

The T2K near detector upgrade



César JESÚS-VALLS

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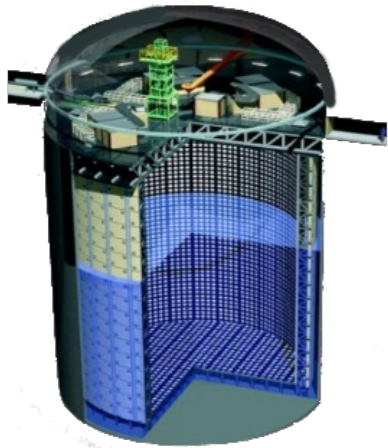
29th March 2023

On behalf of the T2K collaboration

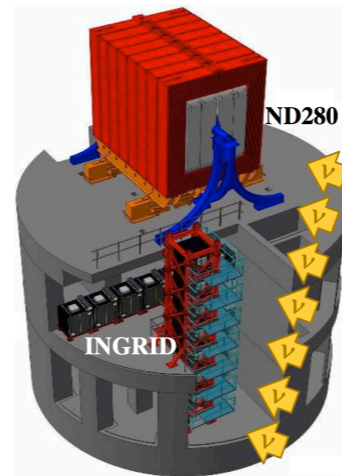


The T2K experiment

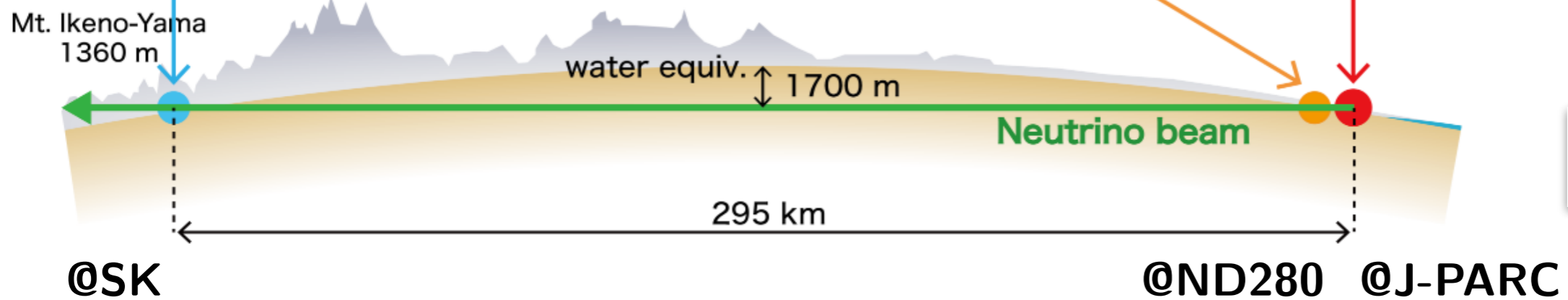
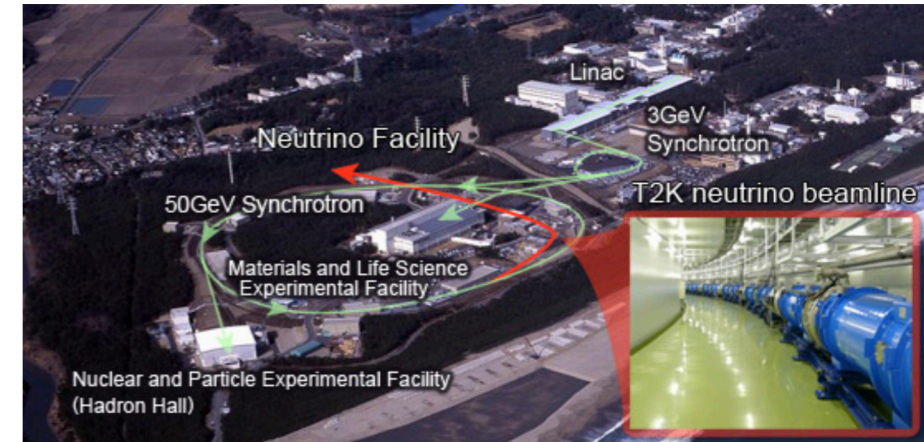
Far detector
Super Kamiokande



Near detector
complex 280m



J-Parc
Neutrino Beam



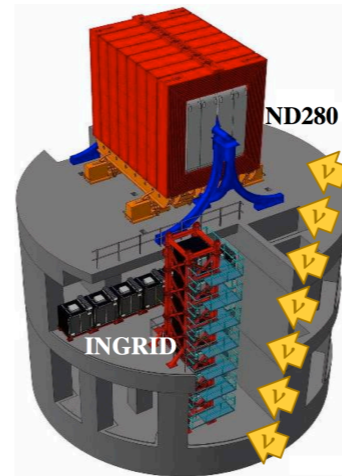
check T2K plenary [Link](#)

The T2K experiment

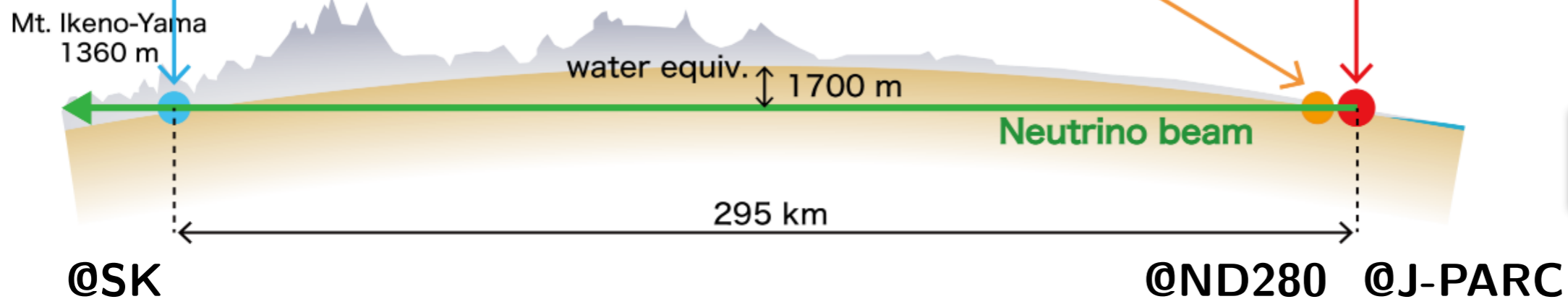
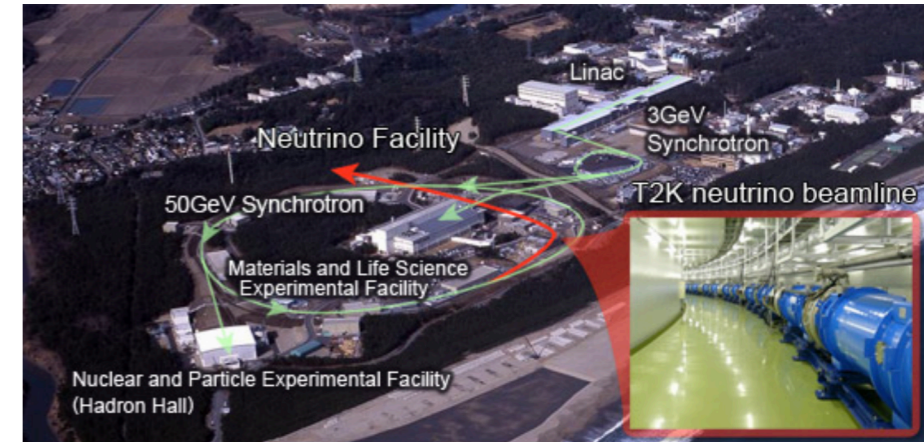
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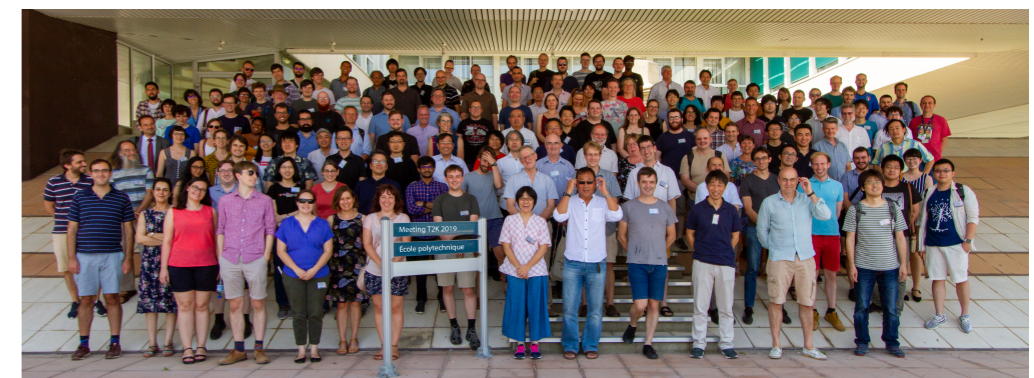
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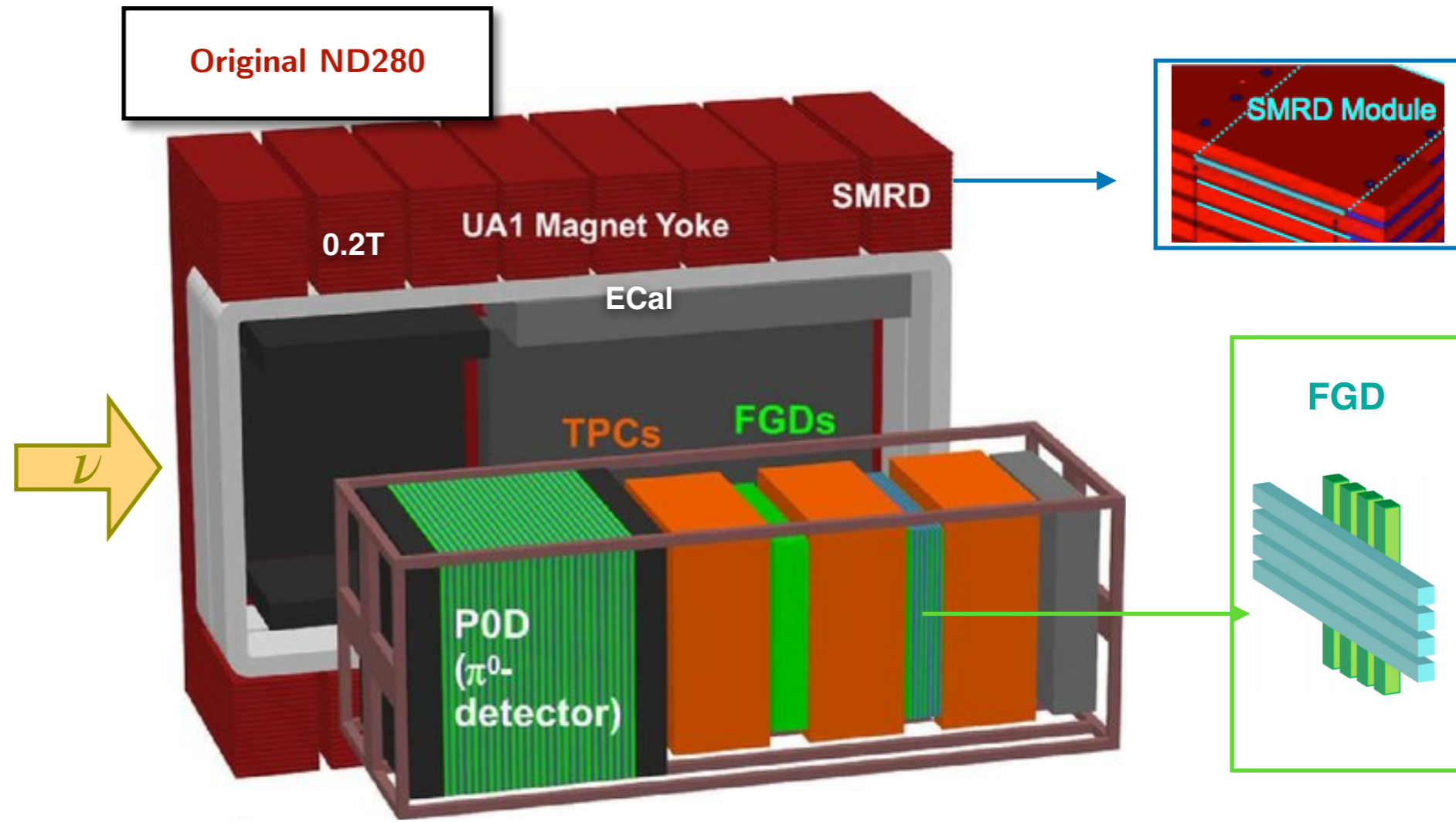
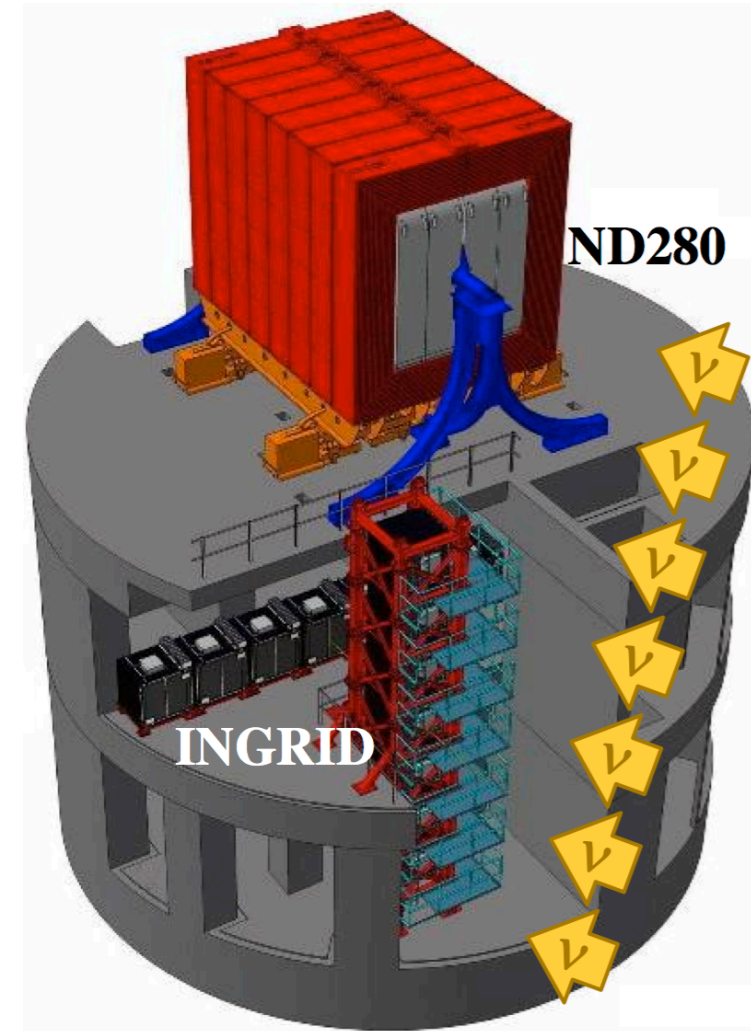
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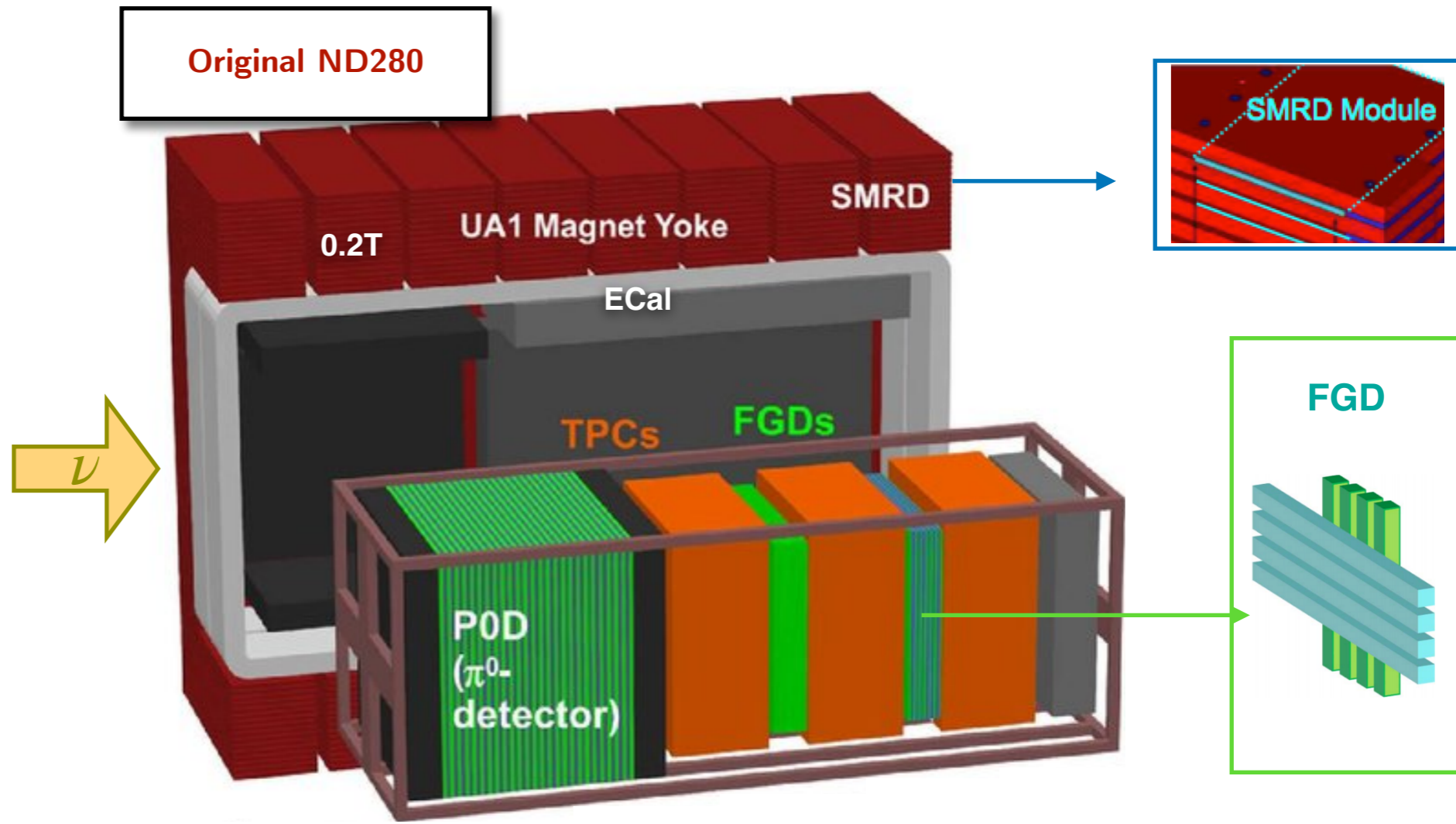
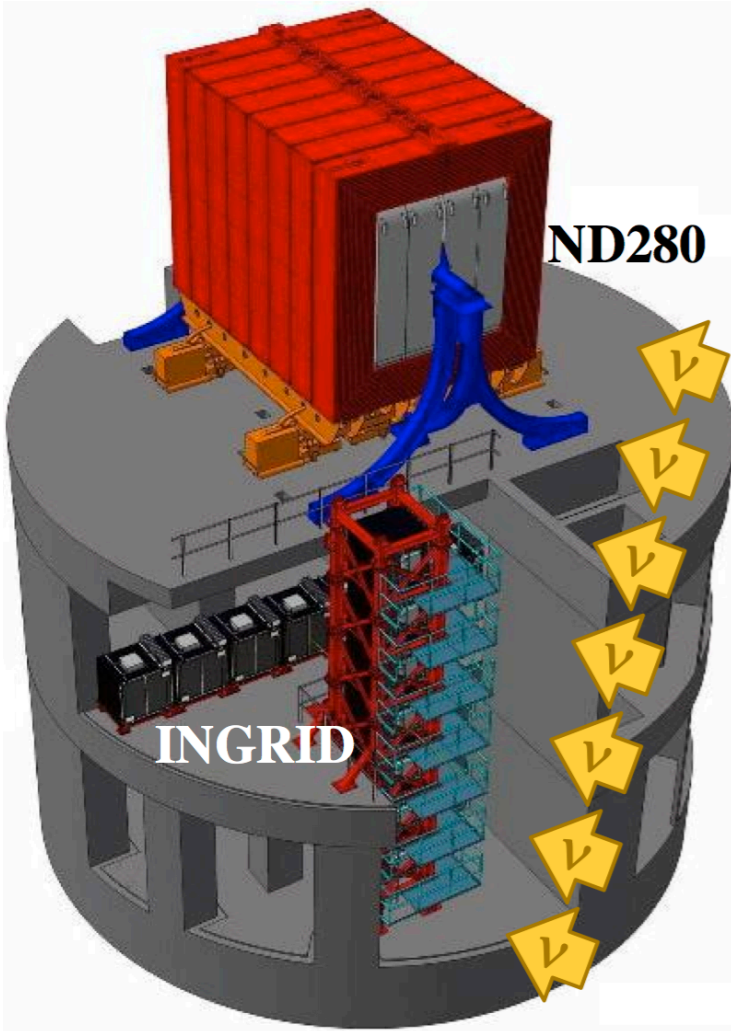
- Discovery of $\theta_{13} > 0$.
- First hints of $\delta_{CP} \neq \{0, \pi\}$
- Leading sensitivity to $\Delta m_{23}^2, \theta_{23}, \delta_{CP}$.



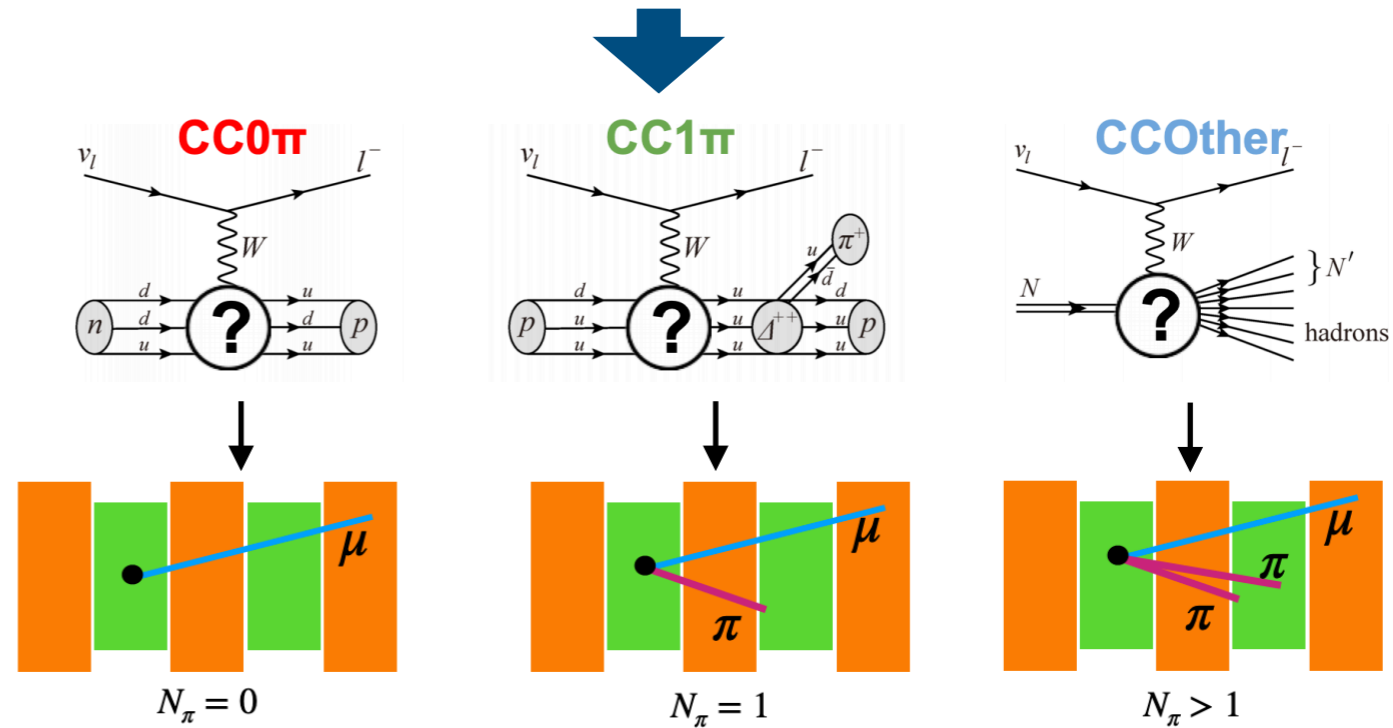
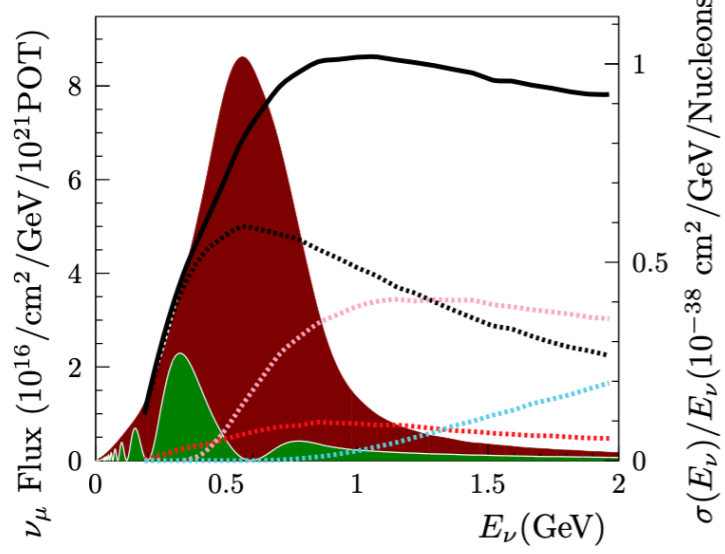
The ND280 detector



The ND280 detector



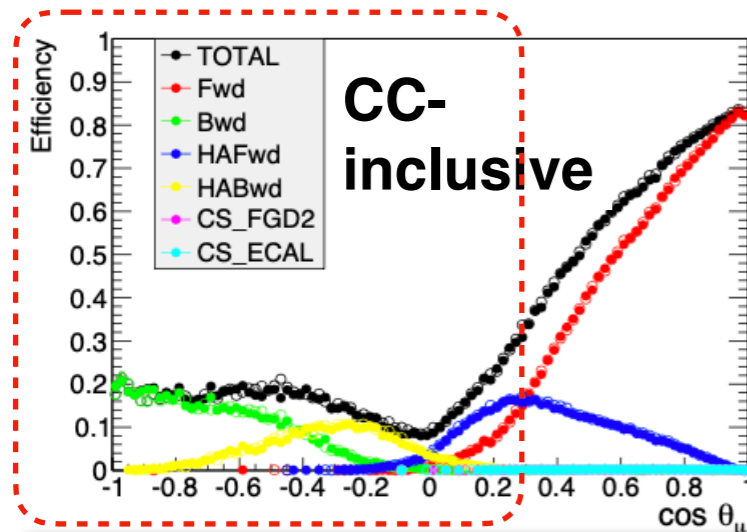
- ν -mode beam
- FGD 1
 - SK Osc. ($\times 10^6$)
- NEUT, $\nu_\mu - {}^{12}\text{C}$
- CC-Inc
 - CC-1p1h
 - CC-2p2h
 - CC-SPP
 - CC-DIS



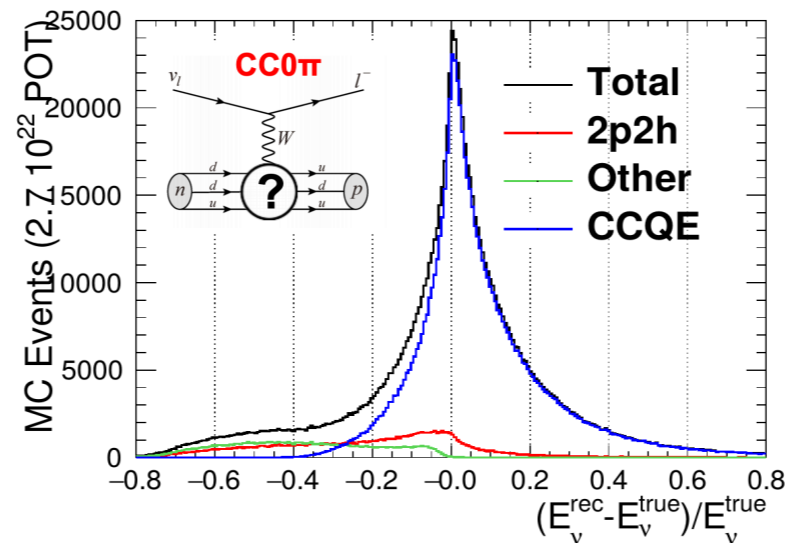
Motivations

- ND280 is an essential component of T2K.
- Over years statistical errors ↓ so we need systematic errors ↓.

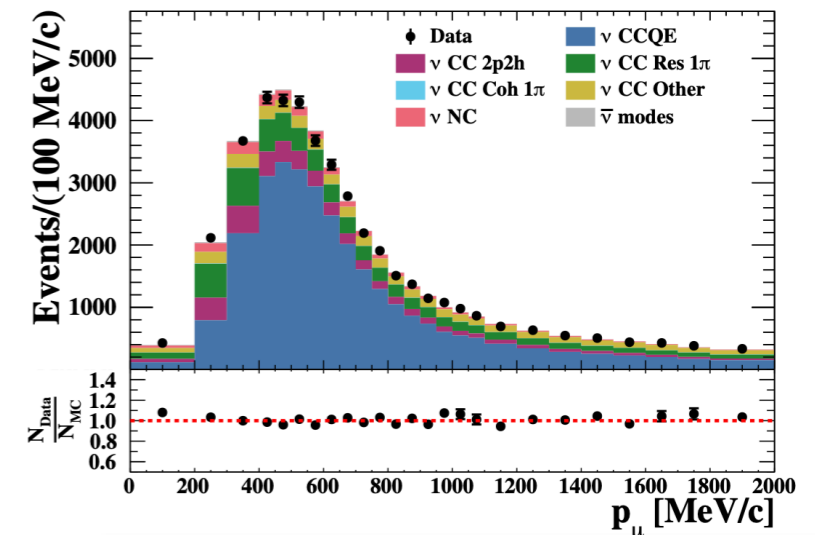
What can we improve?



Efficiency is mainly forward



Hadronic information is essential



purity ↑ requires PID ↑

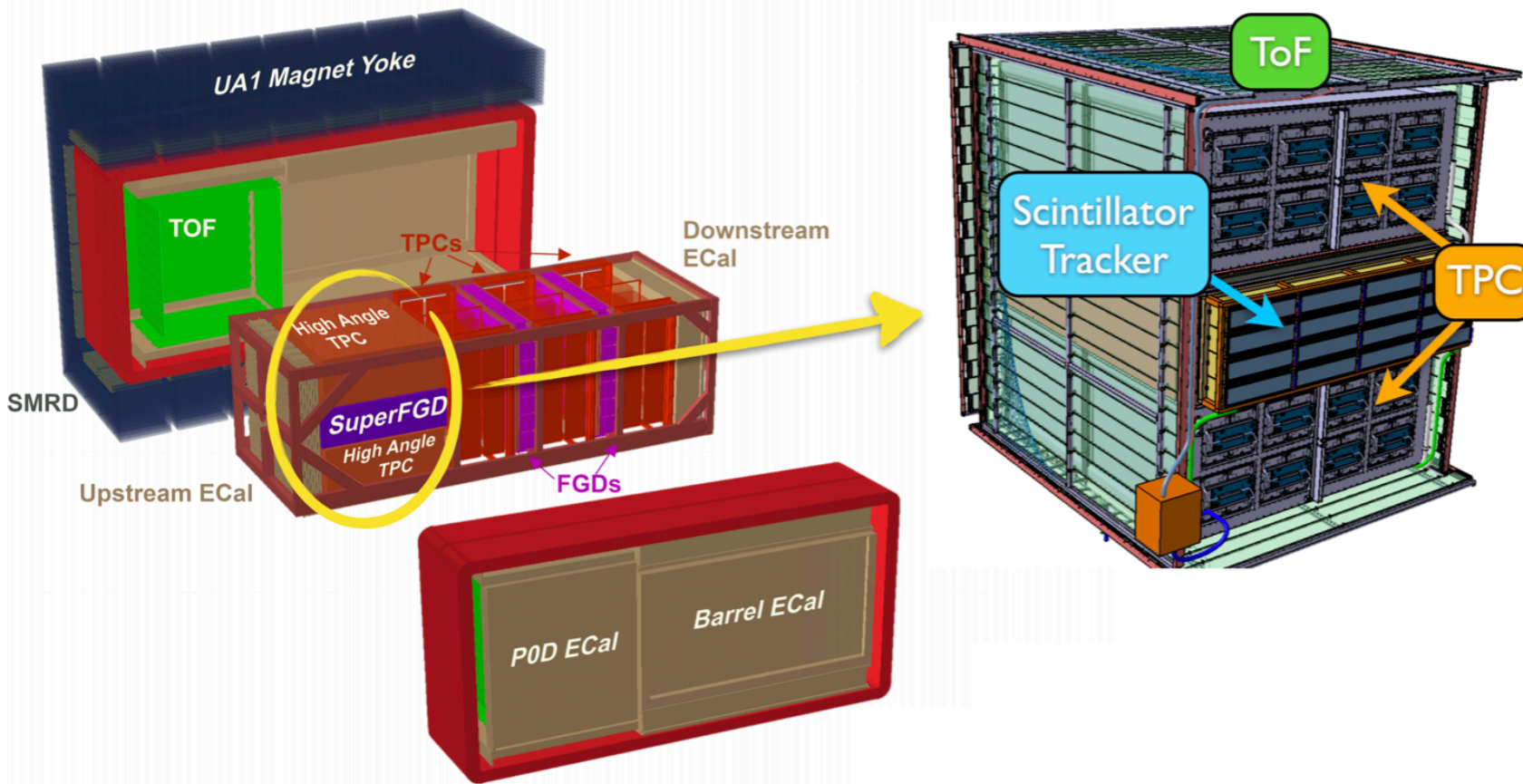
The ND280 upgrade: Design

2019 TDR

e-print: [1901.03750](https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.03750)

+ Beam upgrade ($\times 2.6$ more neutrinos!)

[PTEP 2021 \(2021\) 3, 033G01](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.033G01)



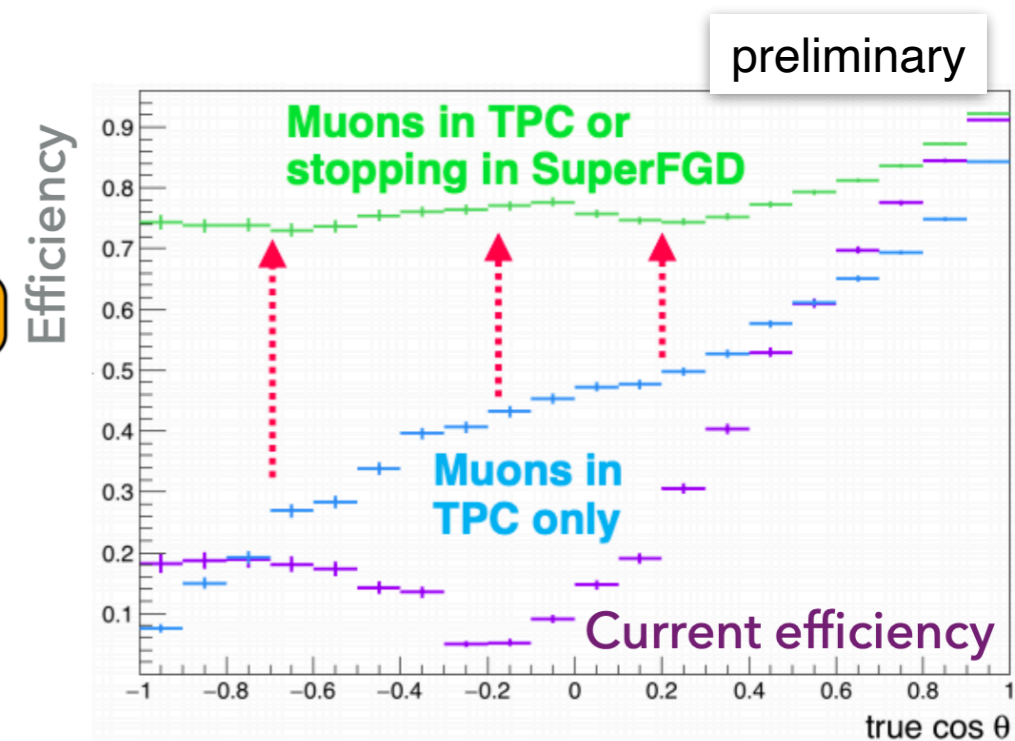
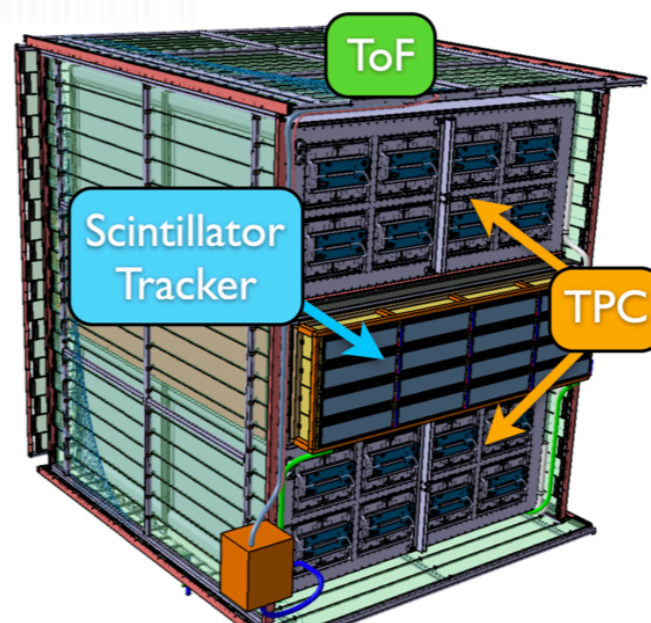
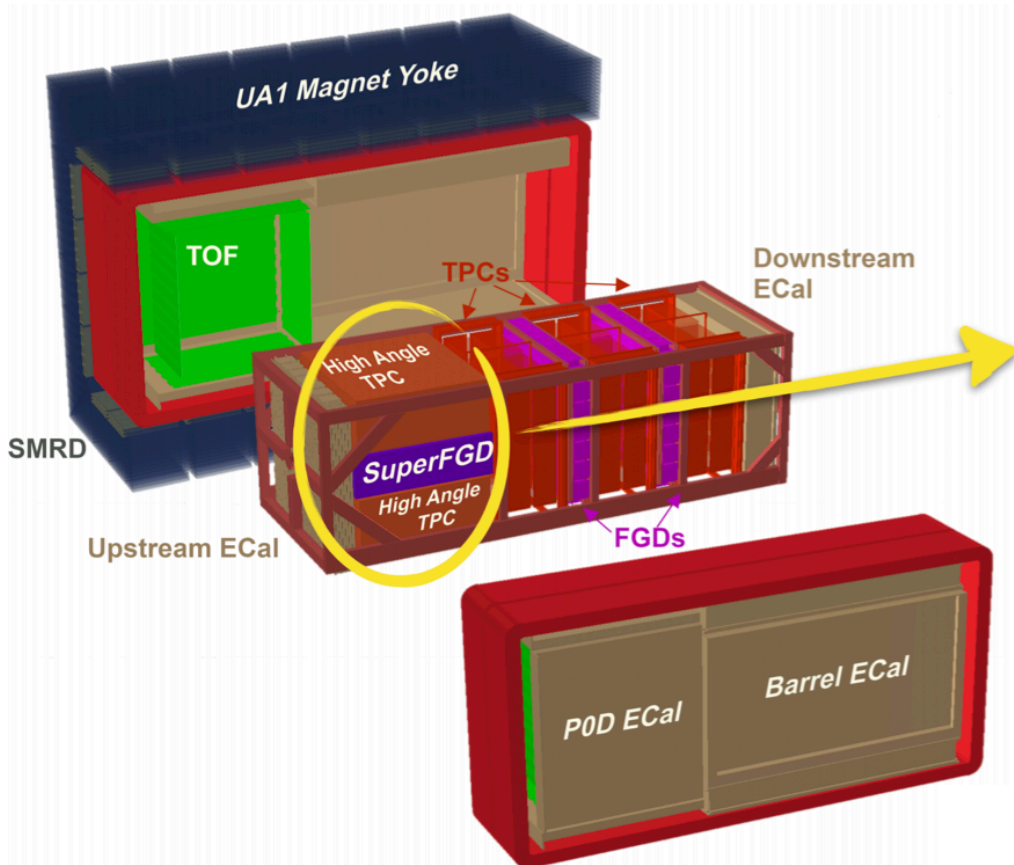
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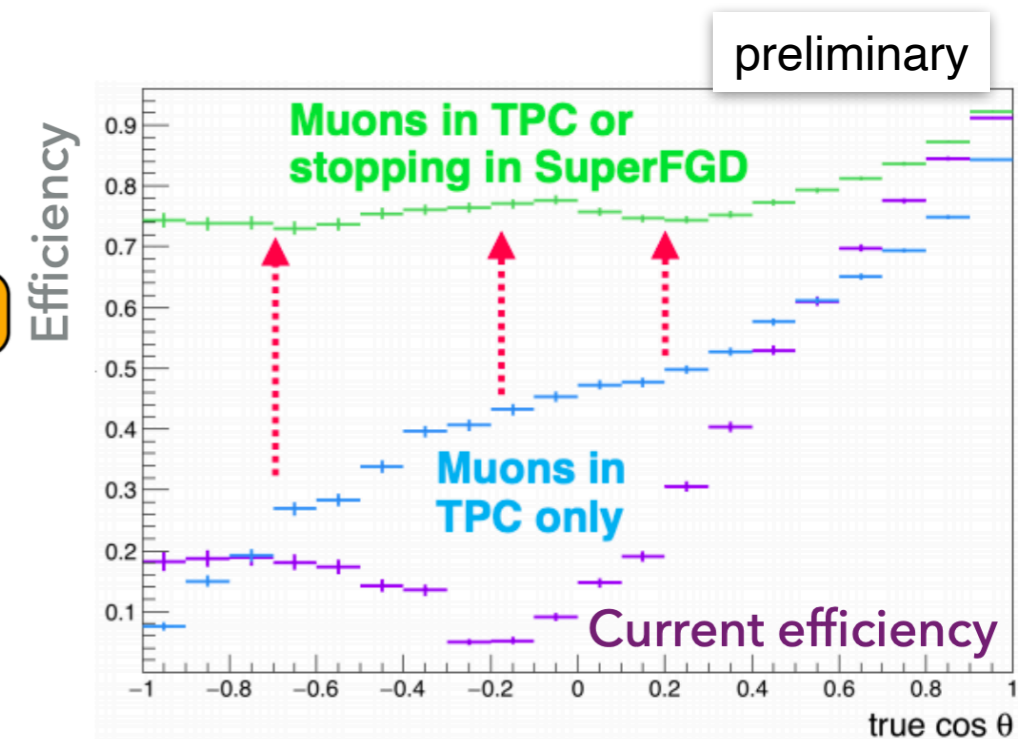
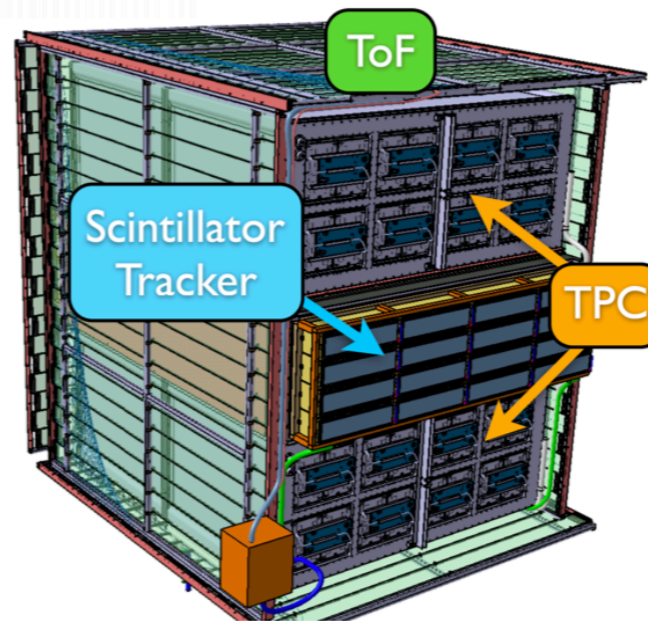
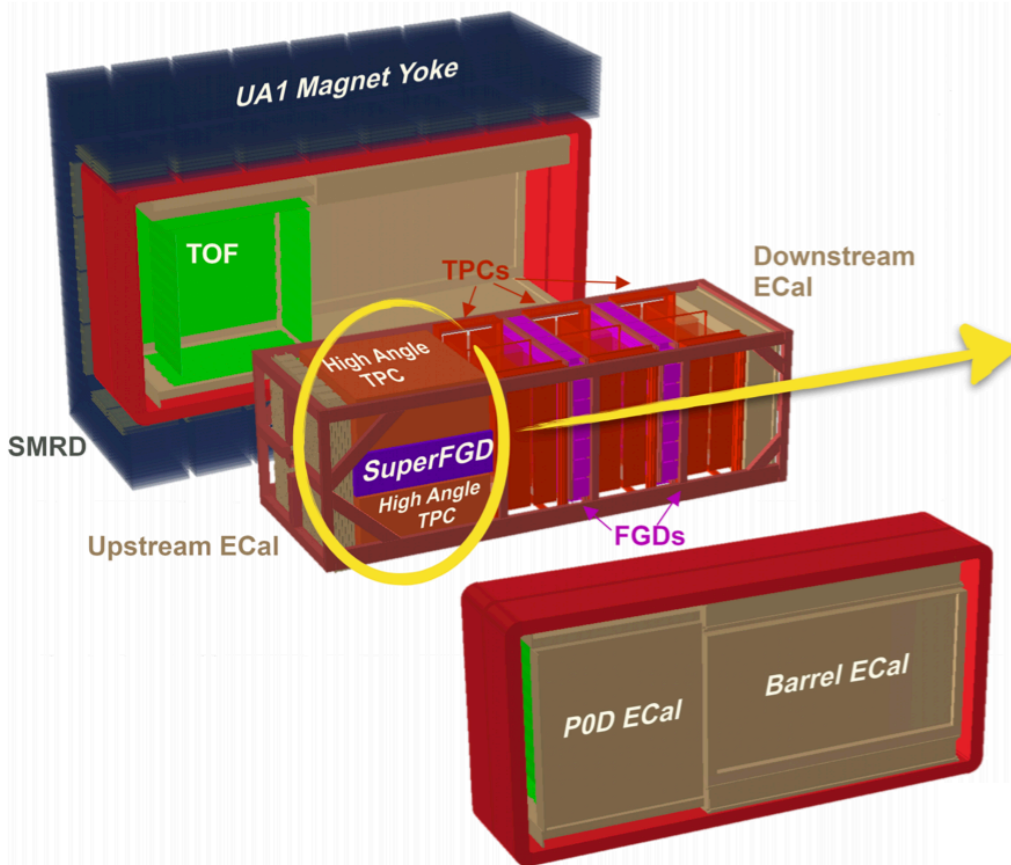
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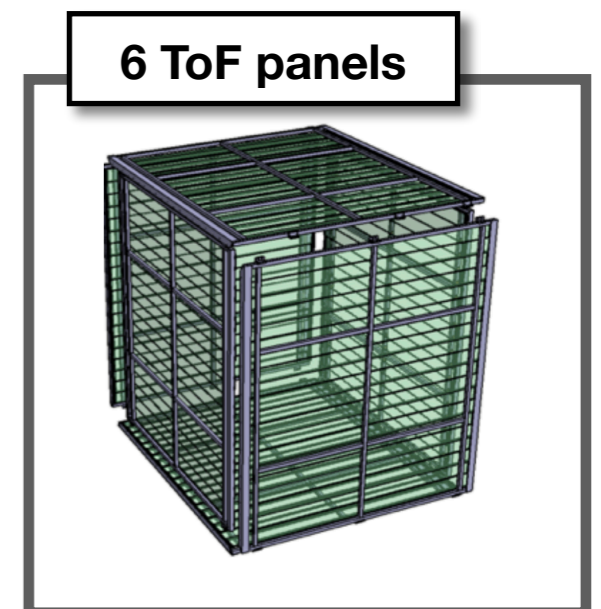
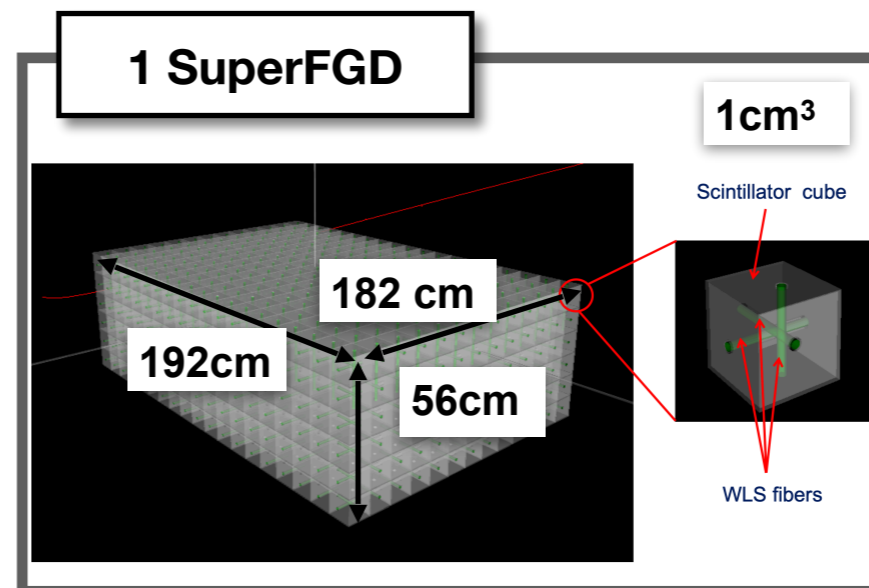
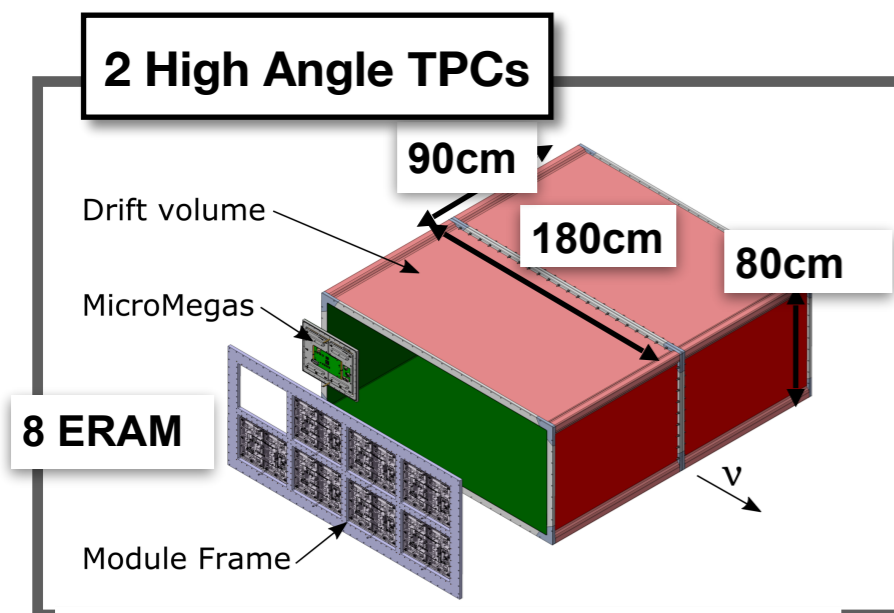
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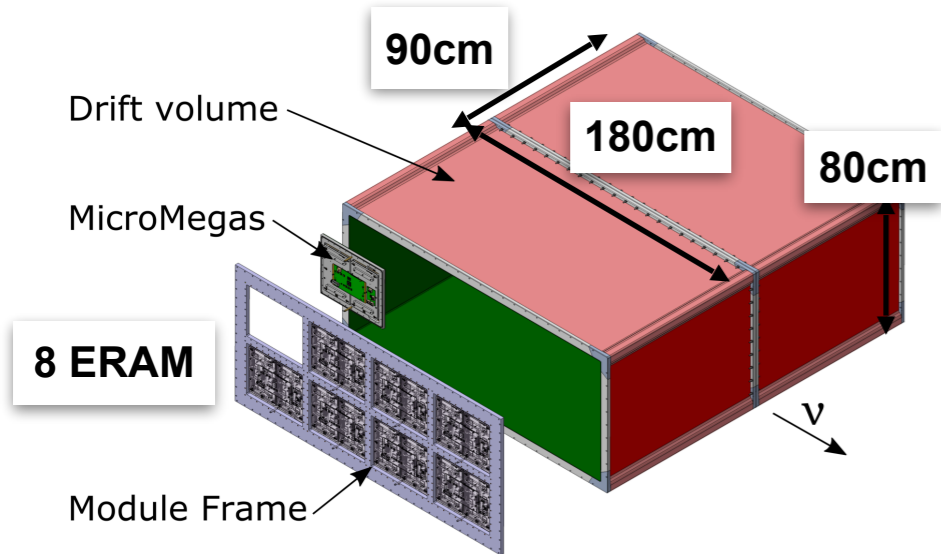


Three novel technologies in ND280



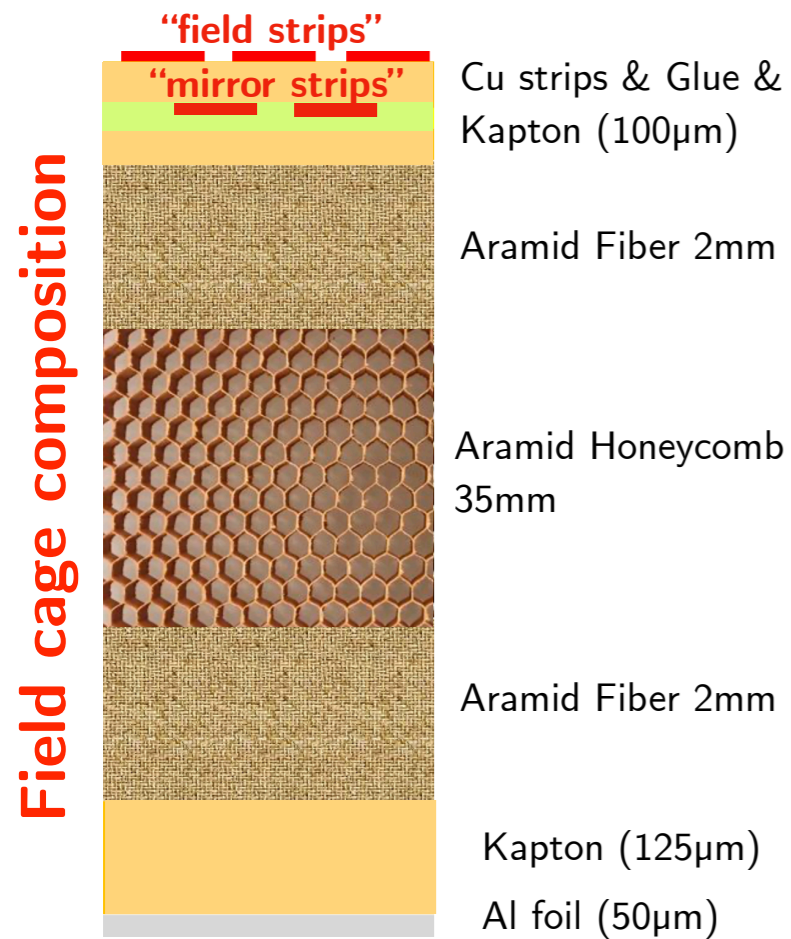
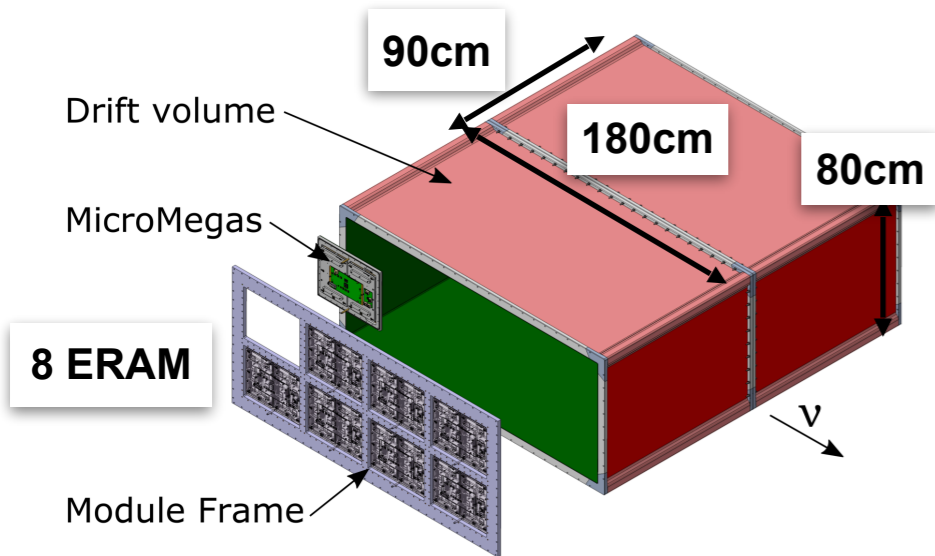
The novel high-angle TPCs

2 new identical TPCs



The novel high-angle TPCs

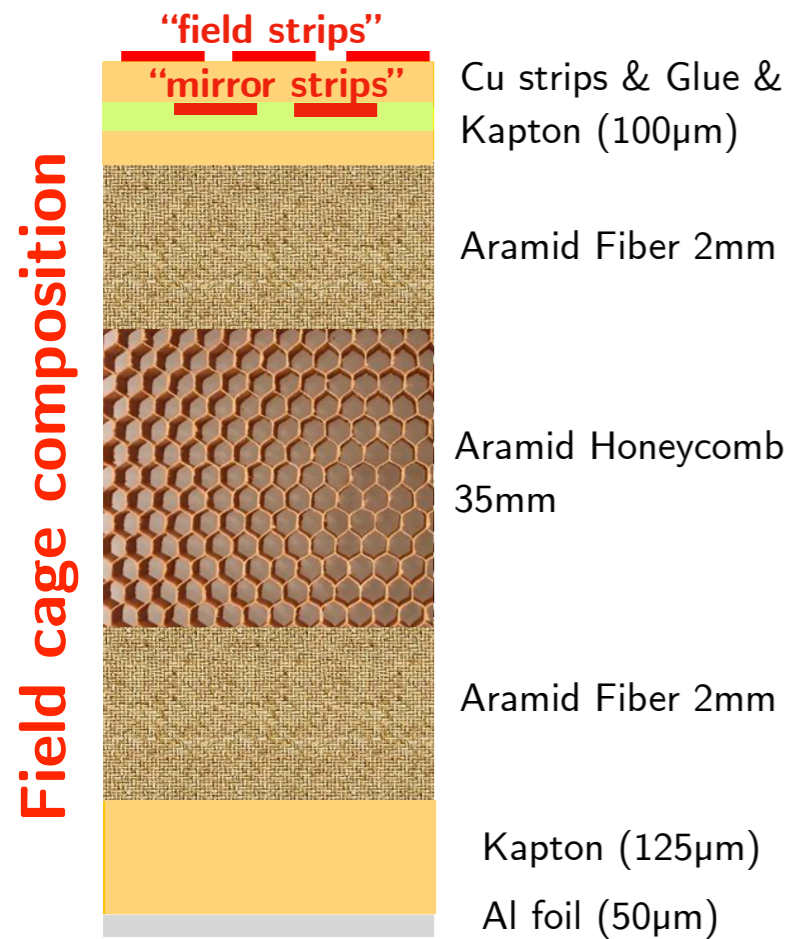
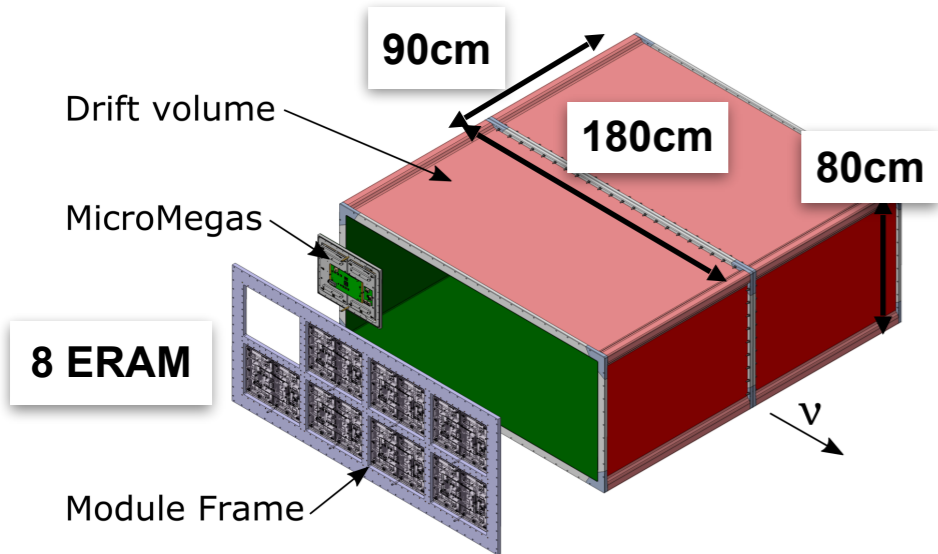
2 new identical TPCs



Original 12cm & 3.4% X_0
NEW 4cm & 2% X_0

The novel high-angle TPCs

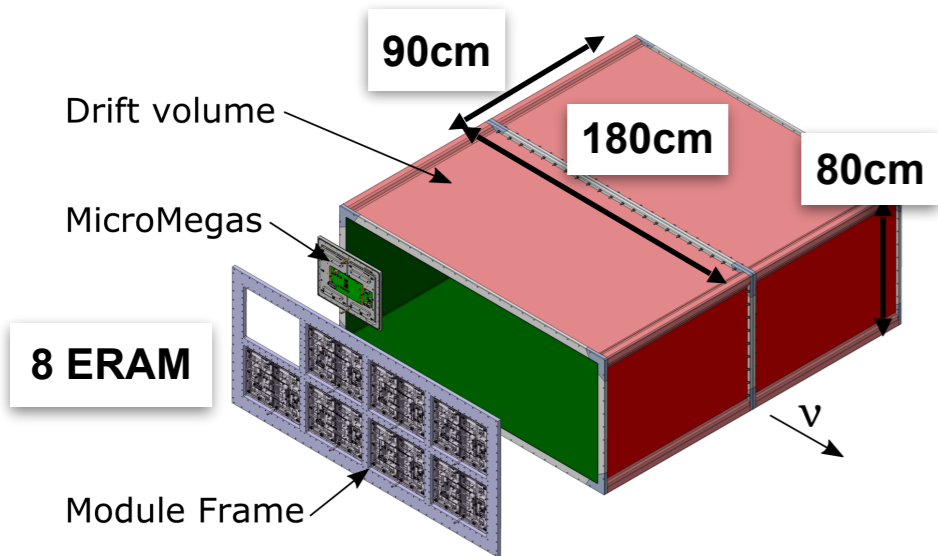
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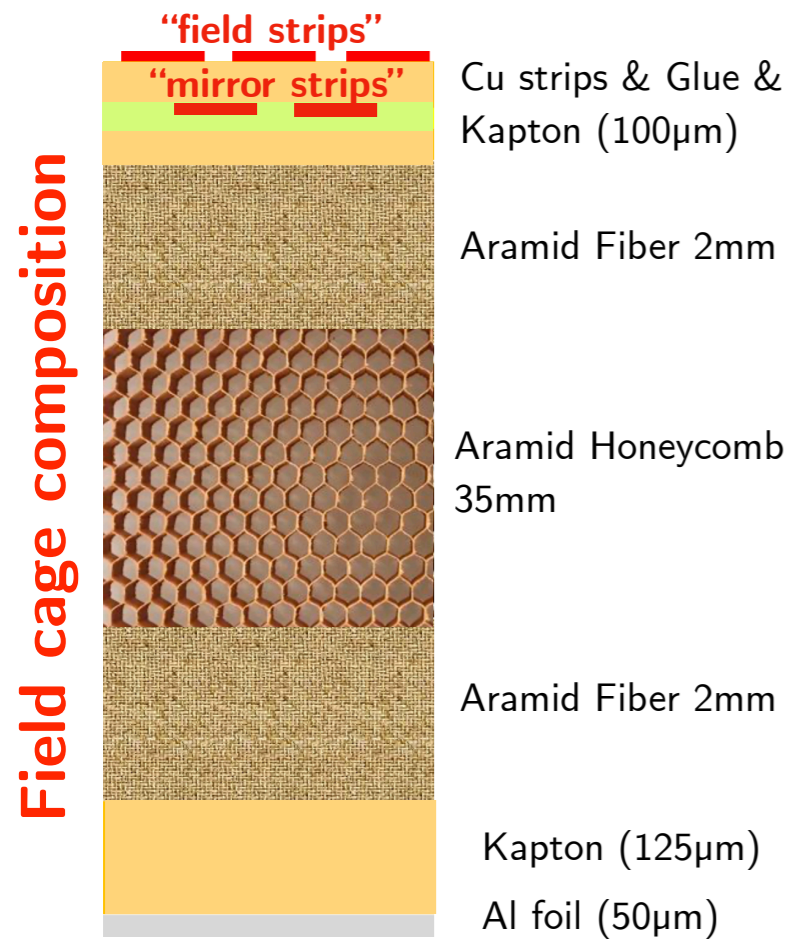
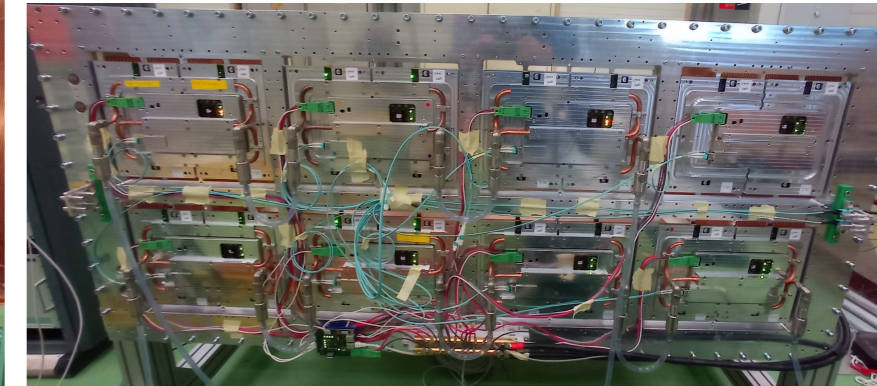
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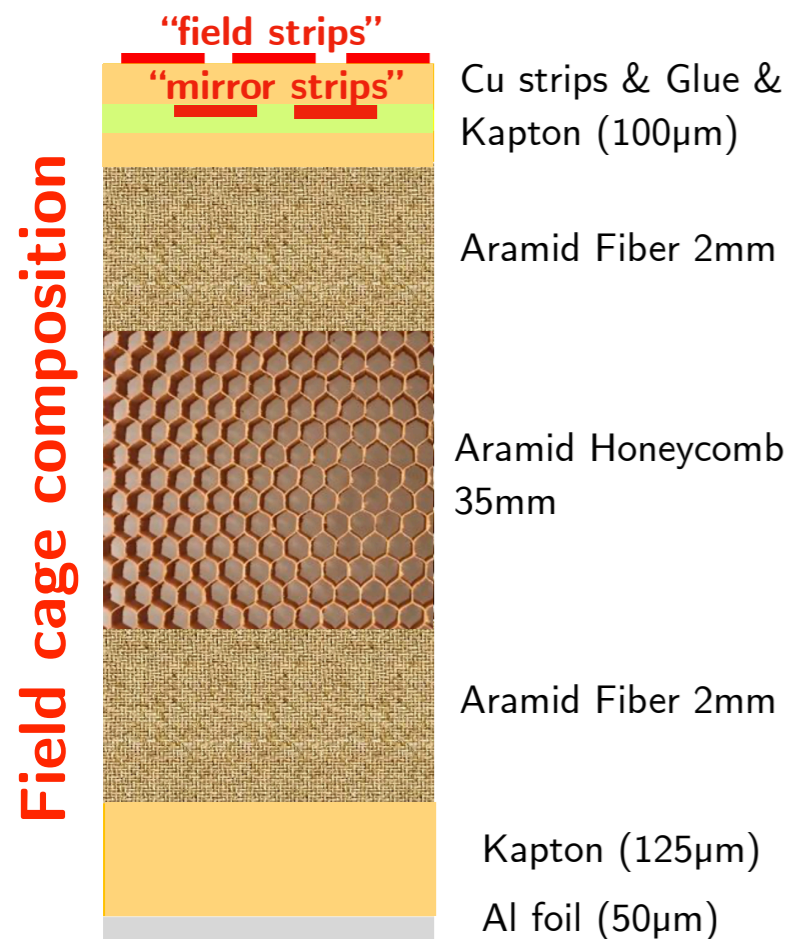
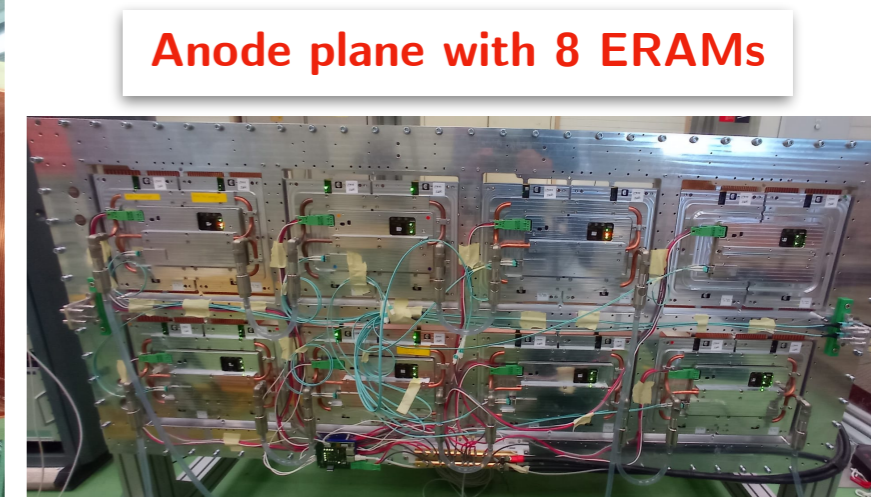
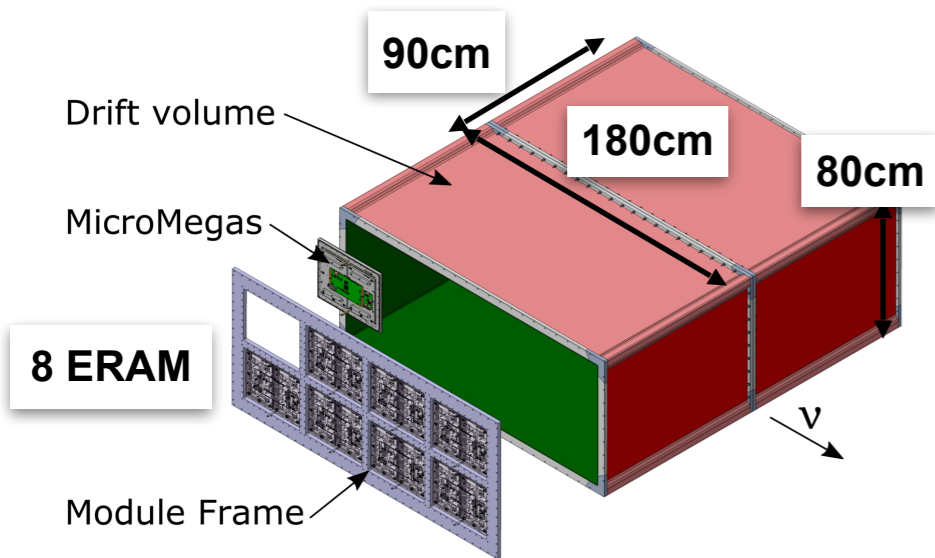
Anode plane with 8 ERAMs



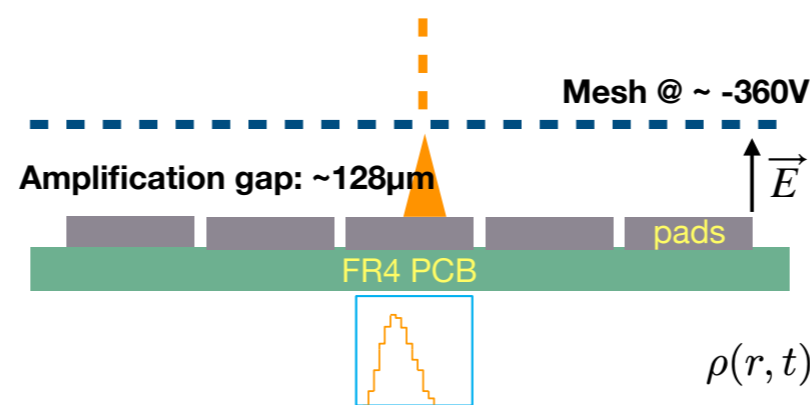
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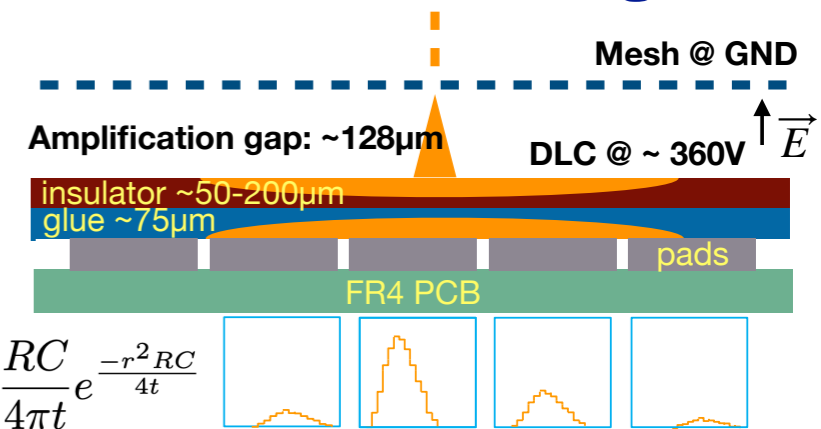
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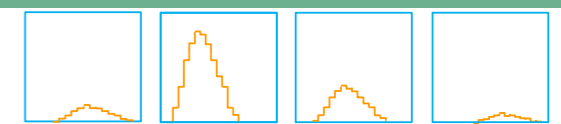
Original ND280 TPCs
Bulk Micromegas



NEW ND280
Resistive Micromegas



$$\rho(r, t) = \frac{RC}{4\pi t} e^{-\frac{r^2 RC}{4t}}$$



Original 12cm & 3.4% X_0
NEW 4cm & 2% X_0



Field cage R&D and validation

4 prototypes (2 small 2 large), hundreds of validation tests
Production readiness 2023 → final construction ongoing

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ERAM R&D and validation

- First ERAM prototype in 2018. Beam test @CERN
Old electronics & module layout.

Concept validation

NIMA 957 (2020) 163286 • e-Print: [1907.07060](https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.07060)

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Final design validation

NIMA 1025 (2022) 166109 • e-Print: [2106.12634](#)

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Updated resistivity

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- ERAM production. Test bench @CERN with ^{55}Fe .

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Production characterization, gain and spreading of 40 ERAMs

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Achievements

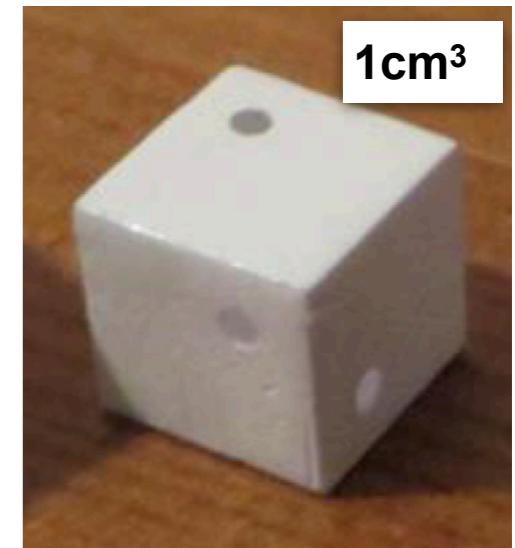
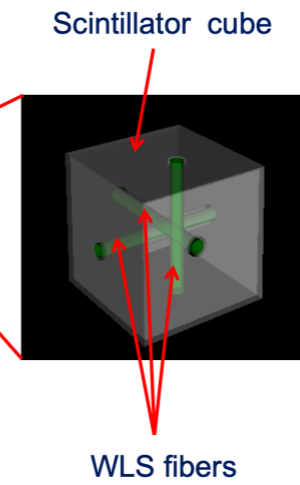
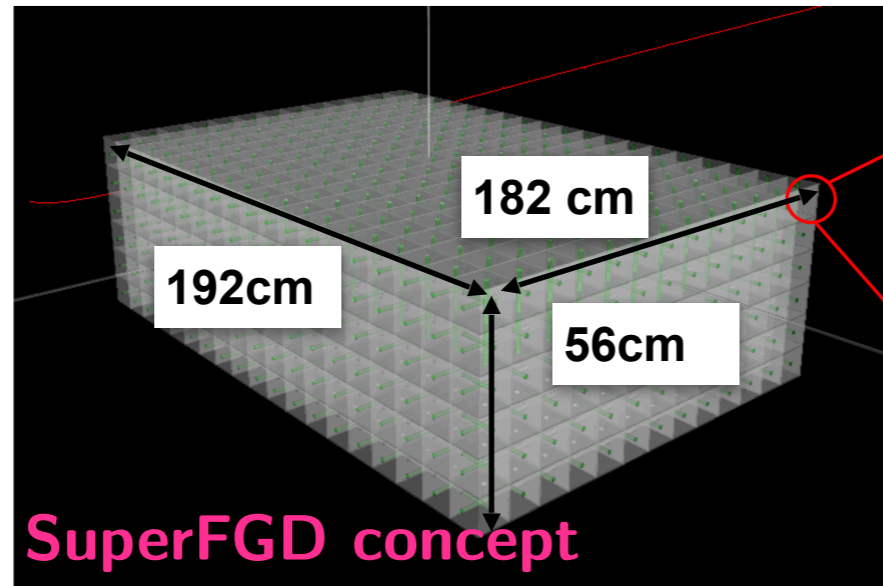
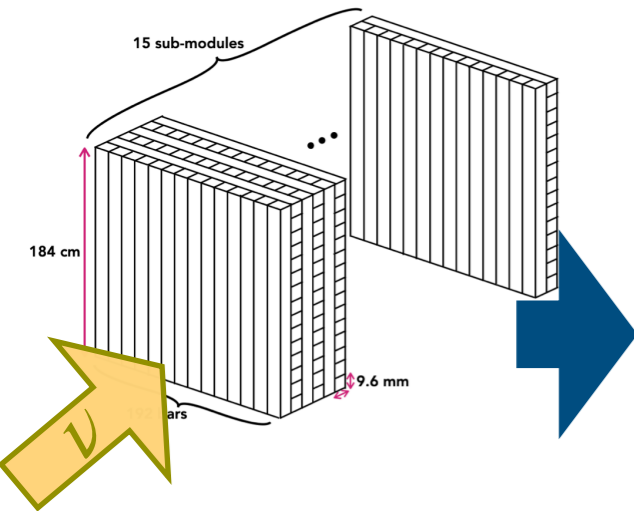
- Dramatic dead volume reduction.
- First experiment using resistive Micromegas.
- Same dE/dx performance and $> \times 2$ better momentum performance with $< 33\%$ pads.

The SuperFGD neutrino target

A novel neutrino target concept for T2K in 2017

Picture of a single cube

FGD concept

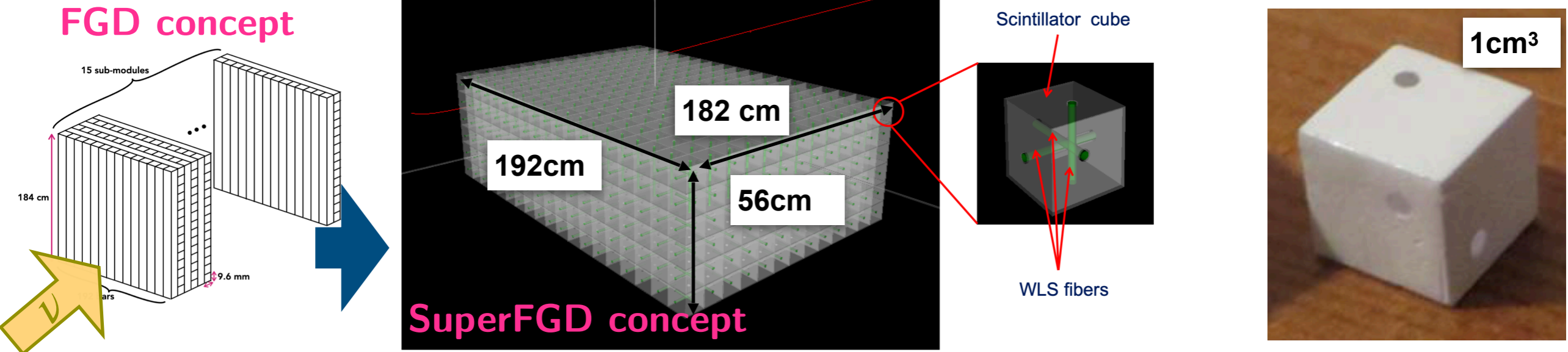


JINST 13 (2018) 02, P02006 • e-Print: [1707.01785](https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.01785)

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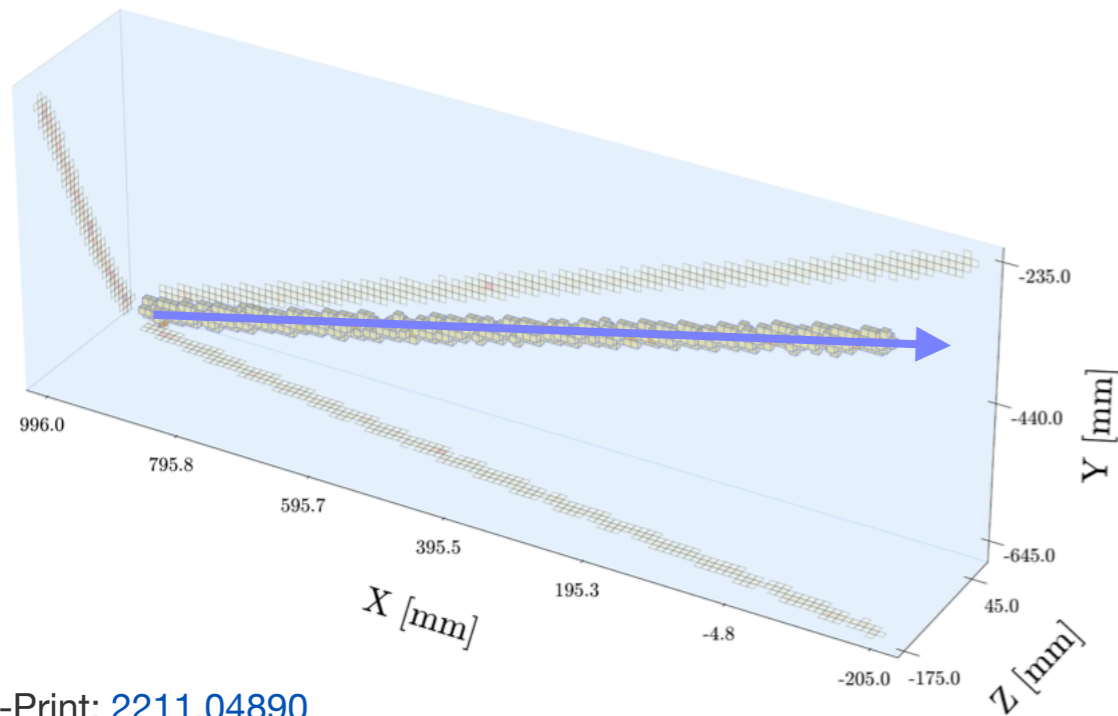
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Three 2D projected hits are merged into 3D tracks

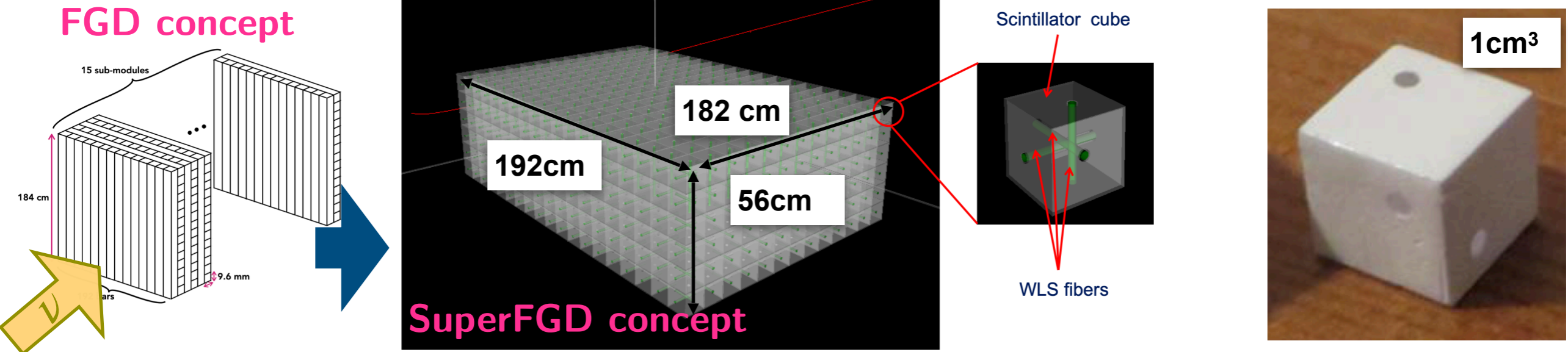


e-Print: [2211.04890](https://arxiv.org/abs/2211.04890)

PRD 103 (2021) 3, 032005 • e-Print: [2009.00688](https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.00688)

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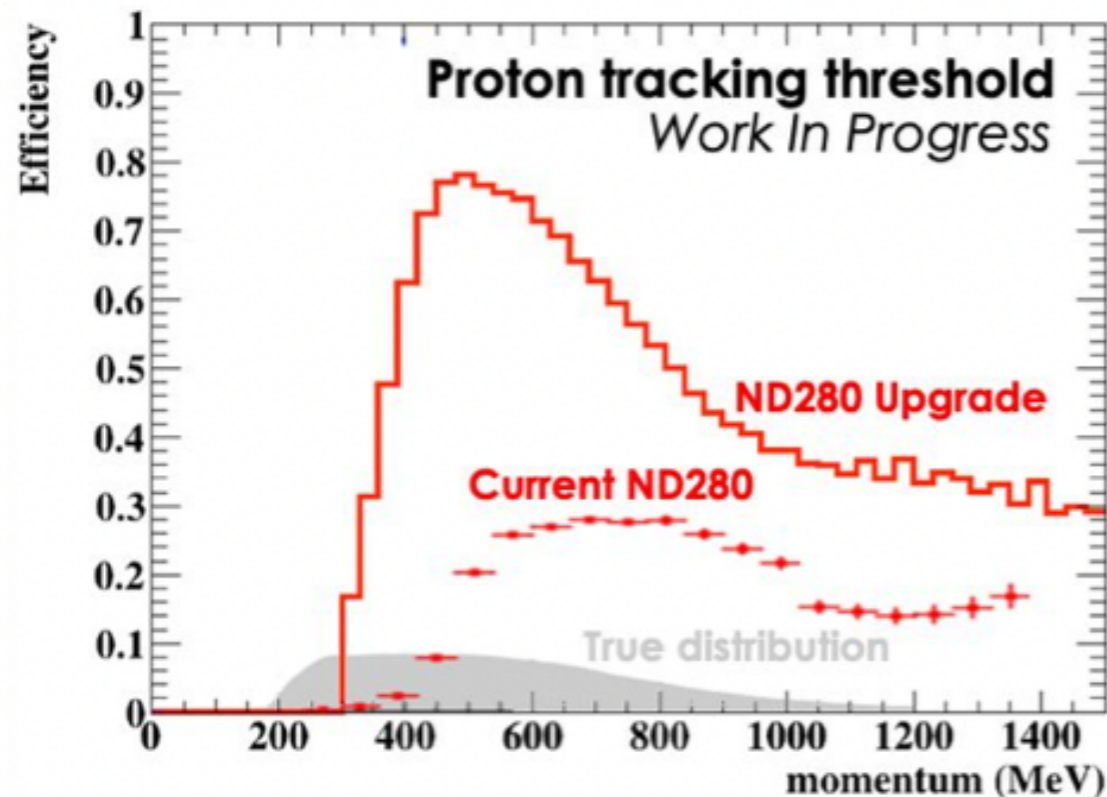
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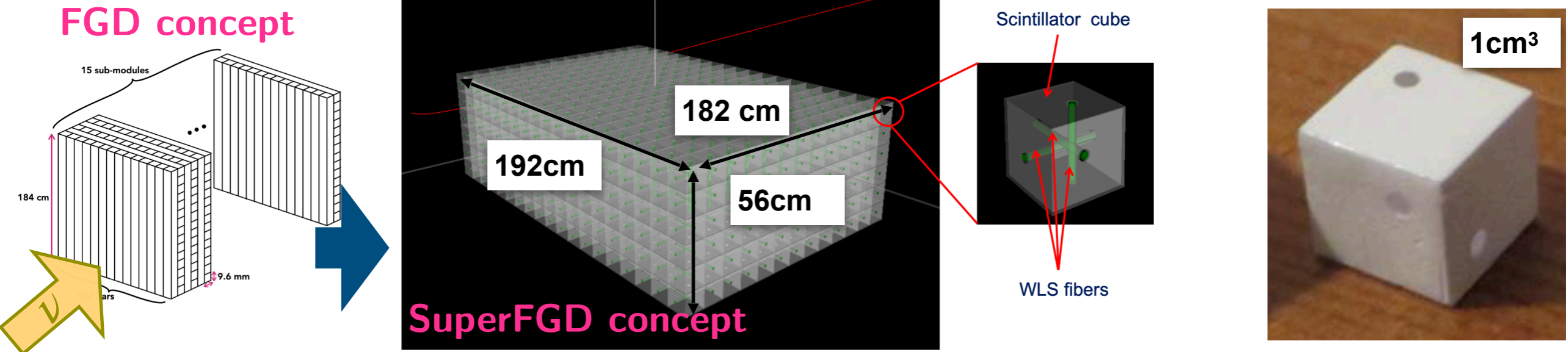
Benefits w.r.t ND280 FGDs

- Large target mass of 2 tons (same as FGD1+FGD2).
- Isotropic efficiency.
- Lower detection threshold.



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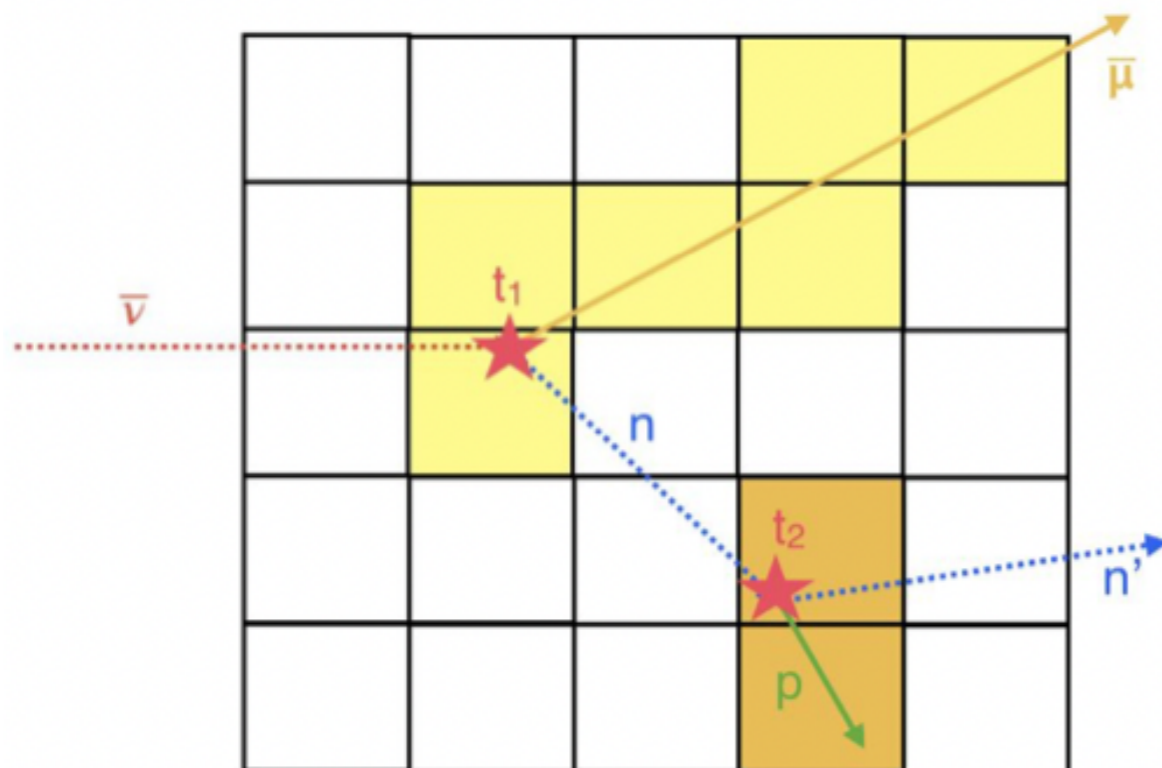
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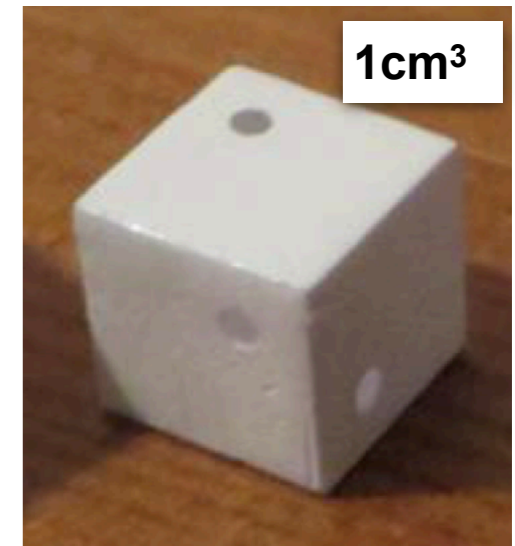
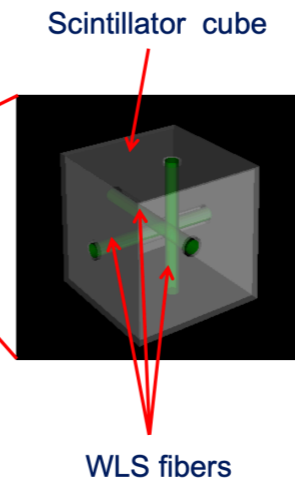
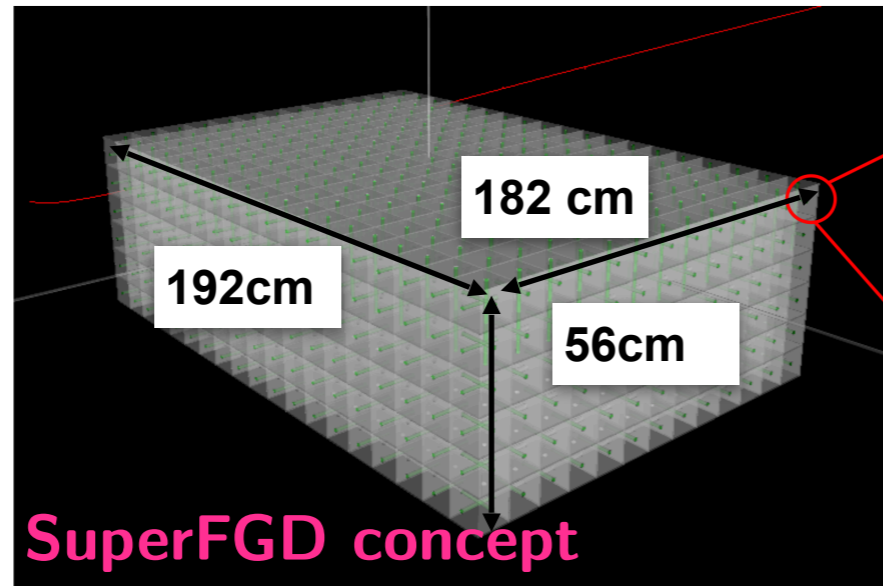
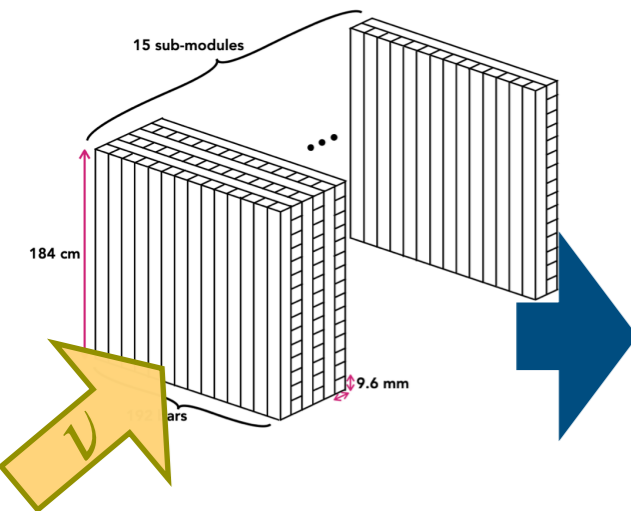
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- 3D granularity



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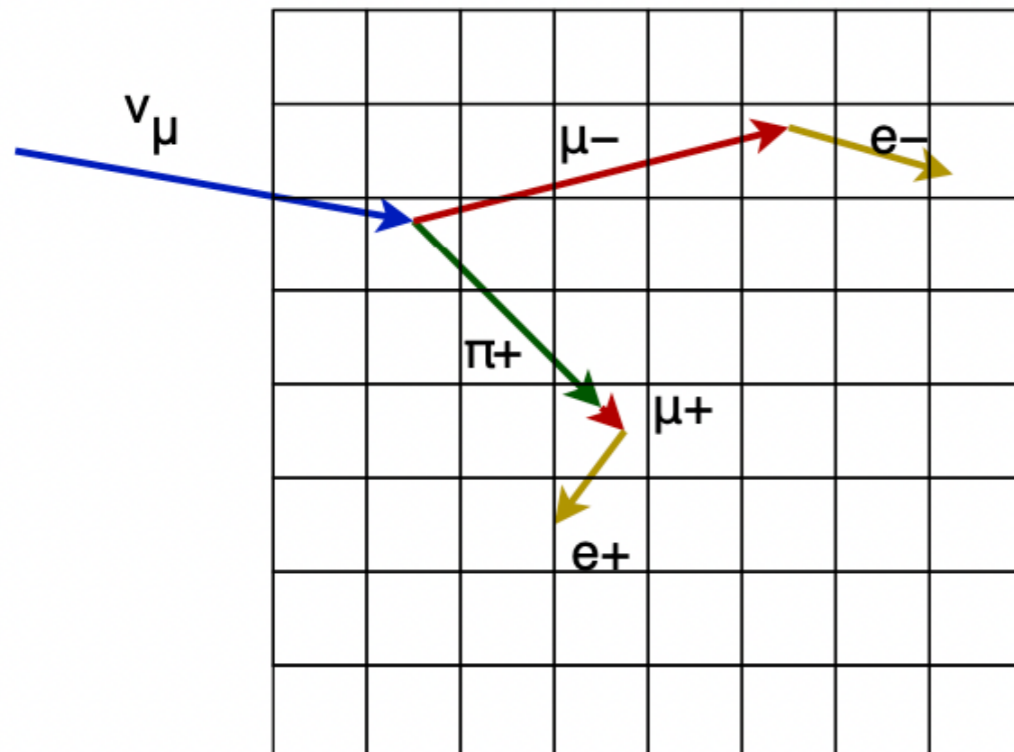
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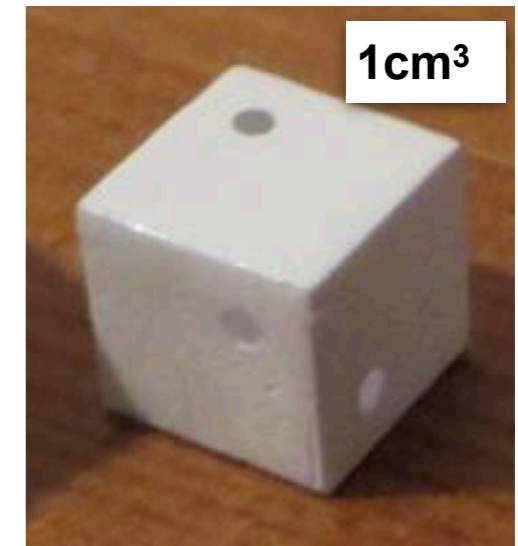
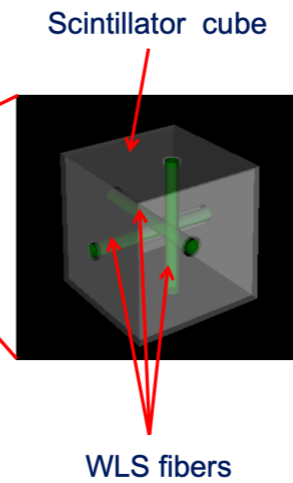
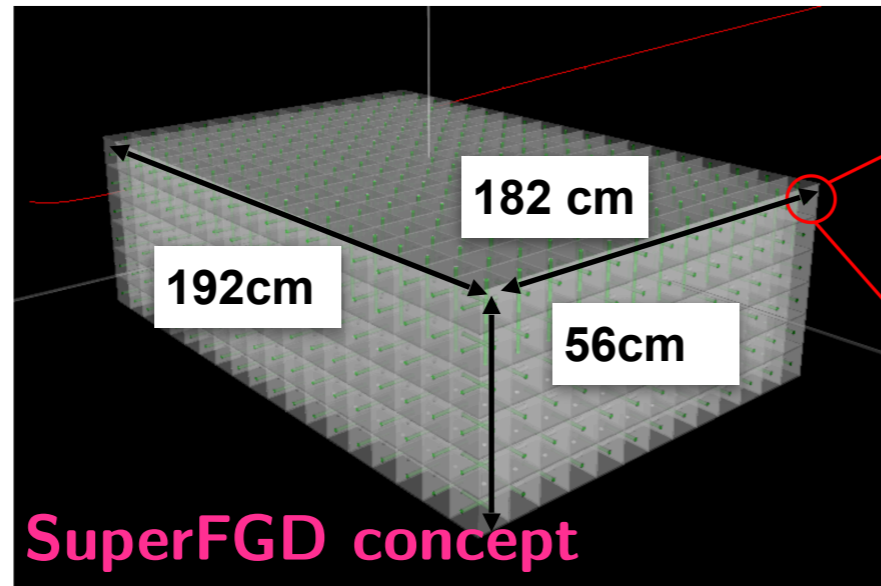
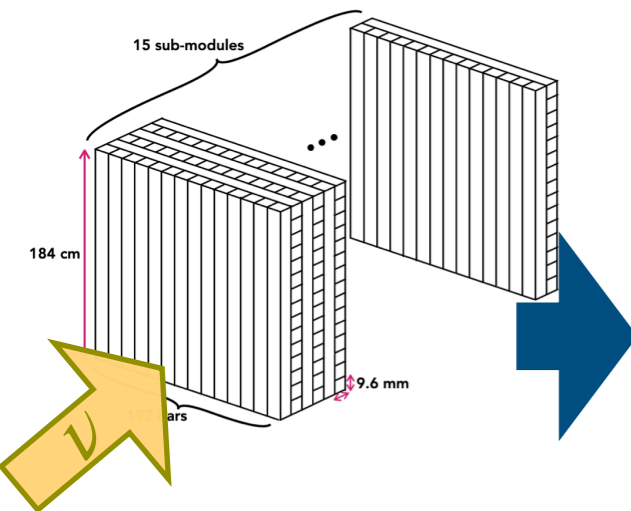
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- 3D granularity
- Excellent time resolution <1ns MIP.



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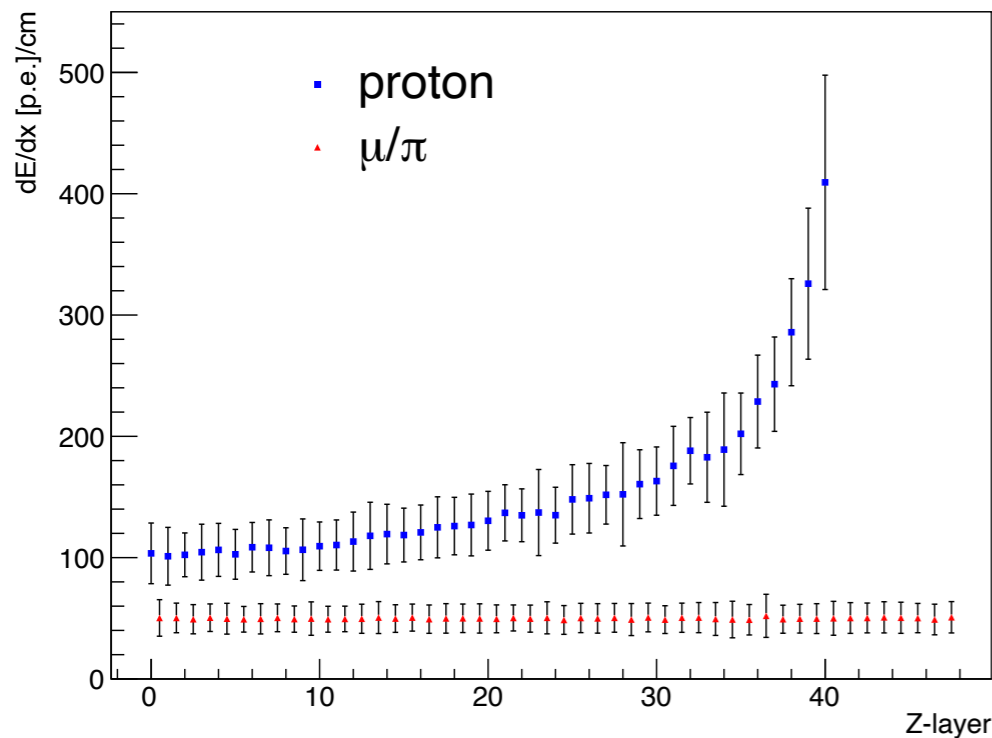
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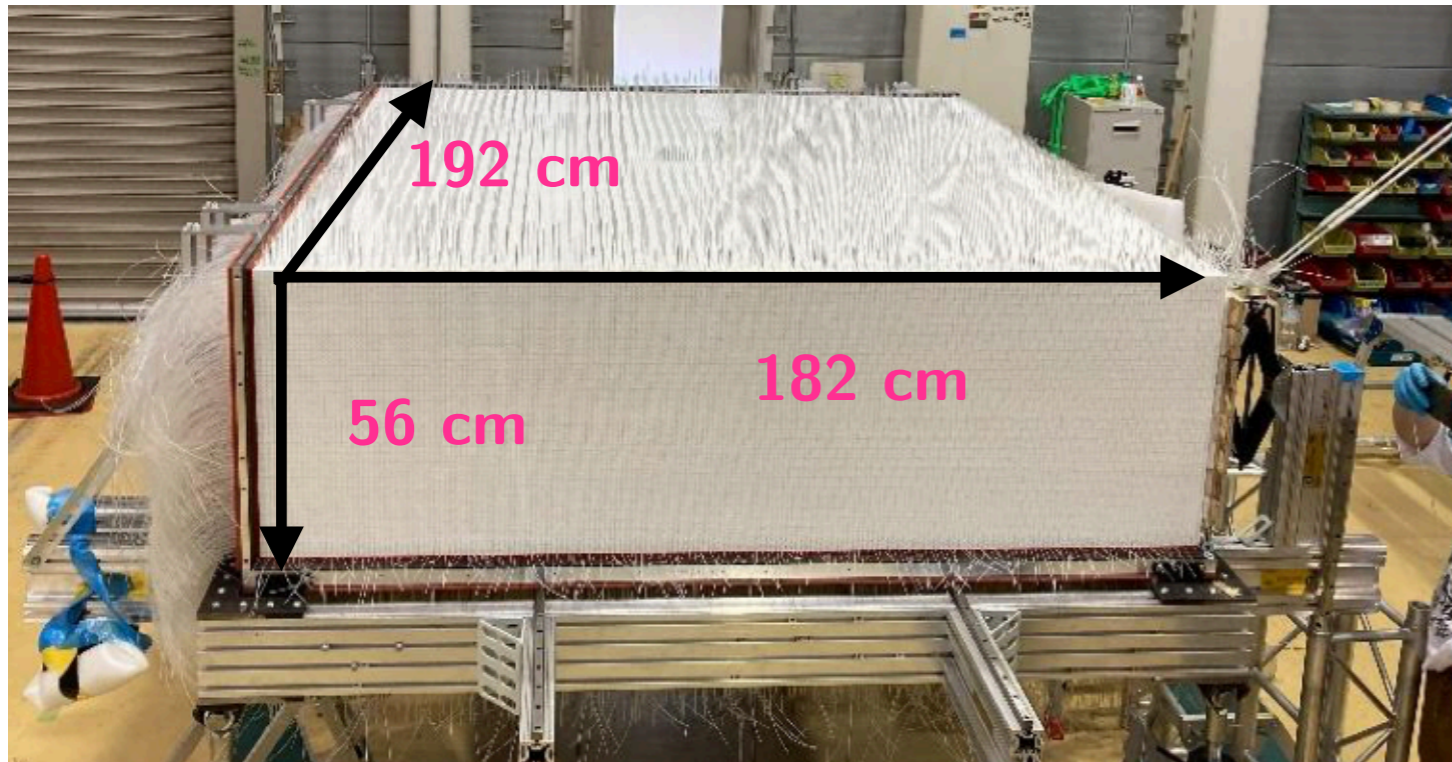
Benefits w.r.t ND280 FGDs



- Large target mass of 2 tons (same as FGD1+FGD2).
- Isotropic efficiency.
- Lower detection threshold.
- 3D granularity
- Excellent time resolution <1ns MIP.
- Very enhanced PID, e.g. proton bragg peak ID, e/γ separation

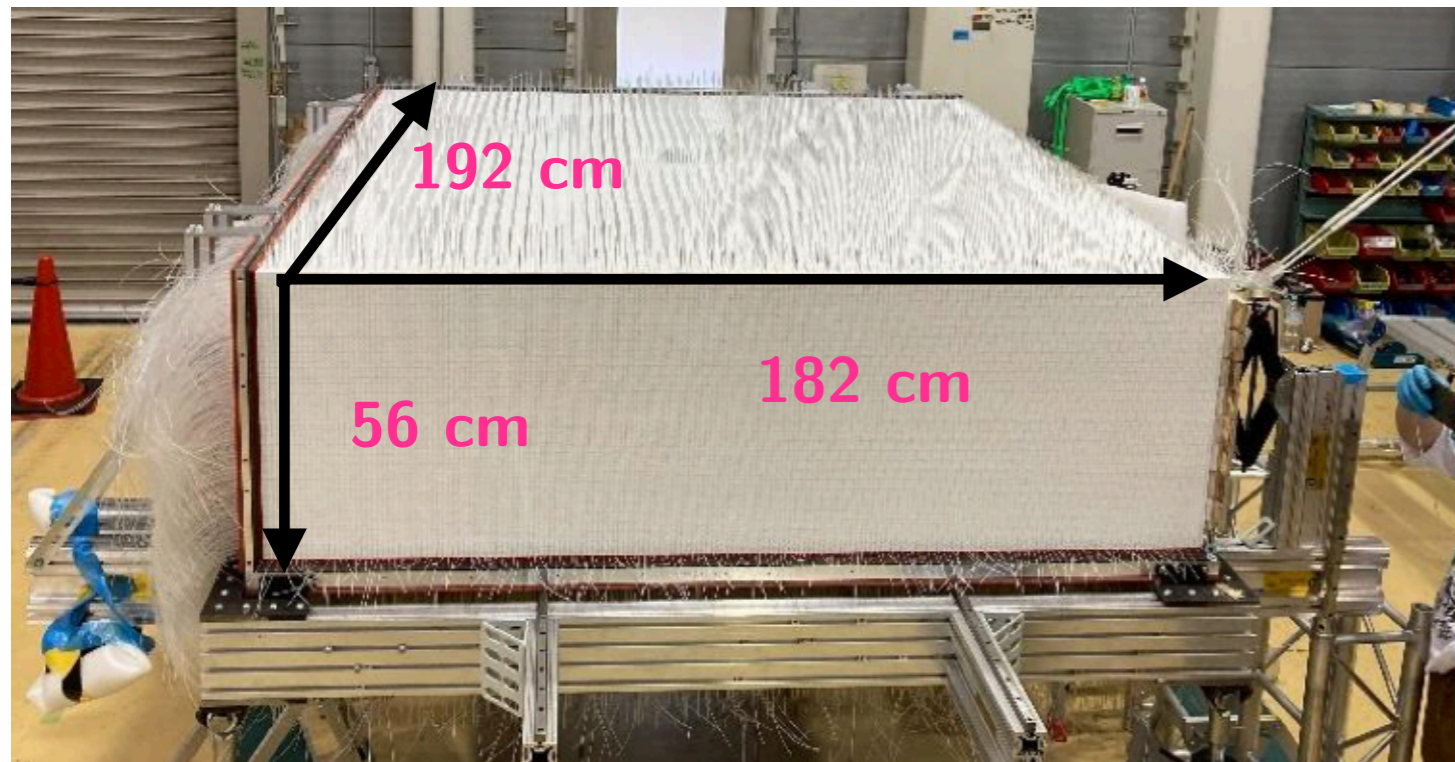
The SuperFGD neutrino target

Before closing the box

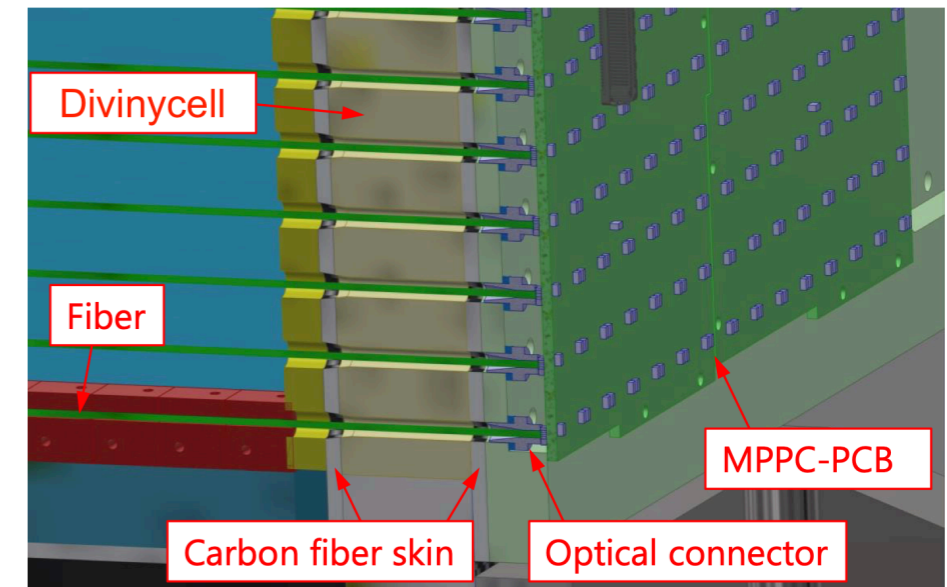


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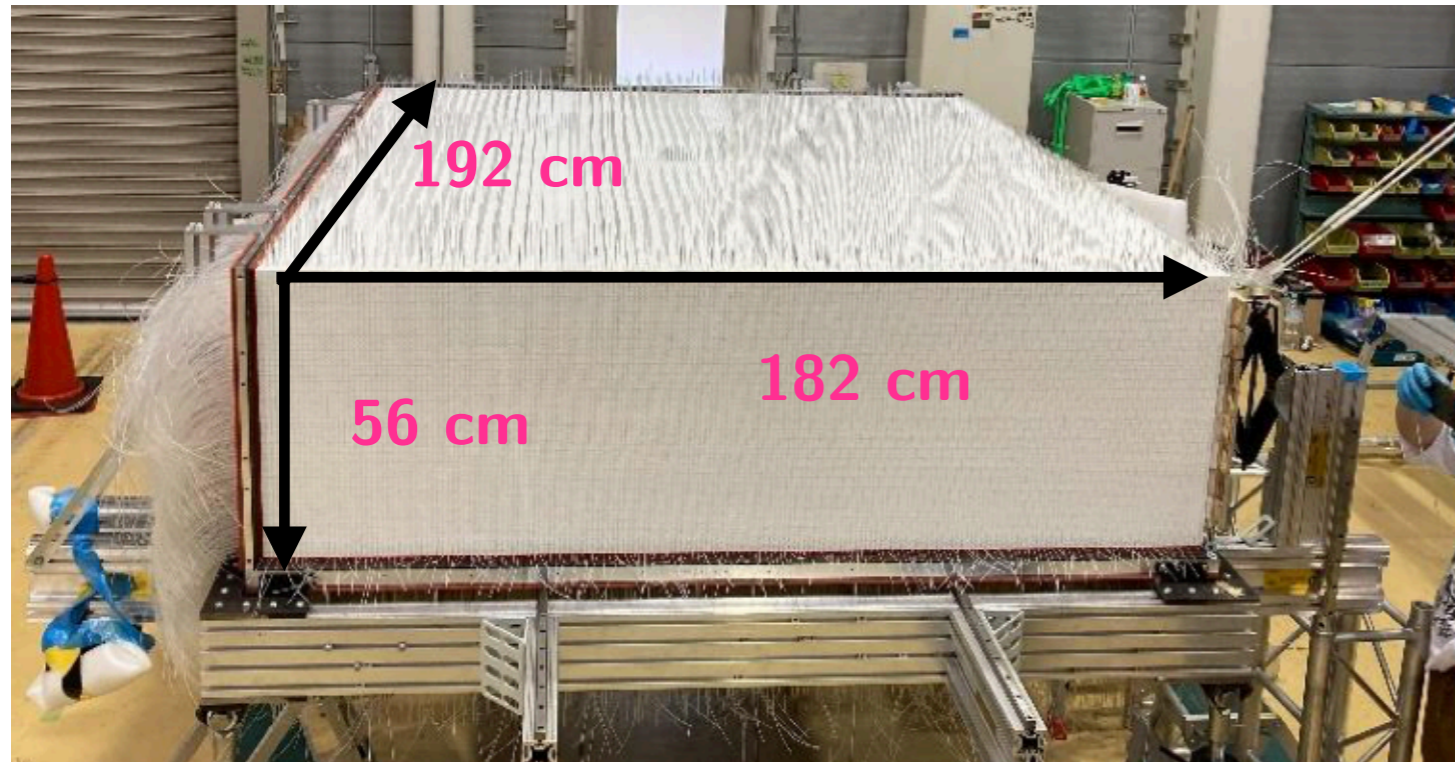
Box concept



- 120k holes of 3mm (50 μ m tolerance).
- Integrated 8x8 MPPC readout interface.
- 4cm thickness, sag of 0.5cm under 2 tons.

The SuperFGD neutrino target

Before closing the box

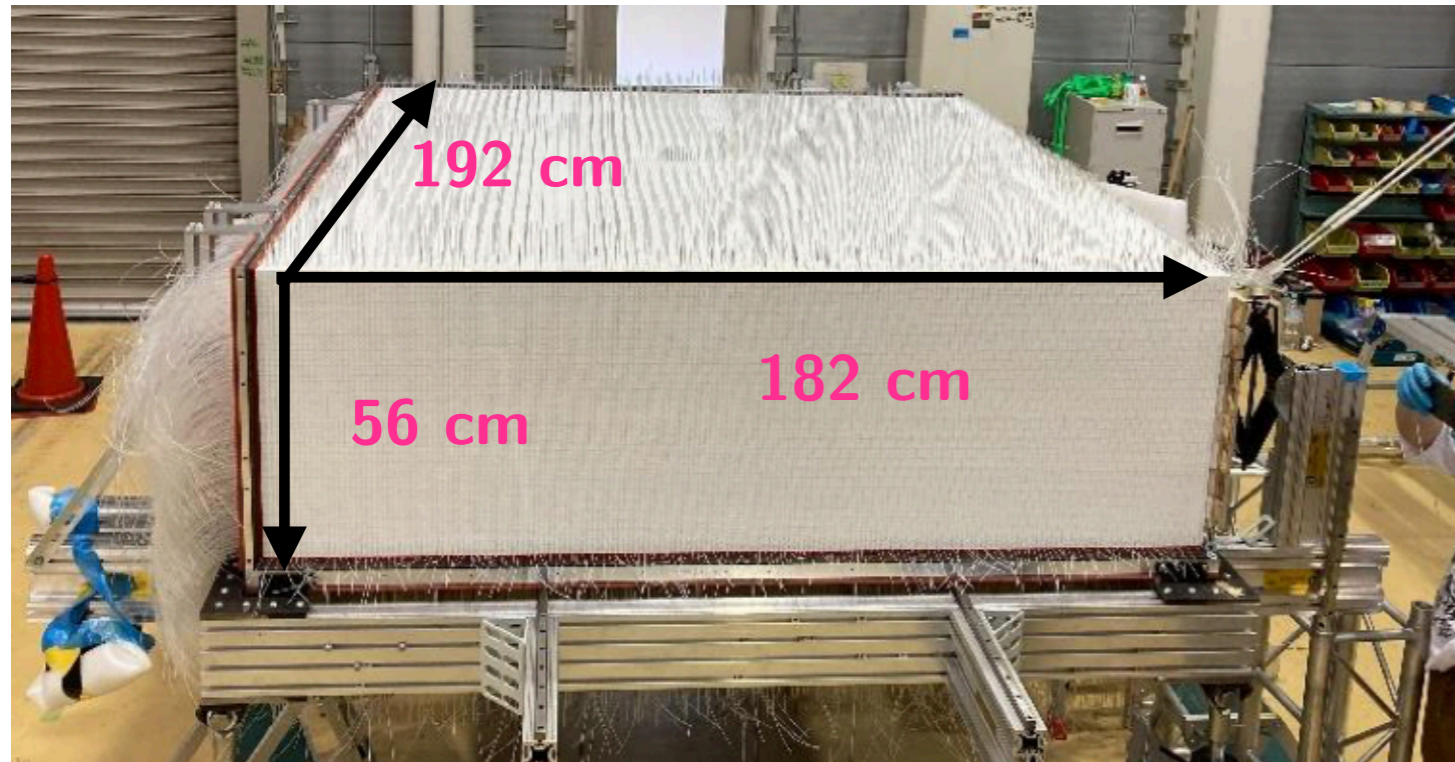


Box in assembly basket



The SuperFGD neutrino target

Before closing the box



Box in assembly basket

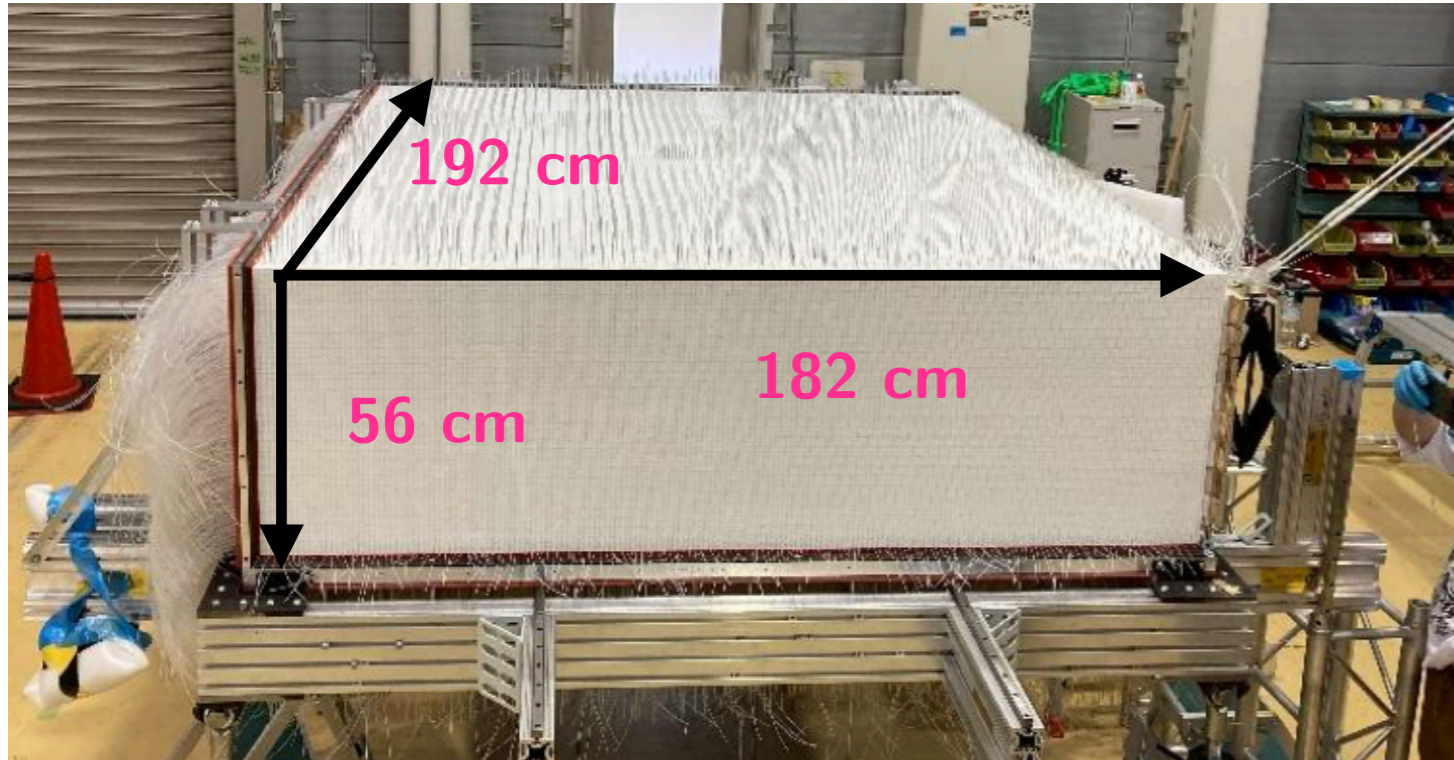


WLS Fiber insertion



The SuperFGD neutrino target

Before closing the box



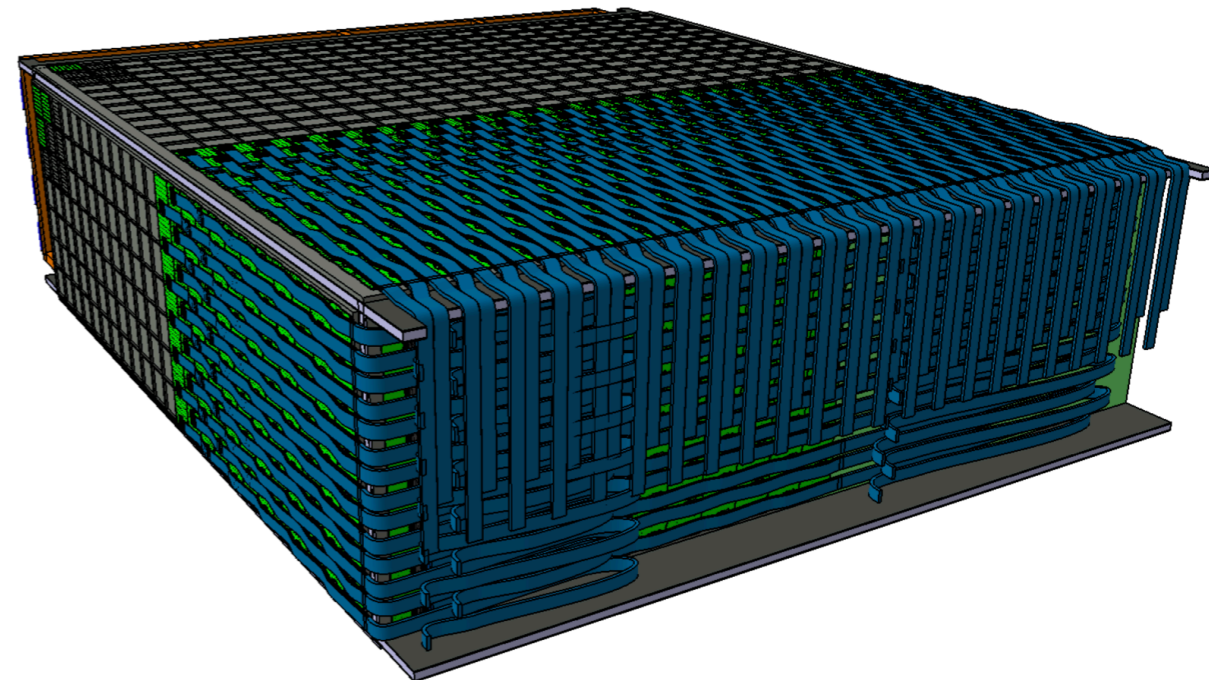
Box in assembly basket



WLS Fiber insertion

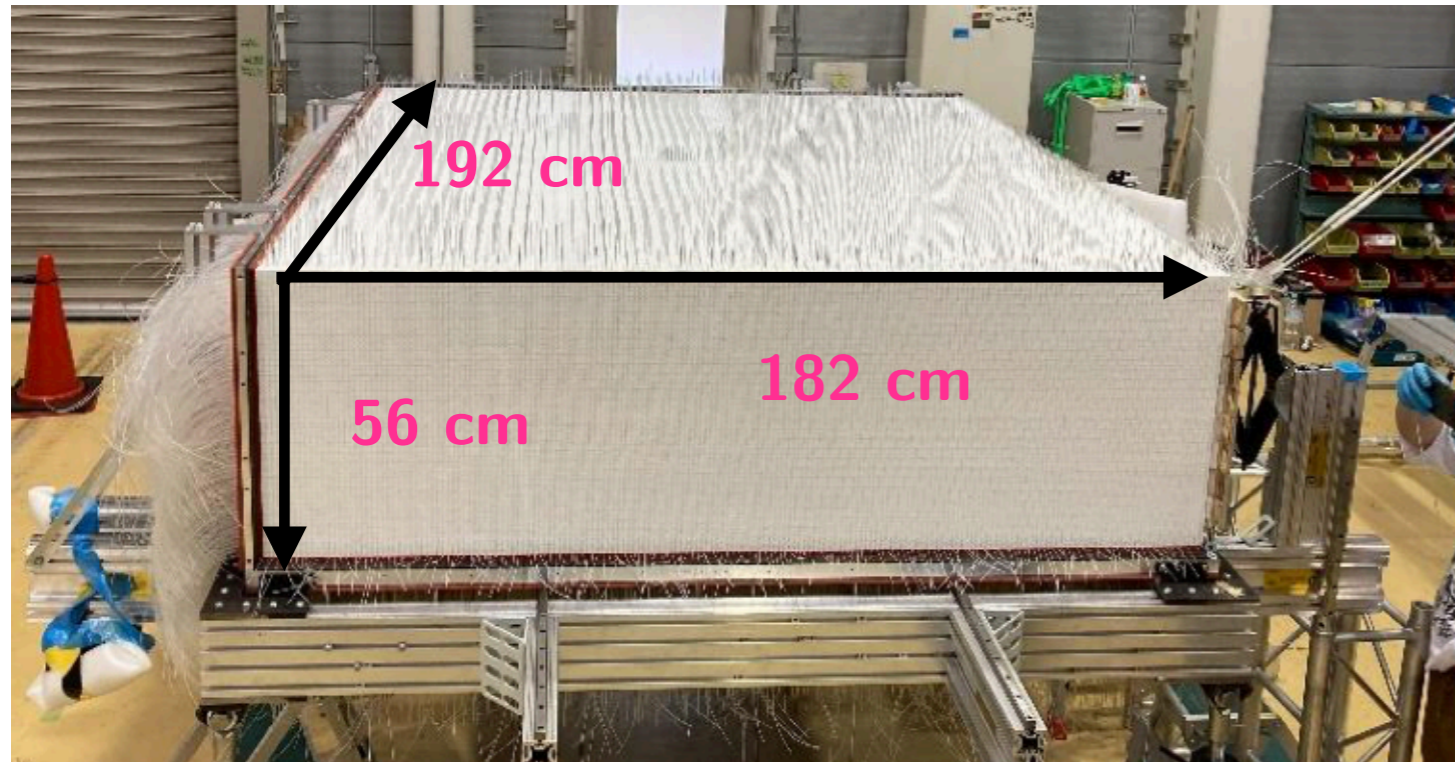


Cabling



The SuperFGD neutrino target

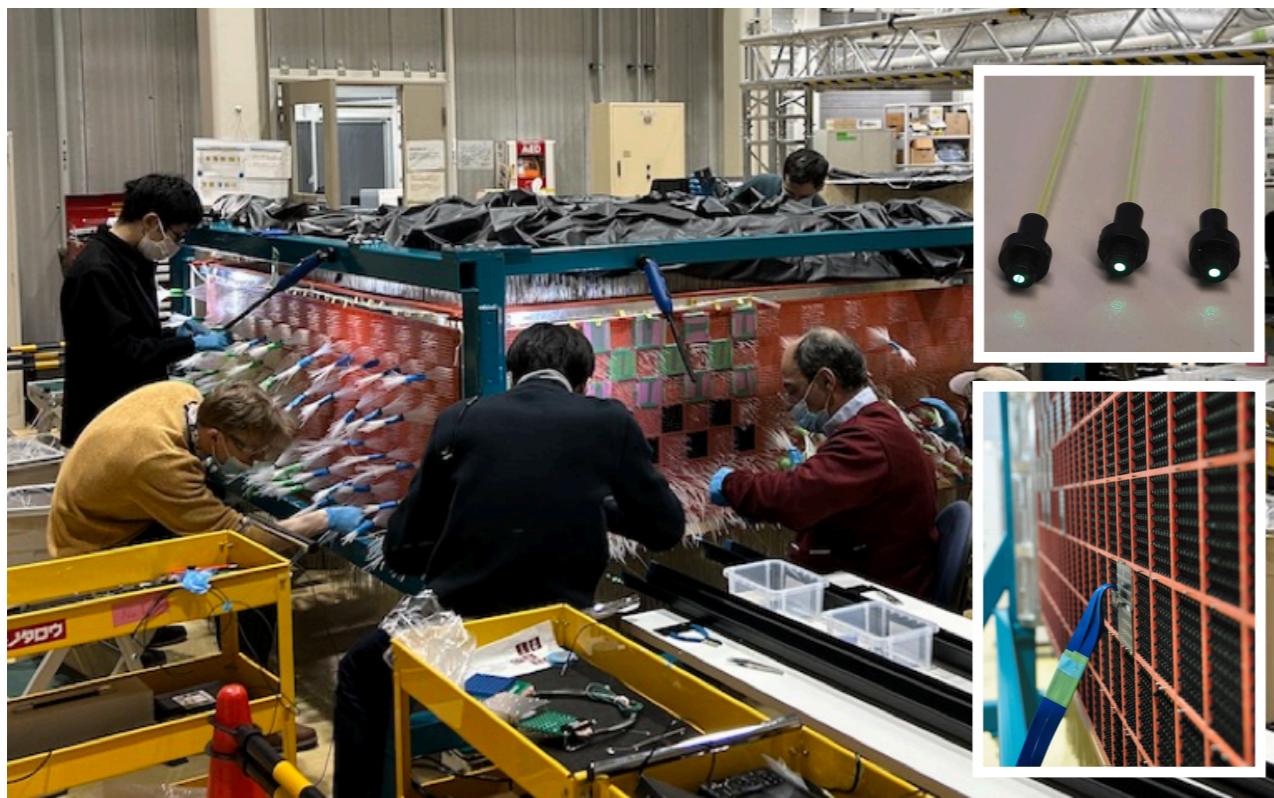
Before closing the box



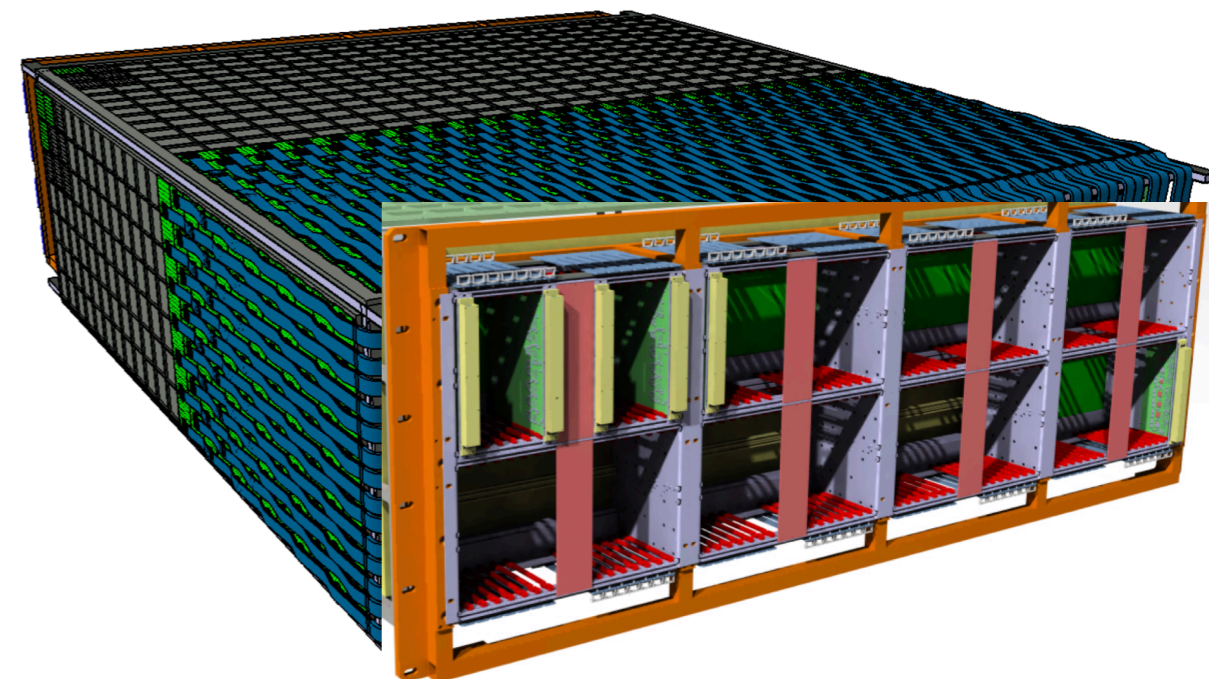
Box in assembly basket



WLS Fiber insertion

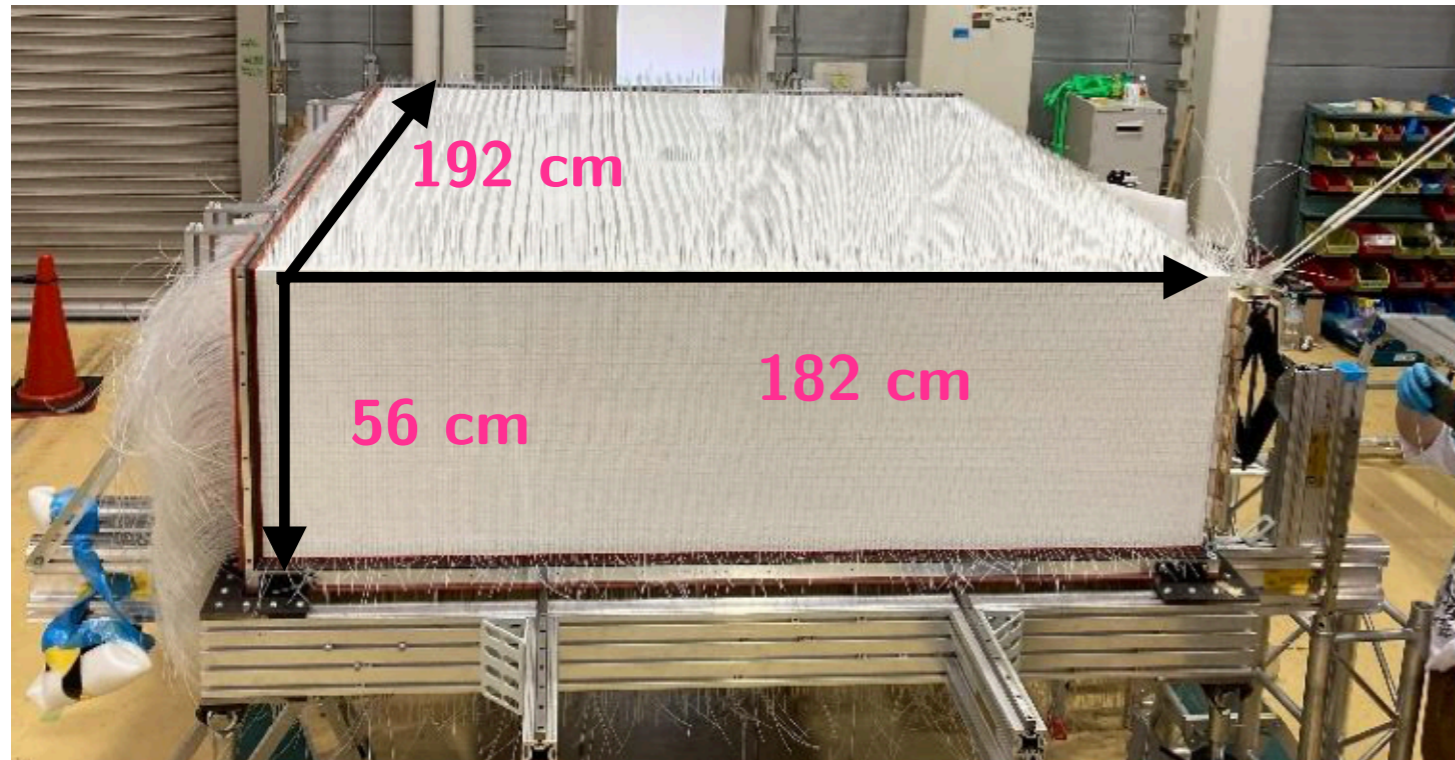


Electronics



The SuperFGD neutrino target

Before closing the box



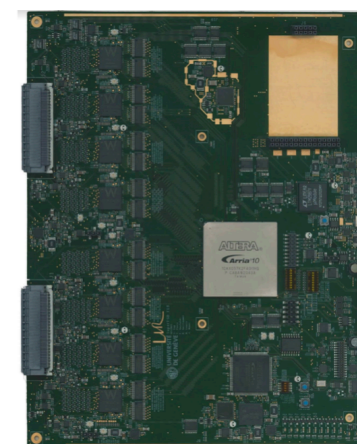
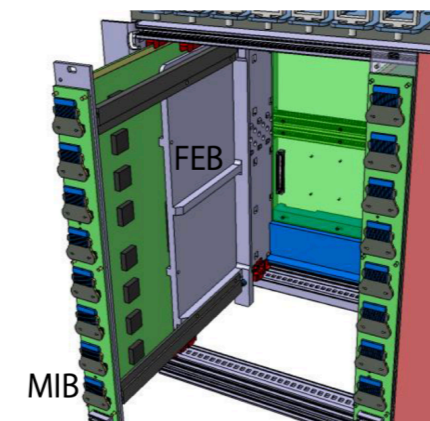
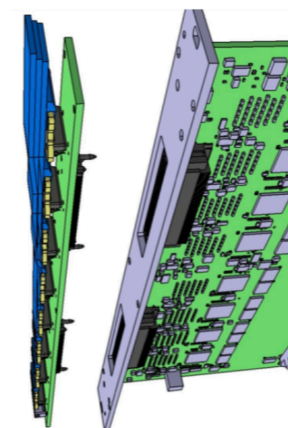
Box in assembly basket



WLS Fiber insertion



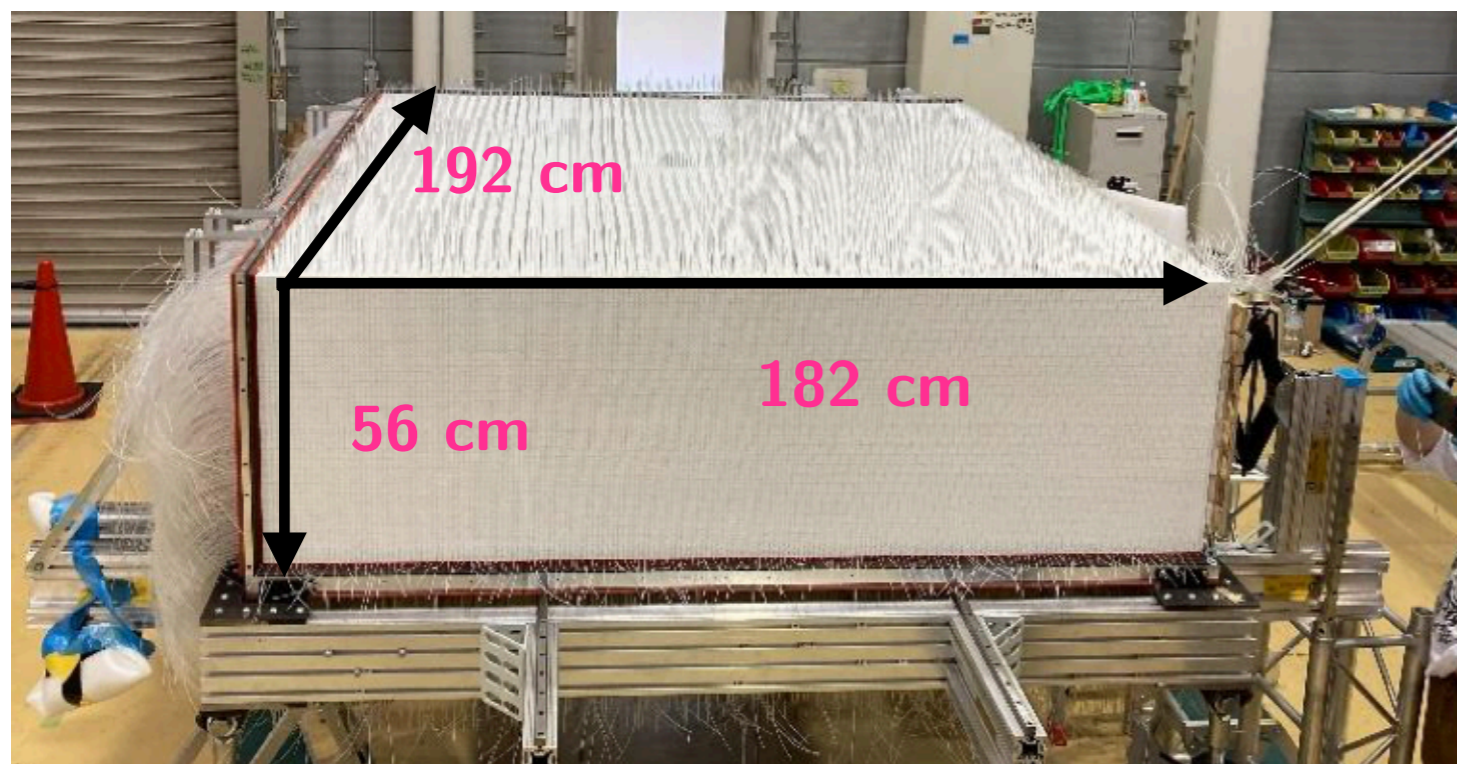
Electronics



- High dynamic range (HG, LG, ToT).
- Sampling rate 400Mhz.

The SuperFGD neutrino target

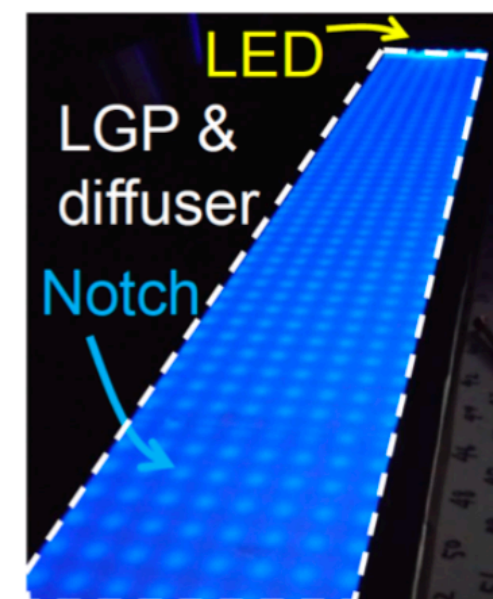
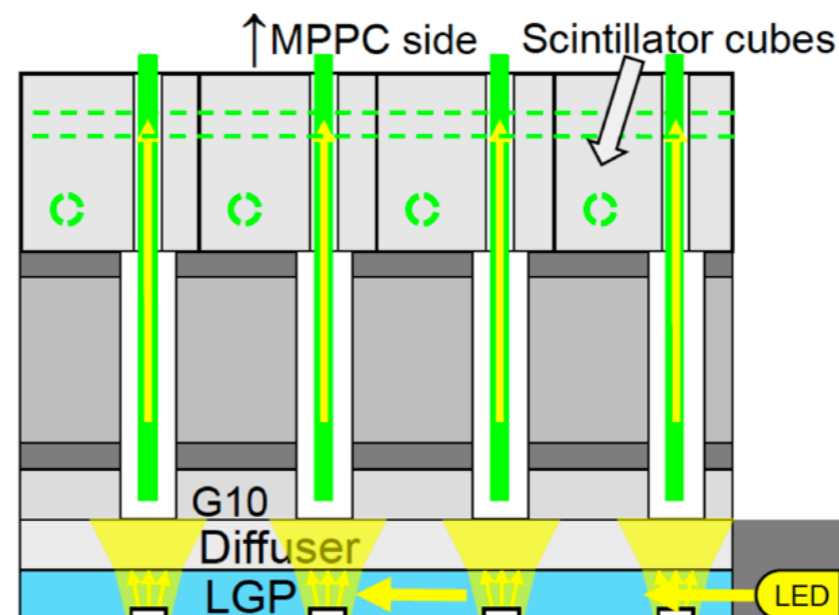
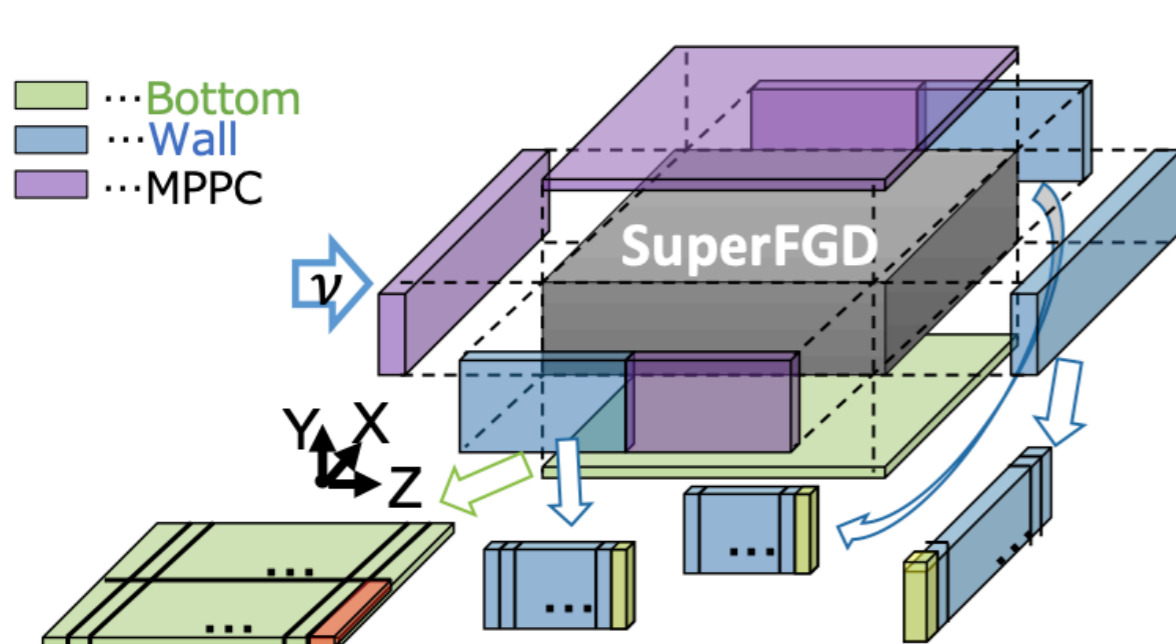
Before closing the box



Box in assembly basket

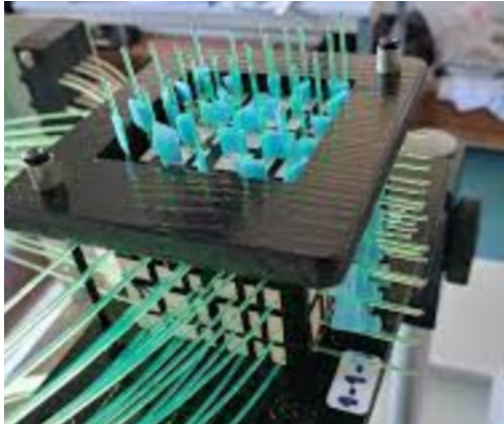


Calibration system in opposite fiber end

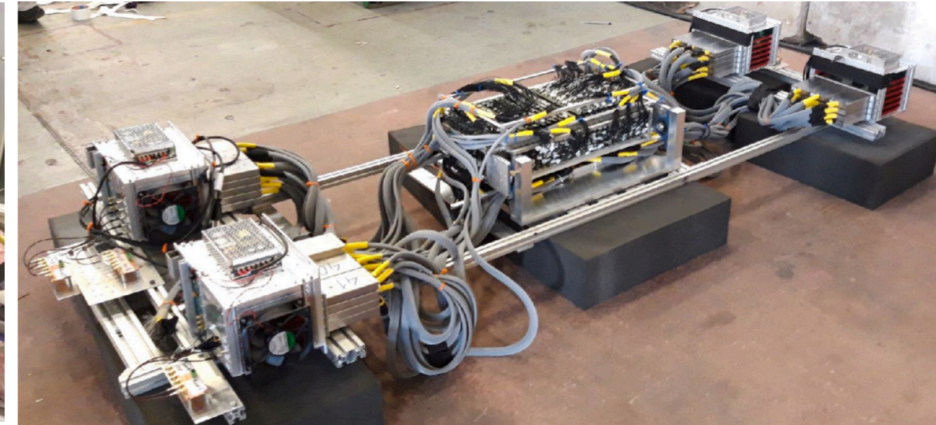


SuperFGD prototype tests

The 5x5x5 cubes prototype

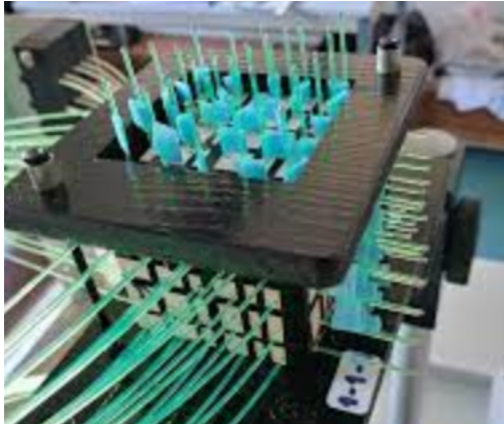


The 24x8x48 cubes prototype

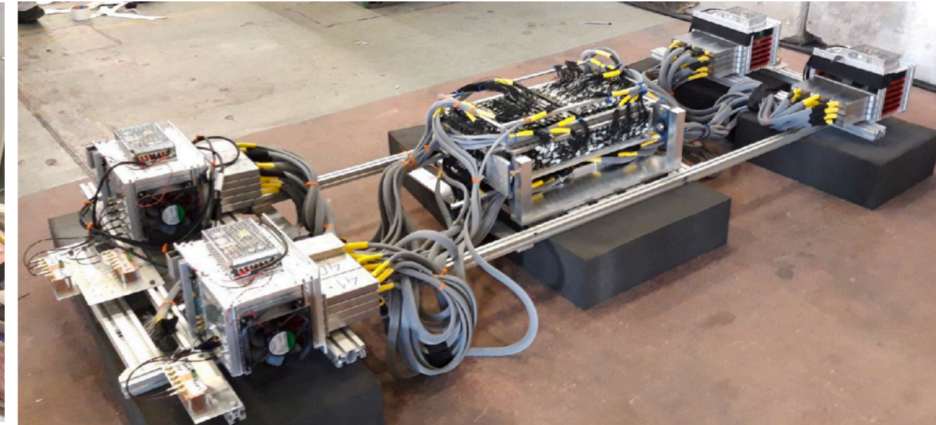


SuperFGD prototype tests

The 5x5x5 cubes prototype



The 24x8x48 cubes prototype



SuperFGD R&D and characterization

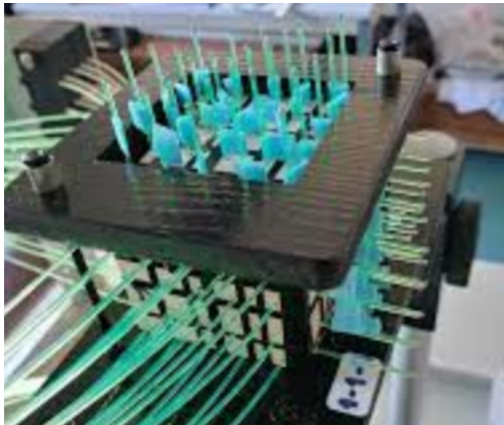
- 5x5x5 prototype, 2018, tested with cosmic

Proof-of-concept

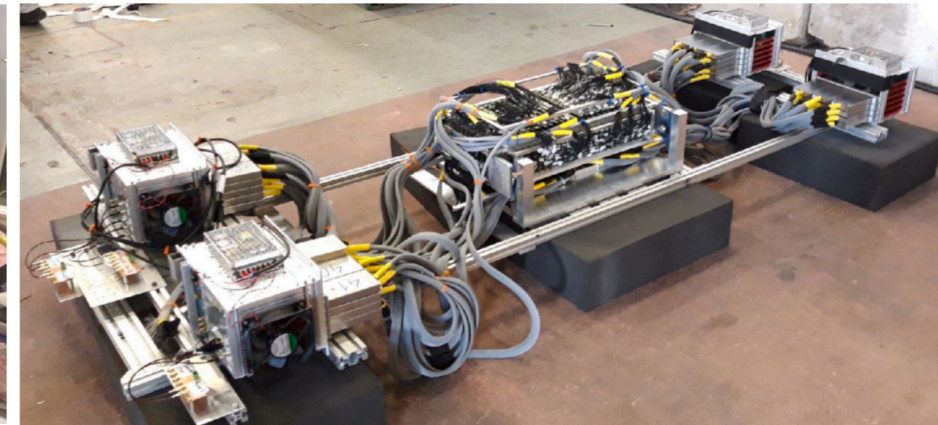
NIMA 923 (2019) 134-138 • e-Print: [1808.08829](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.08829)

SuperFGD prototype tests

The 5x5x5 cubes prototype



The 24x8x48 cubes prototype



SuperFGD R&D and characterization

- 5x5x5 prototype, 2018, tested with cosmic
- 24x8x48 prototype, 2018, beam test @CERN

Proof-of-concept

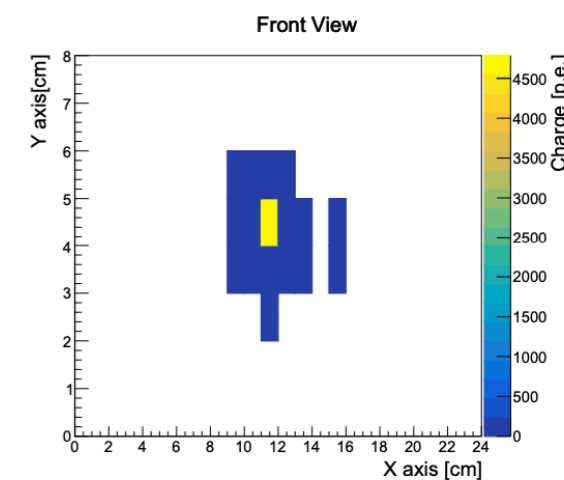
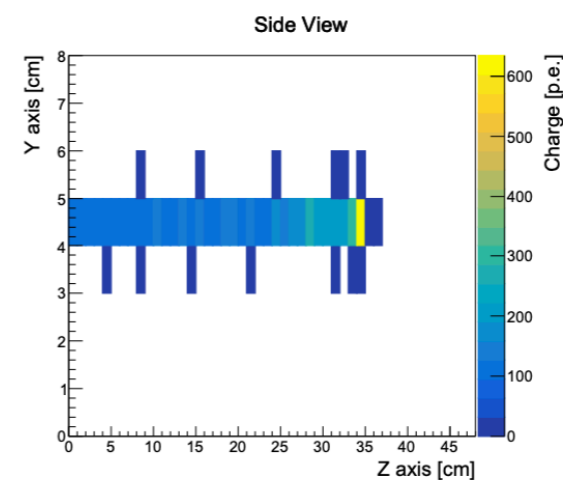
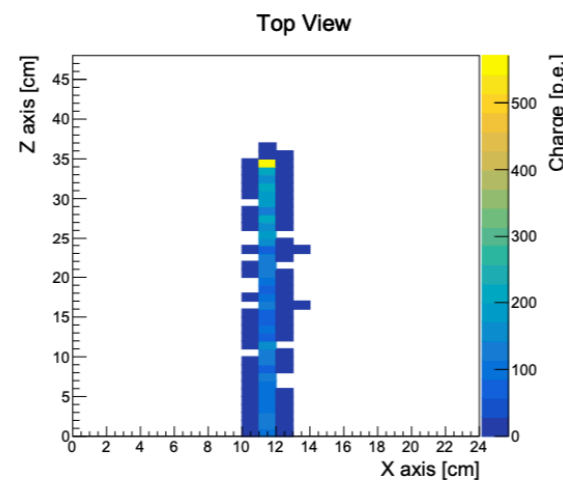
NIMA 923 (2019) 134-138 • e-Print: [1808.08829](#)

Demonstration and characterization

JINST 15 (2020) 12, P12003
• e-Print: [2008.08861](#)

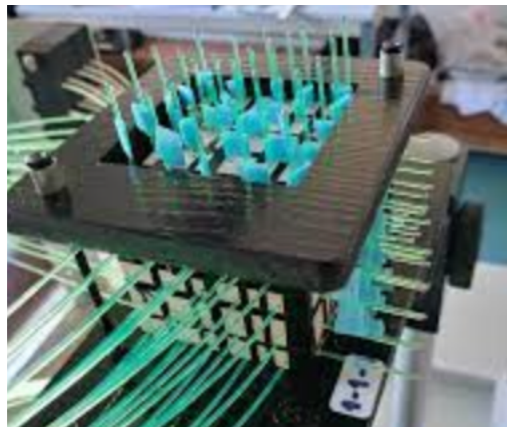
timing studies

JINST 18 (2023) 01, P01012
• e-Print: [2206.10507](#)

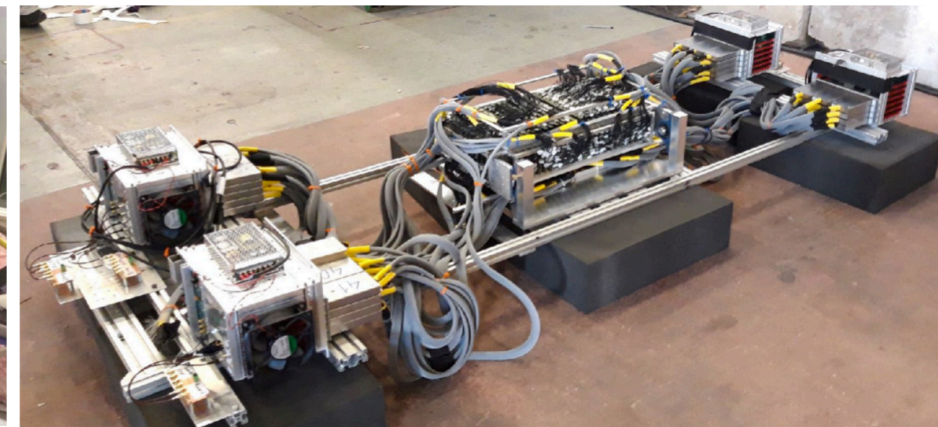


SuperFGD prototype tests

The 5x5x5 cubes prototype



The 24x8x48 cubes prototype



SuperFGD R&D and characterization

- 5x5x5 prototype, 2018, tested with cosmic

Proof-of-concept

NIMA 923 (2019) 134-138 • e-Print: [1808.08829](#)

- 24x8x48 prototype, 2018, beam test @CERN

Demonstration and characterization

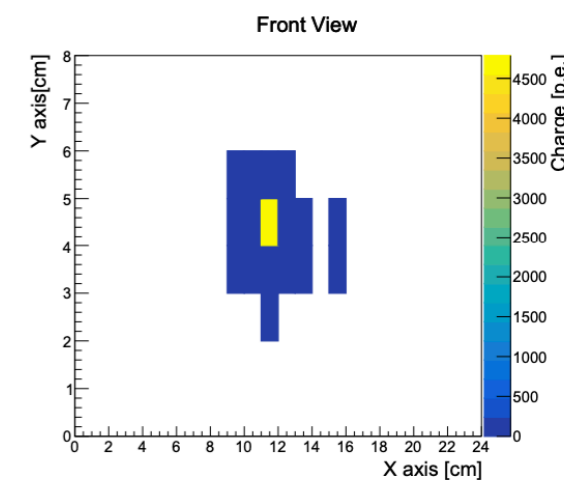
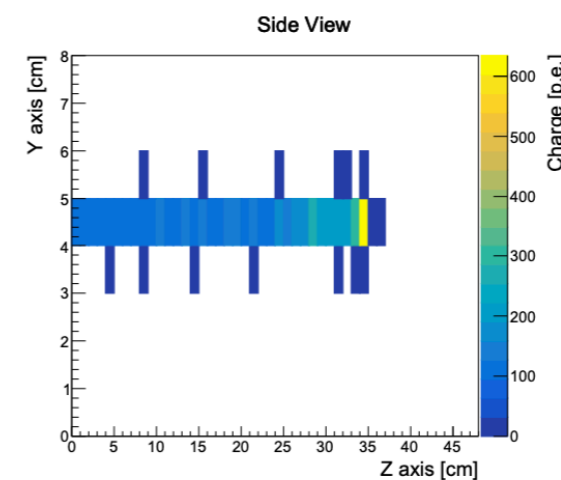
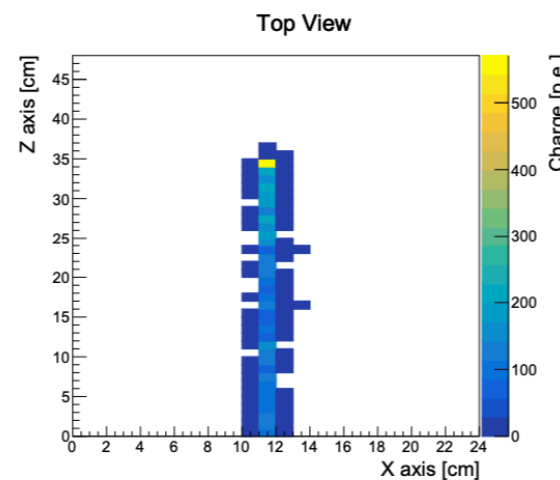
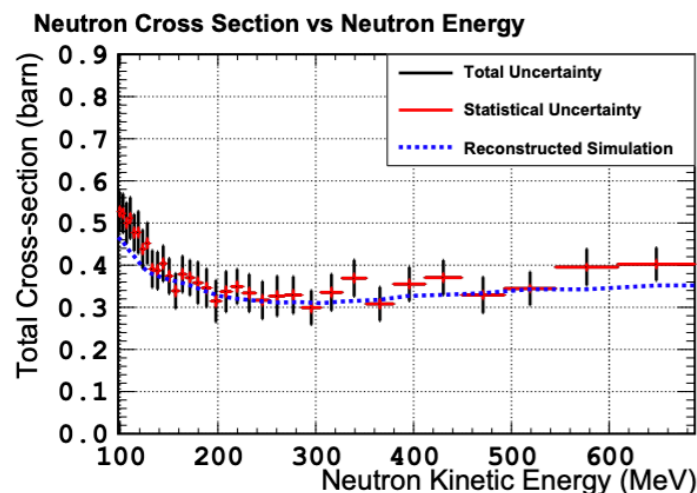
JINST 15 (2020) 12, P12003
• e-Print: [2008.08861](#)

timing studies

JINST 18 (2023) 01, P01012
• e-Print: [2206.10507](#)

Demonstration of neutron kinematics & first physics measurement

- e-Print: [2207.02685](#), PLB 840 137843

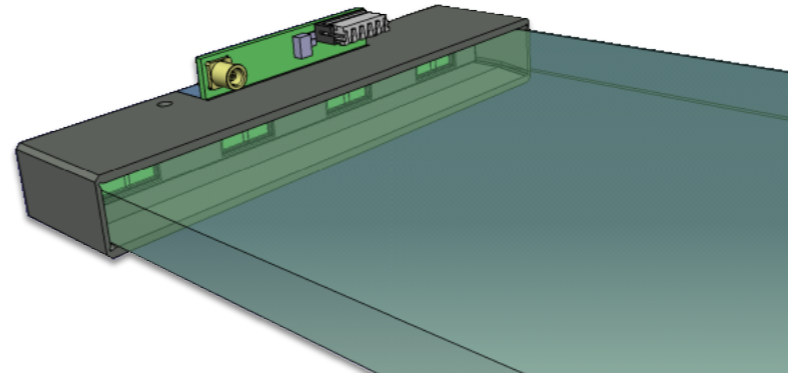
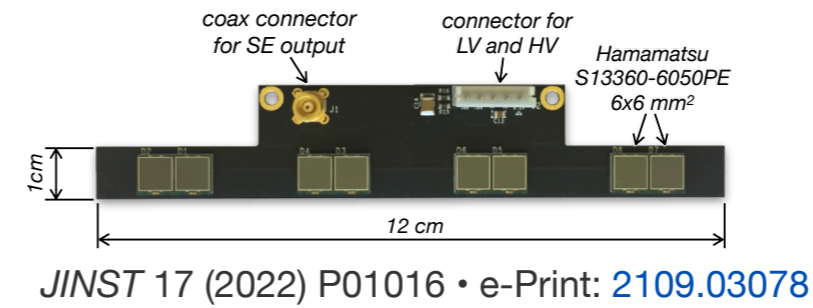
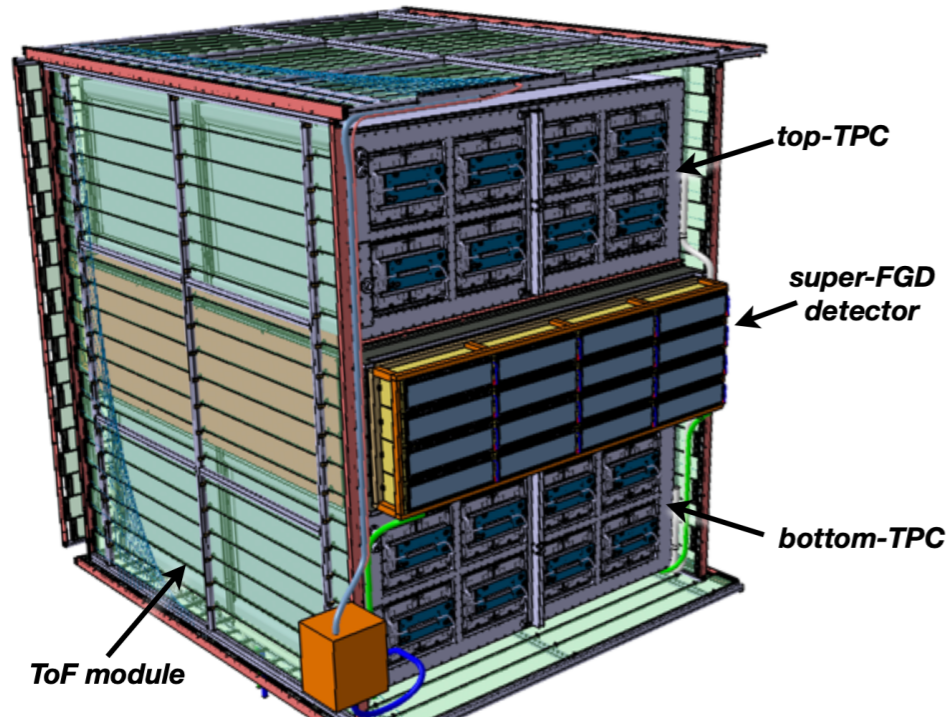


- 24x8x48 prototype, 2019 & 2020 beam test @LANL

The ToF panels

Six 2x2 m² ToF panels involve
TPCs & SuperFGD

Planes made of scintillator bars

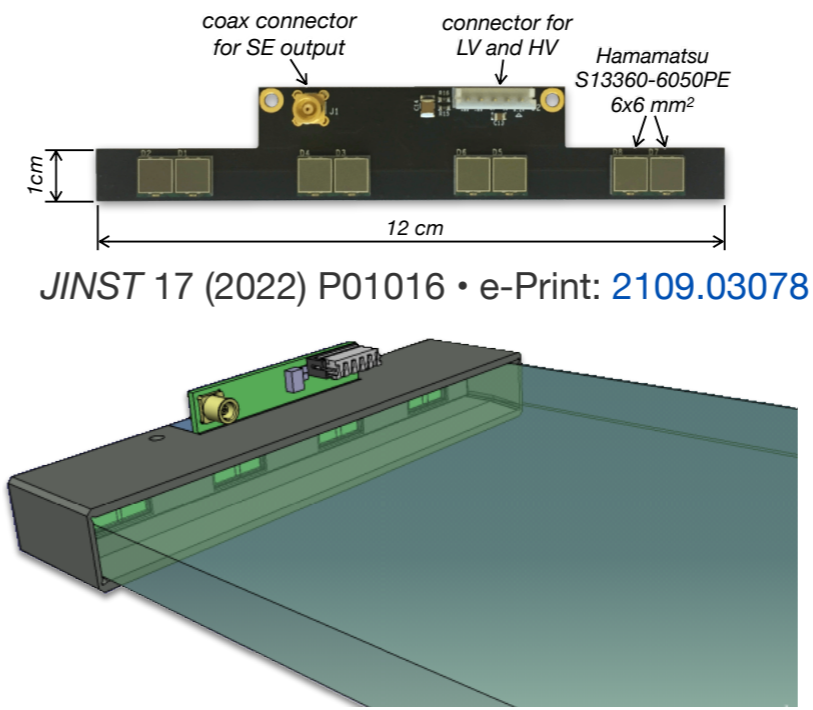
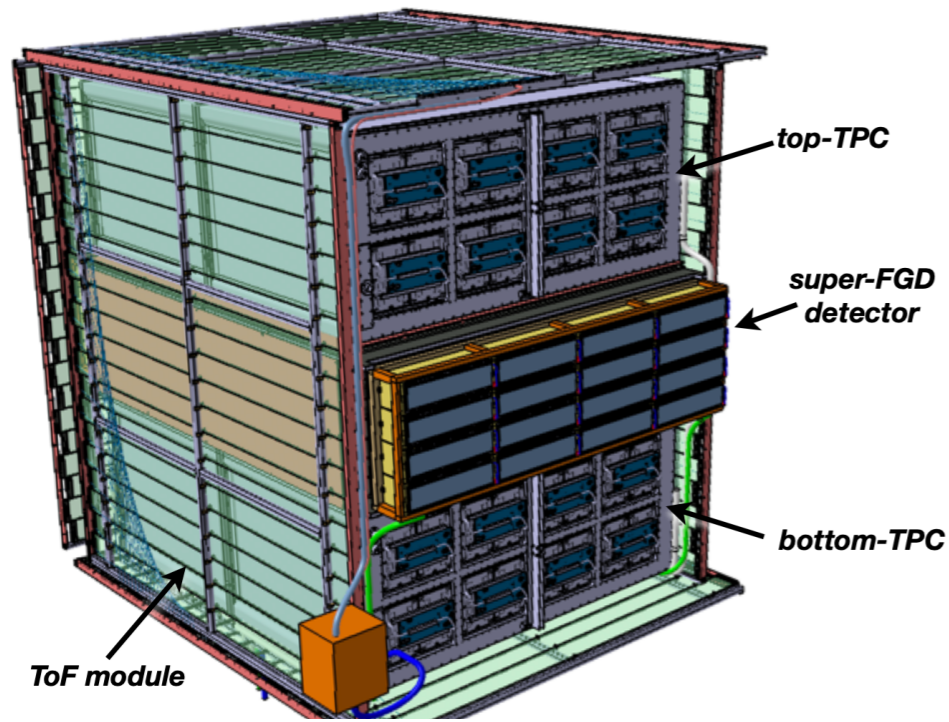


The ToF panels

Six 2x2 m² ToF panels involve TPCs & SuperFGD

Planes made of scintillator bars

ToF setup at CERN

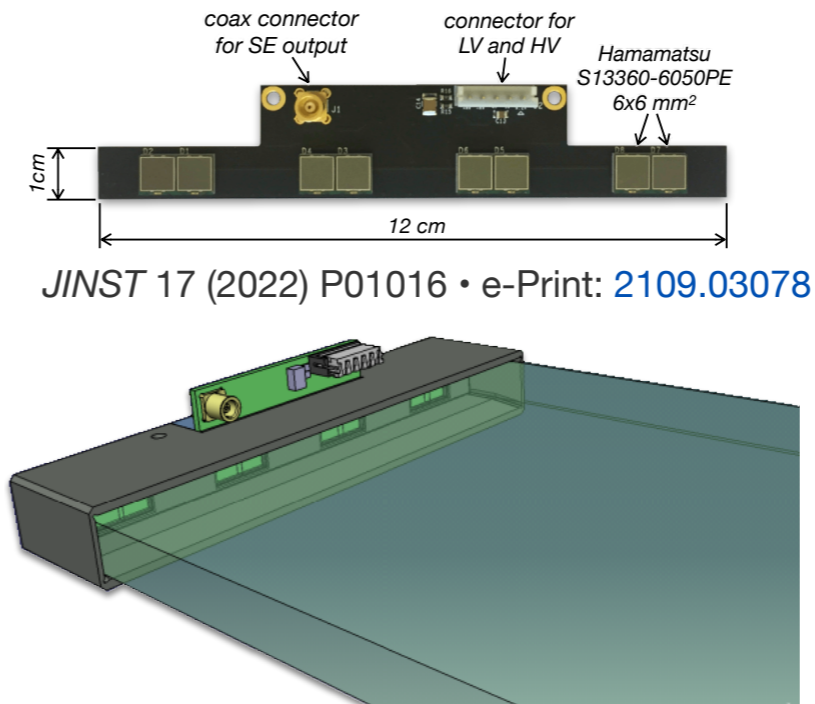
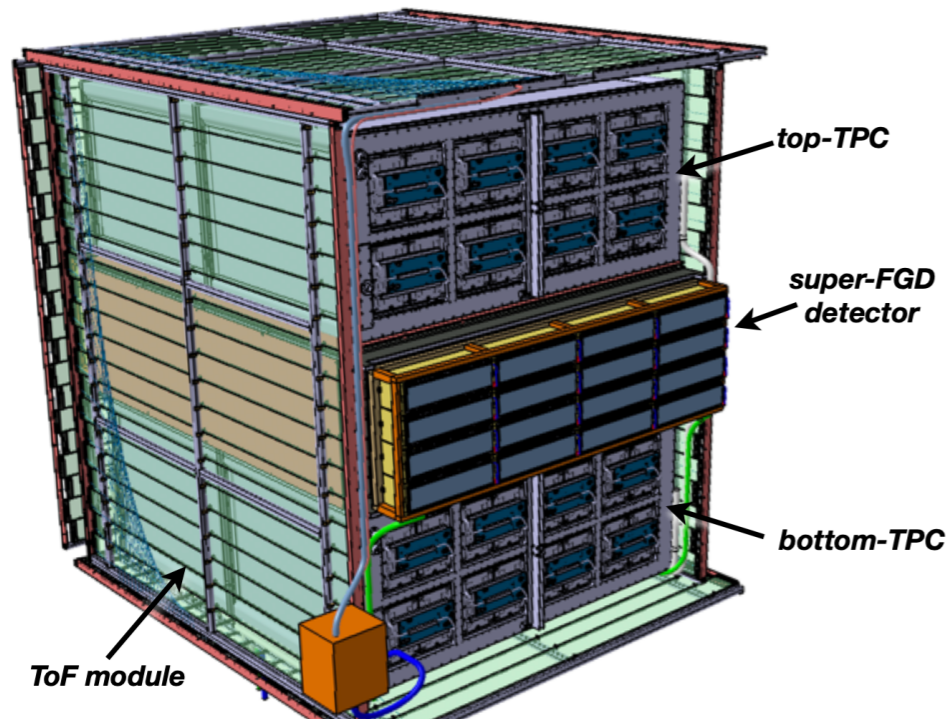


The ToF panels

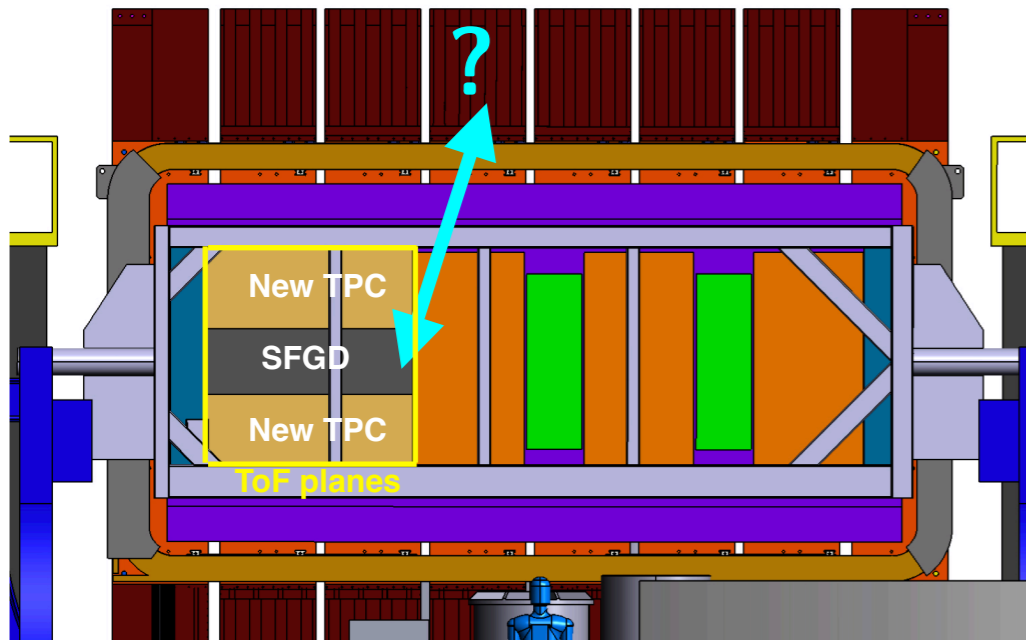
Six 2x2 m² ToF panels involve TPCs & SuperFGD

Planes made of scintillator bars

ToF setup at CERN



Goal



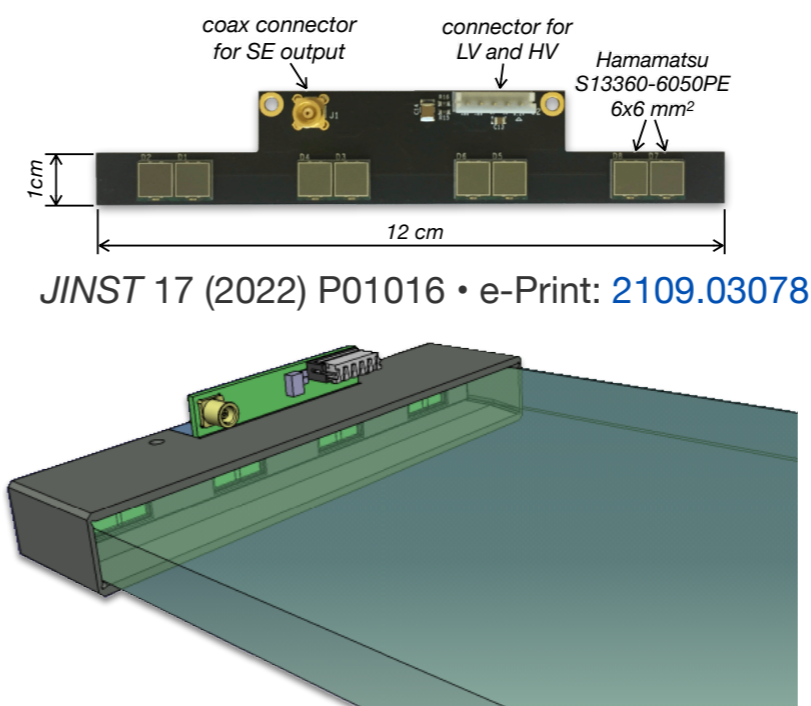
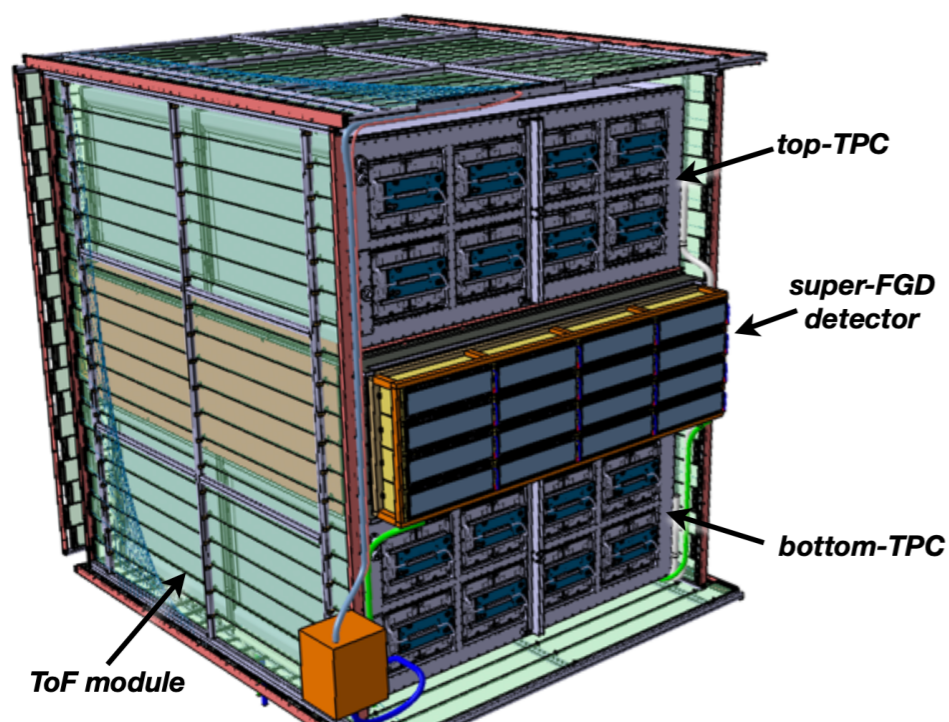
● Discriminate particle sense of motion

The ToF panels

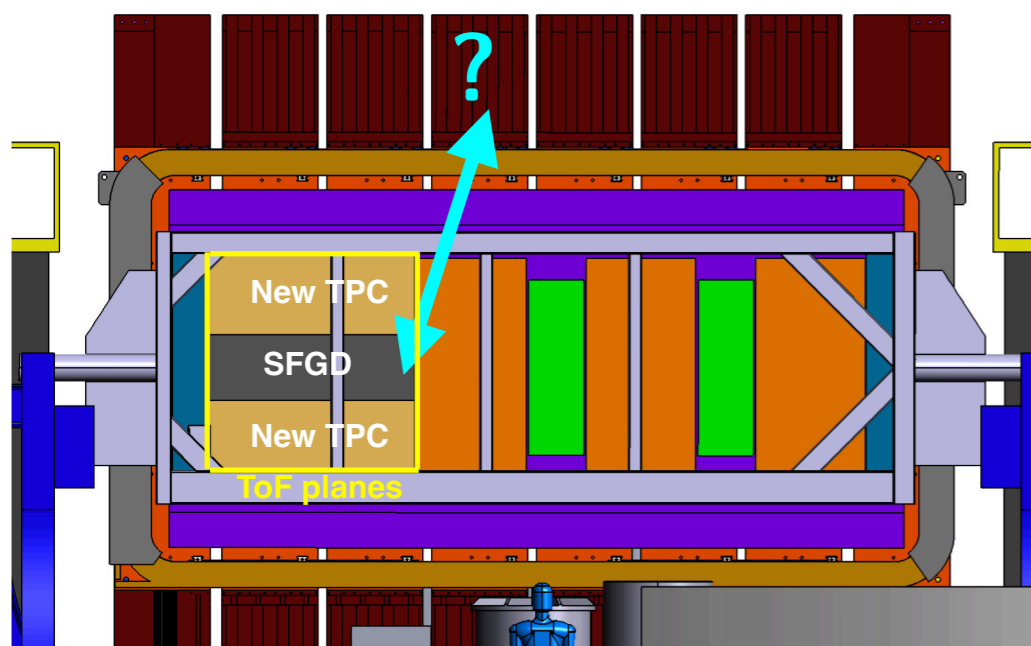
Six 2x2 m² ToF panels involve TPCs & SuperFGD

Planes made of scintillator bars

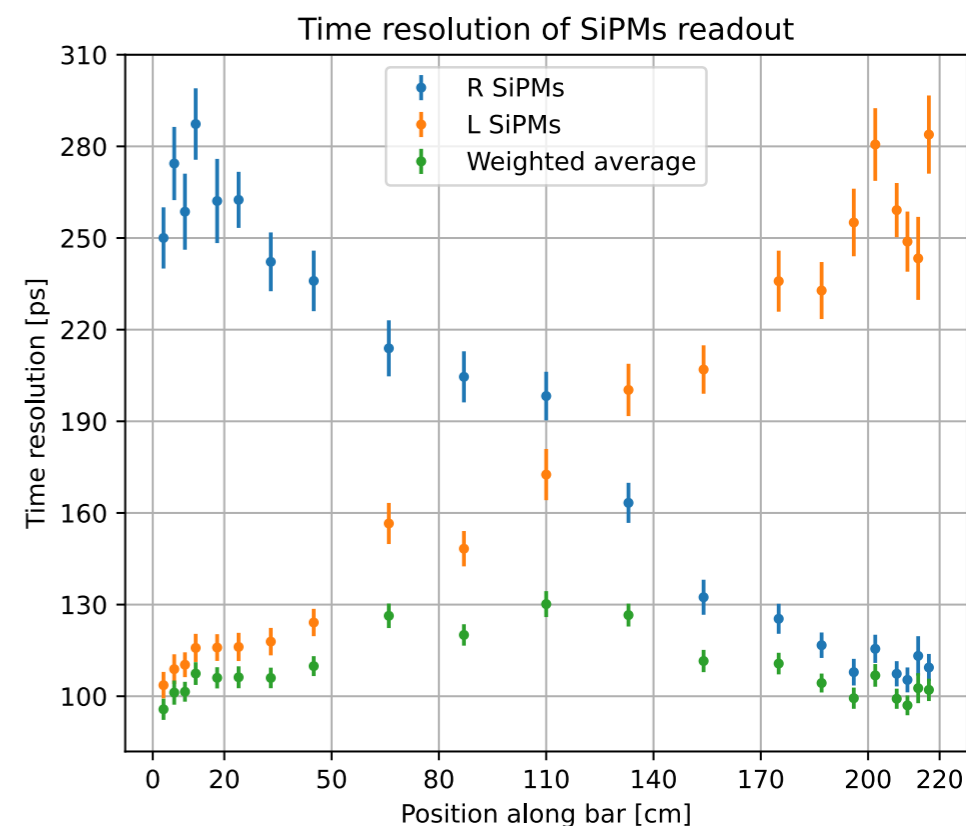
ToF setup at CERN



Goal



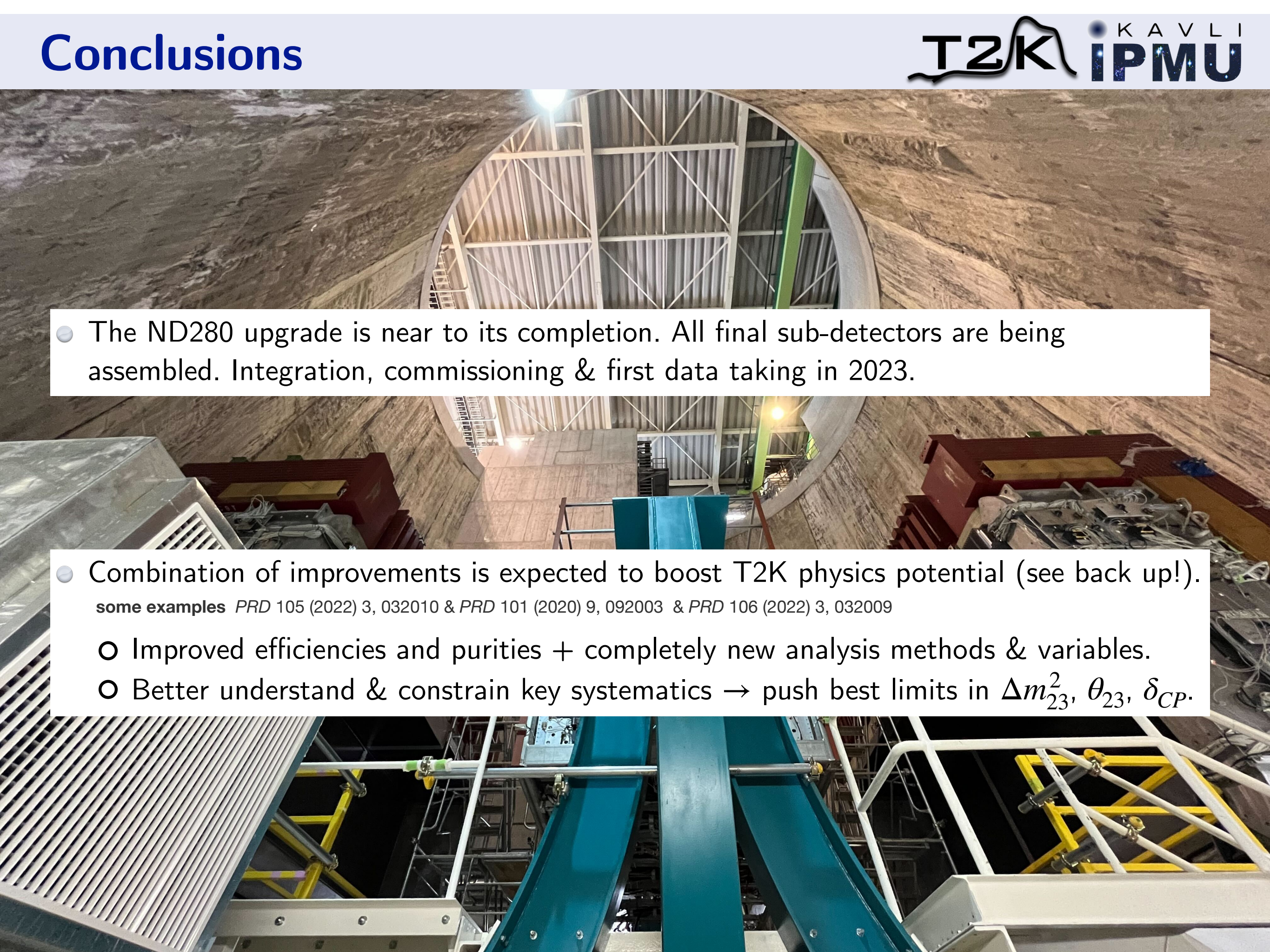
- Characterization ongoing:
 $\sigma_t \leq 130$ ps!
- Full ToF system currently being commissioned at CERN.



- Discriminate particle sense of motion

- The ND280 upgrade is near to its completion. All final sub-detectors are being assembled. Integration, commissioning & first data taking in 2023.



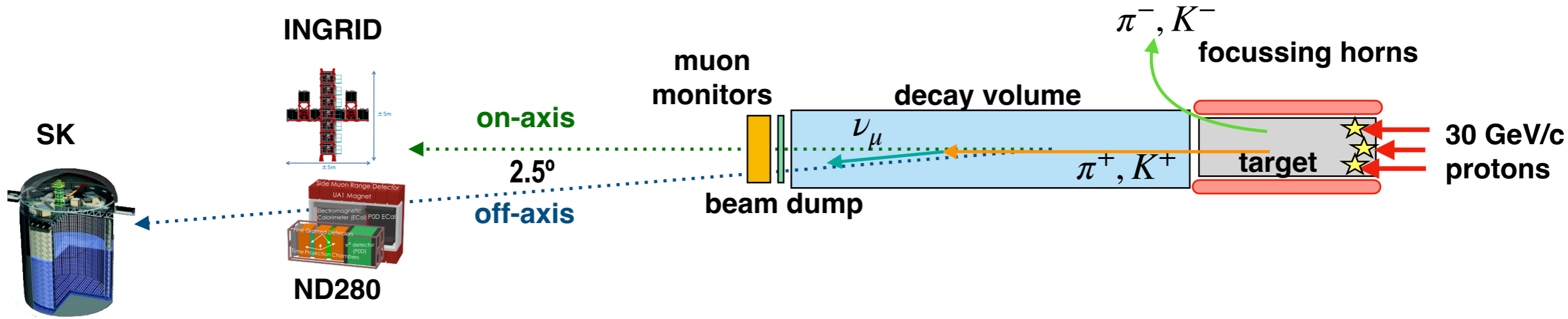
- 
- The ND280 upgrade is near to its completion. All final sub-detectors are being assembled. Integration, commissioning & first data taking in 2023.

- Combination of improvements is expected to boost T2K physics potential (see back up!).
some examples *PRD 105 (2022) 3, 032010* & *PRD 101 (2020) 9, 092003* & *PRD 106 (2022) 3, 032009*
 - Improved efficiencies and purities + completely new analysis methods & variables.
 - Better understand & constrain key systematics → push best limits in Δm_{23}^2 , θ_{23} , δ_{CP} .

Back Up

The T2K neutrino beam

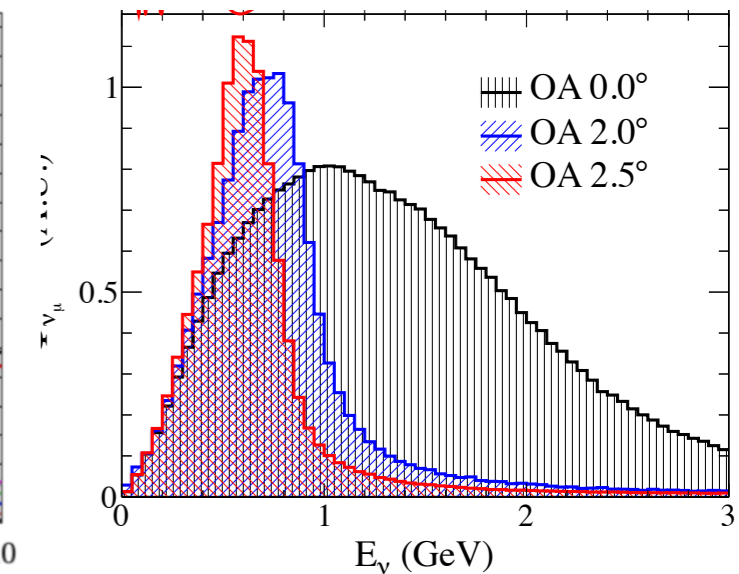
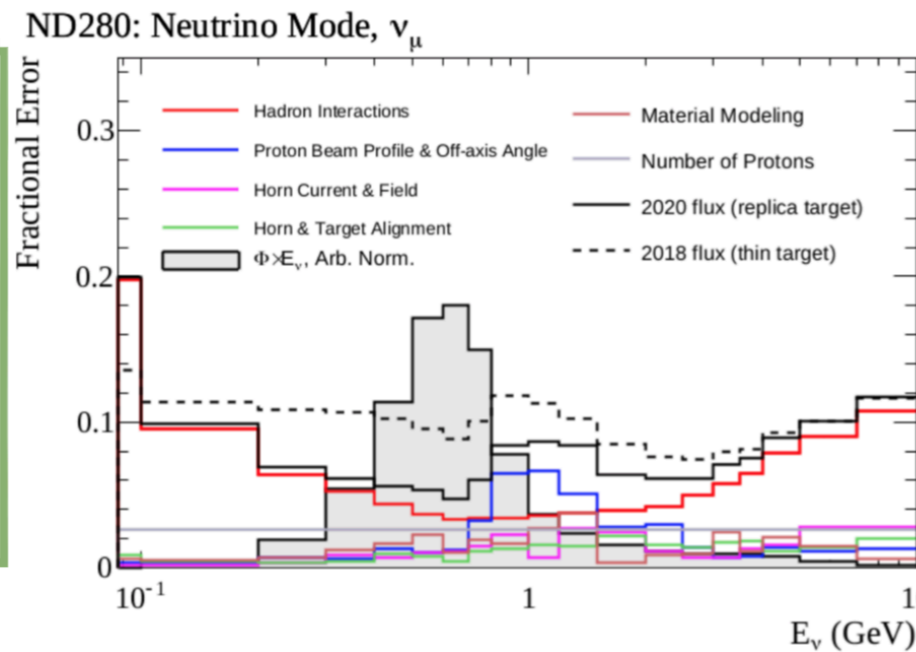
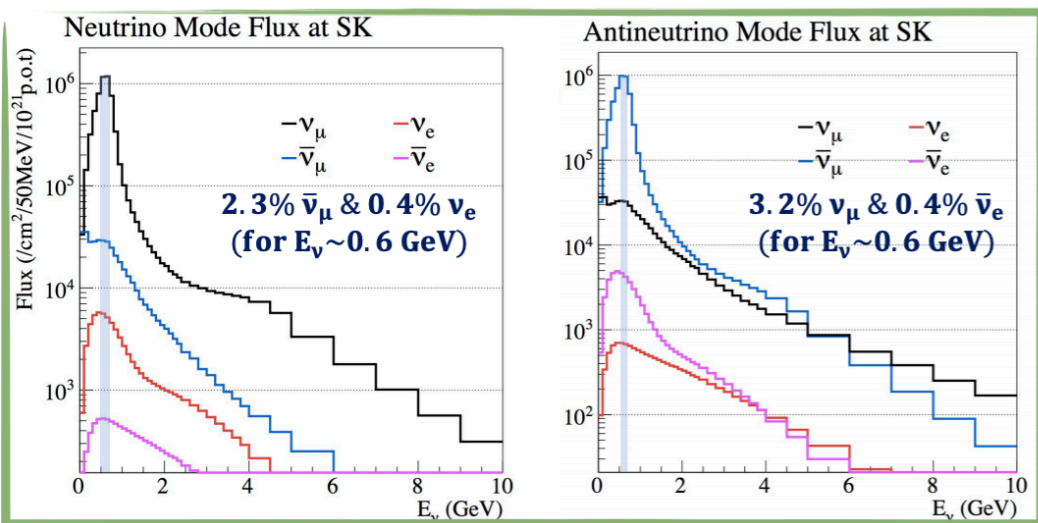
T2K neutrino beam line uses off-axis technique:



Highly pure ν_μ or $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ flux

Flux model uncertainty:

Narrow peak @ 0.6 GeV



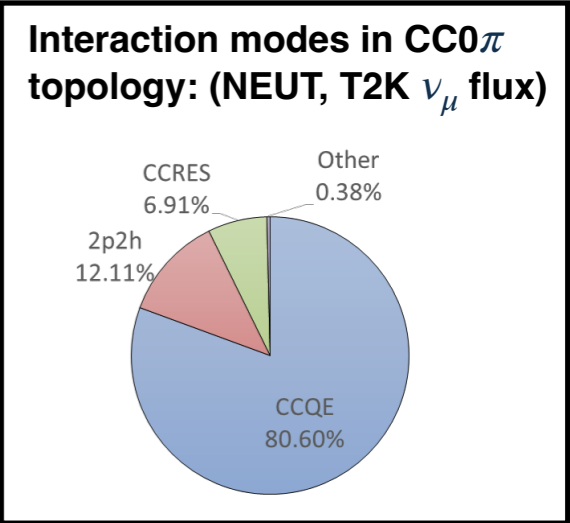
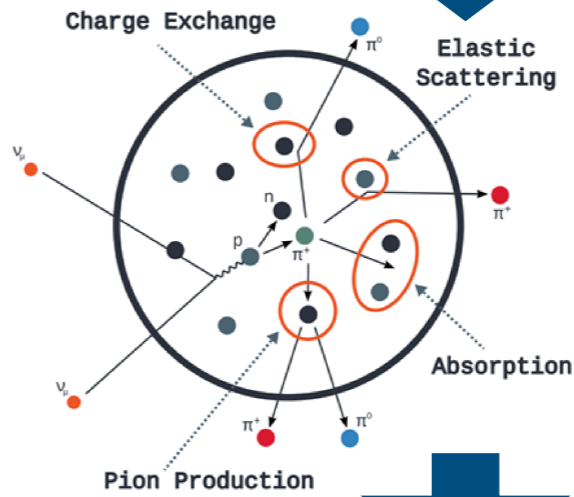
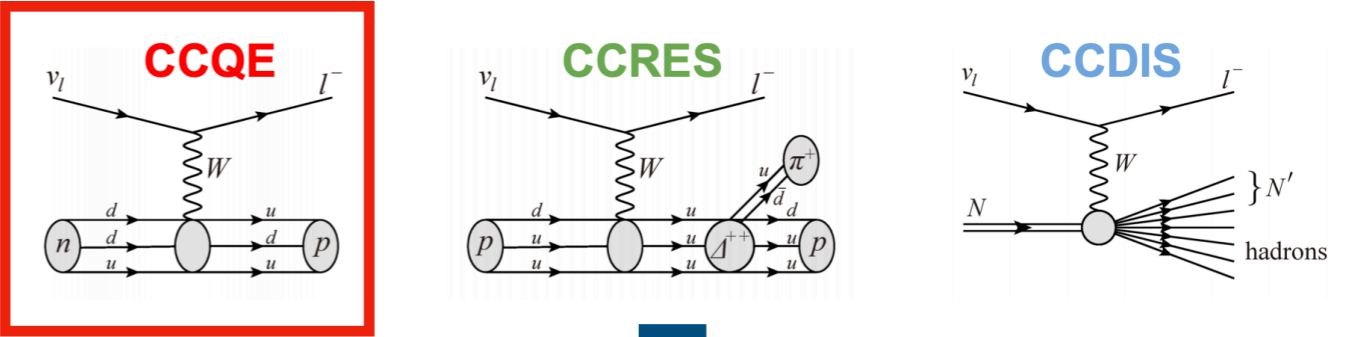
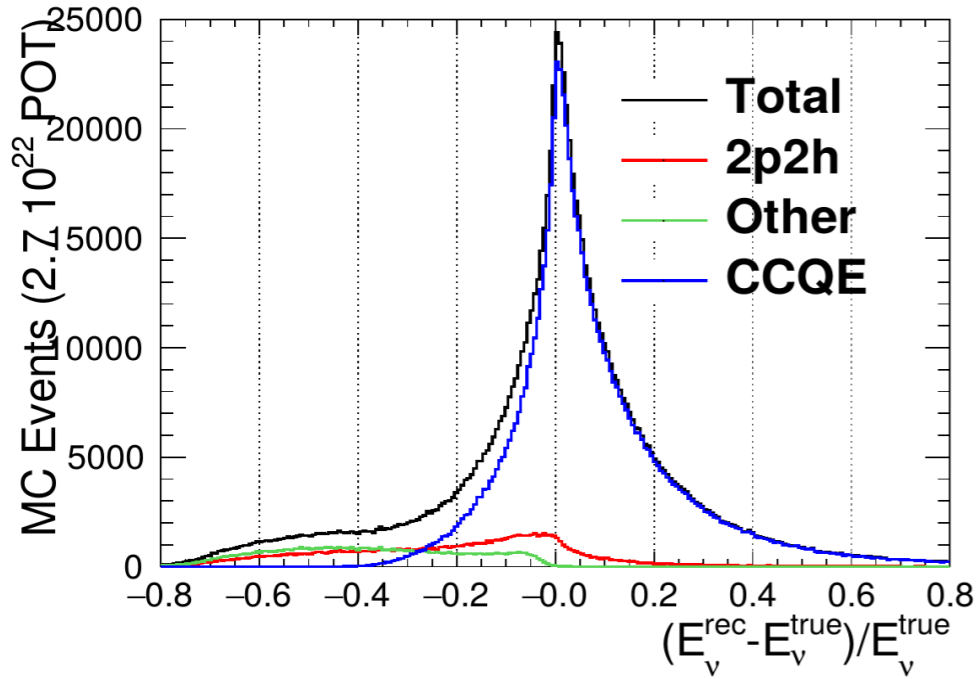
- T2K uses NA61/SHINE experiment on meson production data to model the flux production.
- New analysis used T2K replica target in NA61/SHINE -> Error in flux from 8% to 5%.

The oscillation probability depends on E_ν

but

The E_ν resolution heavily depends on the interaction type

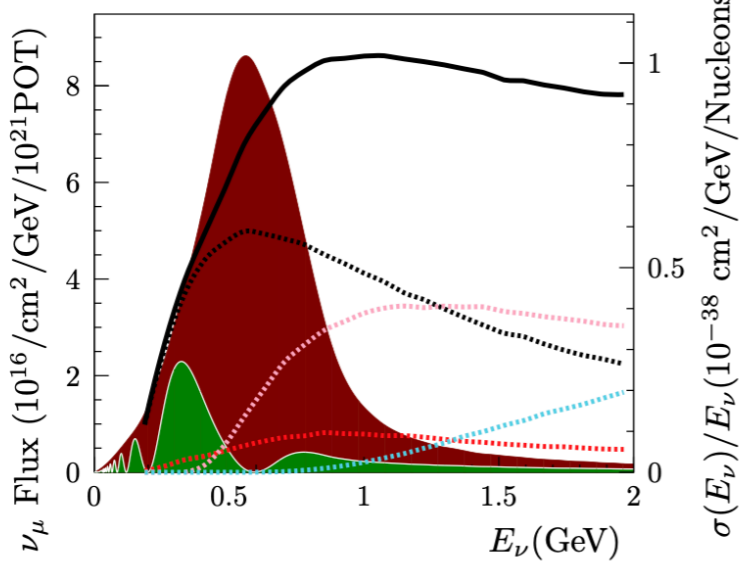
E_ν is reconstructed from the outgoing tracks



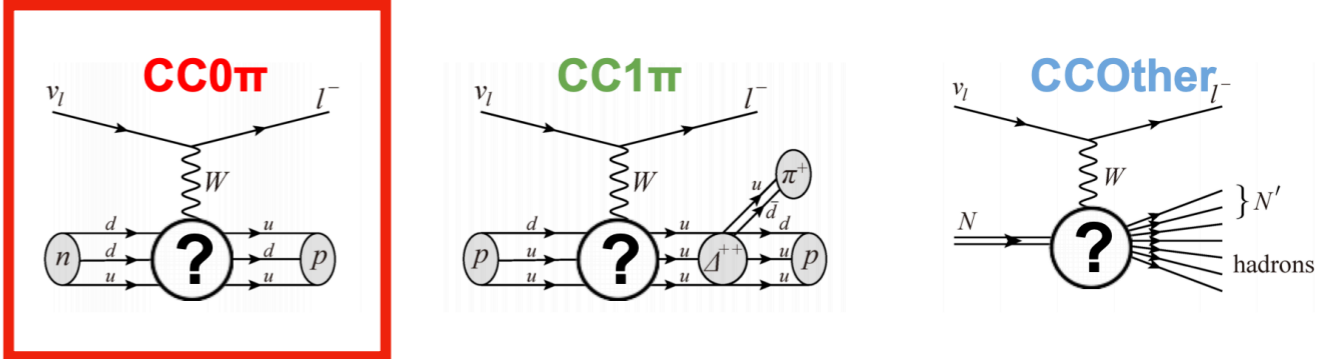
ν -mode beam
 ■ FGD 1
 ■ SK Osc. ($\times 10^6$)

NEUT, $\nu_\mu - {}^{12}\text{C}$
 — CC-Inc CC-1p1h
 CC-2p2h CC-SPP
 CC-DIS

Mainly CCQE for T2K flux

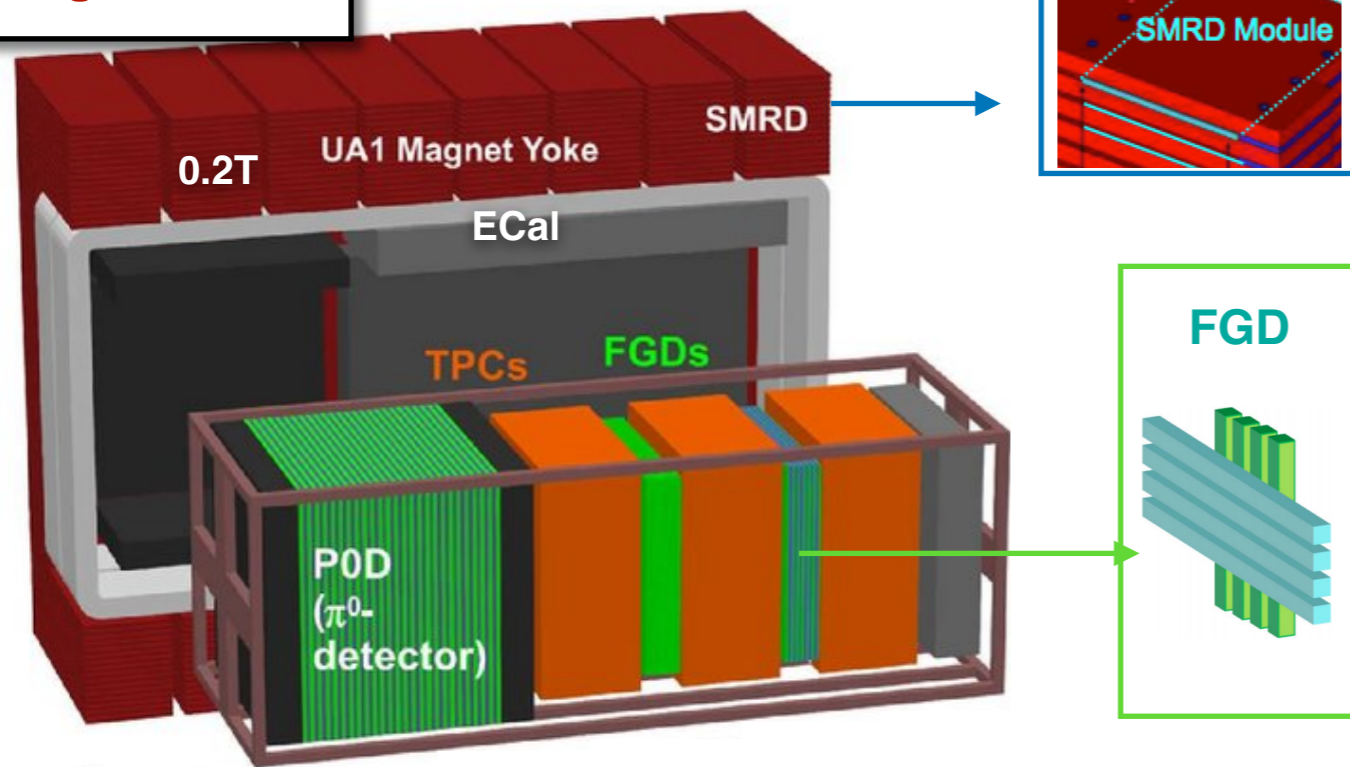


We work with interaction topologies



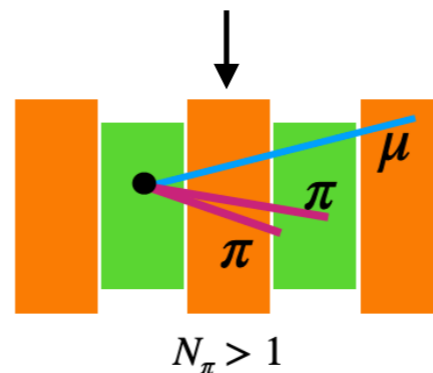
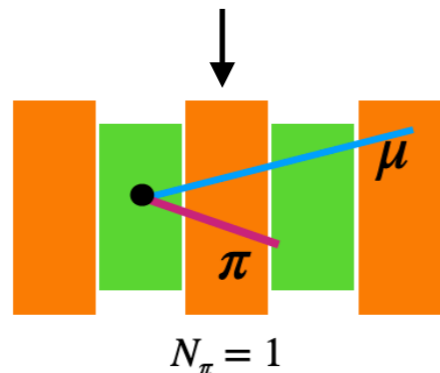
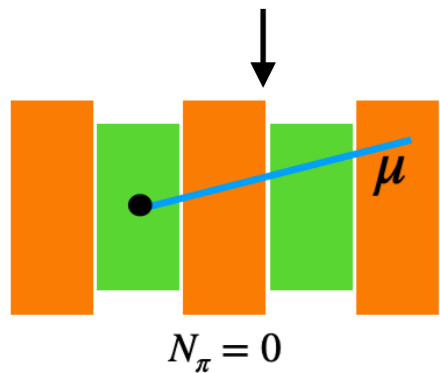
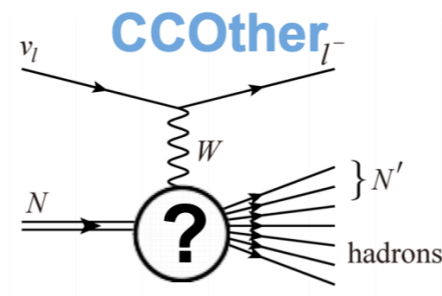
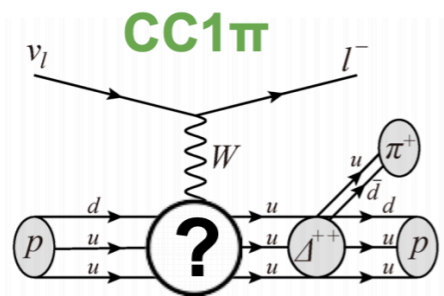
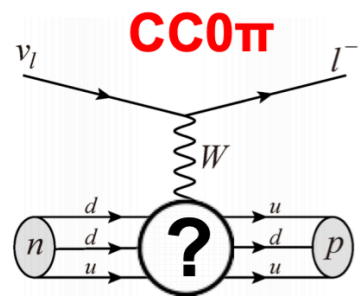
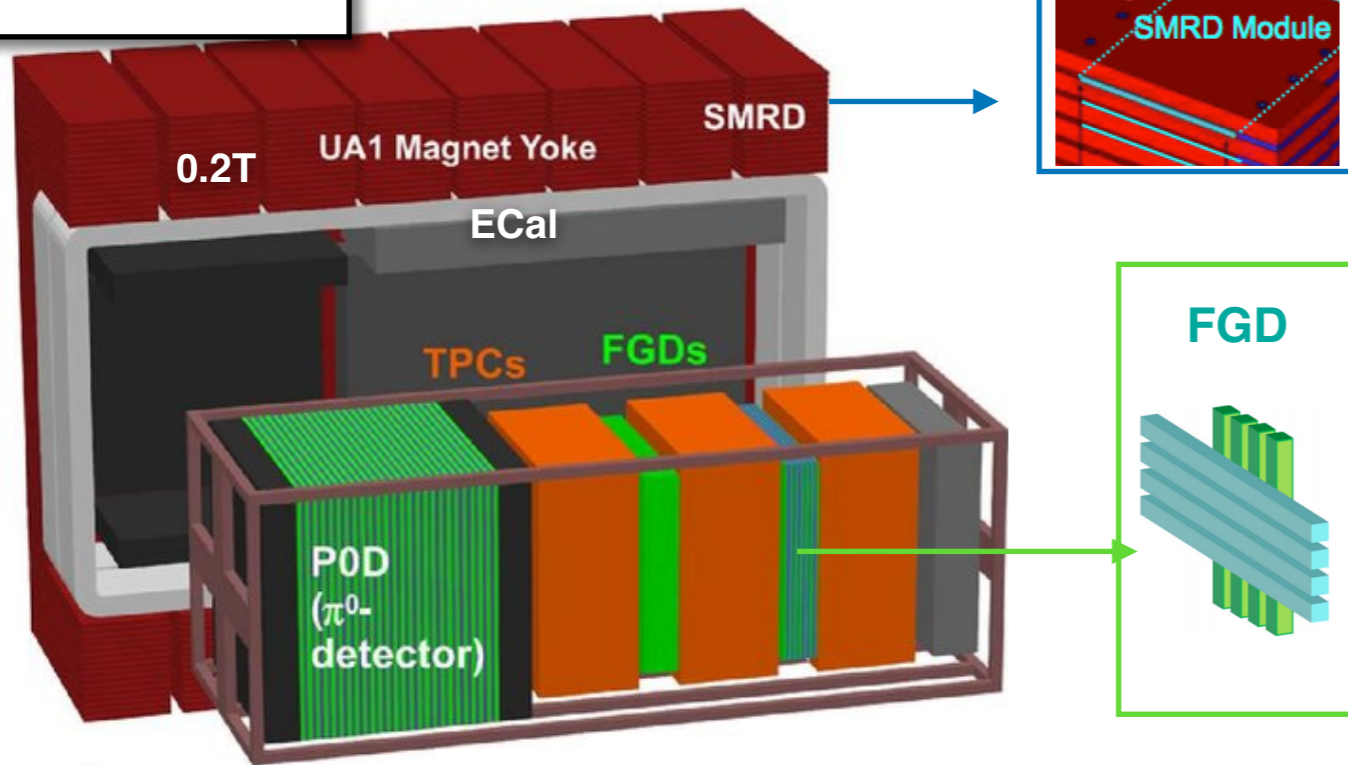
The ND280 detector

Original ND280



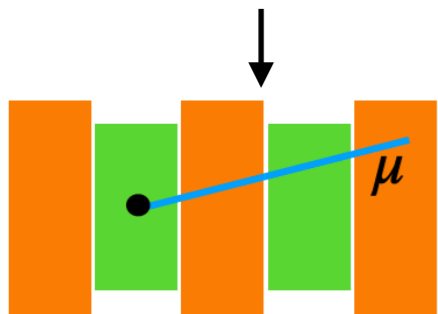
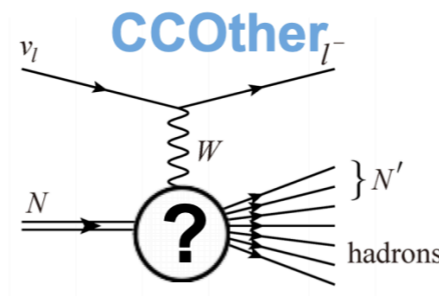
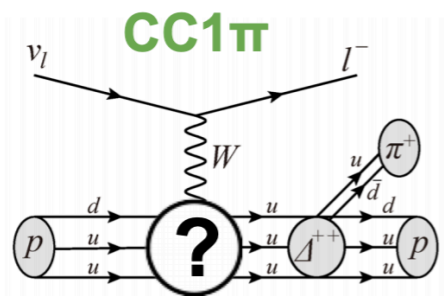
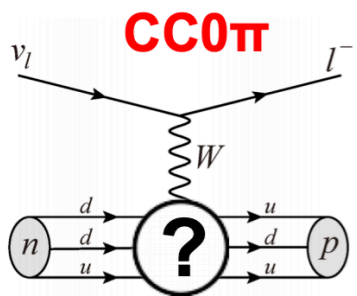
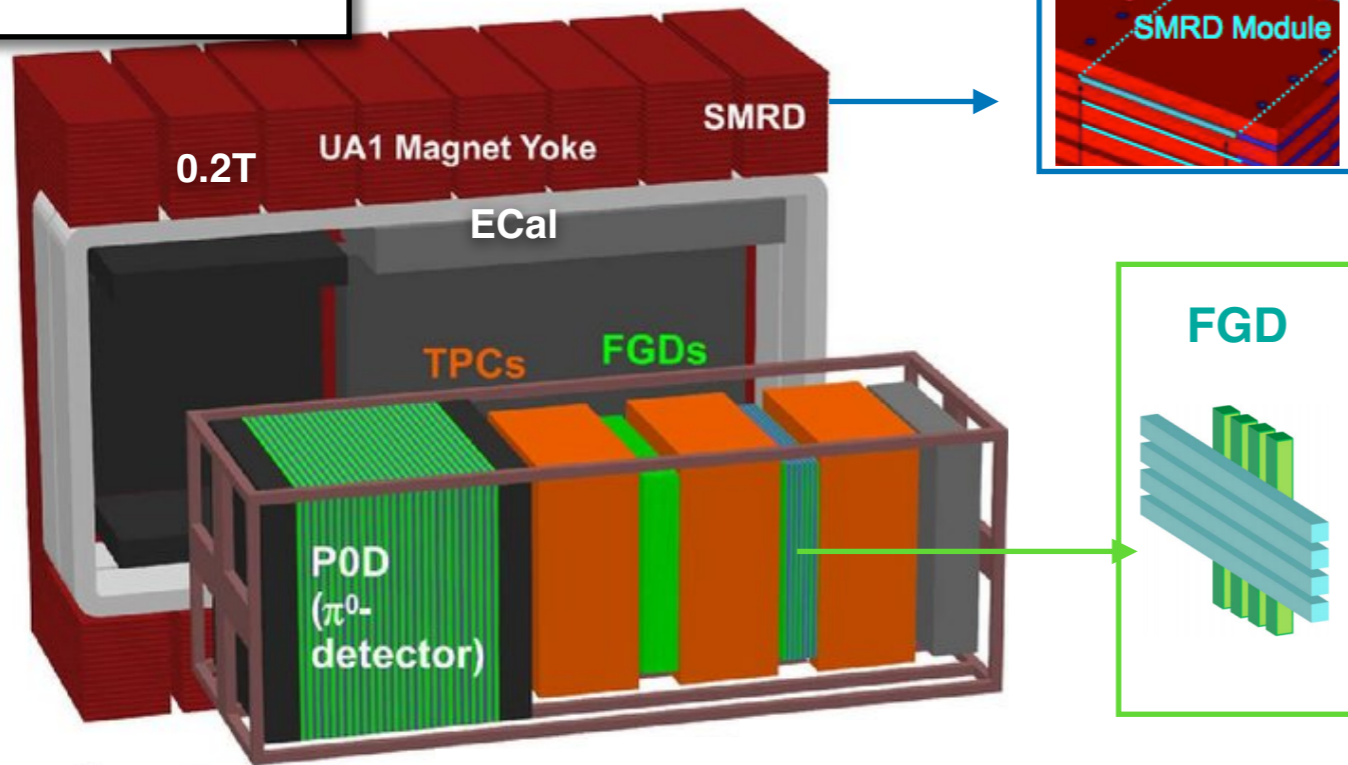
The ND280 detector

Original ND280

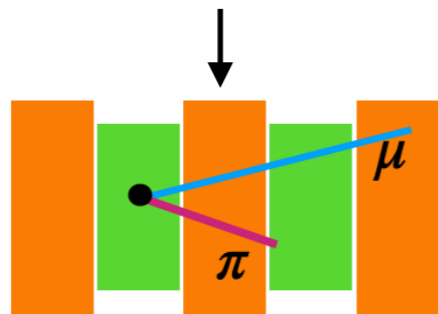


The ND280 detector

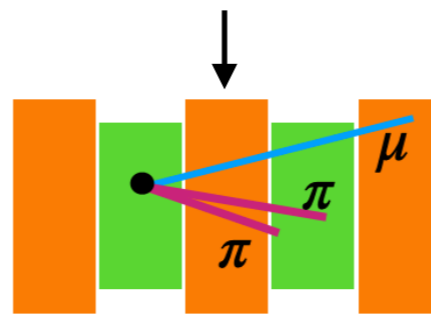
Original ND280



$N_\pi = 0$



$N_\pi = 1$



$N_\pi > 1$

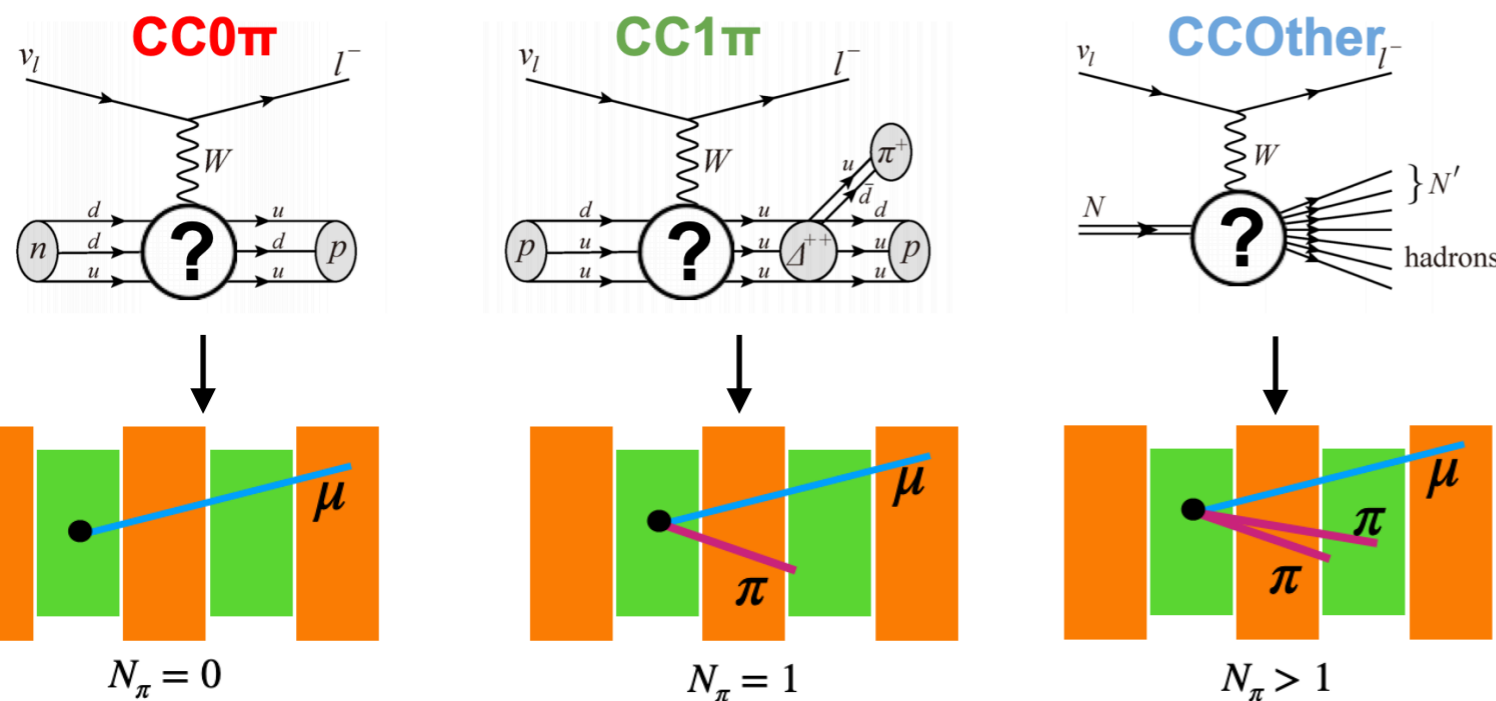
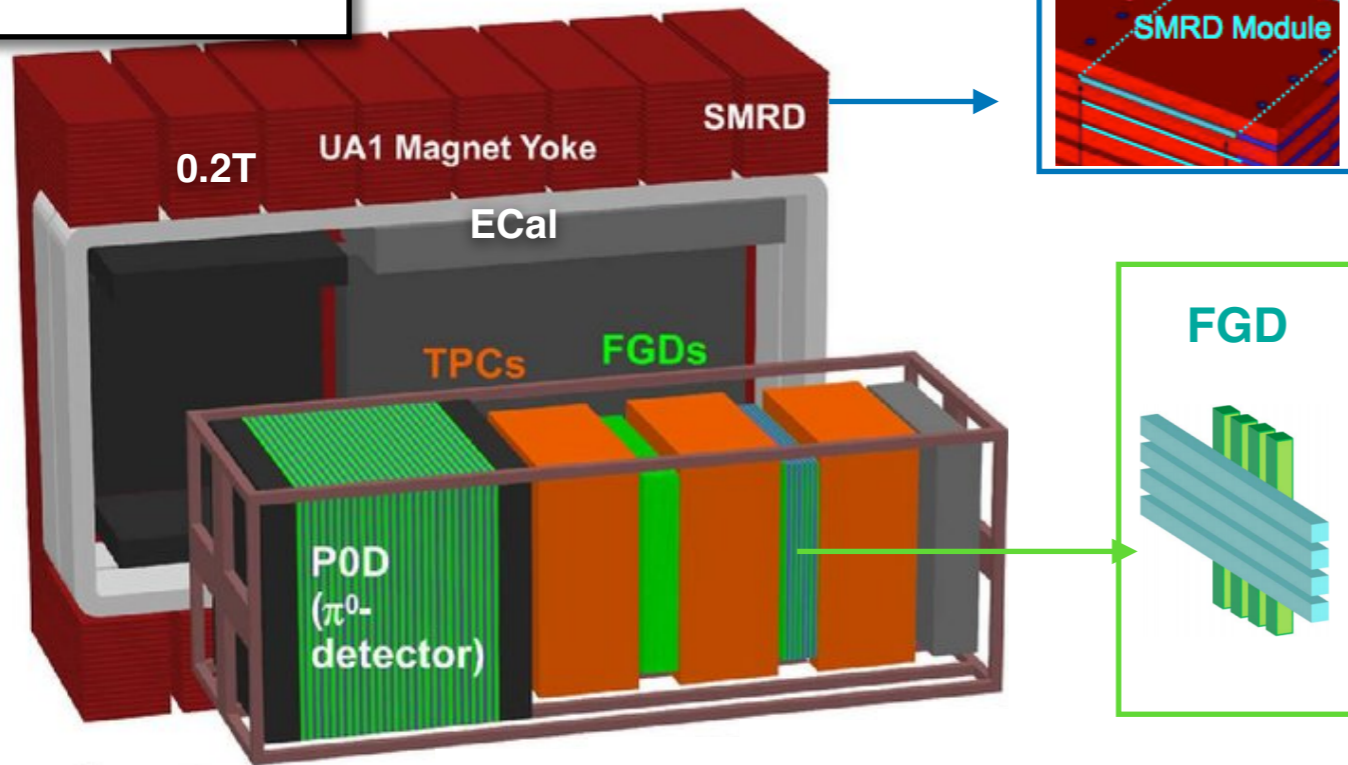
Latest OA results

e-Print: 2303.03222

Selection	Topology	Target	Eff. (%)	Pur. (%)
ν_μ in ν -mode	0π	FGD1	48.0	71.3
		FGD2	48.0	68.2
	$1\pi^+$	FGD1	29.0	52.5
		FGD2	24.0	51.3
	Other	FGD1	30.0	71.4
		FGD2	30.0	71.2
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in $\bar{\nu}$ -mode	0π	FGD1	70.0	74.5
		FGD2	69.0	72.7
	$1\pi^-$	FGD1	19.3	45.4
		FGD2	17.2	41.0
	Other	FGD1	26.5	26.3
		FGD2	25.2	26.0
ν_μ in $\bar{\nu}$ -mode	0π	FGD1	60.3	55.9
		FGD2	60.3	52.8
	$1\pi^+$	FGD1	30.3	44.4
		FGD2	26.0	44.8
	Other	FGD1	27.4	68.3
		FGD2	27.1	69.5

The ND280 detector

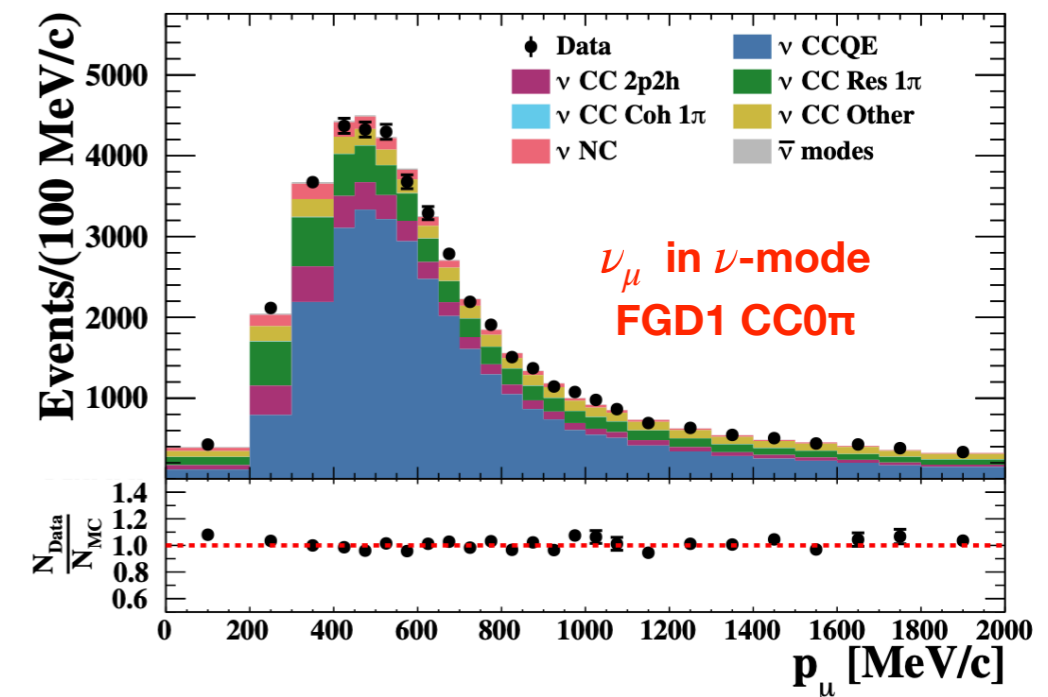
Original ND280



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e-Print: 2303.03222

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	Other	FGD1	27.4	68.3
		FGD2	27.1	69.5



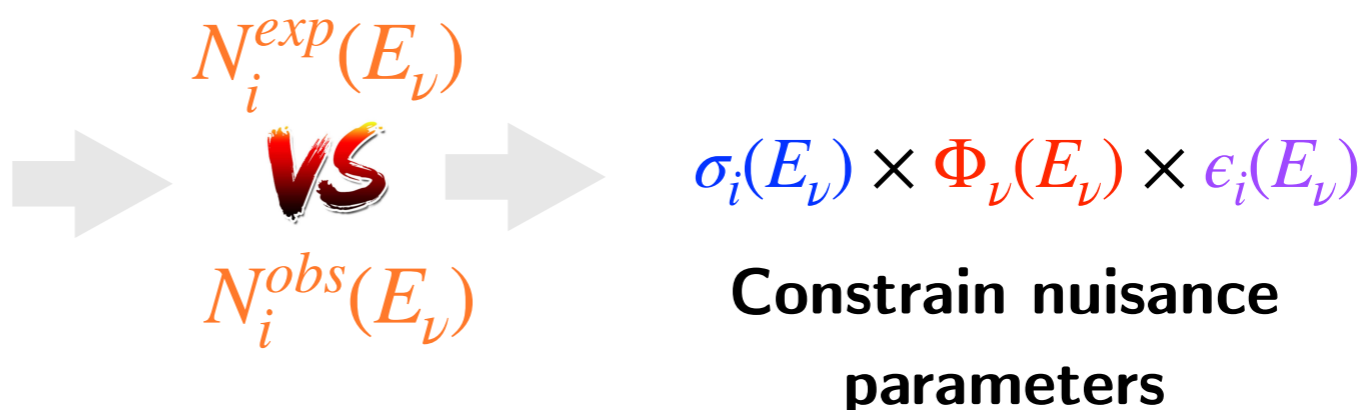
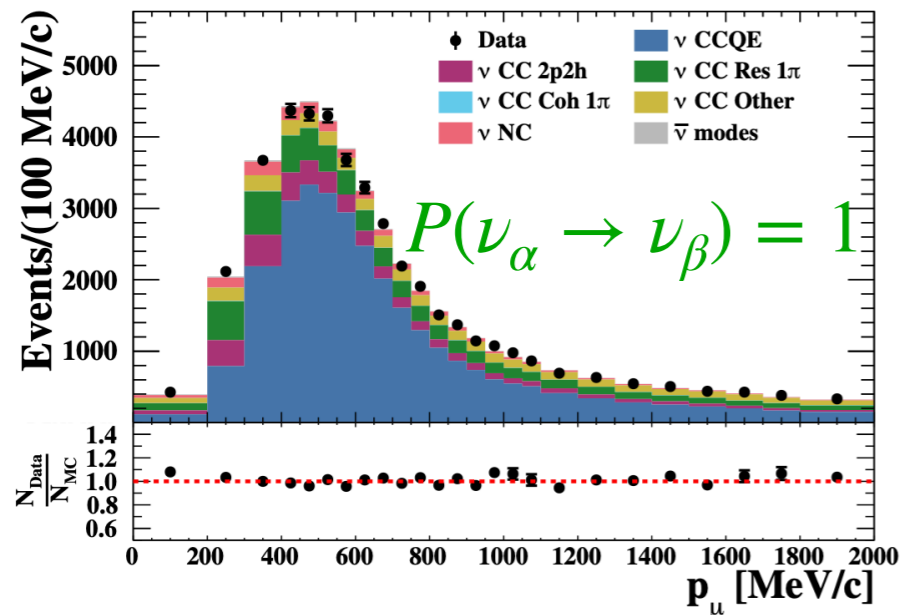
Event rate prediction

$$N_i^{exp}(E_\nu) = P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) \times \sigma_i(E_\nu) \times \Phi_\nu(E_\nu) \times \epsilon_i(E_\nu)$$

Oscillation probability
Neutrino flux

Expected event rate
Interaction cross-section
Detector efficiency

At ND280



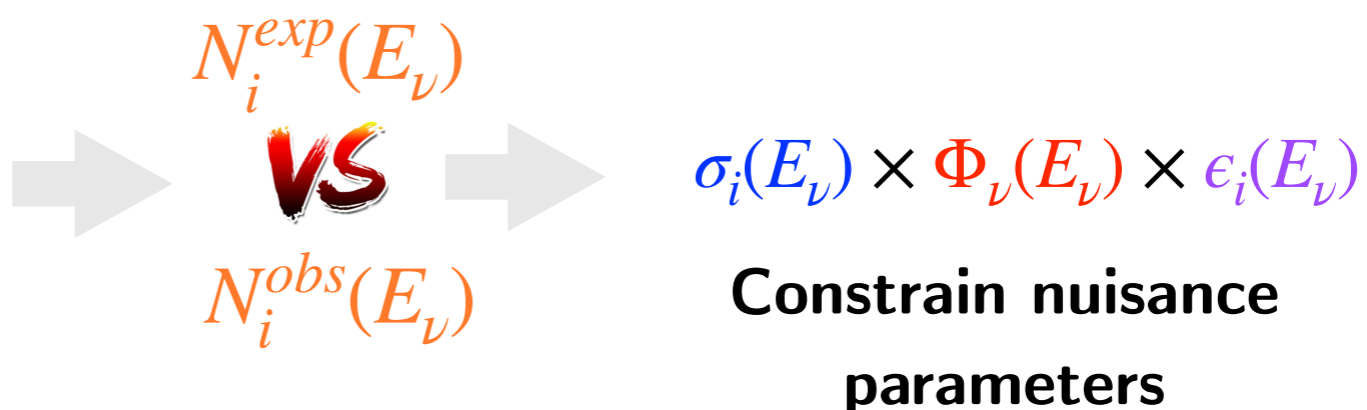
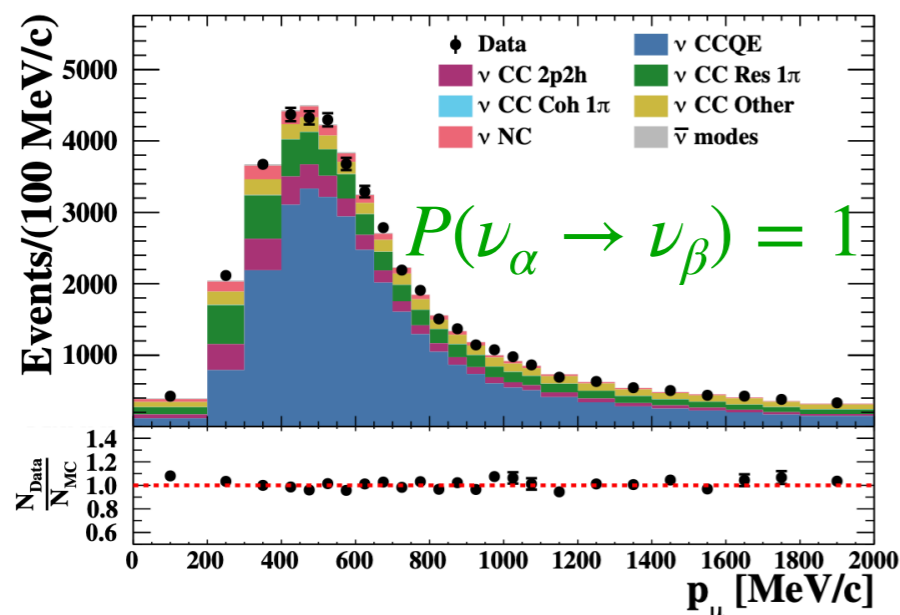
Event rate prediction

$$N_i^{exp}(E_\nu) = P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) \times \sigma_i(E_\nu) \times \Phi_\nu(E_\nu) \times \epsilon_i(E_\nu)$$

Oscillation probability
Neutrino flux

Expected event rate
Interaction cross-section
Detector efficiency

At ND280



Measure neutrino interaction cross-sections (fit additional normalization parameters)

6 ν_μ or $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC inclusive

3 ν_e or $\bar{\nu}_e$ CC inclusive

12 ν_μ or $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC0 π

4 ν_μ or $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC1 π

PRD arXiv: 1302.4908

PRL arXiv: 1407.7389

PRD arXiv: 1602.03652

PRD arXiv: 1411.6264

PRD arXiv: 1605.07964

PRD arXiv: 1801.05148

PRD arXiv: 1503.08815

PRD arXiv: 1708.06771

PRD arXiv: 1403.3140

PRL arXiv: 1604.04406

PTEP arXiv: 1904.09611

JHEP arXiv: 2002.11986

PRD arXiv: 1908.10249

PRD arXiv: 1910.09439

PRD arXiv: 1909.03936

PRD arXiv: 1407.4256

PRD arXiv: 2002.09323

PRD arXiv: 1802.05078

PRD arXiv: 1704.07467

PRD arXiv: 1509.06940

PRD arXiv: 2004.05434

PRD arXiv: 2102.03346

PRD arXiv: 1706.04257

PRD arXiv: 1503.07452

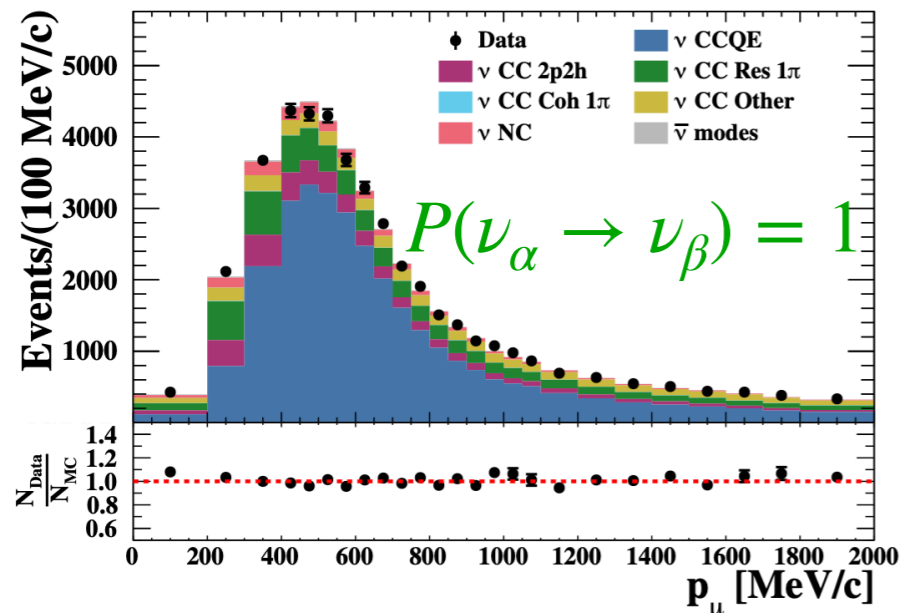
PTEP arXiv: 2004.13989

Event rate prediction

$$N_i^{exp}(E_\nu) = P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) \times \sigma_i(E_\nu) \times \Phi_\nu(E_\nu) \times \epsilon_i(E_\nu)$$

Expected event rate
 Oscillation probability
 Interaction cross-section
 Neutrino flux
 Detector efficiency

At ND280

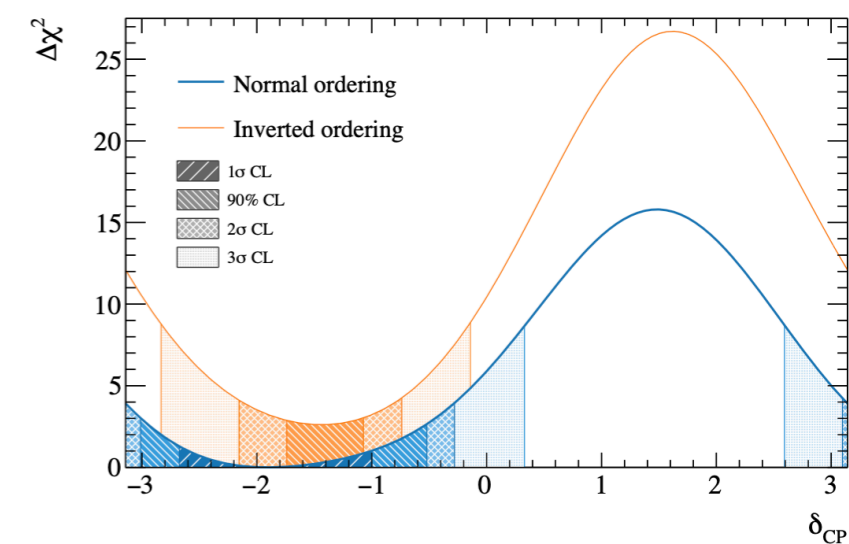
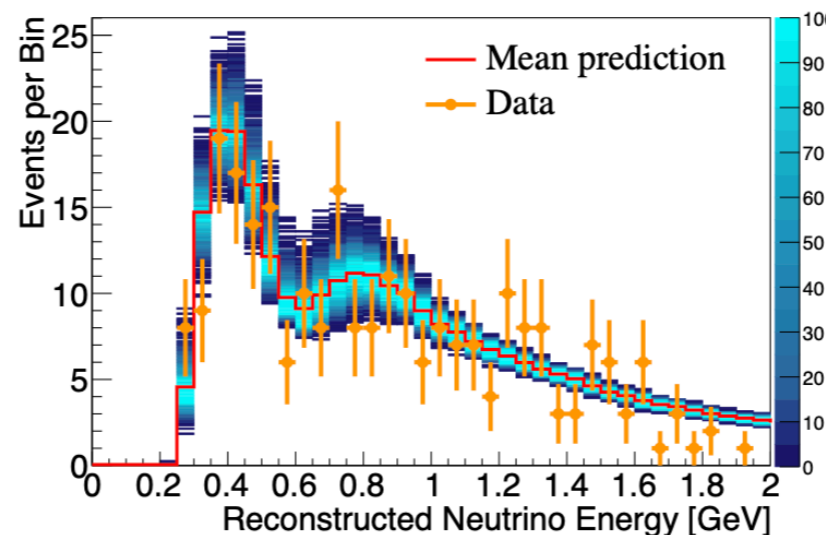
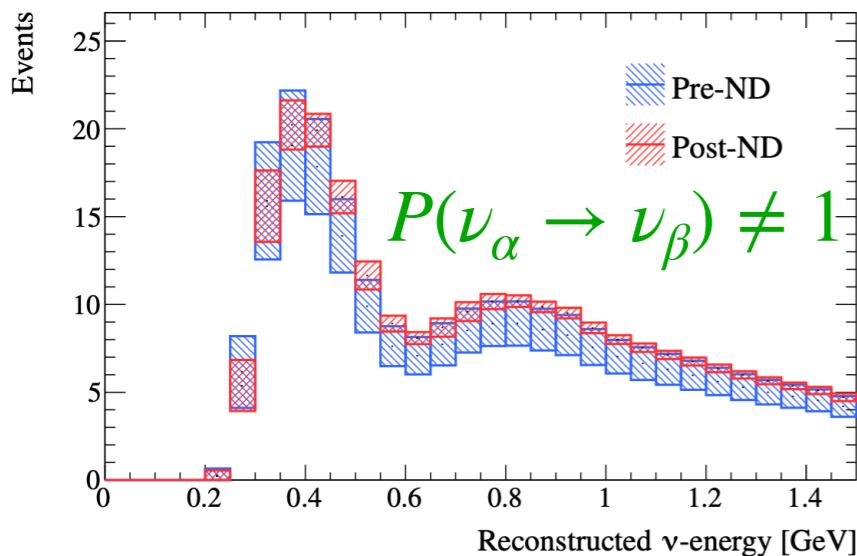


$$N_i^{exp}(E_\nu) \text{ VS } N_i^{obs}(E_\nu)$$

$$\sigma_i(E_\nu) \times \Phi_\nu(E_\nu) \times \epsilon_i(E_\nu)$$

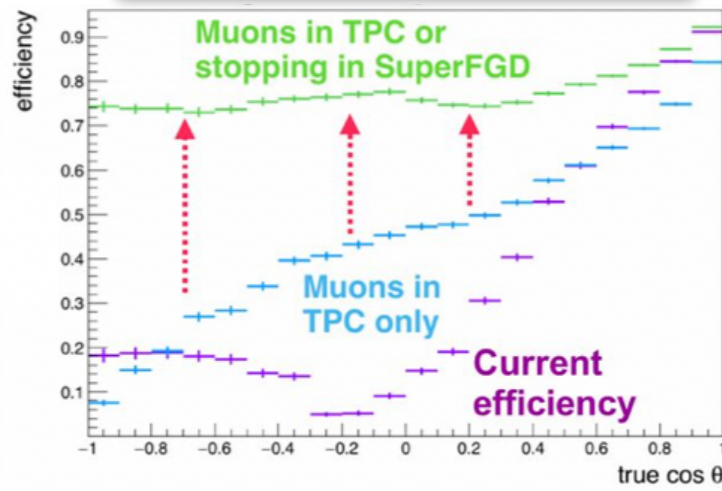
Constrain nuisance parameters

Measure neutrino oscillations (Calculate event rate at SK and fit PMNS values)

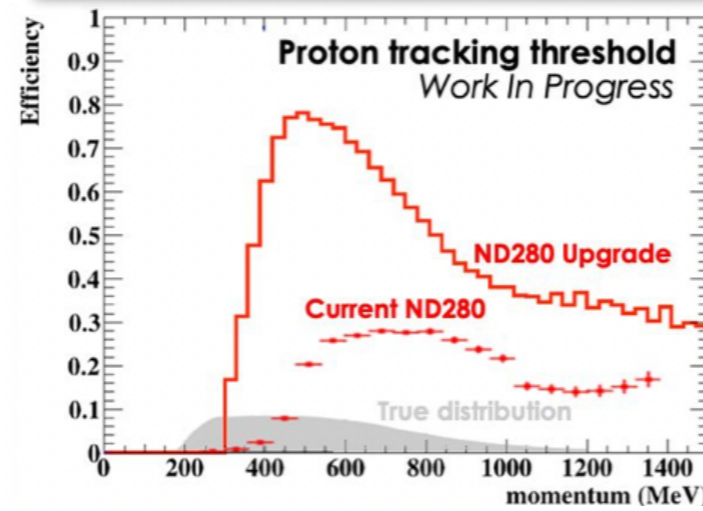


New detector capabilities

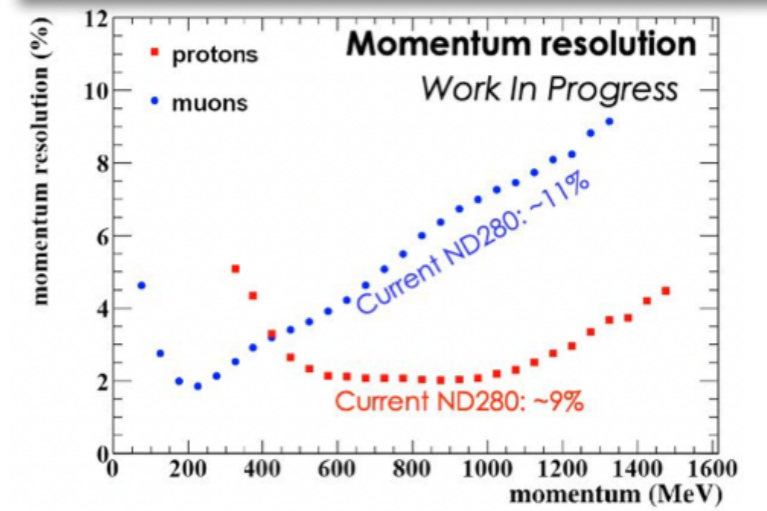
Extended angular domain



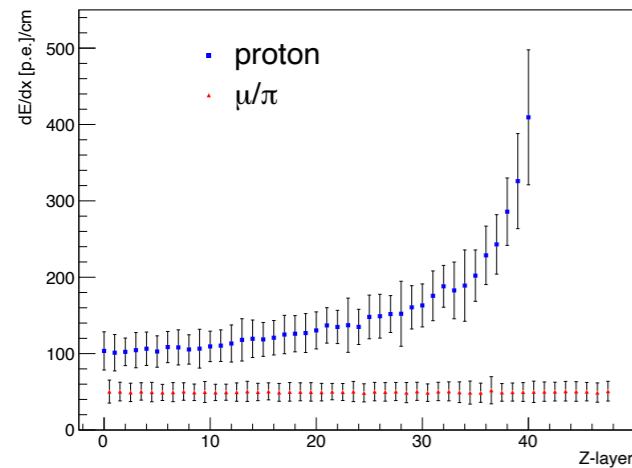
Extended momentum domain



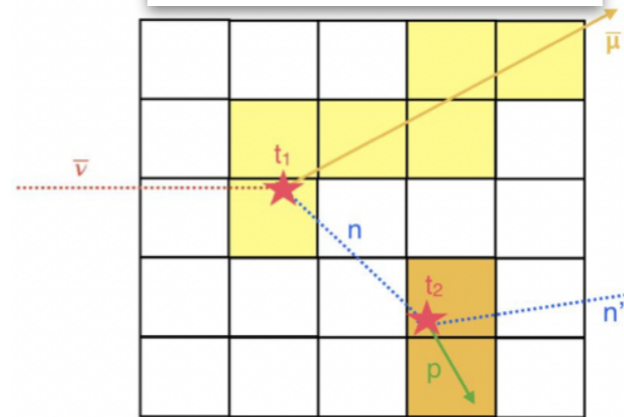
Better momentum reconstruction



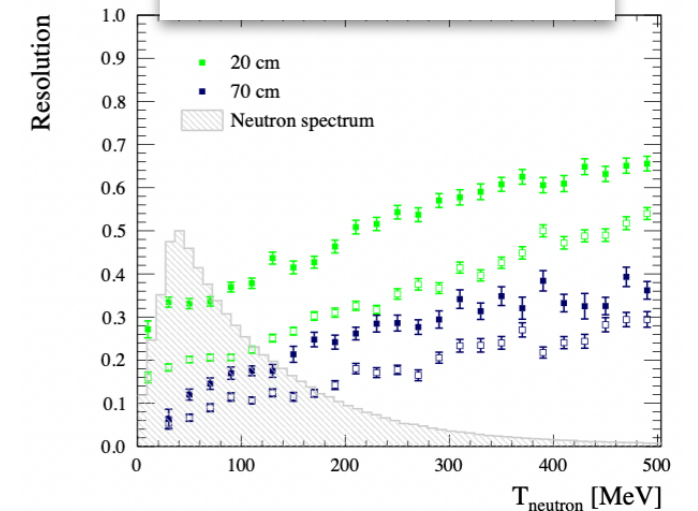
Bragg peak for proton PID



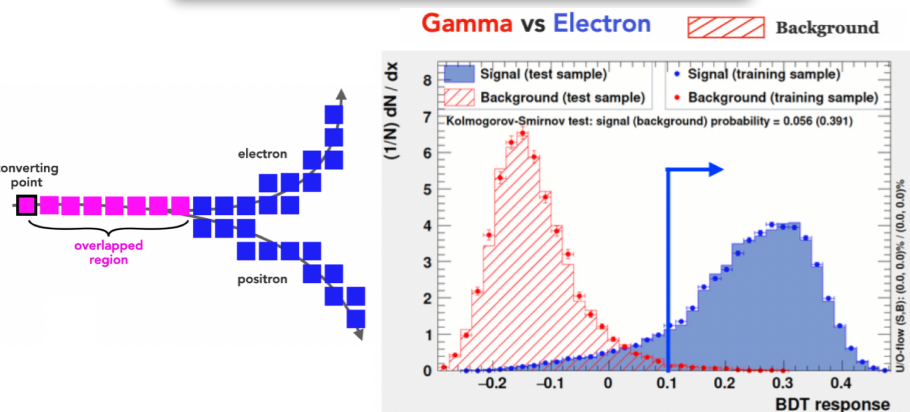
Neutron detection



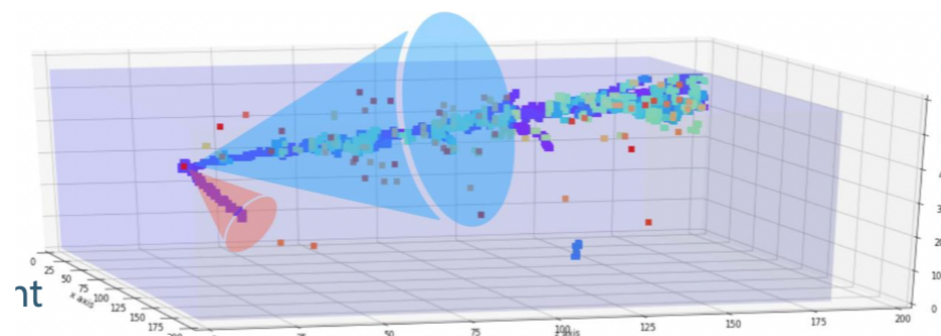
... with kinematics!



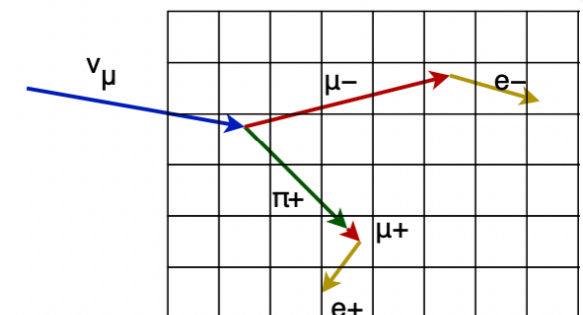
Improved e/γ separation



Improved electron reconstruction



Boosted Michel Electron tagging

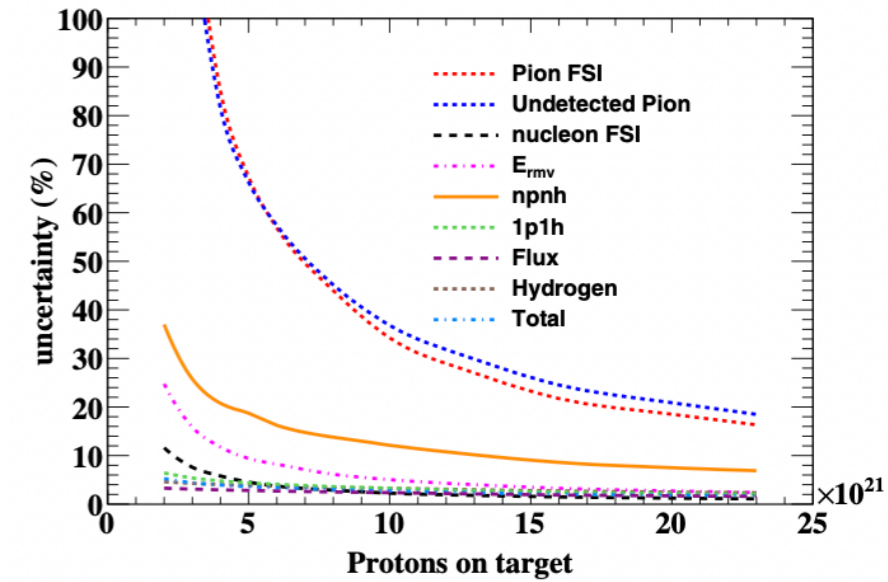
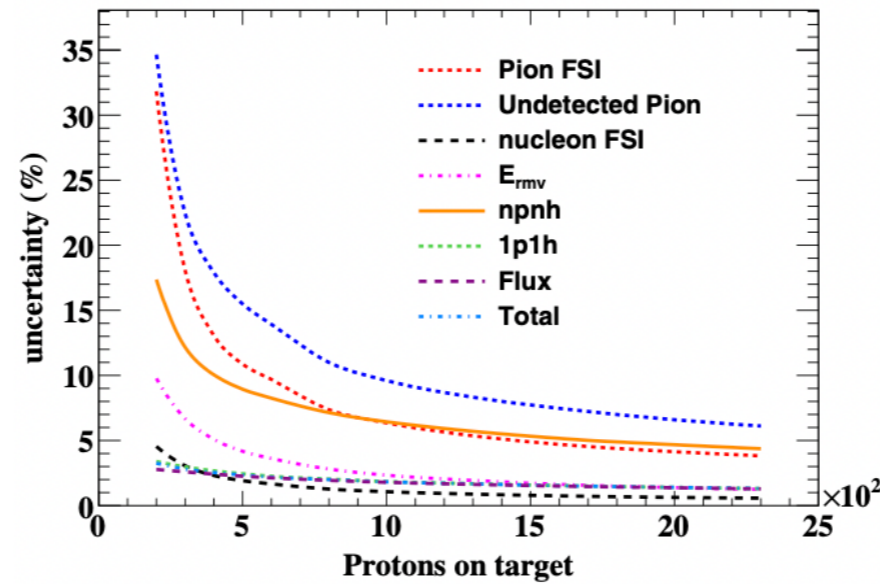
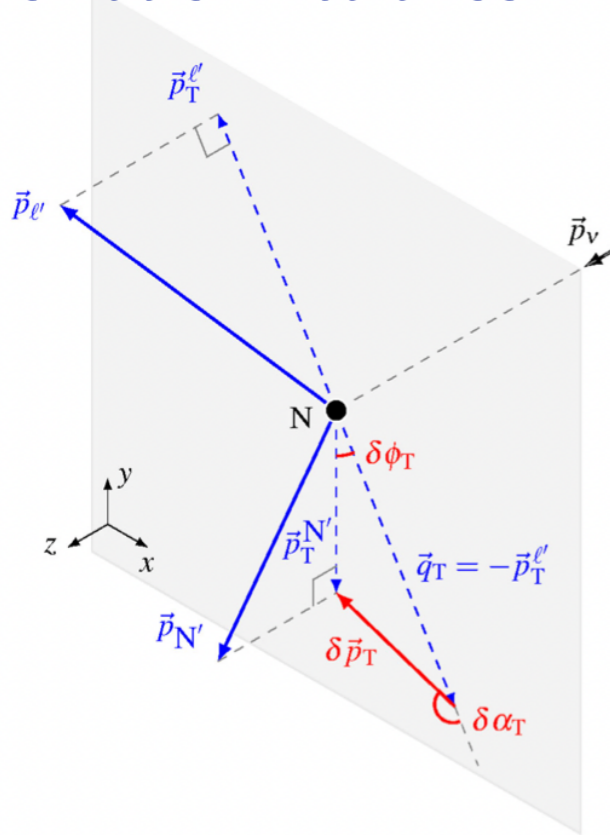


Muon mean lifetime $\approx 2 \mu s$, hit resolution $\sigma_t \approx 1$

Detailed studies of transverse kinematic imbalance

- High quality hadronic information will be game-changing. In addition to (p_ℓ, θ_ℓ) can use $(p_N, \delta_{p_T}, \delta_{\alpha_T}, E_{vis} \dots)$:

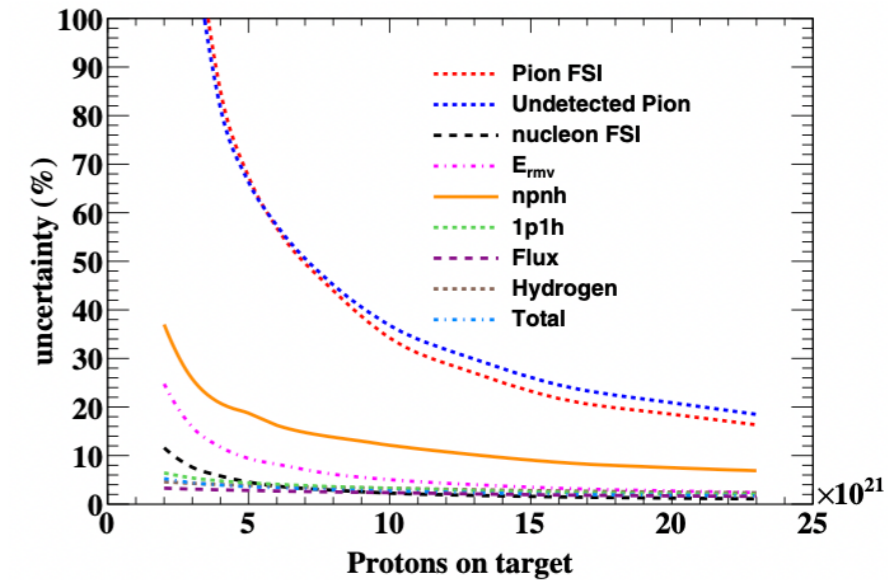
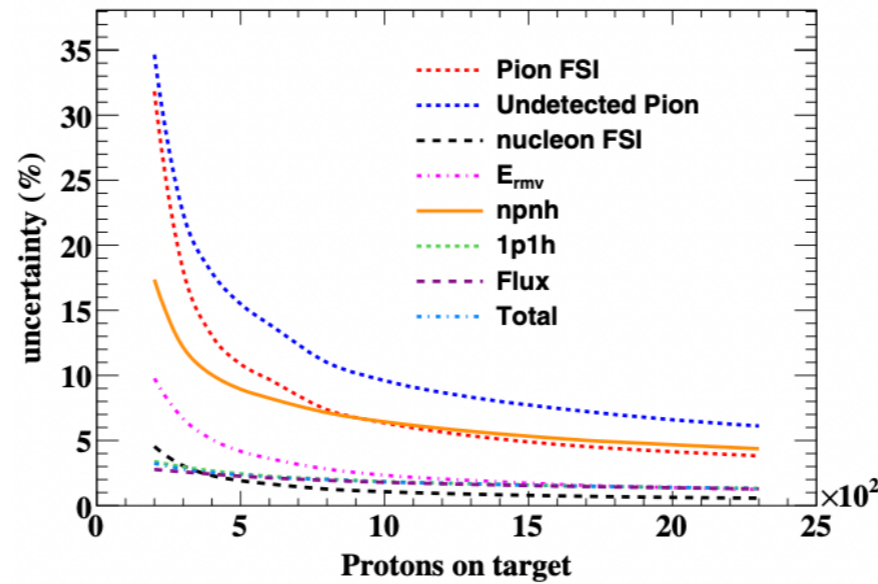
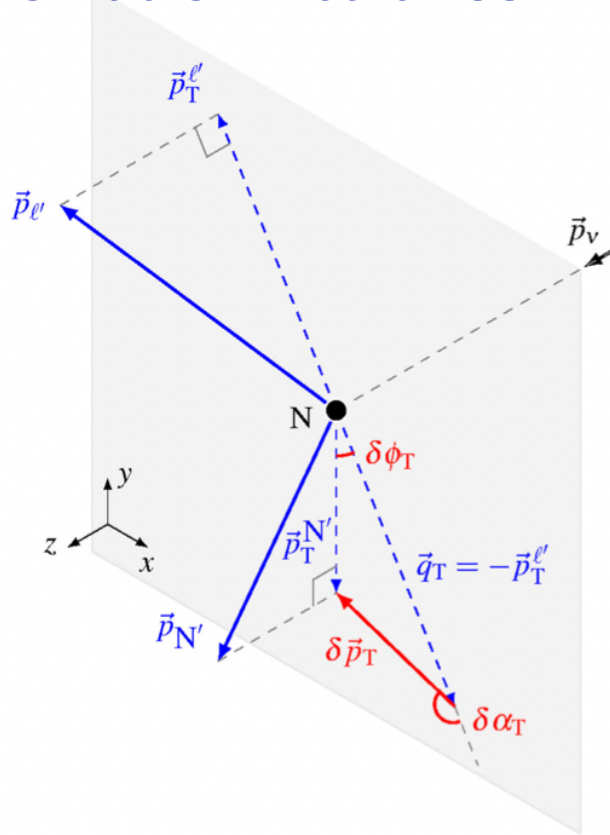
PRD 105 (2022) 3, 032010 • e-Print: [2108.11779](https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.11779)



Detailed studies of transverse kinematic imbalance

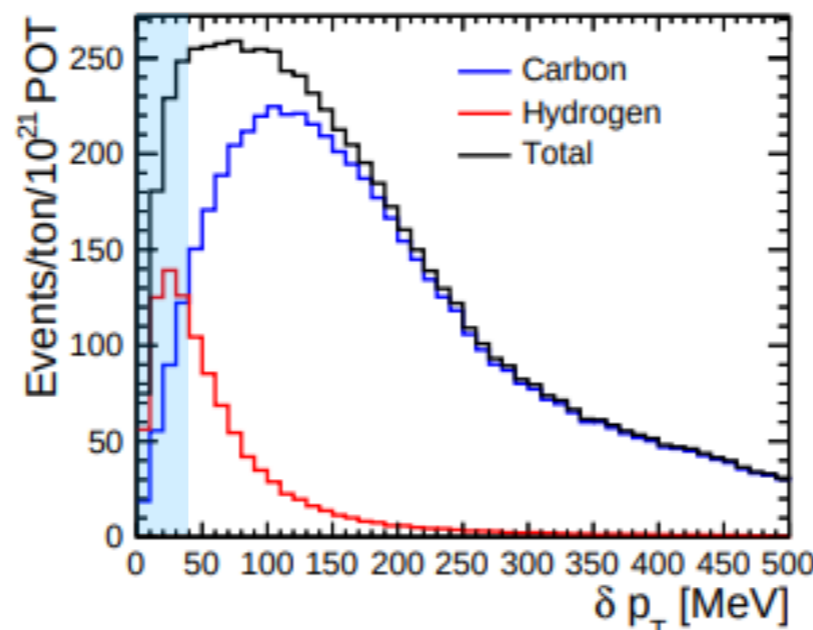
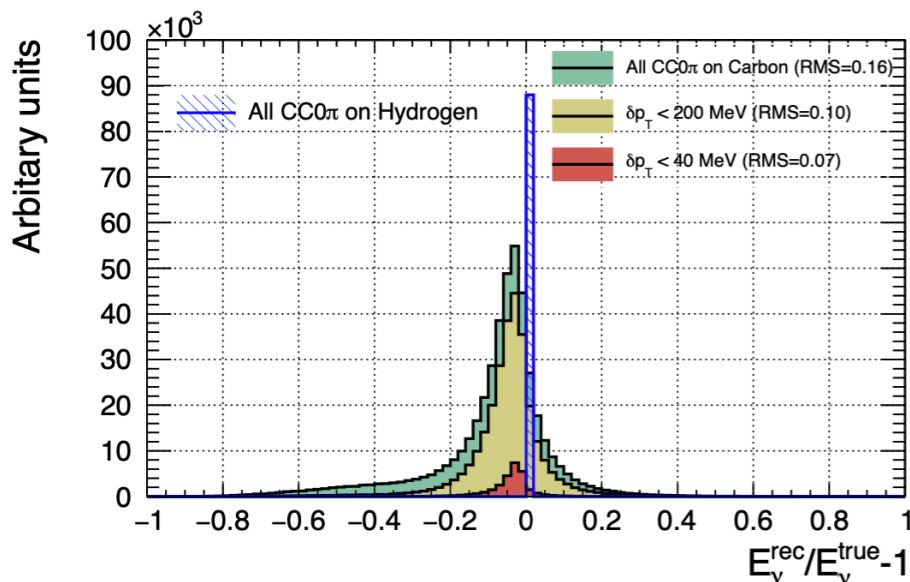
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PRD 105 (2022) 3, 032010 • e-Print: [2108.11779](https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.11779)



- Low δ_{p_T} can be used to identify events with low nuclear effects

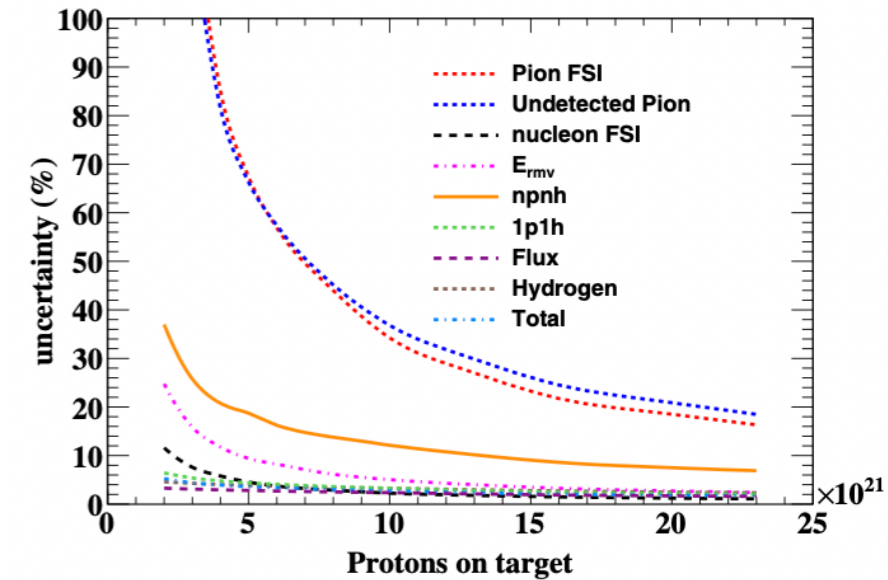
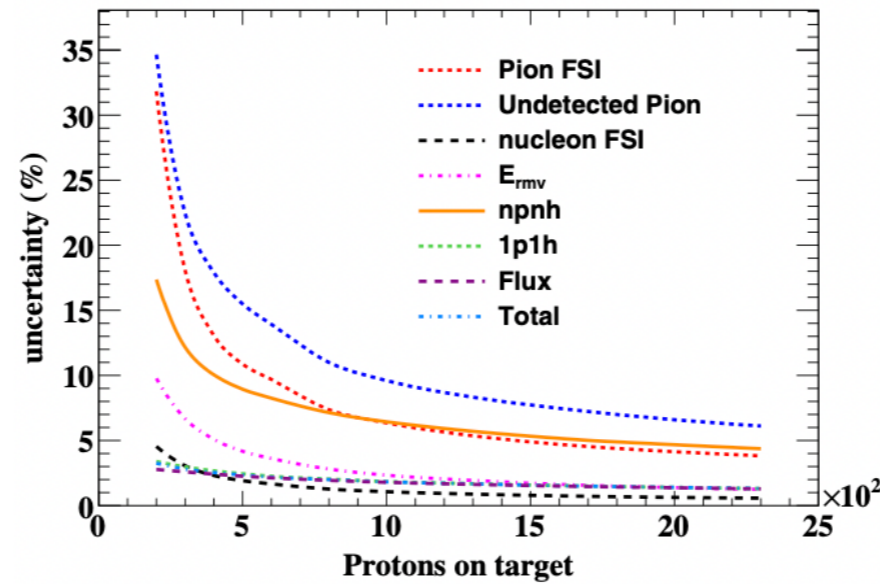
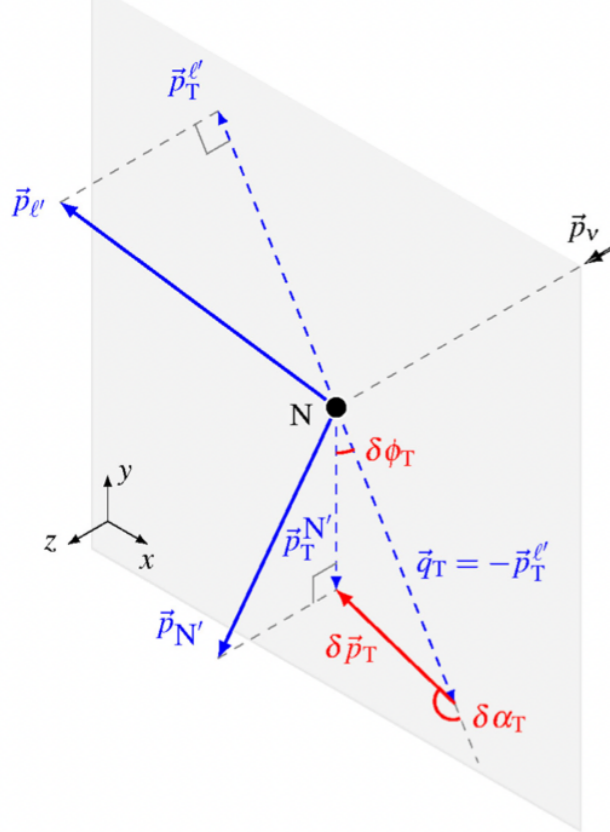
PRD 101 (2020) 9, 092003 • e-Print: [1912.01511](https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.01511)



Detailed studies of transverse kinematic imbalance

- High quality hadronic information will be game-changing. In addition to (p_ℓ, θ_ℓ) can use $(p_N, \delta_{p_T}, \delta_{\alpha_T}, E_{vis} \dots)$:

PRD 105 (2022) 3, 032010 • e-Print: [2108.11779](https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.11779)



- Low δ_{p_T} can be used to identify events with low nuclear effects

PRD 101 (2020) 9, 092003 • e-Print: [1912.01511](https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.01511)

- Use δ_{α_T} to learn about FSI.

Phys.Rev.D 106 (2022) 3, 032009 • e-Print: [2202.10402](https://arxiv.org/abs/2202.10402)

