narrow band neutrino beam

Matteo Tenti on behalf of the ENUBET collaboration

Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca and INFN - MIB



ENUBET (Enhanced NeUtrino BEams from kaon Tagging)

New-concept ν_e **source** based on tagging of large angle e^+ from $K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \nu_e$ decays in an instrumented decay tunnel (98% ν_e from K^+ decays)

2020

Reduction of the systematic uncertainties on the knowledge of the initial neutrino flux to O(1%) level



Physics programme

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Unprecedented high precision measurement of v_e and \bar{v}_e cross sections

Highly beneficial for tackling the main open neutrino-related issues: **leptonic CP violation** (mass hierarchy, θ_{23} octant)

First step towards a **time tagged neutrino beam**: direct production/detection correlation

Ultra-Compact Calorimeter Prototypes

Shashlik with integrated readout

Basic shashlik calorimeter: Scintillator / absorber sampling calorimeter, read out by Wavelength Shifter (WLS) optical fibers, routed to PMT

Ultra-Compact shashlik prototype: basic iron/scintillator shashlik where each WLS fiber is read out by one single SiPM. Electronic r/o in the bulk of detector: **compact structure**



Polysiloxane shashlik calorimeters

First use in HEP. Elastometric material with interesting properties

- **Superior radiation hardness** ۲ (transparent after 10 kGy dose exposure)
- **Easier fabrication** process: initial liquid form. No drilling of the scintillator.
- **Optimal optical contact with fibers**



Tagger prototype tested @ CERN (PS-T9)

- 56 UCMs: 7 (beam direction) x 4 x 2 equivlent to 30.1 X_0 and 3.09 λ
- UCM:
 - EJ200 plastic scintillator ✓ Y11 & BCF92 WLS fibers ✓ FBK 20 μ m SiPMs





Measures repeated with different tilt angle (from 0 to 200 mrad)

Prototype tested @ CERN (PS-T9)

- 12 UCMs: 3 (beam direction) x 2 x 2
- Active layer 3 times thicker: 15 mm compensate 30% lower light yield w.r.t. EJ200
- Energy resolution: $17\%/\sqrt{E(GeV)}$ comparable with plastic scintillator based prototype
 - **Good linearity**: < 3% in the 1-5 GeV
 - Fiber-scintillator coupling after pouring is comparable

to that obtained from injection molding of conventional scintillators



Lateral scintillation light readout

Light collected from scintillator sides and bundled to a single SiPM reading 10 fibers SiPM are not immersed anymore in the hadronic shower less compact but ...

- Much reduced neutron damage (larger safety margins)
- **Better accessibility**
- Safer WLS-SiPM coupling. •
- Resolution, light yield, uniformity, optical coupling to photo-sensors, e/π separation. In progress



- Data compared with Geant4 simulation of the detector (photon generation and transport not included)
- **Good e/\pi separation** based on longitudinal segmentation (mis-id. < 3%)

Test of SiPM radiation-hardness

• Van de Graaff CN accelerator at Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro p (5 MeV) + ⁹Be \rightarrow n + X (p currents < 1 μ A, n ~ 1-3 MeV)





More information: enubet.pd.infn.it

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NuPhys2018: Prospects in Neutrino Physics, Cavendish Centre, 19-21 December 2018