

# DEVELOPMENT OF VERY LOW THRESHOLD DETECTION SYSTEM FOR LOW-BACKGROUND EXPERIMENTS

*International Workshop on New Photon-detectors 2012*



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Presented by Ivan Alexandrov

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Bondar A.E.<sup>2</sup>, Buzulutskov A.F.<sup>2</sup>

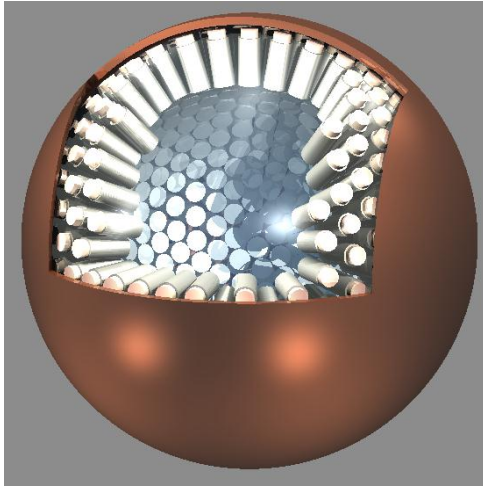
Bolozdynya A.I.<sup>3</sup>, Kirsanov M.A.<sup>3</sup>

*1Institute for theoretical and experimental physics*

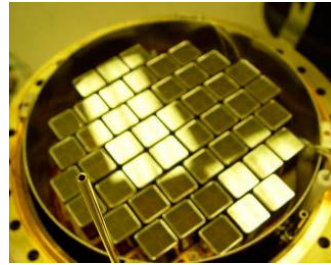
*2 Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics Novosibirsk, Russia*

*3National Research Nuclear University "Moscow Engineering Physics Institute"*

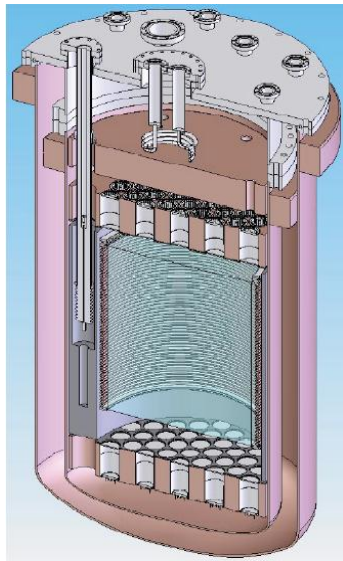
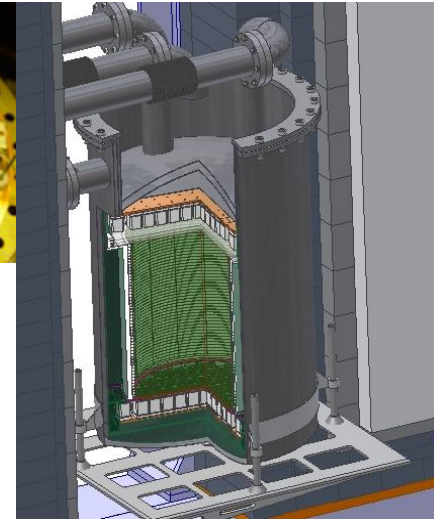
# XE DETECTORS FOR “DARK MATTER” EXPERIMENTS



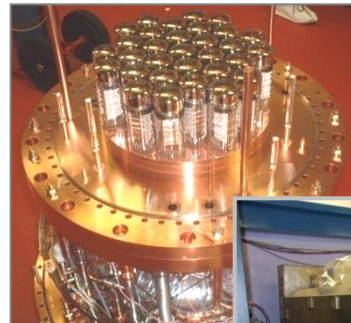
XMASS at Kamioka



Xenon10,100  
at Gran Sasso



LUX at DUSEL



ZEPLIN III at  
Boulby mine

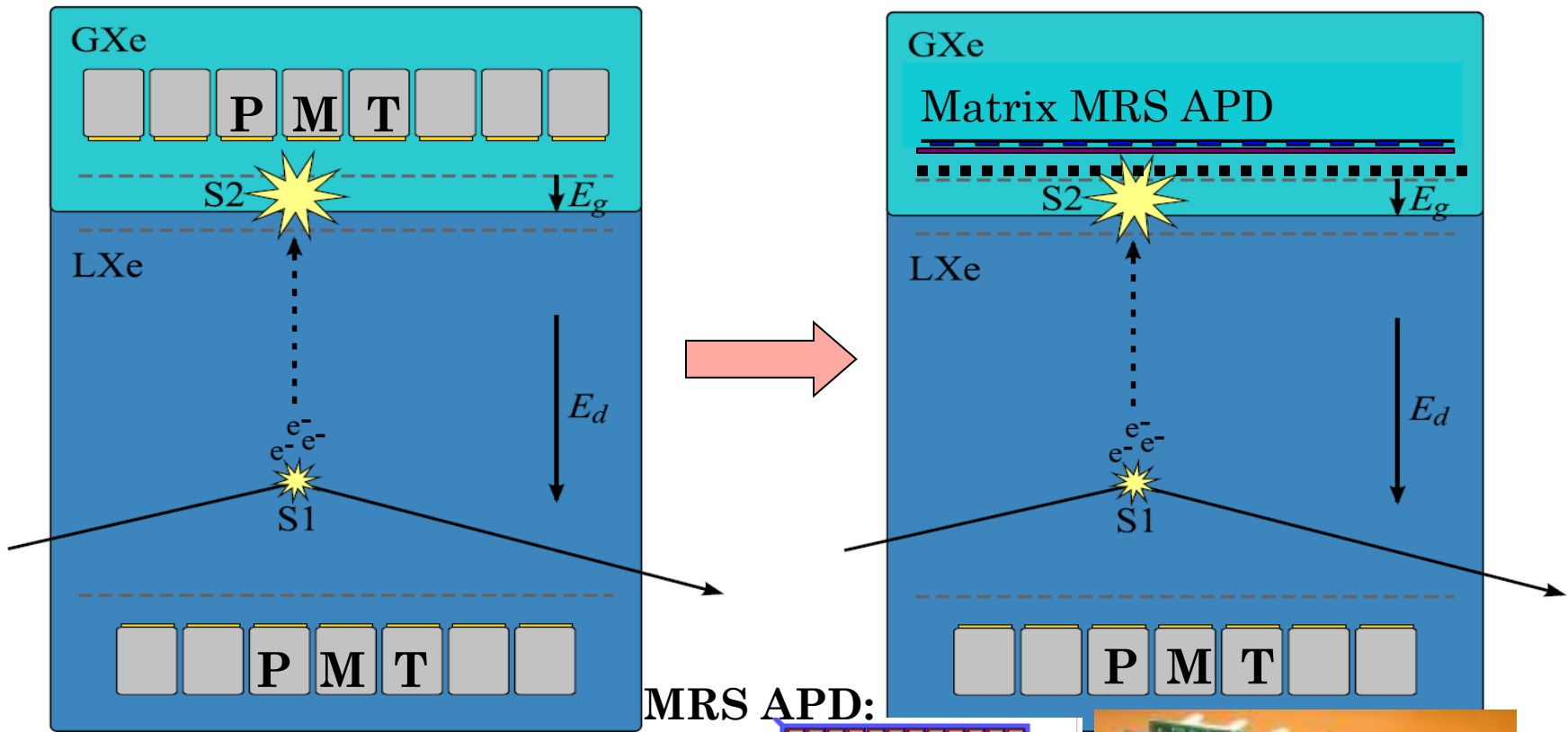


All detectors utilizes  
PMTs for detection of the  
LXe VUV light.

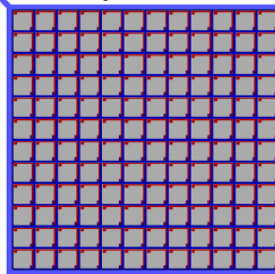
At present, PMTs (even  
low-background) are the  
most radioactive  
elements of detector.

Search for a replacement of PMTs for  
the future detectors is actual.

# PMT → MRS APD + WLS+THGEM

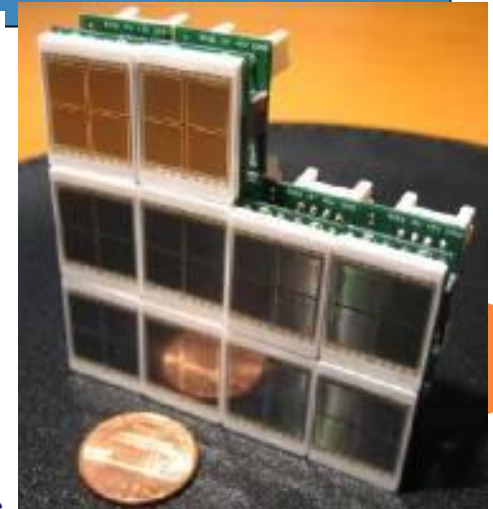
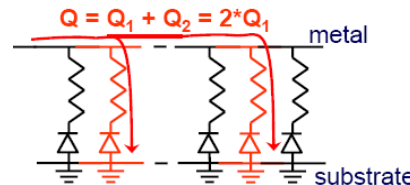


MRS APD:

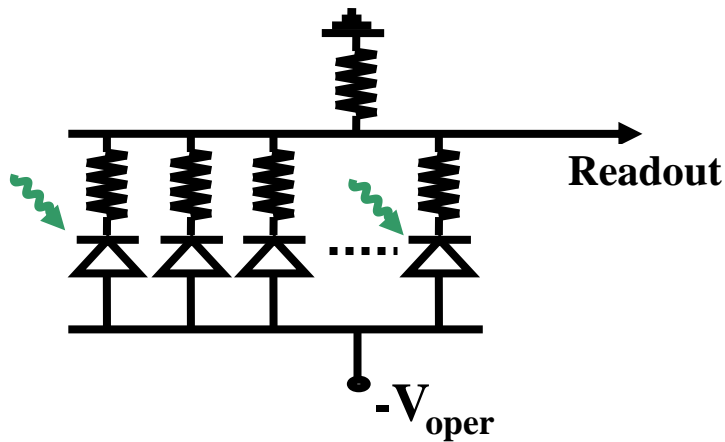


*Some advantages of MRS APD:*

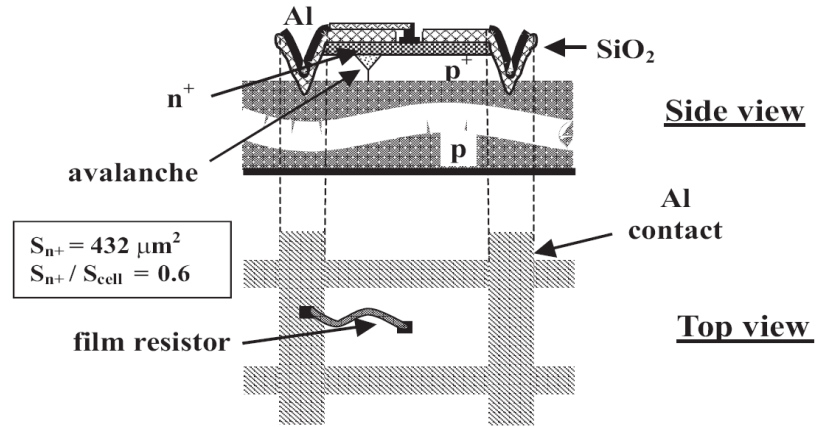
- Small size
- Made from clean materials
- no high voltage



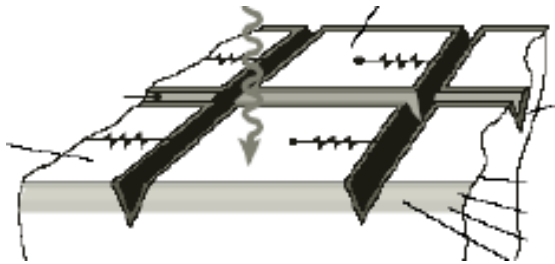
# MULTIPIXEL AVALANCHE GEIGER PHOTODIODE



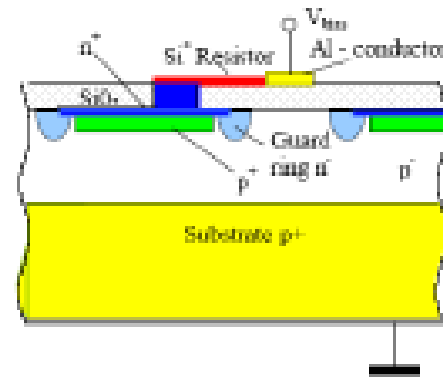
*Scheme of MRS APD*



*Structure of 1 cell*

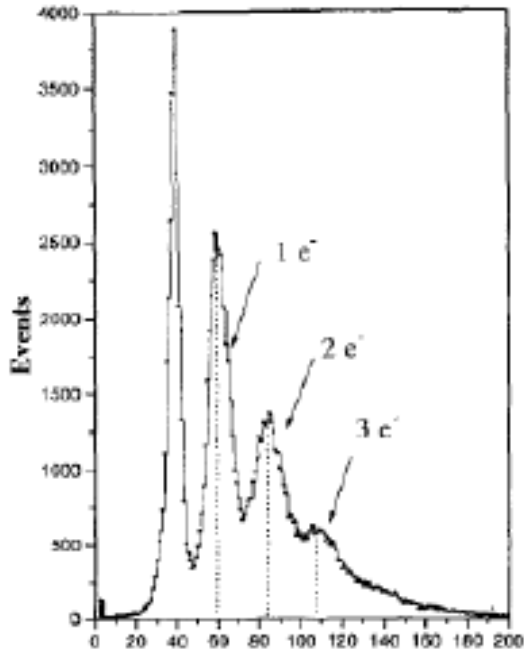


*View of matrix cells*



# MULTIPIXEL AVALANCHE GEIGER PHOTODIODE

LED pulse spectrum  
(A. Akindinov et al., NIM387 (1997) 231)



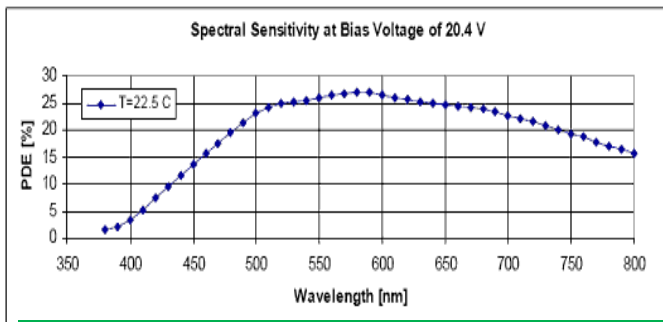
Multiplication:  $M = C * (U - U_{br})$

Charge:  $Q = e * N_{cell} * C * (U - U_{br})$

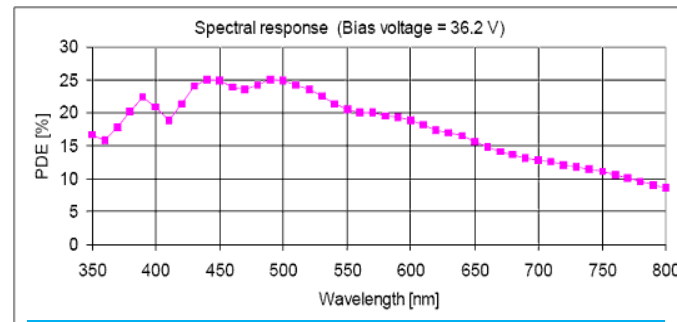
Photon Detection Efficiency:

$PDE = Q.E. * R_G * \epsilon_{geom}$

Typical PDE for CPTA 2x2 mm<sup>2</sup>

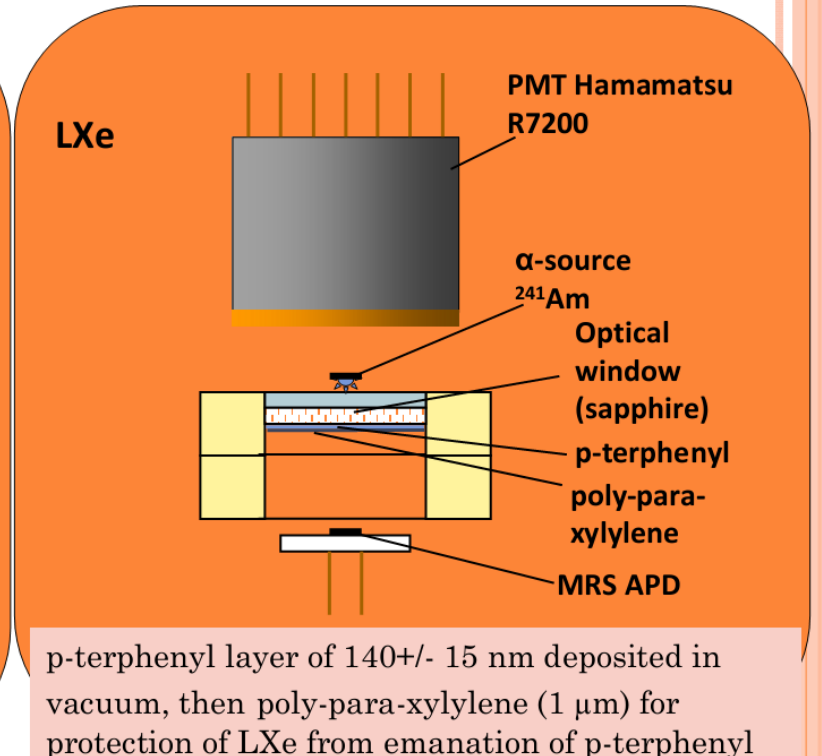
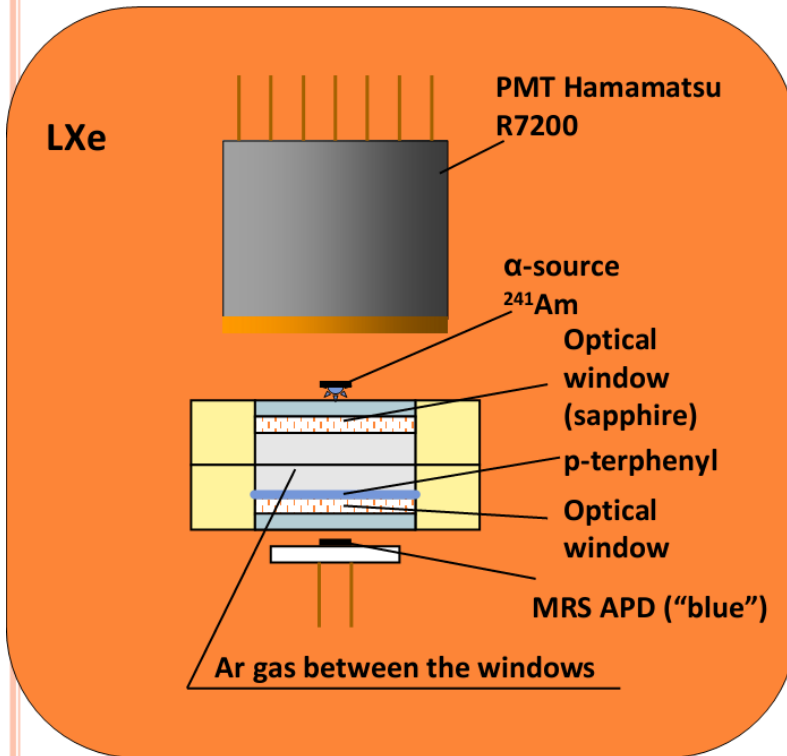


CPTA "green" – blue, green, IR

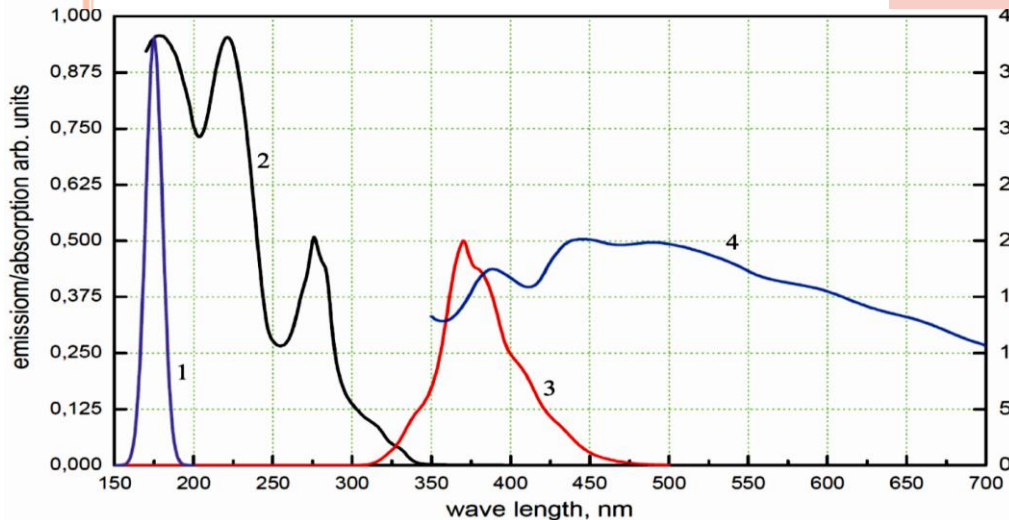


CPTA "blue" – blue, green, IR

# Wave Length Shifter in liquid xenon



p-terphenyl layer of 140+/- 15 nm deposited in vacuum, then poly-para-xylylene (1  $\mu\text{m}$ ) for protection of LXe from emanation of p-terphenyl



- 1- emission of LXe,
- 2 - absorption p-terphenil,
- 3 - emission of p-terphenyl,
- 4 - range of sensitive MRS APD

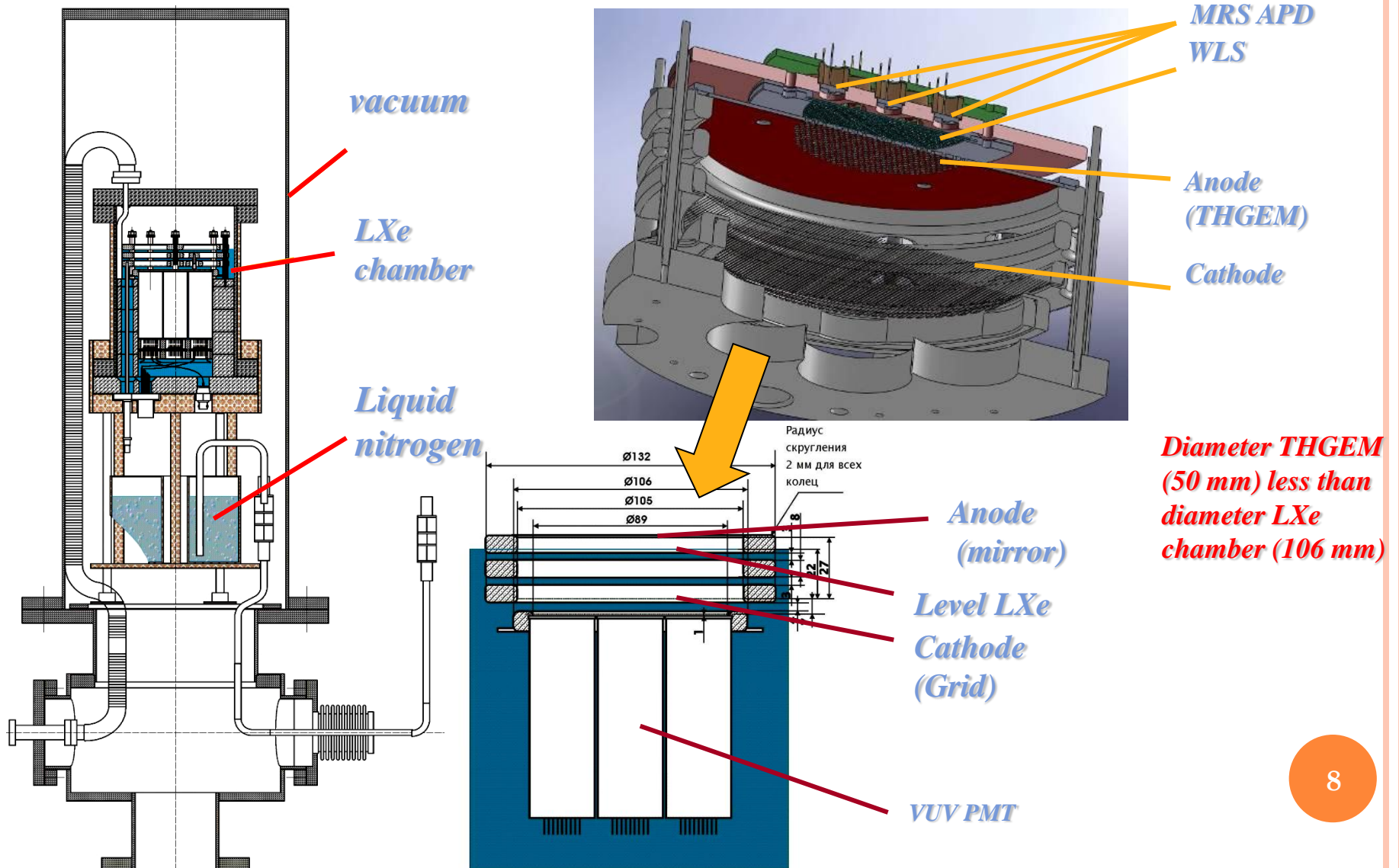
# FIRST TESTS. RESULTS

Construction of WLS	$N_{cells}$	PDE ,%
P-terphenyl encapsulated by sapphire window	$24 \pm 0.5$	$9.7 \pm 1.2$
P-terphenyl covered by poly-para-xylynen film	$72 \pm 1.5$	$8.4 \pm 1.1$

P. Benetti, et al., *Nucl. Instr. Meth.* **A505**, 89 (2003).

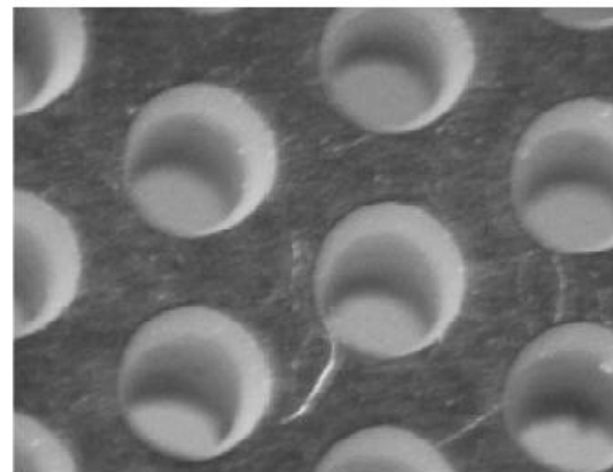
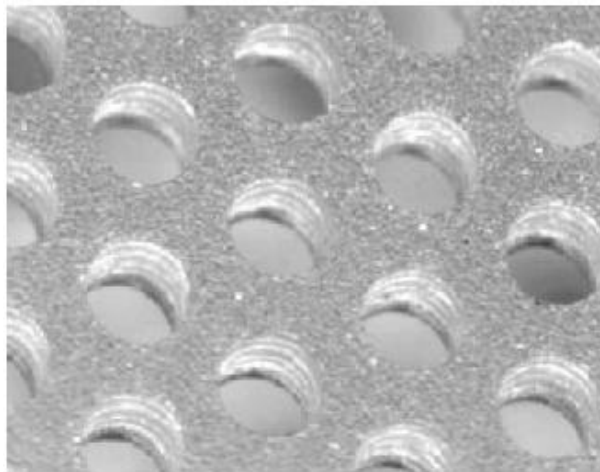
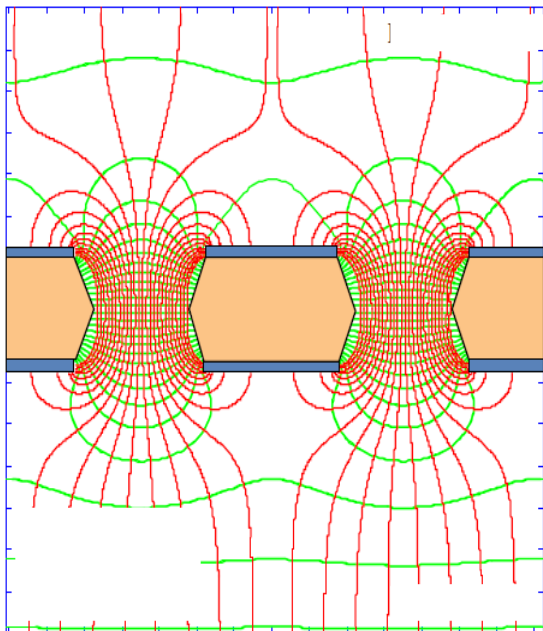
For a blue sensitive PMT (QE  $\approx 20\%$ ) with WLS:  $\sim 10\%$

# Single THGEM Experimental setup



# THGEM principle of operation

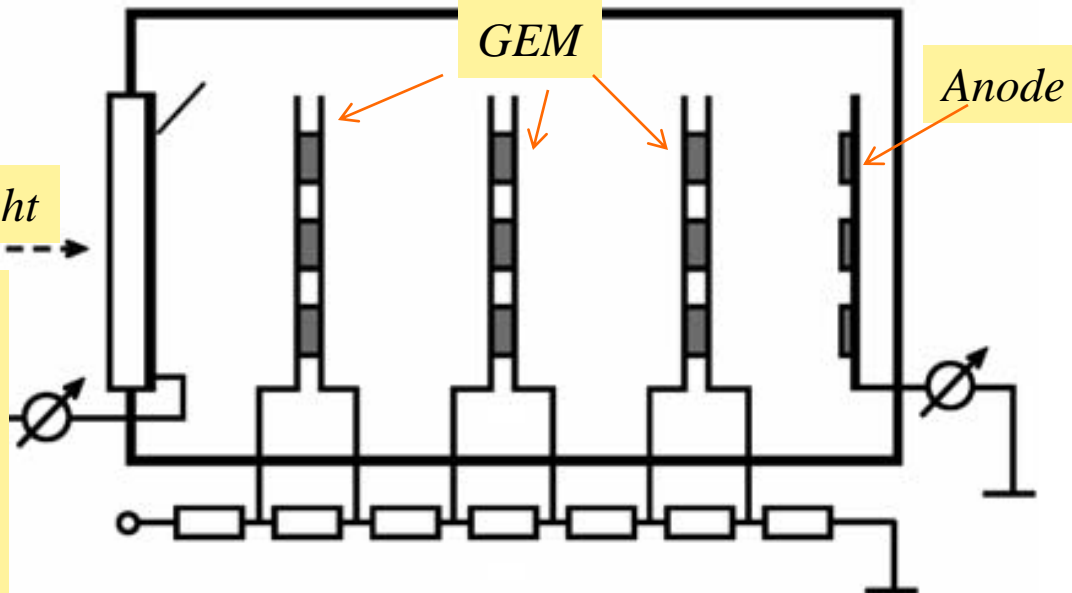
*Electric field in GEM*



*Photos of GEM*

A unique property of GEMs, as compared to other micro-pattern detectors, is their capability to operate in cascade

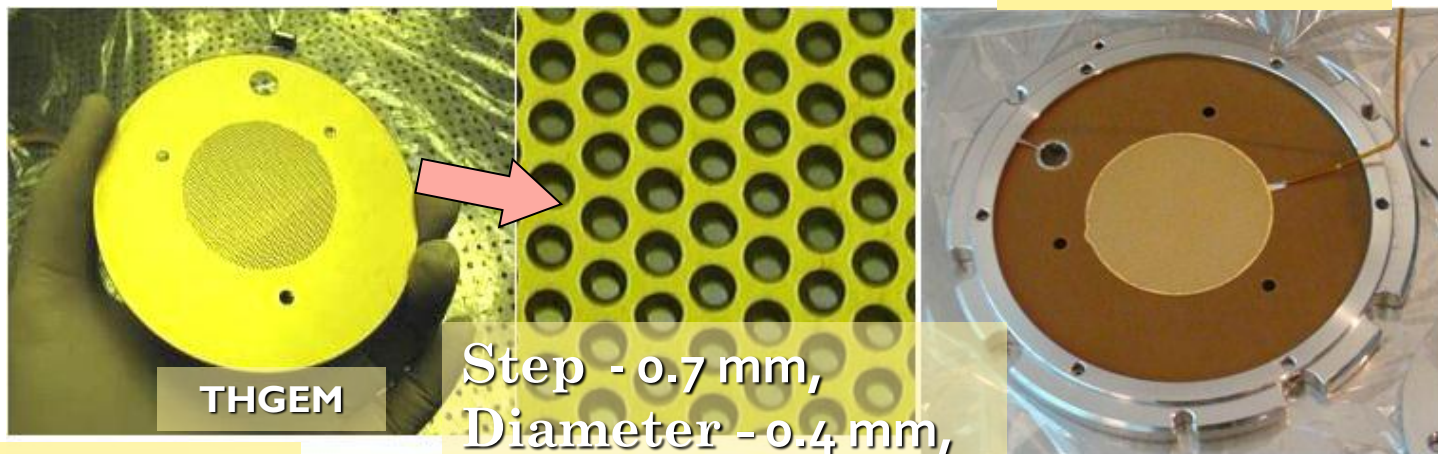
*Light*



*Scheme of photo detector based on GEM*

# Experimental setup

*Matrix MRS APD*



THGEM

Step - 0.7 mm,  
Diameter - 0.4 mm,  
thickness - 0.25 mm

WLS (p-terphenyl covered by poly-para-xylylen on saphiire) + grid

MRS APD (CPTA)

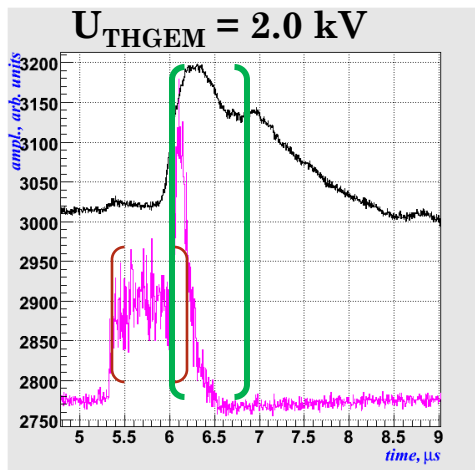
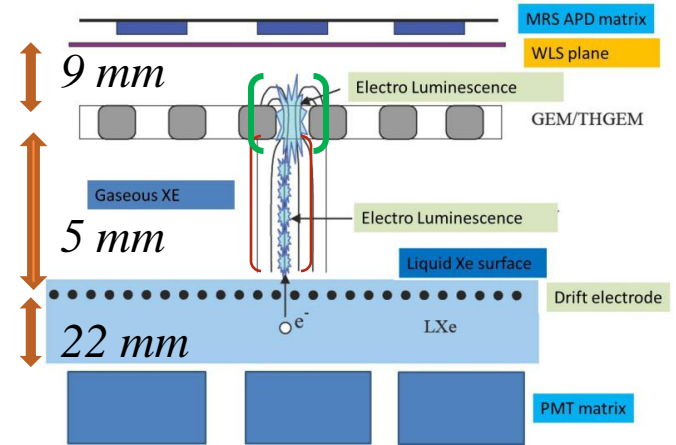
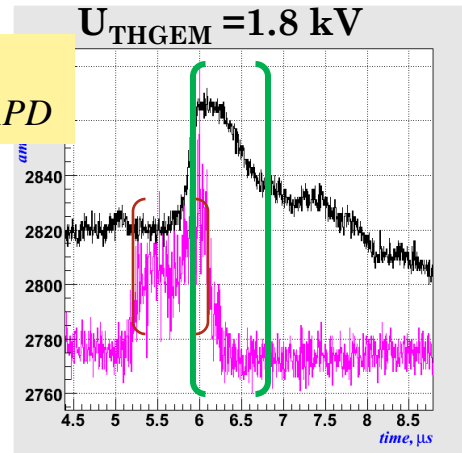
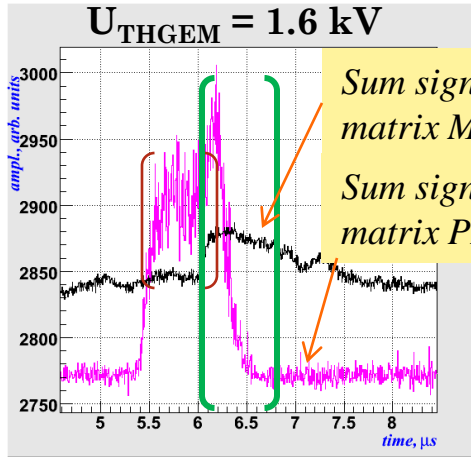


2 mm  
2 mm

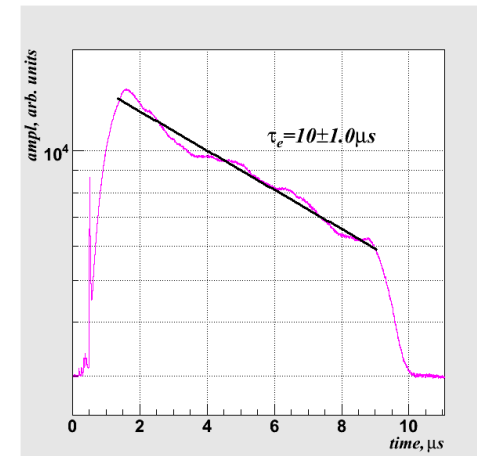
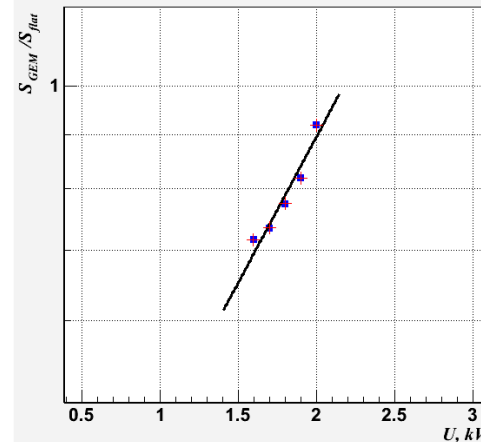


*Matrix MRS APD*  
+ WLS

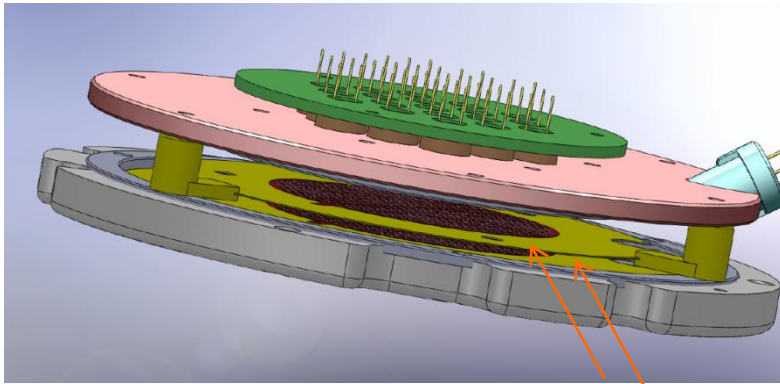
# FIRST RESULT



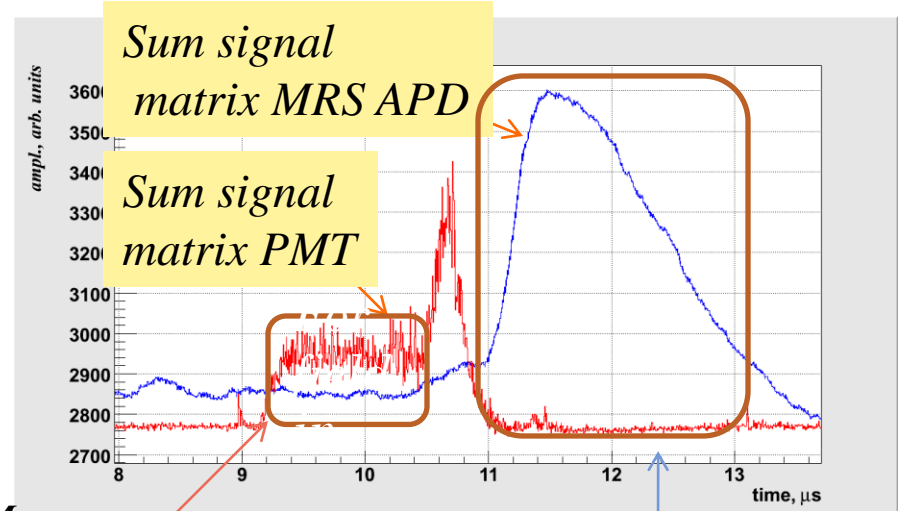
Dependence electroluminescence in THGEM on  $\Delta U$



# SECOND TEST RUN (DOUBLE GEM)



2<sup>nd</sup> THGEM  
1<sup>st</sup> THGEM



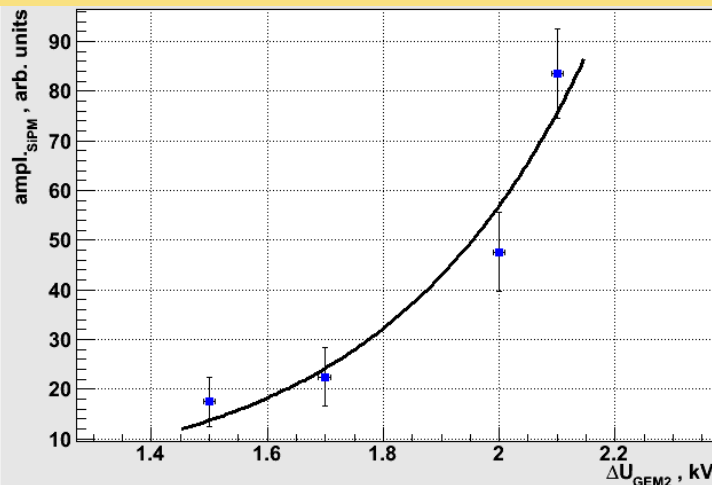
For field in liquid 2.5 kV/cm  
and in gas 4.90 kV/cm  
Area corresponds to 5950 ph.e.  
and 850 e (7 ph.e./e.)

For THGEM2  $U=1.6$  kV  
MRS APD array signal  $\sim 150$   
cells

$\sim 300$  for THGEM2  $U=2.1$  kV  
For 1V overvoltage  $\rightarrow 3\%$  PDE  
(MRS APD + WLS)  
Fill factor for array  $\sim 6\% \rightarrow 50\%$   
So, it can be increased by a  
factor of 60, i.e.  $\sim 9000$  cells

$\sim 10$  cells/e  
Can be  
achieved.

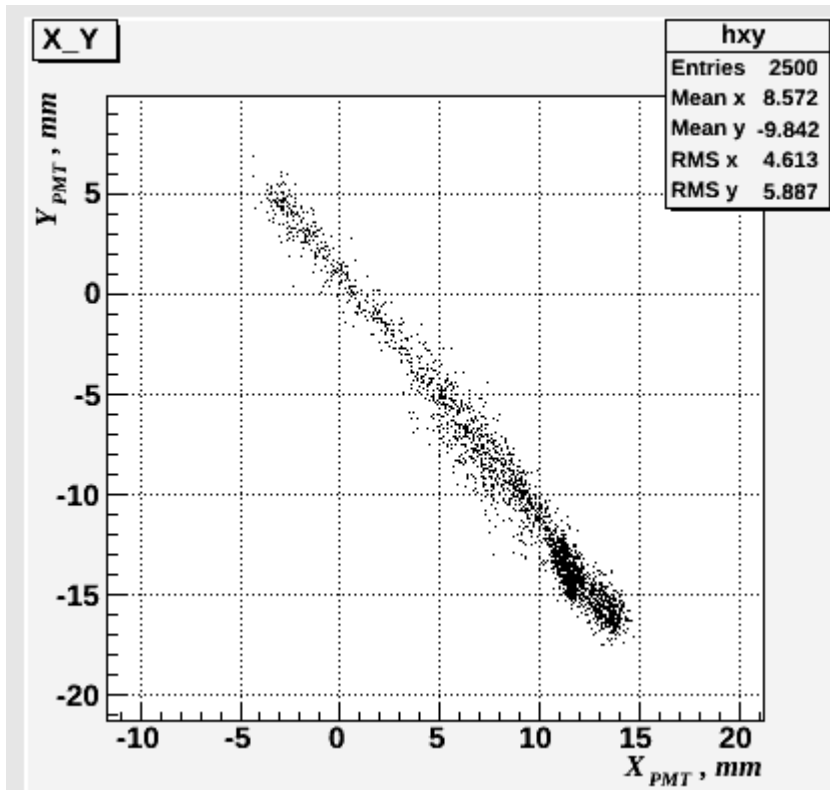
Electroluminescence from 2<sup>nd</sup> THGEM dependence on  $\Delta U$



# SECOND TEST RUN (DOUBLE GEM)

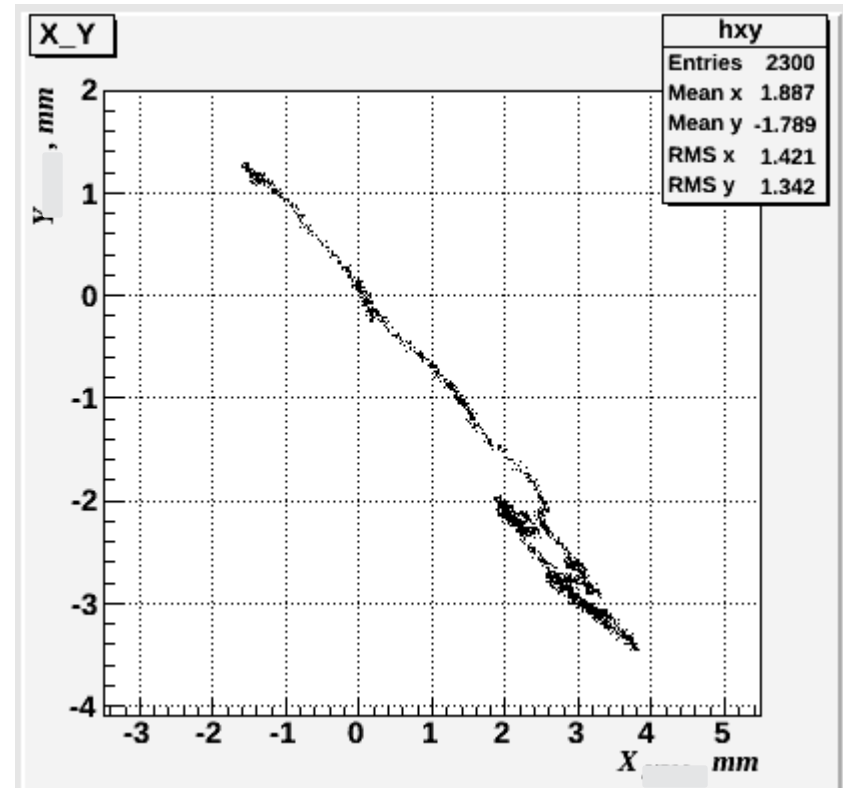
*Reconstruction of muon track by*

*PMT Matrix*



*0.19 mm*

*MRS APD Matrix*



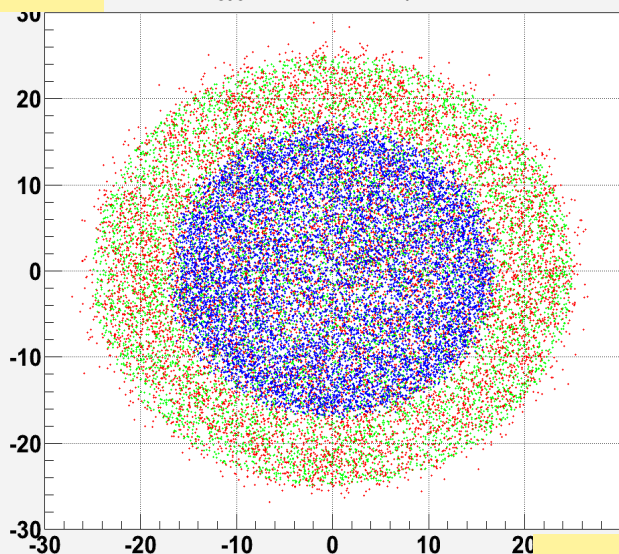
*0.036 mm*

# MONTE CARLO SIMULATION (GEM)

*Y, mm*

Matrix PMT .

h2
Entries: 10000
Mean = 0.02214
Mean y = 0.04512
RMS x = 12.96
RMS y = 12.43

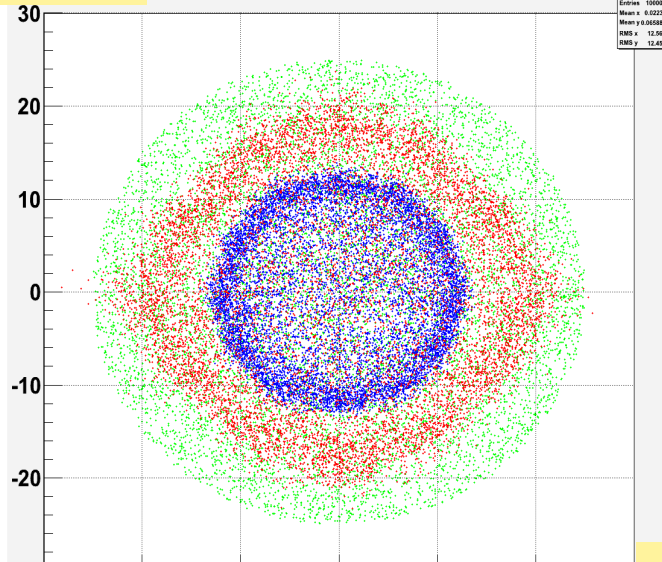


*X, mm*

*Y, mm*

Matrix MRS APD .

h2
Entries: 10000
Mean = 0.0222
Mean y = 0.04588
RMS x = 12.96
RMS y = 12.43

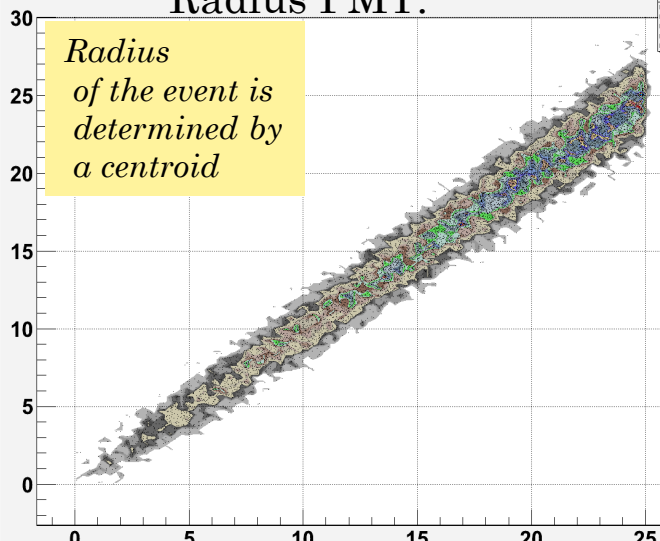


*X, mm*

Radius PMT.

h2
Entries: 10000
Mean = 16.87
Mean y = 16.86
RMS x = 5.908
RMS y = 6.479

*Radius of the event is determined by a centroid*

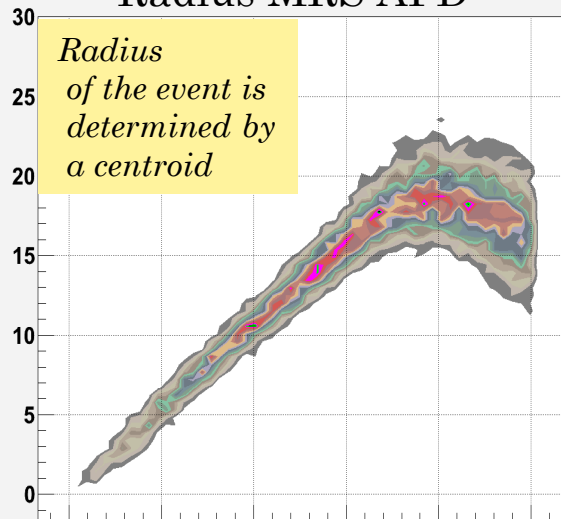


*Radius of model event, mm*

Radius MRS APD

h2
Entries: 10000
Mean = 16.87
Mean y = 16.86
RMS x = 5.91
RMS y = 6.481

*Radius of the event is determined by a centroid*



*Radius of model event, mm*

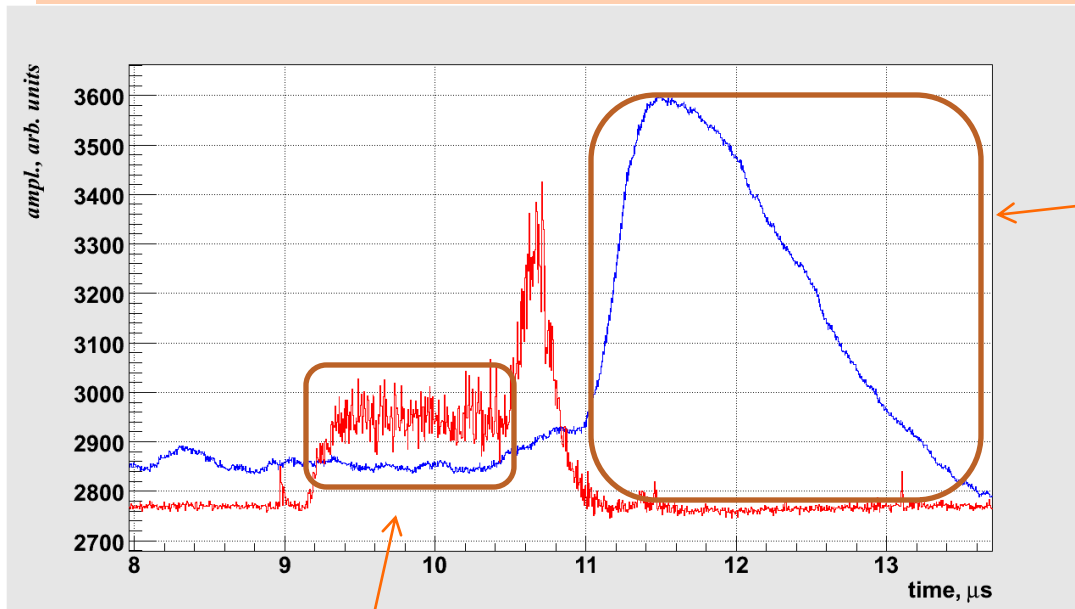
Radius SiPM.

# Conclusion

- Ⓢ Large-size WLS plate with protection layer was tested successfully in Xe (electron life time seems O'k )
- Ⓢ THGEMS were tested in pure Xe
- Ⓢ The estimated single electron signal is ~10 cells for 50 % fill of array and full PDE

# Backup

# ESTIMATION OF FIRED CELL NUMBER PER SINGLE IONIZATION ELECTRON EXTRACTED FROM LIQUID



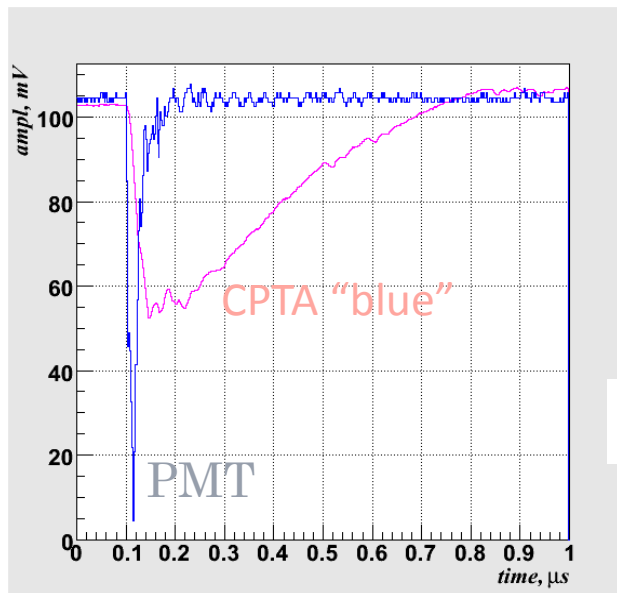
*For field in liquid 2.5 kV/cm and in gas 4.90 kV/cm  
Area corresponds to 5950 ph.e. and 850 e  
(7 ph.e./e.)*

*For THGEM2 U=1.6 kV  
MRS APD array signal ~150 cells*

*~300 for THGEM2 U=2.1 kV  
For 1V overvoltage ->3% PDE  
(MRS APD +WLS)  
Fill factor for array ~6% -> 50%  
So, it can be increased by a  
factor of 60, i.e. ~9000 cells*

*~ 10 cells/e  
Can be achieved.*

# SPECTRUMS



пьедестал

шум

α ПИК



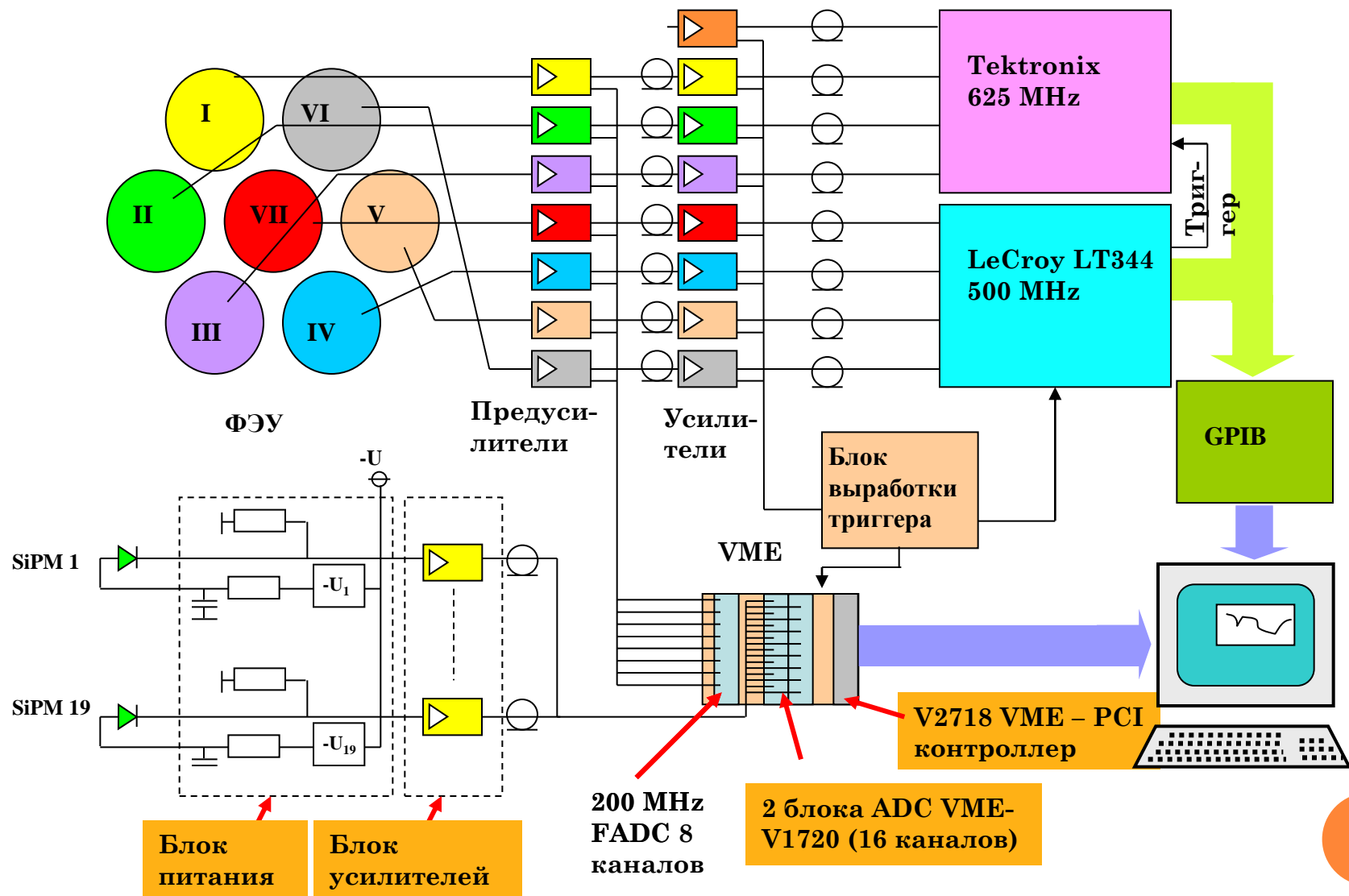
1 ячейка

2 ячейка

Pulse area, V·ns

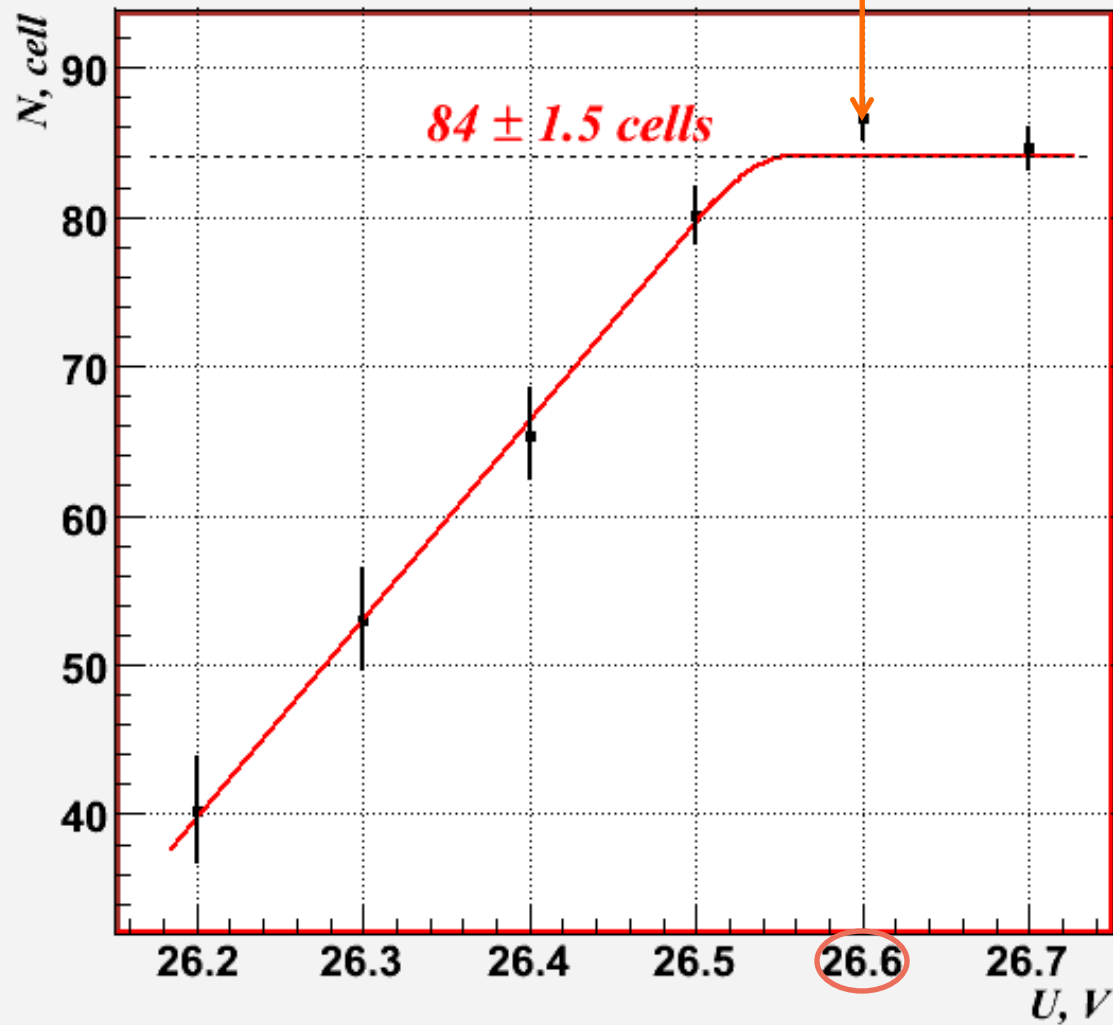
Положения  $\alpha$  пика  
 1 вариант 27 ячеек  
 2 вариант 84 ячейки

# Схема электроники



# РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ & ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ

84 ячейки



# SECOND TEST RUN (DOUBLE GEM)

