ENUBET (Enhanced NeUtrino BEams from kaon Tagging) Enabling high precision flux measurements in conventional neutrino beams



The **next generation** of short baseline experiments for **cross-section measurements** and, in general, for precision physics at short baseline should rely on:

- A high precision, direct measurement of the neutrino fluxes
- a neutrino beam scanning the region of interest from sub-GeV to multi-GeV
- ✓ a narrow band beam where the neutrino energy is known a priori from the beam width

the ENUBET facility fulfills simultaneously all these requirements



Flux Monitoring

- <u>Kaon Yield</u> (main source of v_e in ENUBET)
- Pion Yield: conventional techniques + constraints from kaons

Particle Identification in the Decay Tunnel

$e^{+}/\pi^{+}/\mu$ separation



(1) Compact shashlik calorimeter $(3x3x10 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ Fe+scint. modules +} \text{energy catcher})$ with longitudinal $(4X_0)$ segmentation and SiPM embedded in the bulk of the calorimeter

e⁺/γ photon veto 2 m.i.p. E threshold doublets 1 m.i.p. E threshold

(2) Rings of 3x3cm² pads of plastic scintillator



R&D and Tests in 2017-2018:

PCB with

SIPM

- \bullet Both calorimeter options (shashlik and lateral readout) \checkmark
- Photon veto 🗸
- Radiation hardness up to nominal ENUBET doses (both ionizing and non-ionizing)

Rates at the v-detector: $O(10^4) v_e CC$ events, $O(10^6) v_{\mu}CC$ events in about 1 year of data taking at CERN SPS (400 GeV protons) **even without a horn Static system:**

- slow extraction (2 s, ~3 10¹³ pot/spill)
- strong reduction of rates in the instrumented decay tunnel
- pave the way to the "tagged neutrino beams"

