

# National Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics

## The origin, nature, masses and mixing of neutrinos



- Scientific leader: Marcos Dracos (IPHC) \*
- Laboratories involved: CC-IN2P3 (Lyon), CPPM (Marseille), IJCLab (Orsay), IPHC (Strasbourg), LP2i (Bordeaux), OMEGA (Paris), Subatech (Nantes)
- Nature: research infrastructure
- Status: international project under construction, mainly financed by the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)
- Website: <u>http://juno.ihep.cas.cn/</u>

#### **SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVES**

JUNO is a detector of antineutrinos emitted by nuclear reactors. Its unprecedented size and accuracy will give access to the order of the masses of the three known neutrinos, and to a precise measurement of three of the five parameters describing their oscillations. These values will have implications for particle physics and cosmology. JUNO will also study neutrinos of terrestrial and extra-terrestrial origin (supernovae, atmosphere, sun), to better understand the quantity of certain radioactive elements on Earth and certain mechanisms that govern the evolution of the Universe.

#### **RESOURCES DEPLOYED**

The detector is a transparent sphere 35.4 m in diameter, filled with 20 000 tonnes of scintillating liquid that emits light as charged particles pass by. 42 000 photomultipliers spread around it will record the events. JUNO is buried 700 m below ground so that it is not affected by the flow of cosmic particles. To detect any particles that reach it, it is immersed in a detection pool and topped with a trajectograph. JUNO's energy resolution will be unprecedented: 3% for particles of 1 MeV.



institutions, 34 of which are Chinese

### **IN2P3 CONTRIBUTIONS**

- Improvement of the electronics of the cosmic particle trajectograph (CPT).
- Preparation of the electronics for reading the 3-inch photo multipliers (sPMT)
- · Participation in the selection of low radioactive materials for the construction of the detector



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