## The Long Baseline Neutrino Facility (LBNF): Jan 2019 Informational Meeting

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#### Who Am I?

 I'm the Fermilab manager responsible for construction of the "conventional facilities" for LBNF, which includes excavating the spaces underground, constructing a building on surface, providing a means to move rock, and getting utilities where needed.

- Others are responsible for the more unique parts of the projects, such as cryogen handling and the detectors.

- I was born in Rapid City, and have spent most of my life in the area.
- I have been associated with DUSEL, LBNE, and LBNF as an engineer and manager since 2010.
- Prior experience includes 14 years as an engineer or manager for cement manufacturing facilities in various locations, but most recently at GCC Dacotah in Rapid City for 7 years.
- Certified Project Management Professional (PMP)
- Registered Professional Engineer

### **Topics**

- Project Overview LBNF and DUNE
- Recent Achievements
- Upcoming Activities Scott Lundgren, KAJV

#### LBNF / DUNE – The International mega-science project



Watch the 2-minute video at: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AYtKcZMJ\_4c</u>

#### **Overview – "Far Site" – LBNF / DUNE at Sanford Lab, Lead, SD**

#### Conventional Facilities:

- Surface and shaft Infrastructure including utilities
- Drifts and two caverns for detectors
- Central utility cavern for conventional and cryogenic equipment
- Cryostats:
  - Four membrane cryostats supported by external steel frames
- Cryogenic Systems:
  - LN2 refrigeration system for cooling and recondensing gaseous Argon
  - Systems for purification and recirculation of LAr
- Argon:
  - 70kt LAr

#### DUNE Detectors

- Four LAr TPC detectors







#### **Steel Cryostat Design**



External Dimensions 62.7' W x 59' H x 216.5' L (19.1m W x 18.0m H x 66.0m L)

#### **Membrane Cryostat Design**







#### **Detectors in the Cryostats**

Neutrinos are everywhere, and trillions pass through us per second. DUNE creates specific neutrinos from a specific direction, but will detect others

How Detectors work:

- Neutrinos (occasionally) collide with Argon atom.
- Resulting particles cause electrons to be knocked loose from liquid argon atoms, which is what the detectors "see"



### Why so deep? Why so big? Why liquid argon?

Neutrinos are about a millionth of the size of an electron, with trillions passing through you every second. Over half would pass through a light-year of lead. Using 70,000 tons of really dense (SG  $\sim$ 1.4) material makes for enough collisions to study. Going deep avoids detecting other particles.



## **Recent Accomplishments**

### **DUNE experiment is managed by the DUNE Collaboration**

60 % non-US

# 1180 collaborators from 178 institutions in 32 nations

Armenia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, CERN, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA



**DUNE is still growing**: dN/dt > 100 collaborators/year!

### **ProtoDUNE progress at CERN**





#### *EM showers and a pion interaction with 4 outcoming particles Run 4696, Ev 103*

Beam halo (high energy) muon with bremsstrahlung initiated EM shower

#### **Getting to work**



- Construction contract issued to Kiewit/Alberici Joint Venture (KAJV) November 30, 2018
- KAJV is in their office on Main Street!

# Upcoming Activities Scott Lundgren

# **Questions?**









