



07
11
JULY
2025

DUNE Status and Science

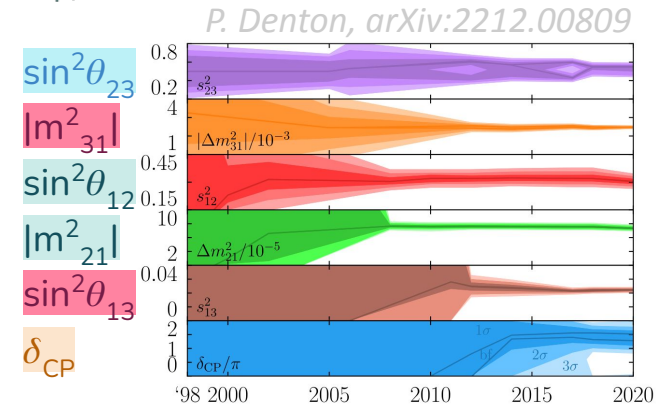
Laura Pérez Molina (CIEMAT)
on behalf of DUNE Collaboration

Neutrino Physics

PMNS Parameterisation: 3 mixing angles ($\theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23}$) and 1 CP-violating phase (δ_{CP})

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- Known: $\theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13}, \Delta m_{21}^2, |\Delta m_{31}^2|$
- **Unknown:** mass ordering (sign of Δm_{31}^2) and δ_{CP}



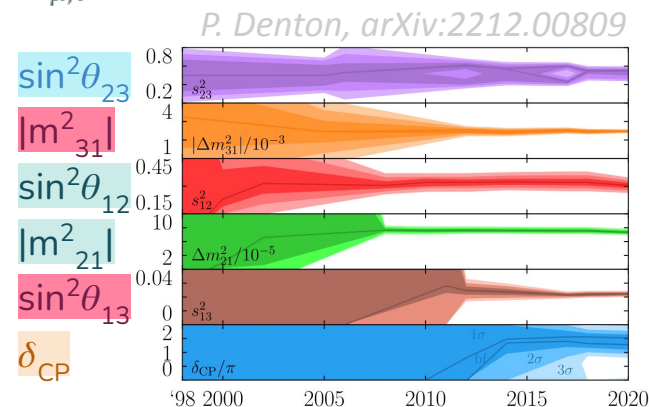
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- ★ Absolute mass scale
- ★ Mass generation mechanism
- ★ Mass ordering
- ★ Leptonic CP violation (δ_{CP})



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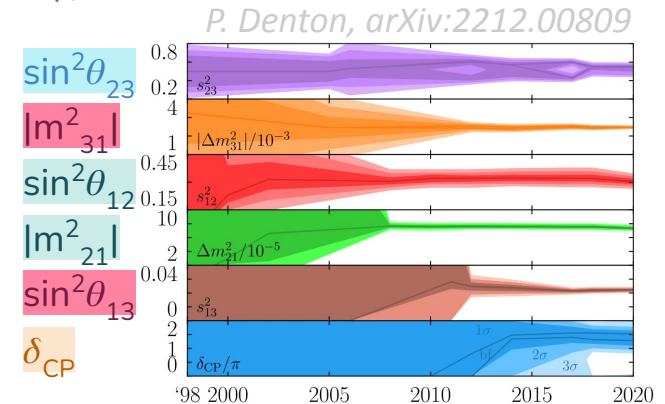
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*DUNE
SCOPE*



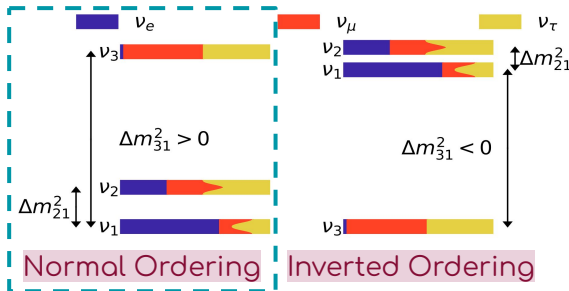
DUNE Science Program



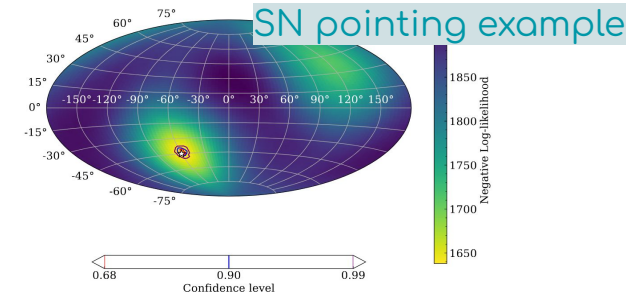
Taking advantage of the **long-baseline**, DUNE will perform **precision** measurements on:

- Leptonic **CP violation**
- **Three neutrino mixing parameters**
- Neutrino **mass ordering** (5σ)

2 Possible scenarios:



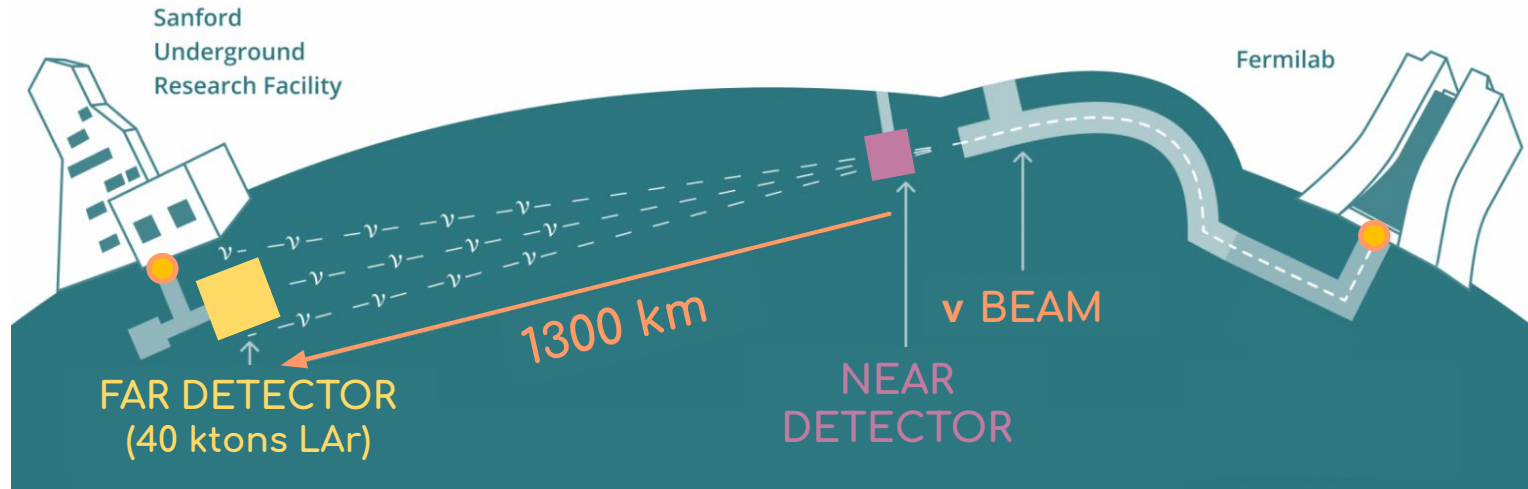
- Searches for physics beyond the Standard Model (BSM)
 - Proton Decay search ($p \rightarrow K^+ \bar{\nu}$)
- Atmospheric neutrinos see C. Sironneau's talk
- **Low energy neutrino astrophysics:**
 - Solar neutrinos
 - Core-collapse supernovae



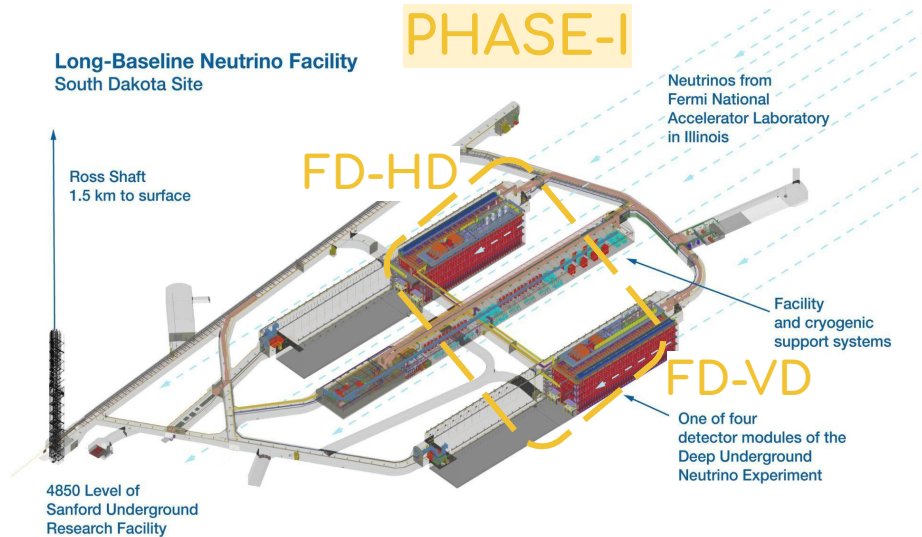
Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment

Next-generation long-baseline (**1300 km**) oscillation experiment **between Fermilab** (Illinois) and the **Sanford Underground Research Facility** (South Dakota, **1.5 km to surface**) consisting of:

1. **Muon neutrino beam:** 1.2 MW neutrino beamline (LBNF)
2. **Near Detector (ND):** 574 m from the beam for **monitoring** the unoscillated flux
3. **Far Detector (FD):** measurement of oscillated neutrinos with four 17-kT LArTPC modules



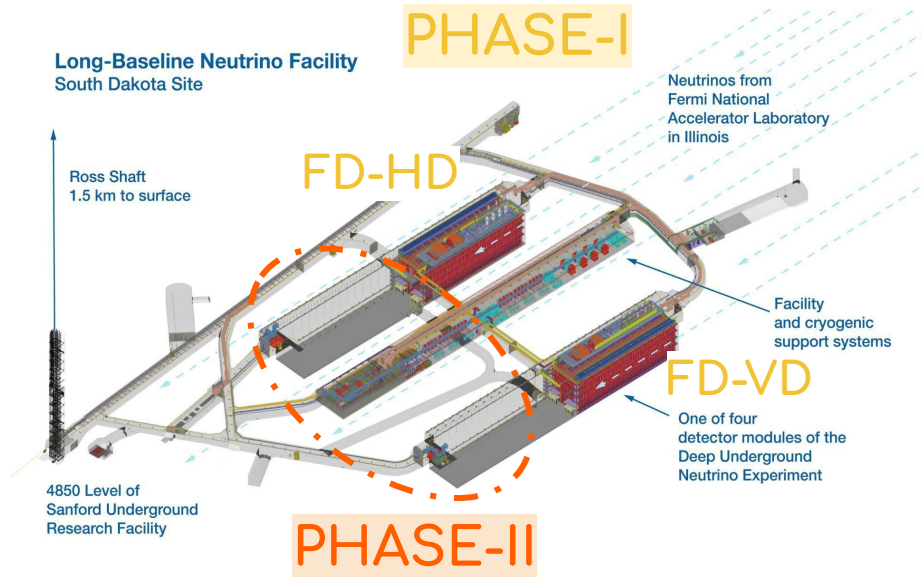
Phase Approach



PHASE-I

- **Full** Near and Far site facilities
- 1.2 MW **upgradable** neutrino beamline
- Far Detector (FD): **two** LArTPCs modules (17 kt each)
- Near Detector (ND): **three** detectors including a LArTPC and a temporary muon spectrometer

Phase Approach



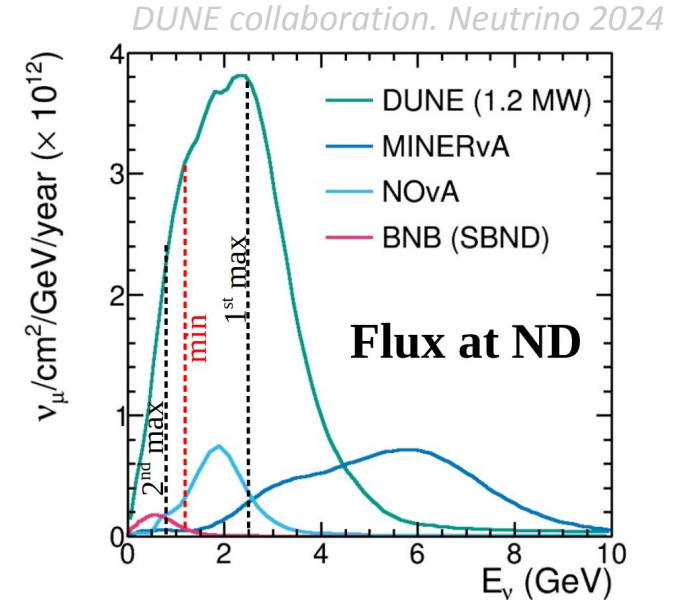
PHASE-II

- Beamline upgrade to **> 2MW**
- **Two additional** FD modules (four in total for 40 kt of active volume)
- A more capable ND

DUNE beam and oscillation probability

Precision measurements of the oscillation parameters from $P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e)$ and $P(\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e)$

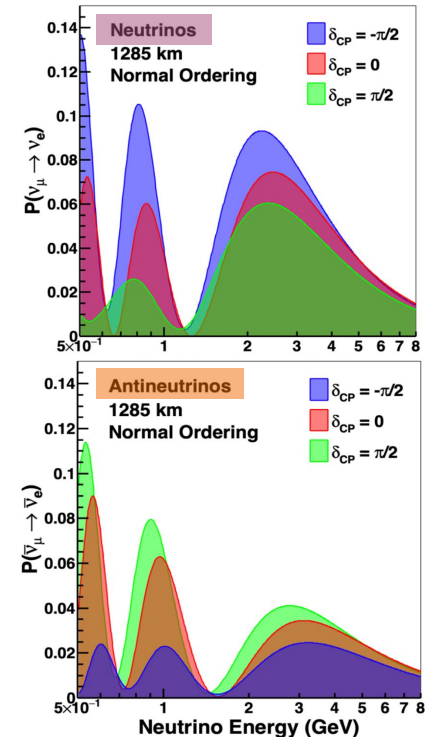
- Neutrino and Anti-neutrino mode
- **World-leading intensity:** 1.2 MW $\rightarrow$ 2.4 MW
- Very high flux peaked at **2.5 GeV** neutrino energy
- The oscillation probability has a strong dependence on both δ_{CP} and **mass ordering** for $L=1300$ km
- **Wide band beam:** coverage of first and second oscillation maximum will be crucial to resolve the degeneracy



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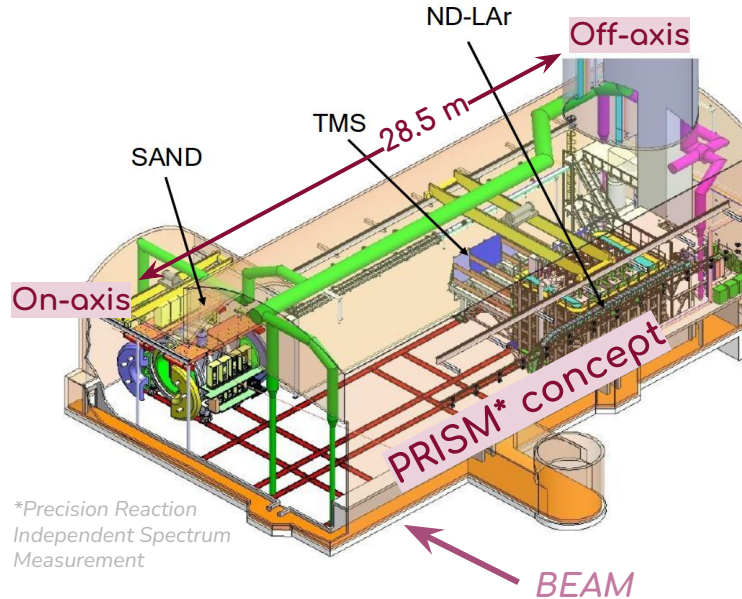


DUNE collaboration, EPJC (2020) 80:978

DUNE Near Detector (ND) - Phase I

Constrain uncertainties for oscillation measurements

- Monitor unoscillated neutrino flux
- Measure ν -Ar cross section
- Prediction on neutrino spectra at FD

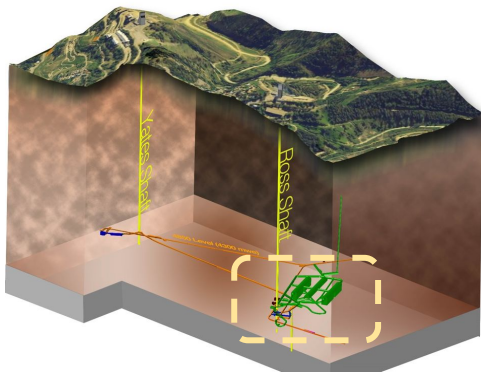


Located 574 m from the beam & 60 m underground

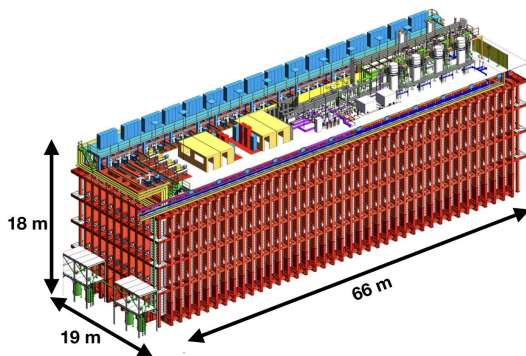
1. **ND-LAr: 50t fiducial volume detector**
 - Primary target, FD technology + pixelated readout
2. **The muon spectrometer (TMS)**
 - Measure μ 's escaping the first detector
3. **SAND (tracker surrounded by an electromagnetic calorimeter and magnet)**
 - Monitor the neutrino beam

DUNE Far Detector (FD)

A massive 70 kt detector deployed in 4 modules



- Sanford Underground Research Facility (SURF)
- 1300 km apart from ND (Baseline)
- 1500 m underground (Background)
- 4 modules in two different caverns
 - Modules 1, 2 and 3 → LArTPCs
 - Module 4 → Module of Opportunity

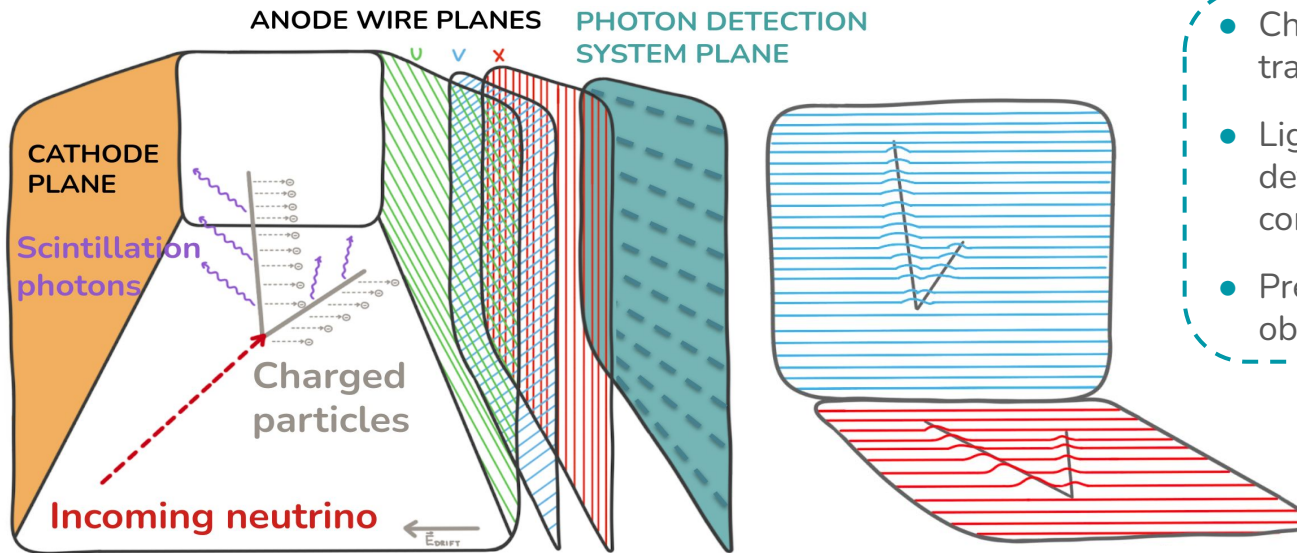


The phase approach allows to:

- Consider different technologies for the fourth module
- Improvements can be applied in the second phase

LArTPC technology

Interaction in LAr { Ionization electrons ($\sim 27\text{k e}^-/\text{MeV}$) $\rightarrow$ drifted & collected by **anodes planes**
 Scintillation photons ($\sim 24\text{k } \gamma/\text{MeV}$) $\rightarrow$ detected by the **photon collectors**

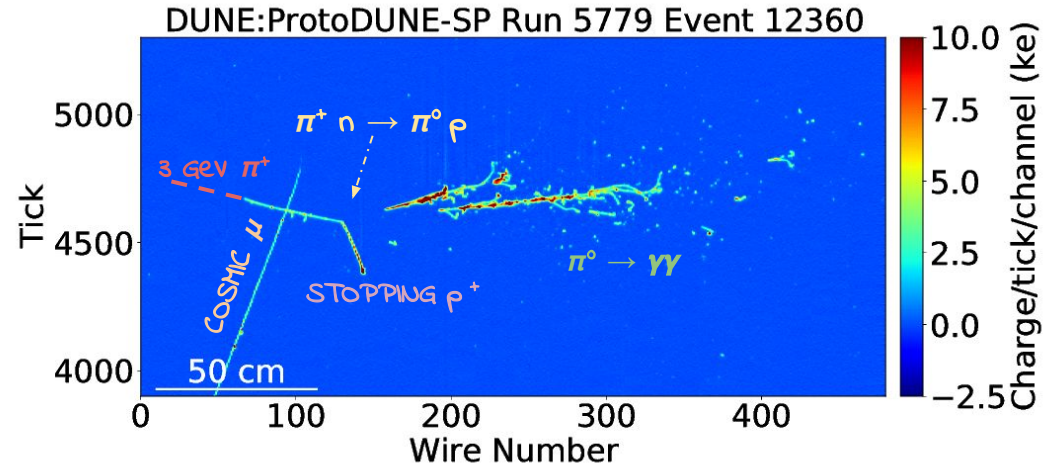


- Charge provide a precise tracking and calorimetry
- Light is crucial for t_0 determination and can complement calorimetry
- Precise **images** can be obtained

LArTPC images

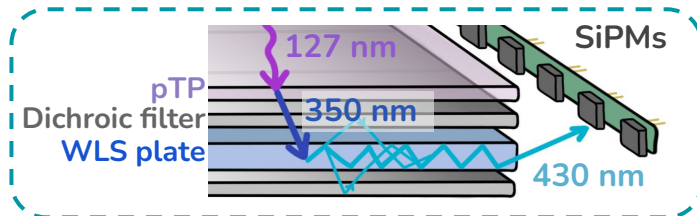
- 60% of interactions at DUNE energy have final state pions
 - ◆ Measuring them will constrain DUNE interaction models!
- LArTPC enables precise hadron reconstruction
- Excellent e/μ and e/γ separation
- High quality **particle ID** and **energy reconstruction**
- Spatial resolution $\sim$ mm

1st ProtoDUNE run - Beam Event Example



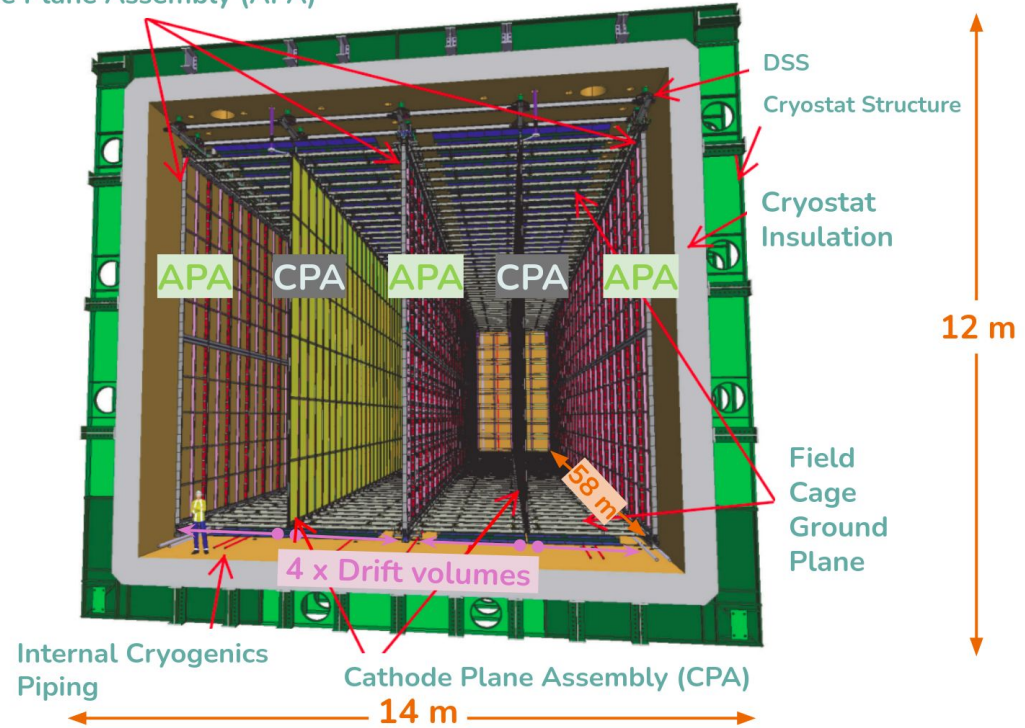
Far Detector Horizontal Drift (FD-HD)

- Established and validated technology
- TPC size: $(12 \times 14 \times 58.2) \text{ m}^3$
- 4 horizontal drift regions (3.5 m)
- Drift Voltage 500 V/cm
- Vertical cathode and anode planes
- Photon detectors on the anode planes
- Photon detection based on X-ARAPUCAs



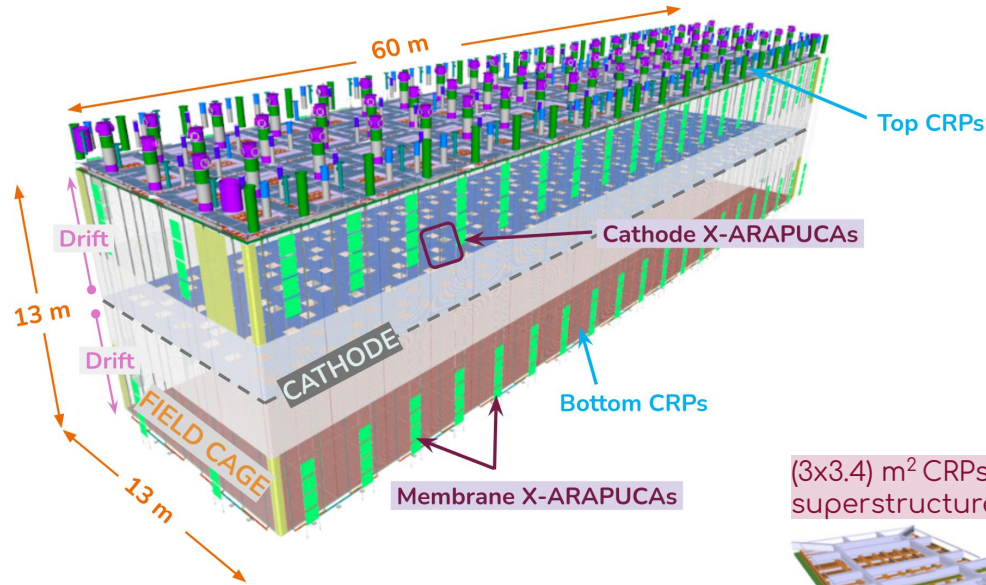
see P. Sánchez-Lucas' talk

Anode Plane Assembly (APA)



DUNE collaboration. JINST 15 (2020) T08010

Far Detector Vertical Drift (FD-VD)

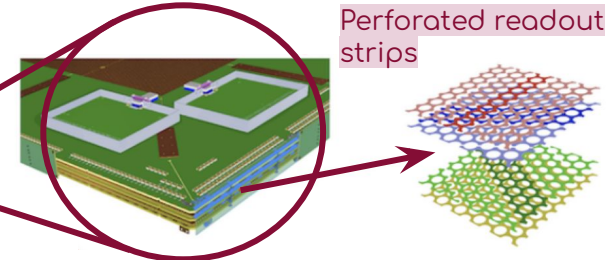
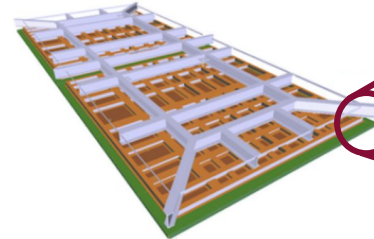


Baseline design for modules 3 and 4

- Simpler construction
- 2 volumes separated by a cathode
- 6.5 m drift distance (drift field 450 V/cm)
- 2 anode planes (top & bottom)
- X-ARAPUCAs on the cathode plane and membrane walls
- PCB-based charge readout

see F. Boran's talk

(3x3.4) m² CRPs with superstructure



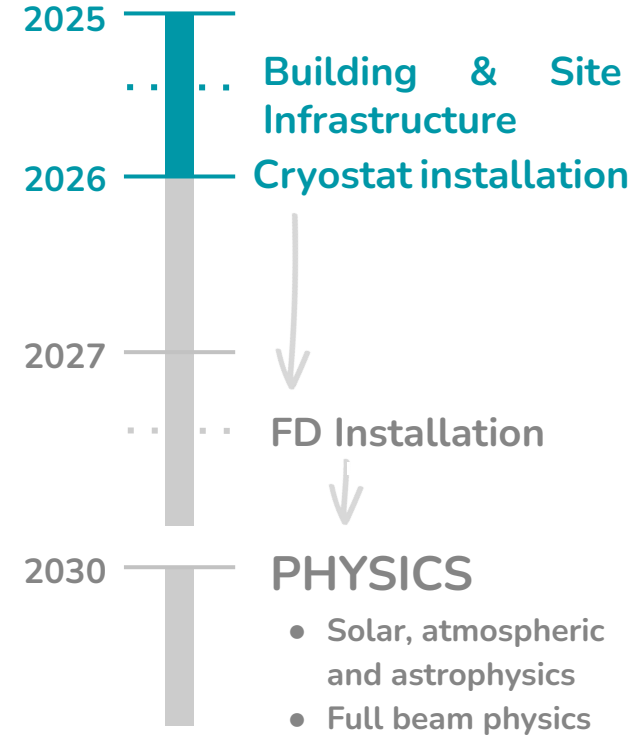
Detail: readout planes and adapter boards

ProtoDUNE at CERN (HD & VD)

- 750 t LAr total (1/20 of one FD module)
- **Real-size** readout elements (APA, PDS, CRP)
- Successful phase-I (2018 - 2020)
- ProtoDUNE-HD campaign in 2024
 - Test upgraded components in **their final design** and take more beam data
- ProtoDUNE-VD campaign in 2025
 - Test the VD concept for the first time at large scale

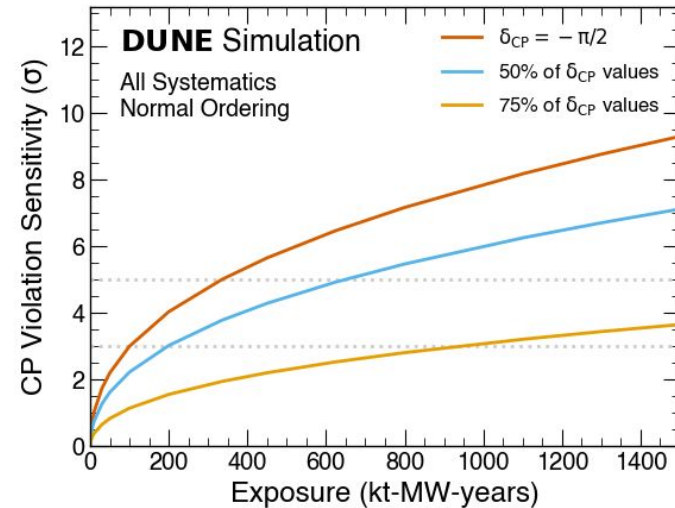
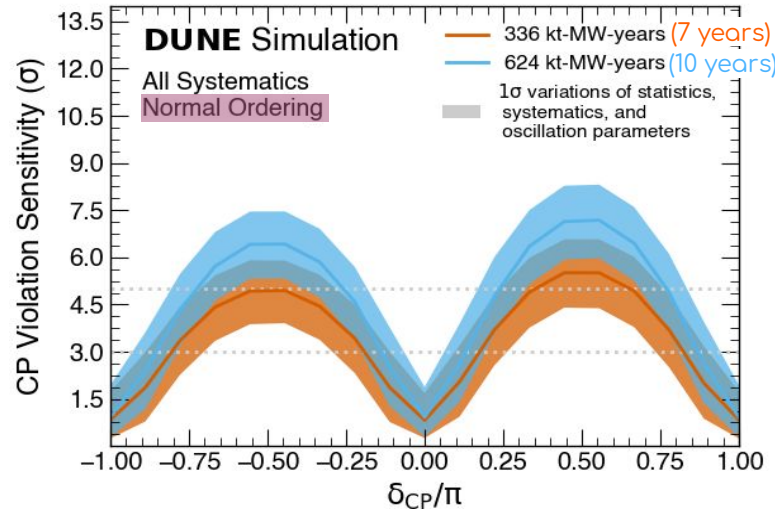


Building DUNE: schedule



CP Sensitivity

- After **10 years** exposure there is significant CP violation ($\delta_{\text{CP}} \neq 0, \pi$) discover potential across true values of δ_{CP} and for both hierarchies
- DUNE can establish CPV **over 75% of δ_{CP} values** at $>3\sigma$ (*worst case scenario*)
- DUNE can establish CPV **over 50% of δ_{CP} values** at $>5\sigma$



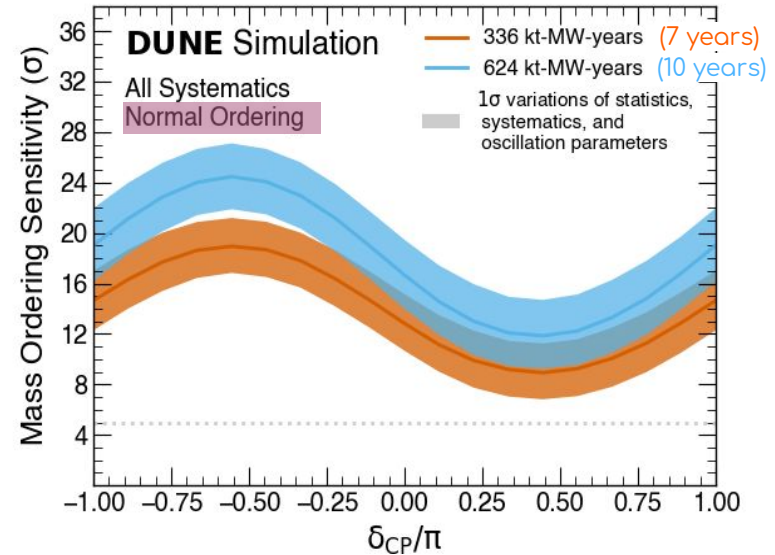
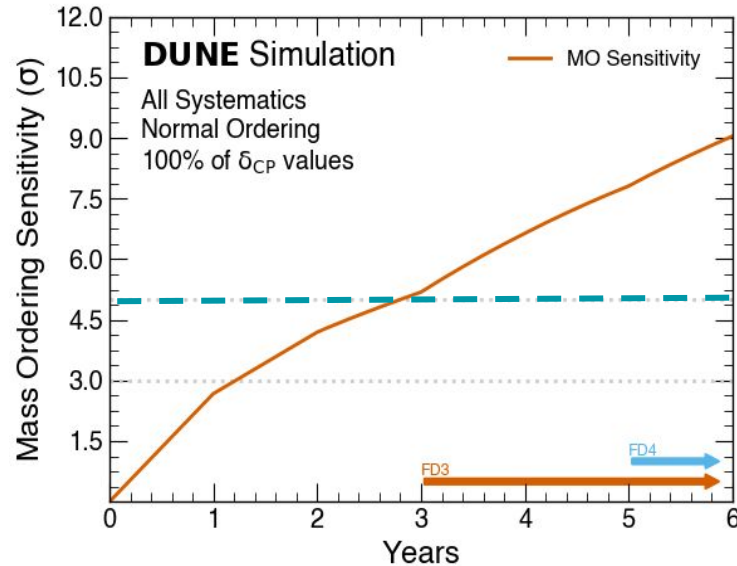
DUNE collaboration. EPJC (2020) 80:978 & Neutrino 2024

European Physical Society (Marseille) - 8th July 2025

Mass Ordering Sensitivity

Regardless of the values of the other oscillation parameters:

- DUNE can establish mass ordering at $> 5\sigma$ in **3 years** (worst case scenario)
- Obtain a definitive answer for the mass hierarchy within **7 years**

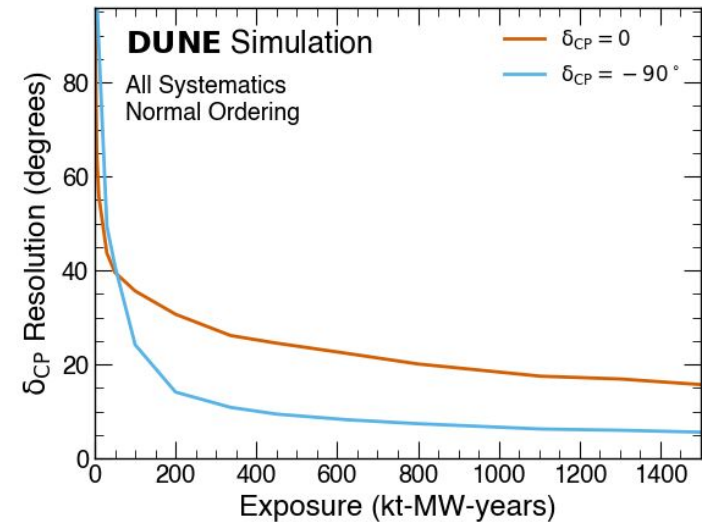
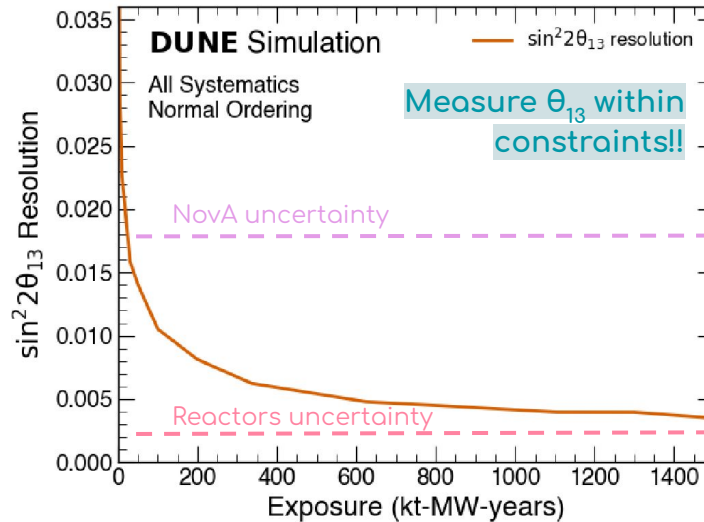


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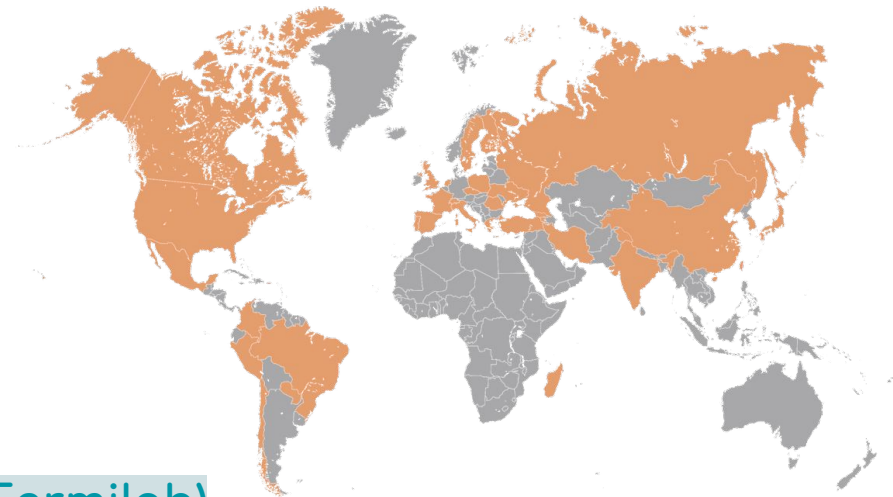
Resolution to oscillation parameters

- **World-leading precision** (for long-baseline experiment) in θ_{13} and $\Delta m^2 \rightarrow$ comparisons with reactor measurements are sensitive to new physics
- Ultimate precision 6° - 16° in δ_{CP}



DUNE Collaboration

- 1400 collaborators 
- 200 institutions 
- 30 countries + CERN 



DUNE Collaboration Meeting May 2025 (Fermilab)



European Physical Society (Marseille) - 8th July 2025

Summary

- DUNE is a long-baseline oscillation experiment & neutrino observatory 
- Mass ordering & δ_{CP} , MeV-scale astrophysical neutrinos and proton decay & BSM
- Prototyping program very active and successful 
- Construction work ongoing 
- Start of Science by the end of this decade 



DUNE talks/posters in the EPS 2025

Wednesday 9th July (T03 - Neutrino Physics)

- 16:20 → DUNE Astrophysical and Atmospheric Neutrinos - C. Sironneau (APC)
- 18:00 → Analysis and simulation of low energy Michel electrons in ProtoDUNE - T. Houdy (IJCLab)

Friday 11th July (T11 - Detectors)

- 8:30 → The DUNE Photon Detection System - P. Sánchez Lucas (UGR)
- 9:06 → The Charge Readout Planes of the DUNE Vertical Drift TPC - F. Boran (CERN)
- 9:24 → Signal and Power transmission over Fiber in the DUNE Far Detector - S. Sacerdoti (APC)

Backup slides

Inverted Ordering Sensitivities

