

# The WA105-3x1x1 m<sup>3</sup> dual phase LAr-TPC demonstrator

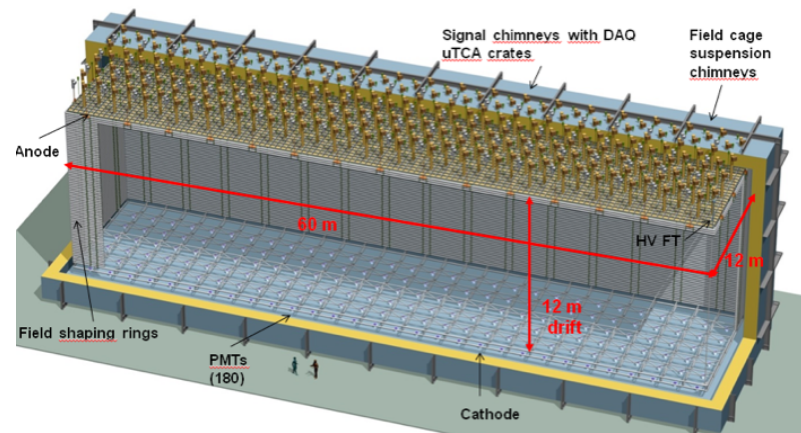
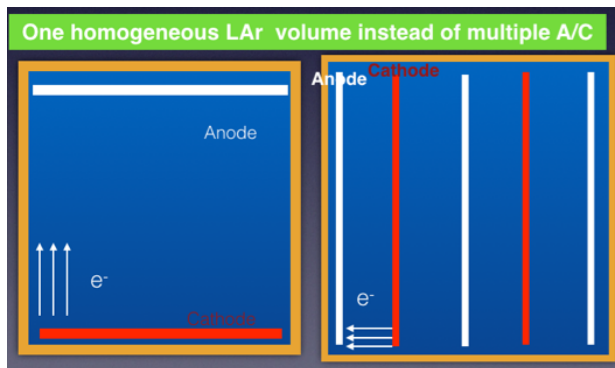
Sebastien Murphy ETH Zurich  
on behalf of WA105

**ETH**

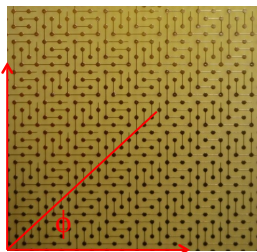
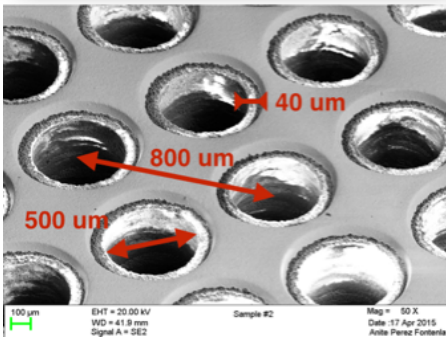


Large scale LAr TPC for LB neutrino oscillation physics, astrophysics, and nucleon decay search (GUT physics). (See talk Elizabeth Worcester).

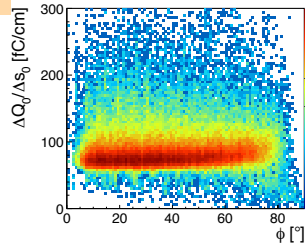
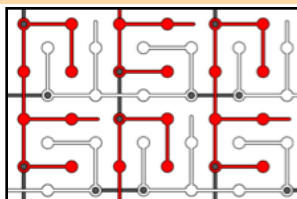
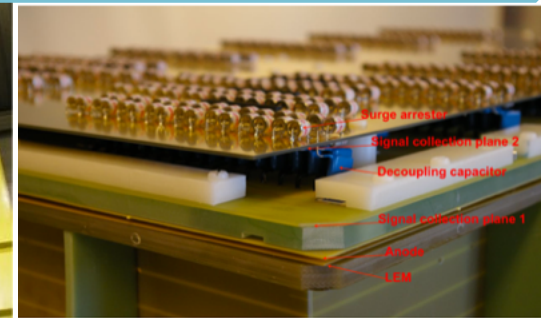
- Single cryo-tank based on industrial LNG solution to house O(10) kton of LAr mass. Envisaged options for single and dual phase TPCs. (See talk Alexander Himmel).
- R&D for double-phase for charge readout with amplification yields
  - **One drift distance (bottom to top) for cost effective large scale detectors**
  - **Low energy detection thresholds as needed for physics**
  - **High reconstruction efficiency thanks to collection only readouts planes. Maximise active LAr volume whilst minimising the number of channels.**
  - **Robustness of signal-to-noise with respect to environmental sources thanks to tunable amplification.**
  - **3x3 m<sup>2</sup> PCB based modular charge readout plane (no extensive wiring) allow for easy industrial procurement, off site assembly and shipping.**



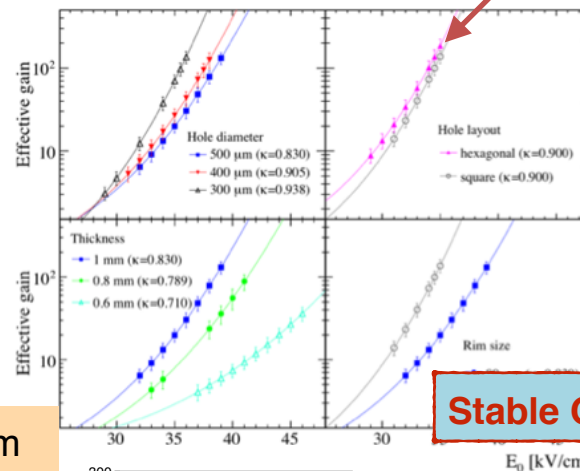


10x10cm<sup>2</sup>: LEM/anode R&D

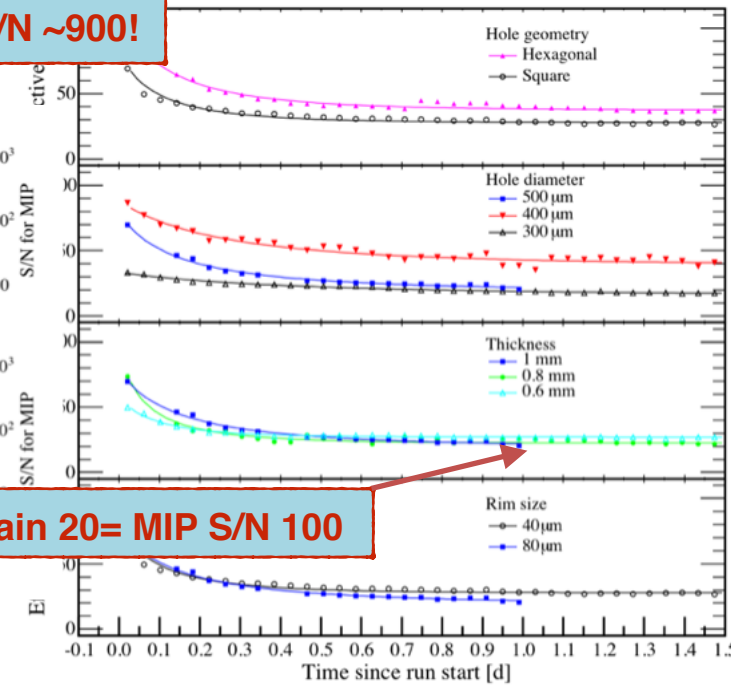
dC/dI ~ 120 pF/m

40x80cm<sup>2</sup>: stable operation of large area readouts

Max Gain 180 = MIP S/N ~900!

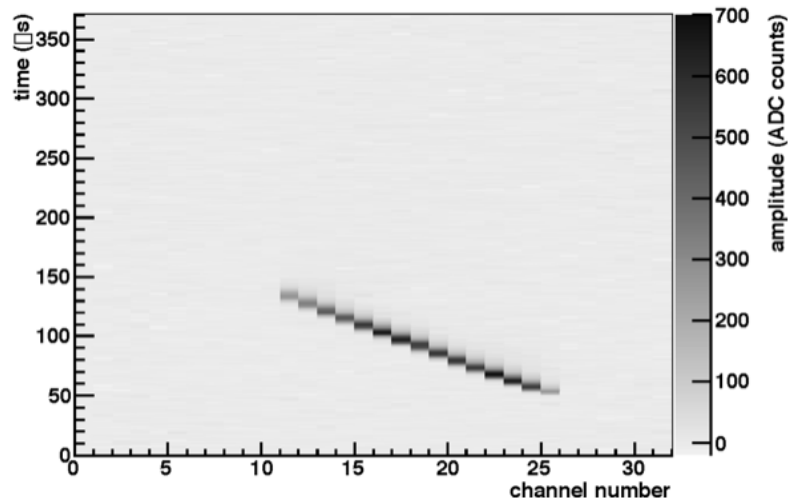


Stable Gain 20= MIP S/N 100

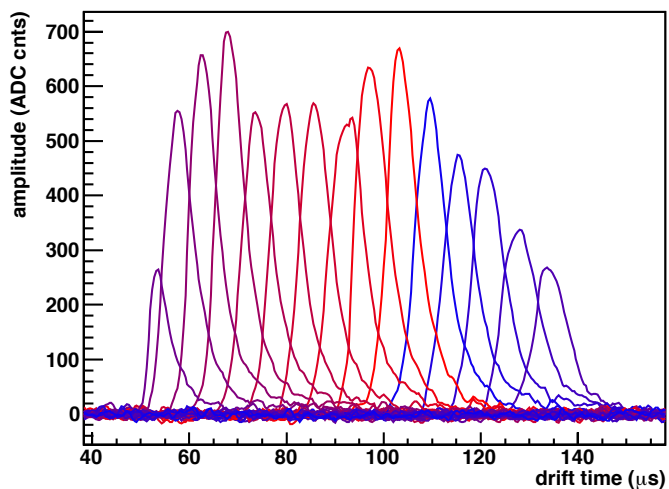


Operating with amplification of about a factor 20

View 0: Event display (run 15937, event 22)



View 0: Signals (run 15937, event 22)



Raw waveform no  
software filtering



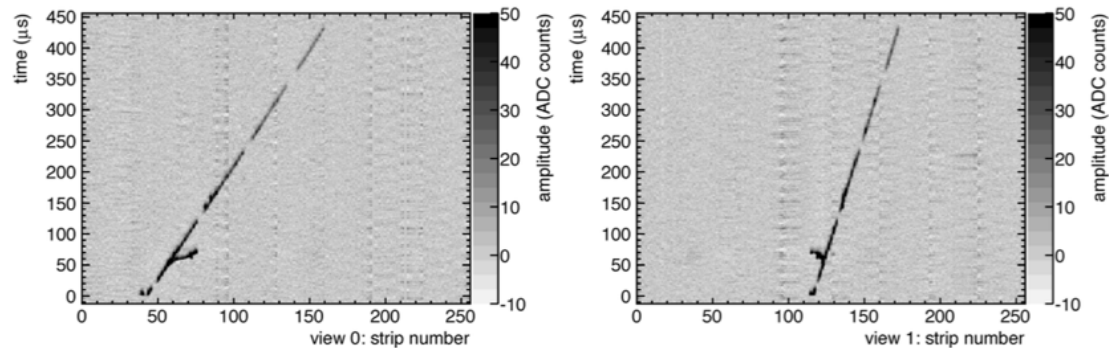
real events on 250 liter  
LAr dual phase TPC

literature

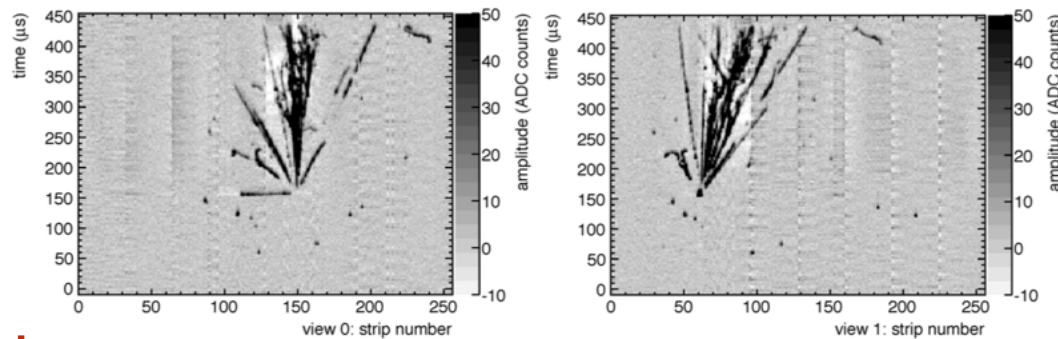
NIM A617 (2010) p188-192  
NIM A641 (2011) p 48-57  
JINST 7 (2012) P08026  
JINST 8 (2013) P04012  
JINST 9 (2014) P03017  
JINST 10 (2015) P03017



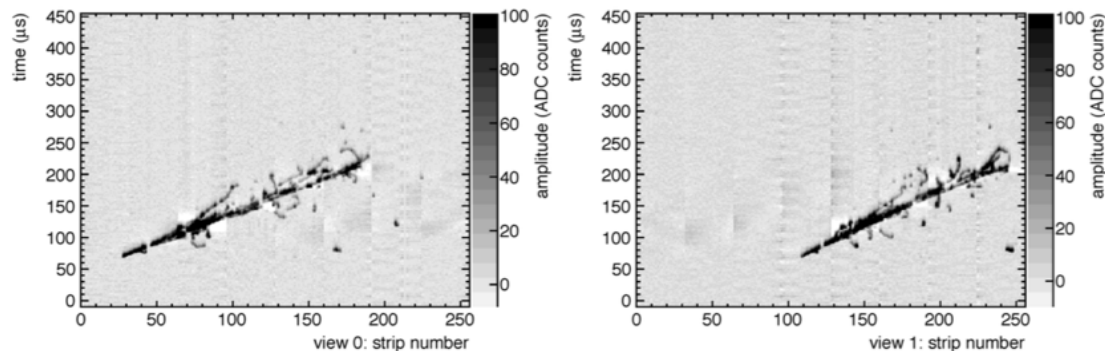
## cosmic muon



## HADR shower



## EM shower



layer PCB anode

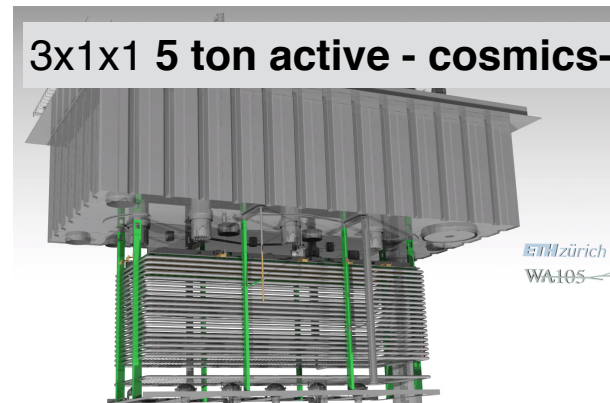
oor

extraction grid

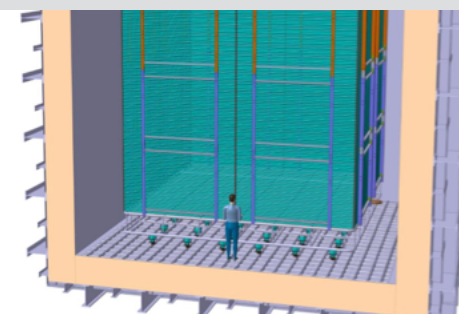


WA105

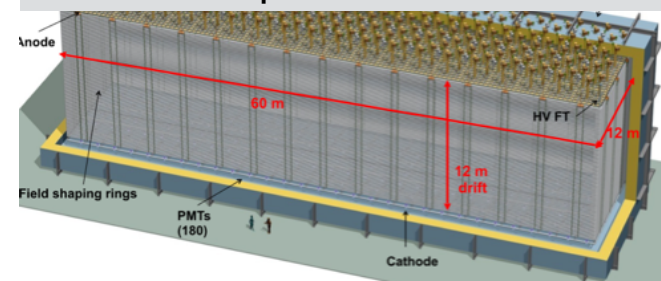
size time



ProtoDUNE Dual phase 300 ton active -test beam-



DUNE Dual phase FD 10 kton active

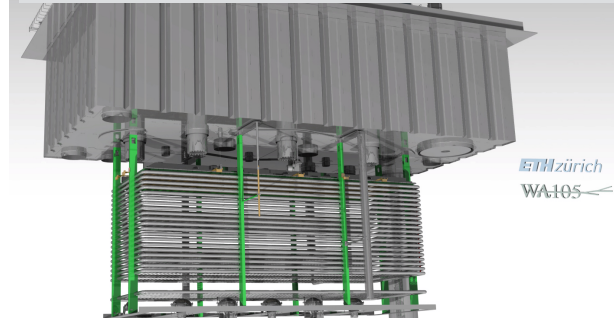




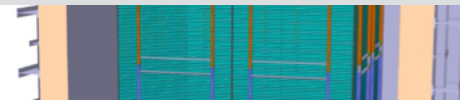
size time



3x1x1 5 ton active - cosmics-



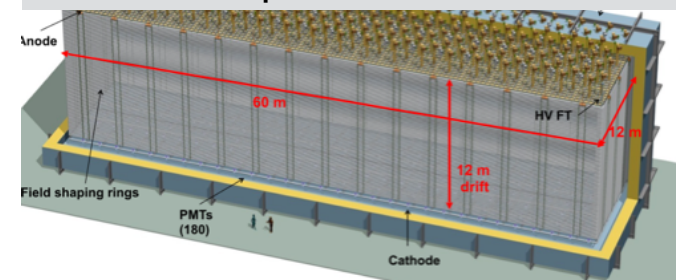
ProtoDUNE Dual phase 300 ton active -test beam-



Thanks to the CERN Neutrino platform the technology has evolved from the R&D stage to the construction of detectors with relevant size for neutrino physics.



DUNE Dual phase FD 10 kton active

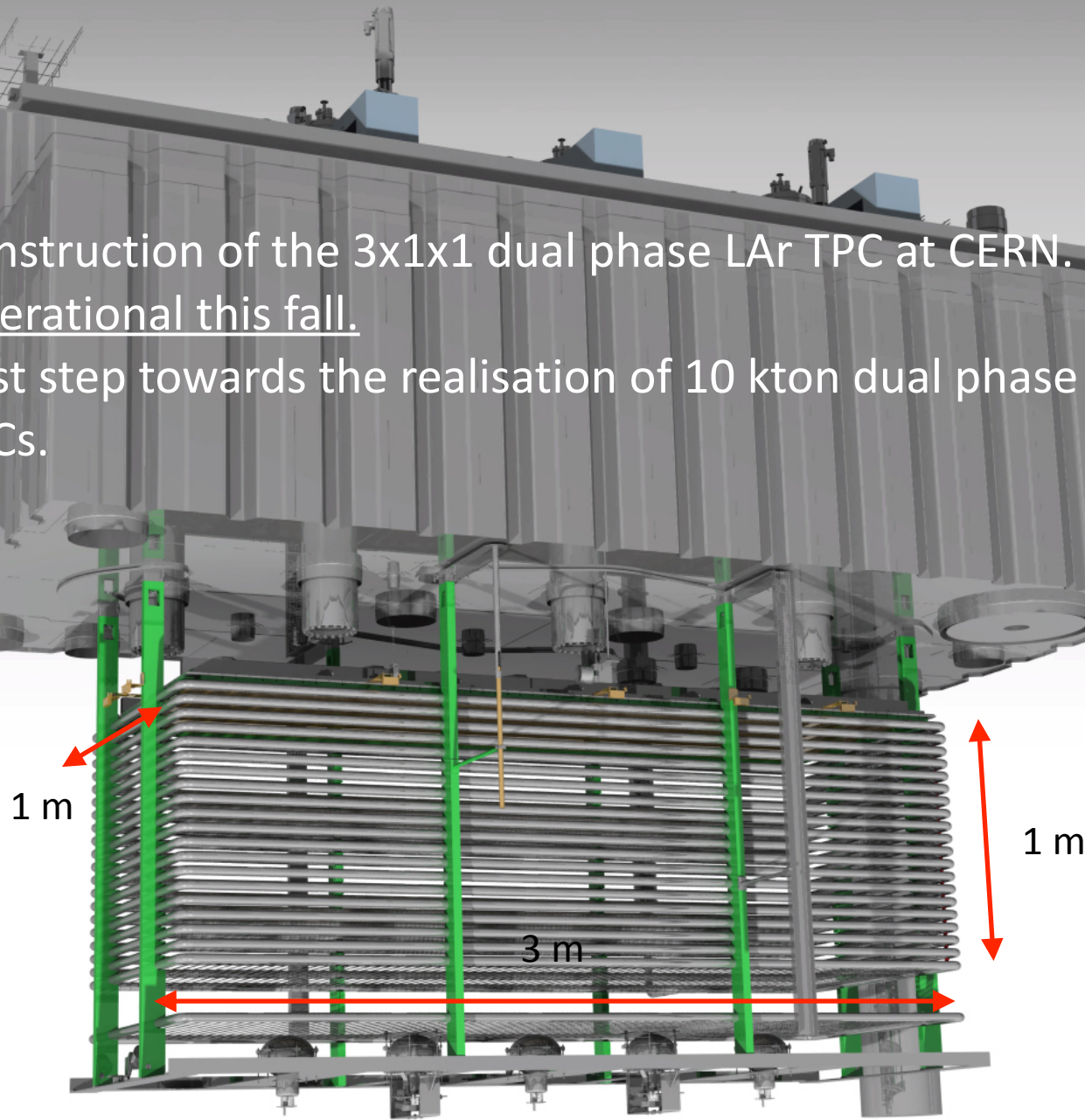


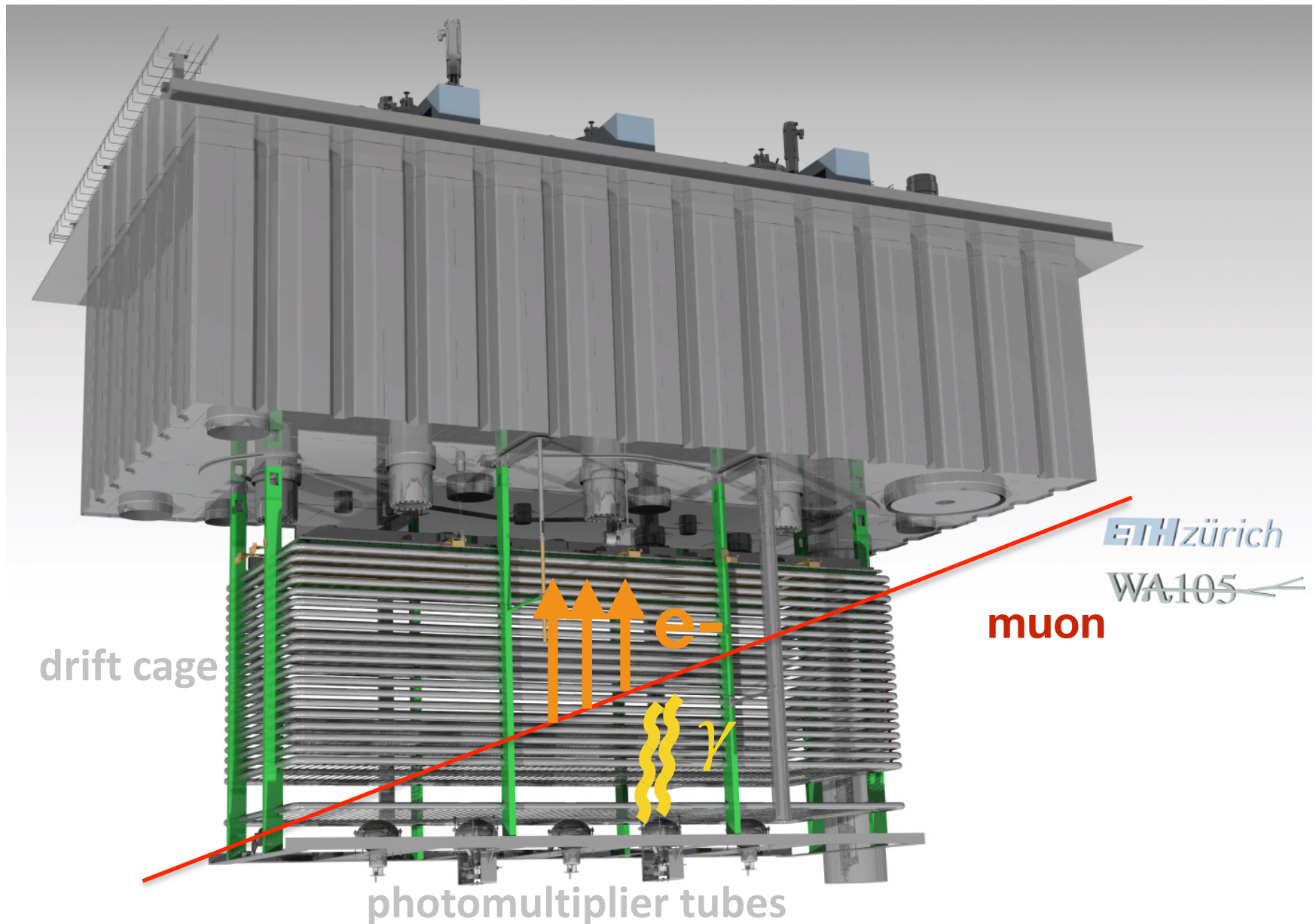
*demonstrate the capabilities of the dual phase technology at the kton scale*



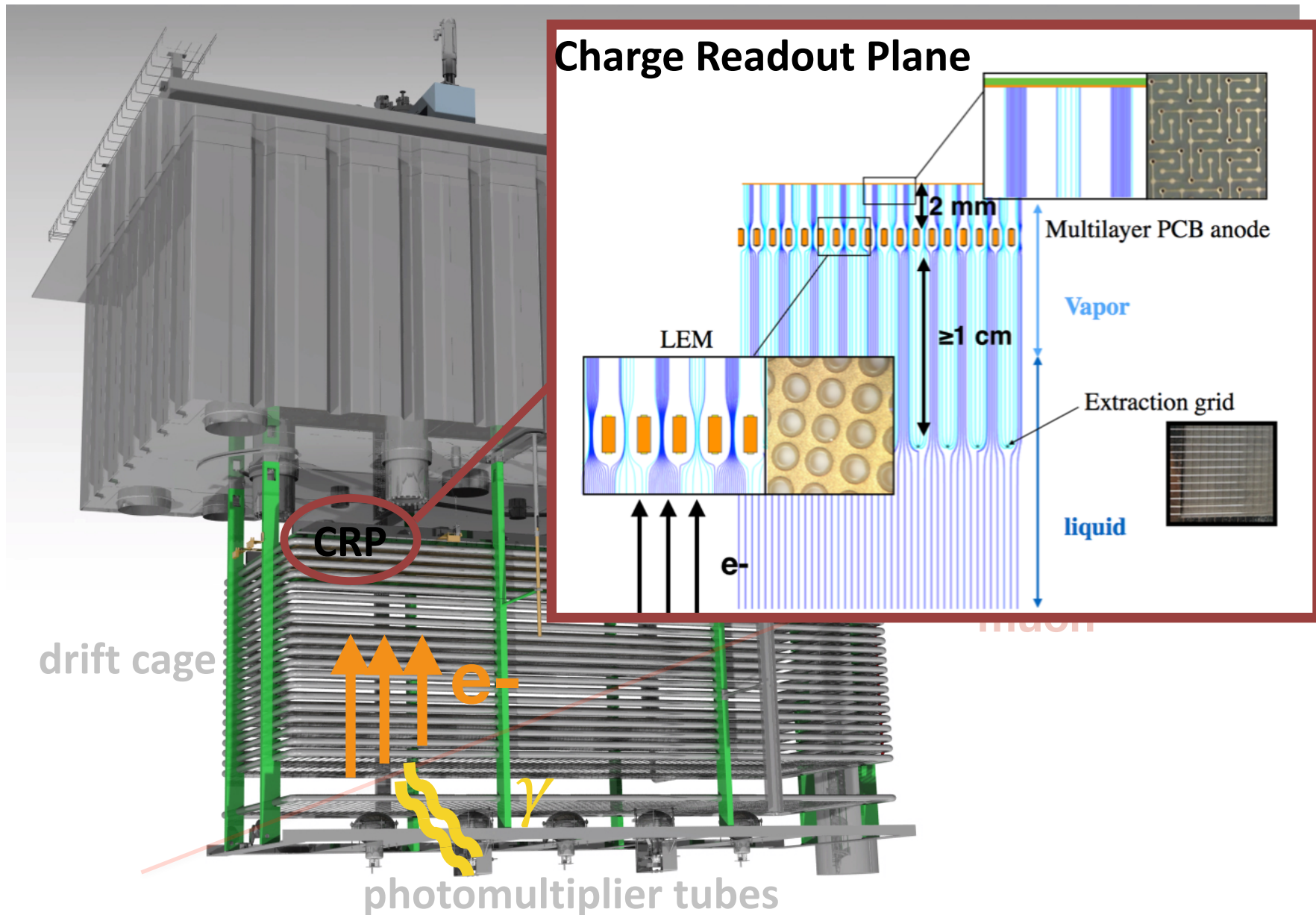


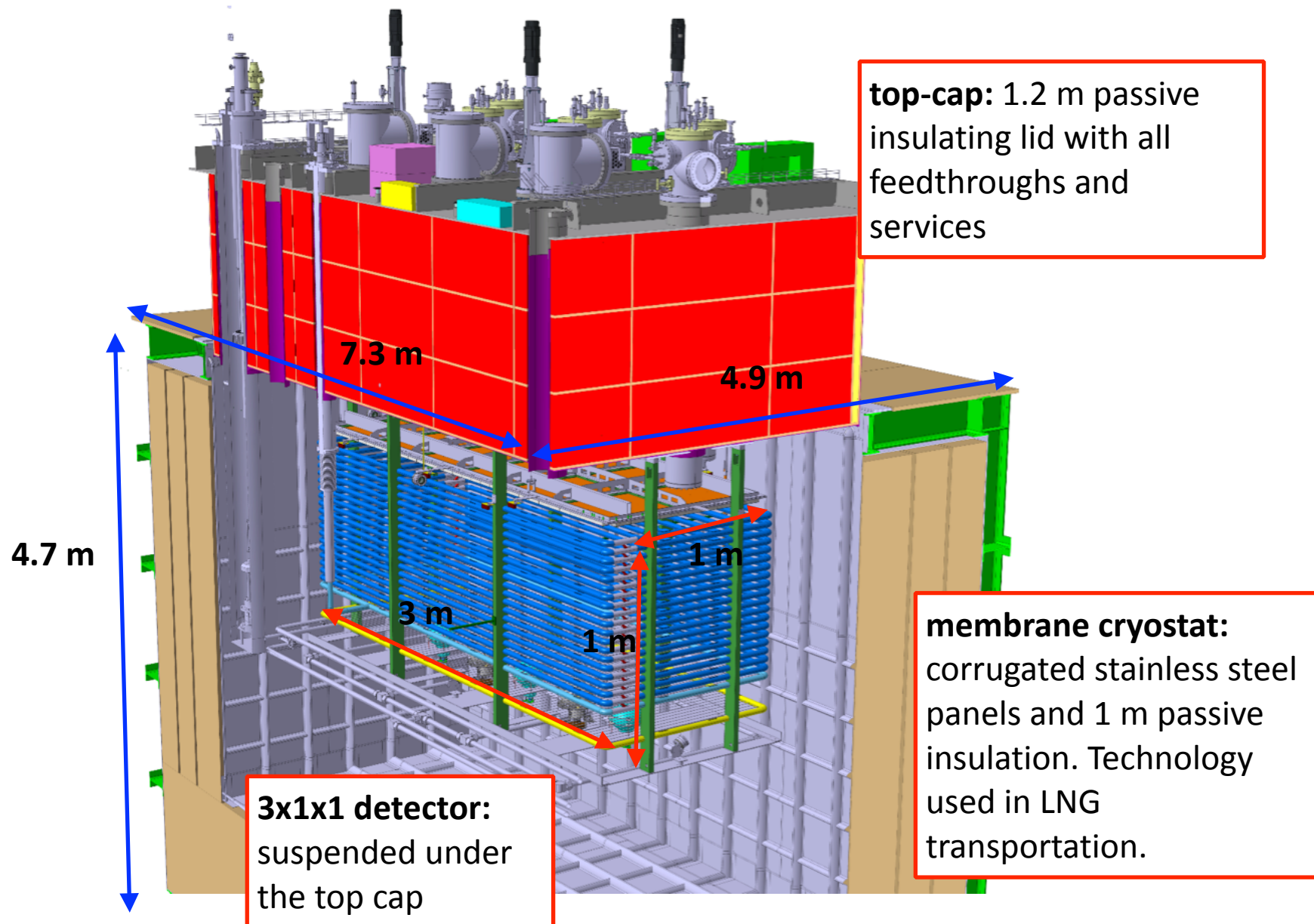
- \* Construction of the 3x1x1 dual phase LAr TPC at CERN.
- \* Operational this fall.
- \* First step towards the realisation of 10 kton dual phase LAr TPCs.



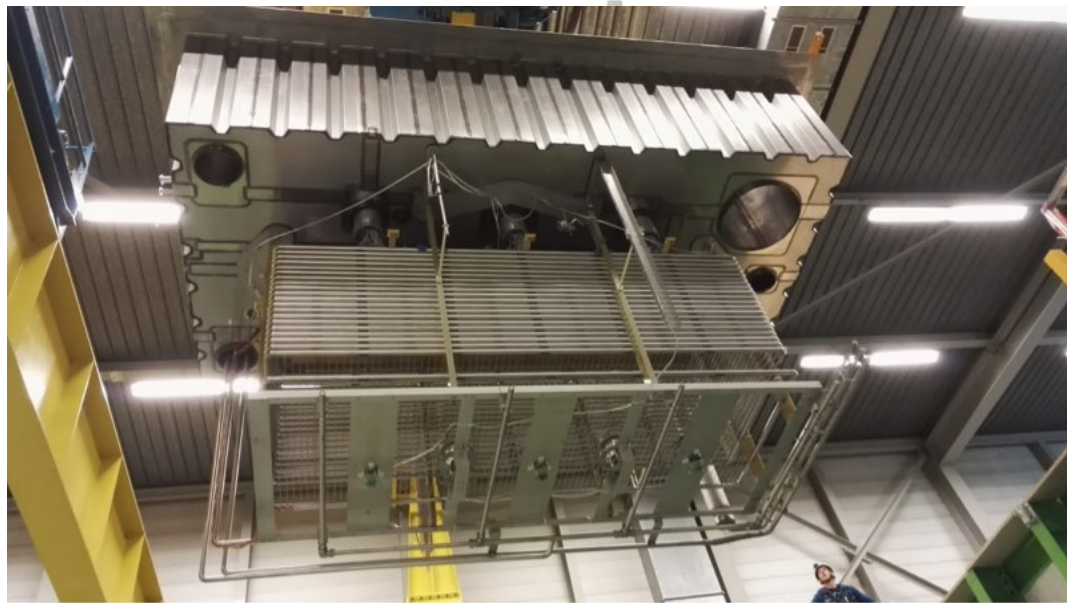












steel  
ve  
y



cryogenic cameras

signal feedthroughs: front end cards for amplification in cold. Can be removed without accessing main LAr volume

Charge Readout plane (CRP):  
extraction of charge readout  
and amplification in one  
module adjustable to LAr level

drift cage: fixed  
to top-cap

High voltage feedthrough:  
this one up to 300 kV.

GND protection grid

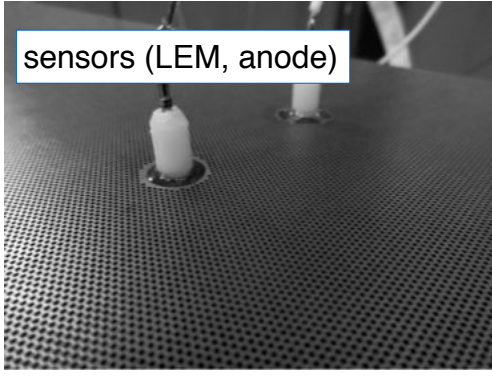
5 coated Photomultiplier tubes



# ETH 3x1x1 detector

WA105

sensors (LEM, anode)



top-cap



installation & safety



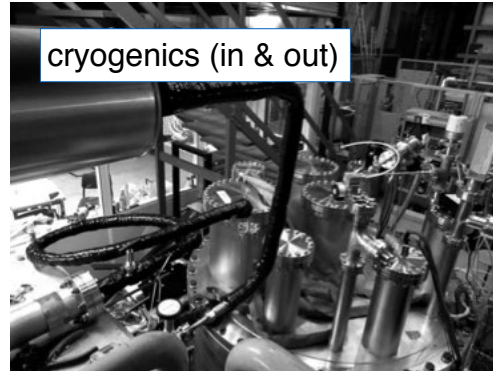
light readout



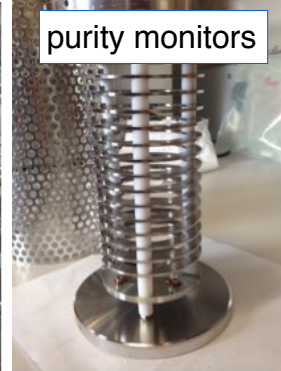
cryostat insulation & membrane



cryogenics (in & out)



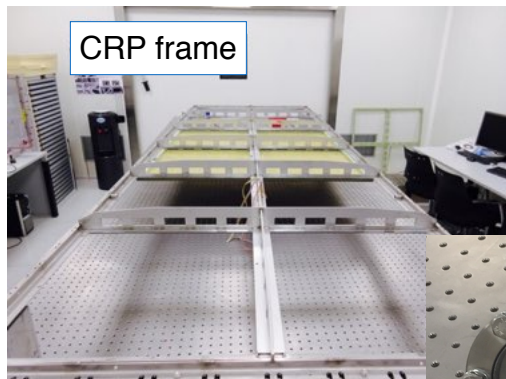
purity monitors



chimneys & feedthroughs



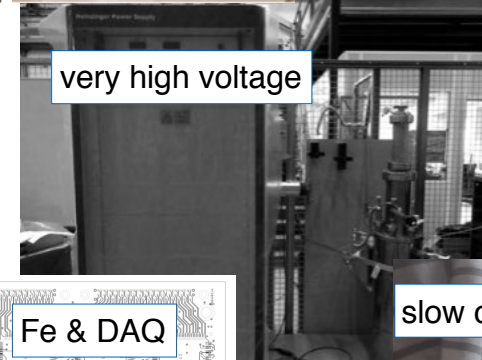
CRP frame



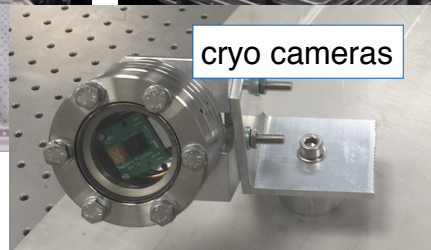
drift cage & cathode



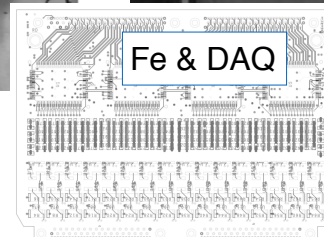
very high voltage



cryo cameras



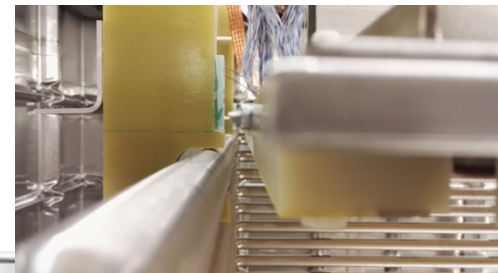
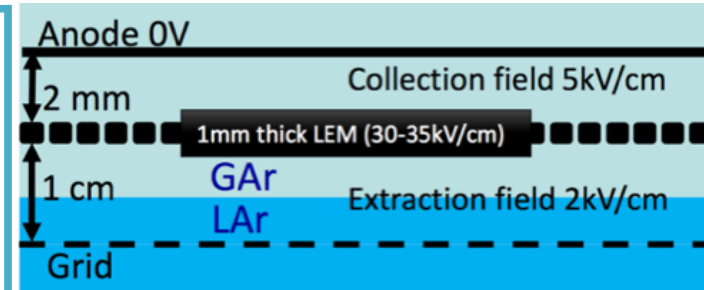
Fe & DAQ



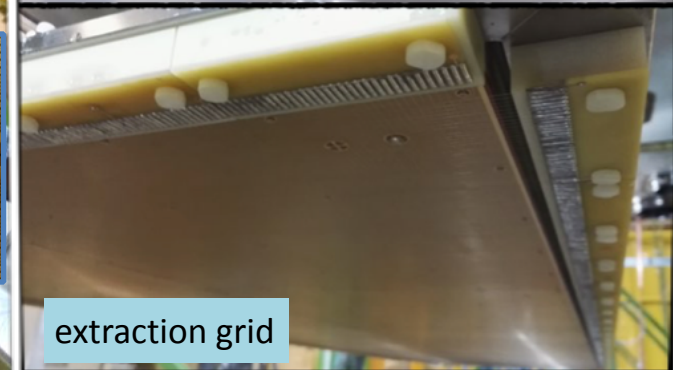
slow control & PVSS



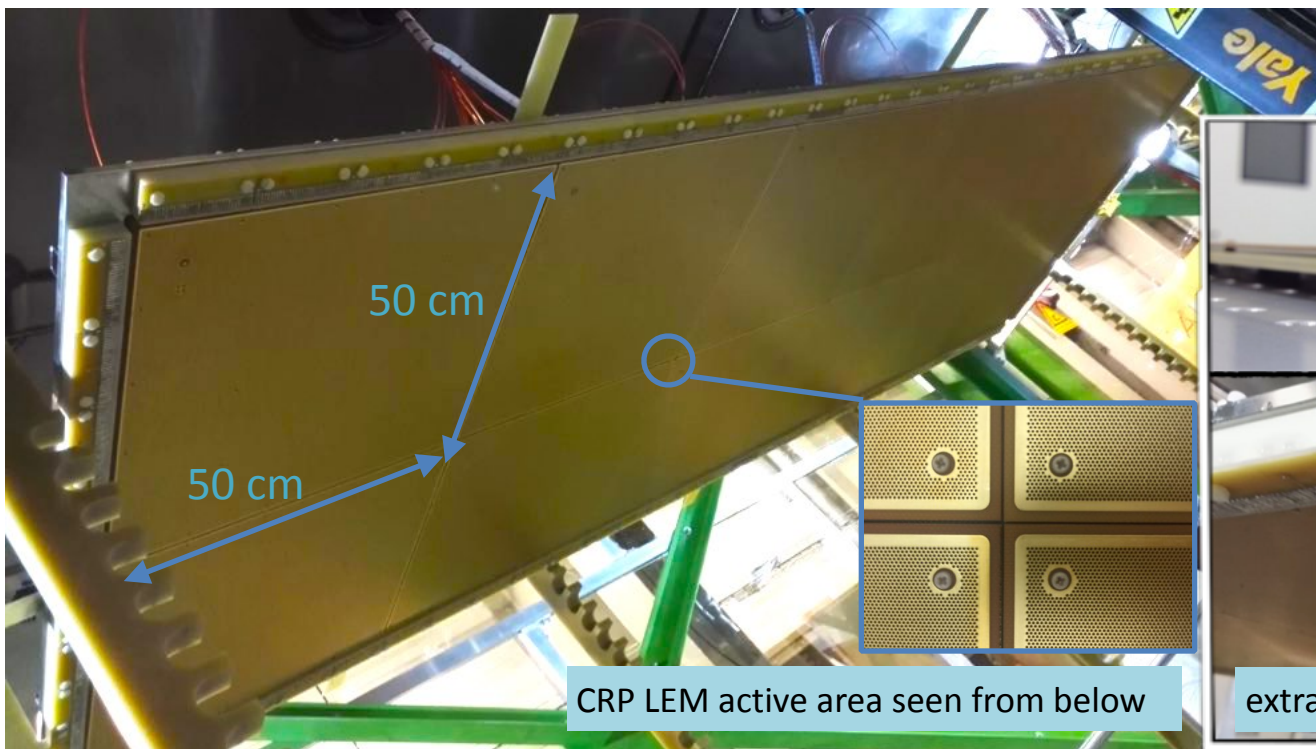
- \* fully active 3x1 m<sup>2</sup> amplification and readout adjustable to LAr level.
- \* All components industrially fabricated with most of the QA/QC performed by the companies.
- \* mechanical tolerances validated in warm but also at LAr temperature in open cryogenic baths.
- \* Assembly is straightforward and quick (~2 people, 2 days)



LEM + anode sandwich



extraction grid

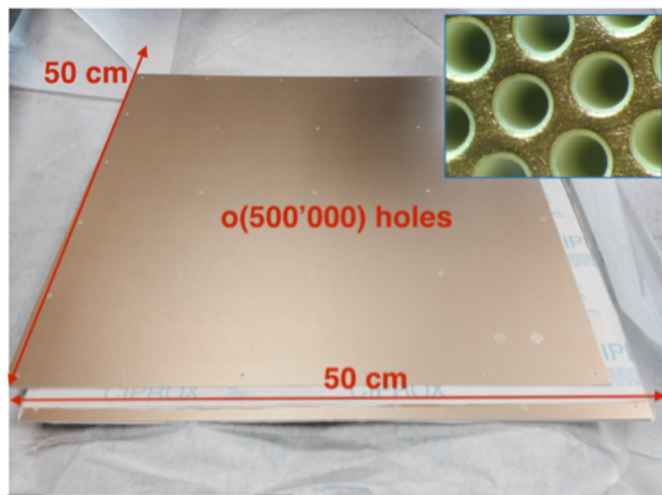


CRP LEM active area seen from below



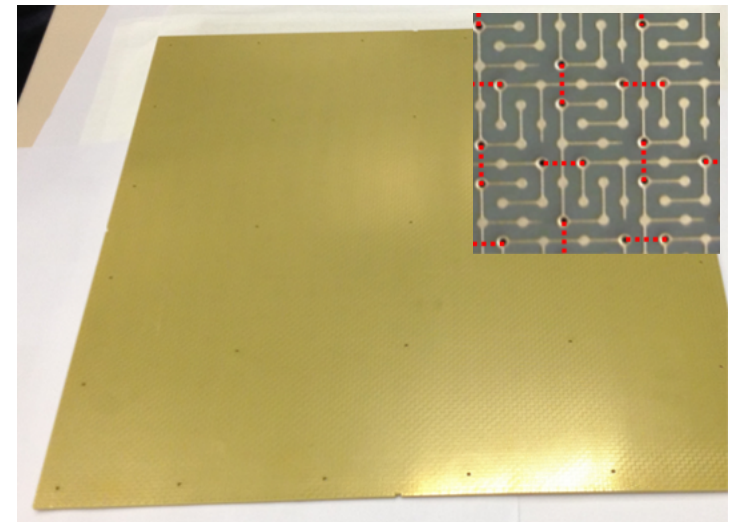
purchasing and QA/QC aspects for both are now well under control. The construction of the 311 has been fundamental in defining this.

LEMs



extensive experience on handling, cleaning, testing based on series of 20 (pilot)+ 20 (final design) LEMs.

Anodes



- 4-layer 3.4 mm thick PCB
- Rather standard to manufacture
- electrical continuity tested by company
- Minimal QC needed on our side.

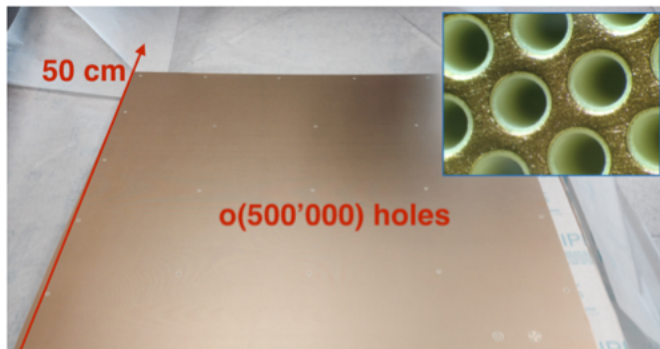
Years of R&D devoted to design and testing of those crucial components.

[C. Cantini et al 2015 JINST 10 P03017](#)

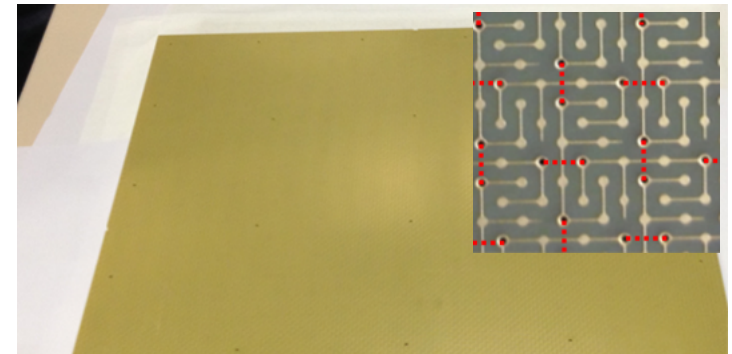
[C Cantini et al 2014 JINST 9 P03017](#)

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LEMs

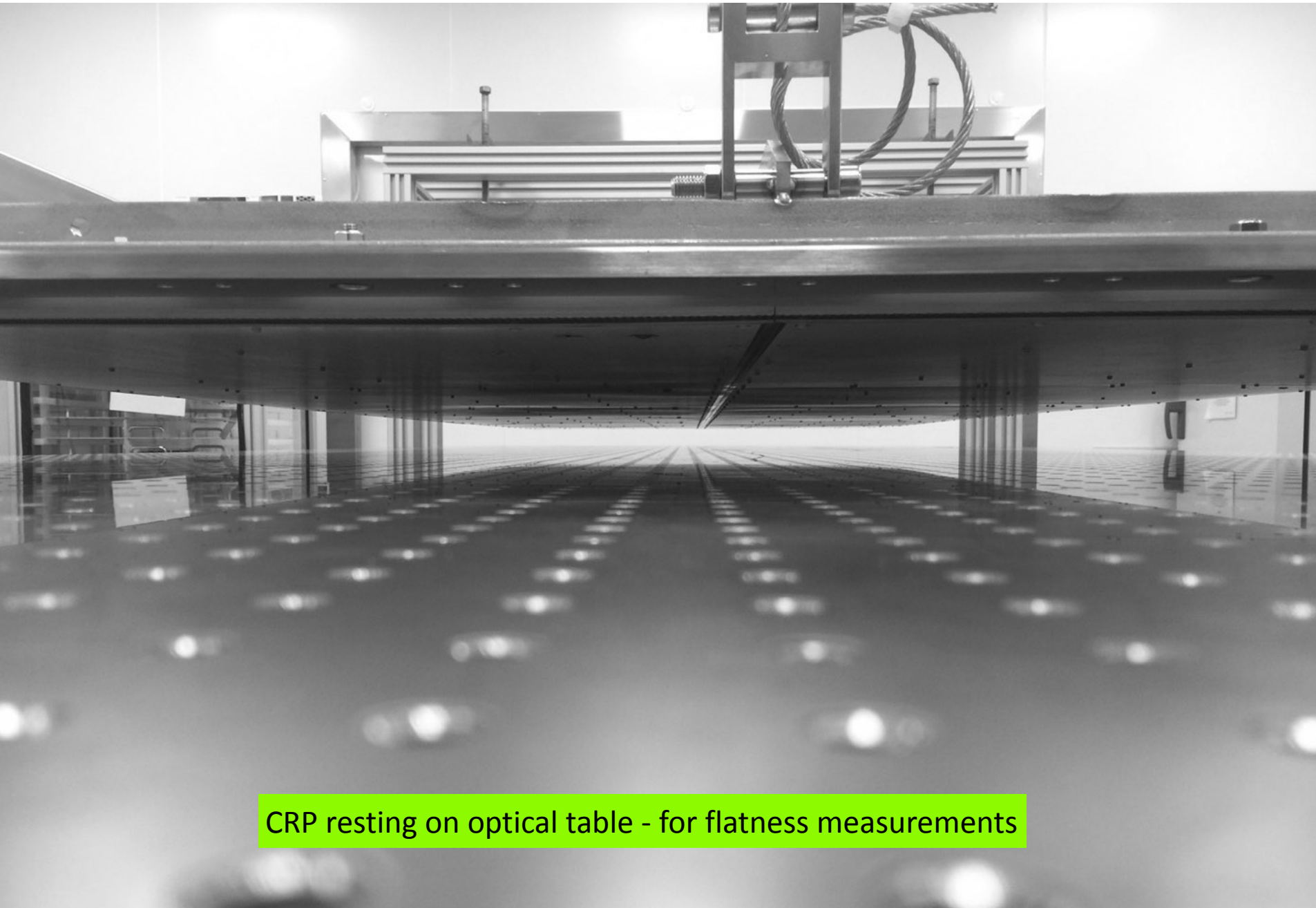


Anodes



- They are **standard industry components**. A large part of the QA is done by the companies.
- Anode & LEM Modularity of 50x50 cm<sup>2</sup> allows for
  - ➔ practical shipping to assembly point.
  - ➔ easy and rapid check of the individual components
- the assembly is **straightforward and quick** (~2 people, 2 days for the 3x1m<sup>2</sup>).
- The entire frame can be **dipped in LAr to check mechanical integrity** and fulfilment of tolerances in cold.





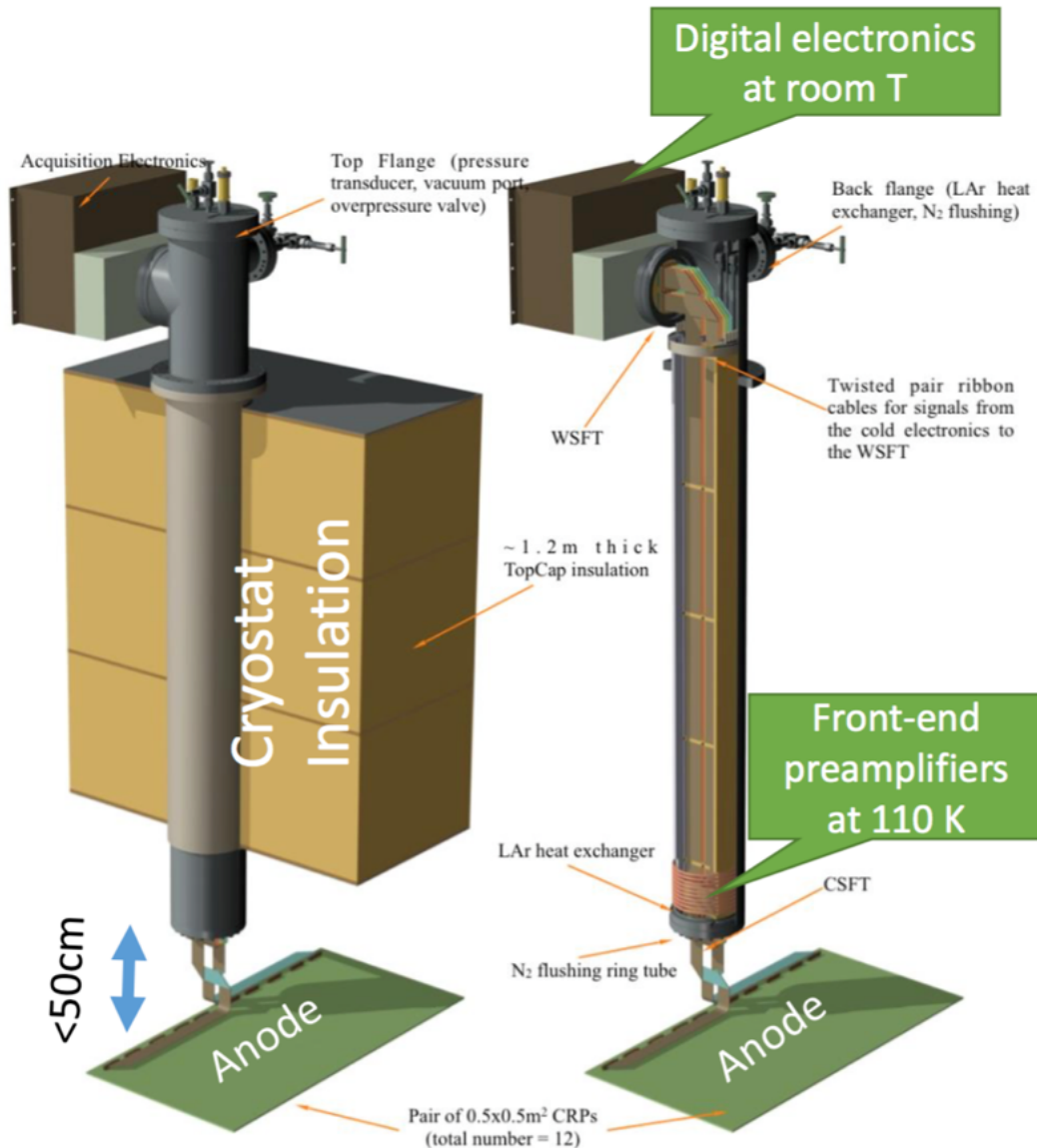
CRP resting on optical table - for flatness measurements

- Fully assembled CRP, partly instrumented and dipped in LAr with photogrammetric targets
- -> check resistance to thermal shock and planarity at cold as well as signal continuity.

3x1 m<sup>2</sup> CRP suspended in an LN<sub>2</sub> bath- for flatness measurements (photogrammetry) and contacts in cold



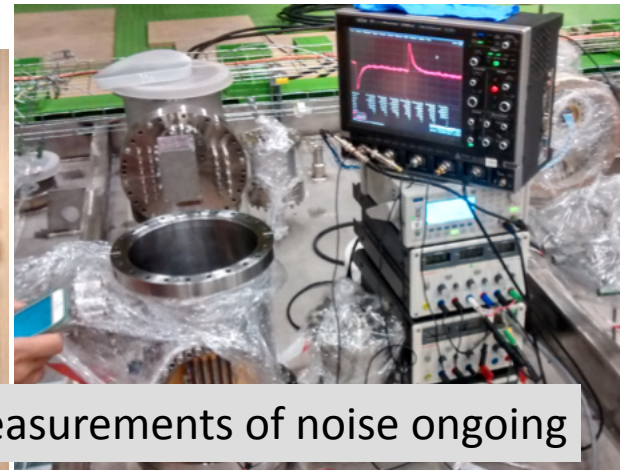
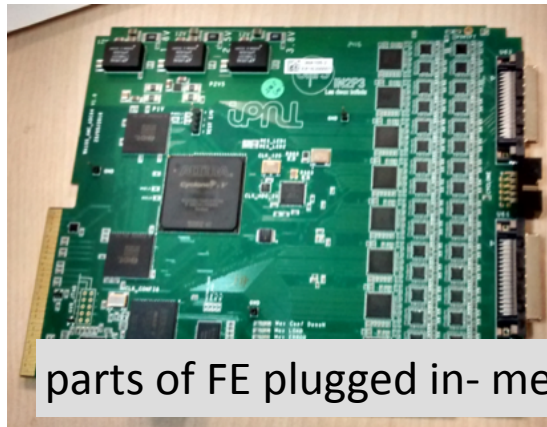
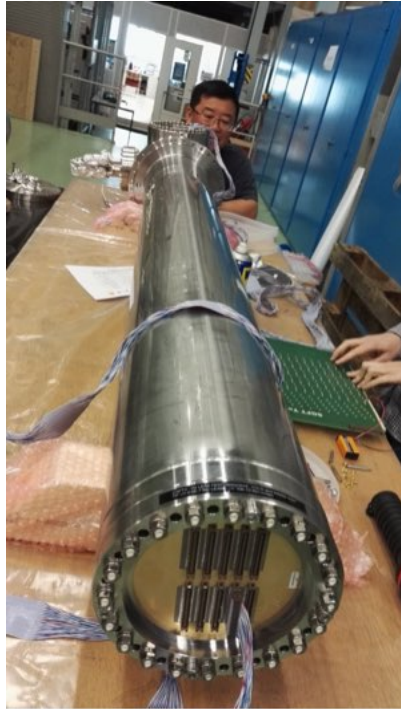
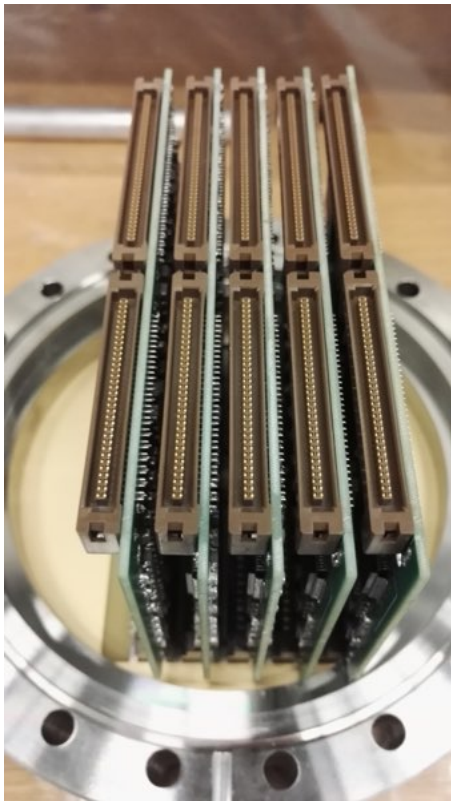




The access to electronics without emptying/contaminating inner detector volume is critical for long term operation

Proximity of pre-amplifiers to the readout is also an important aspect  
 ➔ Limit noise due to cable capacitance

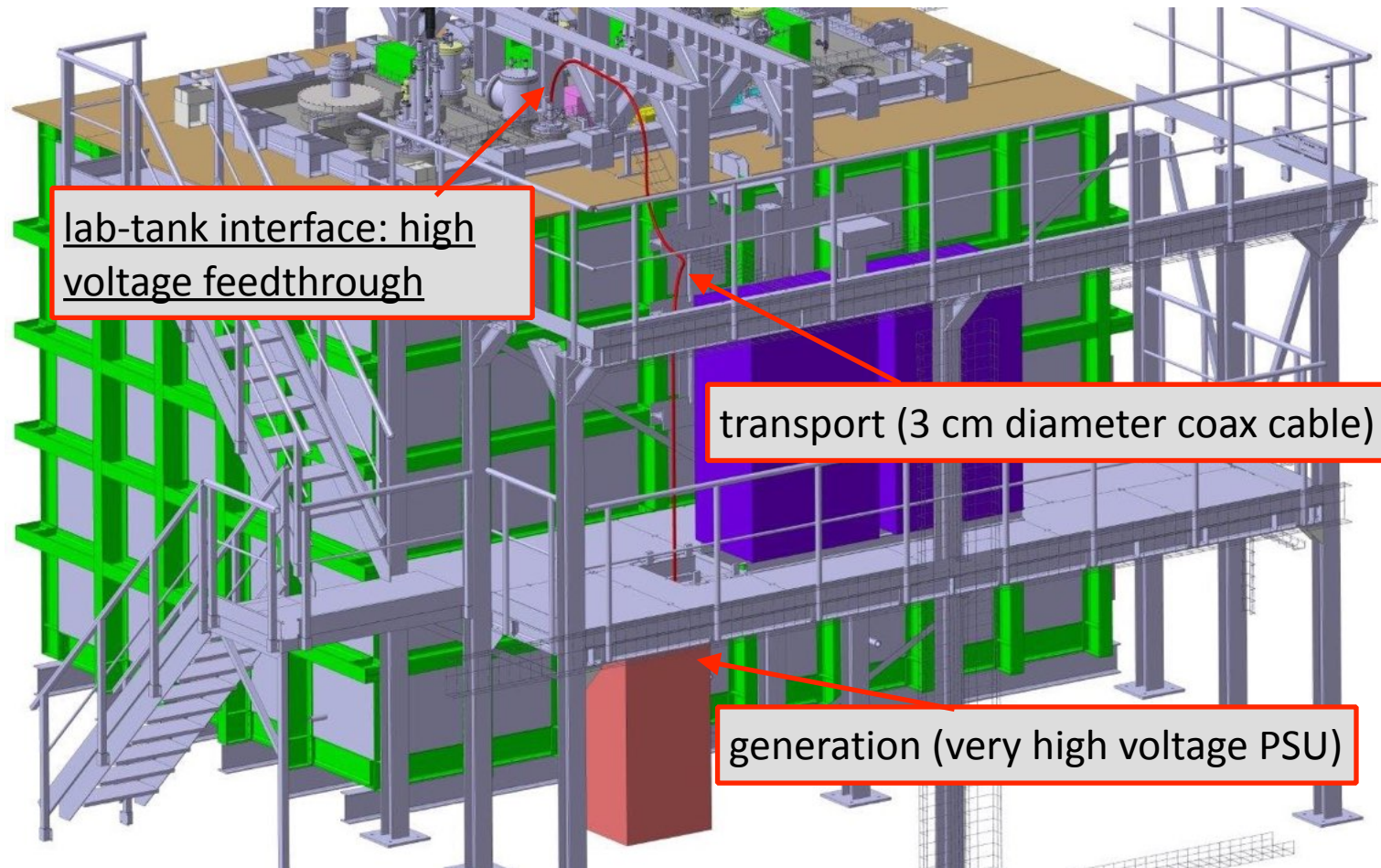
Front-end electronics is housed in “chimneys” which are physically isolated from cryostat / ambient environment with vacuum tight feedthroughs  
 Could be accessed/replaced without opening cryostat



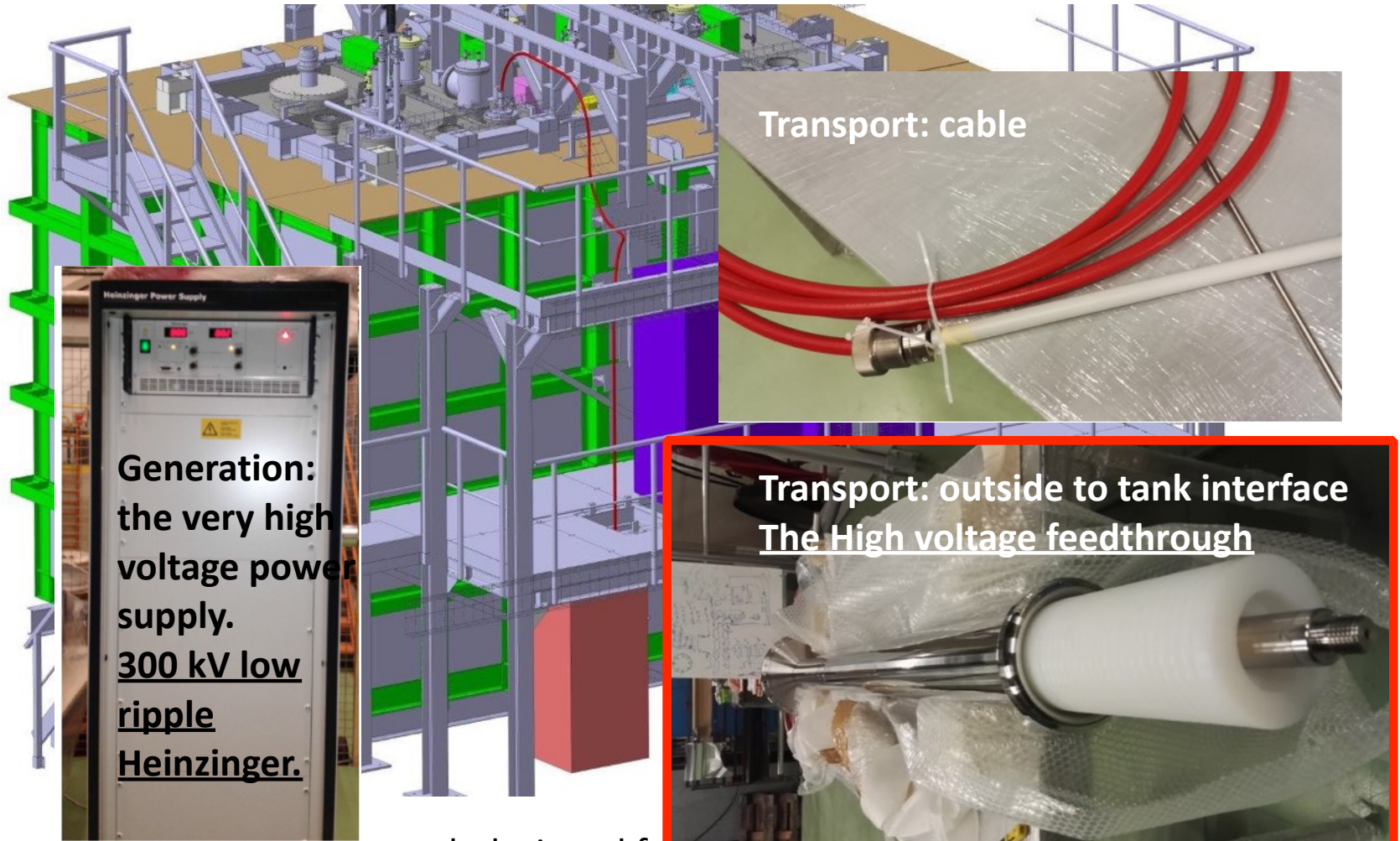
parts of FE plugged in- measurements of noise ongoing



As detectors get larger so does the required HV. Developing feedthroughs that can transport several hundreds of kV through gas and liquid argon. Very important topic for the field. Lot's of ongoing R&D.



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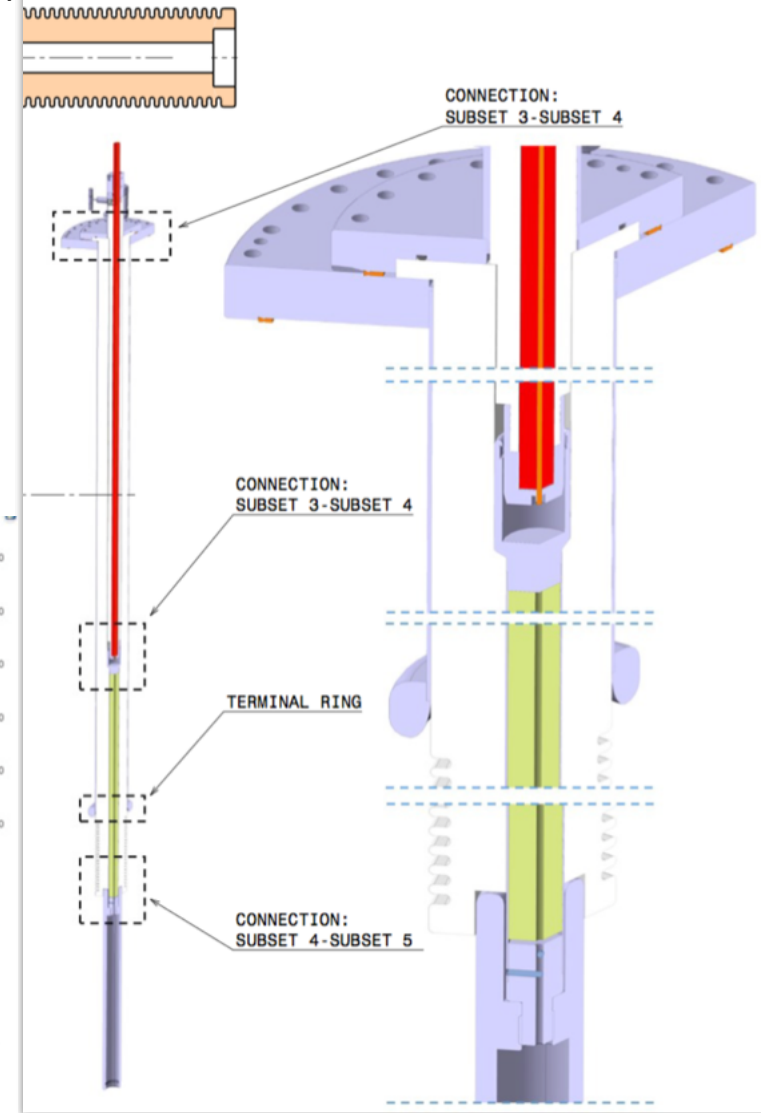
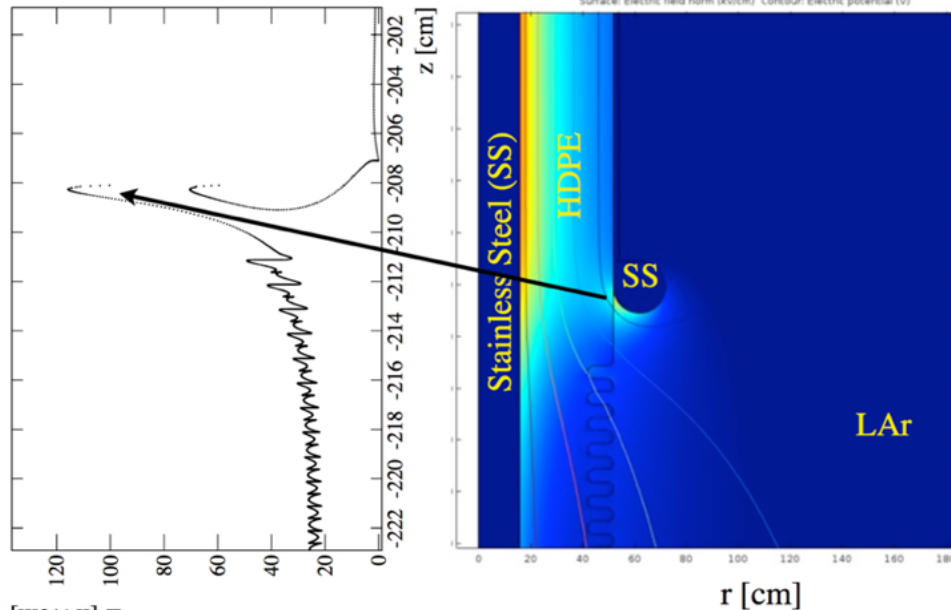
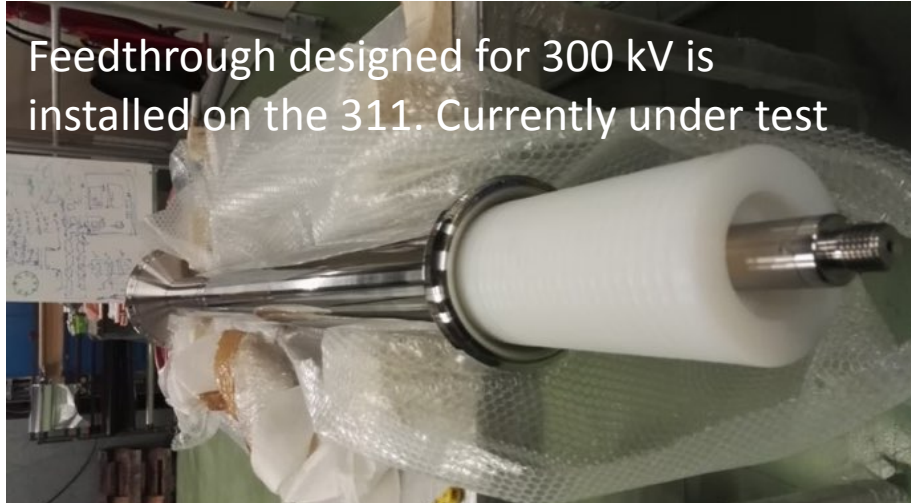


Feedthrough designed for 300 kV

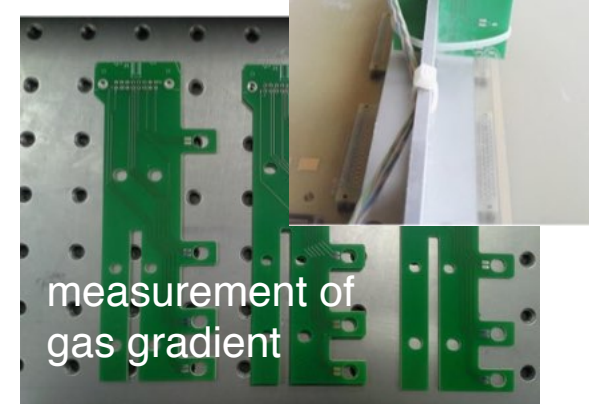
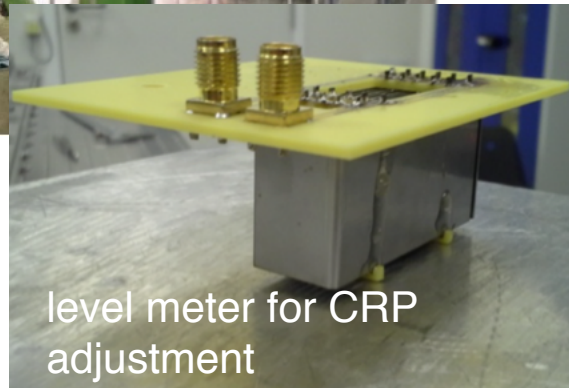
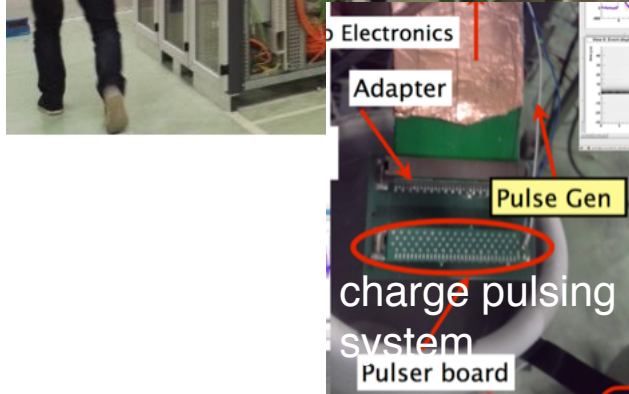


Successful design of ICARUS 150 kV Feedthrough has been scaled up to 300 kV.  
designed for the protoDUNE dual phase (6 m drift)

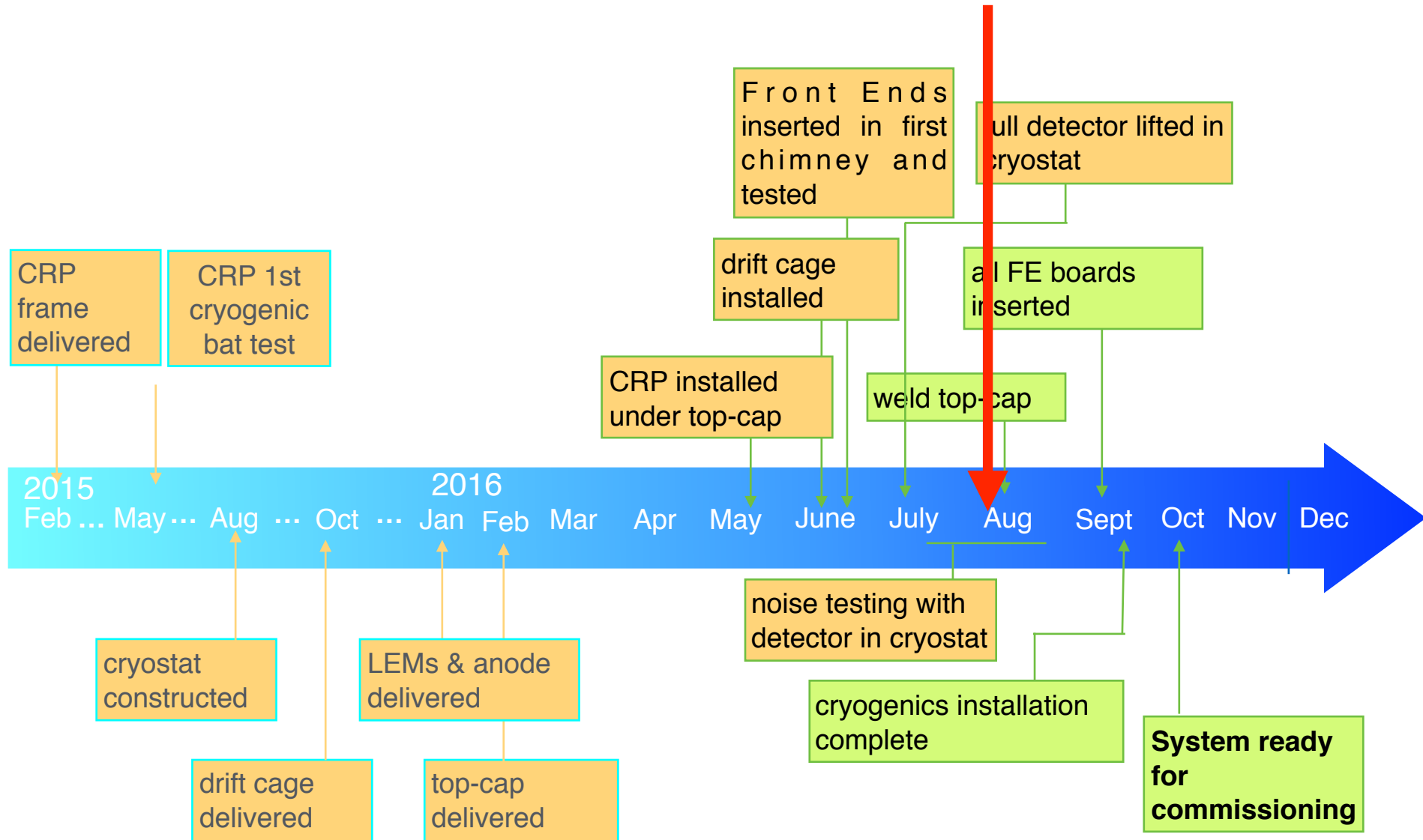
Feedthrough designed for 300 kV is installed on the 311. Currently under test



Crucial part of the experiment is all the slow control. Large development and new types of sensors and acquisition system has been developed. ->same system will be used on protoDUNE & DUNE Dual Phase.



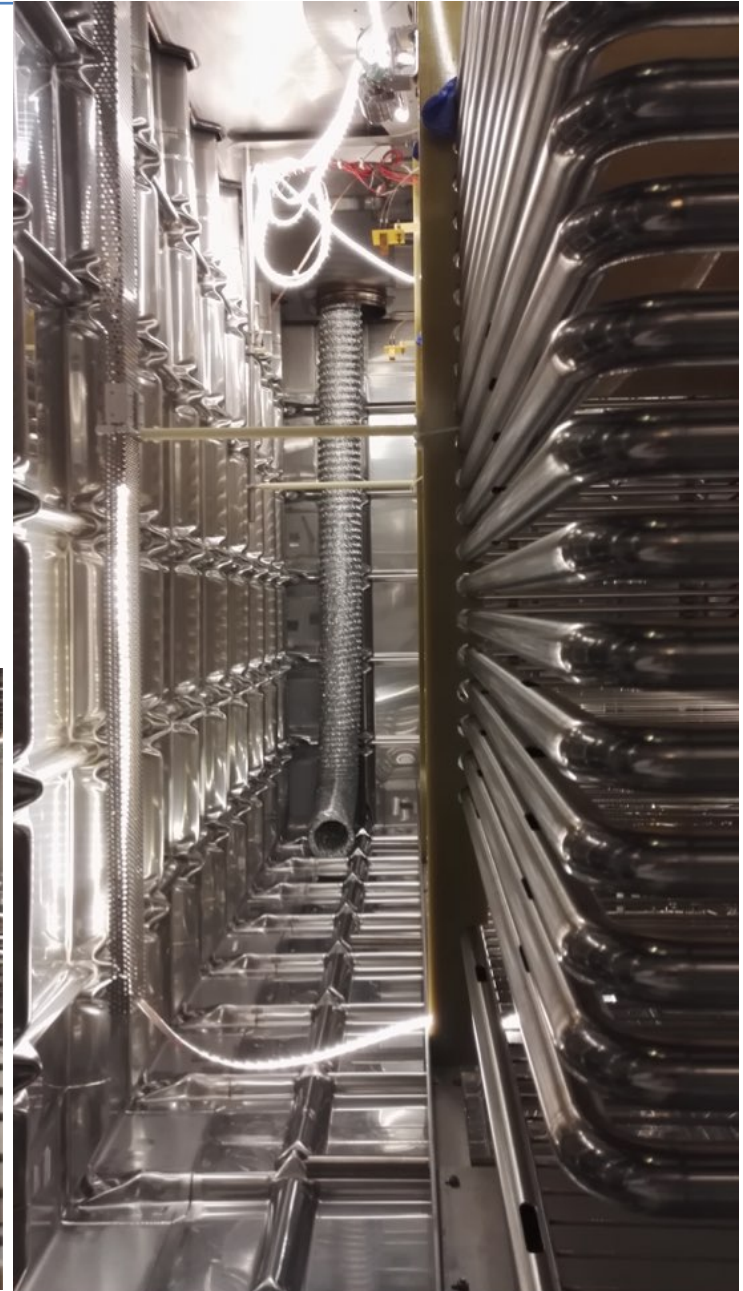






The detector was fully assembled and tested outside the cryostat suspended from the top cap. On July 4th 2016 the detector was lifted and inserted inside the cryostat.





- ✦ After a decade of R&D on smaller prototypes, **the first large scale dual phase detector is now constructed.** Data taking is about to begin.
- ✦ This milestone is a **first step towards the cost effective realisation of giant liquid argon TPCs.**
- ✦ The dual phase design is considered for the second and subsequent modules of the DUNE far detector, providing several benefits compared to the baseline design.
- ✦ Although of much larger volumes the protoDUNE  $6 \times 6 \times 6 \text{ m}^3$  and DUNE  $12 \times 12 \times 60 \text{ m}^3$  dual phase TPCs are constructed **following a modular approach.** Most of those components are identical to those already successfully installed in the  $3 \times 1 \times 1$ .
- ✦ **First results from the  $3 \times 1 \times 1$  expected by the end of the year.**

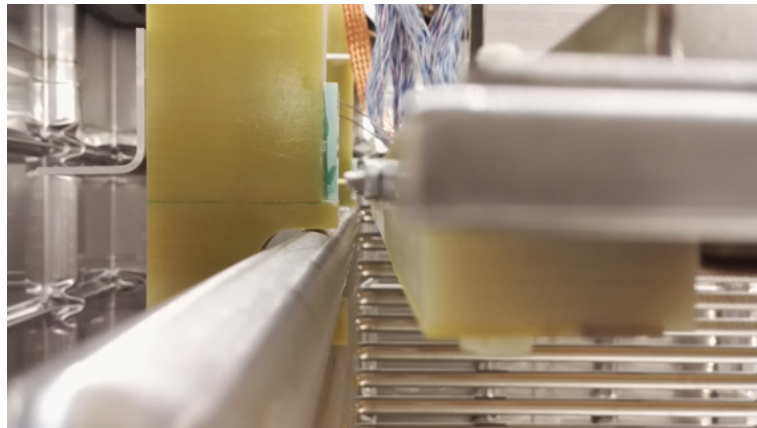
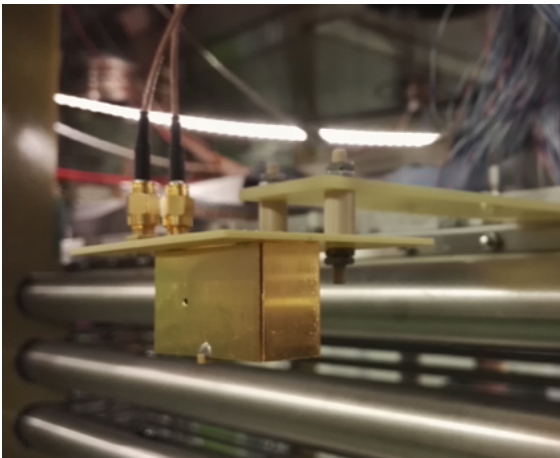
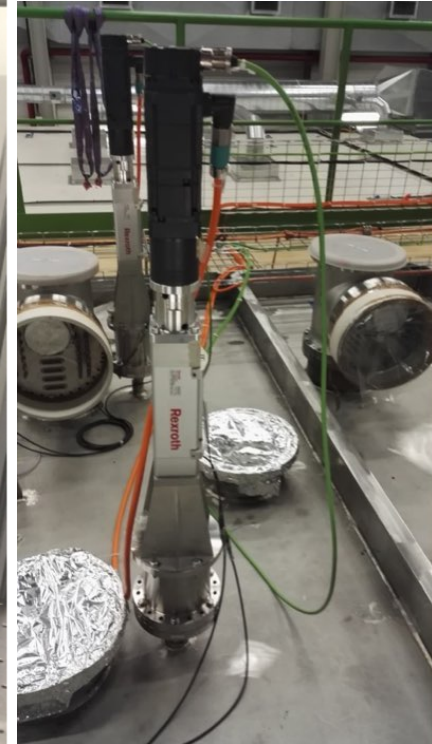
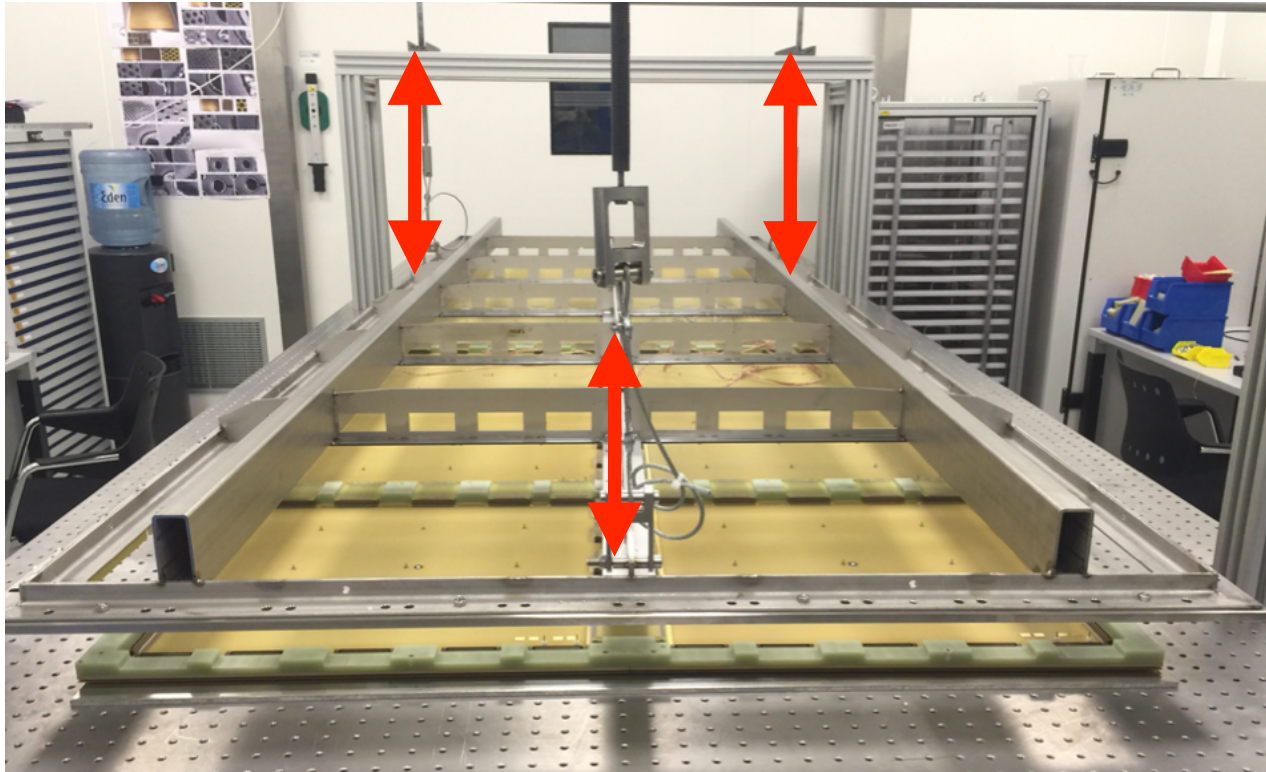




THANK YOU

EXTRA SLIDES

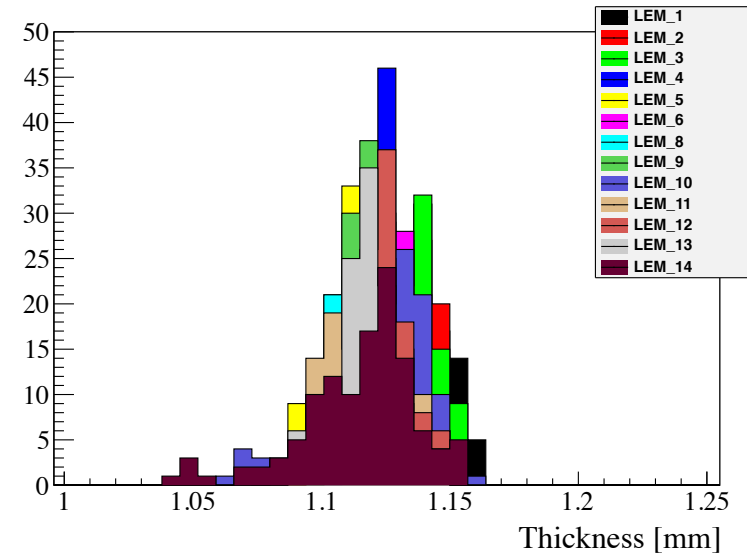
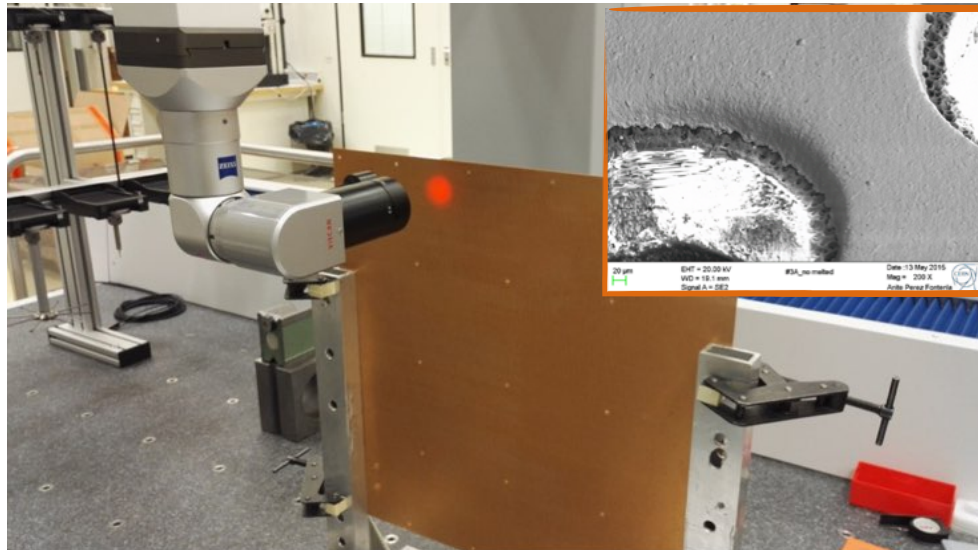
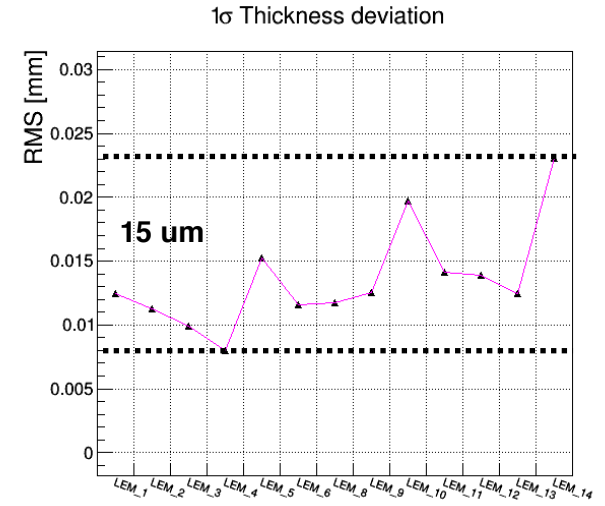
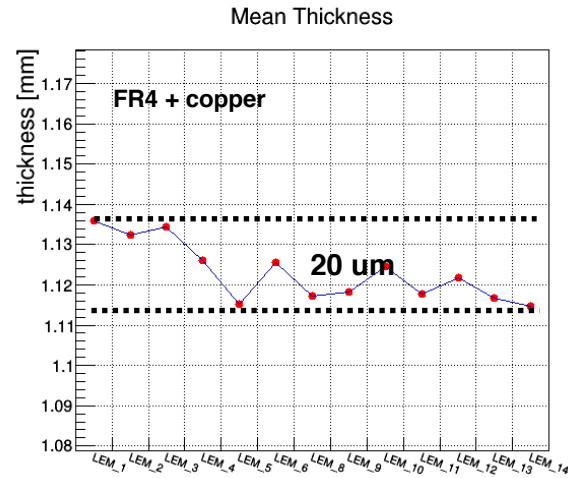
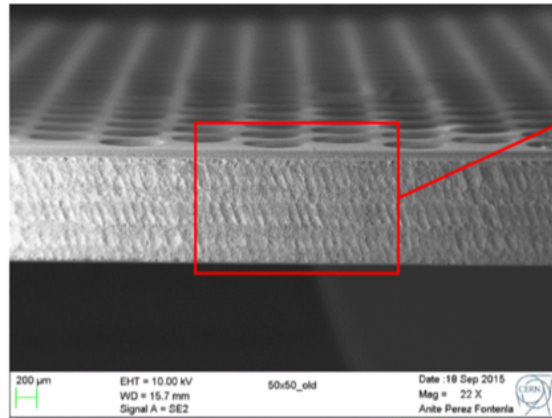


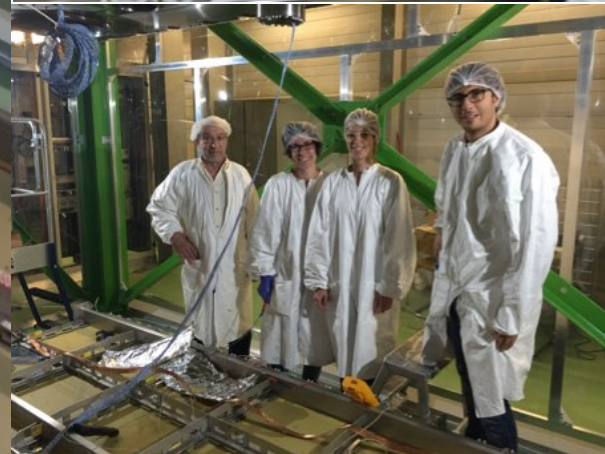


suspended by 3 ropes  
coupled to motors on  
top-cap. Precision of  
motors 100 um over 4  
cm.

8 capacitive level meters  
readout the LAr level with  
similar precision

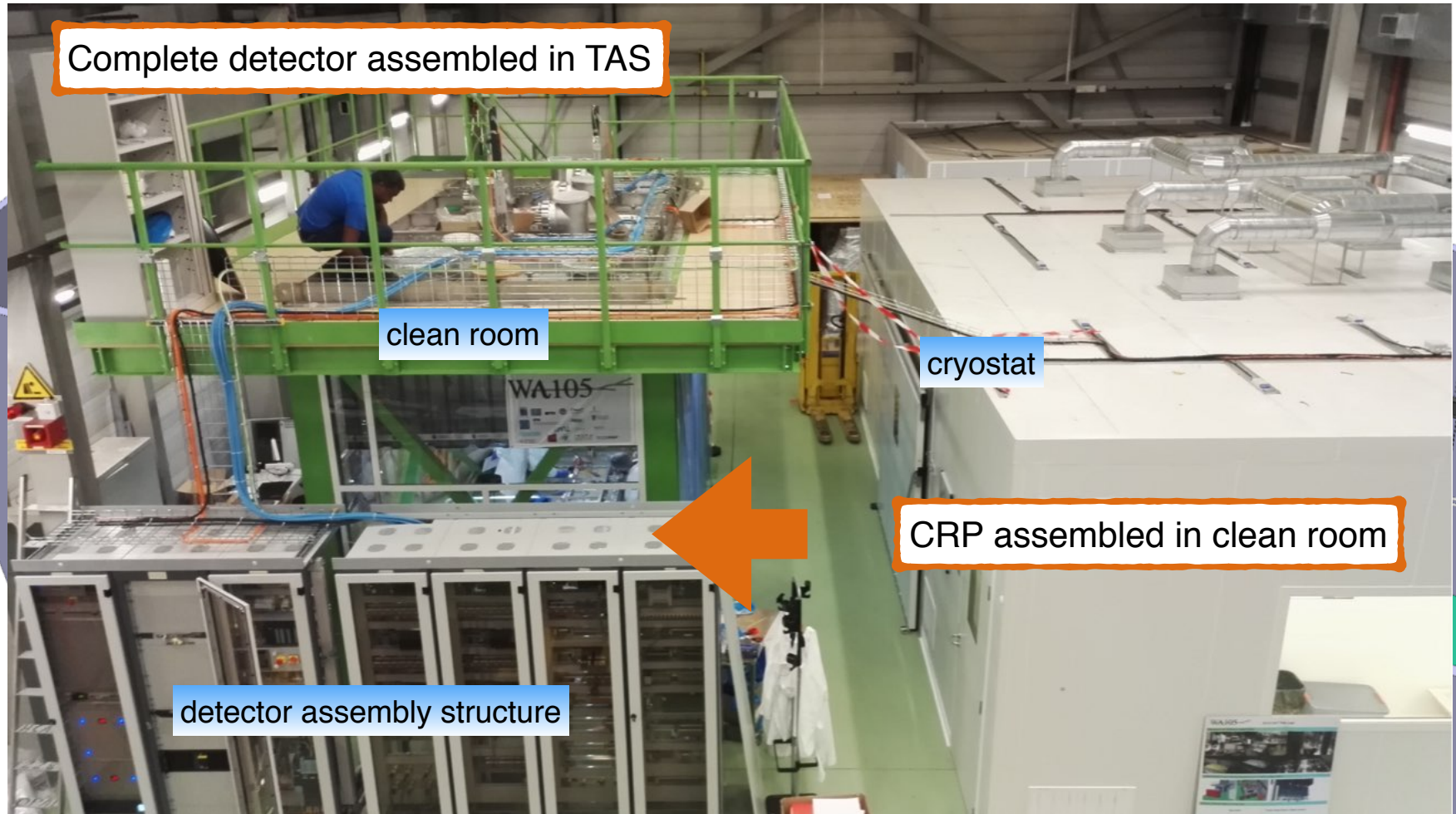






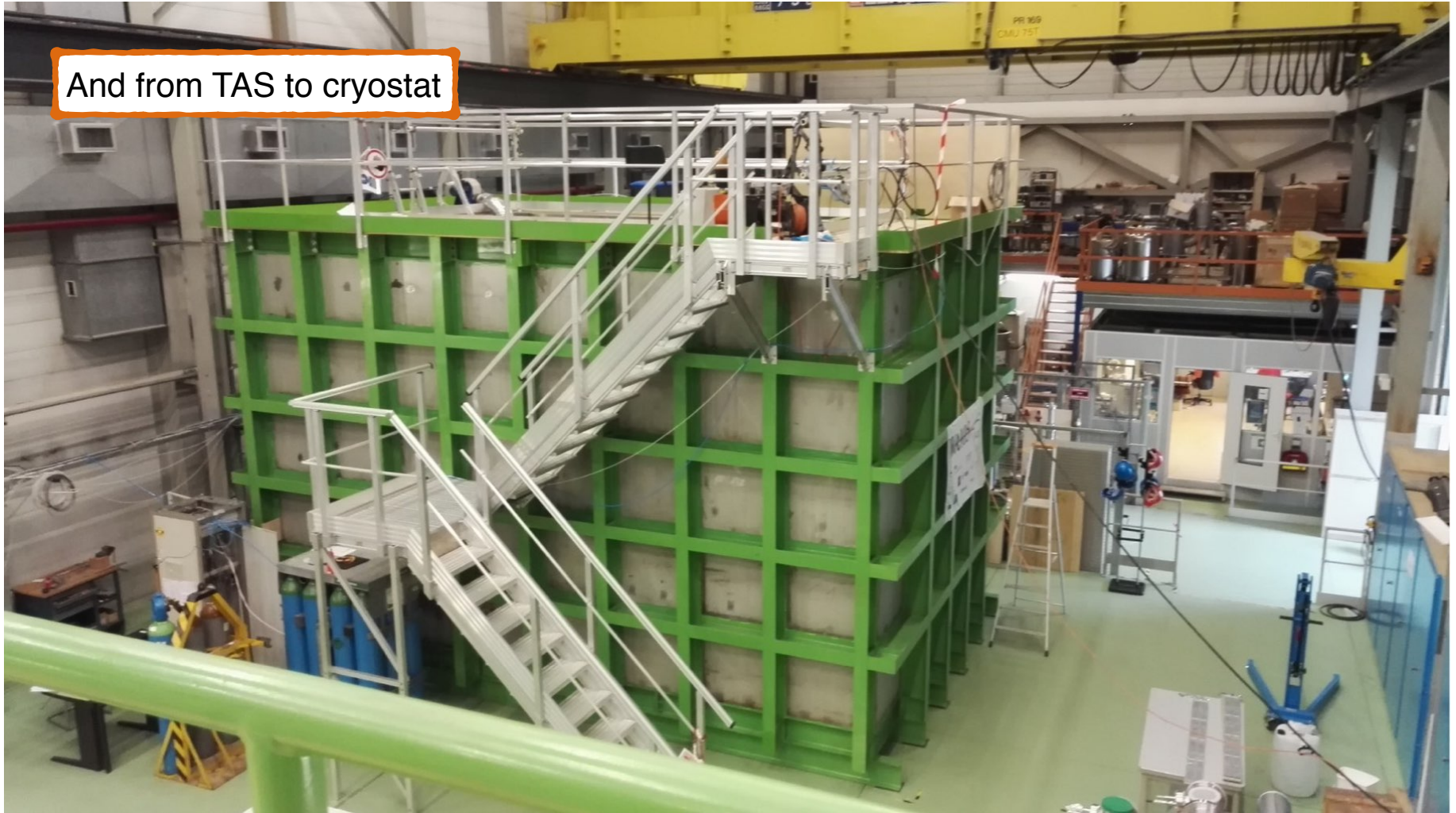








And from TAS to cryostat







The cryostat itself is an important part of the R&D.  
GTT (France) licence. Corrugated membrane steel panels used for storage and transport of Liquefied Natural Gas.

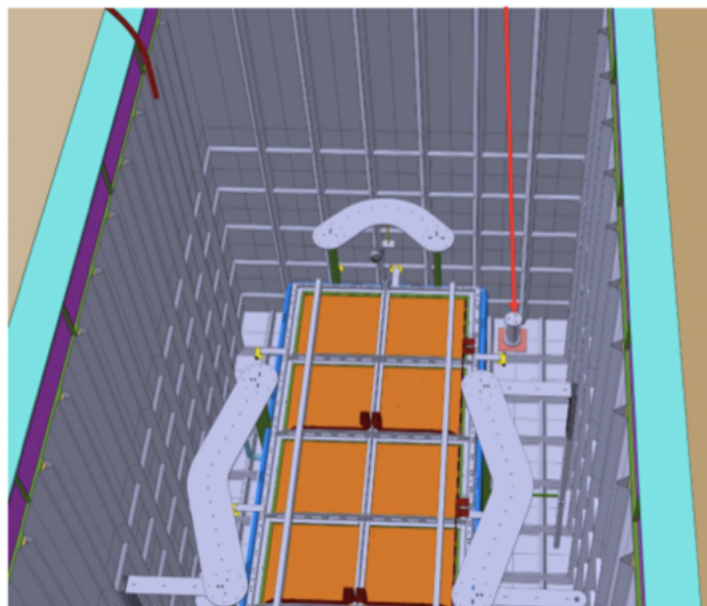




- Design follows ICARUS PrM design
- Hamamatsu Xenon lamp
- Photocathode:
  - fused silica window ( $\lambda/4$  quality surface at 632 nm, i.e.  $< 0.1 \mu\text{m}$  surface irregularities)
  - 500 nm Al coating (at London Centre of Nanotechnology)
  - photoelectric effect: Al work function 4.08 eV ( $\sim 300 \text{ nm}$ )
- 600  $\mu\text{m}$  Cu cladded UV fibre guides the light onto the PHC
- SS fields shaping rings
- Nickel mesh
- Al Faraday cage
- Amptek charge amplifier



PrM in WA105



Installed in the 311 in July

1. prepare 1.5 m blade with a fake FE card (to test continuity)



2. insert the blades



3. test the connections



4. insert on top-cap

