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Optical calibration design for the Hyper-Kamiokande Outer Detector

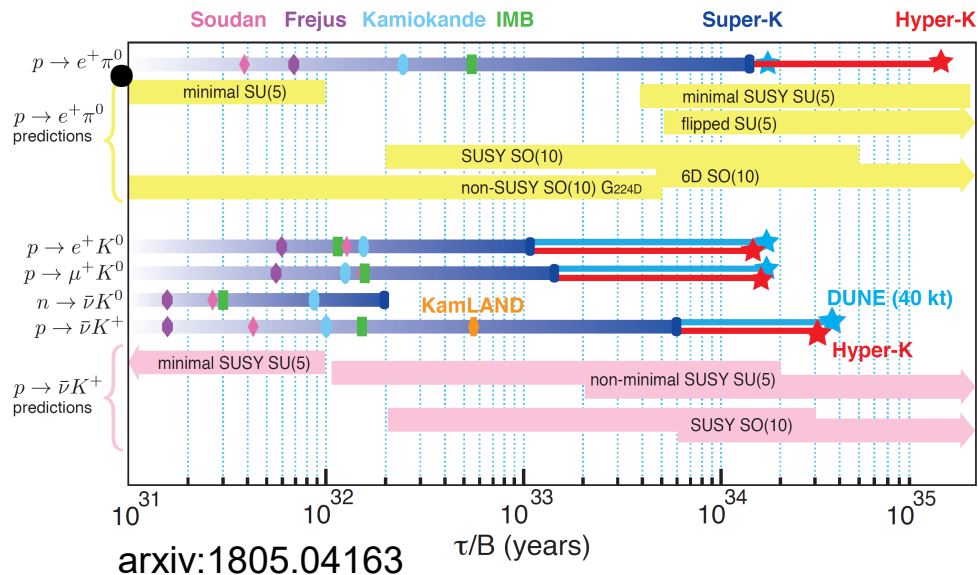
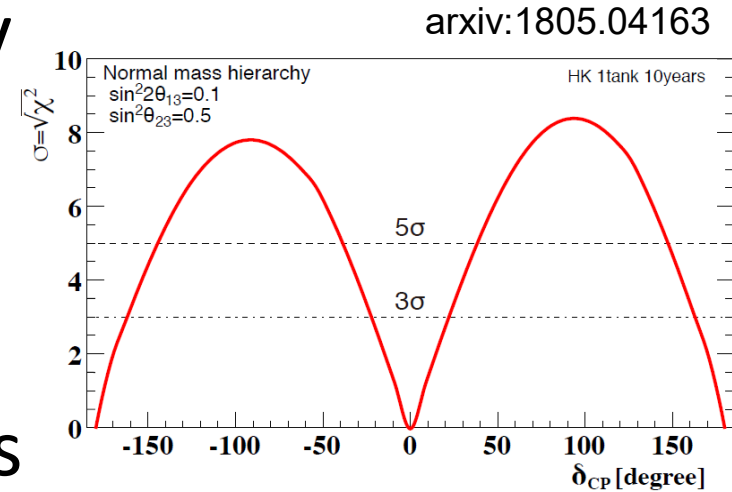
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09/04/19

IoP HEPP/APP 2019

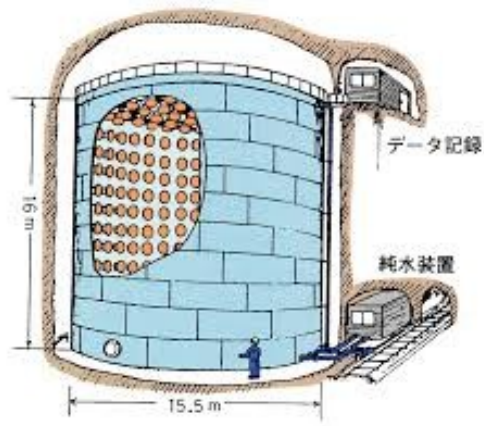
Hyper-Kamiokande

- Next generation water Cherenkov detector, will study neutrino interactions from astronomical sources, atmospheric neutrinos, and long baseline neutrino beams

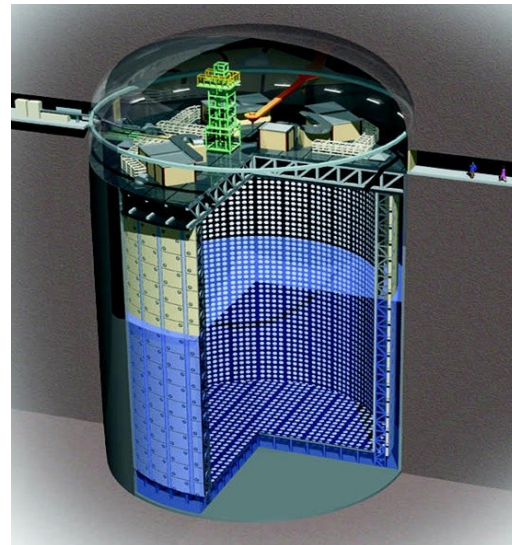


- Also perform nucleon decay searches

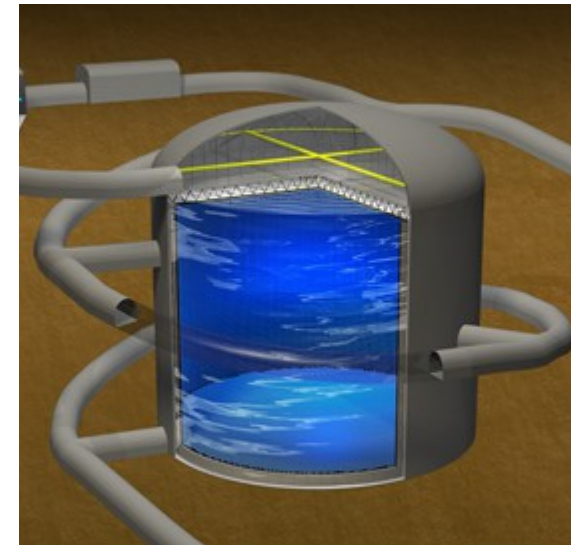
Hyper-Kamiokande



Kamiokande
1983 - 1996



Super-Kamiokande
1996 -



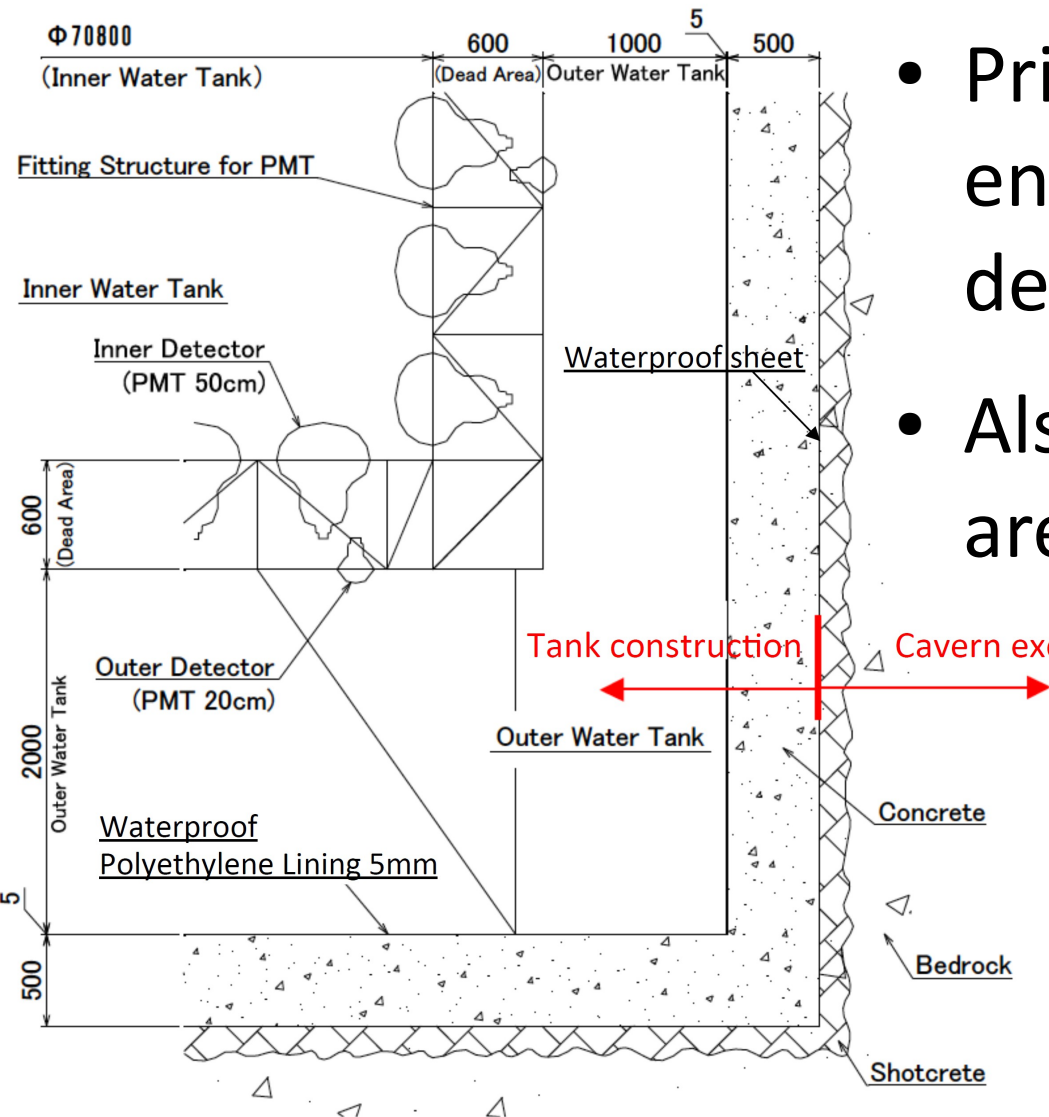
Hyper-Kamiokande
~2026-

Mass (fid.)	4.5 (0.68) kton
OD thickness	~1.5m
ID PMTs	948 (50cm ϕ)
OD PMTs	123 (50cm ϕ)

Mass (fid.)	50 (22.5) kton
OD thickness	~2m
ID PMTs	11,129 (50cm ϕ)
OD PMTs	1,885 (20cm ϕ)

Mass (fid.)	258 (187) kton
OD thickness	1m (barrel), 2m (caps)
ID PMTs	40,000 (50cm ϕ)
OD PMTs	6,700 (20cm ϕ)

Outer Detector



- Primary role is to veto particles entering from outside of detector (e.g. cosmic ray muons)
- Also determine if events in ID are fully/partially contained
- Shielding from gamma particles
- 1 metre wide on barrel, 2 metres at top and bottom caps

Outer Detector

- Nominal design report configuration: 6,700 outward facing 20cm (8") PMTs, approximately 1% photocoverage
- New design: 3" PMTs, 0.42% photocoverage
- Reflective sheeting and addition of wavelength shifting plates to PMTs enhances light collection

Outer Detector Calibration

- Timing:
 - To veto events during ID trigger, determine ID-OD timing offset, and know relative offsets between OD PMTs
- Linear charge response
 - Response for single pe events, measure gain drift
- PMT non-linearity
 - High energy events can saturate charge response
- Use LED light delivered by optical fibres to illuminate PMTs; same concept used in SK-IV

LED Calibration System

- LED calibration system already designed for use in ID
 - Developed by Liverpool, Warwick, Sheffield, Imperial
- Uses wide angle and collimated light to measure PMT response and water properties
 - Main interest for OD is PMT response – use wide angle light source

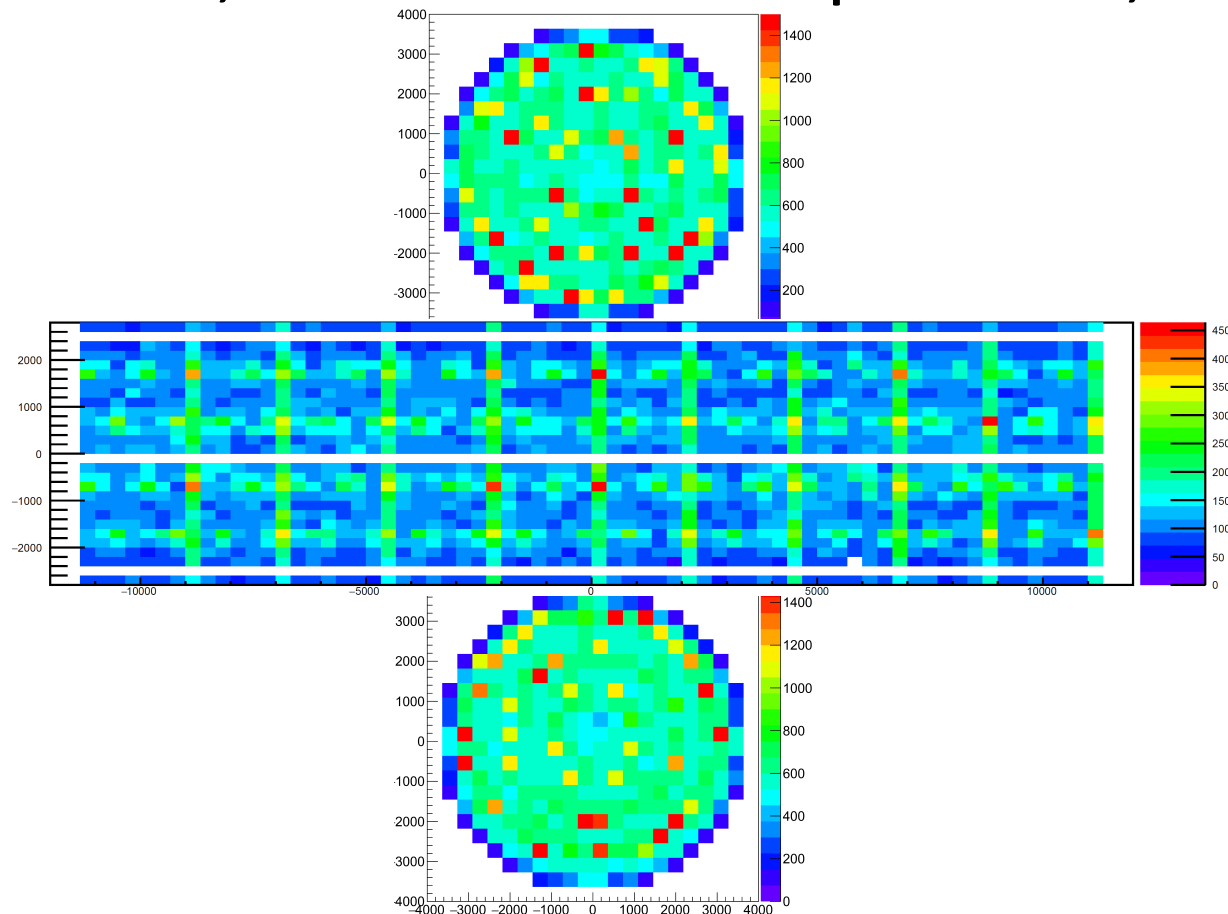


Simulation of OD

- Hyper-K simulations performed using WCSim
- Outer detector simulated with nominal 8" PMTs, 1% coverage and also 3" PMT, 0.42% coverage configurations
- Using Geant4 particle gun, insert light sources into OD to assess light coverage
 - 80 around barrel, 56 in both top and bottom caps
 - Considered sources mounted on inner and outer walls
 - Study coverage with 50% of sources (assess redundancy)

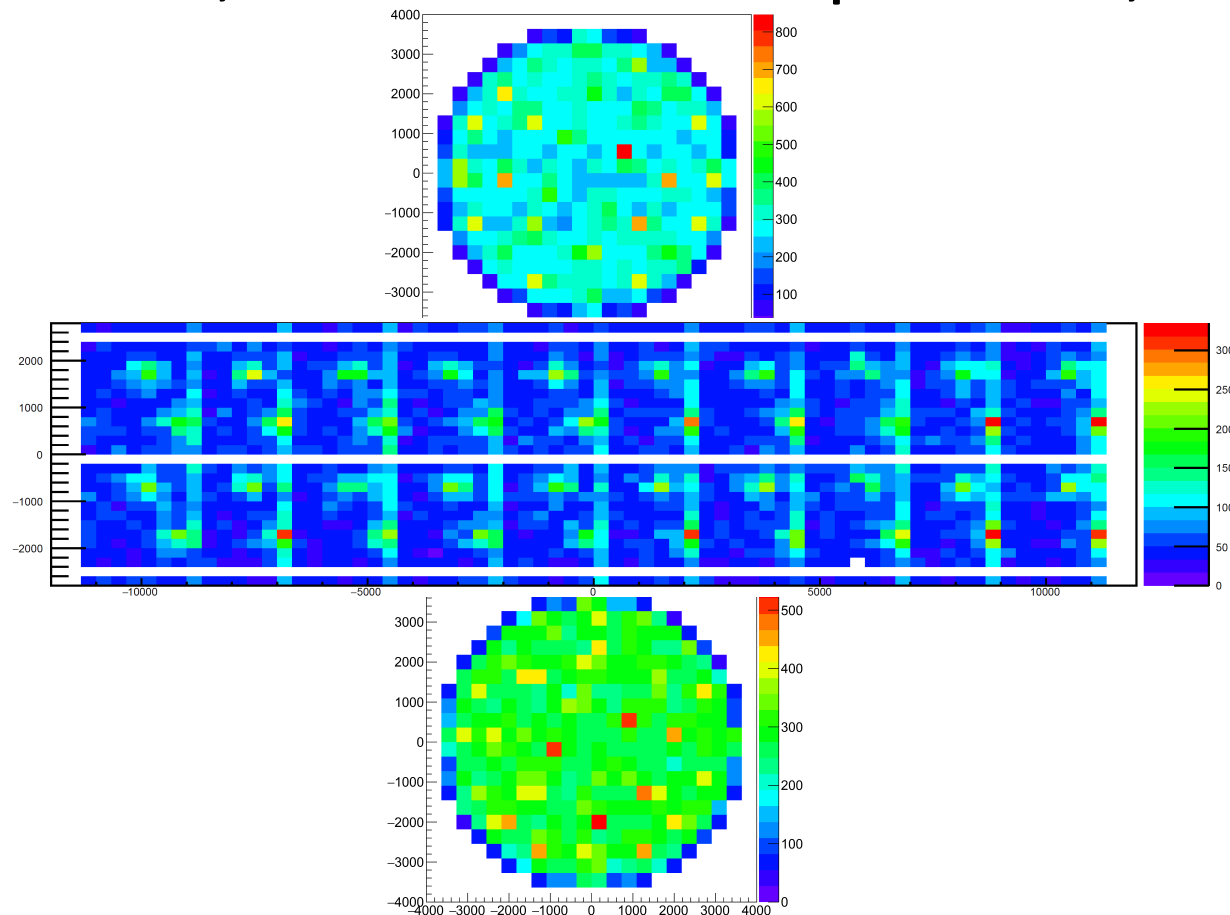
8" PMTs, all fibres, outer wall

- 192 sources mounted on outer wall facing inwards towards PMTs; simulate 5000 Υ per flash, 100 flashes



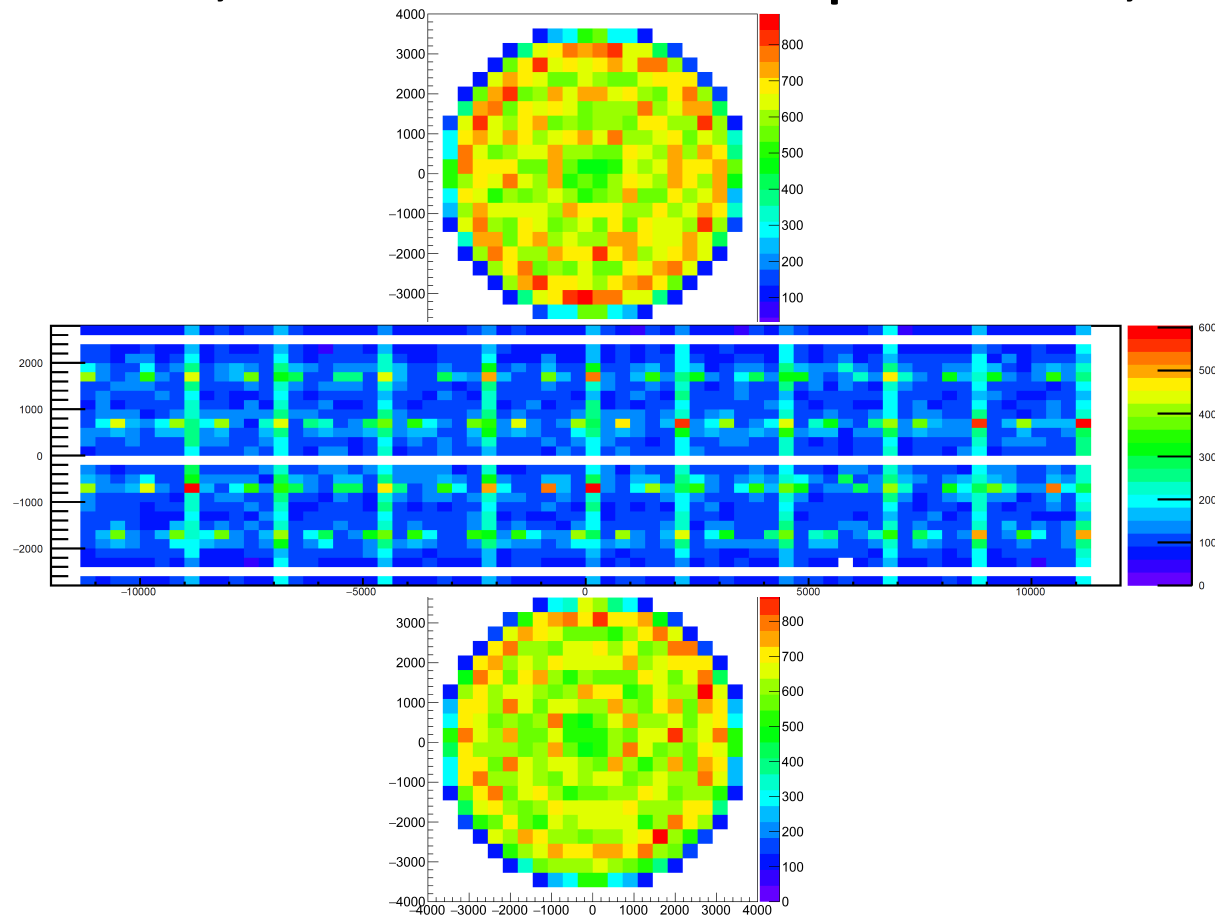
8" PMTs, 50% fibres, outer wall

- 96 sources mounted on outer wall facing inwards towards PMTs; simulate 5000 Υ per flash, 100 flashes



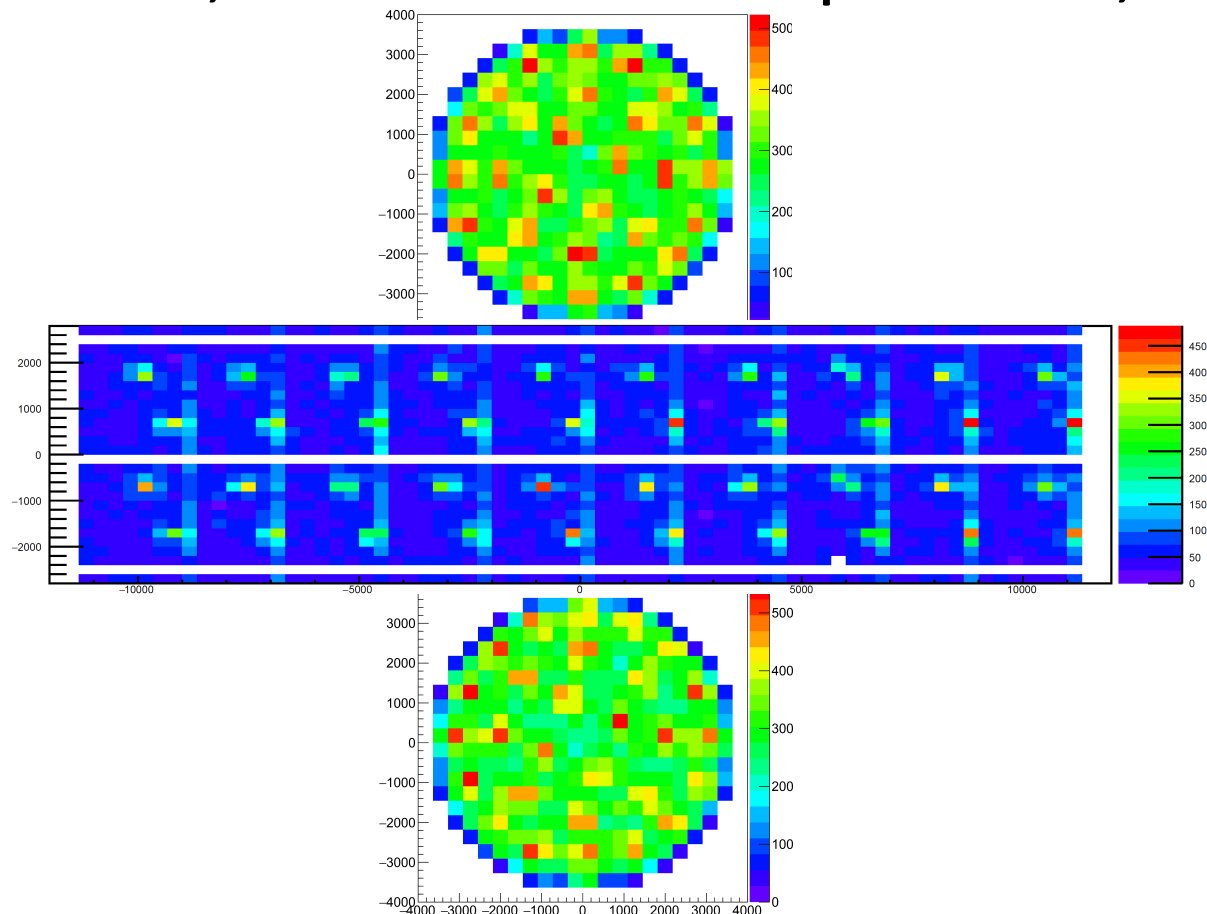
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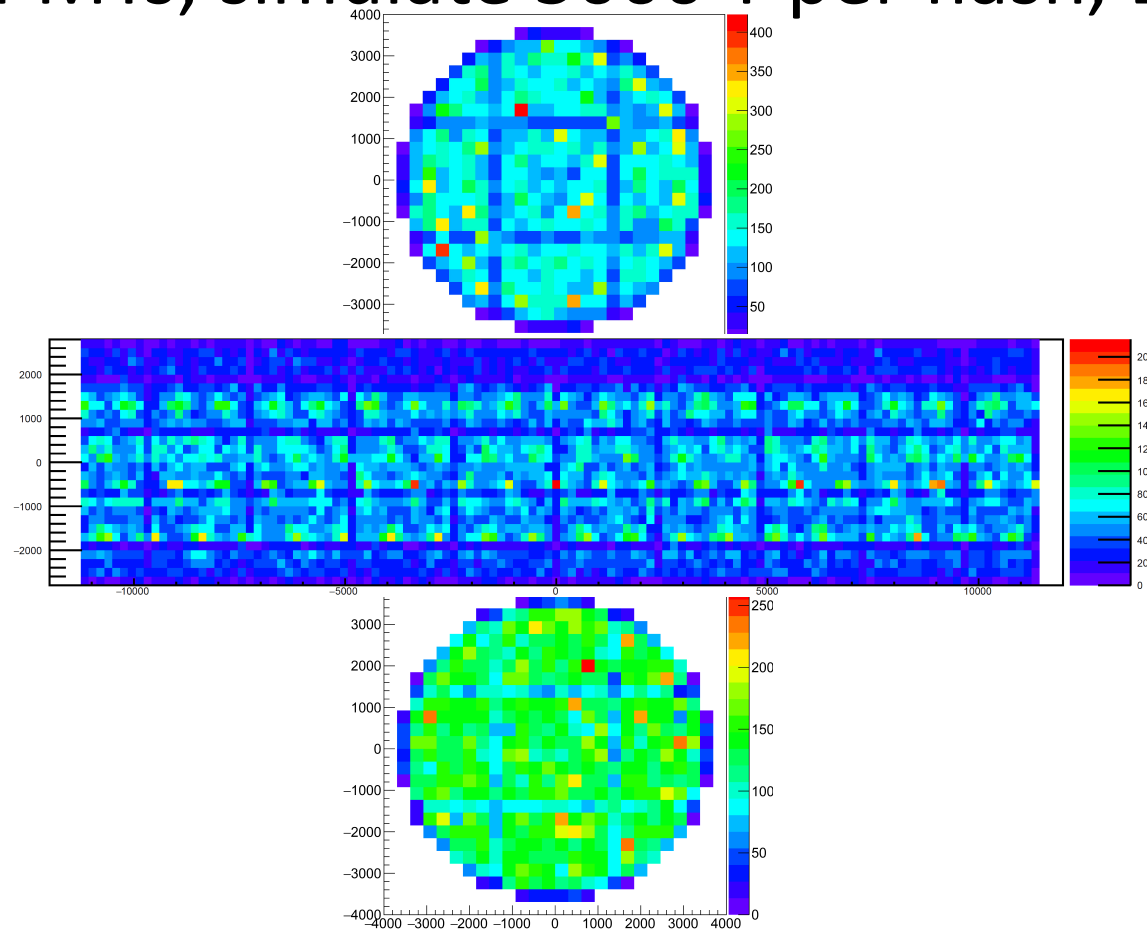
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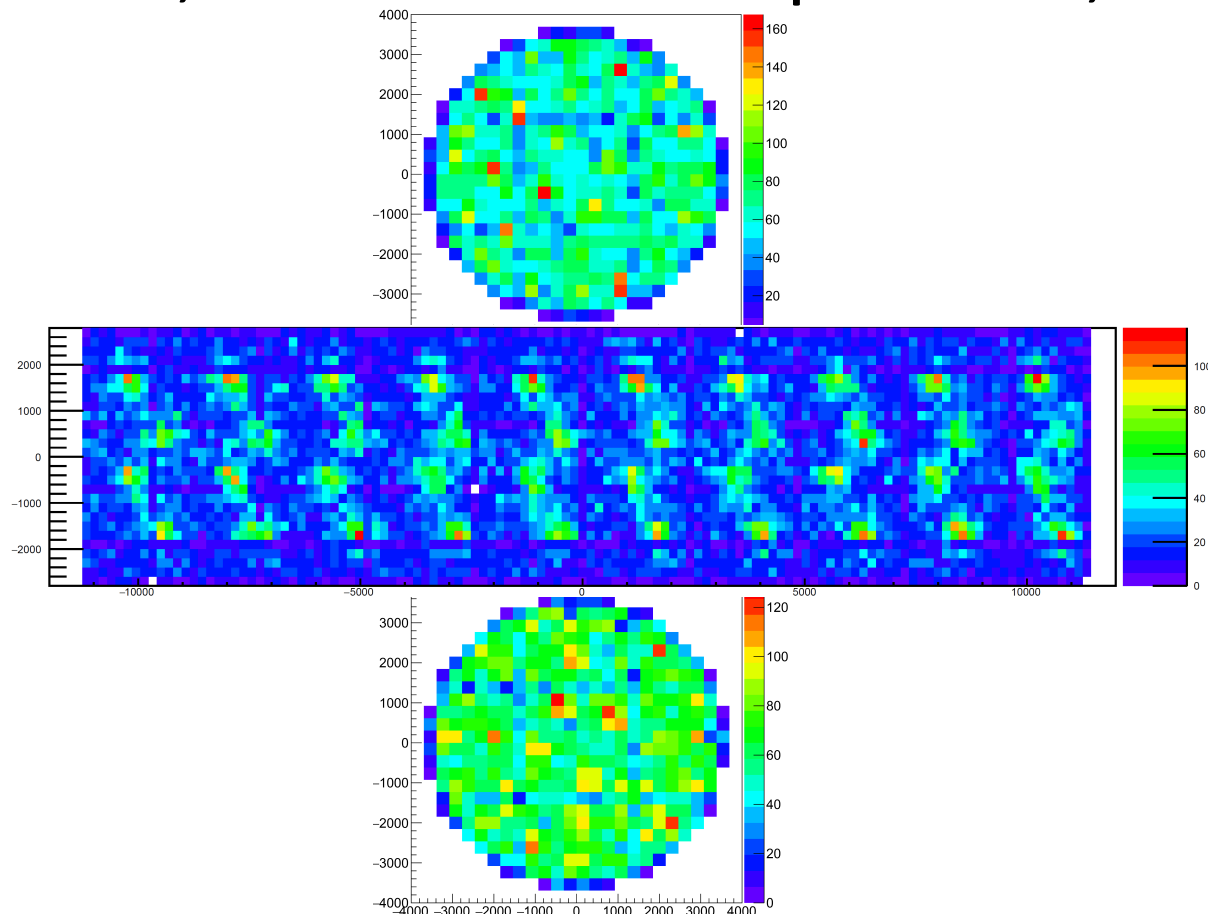
3" PMTs, all fibres, outer wall

- 192 sources mounted on outer wall facing inwards towards PMTs; simulate 5000 Υ per flash, 100 flashes



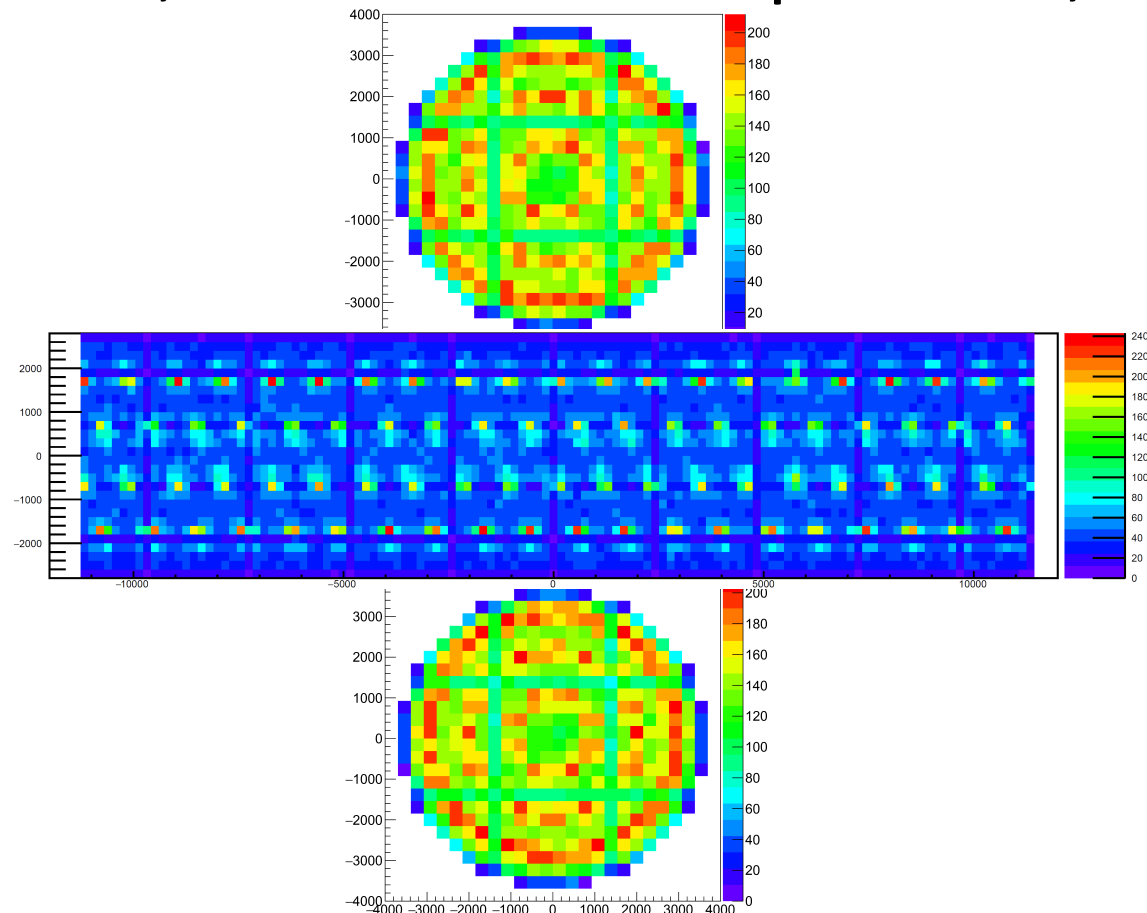
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- 96 sources mounted on outer wall facing inwards towards PMTs; simulate 5000 Υ per flash, 100 flashes



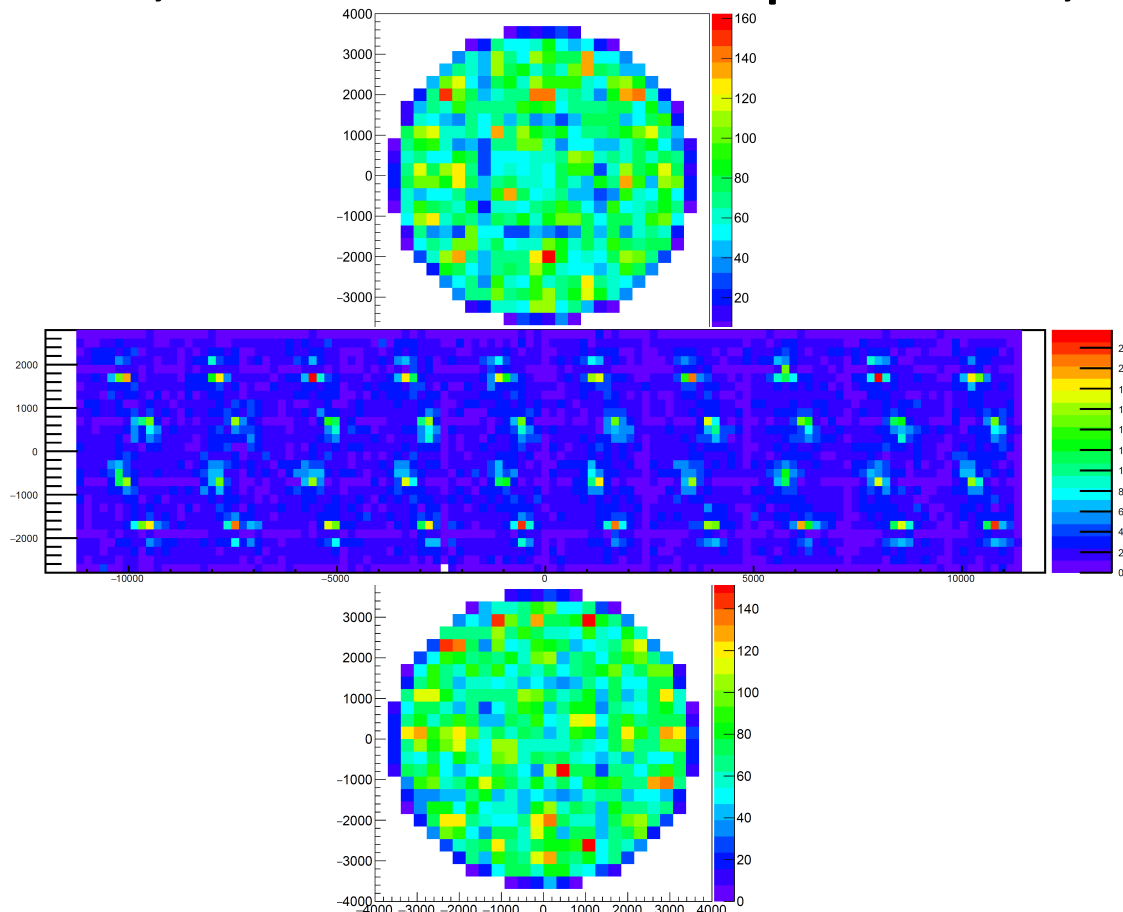
3" PMTs, all fibres, inner wall

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3" PMTs, 50% fibres, inner wall

- 192 sources mounted on inner wall facing outwards towards PMTs; simulate 5000 Υ per flash, 100 flashes



Summary and next steps

- Hyper-K outer detector is important for vetoing backgrounds and containment of ID events
- LED calibration system can be applied to calibrate PMTs in-situ, design of light source distribution ongoing
- Next step is to apply photoelectron fit code used for studies done at QM PMT test rig to simulated PMT responses for further assessment of light source requirements