



# Content of the LENA White Paper

LAGUNA General Meeting  
CERN  
March 3, 2011

Michael Wurm  
Technische Universität München

# Motivation

- Collect all available information on liquid scintillator  
→ present an overview to the scientific community
- Gather the people interested in the physics program specific to LENA and their various ideas

# Who is writing?

## The next-generation liquid-scintillator neutrino observatory LENA

March 1, 2011

Michael Wurm<sup>i,i</sup>, Franz von Feilitzsch<sup>i,i</sup>, Lothar Oberauer<sup>i,i</sup>, John F Beacom<sup>a</sup>, Leonid B Bezrukov<sup>b</sup>, Johannes Blümer<sup>c</sup>, Sandhya Choubey<sup>d</sup>, Davide D'Angelo<sup>e</sup>, Basudeb Dasgupta<sup>a</sup>, Amol Dighe<sup>f</sup>, Grigorij Domogatsky<sup>b</sup>, Steve Dye<sup>g</sup>, Sergey Eliseev<sup>v</sup>, Timo Enqvist<sup>h</sup>, Alexey Erykalov<sup>v</sup>, Gianni Fiorentini<sup>j</sup>, Marianne Göger-Neff<sup>i</sup>, Peter Grabmayr<sup>k</sup>, Caren Hagner<sup>l</sup>, Dominikus Hellgartner<sup>i</sup>, Johannes Hissa<sup>h</sup>, Shunsaku Horiuchi<sup>a</sup>, Claude Jaupart<sup>m</sup>, Josef Jochum<sup>k</sup>, T. Kalliokoski<sup>o</sup>, Pasi Kuusiniemi<sup>h</sup>, Tobias Lachenmaier<sup>k</sup>, Ionel Lazanu<sup>h,h</sup>, John G Learned<sup>n</sup>, Timo Lewke<sup>i</sup>, Paolo Lombardi<sup>e</sup>, Bayarto Lubsandorzhev<sup>k</sup>, Livia Ludhova<sup>e</sup>, Kai Loo<sup>o</sup>, Jukka Maalampi<sup>o</sup>, Fabio Mantovani<sup>j</sup>, Michela Marafini<sup>p</sup>, Jelena Maricic<sup>q</sup>, Teresa Marrodán Undagoitia<sup>r</sup>, Bill McDonough<sup>s</sup>, Lino Miramonti<sup>e</sup>, Alessandro Mirizzi<sup>l</sup>, Quirin Meindl<sup>i</sup>, Olga Mena<sup>u</sup>, Randolph Möllenberg<sup>i</sup>, Rolf Nahnauer<sup>t</sup>, Dmitry Nesterenko<sup>v</sup>, Yuri N. Novikov<sup>v</sup>, Guido Nuijten<sup>w</sup>, Sandip Pakvasa<sup>n</sup>, Sergio Palomares-Ruiz<sup>z</sup>, Marco Pallavicini<sup>x</sup>, Silvia Pascoli<sup>y</sup>, Thomas Patzak<sup>p</sup>, Juha Peltoniemi<sup>aa</sup>, Walter Potzel<sup>i</sup>, Tomi Räihä<sup>h</sup>, Georg Raffelt<sup>bb</sup>, Gioacchino Ranucci<sup>e</sup>, Soebur Razzaque<sup>cc</sup>, Elisa Resconi<sup>dd</sup>, Kari Rummukainen<sup>ee</sup>, Juho Sarkamo<sup>h</sup>, Valerij Sinev<sup>b</sup>, Christian Spiering<sup>t</sup>, Achim Stahl<sup>ff</sup>, Felicitas Thorne<sup>i</sup>, Marc Tippmann<sup>i</sup>, Alessandra Tonazzo<sup>p</sup>, Wladyslaw H. Trzaska<sup>o</sup>, John D. Vergados<sup>gg</sup>, Christopher Wiebusch<sup>ff</sup>, Jürgen Winter<sup>i</sup>.

# Who is writing?

**73 authors from 32 institutions in 13 countries**

## **Finland**

Univ. of Jyväskylä  
Univ. of Oulu  
Rockplan Ltd.  
Neutrinica Oy

## **France**

APC Paris  
IPG Paris

## **Greece**

Univ. of Ioannina

## **Germany**

RWTH Aachen  
Univ. Hamburg  
KIT Karlsruhe  
MPP München  
TU München  
Univ. Tübingen  
DESY Zeuthen

## **Italy**

INFN Ferrara  
INFN Genova  
INFN Milano

## **India**

HCRI Allahabad  
TIFR Mumbai

## **Portugal**

IST Lisboa

## **Romania**

Univ. of Bucharest

## **Russia**

INR Moscow  
NPI Petersburg

## **Spain**

Univ. of Valencia

## **Switzerland**

Univ. Zürich

## **UK**

Durham Univ.

## **USA**

Hawaii Pacific Univ.  
Univ. of Hawaii  
Univ. of Maryland  
Ohio State Univ.  
Univ. of Philadelphia  
NRL Washington

# Table of Contents

## 1. Introduction

## 2. Low Energy Physics

- 2.1 Galactic Supernova neutrinos
- 2.2 Diffuse Supernova neutrinos
- 2.3 Solar neutrinos
- 2.4 Geoneutrinos
- 2.5 Reactor neutrinos
- 2.6 Neutrino oscillometry
- 2.7 Indirect dark matter search
- 2.8 Neutrinoless double-beta decay

## 3. GeV Physics

- 3.1 Nucleon decay search
- 3.2 Event reconstruction at GeV energies
- 3.3 Long-baseline neutrino beams
- 3.4 Atmospheric neutrinos

## 4. Detector Design

- 4.1 Laboratory sites
- 4.2 Detector tank
- 4.3 Liquid scintillator
- 4.4 Light detection
- 4.5 Read-out electronics

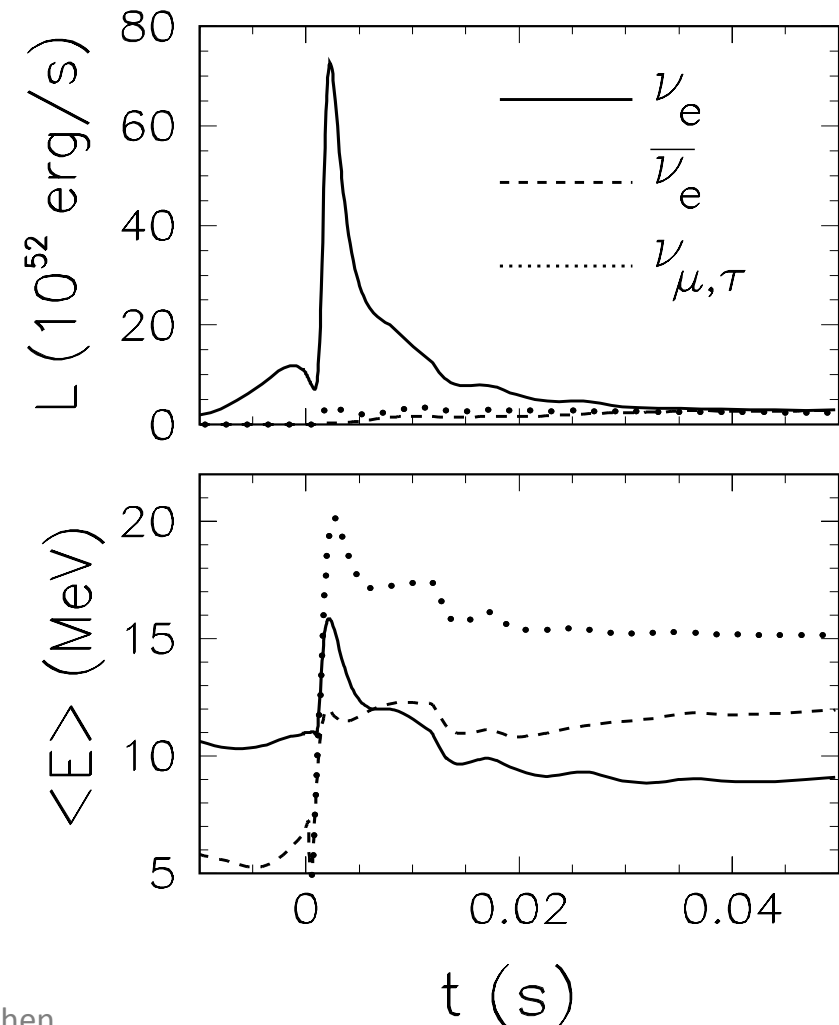
## 5. Conclusions

# 2.1 Galactic Supernova neutrinos

Coordinator: Alessandro Mirizzi

- **Basic picture of SN observations**
- **Expected neutrino signal**
- **Detection channels in LENA:**
  - mostly  $\bar{\nu}_e$  by inverse beta decay
  - $\nu_e/\bar{\nu}_e$  separation by  $^{12}\text{C}$  CC
  - $\nu_x$  separation by  $\nu$ -p scattering
- **Signatures of flavor oscillations:**
  - Earth matter effect
  - collective oscillations ( $\nu$ - $\nu$ )
  - SN shock wave propagation
  - energy resolution and variety detection of channels important!

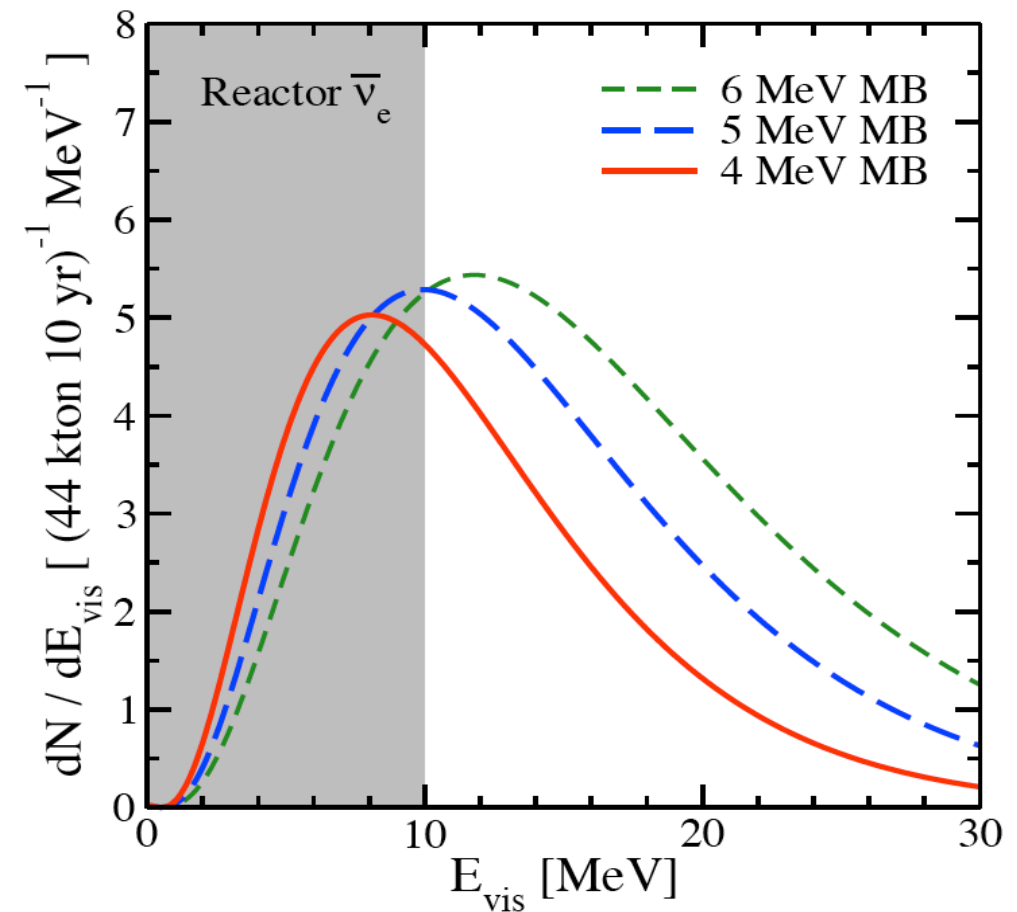
Neutrino fluxes and energies during the neutronization burst.



# 2.2 Diffuse Supernova neutrinos

Coordinators: John Beacom, Georg Raffelt

- **Motivation:**  
detection of the average SN neutrino spectrum
- **Expected neutrino signal:**  
35-70  $\bar{\nu}_e$  events in 10 yrs
- **Background conditions:**  
favorable compared to WCDs, but new background due to NC of atmospheric neutrinos



*Expected DSNB signal and reactor neutrino background*

# 2.3 Solar neutrinos

Coordinator: *Gioacchino Ranucci*

- **Basic picture**

SSM and MSW-LMA

- **Experimental status**

what is left to do?

$P_{ee}$  in MSW transition region

solar metallicity

- **Spectral measurements**

high statistics

- **Search for time-variations**

matter effects

spin-flavor conversion

helioseismic g-modes

*Solar neutrino rates (per day) in LENA  
for 30 kt fiducial mass*

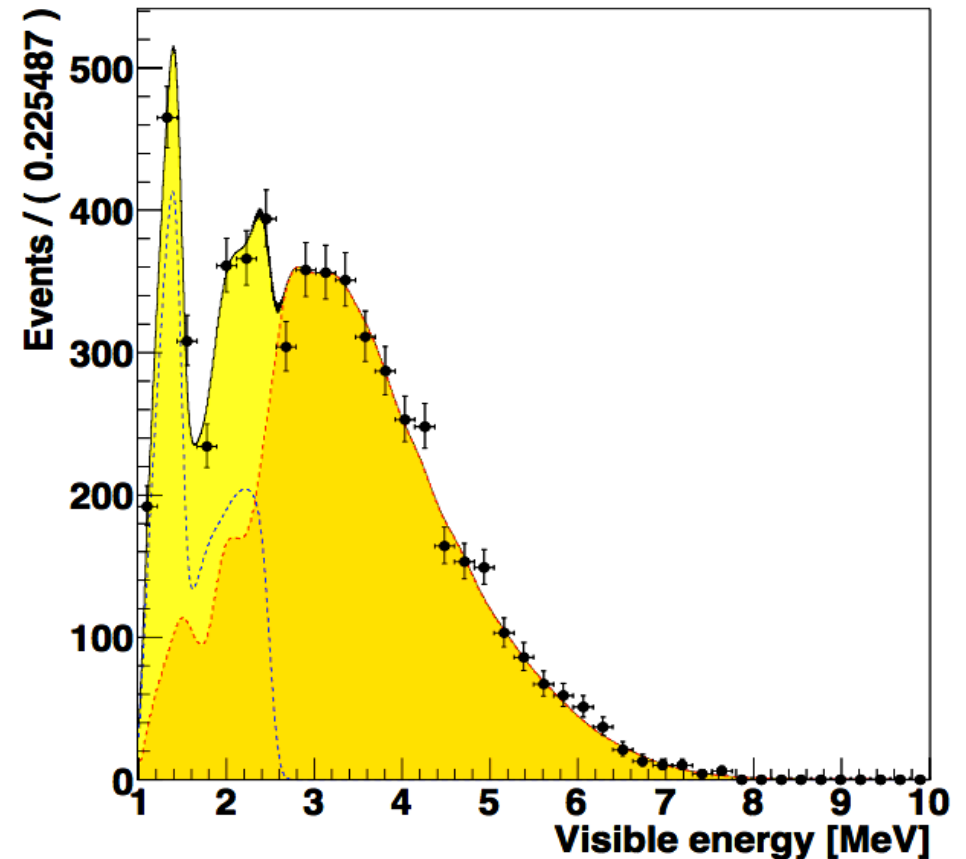
Source	GS98	AGS05
pp	$41.5 \pm 0.3$	$42.0 \pm 0.2$
pep	$608 \pm 7$	$625 \pm 7$
hep	$0.26 \pm 0.04$	$0.28 \pm 0.05$
${}^7\text{Be}$	$8307 \pm 495$	$7433 \pm 447$
${}^8\text{B}$	$137 \pm 15$	$108 \pm 12$
CNO	$908 \pm 145$	$583 \pm 87$



# 2.4 Geoneutrinos

Coordinator: Livia Ludhova

- **Introduction**  
Geochemical models and U/Th abundances
- **Signal rates and reactor neutrino background**
- **Precise flux determination**  
accuracy of 1% after 10 yrs
- **Measurement of U/Th ratio**  
accuracy of 5% after 10 yrs
- **Directionality**

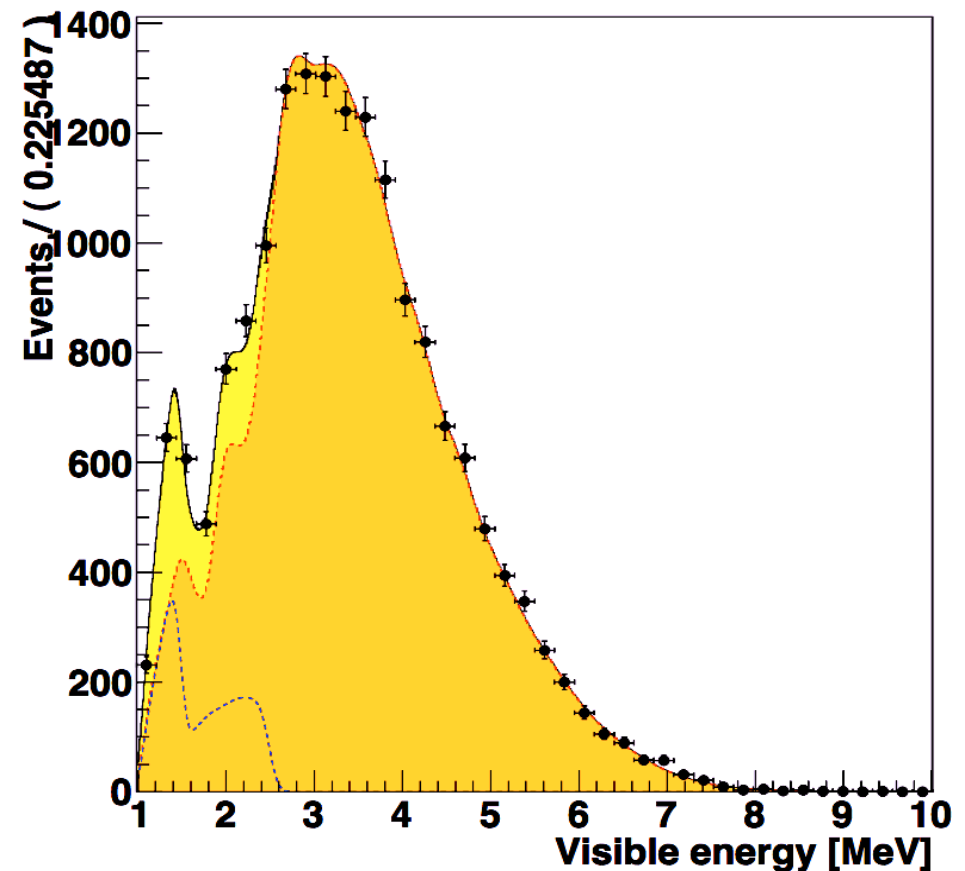


*Geoneutrino and reactor neutrino rates for 1 year of measurement in Pyhäsalmi*

# 2.5 Reactor neutrinos

Coordinator: Tobias Lachenmaier

- Precise measurement of solar mixing parameters
  - **Based on 7 yrs in Fréjus:**
    - $\Delta(\sin^2\theta_{12}) = 10\%$
    - $\Delta(\Delta m^2_{12}) = 1\% \quad (3\sigma!)$
- significant improvement compared to the current uncertainty on  $\Delta m^2_{12}$



*Geoneutrino and reactor neutrino rates for 1 year of measurement in Fréjus*

# 2.6 Neutrino Oscillometry

Coordinator: Yuri Novikov

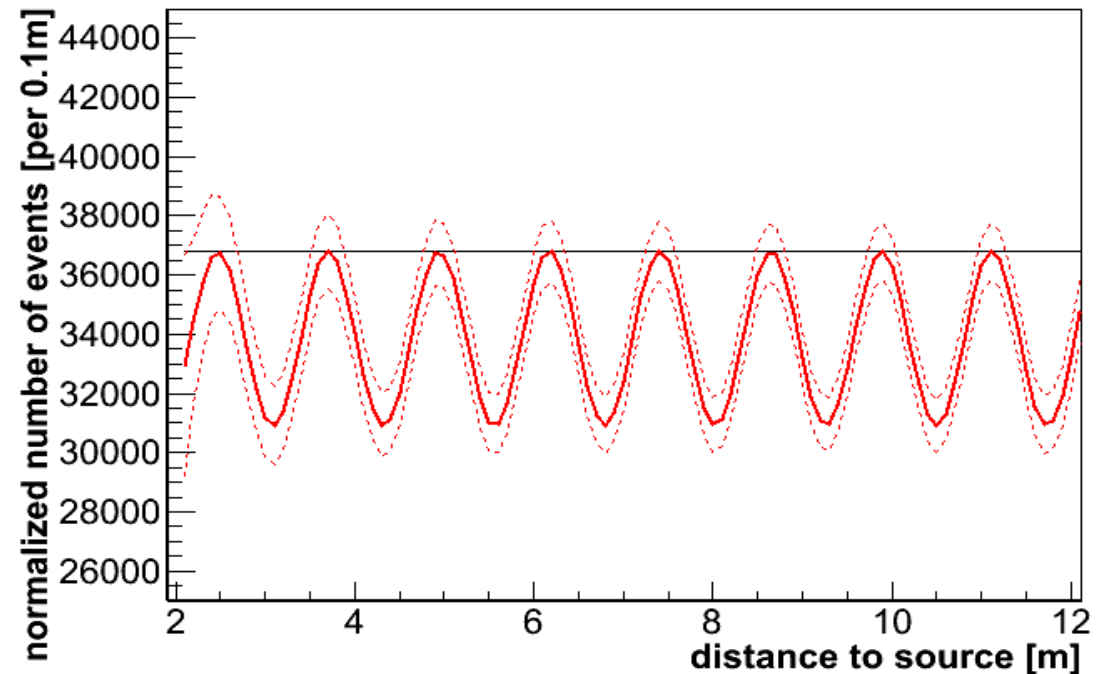
- **Introduction**

  - $^{51}\text{Cr}/^{75}\text{Se}$  EC MCI-sources  
for monenergetic neutrinos

- **Detection by  $\nu_e$ -scattering**  
background by solar  $\nu_s$

- **Short baseline oscillations**  
some sensitivity on  $\theta_{13}$

- **Sterile neutrinos**  
excellent sensitivity on  
both  $\theta_{14}$  and  $\Delta m^2_{14}$



*$\nu_e$  scattering rate as a function of distance.  
Dashed lines indicate rate uncertainties.*

# 2.7 Indirect dark matter search

Coordinator: Silvia Pascoli

## Introduction

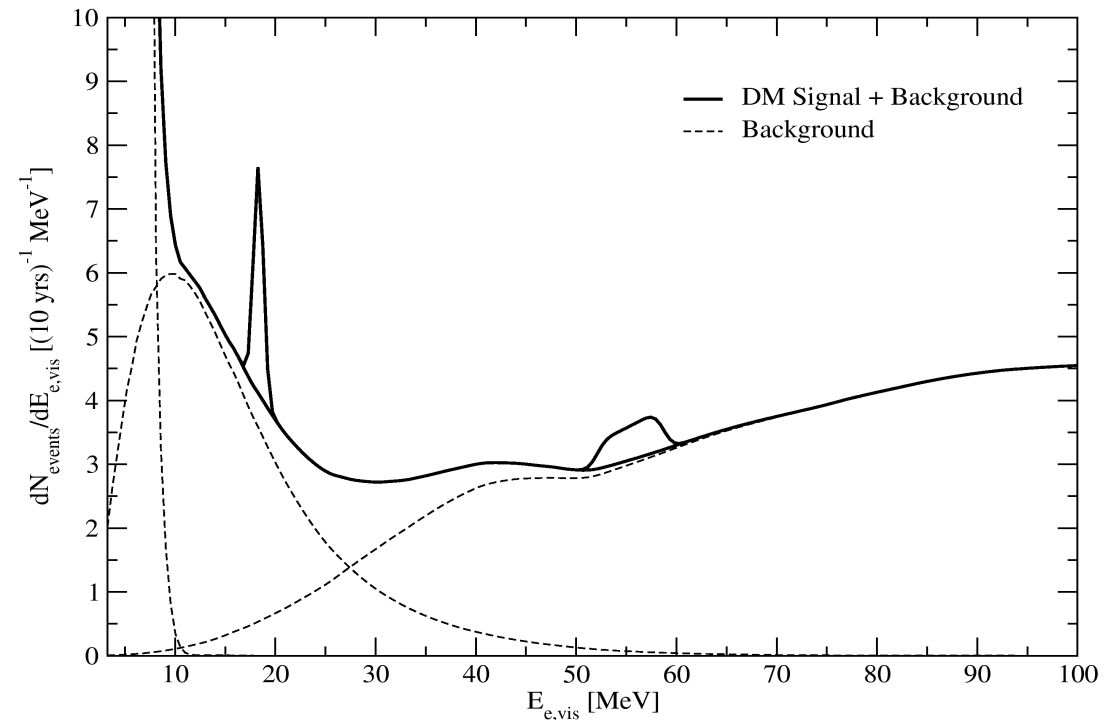
$\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$ -annihilation of MeV dark matter particles

## Expected signal rates

## $\bar{\nu}_e$ detection in LENA

backgrounds from reactor neutrinos, atmospheric neutrinos and the DSNB

LENA in Pyhäsalmi



*Annihilation neutrinos are visible as a sharp peak at the DM-particle mass in the spectrum.*

# 2.8 Neutrinoless double-beta decay

*Coordinator: Marco Pallavicini*

- **Isotope:**  
 $^{136}\text{Xe}$  dissolved in the scintillator
- **solubility:**  
2 weight-%  $\rightarrow$  200 ton or more
- increase in photodetection efficiency will be necessary
- a realistic way to attack the normal hierarchy mass region?

# Table of Contents

## 1. Introduction

## 2. Low Energy Physics

- 2.1 Galactic Supernova neutrinos
- 2.2 Diffuse Supernova neutrinos
- 2.3 Solar neutrinos
- 2.4 Geoneutrinos
- 2.5 Reactor neutrinos
- 2.6 Neutrino oscillometry
- 2.7 Indirect dark matter search
- 2.8 Neutrinoless double-beta decay

## 3. GeV Physics

- 3.1 Nucleon decay search
- 3.2 Event reconstruction at GeV energies
- 3.3 Long-baseline neutrino beams
- 3.4 Atmospheric neutrinos

## 4. Detector Design

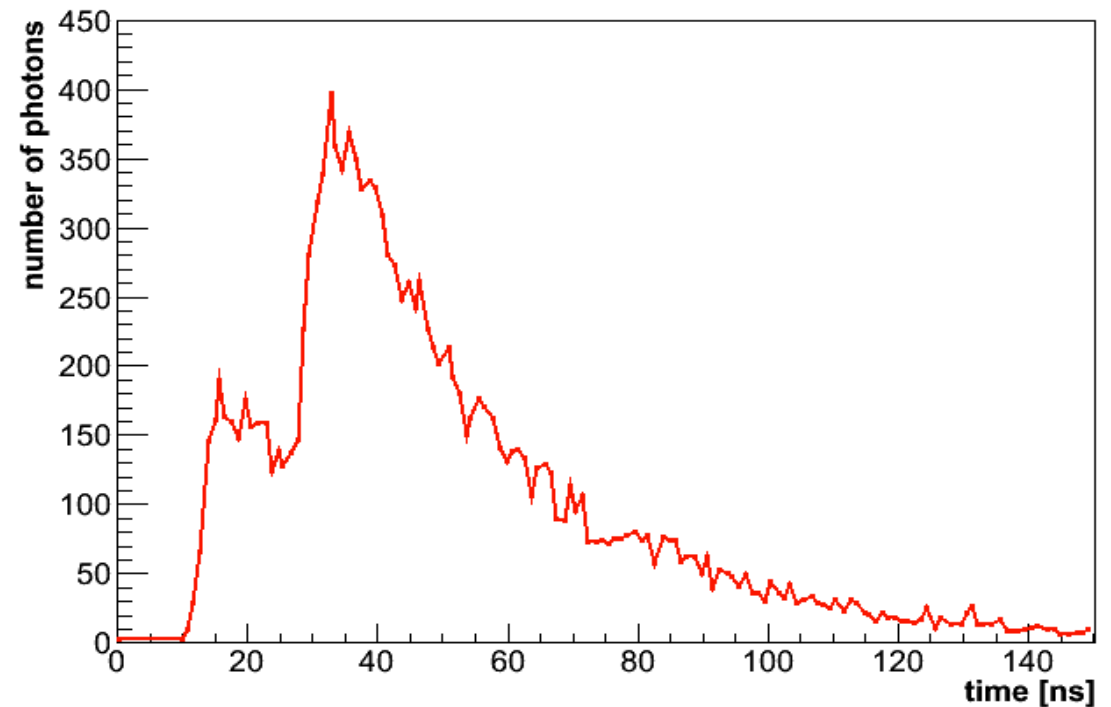
- 4.1 Laboratory sites
- 4.2 Detector tank
- 4.3 Liquid scintillator
- 4.4 Light detection
- 4.5 Read-out electronics

## 5. Conclusions

# 3.1 Nucleon decay search

Coordinator: Teresa Marrodán Undagoitia

- **Theoretical predictions**  
SUSY-favored decay mode  
into  $K^+$  and  $\bar{\nu}$
- **Coincidence signature**  
in liquid scintillator
- **Background**  
atmospheric neutrinos,  
esp. hadronic channels:  
less than 1 event/10 years
- **Expected sensitivity (10yrs)**  
 $\tau_p > 4 \times 10^{34}$  yrs (90%C.L.)



*Coincidence signature caused by the Kaon signal  
and its subsequent decay particles.*

# 3.2 Tracking at GeV energies

*Coordinator: Michael Wurm*

- **Introduction**

directionality from  
scintillator “light cone”

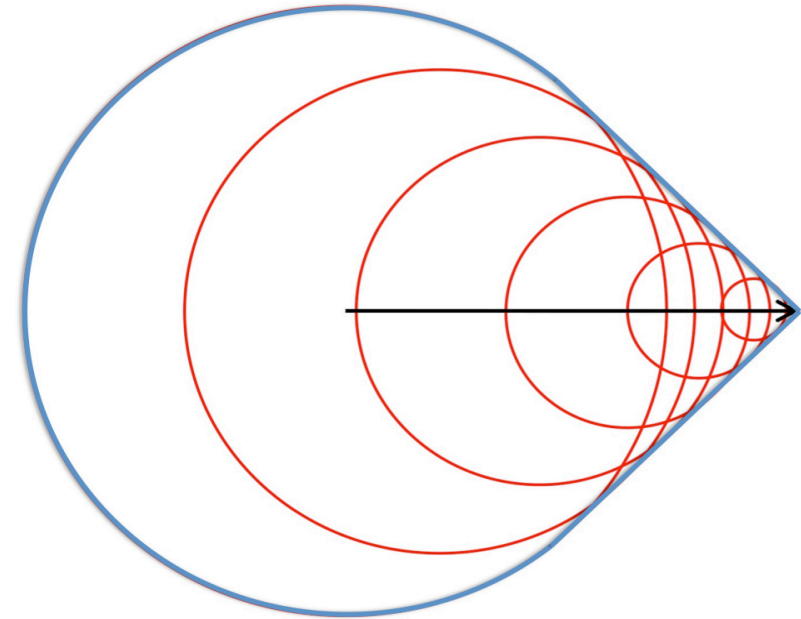
- **Sub-GeV energies**

based on first-photon  
arrival times and  
integral charge per PMT

- **Multi-GeV range**

based on full pulse shape  
per PMT (FADCs)

→ *see talk tomorrow*



*The light cone created by superposition of spherical waves along the particle track*

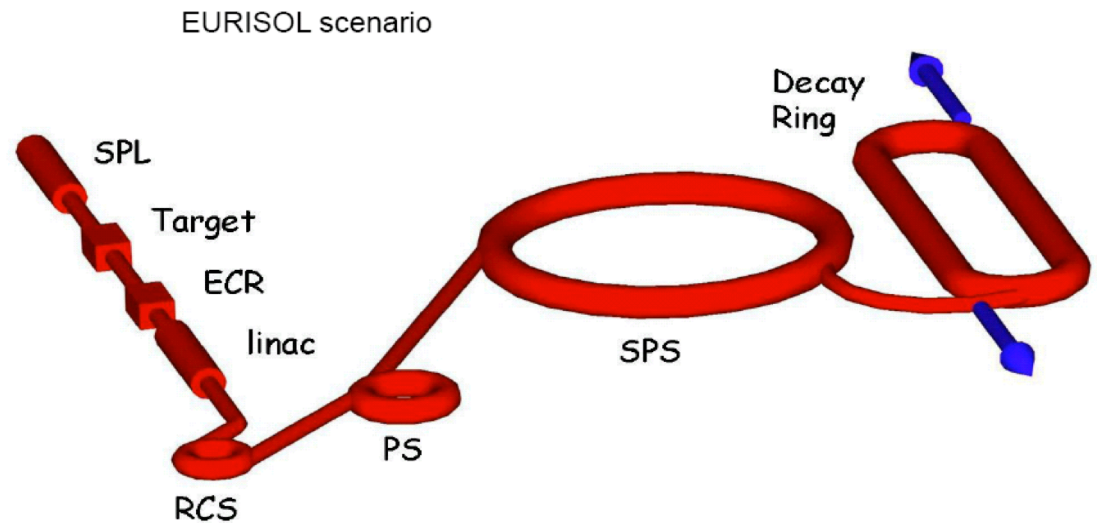


# 3.3 Long-baseline neutrino beams

Coordinator: Achim Stahl

- **Goals and Concepts**  
search for  $\theta_{13}$ ,  $\theta_{23}$ ,  $\delta_{CP}$ ,  
mass hierarchy
- **Super-Beams**
- **Beta-beams**
- **Baseline scenarios for LENA**  
Superbeam to Pyhäsalmi  
Beta beam to Fréjus

*Conceptual layout of a beta-beam facility at CERN from EURISOL design study.*

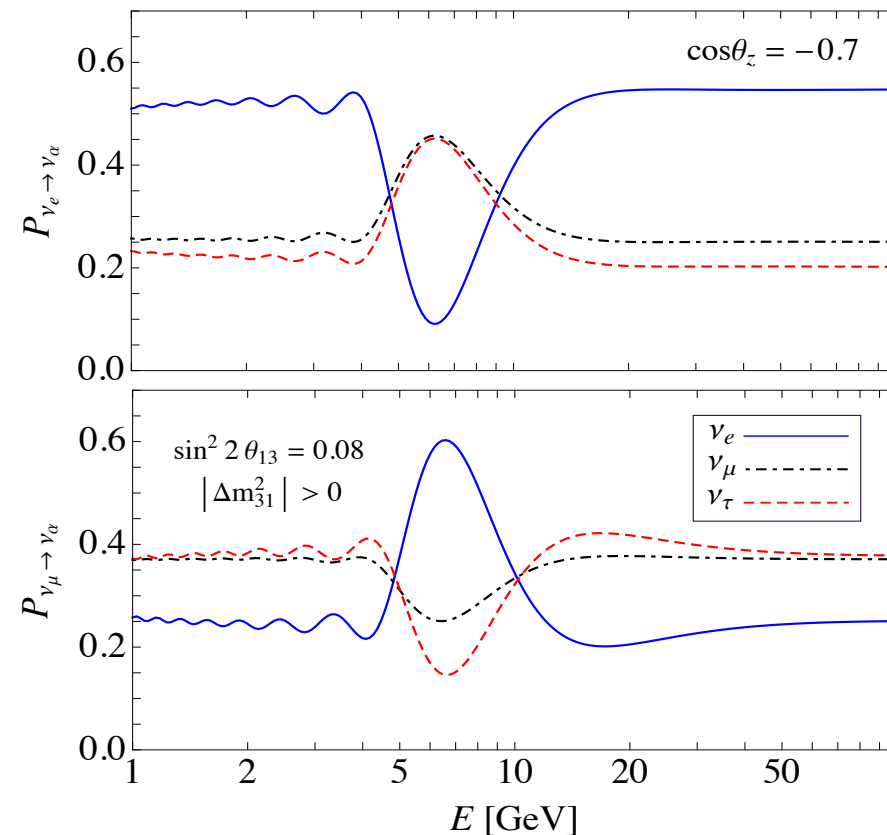


# 3.4 Atmospheric neutrinos

Coordinator: Christopher Wiebusch

- **Broad range of physics**  
atmospheric mixing parameters,  
but also mass hierarchy,  $\delta_{CP}$ ,  $\theta_{13}$
- **Broad energy range in LENA**  
from hundreds of MeV to 20 GeV
- accessible physics depend on  
LENA's tracking performance

*Flavor conversion of atmospheric  $\nu$ 's  
induced by matter effects .*



# Table of Contents

## 1. Introduction

## 2. Low Energy Physics

- 2.1 Galactic Supernova neutrinos
- 2.2 Diffuse Supernova neutrinos
- 2.3 Solar neutrinos
- 2.4 Geoneutrinos
- 2.5 Reactor neutrinos
- 2.6 Neutrino oscillometry
- 2.7 Indirect dark matter search
- 2.8 Neutrinoless double-beta decay

## 3. GeV Physics

- 3.1 Nucleon decay search
- 3.2 Event reconstruction at GeV energies
- 3.3 Long-baseline neutrino beams
- 3.4 Atmospheric neutrinos

## 4. Detector Design

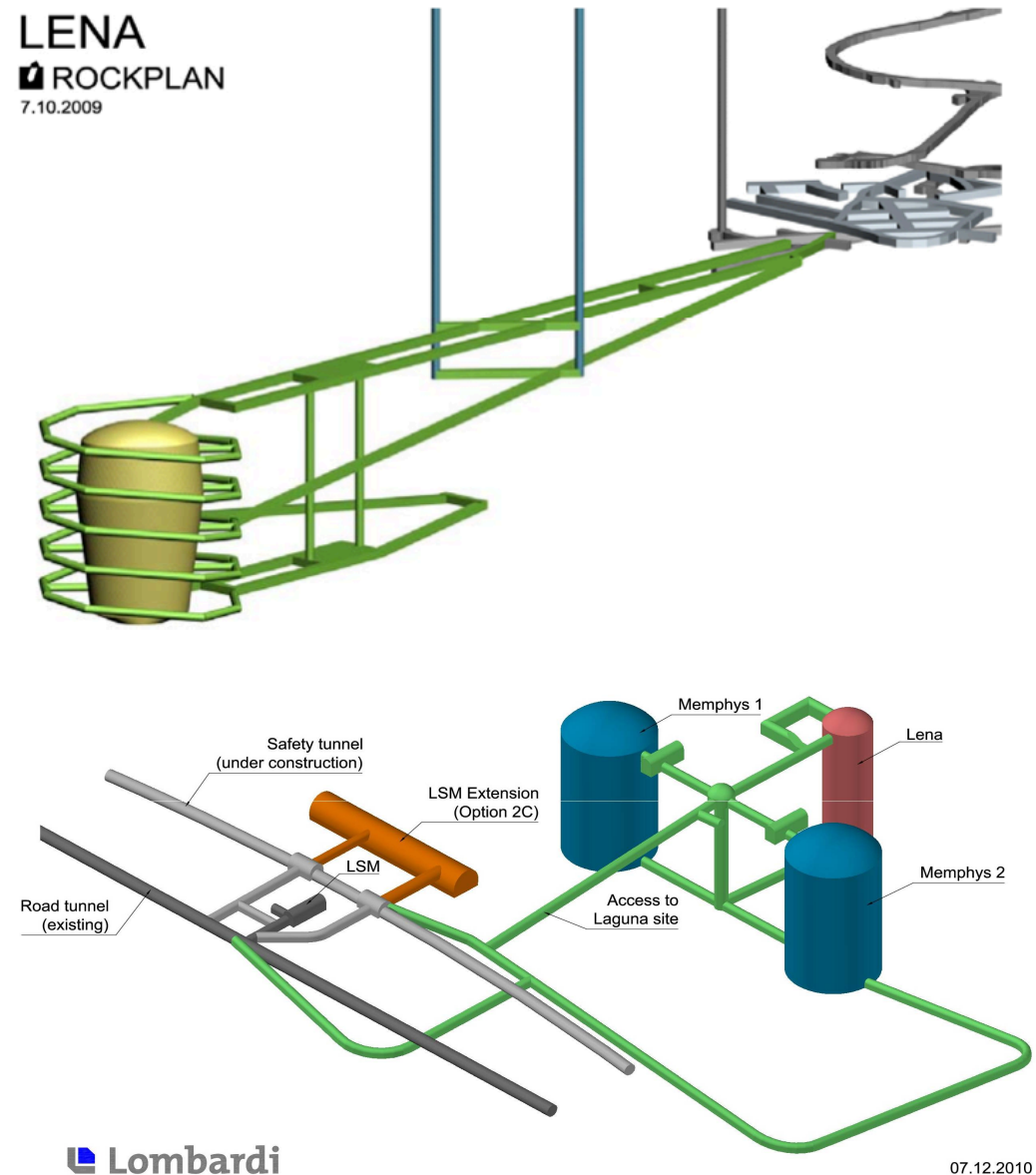
- 4.1 Laboratory sites
- 4.2 Detector tank
- 4.3 Liquid scintillator
- 4.4 Light detection
- 4.5 Read-out electronics

## 5. Conclusions

# 4.1 Laboratory Sites

Coordinator: Michael Wurm

- Geology
- Background levels
- Excavation
- Infrastructure
- most likely sites in Europe:  
Pyhäsalmi, Fréjus

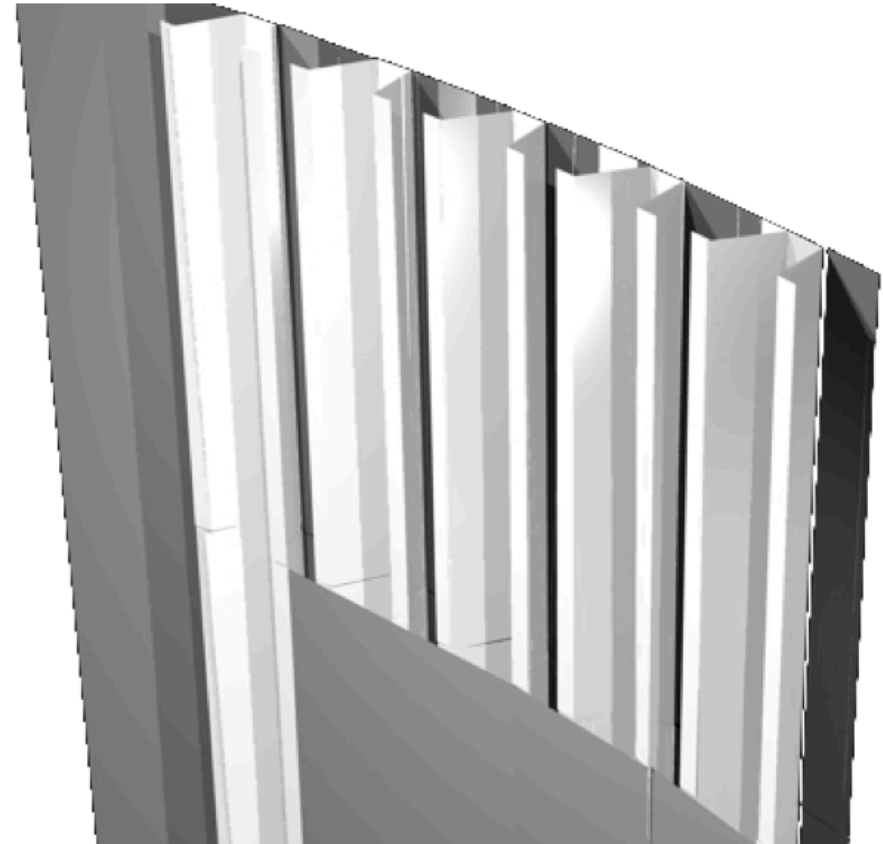


# 4.2 Detector Tanks

*Coordinator: Michael Wurm*

## **Based on Rockplan study:**

- conventional steel tank
- sandwich steel tank
- sandwich concrete tank
- hollow-core concrete tank



*Cross section of a tank wall based on the sandwich steel tank approach*

# 4.3 Liquid Scintillator

Coordinator: Quirin Meindl/Jürgen Winter

- **Scintillator properties**  
light yield and decay times,  
optical transparency,  
radiopurity
- **Impact on detector design**  
geometry, liquid handling
- **Investigated mixtures**  
LAB + PPO + bis-MSB  
is the preferred candidate

*Important parameters of organic solvents*

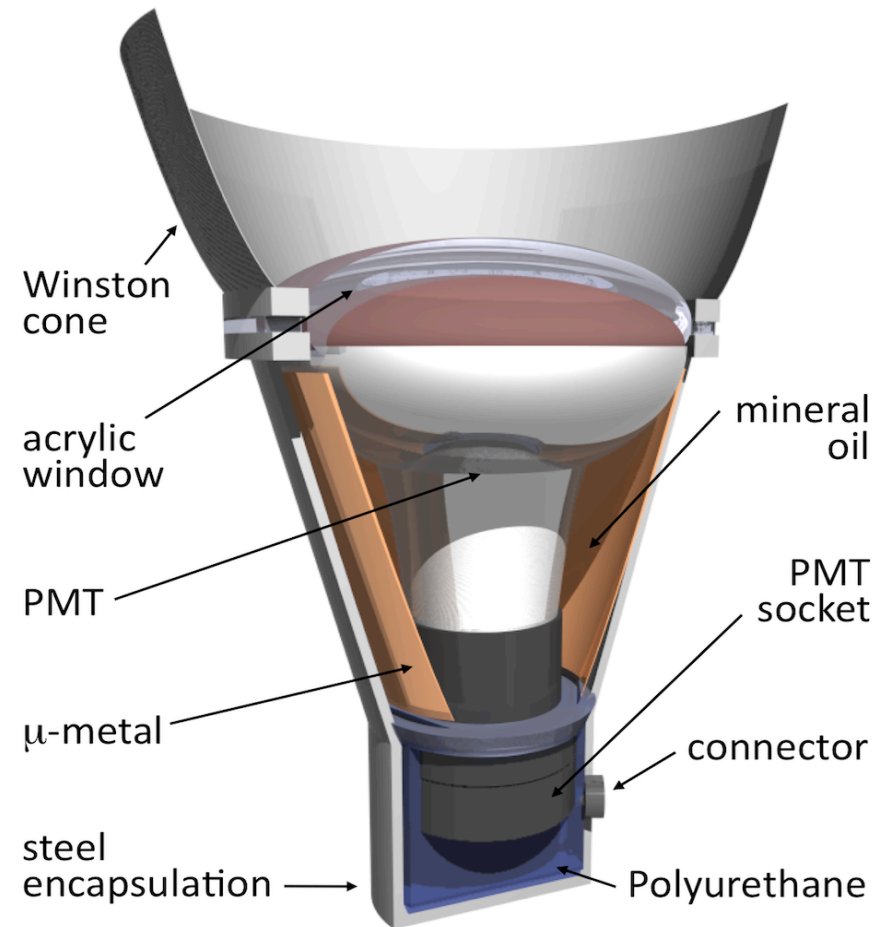
Solvent	LAB	PXE	C12
<i>Physical and Chemical Data</i> [222, 223, 224, 225, 226]			
Chemical Formula	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>30</sub>	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>18</sub>	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>26</sub>
Molecular Weight $\mathcal{M}$ [g/mol]	241	210	170
Density $\rho$ [kg/ℓ]	0.863	0.986	0.749
Specific Gravity $\rho$ [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	0.86	0.99	0.75
Viscosity [cps]	4.2		1.3
Flash Point [°C]	140	167	83
Molecular density $n$ [10 <sup>27</sup> /m <sup>3</sup> ]	2.2	2.8	2.7
Free protons [10 <sup>28</sup> /m <sup>3</sup> ]	6.6	4.7	7.0
Carbon nuclei [10 <sup>28</sup> /m <sup>3</sup> ]	4.0	4.2	3.2
Total p/e <sup>-</sup> [10 <sup>29</sup> /m <sup>3</sup> ]	3.0	3.2	2.6
<i>Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) Rating</i> [222, 223, 224]			
Health	1	1	1
Flammability	1	1	0
Reactivity	0	0	0
<i>Optical Properties (<math>n</math>, <math>L</math>, <math>\ell_{\text{ray}}</math> at 430 nm)</i> [227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 221, 233, 234]			
Refractive Index $n$	1.49	1.57	1.42
Absorption Maximum [nm]	260	270	-
Emission Maximum [nm]	283	290	-
Attenuation Length $L$ [m]	~20	12	>12
Rayleigh Scat. Length $\ell_{\text{ray}}$ [m]	45	32	(37)

# 4.4 Photosensors

*Coordinator: Marc Tippmann*

- **Photosensor requirements**
- **Survey of Bialkali PMTs**
- **Ways of optimization**
  - Light-collecting cones
  - HQE tubes
  - pressure resistance
- **Alternative photosensors**
  - Silicon PMs
  - Hybrid PMs

*Artistic impression of the PMT encapsulation*



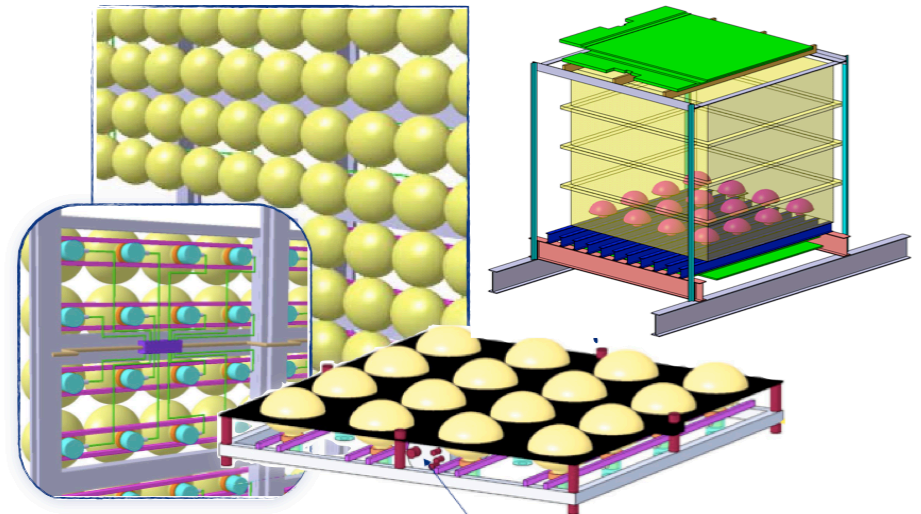
# 4.5 Readout electronics

*Coordinator: Thomas Patzak*

Two alternatives are discussed:

- **Full FADC readout**  
front-end electronics  
close to the PMTs,  
external FADCs featuring  
1-2 GS/s and 10-12 or 2x8bit
- **Custom ASIC readout**  
all electronics close to arrays  
of PMTs (PMm2),  
including digitization  
by ADCs and TDCs

*Artistic impression of the PMm2 concept  
and the MEMPHYNO prototype*





# Timeline

- Writing started in July 2010.
- Now, the paper is nearly finished.
- Submission to the arXiv: end of next week.
- Submission to a journal (APP): end of March.

**Thanks a lot to everybody  
who contributed to this huge effort!**