NuFACT 2022

The Path to Precision: Role of the DUNE Near Detectors

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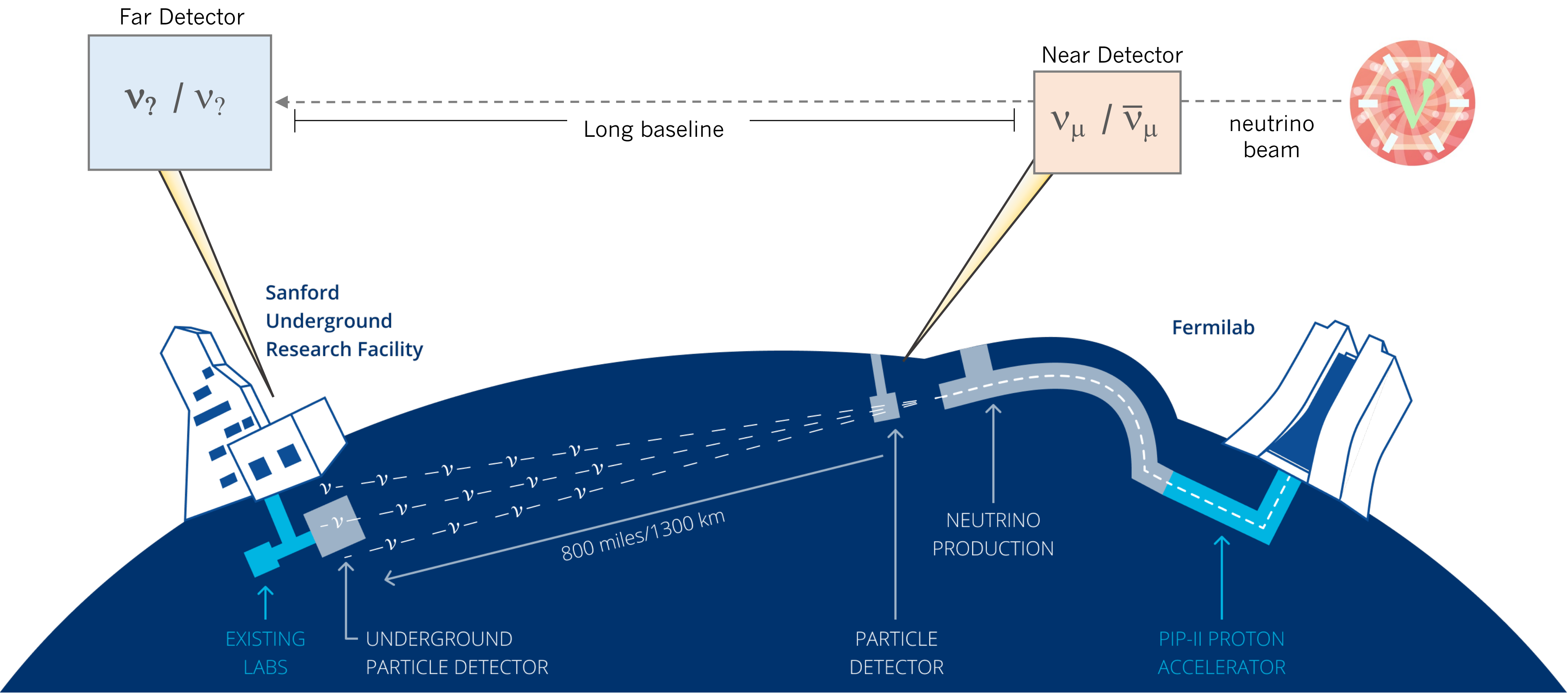
(on behalf of the DUNE Collaboration)

Aug 4, 2022

The DUNE Experiment

☞ Overview Plenary Talk by S. Gollapinni

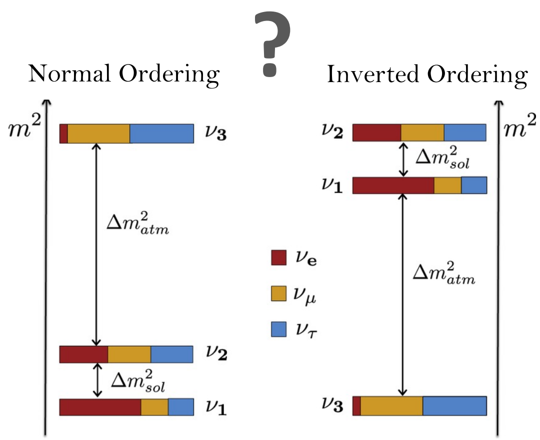
- The Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment is a long-baseline oscillation experiment that will use the most intense accelerator neutrinos from the LBNF beam and detect them at SURF 1300 kms away.



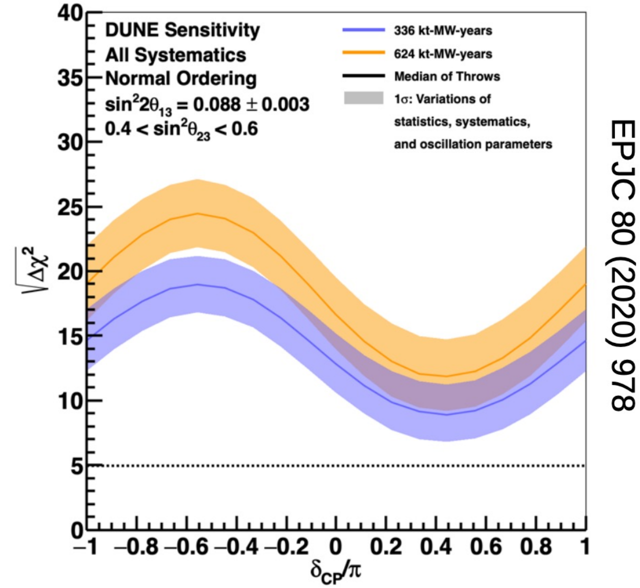
DUNE DEEP UNDERGROUND NEUTRINO EXPERIMENT

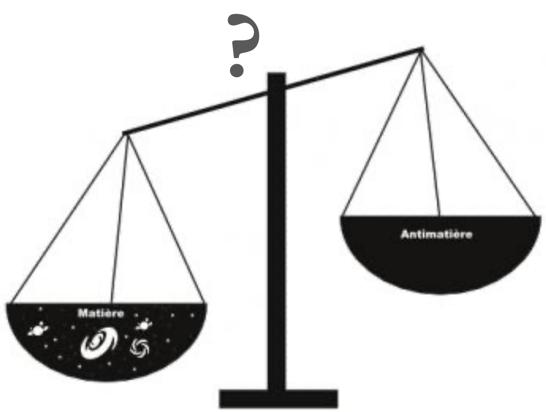
DUNE *oscillation* Physics Goals* : Discovery

☞ [DUNE Oscillation talk by C. Wilkinson]

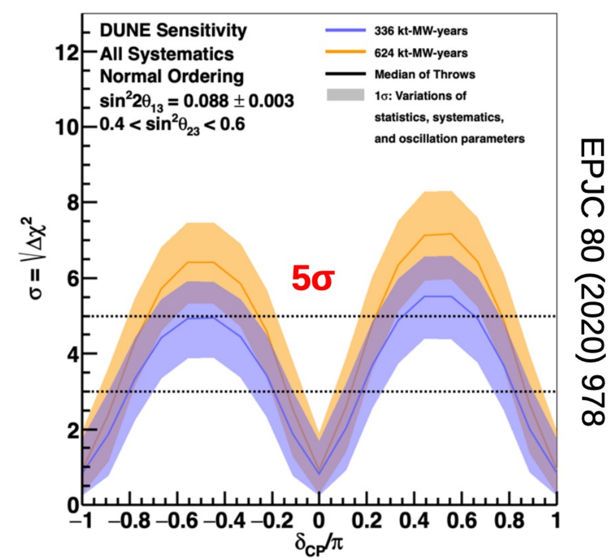


Mass Ordering: Normal or Inverted?





δ_{CP}: Do neutrinos violate CP?



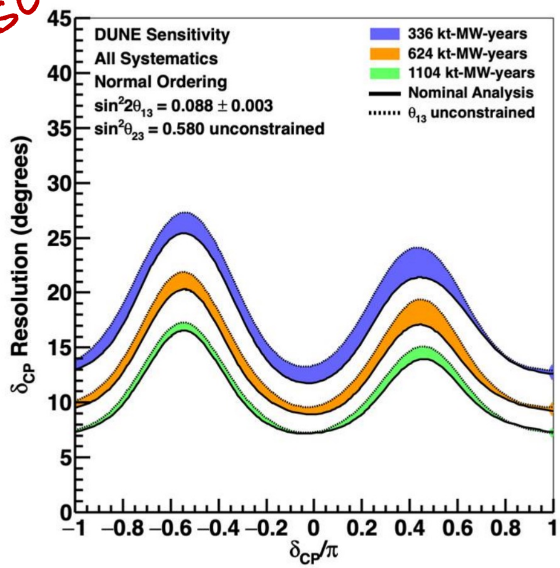
*other cool searches for supernova, diffused supernova background, beyond standard model physics and sterile searches not included here!

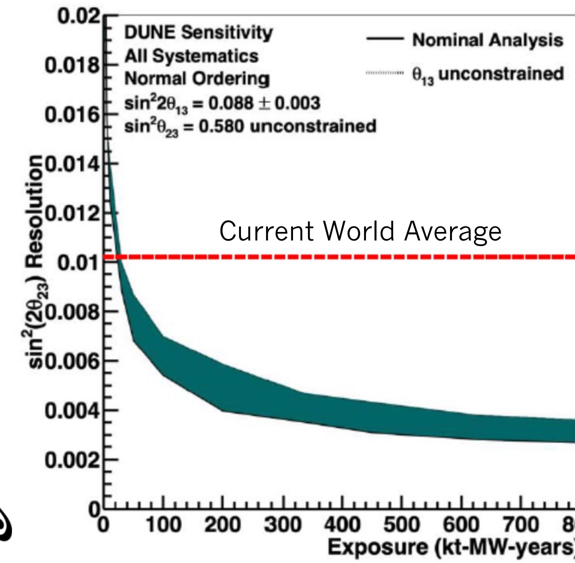
DEEP UNDERGROUND NEUTRINO EXPERIMENT

DUNE oscillation Physics Goals* : Precision

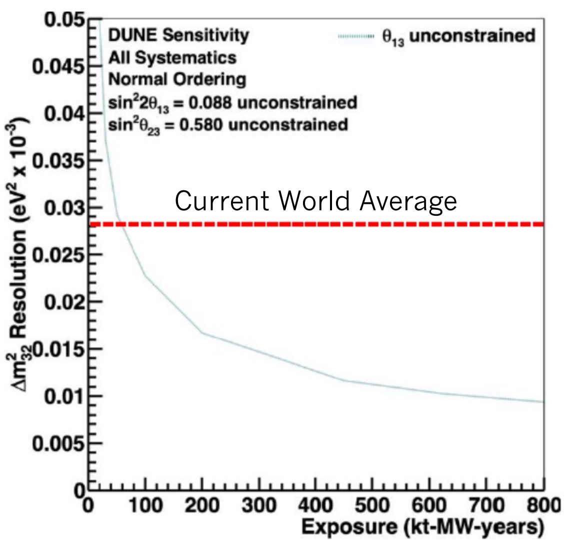
☞ [DUNE Oscillation talk by C. Wilkinson]

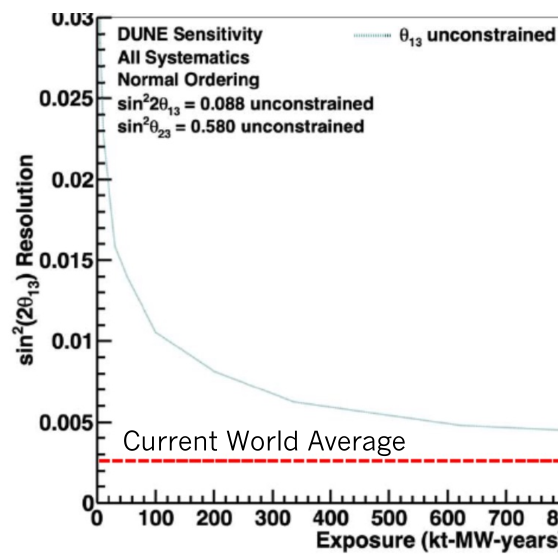
World Average from NuFit5: JHEP 09 (2020) 178





Unambiguous high precision measurements of Δm^2_{32}, δ_{CP}, θ_{23} and θ_{13} with a single experiment.





*other cool searches for supernova, diffused supernova background, beyond standard model physics and sterile searches not included here!

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Long-Baseline Oscillations

NEAR DETECTOR

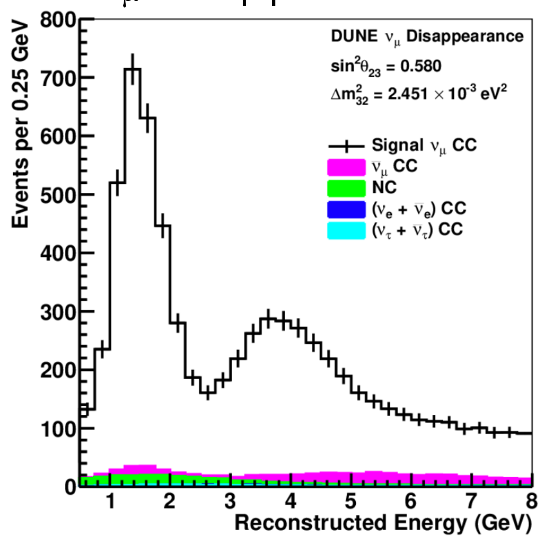
Event rate — cross-section — oscillation probability

$$R(\vec{x}) = \phi(E_\nu) \times \sigma(E_\nu, \vec{x}) \times \epsilon(\vec{x}) \times P(\nu_A \rightarrow \nu_B)$$

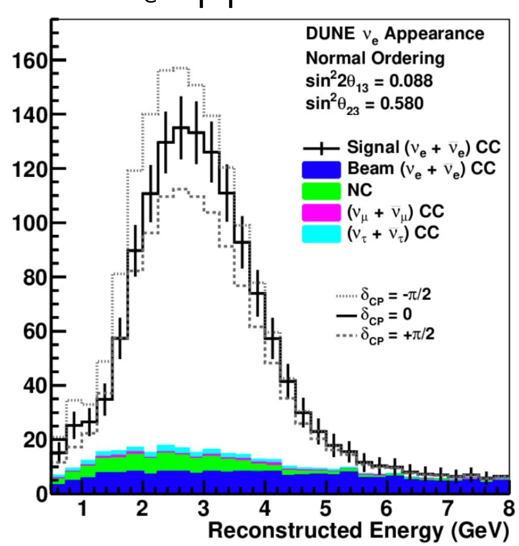
neutrino flux — detector response

FAR DETECTOR

ν_μ disappearance



ν_e appearance



To measure oscillation:

- Observe the energy spectrum of flavor-tagged neutrinos at the FD.
- Predict the neutrino energy spectrum for varying neutrino oscillation parameters.
- Systematic errors in the prediction result in degradation in precision and sensitivity.
- ND must constrain a priori uncertainty for each input in the prediction

DEEP UNDERGROUND NEUTRINO EXPERIMENT

The Near Detector

Objective: Predict the observed neutrino spectrum at the FD

Requirements

- Measurements transferable to the FD
- Constrain the cross-section model
- Measure the neutrino flux
- Obtain measurement with different fluxes
- Monitor time variations of the neutrino beam
- Operate in high-rate environment

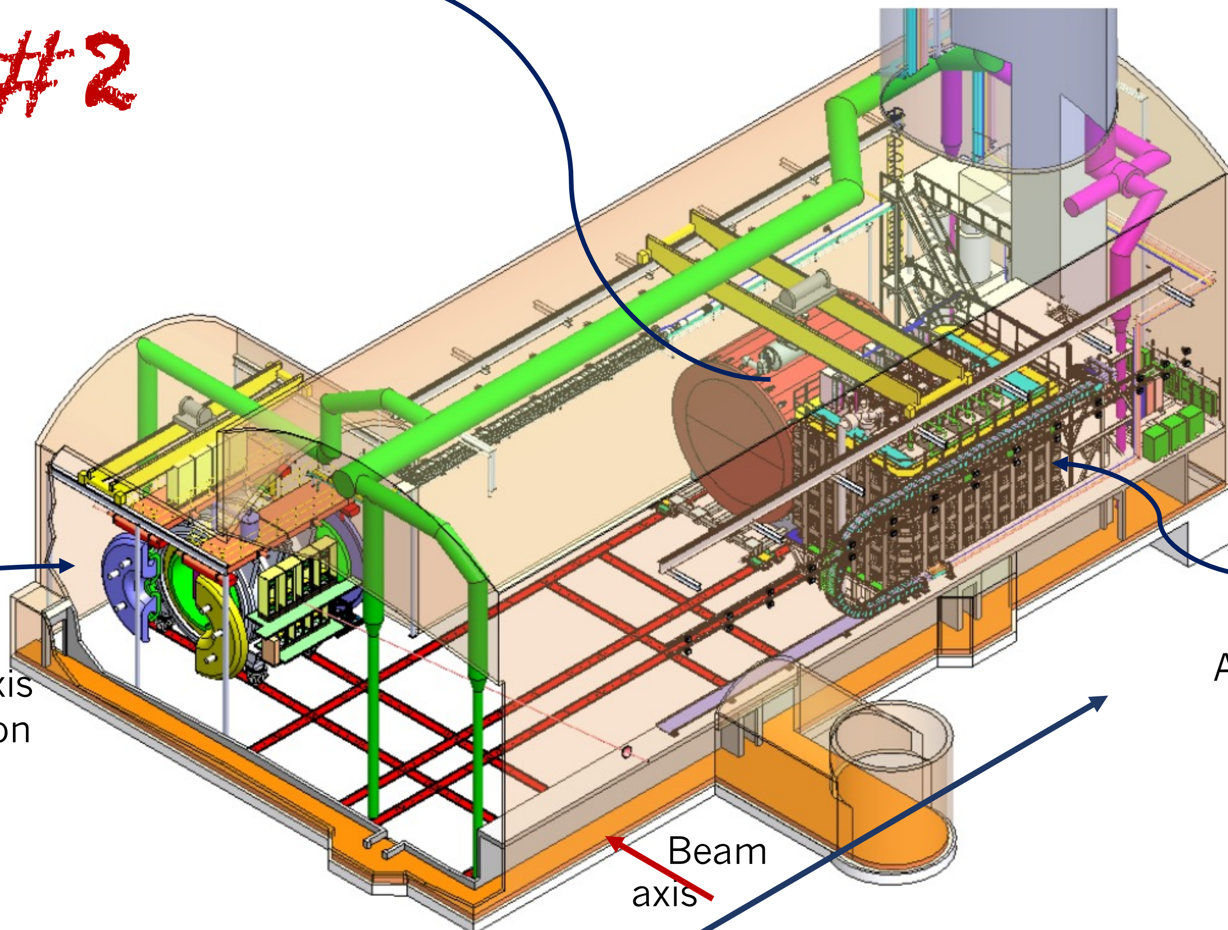
Never go on a long baseline adventure without a near detector – Anonymous.

arXiv 2103:13910 DUNE ND CDR

DUNE ND Overview

Downstream Magnetized Tracker

#2



ND-LAr

#1

Array of modular LArTPCs.

SAND

System for On-Axis Neutrino Detection

#4

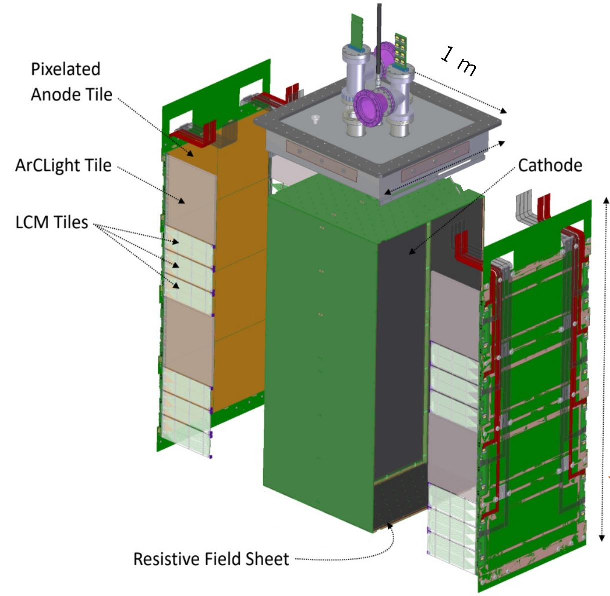
PRISM #3

System for moving the LArTPC and tracker up to 30m transverse to the beam

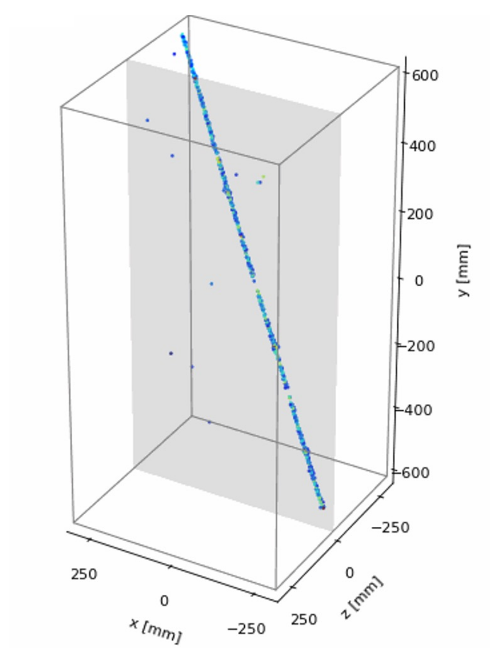
ND-LAr

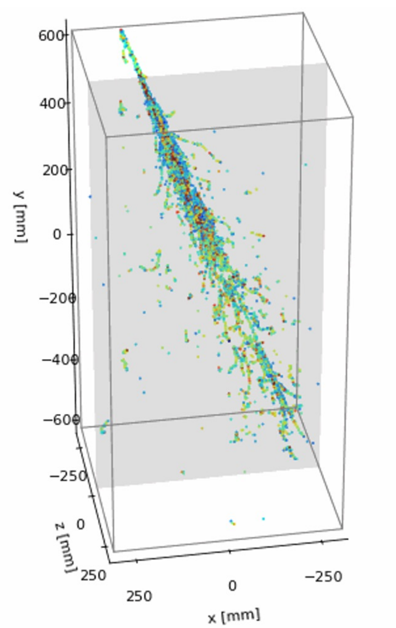
[ND-LAr Prototype talk by J. Wolcott]

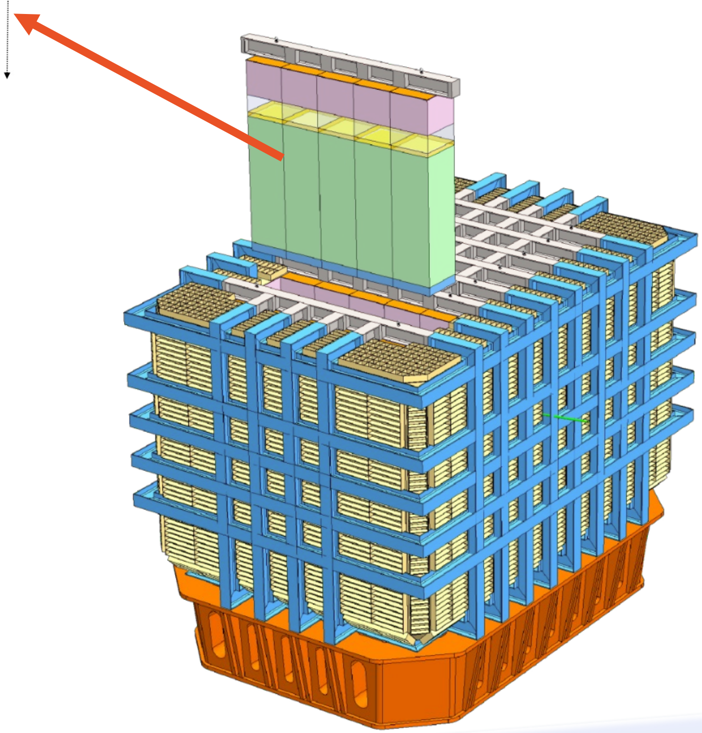
Core Requirements :
- Liquid Ar target and similar detector technology as FD.
- Constrain flux via ν+e elastic scattering.
- Precise constraints on event rates (flux × cross sections) in LAr



Design :
- 5 x 7 array of 1m x 1m x 3m TPC modules with ~50t fiducial volume
- Modular design to tolerate high event rate environment.
- Pixelated charge readout for true 3D imagining of particle tracks.



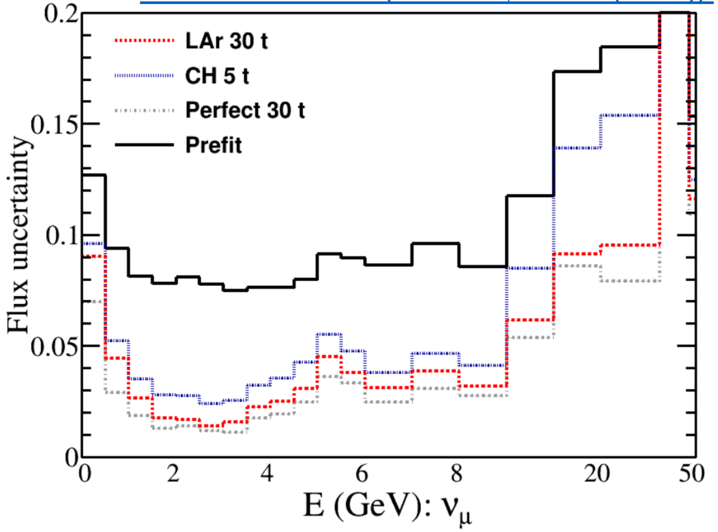


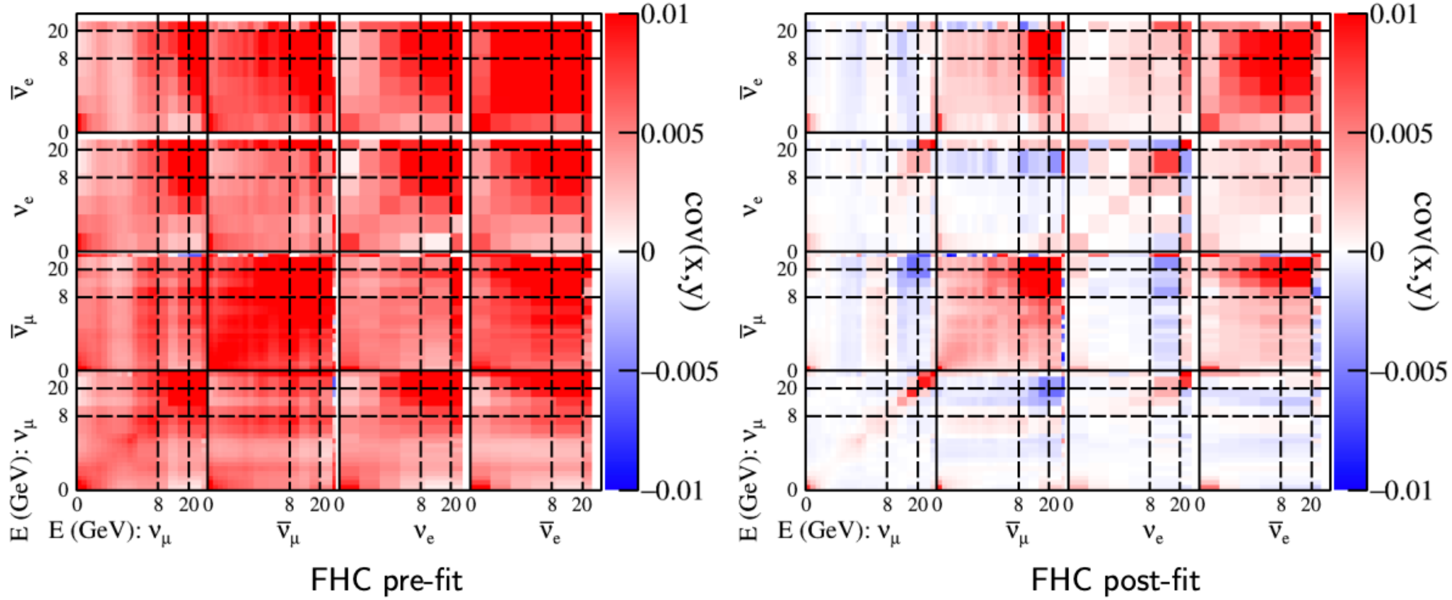


ND-LAr : Flux measurement

- ND-LAr will make use of ν-e scattering events to provide powerful constraint on overall flux normalization.
- ν-e scattering events serve as a “standard candle” with precisely known cross section.
- Reduction in systematics from ~8% to ~2% in the flux peak.

Ref - Marshall et al (PRD 101,032002(2020))





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Magnetized Muon Tracker

Base Requirement : Downstream tracking of muon tracks exiting ND-LAr

The Muon Spectrometer (TMS) → **High Pressure Gaseous Argon TPC (ND-GAr)**

Phase I → Phase II

A More Capable Near Detector

- A 100-layer magnetized steel range stack for measuring charge and momentum of exiting muon tracks.
- Cost-effective detector built using existing technology.

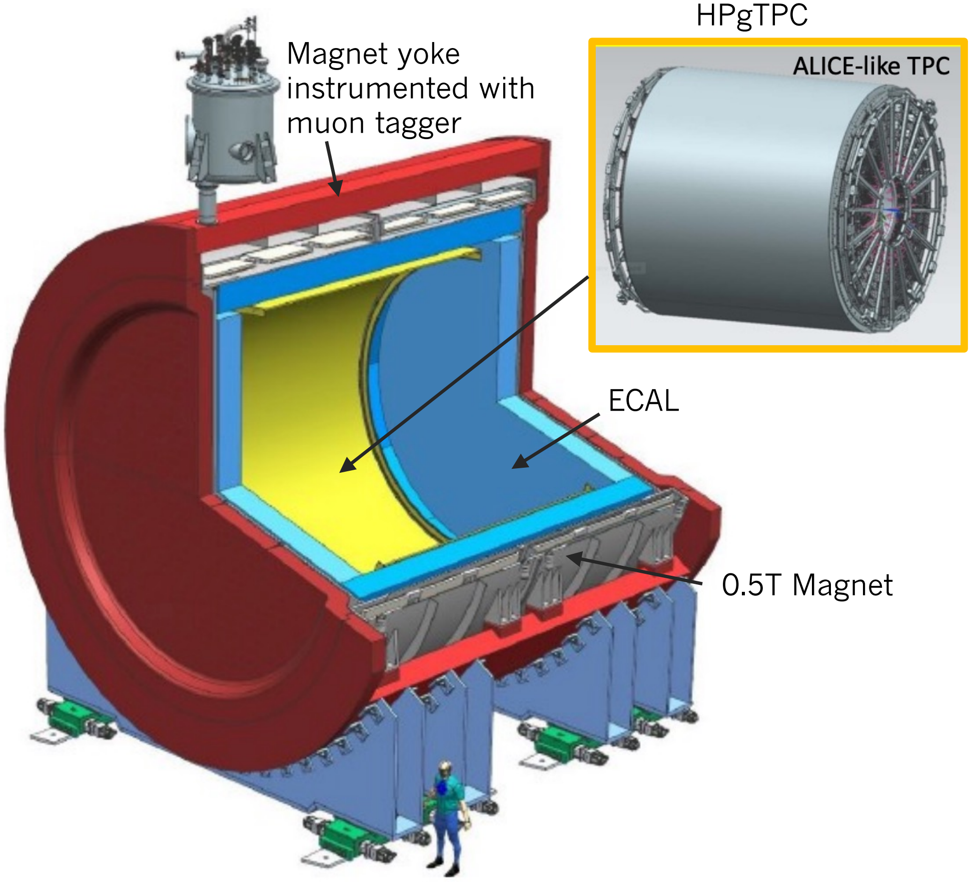
- High pressure gas Argon TPC with electromagnetic calorimeter.
- Measure ν-Ar interactions with low thresholds to better understand the hadronic system.

ND-GAr

Core Requirement : Downstream tracking of muon tracks exiting ND-LAr + low threshold tracking of hadronic system providing fine tuning of cross-section measurements

Main design capabilities:

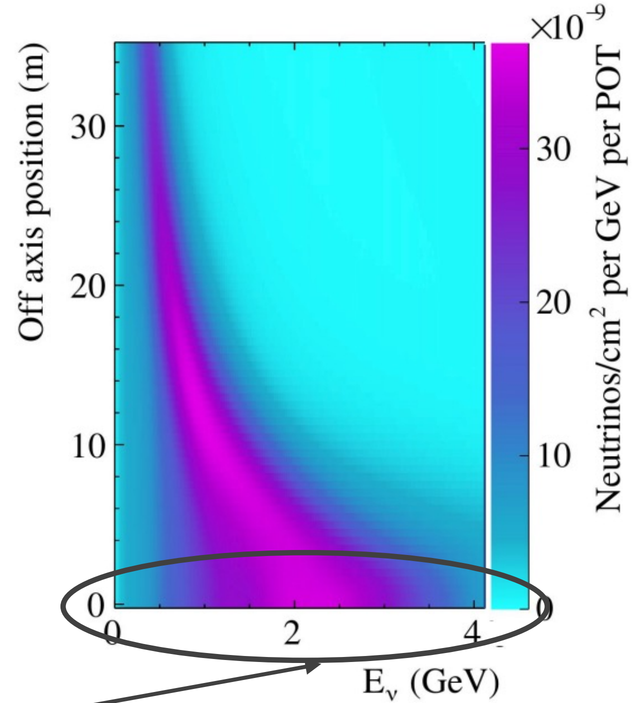
- Excellent PID,
- tracking efficiency,
- momentum resolution
- 4π coverage
- Minimal secondary interactions
- Low threshold : high sensitivity to low energy protons or pions
- Measure exclusive final-state topologies

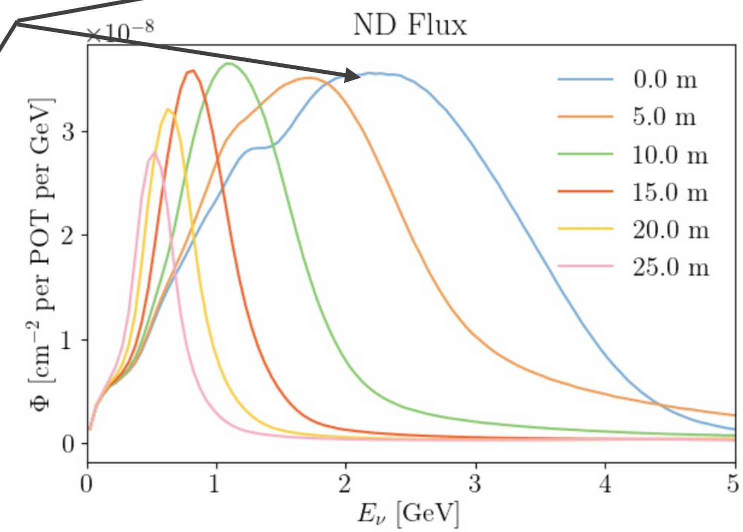


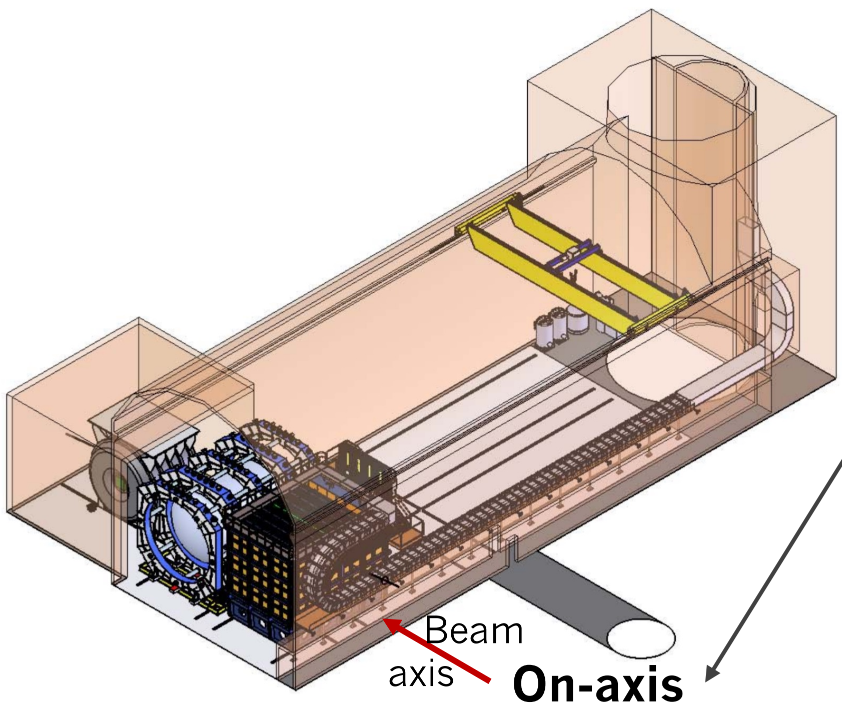
PRISM

Core Requirement:
Data driven cancelation of energy dependence uncertainties in flux, cross sections.

Design:
PRISM is a mechanism for moving ND-LAr + tracker detector systems **28.5 m** transverse to the beam direction to sample neutrino flux at multiple off-axis position.







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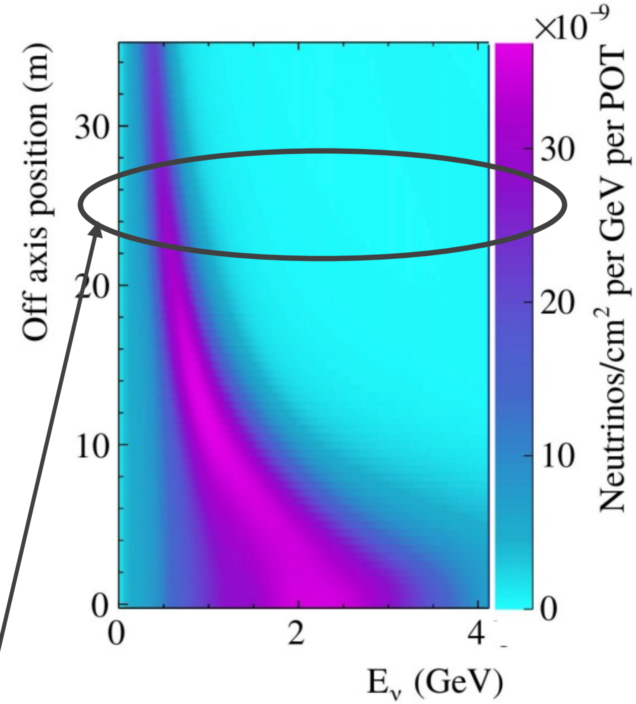

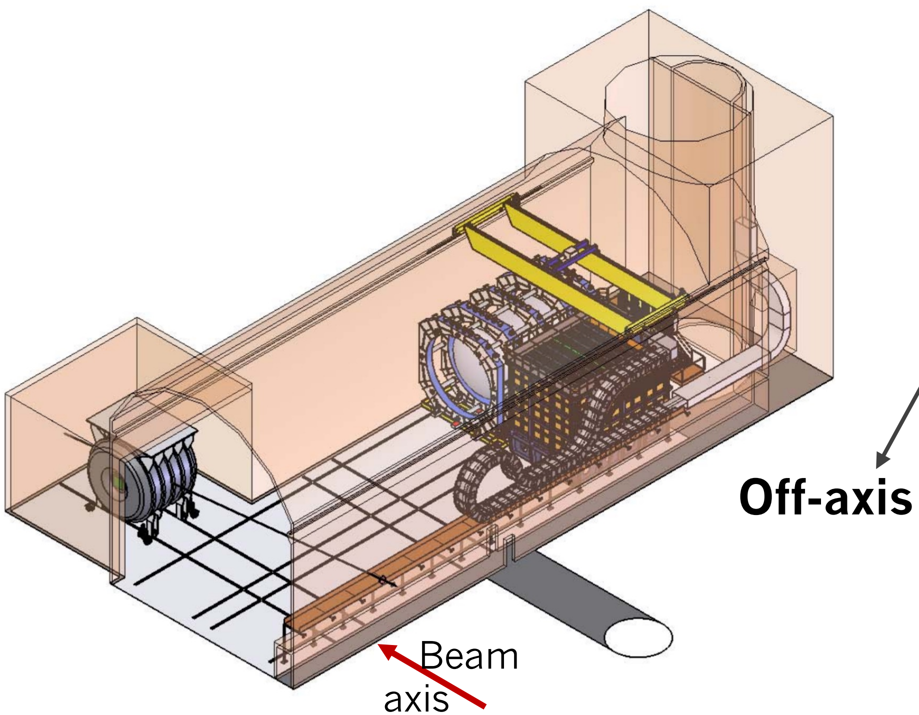

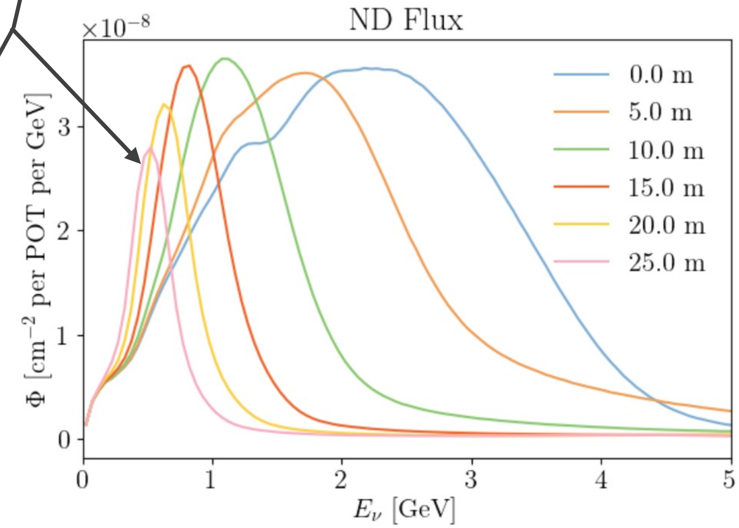

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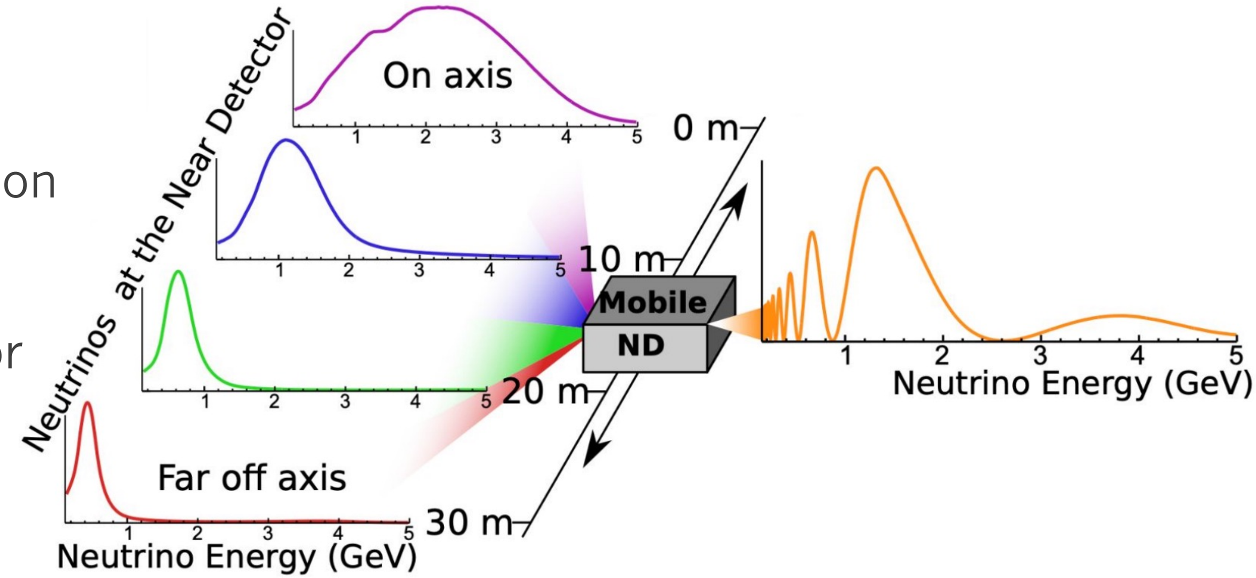
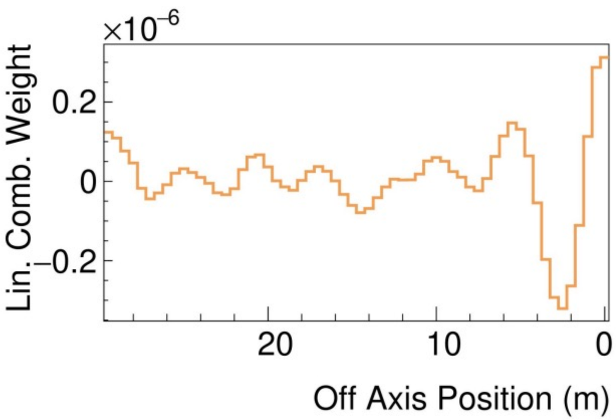
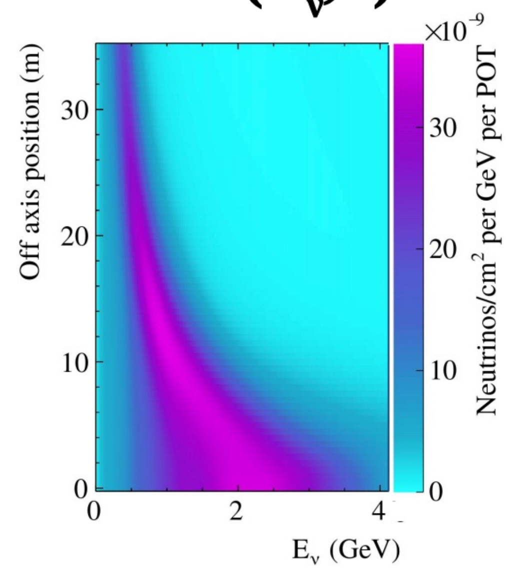
PRISM

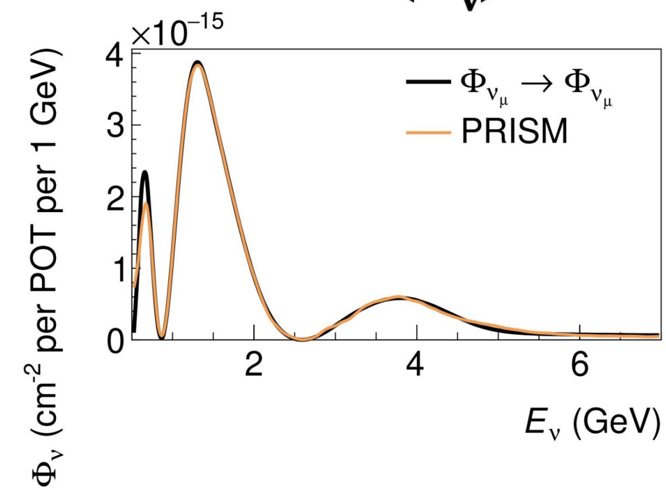
Using a linear combination of ND flux at various off-axis position, we can construct a prediction for the oscillated FD flux.



$$\mathbf{C(x)} \cdot \mathbf{\Phi^{ND}(E_\nu,x)} = \mathbf{\Phi^{FD}(E_\nu)}$$







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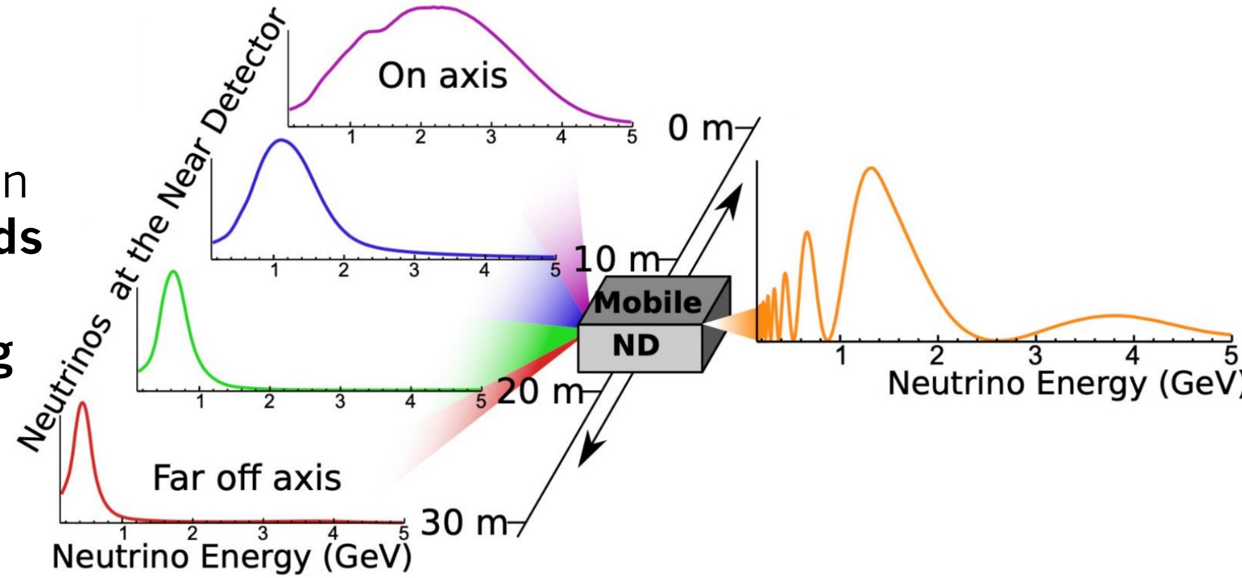
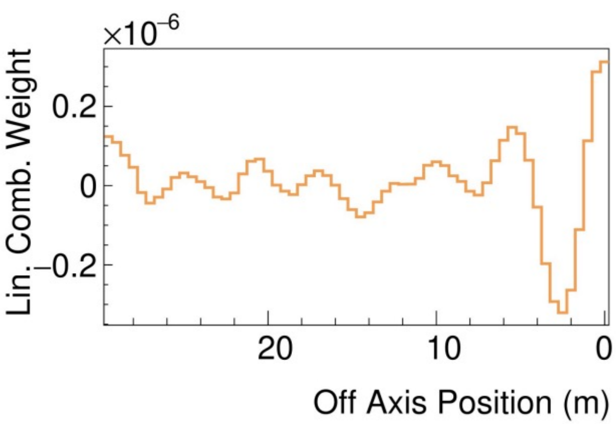
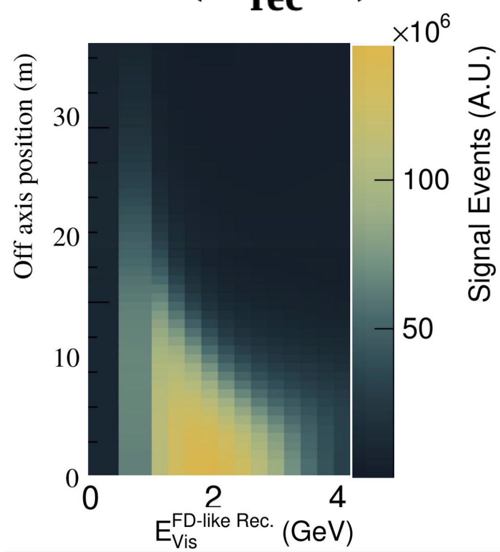
PRISM

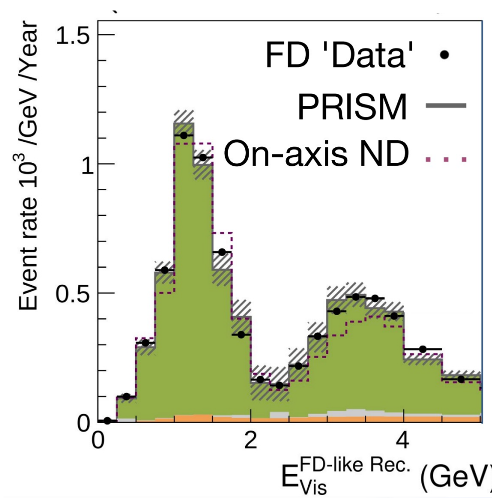
ND data driven prediction using only flux MC. **Avoids dependence on cross section model to leading order.**



$$C(x) \cdot D^{ND}(E_{rec}, x) = R^{FD}(E_{rec})$$

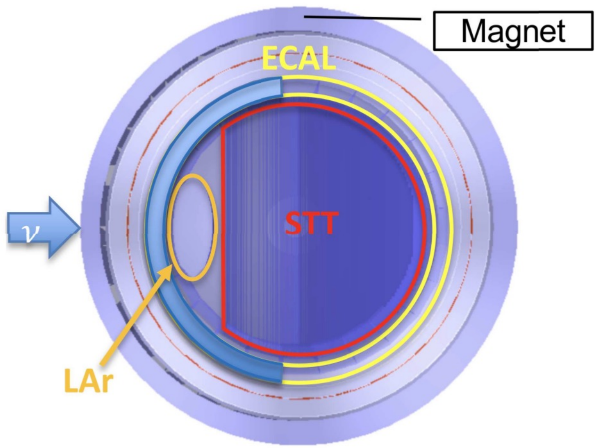


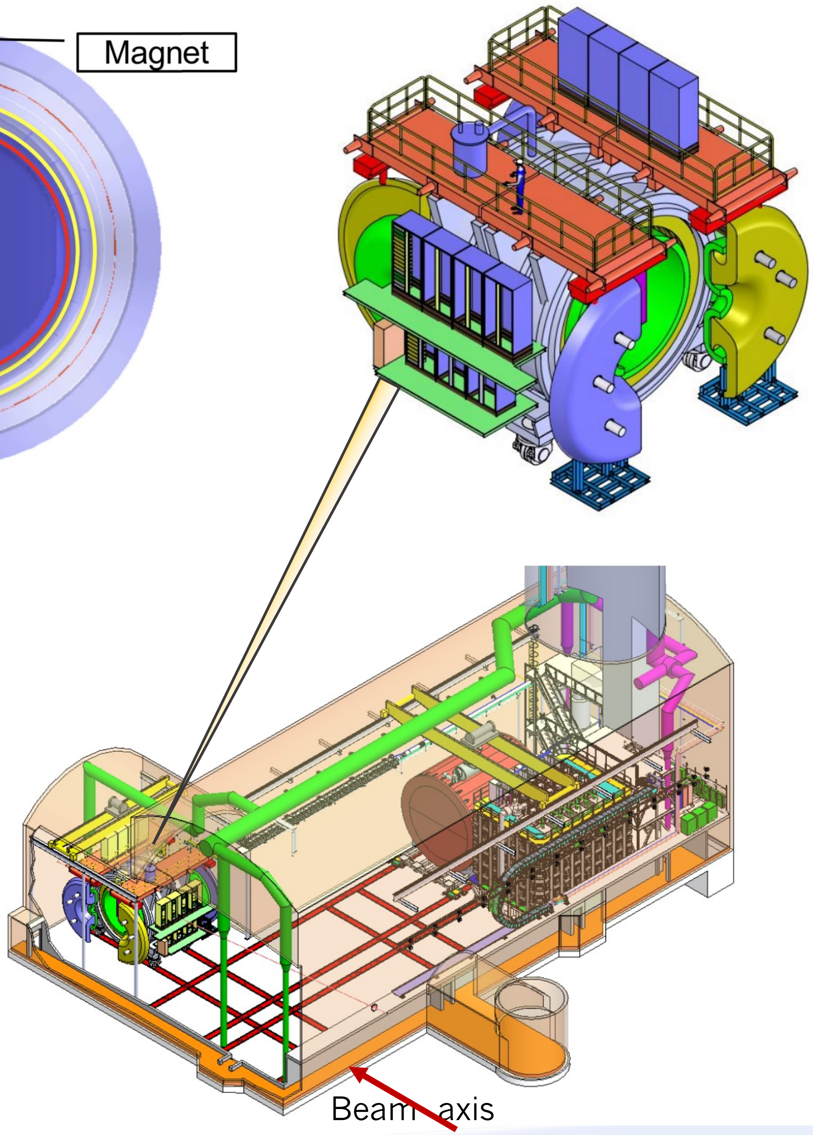




SAND

Core Requirement : Continuous monitoring of the on-axis flux to determine flux stability and trigger quick response to any beamline geometry change.





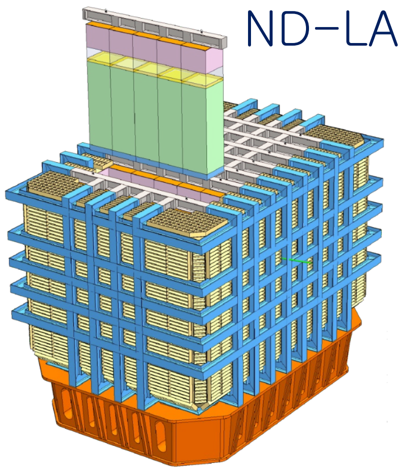
Design:

- Inner straw-tube tracker (STT) surrounded by an electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL) inside a large solenoidal magnet.
- STT provides CH_2 and C targets for a model-independent measurement of (anti)neutrino interactions on hydrogen and comparison with world cross section data.
- Inner Liquid Ar target provides constraints of nuclear effects in Ar and cross-check for ND-LAr.

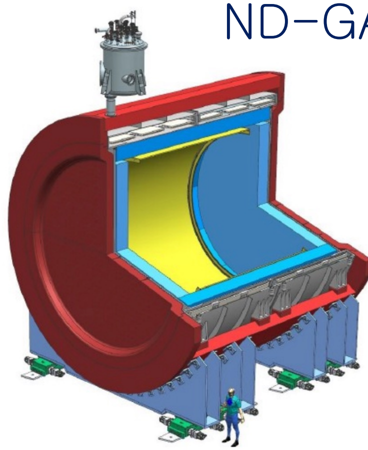
Summary

PRISM

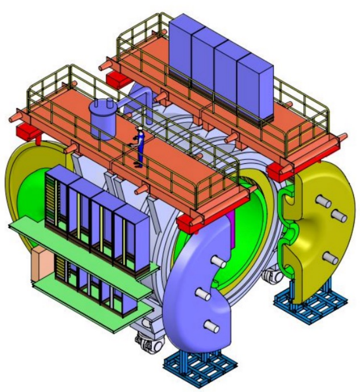
ND−LAr



ND−GAr



SAND

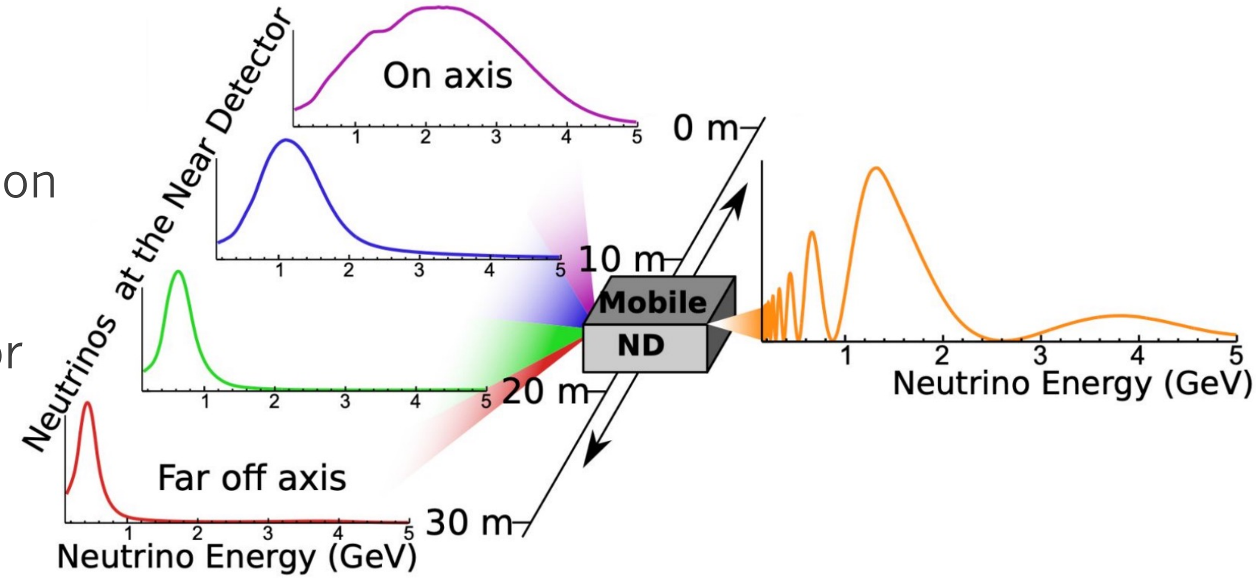


- ✓ Measurements transferable to the FD
- ✓ Constrain the cross-section model
- ✓ Measure the neutrino flux
- ✓ Obtain measurement with different fluxes
- ✓ Monitor time variations of the neutrino beam
- ✓ Operate in high-rate environment
- + New exciting physics measurements to test BSM, sterile and dark-matter models.

Backup

PRISM

Using a linear combination of ND flux at various off-axis position, we can construct a prediction for the oscillated FD flux.



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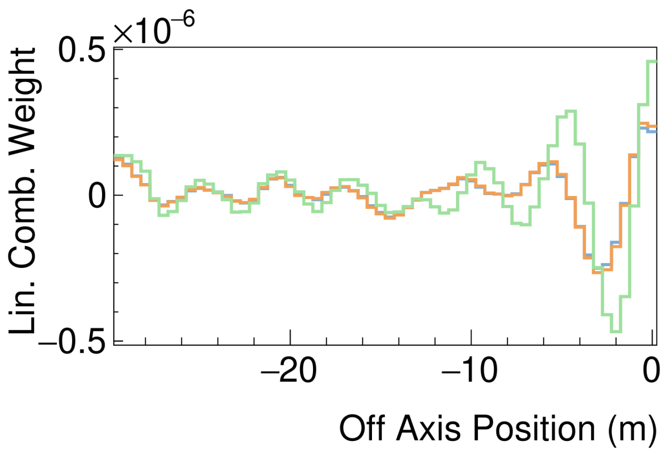
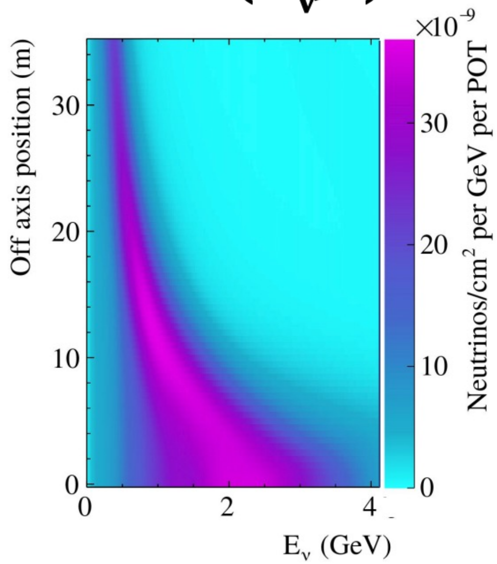
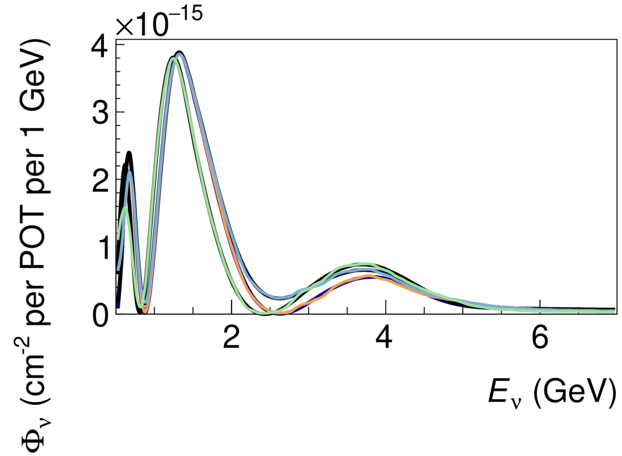






DEEP UNDERGROUND NEUTRINO EXPERIMENT

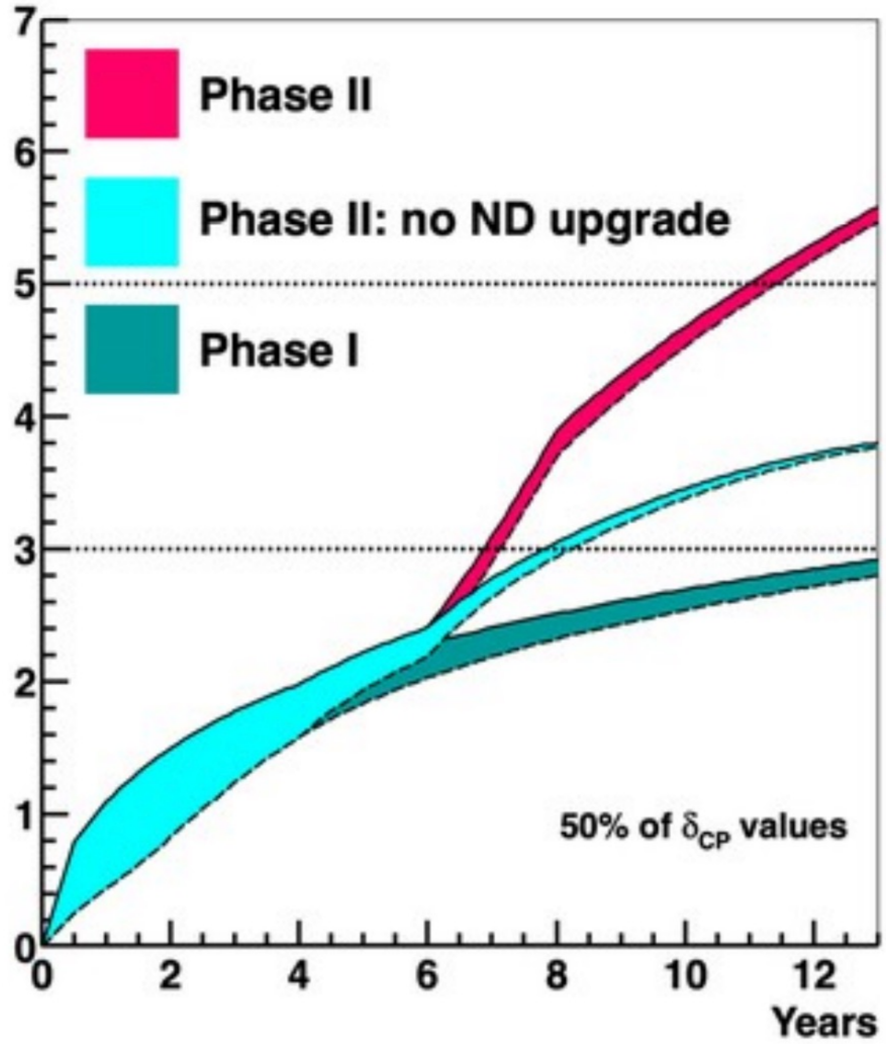
DUNE Phasing

Phase I

- **FD:** 2 x 17 kt LArTPC modules
- **ND:** ND-LAr+TMS (with PRISM) + SAND
- FD turns on late 2020s
- 1.2 MW capable beamline and ND by 2031

Phase II

- **FD:** 4 x 17 kt modules
- **ND:** ND-LAr+ND-GAr (with PRISM) + SAND
- Proton beam 1.2 MW to 2.4 MW



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