

Xenon Doping of Liquid Argon

Denver Whittington (on behalf of the xenon doping working group)

SP Photon Detection Review

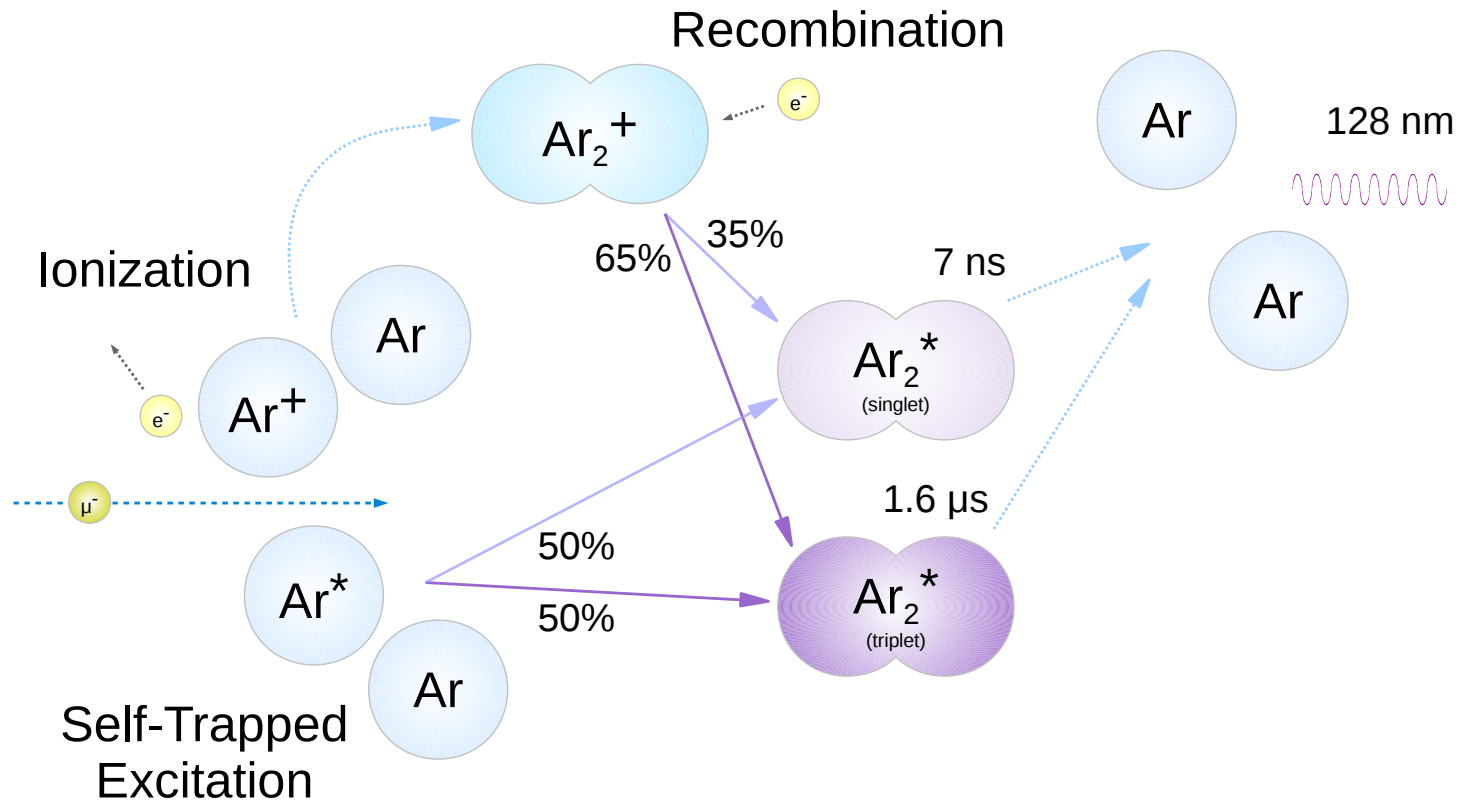
Nov. 12, 2018

Content

- Effects of xenon dopant
- Physics Benefits
 - Timing, wavelength structure, uniformity, design simplification
- Cryogenics
 - Injecting, maintaining, monitoring, cost
- TPC Interaction
 - Charge attenuation, HV stability

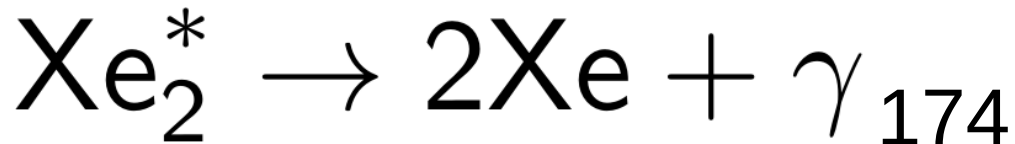
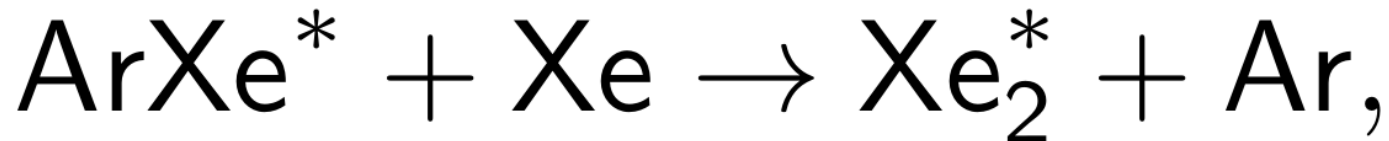
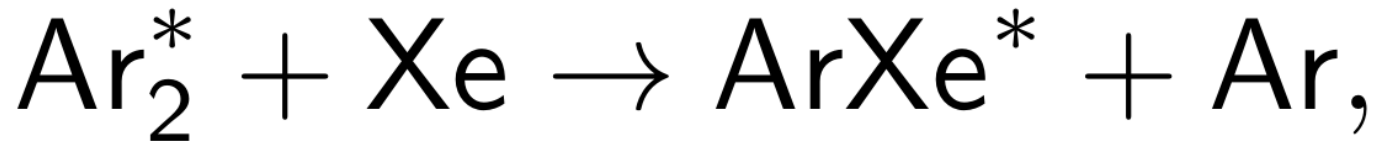
Liquid Argon Scintillation Mechanism

- Excitation of short-lived argon molecular states.



Effects of Xenon Dopant

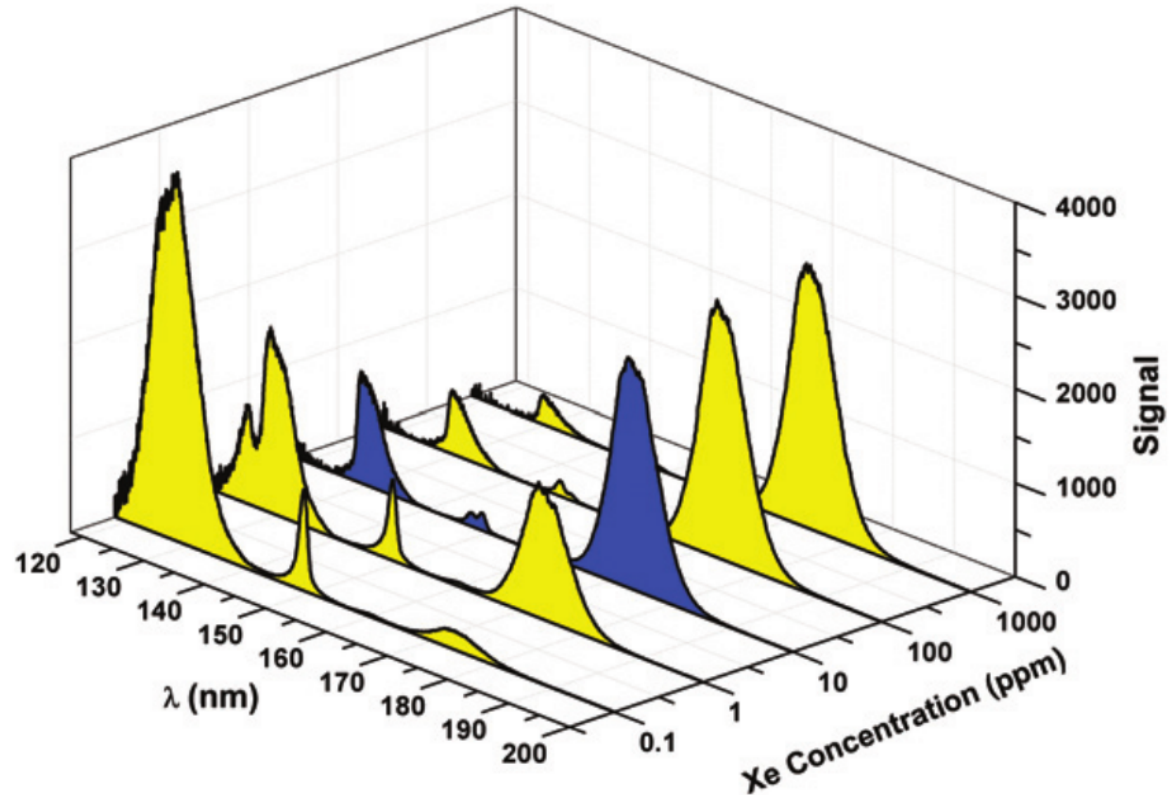
- Collisional energy transfer from argon excimer to xenon excimer



- Happens on a faster timescale than Ar triplet lifetime.
 - Triggers triplet emission to produce a faster signal
 - Converts scintillation light to 174 nm.

Effects of Xenon Dopant

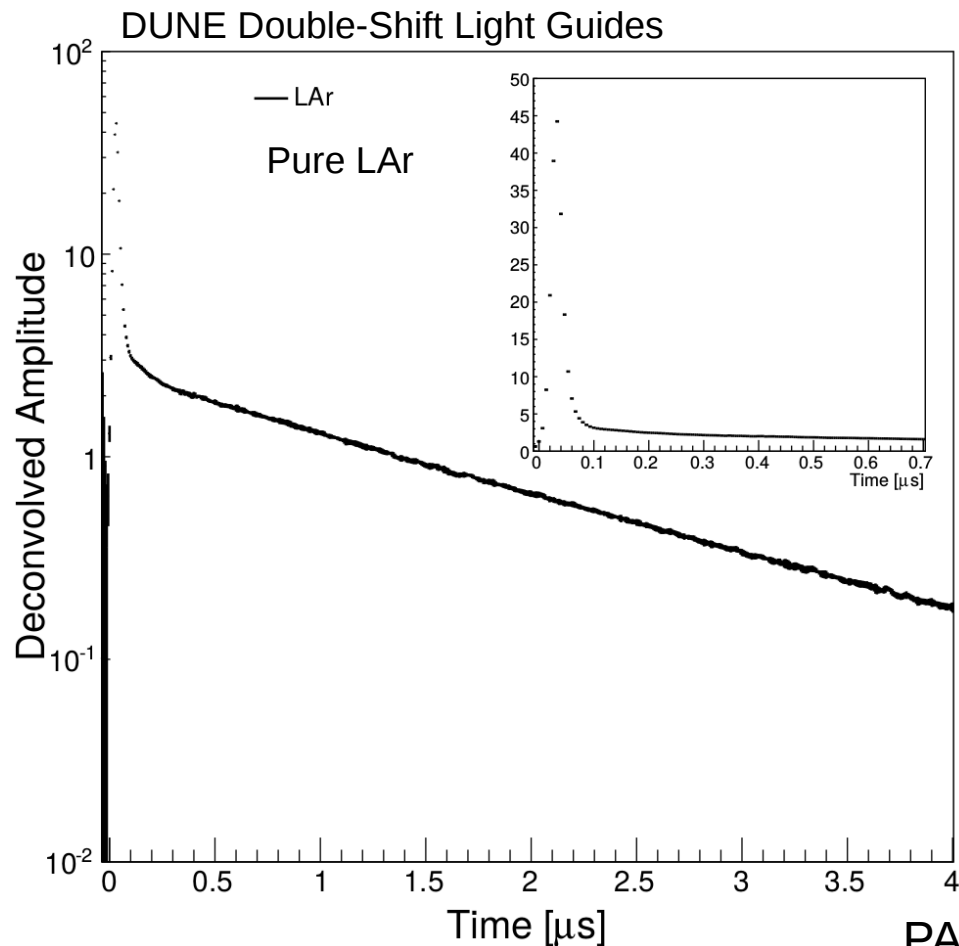
- Recent findings
- Increasing shift of scintillation to 174 nm with added xenon dopant



TU Munich 2014-2015

Effects of Xenon Dopant

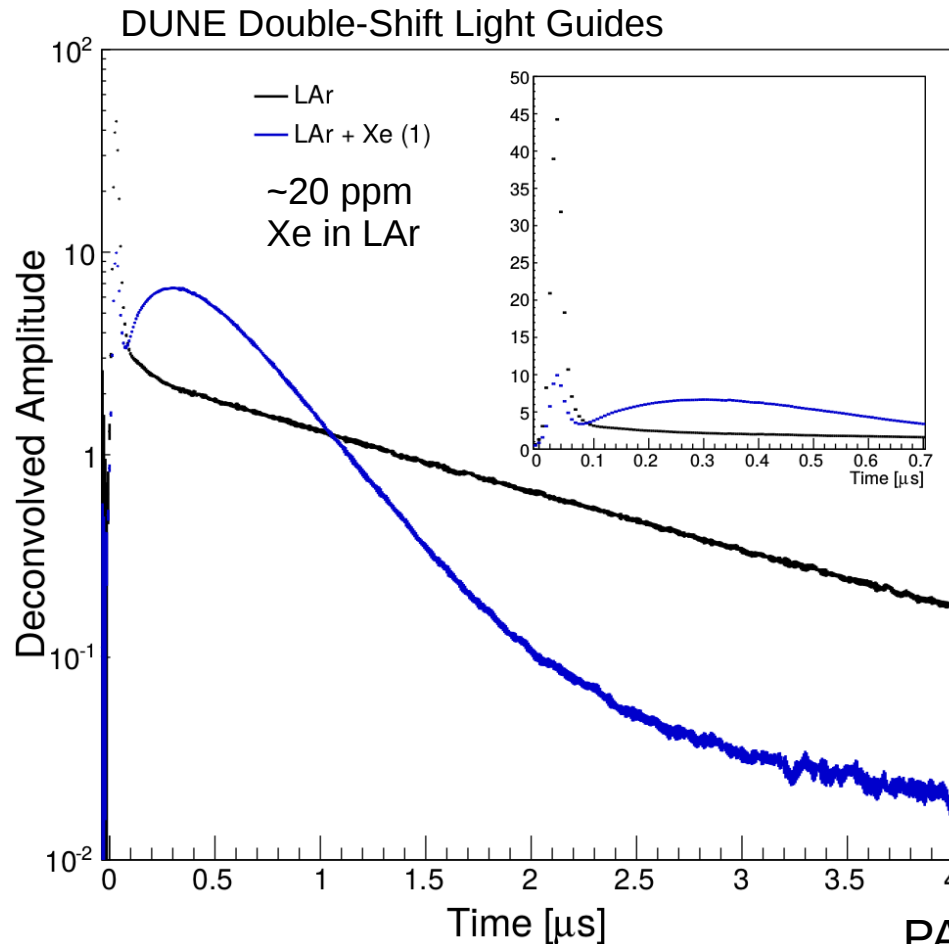
- Recent findings



PAB (Blanche) 2016

Effects of Xenon Dopant

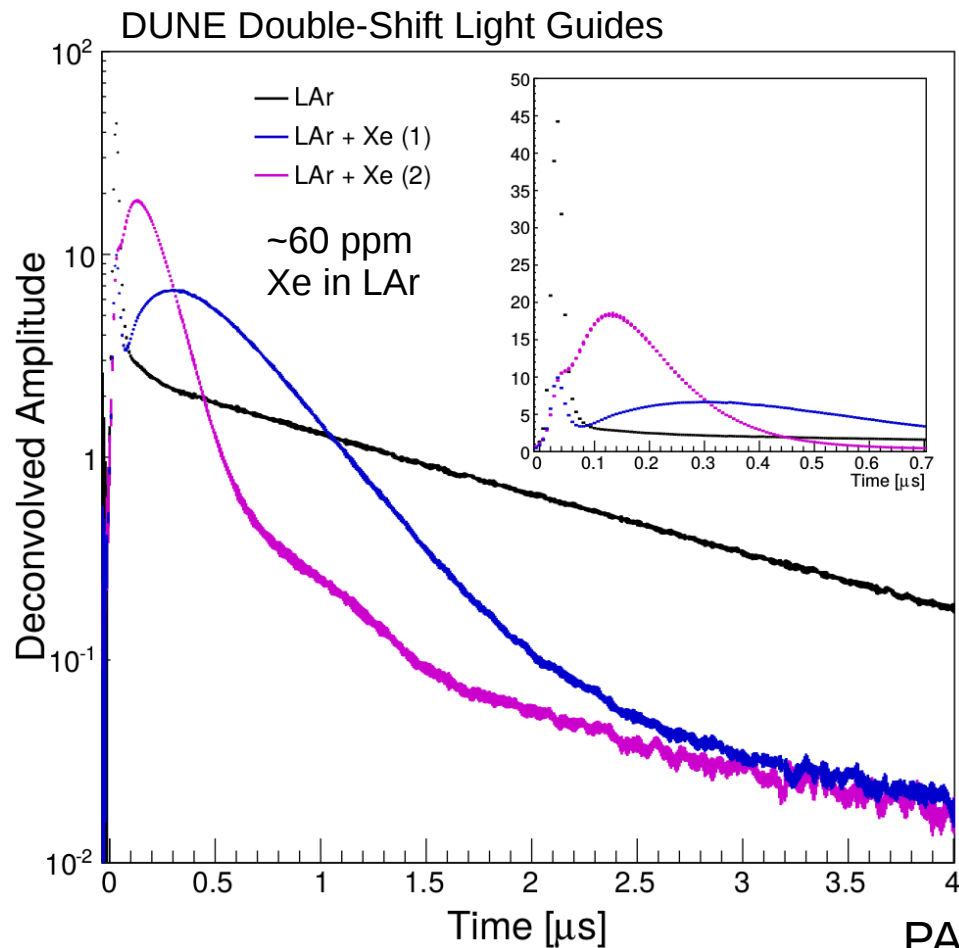
- Recent findings



PAB (Blanche) 2016

Effects of Xenon Dopant

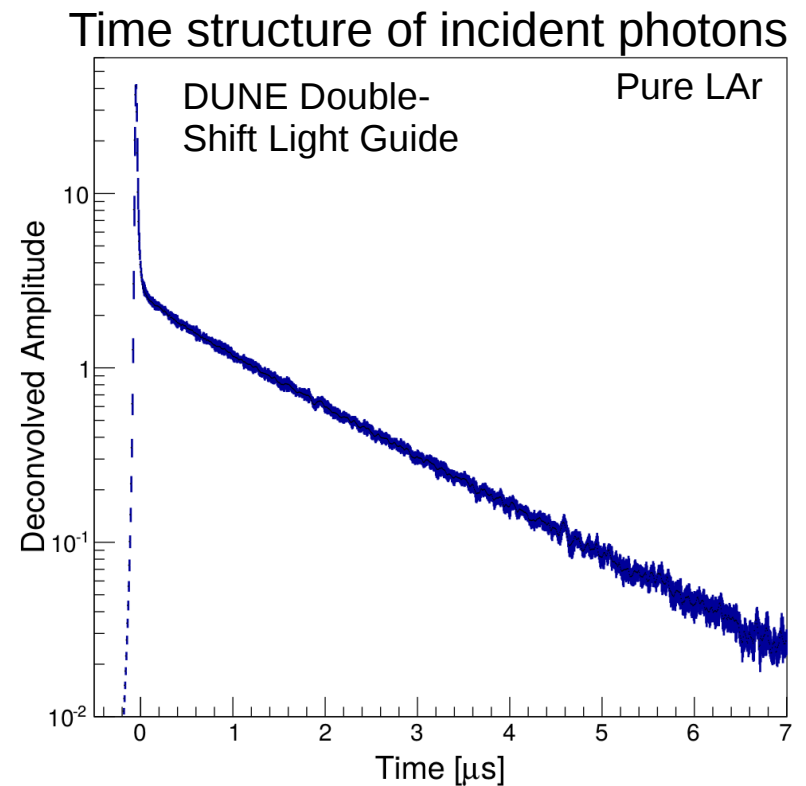
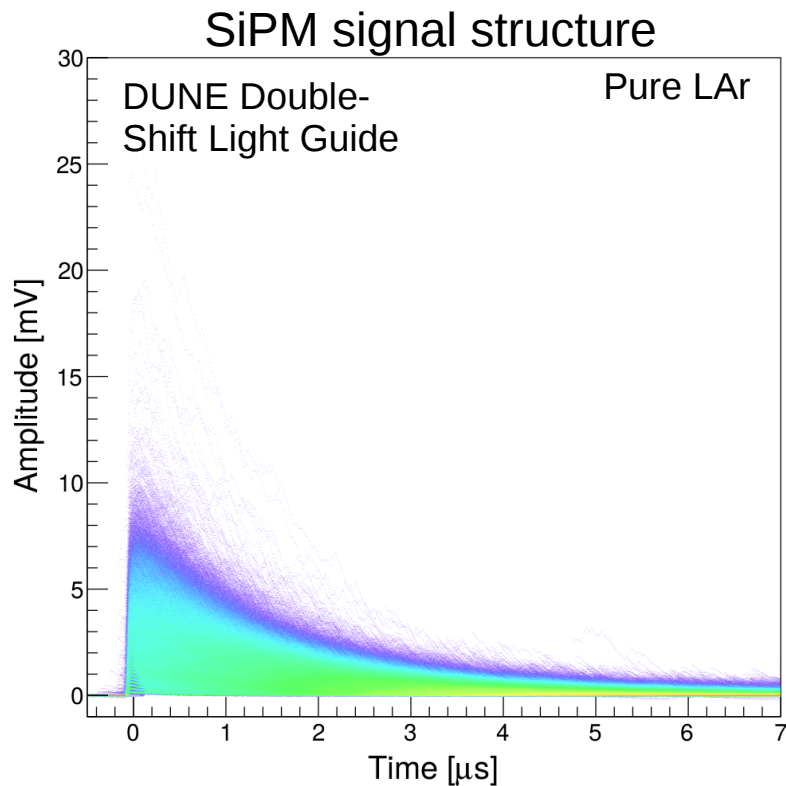
- Recent findings



PAB (Blanche) 2016

Physics Benefits

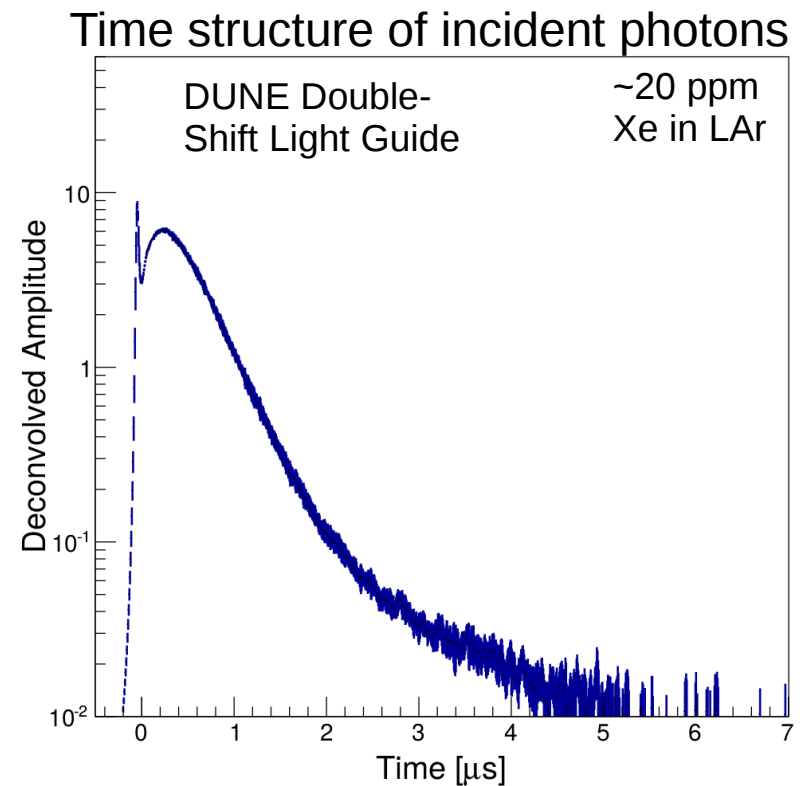
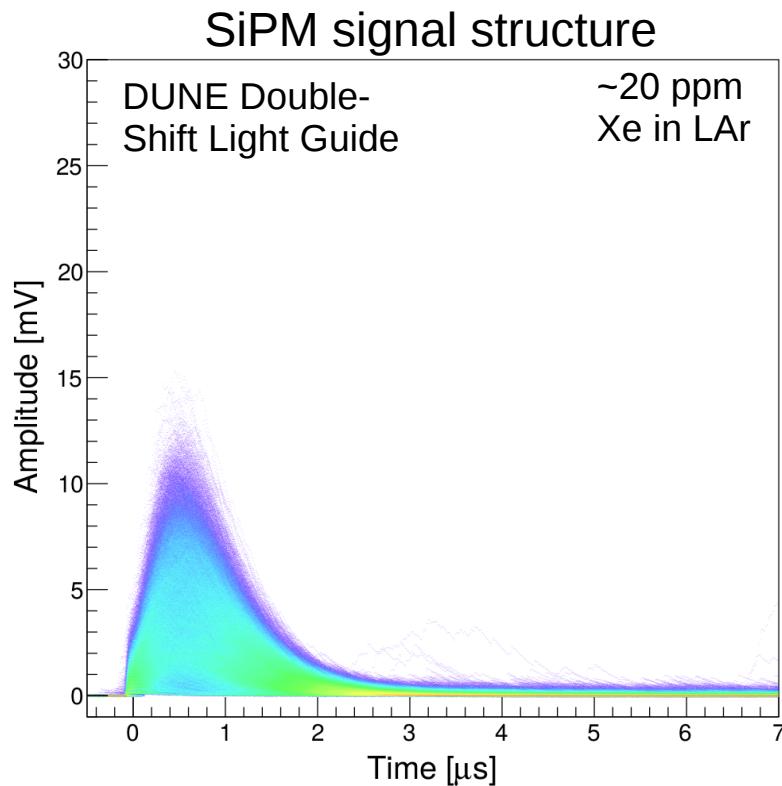
- Timing



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Physics Benefits

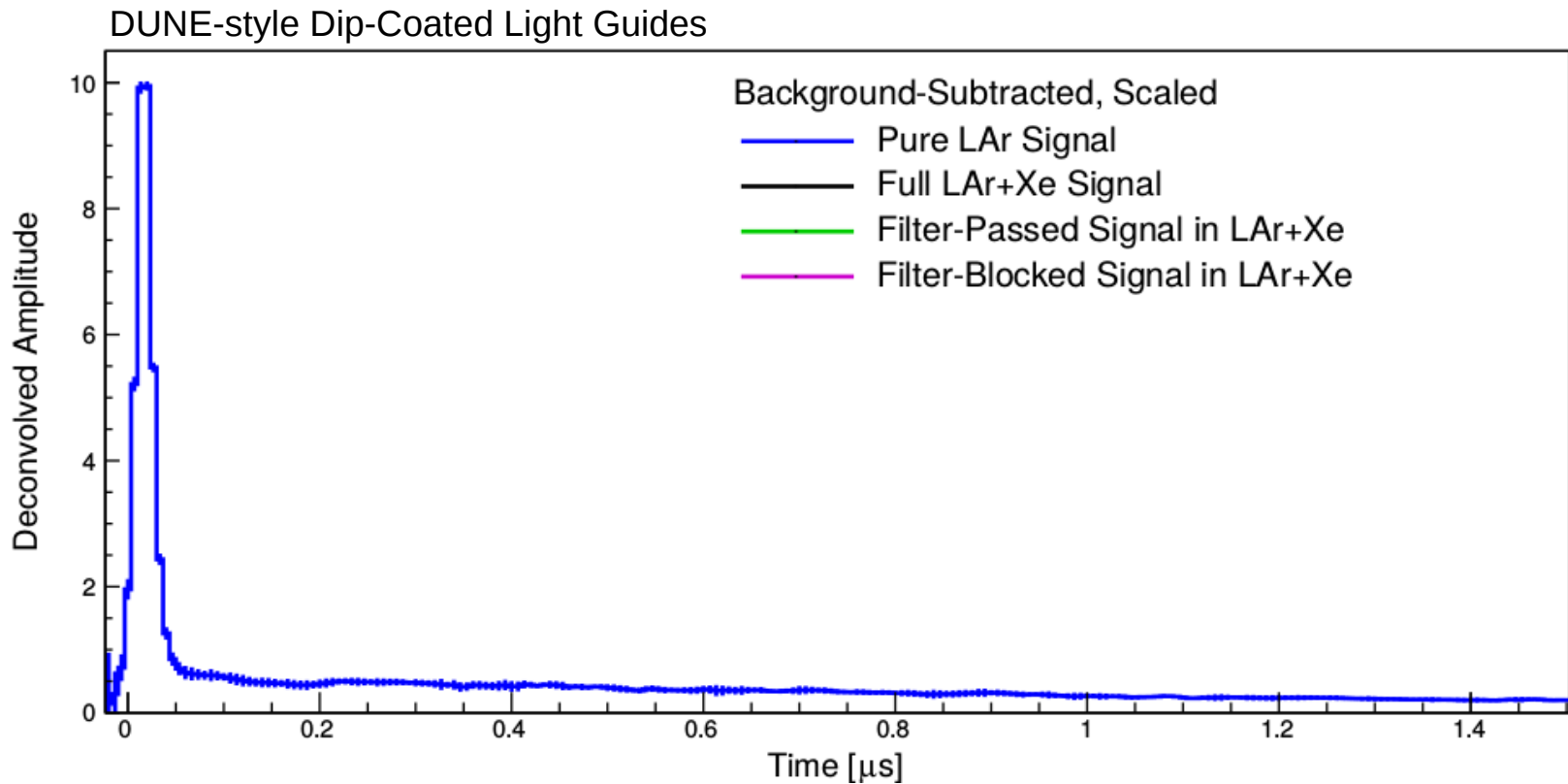
- Timing – Reduced flash overlap from late-light signals
 - Maintains sub-TPC-tick leading-edge timing resolution



PAB (Blanche) 2016

Physics Benefits

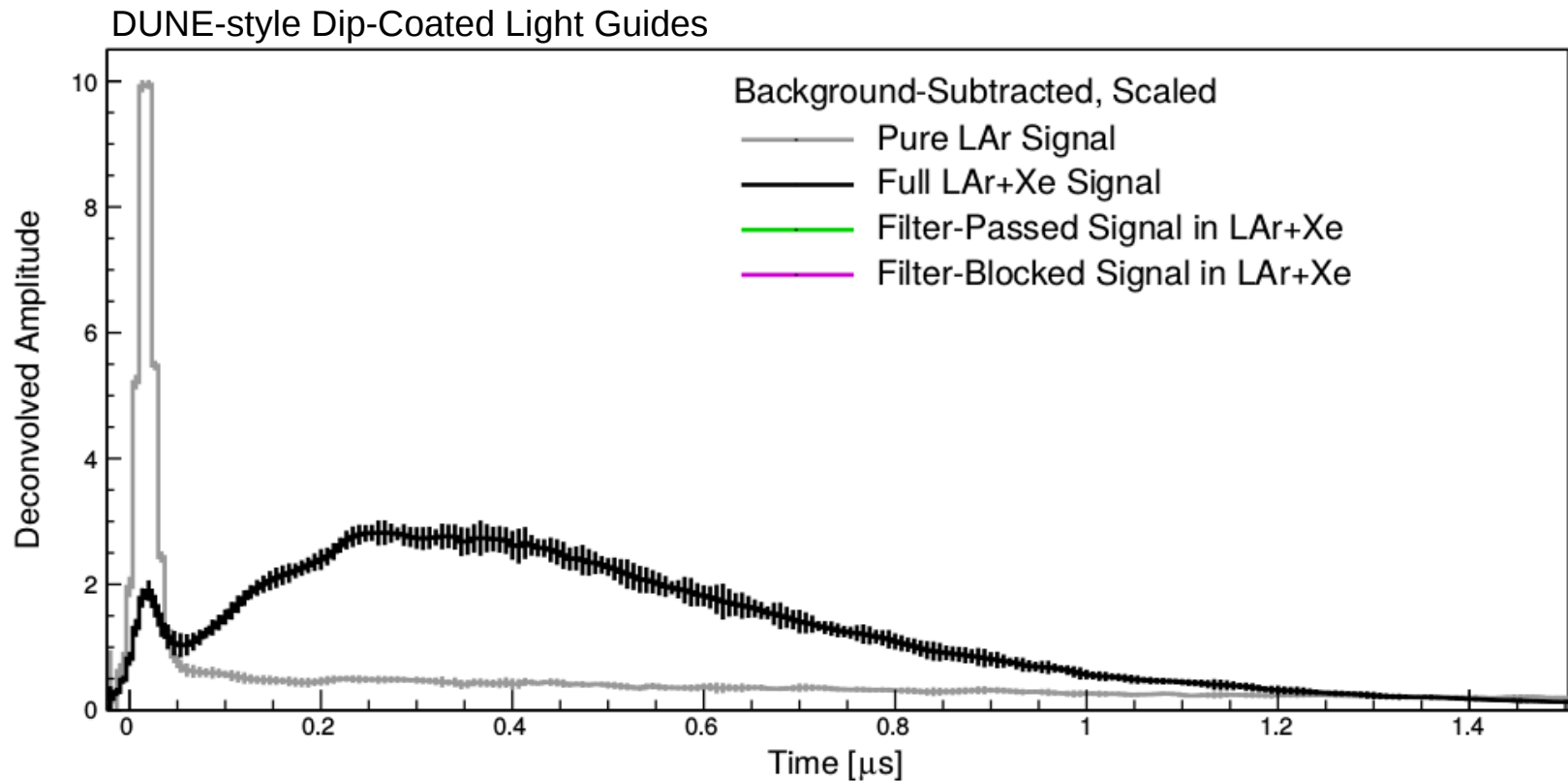
- Wavelength structure



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Physics Benefits

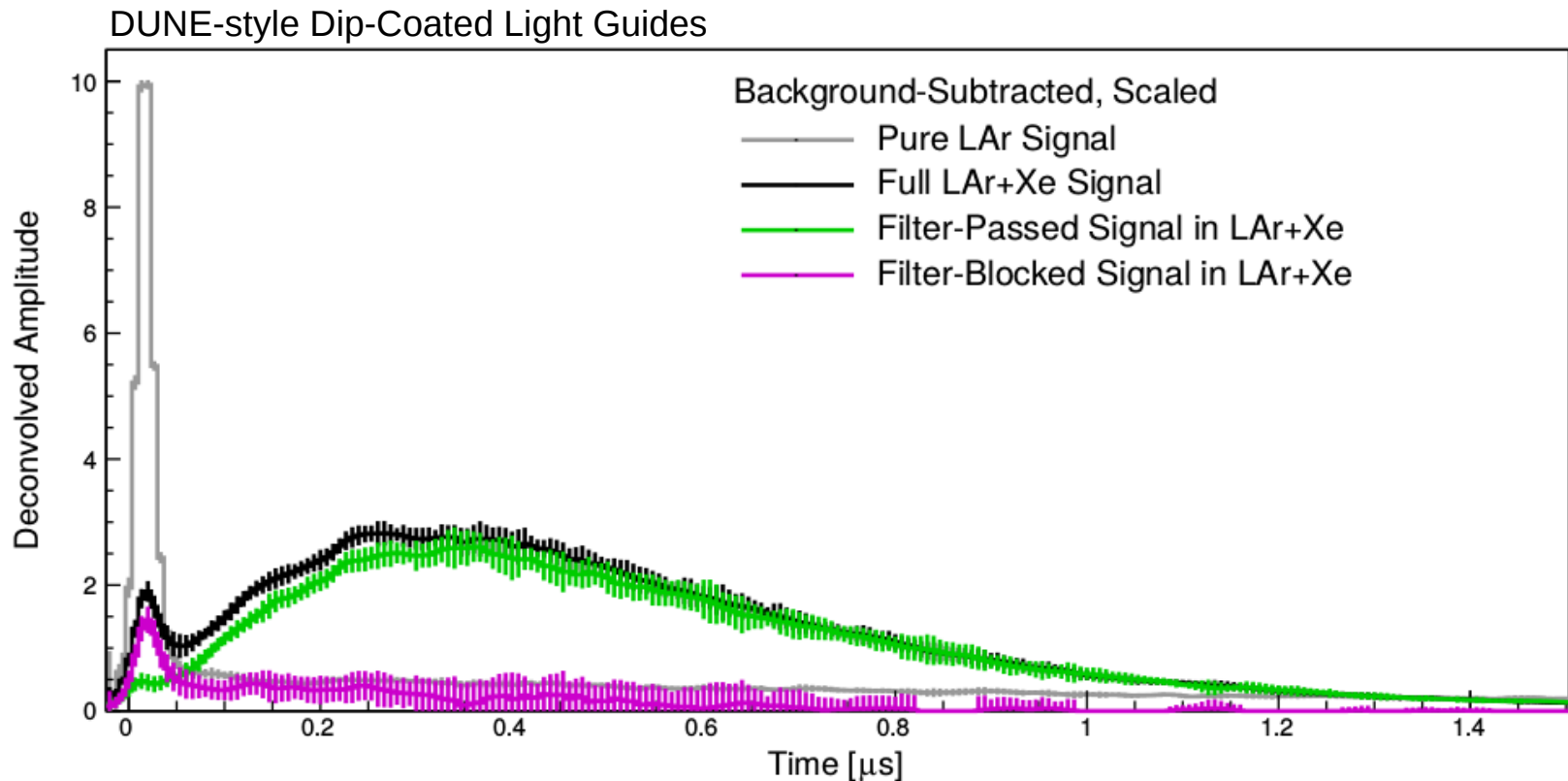
- Wavelength structure



PAB (Blanche) 2016

Physics Benefits

- Wavelength structure

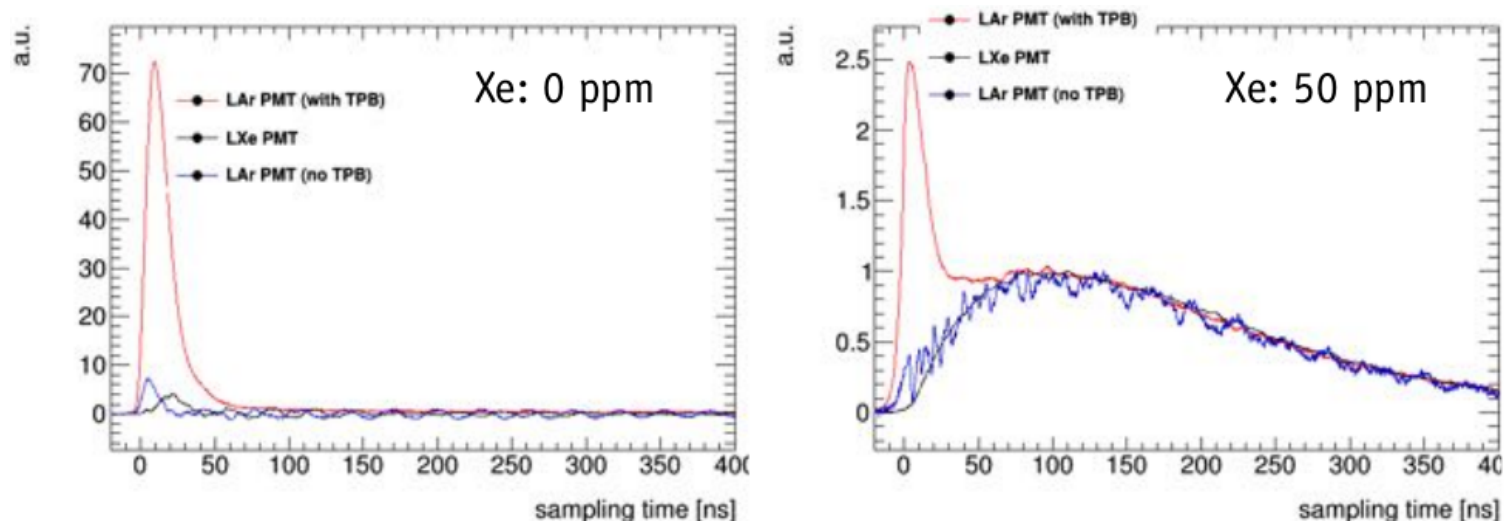


PAB (Blanche) 2016

Physics Benefits

- Wavelength structure

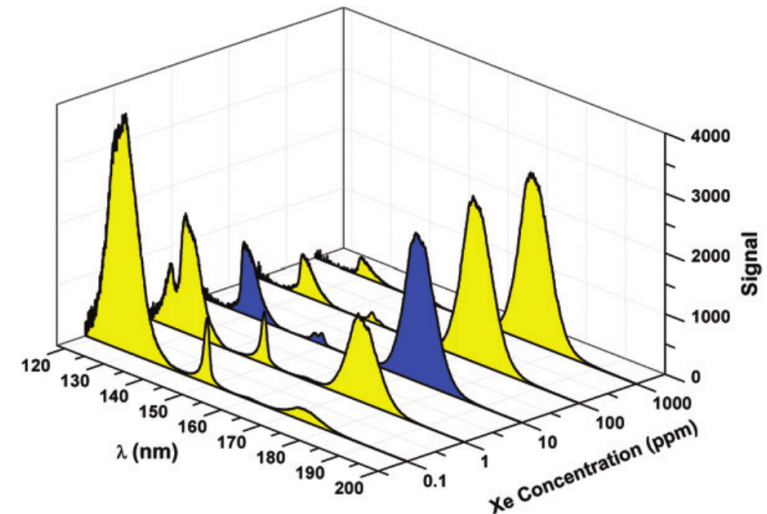
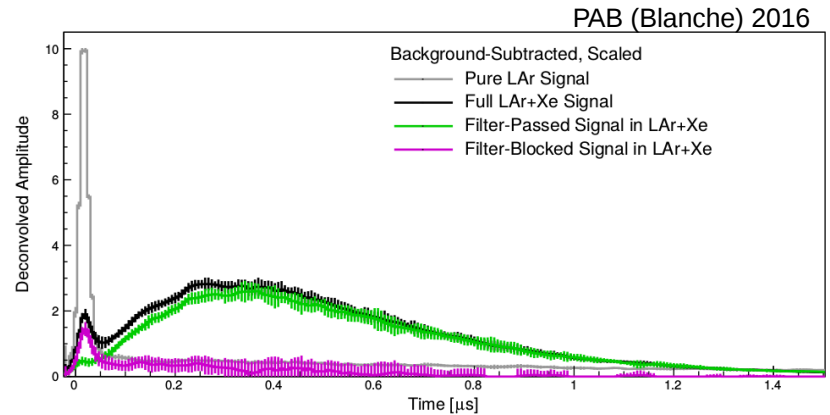
Light detected with PMTs (sensitive to different wavelengths)



V. Ippolito, F. Pietropaolo, H. Wang, Y. Wang, 2018

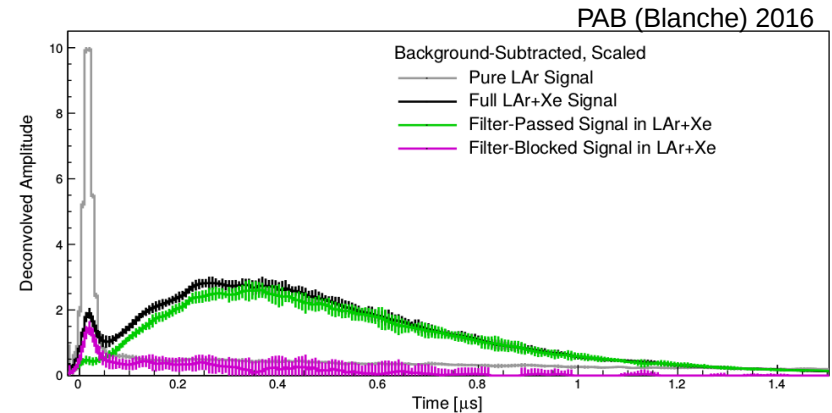
Physics Benefits

- Wavelength structure
- Most scintillation light is converted to 174 nm
 - Detectors typically more efficient
 - Materials more reflective
 - Longer Rayleigh scattering length



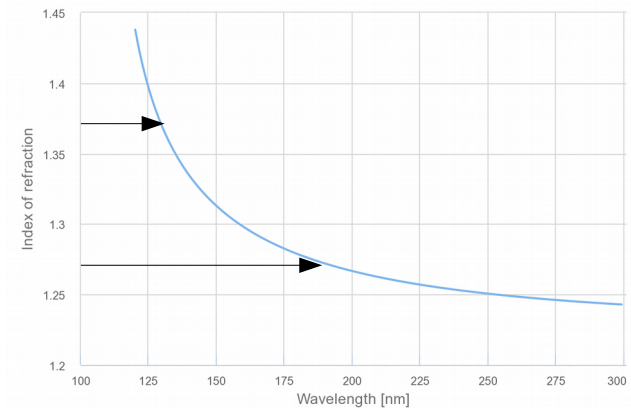
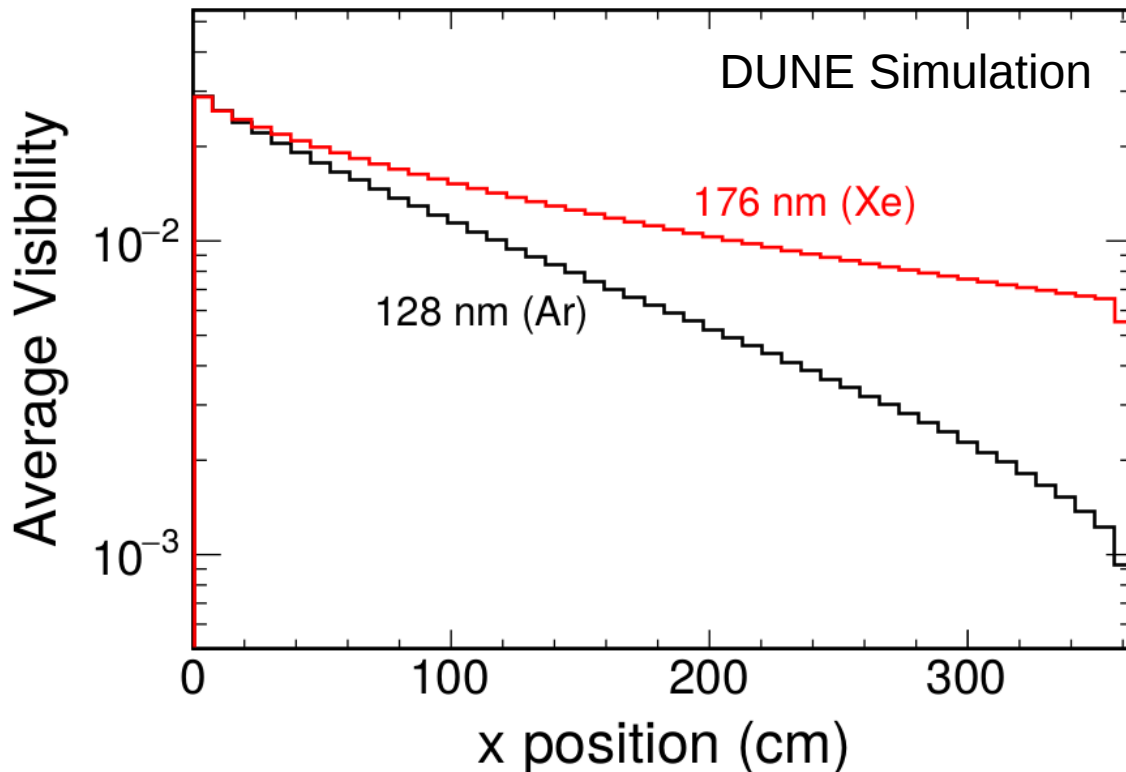
Physics Benefits

- Wavelength structure
- Indications of larger incident photon flux
 - At ~ 20 ppm Xe in LAr,
 - 128 nm component reduced to 1/5 of total pure LAr signal ($\geq 80\%$ conversion to 174 nm)
 - 174 nm component about 1.5 times larger than total pure LAr signal
 - Total of about 30-70% more photons reached detectors
 - (about 90% larger average *signal* on these detectors)
- *Note*: The benefits from this effect will depend on the relative efficiency of the detector technology at 128 nm vs 174 nm.



Physics Benefits

- Uniformity
 - Reduced Rayleigh scattering improves visibility near CPA

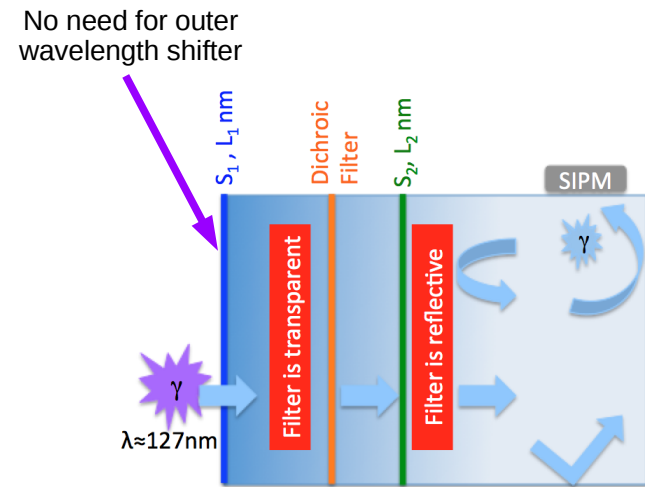
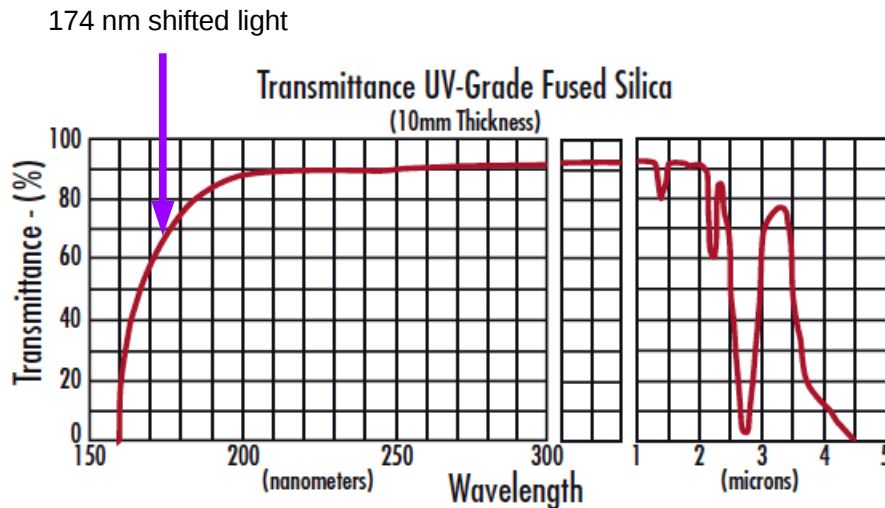


$$\sigma_s = \frac{2\pi^5}{3} \frac{d^6}{\lambda^4} \left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 2} \right)^2$$

~6 times longer Rayleigh scattering length

Physics Benefits

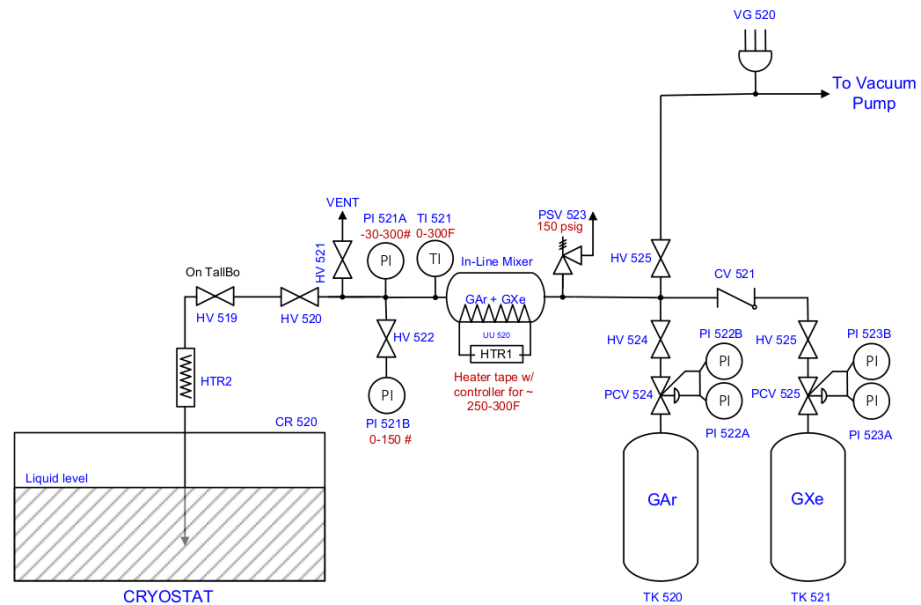
- Design Simplifications
 - Potential to remove outer wavelength shifter from light collector modules
 - UV light passes directly into light-trapping volume



- Substantially reduce cost
- Remove light exposure mitigation requirements (light filters)

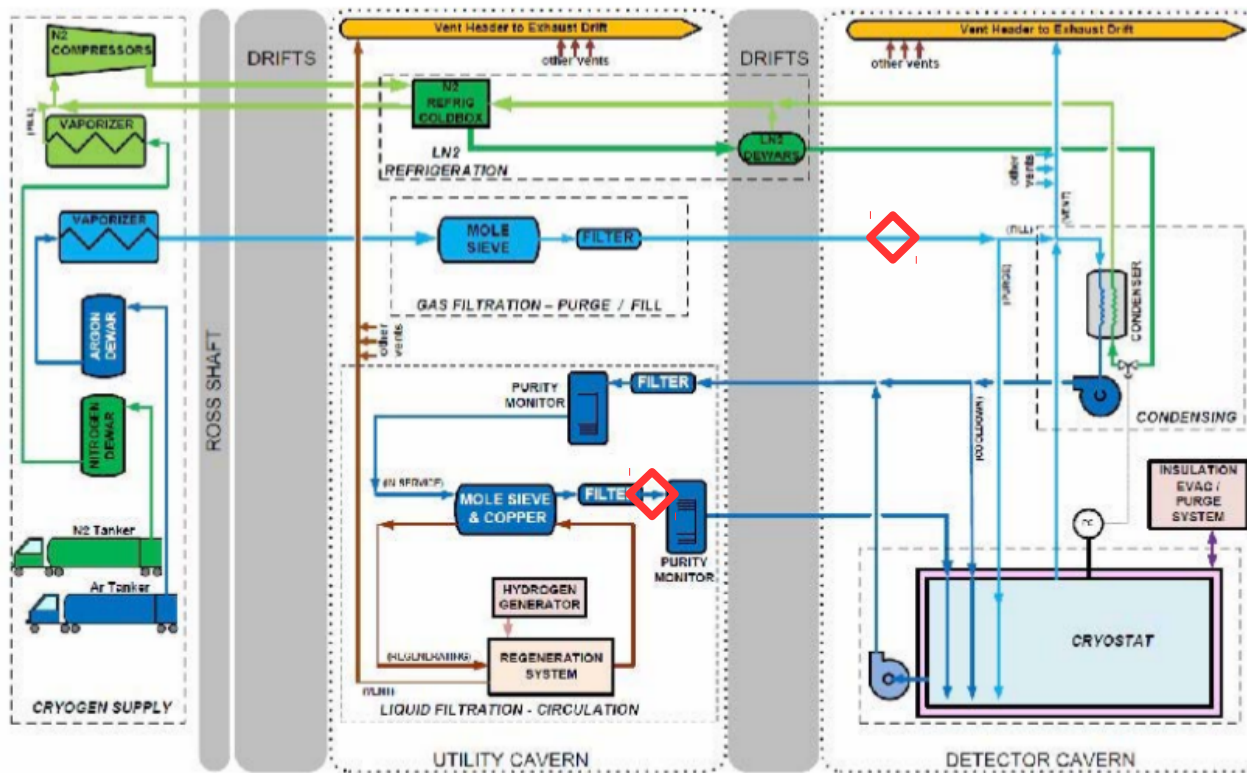
Cryogenics

- Injection
 - Inject low-concentration xenon directly into LAr
 - Premix GXe into GAr and heat to prevent freezing
 - Available and successfully operated at PAB



Cryogenics

- Injection
 - Inject xenon gas to argon gas prior to condensation



◇ Possible locations for GAR+GXe premixing

Cryogenics

- Maintaining
 - Indications are that Xe remains stable in solution.
 - Observed scintillation structure at Blanche 2016 consistent with losses only from LAr boil-off through monitoring devices. This was observed over the course of about 2 weeks.
 - Currently no plans to top off a Far detector module. This means that over time there will be LAr loss. This was estimated to be $\sim 1''/\text{yr}$ which would represent a 0.2% change/yr in the Xe doping fraction.
 - Systematic study needed to confirm stability.

DW | Alan Bross & Mark Adamowski

Cryogenics

- Monitoring
 - Current plans to investigate residual gas analyzer
 - One deployed and under study at CERN
 - Challenging above 100 AMU
 - Will be paired with gas chromatograph later this year.
 - Constant calibration against standardized Ar-Xe mixtures.

Francesco Pietropaolo

Cryogenics

- Cost
 - A detailed cost estimate would require an evaluation of flow rates, piping design, etc., but is likely to be small compared to the cost of Xe.
 - Xenon would likely cost $\sim \$20\text{k}/(\text{ppm Xe doping level})$ per Far detector module.
 - Optimization of xenon doping level needed, but likely in the range of 30-100 ppm.

from: Alan Bross & Mark Adamowski

TPC Interaction

- What impact will the xenon have on the charge yield?
Charge attenuation? HV stability?
 - Need to investigate with TPC+PD setup

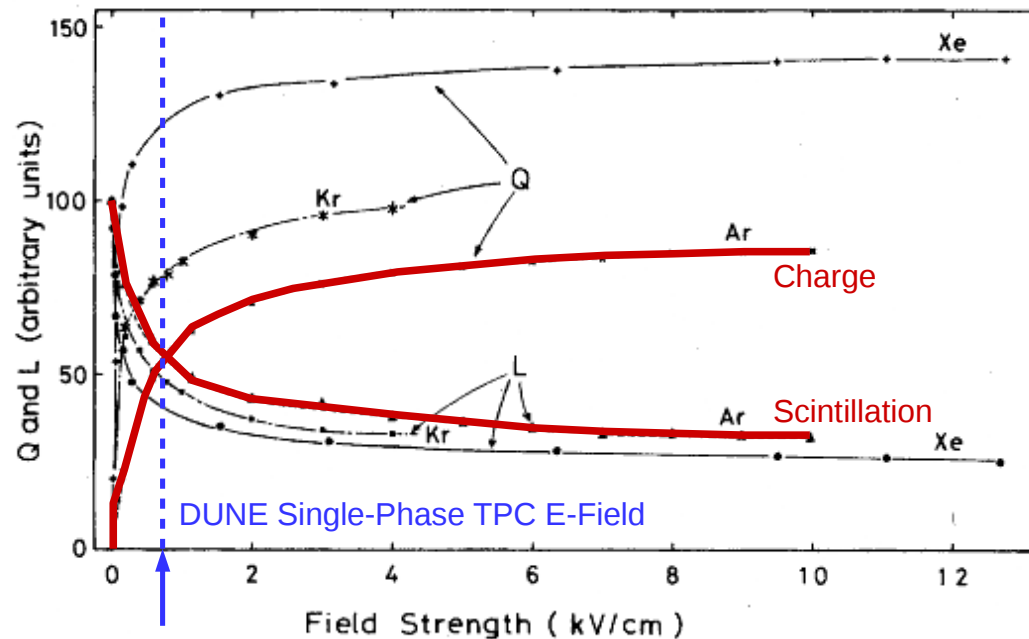


FIG. 2. Variation of relative luminescence intensity L and collected charge Q in liquid argon, krypton, and xenon vs applied-electric-field strength for 0.976- and 1.05-MeV electrons.

S.Kubota et al., Phys. Rev. B20 (1979), 3486

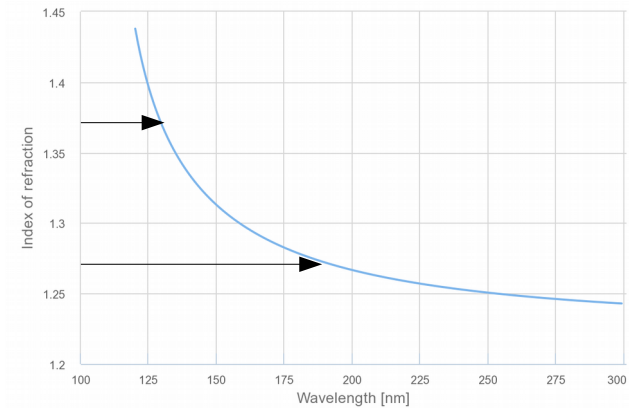
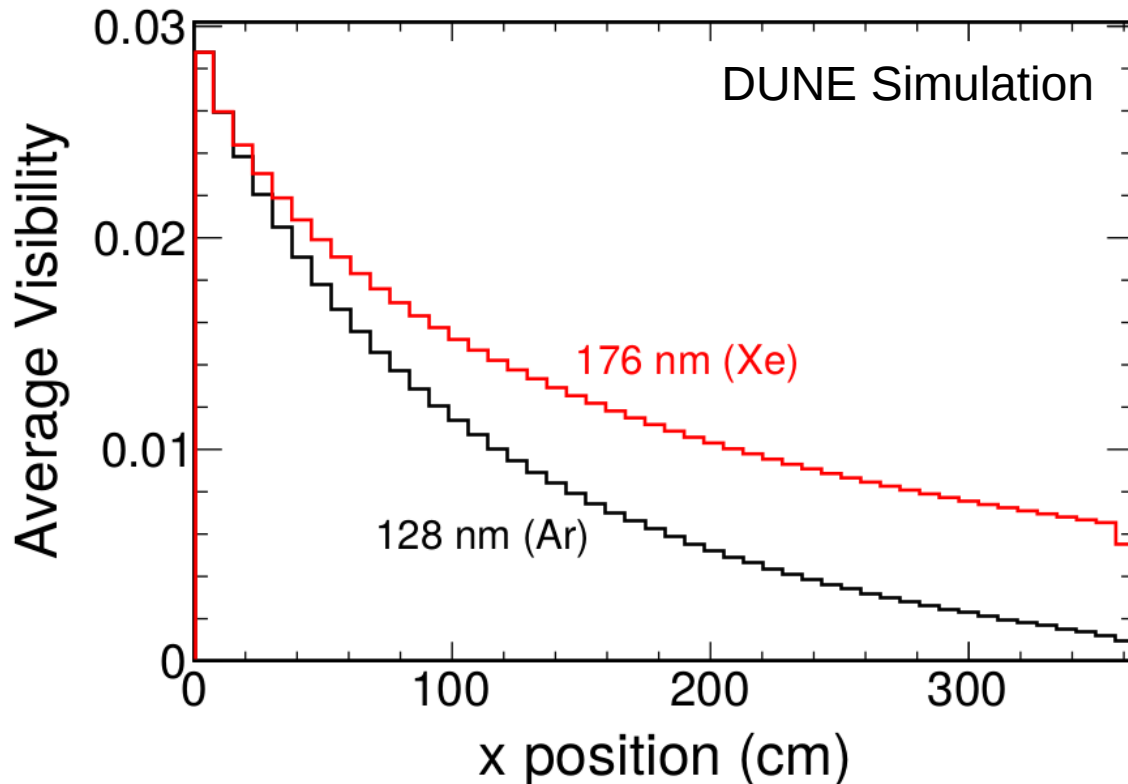
Summary

- Small concentration of xenon has several benefits for DUNE
 - Reduced ambiguity from late light,
 - Improved uniformity across drift direction
 - Potential for increased efficiency and simplified detector design
- Cryogenics
 - Injecting has been performed in different ways, likely to be straightforward at DUNE FD.
 - Concentration should remain stable, but studies needed to confirm.
 - Monitoring is a potential challenge and additional investigations are needed.
 - Cost should be reasonable for low xenon concentration.
- TPC Interaction (unlikely, but should be investigated)

Backup

Physics Benefits

- Uniformity
 - Increased rayleigh scattering improves visibility near CPA



$$\sigma_s = \frac{2\pi^5}{3} \frac{d^6}{\lambda^4} \left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 2} \right)^2$$

~6 times longer Rayleigh scattering length