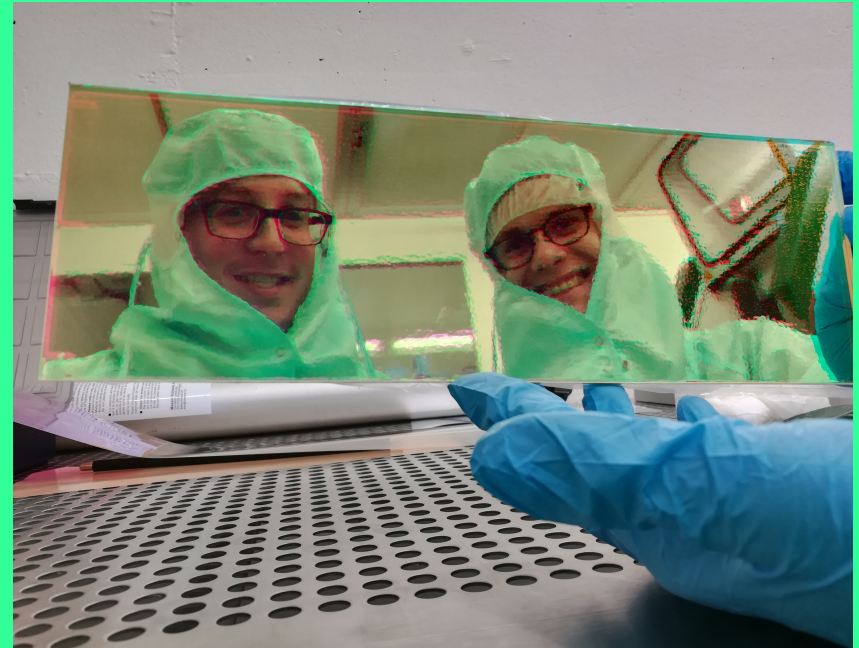


# Photon readout with Pixels

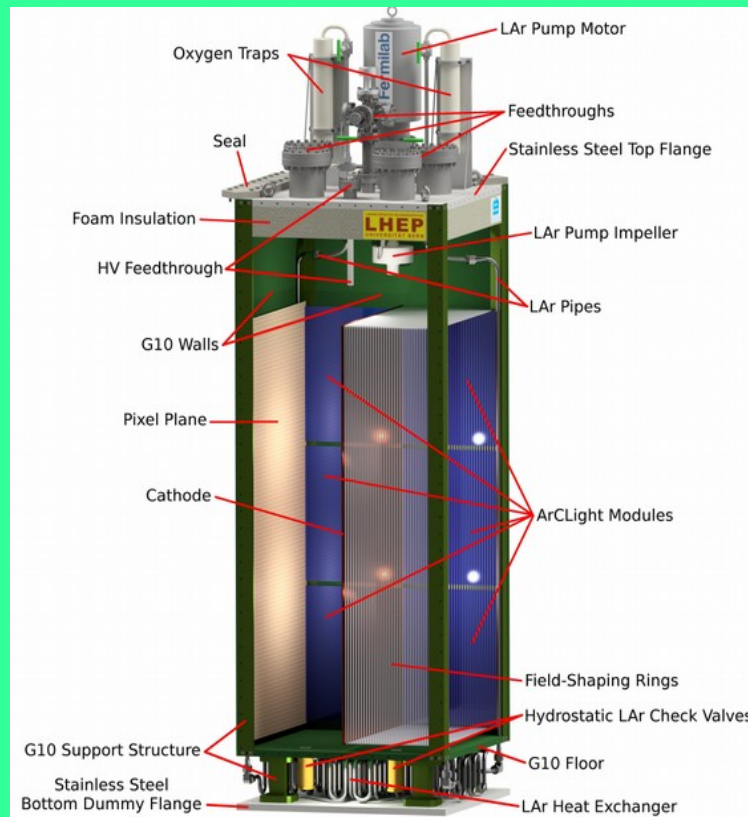
Pixel LArTPC Autumn Workshop,  
Fermilab, 29.09.18



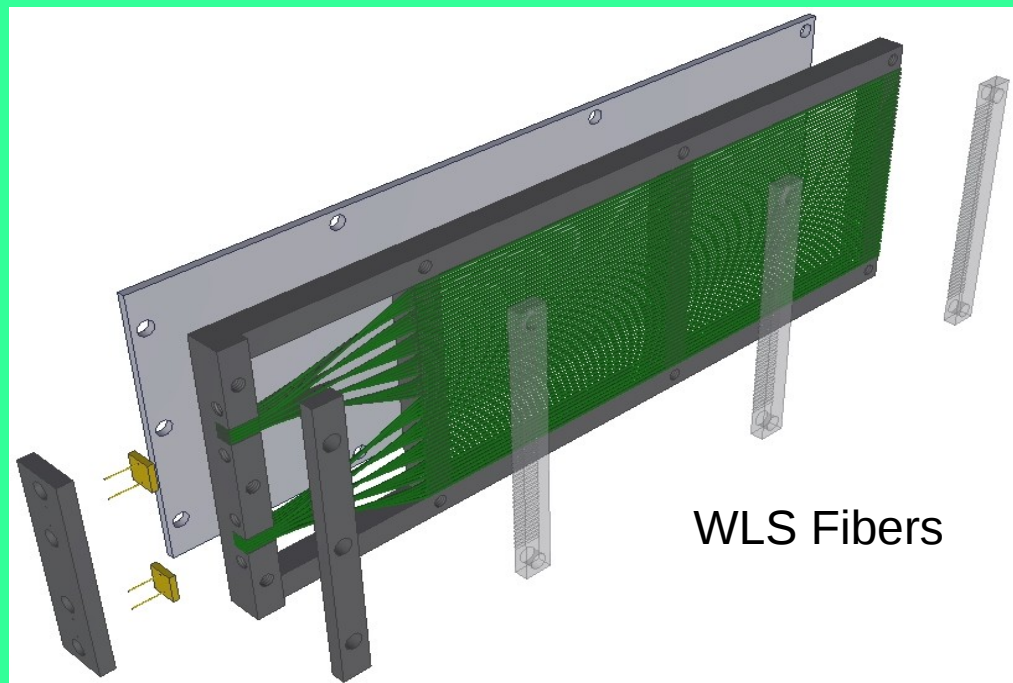
Igor Kreslo  
AEC/LHEP University of Bern

## ND Photon Detection System requirements

- Energy threshold  $\sim 100$  keV
- Time resolution — several ns
- Coordinate resolution — several tens of cm
- Energy resolution of  $\sim 10\%$  is very desired (can be then combined with charge)



## Light Collection Module (LCM) by JINR, Dubna



- Tetraphenyl-butadiene (TPB) as primary WLS
- Kuraray green fibers as secondary WLS
- SiPMs as photon detectors
- SiPM dark current at 87K is O(Hz) at 1 p.e.
- Estimated efficiency — 1%

**Efficient light collection from large area**

**VUV scintillation light is double-shifted to green**

LAr scintillation light  
128 nm

TPB: 128 nm → 420 nm

WLS fiber or bar  
420 nm → 500 nm

SiPM

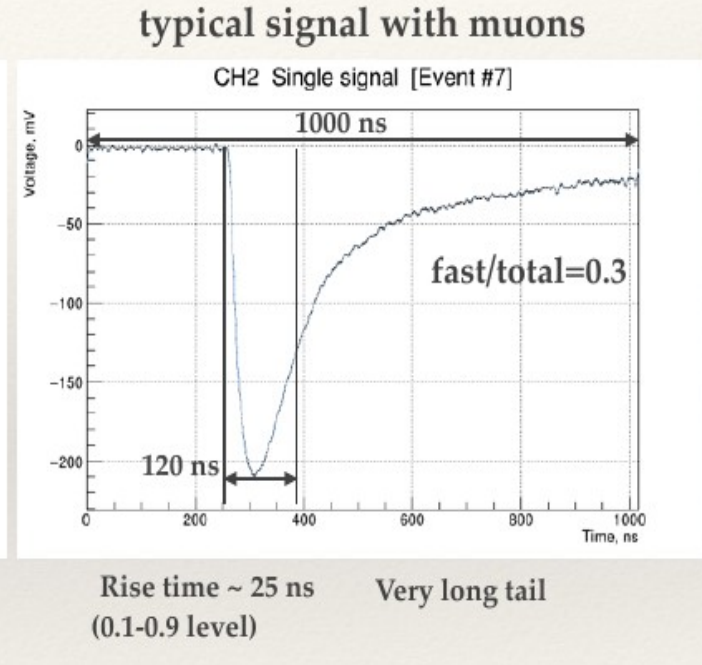
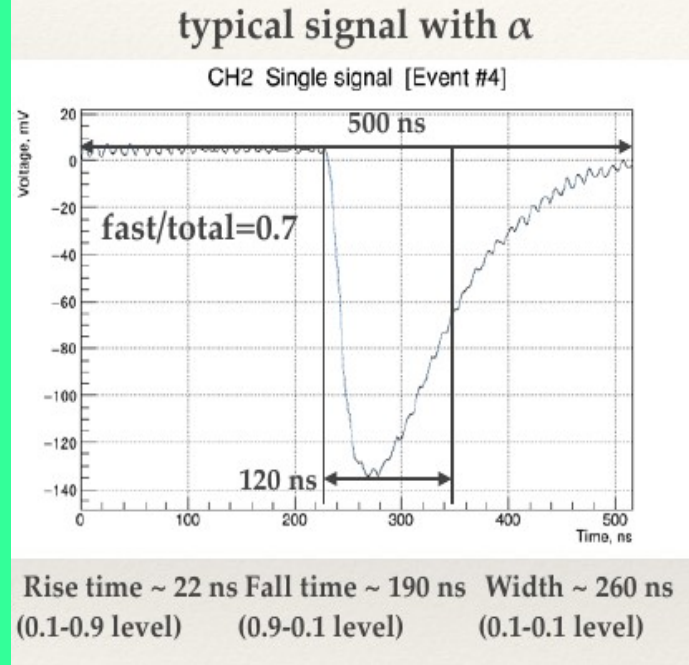
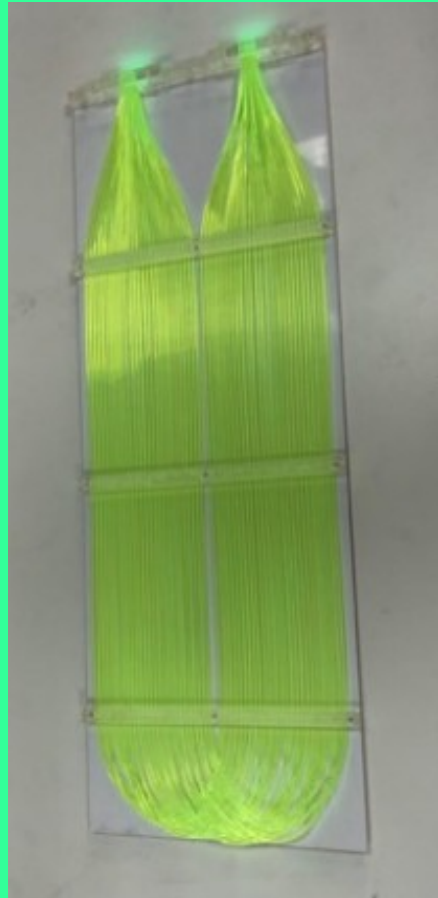
**Light Collection Module (LCM) by JINR, Dubna  
Tested in Bern, 2018**



**Cryostat inner volume - cylinder 60x15 cm**



# Light Collection Module (LCM) by JINR, Dubna Tested in Bern, 2018



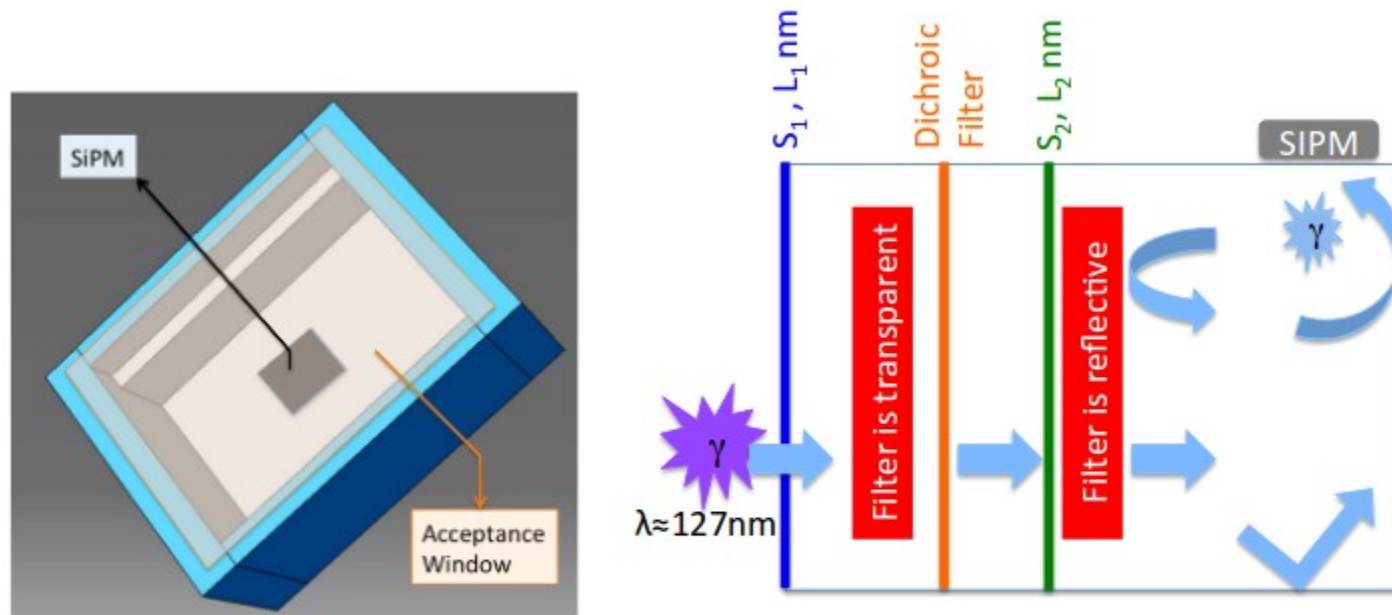
Expected 2%

Measured 0.9 %

Improvement possible...

## Inspired by ARAPUCA

A.A. Machado and E. Segreto 2016 JINST 11 C02004

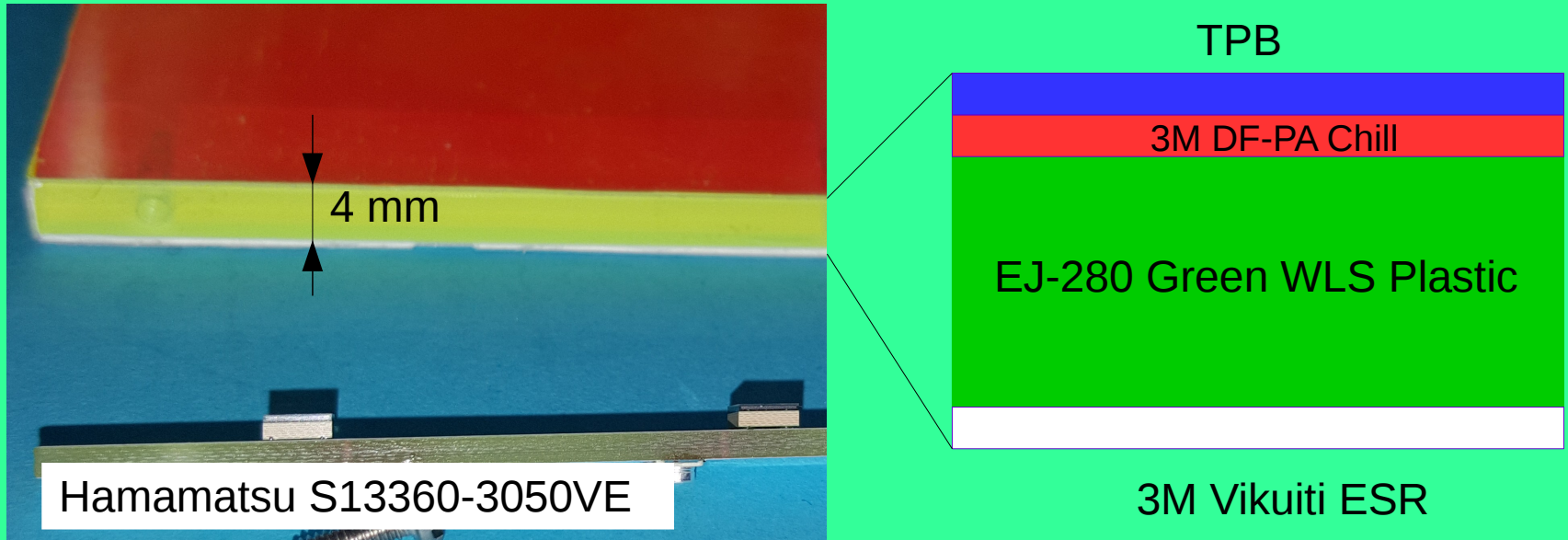


**Figure 1.** Left: pictorial representation of the ARAPUCA. Here are represented the box with internal reflective surfaces (in blue), the dichroic window and the photo-sensor (SiPM). Right: operating principle of ARAPUCA.

Great idea!!! but...

Fragile membrane, void inside, heavy frame, thermal deformations...

## ArCLight concept



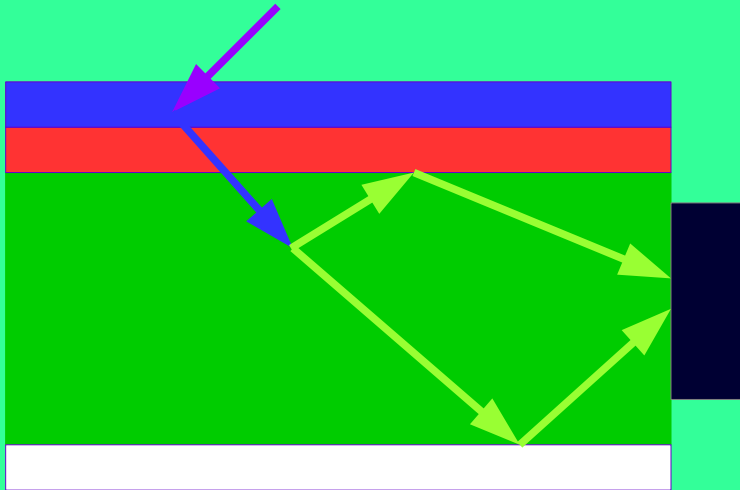
**Self-supporting**

**SiPM can be placed at one edge only**

**No frame — no deformations in cold**

**Can be placed in high field region (parallel to the drift)**

## PDE : theoretical view



E. Segreto 2012 JINST 7 P05008 :

$$\epsilon_{coll} = \frac{f}{1 - \langle R_{490} \rangle (1 - f)} = 0.077$$

10x10 cm

TPB conv. efficiency  $\epsilon_{tpb} = 1.3/2$

Dichroic transparency for blue  $T_{430} = 0.87$

EJ-280 conv. efficiency  $\epsilon_{WLS} = 0.86$

Dichroic reflectance for green  $R_{490} = 0.98$

ESR reflectance for green  $R_{490} = 0.98$

Total surface area  $S_{tot} = 216 \text{ cm}^2$

SiPM covered  $S_{det} = 0.36 \text{ cm}^2$

$$f = S_{det} / S_{tot} = 0.0017$$

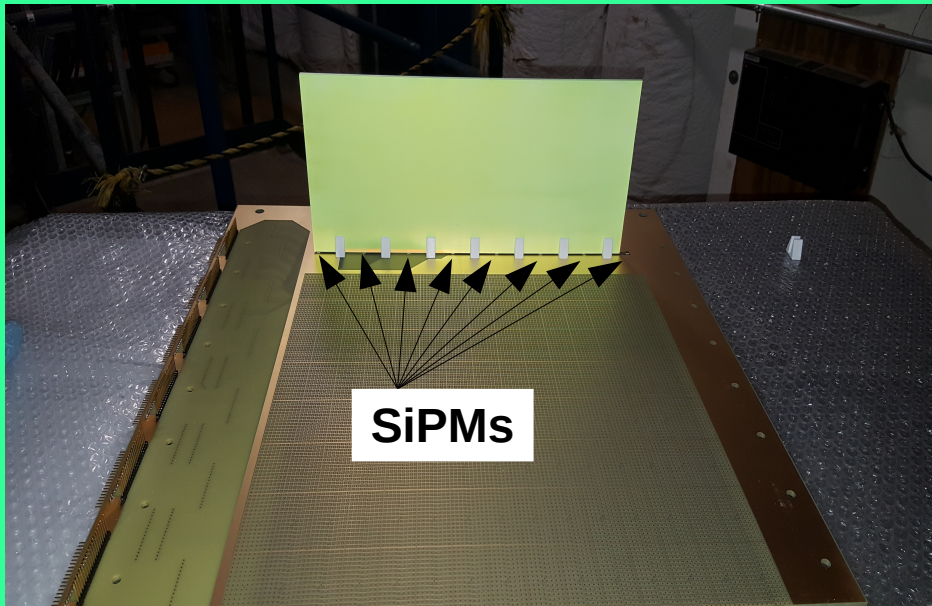
Absorbtion is neglected! ( $\lambda \sim \text{meters}$ )

Putting it all together:

$$PDE = \epsilon_{tpb} \cdot 1/2 \cdot T_{430} \cdot \epsilon_{WLS} \cdot \epsilon_{SA} \cdot \epsilon_{SiPM} = 0.01$$



# ArCLight 43x15 cm with TPB coating Installed in PixLAR detector (Fermilab)



PDE :

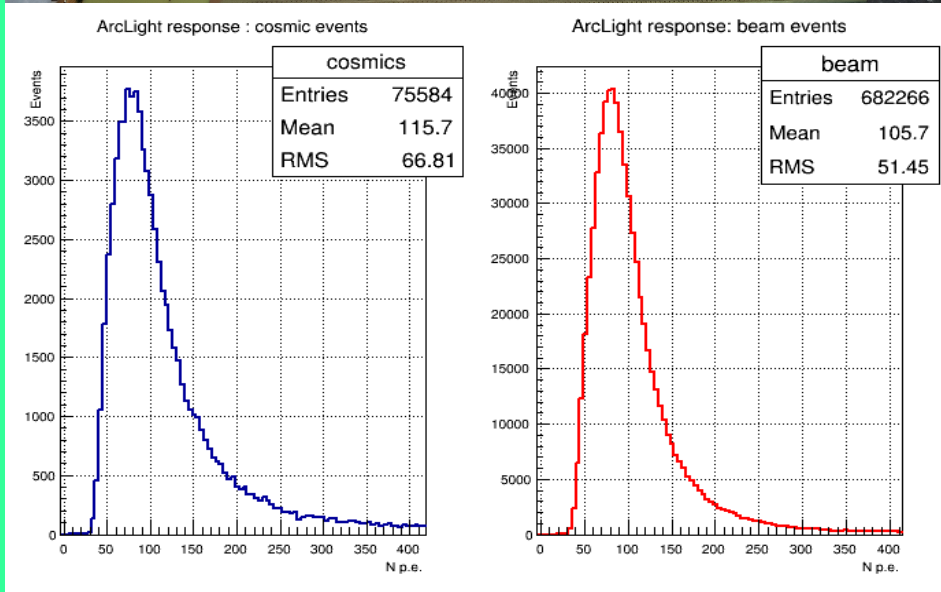
Calculated 0.34%

Measured 0.24%

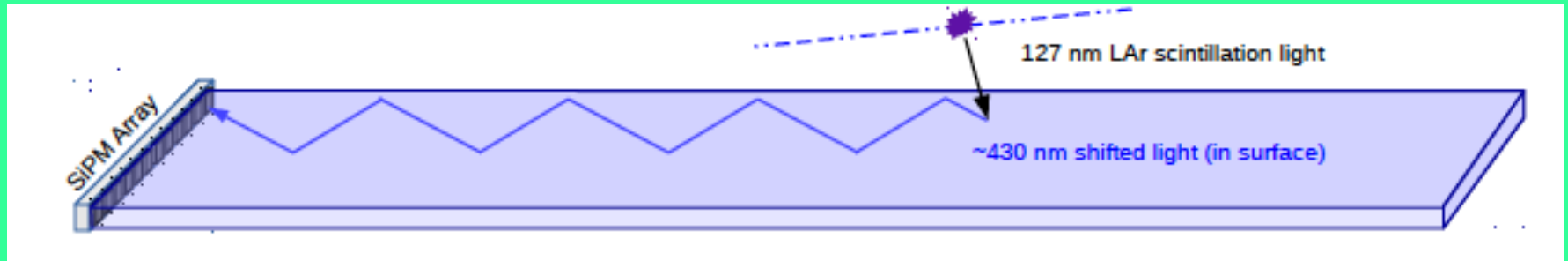
Expected for ND: 0.2%,  
(100 SiPMs / m<sup>2</sup>)

Can be increased for the cost of  
SiPMs

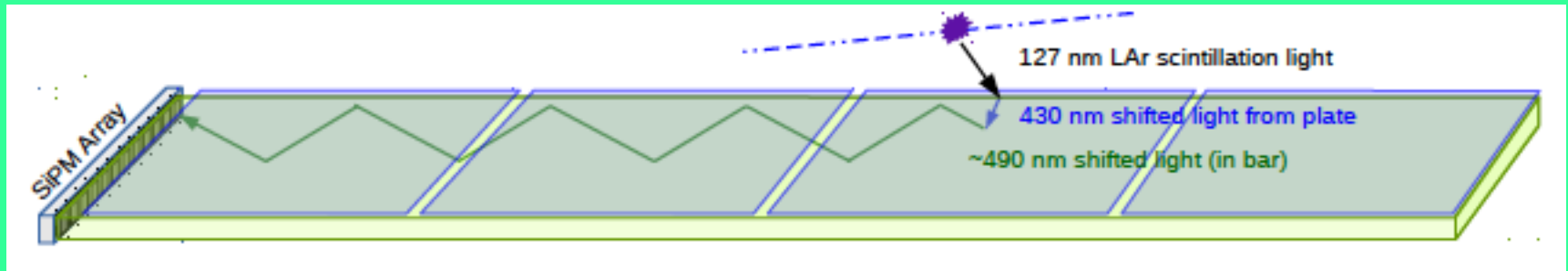
Ultimate test is ongoing in  
TallBo..



## Light guide system (ProtoDUNE type)



Dip-coated bar



Double-shift bar

Detection efficiency of  $\sim 0.1 - 0.25\%$

## Novel ideas for PDS: Get rid of TPB !

New material for primary WLS is found: PEN (TEONEX) !

arXiv:1806.04020 [physics.ins-det]

**Polyethylene naphthalate film as a wavelength shifter in liquid argon detectors**

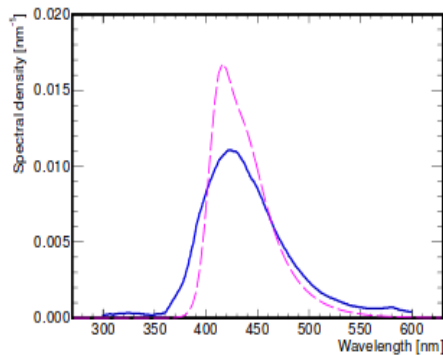
Marcin Kuźniak, Benjamin Broerman

(Submitted on 11 Jun 2018)

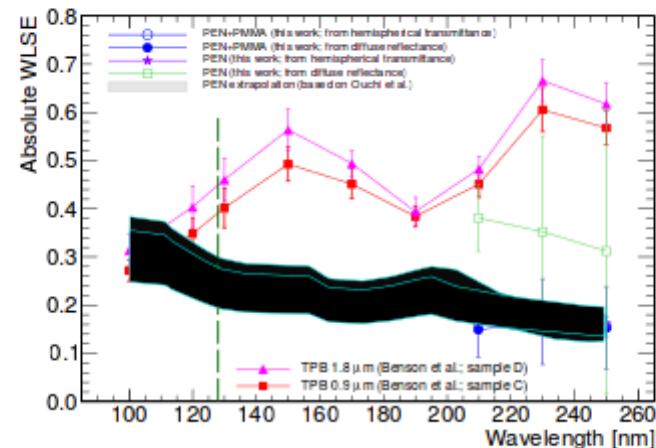
Available as 12 to 250 microns films

Adhesive or not

Large quantities available



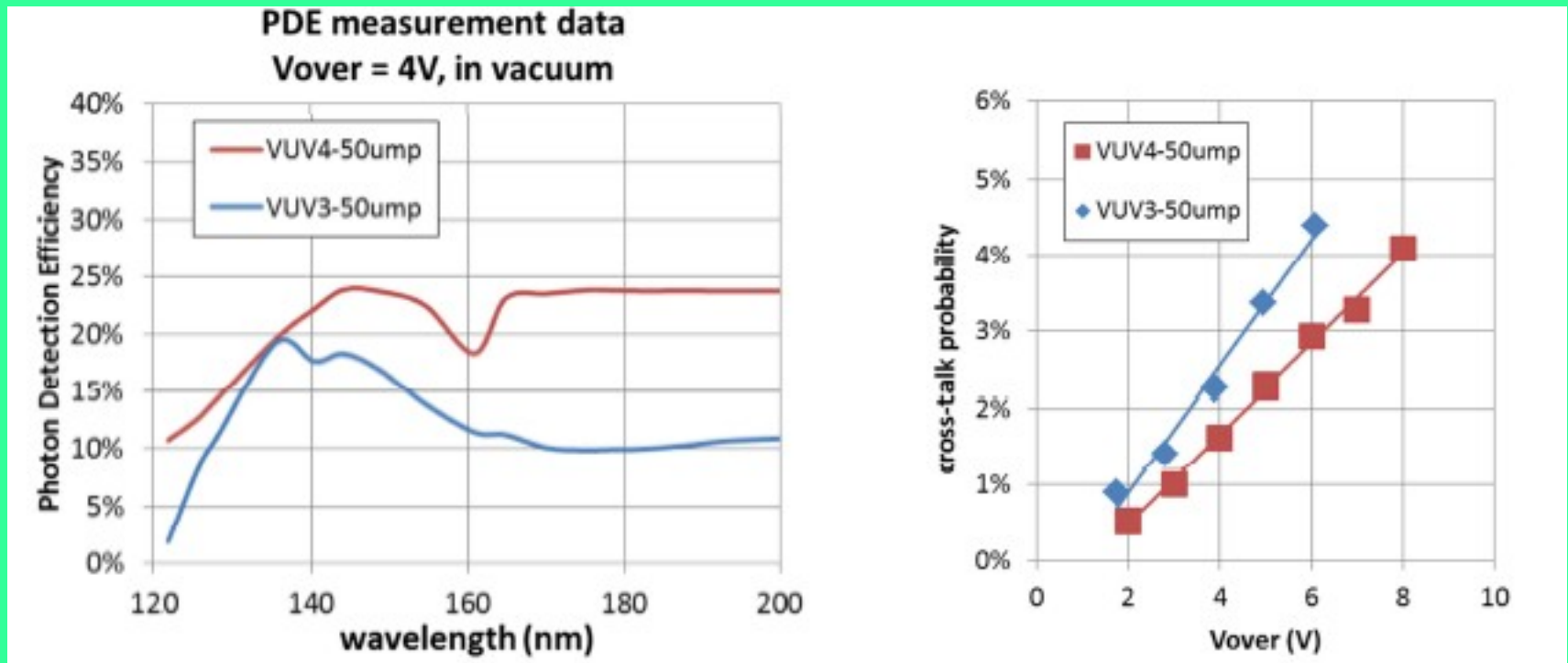
**Fig. 1** Comparison of emission spectra at room temperature for PEN [12] (solid line) and TPB [27] (dashed).



**Fig. 4** Comparison of measured and extrapolated absolute WLSE of PEN with TPB data [27] (lines drawn to guide the eye). The vertical dashed line marks the 128 nm LAr scintillation wavelength. See text and legend for more details.

## Novel ideas for PDS: SiPMs alone

Courtesy of Vishnu Zutshi, NIU/NICADD

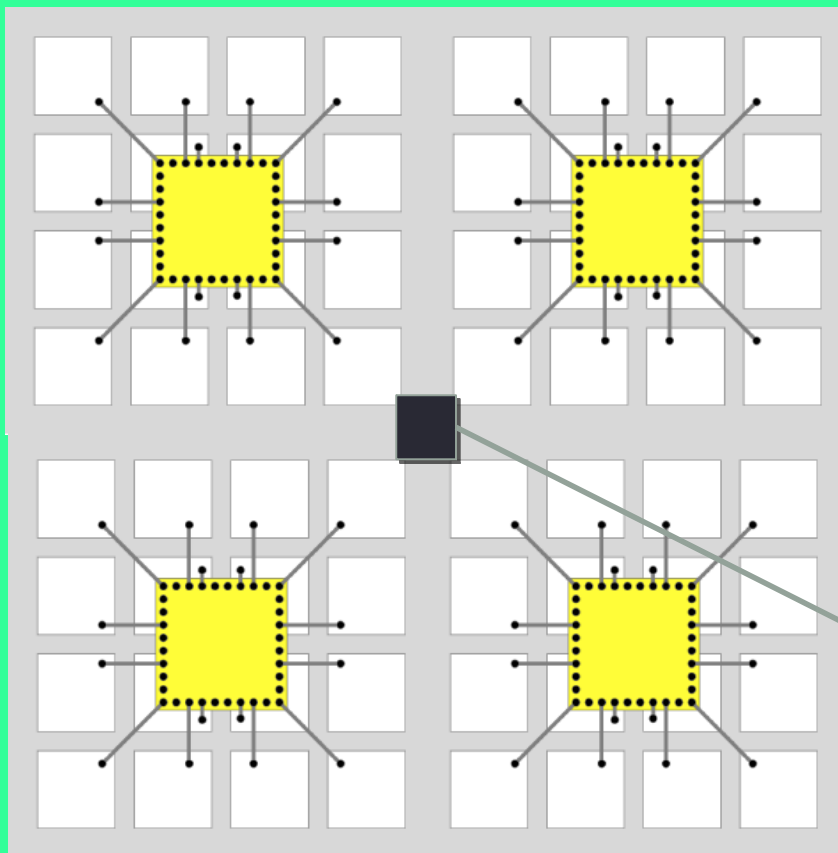


A double-sided bar can basically be replaced by ~125 6mm x 6mm SiPMs  
Similar conclusion for SiPMs sensitive to shifted light

## Novel ideas for PDS: SiPMs alone

Courtesy of Vishnu Zutshi, NIU/NICADD

### Minimizing Shifting & Maximizing Coverage?



~ 3.2 cm

Would need a transparent or semi-transparent (to shifted light) dielectric “wall” which contains the pixel buttons

Could then, in principle, have a 3.2 cm x 3.2 cm “tile” readout with a SiPM

Is there a sensible way to optically segment the dielectric wall?

The ASIC/SiPM PCB could silk-screened or have a reflective foil glued to it

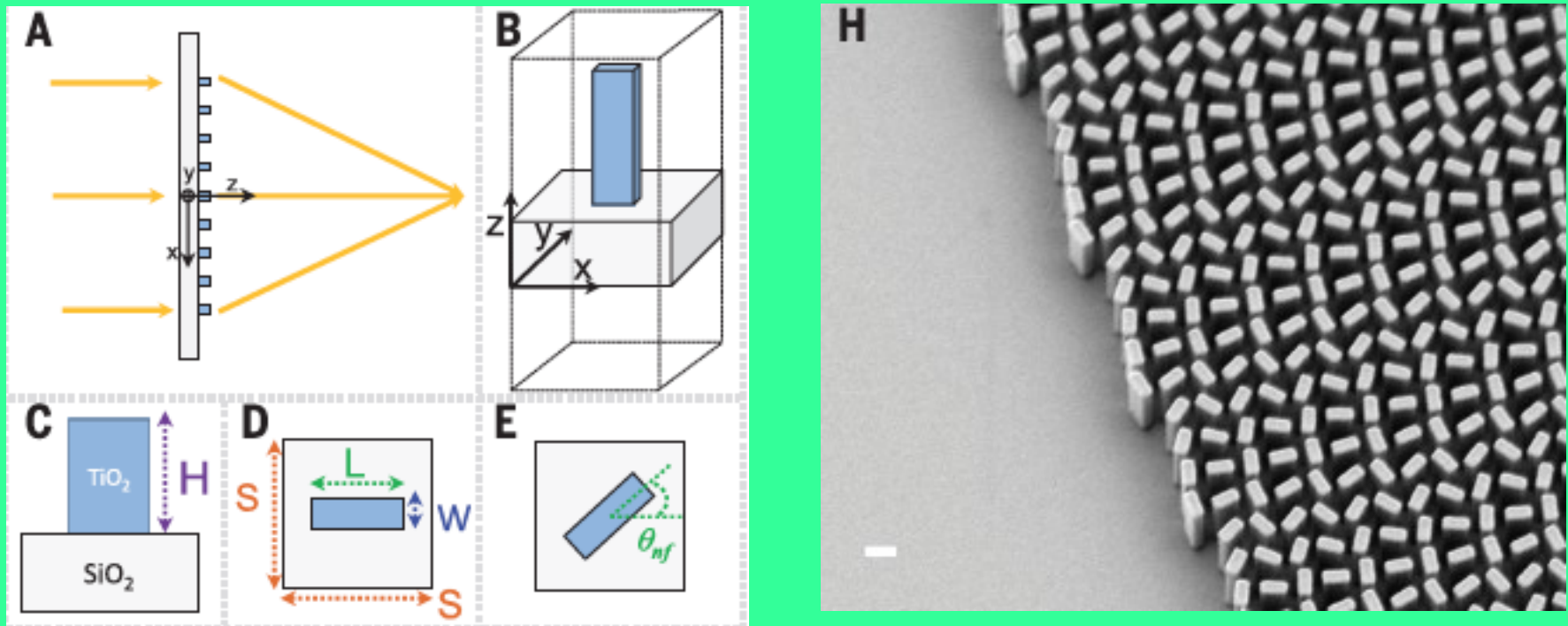
SiPM (6mm x 6mm or 3mm x 3mm)



# Novel ideas for PDS: Focusing light

Courtesy of Vishnu Zutshi, NIU/NICADD

## Metallenses



Meta-surfaces: composed of sub-wavelength spaced phase shifters

Example:  $\text{TiO}_2$  metasurfaces have been designed as lenses with high numerical aperture and efficiencies (~86% at 405 nm)

Sizes were 250  $\mu\text{m}$  with a focal length of 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . Scalability??

## Pixel Readout of Scintillation Photons

- Idea is to coat the dielectric plane with photoconductive medium such as amorphous Selenium
- Elevation of an electron to conduction band by the incident photon in the vicinity of the pixel “button” may give rise to an avalanche
- The correlated firing (in time) of multiple pixels would be your photo-detection scheme

D. Nygren

## Conclusions

- Two PDS technologies identified as a baseline: ArCLight and LCM
- Backup available: ProtoDUNE-like light guides
- New very interesting ideas ! Can be tested in AC 2x2 modules.
- Fast evolving R&D!