

on behalf of the **LiquidO consortium**...

L I Q U I D O

Journée R&T IN2P3

Oct 2022 — Lyon, France

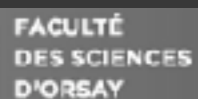
Anatael Cabrera

CNRS/IN2P3

IJCLab/Université Paris-Saclay

(Orsay)

European
Innovation
Council



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LiquidO Consortium*

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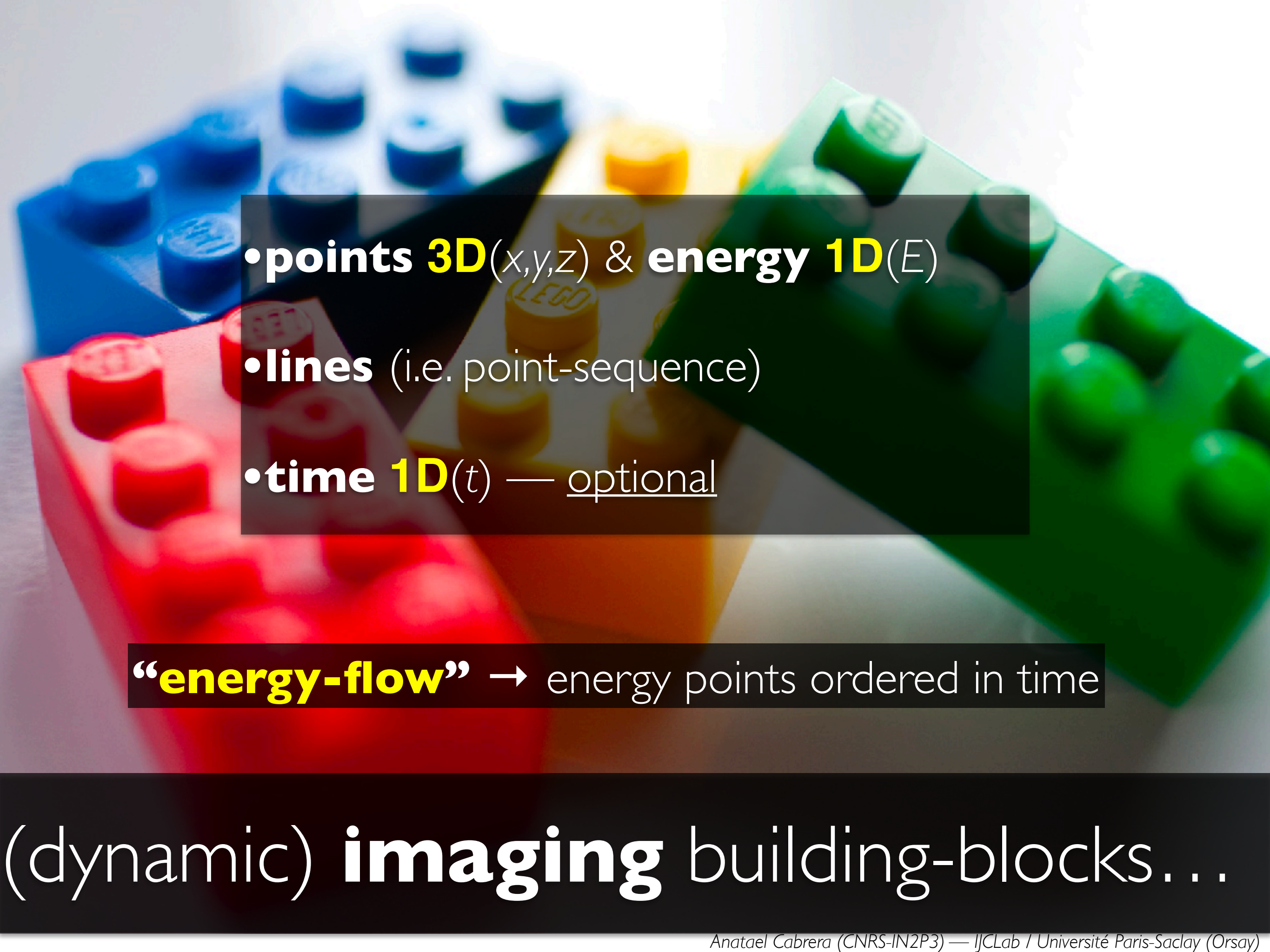
invention/conception 2012-2013 — since 2016 consortium (~20 institutes & 10 countries)

Anatael Cabrera (CNRS-IN2P3) — IJCLab / Université Paris-Saclay (Orsay)

L I Q U I D O

LiquidO: light detector with **opaque** medium
⇒ event-wise **imaging**⊕**topology** & **PID** (high doping scenario)

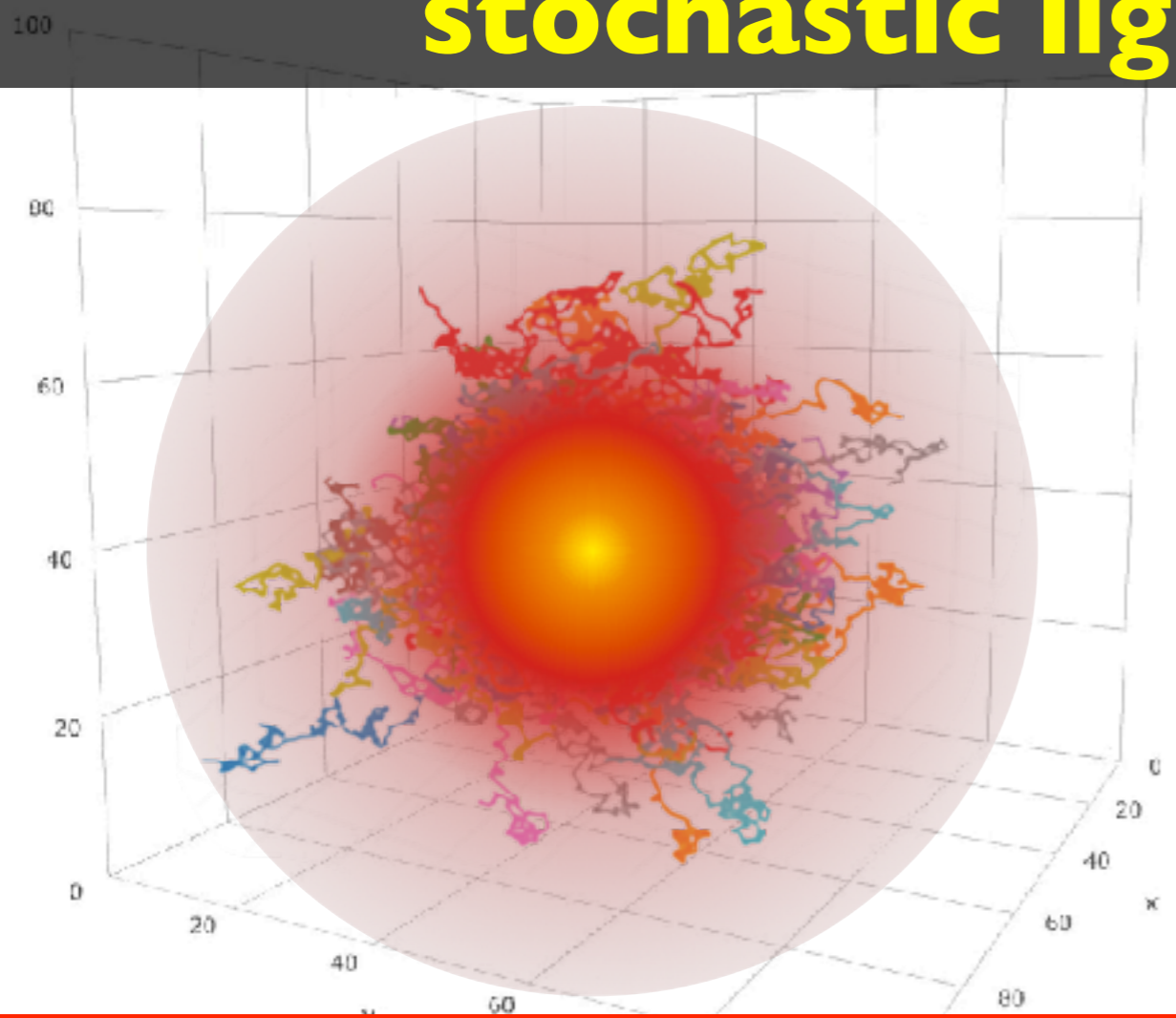
what's LiquidO?

- 
- **points 3D**(x,y,z) & **energy 1D**(E)
 - **lines** (i.e. point-sequence)
 - **time 1D**(t) — optional

“energy-flow” → energy points ordered in time

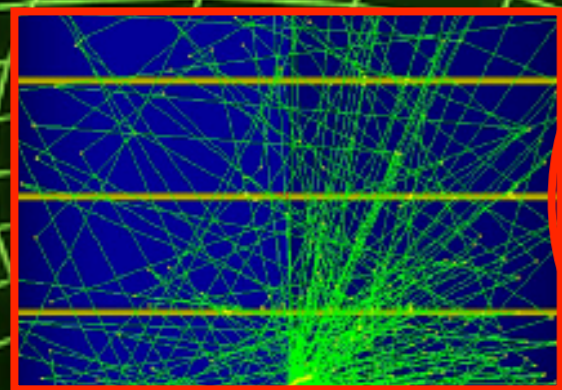
(dynamic) **imaging** building-blocks...

stochastic light confinement

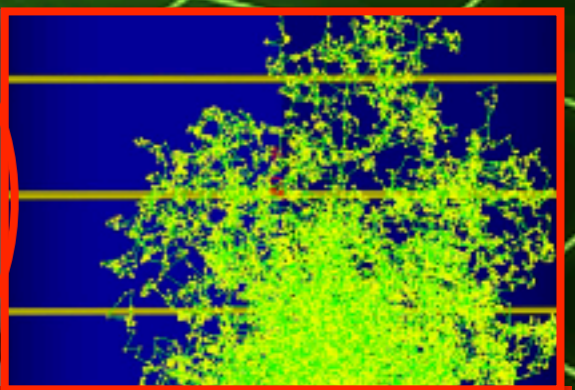


LiquidO → photon's "random walk" (self-confinement)

- **scattering** → **random walk** → **light ball** [order 1 cm]
 - scattering mean-free-path order 1mm: $\times 10^{-4}$ smaller than usual
 - **lossless scattering:**
 - **Mie scattering:** achromatic & tiny losses ["cloudy" touch]
 - **Rayleigh scattering:** chromatic & lossless
 - **Internal Reflection** (Snell's law lossless)
 - warning:** avoid reflection (losses @ order $\sim 1\%$ /reflection)
- LiquidO** ⇔ **unique stochastic light confinement**
⇒ **must NOT be transparent!!**



Transparency
 $\lambda(\text{scattering}) \geq 10\text{m}$

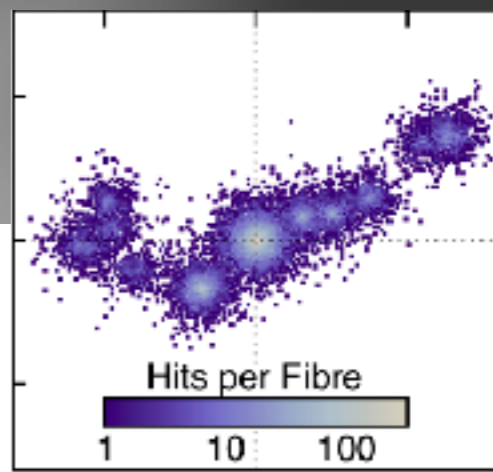
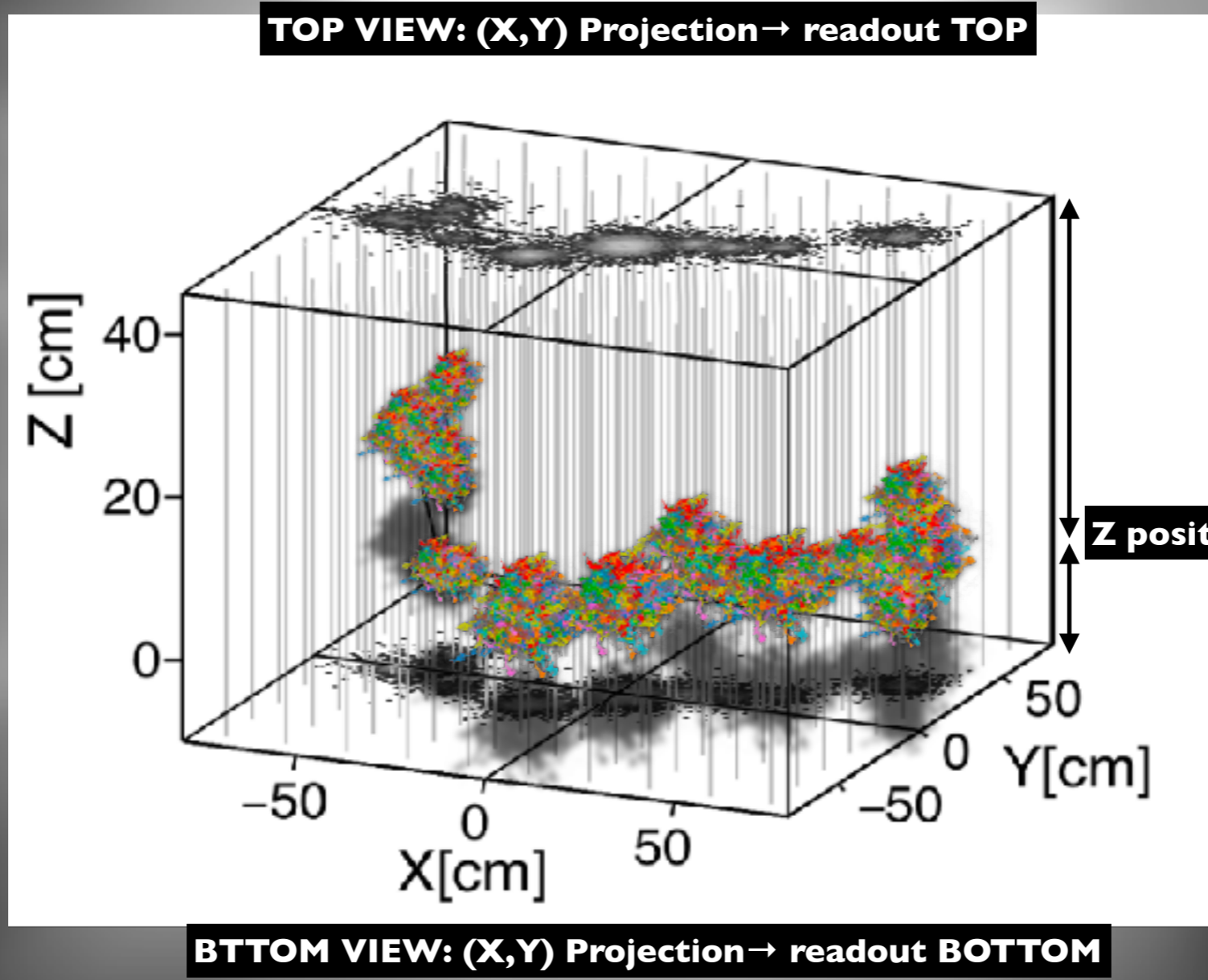


Rayleigh & Mie Scattering
 $\lambda(\text{scattering}) \leq 1\text{cm}$

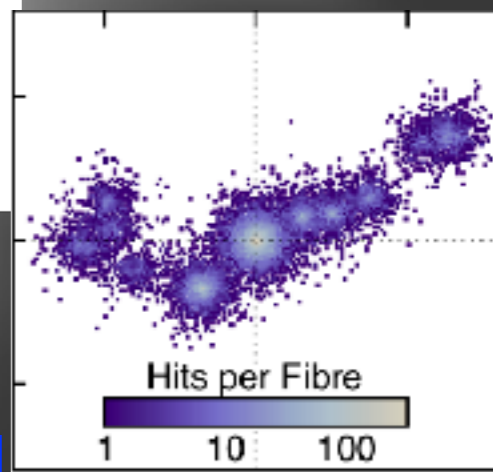
inducing light (lossless) to a point...

Topology (X,Y) direct & native (PID) → possible sub-mm vertex precision

Vanilla LiquidO: 1D lattice (fibres along Z-axis only)

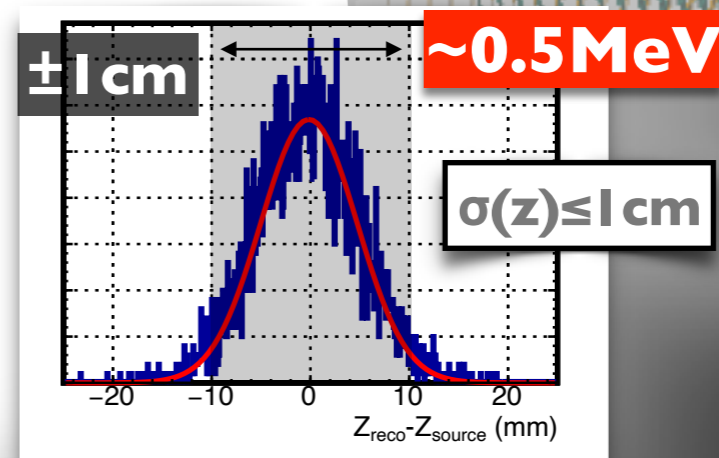
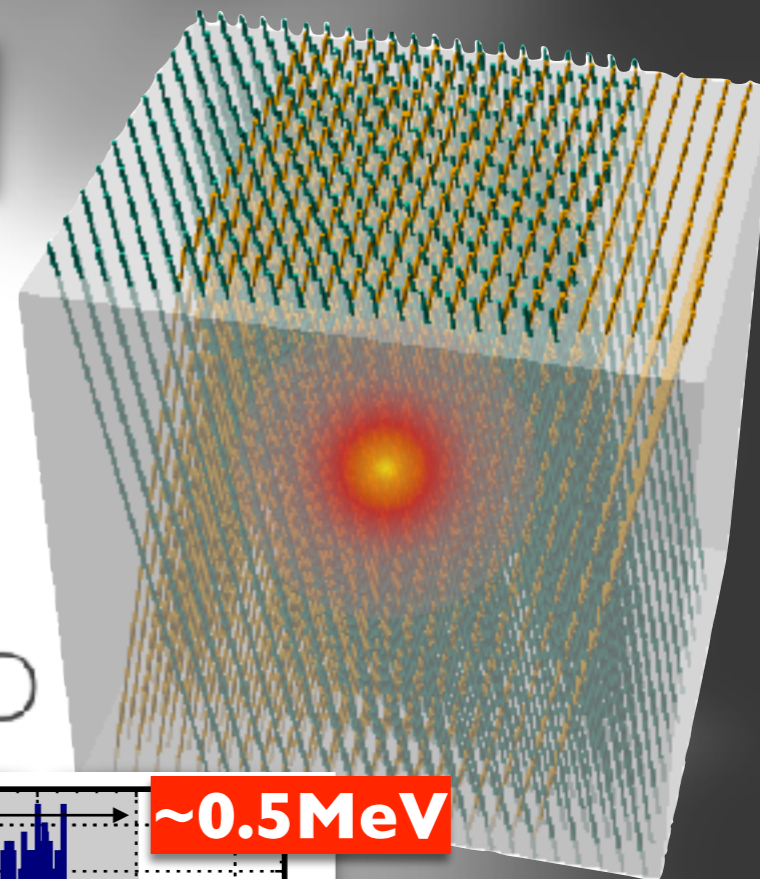
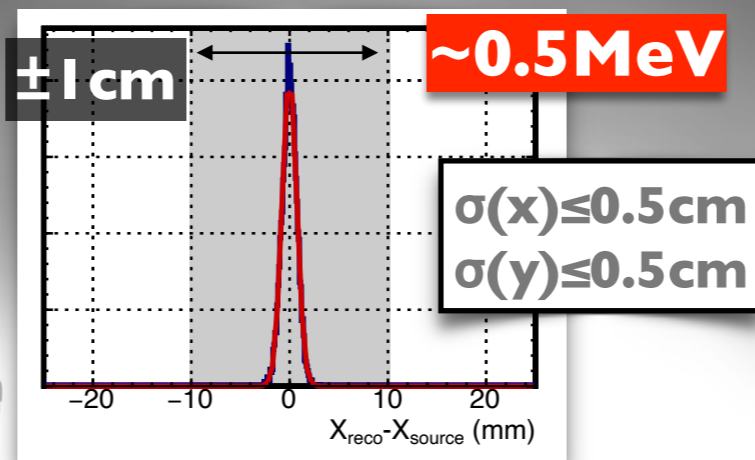
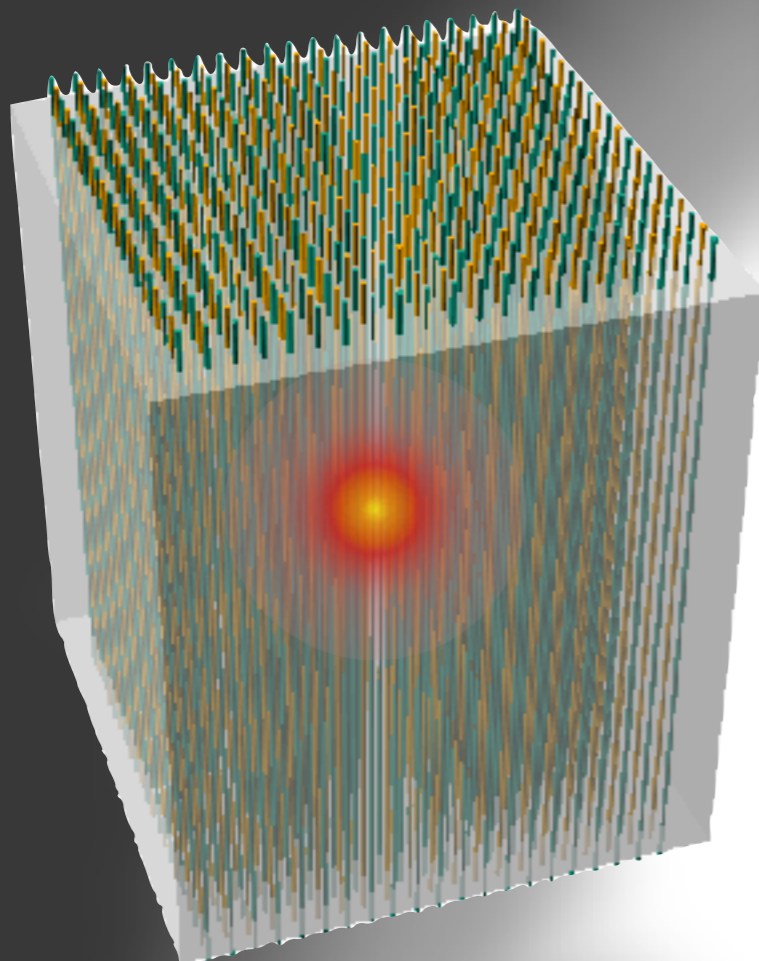


Z position using: Δt (time difference)



LiquidO can have up to 3 orthogonal fibre lattice orientations (3D)

LiquidO novel engineering solutions...



I Q U I D

1x Axis(Z) — low cost & simplicity

- (X,Y): topology → **mm resolution** (robust)
- Z: timing → **few cm resolution** → **some fragility**: light yield, rise-time, etc

2x Axes — complexity & cost...

- (X,Y,Z): topology → **mm resolution** (robust)
- (X,Y,Z): timing → cheap-readout / over-constrained

3x Axes — useless?



“1x” Axis (twisted-Z @ $\leq 10^\circ$) — development

- (X,Y): topology → **mm resolution** (robust)
- Z: topology → **$\leq 1 \text{ cm}$ resolution** (robust)
- (X,Y,Z): timing → over-constrain & **energy-flow**

more Axes: necessary?

$\approx 0.1 \text{ MeV}$

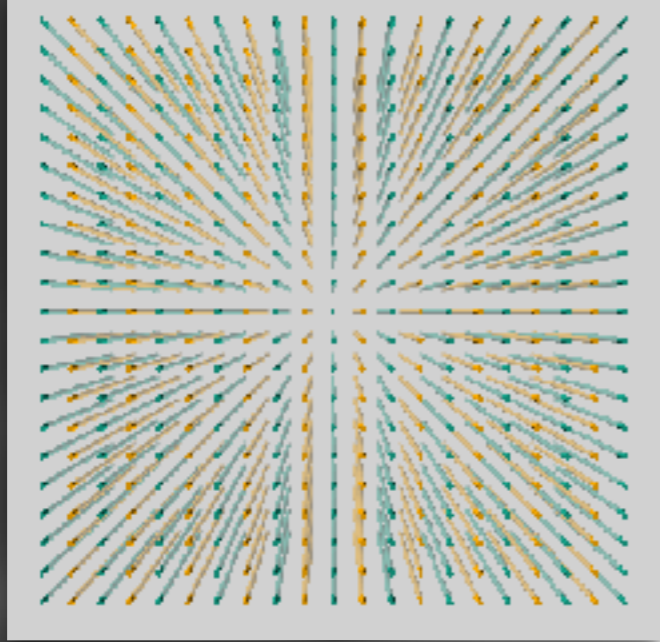
topology	physics	LiquidO Information	
point	unresolved (\lesssim few cm)	point-like	sub-mm possible (primitive)
track	points-like sequence	track-like	sub-mm possible (enhanced)
point's \oplus track's	complex event	combination \oplus timing	reconstruction (energy \oplus x,y,z \oplus t)

input **5D** \rightarrow **energy-flow, kinematics** (\vec{p}), **PID**, etc (derived)

imaging & outcome (upon reco)...

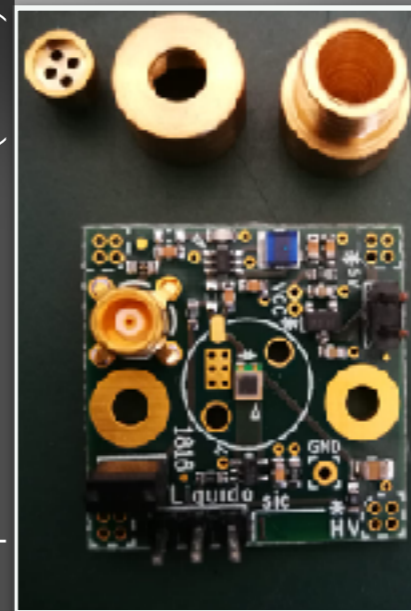
main technological ingredients...

full engineering for “floating fibres”



sub-100ps custom front-end & digitisation

LiquidO Front-End (SiPM)



WaveCatcher & SAMPIC

SiPM @Hamamatsu (so far)

See C. Buck's talk



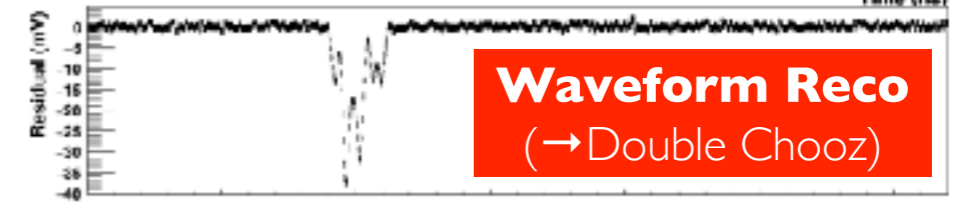
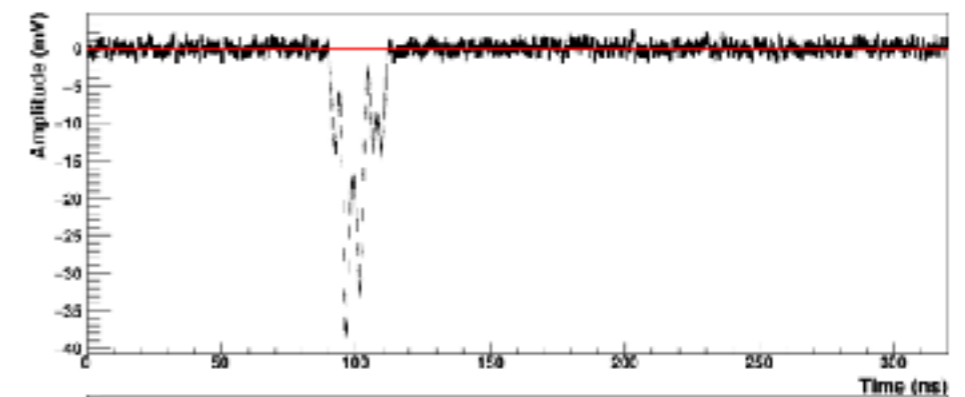
new media developments...

@Kuraray (so far)



new scintillation & fibres technologies

(Cherenkov / scintillation / etc)



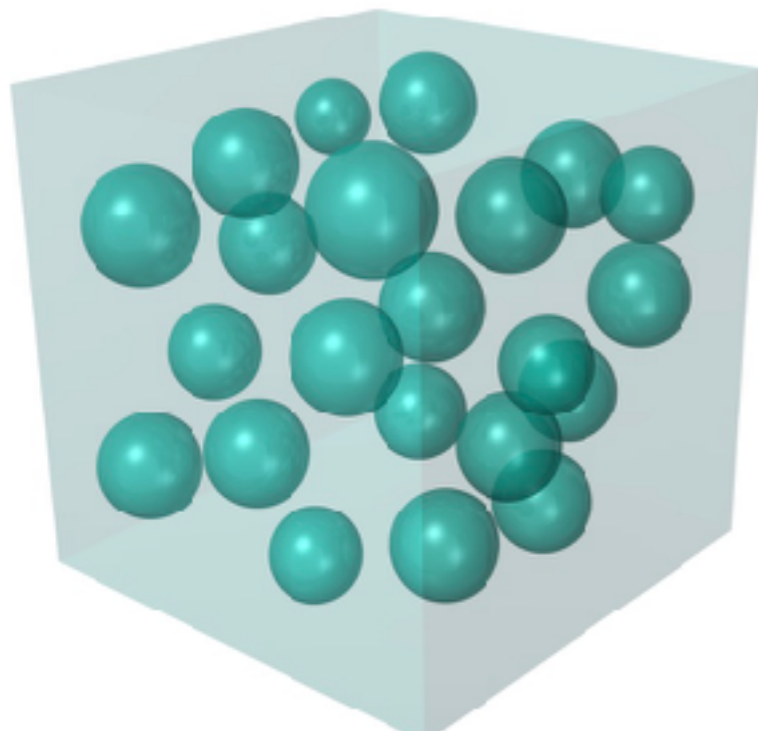
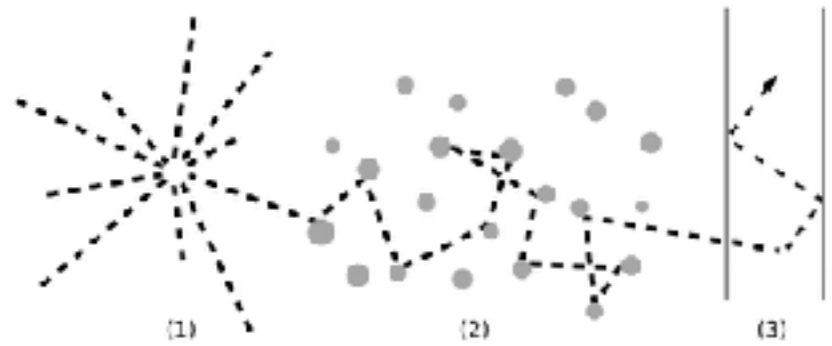
fast readout ⊕ reconstruction

(potential resolution ≤ 100 ps)

new framework for light detection → several new ideas...

new μ Crystal scintillators...

LiquidO's R&D (new projects...)



“Myco-Crystal Scintillator”

S. Wagner, M. Grassi, A. Cabrera

[arXiv:1807.00628](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.00628)

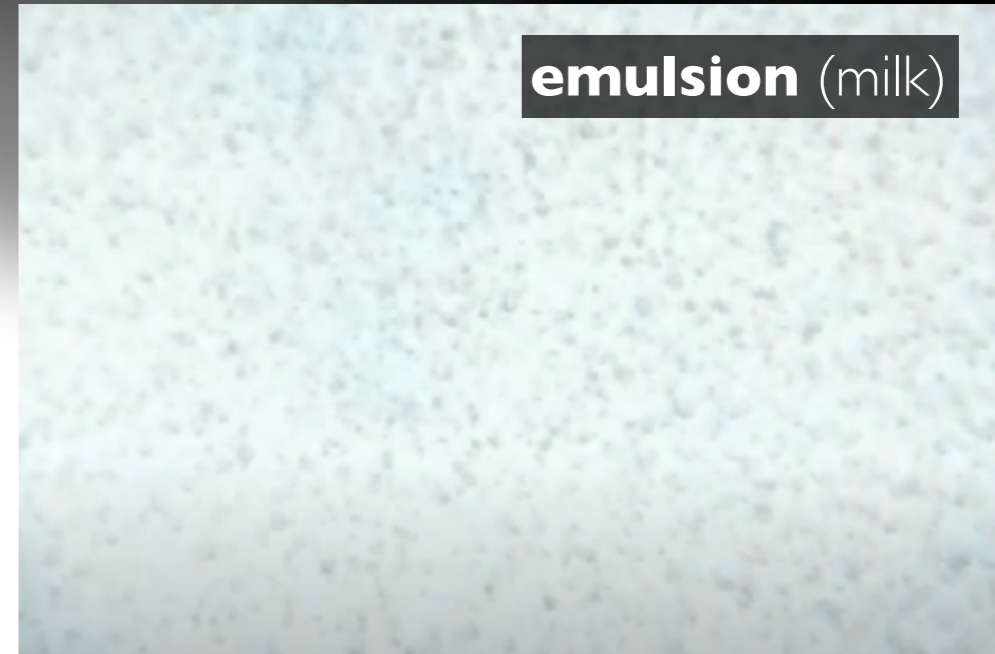
liquid scintillator(s)

(optional)

⊕

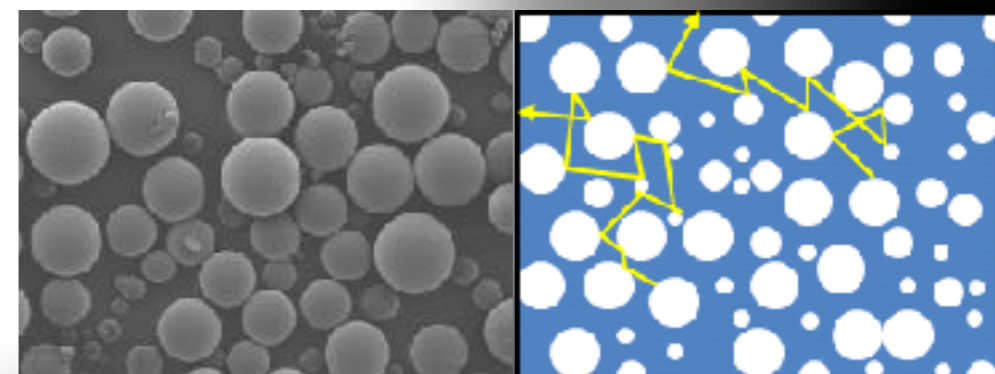
μ Crystal inorganic scintillator(s)

(doping)



emulsion (milk)

liquid easy scattering — cheap & free



μ Crystals possible too — exploring...

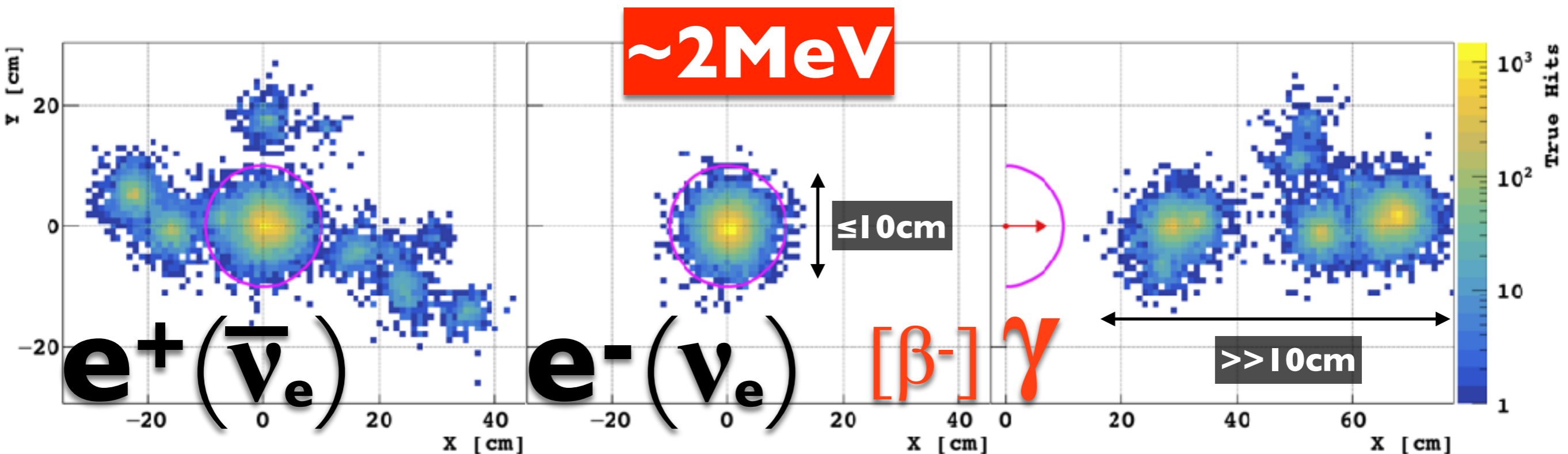
nano stuff possible — extremely expensive: practical?

L I Q U I D O

physics appetiser... (simulation)

unprecedented PID@MeV...

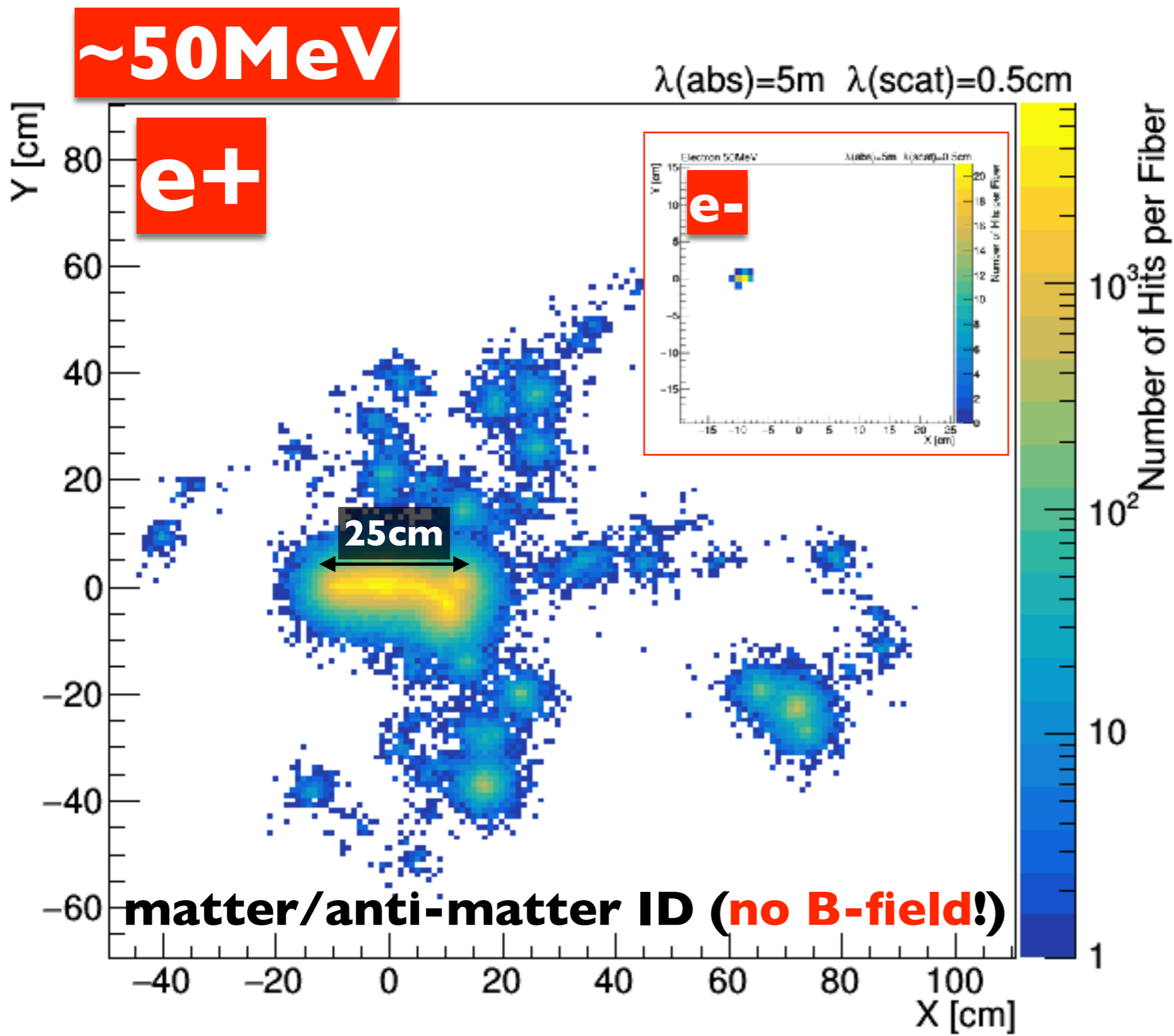
potential: reduce overburden/shielding



opacity \rightarrow (native) self-segmentation

needless segmentation: problematic @ 1 MeV (pollution, cost \oplus complex, etc)

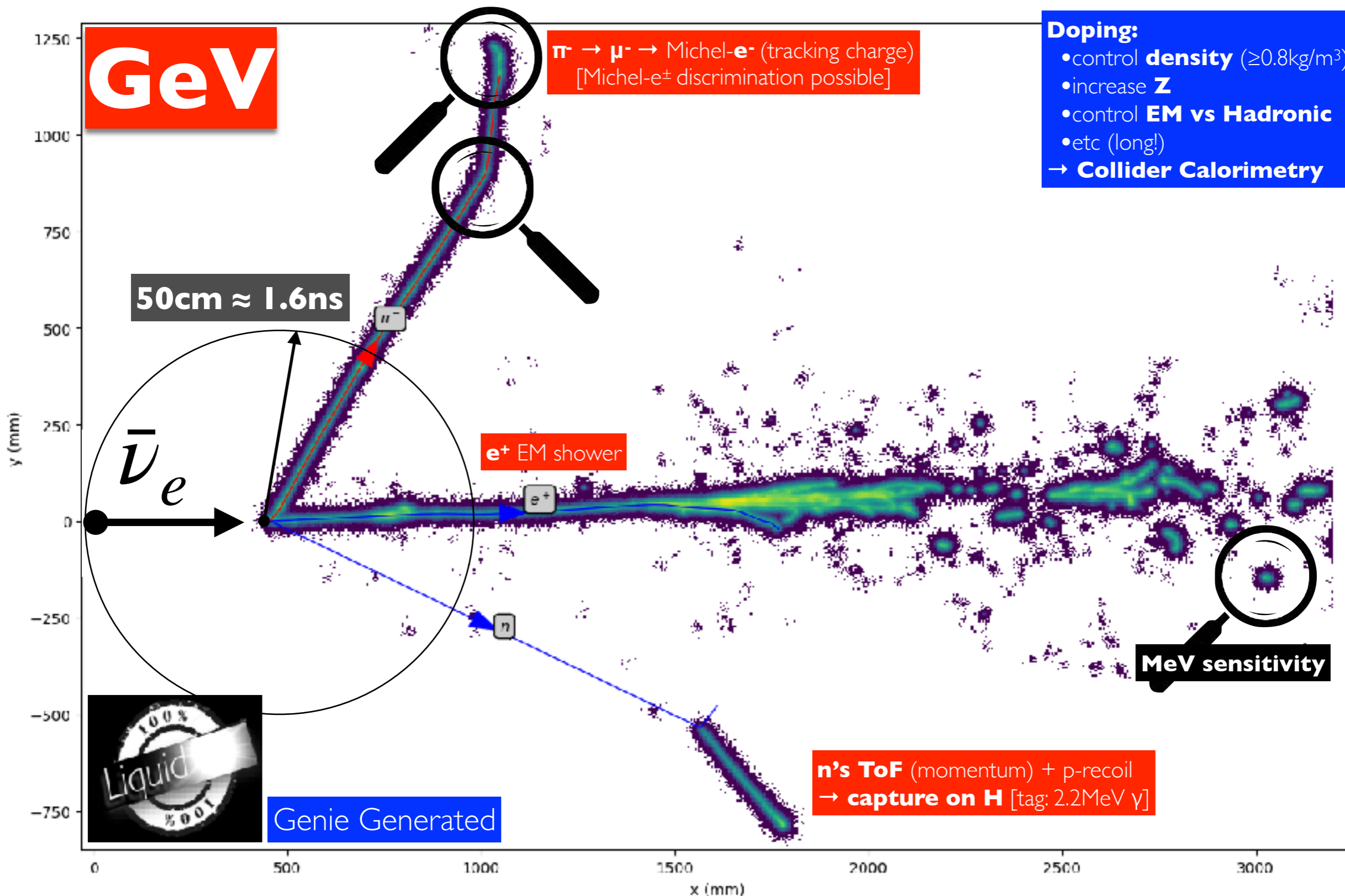
multi-MeV improves (more light too)...



- **powerful PID**
- **energy flow**
- **tracking (mm)**
→ cosmogenic BG tagging
- **directionality**
- **dE/dx (range)**

~10MeV: D@R (μ, π, K), supernovae (remnant, core-collapse), atmospheric, Michel- e^\pm (μ -decay), etc

complex GeV with LiquidO...



Stochastic calorimetry order 0.1% [$\sim 10^5$ PE/GeV] — excellent control of non-stochastic

≥ 100 MeV: accelerator, atmospheric, p-decay, etc

L I Q U I D O

experimental demonstration (data)

Article | [Open Access](#) | [Published: 21 December 2021](#)

Neutrino physics with an opaque detector

[LiquidO Consortium](#)[Communications Physics](#) 4, Article number: 273 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)1867 Accesses | 1 Citations | 10 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

In 1956 Reines & Cowan discovered the neutrino using a liquid scintillator detector. The neutrinos interacted with the scintillator, producing light that propagated across transparent volumes to surrounding photo-sensors. This approach has remained one of the most widespread and successful neutrino detection technologies used since. This article introduces a concept that breaks with the conventional paradigm of transparency by confining and collecting light near its creation point with an opaque scintillator and a dense array of optical fibres. This technique, called LiquidO, can provide high-resolution imaging to enable efficient identification of individual particles event-by-event. A natural affinity for adding dopants at high concentrations is provided by the use of an opaque medium. With these and other capabilities, the potential of our detector concept to unlock opportunities in neutrino physics is presented here, alongside the results of the first experimental validation.

proof-of-concept: *simulation & data* [**μ -LiquidO**]

physics potential — appetiser

www.nature.com/articles/s42005-021-00763-5

LiquidO's prototype MINI-II (upgrade)

data taking since 2021



overall view

3" PMT

(test transparency)

single electrons

[0.4, 1.8] MeV mono-energetic

~10L multi-media

- water (transparent)
- scintillator (transparent)
- scintillator (transparent ↔ opaque)

64 channels readout

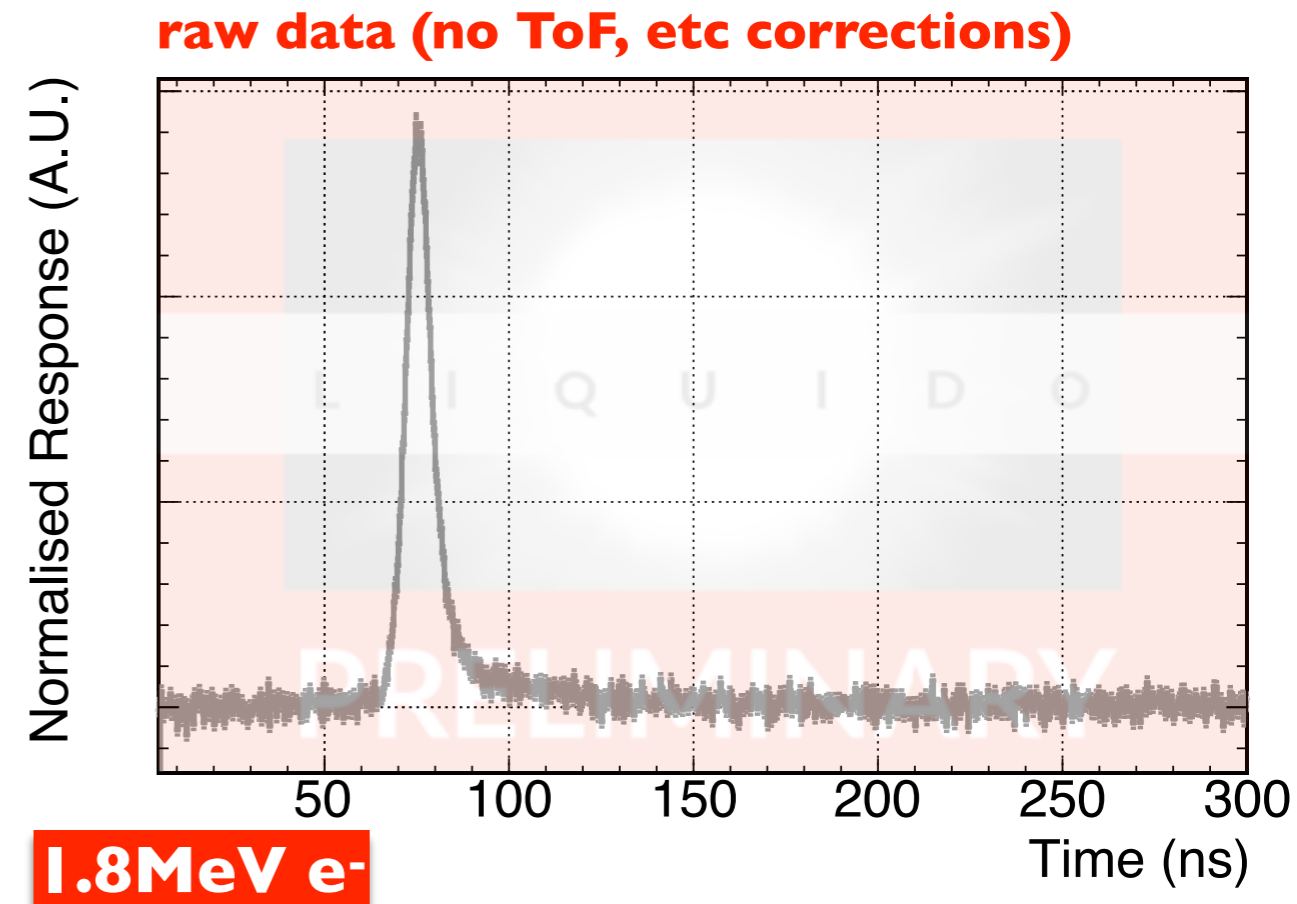
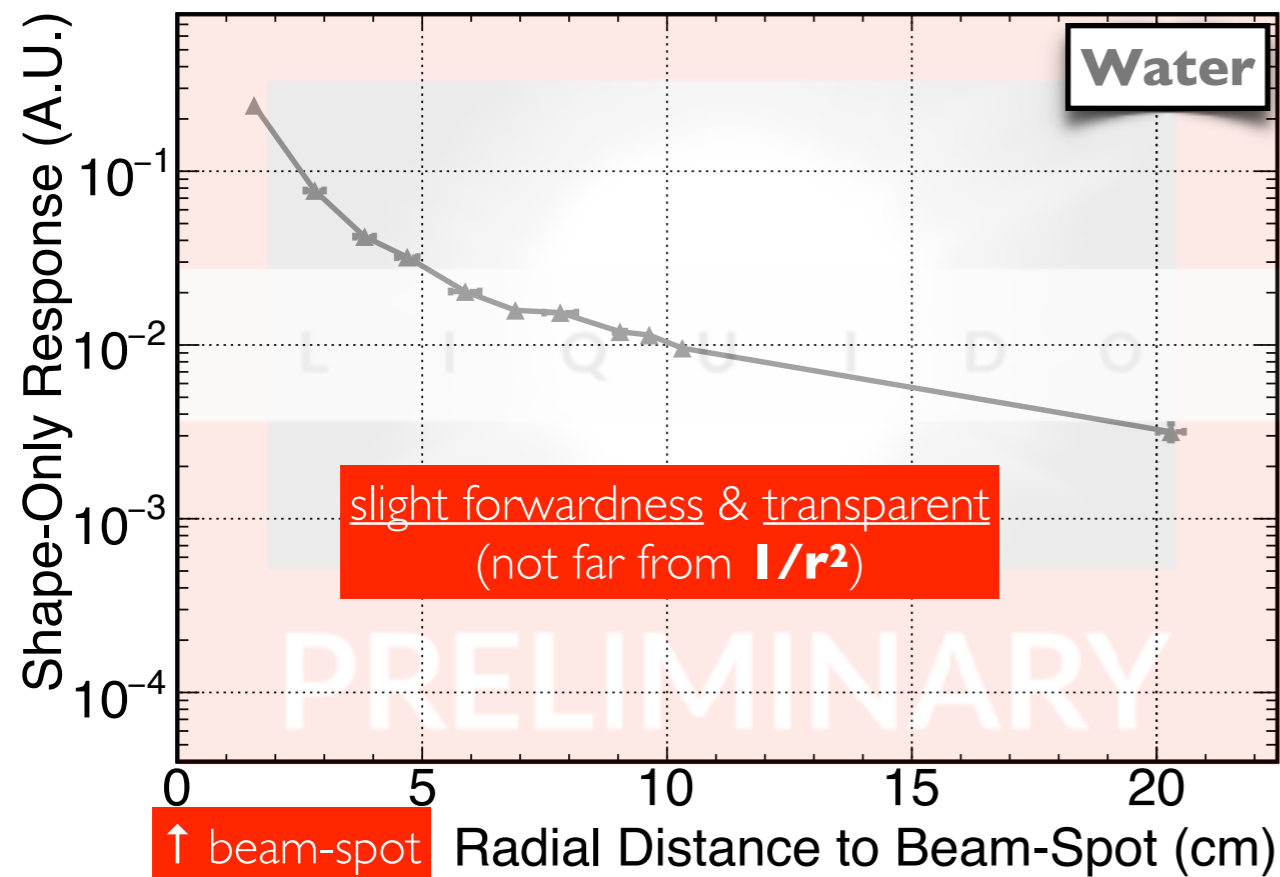
(pitch $\xi \approx 1.5\text{cm}$)

top view

T control

radiator ⊕ chiller: [5, 40] °C

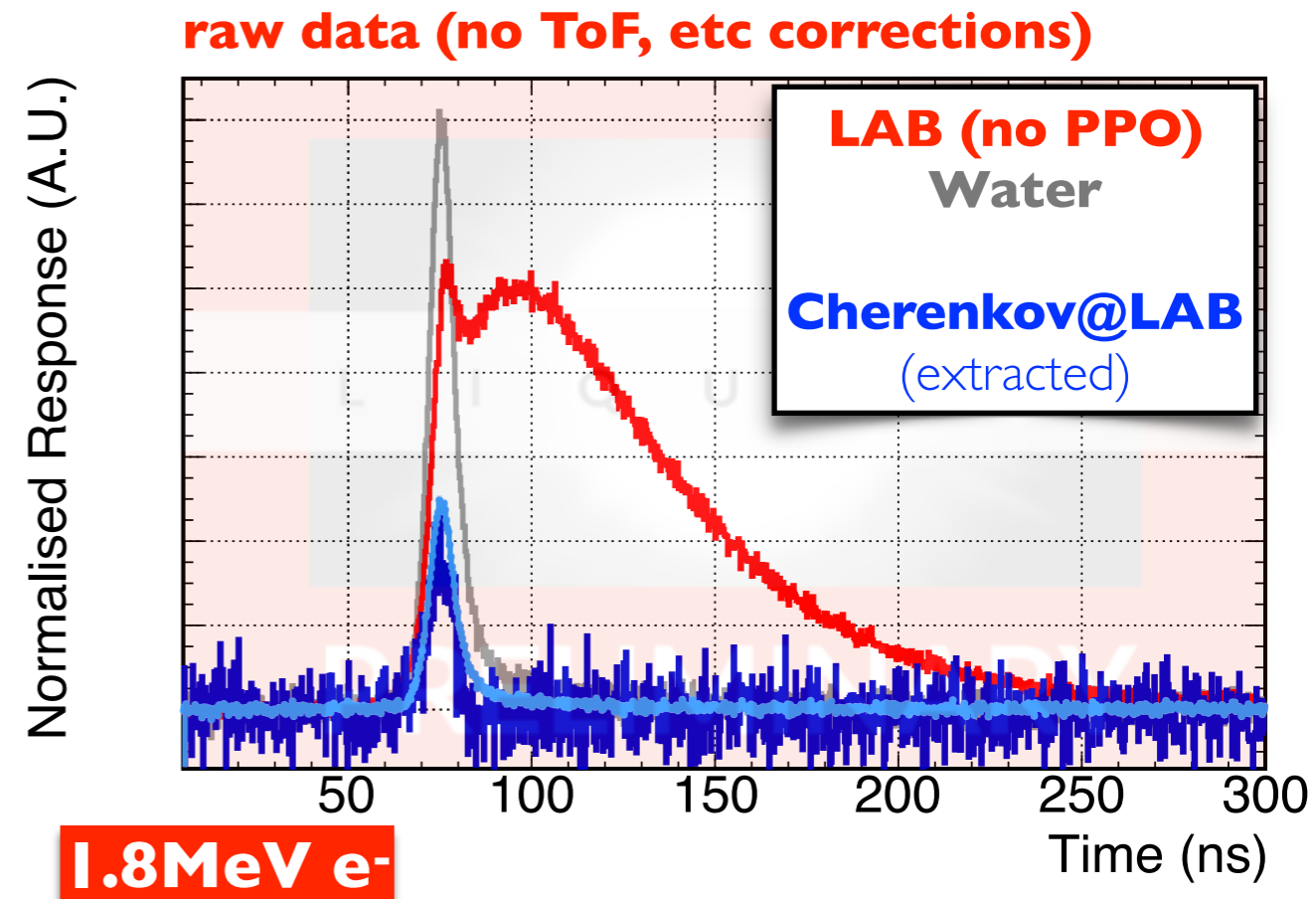
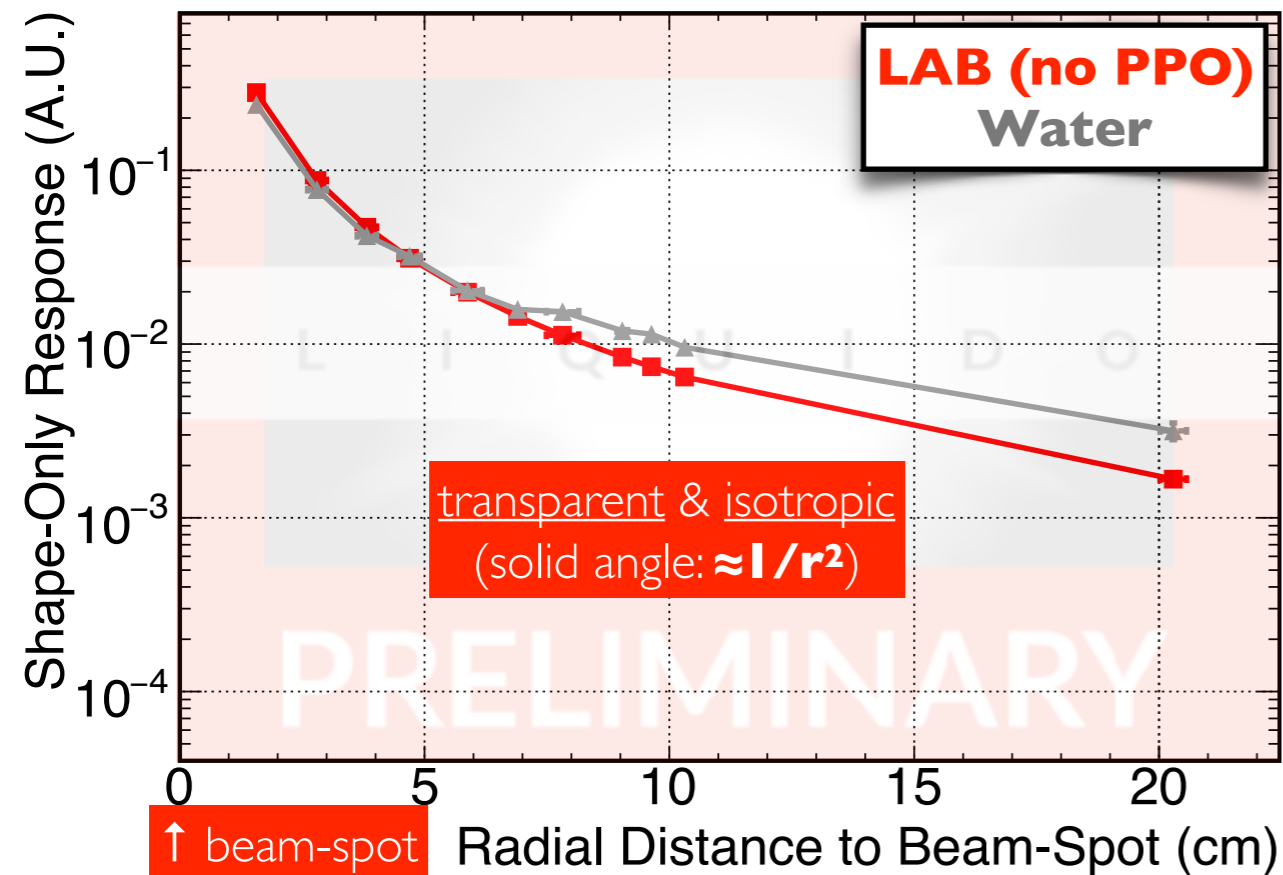
Water: single e⁻ Cherenkov only



little light: Cherenkov only & transparent (LiquidO's lowest acceptance)

→ validate detector's integral timing readout — dominated by fibre's excitation?

LAB: Scintillation ⊕ Cherenkov



~8.7x more light due to LAB's scintillation
[with PPO($\leq 3\text{g/L}$) up to $\sim 4\text{x}$ more]

Cherenkov excites the scintillator — loss $\geq 50\%$ (optimisation)

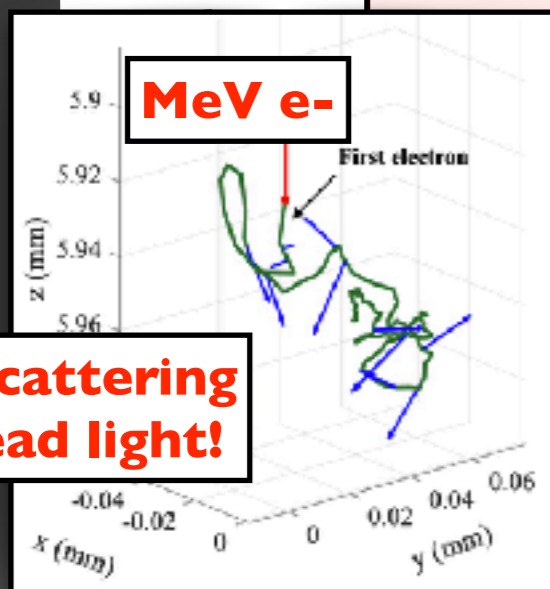
Cherenkov / Scintillation ID...

Cherenkov time-only ID — threshold

(no topology exploited — unlike μ 's)

(A.U.)

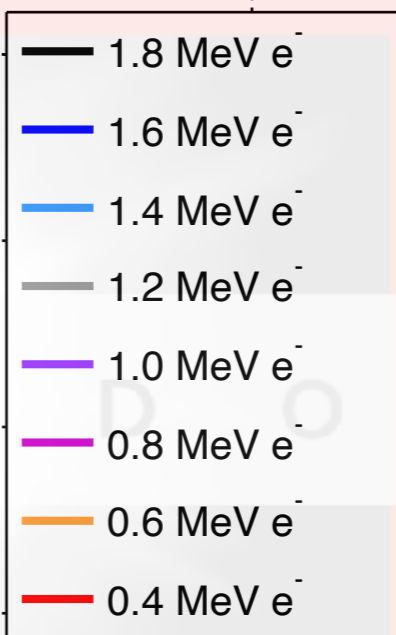
raw data (no ToF, etc corrections)



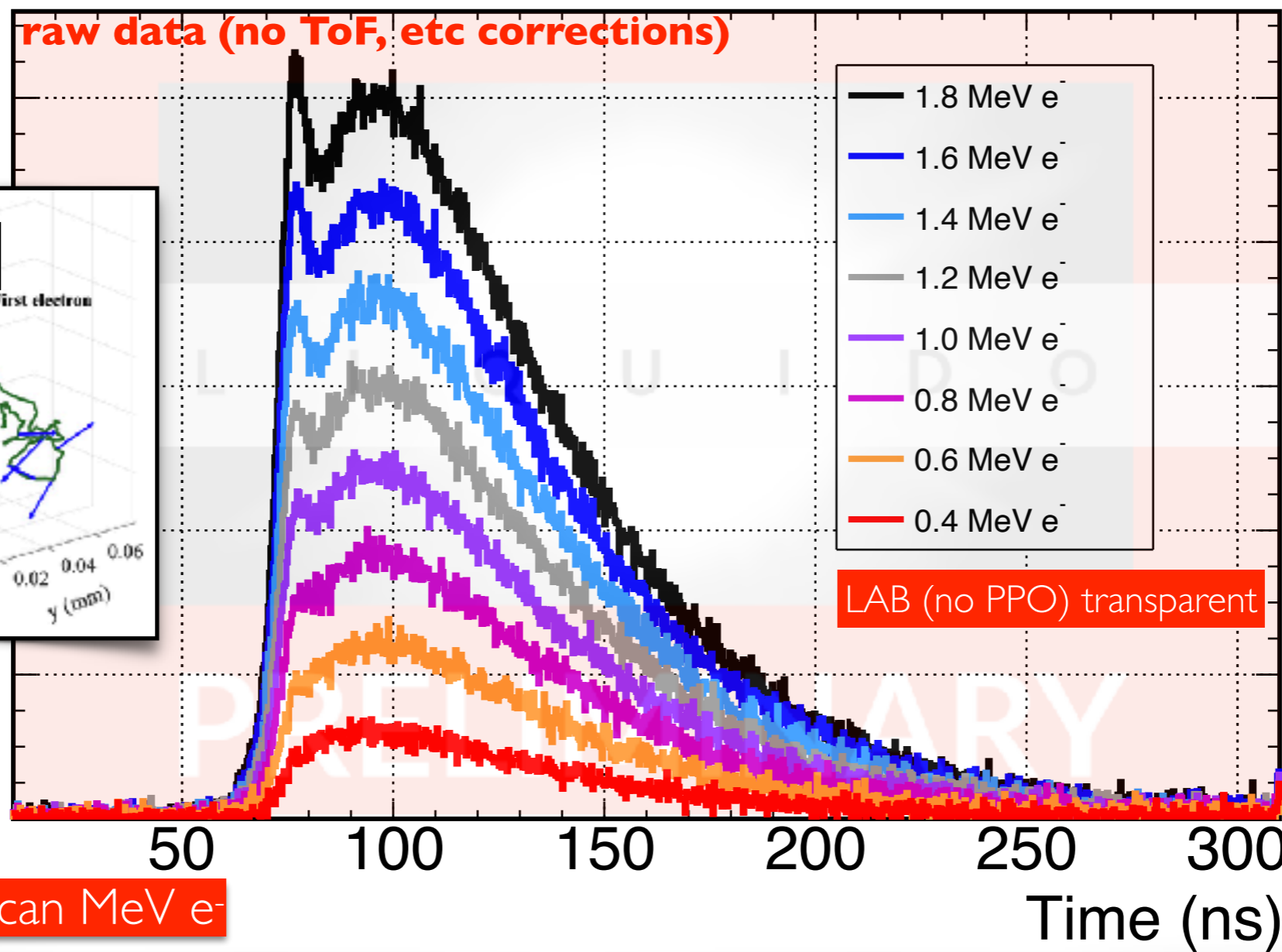
huge scattering
→ spread light!

Norm

Energy Scan MeV e⁻



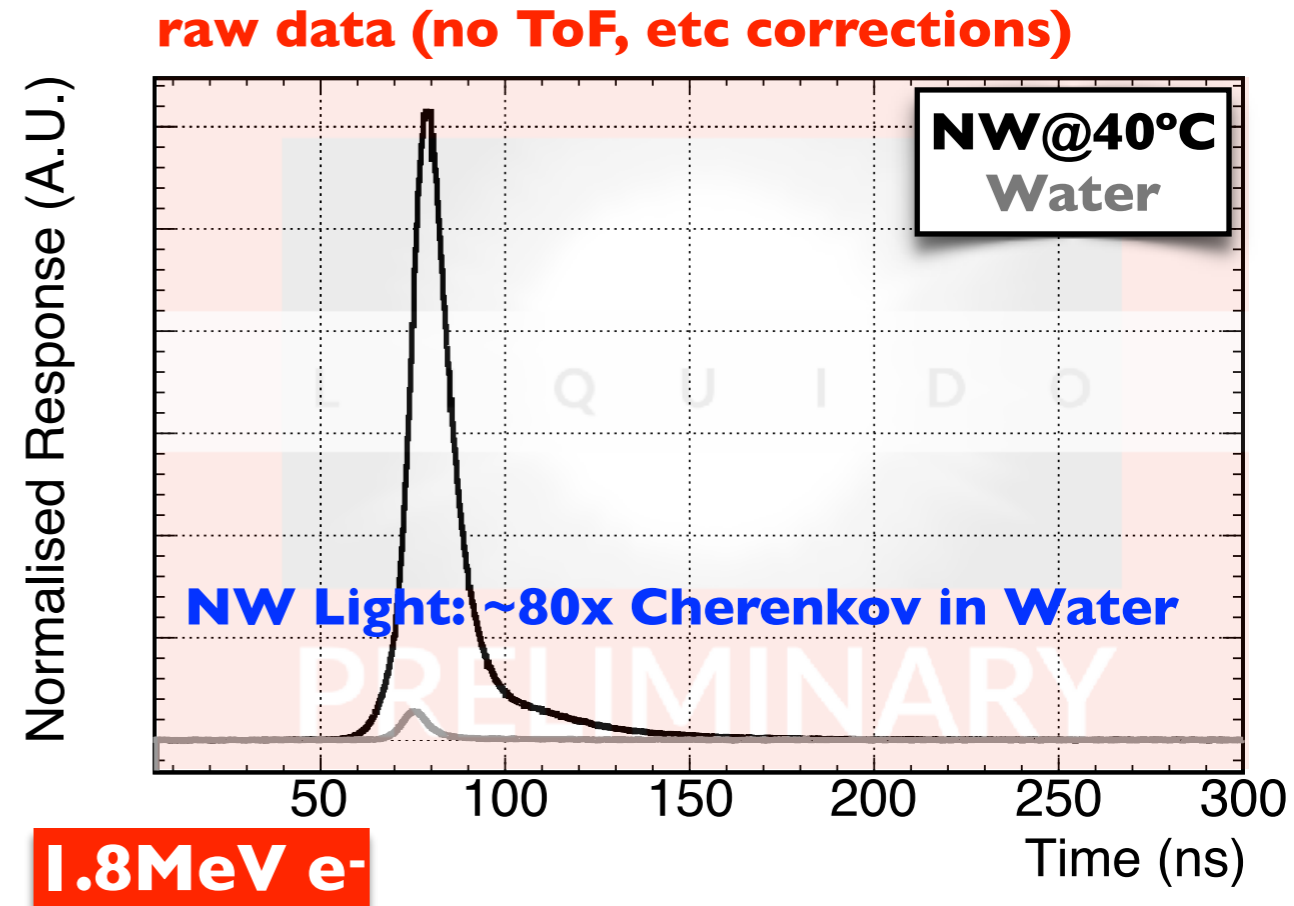
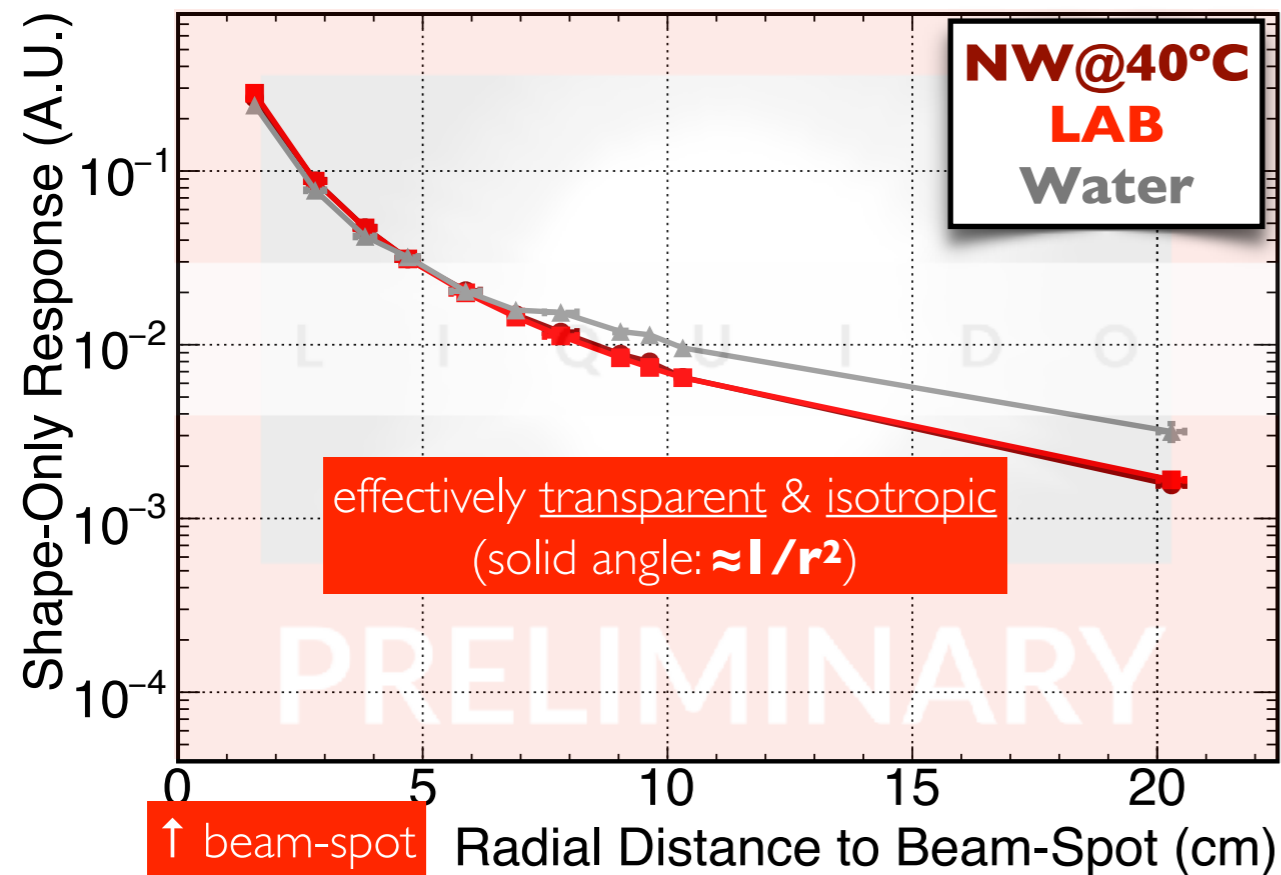
LAB (no PPO) transparent



LiquidO's timing potential — under quantification & optimisation

NW@40°: Scintillation ⊕ Cherenkov

“NW” = NoWaSH scintillator [see C. Buck’s talk]



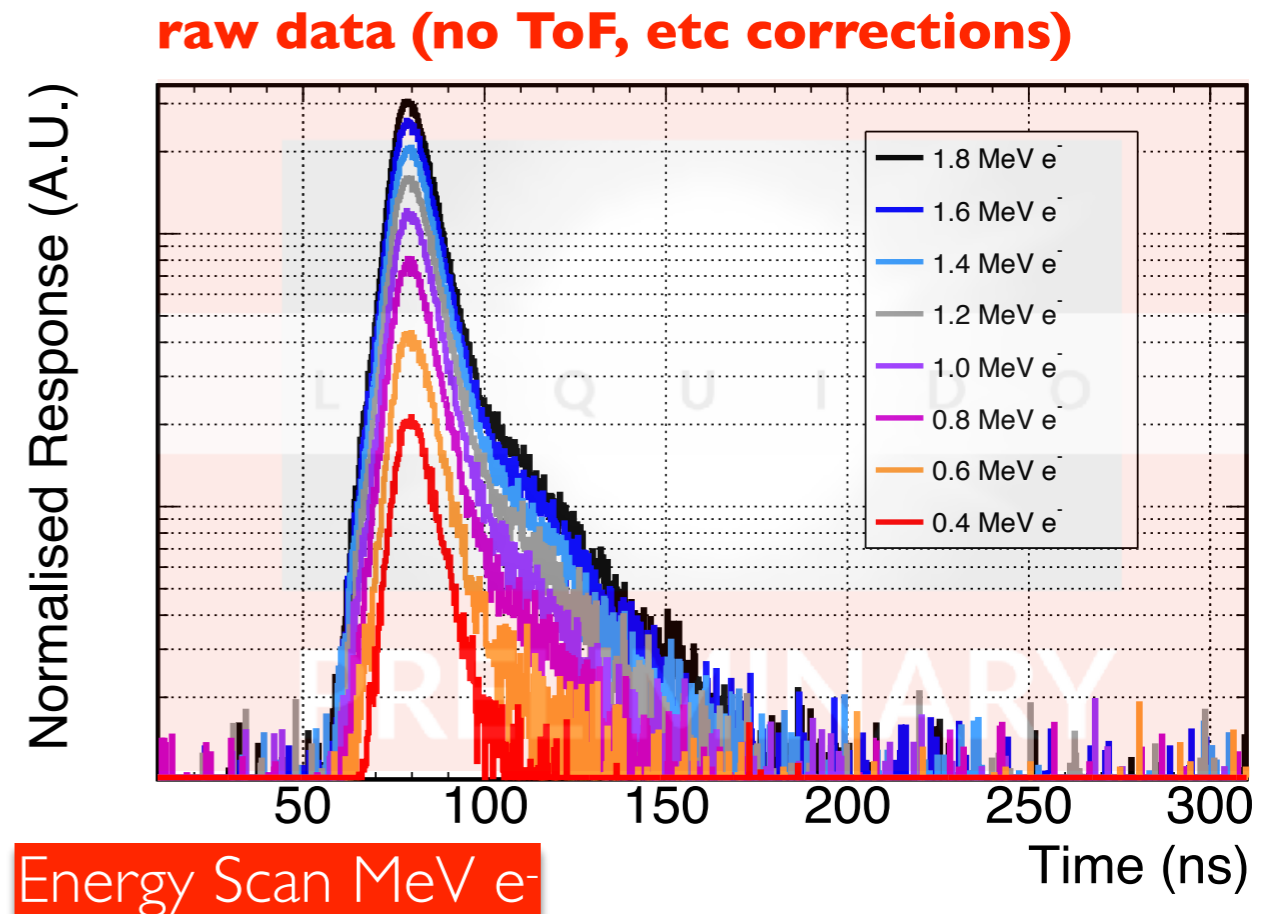
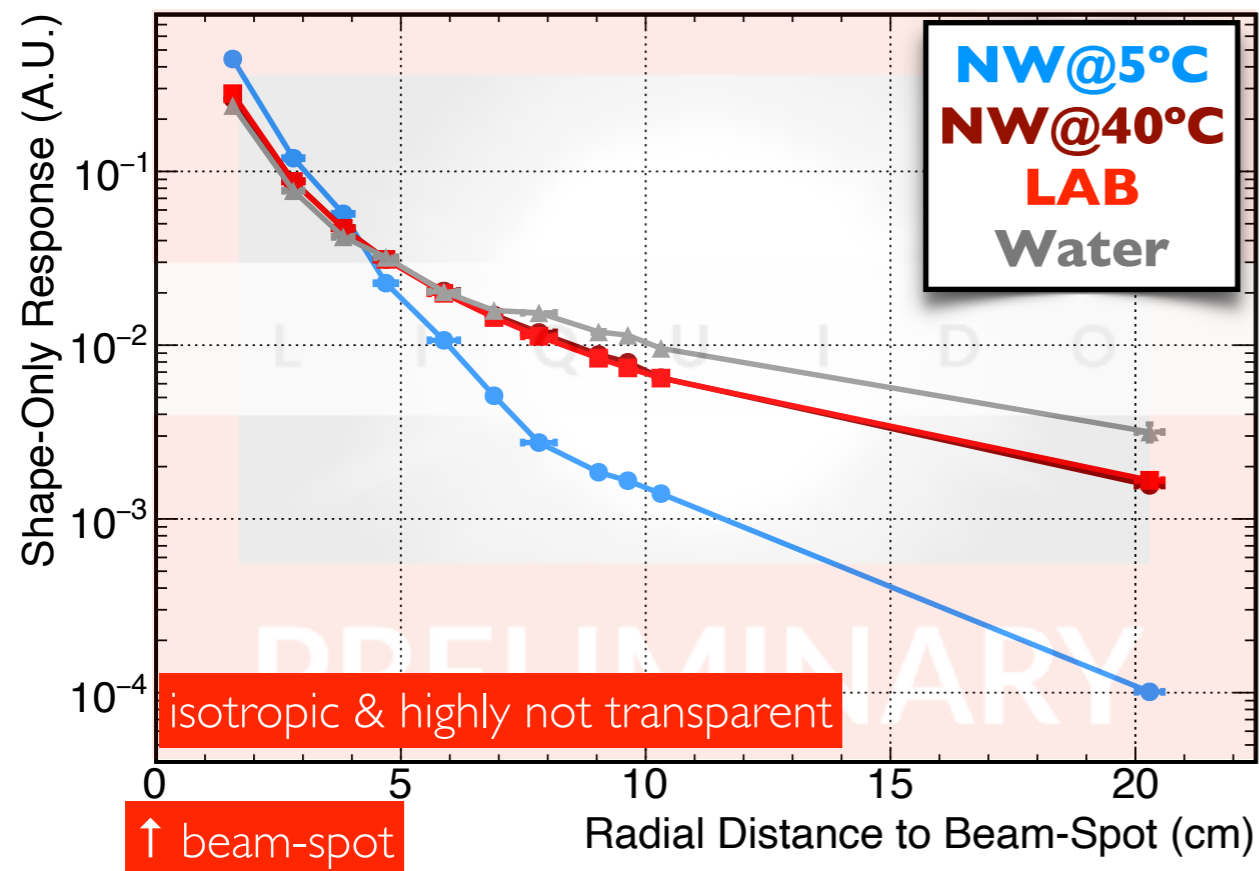
“transparent” — effectively like LAB or Water

more light? scattering enhances fibre’s collection → translucent regime

Cherenkov reduced by paraffine? — under investigation

NW@5°: LiquidO (Scintillation)

light falls by almost 4 orders of magnitude in 20cm — very opaque indeed

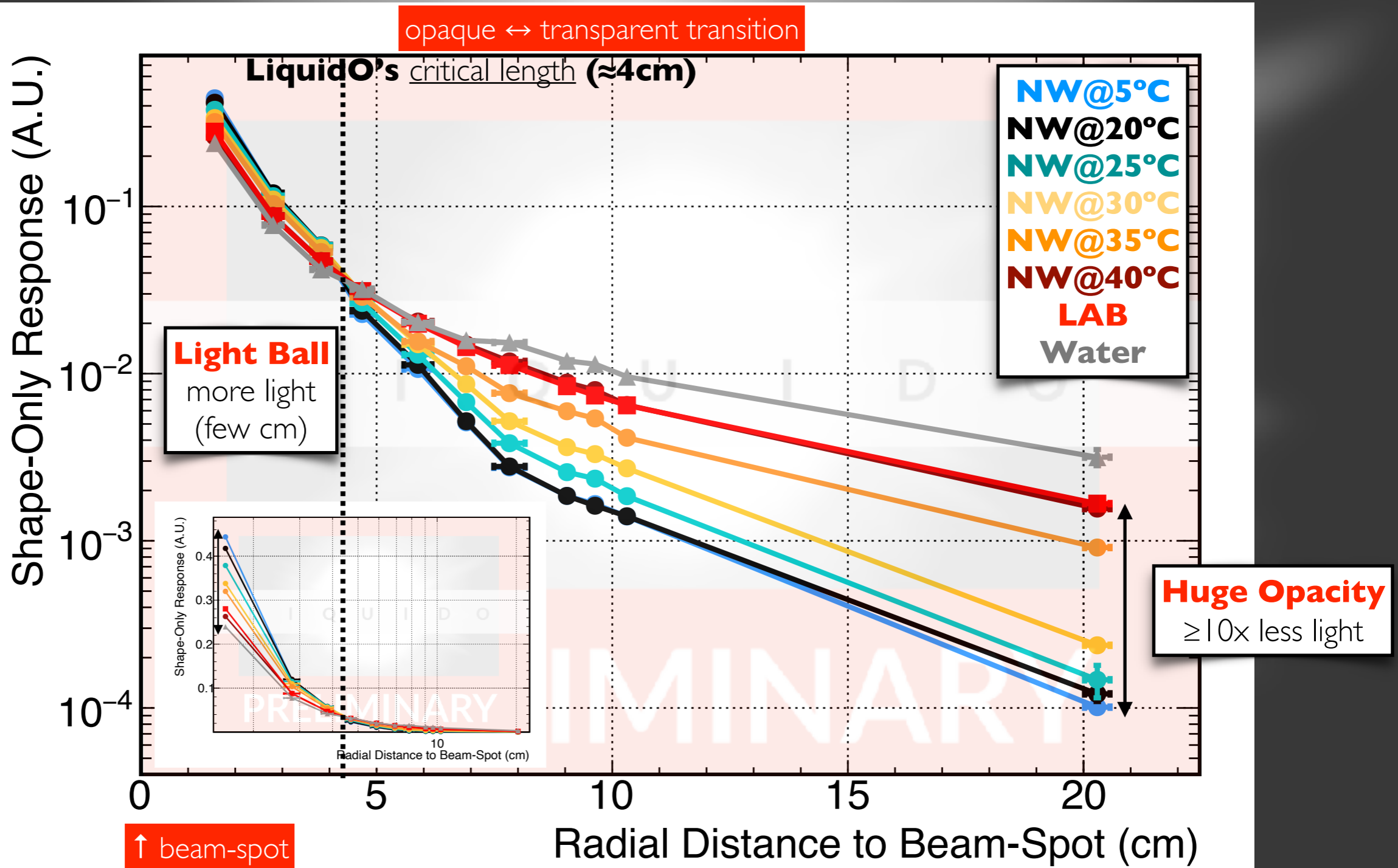


~2x more light due to LiquidO's aggressive scattering...

- faster collection & better light containment
- formation **topology** → **stochastic light confinement** → LiquidO

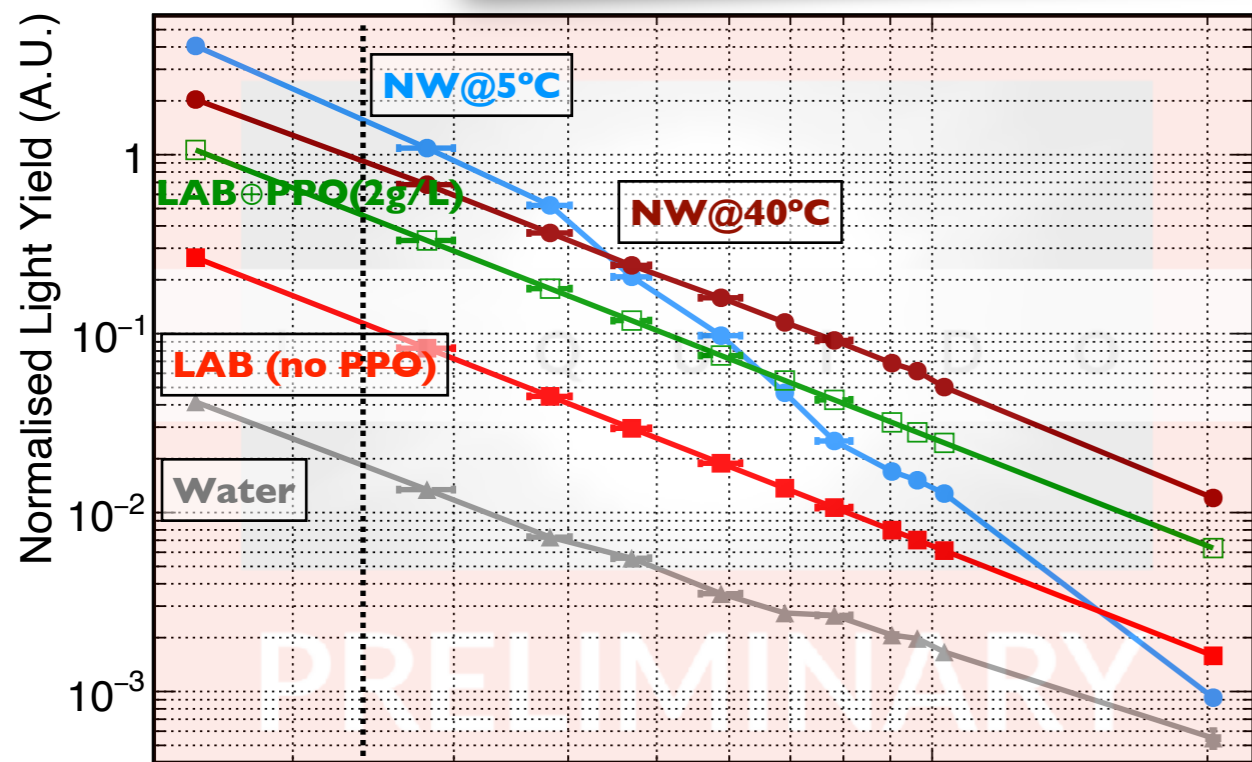
self-segmentation → lossless light scattering [data → **negligible losses**]

opacity metamorphosis...



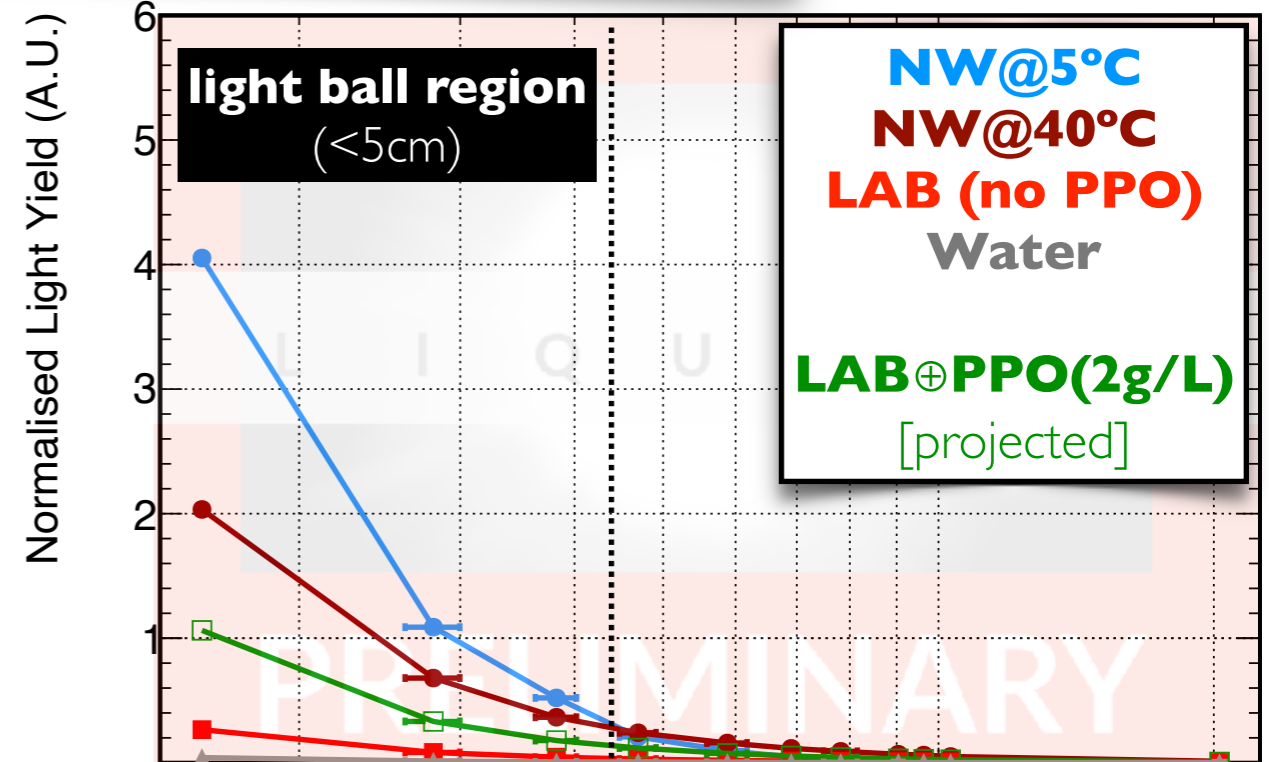
light yield exploration...

LiquidO: ~80% light collected within 5 cm's



↑ beam-spot

Radial Distance to Beam-Spot (cm)



↑ beam-spot

Radial Distance to Beam-Spot (cm)

brightest while light falls by almost 4 orders of magnitude in 20cm

effective detected light yield > 120PE/MeV [@ SiPM]

≥250PE/MeV — **optimisation** (ongoing engineering)

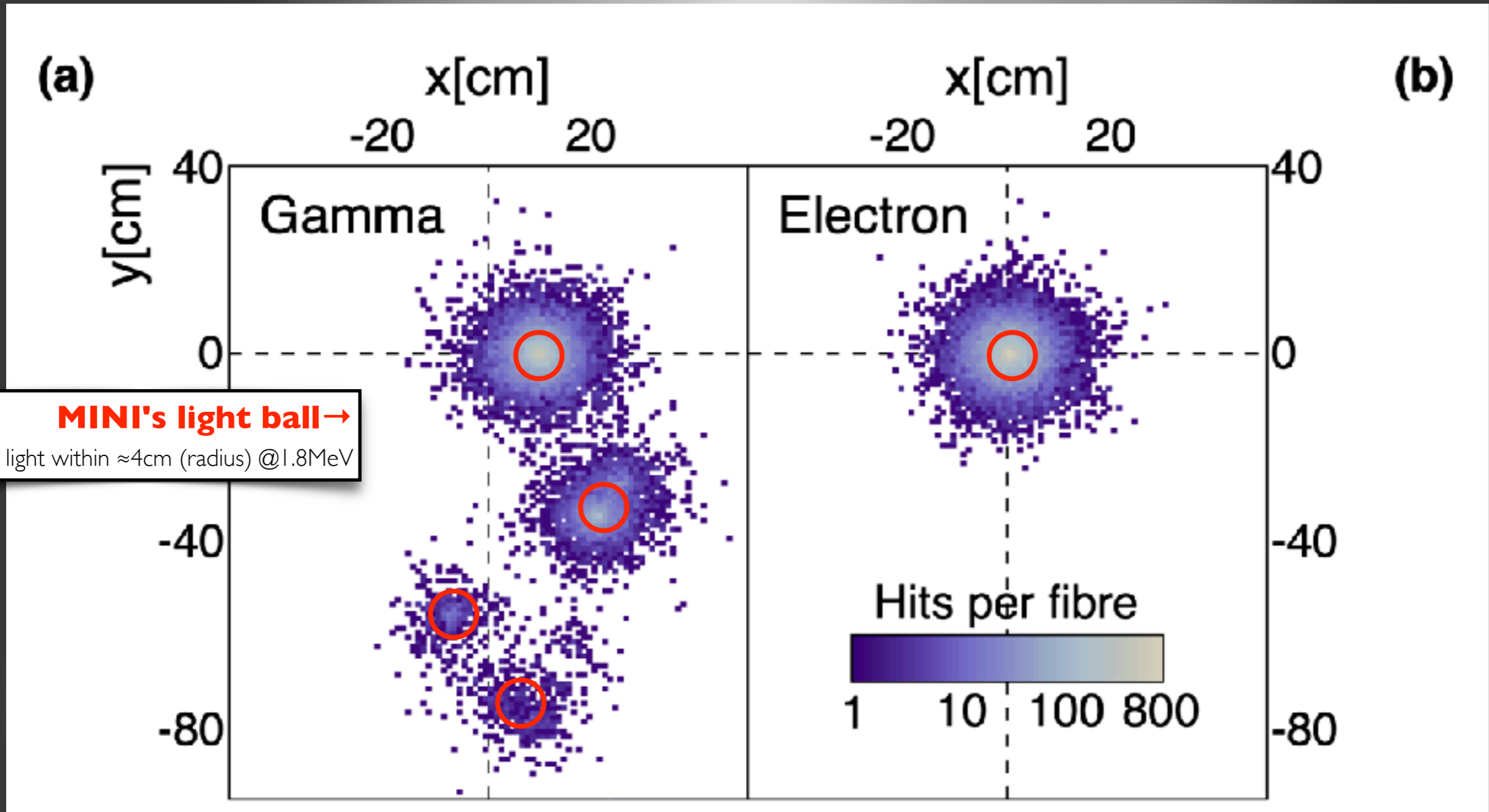


LiquidO's Duality: lightness & darkness coexist

“one is cause/consequence of the other”

topology's PID (no timing)...

PID e/ γ should be $\geq 100:1$ rejection @ $\geq 90\%$



Neutrino physics with an opaque detector

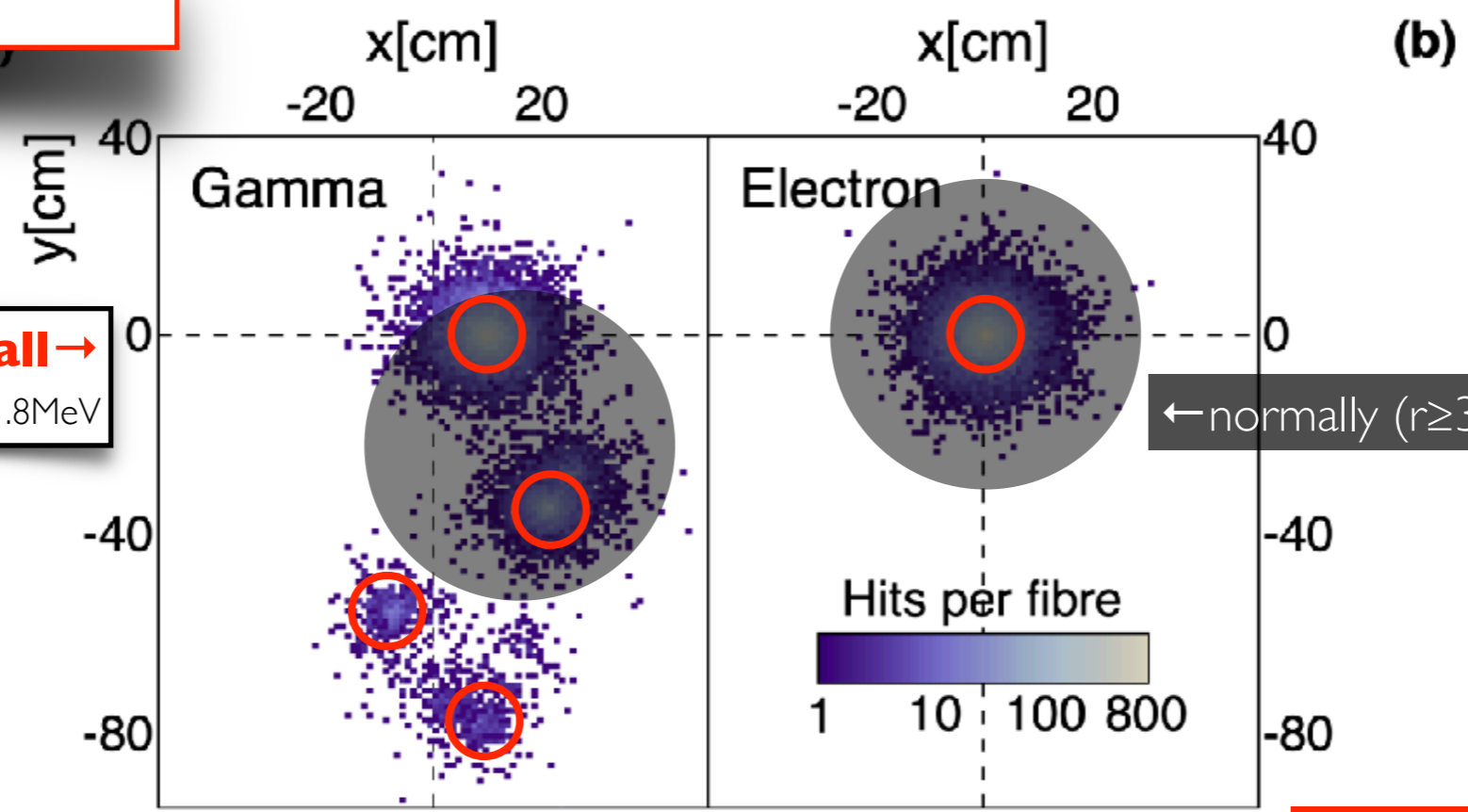
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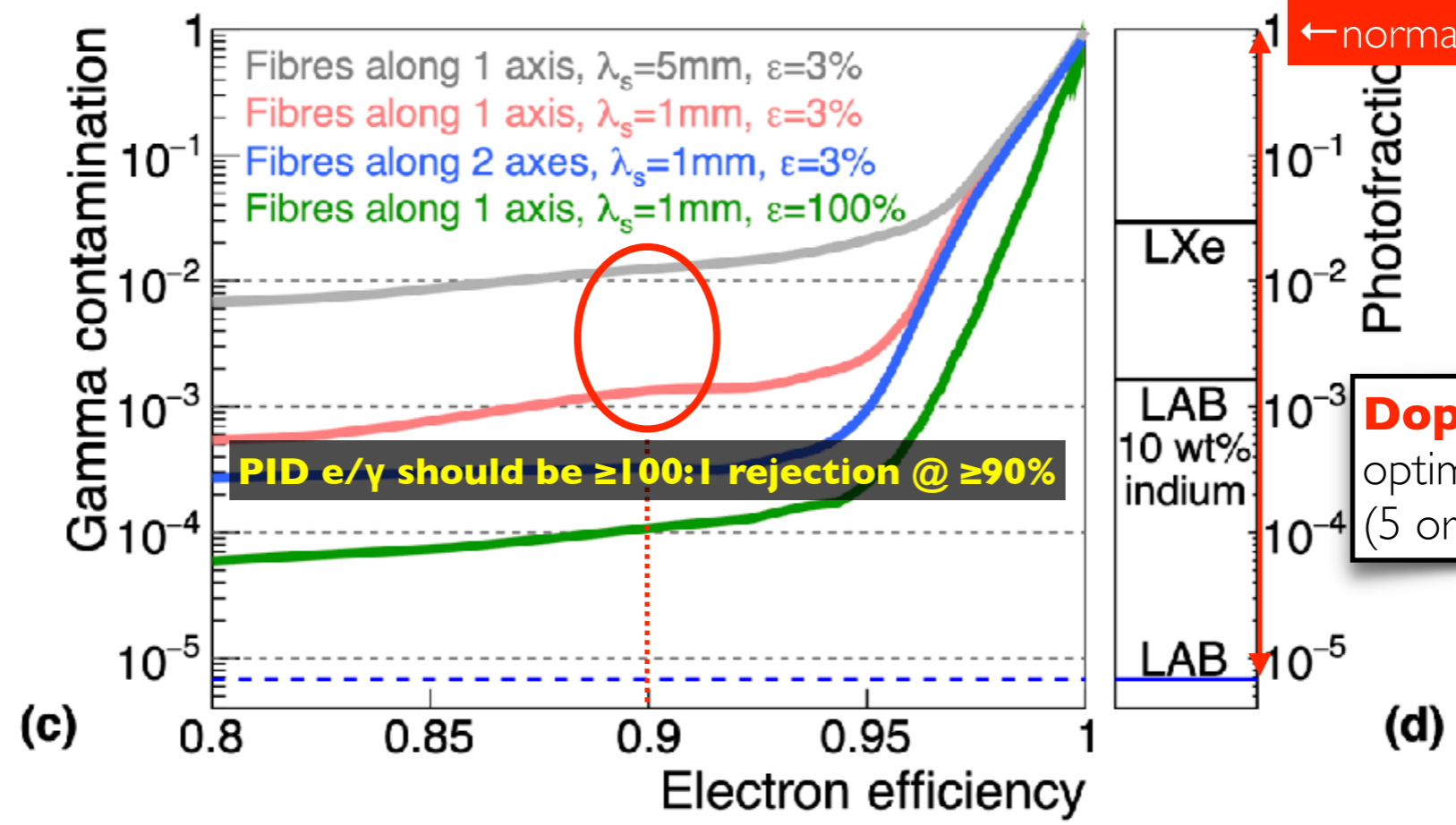
topology's PID (no timing)...

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MINI's light ball →
 ~80% light within ≈4cm (radius) @1.8MeV



← normally ($r \geq 30\text{cm} \Leftrightarrow \geq 1.5\text{ns}$ for σ^{PMT})



← normally here: **NO e/γ PID**

Doping Impact
 optimisation **PID vs doping**
 (5 orders of magnitude)

✓ **LiquidO: light/opacity → stochastic light confinement** ✓

any source (Cherenkov / scintillation / any light) ✓

any media (liquid / solid / (impractical?) gas?) ✓

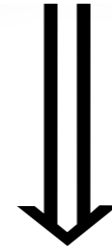
✓ **doping:** a powerful (optional) “byproduct”

new technology: **opaque scintillation...** ✓

↑ see Michi's & Christian's previous talks

LiquidO: light detector with **opaque** medium

[*stochastic light confinement* → **imaging** ⊕ topology & **PID**]



LiquidO (5D primitive imaging info)

L I Q U I D O

light-based “**TPC**” (highest duty-cycle)

⊕

uniform calorimeter (scintillation)

⊕

Time-of-Flight (4π acceptance)

⊕

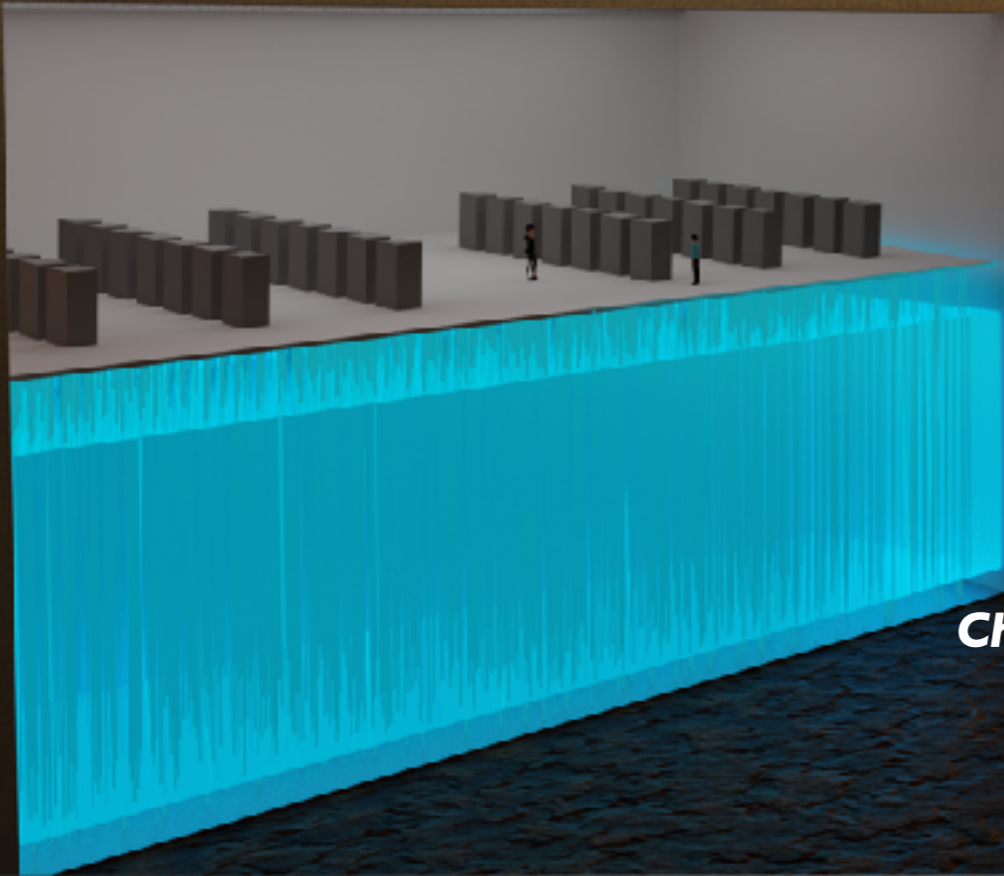
imaging (PID, energy-flow, magnetisable, etc)

⊕

doping (variable composition/density & more physics)

the Ardennes mountains

Chooz-A: Cavern Reactor Core



Chooz-B: Reactor Cores

Ultra Near Detectors

- LiquidO technology
- Mass: $\leq 5\text{ton}$
- Overburden: $\leq 3\text{m}$
- Baseline: $\leq 30\text{m}$

Chooz-A: Super Far Detector

- LiquidO technology
- Mass: $\sim 10\text{kton}$
- Overburden: $\leq 100\text{m}$
- Baseline: $\sim 1\text{km}$

European
Innovation
Council



the Meuse river

<https://liquido.ijclab.in2p3.fr/superchooz>

SuperChooz Pathfinder...

first experiment...

European
Innovation
Council



UK Research
and Innovation

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**Innovation Programme (confidential for now) — “Antimatter-OTech”
Fundamental Science Programme (soon)**

 **EDF** (France) — **first time in neutrinos!**

- **CIEMAT** (Spain)
- **IJCLab/Université Paris-Saclay** (France)
- **J-G Universität Mainz** (Germany)
- **Subatech/Nantes Université** (France)
- **Sussex University** (UK)

-
- **Charles University** (Czech Republic)
 - **INFN-Padova** (Italy)
 - **UC-Irvine** (US)
 - **Universidade Estadual de Londrina** (Brasil)
 - **PUC-Rio** de Janeiro (Brasil)
 - **Queen’s University** (Canada)
 - **University of Zaragoza** (Spain)
 - **Tohoku University / RCNS** (Japan)

CLOUD collaboration (EDF ⊕ 13 institutions over 10 countries)

Дякую...
merci...
고맙습니다...
ありがとう...
danke...
obrigado...
спасибі...
grazie...
谢谢...
hvala...
gracias...
شكرا...
thanks...

L I Q U I D

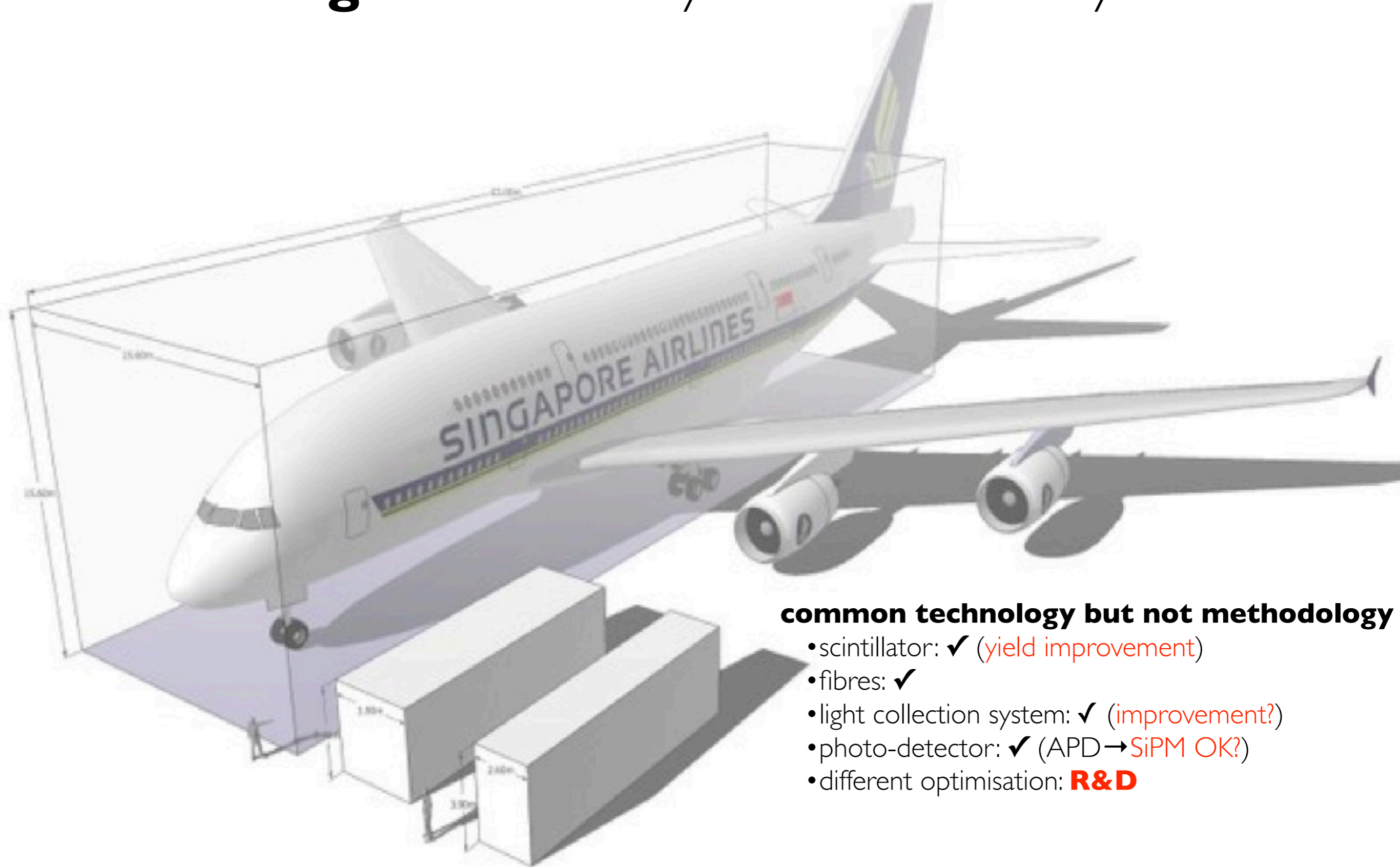


<https://liquido.ijclab.in2p3.fr/>

LiquidO — foreseen performance appears largely **proved** (→ **experiments**)

- how far? **data suggest still some more**... [**publication soon**]
- **robust & rich detection framework** — sub-atomic imaging/topology, sub-mm vertex, PID, heavy, doping, etc
- **R&D: enhance & specialise performance** — ex. **new opaque scintillators** [e.g. previous talks]
- **CLOUD/AM-OTech** (innovation): fundamental science physics programme [**publication soon**]

scaling? much already demonstrated by **NOvA...**



common technology but not methodology

- scintillator: ✓ (yield improvement)
- fibres: ✓
- light collection system: ✓ (improvement?)
- photo-detector: ✓ (APD → SiPM OK?)
- different optimisation: **R&D**

GeV OK!! But **~1 MeV physics @ 10kton?**

(R&D) Anatael Cabrera (CNRS-IN2P3) — IJCLab / Université Paris-Saclay (Orsay)