

# New technologies for tracking in High Energy Physics



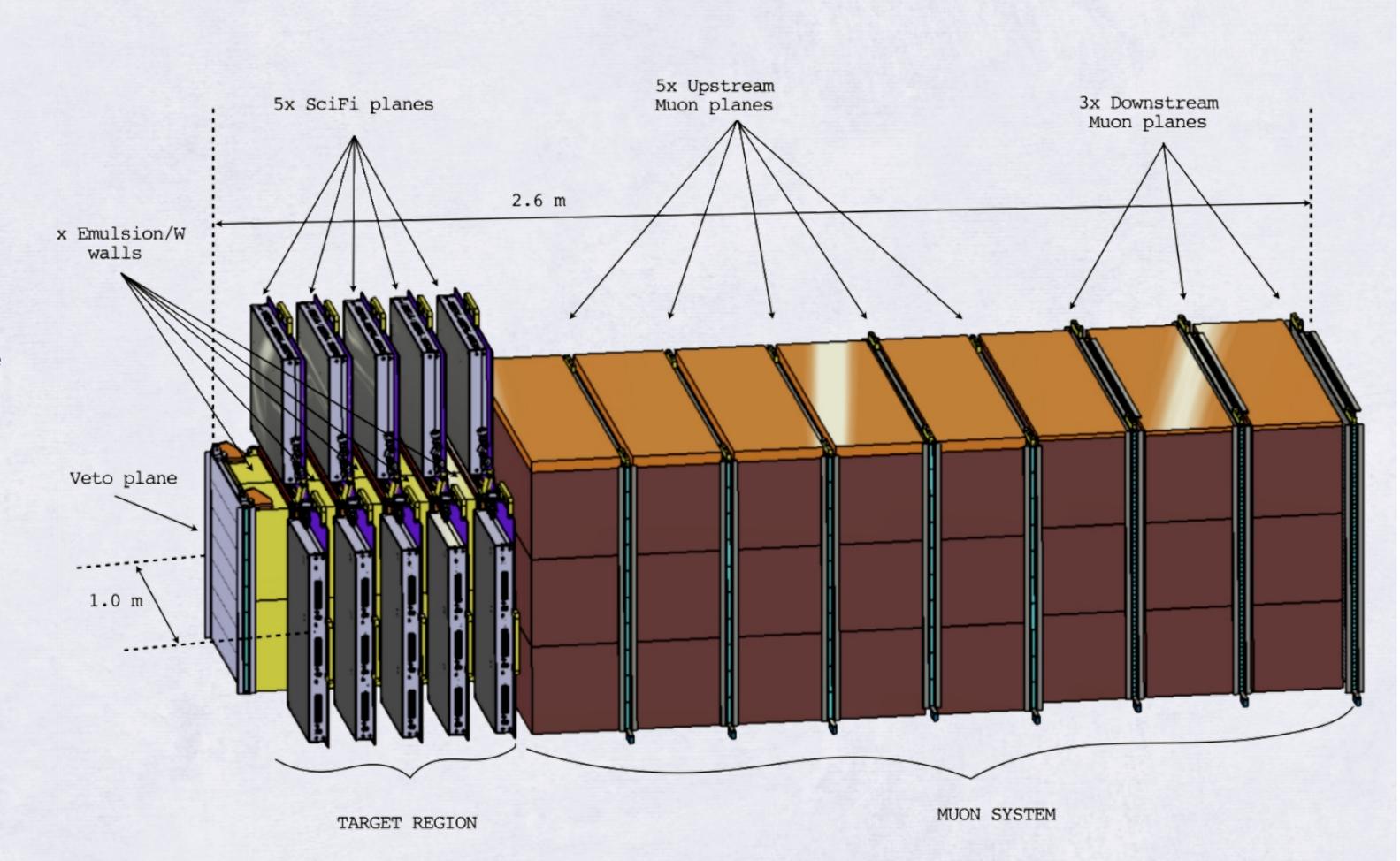


# SCATTERING NEUTRINO DETECTOR

**Goal** / Measure v and anti-v production from proton proton collision for all the flavors and in an energy range not yet explored.

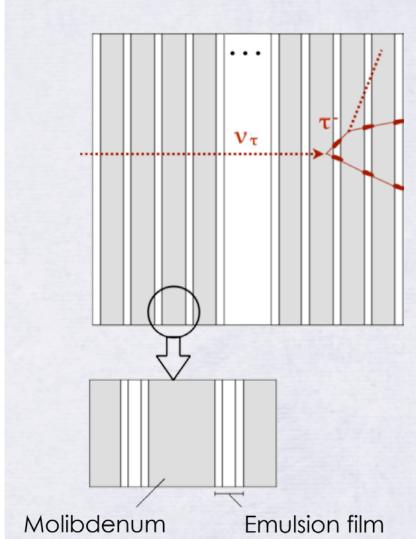
**Design** / Hybrid detector optimised for the identification of 3 neutrino flavours and for the detection of feebly interacting particles

- VETO PLANES: tag penetrating muons
- TARGET REGION (830Kg):
- Emulsion cloud chamber ECC (emulsion+tungsten) for neutrino interaction detection
- Scintillating fiber SciFi for timing information and energy measurement (em. cal)
- MUON SYSTEM: iron walls interleaved with plastic scintillator planes for fast time resolution and energy measurement (hadr. cal)



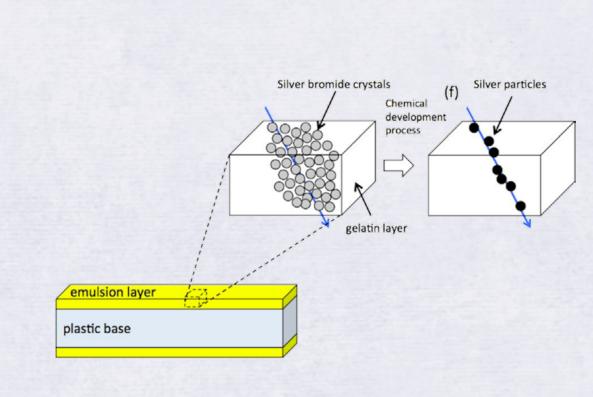
## **NUCLEAR EMULSION TARGET**

#### TARGET INSTRUMENTATION



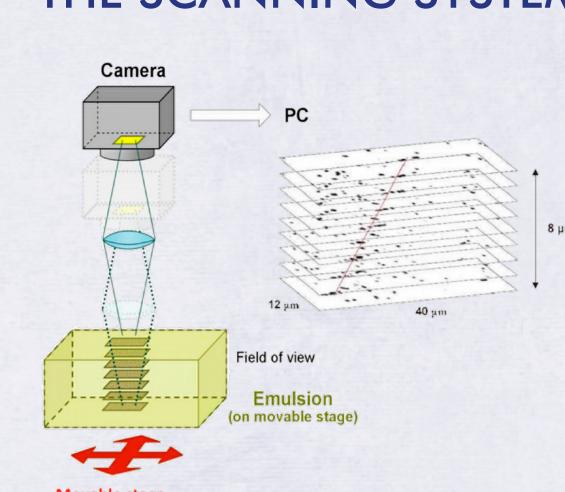
- Emulsion Cloud Chamber (ECC) technique employed;
- Passive material for neutrino interactions;
- Nuclear emulsions used as tracking devices to identify neutrino interactions.

#### **NUCLEAR EMULSIONS**



- 3D tracking detectors made of AgBr;
- Resolution of the order of 1µm or less in position and of 3 mrad in angle;
- After development silver clusters are visible to optical microscope.

## THE SCANNING SYSTEM



- Emulsions scanning performed by means of a fully automated optical microscope;
- 3D Sequences of aligned clusters (grains) are recognized and used to reconstruct Tracks.

# **MUON SYSTEM**

## Design:

plate

- Each layer consists of scintillating bars;
- Bars r/o on each bar end by SiPMs.

#### Data acquisition:

- For each side the signals are converted into data;
- Data are synchronized and stored in a database.

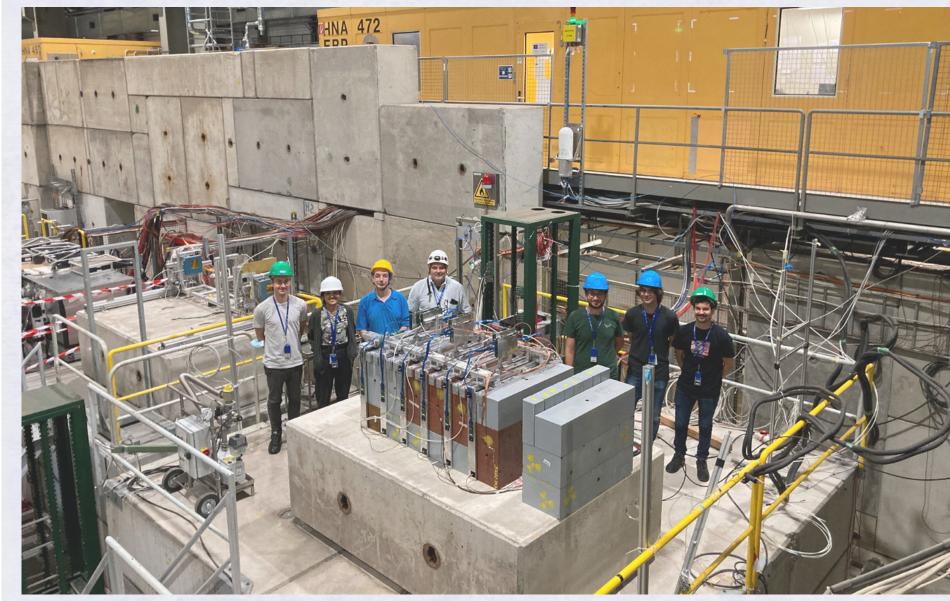
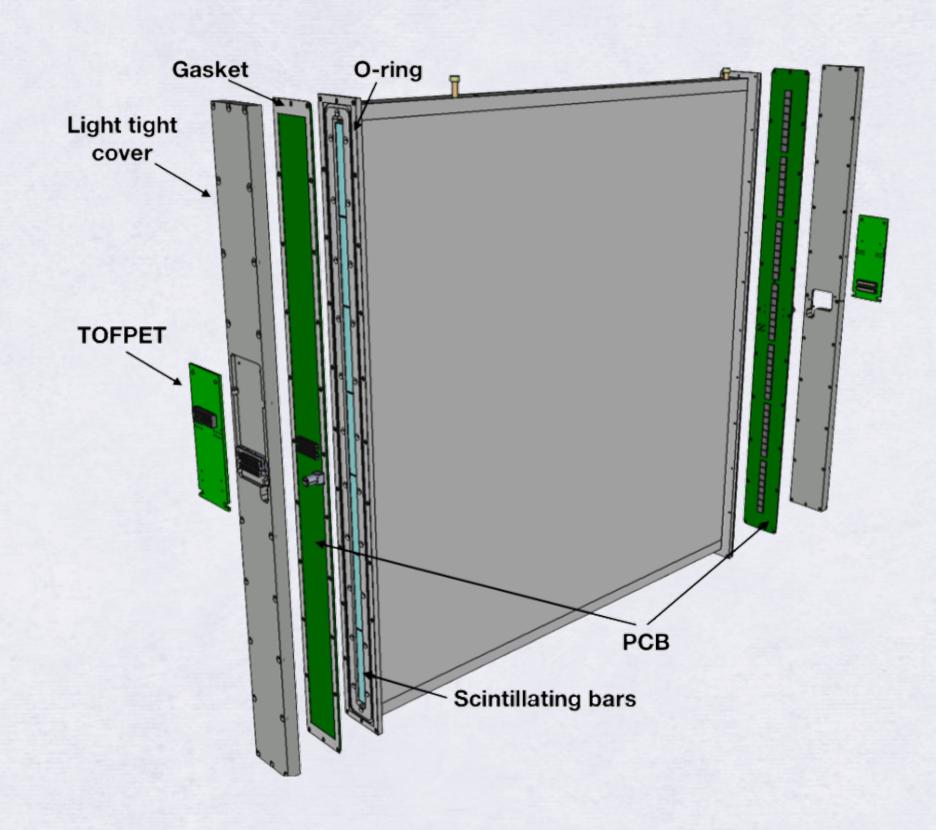
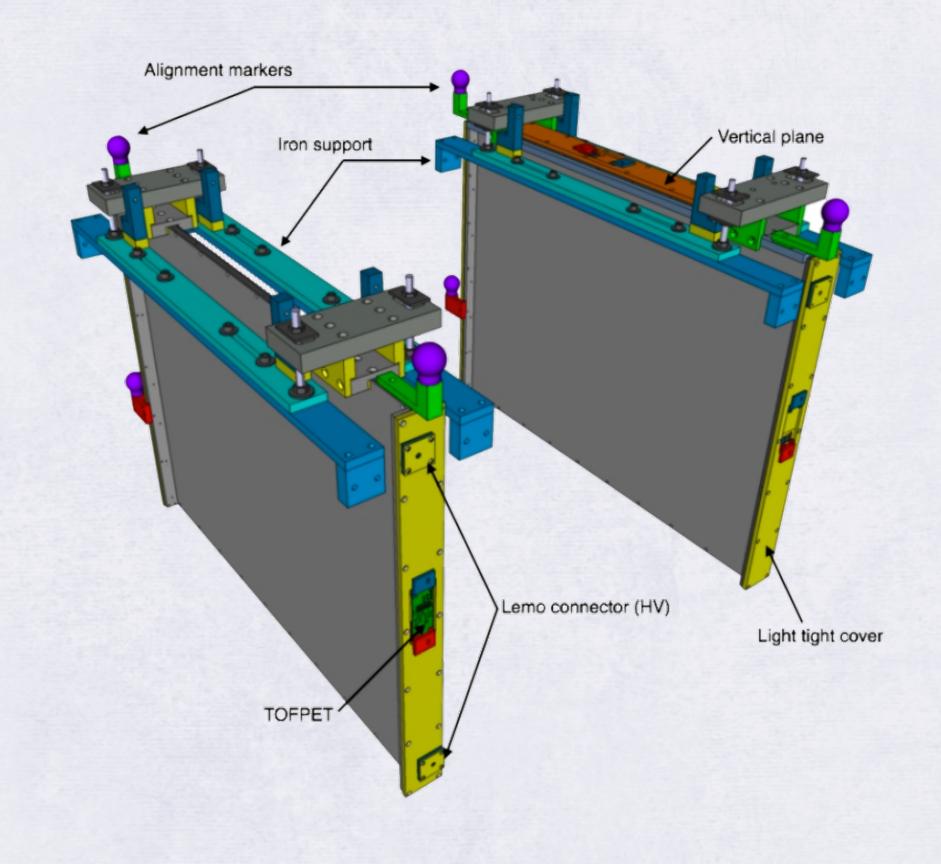


Photo taken during the Test Beam in H8 at CERN, October 2021.



VETO layer components.

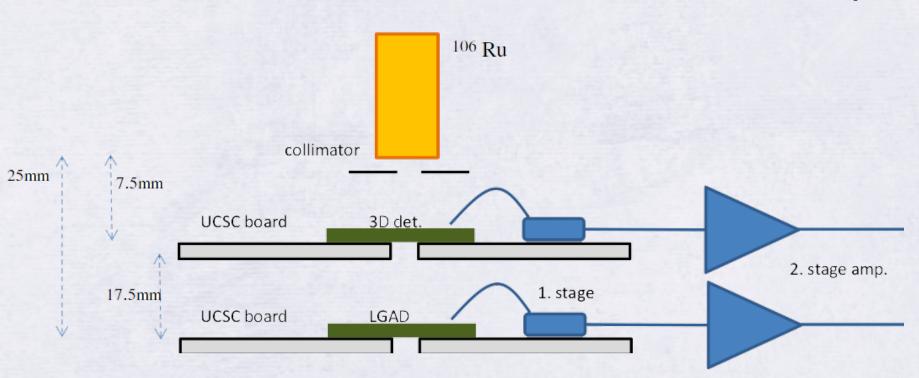


Muon upstream (left) and downstream (right) layers.

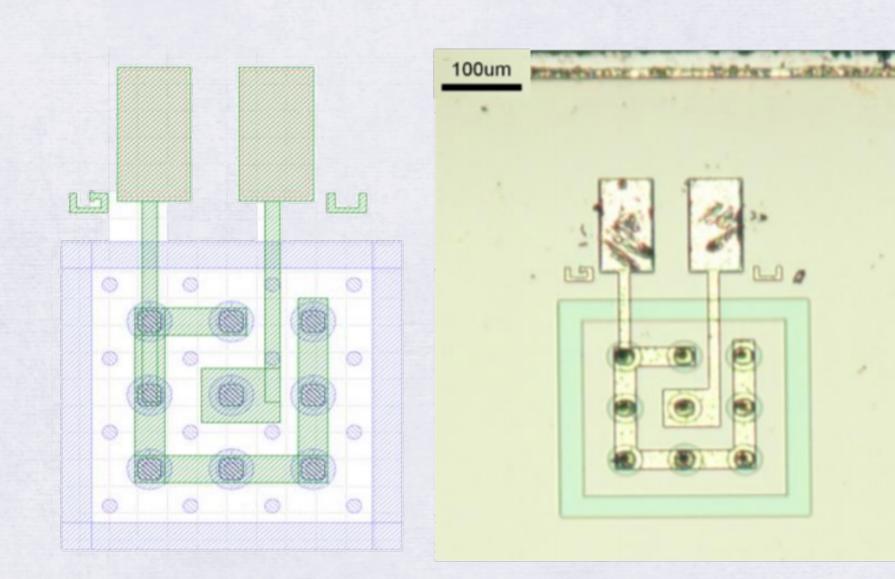
# 3D SILICON PIXEL DETECTORS

Ideal candidates for the innermost layers of vertex trackers. High radiation hardness and time resolutions of the order of tens of picoseconds.

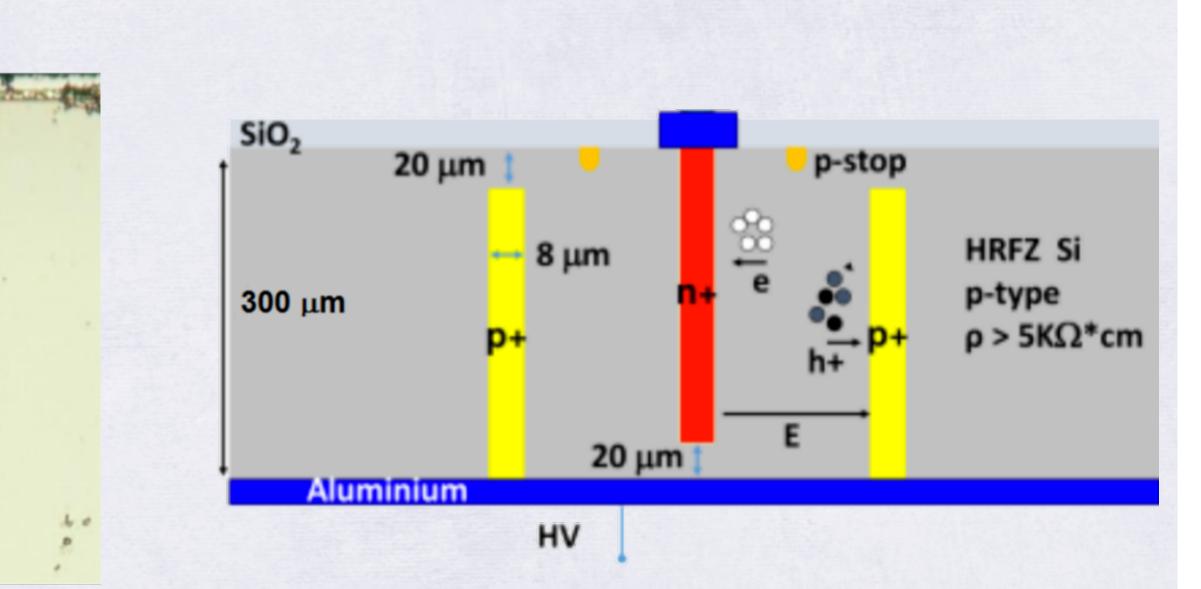
Column-shaped electrodes, allowing the distance between electrodes and sensitive detector thickness to be decoupled.



Experimental setup.



Schematic view from top.



Cross-section of a single cell structure.