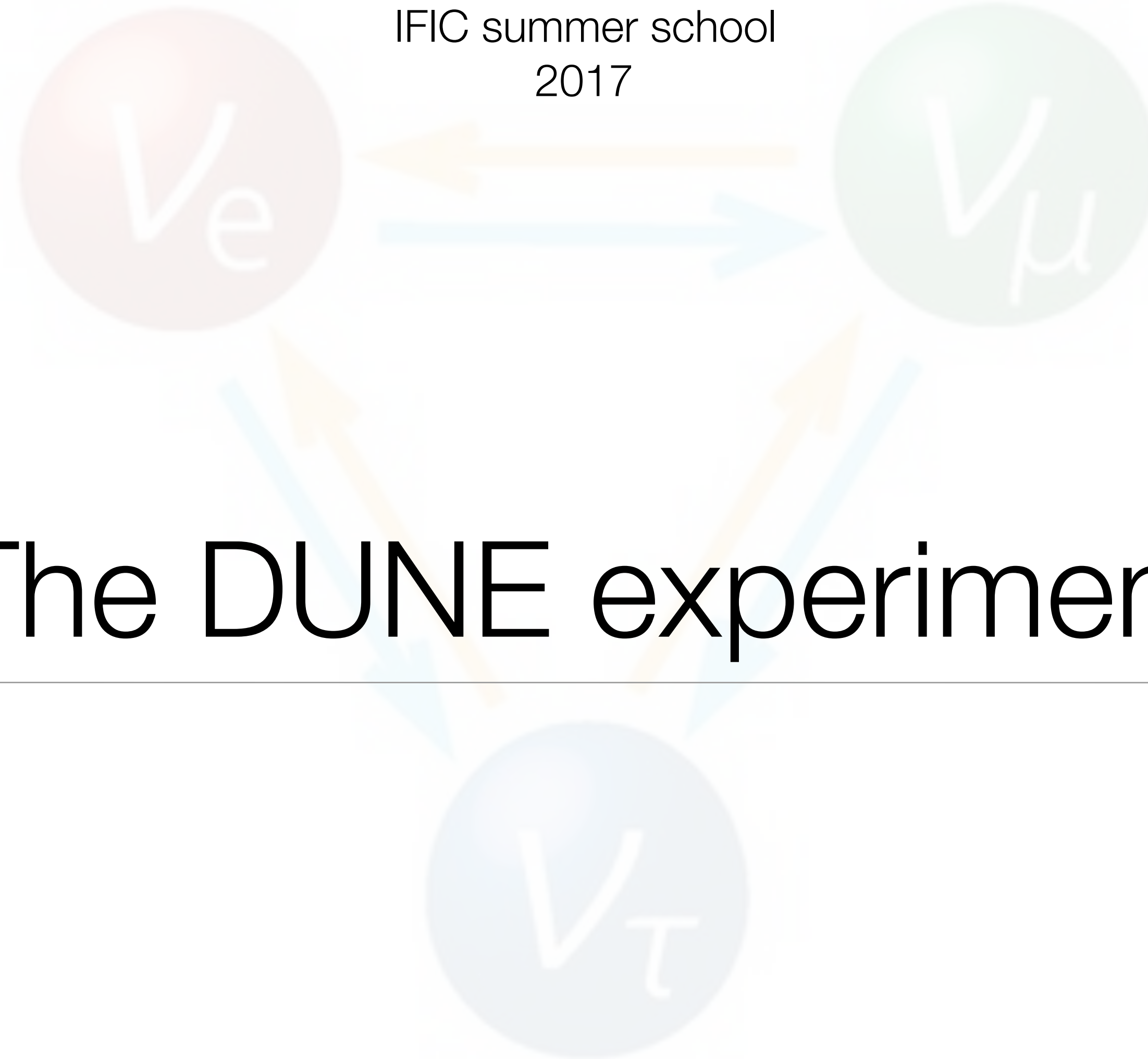


IFIC summer school
2017



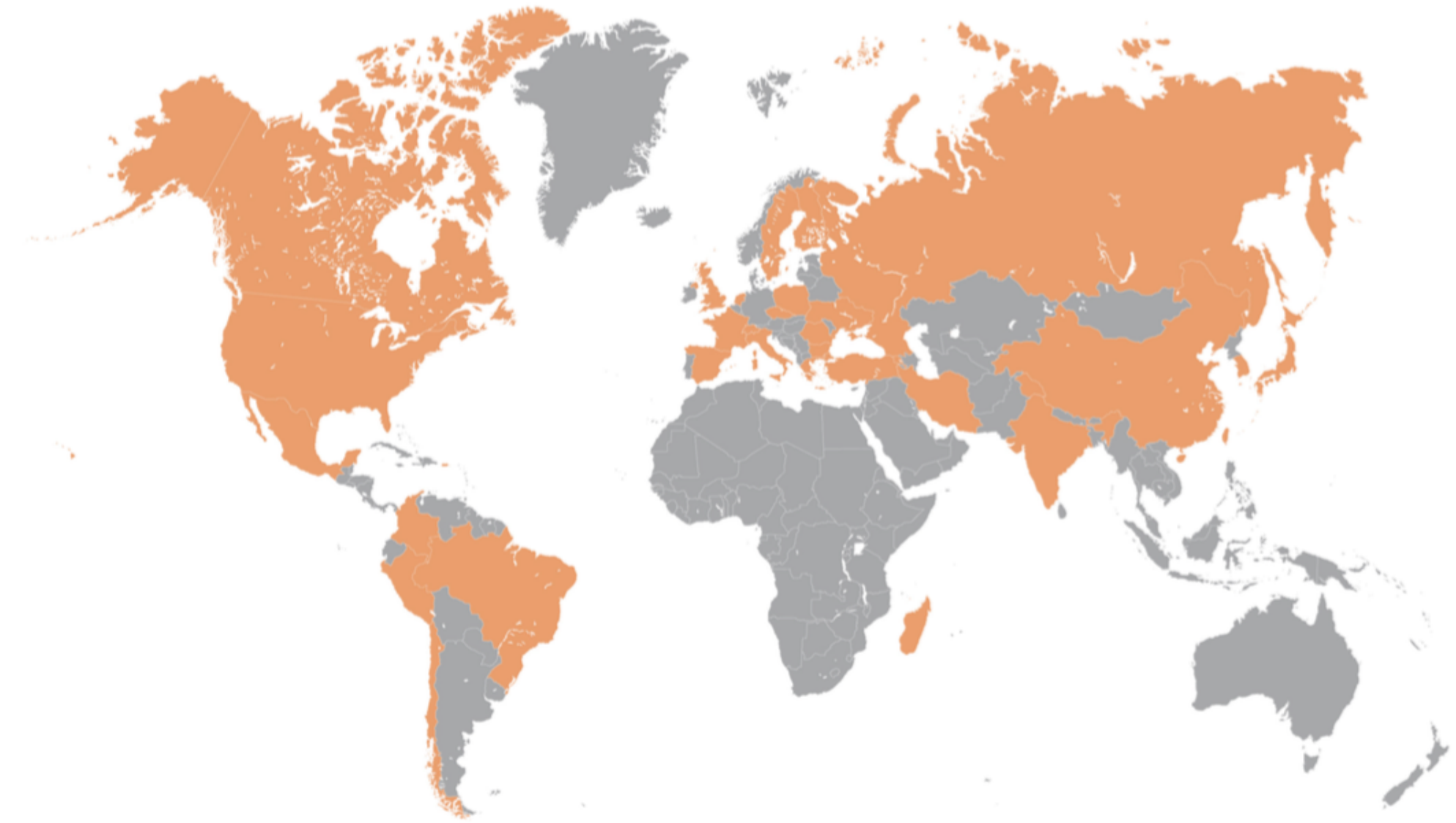
The DUNE experiment

Anselmo Cervera Villanueva
IFIC (UV- CSIC)
Valencia

The DUNE collaboration

Global collaboration!

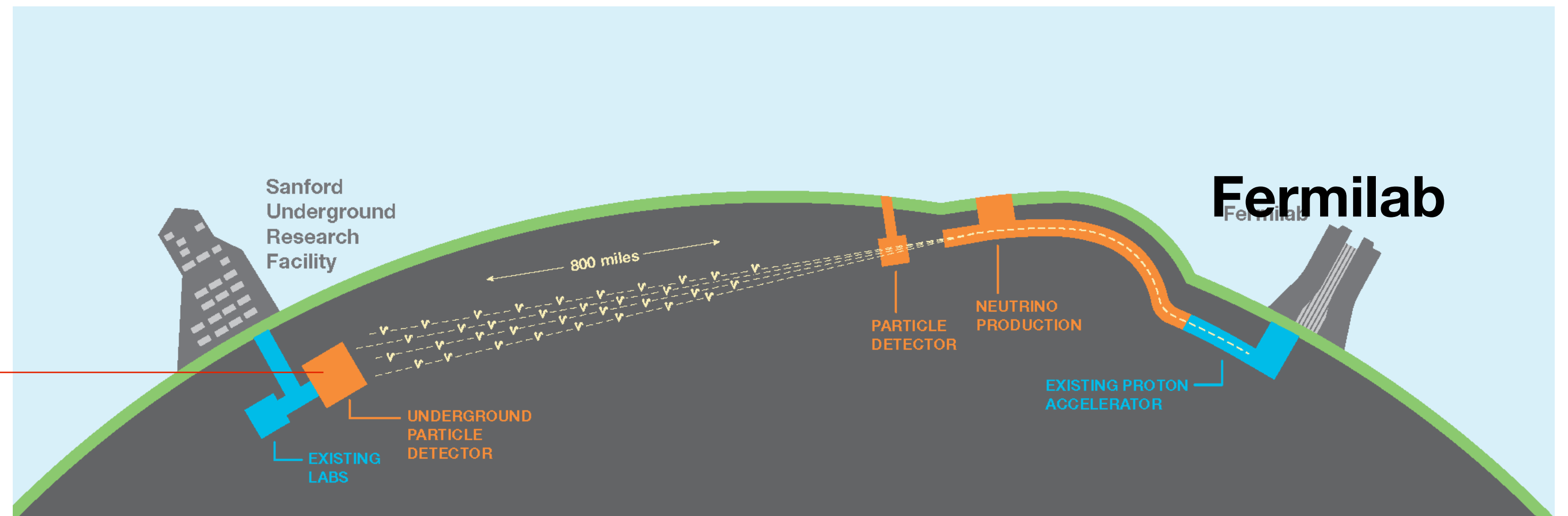
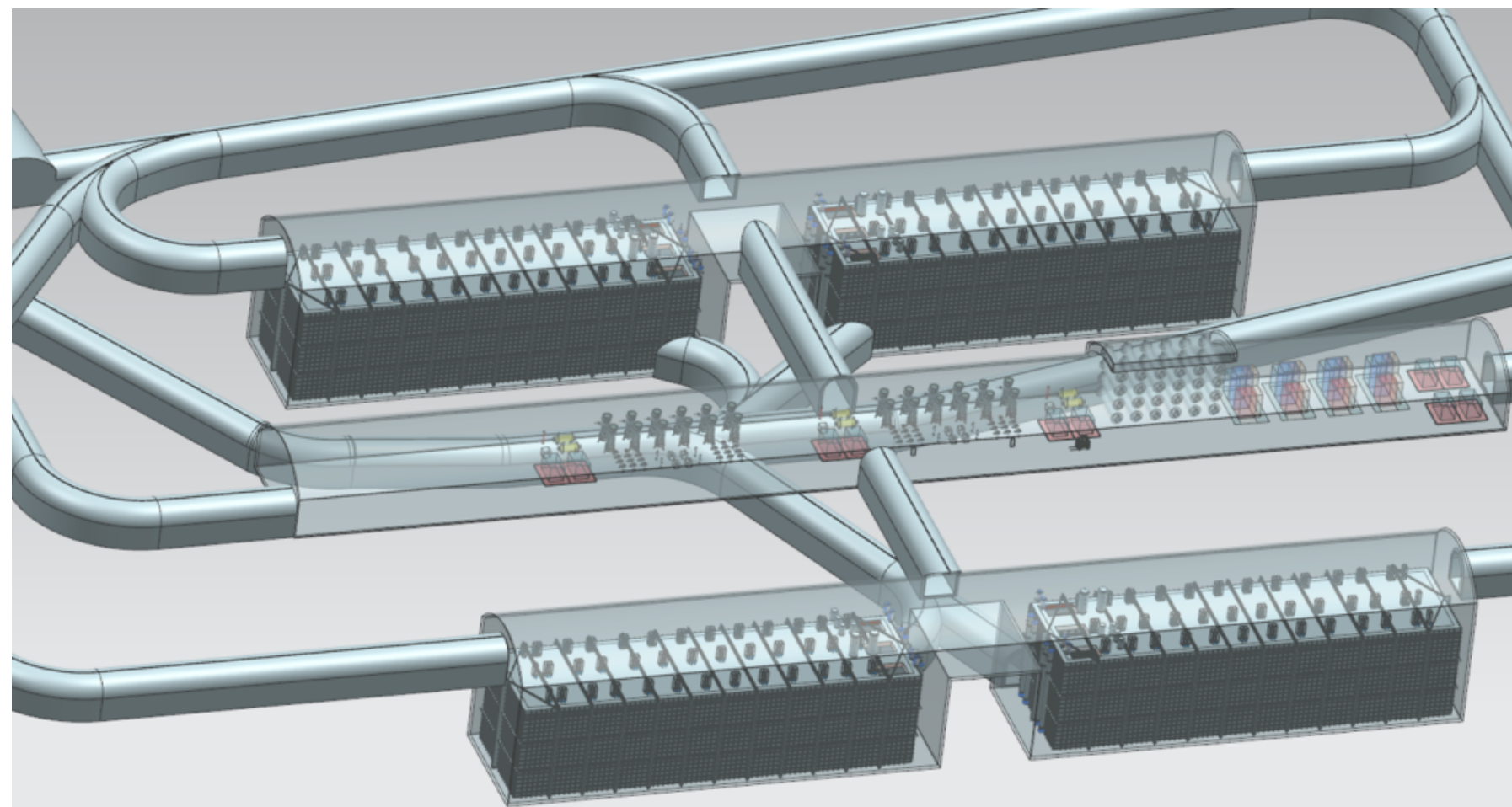
- 964 collaborators
- 164 institutions
- 30 countries

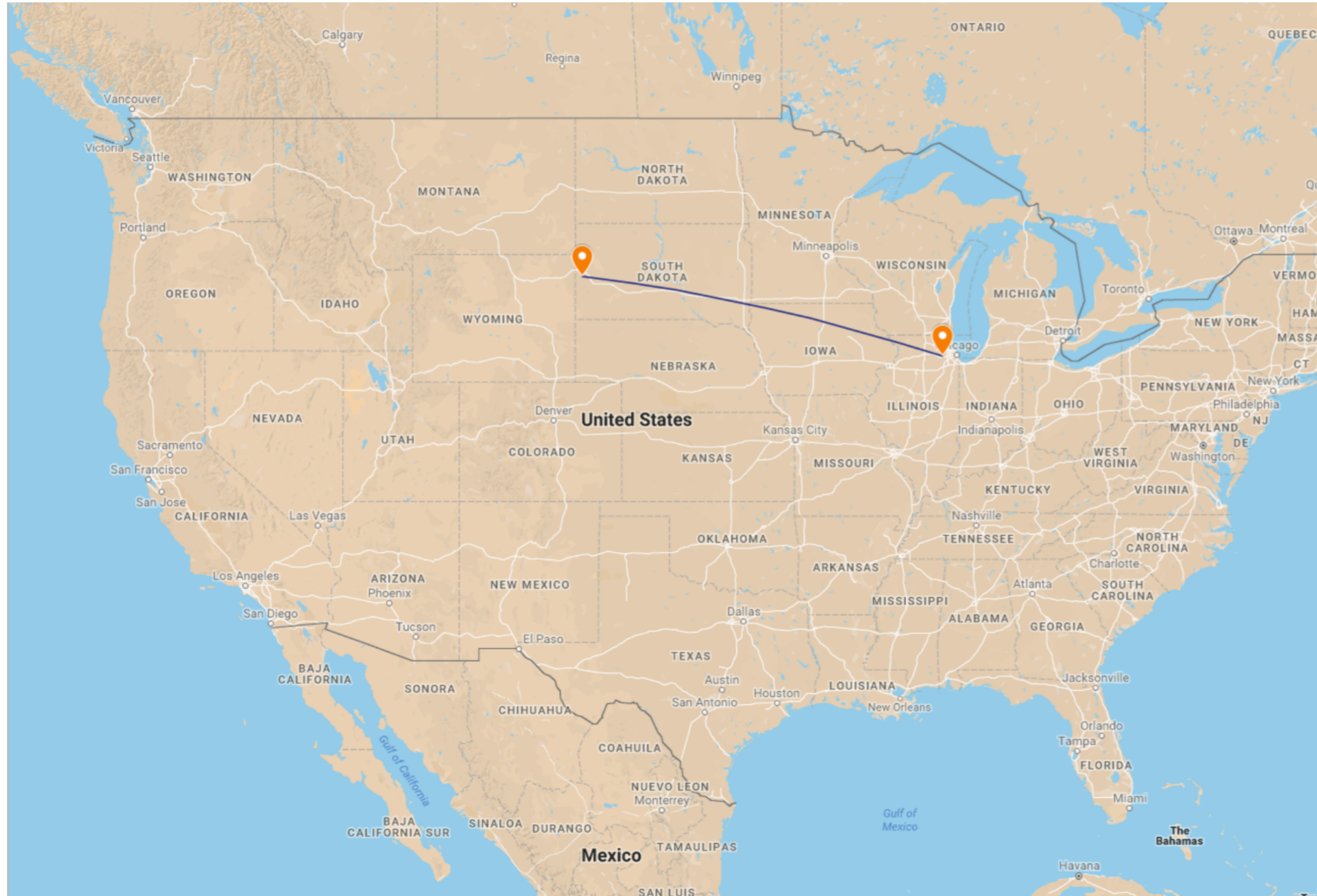


Deep **U**nderground **N**eutrino **E**xperiment

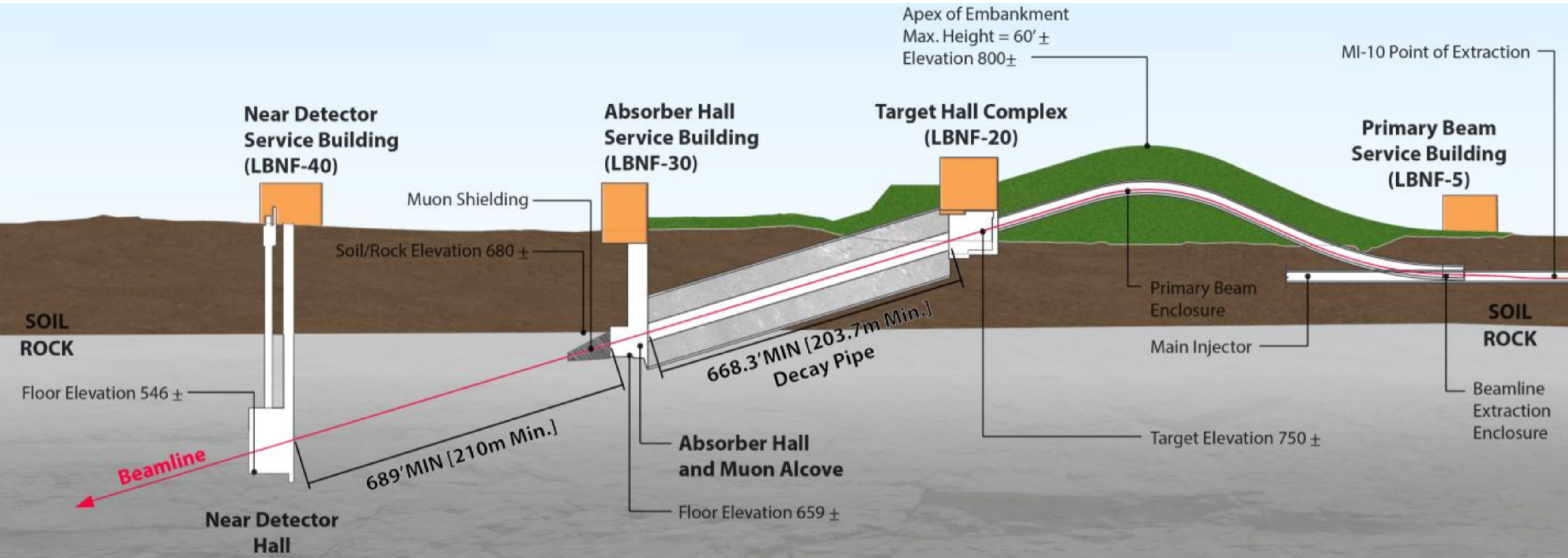


- Una técnica diferente, similar a la de NEXT, pero con Argón líquido en lugar de Xe gas
- 4 TPCs de 10.000 toneladas cada una
 - Similar en masa a Super-Kamiokande pero con una eficiencia de detección mucho mayor





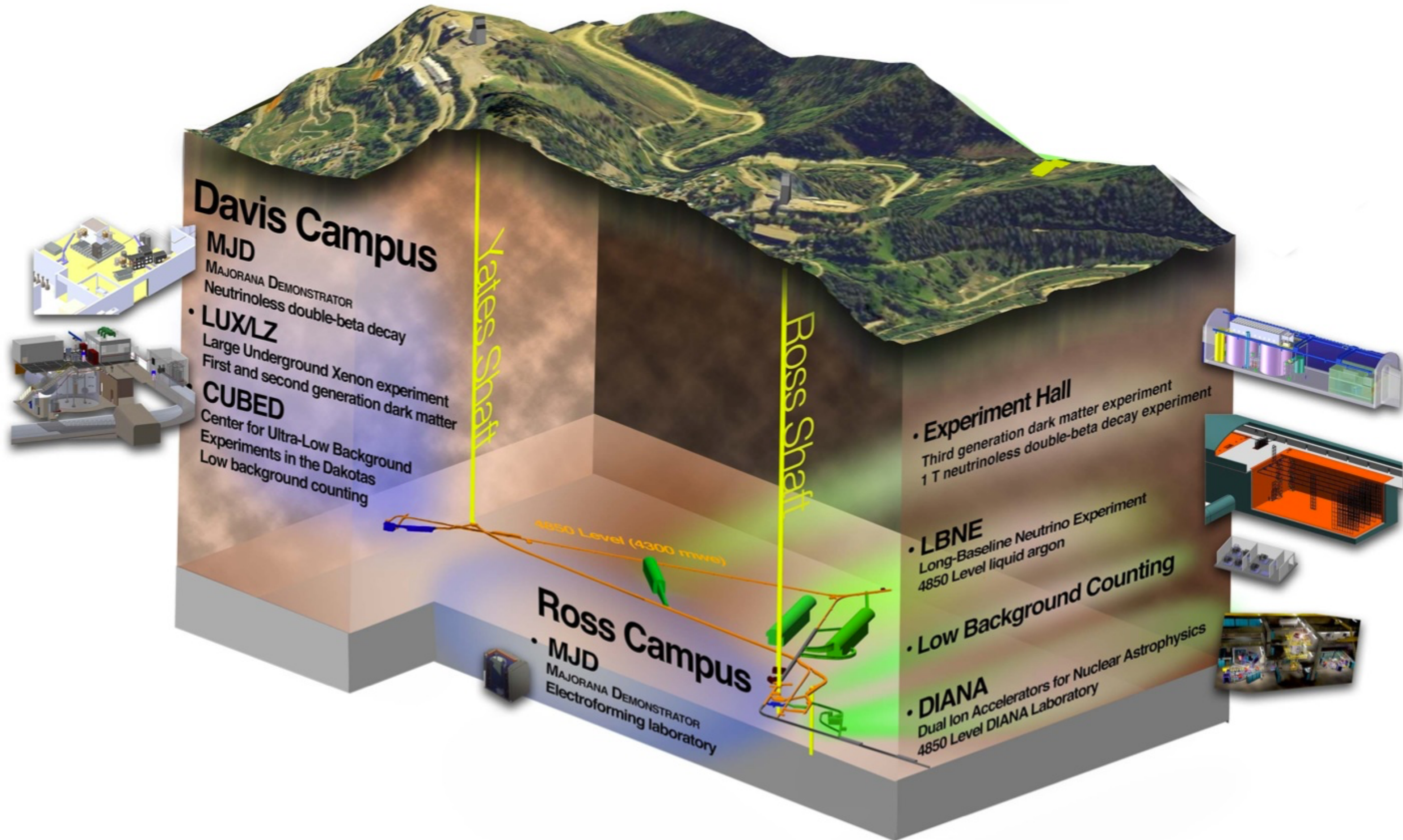
Instalaciones en Fermilab

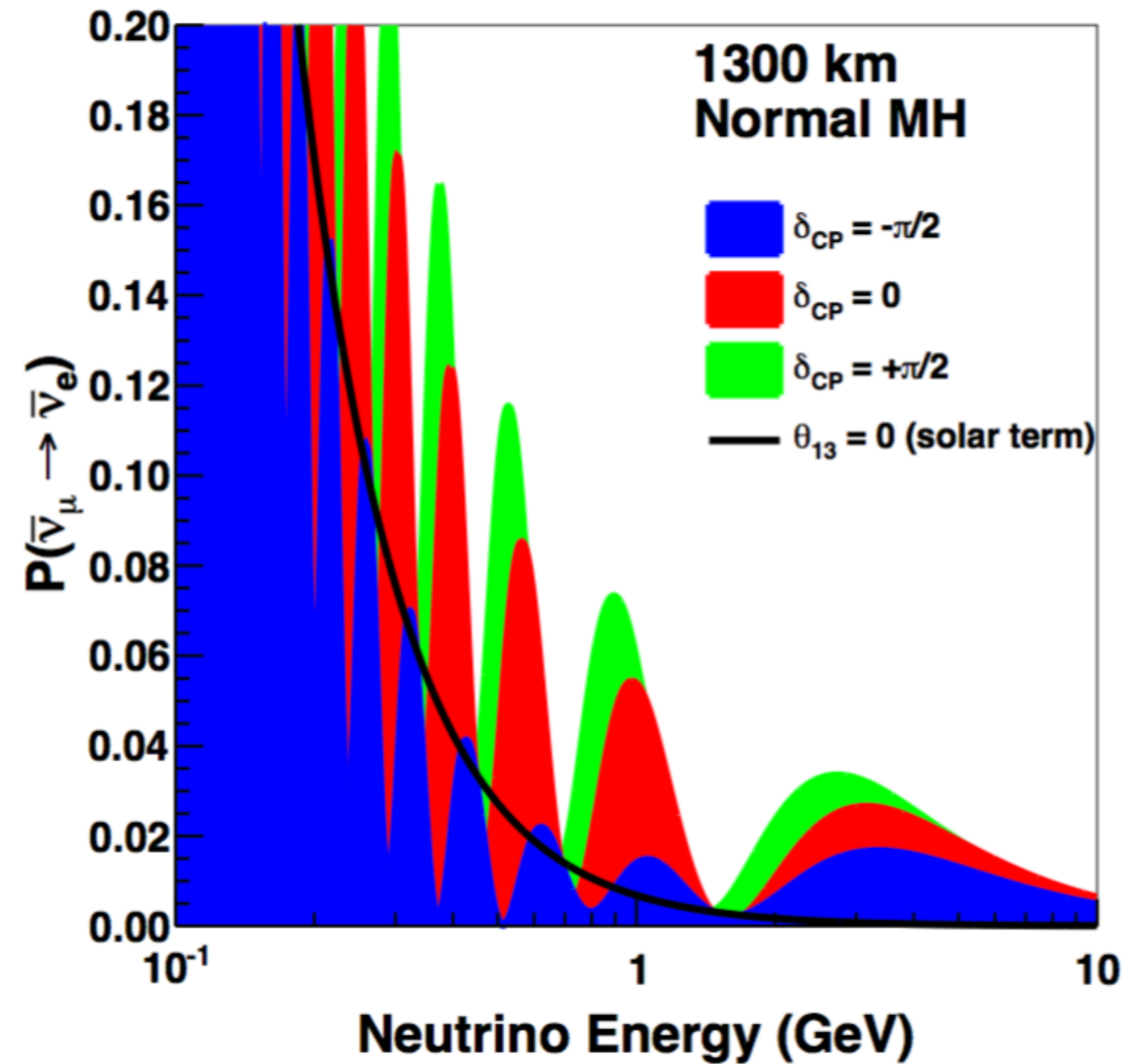
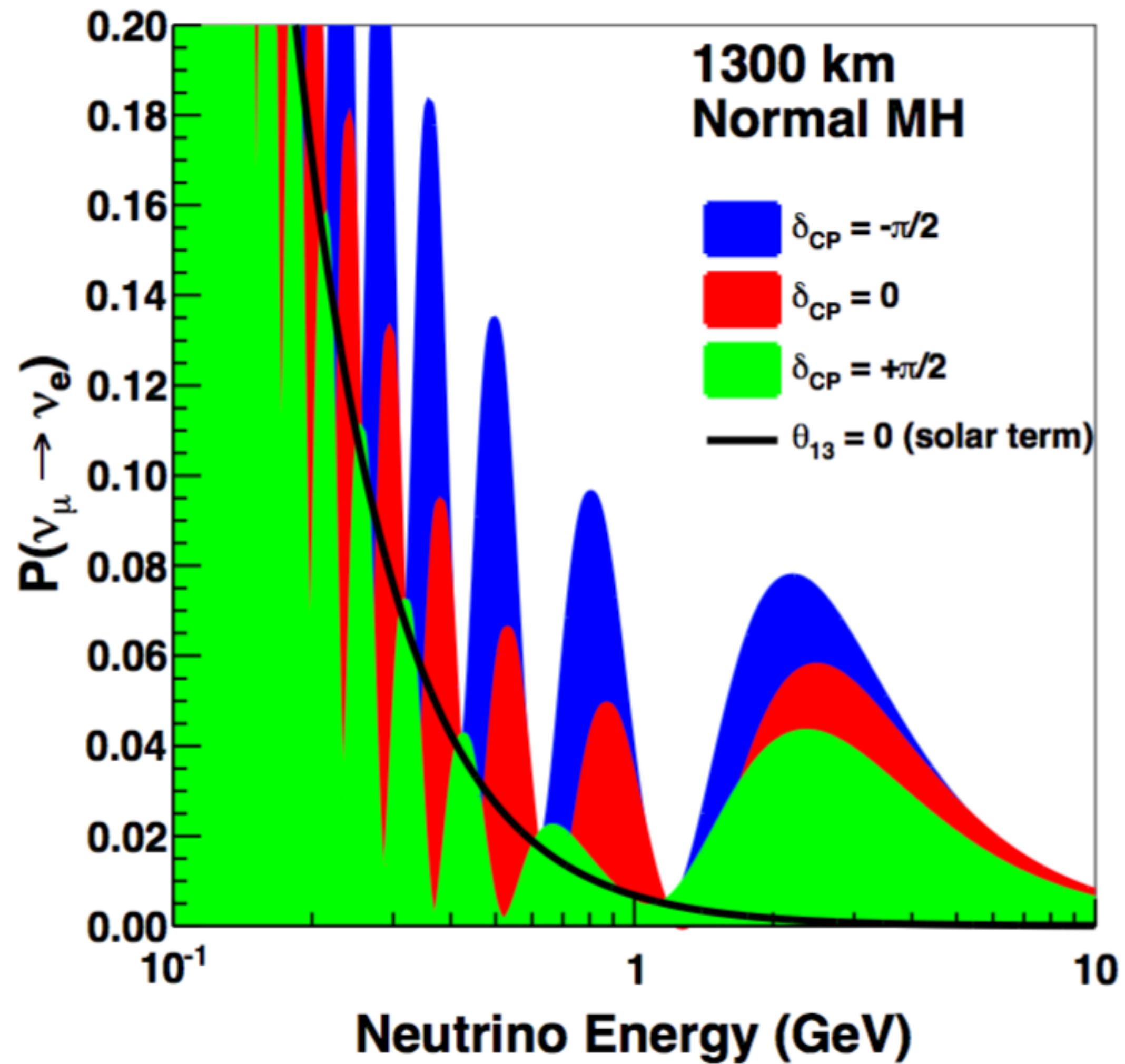


Instalaciones en SURF

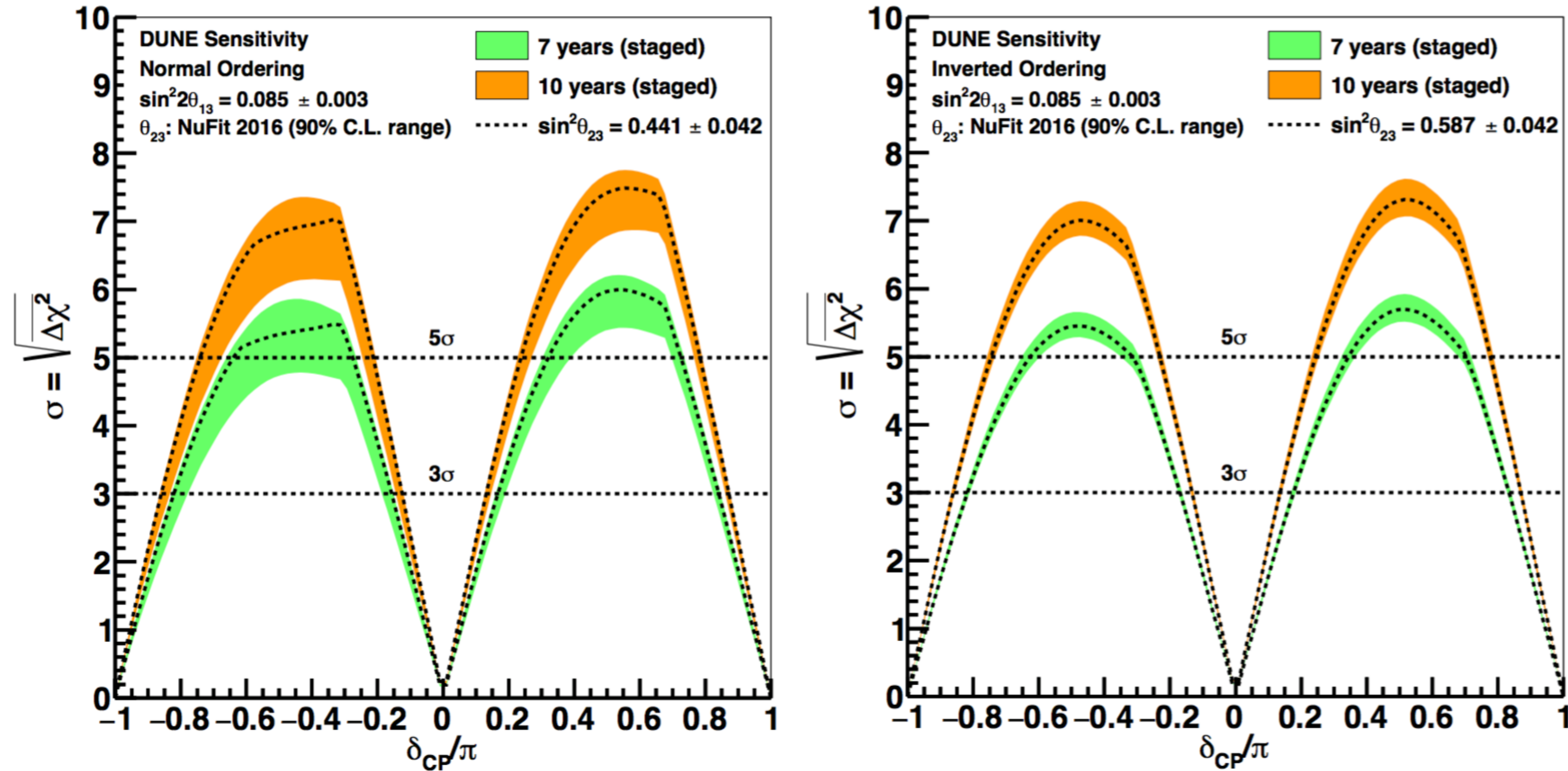


Instalaciones en SURF



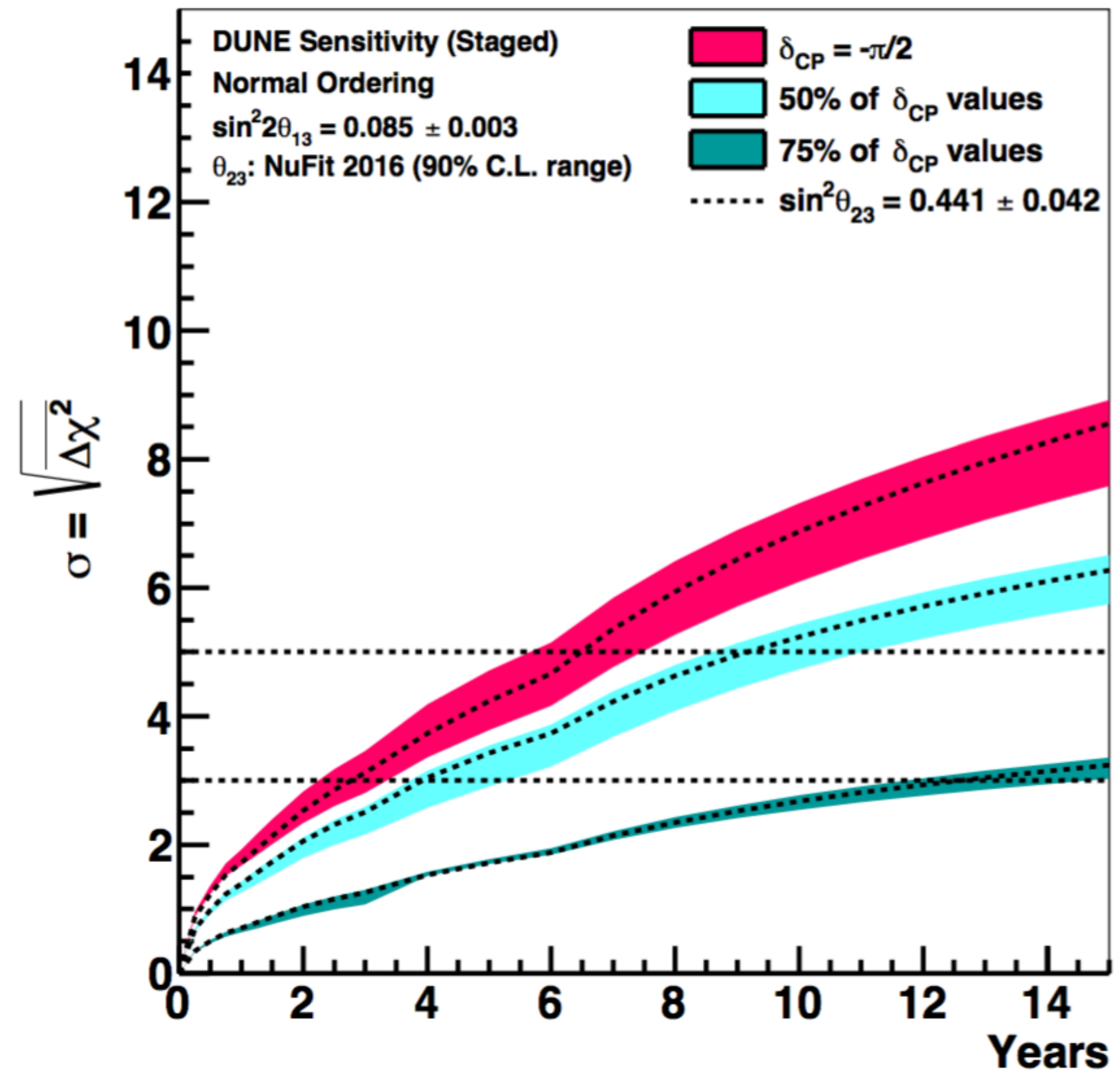


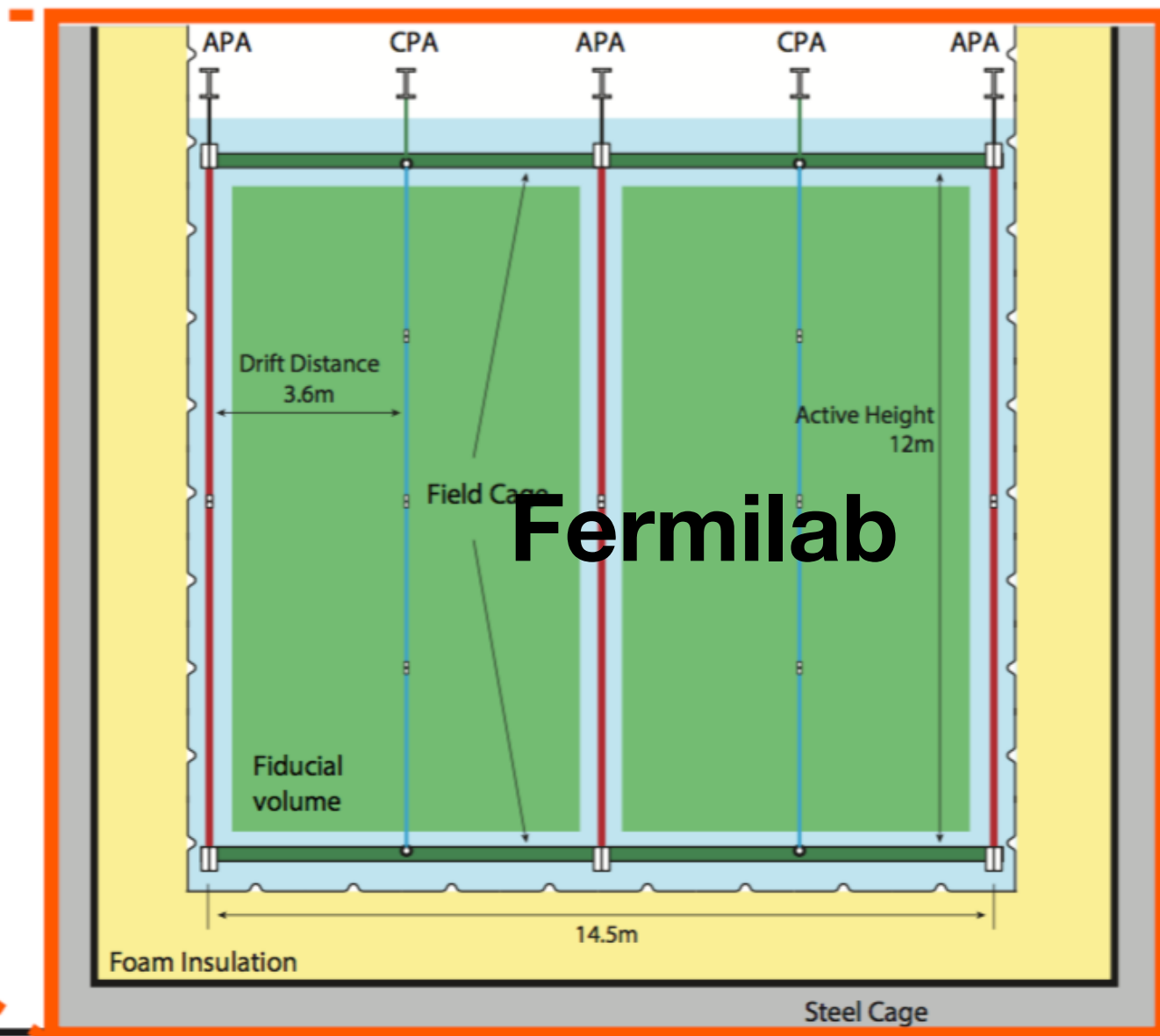
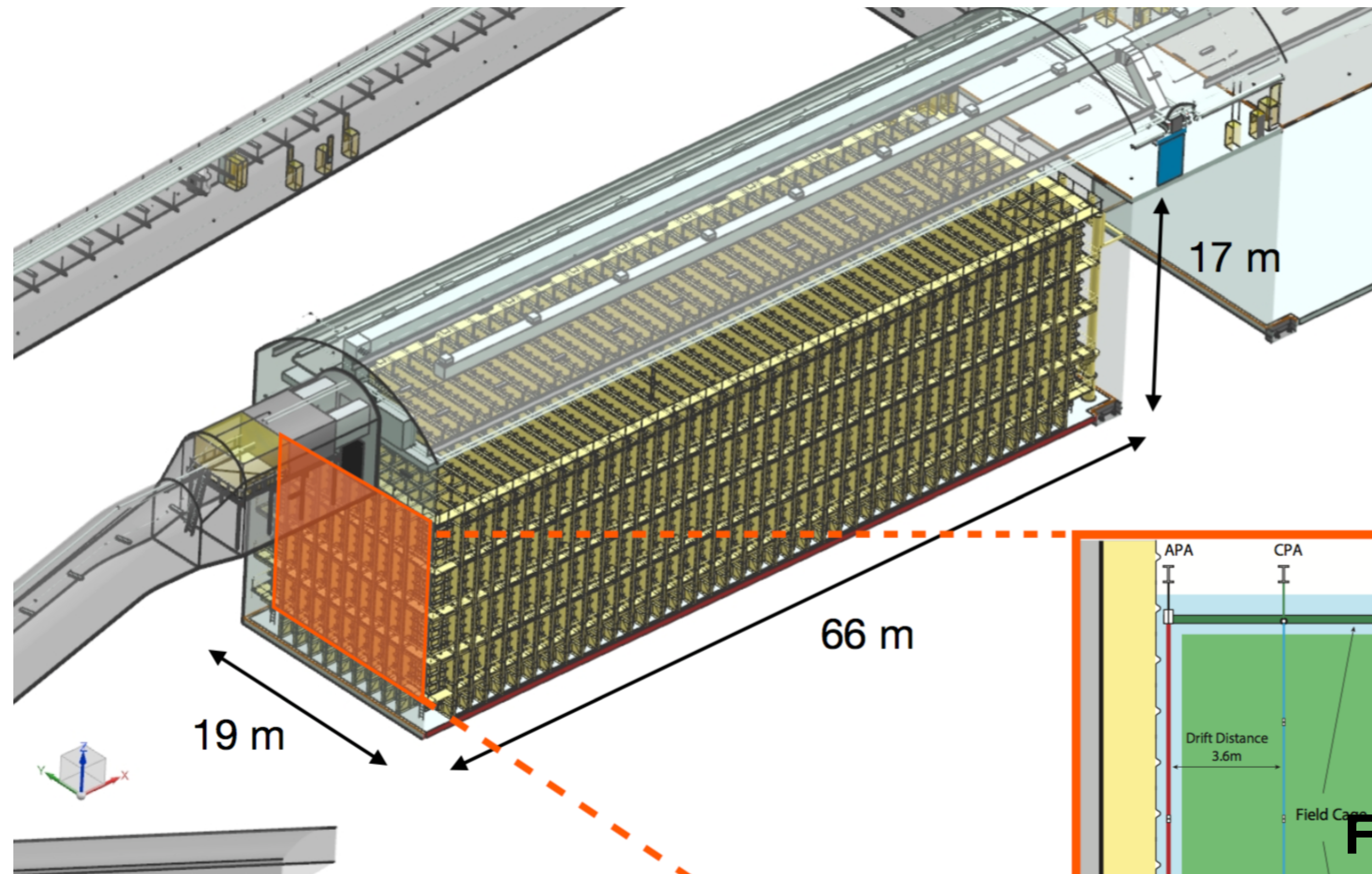
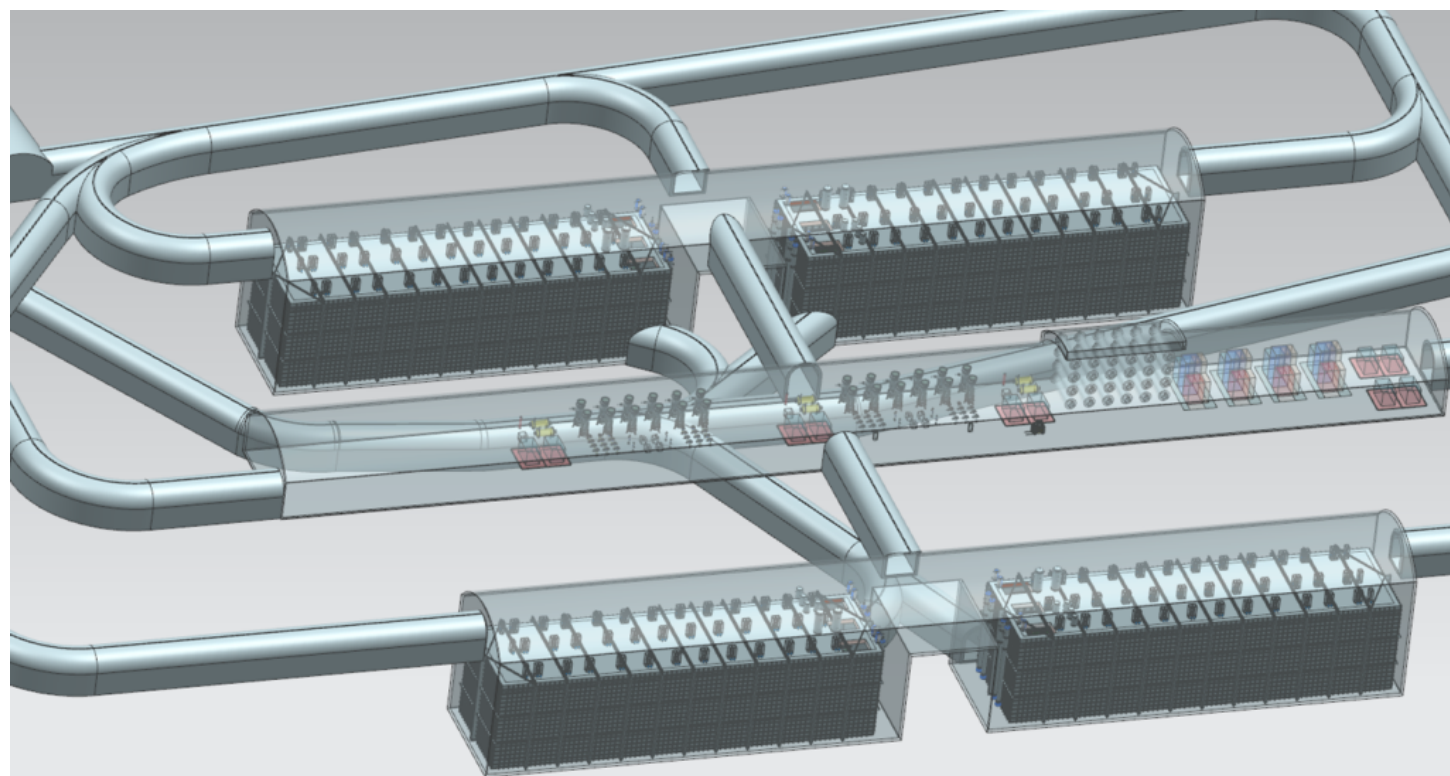
Sensitivity to CP violation



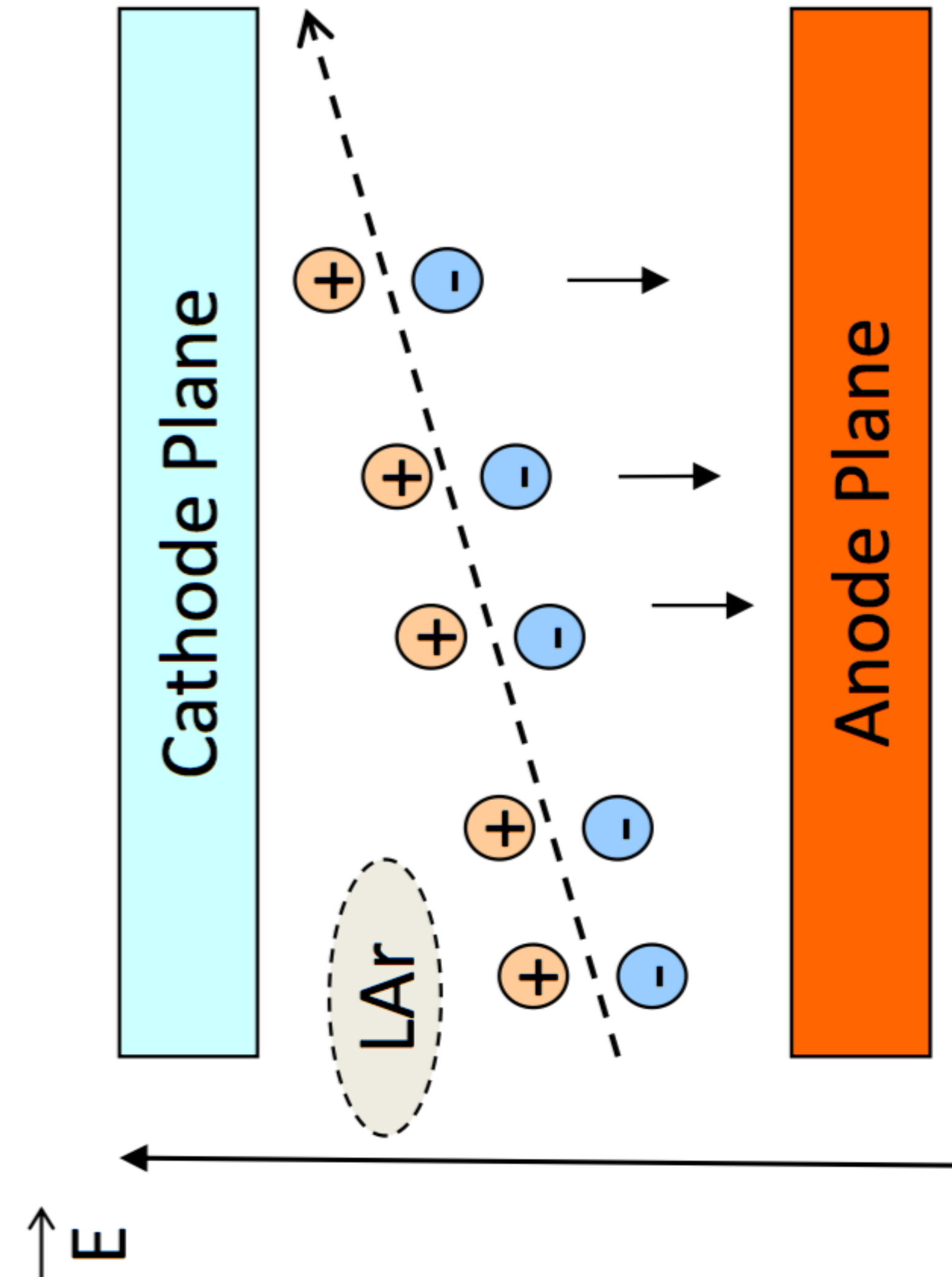
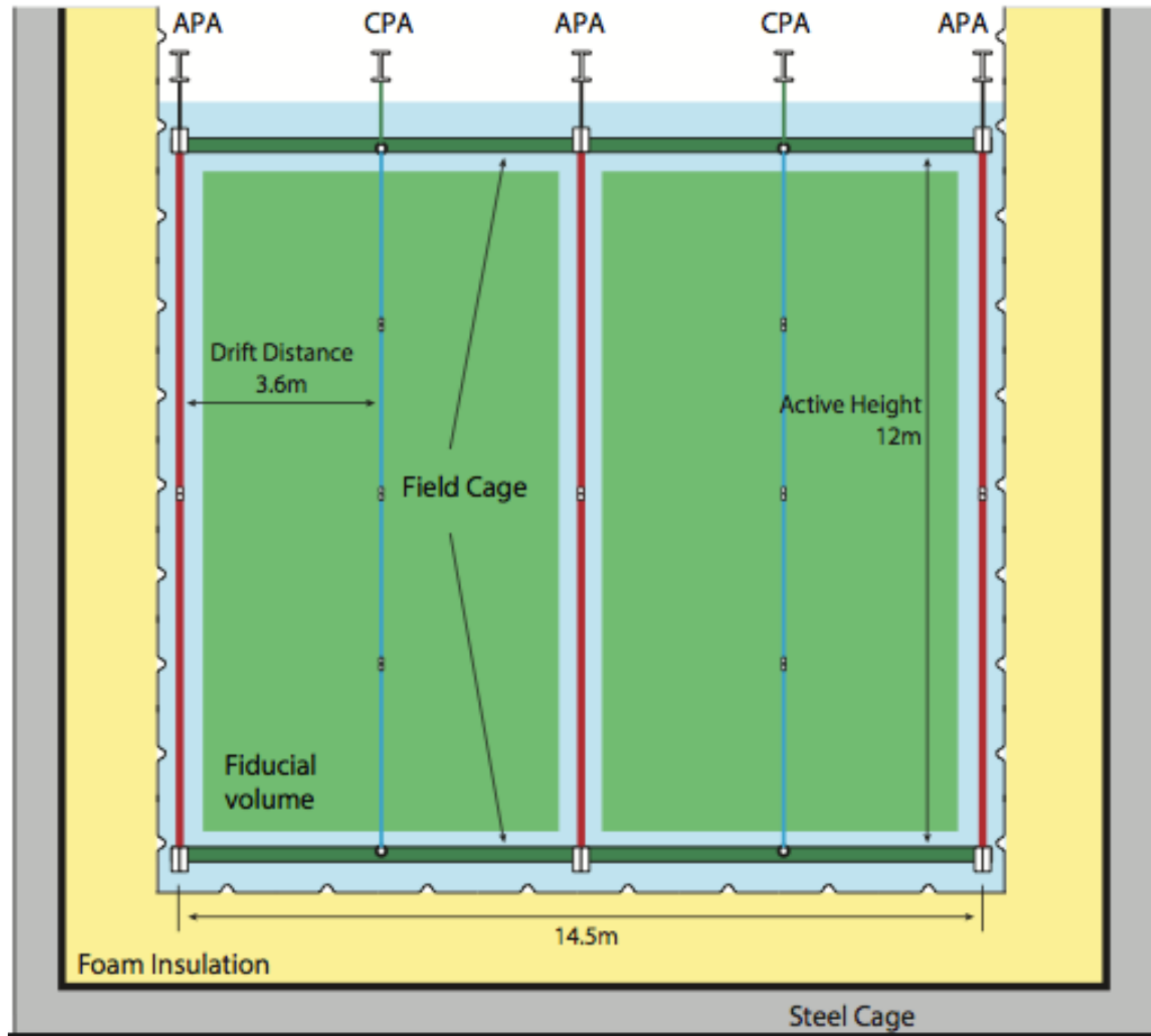
Width of bands represents range of sensitivities for the 90% CL region in θ_{23} values.
Sensitivity decreases with increasing θ_{23} .

CP Violation Sensitivity

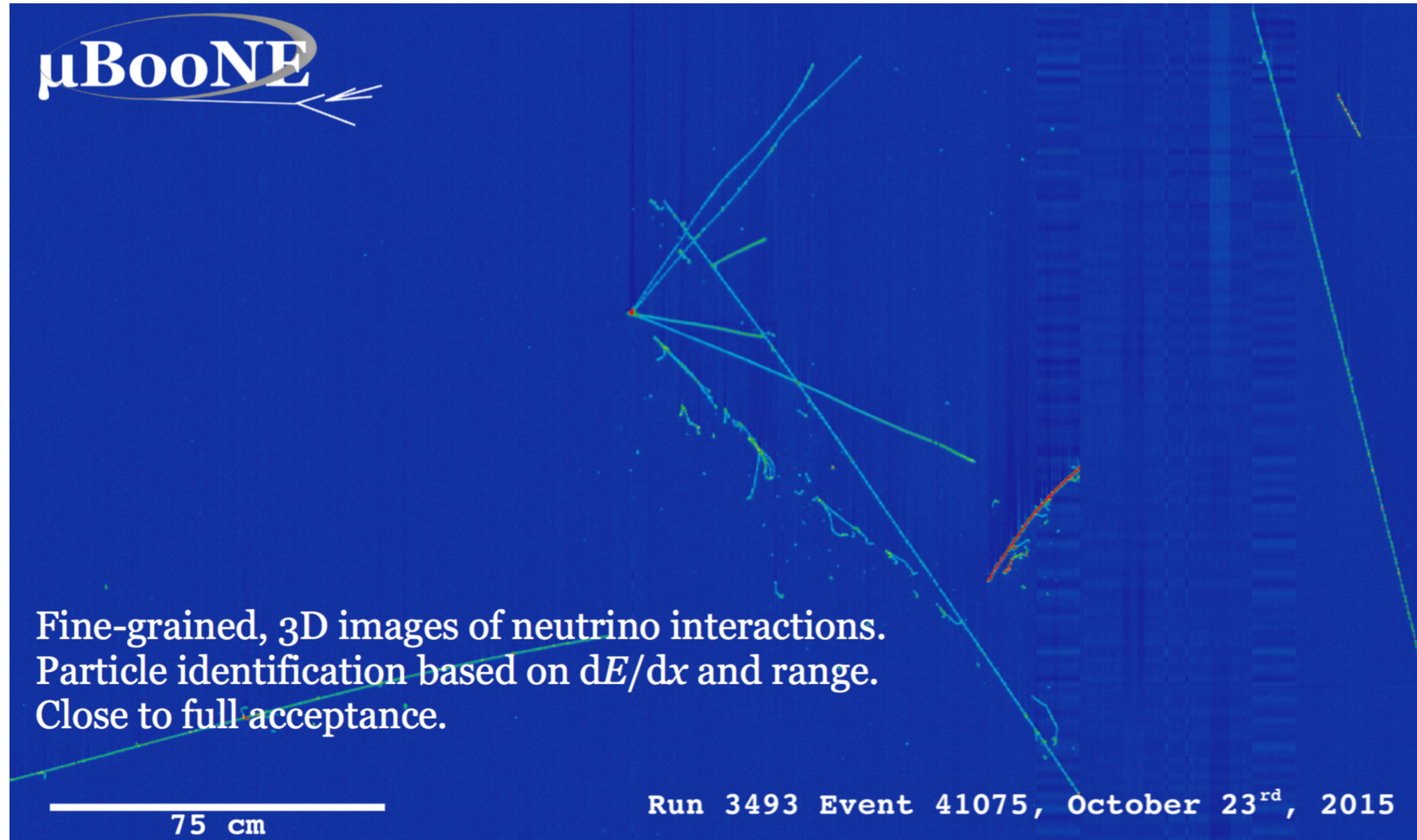




Time Projection Chamber (TPC)



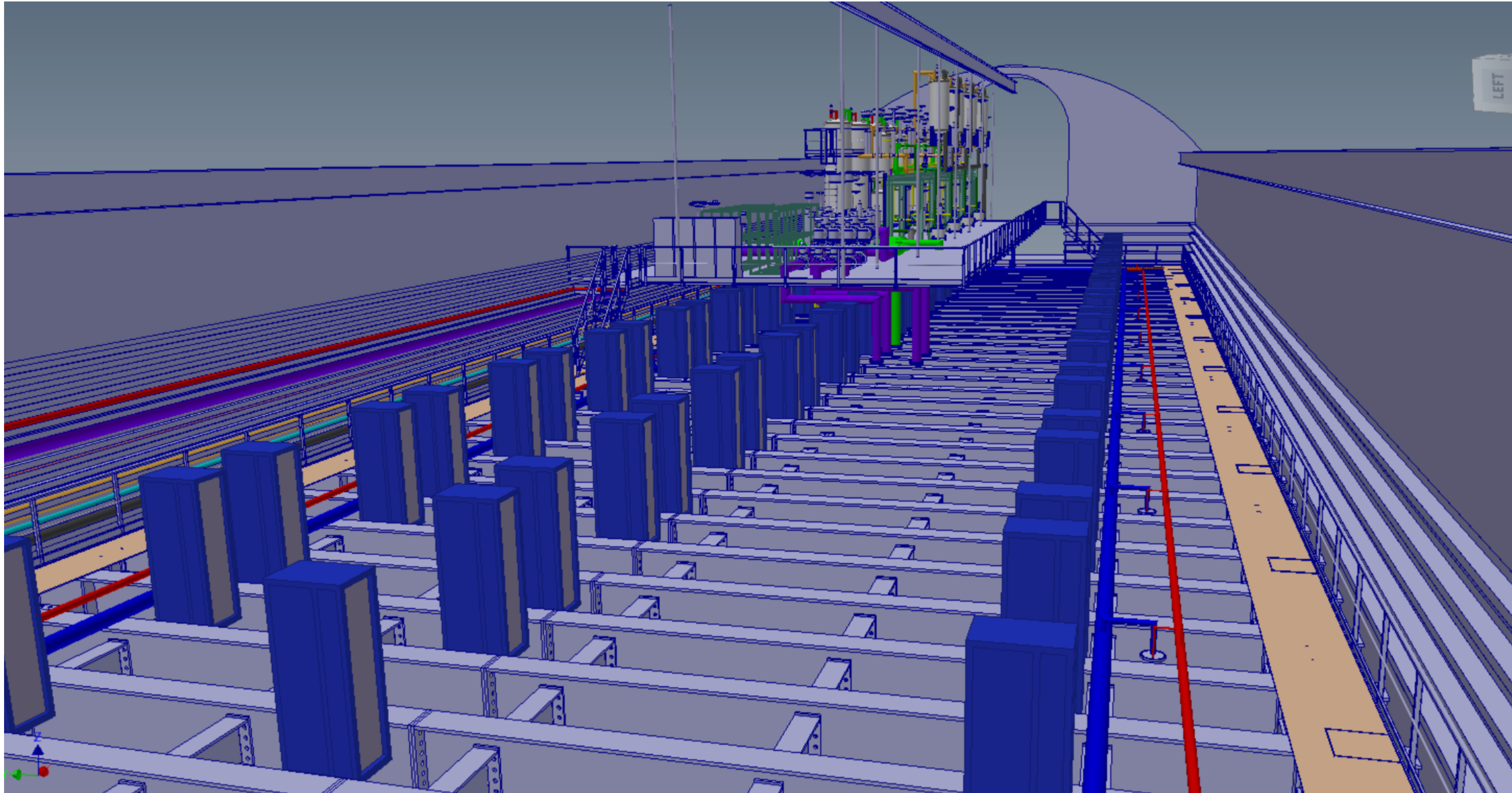
Liquid Argon events

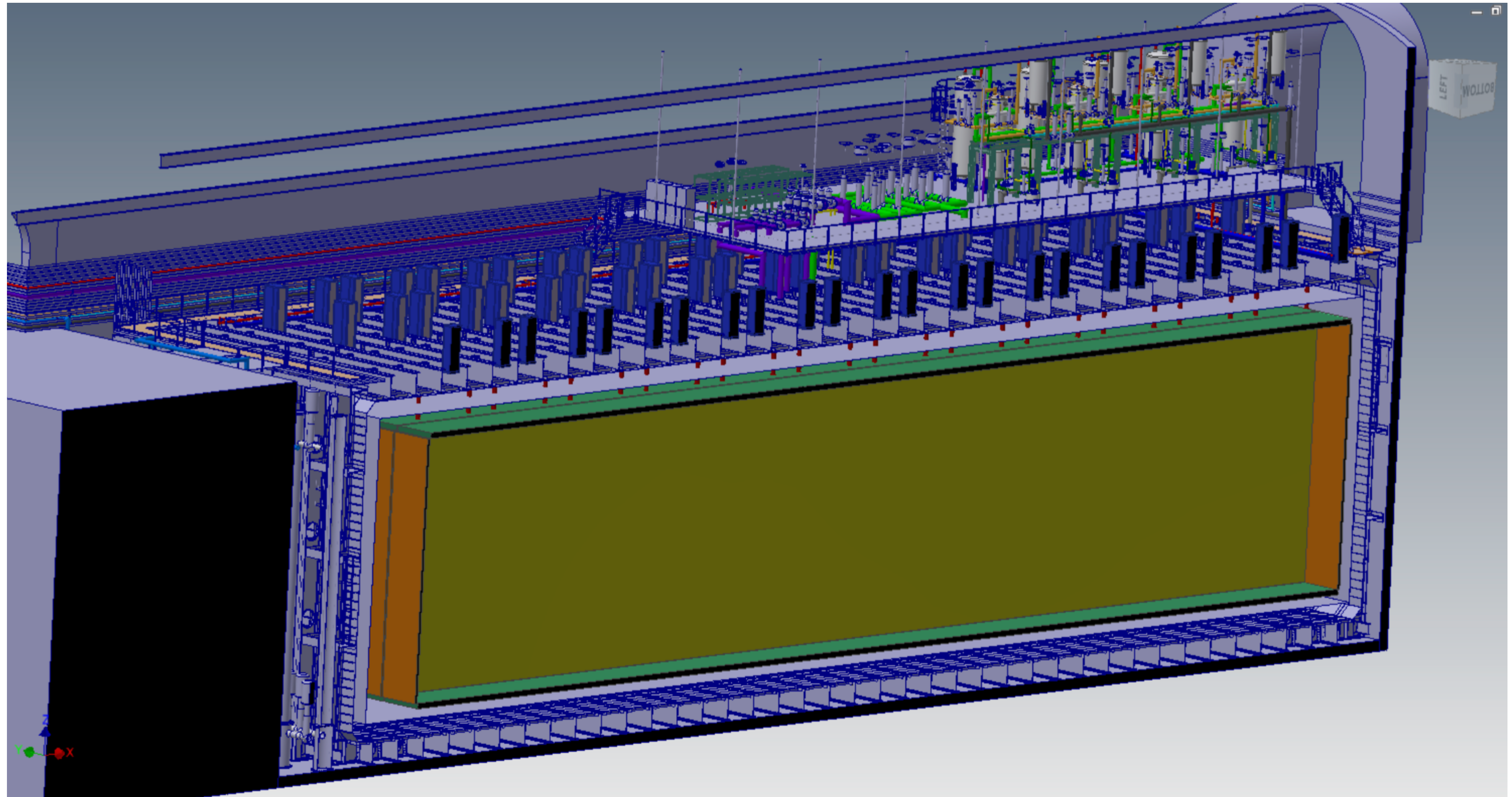


Argón Líquido

- Es un gas noble y por tanto tiene electro-negatividad 0, de forma que no absorbe los electrones producidos por el paso de una partícula
- Abundante (1 % de la atmosfera) y relativamente barato (1-2 euros/litro)
- Es bastante denso 1.4 g/cm^3 de forma que asegura un número de interacciones de neutrinos razonablemente alto
- El argón se hace líquido a 88 K

DUNE cryogenics system

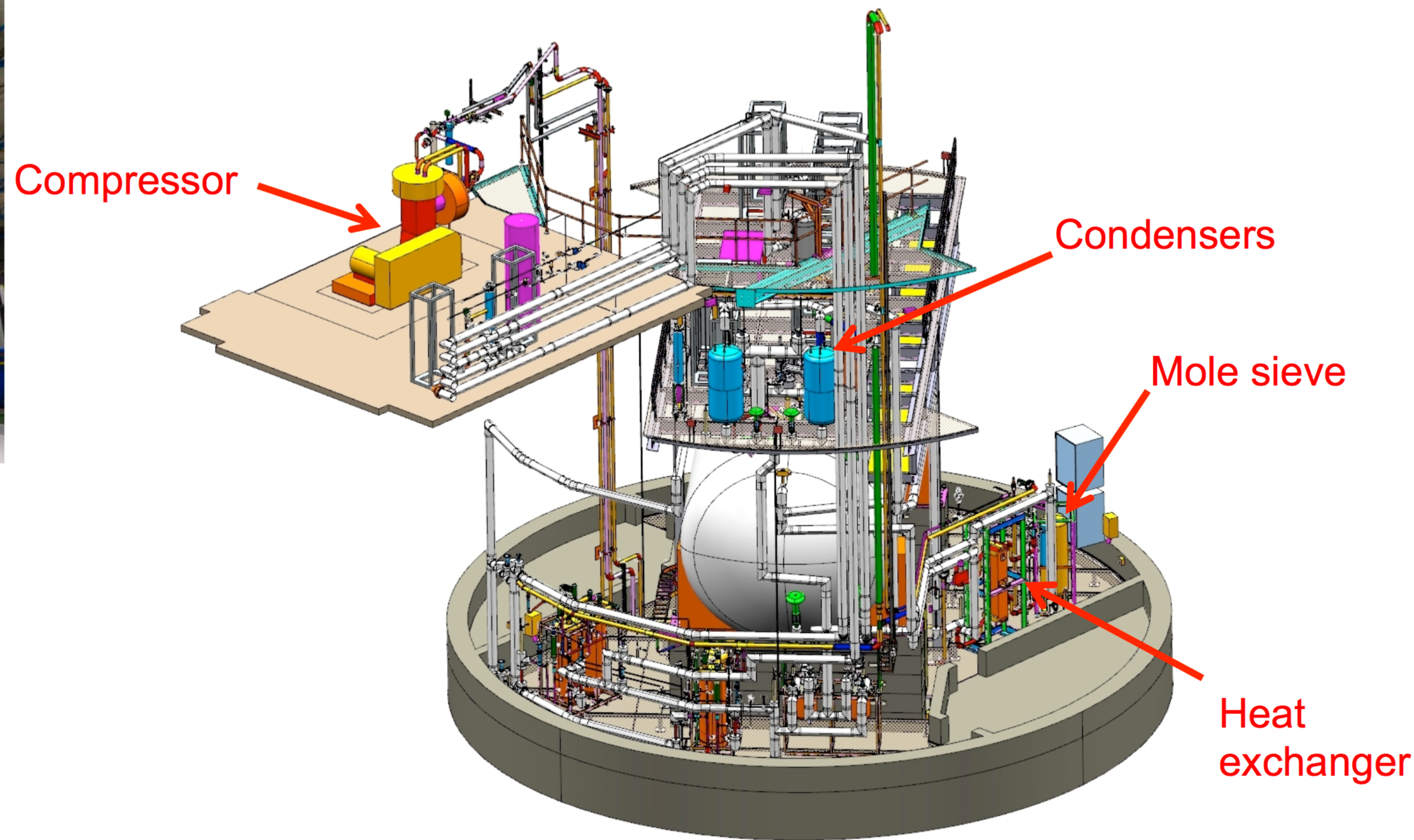




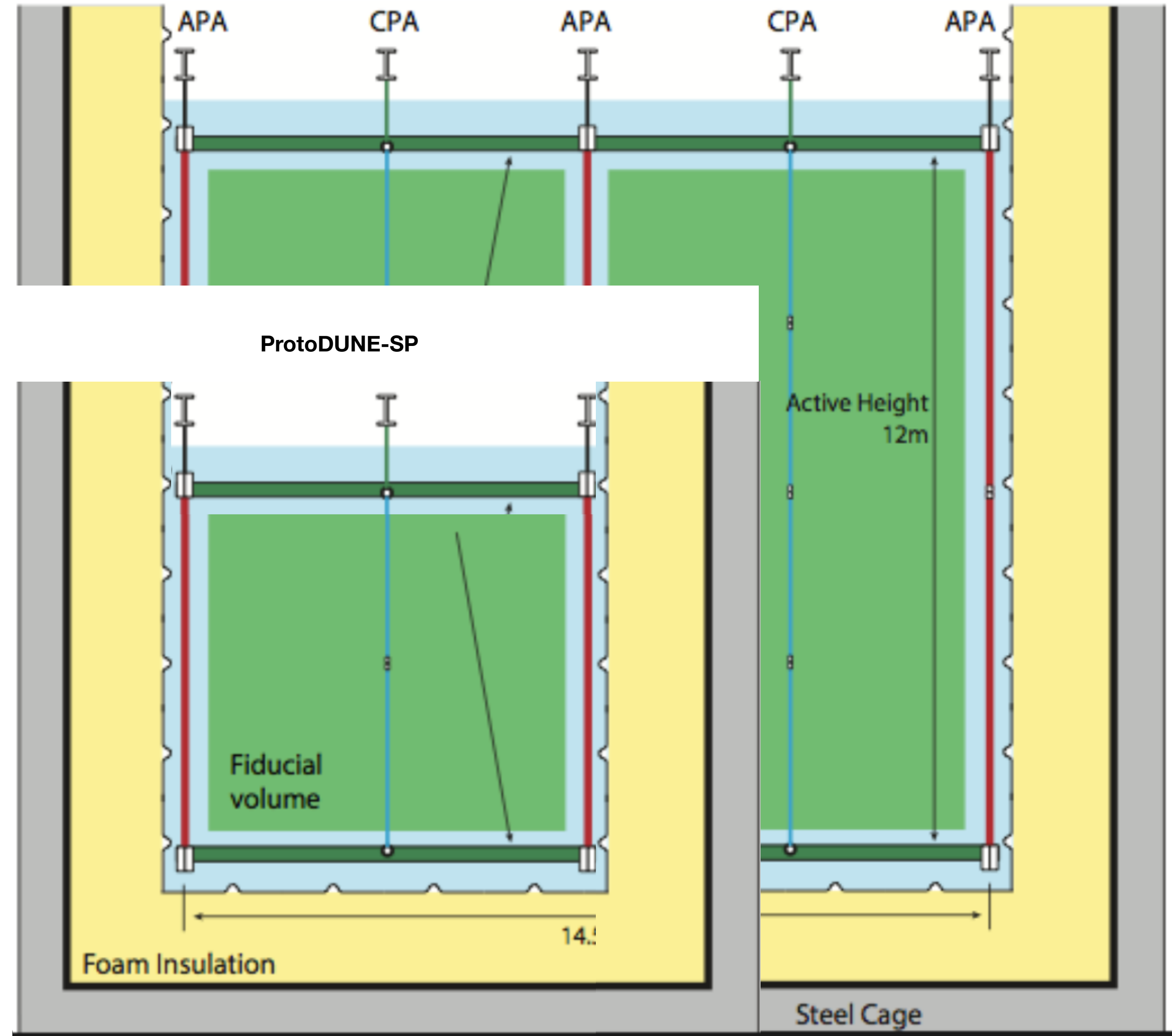
MicroBooNE cryogenics system



- MicroBooNE cryostat has a 150" diameter and is 40 ft long and 6/17" thick
- Will be insulated with spray on Polyurethane (16") for a heat leak of $\sim 11 \text{ W/m}^2$
- Will hold 170 t of LAr, fiducial volume of 60 t



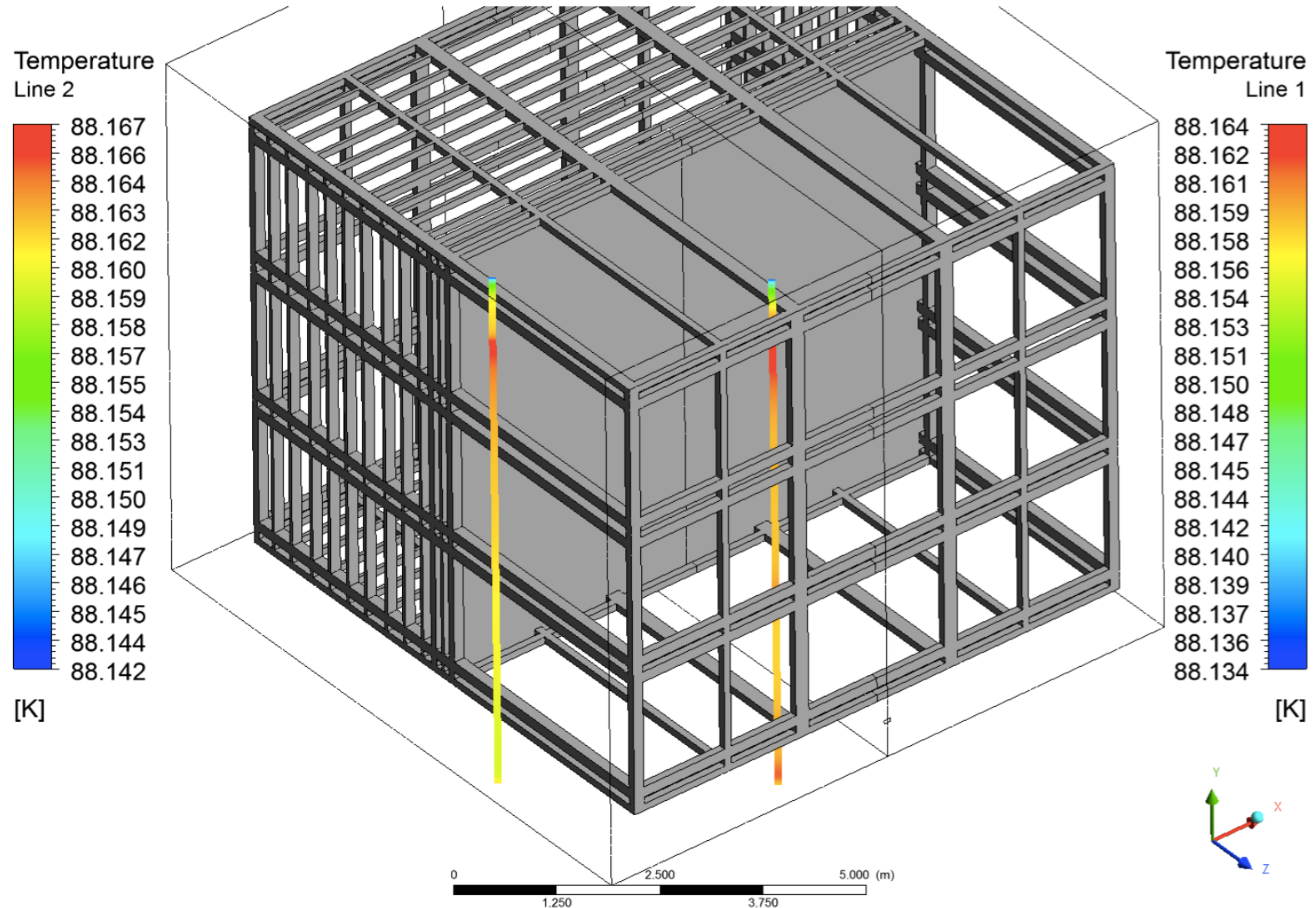
ProtoDUNE en el CERN



El sistema criogénico

- El criostato de ProtoDUNE-SP es el mas grande jamás construido: $855 \times 790 \times 790$ cm³.
- Es crucial entender la temperatura del argón líquido en todo el criostato, pues esta no solo afecta la física (diferente velocidad de deriva de los electrones) si no también el correcto funcionamiento del sistema criogénico, incluyendo la homogeneidad y pureza del argón líquido

$\Delta T_{\text{vertical}} \sim 0.02 \text{ k}$



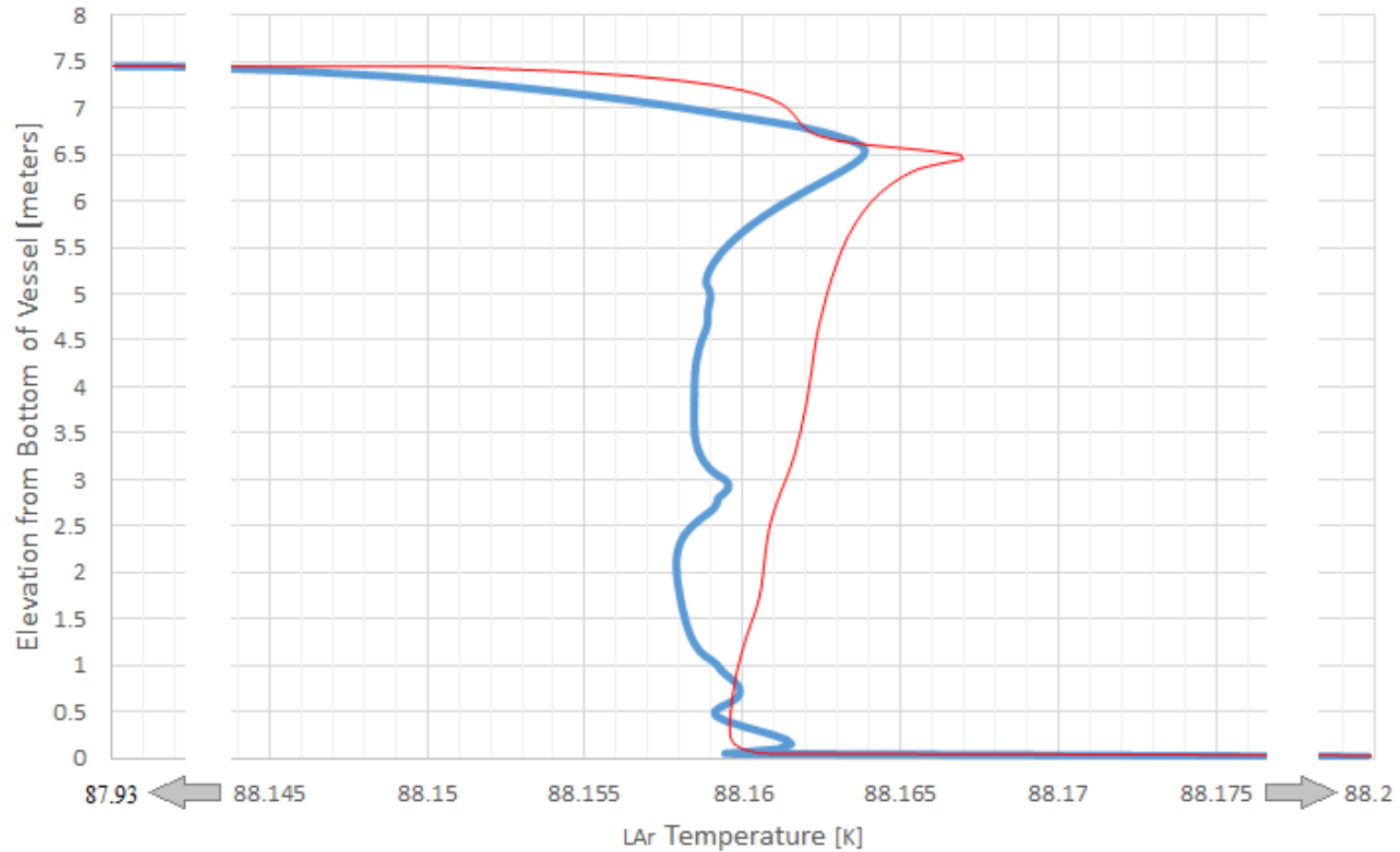


Figure 2. Liquid argon temperature as a function of height for two different locations in the cryostat

