

# ***Monitored beams for high precision measurement of neutrino flux: the ENUBET project***

*105° Congresso Nazionale della Società Italiana di Fisica*

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on behalf of ENUBET Collaboration

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# Outline

- The ENUBET experiment layout
- Detectors
- Focusing system
- G4 simulation & read-out
- $\nu_\mu$  CC events

Goal: to demonstrate the technical feasibility and physics performance of a neutrino beam where *lepton production at large angles is monitored at single particle level*

Enhanced NeUtrino BEams from kaon TAgging

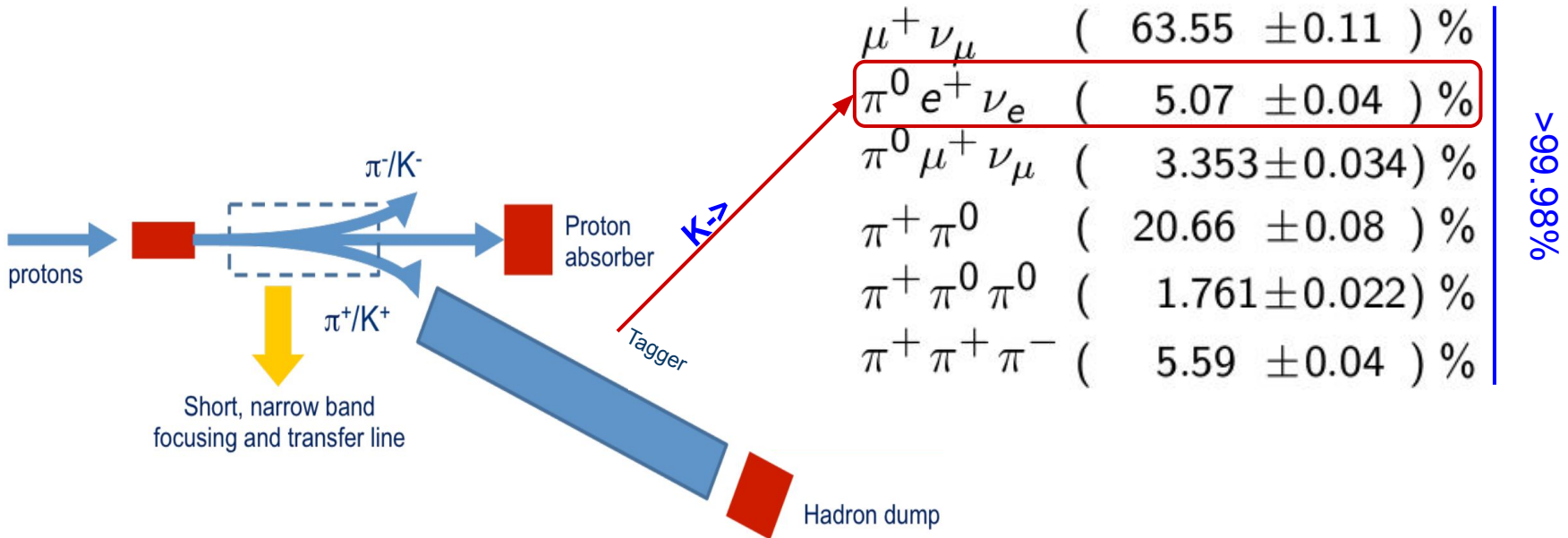
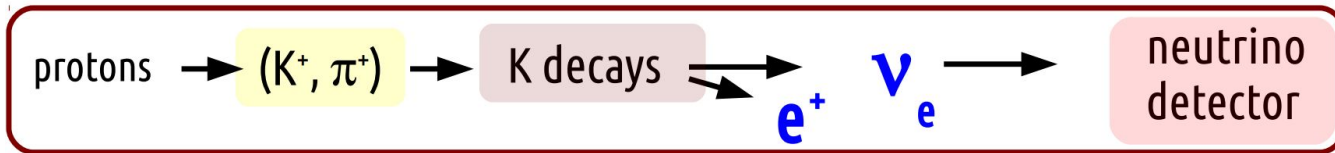
ENUBET: 54 physicists, 12 institutions

The image displays the logos of the 12 institutions involved in the ENUBET experiment. From left to right, the logos are: INFN (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare), Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca, CERN, Université de Bordeaux, Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Università degli Studi di Trieste, and others. A small CERN logo is also visible in the top right corner of the banner.

# Monitored beams

The main idea: to obtain a **beam of tagged neutrinos** with well-known parameters.

A new generation of **cross-section** experiment with a **neutrino source controlled at the <1% level**.

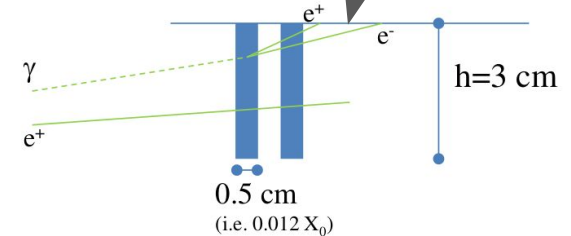
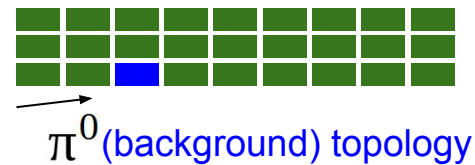
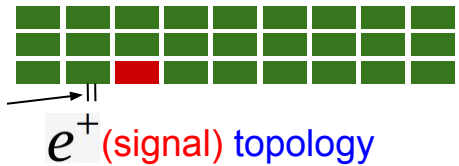
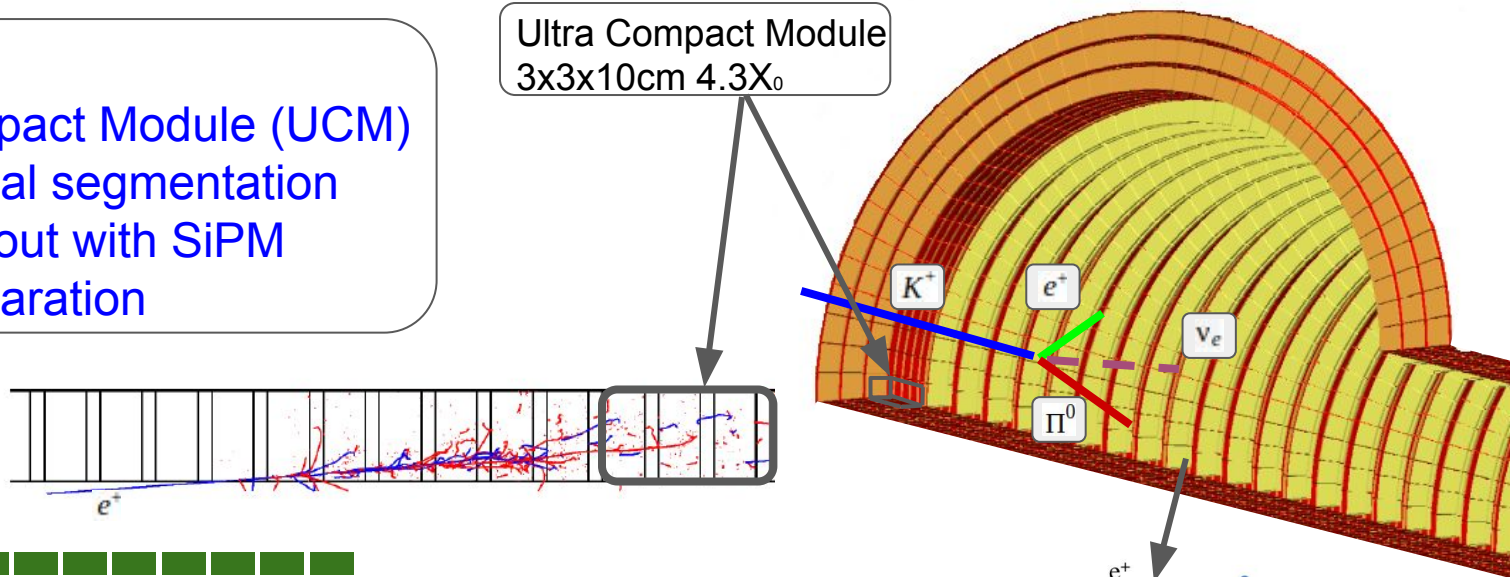


# Tagger

## Calorimeter

- Ultra Compact Module (UCM)
- Longitudinal segmentation
- Light readout with SiPM
- $e^+/\pi^+$  separation

Ultra Compact Module  
3x3x10cm  $4.3X_0$



## Integrated Photon-veto

- 3x3 cm<sup>2</sup> plastic scintillator pads
- $e^+/\pi^0$  separation

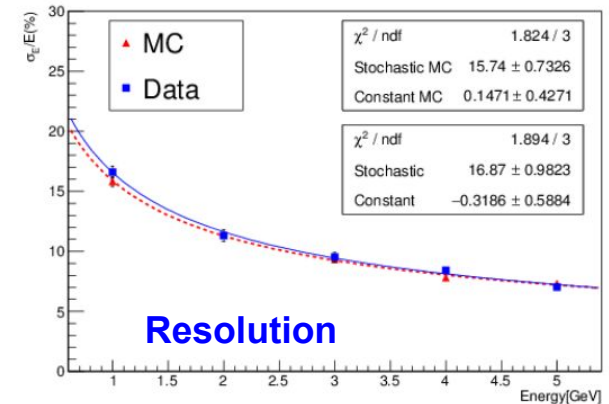
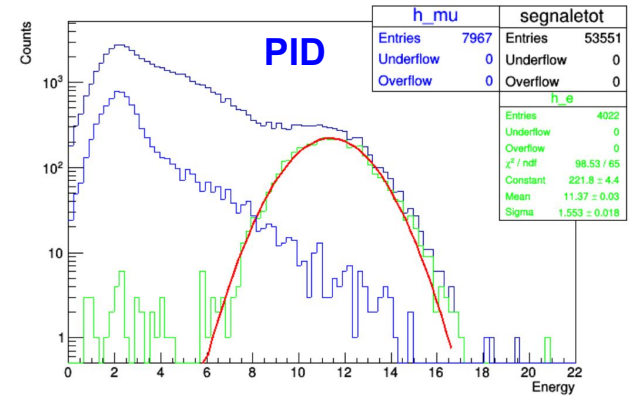
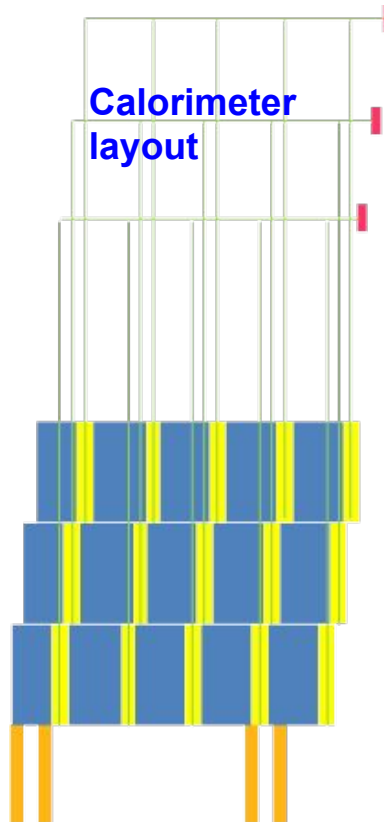
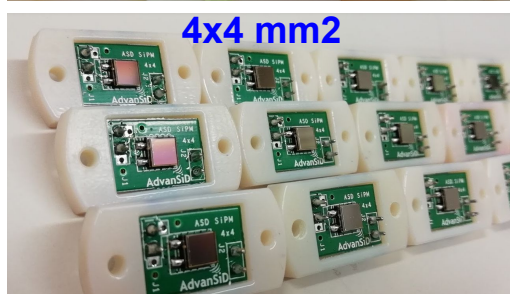
# Detector

Light collected from scintillator sides and bundled to a **single SiPM** reading 10 fibers



A module with hadronic cal. for pion containment and integrated t0-layer

- Checking good signal amplitude
- Checking the impact of light connection uniformity and reproducibility of WLS-SiPM optical match.

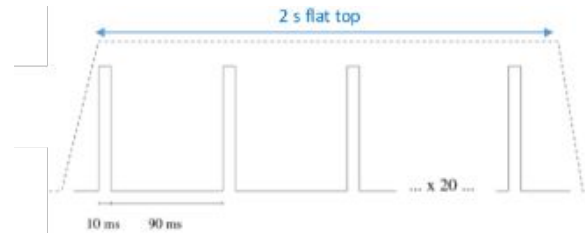


# Beam line particle yields

2 possibilities:

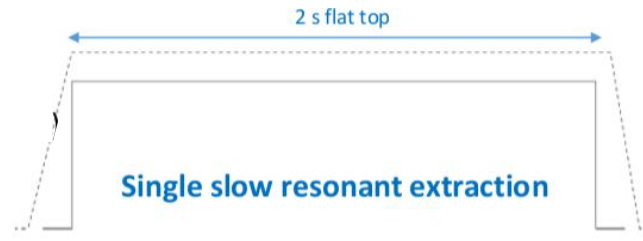
## HORN-BASED

20x10ms resonant multiple spills



## STATIC-FOCUSING

Continuous long spill



### Advantages of the static(slow) extraction:

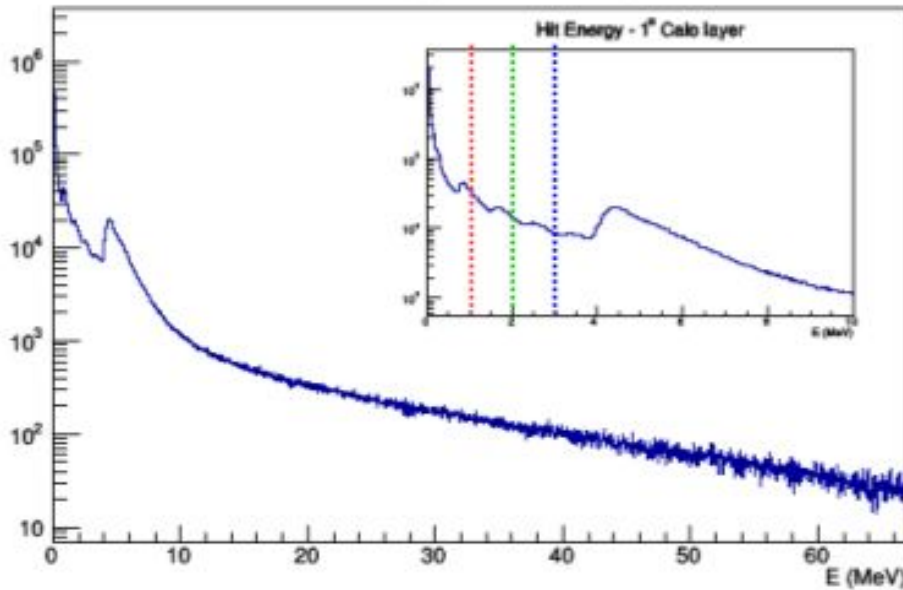
- No need for fast-cycling horn
- Strong **reduction of the rate** (pile-up) in the instrumented decay tunnel
- **Monitor** the  $\mu$  after the dump at 1% level (**flux of  $\nu_\mu$  from  $\pi$** ) [under evaluation]



# GEANT4 Simulation

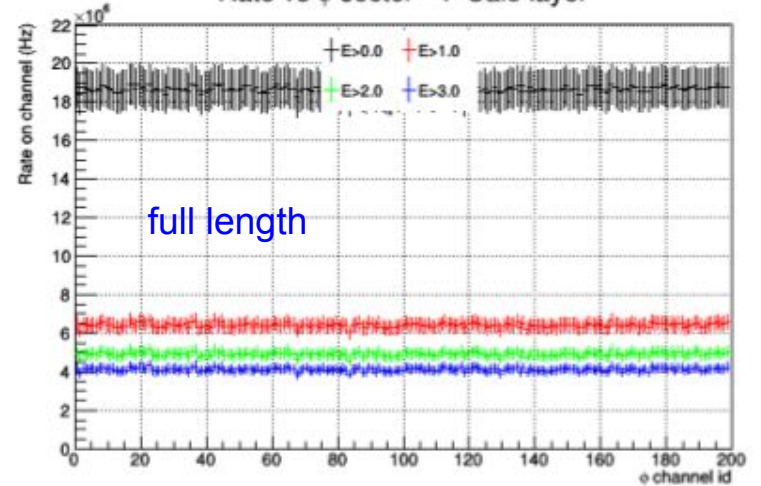


Hit Energy - 1<sup>o</sup> Calo layer

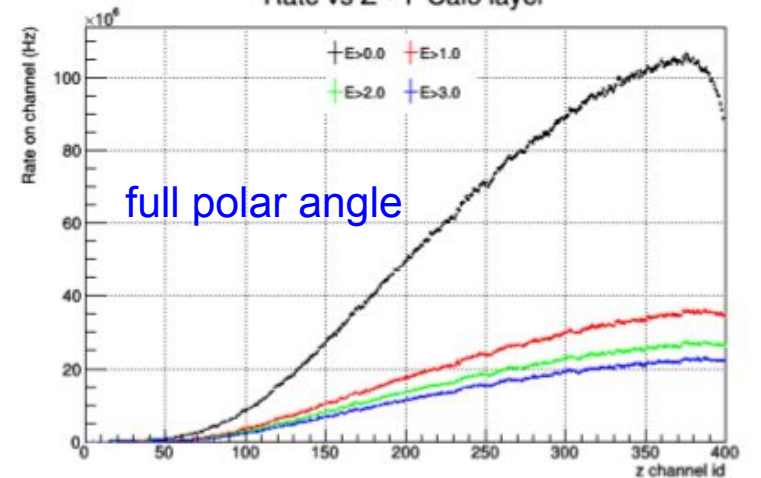


Expected average hit-rate per UCM 1-10MHz

Rate vs  $\phi$  sector - 1<sup>o</sup> Calo layer



Rate vs Z - 1<sup>o</sup> Calo layer

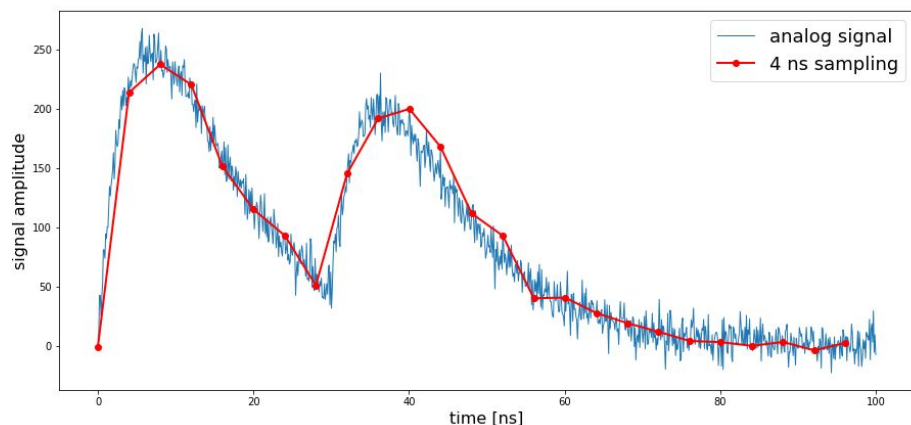
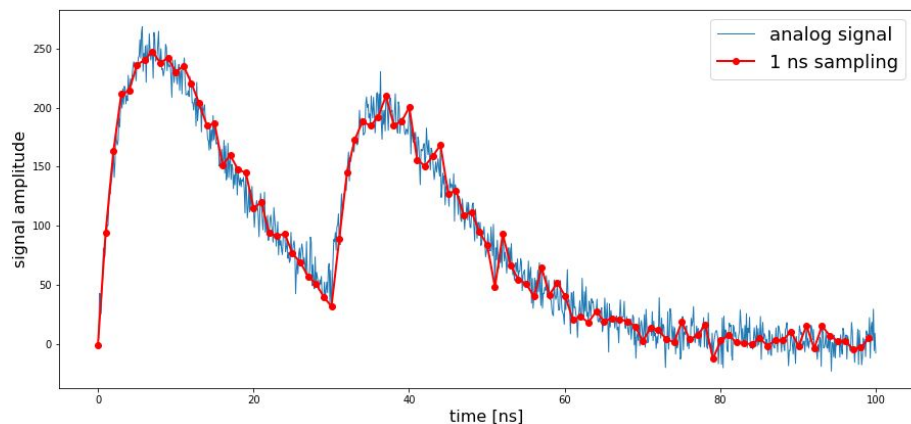


# R&D read-out system



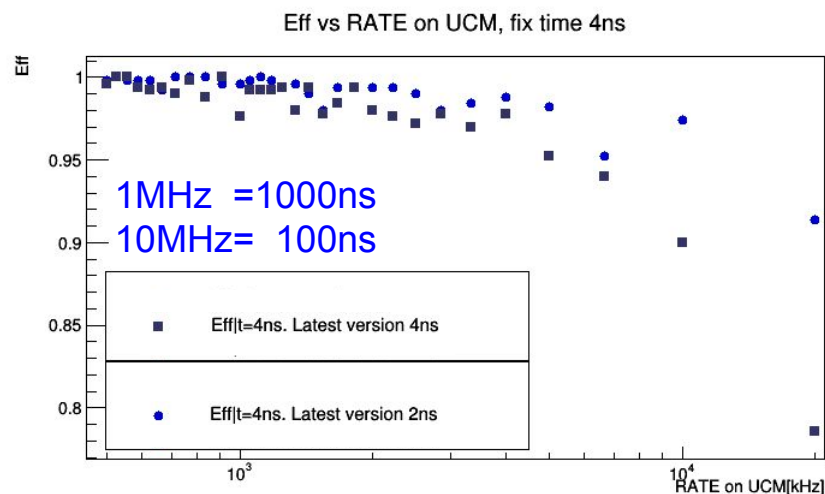
Read-out system includes a large number of steps from SiPM to saved signal.  
**Developed electronics and software** for reading the signal from the detector.

Possible digitizer sampling time: 1ns, **2ns**, 4ns



## Challenges:

- Develop an **algorithm** for finding the **amplitude** and **absolute time** of a signal.
- Develop a **digitizer** with a **minimum sampling time** and a price of **~100€/ch**.



5MHz	2ns	4ns
t 4ns	0.982	0.952
t 8ns	0.994	0.974

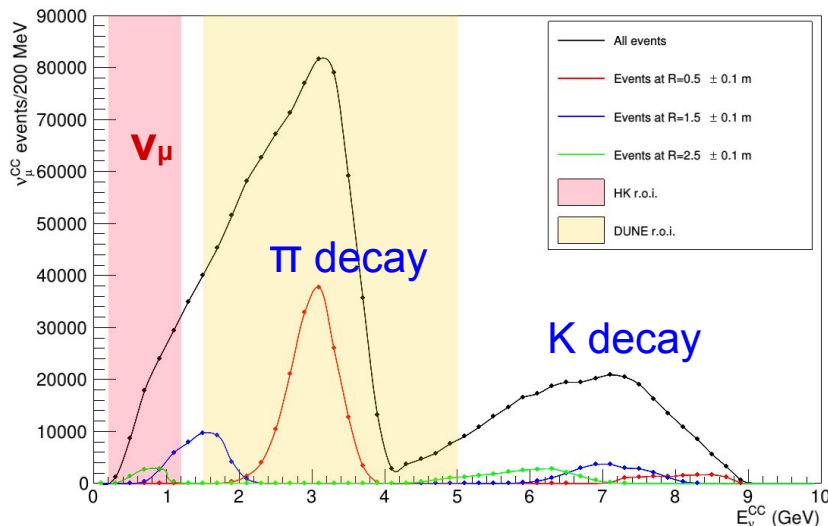


# $\nu$ events per year at the detector

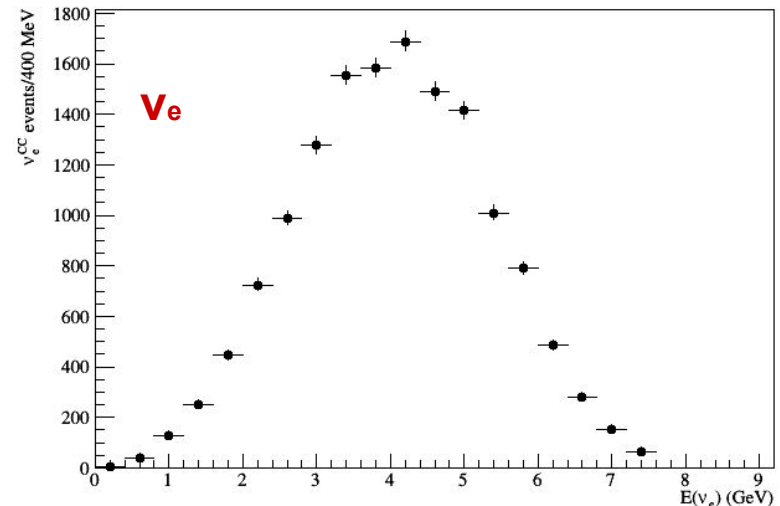
- **Detector mass: 500 t** (e.g. Protodune-SP or DP @ **CERN**, ICARUS @ **Fermilab**);
- **Baseline** (i.e. distance between the detector and the beam dump) : **50 m**;
- Integrated pot:  **$4.5 \times 10^{19}$  pot** at SPS (6 months in **dedicated mode**,  $\sim 1$  year in **shared mode**) or, equivalently,  **$1.5 \times 10^{20}$  pot** at the Fermilab Main Ring.

- $\nu_{\mu}$  from **K** and  **$\pi$**  are **well separated** in energy (narrow band);
- $\nu_e$  and  $\nu_{\mu}$  from **K** are **constrained** by the tagger measurement (Ke3, mainly Km2);
- $\nu_{\mu}$  from  **$\pi$** :  **$\mu$  detectors downstream** of the hadron dump ? (under study)

**1.2 million  $\nu_{\mu}$  Charged Current per year**



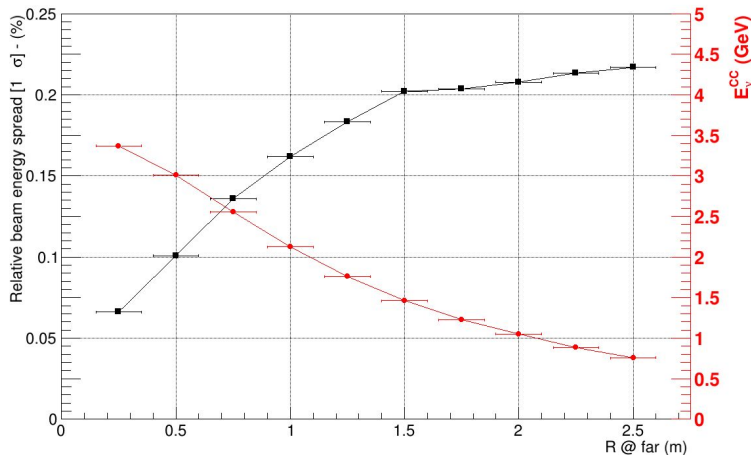
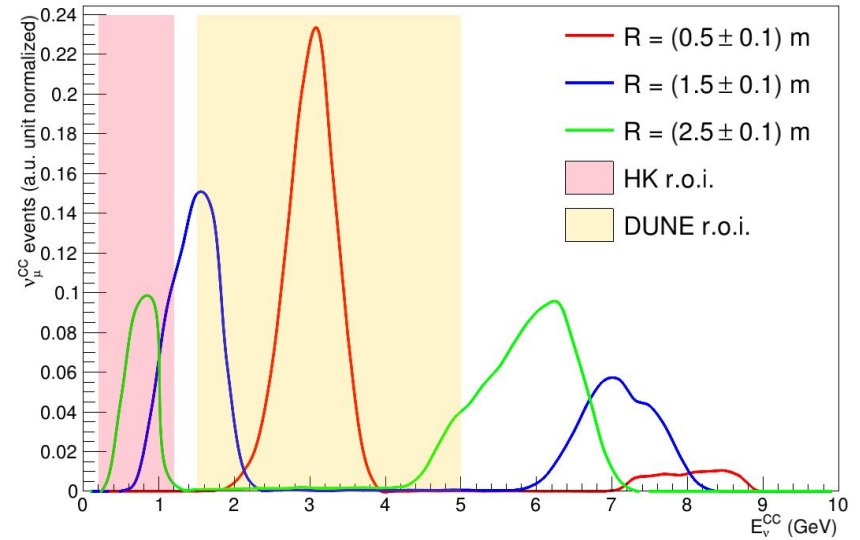
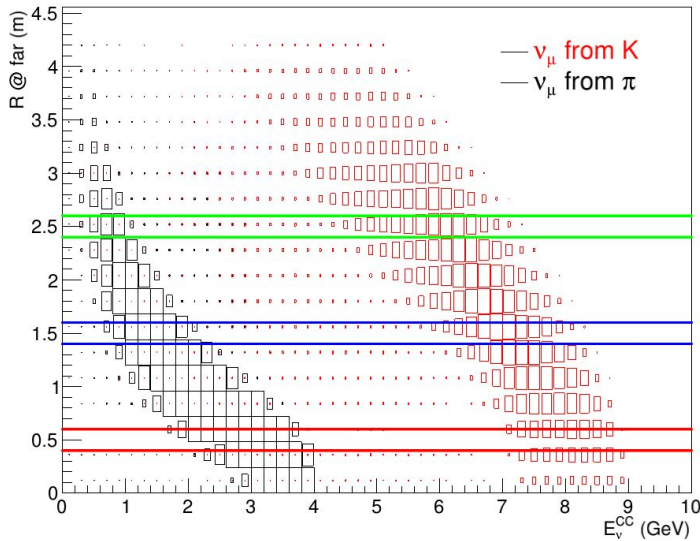
**14000  $\nu_e$  Charged Current per year**



# $\nu_\mu$ CC events. Narrow band beam



ENUBET @ SPS, 400 GeV, 4.5e19 pot, 500 ton detector



The neutrino  $E$  is a function of the distance of the neutrino vertex from the beam axis.

The beam width at fixed  $R$  ( $\equiv \nu$  energy resolution for  $\pi$  component) is:

- 8 % for  $r \sim 50$  cm,  $\langle E_{\nu} \rangle \sim 3$  GeV
- 22% for  $r \sim 250$  cm,  $\langle E_{\nu} \rangle \sim 0.7$  GeV



# Conclusions

ENUBET is a narrow band beam with a high precision monitoring of the flux at source (1%) and neutrino energy

At the last 3 years:

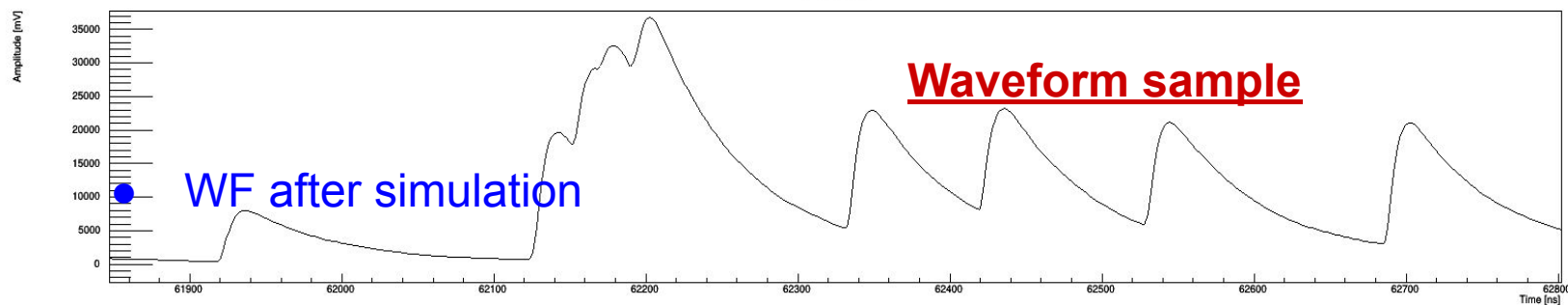
- first end-to-end simulation of the beamline
- Tested the “burst” slow extraction scheme at the CERN-SPS
- proved the feasibility of a purely static focusing system ( $10^6 \nu_\mu$  CC per year,  $10^4 \nu_e$  CC per year with a 500 ton detector)
- completed the full simulation of the positron reconstruction: single particle level monitoring
- identified the best options for the instrumentation of the decay tunnel: lateral readout of the sampling calorimeter.

***Thank you for your attention!***

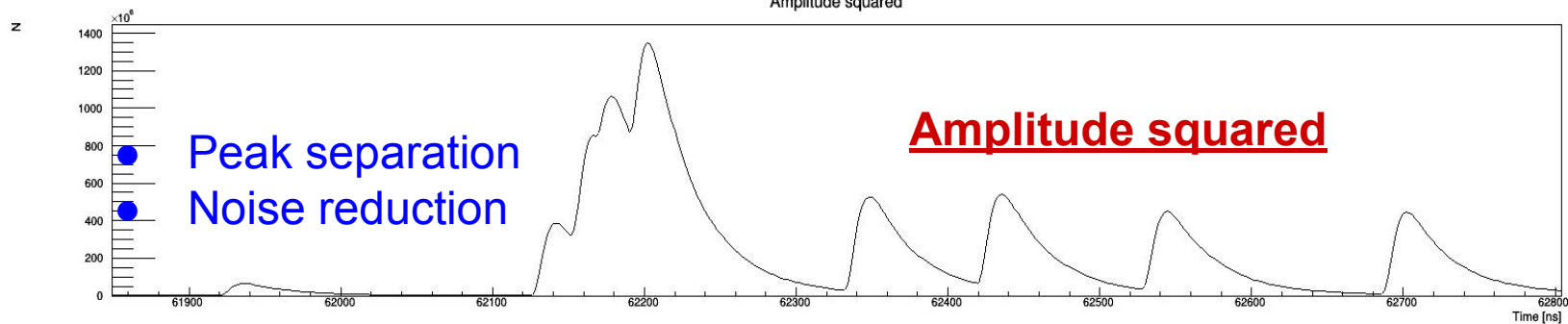


# WF conversion

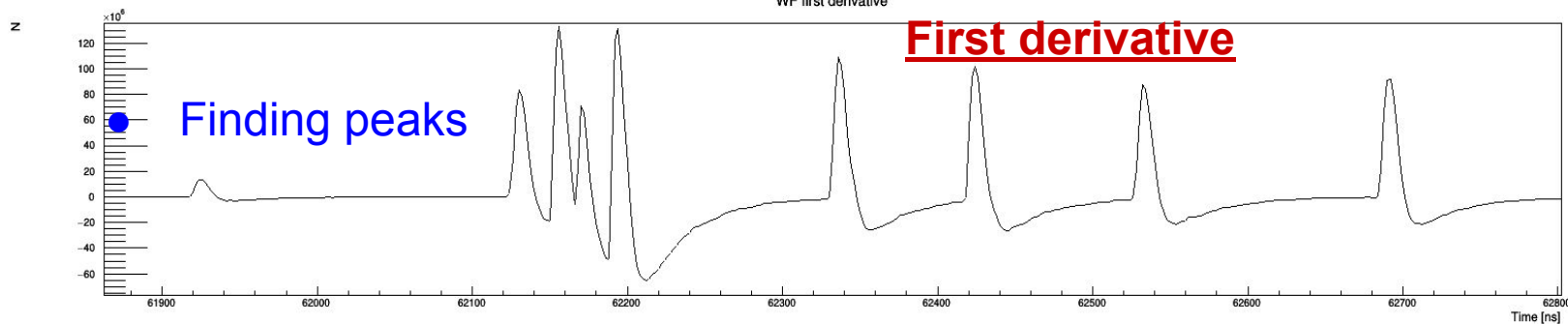
Waveform



Amplitude squared



WF first derivative

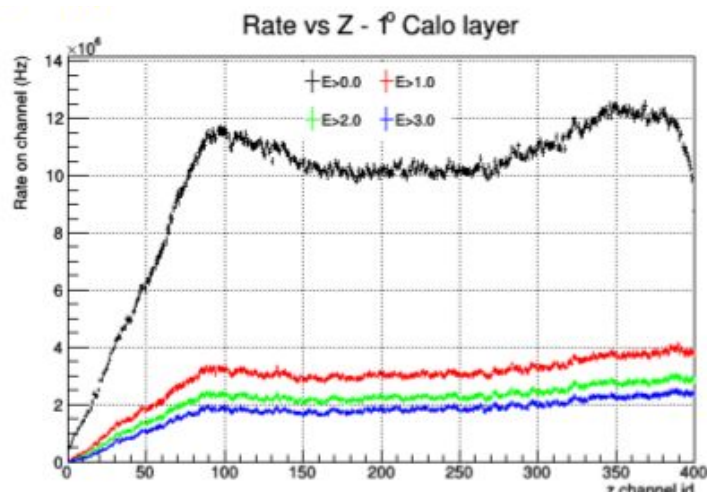
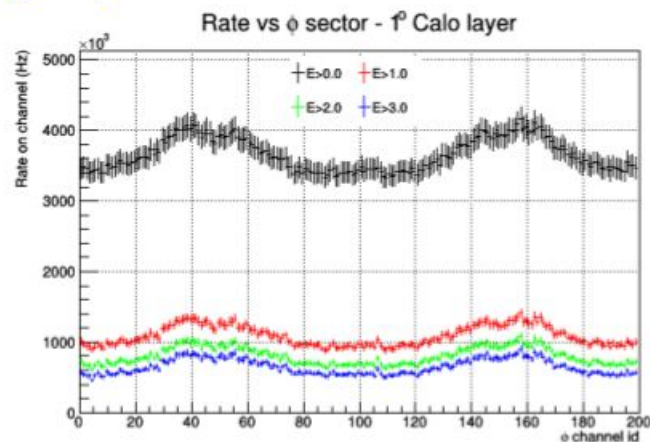
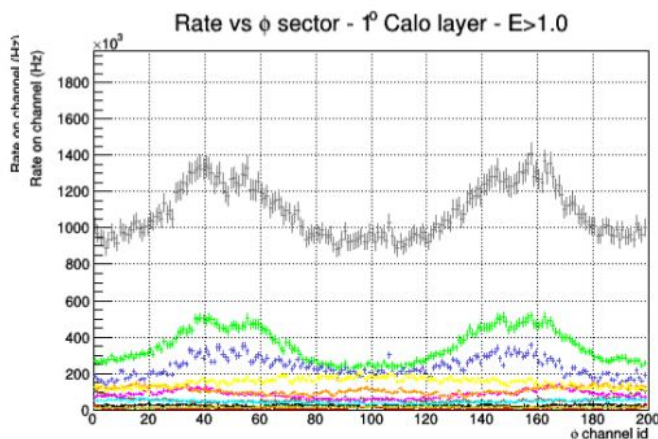




# Other GEANT4 simulation

## TL\_r4 ["static focusing option" - single dipole]

(assuming  $4.5 \times 10^{13}$  pot/spill and a 2s spill  $\rightarrow$  Rate of particles entering the tunnel:  $2.65 \times 10^{11}$  Hz)  
[profiling on z]



**1 MHz**