LiquidO: Neutrino Detection and Imaging in Opaque Media

Stefan Schoppmann for the LiquidO Collaboration
(he/him/his)

Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

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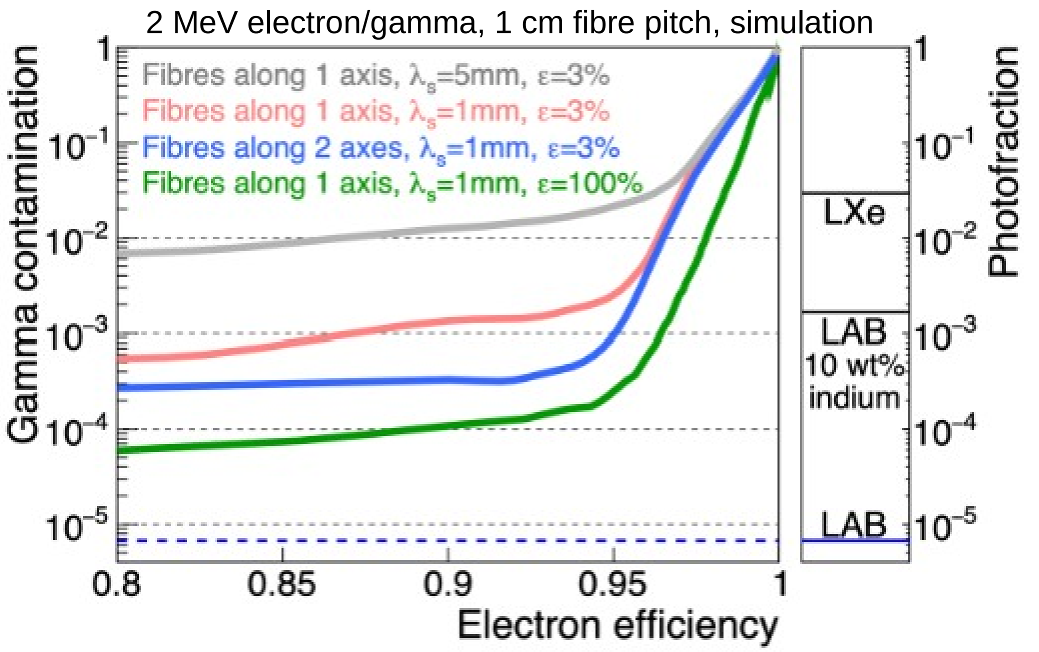
Outline

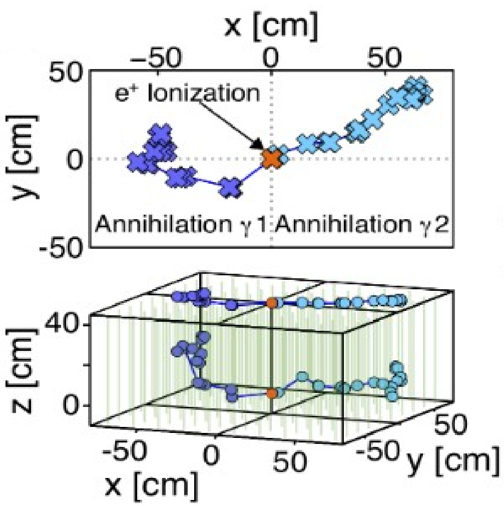
- The Idea behind LiquidO's Opacity
- Opaque Scintillators
- LiquidO Prototypes
- Derived Projects
- Summary

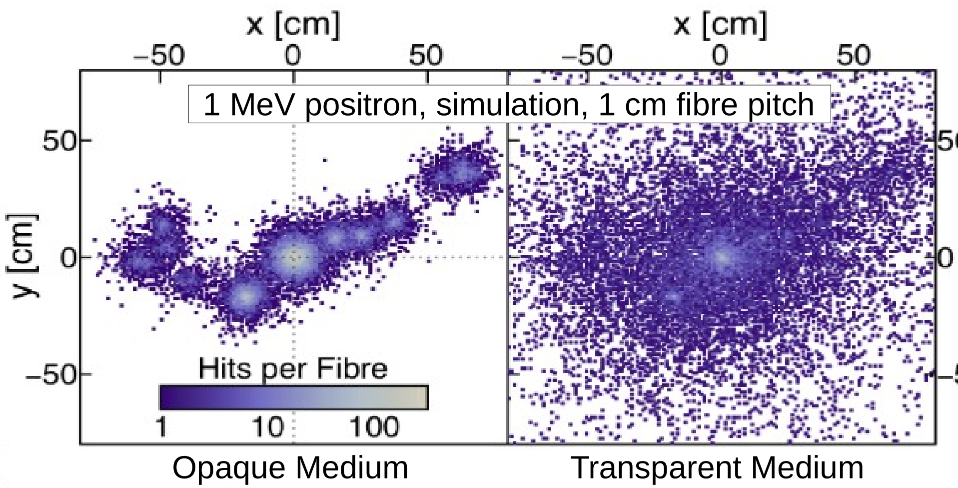
The Idea behind LiquidO’s Opacity

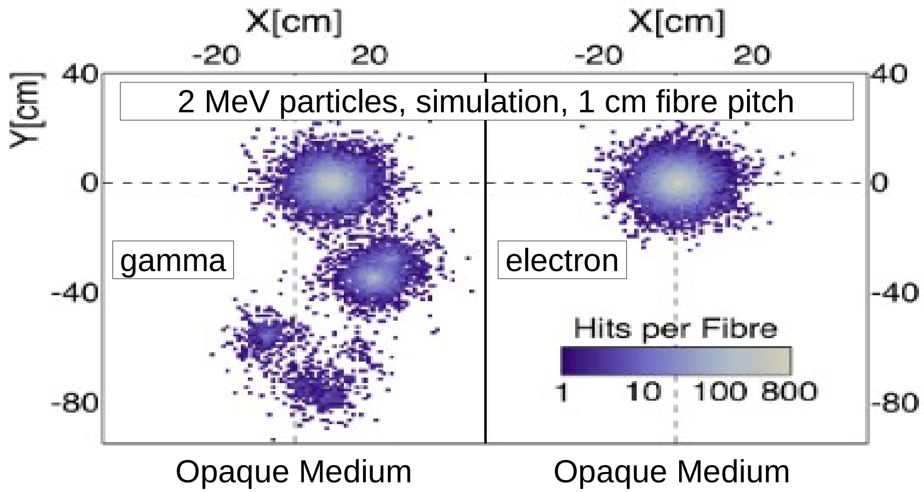
→ Transparent liquid scintillator:
  - → energy depositions converted into scintillation light
  - → topology is washed out when scintillation light propagates

→ Energy depositions happens on smaller scale
  - → opaque medium confines lights to its point of creation
  - → preserve timing information of order 2ns
  - → light-readout via grid of fibres
  - → particle-ID through vertex resolution at cm-scale
  - → e.g. electron/gamma discrimination of 1000/1 possible
  - → http://doi.org/10.1038/s42005-021-00763-5









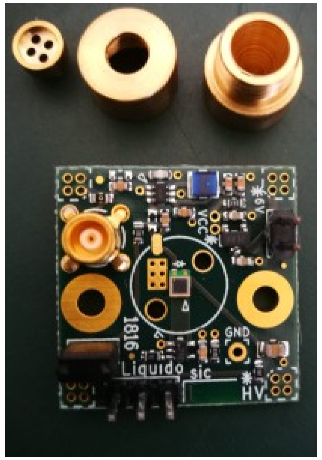
Communication Physics 4, 273 (2021)

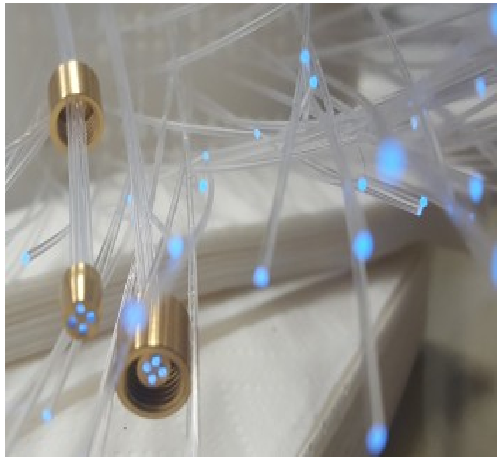
Detector Design

→ instrumented by grid of wavelength-shifting/scintillating fibres

→ good scalability due to uni-directional design

→ z-direction via timing and/or crossing fibres

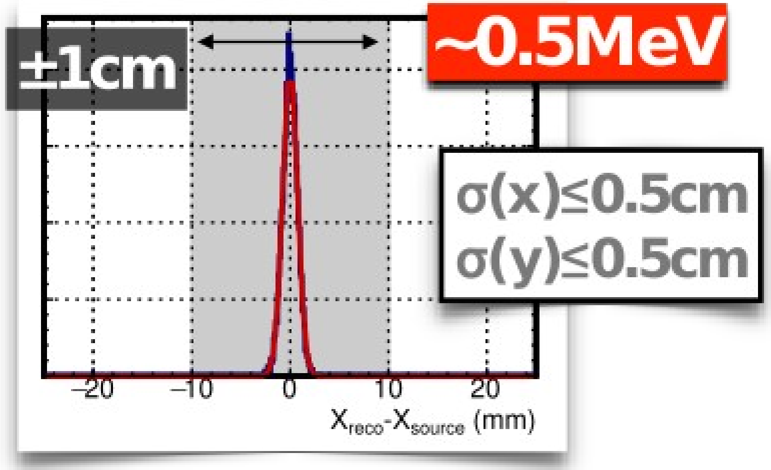


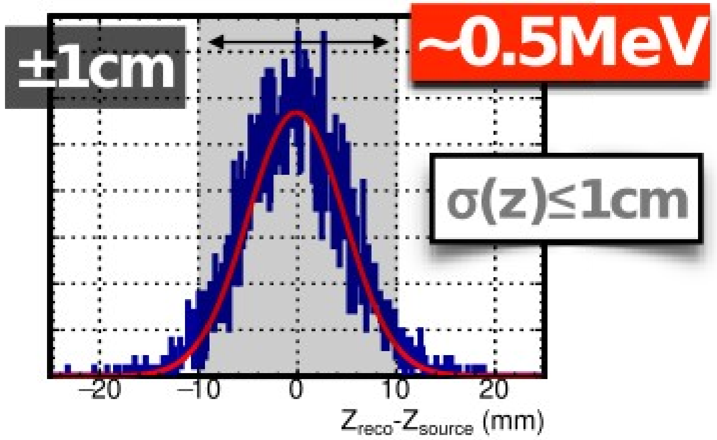


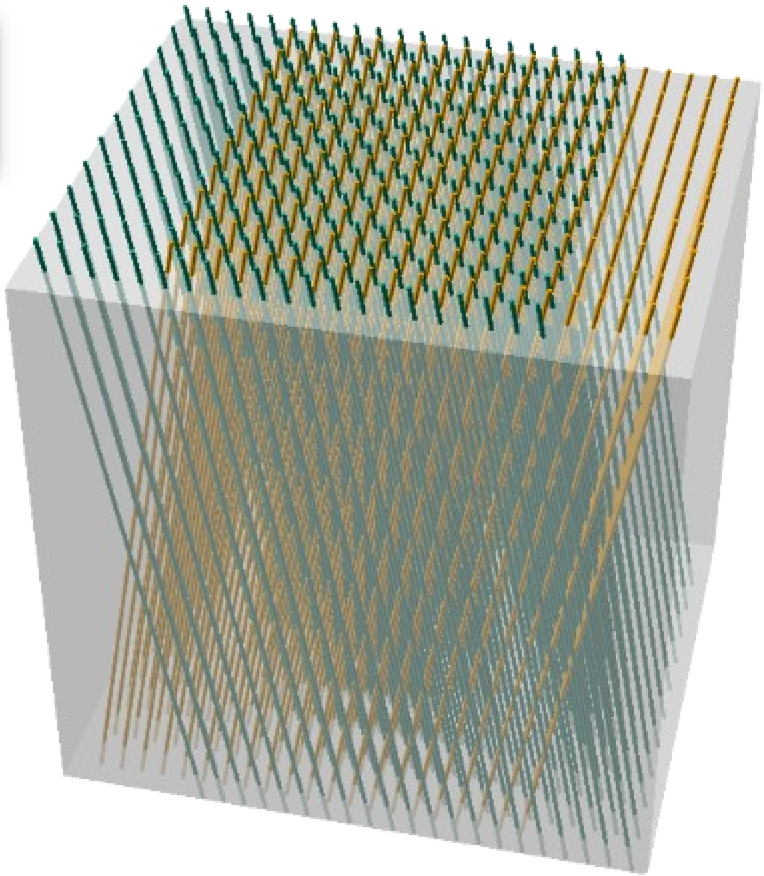
→ SiPM readout of fibres

→ sub-100ps timing resolution
  → https://doi.org/10.1109/RTC.2014.7097545

→ amount of light: >400 PE/MeV

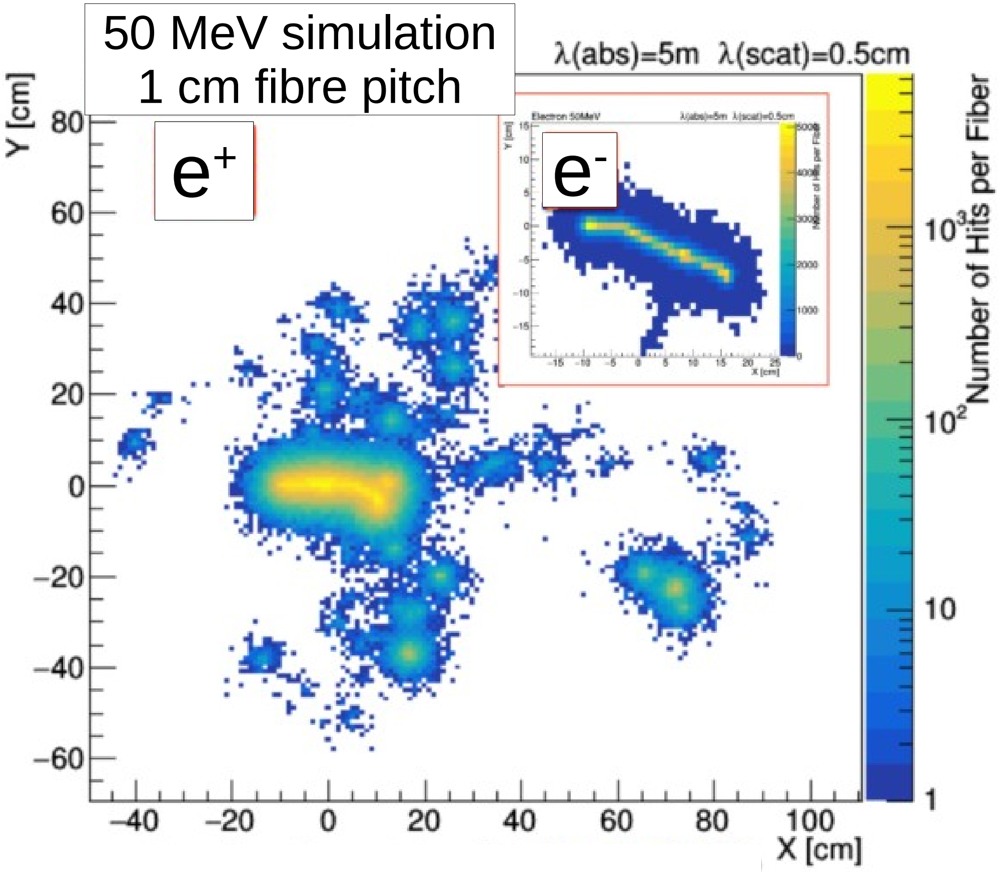




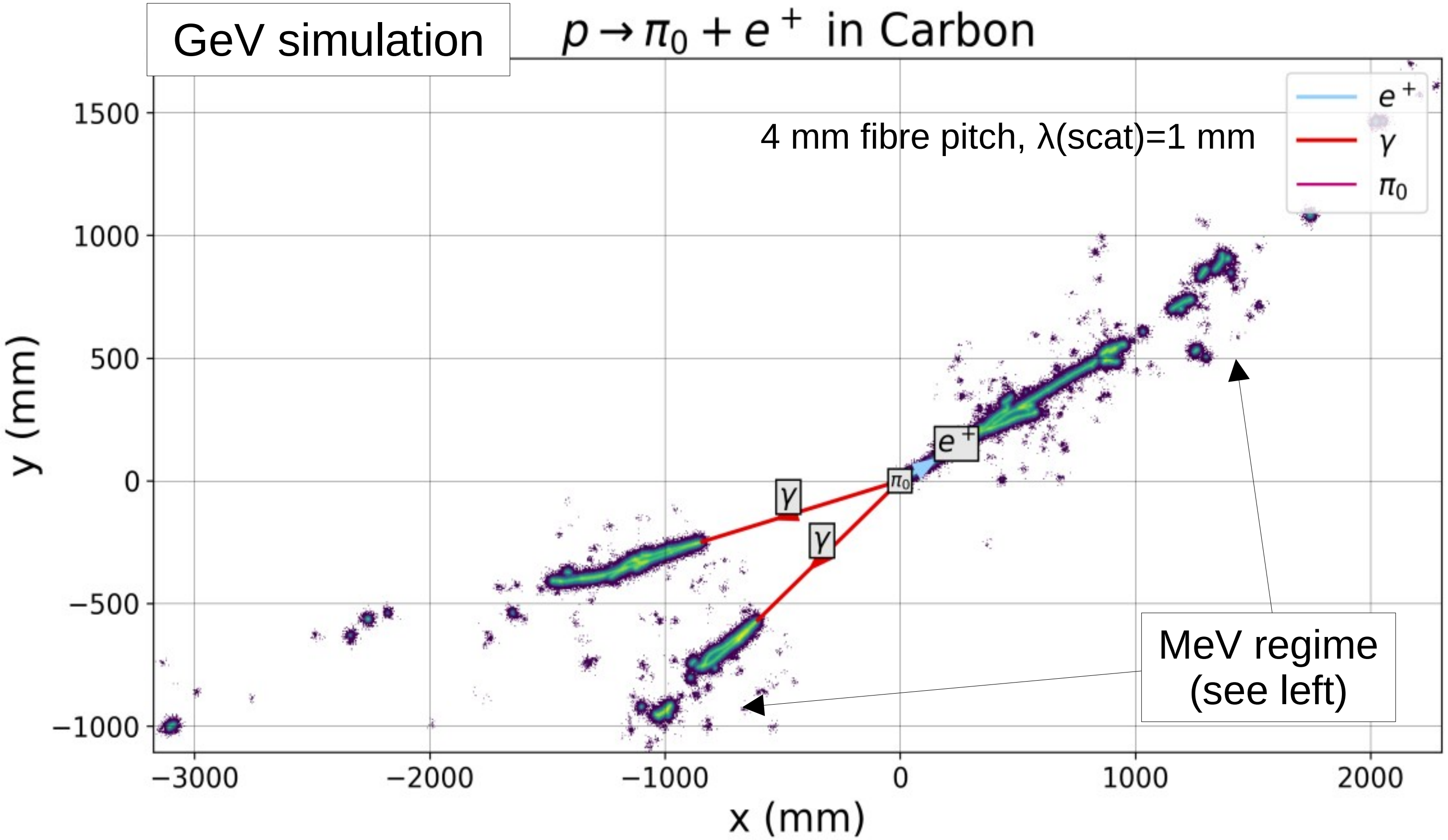


Potential

tracking
→ directionality
→ dE/dx
→ particle ID from topology
→ without magnet (large volumes possible)



proton decay
→ event tagging trough tracking
→ higher abundance of protons per fiducial mass
→ 10% in water
→ up to 20% in scintillator



https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7504162

Potential

electrical charge via missing annihilation gammas: negative

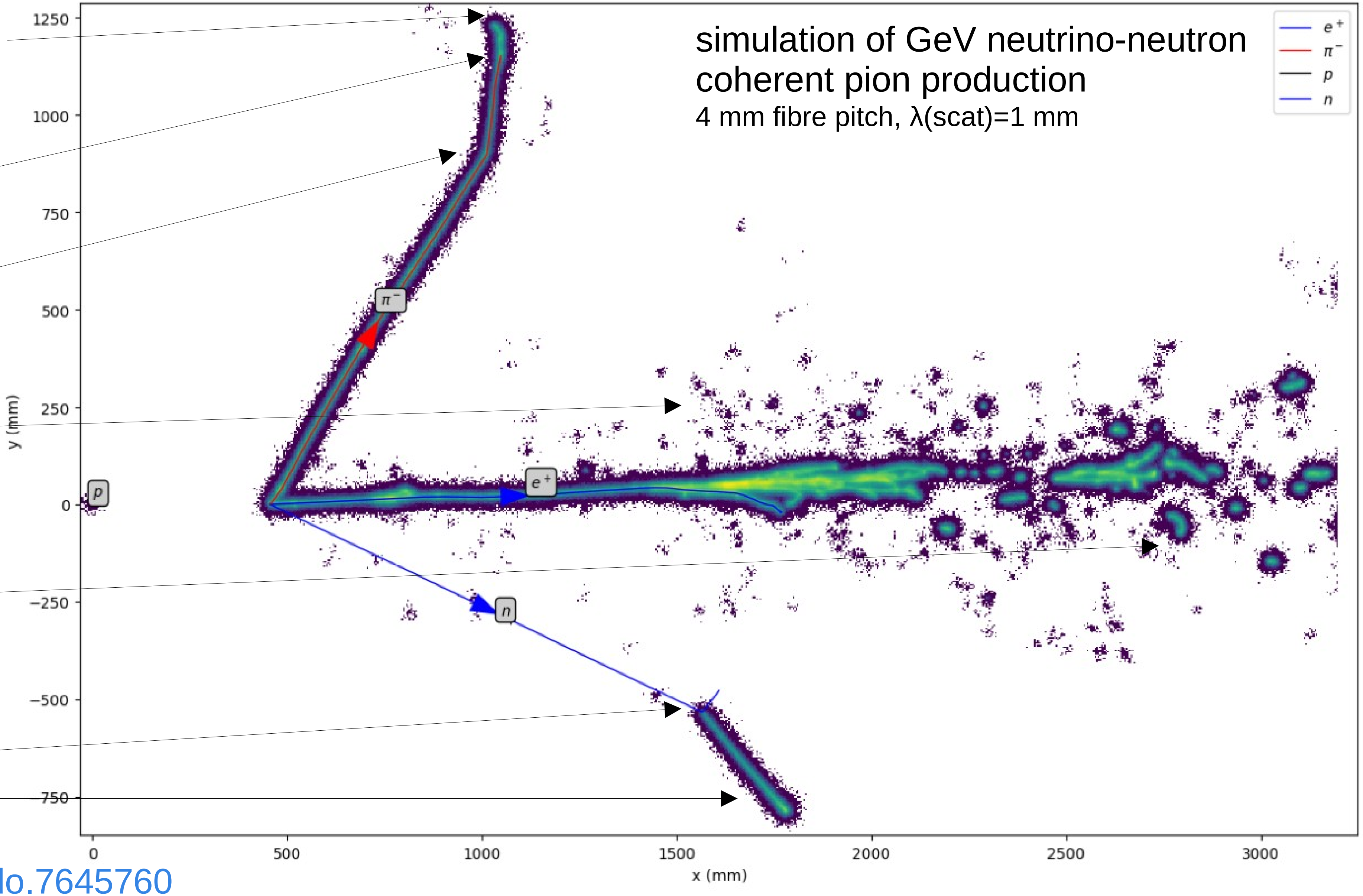
muon to Michel electron/positron

pion to muon

EM-shower

MeV regime

neutron momentum via time of flight and proton recoil



https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7645760

Potential

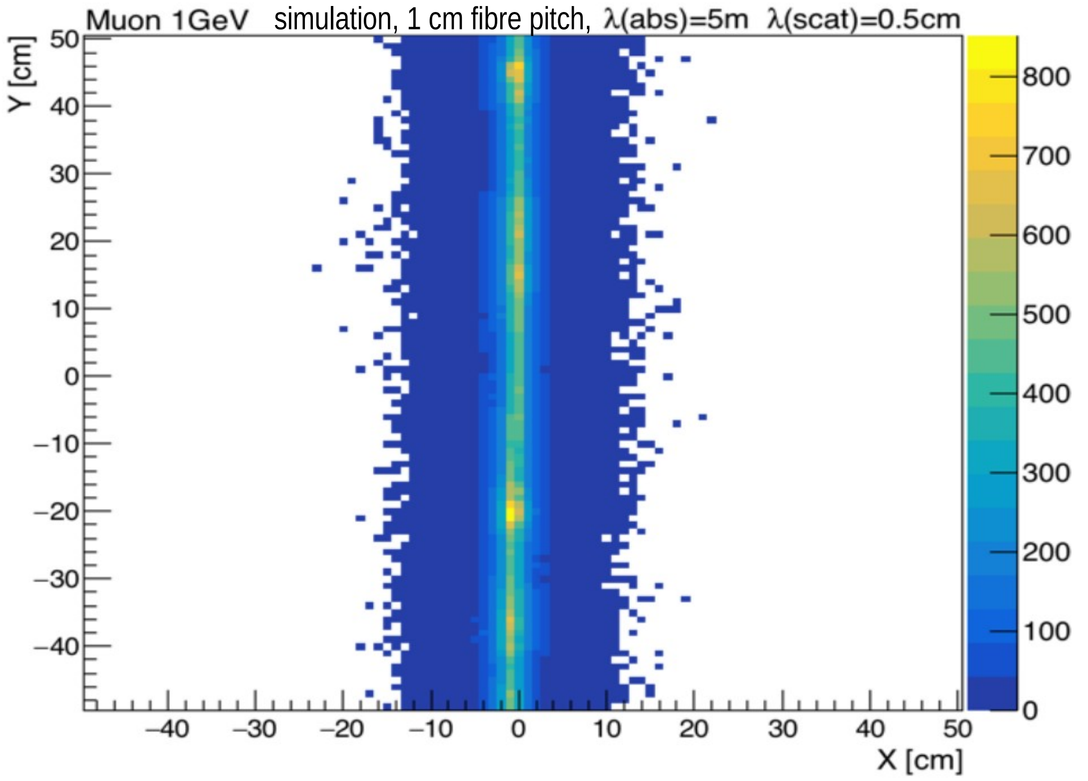
Current projects:

→ reactor physics with AntiMatter-OTech/CLOUD (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10049846):
  → monitoring, oscillations

→ medical imaging with LPET (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7556760)
  → positron discrimination for PET-scanners

→ geoneutrinos (http://arxiv.org/abs/2308.04154):
  → metal loading to lower energy threshold
  → access potassium decays

→ muon tracking:
  → improved spatial and angular resolution



Future projects:

→ particle trackers (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7645760):
  → multiple avenues for particle ID and momentum measurements

→ solar neutrinos (http://doi.org/10.1038/s42005-021-00763-5):
  → indium loaded detector to observe pp-neutrinos
  → particle-ID for tagging of coincidence

→ supernova neutrinos (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7504162):
  → simultaneous observation of neutrino and anti-neutrino CC via positron and electron tagging

→ search for 0ν2β (https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.7645430 / https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.7645450):
  → high isotope loading

Scintillators

Opaque Scintillator

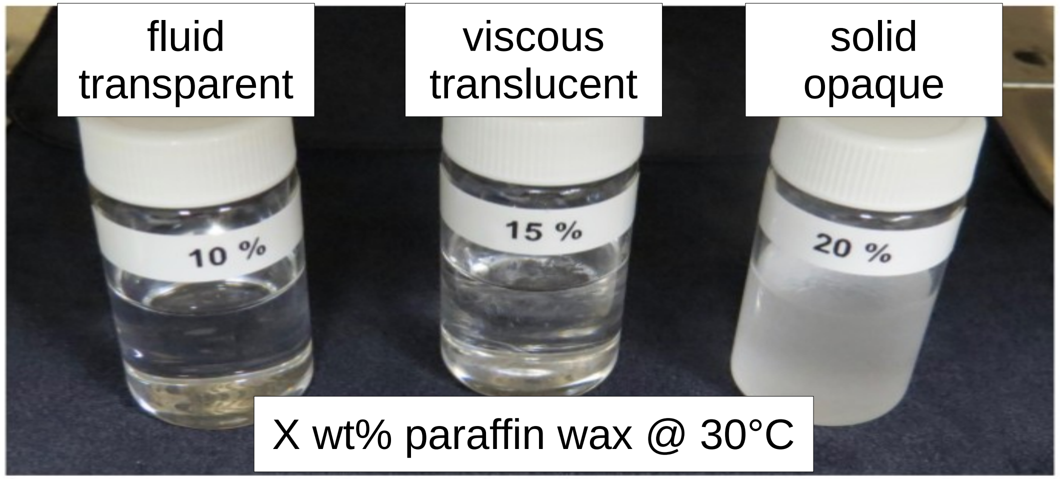
→ several options
  → liquid scintillator + wax (NoWaSH): http://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/14/11/P11007
  → liquid scintillator + water + surfactant (oWbLS): https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2406.13054
  → mirco-crystals: https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1807.00628

→ opacity through scattering without absorption (Mie scattering, scattering length of millimetres)

→ scattering length tunable via:
  → NoWaSH: wax type / wax concentration / temperature (in some NoWaSH formulations)
  → water+surfactant concentration (oWbLS)

→ high metal loading possible
  → relaxed requirement on absorption length
  → proof of principle via boron / TBB in NoWaSH

NoWaSH



C. Buck, B. Gramlich, S. Schoppmann, JINST 14 P11007 (2019)

oWbLS

LiquidO collaboration (J. Apilluelo et al.), arXiv:2406.13054

Prototypes

Micro-LiquidO

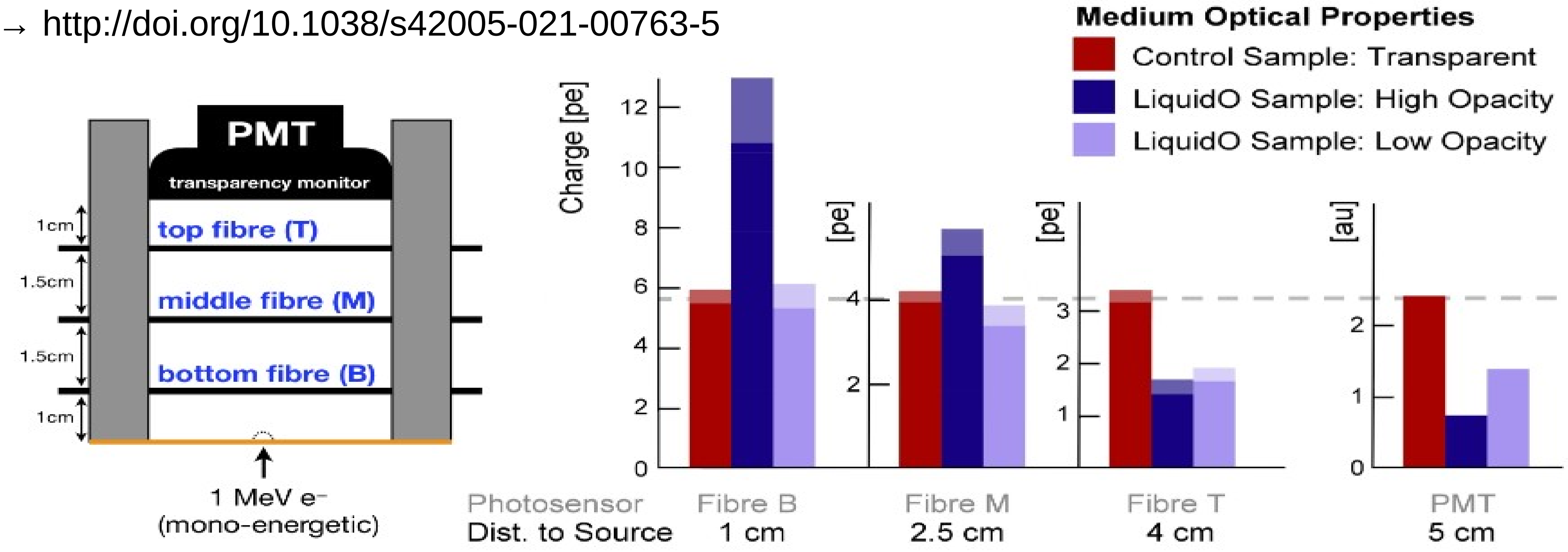
→ 250 ml volume

→ goal: proof of principle

→ readout via three fibres and PMT demonstrated in opaque scintillator (NoWaSH)

→ opacity via scattering without absorption confirmed

→ http://doi.org/10.1038/s42005-021-00763-5



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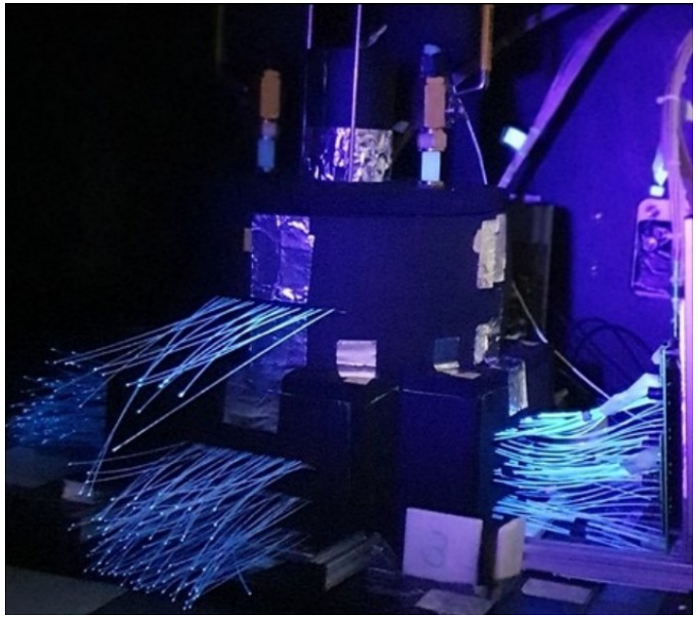
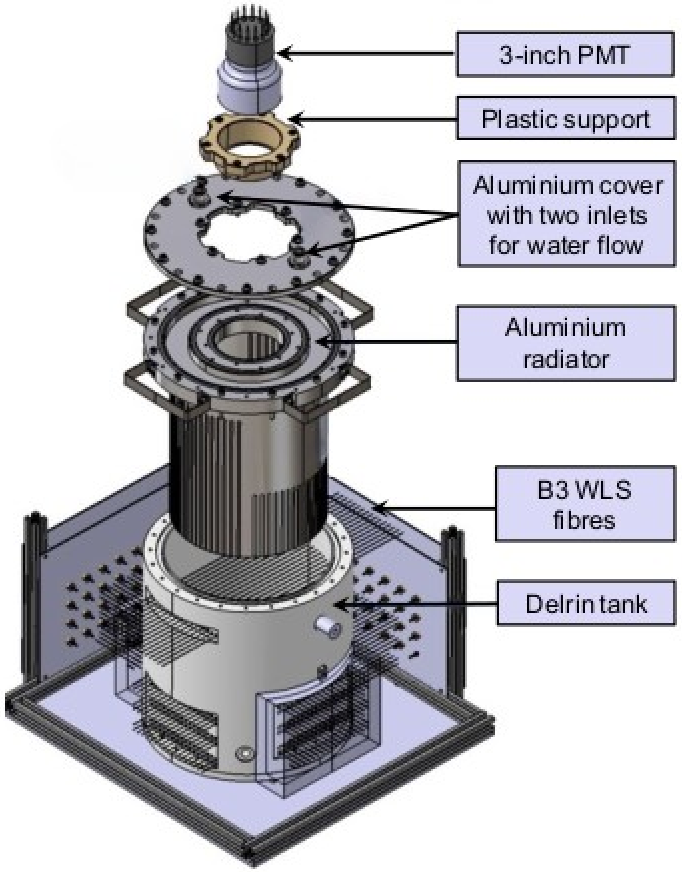
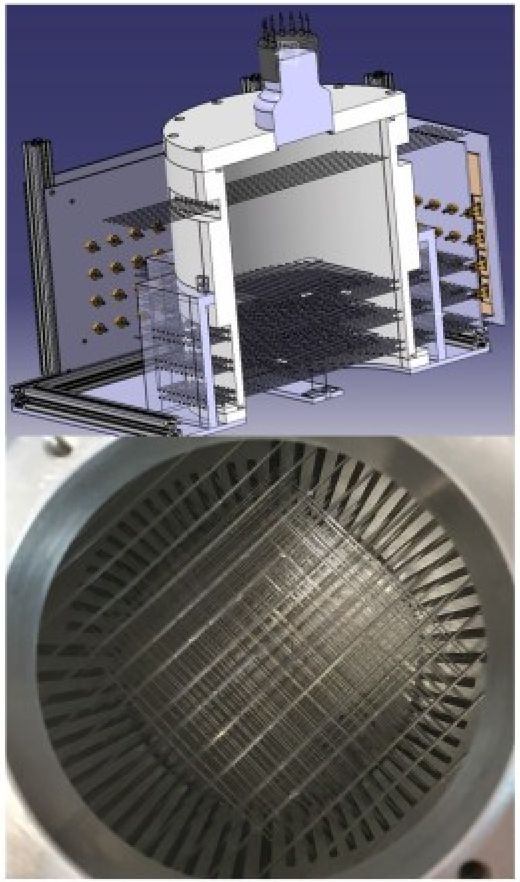
Mini-LiquidO







- → 10 litres detector
- → goal: light ball formation and characterisation
- → 56 wavelength-shifting fibres read-out in 2 orthogonal directions
- → narrow-energetic electron beam from ^{90}Sr source tunable between 0.4 and 1.8 MeV
- → operated @ LP2i Bordeaux, France

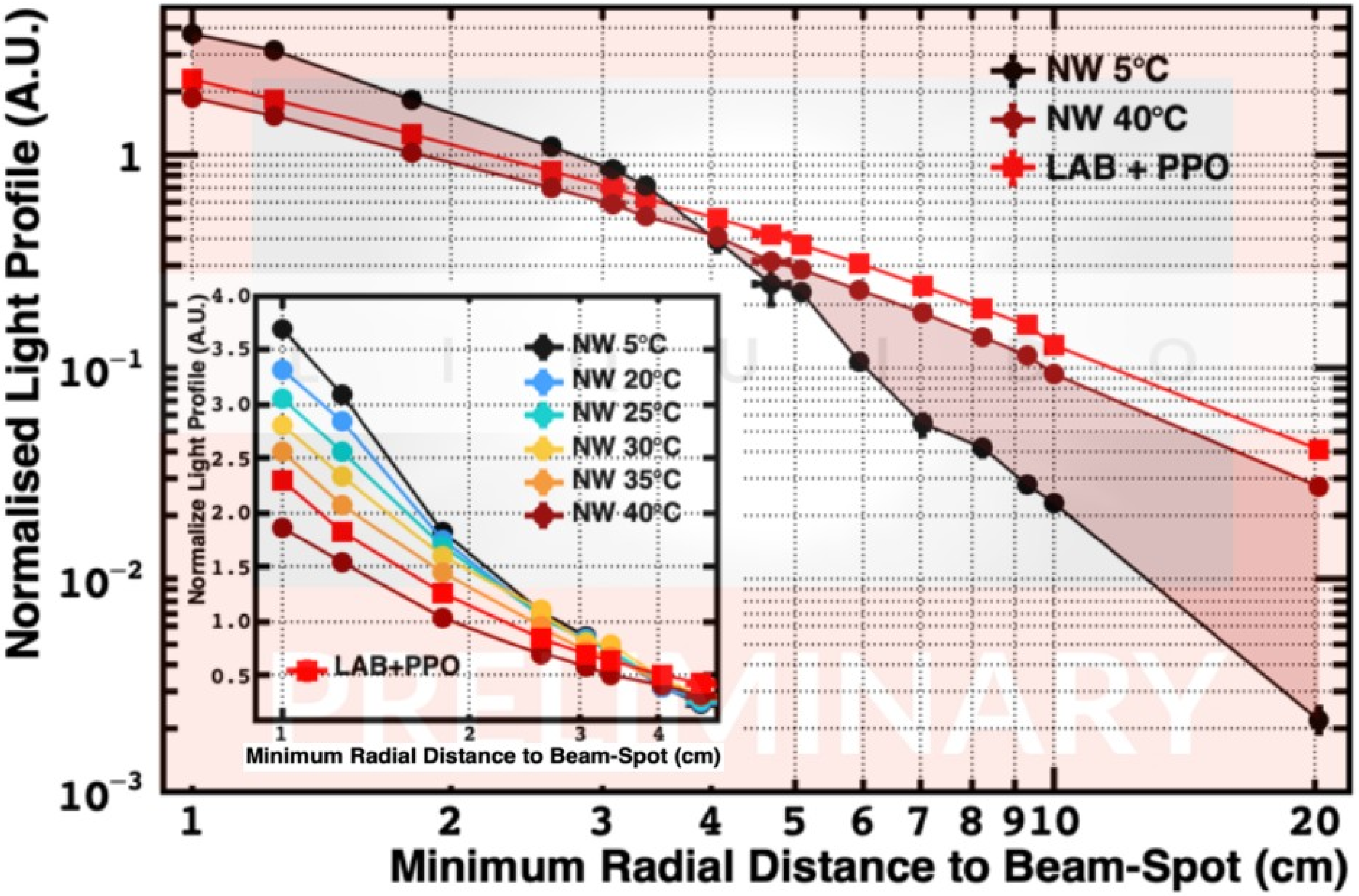
data taking since 2021 including runs with:

- → wax-based liquid scintillator: NoWaSH-20 in transparent and opaque mode (temperature dependent, 5 to 40°C)
- → transparent scintillator
- → transparent water (non-scintillating)

Mini-LiquidO: Light Ball Formation

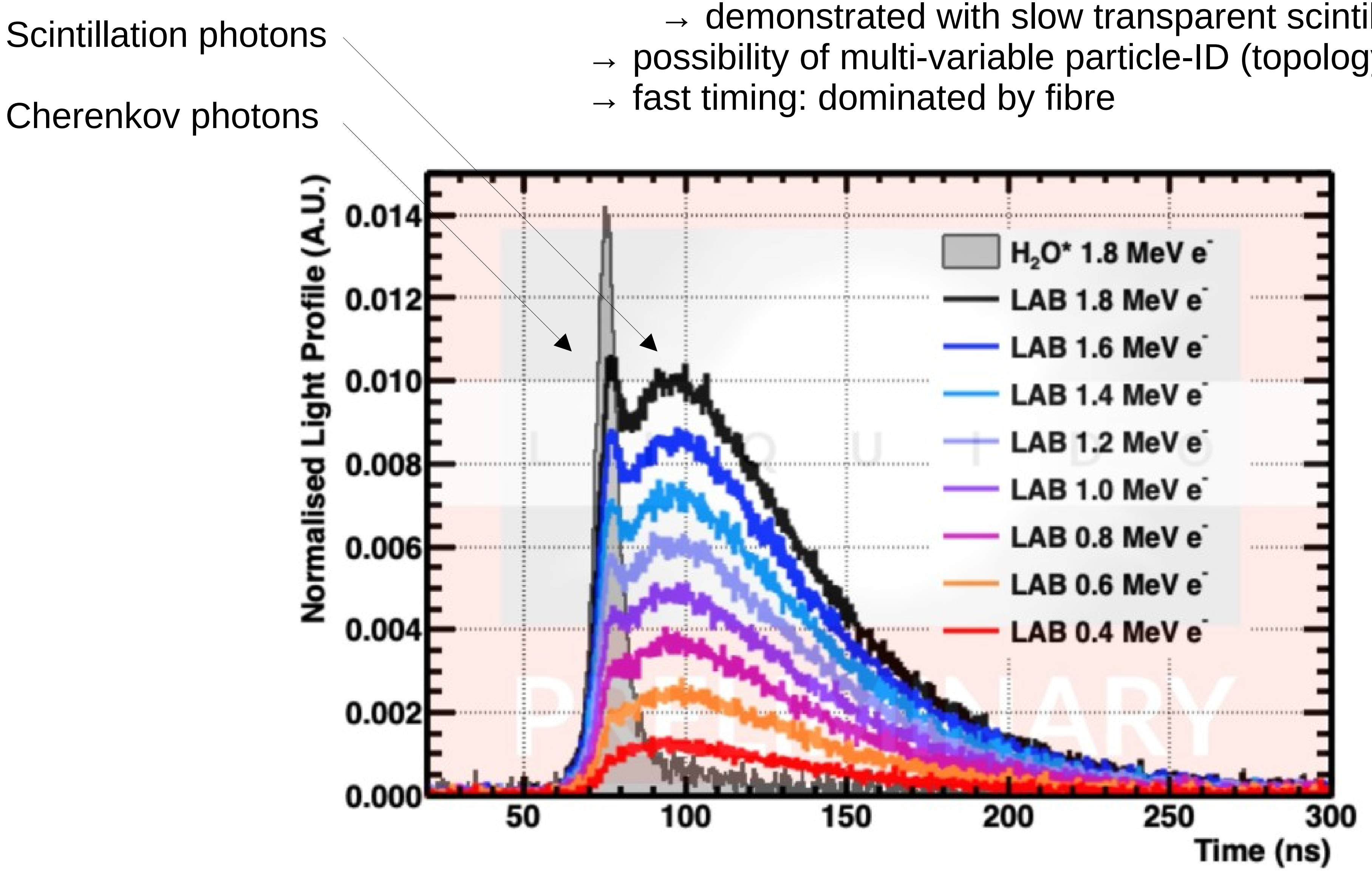
Temperature dependent opacity of NoWaSH leads to confinement of light compared to transparent reference

90% (80%) [50%] of light confined within 5cm (4cm) [2cm] radius



Mini-LiquidO: Pulse Shape

→ Cherenkov and scintillation distinguishable
  → demonstrated with slow transparent scintillator (pure LAB)
→ possibility of multi-variable particle-ID (topology and Cher/scint ratio)
→ fast timing: dominated by fibre



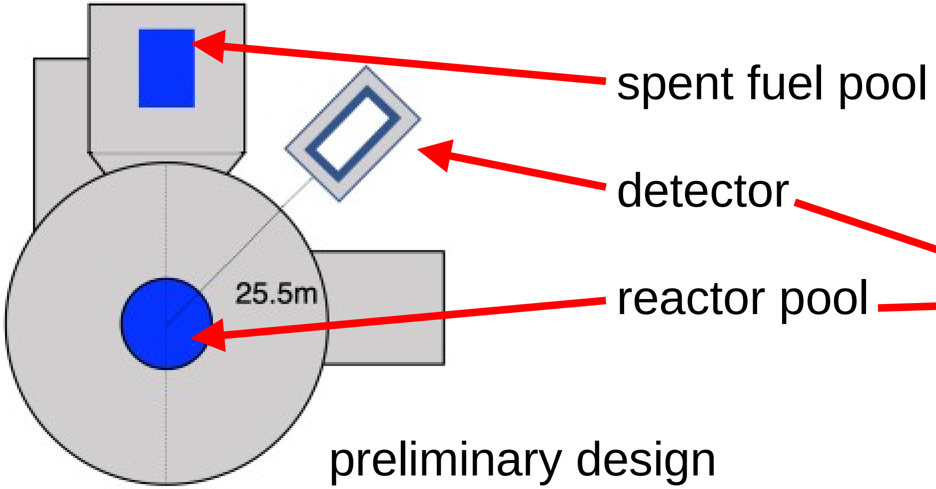
Derived Projects

AntiMatter-OTech/CLOUD

Chooz B nuclear reactor site in France
4.2 GW thermal power (single core)

AntiMatter-OTech (innovation project):
→ reactor monitoring

European Innovation Council
UK Research and Innovation



preliminary design

CLOUD (fundamental physics extension to AntiMatter-OTech)
→ phase I: reactor physics
→ phase II: solar neutrinos
→ phase III: geo-neutrinos

More details on CLOUD:
Diana Navas Nicolás
Neutrino physics session
Saturday, 20th July, 17h00

Further Derived Projects

Micro-LiquidO
~ 0.25 litre
Proof of principle

↓

Mini-LiquidO
~10 litre
Light ball formation

↓

Mini-Gamma
~100 kg
Demonstration of PID

LPET
full-body PET-scan
Medical imaging

AM-OTech/CLOUD
~8 tonnes
Reactor monitoring

SuperChooz
$\mathcal{O}$(10 kt)
Fundamental Physics (Solar / SN / reactor-nu / nucleon decay / …)

More details:
Anatael Cabrera
Neutrino physics session
Saturday, 20th July, 17h45

Conclusions

- → LiquidO: opaque detector technology (http://doi.org/10.1038/s42005-021-00763-5)
  - → brought spectrum of applications
  - → improved vertex resolution possible
  - → improved particle identification possible (electron/positron/gammas)
  - → pulse shape discrimination achievable
  - → particle tracking
  - → high metal loading
- → opaque scintillator
  - → millimetre-scale scattering length
  - → similar properties as transparent scintillator basis
  - → several options:
    - → http://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/14/11/P11007
    - → https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2406.13054
    - → https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1807.00628
- → current/future derived projects:
  - → AntiMatter-OTech/CLOUD (reactor neutrinos)
    https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10049846
  - → LPET (medical imaging)
    https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7556760
  - → Super Chooz pathfinder (large scale, multi-purpose)
    https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7504162
  - → …

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- → …


Photo: B. Gramlich, MPIK

Candle built from NoWaSH
(opaque wax-based scintillator)

LiquidO Collaboration

~100 members
26 institutes
11 countries

LiquidO-Contact-L@in2p3.fr
https://liquido.ijclab.in2p3.fr

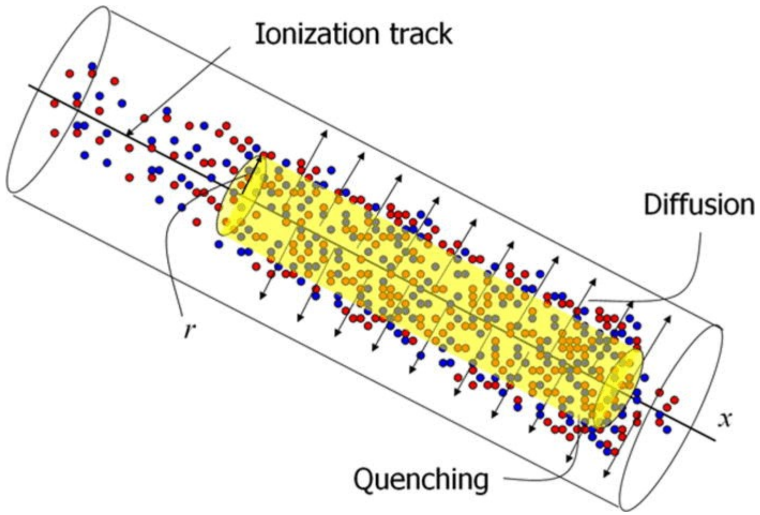
J. Apilluelo[z], L. Asquith[b], E. F. Bannister.[b], J. L. Beney[p], M. Berberane Santos[k], X. Bernardie[p], T. J. C. Bezerra[b], M. Bongrand[p], C. Bourgeois[qα], H. Boutalha[qα], D. Breton[qα], M. Briere[qα], C. Buck[l], J. Busto[n], K. Burns[qα], A. Cabrera[qα,c,2], A. Cadiou[p], E. Calvo[l], V. Chaumat[qα], E. Chauveau[f], B. J. Cattermole[b], M. Chen[h], P. Chimenti[i], T. Ċornet[qα], D. F. Cowen[xα,xβ], C. Delafosse[qα], S. Dusini[rα], A. Earle[b], C. Frigerio-Martins[i], J. Galán[z], J. A. García[z], R. Gazzini[qα], A. Gibson-Foster[b], A. Gallas[qα], C. Girard-Carillo[mα], B. Gramlich[1], M. Grassi[2,rβ], W. C. Griffith[b], J. J. Gómez-Cadenas[u], M. Guitière[p], F. Haddad[p], J. Hartnell[b], A. Holin[d], G. Hull[qα], I. G. Irastorza[z], I. Jovanovic[a], L. Koch[mα], P. Lasorak[b], J. F. Le Du[qα,c], C. Lefebvre[h], F. Lefevre[p], F. Legrand[qα], P. Loaiza[qα], J. A. Lock[b], G. Luzón[z], J. Maalmi[qα], J. P. Malhado[j], F. Mantovani[eα,eβ], C. Marquet[f], M. Martínez[z], B. Mathon[qα], D. Navas-Nicolás[qα,l], H. Nunokawa[t], M. Obolensky[2], J. P. Ochoa-Ricoux[g], T. Palmeira[k], C. Palomares[l], B. Pedras[k], D. Petyt[d], P. Pillot[p], A. Pin[f], J. C. C. Porter[b], M. S. Pravikoff[f], H. Ramarijaona[qα], N. Rodrigues[k], M. Roche[f], R. Rosero[y], P. Rosier[qα], B. Roskovec[s], M. L. Sarsa[z], S. Schoppmann[mβ], A. Serafini[rα,rβ], C. Shepherd-Themistocleous[d], W. Shorrock[b], L. Simard[qα], S. R. Soleti[u], H. Th. J. Steiger[mα,mβ], D. Stocco[p], V. Strati[eα,eβ], J. S. Stutzmann[p], F. Suekane[v], A. Tunc[mα], N. Tuccori[b], A. Verdugo[l], B. Viaud[p], S. M. Wakely[mα], A. Weber[mα], G. Wendel[xβ], A. S. Wilhelm[a], M. Yeh[y], and F. Yermia[p]

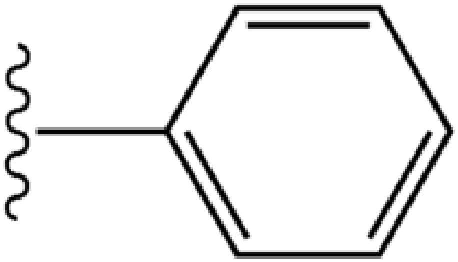
[a]Department of Nuclear Engineering and Radiological Sciences, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA
[b]Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
[c]LNCA Underground Laboratory, CNRS, EDF Chooz Nuclear Reactor, Chooz, France
[d]Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, Oxford, United Kingdom
[eα]INFN, Sezione di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy
[eβ]Dipartimento di Fisica e Scienze della Terra, Università di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy
[f]Université de Bordeaux, CNRS, LP2I Bordeaux, Gradignan, France
[g]Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California at Irvine, Irvine, CA, USA
[h]Department of Physics, Engineering Physics & Astronomy, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada
[i]Departamento de Física, Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Londrina, Brazil
[j]Department of Chemistry, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom
[k]iBB, Instituto Superior Tecnico, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal
[l]CIEMAT, Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas, Madrid, Spain
[mα]Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Institut für Physik, Mainz, Germany
[mβ]Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Detektorlabor, Exzellenzcluster PRISMA+, Mainz, Germany
[n]Université de Aix Marseille, CNRS, CPPM, Marseille, France
[p]Nantes Université, IMT-Atlantique, CNRS, Subatech, Nantes, France
[qα]Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS/IN2P3, IJCLab, Orsay, France
[rα]INFN, Sezione di Padova, Padova, Italy
[rβ]Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Padova, Padova, Italy
[s]Institute of Particle and Nuclear Physics, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
[t]Department of Physics, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
[u]Donostia International Physics Center, Basque Excellence Research Centre, San Sebastián/Donostia, Spain
[v]RCNS, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan
[xα]Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, USA
[xβ]Department of Physics, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, USA
[y]Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, USA
[z]Centro de Astropartículas y Física de Altas Energías (CAPA), Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain

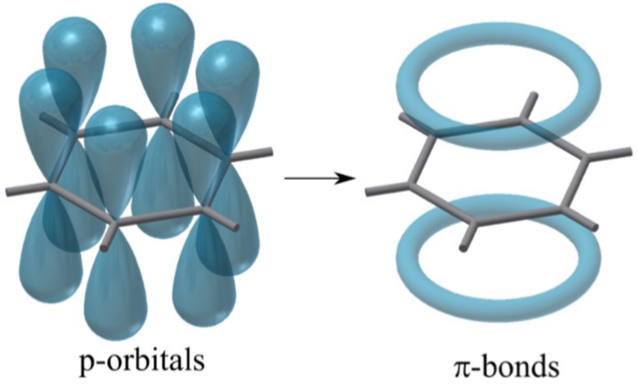
Appendix

Motivation – Liquid Organic Scintillators

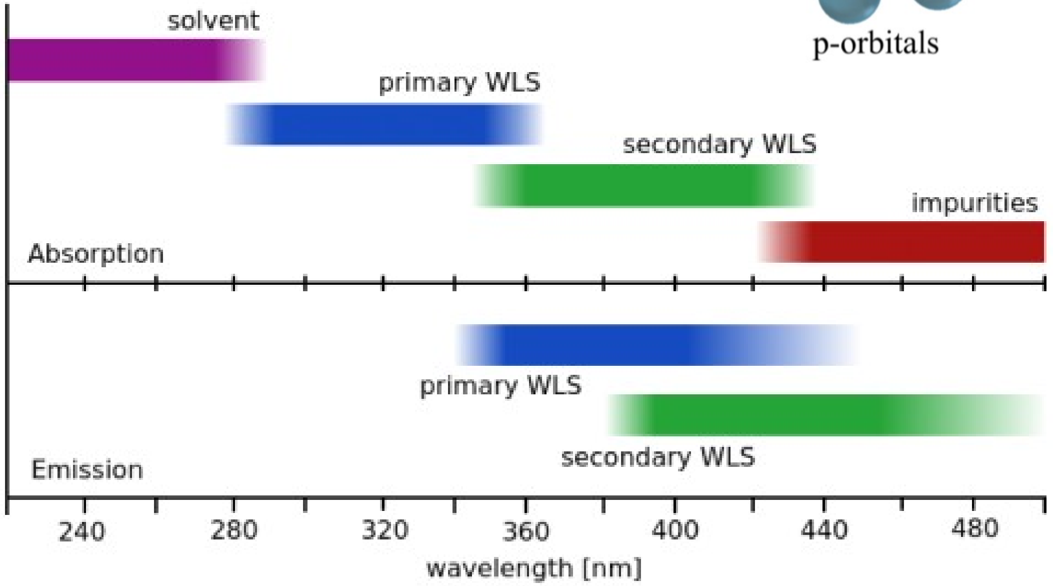
Basic principle:
→ carbon-hydrogen-based molecules
→ conjugated – especially aromatic – molecules
→ scintillation mostly through benzene-like groups
→ shifting of initial UV-light towards blue/green
  → addition of wavelength shifters (WLS)
  → matching with sensitivity of photosensors







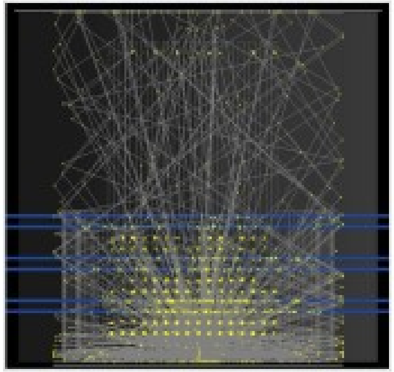
Advantages:
→ cost effective (large volumes)
→ high light yield
→ light output (almost) linear to incident energy
→ transparency
→ self-shielding against radiation
→ clean / multiple purification
→ volume flexibility
→ modifiable (blending/loading)
→ …



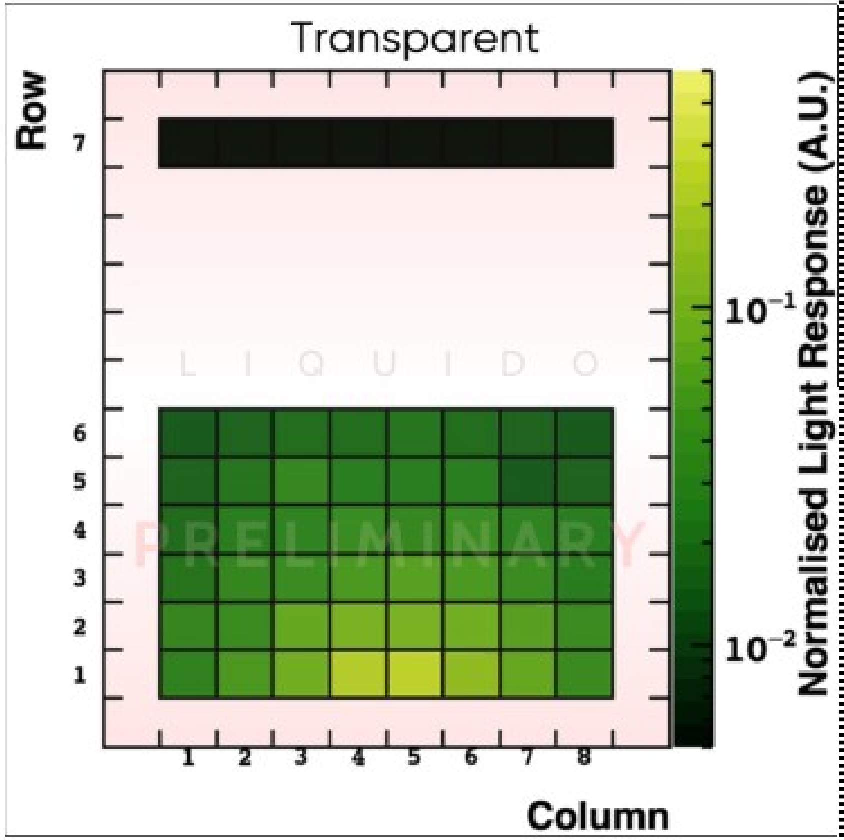
J. Phys. G 43 (2016) 093001

Mini-LiquidO: Light Ball Formation

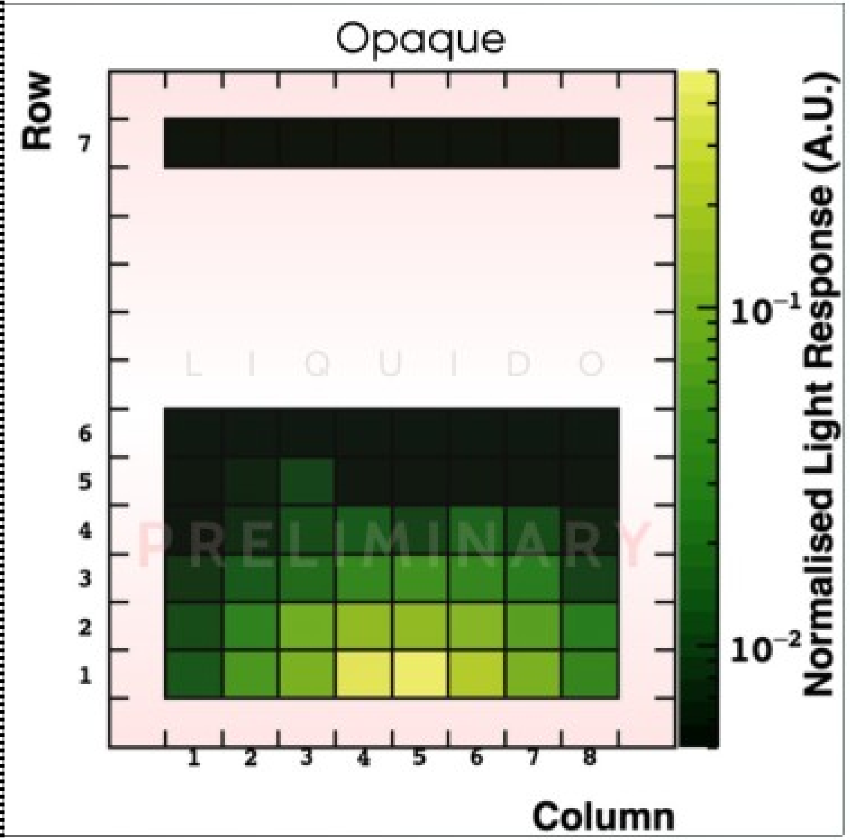
Amount of light collected by each of the 56 fibres



simulation



data



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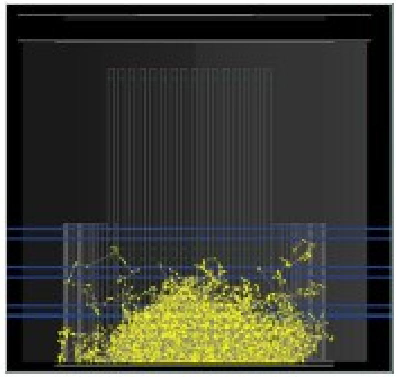
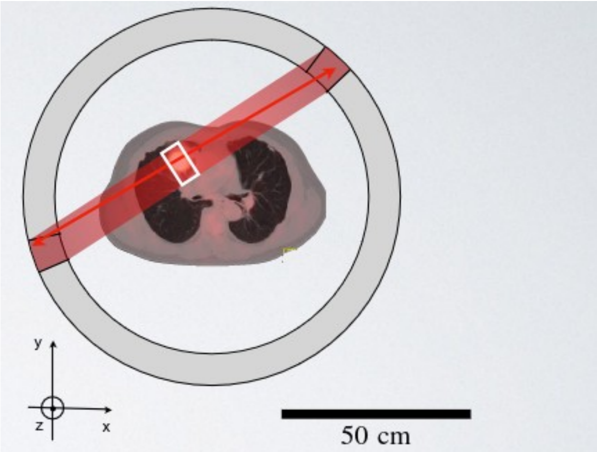


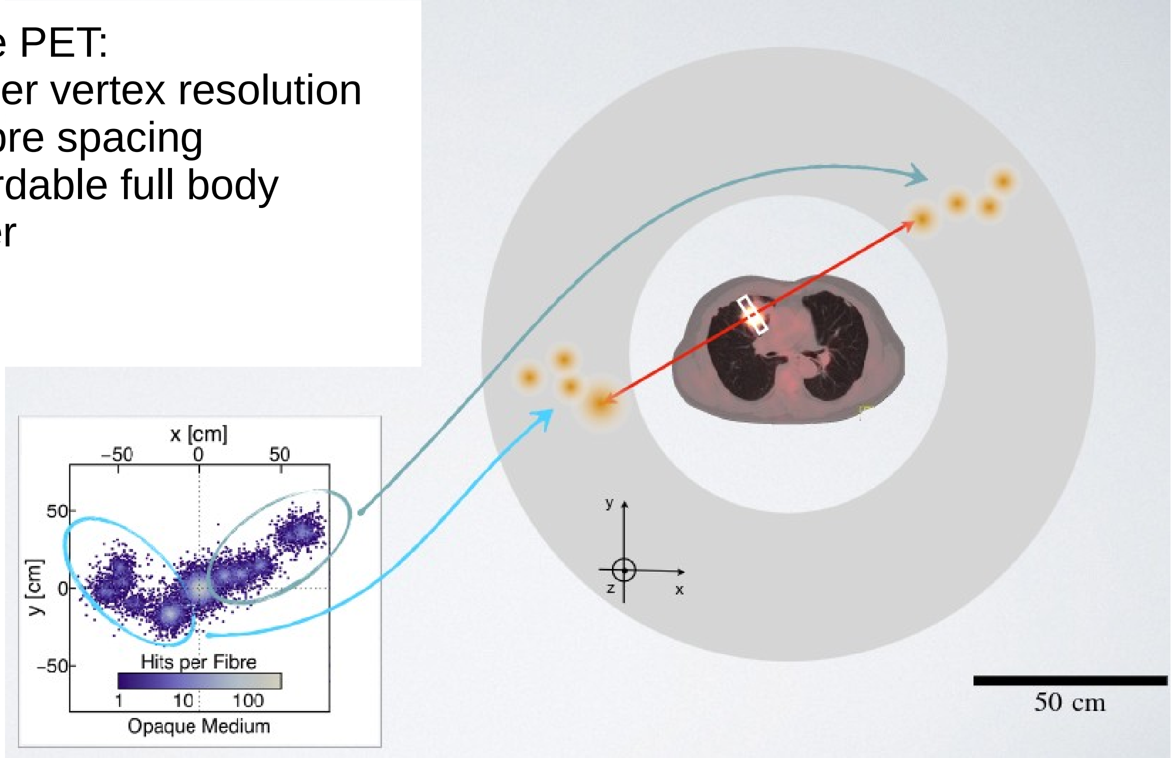
simulation

Positron Emission Tomography

traditional PET:
→ transparent scintillator crystals
→ limited vertex resolution due to crystal size
→ expensive (only ring of crystals)



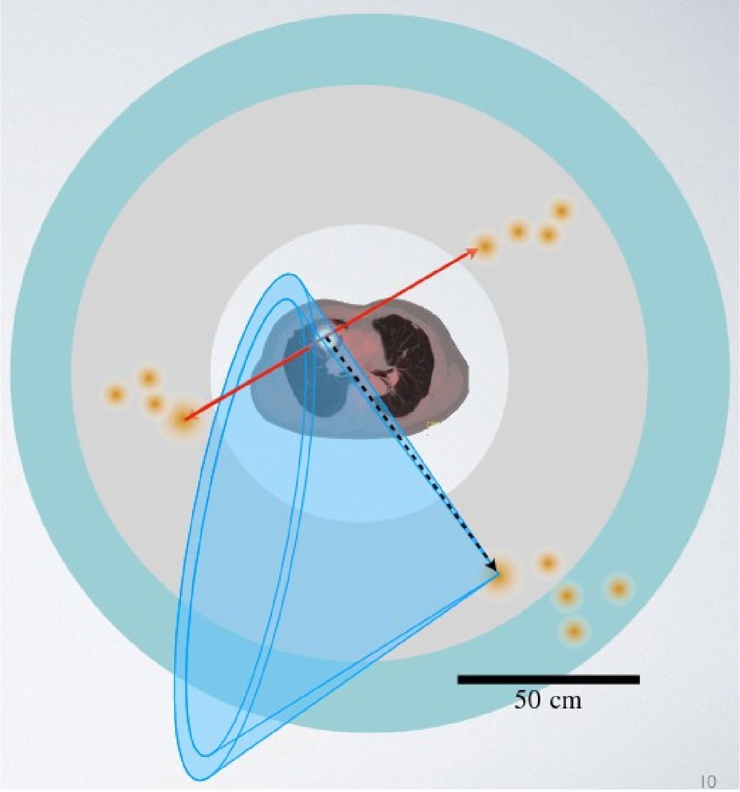
opaque PET:
→ higher vertex resolution from fibre spacing
→ affordable full body scanner



3-gamma imaging:
→ single prompt gamma from ^{44}Sc tracer decay
→ 2 delayed annihilation gammas from positronium decay

→ opaque low-Z material:
  → directionality resolution via Compton-scatters
  → track prompt gamma to origin of delayed gammas

→ novel imaging via material-dependent in vivo lifetime measurement of ortho-positronium



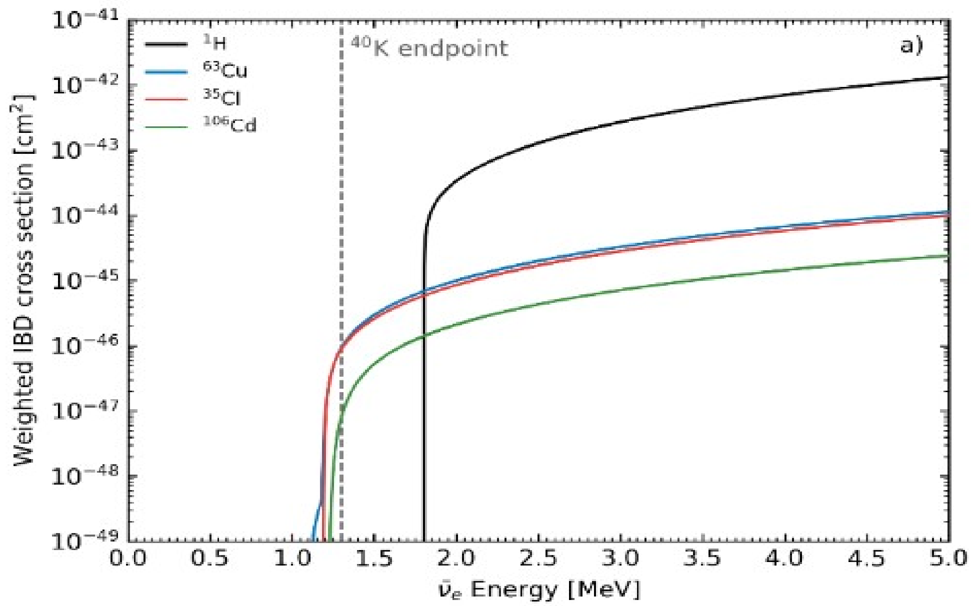
Geoneutrinos from Potassium

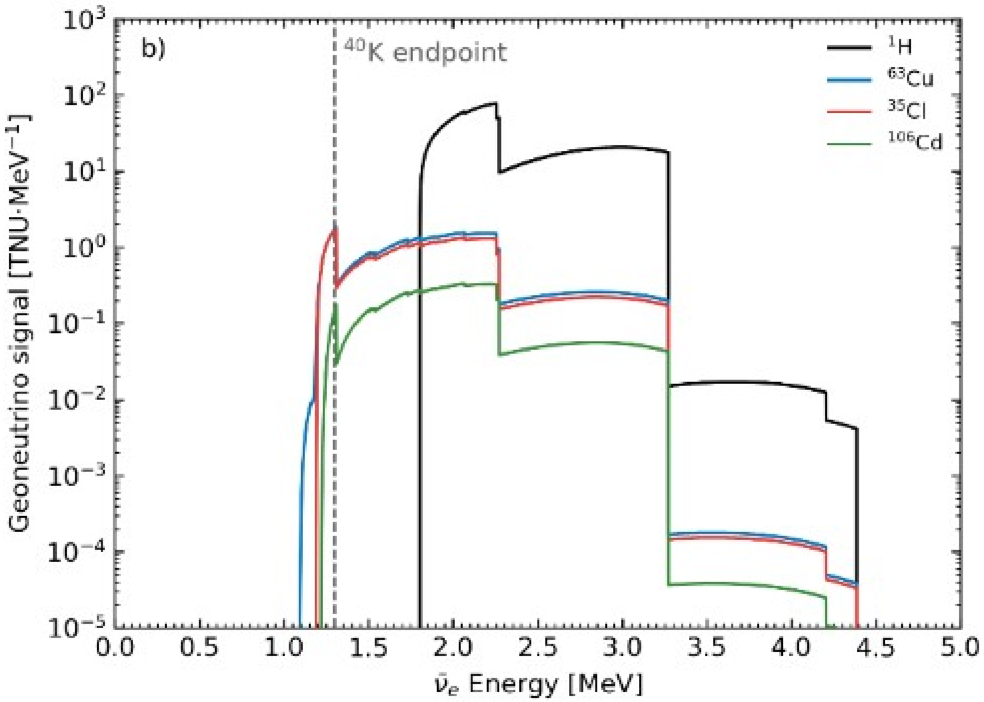
→ detect geoneutrions via inverse beta decay (IBD)

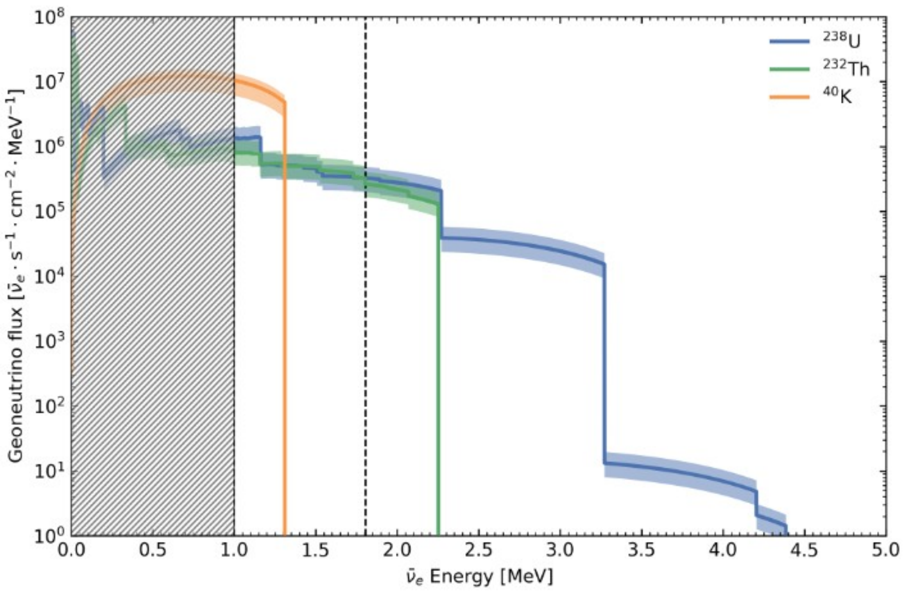
→ load scintillator with isotope to lower energy threshold for IBD, e.g. copper

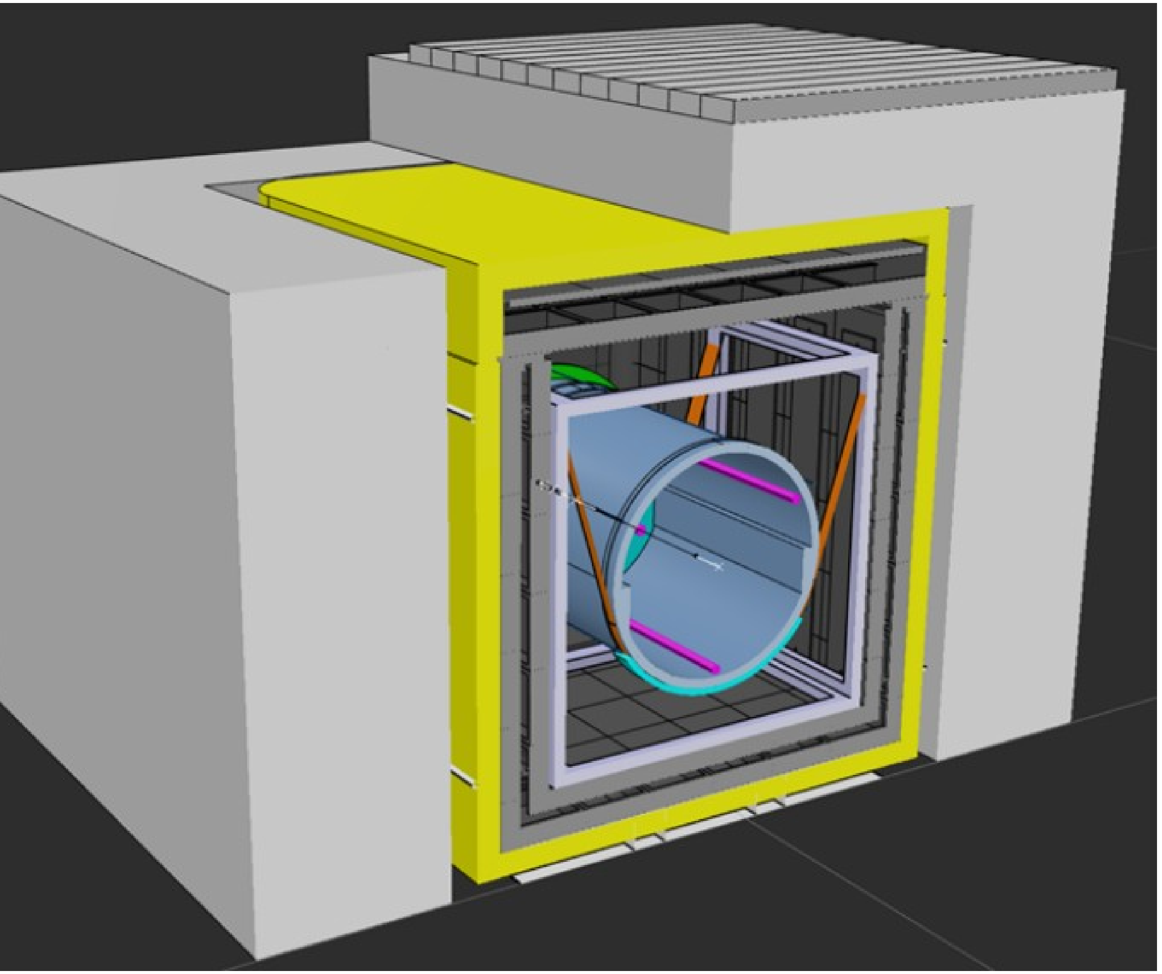
→ large amounts of metal-loading possible in opaque medium due to relaxed requirement on transparency

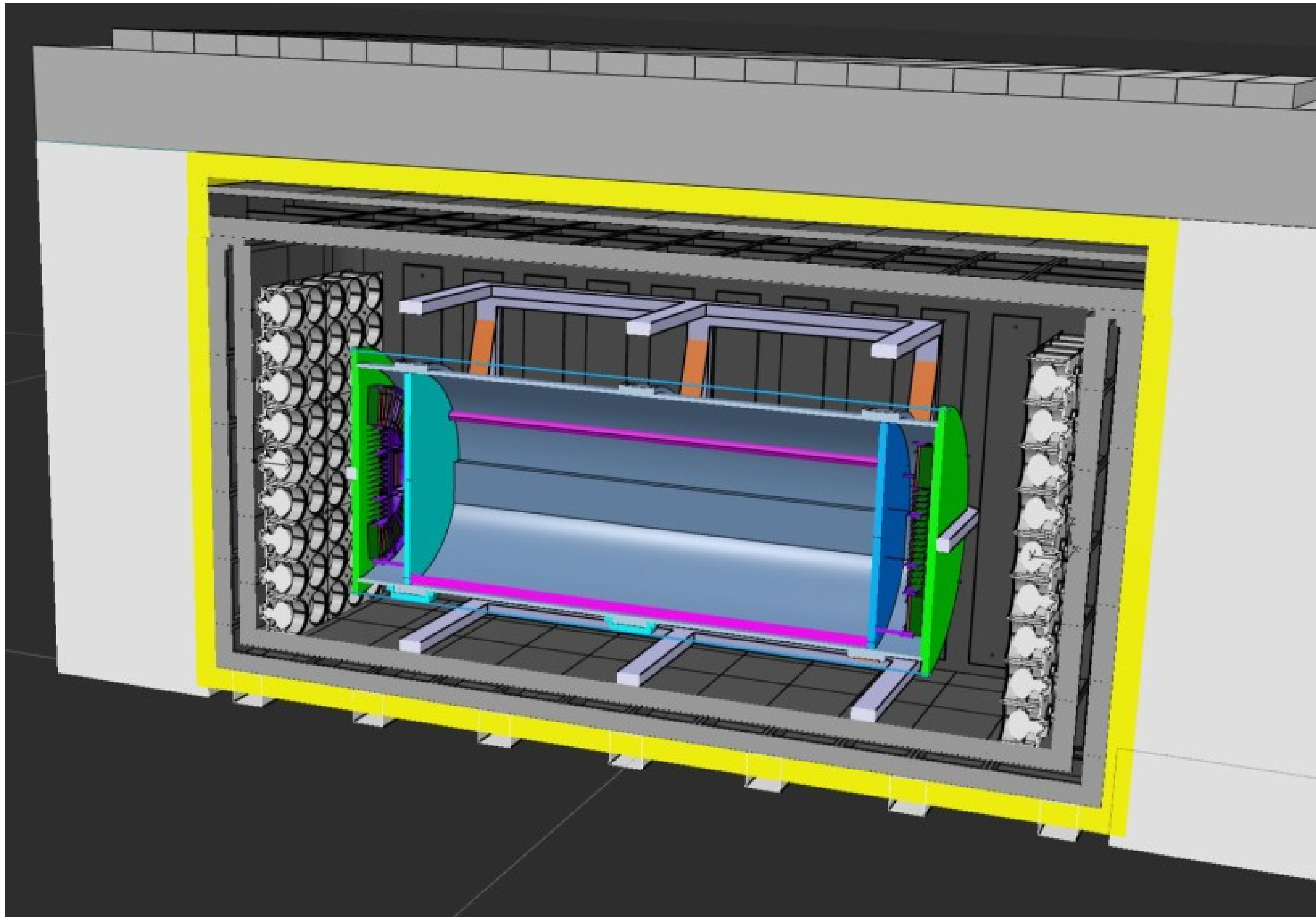
→ arXiv:2308.04154





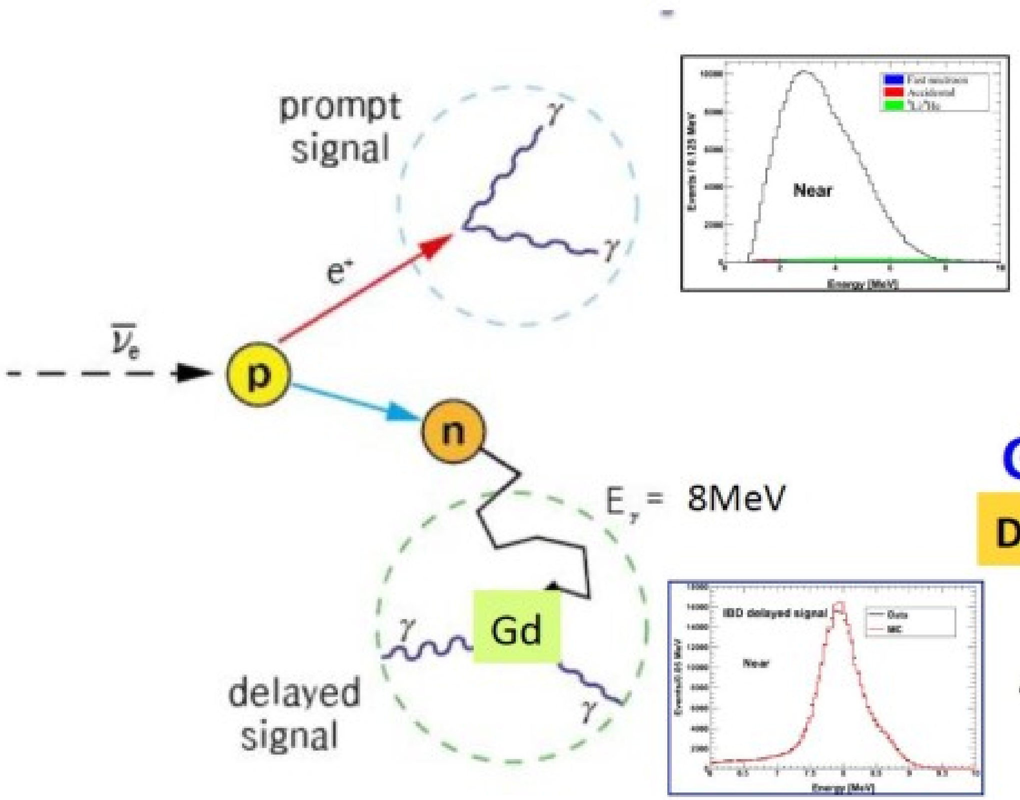






Preliminary design:
Inner detector: ~8 tonnes fiducial opaque scintillator / ~10000 fibres / >200 PE/MeV
Outer detector: transparent scintillator / ~180 PMTs / >400 PE/MeV
Shielding: concrete+iron / ~3 m.w.e.

Neutrino Detection via IBD



$$\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$$

Inverse Beta Decay (IBD)

Gd capture	H capture
Delayed signal	Delayed signal
~30 μs	~200 μs
~8 MeV	~2.2 MeV

or

- Prompt signal (e^+) : 1 MeV 2γ's + e^+ kinetic energy (E = 1~10 MeV)
- Delayed signal (n) : 8 MeV γ's from neutron's capture by **Gd** in ~30 μs
  or 2.2 MeV " by H in ~200 μs