MicroBooNE

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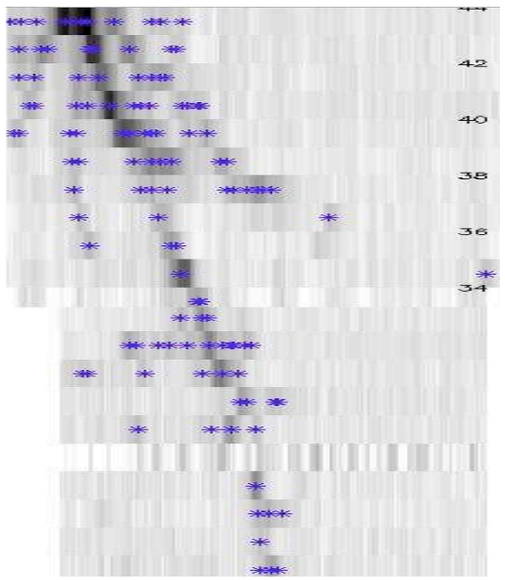
Introduction

- MicroBooNE is a proposed Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber (LArTPC) detector to sit in the Booster and off-axis NuMI beam on the surface at Fermilab.
- Combines timely physics with hardware R&D necessary for the evolution of LArTPCs.
  - Cold Electronics
  - Long Drift
  - MiniBooNE excess
  - Low-Energy Cross-Sections
  - etc...
- LArTPCs are an attractive detector technology due to excellent position/energy resolution.
- A massive (~100kTon) detector at a far location in an intense beam is the ultimate goal; What we learn from MicroBooNE will help us reach this goal.



Yale TPC Event

MicroBooNE Collaboration

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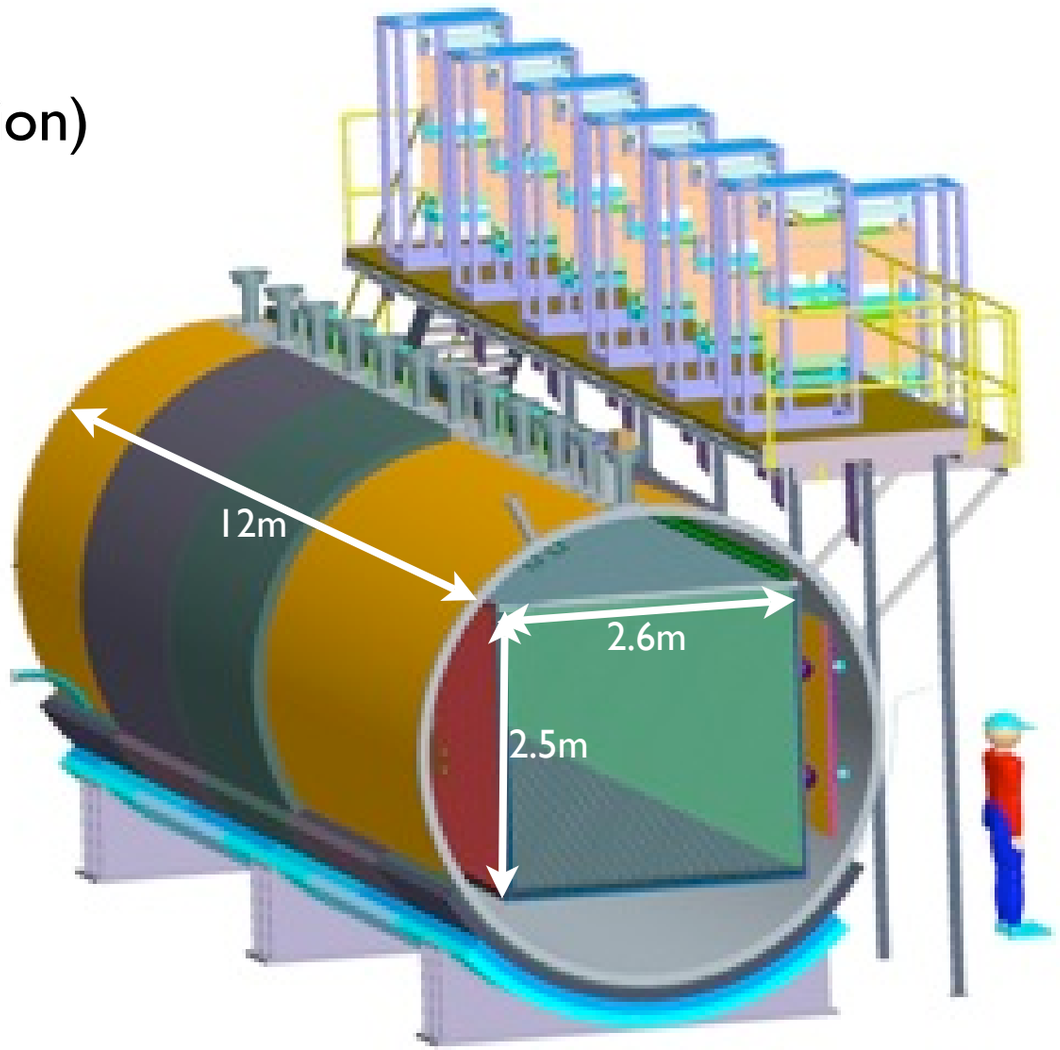
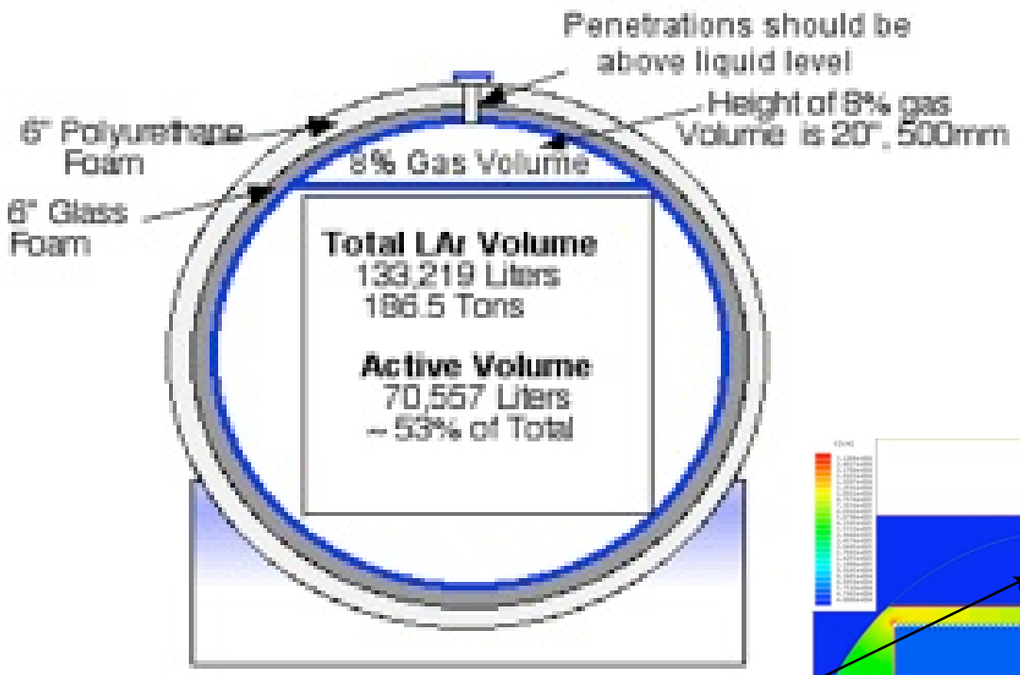
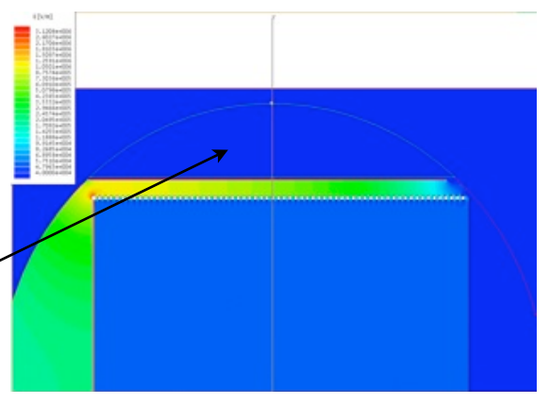
Design

- Cryostat (170 tons LAr) as large as can be commercially built offsite and delivered over the roads.
- Evacuable vessel with foam insulation.
- To sit on surface in on-axis Booster beam, off-axis NuMI beam.
- TPC parameters
  - 70 ton fiducial volume
  - ~2.5m drift (500V/cm)
  - 3 readout planes (±60° Induction, vertical Collection)
  - 10000 channels (using Cold Preamplifiers)
- 30 PMTs for triggering
- Purification/Recirculation system.





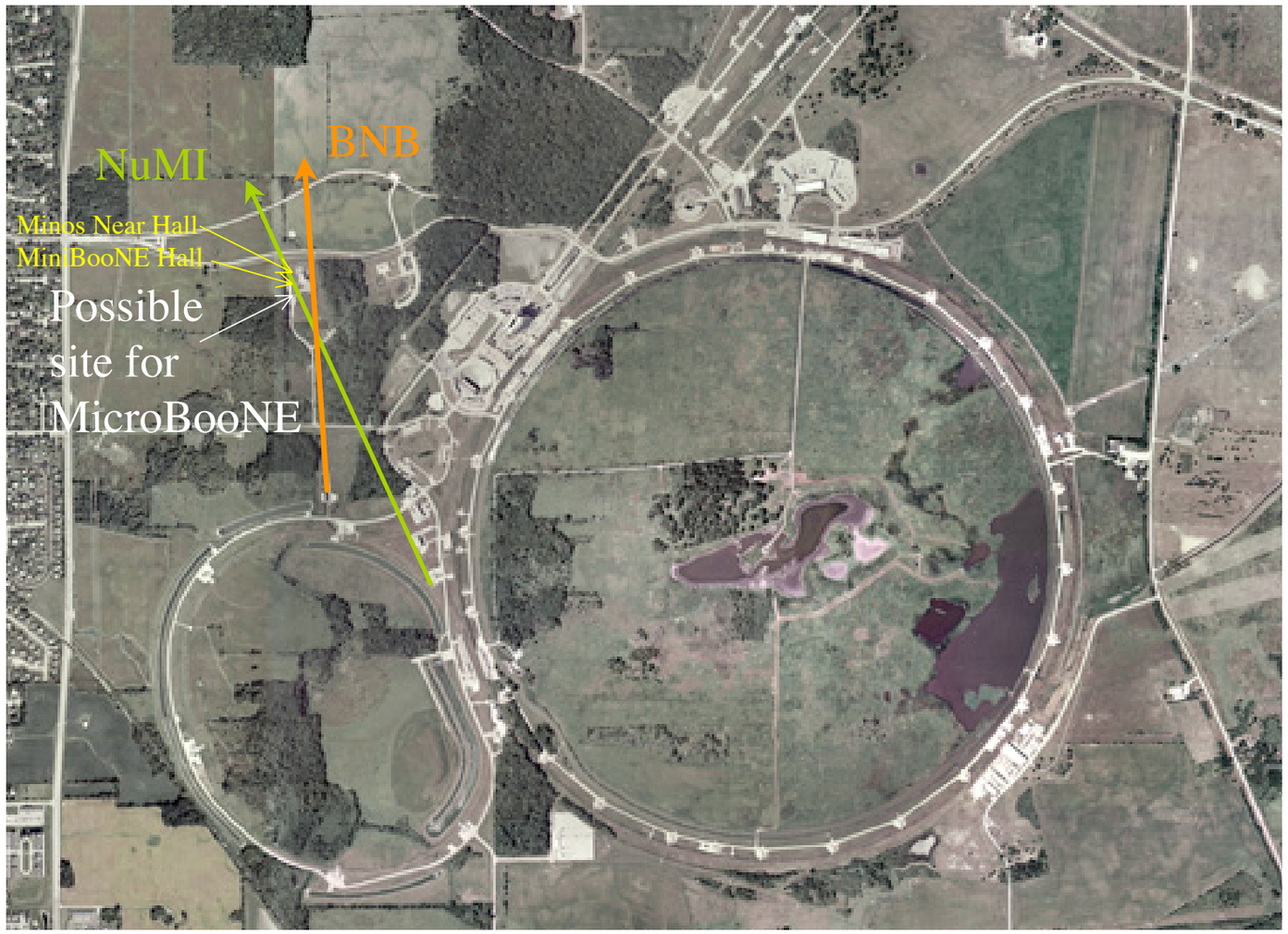


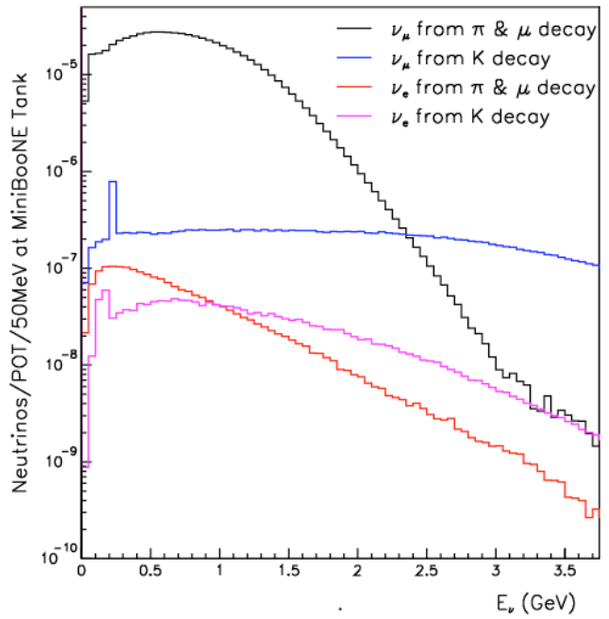
PreAmps in cold gas

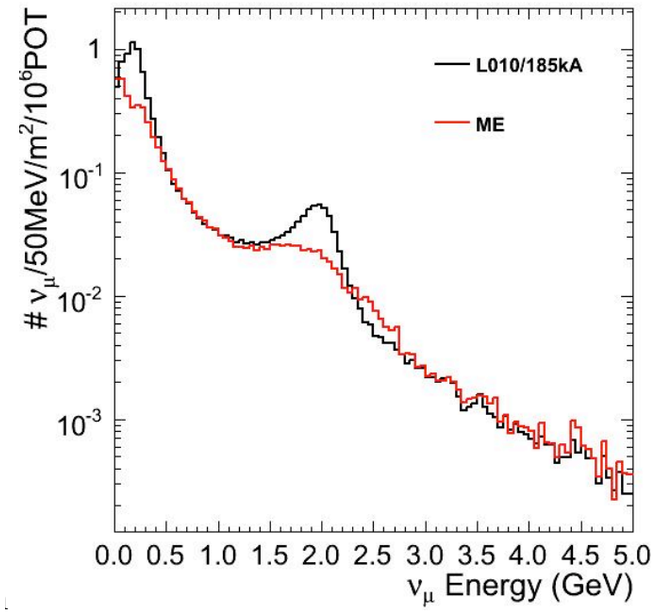
Location

- MicroBooNE will sit on surface in on-axis Booster beam, and off-axis (LE) NuMI beam.

	BNB	NuMI
Total Events	100k	60k
ν_μ CCQE	39k	21k
NC π^o	8k	7k
ν_e CCQE	250	1.7k
POT/year	2-3x10^{20}	4x10^{20}



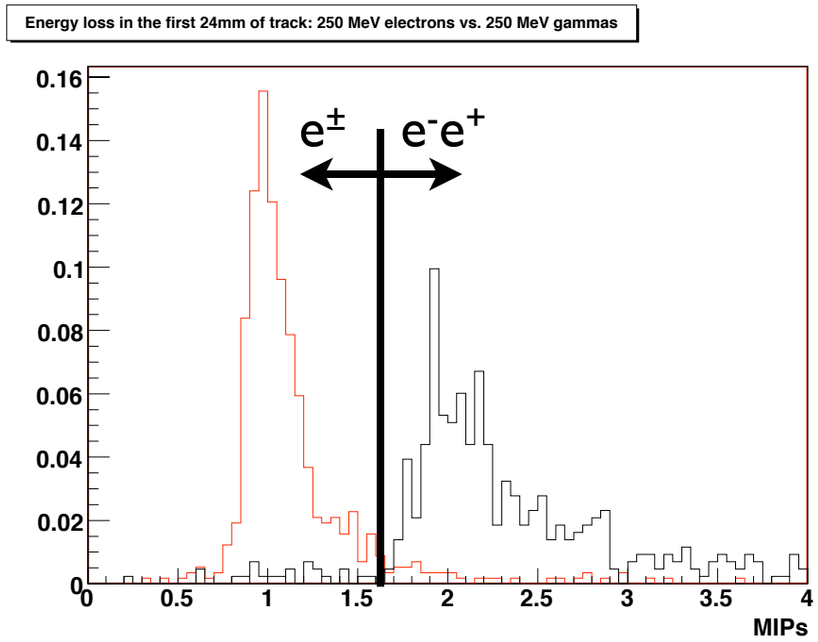


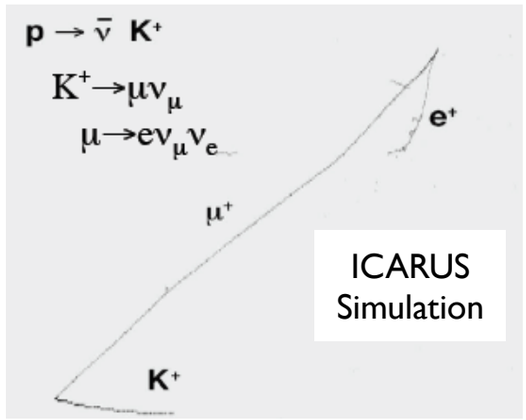


Physics Goals

- Address the MiniBooNE low energy excess
- Utilize electron/gamma tag (using dE/dX information).
- Low Energy Cross-Section Measurements (NC π^o, $\Delta \rightarrow N\gamma$,Kaon production, Photonuclear, ...)
- Use small (~500) sample of Kaons from BNB to study proton-decay sensitivity.
- Develop automated reconstruction.

Discrimination via dE/dX

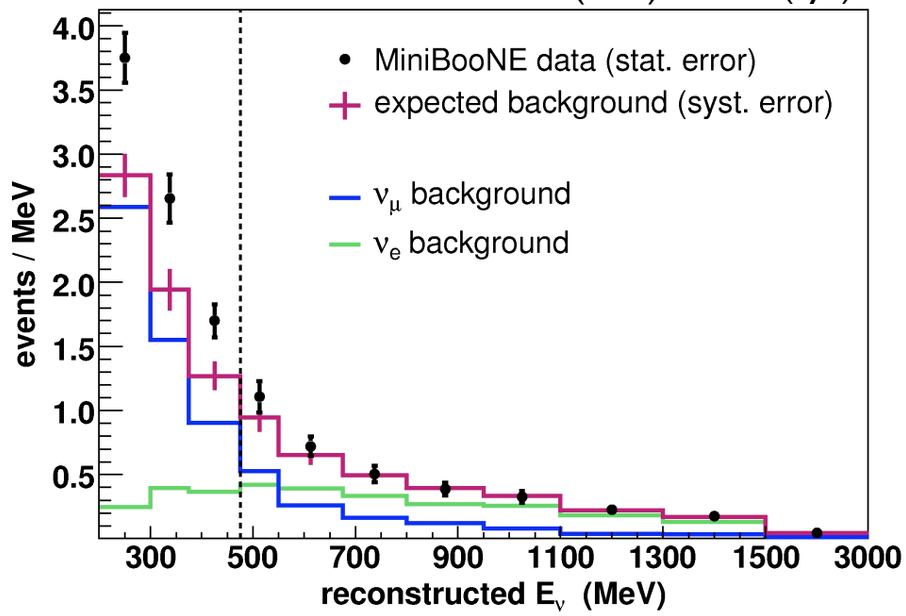




MiniBooNE Result

300-475MeV: $96 \pm 19_{(stat)} \pm 21_{(sys)}$ events

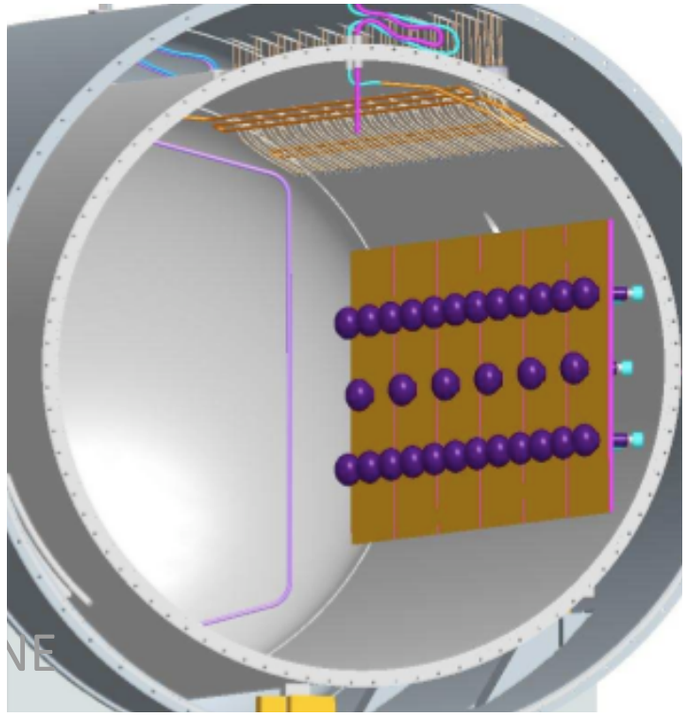
200-300MeV: $91 \pm 19_{(stat)} \pm 25_{(sys)}$ events



MicroBooNE will have 9σ significance for electrons, 3.4σ for photons

Hardware R&D

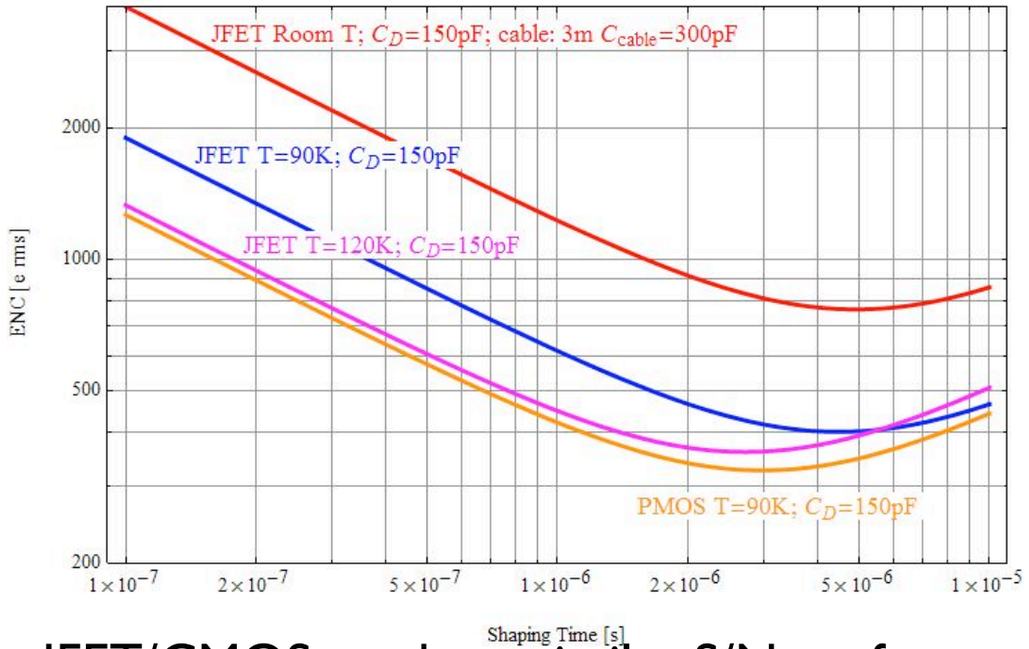
- Purity test:
  - Phase 0: Purge vessel with argon gas, then fill with liquid, to see if high-purity liquid can be achieved without initial evacuation.
  - Larger LArTPCs will most likely not be evacuable, so purging will be necessary.
- Cold Electronics (next slide)
- Long drift (2.5m), though not as long in massive LArTPCs, will test purity and reconstruction schemes.
- PMT operation in liquid will aid in understanding triggering capability necessary in future detectors.
- Real data essential to understanding hardware performance.



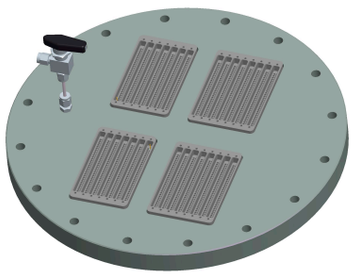
PMTs will allow for accurate t0 determination, as well as triggering power

Cold Electronics

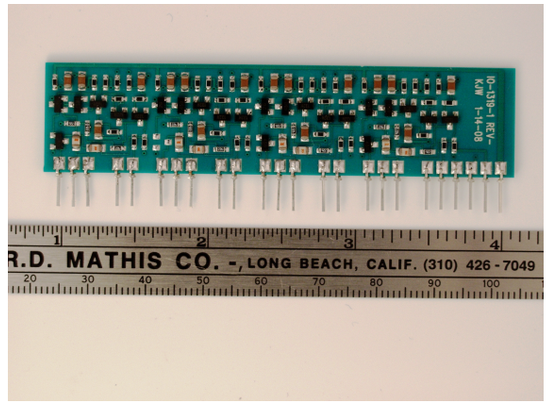
- Preamps will be placed inside of cryostat for first time in an LArTPC detector.
- Necessary step along the path to large detectors where signals must make long transits.
- Many questions can be answered by MicroBooNE.
  - JFET/CMOS performance (~4 year development required for CMOS).
  - Maintaining purity with electronics inside tank.
  - Heat load due to power output of electronics in tank.
  - Multiplexing signals.



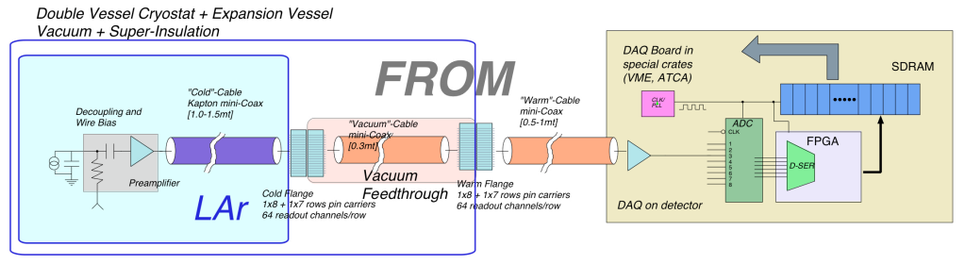
JFET/CMOS can have similar S/N performace

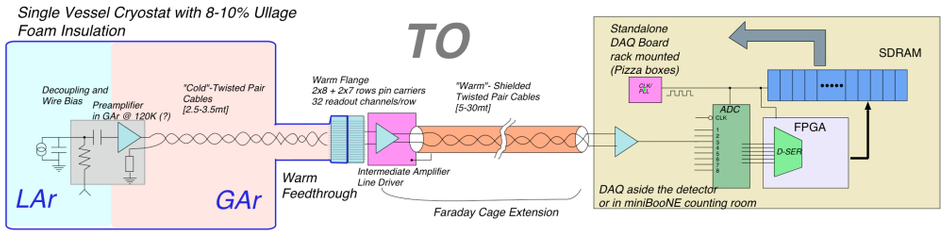


ATLAS style feedthrough



Quad-channel Pre-Amp prototype





Readout Chain Evolution in Addendum

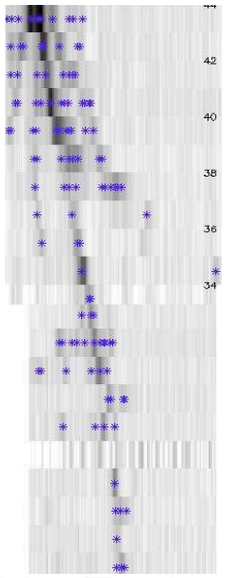
Liquid Argon in the U.S.

Materials Test Stand

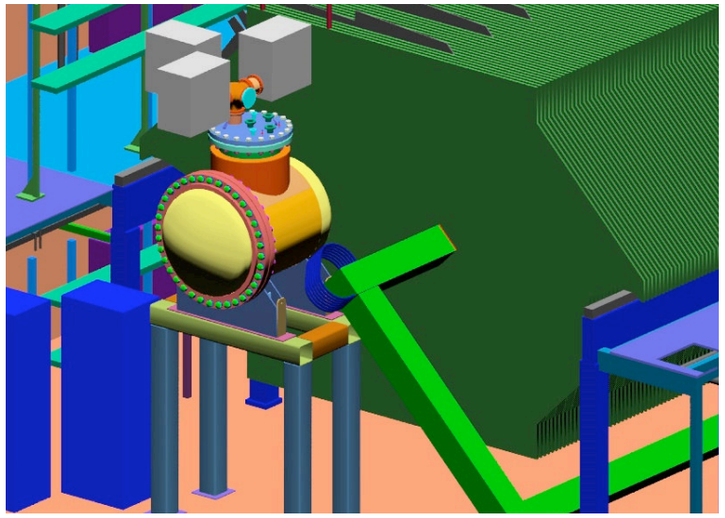
Posters at 2008 Users Meeting:
"Current Status of the ArgoNeuT Experiment"
-Taritree Wongjirad (Yale/Duke)
"MicroBooNE: Low Energy Neutrino Detection in Liquid Argon"
- Brian Walsh (Yale)
"LAr5: Liquid Argon TPC for Long Baseline Neutrino Physics"
- Andrea Albert (Rice) and Becca Jackson (Yale)

MicroBoone is the next step for this evolving technology.

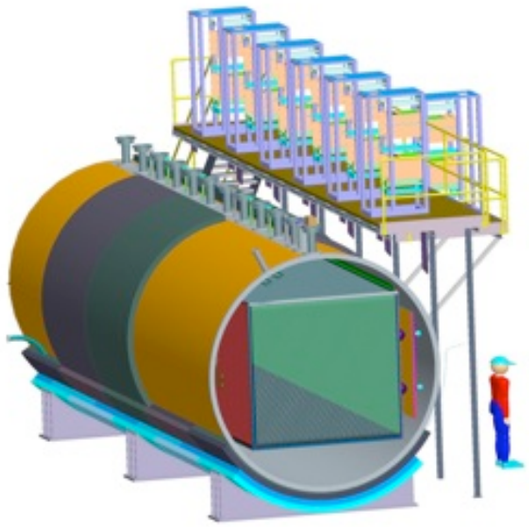
2007 — 2007- — 2008- — 2011? — 201? — multiple kilotons



Yale Tracks



ArgoNeuT



MicroBooNE

Conclusion

- MicroBooNE is a proposed LArTPC detector that combines physics and detector R&D.
- Main physics goals are to study the MiniBooNE excess, measure low energy cross-sections, and develop simulation/reconstruction software for LArTPCs.
- Detector R&D questions relevant for future massive LArTPC detectors (long drift, purity, cold electronics) will be addressed.
- Proposal and addendum have been submitted to the PAC this past year....we hope to hear back from them in the coming weeks.

www-microboone.fnal.gov

BACK UP SLIDES

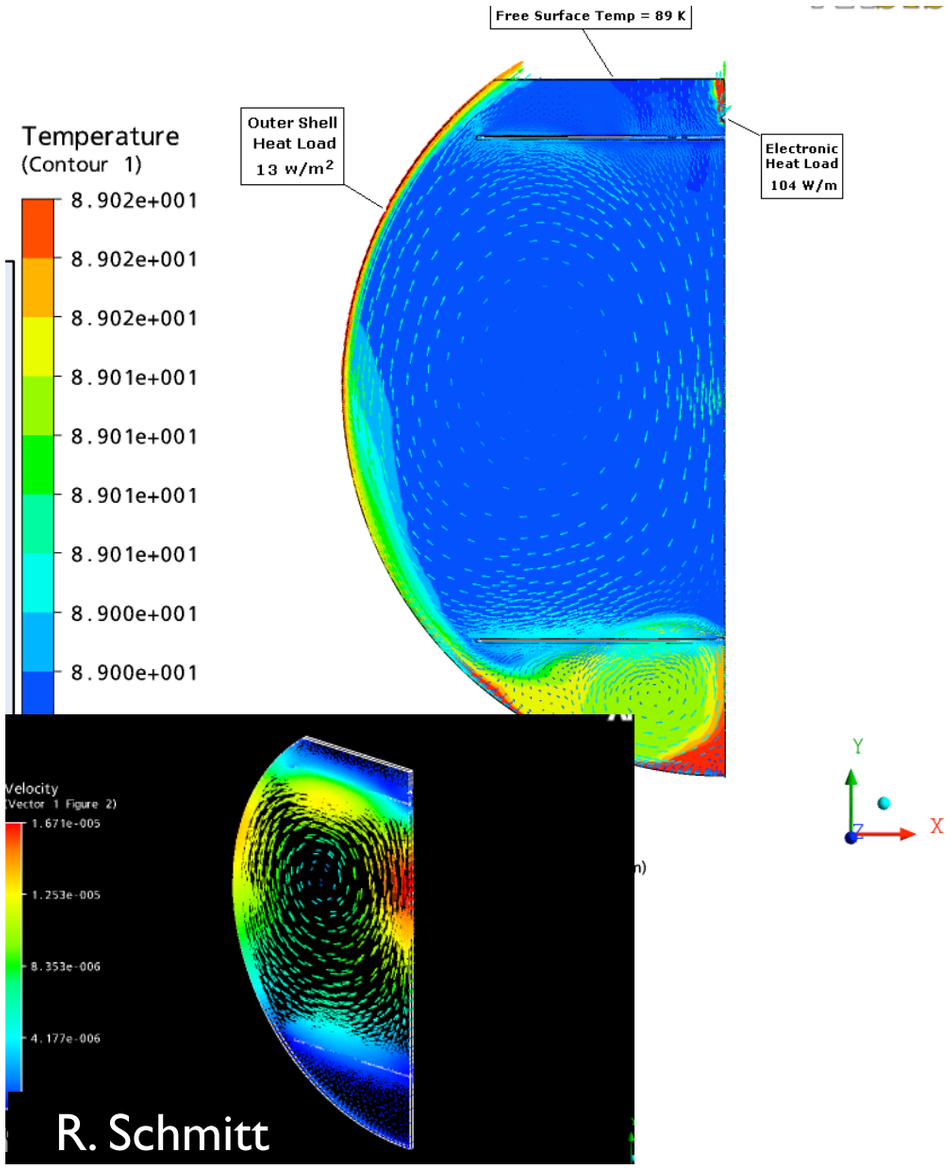
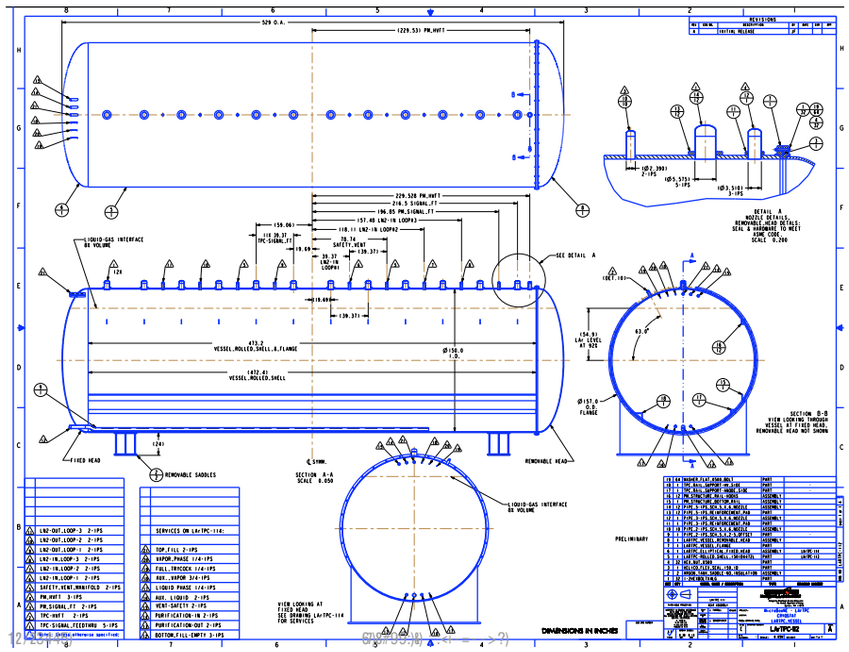
Noble Liquids: Properties

- Ionization and scintillation light used for detection (transparency to own scintillation).
- Ionization electrons can be drifted over long distances in these liquids.
- Very good dielectric properties allow high-voltages in detector.
- Argon is cheap and easy to obtain (1% of atmosphere).

	Water	He	Ne	Ar	Kr	Xe
Boiling Point [K] @ 1atm	373	4.2	27.1	87.3	120.0	165.0
Density [g/cm^3]	1	0.125	1.2	1.4	2.4	3.0
Radiation Length [cm]	36.1	755.2	24.0	14.0	4.9	2.8
Scintillation [γ /MeV]	-	19,000	30,000	40,000	25,000	42,000
dE/dx [MeV/cm]	1.9		1.4	2.1	3.0	3.8
Scintillation λ [nm]		80	78	128	150	175

Cryogenics

- Preliminary studies have been performed to understand thermal load of system.
- ~16” glass foam insulation
- 3.4kW total load (13W/m^2)
- Temp. gradient <<0.1K



Temperature/velocity distrubtions