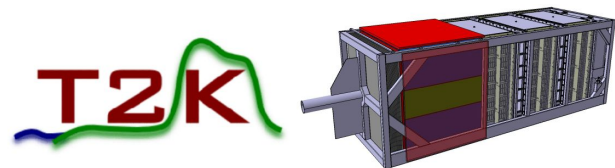


Fine-grained detectors for neutrino oscillations in the T2K and HK projects

GDR DI2I - IP2I Lyon

18/June/25

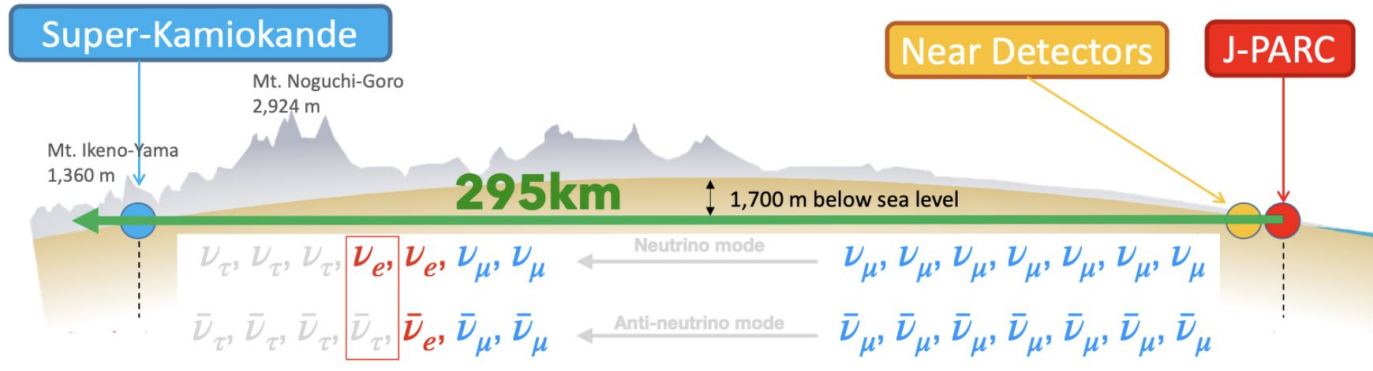
William Saenz



Outline

- **Neutrino oscillation** in long baseline experiments - **T2K & HK**
- **Fine grained detectors** (FGD) of J-Parc near detector
- **FGD prototypes** for HK's near detector upgrade

Neutrino oscillation - T2K project



- T2K → Tokai to Kamiola
- A long baseline experiment
- Measurement of **PMNS mixing parameters** (including δ_{CP}) and mass differences
- Results could reveal first evidence of CP-violation in lepton sector

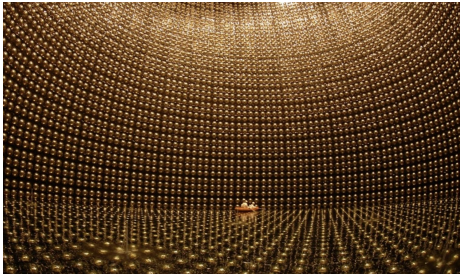
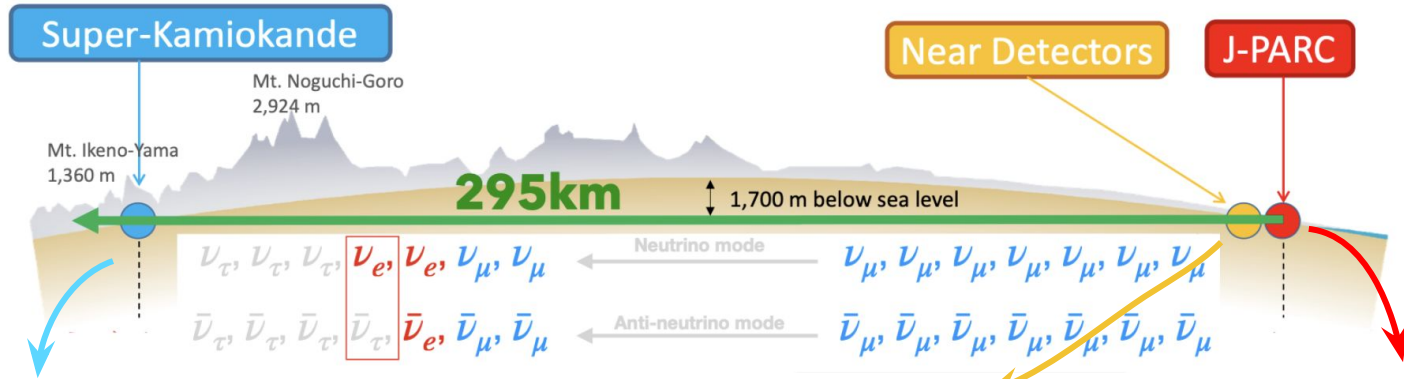
$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_{12} & \sin \theta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_{12} & \cos \theta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_{13} & 0 & \sin \theta_{13} e^{-i\delta_{\text{CP}}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_{13} e^{i\delta_{\text{CP}}} & 0 & \cos \theta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_{23} & \sin \theta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin \theta_{23} & \cos \theta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

flavour eigenstates

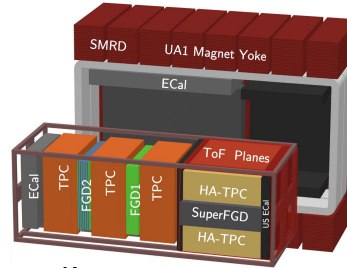
U_{PMNS} matrix

mass eigenstates

Neutrino oscillation - T2K project



- 50 ktons water Cherenkov tank
- Readout by 12k PMTs
- Sensible to beam and atmospheric ν



- Multi-detector (gas, scintillators)
- 0.2 T magnet for PID
- Characterises ν_μ flux and cross-section



- 30 GeV protons on graphite target $\rightarrow$ Kaons + pions
- ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ beam

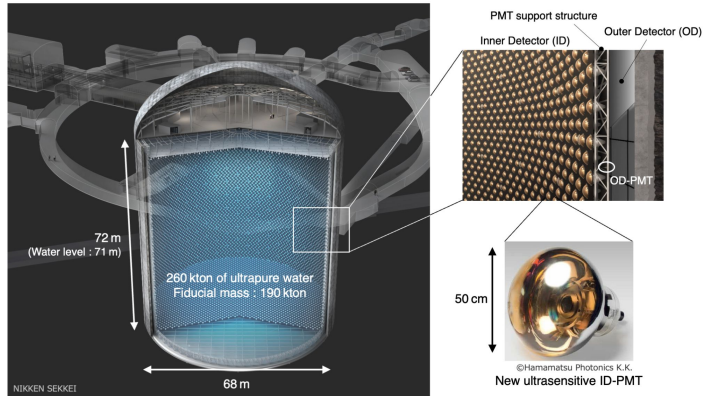
New generation and upgrade detectors - HK project

Hyper-Kamiokande

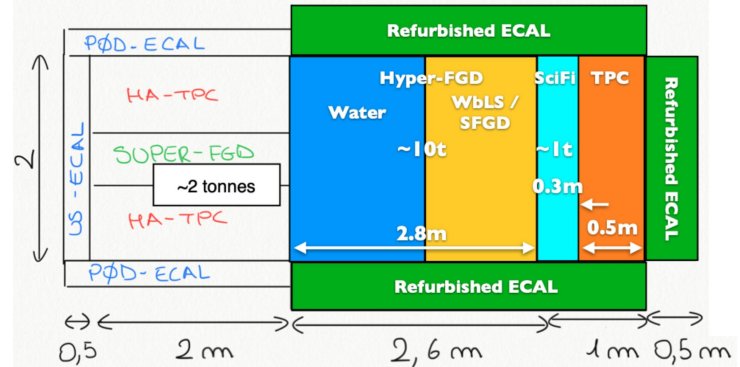


ND280++

J-PARC



- 5 times bigger than SK
- Readout by 20k PMTS
- Under construction (expected to run in 2027)



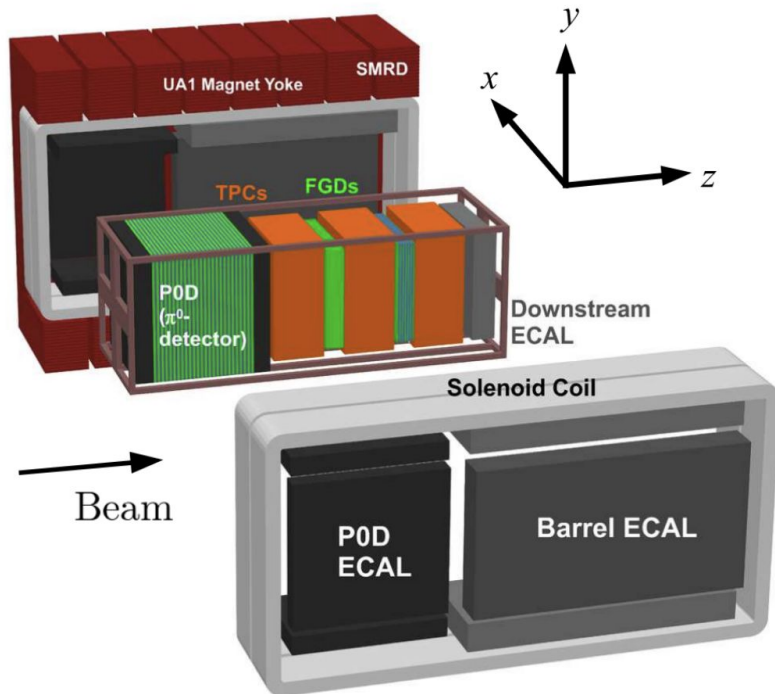
- 1st upgrade: haTPC + **superFGD** + TOF (operational since nov 2024)
- **hyperFGD** : study of water-base liquid scintillator (WbLS) prototypes

Fine grained detectors (FGD) of J-Parc near detector

Fine grained detectors (FGD) of J-Parc near detector

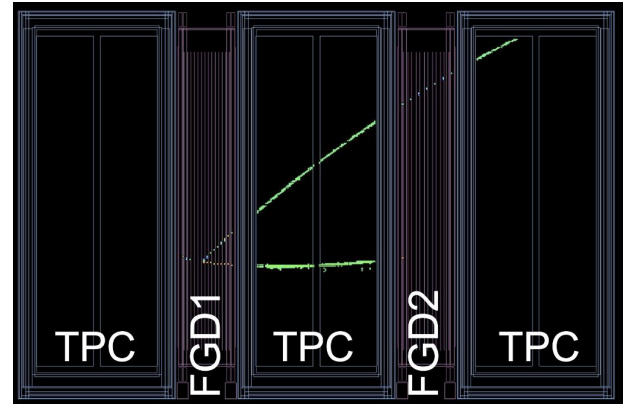
Main purposes:

- ν target mass
- Charged particle tracking

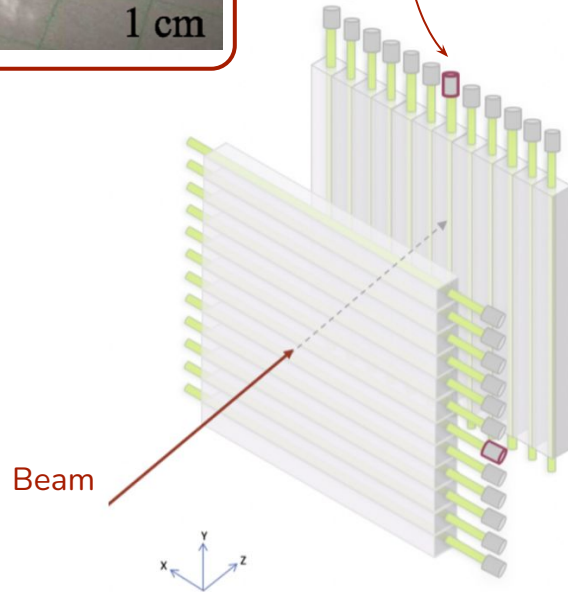
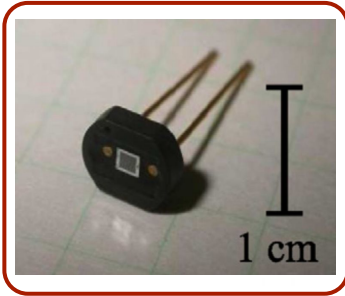


1st generation: FGD1 & FGD2

- Polystyrene scintillator bars: $9 \times 9 \times 1864 \text{ mm}^3$
- 1.1 ton per FGD
- Composition:
 - FGD1: 5760 bars (30 layers)
 - FGD2: 2688 bars (7 layers) + 6 layers of H_2O



Fine grained detectors (FGD) of J-Parc near detector

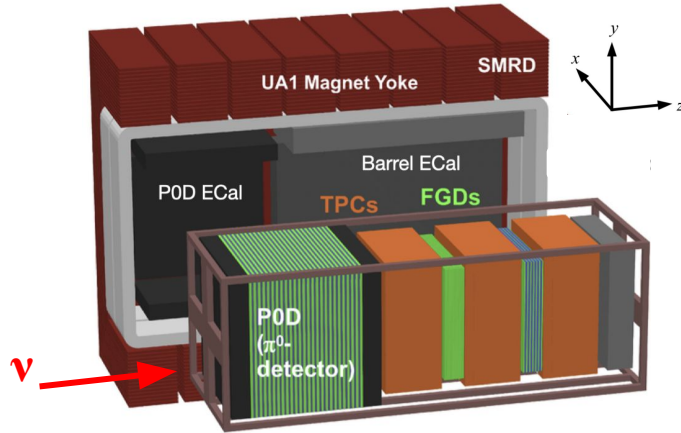


1st generation: FGD1 & FGD2

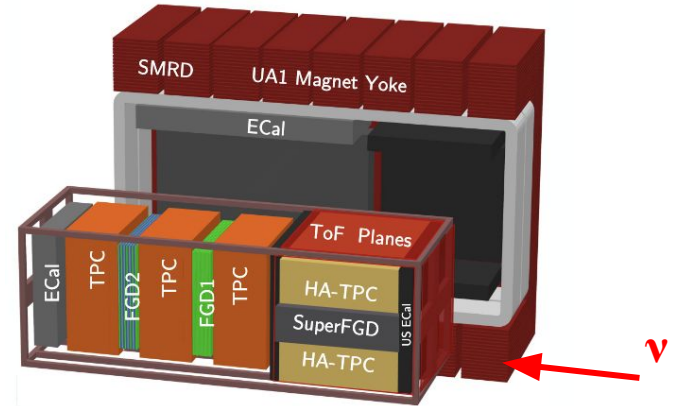
- Polystyrene scintillator bars: $9 \times 9 \times 1864 \text{ mm}^3$
- 1.1 ton per FGD
- Composition:
 - FGD1: 5760 bars (30 layers)
 - FGD2: 2688 bars (7 layers) + 6 layers of H_2O
- Alternating direction layers for X-Y readout
- Wavelength shifting (WLS) fibers: 1 mm $\varnothing$ Y11 Kuraray
- Multi-pixel photon counters (MPPC)
 - 667 pixels
 - $1.3 \times 1.3 \text{ mm}^2$
 - Gain $\sim 10^6$
 - PDE (525 nm) $\sim 30\%$

Fine grained detectors (FGD) of J-Parc near detector

1st generation: FGD1 & FGD2



2nd generation: SuperFGD



Original near detector limitations:

- Angular acceptance (X-Y plane readout)
- High proton reconstruction energy threshold

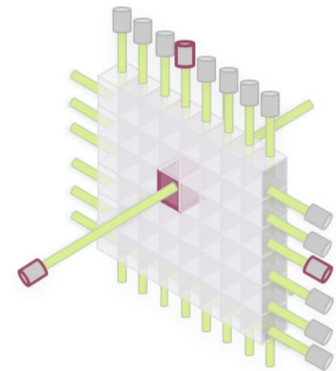
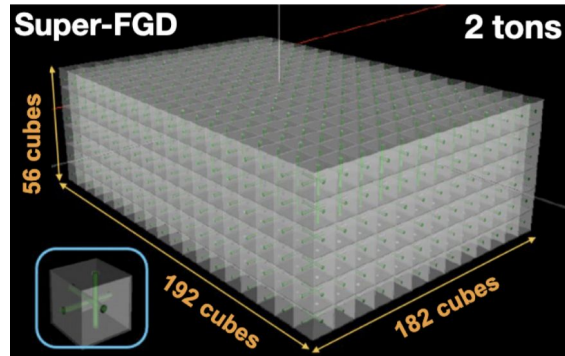
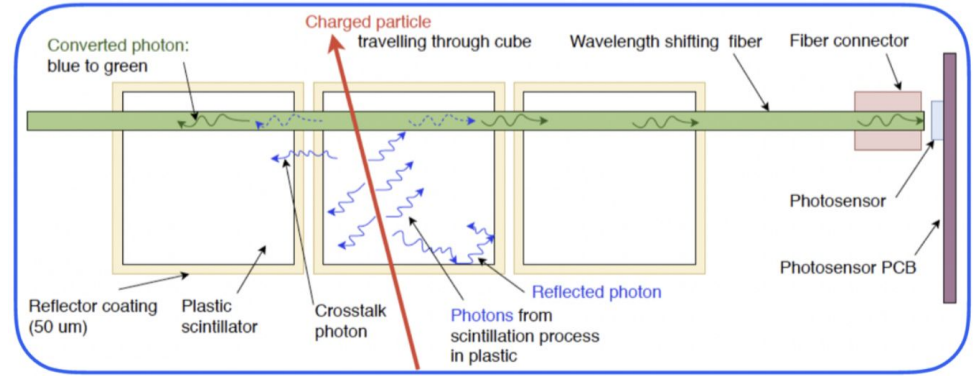
Near detector upgrade (2024)

- P0D replaced by SuperFGD + haTPC + TOF

Fine grained detectors (FGD) of J-Parc near detector

2nd generation: SuperFGD

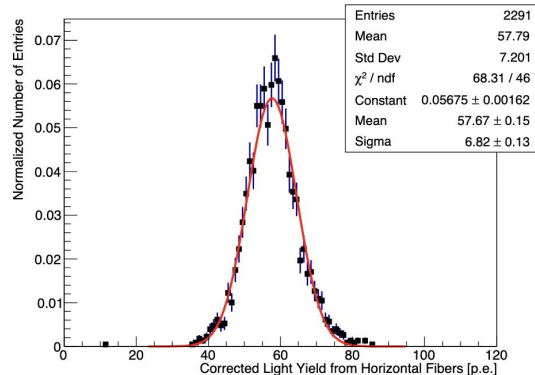
- 2 million 1 cm^3 plastic scintillating cubes
- Highly segmented readout in X-Y-Z
 - Three orthogonal Y11 Kuraray WLS fibers per cube
 - Each fiber coupled to a MPPC



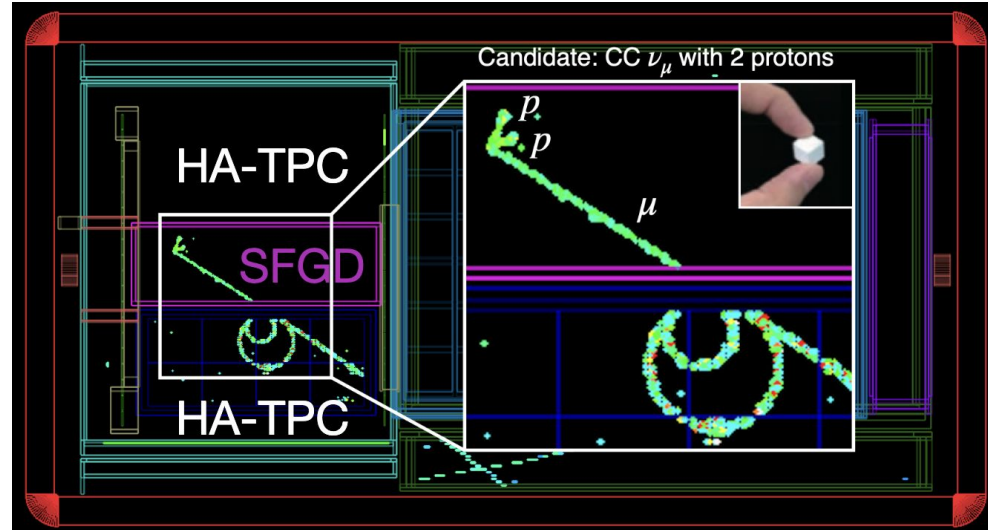
Fine grained detectors (FGD) of J-Parc near detector

2nd generation: SuperFGD

- Sub ns time resolution
- Limited crosstalk ($\sim 3\%$). Reflecting surface from etching process.
- Light yield ~ 58 PE per MIP per cube per fiber
- Good PID due to high granularity



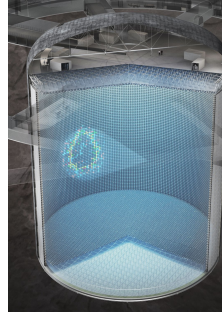
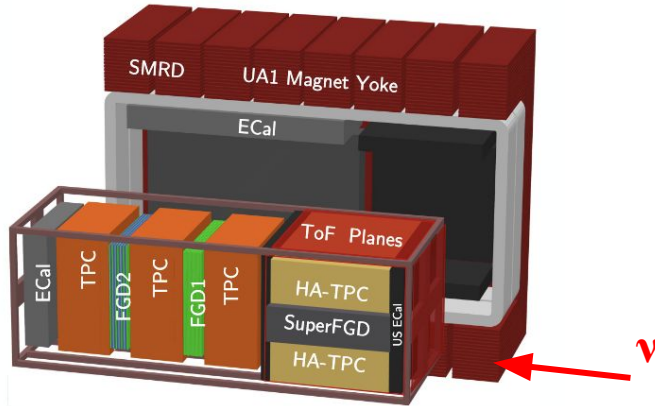
Sample event display



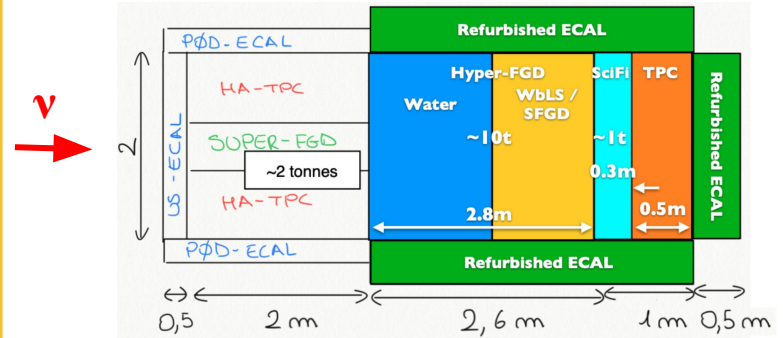
FGD prototypes for HK's near detector

FGD prototypes for HK's near detector

2nd generation: SuperFGD



Next generation: HyperFGD



Upgraded near detector limitations:

- Large uncertainty of $\sigma(\mathbf{v}_e)/\sigma(\bar{\mathbf{v}}_e)$ reduces δ_{CP} exclusion power by HK
- Opposite to near detector, far detector is water base:
 - Cherenkov light yield < scintillation light
 - Water is inactive and cannot track protons

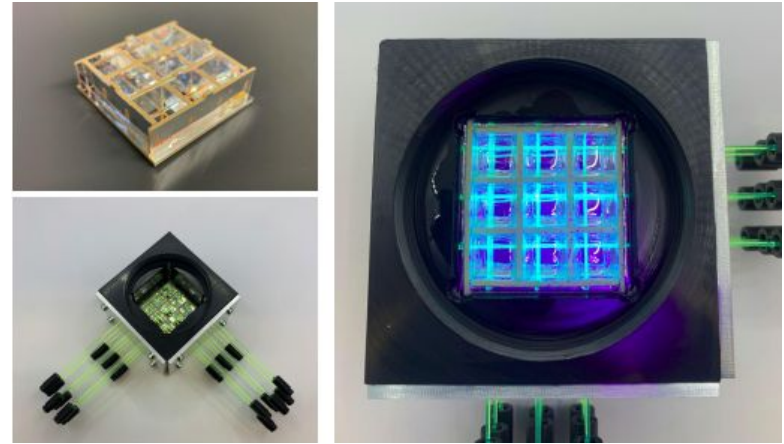
Near detector ultimate upgrade (2031)

- Former FGD + TPC replaced by active water-base tracker detectors
- Proposal: 5 ton of water-base liquid scintillator (WbLS) → HyperFGD

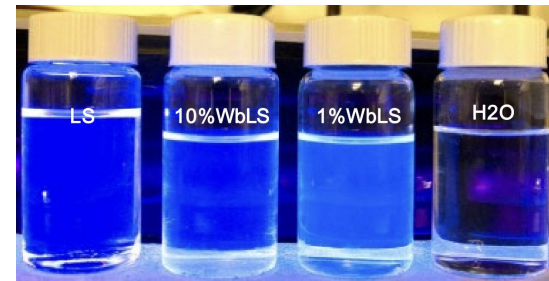
FGD prototypes for HK's near detector

Next generation: HyperFGD

- ANR project. LPNHE - ETH collaboration
- Water-base Liquid Scintillator (WbLS) prototype
 - Organic liquid scintillator (developed at BNL)
90% water + 10% LAB + PPO/bis-MSB
- Voxels of 1 cm³ (same granularity as SFGD)
- Inner walls: Divinycell foam + 3M reflector
- X-Y-Z readout with Kuraray Y11 WLS fibers
- Hamamatsu MPPC: pitch 50 μ m, PDE ~40%



Setup @ETH Zurich



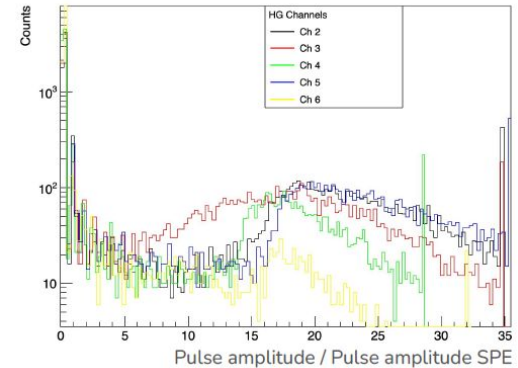
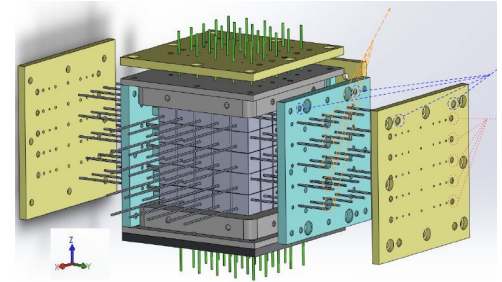
FGD prototypes for HK's near detector

Next generation: HyperFGD

- Dedicated new experimental room at LPNHE
- Goals:
 - Optimise water - WbLS mix → Light Yield maximization
 - Study different geometrical configurations for cells (cubes holes, fiber grooves, fiber - MPPC coupling)



Work in progress!

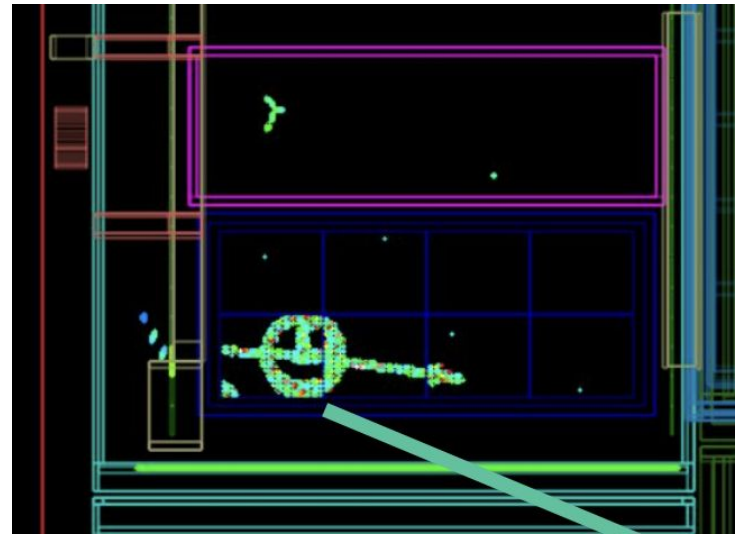


Thank you

Want to join us?

Upcoming research engineer position at LPNHE (CDD)

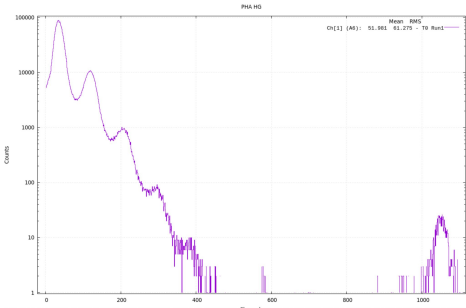
- Mechanical design of the 10 tons upgrade
- Design and production of the water-tight prototype
- Optimisation of the optical coupling
- Study alternatives for internal hyperFGD walls



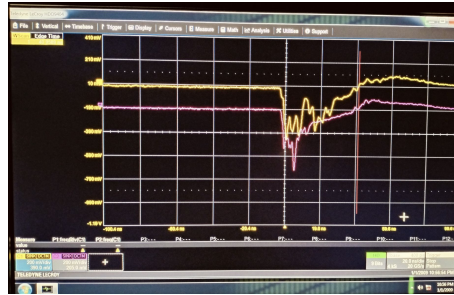
Hello world setup at LPNHE

- 1 SFGD cube + 2 WLS fibers to test electronics and printed structures

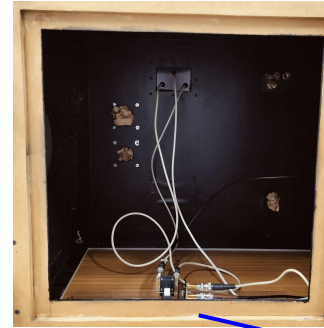
First SiPM dark current spectrum



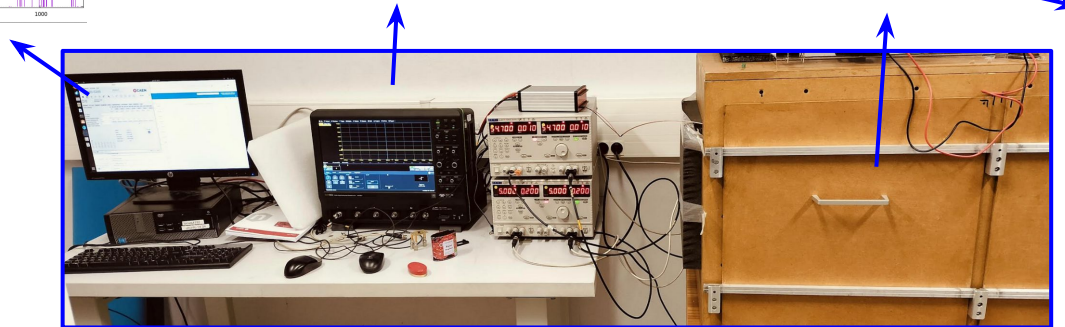
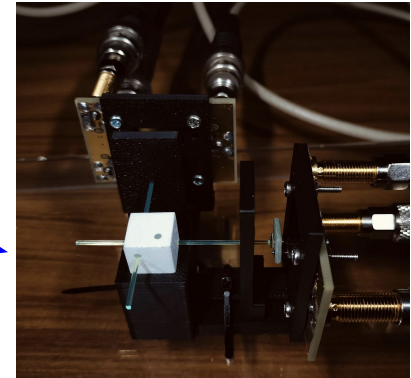
First muon candidate



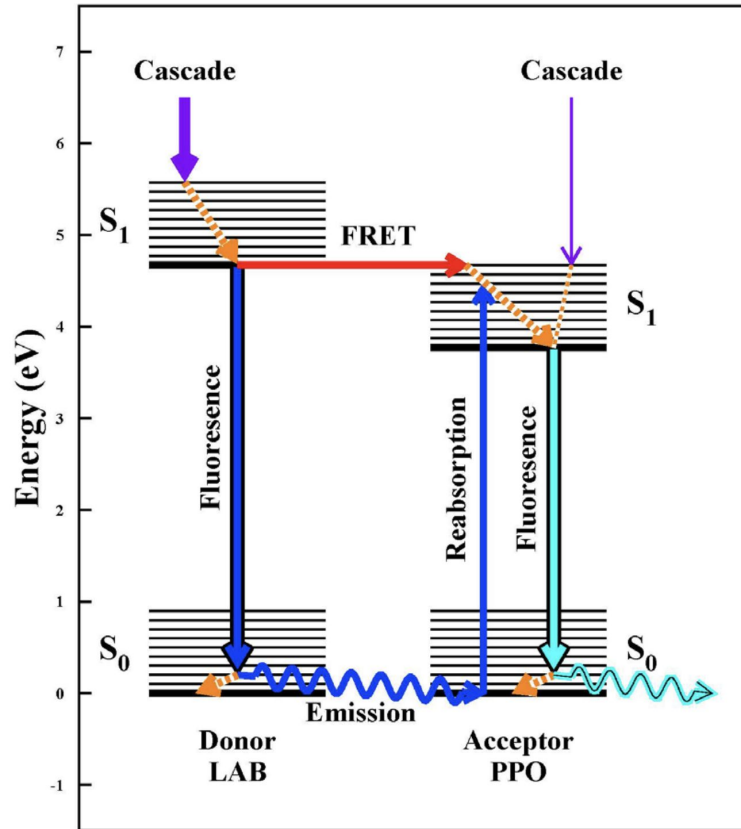
Almost a Dark box



First 3D printed support

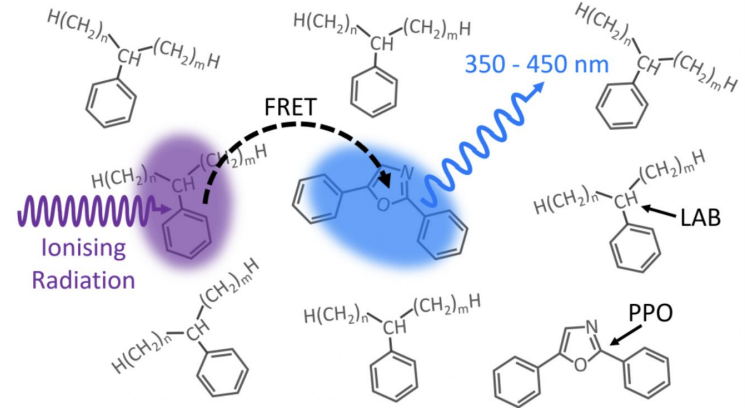


Light emission in LAB + PPO



DOI 10.1088/1748-0221/15/12/P12020

Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET)

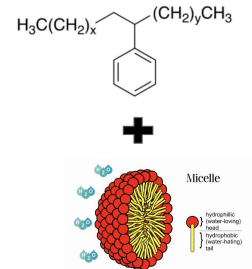


LAB:

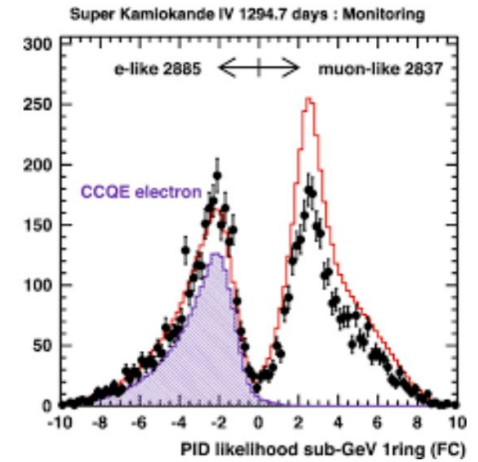
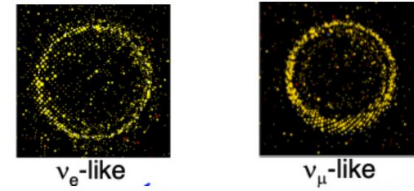
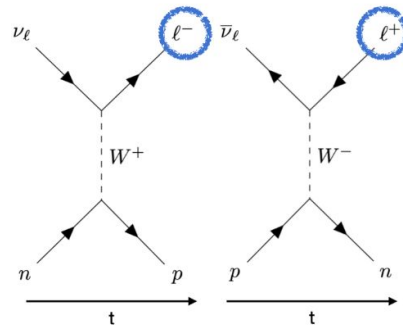
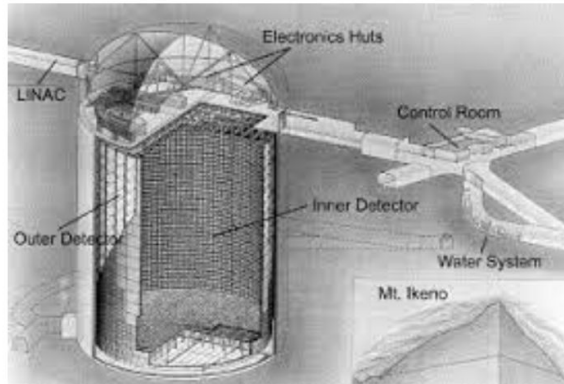
- low cost
- high flash point
- low toxicity

Addition of micelle for WbLS:

- Hydrophobic $\rightarrow$ scintillator
- Hydrophilic $\rightarrow$ water



Nu detection in SK



Reflector

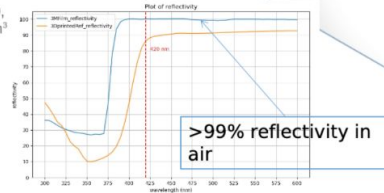
New reflector structure:
Low density walls covered with high reflectivity film*

Divinycell foam was chosen as the wall support because of its **stiffness and low density**

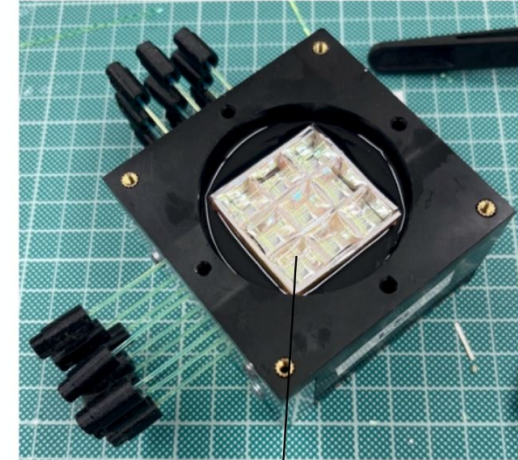
3M film ~0.1mm,
>99% reflectivity

Divinycell foam H80,
(>1.2mm), 0.08g/cm³

- Thickness of the reflector: ~1.6 mm
- @1 cm voxel granularity, water ratio in mass: ~85%, much larger than the 69% when a high density wall was used



*Use of 3M ESR film was inspired by the PROSPECT experiment, where multi-layer reflectors were adopted.
[Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research, A 922 \(2019\) 287-309](#)



- Need to assemble a grid of light materials
 - 1.2 mm width of foam (Divinycell) + 3M film to increase reflectivity

