

Novel opaque scintillator technology for antineutrino detection



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Applied Antineutrino Physics Workshop @ York

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- **Radiation detection with scintillators, 80 years “business”**
- **Converts deposited energy into light**
- **Light converted to electric signals**
 - Detection and calorimetry
- **Transparent media for light propagation**



The novel opaque
scintillation
technique



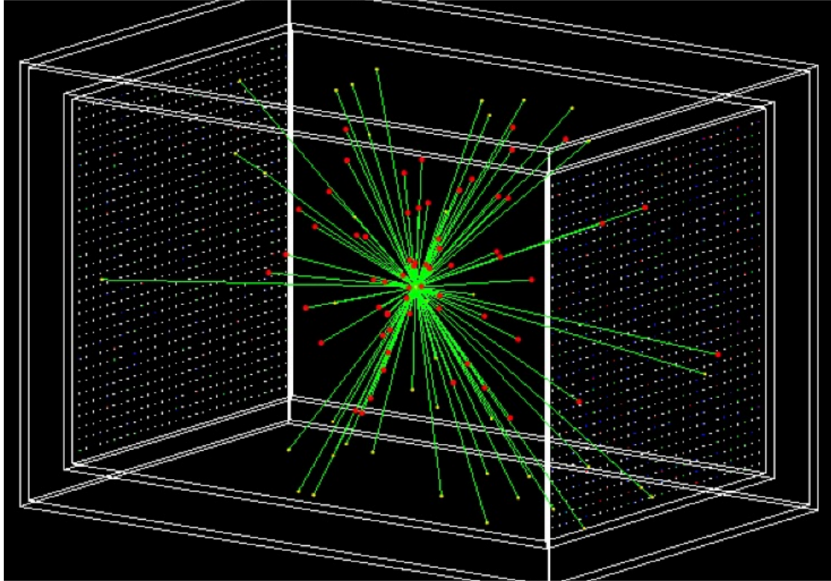
Two types of opacity



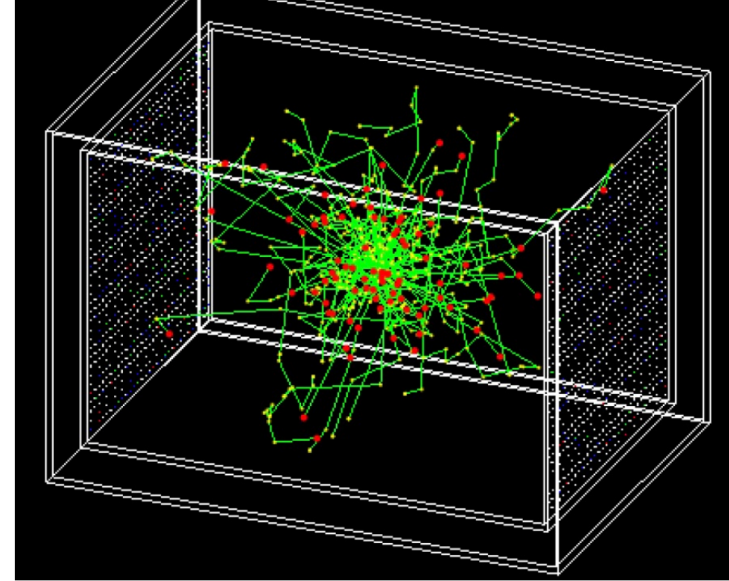
Short *absorption* length
Short scattering length



Long *absorption* length
Short scattering length

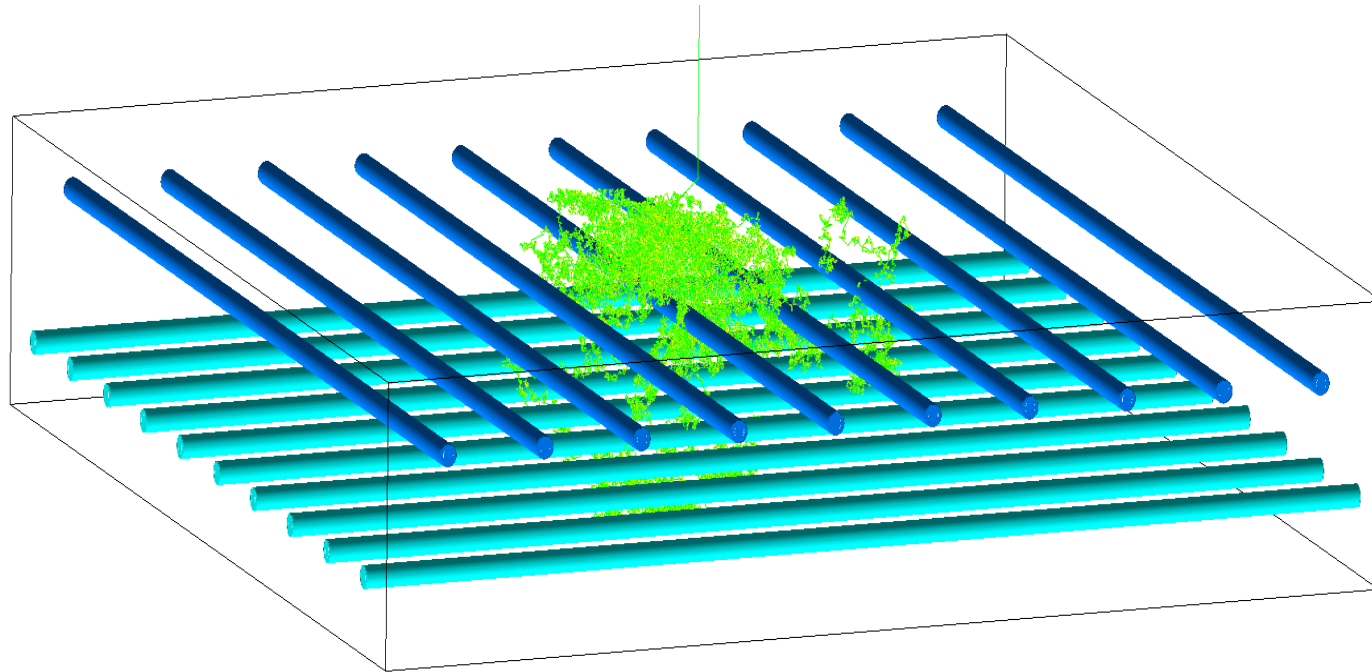


Transparent scintillator
Straight paths

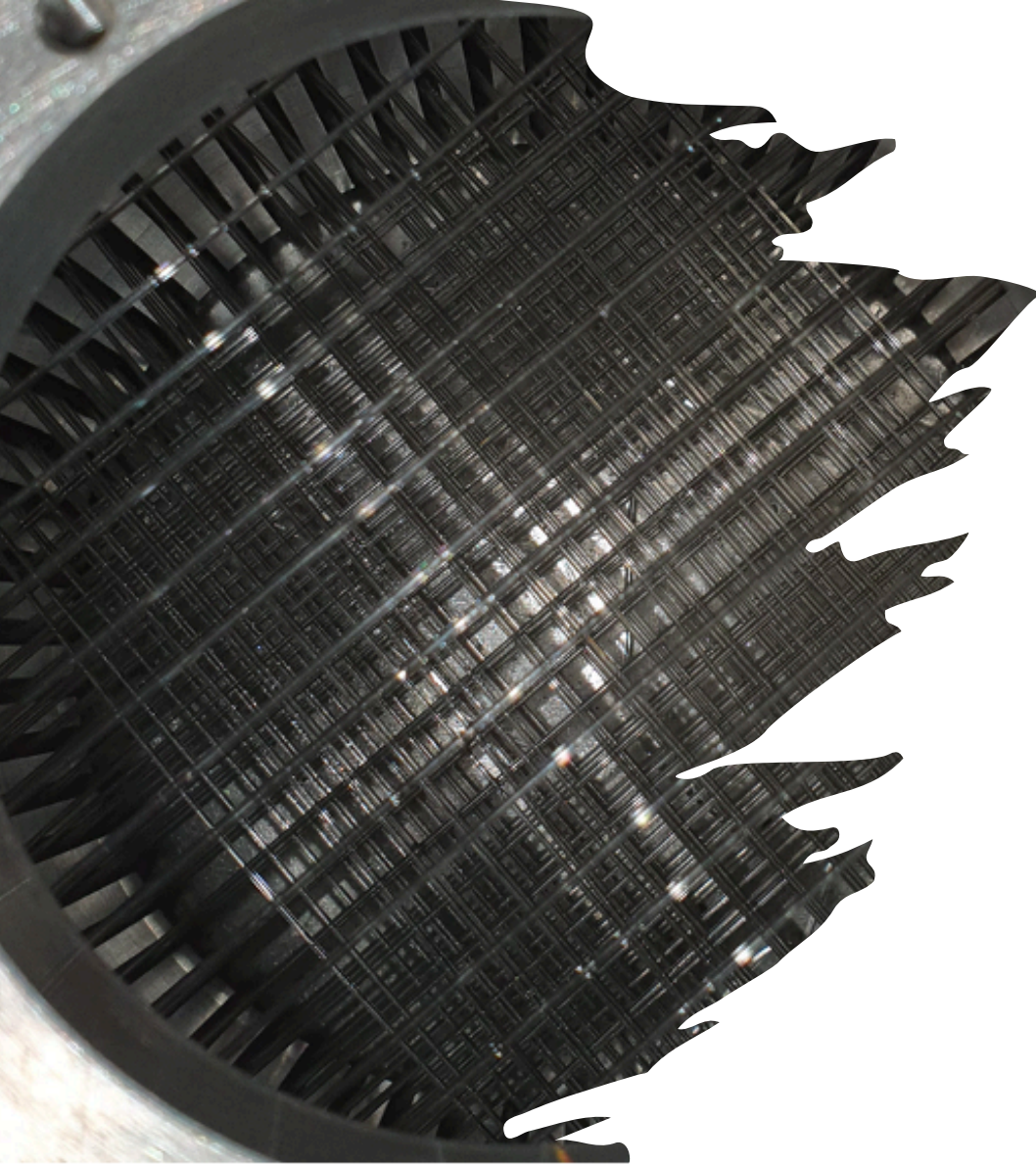


Opaque scintillator
Random walk

Confine energy deposition locally



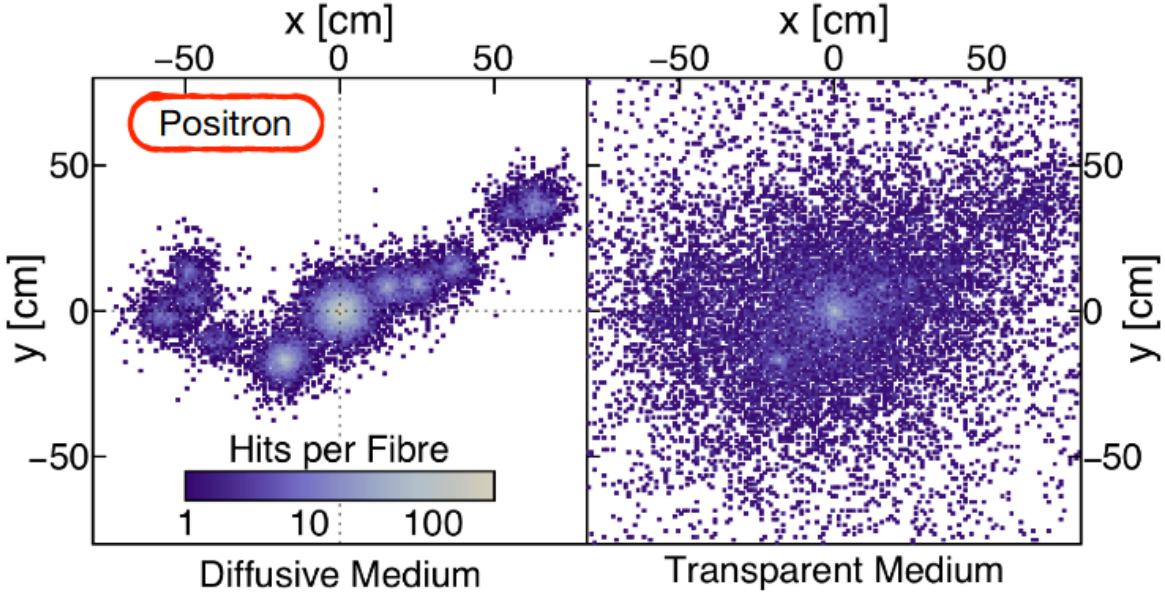
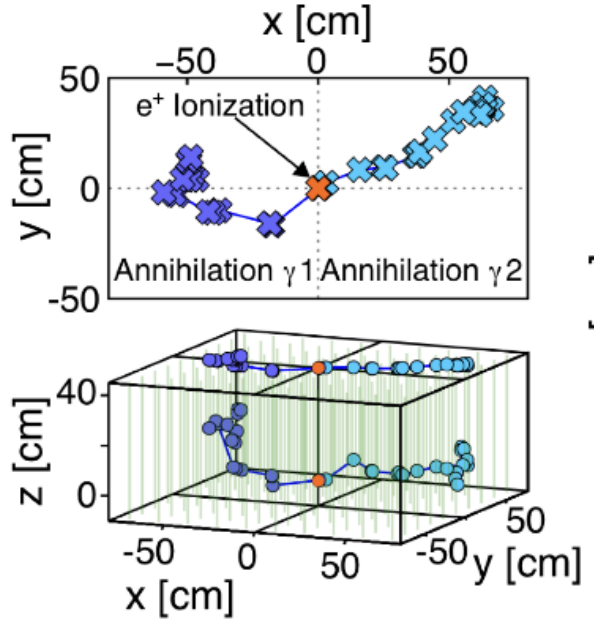
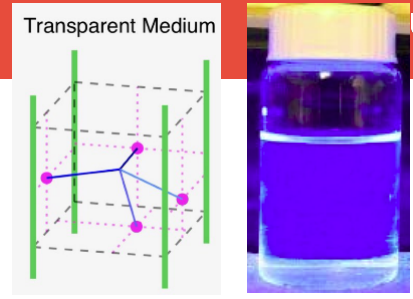
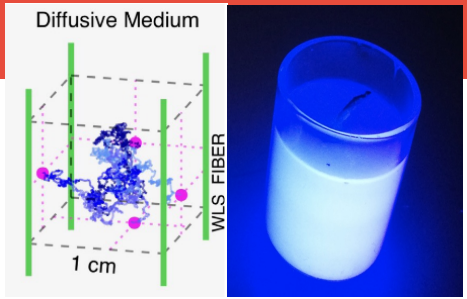
Readout: wavelength shifting fibres + SiPMs



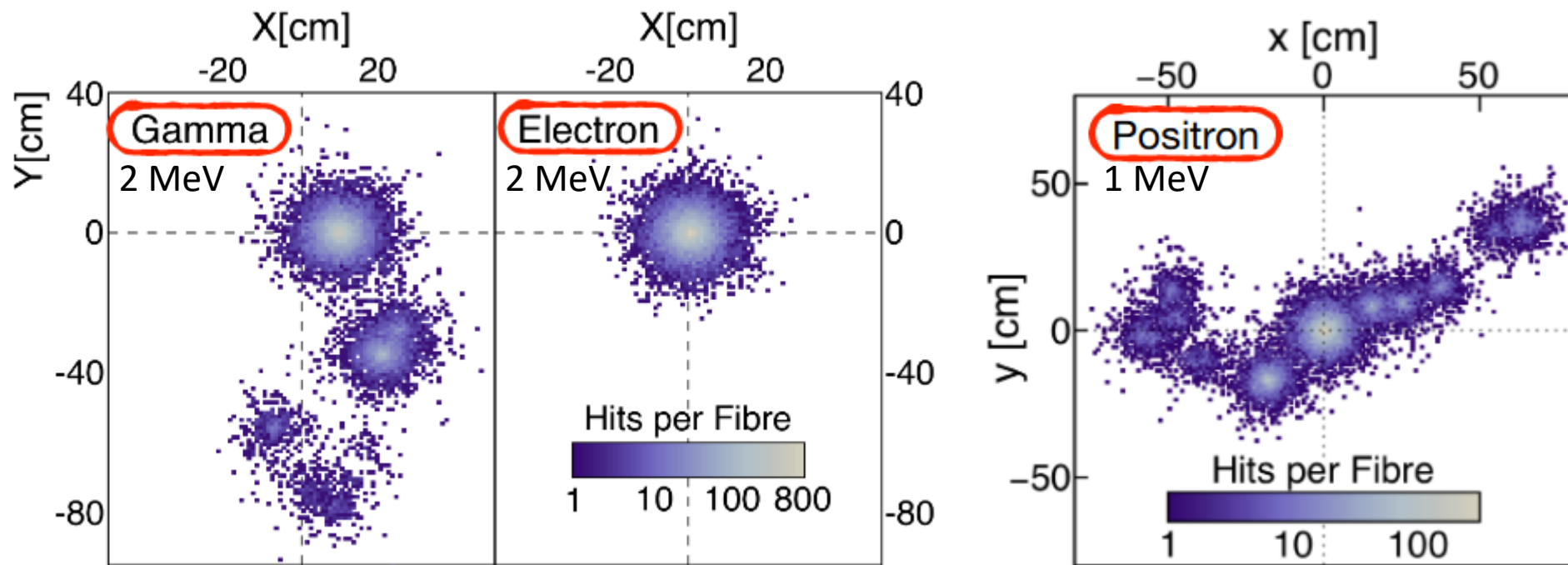
How is it compared to
traditional particle
detection?

A new approach!

e^+ of 1 MeV



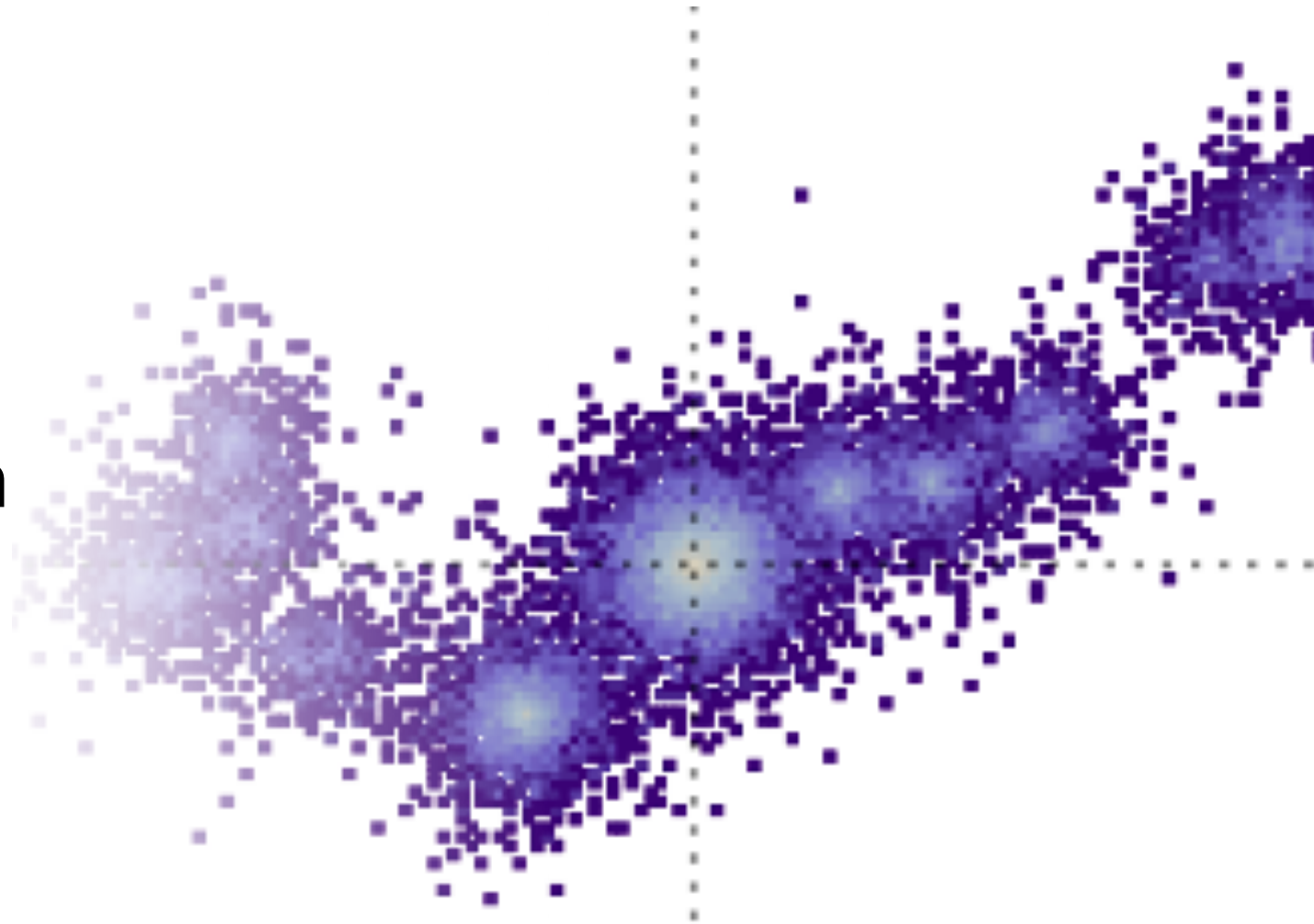
Powerful particle identification



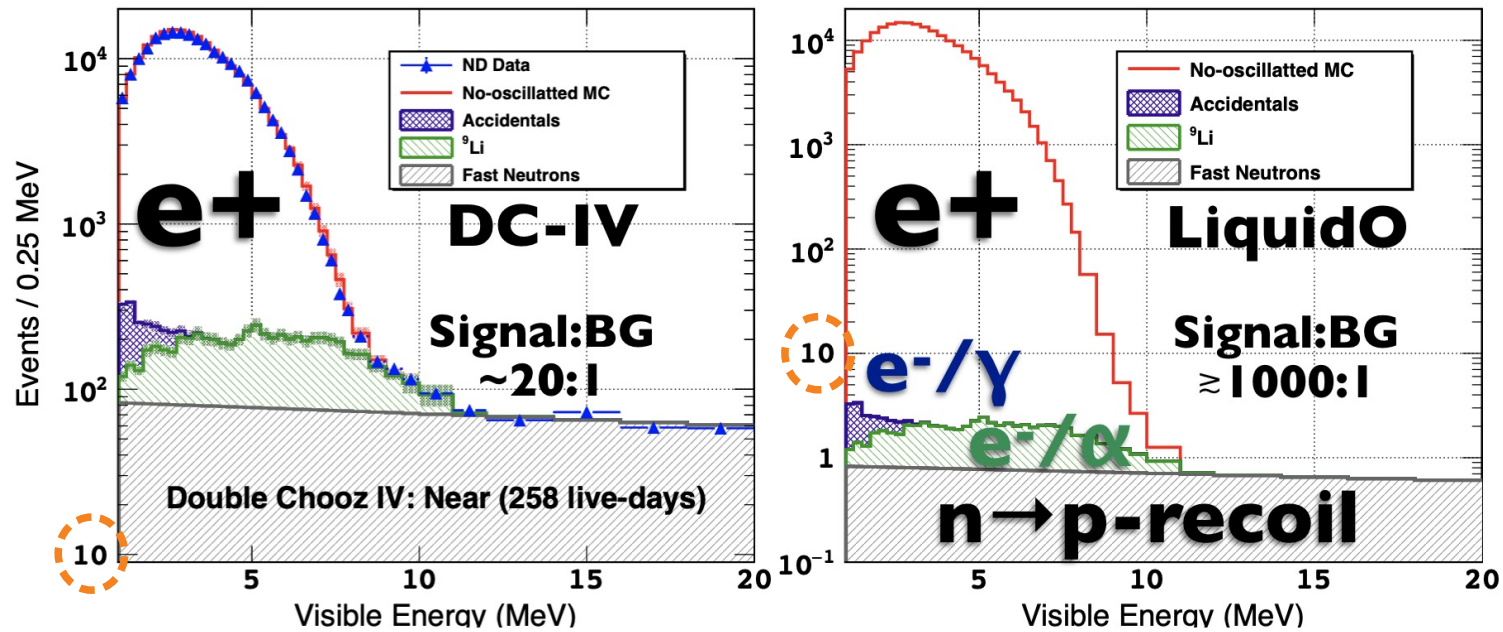
Cannot separate these 3 on an event-by-event basis with transparent scintillator!

unless segmented

Implications of High Resolution Imaging



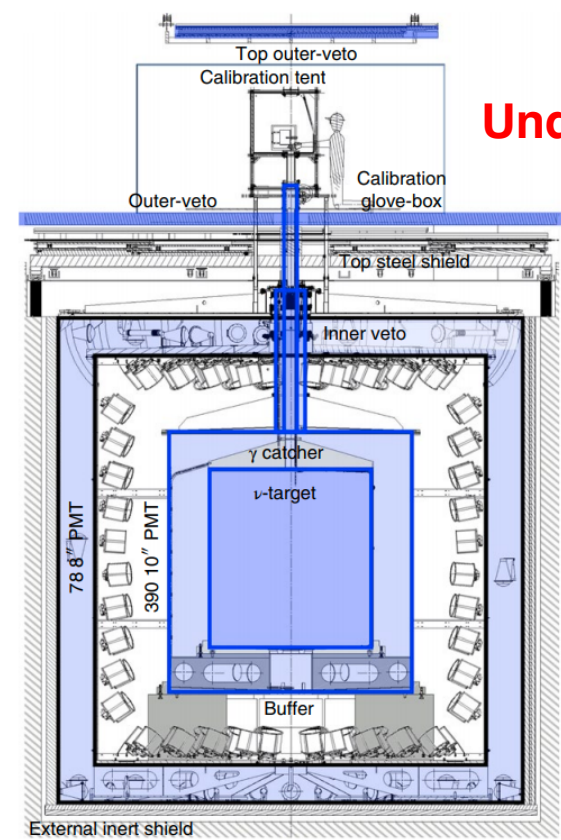
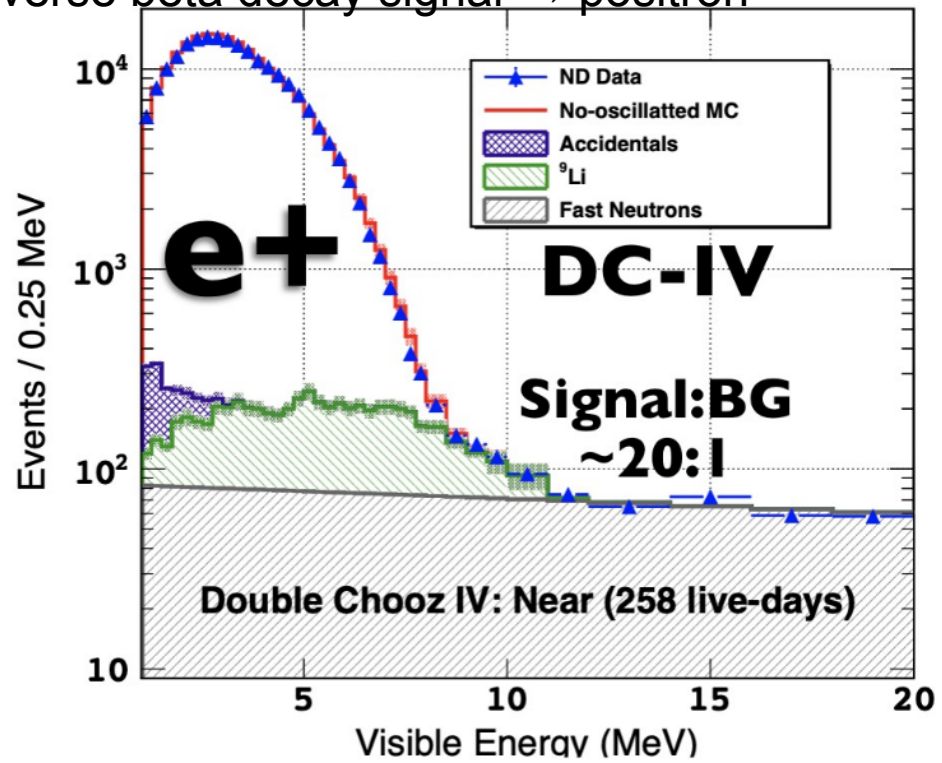
Impact on IBD (e^+) detection



Applying expected PID for BG rejection (100:1)

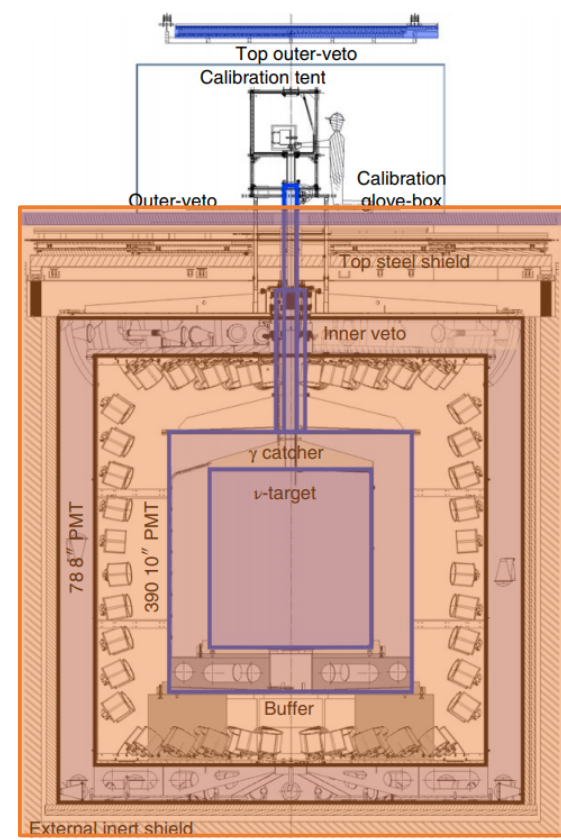
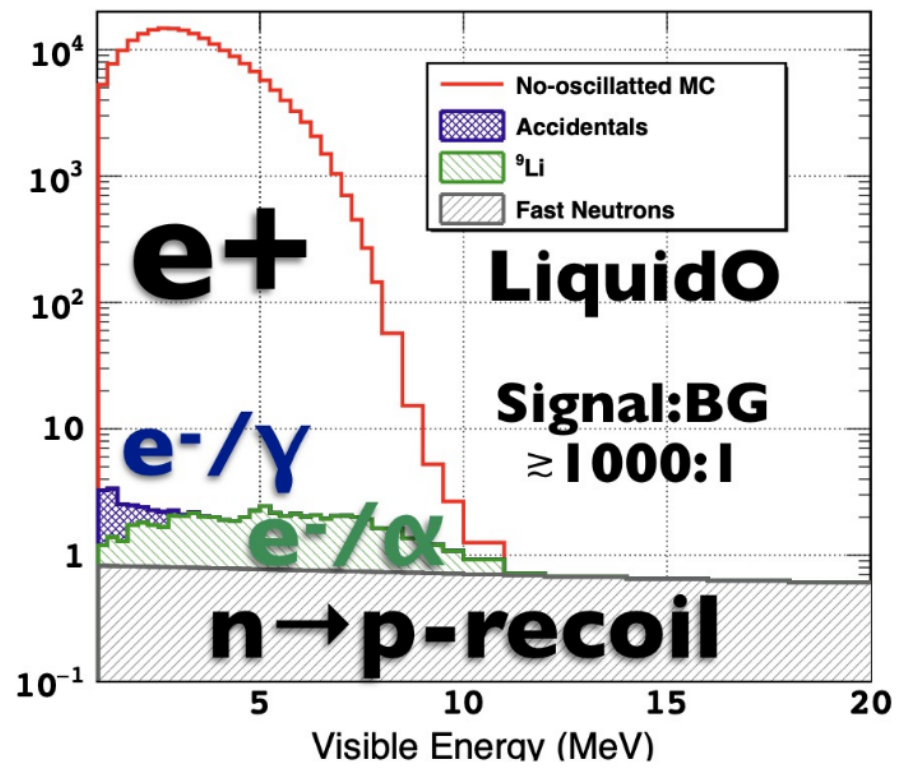
Expensive way to veto backgrounds

Inverse beta decay signal \rightarrow positron



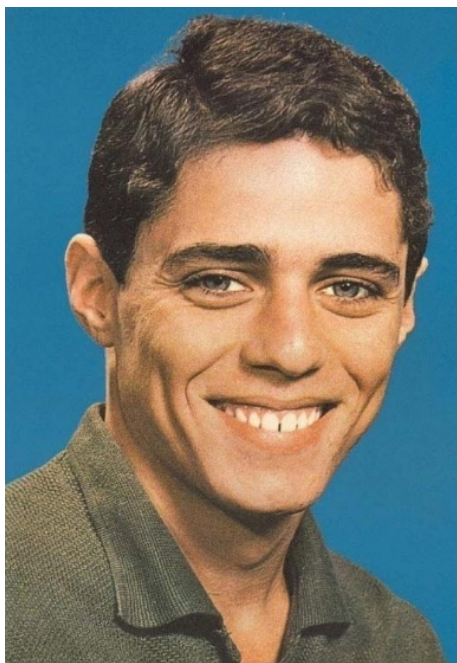
Underground

Simpler way to veto backgrounds

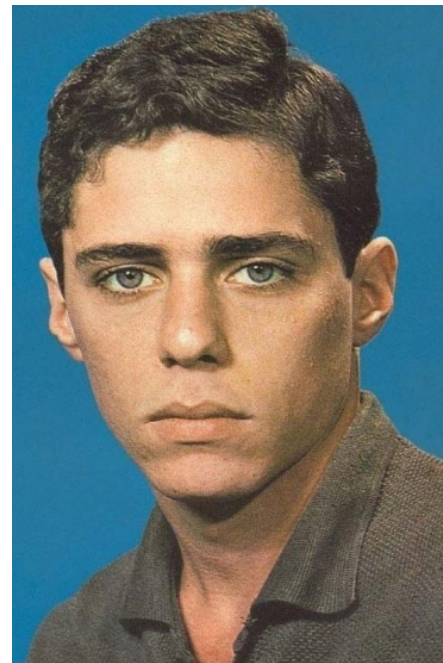


All available space as target

10 fold increase!

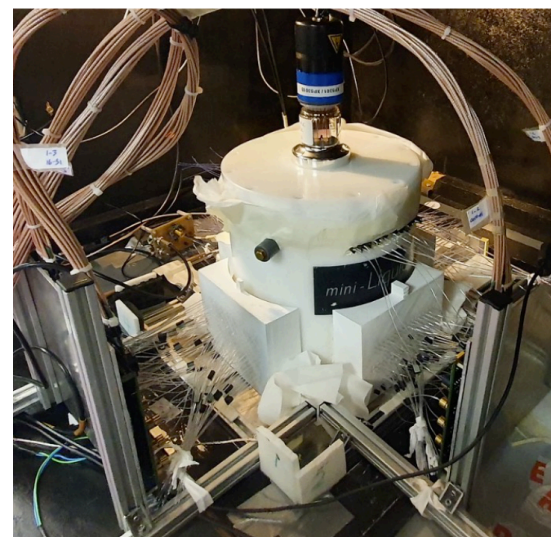
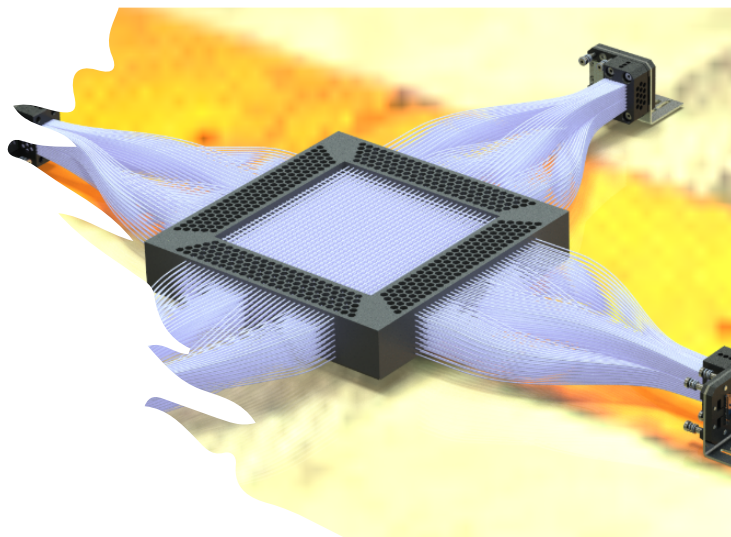
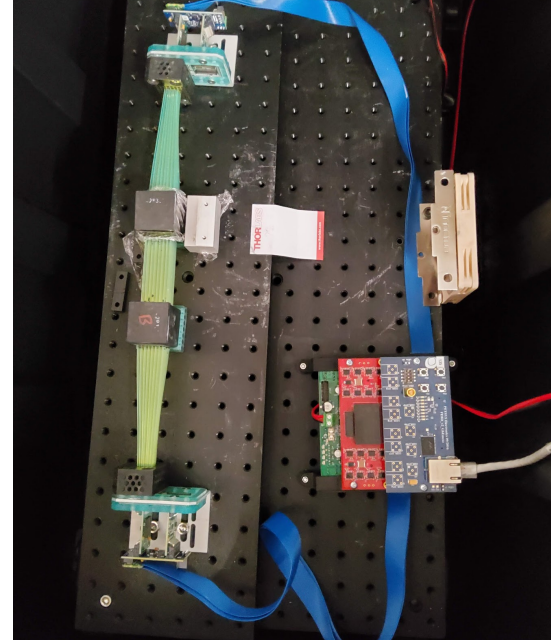
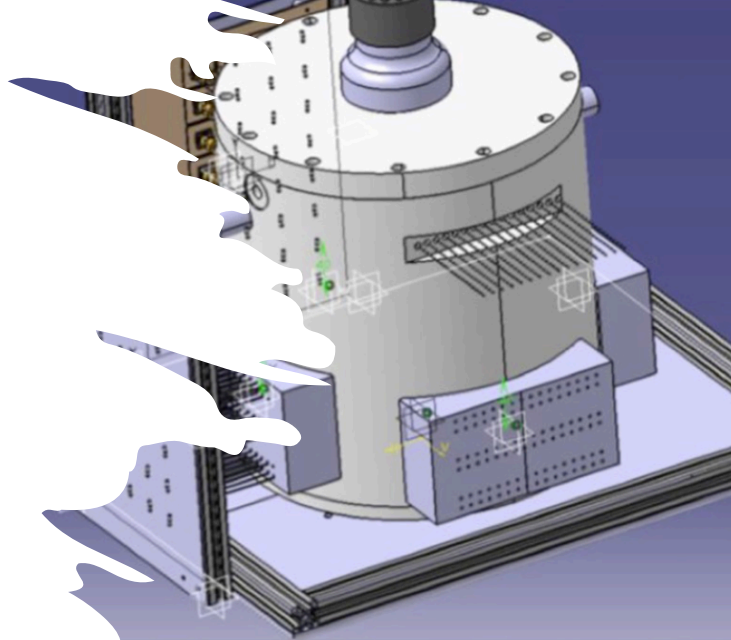


Very nice MC plots!

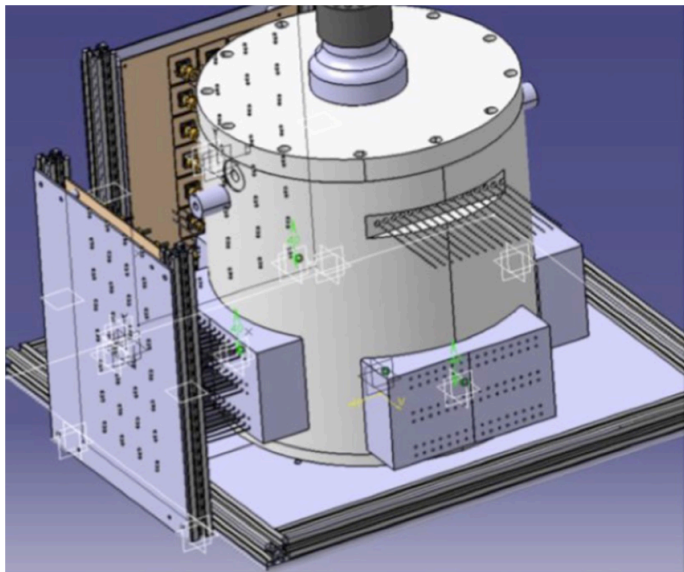


Does it work?

LiquidO Prototypes



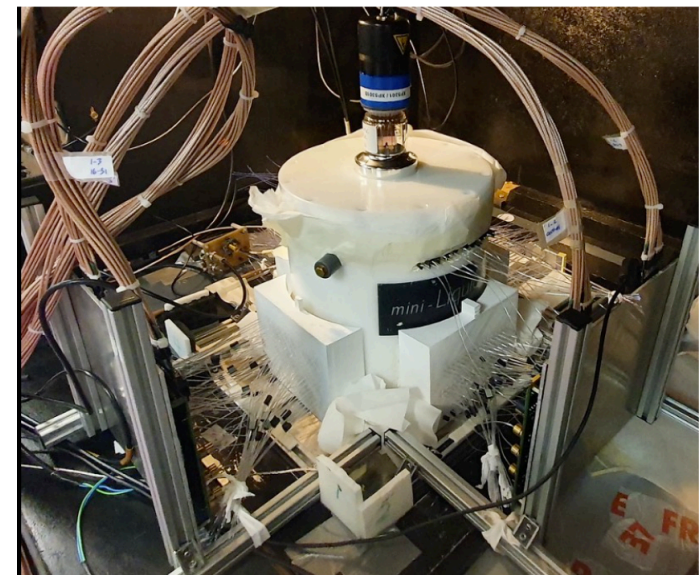
MINI-LiquidO Prototype



10 L and 64 readout fibres
3" PMT on top
Very fast electronics
Temp. control system [5, 40]°C
Runs with:

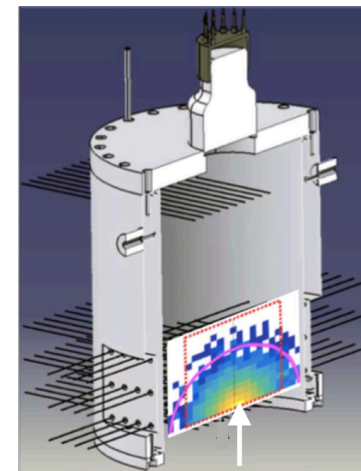
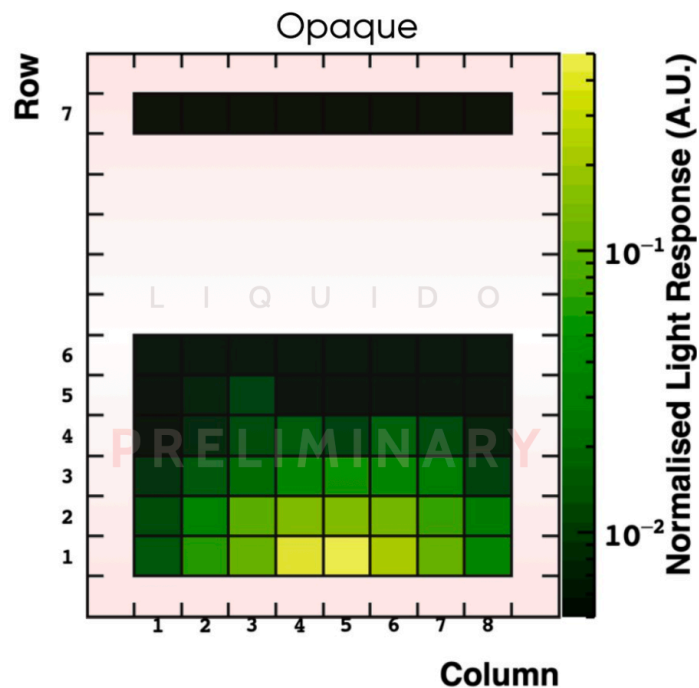
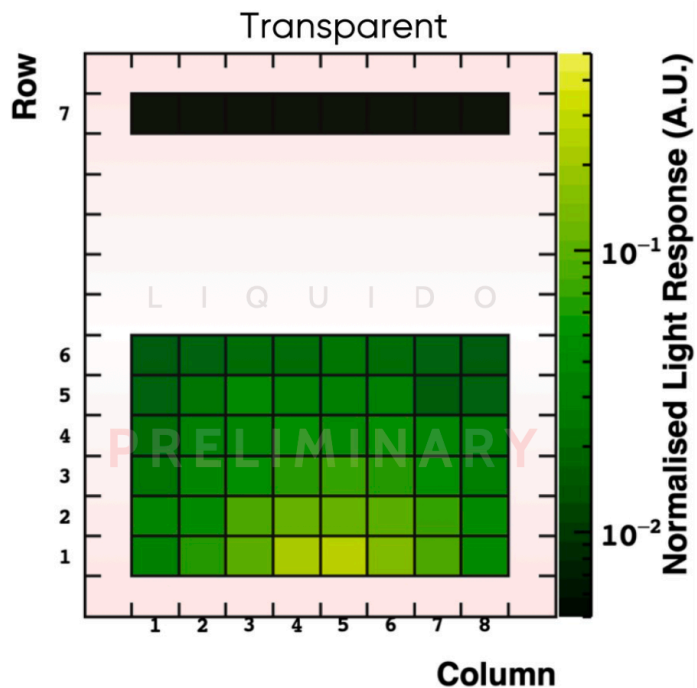
- Opaque LS (NoWash20)
- LAB (+PPO)
- Water

e- beam [0.4, 1.8] MeV
Operated @ LP2i Bordeaux



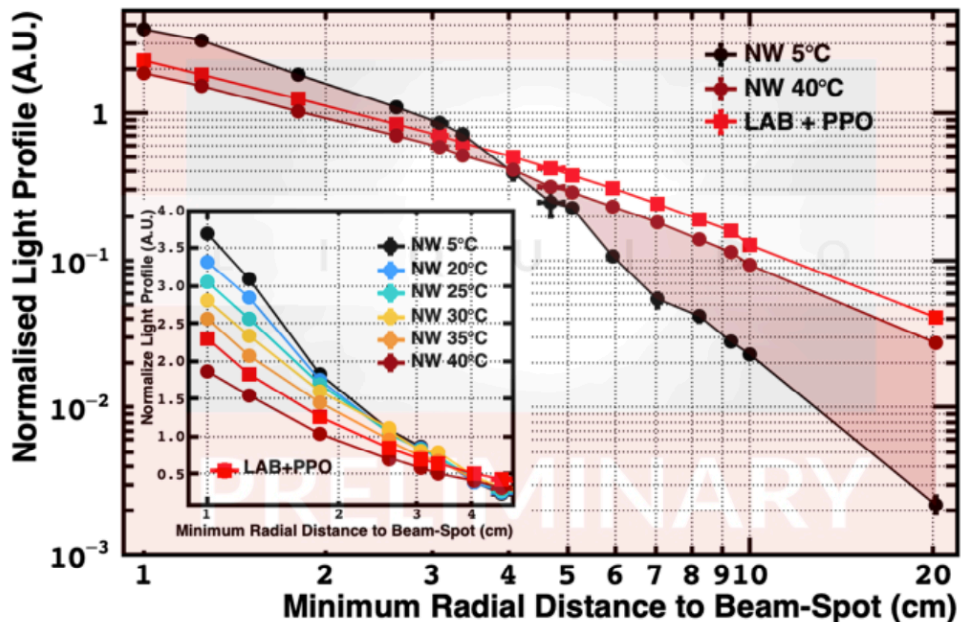
Goal: demonstrate stochastic light confinement

MINI-LiquidO Prototype: Results



MINI-LiquidO Prototype: Results

Transparent vs Opaque



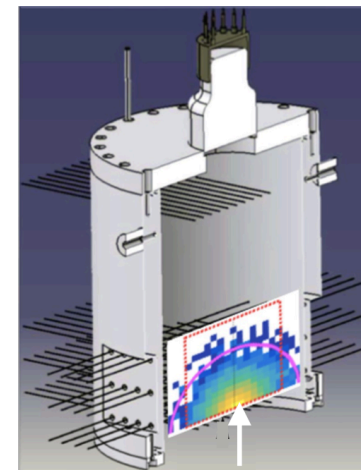
NW at 40°C → transparent
similar to LAB+PPO

NW at 5°C → Opaque

Light ball formation at ~4cm

Stochastic light confinement!

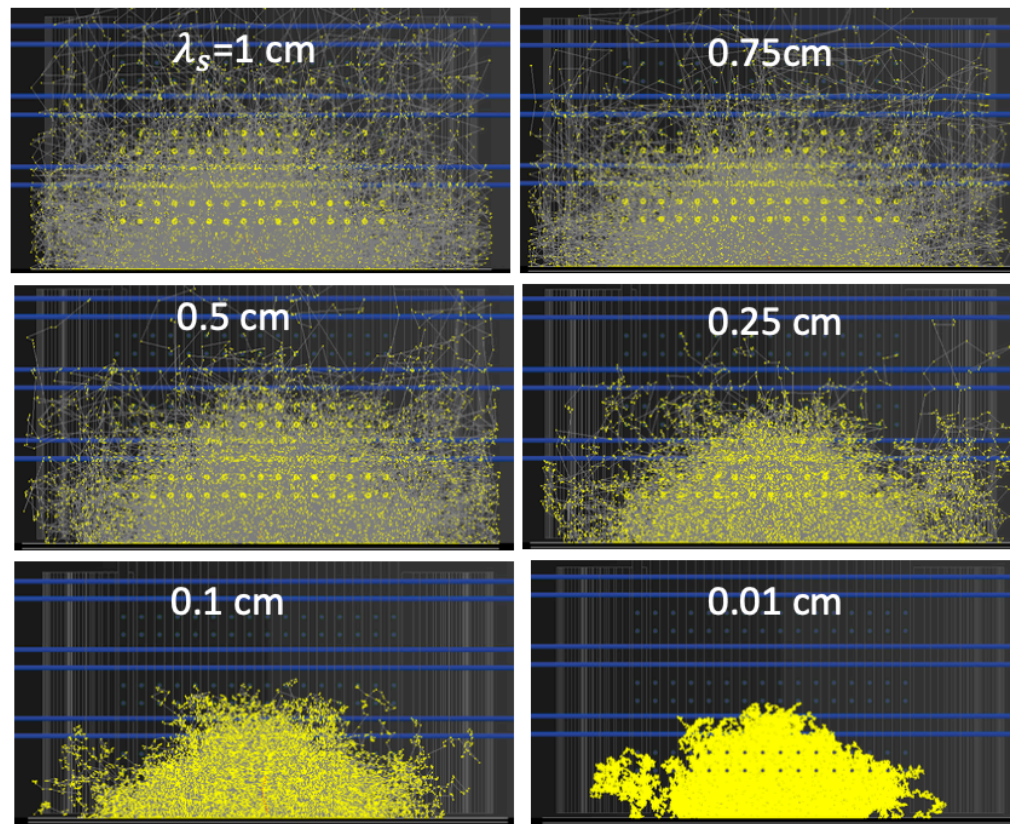
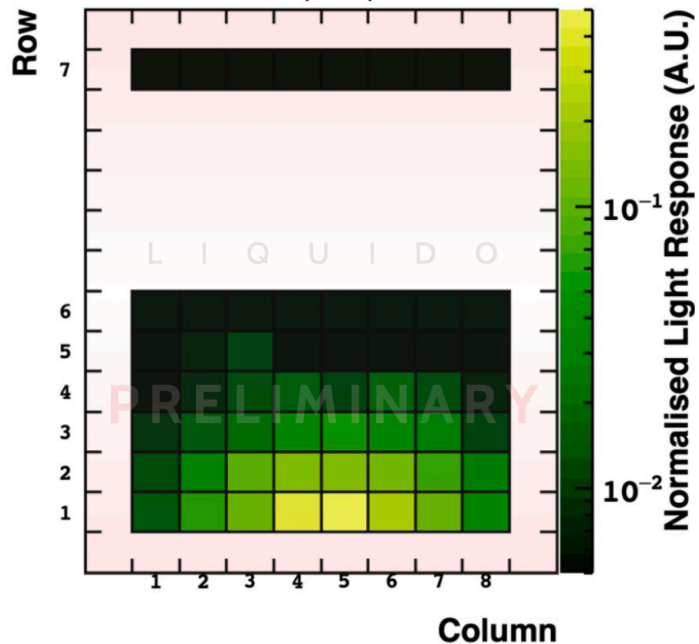
Major demonstration of the
LiquidO technology



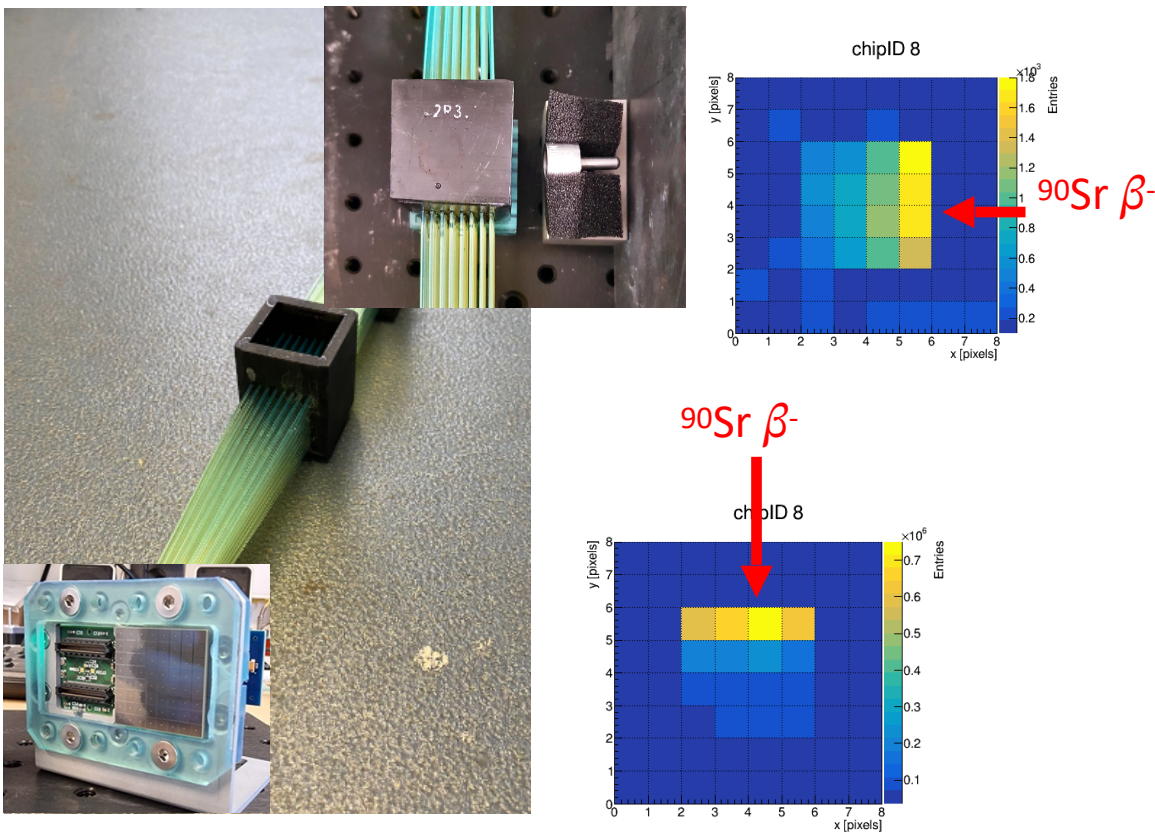
MINI-LiquidO Prototype: Results

Opacity → Scattering length

Opaque

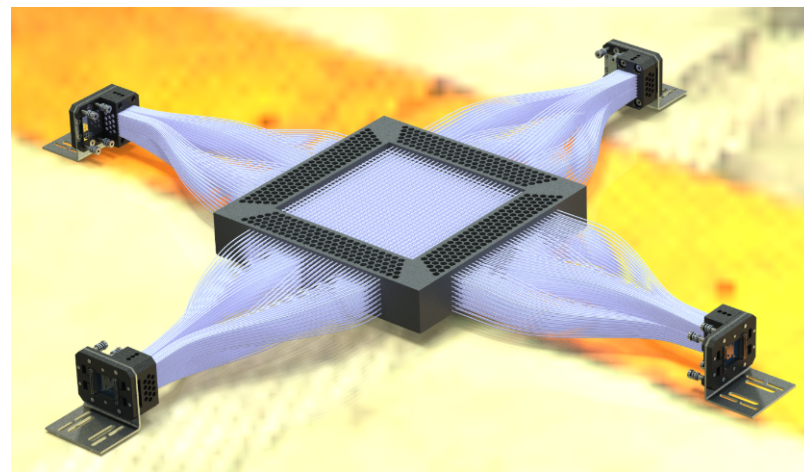


On going developments at Sussex



Goals:

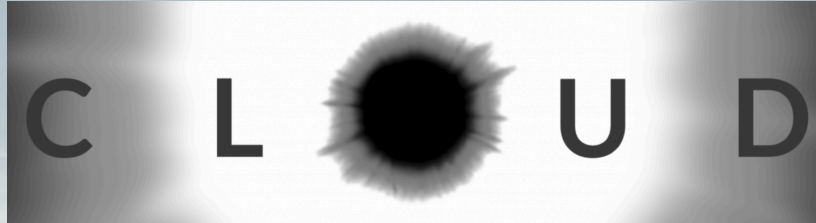
- Highest Light Yield possible
- Muon tracking capability





First experiment with LiquidO technology





Innovation Programme + Fundamental Science Programme

- EDF** (France)
- CIEMAT** (Spain)
- IJCLab/Université Paris-Saclay** (France)
- J-G Universität Mainz** (Germany)
- Subatech/Nantes Université** (France)
- University of Sussex** (UK)
-
- BNL** (USA)
- Charles University** (Czech Republic)
- INFN-Padova** (Italy)
- Penn Stat** (USA)
- PUC-Rio** (Brazil)
- Queen's University** (Canada)
- Universidade Estadual de Londrina** (Brazil)
- UC-Irvine** (USA)
- University of Michigan** (USA)
- University of Zaragoza** (Spain)
- Tohoku University/RCNS** (Japan)



Ultra Near
site ~25 m

Double Chooz
Near Lab, 400m

Double Chooz
Far Lab, 1km

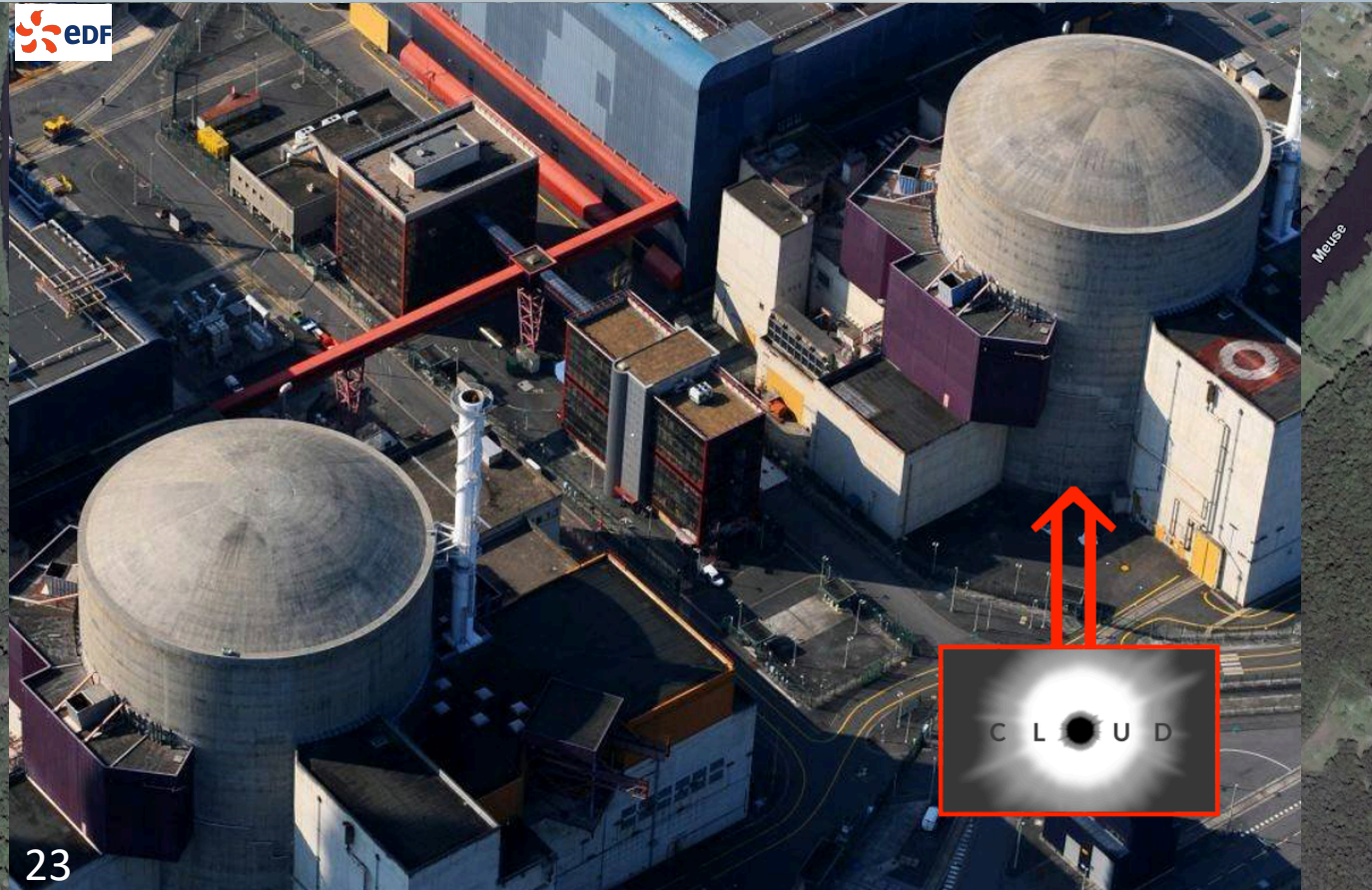
>5-ton LiquidO detector
@ Chooz reactors site

Innovation (2023-26)
- Reactor Monitoring

Fundamental Science (>2023)
- LiquidO capability for
Low-E physics

> 10,000 IBDs / day

High-resolution imaging to
beat down backgrounds



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Summary

- Opacity: novel and counter-intuitive way to use scintillator
- Light-based “TPC”; uniform calorimeter; imaging (PID); ToF;
 - Doping: a powerful by-product
- LiquidO R&D progressing rapidly and steadily
- New **CLOUD** experiment will find technical solutions and verify LiquidO capabilities for reactor antineutrino detection at surface in the next years

Neutrino physics with an opaque detector

LiquidO Consortium*

In 1956 Reines & Cowan discovered the neutrino using a liquid scintillator detector. The neutrinos interacted with the scintillator, producing light that propagated across transparent volumes to surrounding photo-sensors. This approach has remained one of the most widespread and successful neutrino detection technologies used since. This article introduces a concept that breaks with the conventional paradigm of transparency by confining and collecting light near its creation point with an opaque scintillator and a dense array of optical fibres. This technique, called LiquidO, can provide high-resolution imaging to enable efficient identification of individual particles event-by-event. A natural affinity for adding dopants at high concentrations is provided by the use of an opaque medium. With these and other capabilities, the potential of our detector concept to unlock opportunities in neutrino physics is presented here, alongside the results of the first experimental validation.

Novel opaque scintillator for neutrino detection

C. Buck,¹ B. Gramlich and S. Schoppmann

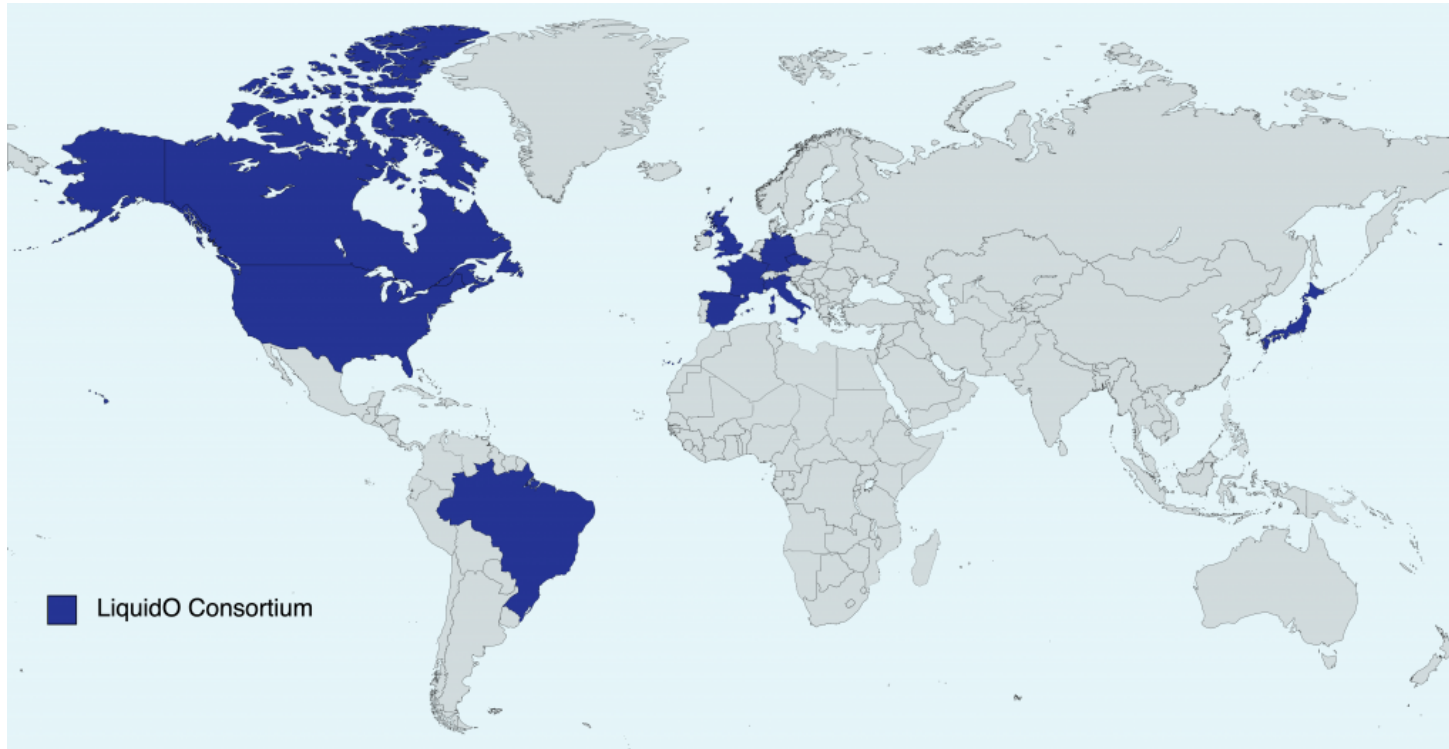
Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik,
Saupfercheckweg 1, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

E-mail: christian.buck@mpi-hd.mpg.de

ABSTRACT: There is rising interest in organic scintillators with low scattering length for future neutrino detectors. Therefore, a new scintillator system was developed based on admixtures of paraffin wax in linear alkyl benzene. The transparency and viscosity of this gel-like material can be tuned by temperature adjustment. Whereas it is a colorless transparent liquid at temperatures around 40°C, it has a milky wax structure below 20°C. The production and properties of such a scintillator as well as its advantages compared to transparent liquids are described.

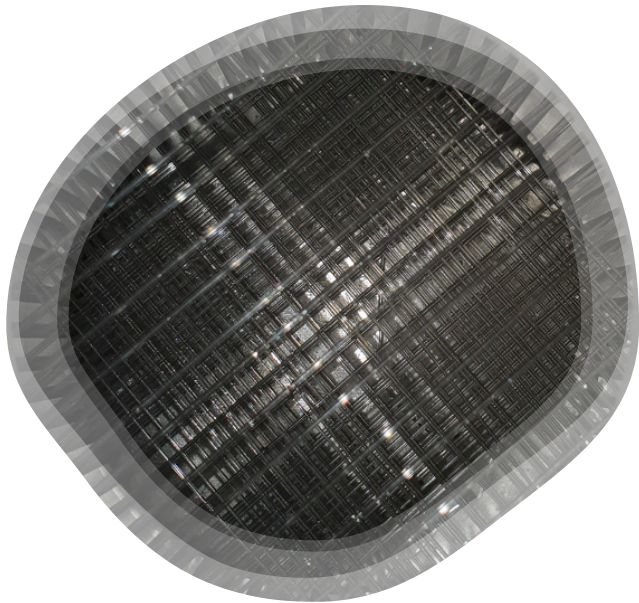
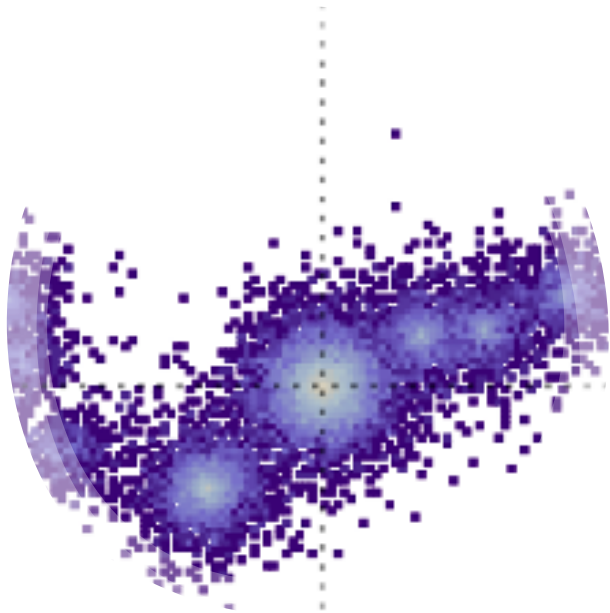
KEYWORDS: Detector design and construction technologies and materials; Neutrino detectors; Scintillators, scintillation and light emission processes (solid, gas and liquid scintillators)

ARXIV EPRINT: [1908.03334](https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.03334)



- 90 scientists
- 26 institutions
- 11 countries

<https://liquido.ijclab.in2p3.fr/>



Thank you!