Statement of Research

I have a strong background in radiation/particle transport simulations and how they affect real hardware in particle detectors. My expertise also involves processing and analyzing large-scale physics data using analysis tools such as ROOT and Python. I have experience working in 3 multinational collaboration physics experiments where I spearheaded independent research initiatives and successfully interfaced my original work with the larger team. Some of my past accomplishments that I take pride in include development of unprecedented particle detection algorithms that I project will open whole new physics searches by the collaborations that I have worked with.

I have been involved with the CUORE (Cryogenic Underground Observatory for Rare Events) experiment at the University of California, Los Angeles, and University of California, Berkeley since 2016. The main objective of the CUORE experiment is to observe neutrinoless double beta ($0\nu\beta\beta$) decay in ^{130}Te, one of the most rarest processes thought to occur in nature. My work in the collaboration involves modeling and calibration of ^{238}U/^{232}Th decay radiation induced energy depositions in detector materials. The energy spectrum of the background isotopes that produce α daughters ($\gtrsim$ 2.7 MeV) exhibit peculiar features that, if understood correctly, will better explain the types of contamination sources and their distributions in the materials comprising the experiment. This can help us to better understand our background sources and extrapolate this understanding to the energy region of interest (2465 keV to 2575 keV) for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay in ^{130}Te. I have previously also mentored 2 undergraduate students and worked together with them to simulate and investigate new radiation shielding schemes for further background reduction in future $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay experiments requiring ultra-low radiation backgrounds. A paper for our first $0\nu\beta\beta$ analysis using CUORE data was published in March 2018 (https://arxiv.org/abs/1710.07988).

I led the development of the Geant4 simulation code for the mini-TimeCube (mTC) experiment at the University of Hawaii at Manoa from 2009 to 2016. mTC was an ambitious project to build the world's smallest portable neutrino detector. In this project, I mentored 3 students and worked in collaboration with them 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) photomultiplier tubes (PMTs) deployed in the detector. The studies were used to develop directional particle detection algorithms and to guide the overall design of the detector during its construction phase. I have also conducted radiation effects studies for cosmic-ray muons and long-lived cosmogenic background isotopes such as ^{8}He and ^{9}Li. These backgrounds are extremely difficult to tag due to their long life-time ($\gtrsim$ s scale) and travel distances. The studies have been vital to the project. A paper summarizing our accomplishments was published in 2016 (V.A. Li et al. Feb 3, 2016. 19 pp. Rev.Sci.Instrum. 87 (2016) no.2, 021301).

While working at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, I also developed a novel directional event reconstruction algorithm for high-energy $\gtrsim$GeV scale neutrinos while working with KamLAND (Kamioka Liquid Scintillation Antineutrino Detector), and demonstrated with data that this technique can be applied to indirect dark matter search by looking for a directional flux of neutrinos from the core of the Sun and Earth. Studies done with Monte Carlo suggest that the accuracy of deducing the neutrino direction using this new method is better than that of water-Cherenkov detectors (the conventional method for directional neutrino detection) by $\sim$10° in this energy regime. This method was verified using never before observed neutrino events spilling into KamLAND from the T2K neutrino beam-line. The results were consistent with expectation. According to my knowledge, this is the first ever physics application of neutrino directionality in scintillator.

In summary my strong background in radiation/particle transport simulations and how they affect real hardware, as well as, my extensive experience in using tools to analyze large-scale physics data makes me a strong candidate. Also I would like to reemphasize my previous accomplishments in innovating novel particle detection techniques to solve complex problems and interface my original work with a large team of collaborators. I believe I can make a significant impact in your team.