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**UNIVERSITÄT
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LABORATORIUM FÜR HOCHENERGIEPHYSIK
LHEP
UNIVERSITÄT BERN

DUNE
DEEP UNDERGROUND
NEUTRINO EXPERIMENT

The 2x2 Demonstrator

Demonstration of a modular liquid argon detector for
the DUNE Near Detector

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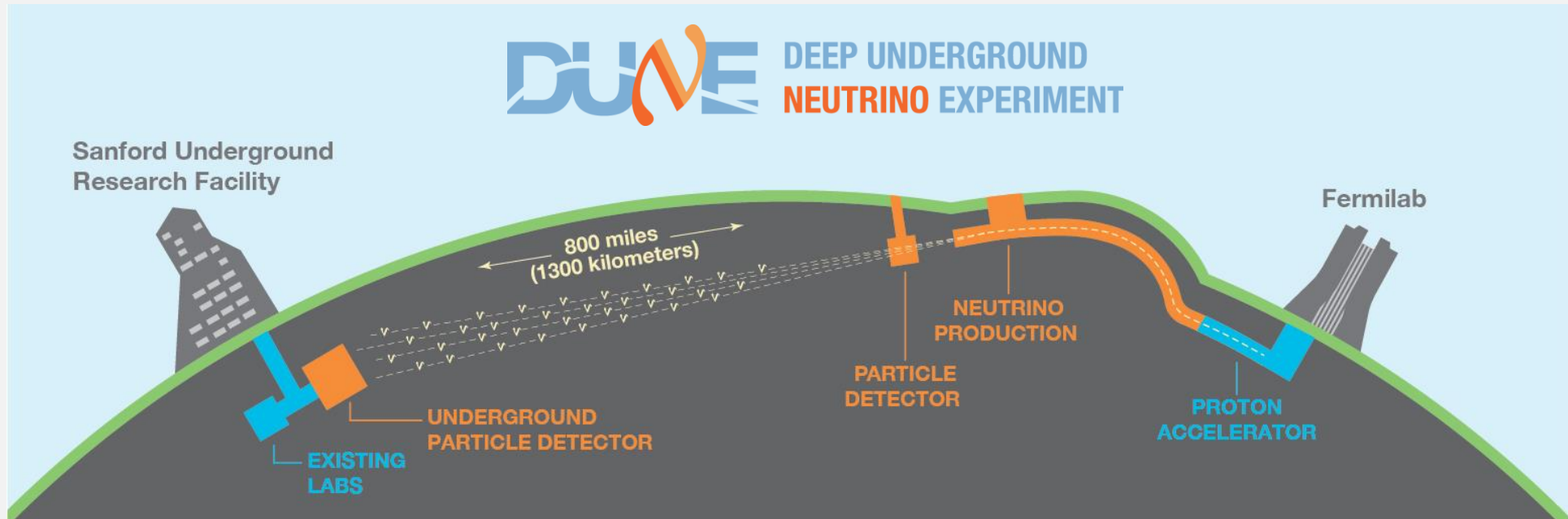
Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics

University of Bern

on behalf of the DUNE collaboration

IPRD 2023, 27.09.2023

Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment (DUNE)



Long baseline oscillation experiment (1285 km)

- Measure unoscillated ν beam at near detector (ND)
- Measure oscillated ν beam at far detector (FD)

Main goals

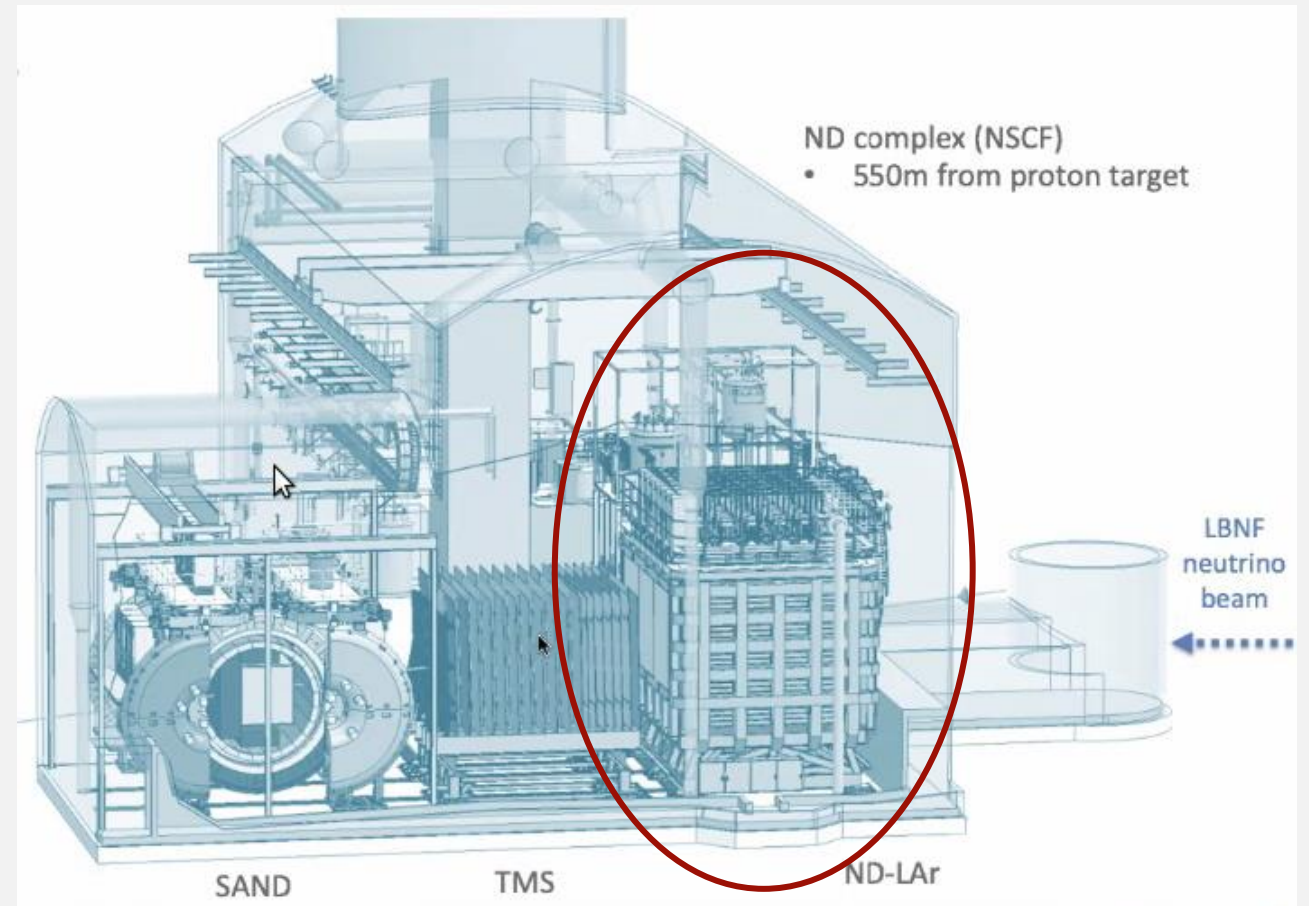
- Explore CP violation in the leptonic sector
- Resolve the hierarchy of ν mass eigenstates
- Non-beam physics (e.g. supernova ν)

How to improve uncertainties?

- Unprecedented intensity ν_μ ($\bar{\nu}_\mu$) beam: 2.4 MW
- High detector mass: 4x10kt FD, 67t ND
- Reduce systematic errors with advanced near detector

Near Detector Complex

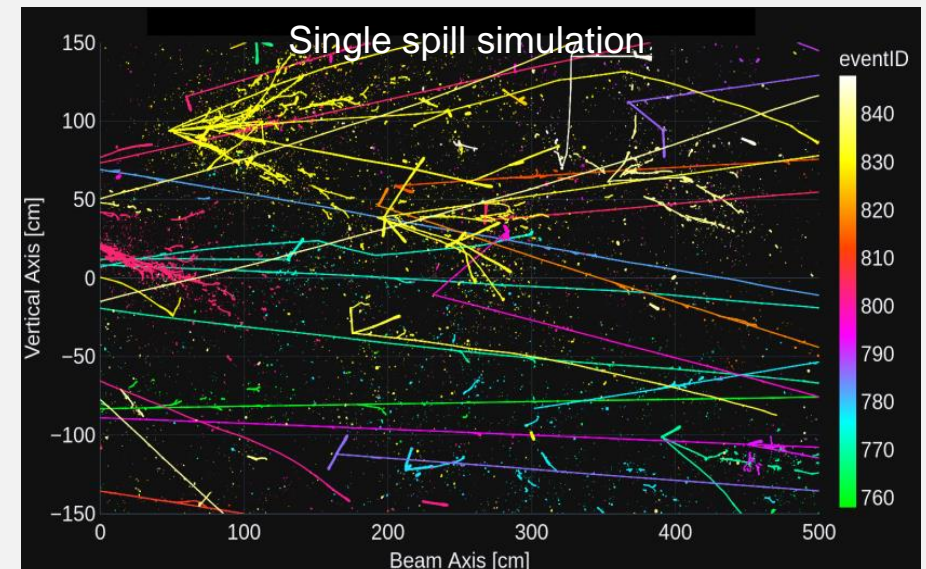
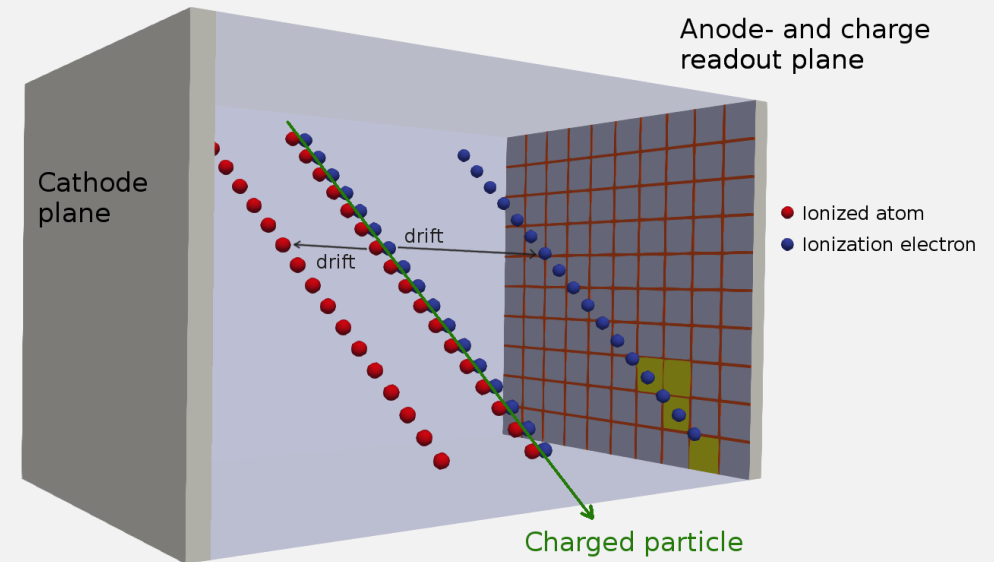
- Precise measurements of neutrino flux and cross-section are essential for oscillation analysis.
- ND complex:
 - Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber (ND-LAr)
 - Muon spectrometer (TMS / ND-GAr)
 - Flux monitoring system (SAND)
- ND-LAr:
 - Reducing uncertainties via consistent target choice with the far detector
 - Rich stand-alone physics program



Liquid Argon Near Detector (ND-LAr)

- Detector size optimised for contained hadronic activity: $7 \times 5 \times 3 \text{ m}^3$
- Operation in high-rate environment: $\sim 50 \nu$ beam related interactions per Spill (1.2 MW beam)
- For Monolithic Design:
 - Drift time at 0.5 kV/cm: $>4 \text{ ms}$ for 7m
 - Spill duration $O(\mu\text{s})$
 - Prompt light signals at $O(\text{ns})$ needed for track/vertex matching
 - Resolution of light signals limited by Rayleigh scattering and slow scintillation light

\Rightarrow Optical Segmentation with modularised design!



Simulation: P. Koller

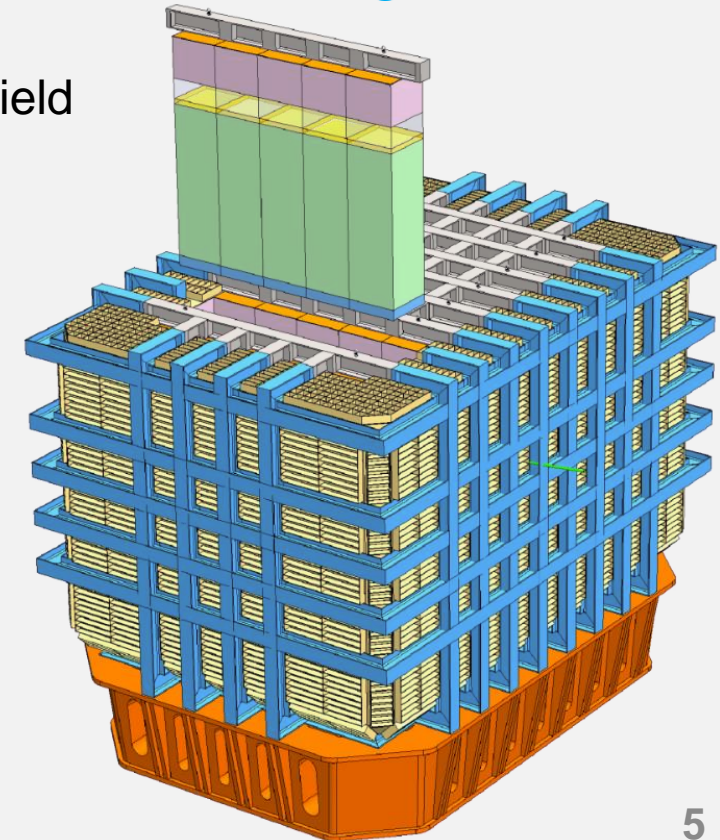
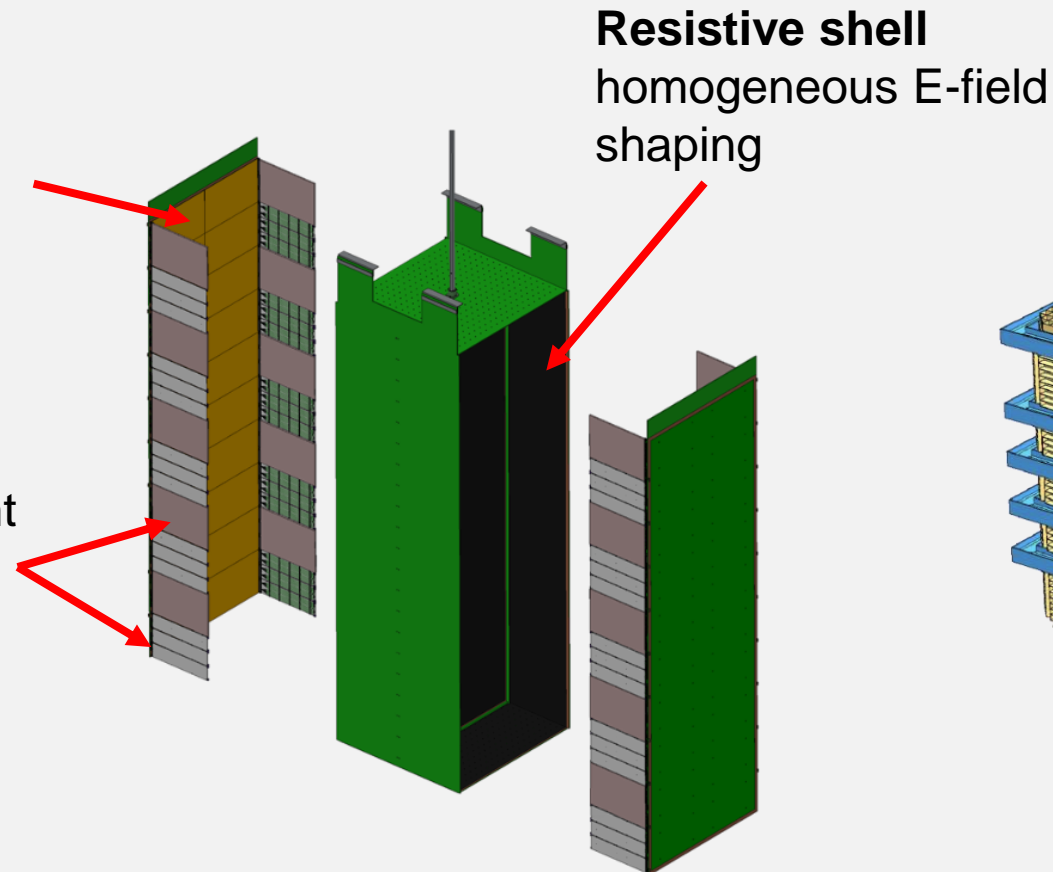
ND-LAr: ArgonCube Concept

- ND-LAr: 5 x 7 modules (1m x 1m x 3m)
- One module : Two TPCs (70 TPCs!)
- **TPCs optically isolated**



Pixelated charge readout with cold amplification and digitisation – LArPix

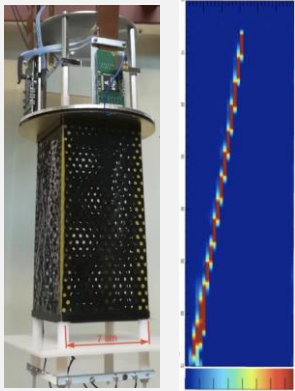
Large area - dielectric VUV light detection with SiPM readout – ArCLight + LCM



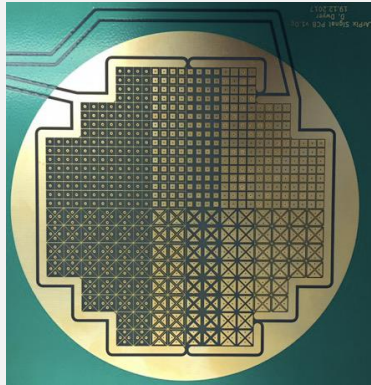
ND-LAr Prototyping Campaign

Isolated tests of novel technologies

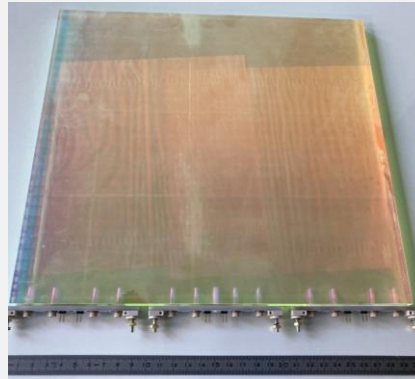
Resistive Shell



Pixelated r/o



ArCLight / LCM



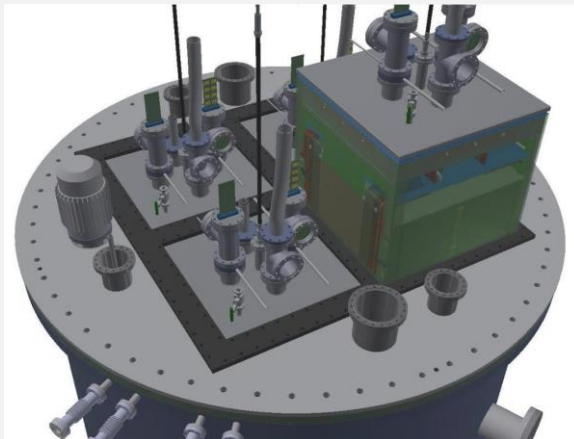
Single Module for 2x2

First test of integration of all subsystems



2x2 Demonstrator @ NuMI (see next slides)

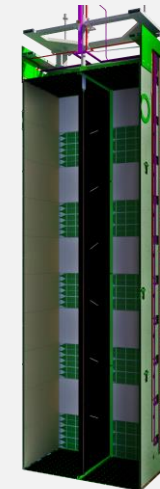
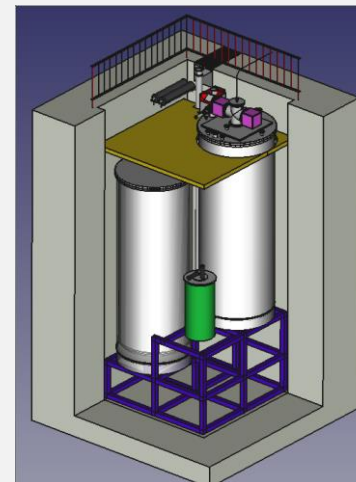
First combined test of multiple modules in a neutrino beam



Livio Calivers, IPRD 2023

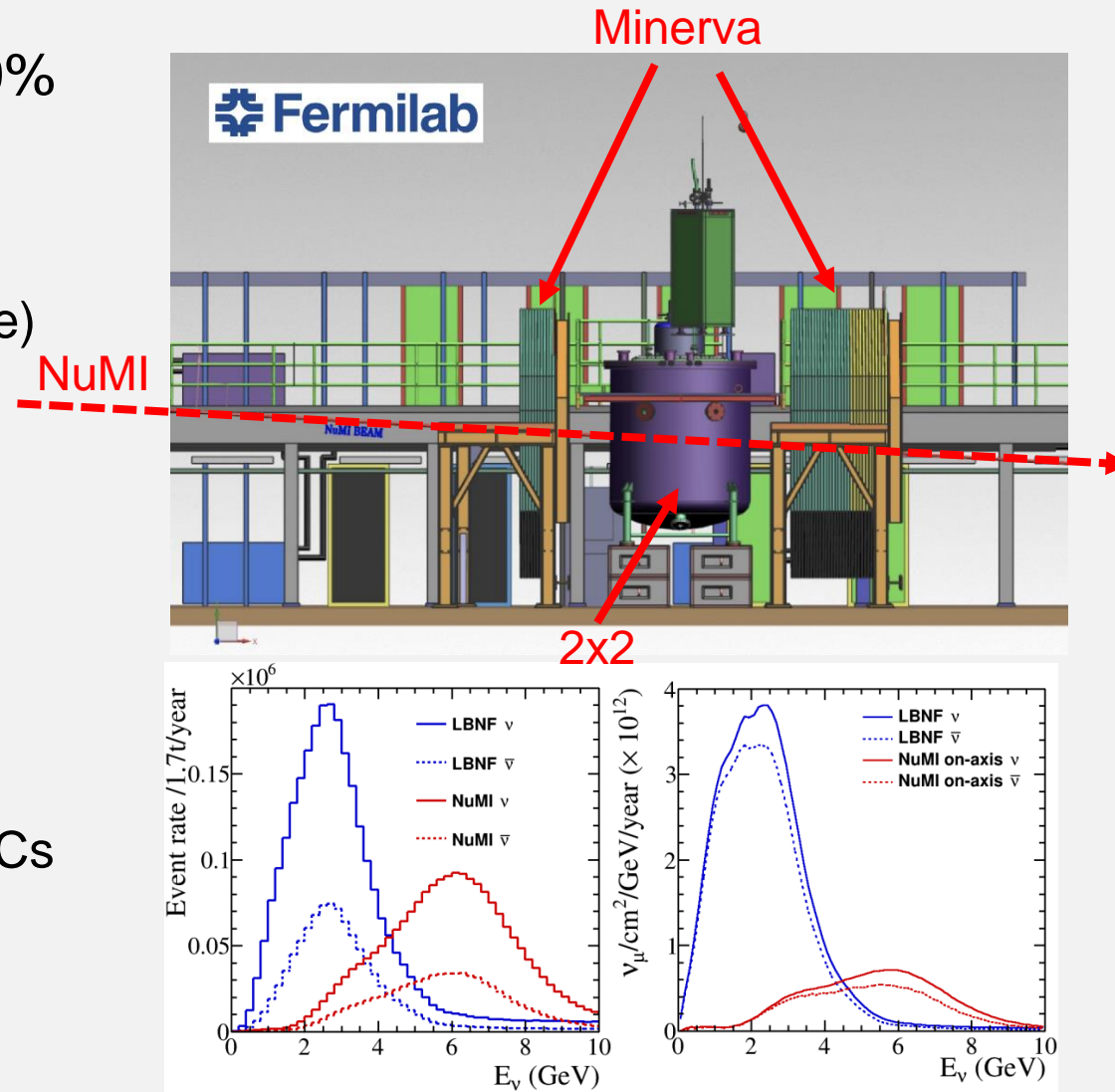
Full Size Demonstrator

First test of a ND sized single module



2x2 Demonstrator @ NuMI

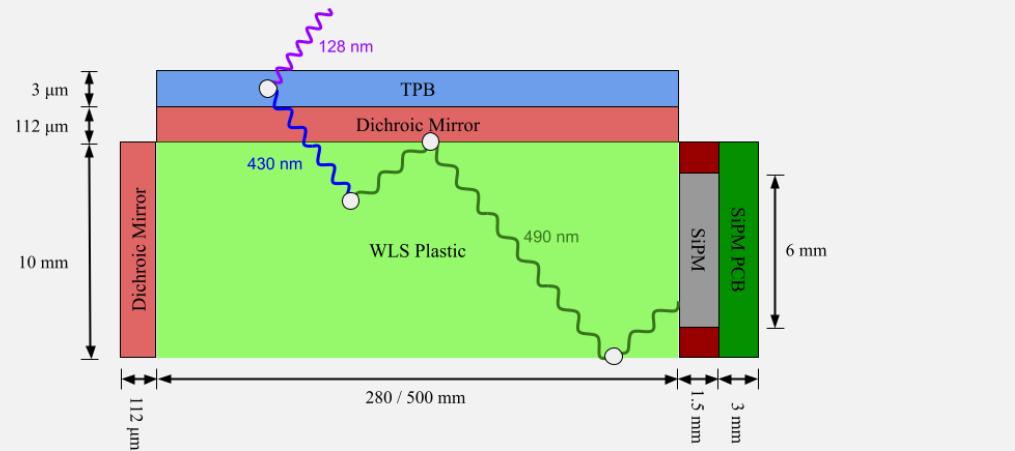
- 2x2 arrangement of 4 prototype modules (~60% of full size)
 - 2.4t active LAr mass
 - 8 optically isolated TPCs
 - 384 light readout channels (25% optical coverage)
 - 337k charge readout pixels with 4mm pitch
- Operation at NuMI beam at Fermilab
 - 107 m rock overburden (300 m.w.e.)
 - Up- and downstream Muon trackers (Minerva)
- Demonstration of multi-module operation and reconstruction
 - Development of end-to-end analysis chain
 - Exercise particle reconstruction over multiple TPCs
 - Neutrino cross-section measurements



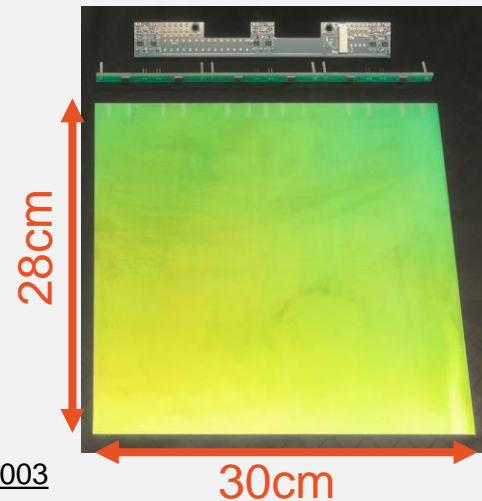
Light readout

Two complementary detector systems:

ArCLight (ArgonCube Light detector)



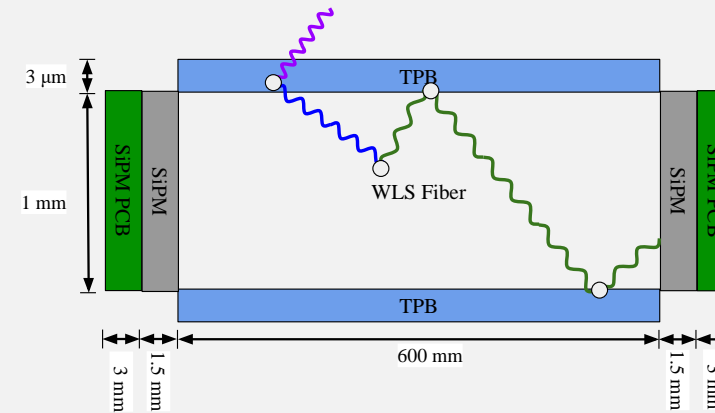
- + Large sensitive area (~100%)
- + Wide dynamic range
- + High spatial resolution (~5cm)
- + Efficiency (~0.2%)



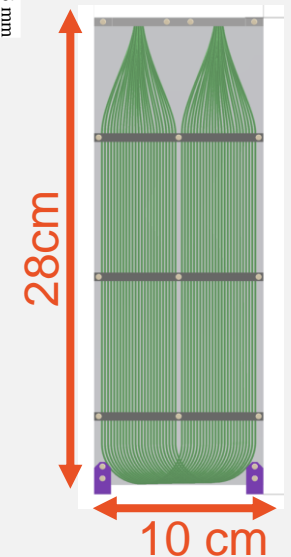
<https://doi.org/10.3390/instruments2010003>

Livio Calivers, IPRD 2023

Light collection module (LCM)



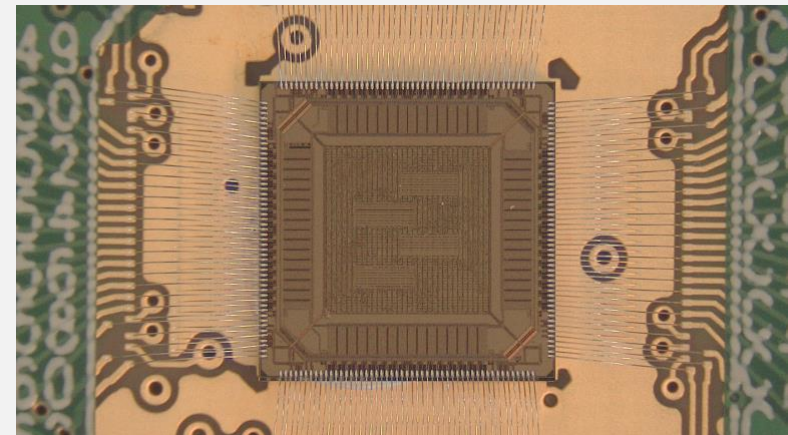
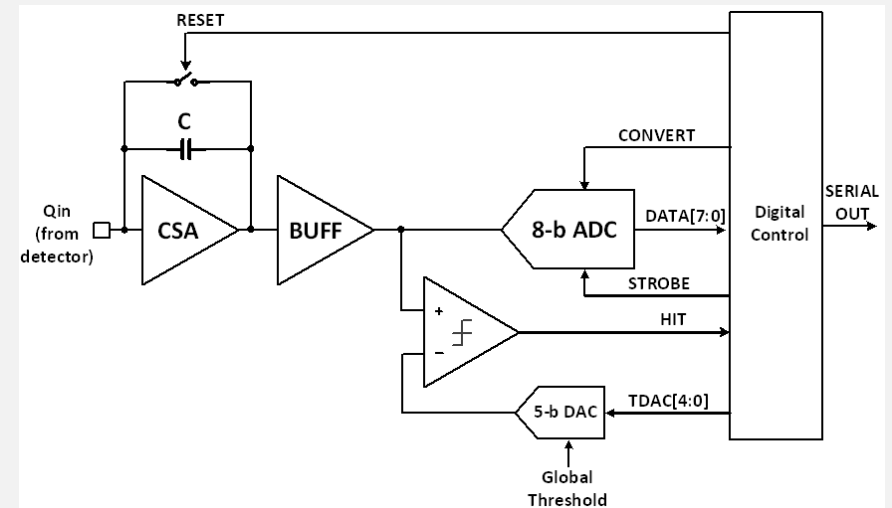
- + Easy scalable to large size
- + Simple and rigid design
- + Spatial resolution \approx Tile width (only vertical axis)
- + Efficiency (~0.6%)



<https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/15/07/C07022>

Charge readout: LArPix

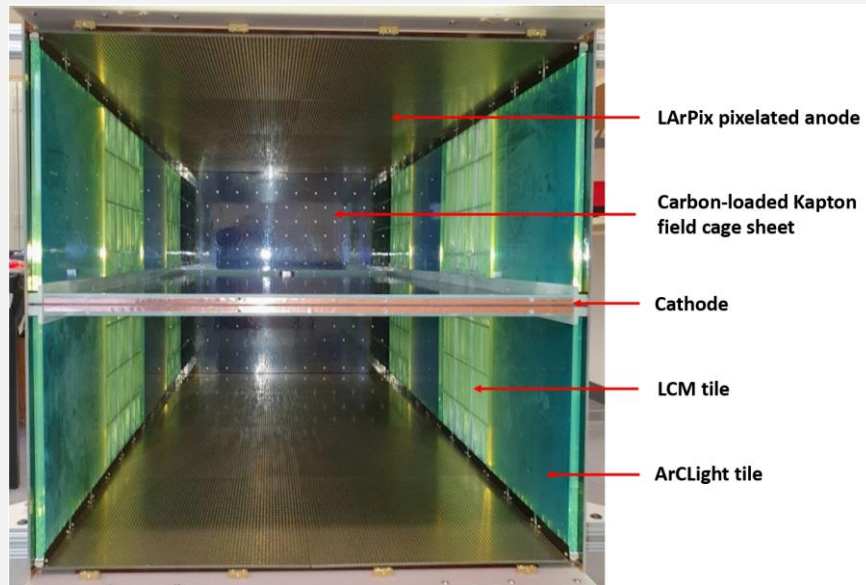
- Readout ASIC for pixelated charge readout
 - Designed for cold operation
 - Low-power, integrating amplifier ($<200 \mu\text{W}/\text{channel}$)
 - 64 channels per ASIC
 - Self-triggered digitization and readout
- Continuous readout mode
 - Tuneable threshold to “wake up” ASIC from dormant mode
 - $<200\text{keV}$ energy threshold per channel
 - Low I/O data rate ($\sim 5 \text{ Mb/s}$ per I/O channel)
- Scalable System
 - Dynamic chip-to-chip I/O routing to cope with single-chip failures
 - Scalable to $\mathcal{O}(1 \text{ million})$ channel systems
 - $\mathcal{O}(\$0.10)$ per channel system cost, incl. cables/controllers/assembly/etc.



<https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/13/10/P10007>

SingleModule @ Bern

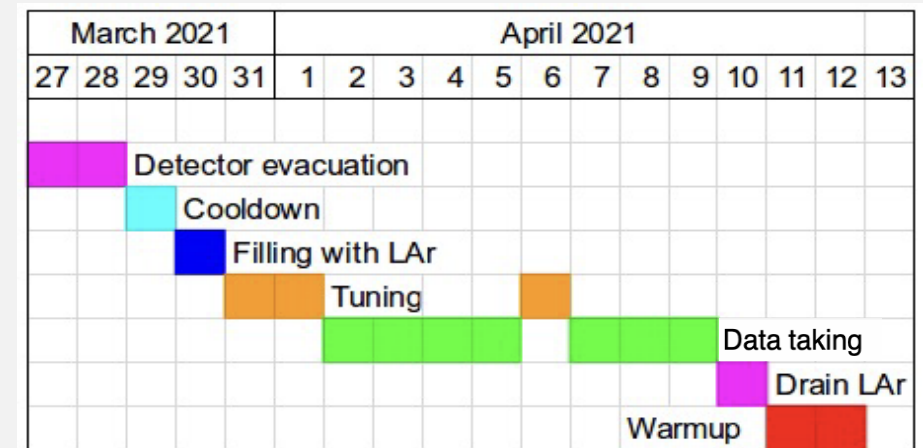
- 2021-2023: Successfully tested four single modules
- First test of full integration of all detector subsystems
- Module size: 0.6m x 0.6m x 1.5m
- $\mathcal{O}(100 \text{ million})$ cosmic ray events recorded



LAr test facility at Bern



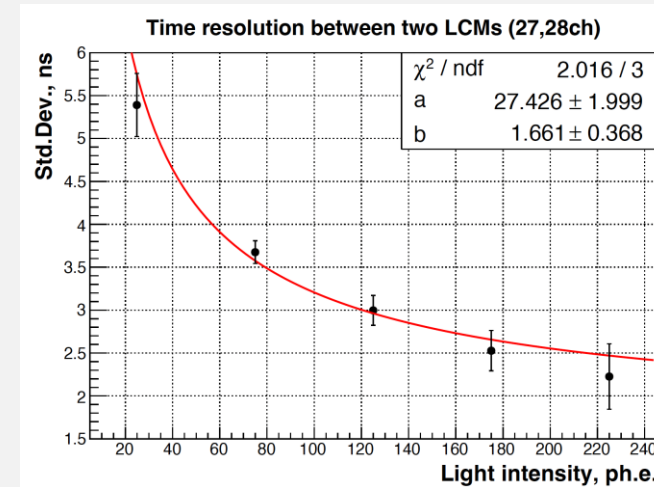
Module 0 run overview



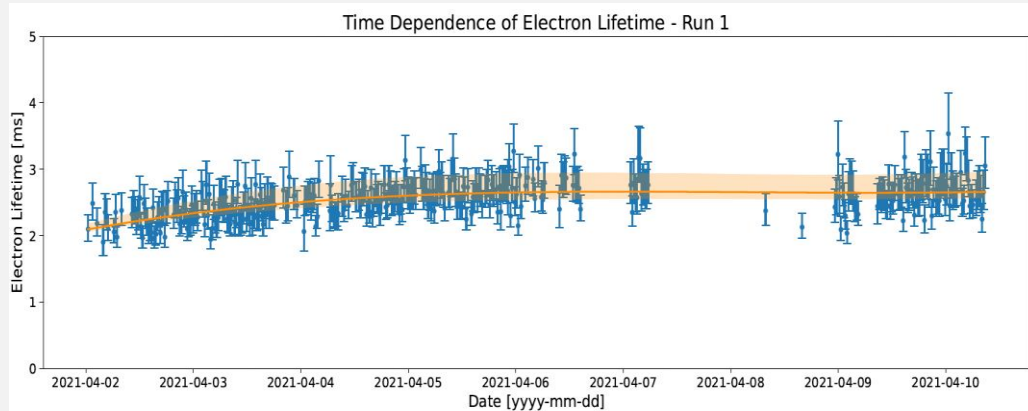
Single Module results

- Low-level detector performance
 - LAr purity, drift field uniformity, mechanic rigidity, ...
 - Light readout: efficiency, spatial and time resolution, ...
 - Charge readout: Threshold optimisation, pixel response, ...
- Cosmic ray physics event analysis
 - Charge-Light matching, electron recombination studies, ...
 - Event studies: Michel electron, EM shower, ...

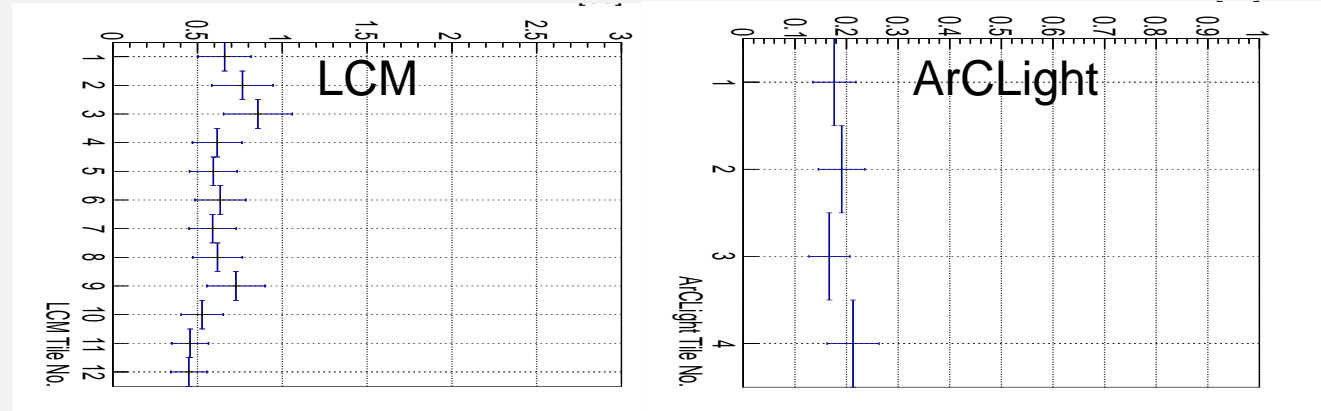
Light time resolution



LAr purity



Photon detection efficiency

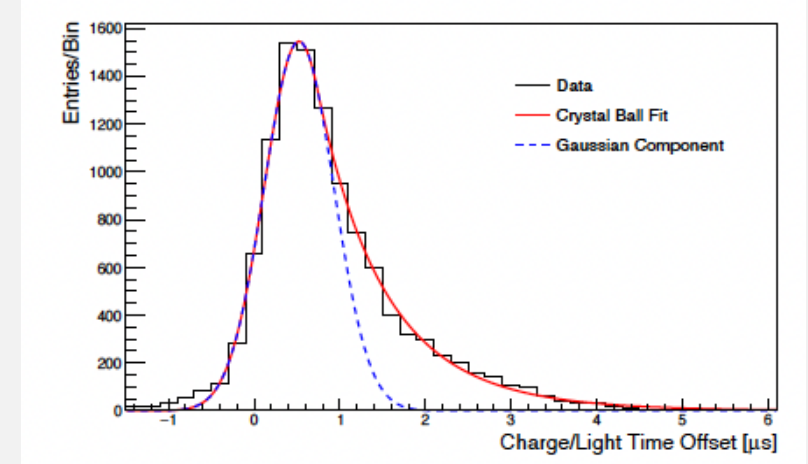


All detector requirements fulfilled!

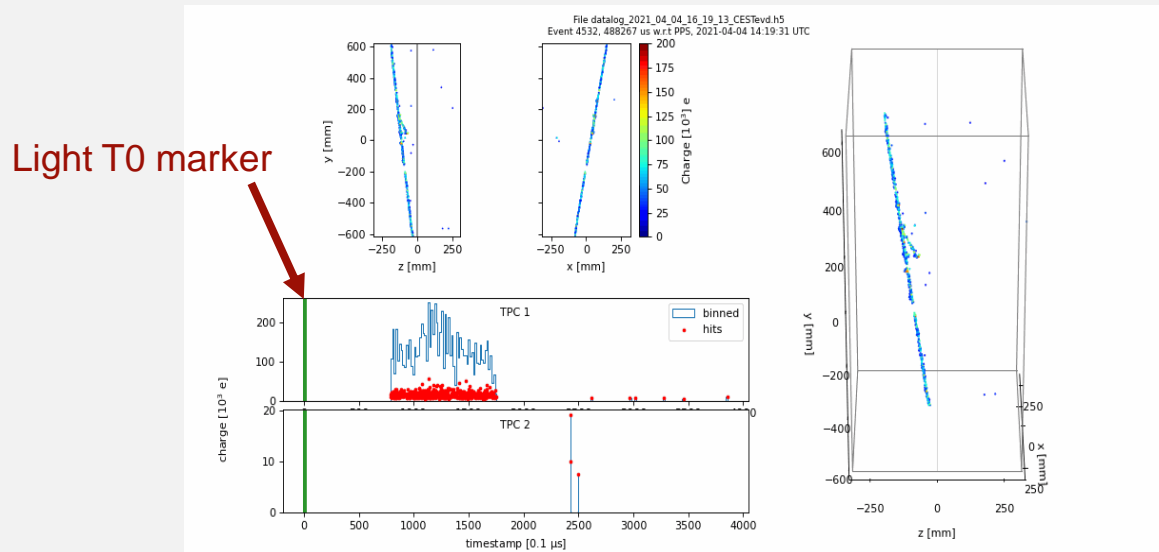
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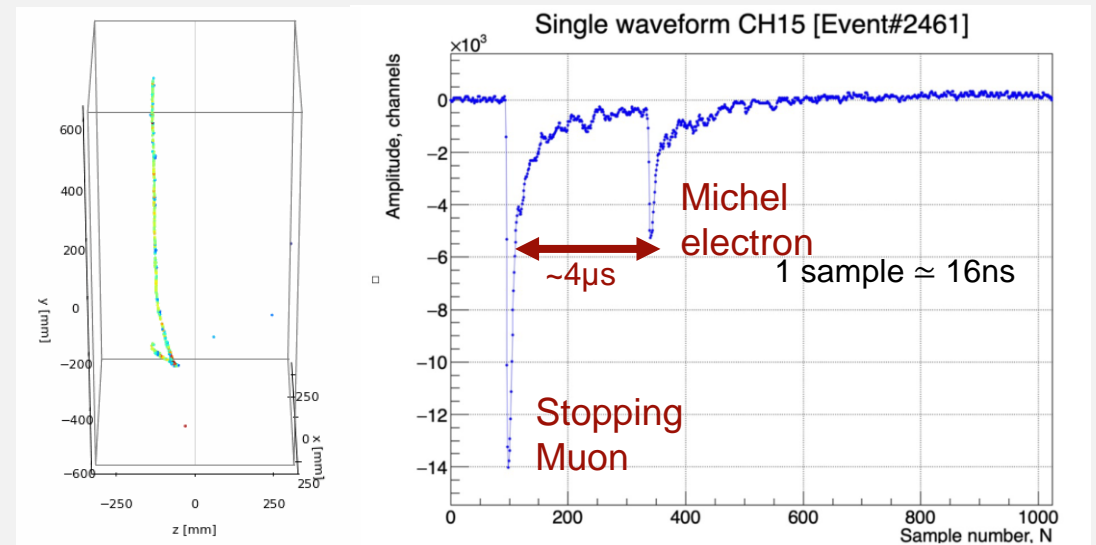
Charge – Light matching



Muon event

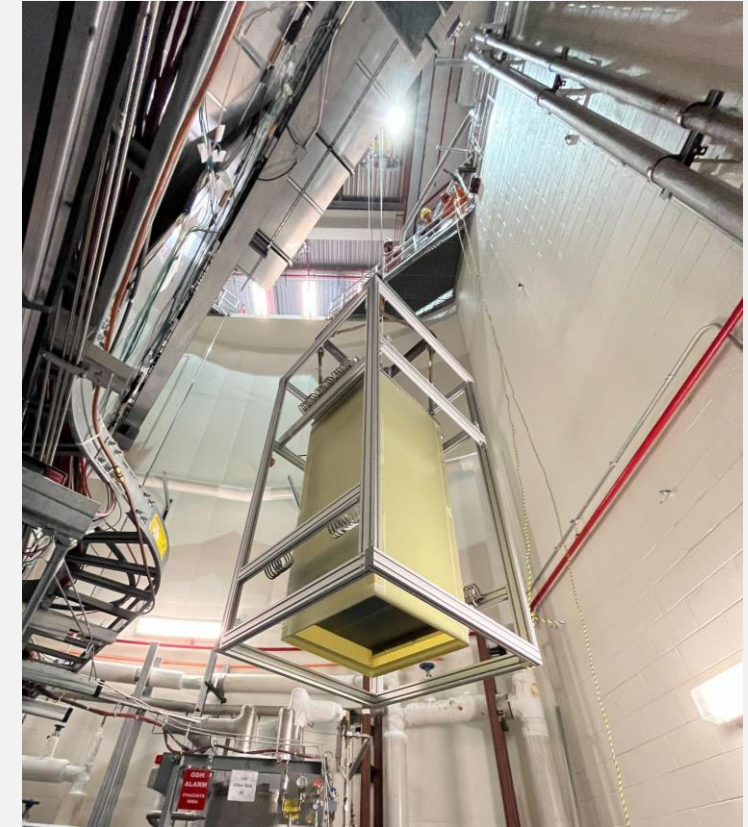


Michel electron



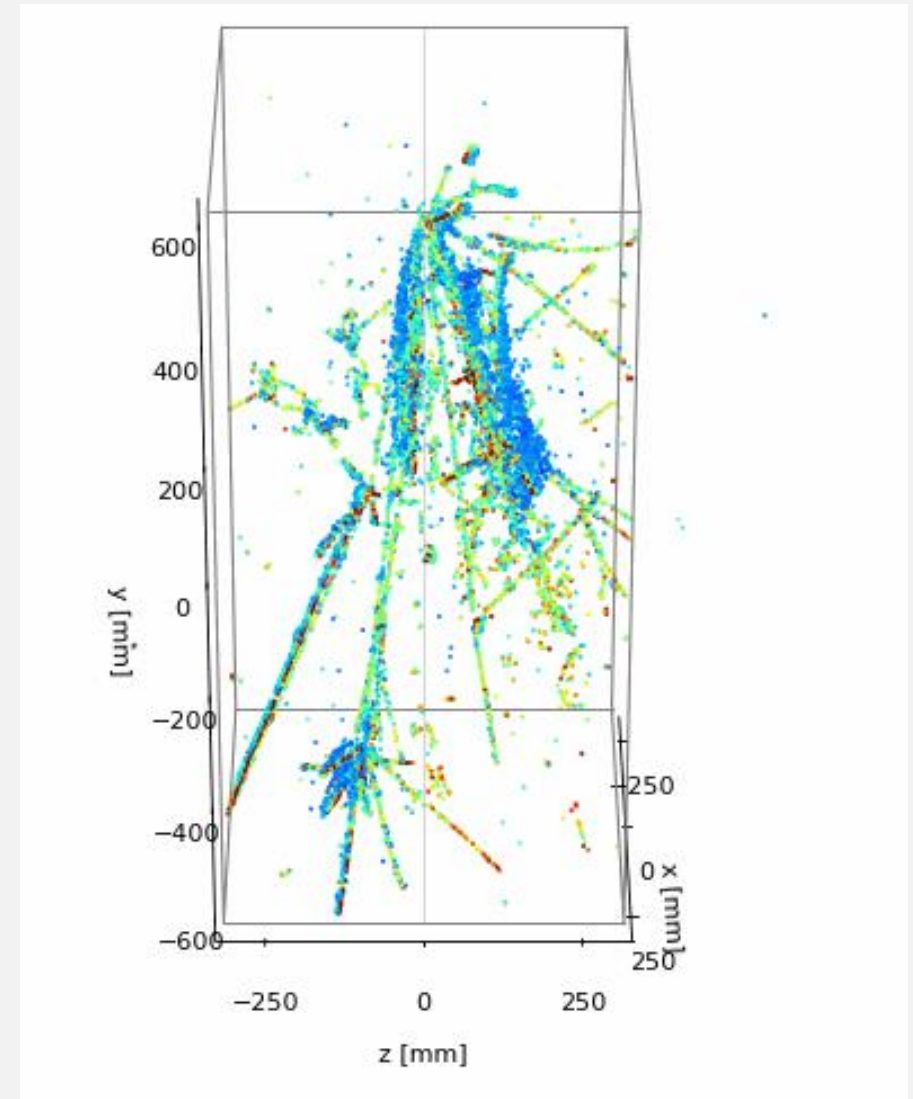
Status of 2x2

- Final commissioning phase starting now
- Muon tracker planes fully assembled and tested
- All modules at Fermilab, cryostat insertion in the next weeks
- **Start taking beam data in the beginning of 2024!**



Summary

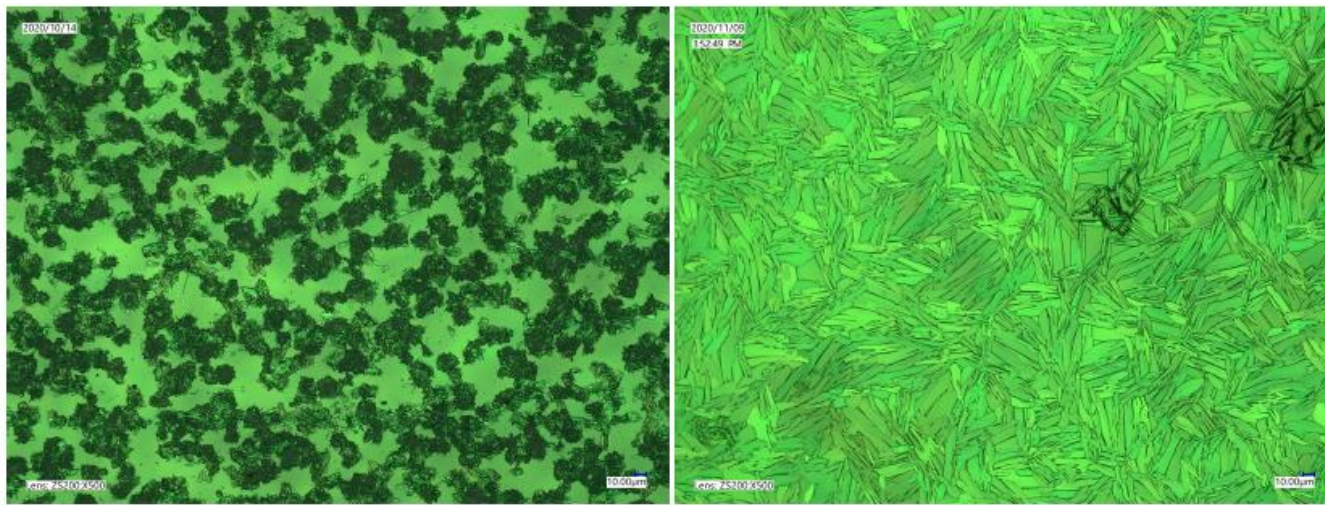
- Modular LAr-TPC Design for DUNE Near Detector's High Multiplicity Environment.
- The 2x2 demonstrator validates the feasibility of multi-module operation and reconstruction.
- During single-module runs, we have demonstrated the effective operation of all detector subsystems, which include:
 - A charge readout system with over 75k pixelated channels.
 - A large-scale dielectric light readout system with an optical coverage of 25% and 96 SiPMs.
- 2x2 data will enable the first physics outcome from the DUNE project focusing on ν -Ar interaction studies



Backup

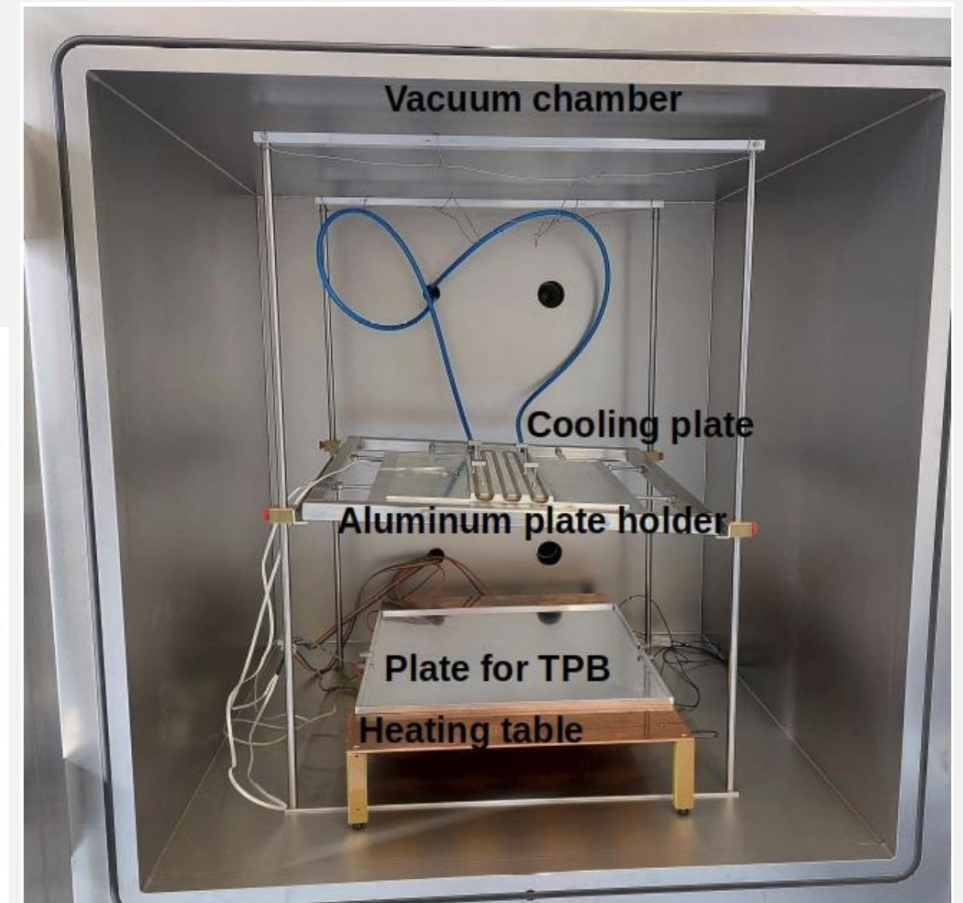
TPB coating

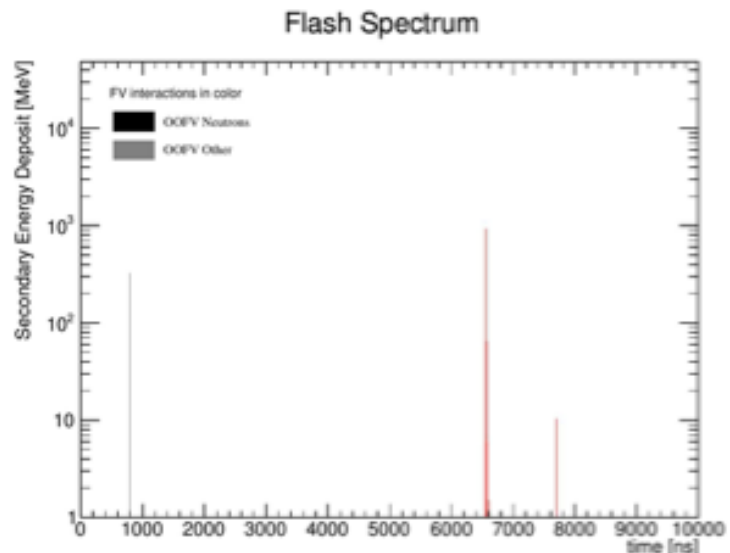
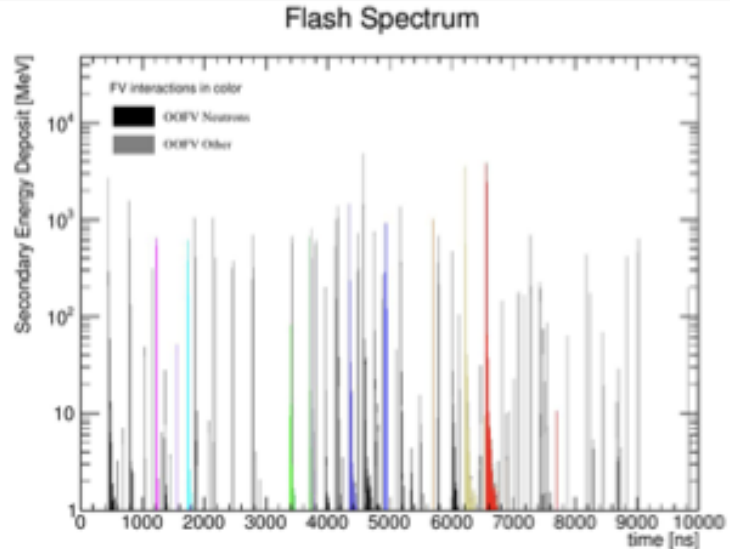
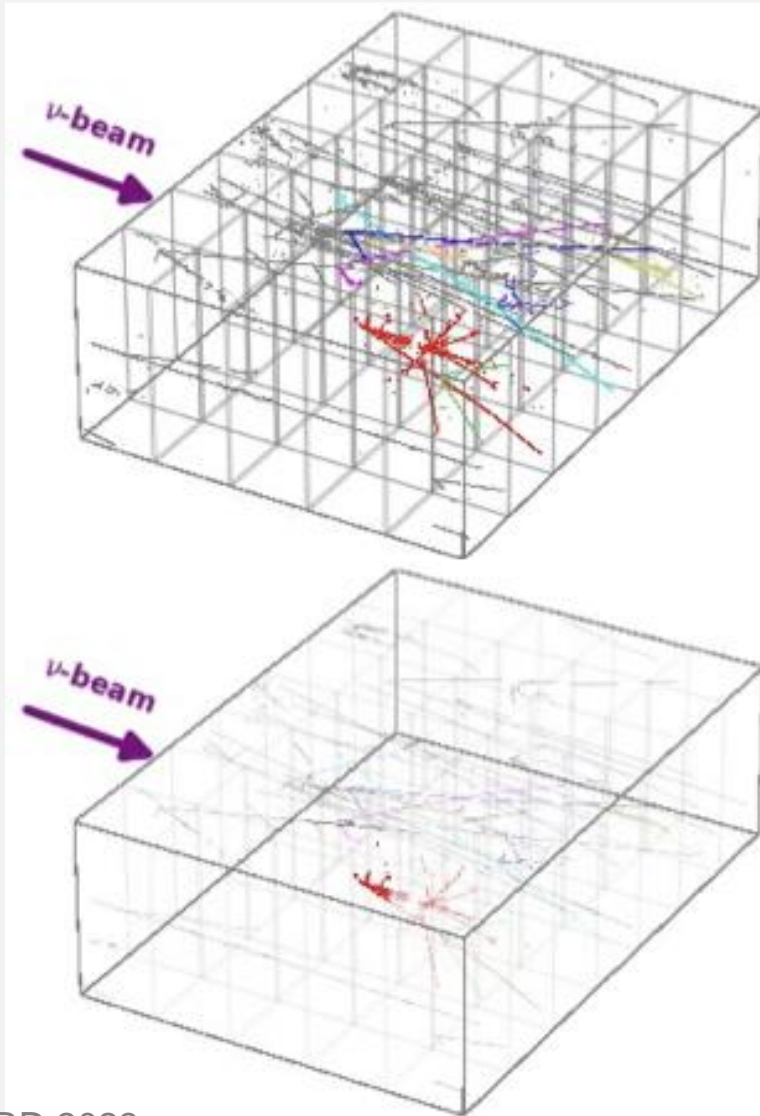
- First prototypes: Air brush coating
 - Non-uniform and small surface coverage
- Solution: Vacuum evaporation deposition
 - Reaching coverage $>90\%$ and high uniformity
 - Reproducible



(a) Air brush

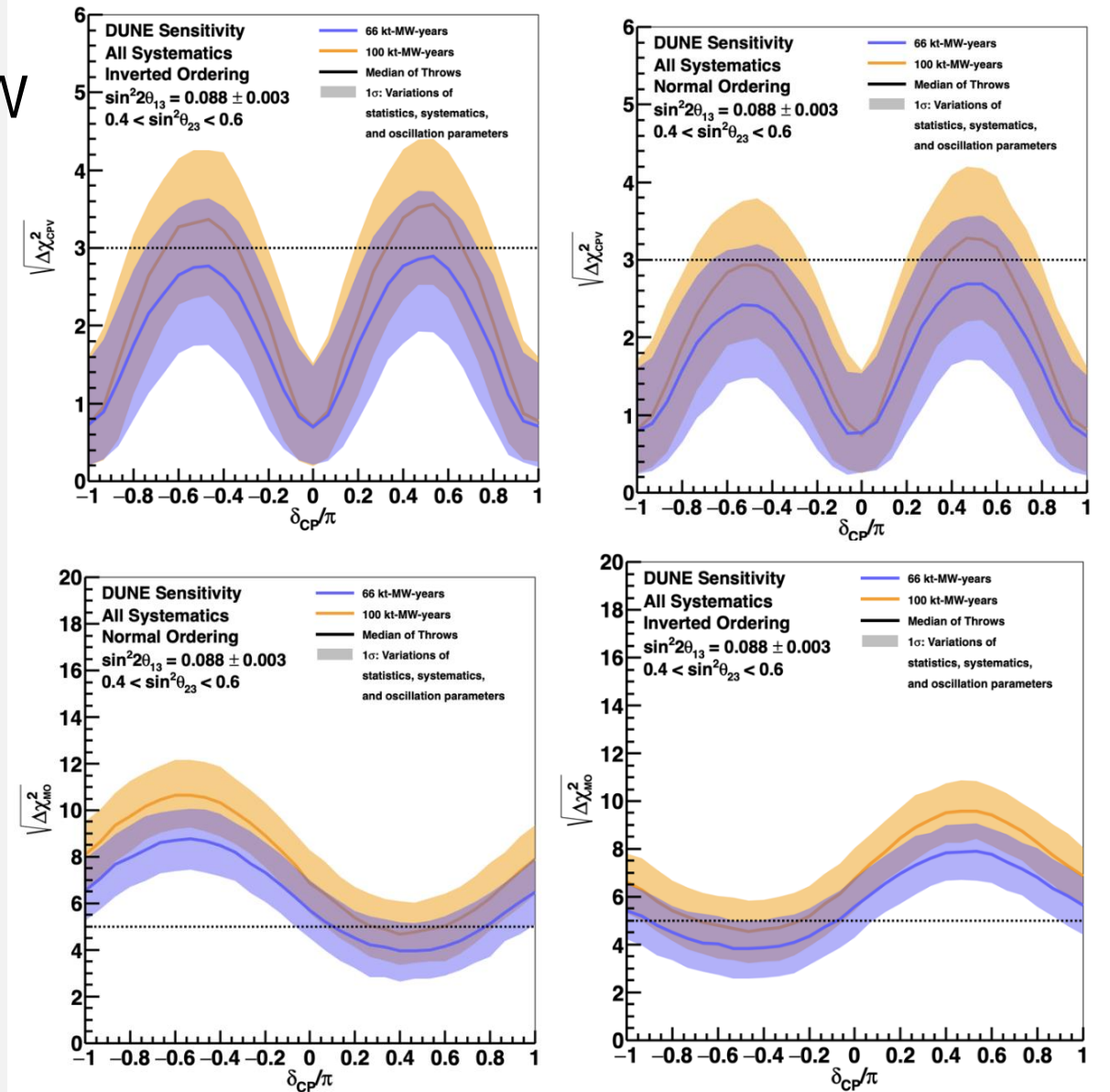
(b) Evaporation deposition



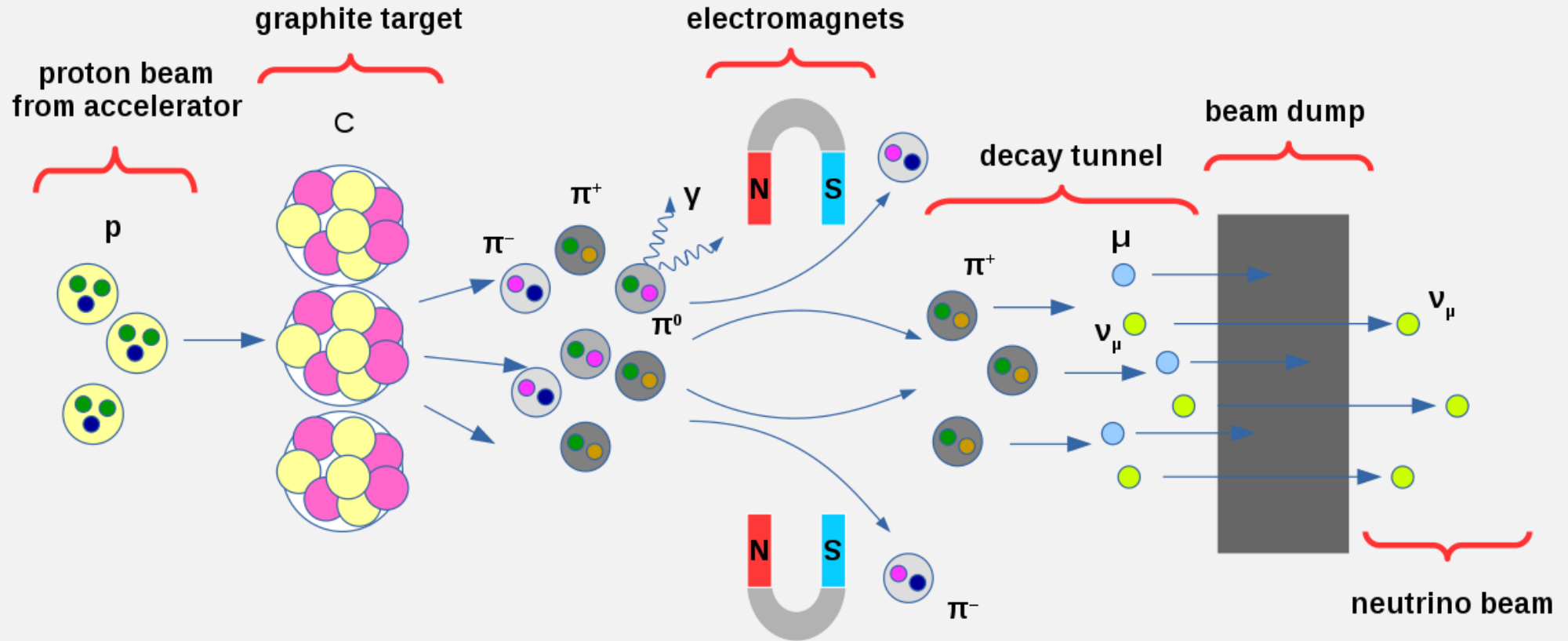


Sensitivity

- Nomial beam power: 1.2 (2.4) MW
- 10kT per FD module
- With full configuration:
48kT-MW-year



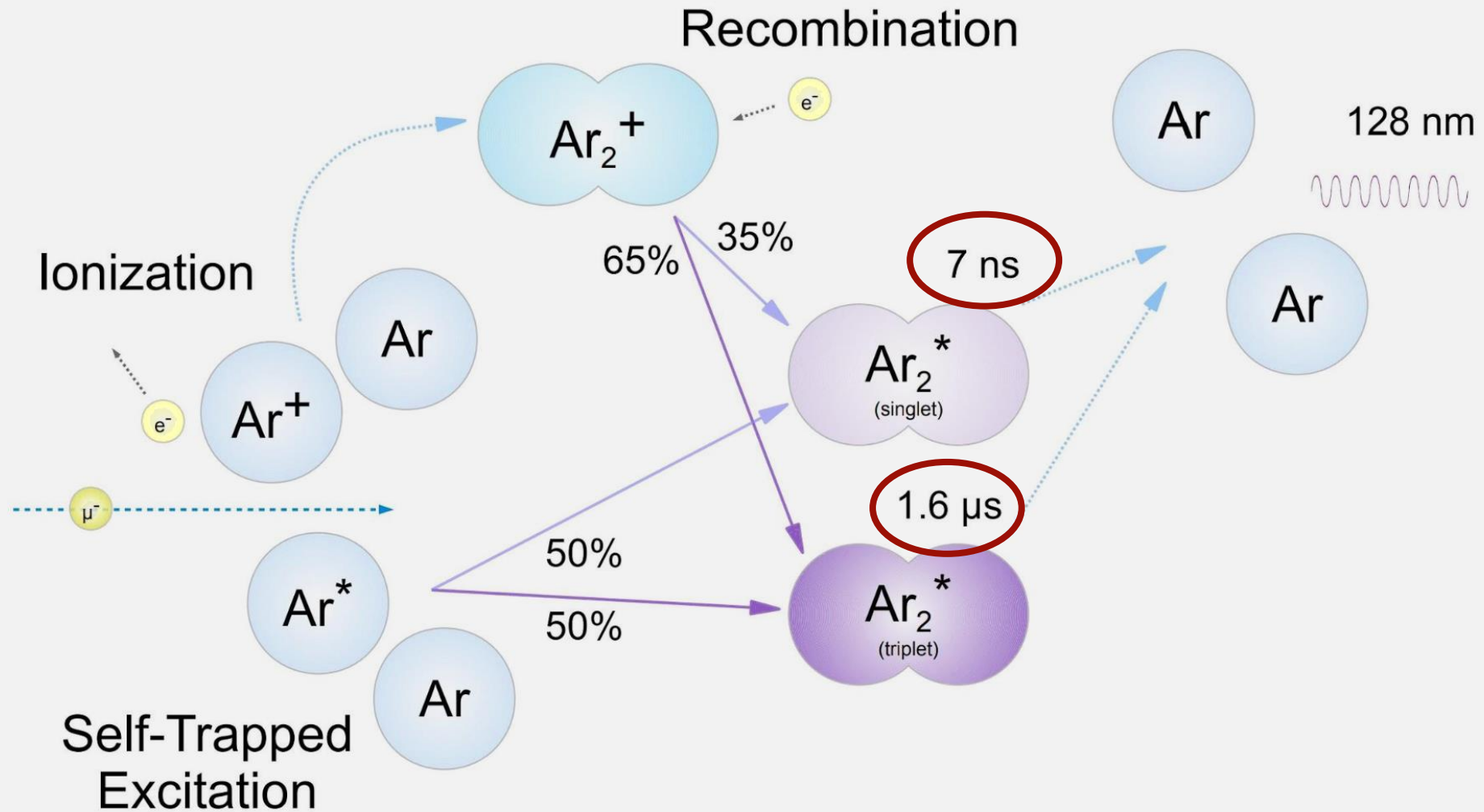
Beam production



$$R(\vec{x}) = \overbrace{\Phi(E_\nu) \times \sigma(E_\nu, \vec{x}) \times \epsilon(\vec{x})}^{\text{Near}} \times \underbrace{P(\nu_A \rightarrow \nu_B)}_{\text{Far}}$$

- **Event rate**; **Neutrino flux**; **Cross section**; **Detector smearing**; **Oscillation probability**.

Scintillation Light



ArCLight: Spatial resolution

