



---

# **Jiangmen Underground Neutrino Experiment (JUNO)**

## **Project Status**

**Xiaonan Li**

**Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing**

**Shaomin Chen**

**Tsinghua University, Beijing**

**On behalf of JUNO Collaboration**



# Location of JUNO and JUNO-TAO

The 14th JUNO Collaboration Meeting

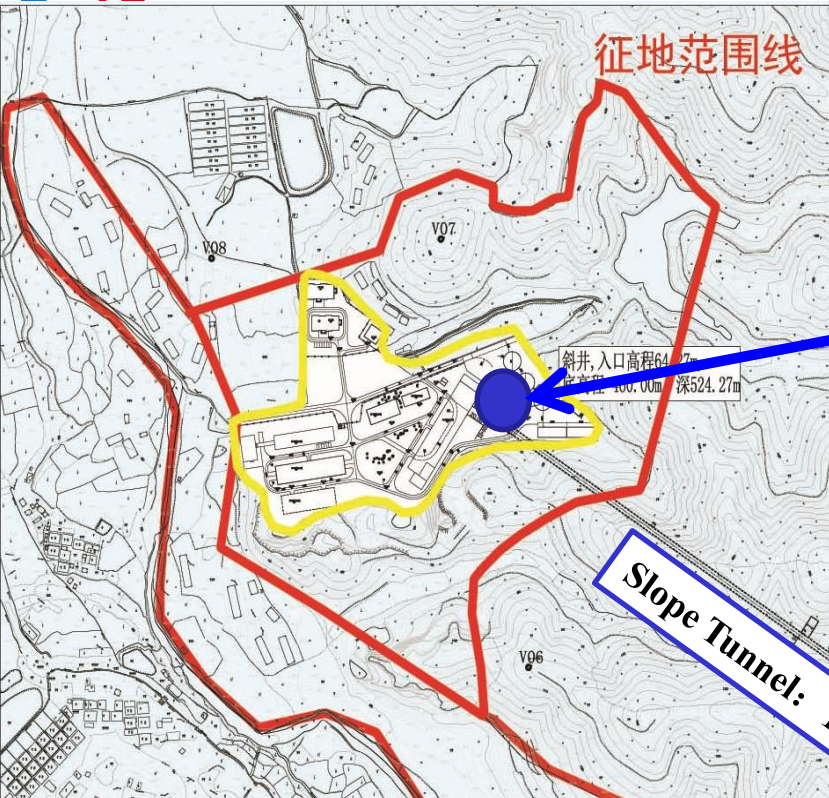
July 22-26, 2019, IHEP, Beijing



77 Institutions, 600 collaborators

- China (34), Taiwan, China (3), Thailand (3), Pakistan, Armenia
- Italy (8), Germany (7), France (5), Russia (3), Belgium, Czech, Finland, Slovakia, Latvia
- Brazil (2), Chile (2), USA (3)



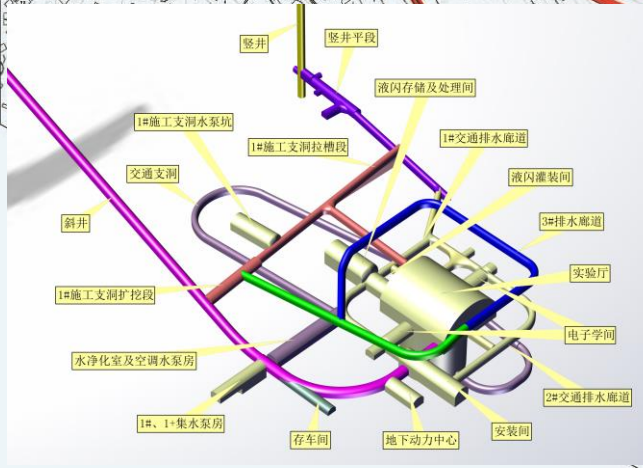
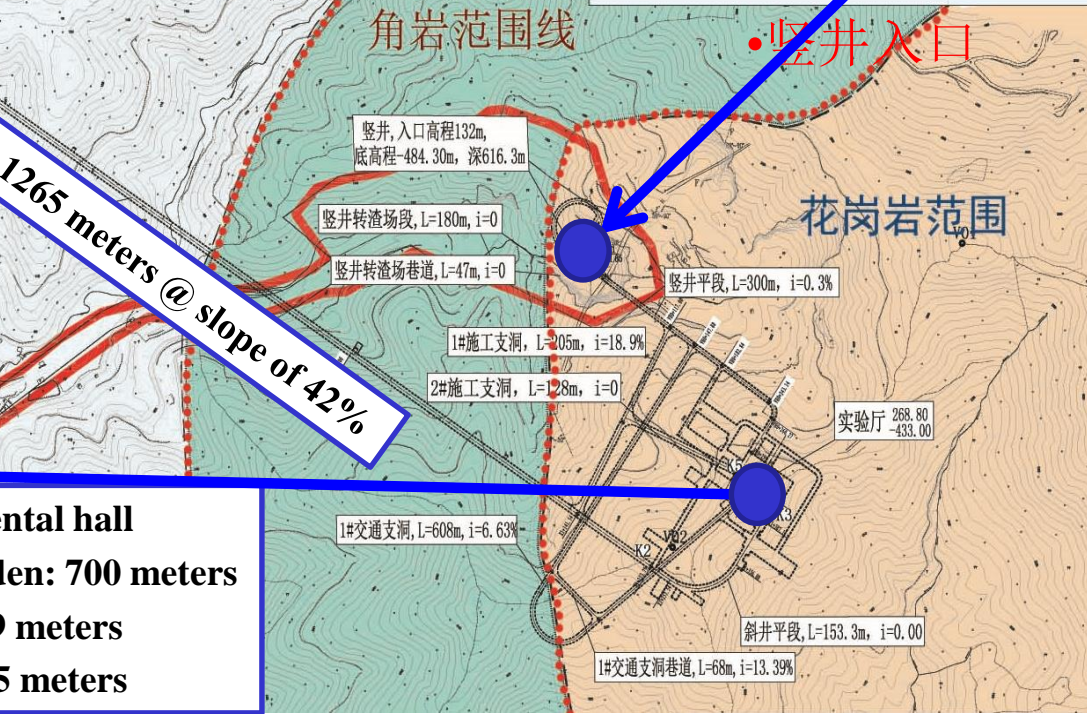


**Surface Campus**

**Vertical Tunnel: 563 meters**

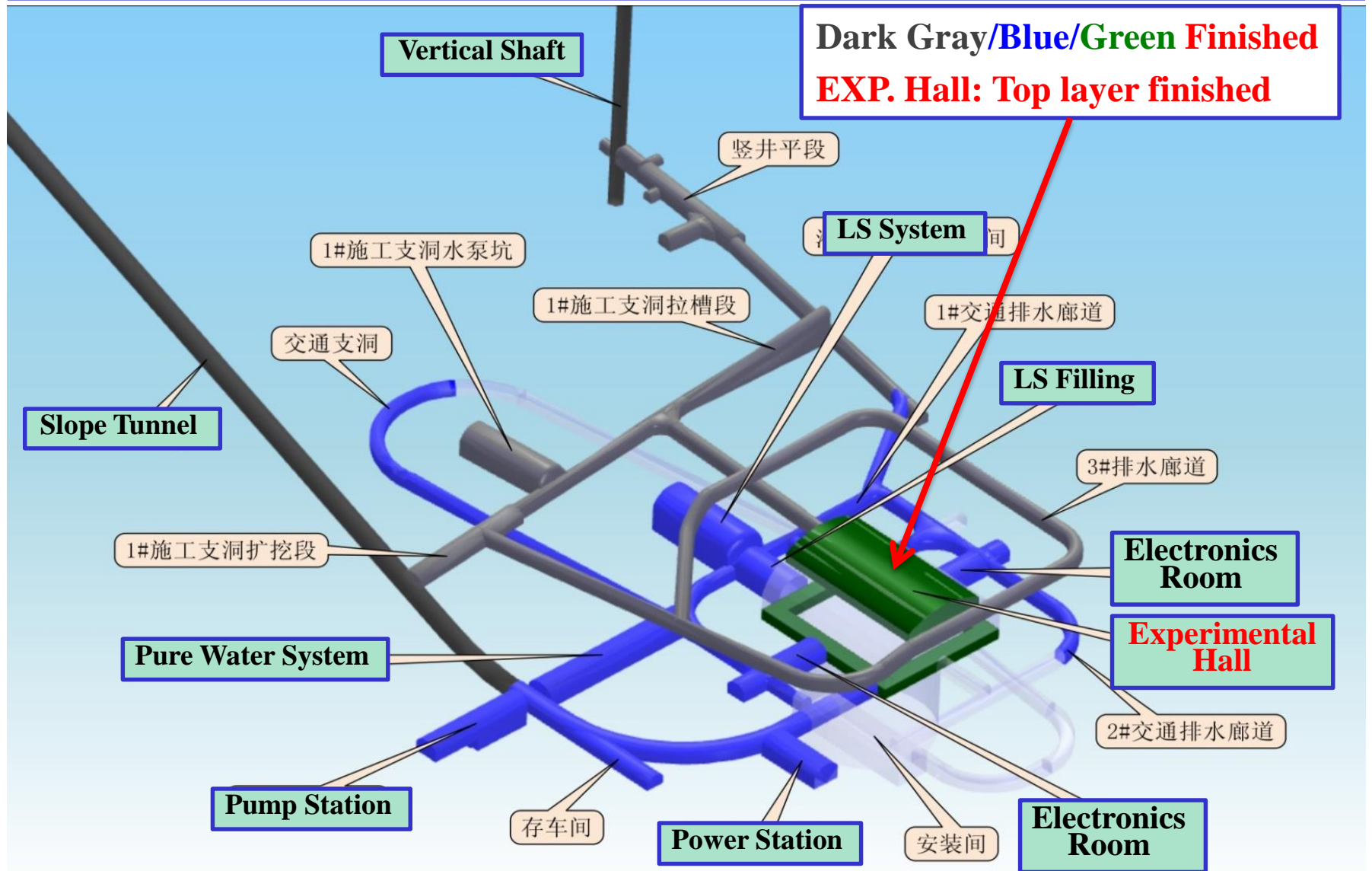
**Slope Tunnel: 1265 meters @ slope of 42%**

**Experimental hall**  
**Overburden: 700 meters**  
**Width: 49 meters**  
**Length: 55 meters**





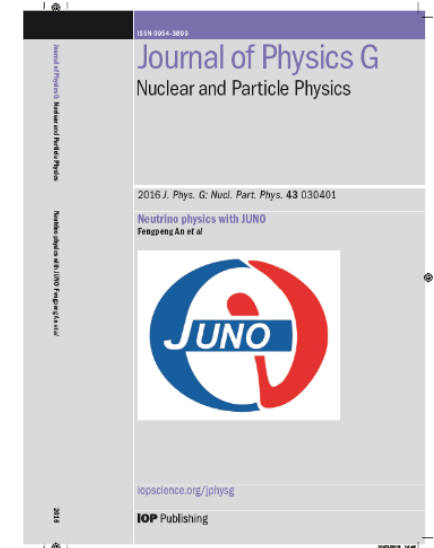
# Underground Construction Status





# Neutrino Physics with JUNO

- **Mass Hierarchy** w/ reactor:  $3-4\sigma$  in 6 years
- **Precision** w/ reactor:  $\sin^2\theta_{12}$ ,  $\Delta m^2_{21}$ ,  $\Delta m^2_{31}$  to  $<1\%$
- **Supernova Burst**: 5k events + Neutral current
- **Diffuse SN Background**: Discovery potential
- **Geo-neutrino**: Determine Geo-physics model
- **Proton Decay**: Best in K channel
- **Solar neutrinos**
- **Atmospheric neutrinos**
- **Sterile neutrinos**
- **Neutrinos from Dark Matter**
- **Exotic searches with neutrinos**



**JUNO Yellow book**  
**J. Phys. G 43, 030401 (2016)**



# State-of-Art LS Detector

	Daya Bay	BOREXINO	KamLAND	JUNO
Target Mass	~20 t	~300 t	~1 kt	~20 kt
Photoelectron Yield (PE/MeV)	~160	~500	~250	~1200
Photocathode Coverage	~12%	~34%	~34%	~78%
Energy Resolution	~7.5%/√E	~5%/√E	~6%/√E	<3%/√E
Energy Non-linearity	~1.5%	~1%	~2%	<1%

- **Titanic detector**
- **Unprecedented energy resolution (3%)**
  - PMT Coverage 78%
  - PMT DE > 27%
  - LS attenuation length > 20 m
  - Minimize the optical loss due to detector material
  - Calibration
- **Low background** (e.g. 1 ppt for acrylic,  $10^{-15}$  or  $10^{-17}$  for LS)



# JUNO Detector

Calibration

Top Tracker

Filling/Overflow

Central detector

SS latticed shell

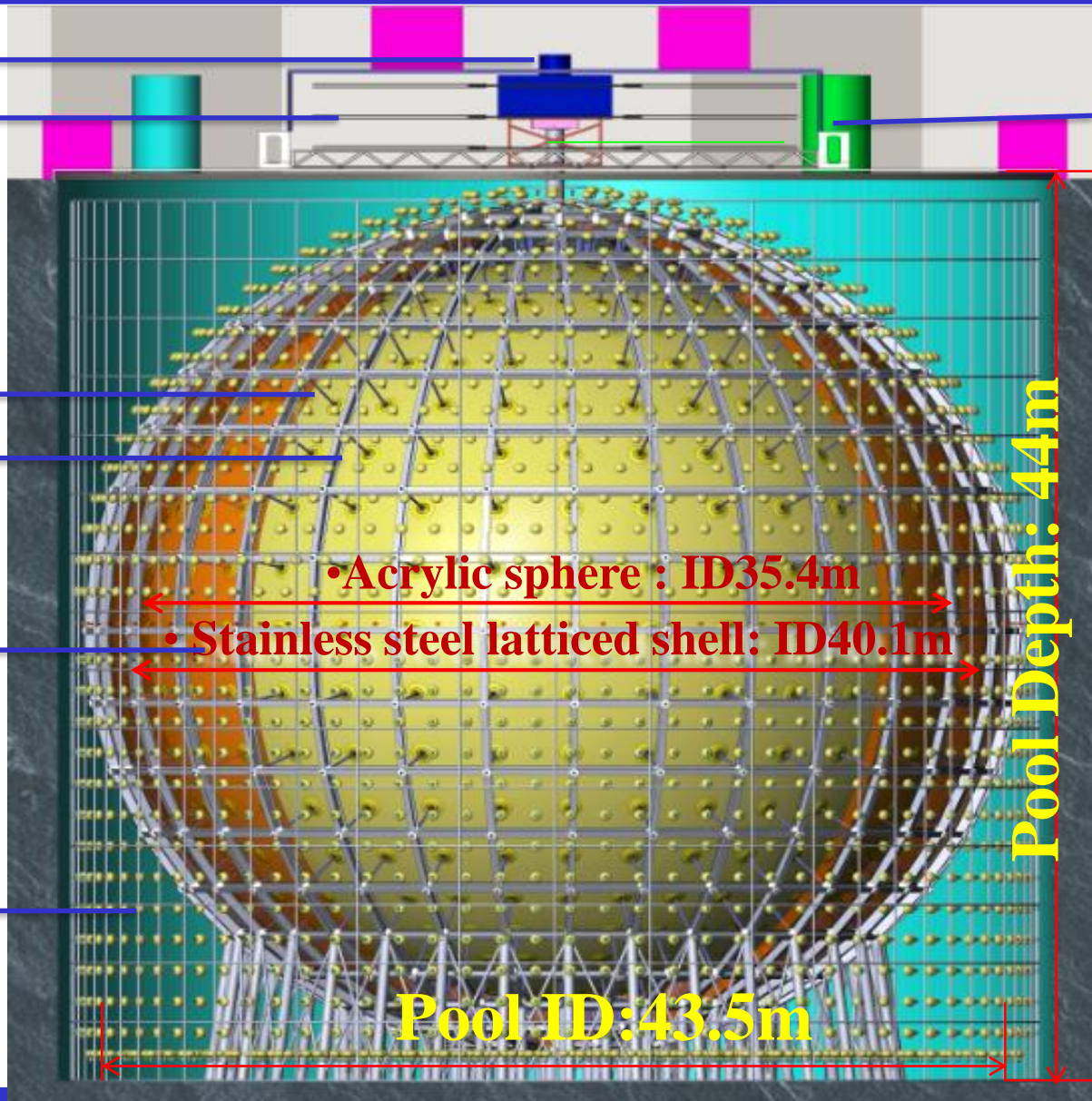
Acrylic sphere  
(20 kt LS)

18000 20" PMTs

25000 3" PMTs

Water Cherenkov

~2000 20" PMTs

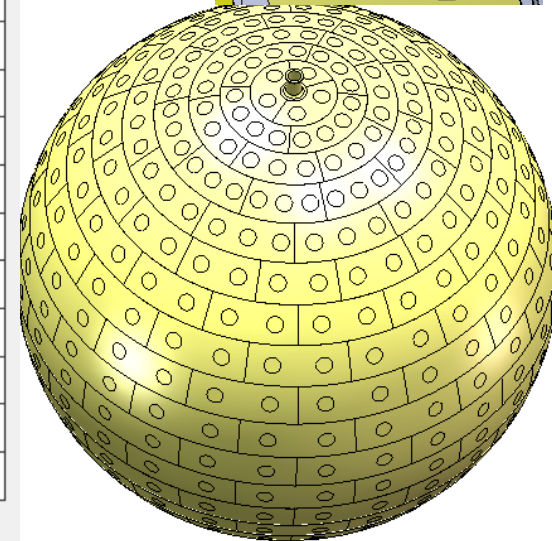
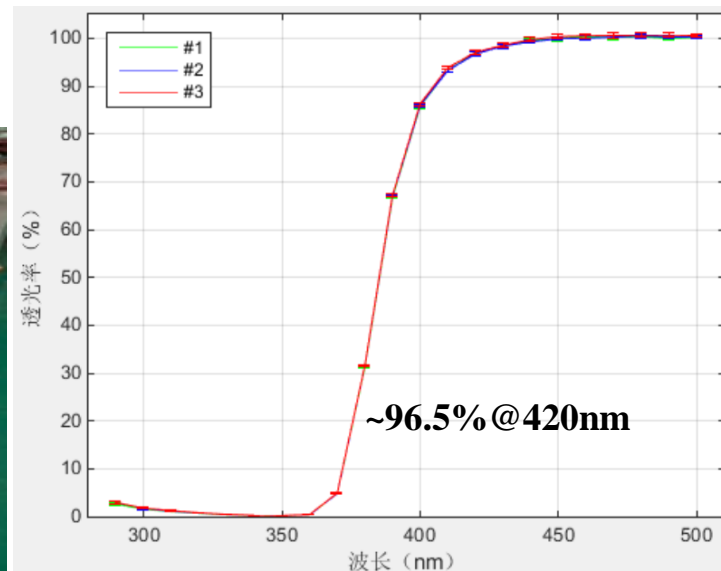
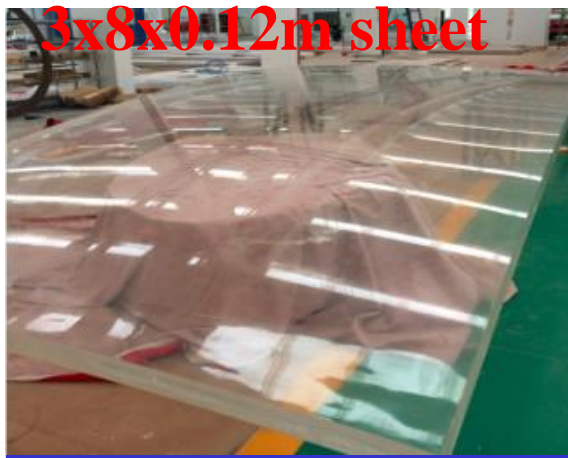
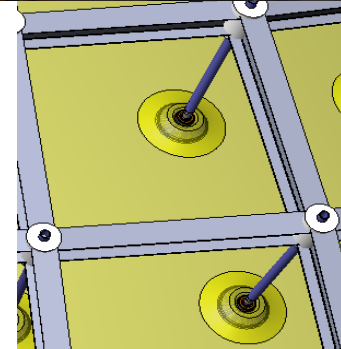


Acrylic Sphere:  
 ID: 35.4m  
 Thickness: 120mm

SSLs:  
 ID: 40.1m  
 OD: 41.1m

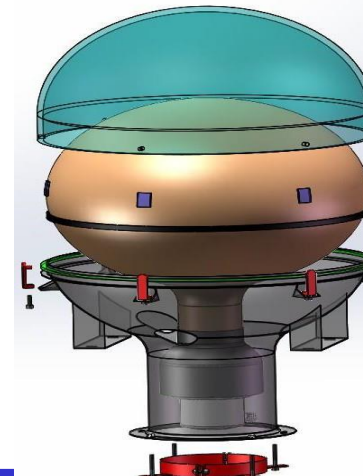
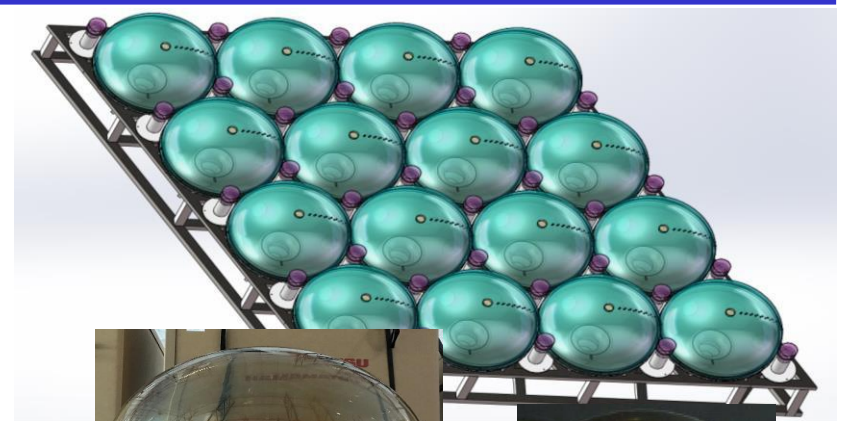
Water pool  
 ID: 43.5m  
 Height: 44m  
 Water Depth: 43.5m

- **35.4-m Acrylic Vessel**
  - Acrylic sheets: 8m × 3m × 12 cm
  - Supporting bar to hold the Acrylic tank
  - Stress of acrylic less than 3.5 MPa everywhere
  - Solved all technical problems: **No standards for construction**, high precision curved sheet, **anti-seismic**, transparency, low bkg., **fast bonding**





- 20" PMT (~18K)
  - MCP-PMT (~13K)
  - Hamamatsu HQE (5K)
- 3" sPMT (~25K)
  - HZC XP72B22 (Photonis)
    - Calibrate non-uniformity and non-linearity of Large-PMTs
      - Reduce energy scale uncertainty
      - Improve energy resolution (non-stochastic term)
    - Increase optical coverage (~3%)
      - Improve energy resolution (stochastic term)
    - Extend energy measurement
      - Improve muon physics
    - Independent system for Supernova



## New type of 20-inch PMT based on MCP

- Started PMT R&D in 2008, chose MCP-PMT in 2009 (Patented by Y.F.Wang, S. Qian, T.C.Zhao, J. Cao in China, US, Russia, Japan, EU)
- 2013: 8” prototypes
- 2014: 20” prototype, PDE 15%
- 2016: Production line

## MCP-PMTs

- Continue to improve DE
- > 10000 PMTs delivered

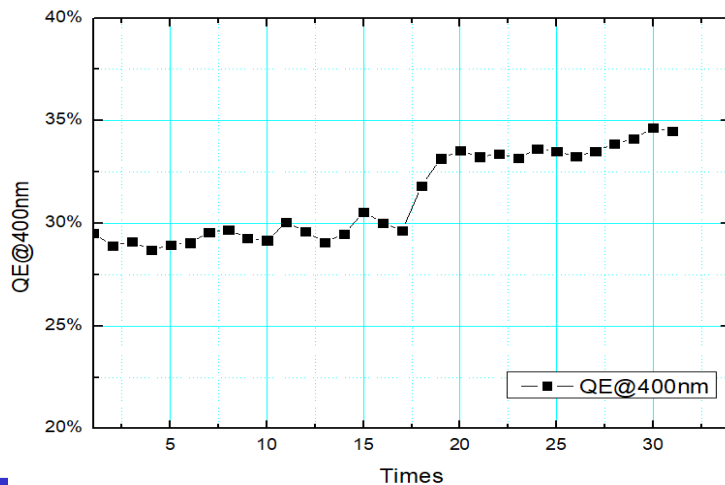
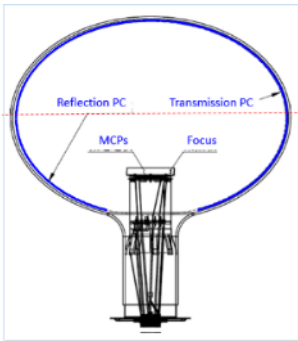
## Hamamatsu Dynode PMTs

- All delivered with good quality

## 3” Dynode PMTs:

- ~19000 produced, ~15000 tested and accepted
- Cables, boxes, electronics, base etc. on track

**Base/Potting/Protection cover: following up**



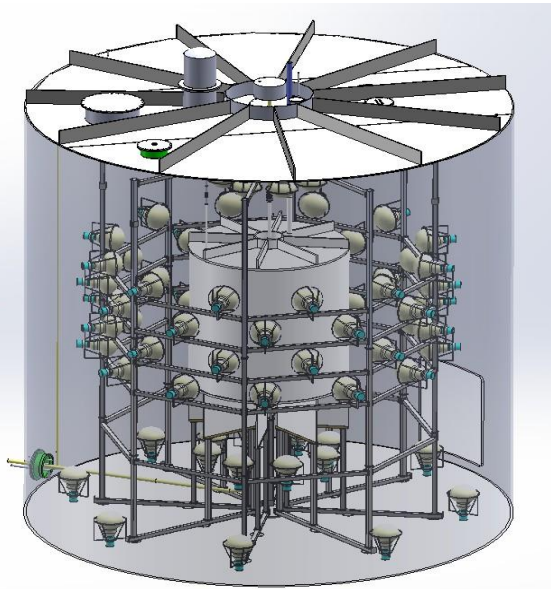
PDE	Mean (%)
All	28.2
HAMAMATSU	28.1
NNVT	28.3



# Most Transparent Liquid Scintillator

## Goal

- Highest possible light yield for JUNO:
  - 2.5 g/L PPO + 3 mg/L Bis-MSB
- Low radioactive backgrounds:
  - $10^{-15}$  g/g for IBD
  - $10^{-17}$  g/g for solar neutrinos



**OSIRIS: An online detector with 20t LS for a sensitivity of  $10^{-15}$  g/g per day**

**The purification plant to achieve ( attn. >20 m)**

- ⇒  $Al_2O_3$  filtration
- ⇒ Distillation (Italy)
- ⇒ Gas tripping (Italy)
- ⇒ Water extraction

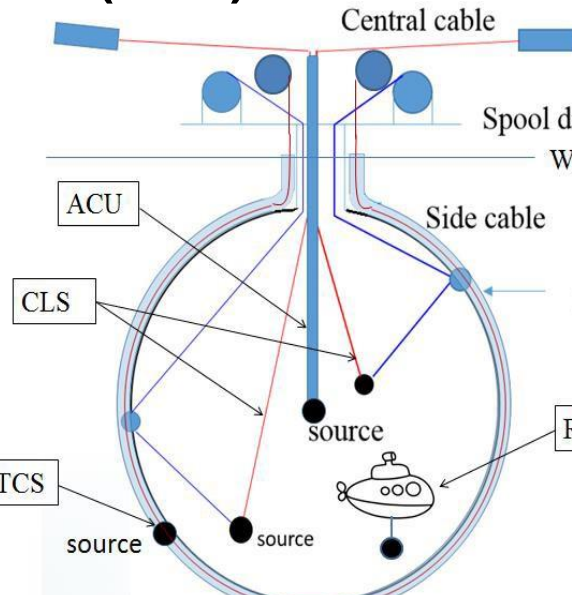
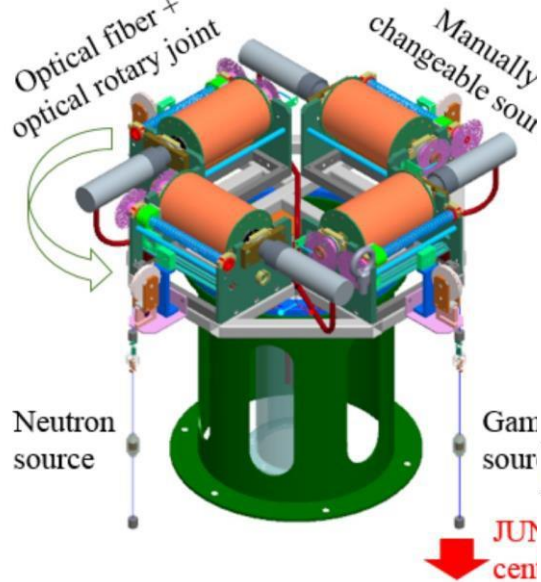


	LAB (solvent)	LS (0.5g/L)	LS (3g/L)
Attn len	25 m	23.8 m	20.5 m

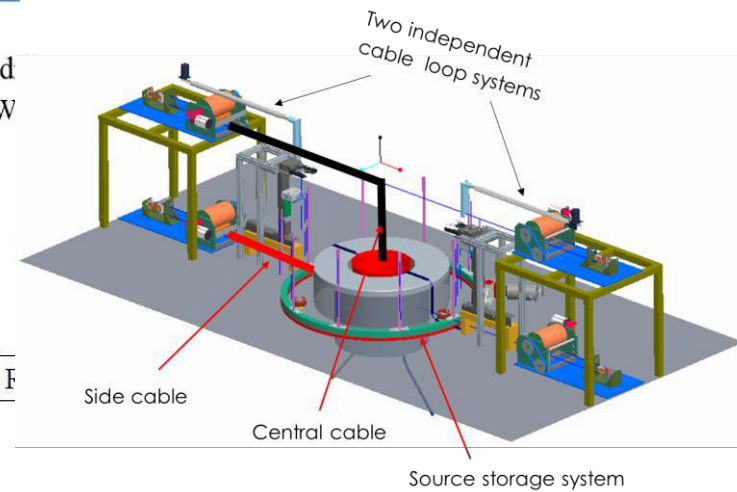


# Comprehensive Calibration Plan

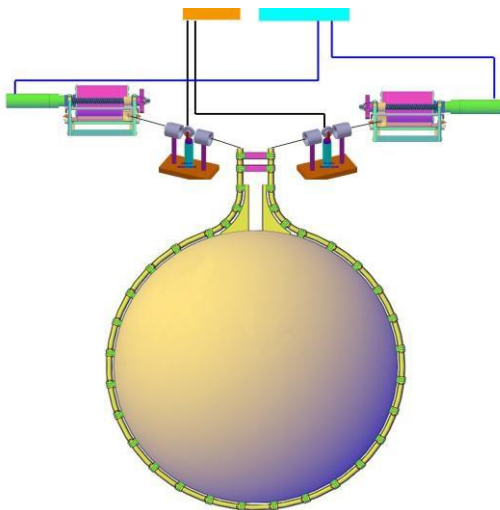
## Automatic Calibration Unit (ACU)



## Cable Loop System (CLS)

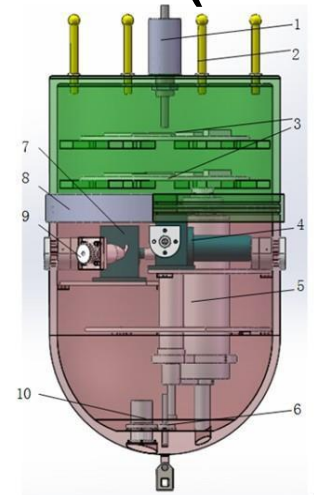


## Guide Tube Calibration System (GTCS)



## Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROV)

**Complementary for covering entire energy range of reactor neutrinos and full-volume position coverage inside JUNO central detector**

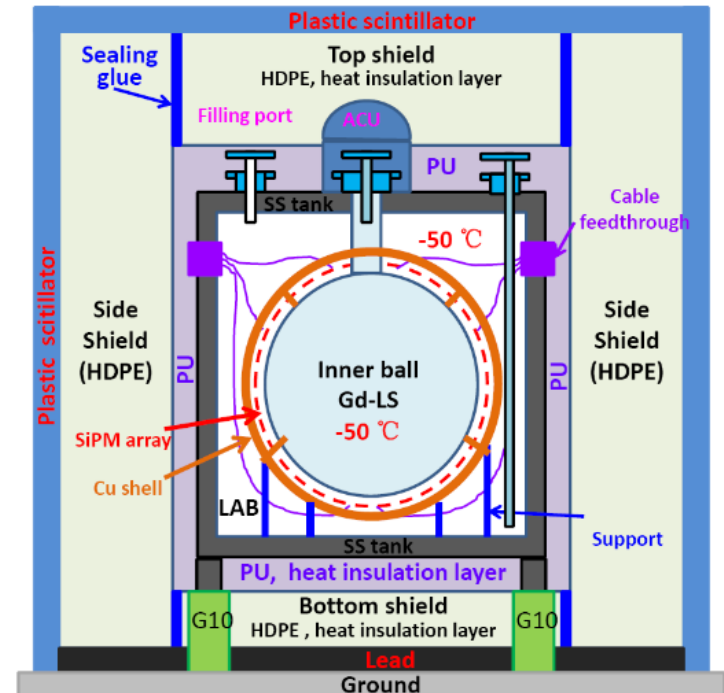




# JUNO-Tao: Cryogenic Detector

- **Taishan Antineutrino Observatory (TAO)**, a ton-scale, high energy resolution LS detector at ~30 m from the core, a satellite exp. of **JUNO**.
- Measure reactor neutrino spectrum w/ **sub-percent  $E$  resolution**.
  - model-independent **reference spectrum** for JUNO
  - a benchmark for investigation of the **nuclear database**
- **Ton-scale Gd doped Liquid Scintillator (Gd-LS)**
- **Full coverage of SiPM w/ PDE > 50%**
- **Operating at -50 °C (SiPM dark noise)**
- **4500 p.e./MeV**
- **Taishan Nuclear Power Plant, 30-35 m from the 4.6 GW<sub>th</sub> core**
- **2000 IBD/day (4000)**
- **Online in 2021**

**CDR in 2019**





- **Physics Potential of the JUNO**
- **Taishan Antineutrino Observatory (JUNO-Tao)**
- **JUNO Computing Requirements and Infrastructure**
- **Vertex Reconstruction and Deep Learning Applications in JUNO**



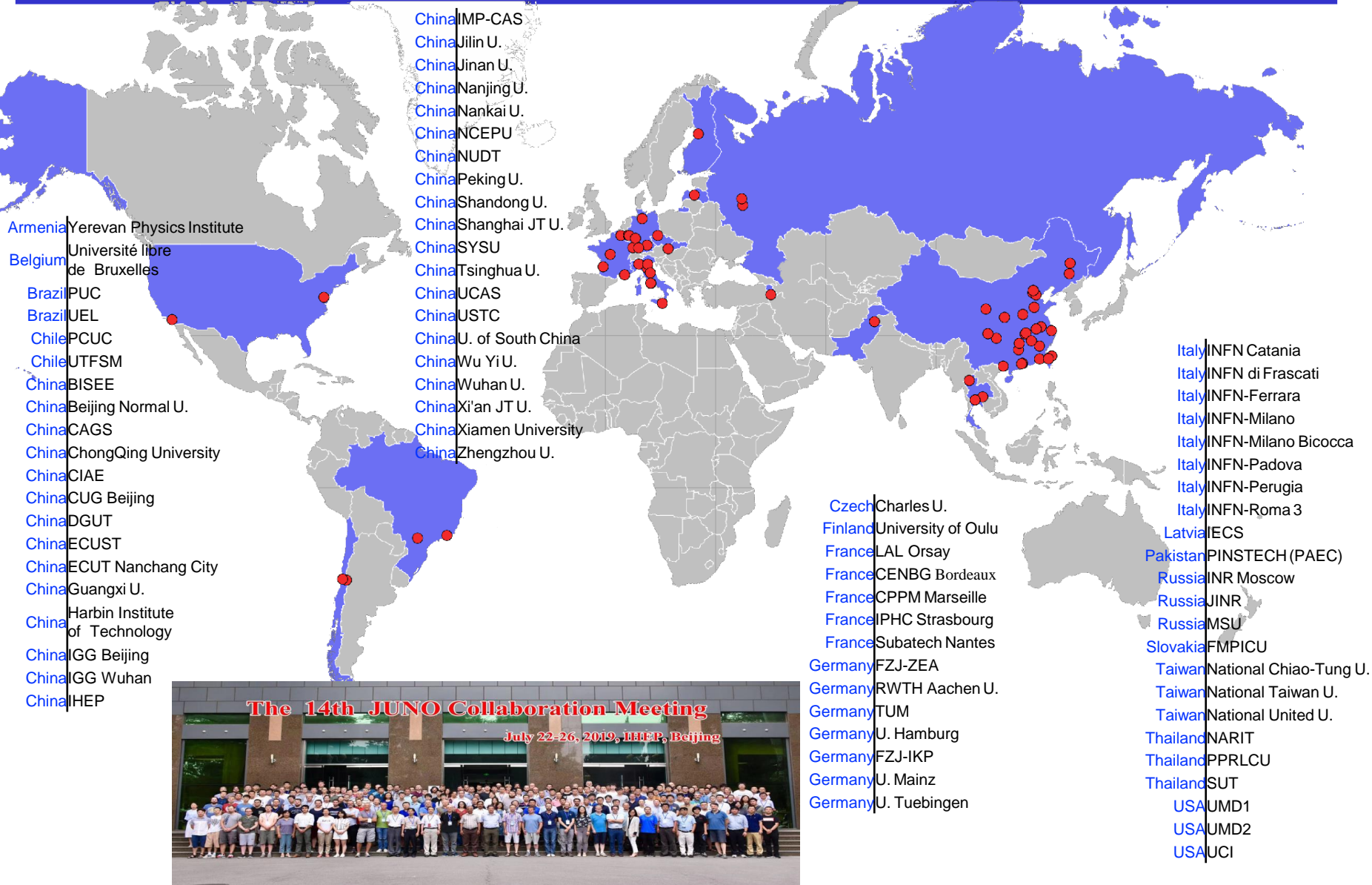
- **Detector design has already finalized.**
- **Almost all detector components have been contracted and started mass production**
- **Facility will be delivered in 2020**
- **Complete the construction by 2021.**

# Thanks



# JUNO collaboration

Collaboration established on July 2014  
Now 77 institutions ~600 collaborators



The 14th JUNO Collaboration Meeting

July 22-26, 2019, IHEP, Beijing