The ENUBET neutrino beam

F. Pupilli (INFN-Padova)
on behalf of the ENUBET Collaboration

54 physicists, 12 institutions

XVIII International Workshop
on Neutrino Telescopes

Venice, 18-22 March 2018

This project has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No 681647).
The ENUBET neutrino beam

ENUBET is:

- A *narrow band beam* at the GeV scale with a *superior control of the flux, flavor and energy* of the neutrinos produced at source

It is *designed* for:

- A new generation of short-baseline experiments and a *1% precision* measurement of the $\nu_e$ and $\nu_\mu$ *cross sections*

We *present* at NeuTel 2018

- The *end-to-end simulation* of the ENUBET beamline
- The updated *physics performance*
- The latest results on the design and construction of the beamline *instrumentation*
A narrow-band beam for the precision era of $\nu$ physics

**Absolute flux** of $\nu_e$ and $\nu_\mu$ at the 1% level

Remove the leading source of uncertainty in **neutrino cross section measurement**

**Energy of the neutrino** known at the 10% level

The ideal tool to study **neutrino interaction in nuclei**

**Flavor composition** known at 1% level

The ideal tool to study **NSI and sterile neutrinos** at the GeV scale

---

**Goal of ENUBET** *(ERC c.g., PI: A. Longhin, Jun 2016 – May 2021):* demonstrate the technical feasibility and physics performance of a neutrino beam where **lepton production at large angles is monitored at single particle level** → direct measurement of the flux
The ENUBET beam line

- **Proton driver**: CERN SPS (400 GeV), Fermilab Main Ring (120 GeV), JPARC (30 GeV)
- **Target**: 1 m Be, graphite target. FLUKA
- **Focusing**
  - Horn: 2 ms pulse, 180 kA, 10 Hz during the flat top [*not shown in figure*]
  - Static focusing system: a quadrupole triplet before the bending magnet
- **Transfer line**
  - Kept short to minimize early K decays and those of off-momentum mesons out of tagger acceptance (untagged neutrino component)
  - Optics: optimized with TRANSPORT to a 10% momentum bite centered at 8.5 GeV/c
  - Particle transport and interaction: full simulation with G4Beamline
  - Normal-conducting magnets: 2 quad triplets (15 cm wide, L < 2m, B = 4 to 7 T/m)
  - 1 bending dipole (15 cm wide, L = 2, B = 1.8 T)

- **Decay tunnel**: R = 1 m - L = 40 m, low power hadron dump at the end
- **Proton dump**: position and size under optimization
The ENUBET beam line - Yields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focusing</th>
<th>$\pi$/pot</th>
<th>$K$/pot</th>
<th>Extraction</th>
<th>$\pi$/cycle</th>
<th>$K$/cycle</th>
<th>Proposal (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>system</td>
<td>(10$^{-3}$)</td>
<td>(10$^{-3}$)</td>
<td>length</td>
<td>(10$^{10}$)</td>
<td>(10$^{10}$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>2 ms (a)</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>X2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“static”</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2 s</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>x4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) 2 ms at 10 Hz during the flat top (2 s) to empty the accelerator after a super-cycle
(b) A. Longhin, L. Ludovici, F. Terranova, EPJ C75 (2015) 155

Horn option more efficient in terms of meson yields, but the static one gained momentum since yields are $\sim x 4$ larger wrt to preliminary estimates as a result of optic optimization

**Advantages of the static extraction:**

- No need for fast-cycling horn
- Strong reduction of the rate (pile-up) in the instrumented decay tunnel
- Monitor muons after the dump at 1% level (flux of $\nu_\mu$ from $\pi$) [under evaluation]
- Pave the way to a “tagged neutrino beam”, namely a beam where the neutrino interaction at the detector is associated in time with the observation of the lepton from the parent hadron in the decay tunnel
Neutrino events per year at the detector

- **Detector mass**: 500 tons (e.g. Protodune-SP or DP @ CERN, ICARUS @ Fermilab)
- **Baseline** (i.e. distance between the detector and the beam dump): 50 m
- **Integrated pot**: $4.5 \times 10^{19}$ at SPS (0.5/1 year in dedicated/shared mode) or $1.5 \times 10^{20}$ pot at FNAL

1.2×10⁶ $v_\mu$ charged current events per year

1.4×10⁴ $v_e$ charged current events per year

- $v_\mu$ from K and $\pi$ are well separated in energy (narrow band)
- $v_e$ and $v_\mu$ from K are constrained by the tagger measurement ($K_{e3}$, mainly $K_{\mu2}$)
- $v_\mu$ from $\pi$: $\mu$ detectors downstream of the hadron dump (under study)

98.4% from kaons $\mu$ contribution small ("short" tunnel)
$\nu_\mu$ CC events at the ENUBET narrow band beam

The neutrino energy is a function of the distance of the neutrino vertex from the beam axis (R).

```
7
8% for R ~ 25 cm, $<E_\nu>$ ~ 3 GeV
22% for R ~ 250 cm, $<E_\nu>$ ~ 0.7 GeV
```

"Narrow-band off-axis technique"

The beam width at fixed R (≡ neutrino energy resolution) for the pion component is:

- 8% for R ~ 25 cm, $<E_\nu>$ ~ 3 GeV
- 22% for R ~ 250 cm, $<E_\nu>$ ~ 0.7 GeV
Machine studies for the horn-based option

Idea: synchronize proton beam and horn current pulses, keeping rates compatible with tagger

Actual implementation: “burst” slow extraction (~10 ms pulses)

Real data

- Same integrated pot extracted
- Protons squeezed into intervals when horn is pulsed

CERN-BE-OP-SPS
Velotti, Pari, Kain, Goddard
https://indico.cern.ch/event/777458/

Jul/Aug/Nov 2018 @ SPS

Proton current steps in correspondance of bunches

Slow extraction is triggered by the third integer betatron resonance with a periodic pattern
The static beamline: emittance, particle content

Divergence of the kaon beam

K⁺ @ tagger entrance

K⁺ @ exit

1 m radius

Particle budget @ tagger entrance

Momentum bite

(8.5 ± 10%) GeV/c

The static beamline:

Spectra at:

• Tagger entrance
• Tagger exit

π⁺ - Ptot (GeV)

K⁺ - Ptot (GeV)

Loss dominated by decays

Entrance 1.43 \times 10³

Exit 0.73 \times 10³
The hadronic beamline: FLUKA simulation

FLUKA model (preliminary)

Transfer line
tagger

v detector
6x6x6 m³

- Specs of rad-hard upstream focusing quadrupoles
- Neutron irradiation studies
tagger

Studies to **optimize** the **shielding** against muons and other backgrounds

Copper
Inermet 180

G4beamline

FLUKA (μ energy deposition map)

Particle budget @ tagger entrance

Factor >3 reduction of muons
Alternative beamline options

Other beamline schemes are also investigated:

**2 dipoles with an intermediate quadrupole**

Increased length of the beamline but...

- Better quality of the beam in the tagger
- Larger bending angle (15.1°) reducing:
  - Background from muons
  - Probability for neutrinos produced in the straight section to reach the $\nu$ detector

Putting all the input from simulation together to pinpoint the best scheme in terms of physics and technical feasibility
Particles rates in the decay tunnel

Static focusing system, $4.5 \times 10^{13}$ pot in 2 s (400 GeV)

Radius = 1 m from the axis of the tunnel

Rate as a function of the longitudinal position $z$ in the tunnel

Rate as a function of the azimuthal angle $\phi$ in the tunnel

- 2nd part of the tunnel favoured in terms of S/N
- With static focusing rates below 10 KHz/cm²
- Asymmetric distribution of halo particles
The ENUBET Tagger

1) Longitudinally segmented Calorimeter
   - Ultra Compact Module (UCM) (Plastic scint. + Fe absorbers)
   - Integrated light readout with SiPM
   \[ \rightarrow e^+/\pi^\pm/\mu \text{ separation} \]

2) Integrated γ-veto (t₀-layer)
   - Rings of 3×3 cm² pads of plastic scintillator
   \[ \rightarrow \pi^0 \text{ rejection} \]
Ke3 positron reconstruction

Full GEANT4 simulation of the detector, validated by prototype tests at CERN in 2016-2018. The simulation include particle propagation and decay, from the transfer line to the detector, hit-level detector response, pile-up effects.

Analysis chain

- Event Builder: Identify the seed of the event (UCM with large energy deposit) and cluster neighboring modules.
- e/π/μ separation: TMVA multivariate analysis based on 6 variables (pattern of the energy deposition in the calorimeter).
- e/γ separation: Signal on the tiles of the photon veto.

Instrumenting half of the decay tunnel: K_{e3} e+ at single particle level with a S/N = 0.46

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ε_{geom}</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε_{sel}</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε_{tot}</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ_{cut}</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Tagger – Shashlik with integrated readout

- 56 UCM arranged in 7 longitudinal block (~30 $X_0$) + hadr. Layer (coarse sampling)
- e/μ tagged with Cherenkov counters and muon catcher
- Beam Composition @ 3GeV: 9% e, 14% μ, 77% hadrons

Shashlik calorimeter

Test beam @ CERN-PS T9 line 2016-17

Track reco

μ catcher non inter. π-id

e/π/μ DAQ trigger

Fe absorbers

PCB with SiPM
The Tagger – Test Beam results

Calorimeter prototype performance with test-beam data @ CERN-PS T9 line 2016-2017

Tested response to MIP, electrons and charged pions

- e.m. energy resolution: 17%/$\sqrt{E}$ (GeV)
- Linearity deviations: <3% in 1-5 GeV range
- From 0 to 200 mrad tilts tested → no significant differences
- Work to be done on the fiber-to-SiPM mechanical coupling → dominates the non-uniformities (effect corrected equilizing UCM response to mip)
- MC/data already in good agreement

longitudinal profiles of partially contained $\pi$ reproduced by MC @ 10% precision

Ballerini et al., JINST 13 (2018) P01028
The Tagger – $t_0$-layer and SiPM irradiation

Calorimeter prototype performance with test-beam data @ CERN-PS T9 line 2016-2018

- $\gamma$/$e^+$ discrimination (Photon-Veto)
  
  $t_0$ layer: scintillator (3×3×0.5 cm$^3$) + WLS Fiber + SiPM
  
  → light collection efficiency → >95%
  
  → time resolution → $\sigma \sim 400$ps
  
  → First 1mip/2mip separation using photon conversion from $\pi^0$ gammas ($\pi^0$ by charge exchange of $\pi^+$ with low density target after SiC)

- Irradiation Studies

  SiPM were irradiated at LNL-INFN with 1-3 MeV neutrons in June 2017

  → Characterization of 12, 15 and 20 $\mu$m SiPM cells up to $1.2 \times 10^{11} \text{n/cm}^2 \text{1 Mev-eq}$ (i.e. max non ionizing dose accumulated for $10^4 \nu_e$ CC at neutrino detector)

  Irradiated SiPM tested at CERN in October 2017

  Even after max irradiation electrons & mip remain well separated

  F. Acerbi et al., JINST 14 (2019) P02029
The Tagger – Lateral readout option

Light collected from scintillator sides and bundled to a single SiPM reading 10 fibers (1 UCM)

- **Pros**: reduced SiPM irradiation damage, better accessibility, possibility of replacement

**CERN-PS – September 2018**

- Tested a module with longitudinal containment of hadronic showers and full e.m. showers containment
- Integrating a t0-layer
- Analysis on going

**Efficiency maps**

**Energy resolution**

15%/VE

Further details and R&D on **M. Torti poster**
Conclusions

- **ENUBET** is a **narrow band beam** with a high **precision monitoring** of the flux at source (1%), neutrino energy (20% at 1 GeV → 8% at 3.5 GeV) and flavor composition (1%)

- **In the last 2 years**, we have
  - provided the first **end-to-end simulation** of the beamline
  - tested with data the **“burst” slow extraction** scheme at CERN SPS
  - proved the feasibility of a **purely static focusing system** ($10^6 \nu_\mu^{cc}$, $10^4 \nu_e^{cc}$ /y/500 t)
  - **full simulation of e⁺ reconstruction**: **single particle level** monitoring with S/N = 0.5
  - identified the best options for the instrumentation of the decay tunnel (shashlik and lateral readout: final decision in 2019)

The **ENUBET** technique is **very promising** and the results we got in the last months **exceeded our expectations**

- **Next steps**
  - Improve the **beamline design** to reduce beam halo contamination (**increase S/N**)
  - Assess **systematics** on predicted **neutrino fluxes**
  - enhance precision in $\nu_\mu$ flux: $\mu$ **tagging** from $K_{\mu2}$ - count $\mu$ **from π** after had-dump
  - Build a **demonstrator** prototype of the tagger (2021)
  - **CDR** at the end of the project (2021): **physics** and **costing**
Backup slides
The static beamline

Optics optimized through TRANSPORT

- Reference beam: 8.5 GeV/c, 10% mom. bite
- Conventional Quads:
  15cm apertures, lengths <2 m, Fields 4 to 7 [T]
- Conventional Dipole:
  15cm aperture, 2m long, Field 1.8 [T] → 7.4° bending
- Beam envelope at tunnel exit 50×50 cm (Tunnel radius 1m)

G4beamline simulation

F. Pupilli - ENUBET
Time tagged neutrino beams?

- Event time dilution → Time-tagging
- Associating a single neutrino interaction to a tagged $e^+$ with a small "accidental coincidence" probability through time coincidences $E_\nu$ and flavor of the $\nu$ measured "a priori" event by event.

Compare "$E_\nu$ from decay kinematics" ↔ "$E_\nu$ from $\nu$ interaction products"

Time coincidence of $\nu^c_{e}$ and $e^+$

$$|\delta t - \Delta/c| < \delta$$

$\delta$ = combined t-resolution ($e^+$ tagger and $\nu$ detector)

Presently with $2.5e13$ pot / 2s slow extraction:
- genuine $K_{e3}$ cand. : $80$ MHz → $1$ every $\sim 12$ ns
- background $K_{e3}$ cand. $\sim 2 \times 1$ cand. every $\sim 4$ ns

With $\delta=0.5 \oplus 0.5$ ns resolutions already interesting!

$S/N$ ratio will likely improve with further tuning.
The Tagger – positron ID from K decay

**Event Builder**
Seed of the event = UCM in first layer with energy deposit > 20 MeV → link neighboring modules with time (1ns) and position requirements

**e/π separation**
TMVA multivariate analysis based on 5(+6) variables (pattern of the energy deposition in the calorimeter)

**Response to signal and background**

**e/γ separation**
π⁰ rejection: we require 3 layers of t0 before first calorimeter energy deposit compatible with a mip (0.65-1.7 MeV)