# Michinari Sakai

# PERSONAL DATA

PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH: Los Angeles, USA | 16 October 1980

ADDRESS: 60 N. Nimitz Hwy. #1107 Honolulu, HI 96817 USA

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## **EDUCATION**

DEC. 2015 (expected) Ph.D. in Physics, Univ. of Hawaii, Manoa

Thesis: "High Energy Neutrino Analysis in KamLAND and Application to

Dark Matter Search"

Advisor: Prof. John G. LEARNED

Aug. 2005 - Aug. 2006 Graduate Program in Mathematics, Sun Moon Univ., S. Korea

Advisor: Prof. Doe-Wan KIM

Aug. 2005 Dual B.S. in Physics and Mathematics, Sun Moon Univ., S. Korea

Honors: Summa Cum Laude Advisor: Prof. Ki-Won KIM

## **WORK EXPERIENCE**

AUG. 2009 - Current

#### Research Assistant

KAMLAND: Developed directional reconstruction algorithm for high-energy neutrinos. First ever physics application (dark matter search) of neutrino directionality in scintillator experiments.

MINI-TIMECUBE: Lead GEANT4 simulation developer for project. Examined trade studies for various neutron capture dopants in scintillator. Contributed to neutrino/neutron directional reconstruction algorithm. Conducted background studies for long-lived isotopes produced from cosmogenic muons.

AUG. 2007 - MAY. 2009

## Teaching Assistant

Taught two undergraduate physics mechanics laboratory courses per semester. Received positive reviews.

JAN. 2003 - MAR. 2006

## Interpreter and Teacher

(Mar. 2006) Part time English lecturer for Korean undergraduate students.

(Mar. 2004 - Dec. 2005) Part time contributing reporter and translator for campus magazine.

(Jul. 2004) Spontaneous trilingual interpreter for W-CARP International Education Conference.

(Mar. 2003 - Mar. 2004) Part time translator for magazine Today's World.

# SKILLS

Software/Tools: ROOT, GEANT4, PADS

Programming Languages: C++, Python, Fortran, Perl, Mathematica, Matlab, Bash, VHDL

Human Languages: English, Japanese, Korean

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

2004 Award for Outstanding Academic Achievement, Samsung Corp.

2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 Undergraduate Achievement Scholarships, Sun Moon Univ.

2001 Ae-Guk Freshman Scholarship, Sun Moon Univ.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

MINI-TIMECUBE 2015 (expected)	V.A. Li et al., MINI-TIMECUBE, RSI Invited Review
KAMLAND	
2015 (expected)	K. Asakura et al., Search for the Proton Decay Mode $p \to \overline{\nu} K^+$ with Kamland, Phys. Rev. D
Mar. 2015	K. Asakura et al., Study of electron anti-neutrinos associated with gamma-ray bursts using Kamland, arXiv:1503.02137v1
Feb. 2015	T.I. Banks et al., A COMPACT ULTRA-CLEAN SYSTEM FOR DEPLOYING RADIOACTIVE SOURCES INSIDE THE KAMLAND DETECTOR, 10.1016/j.nima.2014.09.068
Jan. 2015	
May 2014	A. Gando et al., 7Be Solar Neutrino Measurement with Kamland, arXiv:1405.6190v1
Aug. 2011	S. Abe et al., Measurement of the 8B Solar Neutrino Flux with the Kamland Liquid Scintillator Detector, 10.1103/PhysRevC.84.035804
Aug. 2011	J. Kumar, J.G. Learned, M. Sakai, S. Smith, DARK MATTER DETECTION WITH ELECTRON NEUTRINOS IN LIQUID SCINTILLATION DETECTORS, Phys. Rev. D84 (2011) 036007

## POSTERS AND TALKS

Jun. 2012	Poster at Neutrino 2012, Kyoto, Japan, Indirect Dark-Matter Detection
	THROUGH KAMLAND
Nov. 2010, 2011	Talks at Univ. of Hawaii campus open house, Honolulu, Hawaii, What
	IS A NEUTRINO?, MINI-TIMECUBE: THE WORLD'S SMALLEST NEUTRINO DE-
	TECTOR
Aug. 2010	Talk at AAP 2010, Sendai, Japan, MINI-TIMECUBE: A PORTABLE DIREC-
	tional Neutrino Detector
Sep. 2009	Talk for DOE review, Honolulu, Hawaii, KAMLAND SUMMARY
Jul. 2009	Talk at International Neutrino Summer School, Fermilab, STUDENT PRE-
	SENTATION: HOW TO SOLVE $ heta_{23}$ degeneracy

# STATEMENT OF RESEARCH INTERESTS AND EXPERIENCE

My main interest lies in directional neutrino reconstruction and its applications such as indirect dark matter searches, directional geo-neutrino measurements, and anti-nuclear proliferation techniques that involve locating the position of the source.

I have been involved with three projects during my graduate studies at University of Hawaii with Prof. John Learned; the 1kt liquid scintillator neutrino experiment KamLAND in Japan, a portable 2.2 L plastic scintillator neutrino experiment called the mini-TimeCube, and a third related to scintillator R&D for a future 10 kt-scale deep-sea based neutrino detector HanoHano.

My work in KamLAND has involved developing directional event reconstruction methods for high-energy  $\sim$ GeV scale neutrinos and applying this to conduct an indirect dark matter search by looking at neutrinos from the Earth's core. Studies done with Monte-Carlo suggest that the accuracy of reconstructing the neutrino direction using this method is better than that of water-Cherenkov detectors by  $\sim$ 10° for energies  $\sim$ 1 GeV and greater. This method is now being tested against events spilling into KamLAND from the T2K neutrino beam-line and the initial results are consistent with what is expected. I believe this is a first ever physics application to neutrino directionality in a scintillator experiment.

In addition, I have worked as the lead GEANT4 simulation designer for the mini-TimeCube collaboration to conduct case studies for optimizing the detector design, test candidate neutron capture doping elements in plastic scintillator, and simulate the response of the multi-channel-plate (MCP) PMTs deployed in the detector. These studies were used during construction of the detector, and to develop directional algorithms that are now being tested in analysis of neutrons from test sources as well as neutrinos from nuclear reactors. I have also conducted simulation studies for cosmic-ray muons and long-lived cosmogenic background isotopes such as <sup>8</sup>He and <sup>9</sup>Li. These backgrounds are extremely difficult to tag due to their long life-time ( $>\sim$ s scale) and travel distances. The studies have been vital to the project. Working with the mini-TimeCube project has further involved fabricating test boards using the Pads PCB design suit and contributing to the FPGA firmware for the readout electronics.

Finally, my work in scintillator R&D for HanoHano has been designing and building apparatus using CAD for measuring light output of LAB based liquid scintillators when put in large electric potential gradients as well as testing their light transmissivity under extreme temperatures and pressures such as those found in deep-sea environments.

### REFERENCES

Supplied upon request or please contact in person.

John G. LEARNED Professor, Univ. of Hawaii, +1-808-956-2964, jgl@phys.hawaii.edu Professor, Tohoku Univ./RCNS, +81-22-795-6727, inoue@awa.tohoku.ac.jp Kunio Inoue Jason KUMAR Assoc. Professor, Univ. of Hawaii, +1-808-956-2972, jkumar@phys.hawaii.edu Assoc. Professor, Univ. of Hawaii, +1-808-956-7176, jelena@phys.hawaii.edu Jelena Maricic Adam Bernstein P.I. Applied Antineutrino Physics, LLNL, bernstein3@llnl.gov

(note: I have met Dr. Bernstein once during AAP 2010 Sendai, so perhaps he knows me least within the listed referrers.)