

S U P E R C H O O Z



La Thuille 2023 Conference

11th March 2023 — La Thuille, Italia

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IJCLab (Orsay)

CNRS / Université Paris-Saclay



~50 years of neutrino oscillations...

huge experimental/theory effort

[discovery ⊕ establishment ⇔ Nobel 2015]

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!!

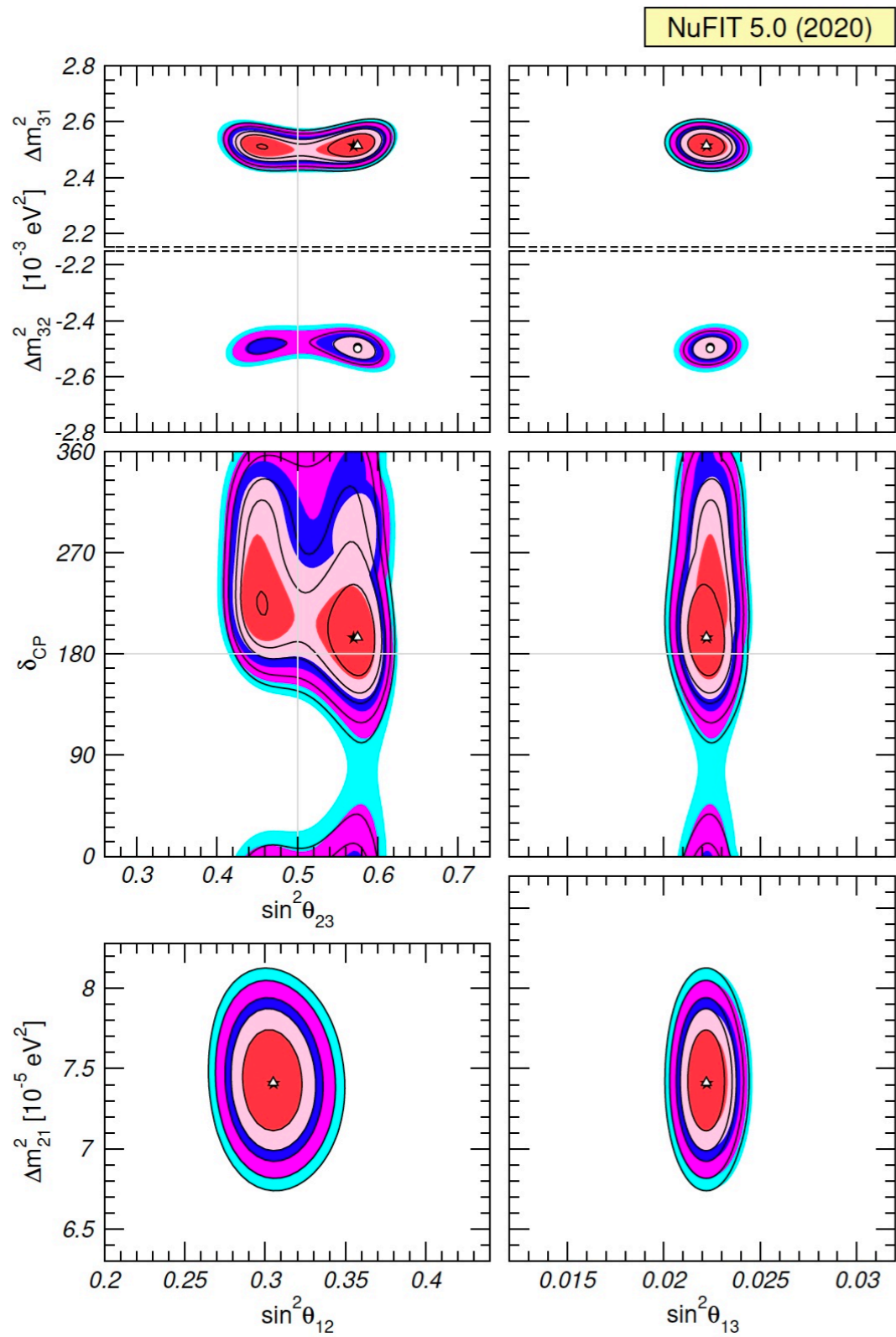
(inconsistencies vs uncertainties)

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 %	≈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 %	≈1.0%	JUNO	reactor
$ \Delta m^2 $	3.0 %	T2K+NOvA & DYB	1.3 %	≈1.0%	JUNO⊕DUNE⊕HK	reactor & beam
Mass Ordering	unknown	SK et al	NO @ ~3σ	@5σ	JUNO⊕DUNE⊕HK	reactor⊕beam
CPV	unknown	T2K	3/2π @ ≈2σ	@5σ?	DUNE⊕HK⊕ALL	reactor⊕beam

(now) (reactor-beam)

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



NuFIT 5.0 (2020)

	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				
$\sin^2 \theta_{12}$	$0.304^{+0.012}_{-0.012}$	$0.269 \rightarrow 0.343$	$0.304^{+0.013}_{-0.012}$	$0.269 \rightarrow 0.343$
$\theta_{12}/^\circ$	$33.44^{+0.77}_{-0.74}$	$31.27 \rightarrow 35.86$	$33.45^{+0.78}_{-0.75}$	$31.27 \rightarrow 35.87$
$\sin^2 \theta_{23}$	$0.573^{+0.016}_{-0.020}$	$0.415 \rightarrow 0.616$	$0.575^{+0.016}_{-0.019}$	$0.419 \rightarrow 0.617$
$\theta_{23}/^\circ$	$49.2^{+0.9}_{-1.2}$	$40.1 \rightarrow 51.7$	$49.3^{+0.9}_{-1.1}$	$40.3 \rightarrow 51.8$
$\sin^2 \theta_{13}$	$0.02219^{+0.00062}_{-0.00063}$	$0.02032 \rightarrow 0.02410$	$0.02238^{+0.00063}_{-0.00062}$	$0.02052 \rightarrow 0.02428$
$\theta_{13}/^\circ$	$8.57^{+0.12}_{-0.12}$	$8.20 \rightarrow 8.93$	$8.60^{+0.12}_{-0.12}$	$8.24 \rightarrow 8.96$
$\delta_{\text{CP}}/^\circ$	197^{+27}_{-24}	$120 \rightarrow 369$	282^{+26}_{-30}	$193 \rightarrow 352$
$\frac{\Delta m_{21}^2}{10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2}$	$7.42^{+0.21}_{-0.20}$	$6.82 \rightarrow 8.04$	$7.42^{+0.21}_{-0.20}$	$6.82 \rightarrow 8.04$
$\frac{\Delta m_{3\ell}^2}{10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2}$	$+2.517^{+0.026}_{-0.028}$	$+2.435 \rightarrow +2.598$	$-2.498^{+0.028}_{-0.028}$	$-2.581 \rightarrow -2.414$

flagship neutrino experiments...

DUNE
(USA)



Hyper-Kamiokande
(Japan)

JUNO
(China)



enough?
(permille precision)

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

2 accelerator experiments **HyperK** & **DUNE** → **redundancy**

&

1 reactor experiment **JUNO** → **no cross-check!**



any room for **new physics?**

SM ν I.I: knowns & unknowns...

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

Mass Neutrinos (**3**): $\nu(\mathbf{1}), \nu(\mathbf{2}), \nu(\mathbf{3})$ — assumed $\geq 3!$ [tight cosmology constraints]

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

• mixing parameters (**3**): $\theta_{13}, \theta_{12}, \theta_{23}$ (octant?) — derived J [Jarlskog 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 $\nu(\mathbf{1})$ or $\nu(\mathbf{3})?$

unknown [SM]

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

[\rightarrow why so much smaller than charged leptons?]

discovery!

Neutrino Nature: **Majorana?**

discovery!

SuperChooz?

HyperK \oplus DUNE

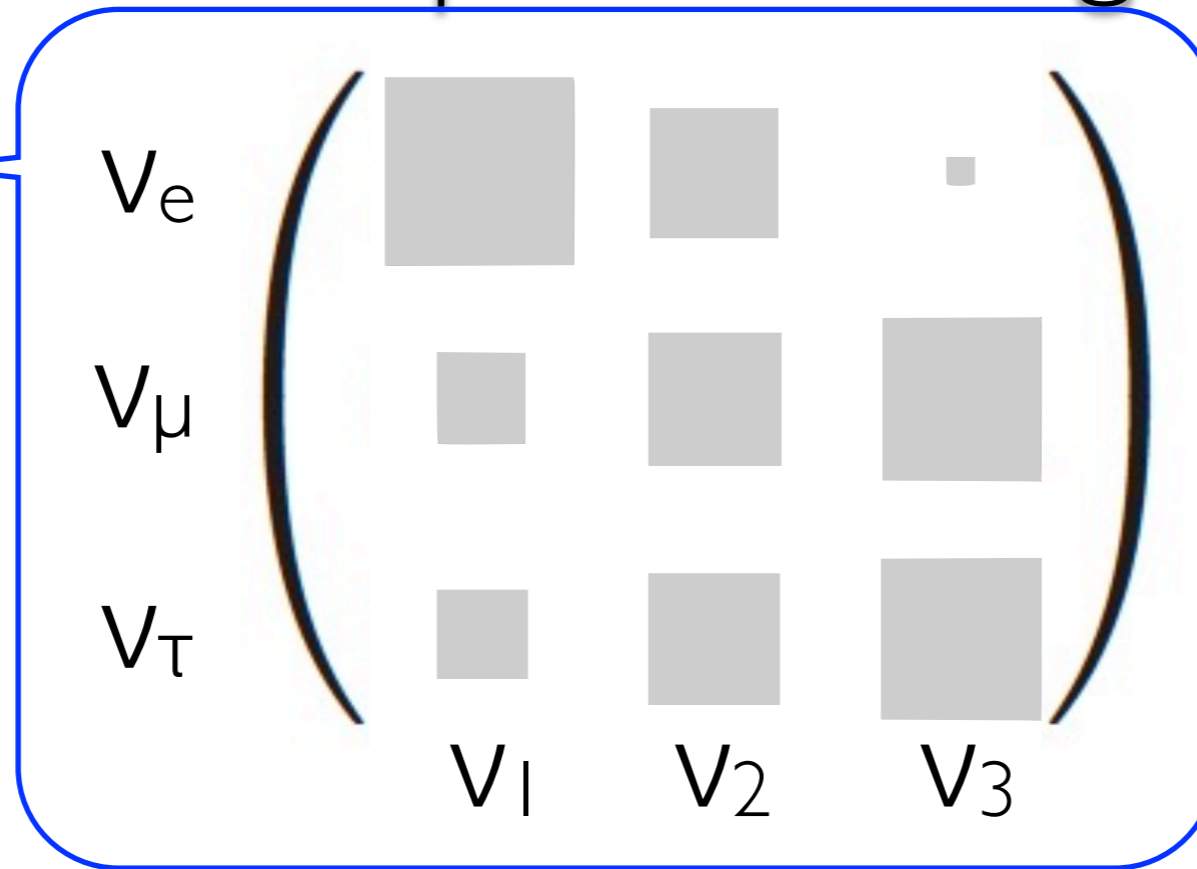
JUNO \oplus DUNE et al

many

$\beta\beta$

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

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



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?**]

$U_{3 \times 3}$ unitary?

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



neutrino unique in Standard Model... **more discoveries?**

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the new opportunity...

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



les Ardennes
(France-Belgique)

maybe Chooz?

Chooz is tiny cute little village in the Ardennes

Chooz = powerful reactor(s) ⊕ overburden



the reactor (source)...

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

civil-construction near a reactor?

upon **Double Chooz** underground **laboratories limitations**...

- **too small!**
- **too shallow!** (to today's technology capability)

lesson: don't...!

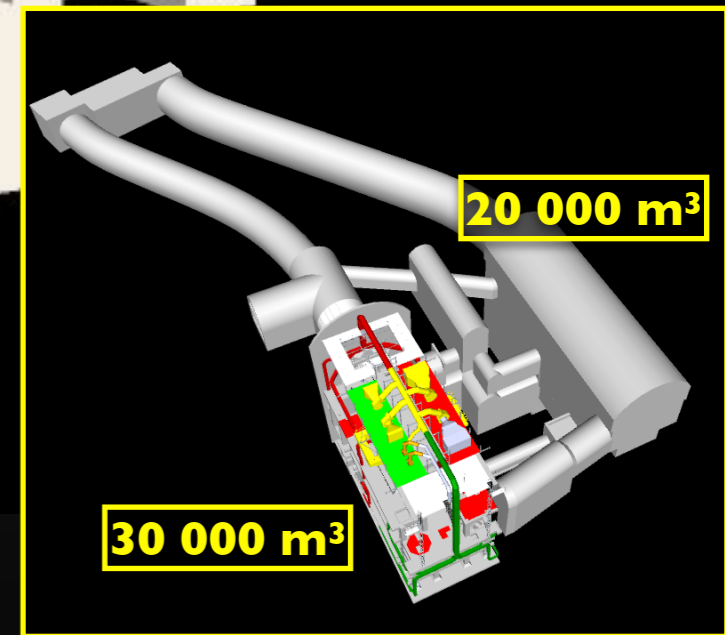
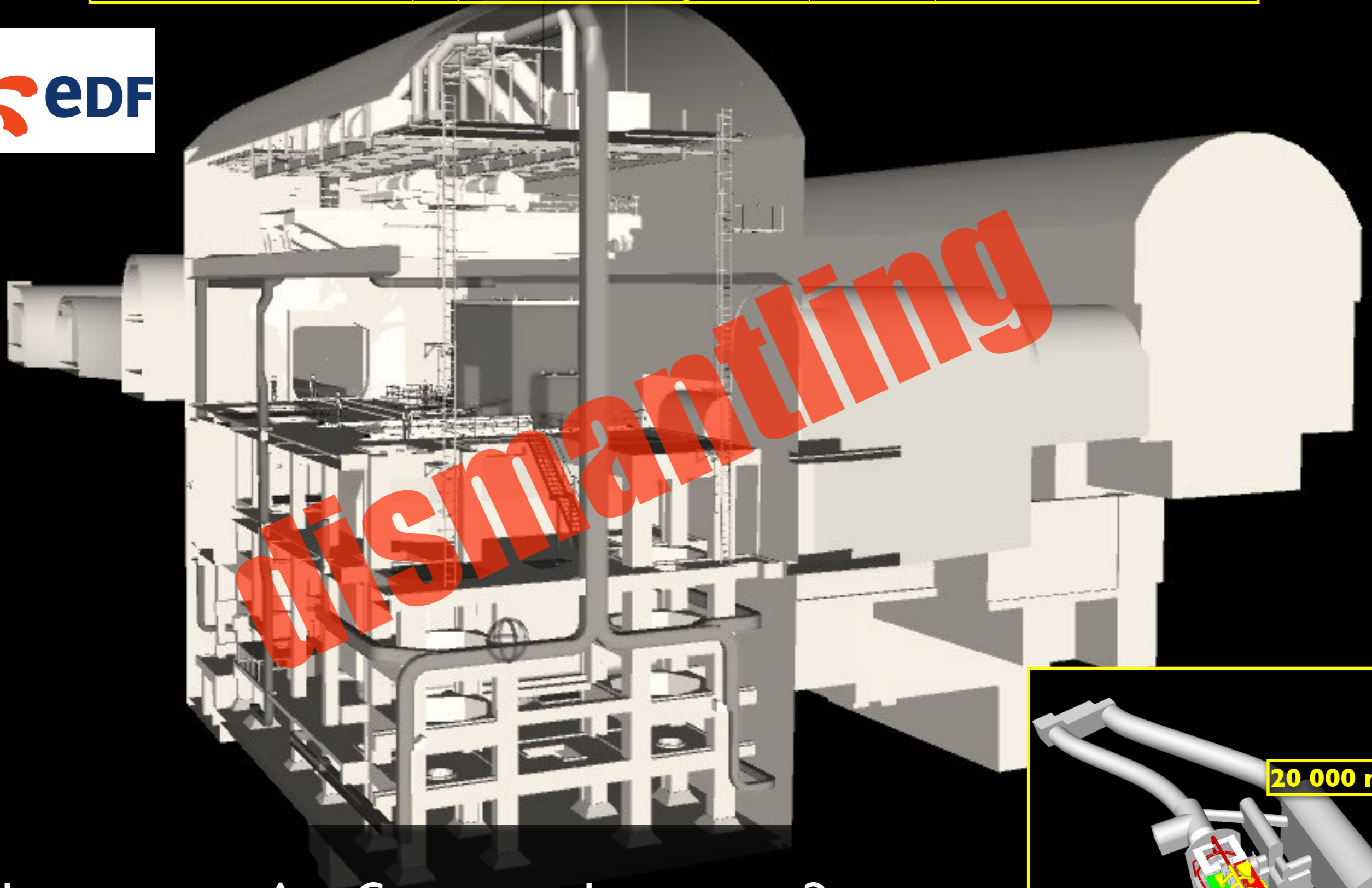


physics at Chooz: **future?**

an underground **unknown**...



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



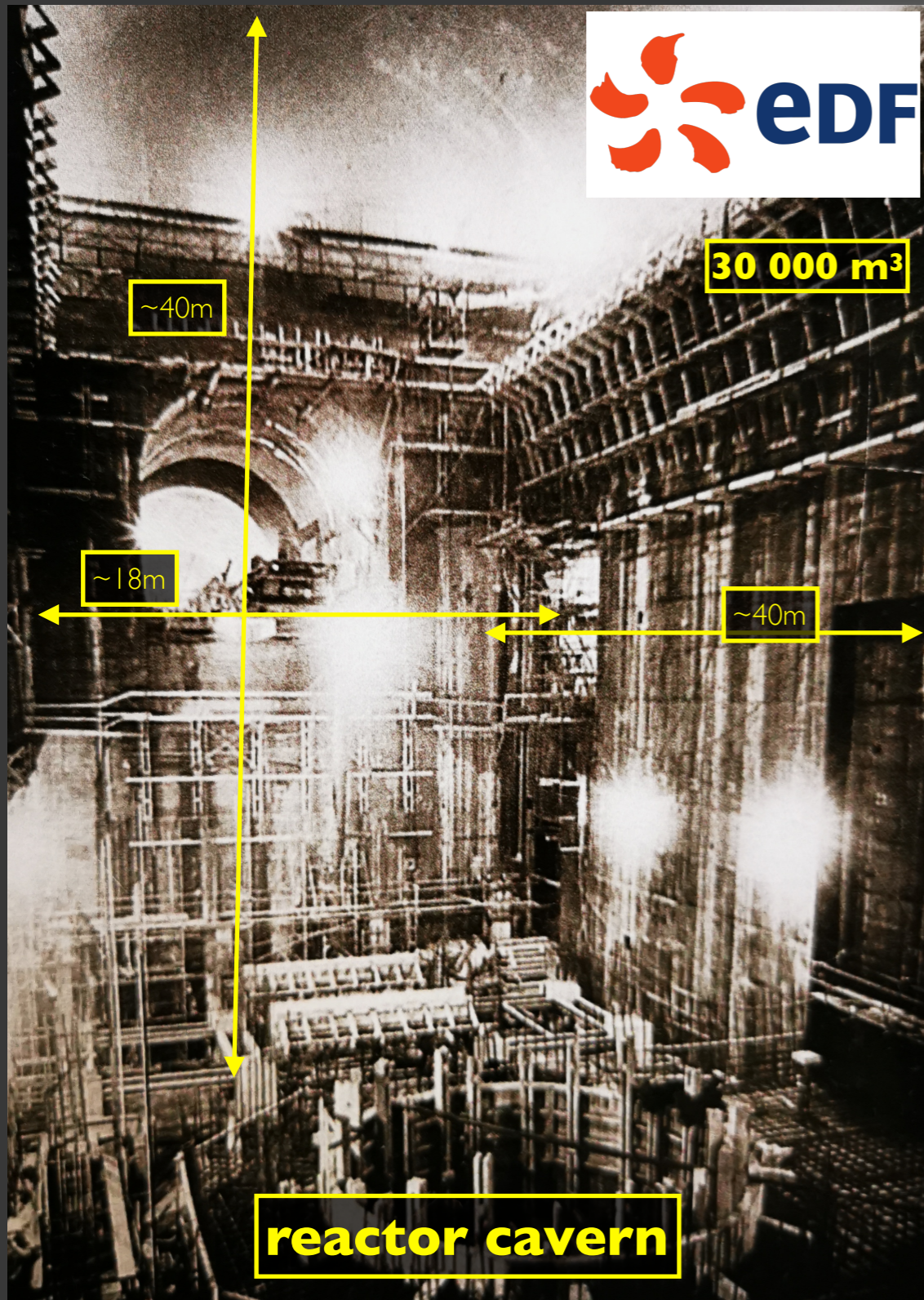
Chooz-A for science?

17 Super-Kamiokande (50kton)

50 0000 m³

~50m





R



construction caverns [1962-1967]

SuperChooz cavern is built (60's)...



historical opportunity!! one of the largest underground laboratories in Europe — built!!



IJCLab@Subatech teams — Octobre 2020



CNRS/IN2P3 direction — March 2022

EDF + CNRS exploring (2018)...

(despite COVID)

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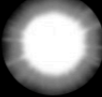
experimental scenario...



SuperChooz Signature September 2022 — CNRS-EDF

SuperChooz Pathfinder starts...



 **Superchooz**
@Superchooz

We are delighted to announce that the [#Superchooz](#) agreement between [@EDFofficiel](#) and [@CNRS](#) directions was signed on the 7th Sept 2022 ([twitter.com/IN2P3_CNRS/sta...](#)), thus officially starting the so-called “Superchooz Pathfinder” exploration era.

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pathfinder [2022-2028]

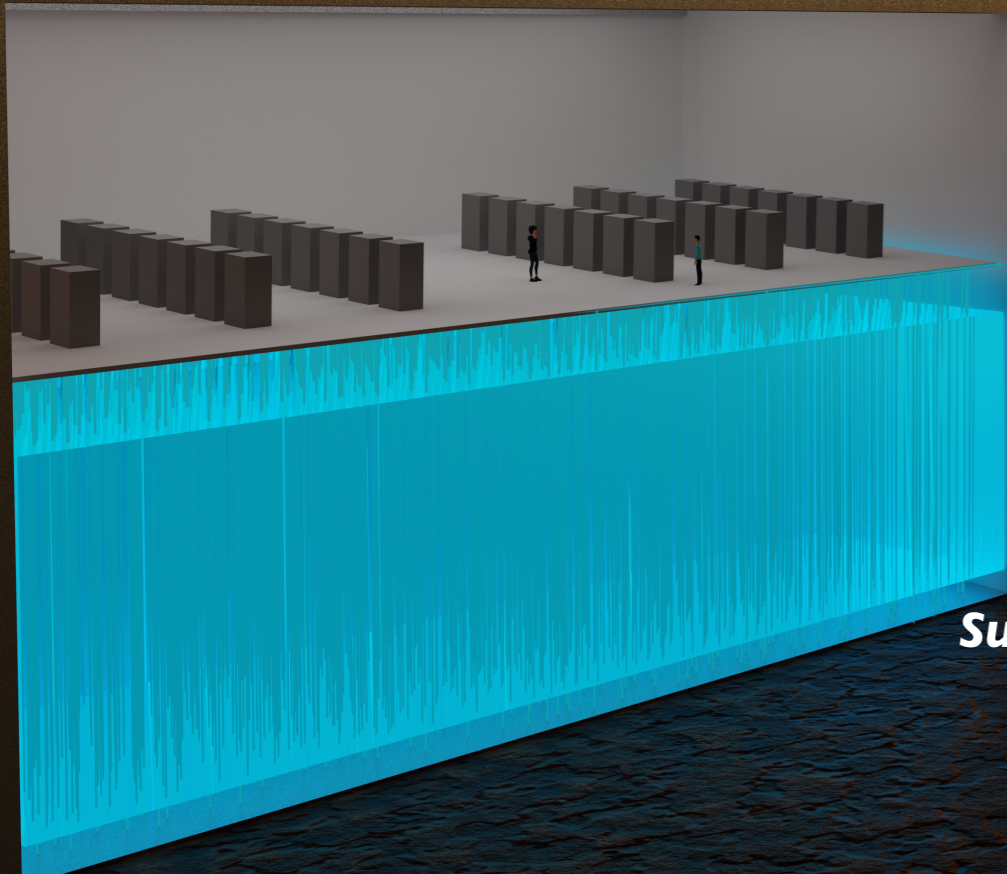


exploration is now official...

SuperChooz experimental setup...

the Ardennes mountains

Chooz-A: Cavern Reactor Core



European
Innovation
Council



UK Research
and Innovation

AM-OTech project [EIC-UKRI]
CLOUD experiment

1 Dec 2022

Chooz-B: Reactor Cores

Ultra Near Detectors @ Chooz-B:

- LiquidO technology
- Mass: ≤ 5 tons
- Overburden: ≤ 5 m
- Baseline: ≤ 30 m

Super Far Detector @ Chooz-A

- LiquidO technology
- Mass: $\sim 10,000$ tons
- Overburden: ≤ 100 m
- Baseline: ~ 1 km

the Meuse river

SuperChooz → new laboratory facilities — beyond the existing LNCA (key support!)

les Ardennes (France)

Chooz-B Power Station

- facility: EDF CNPE
- location: Chooz (France)
- reactor cores: 2x EPRs
- type: PWR AREVA-N4
- thermal power: 8.4GW (total)

LNCA-Hall (CNRS)

Double Chooz: Near Detector



Ultra Near Detectors

Super Far Detectors

Double Chooz: Far Detector

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experimental demonstration

experimental demonstration I

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](#)

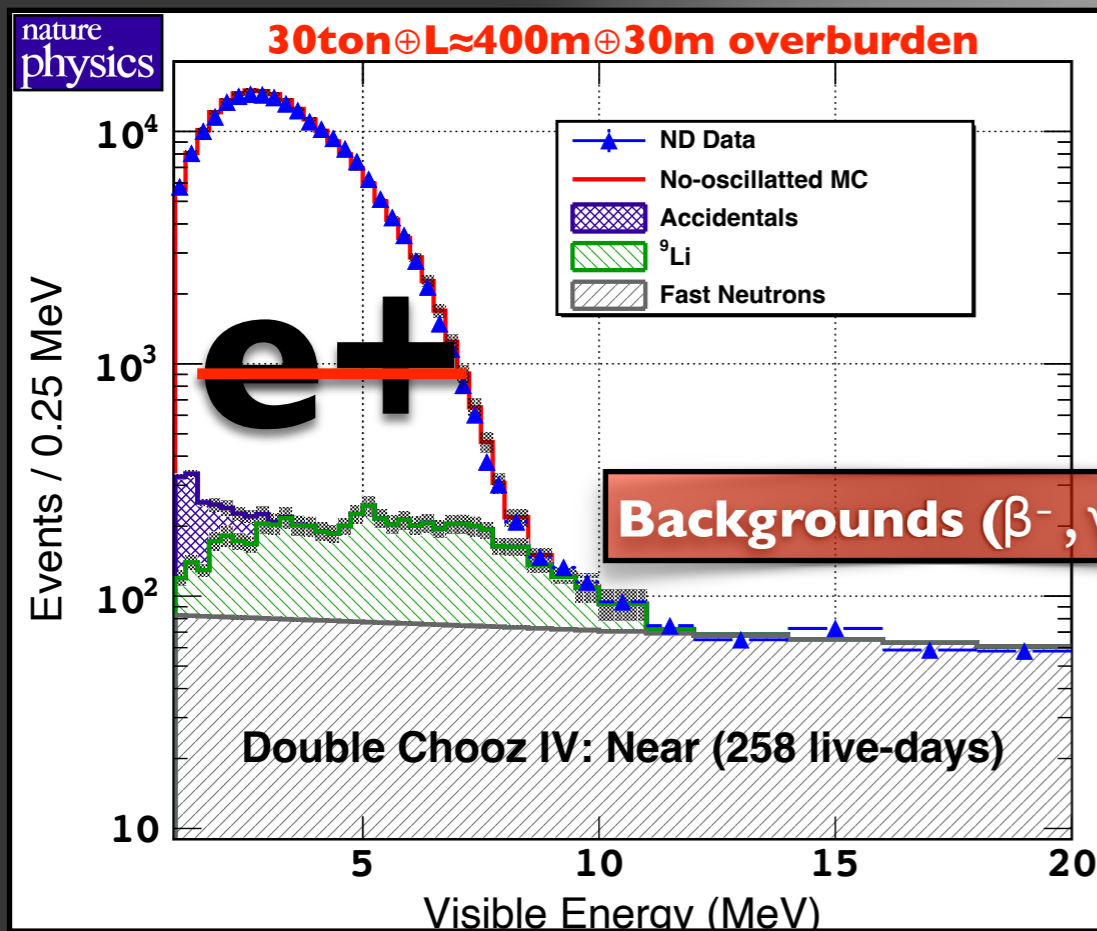
- **no Gd** needed a priori — simpler
- extreme precision **single/multi-detector(s)**
⇒ simpler detectors (avoid multi-volumes)
- control of **all systematics at per mille**
- **geometrical full flux cancellation systematic**
⇒ **fewer reactors sites** is better!
- exquisite **energy control absolute/relative**
- Chooz site **full background knowledge**

DC-ND:

Signal ≈ 816 v/day (average over cycle)

BG(β^- , α , γ , p) ≈ 39 day $^{-1}$ (“some per day”)

Signal/BG $\approx 21 \rightarrow 30$ within IBD region [0.5, 9.0] MeV



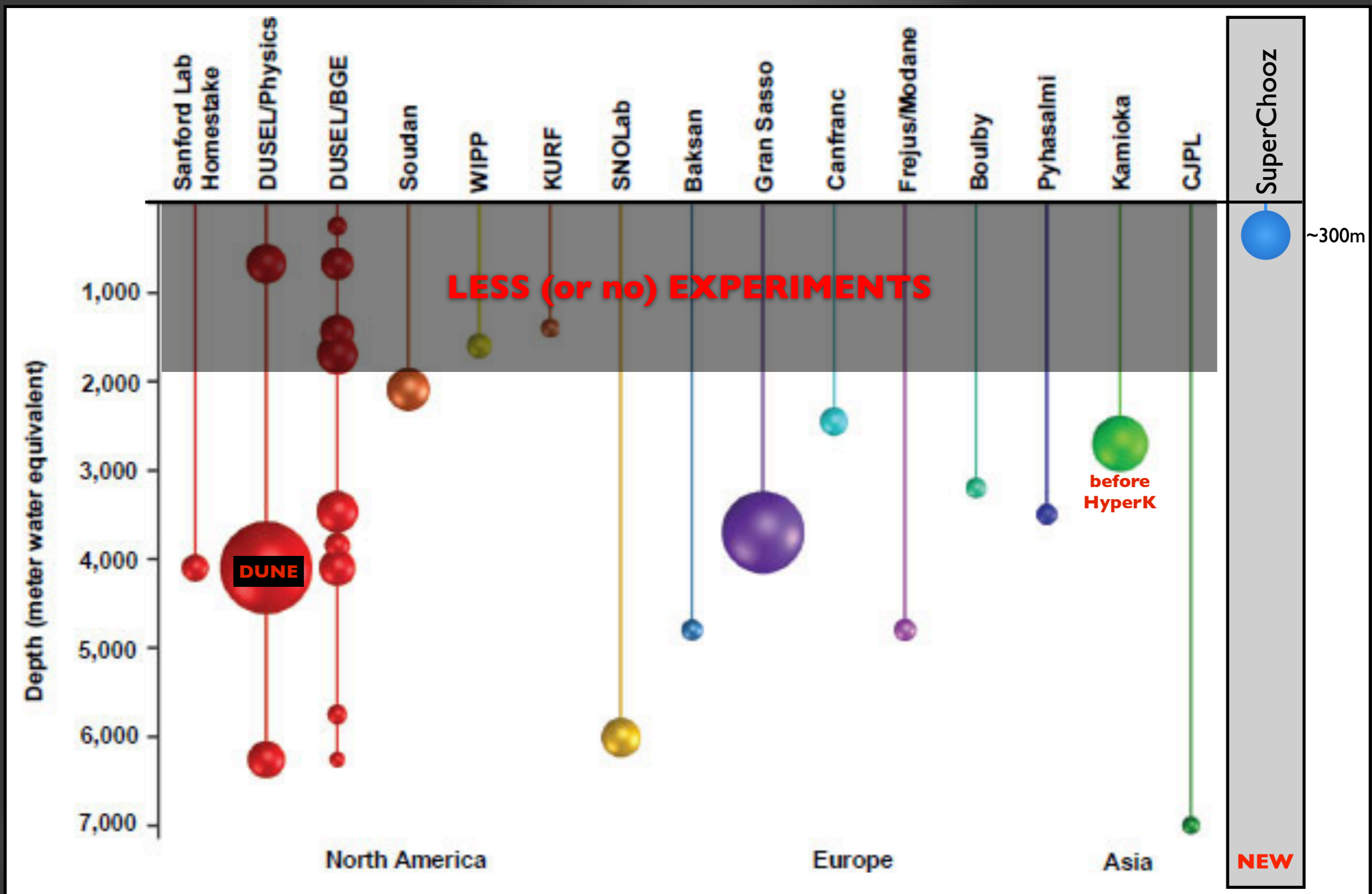
systematics can be controlled: $\sim 0.1\%$ (each)

[flux, background, detection]

energy control: $\leq 0.5\%$

enough?

Double Chooz data & expertise...



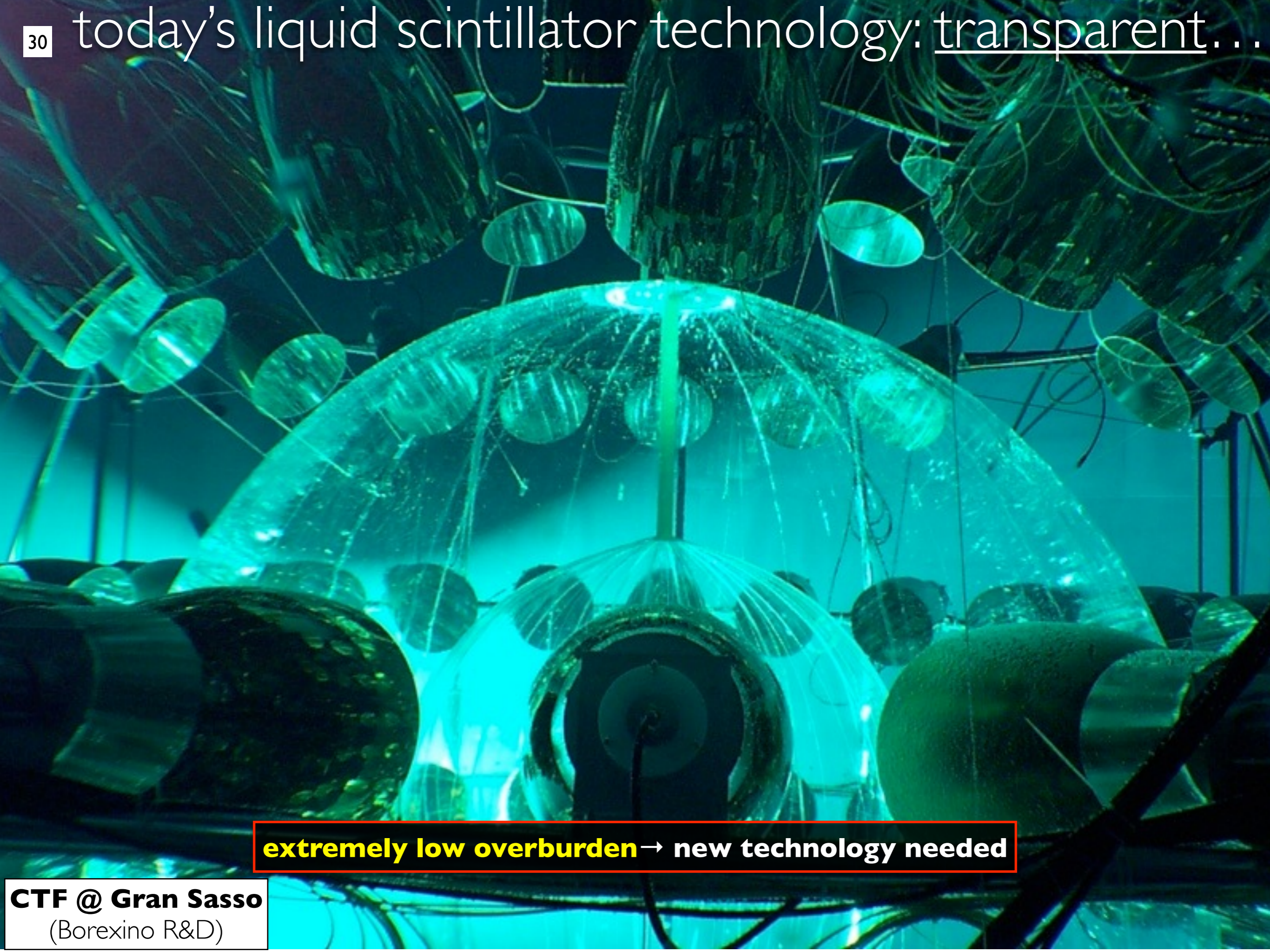
ISSUE!!! overburden < 100m rock (or < 300 mwe)

world underground volume...

L I Q U I D

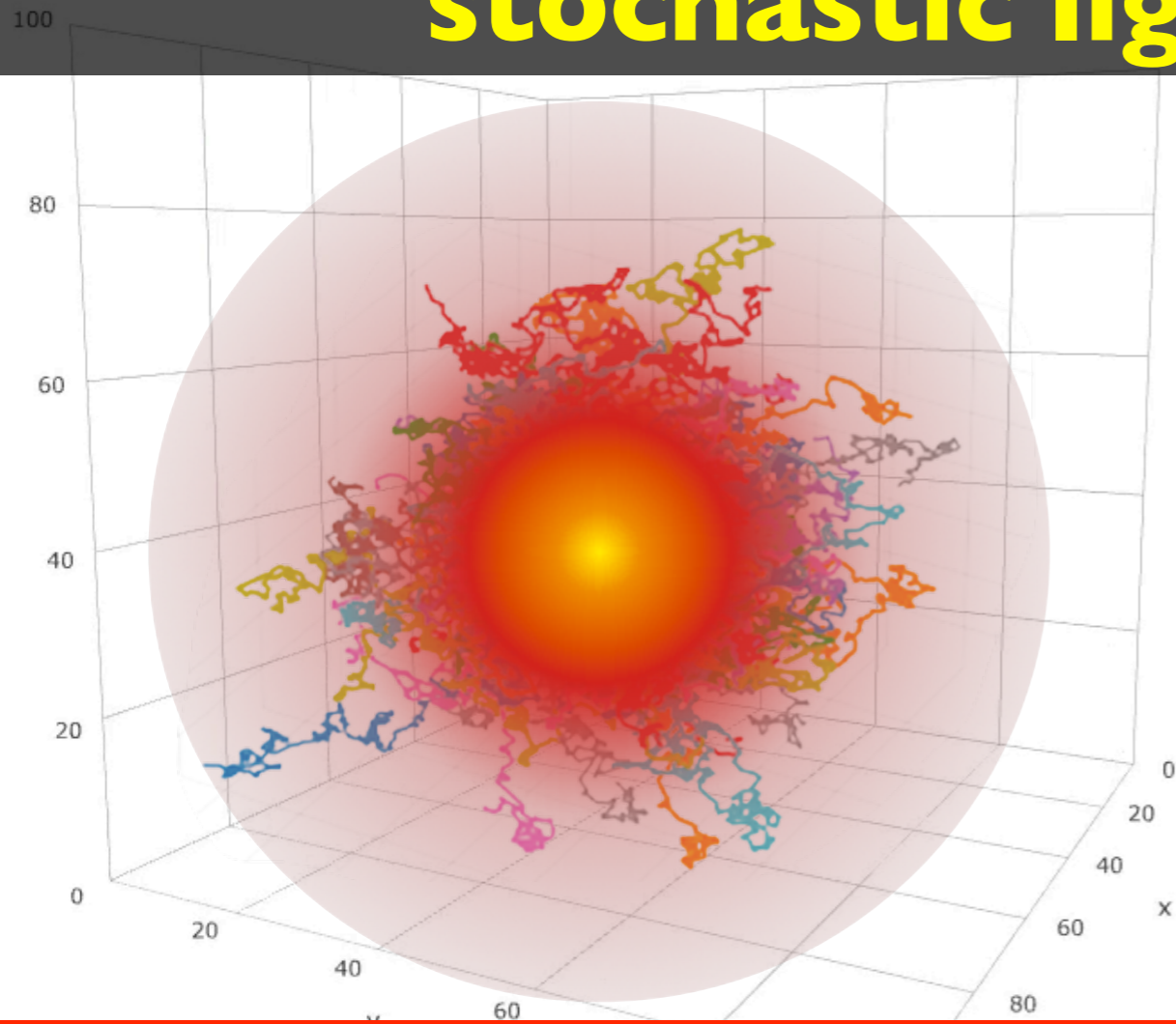


new technology — the breakthrough



extremely low overburden → new technology needed

stochastic light confinement



LiquidO → photon's "random walk" (self-confinement)

- **scattering** → **random walk** → **light ball** [order 1 cm]
 - scattering mean-free-path order 1mm: $\times 10^{-4}$ smaller than usual

- **lossless scattering:**

- **Mie scattering:** achromatic & tiny losses ["cloudy" touch]

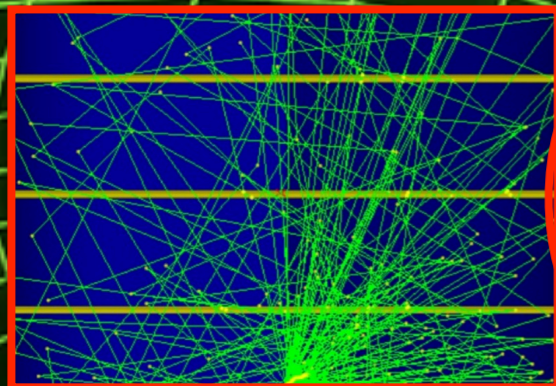
- **Rayleigh scattering:** chromatic & lossless

- **Internal Reflection** (Snell's law lossless)

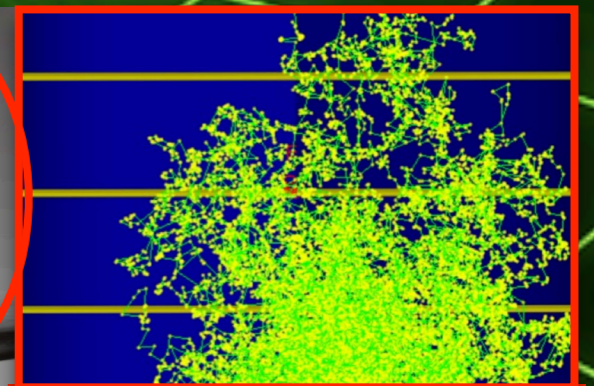
- warning:** avoid reflection (losses @ order $\sim 1\%$ /reflection)

LiquidO ⇔ **unique stochastic light confinement**

⇒ **must NOT be transparent!!**



Transparency
 $\lambda(\text{scattering}) \geq 10m$



Rayleigh & Mie Scattering
 $\lambda(\text{scattering}) \leq 1cm$

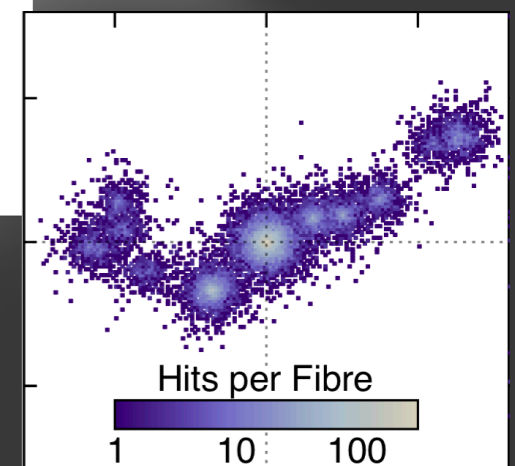
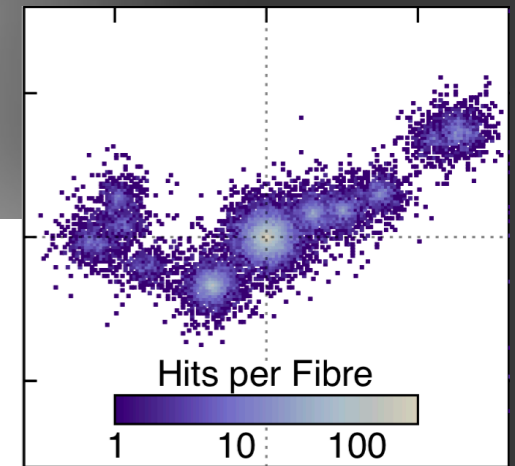
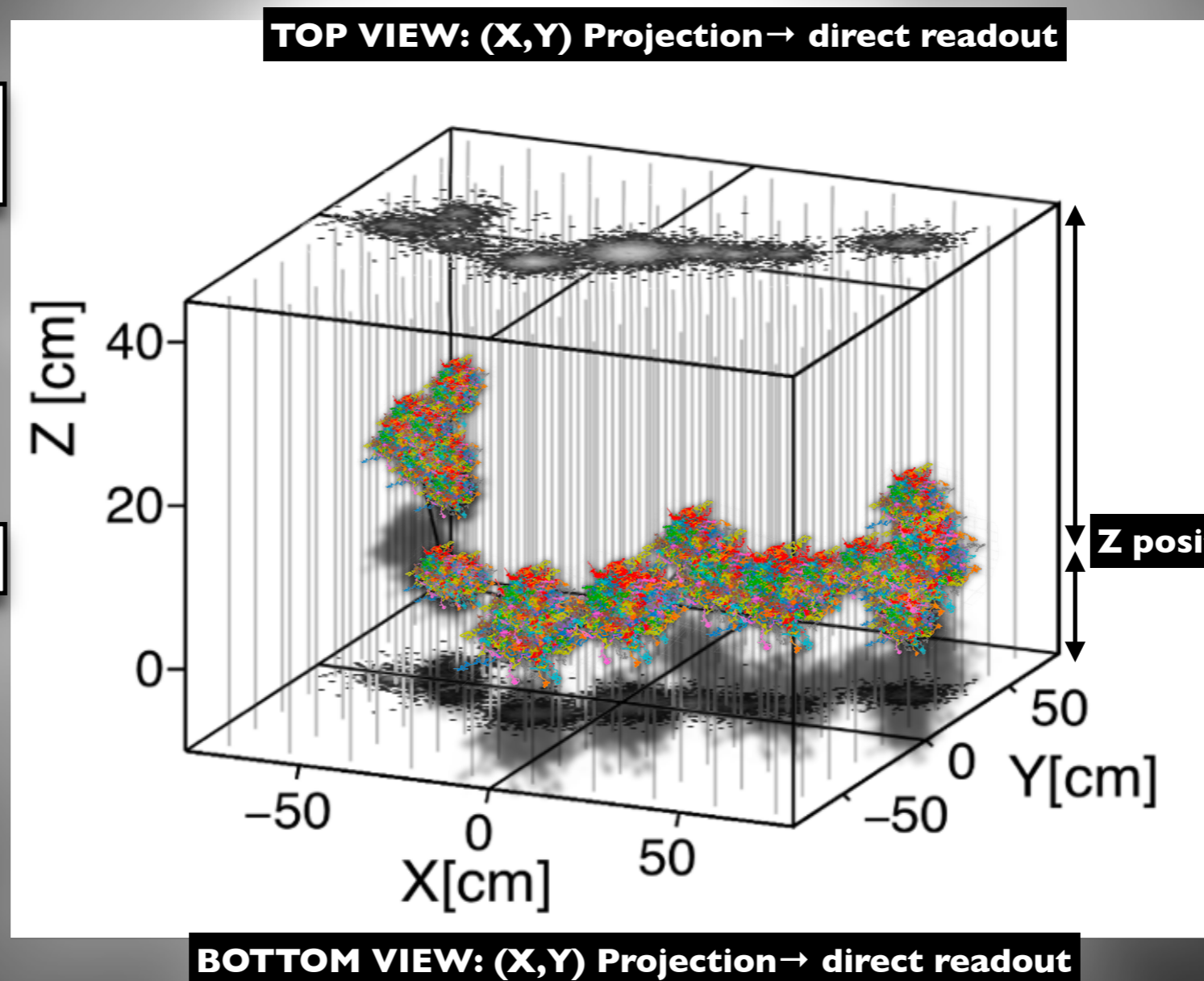
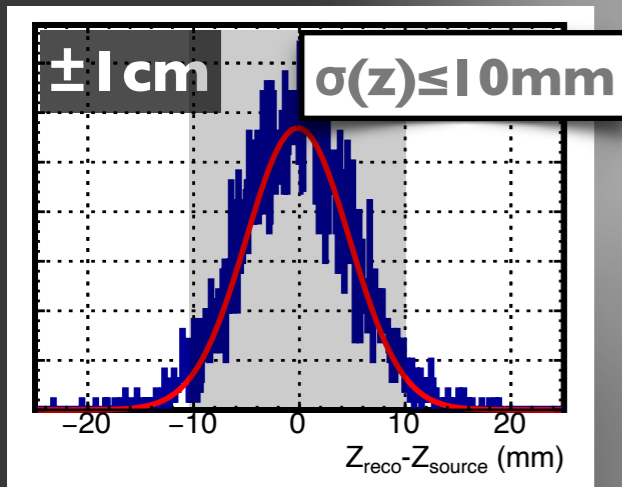
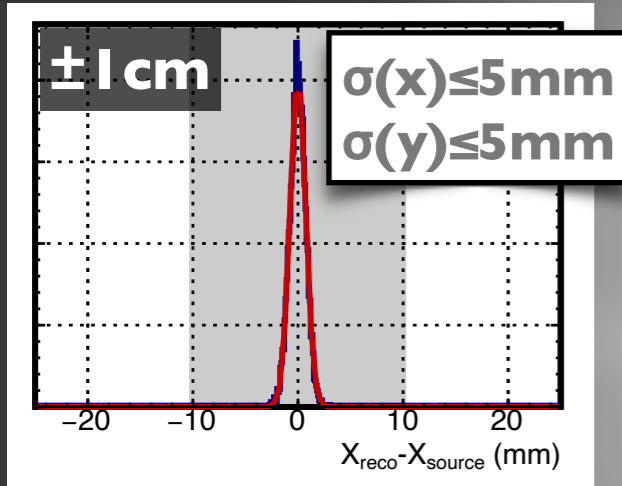
inducing light to a point (lossless)...

LiquidO \leftrightarrow stochastic light confinement

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

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

$\sim 0.5\text{MeV}$

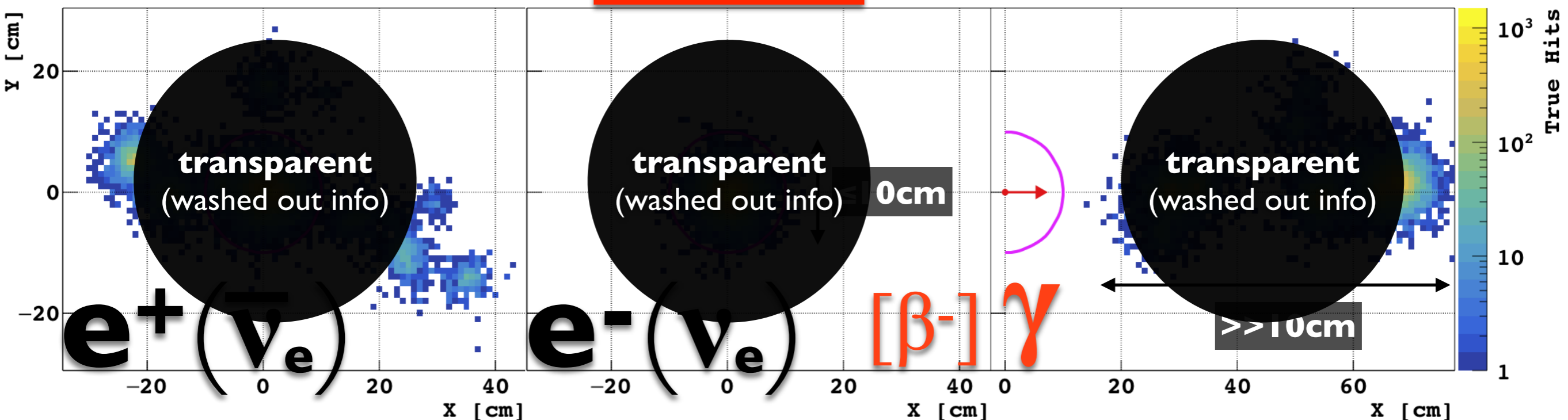


LiquidO can have up to 3 orthogonal fibre lattice orientations (3D)

unprecedented PID@MeV...

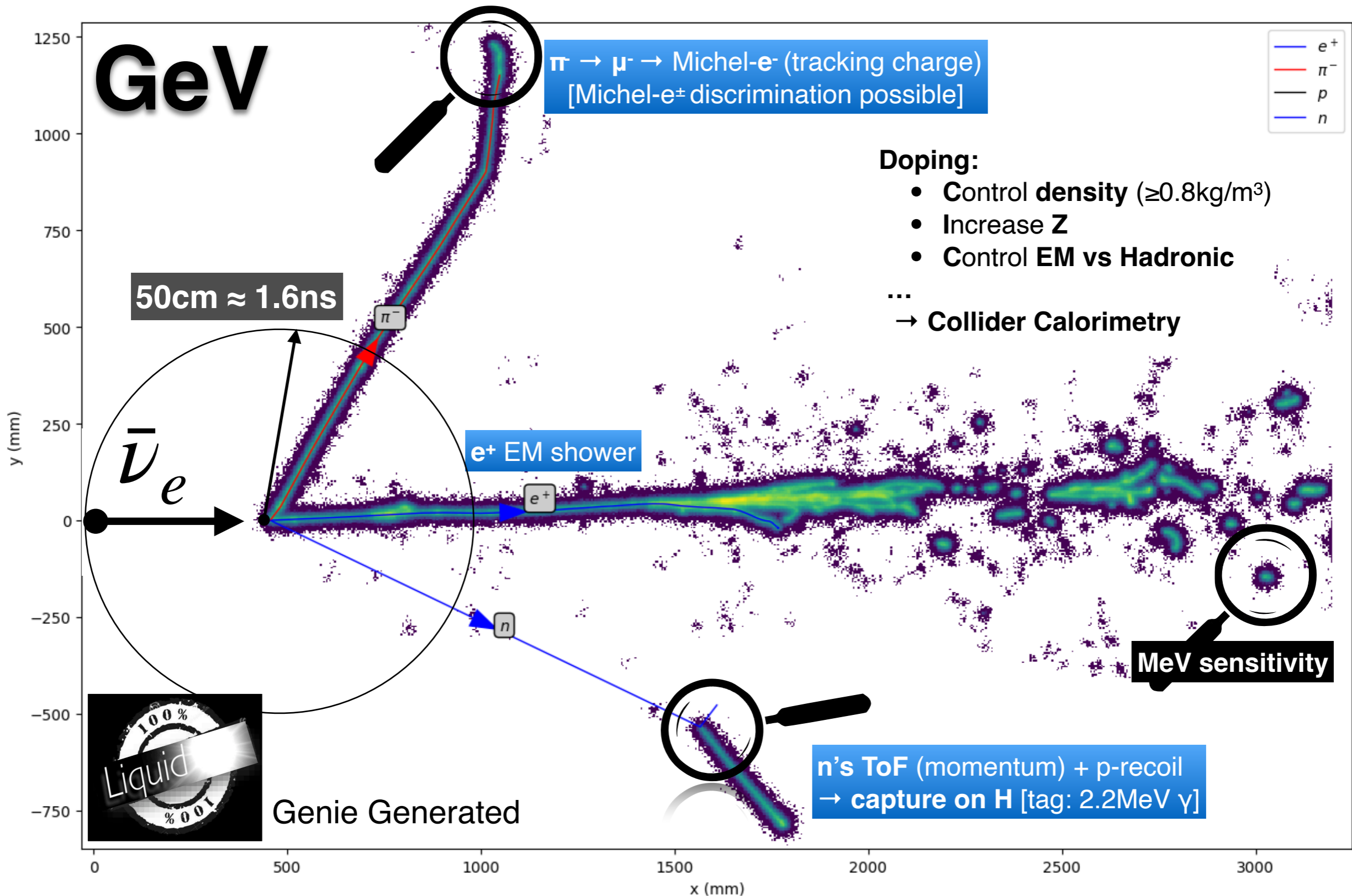
potential: reduce overburden/shielding

~2MeV



opacity \rightarrow (native) self-segmentation

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



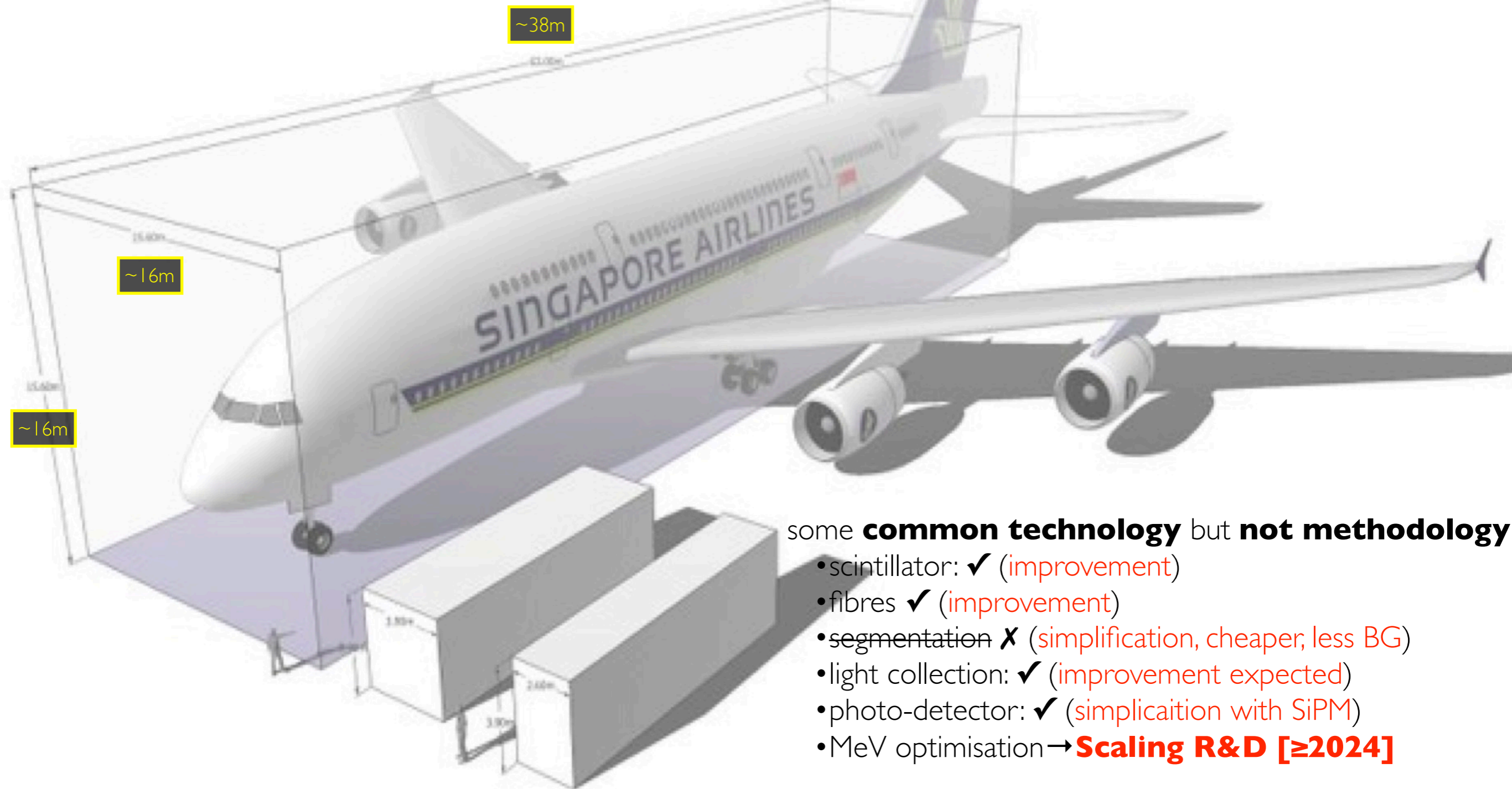
Stochastic calorimetry order 0.1% [$\sim 10^5 \text{ PE/GeV}$] — excellent control of non-stochastic

$\geq 100 \text{ MeV}$: accelerator, atmospheric, p-decay, etc

experimental demonstration III

a priori no showstopper

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



some **common technology** but **not methodology**

- scintillator: ✓ (improvement)
- fibres ✓ (improvement)
- segmentation ✗ (simplification, cheaper, less BG)
- light collection: ✓ (improvement expected)
- photo-detector: ✓ (simplification with SiPM)
- MeV optimisation → **Scaling R&D [≥ 2024]**

SuperChooz ($\sim 10\text{kton}$) similar dimensions as **NOvA ($\sim 14\text{kton}$)** & one module of **DUNE ($\sim 10\text{kton}$)**

First Release at CERN July 2019 (detector seminar)

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/823865/>

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](#)

1867 Accesses | 1 Citations | 10 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

COVID delayed

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.

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

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

physics potential — appetiser

latest experimental results @ Neutrino 2022
(June 2022)

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

publication under preparation

L I Q U I D O

XXX Neutrino Conference
June 2022 — Seoul, South Korea

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

DOI **10.5281/zenodo.6697273**

<https://zenodo.org/record/6697273#.Y4DDdezMLfv>

latest prototype detector results [mini-LiquidO]

physics potential — more precision

LiquidO Official WEB: <https://liquido.ijclab.in2p3.fr/>

LiquidO Consortium*

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

SuperChooz's pilot project

C L O U D

European
Innovation
Council



UK Research
and Innovation

project: "AntiMatter-O^Tech"

first LiquidO-based experiment...

CLOUD = "Chooz LiquidO Ultraneer Detector"



the Ardennes mountains

the Meuse river

neutrino emission: $\sim 10^{21}$ ν /s per core

CLOUD Detector

- **LiquidO** technology
- Mass: \sim **5ton**
- Overburden: \leq **3m**
- Baseline: \leq **30m (UND)**
- **Rate: \geq 10,000 ν per day**

$\Rightarrow \delta[\phi_{\text{reactor}}] \approx 1\%$ (day) — world's best precision [DC]

Chooz-B: Reactor Cores

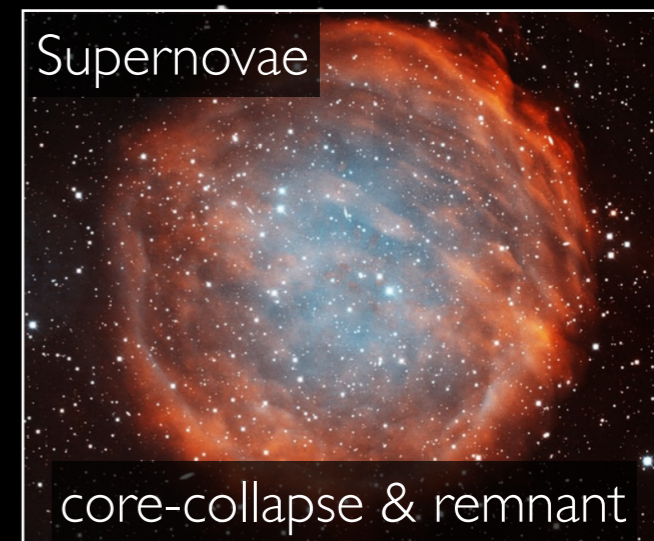
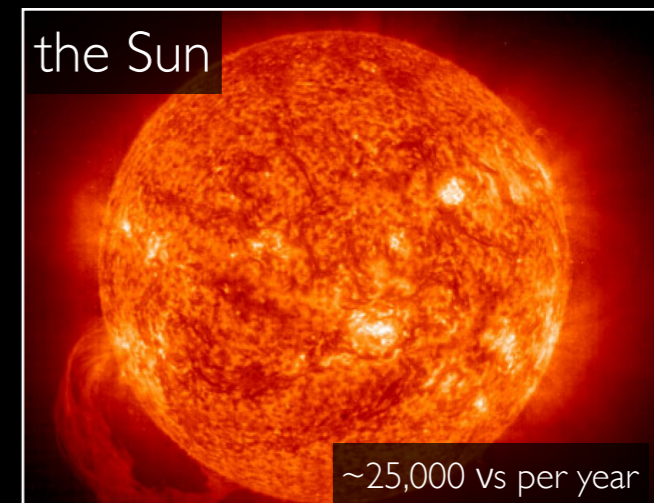
experimental setup...

S U P E R C H O O Z

scientific programme... (so far)

neutrino sources...

large **SuperChooz** detector → **vast physics programme!**



...also **atmospherics!!**

geoneutrino? yes, but huge irreducible background by reactor neutrinos!!

SuperChooz rates...

10 years exposure

Antineutrino Reactor (@1.1km):

- $\phi \approx 6 \text{ v}\cdot\text{day}^{-1}\cdot\text{ton}^{-1}$ [\rightarrow **DC-FD**]
- $\phi \approx 20\text{M v}\cdot\text{year}^{-1}$ [\sim **10kton**]
- $\phi \approx$ **220M v's** [exposure: 100,000 ton \cdot year]

Neutrinos Sun:

- $\phi_{\odot} \approx$ **250,000 v's** [exposure: 100,000 ton \cdot years]

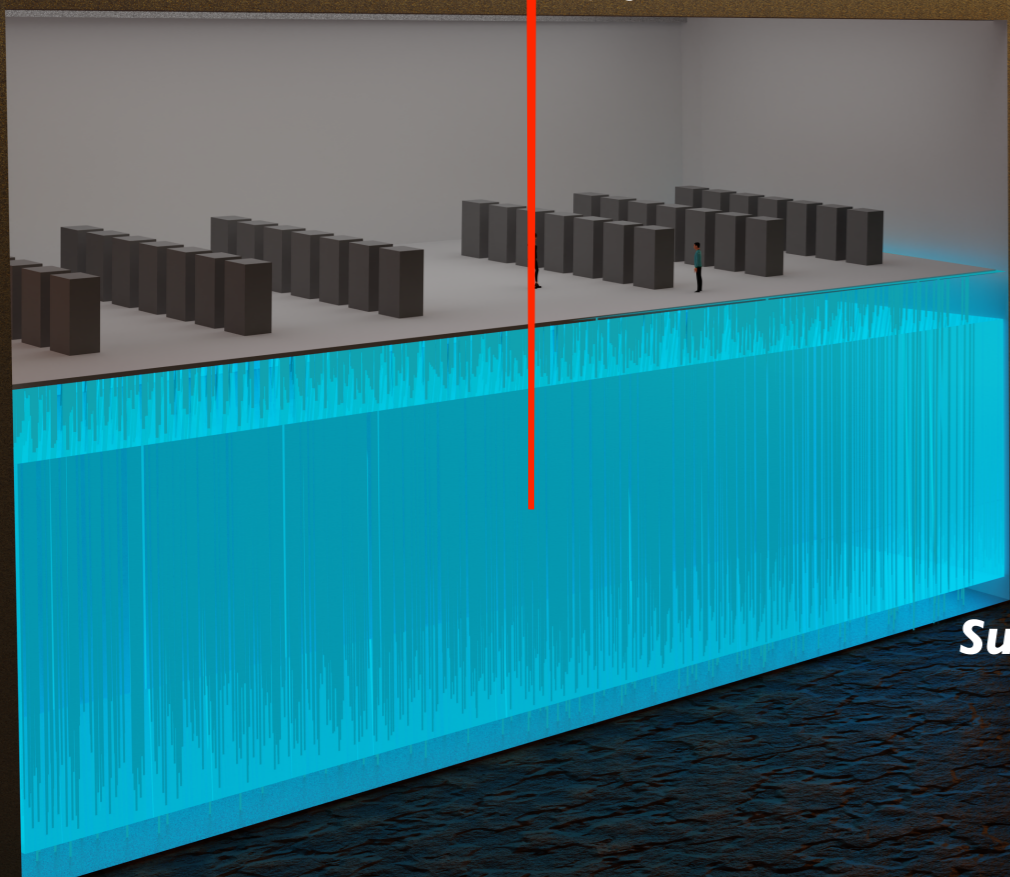
Antineutrino Reactor (@20m):

- $\phi \approx 16\text{k v}\cdot\text{day}^{-1}\cdot\text{ton}^{-1}$ [\rightarrow **DC-ND**]
- $\phi \approx 10\text{M v}\cdot\text{year}^{-1}$ [\sim **2ton**]
- $\phi \approx$ **100M v's** [exposure: 20 ton \cdot year]

Neutrinos Sun:

- $\phi_{\odot} \leq$ **100 v's** [exposure: 20 ton \cdot years]

Chooz-A: Cavern Reactor Core



Chooz-B: Reactor Cores

Ultra Near Detectors @ Chooz-B:

- LiquidO technology
- Mass: ≤ 5 tons
- Overburden: ≤ 5 m
- Baseline: ≤ 30 m

Super Far Detector @ Chooz-A

- LiquidO technology
- Mass: $\sim 10,000$ tons
- Overburden: ≤ 100 m
- Baseline: ~ 1 km

the Meuse river

detection: all about coincidences...

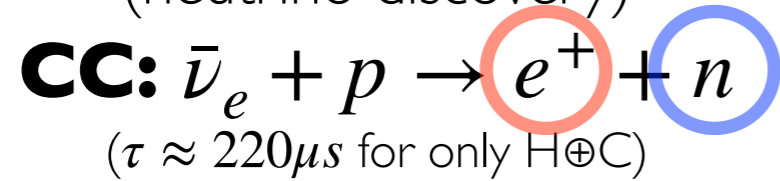


the power of coincidences

low energy ($\leq 3\text{MeV}$) neutrinos interactions benefit by interactions leading to coincidences

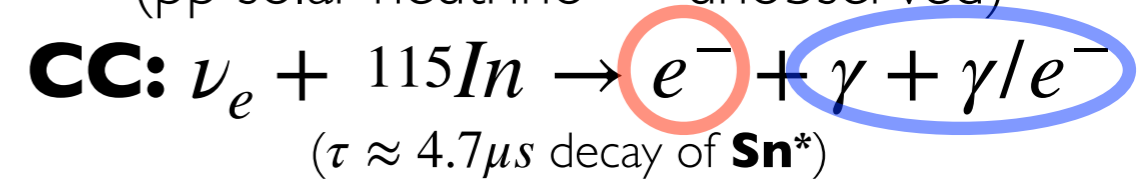
Reines et al 1956

(neutrino discovery)

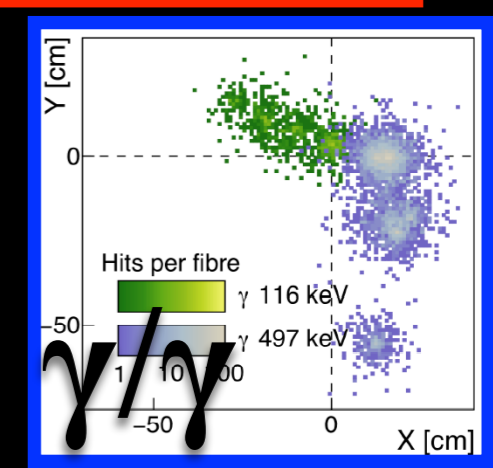
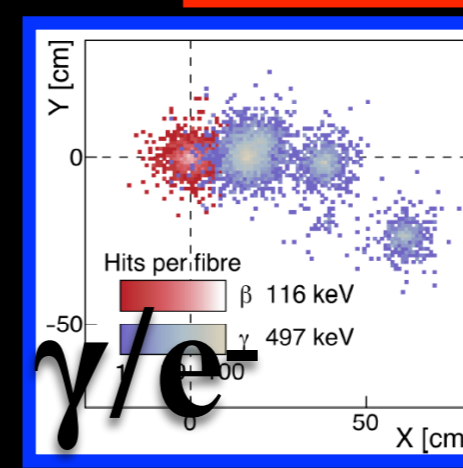
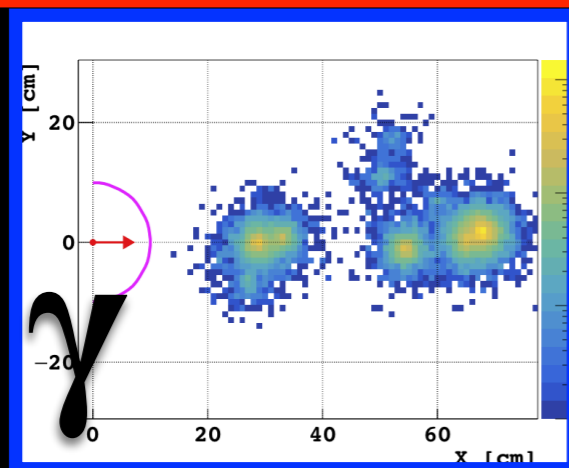
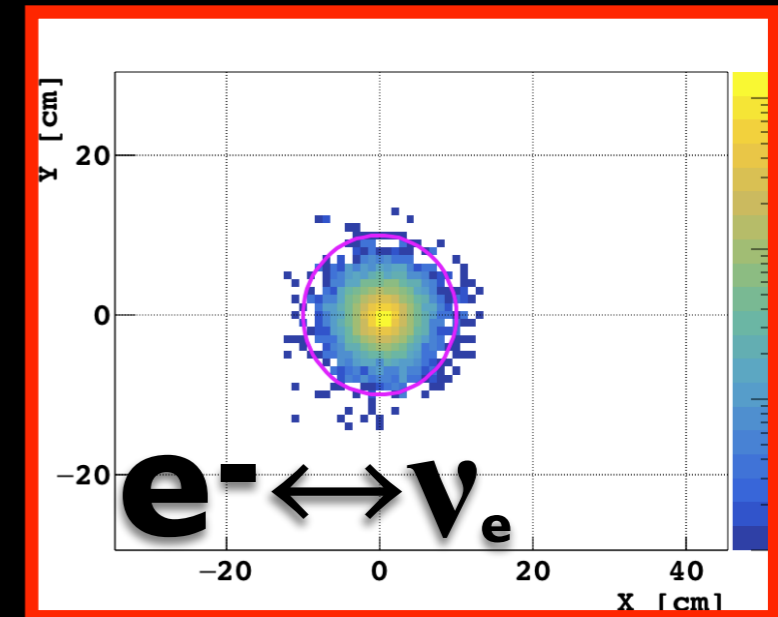
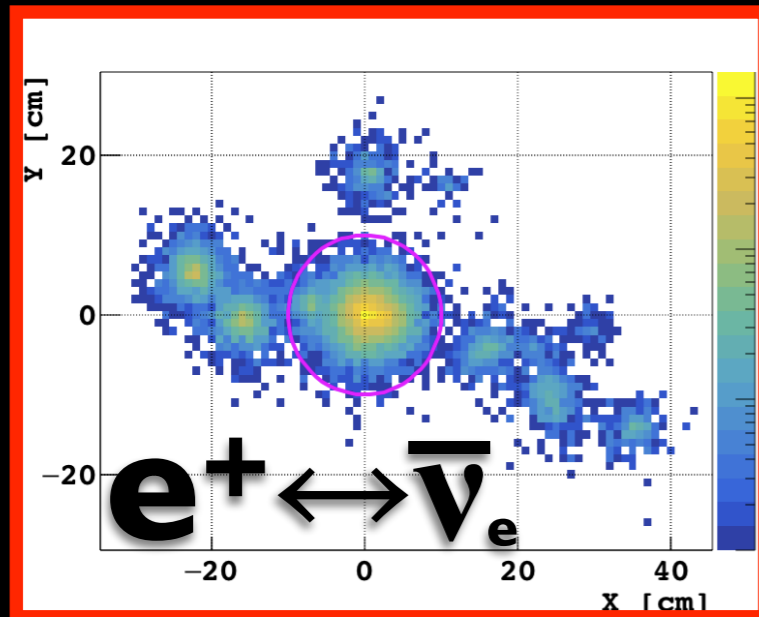


Raghavan et al 1977

(pp solar neutrino — unobserved)



major **R&D** by **LENS** *et al* [many years]



S U P E R C H O O Z

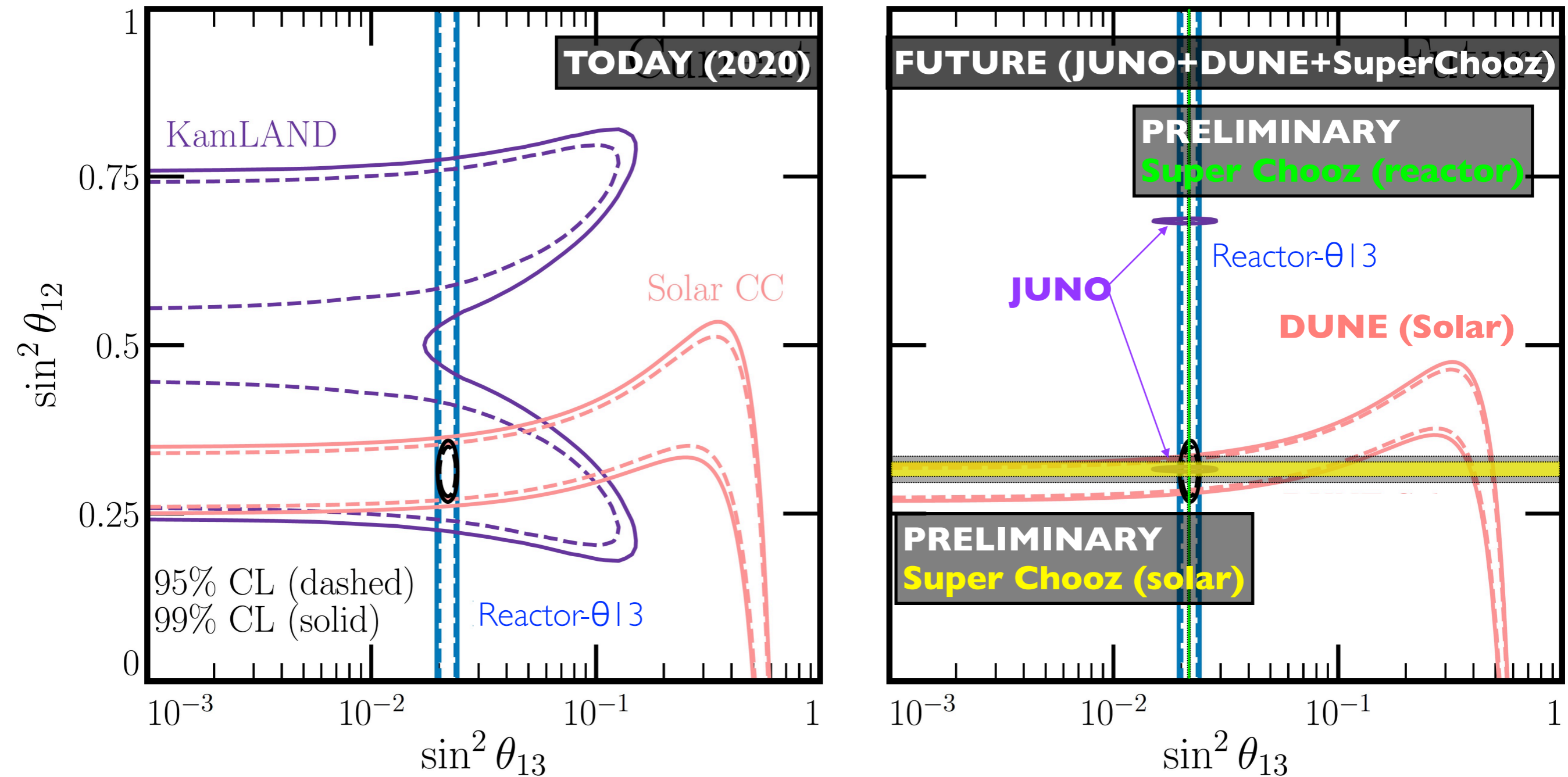
preliminary physics programme...

rationale...

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

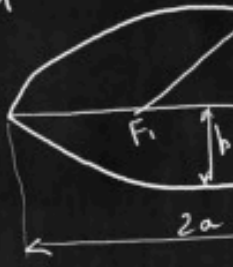
Super Chooz potential under investigation...

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



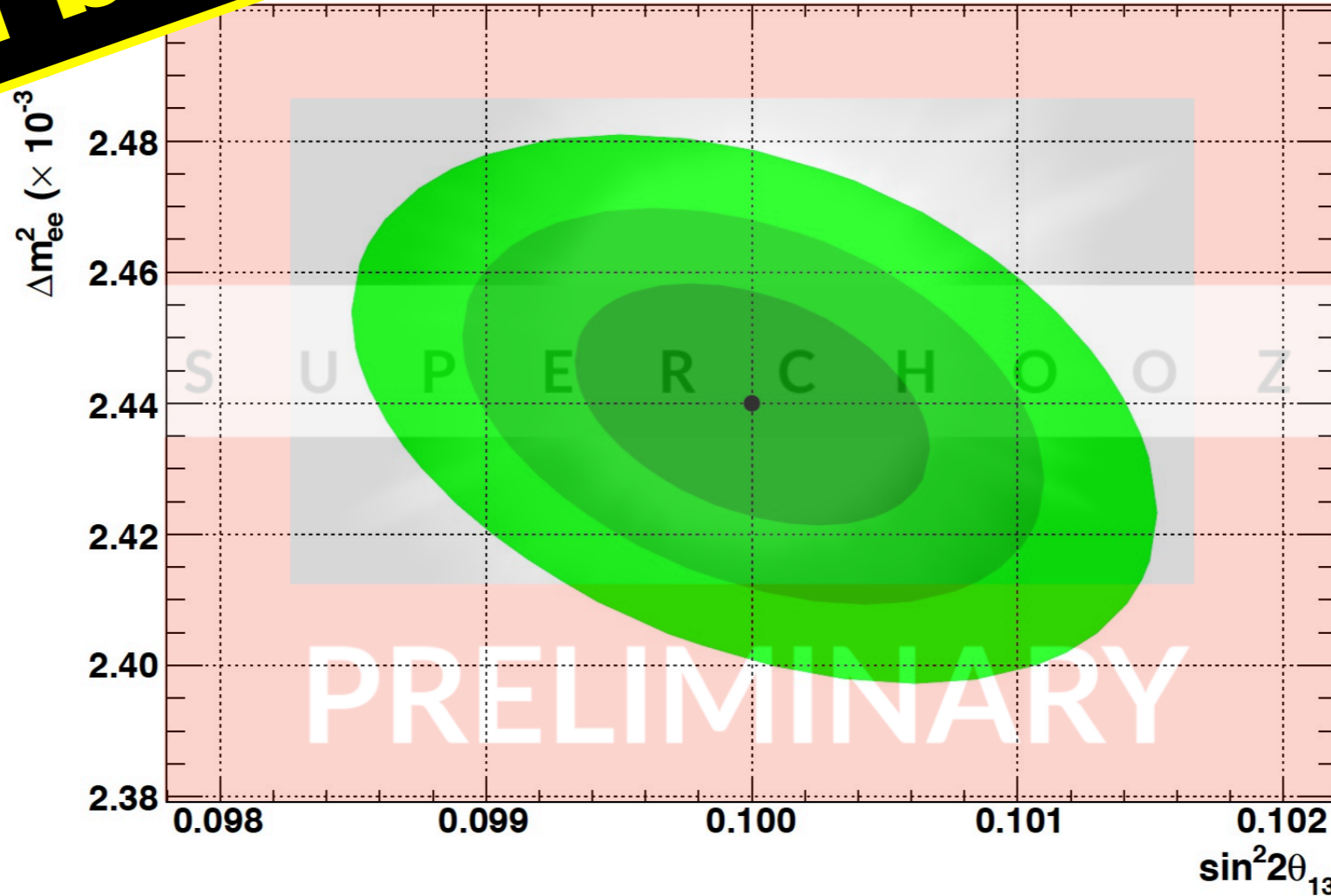
Super Chooz: the smallest but powerful...

$\langle \varphi_n | a^\dagger | \varphi_n \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} \delta_{n, n-1}$ $\langle \varphi_n | X | \varphi_n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{n, n+1} + \sqrt{n} \delta_{n, n-1}]$ $E = \frac{1}{2} M g L \theta_0^2$; $\theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2E}}{M g L}$
 $\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$ $\langle \varphi_n | P | \varphi_n \rangle = i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{n, n+1} - \sqrt{n} \delta_{n, n-1}]$ $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{g}{L}\right)^{1/2} (\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}$
 $\hat{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\hbar\omega}} \hat{P}$ $H = \hbar\omega \hat{H}$ $\sum_n |\varphi_n\rangle \langle n| = 1$ $\langle \varphi_n | \varphi_n \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (a^\dagger)^n |\varphi_0\rangle$
 $[a, a^\dagger] = 1$ $[a, \hat{P}] = \frac{c}{2} [\hat{X}, \hat{P}] = \frac{c}{2} [\hat{P}, \hat{X}]$ $[a, a^\dagger] = 1$
 $\psi_0(x) = \langle x | \varphi_0 \rangle = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2}$ $\psi_n(x) = \left[\frac{1}{2^n n!} \left(\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}\right)^{1/2}\right]^{1/2} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \left[\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x - \frac{d}{dx}\right]^n e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2}$
 $\langle P^2 \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int \psi_n^*(x) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_n(x) dx$ $x = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$ $\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ $\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \omega_0 = \left(\frac{c}{\pi}\right)^{1/2}$ $v_0 = \omega_0 A \cos \varphi$
 $\Delta = \partial^2/\partial x^2 + \partial^2/\partial y^2 + \partial^2/\partial z^2$ $\int |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 d^3r = 1$ $K = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2} M [\omega_0 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)]^2$ $E = p^2 c^2 + M^2 c^4$
 $\langle K \rangle = \frac{\int_0^T K dt}{T} = \frac{1}{2} M \omega_0^2 A^2 \int_0^T \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) dt / T$ $E = M c^2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{p^2}{M^2 c^2}\right) \right]^{1/2} = \sum_{i=1}^n E_i$
 $\lambda_1 |\varphi_1\rangle + \lambda_2 |\varphi_2\rangle \Rightarrow \lambda_1^* \langle \varphi_1| + \lambda_2^* \langle \varphi_2|$ $E = \langle K \rangle = \langle U \rangle = \frac{1}{2} M \omega_0^2 A^2$ $\Delta t' = \Delta \tau = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{1/2} \Delta t$ $E_0 = E + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon + \dots$
 $\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a^\dagger + a) |\varphi_n\rangle$ $\epsilon \neq 0 \Rightarrow |\epsilon_0^{(n)}\rangle \in \mathcal{E}_\epsilon$ $\frac{\Delta p_x}{\Delta t} = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{1/2} \frac{\Delta p_y}{\Delta t} = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{1/2} \frac{\Delta p_z}{\Delta t}$ $\frac{dp_x}{dt} = \frac{dp_y}{dt}$
 $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{E}_\epsilon^{(n)}(x) = \mathcal{E}_0^{(n)}(x) \notin \mathcal{E}_\epsilon$ $\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{1}{c} I dt = V$ $p_x = p_y + v E / c^2$ $\Delta p_x = \frac{\Delta p_y + v \Delta E / c^2}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2}}$



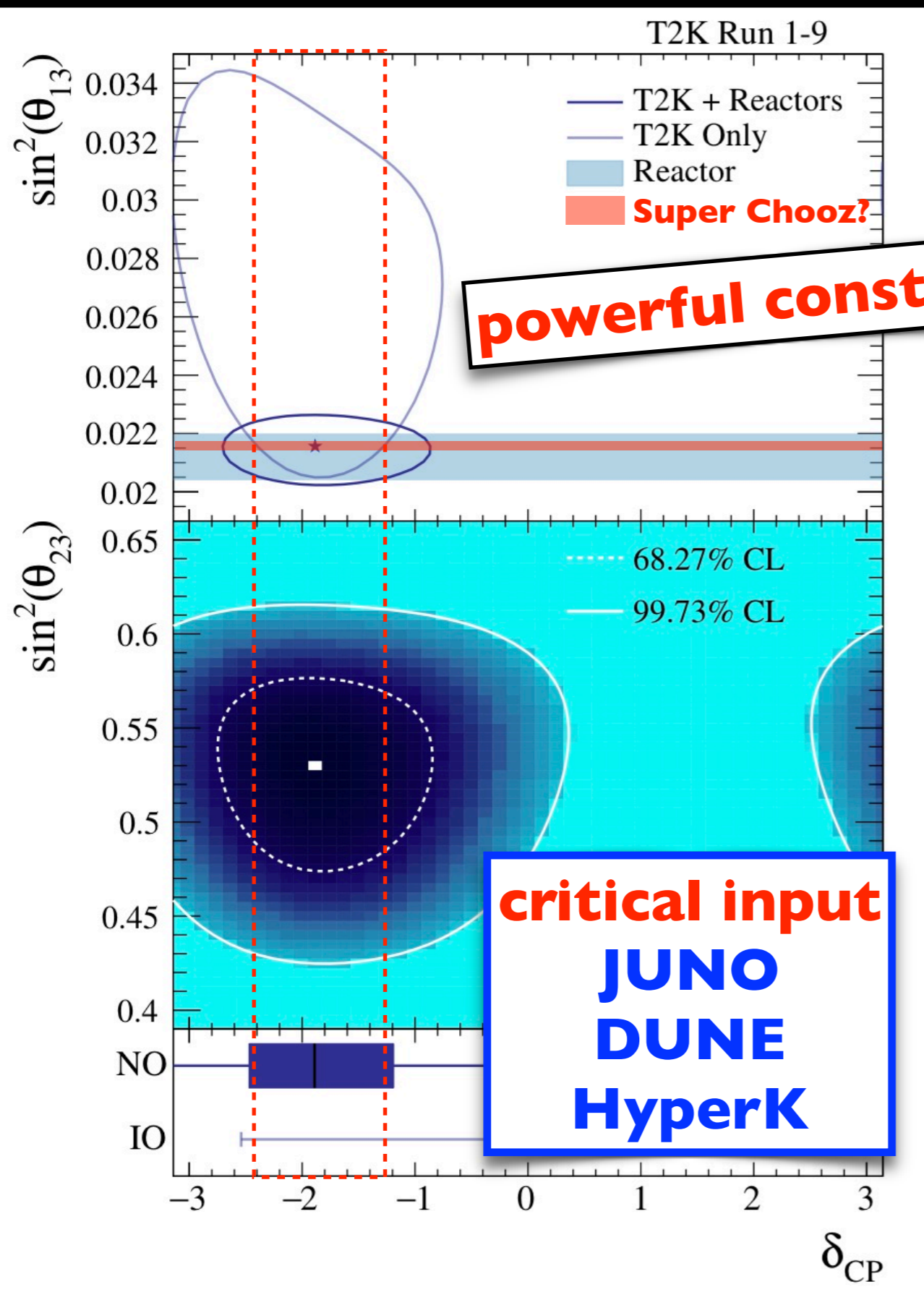
physics I: reactor neutrinos...

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

 $\geq 3x$ $\geq 6x$ **world best****[first time] sub-percent measurement of $\theta_{13} \oplus \Delta m^2(ee)$**

why θ_{13} & $|\Delta m^2|$? (reactor)

- world most precise θ_{13} !! [permille precision]
 - (unique) cross-check JUNO's Δm^2
- PMNS' shape: the smallest term?
- synergies: extra precision on
 - HyperK \oplus DUNE's CP violation
 - (simultaneously) resolve octant- θ_{23} ?
 - PMNS' shape: the largest term!
- JUNO's Mass ordering (oscillation)



θ_{13} implications

CPV phase vs θ_{13}

[constrained by reactor]

CPV phase vs θ_{23}

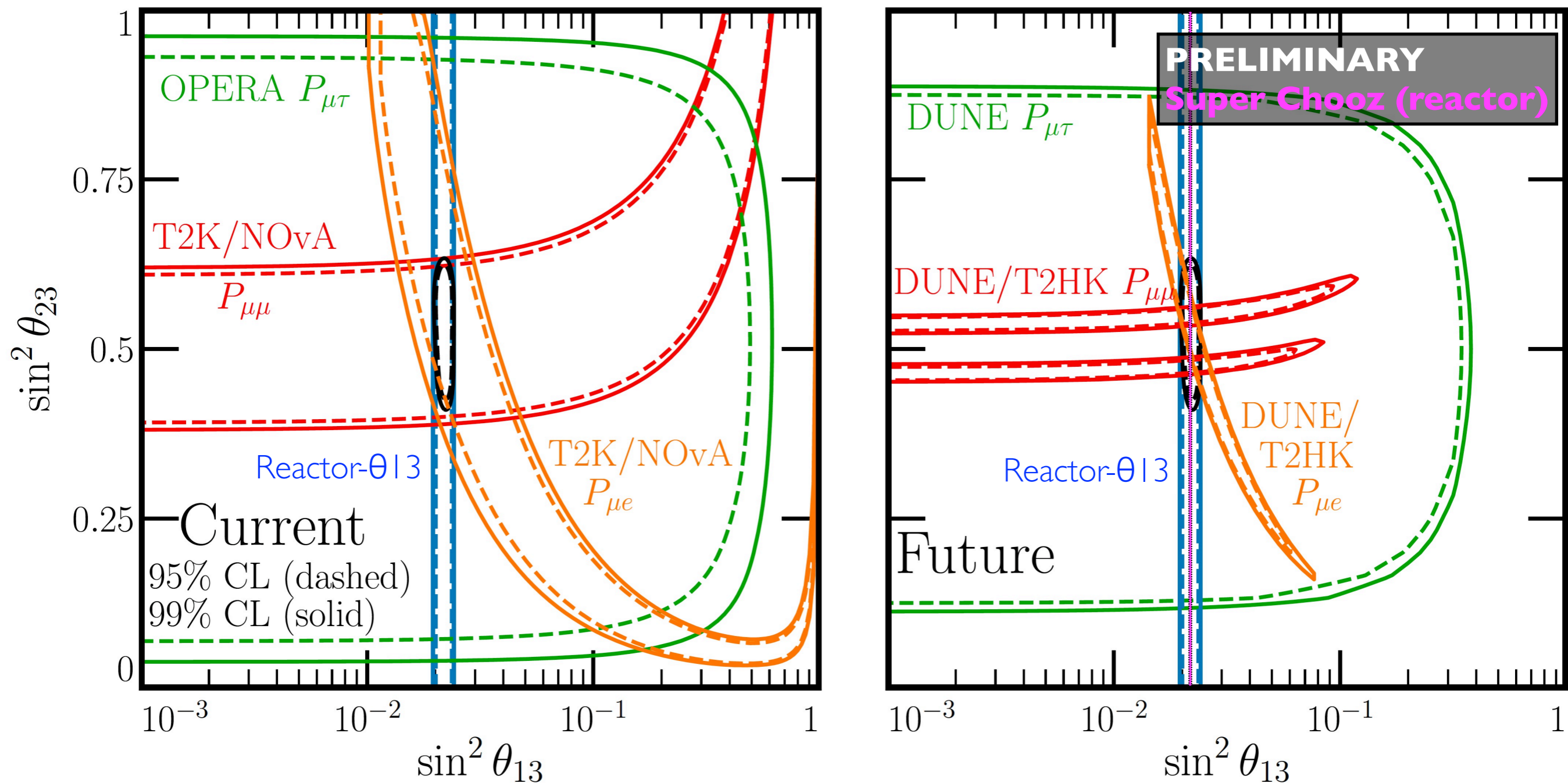
[octant ambiguity]

CPV phase vs (Atmospheric) Mass Ordering

[T2K blinded]

Super Chooz potential under investigation...

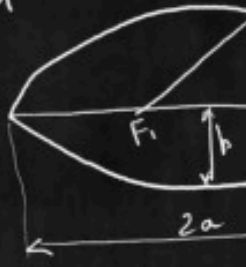
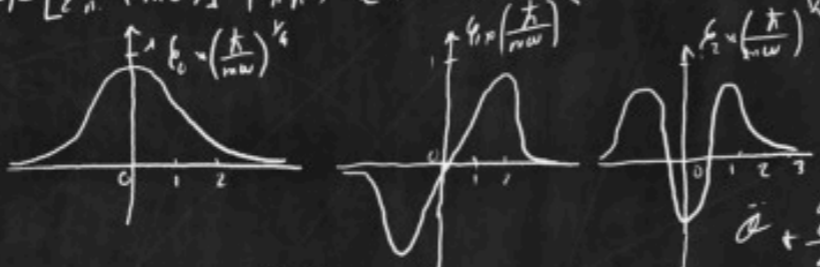

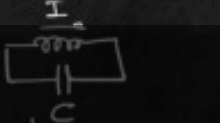
Plot: hacked version from original in *Ellis, Kelly & Weishi-Li at arXiv:2008.01088*



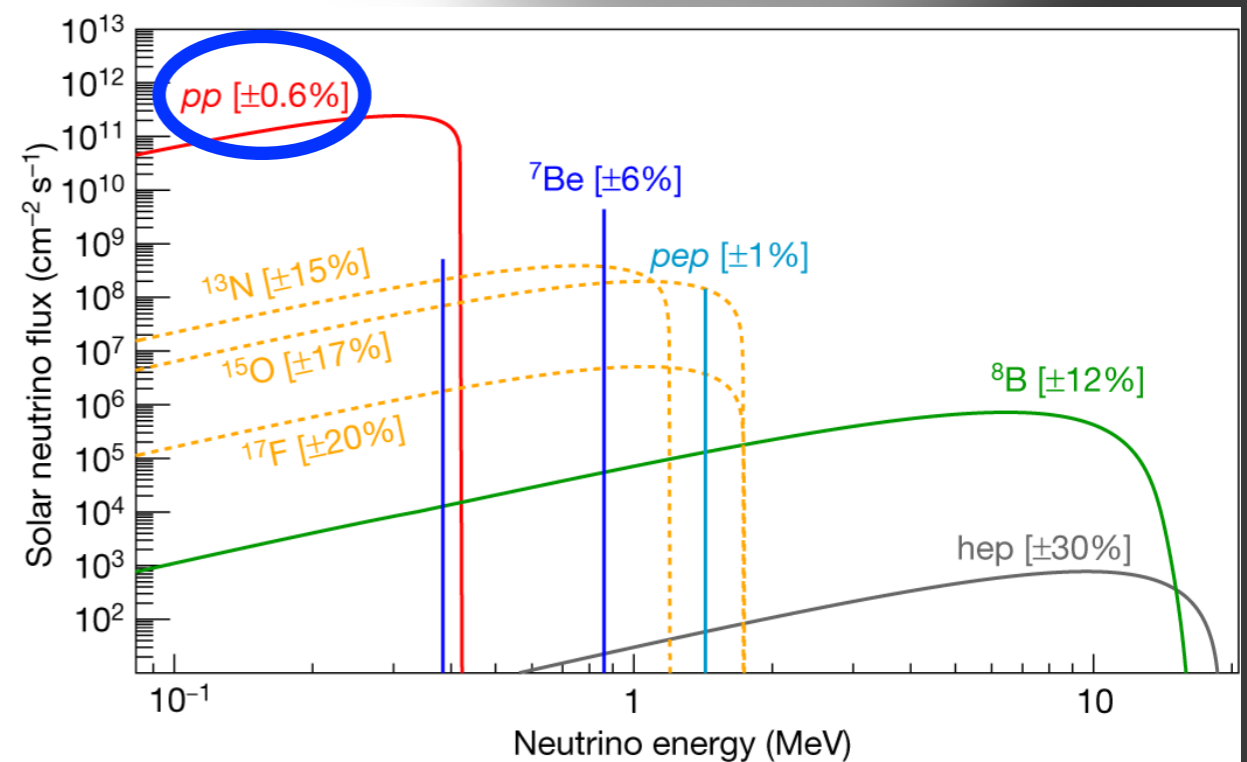
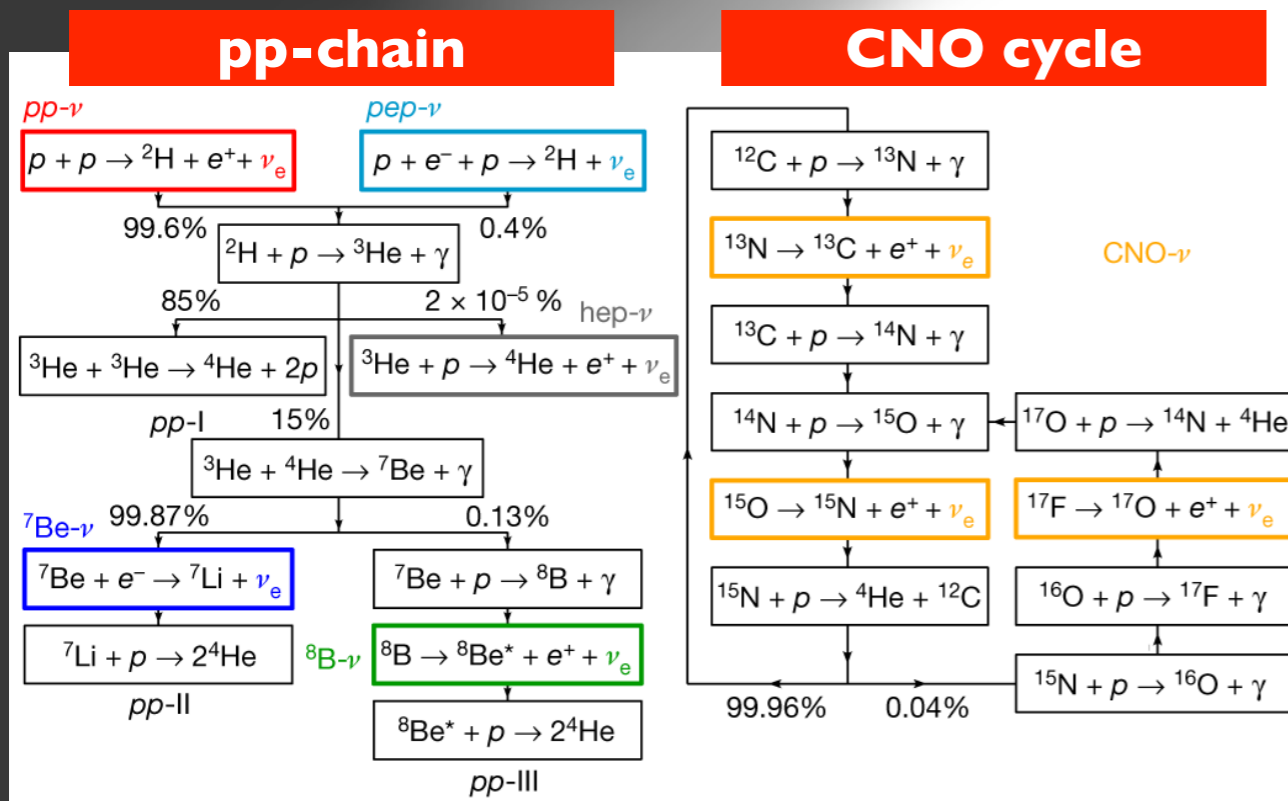
synergy: SC θ_{13} may help to resolve the “ θ_{23} octant” ambiguity
 (HK and DUNE) measured the combined effect of $\theta_{13} \oplus \theta_{23}$ (harder to disentangle)

Super Chooz: the smallest but powerful...

physics II: solar neutrinos

$\langle \varphi_n | a^\dagger | \varphi_n \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} \delta_{n, n-1}$
 $\langle \varphi_n | X | \varphi_n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{n, n+1} + \sqrt{n} \delta_{n, n-1}]$
 $\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \varphi(x) = E \varphi(x)$
 $\langle \varphi_n | P | \varphi_n \rangle = i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{n, n+1} - \sqrt{n} \delta_{n, n-1}]$
 $\hat{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\hbar\omega}} \hat{P}$
 $H = \hbar\omega \hat{H}$
 $\sum_n |\varphi_n\rangle \langle \varphi_n| = 1$
 $\langle \varphi_n | \varphi_n \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (a^\dagger)^n |\varphi_0\rangle$
 $[a, a^\dagger] = 1$
 $[a, \hat{P}] = -\frac{i\hbar}{m}$
 $[a, a^\dagger] = 1$
 $\frac{1}{2} (a + a^\dagger)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (a^2 + a^{\dagger 2} + a + a^\dagger)$
 $E = mc^2$
 $\sqrt{n+1} |\varphi_{n+1}\rangle$
 $\sqrt{n} |\varphi_{n-1}\rangle$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a a^\dagger |\varphi_{n-1}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a^\dagger a + 1) |\varphi_{n-1}\rangle$
 $\sqrt{n} |\varphi_{n-1}\rangle$
 $\lambda_1 |\varphi_1\rangle + \lambda_2 |\varphi_2\rangle \Rightarrow \lambda_1^* \langle \varphi_1| + \lambda_2^* \langle \varphi_2|$
 $\xi_{x_0}^{(n)}(x) \Leftrightarrow |\xi_{x_0}^{(n)}\rangle$
 $E = \langle K \rangle = \langle U \rangle = \frac{1}{2} M \omega_0^2 A^2$
 $\frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a^\dagger + a) |\varphi_n\rangle$
 $\xi \neq 0 \Rightarrow |\xi_{x_0}^{(n)}\rangle \in \xi_x$
 $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} \xi_{x_0}^{(n)}(x) = \xi_{x_0}(x) \notin \xi_x$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{2E - MgL\theta}{ML^2} \right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2E}{MgL} - \theta^2 \right)^{1/2}$
 $E = \frac{1}{2} MgL\theta_0^2; \theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2E}}{MgL}$
 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} (\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}$
 $\int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} \frac{d\theta}{(\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}} = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} \int dt$
 $\int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} \frac{d\theta}{(\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)^{1/2}} = \left[\text{Arccos} \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} \right) \right]_{\theta_0}^{\theta} = \text{Arccos} \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} \right) - \text{Arccos} \left(\frac{\theta_0}{\theta_0} \right)$
 $\left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} t = \text{Arccos} \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} \right) - \text{Arccos} \left(\frac{\theta_0}{\theta_0} \right)$
 $\theta = \theta_0 \cos \left(\left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2} t \right)$
 $\theta = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$
 $\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \left(\frac{g}{L} \right)^{1/2}$
 $x = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = A \cos(\omega_0 t)$
 $K = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2} M [\omega_0 A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)]^2$
 $\langle K \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T K dt = \frac{1}{2} M \omega_0^2 A^2 \int_0^T \frac{\cos^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi) dt}{2\pi/\omega_0}$
 $\int_0^T \cos^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi) dt = \frac{T}{2}$
 $\langle K \rangle = \frac{1}{2} M \omega_0^2 A^2$
 $\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 r}{d\phi^2} \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\mu r^2} \right)^2 + \frac{dr}{d\phi} \frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right)$
 $\frac{d^2 r}{d\phi^2} = \frac{d^2 r}{d\phi^2} \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\mu r^2} \right)^2 + \frac{dr}{d\phi} \frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \frac{d}{d\phi} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right)$
 $w(\phi) = \frac{1}{r(\phi)} \frac{dw}{d\phi} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\phi} \frac{dw}{d\phi} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\phi} \frac{dw}{d\phi}$
 $\frac{d^2 r}{d\phi^2} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \right)^2 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2}$
 $= -w^2 G M_1 M_2 + w^2 \frac{\Sigma^2}{\mu} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2}$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = c^2 t^2$
 $x' = \frac{x - vt}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2}}$
 $t' = \frac{t - vx/c^2}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2}}$
 $E = \frac{Mc^2}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2}}$
 $E = Mc^2 \gamma$
 $E^2 = p^2 c^2 + M^2 c^4$
 $E = (p^2 c^2 + M^2 c^4)^{1/2}$
 $\Delta t' = \Delta t \gamma = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{-1/2} \Delta t$
 $E_0 = E + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon + \dots$
 $\frac{\Delta p_x}{\Delta t} = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{1/2} \frac{\Delta p_x}{\Delta t} = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{1/2} \frac{\Delta p_x}{\Delta t}$
 $\frac{dp_x}{dt} = \frac{dp_x}{d\phi}$
 $p_x = p_x + vE/c^2$
 $\Delta p_x = \frac{\Delta p_x + v \Delta E/c^2}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2}}$





Sun's inner-most insight...

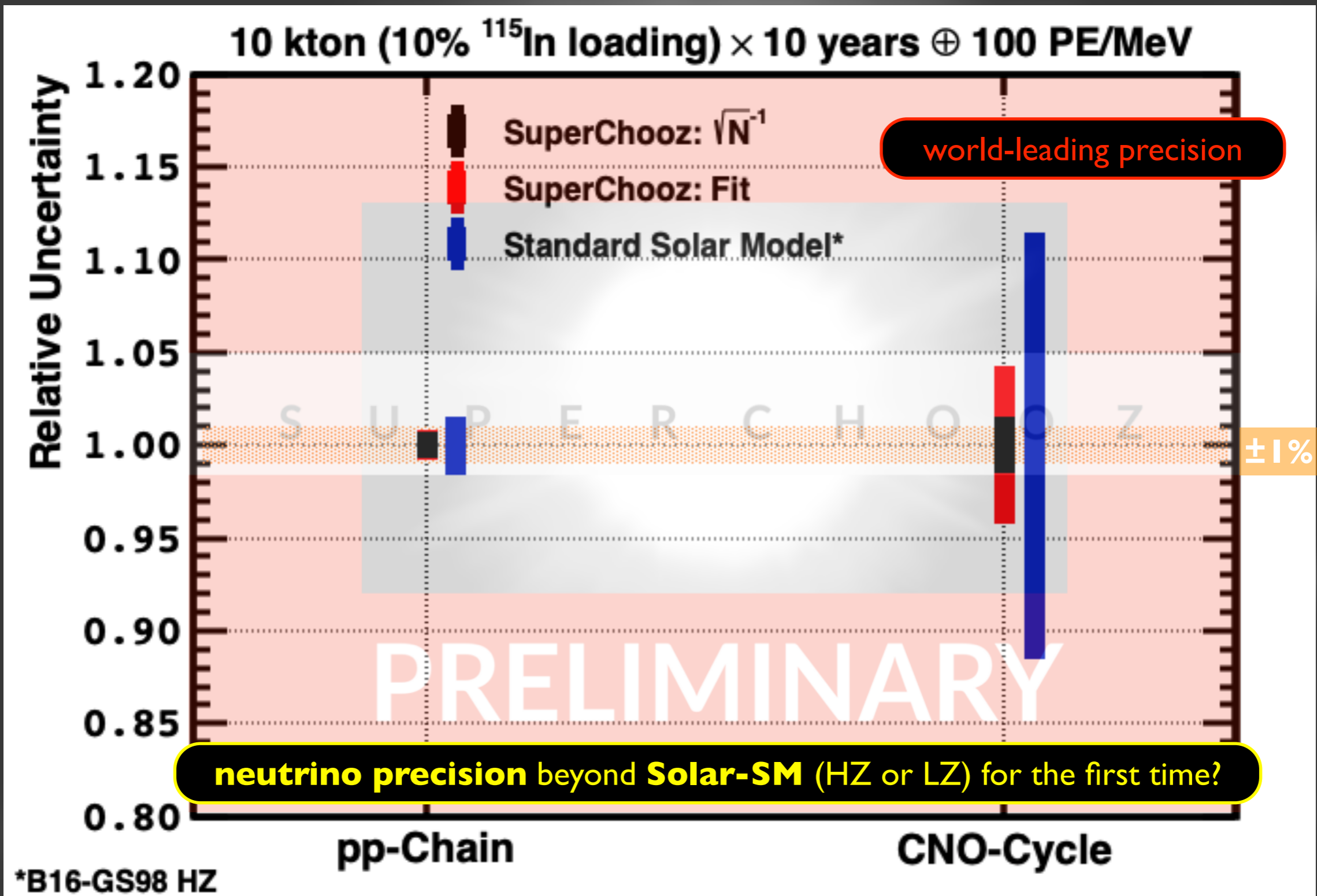


2 main reactions...

- **pp Chain** (dominant in Sun, still)
- **CNO Cycle** (most stars dominant)

spectral precision “Solar-SM” (SSM)

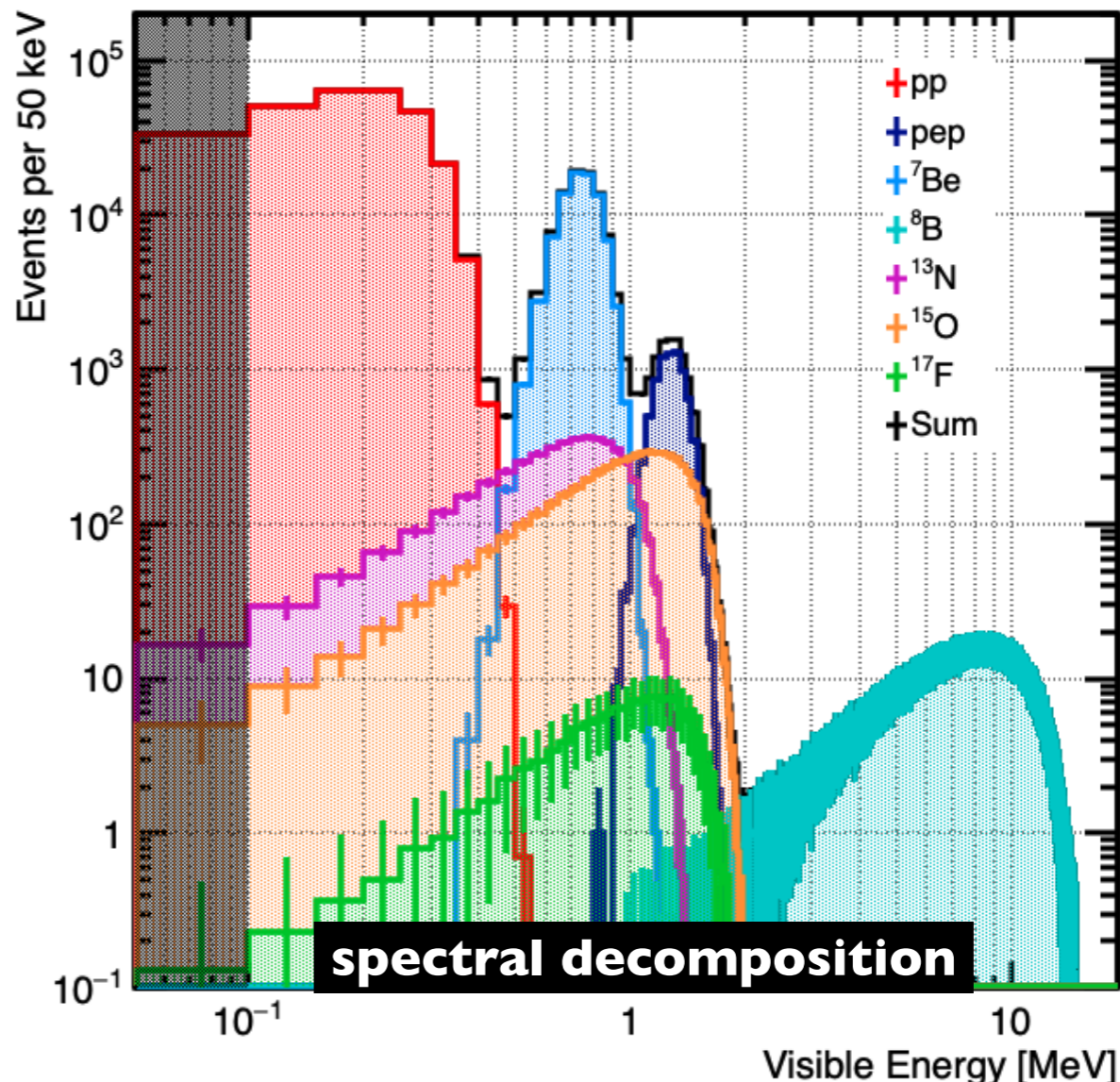
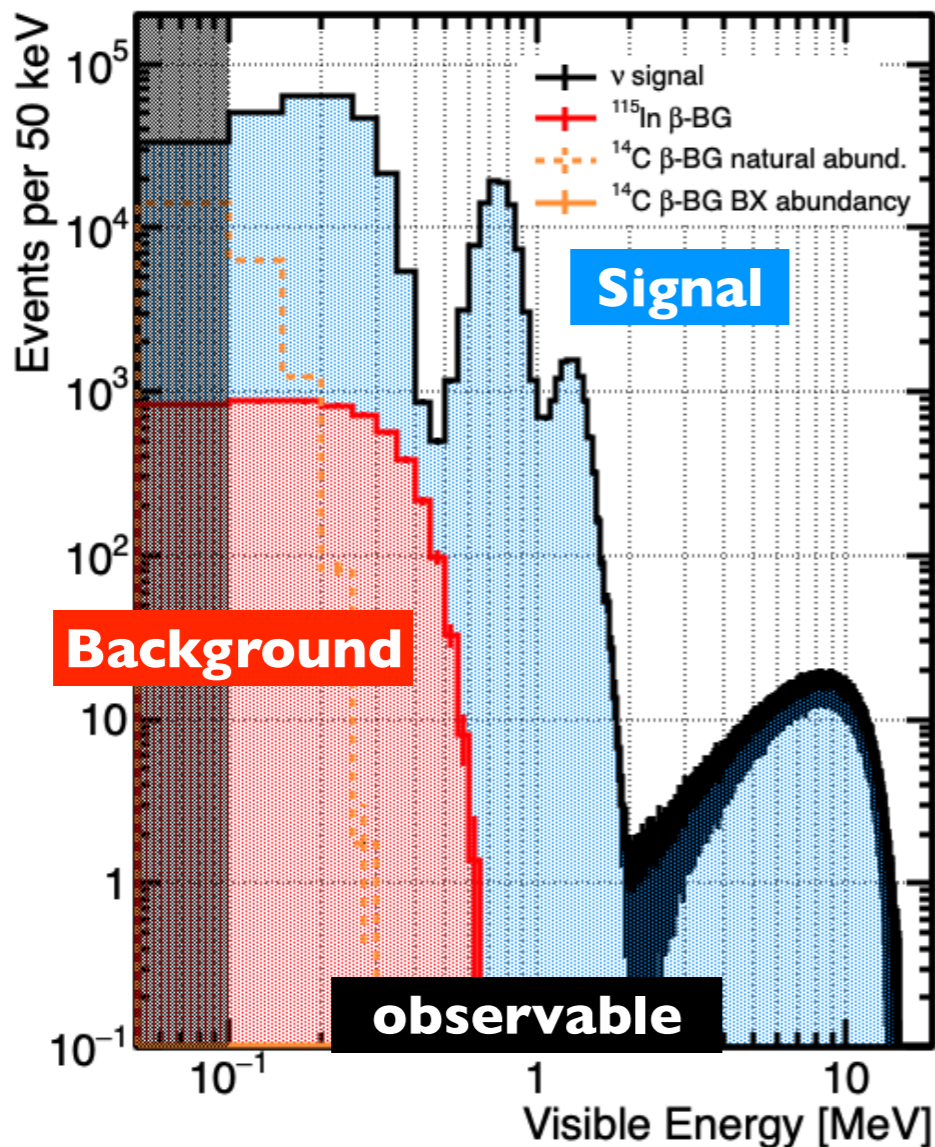
- **SuperChooz** up to sub-% precision on everything
- probe **beyond-SSM** & **beyond-SM?**



highest precision solar physics...

solar spectra extraction...

energy resolution & threshold considered — no systematics yet



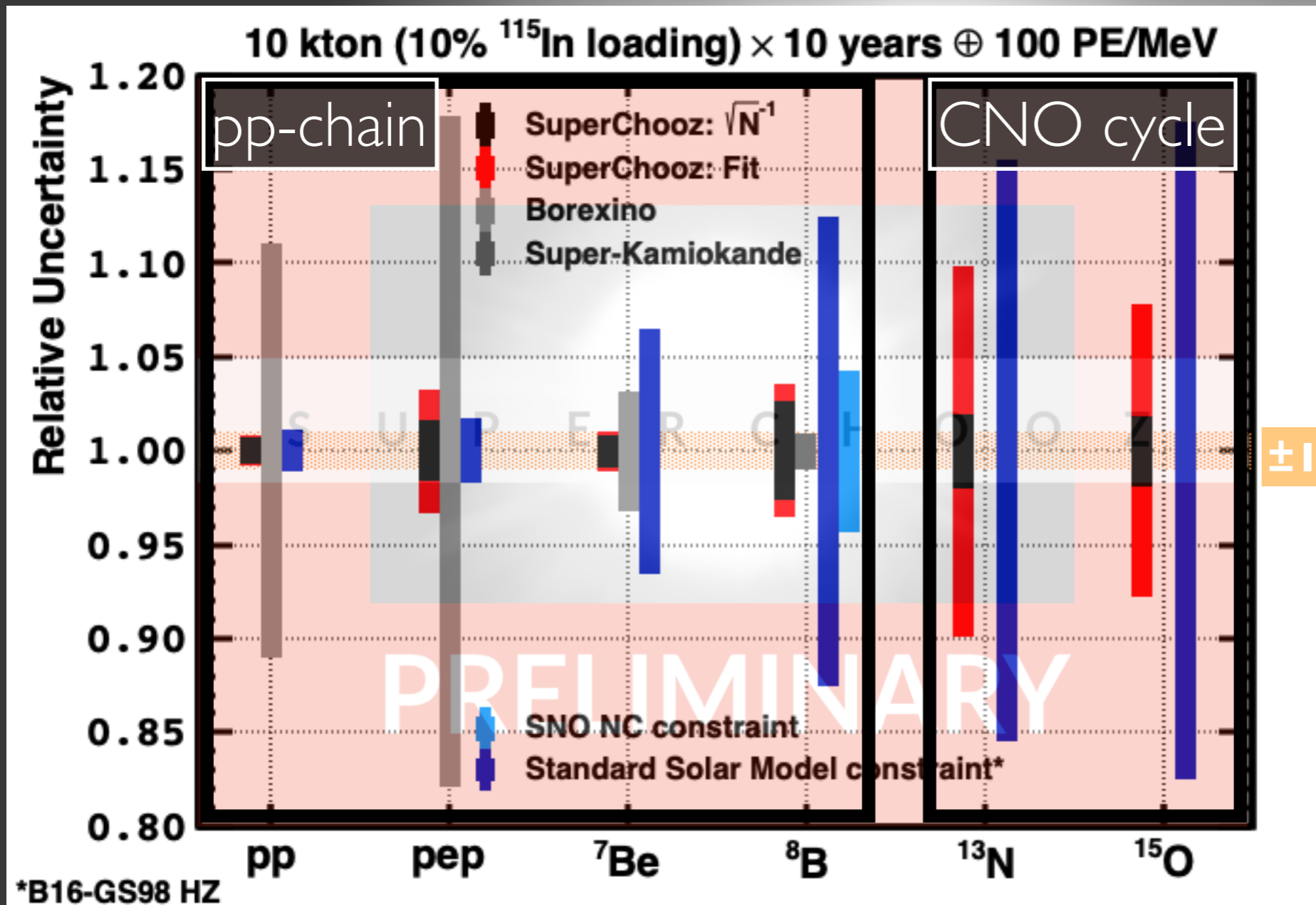
Signal to BG $\geq 10x$

Background-less $\geq 0.5\text{MeV}$
[LENS *et al.*]

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)

ultimate solar spectra knowledge?



Event Rates (10% load)

- pp: $\sim 250,000$ [0.2%]
- pep: $\sim 7,700$ [1.1%]
- ^7Be : $\sim 85,000$ [0.3%]
- CNO: $\sim 9,700$ [$<2\%$]
- ^8B : $\sim 2,200$ — good by SK!
- hep: ~ 4 — unlikely

\rightarrow 30% loading? $\sim 3x$ stats?

Flux Information:

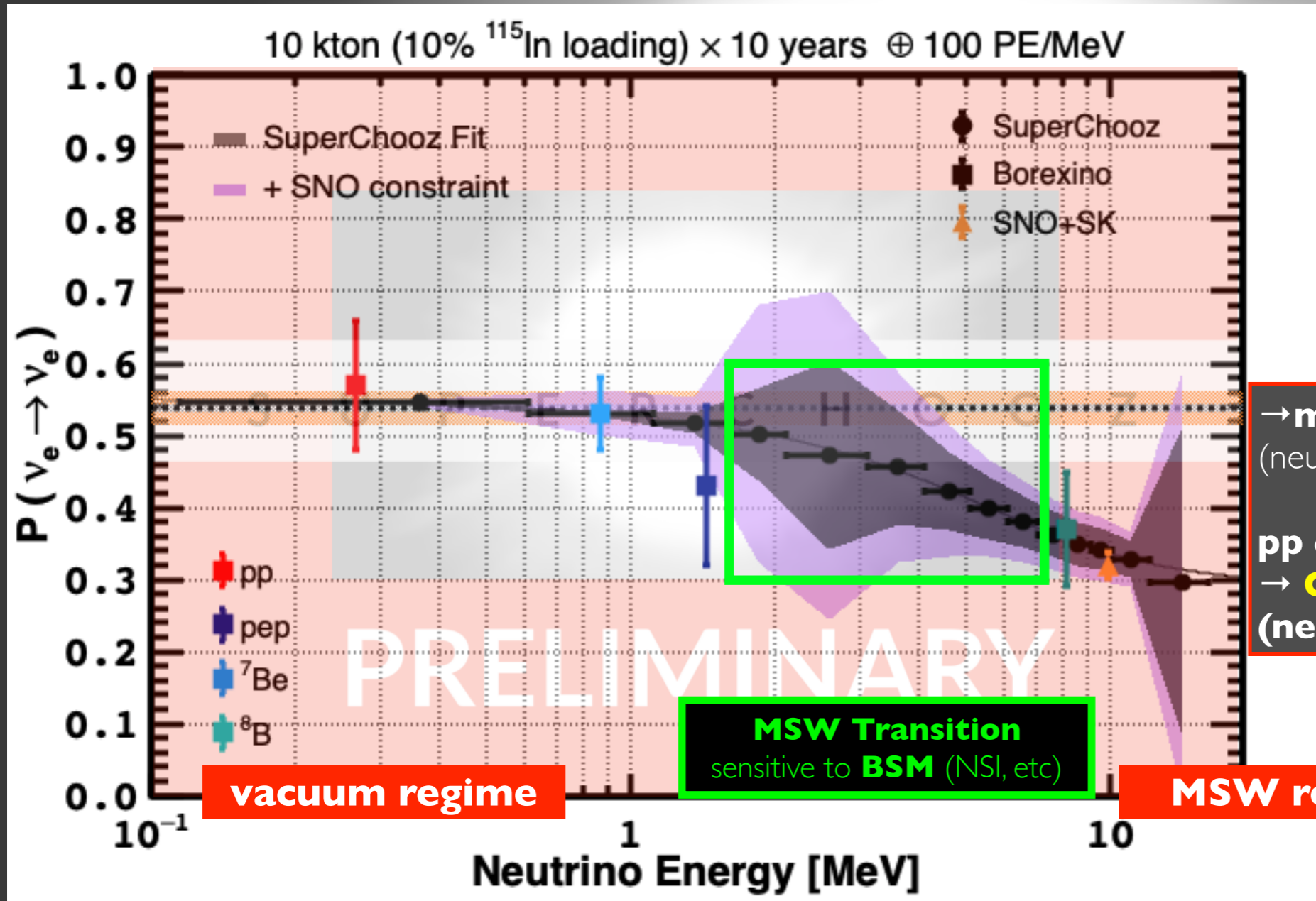
- SSM prediction
- SNO-NC for $\phi(^8\text{B})$

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

ISSUE: exclusive Indium cross-section knowledge? Possible $\sim 1\%$ [a la Ga]

neutrino oscillation transition...

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



today's precision on θ_{12}

→ measure θ_{12} & δm^2 (neutrino)

pp direct comparison with JUNO [$\leq 0.5\%$]

→ CPT violation? (neutrino vs anti-neutrino)

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

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



Sun's neutrino knowledge

- direct probing innermost structure
- precision beyond Solar-SM — first time!

neutrino solar astrophysics!

(historically) **symmetries crucial in neutrino manifestation**

neutrino oscillation implied...

- no need of the **lepton-flavour number (L_i)**
- discrepancies in flux normalisation — **unitarity violation?**

⇒ **new phenomenology** manifesting as **symmetry violation**

physics III: fundamental symmetries

beyond-SM neutrino oscillations (\leftarrow)

CP Violation? [SM \rightarrow foreseen in CKM and PMNS]

- (indirectly) HyperK \oplus DUNE knowledge on θ_{13}
 \rightarrow extra precision on θ_{23} ? [backup]

Unitarity Violation? [BSM]

discovery potential

- @UND: reactor absolute flux (up to 0.5%?) — CLOUD
- @SFD: solar-pp absolute flux (up to 0.6%?)

CPT Violation? [BSM]

discovery potential

- θ_{12} by both SuperChooz \oplus JUNO — difference?

Baryon# Violation? proton-decay [multi-mode]

discovery potential

S U P E R C H O O Z

main conclusions...

SuperChooz is designed cover the full **SM picture** (3 families) [synergy]

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

SuperChooz = SC

	today		≥2030		
	best knowledge	global	foreseen	dominant	source
θ_{12}	3.0 %	SK⊕SNO	2.3 %	≤0.5%	JUNO⊕ SC reactor⊕solar
θ_{23}	5.0 %	NOvA+T2K	2.0 %	≈1.0%?	DUNE⊕HK [SC] beam (octant)
θ_{13}	1.8 %	DYB+DC+RENO	1.5 %	≤0.5%	SC reactor
+ δm^2	2.5 %	KamLAND	2.3 %	<0.5%	JUNO⊕ SC reactor⊕solar
$ \Delta m^2 $	3.0 %	T2K+NOvA & DYB	1.3 %	<0.5%	JUNO⊕DUNE⊕HK⊕ SC reactor⊕beam
Mass Ordering	unknown	SK et al	NMO @ ≤3σ	@5σ	JUNO⊕DUNE⊕HK reactor⊕beam
CP	violation?	T2K+NOvA	3/2π @ ≤2σ	@5σ?	DUNE⊕HK [SC] beam driven
CPT	violation?	—	—	<1%?	SC reactor⊕solar
Unitarity	violation?	—	—	<1%?	SC reactor⊕solar
Baryon#	violation?	—	—		JUNO⊕DUNE⊕HK⊕ SC

reactor⊕solar main channels of **SC**, but low energy **atmospherics under study...**

neutrinos back to Europe?

(high precision)



historical opportunity for Europe's neutrino science (fundamental & innovation)...

thanks to **EDF** teams & support,
LiquidO consortia,
AM-OTech consortia,
CLOUD collaboration,
and **SuperChooz** team.

Дякую...
thanks...
merci...
고맙습니다...
ありがとう...
danke...
obrigado...
спасибі...
grazie...
谢谢...
hvala...
gracias...
شكرا...

S U P E R C H O O Z

new **flagship neutrino physics** project based in **Europe** [>2030]
(once **JUNO** ⊕ **HyperK** ⊕ **DUNE** are **running**)

new detector [**LiquidO**] ⊕ **new site** [Chooz-A] ⊕ **new physics**



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



HEP-European Physics Society
(July 2019 @ Ghent Belgium)

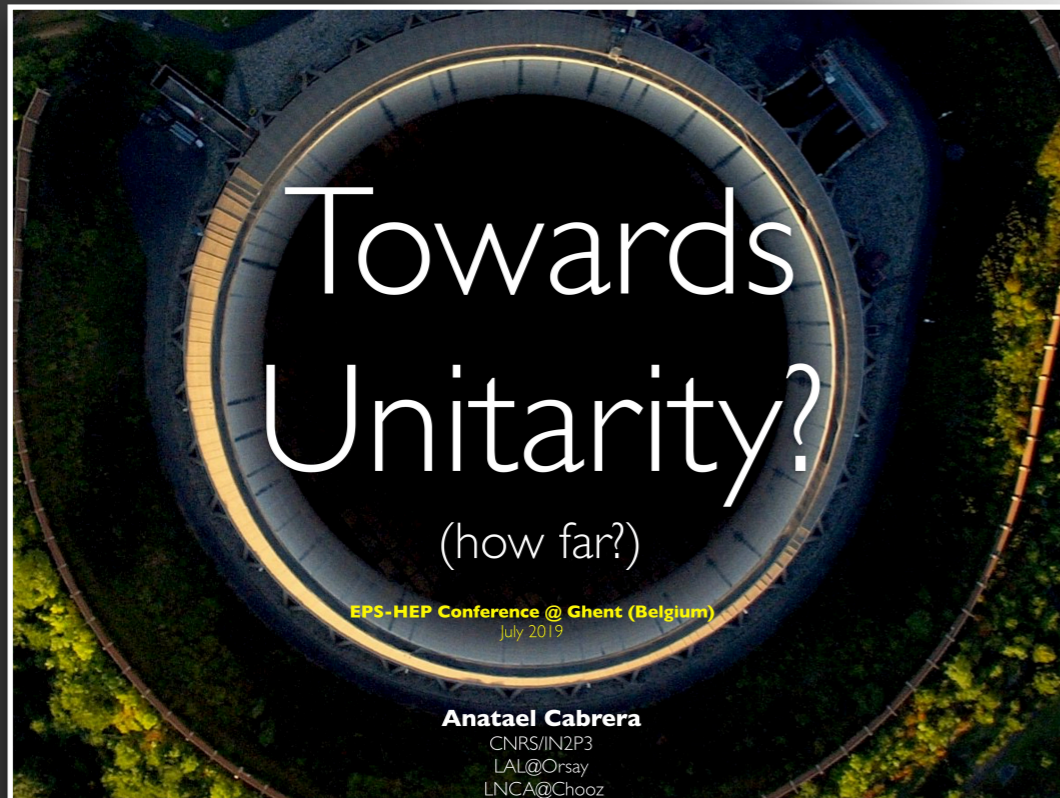
EP Seminar

The SuperChooz Experiment: Unveiling the Opportunity

by Dr Anatael CABRERA (IJCLab - IN2P3/CNRS)

Tuesday 29 Nov 2022, 11:00 → 12:00 Europe/Zurich

222/R-001 (CERN)



<https://indico.cern.ch/event/577856/contributions/3421609/>

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1215214/>

<https://zenodo.org/record/7504162>

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

complementary references...