

SUPERCHOOZ

pathfinder

first pre-release

Seminar @ IJCLab / Université Paris-Saclay
June 2022 — Orsay, France

~50 years of neutrino oscillations...

huge experimental/theory effort
[discovery \oplus establishment \Leftrightarrow Nobel 2015]

what next?
(an opinion)

ingredients for neutrino oscillations...

Non-degenerate
mass spectrum
(Δm^2)



Mixing in the
leptonic sector
(θ)



Oscillation Probability
 $P=f(\theta, \Delta m^2)$

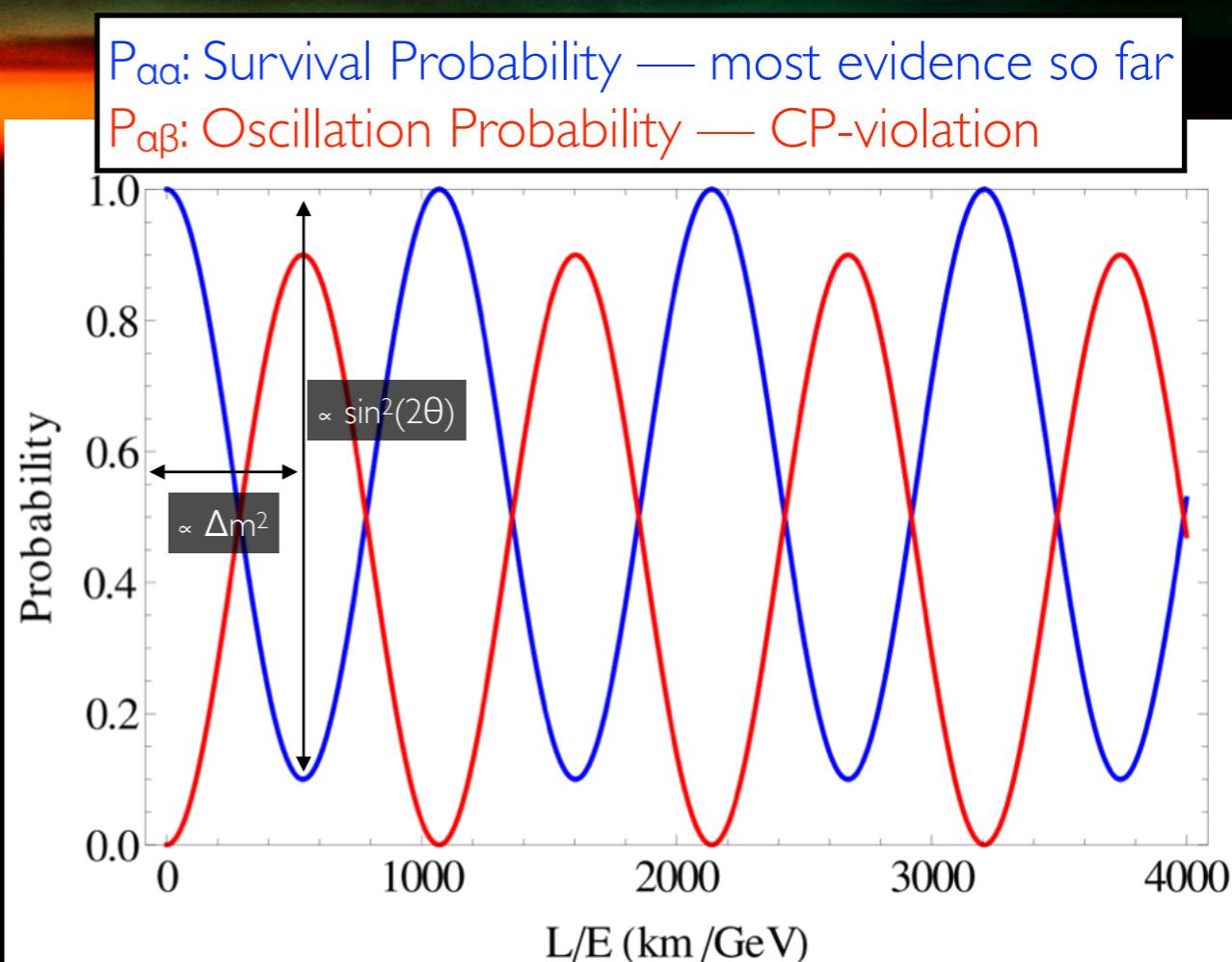
quantum interference
(macroscopic)

UPMNS matrix
(à la CKM)

v_α (start with) & v_β (none at first)

$$P = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{4E_\nu}$$

the simplest manifestation



status on neutrino oscillation knowledge...

Standard Model(3 families)

[leptons & quarks]

&

PMNS_{3x3}($\theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13}$)

&

$\pm \Delta m^2$ & $+ \delta m^2$

no conclusive sign of
any extension so far!!

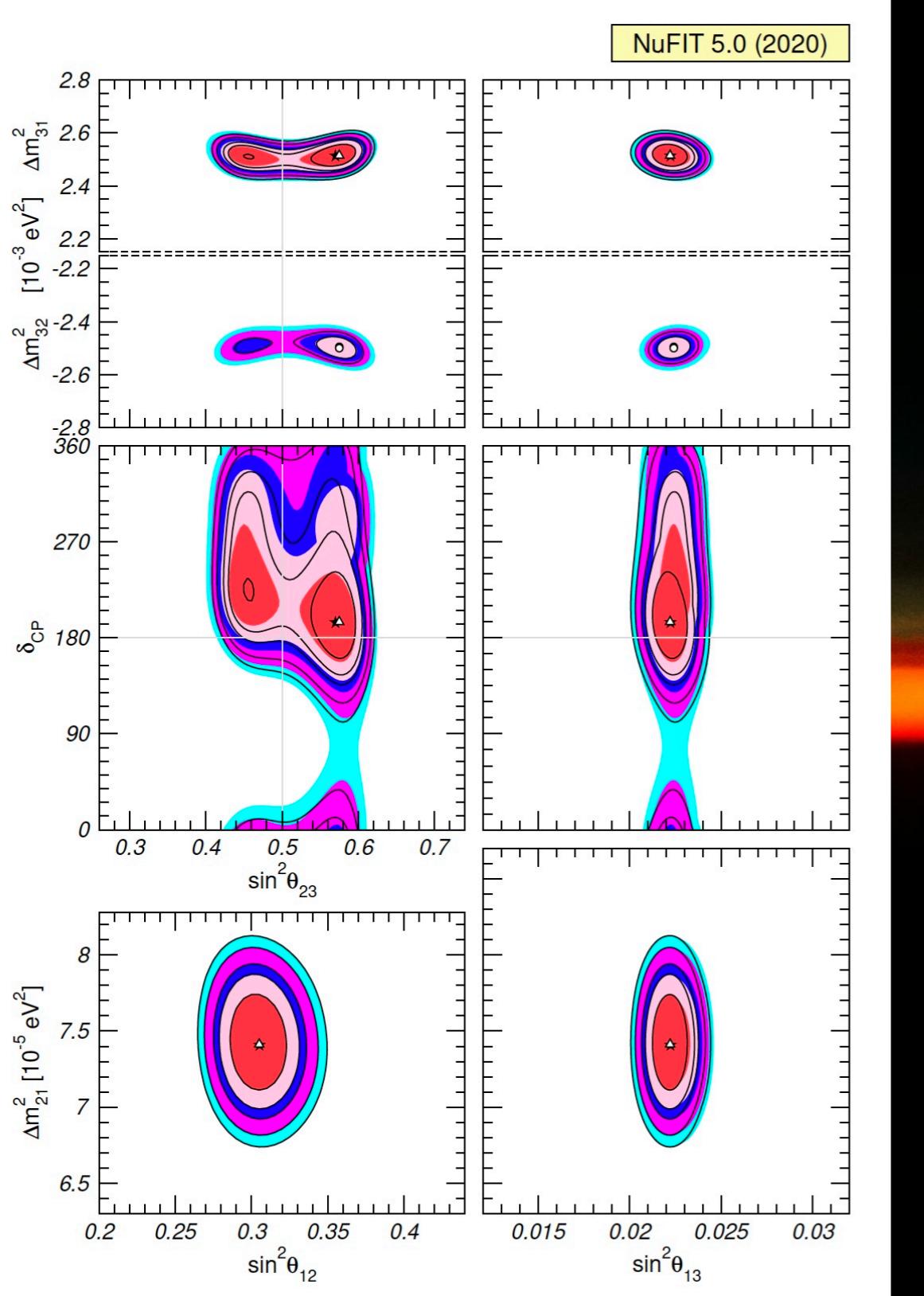
(inconsistencies vs uncertainties)

must measure all parameters → characterise & test (i.e. over-constrain) **Standard Model**

	today		≥ 2030			
	best knowledge	global	foreseen	dominant	source	
θ_{12}	3,0 %	SK+SNO	2,3 %	<1.0%	JUNO	reactor
θ_{23}	5,0 %	NOvA+T2K	2,0 %	$\lesssim 1.0\%$	DUNE+HK	beam (octant)
θ_{13}	1,8 %	DYB+DC+RENO	1,5 %	1,5 %	DC+DYB+RENO	reactor
$+\delta m^2$	2,5 %	KamLAND	2,3 %	$\lesssim 1.0\%$	JUNO	reactor
$ \Delta m^2 $	3,0 %	T2K+NOvA & DYB	1,3 %	$\lesssim 1.0\%$	JUNO+DUNE+HK	reactor & beam
Mass Ordering	unknown	SK et al	NO @ $\sim 3\sigma$	@ 5σ	JUNO+DUNE+HK	reactor+beam
CPV	unknown	T2K	$3/2\pi$ @ $\lesssim 2\sigma$	@ 5σ ?	DUNE+HK+ALL	reactor+beam (reactor-beam)

(now)

JUNO+DUNE+HK will lead precision in the field (→ **Mass Ordering & CPV**) **except θ_{13} !**



		Normal Ordering (best fit)		Inverted Ordering ($\Delta \chi^2 = 2.7$)	
		bfp $\pm 1\sigma$	3σ range	bfp $\pm 1\sigma$	3σ range
without SK atmospheric data	$\sin^2 \theta_{12}$	$0.304^{+0.013}_{-0.012}$	$0.269 \rightarrow 0.343$	$0.304^{+0.013}_{-0.012}$	$0.269 \rightarrow 0.343$
	$\theta_{12}/^\circ$	$33.44^{+0.78}_{-0.75}$	$31.27 \rightarrow 35.86$	$33.45^{+0.78}_{-0.75}$	$31.27 \rightarrow 35.87$
	$\sin^2 \theta_{23}$	$0.570^{+0.018}_{-0.024}$	$0.407 \rightarrow 0.618$	$0.575^{+0.017}_{-0.021}$	$0.411 \rightarrow 0.621$
	$\theta_{23}/^\circ$	$49.0^{+1.1}_{-1.4}$	$39.6 \rightarrow 51.8$	$49.3^{+1.0}_{-1.2}$	$39.9 \rightarrow 52.0$
	$\sin^2 \theta_{13}$	$0.02221^{+0.00068}_{-0.00062}$	$0.02034 \rightarrow 0.02430$	$0.02240^{+0.00062}_{-0.00062}$	$0.02053 \rightarrow 0.02436$
	$\theta_{13}/^\circ$	$8.57^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$	$8.20 \rightarrow 8.97$	$8.61^{+0.12}_{-0.12}$	$8.24 \rightarrow 8.98$
	$\delta_{\text{CP}}/^\circ$	195^{+51}_{-25}	$107 \rightarrow 403$	286^{+27}_{-32}	$192 \rightarrow 360$
	$\frac{\Delta m_{21}^2}{10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2}$	$7.42^{+0.21}_{-0.20}$	$6.82 \rightarrow 8.04$	$7.42^{+0.21}_{-0.20}$	$6.82 \rightarrow 8.04$
	$\frac{\Delta m_{3\ell}^2}{10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2}$	$+2.514^{+0.028}_{-0.027}$	$+2.431 \rightarrow +2.598$	$-2.497^{+0.028}_{-0.028}$	$-2.583 \rightarrow -2.412$
with SK atmospheric data	$\sin^2 \theta_{12}$	$0.304^{+0.012}_{-0.012}$	$0.269 \rightarrow 0.343$	$0.304^{+0.013}_{-0.012}$	$0.269 \rightarrow 0.343$
	$\theta_{12}/^\circ$	$33.44^{+0.77}_{-0.74}$	$31.27 \rightarrow 35.86$	$33.45^{+0.78}_{-0.75}$	$31.27 \rightarrow 35.87$
	$\sin^2 \theta_{23}$	$0.573^{+0.016}_{-0.020}$	$0.415 \rightarrow 0.616$	$0.575^{+0.016}_{-0.019}$	$0.419 \rightarrow 0.617$
	$\theta_{23}/^\circ$	$49.2^{+0.9}_{-1.2}$	$40.1 \rightarrow 51.7$	$49.3^{+0.9}_{-1.1}$	$40.3 \rightarrow 51.8$
	$\sin^2 \theta_{13}$	$0.02219^{+0.00063}_{-0.00062}$	$0.02032 \rightarrow 0.02410$	$0.02238^{+0.00063}_{-0.00062}$	$0.02052 \rightarrow 0.02428$
	$\theta_{13}/^\circ$	$8.57^{+0.12}_{-0.12}$	$8.20 \rightarrow 8.93$	$8.60^{+0.12}_{-0.12}$	$8.24 \rightarrow 8.96$
	$\delta_{\text{CP}}/^\circ$	197^{+27}_{-24}	$120 \rightarrow 369$	282^{+26}_{-30}	$193 \rightarrow 352$
	$\frac{\Delta m_{21}^2}{10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2}$	$7.42^{+0.21}_{-0.20}$	$6.82 \rightarrow 8.04$	$7.42^{+0.21}_{-0.20}$	$6.82 \rightarrow 8.04$
	$\frac{\Delta m_{3\ell}^2}{10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2}$	$+2.517^{+0.026}_{-0.028}$	$+2.435 \rightarrow +2.598$	$-2.498^{+0.028}_{-0.028}$	$-2.581 \rightarrow -2.414$

no flagship neutrino in Europe?



European contributions in all experiments — including technology (LAr; etc)

2 accelerator experiments → **δ₁₃ & θ₂₃ & θ₁₂ & Δm² & redundancy**

&

1 reactor experiment → **MO & θ₁₂ & Δm² & θ₁₃ & Δm² & no cross-check!!**

knowns & unknowns...

Weak Flavour Neutrinos (**3**): **$\nu(e)$, $\nu(\mu)$, $\nu(\tau)$** — observed **3!** (same as quarks)

Mass Neutrinos (**3**): **$\nu(1)$, $\nu(2)$, $\nu(3)$** — assumed **$\geq 3!$** [cosmology constraints ≤ 4]

PMNS matrix (3x3; *a la CKM*): **U** , assumed **unitarity** (\rightarrow **violation?**)

- mixing parameters (**3**): **θ_{13} , θ_{12} , θ_{23}** (octant?) — derived **J** [Jackslog invariant]
- CP-violation parameter (**1**): **$\delta?$**

discovery!

unknown [SM]

Mass Squared Differences (**2**): **δm^2** (i.e. Δm^2_{12})

Δm^2 (i.e. Δm^2_{13} or Δm^2_{23})

Mass Ordering (MO):

$+\delta m^2$ (solar data — observed!)

$\pm \Delta m^2$ \rightarrow which is the lightest neutrino $\nu(1)$ or $\nu(3)?$

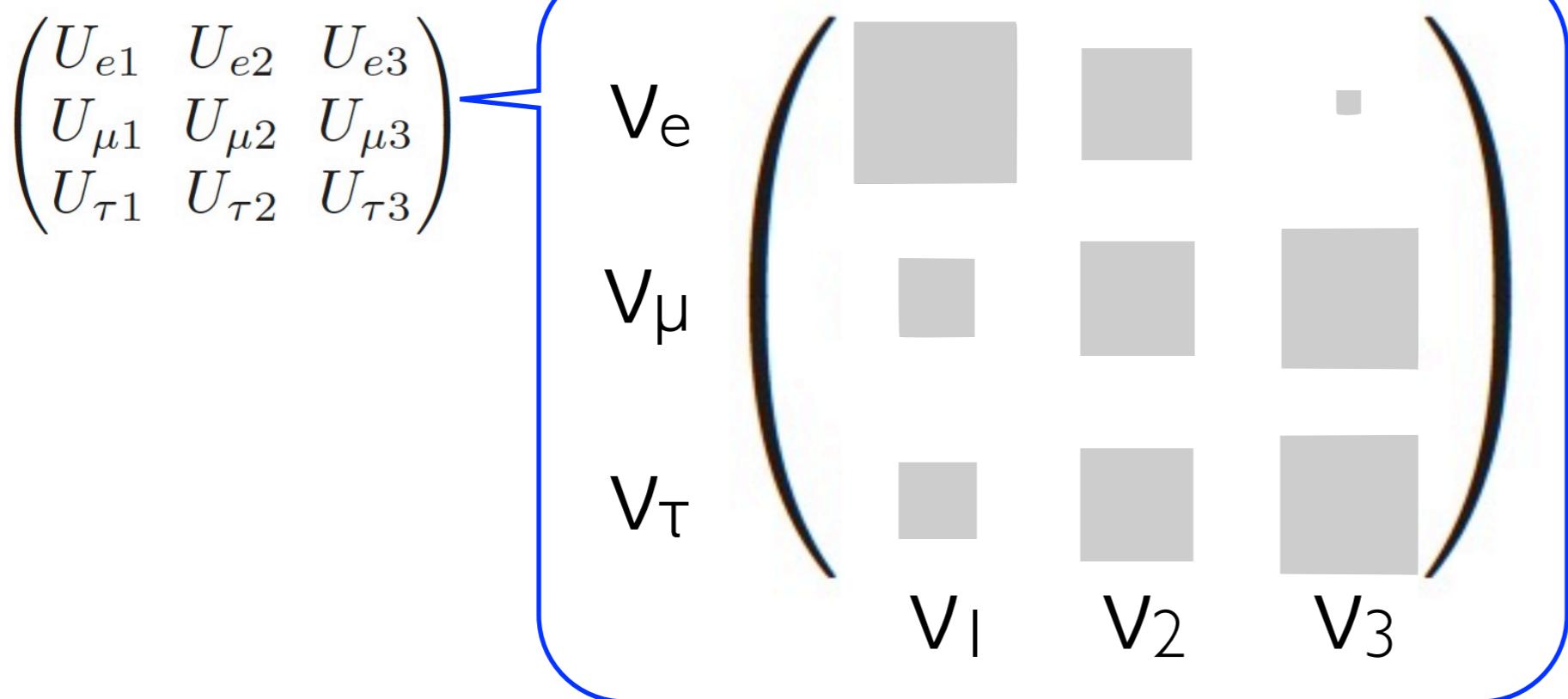
unknown [SM]

Mass Hierarchy (MH): **the mass of the neutrino?**

[\rightarrow why so much smaller than fermions?]

discovery!

SM's leptonic mixing sector (PMNS)...



consider full matrix structure
(not just composition)

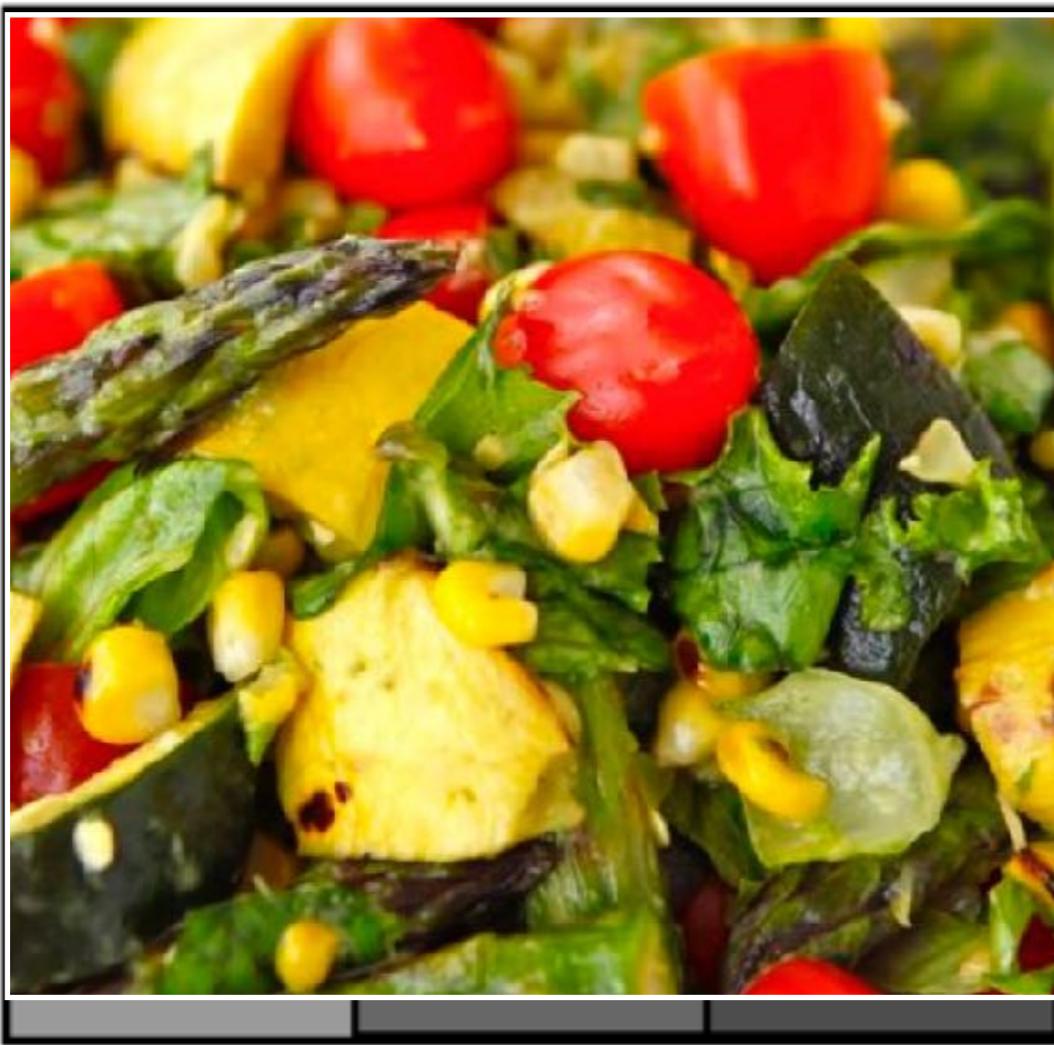
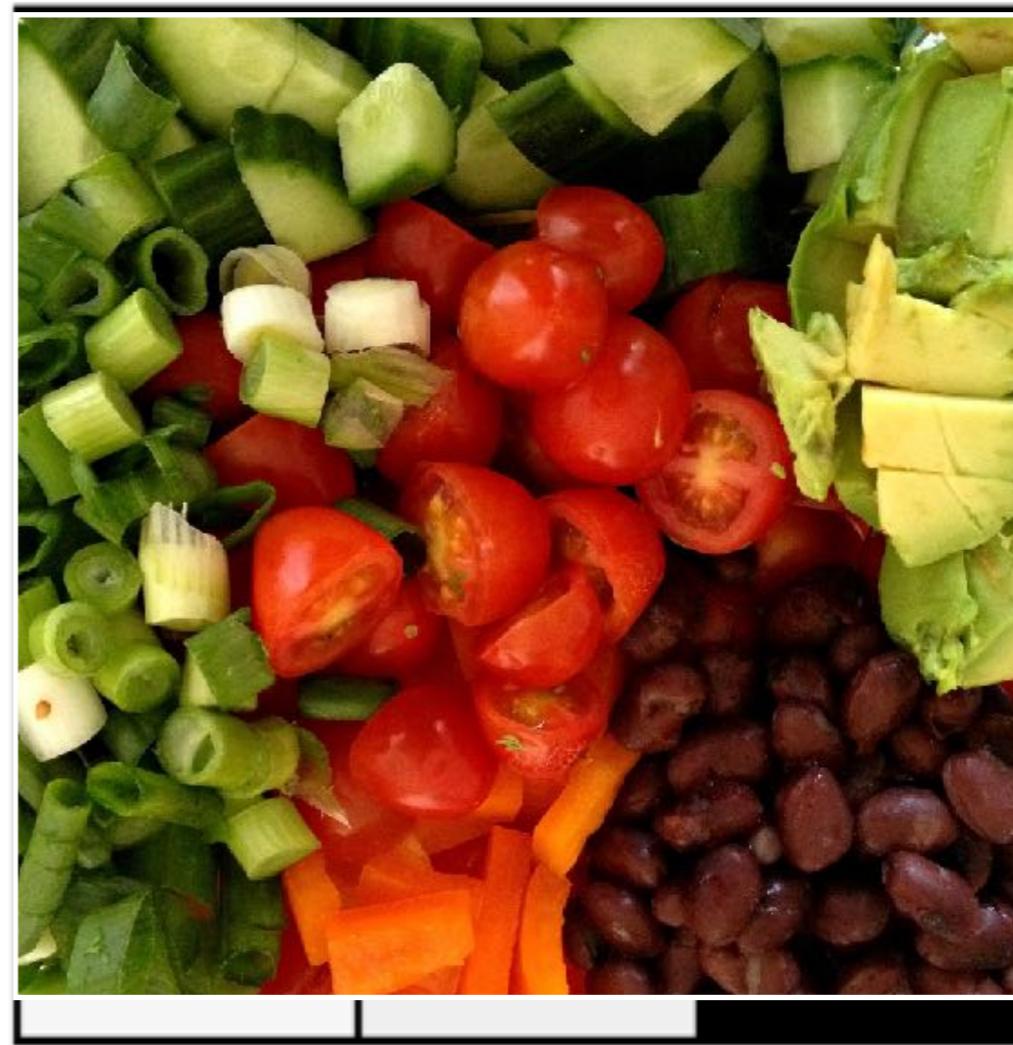
why shape?

- large mixing but a **small one!**
- **largest CP-violation** (SM)
- **any symmetry behind? [or Nature's caprice?]**

U_{3x3} unitary?

[**assumed!!**, not demonstrated]

structure-wise CKM vs PMNS...

PMNS**CKM****stravaganzza**

(anarchy?)

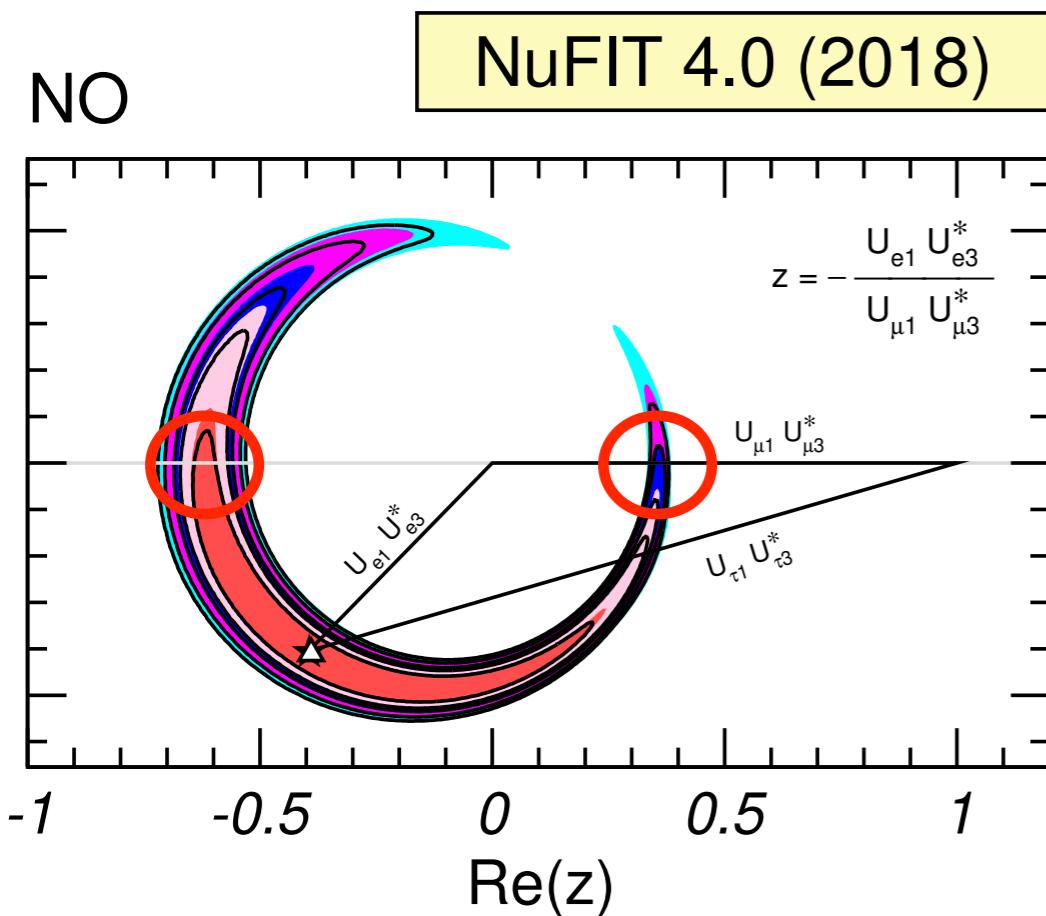
elegance

(symmetry)

A. De Gouvea, H. Murayama, hep-ph/0301050; PLB, 2015.

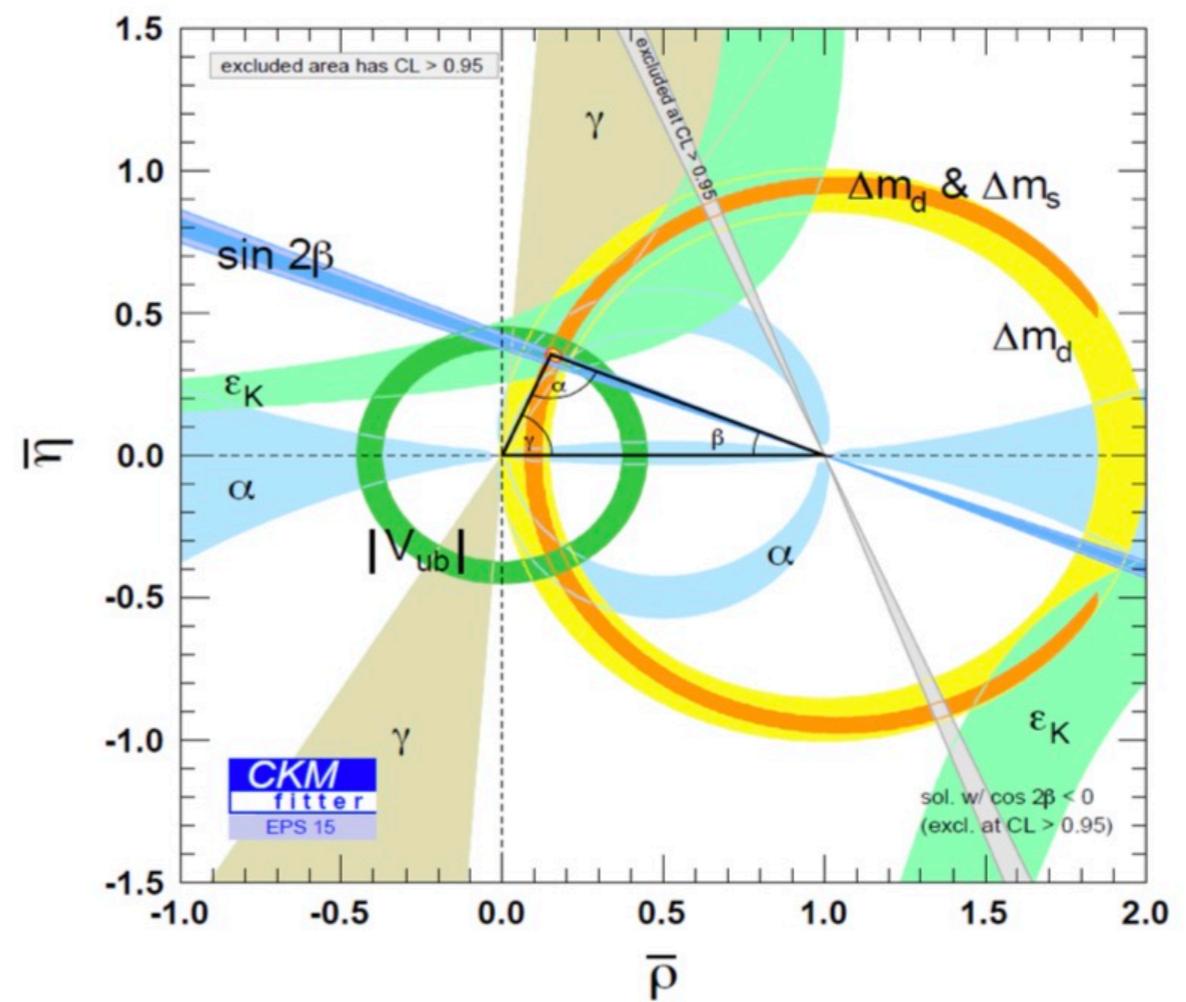
L. Hall, H. Murayama, N. Weiner, hep-ph/9911341.

PMNS



$$J(\text{PMNS}) \approx 3.33 \pm 0.06 \times 10^{-2}$$

CKM



$$J(\text{CKM}) \approx 3.18 \pm 0.15 \times 10^{-5}$$

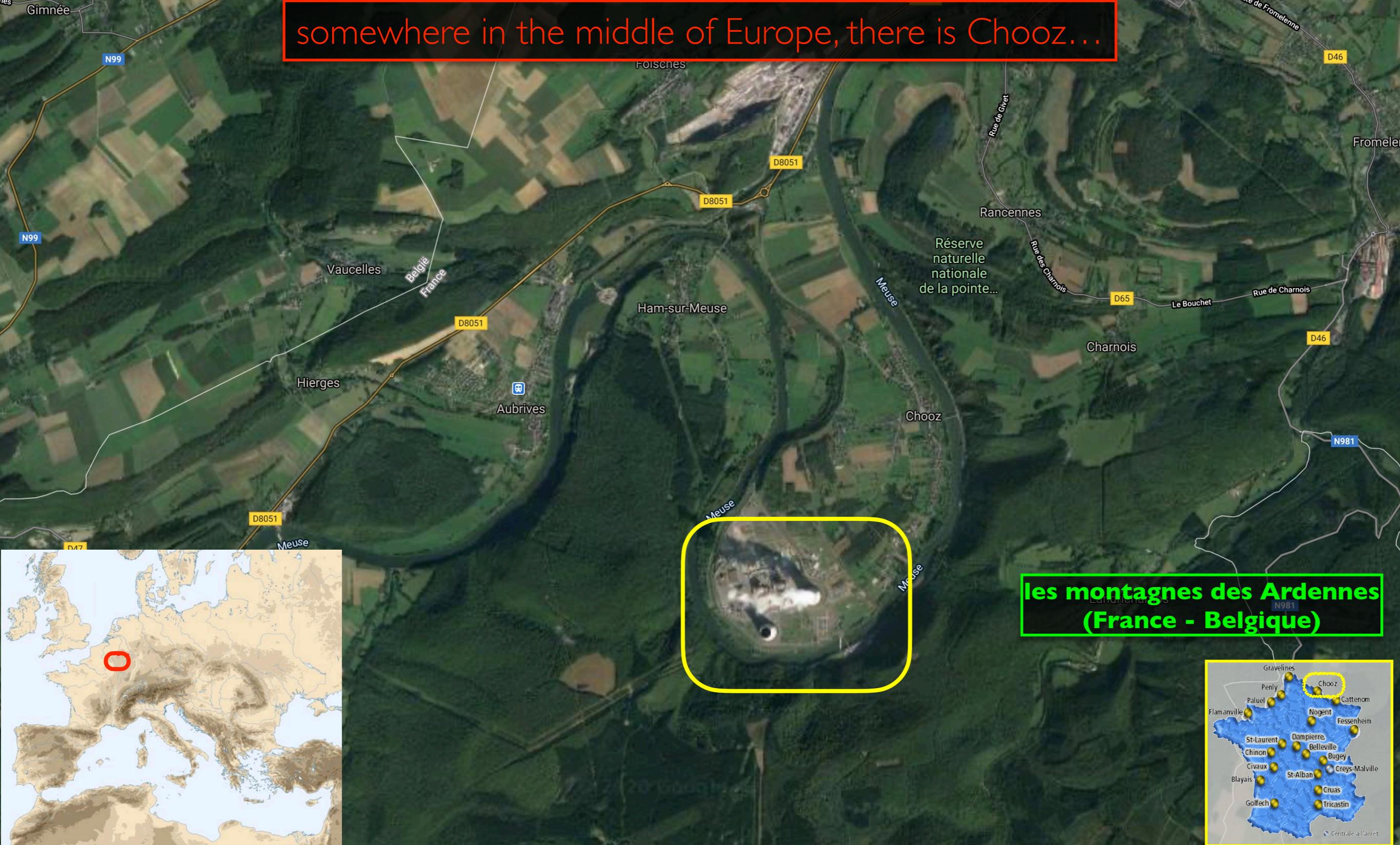
PMNS triangle (\rightarrow CP violation)...



neutrino (ν)...

neutrino last modification of the Standard Model... **more discoveries?**

somewhere in the middle of Europe, there is Chooz...

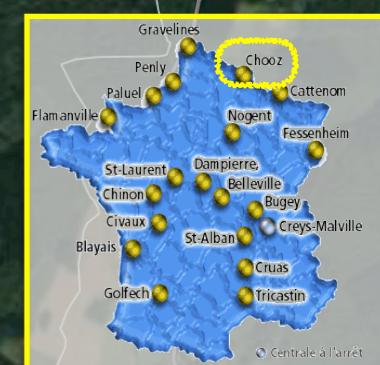


les montagnes des Ardennes
(France - Belgique)

maybe Chooz?

Chooz is tiny cute little village in the Ardennes

Chooz = super-powerful reactor(s) ⊕ overburden



EDF CNPE Chooz-B

Chooz-B 2x N4 Reactors
[since 1990's]

EDF DP2P Chooz-A**EDF CNPE Chooz-A Dismantling**

CNPE Chooz-B... (up to ~2050)

Chooz-B = 2x N4 Reactors: 8.4GW(thermal) → ~10²¹v/s



the reactor (source)...

Chooz-B nuclear reactor plant: 2x N4 reactors [4.2GW_{thermal} each]



LNCA-ND-Hall (CNRS/CEA)

EDF CNPE Chooz-B

Chooz-B 2x N4 Reactors
[since 1990's]

EDF DP2P Chooz-A

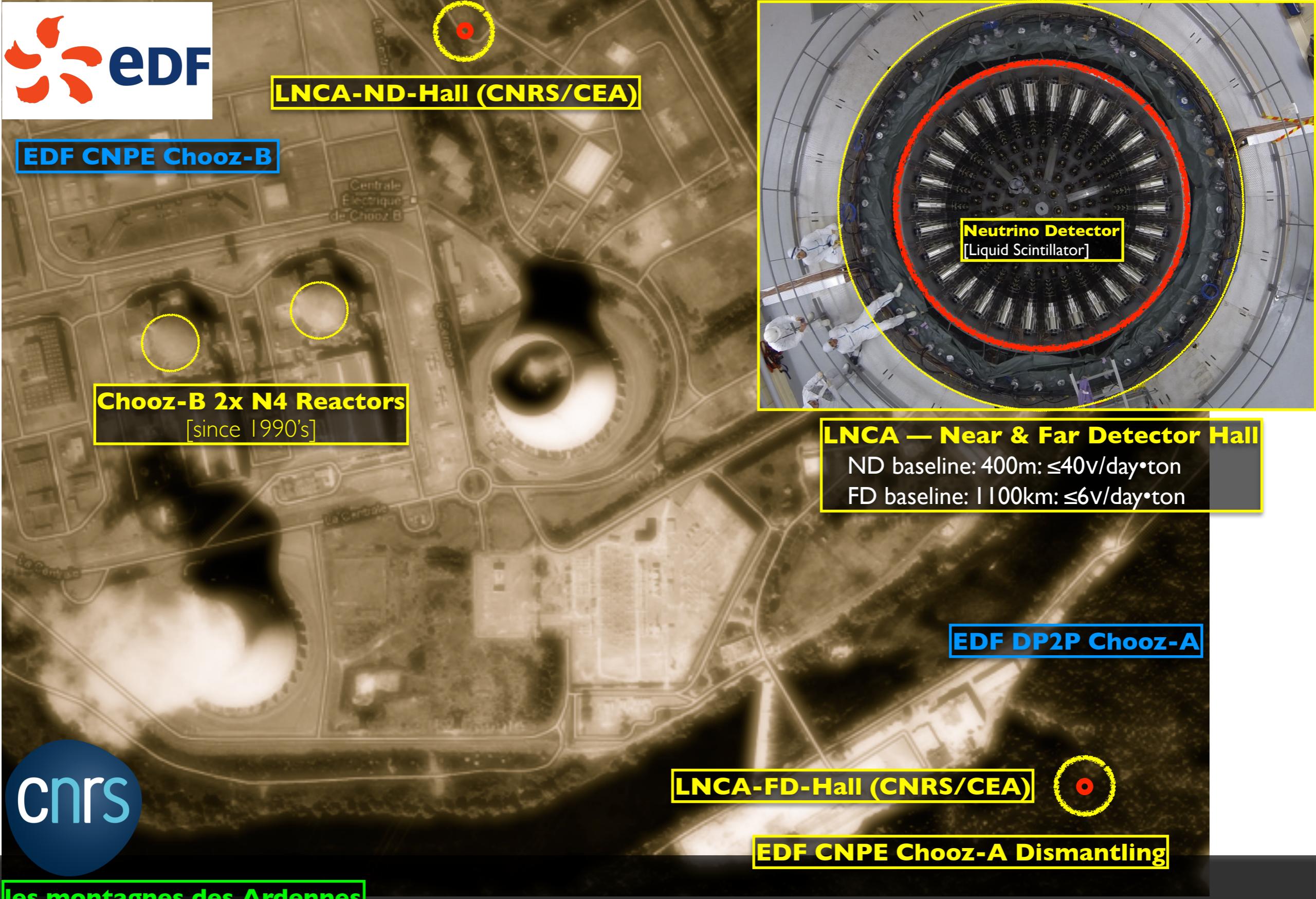
LNCA-FD-Hall (CNRS/CEA)

EDF CNPE Chooz-A Dismantling

cnrs

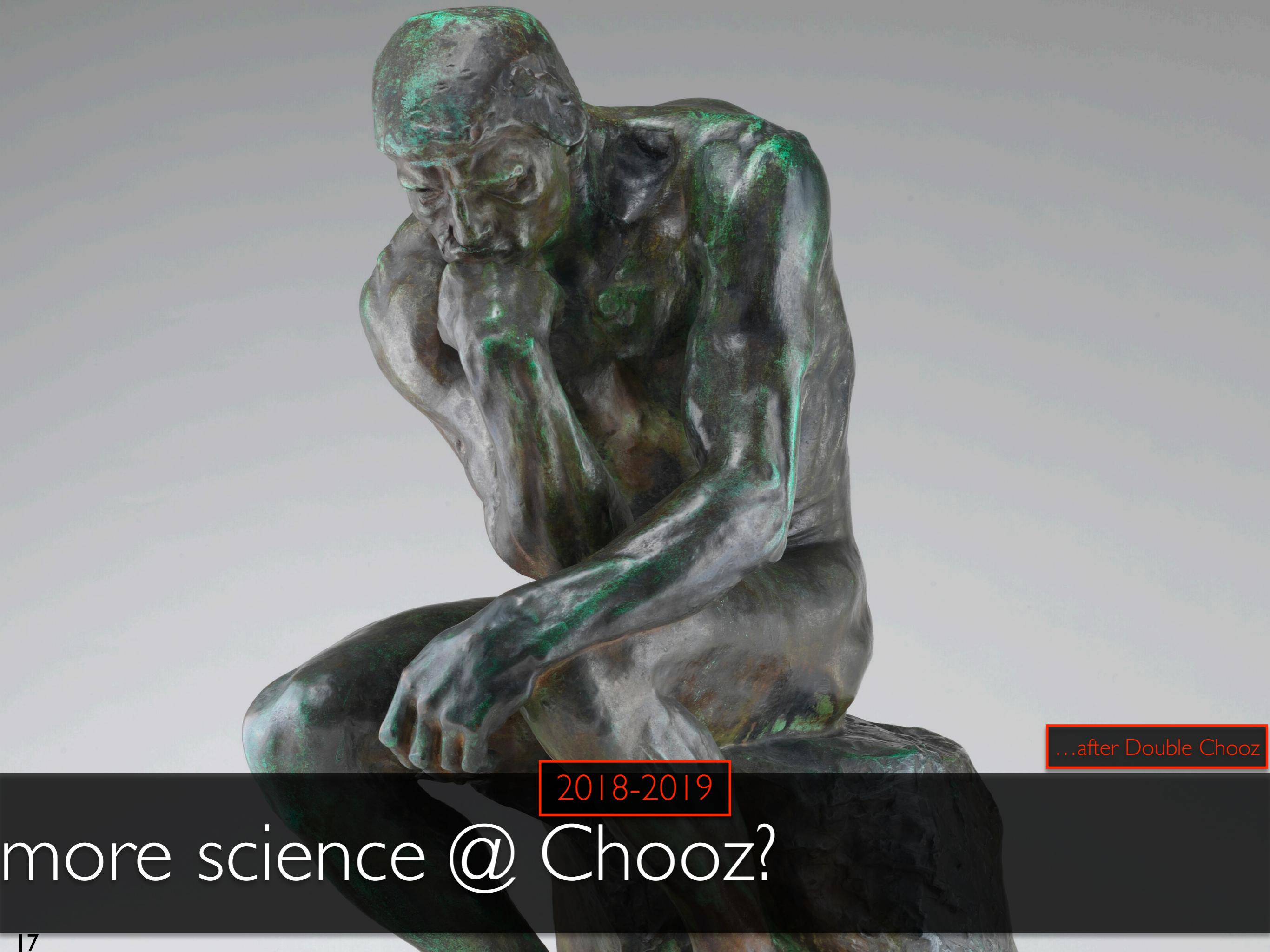
les montagnes des Ardennes

Europe's best reactor neutrino site...



Double Chooz' site (well known)...

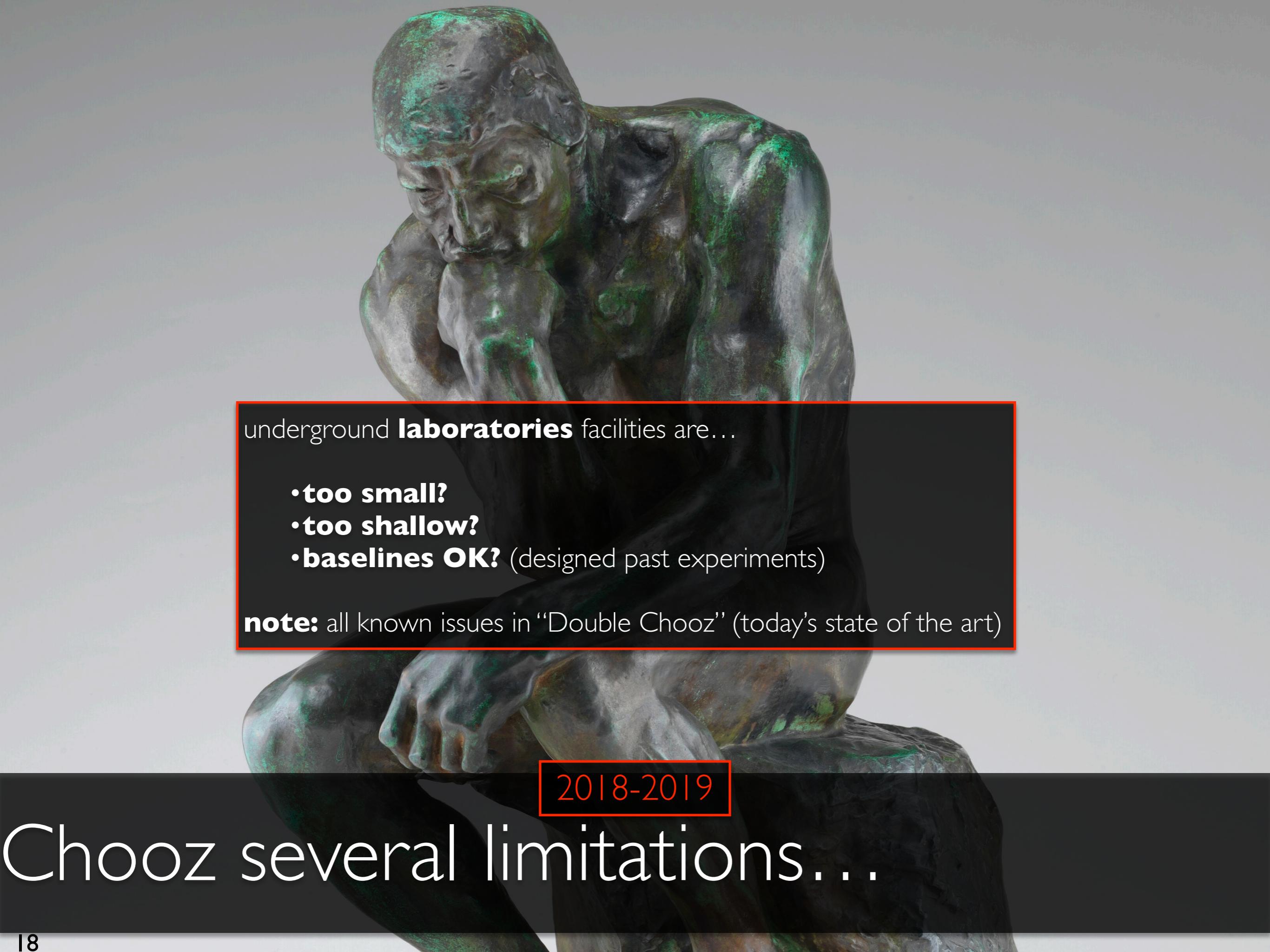
Hervé de Kerret's vision since CHOOZ' experiment



more science @ Chooz?

2018-2019

...after Double Chooz



underground **laboratories** facilities are...

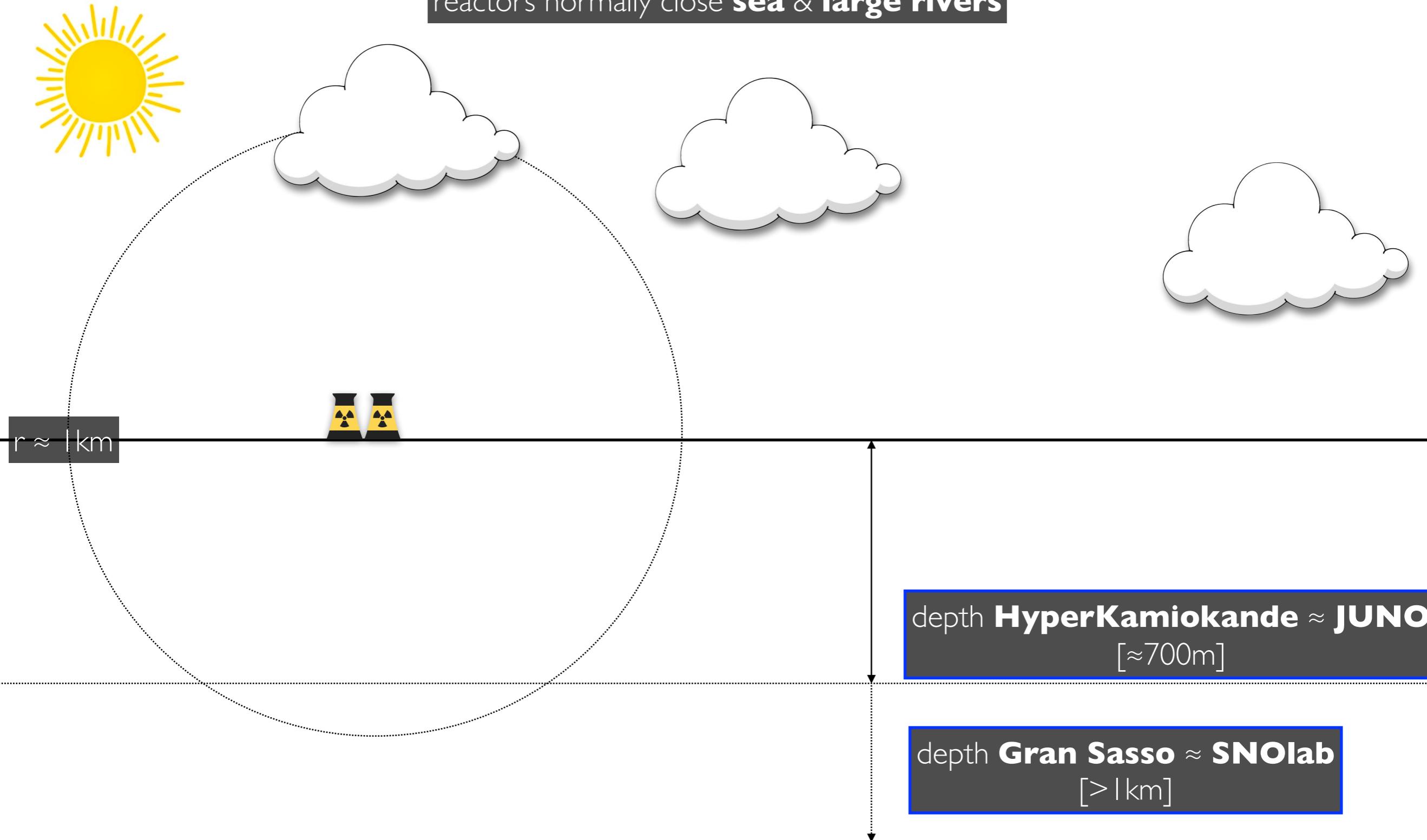
- too small?**
- too shallow?**
- baselines OK?** (designed past experiments)

note: all known issues in “Double Chooz” (today’s state of the art)

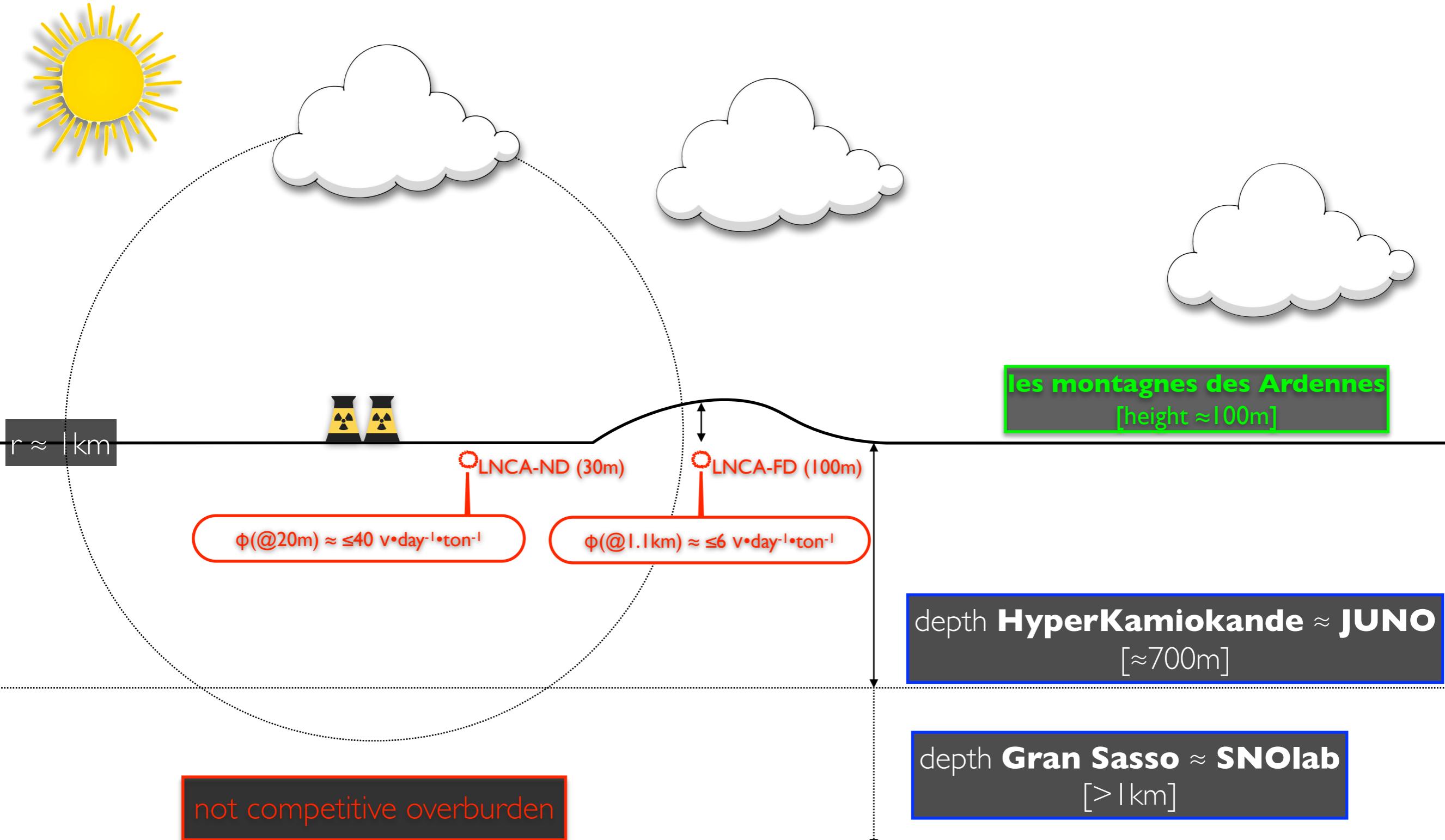
2018-2019

Chooz several limitations...

reactors normally close **sea & large rivers**



reactor underground challenge...



reactor underground challenge...

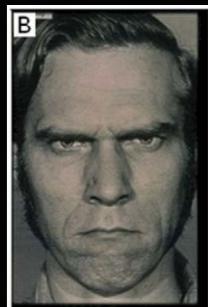
civil-construction near a reactor?

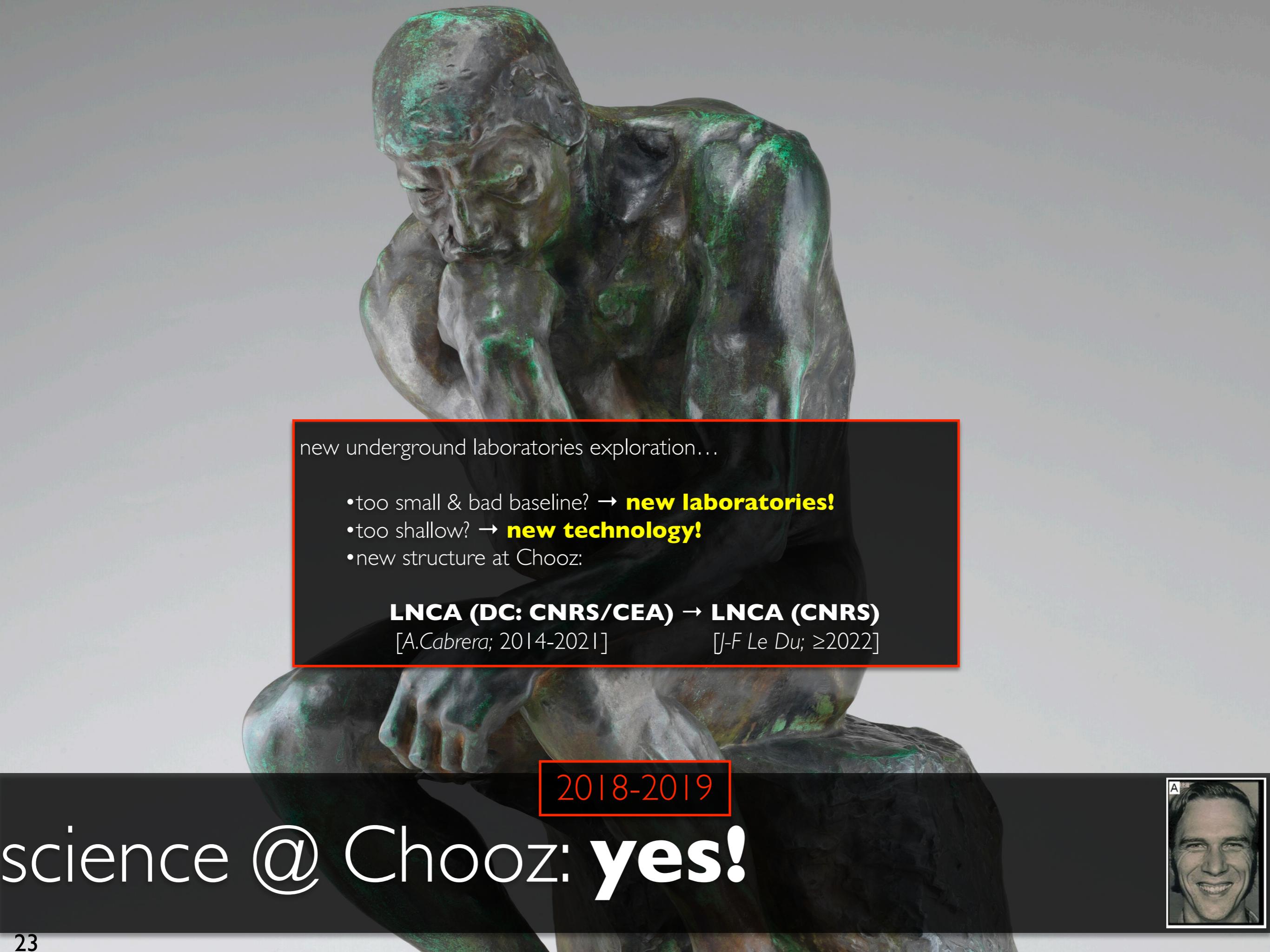


lesson: don't...!



physics at Chooz: finished?





new underground laboratories exploration...

- too small & bad baseline? → **new laboratories!**
- too shallow? → **new technology!**
- new structure at Chooz:

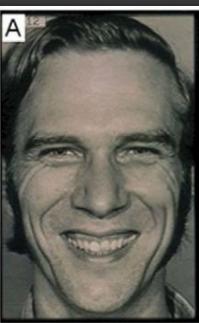
LNCA (DC: CNRS/CEA) → LNCA (CNRS)

[A.Cabrera; 2014-2021]

[J-F Le Du; ≥2022]

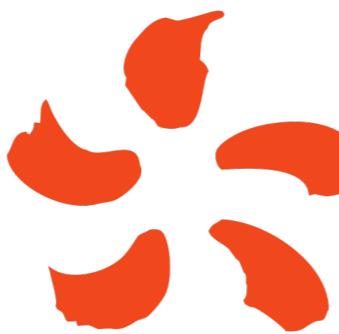
2018-2019

science @ Chooz: **yes!**





new era of cooperation between...



edf



how?

an underground secret...



Chooz-A former nuclear reactor



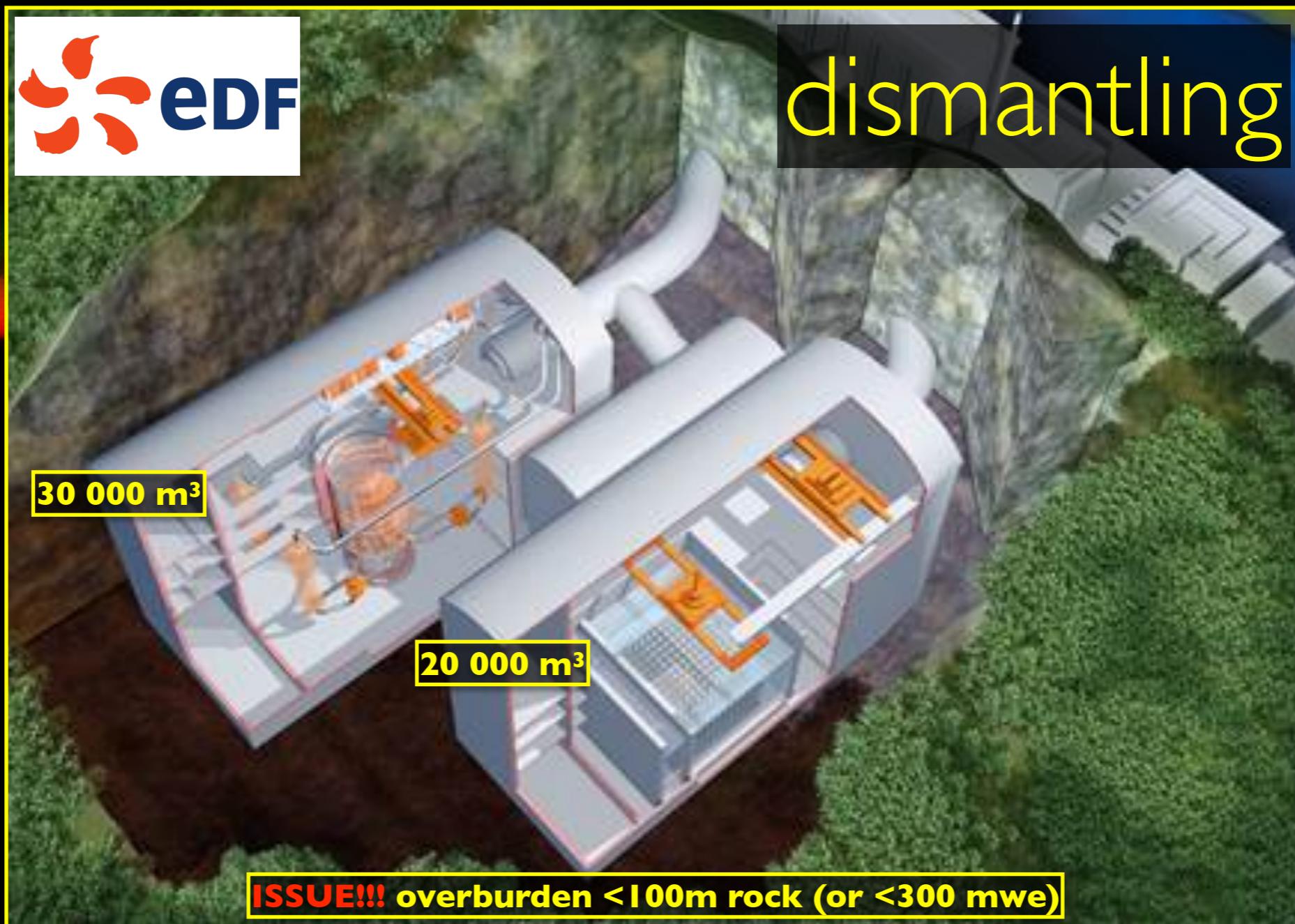
Super-Kamiokande (50kton)

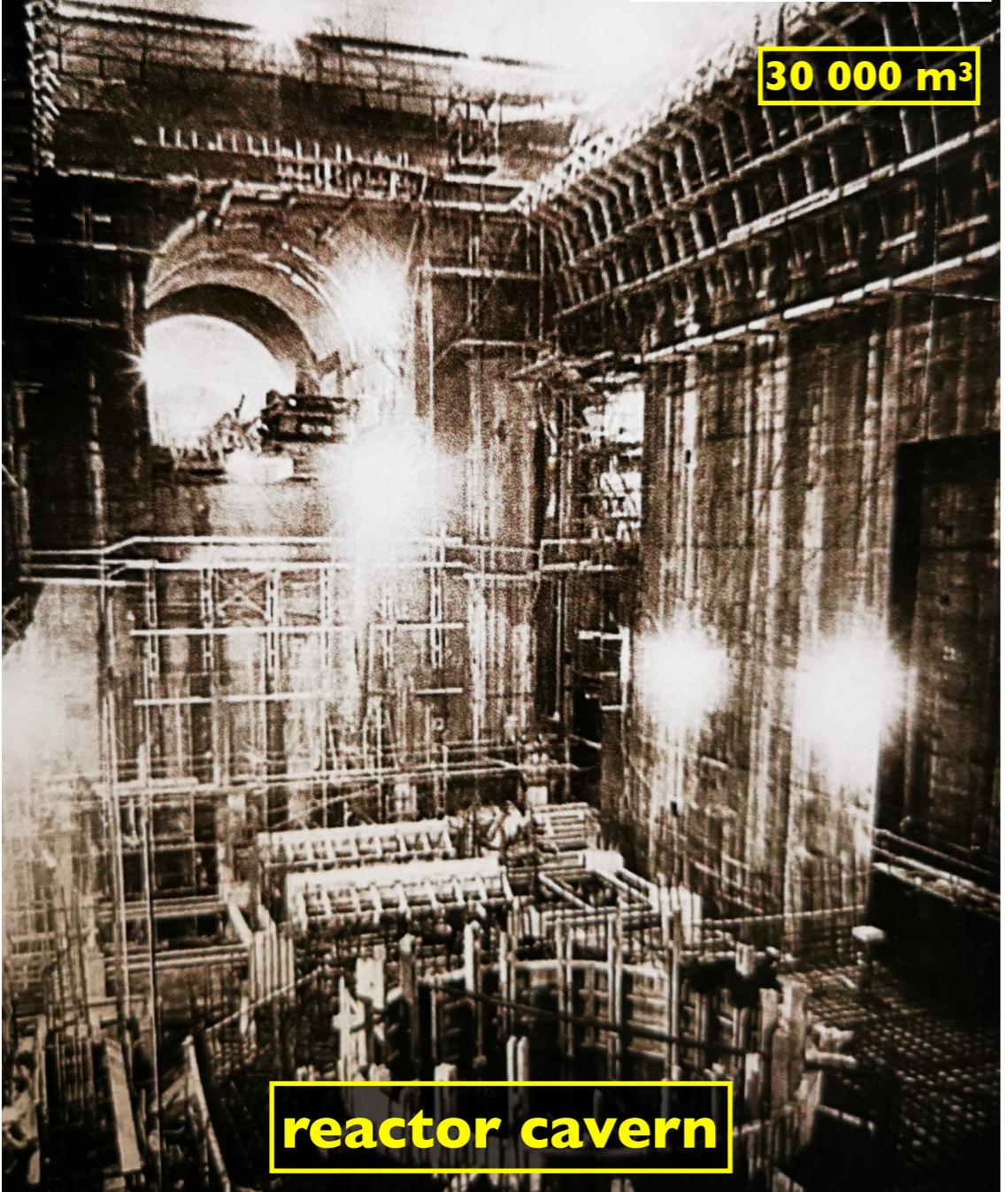
50 000 m³

~50m

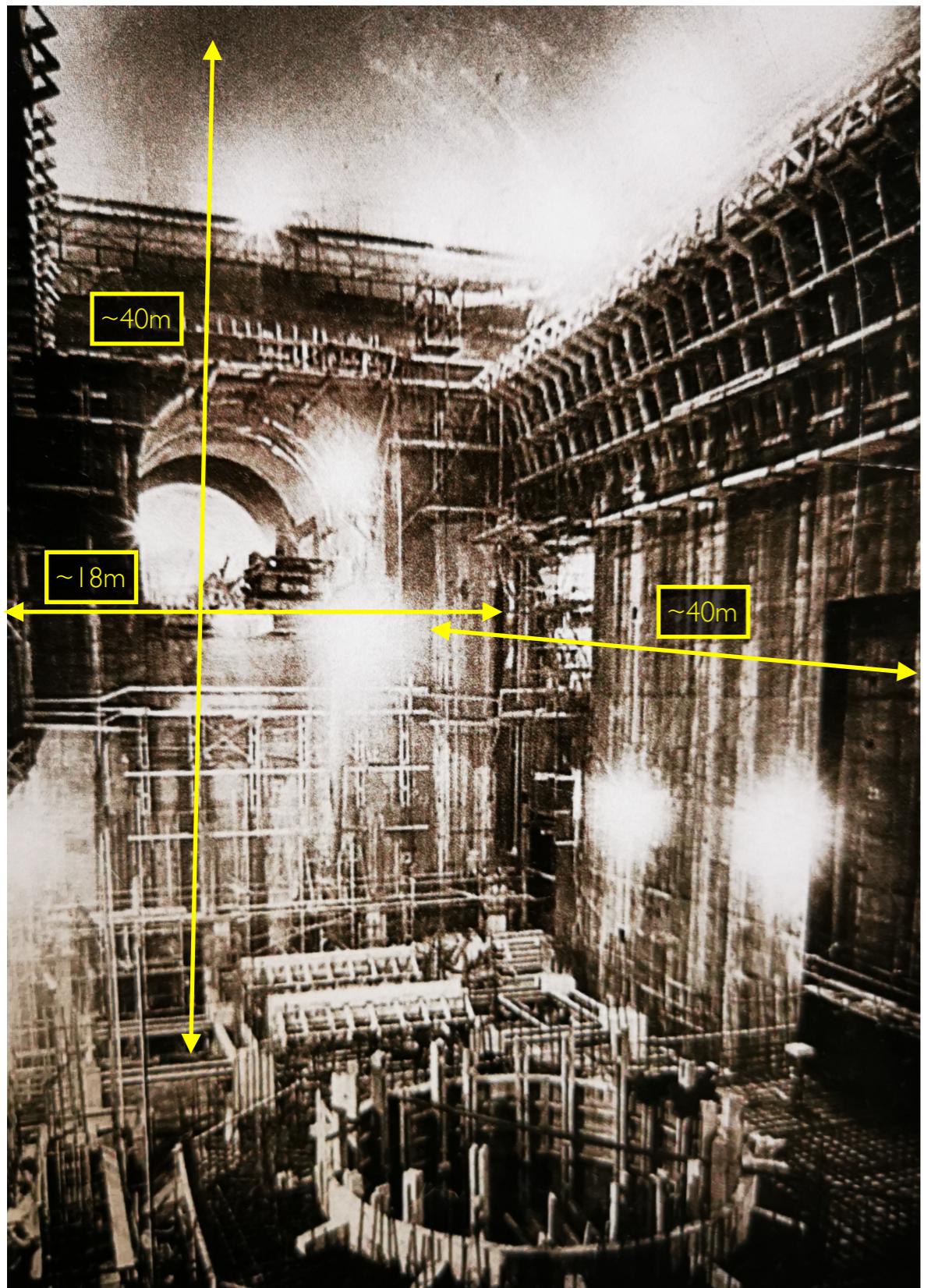
recycling Chooz-A for science?

two huge caverns already built of the size of **Super-Kamiokande** just next to **Chooz reactors!**
(unique site in France / Europe / World?)





construction caverns [1962-1967]



Notre-Dame de Paris

■ Pose de la 1^{ère} pierre
1163 ■ Superficie totale
5 500 m²

■ Nombre de colonnes
et piliers 75

■ Charpente de bois
1 300 chênes,
soit 21 ha
de forêt

Hauteur
des tours
69 mètres

Hauteur de la façade
sans les tours
45 mètres

Largeur
de la façade
43,5 mètres

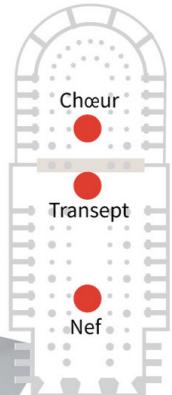
Longueur
totale
128 m

PARVIS

Éclairage
du parvis

Tour nord

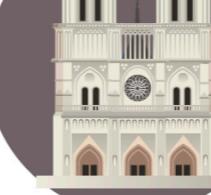
Tour sud



- ① Porte du Jugement
- ② Porte de la Vierge
- ③ Porte Sainte-Anne

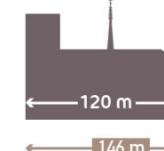
Notre-Dame de Paris

longueur = 120 m



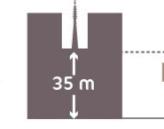
hauteur à l'intérieur = 35 m

hauteur à l'extérieur = 93 m



Mais...

La cathédrale la plus longue est celle d'Amiens (146 m).



La plus haute à l'intérieur est celle de Beauvais (= 48 m)



La plus haute à l'extérieur est celle de Cologne, en Allemagne (= 157 m)

Notre Dame de Chooz?

SuperChooz cavern since the 60's...



Superchooz





SUPERCHOOZ

pathfinder



JJC Lab/Subatech teams — Octobre 2020



CNRS/IN2P3 direction — March 2022

EDF + CNRS exploring...



SUPERCHOOZ

pathfinder

3 main challenges...

- **new laboratories**
- **new detector technology**
- **new physics program**

⇒ **must demonstrate ALL are feasible at once by ≤2028**

Superchooz



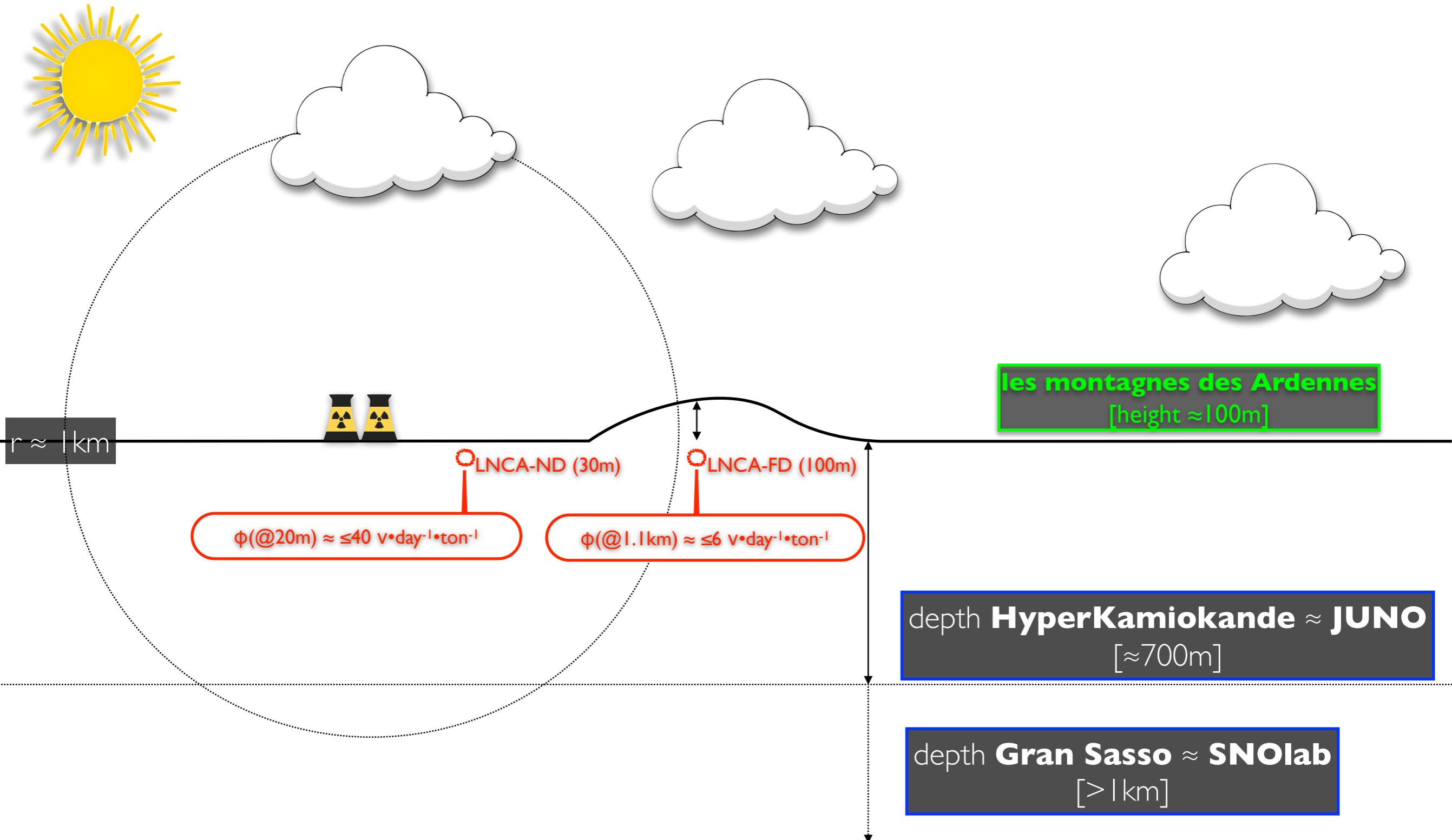
if exploration was successful → experiment >2030...?



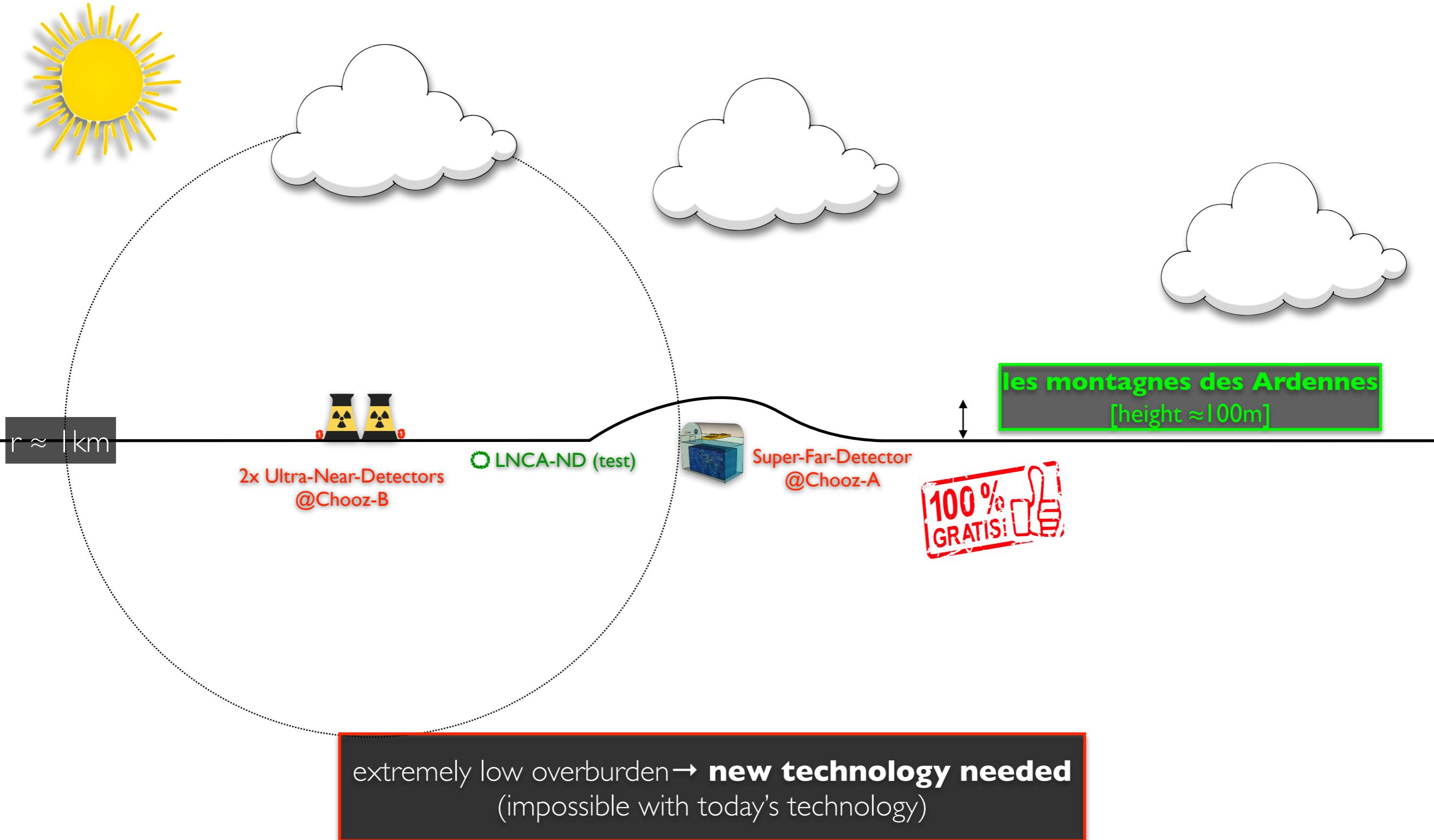
SUPERCHOOZ

pathfinder

experimental configuration



Double Chooz config...



SuperChooz config...



test “facility”
international

LNCA-ND-Hall (CNRS)

EDF CNPE Chooz-B

“Ultra Near”? [$\leq 20m$]

Chooz-B = 2x N4 Reactors: 8.4GW(thermal) $\rightarrow \sim 10^{21} \text{v/s}$

Super Chooz [30 000m³]
 • $\geq 50m$ overburden
 • LiquidO: O($\leq 10 000\text{m}^3$)



les montagnes des Ardennes (overburden: $\leq 100m$ rock)

Europe's best reactor V site...



SUPERCHOOZ

pathfinder

challenge I: **new detector technology**
(goal: major background reduction)

today's version of similar technology...

extremely low overburden → **new technology needed**
(several experimental requirements impossible with today's technology)

L I Q U I D



the needed new technology...

LiquidO Consortium*

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invention/conception 2012-2013 — since 2016 consortium (~20 institutes & 10 countries)

Anatael Cabrera (CNRS-IN2P3) — IJCLab / Université Paris-Saclay (Orsay)

nature communications physics

Article | Open Access | Published: 21 December 2021

Neutrino physics with an opaque detector

LiquidO Consortium

Communications Physics 4, Article number: 273 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

In 1956 Reines & Cowan discovered the neutrino using a liquid scintillator detector. The neutrinos interacted with the scintillator, producing light that propagated across transparent volumes to surrounding photo-sensors. This approach has remained one of the most widespread and successful neutrino detection technologies used since. This article introduces a concept that breaks with the conventional paradigm of transparency by confining and collecting light near its creation point with an opaque scintillator and a dense array of optical fibres. This technique, called LiquidO, can provide high-resolution imaging to enable efficient identification of individual particles event-by-event. A natural affinity for adding dopants at high concentrations is provided by the use of an opaque medium. With these and other capabilities, the potential of our detector concept to unlock opportunities in neutrino physics is presented here, alongside the results of the first experimental validation.

proof-of-concept: simulation & data [**μ-LiquidO**]

physics potential — appetiser

www.nature.com/articles/s42005-021-00763-5

latest results: a few weeks ago

<https://liquido.ijclab.in2p3.fr/> under construction

on behalf of the **LiquidO consortium...**

L I Q U I D O

XXX Neutrino Conference
June 2022 — Seoul, South Korea

Anatael Cabrera
CNRS/IN2P3
IJCLab/Université Paris-Saclay
(Orsay)



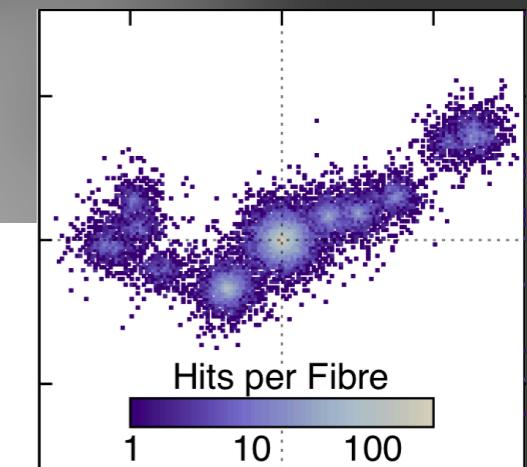
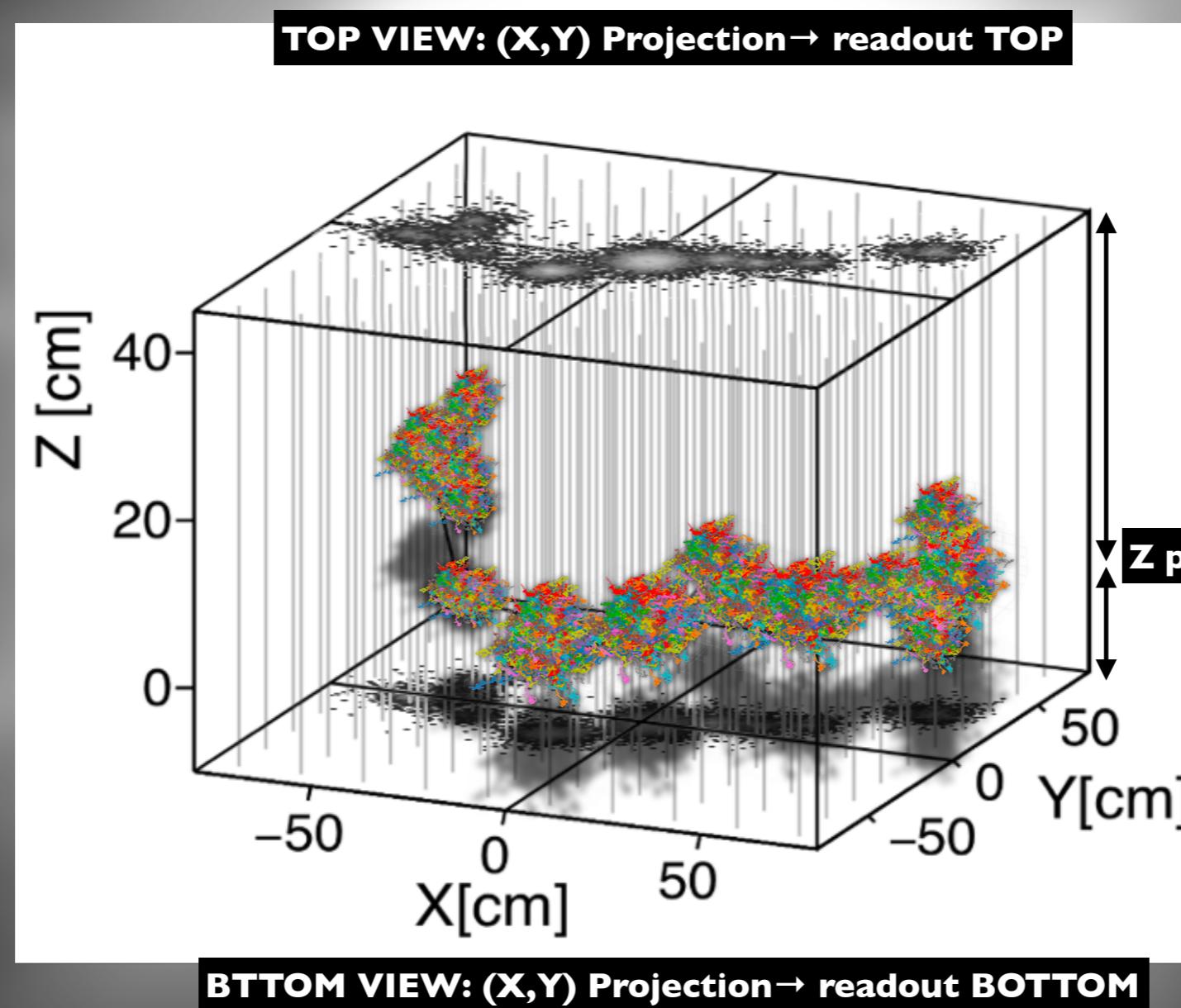
major release with the **latest experimental results @ Neutrino 2022** conference (June 2022)

https://media.neutrino2022.org/talk/talk_session_apply/108/20220603220651_33.pdf

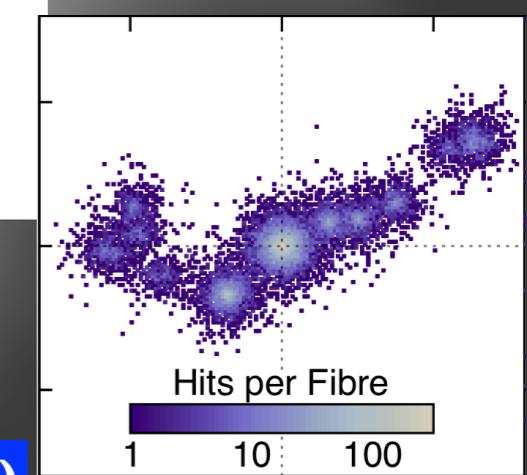
stochastic light confinement

Topology (X,Y) direct & native (PID) → possible sub-mm vertex precision

Vanilla LiquidO: 1D lattice (fibres along Z-axis only)



BOTTOM VIEW: (X,Y) Projection → readout BOTTOM



LiquidO can have up to 3 orthogonal fibre lattice orientations (3D)

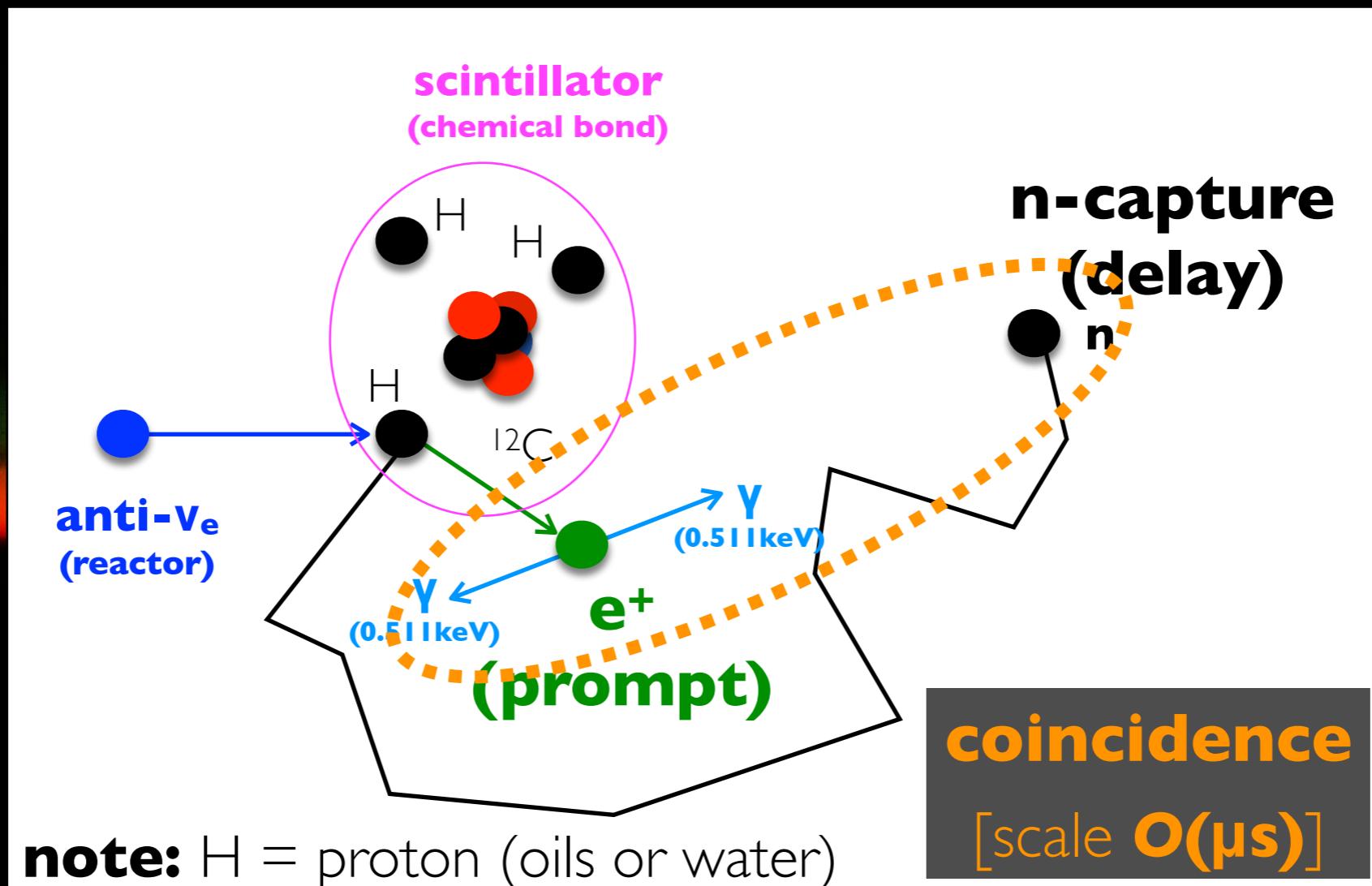


V discovery pioneers (1950's) ...

inverse- β decay (IBD) interaction...

IBD: anti- ν_e + p → e^+ + n

cross-section known to ~0.2% [↔ lifetime of neutron]

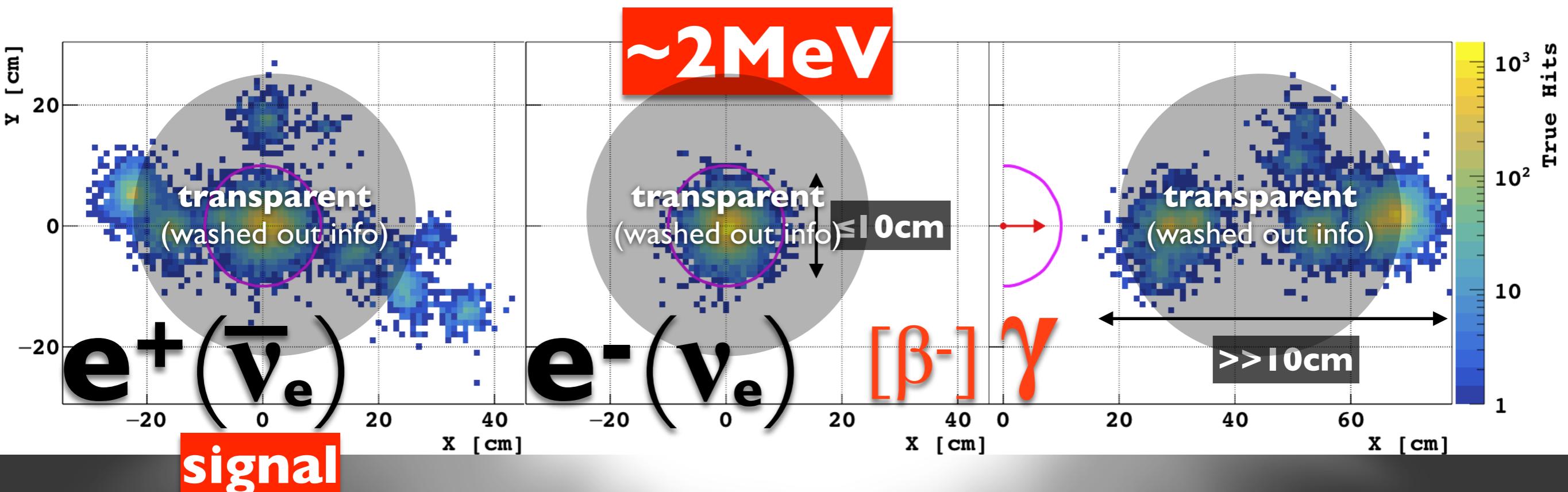


generally, **no e^+ PID**

→ $\gamma \approx e^- \approx e^+ \approx a \approx p\text{-recoil}$ (fast- n)

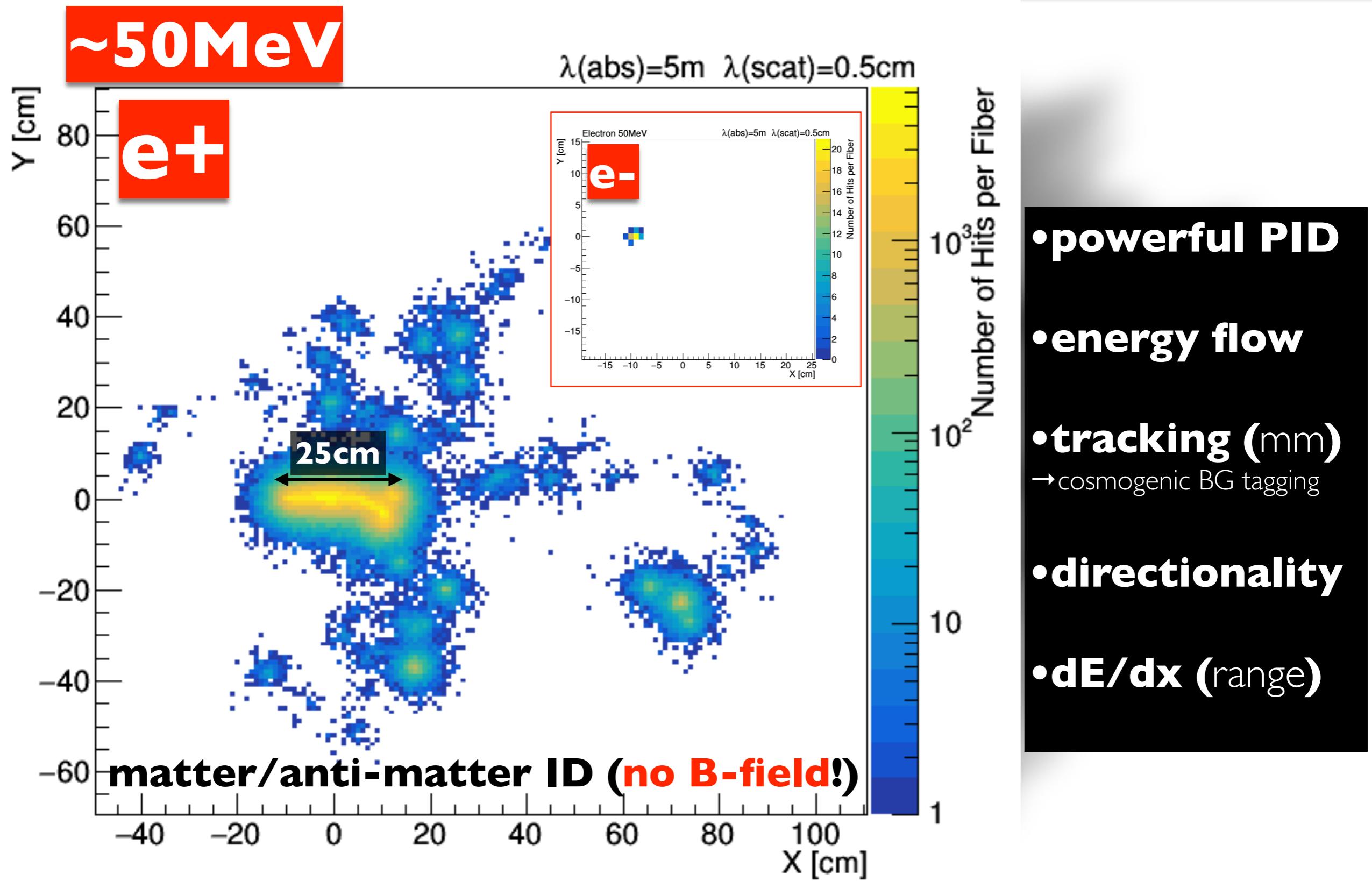
unprecedented PID@MeV...

potential: reduce overburden/shielding



opacity → (native) self-segmentation

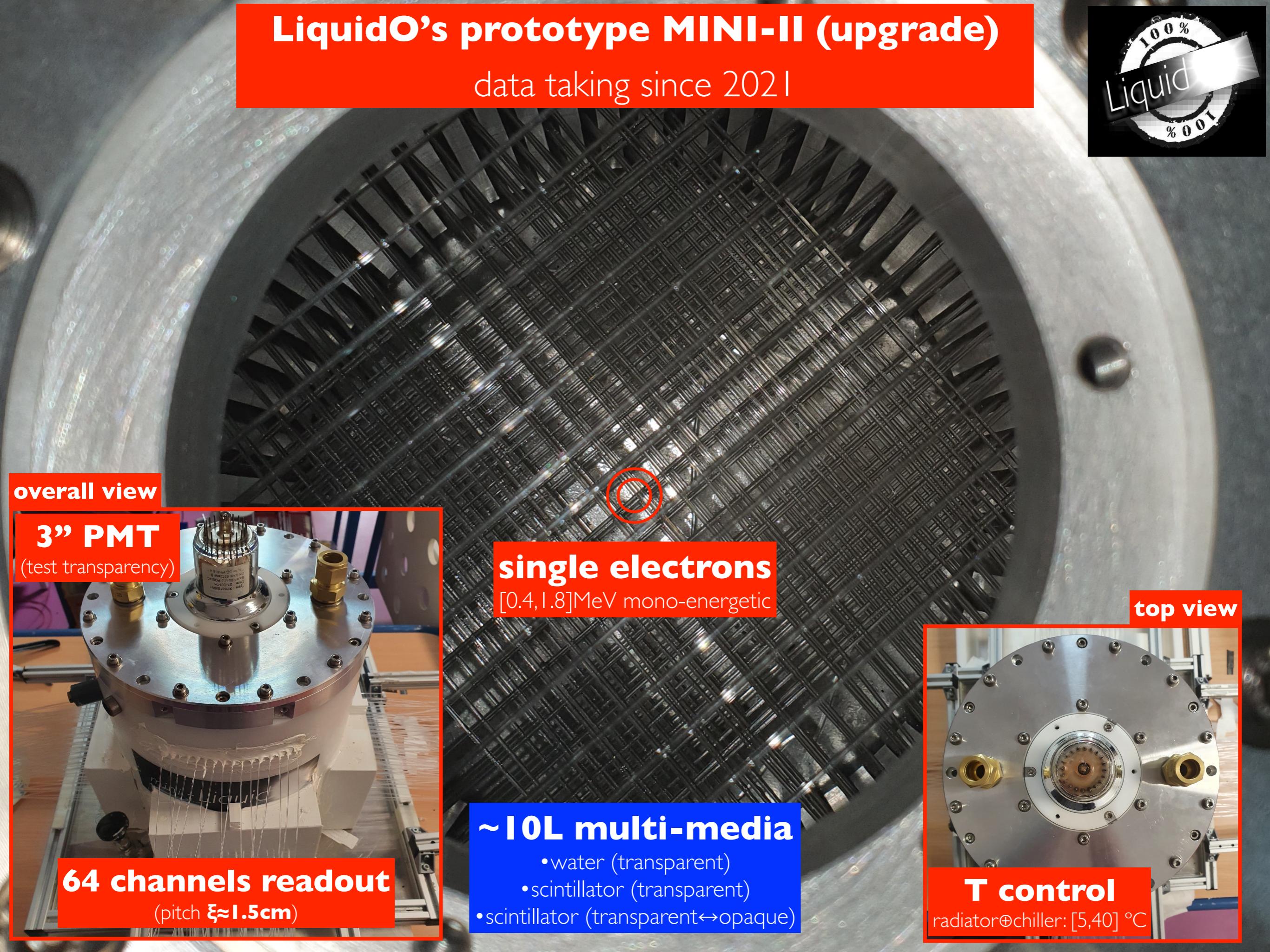
needless segmentation: problematic @ 1 MeV (pollution, cost+complex, etc)



~10MeV: Michel-e \pm (μ -decay), supernovae (remnant, core-collapse), low energy atmospherics, etc

LiquidO's prototype MINI-II (upgrade)

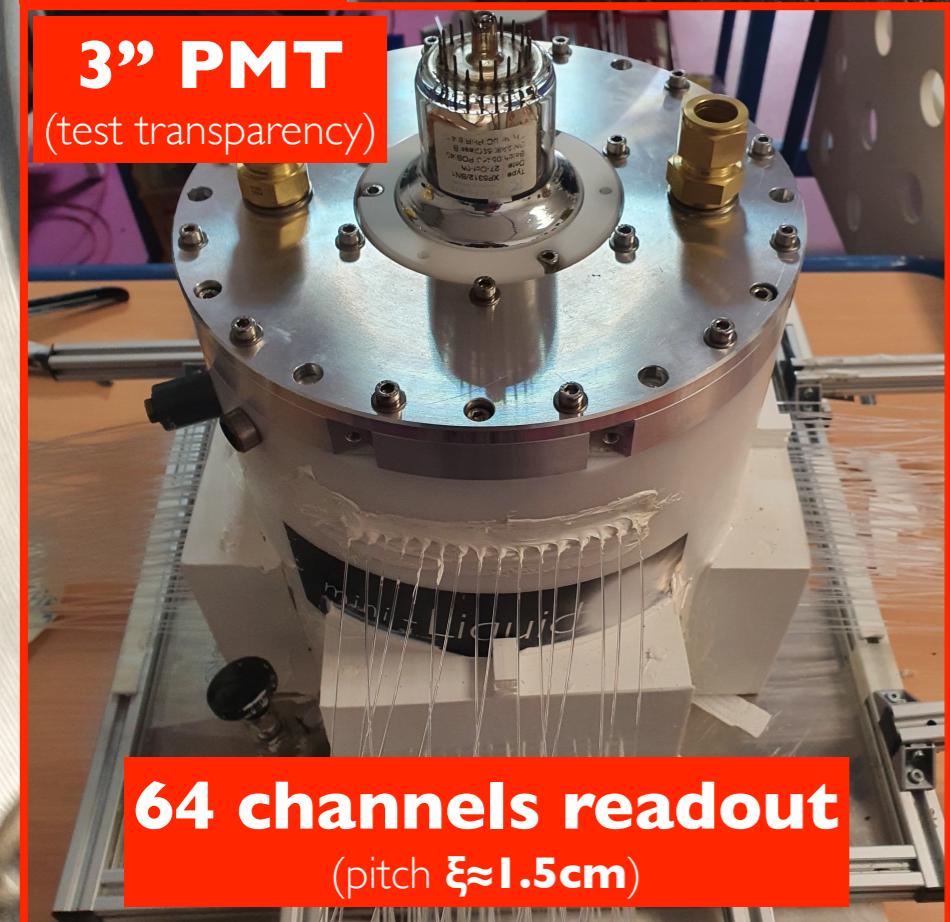
data taking since 2021



overall view

3" PMT

(test transparency)



64 channels readout

(pitch $\xi \approx 1.5\text{cm}$)

single electrons

[0.4, 1.8]MeV mono-energetic



~10L multi-media

- water (transparent)
- scintillator (transparent)
- scintillator (transparent↔opaque)

top view



T control

radiator+chiller: [5,40] °C

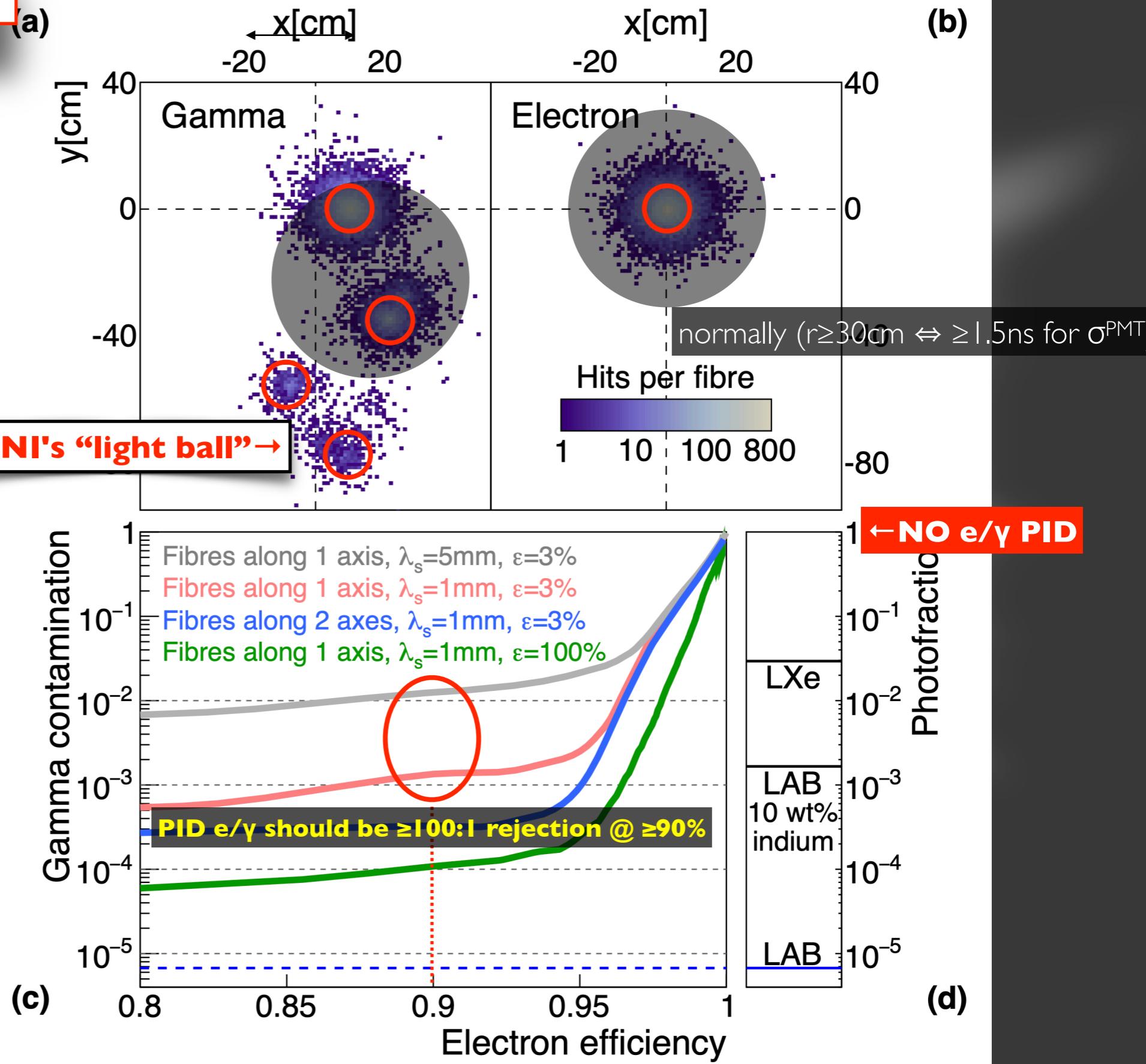
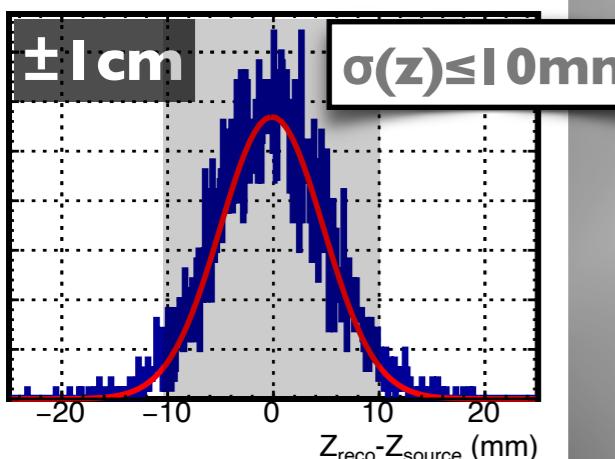
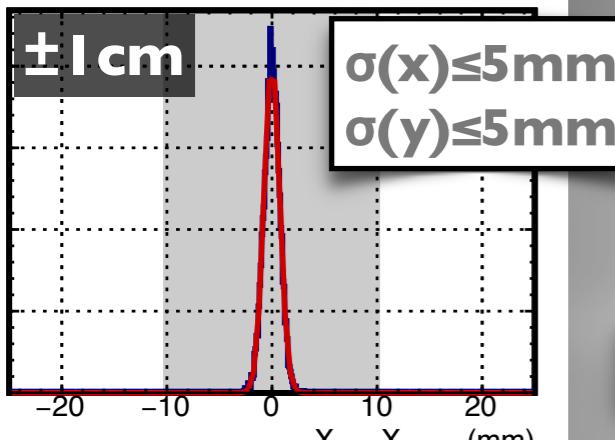
topology's PID (no timing)...

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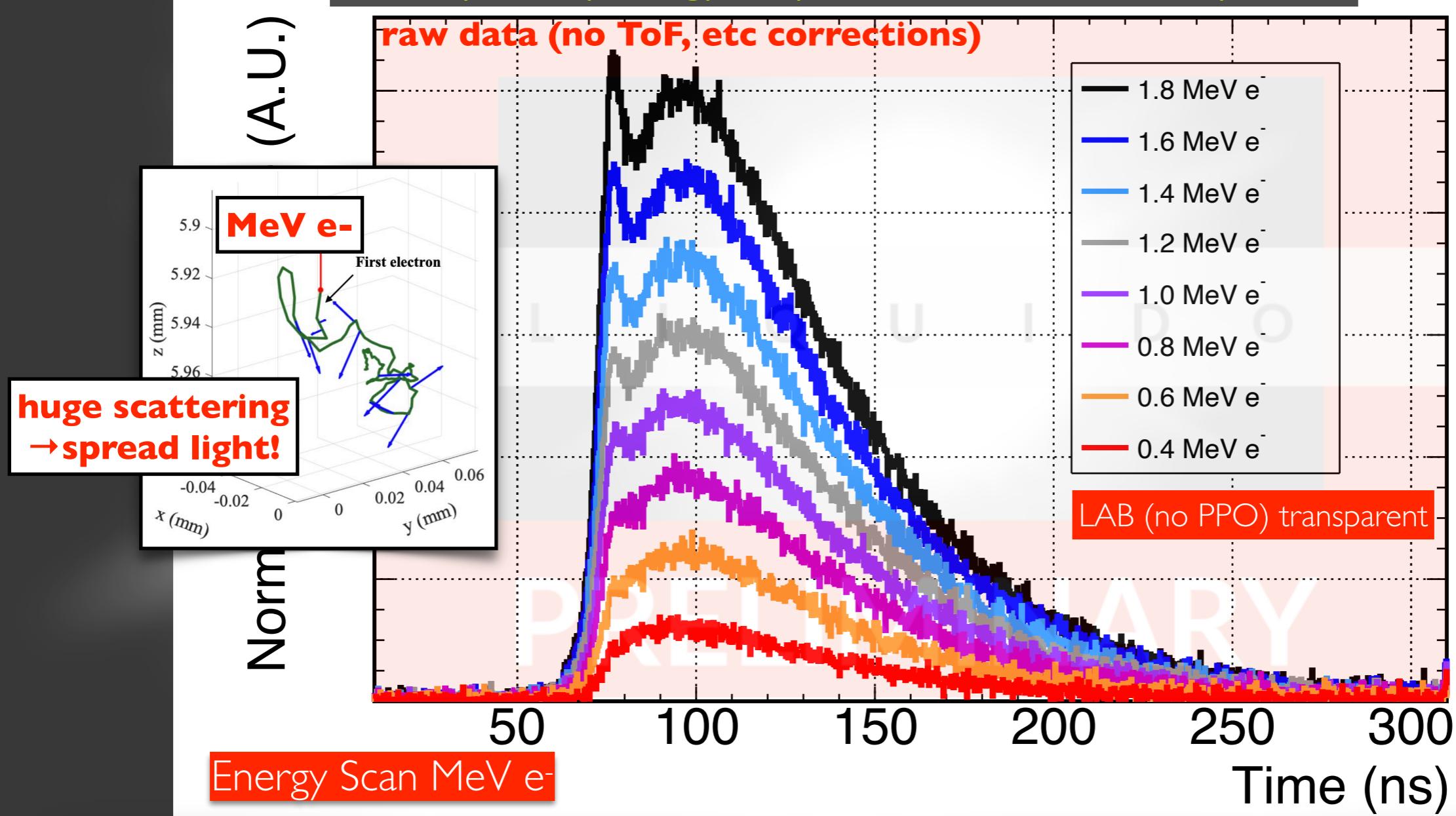
~0.5MeV



Cherenkov / Scintillation ID...

Cherenkov time-only ID — threshold

(no topology exploited — unlike μ 's)



LiquidO's timing potential — under quantification & optimisation



SUPERCHOOZ

pathfinder

challenge II: **new laboratories**

- 2x ultra-near-detectors
- 1x super-far-detector



LNCA-ND-Hall (CNRS)

EDF CNPE Chooz-B

“Ultra Near”? [$\leq 20m$]

Super Chooz [$30\ 000m^3$]

- $\geq 50m$ overburden
- LiquidO: 0 ($\leq 10\ 000m^3$)



les montagnes des Ardennes (overburden: $\leq 100m$ rock)

Europe's best reactor V site...

C L O U D



European
Innovation
Council

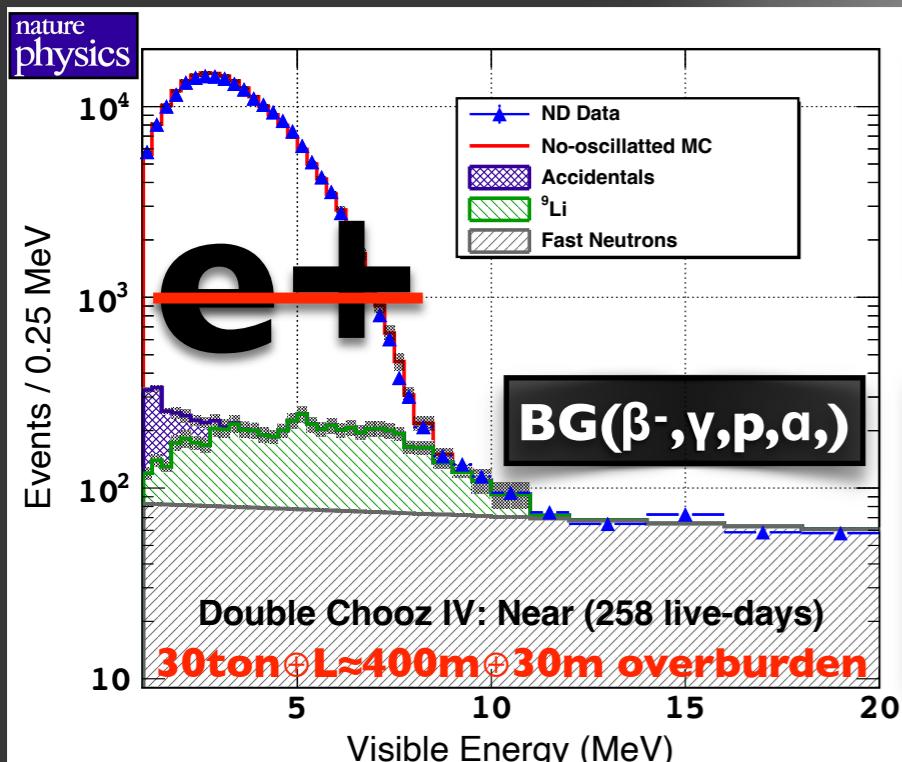


UK Research
and Innovation

first LiquidO-based experiment...

CLOUD = “**C**hooz **L**iquid**O** **U**ltranear **D**etector”
[project: “**A**nti**M**atter-**O**Tech”]

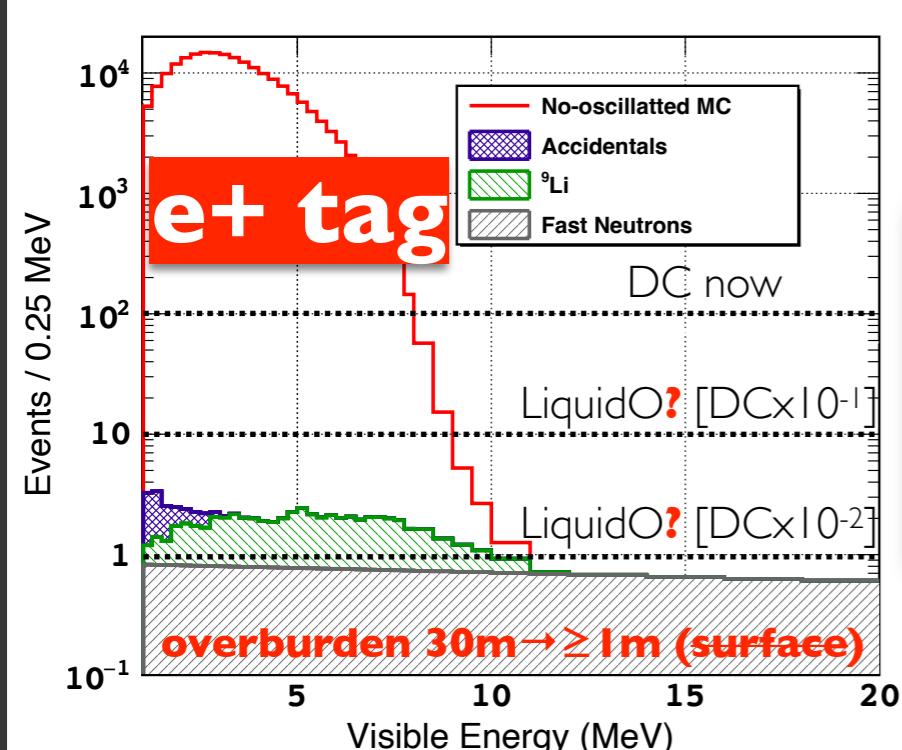
CLOUD background control...



Article | Published: 20 April 2020
Double Chooz θ_{13} measurement via total neutron capture detection
The Double Chooz Collaboration
Nature Physics 16, 558–564 (2020) | Cite this article

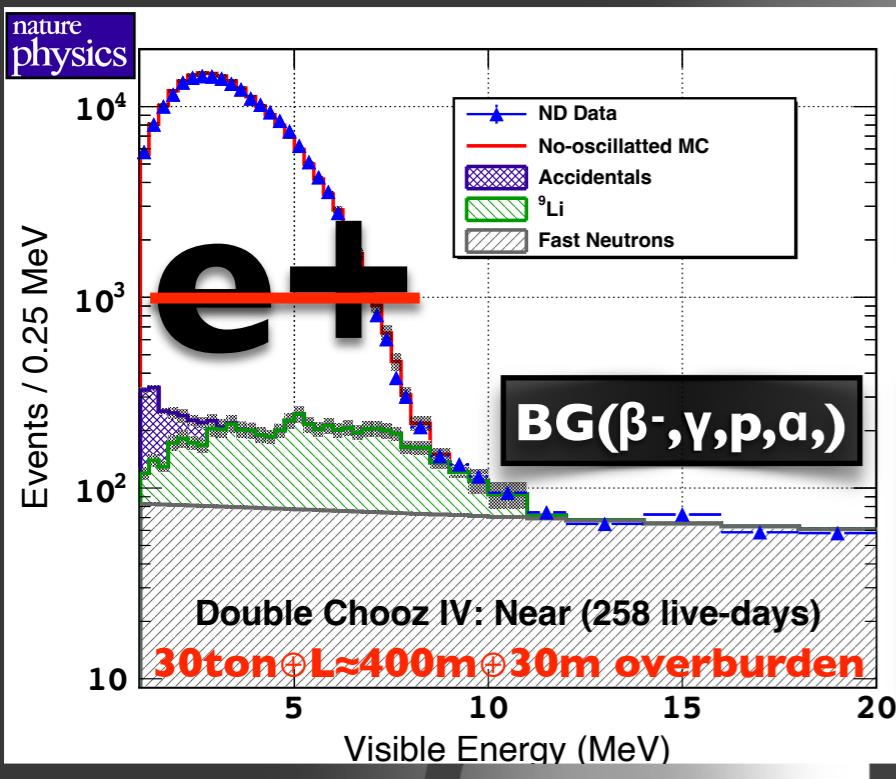
DC-ND:
Signal ≈ 816 v/day
BG(β^- , α , γ , p) ≈ 39 day $^{-1}$ ("some per day")

S/BG \approx 21



CLOUD:
Signal(e+) \geq 10,000 v/day [\geq 5M v/year]
BG(DC) \approx **$\geq 10x$** BG(LiquidO)
S/BG \geq 100? same config [demo]

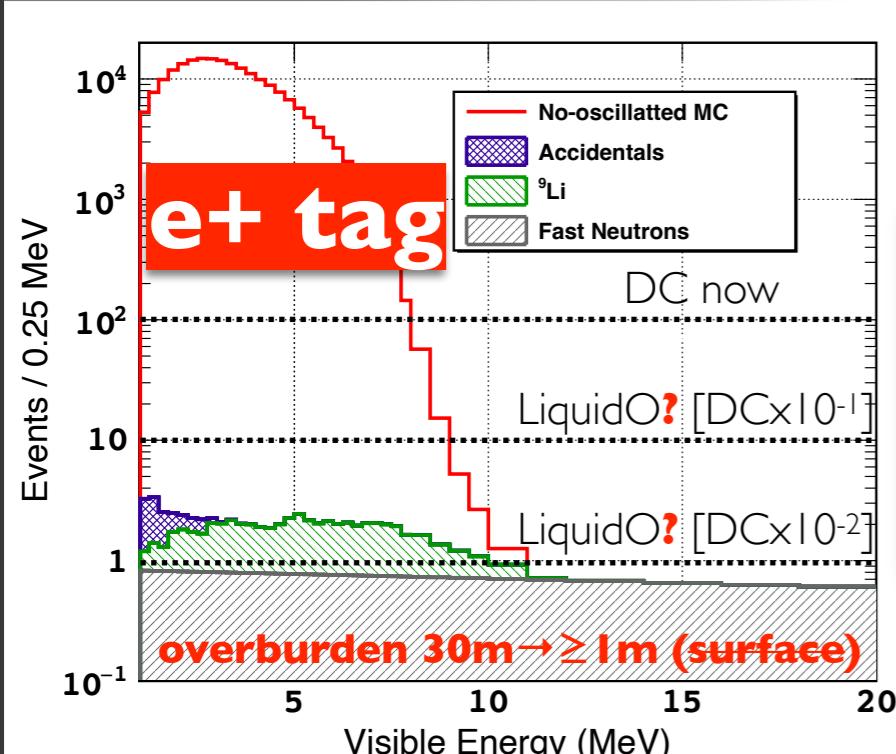
CLOUD @ LNCA...



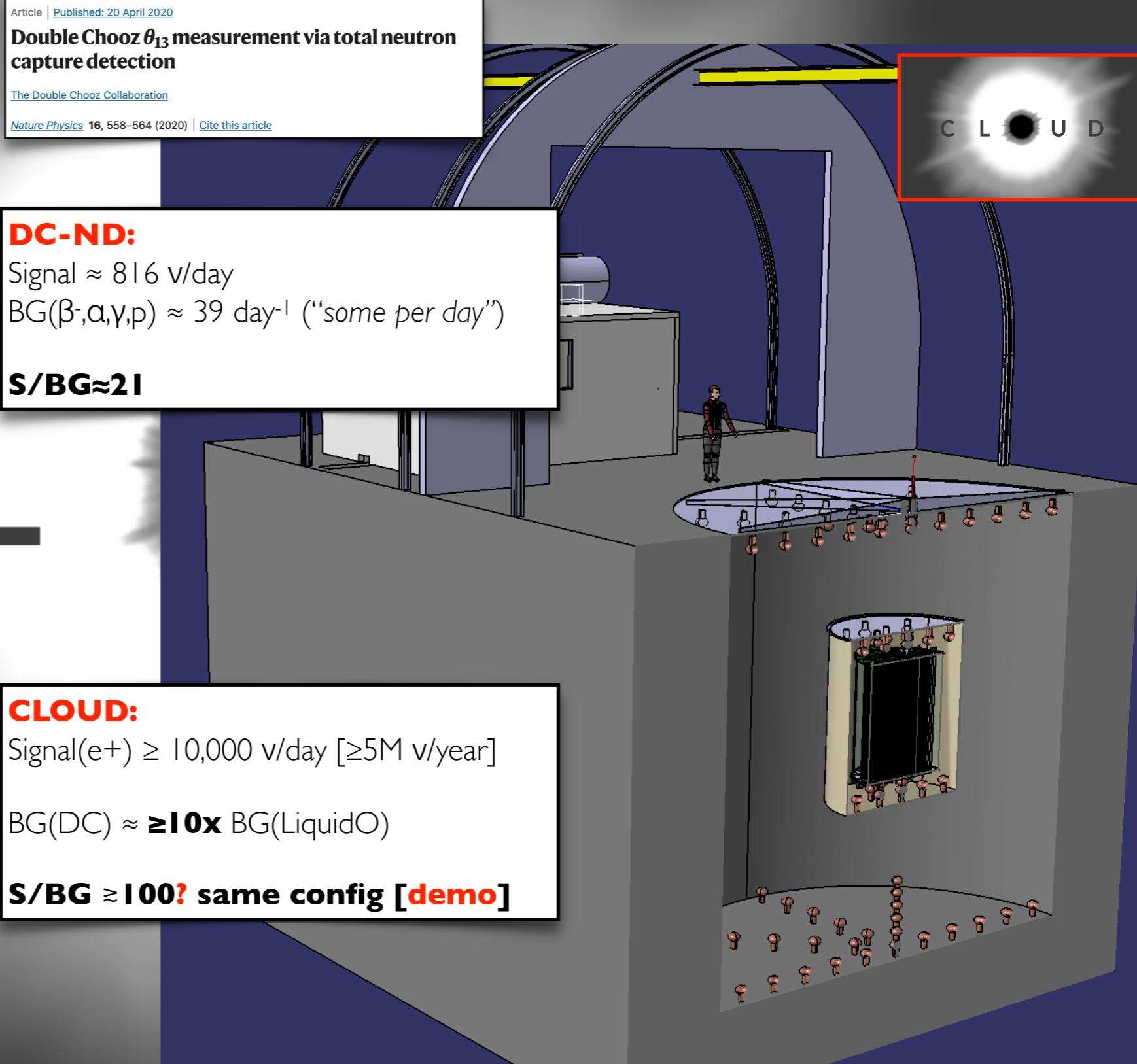
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S/BG $\geq 100?$ same config [demo]



possible test at the same location of Double Chooz near detector (ND)
(well known signal & backgrounds)



ultra-near @ Chooz...

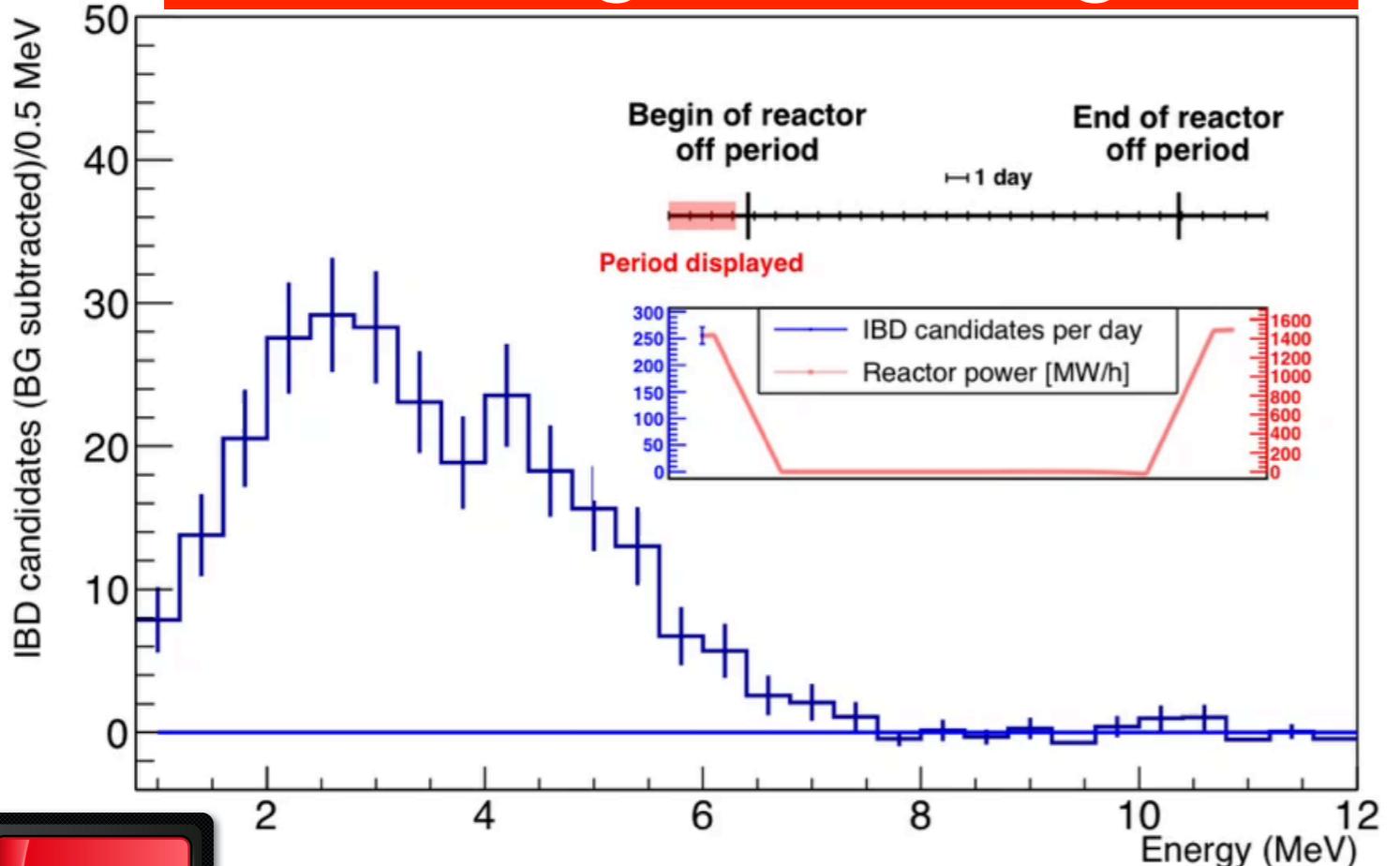


nature
physics

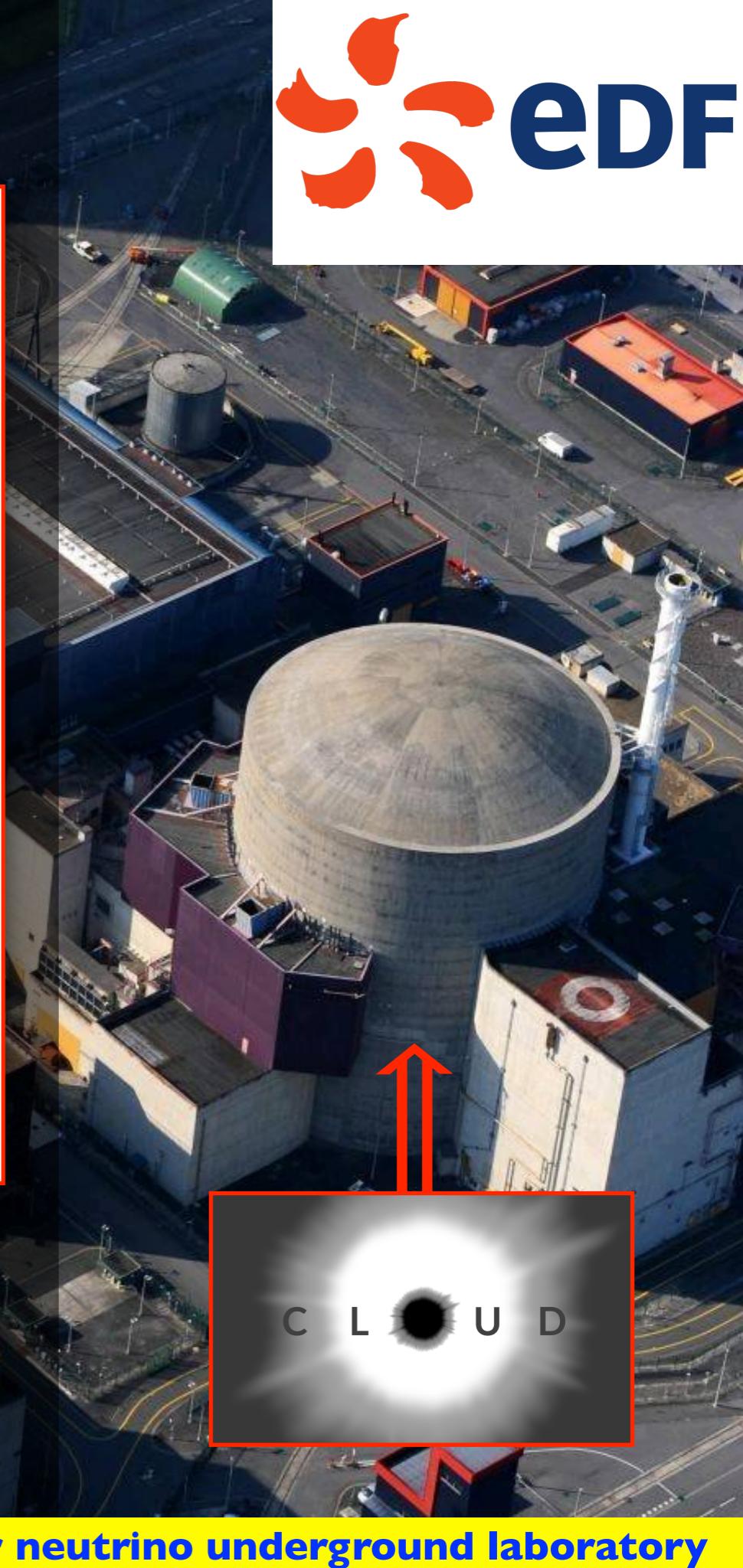
ARTICLE

First Double Chooz θ_{13} Measurement via Total Neutron Capture Detection

Double Chooz @ 400m → CLOUD @ ~20m?



Potential: “background-less” reactor- ν detection?



vast scientific programme. . .

European
Innovation
Council



UK Research
and Innovation

C L U D



scientific programme to be released soon — innovation (protected)

Innovation Programme (confidential for now) — “Antimatter-OTech”
Fundamental Science Programme (soon)

 **EDF** (France) — **first time in neutrinos!**

- **CIEMAT** (Spain)
- **IJCLab**/Université Paris-Saclay (France)
- **J-G Universität Mainz** (Germany)
- **Subatech**/Nantes Université (France)
- **Sussex University** (UK)

-
- **Charles University** (Czech Republic)
 - **INFN-Padova** (Italy)
 - **UC-Irvine** (US)
 - **Universidade Estadual de Londrina** (Brasil)
 - **PUC-Rio** de Janeiro (Brasil)
 - **Queen's University** (Canada)
 - **University of Zaragoza** (Spain)
 - **Tohoku University / RCNS** (Japan)

CLOUD collaboration (EDF+13 institutions over 10 countries)



test “facility”
international

LNCA-ND-Hall (CNRS)

EDF CNPE Chooz-B

“Ultra Near”? [$\leq 20m$]

Centrale
Électrique
de Chooz B

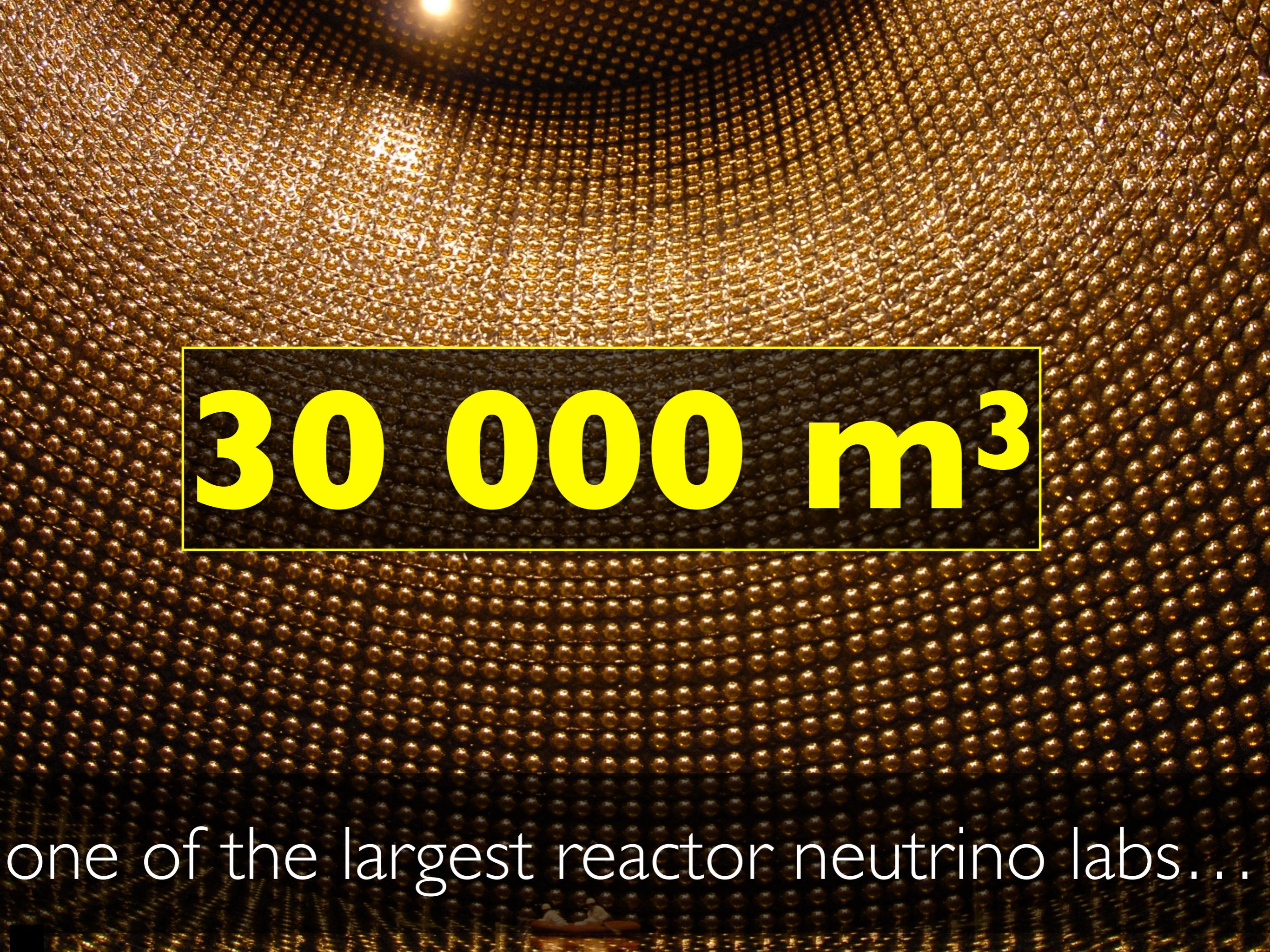
Super Chooz [$30\ 000m^3$]

- $\geq 50m$ overburden
- LiquidO: O($\leq 10\ 000m^3$)



les montagnes des Ardennes (overburden: $\leq 100m$ rock)

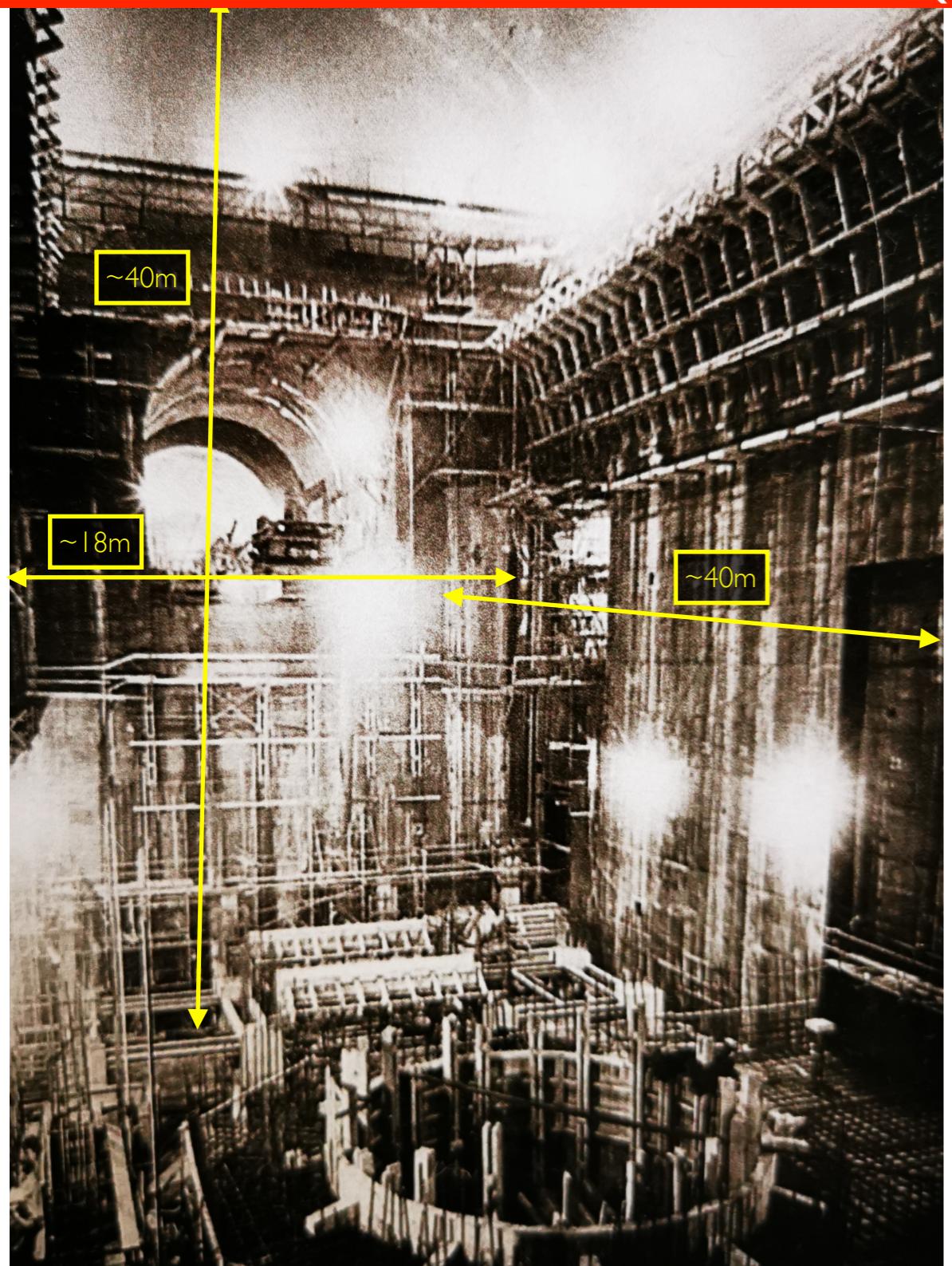
Europe's best reactor V site...



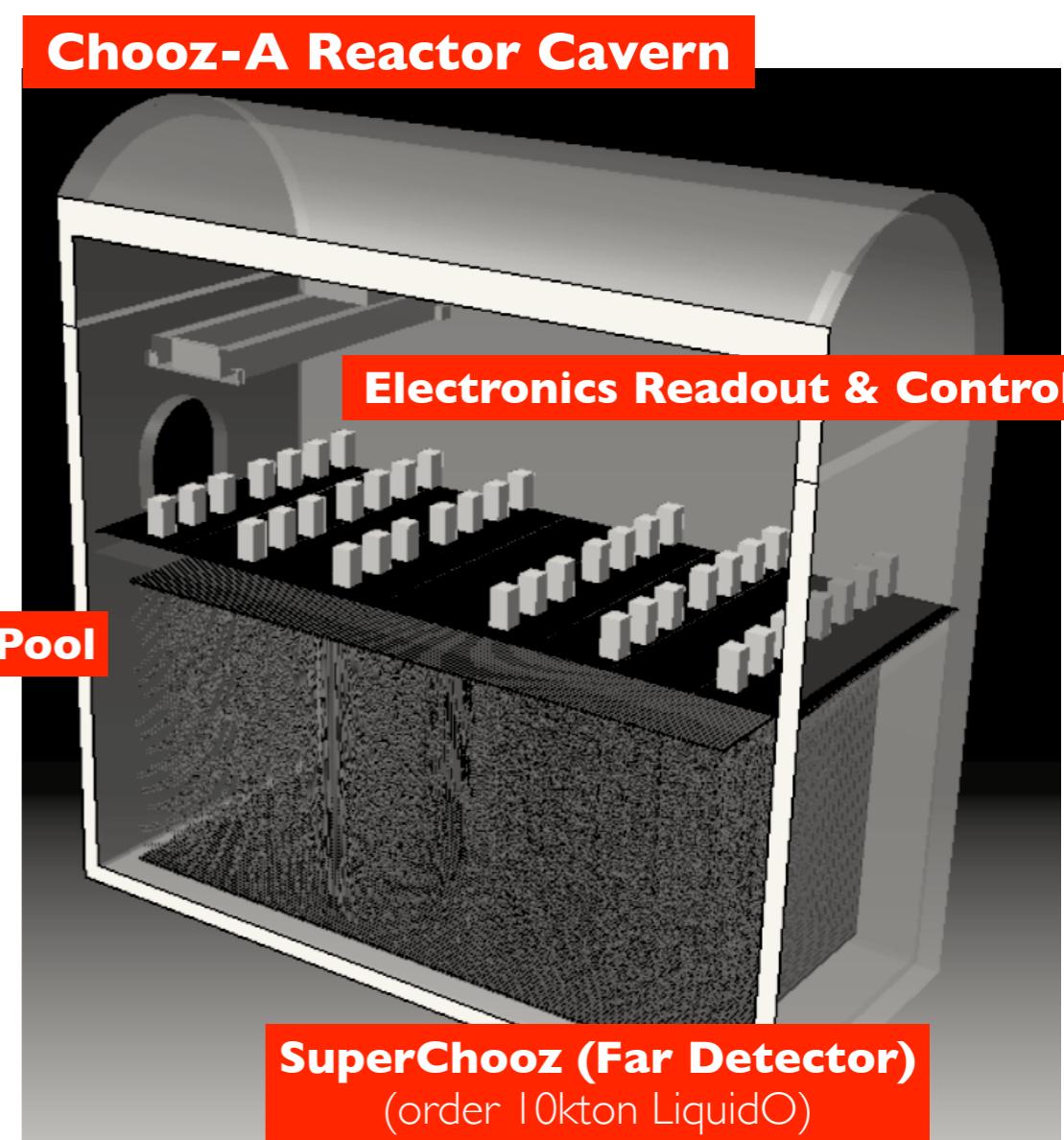
30 000 m³

one of the largest reactor neutrino labs...

Chooz-A Reactor Cavern ($\leq 100\text{m}$ underground & $30,000 \text{ m}^3$)



- preliminary **analysis: all OK!** (size, access, etc)
- **EDF+CNRS** run **full engineering feasibility studies**
 - new laboratory construction — mainly a water pool
 - studies for extra constraints for Chooz-A dismantling, etc



super far-detector design...

L I Q U I D



can we make BIG?

much demonstrated by **NOvA** ($\sim 14\text{ kton}$)...

66

SuperChooz very similar dimensions as **NOvA**

$\sim 38\text{m}$

SuperChooz : $\sim 9\ 700\ \text{m}^3$

$\sim 16\text{m}$

$\sim 16\text{m}$

common technology but not methodology

- scintillator: ✓ (yield improvement)
- fibres: ✓
- light collection system: ✓ (improvement?)
- photo-detector: ✓ (APD → SiPM OK?)
- different optimisation: **R&D**

**GeV OK!! But $\sim 1\text{ MeV}$ physics @ 10kton?
(R&D)**



SUPERCHOOZ

pathfinder

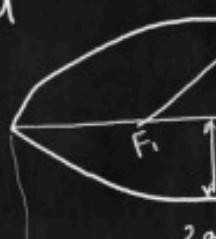
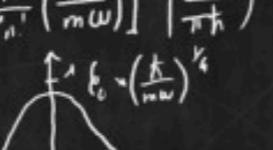
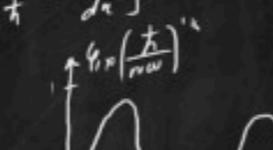
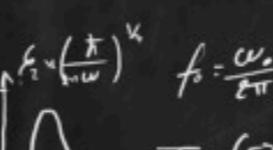
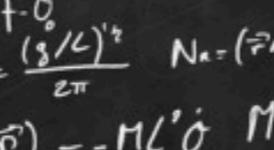
challenge III: **new flagship experiment physics programme**

rationale...

- high precision SM's neutrino oscillation
 ⇒ synergise with JUNO & HK⊕DUNE
- neutrinos as probe BSM → discoveries?
 ⇒ beyond today's paradigm?

today's menu...

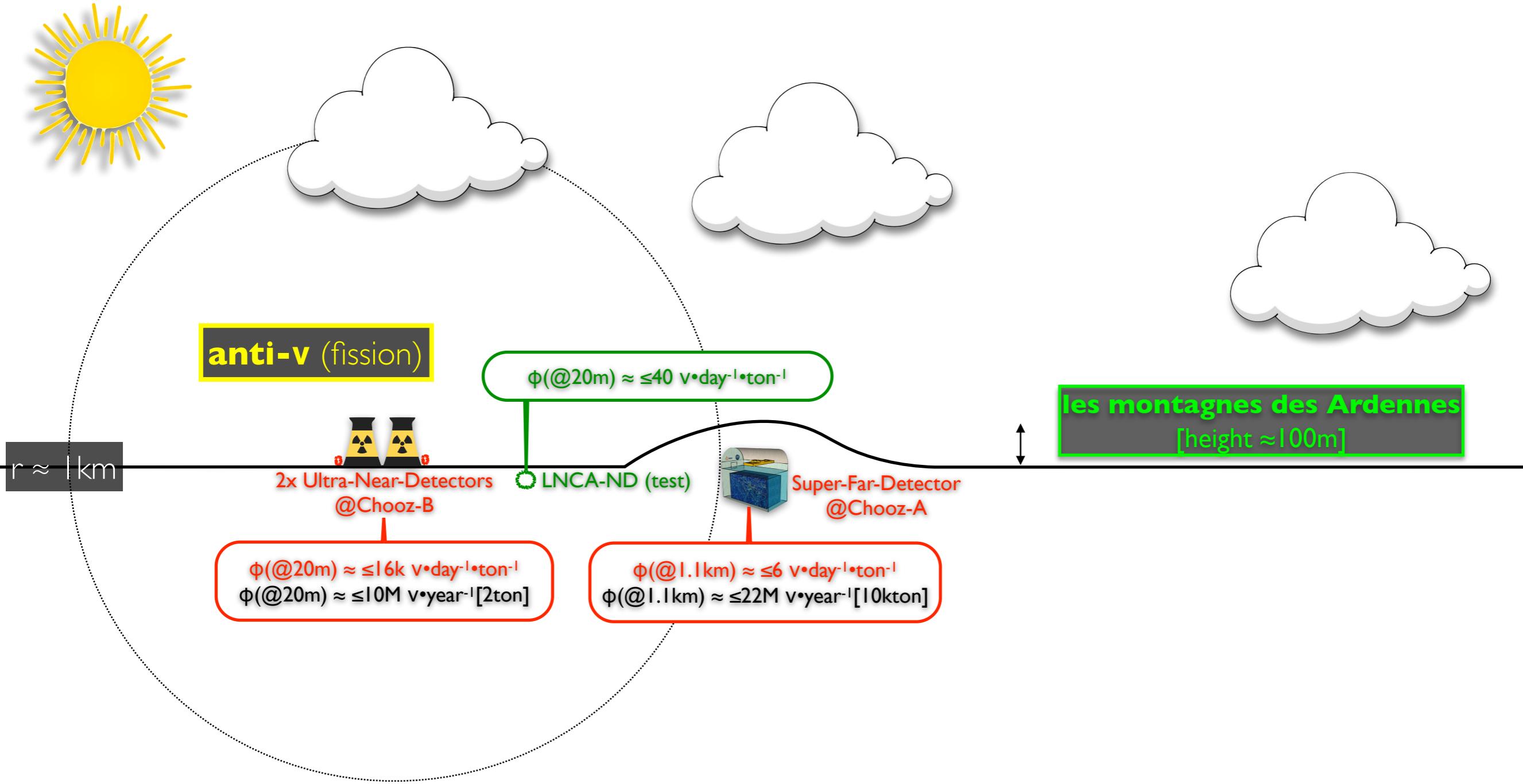
- θ_{13} & $|\Delta m^2|$ — high precision SM
- θ_{12} & δm^2 — high precision SM
- new families/interactions test(s) [BSM]
- CPT violation — SM coherence? [BSM]
- unitarity violation — SM completeness?
 \Rightarrow neutrino & anti-neutrino [BSM]
- proton decay search: multi-channel! [BSM]
- supernovae: core-collapse & remnant (both)

$\langle \psi_n | \alpha^+ | \psi_n \rangle = M \alpha_{n,n-1}$
 $\langle \psi_n | \alpha^+ | \psi_n \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} S_{n,n-1}$
 $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{2E - MgL\theta}{M L^2} \right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2E}{MgL} - \theta^2 \right)^{1/2}$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \omega = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{1}{\mu r^2} \quad 0 < \epsilon < 1$

 $\langle \psi_n | \chi | \psi_n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi\omega}} [\sqrt{n+1} S_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n} S_{n,n+1}]$
 $E = \frac{1}{2} MgL\theta_0^2, \theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2E}}{MgL}$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} (\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}$
 $\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2r}{d\varphi^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\mu r^4} \right)^2 + \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \cdot \frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right)$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} dt = \frac{d^2r}{d\varphi^2} \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\mu r^4} \right) - \frac{\epsilon}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \cdot \left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\Sigma}{\mu r^2}$
 $\omega(\varphi) = \frac{1}{r(\varphi)} \frac{dr}{d\varphi} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\varphi}, \frac{d^2\omega}{d\varphi^2} = -\frac{d^2r}{d\varphi^2} \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \right)^2 \frac{d^2w}{d\varphi^2}$
 $\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \right)^2 \frac{d^2w}{d\varphi^2}$
 $= -\omega^2 GM_1 M_2 + \omega^2 \frac{\Sigma^2}{\mu} \frac{d^2w}{d\varphi^2}$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = c^2 t^2 \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}$
 $t' = \frac{t - \sqrt{t^2 - x^2}}{(1-\beta^2)^{1/2}}$
 $\hat{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\hbar\omega}} P$
 $(a) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0\sqrt{3} & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (a^\dagger) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{4} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{n+1} \end{bmatrix}$
 $\psi_0(x) = \langle x | \psi_0 \rangle = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2}$
 $\psi_n(x) = \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_{n,n-1}^{1/2}} \left(\frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \right) \right]^{1/2} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \left[\frac{m\omega x - d}{\hbar} \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} t$




 $f_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{(g/L)^{1/2}}{2\pi} \quad N_n = (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{F})_n = 2Mg \sin \theta$
 $\Sigma_a = (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{P})_a = -ML^2 \dot{\theta} \quad ML^2 \dot{\theta} = -L M g \sin \theta$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = c^2 t^2 \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}$
 $x' = \frac{x - v t}{(1-\beta^2)^{1/2}}$
 $t' = \frac{t - \sqrt{t^2 - x^2}}{(1-\beta^2)^{1/2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{X} - i\hat{P})(\hat{X} + i\hat{P}) + \frac{1}{2} \\
& + \frac{1}{2} E = \gamma mc^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \langle P^2 \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \phi_n^*(x) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi_n(x) dx \\
& x = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \quad \dot{x} = \omega_0 A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \\
& \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \omega_0 = \left(\frac{c}{\tau}\right)^{1/2} \quad \omega_0 = \omega_0 A \cos \varphi \\
& \dot{x} = \omega_0 A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \quad \ddot{x} = -\omega_0^2 A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \\
& E = \frac{mc^2}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2}} \quad E \approx mc^2 \\
& E = p^2 c^2 + M^2 c^4 \quad E = (p^2 c^2 + \\
& n = \sqrt{n+1} |\psi_{n+1}\rangle \quad \text{Diagram of } \psi(r, t) \\
& n = \sqrt{n} |\psi_{n-1}\rangle \quad \text{Diagram of } \psi(r, t) \\
& i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi(\vec{r}, t) + V(\vec{r}, t) \psi(\vec{r}, t) \quad n = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) \\
& \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \quad \int |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 d^3 r = 1 \quad K = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2} M [A \omega_0 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)]^2 \\
& \frac{1}{2} \alpha \alpha^* |\psi_{n-1}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (n+1) |\psi_{n+1}\rangle \quad \langle K \rangle = \frac{\int_0^\tau K dt}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{1}{2} M \omega_0^2 A^2 \int_0^{2\pi/\omega_0} \frac{\cos^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi) dt}{2\pi/\omega_0} \\
& \Delta t' = \Delta \tau = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{1/2} \Delta t
\end{aligned}$$

physics I: reactor neutrinos.

physics I: reactor neutrinos.



reactor underground challenge...



test “facility”
international

LNCA-ND-Hall (CNRS)

EDF CNPE Chooz-B

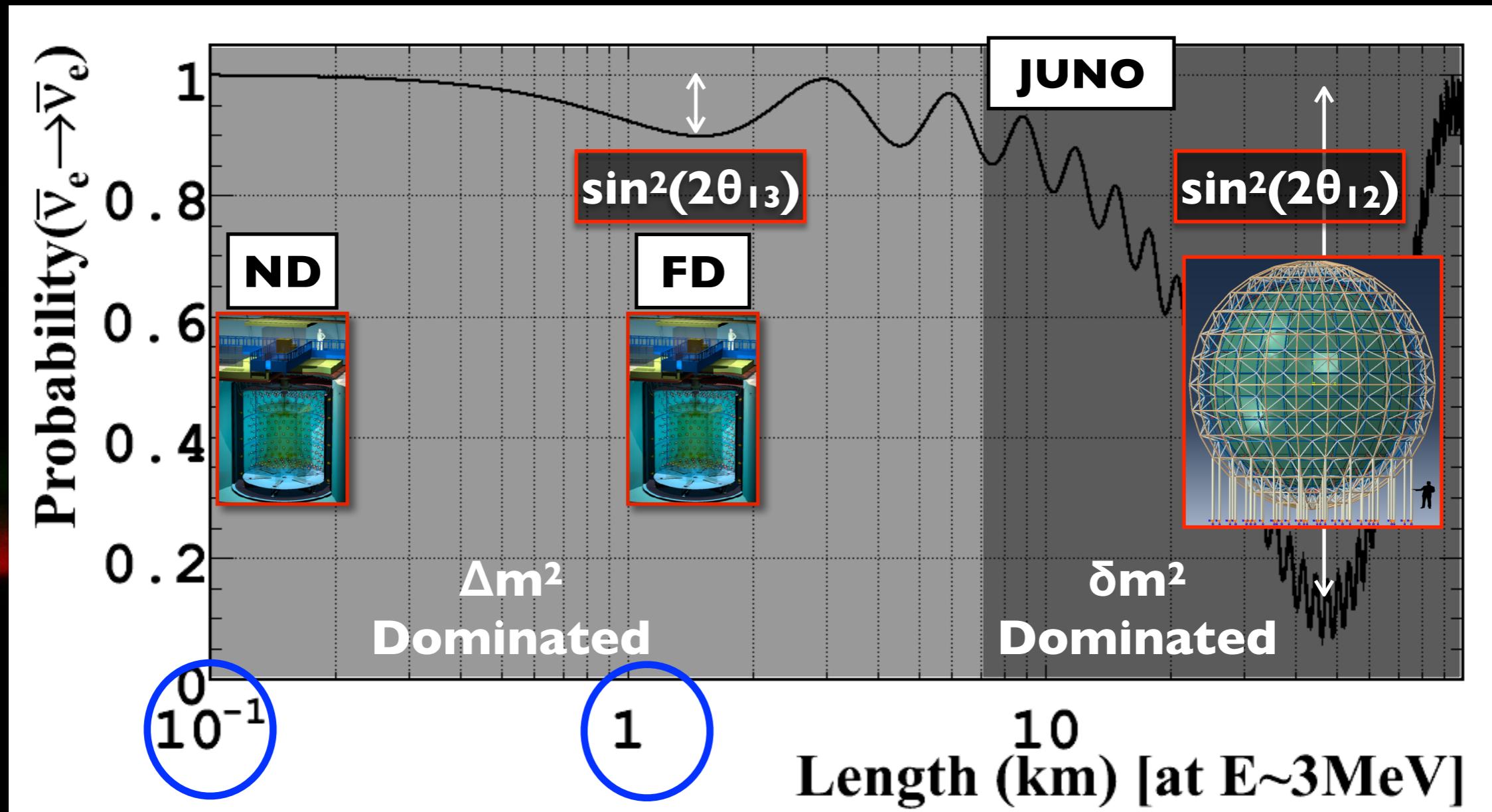
“Ultra Near”? [$\leq 20m$]

Chooz-B = 2x N4 Reactors: 8.4GW(thermal) $\rightarrow \sim 10^{21} \text{v/s}$



Europe's best reactor V site...

experimental setup...



- **reactor:** extreme source of neutrino (commercial $\rightarrow 1\text{GW} \approx 2 \times 10^{20}/\text{s}$) — no running cost.
- **3 measurement regimes:** depending on baseline (L):
 - [UND] **zero-baseline** ($L \rightarrow \sim 0\text{km}$): **$\Phi(\text{reactor})$** — and/or **new physics?**
 - [SFD] **short-baseline** ($L \rightarrow \sim 1\text{km}$): **$\theta_{13} \oplus \Delta m^2$** [multi-detector: **$\Phi(\text{reactor})$**]
 - [JUNO] **long baseline** ($L \rightarrow \geq 50\text{km}$): **$\theta_{12} \oplus \delta m^2$** and **$\theta_{13} \oplus \Delta m^2$** , if enough resolution

NO!

(till now)

9 | 3

improvable?

reactor- θ 13 experiments: DC+DYB+RENO

- **statistics: $\geq 10^5$ (far) [$< 10^6$]**
- **systematics: ~0.1% (each)**
 - **energy control: ~0.5%**

	< 2010	reactor- θ 13 [2010-2020]			cancellation methodology
	total	total	rate-only	shape-only	
statistics	few %	~0.1%	—	—	~100/day @ $\leq 1.5\text{km}$
flux	~2.2%	~0.1%	~0.1%	<0.1%	near-to-far monitor (ideal: iso-flux)
BG	few %	~0.1%	~0.1%	<0.1%	overburden \rightarrow few/day
detection	2,0 %	~0.1%	~0.1%	—	identical detectors
energy	few %	~0.5%	—	~0.5%	identical detectors

“naively extrapolating” from reactor- θ 13 experiments...

- **statistics: $\sim 10^{x?}$ (far) [$> 10^6$]**
- **systematics: ~0.01%??!! (each)**

possible to improve at all?

review reactor θ |3 sensitivity evolution...

reactor sensitive has potential to go well beyond today [DC \oplus DYB \oplus RENO]

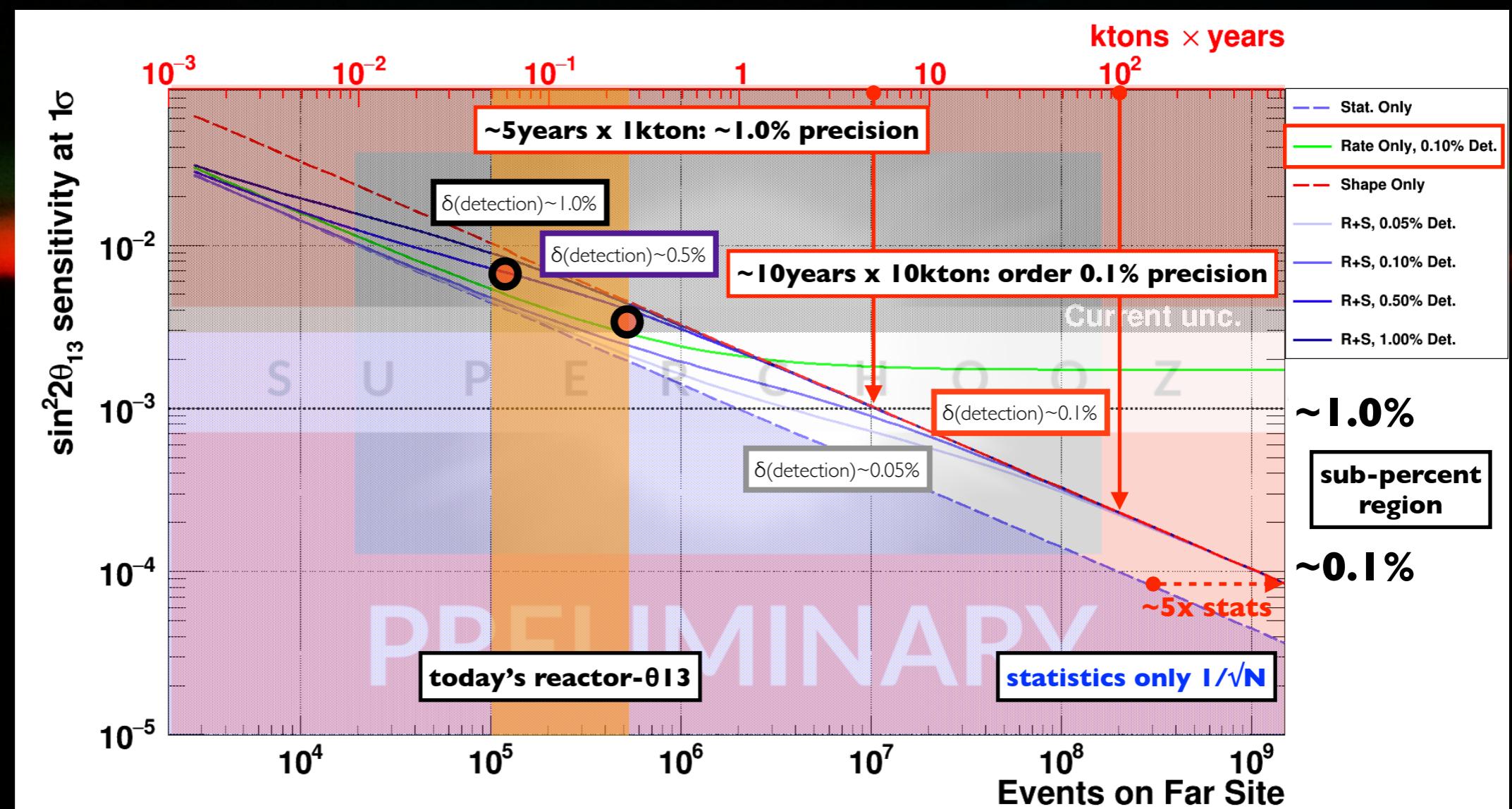
- statistics: $\geq 10^7$ (far) [$\geq 20x$ today]
- detection systematics (\sim today: $\sim 0.1\%$)
- energy control ($\leq 0.5\%$ precision — today)
- ⇒ flux & BG systematics → new techniques!!

Today's reactor state of art knowledge

Power: $2 \times 4.2 \text{ GW}(\text{thermal})$

Baseline: $\sim 1.1 \text{ km}$

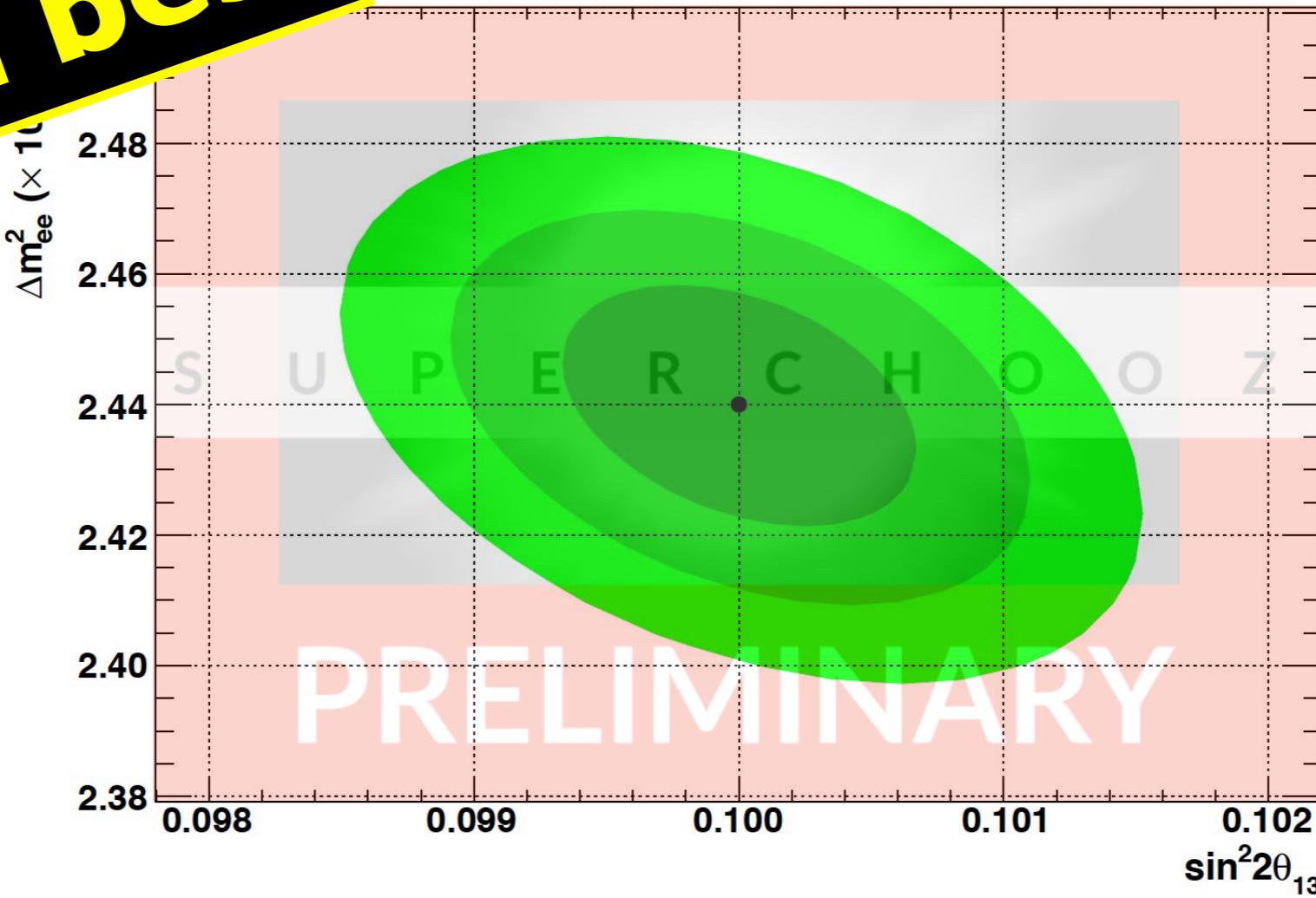
Detection efficiency: $\sim 85\%$
Reactor duty-cycle: $\sim 85\%$ [refuel]



translator: 1 kton implies $\sim 2 \times 10^6$ IBD/year → **~4 IBD/min** [$\sim 50x$ today]

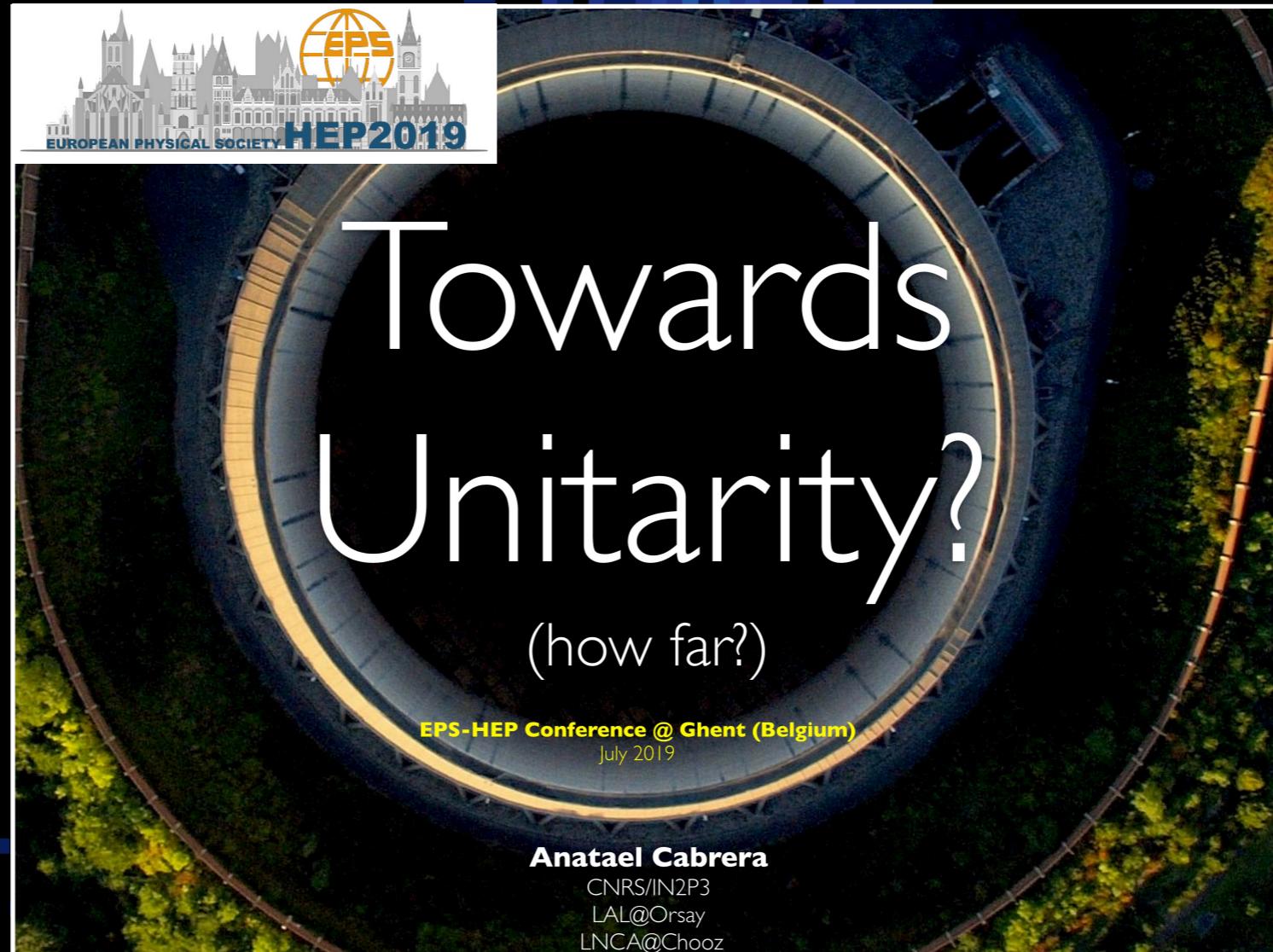
Input Δm^2_{ee} unc. 1% Free	Output Δm^2_{ee} unc. $\leq 0.5\%$	$\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ unc. $\leq 0.5\%$
--	---	--

world best



[first time] sub-percent measurement of $\theta_{13} + \Delta m^2(ee)$

leptonic sector unitarity with LiquidO?



Conference @ HEP-European Physics Society (July 2019 @ Ghent Belgium)
Web: <https://indico.cern.ch/event/577856/contributions/3421609/>

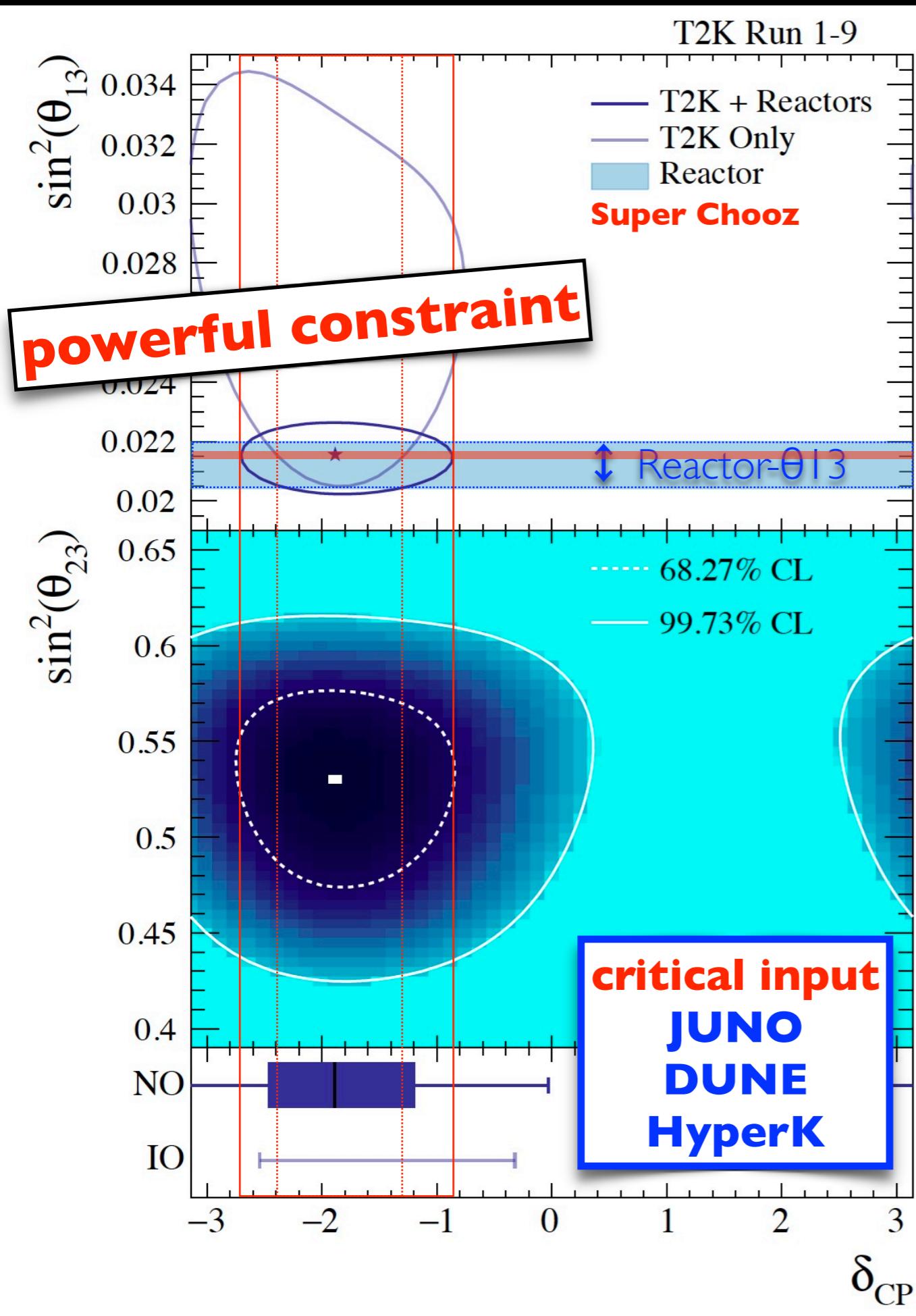
why θ_{13} & $|\Delta m^2|$?

- world most precise $\theta_{13}!!$ [$\sim 10\times$ better]
- CP violation — synergy HK & DUNE

- Mass ordering — key input for JUNO
- PMNS' shape: the smallest term?

- measure $\theta_{23}?$ — synergy HK & DUNE
 \Rightarrow resolve the "octact" [unknown!]
- \Rightarrow PMNS' shape: the largest term!

- unique cross-check JUNO's Δm^2 info?



measure CP-violation...

CPV phase vs θ_{13}

[constrained by reactor]

nature

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nature > articles > article

Article | Published: 15 April 2020

Constraint on the matter–antimatter symmetry-violating phase in neutrino oscillations

The T2K Collaboration

Nature 580, 339–344(2020) | Cite this article

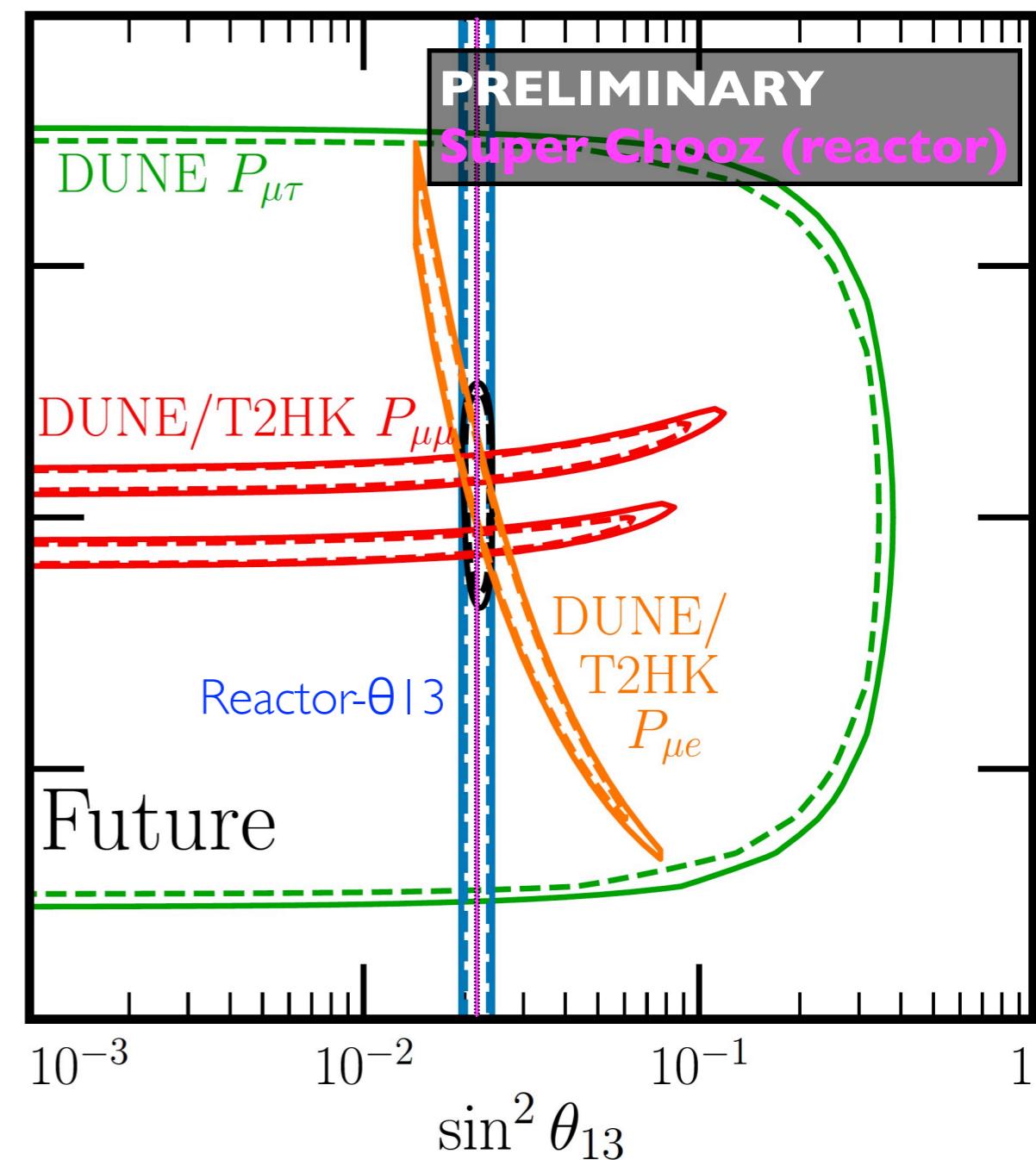
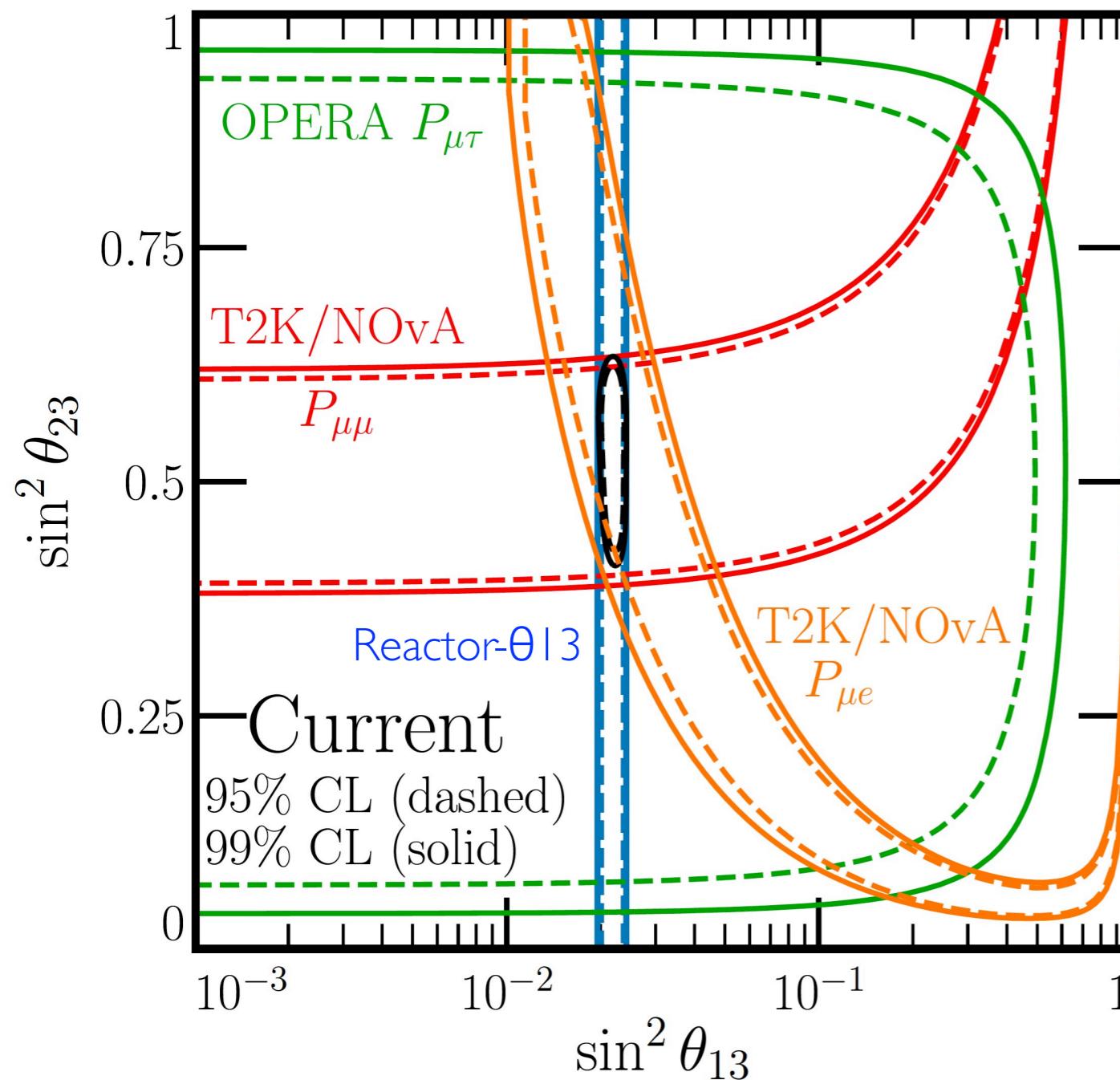
16k Accesses | 23 Citations | 986 Altmetric | Metrics

CPV phase vs θ_{23}

[octant ambiguity]

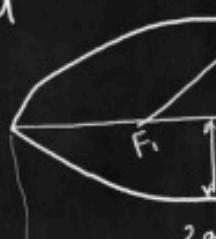
Super Chooz potential under investigation...

Plot: hacked version from original in **Ellis, Kelly & Weishi-Li at arXiv:2008.01088**



synergy: SC θ_{13} may help to resolve the “ θ_{23} octant” ambiguity
(HK and DUNE) measured the combined effect of $\theta_{13} \oplus \theta_{23}$ (harder to disentangle)

Super Chooz: the smallest but powerful...

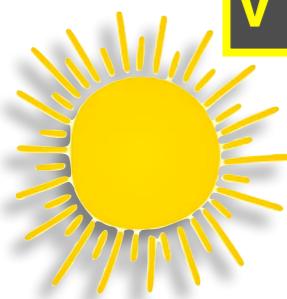
$\langle \psi_n | \alpha^+ | \psi_n \rangle = M \delta_{n,n-1}$
 $\langle \psi_n | \alpha^- | \psi_n \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} \delta_{n,n-1}$
 $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{2E - MgL\theta}{M L^2} \right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2E}{MgL} - \theta^2 \right)^{1/2}$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{\partial r}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{1}{r^2} \quad 0 < \epsilon < 1$

 $\langle \psi_n | \chi | \psi_n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi\omega}} [\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n} \delta_{n,n+1}]$
 $E = \frac{1}{2} MgL\theta_0^2, \theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2E}}{MgL}$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} (\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}$
 $\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 r}{d\varphi^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\mu r^2} \right)^2 + \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \cdot \frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right)$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} dt = \frac{d^2 r}{d\varphi^2} \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\mu r^2} \right) - \frac{\epsilon}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \cdot \left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\Sigma}{\mu r^2}$
 $\hat{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\hbar\omega}} P$
 $(a) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0\sqrt{3} & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (a^\dagger) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{4} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{n+1} \end{bmatrix}$
 $\int_0^t \frac{d\theta}{(\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}} = \left[\theta_0 \operatorname{csch} \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} \right) \right]_0^t = \theta_0 \operatorname{csch} \left(\frac{t}{\theta_0} \right) - \theta_0 \operatorname{csch} \left(\frac{0}{\theta_0} \right)$
 $W(\theta) = \frac{1}{r(\theta)} \quad \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\varphi}, \quad \frac{d^2 r}{d\theta^2} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \right)^2 \frac{d^2 w}{d\varphi^2}$
 $\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \right)^2 \frac{d^2 w}{d\varphi^2}$
 $\psi_0(x) = \langle x | \psi_0 \rangle = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$
 $\psi_n(x) = \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_{n,n-1}^{1/2}} \left(\frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \right) \right]^{1/2} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \left[\frac{m\omega x - d}{\hbar} \right] e^{-\frac{(x-d)^2}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$
 $= \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} t$

 $f_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{(g/L)^{1/2}}{2\pi} \quad N_0 = (\vec{r}_0 \vec{F})_0 = Mg \sin \theta$
 $f_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{(g/L)^{1/2}}{2\pi} \quad N_0 = (\vec{r}_0 \vec{F})_0 = Mg \sin \theta$
 $\Sigma_a = (\vec{r}_a \vec{F})_a = -M L' \dot{\theta} \quad M L' \dot{\theta} = -M g \sin \theta$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = c^2 t^2 \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}$
 $x' = \frac{x - v t}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \quad t' = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{X} - i\hat{P})(\hat{X} + i\hat{P}) + \frac{1}{2} \\
& + \frac{1}{2} E = \gamma mc^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \langle P^2 \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_n^*(x) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_n(x) dx \right. \\
& \quad \left. x = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \right. \\
& \quad \left. \dot{x} = \omega_0 A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \right. \\
& \quad \left. \ddot{x} = -\omega_0^2 A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \right. \\
& \quad \left. \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \omega_0 = \left(\frac{E}{m}\right)^{1/2} \right. \\
& \quad \left. v_0 = \omega_0 A \cos \varphi \right. \\
& \quad \left. E = \frac{mc^2}{(1-v^2/c^2)^{1/2}} \right. \\
& \quad \left. E \approx mc^2 \right. \\
& = \sqrt{n+1} |\psi_{n+1}\rangle \\
& = \sqrt{n} |\psi_{n-1}\rangle \\
& i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi(\vec{r}, t) + V(\vec{r}, t) \psi(\vec{r}, t) \\
& \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \\
& \int |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 d^3r = 1 \\
& K = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2} M \left[\omega_0 A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \right]^2 \\
& = M c^2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{P^2}{M^2 c^2} \right) \right]^{1/2} \\
& \sum_i E_i \\
& \frac{1}{2} \alpha \alpha^* |\psi_{n-1}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (a^* a + 1) |\psi_{n-1}\rangle \\
& \langle K \rangle = \frac{\int_0^T K dt}{t_0} = \frac{1}{2} M \omega_0^2 A^2 \int_0^{2\pi/\omega_0} \frac{\cos^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi) dt}{2\pi/\omega_0} \\
& \Delta t' = \Delta \tau = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{1/2} \Delta t
\end{aligned}$$

physics II: solar neutrinos

physics II: solar neutrinos



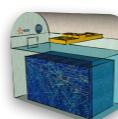
v (fusion)



anti-v (fission)



2x Ultra-Near-Detectors
@Chooz-B



SuperFD@Chooz-A

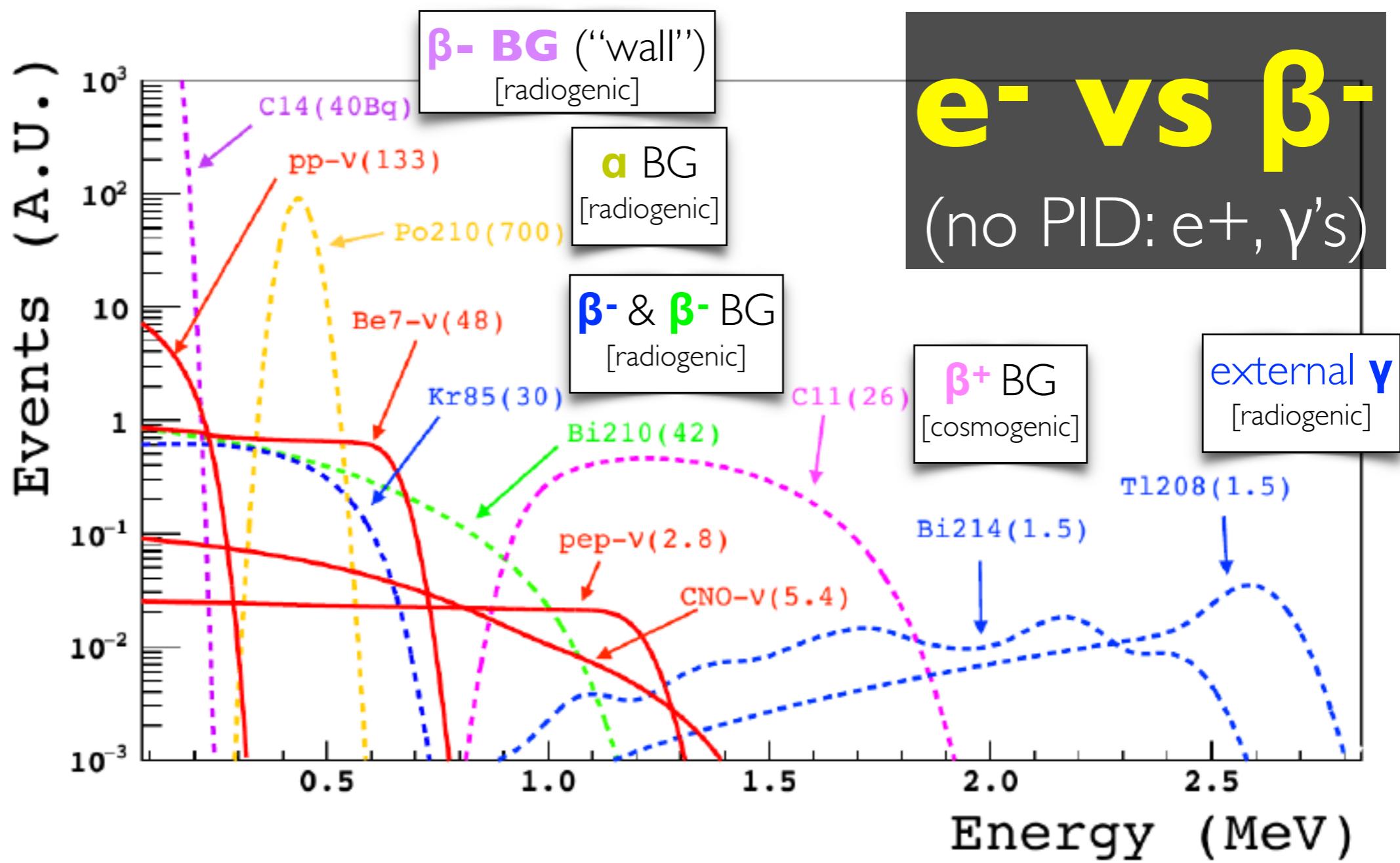
$$\Phi(pp) \approx \text{few } v \cdot \text{year}^{-1} \cdot \text{ton}^{-1}$$

les montagnes des Ardennes
[height $\approx 100\text{m}$]

extremely low overburden \rightarrow **new technology needed: reject ^{11}C production [β^+ decay]**
(impossible with today's technology)

depth **Gran Sasso \approx SNOlab**
[$> 1\text{ km}$]

reactor underground challenge...



Borexino, JUNO, SNO, SNO+, SuperKamiokande, etc [future:THEIA]

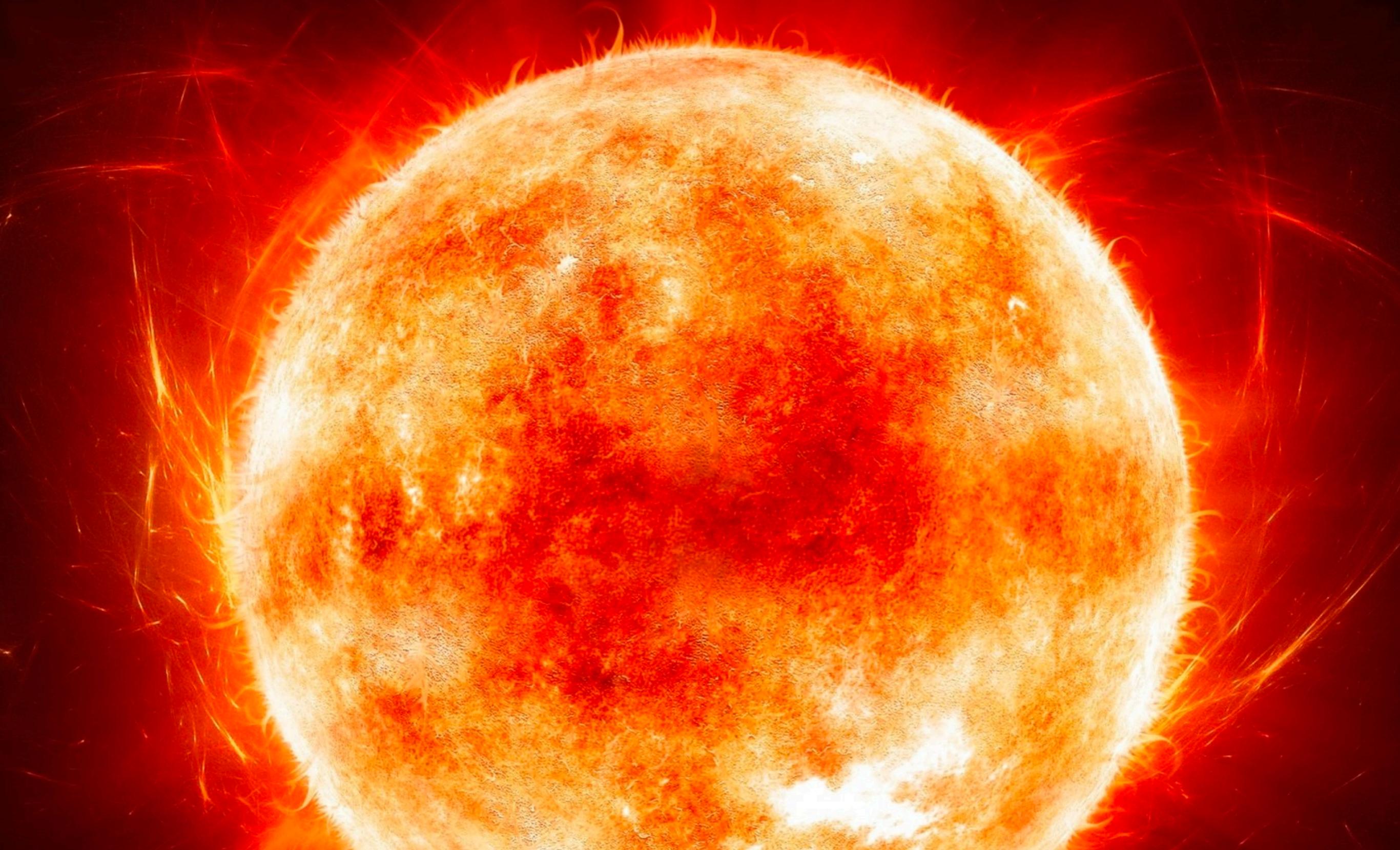
all that, IF you controlled purity ≤ e-18 g/g U/Th

[extreme radio-purity & deep underground → hard and expensive]

today's challenge...

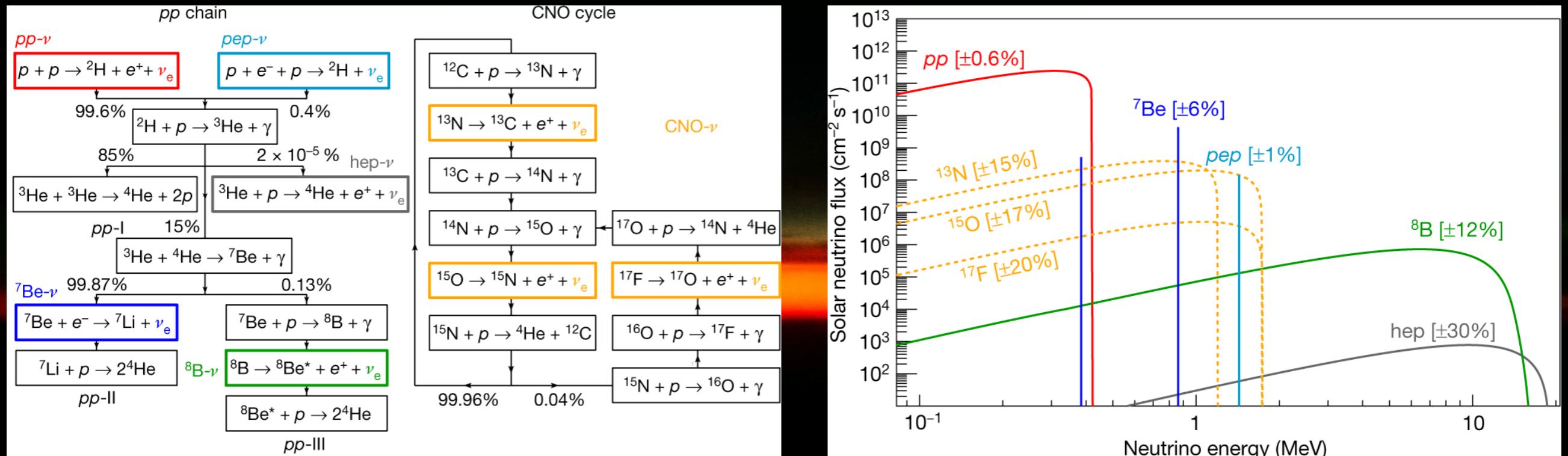


neutrino elastic scattering: too hard...



solar V physics: progress stalled?

neutrino: inner-most Sun's sight...



2 main reactions...

- **pp chain** (dominant in Sun still)
- **CNO cycle** (older stars dominant)

spectral precision of the “Solar-SM”

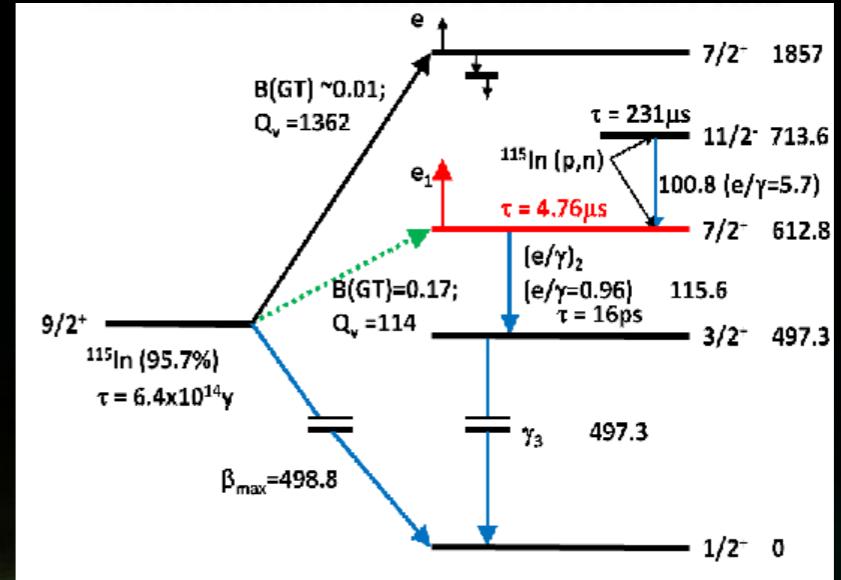
- **extreme ≤% precision**
- **beyond today’s knowledge with neutrino?**

solar's Indium coincidence...



coincidence: $^{115}\text{Sn}^* \rightarrow \beta^-$ or γ ($E=116\text{keV}$)
 γ ($E=497\text{keV}$)

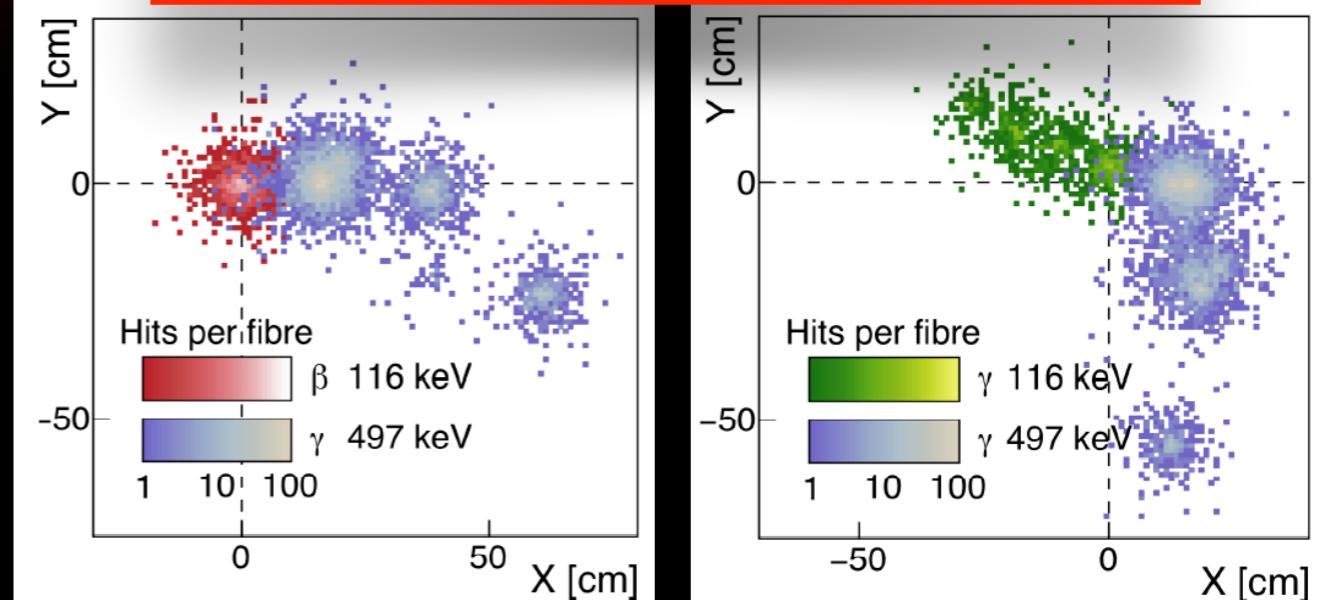
E(threshold): 114keV [\rightarrow up to pp neutrinos]



Neutrino physics with an opaque detector

[LiquidO Consortium](#)

[Communications Physics](#) 4, Article number: 273 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)



3D coincidence (like IBD) @ 90% efficiency

- time-based rejection: $\sim 10^{-5}$
- position-based rejection: $\sim 10^{-6}$ (vertex: few mm)
- energy-delay rejection: $\leq 10^{-2}$ ($\geq 100\text{PE}/\text{MeV}$)

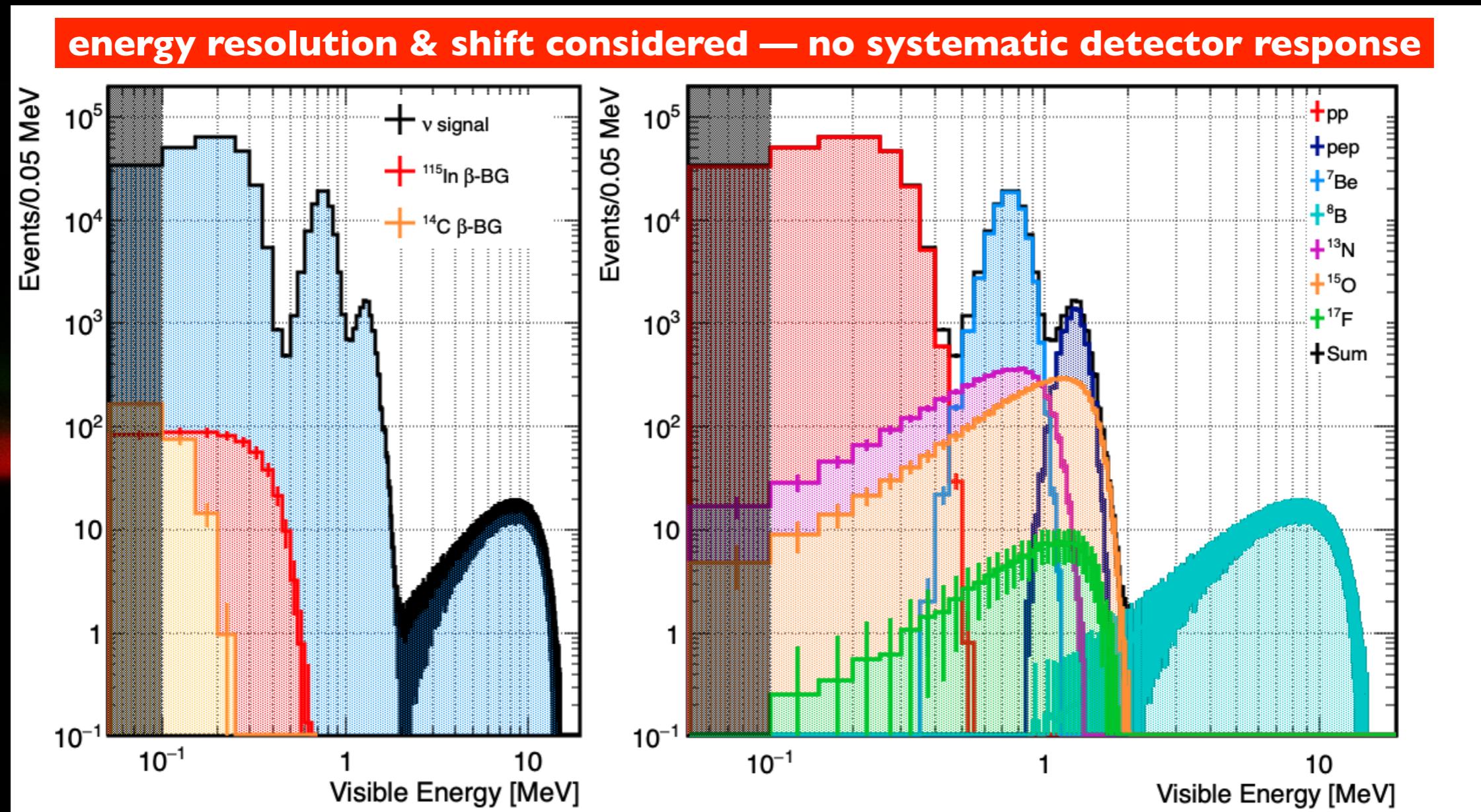
Bremsstrahlung: worsen selection ([understudy](#))

Loading In in scintillator studied for long — 10% OK!!

Signal to BG $\geq 10!$ $\leq 0.5\text{MeV}$ [past: **LENS R&D ~3**]

\Rightarrow essentially **background-less solar-neutrino detection** (radio-purity only $\sim 10^{-15}\text{g/g}$)

solar spectra extraction...



Signal to BG $\geq 10x$

(BG only $\leq 0.5\text{MeV}$)

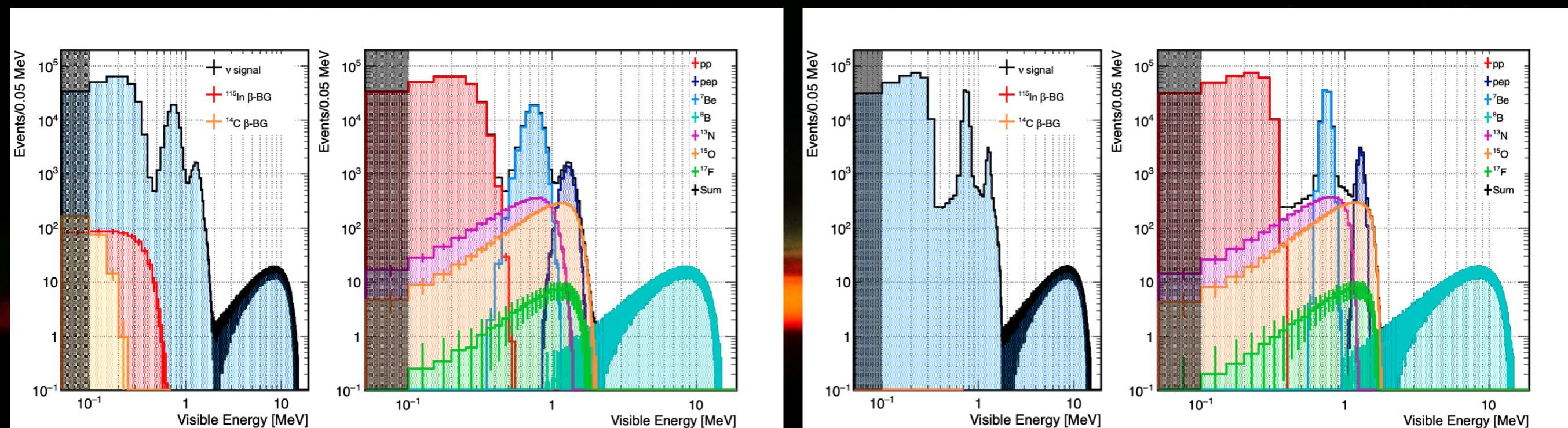
[**missing Bremsstrahlung**]

Full Spectral Information:

- Neutrino Energy (CC interaction)
- High Statistics: **10%** (In loading) \times **10 years**
- Light level: **$\geq 100\text{PE/MeV}$** (threshold: 0.1 MeV)

solar spectra knowledge...

higher light levels expected — 100PE/MeV considered as most pessimistic scenario



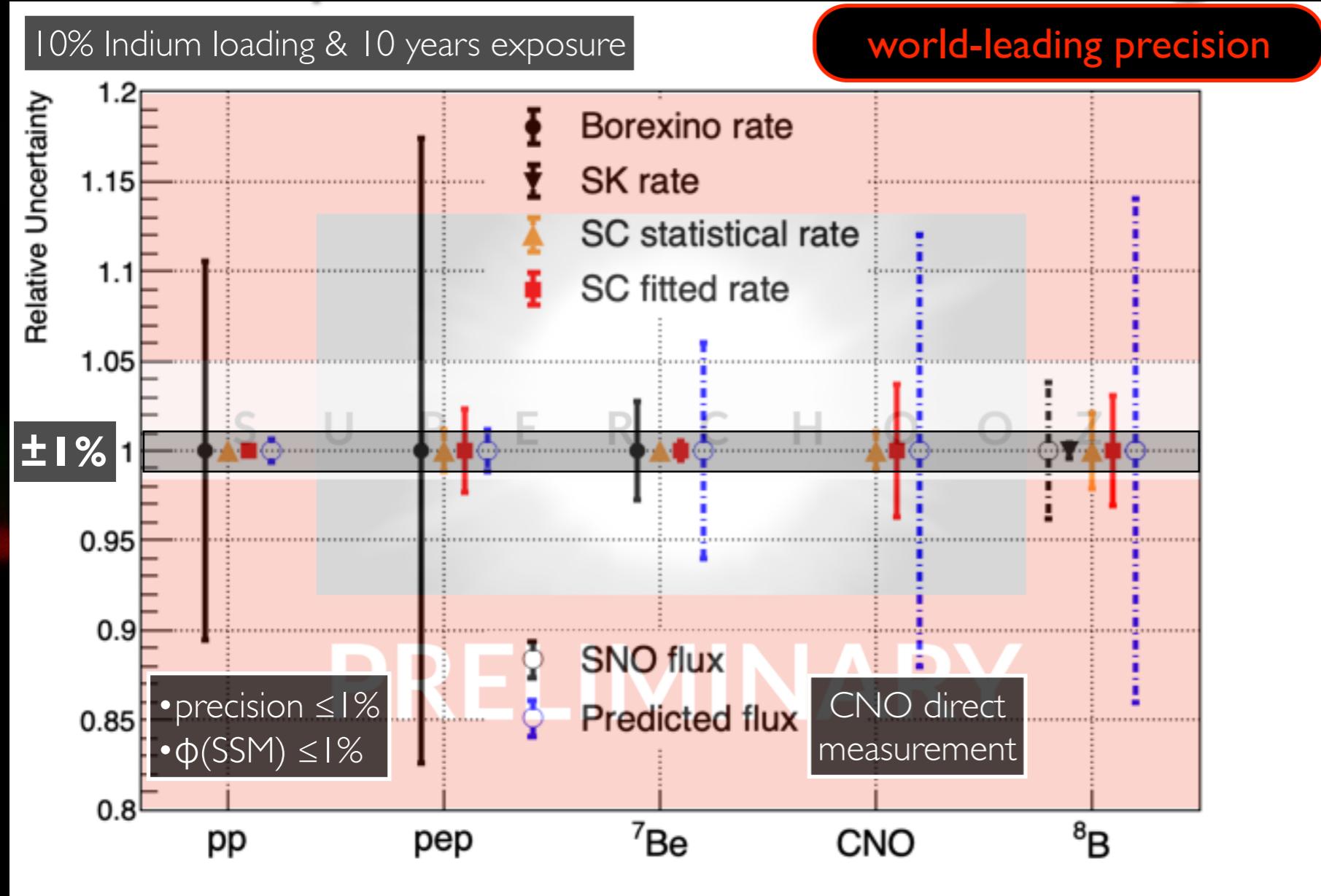
light yield 100PE/MeV
(pessimistic)

light yield 500PE/MeV
(too optimistic?)

higher light yield optimisation (>100PE/MeV) — scintillator R&D

- better selection: even higher Signal-to-BG — even pp may go “BG-less”?
- better spectral resolution → better CNO direct sensitivity (else under pp⊕⁷Be⊕pep)

solar spectra knowledge potential...



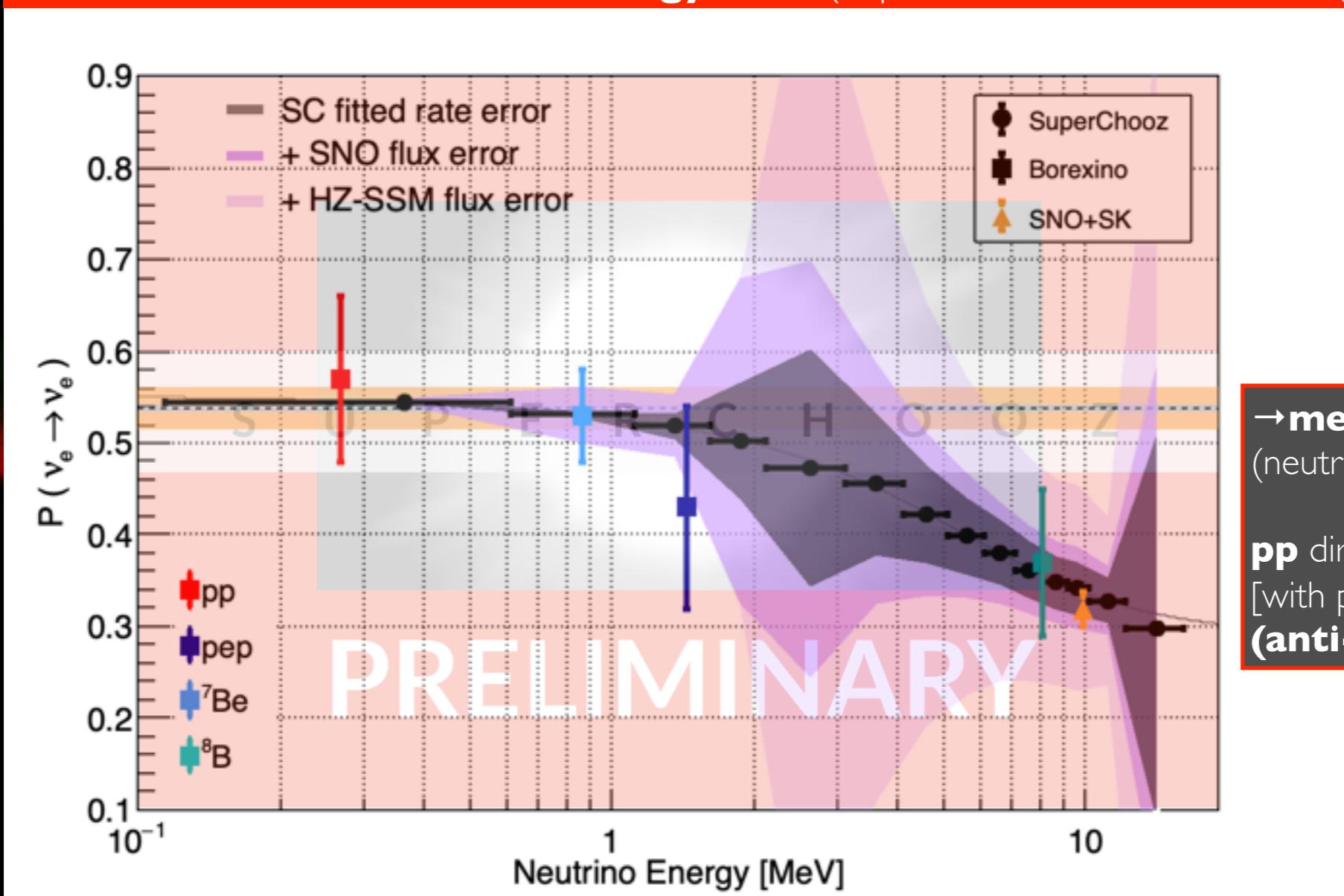
potential: all spectra measurement precisions better than SSM predictions (HZ vs LZ)

low systematics (fiducial volume, efficiency, energy, In-fraction, etc) → **under final evaluation**

ISSUE: exclusive In cross-section knowledge? Possible ~1%? [a la Ga]

solar oscillation transition...

In-interaction: neutrino energy scan (impossible for elastics scattering)

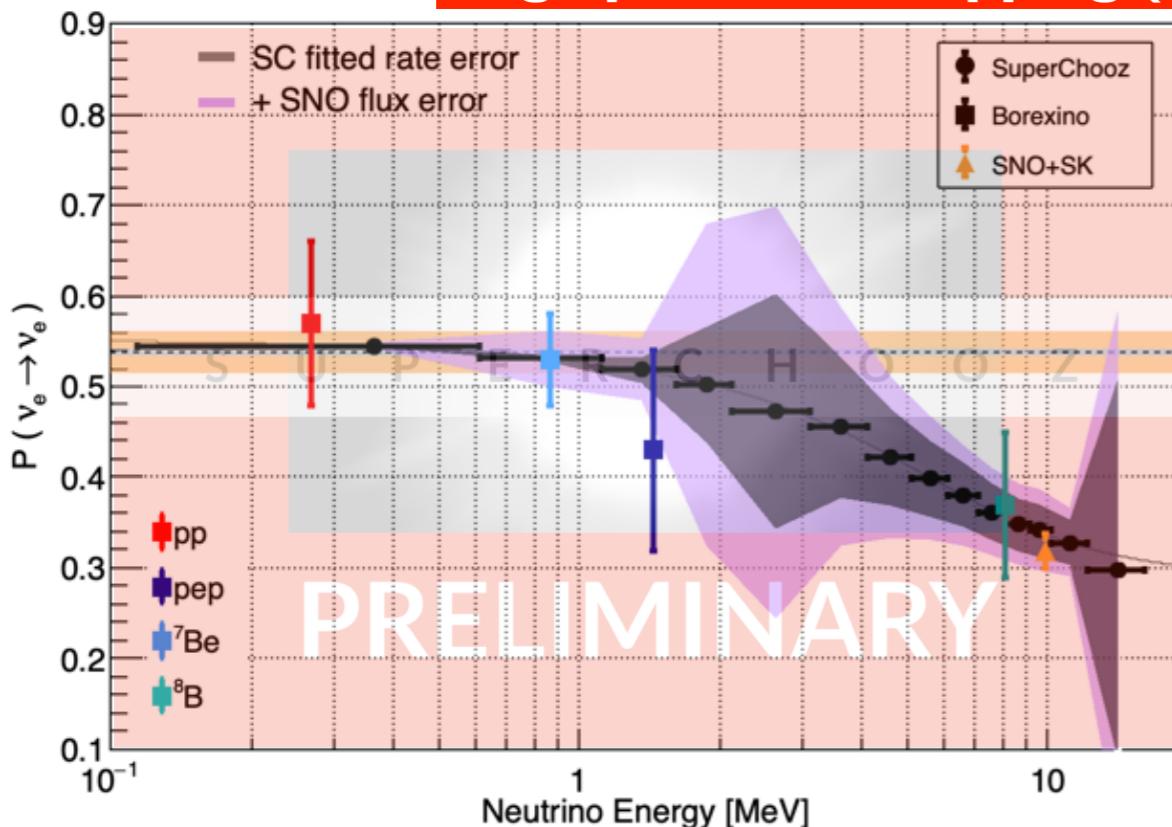


solar neutrinos: longest baseline neutrino with few % precision → new physics?

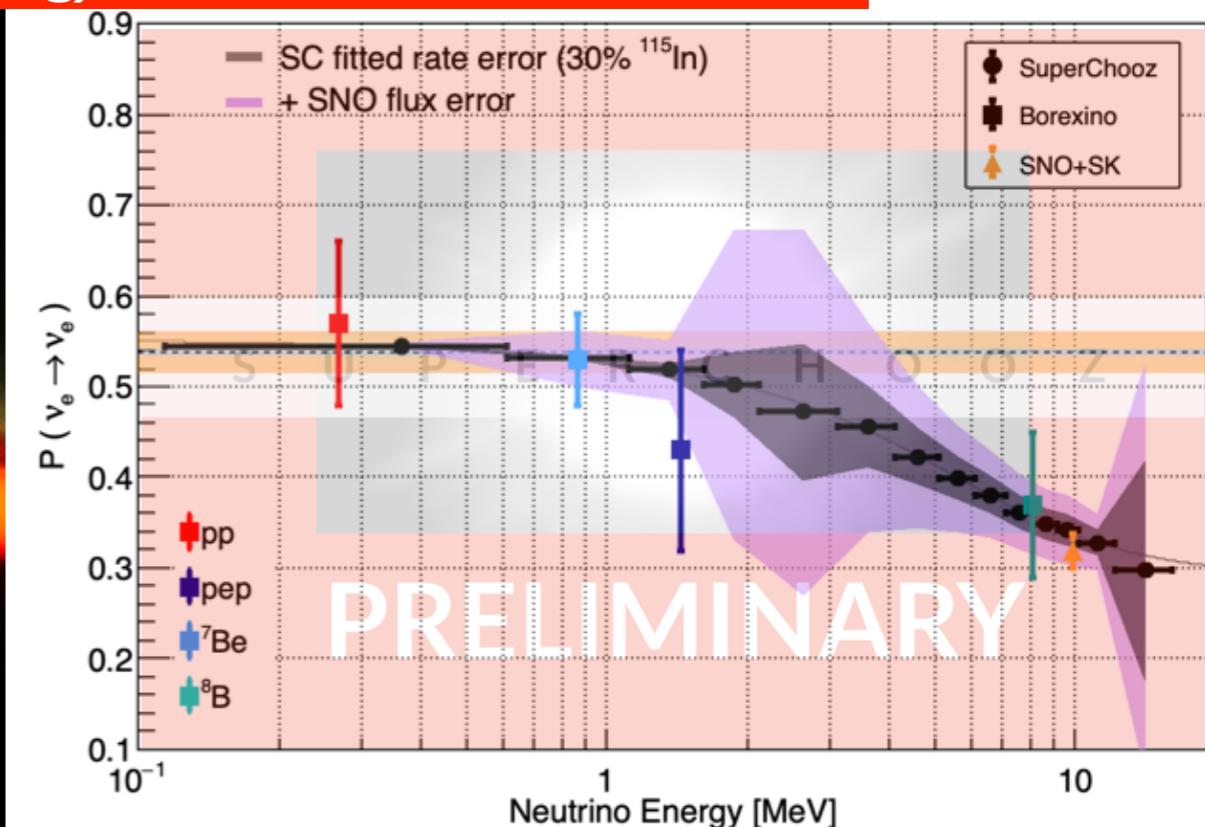
use $\phi(\text{SNO-NC})$ for ^{8}B control [1.5, 10] MeV — ultimate limitation?

improving transition precision...

high precision mapping (sampling) of the “MSW” transition?

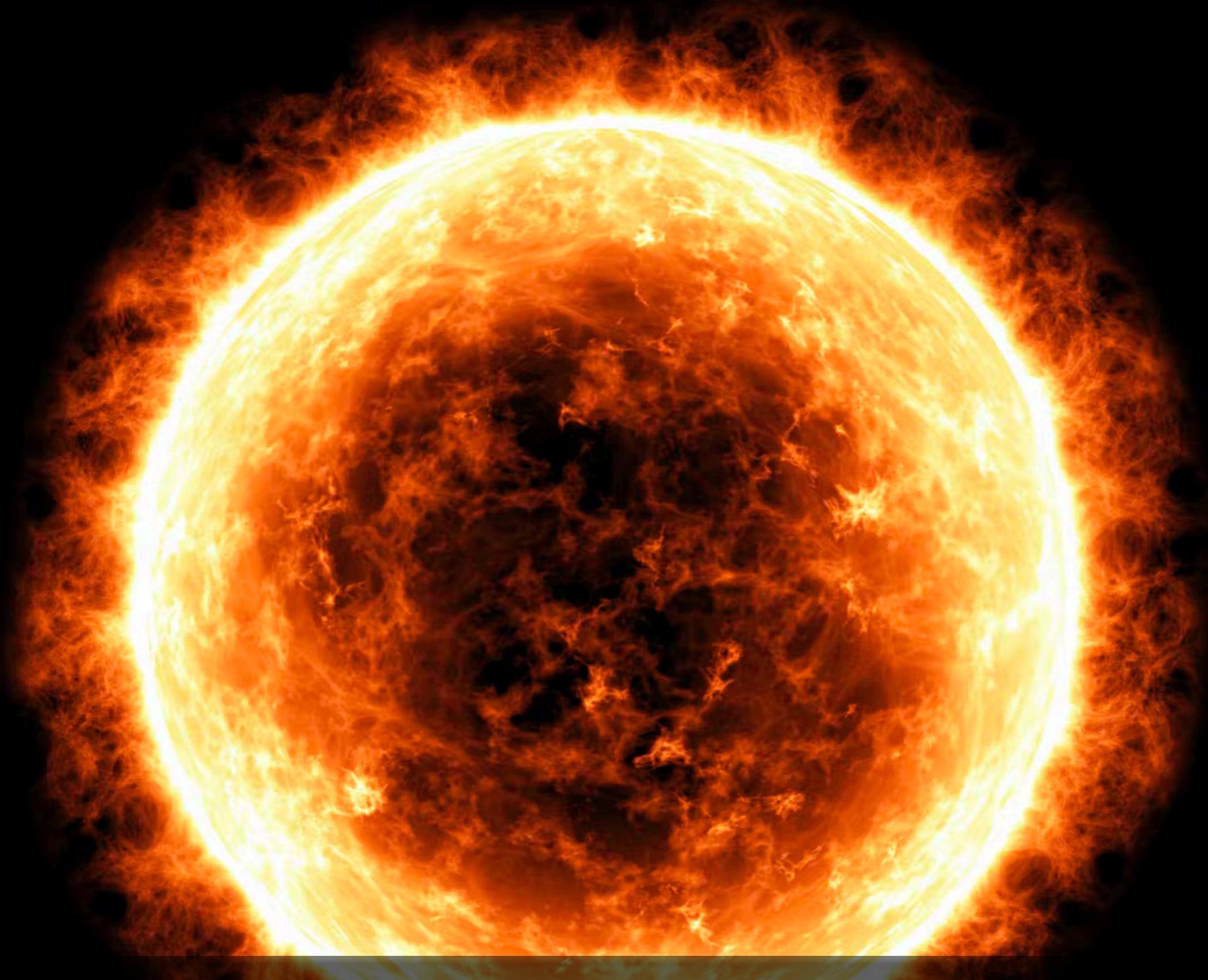


Indium loading: 10% [\rightarrow LENS]
(light yield 100PE/MeV)



Indium loading: 30% [\rightarrow R&D]
(light yield 100PE/MeV)

using **SNO-NC**: $\phi(^8\text{B})$ [$\leq 5\%$] instead of **SMM prediction** [12%]

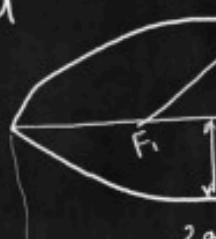
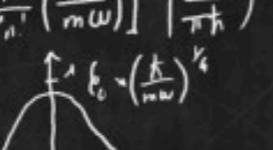
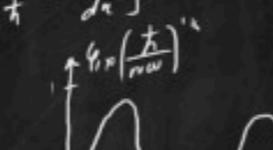
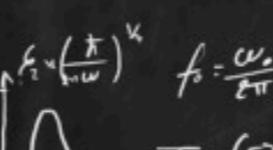
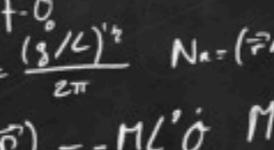


inner most (fusion) solar neutrinos...

why solar neutrino's θ_{12} & δm^2 ?

- world most precise neutrino θ_{12} ! [δm^2 ?]
- compare to anti-neutrino θ_{12} (JUNO)
 \Rightarrow unique cross-check of JUNO
- first map (~~sample~~) MSW shape (few %)
 \Rightarrow new interactions? [BSM]

- cross-check of JUNO's δm^2

$\langle \psi_n | \alpha^+ | \psi_n \rangle = M \delta_{n,n-1}$
 $\langle \psi_n | \alpha^- | \psi_n \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} \delta_{n,n-1}$
 $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{2E - MgL\theta}{M L^2} \right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2E}{MgL} - \theta^2 \right)^{1/2}$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{\partial r}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{1}{r^2} \quad 0 < \epsilon < 1$

 $\langle \psi_n | \chi | \psi_n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi\omega}} [\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n} \delta_{n,n+1}]$
 $E = \frac{1}{2} MgL\theta_0^2, \theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2E}}{MgL}$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} (\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}$
 $\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 r}{d\varphi^2} \cdot \left(\frac{I}{\mu r^2} \right)^2 + \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right)$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} dt = \frac{d^2 r}{d\varphi^2} \left(\frac{I}{\mu r^2} \right) - \frac{\epsilon}{r^2} \cdot \frac{I}{\mu} \cdot \left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$
 $\hat{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\hbar\omega}} P$
 $(a) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0\sqrt{3} & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (a^\dagger) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{4} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{n+1} \end{bmatrix}$
 $\int_0^t \frac{d\theta}{(\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}} = \left[A_1 \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} \right) \right]_0^t = A_1 \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} \right) - A_1 \sin \left(\frac{0}{\theta_0} \right)$
 $W(\theta) = \frac{1}{r(\theta)} \quad \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\theta}, \quad \frac{d^2\omega}{d\theta^2} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{I}{\mu} \right)^2 \frac{d^2 w}{d\theta^2}$
 $\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{I}{\mu} \right)^2 \frac{d^2 w}{d\theta^2}$
 $\langle \psi_0 | \psi_0 \rangle = \int \psi_0^*(x) \psi_0(x) dx = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2}$
 $\langle \psi_n | \psi_0 \rangle = \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_{n,n-1}^{1/2}} \left(\frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \right) \right]^{1/2} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \left[\frac{m\omega x - d}{\hbar} \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} t$




 $f_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{(g/L)^{1/2}}{2\pi} \quad N_n = (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{F})_n = Mg \sin \theta$
 $\Sigma_a = (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{P})_a = -M L' \dot{\theta} \quad M L' \dot{\theta} = -M g \sin \theta$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = c^2 t^2 \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}$
 $x' = \frac{x - v t}{(1 - v/c)^{1/2}} \quad t' = \frac{t}{(1 - v/c)^{1/2}}$

$$+\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{X}_i - i\hat{P})(\hat{X}_i + \hat{P}) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E = \gamma mc^2$$

$$\langle P^2 \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \phi_n^*(x) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi_n(x) dx$$

$$x = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega_0^2 A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

$$E = \frac{mc^2}{(1-v^2/c^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$E = mc^2$$

$$= \sqrt{n+1} |\psi_{n+1}\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{n} |\psi_{n-1}\rangle$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi(\vec{r}, t) + V(\vec{r}, t) \psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\int |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 d^3r = 1$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2} M [\omega_0 A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)]^2$$

$$= Mc^2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{p^2 c^2}{M^2 c^2} \right) \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\sum_i E_i$$

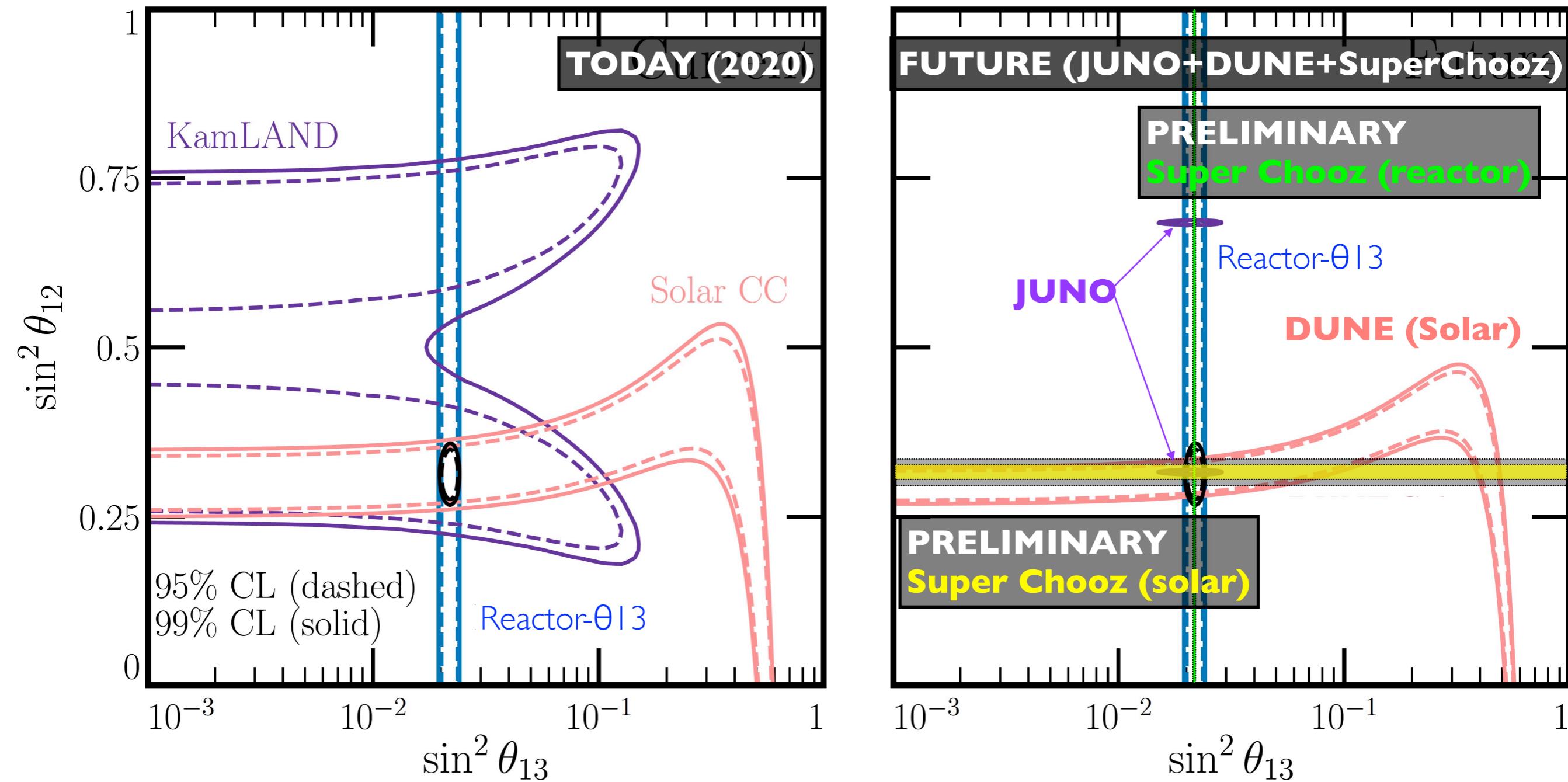
$$E_i = E_{\infty} - (1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})^{1/2} \Delta t$$

physics || reactor + solar inputs.

physics III: reactor + solar inputs...

Super Chooz potential under investigation...

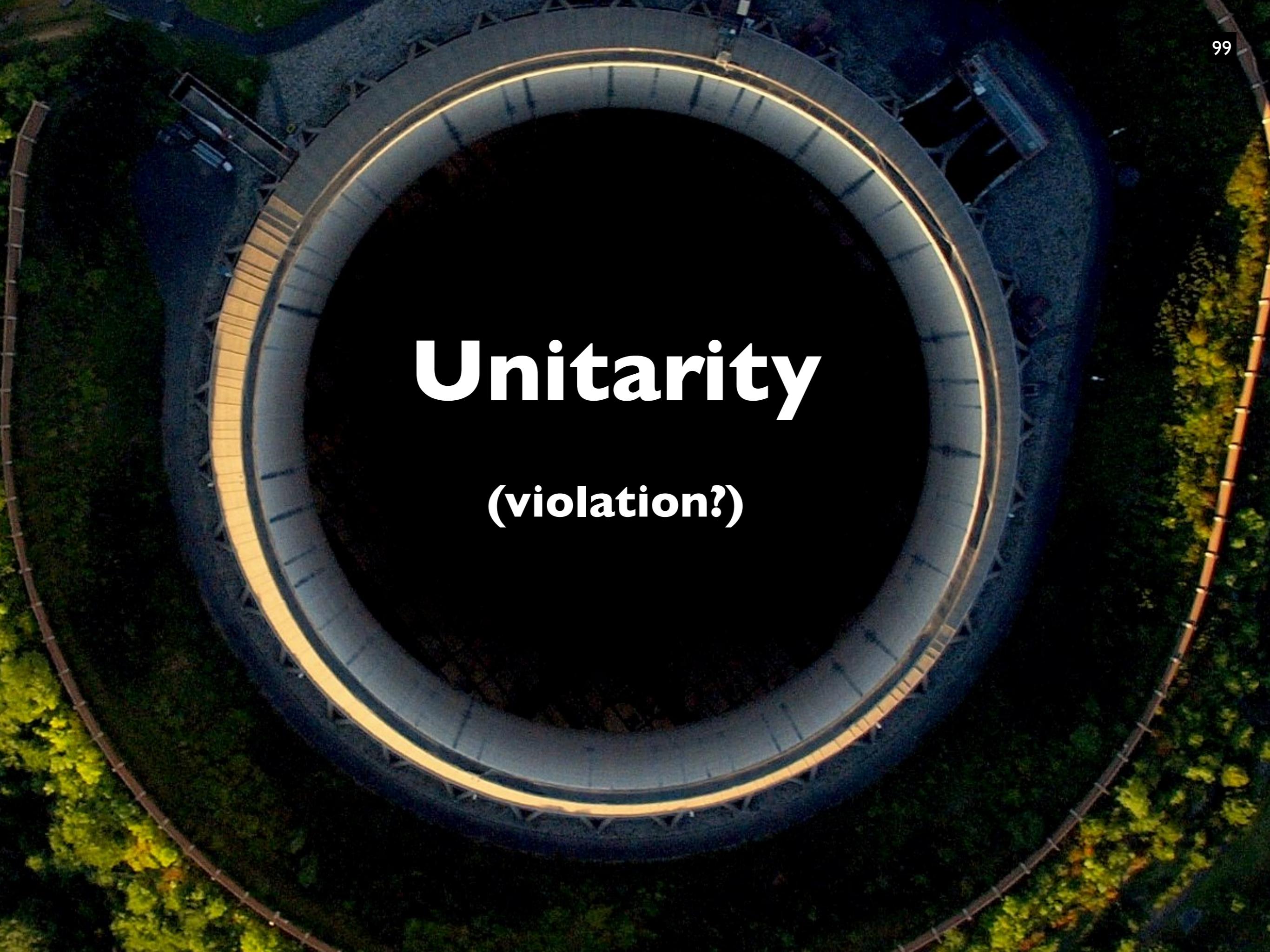
Plot: hacked version from original in **Ellis, Kelly & Weishi-Li at arXiv:2008.01088**



Super Chooz: the smallest but powerful...

combining solar reactor info

- compare to JUNO's anti-neutrino θ_{12}
 \Rightarrow direct CPT violation (BSM) discovery potential
- PP for unitarity violation (BSM)
 \Rightarrow flux known to $\sim 0.6\%$ discovery potential
- improve reactor flux $< 1\%?$
 \Rightarrow prove unitarity violation (BSM) discovery potential

An aerial photograph of a roller coaster track. The track is a dark grey or black color with a distinct yellow safety rail. It forms a large, circular loop that rises high above the surrounding green trees and foliage. The perspective is from directly above, looking down into the center of the loop.

Unitarity (violation?)

unitarity is behind all our definitions...

UNITARITY implies...

- **IF 3 neutrino standard states — non-standard cases?**

[in agreement with quark's **3 families**]

⇒ **2 mass difference: Δm^2 & δm^2**

⇒ **3 independent mixing angles: $\theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13}$**

⇒ **1 (Dirac) CP-Violating phase: δ_{CP}**

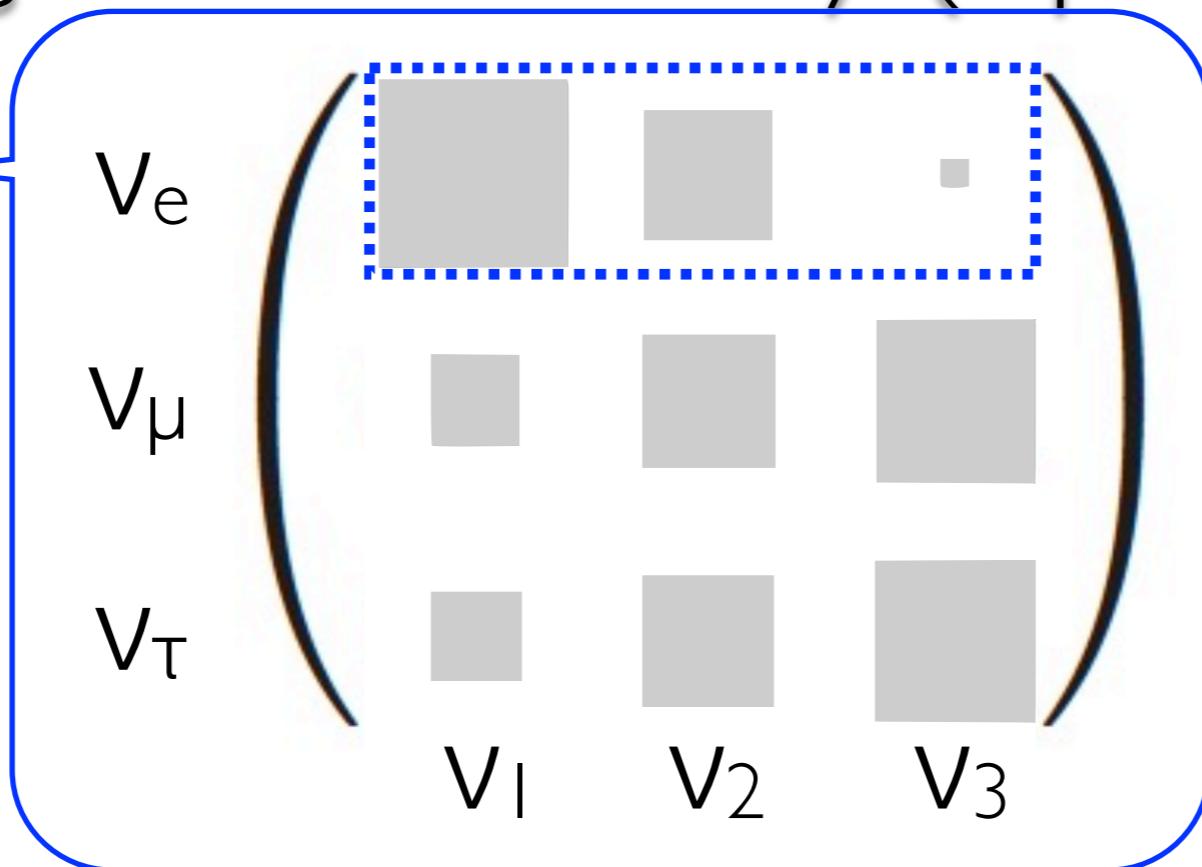
[i.e. a 3×3 unitarity matrix may be complex]

if 4 families, expect more Δm^2 's, θ 's or δ_{CP} 's → **3x3 effective approximation**

testing **UNITARITY** → **testing for new families + more!**
 (regardless of kinematics)

testing PMNS Unitarity (lepton universality)...

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix}$$



\Rightarrow **best precision?**

\Rightarrow **good precision**

\Rightarrow **poorest precision**

$$UU^\dagger = U^\dagger U = I \quad \Rightarrow \text{many equations!!}$$

[norm & triangle-closure]

since no CPV (yet) \Rightarrow test Unitarity norm of “each row”

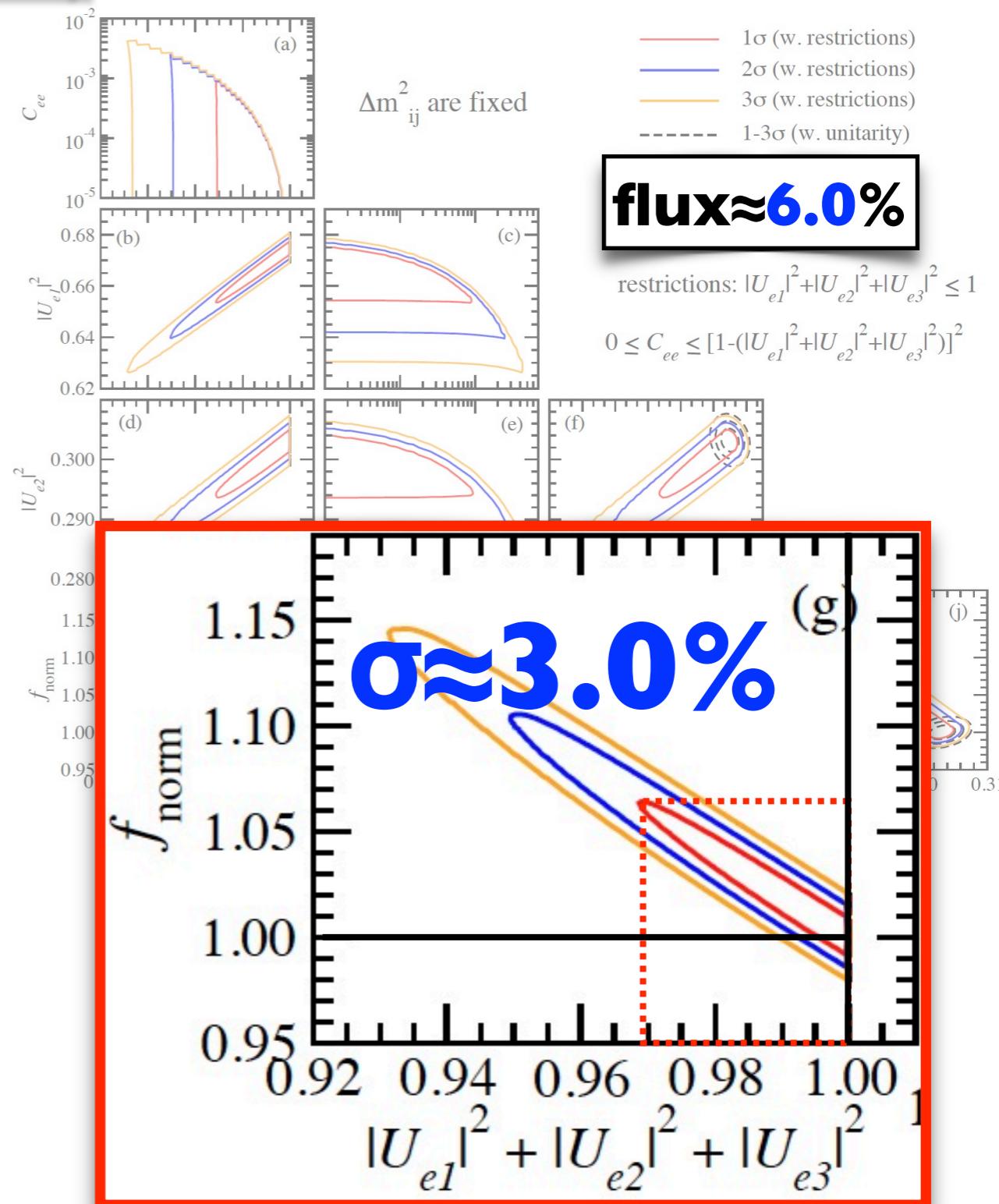
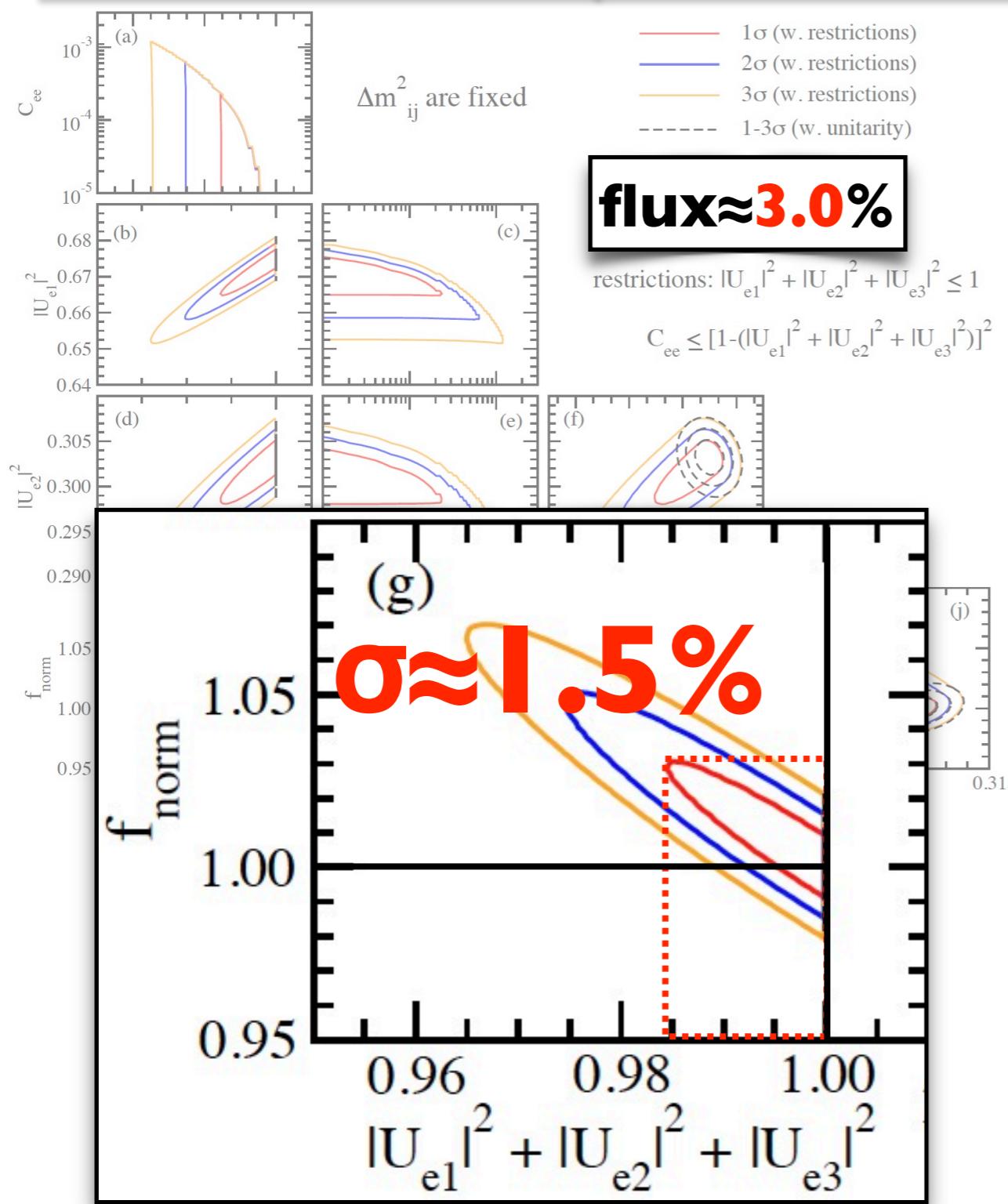
$$|U_{l1}|^2 + |U_{l2}|^2 + |U_{l3}|^2 = 1$$

$$|U_{e1}|^2 + |U_{e2}|^2 + |U_{e3}|^2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \text{explore “electron top-row”}$$

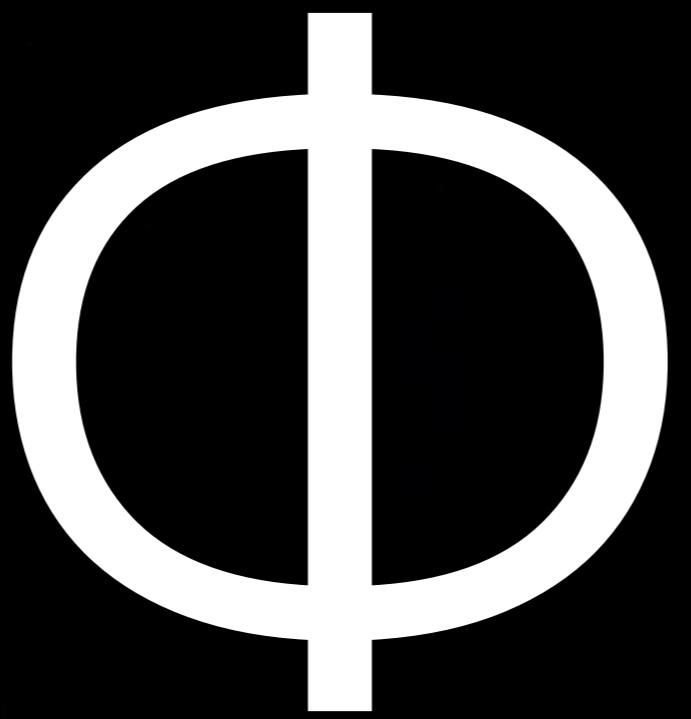
a priori only “ θ_{12} ” and “ θ_{13} ”...

today's (e-row) unitarity knowledge...

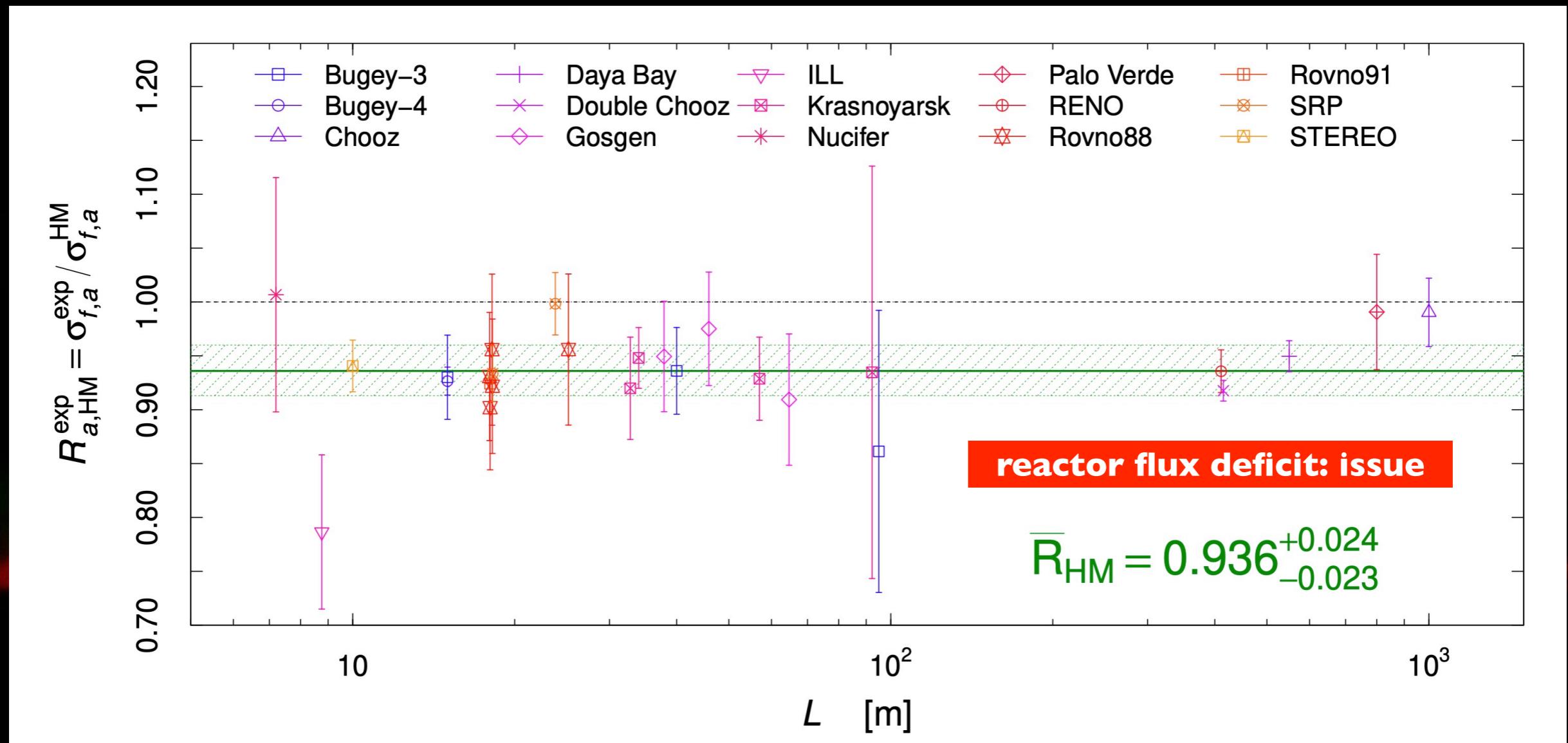
H. Nunokawa et al (arXiv:1609.08623v2)



unitary explorations limited by absolute flux uncertainty



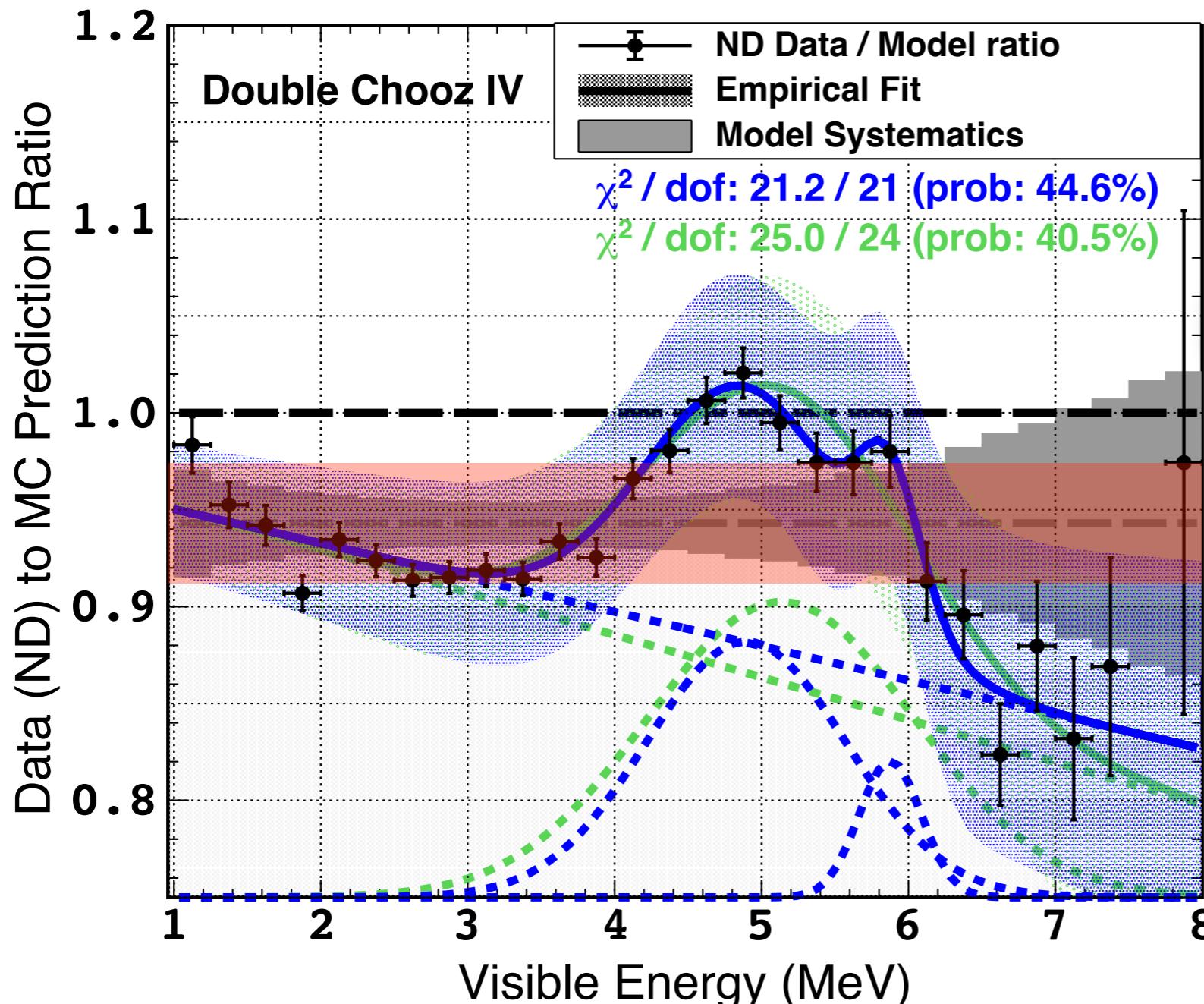
(reactor flux)



generally excellent agreement among all experiments

until 2011, excellent agreement to ILL-based (i.e. data) prediction

now **≤7.0% mismatch between ILL-prediction and data**



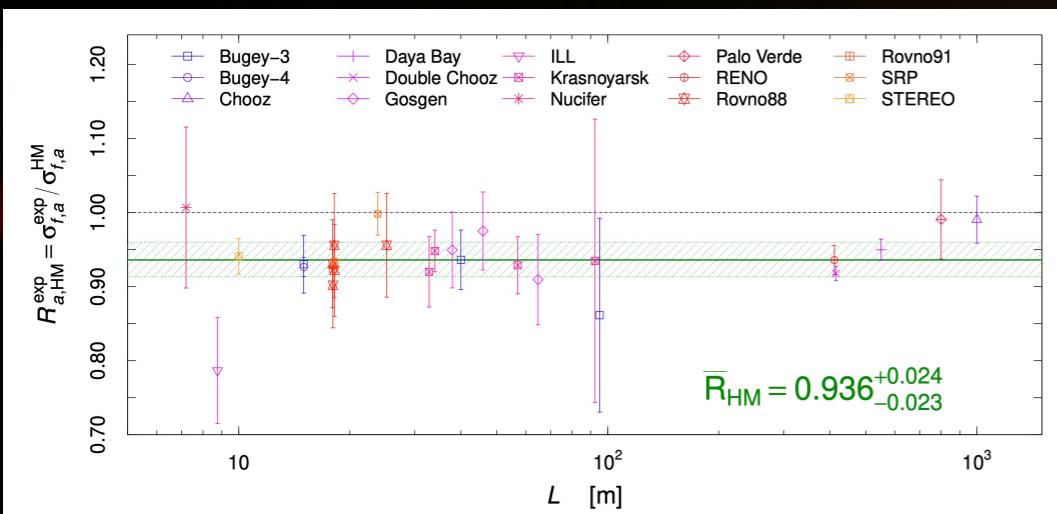
$\Phi(\text{reactor}) [\text{exp}]$
best precision
(~0.9%)

$R = 0.925 \pm 0.010 (\text{exp}) \pm 0.023 (\text{model})$

**prediction fails to match
both rate & shape!**
[not just rate]

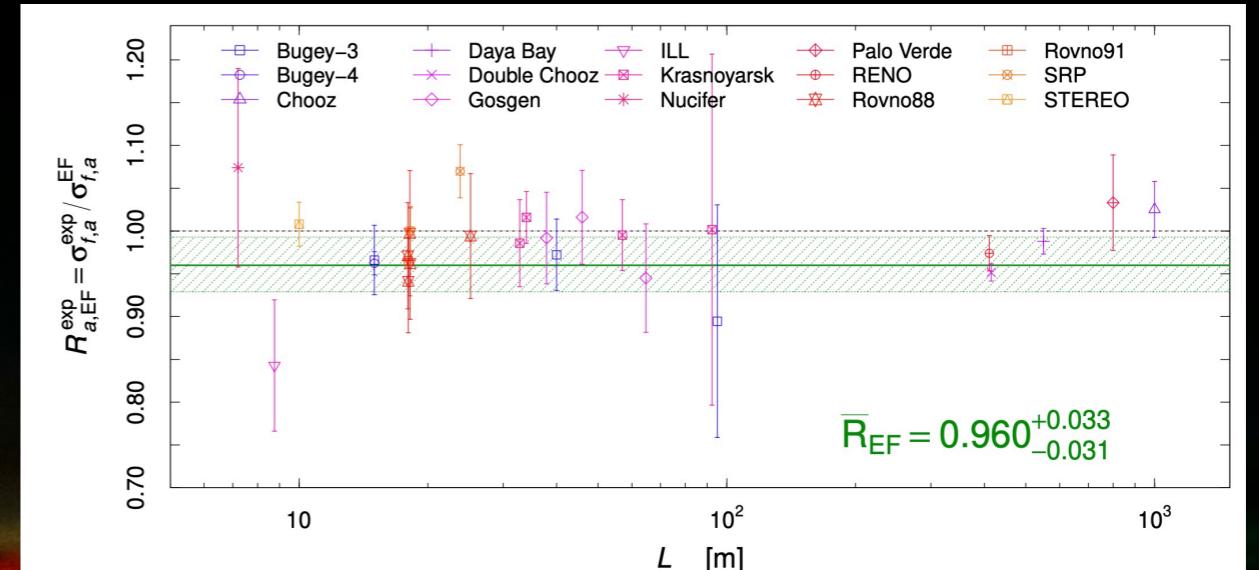
Shape Uncertainty
~2.2% → 6.0%?
[surely < 10%]

≥ 2020 improvements...

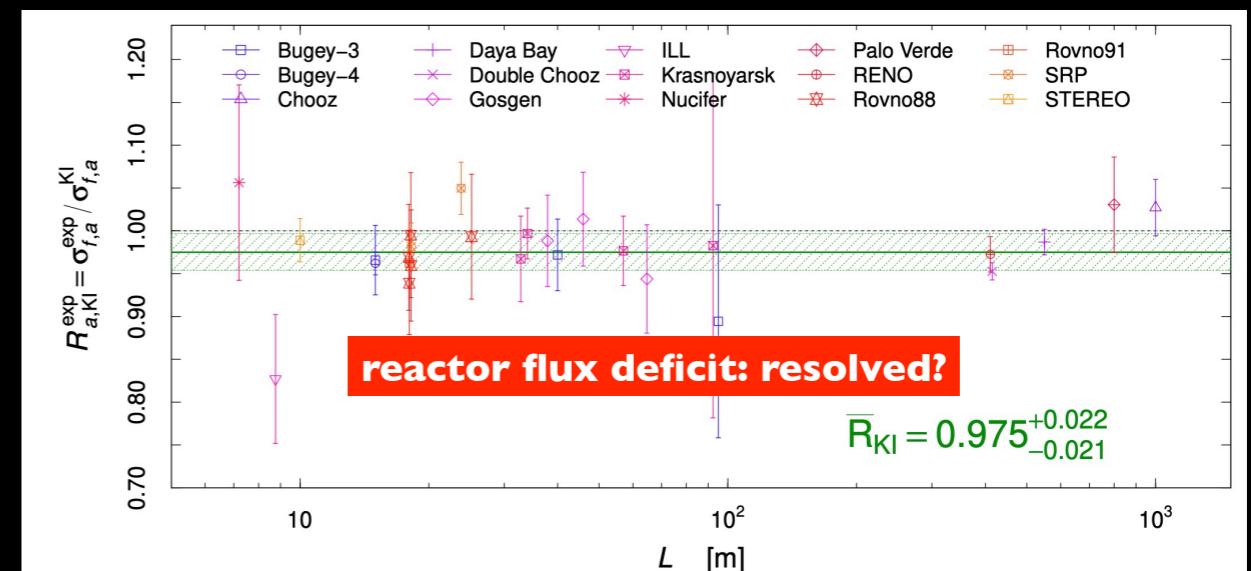


$\geq 2020 \rightarrow$ large difference: $\leq 7\%$

more data to tune/test the prediction?



≥ 2020 ab initio estimation
→ uncertainties fully understood?



≥ 2020 conversion (ILL-data based) estimation

status on neutrino oscillation knowledge...

SuperChooz was will improve the **SM picture** (3 families) [synergy]

SuperChooz geared to explore the **SM's consistency/completeness** → **BSM discovery?**

	today			≥2030		
	best knowledge	global	foreseen	dominant	source	
θ_{12}	3,0 %	SK+SNO	2,3 %	$\leq 0.5\%$	JUNO+ SC	reactor+solar
θ_{23}	5,0 %	NOvA+T2K	2,0 %	$\lesssim 1.0\%?$	DUNE+HK [SC]	beam (octant)
θ_{13}	1,8 %	DYB+DC+RENO	1,5 %	≤0.5%	SuperChooz (SC)	reactor
$+ \delta m^2$	2,5 %	KamLAND	2,3 %	$< 0.5\%$	<u>JUNO+SC?</u>	reactor+solar
$ \Delta m^2 $	3,0 %	T2K+NOvA & DYB	1,3 %	$< 0.5\%$	<u>JUNO+DUNE+HK+SC</u>	reactor+beam
Mass Ordering	unknown	SK et al	NMO @ $\leq 3\sigma$	$@5\sigma$	<u>JUNO+DUNE+HK (NOvA+T2K)</u>	reactor+beam
CP	violation?	T2K+NOvA	$3/2\pi @ \leq 2\sigma$	@5σ?	DUNE+HK [SC]	beam driven
CPT	violation?	—	—	< 1%?	SuperChooz	reactor+solar
Unitarity	violation?	—	—	< 1%?	SuperChooz	reactor+solar

reactor+beam & solar again via **SC — SC's atmospherics under study... nice!!**

$\langle \psi_n | a^\dagger | \psi_n \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} S_{n,n+1}$
 $\langle \psi_n | a^2 | \psi_n \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} [S_{n,n+1} + S_{n+1,n}]$
 $\langle \psi_n | \chi | \psi_n \rangle = i\sqrt{n+1} [S_{n,n+1} - S_{n+1,n}]$
 $\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \hat{\rho}(x) = E \hat{\rho}(x)$
 $\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m \hbar \omega}} \hat{P}$
 $H = \hbar \omega \hat{H}$
 $\hat{P} = \frac{1}{i \hbar} [\hat{x}, \hat{P}]$
 $\hat{P} = \frac{1}{2} [\hat{x}_+, \hat{P}], \hat{x}_- i \hat{P}]$
 $\hat{P} = \frac{1}{2} [\hat{x}, \hat{P}] + \frac{1}{2} [\hat{P}, \hat{x}]$
 $\hat{P} = \frac{1}{2} [\hat{x}_+, \hat{P}]$
 $\hat{P} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{x}_+ - i \hat{P}) (\hat{x}_+ + i \hat{P}) + \frac{1}{2}$
 $E = \gamma M c^2$
 $= \sqrt{n+1} |\psi_{n+1}\rangle$
 $= \sqrt{n} |\psi_{n-1}\rangle$
 $\frac{1}{2} a a^\dagger |\psi_{n-1}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (a^\dagger a + 1) |\psi_{n-1}\rangle$
 $\sqrt{n} |\psi_{n-1}\rangle$
 $i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m \omega}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a^\dagger a) |\psi_n\rangle$
 $i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m \omega}} \left[\sqrt{n+1} |\psi_{n+1}\rangle + \sqrt{n} |\psi_{n-1}\rangle \right]$
 $\hat{\psi}_{x_0}^{(r)}(x) \Leftrightarrow |\psi_{x_0}^{(r)}\rangle$
 $\hat{\psi}_{x_0}^{(r)}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\omega \hat{\psi}_{x_0}(\omega) e^{i \omega x / \hbar}$
 $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \hat{\psi}_{x_0}^{(r)}(x) = \hat{\psi}_{x_0}(x) \notin \mathcal{E}_\epsilon$
 $i \sqrt{\frac{m \hbar \omega}{2}} \left[\sqrt{n+1} |\psi_{n+1}\rangle - \sqrt{n} |\psi_{n-1}\rangle \right]$

$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{2E - MgL\theta^2}{M L^2} \right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2E}{M g L} - \theta^2 \right)^{1/2}$
 $E = \frac{1}{2} M g L \theta_0^2; \theta_0 = \frac{2E}{M g L}$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{g}{L} \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} (\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}$
 $\hat{J}_r = \frac{d^2 r}{d\theta^2} \cdot \left(\frac{I}{\mu r^2} \right)^2 + \frac{dr}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{I}{\mu} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right)$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} dt$
 $\int_0^t \frac{d\theta}{(O_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} t$
 $\int_0^t \frac{d\theta}{(O_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} \int_0^t dt$
 $\int_0^t \frac{d\theta}{(O_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}} = \left[A_0 \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{O_0} \right) \right]_0^t = A_0 \sin \left(\frac{t}{O_0} \right) - A_0 \sin(0)$
 $\theta = \theta_0 \sin \left(\frac{t}{O_0} \right)$
 $f_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{(g/L)^{1/2}}{2\pi}$
 $N_a = (\vec{r} \times \vec{F})_a = 2Mg \sin \theta$
 $J_a = (\vec{r} \times \vec{P})_a = -ML^2 \dot{\theta}$
 $M L^2 \dot{\theta} = -(Mg \sin \theta)$
 $\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{L} \sin \theta = 0$
 $F_a = -C_a$
 $M_a = -C_a$
 $\ddot{x} + \frac{C}{M} x = 0$
 $x' = \frac{x - v t}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2}}$
 $t' = \frac{t - vx}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2}}$
 $\frac{1}{2m} \langle P^2 \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_n^*(x) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_n(x) dx$
 $\psi_n(x) = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi)$
 $\ddot{x} = \omega_0 A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$
 $\ddot{x} = -\omega_0^2 A \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi)$
 $\omega_0 = (\frac{c}{M})^{1/2}$
 $v_0 = \omega_0 A \cos \phi$
 $\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$
 $\ddot{x} = -\omega_0^2 A \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi)$
 $\ddot{x} = -A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$
 $K = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2} M \left[\omega_0 A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \right]^2$
 $\int_{2\pi/\omega_0}^{2\pi/\omega_0} \frac{\cos^2(\omega_0 t + \phi) dt}{2\pi/\omega_0}$
 $\langle K \rangle = \frac{\int_0^T K dt}{T} = \frac{1}{2} M \omega_0^2 A^2$
 $\ddot{x} = -A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$
 $\ddot{x} = -\omega_0^2 A \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi)$
 $\Delta t' = \Delta r = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{1/2} \Delta t$
 $E_0 = E + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon +$
 $\frac{1}{2} M \omega_r^2 A^2$
 $\theta = \theta_0$
 $\theta_0 = \theta_0$
 $\Delta p_m = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{1/2} \frac{\Delta p_y}{\Delta t} = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{1/2} \frac{\Delta p_y}{\Delta t}$
 $\frac{dp_x}{dt} = \frac{dp_x}{dr}$
 $\frac{dp_y}{dt} = \frac{dp_y}{dr}$
 $\frac{dp_z}{dt} = \frac{dp_z}{dr}$
 $V_c = \frac{V}{c}$
 $\Delta p_e = \frac{\Delta p_m + v \Delta E / c^2}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2}}$
 $\Delta p_e = \frac{\Delta p_m + v \Delta E / c^2}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2}}$

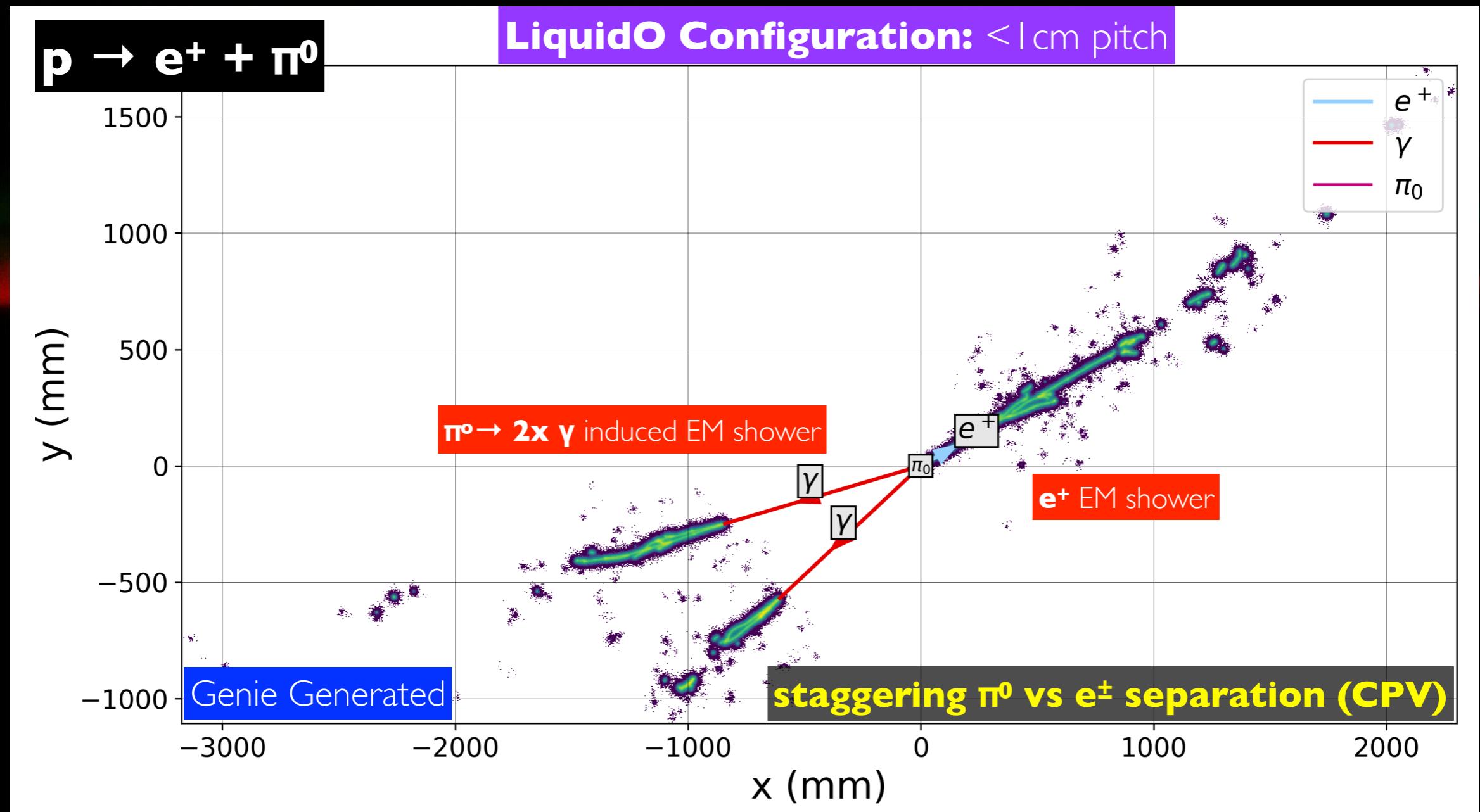
physics V: other channels.

Anatael Cabrera CNRS-IN2P3 / IJCLab (Orsay) - LNCA (Chooz) Laboratories

discovery channels too...

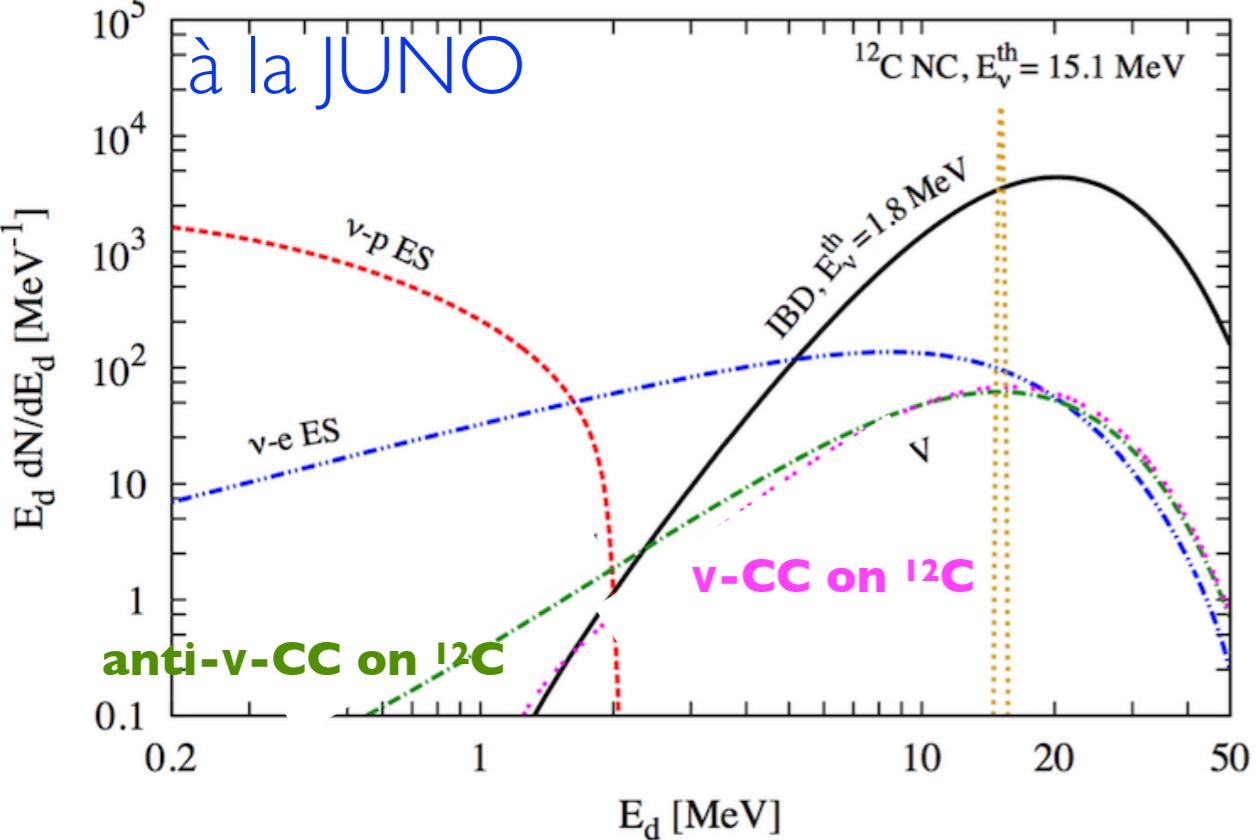
m(proton)~1 GeV

free-H per unit of mass:
water: ~10%
scintillator: up to 20%

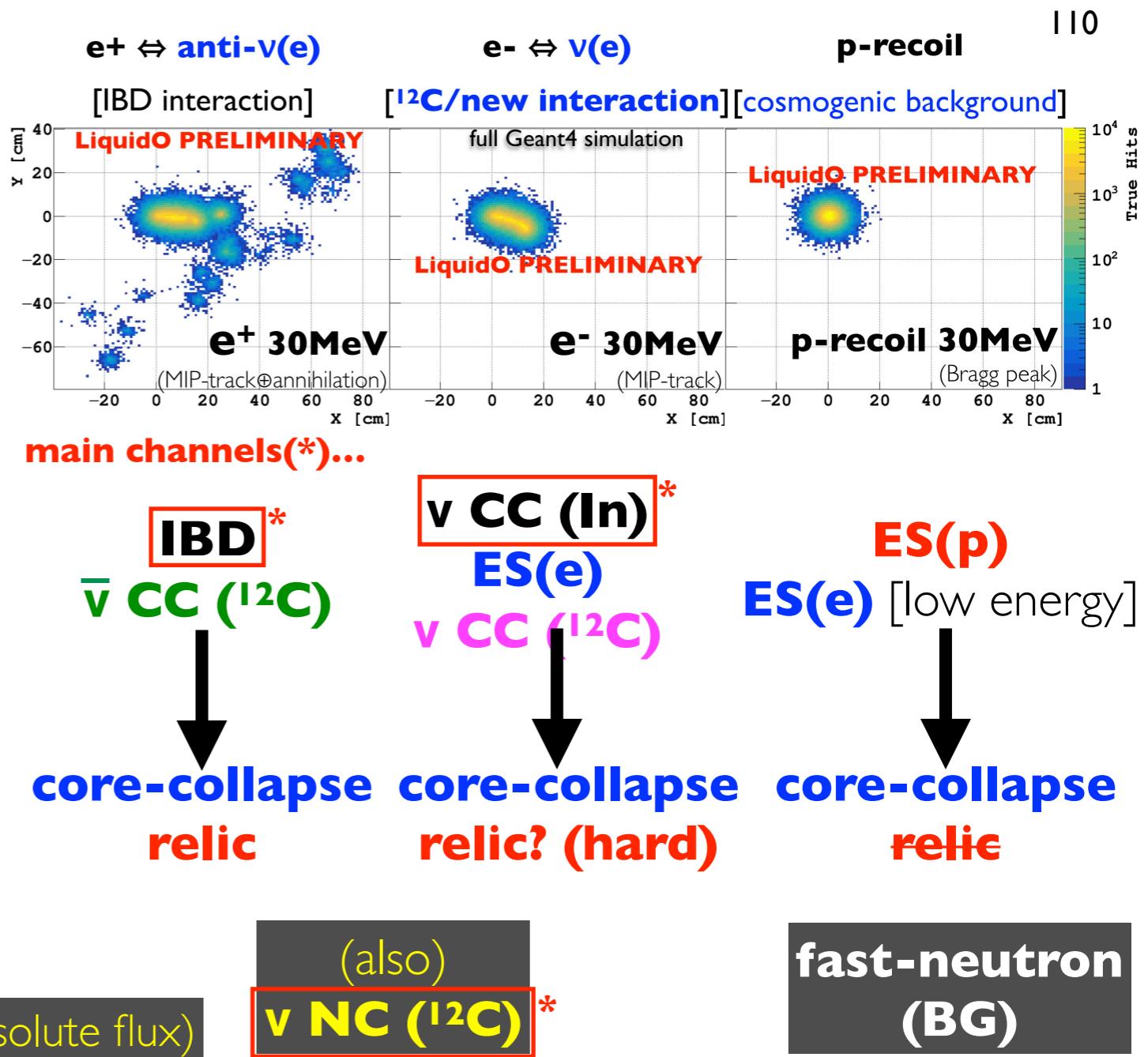


Supernova at 10 kParsec

$$\langle E_{\nu_e} \rangle = 12 \text{ MeV}, \langle E_{\bar{\nu}_e} \rangle = 14 \text{ MeV} \text{ and } \langle E_{\nu_x} \rangle = 16 \text{ MeV}$$

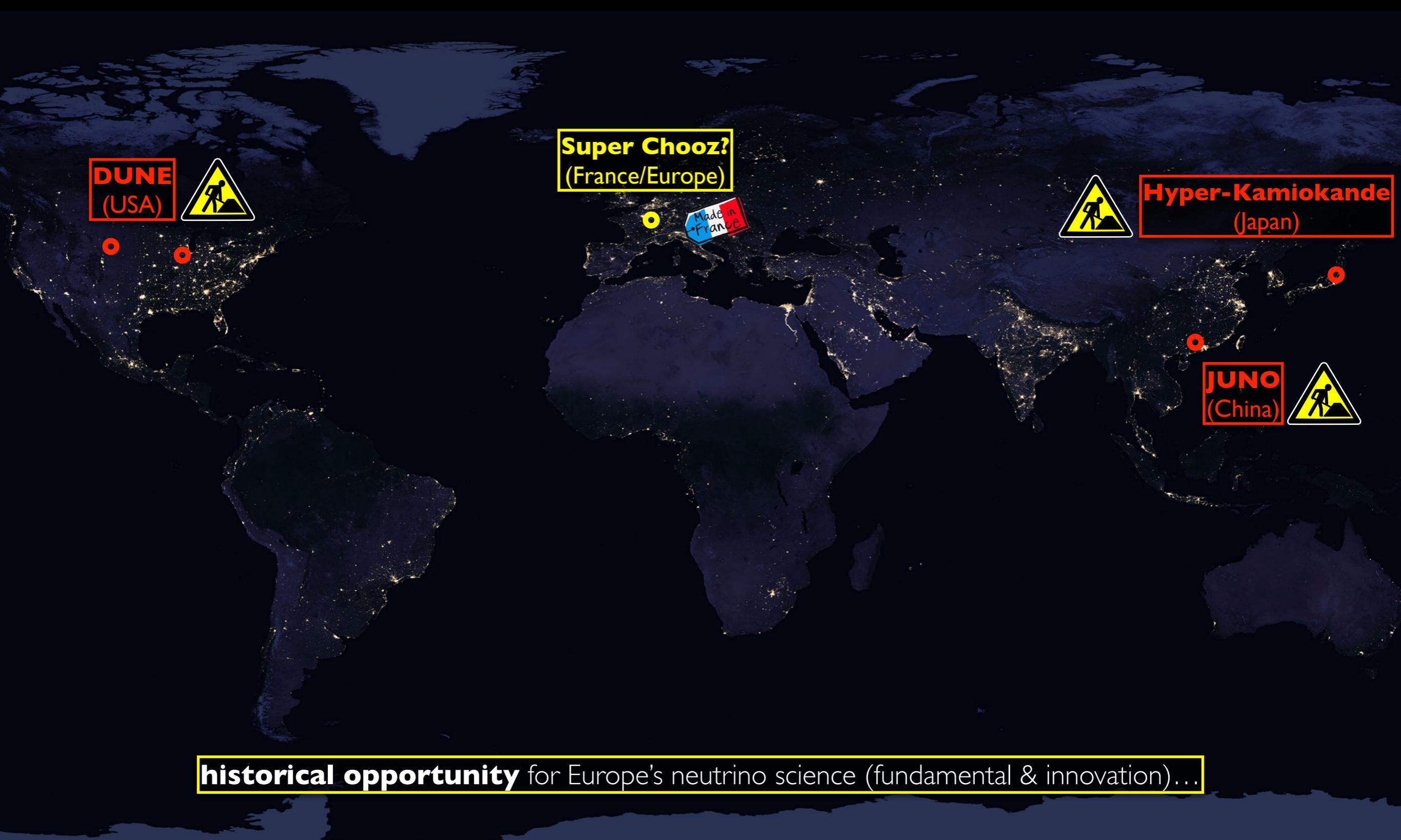


measure **all neutrino types CC, ES & NC** (absolute flux)



supernovae @ SuperChooz...

neutrinos back to Europe?



SUPERCHOOZ

pathfinder (*i.e. experimental exploration*)



ICHEP 2022
BOLOGNA

ICHEP 2022
XLI
International Conference
on High Energy Physics
Bologna (Italy)

6
13 07 2022

Дякую...

merci...

고맙습니다...

ありがとう...

danke...

obrigado...

спасибі...

grazie...

谢谢...

hvala...

gracias...

شكرا...

thanks...



SUPERCHOOZ

pathfinder

<https://liquid0.ijclab.in2p3.fr/> under construction

SuperChooz[⊕]LiquidO a new framework for new physics opportunities — in Europe? [≥2019]

- **SuperChooz**: a possible new neutrino flagship experiment in Europe ["Pathfinder": exploration starting...]
- **new laboratory** under consideration: studies EDF[⊕]CNRS — **EDF within neutrino science**
- new technology: **LiquidO** — performance **proving readiness** (→**results @ Nu2022 conference**)
- **CLOUD / AM-OTech** (innovation): first demonstrator experiment → **fundamental physics programme** [synergy with **JUNO** & **HK+DUNE**] → **several publication in preparation**