



Light-only Liquid Xenon

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for the LoLX Group
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LoLX Overview

- **LoLX aims to perform precision measurements of the light output of LXe.**
- **Studying the precise timing of the scintillation and Cherenkov light emission to develop new background rejection techniques for rare event searches.**
- **Pave the way for TOF-PET scanners with 10 ps time resolution.**

3 Major Phases of the Project

- Cherenkov and Scintillation Yields (~ 16 ns)
- Time structure in scintillation light (~ 100 ps)
- 3D SiPM and measure rise time of scintillation (~ 10 ps)

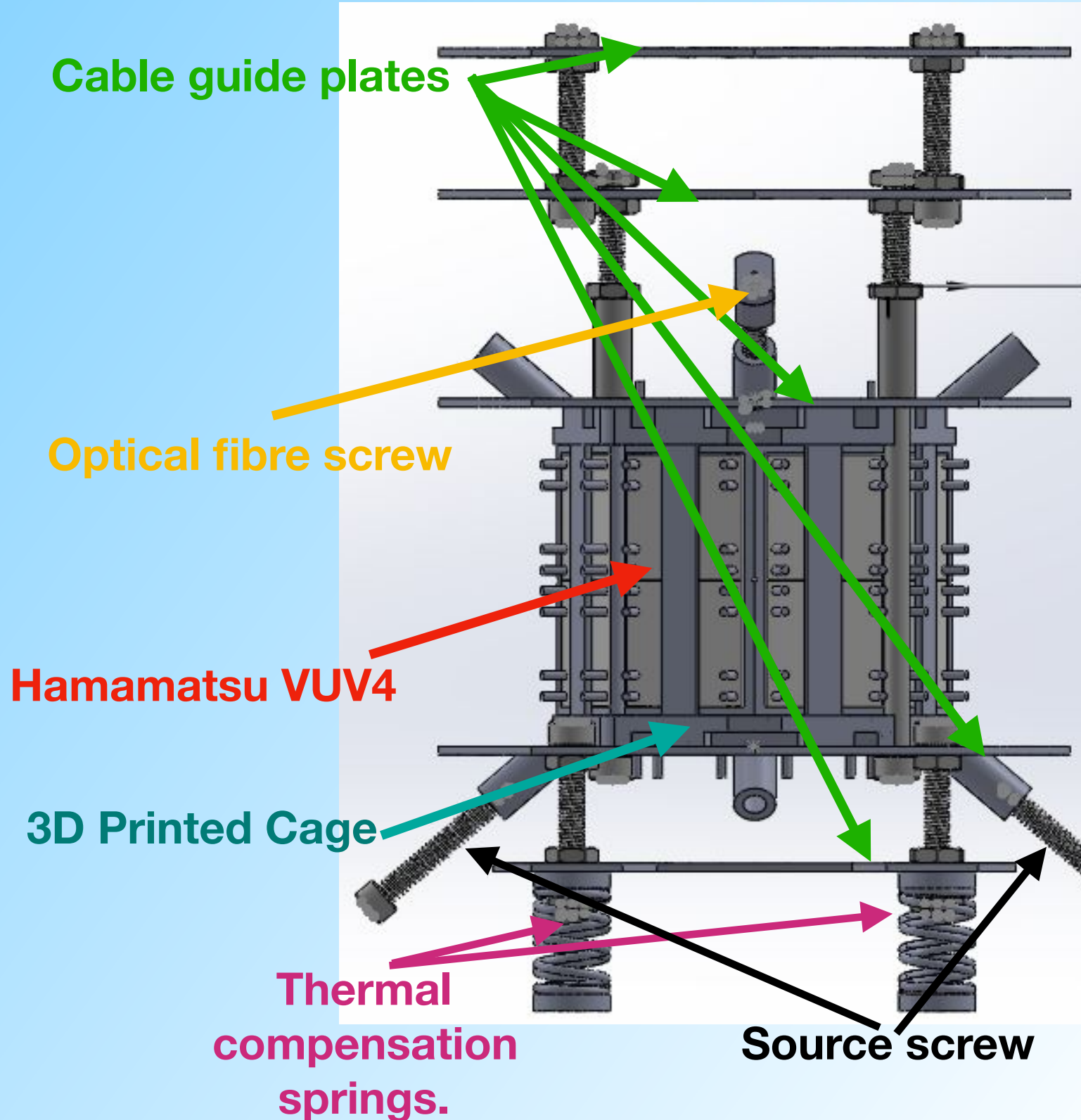
LoLX Overview

Phase 1 Objective:

- Measure scintillation and Cherenkov yields.
- Verify GEANT4 optical simulations using ex-situ optical measurements.
- Gain experience running many SiPM channels.

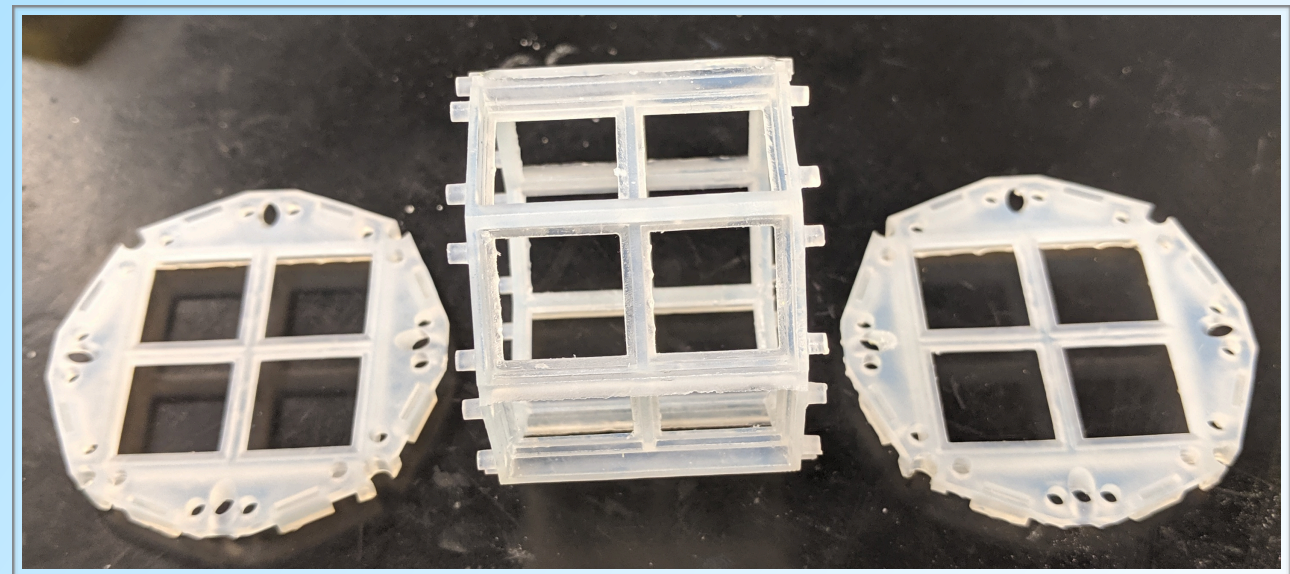
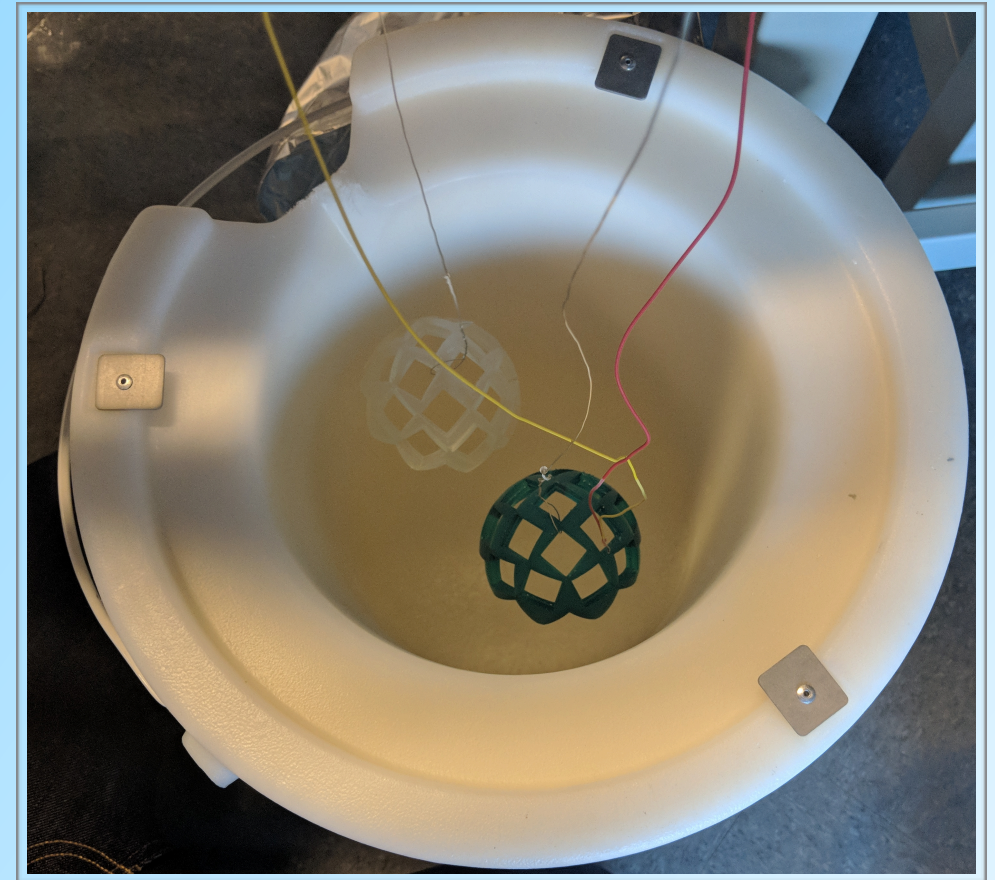
Phase 1 Detector

- 24 Hamamatsu VUV4 Quad SiPMs.
- 22 SiPMs covered with long-pass filters.
- 1 SiPM covered with 175 nm band-pass filter.
- Octagonal Cylinder Geometry.
- Utilizing 3D printing to make SiPM Cage.



3D Printed Materials

- Have investigated Formlabs SLA 3D printing resins for use in Vacuum and Cryogenic environments.
- Durable resin was the only resin that survived cryogenic shock.
- With a 60°C bakeout, vacuum pressure of $O(10^{-8}$ torr) was reached with 80 L/s turbo pump.



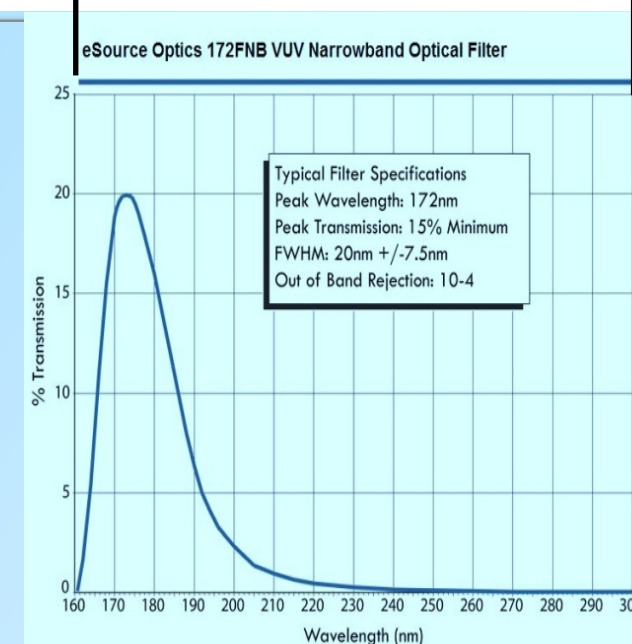
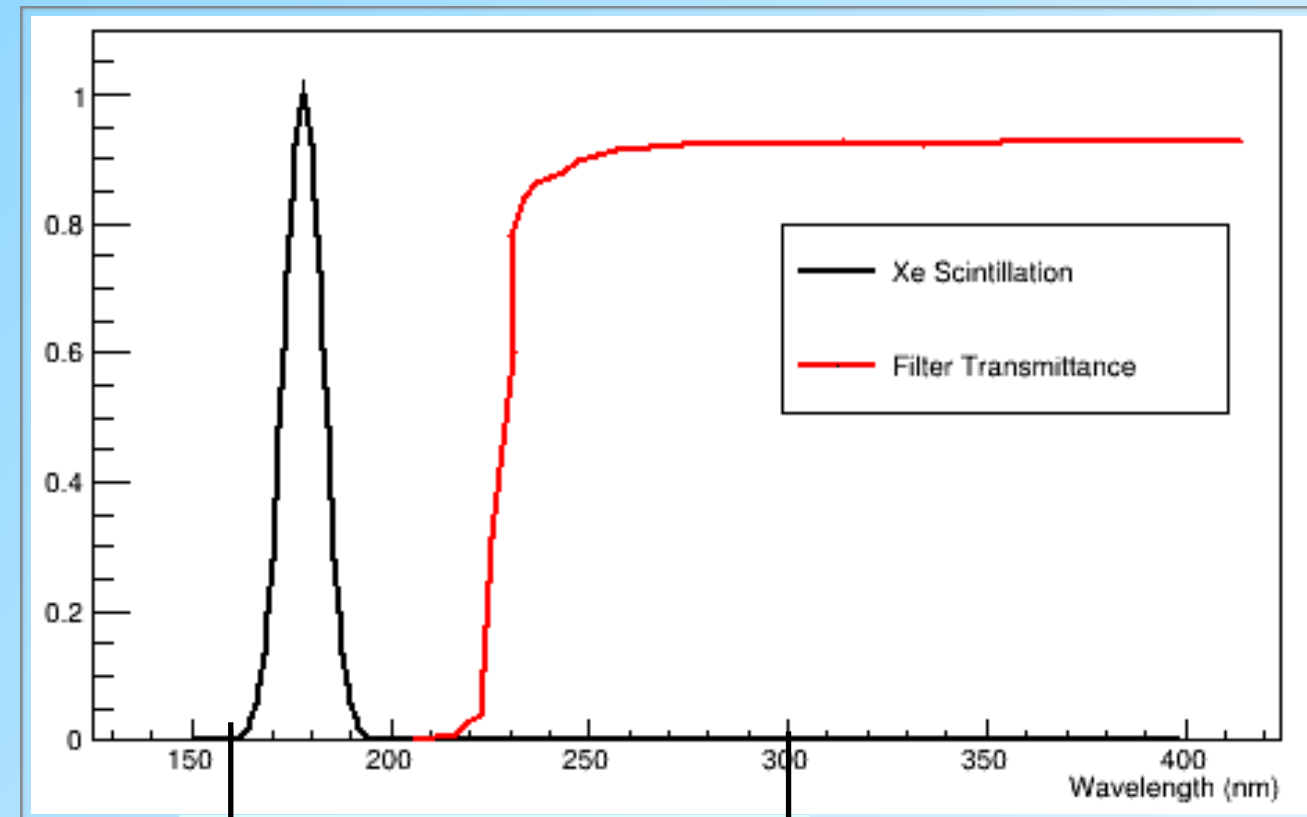
Optical Filters

Long-pass Filters

- **Newport CGA-225 Filters**
- **50% transmission at 225 nm**
- **Cover all but two of the VUV4 SiPMs**

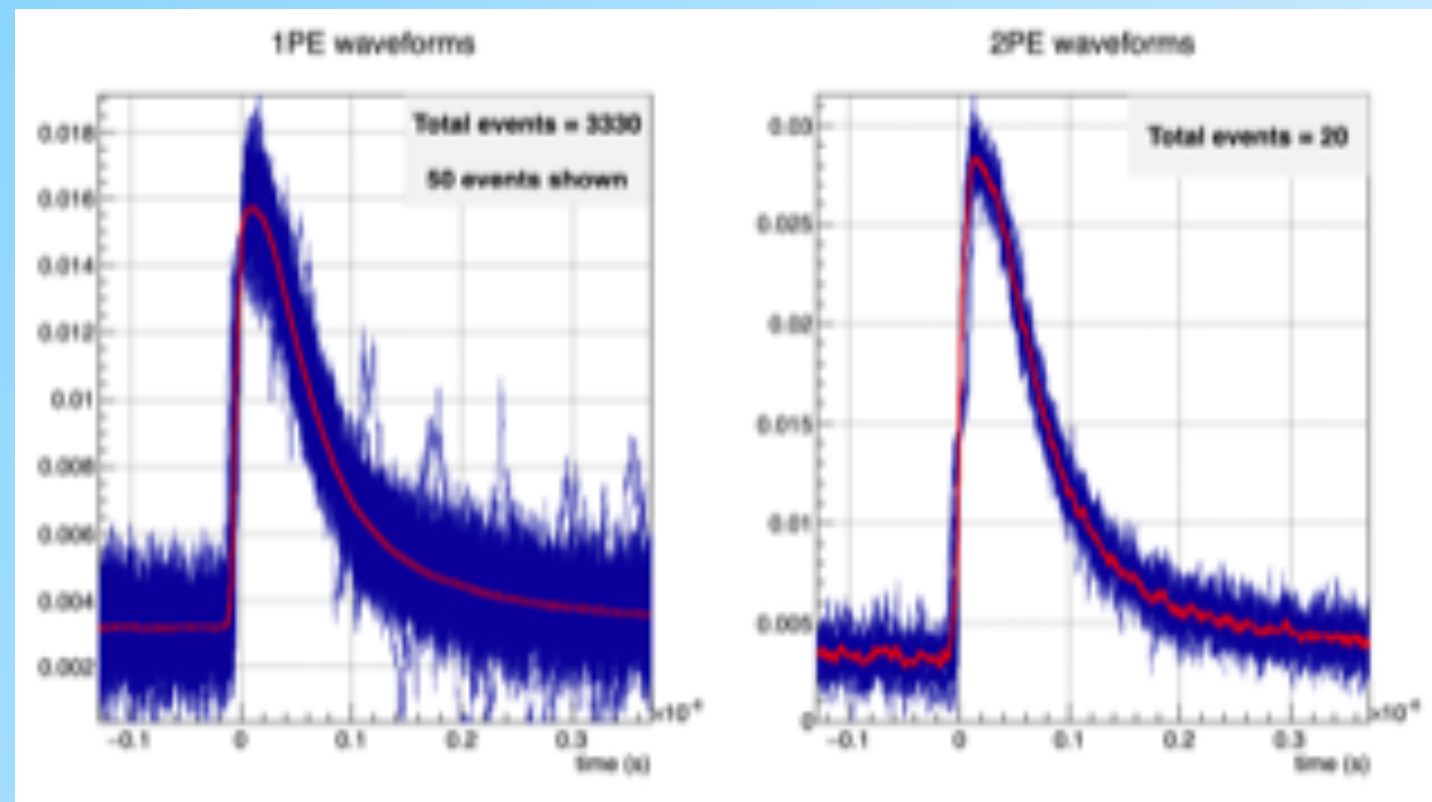
Band-pass Filter

- **eSource Optics UV bandpass filter**
- **175nm with ~20 nm FWHM**
- **Cover 1 SiPM in case external cross-talk is too high.**



Electronics/DAQ

- Analog electronics
- V1740 (64 MSPS)
- More in Austin de St. Croix's talk

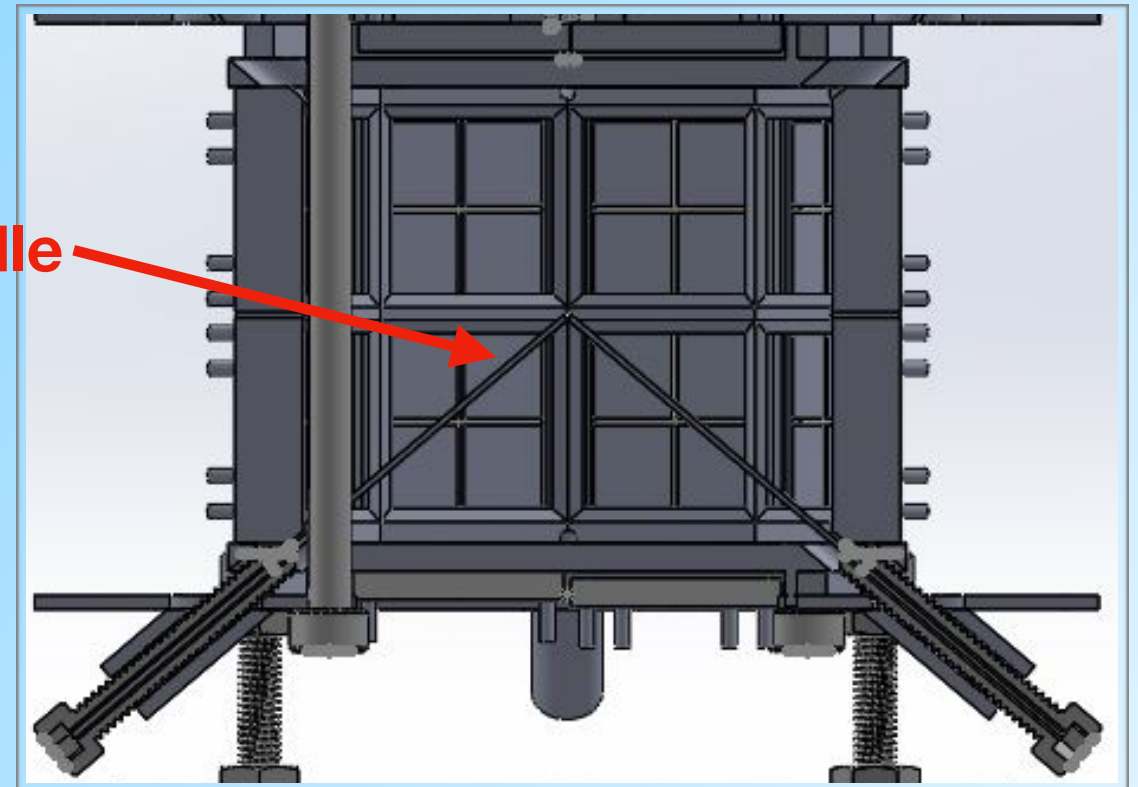


Radioactive Sources

Source 1:

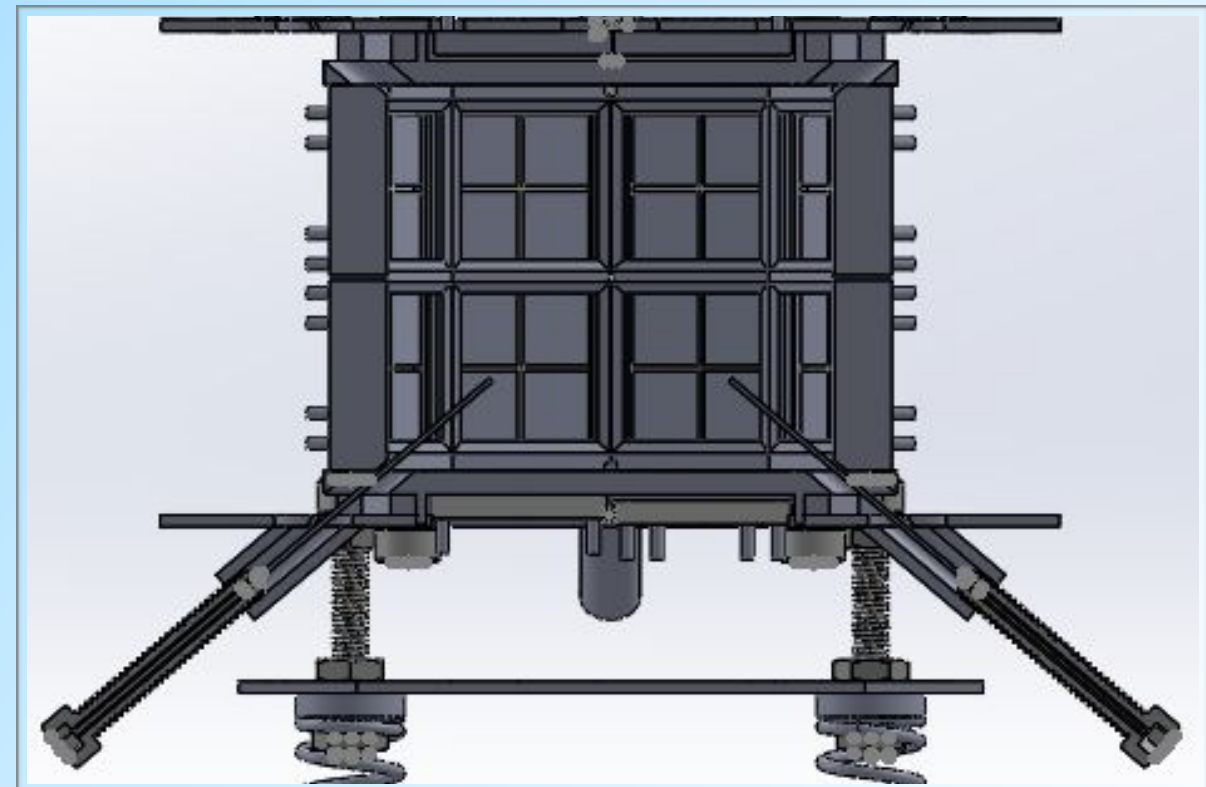
- ^{90}Sr beta source
- 0.546 MeV ^{90}Sr decay, 0.94 MeV ^{90}Y decay
- 370 Bq

Source Needle



Source 2:

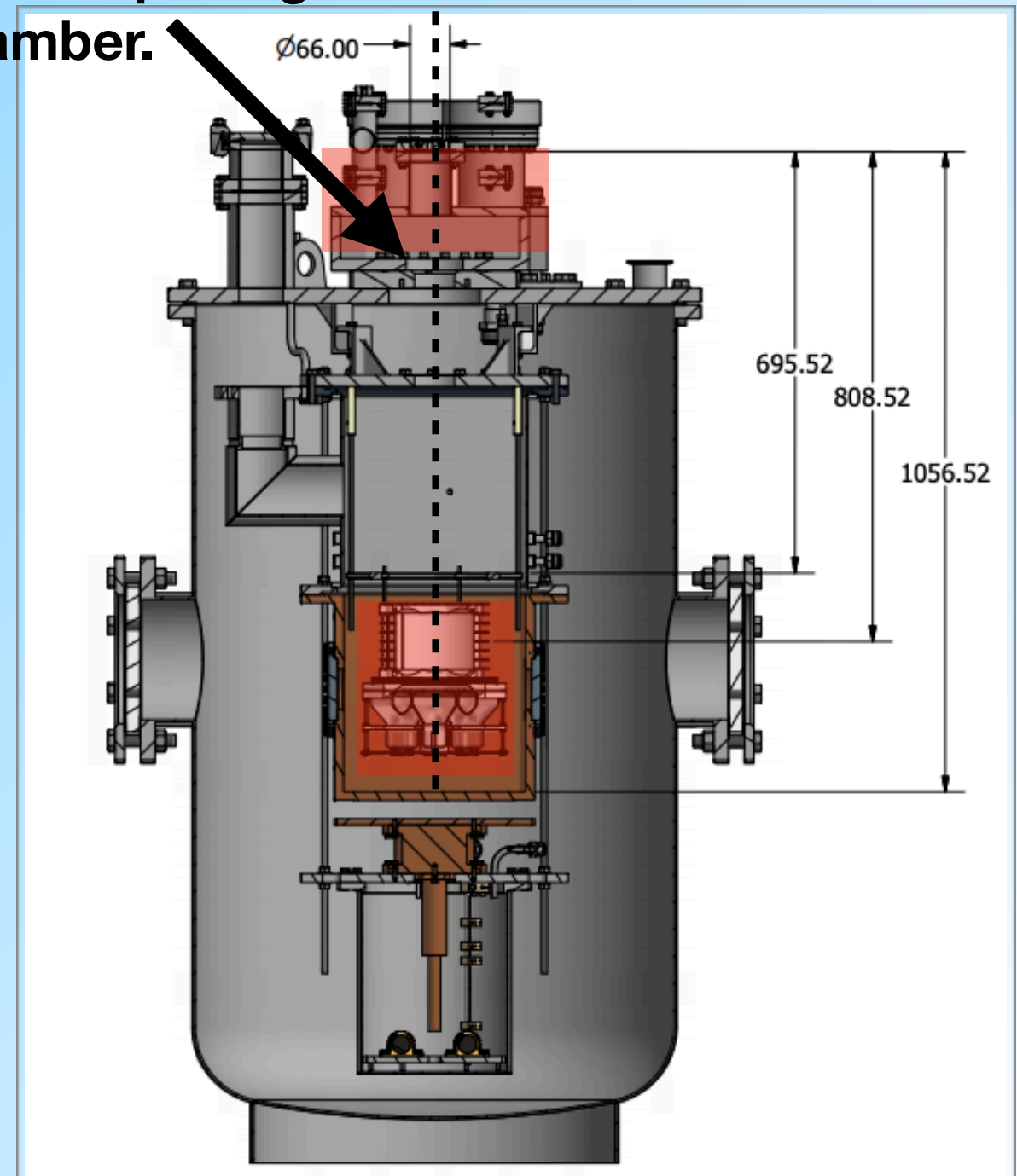
- ^{210}Po alpha source
- 5.3 MeV
- 370 Bq



Cryostat and LXe

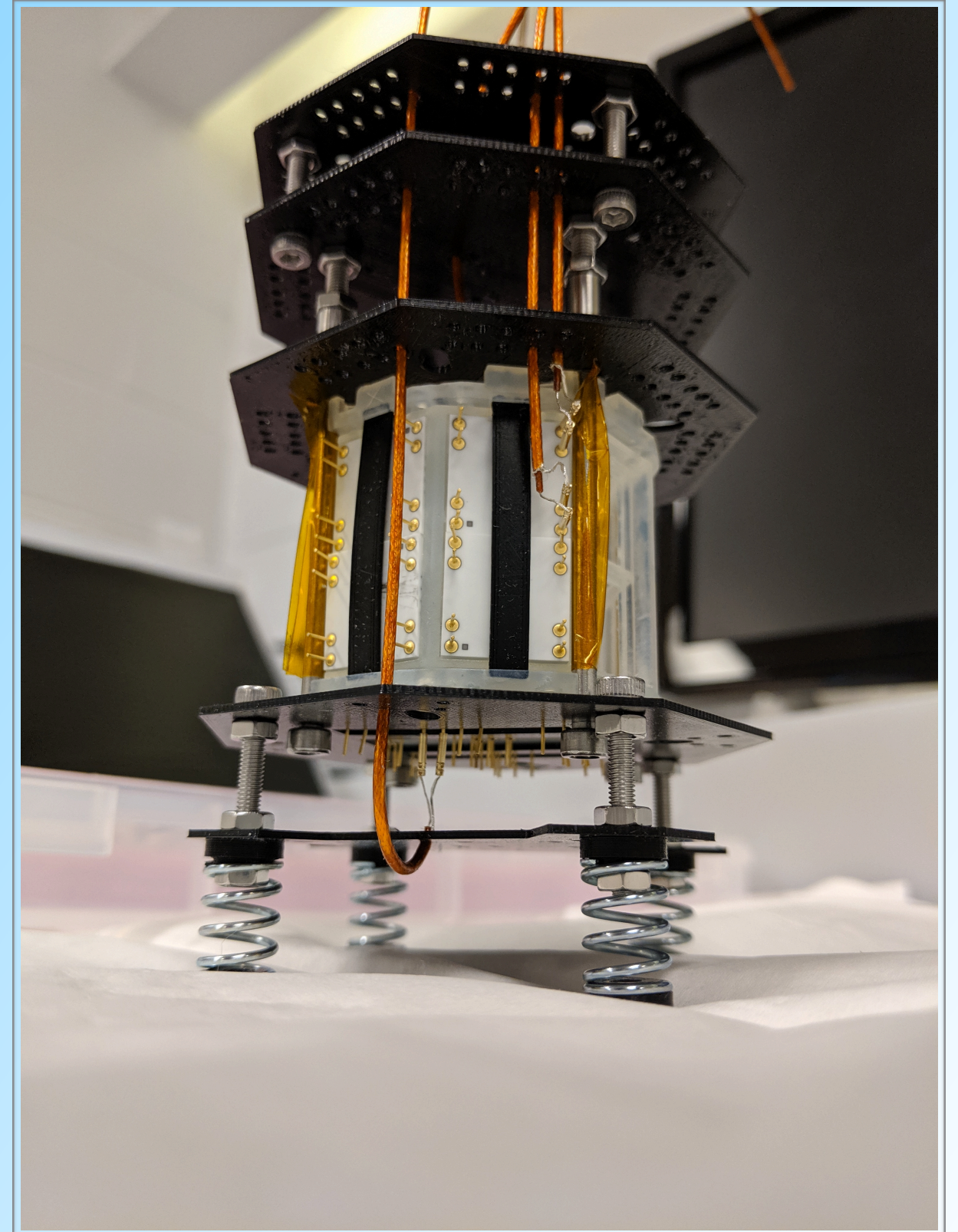
Adapter flange allows the LoLX detector do be inserted through top port without opening full chamber.

- Razvan Gornea's Cryostat at Carleton
- ~17 kg of Xenon available
- Building adapter flange to connect LOLX feedthrough.
- Filler blocks will be installed in main chamber to better hold the LXe around the detector.



Test Assembly

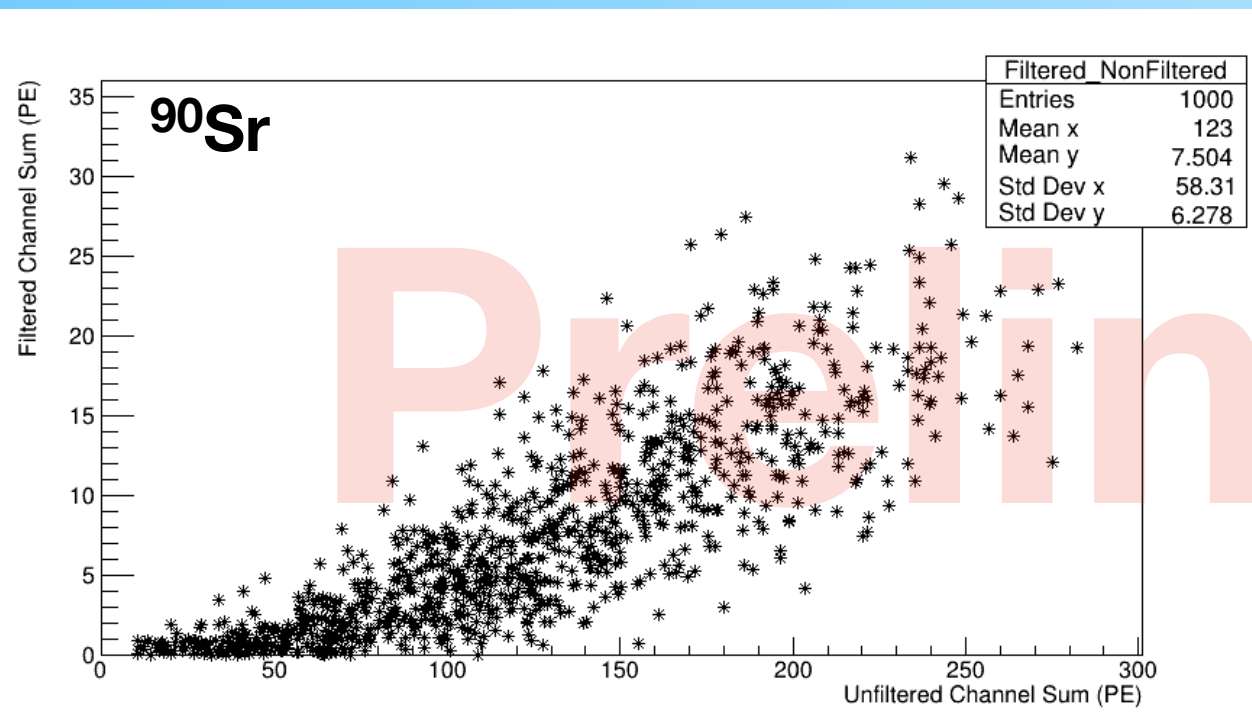
- **3D printing parts prefabrication to test out full design**
- **Have run through assembly process to make sure everything goes smoothly.**



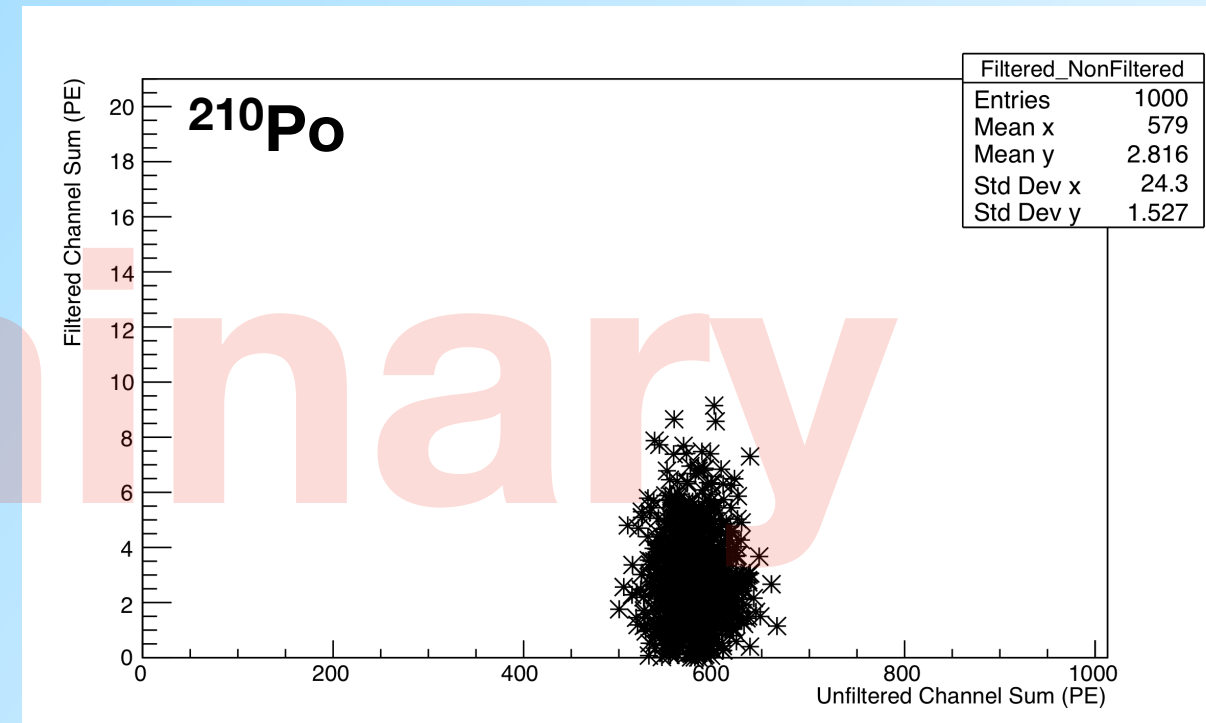
Simulation

- Run with ^{90}Sr and ^{210}Po needle source
- Input ex-situ optical measurements for all detector materials and components performed at TRIUMF.

Sum of all Filtered SiPMs



Sum of all Unfiltered SiPMs



Phase 2

- Update electronics and DAQ for better timing resolution.
- O(100 ps) resolution
- Study the prompt (0.1 to 5 ns) timing characteristics of scintillation light.
- Study PSD in LXe with $\sim X10$ time resolution of previous studies[1-3].

Electronics/DAQ Upgrade:

- WaveDREAM boards being developed by Pisa and PSI group for MEG2.
- 1-5 GSPS
- 1V dynamic range at 12 bit resolution
- 16 channels per board
- 1024 S/ch

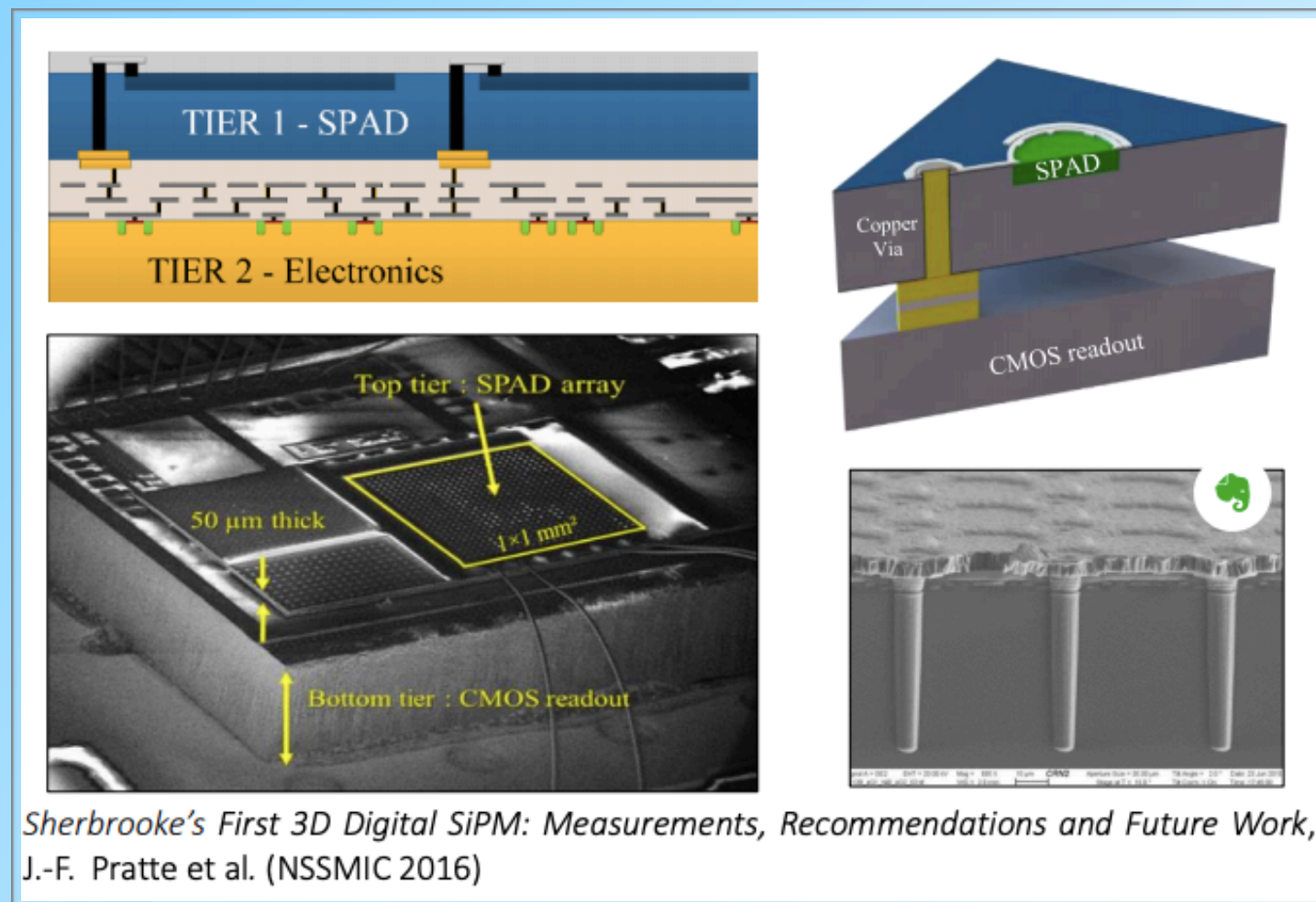


M. Francesconi, IEEE-Real Time Conference, 09-11/06/2018

[1]arXiv:1802.06162v2,[2]arXiv:1803.07935v3,[3]arXiv:1604.01503v3

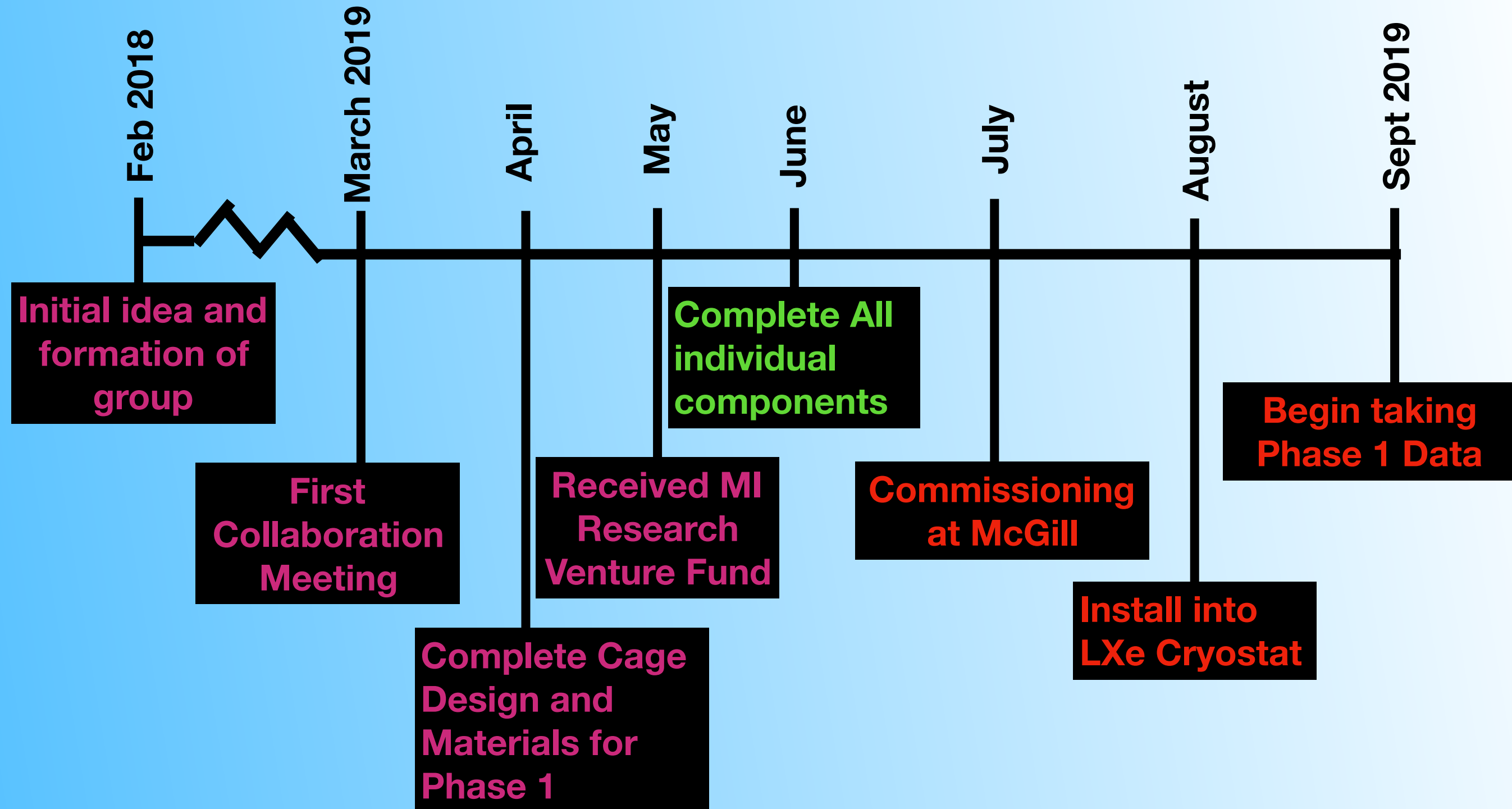
Phase 3

- Integrate 3D SiPMs from Sherbrooke
- Measure rise time of scintillation with ~ 10 ps time resolution.
- Separation of scintillation and Cherenkov light with timing.



See J.-F. Pratte's talk

Timeline



LOLX Group



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