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The nuSTORM project in ESSnuSB+

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On behalf of the ESSnuSB collaboration



**Co-funded by
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Outline

- ESS – European Spallation Source
- ESSnuSB – European Spallation Source Neutrino Super-Beam
- ESSnuSB+ – European Spallation Source Neutrino Super-Beam plus
- nuSTORM – Neutrinos from Stored Muons
- Objectives and challenges





The European Spallation Source

- The most powerful proton driver in the world!
 - 5 MW average beam power
 - 125 MW peak power
- Moderate energy 2 GeV
- Long pulses
- Moderate rep. Rate: 14 Hz
- Low duty cycle: 4%
- We want to increase the duty cycle by doubling the pulse repetition rate.



April 2022.



The ESS neutrino Super-Beam

- A long-baseline neutrino oscillation experiment
- Measure with precision the CP violating phase at the second oscillation maximum
- Excellent performance
- ESSnuSB Design study (Horizon 2020)
 - Complete conceptual design of the facility
 - Conceptual Design Report published in November 2022: [Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top. 231, 3779–3955 \(2022\)](#)
 - Including almost 1 km of new beamline to transport and transform the 5 MW ion beam

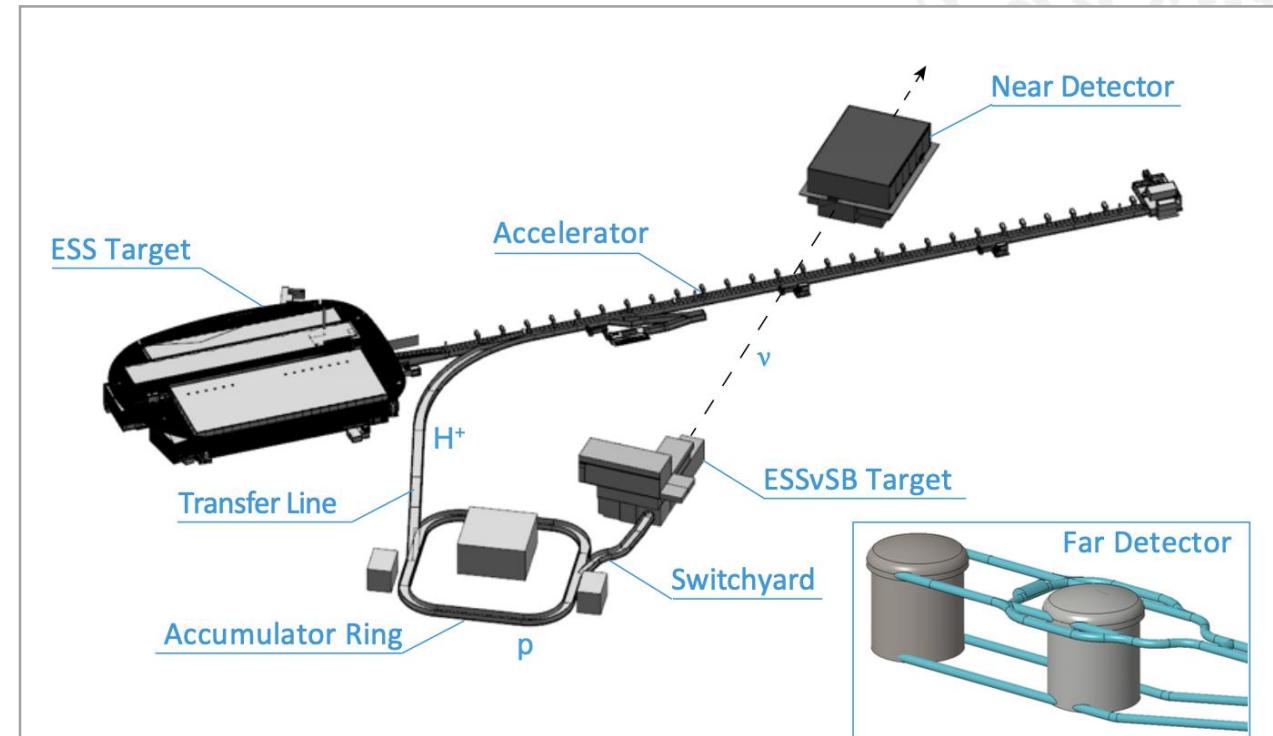


Figure 2.1: The layout of the ESSvSB components on the ESS and the far detector sites.

Alekou, A., et al. The European Spallation Source neutrino super-beam conceptual design report. *Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top.* **231**, 3779–3955 (2022).
<https://doi.org/10.1140/epjs/s11734-022-00664-w>



20 institutes in
11 countries

Runs in 2023-2026

5 MEUR tot. budget
3 MEUR from
Horizon Europe

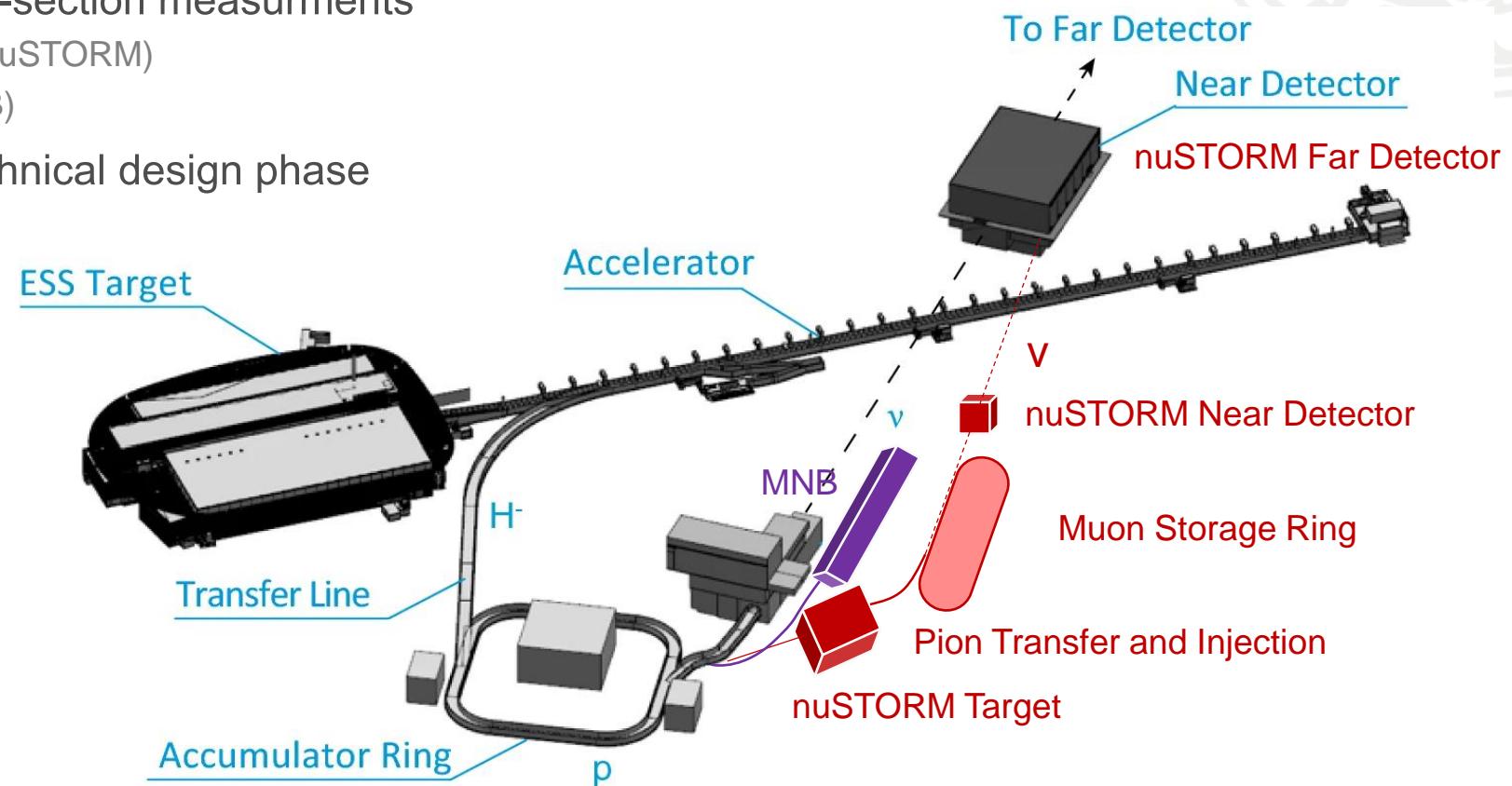


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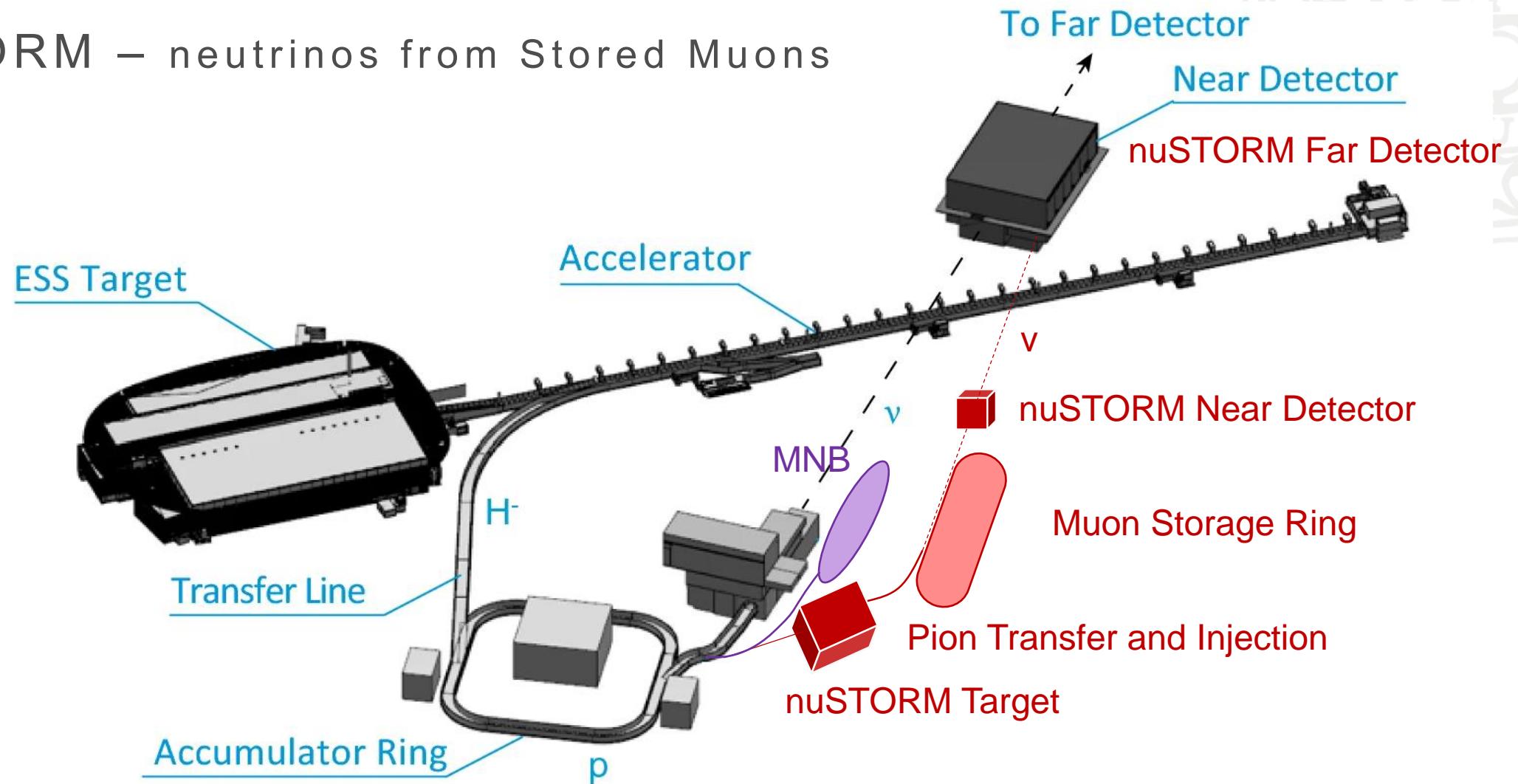


ESSnuSB+

- Added features: neutrino cross-section measurements
 - neutrinos from Stored Muons (nuSTORM)
 - Monitored Neutrino Beam (MNB)
- Beyond conceptual but pre-technical design phase
 - Consolidated design
 - Plan for infrastructure
- Six work packages



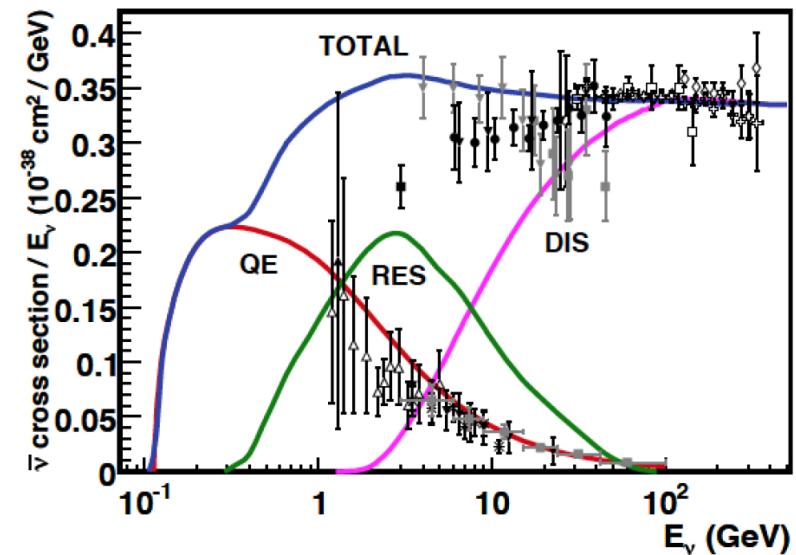
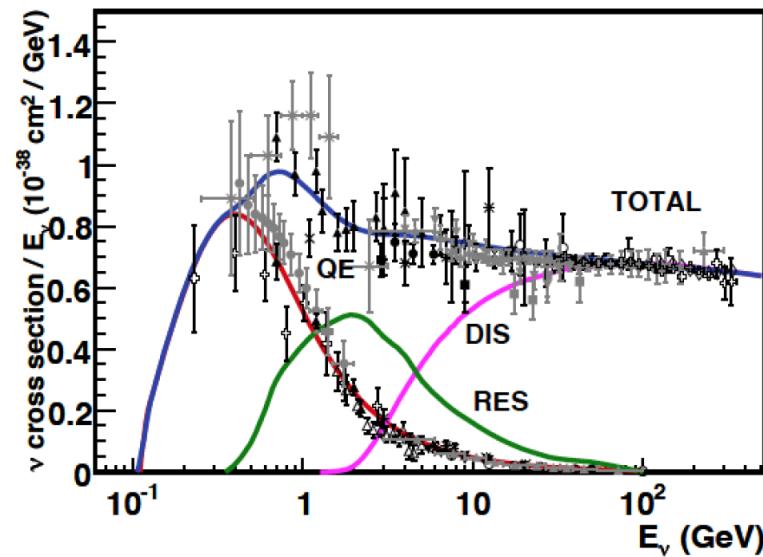
nuSTORM – neutrinos from Stored Muons





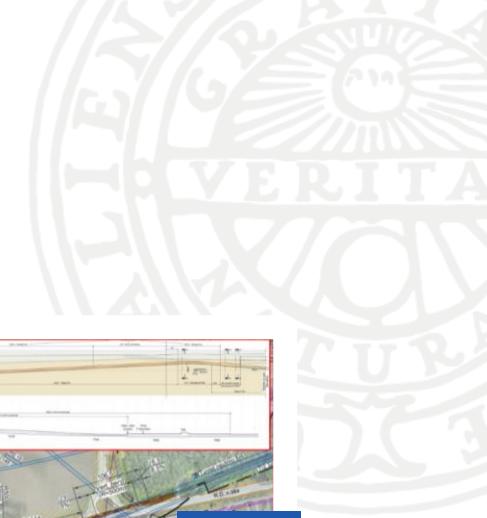
Neutrino cross-section measurements

- The stored muon flux and spectrum accurately known
- Produces equal amounts of electron and muon neutrinos
- Switch polarity of magnetic elements to go from neutrino to anti-neutrino mode.

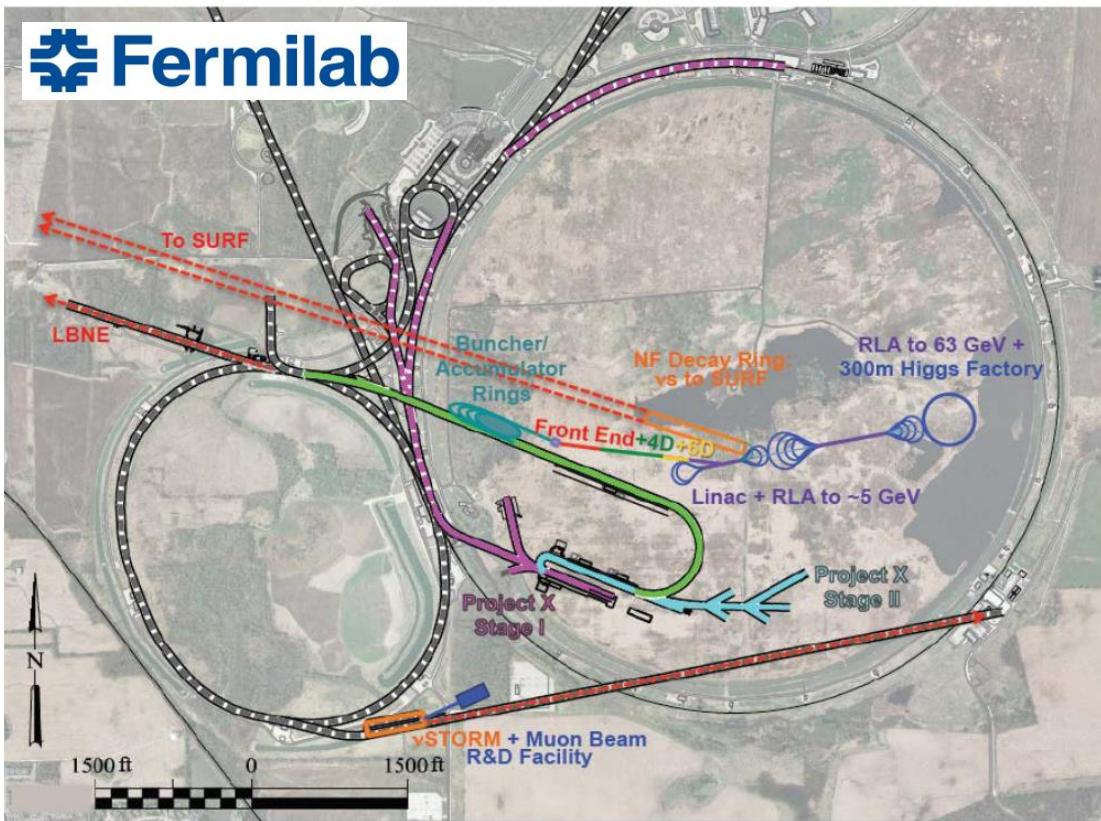


J. A. Formaggio and G. P. Zeller, <https://journals.aps.org/rmp/abstract/10.1103/RevModPhys.84.1307>





Other nuSTORM initiatives



K. Long, <https://indico.cern.ch/event/768000/contributions/3275092/>

100 GeV protons from SPS

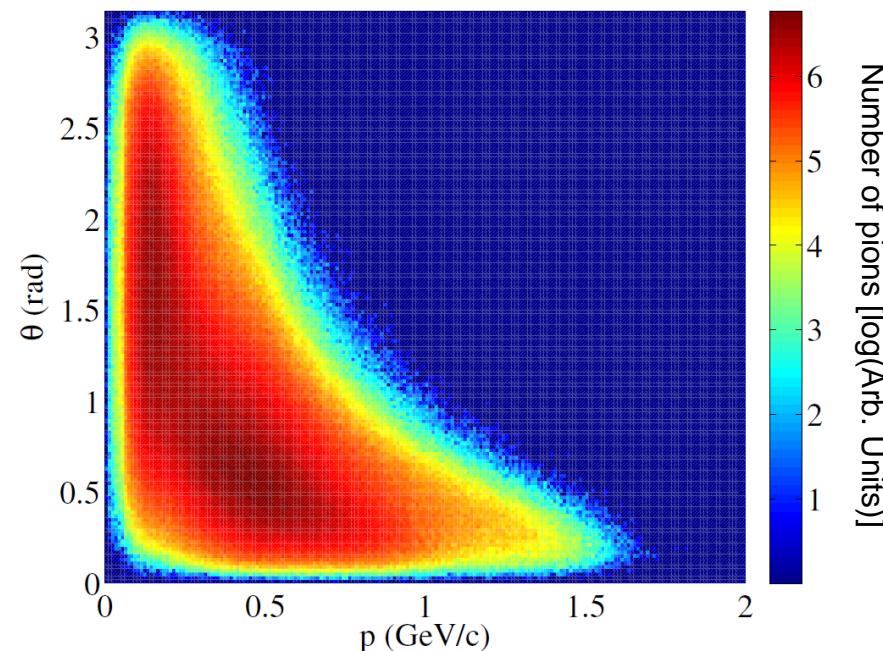
120 GeV protons from Main Injector

J.-P. Delahaye, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1308.0494>



Challenges associated with the low-energy nuSTORM

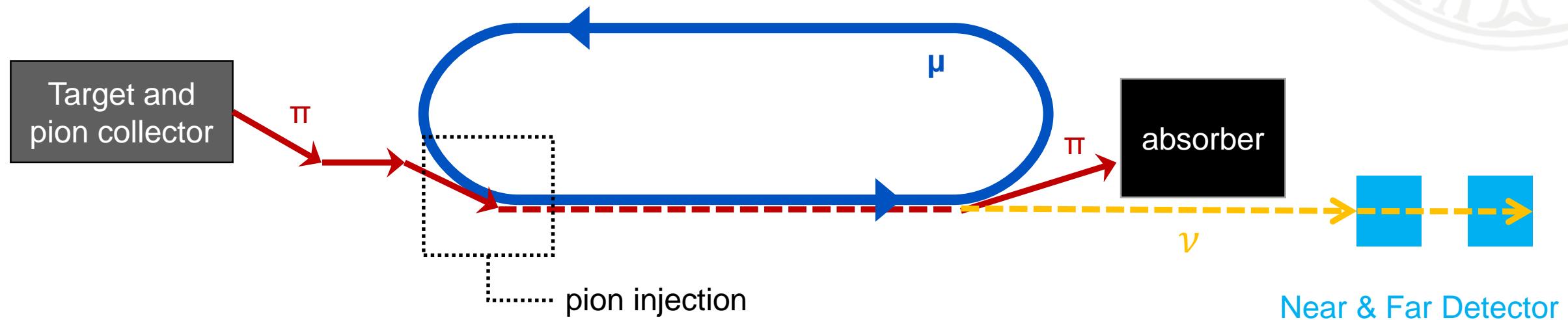
Example of pion distribution coming out of the target



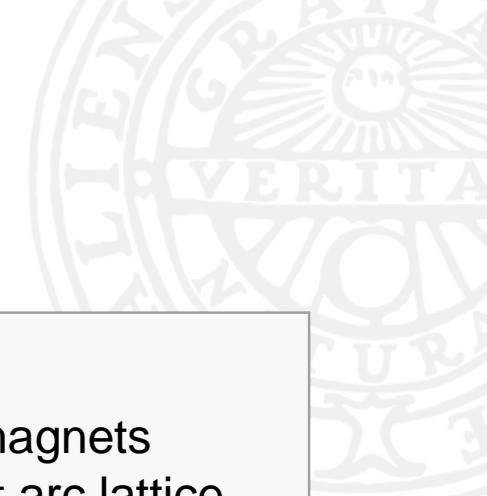
- Low energy protons
 - low energy pions and muons
 - Large spread in momentum and direction
 - Huge “beams”
 - Decay fast $\sim 0.1 \mu\text{s}$
 - Short pion transfer $< 20 \text{ m}$



nuSTORM layout



Muon storage ring



Large transverse acceptance

- Large magnet bores
- Smoothly varying beam size

Short arcs

- Strong magnets
- Compact arc lattice
 - Combined-function magnets

Large energy acceptance

- Chromatic compensation
- Large magnet bores
- Exotic lattice type

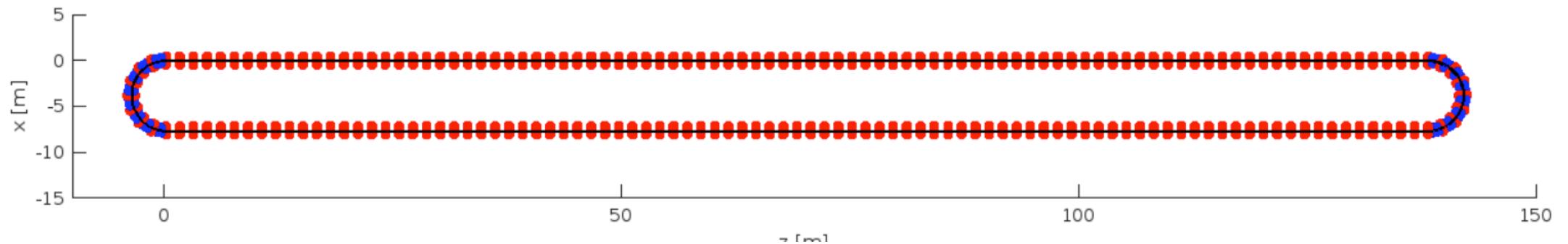


Injection

- Dispersive "stochastic"
- Kickers



First attempt: 300 m storage ring



Ting Wing Choi, Uppsala University

M. Olvegård, Fysikdagarna June 15, 2023, Stockholm



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Summary and Outlook

- Conceptual design work for a low-energy nuSTORM has been launched
 - Proton transfer line design: IPHC Strasbourg
 - Target and pion capture: IPHC Strasbourg and U. Hamburg
 - Pion transfer and injection: CERN
 - nuSTORM racetrack ring: Uppsala
- Reoptimize the ESSnuSB design: ESS, Uppsala, ESS Bilbao, CERN
- Physics and detectors: RBI Zagreb, Lund U, KTH, and others
- Infrastructure: ESS, Luleå TU, Uppsala U
- Strong synergies between the ESSnuSB R&D program and the Muon Collider study
 - High-power proton driver
 - Proton accumulation
 - Multi-MW target
 - Pion and muon capture and storage



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Thanks for your attention!

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nuSTORM ring comparison

	FNAL FODO*	CERN FFA#	ESS
Proton energy	120 GeV/c	100 GeV	2.5 GeV
Pion energy	5 GeV/c	5 GeV/c	~ 0.7 GeV/c
Muon momentum	3.8 GeV/c	3.8 GeV/c	~ 0.6 GeV/c
Momentum acceptance	±10%	±16%	?
Transverse acceptance	2π mm rad	1π mm rad	?
Length of decay straight	181 m	180 m	20-80 m
Circumference	490 m	510 m	80-200 m
Mean distance traveled (μ)	24 km	24 km	~4 km
	~ 50 turns	~ 50 turns	20-50 turns

* FODO = Focusing – Defocusing

FFA = Fixed Field alternating gradient Accelerator

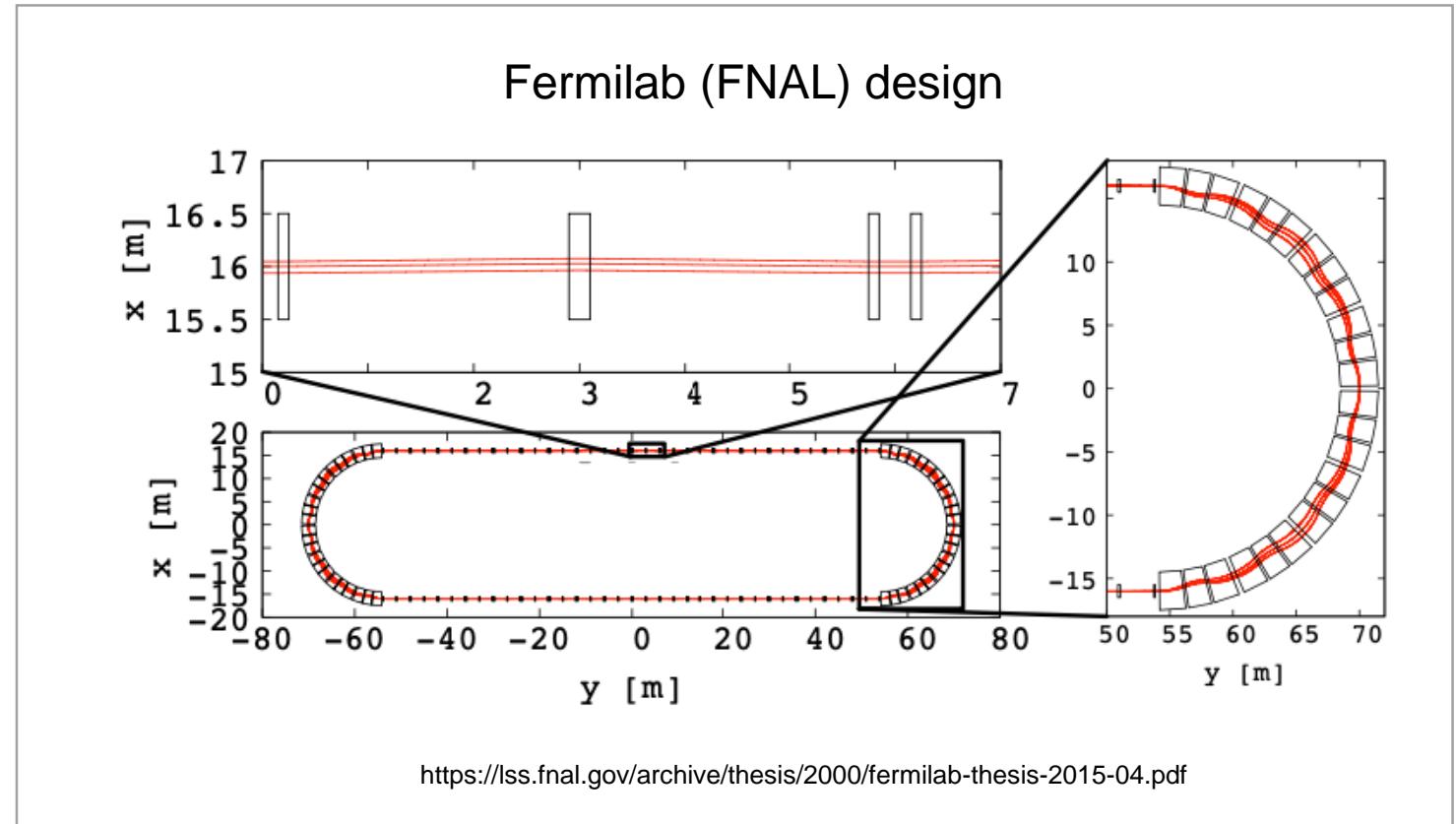


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Decay ring lattice: FODO

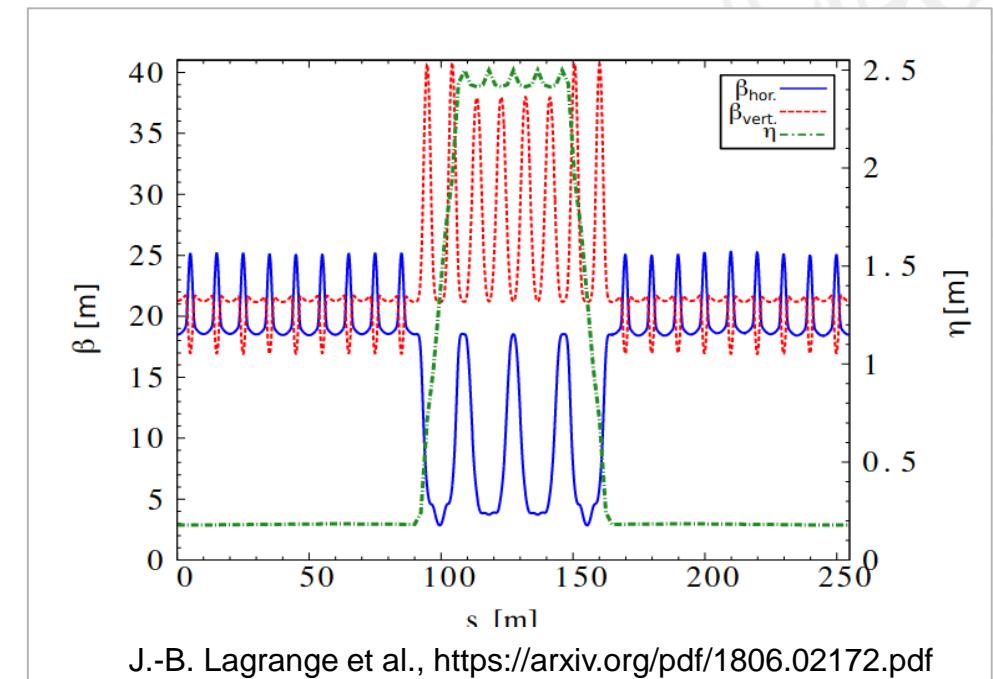
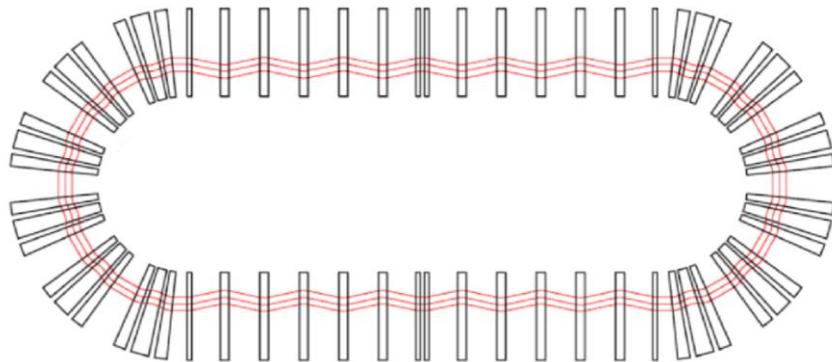
Regular Focusing–Defocusing magnet structure (FODO)

- Superconducting combined-function magnets in the arcs
 - Compact
 - Strong field
- Very large bores
 - 60 cm diameter
- Dispersion-free straight sections
- Large losses even within acceptance



Decay ring lattice: FFA

- FFA = Fixed Field alternating gradient Accelerator
- Inherently large momentum acceptance
- “Wriggle” in straight sections lowers neutrino flux by 20%
- Slightly lower losses than FODO lattice
- Reduced pion capture efficiency due to dispersion in the straight section



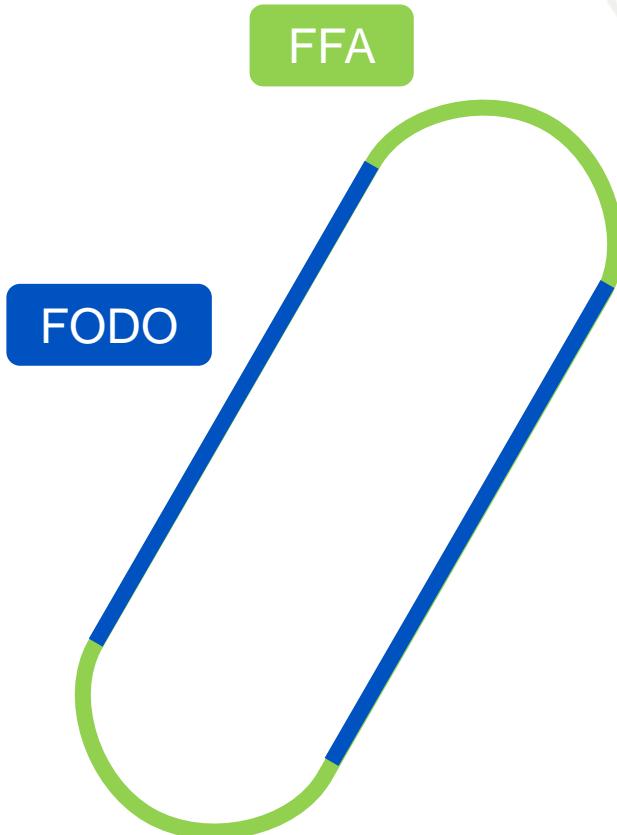
https://ffa20.triumf.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/lagrange_nustorm.pdf



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Decay ring lattice: Hybrid

- FFA arcs
 - Large acceptance
- FODO or similar in straight sections
 - No dispersion or wriggle
 - Higher capture efficiency
- Higher neutrino flux
- Slightly reduced 6D acceptance compared to full FFAG solution
- Magnet R&D still needed



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nuSTORM characteristics

