



Tokai to Kamioka long-baseline neutrino oscillation

# New TPC for the ND280 detector in T2K experiment

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for T2K Collaboration



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI PADOVA

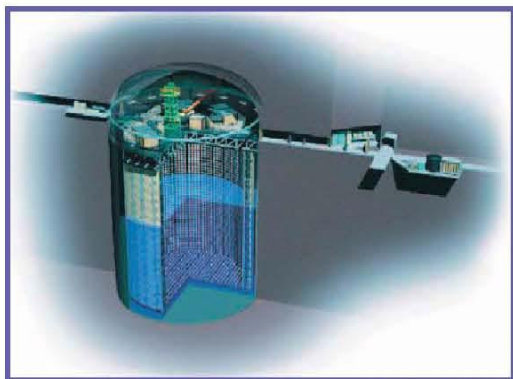


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## Outline

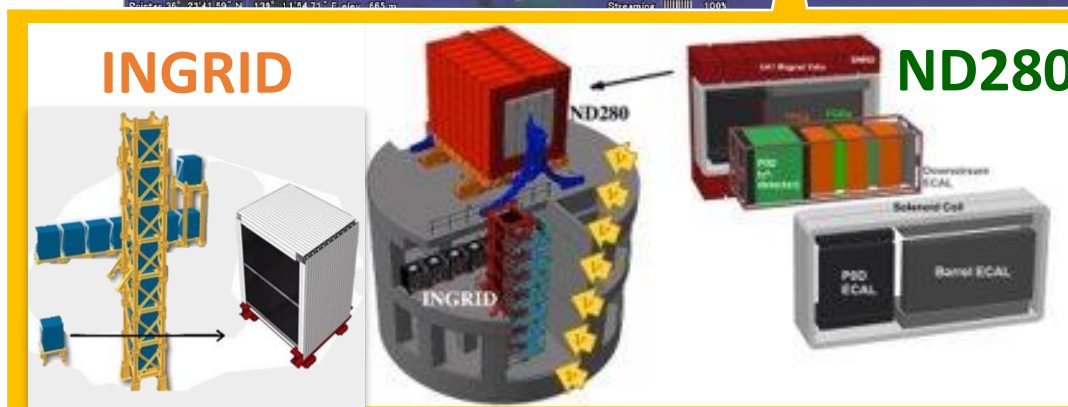
- T2K: an experiment to study the neutrino oscillations
- T2K detectors upgrade
  - New HA-TPC
  - Test on prototype



**Super-Kamiokande**  
(ICRR, Univ. Tokyo)



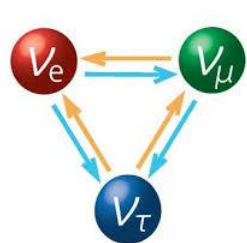
**J-PARC Main Ring**  
(KEK-JAEA, Tokai)



## NEUTRINOS

**produced** at J-PARC accelerator  
and **detected** by:

- Near Detector (**ND280+INGRID**)
- T2K far detector (**Super-Kamiokande**)



$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = U_{\text{PMNS}} \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

FLAVOR EIGENSTATES                      MASS EIGENSTATES

First observation of the oscillation:  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$   
with a significance of  $7.3\sigma$

[K. Abe et al., Phys Rev Lett 112 (2014) 061802.]

The study of **neutrino and anti-neutrino oscillations** under the same conditions shed light on **matter anti-matter asymmetry** in the universe.

$\nu_e$  flux /  $\nu_\mu$  flux  $\Rightarrow$  accessible observation of **LEPTONIC CP VIOLATION**.



**Symmetry:**  
Neutrinos and antineutrinos change flavors at the same rate.

Neutrino oscillations:  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\tau \rightarrow \nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\tau \rightarrow \nu_\mu$

Antineutrino oscillations:  $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu$



**Asymmetry:**  
Neutrinos and antineutrinos change flavors at different rates.

Neutrino oscillations:  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\tau \rightarrow \nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\tau \rightarrow \nu_\mu$

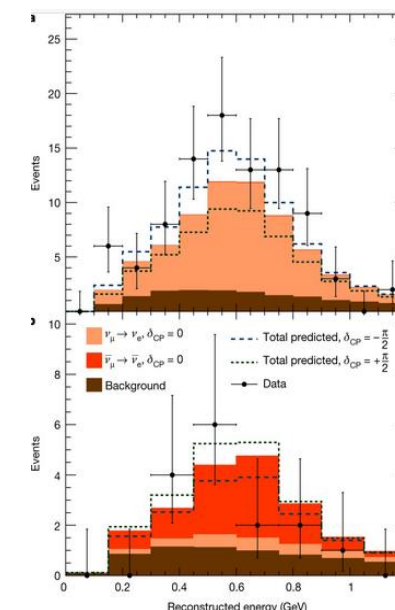
Antineutrino oscillations:  $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu$



“Our results indicate **CP violation in leptons** and our method enables sensitive searches for matter–antimatter asymmetry in neutrino oscillations using accelerator-produced neutrino beams.”

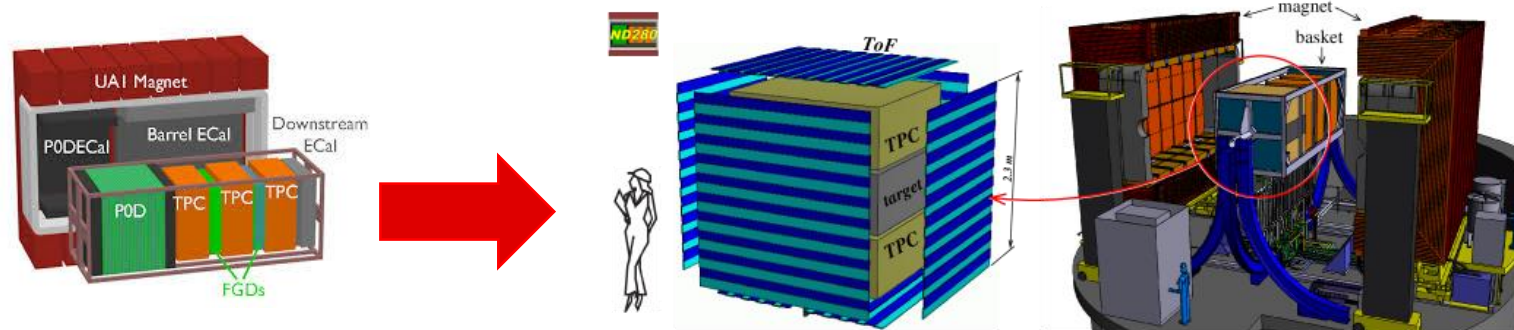
[K. Abe et al. (T2K Collaboration), Nature 580 (2020) 339-344]

	1e0de $\nu$ -mode	1e0de $\bar{\nu}$ -mode	1e1de $\nu$ -mode
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$	59.0	3.0	5.4
$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$	0.4	7.5	0.0
Background	13.8	6.4	1.5
Total predicted	73.2	16.9	6.9
Systematic uncertainty	8.8%	7.1%	18.4%
Data	75	15	15

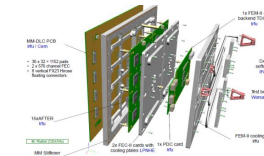




- Deliverable maximum neutrino beam (POT events up to  $20 \times 10^{21}$ )
- **NEAR DETECTOR (ND280)** better handling of systematic errors:  $\sim 3\%$  for the systematic uncertainties affecting the CP violation measurement  
[A. Blondel et al T2K Collaboration, “The T2K-ND280 upgrade proposal”, CERN-SPSC-2018-001; SPSC-P-357]
- Super-kamiokande (water doped with Gd)

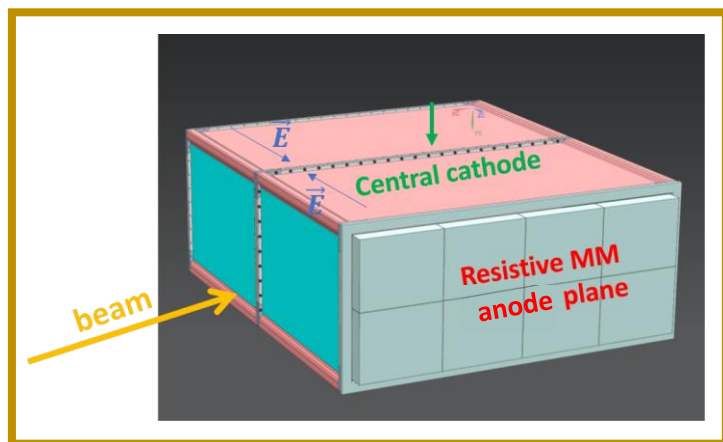


- high granularity SuperFGD (Active Target)
- 2 horizontal TPCs with thin field cage
- Resistive Micromegas (innovative gas amplifiers)



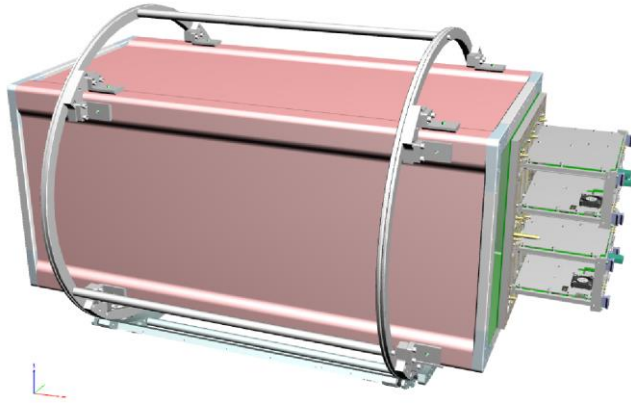
Innovative feature of ND280 → **Efficient measurement** of charged particles in an unknown kinematic region.

Magnetic field → **increases** the T2K **sensitivity to the matter anti-matter asymmetry**



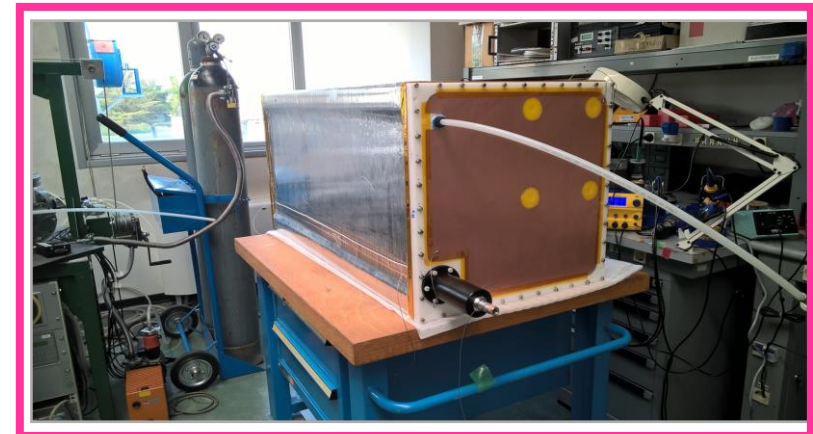
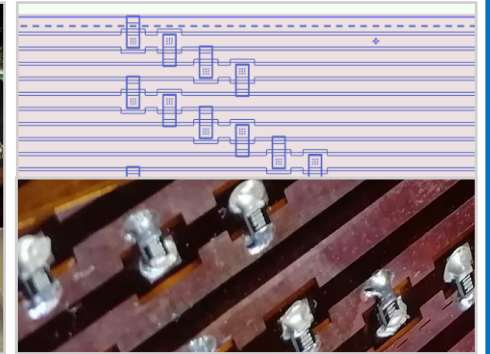
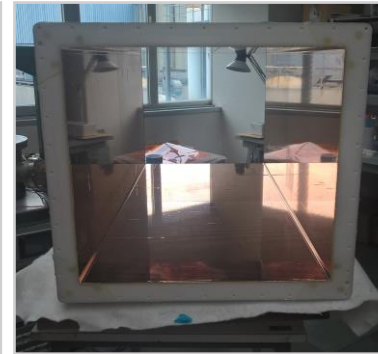
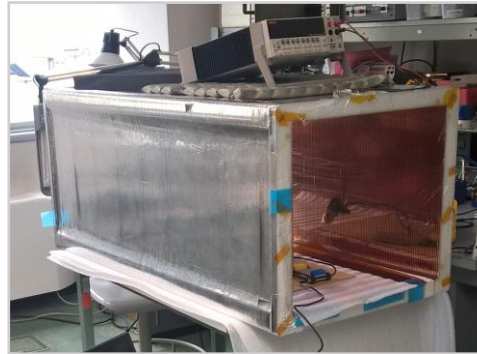
To keep  $\frac{\Delta E_{\perp}}{E_{\parallel}} \leq 10^{-4}$  confined at  $< 1.5$  cm from FC walls, the TPC cage requirements are:

- Cathode flatness better than 0.1 mm
- Micromegas detector flatness better than 0.2 mm
- Cathode/Anode planes parallel to within 0.2 mm
- Field Cage walls flatness better than 0.3mm
- Voltage divider resistors matched within rms  $\sim 0.1\%$



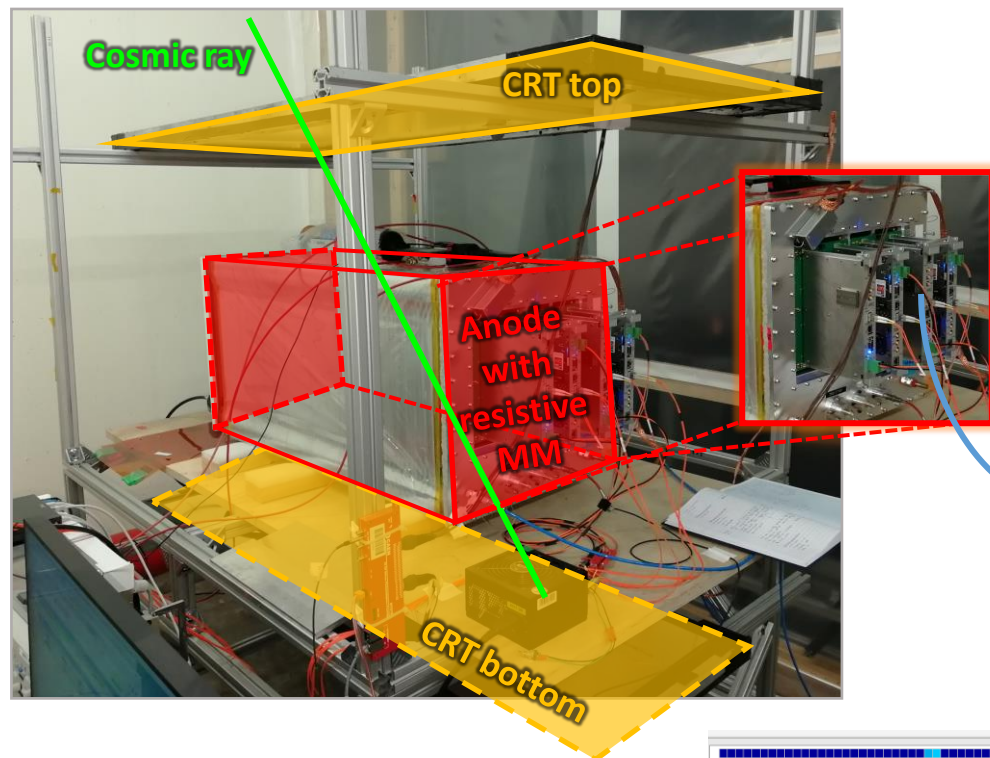
## Field Cage

- produced by NEXUS
- assembled & tested at LNL:
  - Resistors** are soldered and tested;
  - Cathode plane** is mounted;
  - Gas system** is assembled, and **gas tightness** is tested.

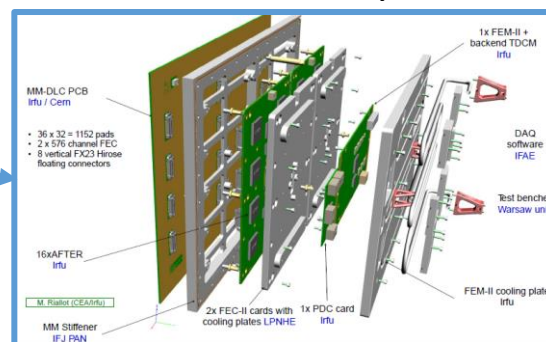


Now the prototype is testing at  
CERN with Cosmic Rays





### Resistive MM made at Saclay



**HV cathode tests** → stable up to -18kV

### Gas tightness:

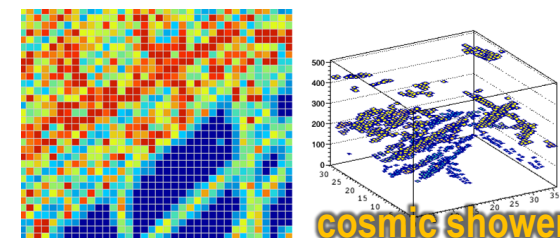
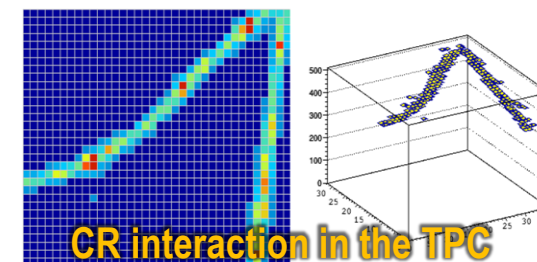
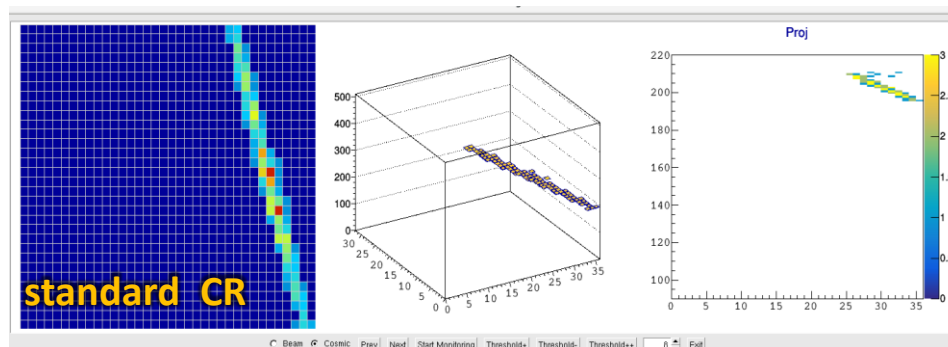
- T2K gas mixture {Ar:CF<sub>4</sub>:iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> (95:3:2)} flux = 50l/h
- O<sub>2</sub> contamin < 35ppm
- Water dewp T = -25°C

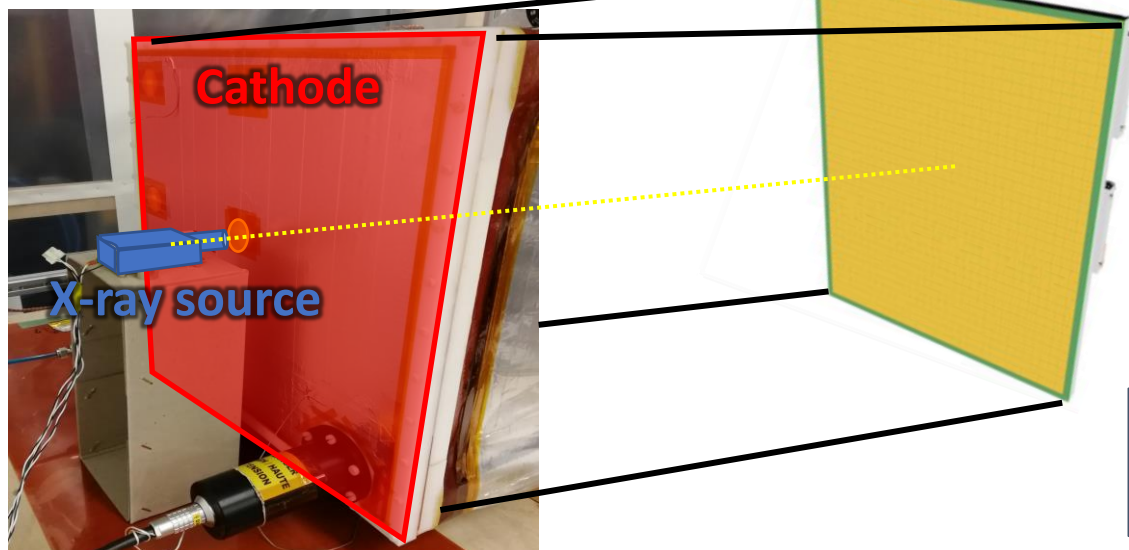
### Reference experimental test conditions

- sampling frequency 25MHz
- **trigger** = combination of signals from: CRT; small scintillator PMT; pulser.

### TPC tested with Cosmic Rays:

- tracks at edges;
- tracks at small theta angle;
- scan DLC voltage;
- scan shaping time;
- scan +HV applied to 2<sup>nd</sup> strip at anode (mesh plane is located at 4<sup>th</sup> strip)
- triggering on spikes of divider current (AC pick-up)

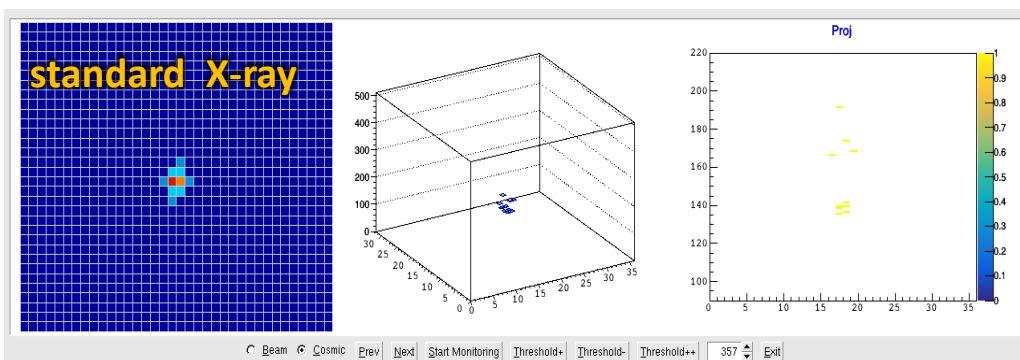
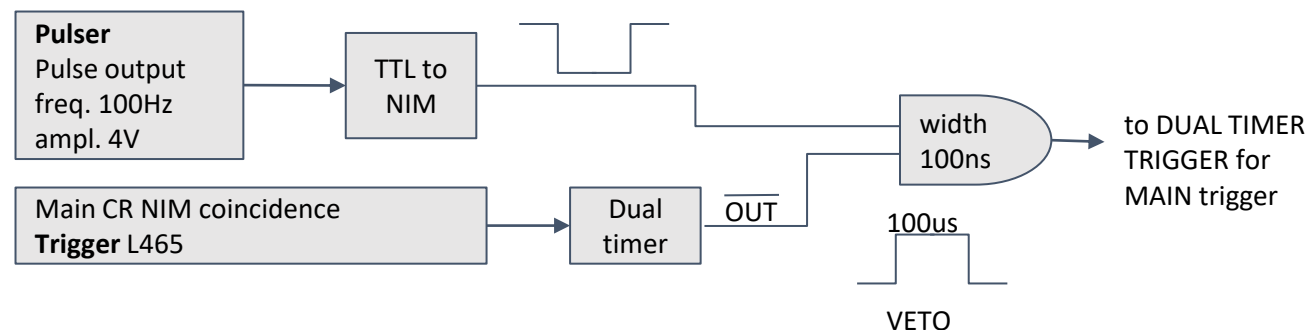




- source = cool-X pyroelectric generator (Cu peaks + broad spectrum 1-10 keV)



- trigger:

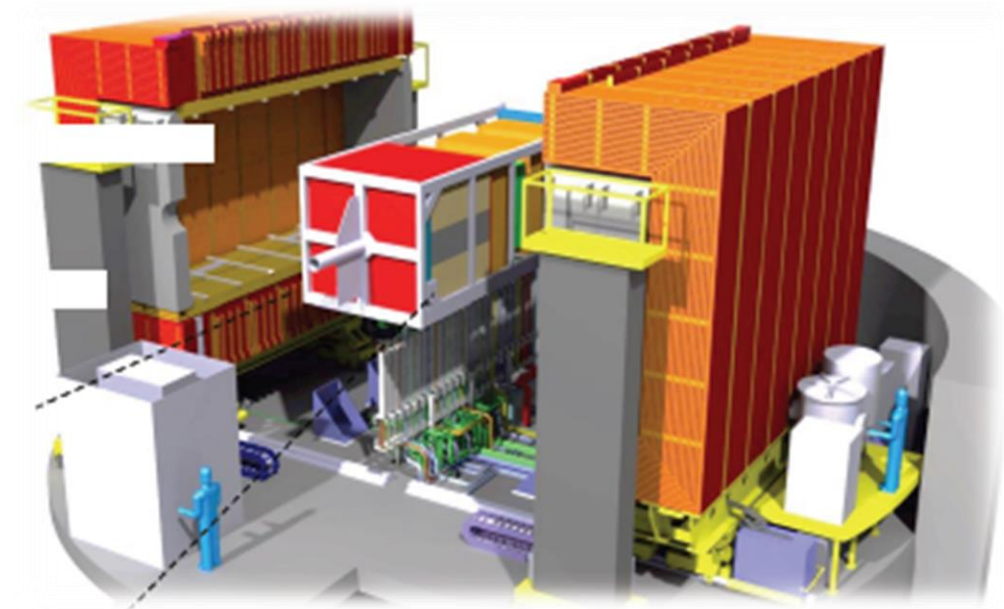


1<sup>st</sup> prototype tests led to fix the issues and to optimize the construction and assembling procedure;  
will be tested with e-beam at DESY (October 2020)

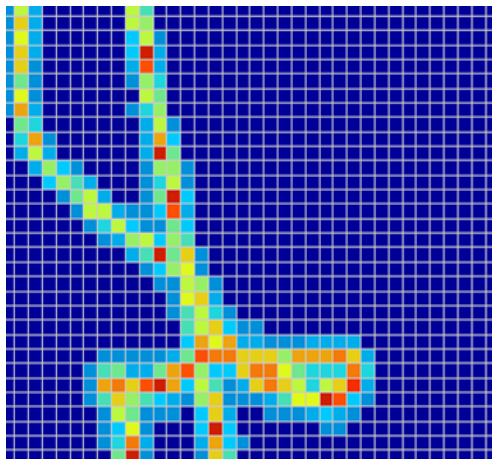
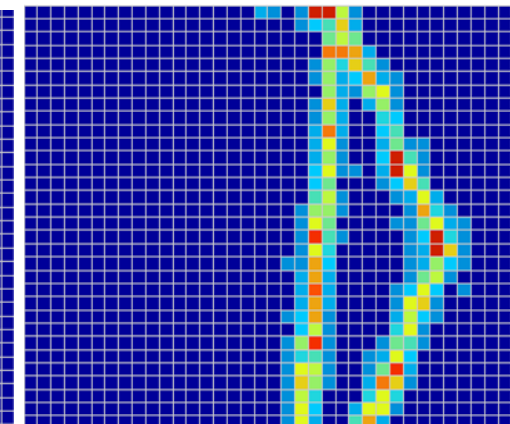
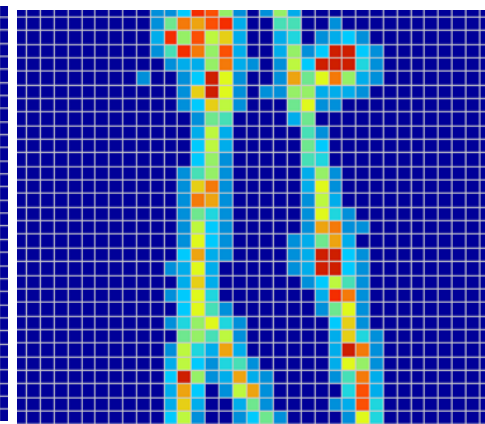
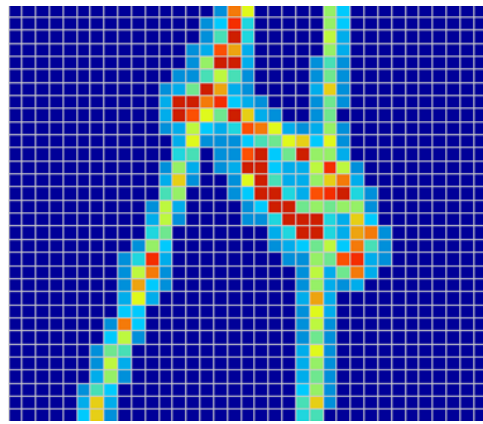
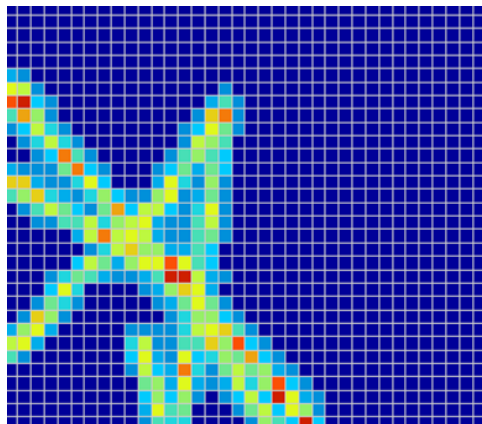
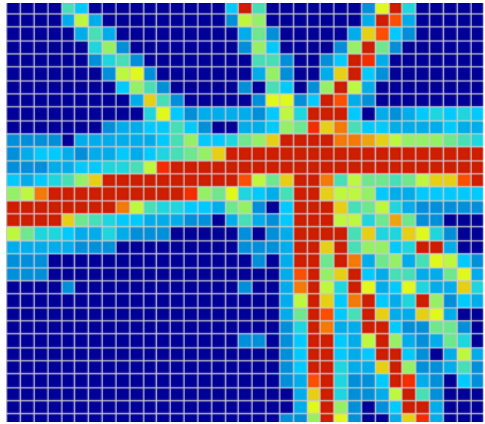
2<sup>nd</sup> prototype is under construction (ready in November 2020)

HA-TPC → start production early 2021  
→ assembly in ND280 at Tokai (2022)

End of 2022 → start new measurements of  $\nu$ -oscillation







# Thank you for the attention!

