A new design of large area MCP-PMT for the next generation neutrino experiments

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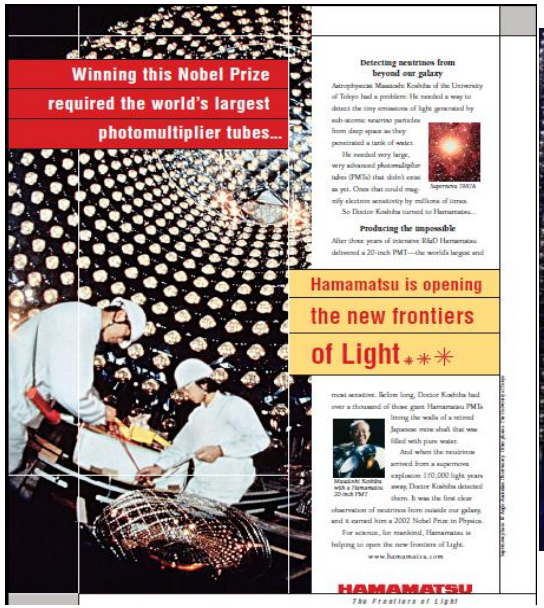
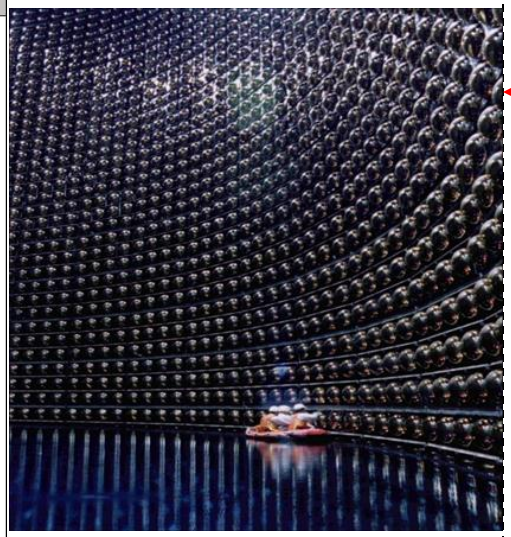
Representing the collaboration

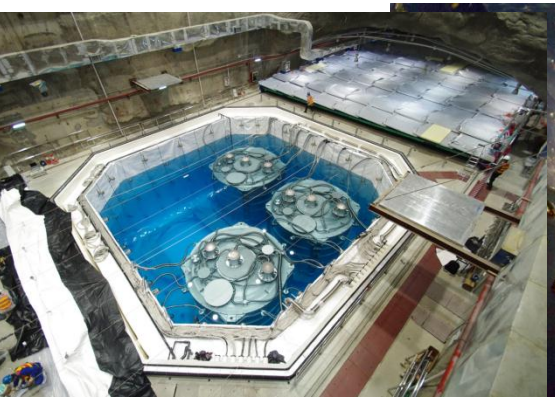
Outline

- Background and motivation
  - Neutrino Expriments
  - DayabayII Neutrino Experiment
- The Design of the new MCP-PMT
  - Large area
  - Low background
  - High QE
- The progress of R&D
- Summary

Current and Future Neutrino Experiments

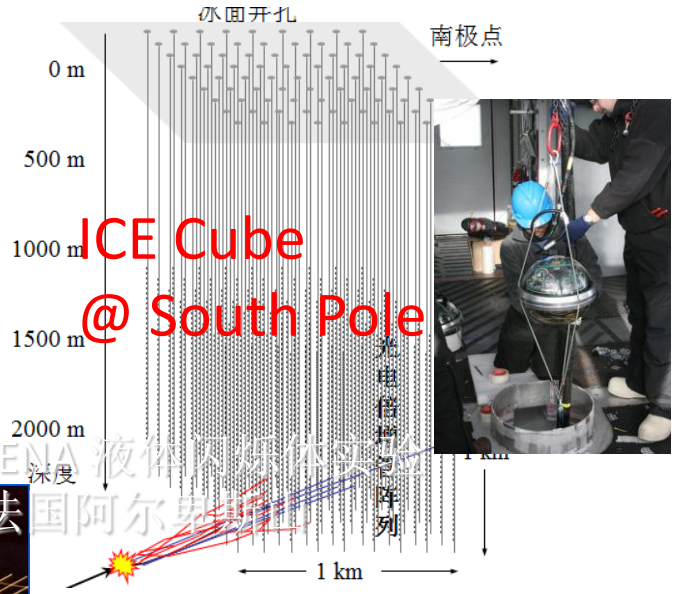


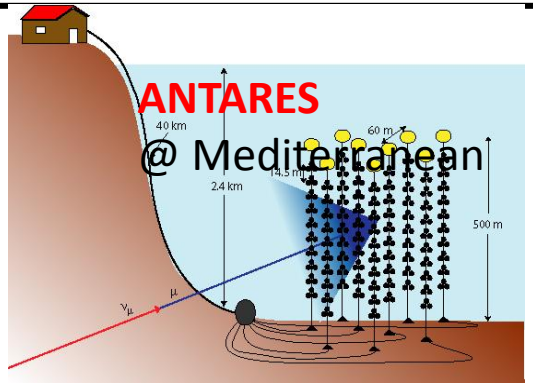


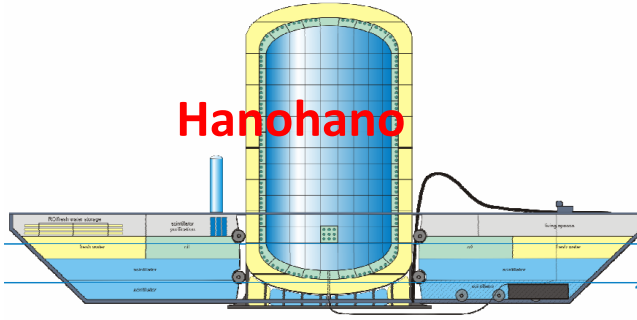


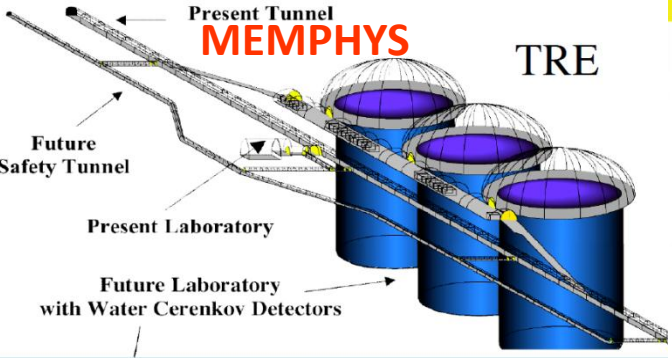
- Atmospheric neutrino exp.
  - SuperK，
  - HyperK/UNO，
  - INO,TITAND,…
- Solar neutrino exp.
  - SNO,
  - GALLEX/SAGE,
  - Borexino, XMASS, …
- Accelerator neutrino exp.
  - T2K,
  - Nova,
  - Minos, OPERA,
  - MiniBooNE,
- Reactor neutrino exp.
  - KamLAND (Japan),
  - Daya Bay (China),
  - Reno (Korea),
  - Double Chooz (France)
  - …

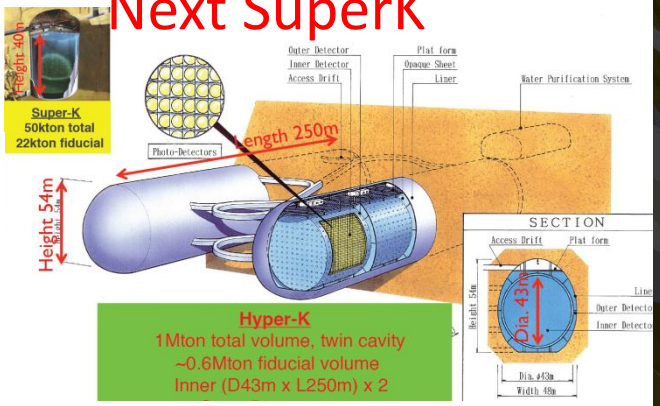
Neutrino Experiments

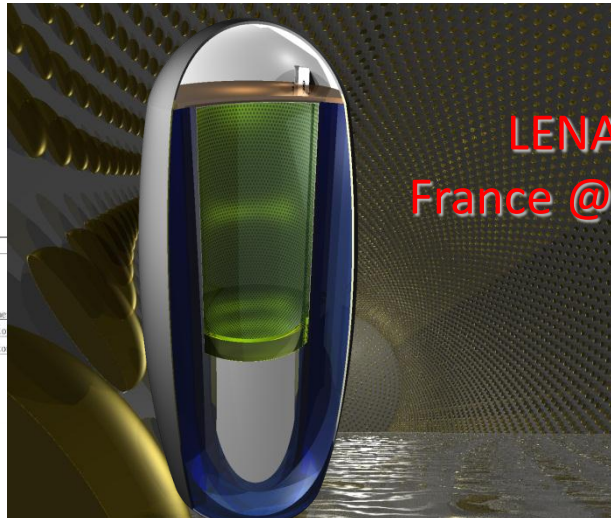






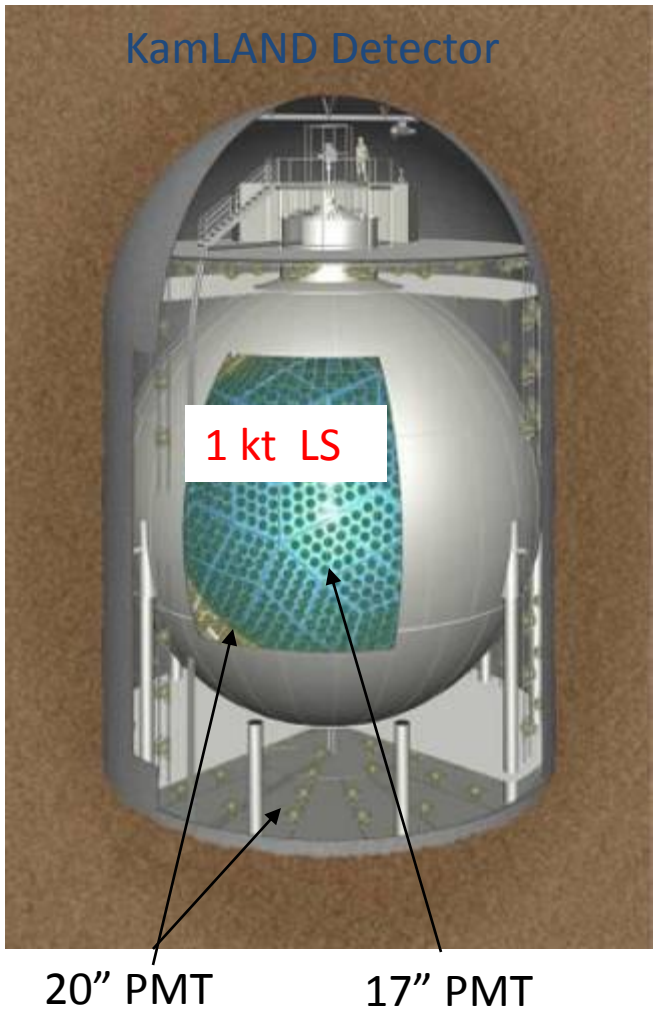






- Big demanding for PMT
  - **Large area**
  - **Big quantity: low prices**
  - **Low Radiation Background**
  - **High QE**

KamLAND: an Example of Reactor Neutrino Experiment



- Current benchmark:

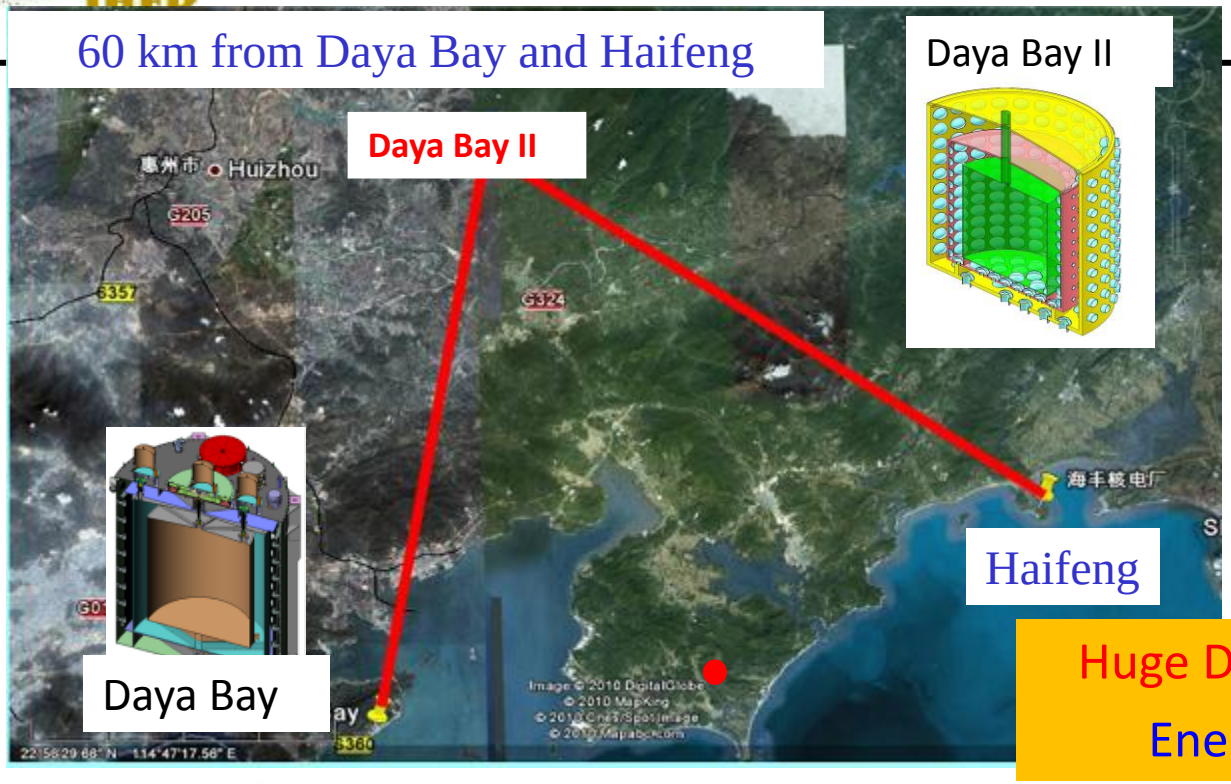
1. Liquid Scintillator (LS)
   - –The Mass of LS: ~1kt
   - – Attenuation length of LS: ~15m
   - – Light yield of LS: ~~ 8000 photons/MeV
2. Photon Detector (PMT)
   - –Hamamatsu PMT:~~17 inch and 20 inch
   - –Quantum Efficiency: ~20%
   - –Collection efficiency of first dynode: ~70%
   - –Photon detection efficiency: ~14%

   Photocathode coverage : ~34%

Light Yield of the Whole Detector:

250 p.e / Million electron volts energy (MeV)

Dayabay II Neutrino Experiment in China

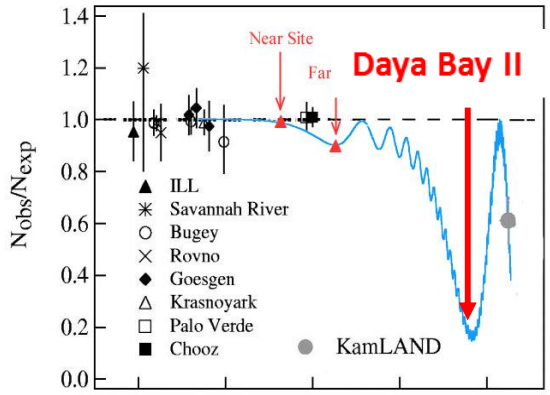


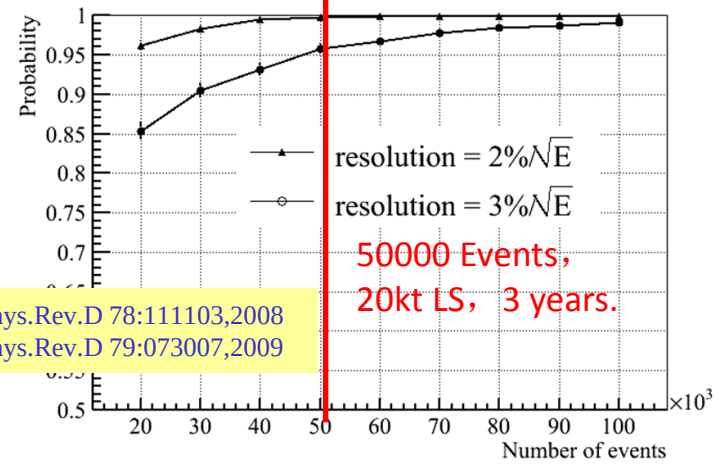
The Main Scientific goals:

- ⇨**Mass Hierarchy**
- ⇨Mixing matrix elements
- ⇨Supernovae
- ⇨geo-neutrinos

Huge Detector : 20kt LS + 16000PMT

Energy resolution： 2~3%/√E





L. Zhan, et. al., Phys.Rev.D 78:111103,2008
L. Zhan, et. al., Phys.Rev.D 79:073007,2009

$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.089 \pm 0.010\ (stat) \pm 0.005\ (syst)$

How to get the precisely energy measuring?

	KamLAND	Daya Bay II
Detector	~1 kt Liquid Scintillator	20 kt Liquid Scintillator
Energy Resolution	6%/√E	3%/√E~??2%/√E
Light yield	250 p.e./MeV	1000~??2500 p.e./MeV

How?

- Ongoing R&D:

– Highly transparent LS: Attenuation length ×2.5 ;

KamLAND: 15m → Daya Bay II : 25m;

– Photocathode coverage : ×2

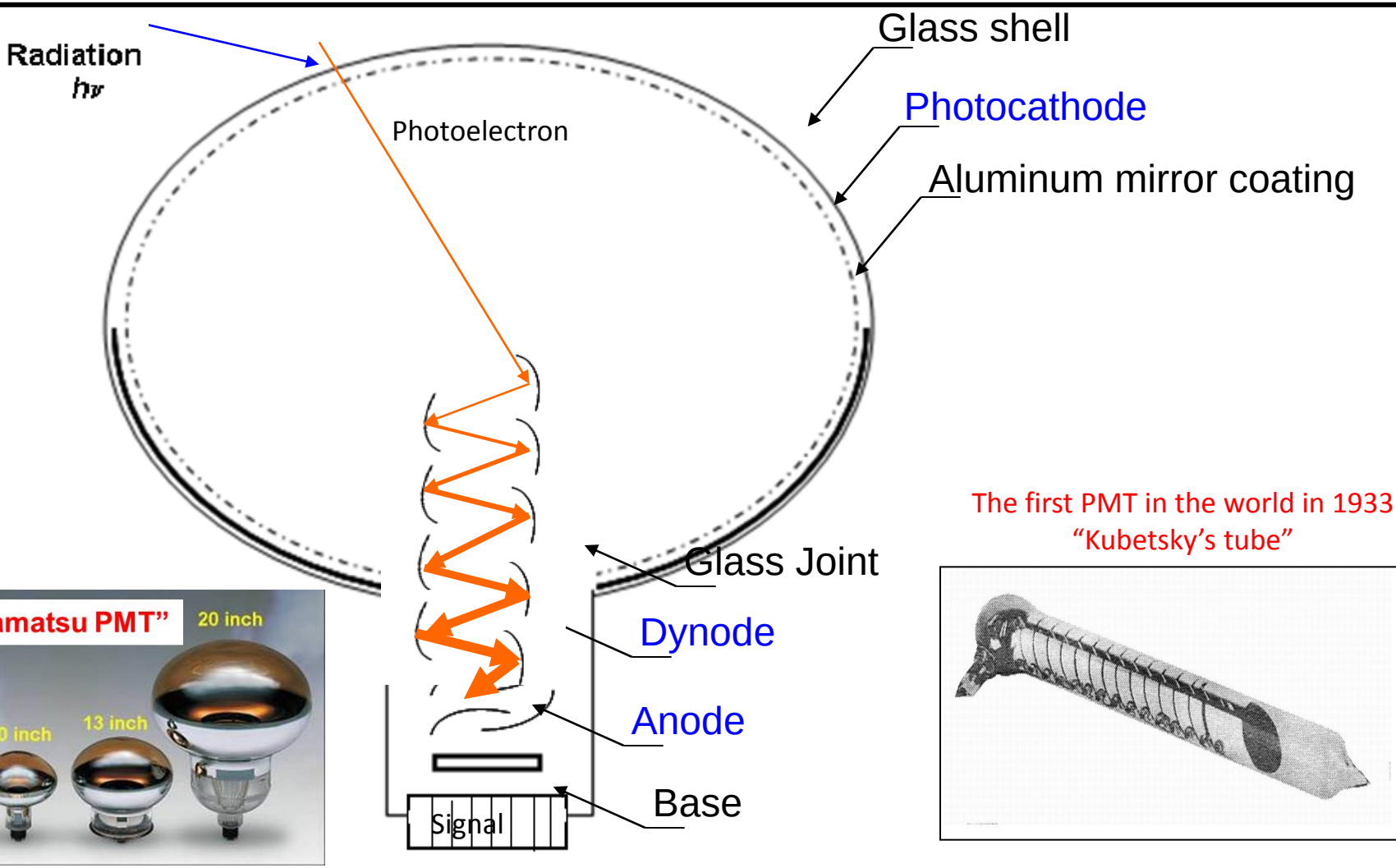
KamLAND: 34% → Daya Bay II : ~ 80%

– High QE "PMT": Quantum Efficiency ×2;

20" UBA/SBA photocathode PMT from Hamamatzu ? QE > 40%

New large area PMT ? QE > 40% ?

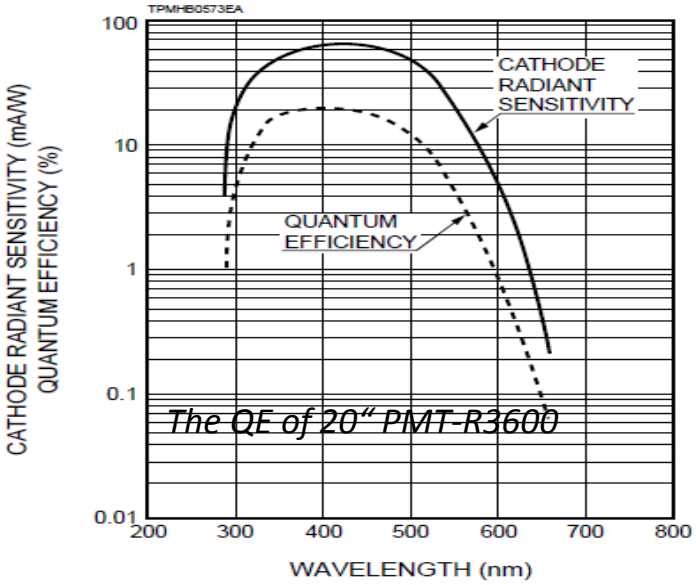
Conventional PMT

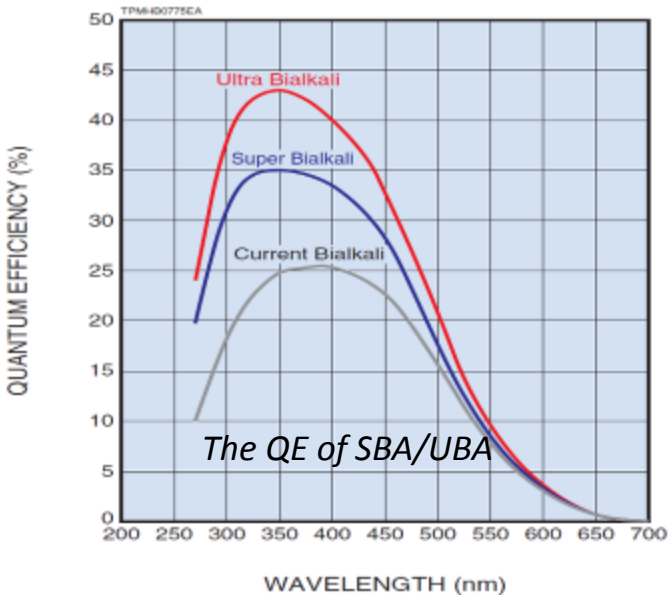


The first PMT in the world in 1933
"Kubetsky's tube"

Photomultipliers are constructed from a glass envelope with a high vacuum inside, which houses a photocathode, several dynodes, and an anode.

The Quantum Efficiency of PMT





- High QE PMTs: SBA (35%) and UBA (43%)

  are only available in small format (< 3" diameter ?)
- QE of Hamamatsu 20" PMT photocathode is about 20%
- Photoelectron collection efficiency (first dynode) is ~ 70%
- Overall photon detection efficiency is ~14%

Can we improve the Quantum Efficiency of Photocathode or Photon Detection Efficiency for the large area 20” PMT ?

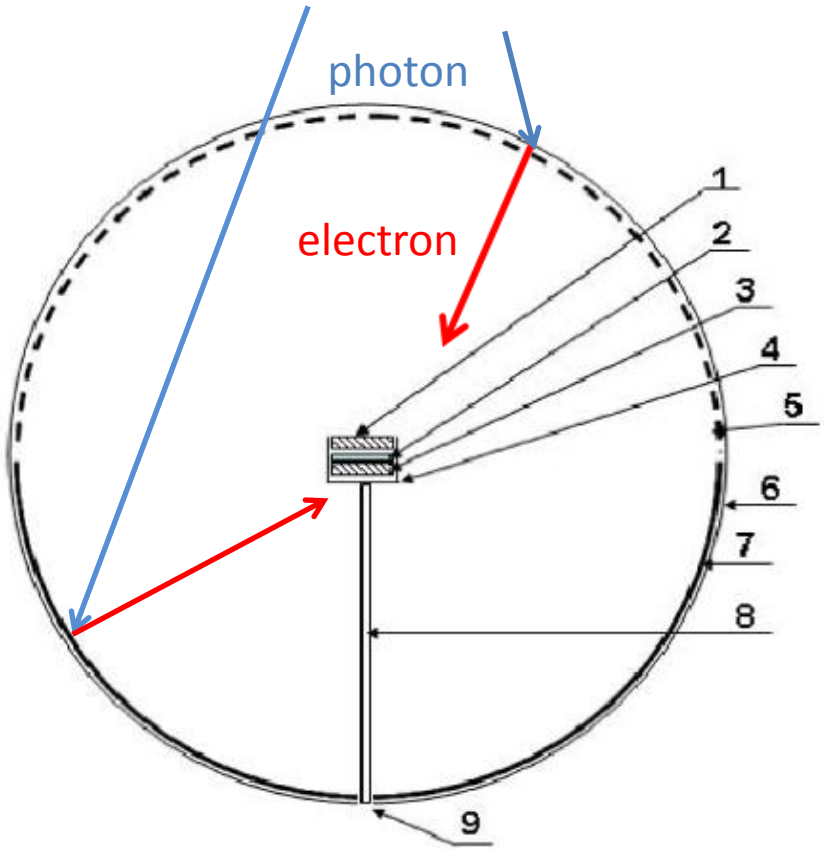
The new design of a large area PMT

High photon detection efficiency + Single photoelectron Detection + Low cost

1) Using two sets of Microchannel plates (MCPs) to replace the dynode chain

2) Using transmission photocathode (front hemisphere) and reflective photocathode (back hemisphere)

} ~ 4π viewing angle!!



1. up MCP
2. anode
3. down MCP
4. insulated trestle table
5. transmission photocathode
6. glass shell
7. reflection photocathode
8. bracket of the cables
9. glass joint

- Quantum Efficiency:
  - Transmission photocathode: 20%
  - Reflection photocathode: 40%
- MCP Collection Efficiency: 60%

Photon detection efficiency:

→ 20% * 60% = 12%

→ 70% * 40% * 60% = 17%

➢ Total Photon Detection Efficiency: ~30%

Photon Detection Efficiency: 14% → 30% ; ×~2 at least !

Collaboration and organizing

中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS

effort by **Yifang Wang;**

中国科学院西安光学精密机械研究所
XIAN INSTITUTE OF OPTICS AND PRECISION MECHANICS OF CAS

中核（北京）核仪器厂
CNNC Beijing Nuclear Instrument Factory

南京大学

北方夜视技术股份有限公司
NORTH NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD

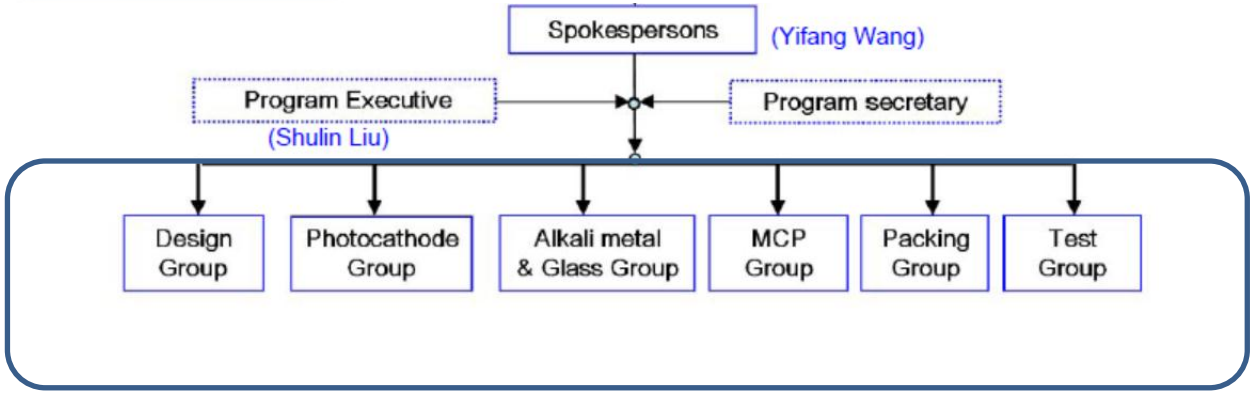
宝光股份
BAOGUANG

Other company and institute (cooperated but not join us yet)：……

南京电子器件研究所
Nanjing Electronic Devices Institute

華東電子

New PMT company in Hainan



The R&D plan of the MCP-PMT

Design

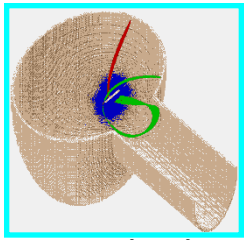
5”(8”) prototype transmission

5”(8”) prototype Transmission +Reflection

20” prototype Transmission +Reflection

Photocathode

MCP

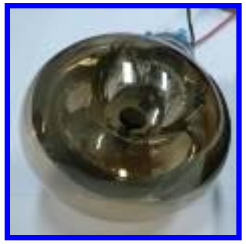


Photomultiplier

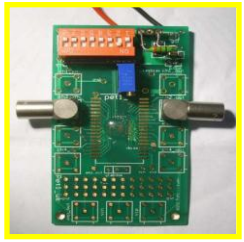
Glass

vacuum equipment

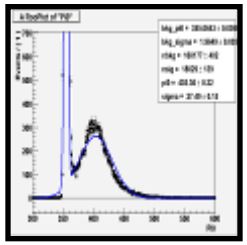
Prototype



PreAMP & Base



SPE



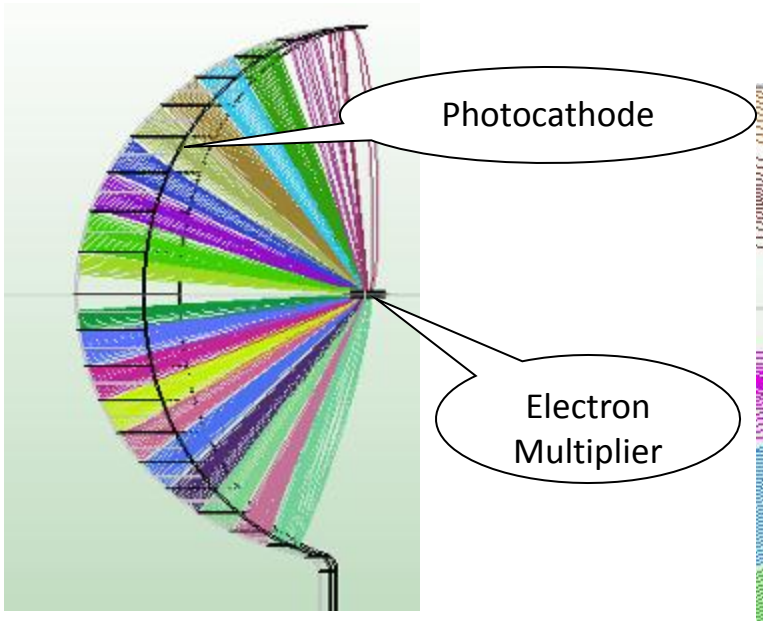
The Simulation work – 20” MCP-PMT

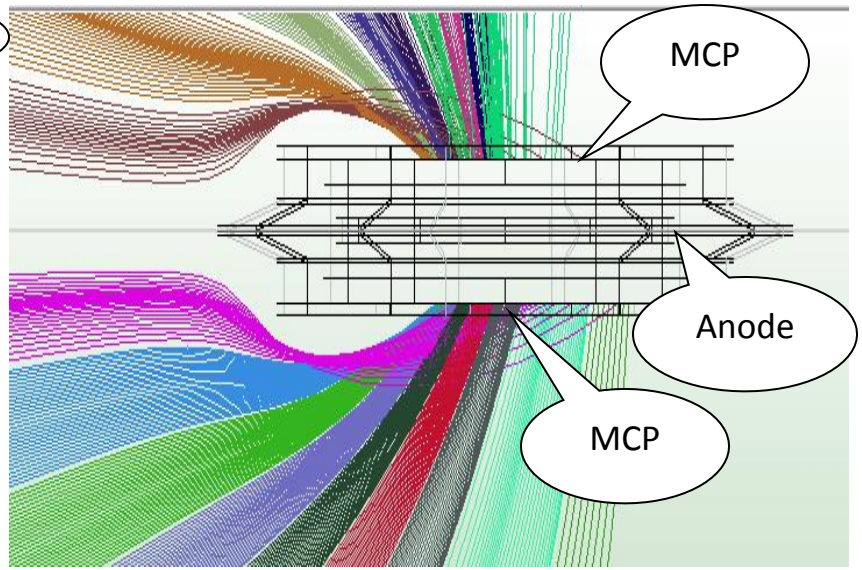
- Simulate the possibility of the 20” spherical MCP-PMT

--Electron Multiplier: small size MCP(ϕ=18mm) ➔ large Dynode chain ;

--photocathode area: transmission+ reflection, nearly 4π effective area ;

--Could the small Electron Multiplier MCP collect all the photoelectron? Yes





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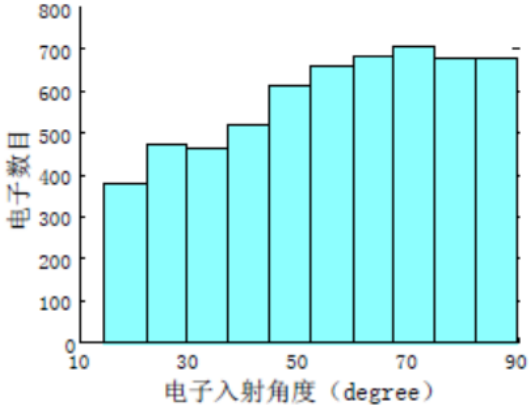
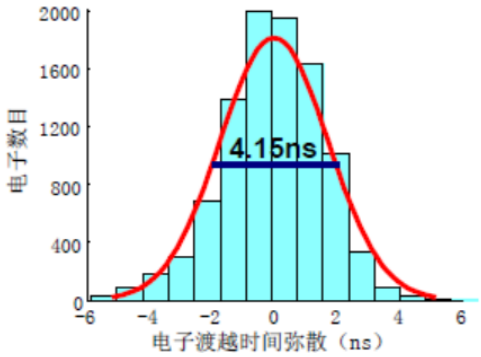
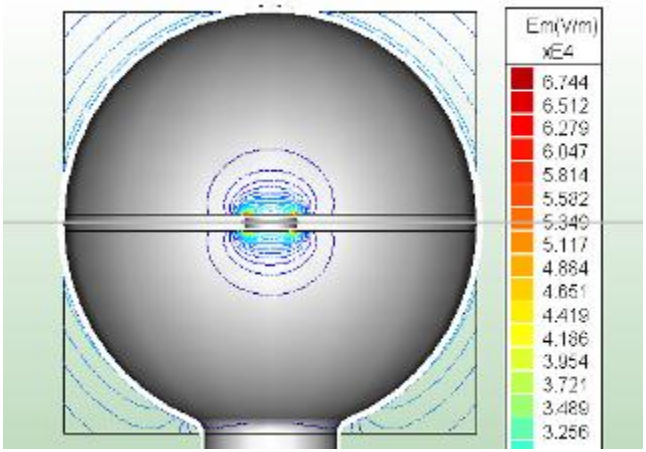
The Simulation work – properties of MCP-PMT



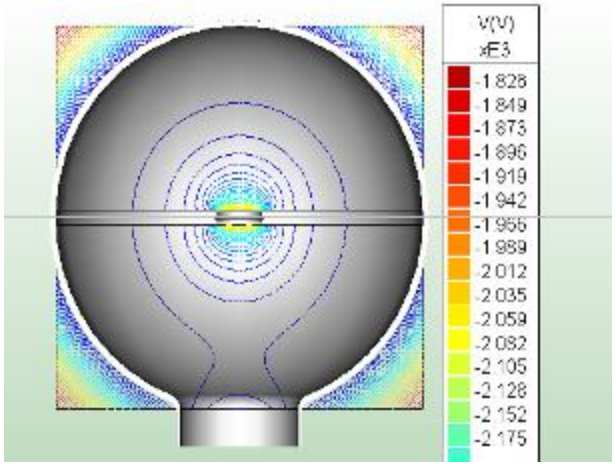
Hit Angle of the photoelectron in the MCP



Transit Time Spread（T.T.S）



Electric field intensity distribution



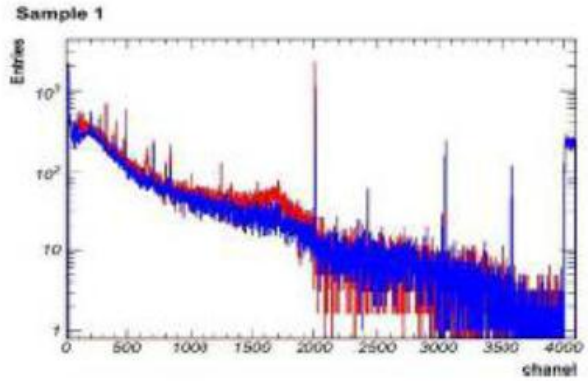
electric potential distribution

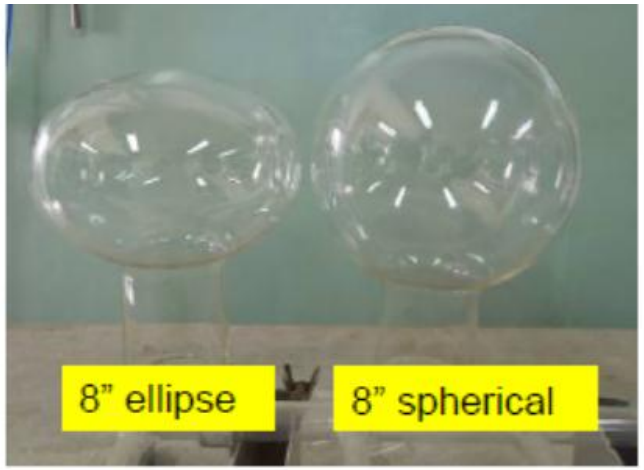
Effective diameter of MCP is 18mm;

Working voltage: $V_{cathode}$=-2500V; $V_{focus\ electrode}$=-2000V; V_{MCP} =-2000V; V_{anode}=0V;

The Low radioactive background glass

- Large (8" , 20");
- Superb water-resistance characteristics;
- Low radioactive background glass;





Low background gamma spectrometer in IHEP

radioactive background test of different PMT glass (unit: ppb)

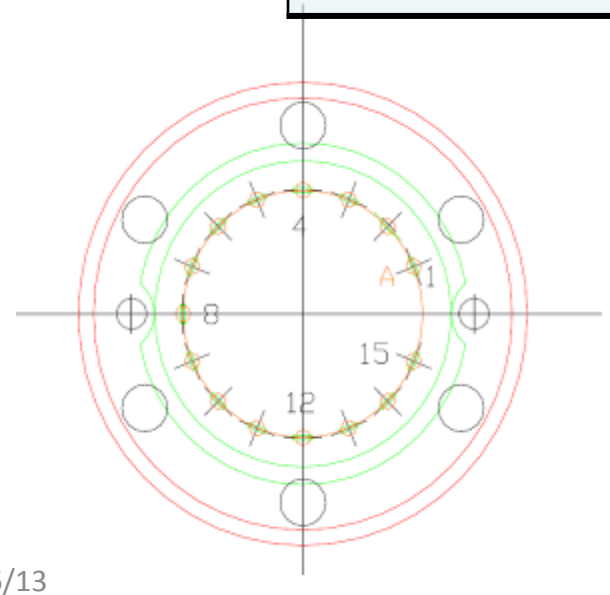
Glass	*DM-308*	*DM-305*	Hamamastu	*CN-2# Glass*	*CN-2# Material*
Sample Mass	211.0g	131.1g	53.8g	335.2g	280.9g
Test Time	311023	424110	598930	315394	359618
^{238}U	21.50±0.10	42.40±0.14	8.04±0.27	14.96±0.08	<0.1
^{232}Th	18.50±0.32	6.43±0.23	12.50±0.60	4.78±0.16	<0.2
^{40}K	2.50±0.01	41.01±0.03	0.3±0.02	3.11±0.01	<0.01

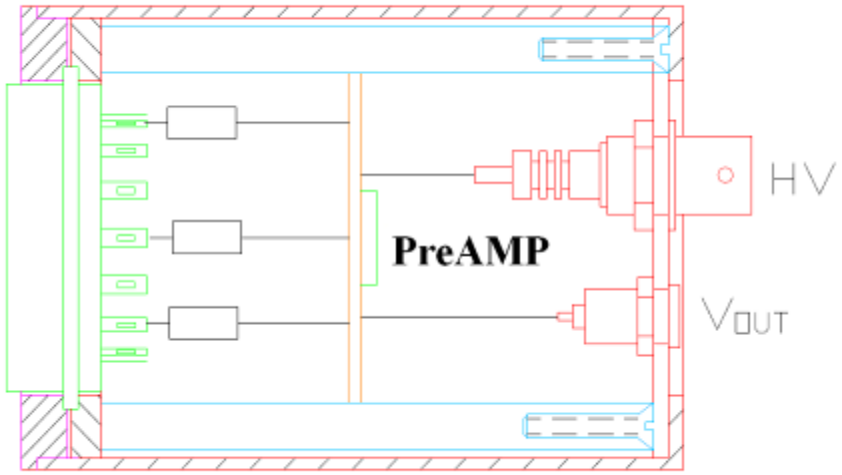
The Base with preamplifier

The electron multiplier consists of two conventional MCP, $10^5 \sim 10^6$ gains

Current-sensitive preamplifier

Equivalent noise charge	< 2000 electron
Unity-Gain bandwidth	300 MHz
Rise time	1~2 ns
Amplification	20×~ 50×
Output impedance	50 Ω
Signal polarity	negative





Cathode

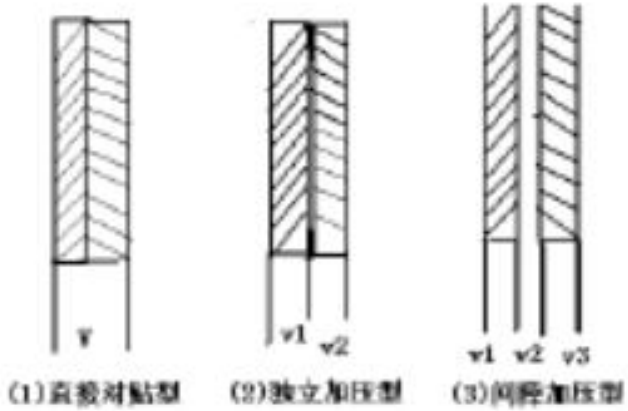
- Cs_3Sb on MnO (S11, λ_{peak} @400nm, QE ~ 20%)
- $(Cs)Na_2KSb$ (S20, λ_{peak} @400nm, QE ~ 30%)
- K_2CsSb (λ_{peak} @400nm, QE ~ 30%)
- $K_2CsSb(O)$ (λ_{peak} @400nm, QE ~ 35%)

- Use of highly purified materials for the photo cathode;
- Optimal tuning of the material composition;
- Optimal tuning of the photo cathode thickness ;
- Optimal tuning of the anti-reflective layer;
- Optimal tuning of the Cs layer thickness ;

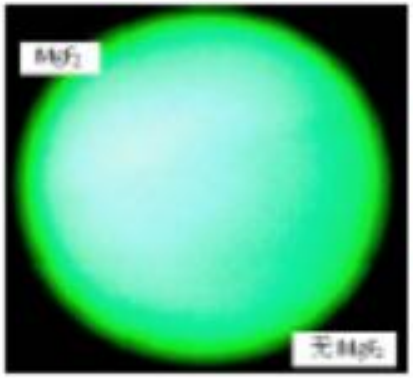
- Alkali Metal Dispensers （AMD）

MCP

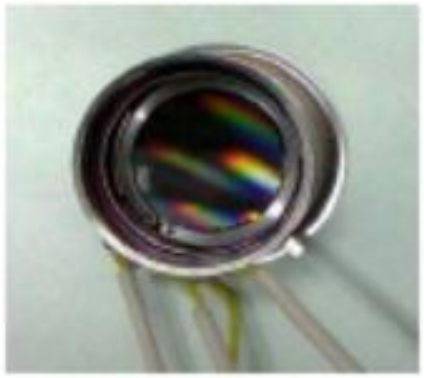
Method of HV setting



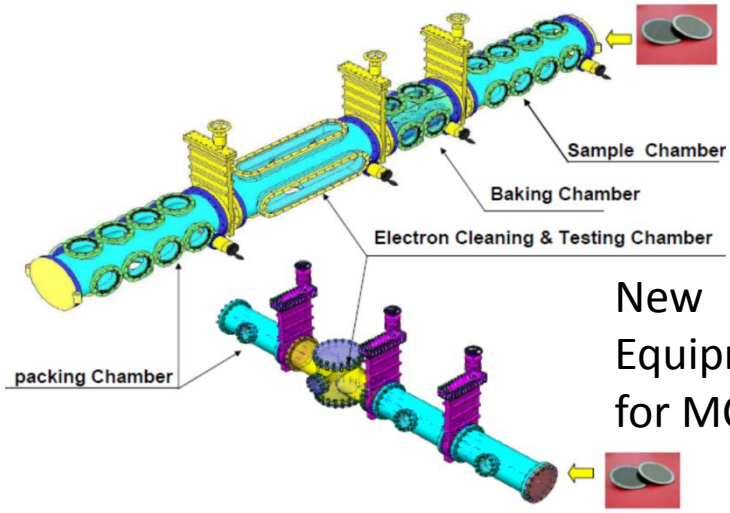
Test equipment for M
- HV
- Coating
- length-diameter ra



Coating MgF_2 and MnO



Assembly of two MCPs

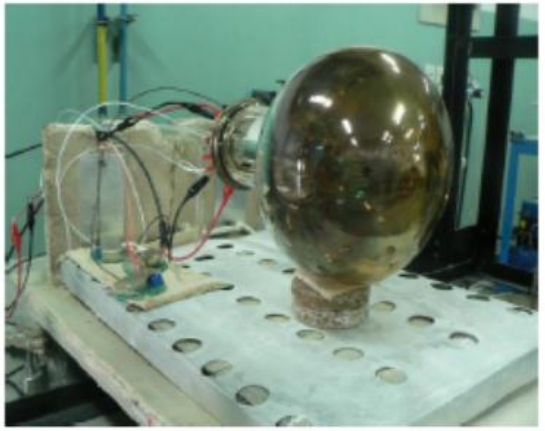


New Equipment for MCP test

Prototypes

The progress:

2" MCP-PMT



8" MCP-PMT

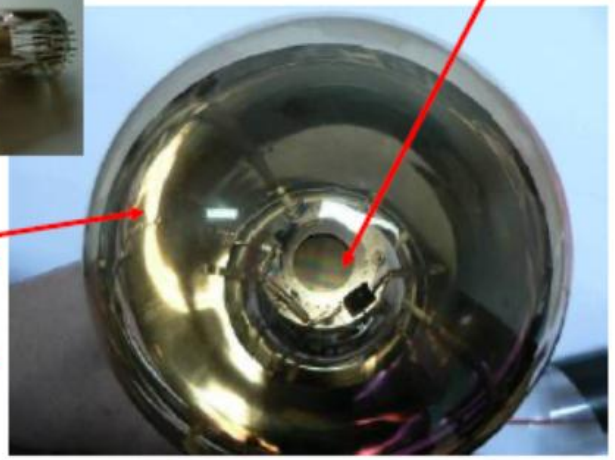
8" Dynode-PMT

5" MCP-PMT

MCP

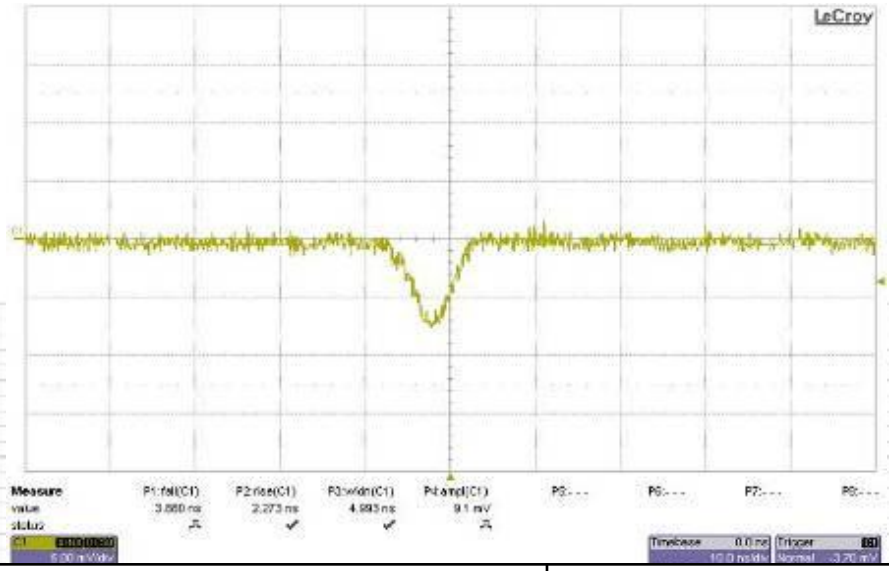
8" MCP-PMT

transmission photocathode



Performance of the 5”-prototype

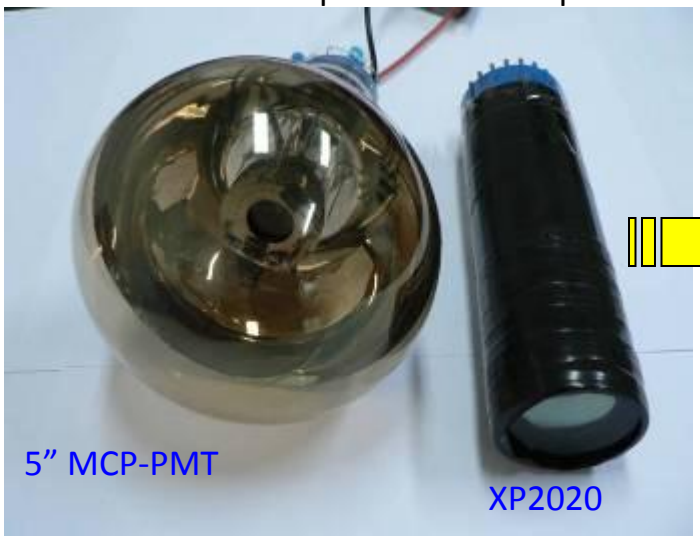
- Rise time: ~ 2ns;
- Fall time: ~3ns;
- Signal amplitude ~7mV;

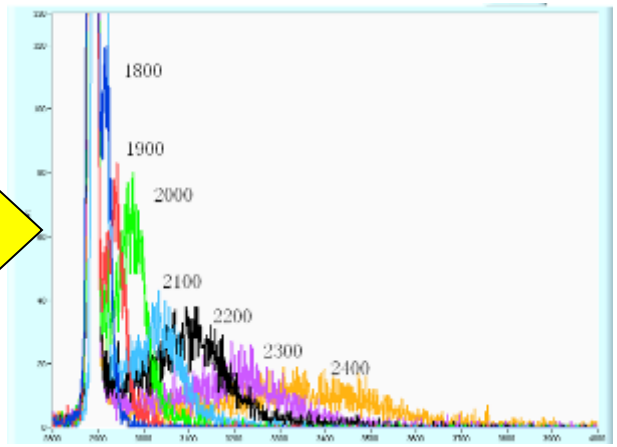


Spectral Response	300~ 750 nm
Peek wavelength	370 nm
Anode Dark Current	< 50 nA
Cathode luminous sensitivity	> 50 uA/Lm
Gain	> $1.0*10^5$

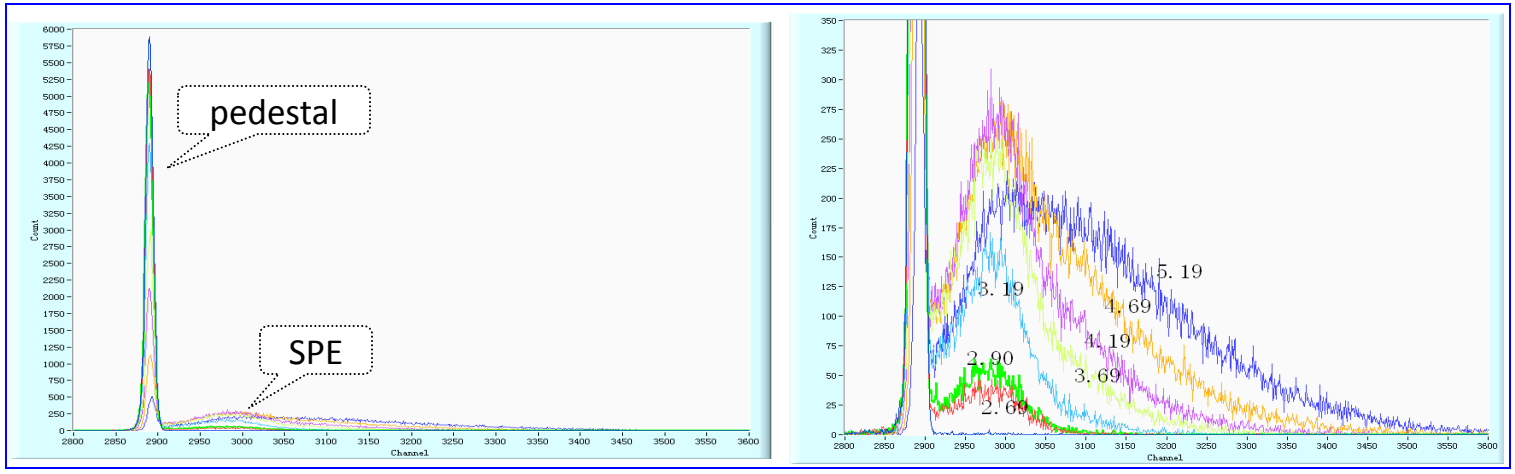
The single photoelectron spectrum and the multi-photoelectron spectrum of the PMT

The photoelectron spectrum of the XP2020 PMT





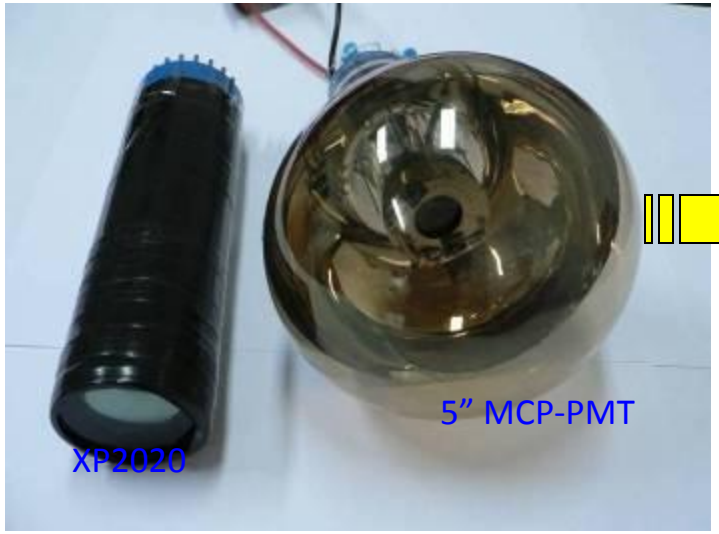
➢SPE vs the Voltage of the PMT

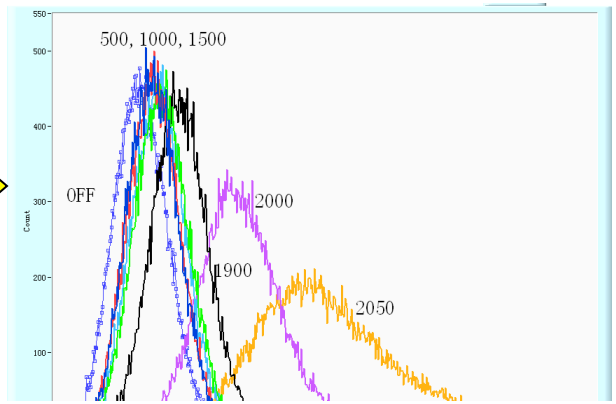


➢SPE vs the luminance of the LED light

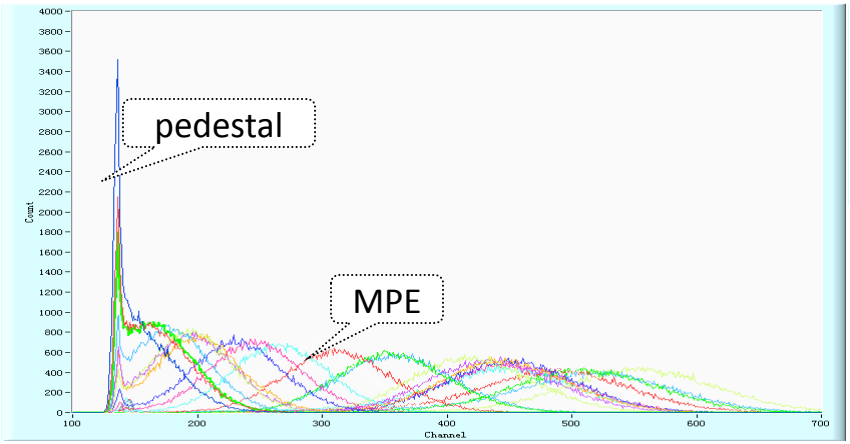
**--adjust the working voltage of the LED to adjust the luminance of the LED light.

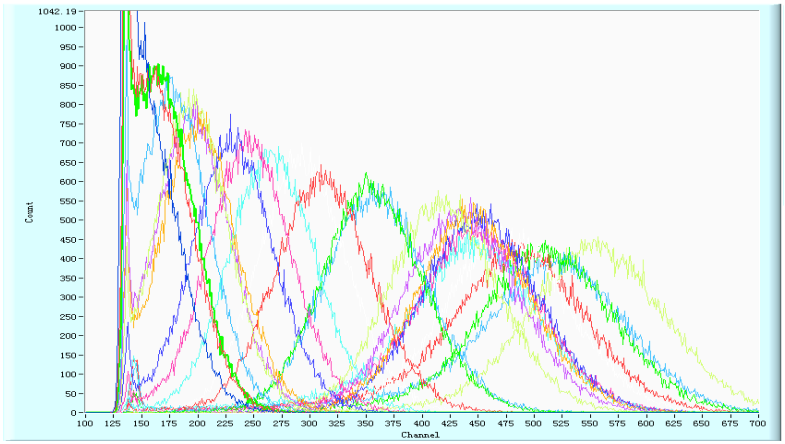
The photoelectron spectrum of a prototype: 5” IHEP-MCP-PMT





➢SPE vs the Voltage of the PMT

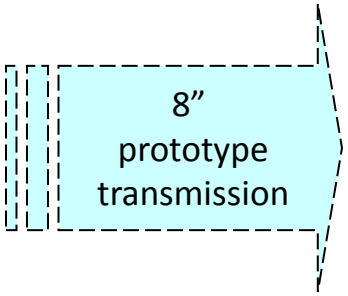




➢MPE vs the luminance of the LED light

**--adjust the working voltage of the LED to adjust the luminance of the LED light.

8” ellipse MCP-PMT

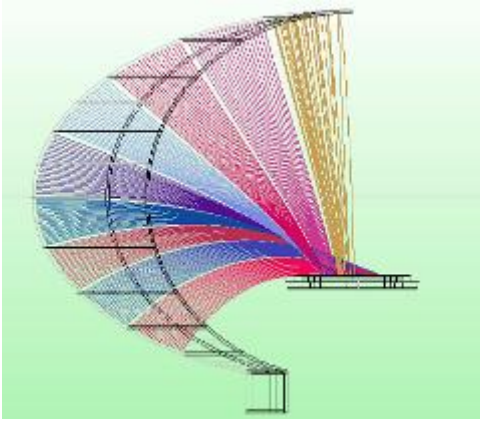


--Electron Multiplier:

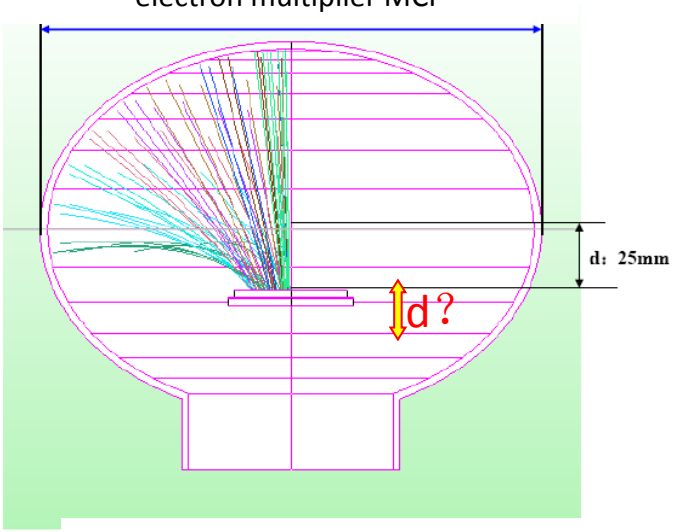
small size MCP (ϕ=18mm)

--photocathode area:

transmission + reflection photocathode



The photoelectron collected by the electron multiplier MCP



The overview of the prototype

Summary

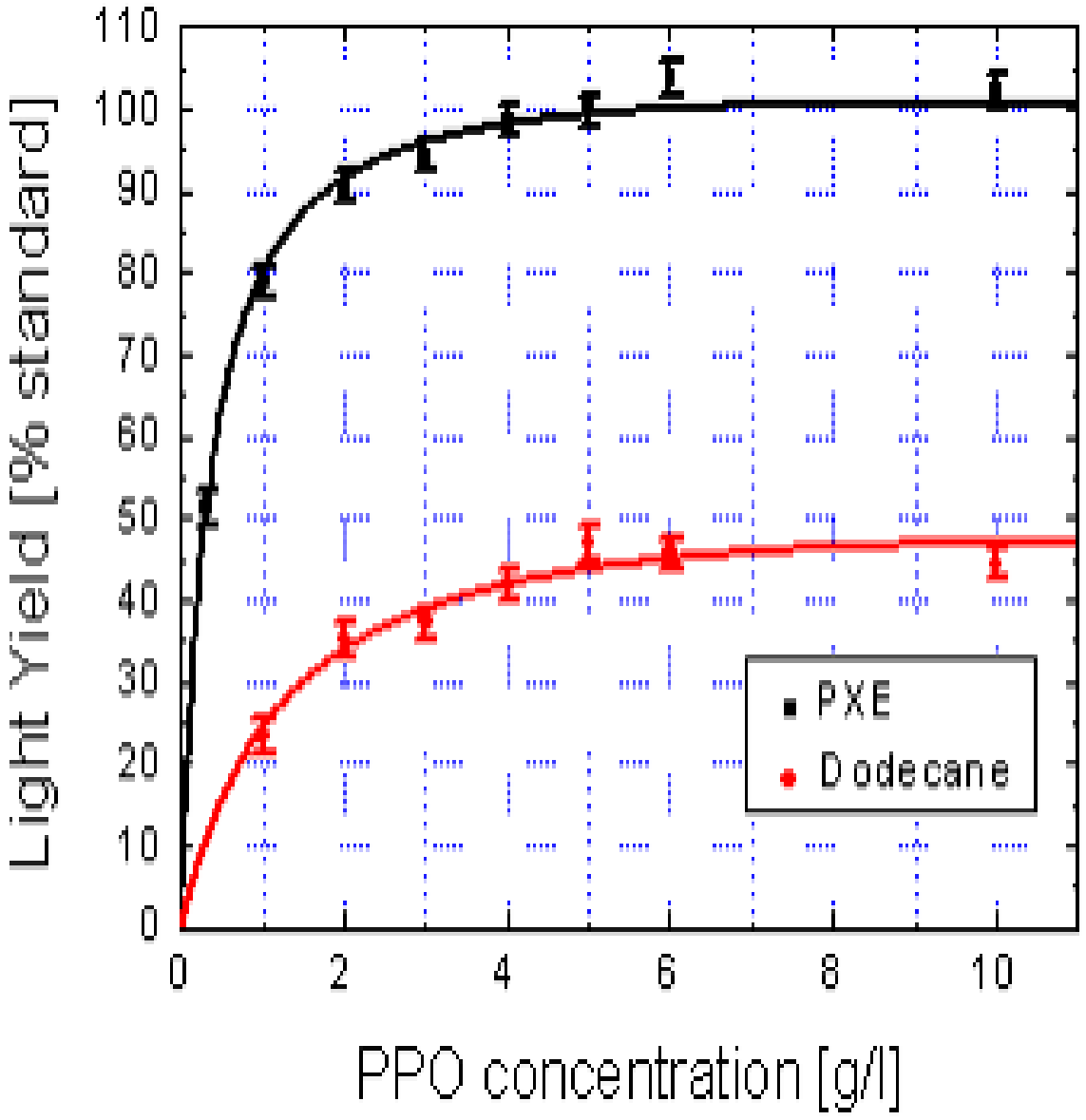
- 1. A new type of MCP-PMT is designed for the next generation neutrino exp.
  - **Large ares: ~ 20";**
  - **High photon detection efficiency: ~30%, al least ×2 than normal PMT;**
  - **Low cost: ~ low cost MCPs;**
  - **Low radiation background**
- 2. The R&D process is composing with 3 step.
  - 5"(8") prototype with transmission photocathode;
  - 5"(8") prototype with transmission and reflection photocathode;
  - 20" prototype with transmission and reflection photocathode;
- 3. The R&D work is divided into 6 Parts to product the prototype to detect SPE:

①Photocathode; ②MCP; ③Glass; ④Photomultiplier;⑤vacuum equipment; ⑥Test.

The Prototypes are being made and tested, a lot of works continue!

The end！ 谢谢！

Thanks for your attention!



For PPO < 1g/l in PXE, PC,...

For PPO ~ 2.1 g/l in dodecane