

Introduction to GRAIN detector

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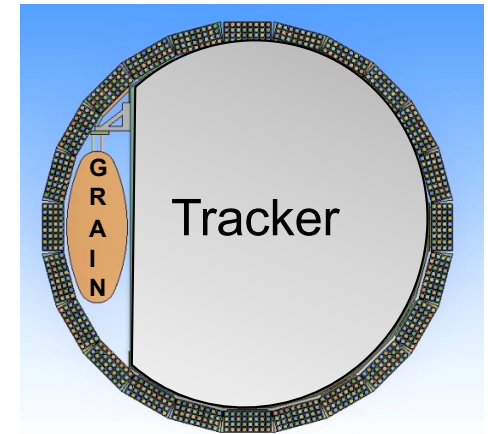
DUNE CSN1 Review

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Why GRAIN in SAND?

- DUNE ND complex needs to constrain systematic uncertainties
- SAND is the unique detector permanently on axis



GOALS of SAND

- monitor for beam parameter changes on a weekly basis
- perform cross-section studies on different nuclear targets
- $\nu_\mu, \nu_e, \bar{\nu}_\mu, \bar{\nu}_e$ on-axis sample

for a robust LBL analysis in combination with ND-LAr+TMS

Interactions on ECAL
Interactions on Tracker
Interactions on GRAIN

What is GRAIN?

GRanular Argon for Interactions of Neutrinos

It is a **passive** target:

- ~1 ton FV LAr in a magnetized volume
- compromise between mass (event statistics and thickness)
- to study of ν -Ar interactions with downstream tracker/calorimeter

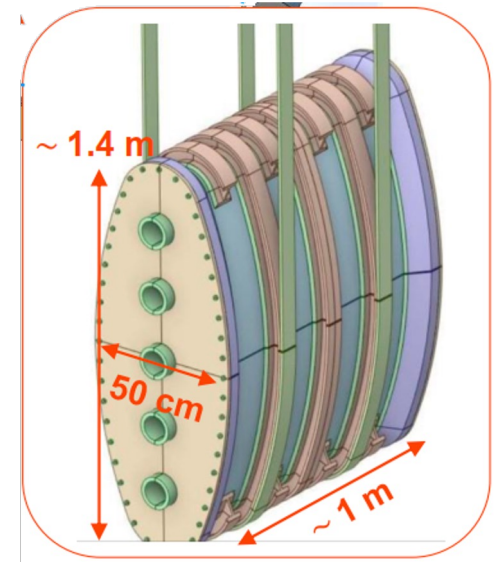
It is an **active** target:

it is instrumented with sensors:

for collecting UV scintillation light with arrays of SiPMs

for performing imaging of the event

for vertex location, event topology, time information



Events in GRAIN

| Target | CP optimized FHC (1.2MW, 2y) | | | | CP optimized RHC (1.2MW, 2y) | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|
| | ν_μ CC | $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC | ν_e CC | $\bar{\nu}_e$ CC | ν_μ CC | $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC | ν_e CC | $\bar{\nu}_e$ CC |
| CH_2 | 13,010,337 | 624,330 | 192,118 | 31,902 | 2,035,973 | 4,870,562 | 91,004 | 69,278 |
| H | 1,222,576 | 111,574 | 18,396 | 5,557 | 194,216 | 906,130 | 8,712 | 12,434 |
| C | 1,547,011 | 67,294 | 22,799 | 3,458 | 241,710 | 520,287 | 10,800 | 7,460 |
| Ar | 3,114,331 | 121,506 | 46,384 | 6,503 | 480,862 | 936,489 | 21,932 | 13,867 |
| Pb | 62,127,600 | 2,507,940 | 923,012 | 130,680 | 10,375,400 | 18,222,200 | 437,284 | 265,304 |

0.1 neutrino interactions per spill

A good sample for:

- inclusive/exclusive CC sample with a magnetic spectrometer ← ND-LAr+ TMS
- cross-section constraints / tuning nuclear model
- a comparison with hydrogen interactions

SAND multi-target

at NEAR

$$N_X(E_{\text{rec}}) = \int_{E_\nu} dE_\nu \Phi(E_\nu) P_{\text{osc}}(E_\nu) \sigma_X(E_\nu) R_{\text{phys}}(E_\nu, E_{\text{vis}}) R_{\text{det}}(E_{\text{vis}}, E_{\text{rec}})$$

~1

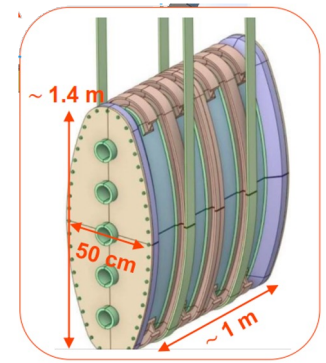
SAND LAr interactions

GRAIN requirements

As a **passive** target:

- thin volume (minimum number of X_0)
- thin cryostat

Impose limits on cryostat
size and **material**



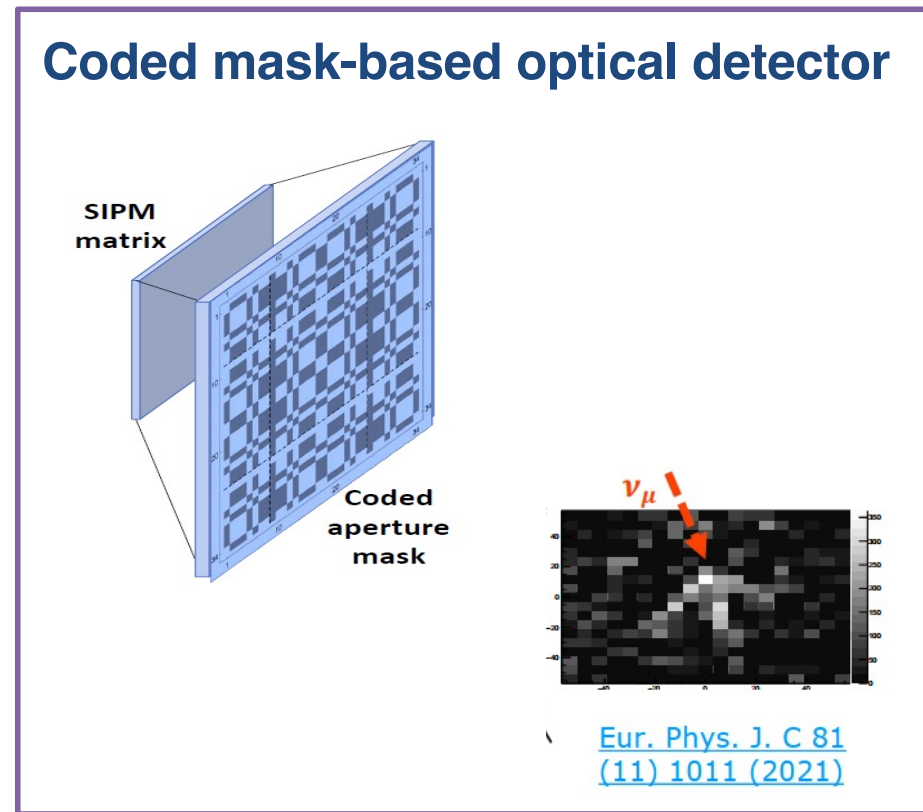
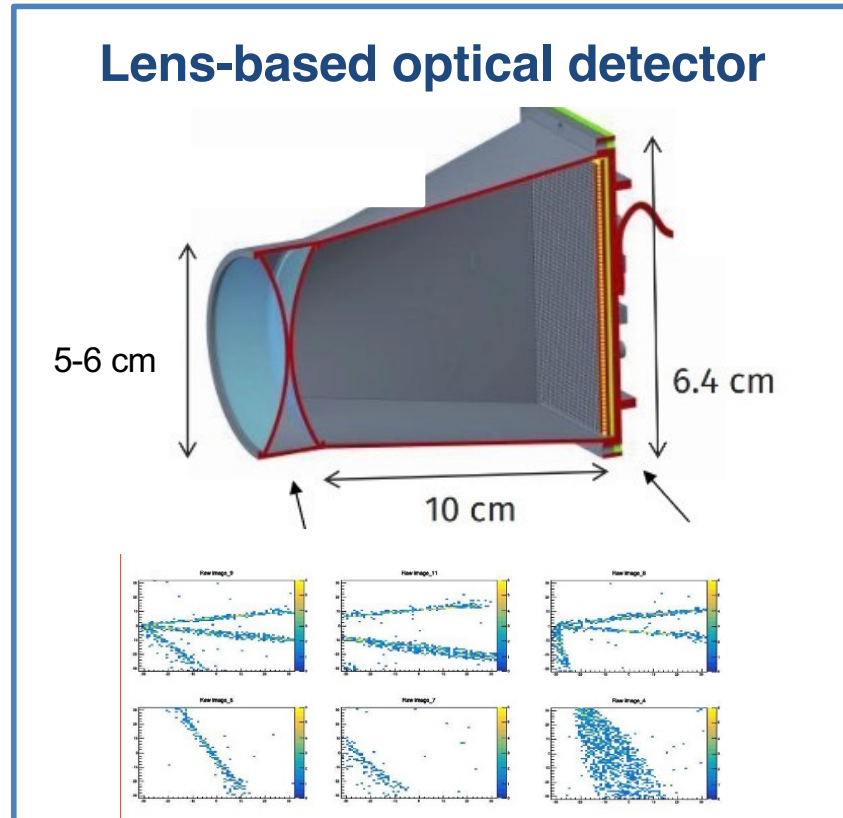
There is the needs of
R&D for imaging

As an **active** target:

- contribute to the neutrino energy reconstruction, for **recovering the energy** lost in LAr
- identify the **interaction vertex** and **tracks** of contained particles (protons, pions)
- matching with back-propagated tracks from the tracker.
- select interactions in terms of exclusive final state particles
 - widens phase space (large angles w.r.t. beam axis, lower momentum + short particles not exiting).
- exploiting the high resolution $O(200 \text{ ps})$ **timing information**
 - SAND is the unique fast detector in the ND complex

R&D for VUV cameras

- **Two possibilities** for the optical system:

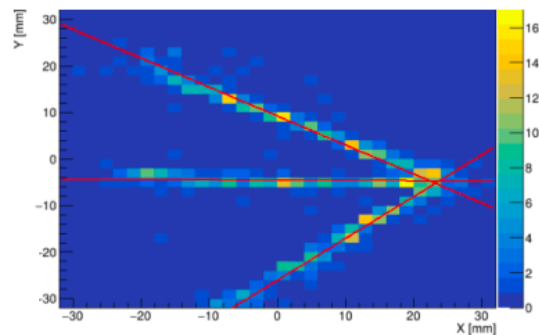


- **Similar SiPM 32x32 matrixes:**
 - 2 mm x 2 mm for lenses or SiPM of 3 mm x 3 mm for masks
- **A unique ASIC** specifically designed for GRAIN

Very different algorithm reconstruction

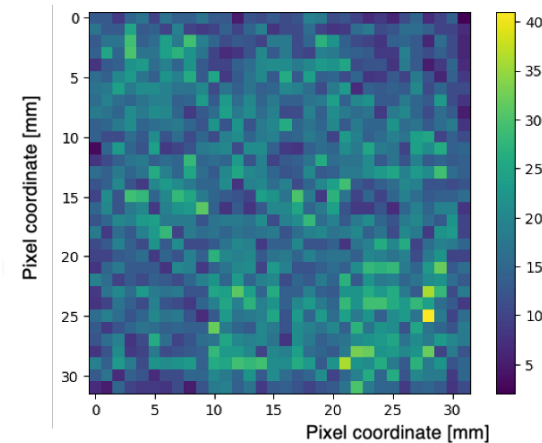
Lens reconstruction chain

- Identifying tracks and vertex in each image



- Combining the different cameras
 - by volumes intersection
 - Tested on a 100k interaction sample
 - by geometric projective algorithm
 - tested on single points and single tracks

Coded mask

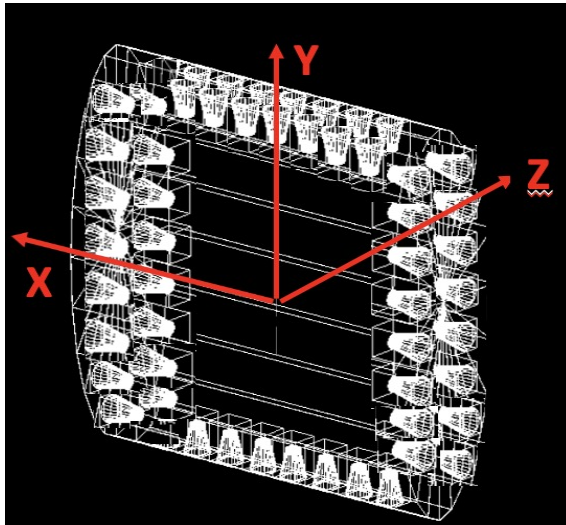


- by an iterative algorithm that needs GPU
 - Tested on a first v-Ar interaction sample

Parallel studies

For each option the optimized layout in GRAIN is under study

Lens-based optical detector

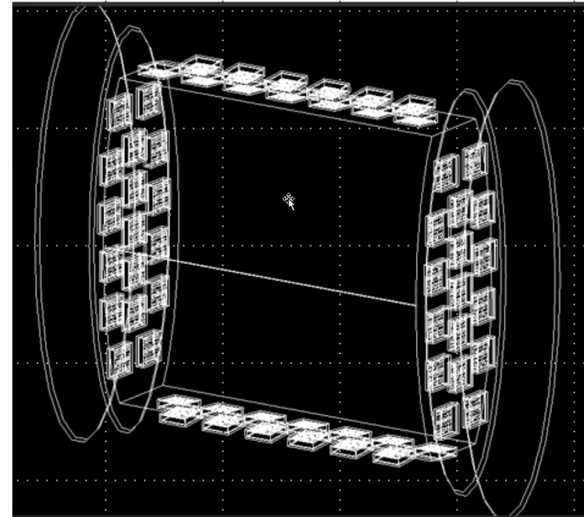


58 cameras

Matrices: 32x32

SiPM dimension: 2 mm x 2 mm

Coded mask-based optical detector



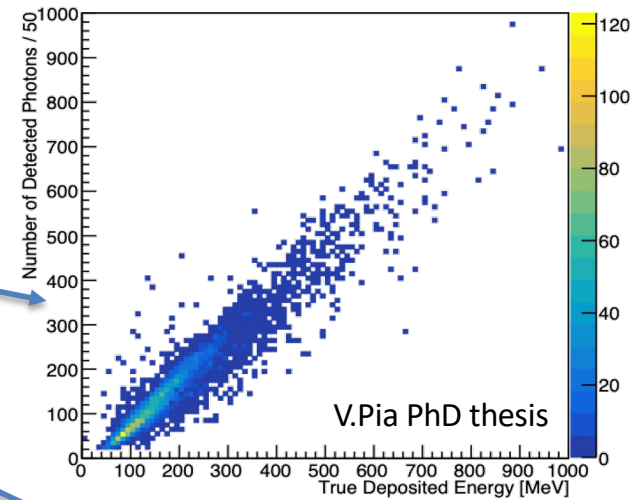
60 cameras

Matrices: 32x32

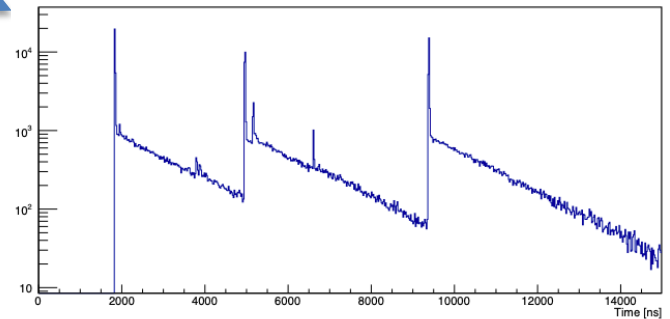
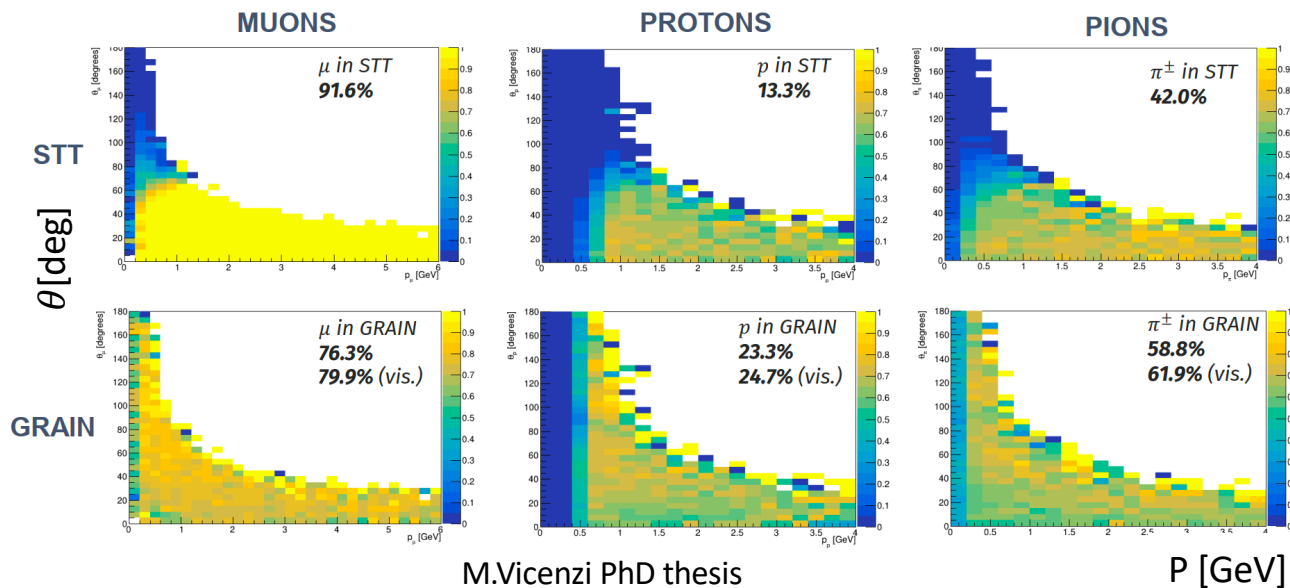
SiPM dimension: 3 mm x 3 mm

Expected performances

- Goals:
 - Calorimetric reconstruction
 - Event identification within a spill
 - Track reconstruction

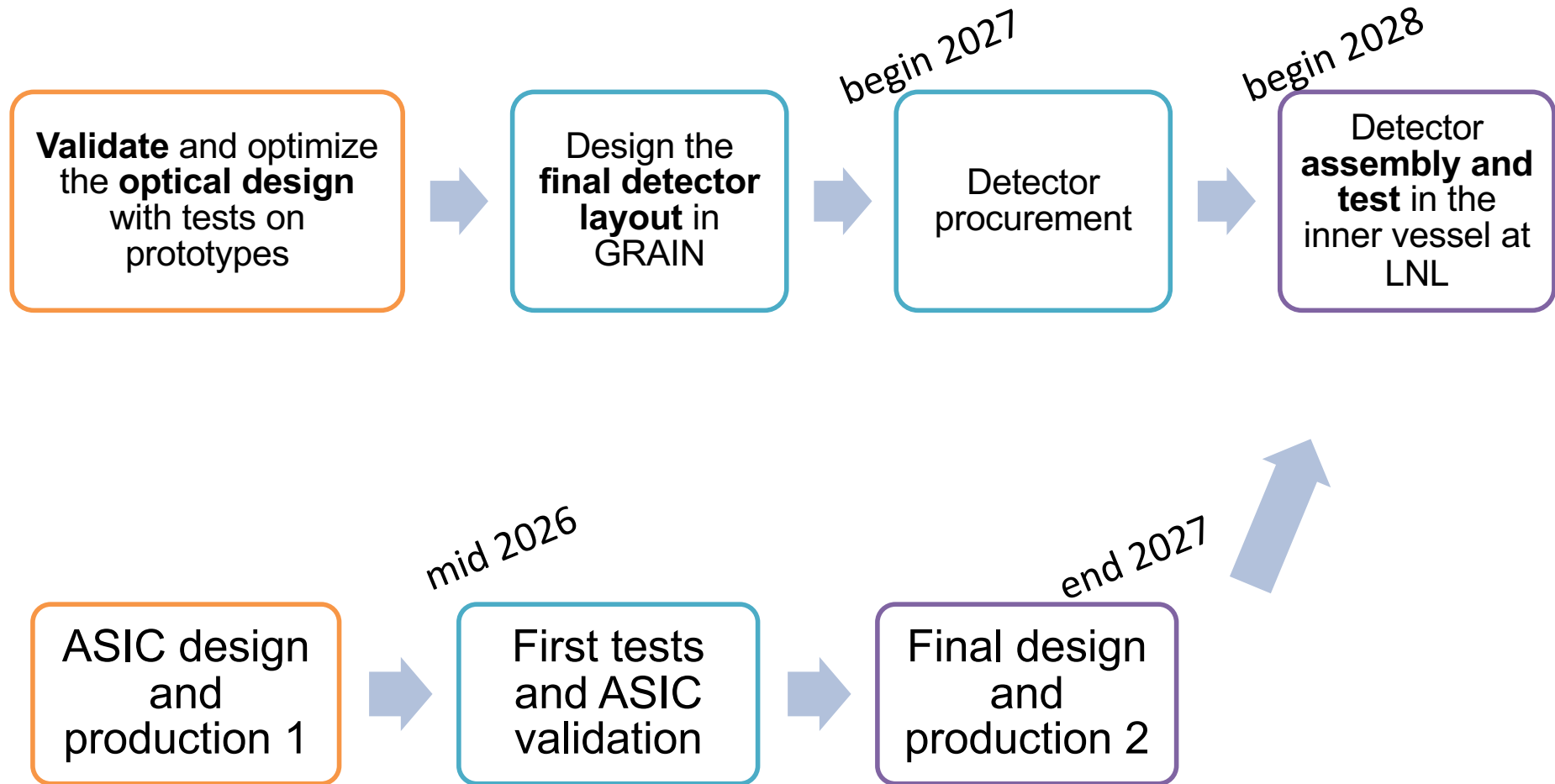


Acceptance
for particles produced in GRAIN (FHC sample)



Photon distribution in a spill time

Roadmap and milestones



Conclusions

- GRAIN is an important detector for enhancing SAND capabilities
- The R&D on the optical detectors has just started the testing phase
- The path toward GRAIN assembly and construction is well-defined