ICARUS T600 – large LAr TPC

Jan Kisiel, Institute of Physics, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland
(on behalf of the ICARUS Collaboration)
ICARUS Collaboration

M. Antonello\textsuperscript{a}, B. Baibussinov\textsuperscript{b}, P. Benetti\textsuperscript{c}, F. Boffelli\textsuperscript{c}, A. Bubak\textsuperscript{k}, E. Calligaris\textsuperscript{c}, S. Centro\textsuperscript{b}, A. Cesana\textsuperscript{f}, K. Cieslik\textsuperscript{g}, D. B. Cline\textsuperscript{h}, A.G. Cocco\textsuperscript{d}, A. Dabrowska\textsuperscript{g}, A. Dermenev\textsuperscript{i}, R. Dolfini\textsuperscript{c}, A. Falcone\textsuperscript{c}, C. Farnese\textsuperscript{b}, A. Fava\textsuperscript{b}, A. Ferrari\textsuperscript{i}, G. Fiorillo\textsuperscript{d}, D. Gibin\textsuperscript{b}, S. Gninenko\textsuperscript{i}, A. Guglielmi\textsuperscript{b}, M. Haranczyk\textsuperscript{g}, J. Holeczek\textsuperscript{k}, M. Kirsanov\textsuperscript{i}, J. Kisiel\textsuperscript{k}, I. Kochanek\textsuperscript{k}, J. Lagoda\textsuperscript{l}, S. Mania\textsuperscript{k}, A. Menegolli\textsuperscript{c}, G. Meng\textsuperscript{b}, C. Montanari\textsuperscript{c}, S. Otwinowski\textsuperscript{h}, P. Picchi\textsuperscript{m}, F. Pietropaolo\textsuperscript{b}, P. Plonski\textsuperscript{n}, A. Rappoldi\textsuperscript{c}, G.L. Raselli\textsuperscript{c}, M. Rossella\textsuperscript{c}, C. Rubbia\textsuperscript{a,j,p}, P. Sala\textsuperscript{f}, A. Scaramelli\textsuperscript{f}, E. Segreto\textsuperscript{a}, F. Sergiampietri\textsuperscript{o}, D. Stefan\textsuperscript{f}, R. Sulej\textsuperscript{l}, M. Szarska\textsuperscript{g}, M. Terrani\textsuperscript{f}, M. Torti\textsuperscript{c}, F. Varanini\textsuperscript{b}, S. Ventura\textsuperscript{b}, C. Vignoli\textsuperscript{a}, H. Wang\textsuperscript{h}, X. Yang\textsuperscript{h}, A. Zalewska\textsuperscript{g}, A. Zani\textsuperscript{c}, K. Zaremba\textsuperscript{n}.

\textsuperscript{a} Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso dell'INFN, Assergi (AQ), Italy
\textsuperscript{b} Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia e INFN, Università di Padova, Via Marzolo 8, I-35131 Padova, Italy
\textsuperscript{c} Dipartimento di Fisica Nucleare e Teorica e INFN, Università di Pavia, Via Bassi 6, I-27100 Pavia, Italy
\textsuperscript{d} Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche, INFN e Università Federico II, Napoli, Italy
\textsuperscript{e} INFN, Sezione di Milano e Politecnico, Via Celoria 16, I-20133 Milano, Italy
\textsuperscript{f} Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Science, Krakow, Poland
\textsuperscript{g} Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Los Angeles, USA
\textsuperscript{h} INR RAS, prospekt 60-letiya Oktyabrya 7a, Moscow 117312, Russia
\textsuperscript{j} CERN, CH-1211 Geneve 23, Switzerland
\textsuperscript{k} Institute of Physics, University of Silesia, 4 Uniwersytecka st., 40-007 Katowice, Poland
\textsuperscript{l} National Centre for Nuclear Research,, 05-400 Otwock/Swierk, Poland
\textsuperscript{m} Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati (INFN), Via Fermi 40, I-00044 Frascati, Italy
\textsuperscript{n} Institute of Radioelectronics, Warsaw University of Technology, Nowowiejska, 00665 Warsaw, Poland
\textsuperscript{o} INFN, Sezione di Pisa. Largo B. Pontecorvo, 3, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
\textsuperscript{p} GSSI, Gran Sasso Science Institute, L’Aquila, Italy
Introduction

• Three years (May 2010 – June 2013) of continuous and safe underground operation of the ICARUS detector in Hall B of the LNGS lab. resulted in plenty of high quality data, both from LNGS beam and cosmics.

• Such a long period allowed for detailed studies of all technical aspects of the detection technique,… and

• Development of advanced reconstruction algorithms.

• A total of \(8.6 \times 10^{19}\) protons on target has been collected, with a remarkable detector live time > 93% (see next slide for related publications).

• Also atmospheric neutrinos have been studied with exposure to cosmic rays (0.73 kton year).

• In this talk a kind of summary of the ICARUS detector performance and obtained results will be presented.
ICARUS T600: first large LAr TPC

- Two identical modules
  - 3.6 x 3.9 x 19.6 ≈ 275 m³ each
  - Liquid Ar active mass: ≈ 476 t
  - Drift length = 1.5 m (1 ms)
  - HV = -75 kV  E = 0.5 kV/cm
  - v-drift = 1.55 mm/µs

- 4 wire chambers:
  - 2 chambers per module
  - 3 readout wire planes per chamber, wires at 0, ±60°
  - ≈ 54000 wires, 3 mm pitch, 3 mm plane spacing
  - 20+54 PMTs , 8” Ø, for scintillation light:
    - VUV sensitive (128nm) with wave shifter (TPB)

Key feature: LAr purity from electro-negative molecules (O₂, H₂O, CO₂).
ICARUS at Hall B of LNGS
ICARUS – published papers

• Search for superluminal neutrinos:
  3. Precision measurement of neutrino tof: JHEP 11 (2012) 049

• Search for „LSND” anomaly:

• „Technical” aspects of the experiment:
ICARUS: LAr purity

Operation of large TPC (~ 1 kton LAr, 1.5 m drift → 1 ms electron drift time) requires to reach and maintain very high level of LAr purity.

- In ICARUS detector it was achieved with use of commercial filters and liquid/gas recirculation (LAr continuously filtered).

Average purity level ~60 ppt (O₂ equivalent) → Max. charge attenuation at 1.5m: 17%
ICARUS: LAr purity – new pump

A new high-performance pump has been installed on East cryostat near run-end.

- Electron life time exceeded 16 ms, value so far reached only in small size prototypes → important for future very large LAr detectors (drift distance ~ 5 m).
ICARUS LAr TPC: performance

Total energy reconstr. from charge integration
- Full sampling, homogeneous calorimeter with excellent accuracy for contained events

Tracking device
- Precise 3D topology and accurate ionization
- Muon momentum via multiple scattering

Measurement of local energy deposition \( dE/dx \)
- \( e/\gamma \) remarkable separation (0.02 \( X_0 \) samples)
- Particle identification by \( dE/dx \) vs range

Low energy electrons:
\[ \sigma(E)/E = 11\%/\sqrt{E(\text{MeV})} + 2\% \]

Electromagn. showers:
\[ \sigma(E)/E = 3\%/\sqrt{E(\text{GeV})} \]

Hadron showers:
\[ \sigma(E)/E \approx 30\%/\sqrt{E(\text{GeV})} \]
ICARUS: search for LSND anomaly

The LSND has observed an excess of anti-$\nu_e$ neutrino events in anti-$\nu_\mu$ beam: $87.9 \pm 22.4 \pm 6.0$ (3.8$\sigma$), later partly confirmed by MiniBooNE with both $\nu_\mu$/anti-$\nu_\mu$ beams: $\Delta m^2_{\text{new}} \approx 10^{-2} \div 1$ eV$^2$ implied.

**LSND**: $L/E=1$ m/MeV

**ICARUS**: $L=730$ km, $E_\nu \in [10,30]$ GeV, almost pure $\nu_\mu$ beam ($\nu_e \approx 1\%$)

$L/E \approx 36.5$ m/MeV, i.e. fast oscillations as a function of $E_\nu$ averaging to

$$\sin^2(1.27\Delta m^2 L/E) \approx \frac{1}{2}$$

$$<P>_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e} \approx \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(2\theta_{\text{new}})$$

A sterile neutrino signal would appear for ICARUS as an excess of $\nu_e$ events.

$\nu_e$ CC event recognition becomes crucial, and possible due to unique LAr feature.
ICARUS: $\nu_e$ signal selection

- Visual selection of electron neutrino event candidates in the following fiducial volume for shower id: > 5 cm from walls and 50 cm downstream.

- Energy cut: < 30 GeV ($\approx$50% reduction on $\nu_e$ beam, but only 15% reduction of signal events.

**Signal events selection criteria:**
- Single m.i.p. from vertex, at least 8 wires long ($dE/dx \leq 3.1$ MeV/cm, excluding $\delta$-rays), later developing into EM shower.
- Minimum spatial separation (150 mrad) from other tracks coming from vertex, at least in one of 2 transverse views.
- Visibility cuts: (3 independent scanners), leading to $0.74 \pm 0.05$ efficiency;
- No $\nu_e$-like events selected among NC simulated sample of 800 events.
- $\nu_\mu$ CC events identified by $L > 2.5$ m primary track without hadronic interaction.
ICARUS: e/\gamma separation

\[ E_k = 102 \pm 10 \text{ MeV} \]

\[ E_k = 685 \pm 25 \text{ MeV} \]

\[ \pi^0 \text{ reconstruction:} \]
\[ p_{\pi^0} = 912 \pm 26 \text{ MeV/c} \]
\[ m_{\pi^0} = 127 \pm 19 \text{ MeV/c}^2 \]
\[ \theta = 28.0 \pm 2.5^\circ \]

- MC: single electrons (Compton)
- MC: \( e^+ e^- \) pairs (\( \gamma \) conversions)
- data: EM cascades (from \( \pi^0 \) decays)

\[ M_{\gamma\gamma}: 133.8 \pm 4.4 \text{(stat)} \pm 4 \text{(syst)} \text{ MeV/c}^2 \]

LAr TPC: very good e/\gamma separation
Data sample and event rate

- Analysis presented here is based on 2450 neutrino events corresponding to $7.23 \times 10^{19}$ pot (84% of fully collected statistics).

- Previously published result (Eur. Phys. J. C73 (2013) 2599) was based on 1995 neutrino interactions ($6.0 \times 10^{19}$ pot).

- Expected number of $\nu_e$ events in this sample:
  - $7.0 \pm 0.9$ due to the intrinsic electron neutrino beam contamination.
  - $2.9 \pm 0.7$ due to $\theta_{13}$ oscillations, $\sin^2(\theta_{13}) = 0.0242 \pm 0.0026$.
  - $1.6 \pm 0.1$ from $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$ oscillations with subsequent e production.

- Total number of expected events: $11.5 \pm 1.2$, which reduces to $7.9 \pm 1.0$, when accounting for recognition efficiency (systematics only).

- 6 electron neutrino events have been identified → compatible with expectations (probability to observe $\leq 6 \nu_e$ events is ~33%).

- No evidence of oscillation into sterile neutrinos was found in the analysed sample.
Examples: 3 out of 6 CC $\nu_e$ events

$E_{tot} = 11.5 \pm 1.8$ GeV  
$p_t = 1.8 \pm 0.4$ GeV/c

$E_{ele} = 10 \pm 1.8$ GeV  
$p_t = 1.8 \pm 0.4$ GeV/c

$E_{tot} = 17$ GeV  
$p_t = 1.3 \pm 0.2$ GeV/c

$E_{ele} = 7.5 \pm 0.3$ GeV  
$p_t = 1.3 \pm 0.18$ GeV/c
ICARUS: no LSND-type signal

ICARUS new limits, weighted for efficiency, on neutrino events due to LSND anomaly are: 5.2 (90 % C.L.), or 10.3 (99 % C.L.), with the following limits on the oscillation probability:

\[
\begin{align*}
P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) &\leq 3.85 \times 10^{-3} \quad (90 \% \text{ C.L.}) \\
P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) &\leq 7.60 \times 10^{-3} \quad (99 \% \text{ C.L.})
\end{align*}
\]

In case the effect is only due to anti-\(\nu_\mu\) (CNGS beam contamination ~2%), the derived oscillation probability is: \(P(\text{anti-}\nu_\mu \rightarrow \text{anti-}\nu_e) \leq 0.32 \quad (90 \% \text{ C.L.})\), corresponding to 4.2 ev.

Only a narrow region of overall agreement between different experiments remains, centered around \(\Delta m^2 \approx 0.5 \text{ eV}^2\), \(\sin^22\theta \approx 0.005\).
Conclusions

- ICARUS is the first LAr large TPC operated underground.

- ICARUS has been acquiring data without interruption for more than 3 years with both CNGS beam and cosmics, proving the maturity of this detection technique → important for next generation experiments.

- Efficient reconstruction algorithms allow to resolve most of the events collected, down to their single components. As an example analysis of electron neutrino events has been shown. No evidence of oscillation into sterile neutrinos is found in measured L/E interval.

- For the detector future