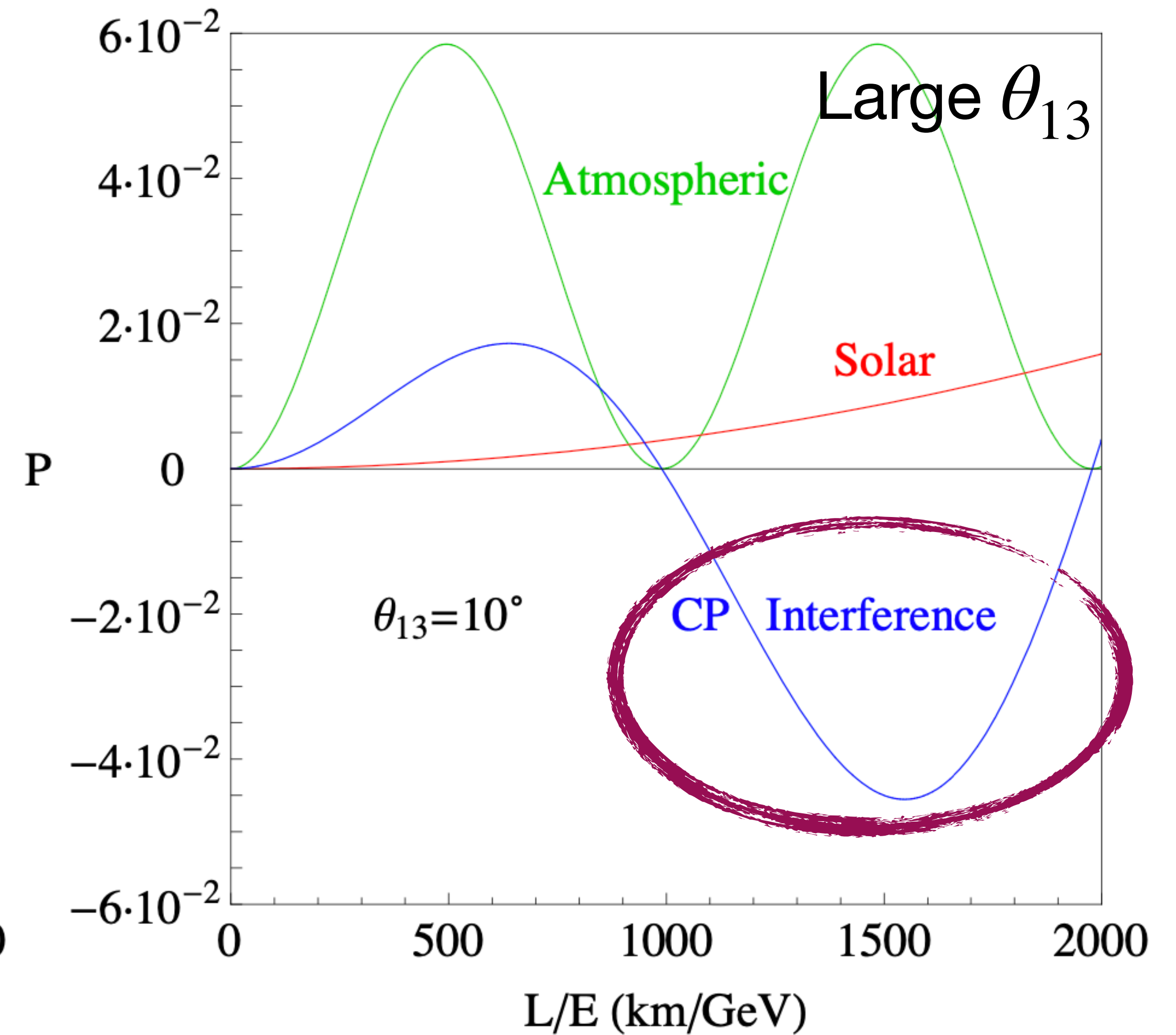
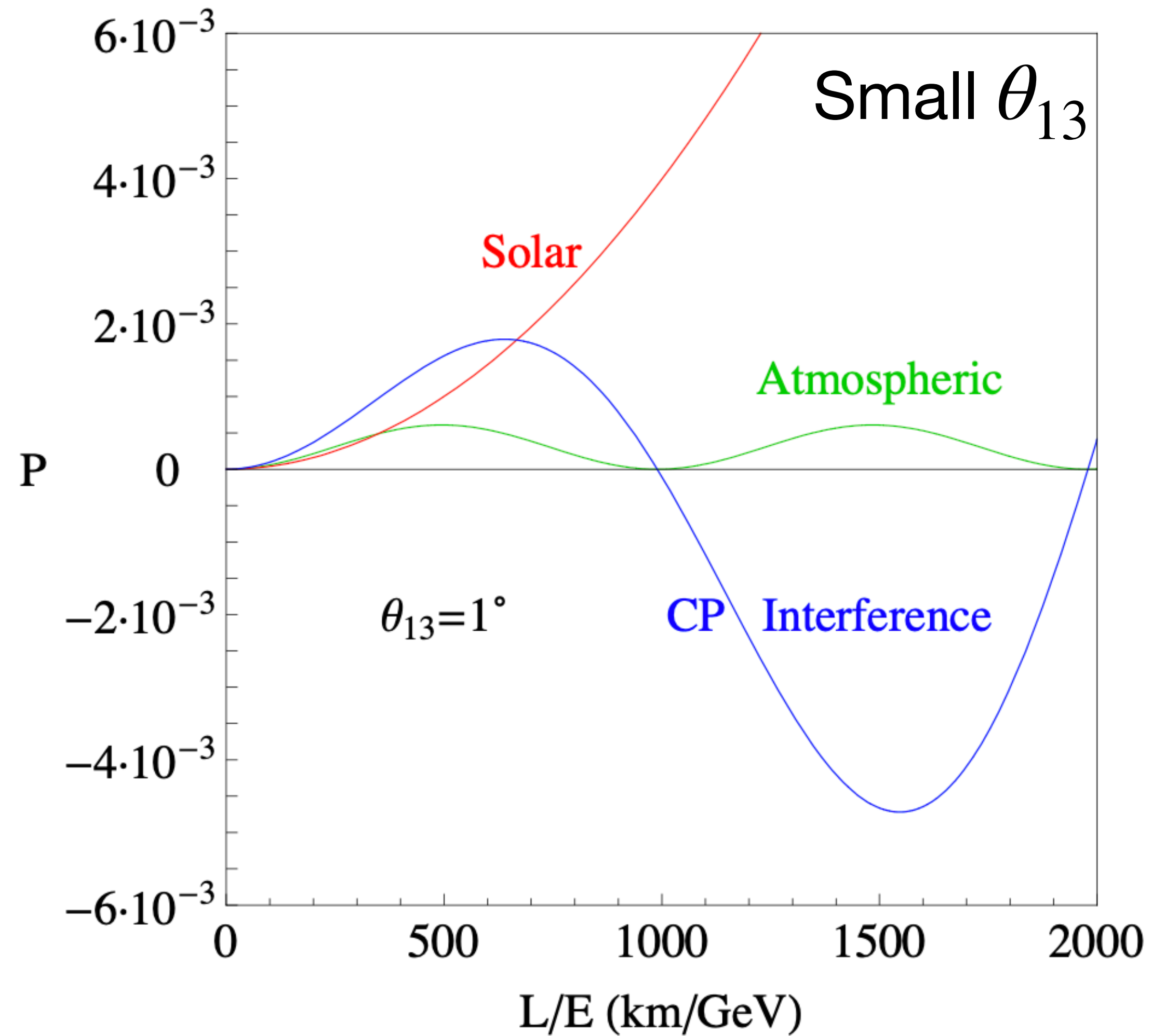
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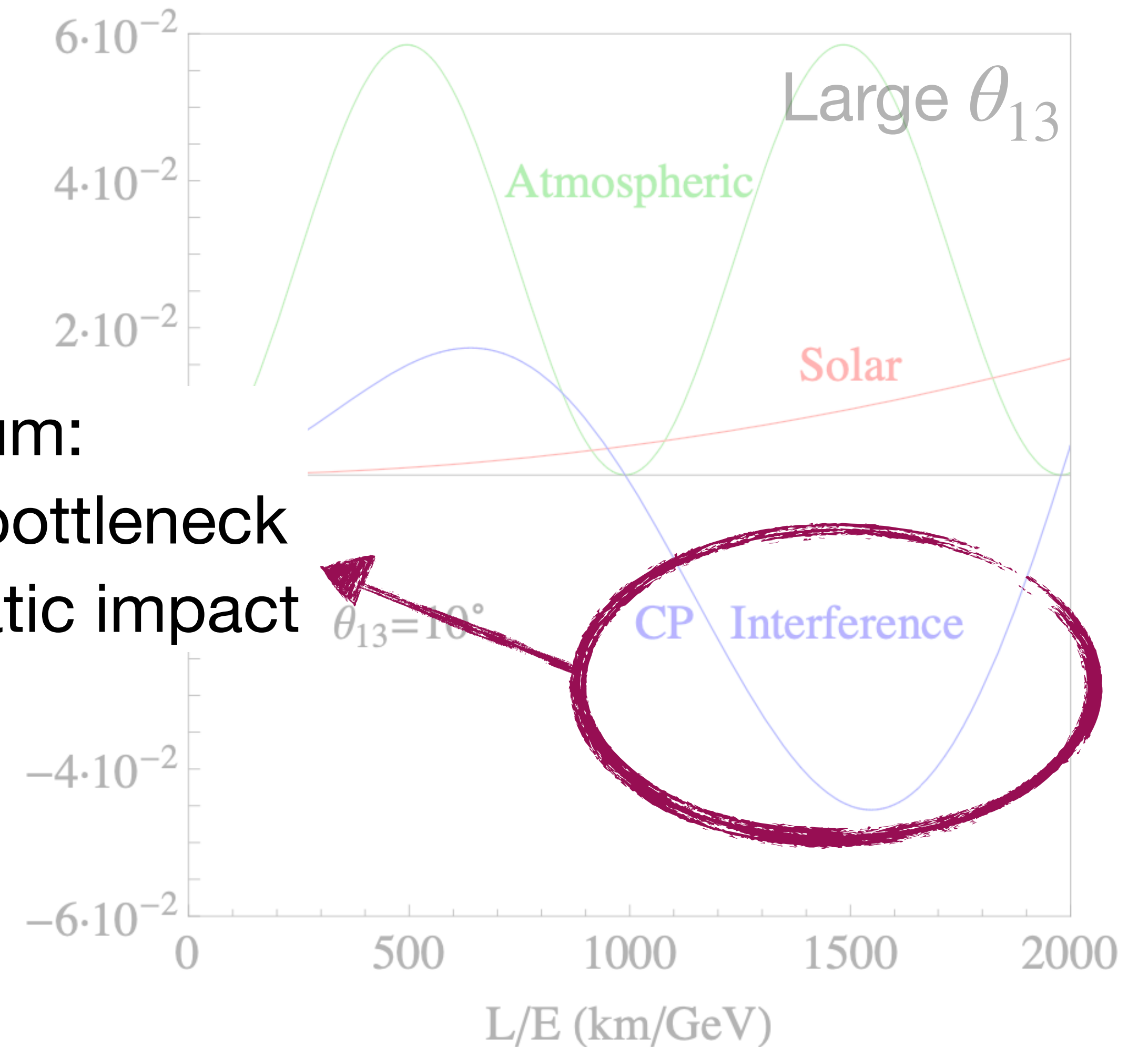
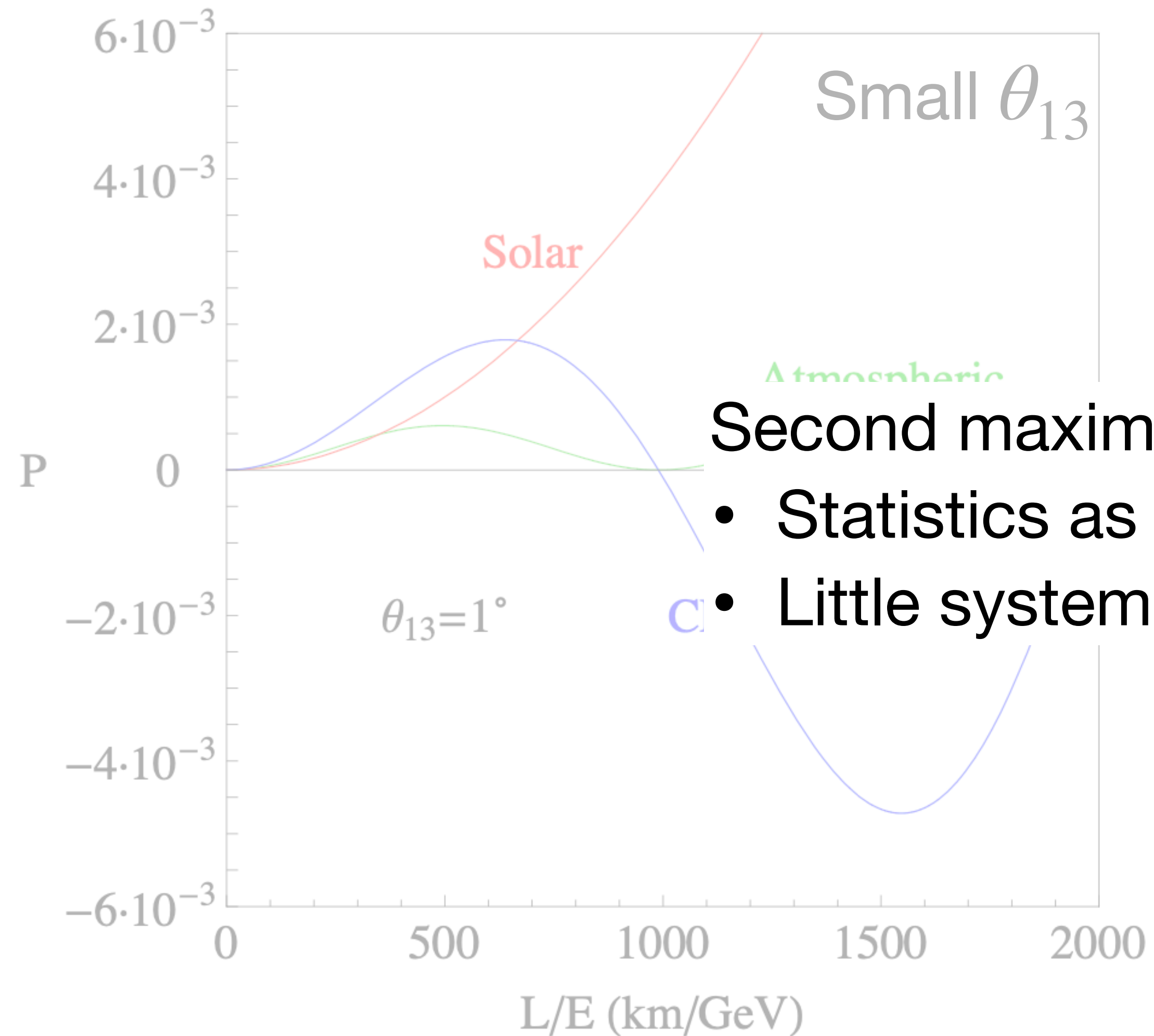
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Second maximum:

- Statistics as bottleneck
- Little systematic impact

ESSnuSB

E. Baussan *et al.* 1309.7022

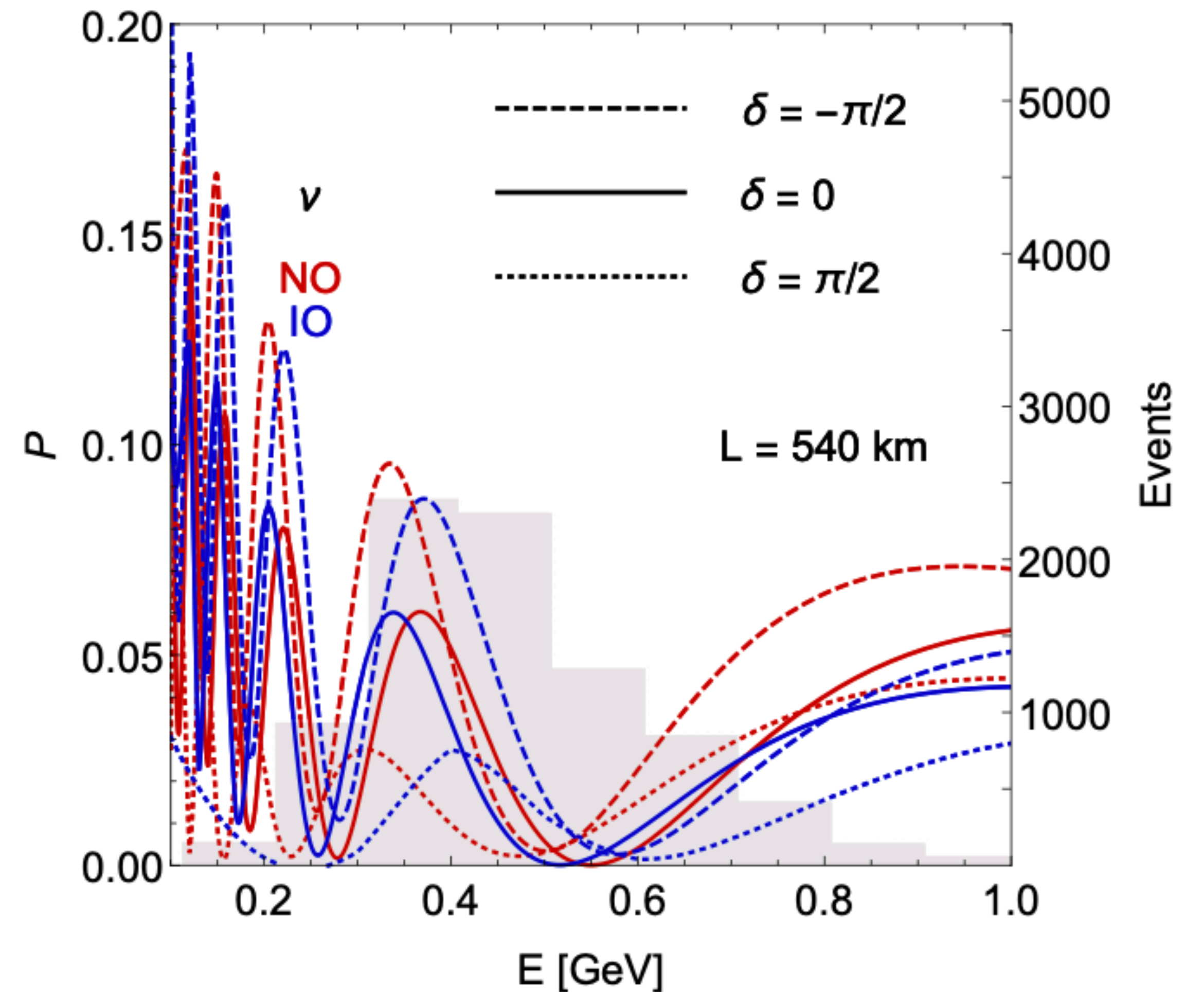
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- 5 MW at 2.5 GeV proton beam
- Memphis-like WC detector:
 - 500 kt fiducial volume
 - Best locations at 540 km and 360 km



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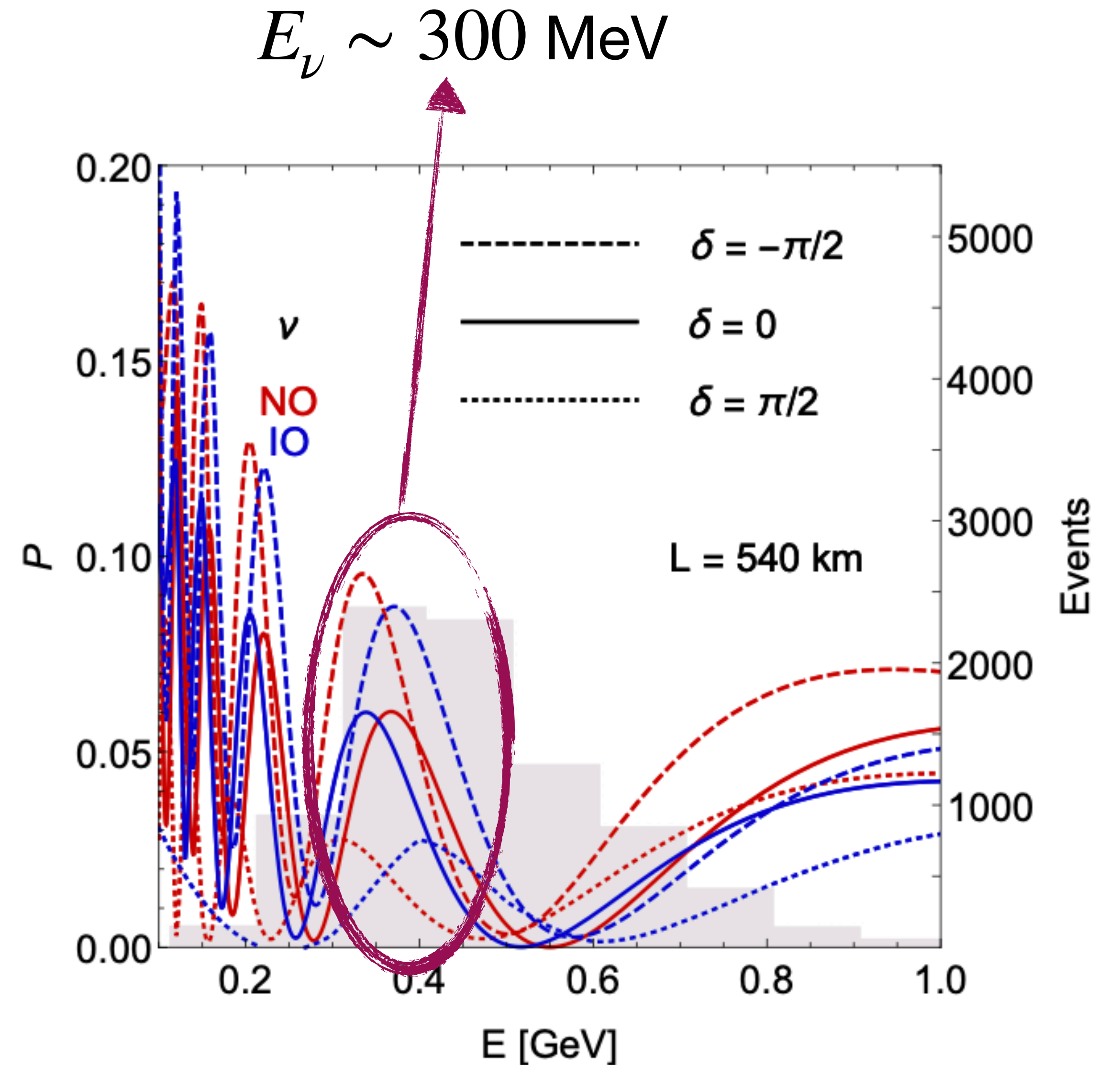


M. Blennow *et al.* 1912.04309

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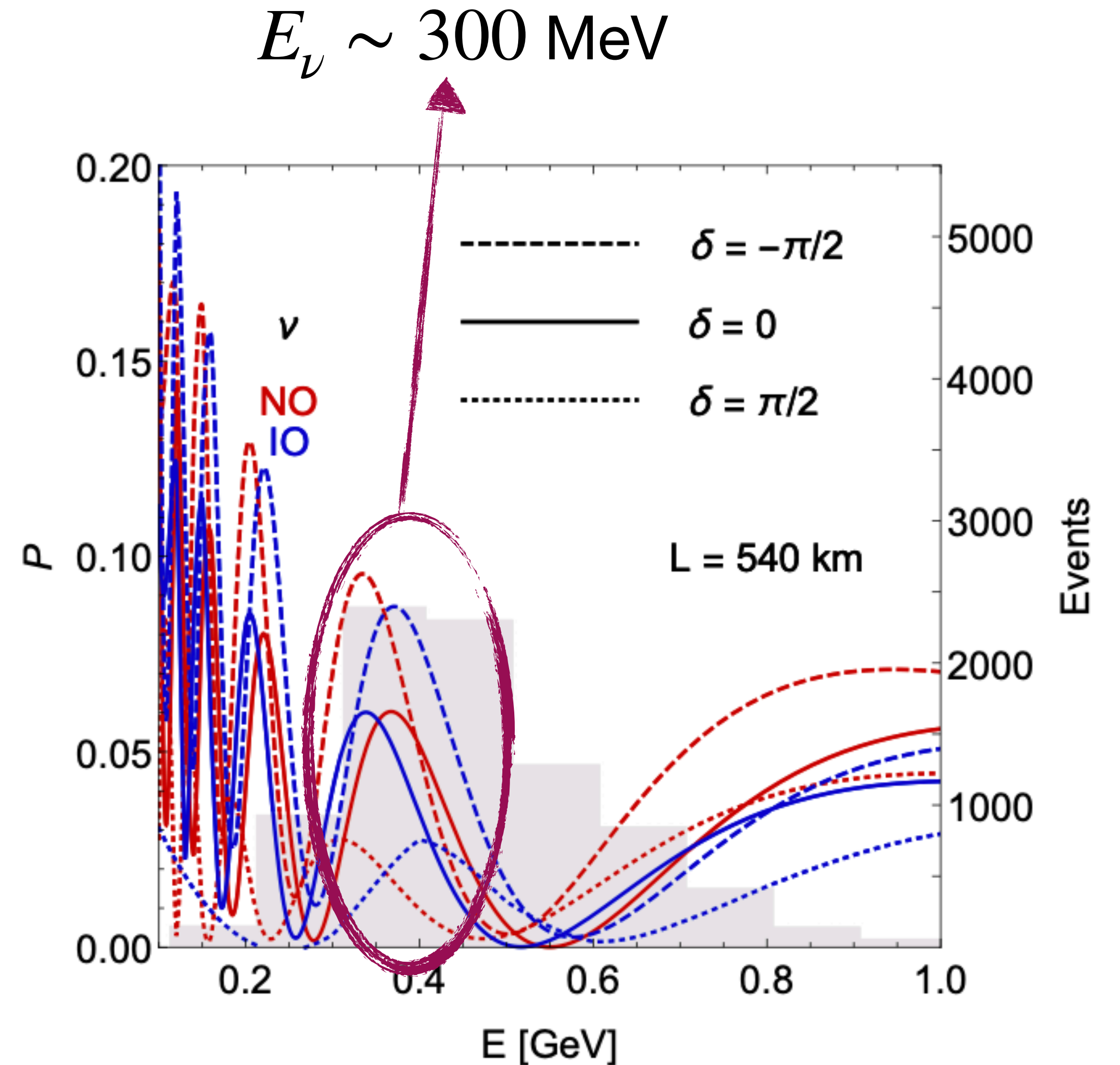


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Matter effects are important for $E_\nu \sim \mathcal{O}(\text{GeV})$
Not very sensitive to $\text{sign}(\Delta m_{31}^2)$



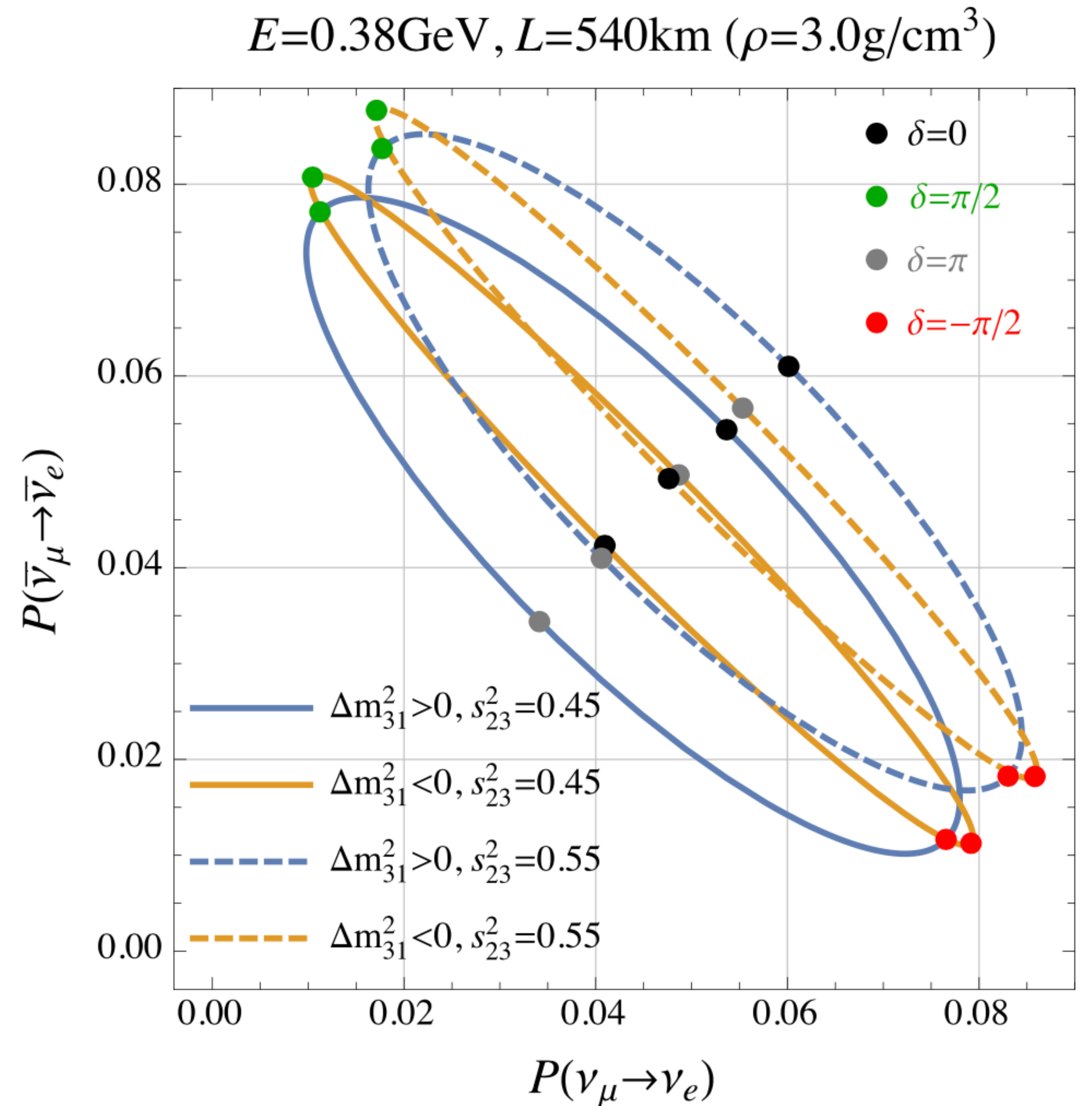
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Poor determination of the ordering and the octant of θ_{23}

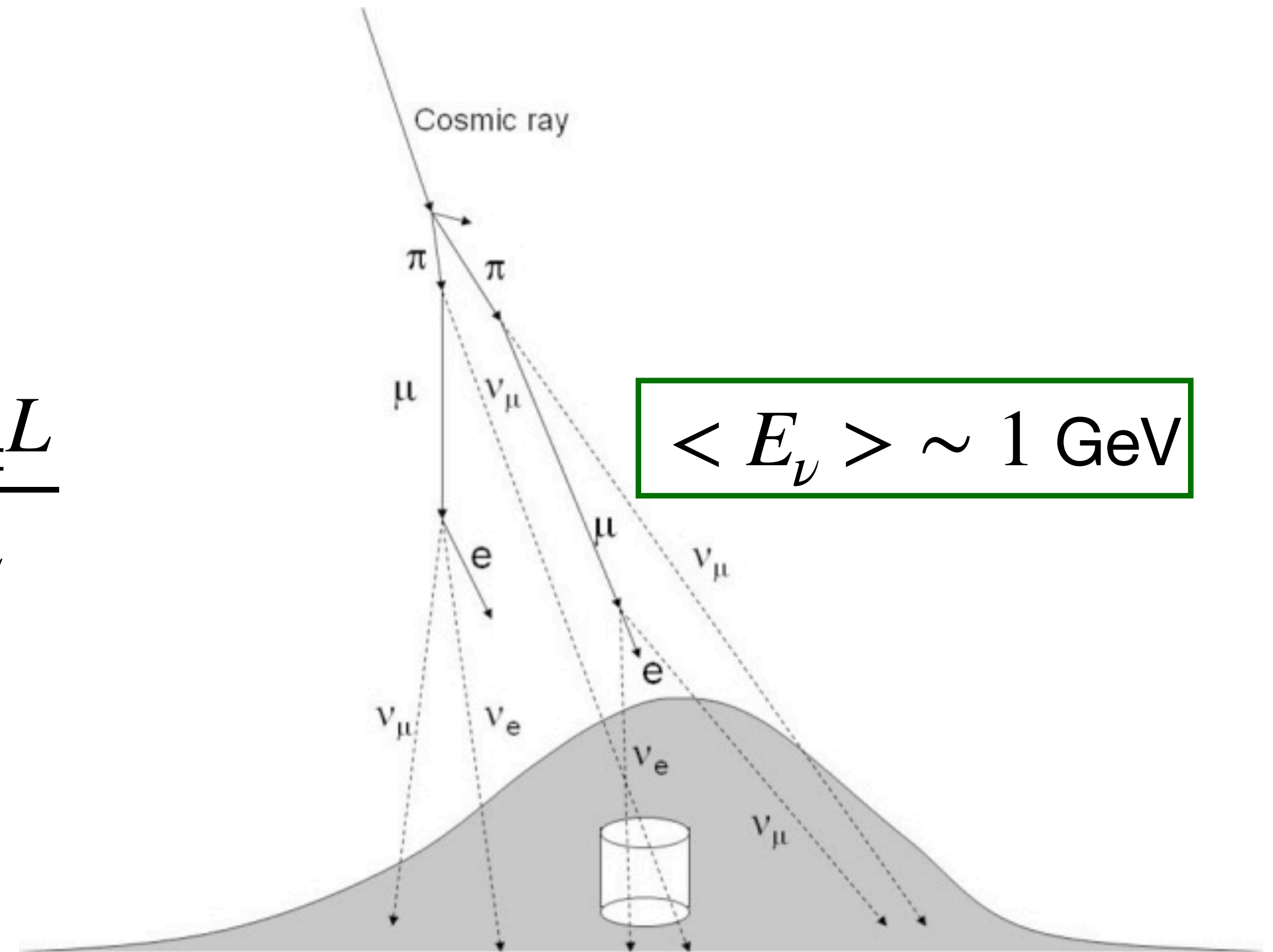


M. Blennow *et al.* 1912.04309

Atmospheric neutrinos at ESSnuSB

500 kt Water-Cerenkov detector

$$P_{\mu \rightarrow e} = s_{23}^2 \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \left(\frac{\Delta_{31}}{\tilde{B}_{\mp}} \right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{\tilde{B}_{\pm} L}{2}$$

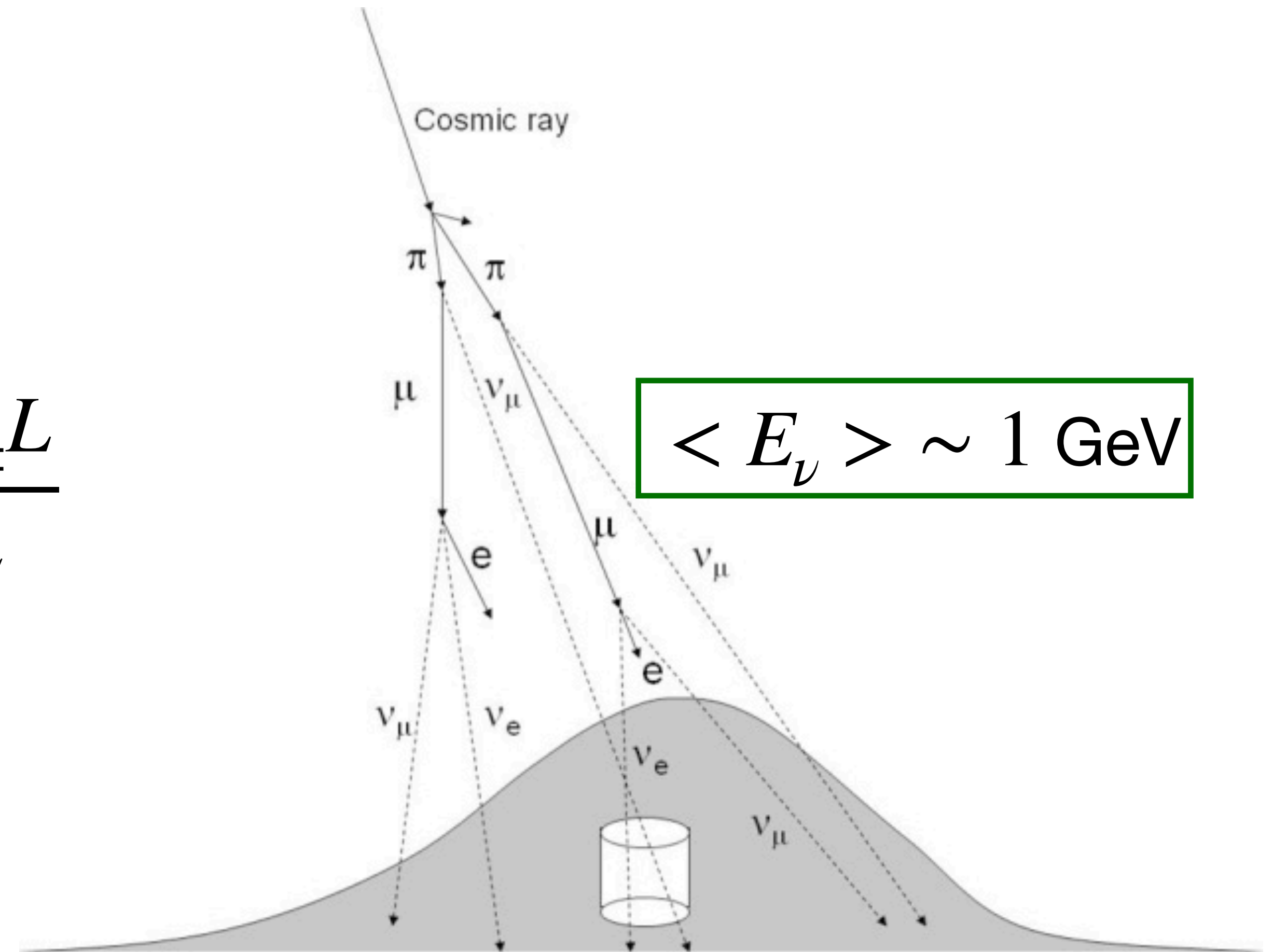


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Sensitivity to octant



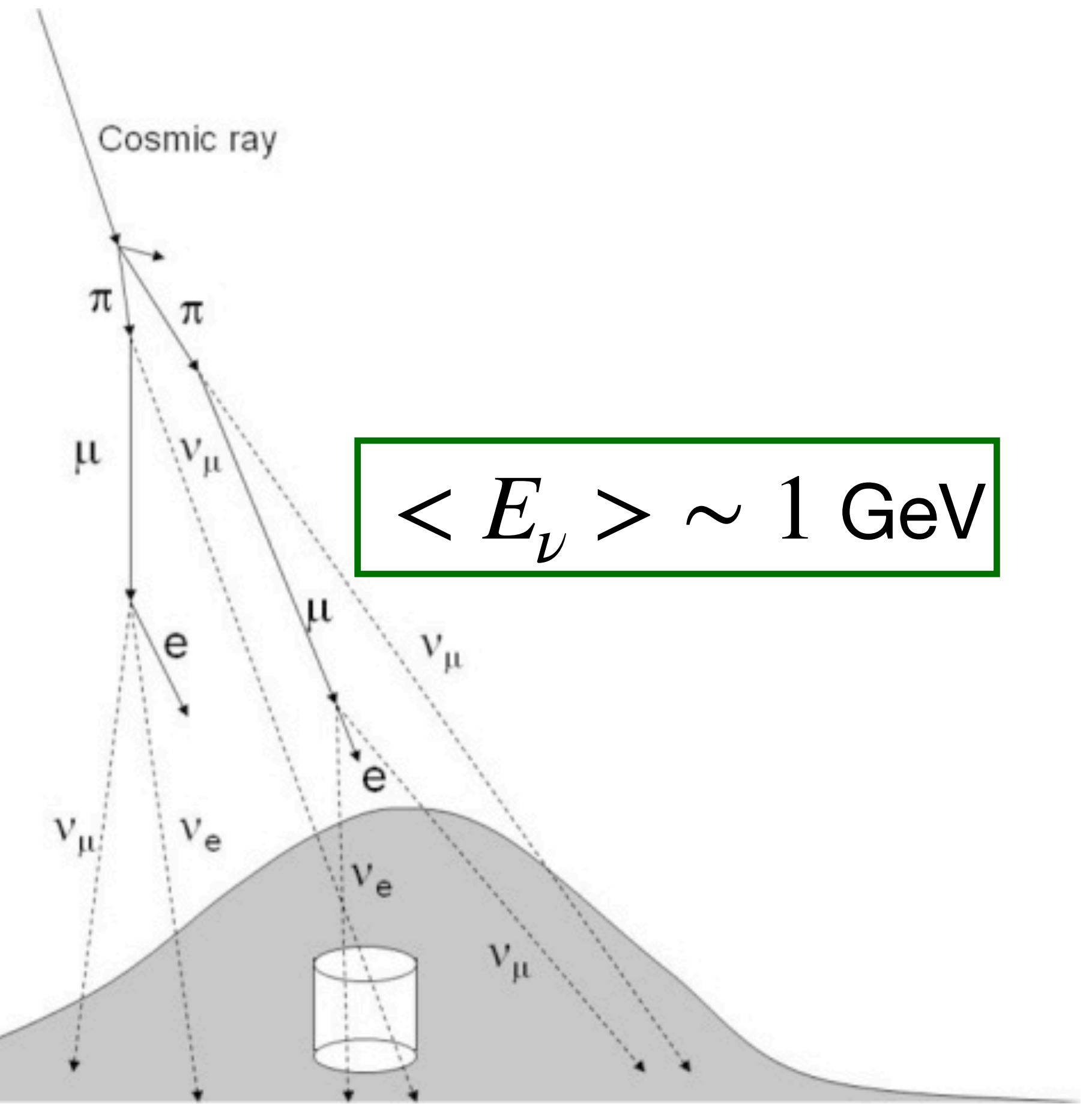
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Sensitivity to octant

Sensitivity to mass ordering

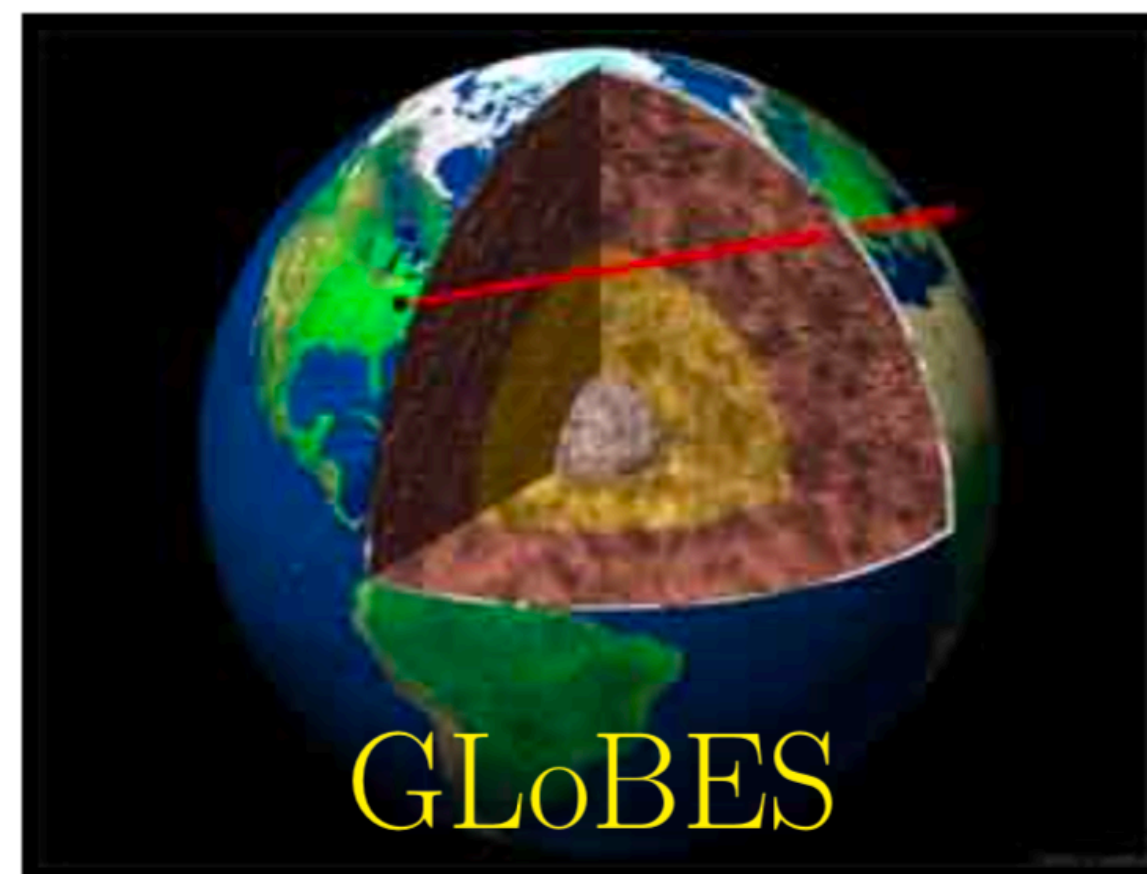


Simulation details

P. Huber *et al.* hep-ph/0701187

Implemented in GLoBES

- Explicitly simulate the ND
- 2.5 GeV proton beam
- 1 Mt WC far detector
- QE cross sections
- $t_\nu = t_{\bar{\nu}} = 5$ years

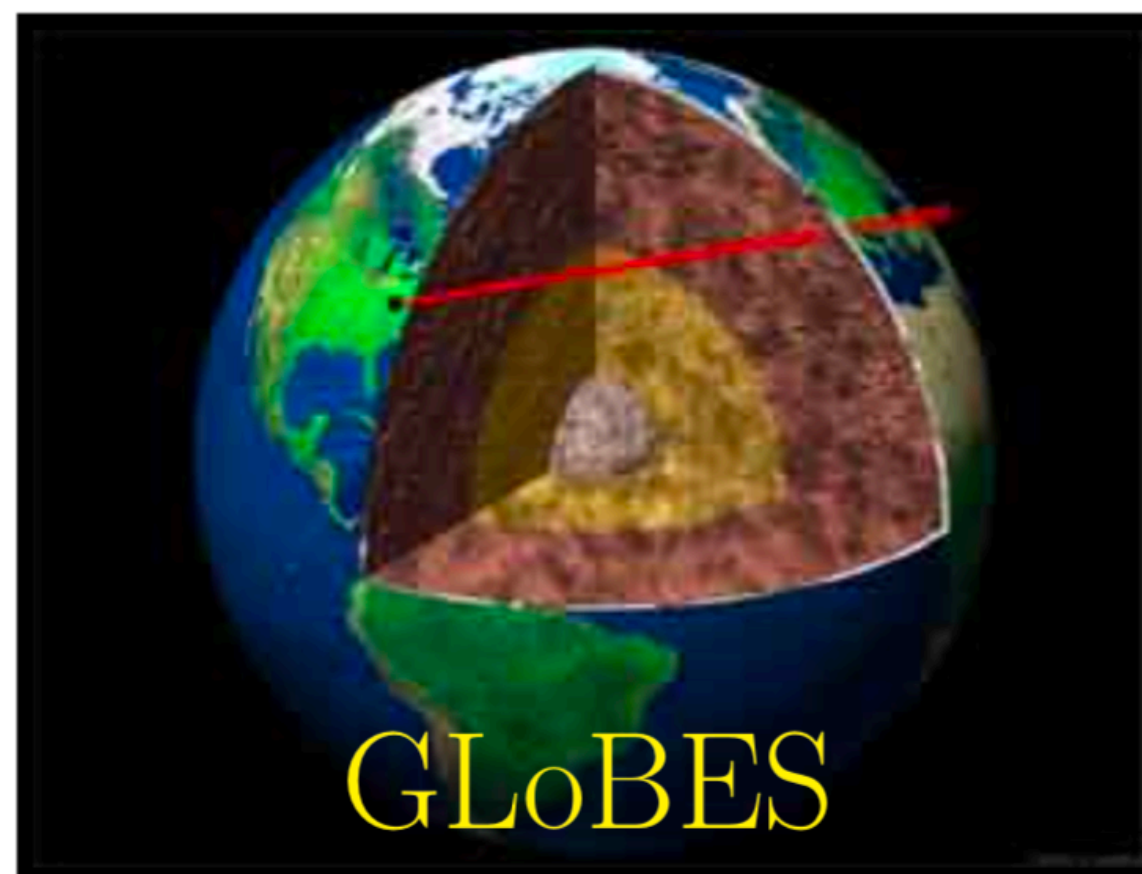


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Systematic uncertainties

Systematics	Opt.	Cons.
Fiducial volume ND	0.2%	0.5%
Fiducial volume FD	1%	2.5%
Flux error ν	5%	7.5%
Flux error $\bar{\nu}$	10%	15%
Neutral current background	5%	7.5%
Cross section \times eff. QE	10%	15%
Ratio ν_e/ν_μ QE	3.5%	11%

P. Coloma *et al.* 1209.5973

Simulation details

Atmospheric sample [J. Campagne et al. hep-ph/0603172](#)

(kindly provided by Michele Maltoni)

- Honda flux at Gran Sasso
- Expect larger fluxes at Garpenberg or Zinkgruvan
- NC contamination: Same ratio between NC and unoscillated CC events as SK

[M. Honda et al. hep-ph/0404457](#)

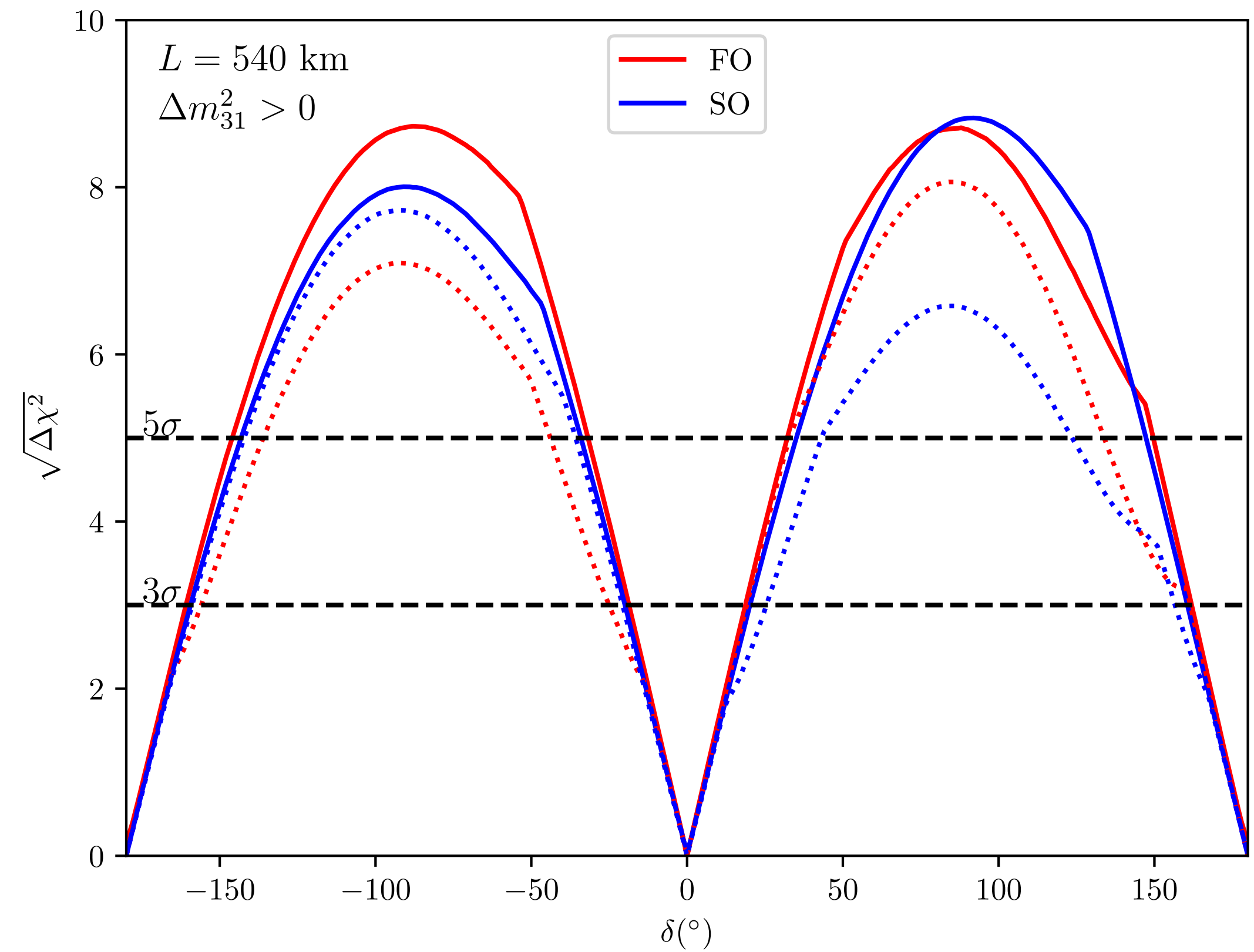
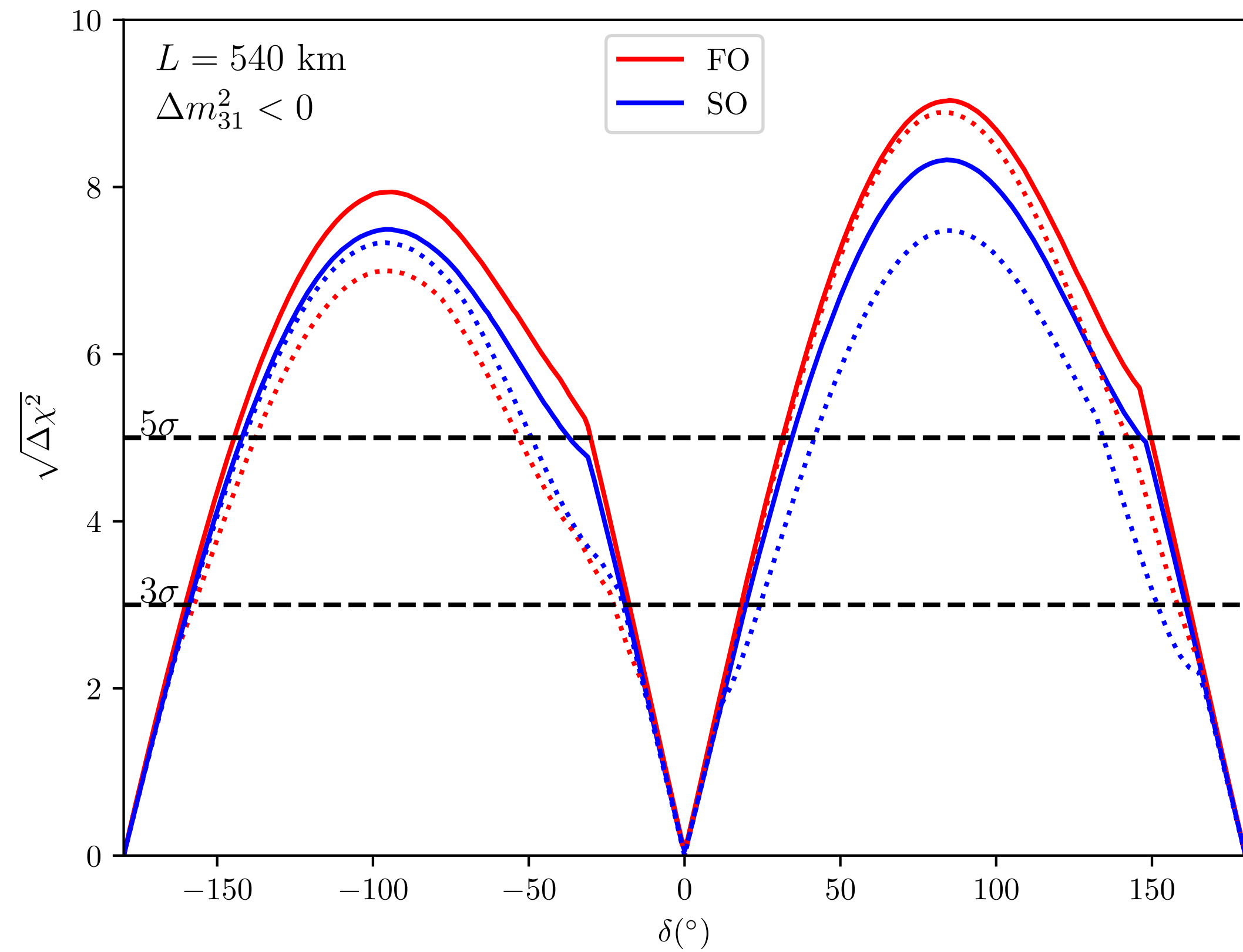
SK Collaboration, [Y. Ashie et al. hep-ex/0501064](#)

Systematic uncertainties

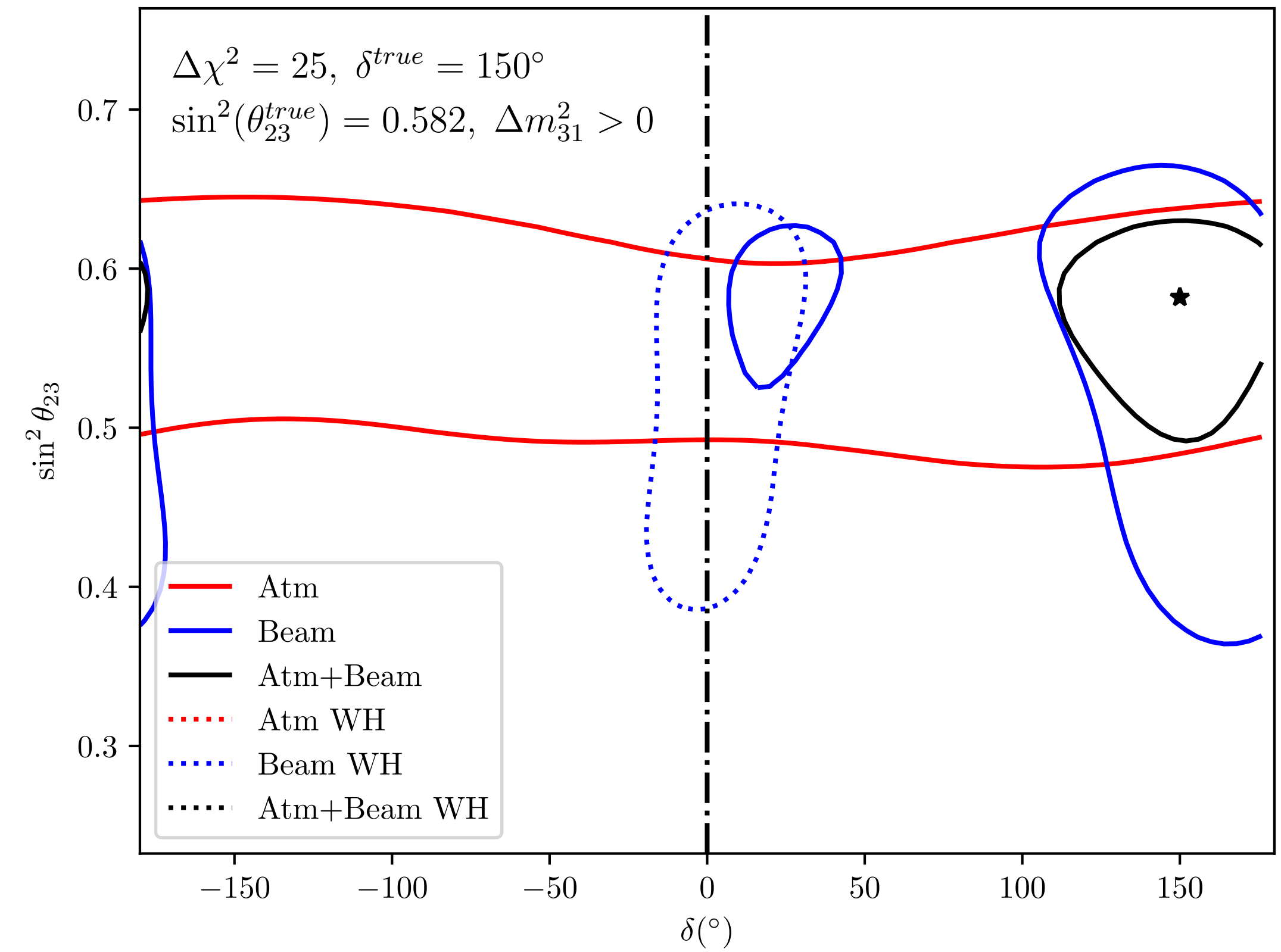
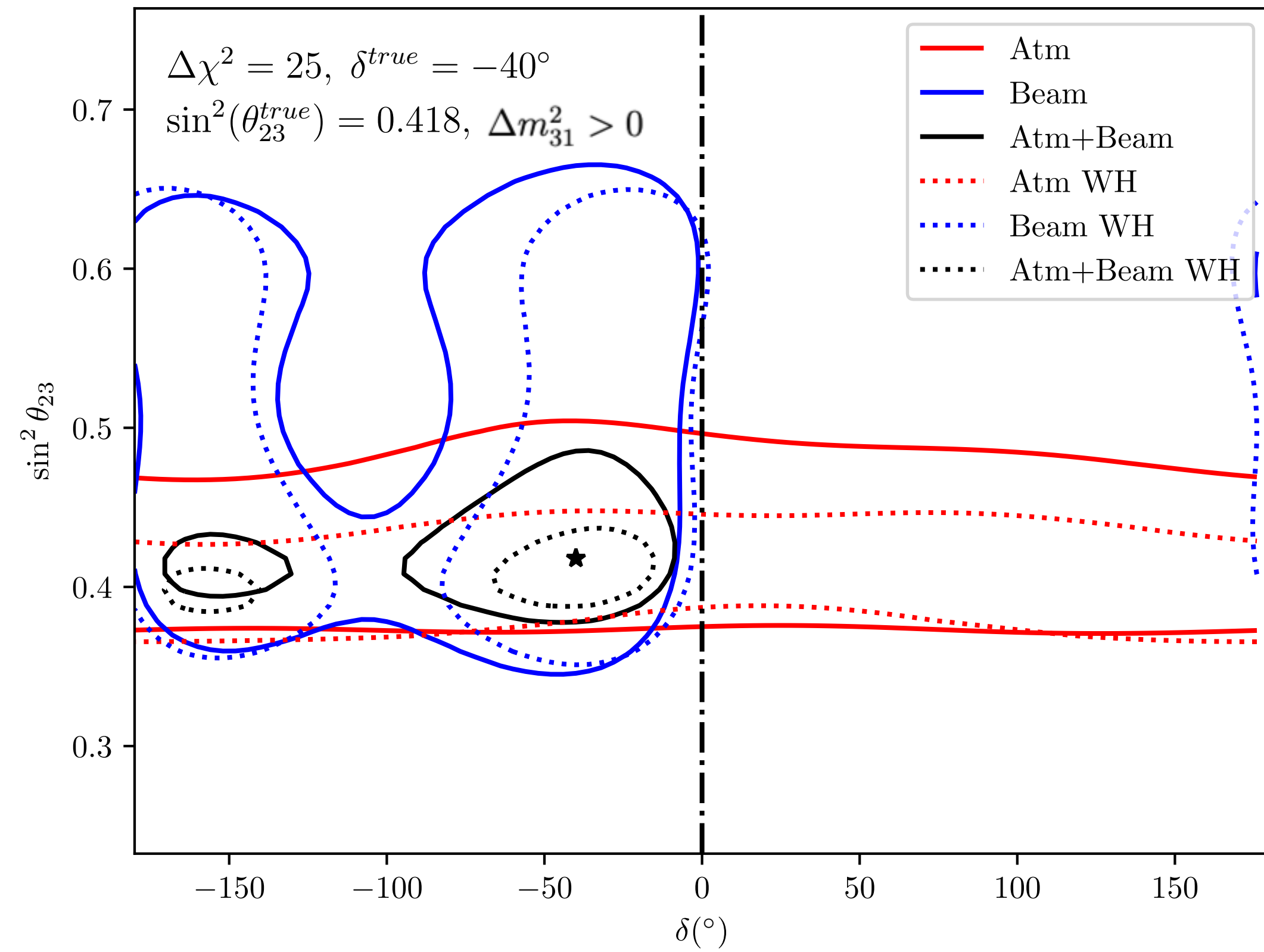
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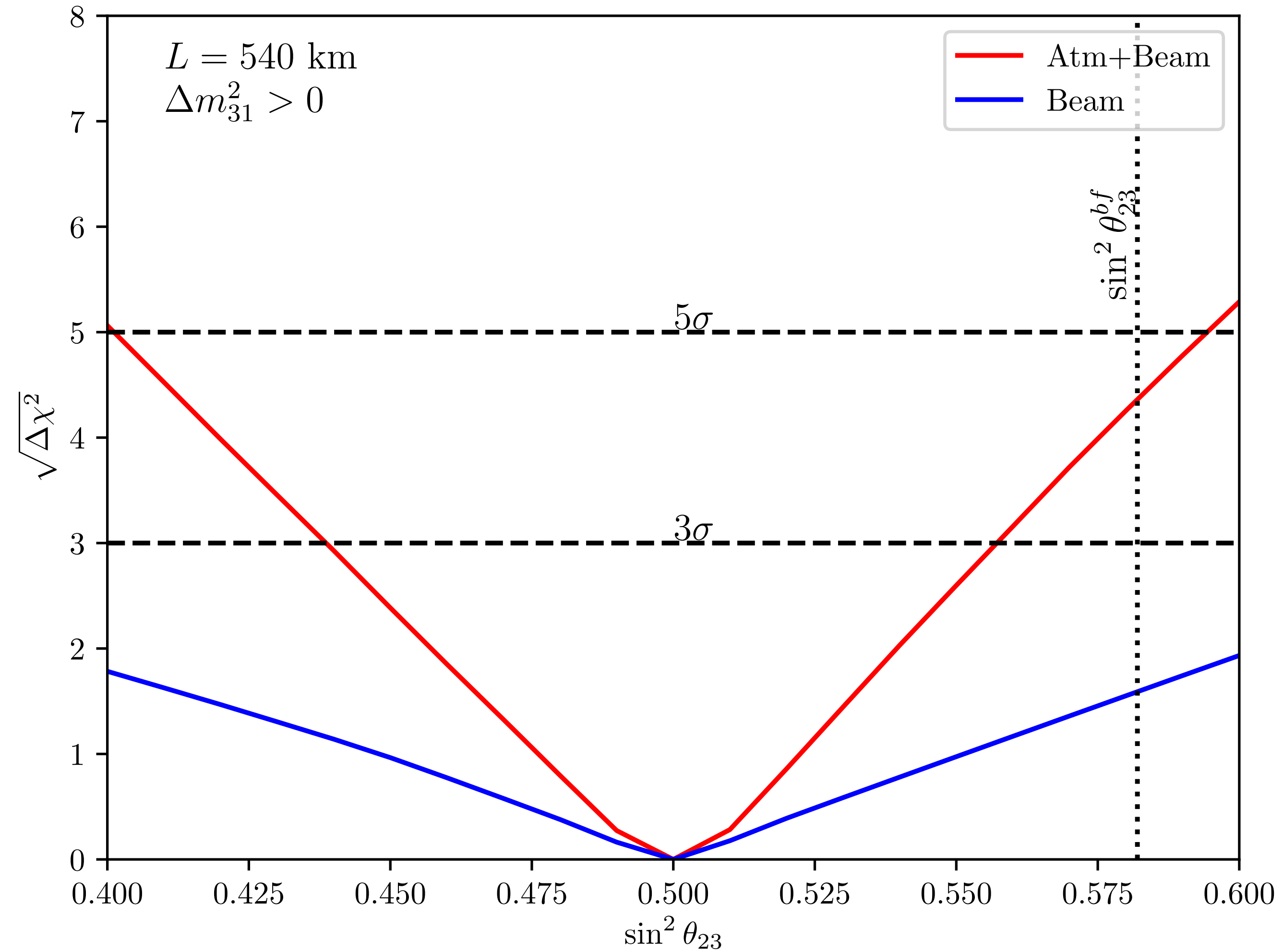
CP violation sensitivity



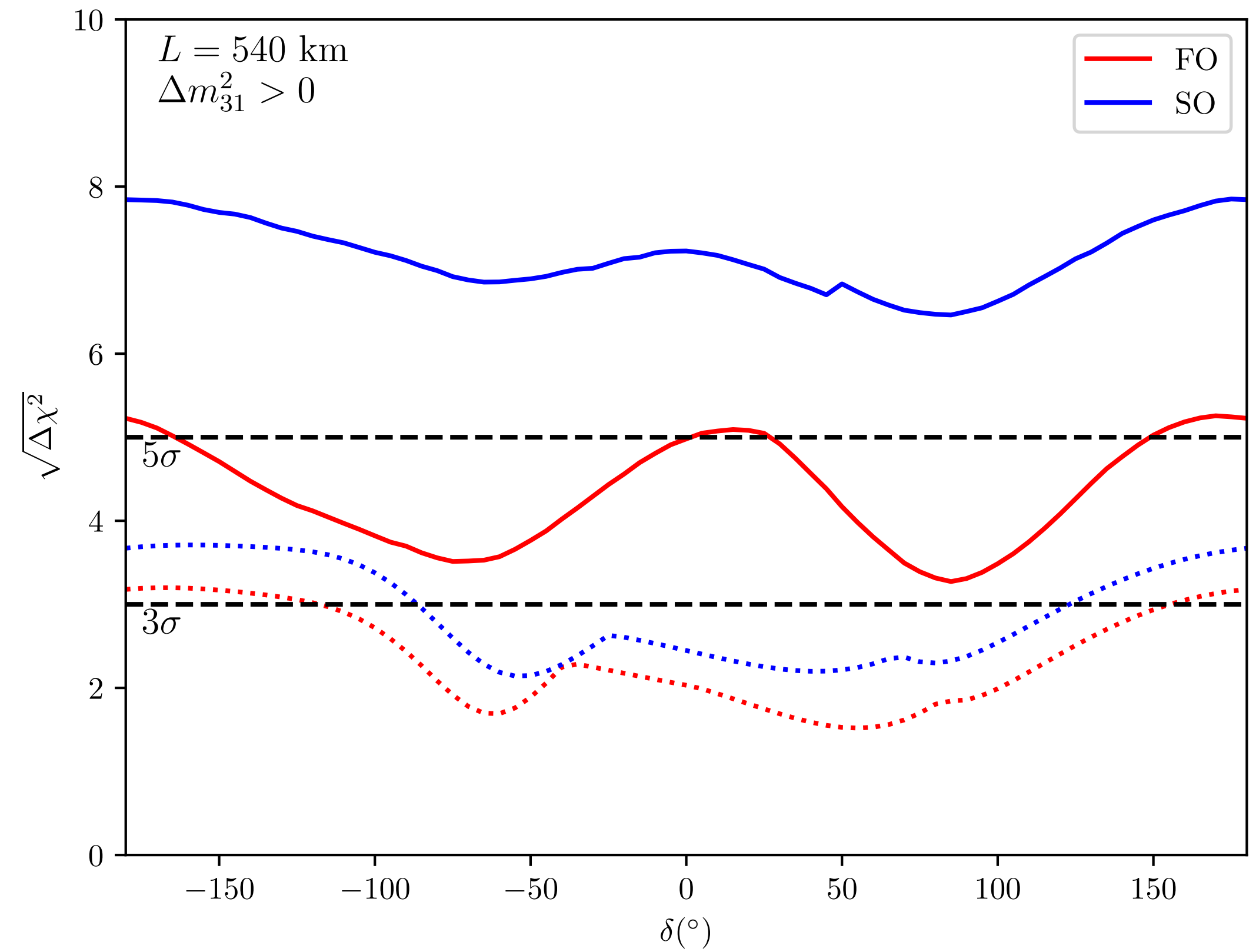
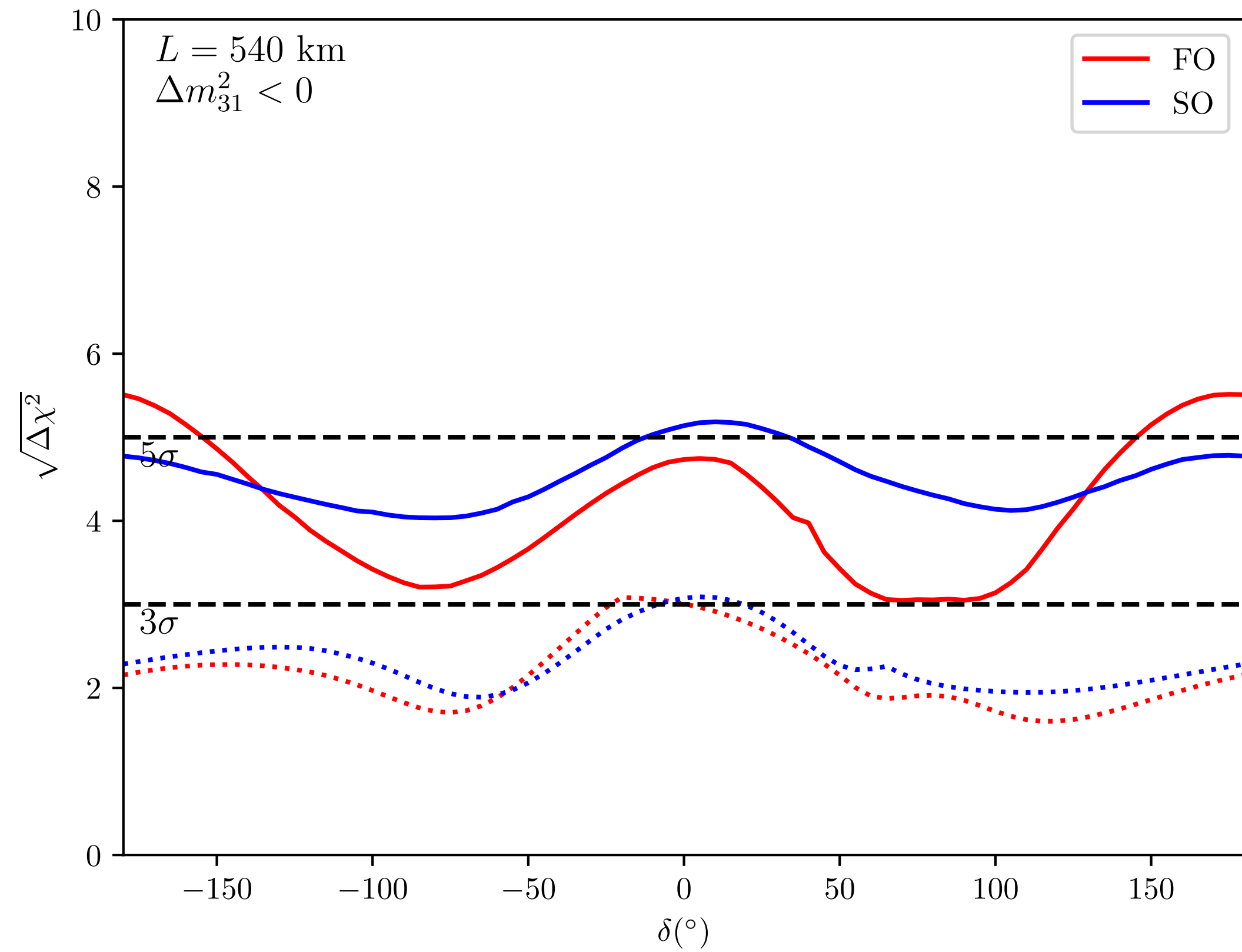
Complementarity between beam and atm



Octant and mass ordering

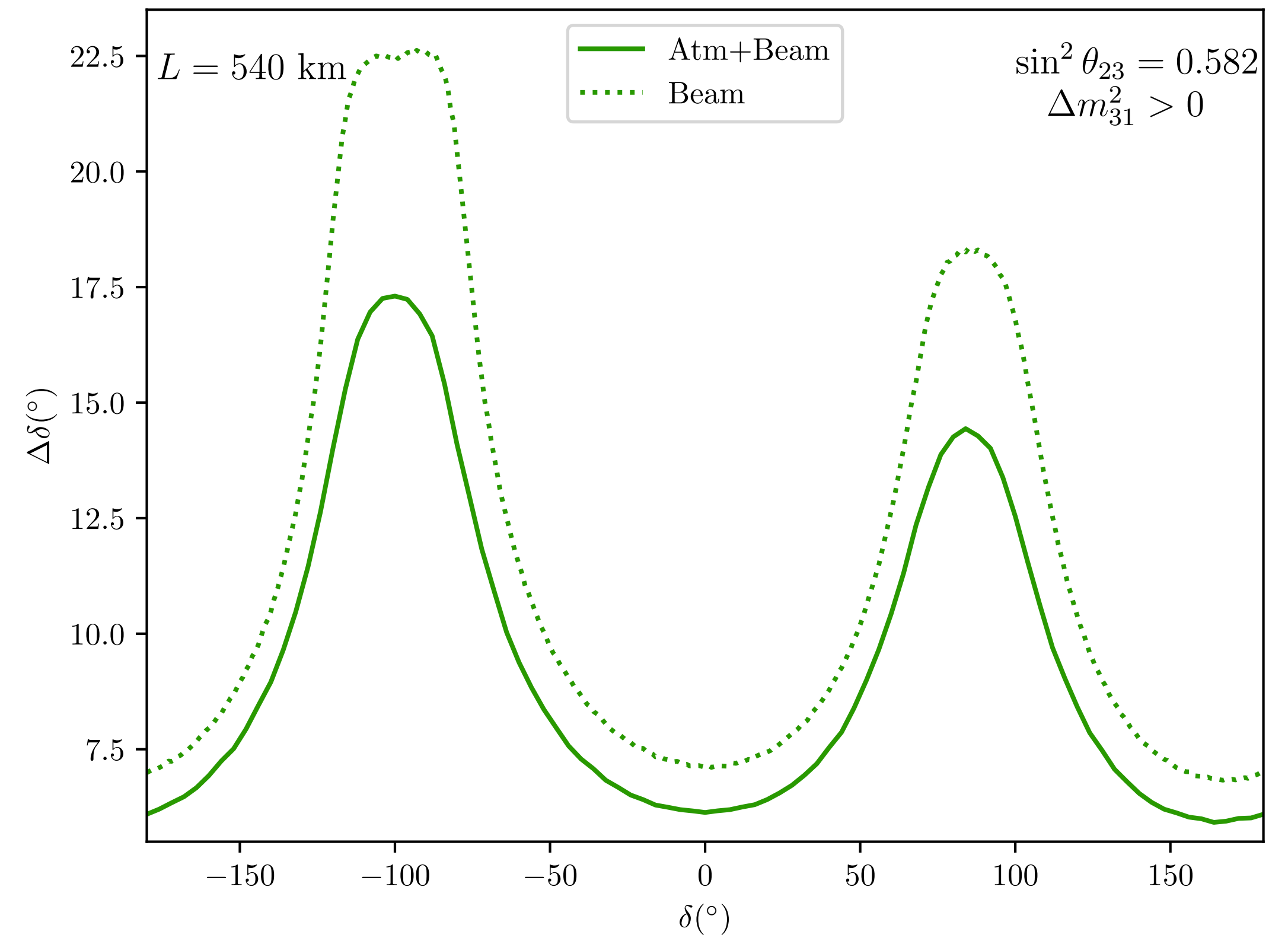
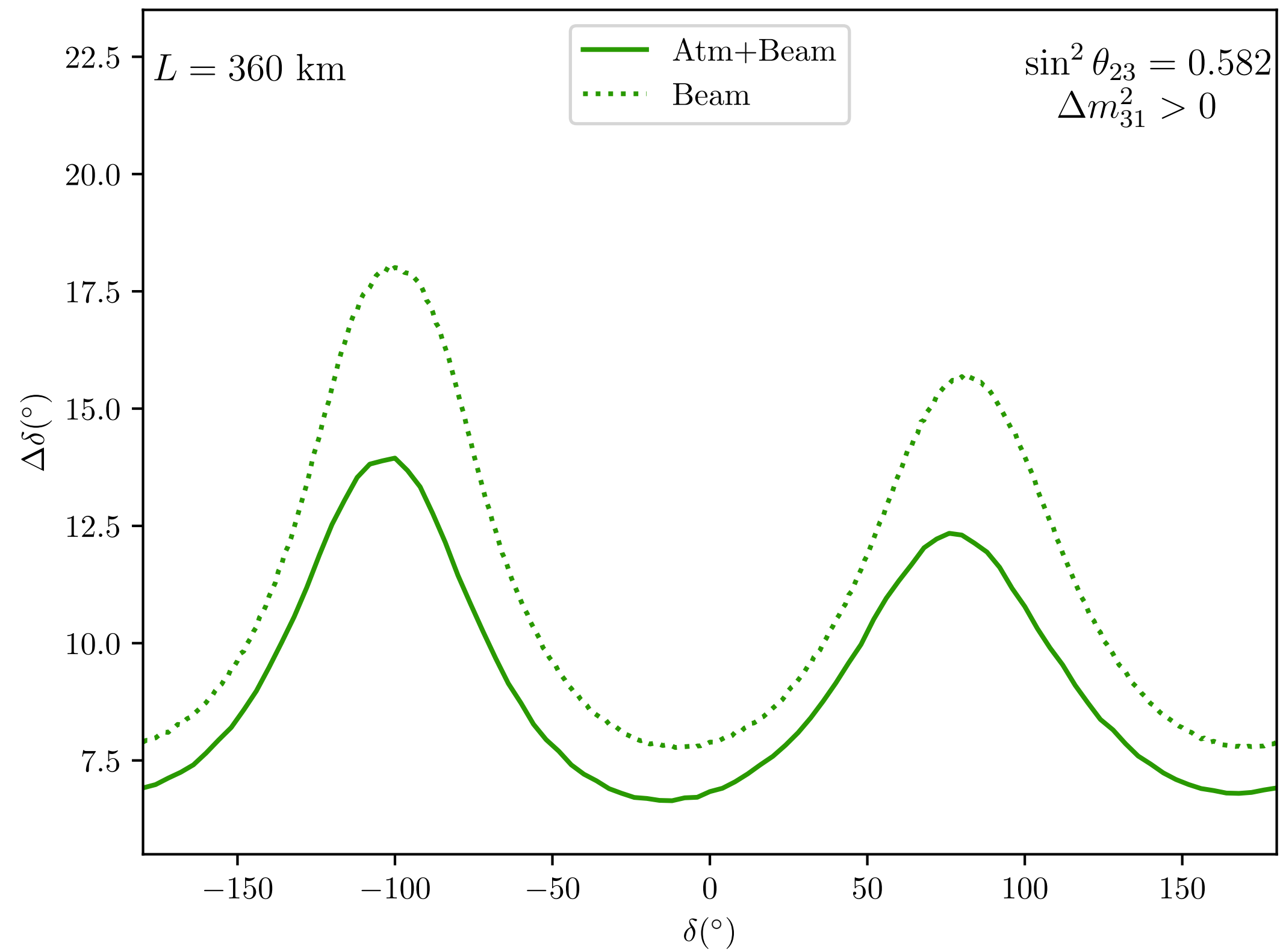


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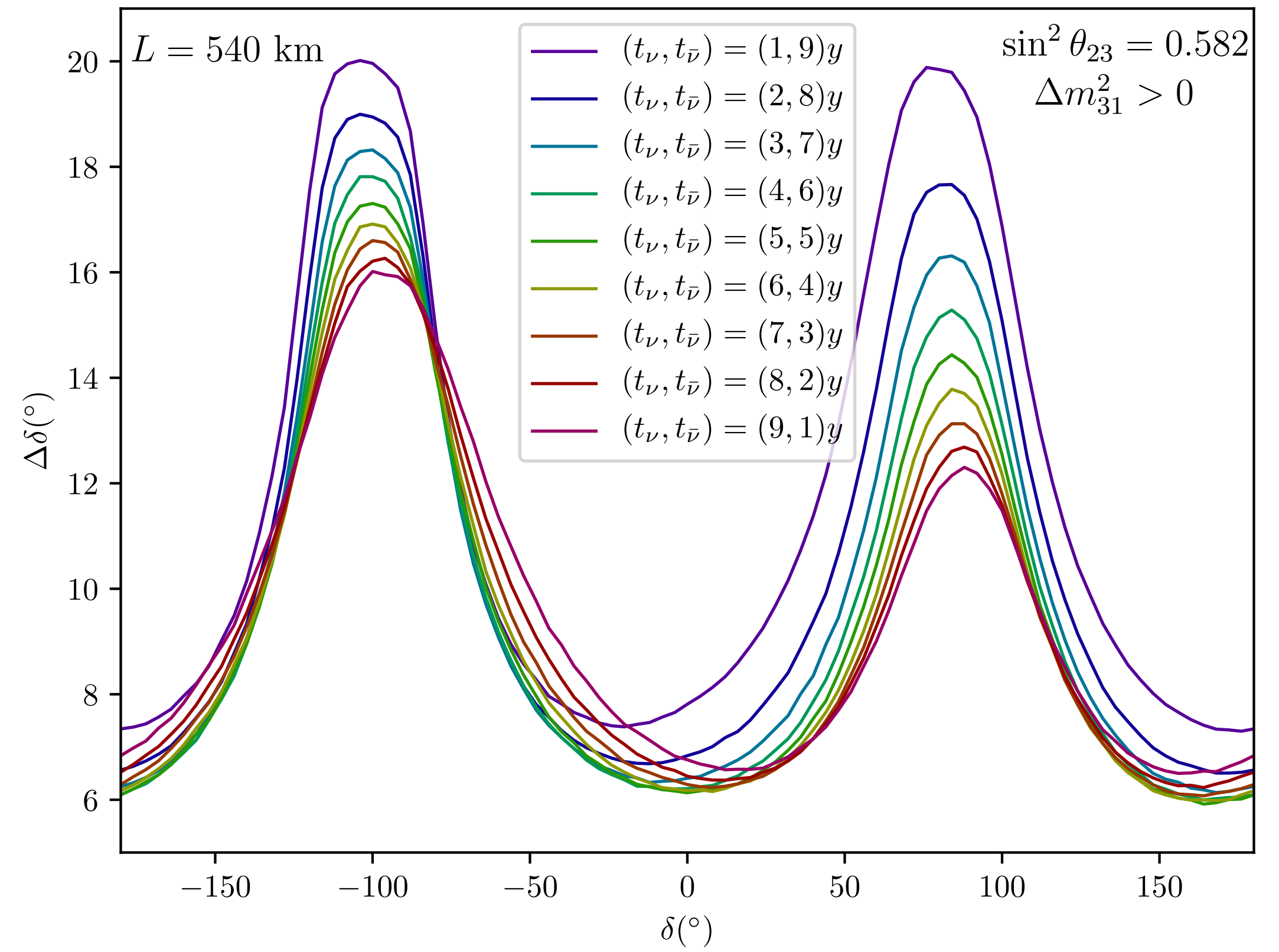
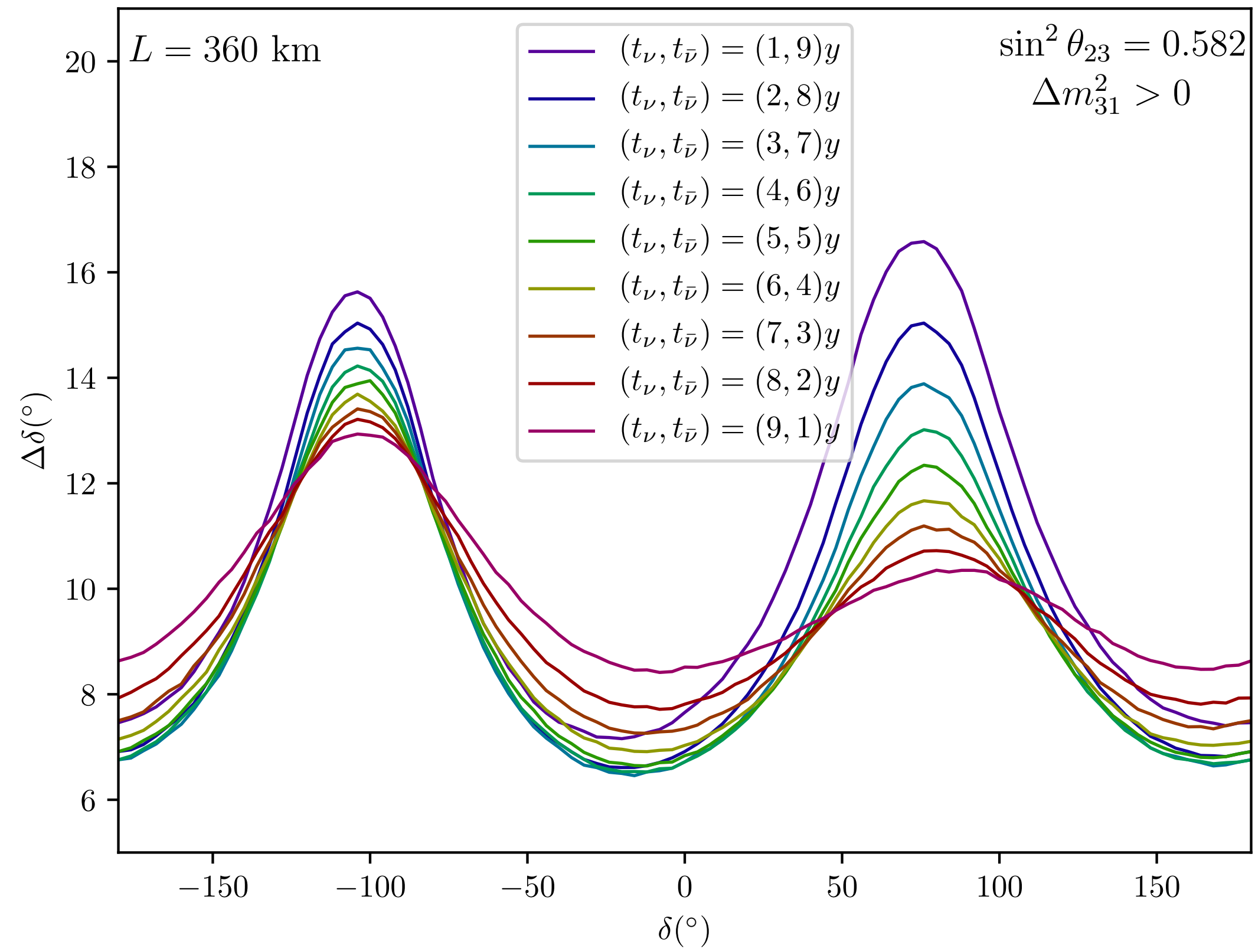


Precision on δ

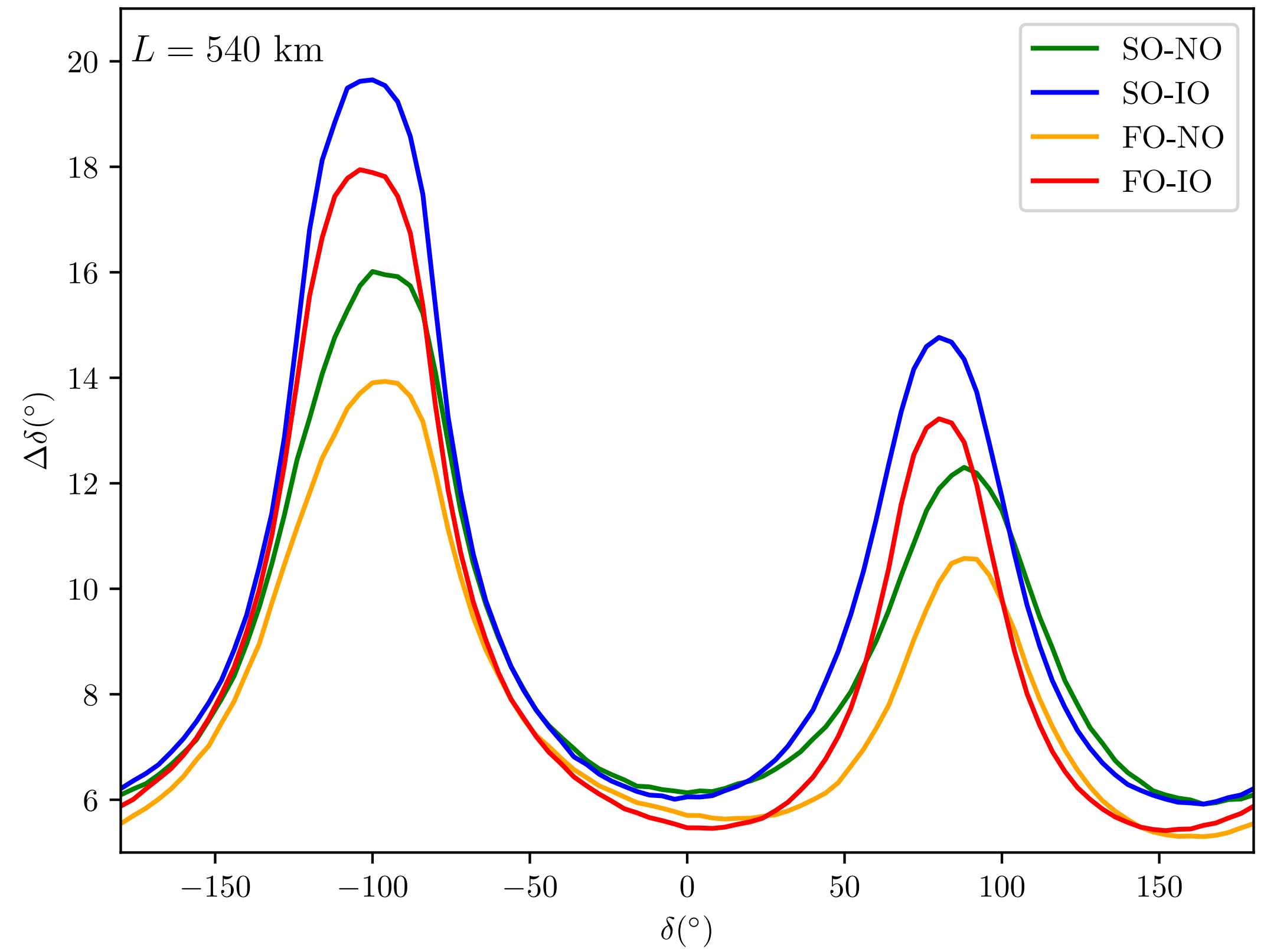
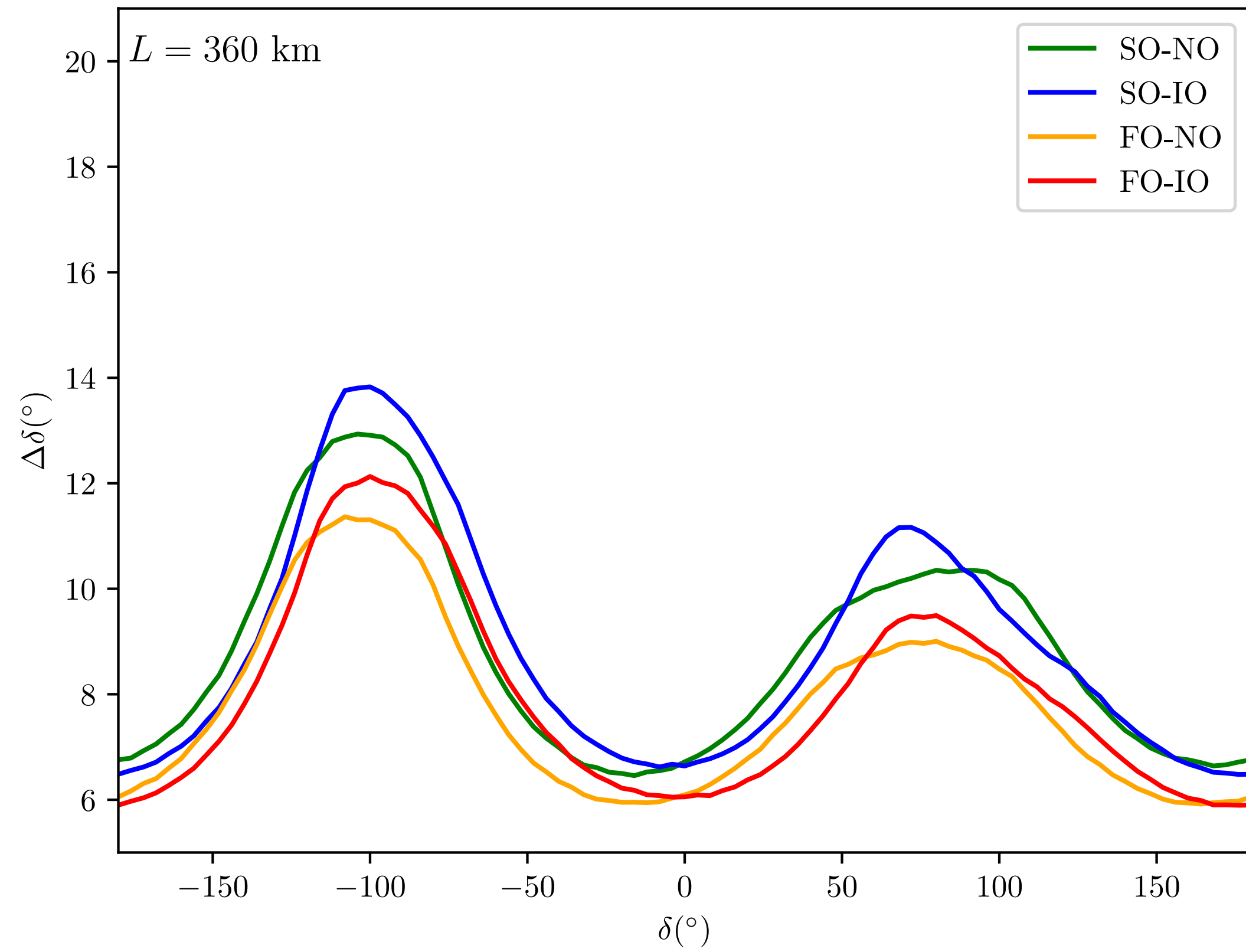
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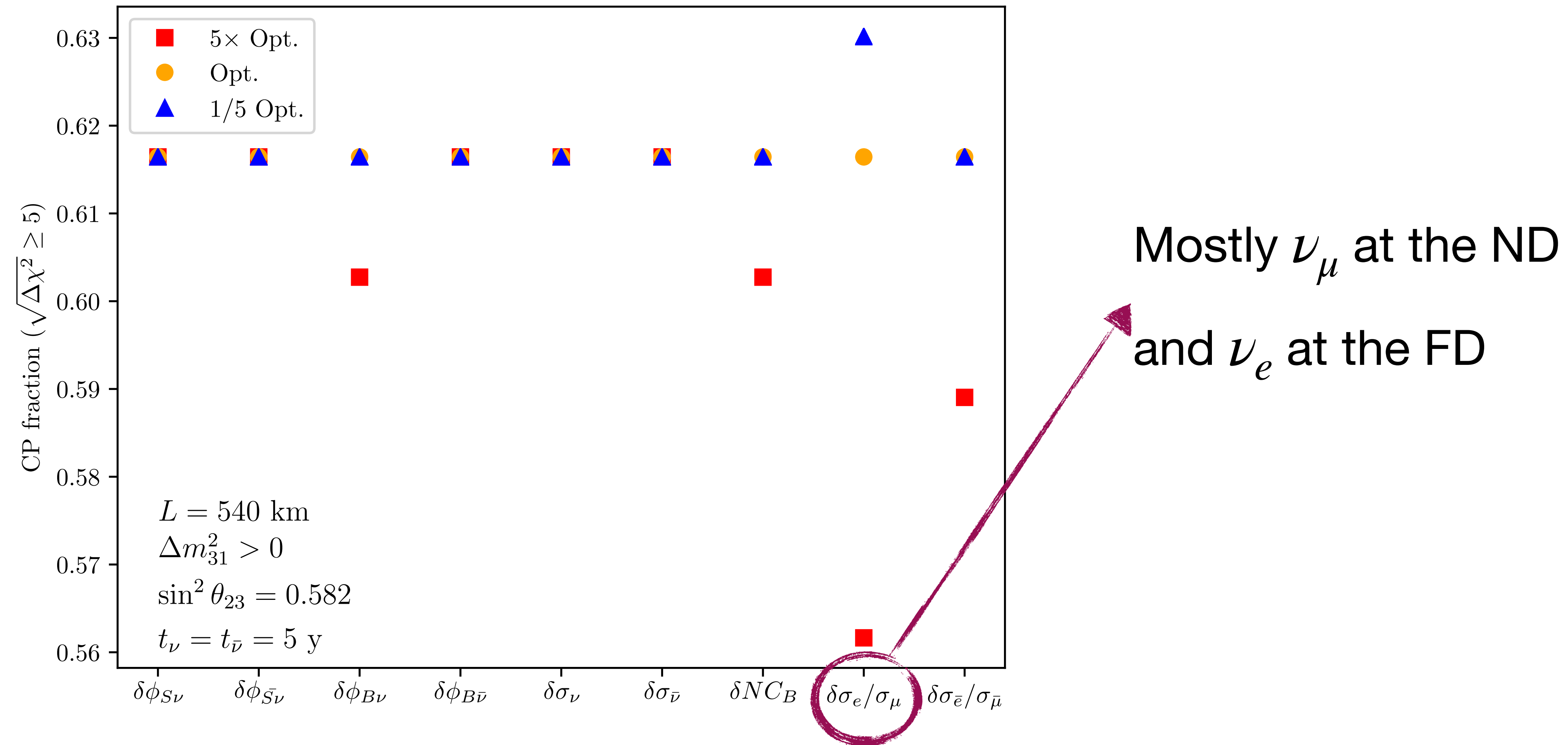
Precision on δ



Precision on δ



Effect of systematic uncertainties



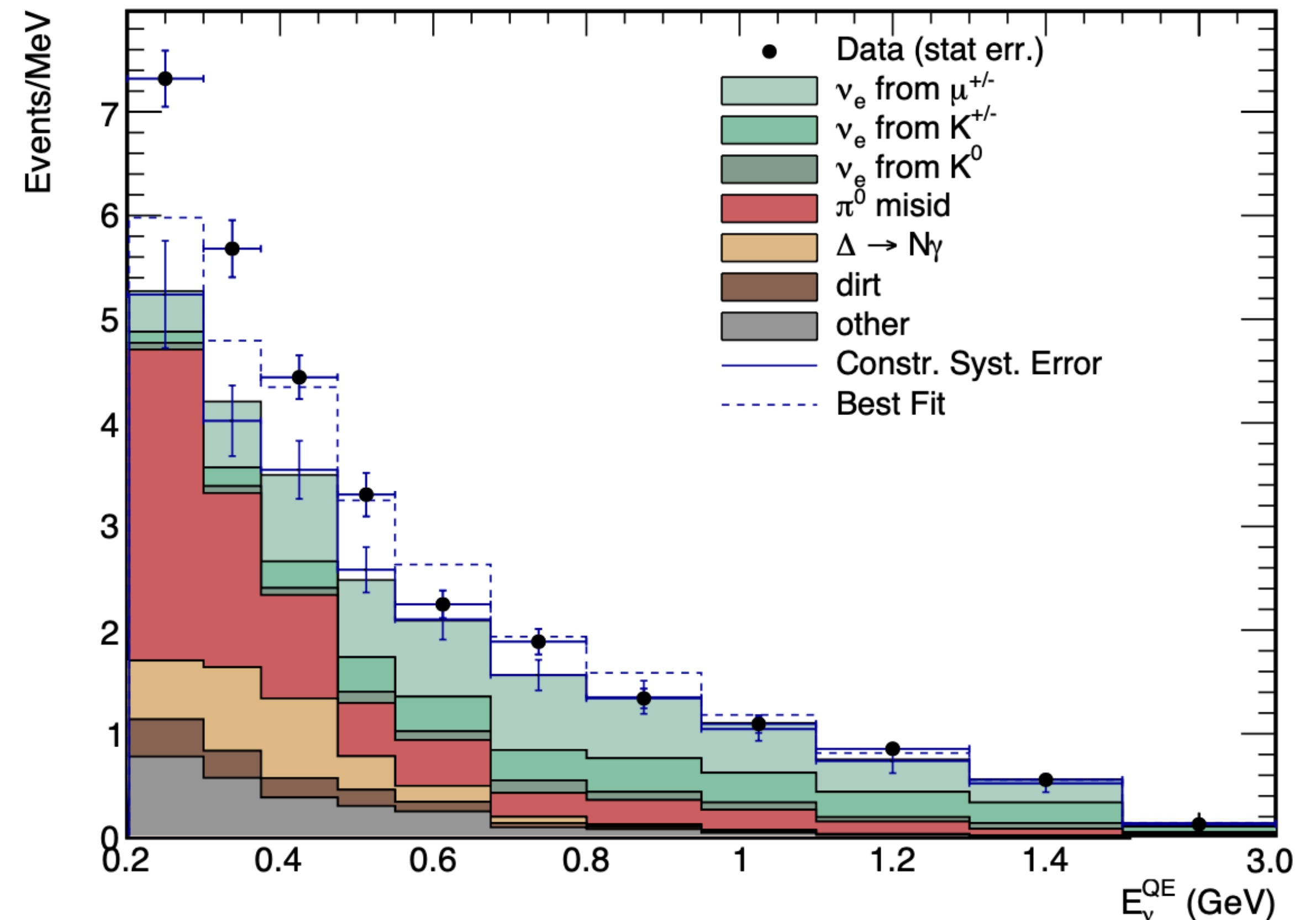
Non-standard oscillation searches

Light-sterile neutrino searches

- LSND experiment
- MiniBooNE experiment
- Gallium anomaly
- Different reactor anomalies

ν_e appearance at SBL

MiniBooNE Collaboration 2006.16883



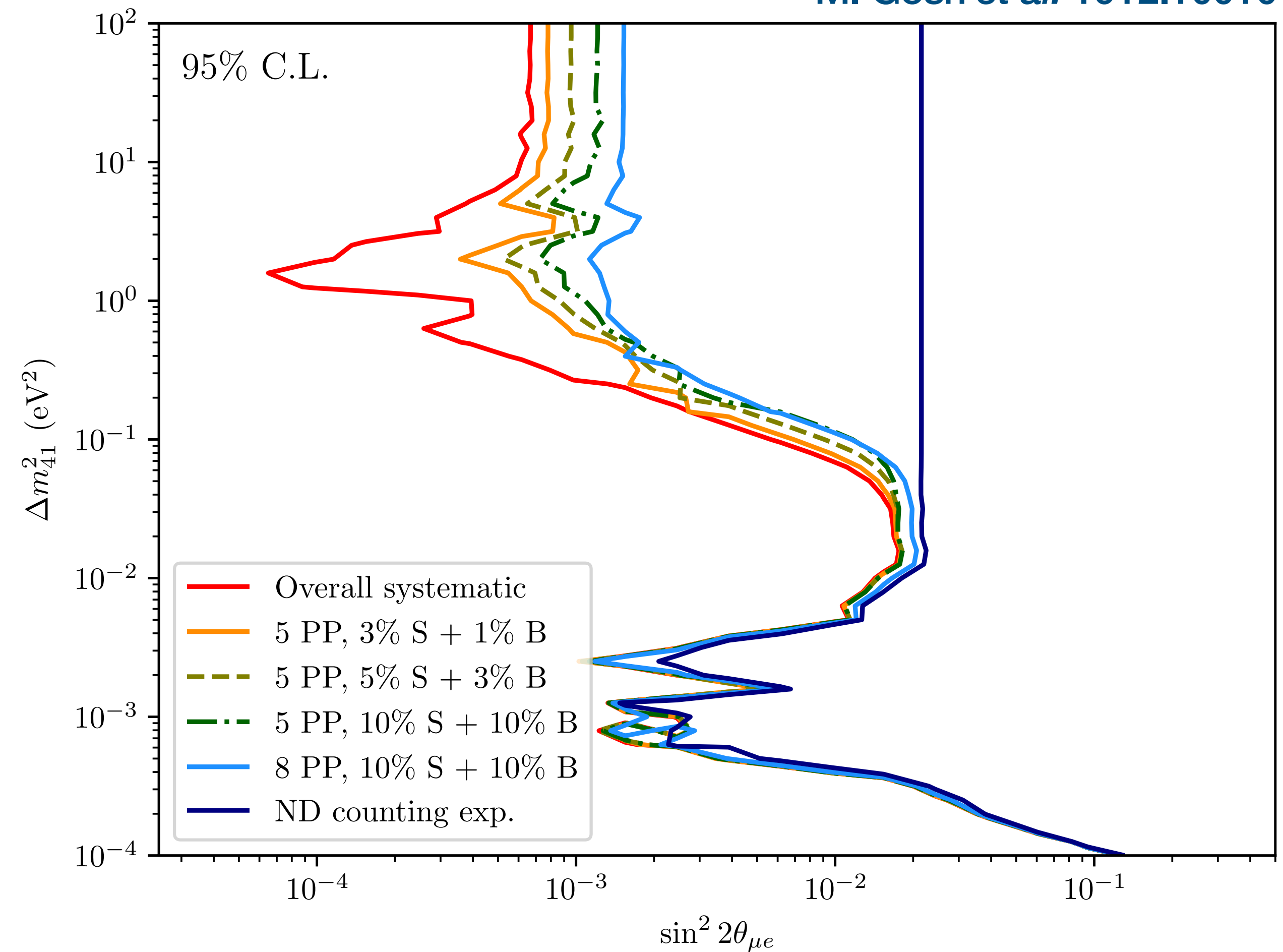
Light-sterile neutrino searches

I. Esteban *et al.* 2007.14792 www.nu-fit.org

Simulation details

- ND+FD analysis
- Conservative systematics

M. Gosh *et al.* 1912.10010



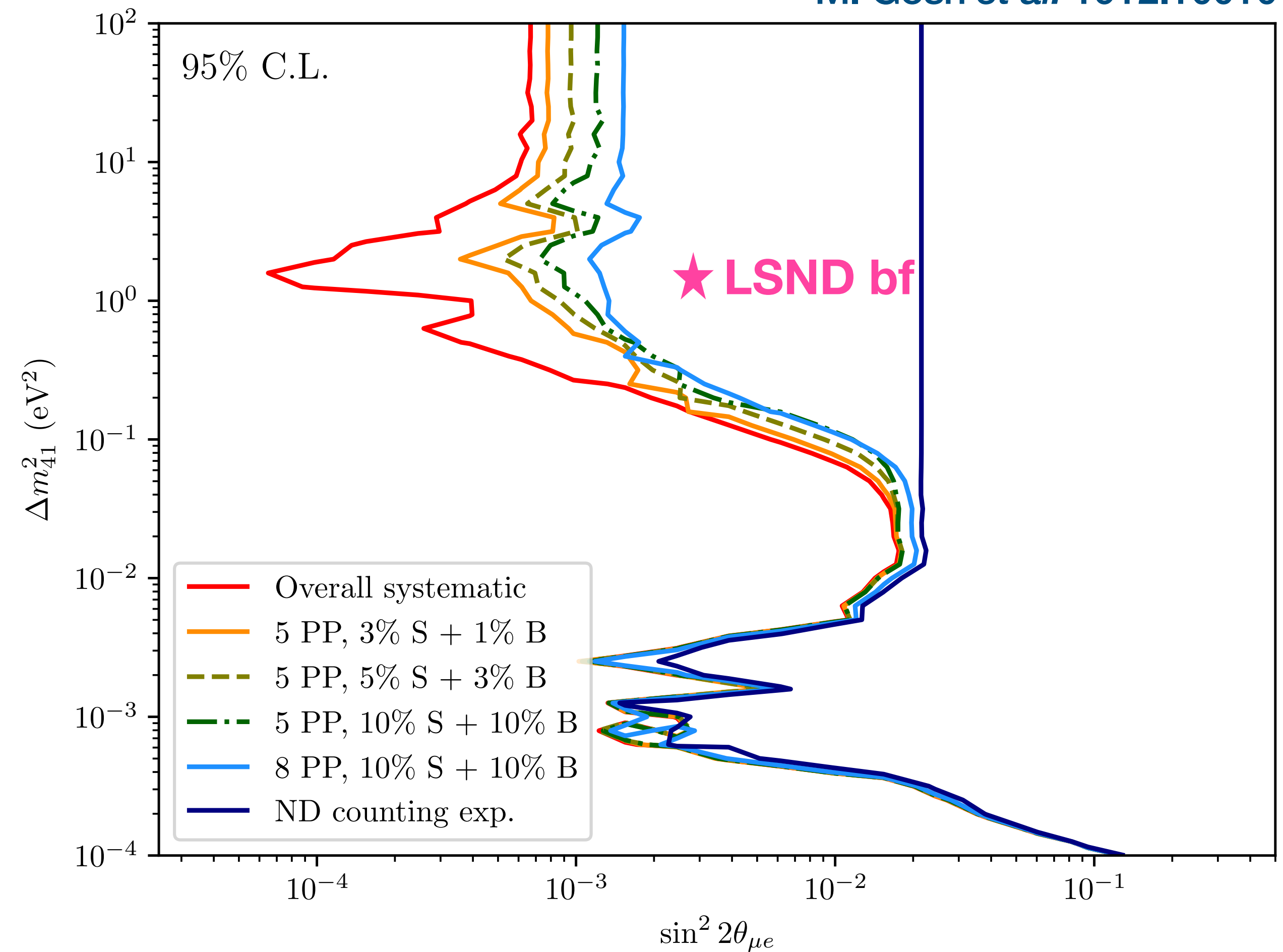
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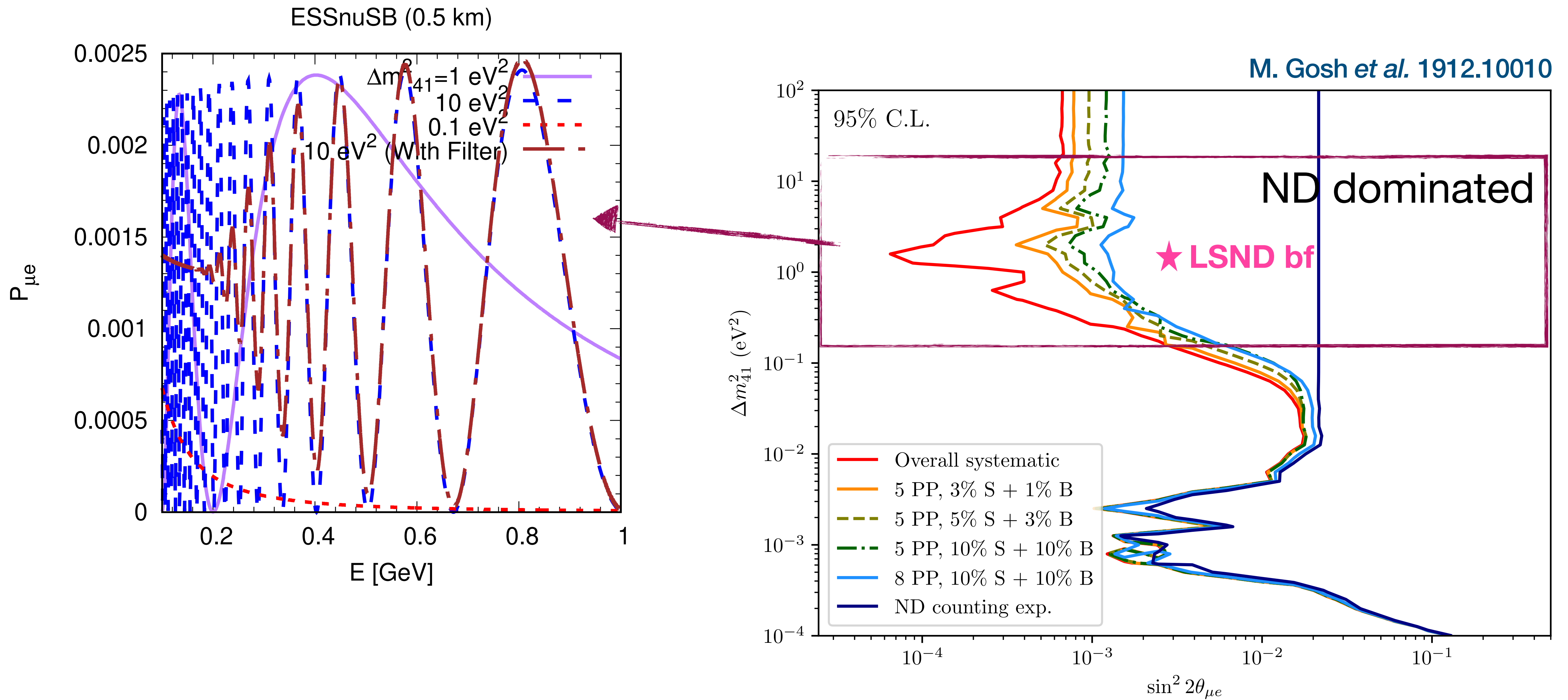
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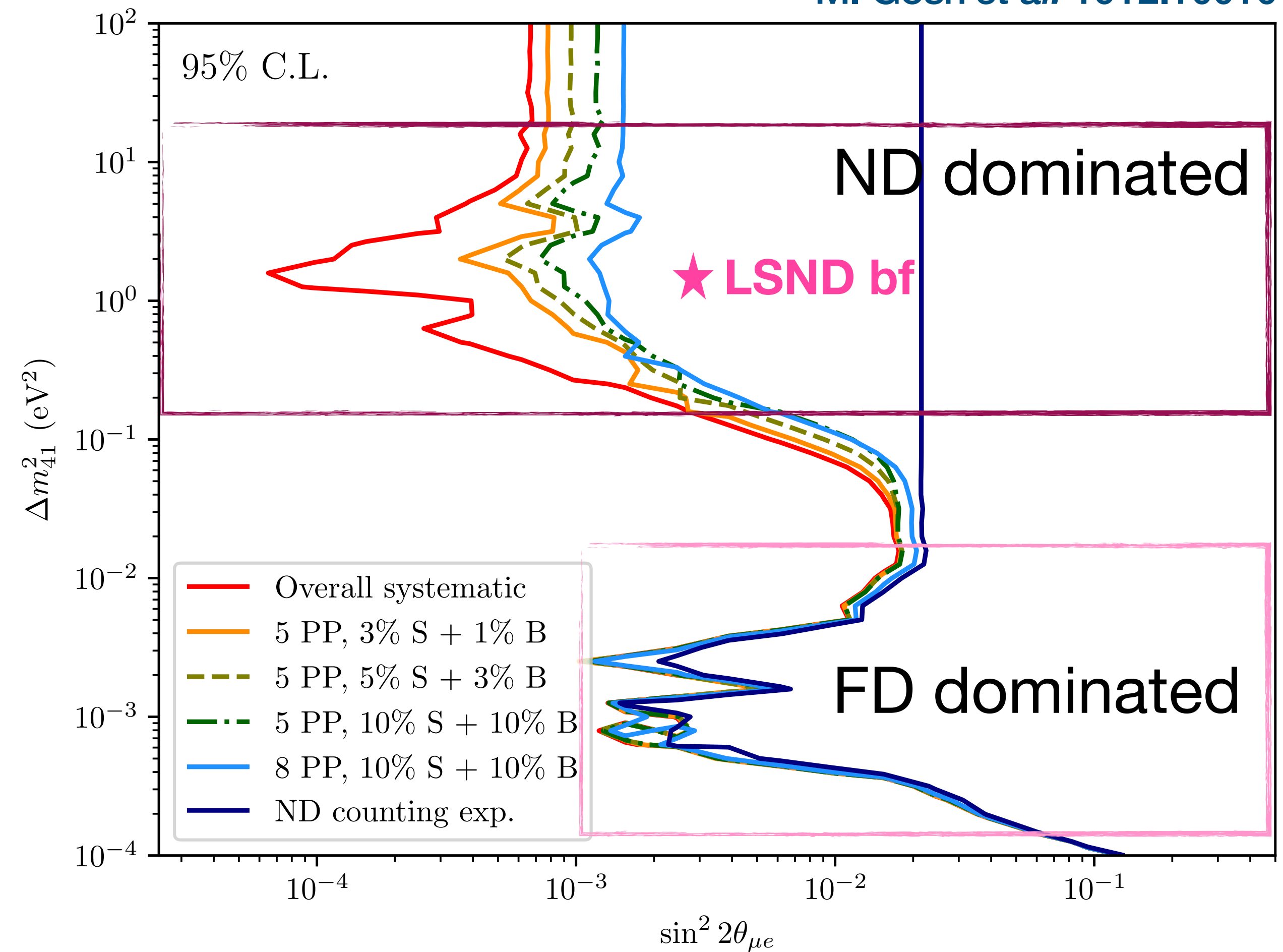
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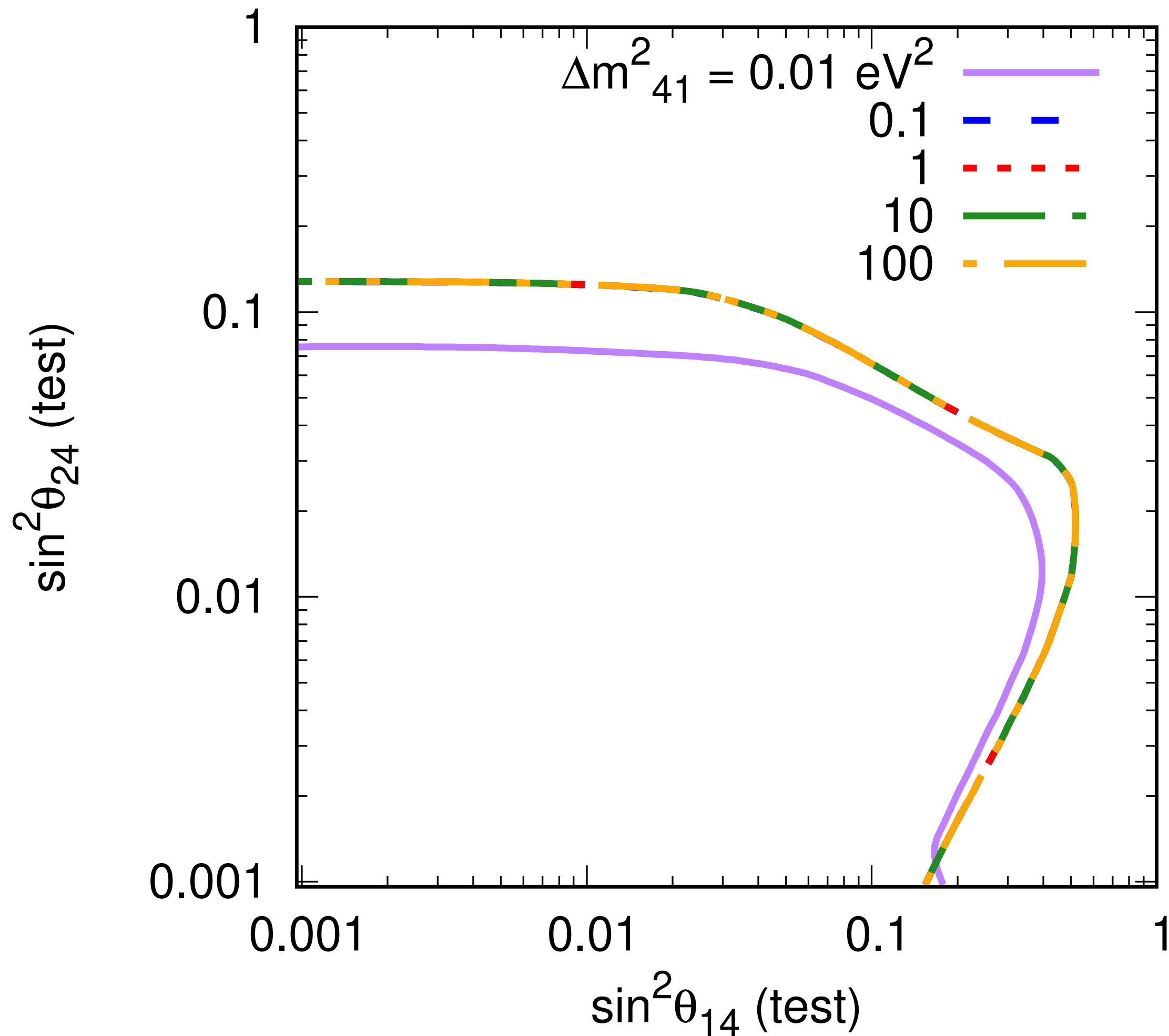
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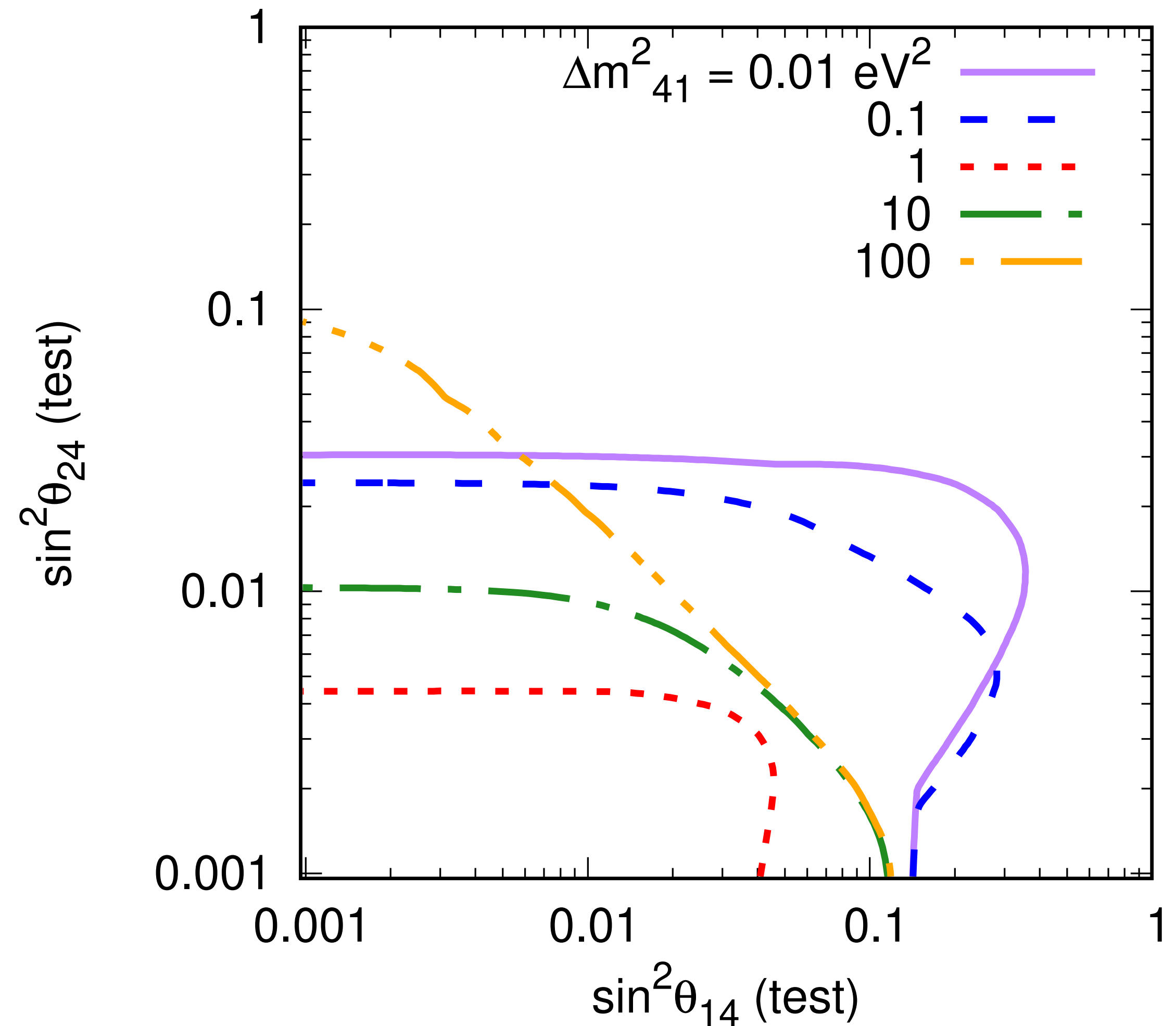


Determination of the sterile parameters

FD+ND(one energy bin), 5+5, 95% C.L



FD+ND, 5+5, 95% C.L

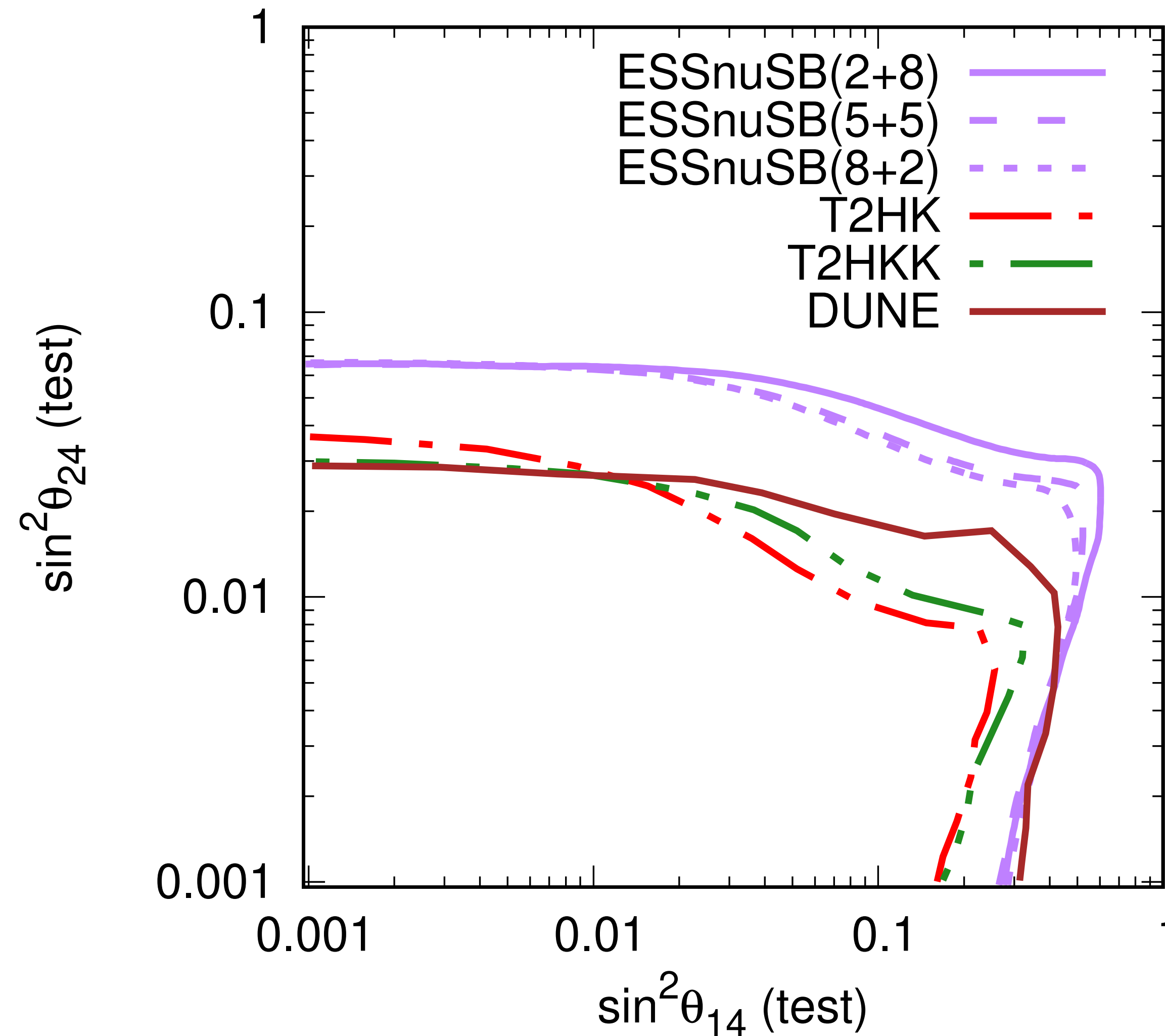


Determination of the sterile parameters

$$\Delta m^2_{41} = 1.7 \text{ eV}^2, 95\% \text{ C.L.}$$

Systematics

- 8% signal
- 10% bkg



Impact of a sterile on δ

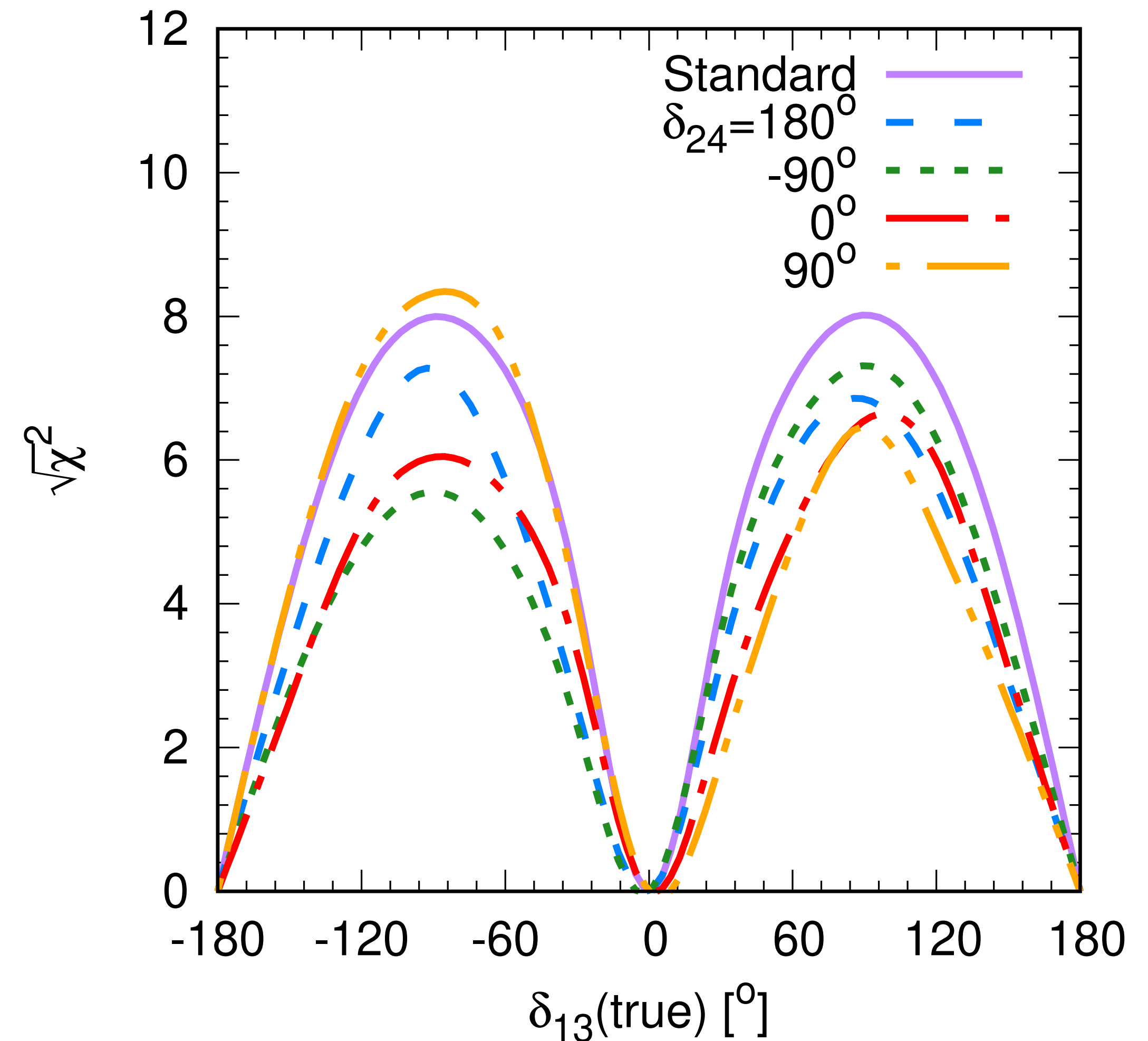
$$\sin^2 \theta_{14} = \sin^2 \theta_{24} = 0.025$$

$$\Delta m_{41}^2 = 1 eV^2$$

$$\theta_{34} = \delta_{34} = 0^\circ$$

$\delta \rightarrow \delta_{13}$

FD+ND, 5+5

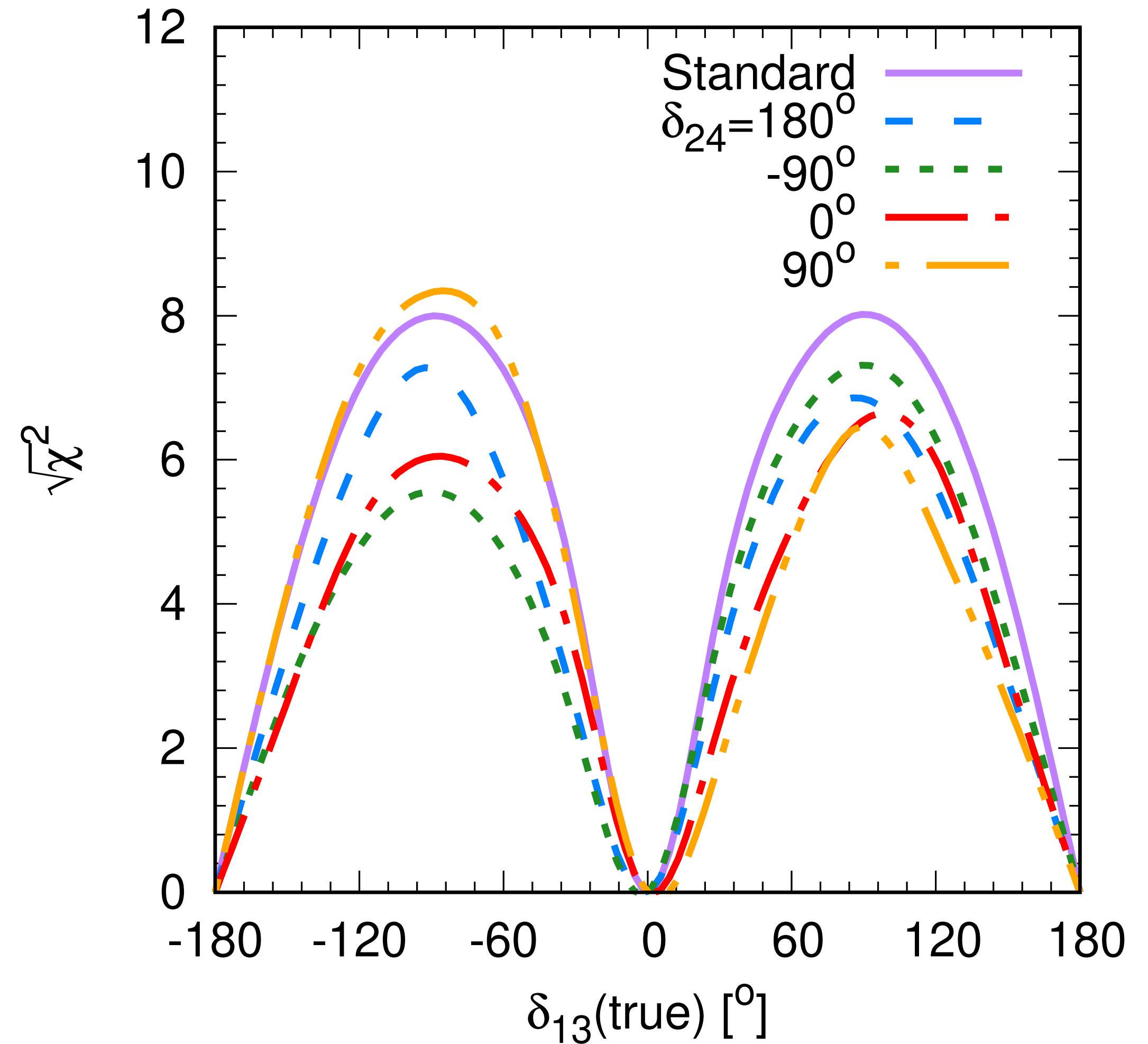
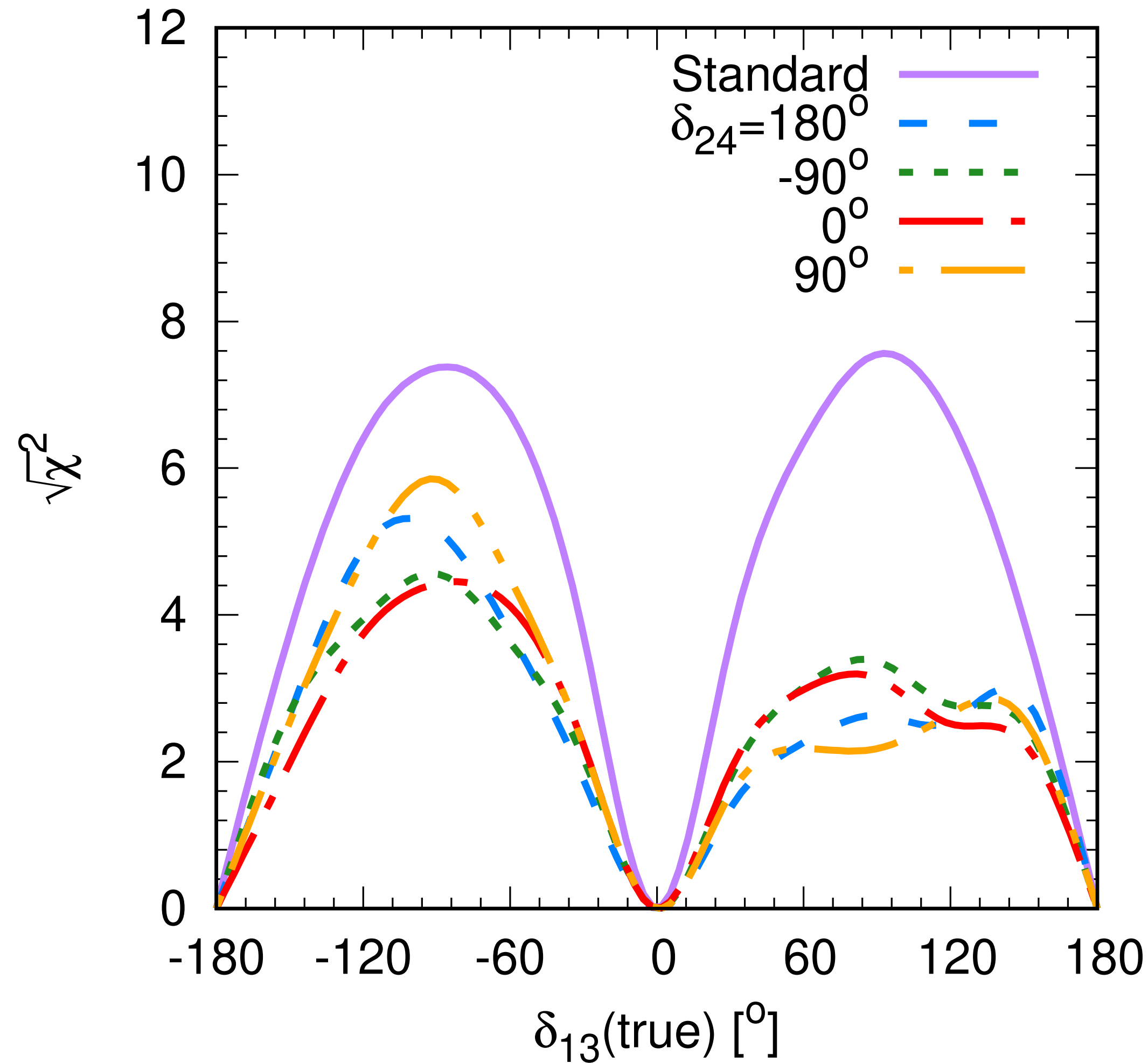


Impact of a sterile on δ

Only FD, 5+5

$\delta \rightarrow \delta_{13}$

FD+ND, 5+5



Flavour models

PMNS mixing matrix structure  Discrete flavour symmetry

Flavour models

PMNS mixing matrix structure \longrightarrow Discrete flavour symmetry

Can we test these models? Is it possible to differentiate among them?

Model	Case [Ref.]	Group	$\sin^2 \theta_{12}$	$\sin^2 \theta_{23}$	δ_{CP}	χ_{\min}^2
1.1	VII-b [18]	$A_5 \times CP$	0.331	0.523	180°	5.37
1.2	III [18]	$A_5 \times CP$	0.283	0.593	180°	5.97
1.3	IV [17]	$S_4 \times CP$	0.318	1/2	$\pm 90^\circ$	7.28
1.4	II [17]	$S_4 \times CP$	0.341	0.606	180°	8.91
1.5	IV [18]	$A_5 \times CP$	0.283	1/2	$\pm 90^\circ$	11.3
2.1	A1 [21]	A_5	—	0.554	$f_1(\theta_{12})$	0.151
2.2	B2 [21]	S_4	0.318	—	$f_2(\theta_{23})$	0.386
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M. Blennow *et al.* 2005.12277

Models in agreement with oscillation data at 3σ

Flavour models

PMNS mixing matrix structure \longrightarrow Discrete flavour symmetry

Can we test these models? Is it possible to differentiate among them?

Model	Case [Ref.]	Group	$\sin^2 \theta_{12}$	$\sin^2 \theta_{23}$	δ_{CP}	χ^2_{min}
1.1	VII-b [18]	$A_5 \times CP$	0.331	0.523	180°	5.37
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1.3	IV [17]	$S_4 \times CP$	0.318	1/2	$\pm 90^\circ$	7.28
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\longrightarrow One-parameter models

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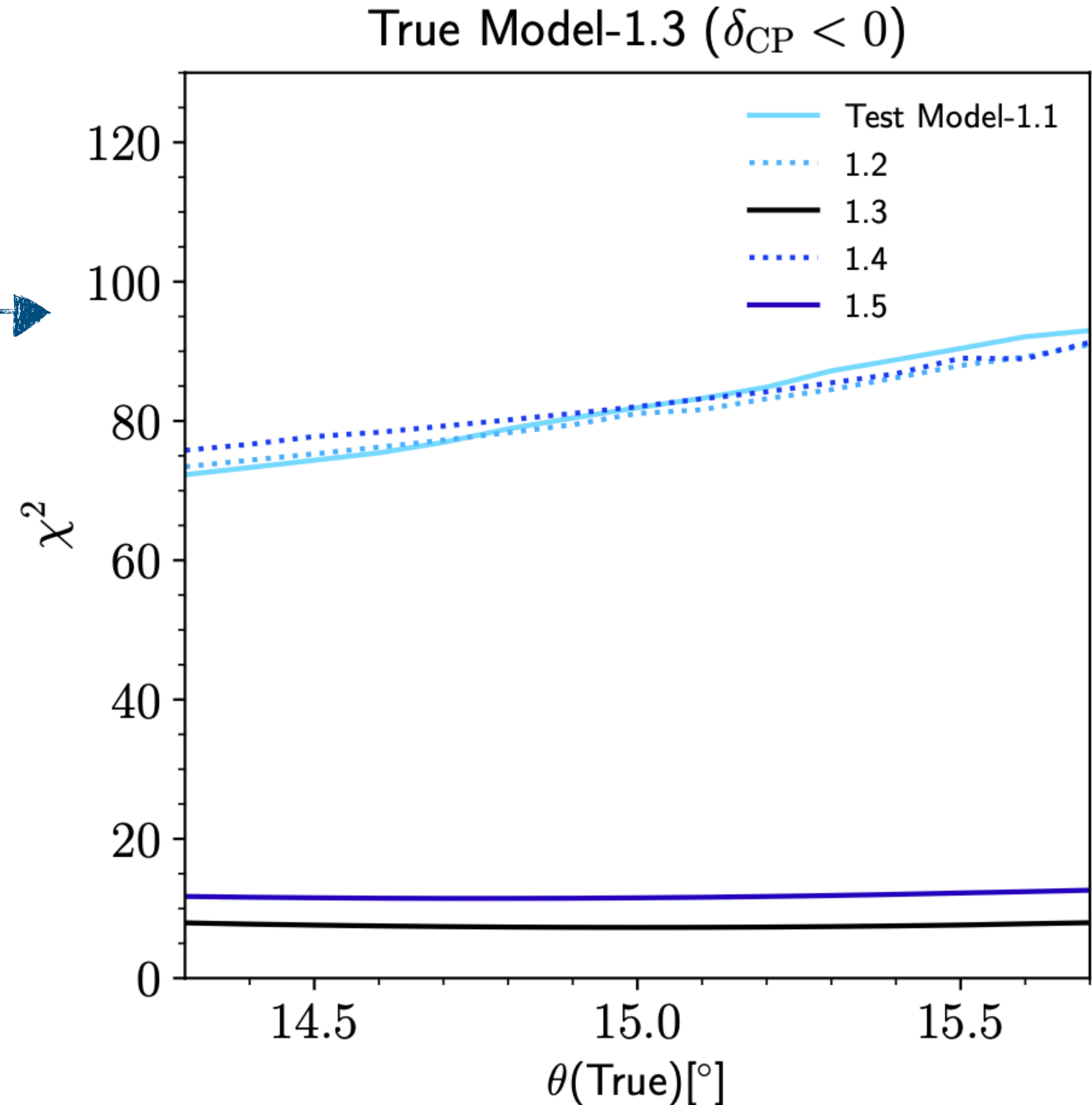
\longrightarrow One-parameter models

\longrightarrow Two-parameter models

Flavour models

Can we differentiate among models?

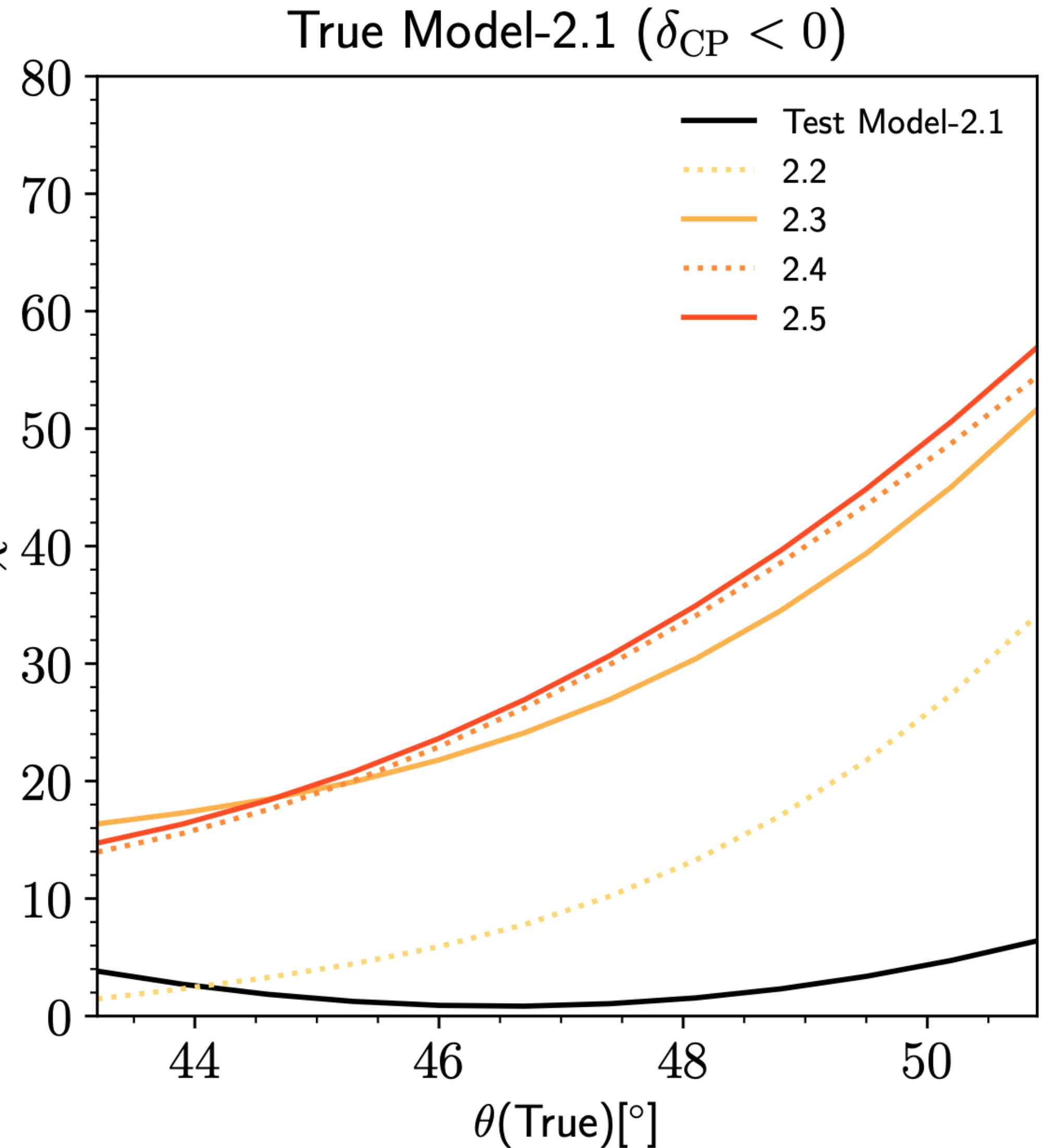
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Flavour models

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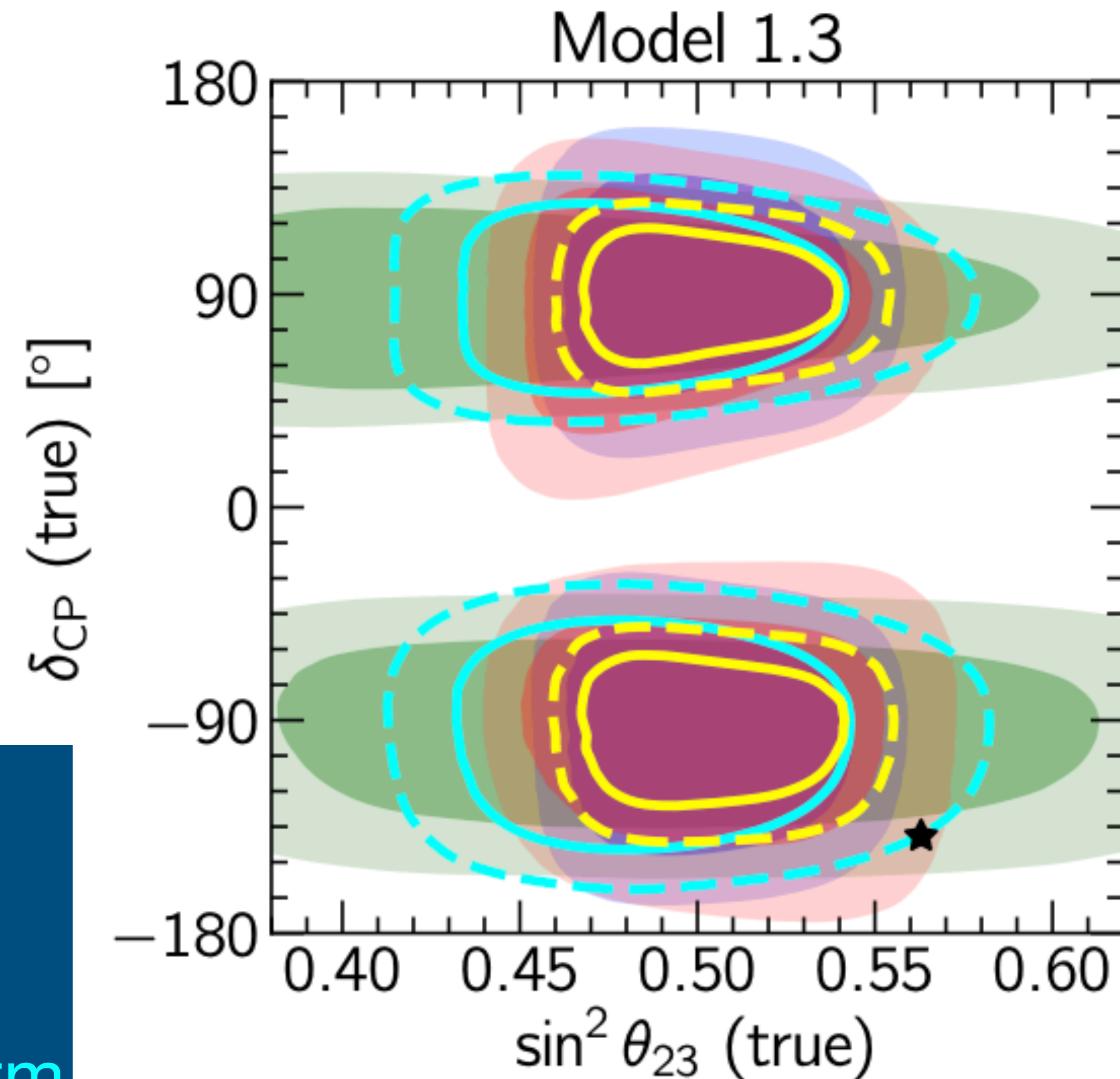
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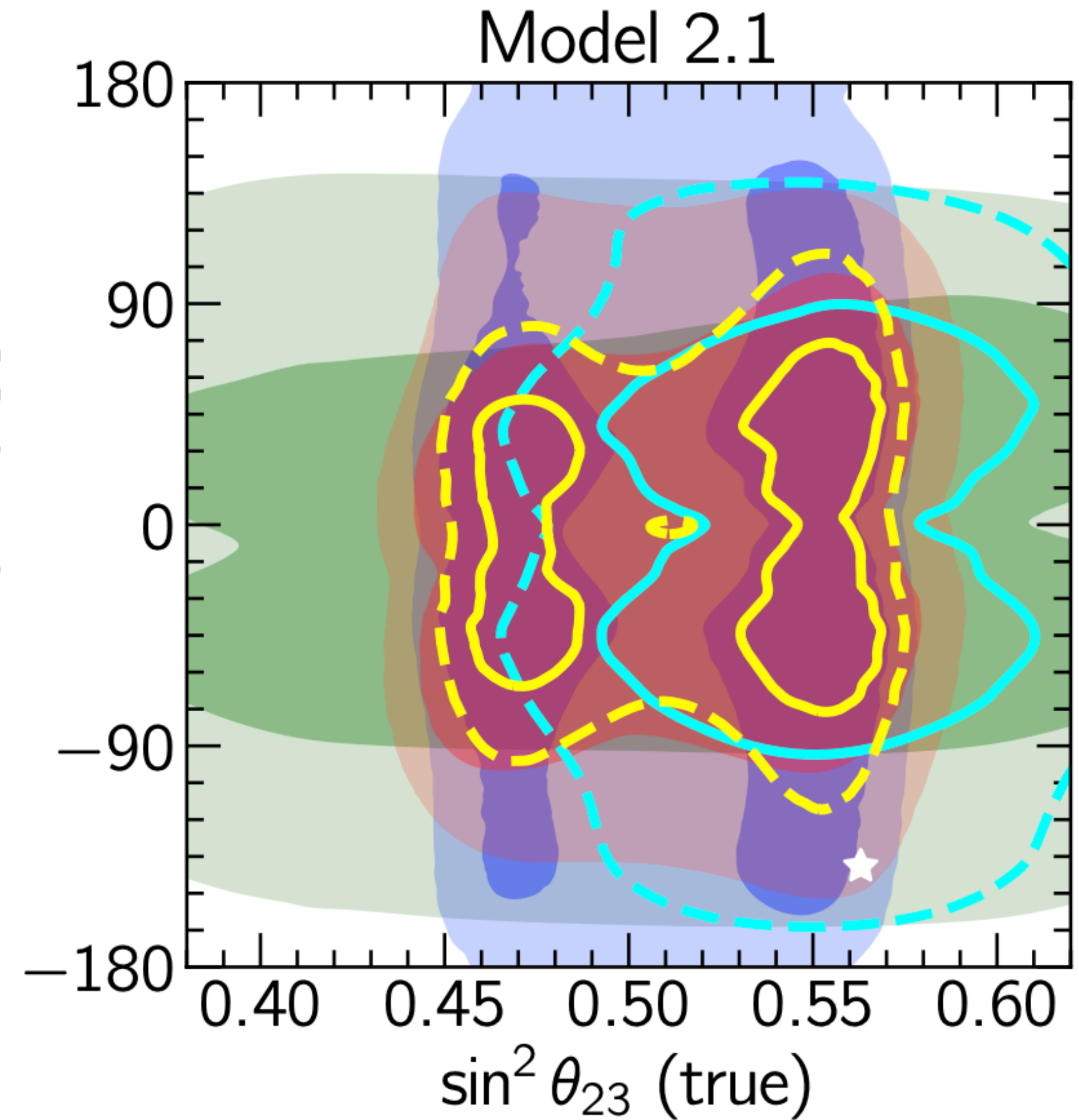
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Conclusions

3ν oscillation searches:

- Combining **beam** and **atm** data **enhance** the **physics reach of ESSnuSB**
- After **10 years**, the CP fraction for a 5σ discovery is **62 (56)%** at **540 (360)km**
- Optimise RT to maximise the precision on δ which
can range from $\Delta\delta\sim 6^\circ$ for CP conservation to $\Delta\delta<18^\circ$ for maximal CP violation

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Beyond 3ν oscillation searches:

- **ESSnuSB** could **constrain light-steriles** and still **discover CP violation**
- **Discrete flavour models** can be tested and **constrained/ruled out**

Thank you!

Back up slides

Precision on δ

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\mu \rightarrow e}^{\pm} &= s_{23}^2 \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \left(\frac{\Delta_{31}}{\tilde{B}_{\mp}} \right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{\tilde{B}_{\mp} L}{2} \\ &+ c_{23}^2 \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \left(\frac{\Delta_{21}}{A} \right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{AL}{2} \\ &+ \tilde{J} \frac{\Delta_{21}}{A} \frac{\Delta_{31}}{\tilde{B}_{\mp}} \sin \left(\frac{AL}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\tilde{B}_{\mp} L}{2} \right) \left(\cos \delta \cos \frac{\Delta_{31} L}{2} \pm \sin \delta \sin \frac{\Delta_{31} L}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Precision on δ

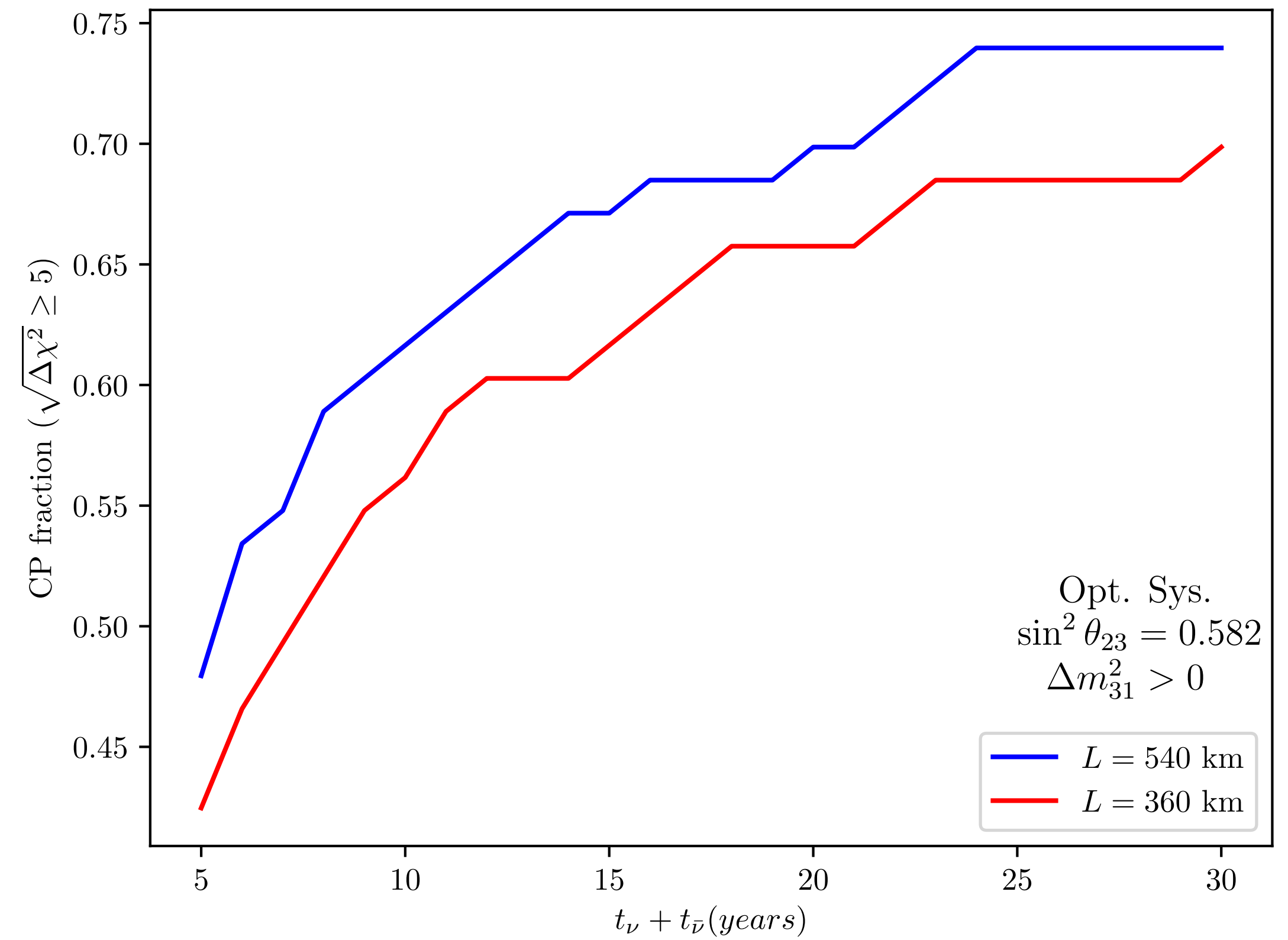
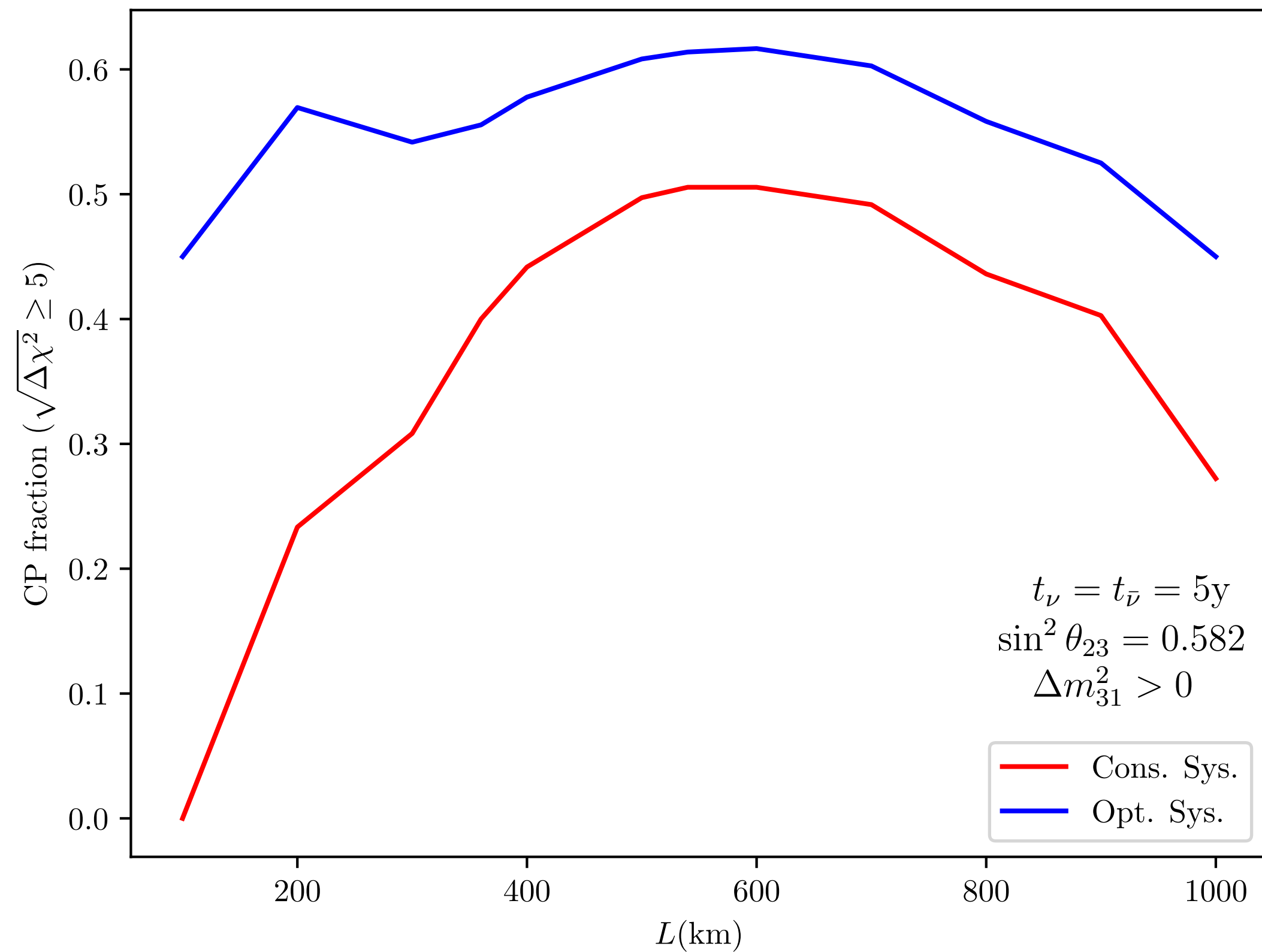
$$\frac{\partial \Delta P_{\mu \rightarrow e}}{\partial \delta} \propto -\sin \delta \cos \frac{\Delta_{31} L}{2} \pm \cos \delta \sin \frac{\Delta_{31} L}{2}$$

At an oscillation maximum $\rightarrow \Delta_{31} L/2 = (2n - 1)\pi/2$

$$\frac{\partial \Delta P_{\mu \rightarrow e}}{\partial \delta} \propto \pm \cos \delta \sin \frac{\Delta_{31} L}{2}$$

Maximum CP violation $\rightarrow \cos \delta = 0$

Effect of systematic uncertainties



Sensitivity to CP violation

CP violation discovery
still possible for any δ_{24}

