DUNE

An Experimental Program in Neutrinos, Nucleon Decay and Astroparticle Physics Enabled by the Fermilab Long-Baseline Neutrino Facility

Daniel Cherdack
Colorado State University
For the DUNE Collaboration

DEEP UNDERGROUND
NEUTRINO EXPERIMENT

Colorado State University

WIN2015
June 8 – 13, 2015
MPIK Heidelberg, Germany

Overview

- Physics potential of current ν oscillation experiments
- The DUNE experimental setup
- The physics of DUNE
- The plan for DUNE infrastructure
- Inputs from the intermediate neutrino program
- Conclusions

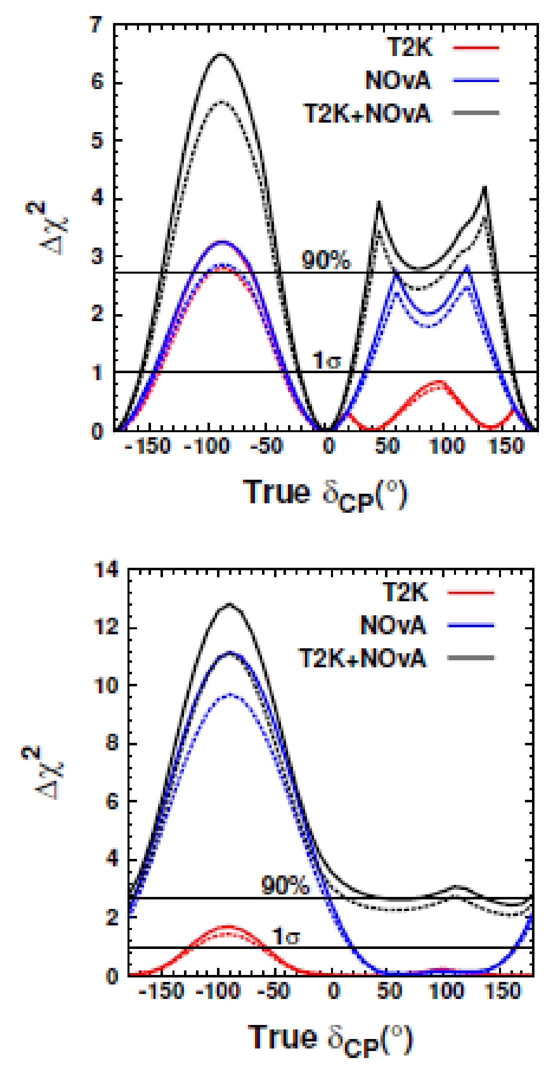
The Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment

New international science collaboration formed in late 2014 with the submission of an LOI (https://indico.fnal.gov/getFile.py/access?resId=0&materialId=4&confId=9013)

- February 2015 collaboration meeting at FNAL
- 775 Collaborators
- 144 institutions
- 26 countries
- Members from LBNE, LBNO and more

Potential of Current Experiments

- T2K and NOνA will continue to run over next several years
  - measure ν_e appearance and ν_μ disappearance
  - Run in both ν mode and $\bar{\nu}$ mode
  - Provide sensitivity to CPV and MH determination
  - A combined analysis has "indication" potential
- Reactor experiments
  - Continue to constrain θ_{13} from $\bar{\nu}_e$ disappearance
  - Constraints help T2K and NOνA
- MH determination may come from several sources like INO, PINGU, JUNO, and 0νββ
- SK will continue to asymptotically approach limits on nucleon decay, and atmospheric neutrino measurements



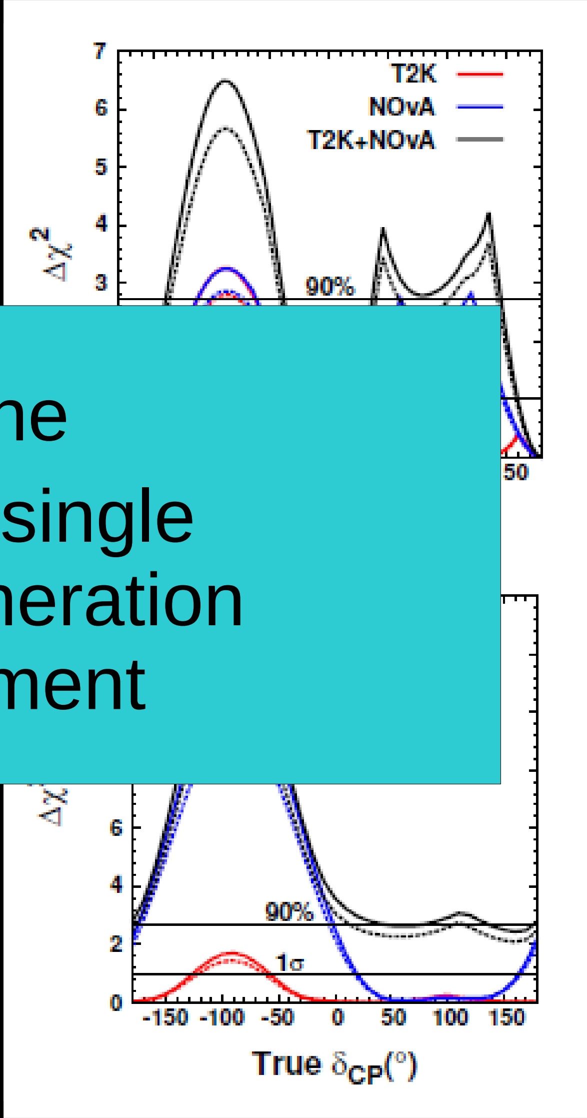
PTEP 2015 (2015) 4, 043C01

Potential of Current Experiments

- T2K and NOνA will continue to run over next several years
  - measure ν_e appearance and ν_μ disappearance
  - Run in both ν mode and $\bar{\nu}$ mode

To measure δ_{cp} and determine the MH to high precession in a single experiment will require a next generation long-baseline neutrino experiment

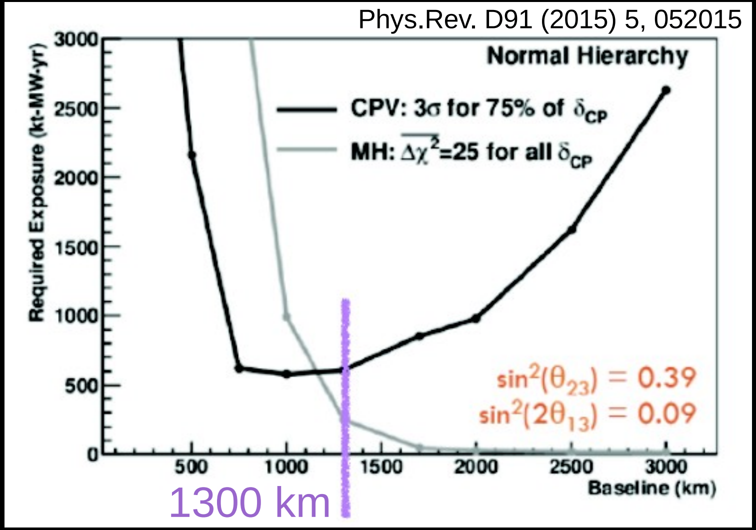
- MH determination may come from several sources like INO, PINGU, JUNO, and 0νββ
- SK will continue to asymptotically approach limits on nucleon decay, and atmospheric neutrino measurements



PTEP 2015 (2015) 4, 043C01

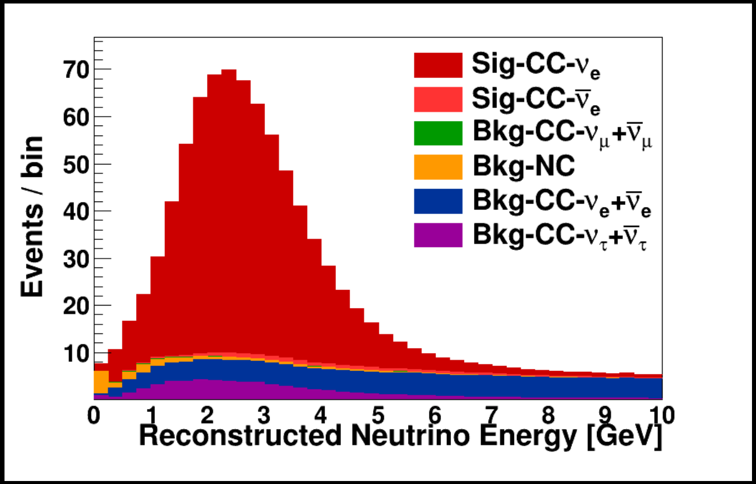
The DUNE Experimental Setup

- DUNE is designed to provide a broad program of ν oscillation physics, ν interaction physics, underground science, and physics beyond the standard model
- Oscillation Physics:
  - Baseline of 1300 km
  - A megawatt class beam covering the 1st and 2nd oscillation maxima
  - A highly capable ND to constrain the FD event rate prediction
  - A large (40 kt), high resolution FD deployed deep underground
  - Exposure of 6-10 yr with ~50% / 50% ν / $\bar{\nu}$ running
  - Sensitivity to δ_{cp} and the MH in the same experiment


Phys.Rev. D91 (2015) 5, 052015

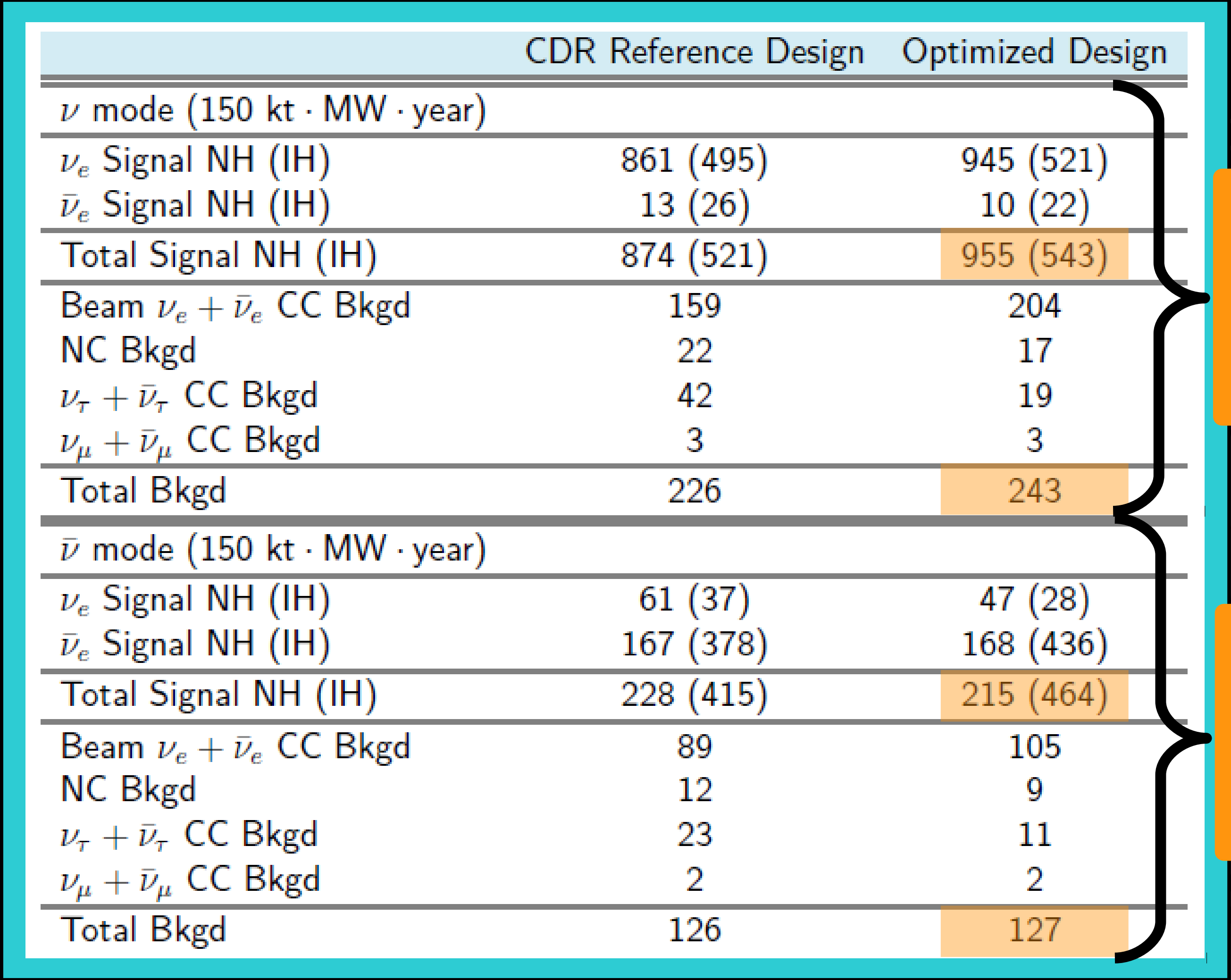
1300 km

DUNE ν_e appearance



The DUNE Experimental Setup

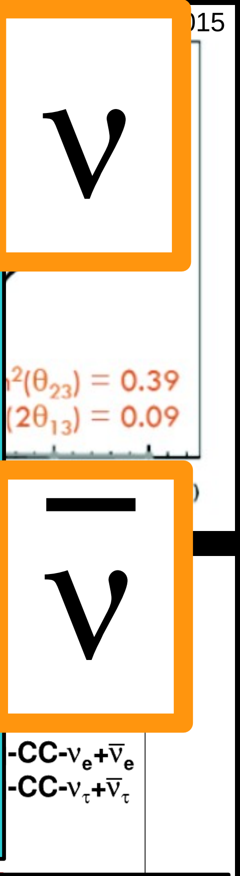
- DUNE is … lation physics, … d physics beyond
- Oscillati
  - Baseli
  - A meg the 1st
  - A high the FD
  - A large FD de
  - Expos ~50%



	CDR Reference Design	Optimized Design
ν mode (150 kt · MW · year)		
ν_e Signal NH (IH)	861 (495)	945 (521)
$\bar{\nu}_e$ Signal NH (IH)	13 (26)	10 (22)
Total Signal NH (IH)	874 (521)	955 (543)
Beam $\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$ CC Bkgd	159	204
NC Bkgd	22	17
$\nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$ CC Bkgd	42	19
$\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC Bkgd	3	3
Total Bkgd	226	243
$\bar{\nu}$ mode (150 kt · MW · year)		
ν_e Signal NH (IH)	61 (37)	47 (28)
$\bar{\nu}_e$ Signal NH (IH)	167 (378)	168 (436)
Total Signal NH (IH)	228 (415)	215 (464)
Beam $\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$ CC Bkgd	89	105
NC Bkgd	12	9
$\nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$ CC Bkgd	23	11
$\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC Bkgd	2	2
Total Bkgd	126	127

ν

$\bar{\nu}$

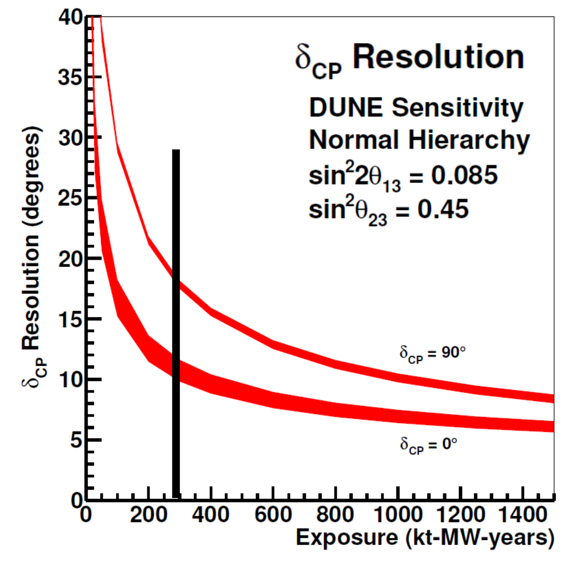


Number of events in the 0.5 < E_ν < 8.0 GeV range, assuming 150 kt-MW-yr in each of the ν and $\bar{\nu}$ beam modes, $\delta_{cp} = 0.0$, and the NuFit 2014 oscillation parameters.

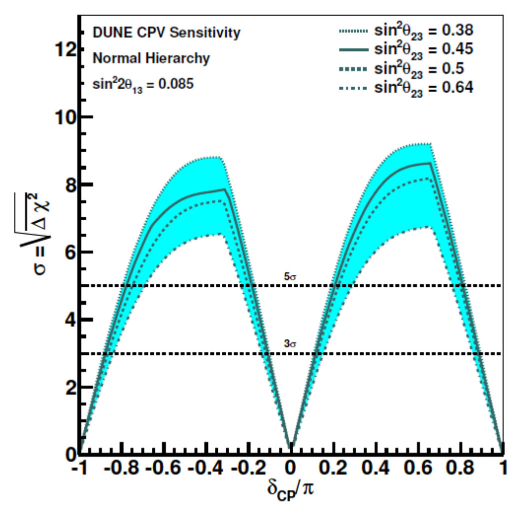
The Physics of DUNE:

Long-Baseline Physics: δ_{cp} and CPV

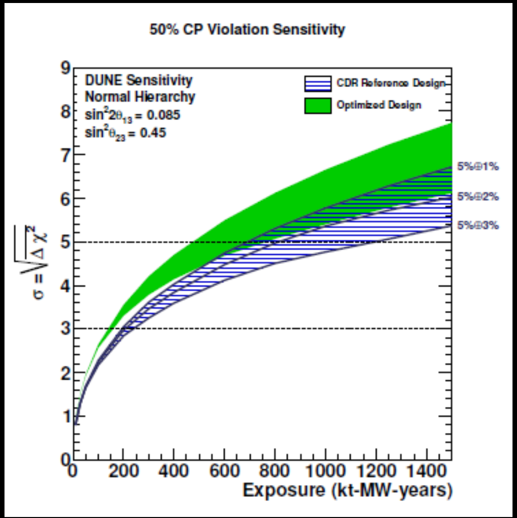
- DUNE **will** measure δ_{cp}
  - Resolution on δ_{cp} gets better as $\sin(\delta_{cp}) \rightarrow 0$
  - Range on δ_{cp} resolution from 6°-10° (~10 yr exposure)
- Sensitivity to CPV strongly depends on:
  - Statistics (and thus the beam intensity, det. mass)
  - The true value of δ_{cp}, the MH, and $\sin^2\theta_{23}$
  - Resolution on δ_{cp} near $\sin(\delta_{cp}) = 0$
  - Ability to constrain systematic uncertainties

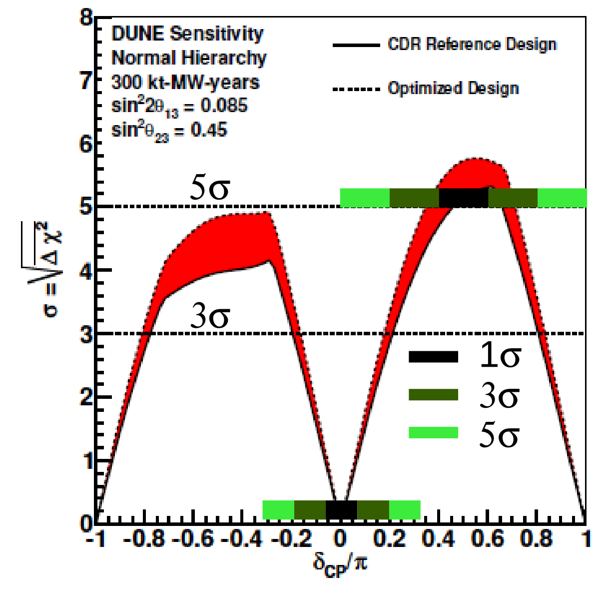


Sensitivity variation bands for $\sin^2\theta_{23}$



And for systematic uncertainties

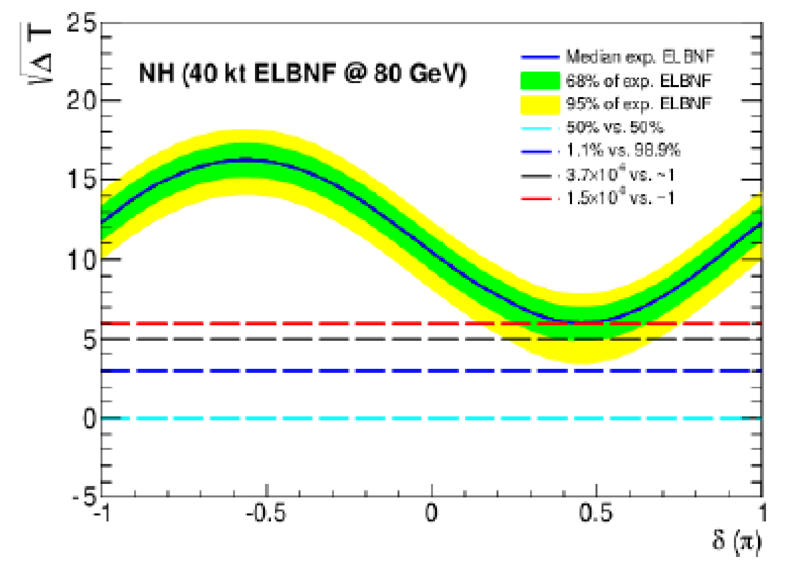


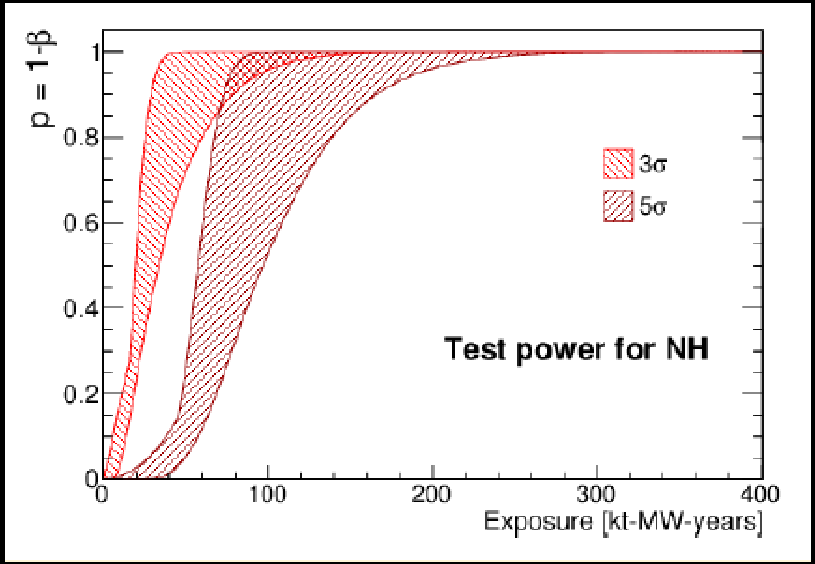


The Physics of DUNE:

Long-Baseline Physics: MH and the Rest

- DUNE will exclude the wrong MH at the 99% C.L. for all values of δ_{cp}
- The 99% C.L. result will come sooner for more favorable δ_{cp} values
- DUNE will also constrain $\sin^2(\theta_{13})$, $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$, and ΔM^2_{31}
- And has the potential to determine the θ_{23} octant, and measure ν_τ appearance
- DUNE long-baseline physics goals also include:
  - Over-constrain the PMNS matrix
  - Search for exotic physics like NSI, LRI, CPT/Lorentz violation, compact extra dimensions, and sterile neutrinos

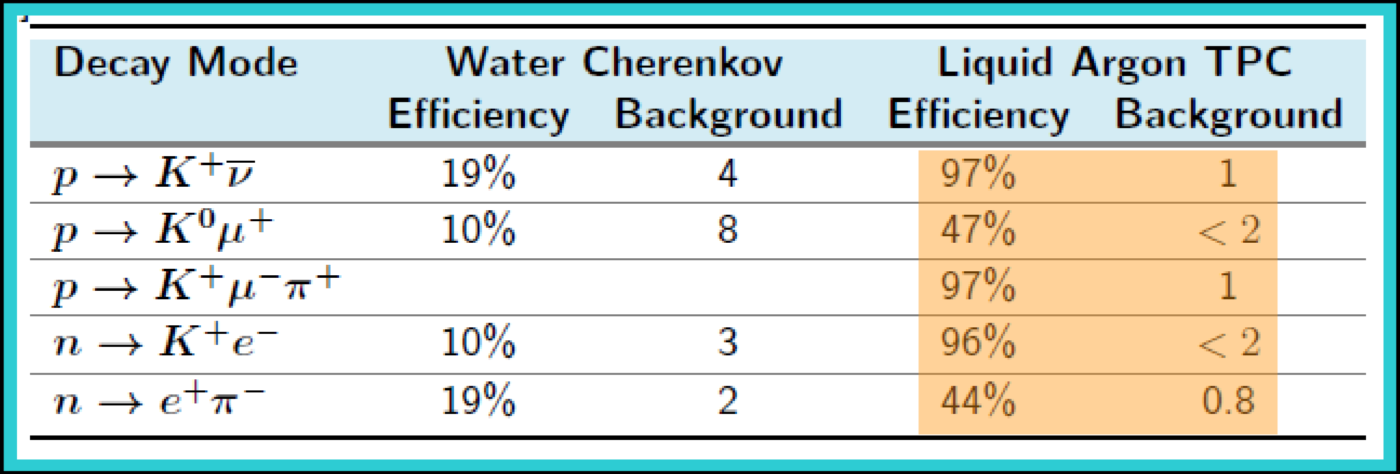




The Physics of DUNE:

Underground Physics: Proton Decay

- Signature of Baryon number asymmetry
- Superior detection efficiency for K production modes
  - K PID through dE/dx
  - High spatial resolution and low energy thresholds → rejection atmospheric backgrounds
  - High Efficiency (>90%), high purity selections for p → ν+K^+ and p → μ+K^0
- Requires suitable triggering systems
- Efficiencies and background rates per Mt-yr:

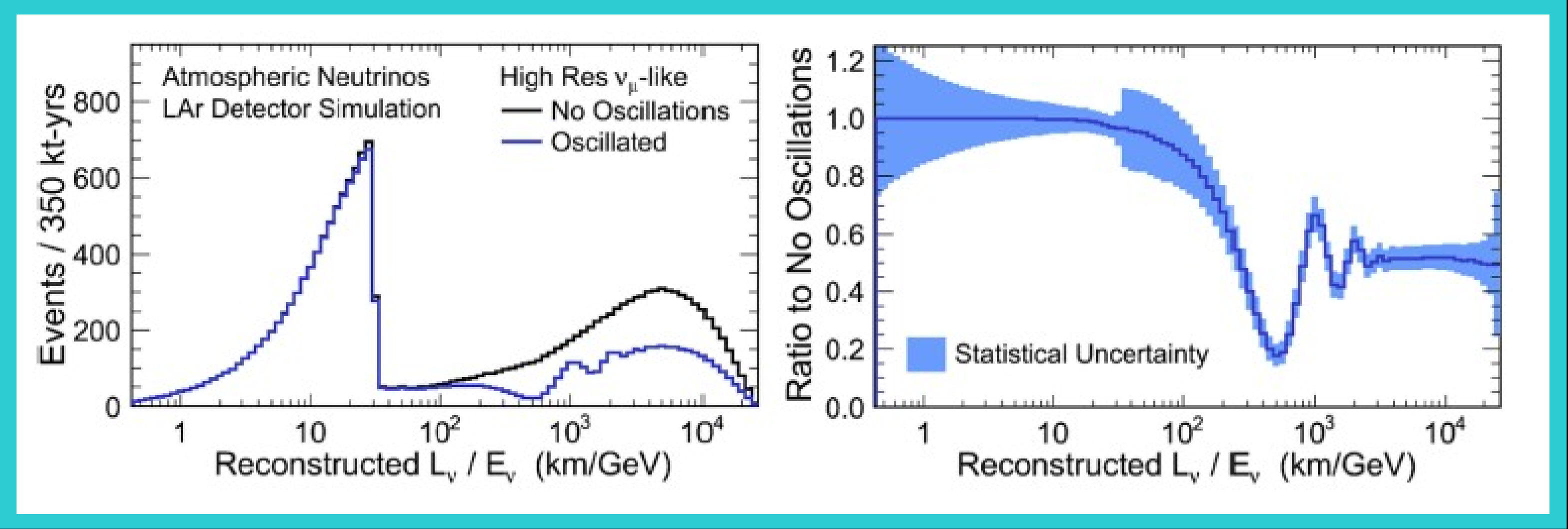


Decay Mode	Water Cherenkov		Liquid Argon TPC	
	Efficiency	Background	Efficiency	Background
$p \to K^+\overline{\nu}$	19%	4	97%	1
$p \to K^0\mu^+$	10%	8	47%	< 2
$p \to K^+\mu^-\pi^+$			97%	1
$n \to K^+e^-$	10%	3	96%	< 2
$n \to e^+\pi^-$	19%	2	44%	0.8

The Physics of DUNE:

Underground Physics: Atmospheric ν

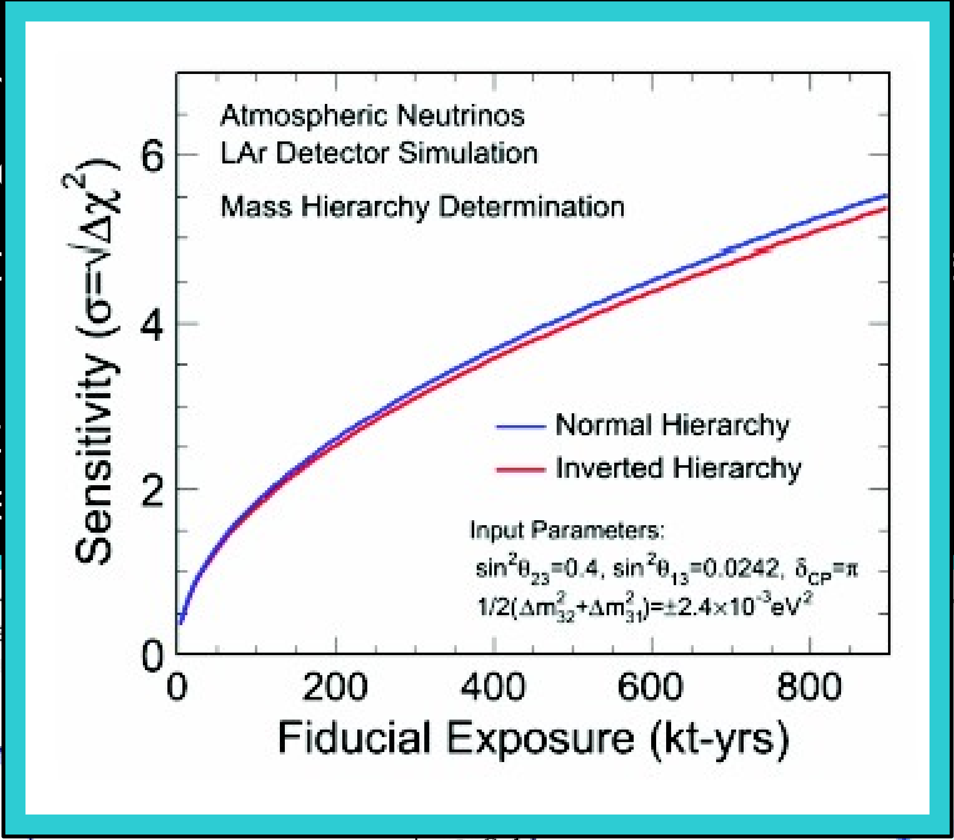
- Low energy thresholds gives superior L/E resolution
  - Fully reconstruct hadronic system
  - Low missing p_T improves angular resolution
- Good sensitivity to MH and θ_{23} octant
- Combine with accelerator ν data to improve oscillation physics measurements
- Sensitive to PMNS extensions / new physics
- Expect ~14k contained ν_e- like events, and ~20k contained ν_μ- like events for a 350kt-yr exposure

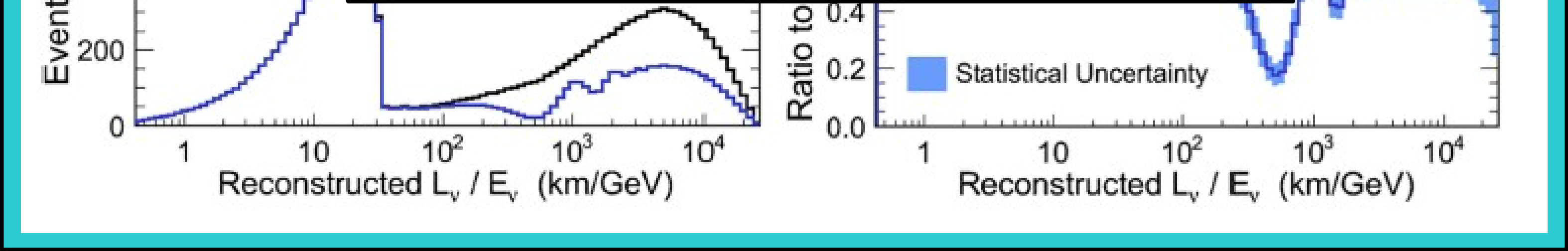


The Physics of DUNE:

Underground Physics: Atmospheric ν

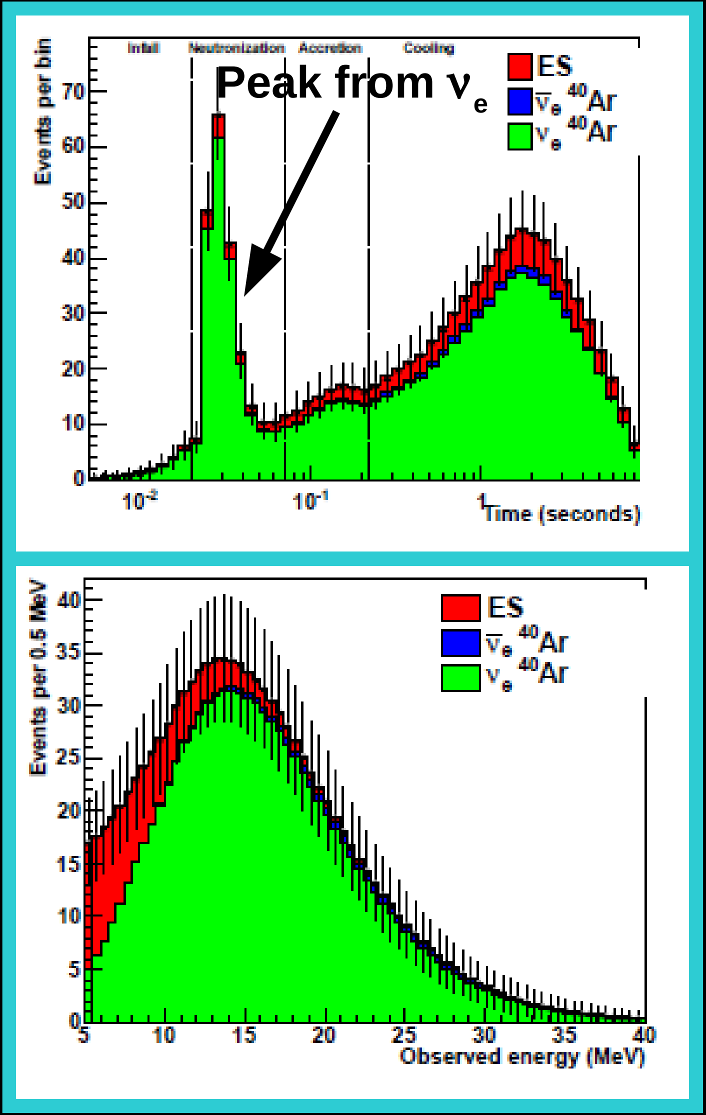
- Low energy thresholds gives superior L/E resolution
  - Fully reconstruct
  - Low missing p_T ir
- Good sensitivity t
- Combine with acc sics measurements
- Sensitive to PMN
- Expect ~14k cont ν_μ- like events for a 350kt-yr exposure





The Physics of DUNE:

Underground Physics: Supernova Bursts



- Requires suitable triggering systems
- Other experiments rely on $\bar{\nu}_e$ capture via inverse β decay
- DUNE will be able to observe the ν_e flux through capture on Ar40
  - Unique sensitivity to the electron flavor component of the flux
  - Provides information on time, energy and flavor structure
  - Rates depend on core collapse model, ν oscillation models, and distance.
  - Expect >3,000 events from a supernova at 10 kpc

The Physics of DUNE:

Near Detector Physics

- The high resolution fine grained tracker (FGT) required for DUNE oscillation physics will allow for a multitude of ν and other weak interaction physics measurements
- High statistics with excellent particle ID and reconstruction will allow for World leading measurements
- Full phase space differential measurements from 4π coverage
- Precision cross section measurements of exclusive and inclusive channels, including many rare processes
- Variety of nuclear targets will help disentangle nuclear effects (both the nuclear initial state and final state interactions) from ν interaction physics
- Precision electroweak and isospin measurements
- Exotic physics searches including heavy sterile neutrinos, light dark matter searches, and large Δm^2 sterile ν oscillations

DUNE and LBNF

- Detectors and science collaboration will be managed separately from the neutrino facility and infrastructure
- Long-Baseline Neutrino Facility
  - Neutrino beamline
  - Near detector complex (but not the ND)
  - Far site (Sanford Lab) conventional facilities; detector hall, cryogenic systems
  - Operating costs for all of the above
- Deep-Underground Neutrino Experiment
  - Definition of **scientific goals** and **design requirements** for all facilities
  - The Near and Far Detectors
  - The scientific research program
- Close and continuous coordination between DUNE and LBNF will be required

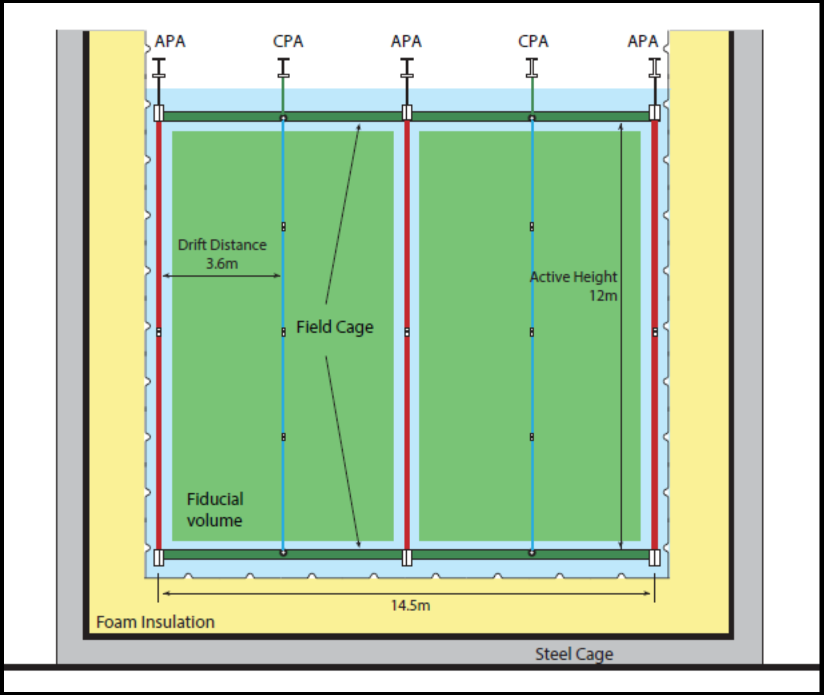
Experimental Infrastructure:

The DUNE Far Detector

- Heart of a deep underground neutrino and nucleon decay observatory
- Liquid Argon (LAr) Time Projection Chamber (TPC) with a 40 kt fiducial mass
- Staged construction with the goal of the first 10 kt by 2021/22
- Two potential designs:

➔ Single phase

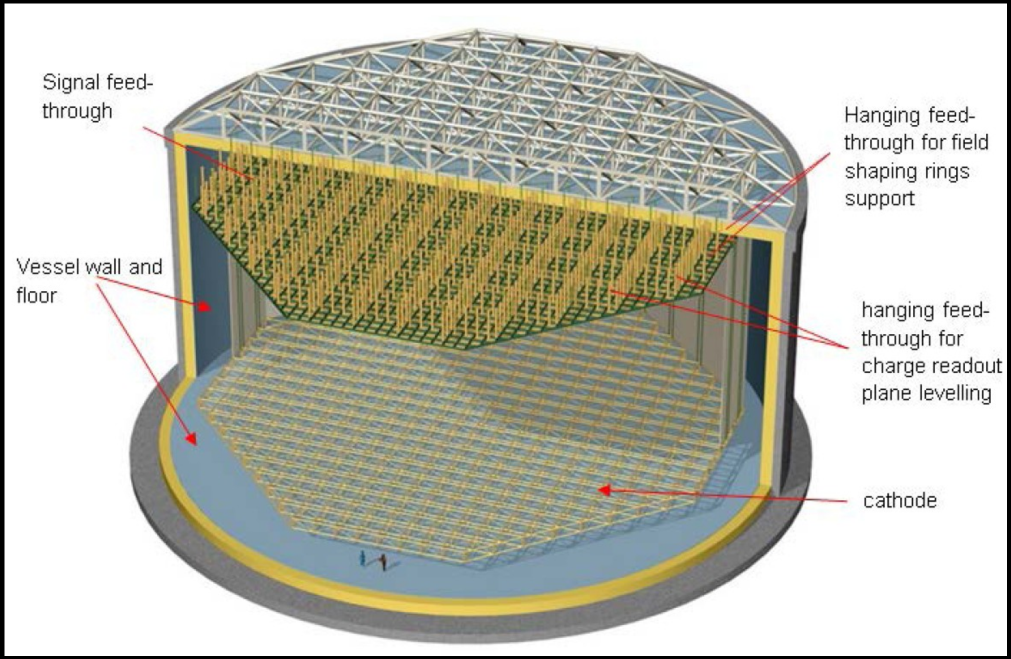
  - Current reference design
  - Based on ICARUS design
  - Horizontal drift ~3.6 m
  - Wire pitch of 5 mm
  - Detection and electronics in liquid
  - Modular approach
  - Well known cost and schedule



Experimental Infrastructure:

The DUNE Far Detector

- Heart of a deep underground neutrino and nucleon decay observatory
- Liquid Argon (LAr) Time Projection Chamber (TPC) with a 40 kt fiducial mass
- Staged construction with the goal of the first 10 kt by 2021/22
- Two potential designs:



- Dual phase
    - Alternate design
    - New technique; signal amplification
    - Vertical drift ~10 - 20 m
    - Detection and electronics in gas
    - Adaptable to cryostat shape
    - Low thresholds, high S/N ratio
    - Pitch of 3 mm or less

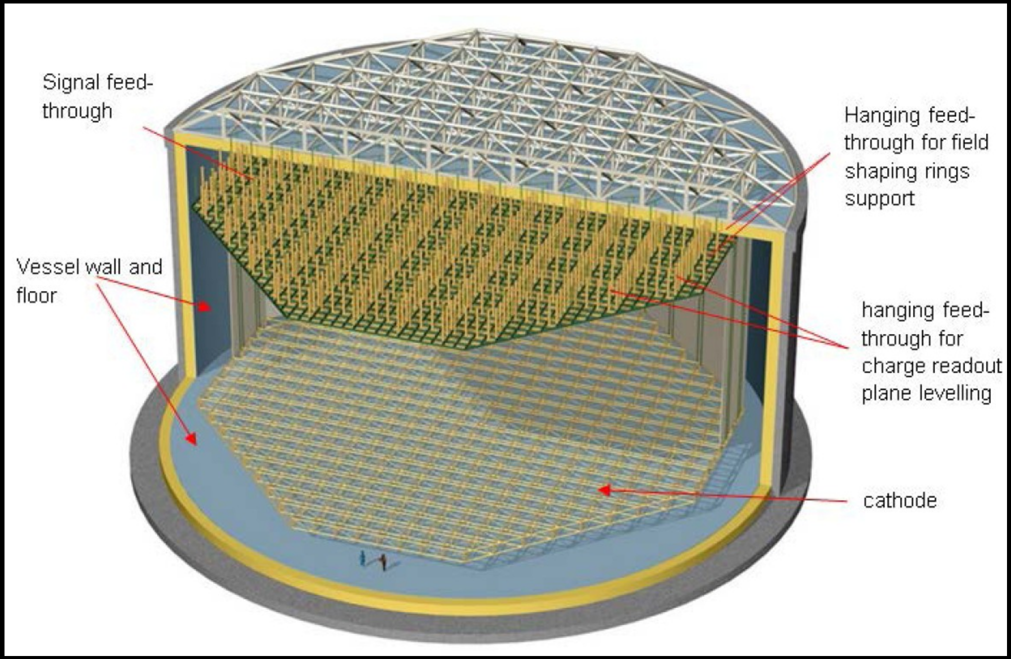
Experimental Infrastructure:

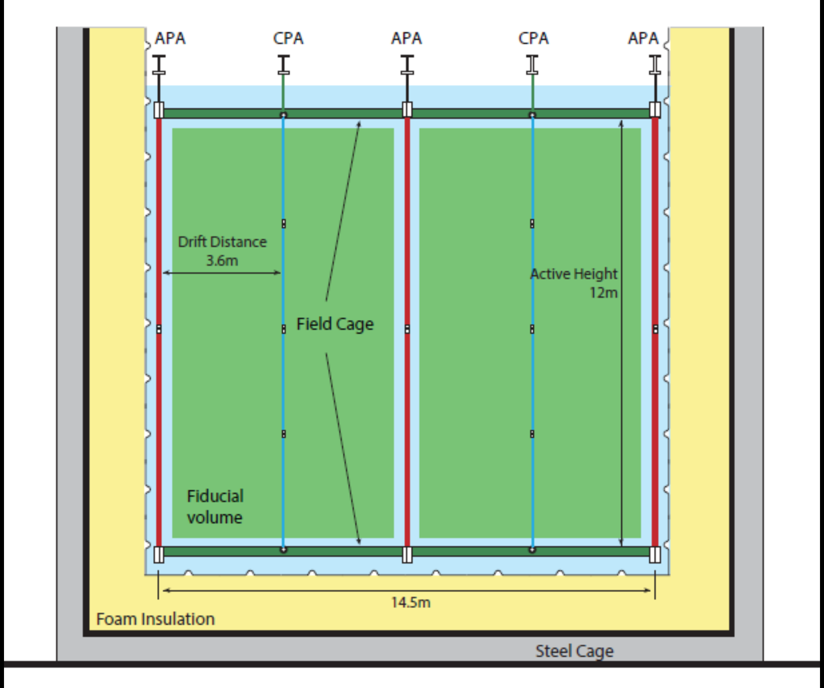
The DUNE Far Detector

- Heart of a deep underground neutrino and nucleon decay

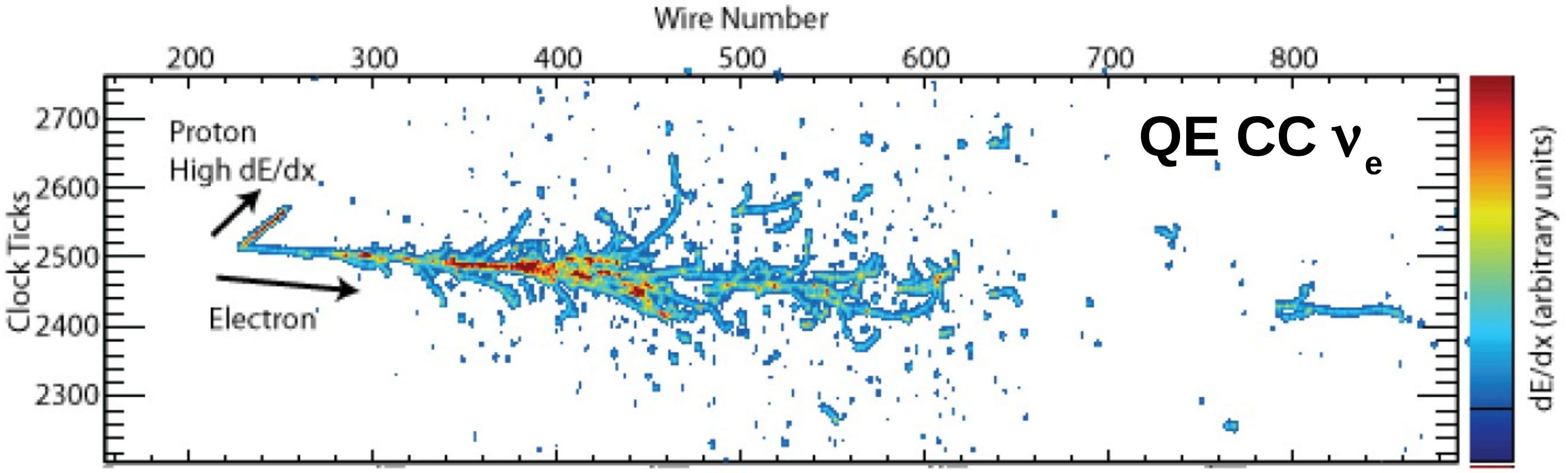
The CERN Neutrino Platform is working to build ~6 m^3 prototype detectors for both designs, and deploy them in CERN a charged particle test beam

Two potential designs:

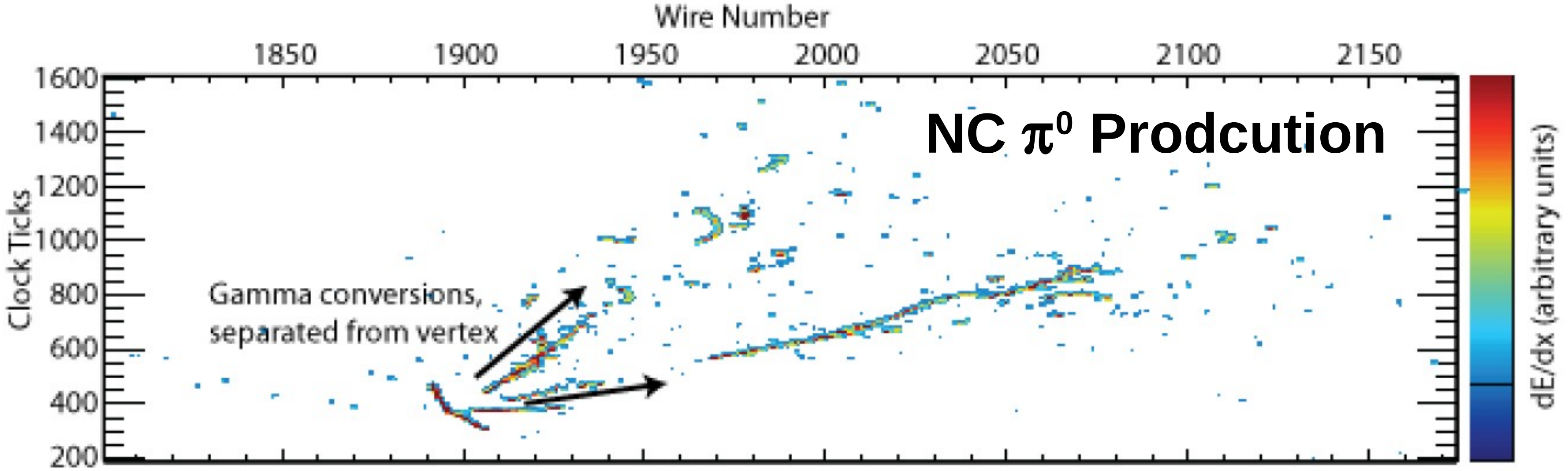


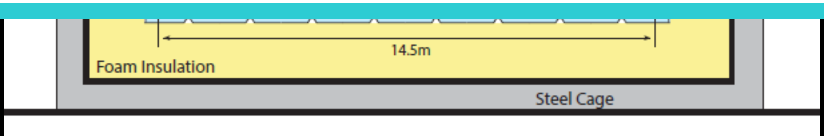


Experimental Infrastructure:



MicroBooNE simulation of ν interactions in a LArTPC

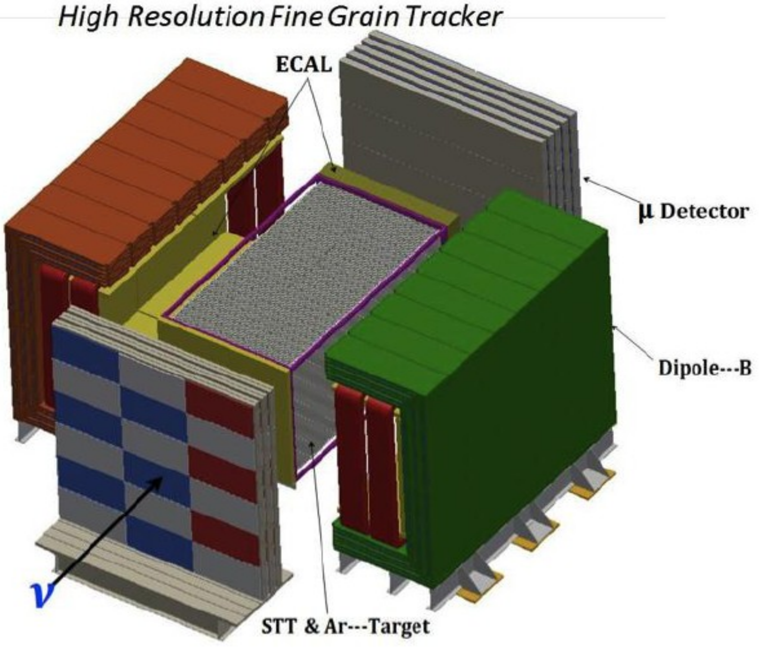


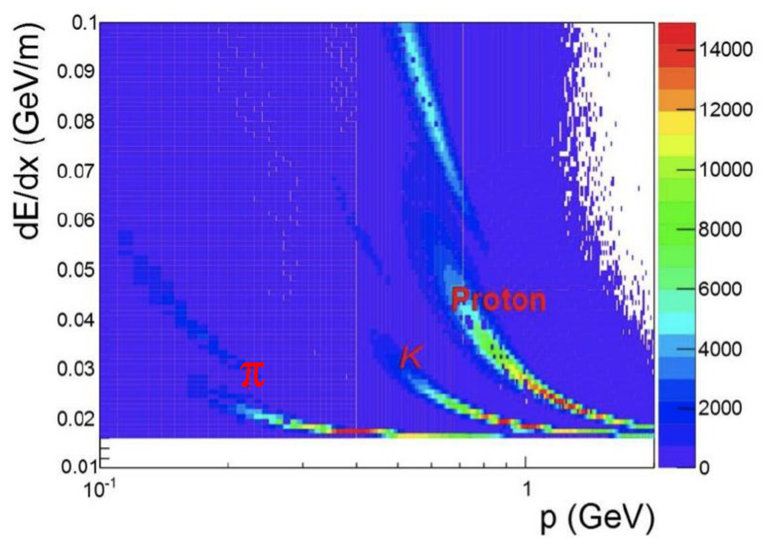


Experimental Infrastructure:

The DUNE Near Detector

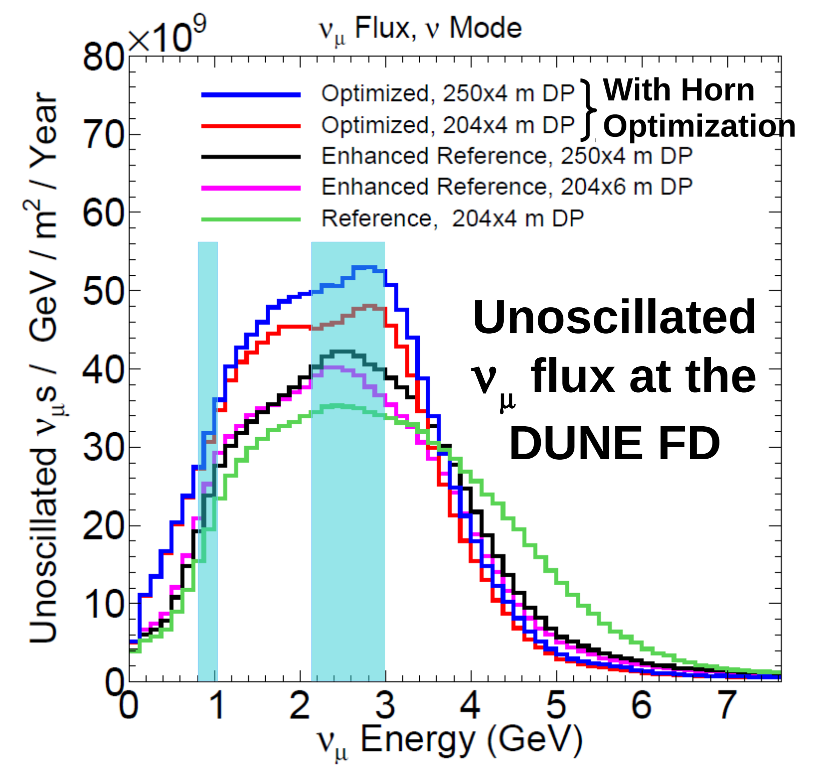
- Detector requirements
  - Constrain **flux rate and shape** to the few % level
  - Charge ($\nu/\bar{\nu}$) separation
  - Hadronic shower composition
    - Ar40 & Ca40 nuclei
    - $\nu/\bar{\nu}$ differences
  - Constrain relevant cross sections
  - Provide a wealth of physics measurements
- Detector Options
  - Fine Grained Tracker (reference)
  - LArTPC
  - High pressure GArTPC
  - Hybrid detector (ArTPC + FGT)





Experimental Infrastructure:
The FNAL → SURF Beam

- Beam requirements
  - 1.2 MW, upgradeable to 2.3 MW (120GeV protons):
    - POT/pulse: 7.5x10^{13} p
    - Cycle time: 1.2 sec
    - Uptime: 56%
  - Direction 5.8° downward
  - Wide-band spectrum covering the 1st and 2nd oscillation maxima
- Upgrades from reference design
  - PIPII: increase p throughput
  - Horn current: 200 kA → 230 kA
  - Target design: C → Be, shape
  - Decay Pipe: 204 m → 250 m
  - Horn design optimization



- Can use 60 - 80 GeV protons
  - Increase flux at 2nd max
  - Reduces high energy tail
  - Need more POT to maintain power

The Path to the Full Exposure

- A “Conceptual Design Review” is being held next month
- Goal: Install the first 10 kt underground on the 2021/22 timescale
  - Begin underground physics program, and engage collaboration
  - Test all aspects of the the underground installation and detector performance
  - Ready for beam physics program when beam turns on
- Remaining modules, up to 40 kt, installed in rapid succession
  - Initial 10 kt installation provides infrastructure for required conventional facilities
  - Opportunity for combination of multiple detector technologies
- Leverage intermediate neutrino program to inform design, and improve detector performance
- Construction of a fine grained near detector
- Collect beam data by 2024, and run for ~10 exposure-yr

Input From the Intermediate ν Program

- In addition to the in-situ measurements from the beamline monitoring, and the DUNE ND and FD, many external measurements are required
- NA61/SHINE and MIPP will provide data for hadron production model tuning used in beamline simulations
- Electron scattering at JLab will provide data on the nuclear structure of Ar
- Test beam LArTPCs: CAPTAIN, LARIAT, CERN Prototypes
  - High statistics data on detector response required for calibrations
  - Allows for in-situ tests of detector components and comparison of detector technologies
- LArTPCs in neutrino beams: MicroBooNE, CAPTAIN, FNAL SBN Program
  - Test and refine reconstruction algorithms and calibration methods
  - Measure cross sections and nuclear effects on Ar40
- Other cross section experiments like Minerva and ND280 (T2K) will map out cross sections over a wide energy range and on a multitude of nuclear targets
- Neutrino event generator development and tuning

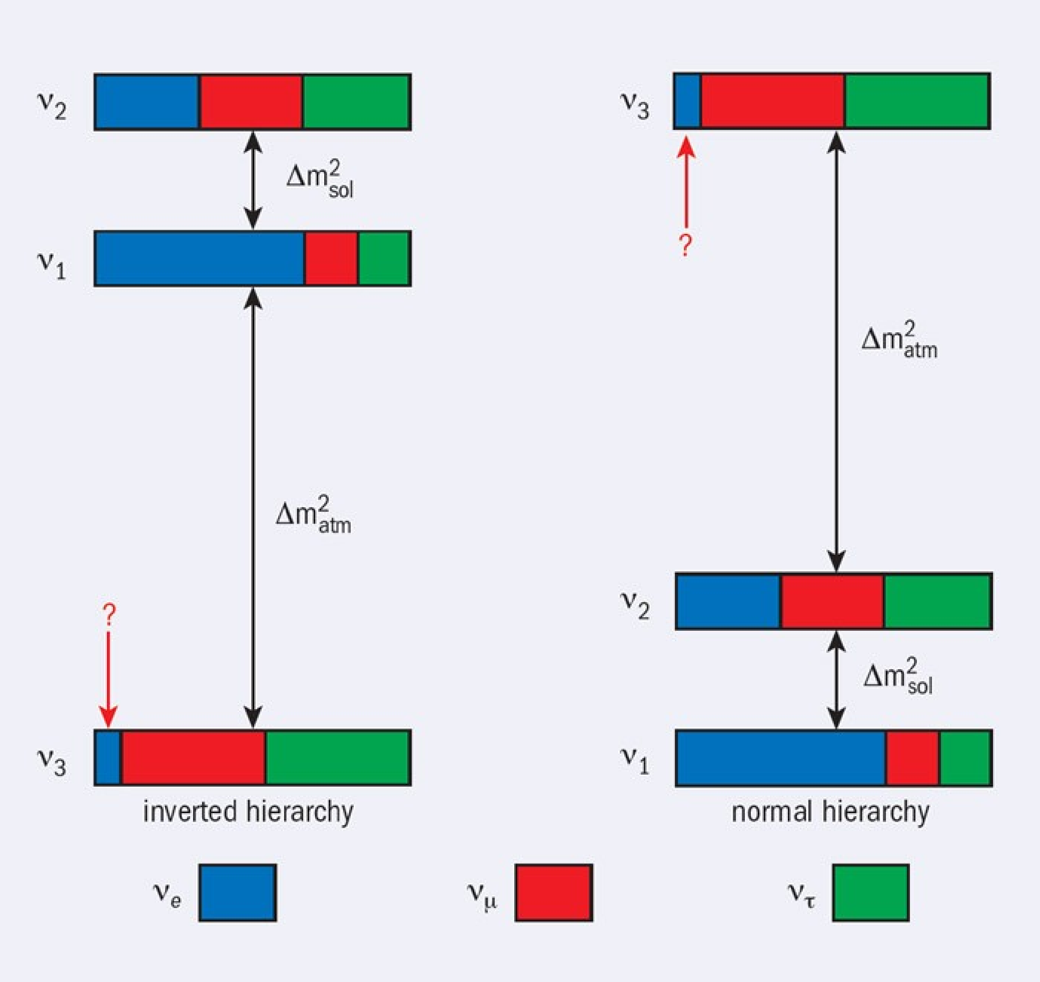
Conclusions

- FNAL will build LBNF including:
  - A megawatt class ν beam
  - Conventional facilities for near and far detectors
- The DUNE experiment will build a 40 kt LAr TPC and a highly capable ND at LBNF
- **DUNE will determine the MH and measure δ_{cp}**
- DUNE will provide a broad physics program including a wide variety of topics, including:
  - Conventional neutrino oscillations
  - Exotic neutrino oscillations
  - Neutrino interaction physics
  - Precision weak physics
  - Nucleon decay
  - Core collapse supernovae
  - Nuclear physics
  - Physics beyond the SM

Backup Slides

Unanswered Questions

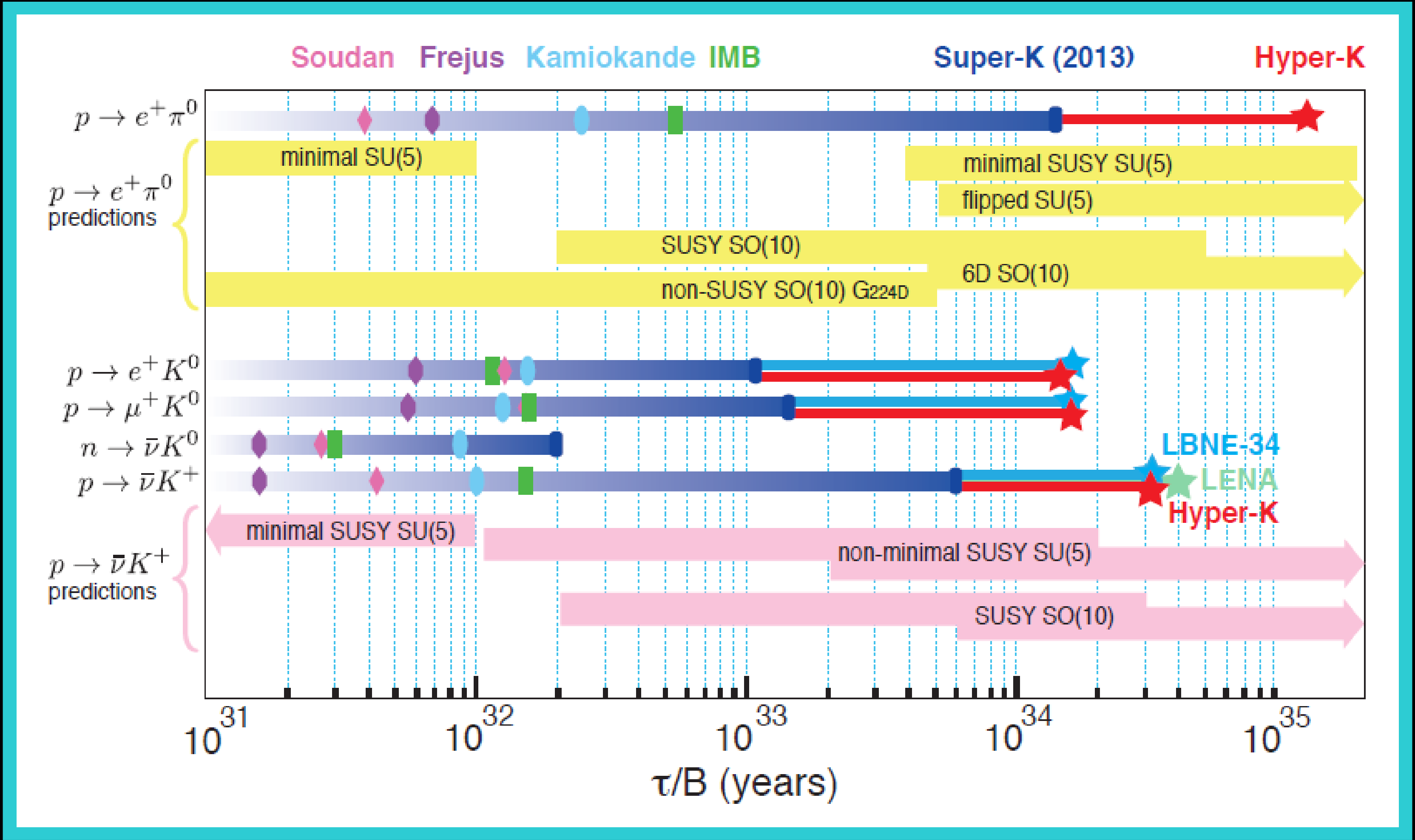
- What are the ν masses?
- Are ν their own antiparticle?
- What is the ν mass ordering?
- Is there CP violation (CPV) in the lepton sector, and what is the value of δ_{cp}?
- What is the θ_{23} octant?
- Do protons decay?



The Physics of DUNE:

Underground Physics: Proton Decay

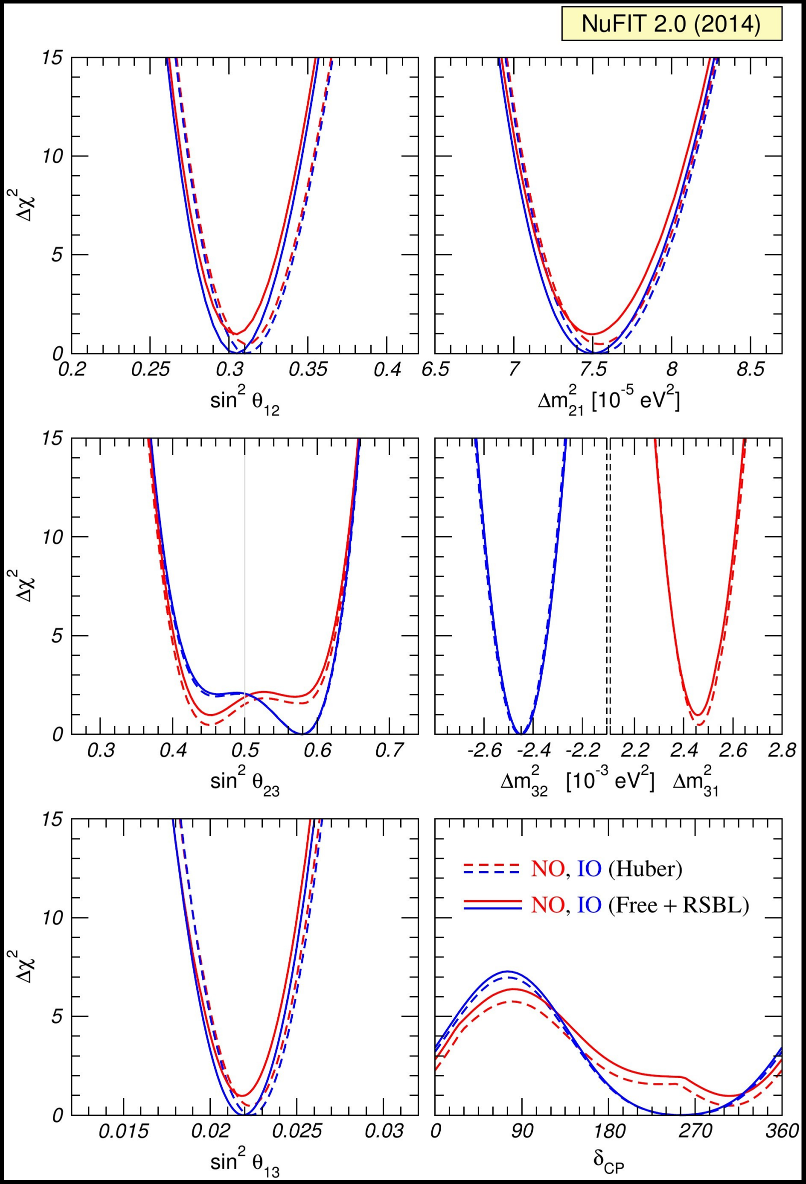
- S
- S
  -
  - eric
  - K^0
- F
- E



$n \to K^+e^-$	10%	3	96%	< 2
$n \to e^+\pi^-$	19%	2	44%	0.8

The Current State of ν Oscillation Measurements

- PMNS matrix, factorized
- Numu → nue oscillation probability
- NuFit14 results

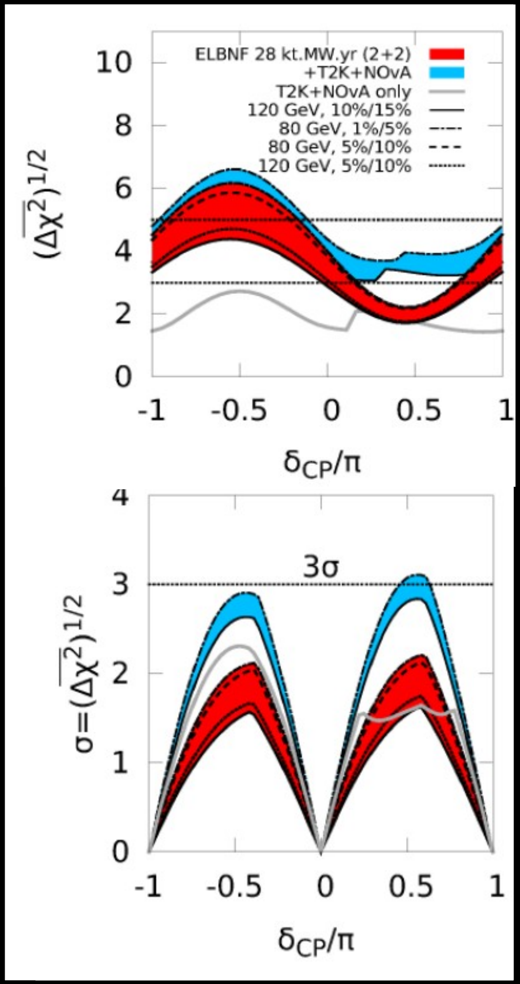


NuFit: http://www.nu-fit.org/?q=node/92

Physics with the First 10 kt*

*Assuming a 50 kt-yr exposure

- Baryon number violation
  - 50 kt-yr will competitive limits / signal events for p → $K+\bar{\nu}$
  - Early measurements of background rates for other decay channels
- Core-collapse supernova neutrinos
  - Largest detector sensitive to ν_e via $\nu_e+Ar^{40} \rightarrow e+K^{*40}$
  - Prompt supernova alert due to early ν_e production
  - 100's to ~1,000 events at ~10 kpc
- Atmospheric neutrinos
  - Provide ~2500 ν_e CC events
  - Test reconstruction and allow for leptonic and hadronic energy scale calibrations
- Accelerator neutrino (right)
  - Expected events: ν_e 94±23, $\bar{\nu}_e$ 23±5 (NH, $\delta_{cp} = [-\pi/2, 0, \pi/2]$)
  - Improved MH sensitivity over NOνA+T2K, even better combined
  - CPV sensitivity commensurate with NOνA+T2K, better combined



Novel Features of the Experimental Design

- DUNE calls for unprecedented precision in a ν experiment
- Achieving this precision will require hard work, innovation, and a start-of-the-art experimental design
- LArTPCs allows for high resolution of final state particle 4-momenta
  - The resolution δ_{cp} largely limited by energy scale uncertainties which are limited by hadronic system reconstruction
  - Nearly background free to proton decay searches
  - Access to ν_e flux from supernovas
- The DUNE FGT ND