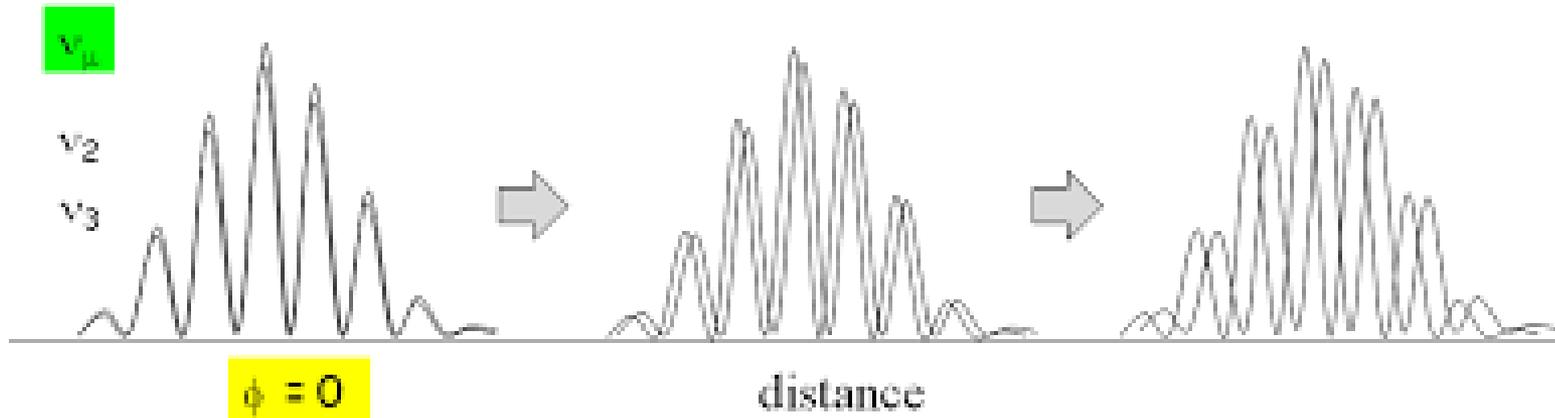


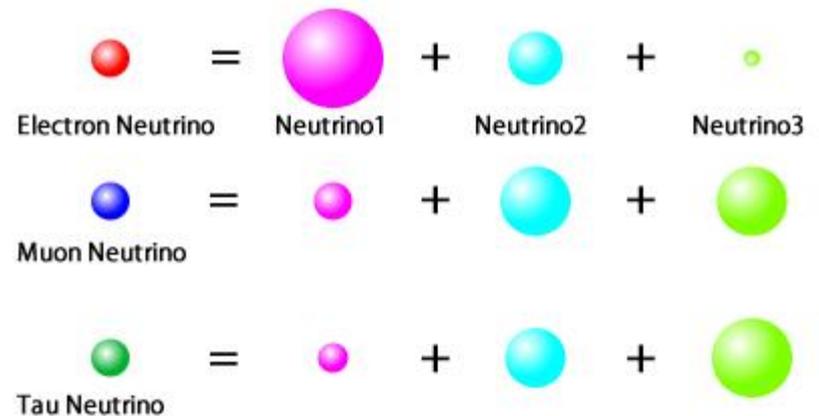
La fisica del neutrino agli acceleratori

Le oscillazioni sono “la versione moderna dell’esperimento di Goldhaber”: studiare le caratteristiche intrinseche dei neutrini senza misurare in modo diretto tali caratteristiche



La natura è stata molto generosa con noi:

- Energia: 0.2 – 100 GeV
- Distance: 10 m – 1000 km



La «vecchia era» delle oscillazioni di neutrino (1998-2012)

- Le sorgenti naturali di neutrino forniscono una stima di massima delle dei coefficienti lineari e delle «masse»
- Se produco neutrini con acceleratori ho un miglior livello di controllo e una migliore precisione

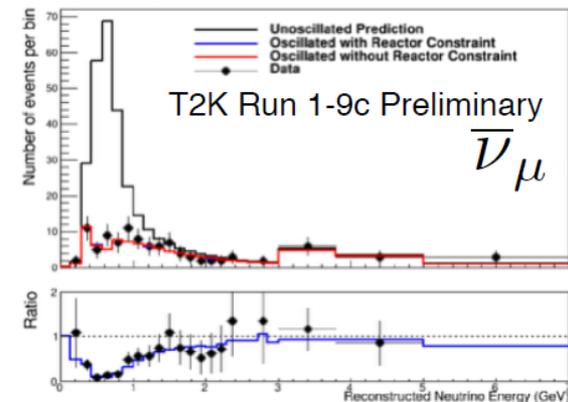
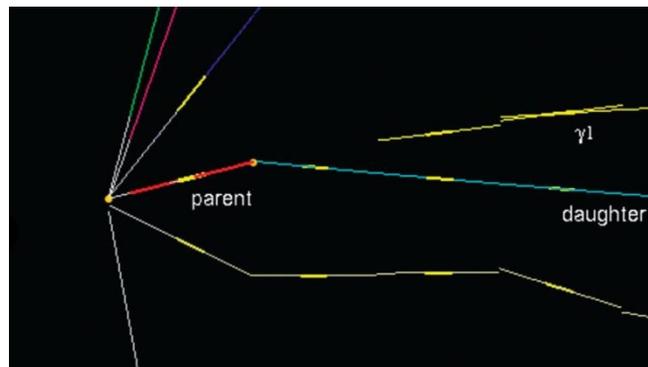
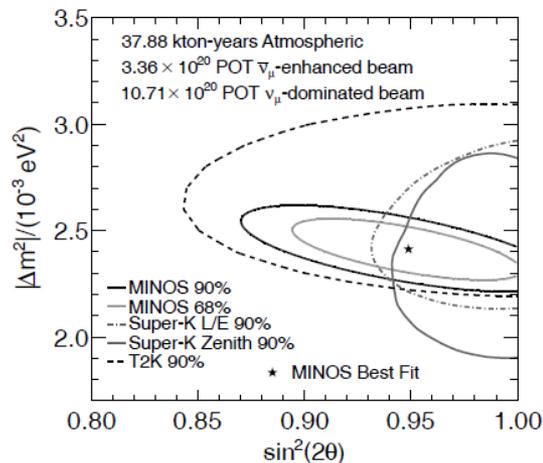
$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\Theta & \sin\Theta \\ -\sin\Theta & \cos\Theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e) = \sin^2(2\Theta)\sin^2(1.27 \times \Delta m^2 \times L/E_\nu)$$

$$\Delta m^2 = |m_1^2 - m_2^2| [\text{eV}^2]$$

$$L = \text{Distance to Source [m]}$$

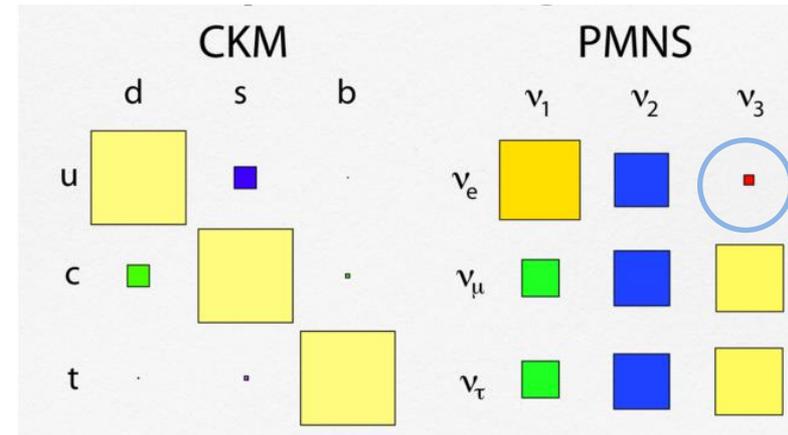
$$E_\nu = \text{Neutrino Energy [MeV]}$$



La «nuova era della fisica del neutrino»

- La nuova era della fisica del neutrino comincia nel 2012 con la scoperta di θ_{13} (Daya-Bay, Reno and T2K)

Breakthrough price 2012



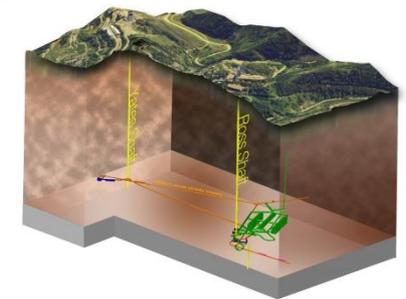
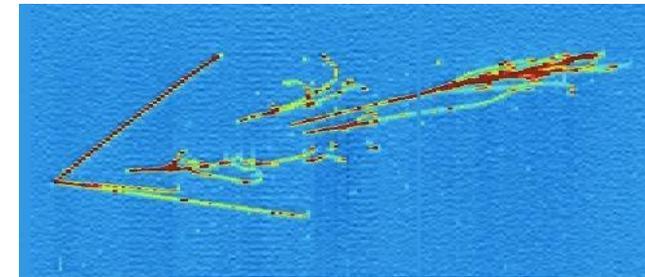
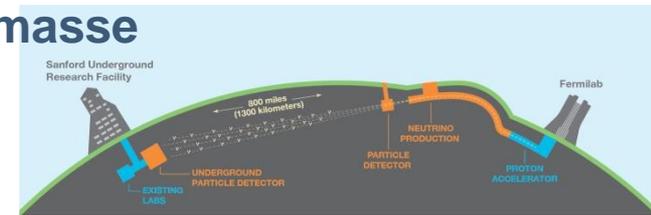
- L'angolo di mixing tra la prima e terza famiglia è grande ($\theta_{13} \approx 8^\circ$)
 - I fasci di neutrino agli acceleratori possono fare misure di **of tutti i parametri di oscillazione** del Modello Standard
 - Questi fasci possono accedere (finalmente!) alla **violazione di CP** nel settore dei neutrini, alla **gerarchia di massa del neutrino** e a tutti gli angoli di mixing importanti alla scala del GeV (in particolare l' **ottante di θ_{23}**)

Ecco perchè dal 2012 la fisica del neutrino agli acceleratori è cresciuta di un fattore 10 sia come partecipanti sia come investimenti ed è il settore che raccoglie la più grande comunità di fisica del neutrino

La nascita di DUNE

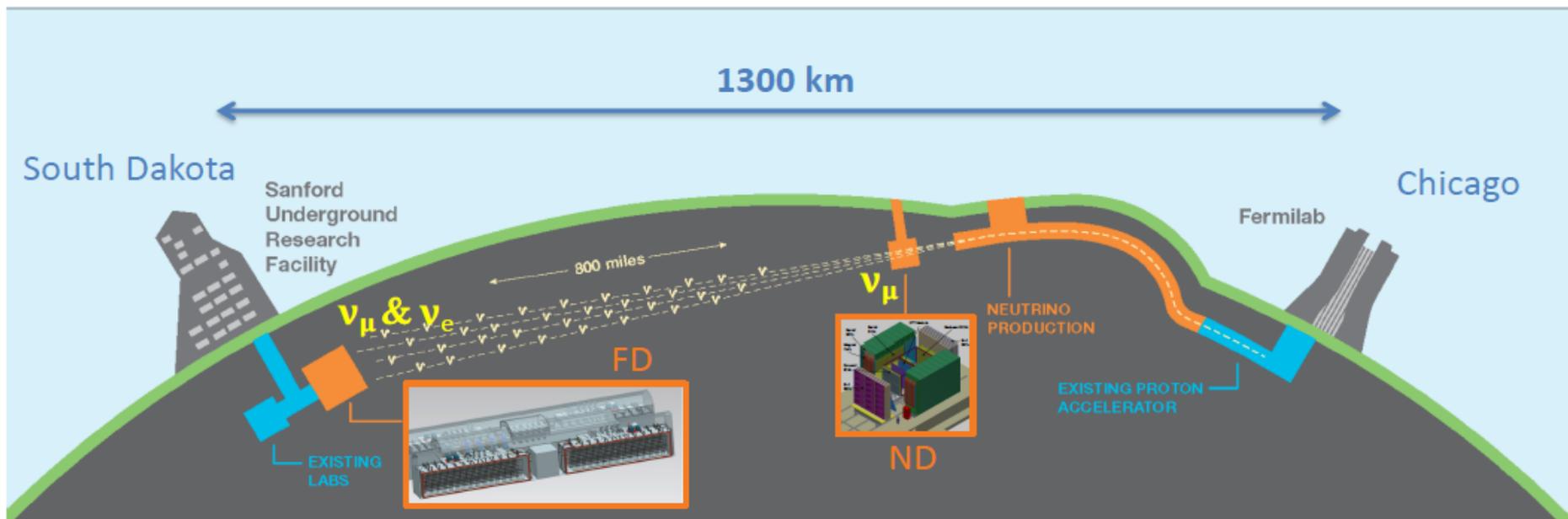
Il design dell'esperimento DUNE segue in modo ovvio dal fatto che ϑ_{13} ha un valore "grande" (simile all'angolo di Cabibbo):

- E' pensato per misurare simultaneamente i parametri ignoti della matrice di mescolamento dei neutrini: la fase complessa che permette la violazione di CP, la gerarchia di massa del neutrino e l'ottante di ϑ_{23} e testa in un singolo esperimento l'intero paradigma standard dei neutrini
 - **Grandi distanze sorgente-rivelatore e grandi masse**
- Raccoglie un gran numero di osservabili per fare il disentangling dei contributi che vengono dai diversi elementi della matrice di mixing
 - **Ricostruzione dettagliata dello stato finale**
 - **Wide-band beam; neutrini da 1 a 5 GeV**
- Offre un'ampia possibilità di studiare sorgenti naturali
 - **Esperimento sotterraneo**
 - **Soglia di energia bassa**



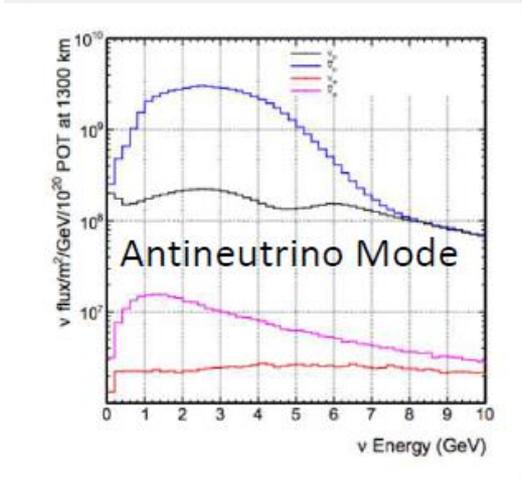
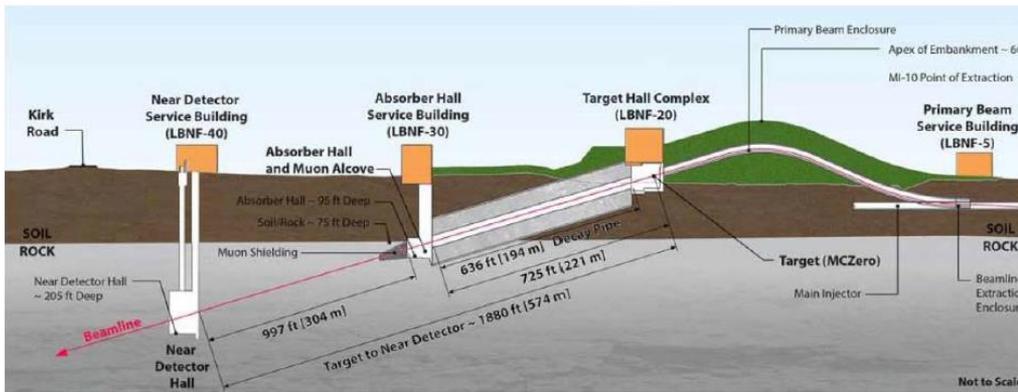
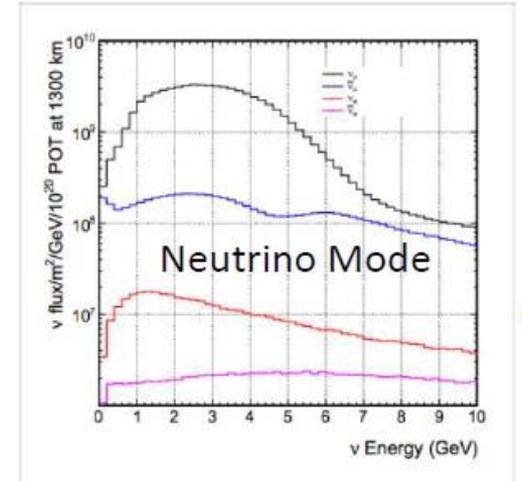
LBNF/DUNE Overview

- Muon neutrinos/antineutrinos from high-power proton beam
 - 1.2 MW from day one; upgradeable to 2.4 MW
- Massive underground Liquid Argon Time Projection Chambers
 - 4 x 17 kton fiducial mass of > 40 kton
- Near detector to characterize the beam (100s of millions of neutrino interactions)



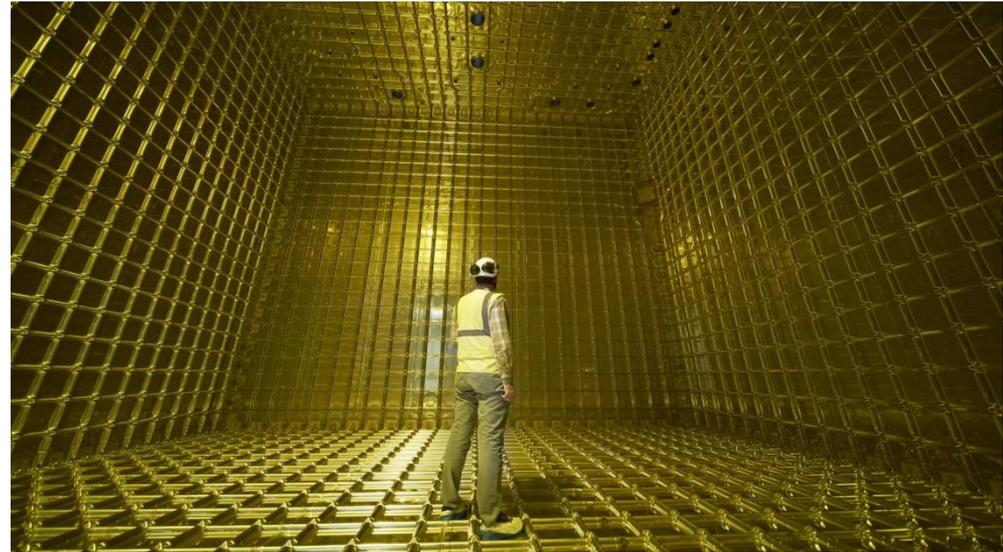
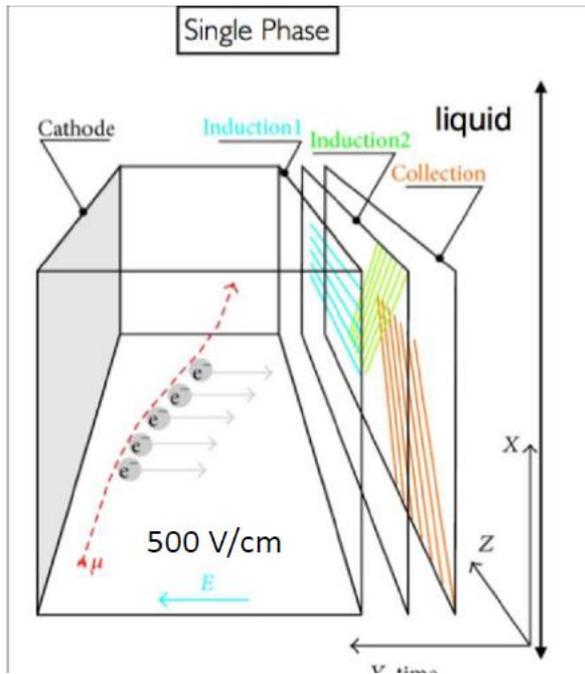
The Long Baseline Neutrino Facility

Il fascio di neutrini di DUNE è un wide-band beam basato sull'upgrade del sistema di accelerazione del Fermilab (PIP-II)

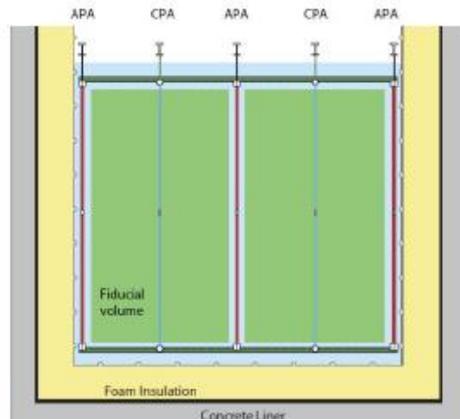


Starting parameter @ 120 GeV protons: $7.5 \cdot 10^{13}$ pot/spill every 1.2 s (1.2 MW)

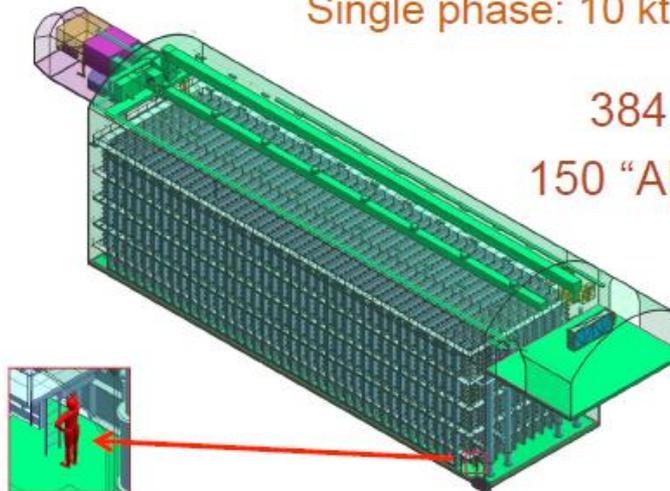
Il rivelatore DUNE: 4 TPC ad argon liquido



Single phase: modular wire-plane readout



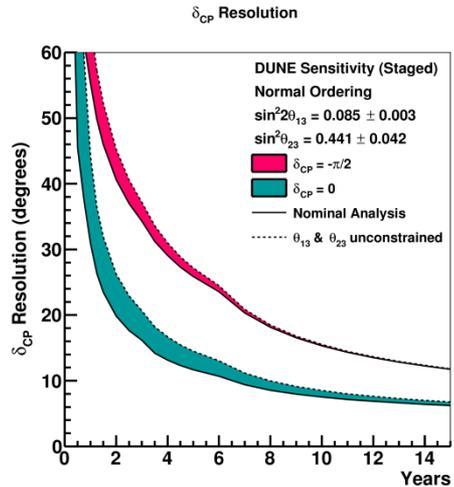
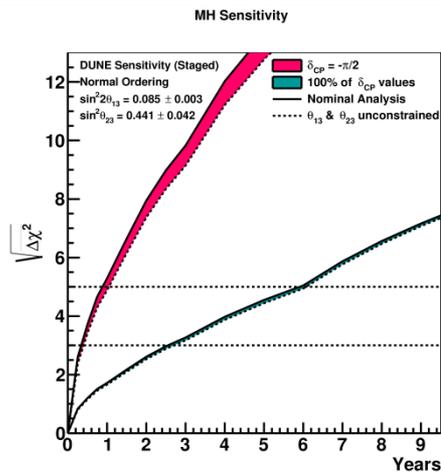
Single phase: 10 kt module



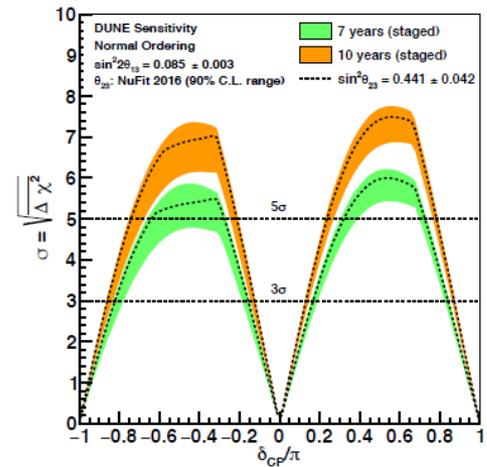
384,000 readout wires
150 "APAs" (2.3 m x 6 m)
12 m high
15.5 m wide
58 m long

Scalability, systematics, light

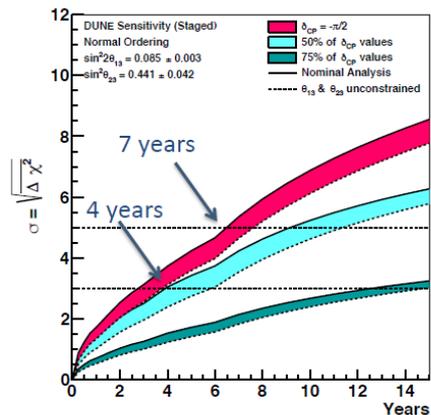
Le misure più critiche di DUNE dipendono dalla massa (scalability), dal controllo degli errori sistematici e dall'efficacia del Photon Detection system: sono argomenti su cui l'INFN sta dando **contributi sostanziali**



CP Violation Sensitivity



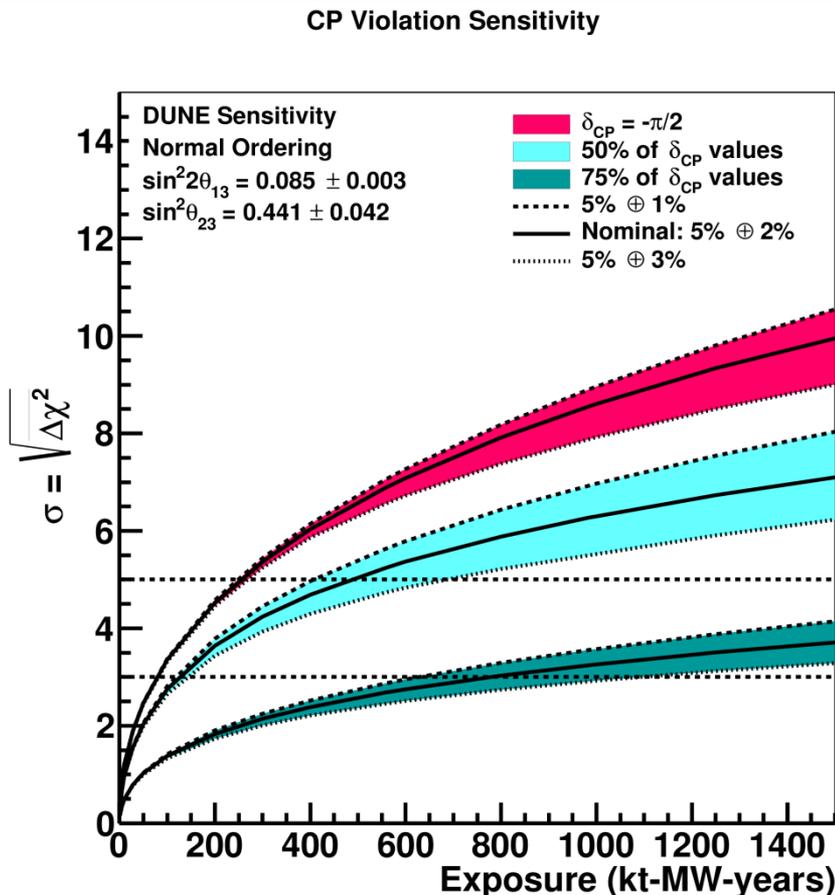
CP Violation Sensitivity



Errore sistematico

La maggior parte delle misure di DUNE saranno dominate dall'errore sistematico e un programma di riduzione delle sistematiche e' il miglior modo di spendere i soldi dei contribuenti 😊

v. per esempio M. Mezzetto, F. Terranova , *Universe* 6 (2020) 32

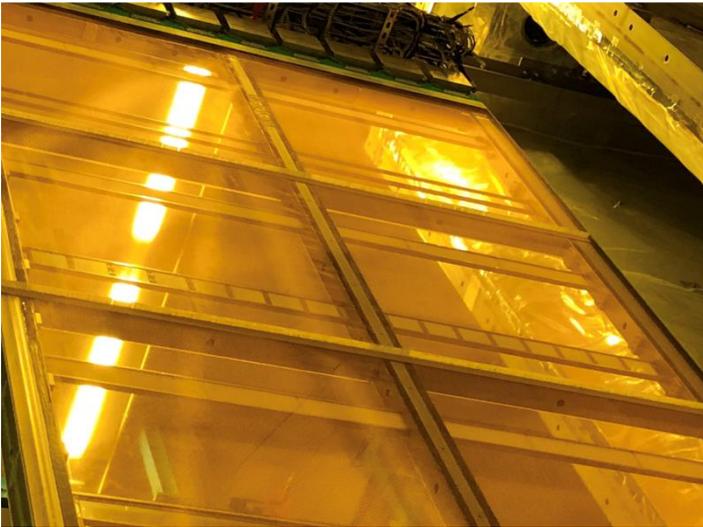


Systematics mitigation:

- ✓ Near detector
- ✓ Hadroproduction experiments
- ✓ Dedicated cross section experiment

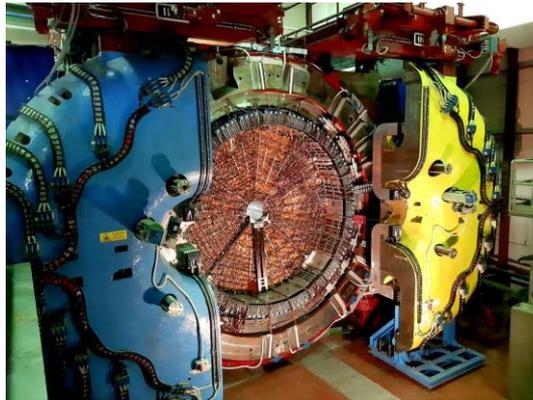
I tre pilastri dell'attività di Milano Bicocca

A. Branca, G. Brunetti (dal 1 sep 2020), M. Biassoni, C. Brizzolari, P. Carniti, C. Cattadori, C. Gotti, A. Falcone, L. Meazza, E. Parozzi, G. Pessina, M. Spanu, H. Viera de Souza, M. Torti

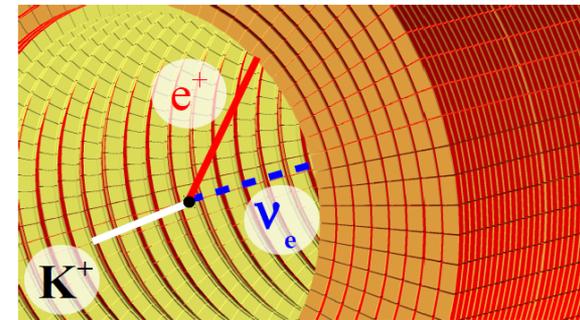


Il Photon detection system di
DUNE

Il near detector near
monitoring basato su KLOE



Esperimento CERN
NP06/ENUBET



Ruolo nel management

X-ARAPUCA

Mechanics, dichroic filter, WLS

Brasil
CSU (US)
Fermilab (US)

SiPMs

SiPMs, side boards

Italy
Spain
Czech Rep.
NIU (USA)

Cold amplifiers

Cold amplifiers, ganging

Italy
Spain
Colombia

Warm electronics

Digitizer (DAPHNE)

Peru'
Colombia
Fermilab (US)

Convenors: L. Patrizzii (Photosensors), P. Sala (protoDUNE-SP), C. Gotti (Cold electronics)

Management Board: F. Terranova (resp. Italiano), A. Montanari

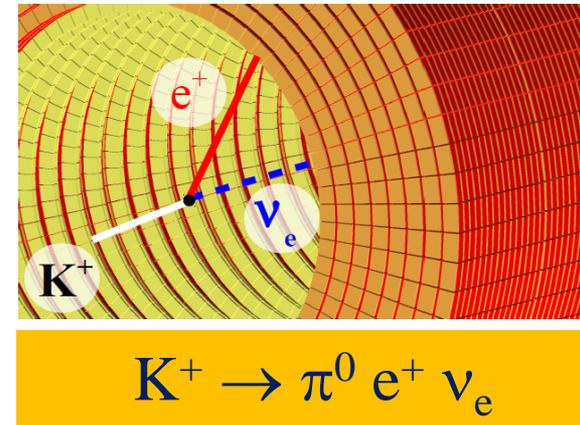
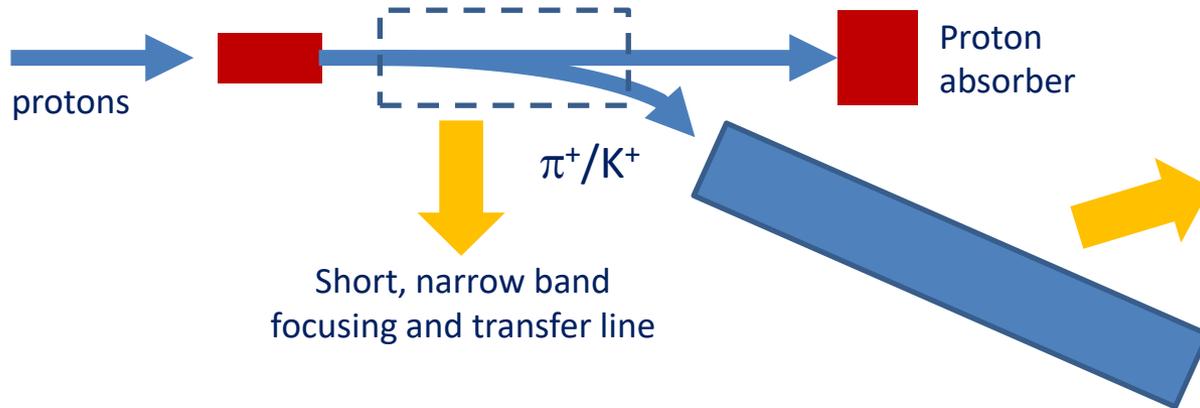
Integration Engineer: P. Carniti (da sep 2020)

NP06/ENUBET

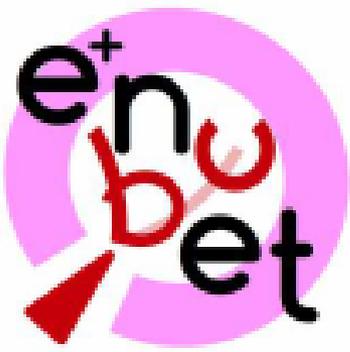
E' una proposta di un fascio di neutrini a bassa intensità per misurare con grande precisione le sezioni d'urto E' una nuova tecnologia "Monitored neutrino beams" (*) che in questi anni è sviluppata dalla Collaborazione ENUBET

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ENUBET>

F. Acerbi et al., CERN-SPSC-2018-034



(*) A. Longhin, L. Ludovici, F. Terranova, EPJ C75 (2015) 155



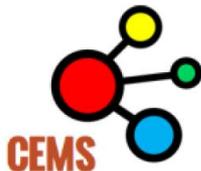
This project has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No 681647).

NP06/ENUBET

ENUBET: ERC Consolidator Grant. Jun 2016 - May 2021. PI: **A. Longhin**.
Since April 2019, ENUBET is also a **CERN Neutrino Platform experiment: NP06**



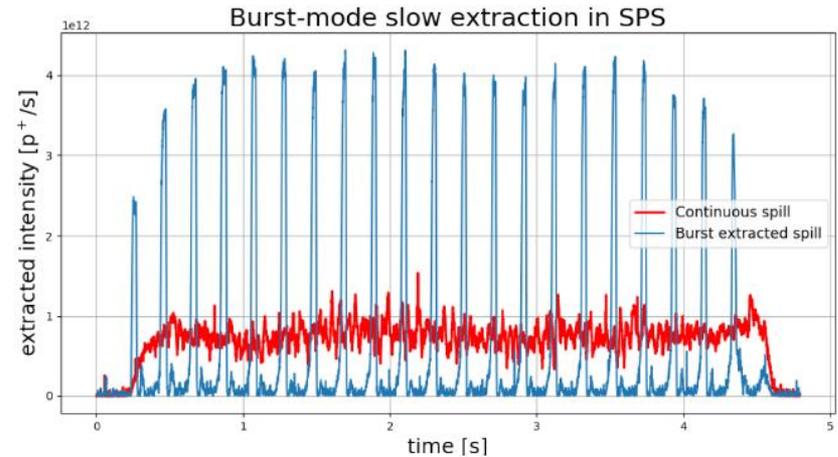
The NP06/ENUBET Collaboration:
60 physicists, 12 institutions
Spokespersons: A. Longhin, F. Terranova
Technical Coordinator: V. Mascagna



Highlights of 2019

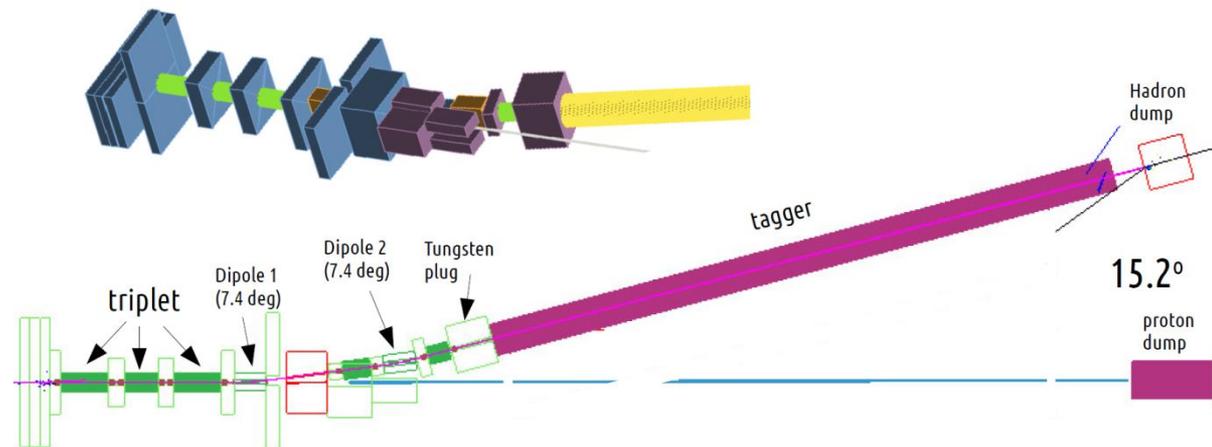
Test of the proton extraction scheme at SPS with simulation and real data (Nov 2018)

Outcome: **ENUBET can work both with a slow extraction and with an horn**



[9] M. Pari, Model and measurements of CERN-SPS slow extraction spill re-shaping - the burst mode slow extraction, IPAC 2019, Melbourne, 2019

Complete design of the transfer line with G4beamline, Fluka (doses) and Geant4 (systematics)

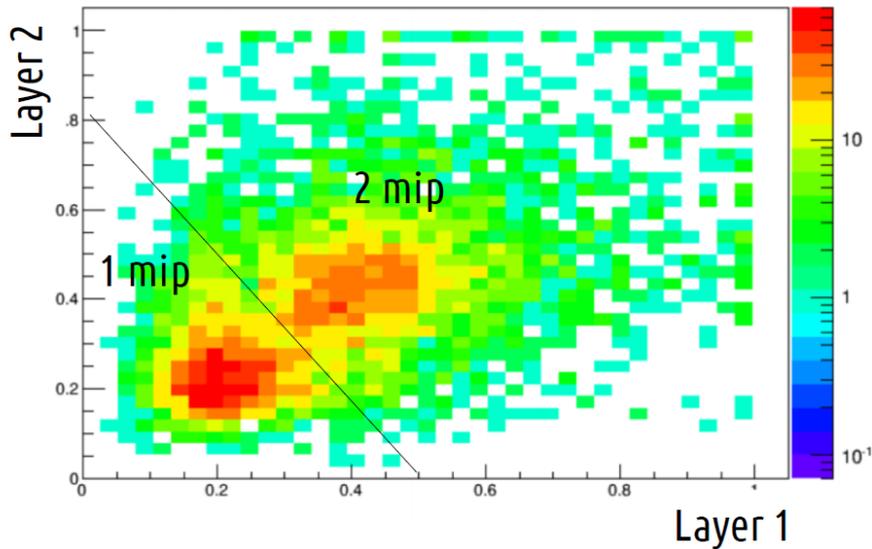


See A. Acerbi et al.
SPSC-SR-268 (2020)

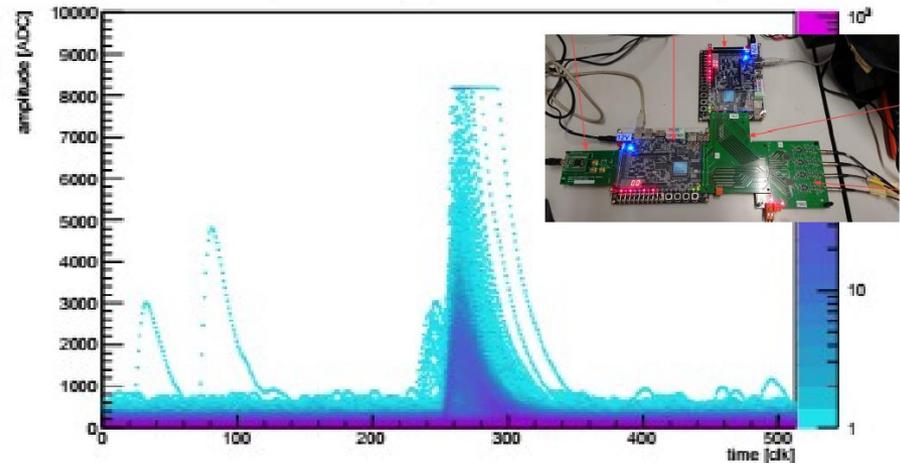
Validation of the calorimeter performed at CERN in fall 2018

Standalone and integrated test of the photon veto fully successful

Analysis completed in Feb 2020 and submitted to journal



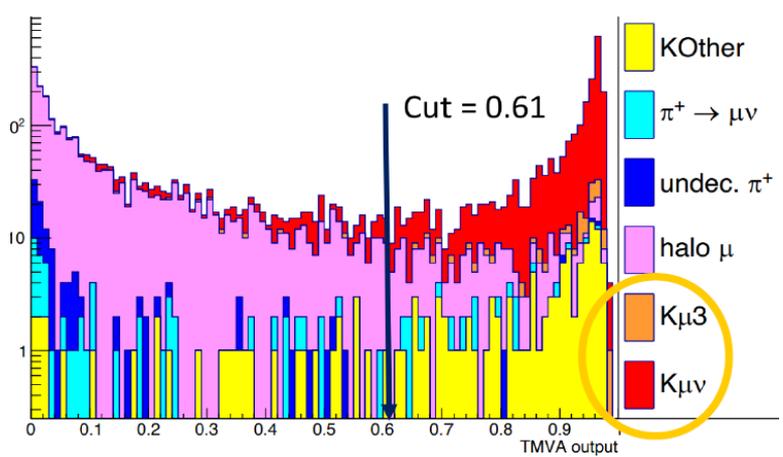
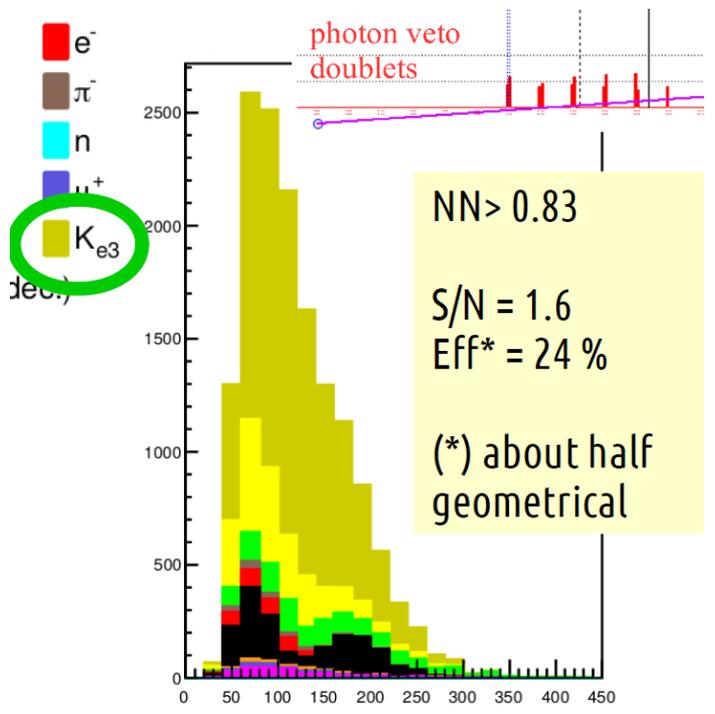
Cosmic ray waveforms with the custom system



Event selection and reconstructed

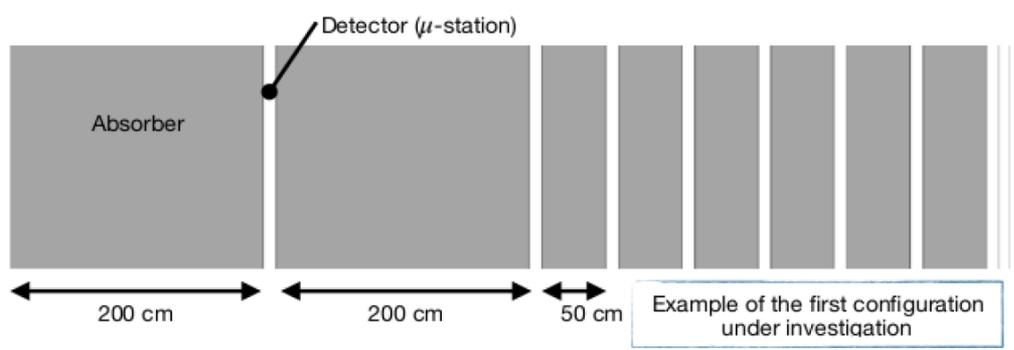
One of the biggest success of 2020!
S/N for positron from from kaon >1

Significantly extension the physics case of
ENUBET monitoring also muons from from
kaon decays $K \rightarrow \mu \nu$ and $\pi \rightarrow \mu \nu$



TMVA discriminator

Large angle $K \rightarrow \mu \nu$



Small angle $\pi \rightarrow \mu \nu$

New segmented hadron dump to measure the
range (momentum) and distribution of muons

ENUBET in 2020-2021

- Procure the material and assemble **the ENUBET demonstrator** (final testbeam depends on the post-COVID schedule of CERN)
- Complete the assessment of systematics
- Study horn and target engineering with CERN experts
- Write the Conceptual Design Report: the first full study of a «monitored neutrino beam»

