



KamLAND-Zen and Future R&D

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Pursuing Crosscutting Science with Big Detectors



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KamLAND-Zen

Mini-balloon:

- 25- μ m-thick nylon film (durable)
- Fabricated in class-1 clean room
- Highly transparent (~99% at 400 nm)

Xenon loading:

- Chemically stable (noble gas)
- Good solubility (3.2% wt in LS)
- Removable from LS
- Purification is well-established

Located in Kamioka Mine at 2700 m.w.e.



91% enriched ¹³⁶Xe loaded in LS inside mini-balloon (Q value = 2.4578 MeV)

Evolution of KamLAND-Zen



KamLAND-Zen Experience



KamLAND-Zen 400

Mini-balloon Radius = 1.54 m Xenon mass = $320 \sim 380 \text{ kg}$ $2011 \sim 2015$

All of this has been successfully demonstrated!

- Low cost and quick start \checkmark

Re-used existing detector and infrastructure

Backgrounds are manageable

Fiducialization with large volume provides good sensitivity

• In-situ purification \checkmark

Ability to operate the detector while removing LS backgrounds

Measurements with and without isotope

Xenon can be removed from LS and put back in (as often as needed)

Detector is multi-purpose

Continue to pursue a diverse physics program in parallel

• Easily scalable 🗸

Larger (and cleaner!) balloons can be made for increased isotope mass

- LS technique has been shown to be formidable \checkmark

Achieved the world's best limit on 0
uetaeta decay half-life

KamLAND-Zen 800 Mini-Balloon Installation







New mini-balloon was fabricated inside Class 1 cleanroom and installation was finished in May 2018

LS Purification and Xe Loading



August 5, 2020

R&D has paved the way forward

Current





The R&D required for the KamLAND2-Zen conceptual design is finished

Plan is to turn on in ~2027-2028



Xenon mass ~ 1 ton × 5 increase in light collection Scintillation balloon film



New MoGURA2 Electronics Upgrade

RFSoC (RF System-on-a-chip) integrates the following in a single chip:

- 16 channel 2GSPS ADC
- 16 channel 4GSPS DAC
- Powerful Xilinx FPGA





Deep Memory Buffers

Record the entire duration of a supernova

Digital Baseline Recovery Reduce cosmogenic backgrounds

High-speed digitization

Signal processing in digital domain

Flexible triggering system

Advanced dynamic triggering with Deep Learning

Background Rejection with Deep Learning

Background decays with ~MeV gamma-rays typically have energy deposits (Compton scatters) spread over distances of tens-of-centimeters.

Decays only containing ~MeV electrons are more localized.



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Spherical CNN applied to subset of KLZ-800 data



R&D towards $T_{1/2}^{0\nu\beta\beta} > 10^{28}$ years There is a clear R&D plan for a next-generation experiment that incorporates many **crosscutting technologies** (see Bob Svoboda's talk on Theia):

- Machine Learning (CNNs, Spherical CNNs)
- State-of-the-art DAQ electronics (RFSoCs)
- Fast-timing photosensors (LAPPDs)
- Nanotechnology and Novel loading chemistry (Quantum dots, organometallic Tellurium à la SNO+, pressurized Xenon loading à la KLZ)
- Novel Enrichment Techniques (⁴⁸Ca)
- Cherenkov/Scintillation separation (CHESS, NuDot, Dichroicons)





KamLAND-Zen Collaboration



RCNS, Tohoku Univ. Kavli-IPMU Univ. of Tokyo Osaka Univ. Tokushima Univ. Kyoto Univ.



Lawrence Berkeley National Lab Univ. of Tennessee Triangle Univ. Nuclear Lab Univ. of Washington Massachusetts Institute of Technology Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ. Univ. of Hawaii Boston Univ.



Nikhef, Univ. of Amsterdam







Thank you!

