

Consuntivi Scientifici Esperimenti di Gruppo 2

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**Dipartimento di Fisica e INFN, Sezione
di Pavia**

CdS INFN Pavia

7 maggio 2018

Attività: 4 settori di ricerca

Le attività di CSN2 sono raggruppate in quattro settori:

Linea 1: Fisica del neutrino.

Oscillazioni di neutrino, decadimento doppio beta.

Linea 2: Radiazione dall'Universo

Raggi cosmici, raggi gamma, neutrini cosmici, antimateria.

Linea 3: L'Universo Oscuro

Materia Oscura, Energia Oscura, Assioni.

Linea 4: Onde gravitazionali, fisica generale e quantistica.

Onde gravitazionali, misure di g , effetti relativistici, proprietà quantistiche del vuoto.

Bilancio 2017

Distribuzione delle risorse per linea di ricerca.

	N. esp.	Budget 2017
1-Fisica del neutrino. BOREX, CUORE, CUPID, ENUBET_2* , GERDA, HOLMES_2 (DTZ), ICARUS, JUNO, NU_AT_FNAL*, T2K	10	40.1%
2-Radiazione dall'Universo AMS2, AUGER, CTA, DAMPE, FERMI, GAPS* , JEM-EUSO, KM3, LHAASO, LSPE, LVD, MAGIC, QUBIC* , WIZARD, XPE*	15	30.4%
3-L'Universo Oscuro CRESST, DAMA, DARKSIDE, EUCLID* , MOSCAB (DTZ), NEWS, QUAX, SABRE, XENON	9	14.1%
4-Onde gravitazionali, fisica generale e quantistica FISH, G-GRANSASSO-RD, HUMOR, LARASE, LIMADOU_CSN2, LISA-PF, MAGIA-ADV, MOONLIGHT-2, PVLAS, SUPREMO, VIRGO	11	15.4%
Totale FTE Persone	45	13750 k€ 752 1092

***Nuove sigle.**

Bilancio: 2012-2017

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Budget (k€)	12259	11367.5	11482.5	12875	12143.5	13750
FTE	586	550	605	660	717	752
Persone	845	856	865	931	1052	1092

CSN2 è la commissione che è cresciuta di più in termini di FTE/persone negli ultimi anni:

- FTE cresciuti del 28% dal 2012;
- Numero persone cresciuto del 29% dal 2012;
- Numero sigle circa costante.
- Budget finalmente in crescita!

Anagrafica PV 2017

Linea	Esperimento	FTE/persona
1. F, Boffelli, T. Cervi, A. Menegolli, C. Montanari*, P. Picchi, A. Rappoldi, G.L. Raselli, M. Rossella, A. Scaramelli, M. Spanu, M. Torti <i>*In congedo al Fermilab (0 FTE)</i>	ICARUS	7.3/11
2. P.W. Cattaneo, M. Manghisoni, A. Rappoldi, V. Re	GAPS	0.7/4
3.		
4.		
Totale	2	8.0/15

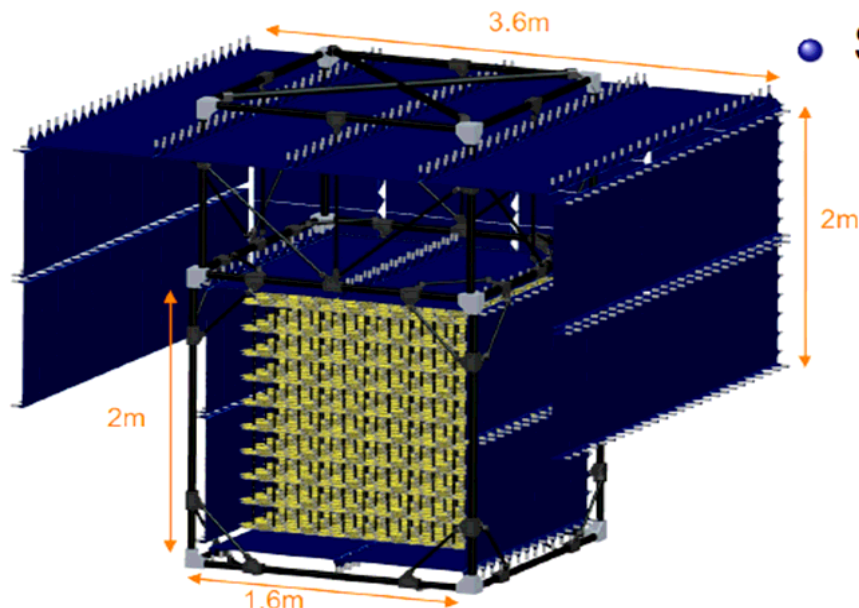
GAPS

- GAPS (General AntiParticle Spectrometer) progettato per studiare la componente di antiparticelle nei raggi cosmici con un focus specifico su antiprotoni ed antideuterio (ed antielio) di bassa energia ($<0.25 \text{ GeV/n}$).
- L'identificazione per la prima volta di antideuterio nei raggi cosmici sarebbe un segnale quasi certo di nuova fisica esplorando tutta una gamma di modelli teorici di materia oscura.
- GAPS approvato e finanziato da NASA. I finanziamenti NASA hanno cominciato ad essere disponibili ai gruppi americani nel primo trimestre 2017 e subito dopo la Collaborazione Internazionale ha avviato l'attività di progettazione e prototipazione.
- 2019: previsto l'inizio della fase di integrazione dei vari rivelatori. 2020: trasporto alla base americana di McMurdo. Dicembre 2020 - febbraio 2021: finestra di lancio.
- Volo di lunga durata (>30 giorni) su pallone stratosferico dall'Antartide. Altri voli successivi probabilmente finanziati.

- Gruppi italiani coinvolti: INFN Firenze, INFN Pavia ed Università di Bergamo, INFN Napoli, INFN ed Università di Torino, INFN ed Università di Roma Tor Vergata, INFN di Trieste.
- Collaborazione Internazionale: Columbia University, MIT, UC Berkeley, UCLA, UC San Diego, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; gruppi giapponesi: ISAS (JAXA).
- GAPS Italia ha sottomesso una richiesta di cofinanziamento (circa 1 Meuro) ad ASI, per coprire spese di personale (assegni di ricerca et al.) e la fabbricazione di parte dell'hardware (elettronica di front-end e back-end del tracciatore, high voltage system).
- La richiesta ad ASI è stata valutata positivamente dai referee INFN e si attende la delibera ASI.
- Il gruppo di Pavia ha lavorato nel 2017 allo sviluppo dell'elettronica di lettura per il rivelatore a strisce in Si-Li per la tracciatura delle particelle, in collaborazione con INFN Trieste.

GAPS

spettrometro dedicato allo studio delle antiparticelle



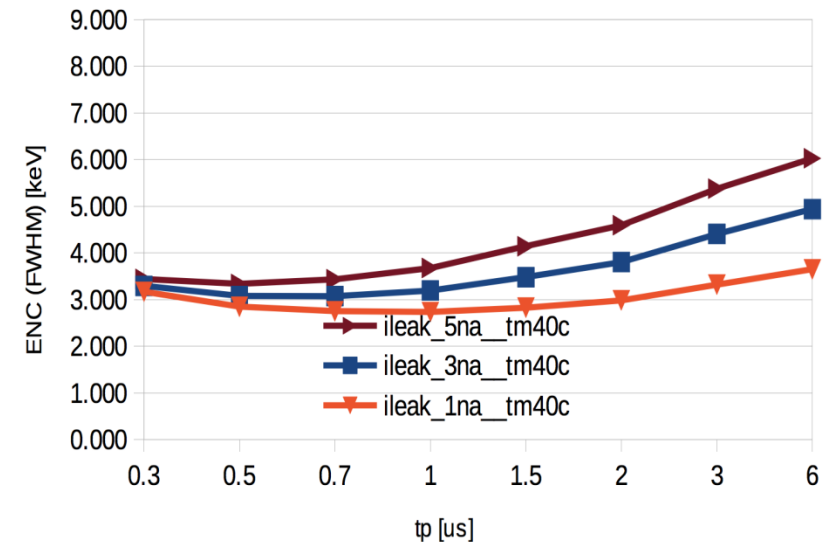
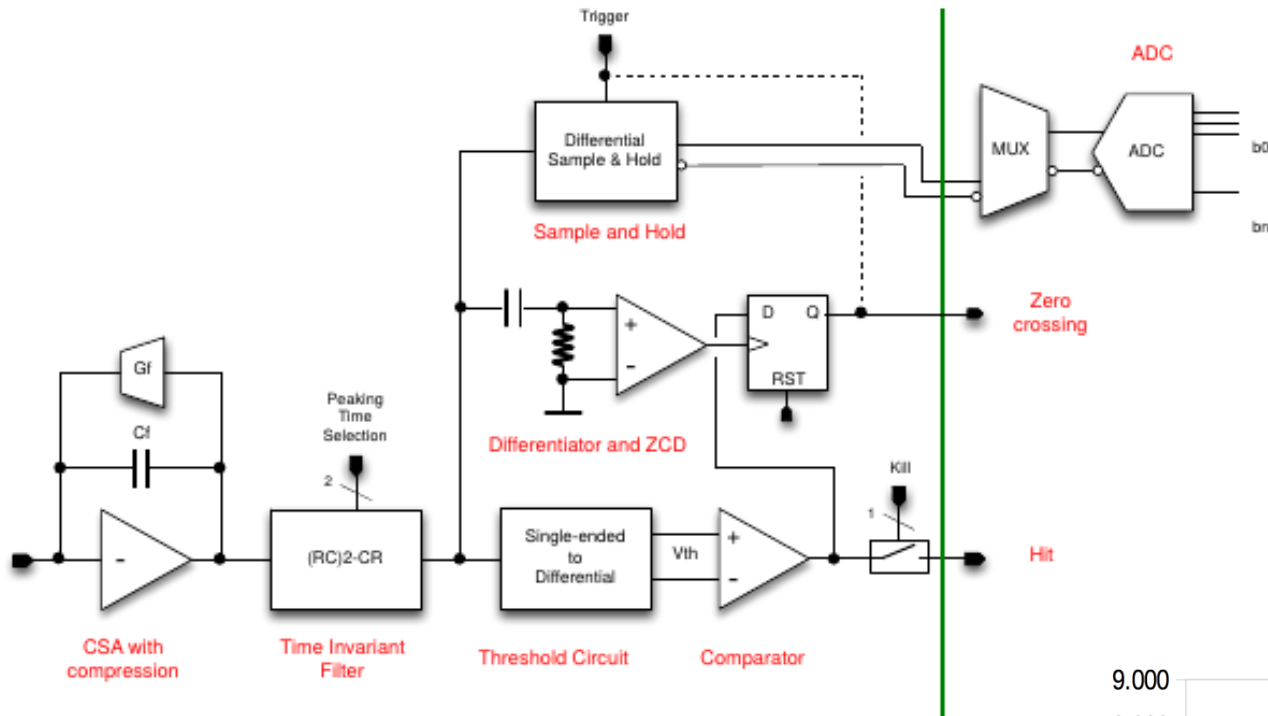
- TOF plastic scintillator:
 - 500 ps time resolution
 - 16.5 cm wide plastic scintillators paddles
- Si(Li) detectors:
 - 10 layers (1.6m x 1.6m, layer space 20 cm)
 - Si(Li) 1350 wafer (10 cm diameter, 2.5mm thick)
 - timing resolution 100 ns
 - energy resolution 4 keV
 - operation temperature -35 C
 - readout with different resolution for high and low energy depositions:
 - X ray: 20 - 80 keV
 - charged particles: 0.1 - 100 MeV
- Weight: 1700kg
- Power: Si(Li) → 600W, TOF → 400W
- An effective trigger for stopping particles is being designed.

volo su pallone previsto per il 2020

Front-end ASIC for the GAPS Si-Li Tracker

- The designed readout channel includes a low-noise Charge Sensitive Amplifier featuring an active signal compression implemented at feedback level by exploiting the non-linear features of an inversion-mode MOS capacitor.
- Further stages designed by the Pavia group include a shaper, a discriminator and a Sample&Hold (interfacing with the ADC designed by Trieste)
- The channel has been designed in a TSMC 180 nm CMOS technology and the submission of the first prototype ASIC is foreseen for July 2018.

Readout channel block diagram and simulation results



- The critical requirement of a 4-keV resolution seems to be achievable from simulation results, considering a detector segmented in 8 strips (current baseline design)
- Work is on track for the submission of a prototype before the summer break.

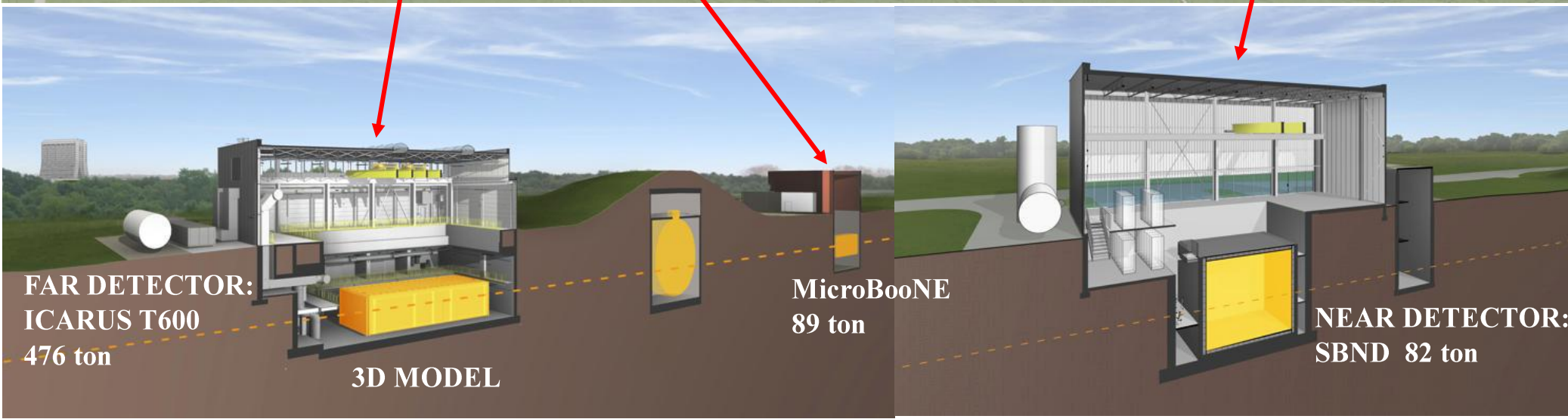
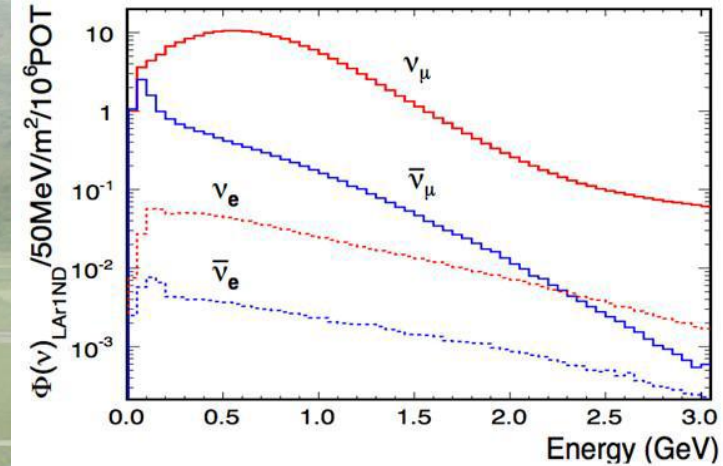
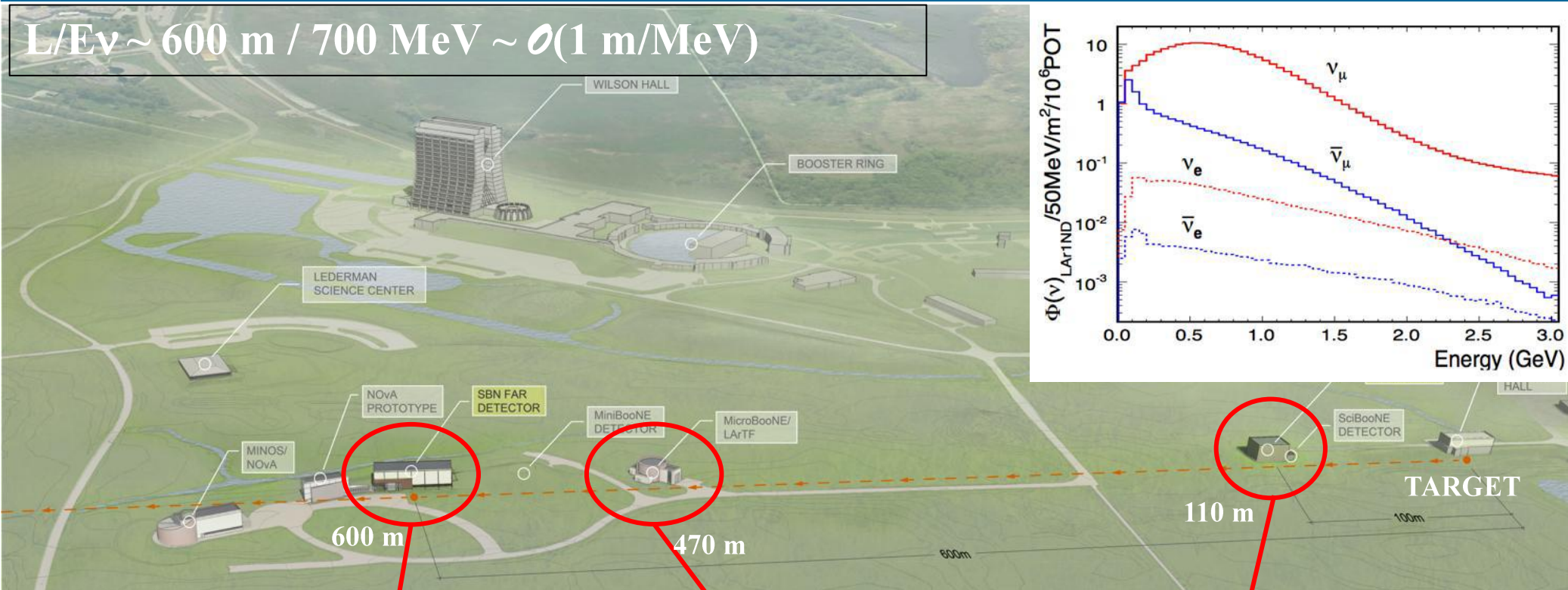
ICARUS

Anomalie nel settore dei neutrini

- Tre classi principali di anomalie:
 - il segnale **disappearance** negli eventi anti- ν_e :
 - (1) rivelati da esperimenti su reattore short-baseline, dove il rapporto osservato/predetto è $R = 0.938 \pm 0.023$;
 - (2) da esperimenti sui neutrini solari che hanno usato sorgenti di calibrazione dell'ordine del Mega Curie, con $R = 0.86 \pm 0.05$;
 - inoltre:
 - (3) osservazione di un **eccesso** di interazioni ν_e da fasci artificiali di neutrini m (LSND: evidenza di oscillazioni a 3.8σ).
- Questi segnali indipendenti suggeriscono la possibile esistenza di almeno un quarto neutrino “sterile” che piloti le oscillazioni a piccole distanze, con Δm_{new}^2 dell'ordine di $\approx 1 \text{ eV}^2$ e angoli di mixing $\sin^2(2\theta_{\text{new}})$ relativamente piccoli.

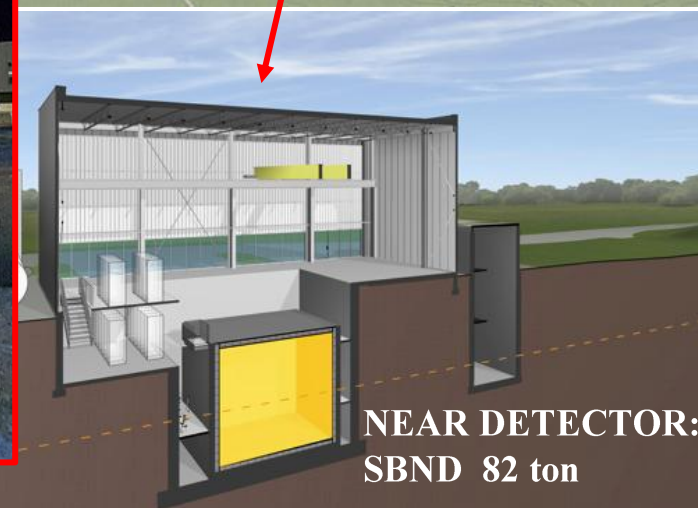
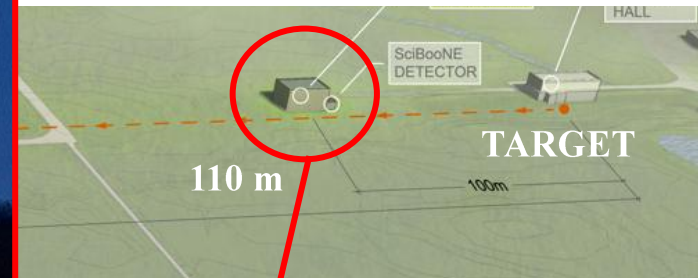
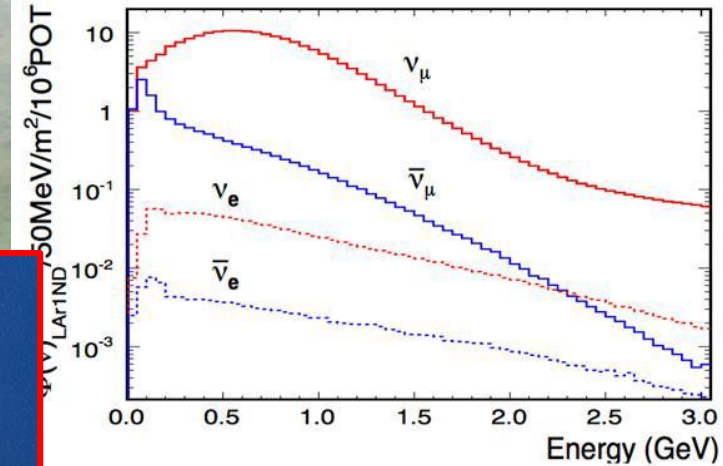
The Short Baseline Neutrino program

$$L/E\nu \sim 600 \text{ m} / 700 \text{ MeV} \sim \mathcal{O}(1 \text{ m/MeV})$$



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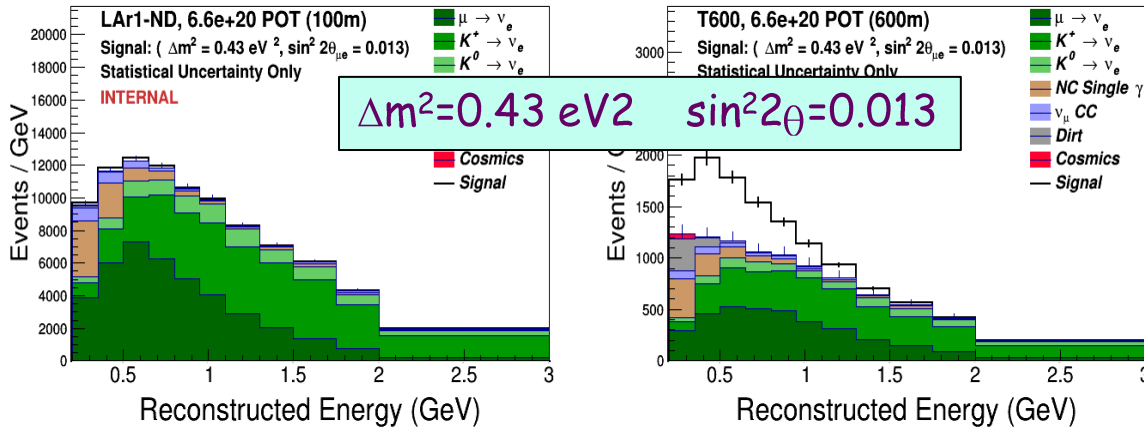


F
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4/6 ton

3D MODEL

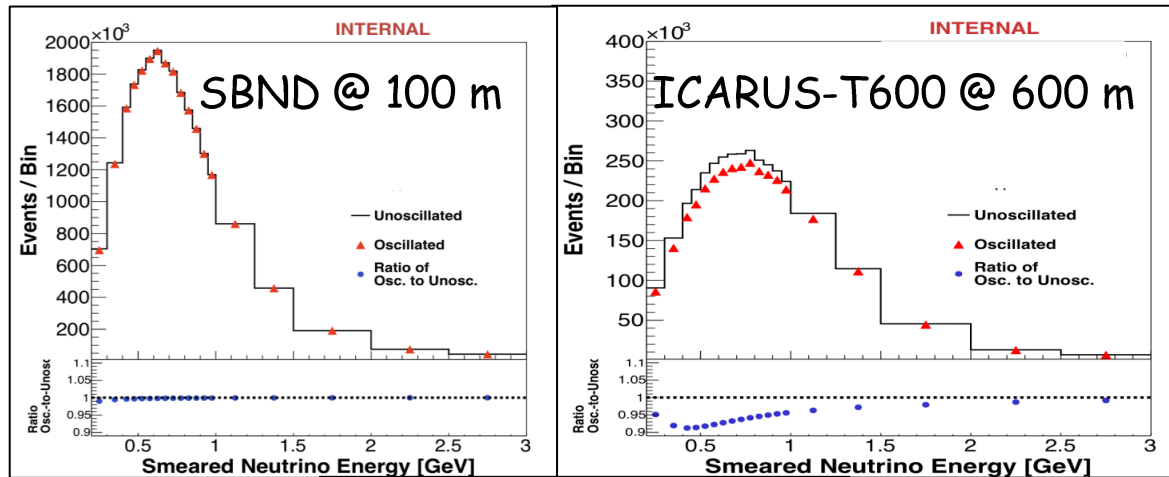
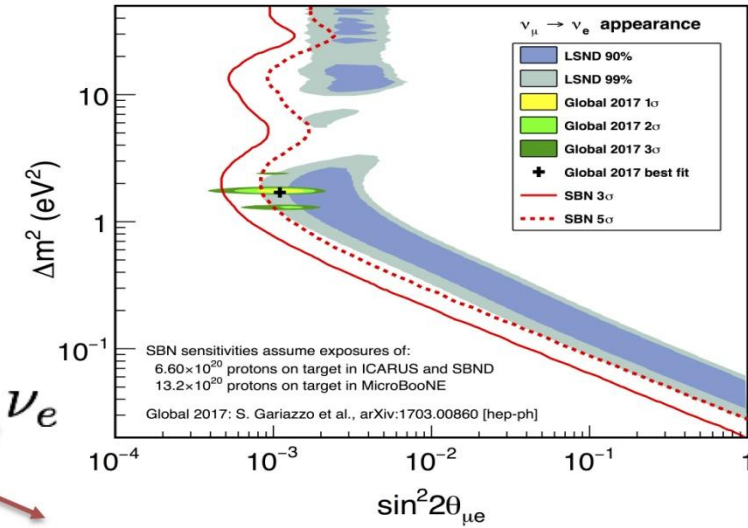
SBN sensitivity (3 yr, $6.6 \cdot 10^{20}$ pot)

LSND 99% CL region covered at 5σ level

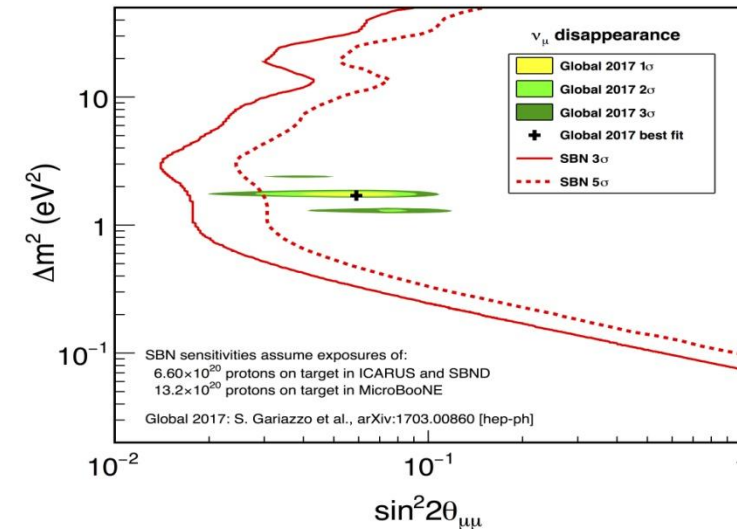


$$\sin^2 \theta_{\mu e} \gtrsim \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \theta_{\mu x} \gtrsim \sin^2 \theta_{ex}$$

$$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_s \rightarrow \nu_e$$



$$\Delta m^2 = 1.1 \text{ eV}^2 \quad \sin^2 2\theta = 0.1$$

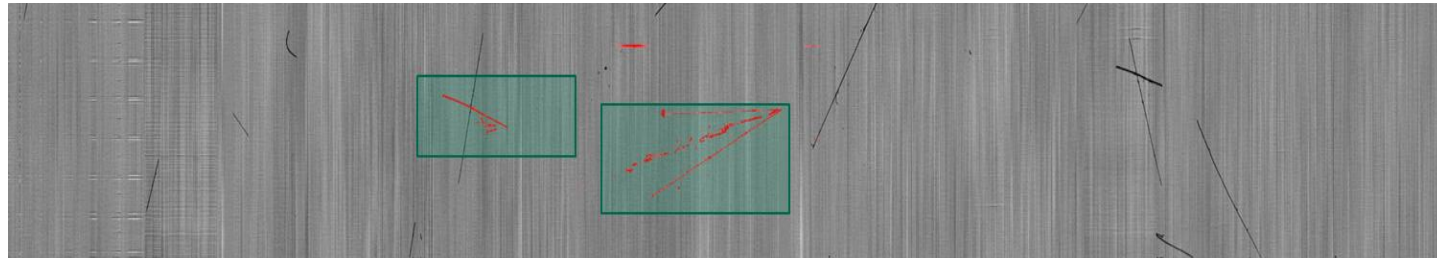


SBN will clarify the issue with a single experiment, exploiting similar LAr-TPCs at different distances from the target.

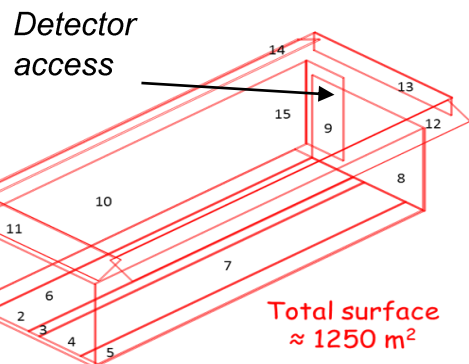
Event finding at shallow depth and Cosmic Ray Tagger

- ICARUS at FNAL will take data at shallow depth, facing more challenging experimental conditions than at LNGS, requiring a cosmic's background mitigation.
- A 3 m concrete overburden will remove contribution from cosmic hadrons and γ 's. Moreover $\sim 11 \mu$ tracks will occur per triggering event in 1 ms drift readout.
- The γ 's associated to muons represent a serious background for ν_e search since e 's produced via Compton scattering/ pair production can mimic a genuine ν_e CC.

*Cosmic rays (Pavia test)
+ low energy CNGS
neutrino events*



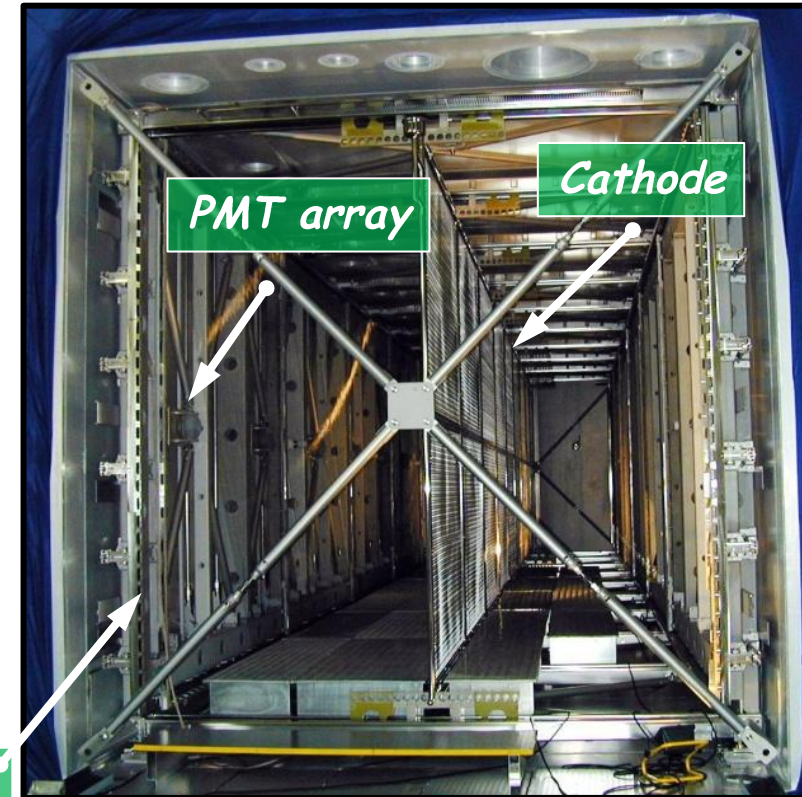
- To reconstruct the triggering event, it is necessary to precisely determine the timing of each track in the TPC image, exploiting:
 - much improved **light detection system**,
 - An external **cosmic ray tagger (CRT)** to detect incoming particles:



- ✓ Scintillating bars surrounding the T600 (aim: 98% coverage) equipped with optical fibers to convey light to SiPM arrays.
- ✓ Top coverage under INFN/ CERN responsibility. FNAL is recovering modules by MINOS and Double Chooz

T600 Overhauling at CERN (WA104/NP01)

- To face the new experimental situation at FNAL - *shallow depth data taking with higher beam rate*- the T600 detector *underwent an intensive overhauling at CERN* before being shipped to FNAL.
- In 2015, T600 detector was moved from LNGS to CERN for overhauling in the framework of CERN Neutrino Platform (*WA104 project*) to introduce some technology developments *while maintaining the already achieved performance*:
 - New cold vessels made of extruded aluminum profiles welded together, with a purely passive insulation;
 - renovated cryogenic/ LAr purification equipments;
 - Flattening of TPC cathode: the punched stainless-steel panels underwent thermal treatment improving planarity to few mm;
 - Upgrade of light collection system with high granularity/sensitivity, ~1 ns time resolution;
 - New higher performance read-out electronics



3 Wire Planes: Induction1,
Induction2 and Collection

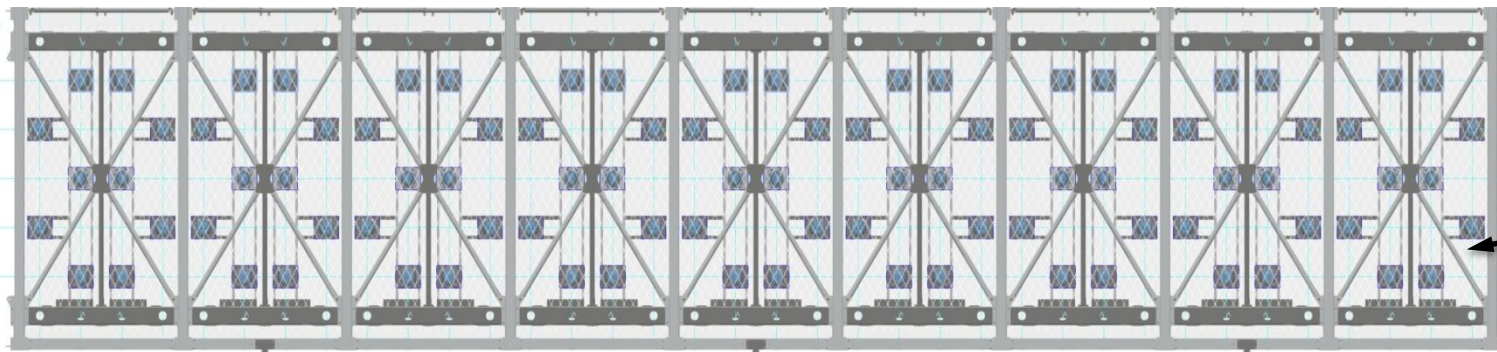
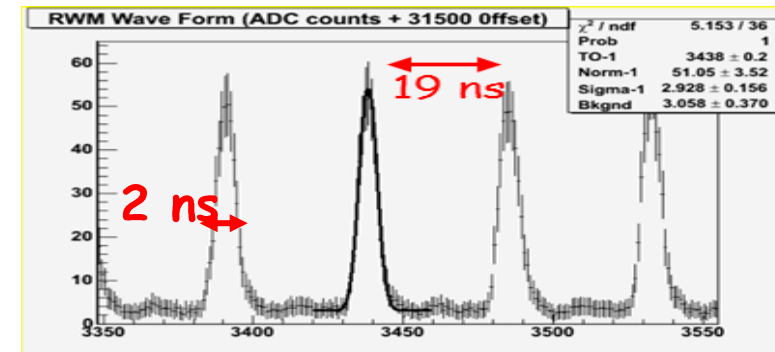
The ICARUS/WA104 Collaboration*

*Argonne National Laboratory (ANL), USA
Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL), USA
CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
Colorado State University, USA
Fermi National Laboratory (FNAL), USA
INFN Sez. di Catania and University, Catania, Italy
INFN GSSI, L'Aquila, Italy
INFN LNGS, Assergi (AQ), Italy
INFN Sez. di Milano Bicocca, Milano, Italy
INFN Sez. di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
INFN Sez. di Padova and University, Padova, Italy
INFN Sez. di Pavia and University, Pavia, Italy
Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), USA
Pittsburgh University, USA
SLAC, Stanford, CA, USA
Texas University, Arlington, USA*

**Spokesman: C. Rubbia , GSSI*

Upgrade of the light collection system

- Comparing to LNGS, major improvements in space/time event localization capabilities are required *to reject the expected huge cosmic's background due to shallow depths operations*:
 - *High detection coverage*, to be sensitive to low E_v deposition in the TPC (~ 100 MeV) and to reject ^{39}Ar background;
 - *High detection granularity*, to localize events/collected light to deposited charge;
 - *Fast response - high time resolution*, to be sensitive to time and evolution of each event in ~ 1.5 ms DAQ windows ; ~ 1 ns precision is advisable to exploit bunched beam
- The system consists of 90 PMT 8" HAMAMATSU R5912-MOD installed behind TPC wires (360 PMT in whole T600) for a 5% total coverage of TPC wire planes.



PMT: H R5912-MOD



beam direction

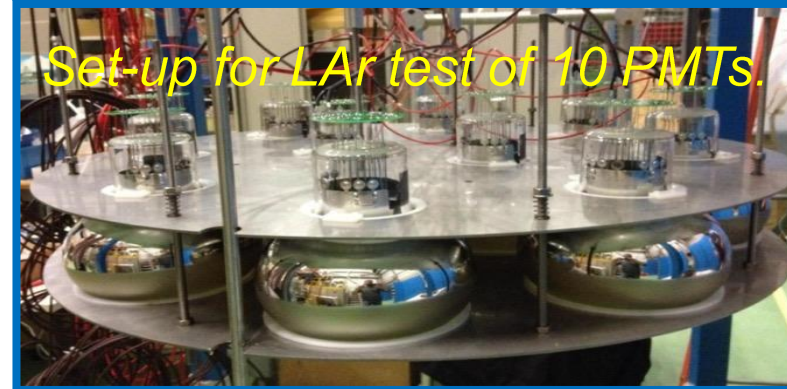
PMT tests and installation in the T600 detector

- All PMTs have been characterized at room temperature, gain set to $107 \text{ e}^-/\text{phe}$ at $\sim 1.5 \text{ KV}$.
- 60 PMTs directly tested in LAr bath to evaluate parameter variation at cryogenic temperature
- PMT glass windows coated by $\sim 200 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ of Tetra-Phenyl-Butadiene (TPB) wavelength shifter to detect the $\lambda = 128 \text{ nm}$ scintillation light in LAr;
- Each PMT is enclosed in a wire screening cage to prevent induction of PMT pulses on the facing TPC wires. PMT timing/calibration will be provided by LASER light system.
- The scintillation light collection system will allow for $<0.5 \text{ m}$ event localization and an initial classification of different topologies (μ -tracks vs. e.m. showers) exploiting arrival time of prompt photons and light intensity.
A clear cosmic μ 's identification will be provided by Neural Nets ($\sim 2\%$ expected residual misidentification).

Set-up for room-temperature
Test of 16 PMTs.



Set-up for LAr test of 10 PMTs.



All PMT installed!



- T600 leaving from CERN
June 12th



- T600 in Antwerp June 21st :
unloading from the barge
from Basel and loading
into ship to Burns Arbors,
in the Michigan lake,



- T600 arriving at SBN Far site
building at FermiLab, July 26th

Attività di test in corso:

- Studio del cablaggio esterno dei PMT e posizionamento dei racks.
- Sviluppo del sistema di trigger di ICARUS che utilizza i segnali dei PMT.
- Test sul sistema di calibrazione Laser dei PMT.
- Sviluppo di un sistema di slow control per i vari sottosistemi del detector.

Queste attività sono condotte con l'ausilio di «test-bench» del rivelatore assemblati in varie sedi INFN (Pd, Pv, Legnaro) e al CERN.

Attività software:

- Analisi dati LNGS e sviluppo software per analisi dati FNAL.
- Sviluppo del sistema di acquisizione dati dei PMT e integrazione nel software di acquisizione del rivelatore.
- Sviluppo di programmi Monte Carlo per il rivelatore.

Attività hardware:

- Coordinamento tecnico di tutte le attività di montaggio a FNAL (C. Montanari)
- Installazione pannelli LN2 prima della collocazione finale del rivelatore.

Attività di R&D:

- R&D nuovi tipi di foto-rivelatori a temperature criogeniche (SiPM arrays).

1. Cervi T. et al., “*Study of SiPM custom arrays for scintillation light detection in a Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber*”. JINST vol. 12, p. C03007 (2017), ISSN: 1748-0221, doi: 10.1088/1748-0221/12/03/C03007
2. Babicz M.E et al., “*Timing properties of Hamamatsu R5912-MOD photomultiplier tube for the ICARUS T600 light detection system*”, NIM A, in press (2017). ISSN: 0618-9002, doi: 10.1016/j.nima.2017.11.062
3. Cervi T. et al., “*Comparison between large area PMTs and SiPM arrays deployed in a Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber at CERN*”, NIM A in press (2017). ISSN: 0618-9002, doi: 10.1016/j.nima.2017.10.069
4. Cervi T. et al., “*Characterization of SiPM arrays in different series and parallel configurations*”, NIM A, in press (2017). ISSN: 0618-9002, doi: 10.1016/j.nima.2017.11.038
5. Bonesini M. et al., “*Detection of Vacuum Ultraviolet light by means of SiPM for High Energy Physics experiments*”, NIM A, in press (2017). ISSN: 0618-9002, doi: 10.1016/j.nima.2017.11.063
6. M. Antonello et al., “*Muon momentum measurement in ICARUS-T600 LAr-TPC via multiple scattering in few-GeV range*”, JINST, vol. 12, p. P04010 (2017). ISSN: 1748-0221, doi: 10.1088/1748-0221/12/04/P04010
7. A. Menegolli, “*Sterile neutrino searches with the ICARUS T600 detector*”, Nucl. Part. Phys. Proc. vol. 285 20-25 (2017). ISSN: 2405-6014, doi: 10.1016/j.nuclphysbps.2017.03.005
8. G.L. Raselli et al. “*Test and Characterization of 20 Pre-series Hamamatsu R5916-MOD photomultiplier tubes for the ICARUS T600 detector*”, 2016 IEEE NSS/MIC/RTSD 2016 (2017), doi: 10.1109/NSSMIC.2016.8069768
9. T. Cervi et al., “*Characterization of AdvanSiD and Hamamatsu SiPMs for Novel Design Cryogenic Detectors*”, 2016 IEEE, NSS/MIC/RTSD 2016 (2017), doi: 10.1109/NSSMIC.2016.8069777.

Tesi di dottorato di Marta Torti: «*Effects of electric and magnetic fields on the event reconstruction in the ICARUS T600 detector*».

ICARUS PV: conferenze 2017

1. M. Rossella, “*Realization of a high vacuum evaporation system for wave-length shifter deposition on photo-detector windows*”, AIV XXIII CONFERENCE, Firenze.
2. M. Spanu, “*Study on TPB as wavelength shifter for the new ICARUS T600 light detection system in the SBN program*”, 8th Young Researchers Meeting (YRM2017), Cagliari.
3. G.L. Raselli, “*Timing Properties of Hamamatsu R5912-MOD Photomultiplier Tube for the ICARUS T600 Light Detection System*”, NDIP - New Developments In Photodetection , Tours (France).
4. M. Rossella, “*Performances of some SiPM Models for Cryogenic Applications* ”, NDIP - New Developments In Photodetection , Tours (France).
5. T. Cervi, “*Comparison between Large Area PMTs and SiPM Arrays Deployed in a Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber at CERN* “, New Developments In Photodetection , Tours (France).
6. A. Menegolli, “*Characterization of SiPM Arrays in Different Series and Parallel Configurations* “, New Developments In Photodetection , Tours (France).
7. T. Cervi, “*Performances of some SiPM Models for Cryogenic Applications* “, New Developments In Photodetection , Tours (France).
8. G.L. Raselli, “*The Upgrading of the ICARUS T600 Detector*”, 2017 European Physical Society Conference on High Energy Physics , Venezia.
9. A. Menegolli, “*Sterile neutrino searches with ICARUS*”, CIII Congresso Nazionale SIF, Trento.