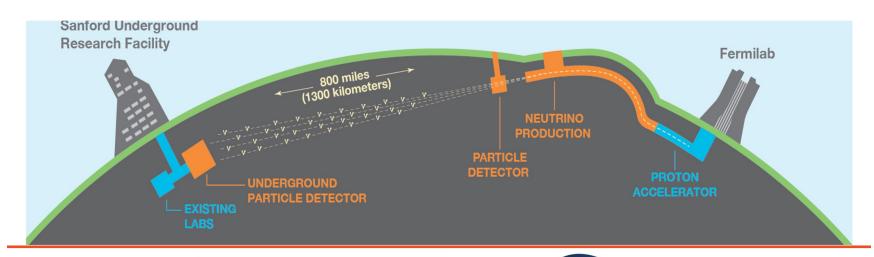
The DUNE experiment

Towards measurements of neutrino Mass Hierarchy, CP violation and more

Yoann Kermaïdic Workshop France - Ukraine - IJClab June 11, 2025











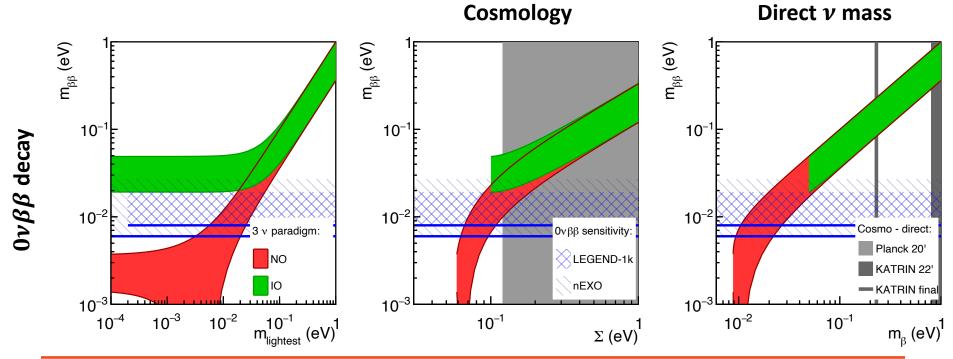
Outline

- Physics reach
- The DUNE approach
- Status of ongoing activities



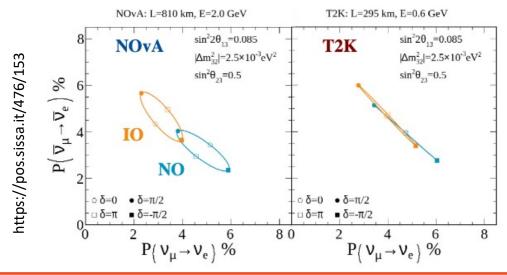
The 3v paradigm in one slide

- Testing the light 3ν paradigm requires inputs from the entire neutrino community and more!
- Neutrino osc. experiments must unambiguously measure the mass ordering a potential strong impact w.r.t. next-gen $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay exp.



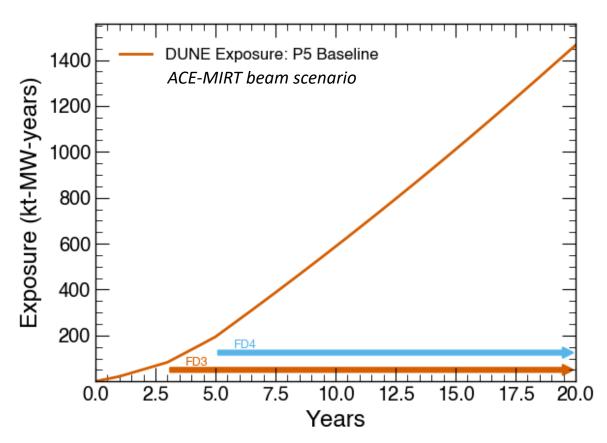
Current sensitivity to MH & CP

- T2K / NOvA currently accumulating statistics since 2010 / 2014 resp.
 - 0.75 MW / 0.8 MW
 - 295 km / 810 km
 - 0.6 GeV (<1 GeV) / 2 (<3 GeV) GeV neutrinos
- Weak « bi-plot » separation between IO/NO Best fit NO @ $\sim 2\sigma$
- Sensitivity to the CP violating phase: combined fit to be published



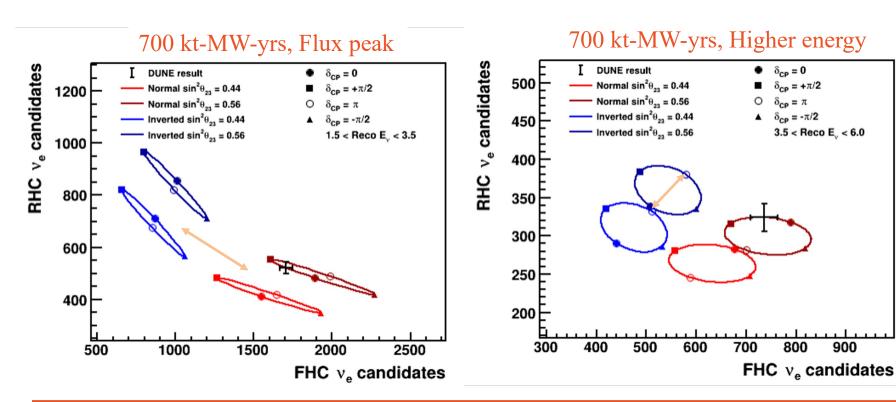
DUNE data taking time scale

- Statistics accumulation depends on the phasing (see <u>P5 report</u>)
- Full project spans over 20 years, i.e. 1400 kt.MW.years



DUNE's plot

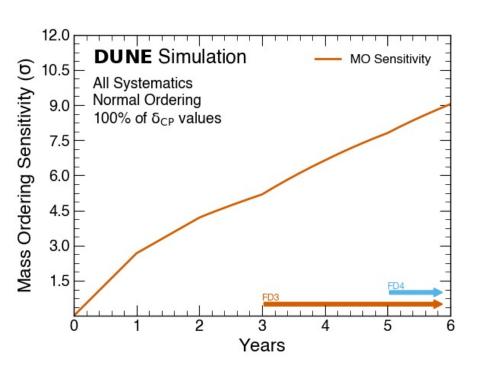
- Benefits from longer oscillation baseline (1285 km) with enhanced sensitivity coming from matter effects
- Wideband energy spectra allow to cover a full oscillation period

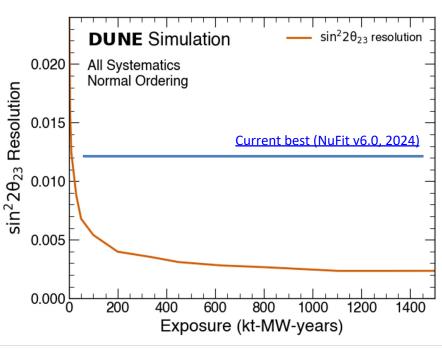


900

Improvement in sensitivity

 Unique capability to sensitively probe a large fraction of the oscillation parameter space with a single experiment





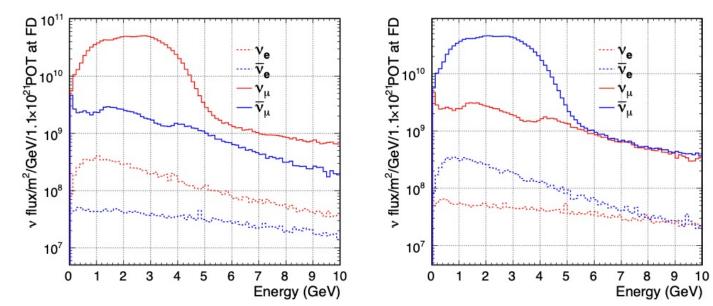
See Snowmass
DUNE Physics summary
https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.06100.pdf





LBNF Neutrino beam

- New neutrino beam to be built at Fermilab
 - 120 GeV protons interact with a carbon target
 - Initial power of 1.2 MW, upgradable to 2.4 MW
 - Wideband beam : [0-5] GeV neutrinos
 - Runs in neutrino and antineutrino modes

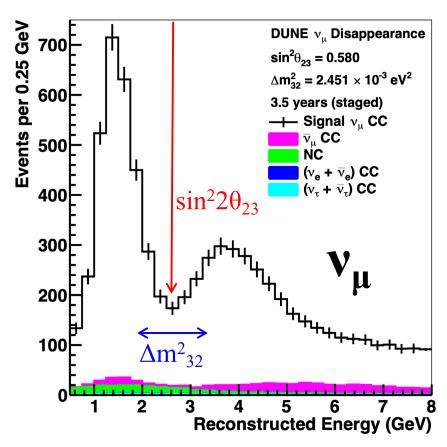


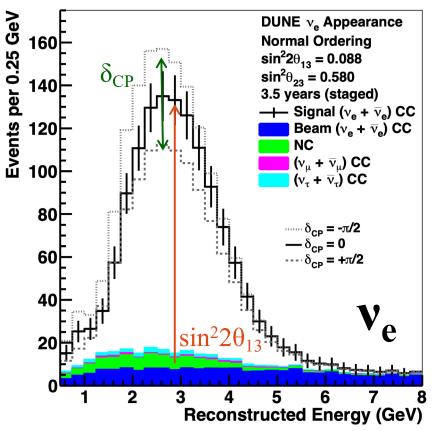
B. Abi, et al., (DUNE Collaboration), Long-baseline neutrino oscillation physics potential of the DUNE experiment Eur. Phys. J. C 80 10, 978 (2020)

DUNE is sensitive to MO, δ_{CP} , θ_{13} , θ_{23} , Δm_{32}^2

• DUNE measures v_{μ} disappearance (left) and v_{e} appearance (right) of neutrinos and antineutrinos (not shown) as a function of neutrino energy at the Far Detectors (FD)

Credit: C. Marshall (NUFACT21)





DUNE Plans and Installation

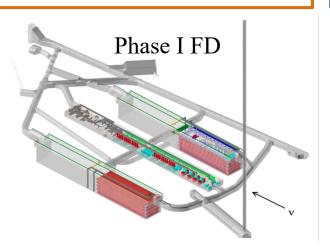
 DUNE construction is phased to provide continuous progress toward physics goals beginning this decade.

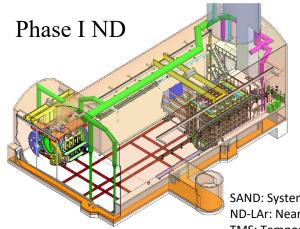
Phase I

- Ramp to 1.2 MW beam intensity
- Two 17kt (10kt+ fid.) LAr TPC FD modules. One HD on VD.
- Near detector: ND-LAr + TMS (steel/scint. range stack) + SAND
- Moveable ND to enable PRISM

Phase II upgrades

- Proton beam increase to 2.4 MW
- Four 17kt LAr TPC FD modules
- TMS Upgraded to ND-Gar to provide enhanced ND interaction physics capabilities.





Near Detector CDR arXiv:2103.13910

SAND: System for on-Axis Neutrino Detection ND-LAr: Near Detector LAr TPC

TMS: Temporary Muon Spectrometer

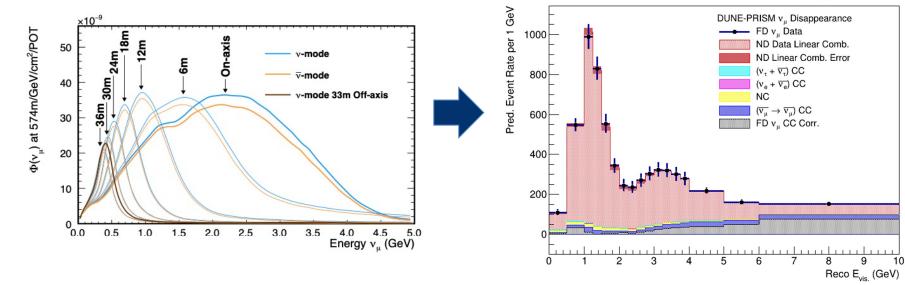




PRISM – ν flux energy scan

- ND-LAr + Spectrometer can be moved off-axis to enhance flux at lower energies.
- These samples allow one to build a linear combination to match FD *oscillated* spectra and build analysis with minimal interaction modeling.

 48 KT-MW-Years Exposure, \(\Delta \text{m}_{29}^2 = 2.52 \times 10^3 \text{ eV}^2, \sin^2(\text{0}_{20}) = 0.5}\)

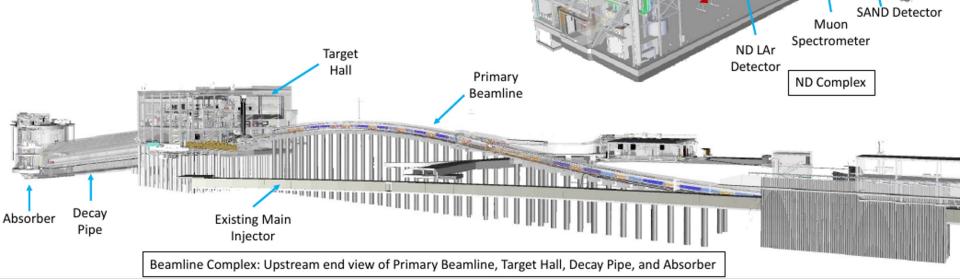


Initially developed in the context of T2K and Hyper-K (NuPRISM)



Beamline and Near Detector site at Fermilab: design is 100% complete

- Conventional facilities for the neutrino beamline and the Near Detector underground site have completed their designs
- 0.9 MW NuMI beam already achieved for NOvA



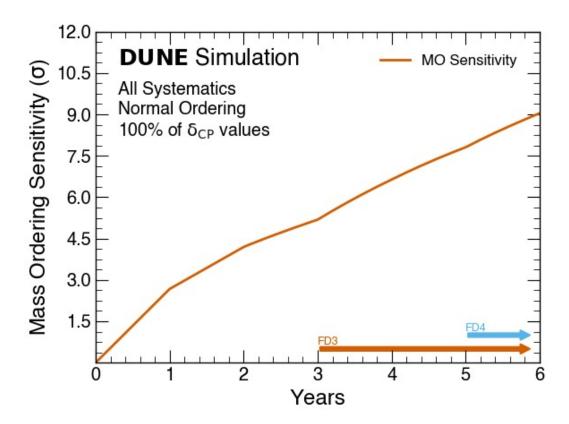
Far site at SURF

- Excavation is 100% complete
- Waiting for authorization to start the assembly



Phase I main achievements

5 sigma sensitivity on the Neutrino Mass Ordering



 And development of the atmospherics and low energy (solar, supernova, DSNB) neutrino programs

DUNE Plans and Installation

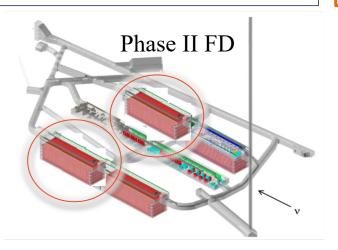
 DUNE construction is phased to provide continuous progress toward physics goals beginning this decade.

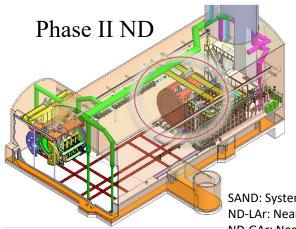
Phase I

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- Near detector: ND-LAr + TMS (steel/scint. range stack) + SAND
- Moveable ND to enable PRISM

Phase II upgrades

- Proton beam increase to 2.4 MW
- Four 17kt LAr TPC FD modules
- TMS Upgraded to ND-GAr to provide enhanced ND interaction physics capabilities.





Near Detector CDR arXiv:2103.13910

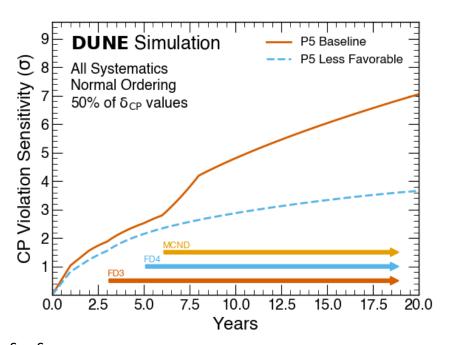
SAND: System for on-Axis Neutrino Detection ND-LAr: Near Detector Liquid Ar TPC

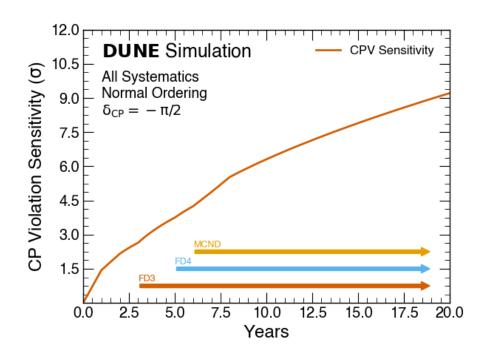
ND-GAr: Near Detector Gaseous Ar TPC



Phase II upgrade impact

 All considered upgrades have significant impact on DUNE's long-term sensitivity



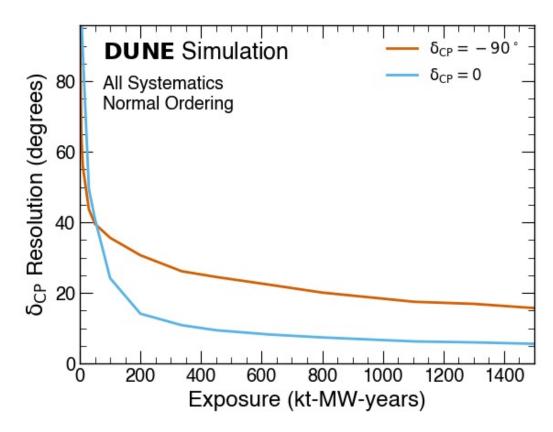


See Snowmass
DUNE Physics summary
https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.06100.pdf



Phase II upgrade impact

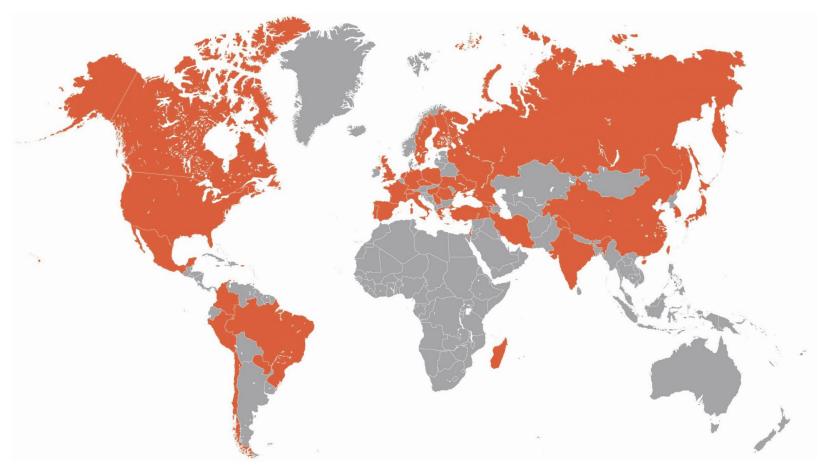
• Unprecedented resolution on $\delta_{\rm CP}$ will be achieved with the full DUNE's program



See Snowmass
DUNE Physics summary
https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.06100.pdf

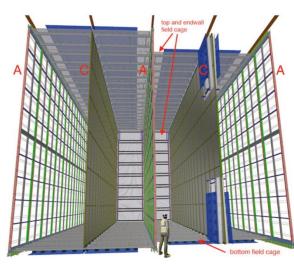
The DUNE collaboration

 DUNE is an international collaboration of >1300 scientists and engineers from 37 countries + CERN (and counting)

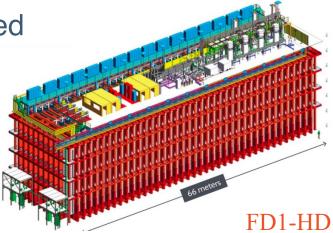


FD1-Horizontal drift detector design

- Alternate Anode and Cathode Panel Assembly (APA/CPA)
 - 4 drift volumes, 3.6 m drift
 - Electric field = 500 V/cm (HV = -180 kV)
- Anode: 150 APAs, each with 4 wire planes (Grid, 2 x Induction, Collection)
 - Wrapped induction wires
 - 2560 wires/unit -- Inter-plane distance = 4.75 mm
- FD1-HD APAs production has already started
- Photon Detectors: X-ARAPUCA light traps
 - 10 modules / APA
 - Timing
 - Cosmic / SN / BSM event triggering



18 m



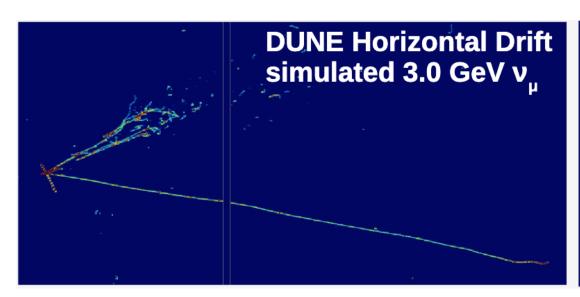


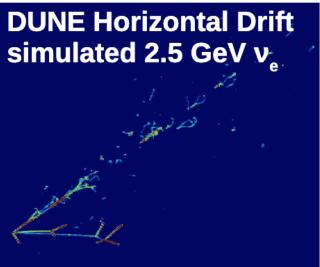




High resolution imaging detector

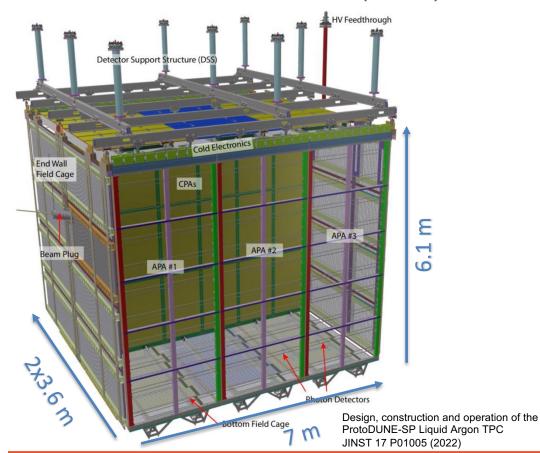
- 60% of interactions at DUNE energy have final state pions → LArTPC enables precise hadron reconstruction
- Excellent e/μ and e/γ separation

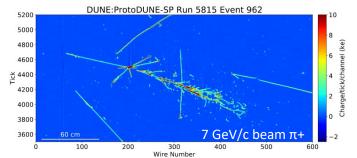


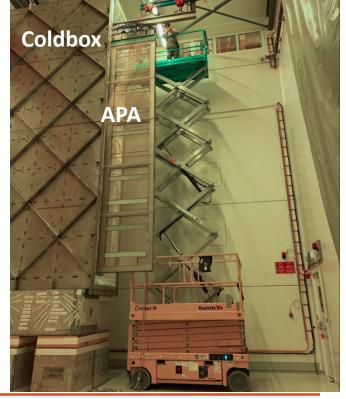


Validation of concept at CERN

- ProtoDUNE-Single Phase (2018-2020)
- ProtoDUNE-Horizontal Drift (2024)













FD2-Vertical drift detector design

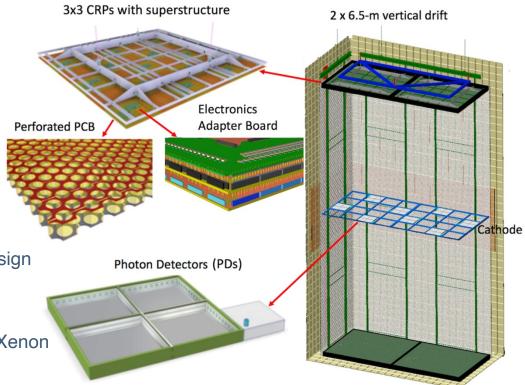
 2 x 6.5 m vertical drift with horizontal Printed Circuit Board anode and cathode planes and photon detector

Charge readout:

- Drift along vertical direction and cathode plane in the middle
- Readout on strips etched on PCBs
- Two induction and one collection readout planes
- Cathode at -300 kV, drift field of 450 V/cm

Photon Detection

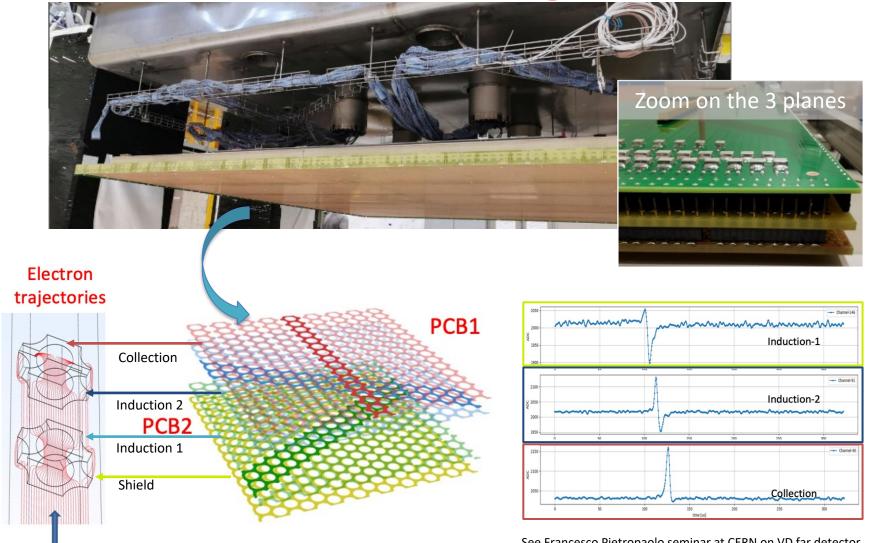
- Based on X-ARAPUCA "4π" reference design
- SiPM and electronics partially on Cathode: @ 300 kV
- Enhanced scintillation yield by doping with Xenon (tested in ProtoDUNE-SP)



Full Monte-Carlo + sensitivity studies ongoing

So far, FD1-HD design considered

FD2-VD detector charge readout



See Francesco Pietropaolo seminar at CERN on VD far detector https://indico.cern.ch/event/1103484/



FD2-VD detector charge readout



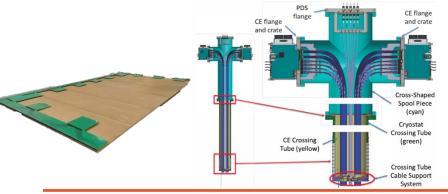


Bottom Drift Electronics (BDE)

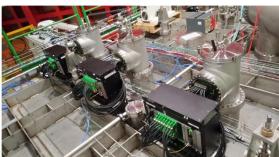
- Same concept as ProtoDUNE-SP
- Front-End Mother Boards immersed in the LAr near the electrode
- FE LArASIC charge amplifier and shaping

Top Drift Electronics (TDE)

- Evolution from Dual Phase
- Accessible cryogenic analog front-end via the chimneys
- uTCA digitization units with 40 Gbit/s connectivity located on the cryostat roof













Prototypes development at CERN Neutrino Platform

ProtoDUNE VD (Filled with LAr)

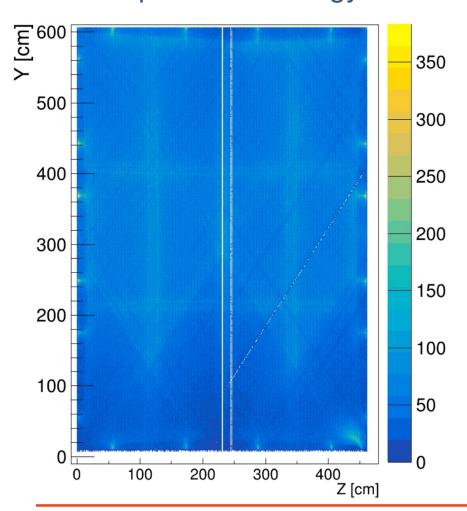


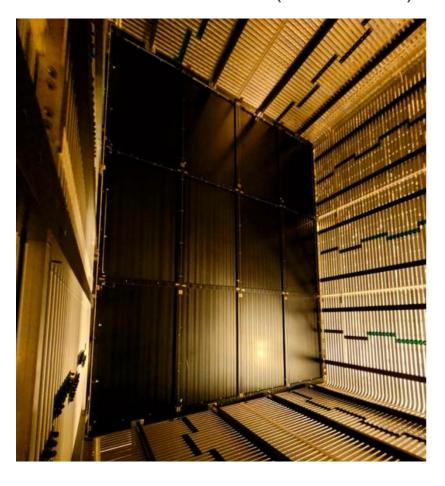
Coldbox VD (3x3x1 m)

ProtoDUNE HD (empty and at room temperature)

ProtoDUNE-HD low energy studies

• Example of low energy event reconstruction at IJClab (E. Lavaut)

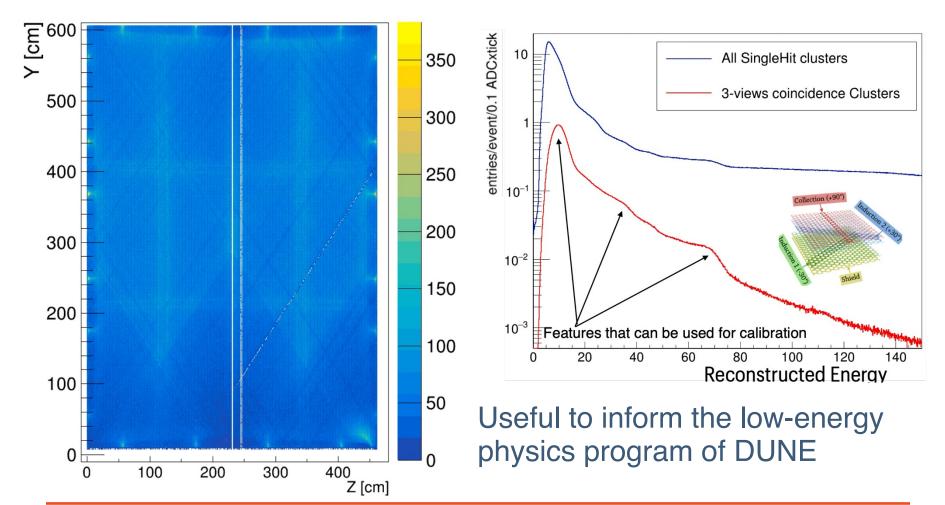






ProtoDUNE-HD low energy studies

Example of low energy event reconstruction at IJClab (E. Lavaut)



ProtoDUNE-VD prototyping development

- 300 kV HV stability demonstrated within NP02 / 6 m drift over few months period
- Charge Readout Planes + Photon Detection System in a 3x3x1 m³ coldbox
 - TDE and BDE electronics successfully tested
 - 3-view strips arrangement similar to PDHD wires (-30°, 30°, 90°) and validated
- 2 x 2 CRPs (6x3x6 m³) have been installed in the PDVD Module-0 in 2023

 Commissioning starting in the next weeks + requested charged particle beam from SPS







Summary

- DUNE is committed to deliver high precision neutrino oscillation measurements, in particular MO, CPV and θ_{23}
 - much more available given FD scale (nucleon decay, SNB, ...)

- A phased approach is foreseen
 - starting with a 1.2 MW beam, ND and 2 FD
 - upgradable to 2.4 MW beam, highly capable ND and 4 FD modules
- The Vertical Drift FD design is well advanced with many validation tests achieved and underway at CERN

