



# SBND in 10 minutes

New Perspectives Conference  
Fermilab  
26th June 2023

*Henry Lay*  
*Lancaster University*  
h.lay@lancaster.ac.uk

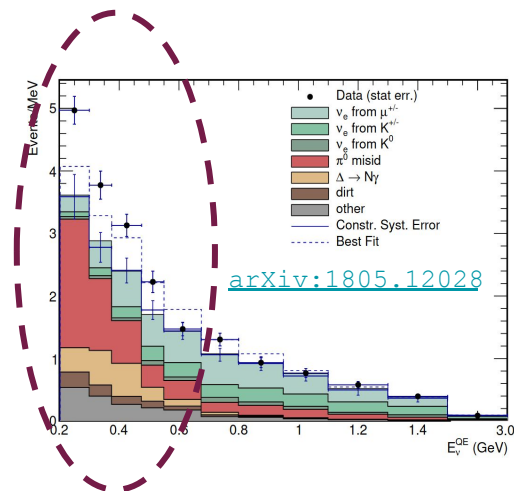
On behalf of the SBND Collaboration



# Introduction

# The SBN Program @ FNAL

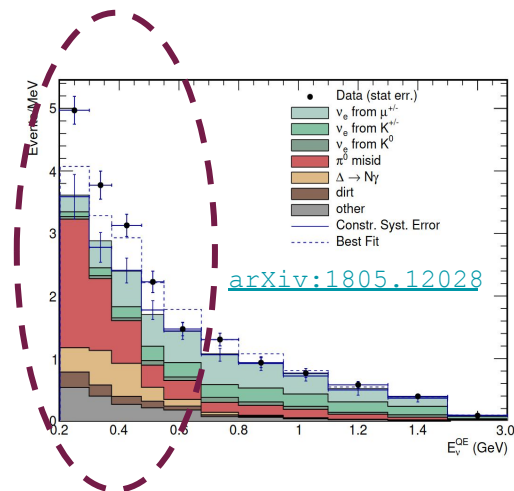
MiniBooNE & LSND both reported an excess of low energy events in their  $\nu_e$  appearance searches.



# The SBN Program @ FNAL

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The SBN program was designed to be a world-leading short baseline neutrino experiment with a primary goal of investigating this anomaly.

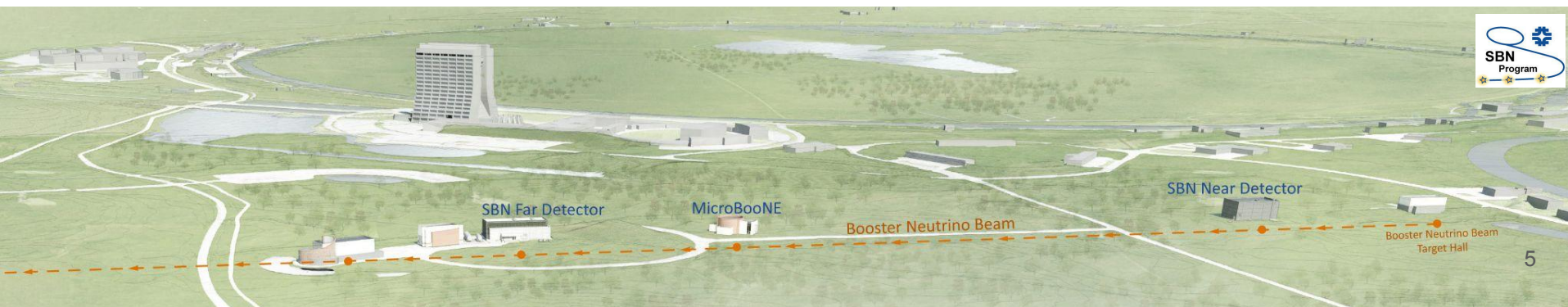
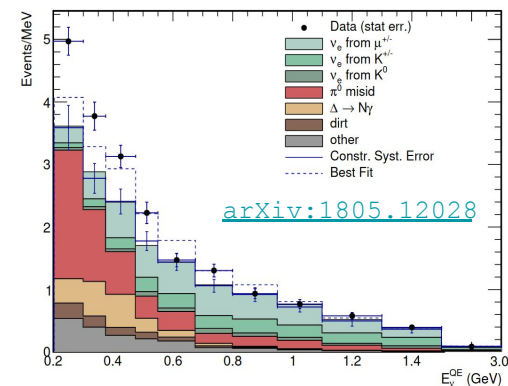


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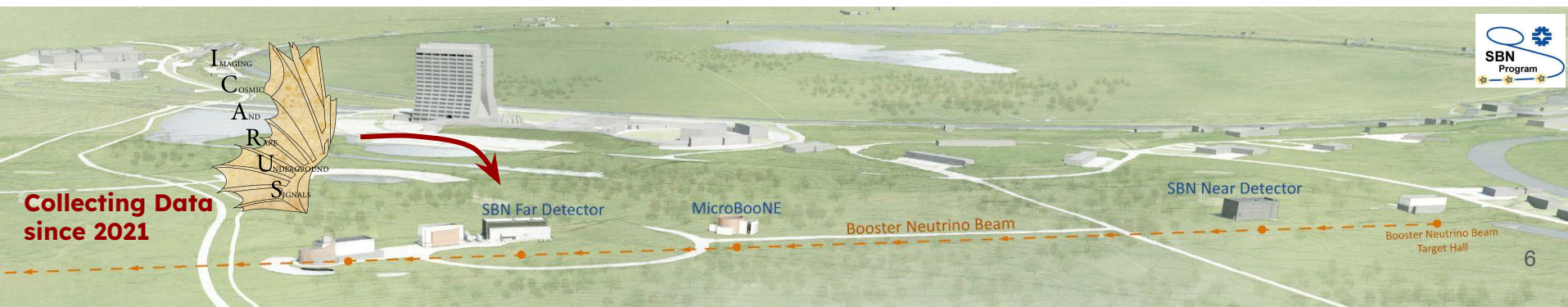
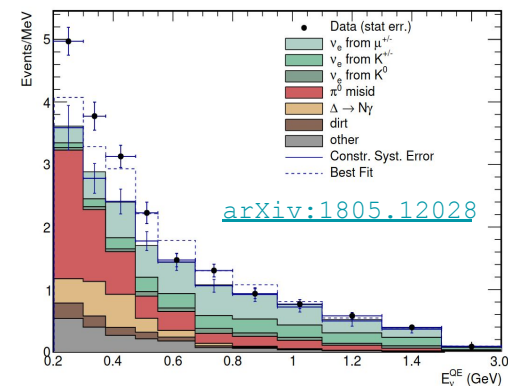


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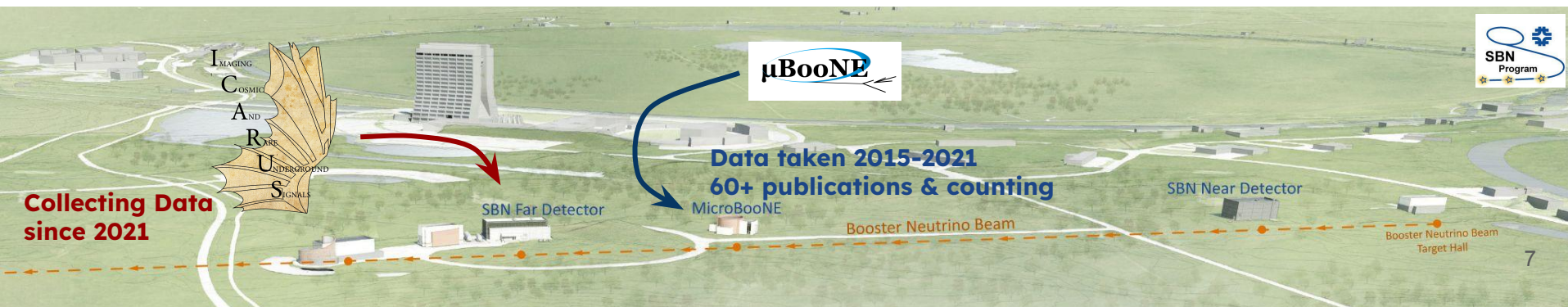
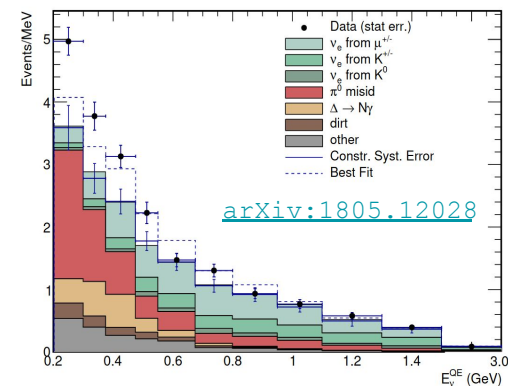


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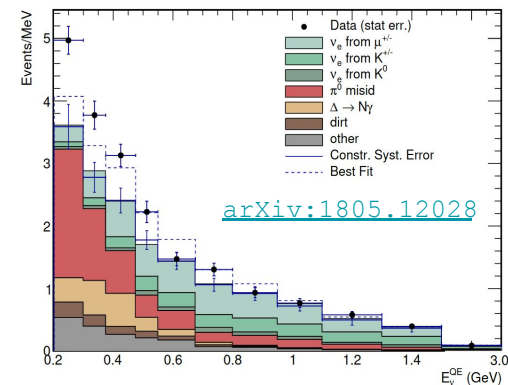


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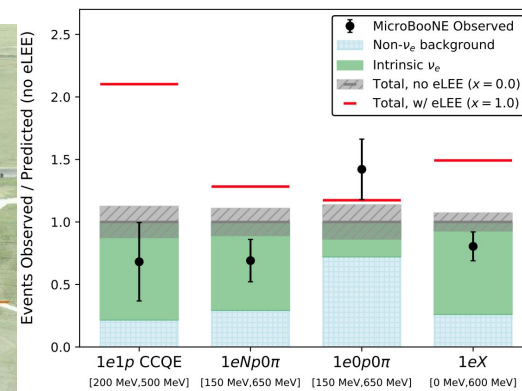
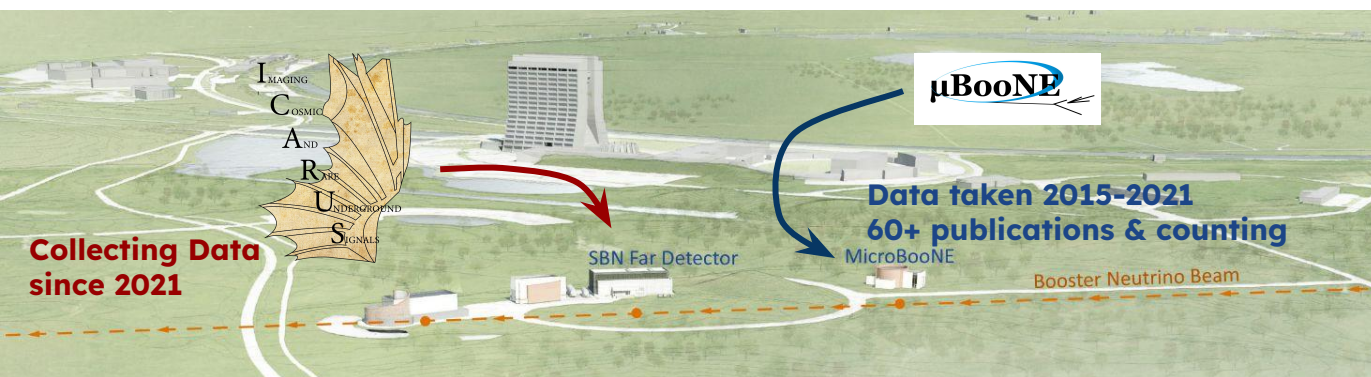
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Including their first LEE searches, in which they do not see a MiniBooNE-like excess.



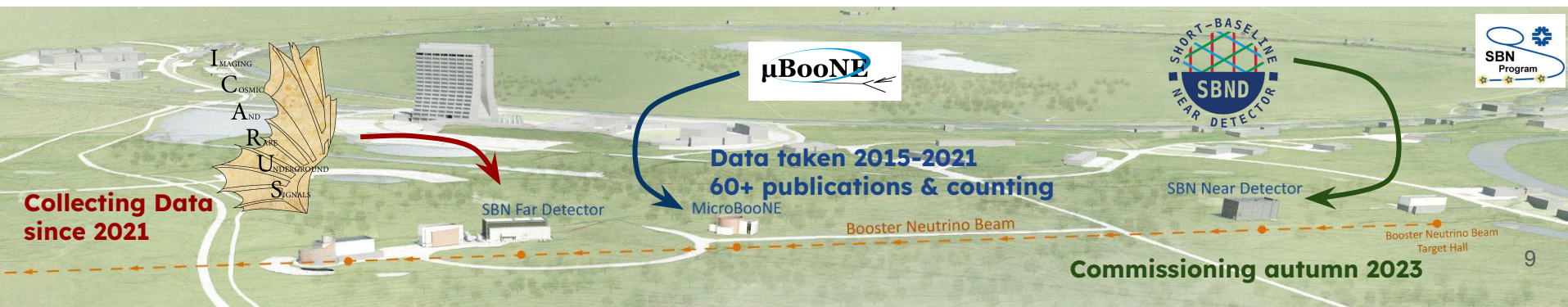
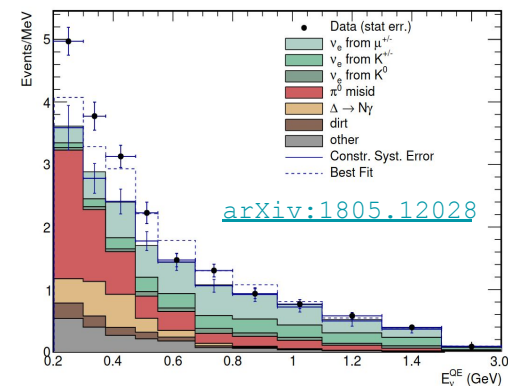


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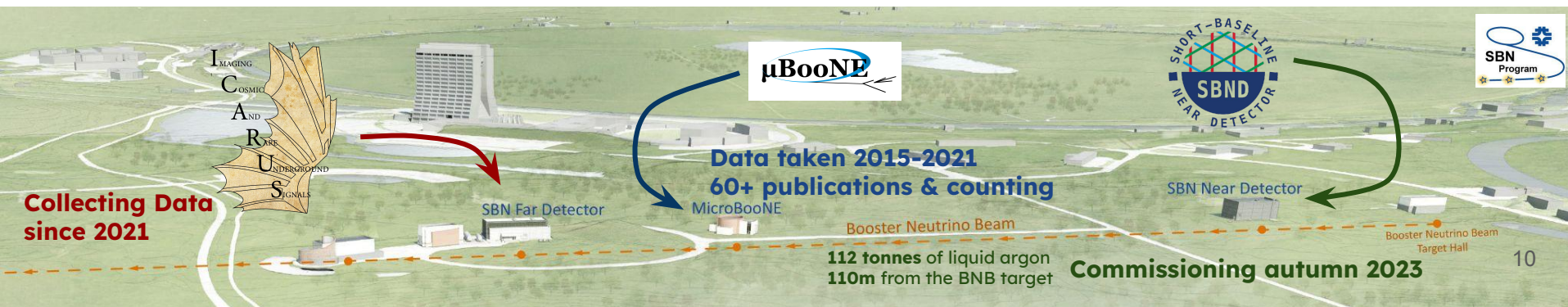
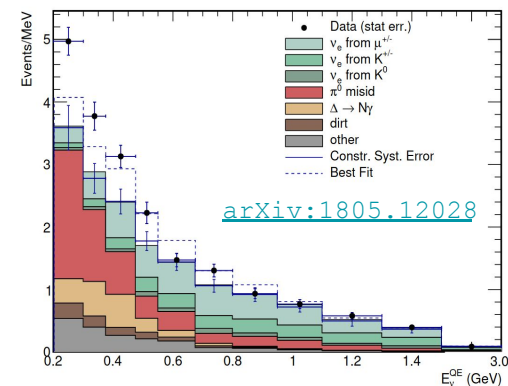


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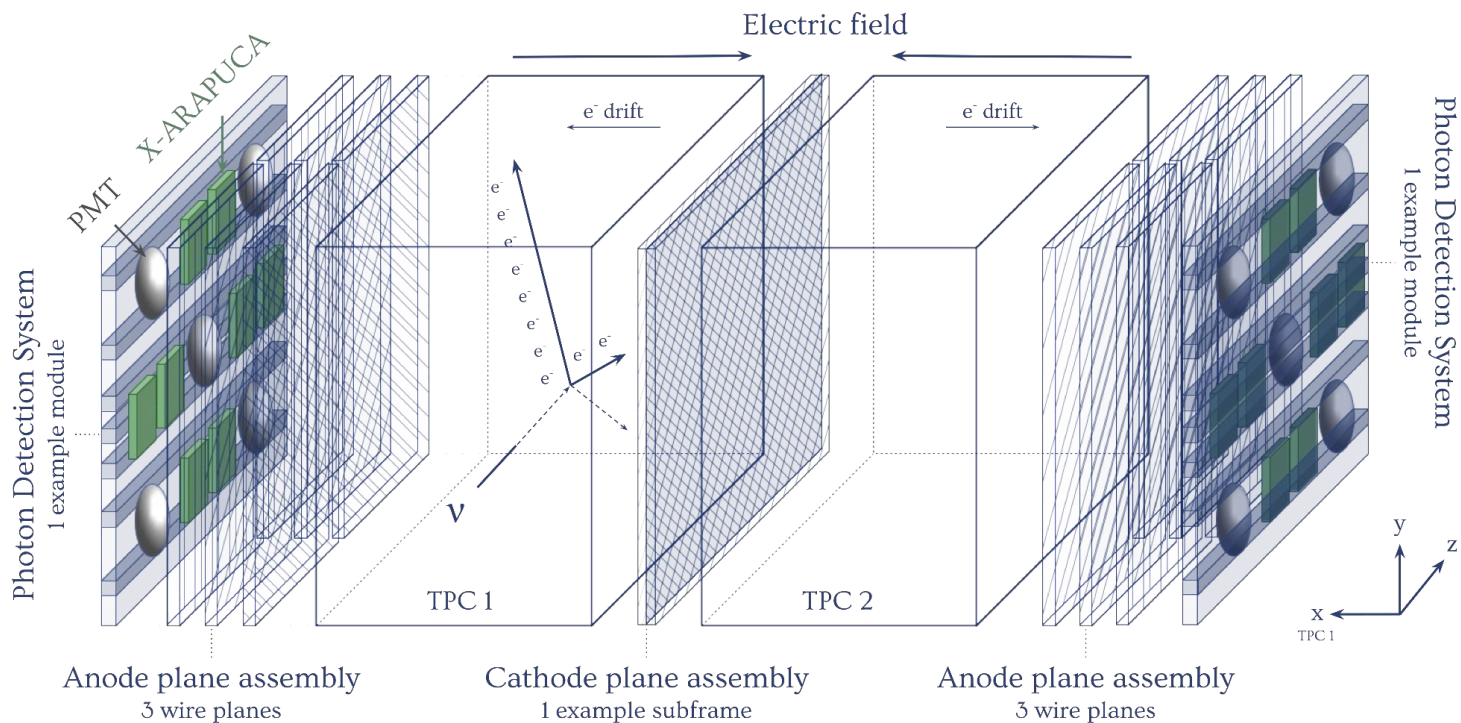
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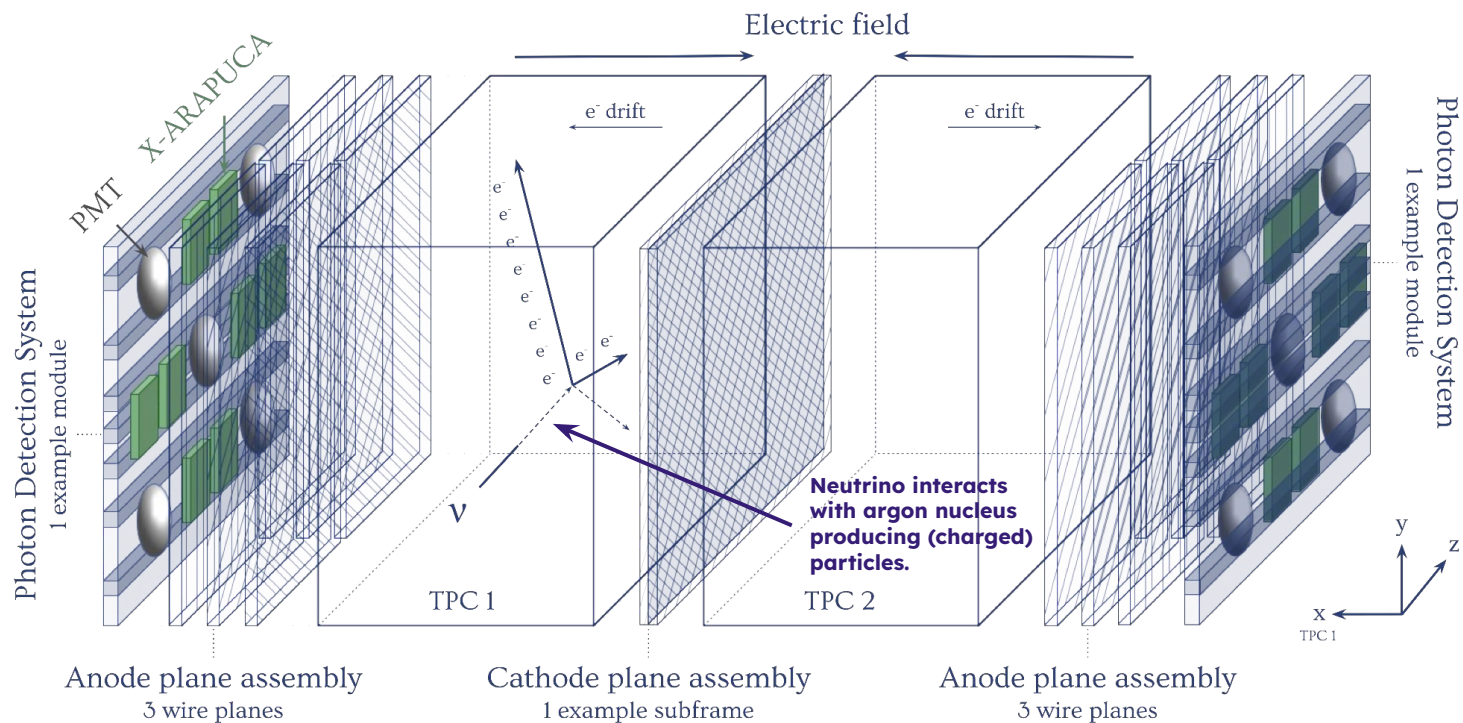


# SBND

# LArTPC Operating Principle

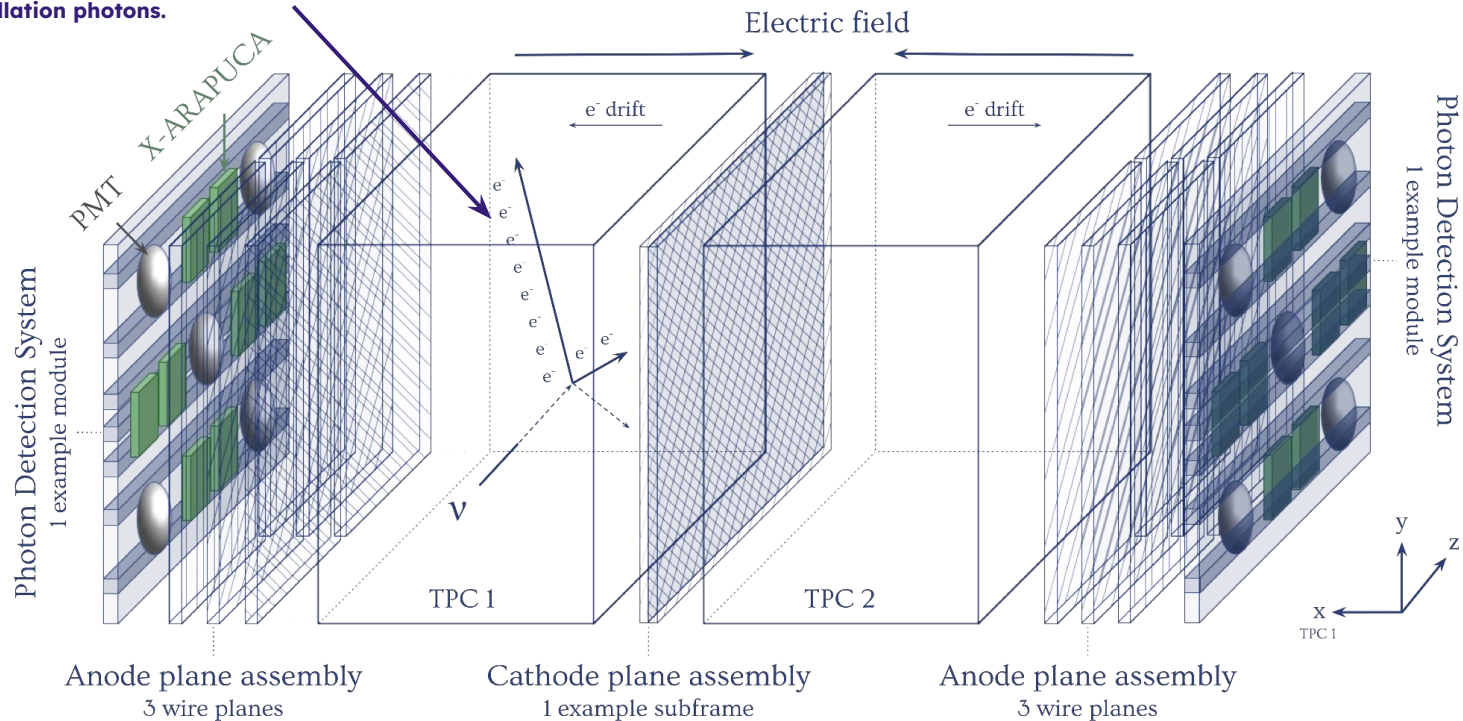


# LArTPC Operating Principle

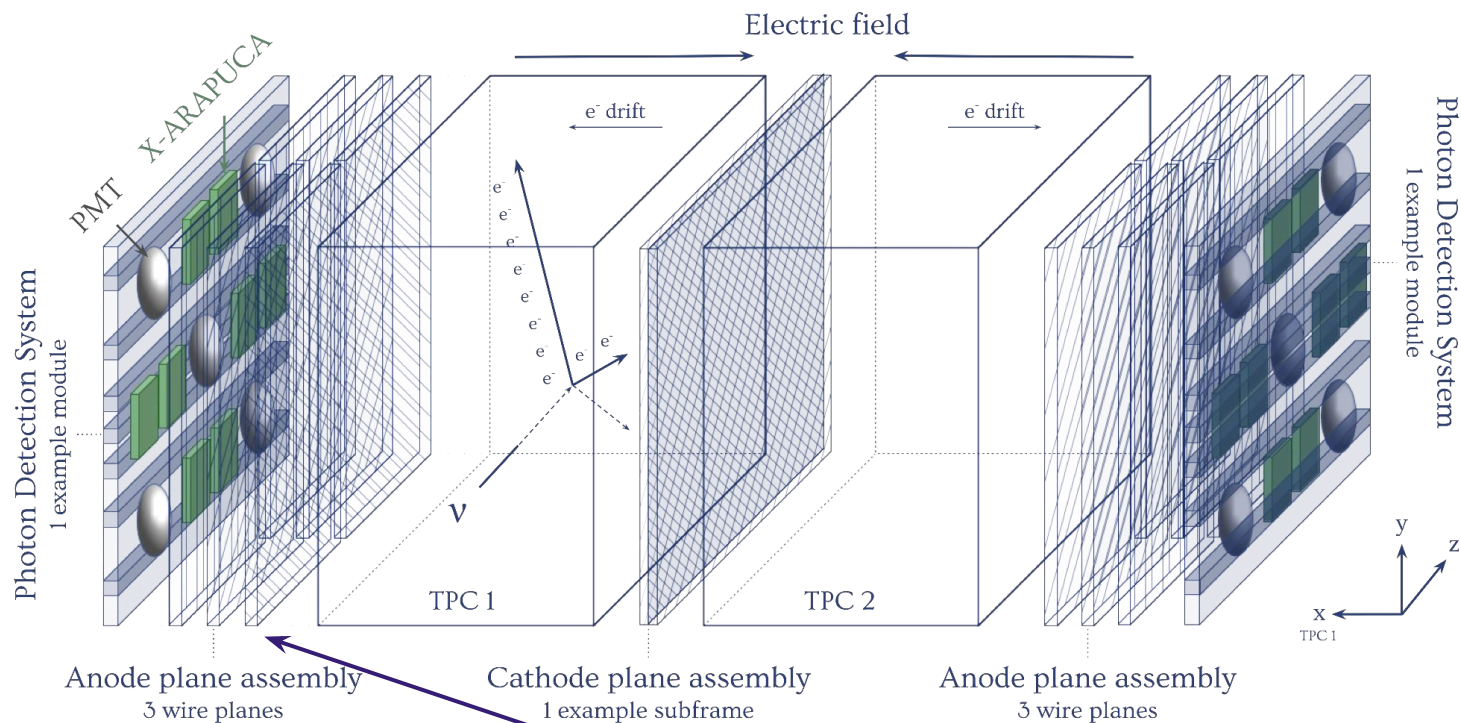


# LArTPC Operating Principle

Charged particles ionise & excite argon atoms as they propagate through the detector. Creating ionisation electrons and 128nm scintillation photons.



# LArTPC Operating Principle



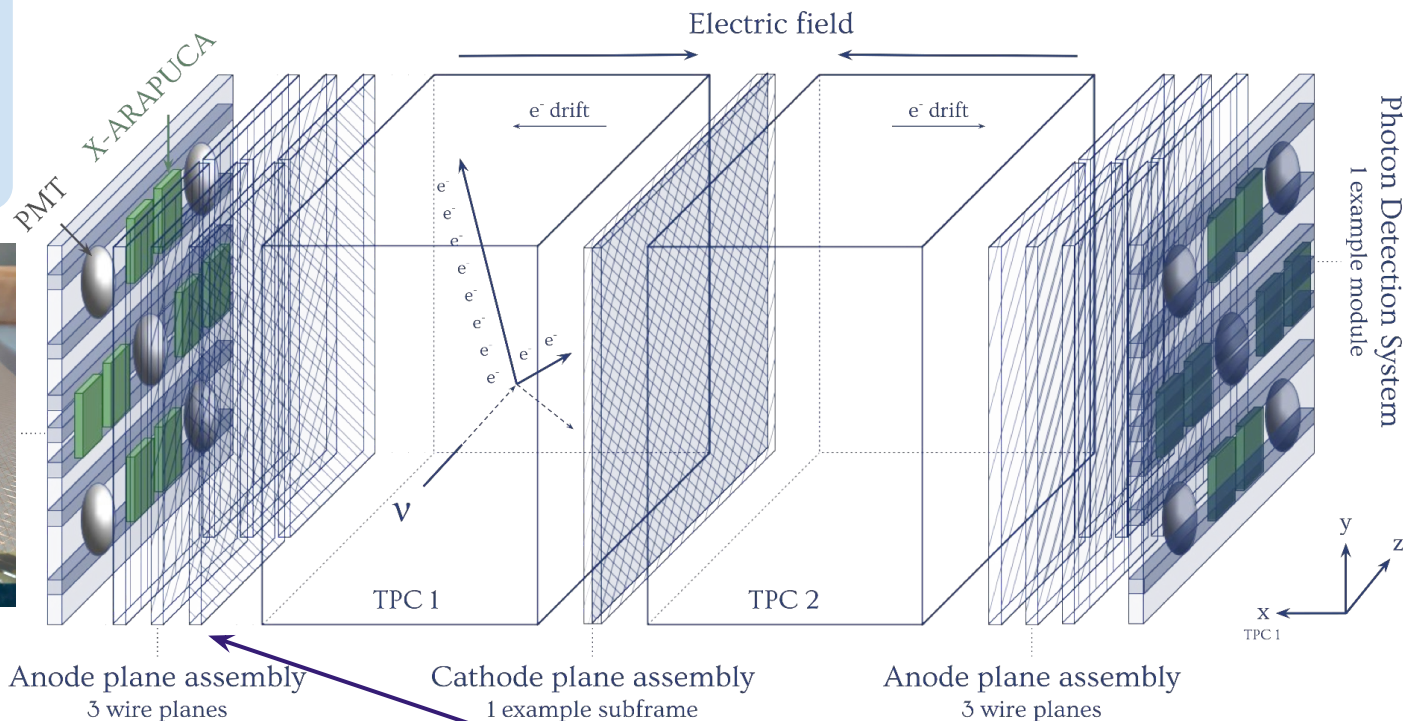
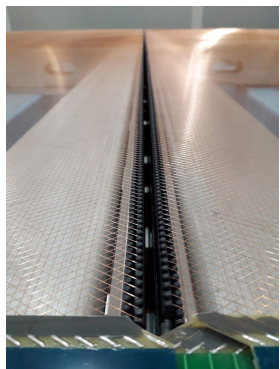
**Ionised electrons drift under electric field inducing current on anode wire readout planes.**

# LArTPC Operating Principle

## SBND



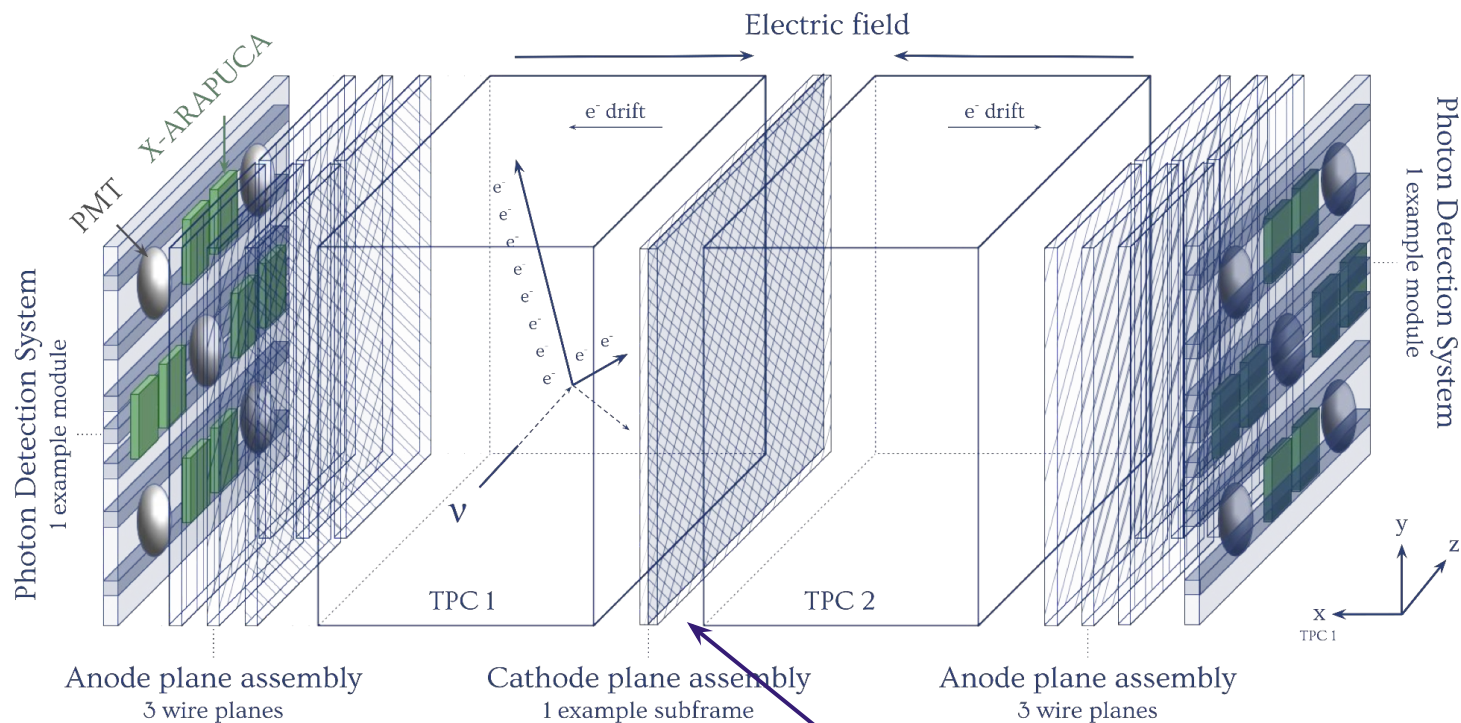
- Has 3 planes consisting of a total of ~11,000 wires.
- Planes are oriented at  $0^\circ$ ,  $+60^\circ$  and  $-60^\circ$  from the vertical.
- Wire pitch of 3mm



**Ionised electrons drift under electric field inducing current on anode wire readout planes.**

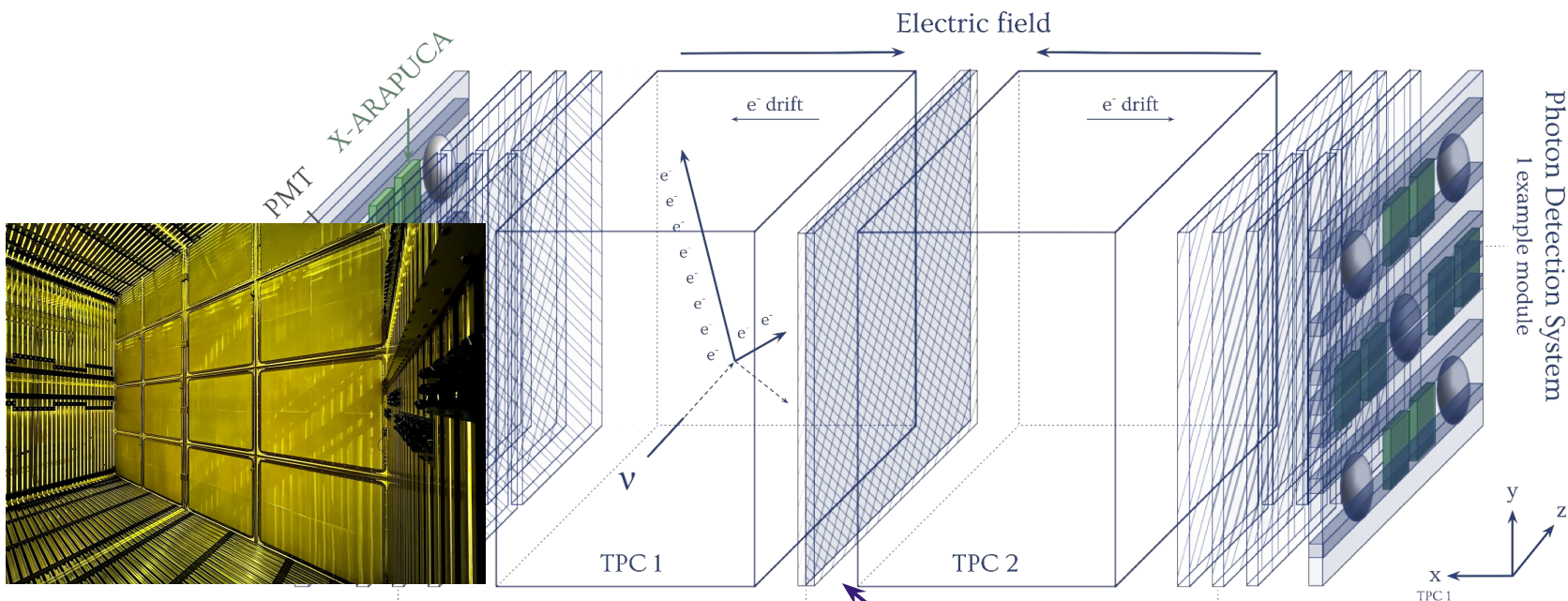


# LArTPC Operating Principle



Central cathode establishes drift field.

# LArTPC Operating Principle


**SBND**


Cathode is coated with wavelength shifting TPB.

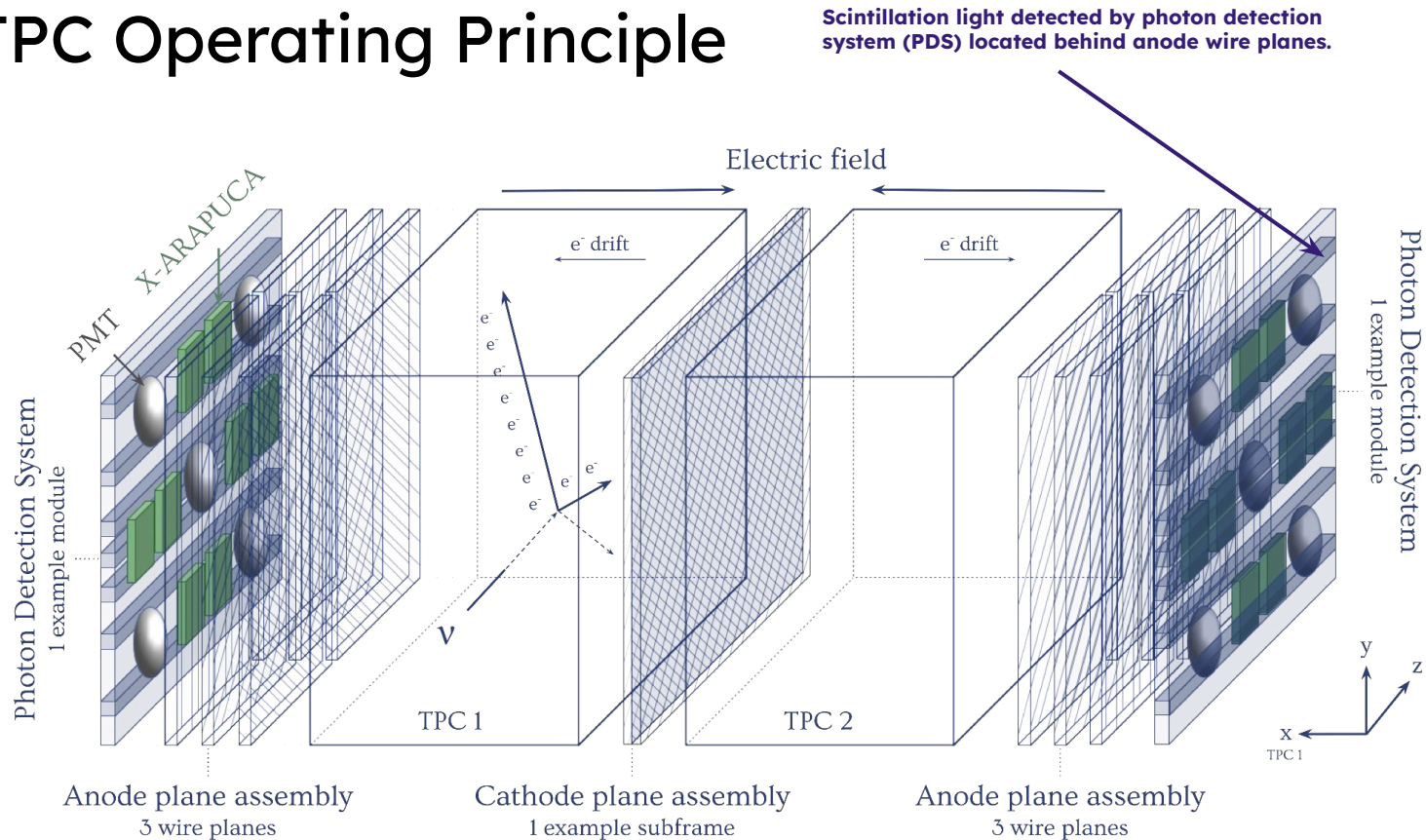
Anode plane assembly  
3 wire planes

Cathode plane assembly  
1 example subframe

Anode plane assembly  
3 wire planes

**Central cathode establishes drift field.**

# LArTPC Operating Principle

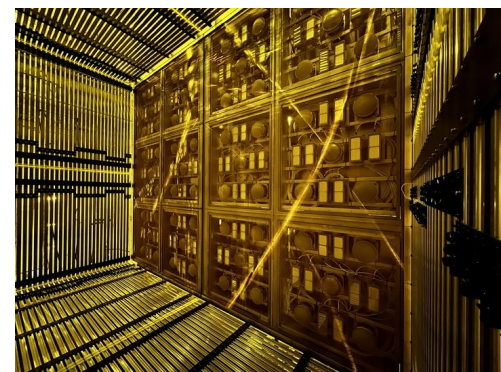


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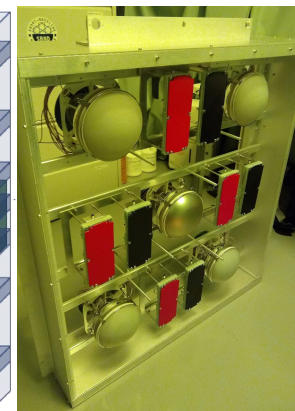
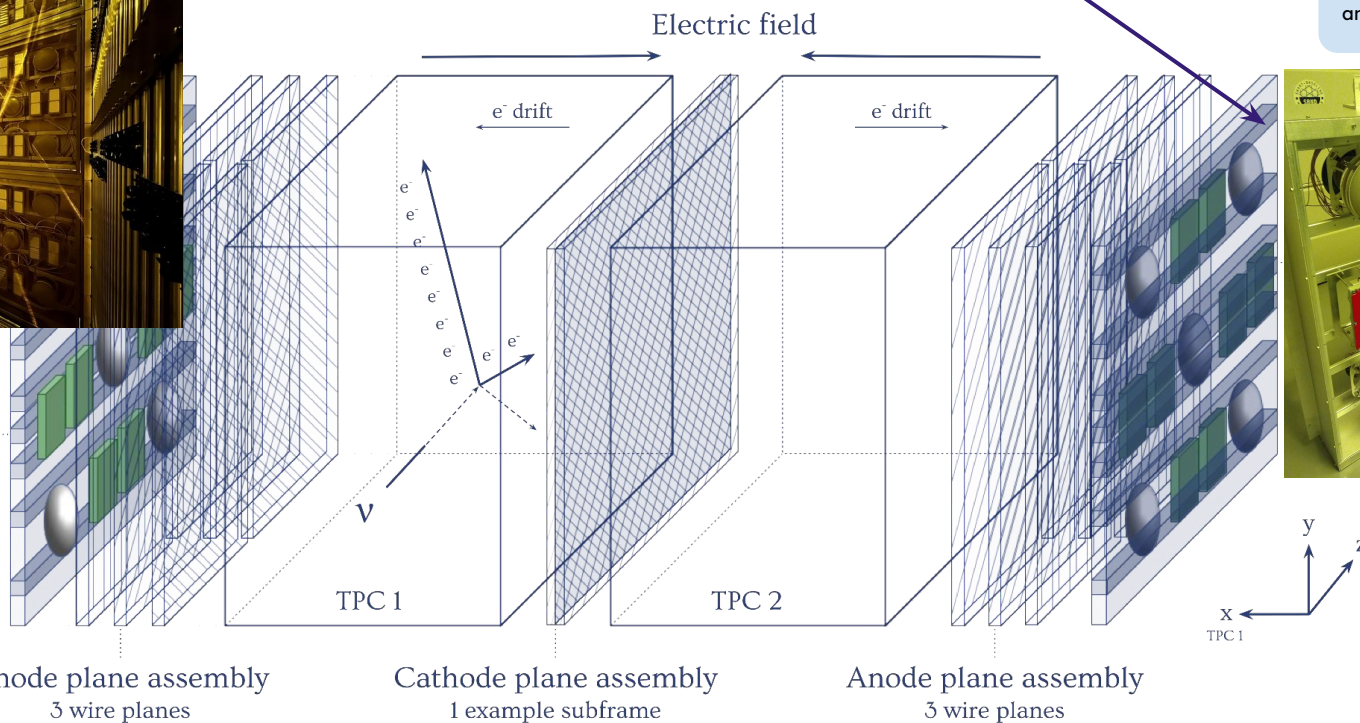
Scintillation light detected by photon detection system (PDS) located behind anode wire planes.

## SBND

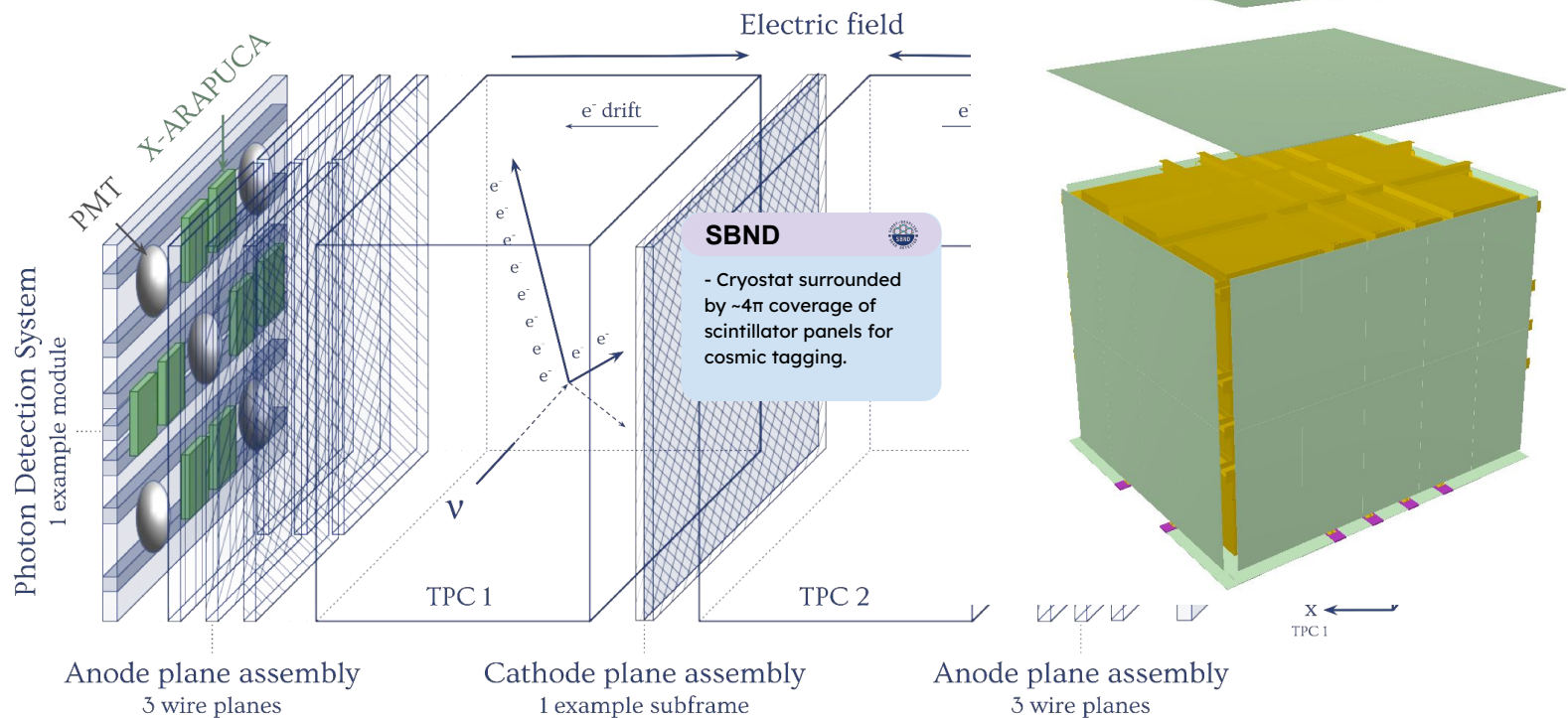
- 120 traditional PMTs
- 196 novel X-ARAPUCA photo detectors
- Detect both visible and UV light.



Photon Detection System  
1 example module



# LArTPC Operating Principle

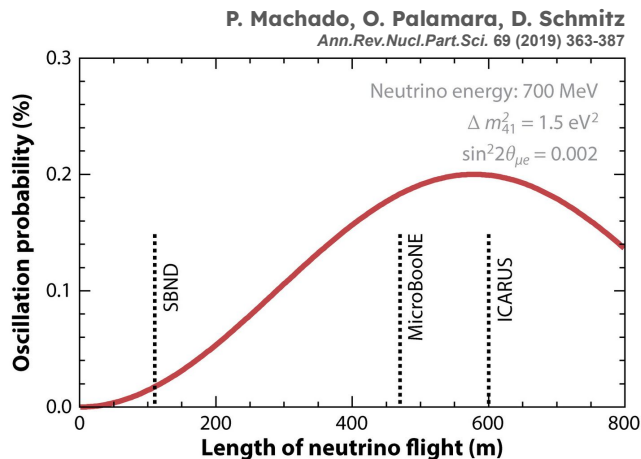


# SBND Physics

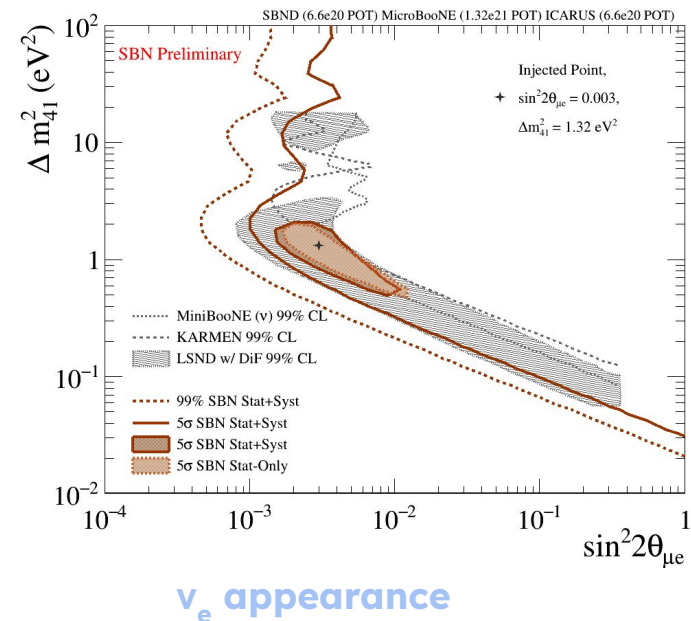
# SBND Physics - Oscillations

SBND aims to resolve tension in eV-scale sterile neutrino results by **simultaneously measuring  $\nu_\mu$  (dis)appearance and  $\nu_e$  appearance**.

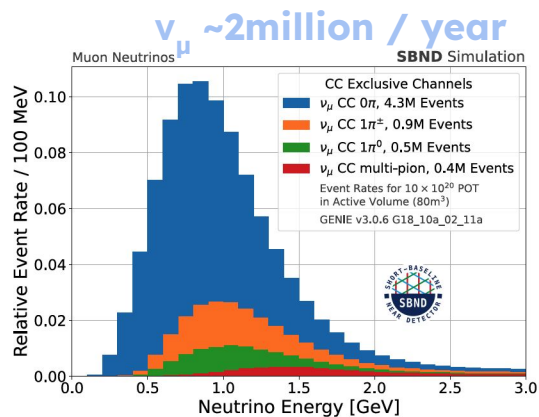
SBND plays an important role in **characterising the unoscillated neutrino flux** to significantly reduce systematic uncertainties.



Scale of possible oscillation signature at SBN

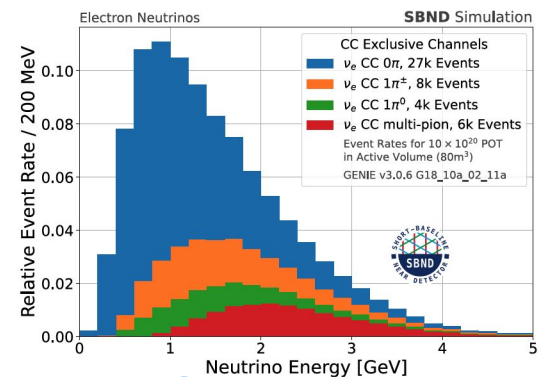


# SBND Physics - Cross Sections

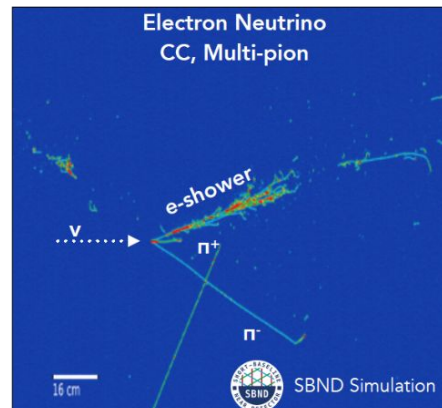
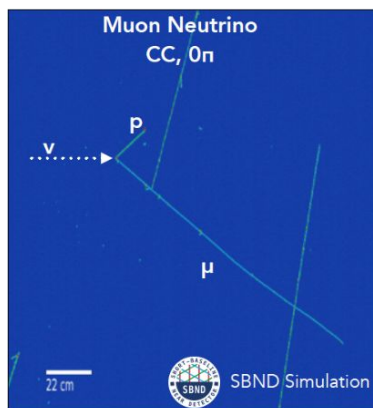


SBND will collect by far the **world's largest dataset of neutrino - argon interactions.**

This will allow for **high precision cross-section measurements** of a series of inclusive and exclusive channels.



$\nu_e \sim 15\text{k / year}$



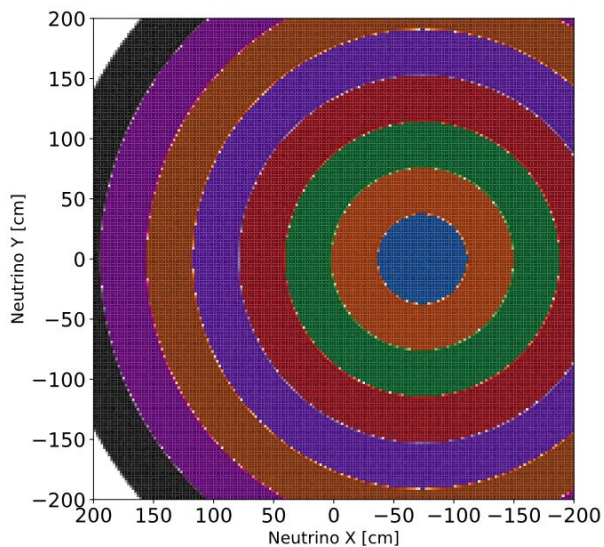
Harnessing powerful detector features:

- O(ns) timing
- large photon coverage
- precision calorimetry
- O(mm) tracking



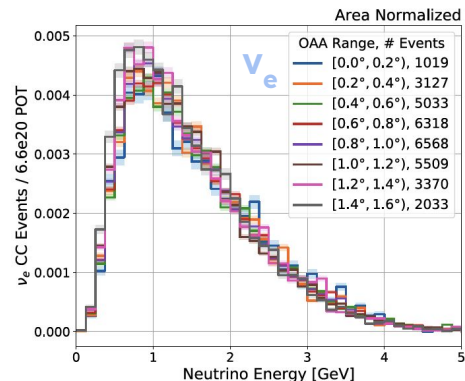
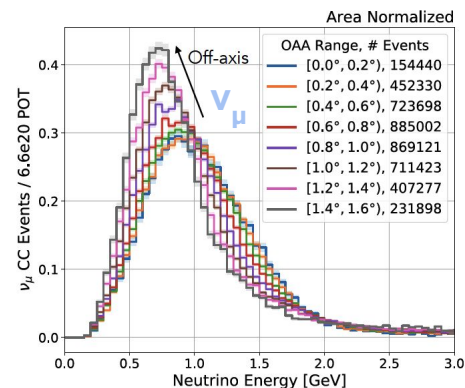
# SBND Physics - PRISM

Due to SBND's proximity to the beam target *and* the intentional offset of the beam with respect to the detector centre a "PRISM" effect can be achieved without moving SBND.



The resulting flux shape differences in each angular bin are far more pronounced for the  $\nu_\mu$  events than for  $\nu_e$  events.

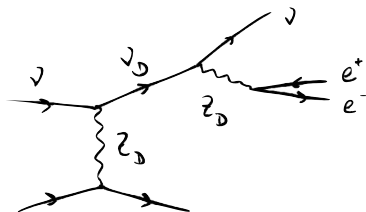
- OAA  $\in [0.0^\circ, 0.2^\circ]$
- OAA  $\in [0.2^\circ, 0.4^\circ]$
- OAA  $\in [0.4^\circ, 0.6^\circ]$
- OAA  $\in [0.6^\circ, 0.8^\circ]$
- OAA  $\in [0.8^\circ, 1.0^\circ]$
- OAA  $\in [1.0^\circ, 1.2^\circ]$
- OAA  $\in [1.2^\circ, 1.4^\circ]$
- OAA  $\in [1.4^\circ, 1.6^\circ]$



# SBND Physics - BSM

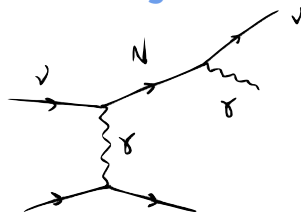
Proximity to target gives SBND sensitivity to various BSM scenarios as alternative LEE explanations.

## Dark Neutrinos



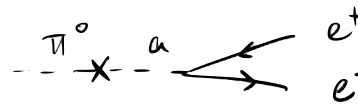
Bertuzzo Jana Machado Zukanovich PRL 2018, PLB 2019  
Argüelles Hostert Tsai PRL 2019  
Ballett Pascoli Ross-Lonergan PRD 2019  
Ballett Hostert Pascoli PRD 2020

## Transition Magnetic Moment



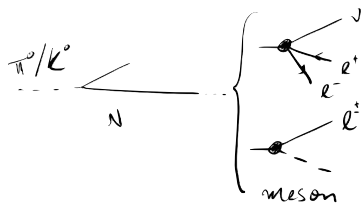
Gninenko PRL 2009  
Coloma Machado Soler Shoemaker PRL 2017  
Atkinson et al 2021 Vergani et al 2021

## Axion-like Particles



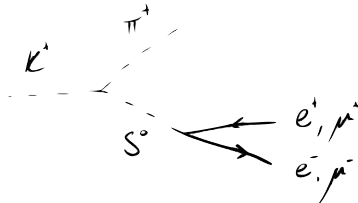
Kelly Kumar Liu PRD 2021  
Brdar et al PRL 2021

## Heavy Neutral Leptons



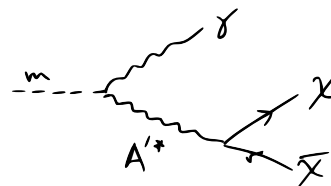
Ballett Pascoli Ross-Lonergan JHEP 2017  
Kelly Machado PRD 2021

## Higgs Portal Scalar



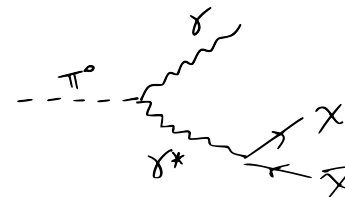
Pat Wilczek 2006  
Batell Berger Ismail PRD 2019  
MicroBooNE 2021

## Light Dark Matter



Romeri Kelley Machado PRD 2019

## Millicharged Particles



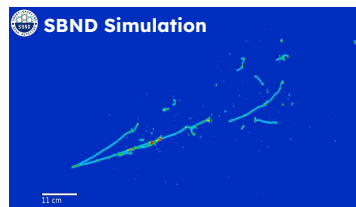
Magill, Plestid, Pospelov, Tsai, PRL 2019  
Harnik Liu Palamara, JHEP 2019

Diagrams: P. Machado  
Slide M. del Tutto, R. Jones

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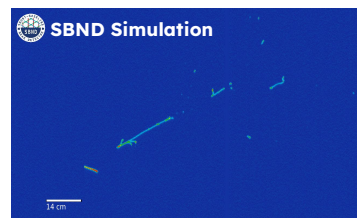
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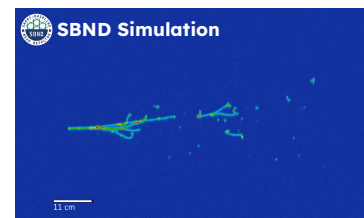
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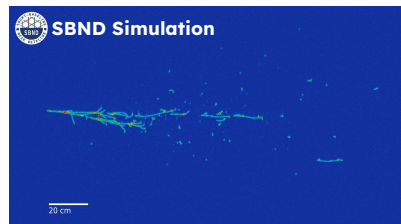
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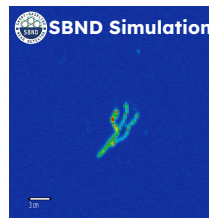
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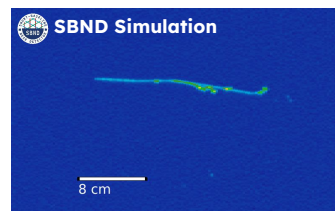
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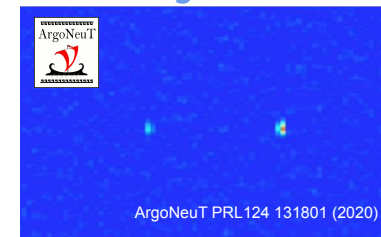
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ArgonNeUT PRL124 131801 (2020)  
Magill, Plestid, Pospelov, Tsai, PRL 2019  
Harnik Liu Palamara, JHEP 2019

# SBND Status

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**1st December 2022**

Completed TPC (including PDS) transferred from  
DAB to SBN-ND

# SBND Status



**1st December 2022**



TPC installed in the cryostat.

**25th April 2023**



# SBND Status



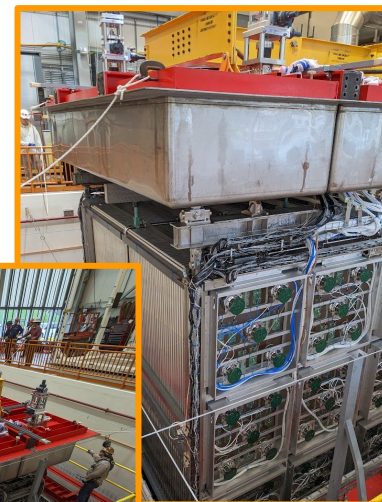
**1st December 2022**

First wall of cosmic ray taggers installed between cryostat and pit walls.

**25th April 2023**



**18th May 2023**



# Looking forward...

- Cryostat welding
- Cryo system commissioning
- Cold detector commissioning

**June 2023**  
**September 2023 -**  
**Early 2024**



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**June 2023**  
**September 2023 -**  
**Early 2024**

<b>Commissioning SBND's Time Projection Chambers</b>	<i>Maria Flavia Cicala</i>
<i>One West, Fermilab</i>	15:15 - 15:30
<b>Baseline monitoring for SBND PDS Trigger</b>	<i>Gajendra Gurung</i>
<i>One West, Fermilab</i>	15:30 - 15:45
<b>Tagging neutrino events with the SBND's Photon Detection System</b>	<i>Francisco Nicolas-Arnaldos</i>
<i>One West, Fermilab</i>	15:45 - 16:00
<b>Break</b>	
<i>One West, Fermilab</i>	16:00 - 16:15
<b>What Physics Can We Learn about in SBND from its "Prehistoric Era"?</b>	<i>Jiaoyang Li</i>
<i>One West, Fermilab</i>	16:15 - 16:30
<b>Heavy Neutral Lepton Searches at the Short Baseline Near Detector</b>	<i>Vu Chi Lan Nguyen</i>
<i>One West, Fermilab</i>	16:30 - 16:45
<b>Sterile Neutrino Oscillation Searches using the VALOR Fitting Framework at SBN</b>	<i>Beth Slater</i>
<i>One West, Fermilab</i>	16:45 - 17:00
<b>Neutrino Electron Scattering for Flux Constraint on SBND</b>	<i>Brinden Carlson</i>
<i>One West, Fermilab</i>	17:00 - 17:15
<b>The UV Laser Calibration System for measuring the electric field in the SBND detector</b>	<i>Shivaraj Mulleria Babu</i>
<i>One West, Fermilab</i>	17:15 - 17:30

**Right now!!!**

**Stay tuned for some great talks with all the details of our exciting program.**

# Conclusions

- SBND is an exciting experiment with physics goals ranging from the **SBN sterile neutrino oscillation** search to a **rich cross-section program** and a range of **BSM searches**.
- SBND installation is nearing completion and **cold commissioning** will begin later **this year**.
  
- Stay tuned for exciting results in the coming years!



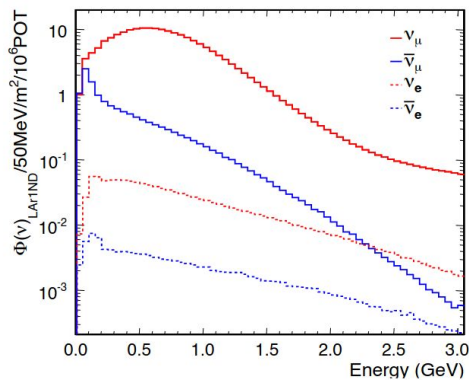
# Thanks!!!



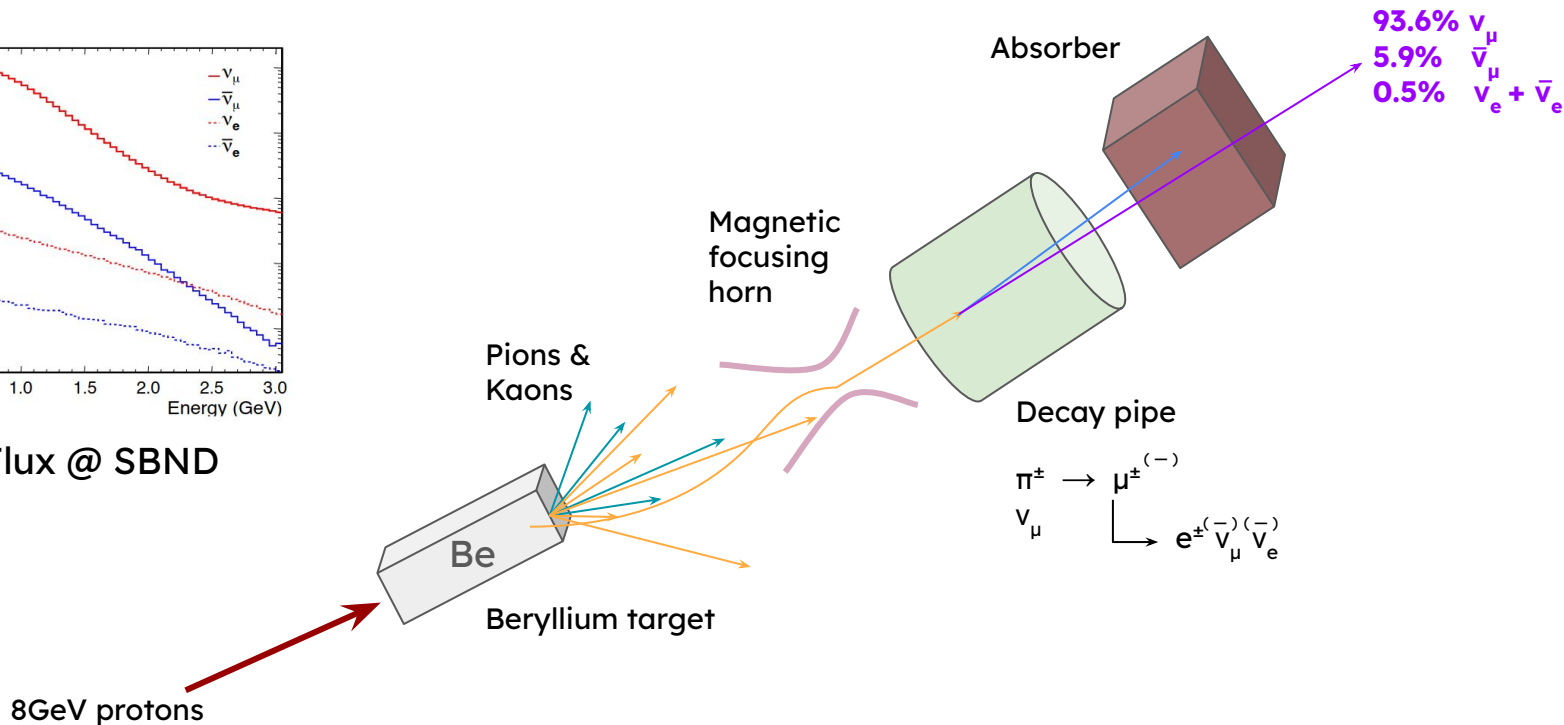
SBND @ UTA just 2 weeks ago!

# BACKUP

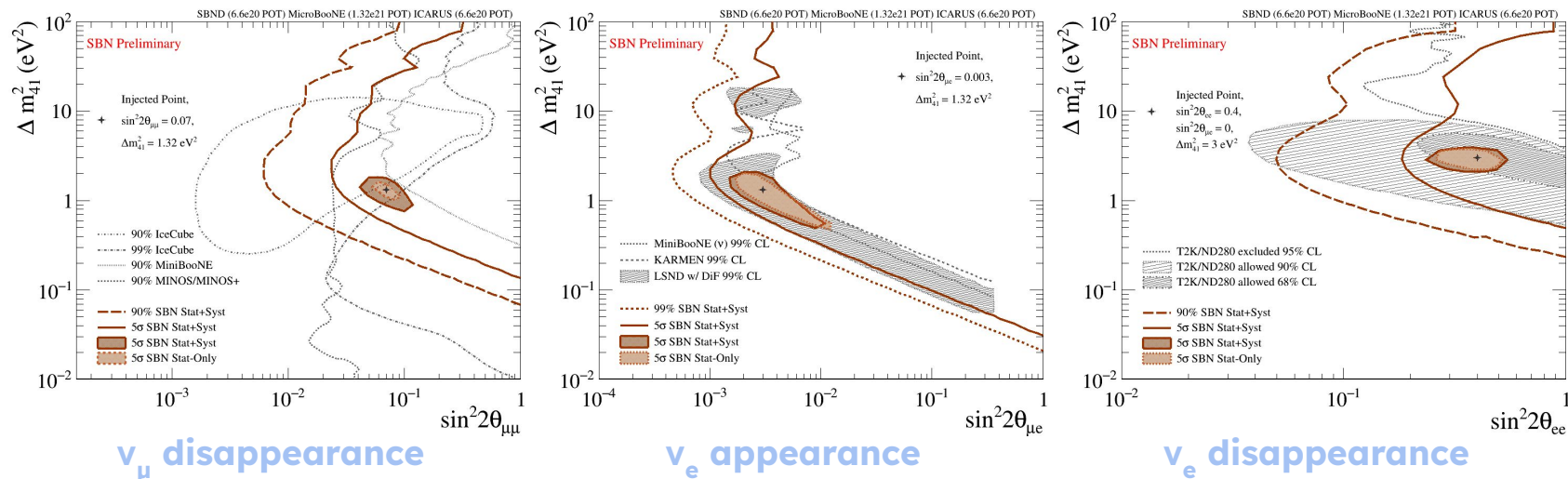
# Booster Neutrino Beam



BNB Flux @ SBND



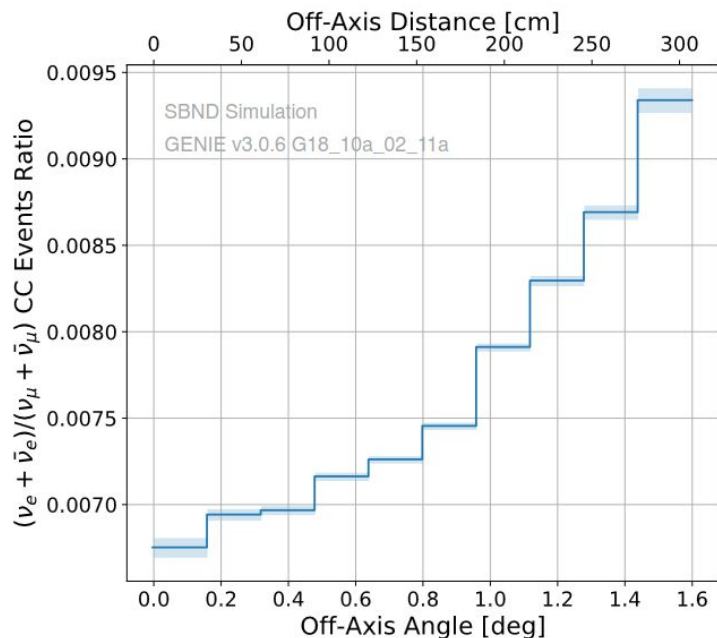
# SBND Oscillations Sensitivity



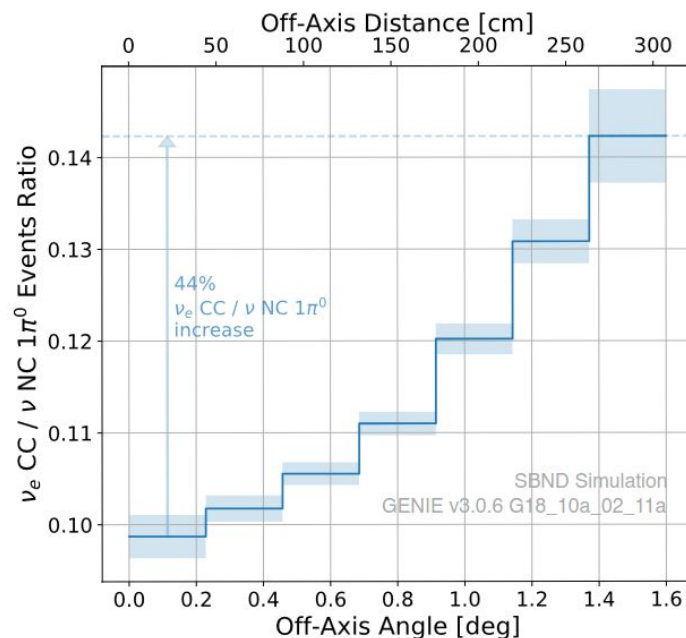
Sensitive to sterile neutrino signatures favoured by LSND / MiniBooNE at 5 $\sigma$  level across 2/3 channels.

# SBND-PRISM Effects

$\nu_e/\nu_\mu$  event rate is non-constant  
as a function of OAA



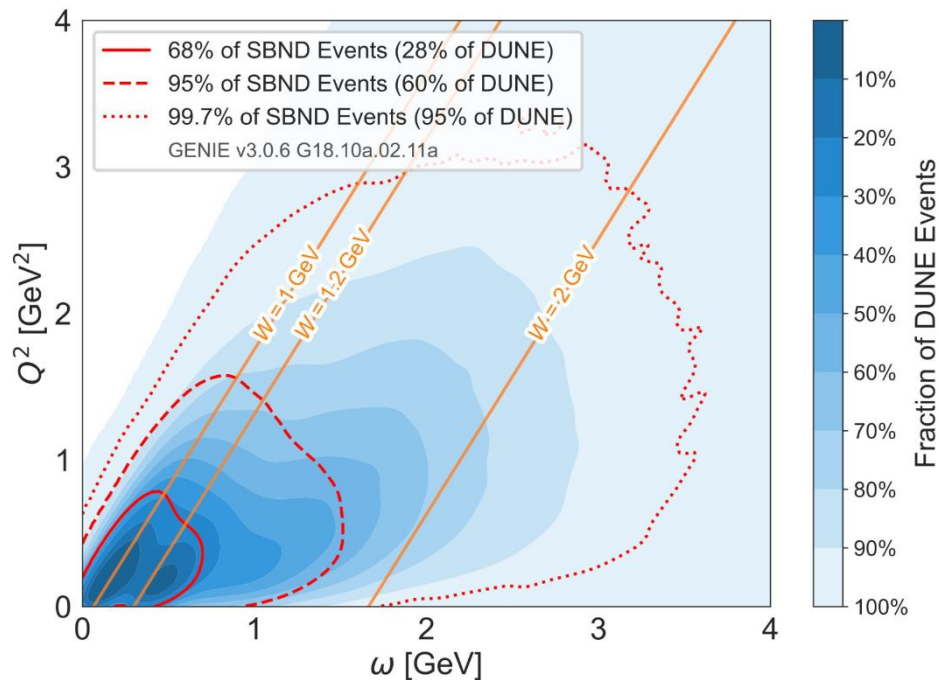
PRISM provides a natural way to reduce Neutral  
Current events with  $\pi^0$  by moving off-axis.



# SBND coverage of DUNE phase space

SBND has large coverage of the DUNE kinematic phase space.

Hence, the SBND cross-section measurement program will be critical in helping to constrain interaction systematics for DUNE.



*DUNE kinematic coverage is represented with the blue 2D histogram.*

*SBND kinematic coverage is shown with 3 contours, representing 68%, 95%, and 99.7% of all SBND data.*



# SBND Collaboration

**262 Total Collaborators**

**210 Scientific Collaborators**

(faculty/scientists, postdocs, PhD students)

**40 Institutions**

5 Brazilian Universities

CERN

1 Spanish University, 1 National Laboratory

1 Swiss University

8 UK Universities, 1 National Laboratory

18 US Universities, 4 National Laboratories

